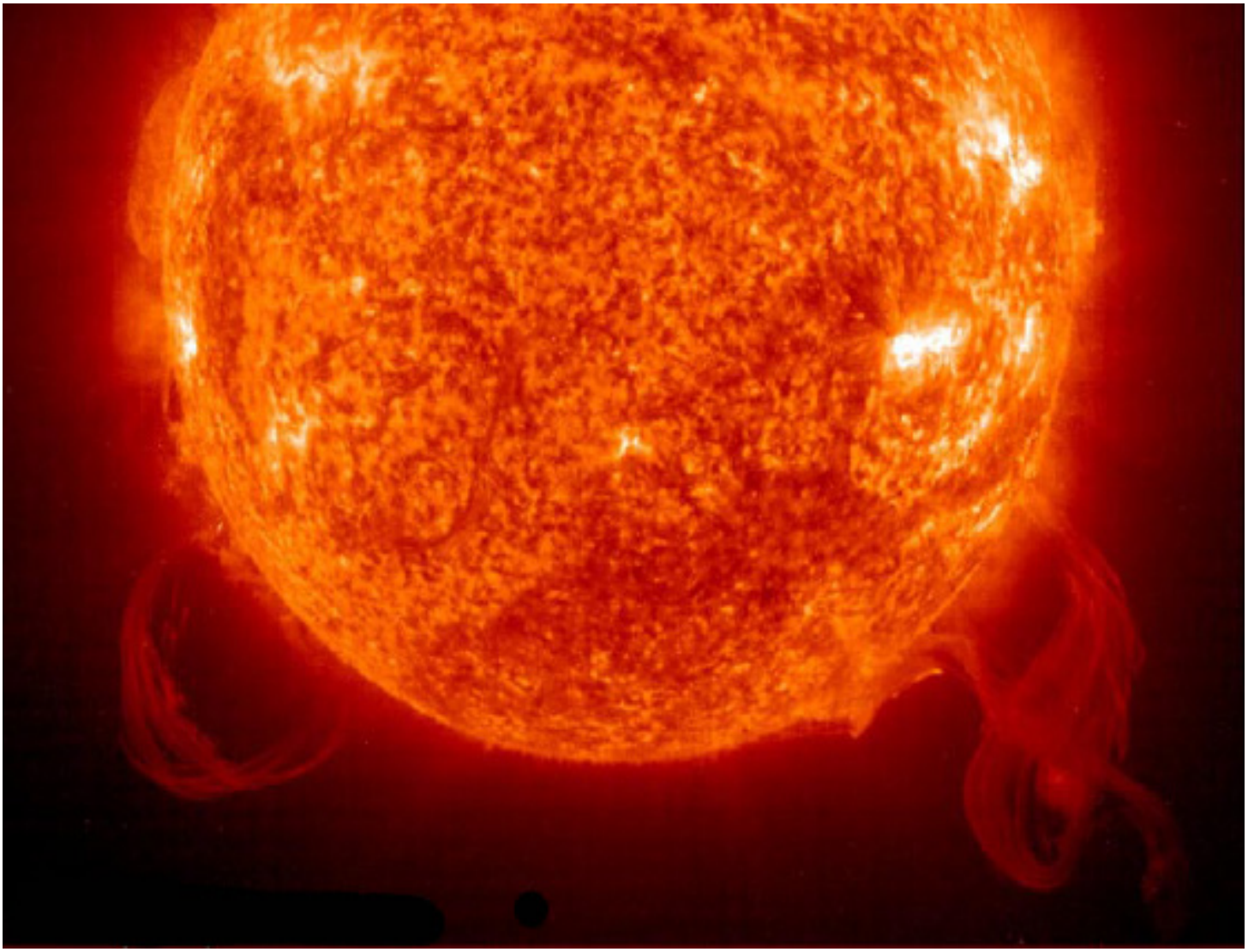
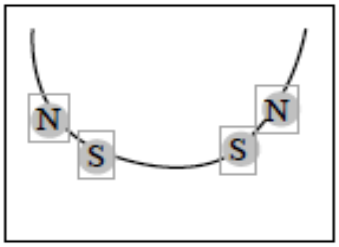
The Magnetic Sun

Sun Model Images

Image #1



KEY: Image #1



DESCRIPTION: These two large prominences (lower right and lower left) erupted from the Sun in March 2003. This ultraviolet image was captured by the SOHO spacecraft. (Image courtesy SOHO, NASA & ESA)

DIRECTIONS Put a magnet where each prominence connects with the solar surface. Orient magnets so that each prominence has a pair of opposite poles facing up.

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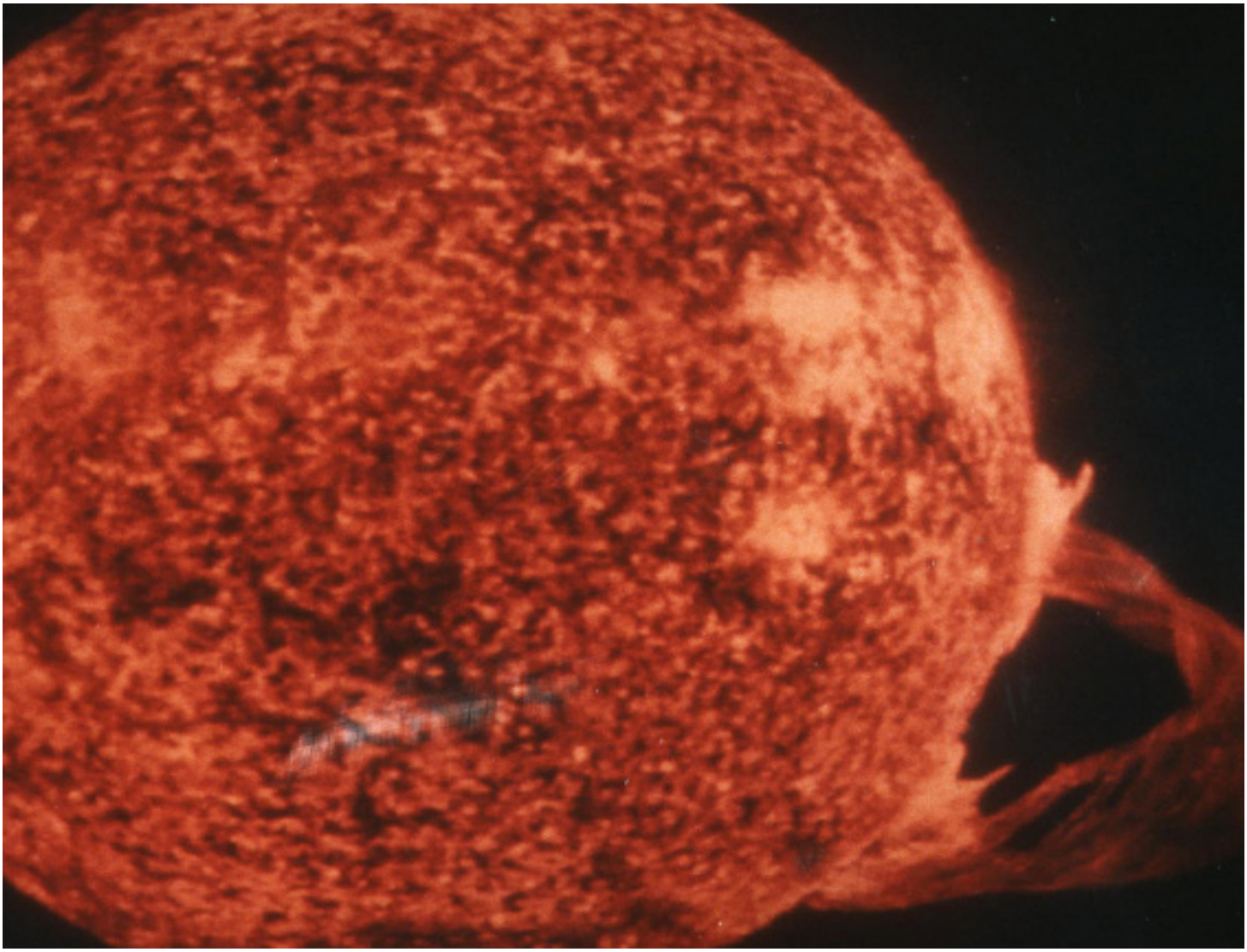
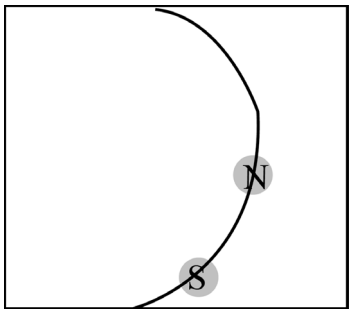
Image #2



KEY: Image #2



DESCRIPTION: A solar prominence is an eruption of hot gas from the upper chromosphere or the inner corona of the sun. Some of this erupting matter escapes into space. Solar prominences are denser than the surrounding portions of the solar atmosphere, but their temperatures are lower. (UCAR Digital Image Library)

DIRECTIONS Put a magnet both places where the prominence connects with the solar surface. Orient the magnets with opposite poles facing up.

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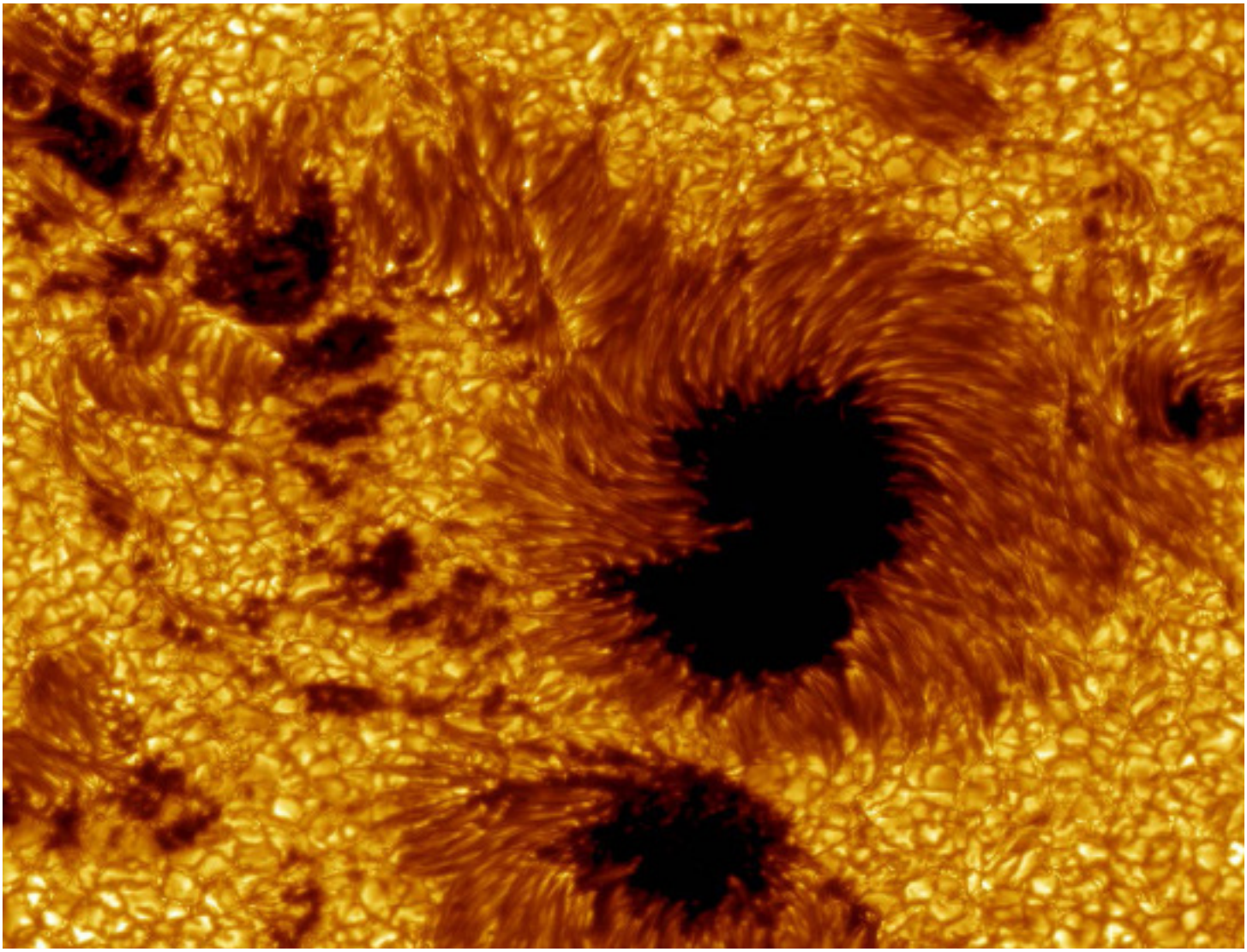
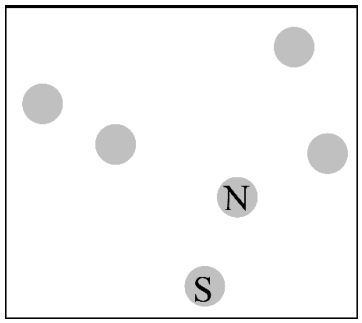
Image #3



KEY: Image #3



DESCRIPTION: Large field-of-view image of sunspots in Active Region 10030 observed on 15 July 2002. The image has been colored yellow for aesthetic reasons. (Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences)

DIRECTIONS Put a magnet where each of the large sunspots are. Orient the magnets so that opposite poles are facing up. Add additional small magnets to smaller dark areas if possible.

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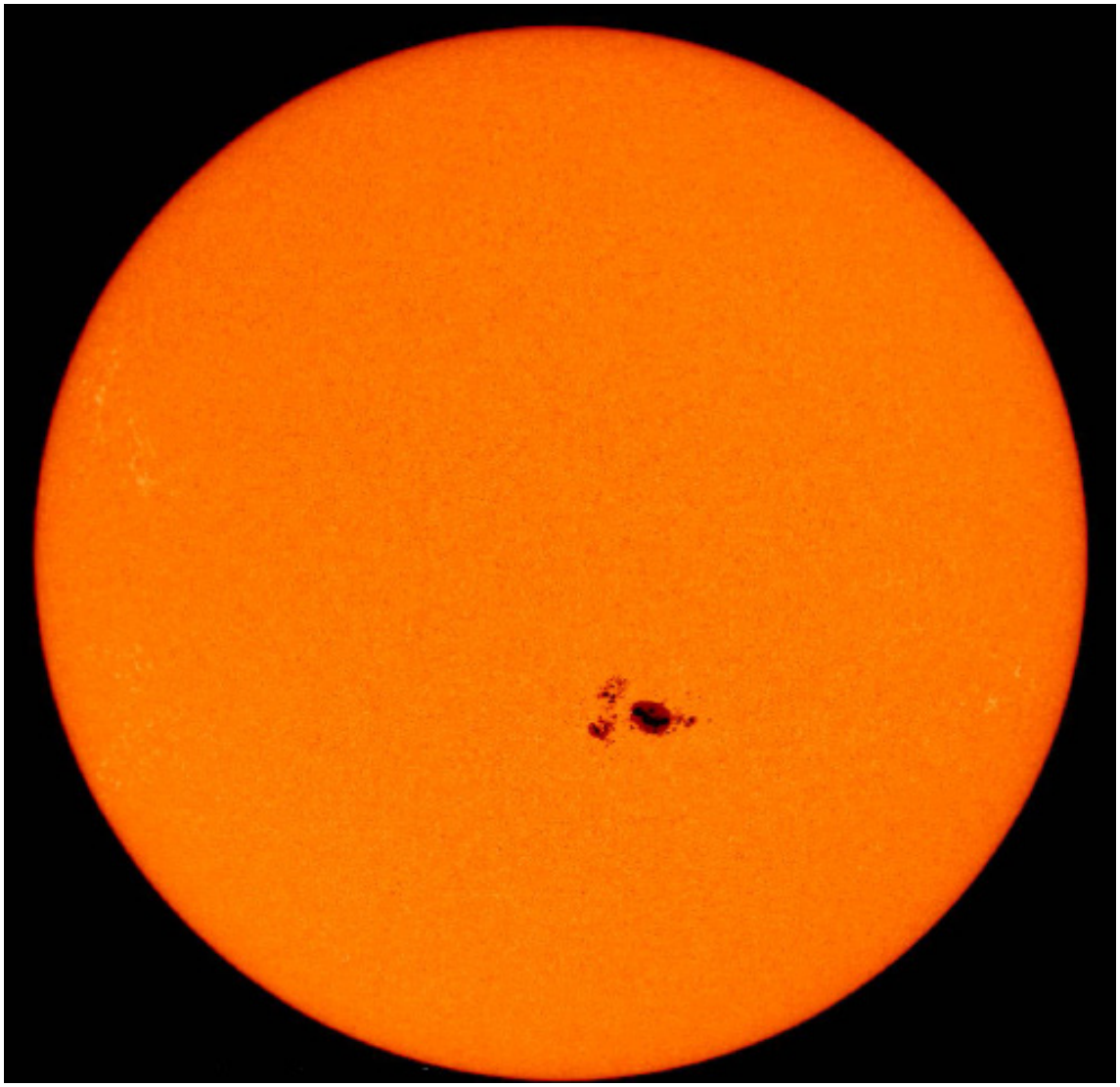
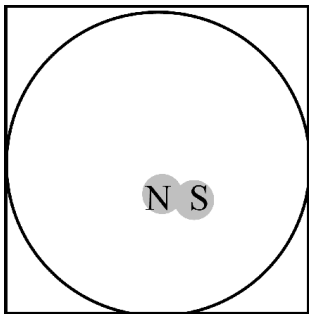
Image #4



KEY: Image #4



DESCRIPTION: The fast-growing sunspot 9393 (in the white circle) covered an area of the solar disk equivalent to the surface area of 14 planet Earths on March 29, 2001. (http://epod.usra.edu/ar-chive/images/sunspots.jpg)

DIRECTIONS Put a pair of magnets where the sunspots are. Orient the magnets so that opposite poles are facing up.

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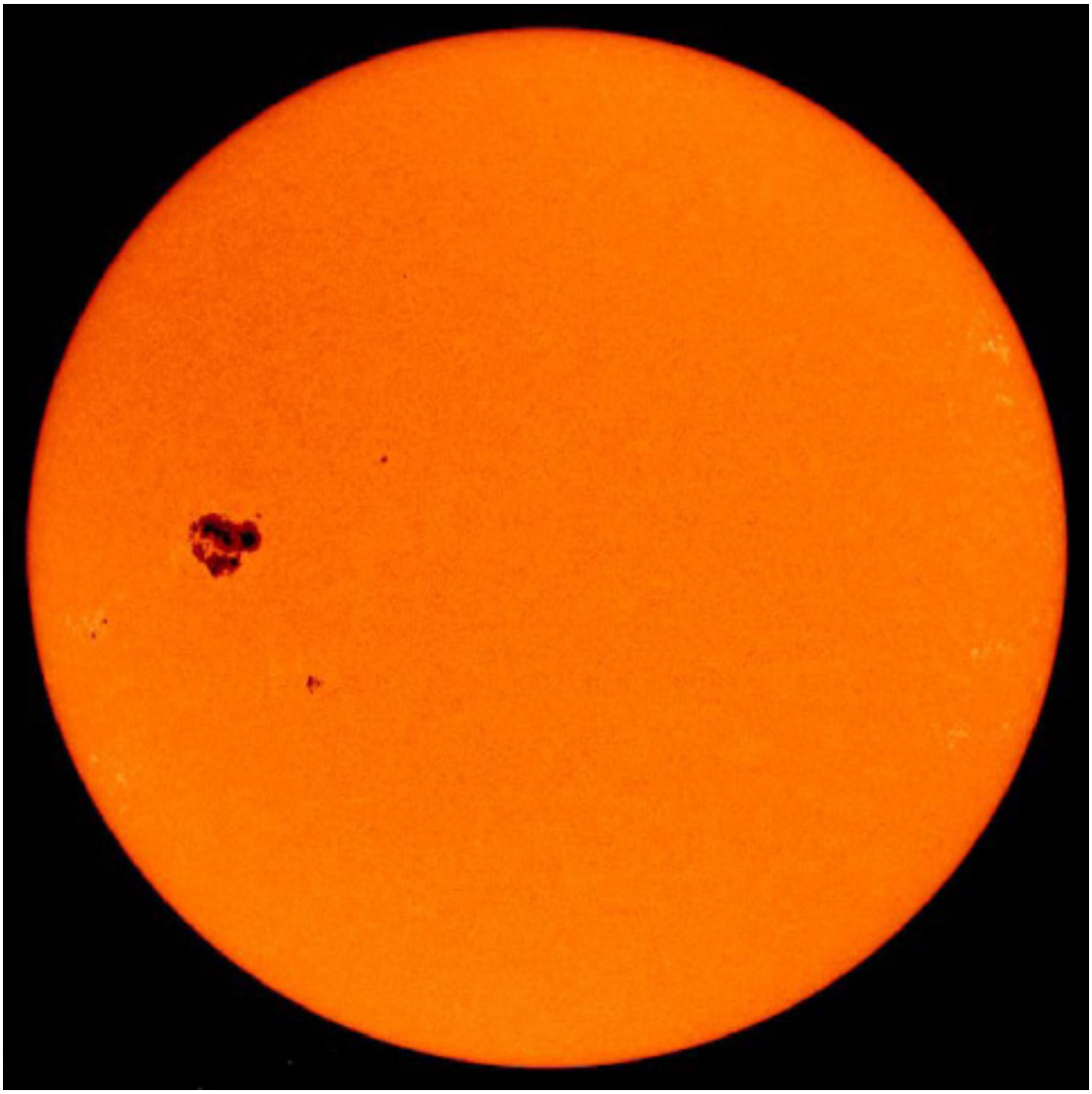
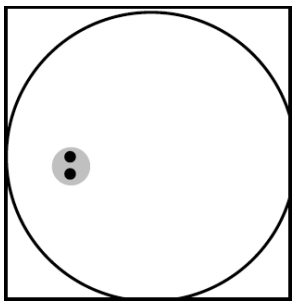
Image #5



KEY: Image #5



DESCRIPTION: NOAA Region 484 developed rapidly during 2003. It was about 10 times larger than the Earth, near the solar equator, and produced a major flare, causing a radio blackout on October 19, 2003. (NOAA)

DIRECTIONS The gray circle at the left indicates the position of a ceramic magnet. However, if rare-earth magnets are available, place a pair with opposite poles facing up (in-dicated by the black dots).

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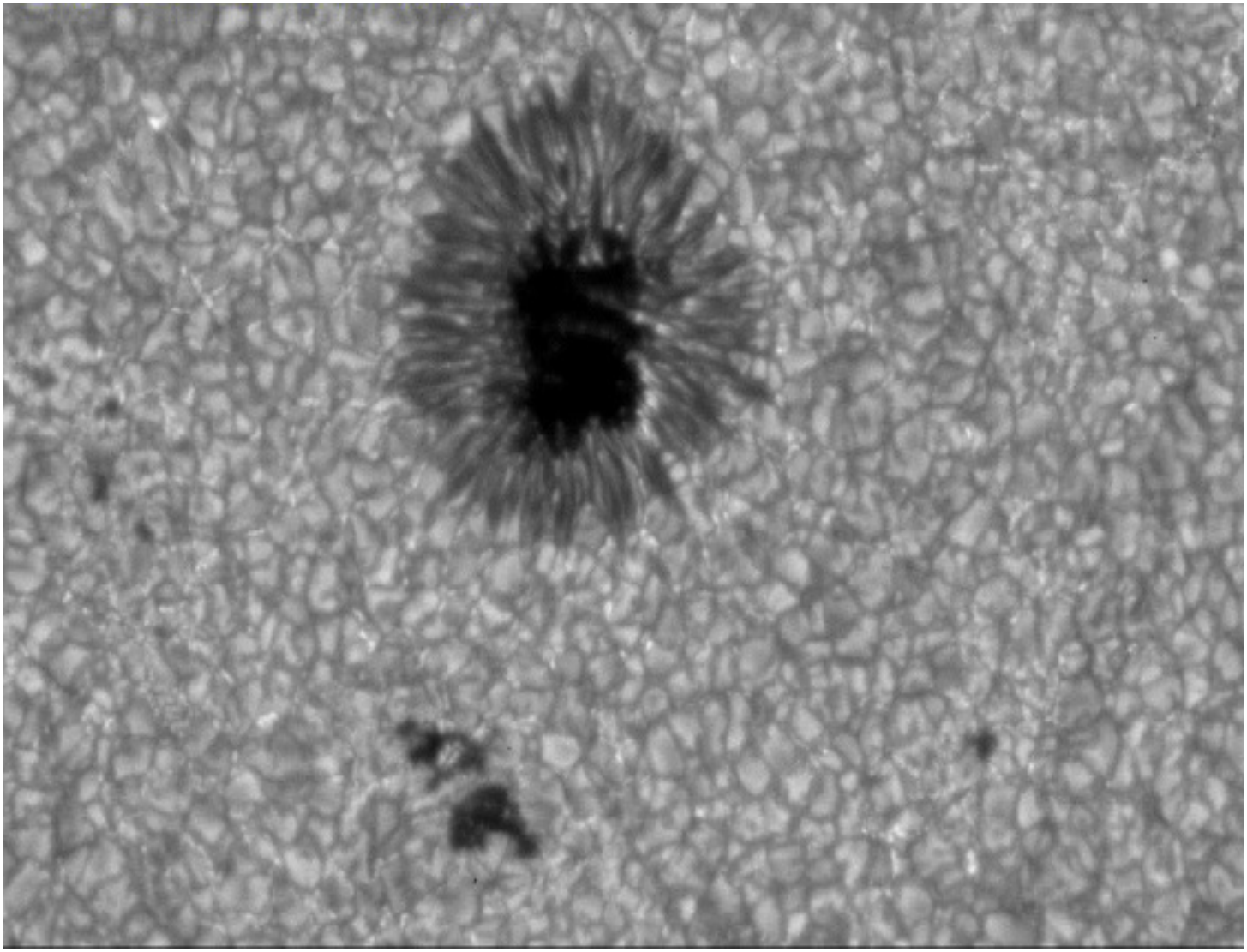
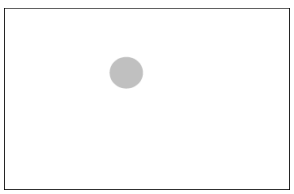
Image #6



KEY: Image #6



DESCRIPTION: A sunspot.
(http://image.gsfc.nasa.gov/poetry/workbook/sunspot1.jpg)

DIRECTIONS The gray circle at left indicates the position of a ceramic magnet. You might also add another magnet below the small black area in the lower part of the photo with the reverse pole facing up.

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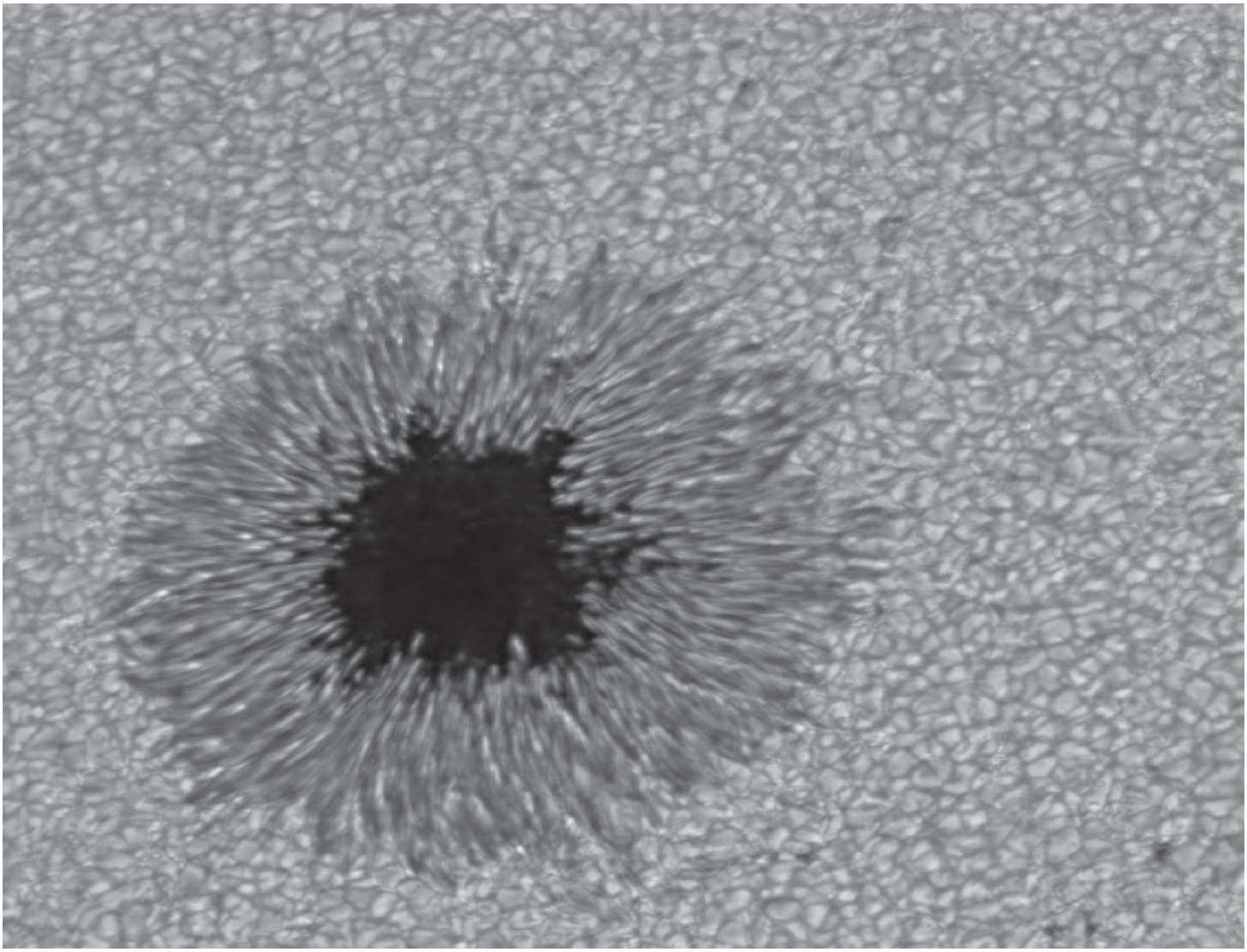
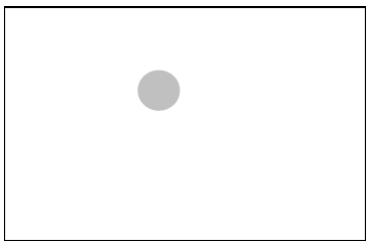
Image #7



KEY: Image #7



DESCRIPTION: A sunspot in 2001.
(http://www.gsfc.nasa.gov/topstory/20010919sunspot.html)

DIRECTIONS The gray circle at left indicates the position of a ceramic magnet.

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