

Which part of the sun contains solar flares

What is a solar flare?

Solar flares extend out to the layer of the Sun called the corona. The corona is the outermost atmosphere of the Sun, consisting of highly rarefied gas. This gas normally has a temperature of a few million degrees Kelvin.

Where do solar flares occur?

Solar flares occur where sunspots are present. These appear as bright areas on the Sun and are powerful enough to influence Earth's ionosphere, affecting communication and navigation systems. Solar flares are intense bursts of radiation emanating from the release of magnetic energy.

What do solar flares appear bright in?

Solar flares tend to originate from regions of the solar surface that contain sunspots. The left image from NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO) highlights the corona -- the sun's outer atmosphere. Active regions such as solar flares appear bright here. The right image shows where sunspots are visible on the sun's surface.

What occurs on the outer surface of the Sun?

On the outer surface of the Sun, you can find solar prominences, flares, sunspots, and coronal holes. Solar prominences are immense clouds of relatively cooler, dense plasma suspended above the Sun's surface by the Sun's magnetic field.

What are the two main sections of the Sun?

The Sun consists of several distinct layers, each with unique properties and processes. These layers fall into two main sections: the solar atmosphere and the solar interior. Or, since the interior layers are so large, the four layers of the Sun are its atmosphere, convective zone, radiative zone, and core.

What can solar flares do to Earth?

Although solar flares can significantly disrupt the technological world, they don't contain enough energy to do any lasting damage to Earth itself. 'Even at their worst, the sun's flares are not physically capable of destroying Earth,' NASA says. So-called 'killer flares' do not exist.

Solar flares are a sudden release of the Sun's energy. They can have an effect on Earth. Solar flares can break up radio communications and cell-phone calls. They can cause electrical ...

Anatomy of the Sun - from Mysteries of the Sun Image of the Sun with cut-away portion showing the solar interior with text descriptions of the regions as follows (from inner-most to outer-most): The Sun's Core - Energy is ...

Features of the Sun's Interior Core - central part of the Sun where hydrogen fuses into helium to give off

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energy. Radiation zone - energy from the Sun's core travels outward ...

Study with Quizlet and memorize flashcards containing terms like Hydrostatic equilibrium in the Sun means that, Nuclear fusion of hydrogen to helium involves a number of steps; one type is ...

Solar flares are large explosions from the surface of the sun that emit intense bursts of electromagnetic radiation. The intensity of the explosion determines what classification the flare...

Solar Flares. A solar flare is an explosion on the surface of the Sun. They last in length from minutes to hours. Flares occur near sunspots, where magnetic fields build up an enormous amount of tension and explode in order ...

Study with Quizlet and memorize flashcards containing terms like Astronomers now realize that active regions on the Sun are connected with the dark regions between the bright granulation ...

Solar Flares. A solar flare is an intense burst of radiation, or light, on the Sun. These flashes span the electromagnetic spectrum -- including X-rays, gamma rays, radio waves, and ultraviolet and visible light. Solar flares ...

Study with Quizlet and memorize flashcards containing terms like Hydrostatic equilibrium in the Sun means that, The energy that is emitted from the Sun is produced:, The proton-proton chain powers the Sun by fusing hydrogen into ...

It appears as a pearly light surrounding the obscured Sun, while the chromosphere can be seen as a narrow red streak. The part of the Sun that can be seen only during a solar ...

Study with Quizlet and memorize flashcards containing terms like The sun is massive. It contains 99.8% of the mass in the solar system and is made up of several different elements. Which of ...

The frequency of flares coincides with the Sun's eleven year cycle. When the solar cycle is at a minimum, active regions are small and rare and few solar flares are detected. These increase ...

The corona is much hotter than layers of the Sun that are closer to the solar interior. B. The corona seems to absorb 2/3 of the neutrinos that pass through it. C. No one knows why that ...

The mass of the Sun is 99.8% of the mass of our solar system. The Sun is mostly made of hydrogen with smaller amounts of helium in the form of plasma. The main part of the Sun has three layers: the core, radiative zone, and convection ...

solar flare One of the strongest solar flares ever detected, in an extreme ultraviolet (false-colour) image of the

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Sun taken by the Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO) satellite, November 4, 2003. Such powerful ...

the sun admits large amounts of charged particles that stream out into space, Earth's magnetosphere helps deflect most of those particles. If solar wind is highly concentrated then ...

The Sun is the most important part of the solar system. This article will discuss the Sun, its composition, some interesting facts and the layers of the atmosphere of the Sun. ... It is a huge burning ball of gases that contain approximately 73.4% ...

NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory captured this imagery of a solar flare, as seen in the bright flash. A loop of solar material, a coronal mass ejection (CME), can also be seen ...

Surrounding the sun is its atmosphere, just like the air around the Earth. The lower layer of the sun's atmosphere is called the chromosphere, and the outer layer of its atmosphere is the corona. The Core of the Sun. The ...

Solar Flares Post Flare Loops ... The photosphere is the visible surface of the Sun that we are most familiar with. Since the Sun is a ball of gas, this is not a solid surface but is actually a layer about 100 km thick (very, very, ...

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