UTJECAJ SUNČEVE AKTIVNOSTI NA ZEMLJU

Bojan Vršnak

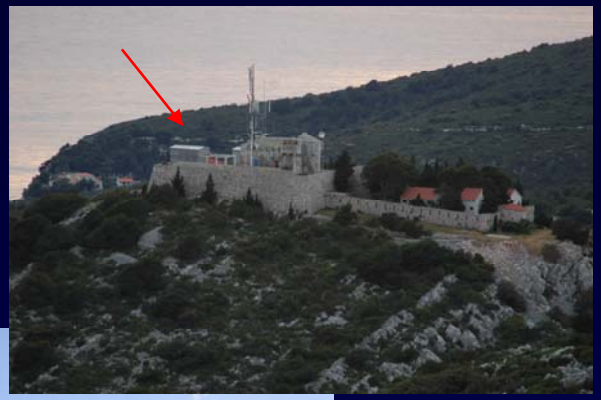
Opservatorij Hvar

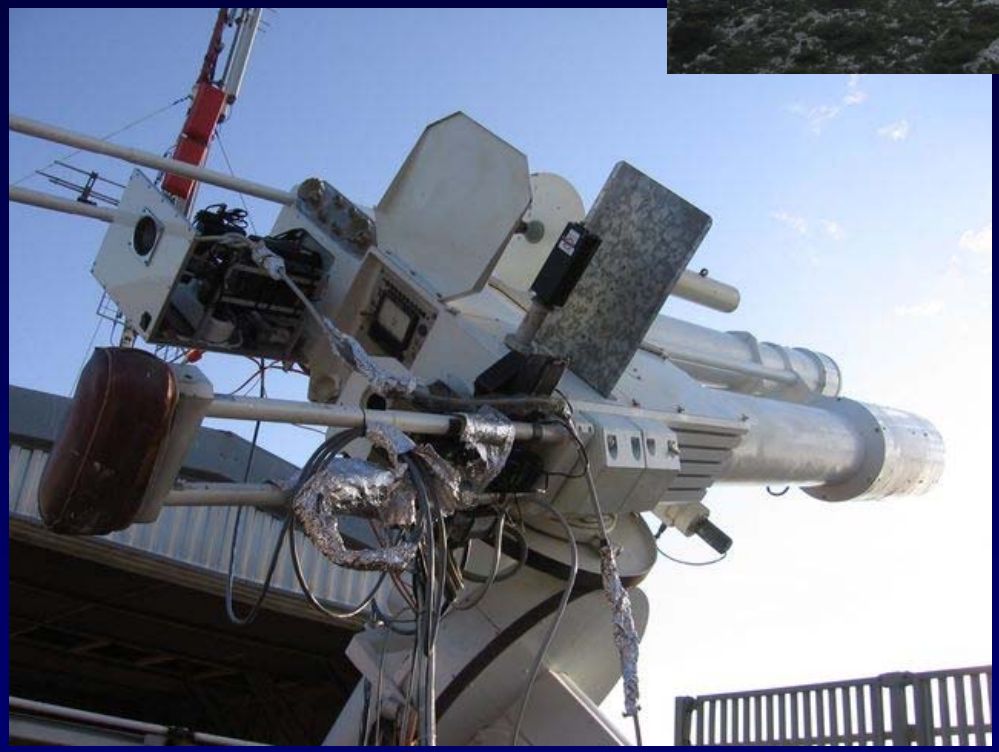
Geodetski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

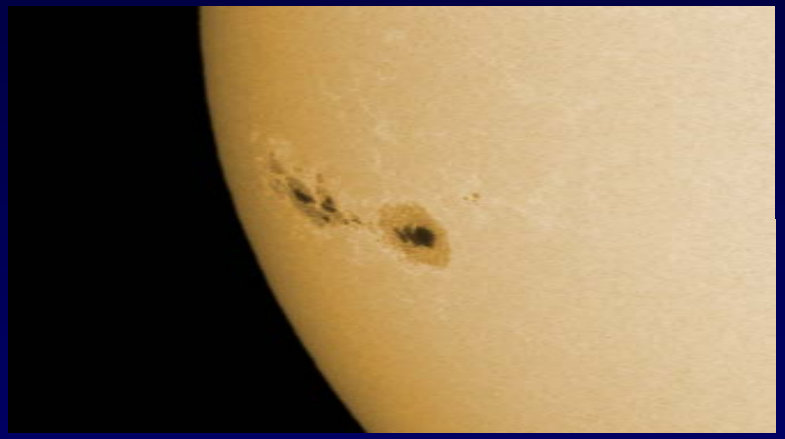
HRZZ-IP-11-2013 6212-SOLSTEL
"Solar and Stellar Variability"

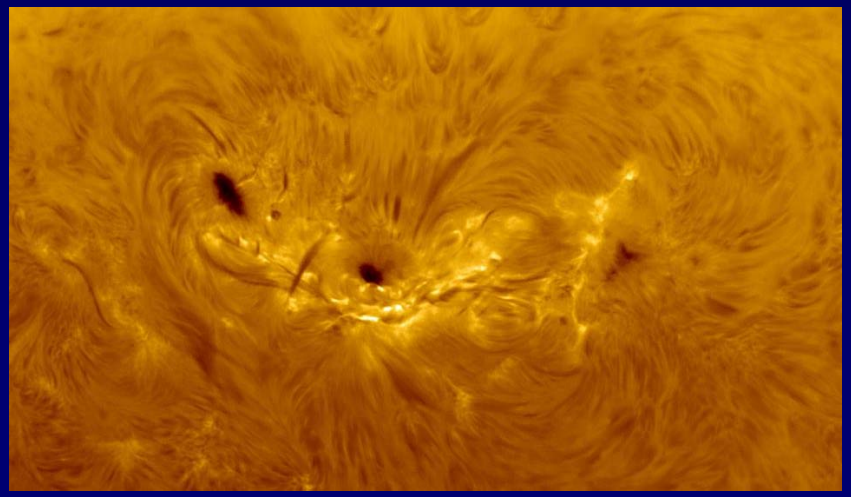
Opservatorij Hvar / Geodetski fakultet

Hvarski solarni teleskop

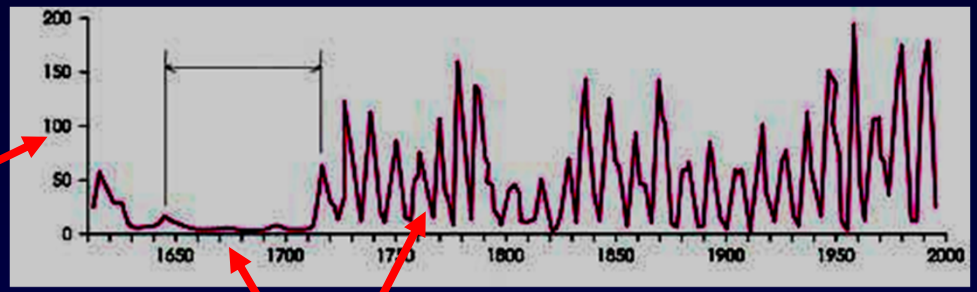








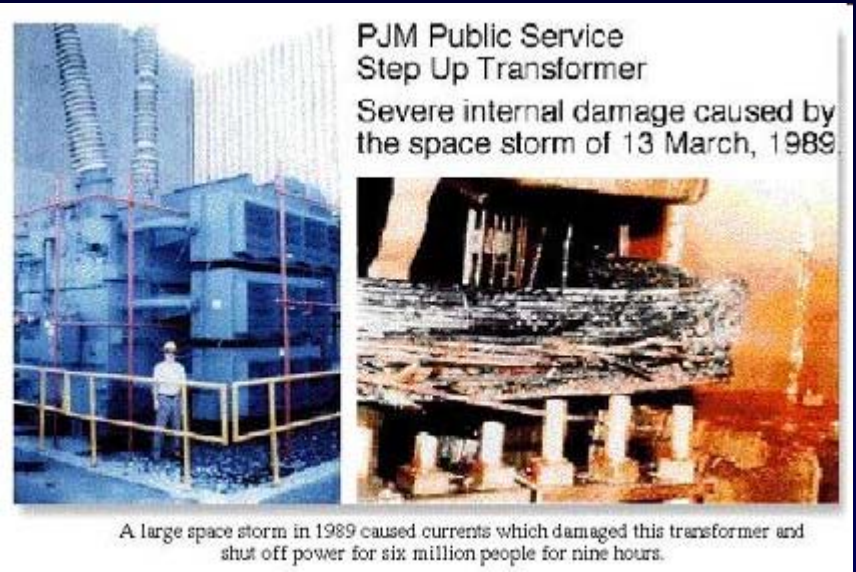
Malo povijesti

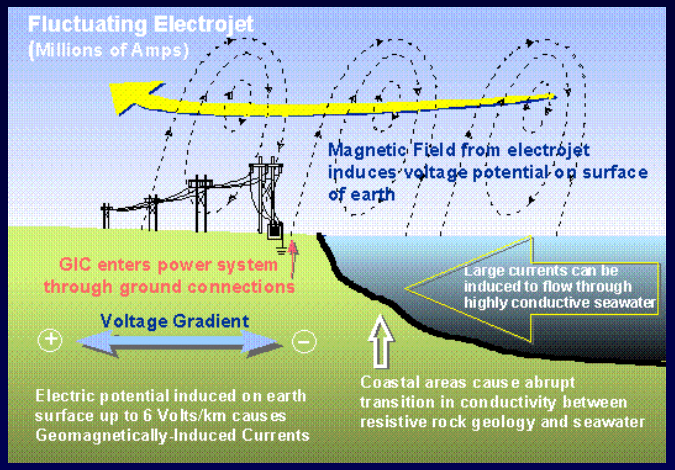


- Rudolf Wolf
  (1848, “Wolfov broj”)
- Heinrich Schwabe (1843, 11-god. Sunčev ciklus)
- Edward Sabine (1852, geomagnetski poremećaji, aurora)
- Richard Carrington (1859, “Carrington/Hodges event”)
- Annie+Walter Maunder (1894, “Maunderov minimum” ~1645-1715)

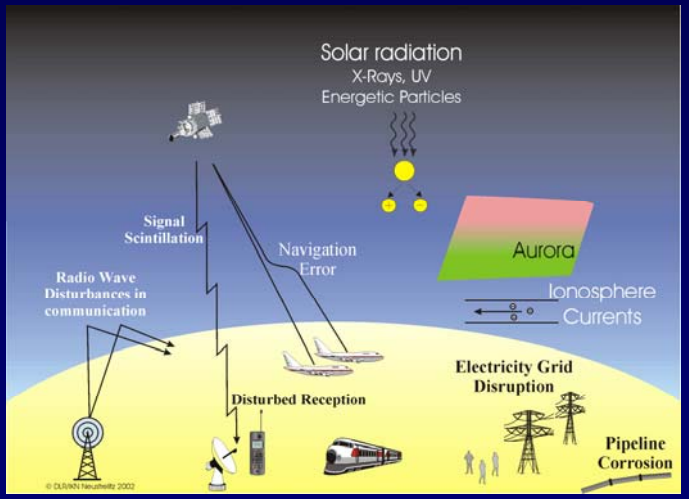
- Christian Birkeland (1908, globalne “Birkelandove struje”, aurora, Sunce-Zemlja, Sunčev vjetar)
- II. svjetski rat

- 1950 “Space Weather”
- 1957 (“International Geophysical Year”, IGY)
- Quebec 1998

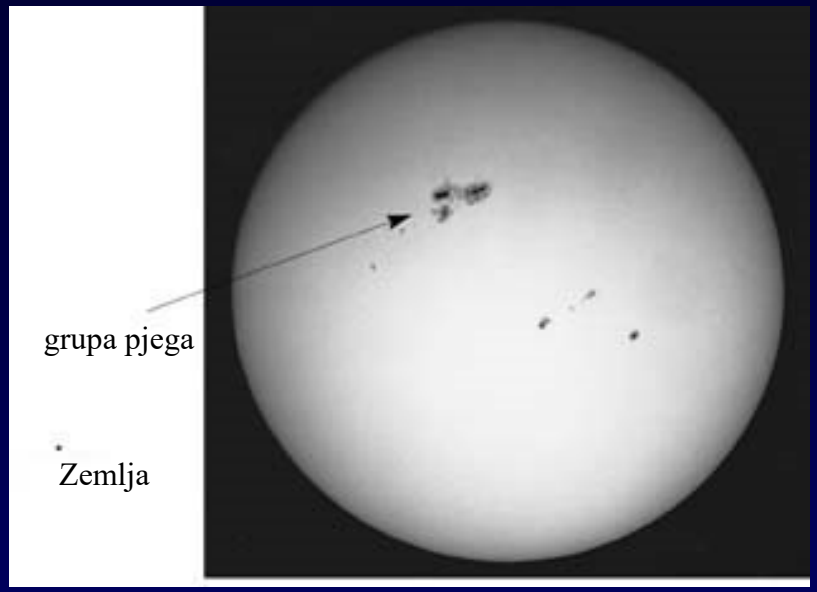


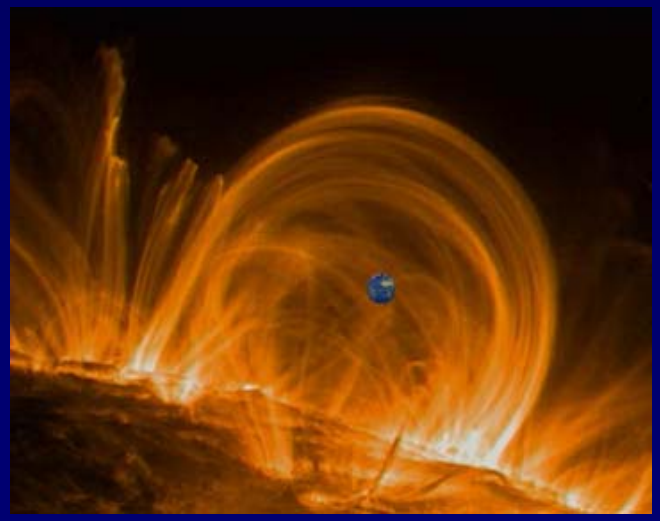


Polarna svjetlost u Slavoniji, s nimio M. Karakaš, 20. studenog 2003.

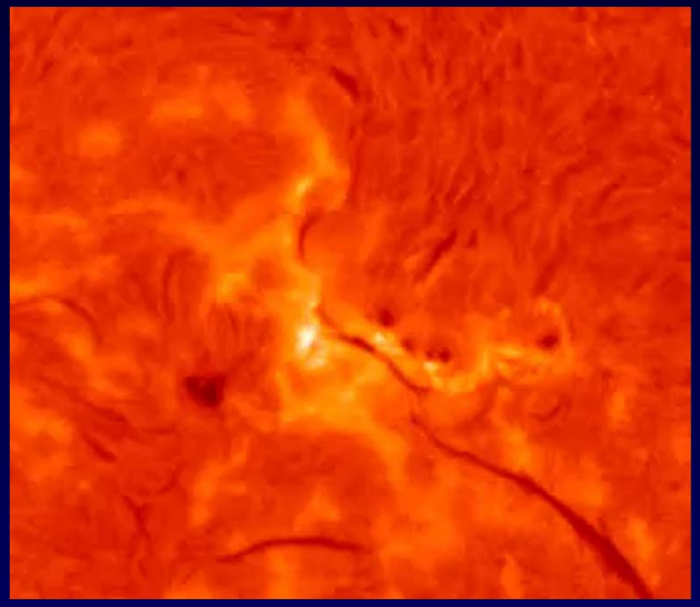


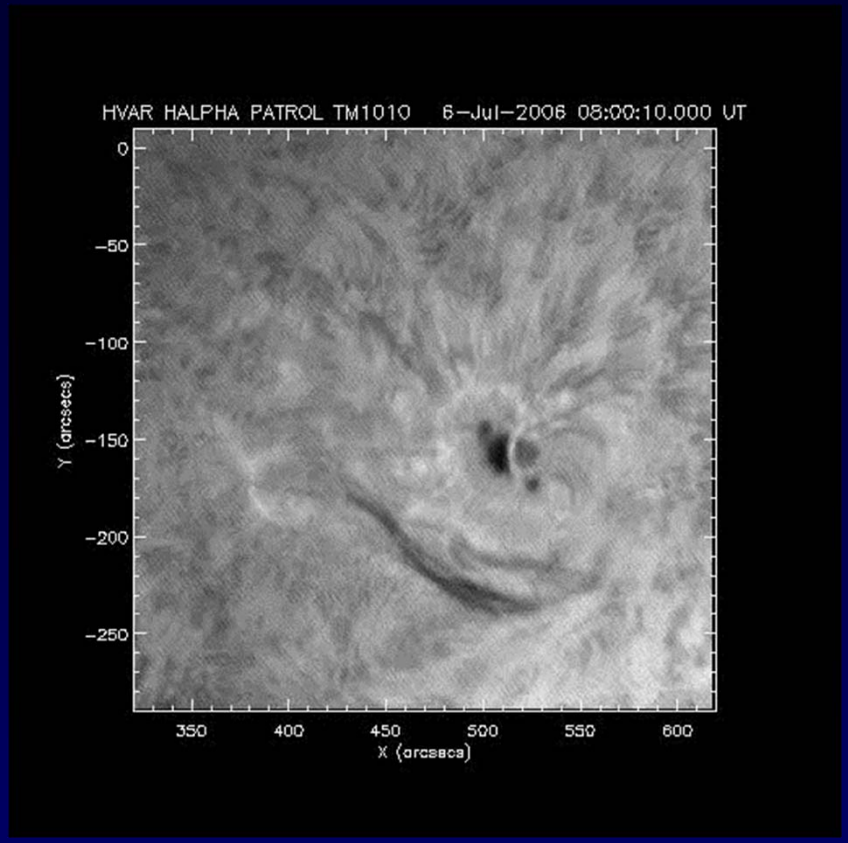
Sunčeva aktivnost

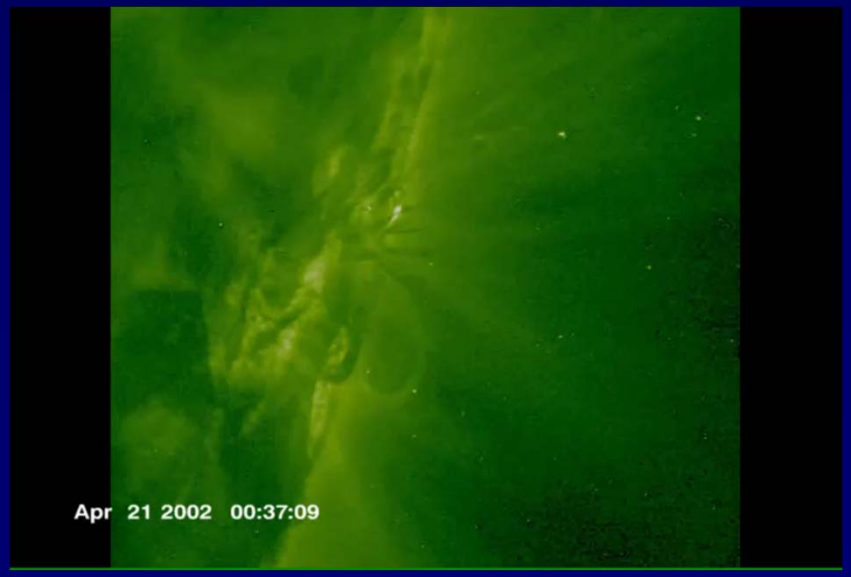




Sunčevi bljeskovi

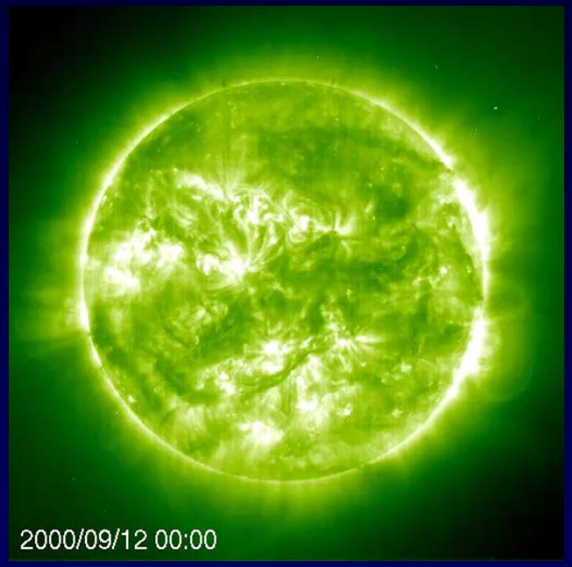


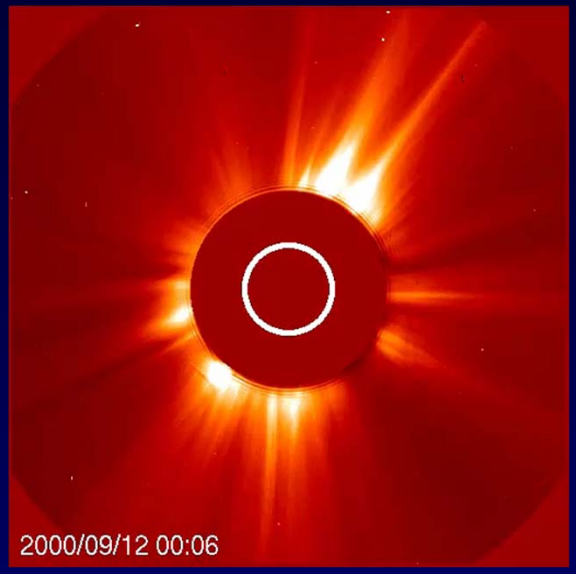


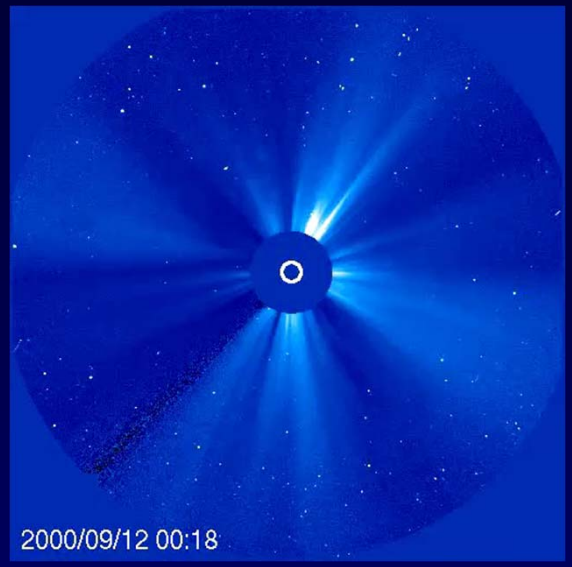


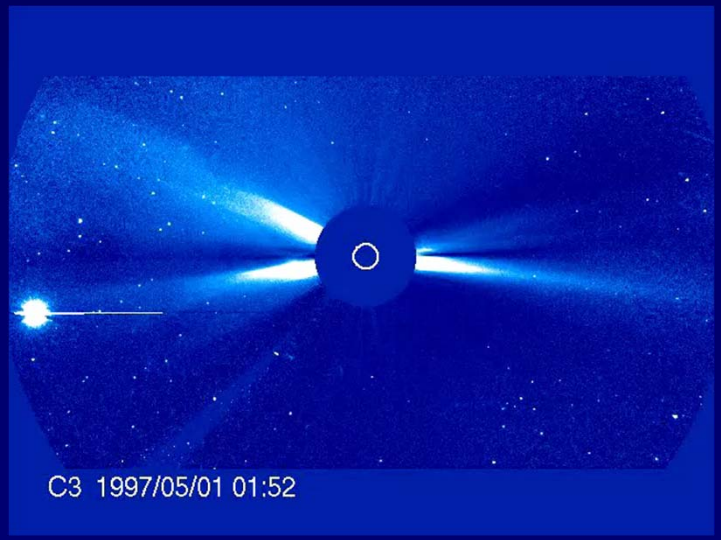
- 40 milijuna K
- snopovi čestica
- EUV i X zračenje
- provale radio zračenja

Sunčeve erupcije (koronini izbačaji)

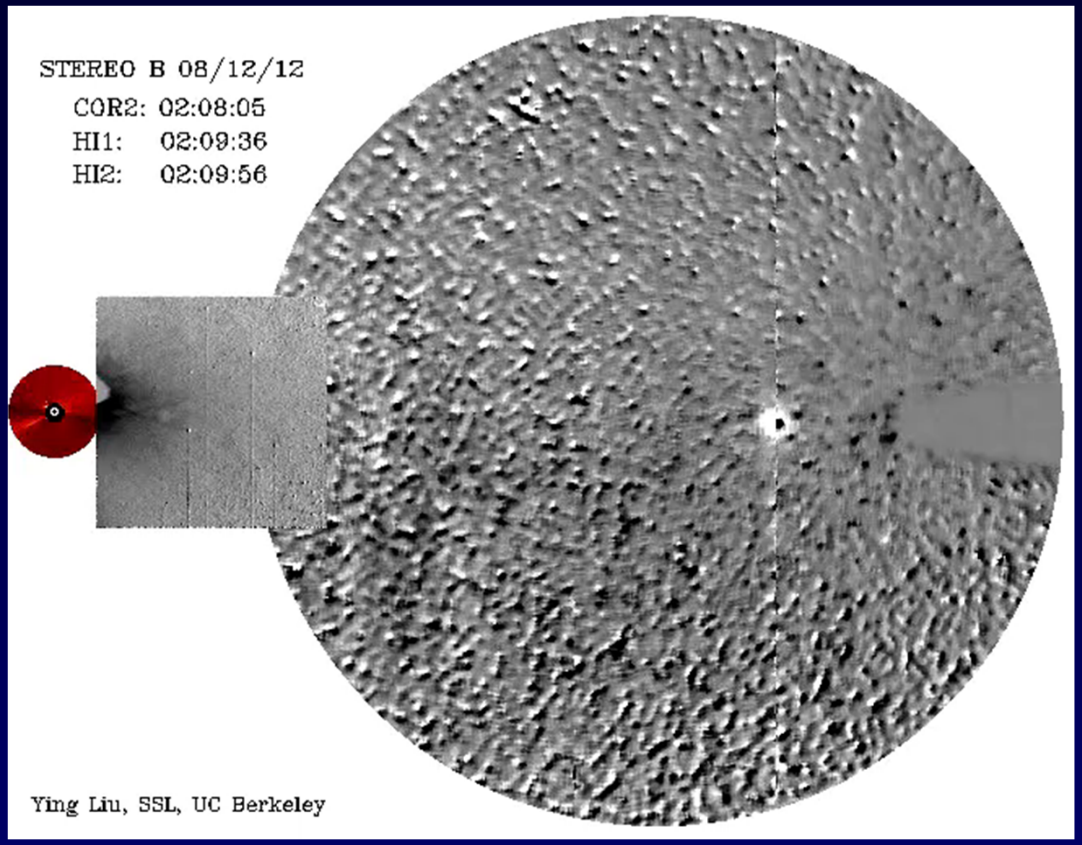




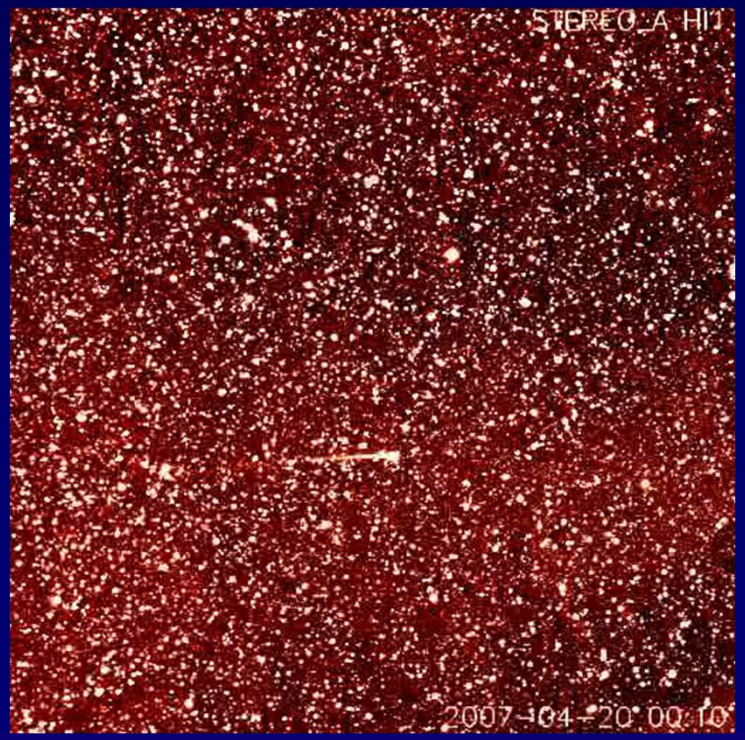




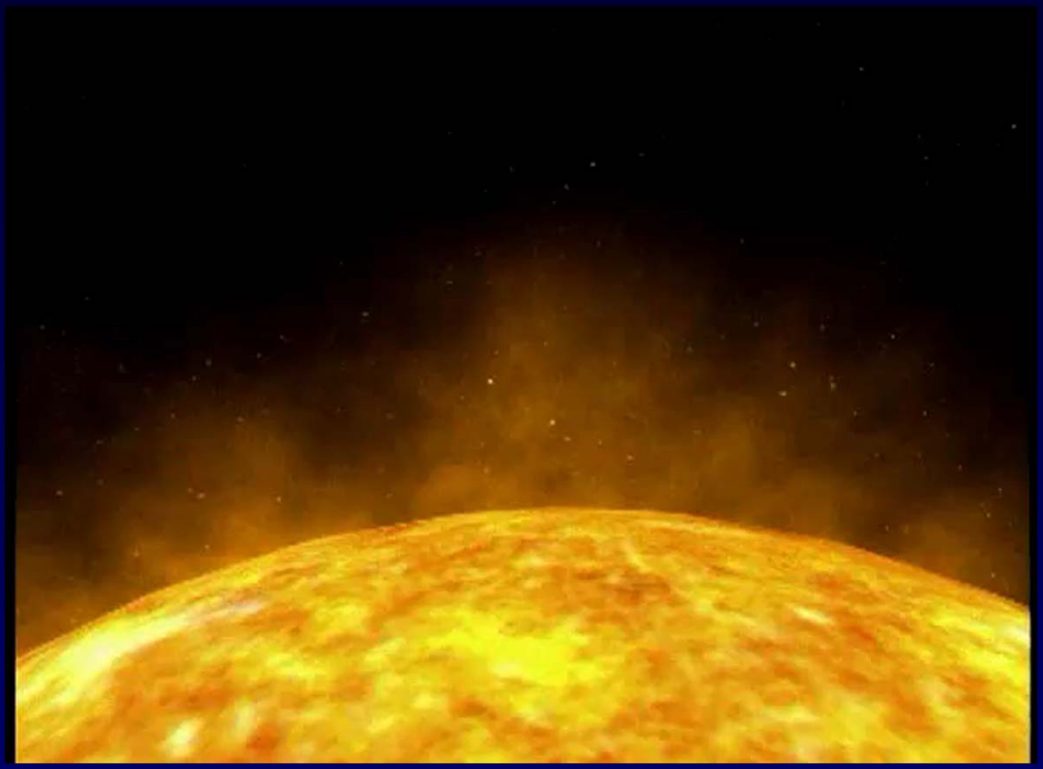
brzina = 1000 km/s
masa = nekoliko milijardi tona
energija = 100 milijardi A-bombi

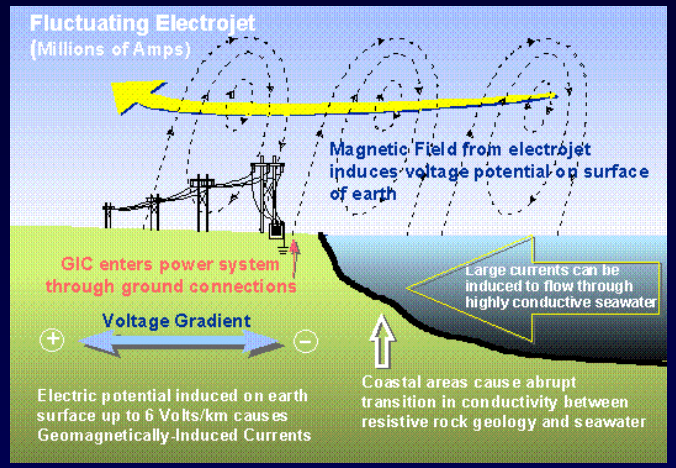


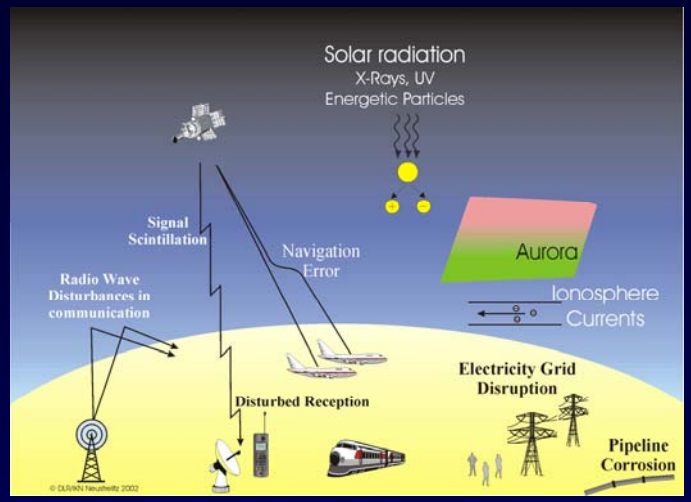
“Drag-based model”



Utjecaja Sunčeve aktivnosti na Zemlju



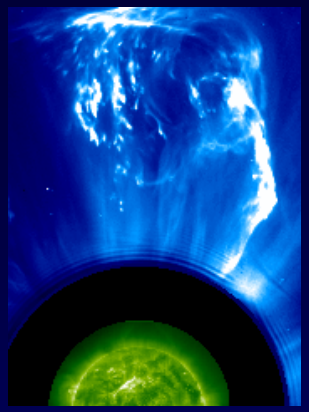


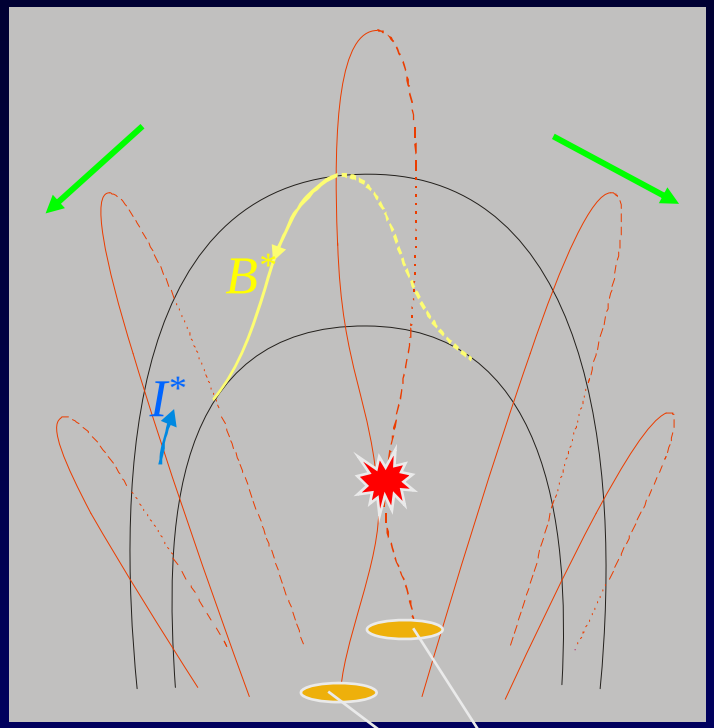


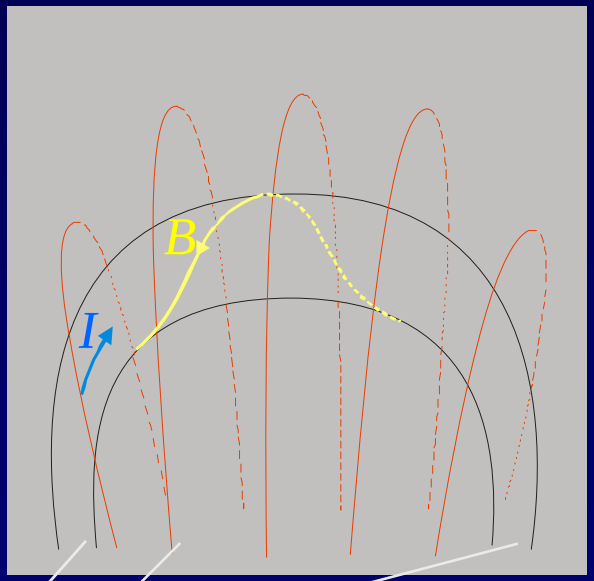
Polarna svjetlost u Slavoniji, s nimio M. Karakaš, 20. studenog 2003.

HVALA NA PAŽNJI !

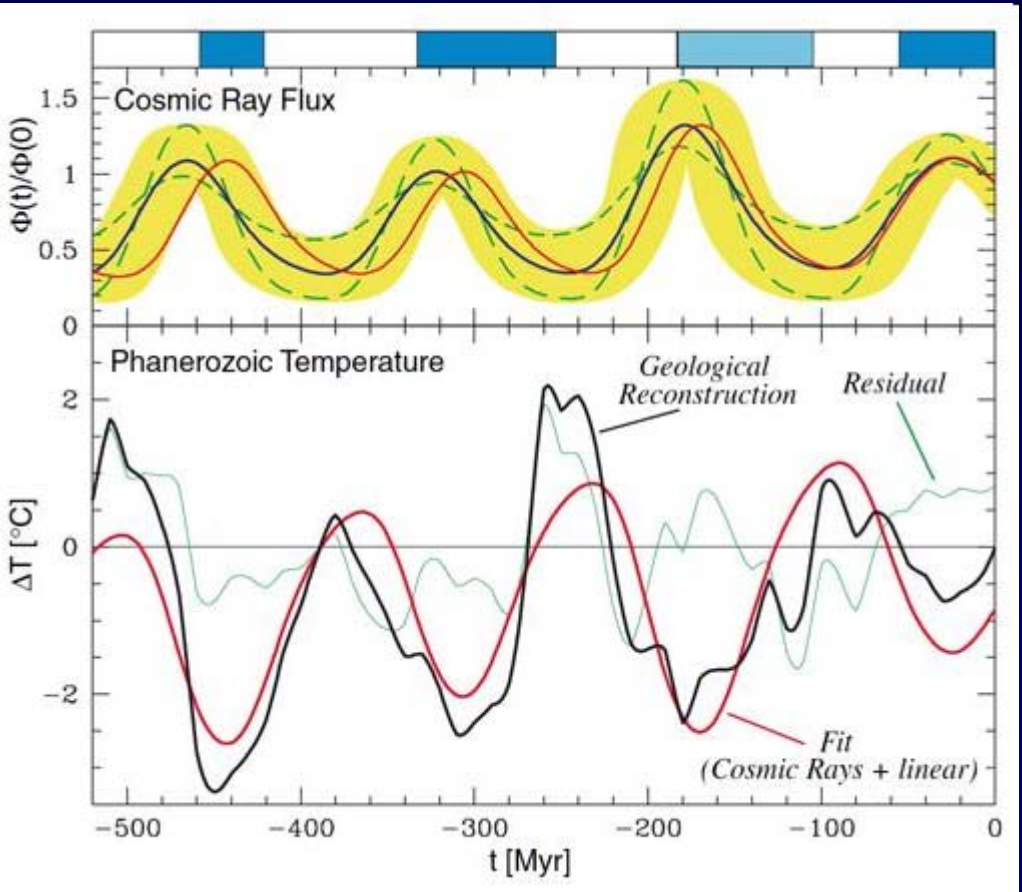
3-D “flux-rope” modeli

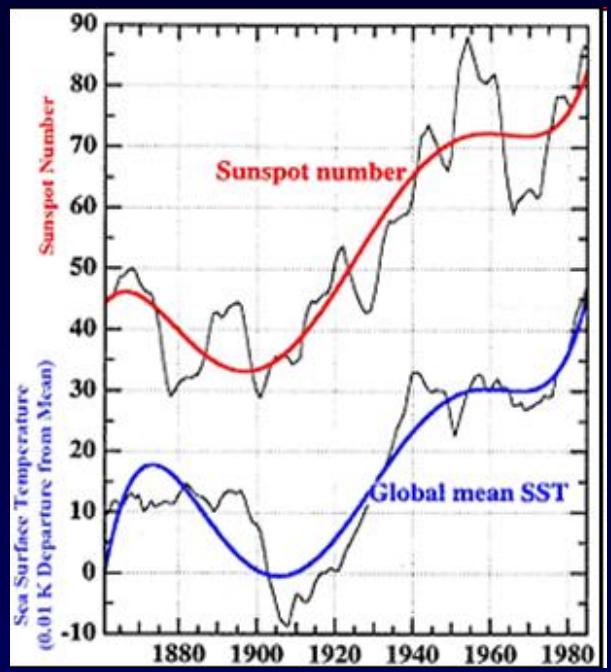


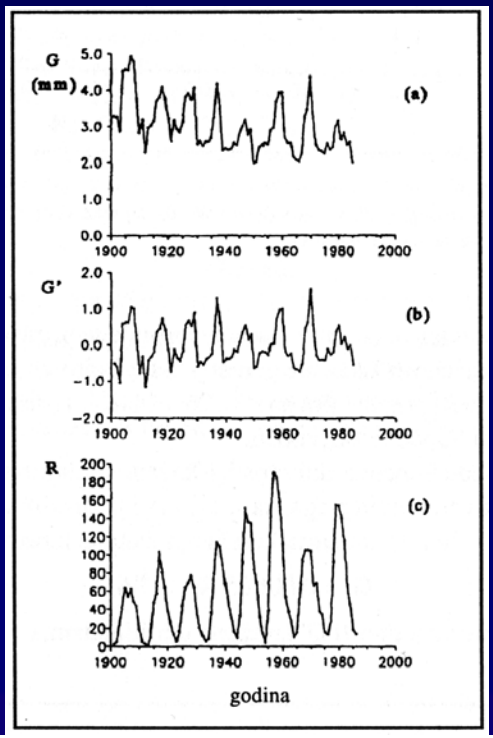


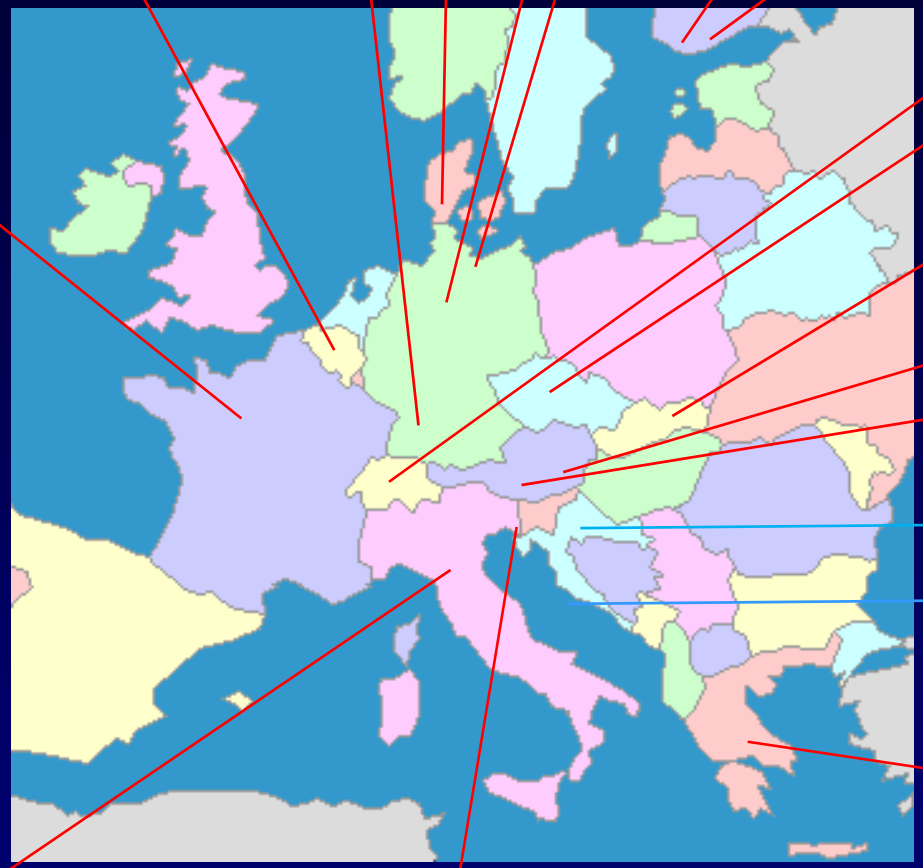


Utjecaj Sunčeve aktivnosti na klimu









US: AFRL, NRL, MLSO, UAH, NASA-GSFC
Indija: Udaipur Solar Obs., Karumathur
Kina: CAS





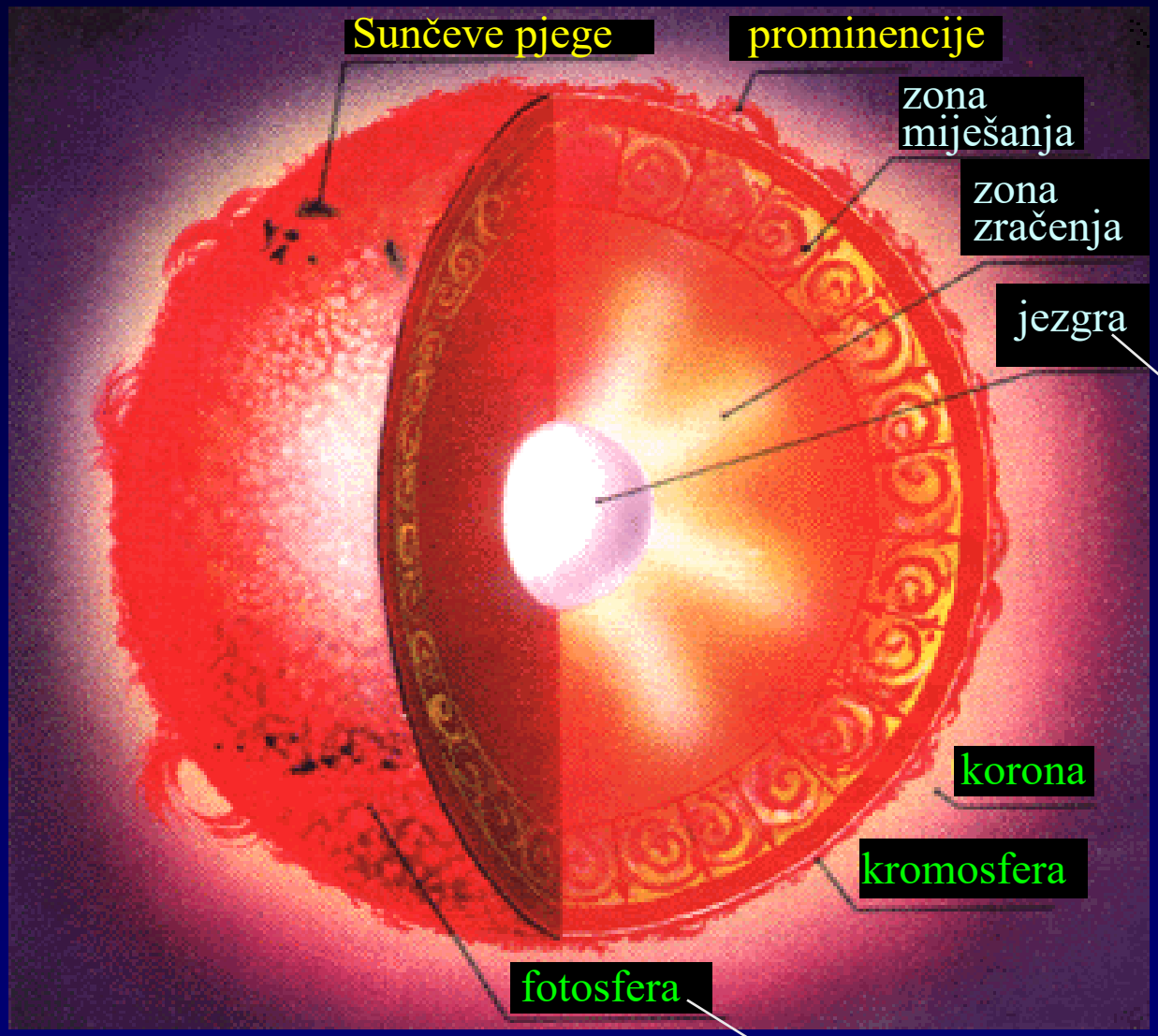








Struktura Sunca



5800 K

91% = vodik
9% = helij
ostalo = 0.1%

15 milijuna K
gustoća =150xH_2O
(1 L = 150 kg)

4H -> He
(600 milijuna tona / s)

Sunce = zvijezda