



# Differential Rotation of the Sun's Chromosphere

Published On: 05-10-2024

## Context:

Astronomers at the **Kodaikanal Solar Observatory** have **mapped variation in the rotation speed of the Sun's chromosphere**, from the equator right up to its polar regions for the first time using 100 years of daily records of the Sun.

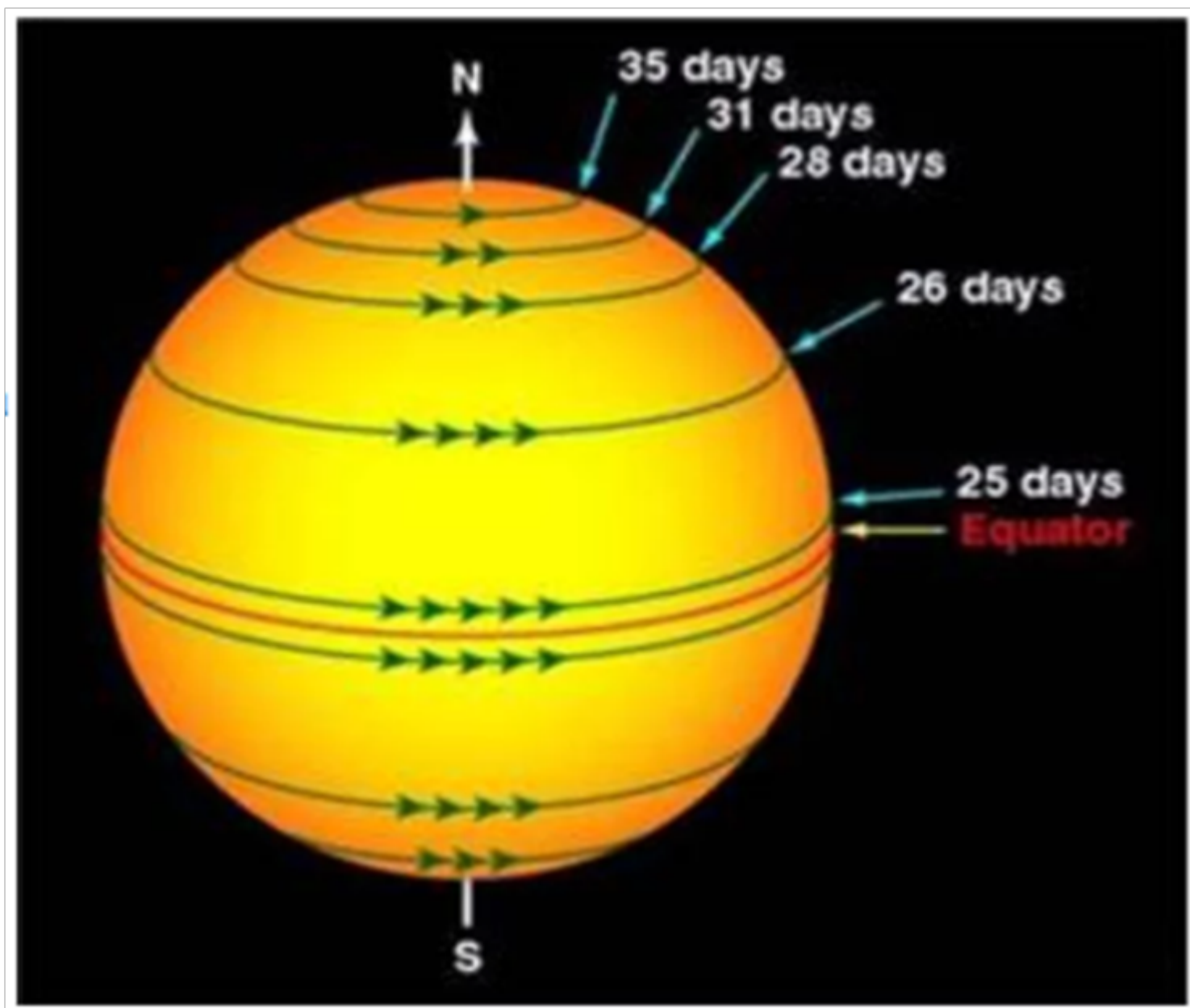
## Key Findings from the Mapping of Sun's Chromosphere

**Chromosphere:** The chromosphere is a thin layer of **plasma** that lies **between the Sun's visible surface (the photosphere) and the corona (the Sun's upper atmosphere)**

- It extends for **at least 2,000 km (1,200 mi.)** above the surface
- It **appears bright red** because the hydrogen in the Sun emits a reddish-coloured light at high temperatures.
- **Differential Rotation Rates:** The Sun **rotates faster at the equator** (13.98 degrees per day) and **slower towards the poles** (10.5 degrees per day at 80 degrees latitude).
- **Similar Rotation of Features:** **Plages and network** features **exhibit similar rotation rates**, suggesting a shared origin deep within the Sun.
- **First Mapping Achievement:** This study is the **first** to successfully use **chromospheric network cells to map the Sun's rotation from the equator to the poles.**

## About Differential Rotation

- **Definition:** The **difference in rotation speed** between the **Sun's equator and poles** is known as differential rotation.
- **Earth vs. Sun's Rotation**
- **Earth's Uniform Rotation:** Earth rotates as a rigid body, **completing a full rotation every 24 hours**, with **uniform rotation speed from equator to poles.**
- **Sun's Differential Rotation:** The **Sun, made of plasma**, rotates at different speeds based on latitude.
- The Sun's equator spins much faster than its poles.
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- It takes the equatorial region **only about 25 days** to complete one rotation, while the **poles take a leisurely 35 days.** (Diagram represents the Sun's differential rotation, where surface regions at various latitudes rotate at different speeds.)



- **Significance of Differential Rotation**

- Understanding the intricacies of the variation in rotation speed, as a function of latitude as well as time, is crucial to **understand the Sun itself**.
- It drives **the solar dynamo**, the 11-year solar cycle, and **periods of intense solar activity** that can trigger magnetic storms on Earth.

**Discovery of Differential Rotation:** The discovery of differential rotation **dates back to Carrington in the 19th century**, who observed that ***sunspots on the visible surface of the Sun rotate at different speeds depending on their latitude.***

**Challenges of Relying on Sunspot Observations for Differential Rotation:**

**Limited Latitude Coverage:** **Sunspots do not appear above 35 degrees latitude**, restricting their use in measuring the Sun's rotation closer to the poles.

**Infrequency at High Latitudes:** Sunspots occur **rarely at higher latitudes**, making data collection **sparse and unreliable for studying** the Sun's full rotational dynamics. This necessitated alternative methods

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**Inadequate for Time-Dependent Studies:** **Sunspot-based methods are insufficient for tracking** how differential rotation varies over time, such as across the solar cycle, due to limited and sporadic data.