



Lingezicht Astrophysics Reports 3

April 29, 2021

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## De zon op Keesdagen

Cornelis (Kees) de Jager werd geboren op 29 april 1921 op Texel. Dit is een verzameling drieluiken van de zon op Kees' verjaardagen omtrent zijn geboortetijdstip, gemaakt door NASA's *Solar Dynamics Observatory* die sinds mei 2010 zulke beelden levert.

Links: "magnetogram" = sterke magnetische velden die door het oppervlak prikken, omhoog (wit) en omlaag (zwart). De grootste concentraties in gordels weerszijden de equator bevatten zonnevlekken. Ook elders zijn overal zwart-witte spikkels, buiten de gordels meer peper-en-zout, vooral naar de polen. Naar de zonsrand minder doordat de meting alleen velden langs de gezichtslijn detecteert en ze vooral rechtop staan.

Midden: opname in ultraviolet licht. Waar dit beeld helder is is de temperatuur ongeveer 100 000 graden, in de hetere chromosfeer boven het relatief koele (6 000 graden) zonsoppervlak. Daarmee is de zon een "koele" ster; Kees bestudeerde ook veel hetere.

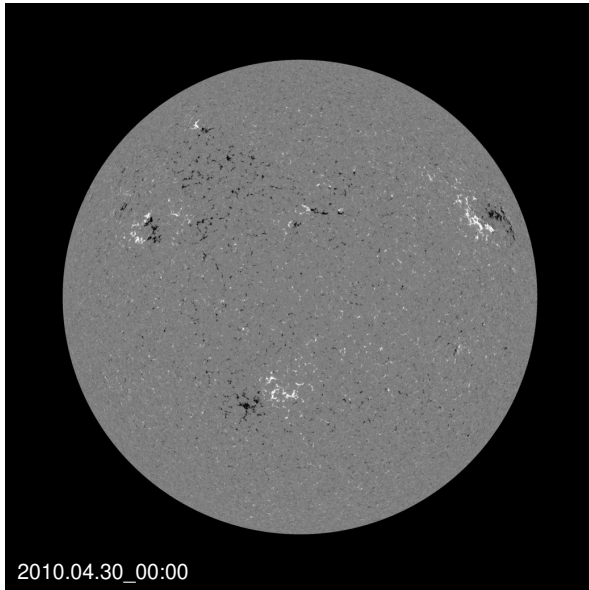
Rechts: opname in extreem ultraviolet licht. Waar dit beeld helder is is de temperatuur ongeveer een miljoen graden in de corona die je bij zonsverduisteringen als een parelmoer krans om de zon ziet. Waarom die zo heet is blijft een heet hangijzer!

Als je de beelden per drieluik vergelijkt zie je dat de verhitting van de chromosfeer en de corona magnetisch bepaald worden door wat er onder aan magnetisme door het zonsoppervlak prikt. "Magnetische verhitting" dus – maar hoe precies?

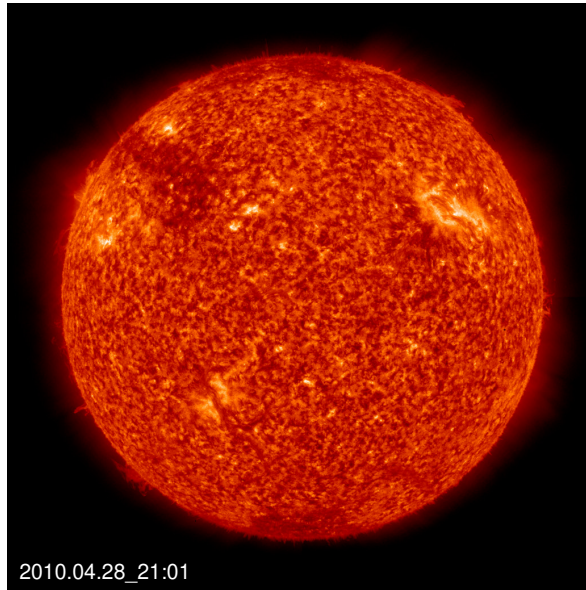
Als je de drieluiken door de jaren heen vergelijkt zie je de toename en de afname van de zonnecyclus, met een recente nieuwe start – om Kees' eeuwfeest te vieren! Zijn [nieuwste boek](#) / [hier verkrijgbaar](#) behandelt samenhang tussen zonnecyclus en aardklimaat.

## The Sun on Kees days

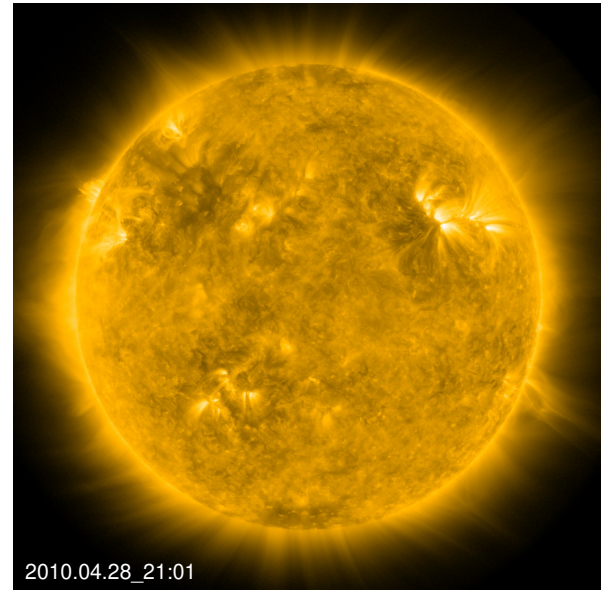
Dutch astrophysicist Cornelis (Kees) de Jager was born on the island of Texel on April 29, 1921 around 03:00 UT. This collection celebrates his birthdays by showing corresponding images from SDO since its start, in simultaneous triples: photospheric HMI magnetogram, chromosphere in the AIA 304 Å passband, corona in the AIA 171 Å passband. Enjoy!



2010.04.30\_00:00

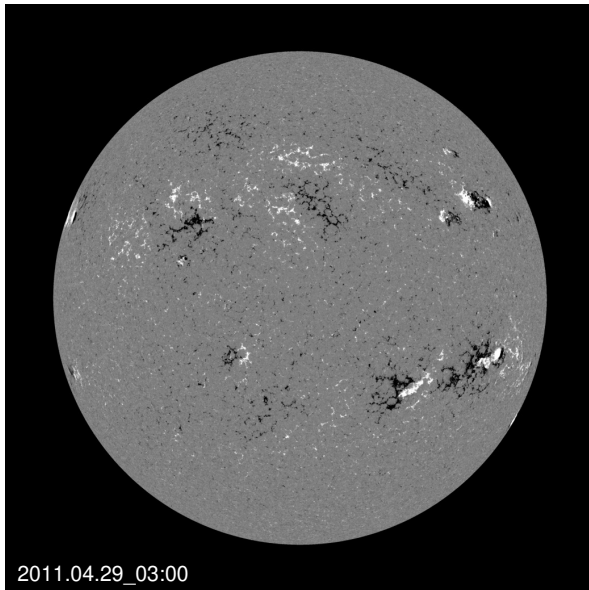


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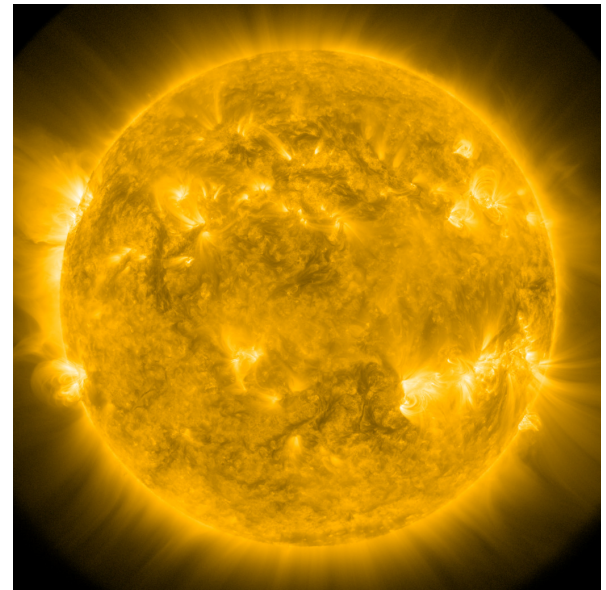
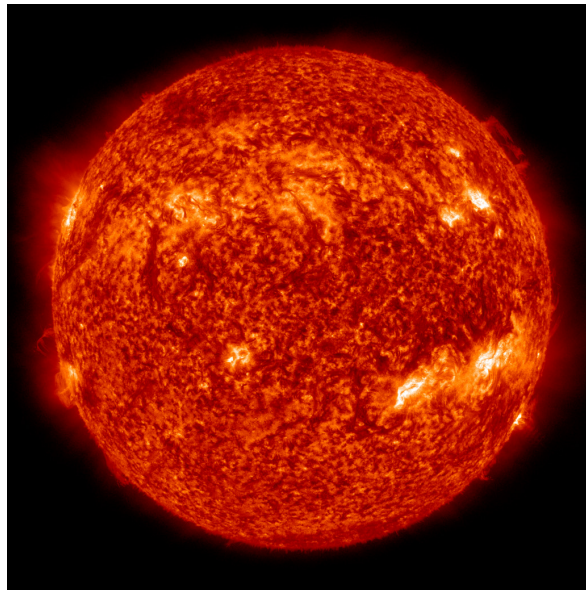


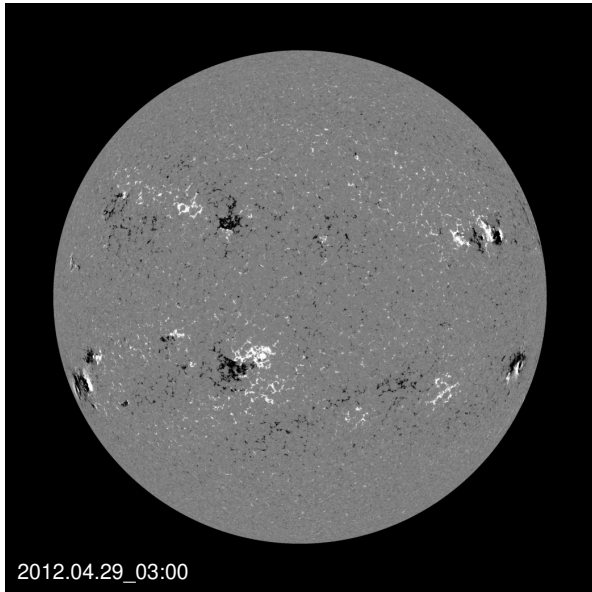
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*Cheating! SDO started continuous data taking on May 1, 2010; these images are from April 30 and April 28 in the try-out phase. No images on April 29 due to celebrating Kees' 89th birthday?*

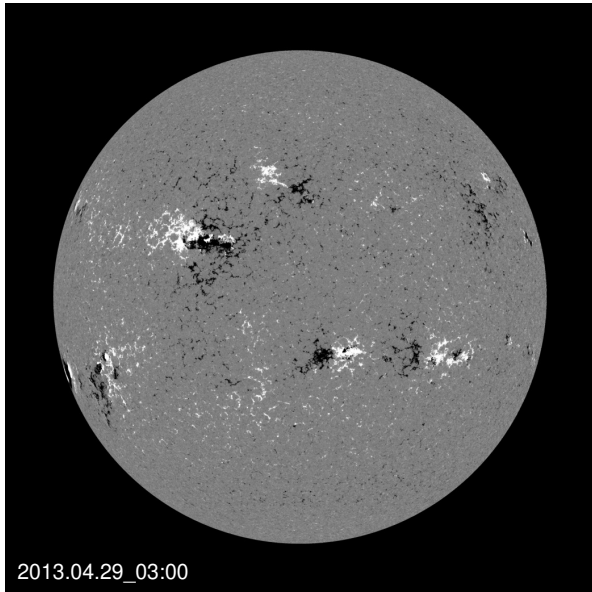
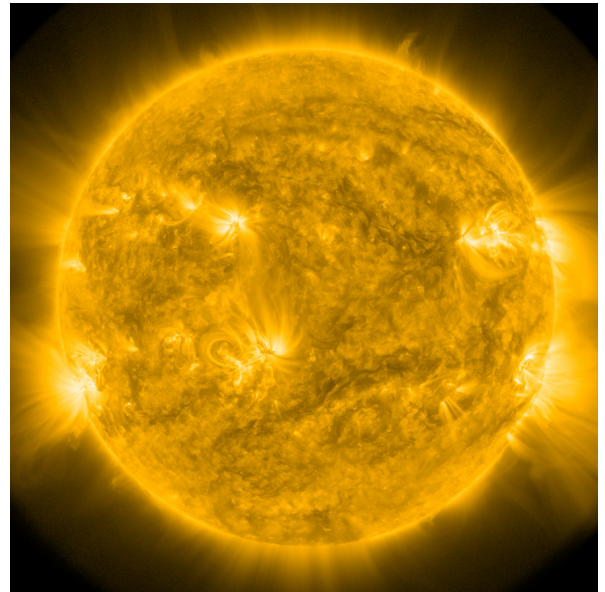
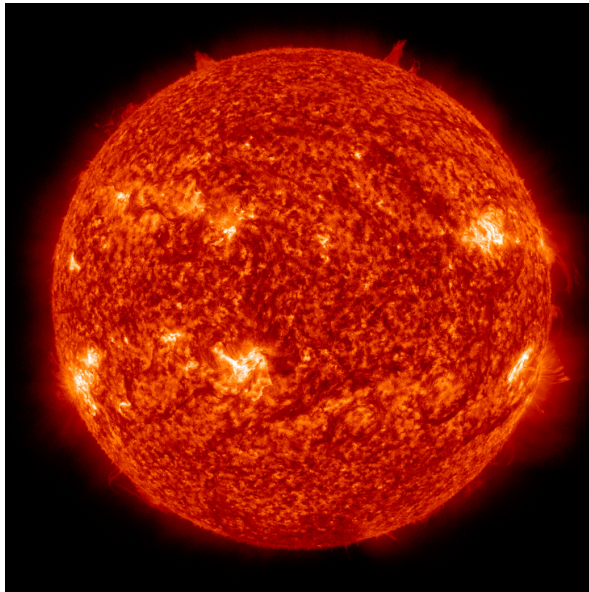


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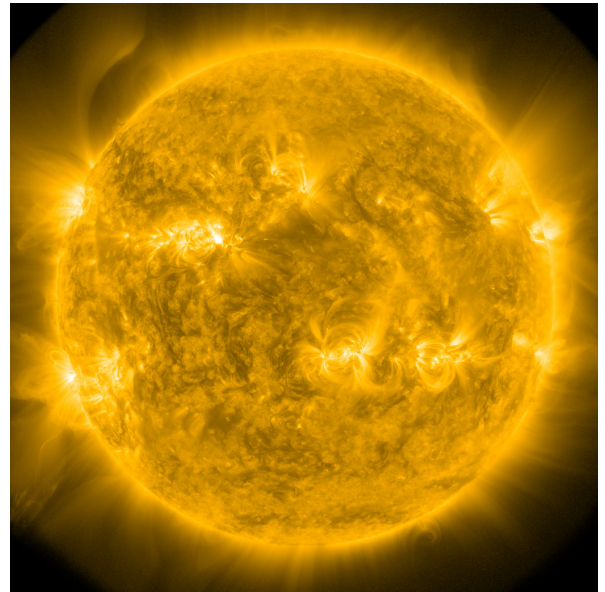
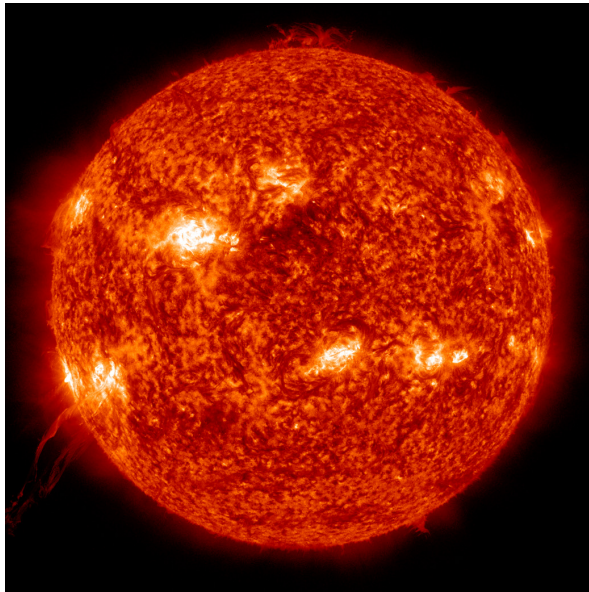


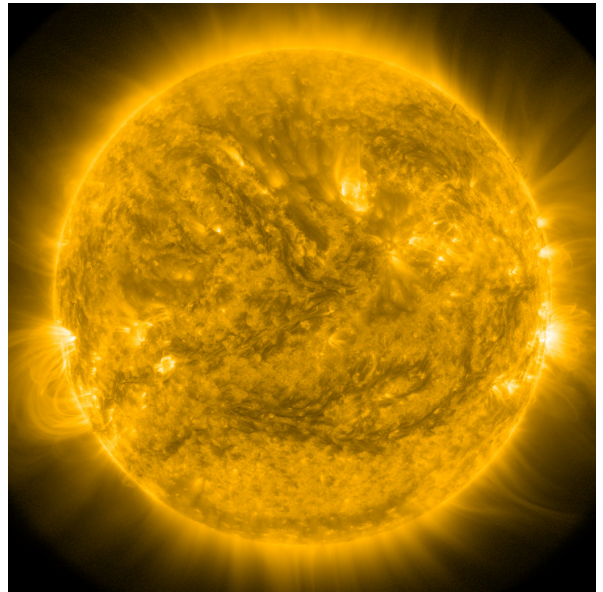
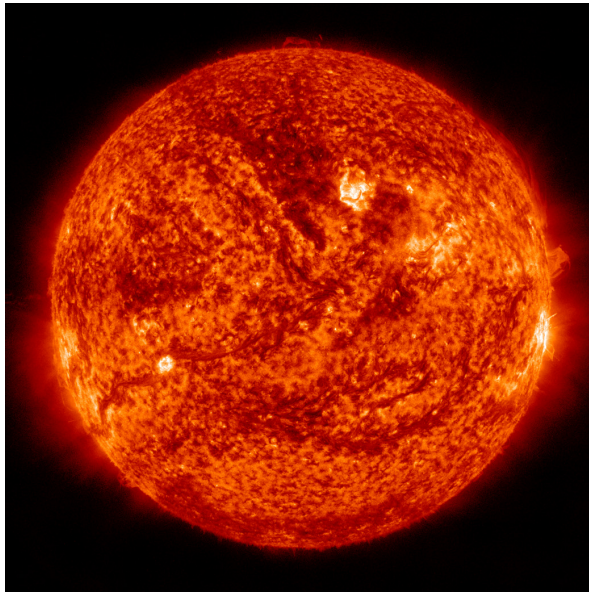
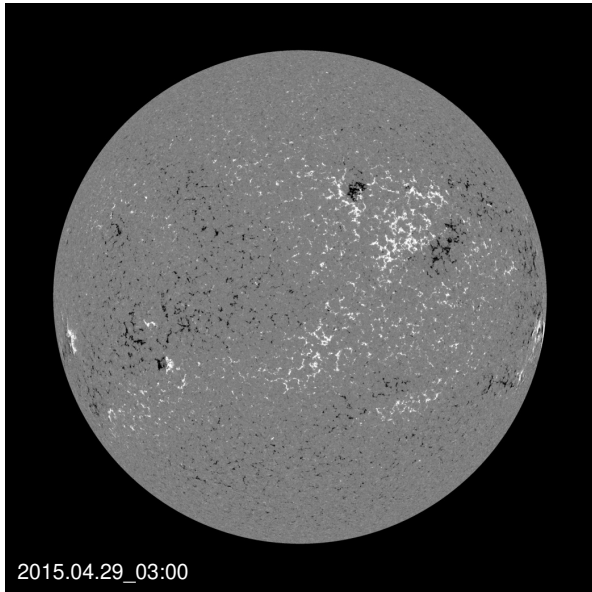
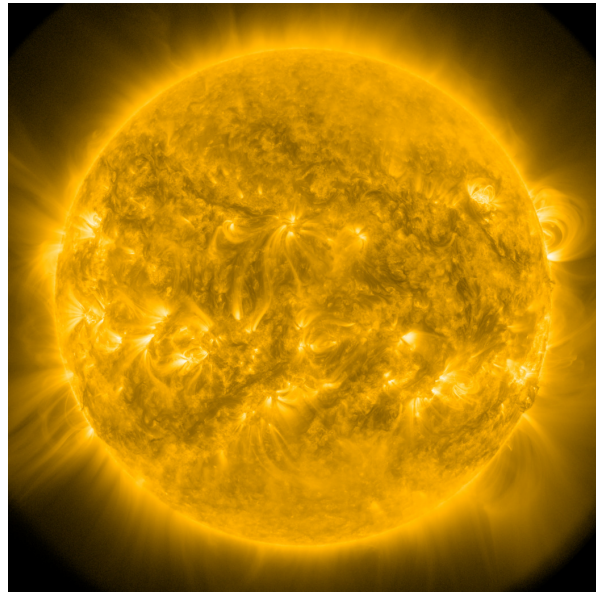
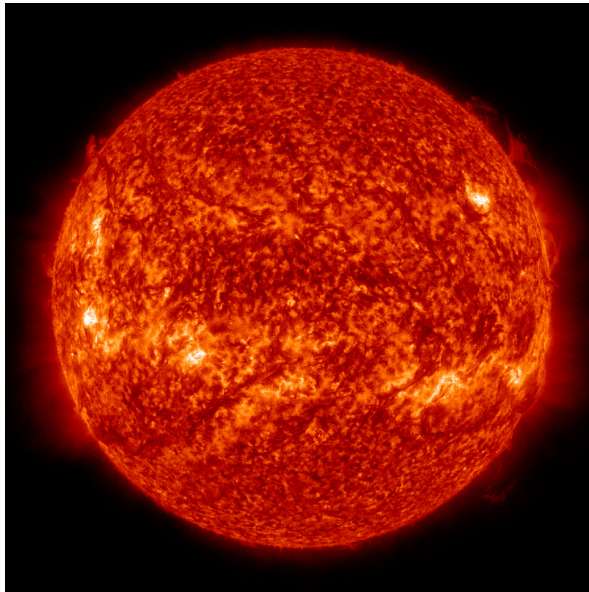
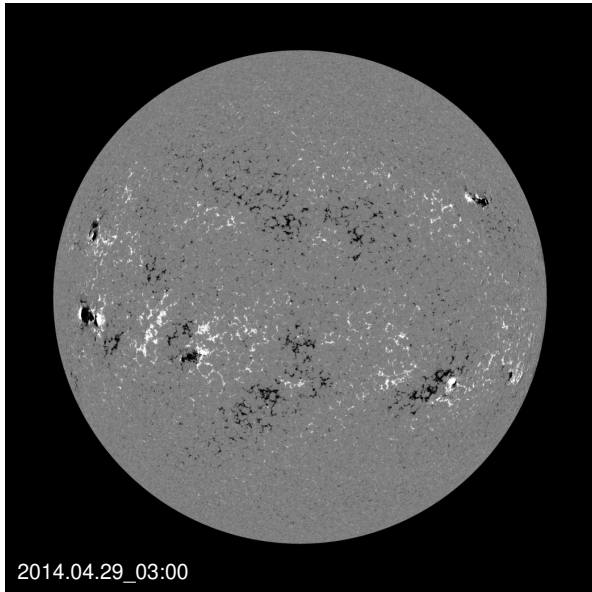


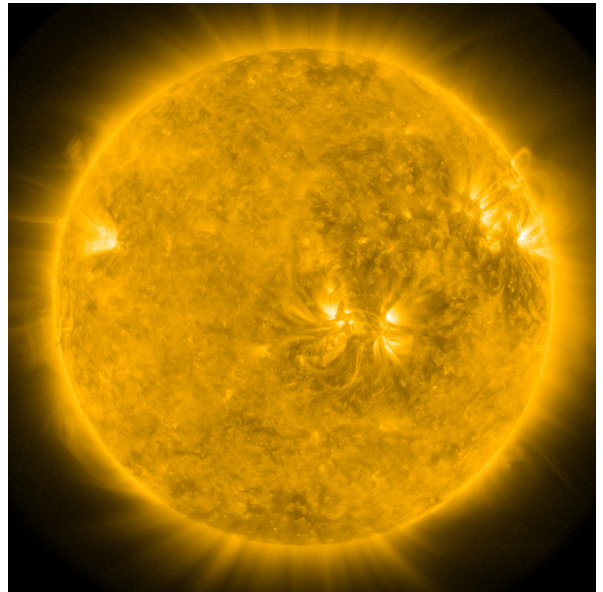
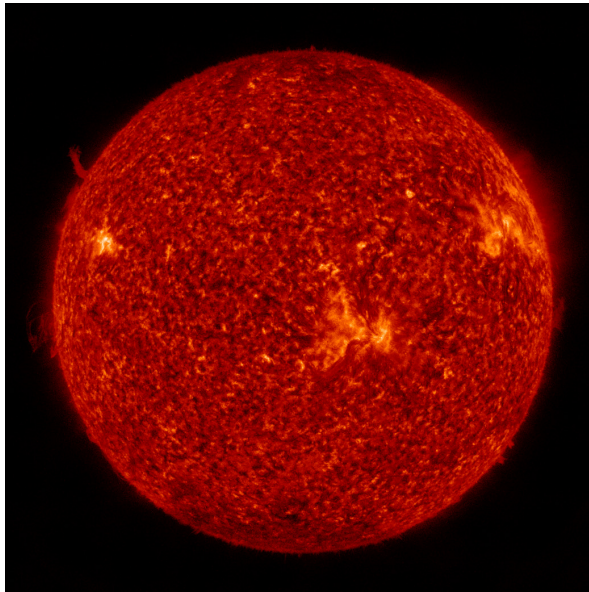
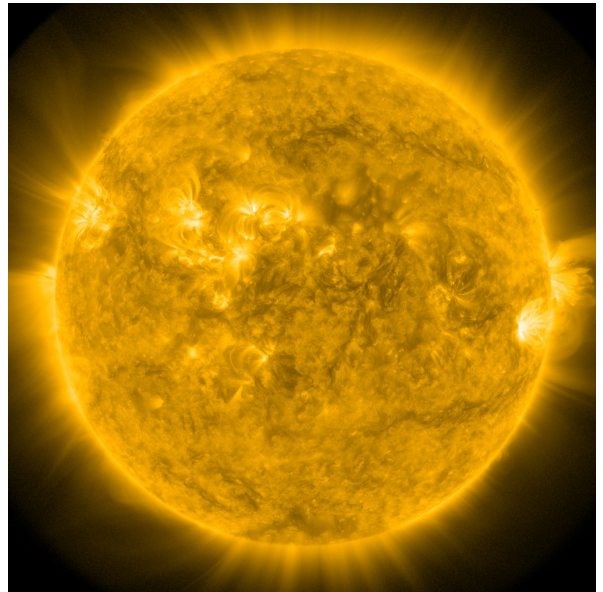
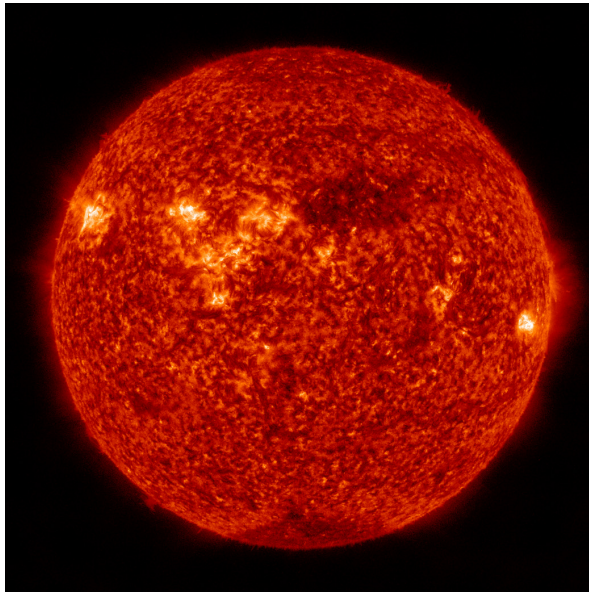
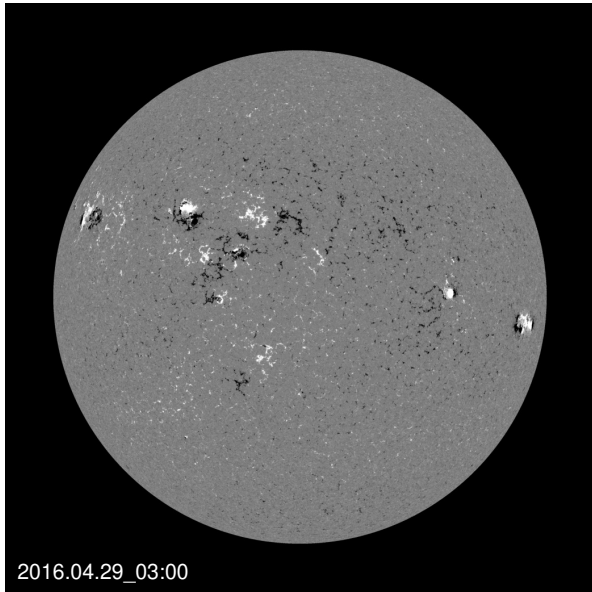
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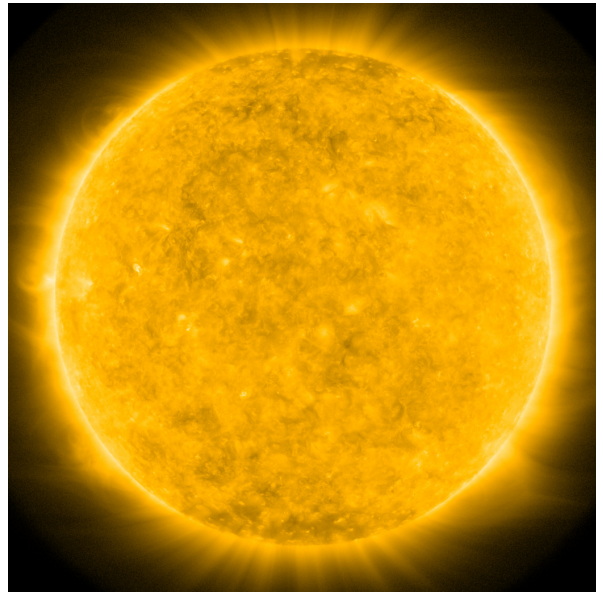
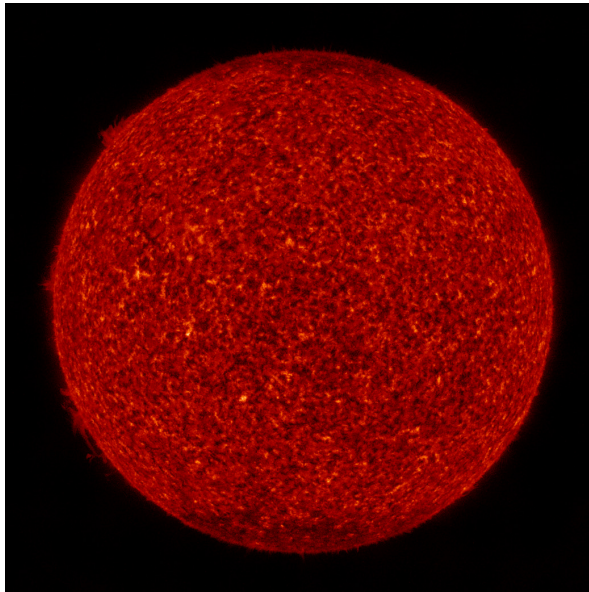
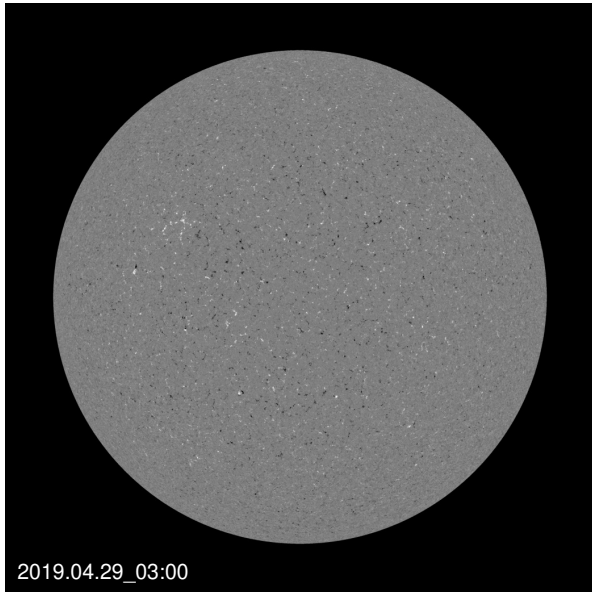
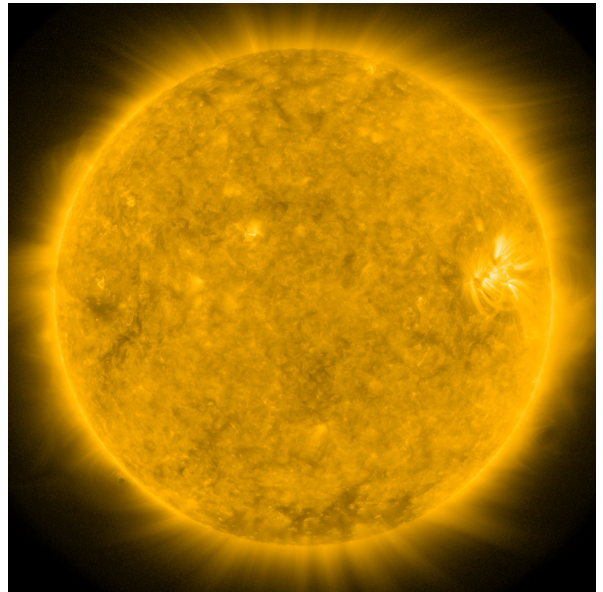
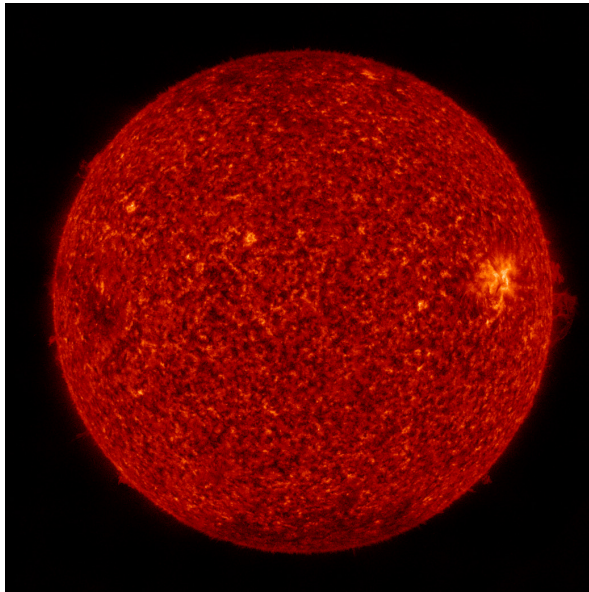
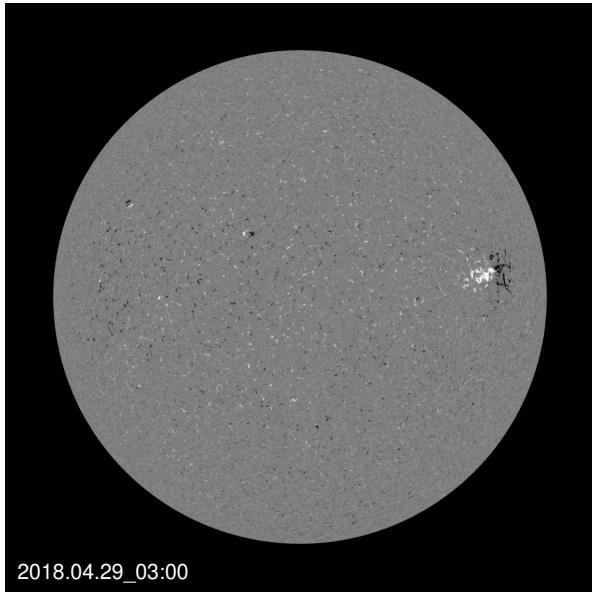


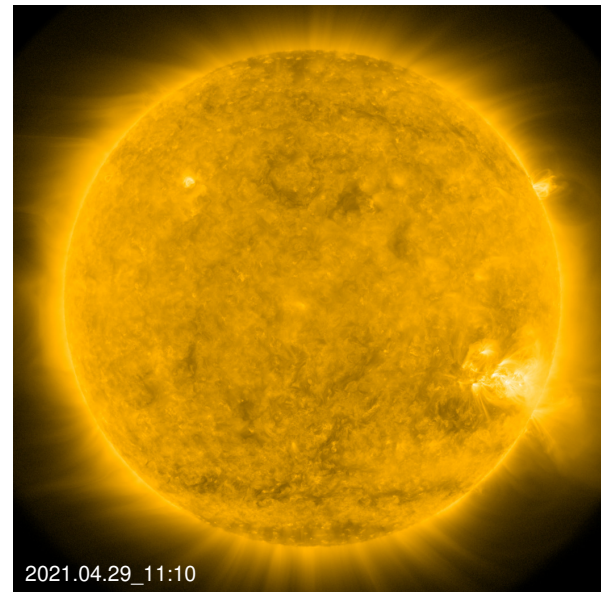
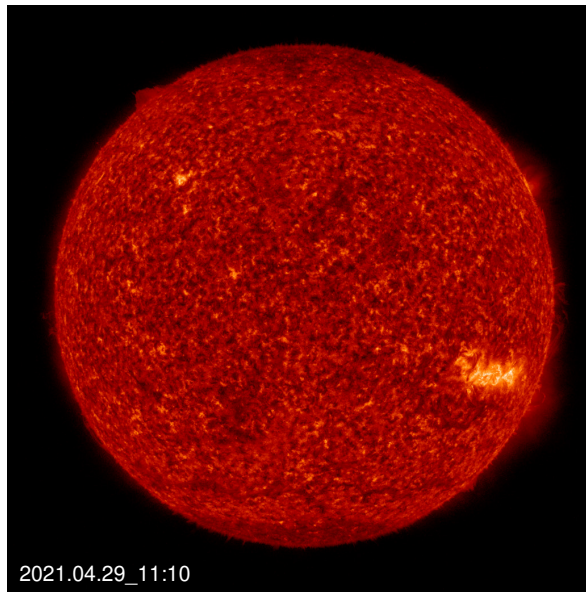
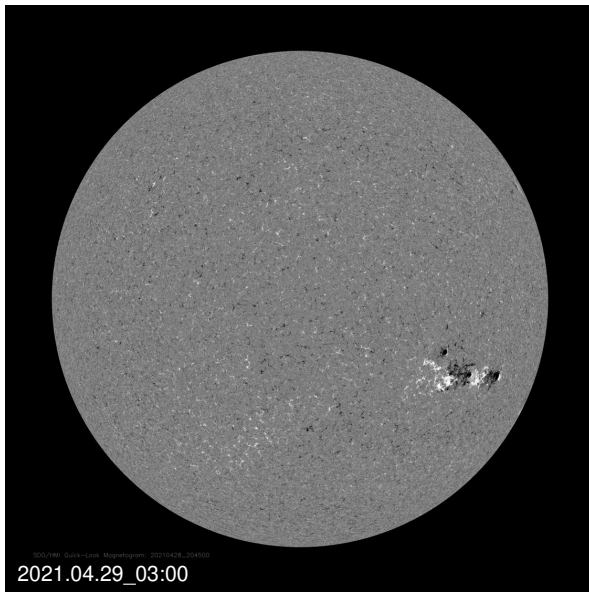
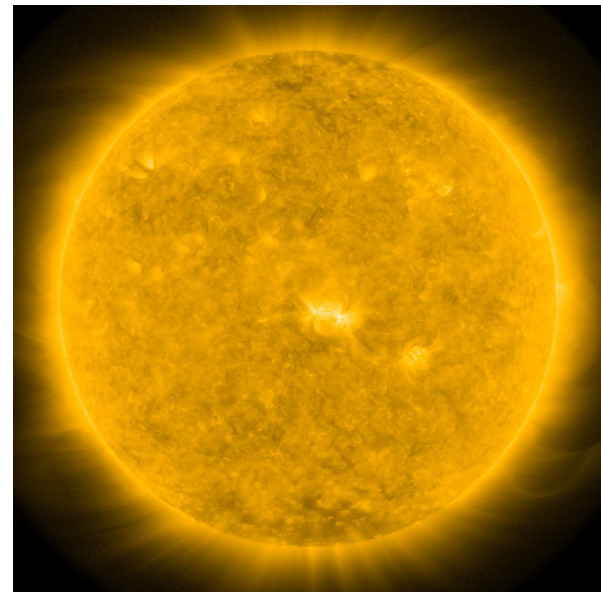
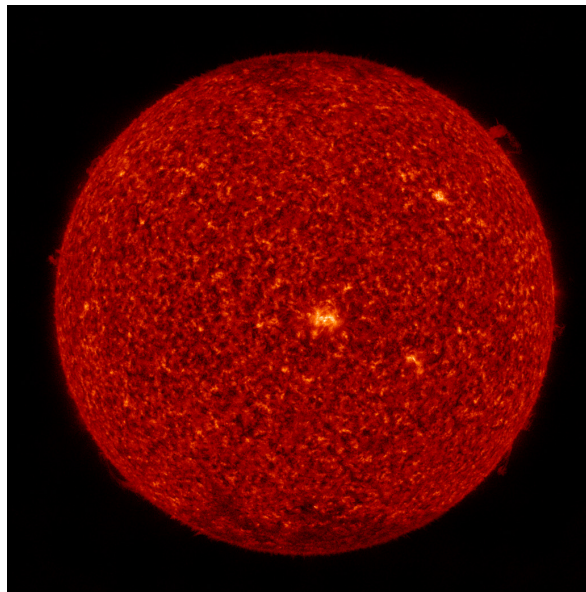
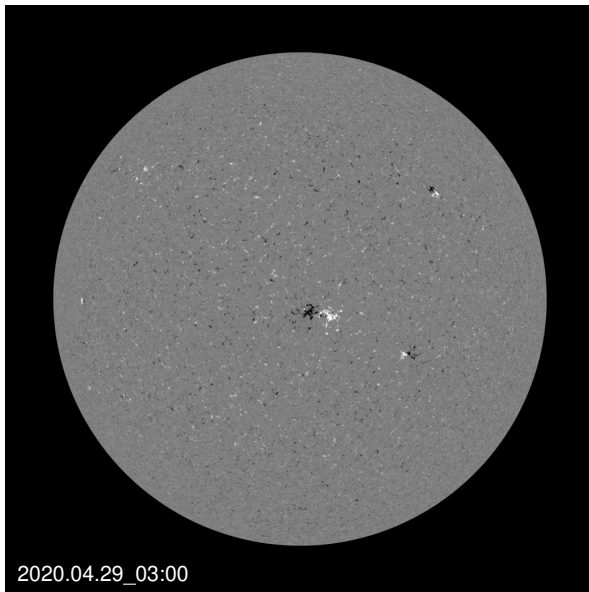
2013.04.29\_03:00











*Slight cheating. Kees' 100th birthday coincided with the closest perihelion passage so far of NASA's Parker Solar Probe. For co-observing the SDO/AIA telescopes were deliberately offset so that they did not image the Kees-celebrating active region near the West limb. In the mid-1970s Kees and Gene Parker (then guest professor) were both daily running circles around Sonnenborgh Observatory in Utrecht – but on this special day they ran into each other. The AIA images are therefore from 11:10 UT after return to normal.*