

The safe sunspotter

This chance to gather data about the sun in your own sunspotter gives you the

first choice of the images to collect for science projects. If you have a telescope or a projection of the sun's image and you get the chance to gather data about the

Predict what you might see. Look at a sunspotter image of the sun.
Observe the image in the Sunspotter.

What did you notice?

How many sunspots do you see? How big are they? How far apart are they?

How tall how many spots? Are they separate or grouped? How many in a group?

Does the image move fast? Where is it moving? How long does it take to move by?

What direction is the image moving?

What color does the sun seem to be?

How would you describe the edge of the sun? Is it sharp or fuzzy?

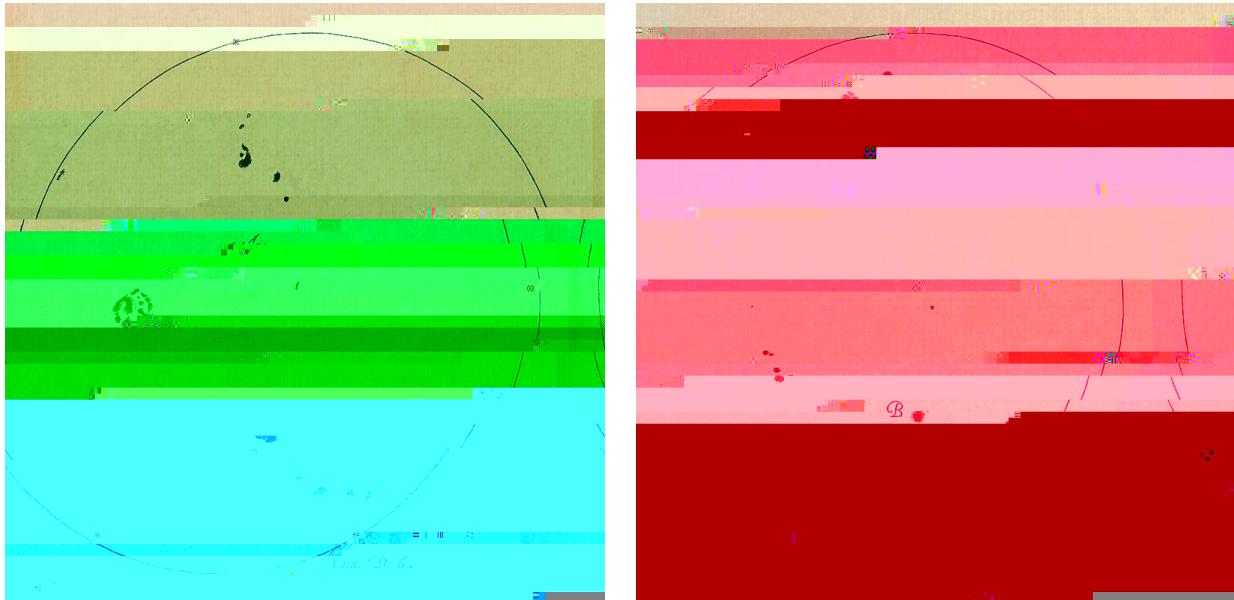
Can you see any bright red edges to the sun? Is it red?

Did you see any clouds or birds or airplanes cross the sun's image?

Do you think you could see the same thing in an hour? A day? A month? A year?



Where There were no cameras when sunspots discovered. All images of the sun had to be hand drawn. Galileo was the first person to record sunspots and their motion and realize this meant the sun was moving on its own orbit! Below are two observations of sunspots made on different days.



What do you notice about the two images? These observations are one day apart: July 5th Can you compare the images to see how the sunspots change over time? What are some of your observations?

To draw your own freehand sketch of what you see in the images above:

Pre-draw the circle of the sun on your paper.

Don't worry if it's not perfect - it's OK if it's a bit off-center or if it moves too far.

Look at the image and draw any spots you see.

Don't worry if they're not perfectly positioned or aligned.

Record the times of day and date of your drawing.

You may have to erase and redraw parts of the sun, but since it doesn't