INCREASING SOLAR STORMS INDICATE WHAT IS ABOUT TO HAPPEN TO EARTH

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NASA: Solar Storms 'Could Cause Internet Apocalypse' By 2025

Here's what would happen if Earth suddenly stopped spinning...

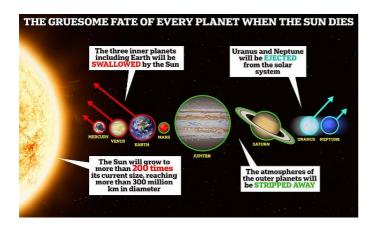
'Devil comet' could soon be visible to naked eye...

Every other day you see in the news that a record-breaking solar storm is about to blast the satellites and radio communications on Earth. Why are their suddenly so many epic solar storms? William Hunter explains what is going on:

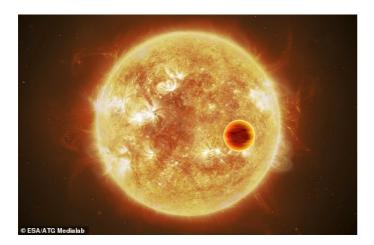
From the AI apocalypse to a full-blown nuclear war, it seems that there is an almost endless list of things that might cause the end of the world.

But, if those terrifying fates gest us, there is one doomsday event that Earth can't avoid. Is the government covering up the fact that this will happen sooner than many think?

A terrifying graphic reveals how the Sun will grow into a vast 'red giant' star, becoming so large that it will be the end of the solar system as we know it.



This graphic reveals the gruesome fates of all the planets in the solar system as the Sun dies and transforms in to enormous red dwarf star



The Sun will run out of helium and begin to expand outwards, cooling and becoming a red giant. This artist's impression shows an exoplanet as it is pulled into the heat of its own star

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Our Sun, like all stars, is essentially a giant nuclear furnace smashing helium atoms together under the force of gravity.

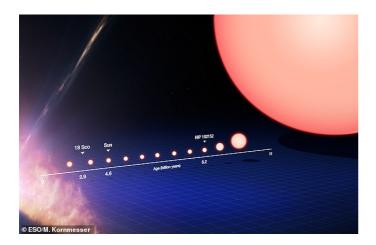
This immense gravitational force is what keeps the eight planets and countless other objects in the solar system in orbit.

Meanwhile, the energy generated in nuclear fusion is radiated out into the universe as heat, creating a habitable zone which stretches from just beyond Venus out to the orbit of Mars.

However, Dr Bloomer told MailOnline that, eventually, this will all change.

In about five to 5.5 billion years from now, the sun will begin to transform into a red giant.

'This happens essentially when the sun runs out of hydrogen to fuse in its core,' Dr Bloomer explains.



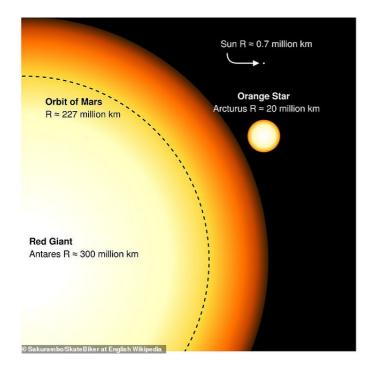
This diagram tracks the life of a sun-like star from birth to its evolution into a red giant. On the left the star begins as a cloud of dust and passes through the stages of the main sequence until it becomes a red giant on the right

When our Sun eventually runs out of hydrogen, its core will begin to collapse under the pull of its own gravity.

As the outer layers collapse inwards, the resulting pressure and heat will become so intense that these layers wll begin to fuse helium atoms into carbon.

The resulting burst of energy will cause the Sun to expand to hundreds of times its original size and cool from white to red hot.

Mr Bloomer explains that while this process 'isn't quite like the flick of a switch' it will inevitably lead to the destruction of the solar system.



It is hard to estimate how big the Sun will become, but at the high end it could reach up to 186 million miles (300 million km) in diameter, which is the same size as the red giant Antares (pictured)

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Currently, the sun is about 865,000 miles (1.4 million kilometres) in diameter.

But, as it becomes a red giant it could swell to more than 200 times this size, reaching up to 186 million miles (300 million km) in diameter.

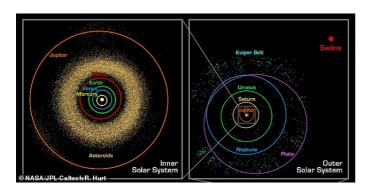
When this happens, the innermost planets - Mercury and Venus - will be pulled into the sun and destroyed.

 $However, Dr\ Bloomer\ said: 'The\ exact\ red\ giant\ size\ is\ not\ known\ precisely,\ so\ the\ Earth\ is\ in\ an\ interesting\ position.'$

At 93 million miles (148.22 million km) from the Sun, it might seem like the Earth is toast.

 $But \ 186 \ million \ miles \ is \ the \ absolute \ upper \ bound \ for \ the \ Sun's \ growth, \ and \ it \ might \ not \ become \ nearly \ this \ large.$

Dr Bloomer said: 'At the higher end of possible sizes, the Earth may be engulfed entirely by the Sun, and that's the end of that. At the lower end, it may not be consumed.'



When the sun swells to be a red giant, Mercury and Venus will be swallowed by its expansion and the inner planets (left) will be stripped of their atmospheres. The outer planets (right) will be less affected by the change

WHAT IS THE RING NEBULA?

Messier 57, or the Ring Nebula, is one of the most iconic and beautiful planetary nebulae known to astronomy.

It is hugely popular with astrophotographers on Earth because it is angled favourably from our perspective, meaning it can be captured with just a small telescope.

The nebula lies south of the bright star Vega, which makes up the famous asterism the Summer Triangle.

It was discovered by French astronomer Antoine Darquier de Pellepoix in January 1779.

But even if the Sun doesn't swallow Earth whole, it's still not good news.

Dr Bloomer said: 'The surface temperature of the Earth will mean that the atmosphere will be blown away, and the oceans will be boiled away.'

He adds: 'The "Earth" which remains would, at best, be a radiation-blasted ball of lifeless rock.'

The outer planets won't escape unscathed, as Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn will all be blasted by the intense heat of the growing red giant.

If the Sun grows large enough it could burn away through a process called 'photoevaporation' as stellar emissions strip away the gases that surround them.

However, Dr Bloomer explains that some models predict that Saturn might suddenly find itself in the middle of the Sun's new habitable zone.

He said: 'Some models suggest that out around Saturn's distance from the Sun could be reasonably temperate. We can't live on Saturn, but perhaps its moon Titan?

'It is currently home to a thick unbreathable atmosphere and lakes of liquid ethane and methane because of the extremely low temperatures, but trying to find out what would happen there as it heated is an area of ongoing research.'



This image shows the Ring Nebula which was formed as a dying star expelled the last of its material into space, this same fate will eventually befall our Sun

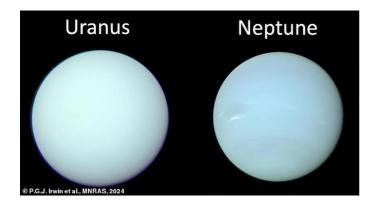
Finally, some seven billion years from now the Sun will run out of energy altogether and begin to expel its outer layers into space, leaving behind a planetary nebula.

These vast, ring-shaped structures are formed as dying stars expel most of their remaining material before becoming a hot white dwarf star.

Last year, scientists used the James Webb Space Telescope to capture images of the Messier 57, or the Ring Nebula, which gives us a hint of what our Sun will one day become.

And, in these final stages, the Sun will complete its transformation of the solar system as it removes the outermost planets from its orbit.

If the sun loses 50 per cent of its mass during this process, the forces will be so strong that Uranus and Neptune will simply be swept out of the solar system.



If the Sun looses more than 50 per cent of its mass when it becomes a planetary nebula Uranus and Neptune (pictured) will be swept out into space by the force

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Finally, as for asteroid belt and Oort cloud which also orbit the Sun, how badly they will be affected depends on their distance.

As the sun swells to its final giant size, objects in the asteroid belt may be heated to such extremes that frozen gases and water will sublimate away, leaving nothing but metal cores behind.

However, in the Oort cloud - a vast expanse of rocky material which sits between 0.079 and 1.58 light years from the Sun - very little will change.

'In one sense, they may not really notice that much because they are simply too distant,' says Dr Bloomer.

'However, depending on things like changes to the angular momentum of the Solar System caused by the Sun's expansion places like the Oort cloud could be disturbed a little, and the orbits of objects in that vast region could be altered.

'In general though, it probably won't be as transformative as the effects on the inner Solar System.'

Nuclear WeaponsVenusSolar SystemAlSaturn

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_Conservative firebrand Rep. Lauren Boebert (R-CO) is running for Congress in a new district to replace Rep. Ken Buck, but the retiring five-term Congressman threw one more wrench into the race.