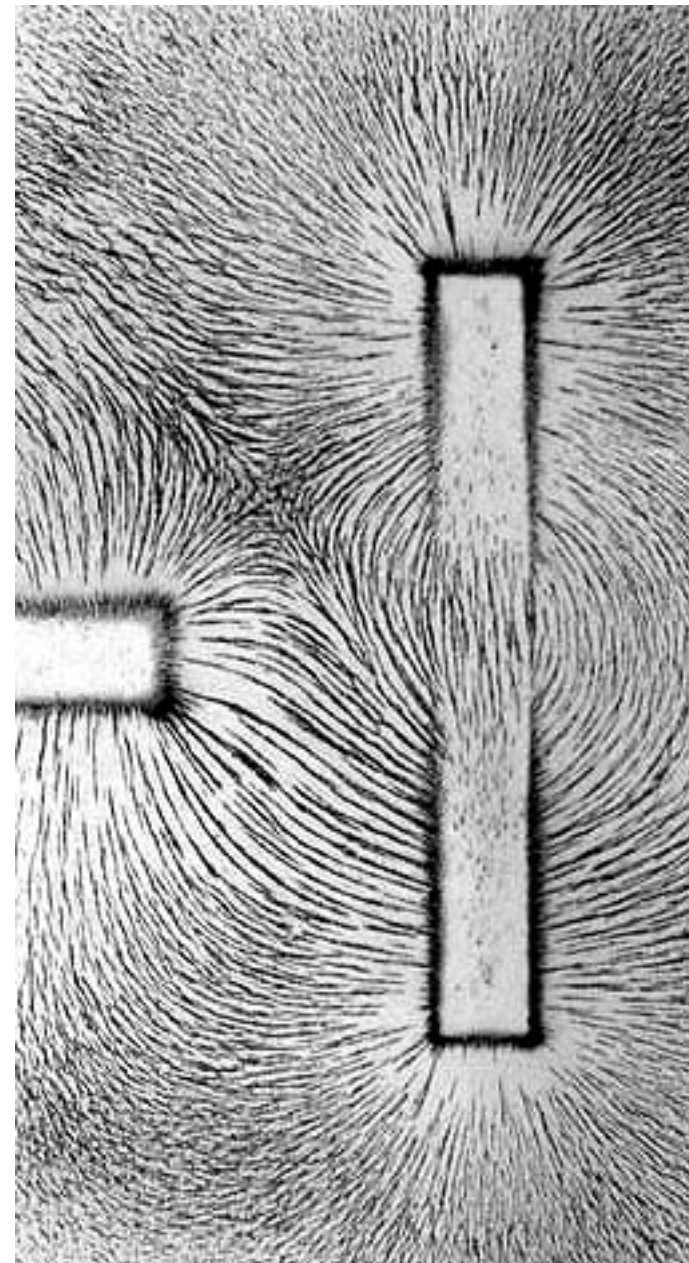
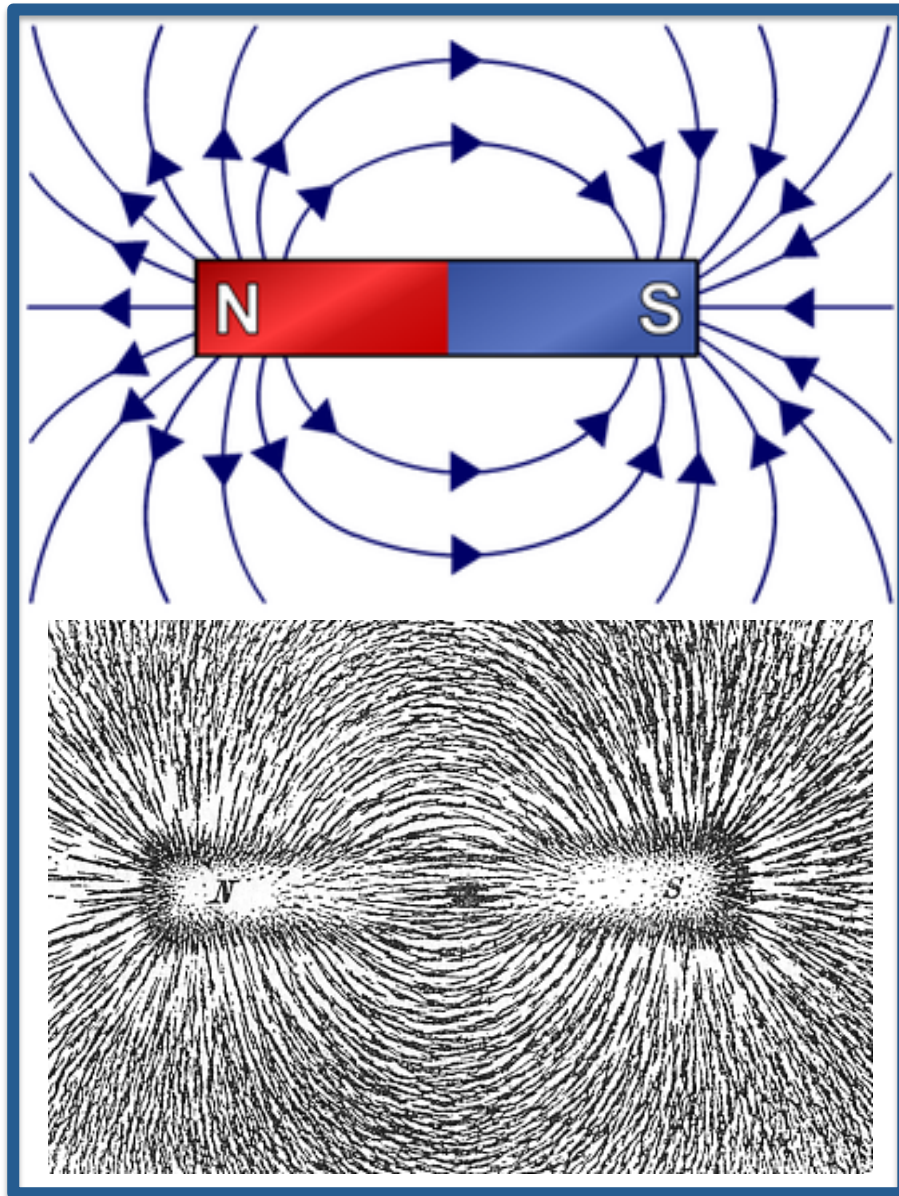


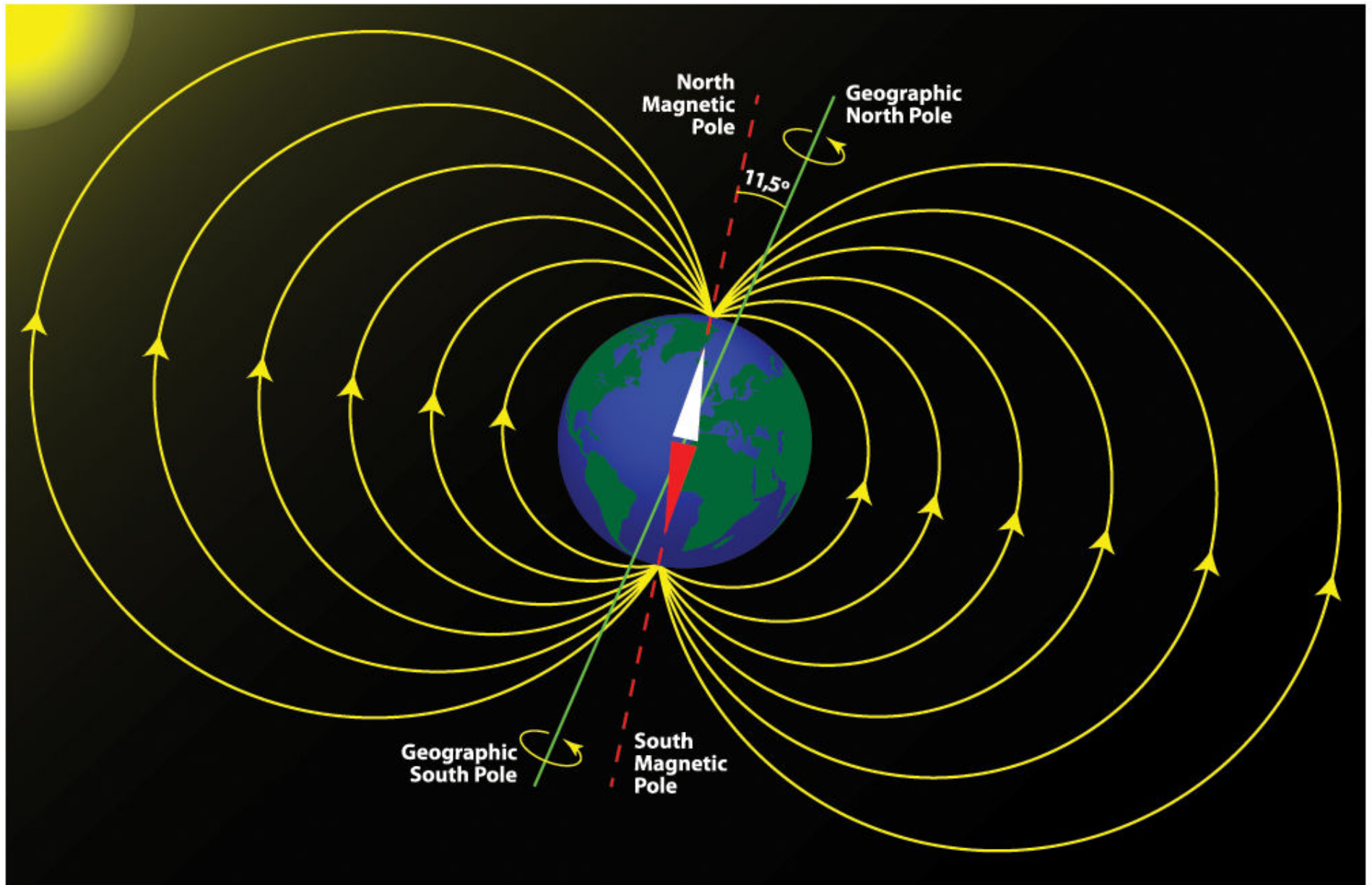
Magnetism in the Cosmos: Planets, Stars, and Galaxies

Richard Ignace
Physics and Astronomy
East Tennessee State University

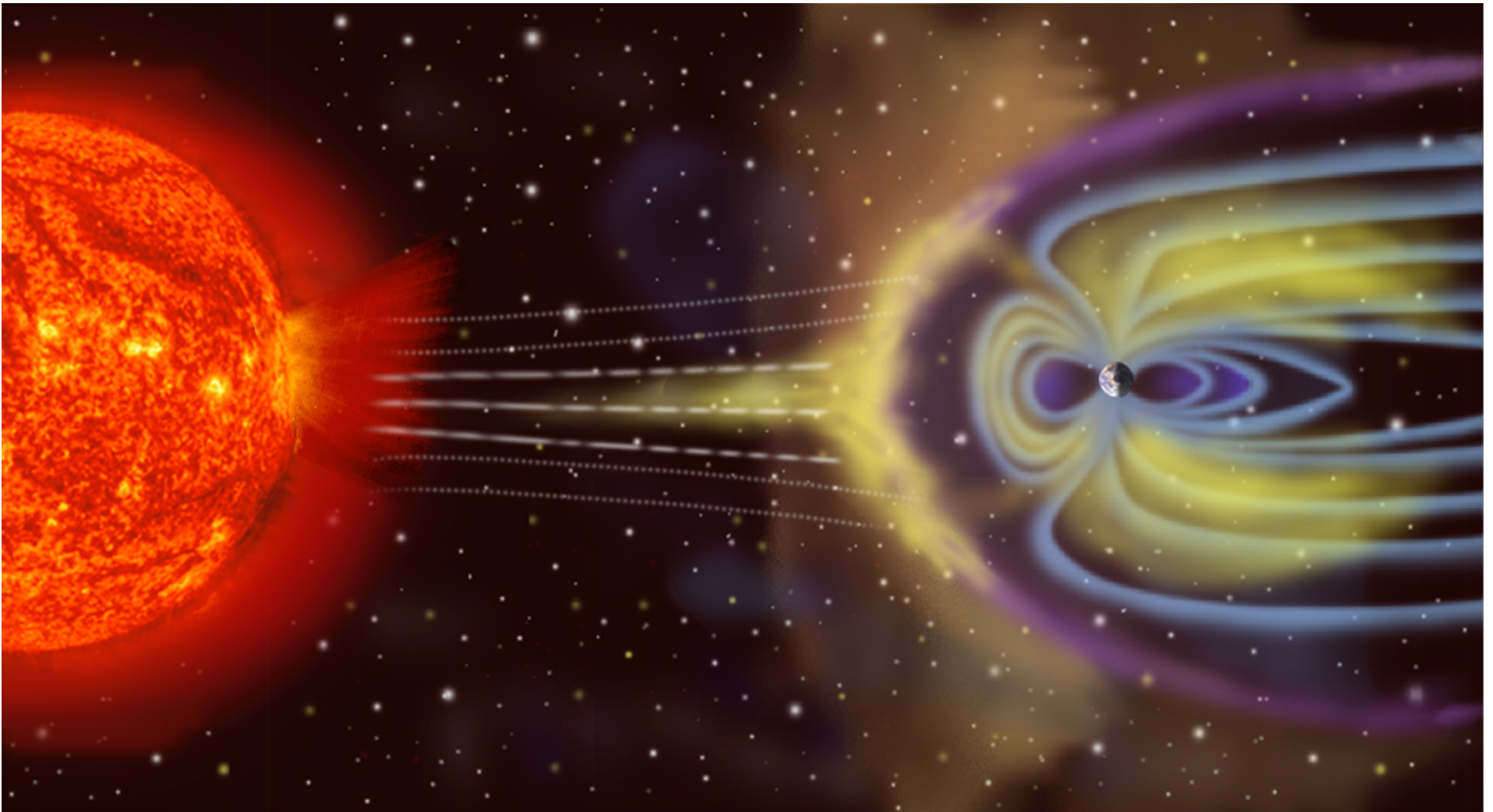
MAGNETISM



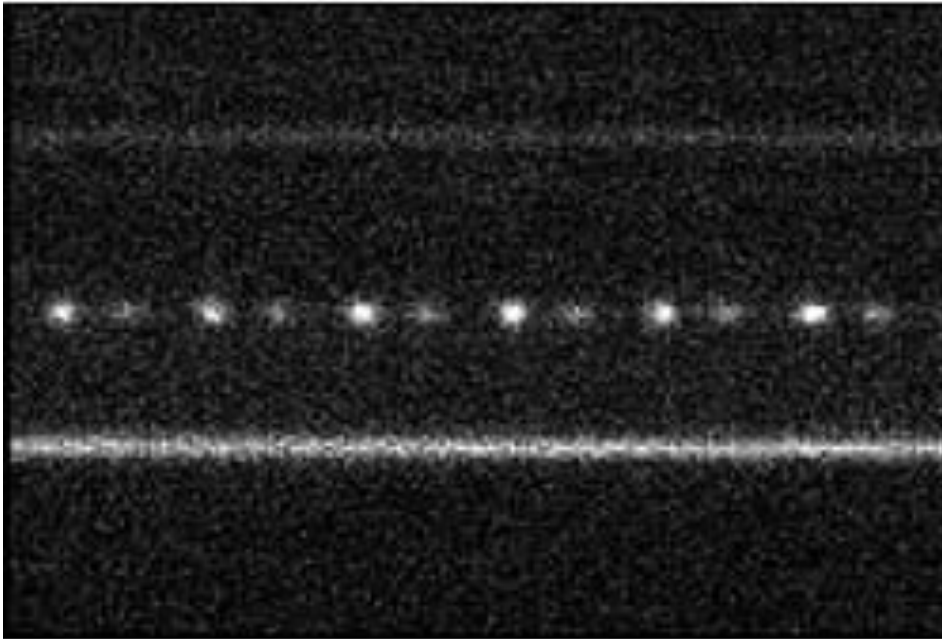
PLANETARY MAGNETISM



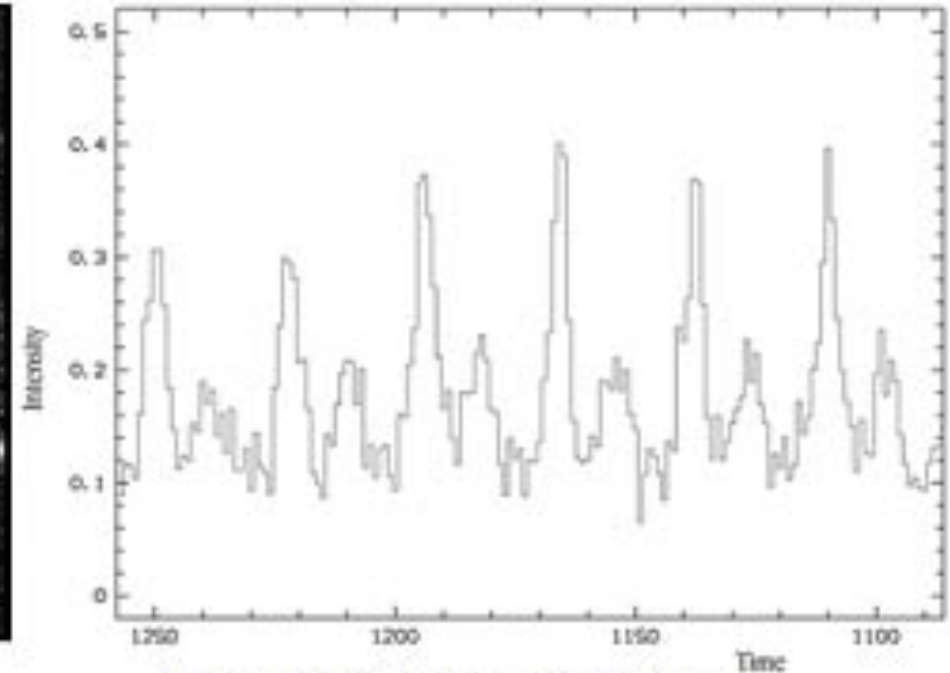
PLANETARY MAGNETOSPHERES



PULSARS: RAPIDLY ROTATING NEUTRON STARS



Time Sequence of Crab Pulsar

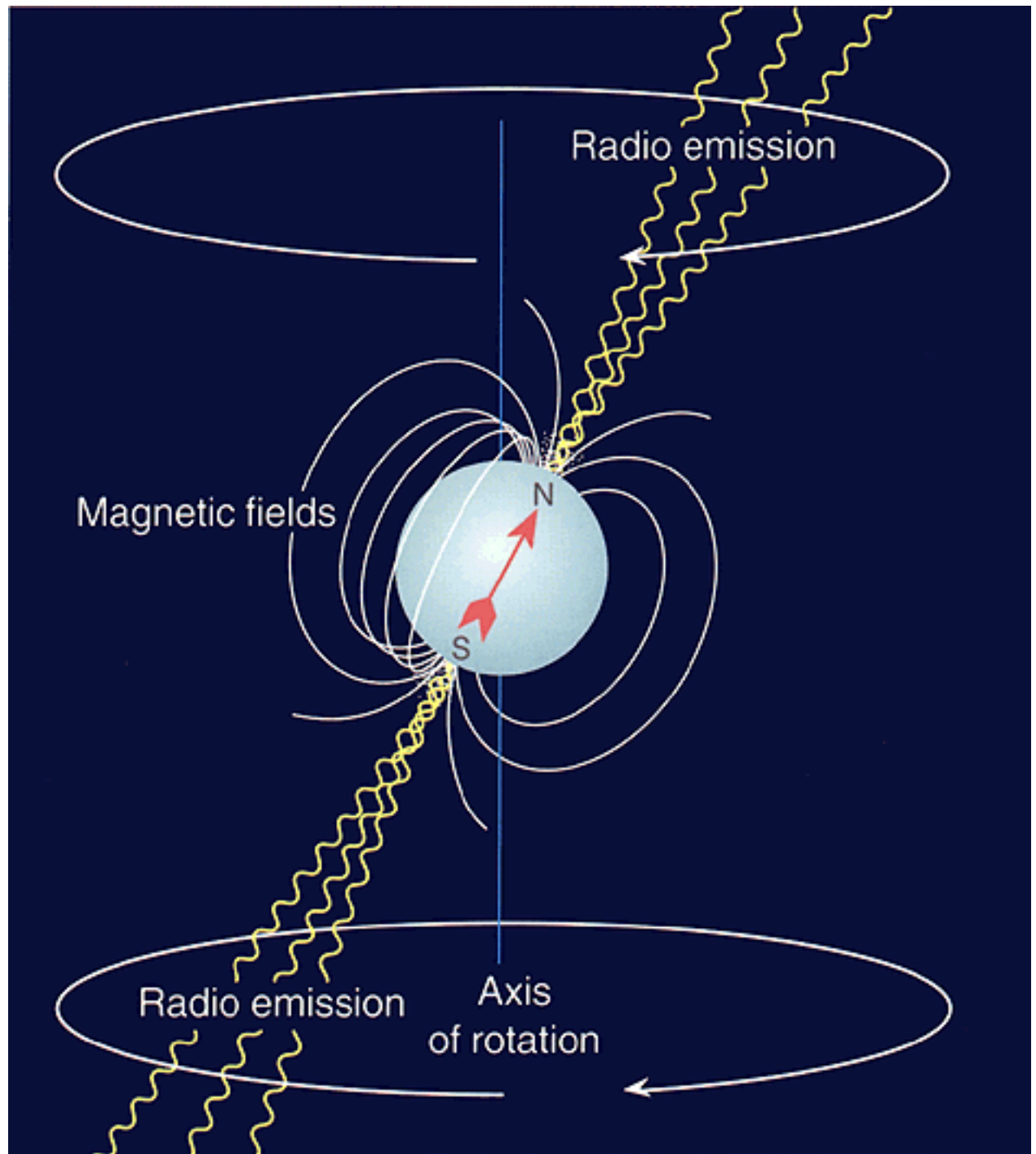


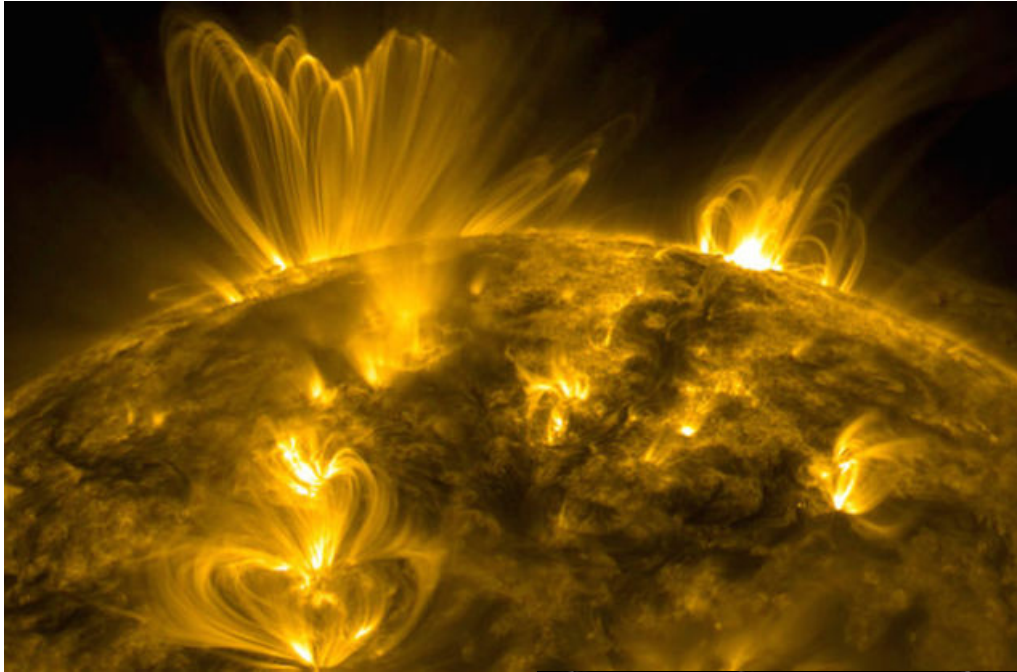
Light Curve of Crab Pulsar

(VLT KUEYEN + FORS2 + FIERA) © ESO

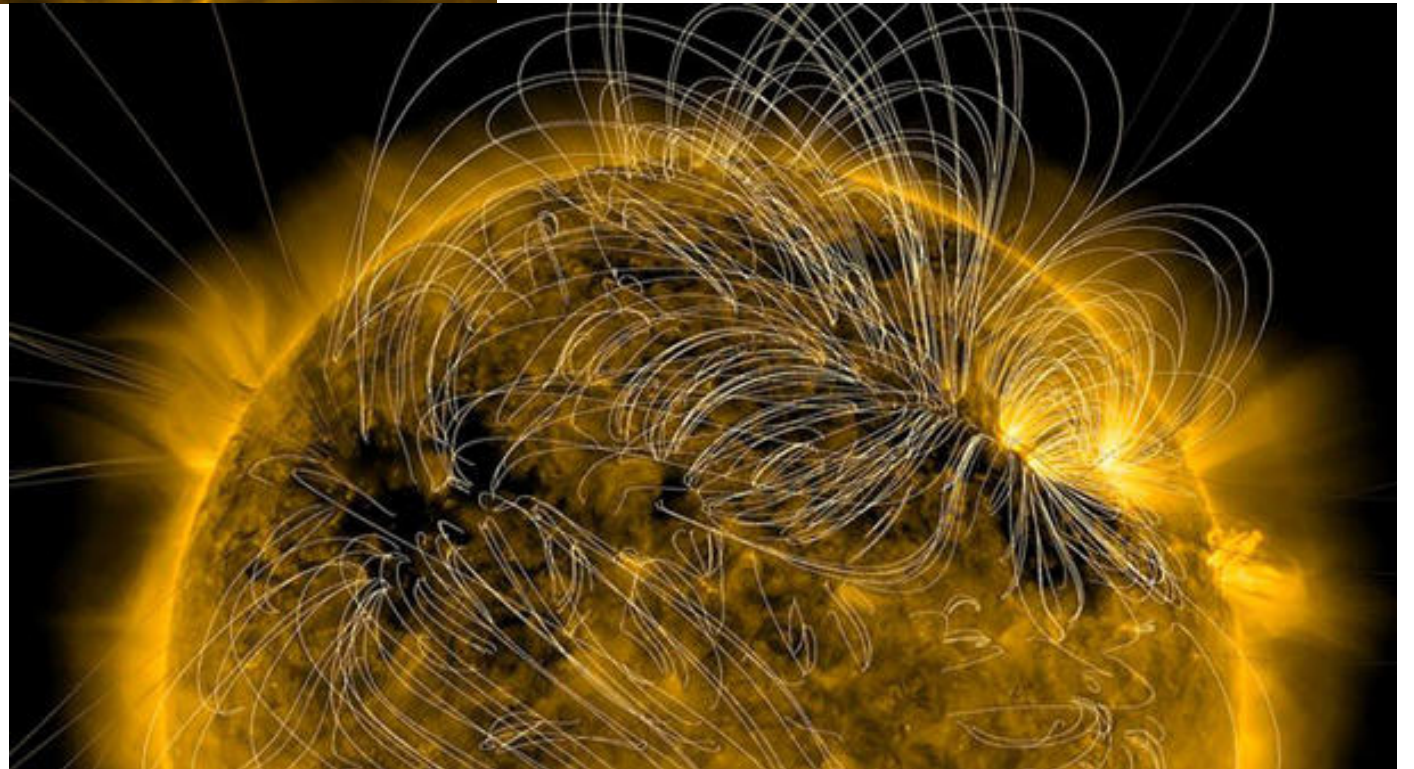
“LIGHT HOUSE” EFFECT:

Strong magnetic fields lead to beaming of radiation along the magnetic axis, which is inclined to the spin axis.





SOLAR MAGNETISM



MAGNETICALLY GUIDED PLASMA COLUMNS

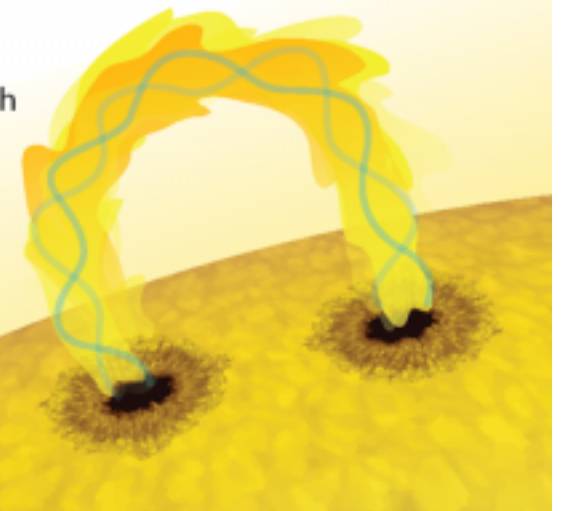


The sun experiences differential rotation; it rotates faster at the equator than at the poles.

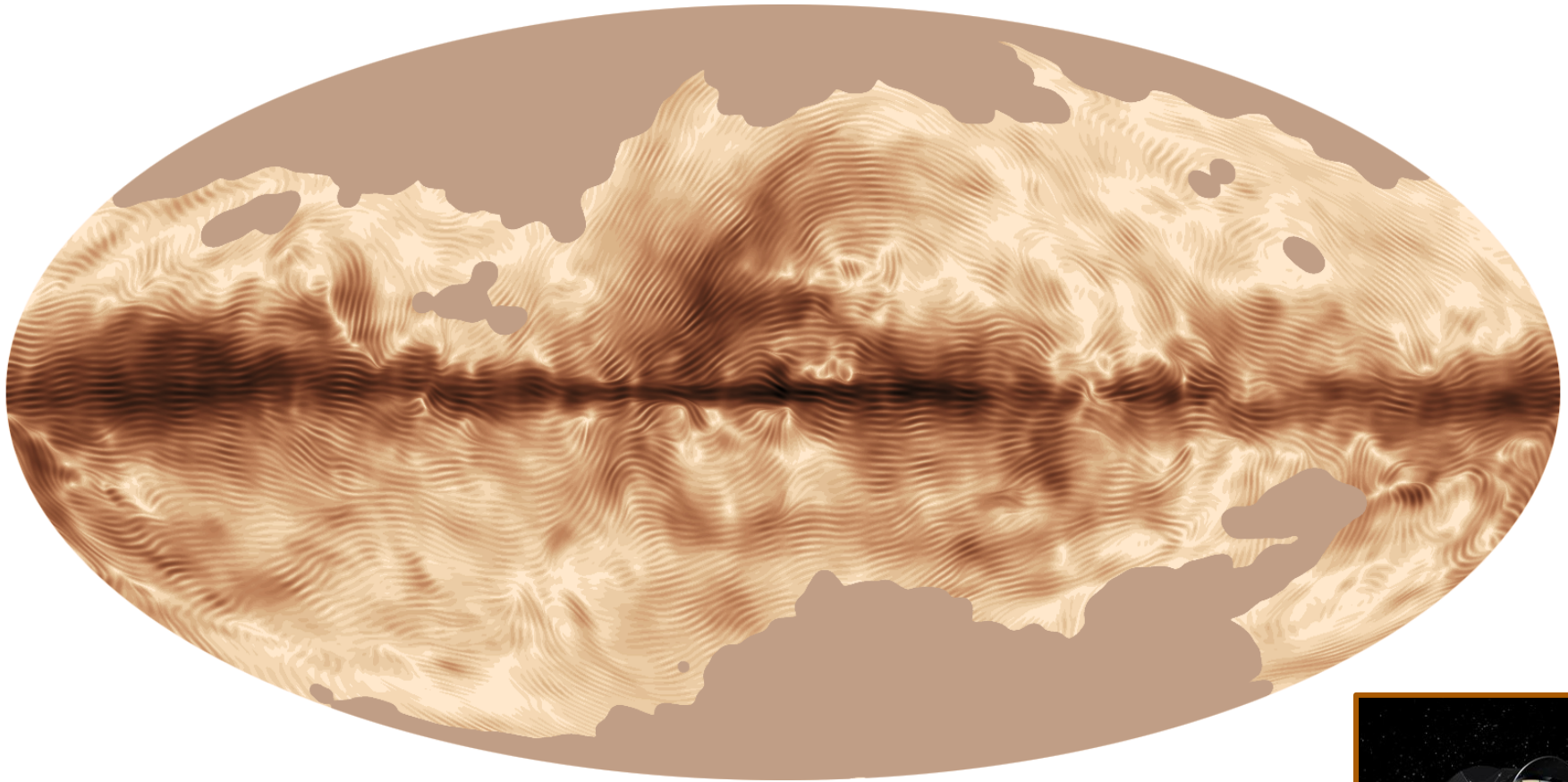


The sun's magnetic field lines become twisted as it rotates.

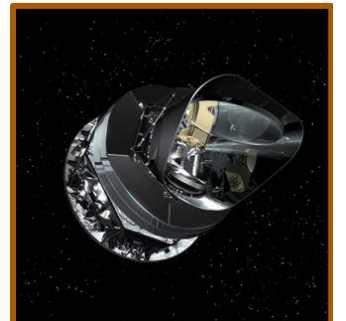
The twisted magnetic field lines burst through the surface of the photosphere. They suppress convection and inhibit heat flow, causing dark regions called sunspots.

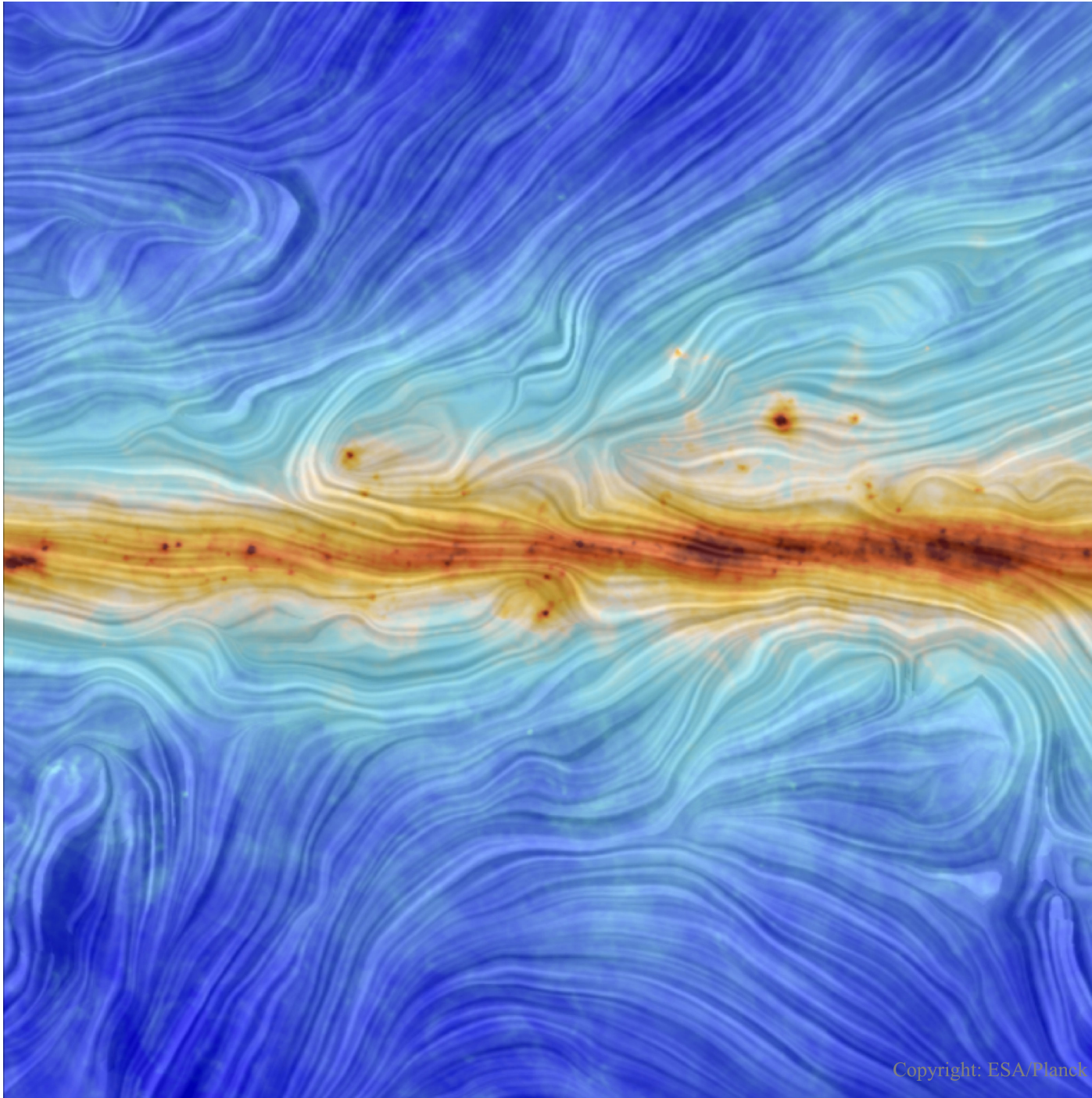


PLANCK'S VIEW OF MAGNETISM IN THE MILKY WAY GALAXY



European Space Agency (ESA)





Magnetic fields
toward the
Galactic core



QUESTIONS?

ignace@etsu.edu