

How is sunlight made

Sunlight is made up of all the colors of light. It appears as white light when all the colors are together. Sunlight travels as waves of energy, and different colors of light have different wavelengths. Red light has long wavelengths, while blue light has short wavelengths. Light bounces off of air molecules in the Earth's atmosphere ...

Plants make sugar and oxygen with the power of water, carbon dioxide and sunlight ... Like green plants, they depend on sunlight to make their food. atom: The basic unit of a chemical element. Atoms are made up of a ...

Vitamin D is unique because it can be made in the skin from exposure to sunlight.[3,8-10] Vitamin D exists in two forms. Vitamin D 2 is obtained from the UV irradiation of the yeast sterol ergosterol and is found naturally in sun-exposed mushrooms.

Ordinarily, sunlight is broken down into three major components: (1) visible light, with wavelengths between 0.4 and 0.8 micrometre, (2) ultraviolet light, with wavelengths ...

The Sun is a huge, glowing sphere of hot gas. Most of this gas is hydrogen (about 70%) and helium (about 28%). Carbon, nitrogen and oxygen make up 1.5% and the other 0.5% is made up of small amounts of many other elements such as neon, iron, silicon, magnesium and sulfur.

The size of the sun is a balance between the outward pressure made by the release of energy from nuclear fusion and the inward pull of gravity. The sun has enough hydrogen fuel to “burn” for a little over 5 billion years but will continue to burn for at least 5 billion more years after that fuel is depleted [source: National Geographic].

2 days ago#0183; The Sun exists in the outer part of the Milky Way Galaxy and was formed from material that had been processed inside a supernova. The Sun is not, as is often said, a small ...

About Sunlight. OVER 100 YEARS OF HERITAGE. The Sunlight brand has grown its offering from the simple soap bar to meet the needs of South Africans, with a mild range of gentle and caring yet hard-working products. The range now includes Automatic and Hand washing powders, Dishwashing liquid, Auto-dishwashing products, a Fabric conditioner, as well as bath soap.

Other particles- mostly protons, electrons, and maybe a small amount of heavier stuff - constantly boil off of the sun and fly into space at large speeds. This is called the “solar wind” and is responsible for aurora as it falls to earth. This stuff is most definitely matter, but alas, it is not sunlight. Tom and Mike (published on 10/22/2007)

Eventually, the gases heated up enough to begin nuclear fusion, and became the sun in our solar system. Other parts of the molecular cloud cooled into a disc around the brand-new sun and became planets, asteroids,



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comets, and other bodies in our solar system. The sun is about 150 million kilometers (93 million miles) from Earth.

The Sun is made of hot gases, containing many of the same materials we find here on the Earth. These materials, called elements, include hydrogen, helium, calcium, sodium, magnesium, and iron. You can find all of these on any periodic table of elements. Periodic table of ...

Ordinarily, sunlight is broken down into three major components: (1) visible light, with wavelengths between 0.4 and 0.8 micrometre, (2) ultraviolet light, with wavelengths shorter than 0.4 micrometre, and (3) infrared radiation, with wavelengths longer than 0.8 micrometre.

The sun formed around 4.5 billion years ago. At that time, the area of the Milky Way galaxy that would become the solar system consisted of a dense cloud of gas -- the remnants of an earlier ...

Sunlight, also known as solar radiation, refers to the incoming light to the Earth that originated from the Sun. This light represents a portion of the electromagnetic spectrum that includes infrared, visible light, and ultraviolet light. About half of the radiation is in the visible portion of the solar spectrum, with most of the rest in the near-infrared section with a comparatively small ...

The Sun is the central star of the Solar System and an essential source of energy for all life on planet Earth. Being a spherical ball of burning plasma, it is fascinating to discover the chemical composition of this ever-important star. So what is the Sun Made of? The sun consists of various elements in varying quantities.

Vitamin D 3 is essential to human health. Its absence leads to a variety of ailments, most notably the bent limbs and weak bones characteristic of rickets. While vitamin D 3 can be obtained through diet, the human body synthesizes it through exposure to sunlight. But how exactly does this happen?

What is the Sun made of? The Sun is primarily composed of two elements: hydrogen and helium. Hydrogen makes up about 74 percent of its mass, while helium accounts for some 24 percent. The ...

The short answer is from food, the sun, or supplements. There are two main kinds of vitamin D--vitamin D2 and vitamin D3--which you can get from (and occur naturally in) certain foods like salmon, tuna, mackerel, beef, liver, and egg yolks. But because we don't consume large enough quantities of these foods, they can't be our sole source of vitamin D.

Unsurprisingly, Sunlight was a hit, and it was not long before 450 tonnes of Sunlight soap were being made each week. But of course William and James Lever, the joint founders of the company and exceptionally forward thinking, did not just build a soap factory. Echoing the social purpose that would power the brand over its 139- year history ...

The sun is made up of gases undergoing different processes at different layers and different latitudes. The



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sun's equator rotates much faster than its poles, for instance. The rotation rate of the sun changes rapidly in the tachocline. At around 70 percent of the sun's radius, the convective zone begins.

Another study compared the geographic extremes of Miami and Boston. Researchers studied people who tanned well, but who still burned when exposed to sun. In the summer in Miami -- with 25 percent of the body exposed to the sun -- a person would need only 3 minutes of sun exposure to make a sufficient amount of vitamin D.

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Solar energy is a form of renewable energy, in which sunlight is turned into electricity, heat, or other forms of energy we can use. It is a "carbon-free" energy source that, once built, produces none of the greenhouse gas emissions that are driving climate change. Solar is the fastest-growing energy source in the world, adding 270 terawatt-hours of new electricity ...

These producers absorb the sun's radiation and convert it into energy through a process called photosynthesis. Producers are mostly plants (on land) and algae (in aquatic regions). They are the foundation of the food web, and their energy and nutrients are passed on to every other living organism.

Solar energy is radiation from the Sun that is capable of producing heat, causing chemical reactions, or generating electricity. The total amount of solar energy incident on Earth is vastly in excess of the world's energy requirements and could satisfy all future energy needs if suitably harnessed.

The sun emits the colors of the rainbow we see and all the colors combined forms the color white. It is because of the sunlight's color, we can see the world with sunlight's illumination. When we see the sunlight pass through a prism, we observe the dispersion of light which gives a color combination of seven different colors.

The energy is emitted in various forms of light: ultraviolet light, X-rays, visible light, infrared, microwaves and radio waves. The sun also emits energized particles (neutrinos, protons) that make up the solar wind. This energy strikes Earth, where it warms the planet, drives our weather and provides energy for life.

Sun's Structure The sun is made up of six layers: core, radiative zone, convective zone, photosphere, chromosphere, and corona. **Core** The sun's core, more than a thousand times the size of Earth and more than 10 times denser than lead, is a huge furnace.

Solar radiation, often called the solar resource or just sunlight, is a general term for the electromagnetic radiation emitted by the sun. Solar radiation can be captured and turned into useful forms of energy, such as heat and electricity, using a variety of technologies.

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