

## New Method to Estimate Helium Abundance in the Sun

**Prelims** - *Current events of national and international importance.*

### Why in news?

Recent Study conducted by researchers from the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), reliably estimate Helium abundance in the Sun.

- **Helium** - It is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most abundant element in the Sun after Hydrogen.
- But the accurate measurement of helium abundance in the Sun's photosphere has been a longstanding challenge.
- Traditional estimates relied on indirect methods, such as:
  - Extrapolation from hotter stars.
  - Measurements from the solar corona and solar wind.
  - Seismology studies of the Sun's interior.
- **Reason** - Helium does **not produce observable spectral lines** from the Sun's visible surface (photosphere).

### New Methodology

- They analyzed high-resolution solar spectrum data from
  - Neutral magnesium (Mg) atomic lines and magnesium hydride (MgH) molecular lines.
  - Neutral carbon (C) atomic lines and hydrocarbon (CH and C<sub>2</sub>) molecular lines.
- **Relative consistency** - The technique is based on the principle of elemental abundance consistency between atomic and molecular forms of the same element.

### Key Findings

- The research confirmed a helium-to-hydrogen ratio of approximately 0.1.
- It also confirmed that for every 10 hydrogen atoms in the Sun, there is about 1 helium atom.

### Significance

- This could be a major step in assessing the opacity of the Sun's photosphere.
- Validates previously assumed helium abundance values with direct evidence.
- Estimating accurate models of solar structure and evolution, as helium content significantly influences a star's lifetime, energy production, and evolutionary path.
- Solar helium measurements help constrain theories about Big Bang nucleosynthesis and the early universe's elemental production.

### Reference

[PIB| New Method to Reliably Estimate Helium Abundance in the Sun](#)

