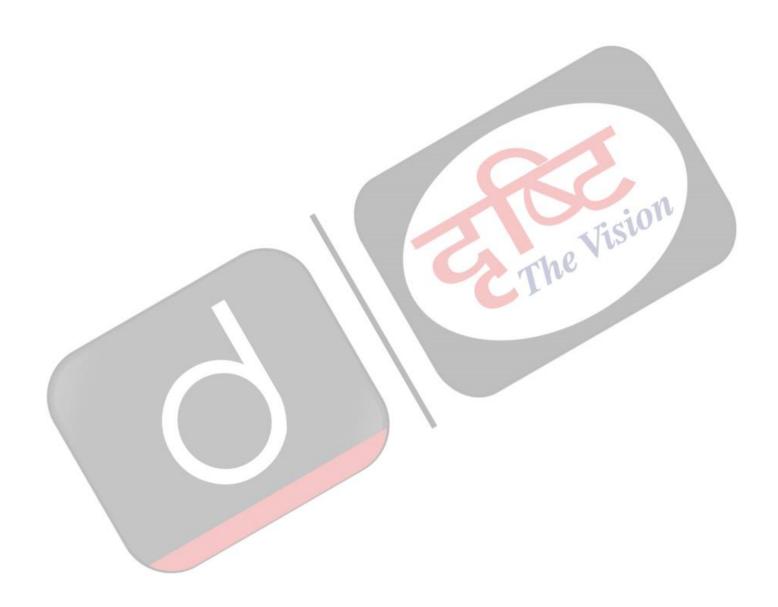
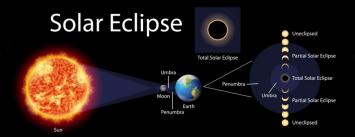


Solar Eclipse



YPES OF

A solar eclipse occurs when, at just the right moment, the Moon passes between the Sun and Earth.



Total Solar Eclipse (TSE)

- The Moon completely covers the Sun but corona can be witnessed
- (5) Essential condition for TSE: Syzygy
- (S) No sunlight penetrates the umbra
- A TSE occurs once every 1-2 years; the longest timing recorded is 7.5 minutes

Annular Solar Eclipse (ASE)

- Moon near its farthest point from Earth; Sun not fully covered by the moon
- (Sunlight dims, but the sky does not go dark
- Sun's corona not visible
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- Moon is at (or very near) a lunar node, so the Earth, the Moon, and the Sun are aligned in a straight (or nearly straight) line
- (Sun looks like a ring (annulus) of light

Partial Solar Eclipse (PSE)

- (9) The Moon passes between the Sun and Earth, but alignment is not perfect
- (Second Shape as only a portion of the Sun is covered
- About 35% of all solar eclipses are PSEs

Keywords Related to Solar Eclipse



- Bailey's Beads: Appear around Moon's edge during totality, caused by sunlight passing through valleys and between mountains on the Moon's irregular surface
- Shadow Bands: Solar crescent in PSE acts as an anisotropic filter resulting in bands on the ground just before and immediately after totality
- Diamond Ring Effect: When the Sun is fully covered by the moon and a final bright spot of sunlight called the "diamond" remains visible in TSE
- Apogee and Perigee: Points in the moon's orbit farthest (Apogee) and nearest (Perigee) to the earth
- Umbra and Penumbra: 2 parts of Moon's shadow: central region (umbra) and outer region (penumbra)
- **Eclipse Magnitude:** Fraction of Sun's diameter covered by Moon
- Saros Cycle: A period of ~18 years, 11 days, and 8 hours during which the Sun, Earth, and Moon return to the same relative positions in the sky







Drishti IAS

