

# Scales in the Solar System:



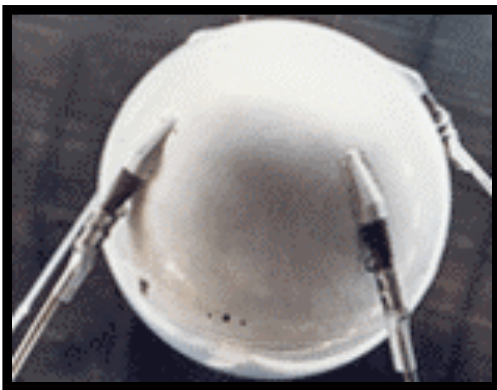
# Space and Space Travel

## Milestones in Space Exploration (1900-1970):

1) 12/17/1903: First Human Flight.



2) 10/04/1957: Sputnik 1 Orbits Earth.



3) 7/16/1969: Apollo 11 Lands on Moon.



# Space and Space Travel

## Milestones in Space Exploration (1970-2004):

- 9) 12/15/1970: Venera 7 Lands on Venus
- 10) 04/19/1971: Salyut 1 is the First Space Station
- 11) 11/14/1971: Mariner 9 Orbits Mars
- 12) 07/20/1976: Viking 1-first long duration lander
- 13) 04/12/1981: First Flight of Shuttle Columbia.
- 14) 08/29/1989: Voyager 2 Reaches Neptune.
- 15) 07/4/1997: Pathfinder Lands on Mars
- 16) 12/17/2003: Attempt to recreate Kitty Hawk Flight Fails...
- 17) 01/2004: Spirit and Opportunity Land on Mars
- 18) 01/14/2005: Huygens Probe Lands on Titan.

# Scales in the Solar System

The Solar System is characterized by extremes:

- 1) The very hot to the very cold
- 2) The very big to the very small
- 3) The very dense to the very tenuous
- 4) The very close to the very distant
- 5) The very numerous to the very unique
- 4) The very fast to the very slow

# Scientific Notation:

Scientific Notation is a shorthand way of writing and multiplying large (and small) numbers.

0.000000001	$10^{-9}$	Nano (n)	(billionth)
0.000001	$10^{-6}$	Micro ( $\mu$ )	(millionth)
0.001	$10^{-3}$	Milli (m)	(thousandth)
1	$10^0$	Unity	
1000	$10^3$	Kilo (k)	(thousands)
1,000,000	$10^6$	Mega (M)	(millions)
1,000,000,000	$10^9$	Giga (G)	(billions)
1,000,000,000,000	$10^{12}$	Terra (T)	(trillions)

To do numbers that are not divisible by ten, we **multiply** by an exponential number.

$$4,275,000,000 = 4.275 \times 10^9 \quad \text{or} \quad 0.000374 = 3.74 \times 10^{-4}$$

## Using Scientific Notation:

To **multiply** numbers using scientific notation we **add** the exponents.

$$10^3 \times 10^{-9} = 10^{(3) + (-9)} = 10^{-6}$$

$$10^2 \times 10^5 = 10^{(2) + (5)} = 10^7$$

To **divide** numbers using scientific notation we **subtract** the exponents.

$$10^3 \div 10^{-9} = 10^{(3) - (-9)} = 10^{12}$$

$$10^2 \div 10^5 = 10^{(2) - (5)} = 10^{-3}$$

To **add or subtract** numbers using scientific notation we work **in front of** the exponents.

$$3.0 \times 10^2 + 2.6 \times 10^5 = (3 + 2.6) \times 10^{(2+5)} = 5.6 \times 10^5$$

$$1.0 \times 10^5 - 7.0 \times 10^2 = (1 - 0.7) \times 10^{(5-2)} = 0.3 \times 10^3 = 3.0 \times 10^2$$

## Scientific Notation Example

How long does light take to travel from the visible surface of the Sun to the Earth?

Distance from Sun to Earth  $D = 150,000,000 \text{ km}$

In Scientific Notation  $D = 1.5 \times 10^8 \text{ km}$

The Speed of Light  $C = 3 \times 10^5 \text{ km/s}$

$$\text{Time} = \text{distance/speed} = D/C$$

$$\underline{D/C} = \underline{(1.5 \times 10^8) \div (3 \times 10^5)}$$

$$= (15 \times 10^7) \div (3 \times 10^5) = \underline{(15 \div 3) \times 10^{(7) - (5)}}$$

$$\underline{\text{Time}} = 5 \times 10^2 = 500 \text{ seconds} = \underline{\underline{8.33 \text{ minutes}}}$$

# Distance Scales in and near the Solar System:

<u>Distance</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Time @ Mach1</u>
100 km	Seattle to Olympia	<u>0.1 hr</u>
1000 km	Olympia to Sacramento	<u>1 hr</u>
12000 km	Earth's Diameter	<u>12 hr</u>
$4.0 \times 10^5$ km	Distance to Moon	<u>19 days</u>
$1.4 \times 10^6$ km	Sun's Diameter	<u>2 months</u>
$1.5 \times 10^8$ km	1 AU	<u>17-yr</u>

1 Astronomical Unit (AU) = Distance from Sun to Earth

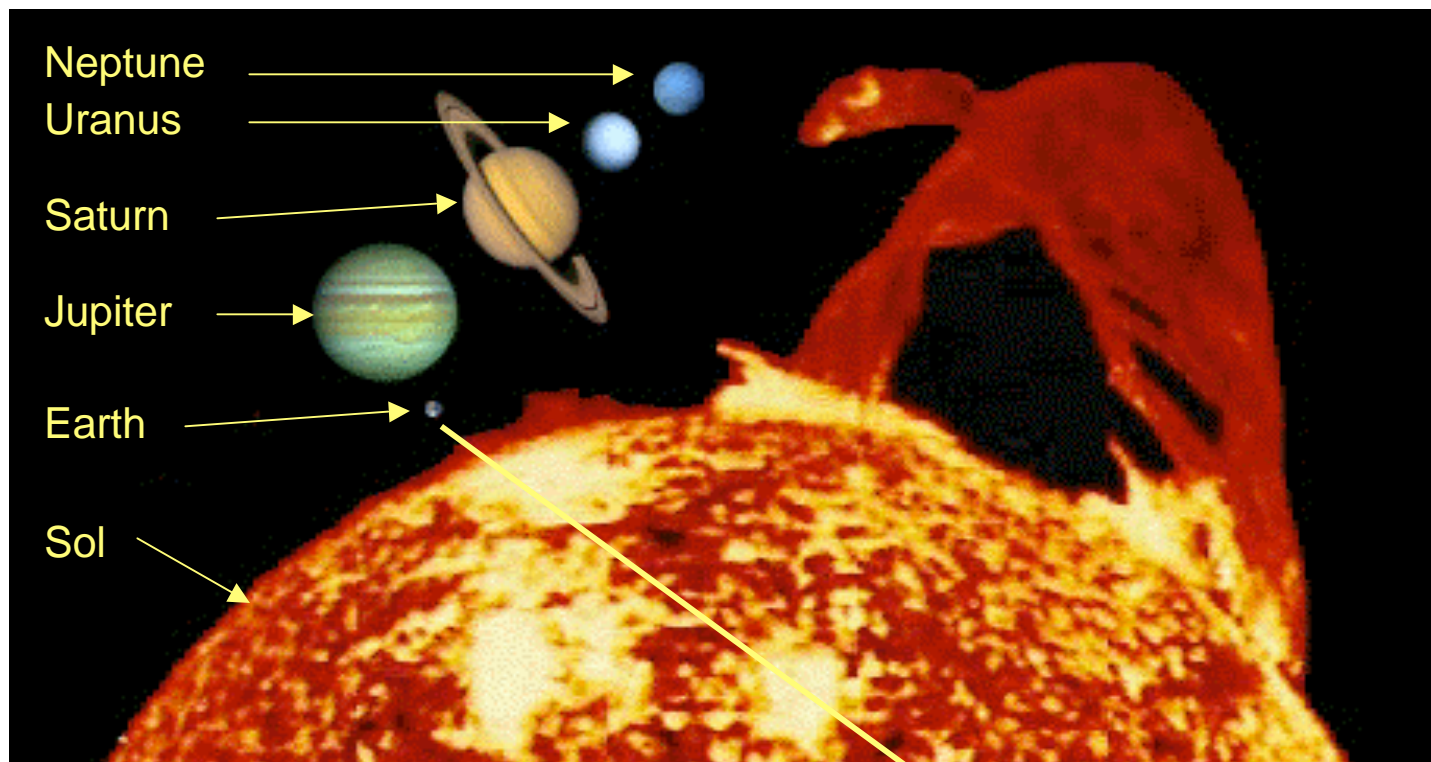
$6.0 \times 10^9$ km	40 AU (Pluto's Orbit)	<u>685-yr</u>
$7.5 \times 10^{12}$ km	$1 \times 10^4$ AU (Oort Cloud)	<u><math>1.7 \times 10^5</math>-yr</u>
$2.5 \times 10^{13}$ km	Nearest Star	<u><math>2.8 \times 10^6</math>-yr!!!</u>

# The Sun and the Solar System

Any study of the solar system must start with the Sun.....

- 1) The sun contains 99.9% of all the mass in the solar system (Jupiter has most of the remaining 0.1%)
- 2) The sun dominates energy (and light) production at all frequencies (except in radio waves where human activity is stronger!)
- 3) Solar energy largely determines the effective (or blackbody) temperatures of every object in the solar system.
- 4) Material from the Solar Atmosphere is the dominant component of interplanetary space.

Compared to the Sun, the planets are nearly inconsequential.....



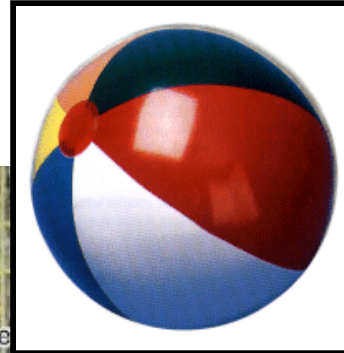
The Sun  
Dominates the  
Solar System.

The places we are most  
interested in don't add up to  
very much.....





Sun

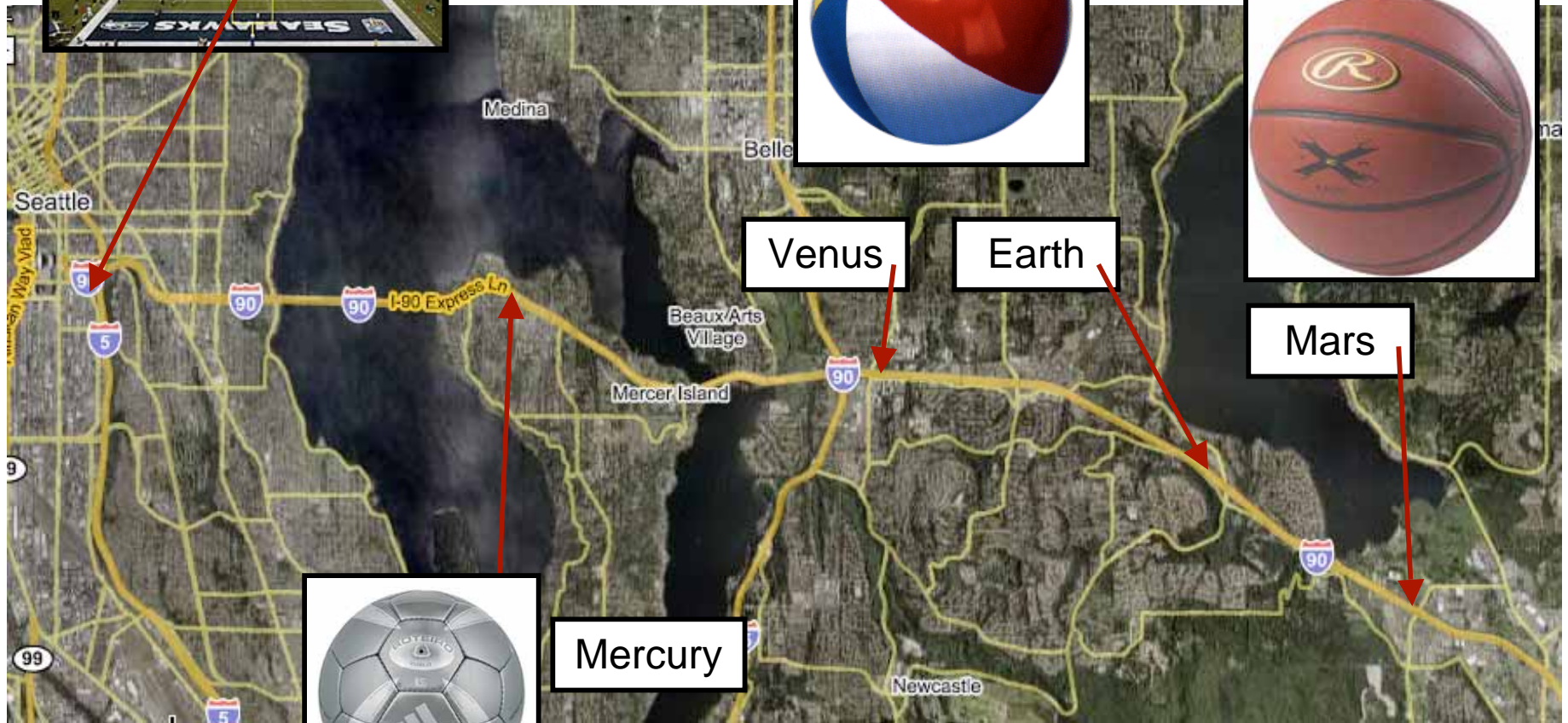


Venus



Earth

Mars



Mercury



Sun



Jupiter

Saturn



Neptune

Uranus

Pluto

Missoula →

