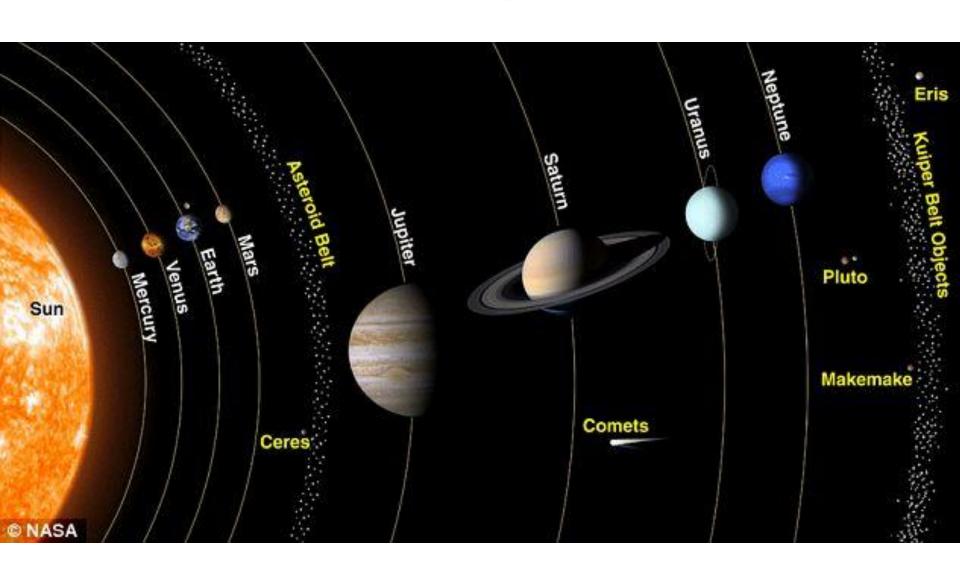
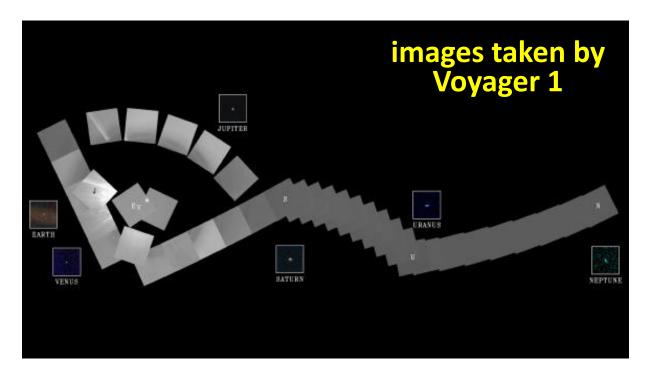
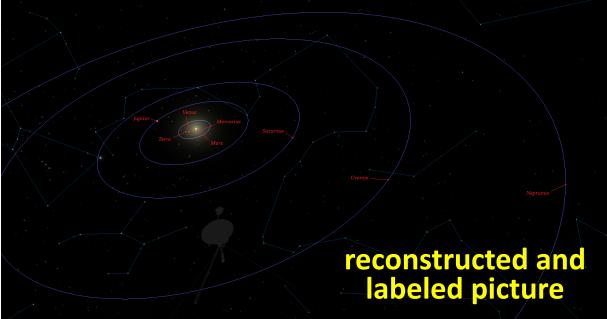
Solar System

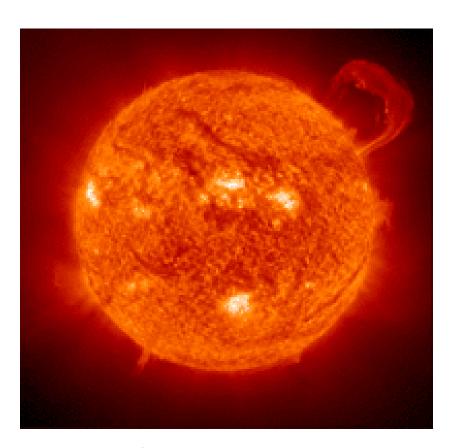






On February 14, 1990, the cameras of Voyager 1 pointed back toward the Sun and took a series of pictures of the Sun, Earth and other planets, making the first ever 'family portrait' of the **Solar System as** seen from the outside.

Our star: the Sun

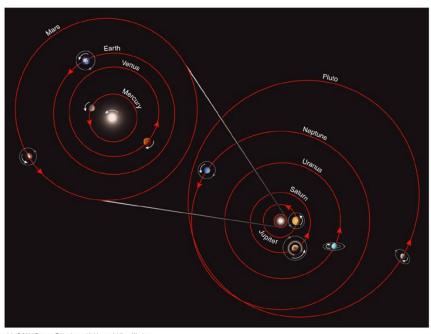


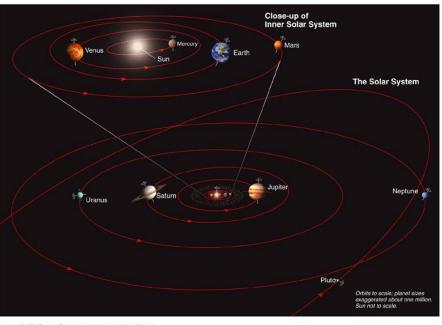
The Sun is a star at the center of our Solar System

- The Sun is estimated to be
 4.5 billion years old.
- It is 333,400 times more massive than the Earth.
- It is 99.85% of all the mass of the Solar System.
- Core temperature: ~28 million °F
- Surface temperature: ~10,000 °F
- It takes several hundred thousand years for light to escape from the dense core and reach the surface.
- The Sun generates energy equivalent of 100 billion tons of TNT (famous explosive) exploding every second.
- It supports all life on Earth.

General Characteristics of Major Planets

Nearly circular orbits (Mercury and Mars most *eccentric*). All orbits within 10 degrees of Earth's orbital plane.



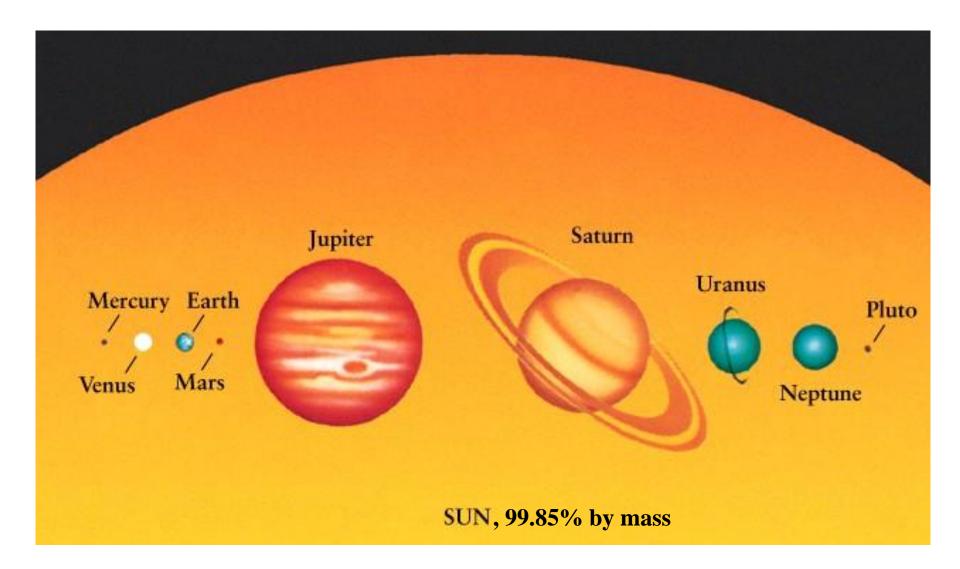


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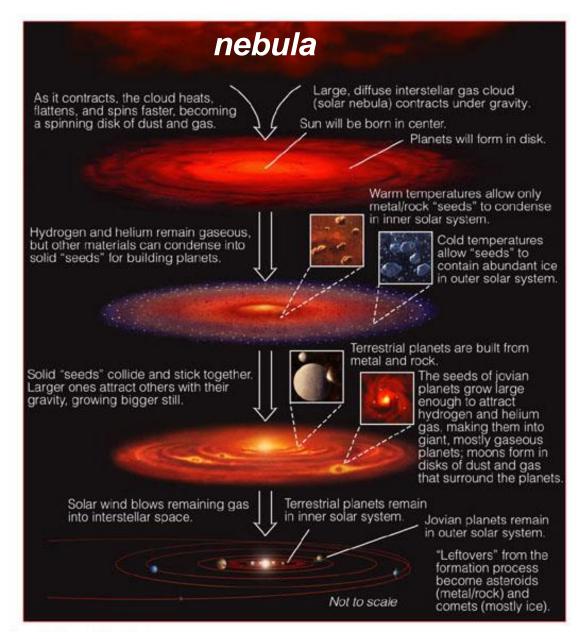
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All planets revolve in the same direction. All except Venus rotate in the same direction.

Sun and Planets: sense of scale



The Formation of the Solar System

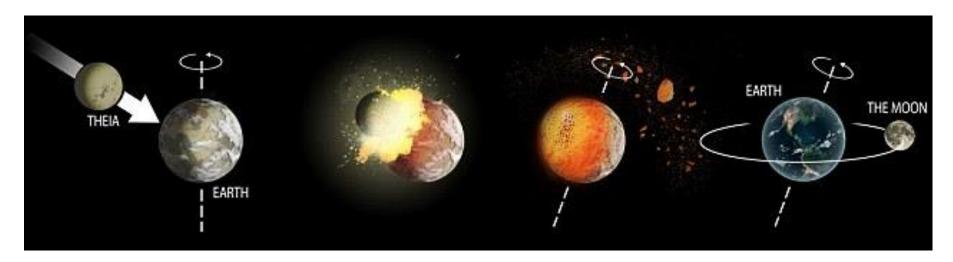


Solar System
formed about 4.6
billion years ago,
when gravity pulled
together lowdensity cloud
of interstellar gas
and dust (called
a nebula).

The Sun, planets, moons, comets, asteroids are believed to form within ~100 million years.

Moon Formation

The Giant Impact Hypothesis



- Suggests that the Moon formed out of the debris left over from a collision between Earth and an astronomical body the size of Mars, approximately 4.5 billion years ago, about 20 to 100 million years after the Solar System coalesced.
- The colliding body is sometimes called Theia.
- Mystery: Earth and Moon have almost identical composition!
- Other hypotheses: capture; accretion (formation together).