# An introduction to the Solar System 

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## Overview of the solar system

objects with a color are to-scale by size


## Overview of solar system orbits

For the most part, orbits are pretty close to circular and close to the ecliptic


## The Planets



## Terrestrial Planets (a.k.a. inner planets)

- Inside the solar frost line ( $\sim 5 \mathrm{AU}$ ), so
- densities of $\sim 4-6 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ (rocks \& minerals)
- Thin atmospheres are
- thick enough for weather, except on Mercury
- secondary! i.e. are from volcanic activity and comet impacts and were not formed by accretion during formation
- Earth is the largest in the solar system
- Few moons:
- Mercury: 0
- Venus: 0
- Earth: I planet-sized moon
- Mars: 2 asteroid-sized moons



## Jovian Planets (a.k.a. outer planets, a.k.a. giant planets)

- Outside the solar frost line ( $\sim 5 \mathrm{AU}$ ), so
- densities of $\sim \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ (liquids \& ices)
- Thick atmospheres are
- most of the radius of the planet
- primary: were formed by accretion during formation
- Jupiter is the largest in the solar system
- Lots of moons:
- Jupiter: 79 (4 of which are planet-sized)
- Saturn: 82
- Uranus: 27
- Neptune: I4
- Rings



## 

the representation between moons \& planet on distance line and planet \& planet of distance line is not to scale


## Belts

## Asteroid Belt

rocks (some very large) that didn't form a planet


## Kuiper Belt

ice (some very large) that didn't form a planet


The Oort Cloud: Hypothetical disk \& spherical shell of icy objects


## Comets \& Meteoroids

Comet: an icy object originating from the outer reaches of the solar system with a highly eccentric orbit

Gas tail


Meteoroid: a small ( $\sim \mathrm{cm}$ to m ) rocky and/or metallic object originating from somewhere in the solar system (comet, asteroid, planet impact)


## Meteoroid

