# An introduction to the Solar System

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# Overview of the solar system

objects with a color are to-scale by size



Beinahegut

## Overview of solar system orbits

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





# The Planets



WP

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

- Inside the solar frost line (~5 AU), so
  - densities of ~4-6 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (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 (~5 AU), so
  - densities of ~ | g/cm<sup>3</sup> (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: 14
- Rings





# Moons (a.k.a. natural satellites)

THE REPRESENTATION BETWEEN MOONS & PLANET ON DISTANCE LINE AND PLANET & PLANET OF DISTANCE LINE IS NOT TO SCALE









Antonio Ciccolella

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



**Meteoroid:** a small (~cm to m) rocky and/or metallic object originating from somewhere in the solar system (comet, asteroid, planet impact)



