# Minor Members of the Solar System Light Astronomical Tools

Chapter 22, pages 629-635 Chapter 23, pages 640-649

### Minor Members of Solar System

- Asteroids
- Meteoroids
- Comets
- Kuiper Belt Objects
- Dwarf Planets

### "Planet"

- Orbits Sun
- · Not a satellite
- · Dominates its orbital path

### "Dwarf Planet"

- · is in orbit around Sun
- has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to pull itself into near-spherical shape
- has not cleared the neighbourhood around its orbit
- is not a satellite

# Pluto and Charon HST image - http://www.actar-leus.com/cap/pluto/plutol.htm

### Kuiper Belt

- Donut shaped area containing numerous icy bodies of various sizes
- · Eris is the largest discovered
- · Pluto and Charon are some
- Triton, moon of Saturn, is likely one that was captured by Saturn's gravity
- Origin of numerous comets that orbit Sun in periods less than 200 years

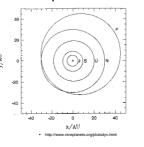
### Pluto and Charon

- Pluto has Charon as a satellite, or they are twin dwarf planets
- Does not dominate its orbit
- Largest Kuiper Belt Object
  - "Plutonian objects" of which it is the original example

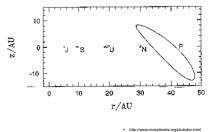


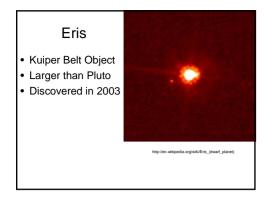
### Orbits of outer planets

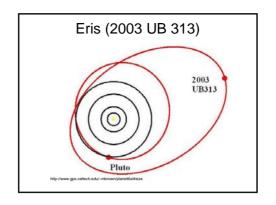
 Notice Pluto is sometimes closer to Sun than Neptune

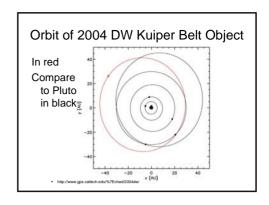


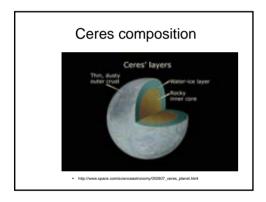
# Inclination of Pluto's orbit

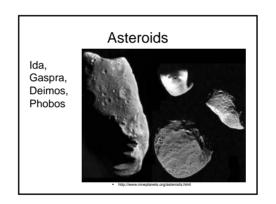


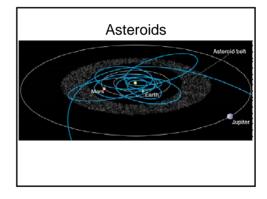


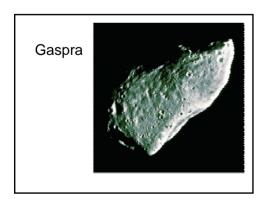


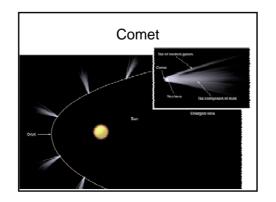


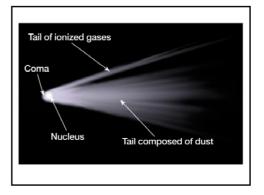


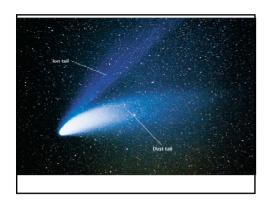


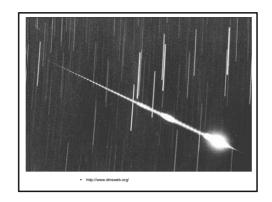


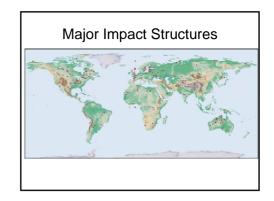




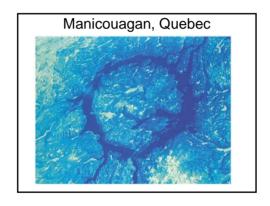


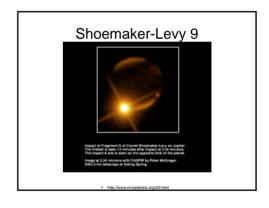












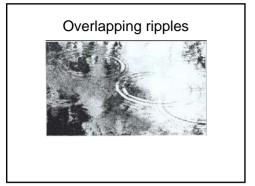


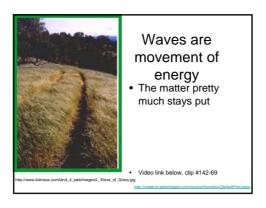
## The Nature of Light

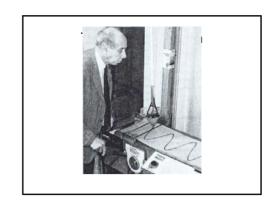
- Light is made of photons
- Photons act as particles
- Photons act as waves

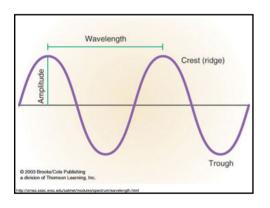
### Waves

• Movement of energy, not of matter





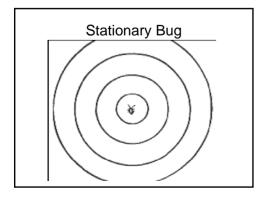


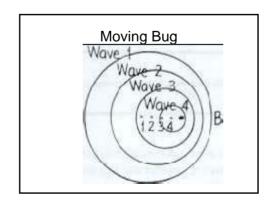


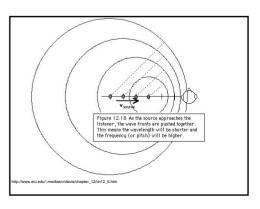
### Wave Description

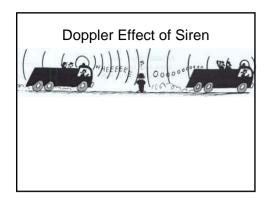
- <u>Wavelength</u>—distance from one part of the wave to the same part of the next wave
- Crest—top
- Trough-bottom
- <u>Amplitude</u>—distance from midway between crest and trough, to the crest or trough
- Period—time for one complete wave to pass
- Frequency—how often the wave passes

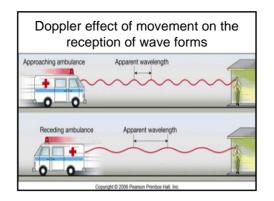


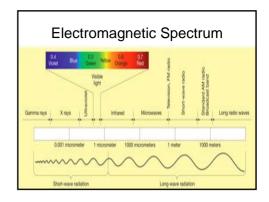


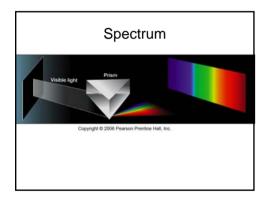


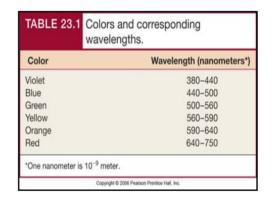


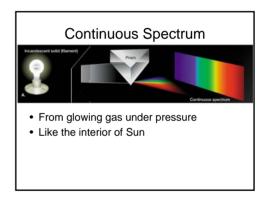


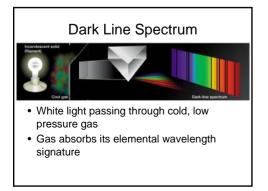


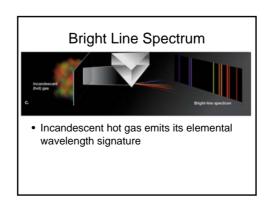


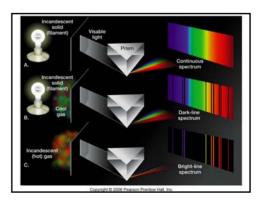


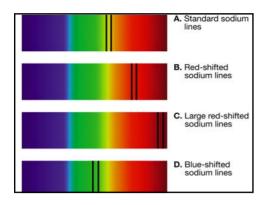


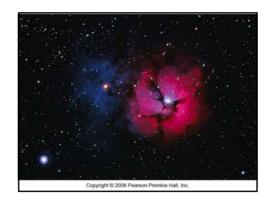






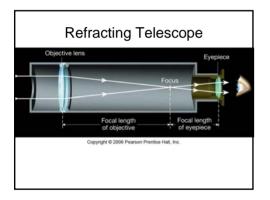


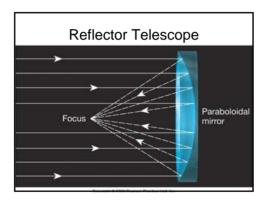




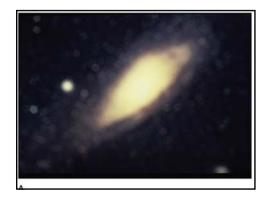
### **Astronomical Tools**

- Optical Telescopes
- Refracting telescope
- Reflecting telescope
- Space telescopes
- Other telescopes
  - Radio telescopes
  - Infra-red sensing
  - X-ray, gamma ray emissions

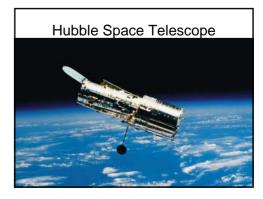




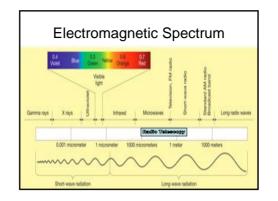


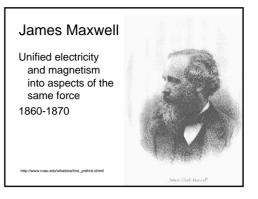














### Heinrich Hertz

Built device to transmit 5 m long electromagnetic waves 1888

http://www.nrao.edu/whatisra/hist\_prehist.shtml

### Thomas Edison

Proposed experiment to measure electromagnetic radiation from Sun 1890 Never conducted the

experiment





### Guglielmo Marconi

Sensitive radio receiver allowed communication

http://www.nrao.edu/whatisra/hist\_prehist.shtml#marconi

# Karl Jansky's radio discovery

Found radio emission from Milky Way 1933



http://www.nrao.edu/whatisra/hist\_jansky.shtml

### Jansky's radio antenna



p://www.nrao.edu/whatisra/hist\_jansky.shtml

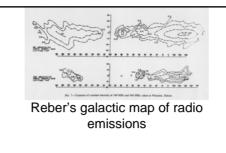
### Grote Reber

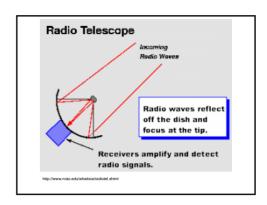


http://www.nrao.edu/whatisra/hist\_reber.shtml



# Reber's dish antenna









Plains of San Agustin, New Mexico, USA Very Large Array in golden glow at dusk Photo by Kelly D. Gatlin



