

# PH20104 Planets and Exoplanets

Philippe BLONDEL

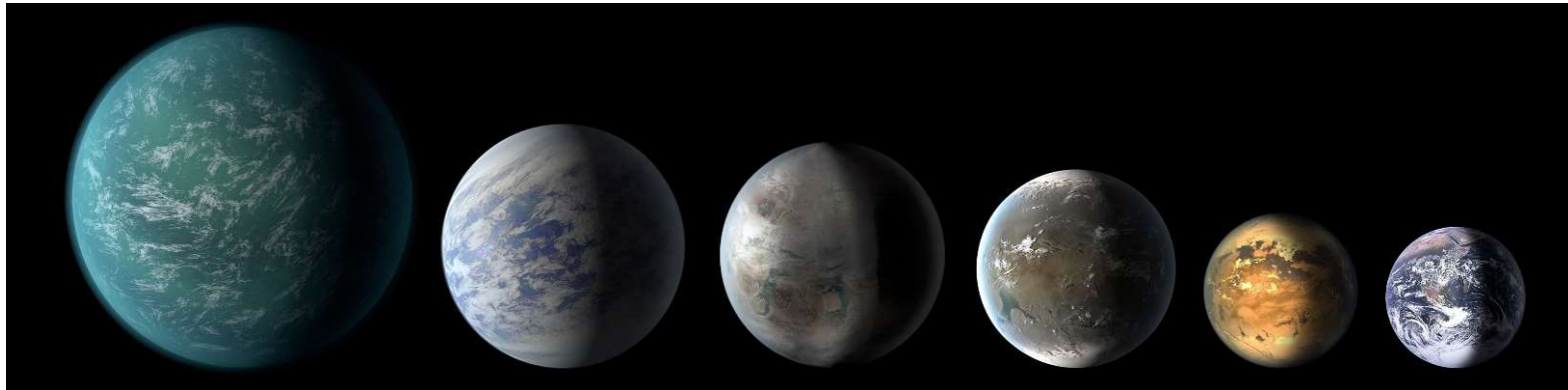
*CGeol FGS FIOA FHEA*

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| Week #             | Tuesday 10:15-11:05                        | Thursday 11:15-12:05                                 | Friday 10:15-11:05                         |
|--------------------|--|--|--|
|                    | 4E3.10                                     | 8W3.22   | 5W2.3                                      |
| 19                 | 8 <sup>th</sup> February<br>Lecture        | 15 <sup>th</sup> February<br>Lecture                 | 11 <sup>th</sup> February<br>Lecture       |
| 20                 | 15 <sup>th</sup> February<br>Lecture       | 17 <sup>th</sup> February<br>Lecture                 | 18 <sup>th</sup> February<br>Lecture       |
| 21                 | 22 <sup>nd</sup> February<br>Lecture       | 24 <sup>th</sup> February<br>Lecture                 | 25 <sup>th</sup> February<br>PC#1, group A |
| 22                 | 1 <sup>st</sup> March<br>Lecture           | 3 <sup>rd</sup> March<br>Lecture                     | 4 <sup>th</sup> March<br>PC#1, group B     |
| 23                 | 8 <sup>th</sup> March<br>Lecture           | 10 <sup>th</sup> March<br>Lecture                    | 11 <sup>th</sup> March<br>PC #2, group A   |
| 24                 | 15 <sup>th</sup> March<br>Lecture          | 17 <sup>th</sup> March<br>Lecture                    | 18 <sup>th</sup> March<br>PC#2, group B    |
| 25                 | 22 <sup>nd</sup> March<br>Revision Lecture | 24 <sup>th</sup> March<br>"Planets" exam workshop    | 25 <sup>th</sup> March<br>Office hour      |
| 26                 | 29 <sup>th</sup> March<br>Lecture          | 31 <sup>st</sup> March<br>Lecture                    | 1 <sup>st</sup> April<br>Lecture           |
| 27                 | 5 <sup>th</sup> April<br>Lecture           | 7 <sup>th</sup> April<br>Lecture                     | 8 <sup>th</sup> April<br>Lecture           |
| Easter<br>Vacation | 12 <sup>th</sup> April                     | 14 <sup>th</sup> April                               | 15 <sup>th</sup> April                     |
| Easter<br>Vacation | 19 <sup>th</sup> April                     | 21 <sup>st</sup> April                               | 22 <sup>nd</sup> April                     |
| 30                 | 26 <sup>th</sup> April<br>PC#3, group A    | 28 <sup>th</sup> April<br>PC#3, group B              | 29 <sup>th</sup> April<br>Office hour      |
| 31                 | 3 <sup>rd</sup> May<br>Revision Lecture    | 5 <sup>th</sup> May<br>"Exoplanets" exam<br>workshop | 6 <sup>th</sup> May<br>Office hour         |

PB

GM

Sample exam on Moodle – Past exams on Library webpage  
Revision "checklist" + workshop at the end of each part of the unit.

## What this unit is about

Present the latest discoveries in Planetary Physics and explain the science

Show how all fields of Physics combine to make these discoveries

Introduce the key tools used in the study of planets and exoplanets

Summarise current scientific challenges

*“If you’re teaching today what you were teaching 5 years ago,  
either the field is dead or you are”*

*(Noam Chomsky, interview to New Scientist, 17 March 2012)*

## What this unit is not about


Encyclopaedic description of each and every technique

Last-minute developments, especially if not relevant or not validated

Long demonstrations of key equations: they can be found in textbooks

Long presentations of historical developments: we will focus on current science

# Unit outline

1. **Taking Stock** – A grand tour of the Solar System
  2. **Measuring the Solar System** – Traditional and new techniques
  3. **Planetary Missions** – Design, from orbital mechanics to science
  4. **Radar Mapping**– Basics of radar scattering, applications to planetary imaging
  5. **Atmospheric processes**
  6. **Planetary magnetospheres**
- 

*Revisions + exam workshop*

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**Exoplanets** – Introduction

...

# 1. Taking Stock

## Topic 1a: Rocky planets

Mercury

Venus

Earth

Moon

Mars

# The Solar System

## Large – Mostly rocks and gas

Sun 1,390,000 km diameter

Mercury 4,879 km

Venus 12,104 km

Earth 12,756 km  
+ Moon 3,475 km  
*146 million km from Sun (1 AU)*

Mars 6,794 km

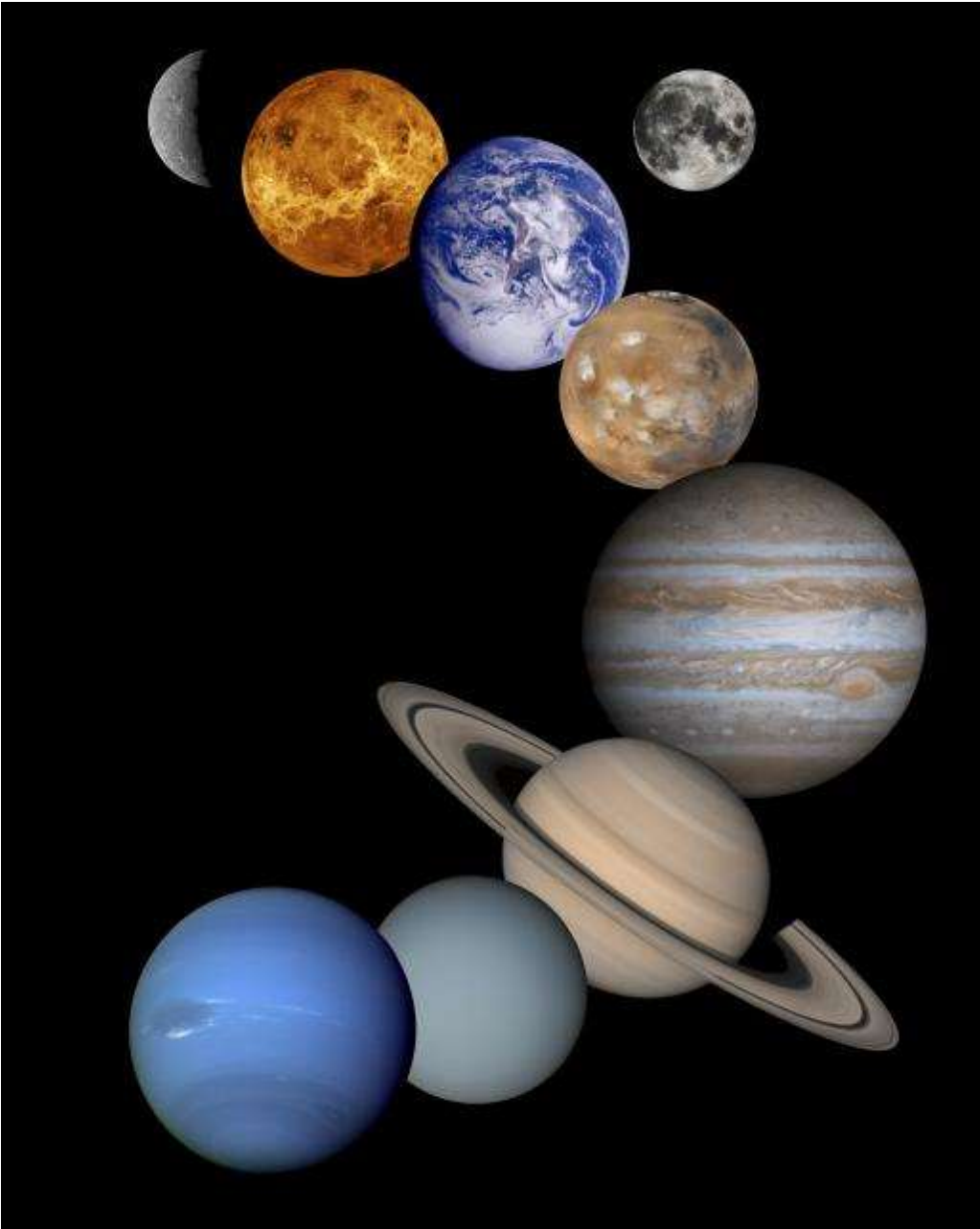
Jupiter 142,984 km

Saturn 120,536 km

Uranus 51,118 km

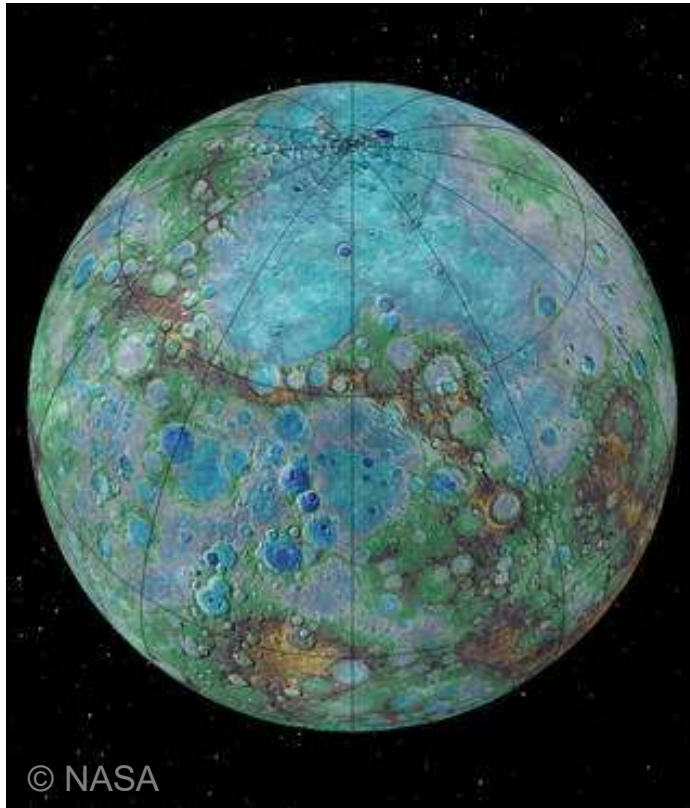
Neptune 49,528 km  
*4.5 billion km from Sun (30.07 AU)*

*... and Pluto ...*





# Mercury



blue deeper  
green higher

Smallest planet (a bit larger than the Moon)

58 million km (0.39 AU) from Sun

Orbits the Sun in 88 (Earth) days

1 Mercury day = 59 Earth days

**Thin atmosphere:** O<sub>2</sub>, Na, H<sub>2</sub>, He, K  
ejected from surface by solar wind

**Surface:** 430°C (day) to -180°C (night)

Only 2 missions: Mariner 10, 1974-75  
MESSENGER, 2011

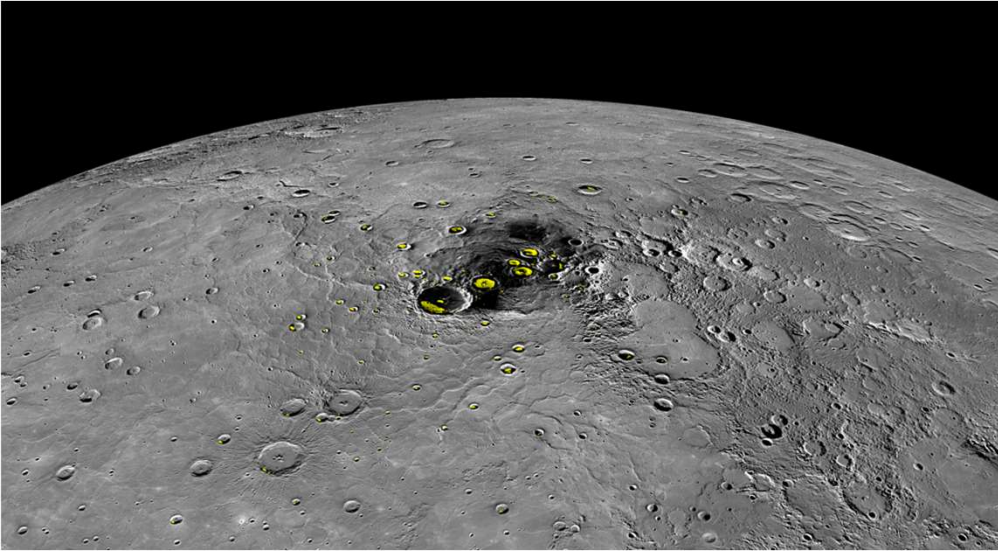
Rocky surface – Traces of volcanism and tectonics – Impact craters

d old  
surface

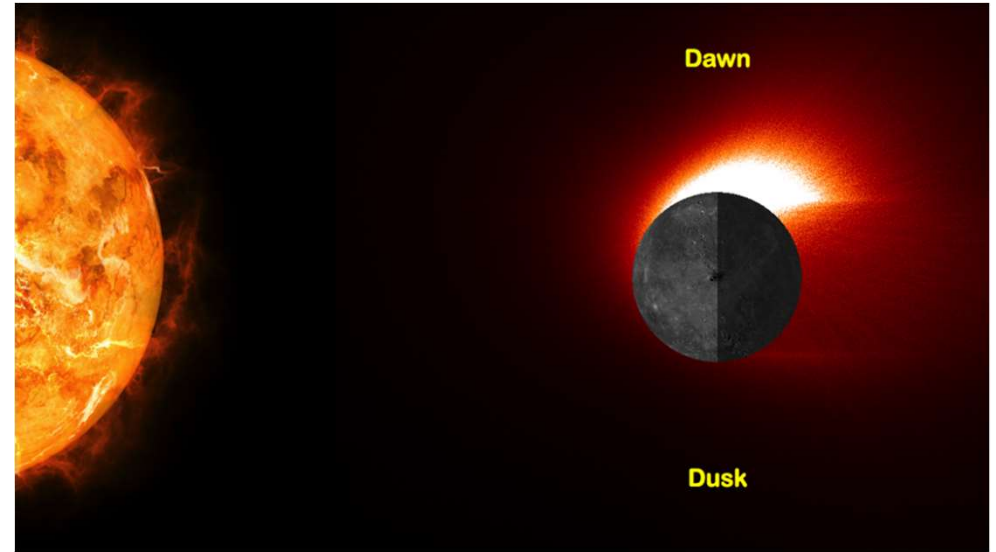


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# Mercury



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<https://messenger.jhuapl.edu/>

## Presence of water ice at the poles

(detected with Earth radiotelescope and orbiting spectrometers)

## Calcium exosphere?

Single source region – Why? How?

Magnetic field (1% Earth's) - Interacts with solar wind's magnetism

## Bepi-Colombo (ESA)

Some of its aims:

2-spacecraft mission: launched 2018 (arrival 2025)

*Is core liquid or solid?*

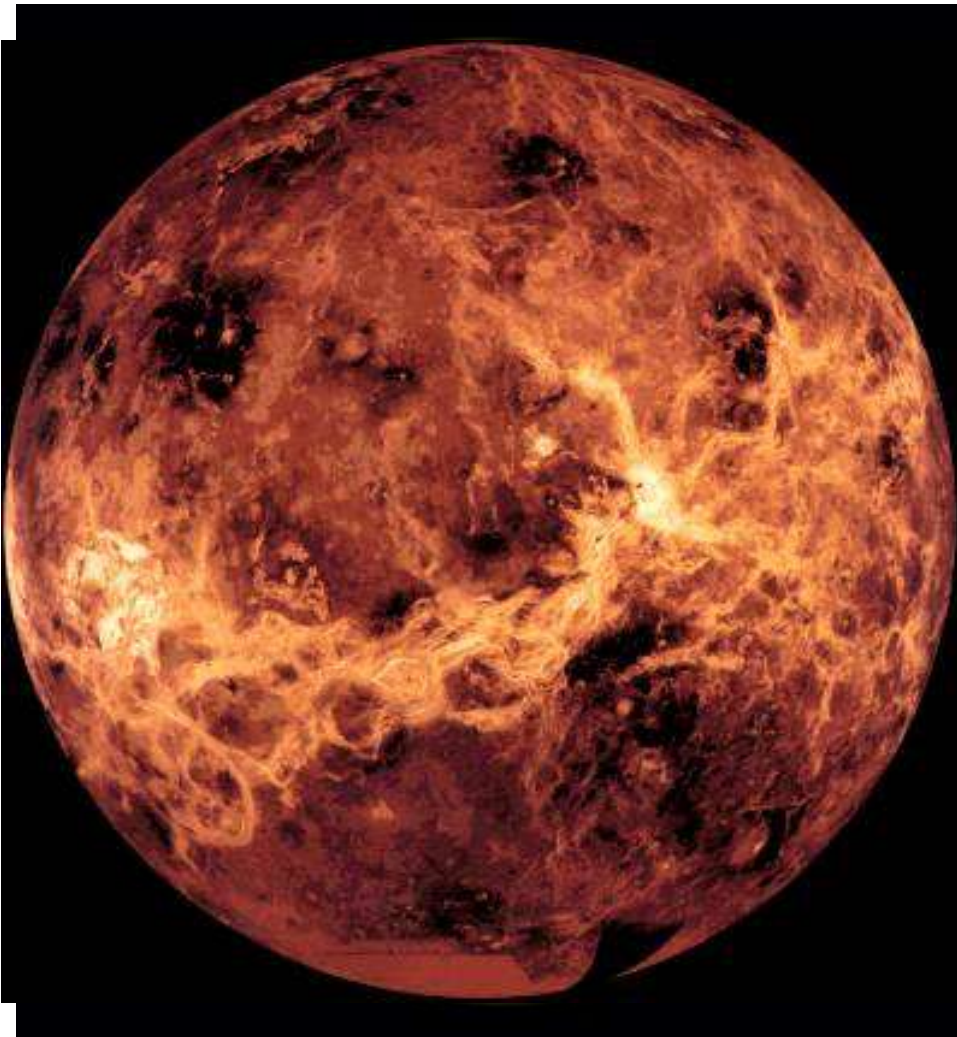
*Still active tectonically?*

*No iron at surface?*

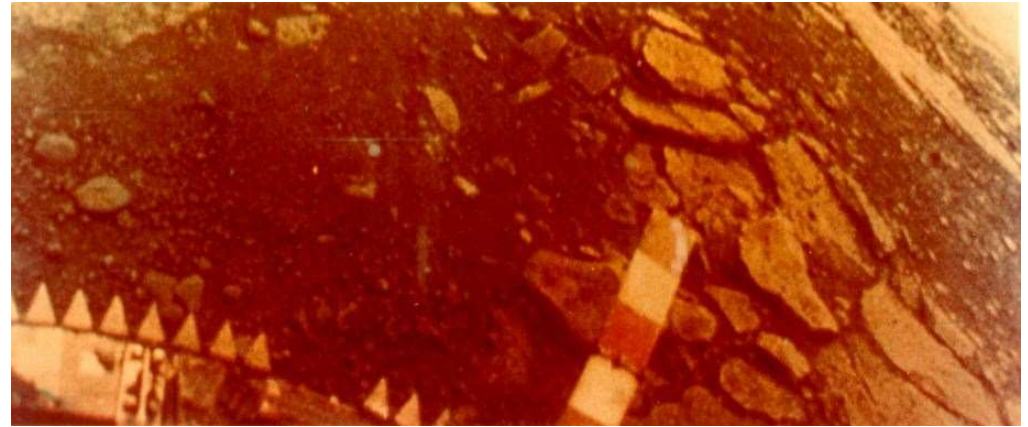
*Testing general relativity (proximity to Sun)*



# Venus – Earth's evil twin?



© NASA



USSR Academy of Sciences

Earth size – 0.7 AU from Sun

40+ missions (recently: Magellan, Venus Express and Akatsuki)

Orbits the Sun in 225 Earth days  
1 Venus day = 243 Earth days

Retrograde spin

**Thick atmosphere:** CO<sub>2</sub>, clouds of sulfuric acid  
Greenhouse effect

Surface: 490 °C – Pressure: 92 bars (very high)

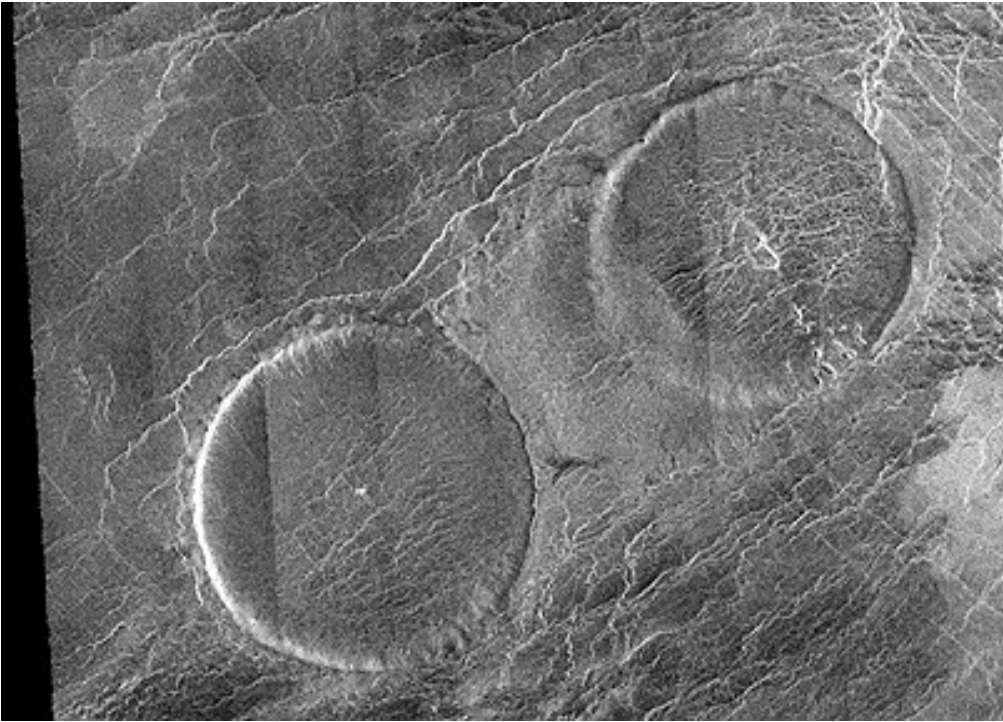
Rocky surface – Volcanism and tectonics – Impact craters

volcanic rocks

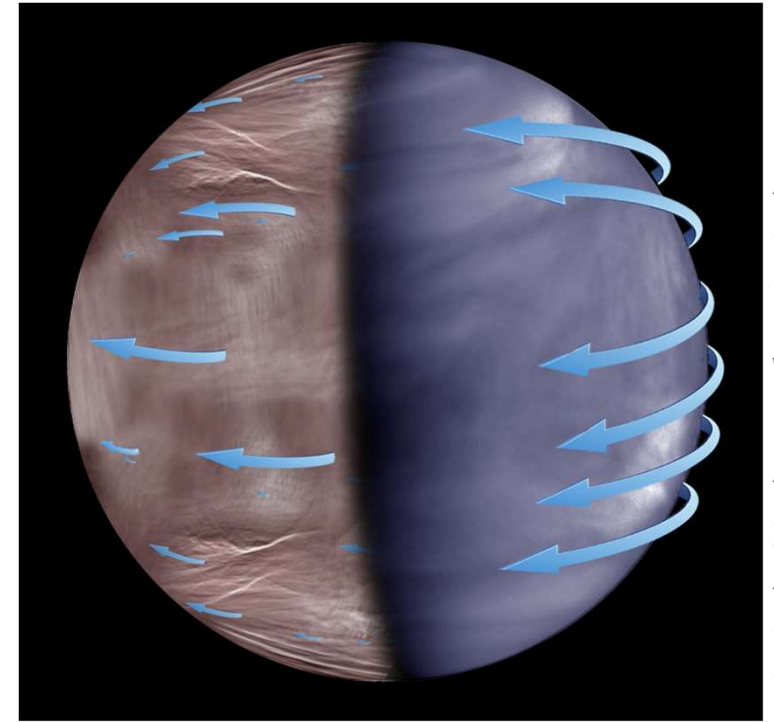
↑  
volcanism everywhere

active!

# Venus



Magellan radar image



Venus Express / Akatsuki  
3.8  $\mu\text{m}$  (IR) / 360 nm (UVI)

JAXA / ESA / J. Peralta, JAXA / R. Hueso,  
UPV/EHU

## Open scientific questions:

Very thick and dynamic **atmosphere**: wind speeds > 400 km/h at surface

Equatorial jets and high-altitude winds?

Origin and significance of persistent atmospheric structures near mountains?

Is it **still volcanically active**? What about phosphine ( $\text{PH}_3$ ) in the atmosphere?

Age of last resurfacing: 300 – 500 My? Dates from impact craters and samples?



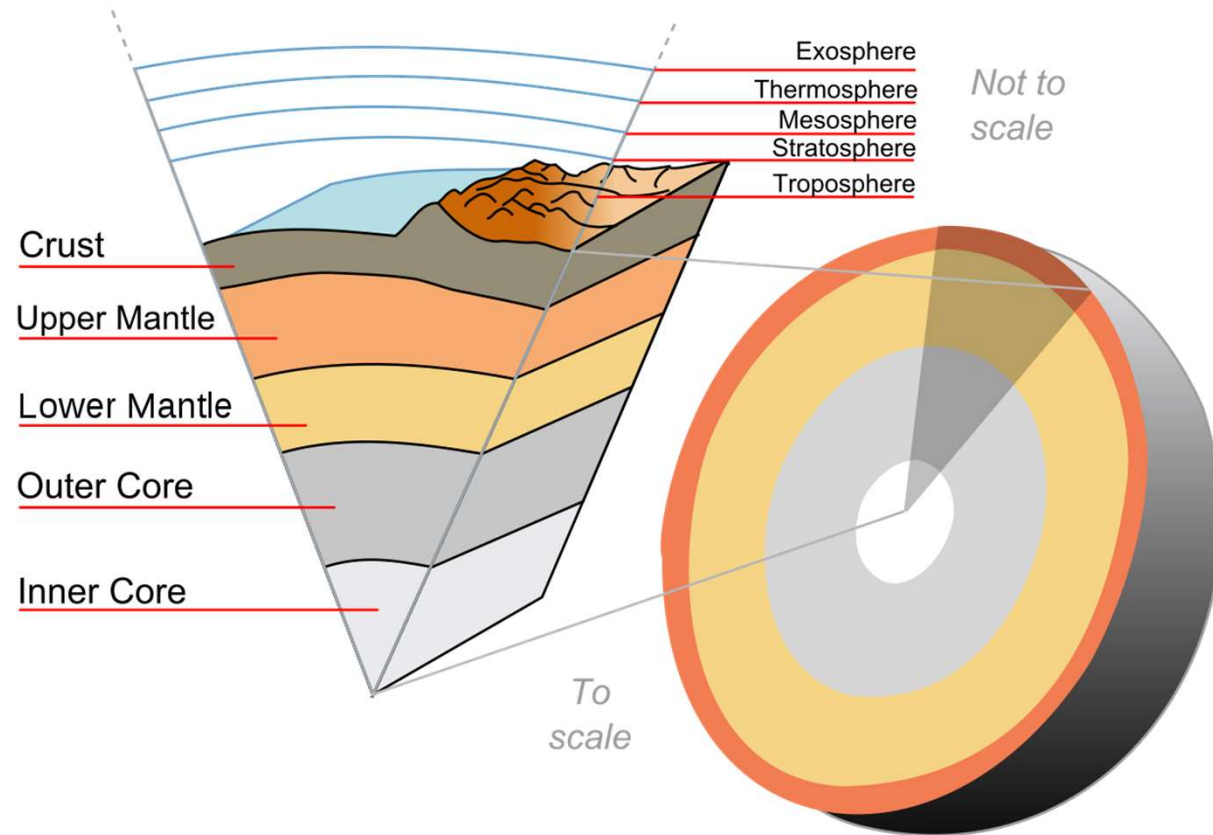
# Earth and the Moon



Close companionship (384,402 km average distance) – Same age? (4.53 billion years)

The **only** planetary bodies **directly sampled** with *human and robotic* presence.

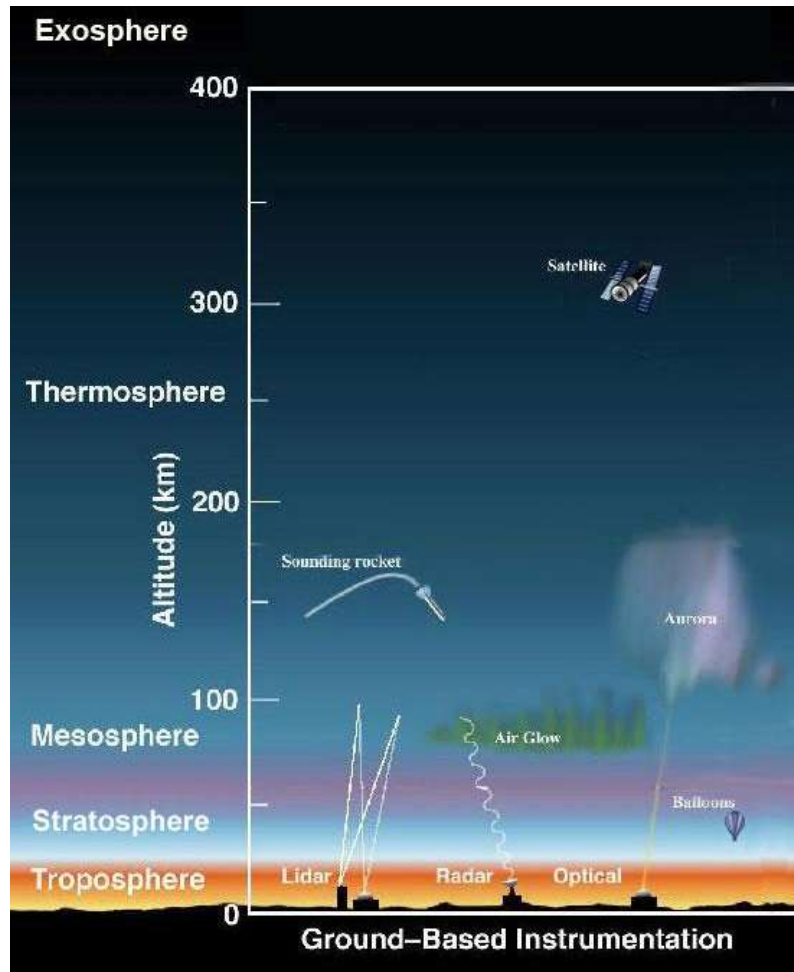
# Earth



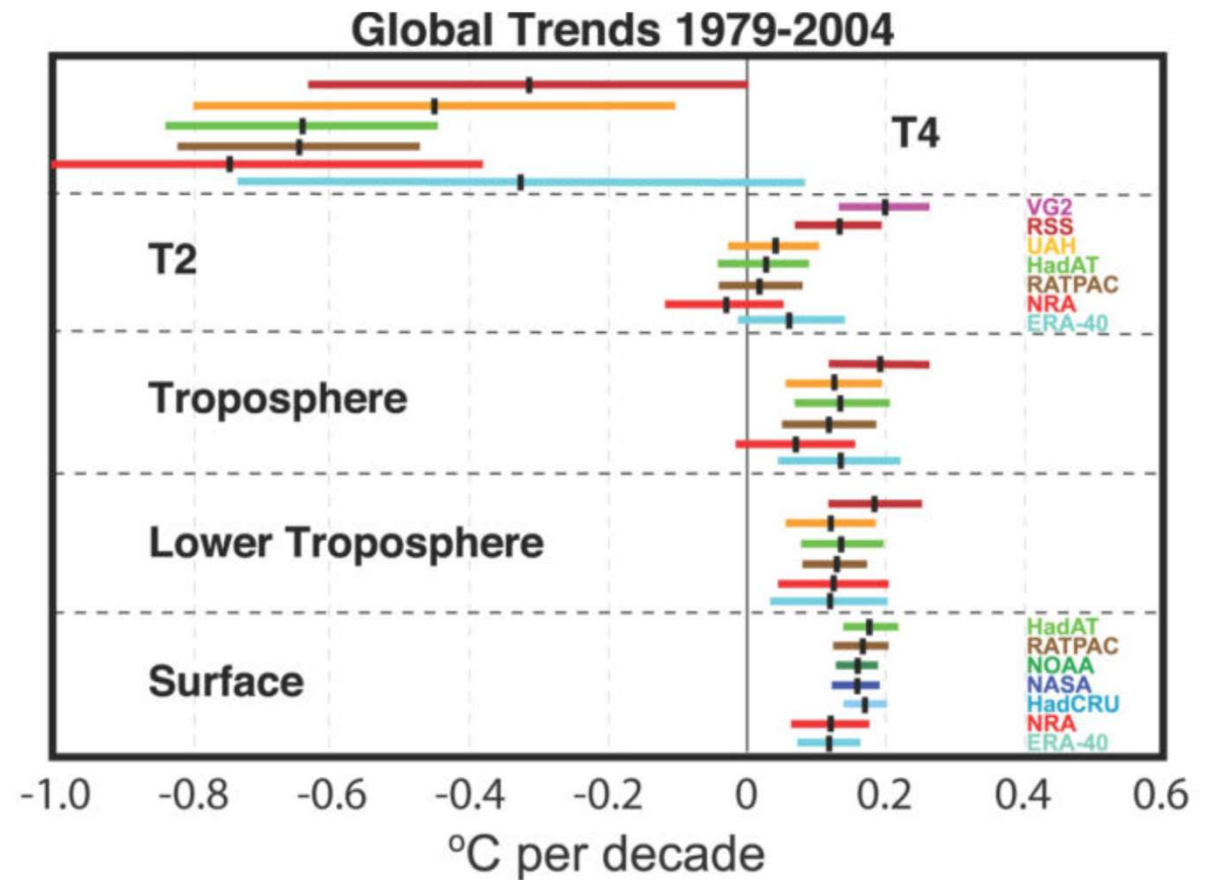
1 A.U. from Sun – *Differentiated* planet with rocky surface and >71% water cover

Complex surface and interior processes

# Earth



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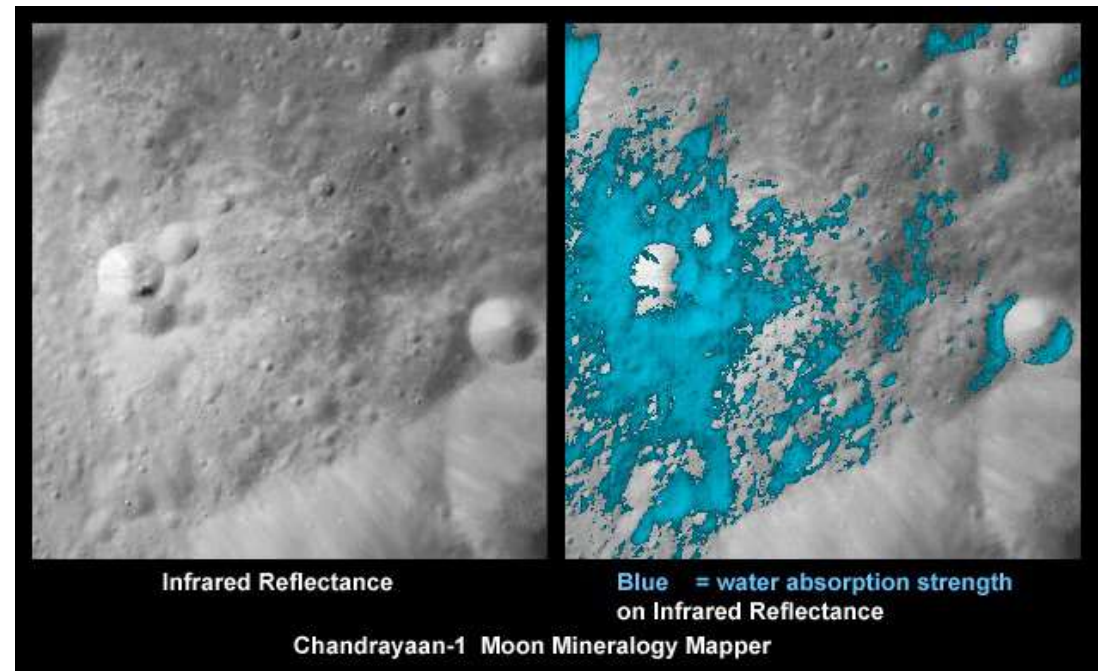
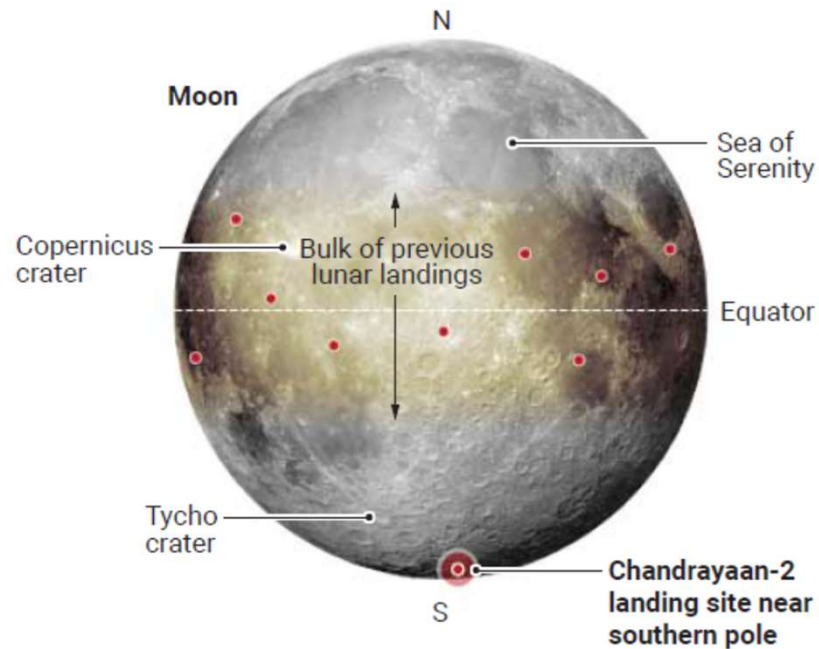
**Atmosphere:** 78% N<sub>2</sub>, 21% O<sub>2</sub>, 1% others

Complex and variable atmosphere – Undergoing significant changes (including in the oceans)

Variable magnetosphere



# Moon



1,737 km diameter – Differentiated and same age as Earth?  
12 “Moon-walkers”, 100+ robotic missions

**Tenuous atmosphere:** He, Ar, Ne, CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub> + sodium, potassium

Complex and variable atmosphere – **Variable magnetosphere**

# From चन्द्रयान to 玉兔

## Chandrayaan 3 (India):

Orbiter on far side  
Water mapper

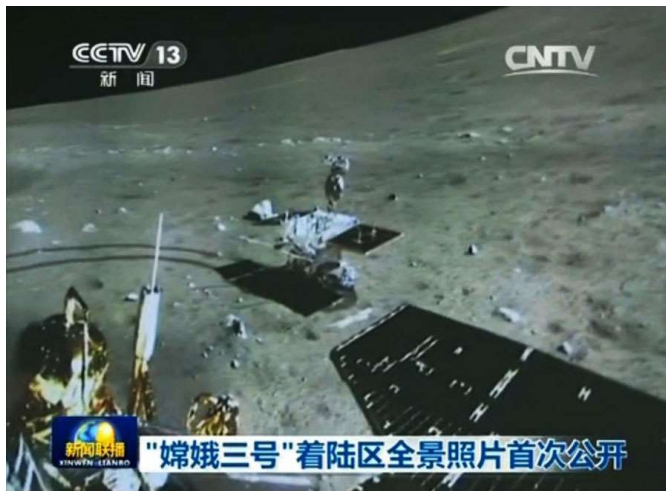
launch 2021, repeat of Chandrayaan 2 (2019)

Lander and rover (600 km from south pole)  
Langmuir probe: plasma and electric charge in regolith  
Seismometer for moonquakes

More missions in next decade – ~~Google Lunar X Prize (March 2018)~~

Far-side observatory? South Pole Base? Sample return to Earth (Chang'e 5): December 2020

## Jade Rabbit missions (China) 2014



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## Chang'e 4 2019

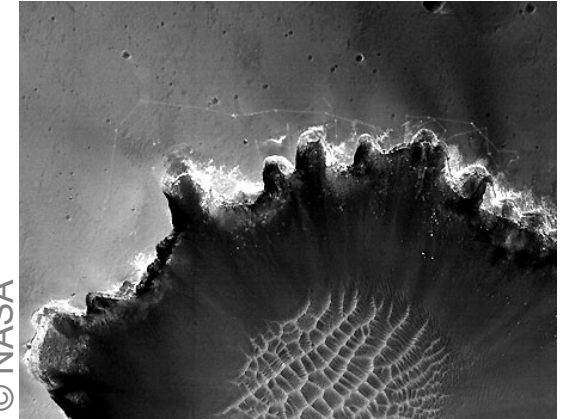


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Still many questions about:  
the formation of the Moon,  
its mineral deposits,  
and the presence of water ...

**Artemis Gateway**

# Mars – Next stop ?



½ size of Earth – 1.5 AU from Sun  
Many robotic expeditions, some on-going

Orbits the Sun in 687 Earth days  
1 Mars day = 24.6 hours

Thin atmosphere: mostly CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, Ar  
Complex atmosphere (winds, dust storms)

Surface: -89 °C to -31 °C – 9 mb pressure

Rocky planet – Strong weather (planet-scale storms) – Polar caps  
Large volcanoes – Flat plains

No (current) magnetosphere



# Mars



© NASA

Open questions:

Free-flowing water?

Deposits and habitability

Atmosphere circulation

Methane anomaly

Structure of the core

*NASA Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (MRO) – 50,000 orbits in Oct. 2017*

**ExoMars 2016 Trace Gas Orbiter** (since Oct. 2016) – Lander Schiaparelli lost on descent

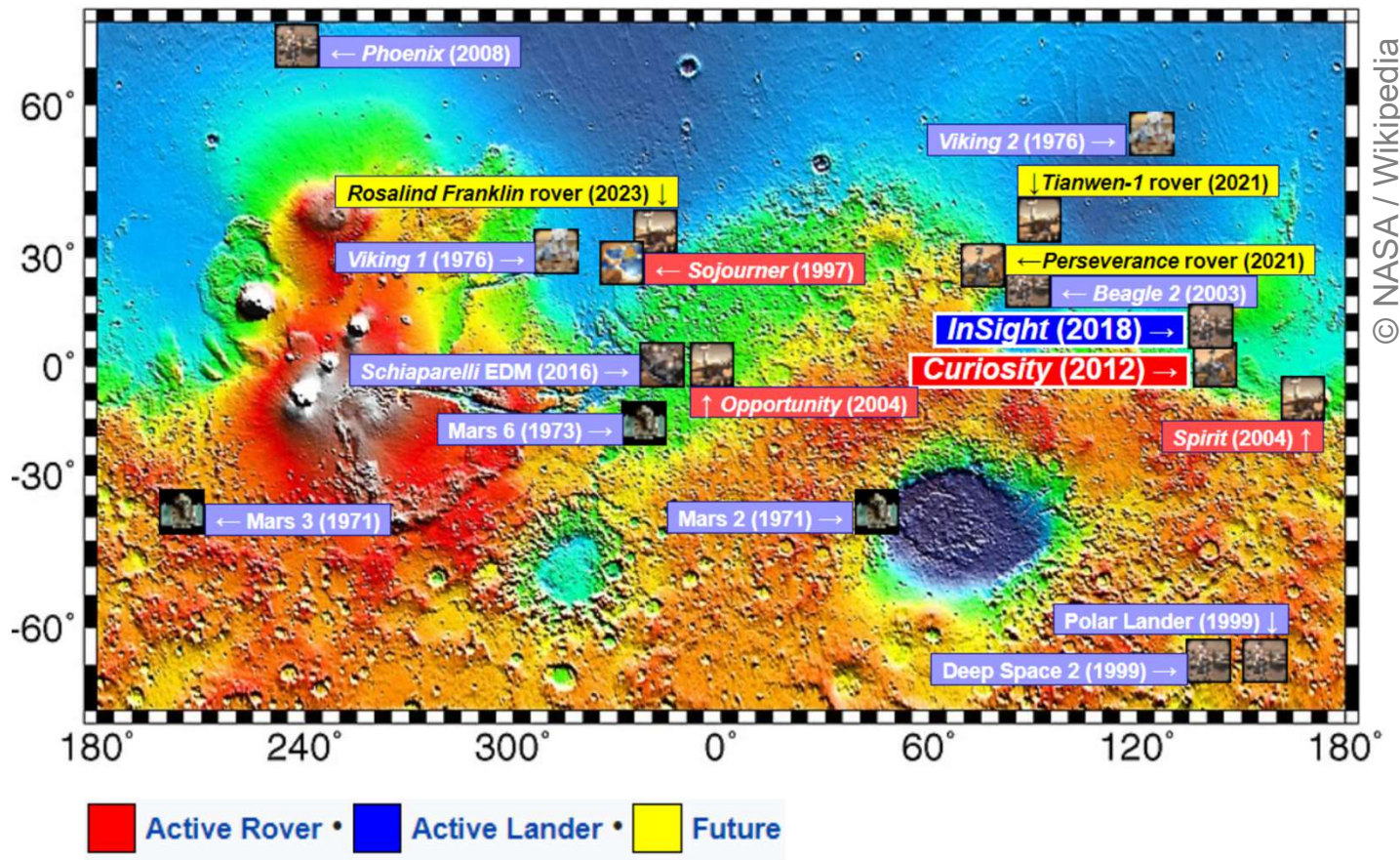
Search for methane and other trace atmospheric gases  
(signatures of active biological or geological processes)

**NASA InSight** (Nov. 2018) – Sub-surface mapping (heat flows and marsquakes)

**ESA ExoMars Rover** (launch Summer 2022) – and more missions planned ...

Tianwen-1 (China) – Orbit insertion scheduled 10 Feb. 2021 – Rover landing in July

# Mars missions in 2021



Perseverance (NASA)  
Landing 18 Feb. 2021

Rosalind Franklin/ExoMars  
(ESA/Roscosmos)  
To be launched 2022  
Landing June 2023



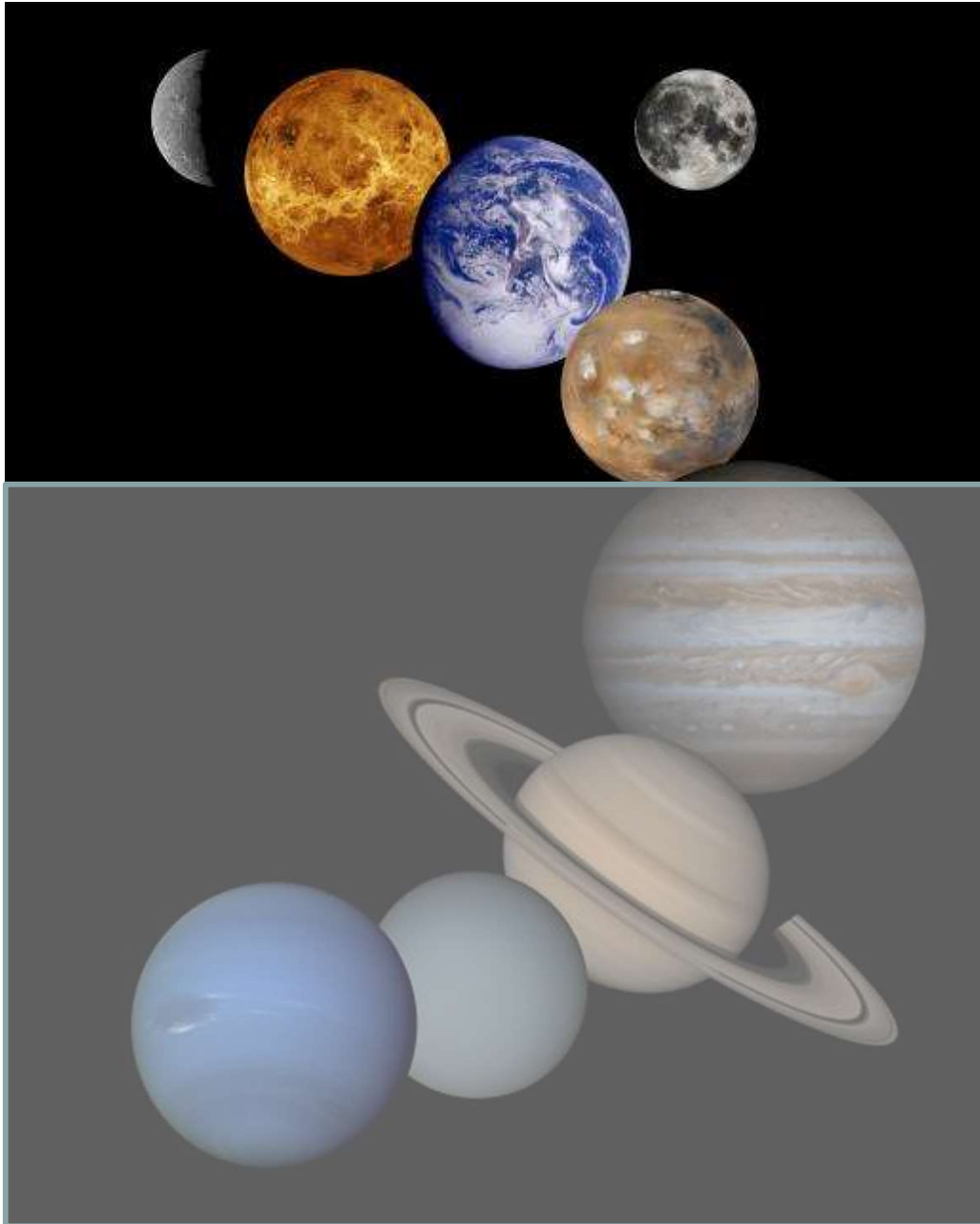
Tianwen-1 (China)  
Landing 10 Feb. 2021



Hope (مسبار الأمل) (UAE)  
Orbit insertion 9 Feb. 2021



# Rocky planets - Summary



## Planetary bodies within the frost line

*(point between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter where the material is cool enough for volatile icy compounds to remain solid)*

## All bodies have been mapped and explored:

*Only manned missions on Earth and Moon.*

*Only samples from Earth and Moon.*

## Great variety:

sizes / surfaces  
atmospheres  
magnetospheres

## Water present on:

Mercury  
Earth + Moon  
Mars

*New discoveries still coming in ...*

*Solar system formation: still debated*