

Astronomy 4 Exam #3 Major Topics

Solar system formation

Solar nebula

Sequence of events

Temperature distribution early on (i.e., first few billion years)

Planetary surfaces

Cratering

-what causes it

-which moons/planets show it

Erosion

-what types are there

-what planets/moons have it

Ages

-how to measure, both on a relative and an absolute scale

Planetary atmospheres

Definition

-a layer of gas surrounding a planet/moon

Composition

-what is an atmosphere made of

Greenhouse effect

-know how it works

-what atoms/molecules play a role

-what wavelengths of light are involved

-what are the results of this effect

Ozone depletion

-what is it

-when/how is it a problem

-what wavelengths of light are involved

Weather

-examples of weather in the solar system

-which planets have forms of weather?

Magnetic fields

Function (what do they do, esp. for Earth?)

Where and how big

Ingredients:

- fast rotation
- electrically conducting interior
- convective overturn

Planet interiors

- typical layers

Comparative planetology**Terrestrial vs. Jovian planets**

- magnetic fields
- surfaces
- atmospheres: their presence, composition and weather patterns
- interior composition

Inner planets & Earth's moon

- sizes
- gravity differences
- atmospheres
- surfaces
- tectonics

Sizes/masses of solar system bodies

- largest vs. smallest
- most/least massive
- most/least dense

Moons of the solar system

- how many
- where are most of them
- surfaces: features (craters, ice, etc) and diversity

Galilean moons

- what and where are they
- size
- any special features at or under the surface

Earth's moon

- formation scenario
- lunar maria vs. highlands: differences in terrain, age
- rotation rate

Volcanism & Tectonics

- Interaction of surface and interior layers of a body
- What causes the movement of material?
- Which solar system bodies have volcanism?
- Which solar system bodies have tectonics?

Individual planets

Mercury

- odd rotation → huge temperature differences on day vs. night side
- no appreciable atmosphere

Venus

- thick atmosphere of mostly CO₂
- runaway greenhouse effect

Earth

- what processes affect its surface
- what processes affect its atmosphere
- greenhouse effect
- climate change!
- ozone depletion

Mars

- search for water (and life!)
- major missions we've sent there past and present
- runaway refrigerator effect
- moons

Jupiter

- Great Red Spot
- many moons
- interior has liquid metallic hydrogen (what is that?!)

Saturn

- famous for its rings (though those aren't covered until post-exam)
- many moons
- another liquid hydrogen dominated interior

Uranus

- tilted nearly on its side!
- mostly "ice" (what does ice actually mean here?)

Neptune

- basically a twin of Uranus
- but it has a more interesting atmosphere, including a Great Dark Spot in the past