



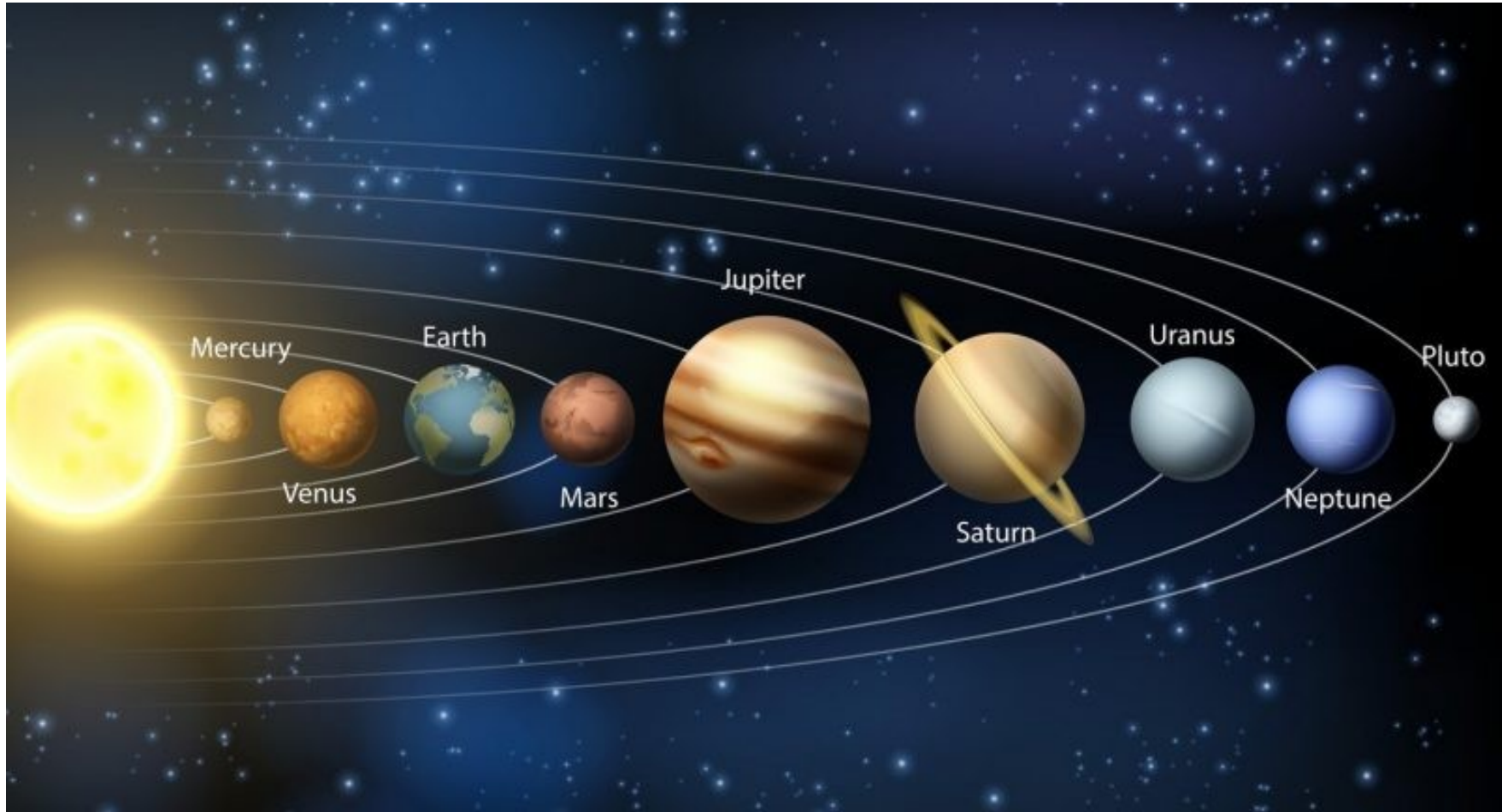
Curso: Astronomía general

Semestre: 2022-2

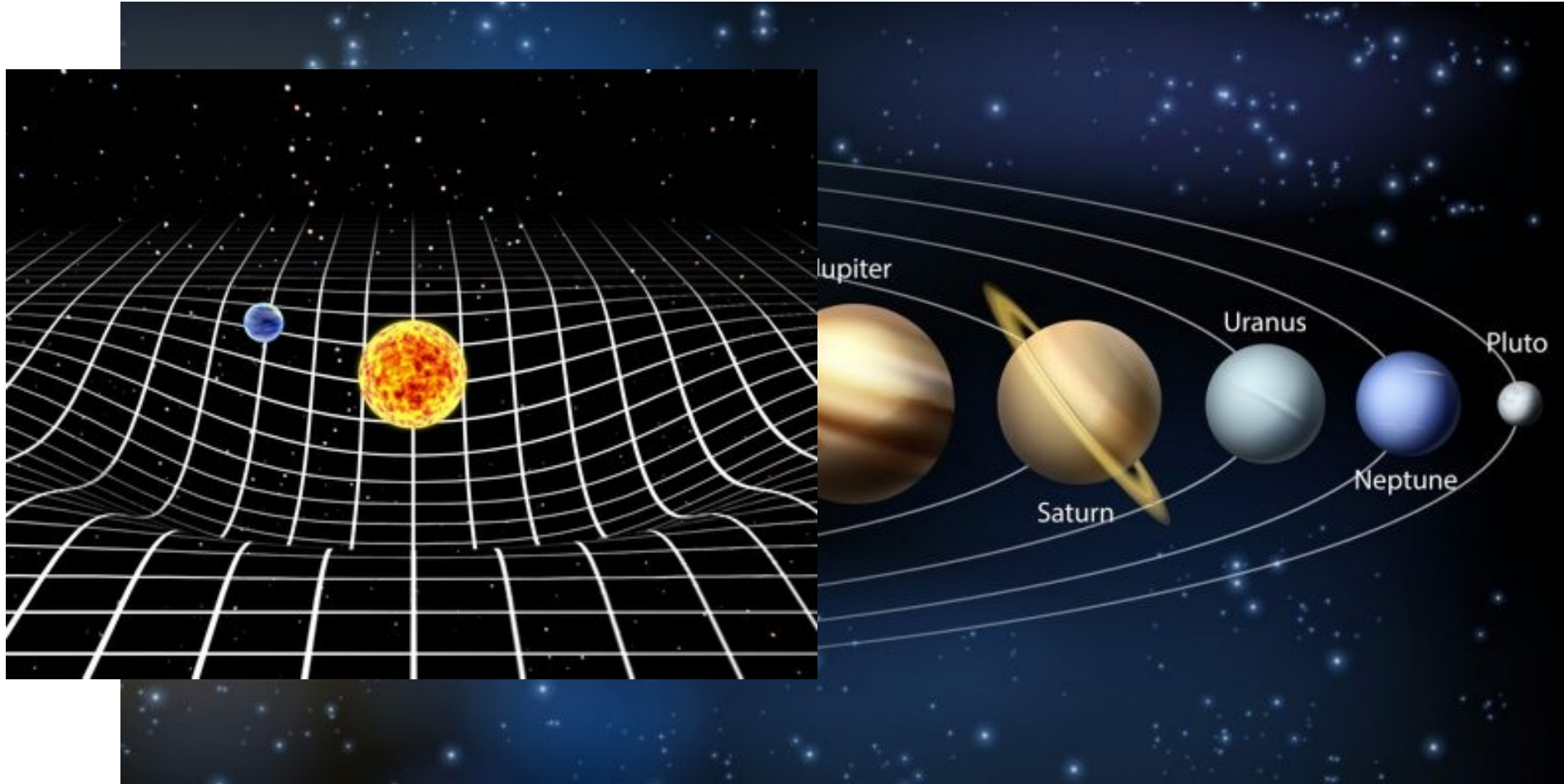
Profesor: Christian Sarmiento Cano [@socavon_](#)

Escuela de Física, Universidad Industrial de Santander

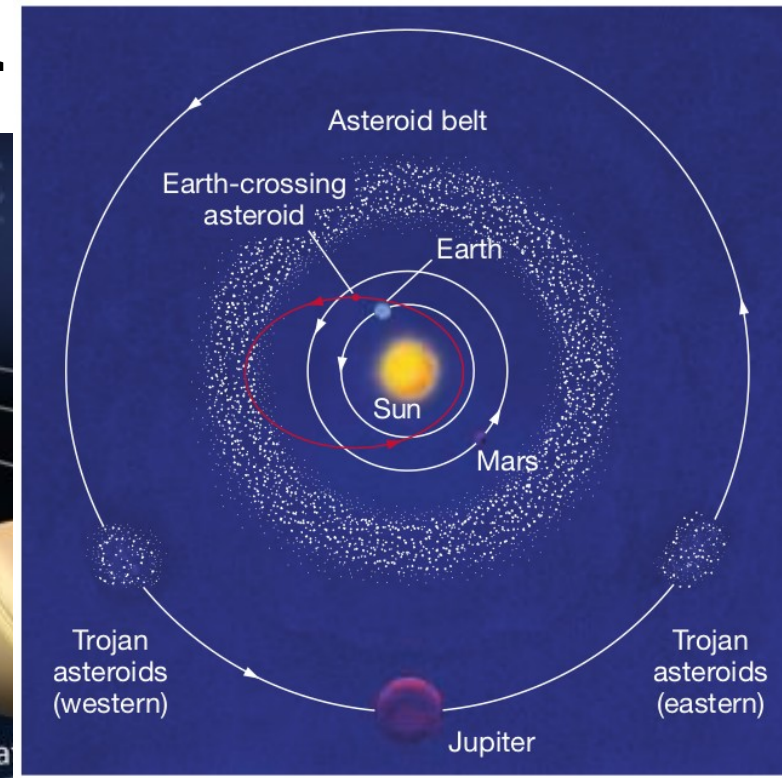
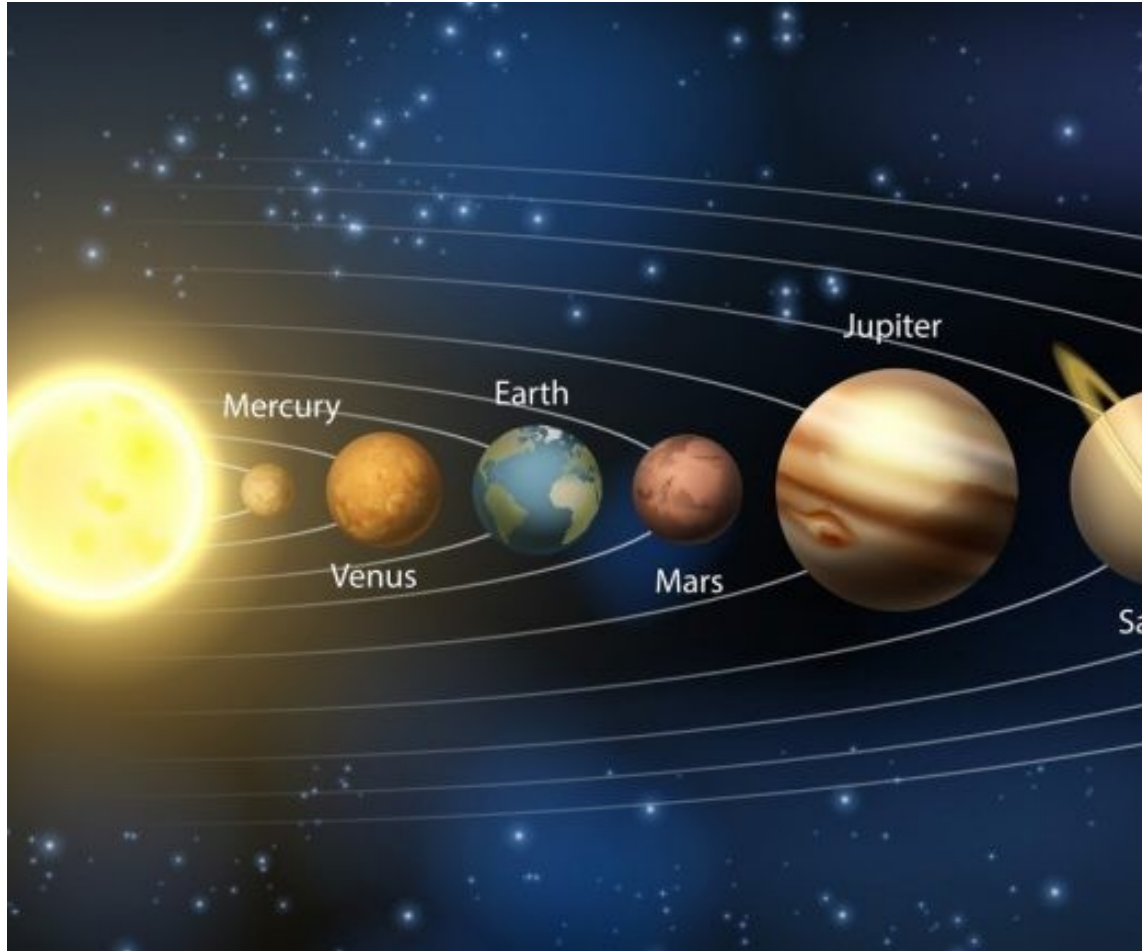
Sistema solar



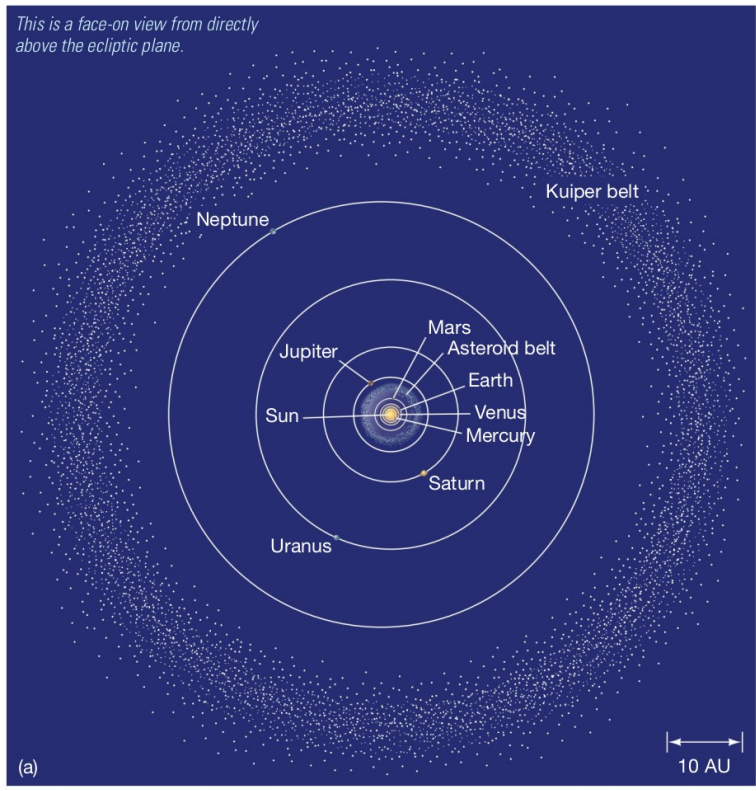
Sistema solar



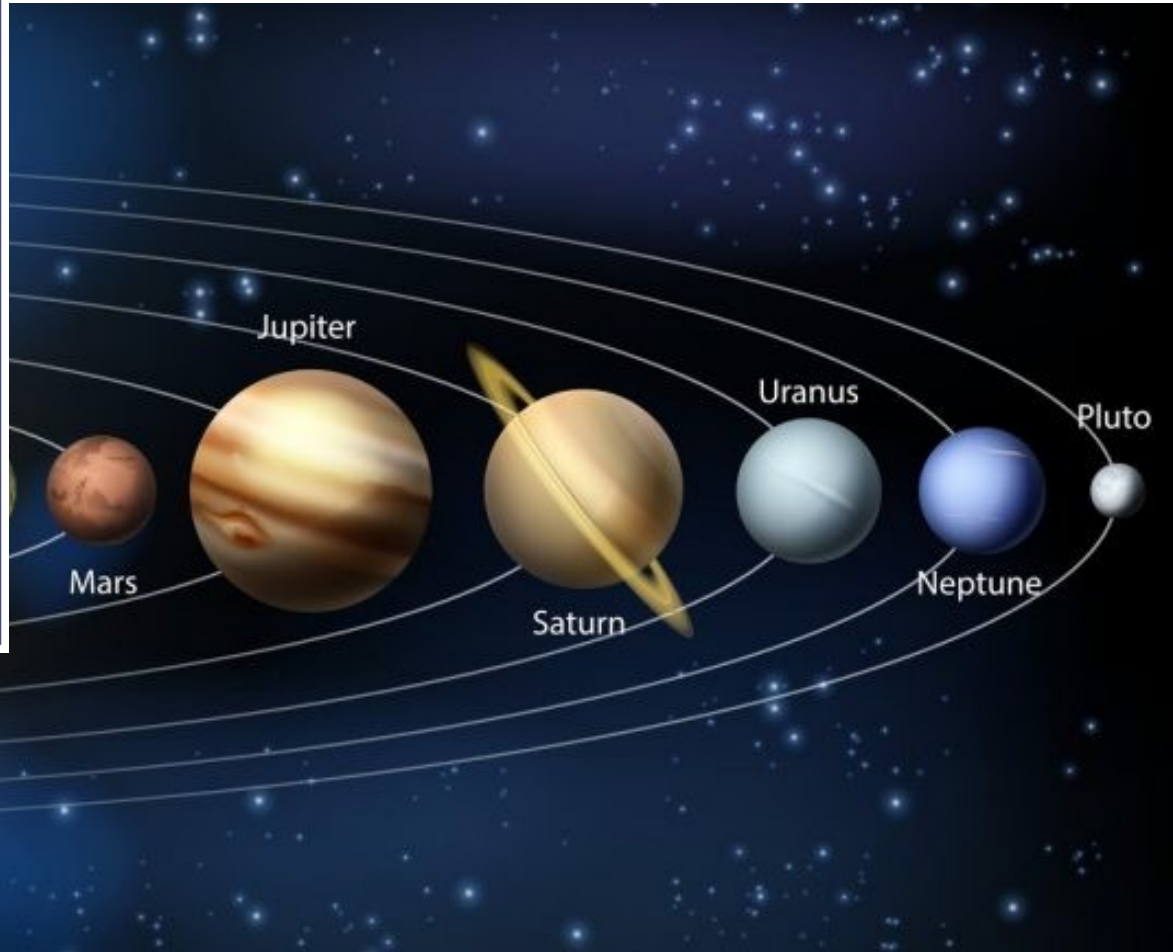
Sistema solar



This is a face-on view from directly above the ecliptic plane.



Sistema solar



Sistema solar

TABLE 4.1 Properties of Some Solar System Objects

Object	Orbital Semimajor Axis (AU)	Orbital Period (Earth Years)	Mass (Earth Masses)	Radius (Earth Radii)	Number of Known Moons	Average Density (kg/m ³) (Earth = 1)	
Mercury	0.39	0.24	0.055	0.38	0	5400	0.98
Venus	0.72	0.62	0.82	0.95	0	5200	0.95
Earth	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1	5500	1.00
Moon	—	—	0.012	0.27	—	3300	0.60
Mars	1.5	1.9	0.11	0.53	2	3900	0.71
Ceres (asteroid)	2.8	4.7	0.00015	0.073	0	2700	0.49
Jupiter	5.2	11.9	318	11.2	67	1300	0.24
Saturn	9.5	29.4	95	9.5	62	700	0.13
Uranus	19.2	84	15	4.0	27	1300	0.24
Neptune	30.1	164	17	3.9	14	1600	0.29
Pluto (Kuiper-belt object)	39.5	249	0.002	0.2	5	2100	0.38
Comet Hale-Bopp	180	2400	1.0×10^{-9}	0.004	—	100	0.02
Sun	—	—	332,000	109	—	1400	0.25

Planetas terrestres y jovianos

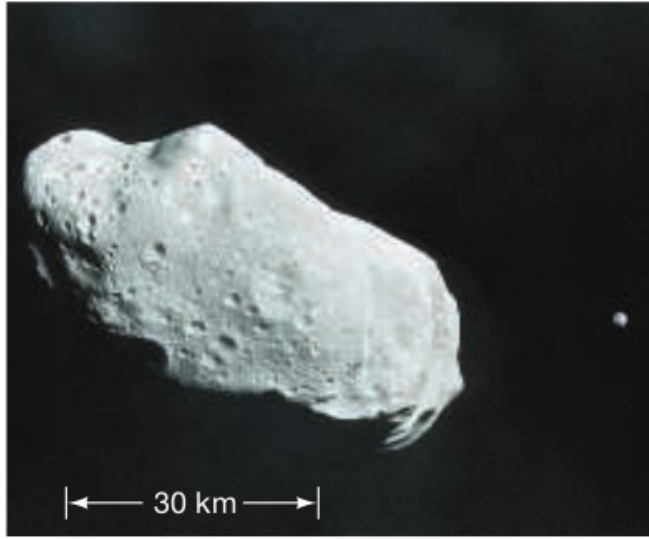
- Terrestres:
 - Mercurio, Venus, Tierra y Marte
- Jovianos:
 - Jupiter, Saturno, Urano, Neptuno

Planetas terrestres y jovianos

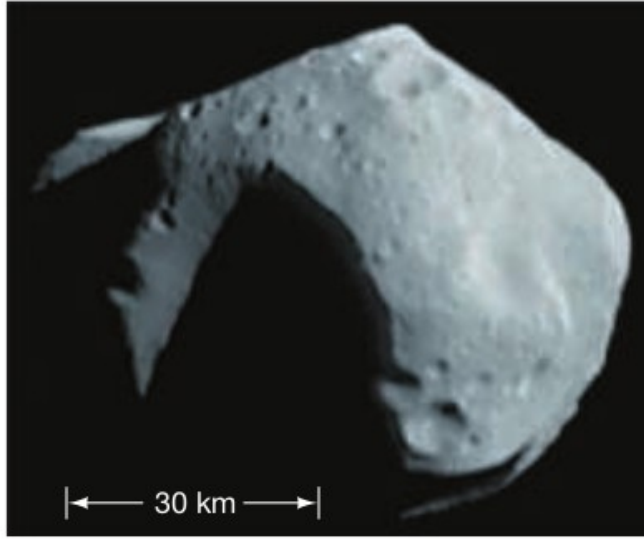
TABLE 4.2 Comparison Between the Terrestrial and Jovian Planets

Terrestrial	Jovian
close to the Sun	far from the Sun
closely spaced orbits	widely spaced orbits
small masses	large masses
small radii	large radii
predominantly rocky	predominantly gaseous
solid surface	no solid surface
high density	low density
slower rotation	faster rotation
weak magnetic fields	strong magnetic fields
no rings	many rings
few moons	many moons

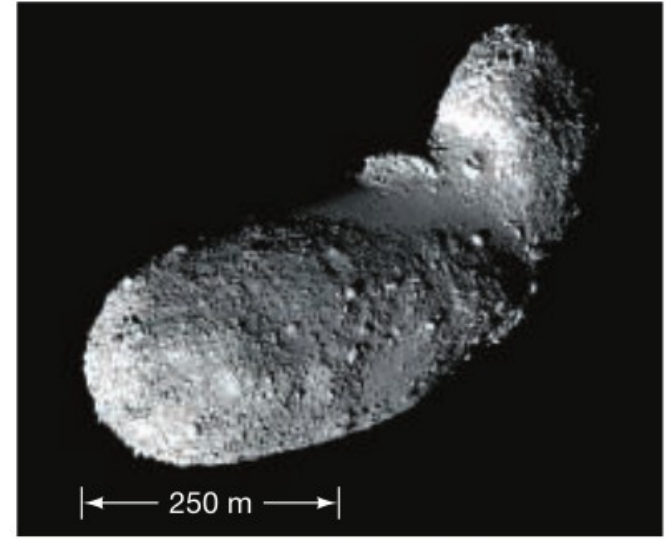
Asteroides



(a)



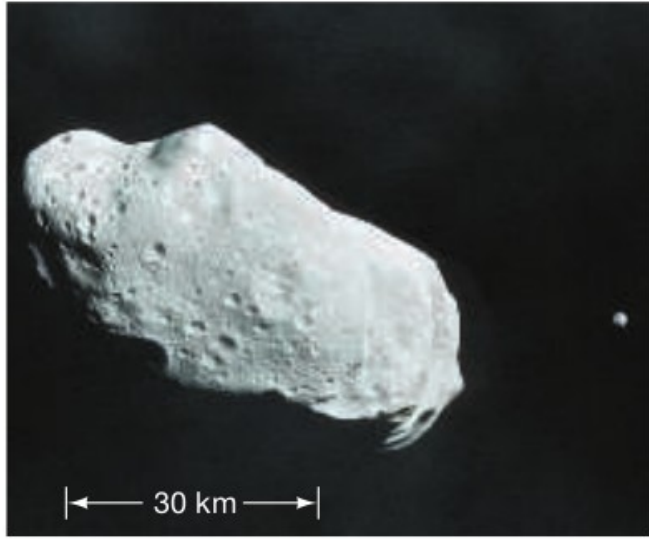
(b)



(c)



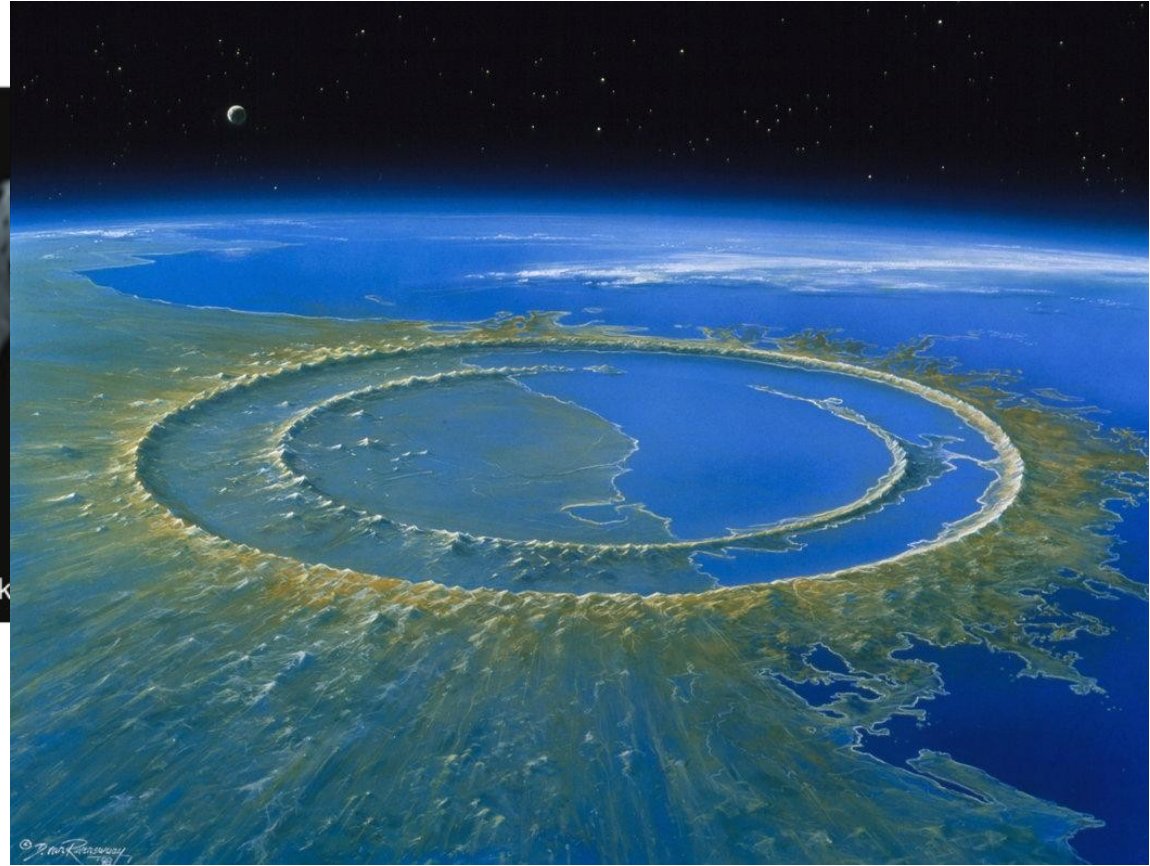
Asteroides



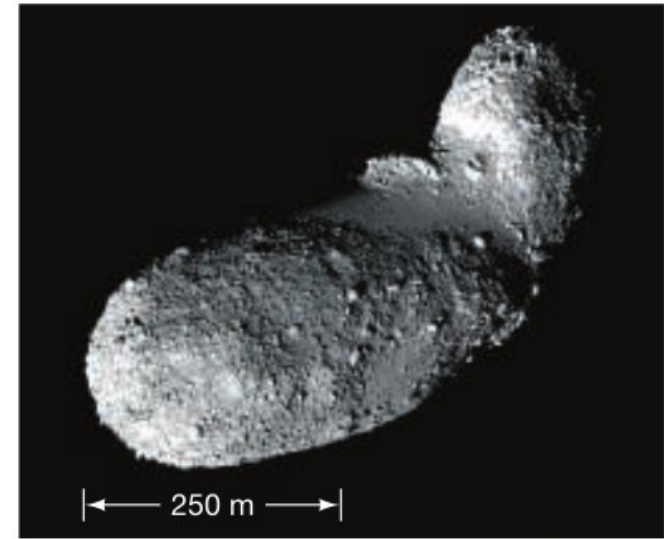
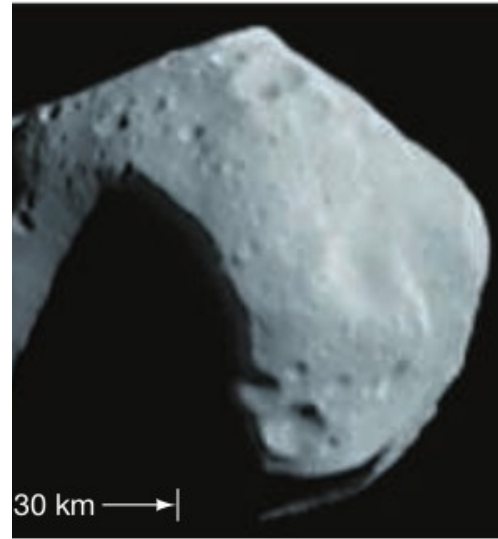
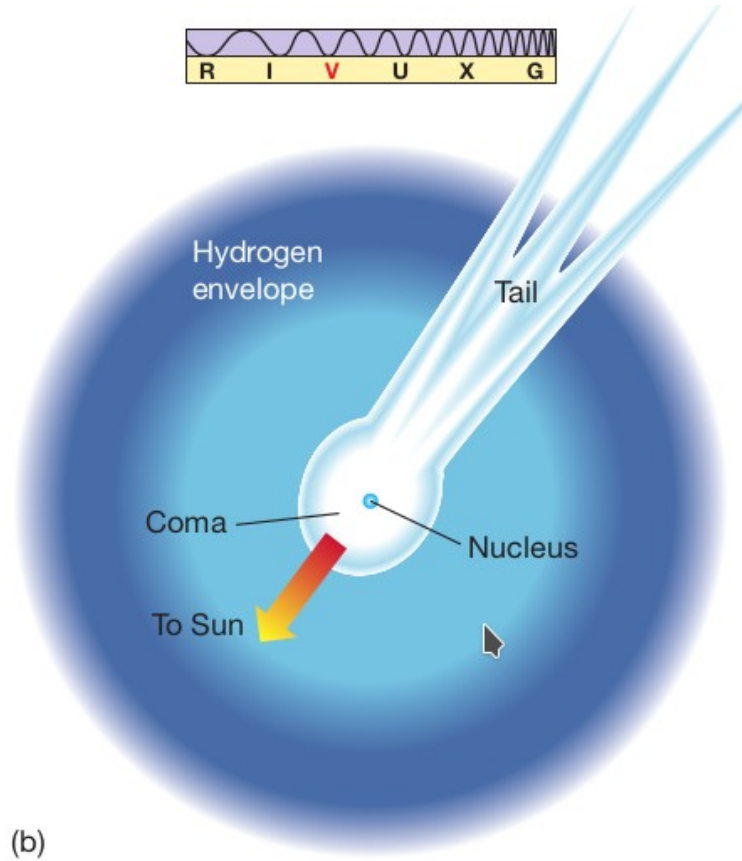
(a)



(b)



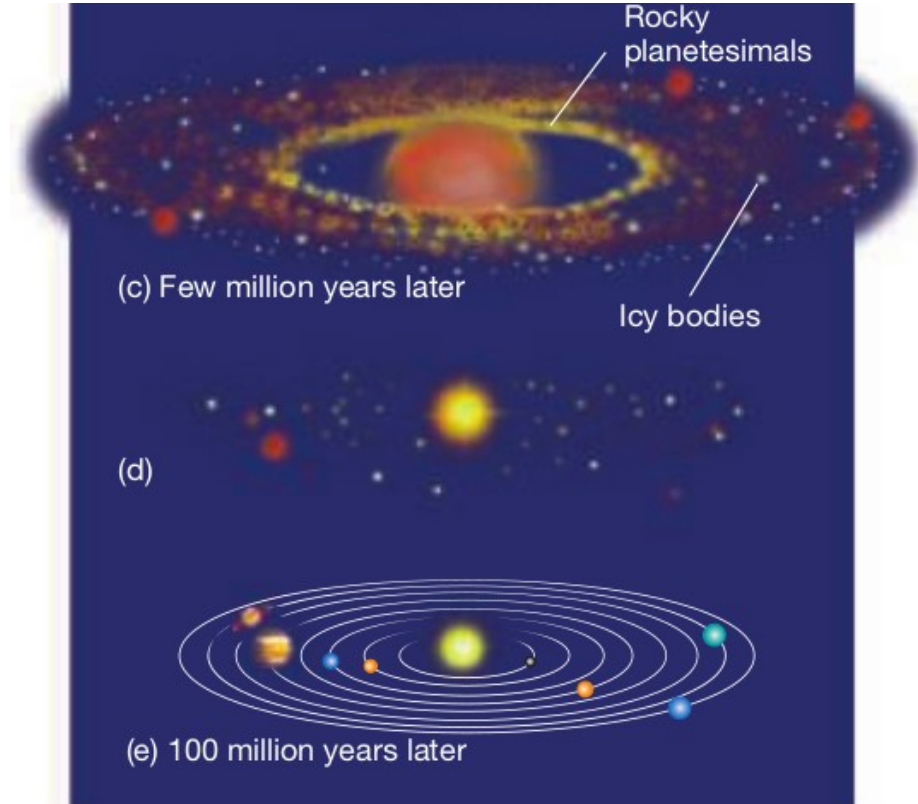
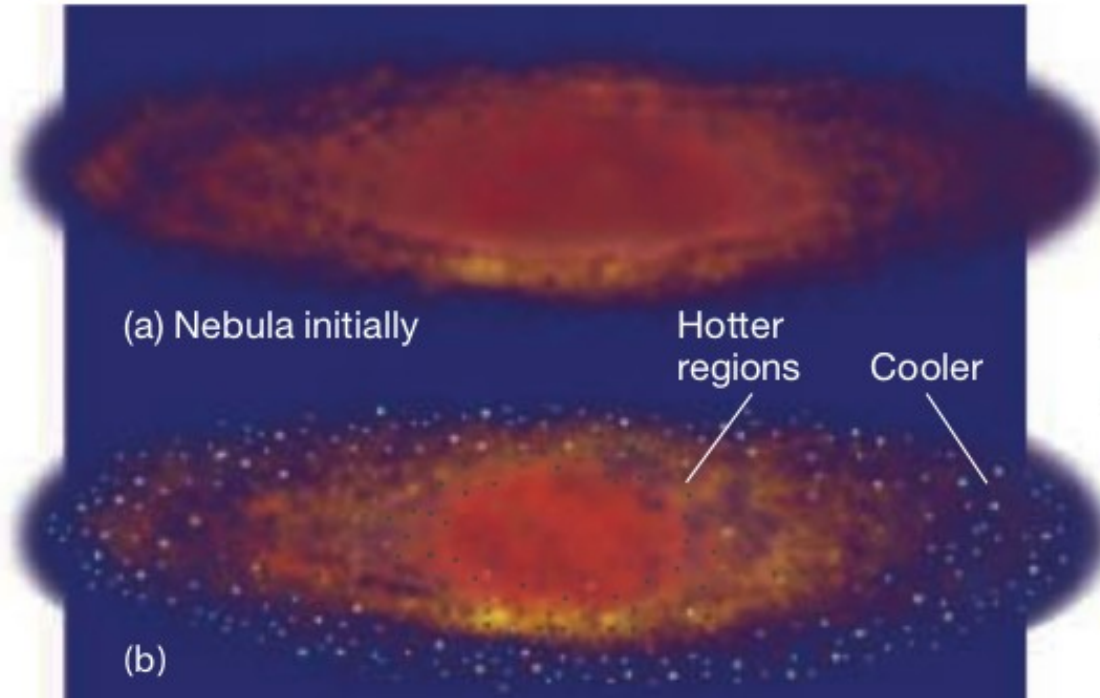
Asteroides



(c)

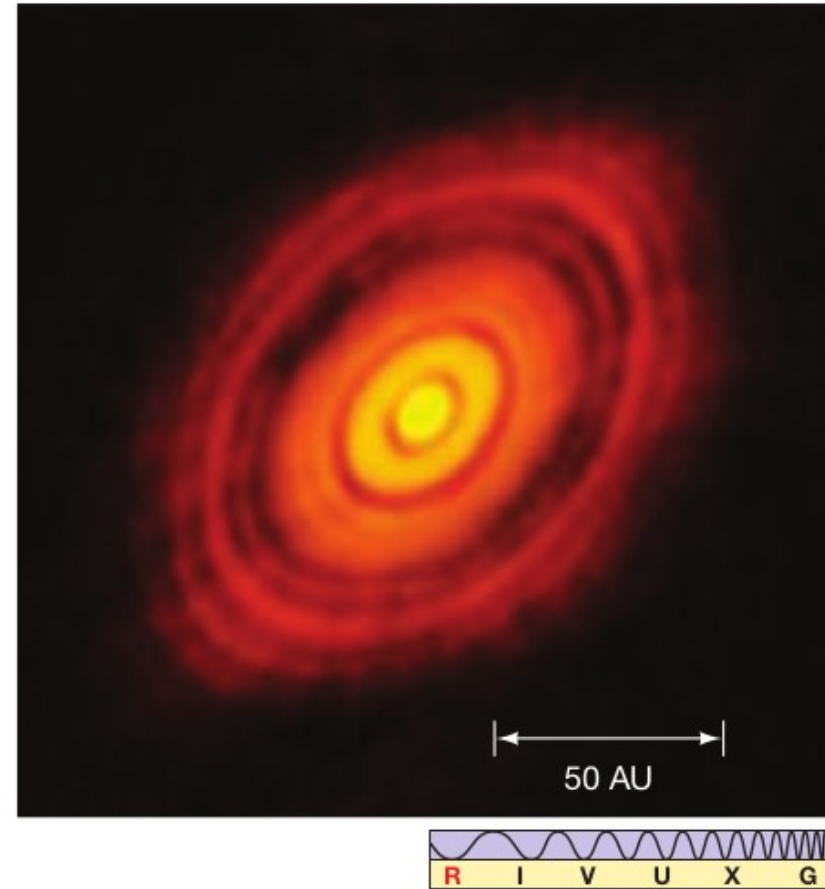
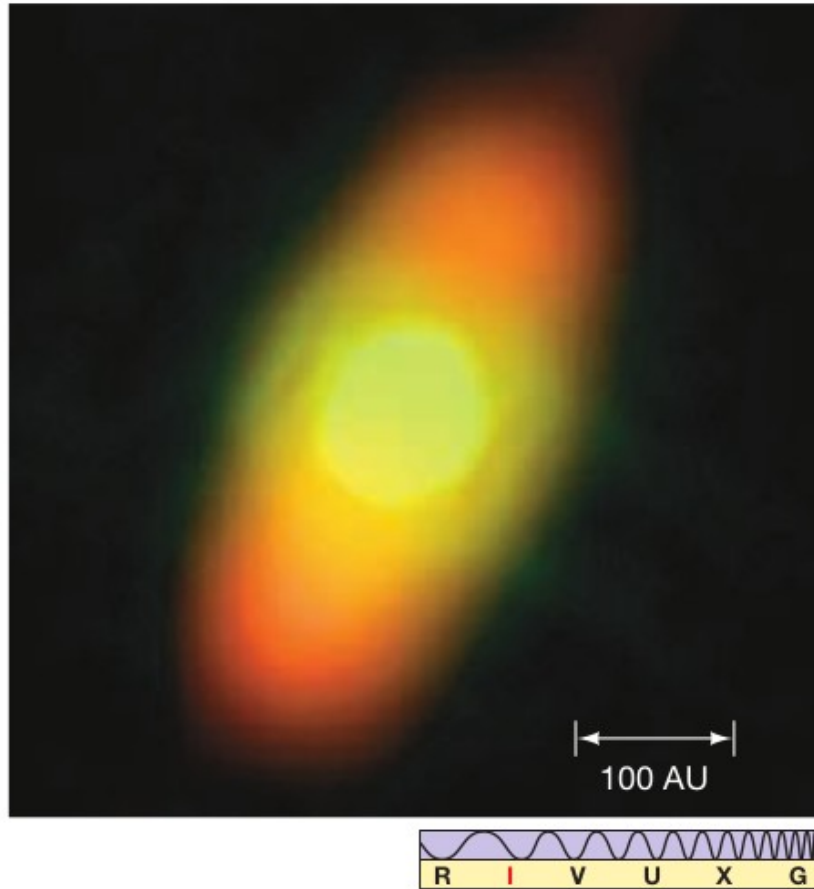


Formación planetaria

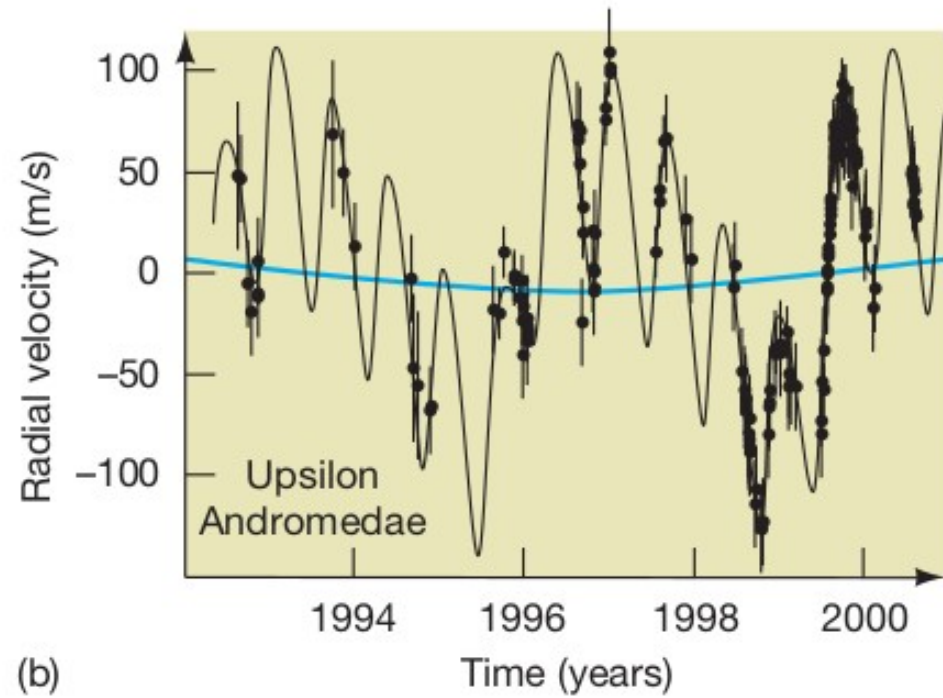
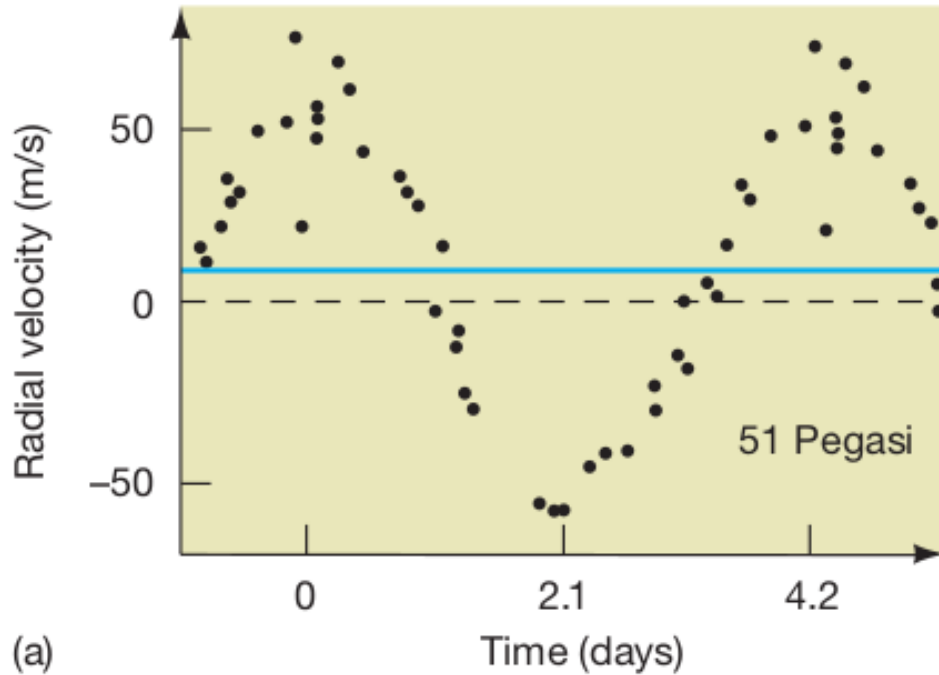


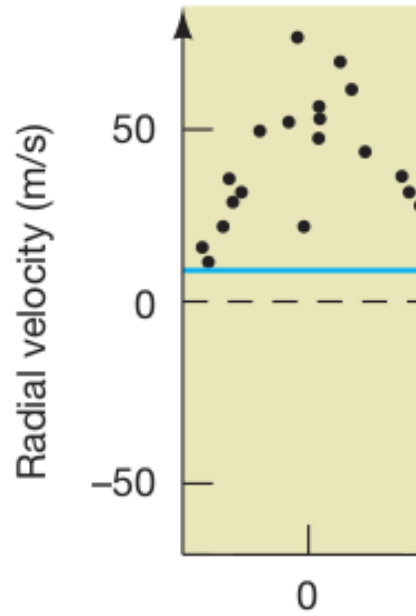
Formación planetaria

Formación de nuevos sistemas solares

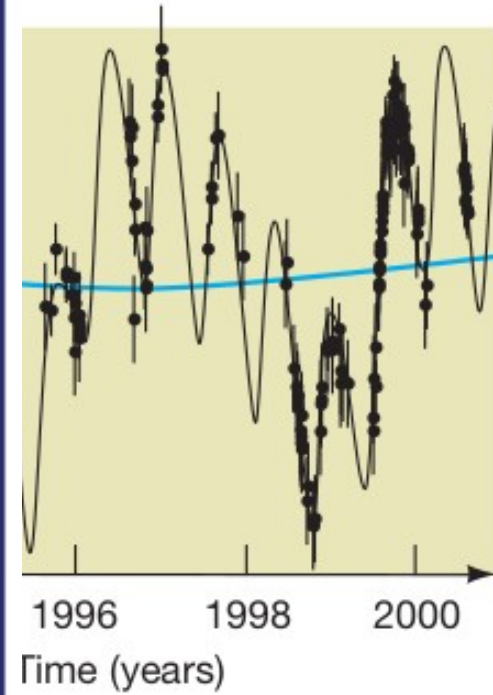
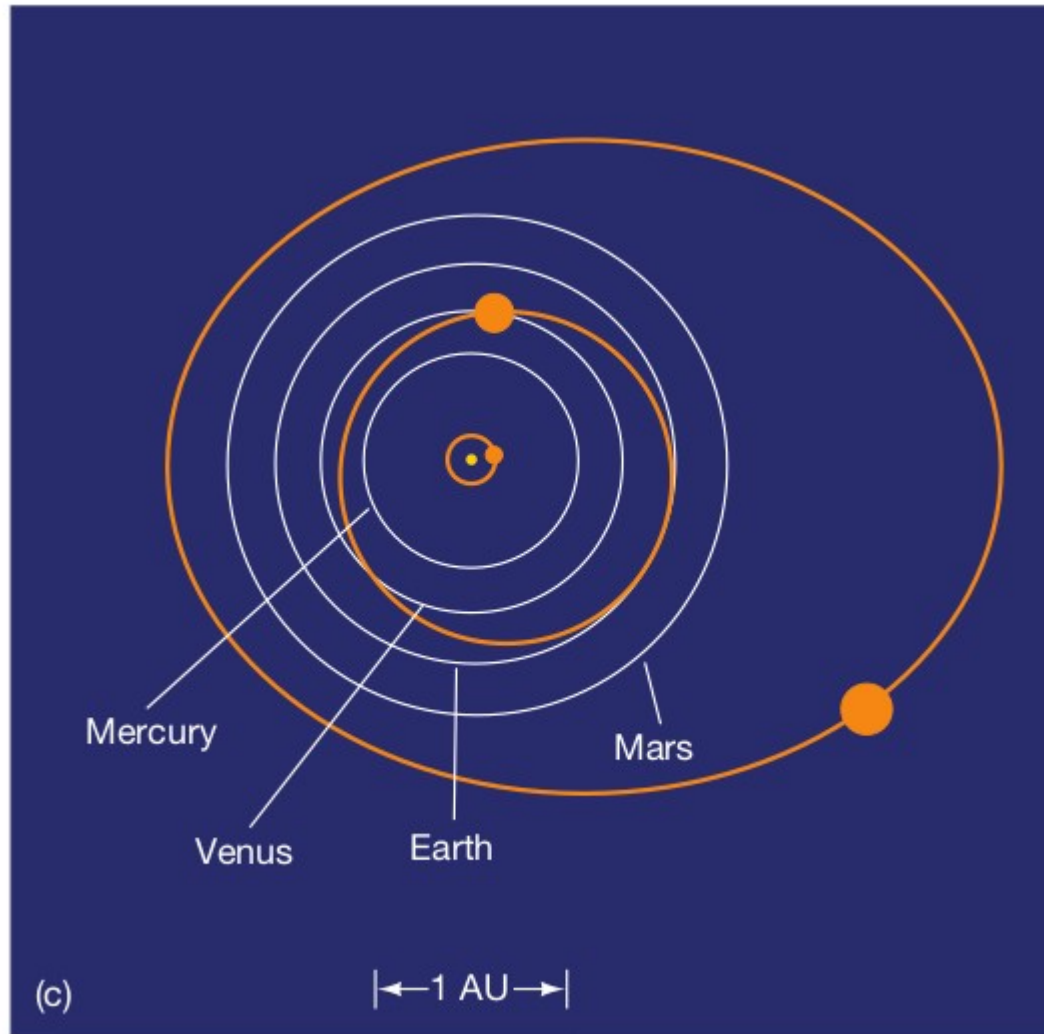


Exoplanetas

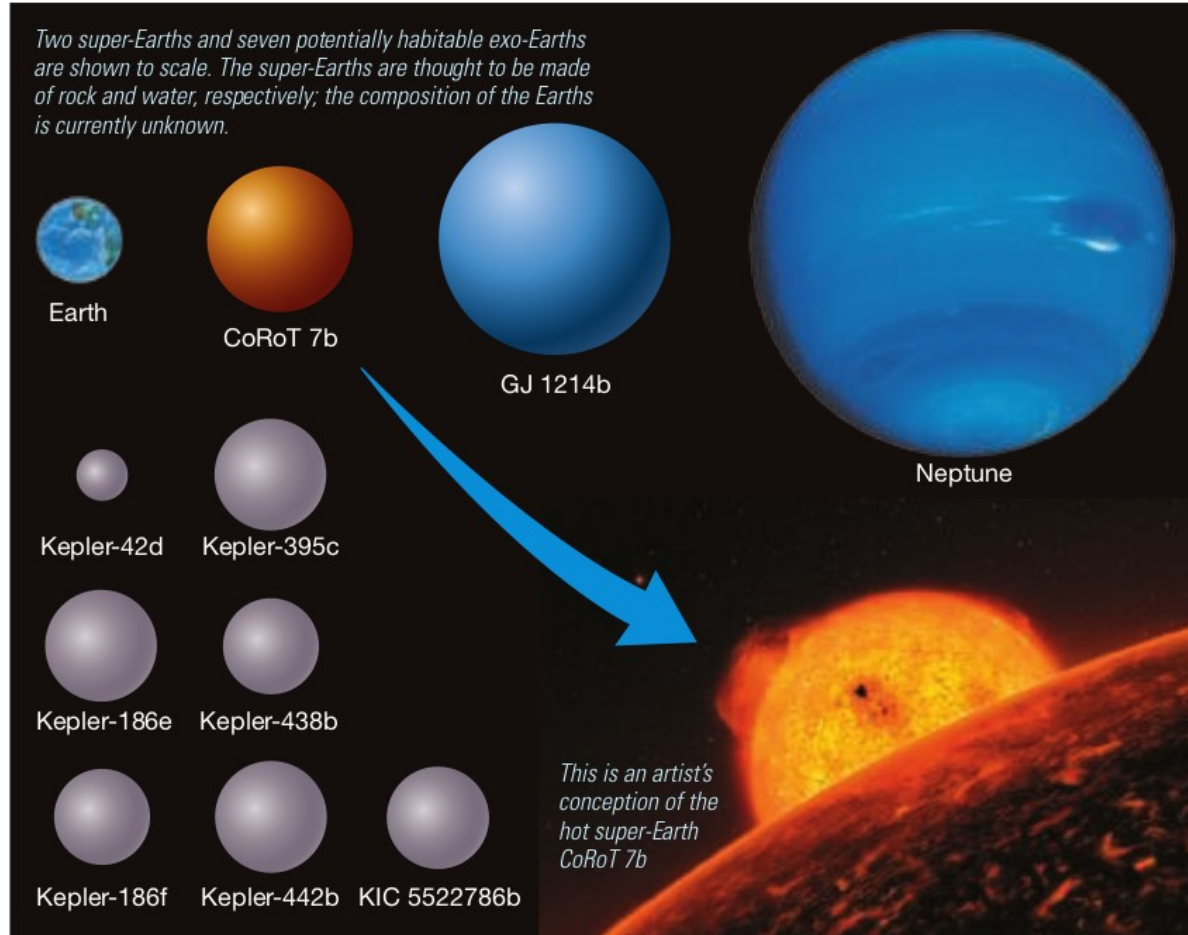


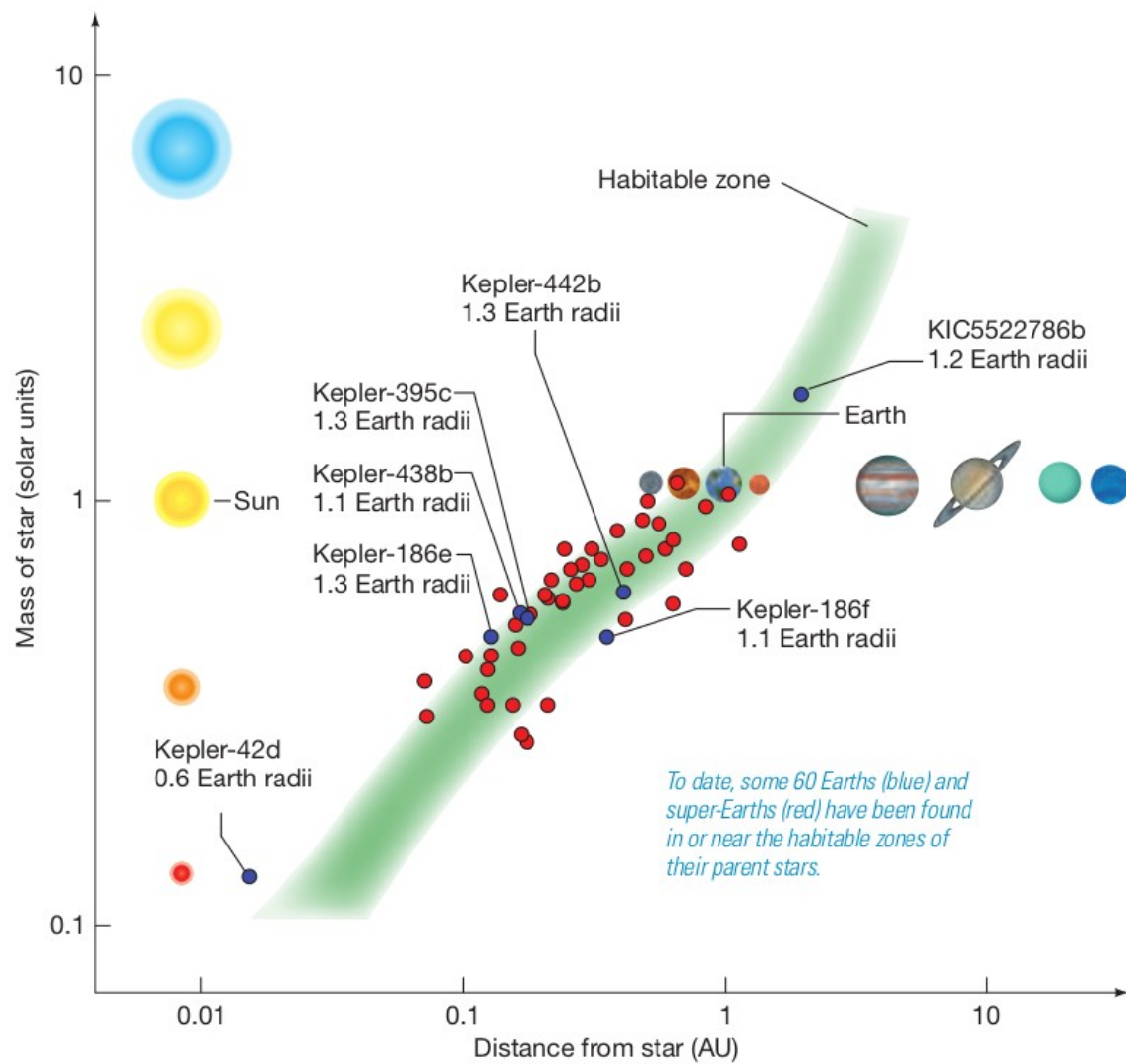


(a)



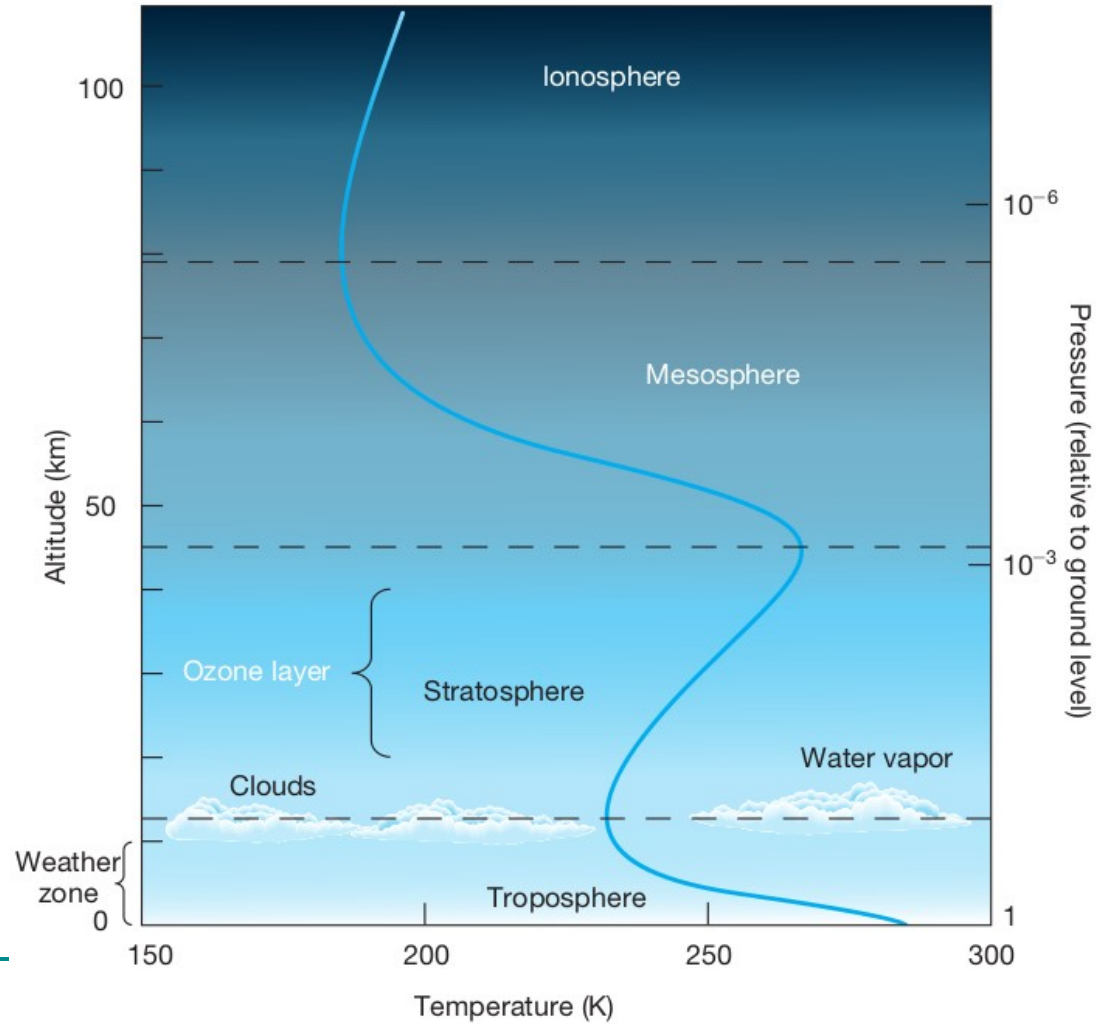
Planetas “habitables”



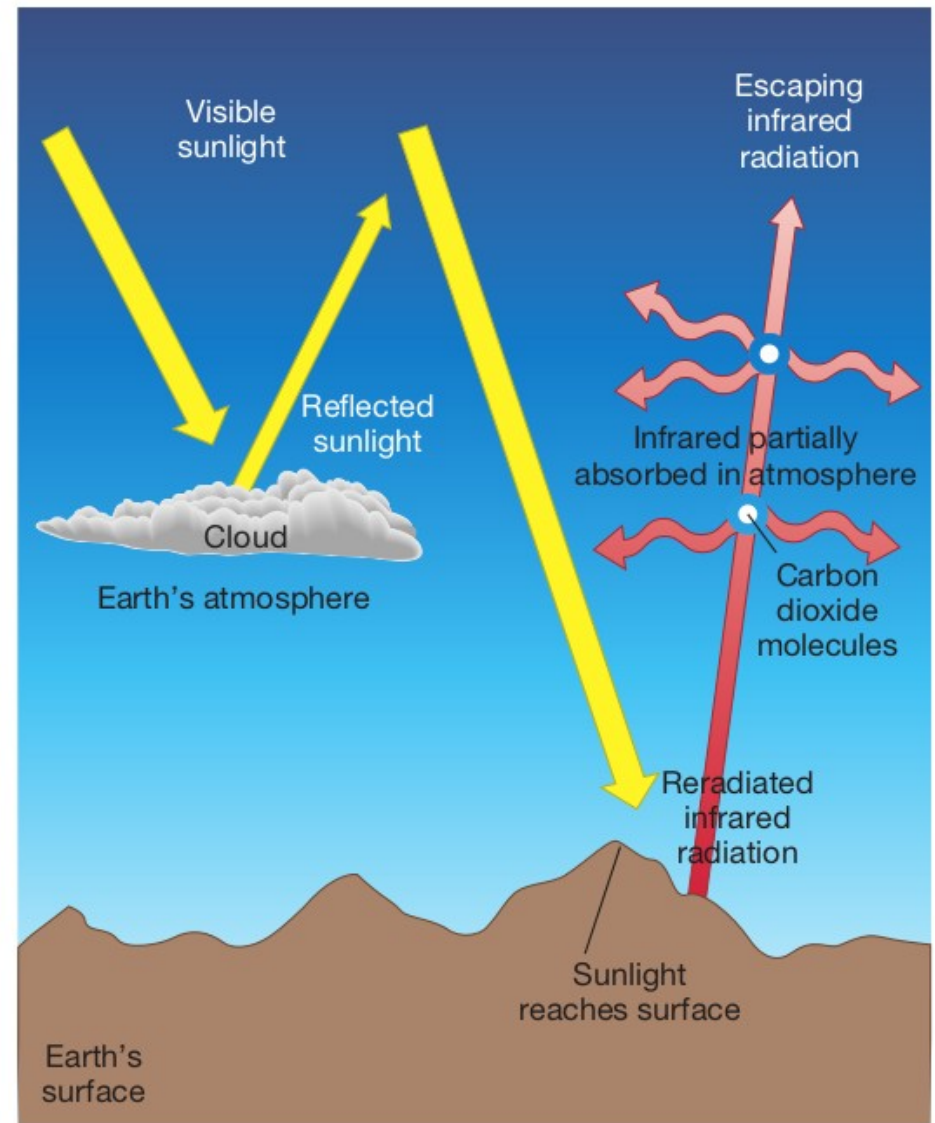
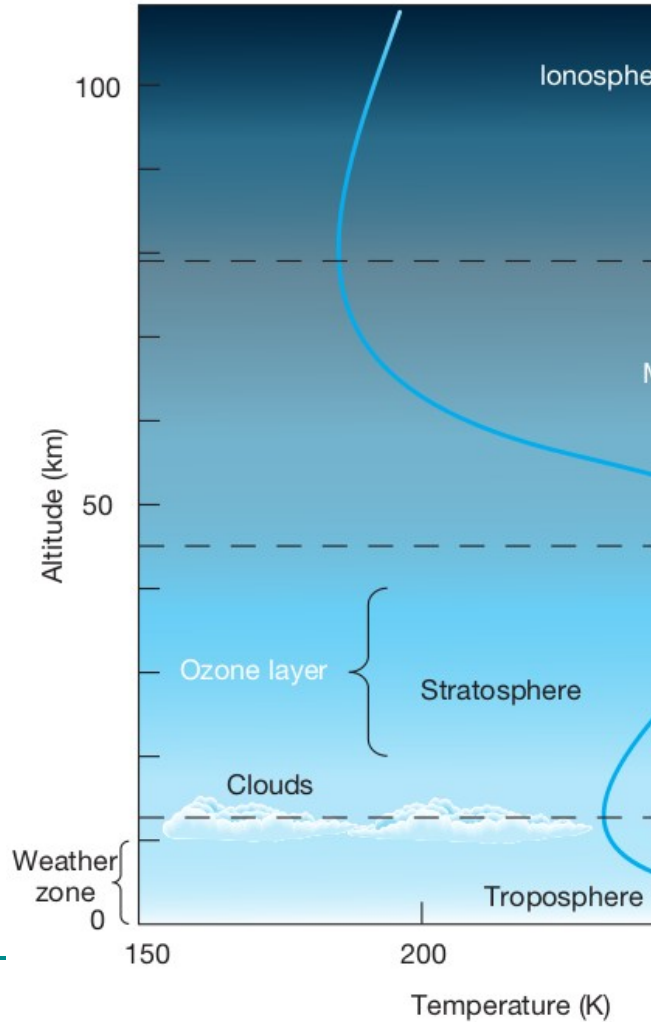


La Tierra

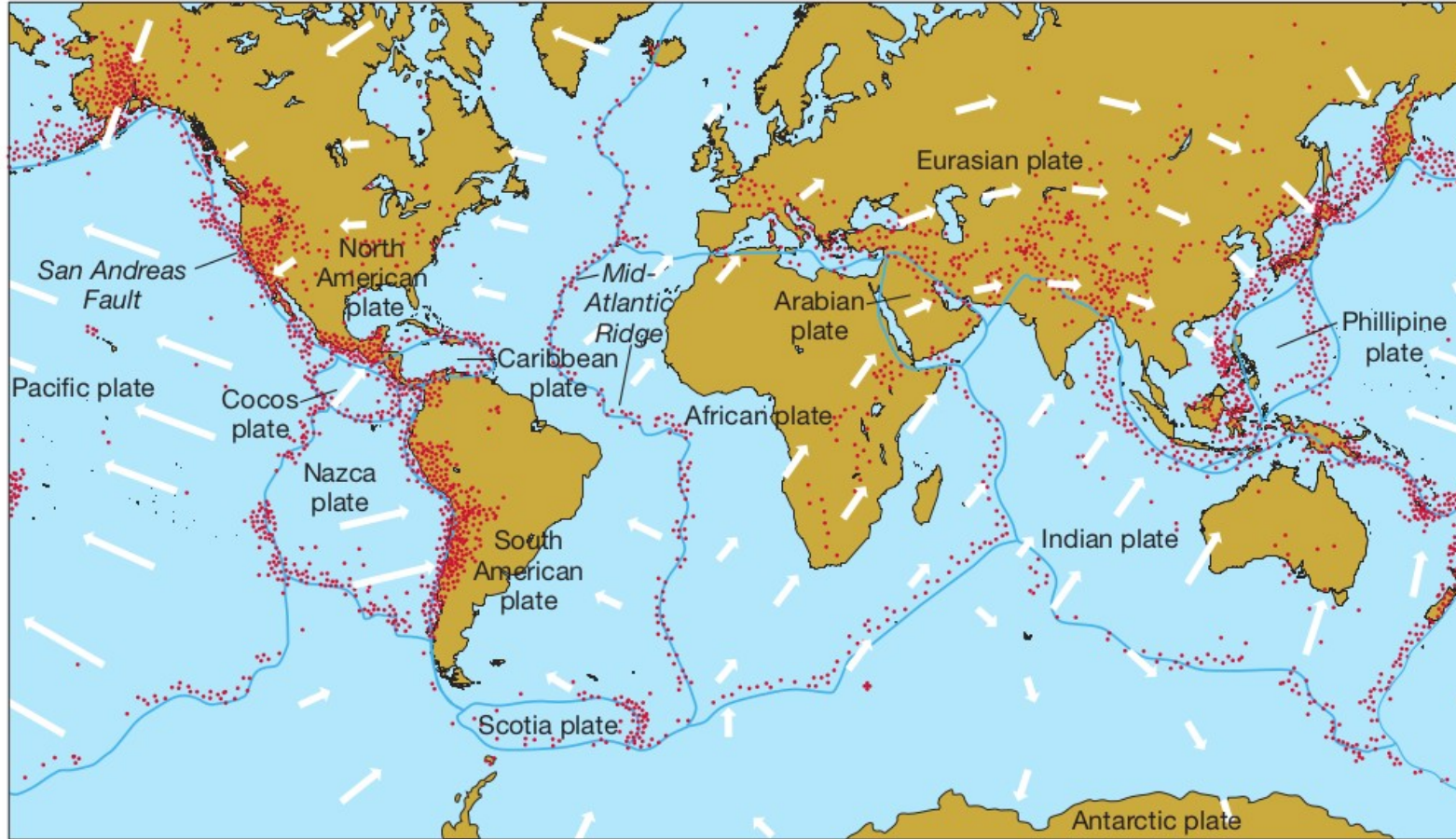
La atmósfera



La atmós

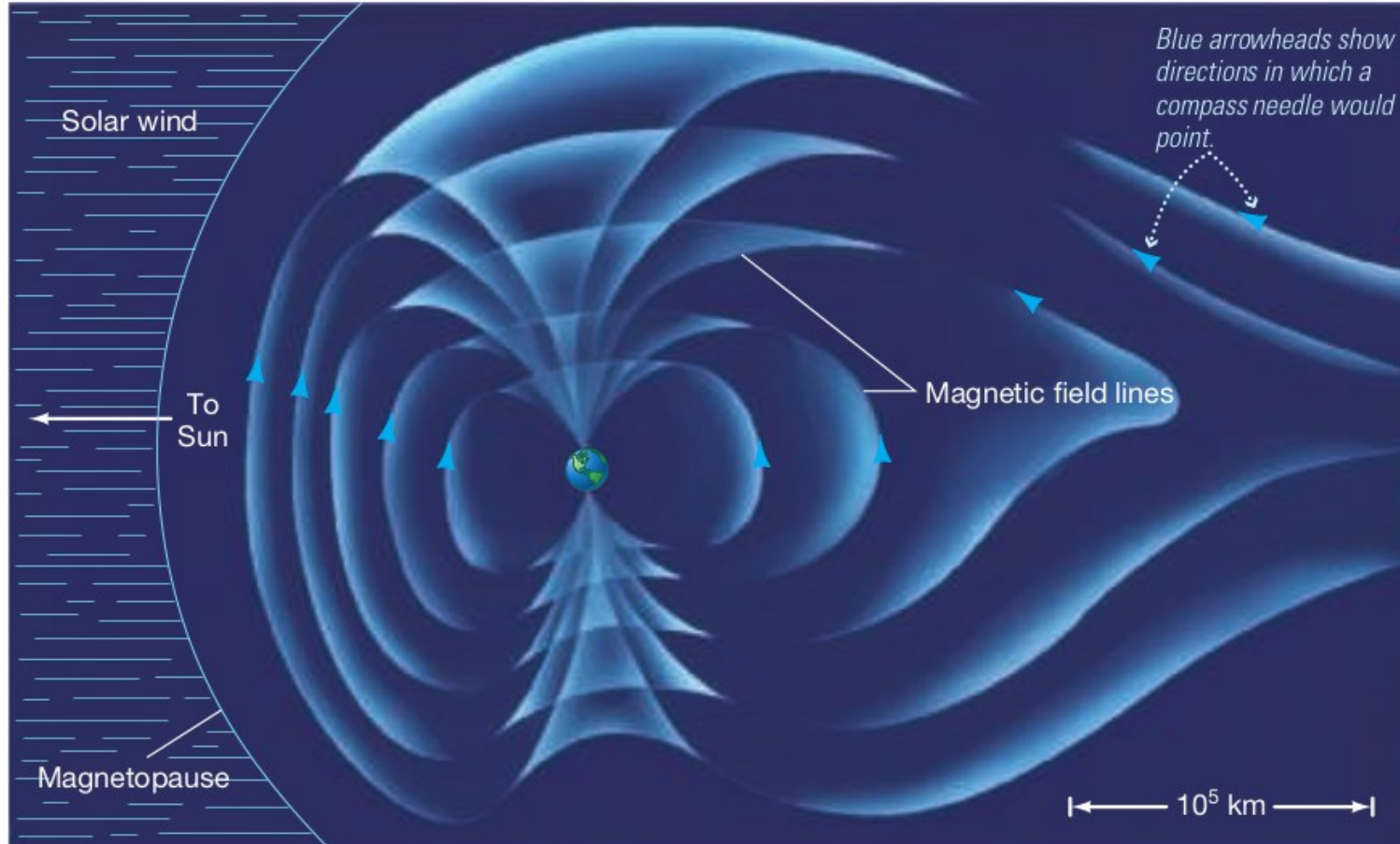


Movimientos sísmicos en la Tierra

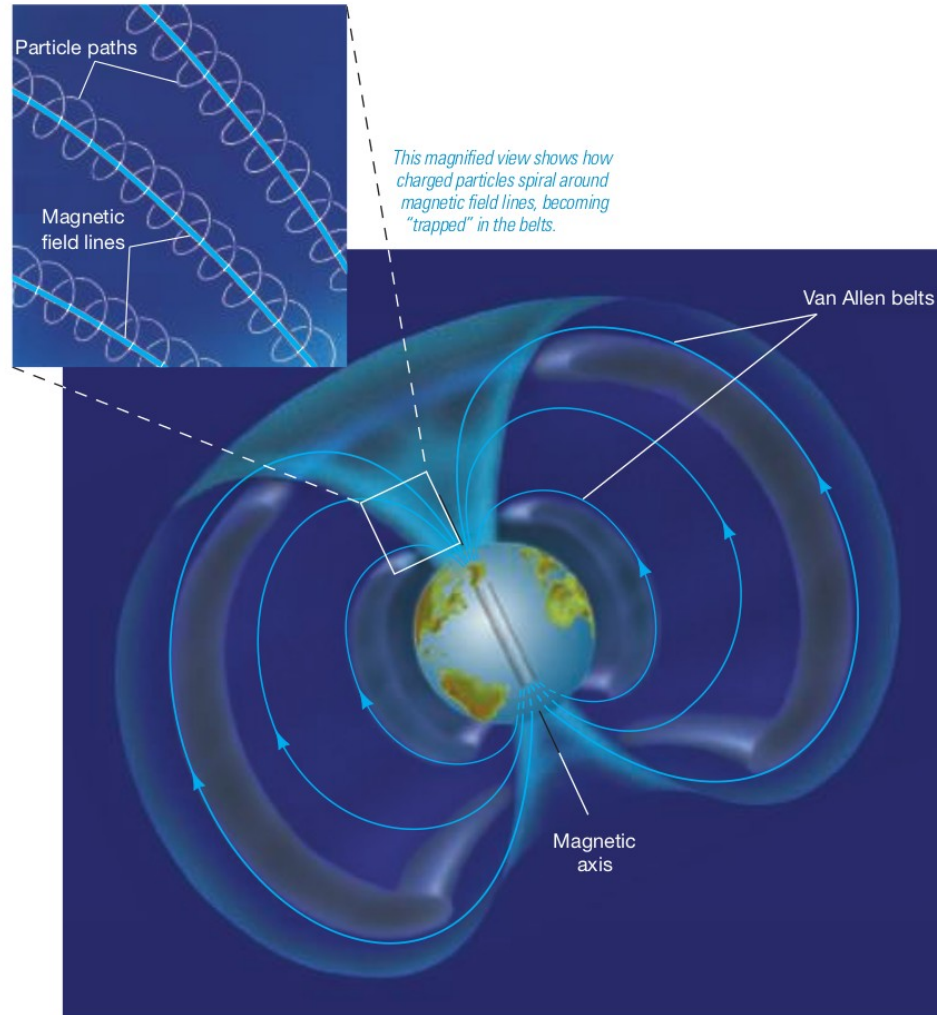


This map illustrates the tectonic boundaries and plate velocities in the Caribbean region. The boundaries are color-coded: purple for continental/oceanic convergent boundaries, red for continental rift boundaries/oceanic spreading ridges, green for continental/oceanic transform faults, and blue triangles for subduction zones. Arrows indicate the velocity of each plate relative to Africa in mm/y, with values such as 25, 14, 10, 67, 24, 11, 27, 19, 23, 95, and 40. Key geographical features labeled include the Rivera, Cocos (CO), Galápagos (GP), Caribbean (CA), Panama, North Andes, and Peru. A legend in the bottom right corner defines the symbols used.

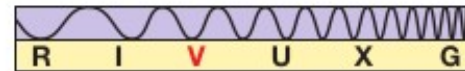
Campo magnético de la Tierra



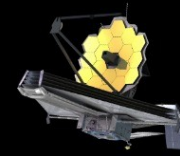
Campo magnético de la Tierra



Campo magnético de la Tierra



Día mundial de la luz



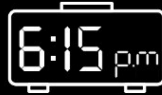
Presenta

EL EXTRAORDINARIO VIAJE DE LA LUZ

PhD. Juan Carlos Basto Pineda



Lunes



Auditorio AGORA
Ciencias Humanas
Segundo piso

Invita:

Facultad
de Ciencias

Escuela
de Física



Universidad
Industrial de
Santander