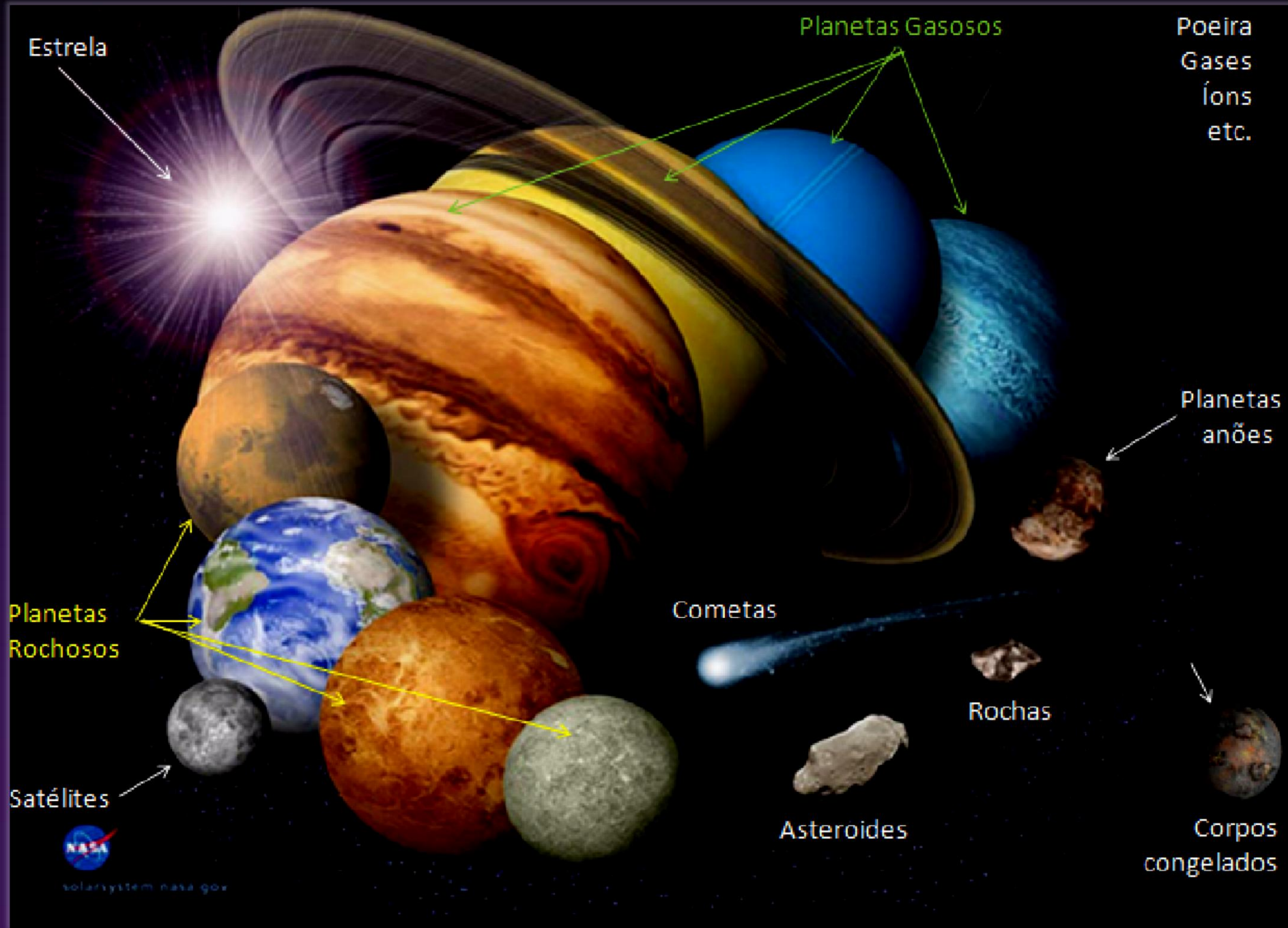
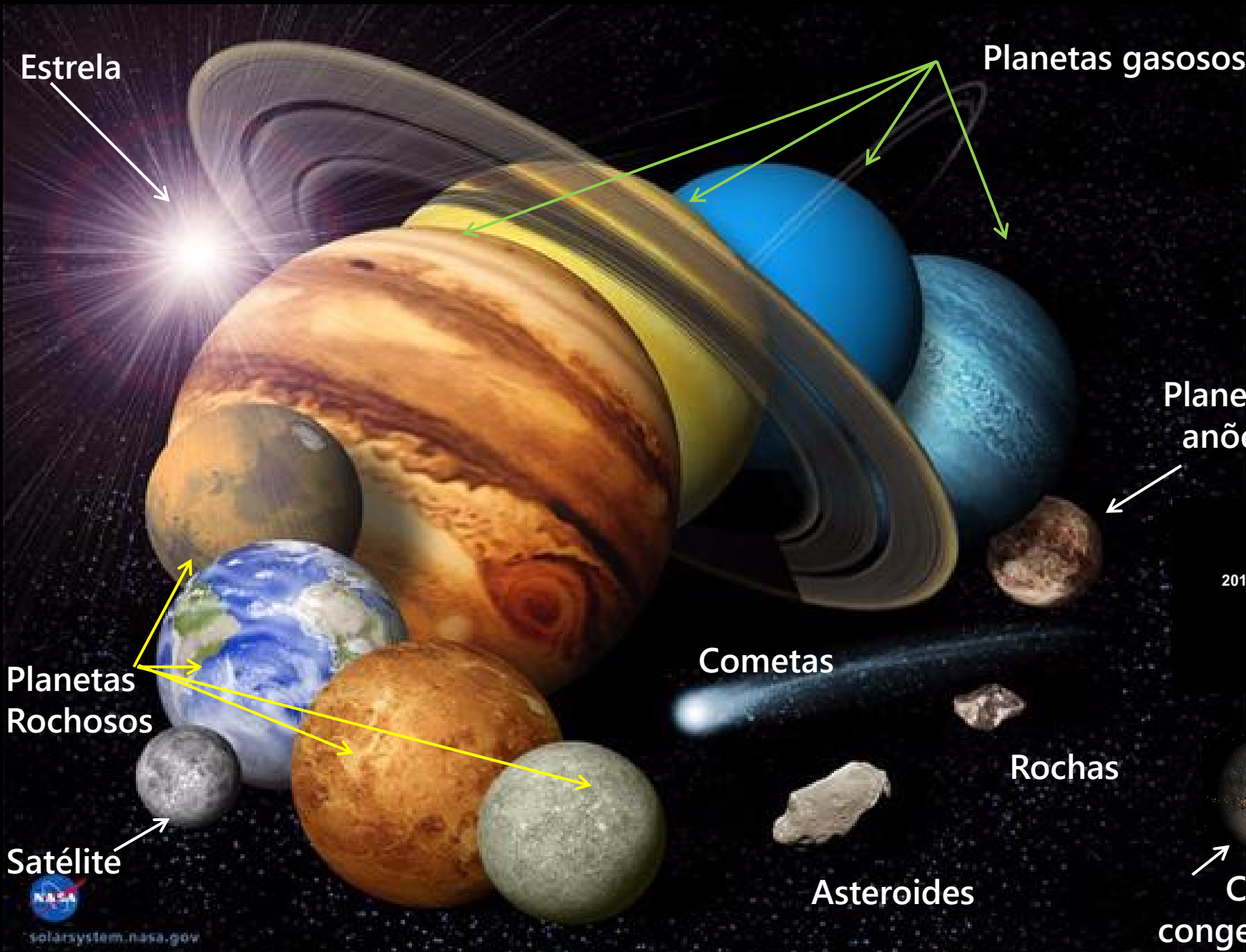


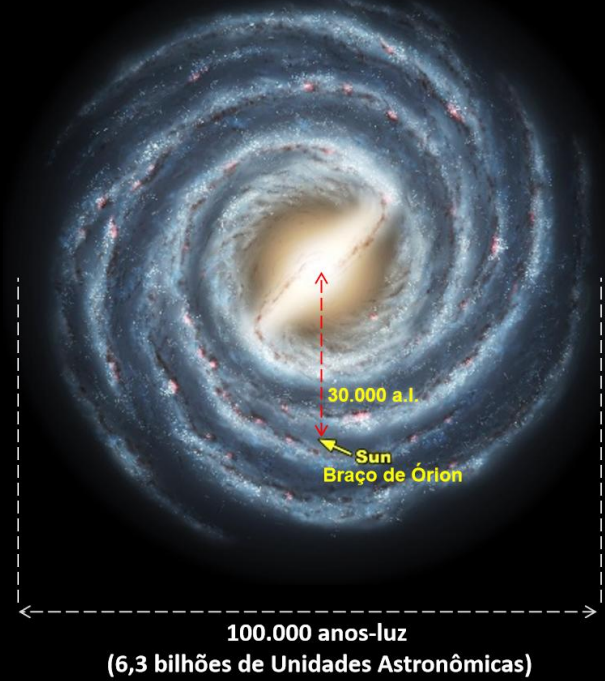
Sistema Solar. A família do Sol



Enos Picazzio
Astronomia para a Terceira Idade
IAGUSP - Maio 2024

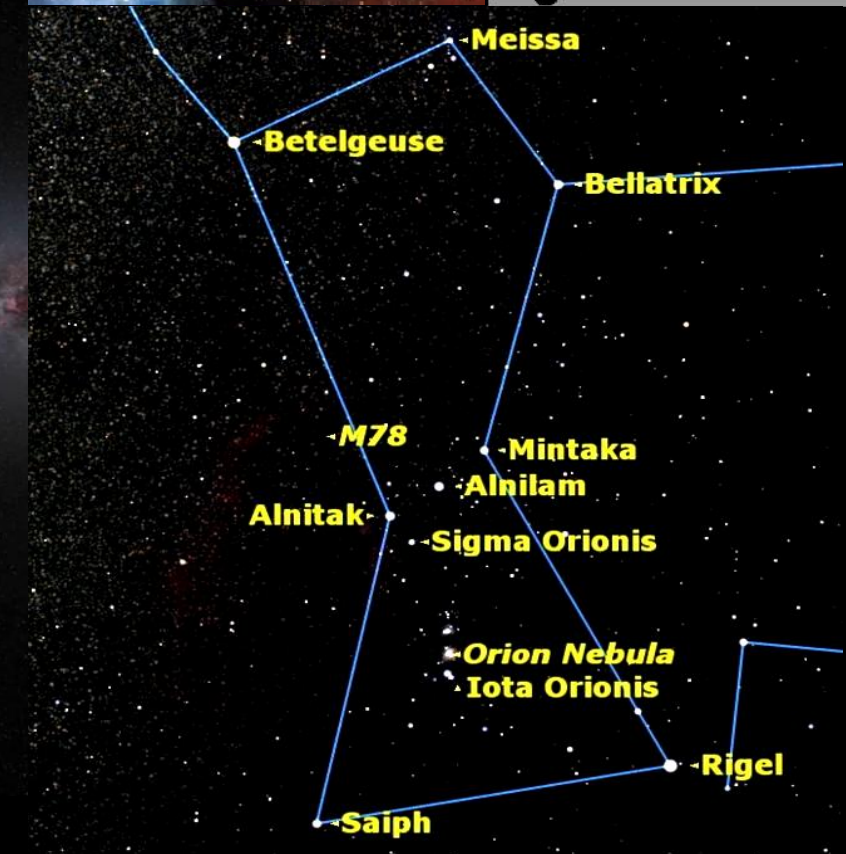


Esboço mais fidedigno da nossa galáxia (Via Láctea)

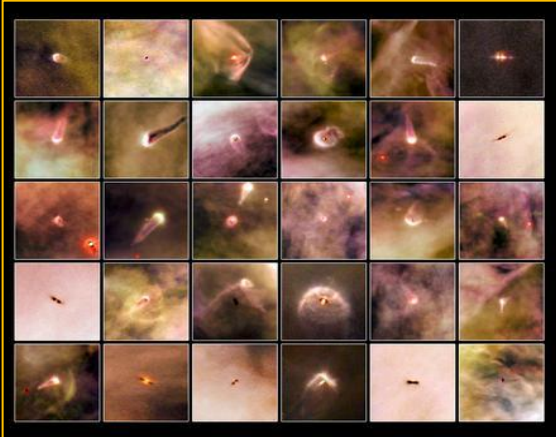


Distância em ‘tempo-luz’	
Sol	8,3 minutos
Plutão	4,6 horas
Última Thule	6 horas
Nuvem Oort	300 a 1200 dias
Próxima Cen	4,3 a.l.
Centro Galáxia	26.000 a.l.

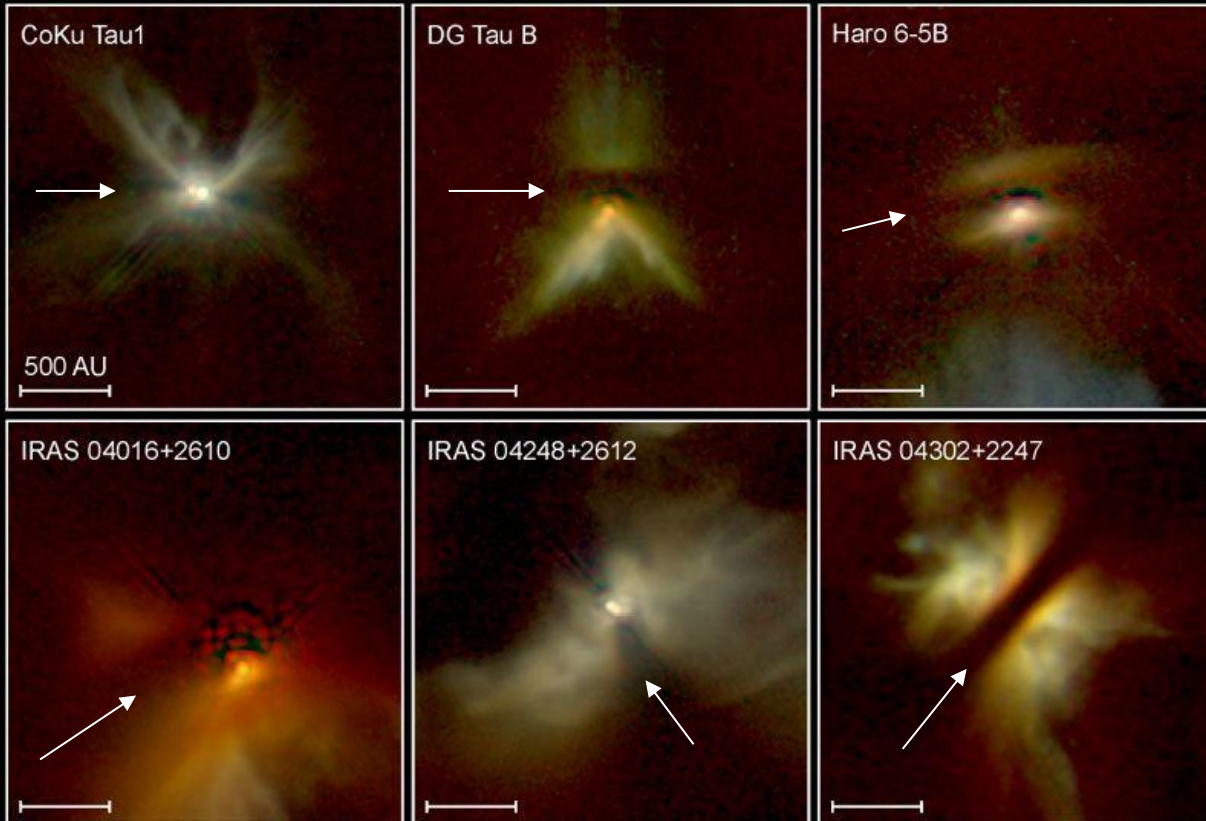
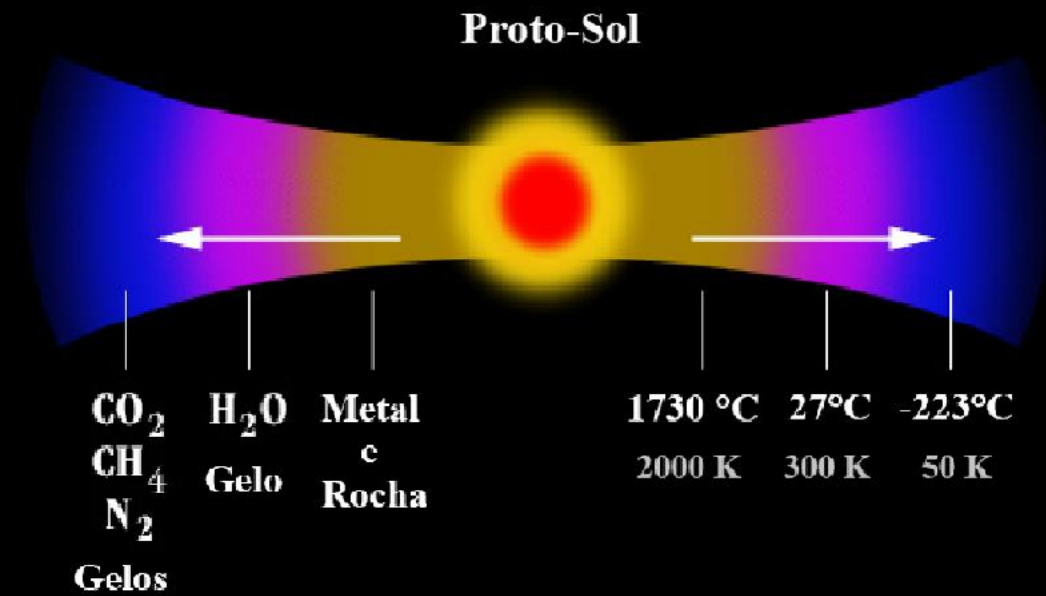
Nebulosa de Órion: um berçário de estrelas
que está a cerca de 1.450 anos-luz da Terra.



Sistemas planetários em formação



- ❖ Durante a contração da nuvem forma-se um disco de matéria em torno da estrela nascente (protoestrela).
- ❖ Os objetos do sistema planetário da estrela formam-se nesse disco.



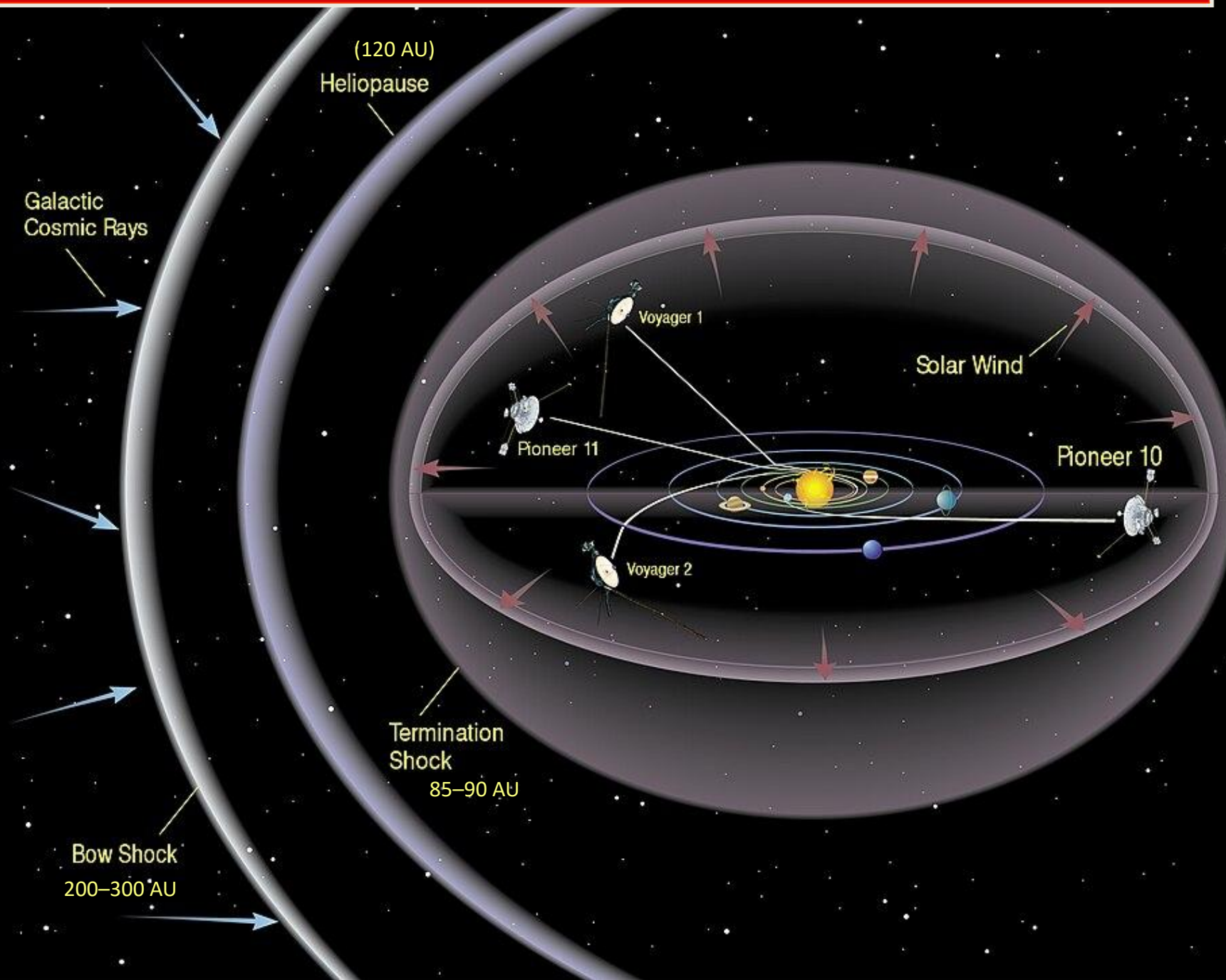
Young Stellar Disks in Infrared

HST • NICMOS

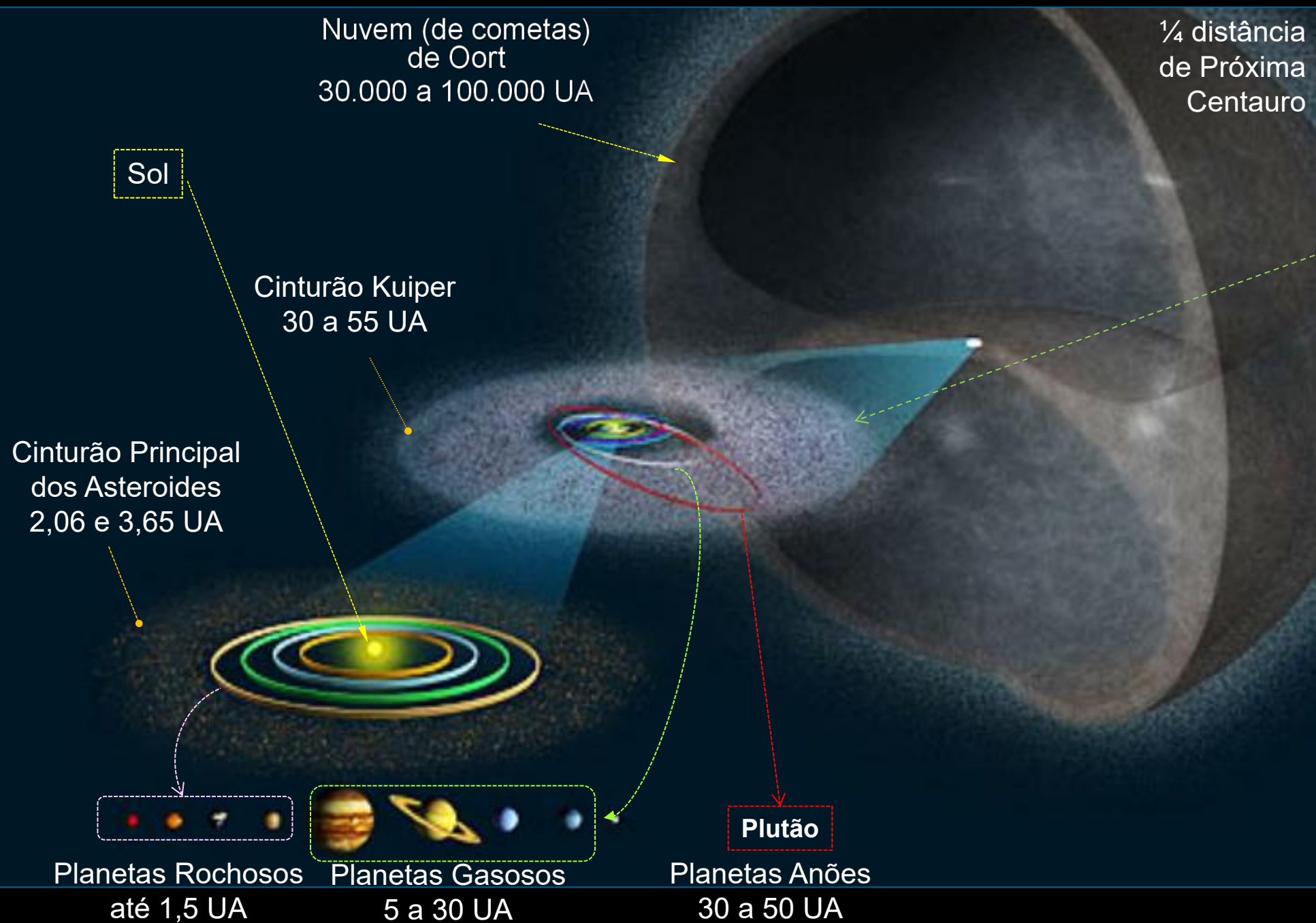
PRC99-05a • STScI OPO

D. Padgett (IPAC/Caltech), W. Brandner (IPAC), K. Stapelfeldt (JPL) and NASA

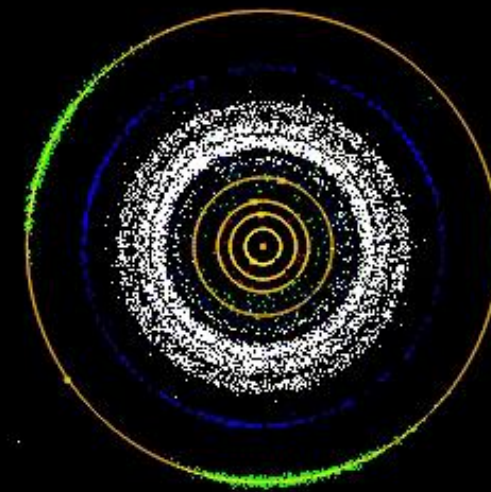
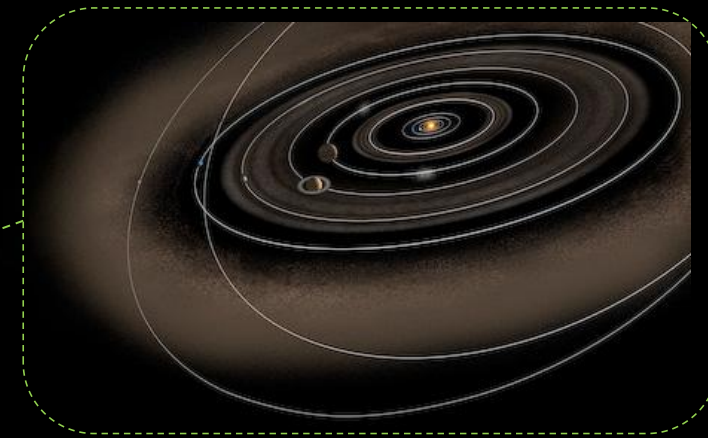
Tamanho e forma do Sistema Solar



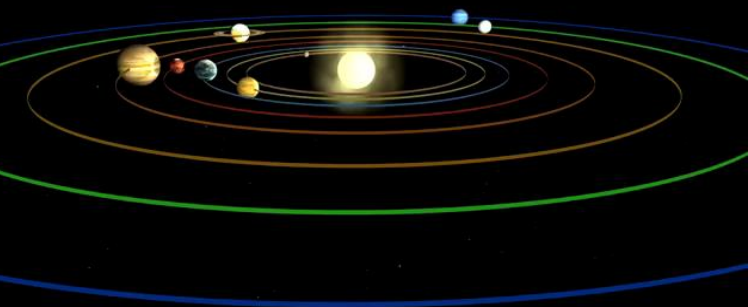
Tamanho e forma do Sistema Solar



$\frac{1}{4}$ distância
de Próxima
Centauro

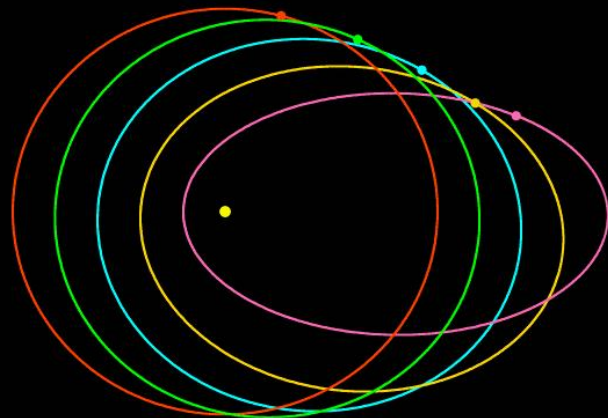


A estrutura do Sistema Solar



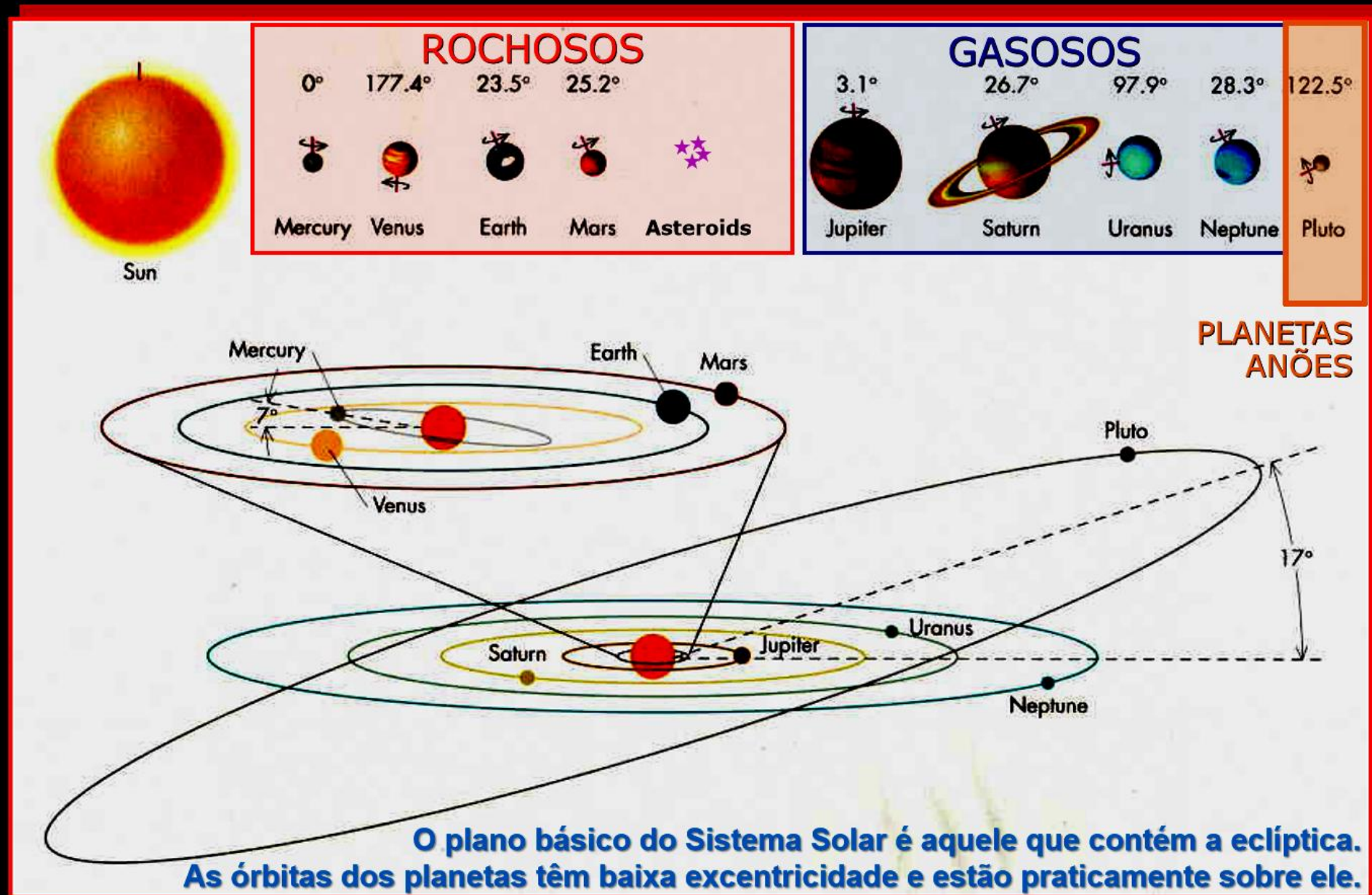
The Solar System

2020-04-14 00:00 Orbital eccentricity

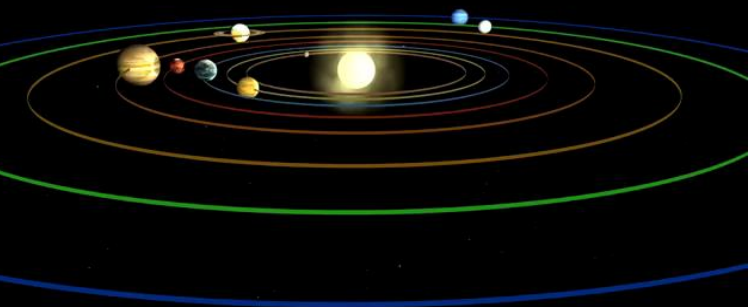


Órbita Circular:
Excentricidade é "0"
Velocidade é constante

https://i0.wp.com/manyworlds.space/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/animation_of_orbital_eccentricity.gif?resize=560%2C420&ssl=1

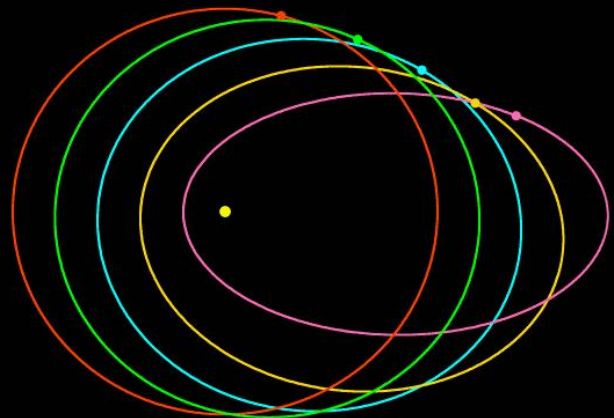


A estrutura do Sistema Solar



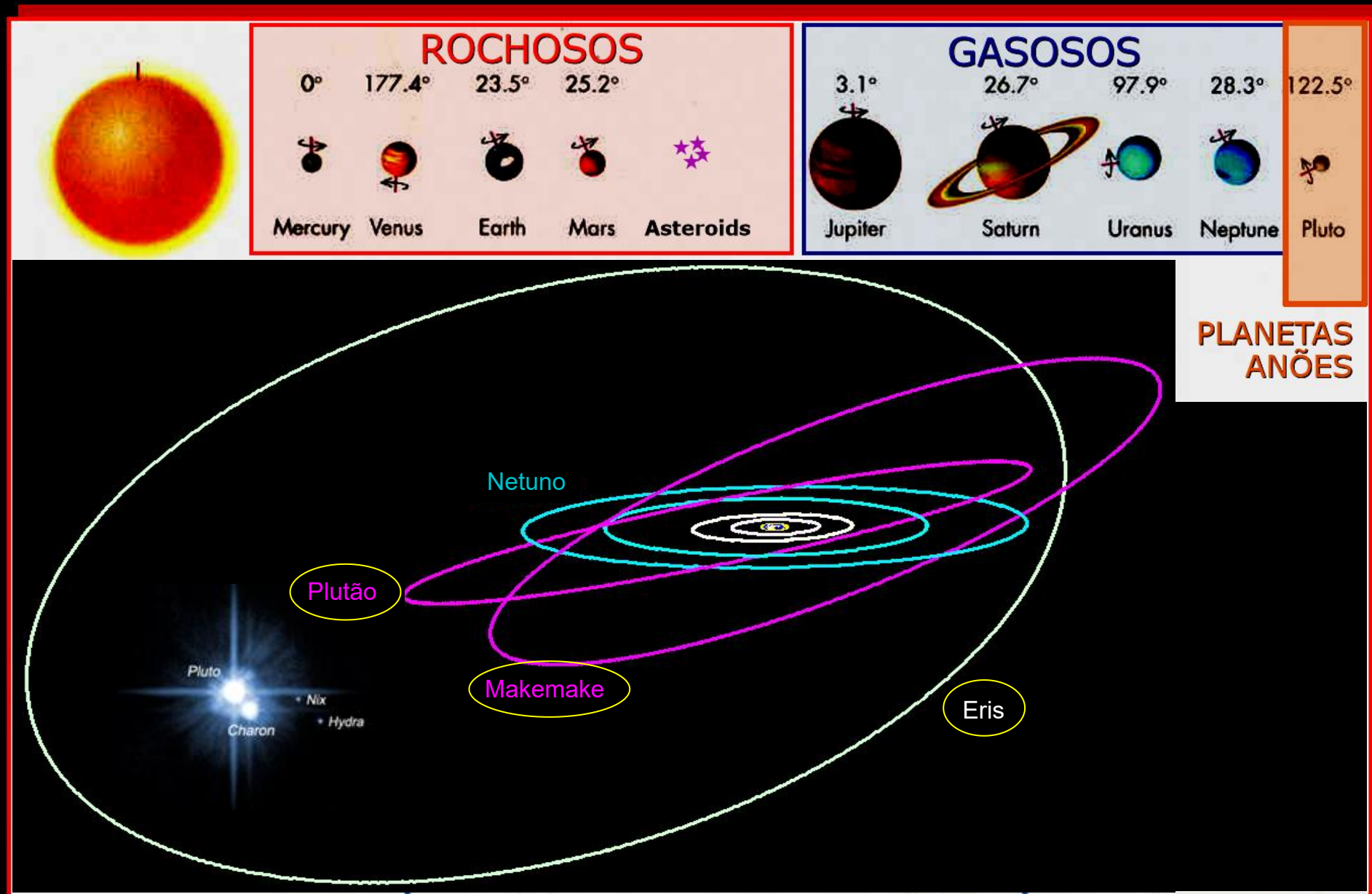
The Solar Svstem

2020-04-14 00:00 Orbital eccentricity

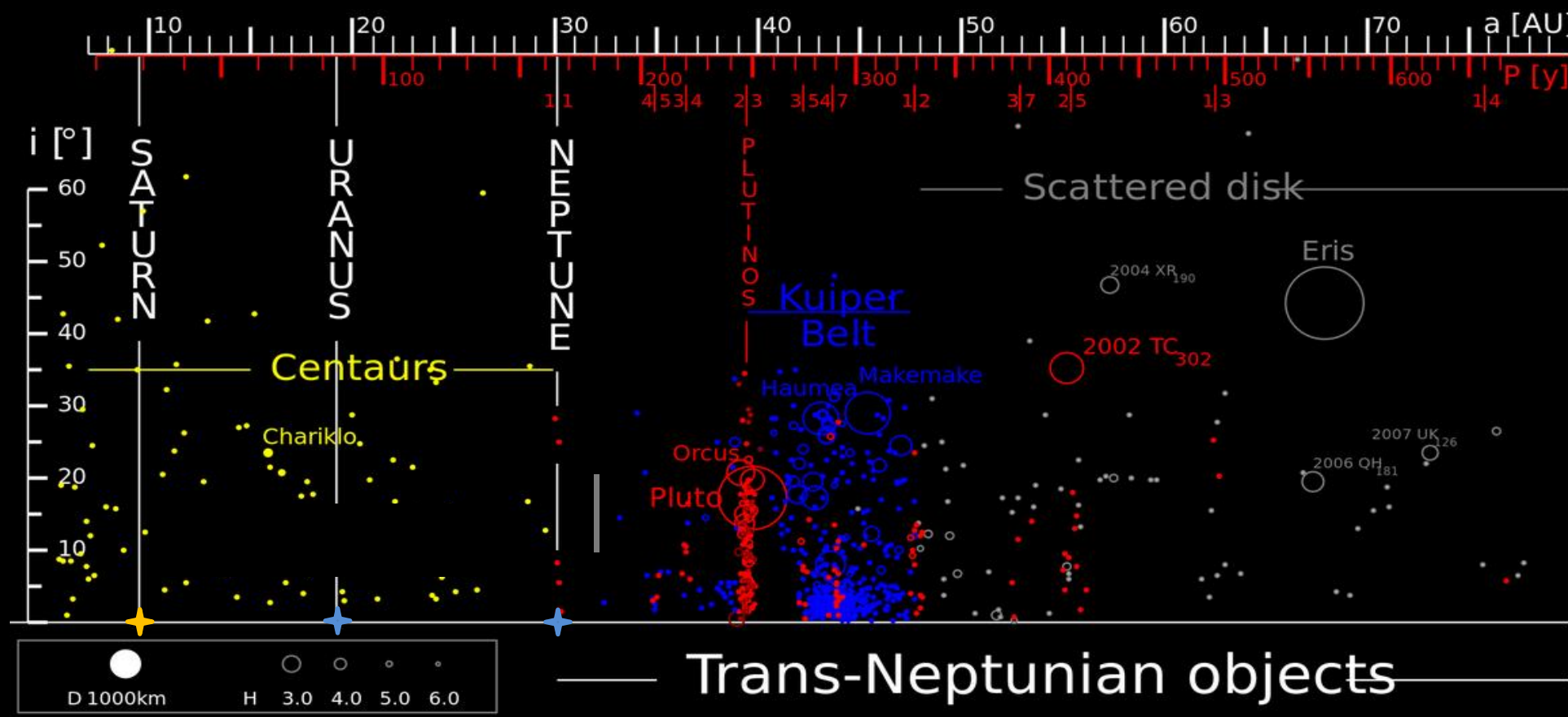
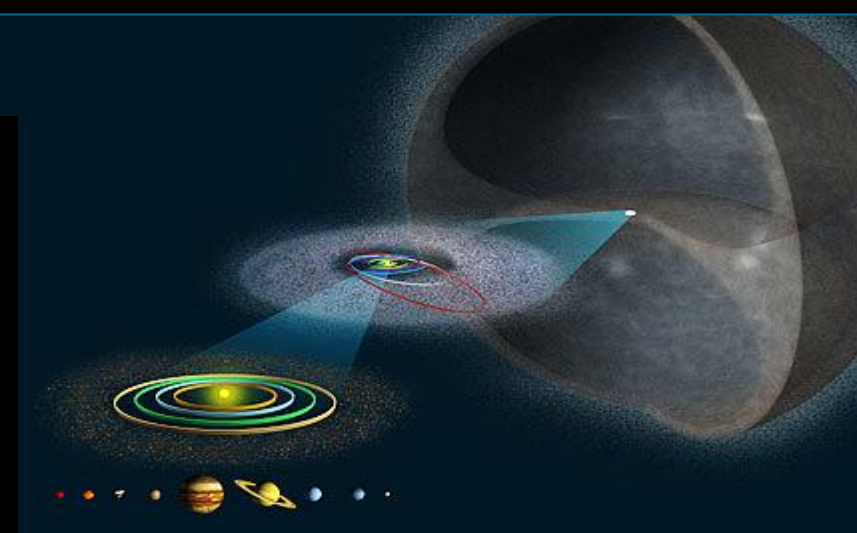
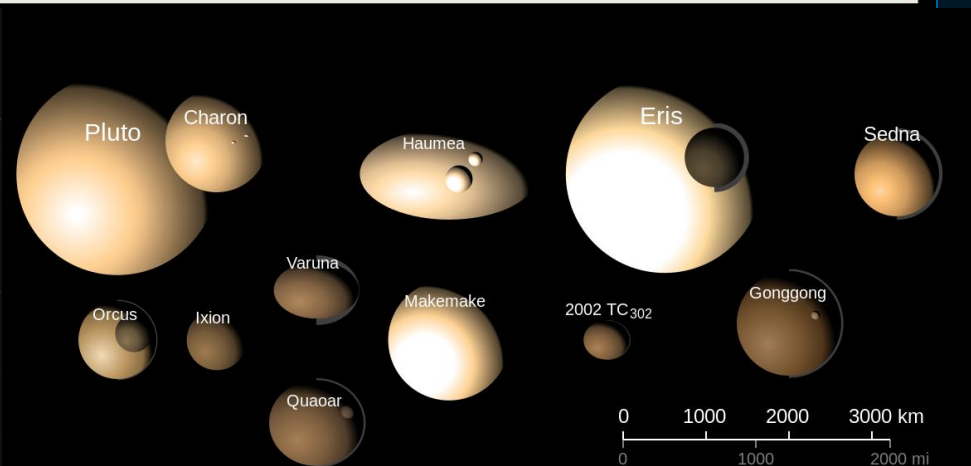
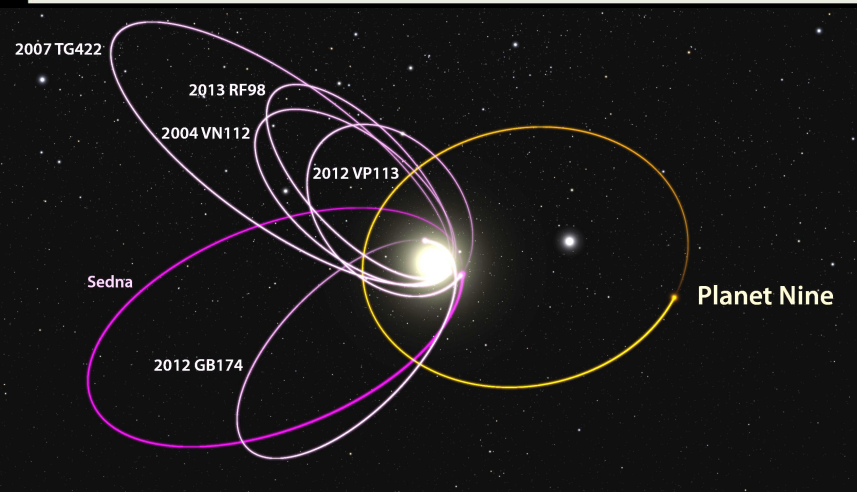


Órbita Circular:
Excentricidade é "0"
Velocidade é constante

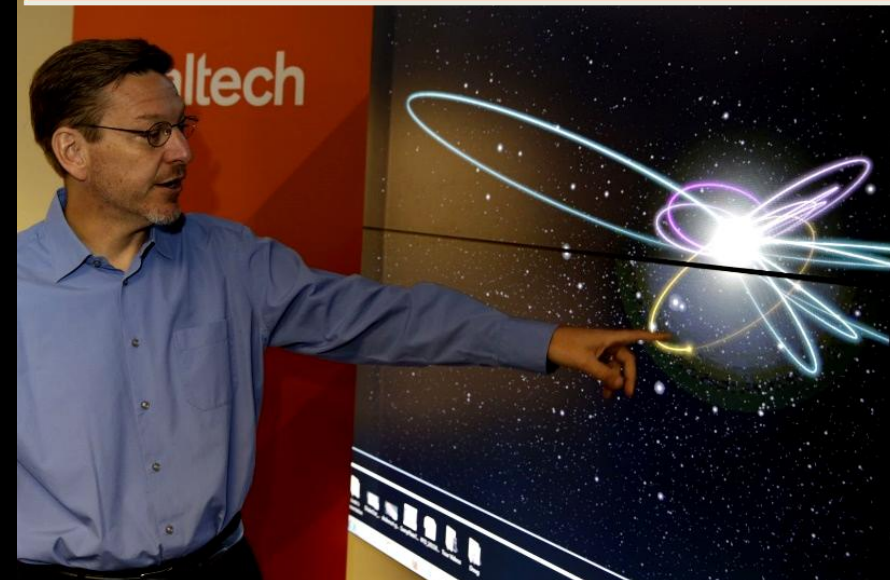
https://i0.wp.com/manyworlds.space/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/animation_of_orbital_eccentricity.gif?resize=560%2C420&ssl=1



Região Transnetuniana



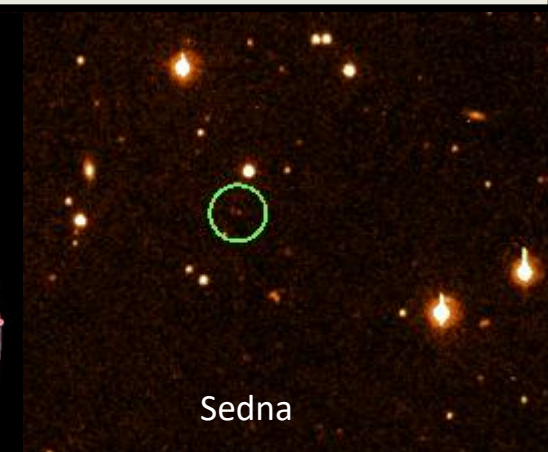
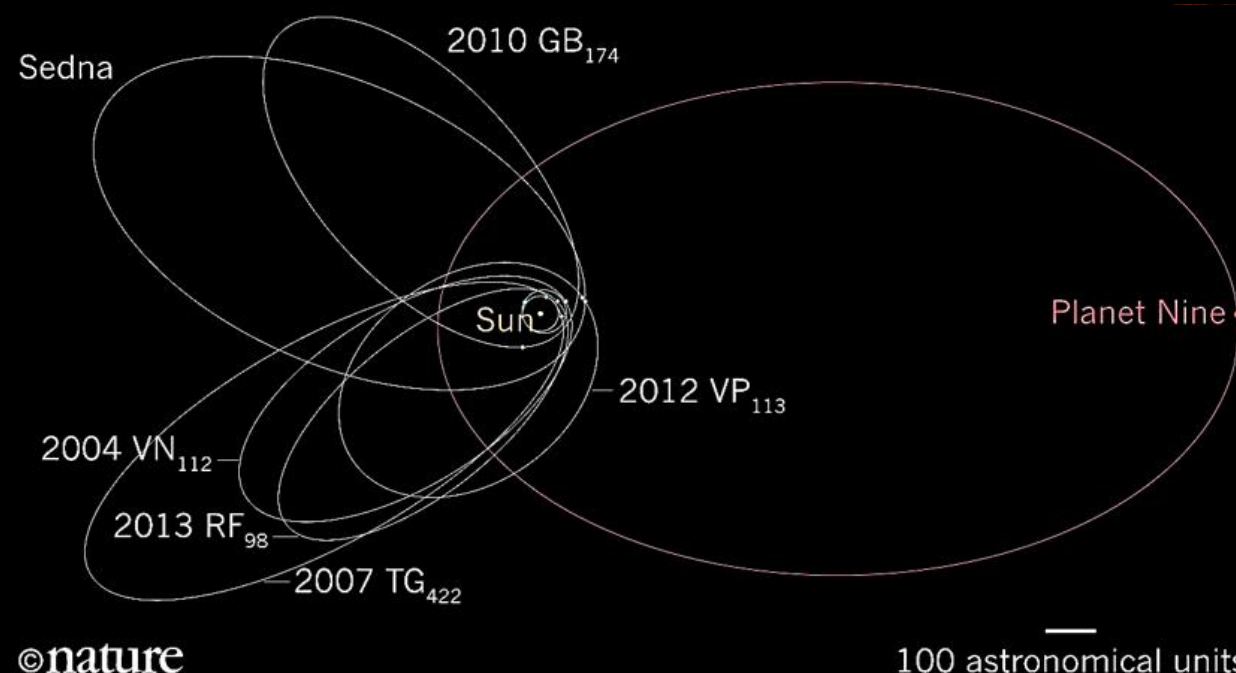
Nono planeta?



Mike Brown

A existência do nono planeta
poderia explicar as formas
estranhas das órbitas de vários
objetos (órbitas em branco) do
Cinturão de Kuiper

Massa: ~ 6,3 vezes a da Terra
Período: ~ 9.900 anos
Periélio: ~ 340 u.a.
Afélio: ~ 560 u.a.

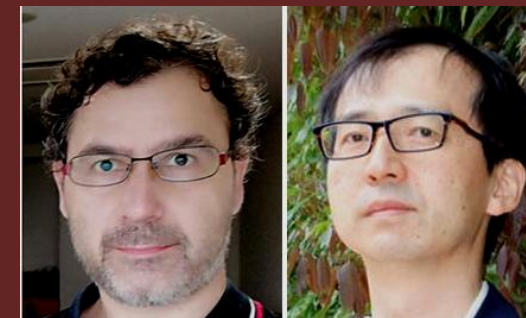


Um planeta semelhante à Terra, com:

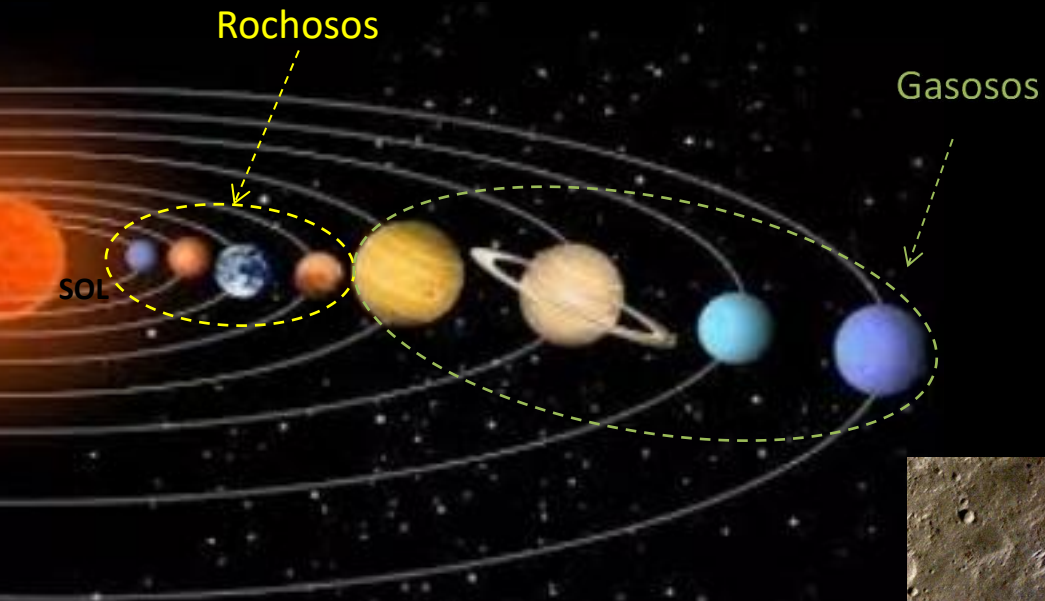
Massa - de 1,5 e 3 M_T
Distância - de 250 e 500 u.a
Periélio ~ 200 ua
Inclinação - 30°

pode explicar algumas propriedades do
Cinturão de Kuiper:

Patryk Sofia Lykawka & Takashi Ito

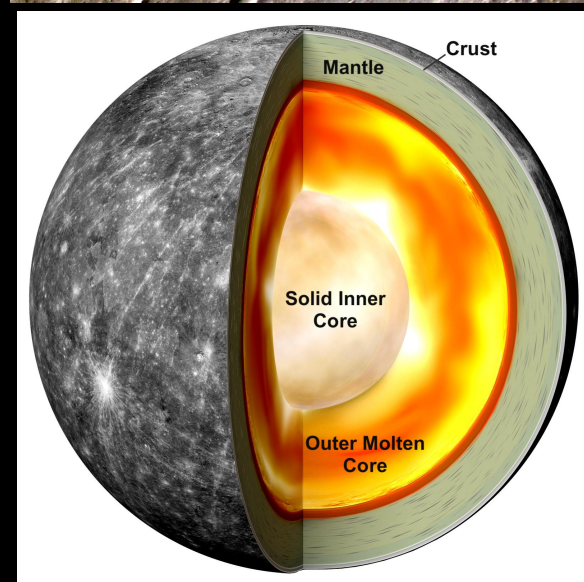


Mercúrio: o planeta mais próximo do Sol

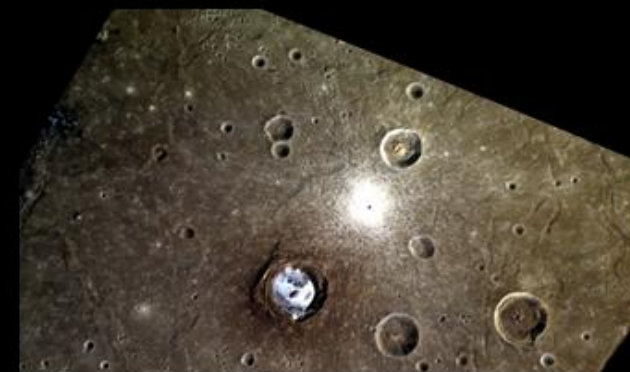
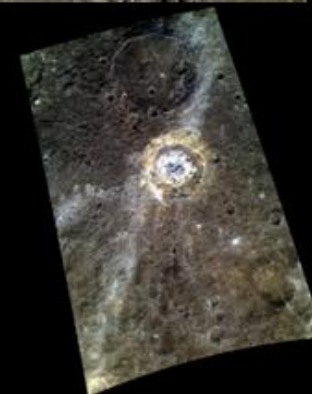
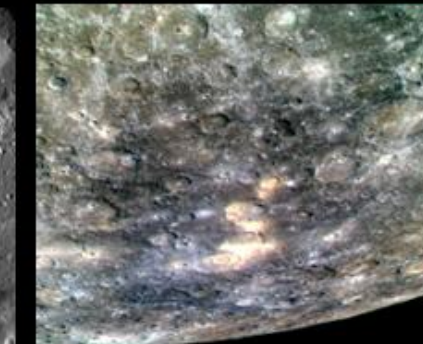
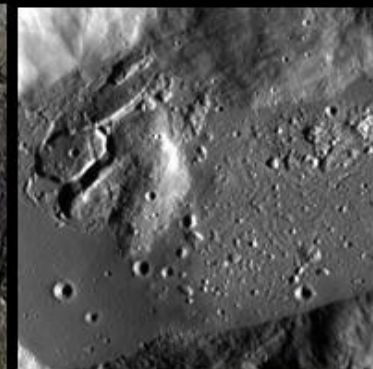
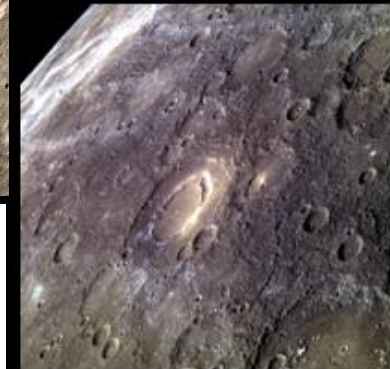


Tamanhos relativos

Temperatura: de 180°C a 430°C
Dia solar (um ciclo dia-noite completo)
equivale a 176 dias terrestres – pouco
Ano: 88 dias



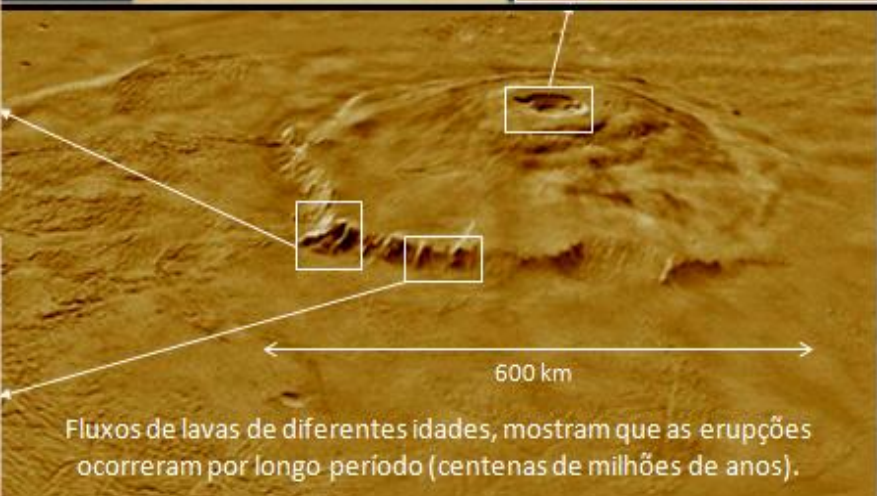
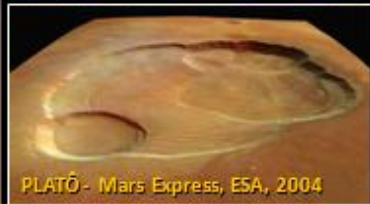
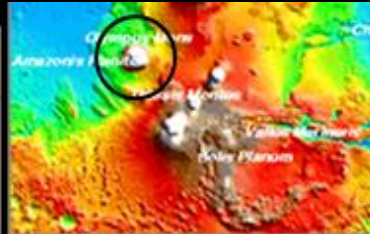
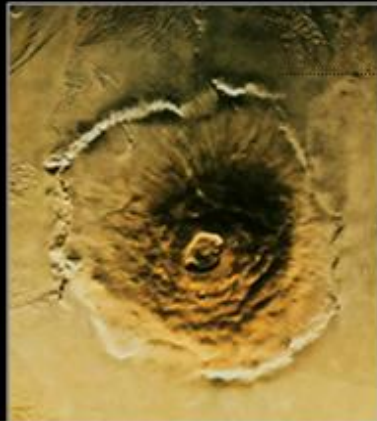
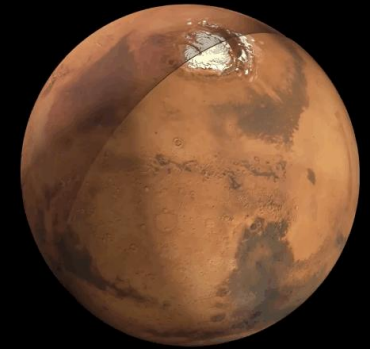
MESSENGER
Mercury Surface, Space Environment, Geochemistry, and Ranging



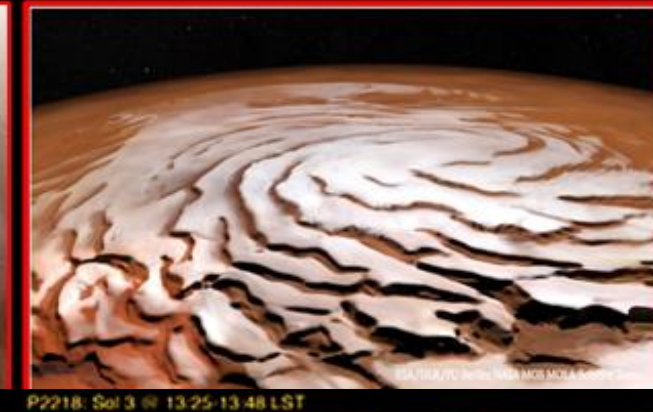
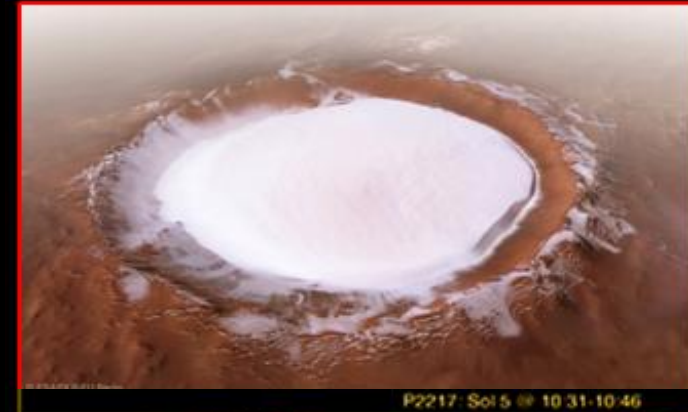
NASA CARNEGIE INSTITUTION FOR SCIENCE JPL of the University of California, Berkeley

Marte. Pequeno, árido e vermelho

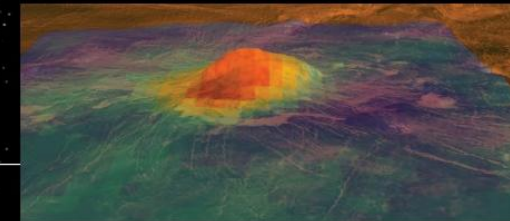
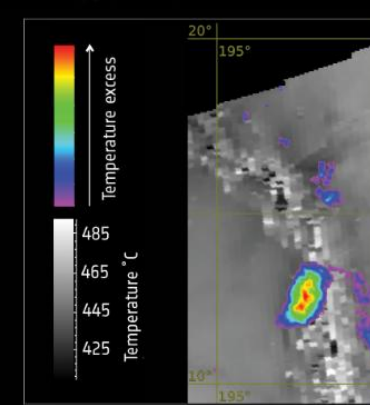
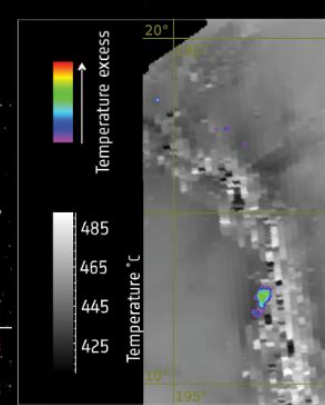
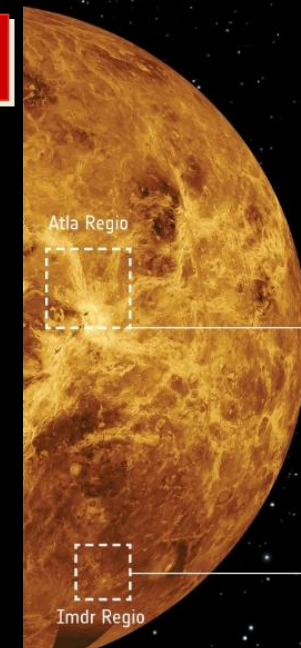
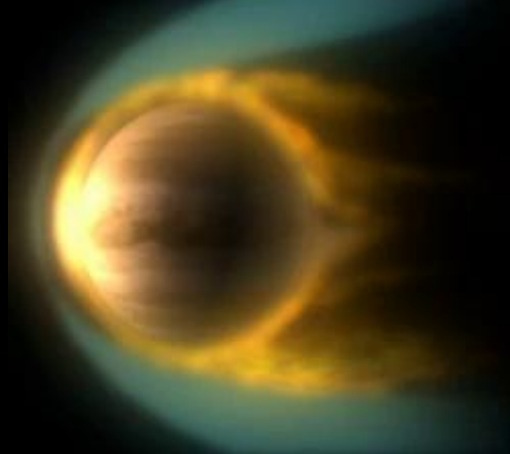
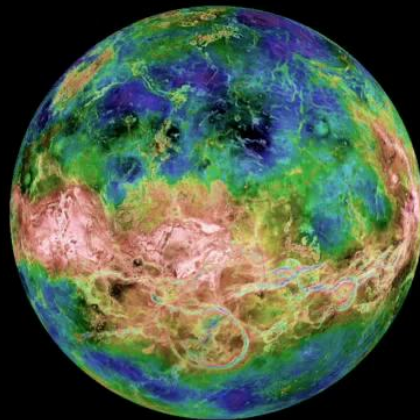
(Dia = 1d 0h 37m; Ano = 687 dias; Temperatura = de -125 °C a 22 °C)



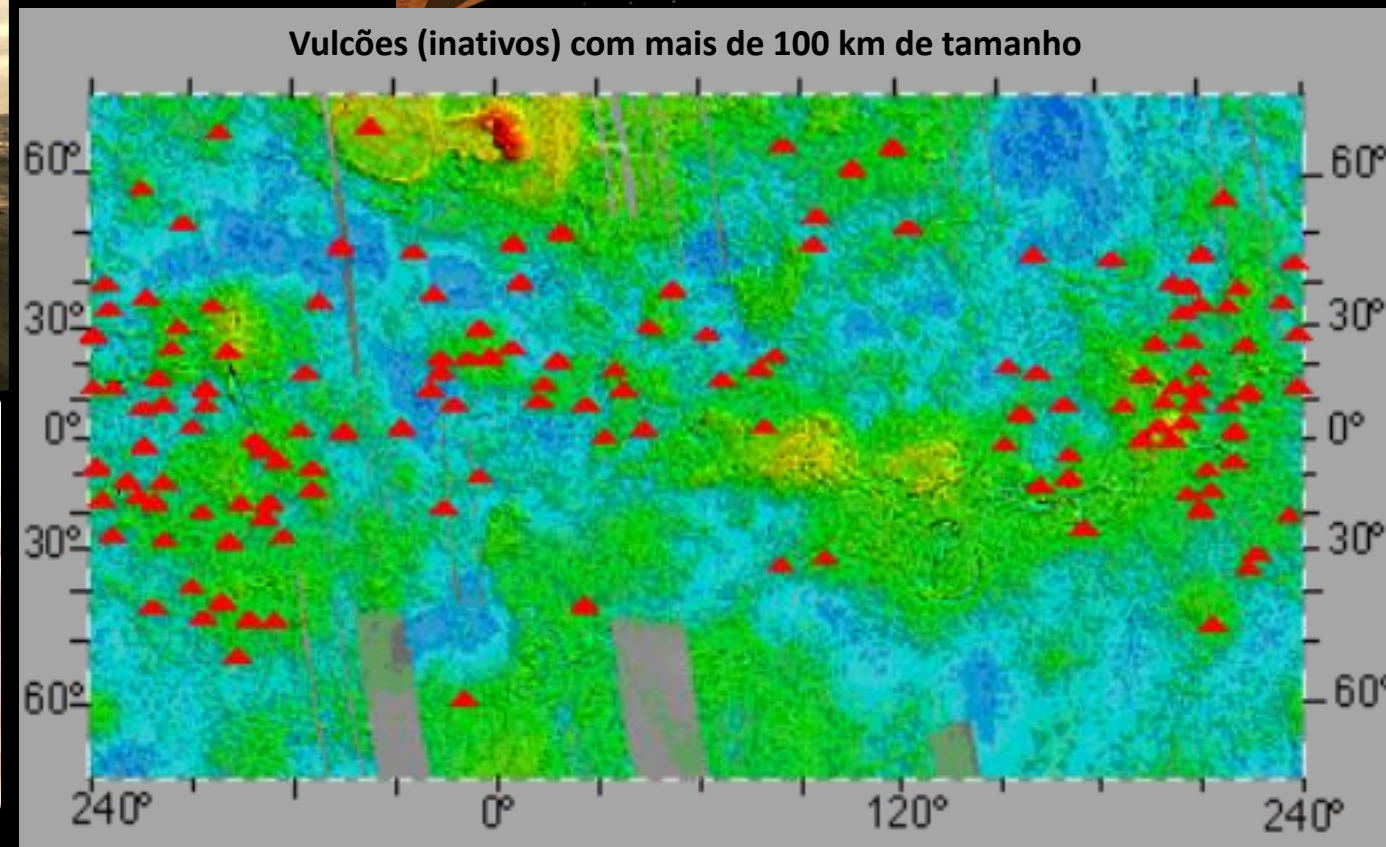
Dióxido de Carbono (CO₂) e Água (H₂O) congelados



Vênus. Um ambiente tórrido (Dia solar: 116d 18h; Ano: 225d; Temp: 475 °C)



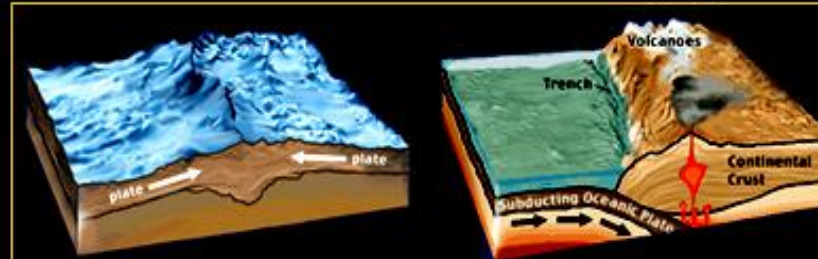
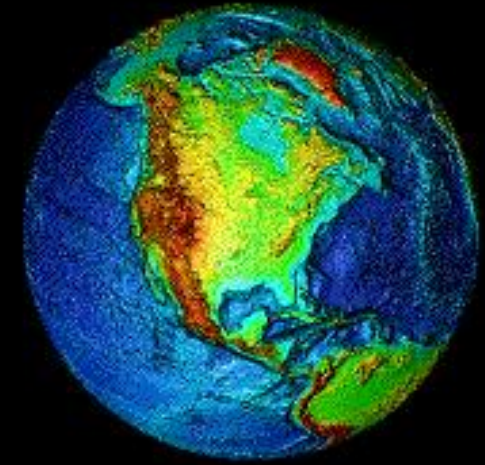
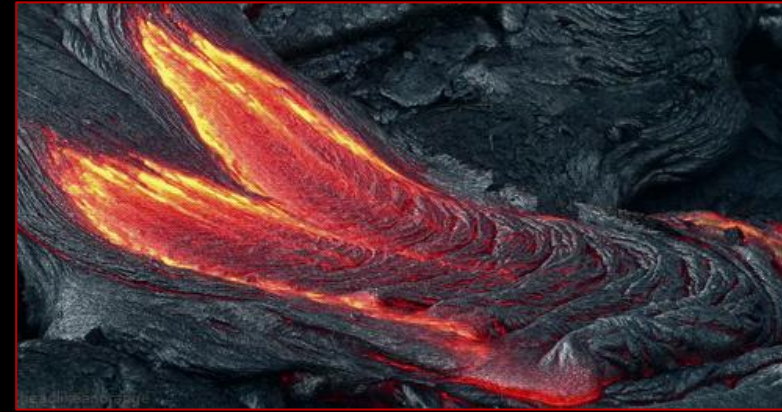
Sonda russa Venera



Terra. Um planeta dinâmico

GEOS-5 Modeled Clouds at
7 km Global Resolution for
Aug 17, 2009 21z through Aug 26, 2009 21z

NASA/GSFC:
Dr. Bill Putman
Dr. Max Suarez
Greg Shirah



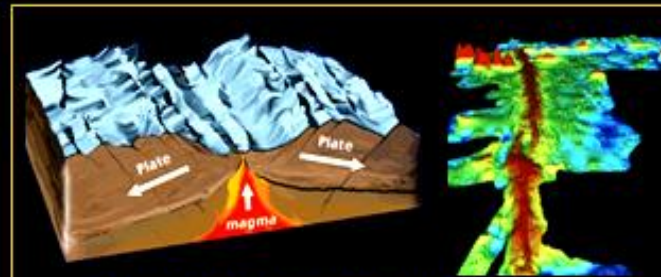
Tectonismo por colisão entre placas

Margens Destrutivas
(convergência)



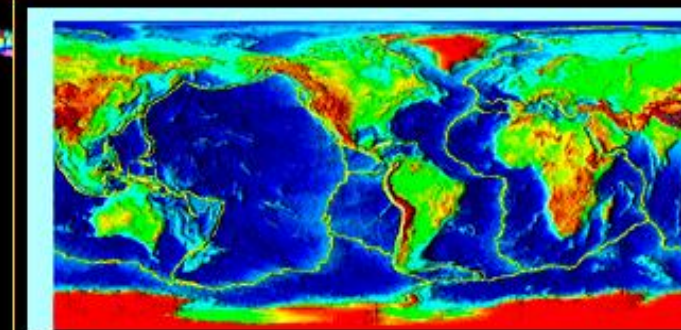
Tectonismo por deslocamento lateral entre placas

Margens Conservativas
(deslocamento relativo)



Tectonismo por separação entre placas

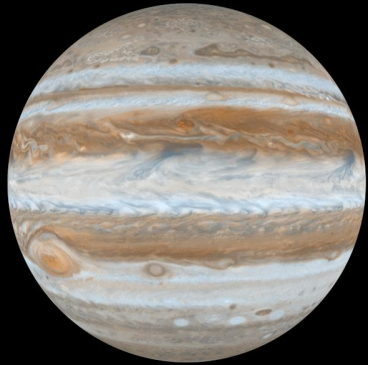
Margens Construtivas
(centros de espalhamento)



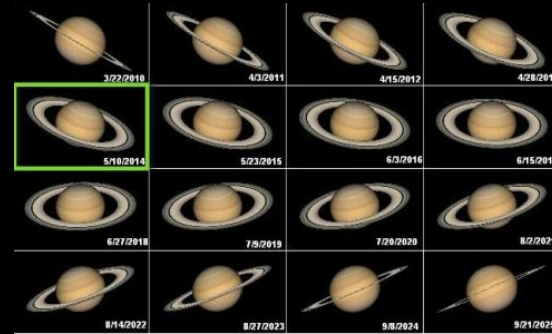
Os Planetas Gigantes Gasosos

(Júpiter: Dia= 09h56m; Ano=11,78 anos / Netuno: Dia=16h06m; Ano=165 anos)

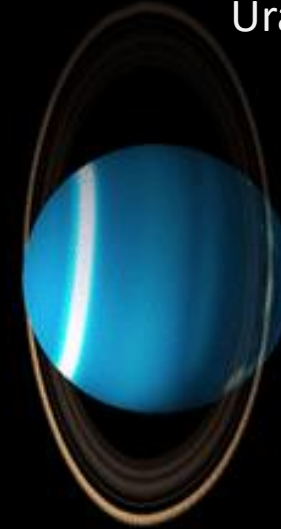
Júpiter



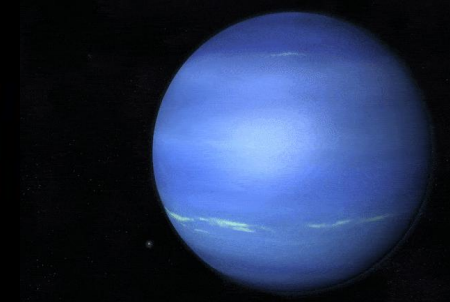
Saturno



Urano



Netuno



Satélites Galileanos

Calisto

Io

JÚPITER

Europa

Ganimedes

Jupiter

Saturn

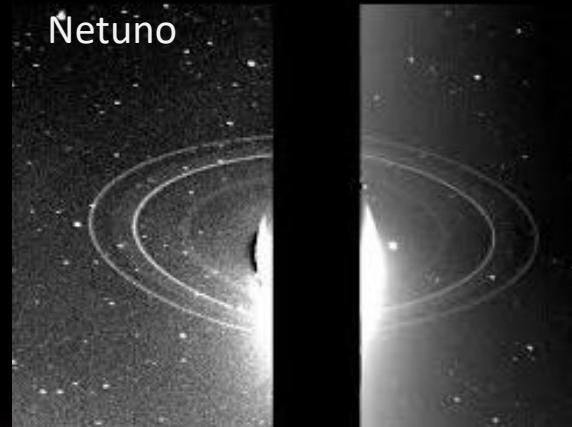
Uranus

Earth →

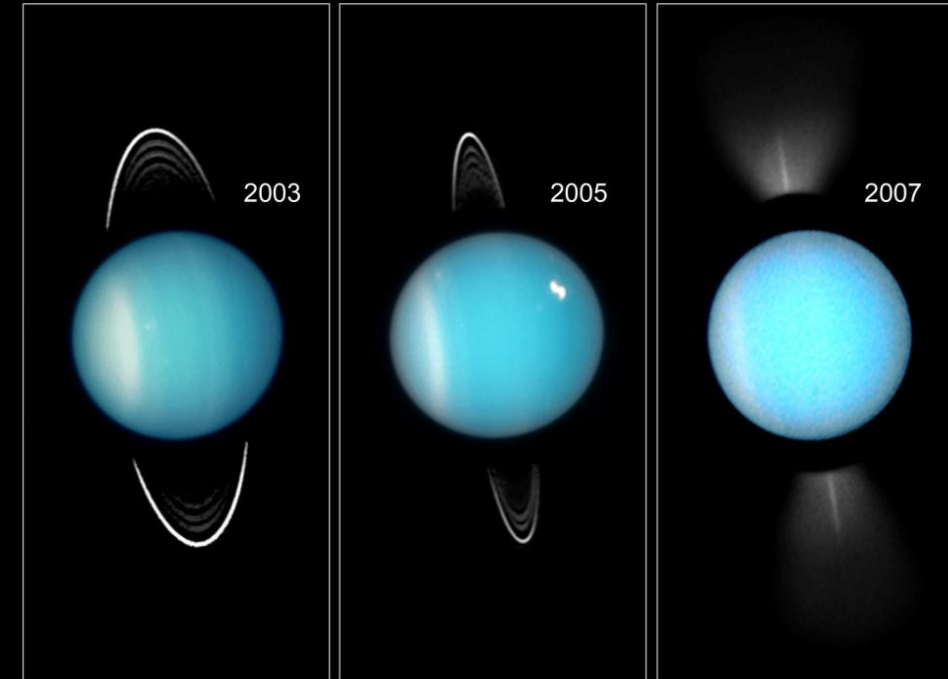
Neptune

← Pluto

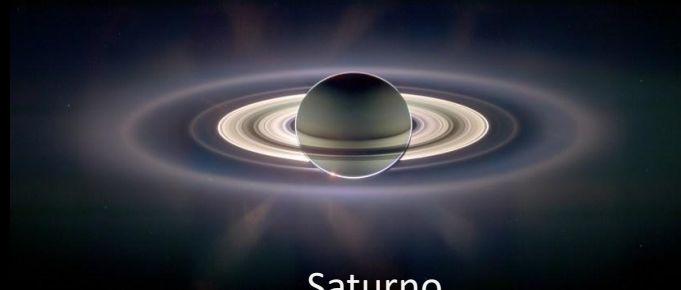
Netuno



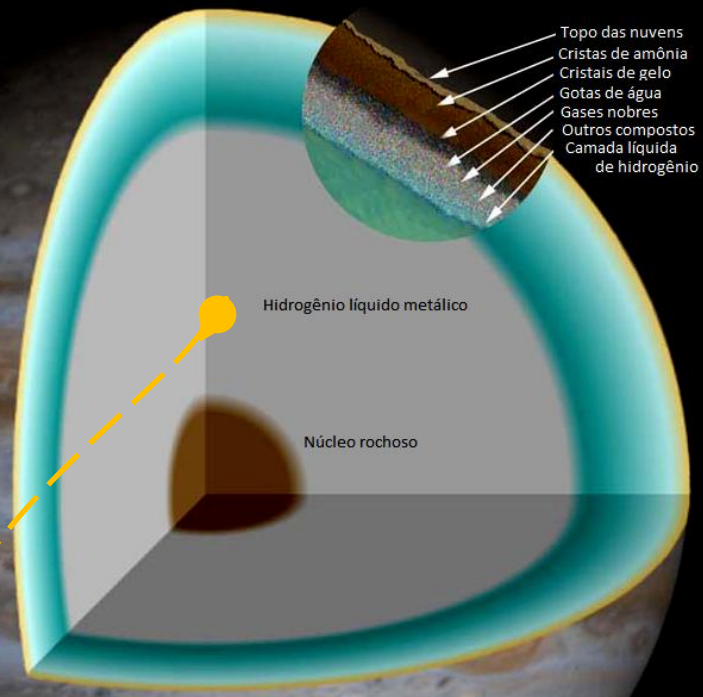
Uranus ■ Hubble Space Telescope ACS/HRC WFPC2



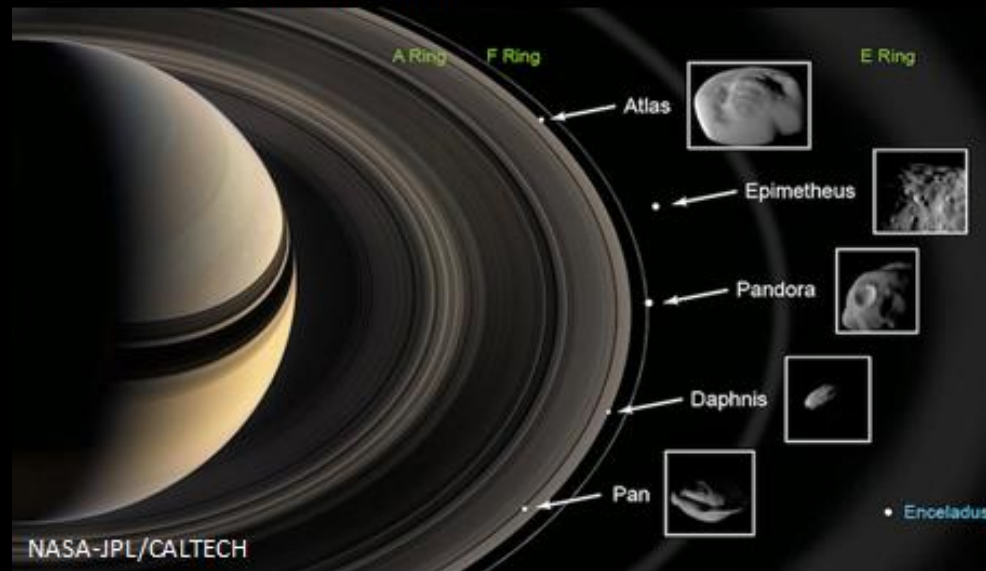
Saturno



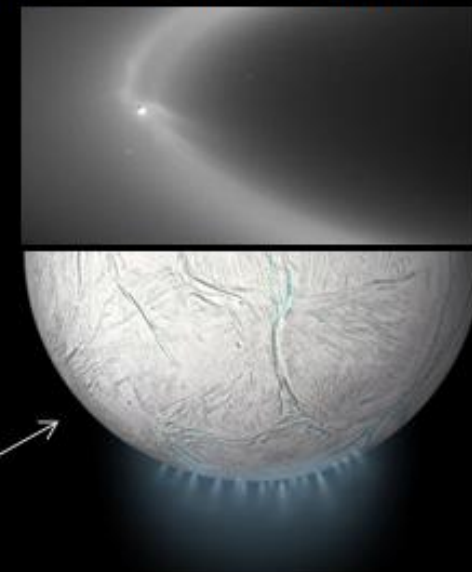
Júpiter e Saturno: os maiores planetas



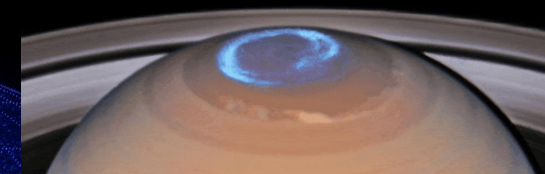
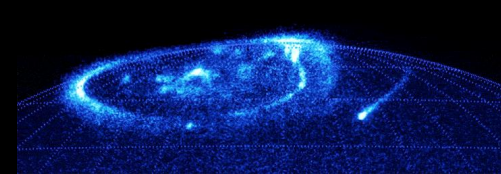
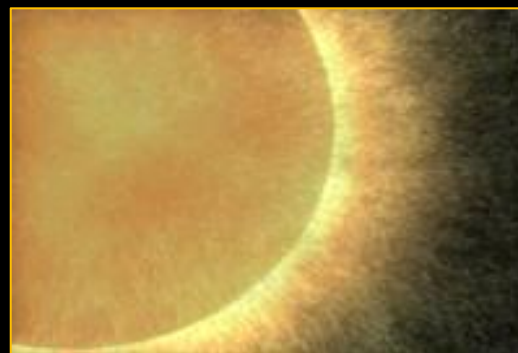
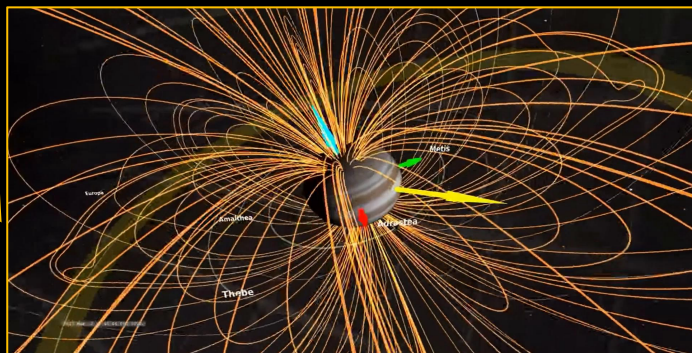
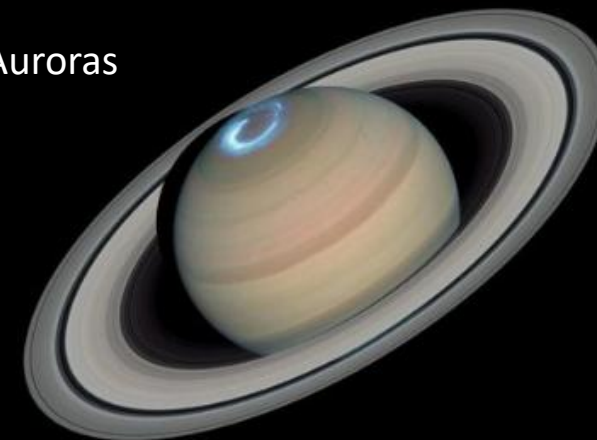
Anéis e pequenos satélites



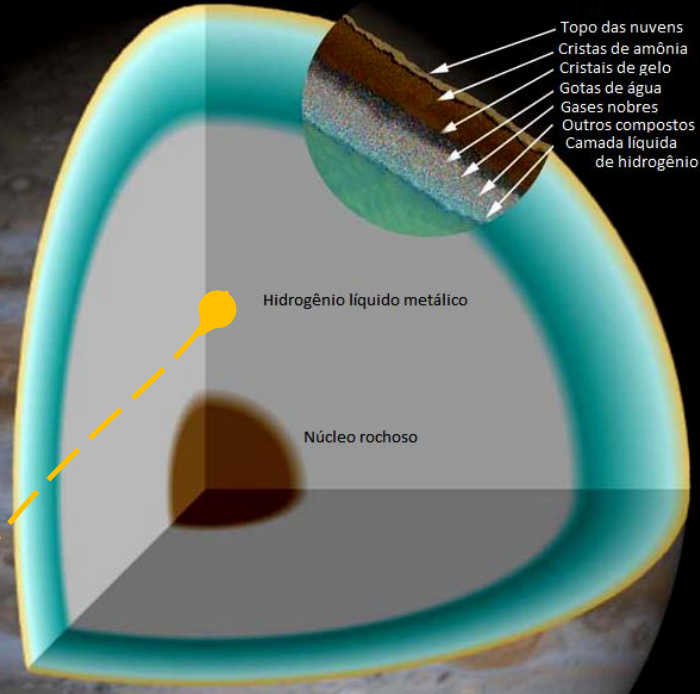
Encélado é o responsável pelo Anel E



Auroras



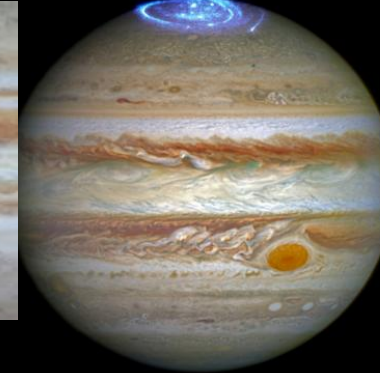
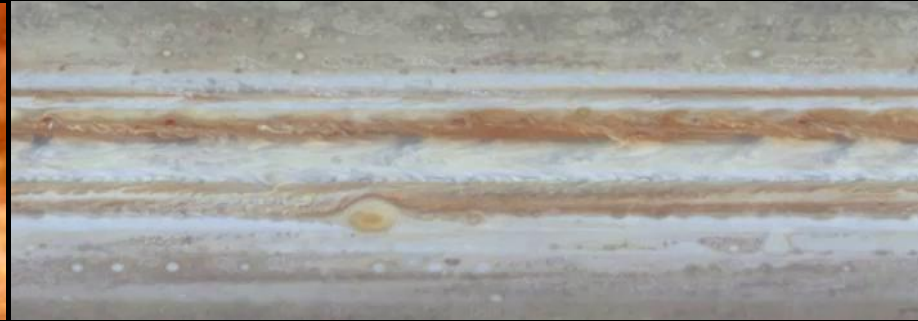
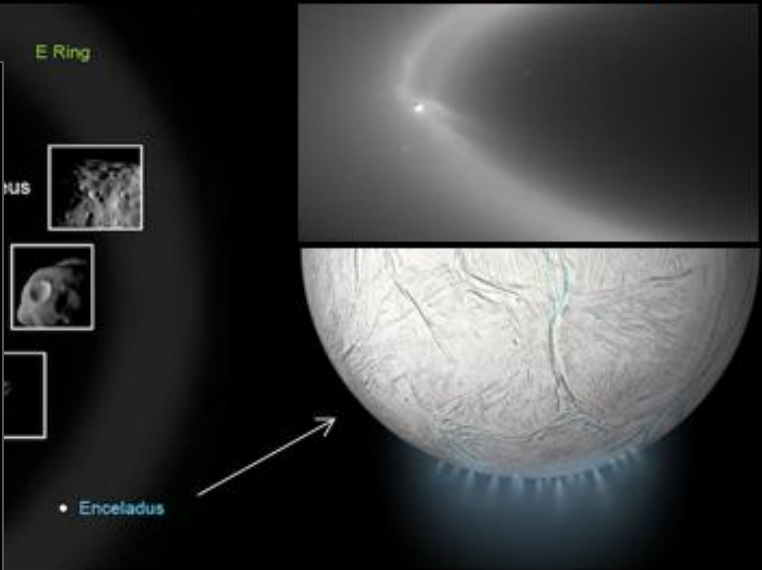
Júpiter e Saturno: os maiores planetas



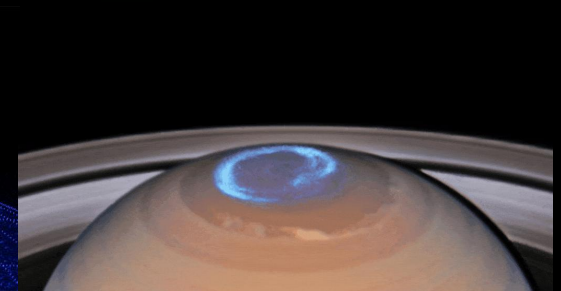
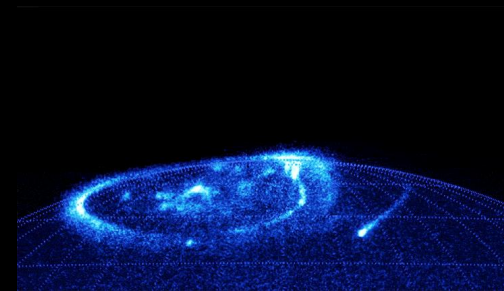
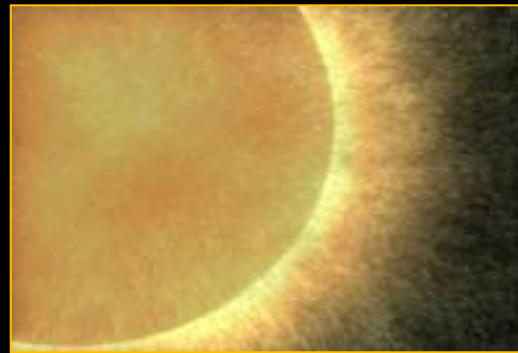
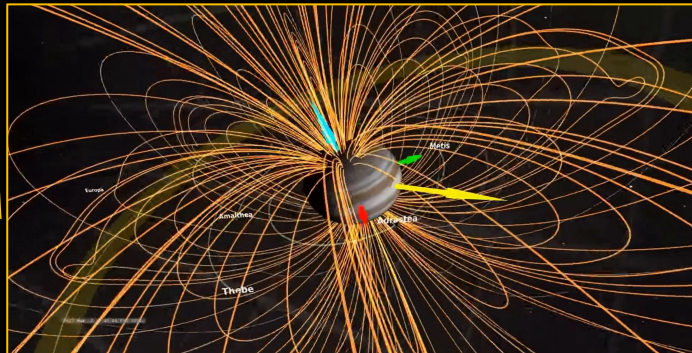
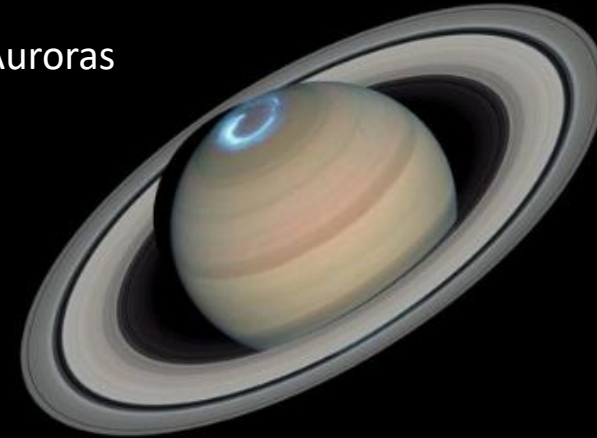
Anéis e pequenos satélites



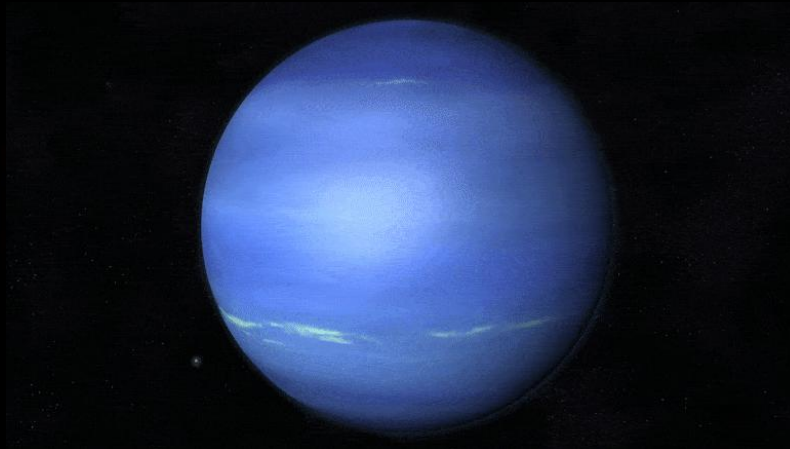
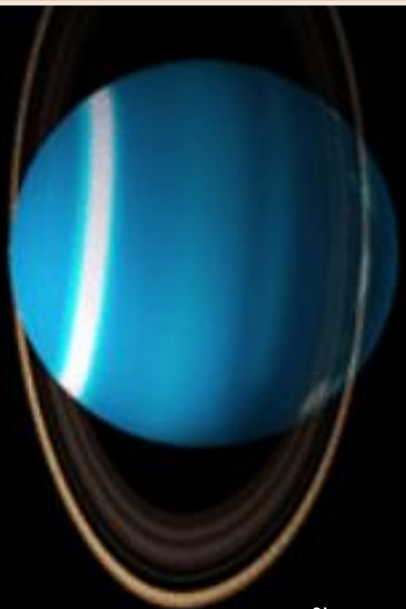
Encélado é o responsável pelo Anel E



Auroras

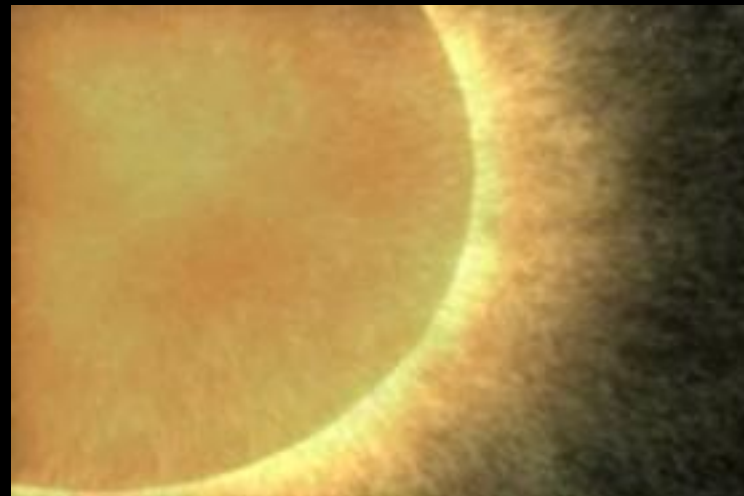
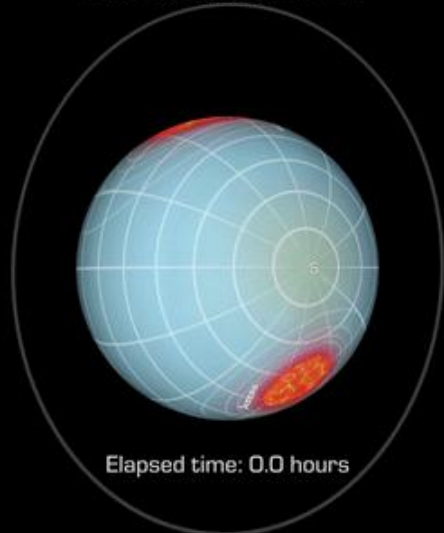


Urano e Netuno. Os gasosos congelados

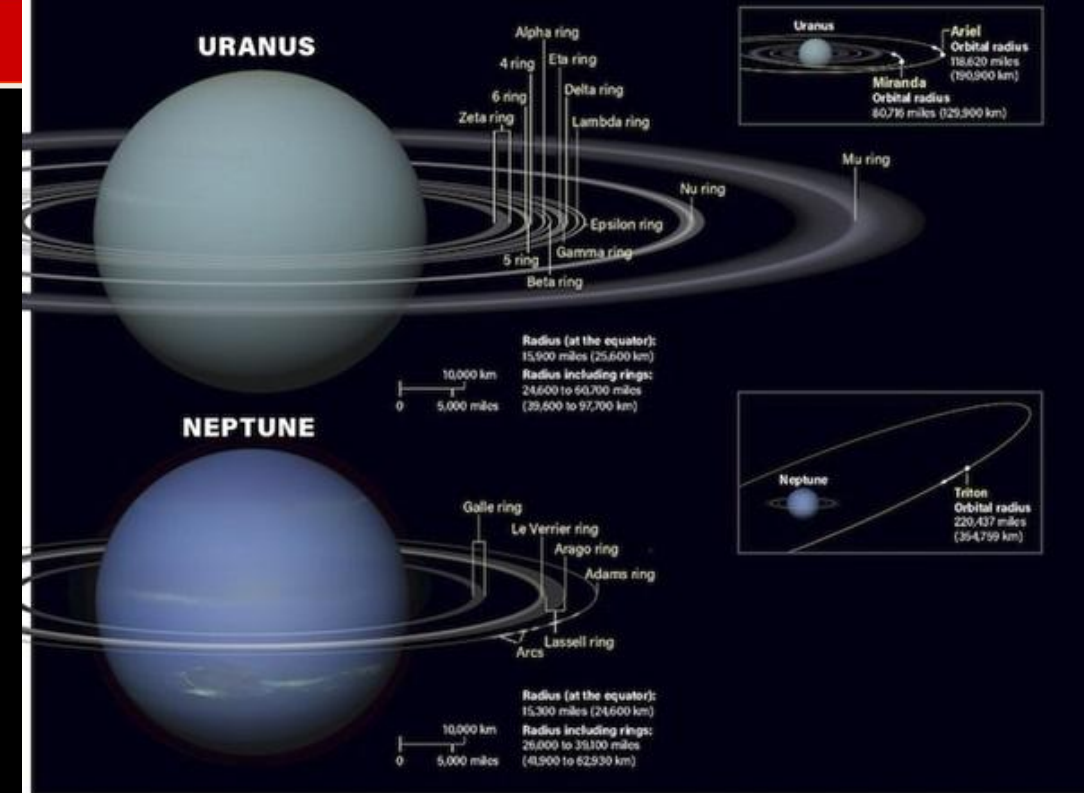


Urano e Netuno são conhecidos como **gigantes de gelo**, porque são mais ricos em gases mais densos que Júpiter e Saturno. Mas apresentam diferenças significativas. (NASA / JPL / PlanetS)

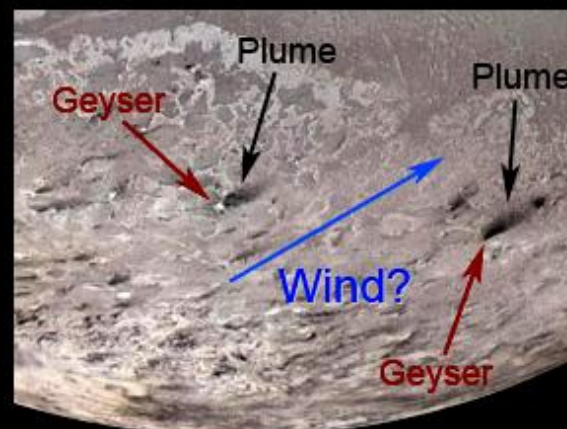
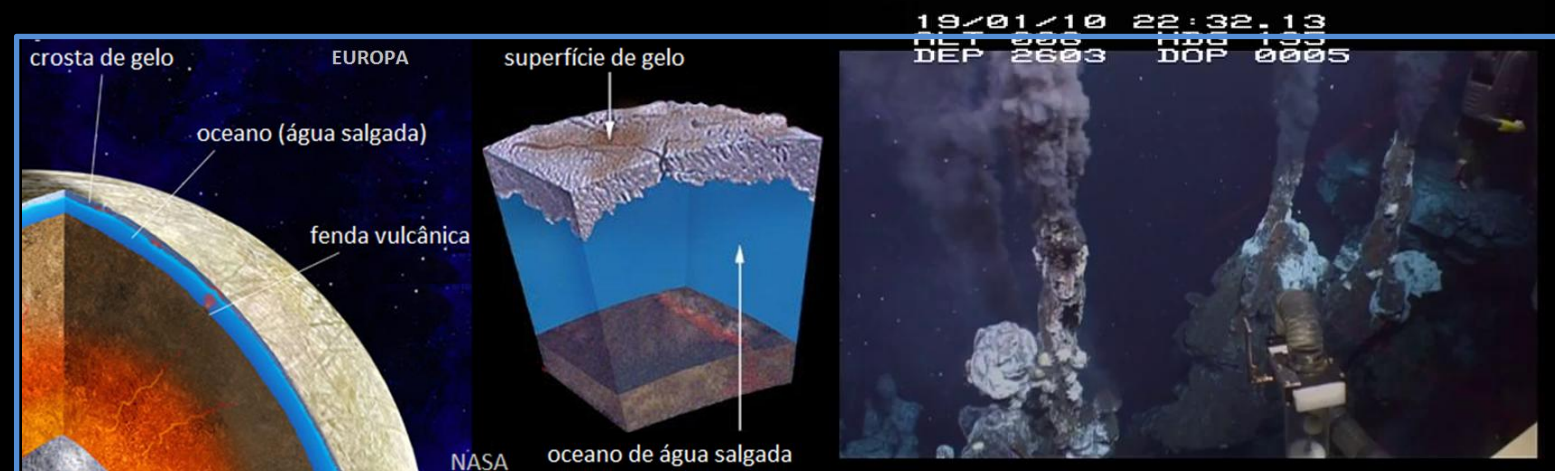
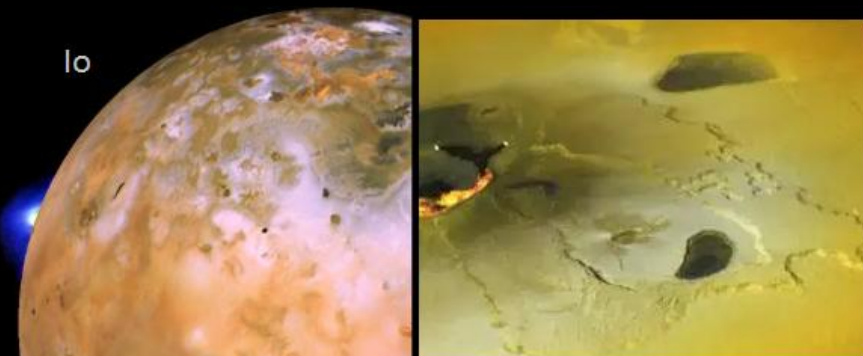
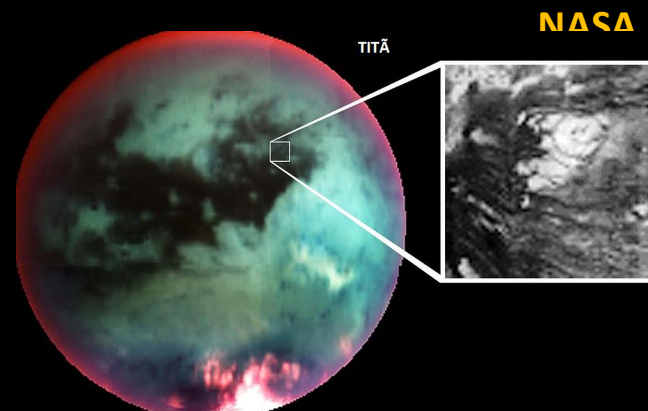
Uranus: Oct. 2021



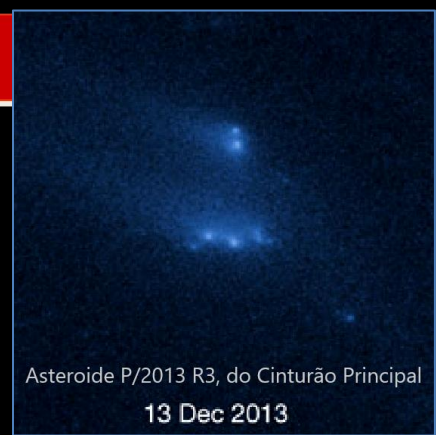
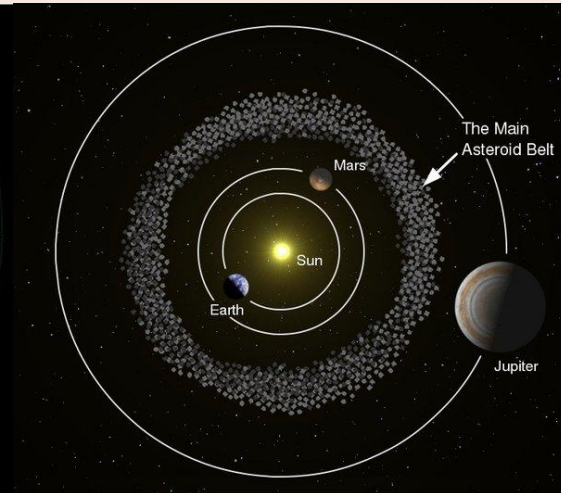
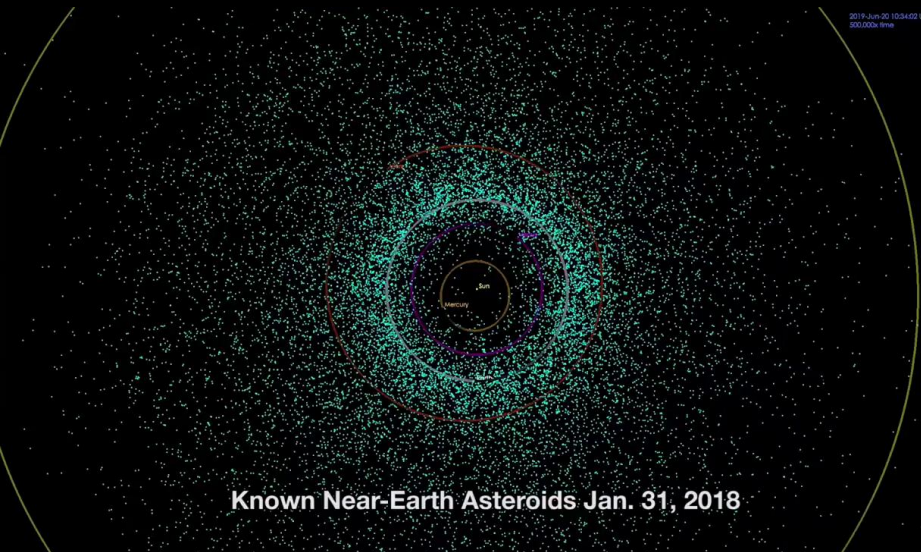
NASA/ESO imagery
Robotic imagery



Satélites



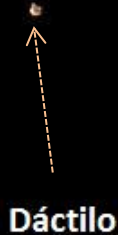
Asteroides



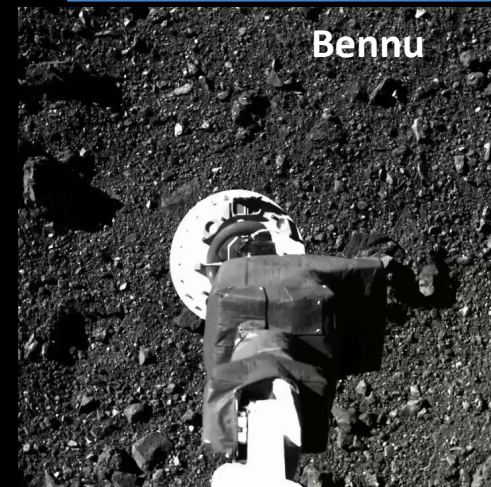
Eros



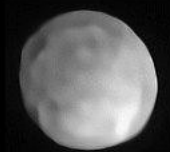
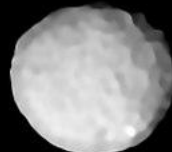
Itokawa



Gaspra



Os maiores corpos do cinturão principal de asteroides



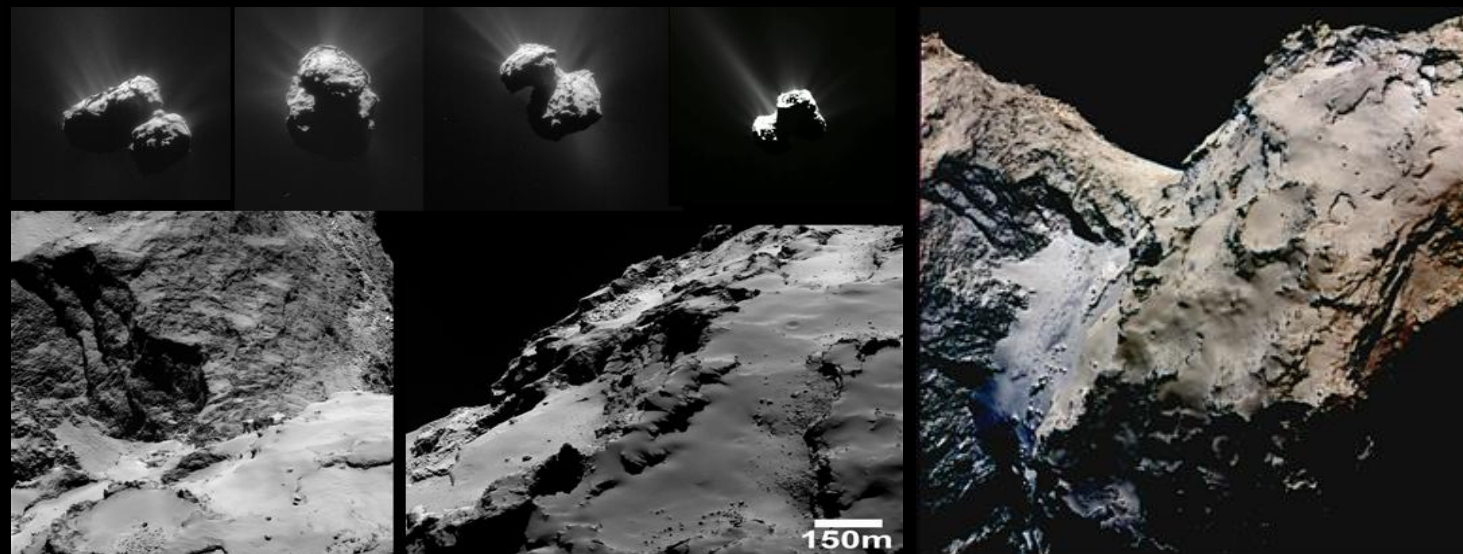
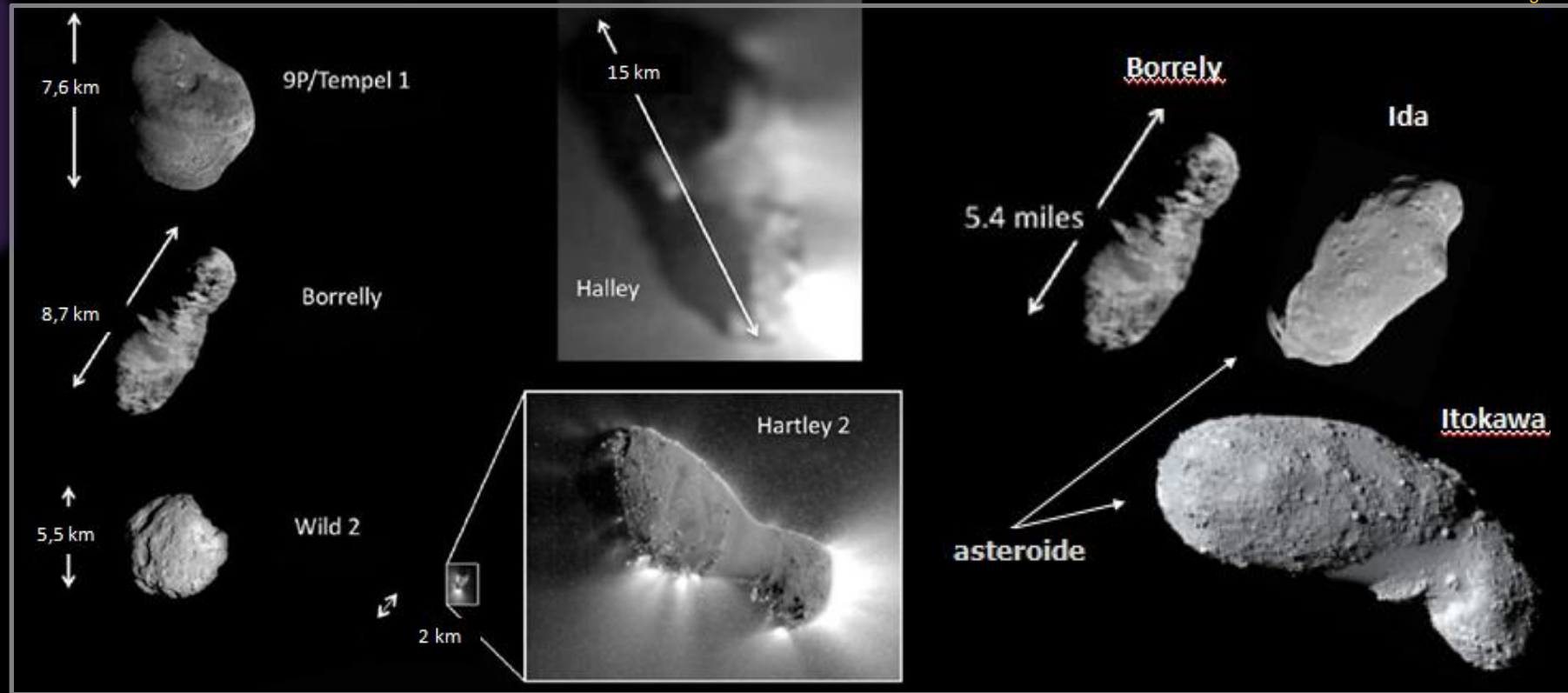
Asteroides



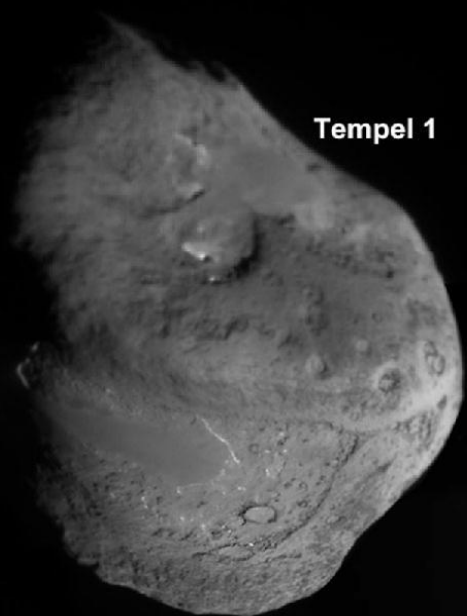
Ryugu: Imagens da sonda japonesa Hayabusa

Cometas

67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko



Núcleos de cometas



Tempel 1



Hartley 2



9P/ Tempel 1
7,6 km × 4,9 km;
albedo = 0,04
Missão
Deep Impact
04/07/2005

103/P Hartley 2
0,57 km;
albedo = 0,028
Missão EPOXI
13/12/2007

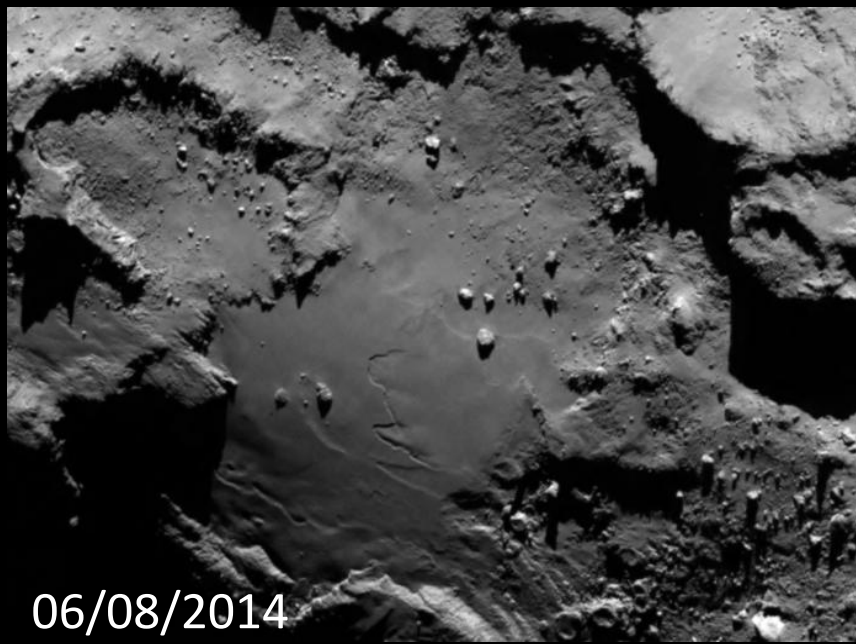


67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko - Missão Rosetta

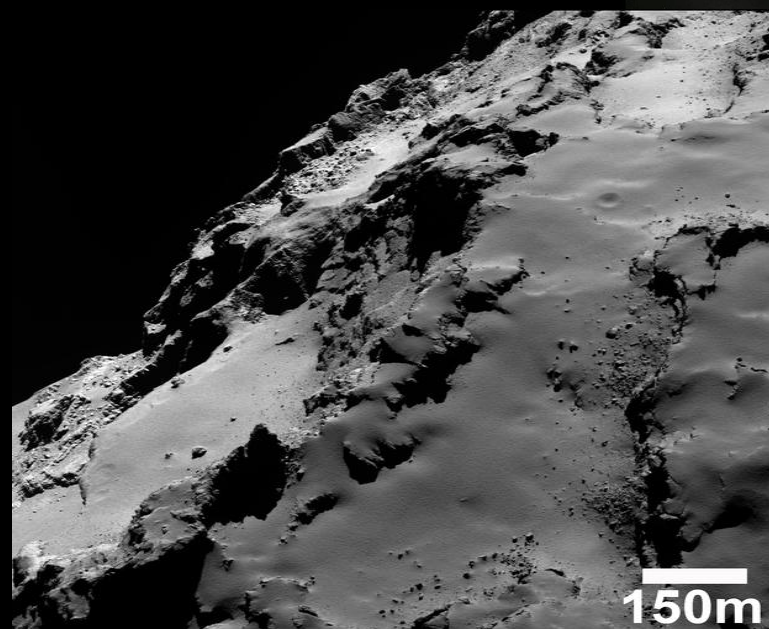
23/08/2014



3 km x 5 km



06/08/2014



150m



Alguns exemplos de grandes cometas

Leonard (C/2021 A1) cerca de 1 km



McNaugh (C/2006 P1) cerca de 250 km

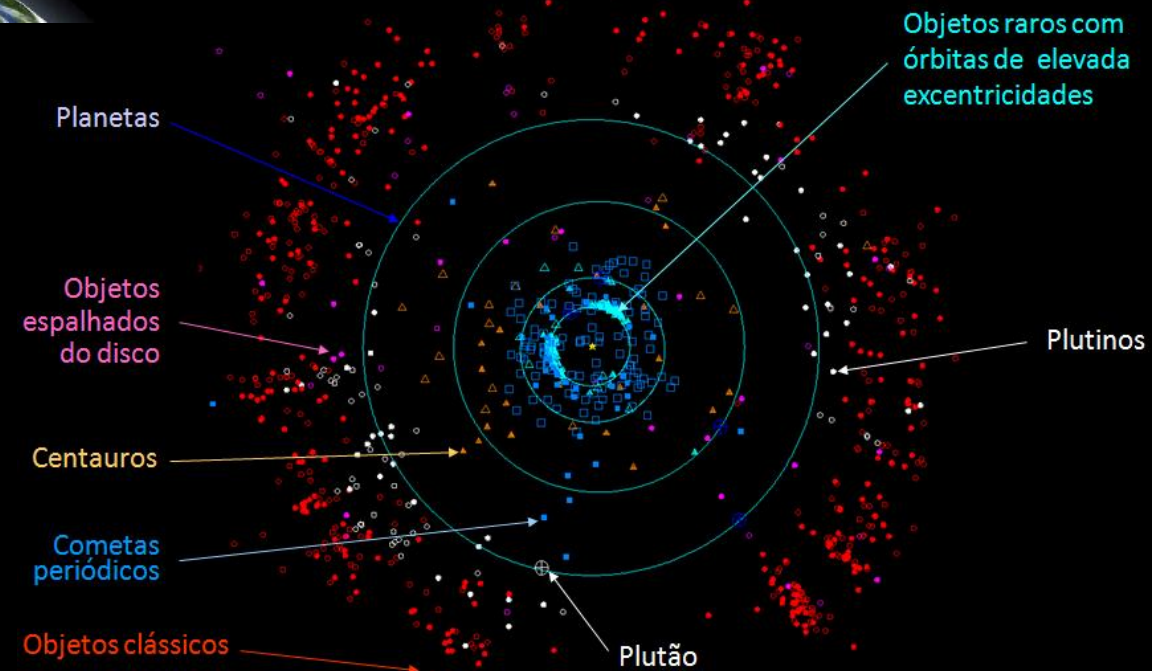
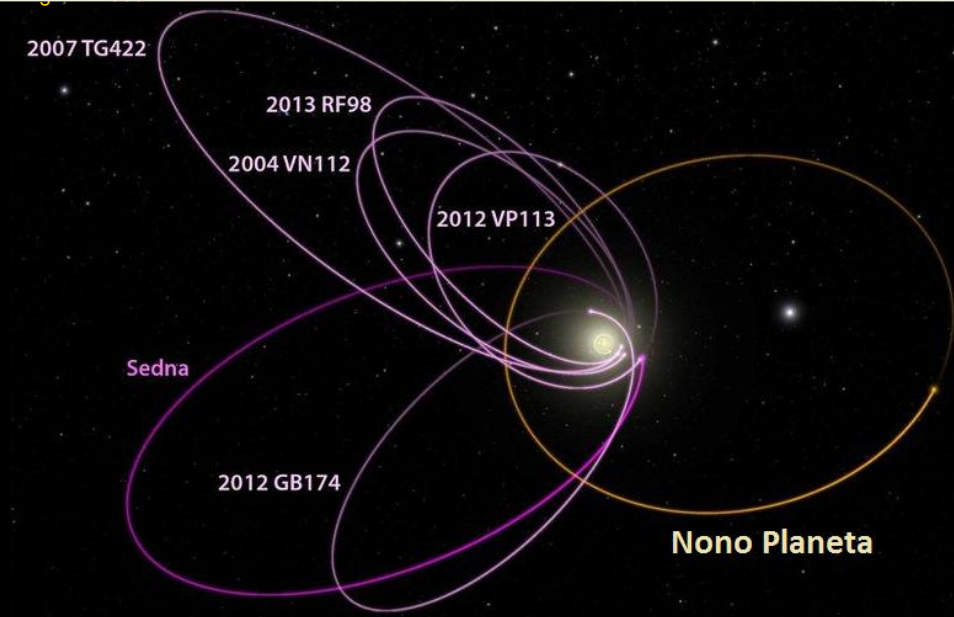
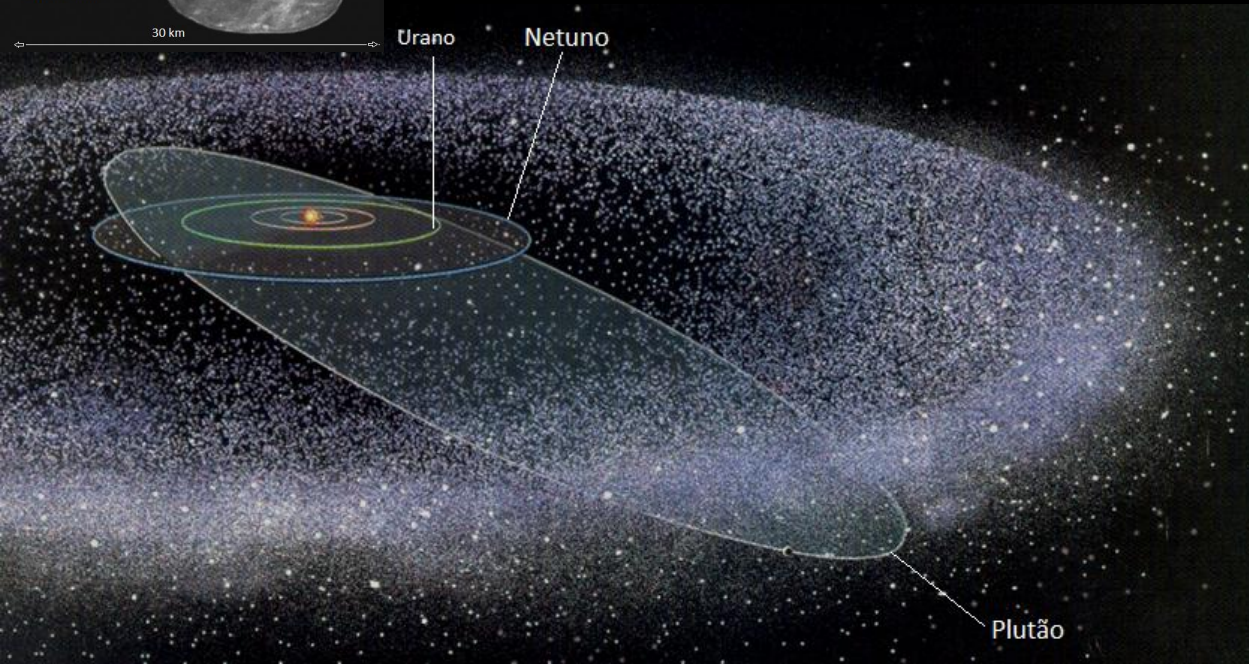
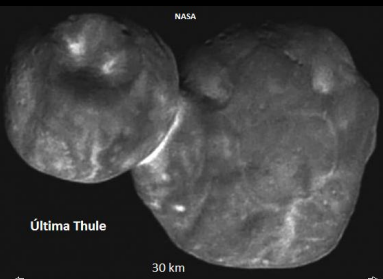
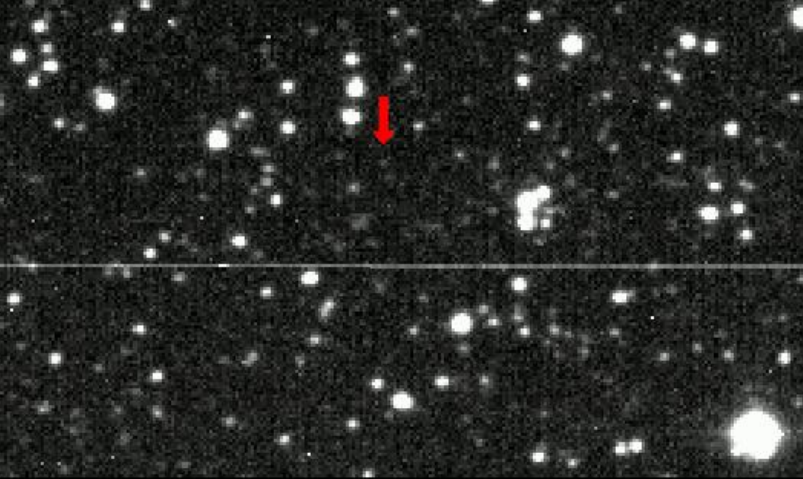


West (C/1975 V1) menor que 10 km



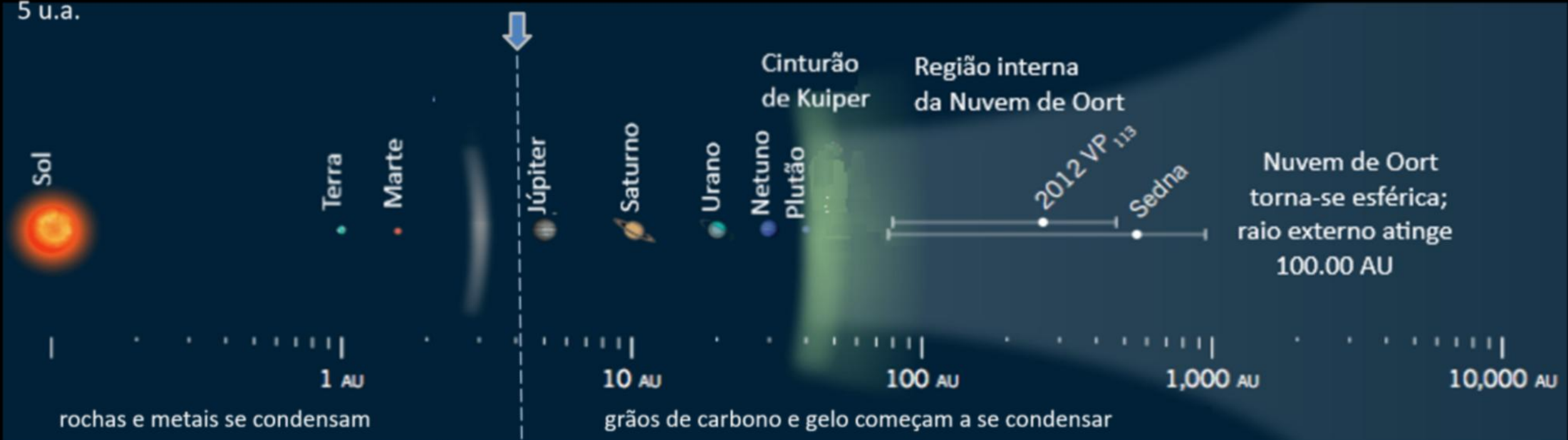
C/2014 UN271 (Bernardinelli-Bernstein)
Diâmetro 120 km? ; Afélio 39,3 UA ; Periélio 10,9 UA (Jan 2031)
Período 2,75 milhões de anos

Objetos do Cinturão de Kuiper



Estrutura do disco protoplanetário e a linha do gelo (da neve)

LINHA DO GELO: limite que divide as áreas onde as rochas e os metais se condensam e onde os grãos de carbono e gelo começam a se condensar. Na época da formação do Sistema Solar ela estava entre 2,7 u.a. (170K) e 3,2 u.a. (140K), atualmente: está próxima de 5 u.a.



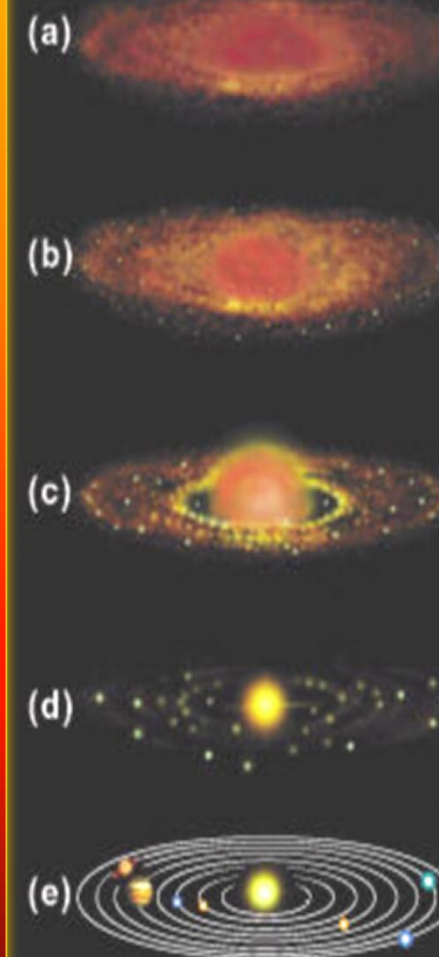
Adaptado de <https://www.americaspace.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/screen-shot-2014-03-25-at-5.47.43-pm.png>

Problemas com as simulações computacionais

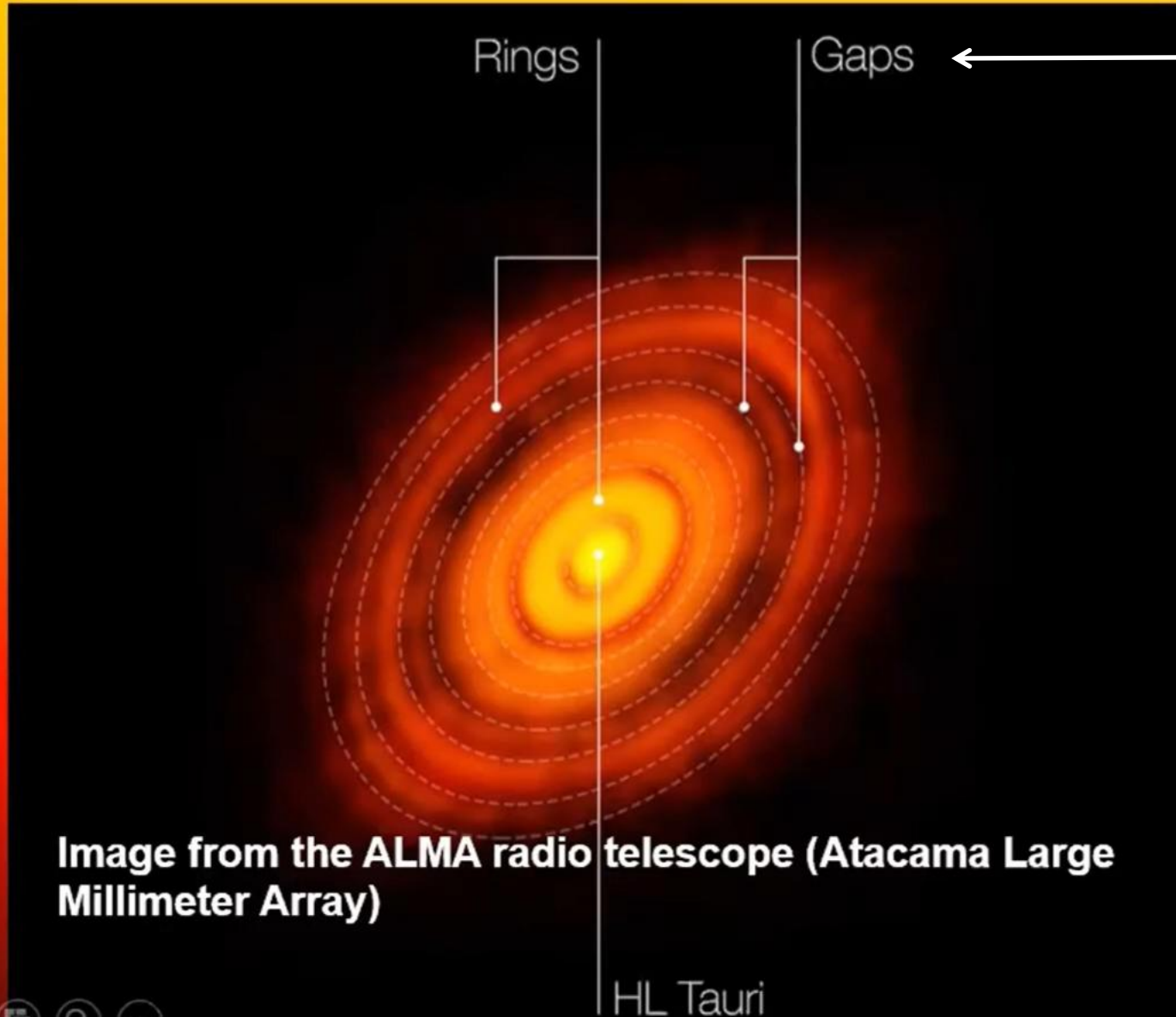
Simulação pelo Modelo Padrão



A realidade



Um Sistema Exoplanetário em formação



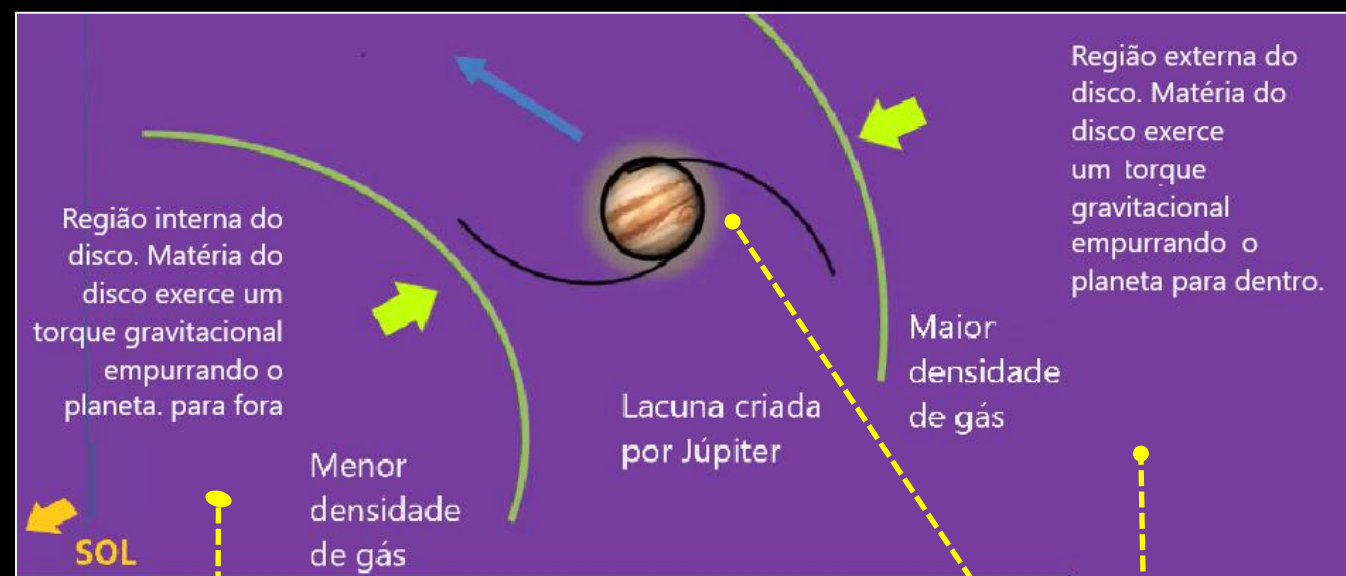
← onde formam-se os planetas

66 antenas:
54 de 12 m de diâmetro +
12 de 7 m de diâmetro
(área coletora total: 26.276 m²)



Modelo da Grande Aderência (Grande Virada)

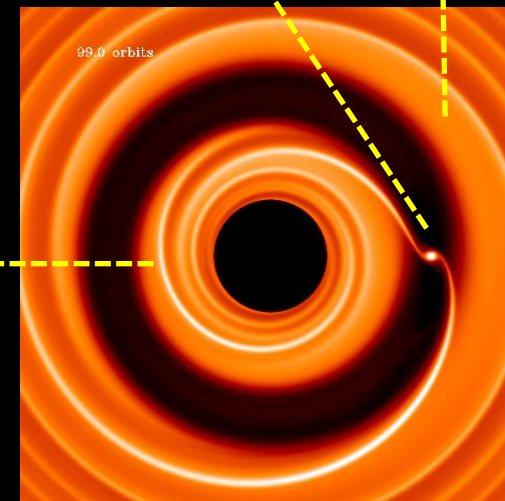
Júpiter se formou a uma distância de 3,5 UA do Sol. A interação gravitacional com a matéria do disco protoplanetário fez Júpiter migrar para dentro até para 1,5 UA, antes de reverter o curso devido à captura de Saturno em uma ressonância orbital, eventualmente parando perto de sua órbita atual em 5,2 UA.



Júpiter e Saturno em formação

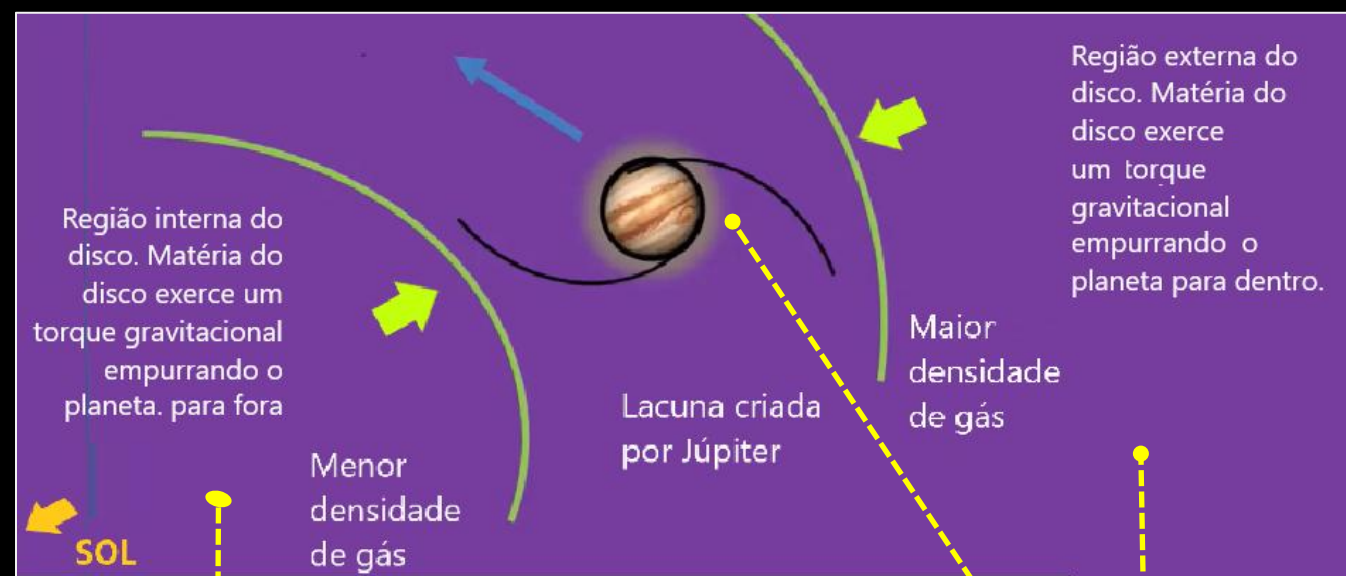
Júpiter e Saturno formados

Urano e Netuno



Modelo da Grande Aderência (Grande Virada)

Júpiter se formou a uma distância de 3,5 UA do Sol. A interação gravitacional com a matéria do disco protoplanetário fez Júpiter migrar para dentro até para 1,5 UA, antes de reverter o curso devido à captura de Saturno em uma ressonância orbital, eventualmente parando perto de sua órbita atual em 5,2 UA.

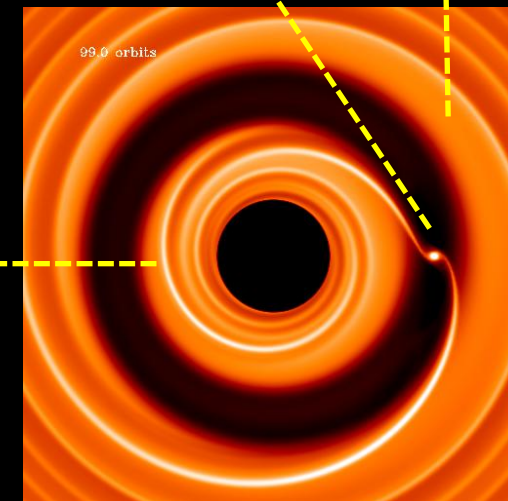


PLANETARY MIGRATION

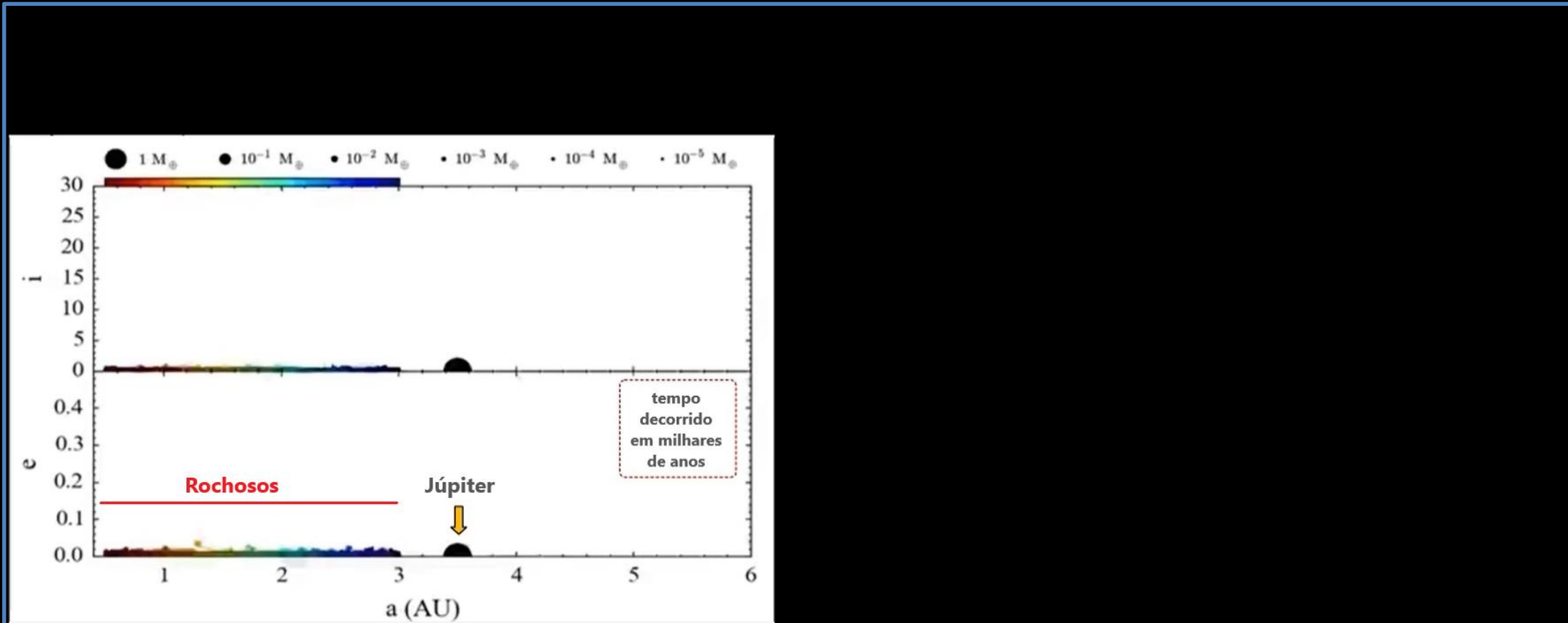
by planet-disk interactions

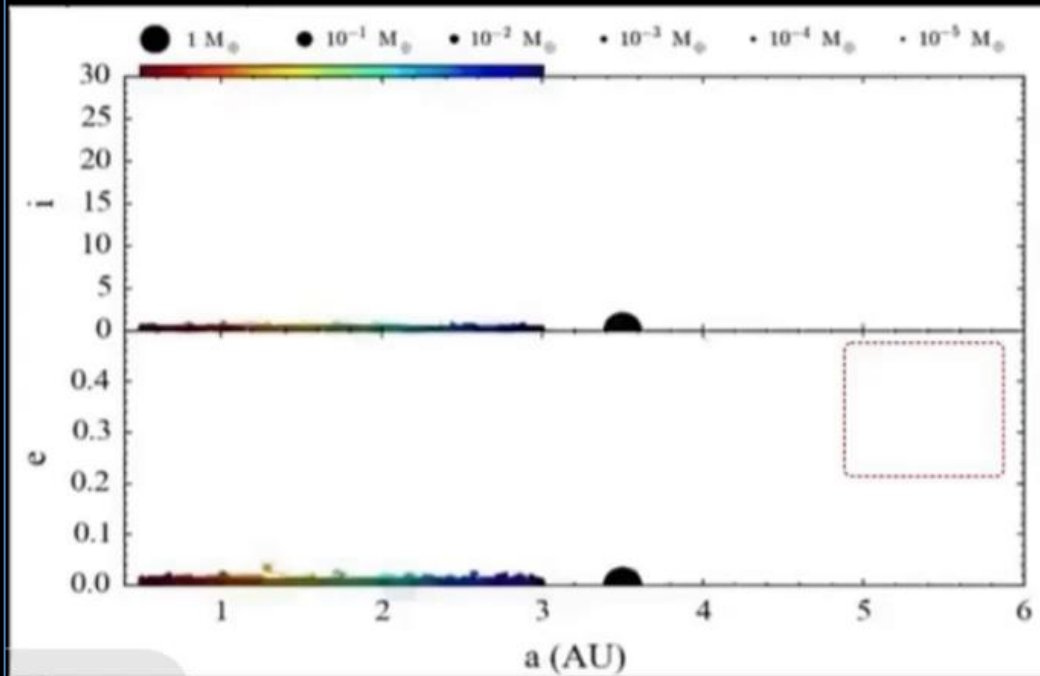
Pablo Benítez-Llambay
&
Frédéric Masset

Note: Migration rates have been modified to reproduce the process in just a few orbits since a rigorous treatment could take hundreds or even thousands of orbits. This simulation was performed with the public MHD code FARGO3D: <http://fargo.in2p3.fr>

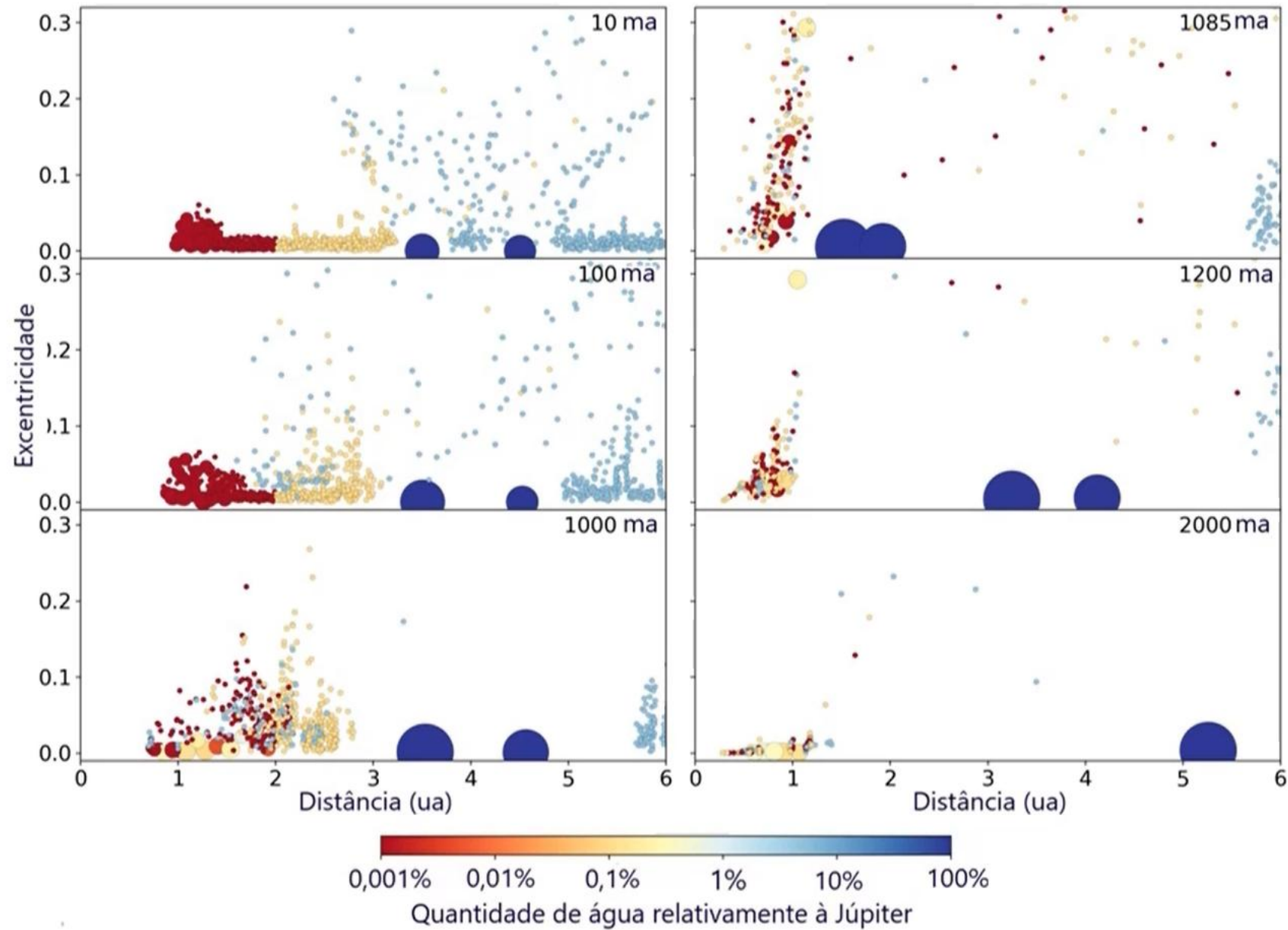


Modelo dinâmico





Adaptado de arXiv:2302.00649 [astro-ph.EP]



MUITAS QUESTÕES ESTÃO SEM RESPOSTAS.

AS MAIS EVIDENTES:

- Por que não há “Júpiteres Quentes” nem “Super Terras” no Sistema Solar?
- Por que Marte é tão pequeno? Era de se esperar um planeta maior do que a Terra.
- Por que não há um grande planeta rochoso no local do Cinturão Principal de Asteroides?
- Por que as órbitas dos planetas são quase circulares e coplanares?
Era de se esperar o oposto.

SÃO CARACTERÍSTICAS DOMINANTES NOS SISTEMAS ESTELARES CONHECIDOS

Conclusão: O Sistema Solar e, em especial, a Terra parecem ser casos incomuns.

**Terra antes
da
vida?**



Vida primitiva ?

<https://epicazzio.blogspot.com/>



Galatea - Um Espaço Para A Astronomia

A intenção deste blog é discutir de forma objetiva assuntos de Astronomia, com ênfase em Ciências Planetárias.

Vamos Falar De Astronomia?

CANAL YOUTUBE

Obrigado