## • Jupiter

- Often called aGas Giant orJovian Planet
- -5.20 AU from the Sun
- -483,000,000 miles
- Meaning over 990 Earth's could fit inside



Jupiter

-5.20 AU from the Sun

-483,000,000 miles

• Jupiter generates more heat than it receives from the Sun

• This heat is radiated as infrared light



For the most part this energy comes from the slow escape of gravitational energy left from its formation some 4.5 billion years ago.



## Jupiter

- Light from Earth takes about ½ hour to get there
- ROLE of the
  PLANET: is to
  deflect objects
- The density is less than any terrestrial but almost the same as the earth



Jupiter

Jupiter: KING of the PLANETS

- -300x Earth's mass
- The MASS is twice the size of any other planet combined



e.g. compared to Saturn, Jupiter is about 3x more massive and denser Jupiter

Jupiter: KING of the PLANETS

-Revolution:

• 11.86 years

-Tilt is 3.08 degrees

• Similar to Mercury

-Incline plane
1.31 degrees



Jupiter

-Rotates:

• 9 hours/55 minutes at higher Latitude

 9 hours/50 minutes at equatorial

The fastest rotating planet



Because gas acts differently than a solid there is a different rotation rate between the poles and the larger equatorial region



Since the poles and the equatorial region rotate differently Scientist call this:

Differential Rotation

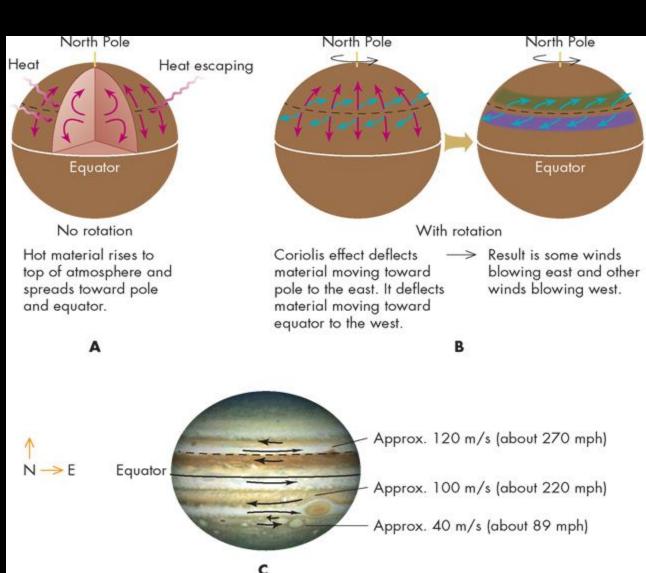


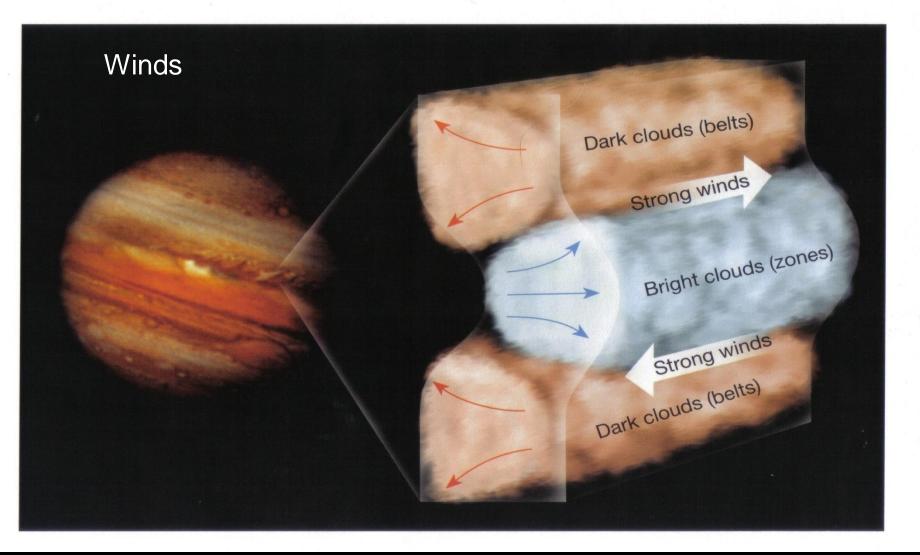
... and since they do rotate quickly, the Jovian planets are noticeably oblate because they are fluid **bodies** of gas



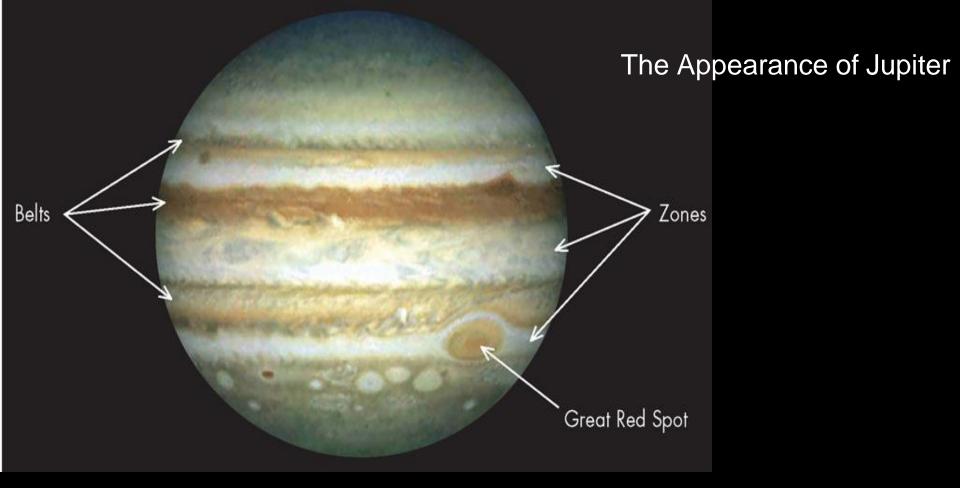
# Jupiter's rapid rotation gives rise to strong Coriolis forces, and very high winds!

-Measured wind speeds are around ~211 mph at Jupiter, and faster at Saturn!

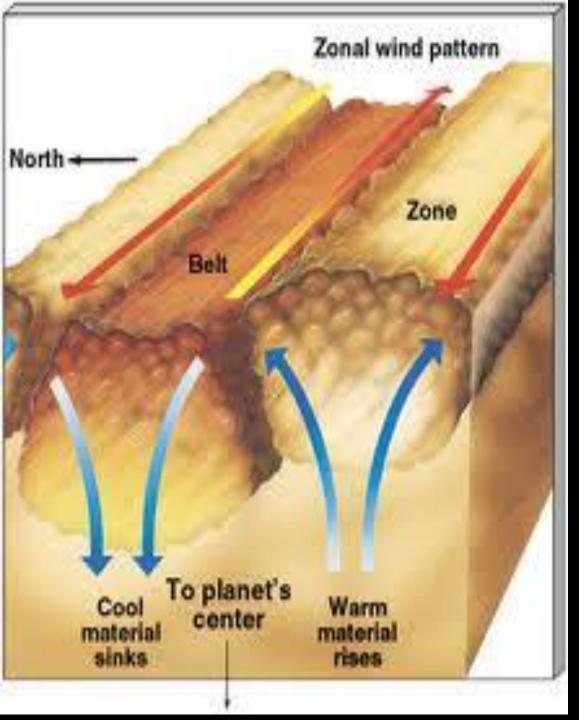




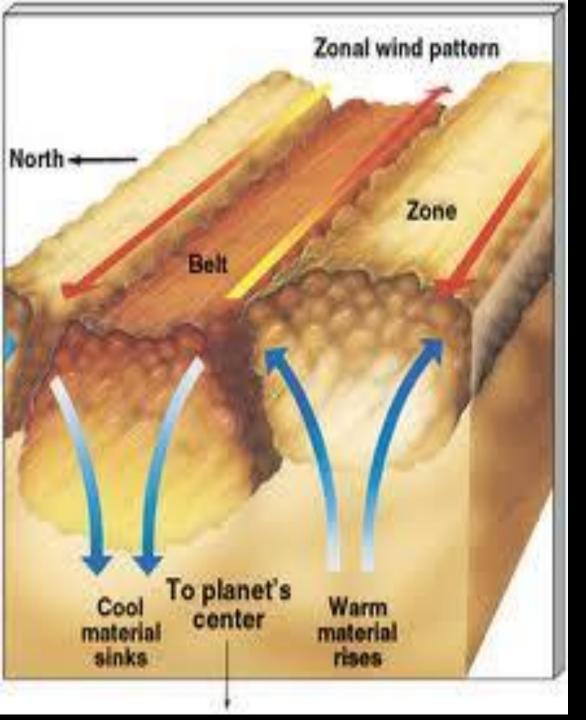
Zonal flows of clouds move in opposite directions, creating very large wind shears. This is similar to Earth's jet stream



Parallel bands (Stripes) of rising and sinking gas clouds from the internal heat of Jupiter create: Dark belts & Light zones which can be seen from ground base telescope from

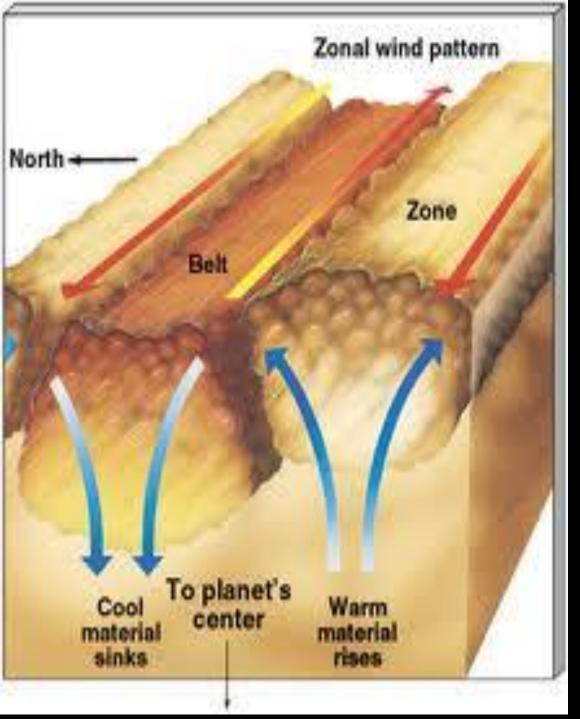


- Light (white)Zones
  - Regions of upward movement of warm rising convection (cell) current believed to be ammonia ice clouds crystals & ice water particles.

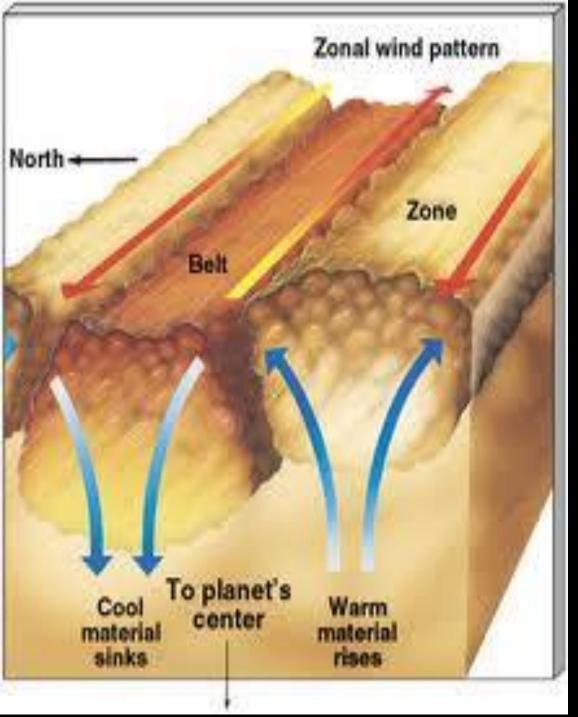


## Light (white) Zones

- They masks out these lower clouds from view. Thus, upward moving gases in Jupiter's atmosphere bring white clouds of ammonia/water ice from lower layers.

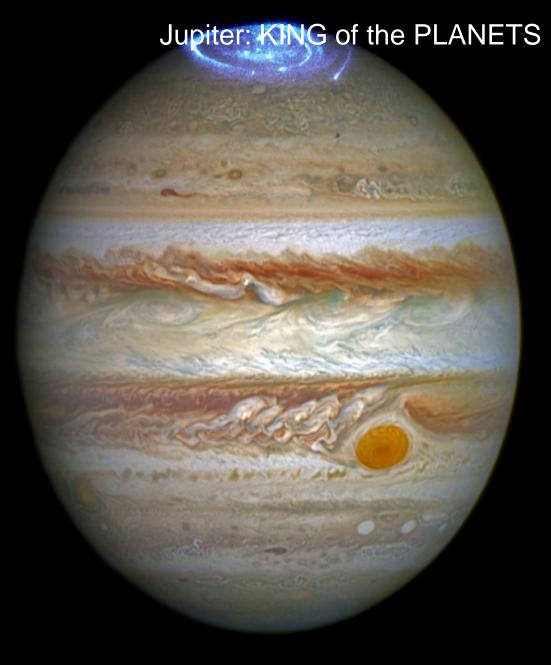


- Dark belts
  - This complex coloration of chemistry creates a downward movement of cool convection current of material and it's a Low pressure system

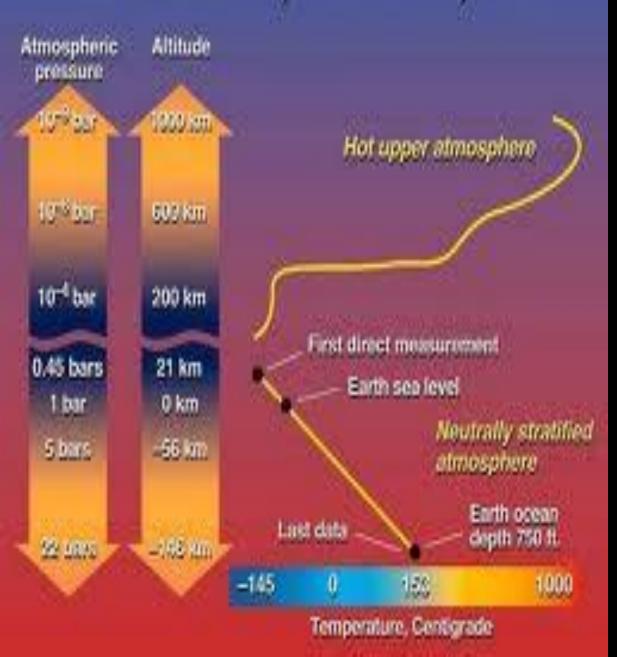


- Dark belts
  - it's a Lowpressure system
- Downward moving gases sink and allow us to view the lower, darker layers.

These clouds of Belts and Zones make Jupiter the second brightest planet in the sky. Only the planet VENUS is brighter



## Structure of Jupiter's Atmosphere

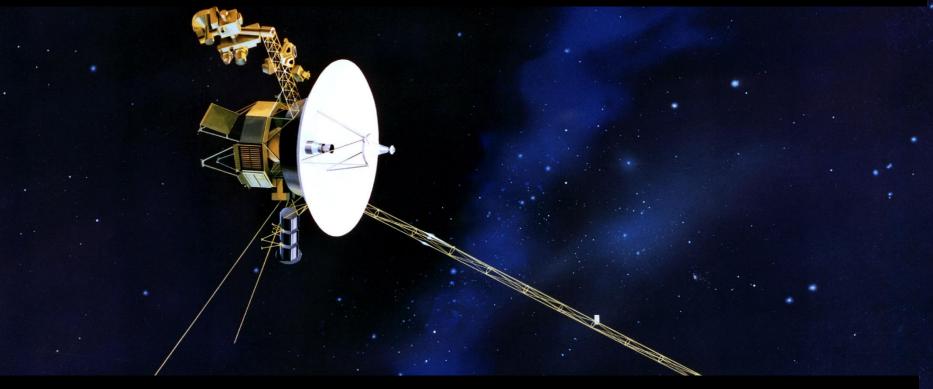


The Appearance of Jupiter

Atmosphere (air) is mostly composed of:

- 89% H<sub>2</sub>,
- 10% He,
- 1% traces of methane, ammonia and water

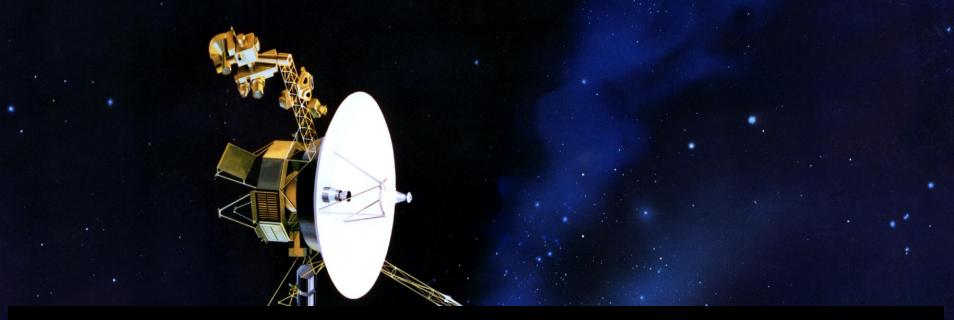
One of the first Space Probes to look at Jupiter was the Voyagers.



Even thought we have received more information about Jupiter than any ground base or Hubble Space telescope this information still left many questions unanswered.

# Why is Jupiter NOT a star? It has everything that the Sun has.



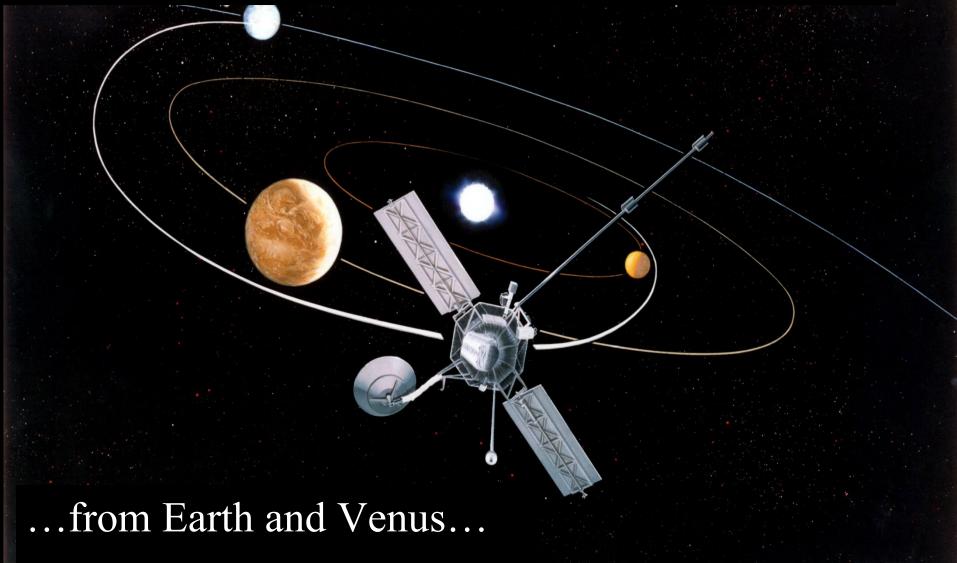


Even thought it has everything needed to be a star it does lack SIZE. It's just not big enough, yet it is twice the size of any other planet.

You would need to add 80 more Jupiter's mass to become a star.

Hydrogen fusion starts when a star has roughly 1/12 of the Sun's mass

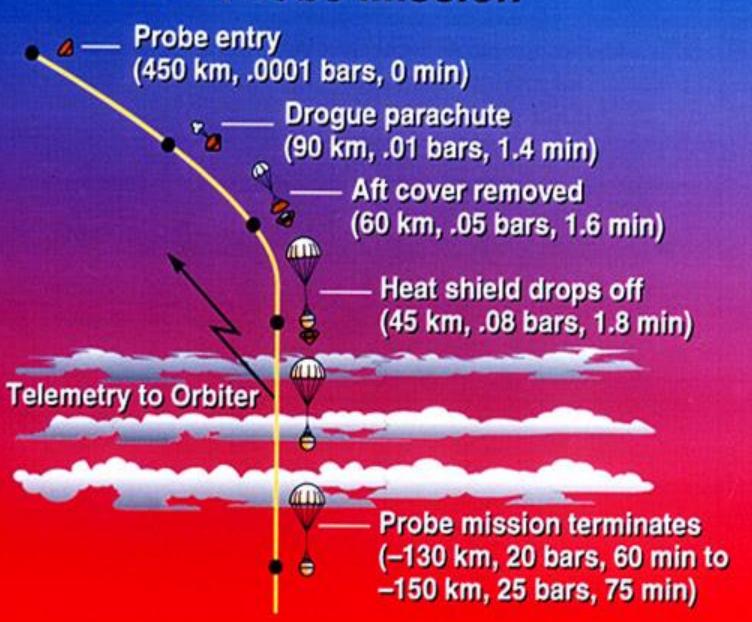
Galileo Space Probe was launched on Oct 18 1989 and with the assist of gravitational slingshot...

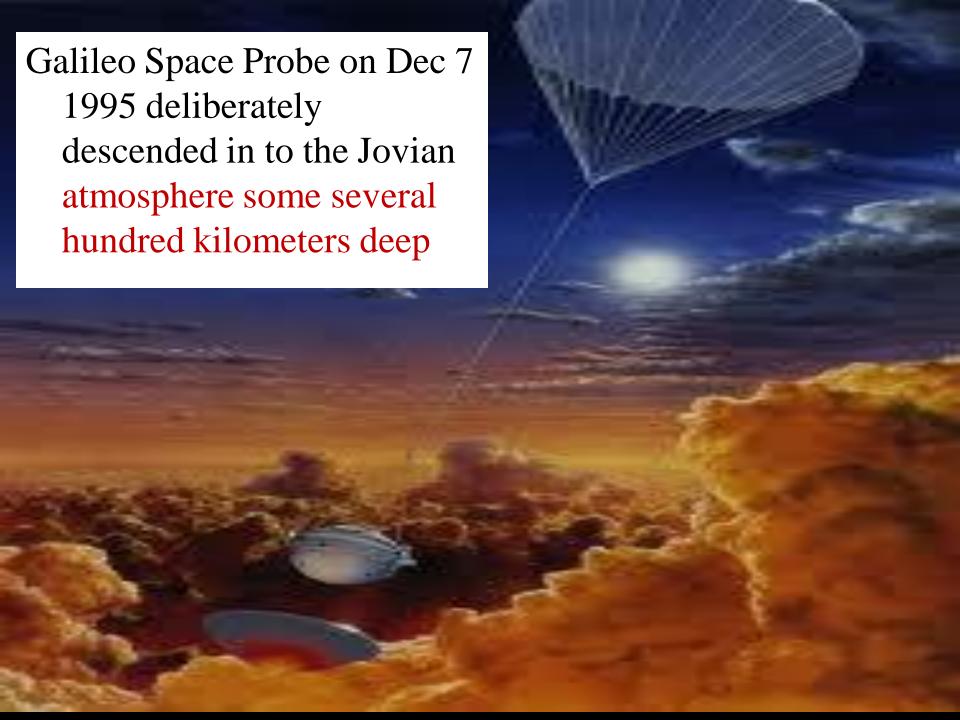


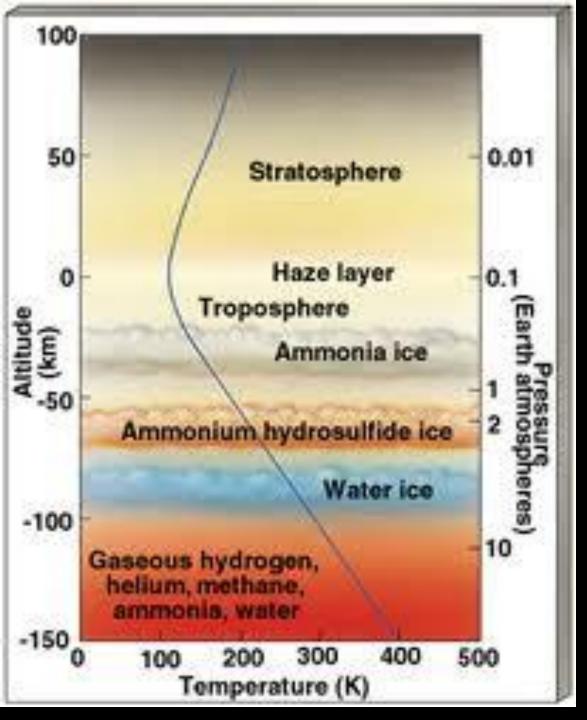
...is traveling at 106,000 mph toward Jupiter



## **Probe Mission**

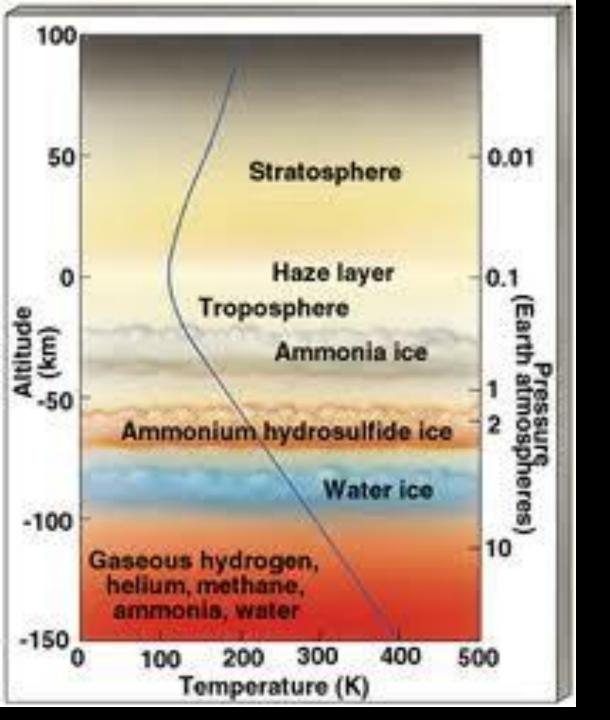






The Appearance of Jupiter
Outer Layer of the
Atmosphere is

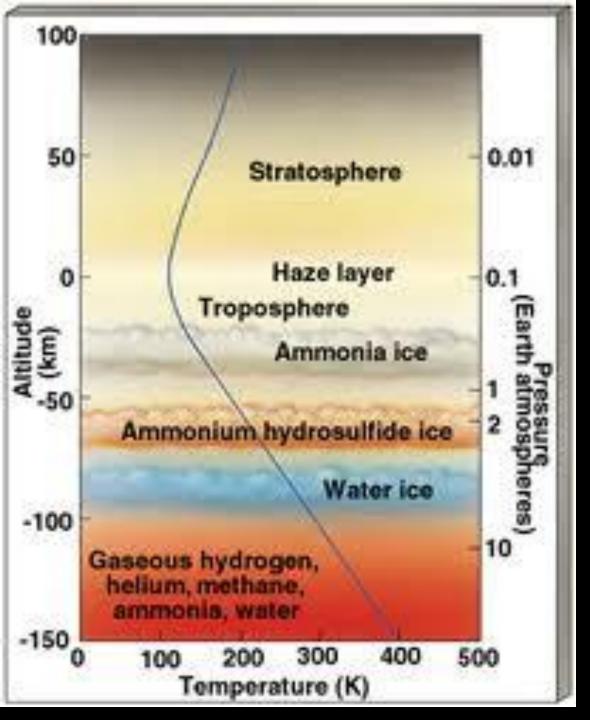
- NOT uniform and calm, BUT
- -Thick cloud
  cover with
  storms of
  Metallic helium
  with different
  pressures
  systems



Upper Layer of the Atmosphere has white, thin, wispy clouds of ammonia (NH4) ice and light rain of metallic helium.

Temp: -189.68°F to -236.47°F

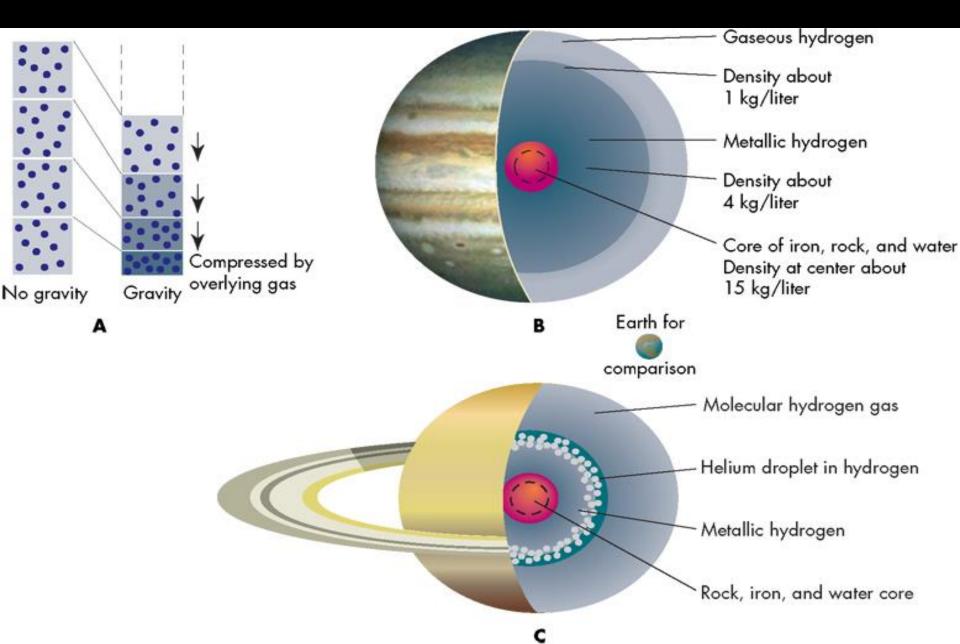
Temp increases with depth



Lower Layer of the Atmosphere has tawny color of clouds of ammonia hydrosulfide (NH4SH) ice and a layer of water vapor crystals as expected.

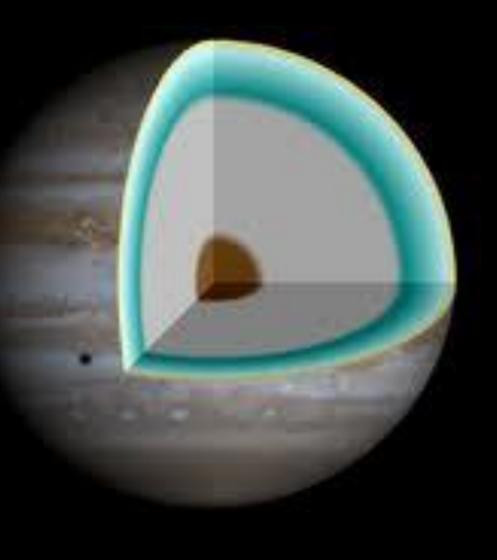
Also found was
Phosphine (PH3)
which acts like a
color agent

#### The Interiors of the Gas Giants



- Jupiter's average density is 1.3 kg/liter
  - Must be mostly very light elements!
- Planet is in hydrostatic equilibrium
  - Gravity pulls inward, interior pressure pushes outward
  - The two forces are balanced
  - Probably has a solid rocky core larger than Earth!

The Interiors of the Gas Giants



## No solid or liquid surface

- Gradual transition with depth into the huge mantle with Pressure is high enough to create liquid metallic hydrogen, a fluid that acts like a metal

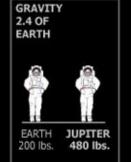
Atmosphere is mostly composed of 89% H<sub>2</sub>

#### The Interiors of the Gas Giants

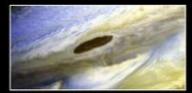
Inside Gas Giant JUPITER

The largest planet in our solar system,
Jupiter could hold more than 1,200
Earths. It has dozens of moons and an enormous magnetic field. The planet, mostly a giant ball of gas and liquid, also has a dark ring system composed of fine dust grains.

TURBULENT ATMOSPHERE 89.8% hydrogen, 10.2% helium, plus trace gases.



SURFACE CONDITIONS — AIR PRESSURE: 1,000x Earth TEMPERATURE: Varies by depth WINDS: Over 400 mph in the upper atmosphere.



This image of Jupiter's clouds was taken in 1979 by the Voyager 2 spacecraft.

METAL CORE Jupiter's core is probably made up of layers of metals and rocks, along with methane ice, ammonia ice and water ice.



Jupiter is over 11x larger than the Earth.

SOURCE: NASA

SPACE

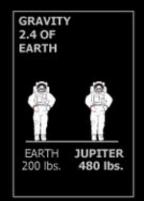
- No solid or liquid surface
- The Core of Jupiter is probably a massive core of rocky materials with some iron mixed in
- Larger than Earth!

#### The Interiors of the Gas Giants

#### Inside Gas Giant JUPITER

The largest planet in our solar system,
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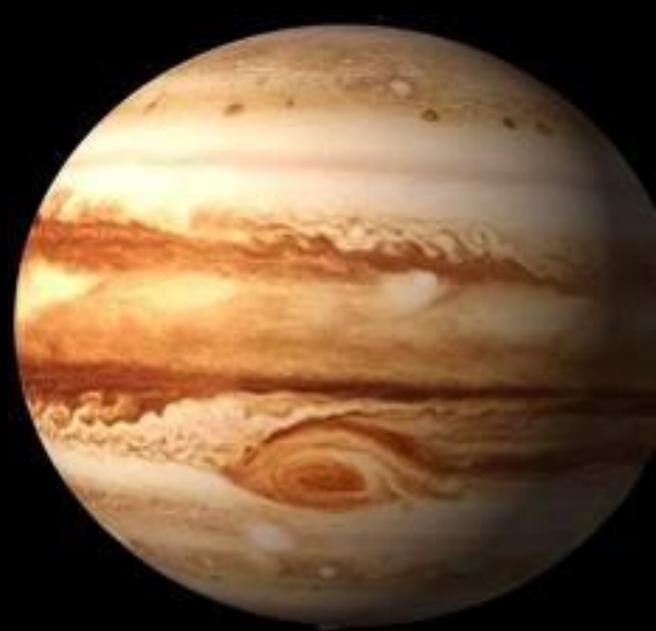
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SOURCE: NASA

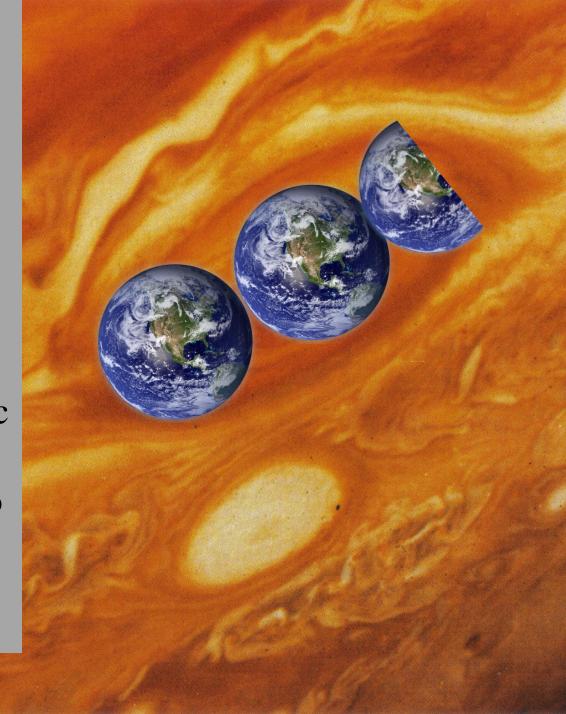
ROSS TORO, SPACE.com

#### The Great Red Spot

On Jupiter, these wind shears give rise to enormous vortices, or storms, seen as white, brown or red ovals in its clouds



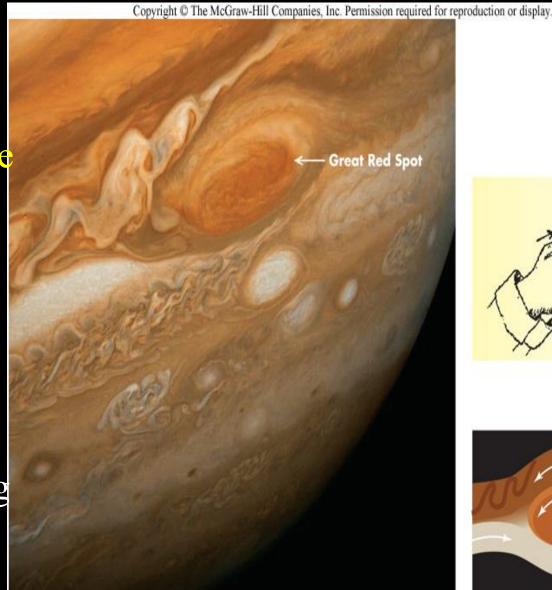
- The Great Red Spot on Jupiter is one such vortex
  - Rises 31.2 milesabove surroundingclouds
  - Wind speeds of ~220mph!
  - It is a large (cyclonic storm) colossal of a hurricane similar to a hurricane here on Earth.

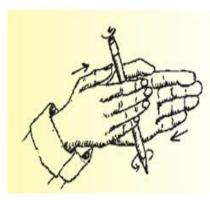


## The Great Red Spot

The Great Red
Spot is a storm
that has lasted
for at least 400
years (that's like
3 centuries)

- Galileo sawit, and ithasn'tchangedmuch
- It is changing color slowly, however.

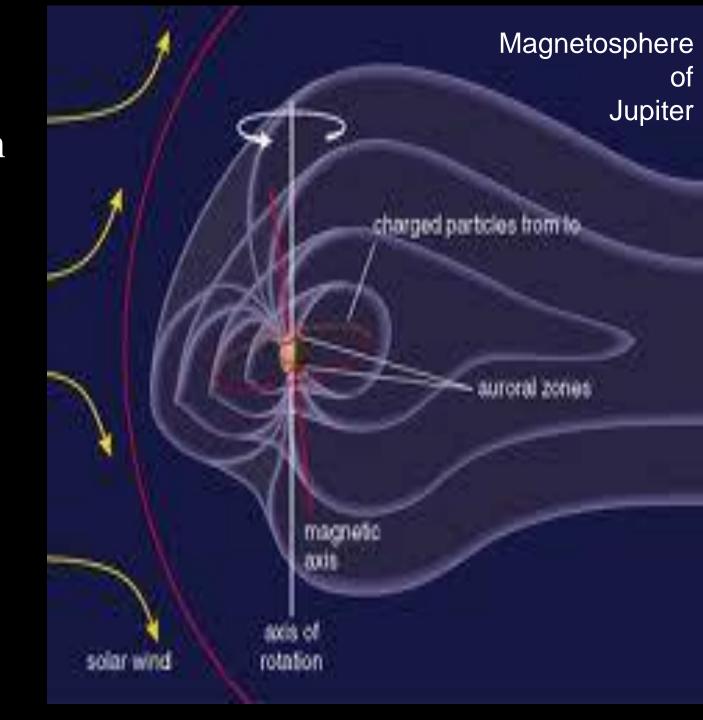




B



 The liquid metallic hydrogen in Jupiter and Saturn can carry electrical currents, similar to the liquid core of the Earth

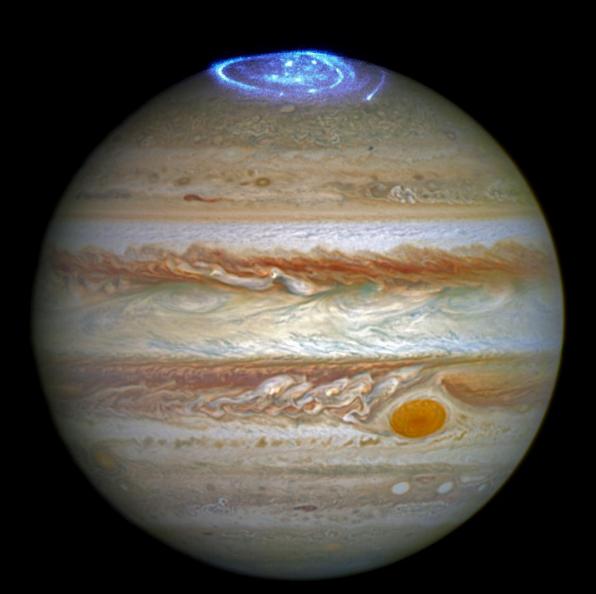


• Jupiter experience auroras because of the magnetic field which



Magnetic Fields

These currents generate very large magnetic fields which allows us to measure the interior rotation rate.

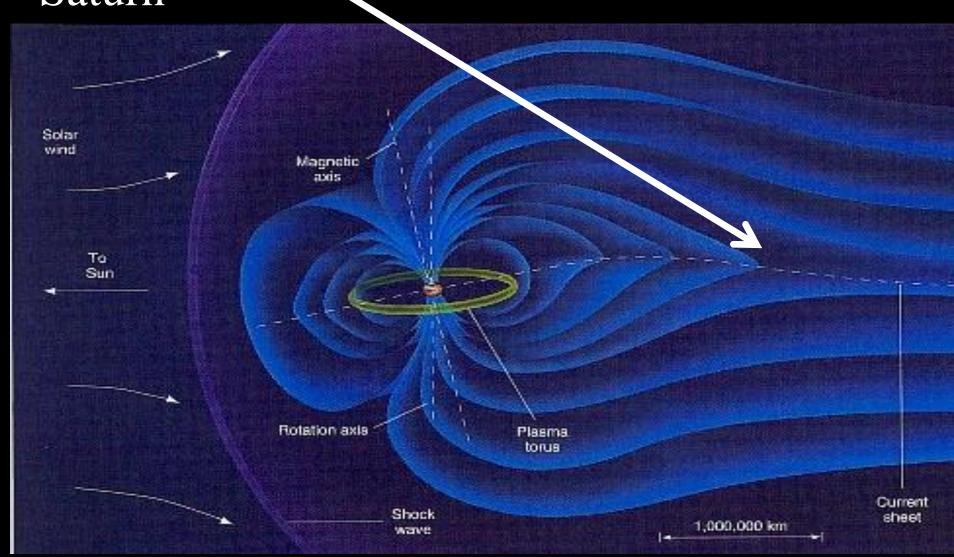


Magnetic Fields

Jupiter's magnetic field is about 20,000 times as strong as Earth's, and if it were visible, would appear larger than the full Moon in our sky!



Because Jupiter has such a strong magnetic field, its "tail" can extend beyond the orbit of Saturn





Jupiter sounds (so strange!) NASA-Voyager recording

• Jupiter's magnetic field emits intense radio waves and magnetic sound because of the liquid metallic hydrogen swirling in the rapidly spinning mantle.

Magnetic Fields

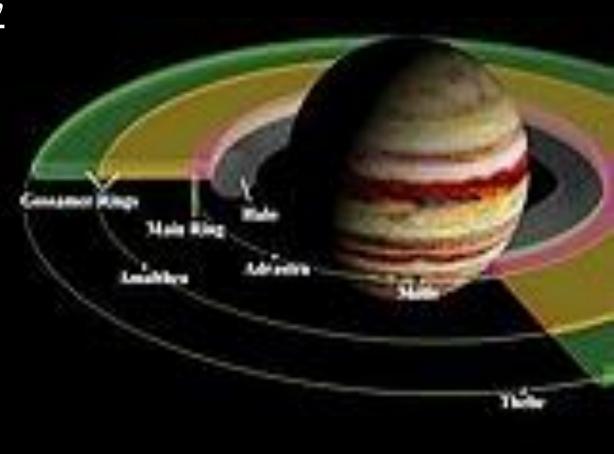
- Jupiter has four thin rings
  - Main ring was found by voyager I in a navigation reference frame.
  - 300,000 miles in diameter

RINGS

• The rings are mainly *Dark dusty* particles and smoky particles

- The other rings
  - Inner ring
  - MAIN ring
  - 2 outer rings called:

Gossamer
Rings lies on
the planet's
equatorial



# • Jupiter has a total of 67 moons

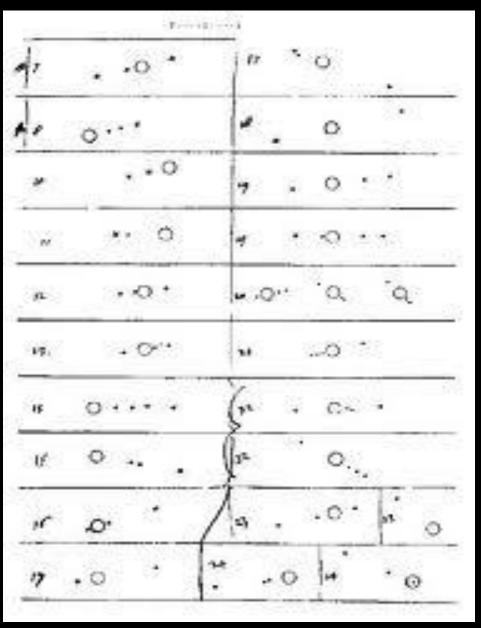
- The four largest moons of Jupiter are called the *Galilean* satellites, in honor of their discoverer in 1610
- They appear as pinpoints of light through small telescopes or binoculars



# • The <u>four largest moons</u> where discover in 1610

- Their positions change rapidly, with orbital periods ranging from 2 to 17 days
- All the moons of Jupiter are tidally locked to Jupiter
- Some moons can orbit the planet in a RETROGRADE orbit

#### The Galilean Satellites



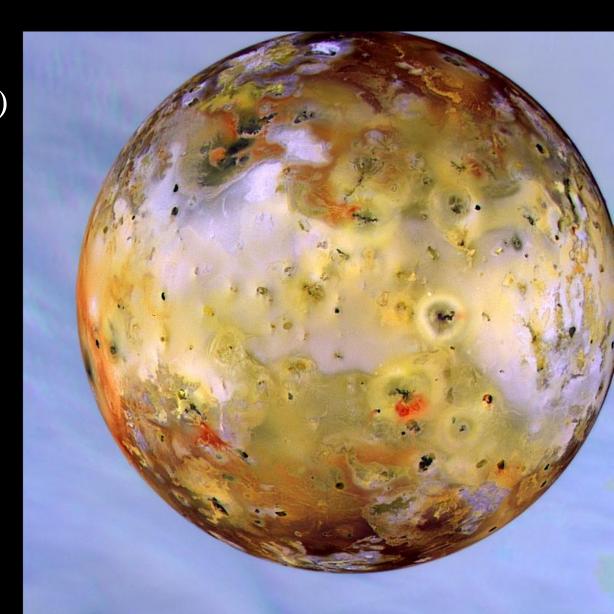
• Looks like a giant celestial pizza (only 262,000 miles from Jupiter)

• HOTTEST

moon in the

solar system...

• 3<sup>rd</sup> largest moon Size of 2262 miles;

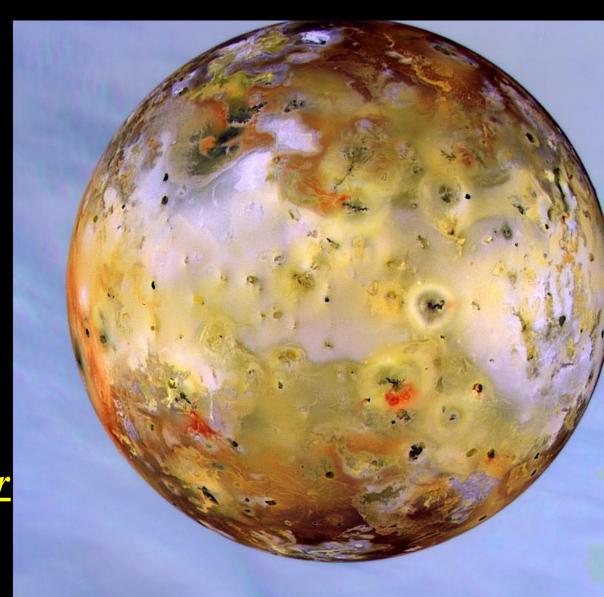


# • ROTATION:

1.77 earth days(Ioan day)

# • REVOLUTION:

- 1.76 earth years(Ioan years)
- Most geological
   active volcanic
   moon that
   eruptions of sulfur
   & its compounds

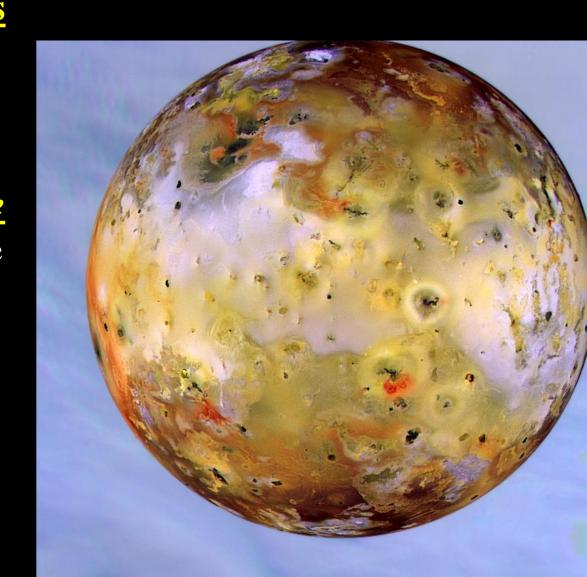


• There are more than 300 Active Volcanic Eruptions

The Galilean Satellites: Io

• It erupts more than
45 thousand tons
per SECOND of the
hottest lava over the
surface (~2600°F)

• Enough to pave the entire earth's highways each year.

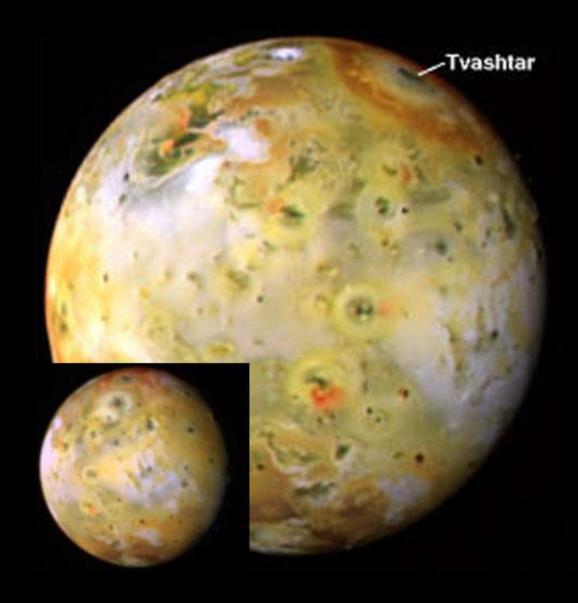


• Surface temp
-243°F (-143°C)
with Falling
SNOW of
Magnesium
sulfide.

• Plume of eruption that reaches more than 250 miles up.

Returning as snow of various color

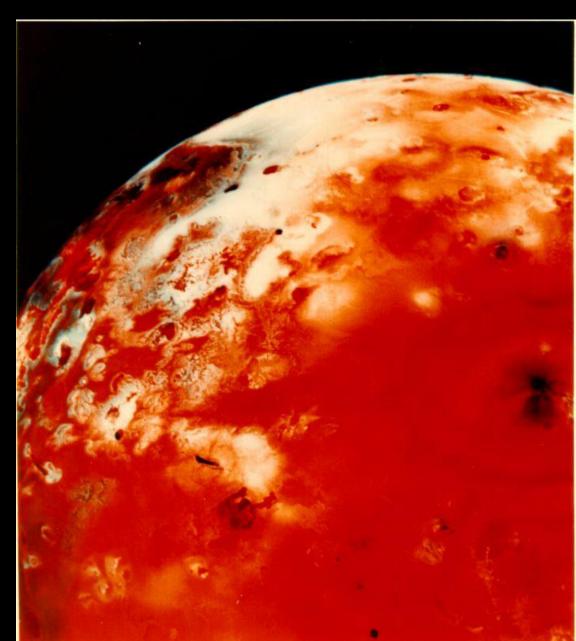
The Galilean Satellites: Io



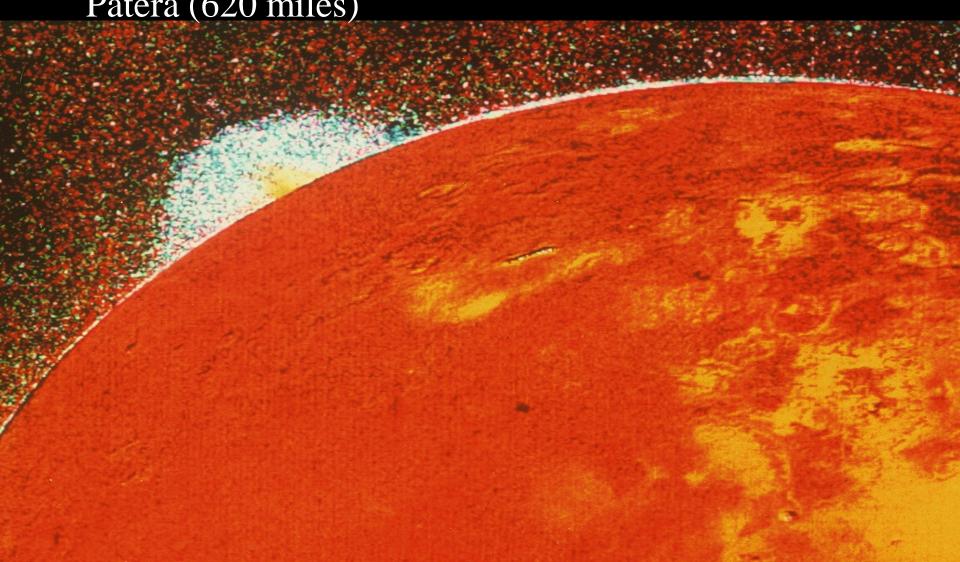
• Surface of Io is a red, yellow, orange, white, color of sulfur **burning** at different temperatures. But some scientists believe that it **might be Magnesium** instead.



- Lava flows live olive oil
- This is caused by the <u>Tidal Heating</u> or <u>Tidal Flexing</u> (tidal stress) from Jupiter & other moons.
- Similar to bending a metal clothes hanger back and forth until it heats up!

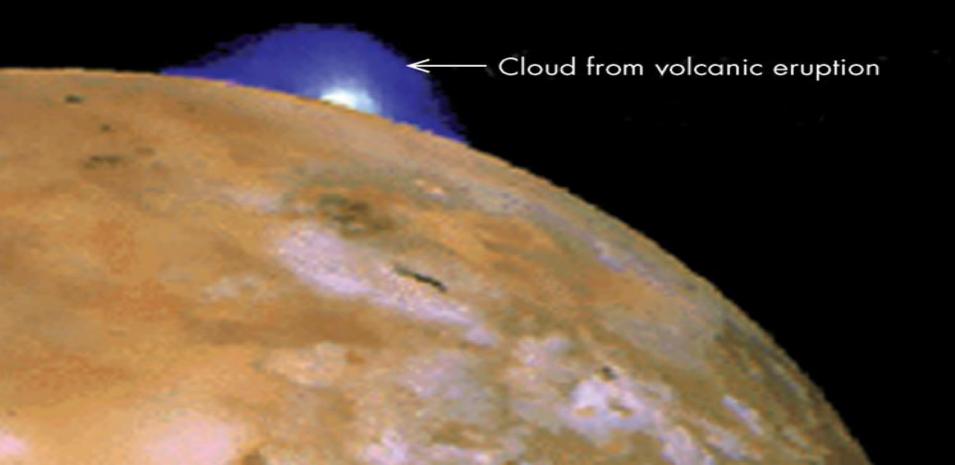


Largest IN THE solar system feature volcano LOKI Patera (620 miles)

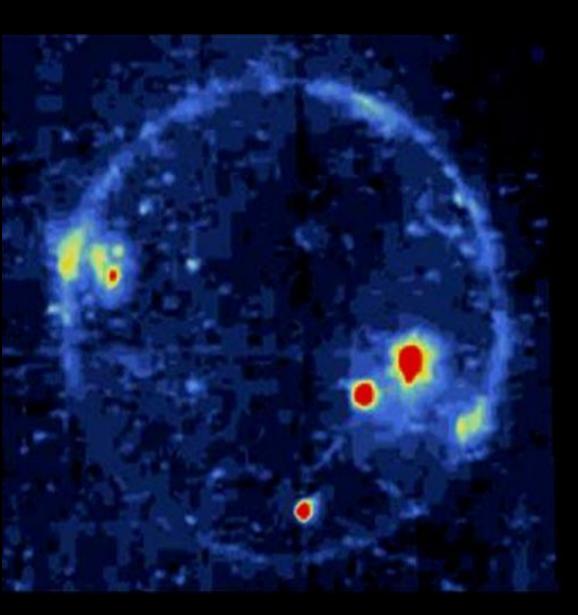


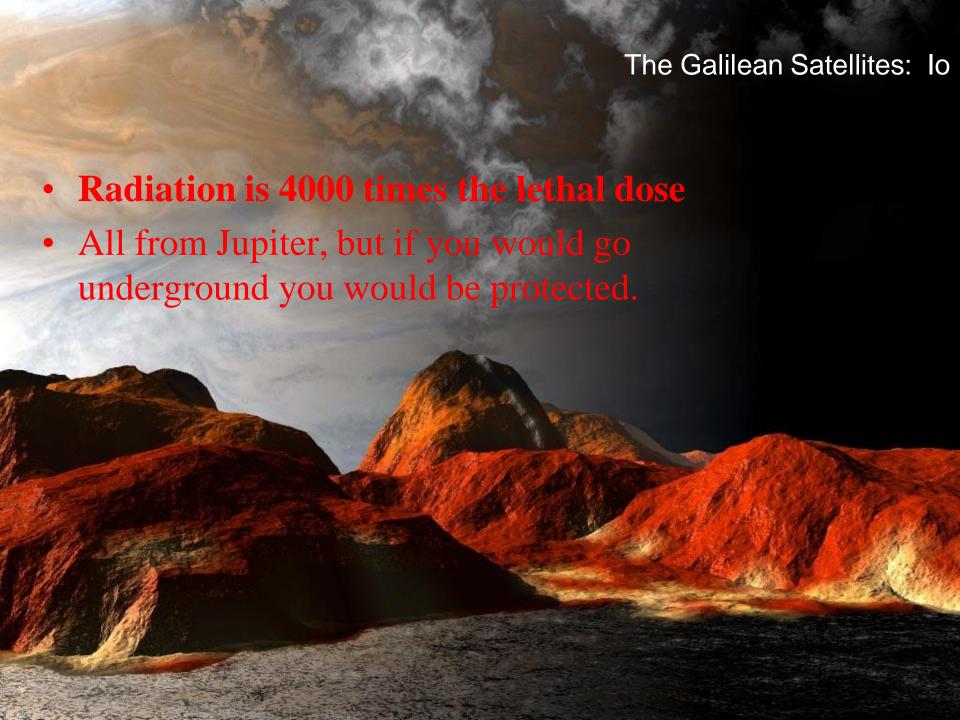
**Prometheus** volcano most famous photo of an eruption: more than 50 miles high

Mountains twice as high as Mount Everest



- North Lights covers the planet
- Gas and the ion's from Jupiter create this.
- Sodium is detected causing a SO CALLED atmosphere (nebula around moon





The Galilean Satellites: Io



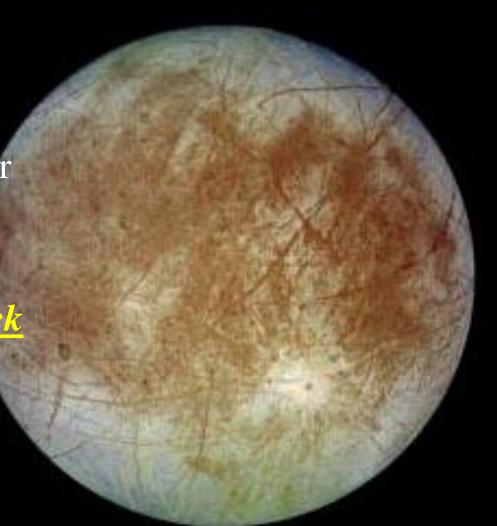
• Eccentric Orbit (oblong orbit) due to another moon pulling on it (Europa & Ganymede)

• ROTA: 3.55 days

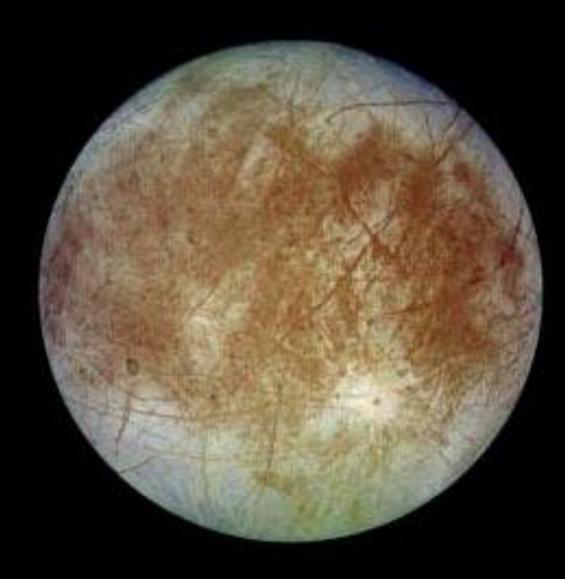
• REVOL: 3.55 days

• 400,000 miles from Jupiter

 Moon with long lines or SILVER CASING of crack egg shell on it's surface



- Diameter 1944 miles
- Smallest of the Galilean moons
- 4<sup>th</sup> largest moon but when compared to our moon Europa is much smaller

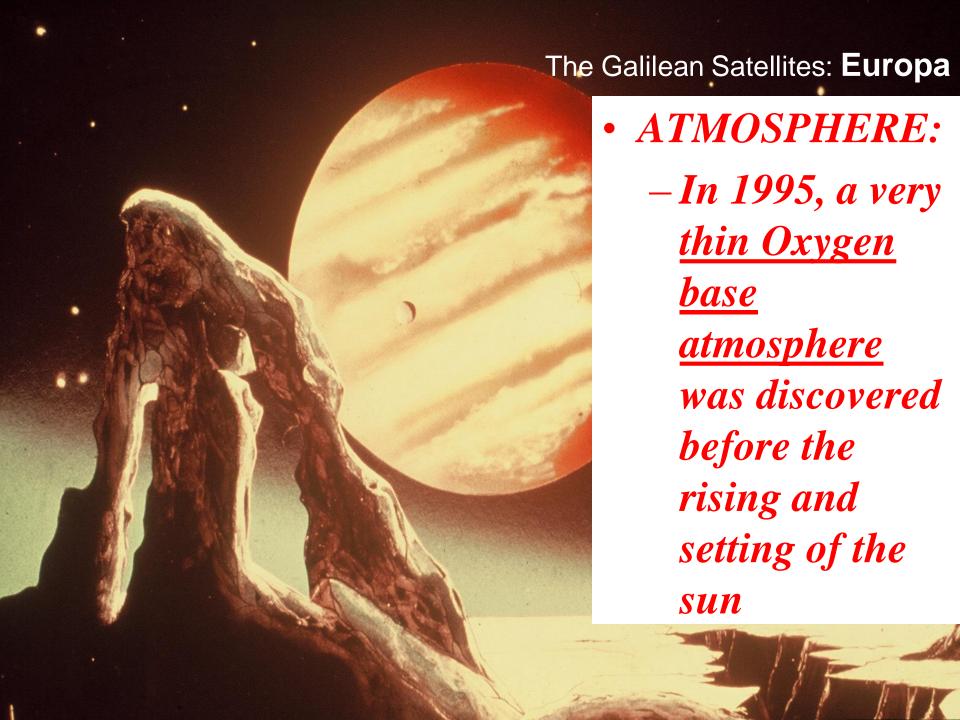


# • TEMPERETURE

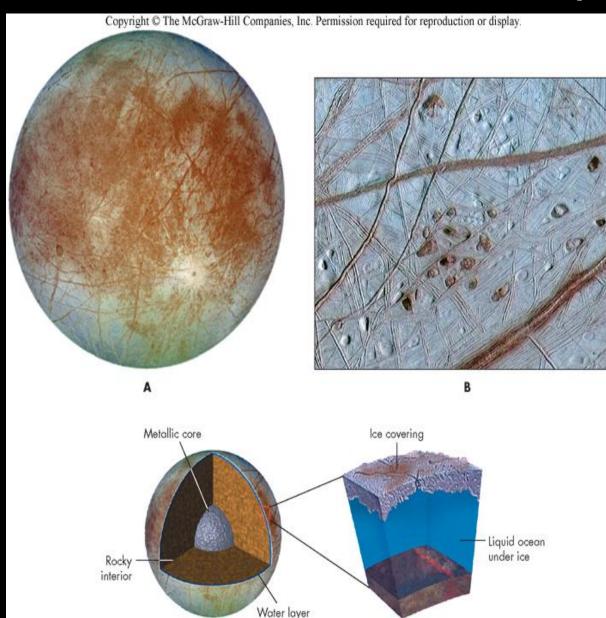
- Some areas is-500°F
- Ave temp is-263°F
- Jupiter
  bombards this
  moon with high
  doses of
  radiation.

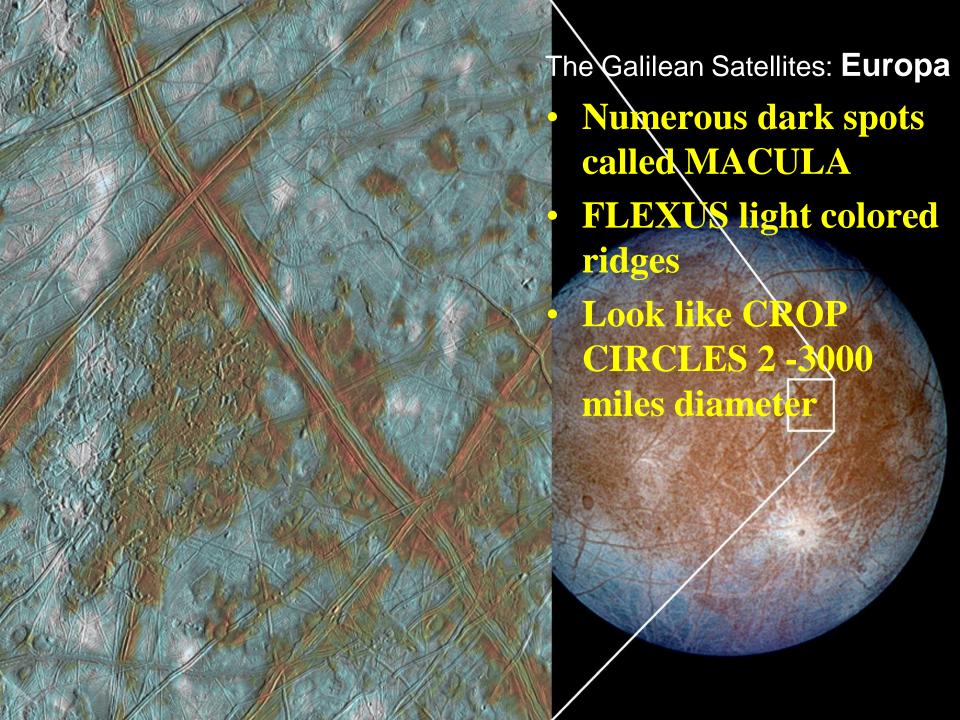
## The Galilean Satellites: Europa

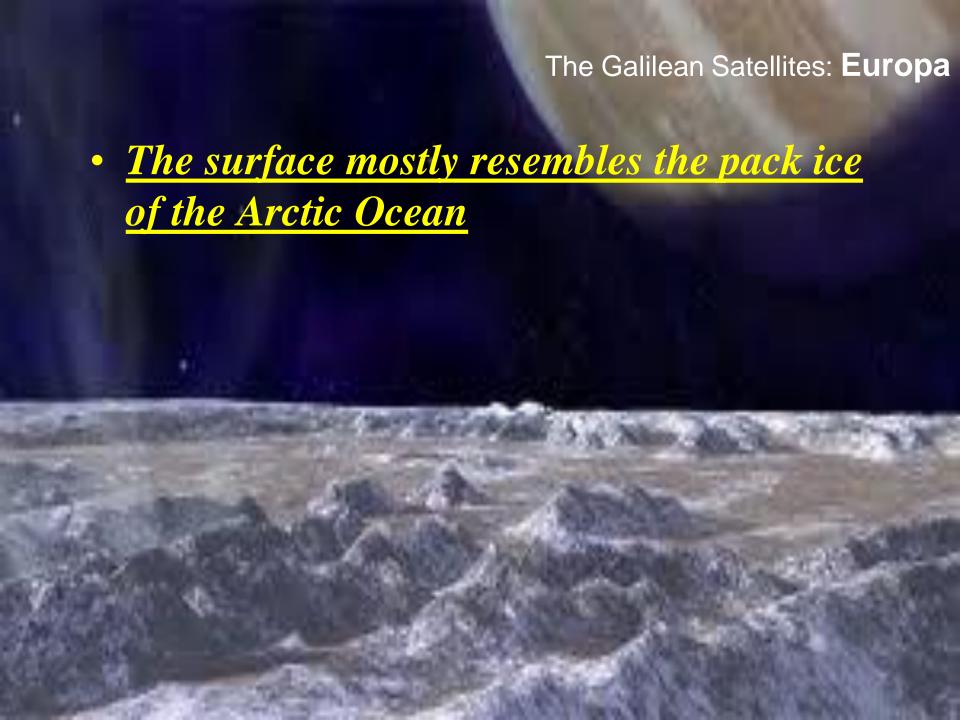




- The lines on the SURFACE appear to be cracks some 300 miles long in the lighter surface
- They have NO depth and thus they can only be describes as 'marks' on the surface.







Ice boulders are located everywhere, and the surface is believed to have frozen Sulfuric Acid on it.

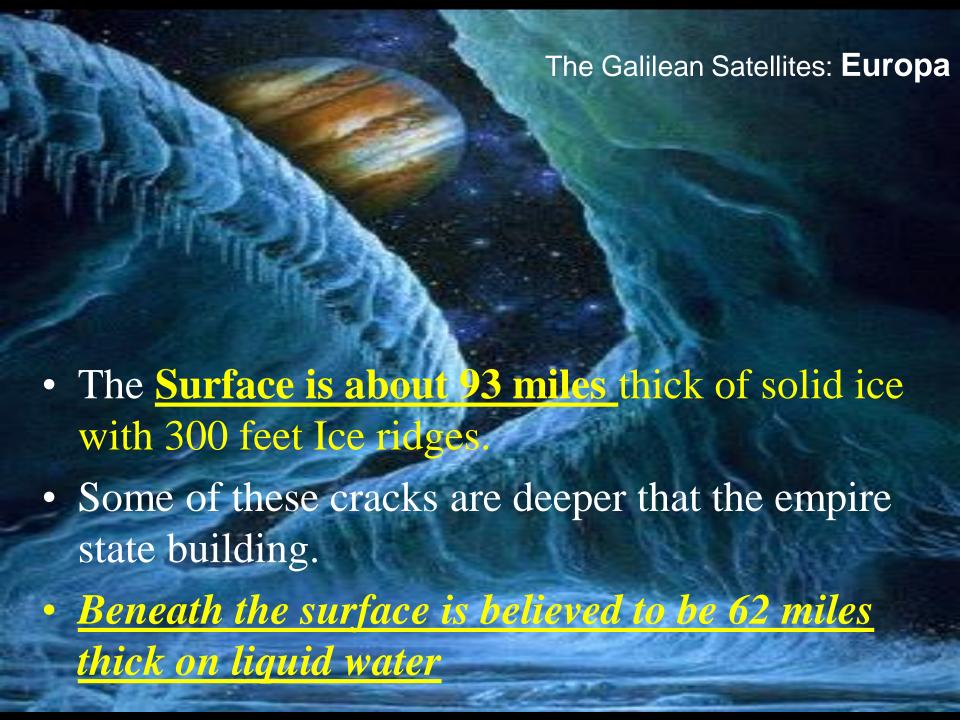
This is an unique HABITABLE ZONE.

A distance where liquid water can exist on a planet's surface

• HERE LIFE could spawn and exist beneath the surface!

• Microorganism were found in the Arctic ice

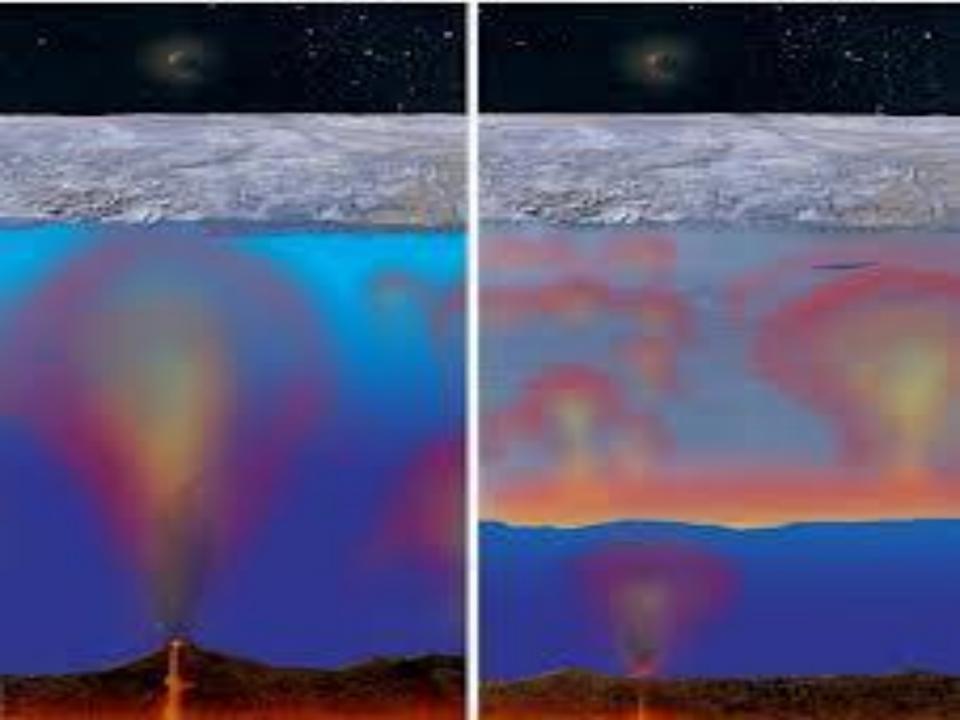
So call in the Astrobiologists



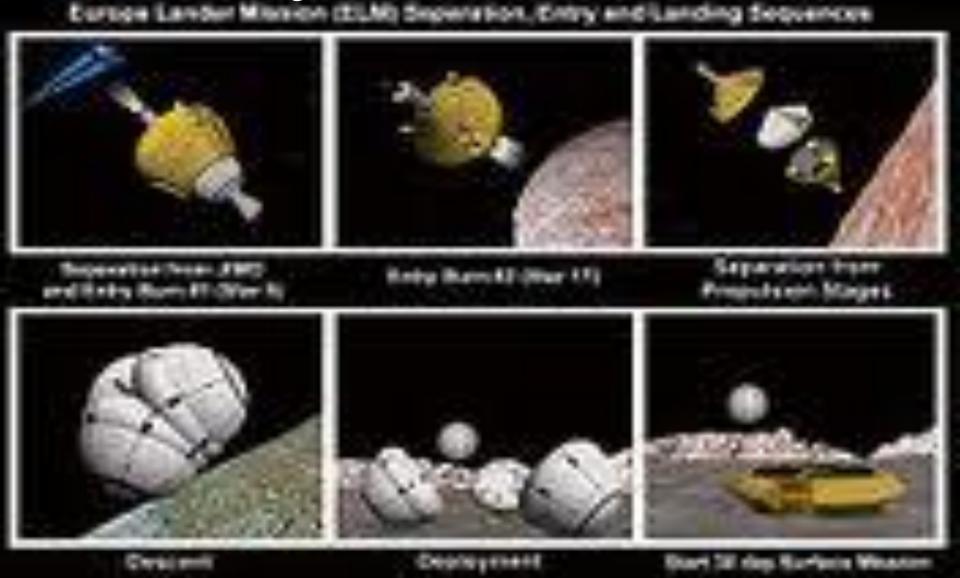


 Heat from the interior is likely enough to keep a liquid ocean of water beneath its icy crust

This heat is caused by the Tidal Heating or Tidal Flexing (tidal stress)



NASA is sending the KRYOBOT





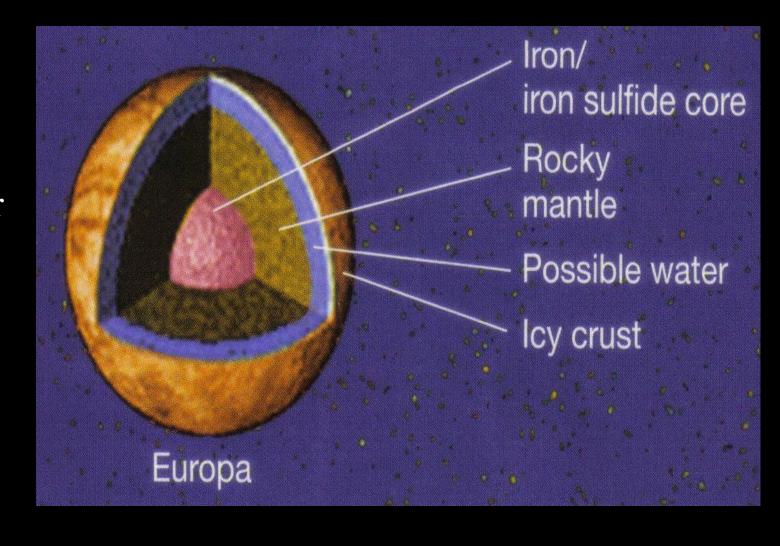
 Drilling 75 miles per day make take several months to get to the ocean



• Mantle is believed to be active this warming the water above it like Earth.

Solid ice core

The Galilean Satellites: Europa



- Largest moon in the solar system.
- Larger than Mercury and Pluto
- It has the STRANGEST surface whose gravity is close to Earth.

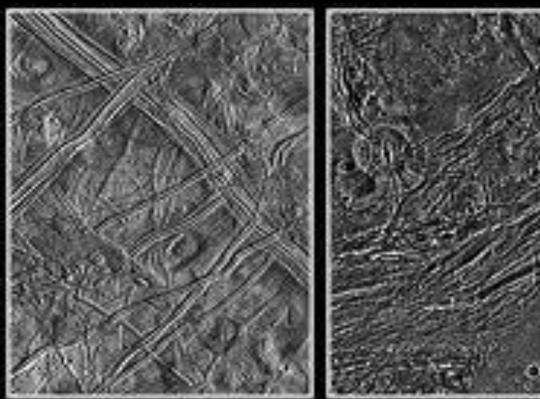


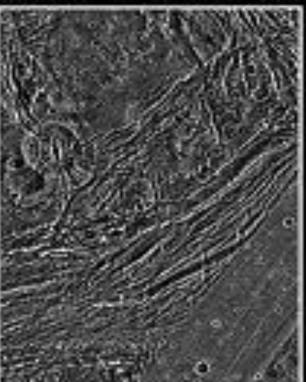
- Diameter:3274 miles
- Rotation:7.15 daysRevolution:7.16 days

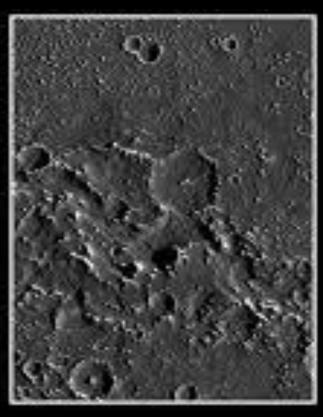
"dirty snowball" looking planet



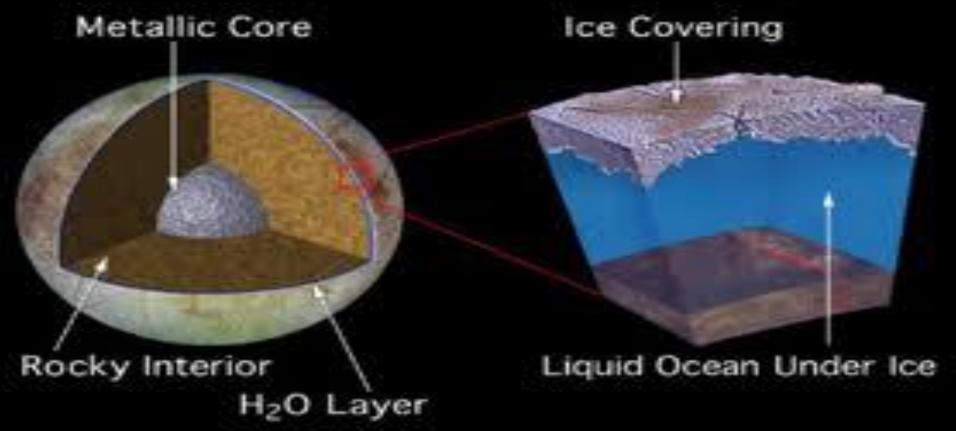
- Striking grooved terrain that sometime crisscross & has an icy tectonic features
- Has a 60-mile thick icy crust, floating on a 400 miles of slushy mantle of water.







- Recent photos (1997) reveals an iceberg floating
- Meaning that water should exist beneath the surface.
- HOWEVER; today the "maria" is too thick to reach the surface.



Crust does consist of
 Ozone layer on it, but
 NO actual atmosphere.



 Cracks are caused by crustal tectonic stress from Jupiter's gravity

The Galilean Satellites: Ganymede

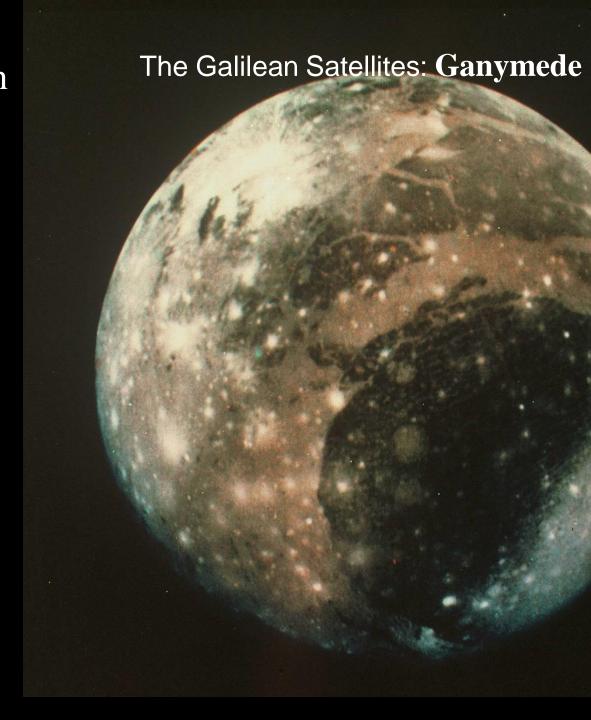
• And the heat is caused by the <u>Tidal Heating or Tidal</u>
<u>Flexing (tidal stress)</u>

• Plate activity stopped about 3 billion years ago when the cooling crust became too thick



- A special feature on the moon is the Galileo Region...
- This is a large circular feature.

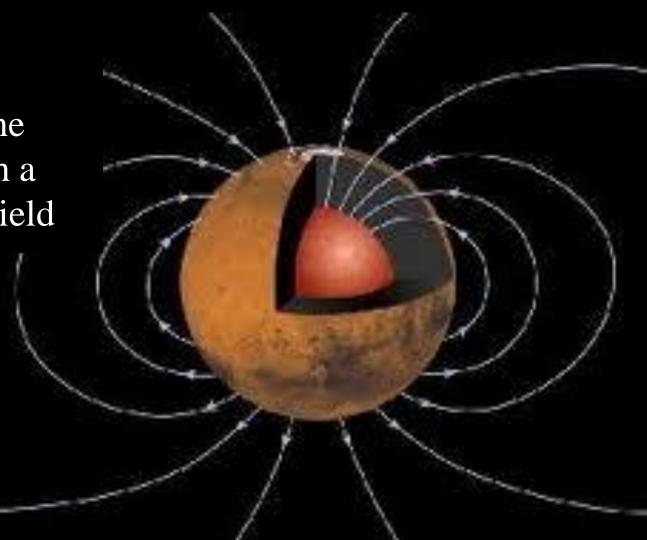
• Dark area because of micrometeorite dust settling onto it over several billion years.



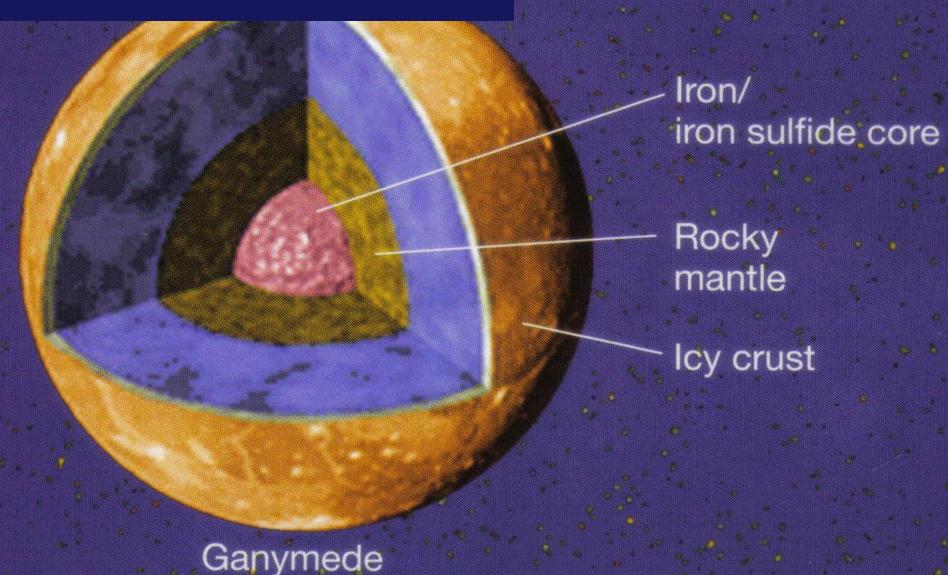
The first moon found with a MAGNETOSPHERE surrounding it.

The Galilean Satellites: Ganymede

• ONLY moon in the Solar system with a TRUE magnetic field



• Thus the moon has a iron core and the mantle that rotates around it



- Most heaved crated object in the solar system
- And the 2<sup>nd</sup> Largest moon in the solar system

 Rash of Craters make scientist

• Believed to be the oldest moon

The Galilean Satellites: Callisto



• Diameter of 2962 miles

- Rotation:
  - 16.689 day
- Revolution:
  - 16.689 days

Ave Temperature:-279°F

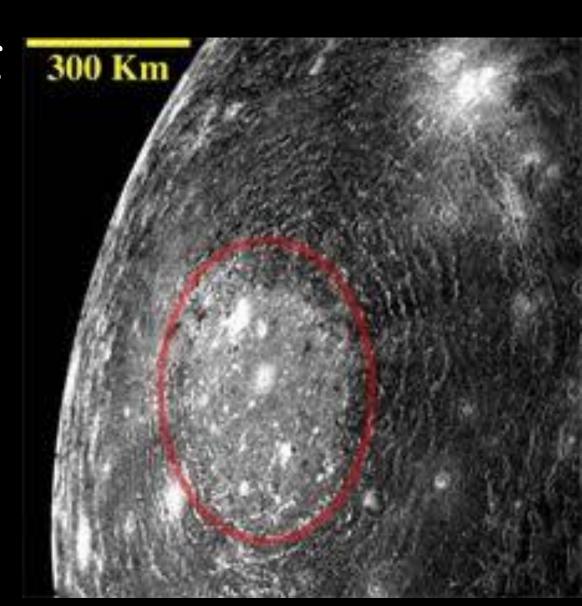
The Galilean Satellites: Callisto



#### The Galilean Satellites: Callisto

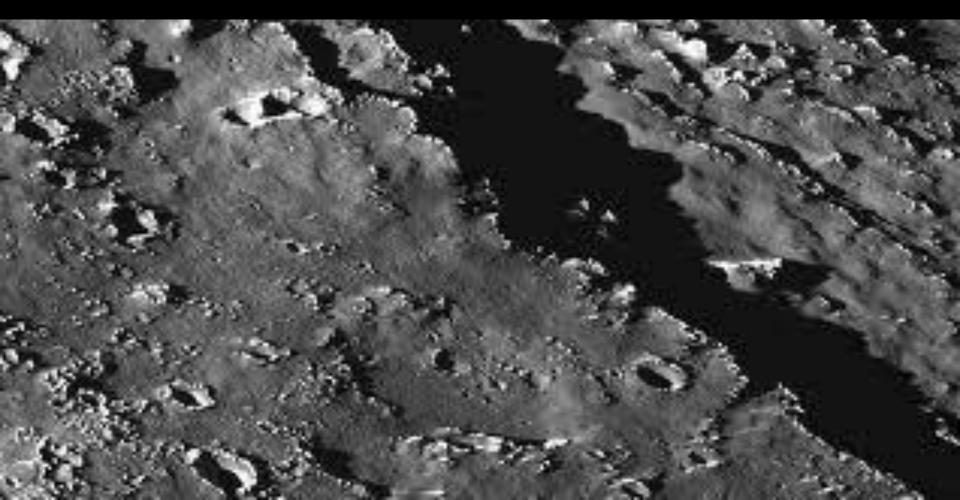
 Has a <u>huge series of</u> concentric <u>ridges</u> <u>surrounding each</u> <u>of 2 large basins</u>

• The larger of the two, on Callisto's Jupiter-facing side, is called Valhalla



The Galilean Satellites: Callisto

- Valhalla measures some 1864 miles across.
- The ridges resemble the ripples made as a stone hits the water

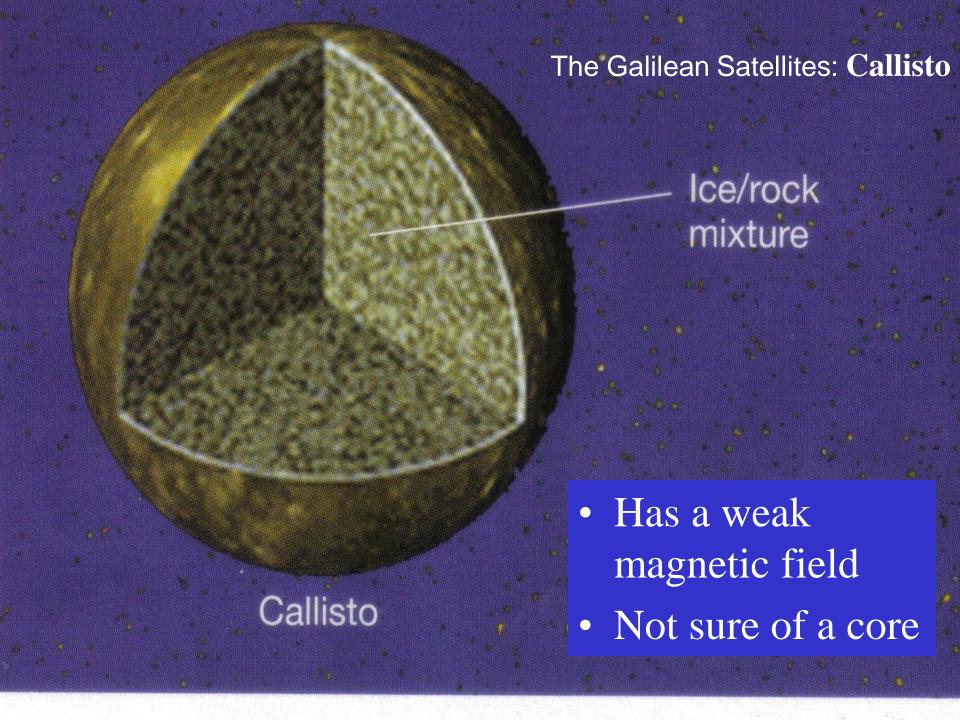




- Most likely caused by a cataclysmic impact with an asteroid or comet
- The ridges solidified before they could settle back causing spike mountains.

- The Spikes in the craters is an indication of an ICY surface
- Craters remain on this planet because there is <u>no sign of geologic activity</u>





# ROLE of the PLANET:

Is to acts like a big brother for us, by either deflecting objects or destroying objects that come to close to the planet.



It was discovered that after 5 billions years it orbit in the Kieper belt that *Comet* Shoemaker-Levy got to close to Jupiter.



The Comet Shoemaker-Levy was ripped apart due to the tidal forces from the planet.



The comet fragmented into 9 large pieces, (Labeled "A" to "I") that would bring it into a collision course with Jupiter.

This was the first time we have ever seen a comet strike a planet and this was NOT the last. There has been two more strikes

• On July 16, 1994 Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 fragments a.k.a. the "string of pearls" collided into Jupiter with a series of spectacular explosions.



Information from this impact gave about what happen if occurred on

- This information made thousands of people realize just how "lucky" are planet really is.
- The largest impact came from Fragment "G" which was about 8 miles across.



• Earth probably could with stand a 3-mile wide comet impact but not without major devastation.



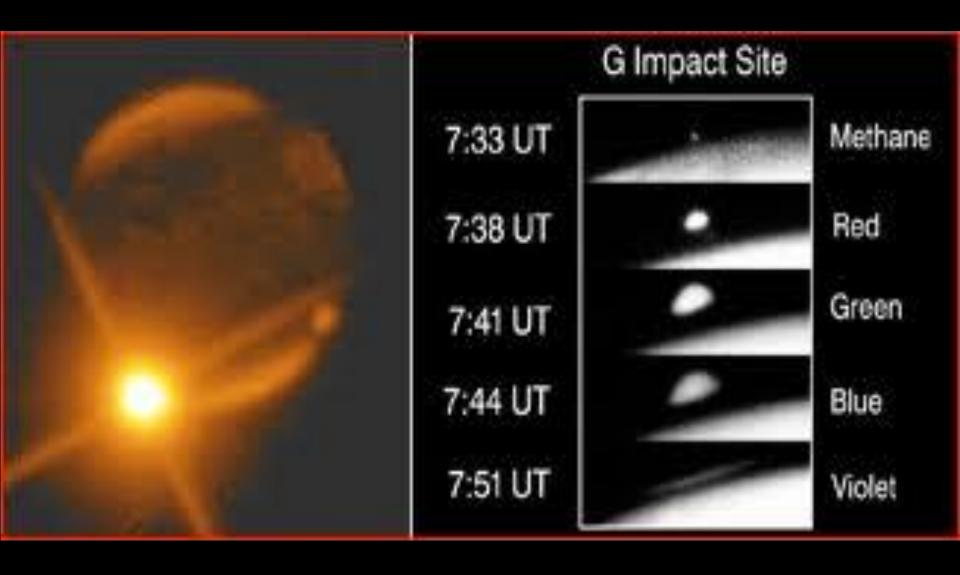


• BUT any larger and Earth might not survive?

Such an impact would cause an explosion that would equal 150 hydrogen bombs going off at once



Fragment "G" created a plume that arose some 2000 miles into space.



One such asteroid that Big Brother missed is Apophis. It will approach Earth at a distance of 37,000-38,000 kilometers on April 13, 2029.



Earth's gravitational attraction will eight cause this space rock to fly off into space or...



Likely send it on a collision path with Earth, that may occur on April 13, 2036.



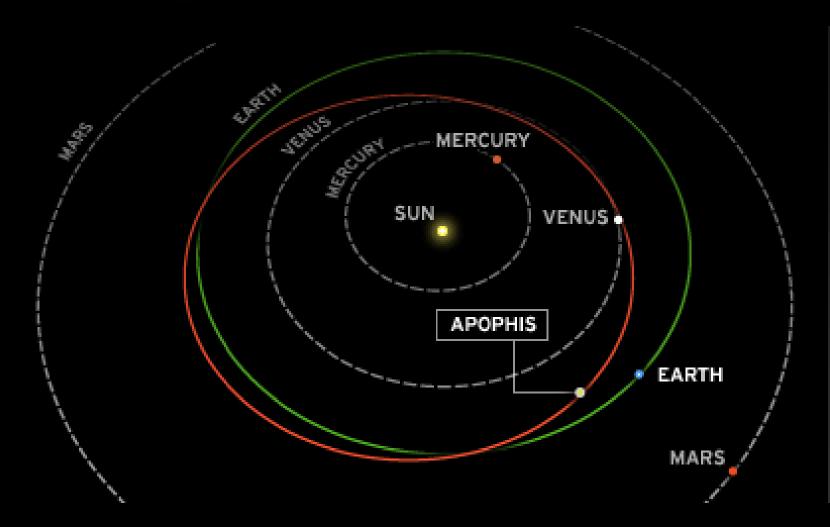
Most space agencies say collision, but NASA said that it will not happen.

We are just going to have to wait and see



The Great Impact

in this chart, we can follow Apophis as it chases earth from Oct. 8, 2012 until Jan. 23, 2013, while Apophis is close enough to deflect.



# • Asteroid Apophis



- Asteroid Apophis (2004 MN4)
- diameter of 1,300 feet (400 meters)

• Fortunately, more precise plotting ruled out a collision in 2029. However, Apophis will still make an extremely close pass — missing Earth by mere tens of thousands of miles.



- At that distance, Earth's gravitational pull could perturb Apophis' orbit enough to put it on a track to hit during another pass in 2036.
- Experts say that could happen if, during the 2029 close encounter, the asteroid passes through an outer-space "keyhole" that measures about 2,000 feet (600 meters) across.

 At this current time Asteroid Apophis is on a collision course with Earth on April 13, 2036



# Where are Big Brother?