



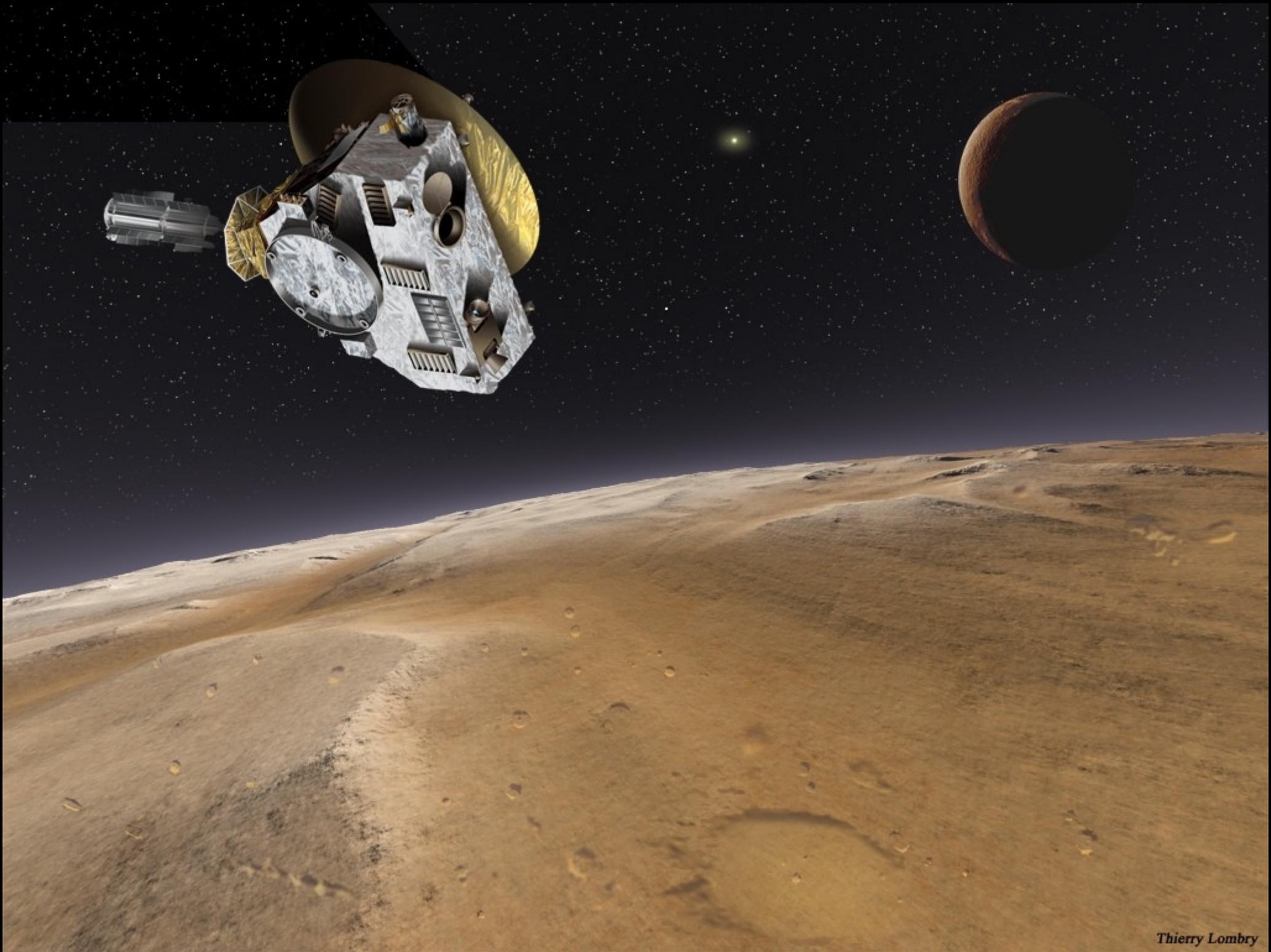


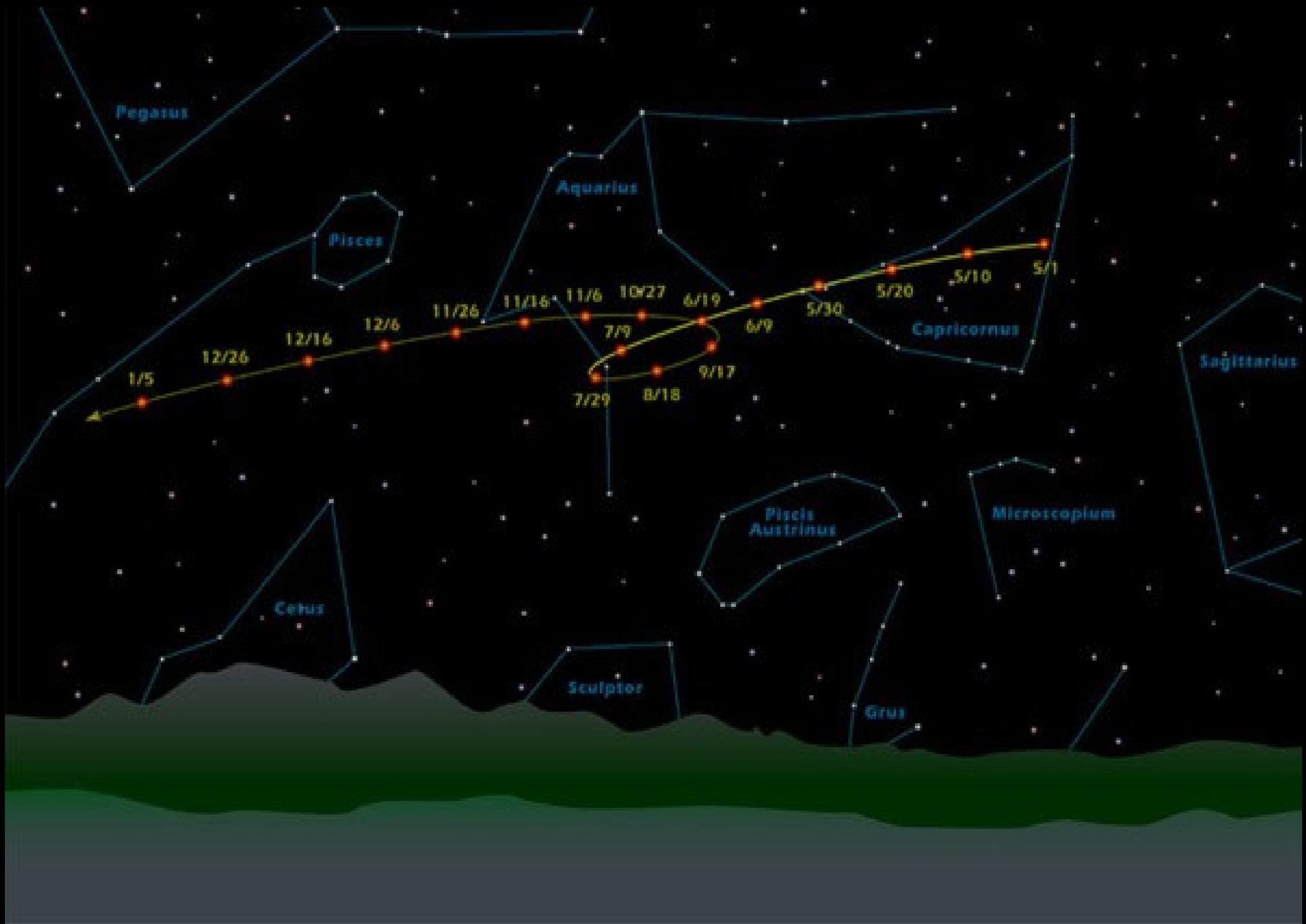
Sessão Astronomia

Além de Netuno



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• <- JUPITER

• <- VENUS

• <- MARS

SATURN ->

MOON ->



<- MERCURY



Urano



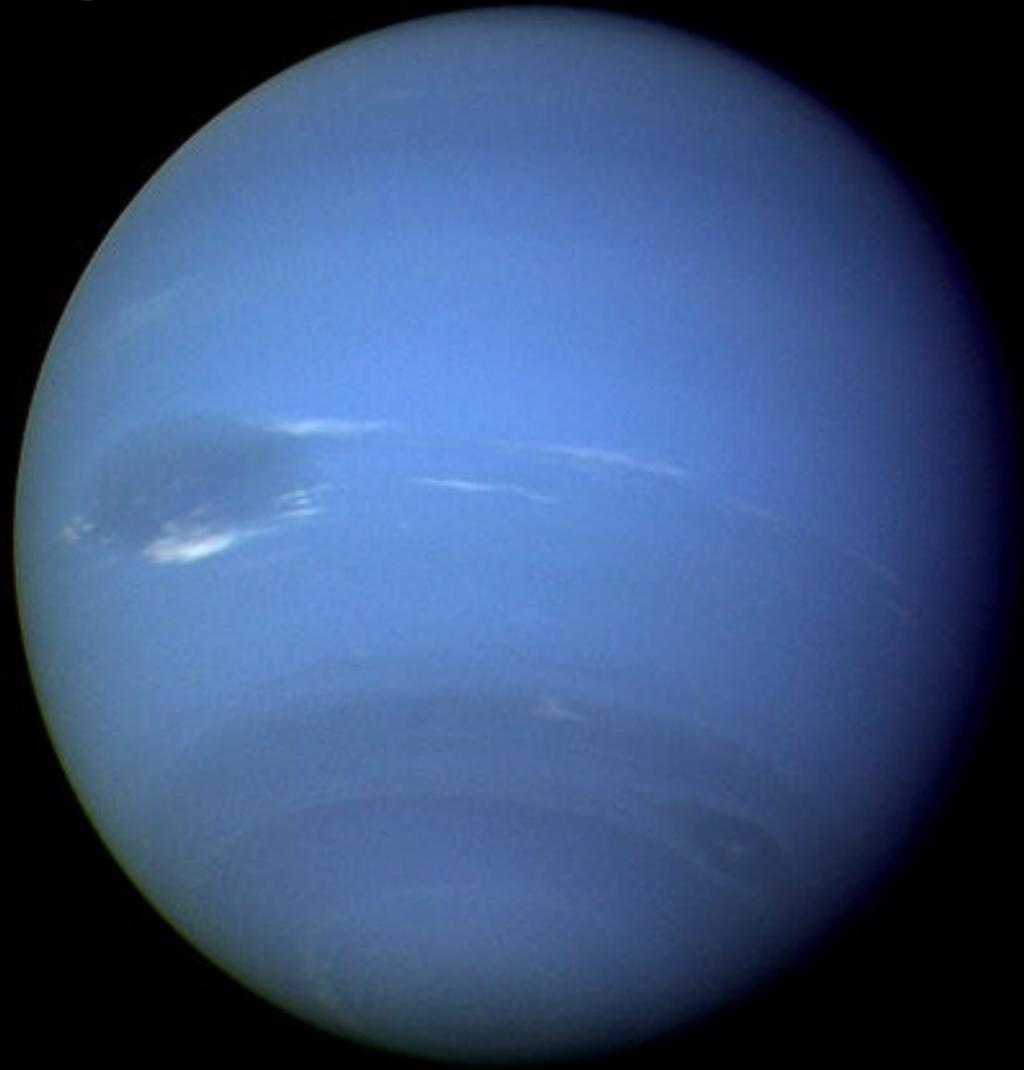


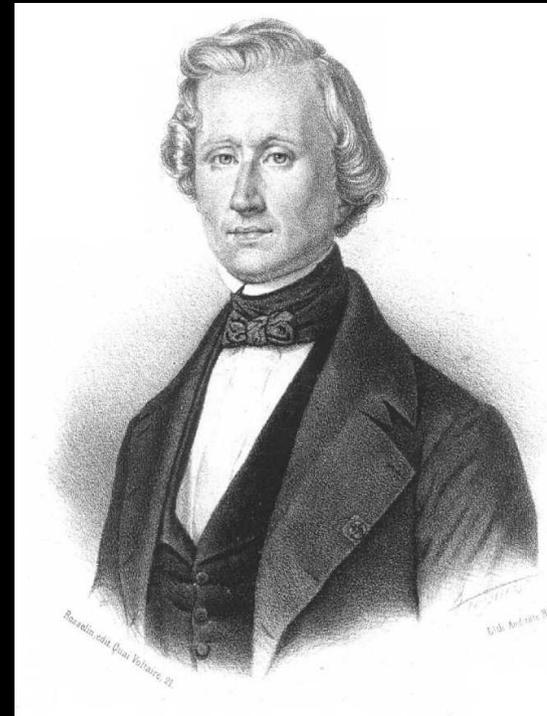
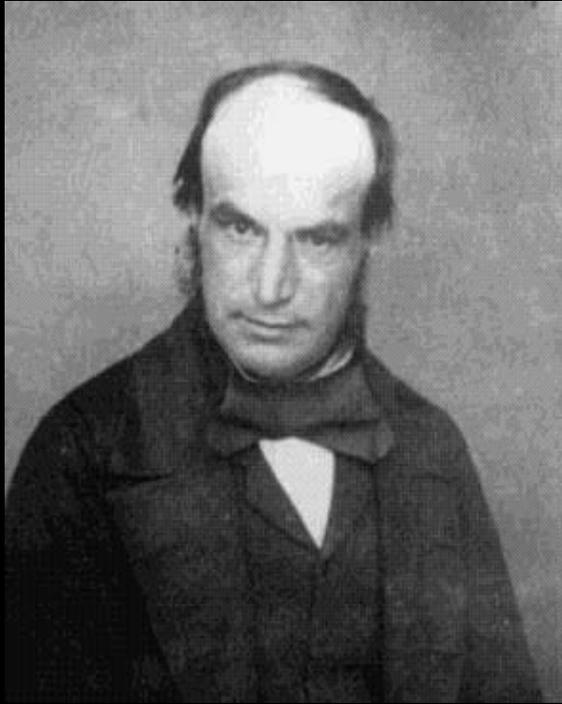
Urano foi observado diversas vezes, mas sempre confundido com uma estrela.

William Herschel observou o movimento de Urano em 1781 e acreditou que se tratava de um cometa.

Oficializado como planeta em 1783.

Netuno

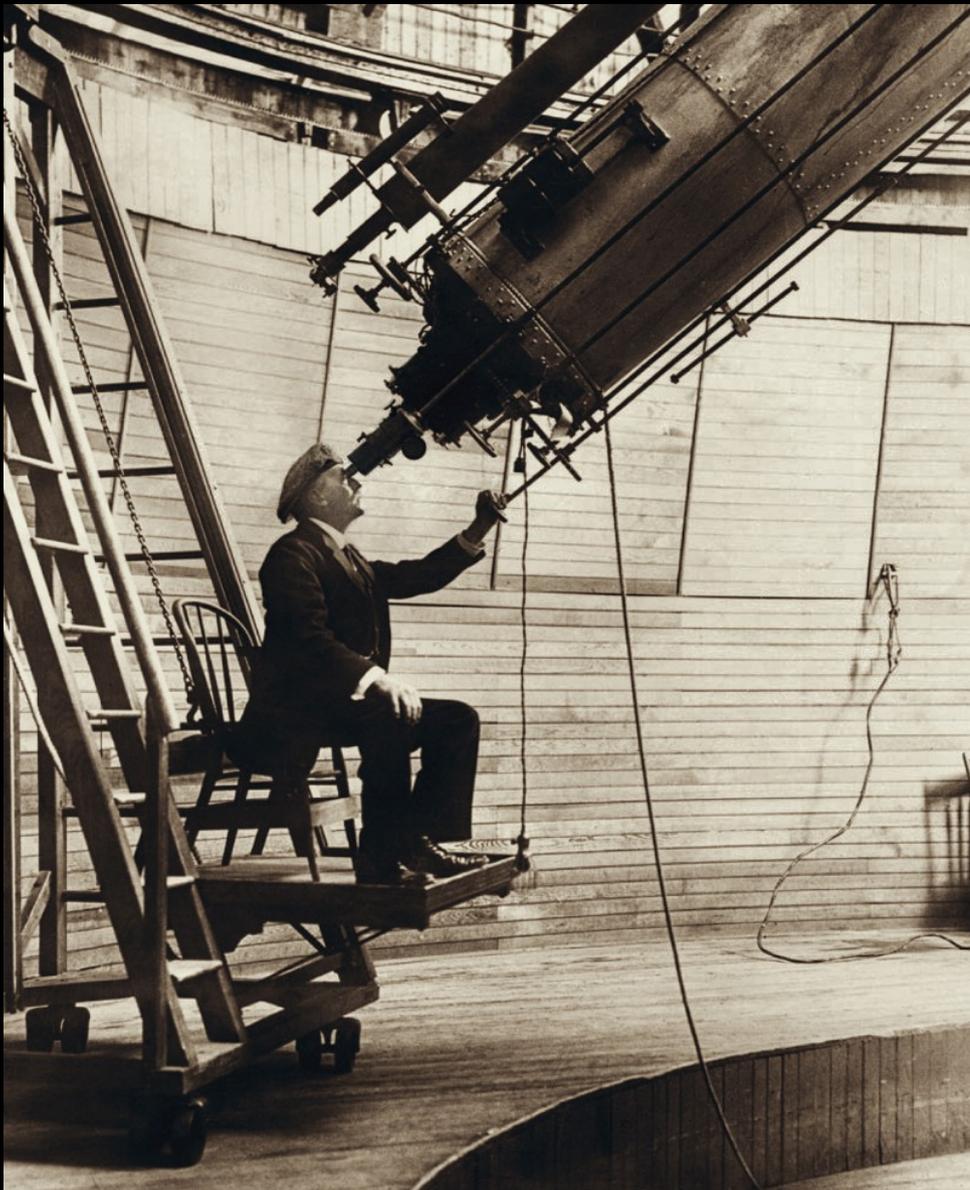




Perturbações na órbita de Urano indicavam a presença de um corpo massivo na proximidade.

John C. Adams e Urban Le Verrier estimaram a posição em que o corpo deveria ser encontrado, o que foi confirmado com observações em 1846. Netuno foi o primeiro planeta encontrado com previsões matemáticas.

Plutão



Perturbações na órbita de Netuno indicavam a presença de algo além, chamado de Planeta X.

Percival Lowell procurou por 10 anos este planeta sem o encontrar. Na verdade o fotografou duas vezes, mas não o reconheceu.



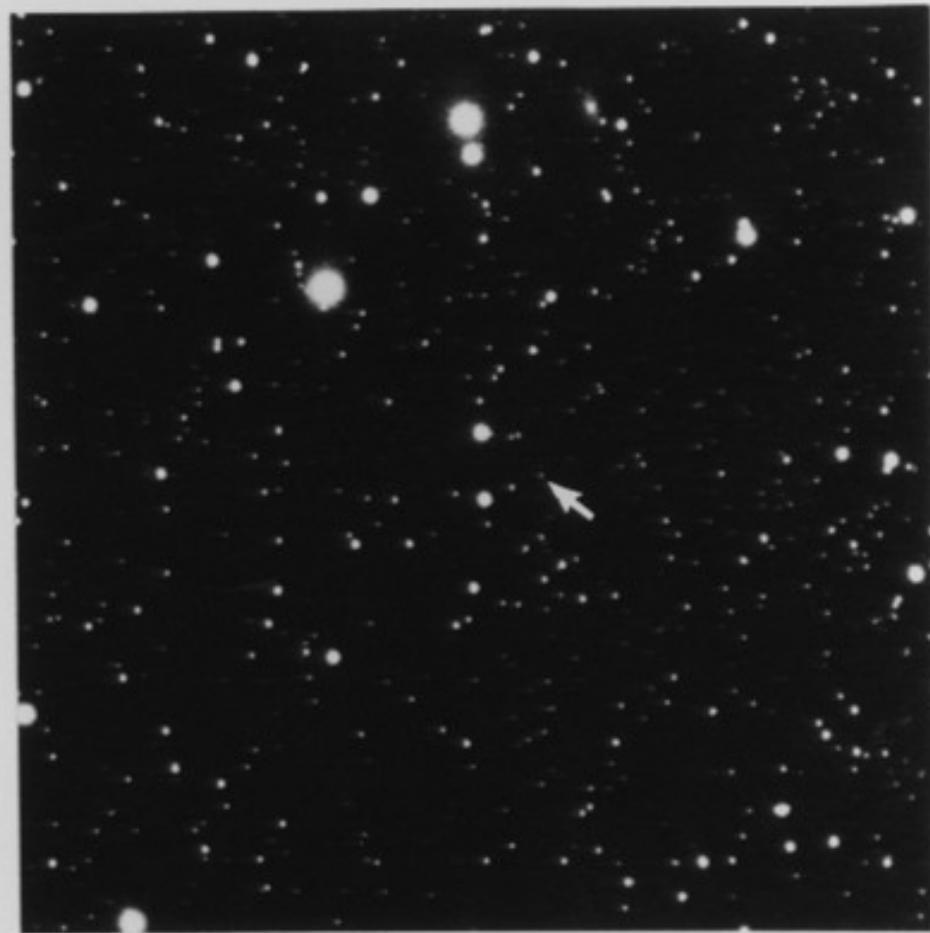
Clyde Tombaugh começou a busca pelo planeta X em 1929, encontrando-o em 1930.

O nome Plutão foi sugestão de uma menina de 10 anos.

DISCOVERY OF THE PLANET PLUTO

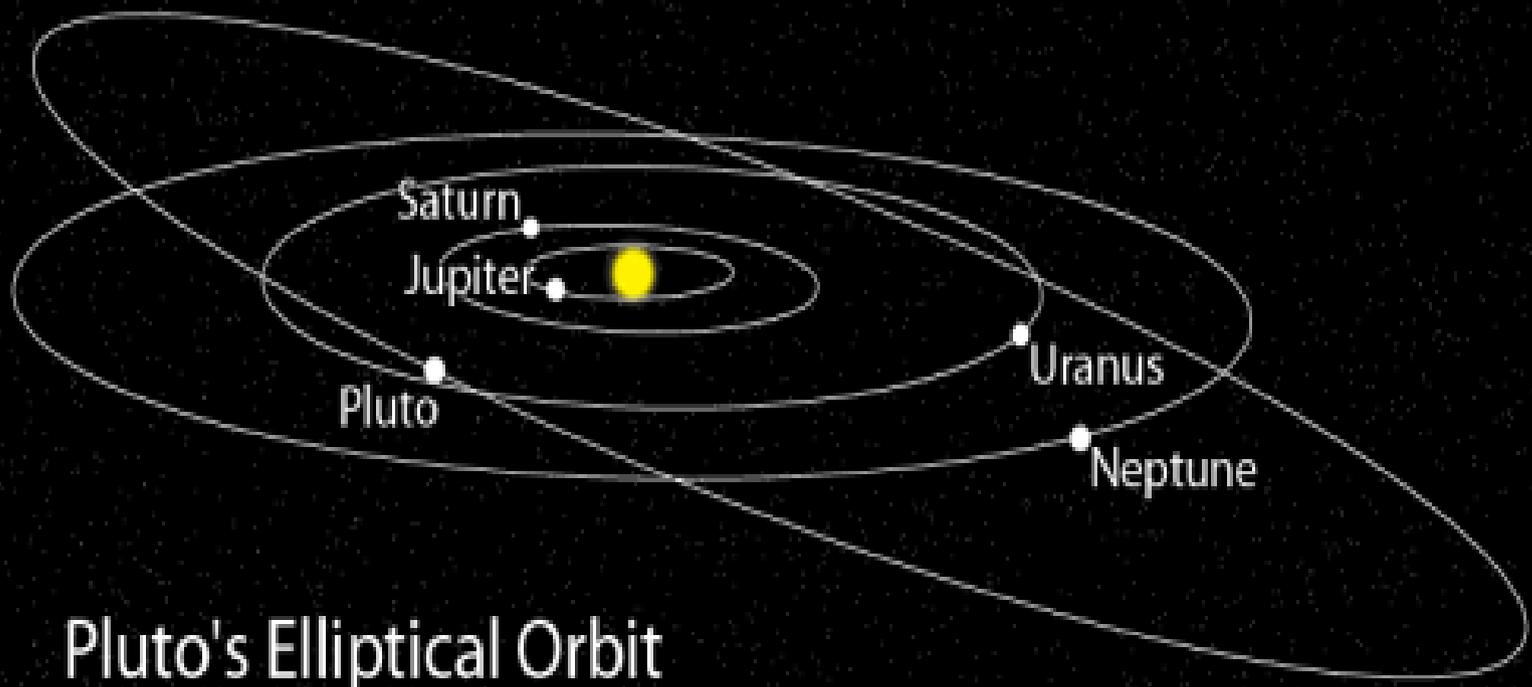


January 23, 1930

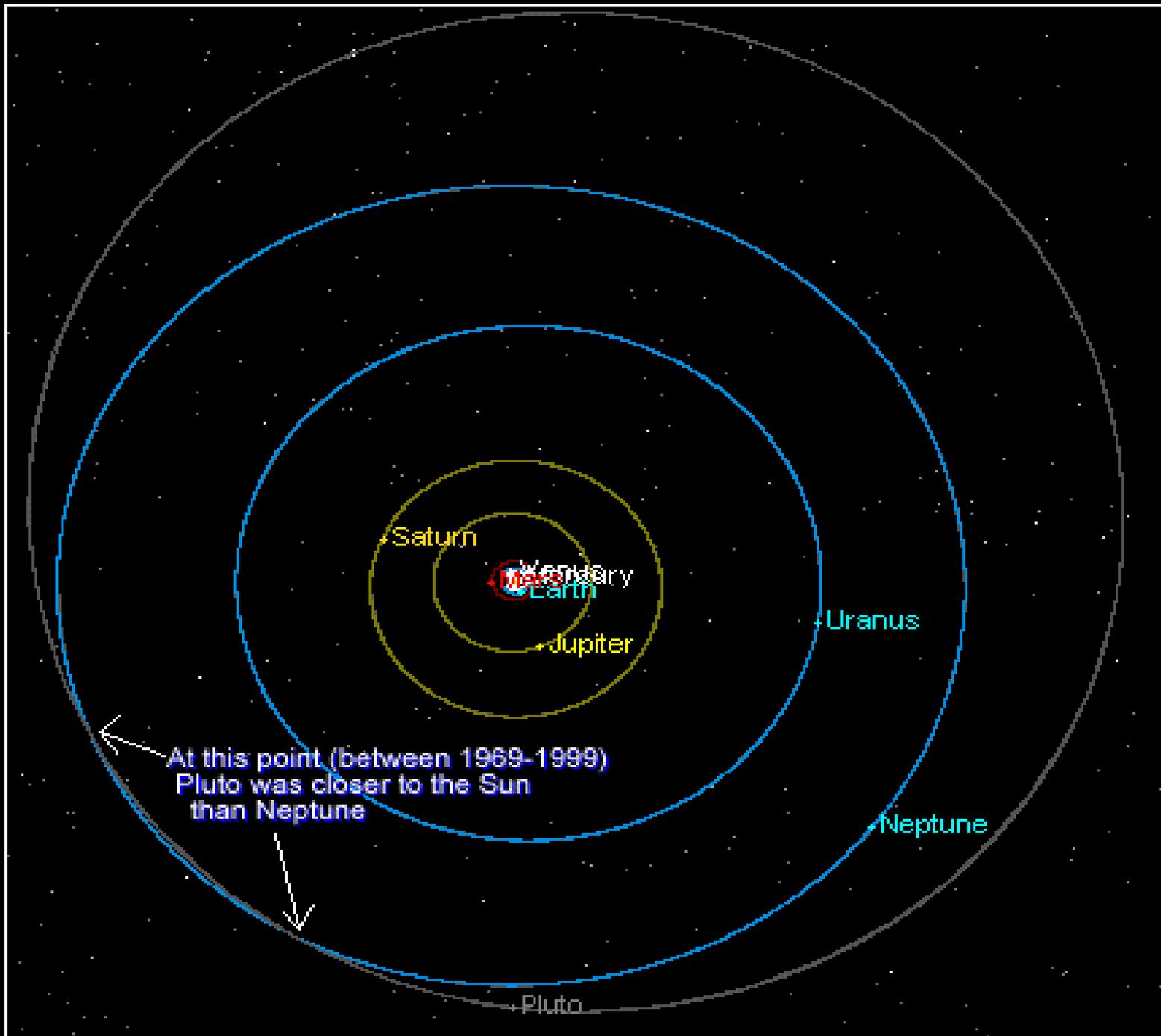


January 29, 1930

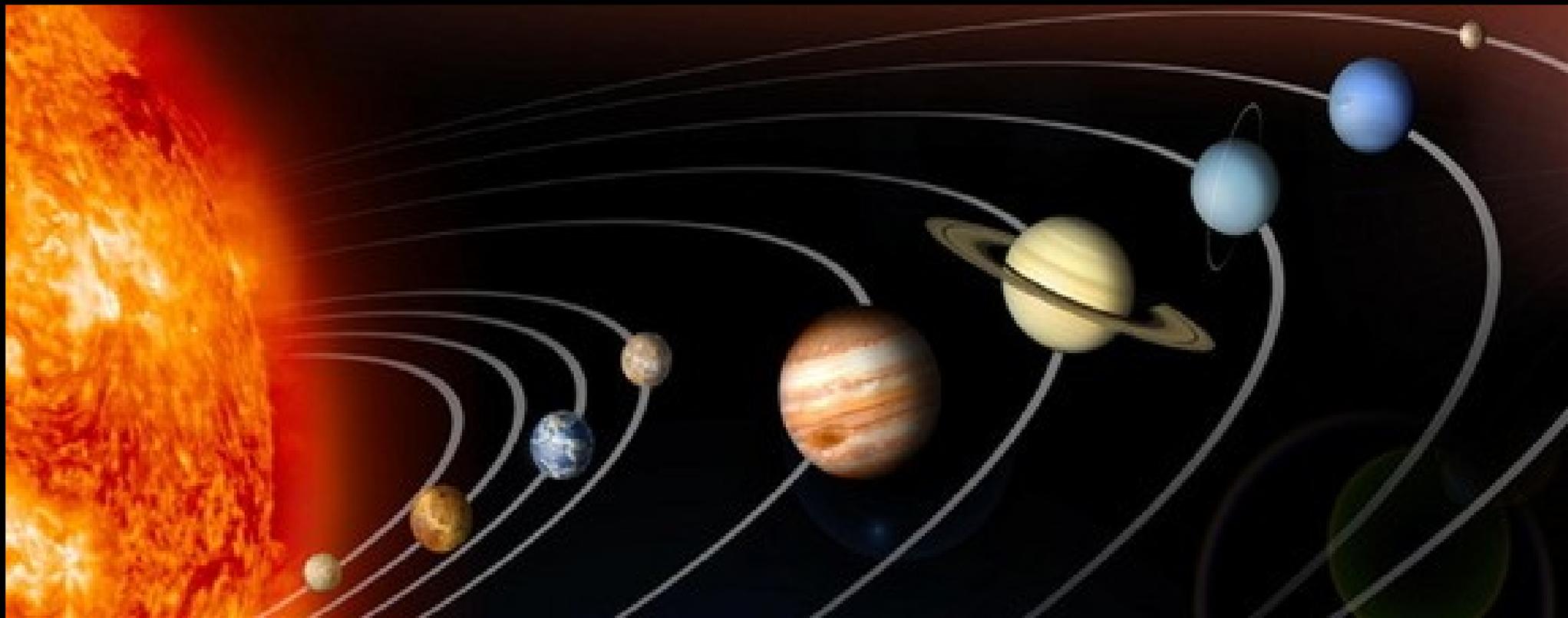




Pluto's Elliptical Orbit



The positions of the planets in this diagram show where they will be in July 2008



P

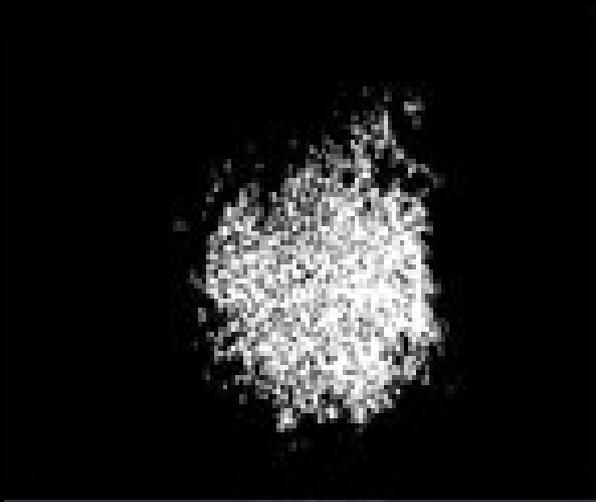
Pluto



94

Pu

Plutônio



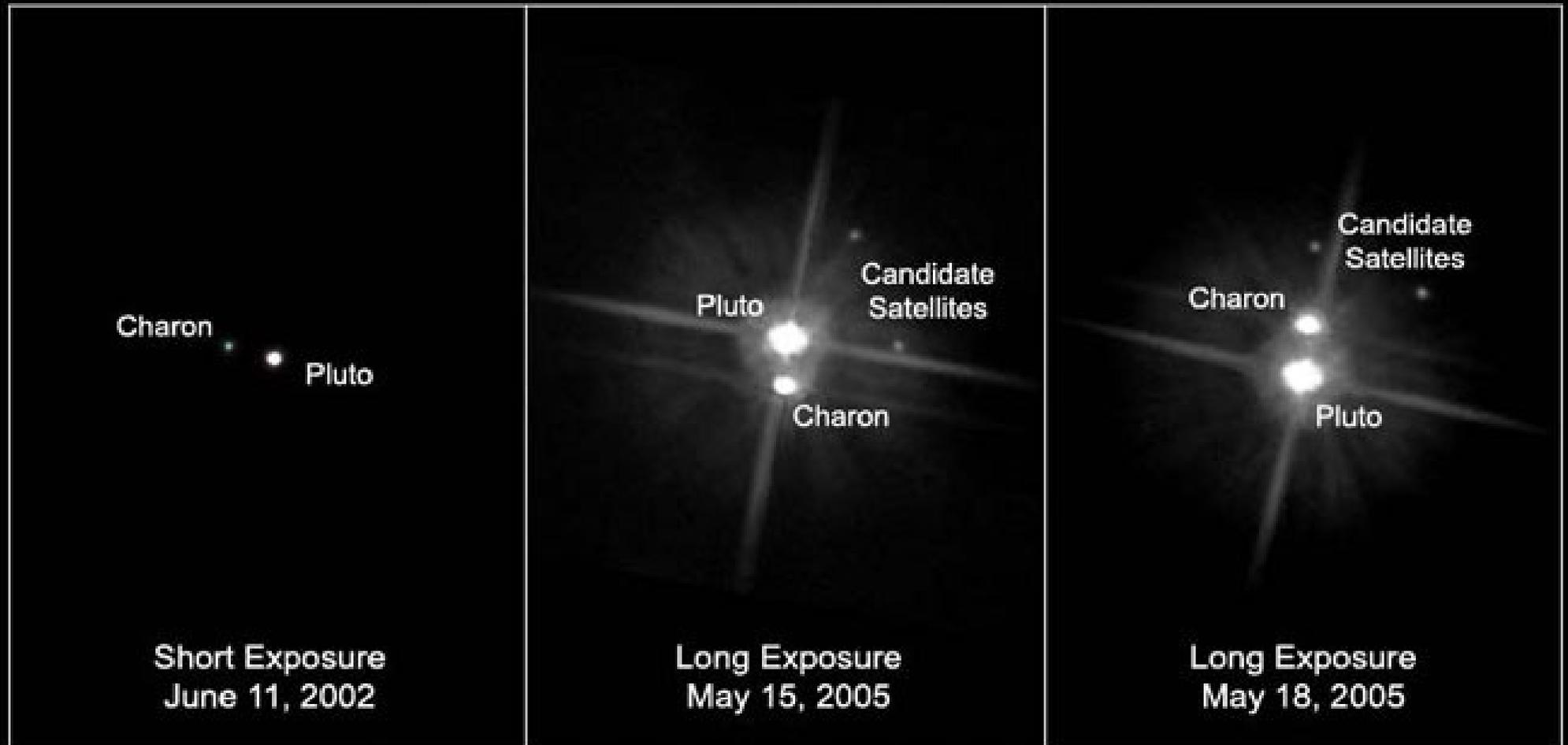
Caronte é descoberta em 1978

1200 km

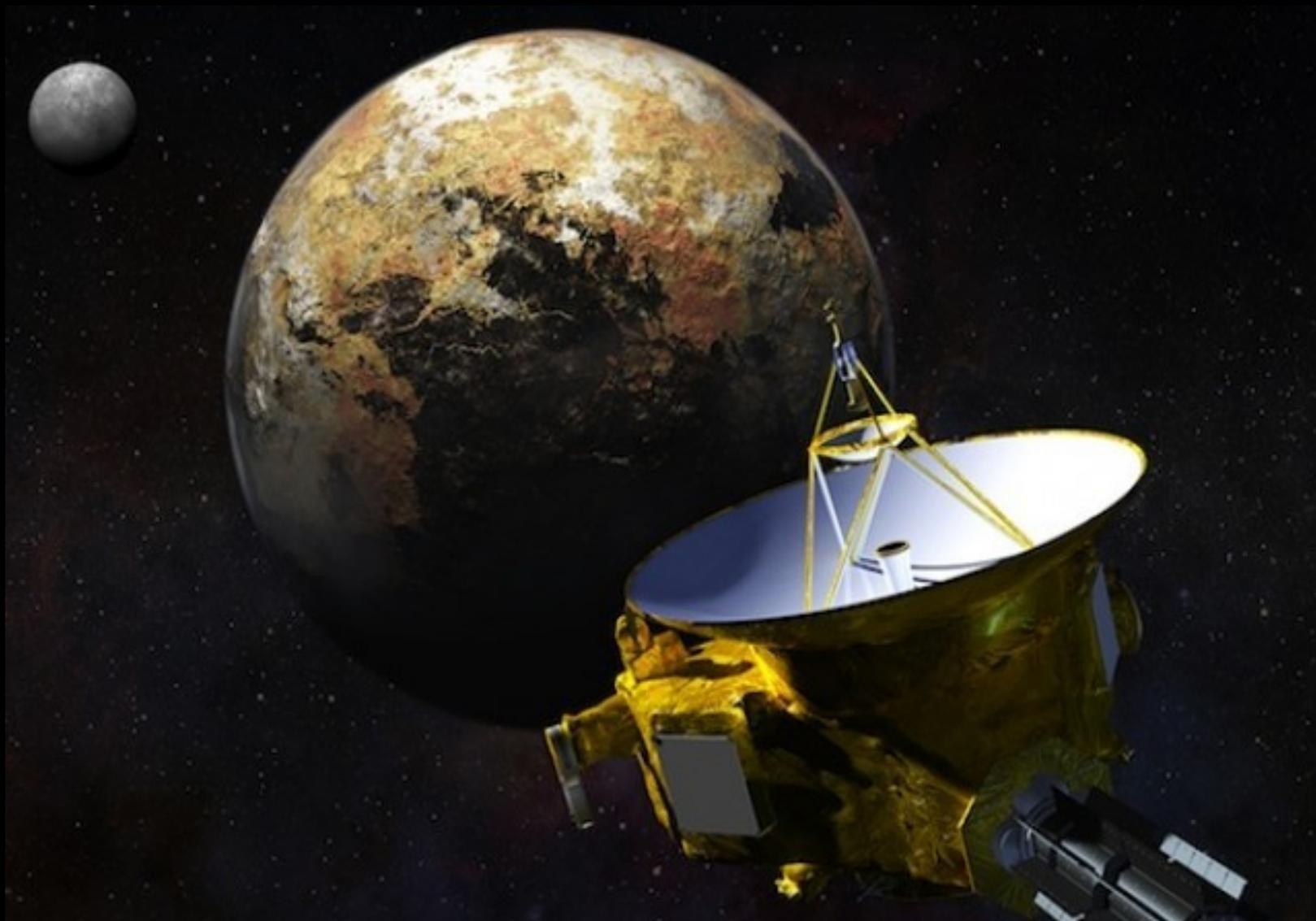


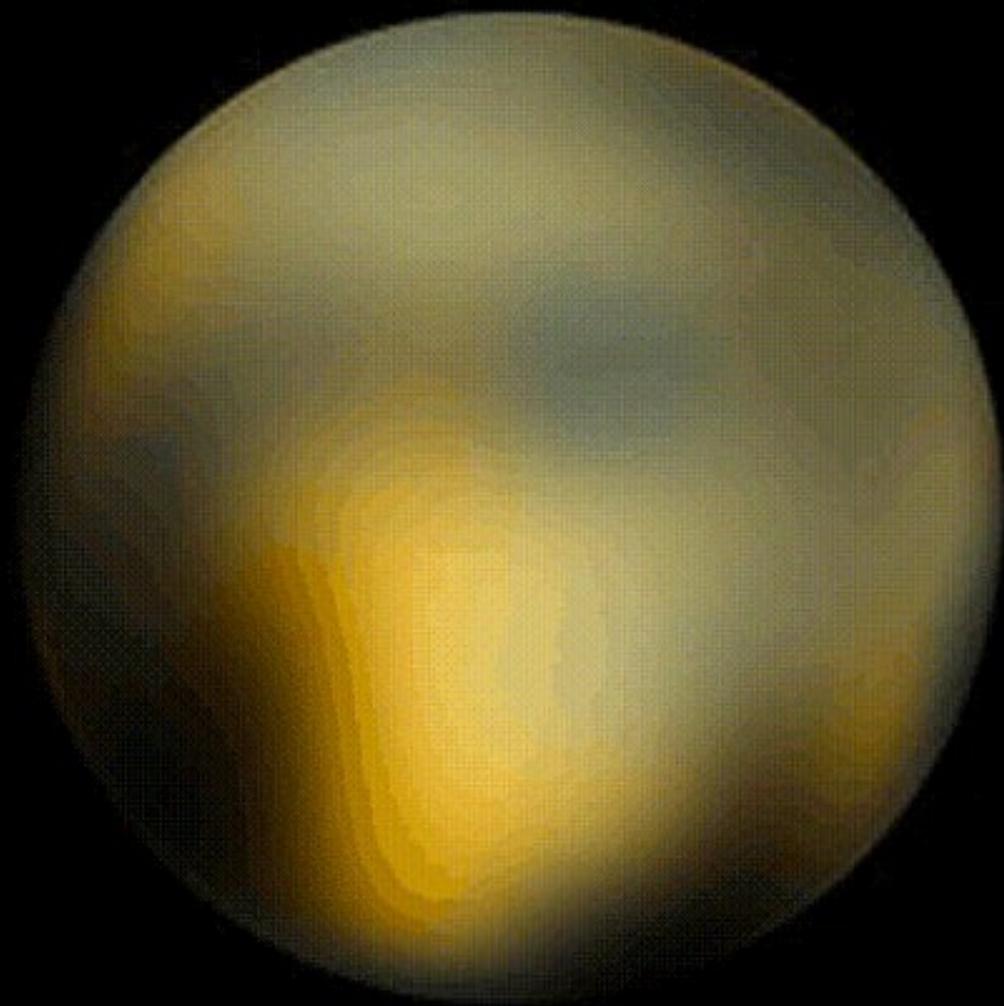
Movimento de Plutão e Caronte

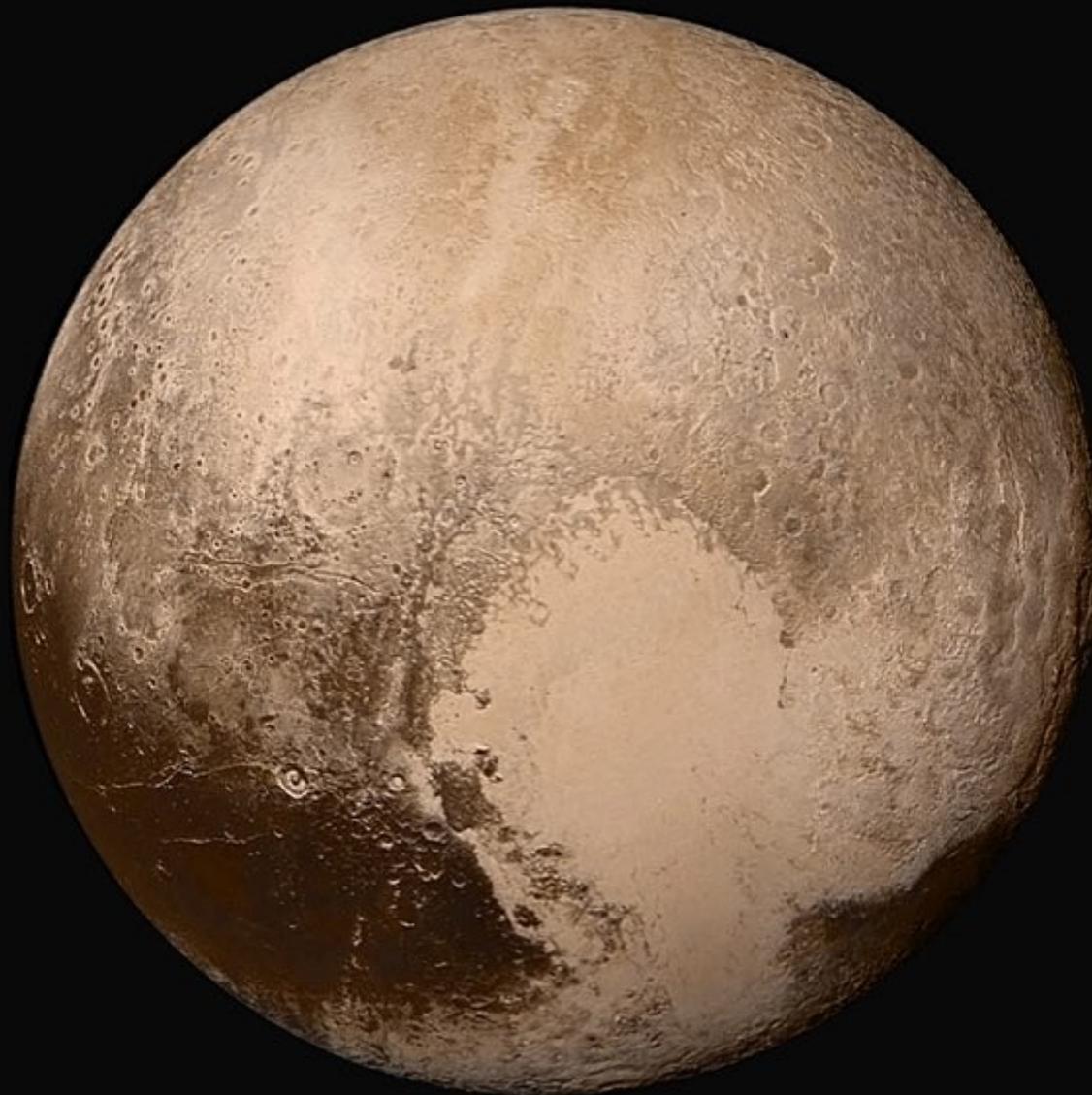
Pluto System ■ *Hubble Space Telescope ACS*



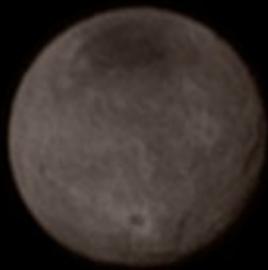
NASA, ESA, H. Weaver (JHU/APL), A. Stern (SwRI), and the HST Pluto Companion Search Team



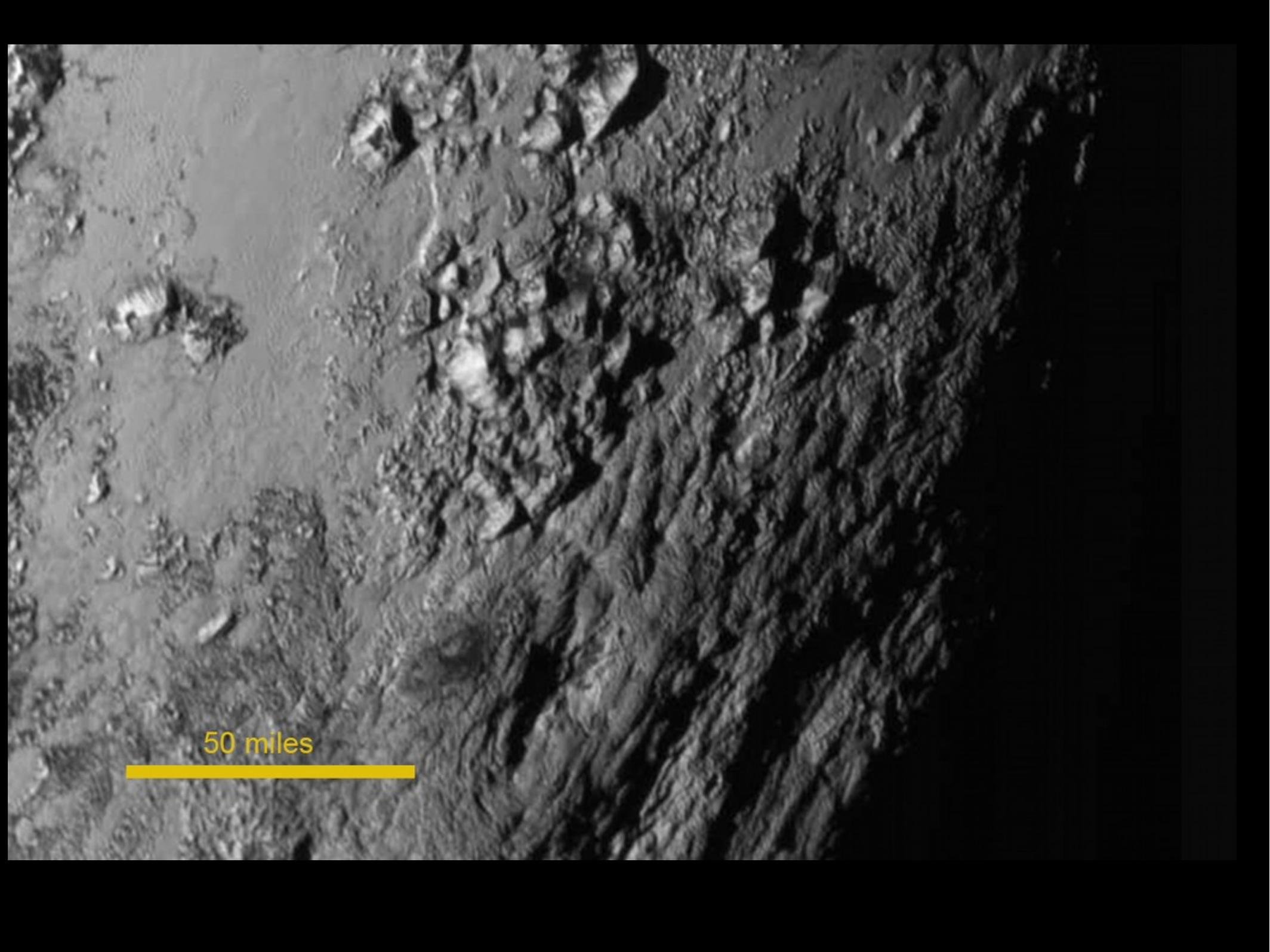




2370 km



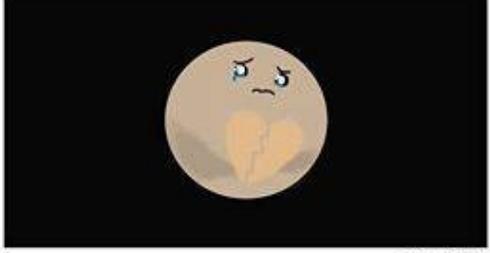
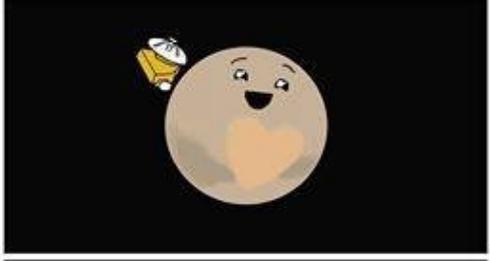
NASA-JHUAPL-SWRI



50 miles



Vídeo New Horizons



Haumea

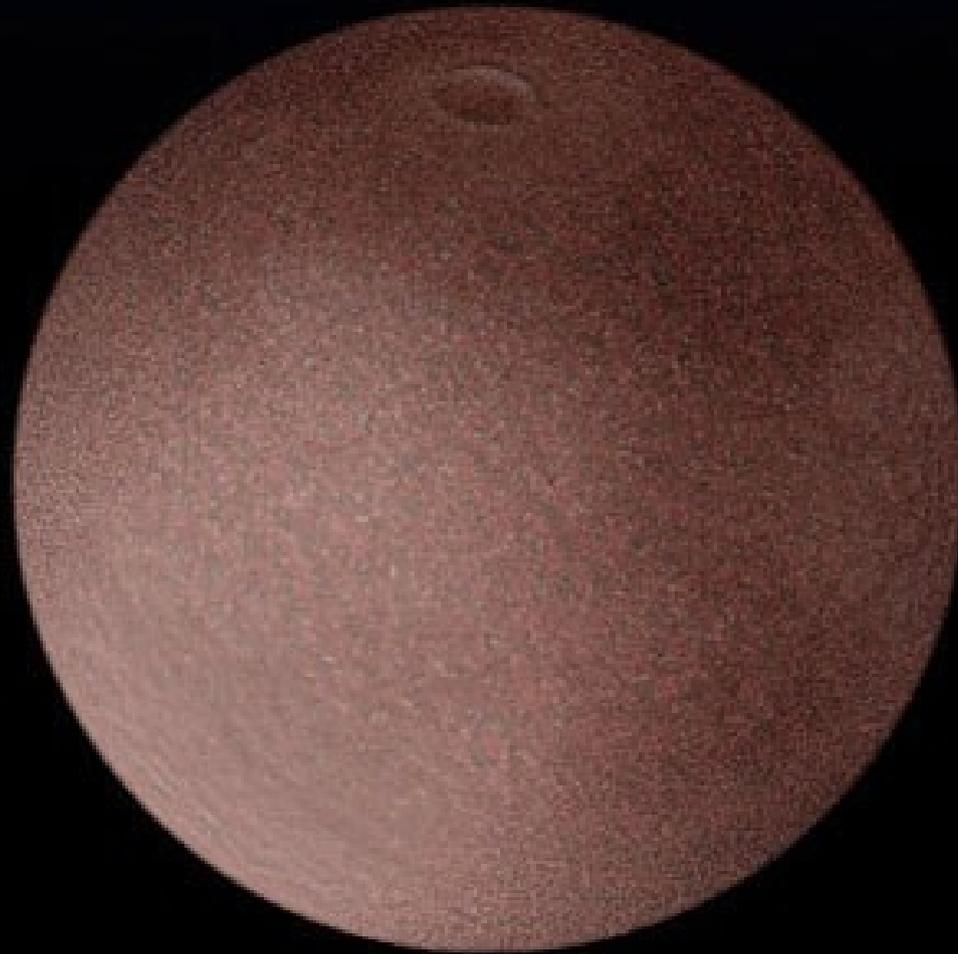


1600 km





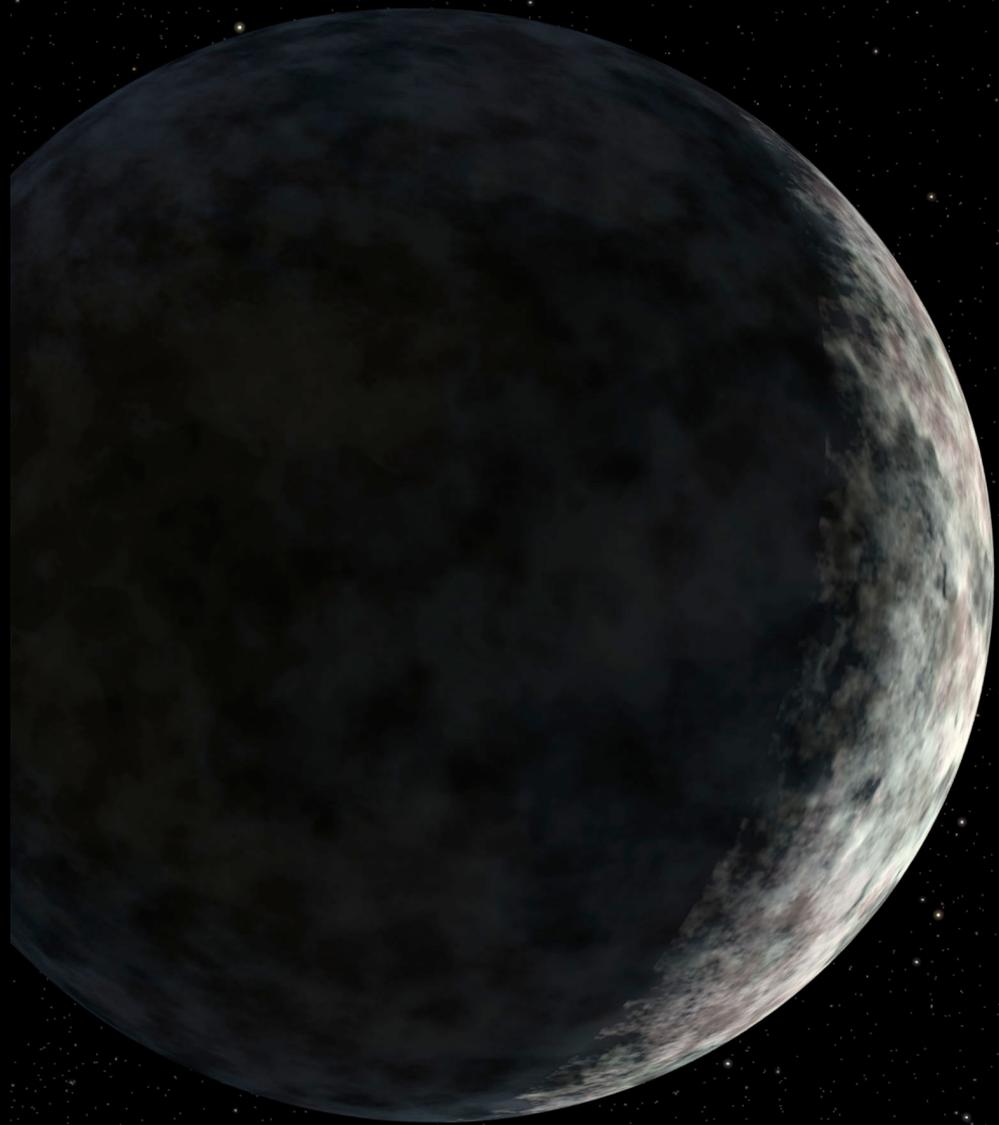
Makemake



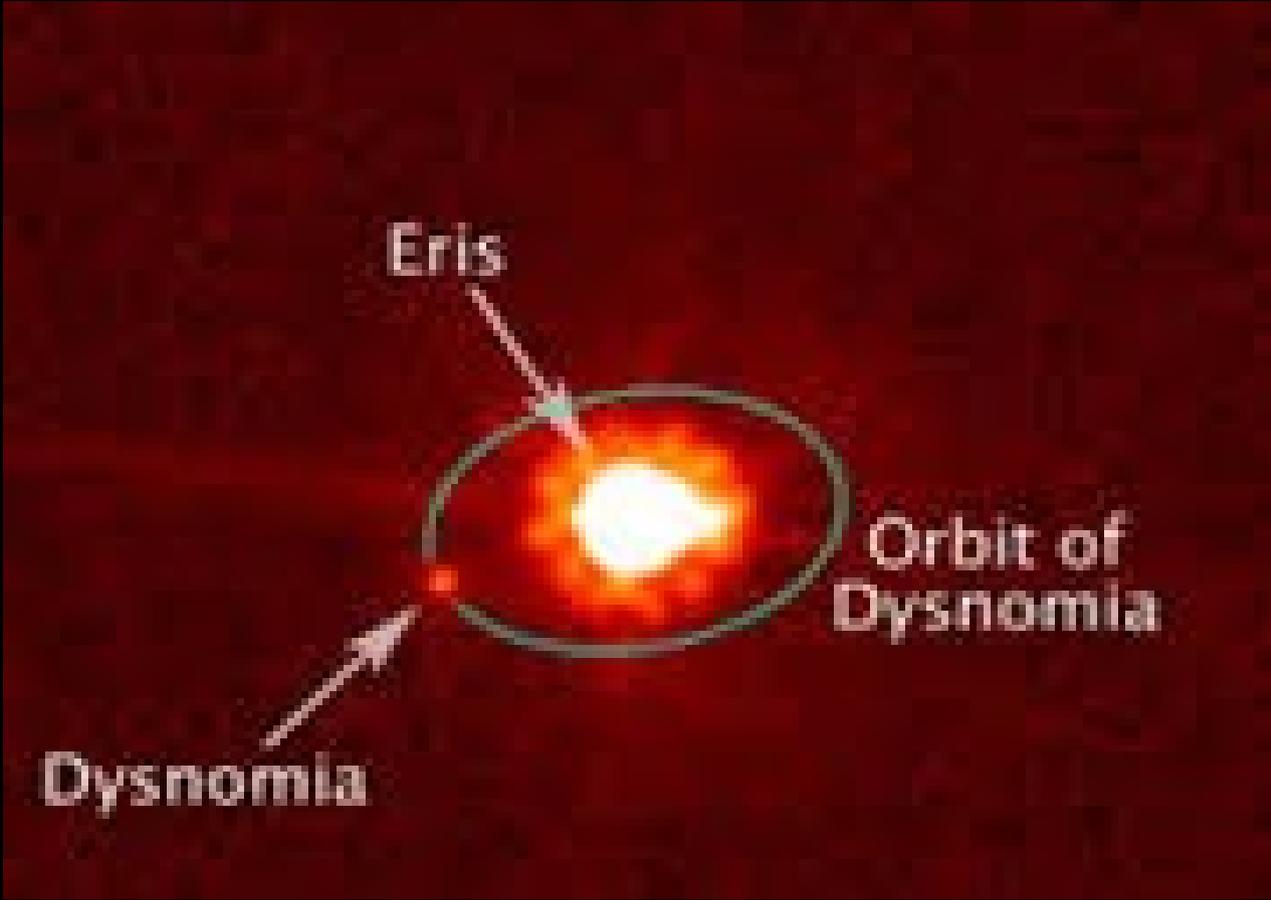
1430 km



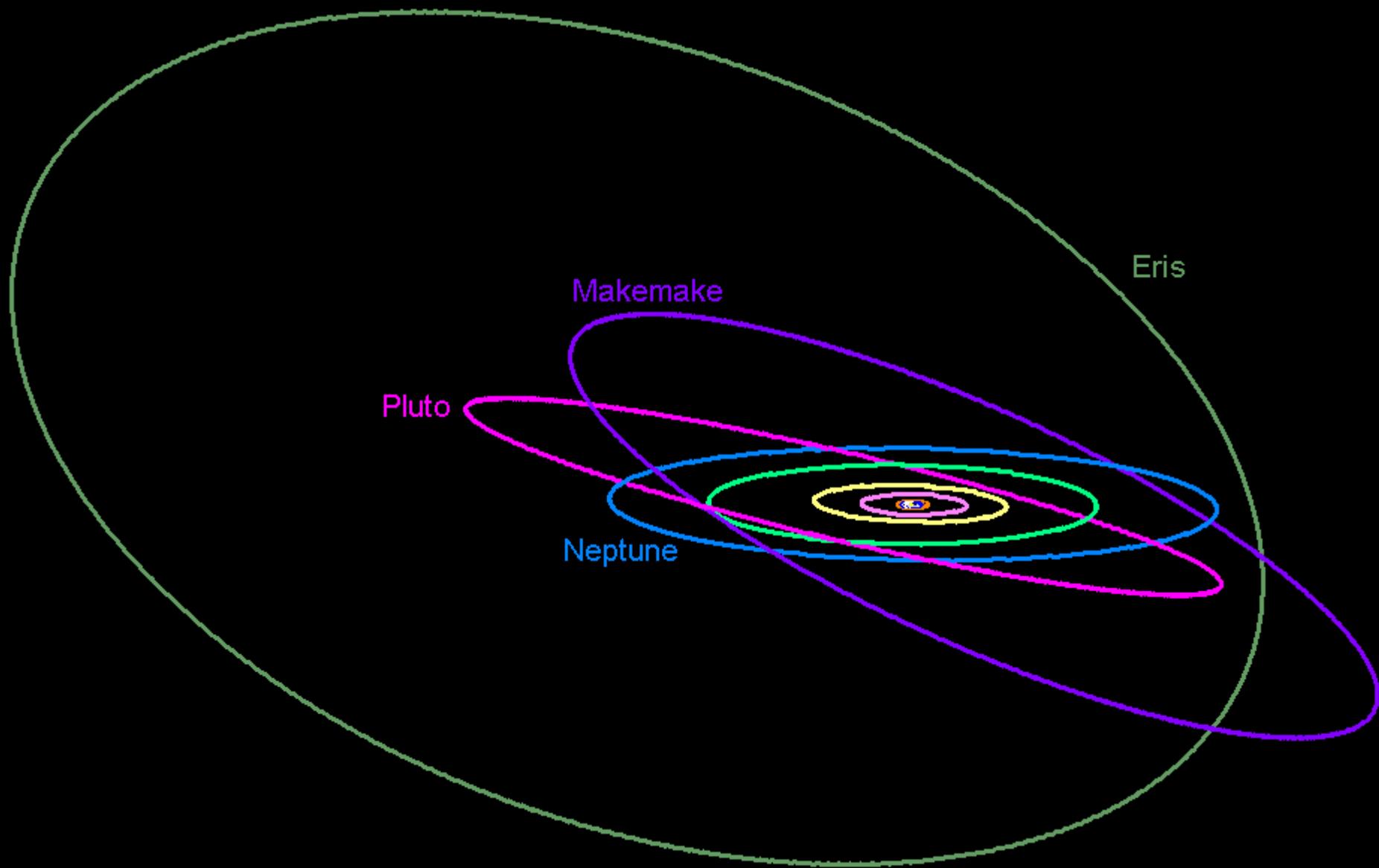
Éris



2320 km







Pluto

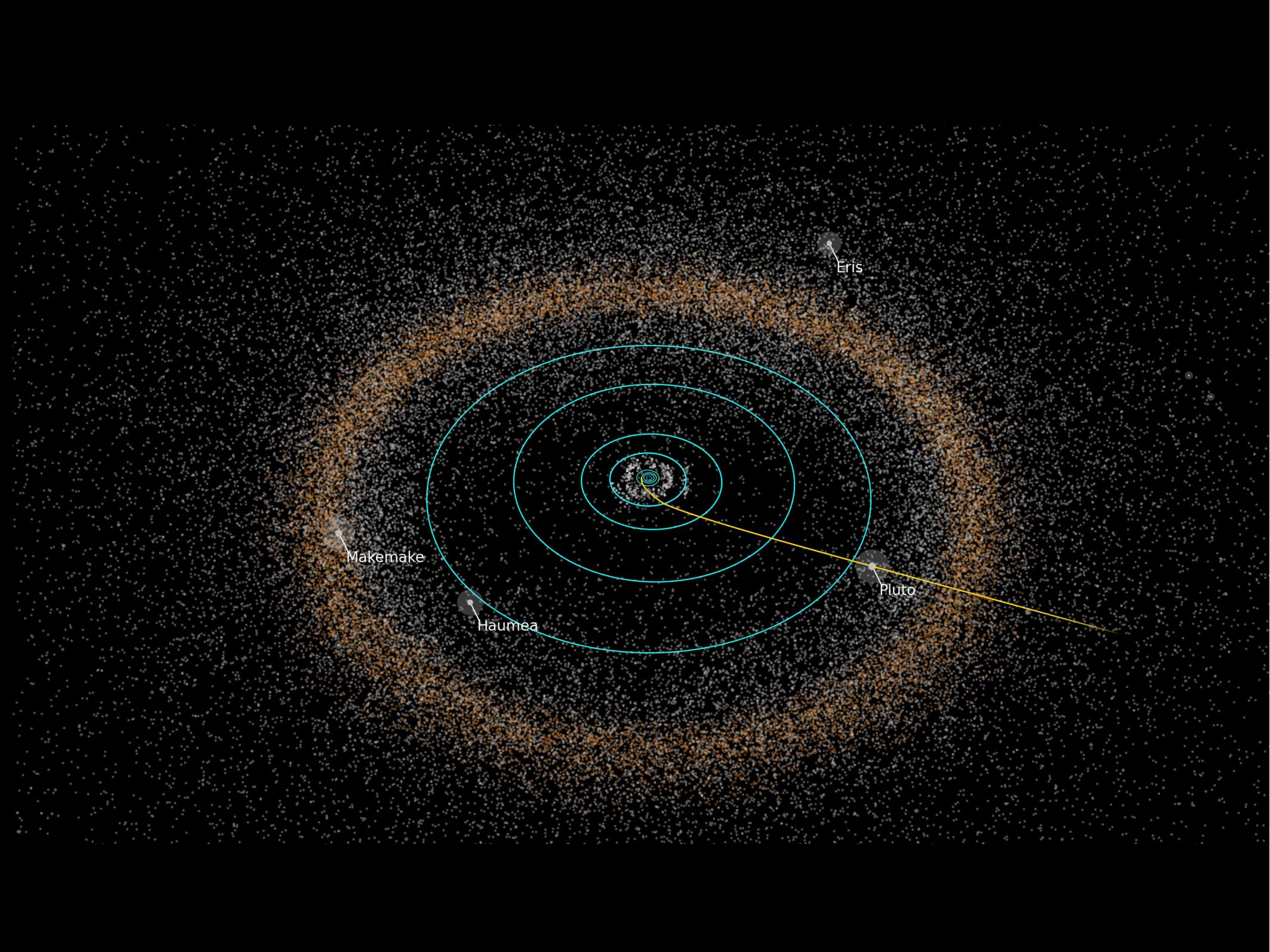
Makemake

Eris

Neptune

A Discórdia

Cinturão de Kuiper

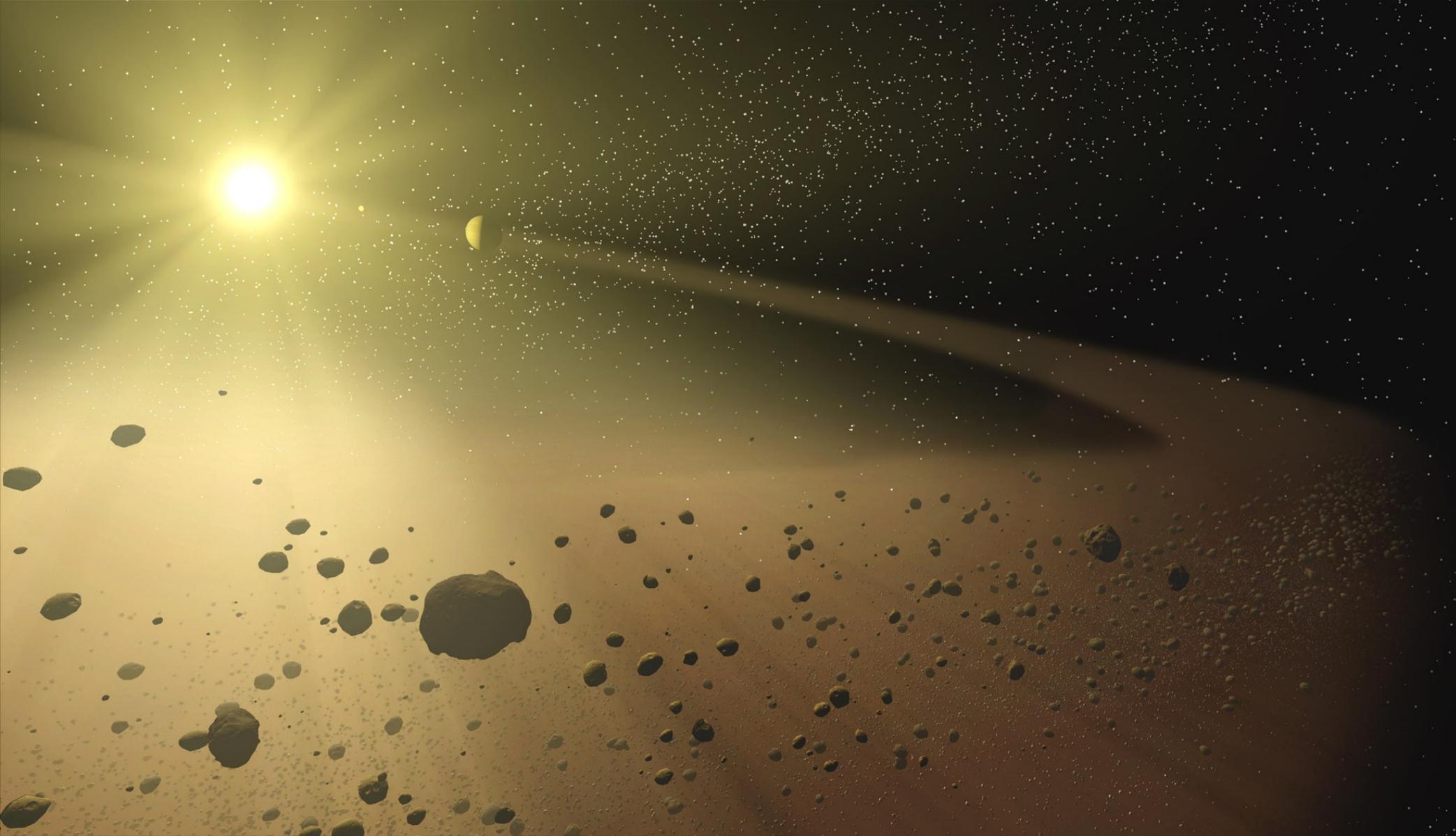


Eris

Makemake

Haumea

Pluto



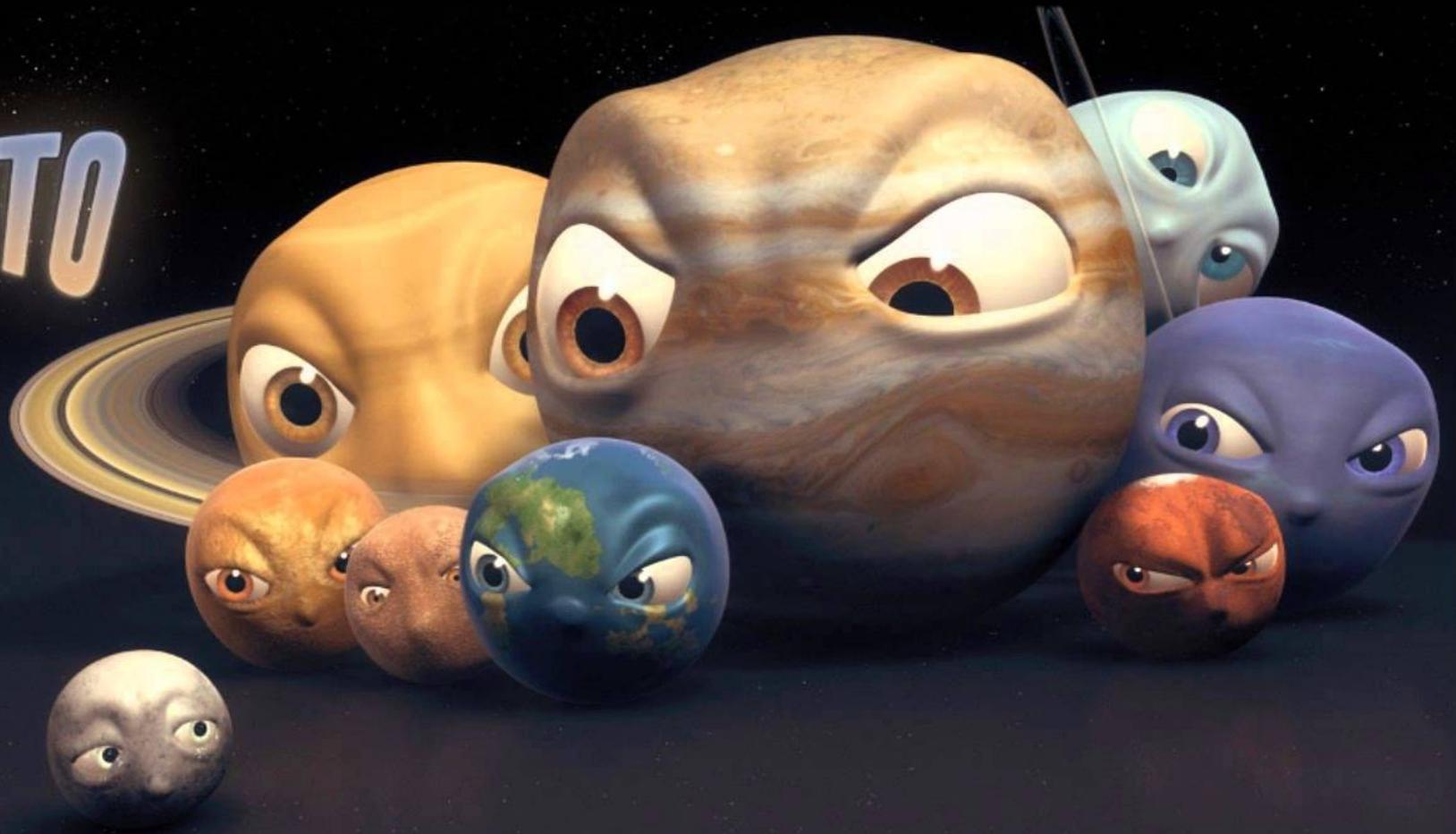
O que é um Planeta:

1 – Orbita o Sol antes de qualquer outra coisa

2 – É massivo o suficiente para ter formato aproximadamente esférico

3 – Deve ser gravitacionalmente dominante em sua órbita.

POOR
PLUTO



Plutão passa de Planeta para Planeta Anão

Ceres passa de Asteroide para Planeta Anão



Namaka

Makemake

Luna



Hi'iaka

Dysnomia

Haumea



Eris

Charon

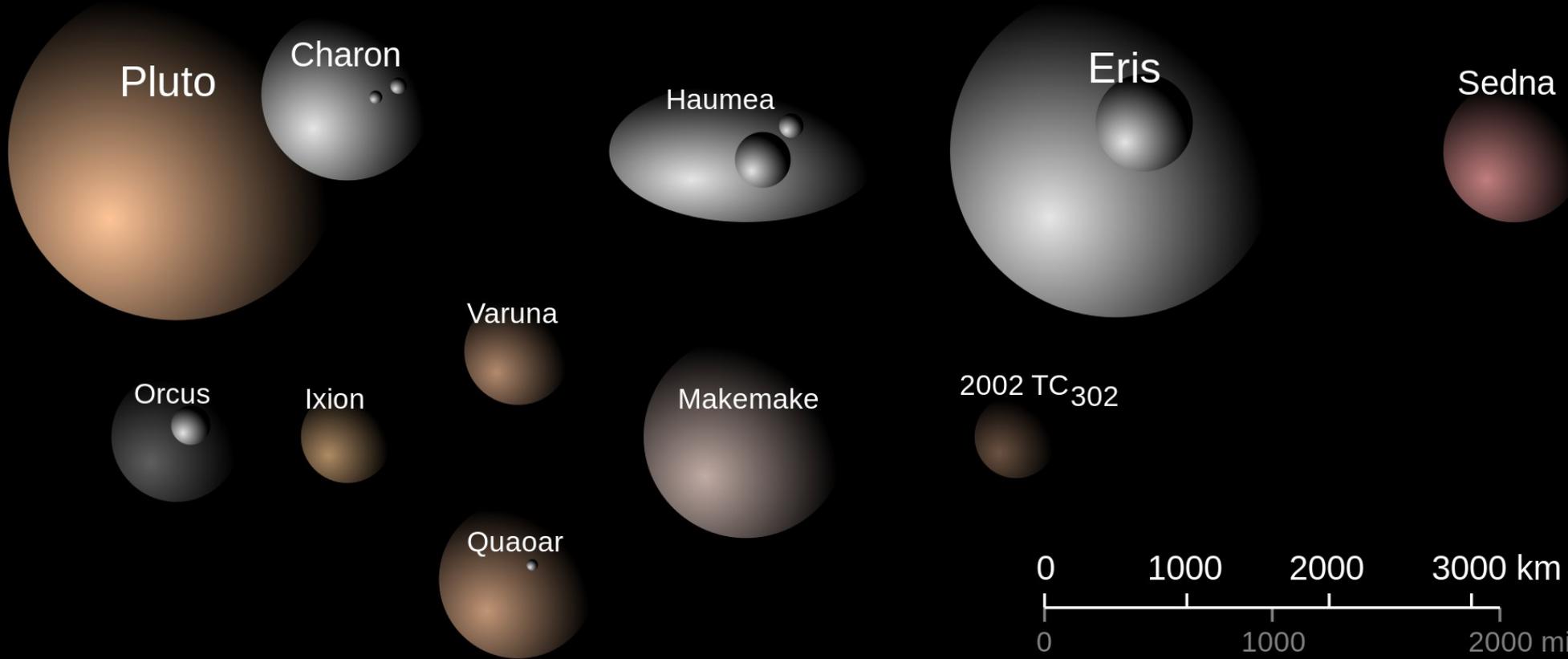
Earth

Ceres



Pluto





Cometas de Curto Período

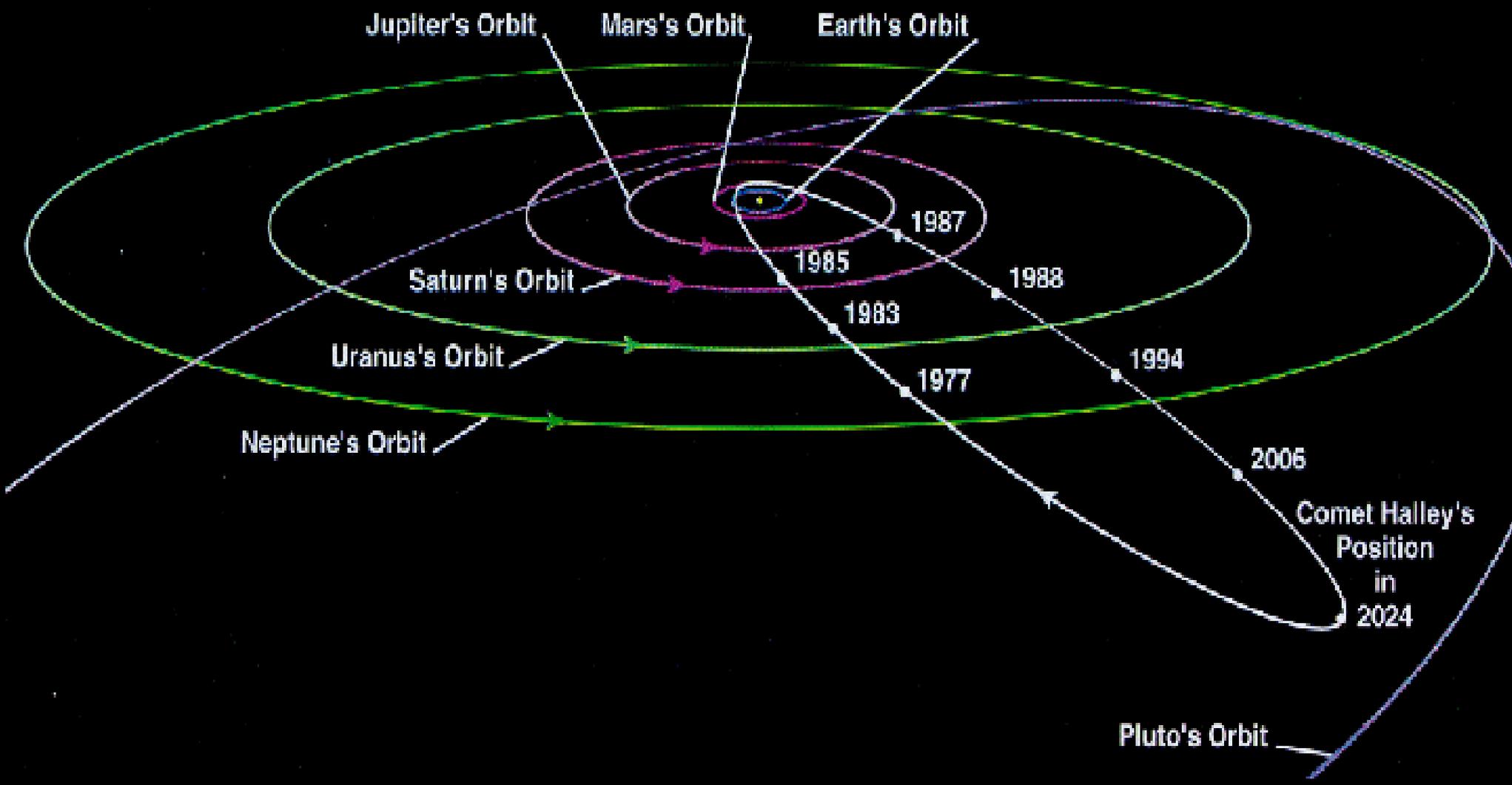
Halley



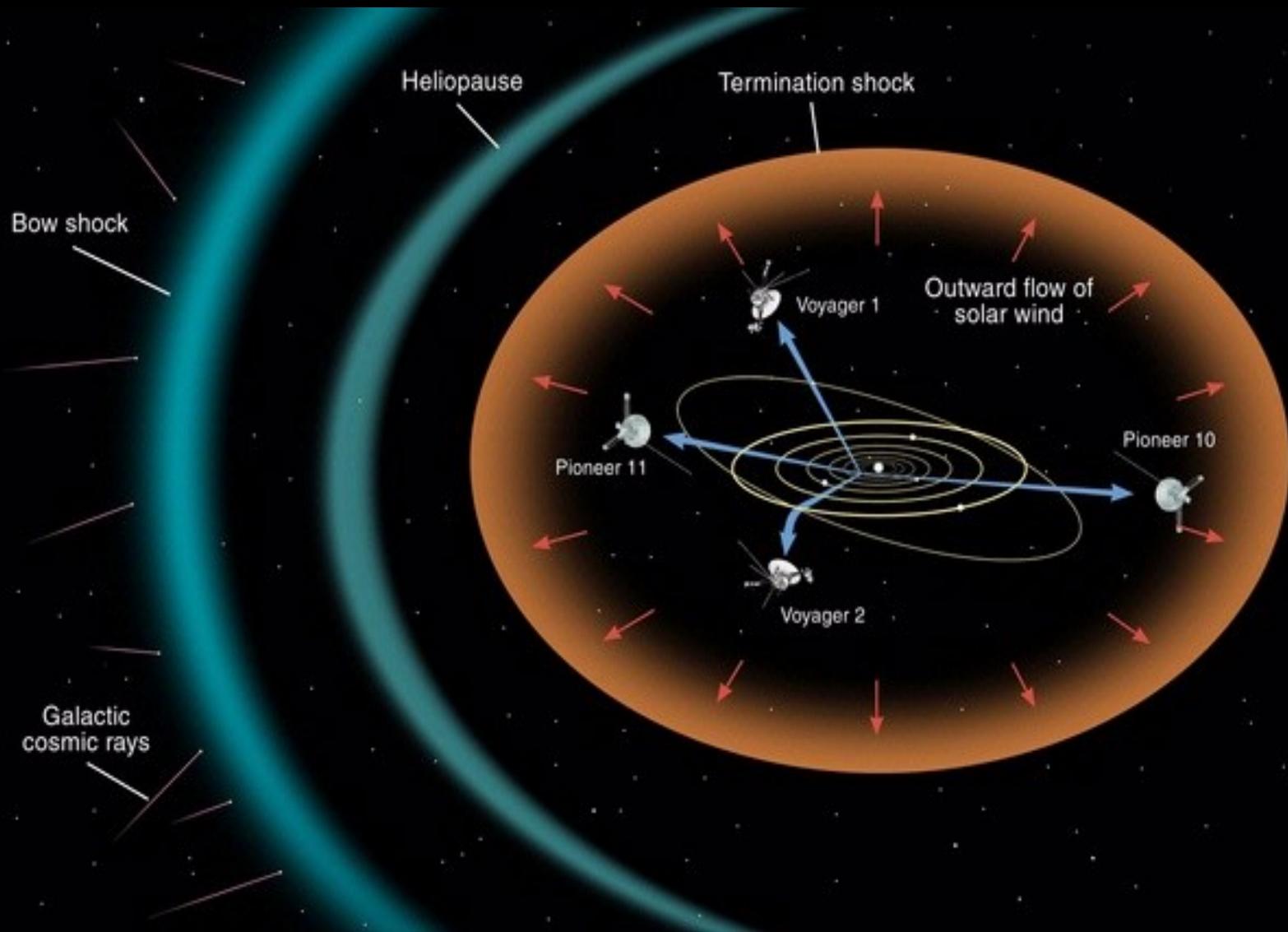
Cometa di Halley

15 maggio 1910





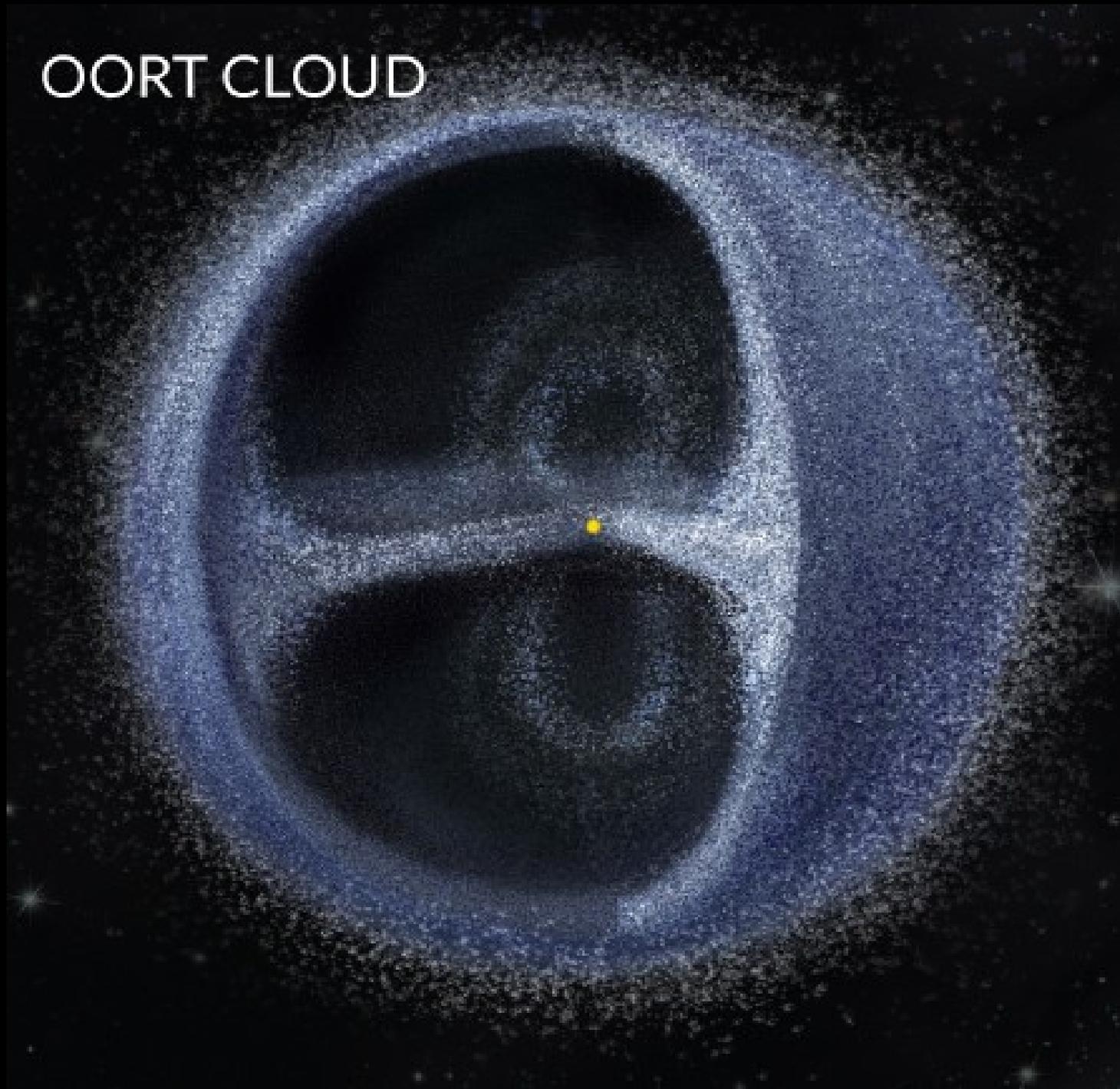
Heliosfera

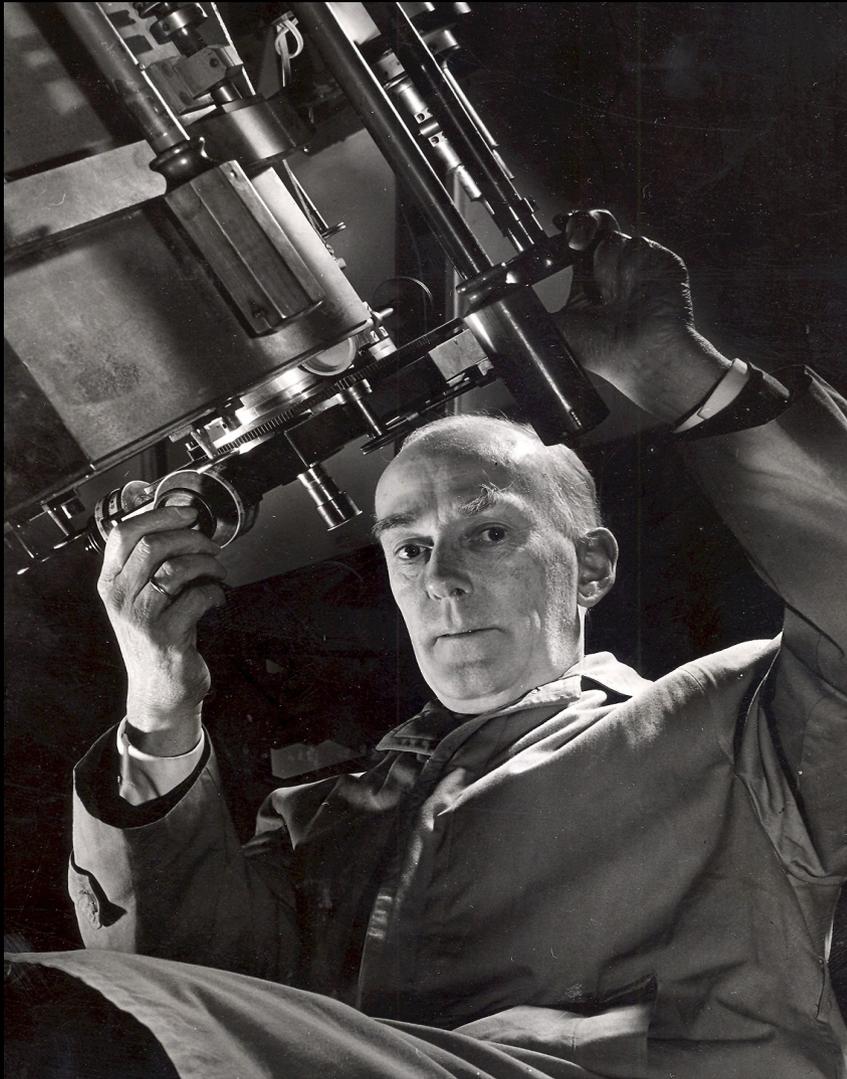


Nuvem de Oort

**Cometas de Longo
Período**

OORT CLOUD



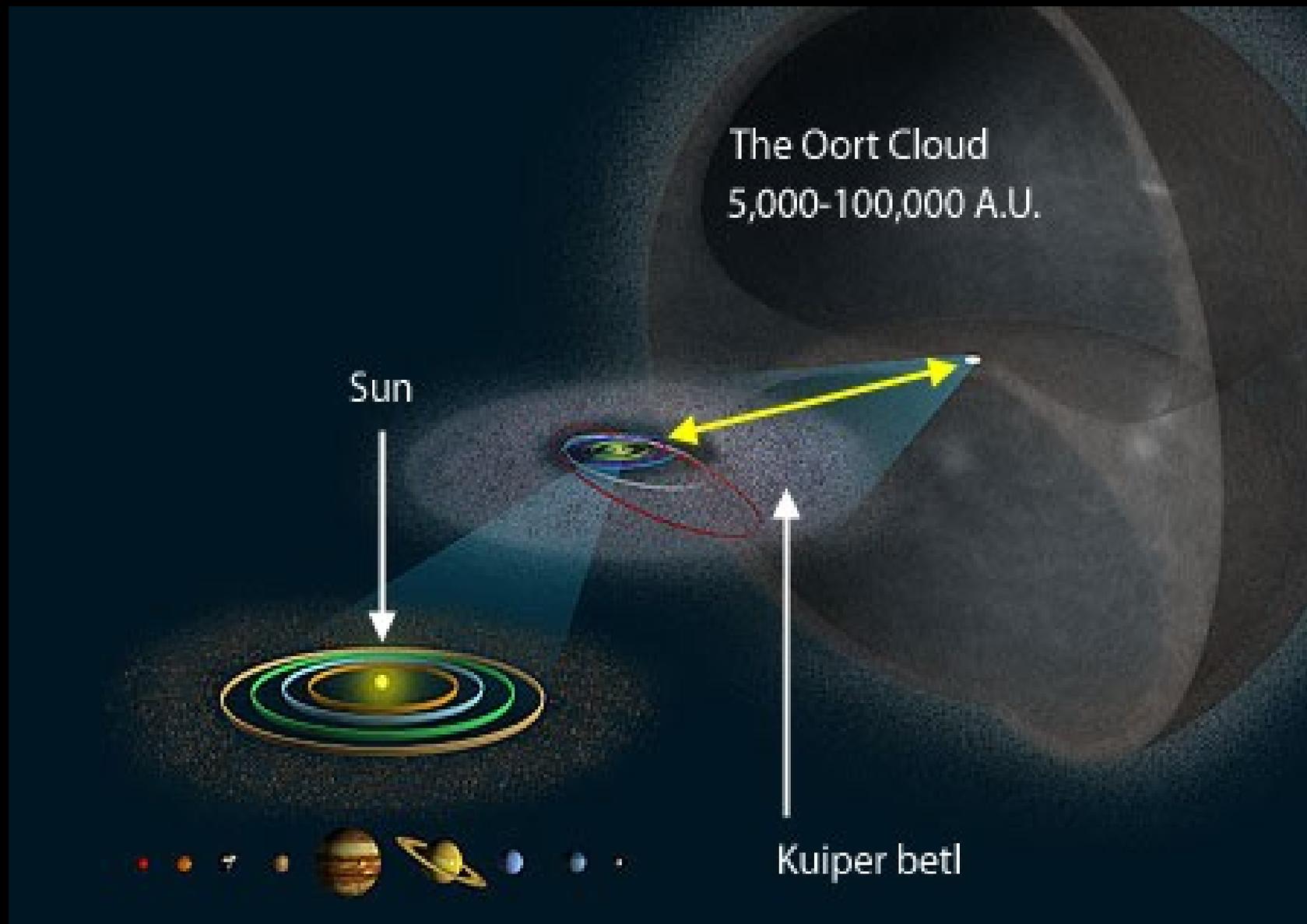


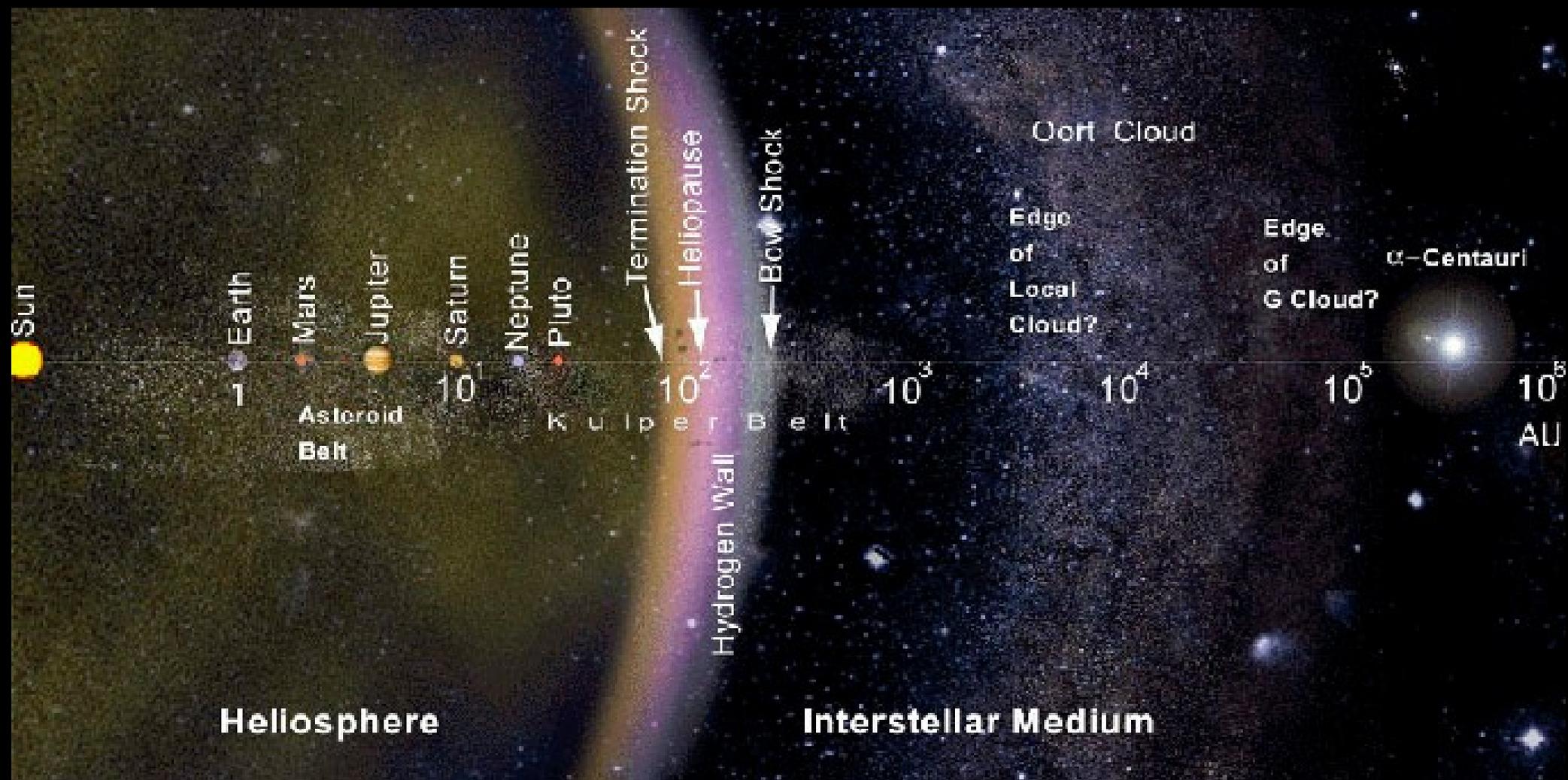
Teorizada em 1950 por Jan H. Oort.

A nuvem de Oort seria o limite onde a gravidade do Sol consegue agir. Além dela estamos oficialmente fora do Sistema Solar



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www.WilliamJosephGallery.com





The image features a dark, star-filled space background. A bright, glowing star is positioned in the upper left quadrant, casting a horizontal lens flare across the scene. A faint, blue and purple nebula is visible in the lower right corner. The word "Fim" is written in a clean, white, sans-serif font, centered in the middle of the image.

Fim