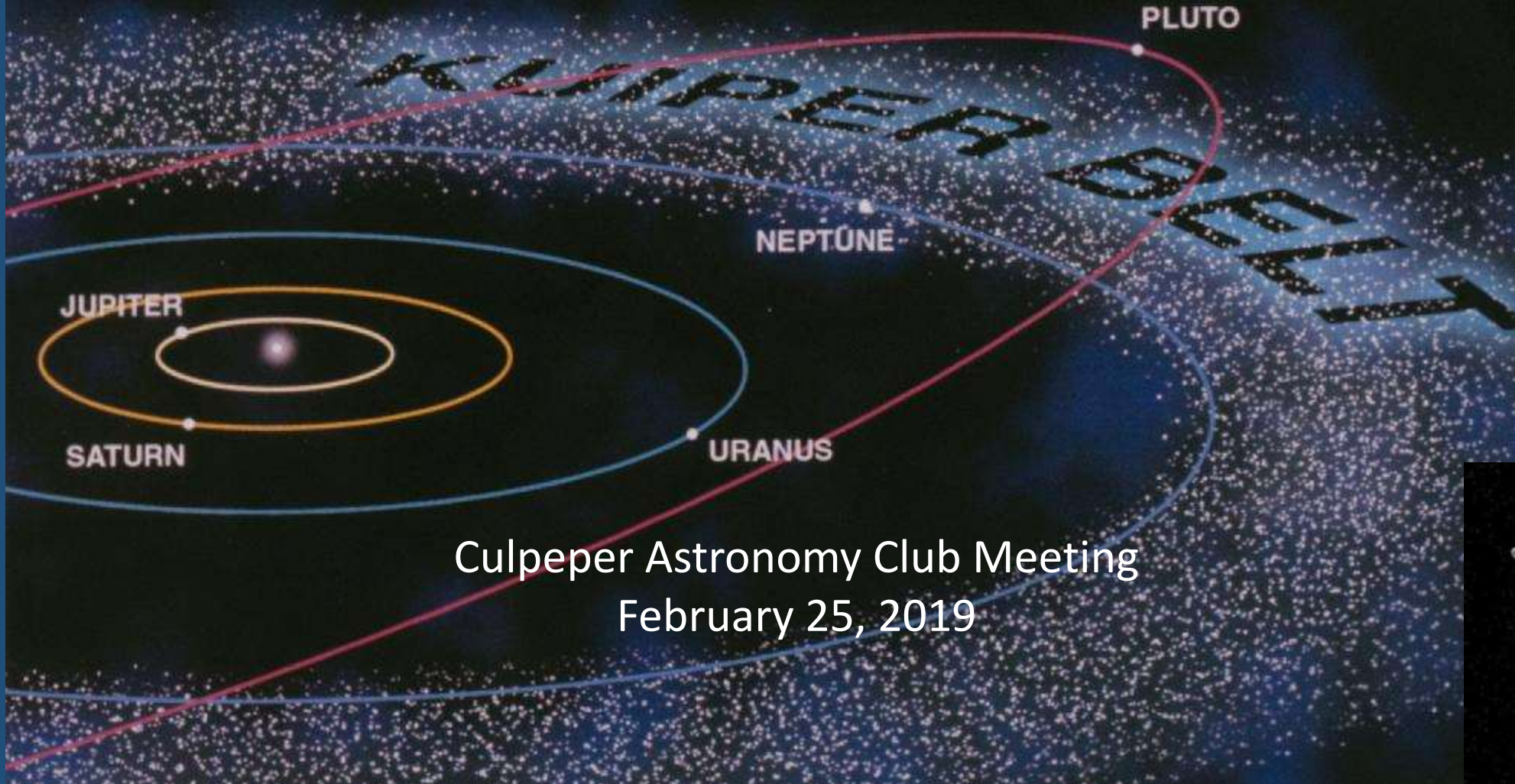


The Kuiper Belt and Dwarf Planets



Culpeper Astronomy Club Meeting
February 25, 2019



Overview

- Introductions
- Galileo
- Kuiper Belt Objects
- Constellations: Monoceros, Canis Major, Puppis
- Observing Session (Tentative)

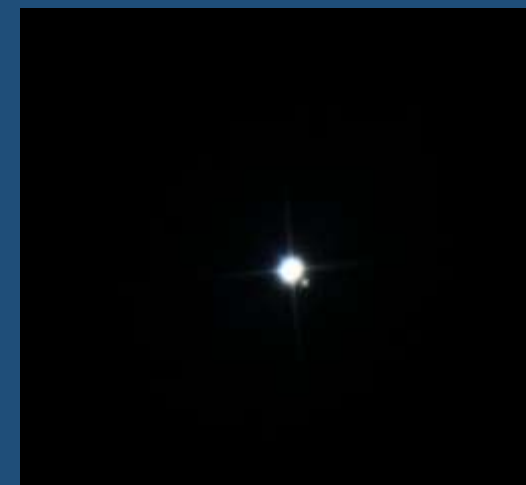
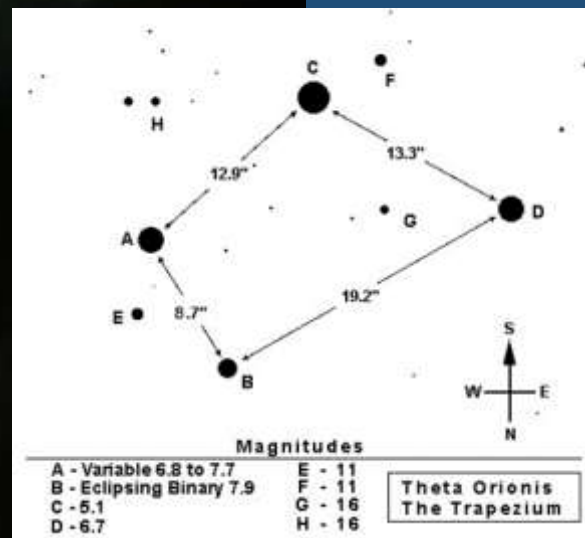
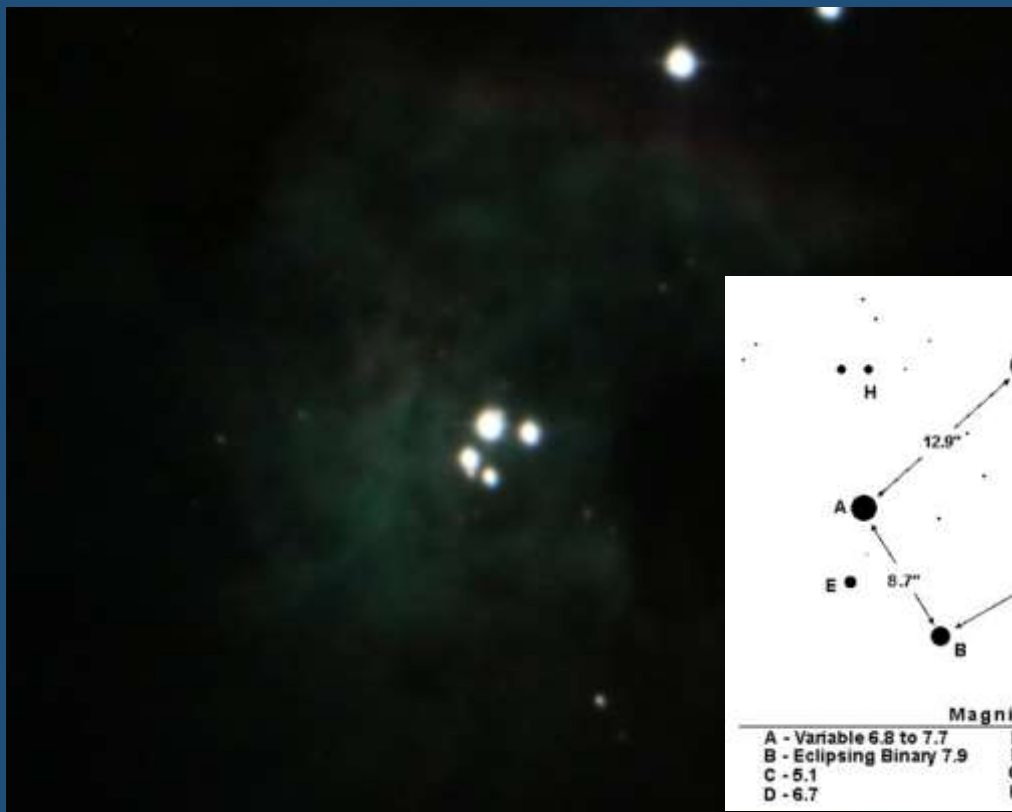
Observing Sessions

- CAC Group Session - February 2 (Morning Calm Observatory)
 - Planets (Mars and Uranus)
 - Open Star Clusters (Taurus, Perseus, Puppis)
 - Nebula: Orion, Flame, Horsehead (Orion)
 - Double Stars
- US Naval Academy – February 8
 - Class of '41 Observatory – 7.75 inch Clark Refractor
 - Support for STEM program
 - NOVAC Supported
 - Lunar, Mars, Orion Nebula, Trapezium, Castor, Mizar/Alcor
- Personal Sessions: February 9, 13 and 16 (Culpeper)
 - 4 inch refractors on G-11 mount
 - Lunar, Mars, Uranus, various bright open star clusters



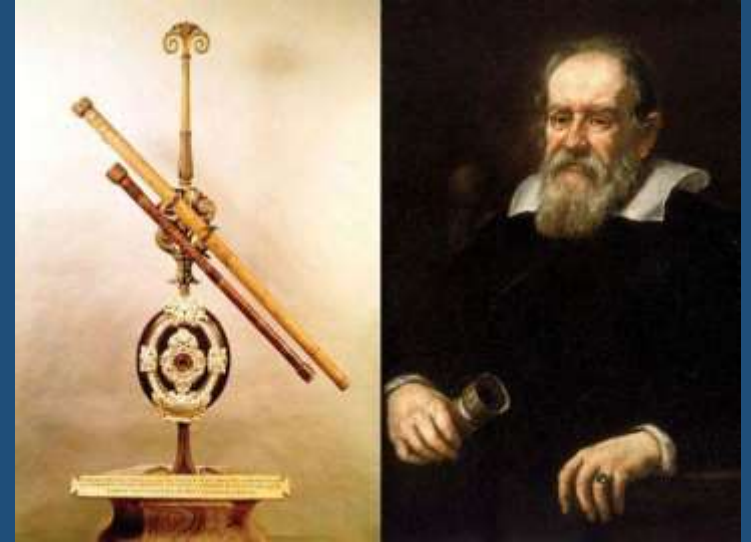
Observing Sessions

- MCO (Don and Chris): February 9
 - Astrophotography



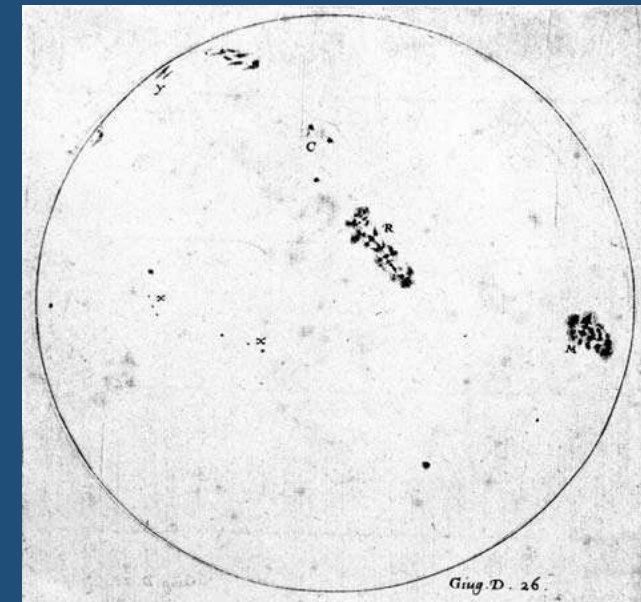
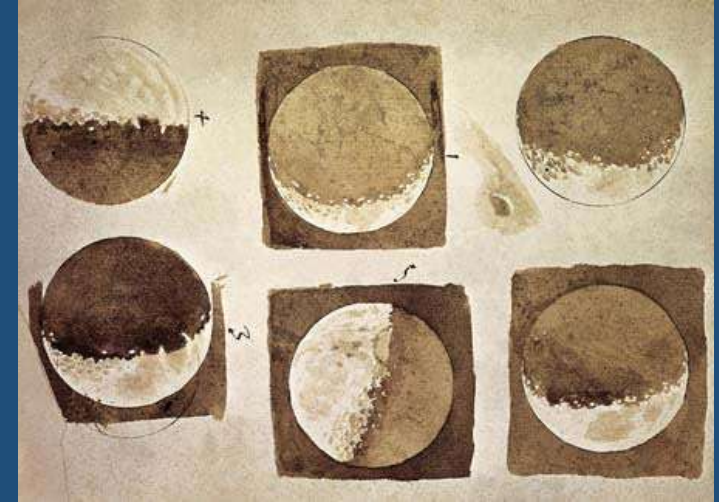
Galileo Galilei

- Italian astronomer (1564-1642) who provided a number of scientific insights that laid the foundation for future scientists
- In the Spring of 1609 he heard that in the Netherlands an instrument had been invented that showed distant things as though they were nearby
- By trial and error, he quickly figured out the secret of the invention and made his own 3X spyglass from lenses for sale in spectacle makers' shops
- Others had done the same; what set Galileo apart was that he quickly figured out how to improve the instrument, taught himself the art of lens grinding, and produced increasingly powerful telescopes
- In August of that year he presented an eight-powered instrument to the Venetian Senate and was rewarded with life tenure and a doubling of his salary
- In the fall of 1609 Galileo began observing the heavens with instruments that magnified up to 20X



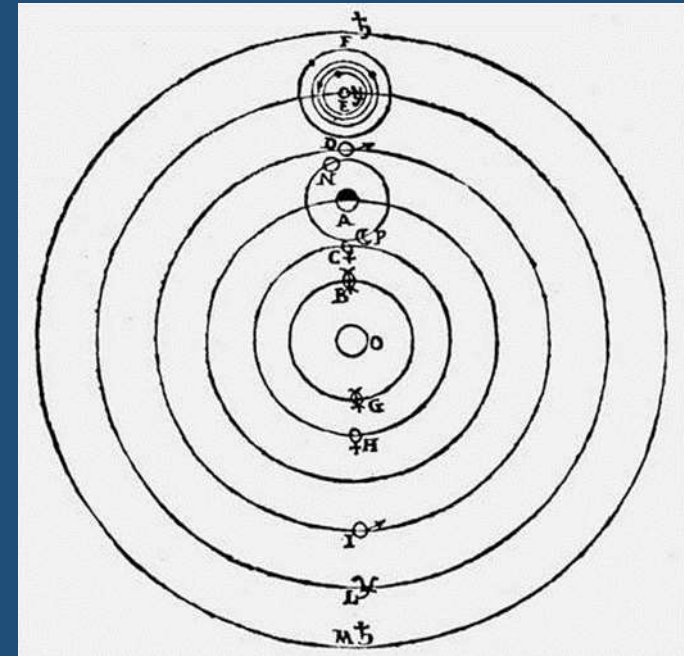
Galileo Galilei

- Was the first to see craters on the moon, discover sunspots, and track the phases of Venus
- Observed the rings of Saturn which puzzled him
 - Appearing sometimes as lobes and then vanishing when they were edge-on
- Recent research provides some evidence that he discovered Neptune two centuries before it was officially known
- Best known for his discovery of the four most massive moons of Jupiter
 - Io, Ganymede, Europa, and Callisto
 - Now called the Galilean moons



Galileo Galilei

- In Galileo's lifetime, all celestial bodies were thought to orbit the Earth
 - Teaching opposite this system was declared heresy in 1615
- His discoveries led him to question the Geocentric Theory and support Copernican's Heliocentric Theory
 - Observations of the phases of Venus
 - Jupiter had moons that didn't orbit
- In 1616, was summoned to Rome and warned not to teach or write about this controversial theory
- In 1632, believing that he could write on the subject if he treated it as a mathematical proposition, he published work on the Copernican system
 - He was found guilty of heresy, and was placed under house arrest for the remaining nine years of his life

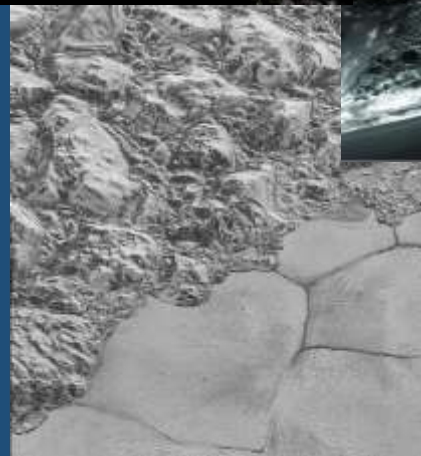


The Kuiper Belt

- In 1951, Dutch-American astronomer Gerard P. Kuiper first proposed the idea of the Kuiper Belt
- He believed there was an elliptic shape region that was filled with a swarm of icy, rocky objects
 - A disk shaped region past the orbit of Neptune
 - Extends from 30 to 50 AU (2.5 to 4.5 billion miles) from the Sun
 - Short- period comets originate in the Kuiper belt
- Found the first KBO in 1992 using photography
 - Have since discovered thousands
- Wide range in size; many, especially the large ones have moons
- Existence of these objects (Dwarf Planets) brought about the demise of Pluto

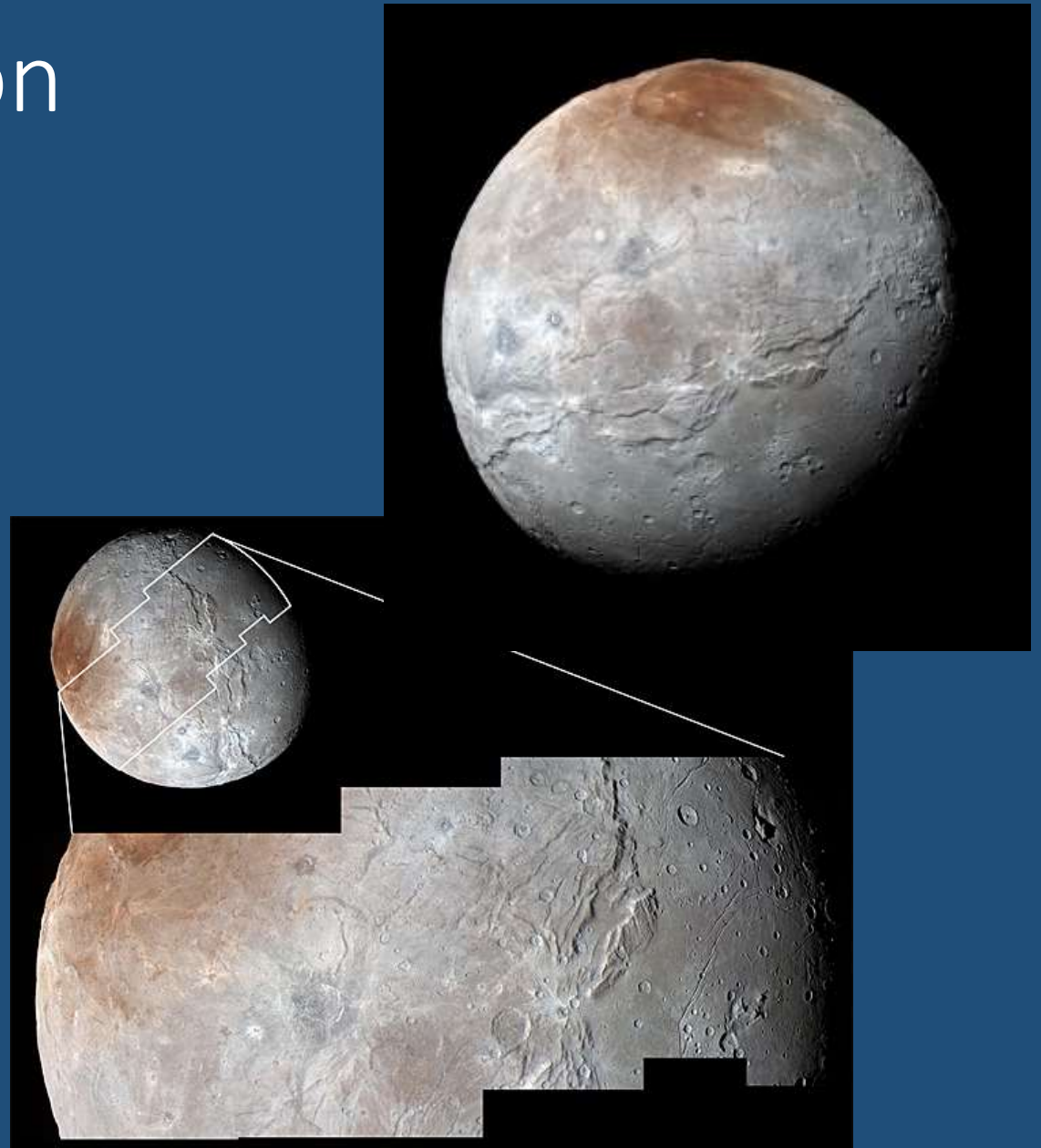
Pluto – Per *New Horizons*

- The complexity of Pluto and its satellites is far beyond what we expected
- The degree of current activity on Pluto's surface and the youth of some surfaces on Pluto surprising
- Pluto's atmospheric hazes and lower-than-predicted atmospheric escape rate upended all of the pre-flyby models
 - Pluto's atmosphere is blue!
- Pluto shows evidence of vast changes in atmospheric pressure and, possibly, past presence of running or standing liquid volatiles on its surface
- Pluto's vast 1K-kilometer-wide heart-shaped nitrogen glacier is the largest known glacier in the solar system.



Charon

- Charon's enormous equatorial extensional tectonic belt hints at the freezing of a former water ice ocean inside Charon in the distant past
- Charon's dark, red polar cap is unprecedented in the solar system and may be the result of atmospheric gases that escaped Pluto and then slowly accumulated on Charon's surface
- All of Pluto's moons that can be age-dated by surface craters have the same, ancient age
 - Adds to the theory that they were formed together in a single collision between Pluto and another planet in the Kuiper Belt



Pluto and its Moons

- The Pluto system consists of four tiny satellites — Nix, Hydra, Kerberos and Styx
 - orbiting a "binary planet" comprised of Pluto and its largest moon Charon, which, at 750 miles (1,207 kilometers) in diameter, is nearly half as wide as the dwarf planet itself
- This binary setup has profoundly influenced the orbits of the four small moons, injecting chaos into their movements
- Hydra is around 28.2 miles (45.4 km) across, while Nix has a diameter of 24.6 miles (39.6 km) or so
- Kerberos and Styx are about 15.4 miles (24.8 km) and 4.2 miles (6.8 km) wide

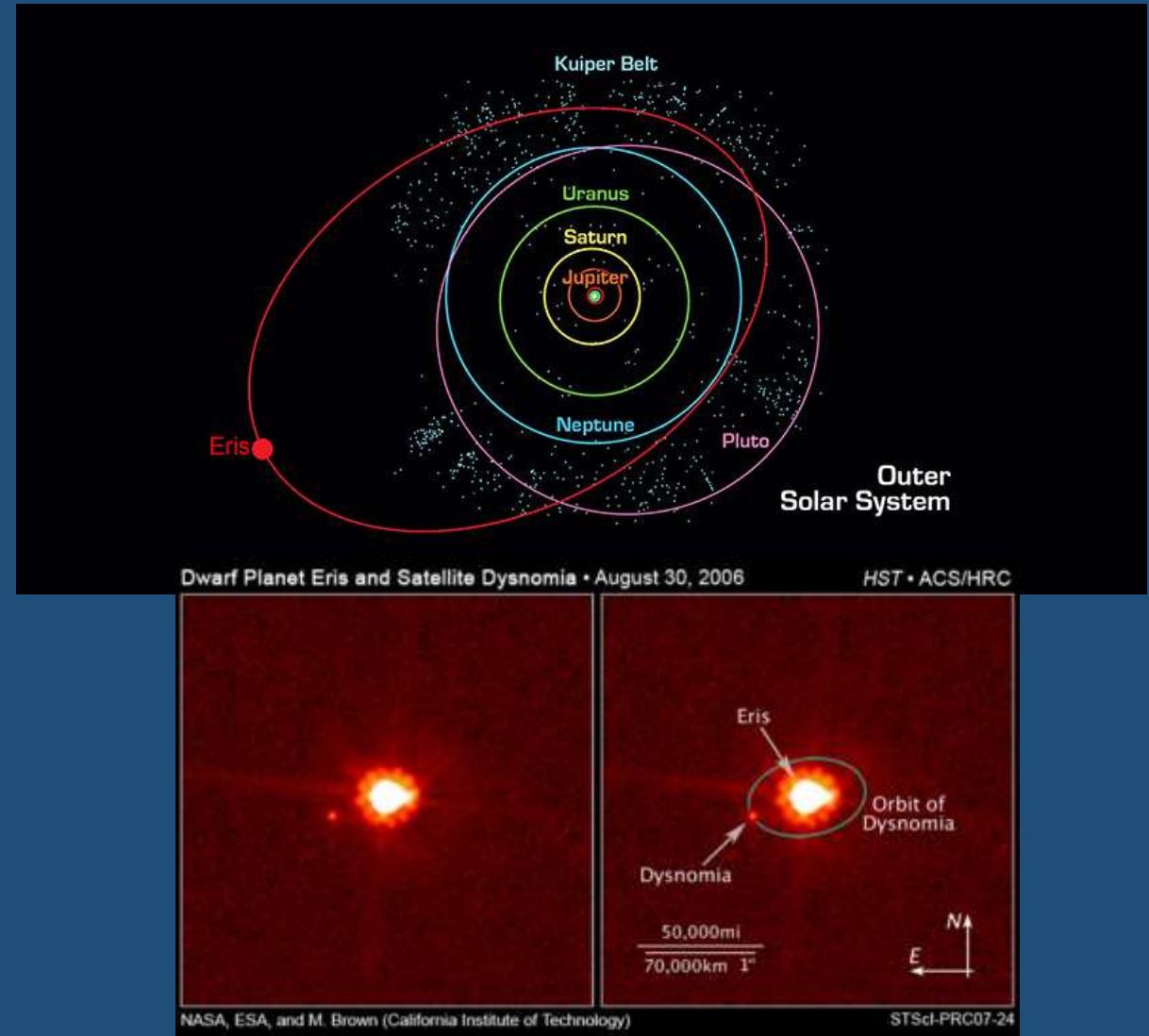


Charon and the Small Moons of Pluto



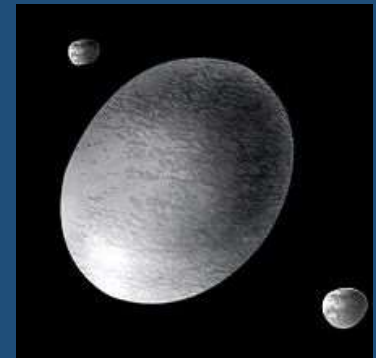
The Other Dwarf Planets

- Eris' discovery was a big reason astronomers demoted Pluto to dwarf planet status in 2006
 - Discovered by Mike Brown's Team
 - Spotted in 2003; confirmed in 2005
- Estimated to be about same size as Pluto
 - Orbital period of 557 Earth years
 - Orbital plane extends beyond the Kuiper Belt
 - Has a single moon, Dysnomia
- There could be anywhere from 200 to 10,000 Dwarf Planets on the belt



Haumea

- Discovered in 2004 by Mike Brown's Team at Caltech
- On Sep 17, 2008, it was recognized as a dwarf planet
 - Named after Haumea, the Hawaiian goddess of childbirth
- Haumea's mass is about one-third that of Pluto
- It has an elongated shape, rapid rotation, high density, and high reflectivity (from a surface of crystalline water ice)
 - Thought to be the consequences of a giant collision
 - Left it the largest member of a family that includes several large trans-Neptunian objects (TNOs) and its two known moons, Hi'iaka and Namaka
- Haumea rotates every 3.9 hours



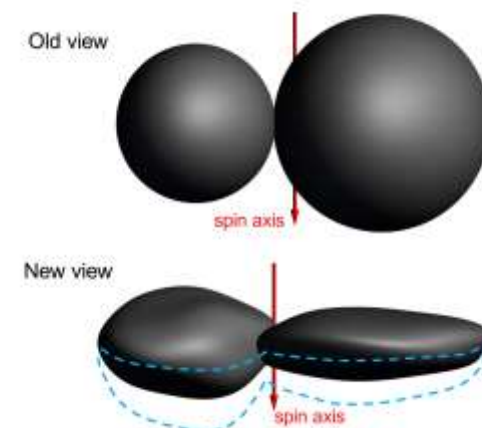
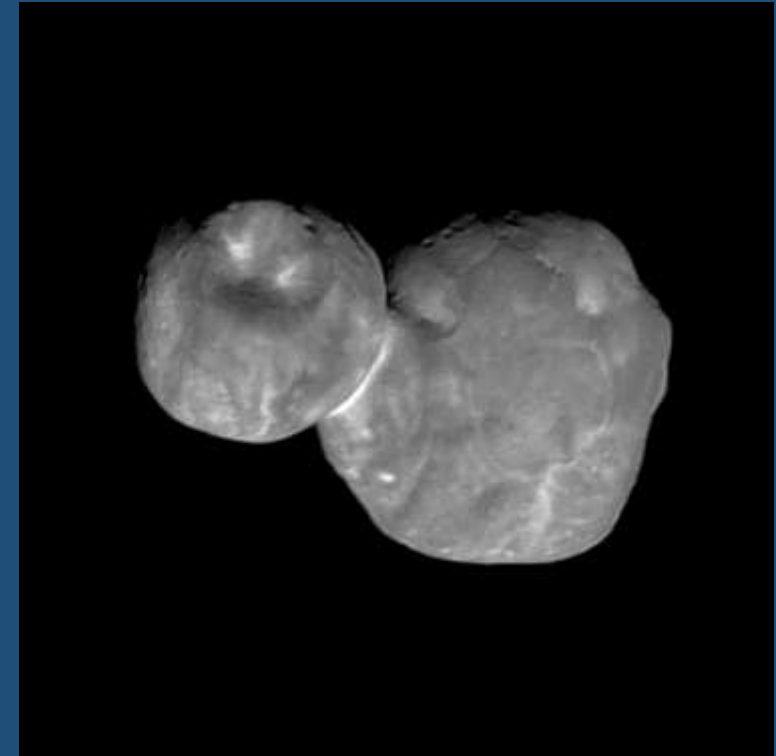
Makemake

- Makemake was discovered in 2005
 - Named after the creator god from Easter Island mythology
- Estimate its size at 1,500 km diameter
 - No known moon
- Frozen nitrogen, frozen ethane and frozen methane have all been detected on the surface
- Along with Eris, its discovery was a major factor in making the IAU look at the definition of a planet



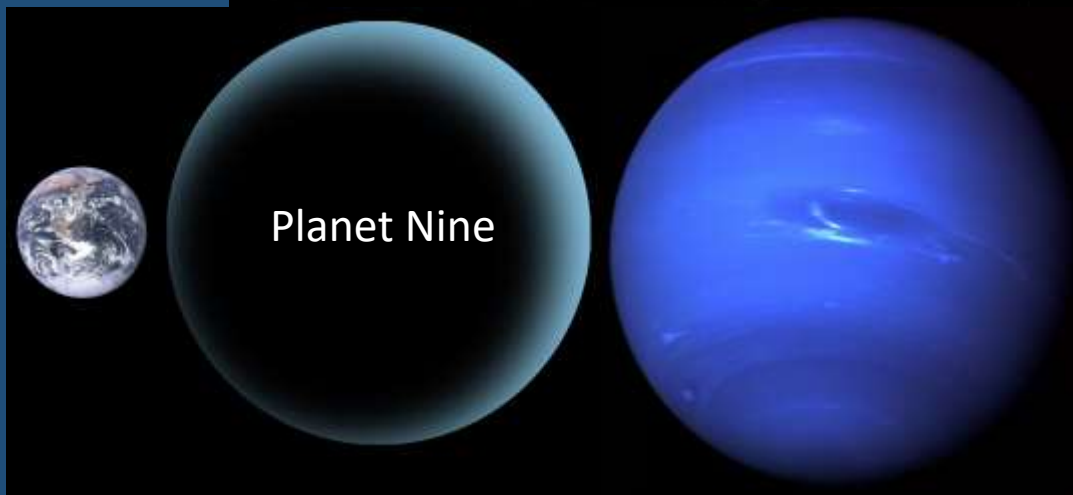
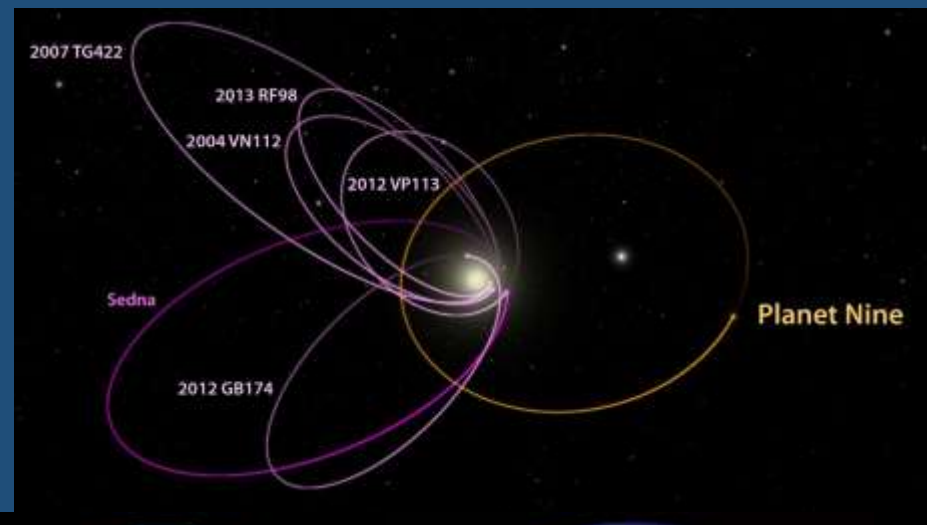
Ultima Thule

- Using observations made with Hubble on June 26, 2014, the science team discovered an object that New Horizons could reach with its available fuel
- The object was subsequently designated 2014 MU69 and nicknamed "Ultima Thule" (which means "beyond the known world")
- Ultima Thule was 6.5 billion kilometers (4 billion miles) from the Sun, making this the most distant planetary flyby in history
- Is a "contact binary," consisting of two connected spheres. End to end, the world measures 19 miles (31 kilometers) in length
- Latest image reveals topographic details along the terminator, near the top. These details include numerous small pits up to about 0.4 miles (0.7 kilometers) in diameter



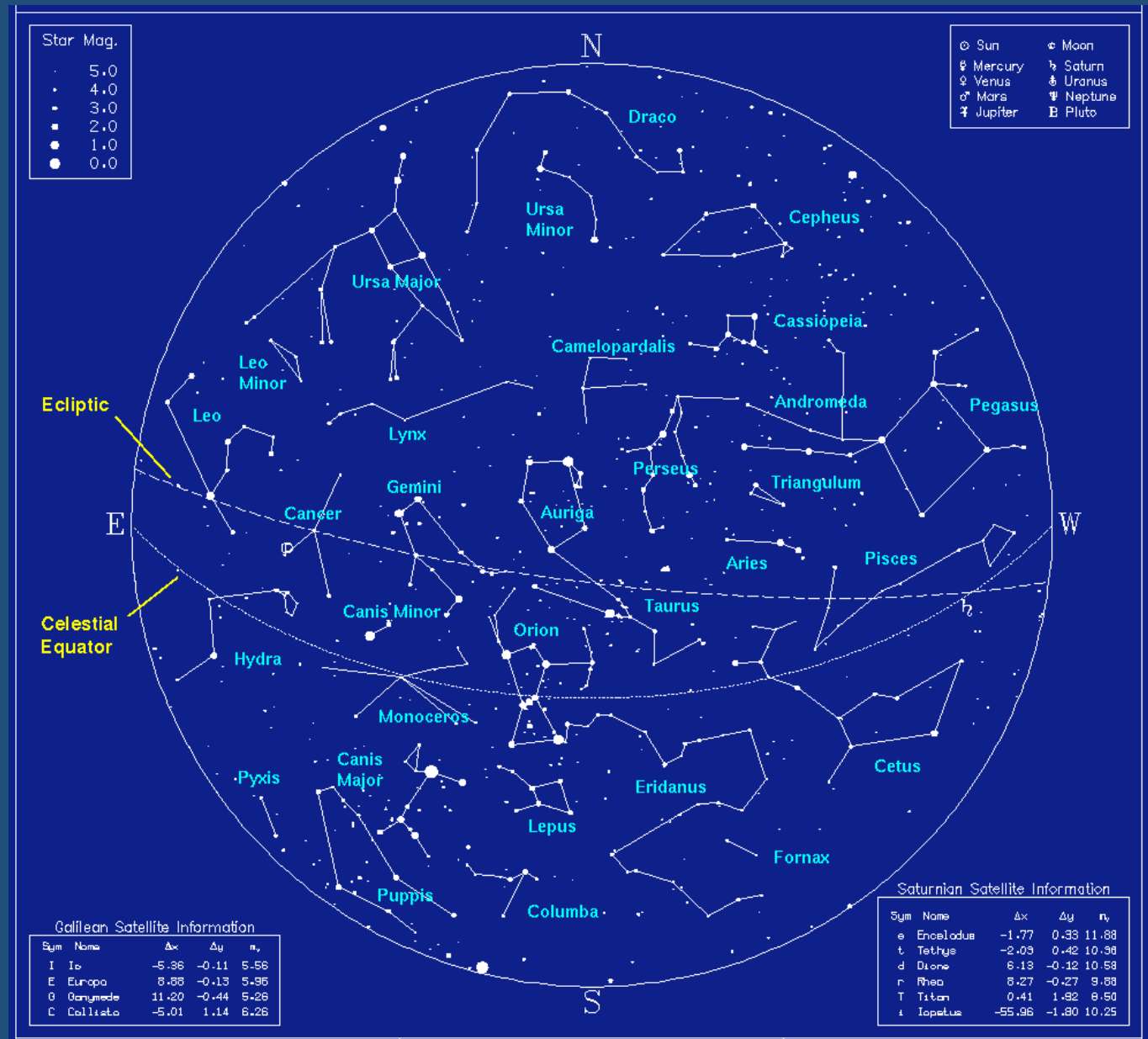
Planet Nine

- Hypothetical large planet in the far outer Solar System posed by Mike Brown and Team
- Gravitational effects would explain improbable orbital configuration of trans-Neptunian objects (TNOs) that orbit mostly beyond the Kuiper belt
- Would follow a highly elliptical orbit around the Sun, with an orbital period of 10,000–20,000 years
- The planet is estimated to have 10 times the mass and two to four times the diameter of Earth
- Most likely an ejected ice giant, similar in composition to Uranus and Neptune
 - a mixture of rock and ice with a small envelope of gas



Constellations

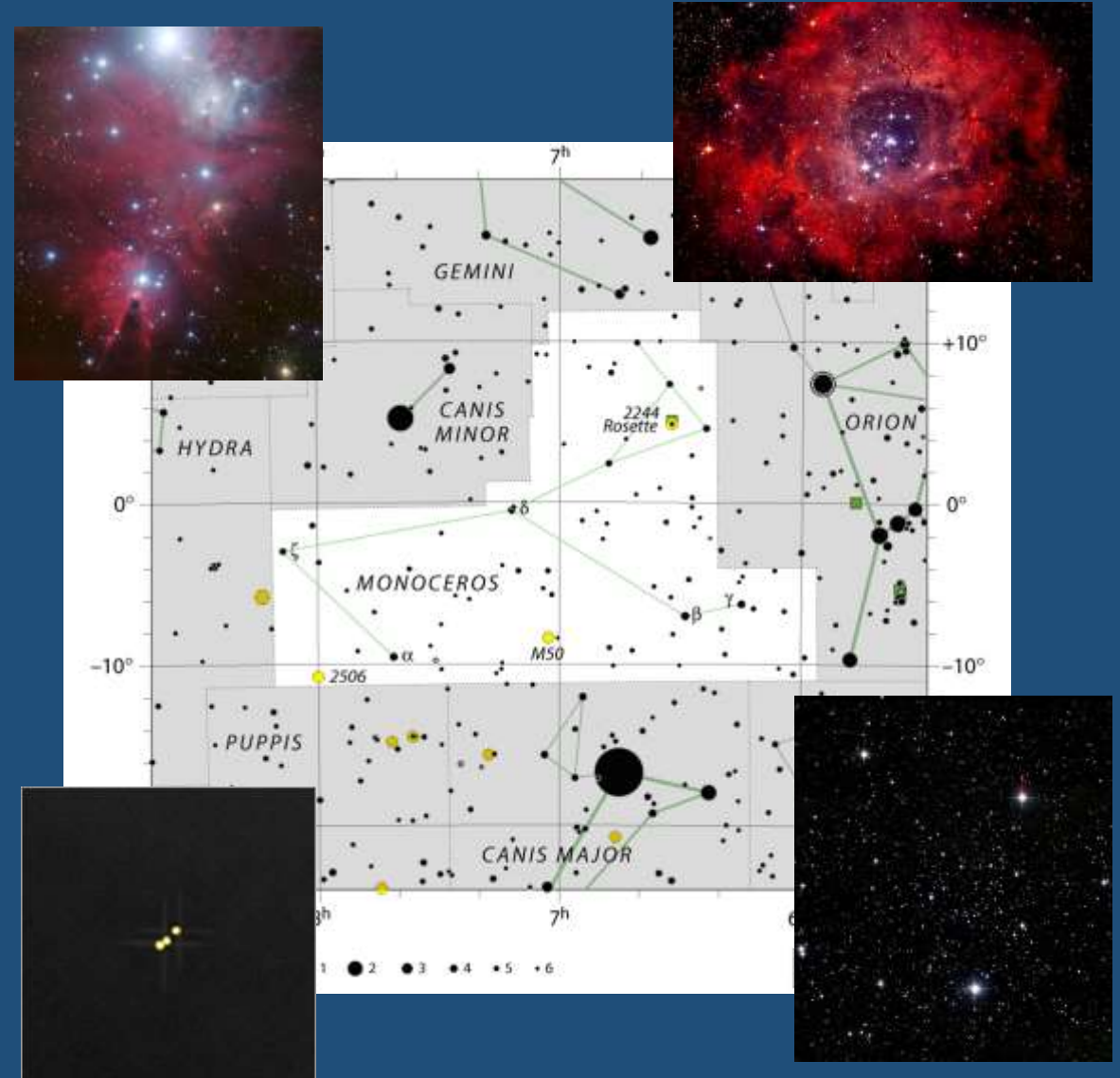
- Will explore three this evening
 - Monoceros, The Unicorn
 - Canis Major, The Big Dog
 - Puppis, The Stern





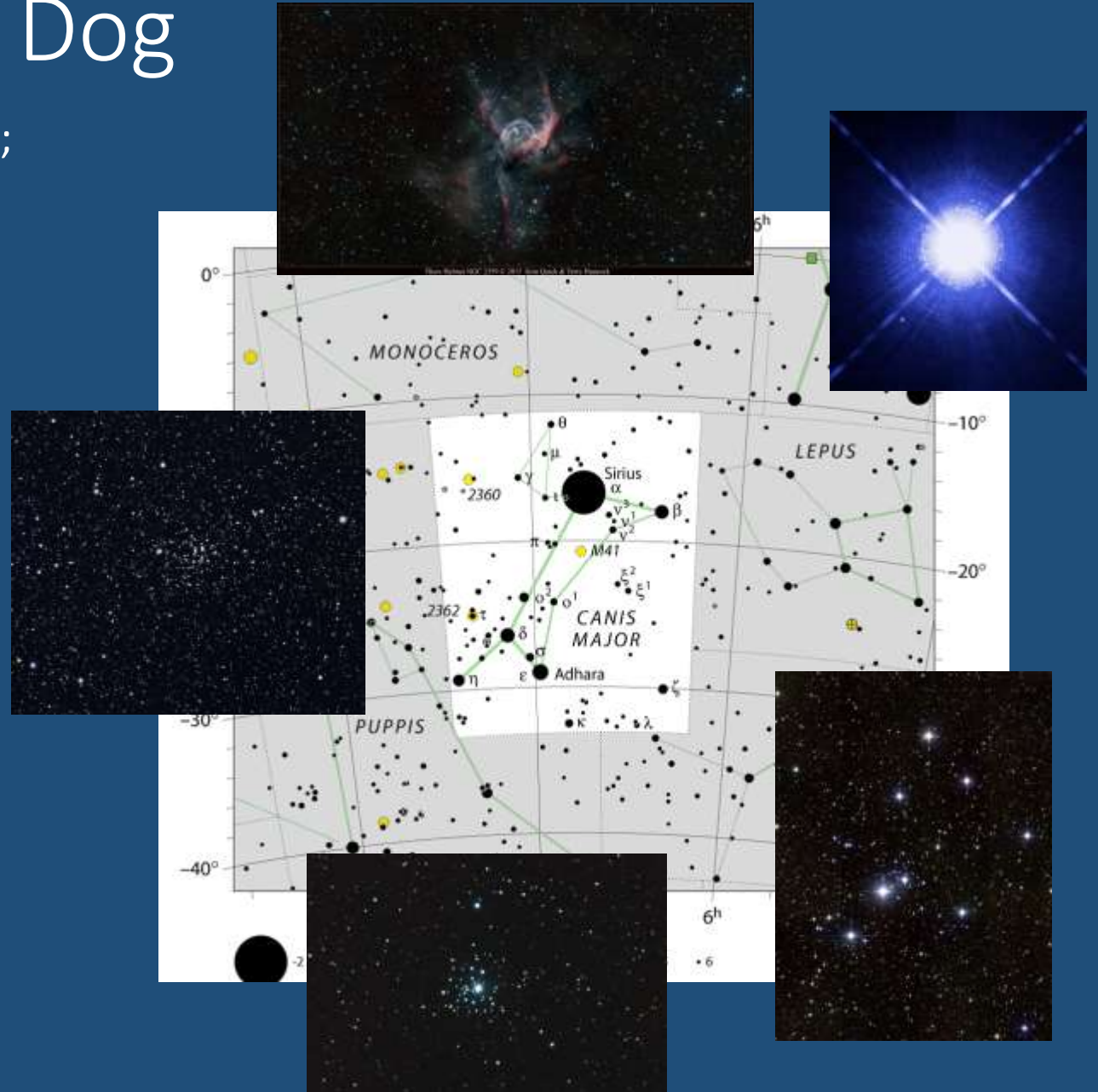
Monoceros - The Unicorn

- The constellation was created to fill the area between Orion and Hydra, where there weren't any constellations introduced in Greek times
 - No particular myth associated with it
- Beta Mon is a triple star system
- Messier 50 is an open cluster
 - Distinct for its heart-shaped figure
- The Rosette Nebula is a large emission nebula
- NGC 2264 is a New General Catalogue designation for two deep sky objects
 - Christmas Tree Cluster
 - Cone Nebula



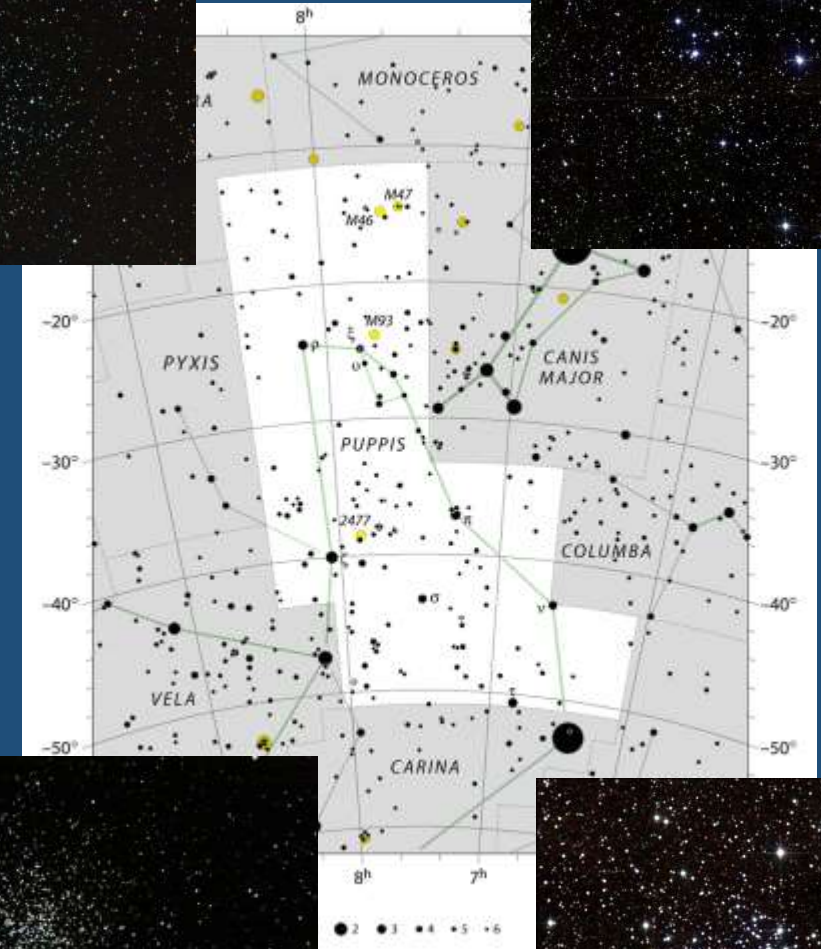
Canis Major – The Big Dog

- Larger of the two hunting dogs used by Orion; chasing the Hare
- Within the constellation can be found Sirius, the brightest star in the night sky
 - Known as the "Dog Star"
 - Derived from the Greek word seirios which means "scorcher"
 - Sirius – Difficult Binary (50 yr period)
- Open Star Clusters
 - M41, NGC's 2360, 2362
- Thor's Helmet (NGC 2359)
 - Emission Nebula - 30LY Wide; 15K LY Distant
 - Formed of ionized gases that emit light of various colors
 - Source of ionization is high-energy photons emitted from a Wolf-Rayet star named HD 56925



Puppis – “The Stern”

- Represents the stern of a ship; used to be part of the much larger constellation which represented the ship on which Jason and the Argonauts sailed to get the Golden Fleece
- Deep Sky Objects:
 - Messier 46: Open Cluster with an apparent magnitude of 6.1; 5.5K LY distant; nice Planetary Nebulae in FOV
 - Messier 47: Open Cluster about a degree west of Messier 46; contains about 50 stars, the brightest of which is of magnitude 5.7
 - Messier 93: Open Cluster with apparent magnitude of 6.0; 3.6K LY distant
 - NGC 2477: Open Cluster with an apparent magnitude of 5.8; 3.6K LY distant; contains about 300 stars; about 700 million years old



Meteor Showers

- Some of the best are listed below along with dates when the most meteors are visible
 - Quadrantids, January 3-4 (Comet 2003 EH1)
 - Lyrids, April 22-23 (Comet Thatcher)
 - Perseids, August 12-13 (Comet Swift-Tuttle)
 - Orionids, October 20-21 (Halley's Comet)
 - Leonids, November 17-18 (Comet Tempel-Tuttle)
 - Geminids, December 13-14 (Asteroid 3200 Phaethon)
 - Ursids, December 23-24 (Comet 8P/Tuttle)
- The name of each shower refers to the constellation to which the meteors trace their apparent paths



Upcoming Events

- Next Meeting: March 19, 2019
 - Primary Topic: TBD