Astro 120 Fall 2019: Lecture 22 page

Reading: Ch. 2, Sec.3 w/ web reading; Ch. 15, Sec. 1-3

Homework 9 - NASA Budget Debate - hand in tomorrow/Monday, 2nd part in-class

Exam 2 - Grades available soon

Last Exam - Wednesday, December 18, 4:30-6:30PM

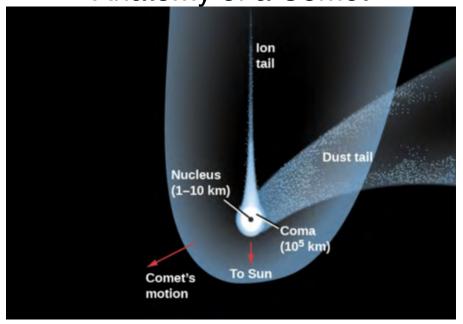
#### Last time: Collisions: Past, Present and Future

- Collisions in the past
  - Cratering rates then and "now"
- Impact Energetics & Frequencies
- Recent Examples
- The K-T Impact -> Death to all Dinosaurs?
  - evidence and consequences
- The Threat Today

#### Today: Comets

- Comet anatomy: nucleus, coma, and tail(s)
- Comet Origins and Fates
  - Oort cloud and Kuiper belt
- The importance of comets

Anatomy of a Comet



## Comets - "Hairy Stars"

- Comet anatomy
  - at the heart tiny, dark nucleus
  - bright 'head' = coma
  - near Sun tenuous, long tail(s)
- Comet Origins and Fates
  - Two regions of origin Oort cloud and Kuiper belt
  - · accidental encounters fall into inner solar system
- The importance of comets
  - pristine material from S.S. formation
  - primary vehicle for restoration of water on Earth?

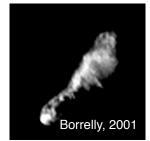


# Anatomy of a Comet - the Nucleus

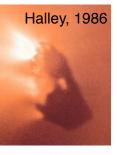
a comet's Nucleus

very small (< 20 km) - dark, lumpy</li>

- icy composition with dark crustal material (carbon-rich): H<sub>2</sub>O, CO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>
- loosely packed
- a dirty snowball
- for most of time, the Nucleus is all there is!







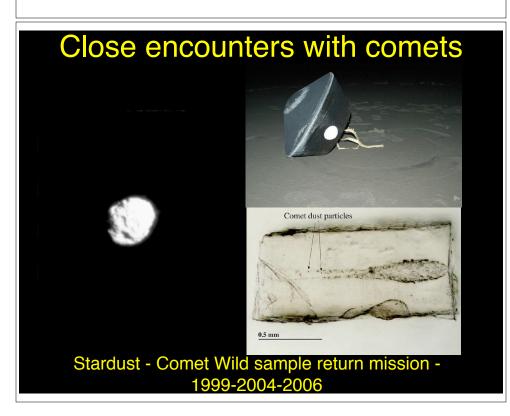
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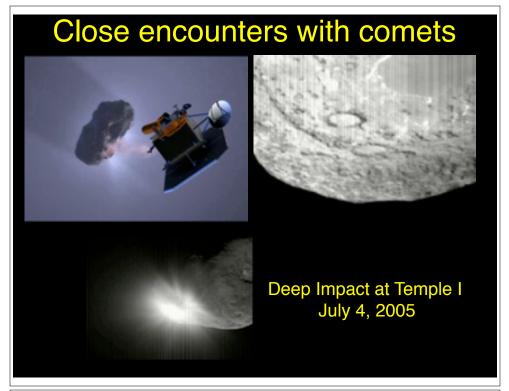
### comet nucleus "color" Tolor 120 Fall 2019: Lecture 22 page S

- comet nucleus dirty ice with a dark crust
- reflects << 10% of light similar to charcoal
- still, looks bright in isolation









November 12, 2014 - Rosetta & Philae at Comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko

14 July 2014

Rot = 77 dea

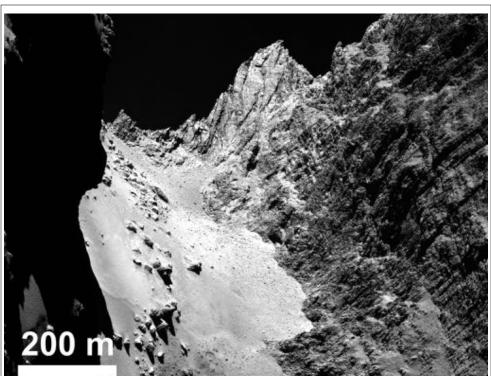
4.1 km

2.5 km

3.2 km

3.2 km

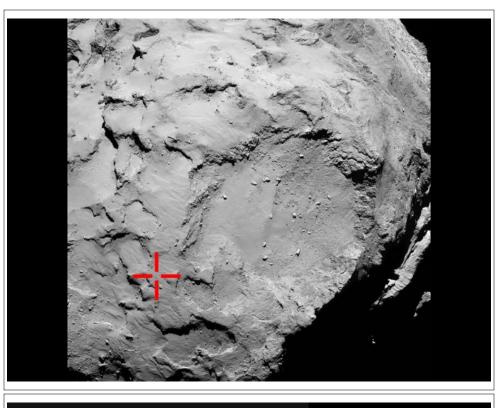




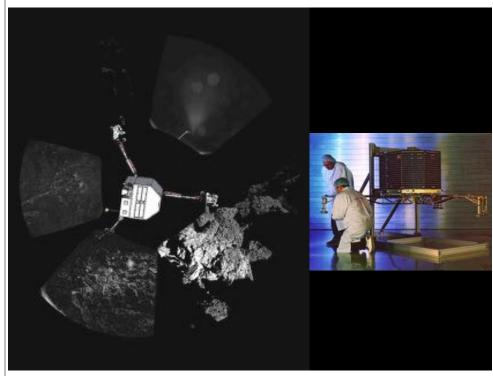
November 2014 - Rosetta & Philae: Lecture 22 page 11

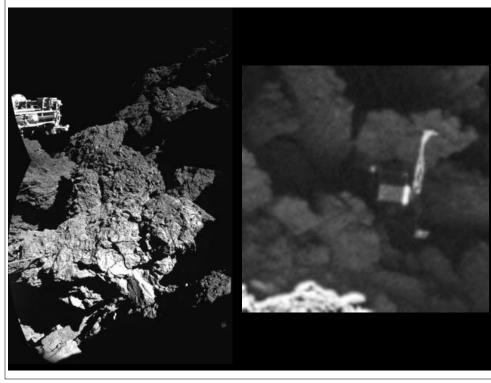










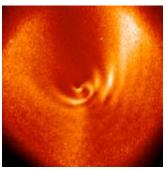


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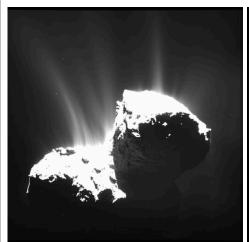
## Anatomy of a Comet - the Coma

- within 5AU of the Sun... sublimation from nucleus
- released dust and gas form the coma
- growth in size on approach to Sun
  - thousands of km across and bigger
- rotation/lumpiness of nucleus produces structure

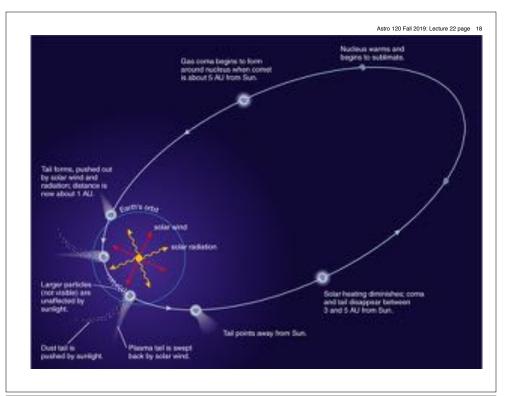




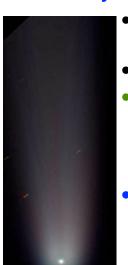
June, 2015 - Rosetta at Comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko





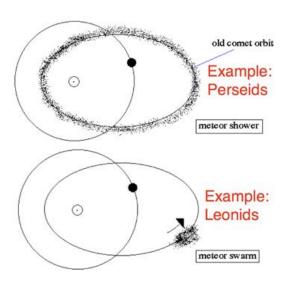


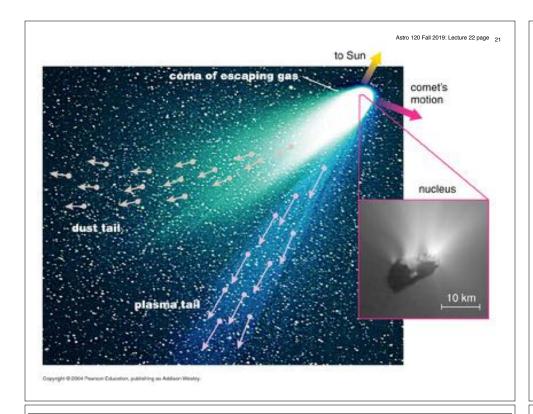
# Anatomy of a Comet - the Tail(s)

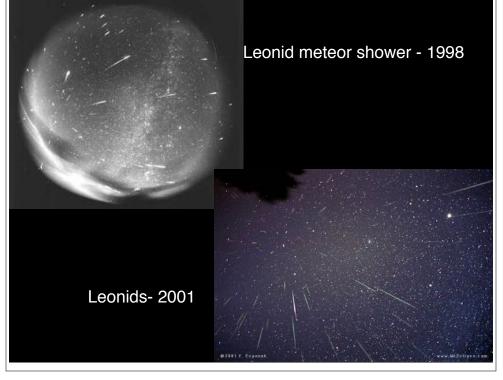


- Material streaming away from Coma
   appear only when comet is close to Sun
- always point away from the Sun
- Dust tail
  - dust released from nucleus
  - dust particles orbit Sun independently
  - white in color (reflected sunlight
- Ion (plasma) tail
  - gas escapes, gets ionized
  - pushed "straight" back by solar wind
  - bluish in color
- Tails can extend millions of km in length

## Comets and Meteor Showers







# **Comet Origins and Fates**

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- Origins
  - The Oort cloud (out to 50,000 a.u.)
    - trillions of comets
    - · orbital periods of millions of years
  - The Kuiper belt (30-100 a.u.)
- How do they stray to inner solar system?
  - accidental encounters at "home"
  - Bull's eye sends them to inner Solar System
- Periodic comets
  - capture by encounter with planets (Jupiter...)
  - New orbit within inner solar system
  - example: Halley's Comet (76 year period)





