

The Solar System

as you read

What You'll Learn

- **Compare** models of the solar system.
- **Explain** that gravity holds planets in orbits around the Sun.

Why It's Important

New technology has come from exploring the solar system.



Review Vocabulary

system: a portion of the universe and all of its components, processes, and interactions

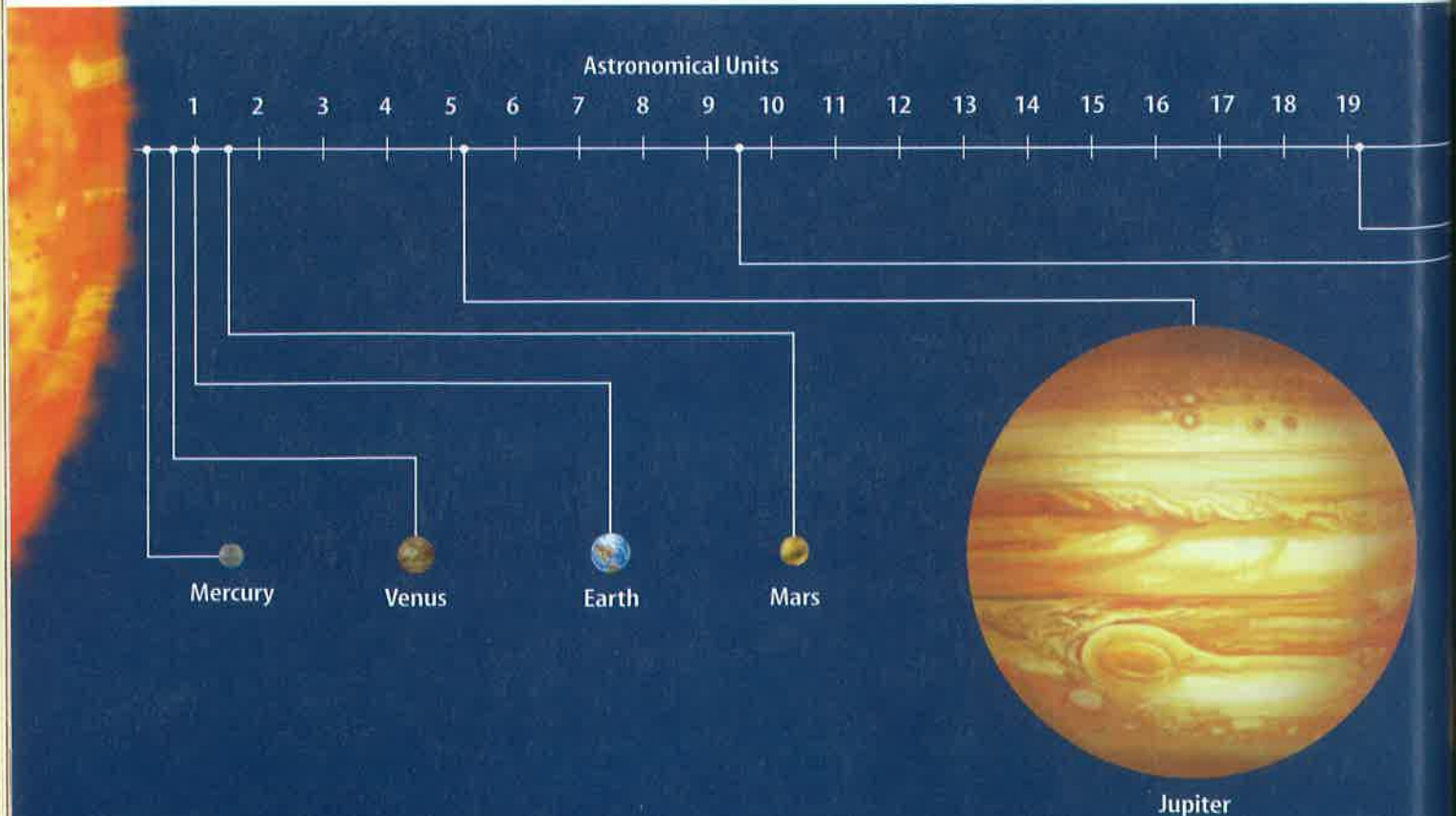
New Vocabulary

- solar system

Ideas About the Solar System

People have been looking at the night sky for thousands of years. Early observers noted the changing positions of the planets and developed ideas about the solar system based on their observations and beliefs. Today, people know that objects in the solar system orbit the Sun. People also know that the Sun's gravity holds the solar system together, just as Earth's gravity holds the Moon in its orbit around Earth. However, our understanding of the solar system changes as scientists make new observations.

Earth-Centered Model Many early Greek scientists thought the planets, the Sun, and the Moon were fixed in separate spheres that rotated around Earth. The stars were thought to be in another sphere that also rotated around Earth. This is called the Earth-centered model of the solar system. It included Earth, the Moon, the Sun, five planets—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn—and the sphere of stars.



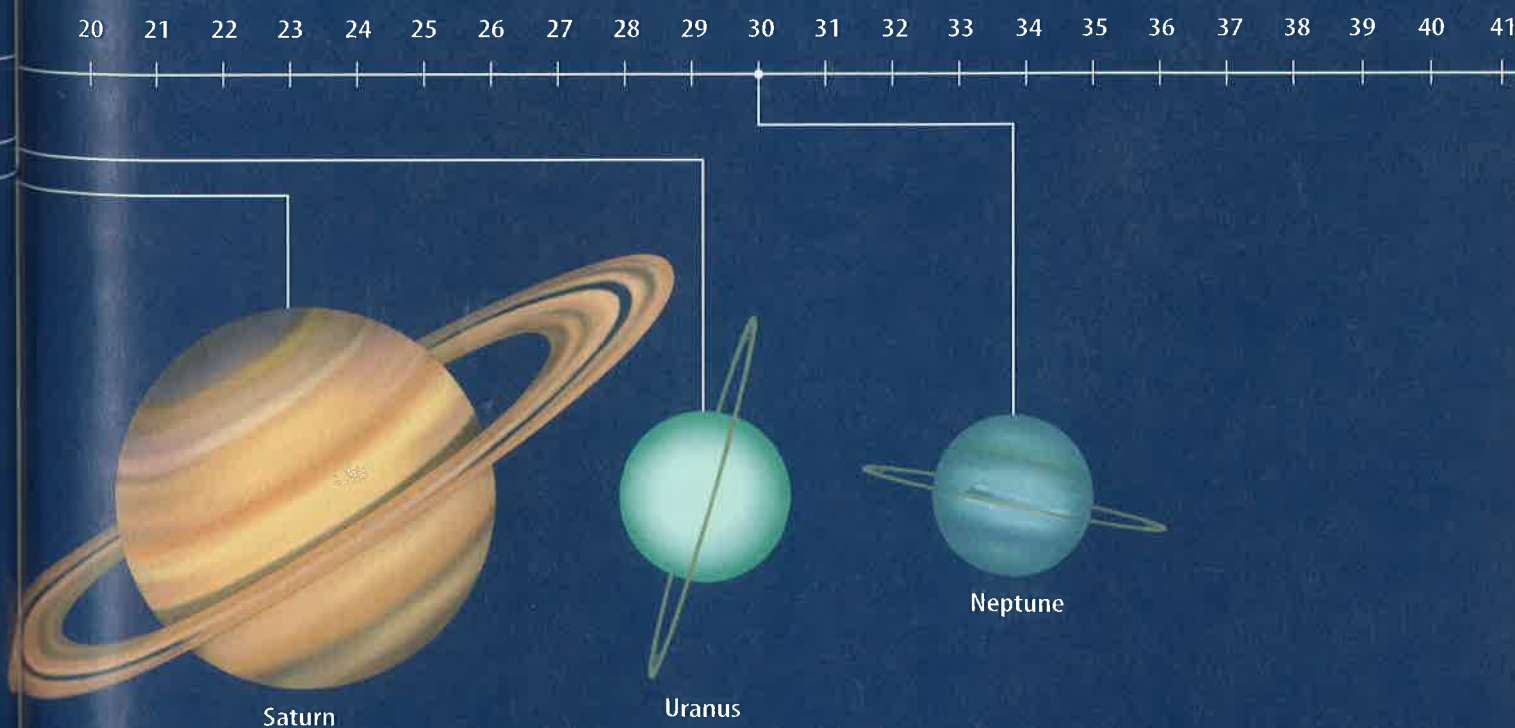
Sun-Centered Model People believed the idea of an Earth-centered solar system for centuries. Then in 1543, Nicholas Copernicus published a different view. Copernicus stated that the Moon revolved around Earth and that Earth and the other planets revolved around the Sun. He also stated that the daily movement of the planets and the stars was caused by Earth's rotation. This is the Sun-centered model of the solar system.

Using his telescope, Galileo Galilei observed that Venus went through a full cycle of phases like the Moon's. He also observed that the apparent diameter of Venus was smallest when the phase was near full. This only could be explained if Venus were orbiting the Sun. Galileo concluded that the Sun is the center of the solar system.

Modern View of the Solar System As of 2006, the **solar system** is made up of eight planets, including Earth, and many smaller objects that orbit the Sun. The eight planets and the Sun are shown in **Figure 1**. Notice how small Earth is compared with some of the other planets and the Sun.

The solar system includes a huge volume of space that stretches in all directions from the Sun. Because the Sun contains 99.86 percent of the mass of the solar system, its gravity is immense. The Sun's gravity holds the planets and other objects in the solar system in their orbits.

Figure 1 Each of the eight planets in the solar system is unique. The distances between the planets and the Sun are shown on the scale. One astronomical unit (AU) is the average distance between Earth and the Sun.





Rotational Motion You might have noticed that when a twirling ice skater pulls in her arms, she spins faster. The same thing occurs when a cloud of gas, ice, and dust in a nebula contracts. As mass moves toward the center of the cloud, the cloud rotates faster.

Figure 2 Systems of planets, such as the solar system, form in areas of space like this, called a nebula.



How the Solar System Formed

Scientists hypothesize that the solar system formed from part of a nebula of gas, ice, and dust, like the one shown in **Figure 2**. Follow the steps shown in **Figures 3A** through **3D** to learn how this might have happened. A nearby star might have exploded and the shock waves produced by these events could have caused the cloud to start contracting. As it contracted, the nebula likely fragmented into smaller and smaller pieces. The density in the cloud fragments became greater, and the attraction of gravity pulled more gas and dust toward several centers of contraction. This in turn caused them to flatten into disks with dense centers. As the cloud fragments continued to contract, they began to rotate faster and faster.

As each cloud fragment contracted, its temperature increased. Eventually, the temperature in the core of one of these cloud fragments reached about 10 million degrees Celsius. Nuclear fusion began when hydrogen atoms started to fuse and release energy. A star was born—the beginning of the Sun.

It is unlikely that the Sun formed alone. A cluster of stars like the Sun likely formed from parts of the original cloud. The Sun, which is one of many stars in our galaxy, probably escaped from this cluster and has since revolved around the galaxy many times.



Reading Check *What is nuclear fusion?*

Planet Formation Not all of the nearby gas, ice, and dust was drawn into the core of the cloud fragment. The matter that did not get pulled into the center collided and stuck together to form the planets and asteroids. Close to the Sun, the temperature was hot, and the easily vaporized elements could not condense into solids. This is why lighter elements are scarcer in the planets near the Sun than in planets farther out in the solar system.

The inner planets of the solar system—Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars—are small, rocky planets with iron cores. The outer planets are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. The outer planets are much larger and are made mostly of lighter substances such as hydrogen, helium, methane, and ammonia.

Table 1 Average Orbital Speed

Planet	Average Orbital Speed (km/s)
Mercury	48
Venus	35
Earth	30
Mars	24
Jupiter	13
Saturn	9.7
Uranus	6.8
Neptune	5.4



Johannes Kepler

Motions of the Planets



When Nicholas Copernicus developed his Sun-centered model of the solar system, he thought that the planets orbited the Sun in circles. In the early 1600s, German mathematician Johannes Kepler began studying the orbits of the planets. He discovered that the shapes of the orbits are not circular. They are oval shaped, or elliptical. His calculations further showed that the Sun is not at the center of the orbits but is slightly offset.

Kepler also discovered that the planets travel at different speeds in their orbits around the Sun, as shown in **Table 1**. You can see that the planets closer to the Sun travel faster than planets farther away from the Sun. Because of their slower speeds and the longer distances they must travel, the outer planets take much longer to orbit the Sun than the inner planets do.

Copernicus's ideas, considered radical at the time, led to the birth of modern astronomy. Early scientists didn't have technology such as space probes to learn about the planets. Nevertheless, they developed theories about the solar system that still are used today.

section 1 review

Summary

Ideas About the Solar System

- The planets in the solar system revolve around the Sun.
- The Sun's immense gravity holds the planets in their orbits.

How the Solar System Formed

- The solar system formed from a piece of a nebula of gas, ice, and dust.
- As the piece of nebula contracted, nuclear fusion began at its center and the Sun was born.

Motion of the Planets

- The planets' orbits are elliptical.
- Planets that are closer to the Sun revolve faster than those that are farther away from the Sun.

Self Check

1. **Describe** the Sun-centered model of the solar system. What holds the solar system together?
2. **Explain** how the planets in the solar system formed.
3. **Infer** why life is unlikely on the outer planets in spite of the presence of water, methane, and ammonia—materials needed for life to develop.
4. **List** two reasons why the outer planets take longer to orbit the Sun than the inner planets do.
5. **Think Critically** Would a year on the planet Neptune be longer or shorter than an earth year? Explain.

Applying Skills

6. **Concept Map** Make a concept map that compares and contrasts the Earth-centered model with the Sun-centered model of the solar system.