

Prayag Sir

Sun : A Star.

* Nuclear fusion. $H \longleftrightarrow H$ → Helium.

fusion: → Helium Nucleus

* Nuclear fission :- Nucleus Break → we produce energy.

* Narora
↳ Atomic Energy Thermal power plant.

* Sun's atmosphere is mainly composed of Chromosphere.

* But it also includes Corona.

* outer region of Sun is Corona.

* Life → * 4.6 Billion years old.
* 5 billion years to be left. }

* Sun is 99.8% of our Solar System.

* Contains → 73.4% → Hydrogen } Current
→ 25% → Helium. } Composition.

[Sun is 3.5
lakh times
of Earth]

Rota

Revision:-

① o. of universe. =

* Galaxies → Types.

② Star → life.

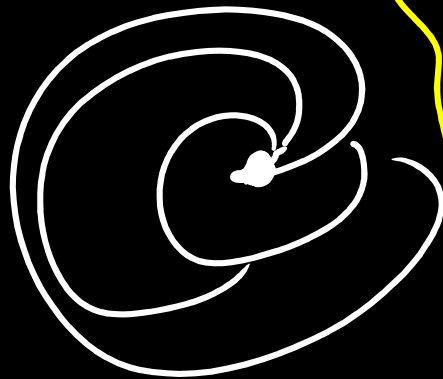
③ Solar System → M
→ D.

④ Sum. =





west → East



Rotation →

* Galaxies → Rotation ✓
→ Revolution ✓
↳ Centre of universe

* Stars → Rotation → AXIS
→ Revolution
↳ Centre of Galaxy.

Core \rightarrow 15 million $^{\circ}\text{C}$

Radiative Zone.

Energy Transfers
in vacuum

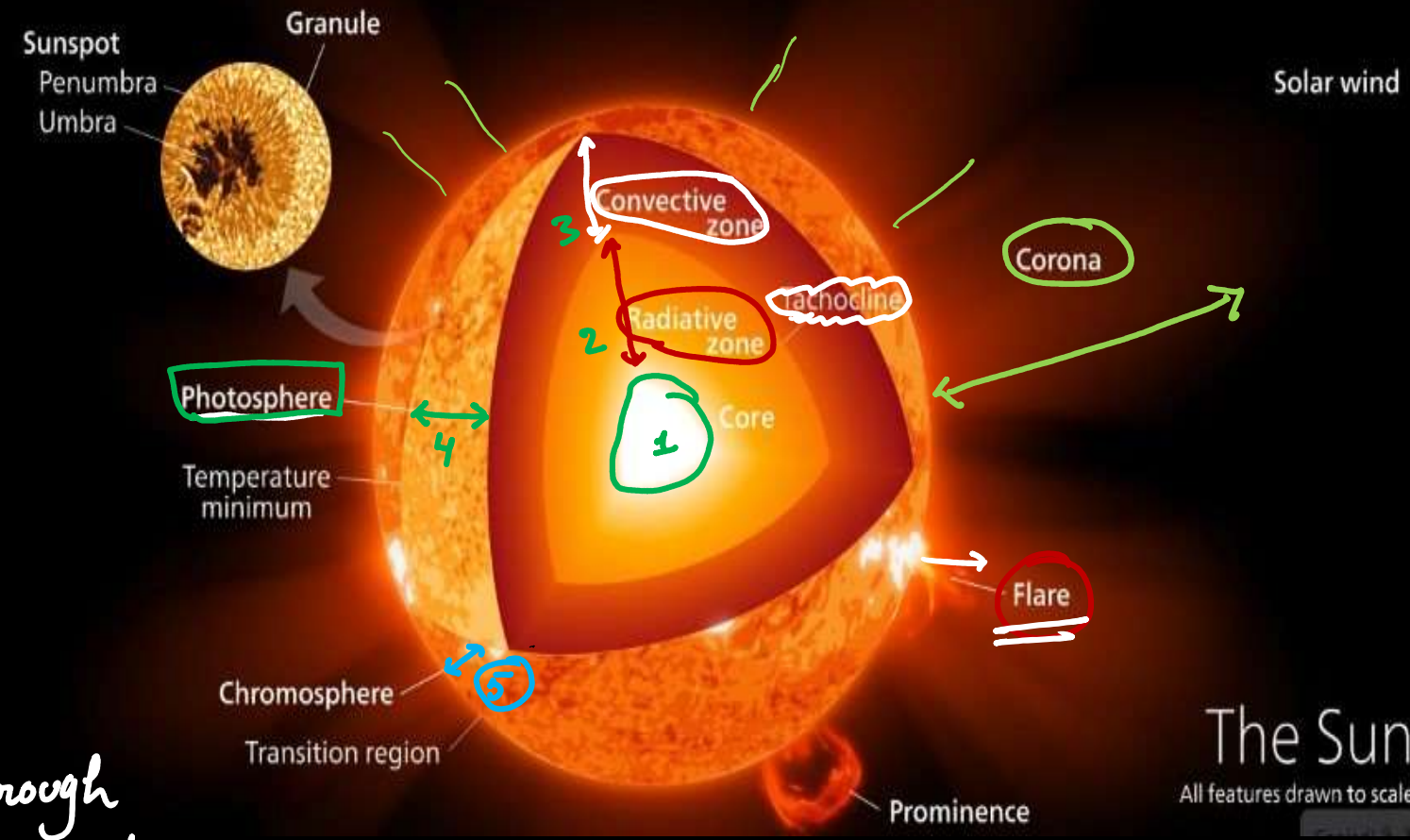
Convective Zone \rightarrow through
Convection.

via cells or gas

most important

* Photosphere \rightarrow 6000 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ** (most imp)

* we cannot see Chromosphere =
* on Solar Eclipse we can see Corona.



The Sun
All features drawn to scale

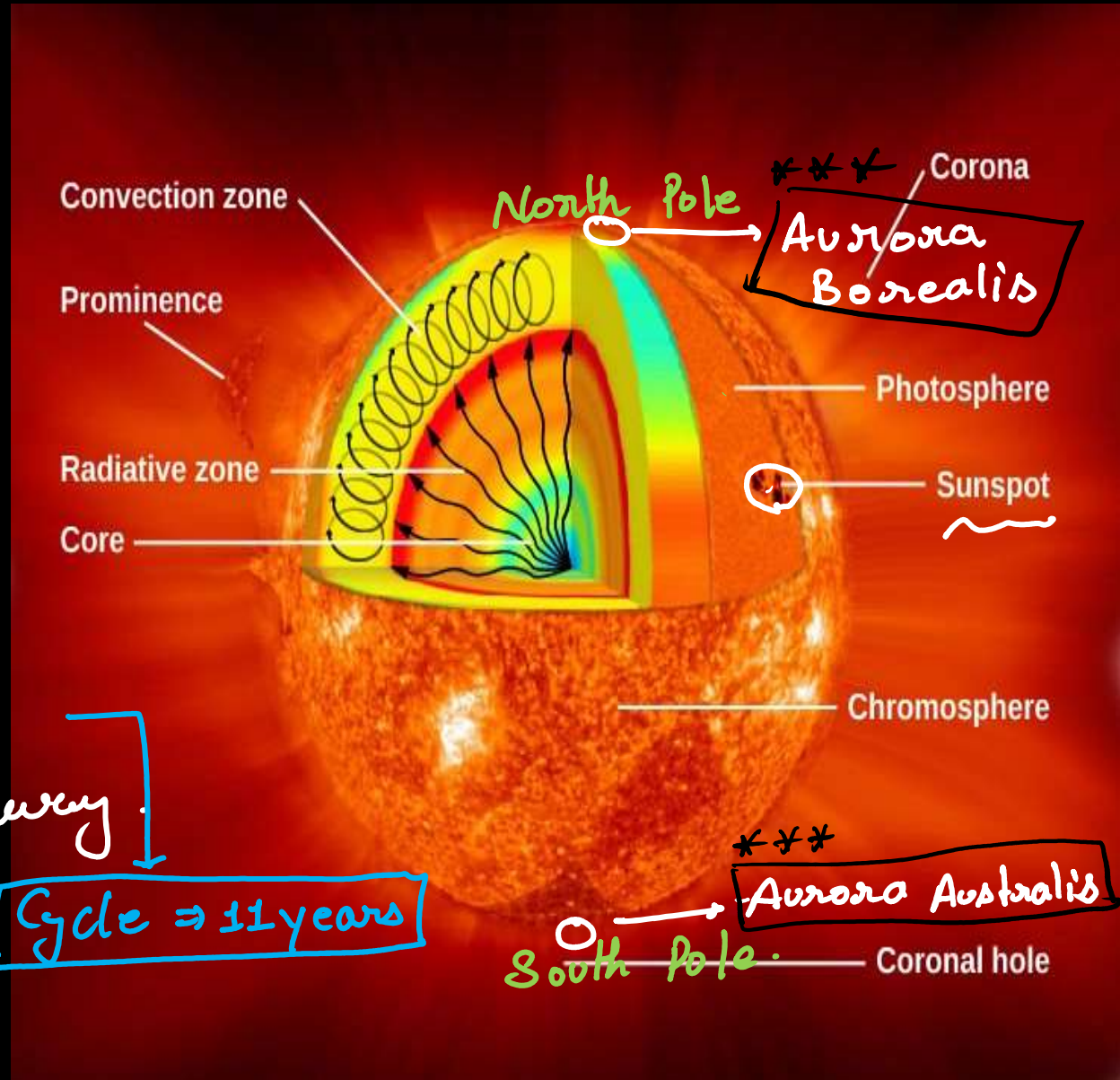
Sun Flares } Sun winds

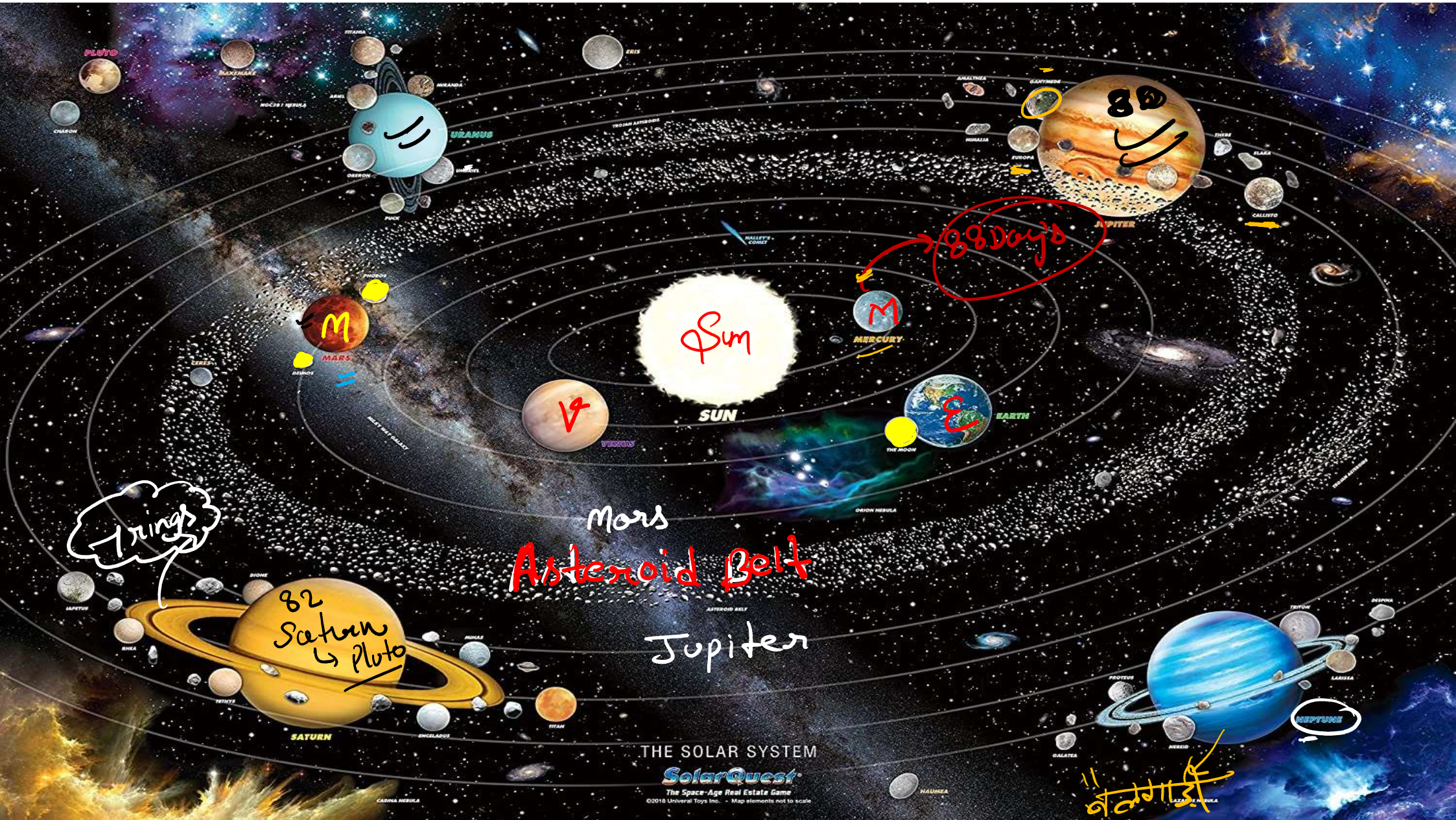
↳ It is part of photosphere comes out from sun.

* Sun Spots ⇒ from where solar flares moved away.

* "Cooler patch"

→ Cycle ⇒ 11 years





Sun

SUN

M

MERCURY

M

MARS

V

VENUS

E

EARTH

THE MOON

80

JUPITER

82
Saturn
↳ Pluto

SATURN

Mars
Asteroid Belt
Jupiter

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

SolarQuest

The Space-Age Real Estate Game

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ब्रह्मांड

NEPTUNE

{ Solar System }

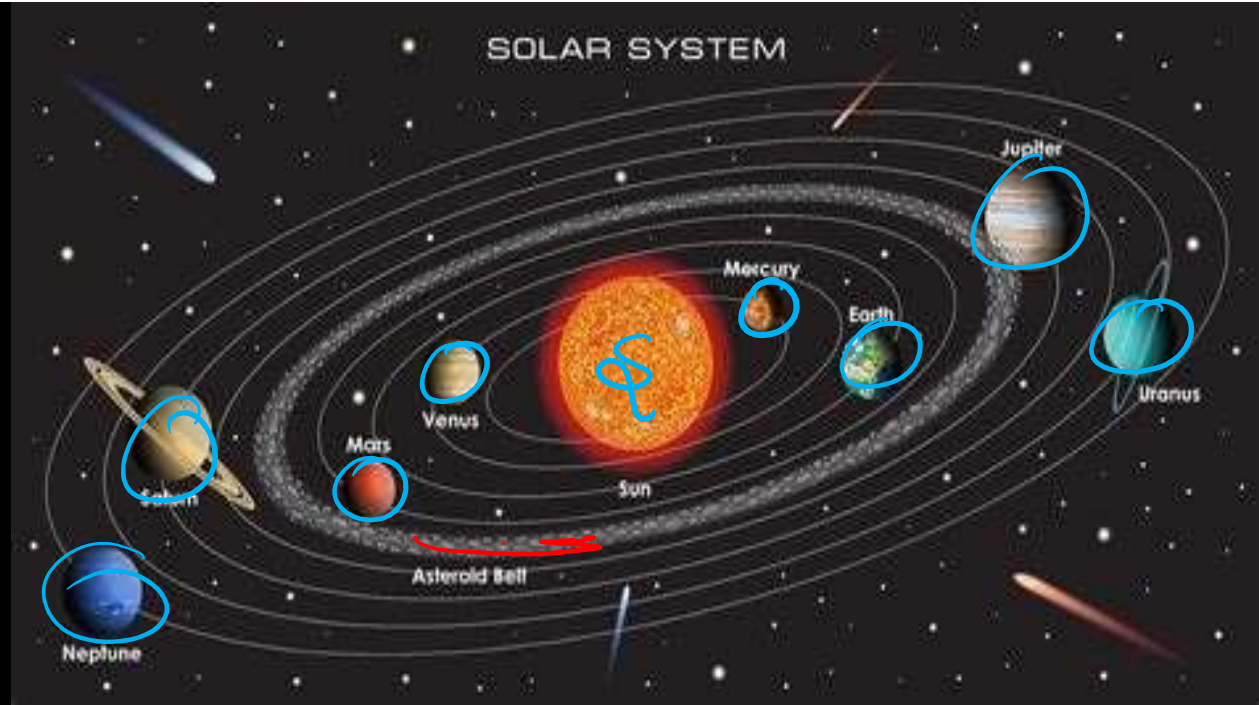
Sun \Rightarrow father of solar system.

M V E M J S U N
रम वम जशन \rightarrow Trick

MOON

उनिवा १
 डीवा १

Natural Satellite

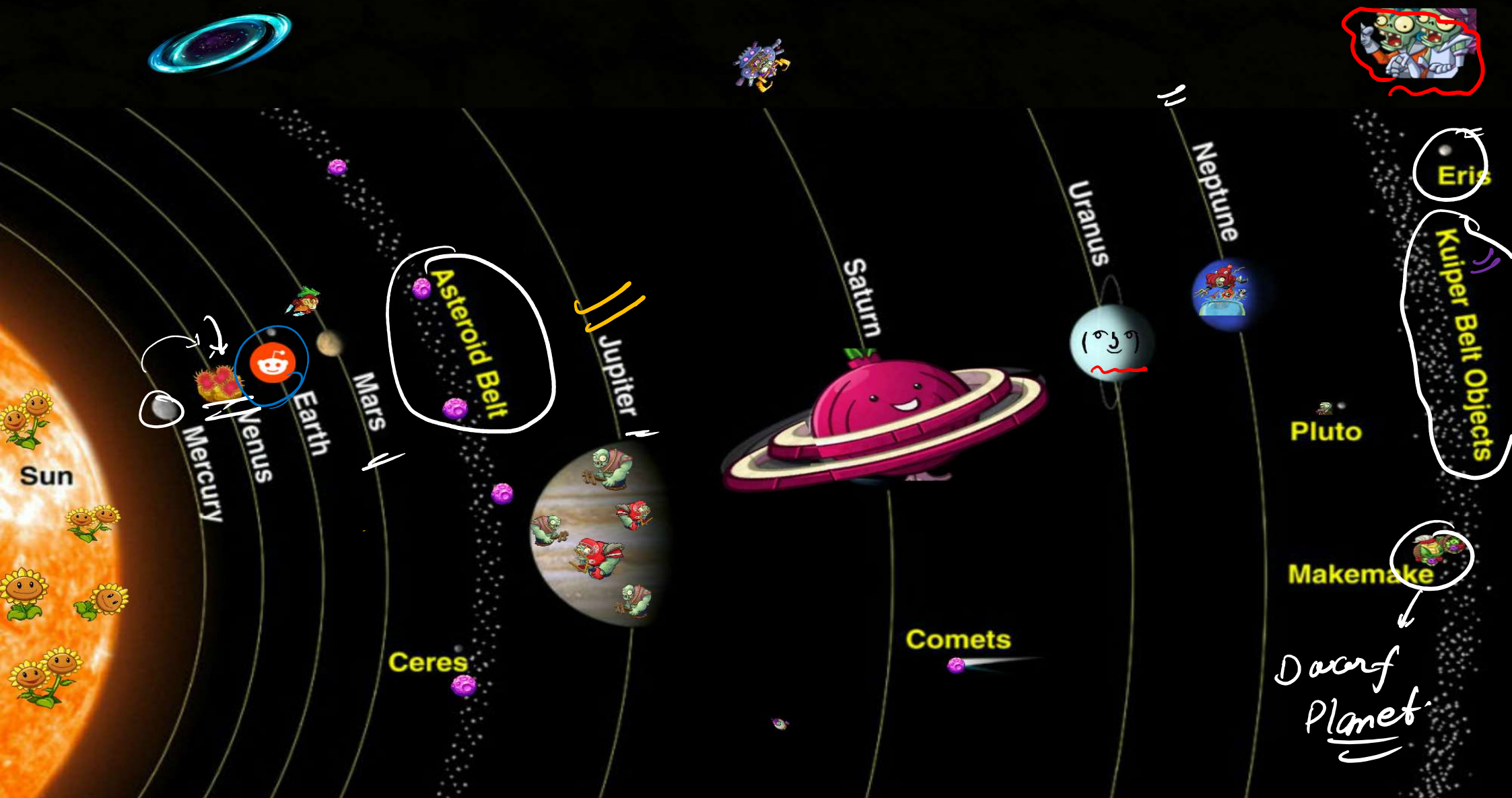


* Earth \rightarrow Natural Satellite
 \Downarrow
 moon.

* Mars \rightarrow N. Satellite
 Phobos / Deimos

Nearest Black hole - 1.6k Light years away

Nearest Binary Star system - 4.22k Light years away



Planets :- ① ^{**} West \longrightarrow East [Rotation].

Exception \Rightarrow {East to west} \rightarrow UV

② ^{**} $\bar{M} \bar{V} \bar{E} \bar{M}$ \Rightarrow Terrestrial Planets.
(Similar to Earth)

"Made-up
of rocks"

③ ^{**} $\bar{J} \bar{\&} \bar{U} \bar{N}$ \Rightarrow Jovian or Giant Planets.
Made up of Gases.

④ Mercury and Venus are interior planets.

Mercury is the smallest planet (4880 km - Diameter).

→ Revolve
← Satellite

* No atmosphere.

*^{***} No natural satellite.

* Temp. → 560°C (Hottest).
→ -300°C (Coolest)

* Rover.
↓
Surface missions.

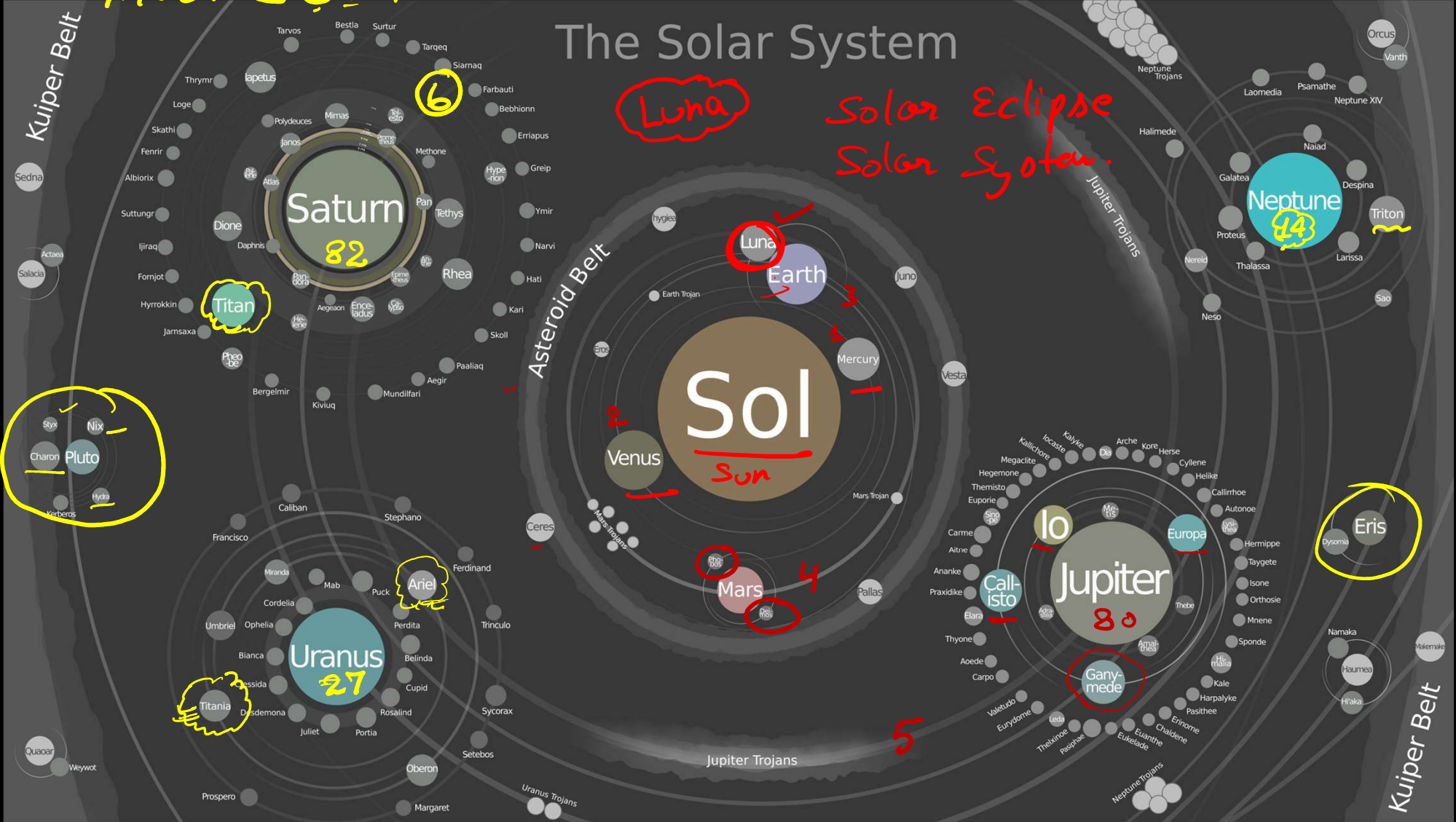
*^{***} 88 Days to complete one revolution.

3 years

↓
365 → Earth → 1 year.

MVEMJSUN

The Solar System



Luna

Solar Eclipse
Solar System

Titan

Charon
Pluto
Styx
Nix
Hydra
Kerberos

Ariel

Titania

Eris

Mars

Gany-mede

② Venus :- * ^{***}Hottest planet and Brightest after Sun and Moon.

* ^{***}East to west (clockwise).

* ^{***}Atmosphere \Rightarrow mainly comprise of CO_2 .

* ^{***}No natural satellite =

* ^{***}Venus is also called as sister of Earth =

* 225 Days one revolution

* Morning Star
[seen in east in morning]

Carbon Dioxide

Property \downarrow
Heat Blank

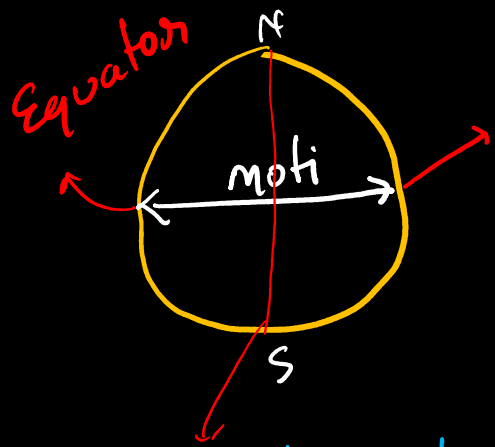
Pollution \rightarrow Globe \rightarrow warm.

Global warming

② ^{***} Earth's shape → Geoid

Geo-earth

* Sun light takes 8 min and 18 sec to reach Earth.
20 sec



12,750 km (Equatorial Diameter)

* Revolution → 365 D, 5 hr., 48 min, 46 sec
↳ दृष्टि के अंतराल. ↳ $365 \frac{1}{4}$ Days

Polar Diameter
(12,715 km).

Blue Planet.
↳ 70% → water

Rotation → 24 hrs.
↳ अपनी जगह पर

} 23 hrs, 56 mins.

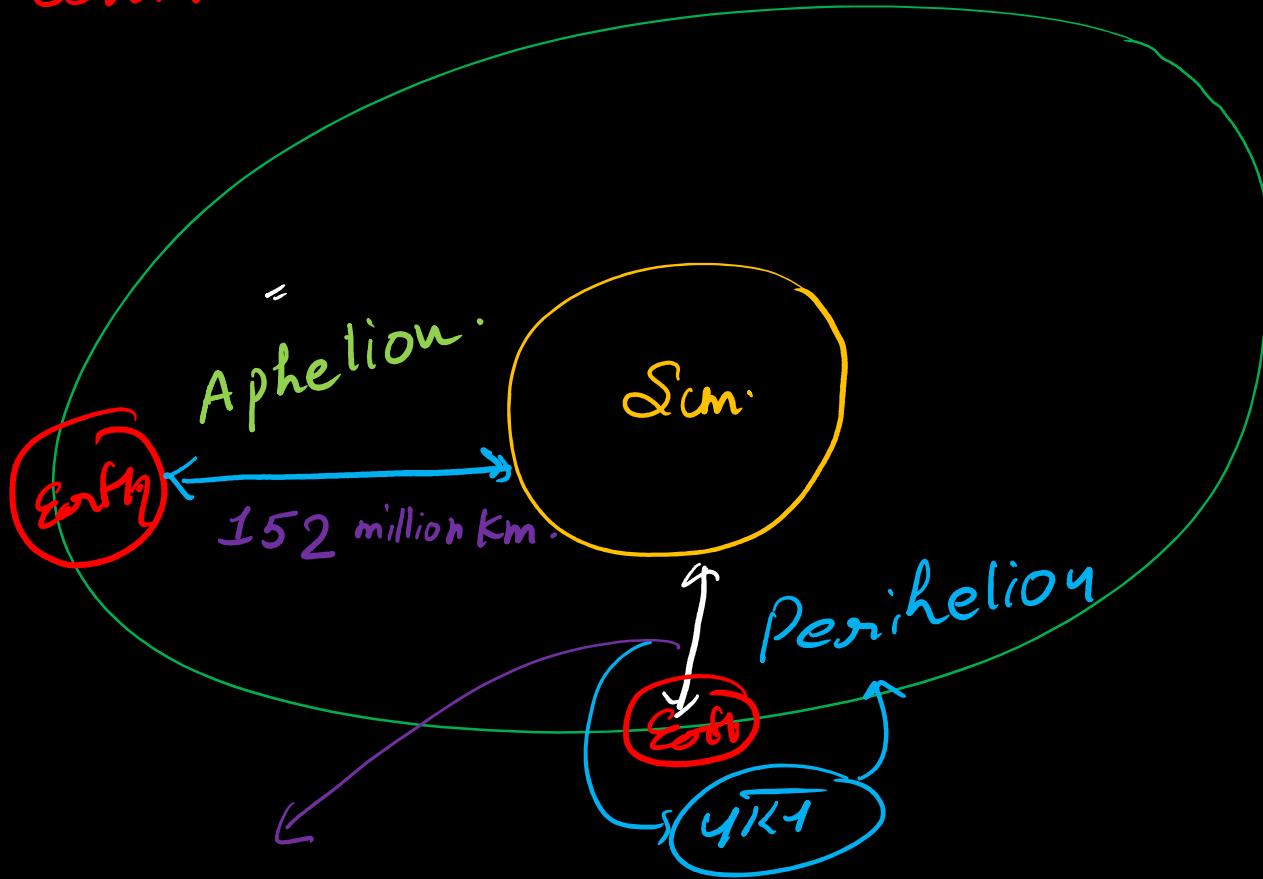
* Earth ⇒ 40000 kms-

} Escape velocity.

↳ 29.8 km/sec

Earth → orbit ⇒ Elliptical

Ellipse



Average
Distance
↳ 150 million
Km

148 million Km.

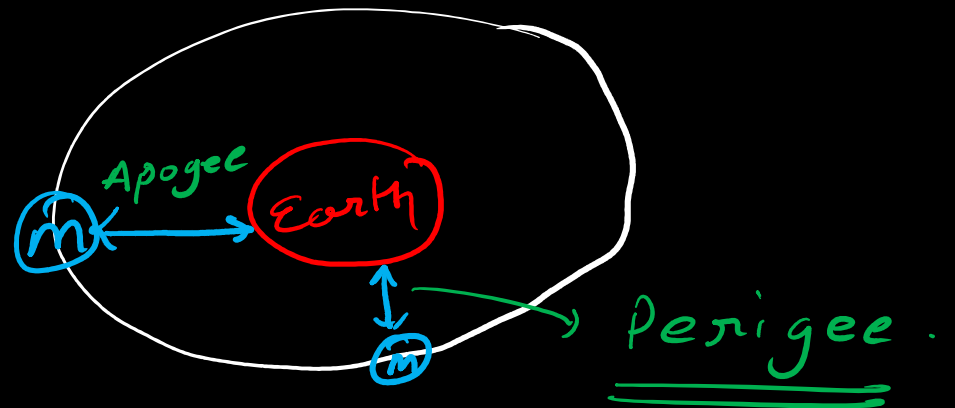
* Deepest point \Rightarrow * Mariana Trench. (11,033-Deep). → ख़ाई

↳ Pacific ocean

* Highest \Rightarrow 8848.18 metres.
↳ Mt. Everest

* Moon $\xleftrightarrow{\text{distance}}$ Earth

↳ Avg. \rightarrow 3,84,000 Kms.



Mars :- ~~*~~ ~~*~~ ~~*~~ Red planet due to presence of Iron oxide

* Revolution \Rightarrow 687 Days.

~~*~~ ~~*~~ ~~*~~ Natural Satellites \Rightarrow Phobos and Deimos.

\rightarrow * Highest Point \Rightarrow Nicks olympia (2 times Mt. Ev.)

* Atmosphere \Rightarrow CO₂, Nitrogen, Argon.

Jupiter :- * ~~***~~ largest planet of our solar system.

* Revolution \Rightarrow 11.9 years

* Natural Satellites \Rightarrow 80

largest is ~~***~~ "Ganymede".

J S U M
~~***~~
Great Red Spot

storm in atmosphere of Jupiter.

Other natural Satellites \rightarrow Europa, Ayo, Callisto

* Atmosphere \rightarrow Hydrogen, Helium, methane
Ammonia.

~~***~~
* mini Solar System ✓
 \rightarrow * Behaves like a star, has its own radio energy.

Atmosphere

* Earth

$N_2 \rightarrow 78\%$

$O_2 \rightarrow 21\%$

$CO_2 \rightarrow 0.03\%$

other gases.



Mercury / Venus

No atmosphere.

Globe warm

Jupiter

Saturn

Uranus

Neptune

H_2, He, NH_3, CH_4

Saturn :- * Atmosphere \rightarrow H_2 , He, CH_4 , NH_3 .

\downarrow
yellow

* Revolution \rightarrow 29.5 years =

* Natural Satellites \rightarrow 82 (max. no. of Natural Satellites)

\hookrightarrow Largest \Rightarrow (Titan)

* ^{***} This planet has ∇ fully developed rings.

* It is last planet can be seen naked eyes.

M V E M J S

Uranus :-

* ^{***} Lying Planet. [East to west].

^{***} ↓
Bluish green.

↳ Because it Revs on its axis
about 98° .

* Uranus and
Neptune are
icy giants.

* Revolution \rightarrow 84 years.

* Atmosphere \rightsquigarrow H_2 / He / CH_4 / NH_3 .

* Natural Satellites \rightarrow 27 [Titania].

* Rings \rightarrow 5 rings but not fully developed.

Neptune :-

yellow

* ^{***} Discover → Johann Galle.

* Revolution → 165 years. ✓

* Atmosphere → H_2 / He / CH_4 / NH_3 .

* Natural Satellites → 14 (Triton, Mered).

Pluto → * Dwarf Planet. [Because it intersect path of Neptune].

* Discover → Clyde Tombaugh.

* An International Astronomical Union Summit held in Prague in 2006, in which Scientists withdrew status of Planet.

Prague
→ Czech Republic

Other Dwarf Planets \Rightarrow Eris, Ceres, Charon, Pluto

① Asteroid Belt :- * it is between Mars and Jupiter.

* Ceres its part.

② Kuipers Belt :- * After Pluto

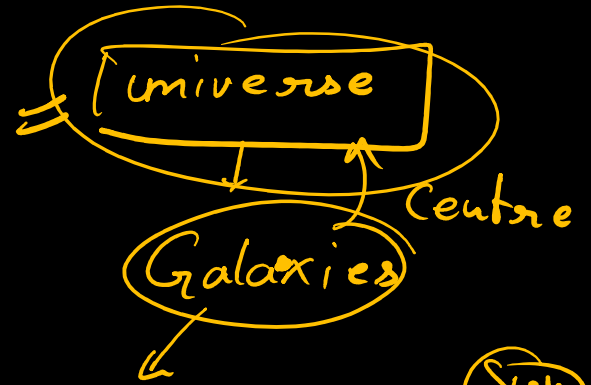
* Eris its part.



Earth	→	1	Moon
Mars	→	2	Phobos } Deimos }
Jupiter	→	78	Ganymede
Saturn	→	82	Titan
Uranus	→	27	Triton
Neptune	→	14	Titania



Natural Satellites



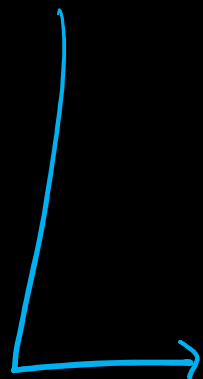
Celestial object
 1. Rotation
 2. Revolution

Solar System → Sun
 Revolves around centre of galaxy.

Moon } Natural Satellite } Luna. → Greek

Sol → Sun

Satellite → Natural
Satellite → Artificial / man made.



- ① Revolves round planet.
- ② has not its own planet.
- ③ Earth has one natural satellite.
- ④ Saturn has max. natural satellites
- ⑤ Mercury and Venus doesn't have natural sat.

Moon :- ① orbits Earth \rightarrow 29.5 Days. (Revolution)

Rotation \rightarrow 27.5 Days.

Note :- Revolution and Rotation of moon is approximately same.

② Highest Point \rightarrow Mt. Leibnitz.

③ Distance from Earth \rightarrow

Avg. \Rightarrow 3,85,000 Kms

Apogee \Rightarrow 4,06,000 Kms ✓

Perigee \Rightarrow 3,64,000 Kms. ✓

* Atmosphere \rightarrow Negligible atmosphere.

* Diameter \rightarrow 3476 kms

* 56% of Moon can only be seen from Earth because its rotational and revolution period is approximately same.

* Study of Moon \rightarrow Selenography.

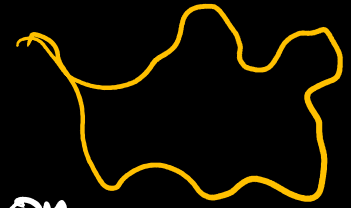
* Mass of Moon \rightarrow $\frac{1}{81}$ th of Earth.

* There Craters on moon :-

→ ऊँचा-नीचा { गड्ढे

→ 30,000 Craters are there on moon so Sun light not reached in that part that's why moon has spots.

→ 29.5 days \Rightarrow Lunar Month. ✓ = (Hindi)

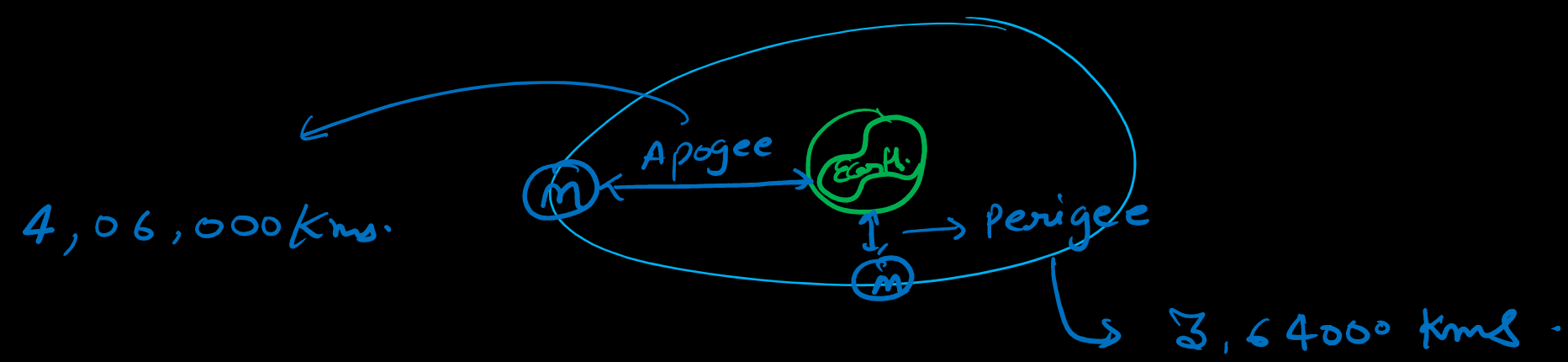


Blue Moon → Second full moon in an English calendar is called as blue moon. but it not look's blue.

Blood Moon or Red Moon :- "Full moon / Syzygy / Lunar Eclipse"

* It can be seen only on Lunar Eclipse and full moon day and at this time moons looks like Red.

Super Moon :- When largest part of moon
can be seen from earth.
↳ Perigee.

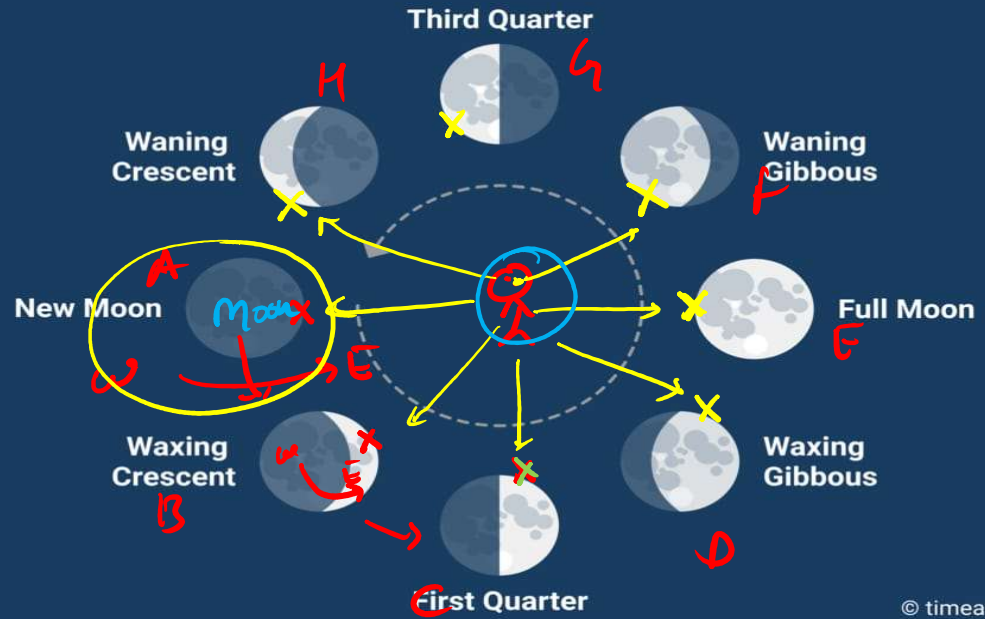
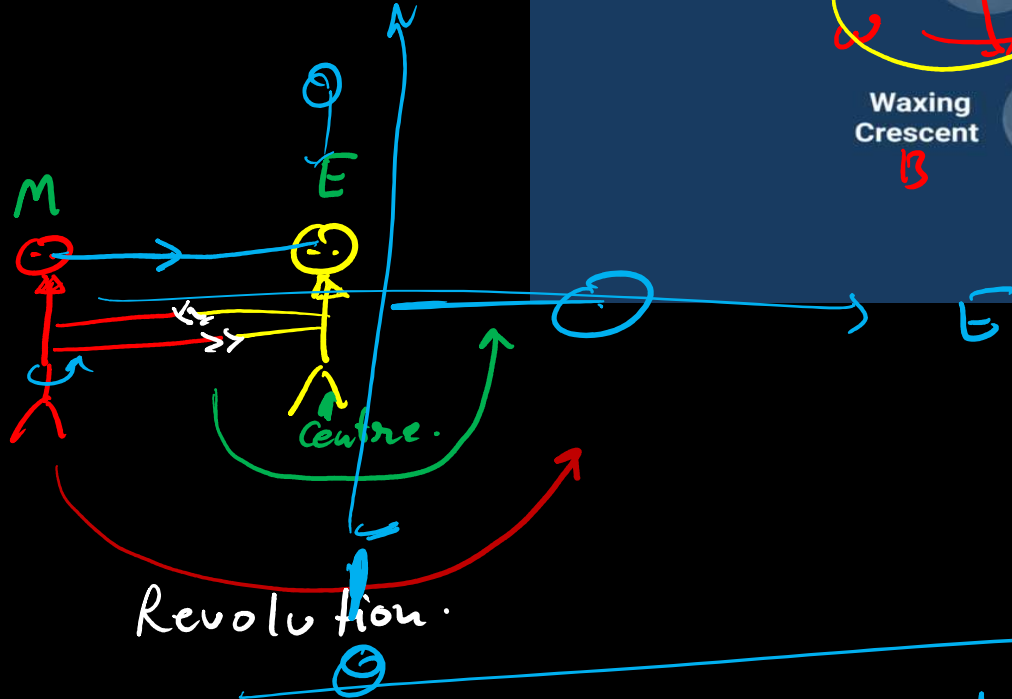


100%



M

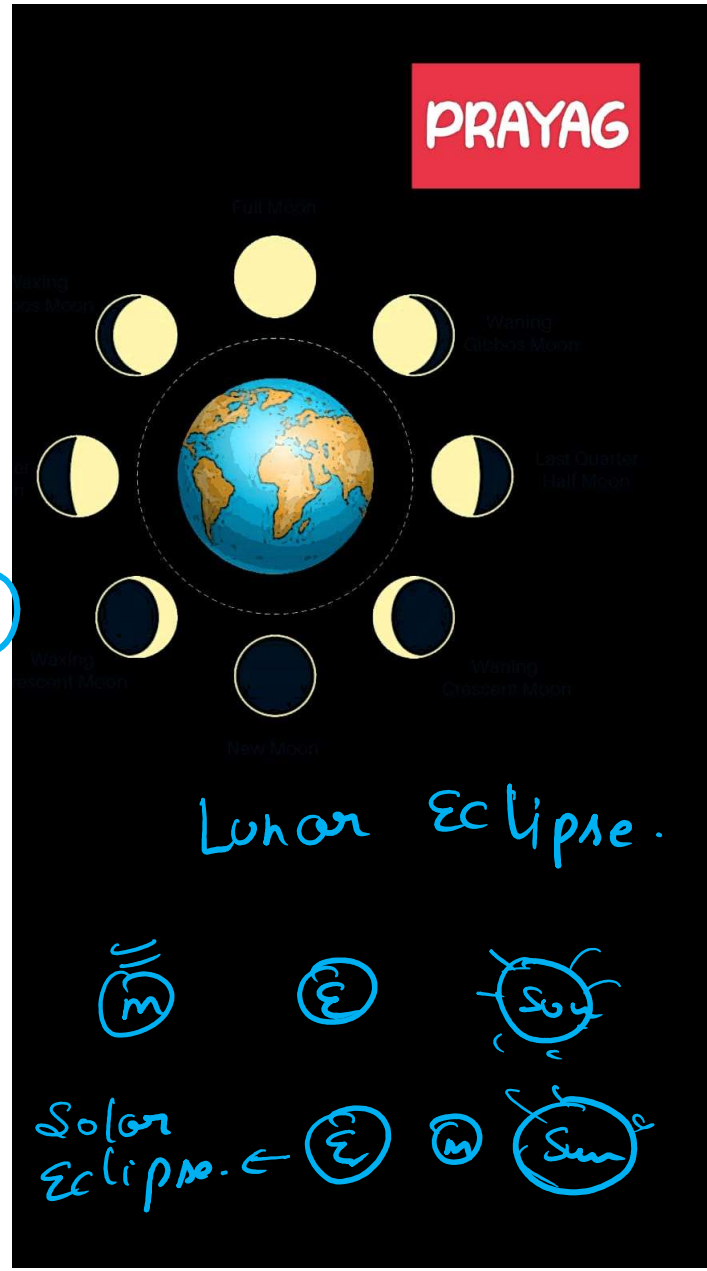
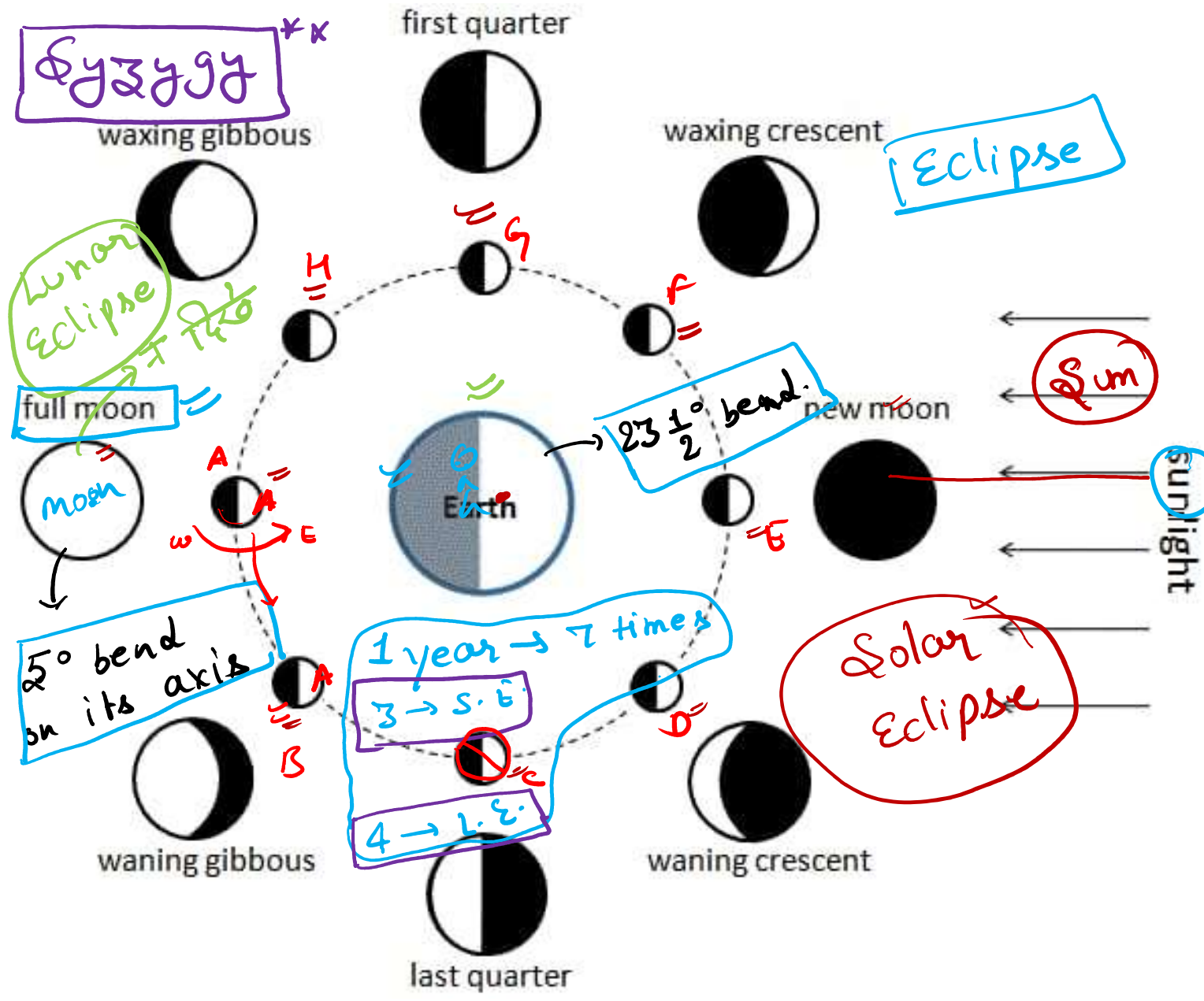
fate



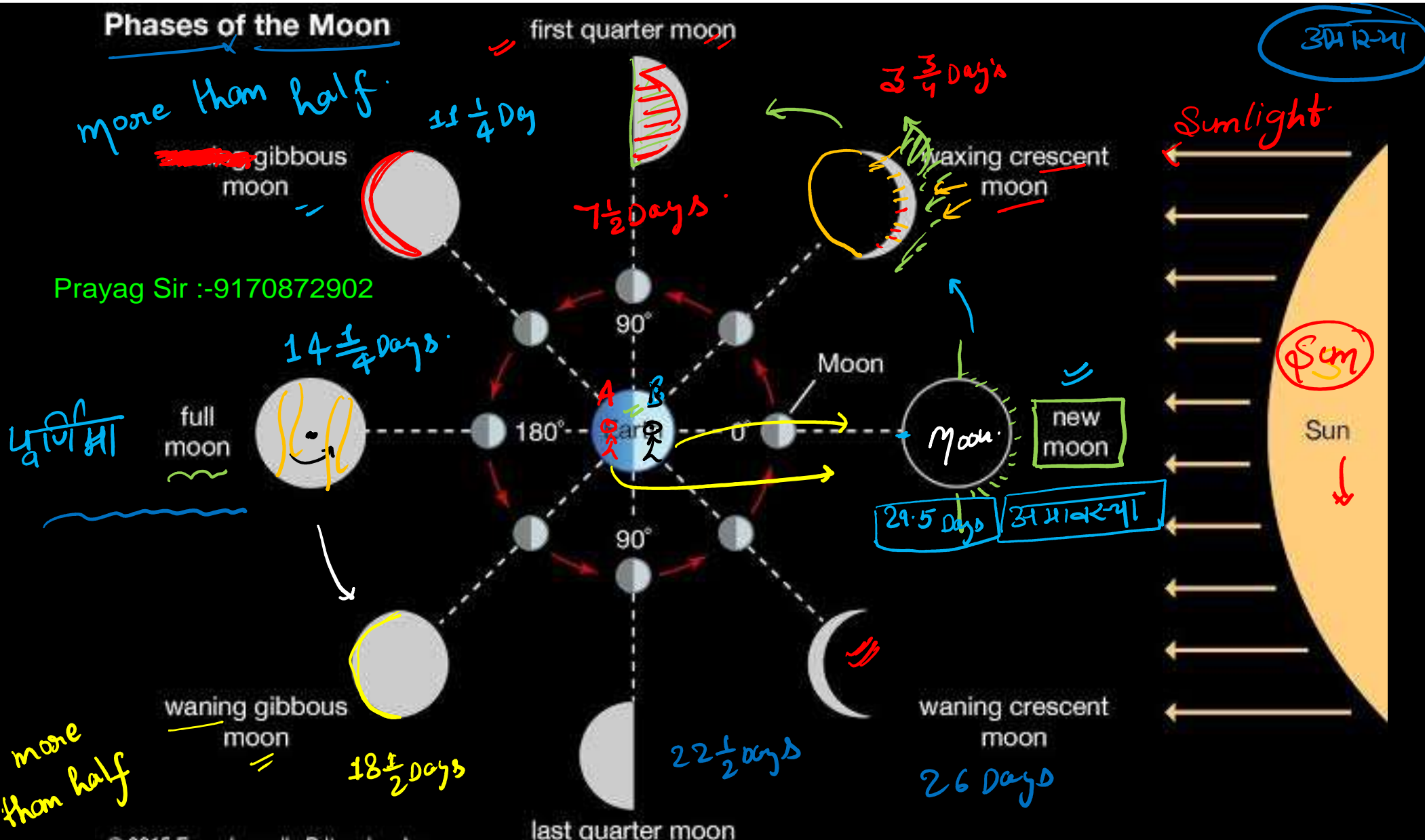
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⊛ 54% of Moon can only visible from Earth.

Rotation = Revolution Period

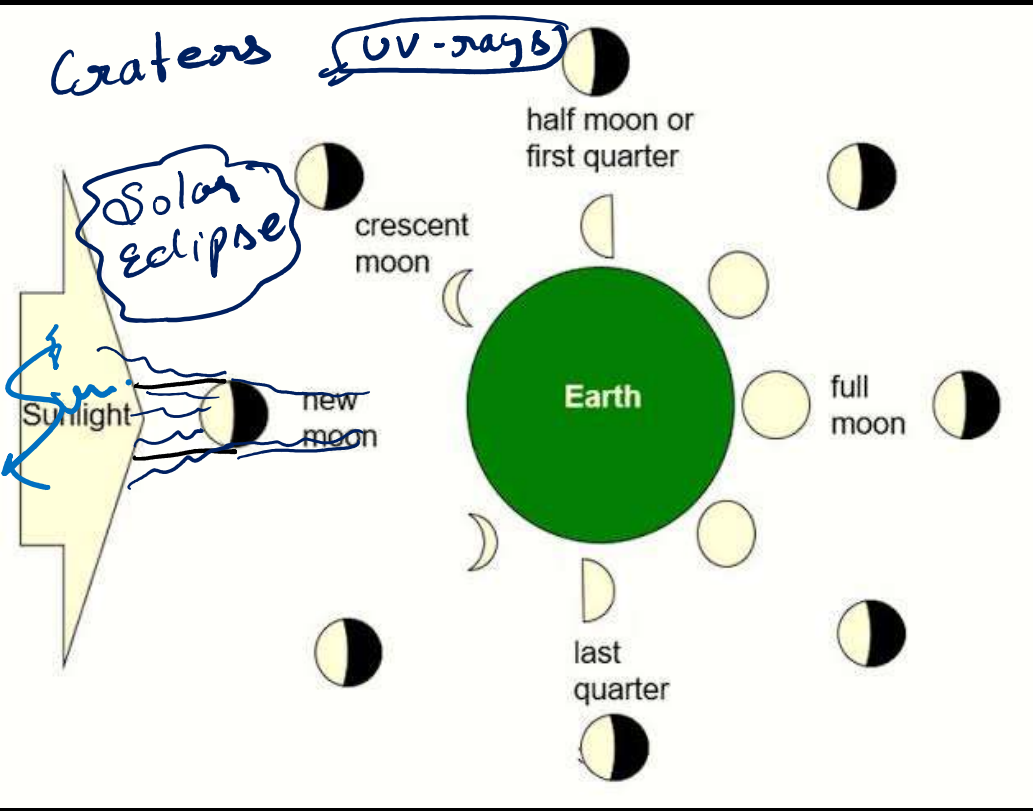


Phases of the Moon



Craters

UV-rays



Phases of the Moon

first quarter moon

waxing gibbous moon

waxing crescent moon

full moon

Moon

new moon

waning gibbous moon

waning crescent moon

last quarter moon

Sun

Full moon + syzygy → Lunar Eclipse

Red in colour

full moon is called Blue Moon.

30 Jan

1 Jan

15 Jan

