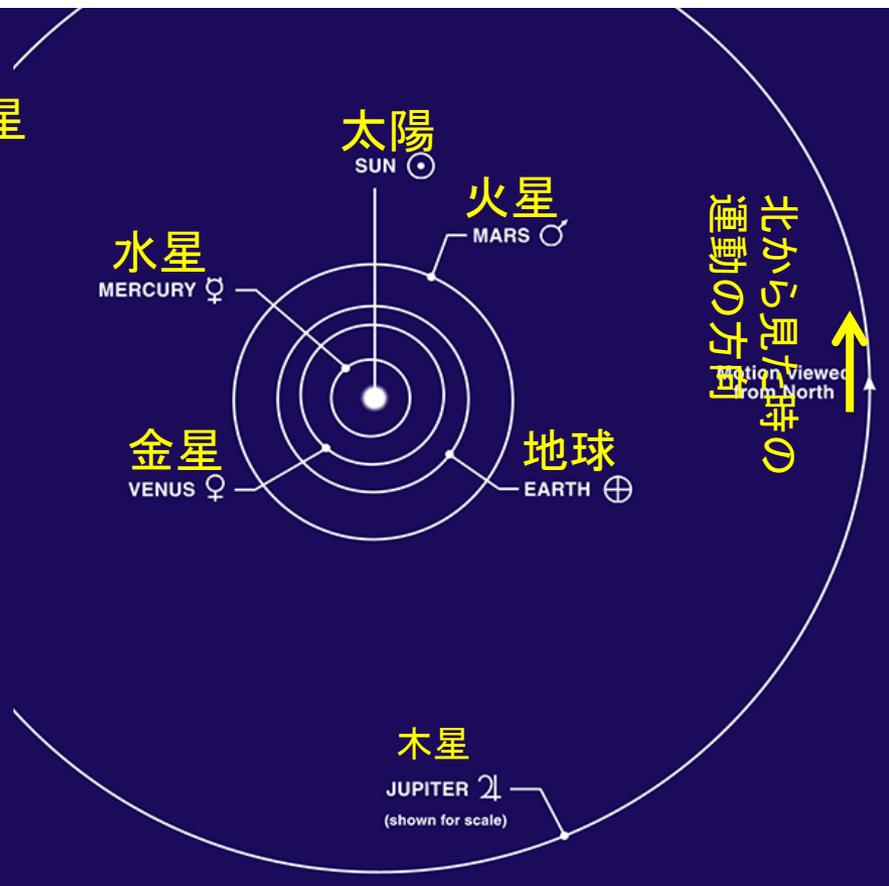
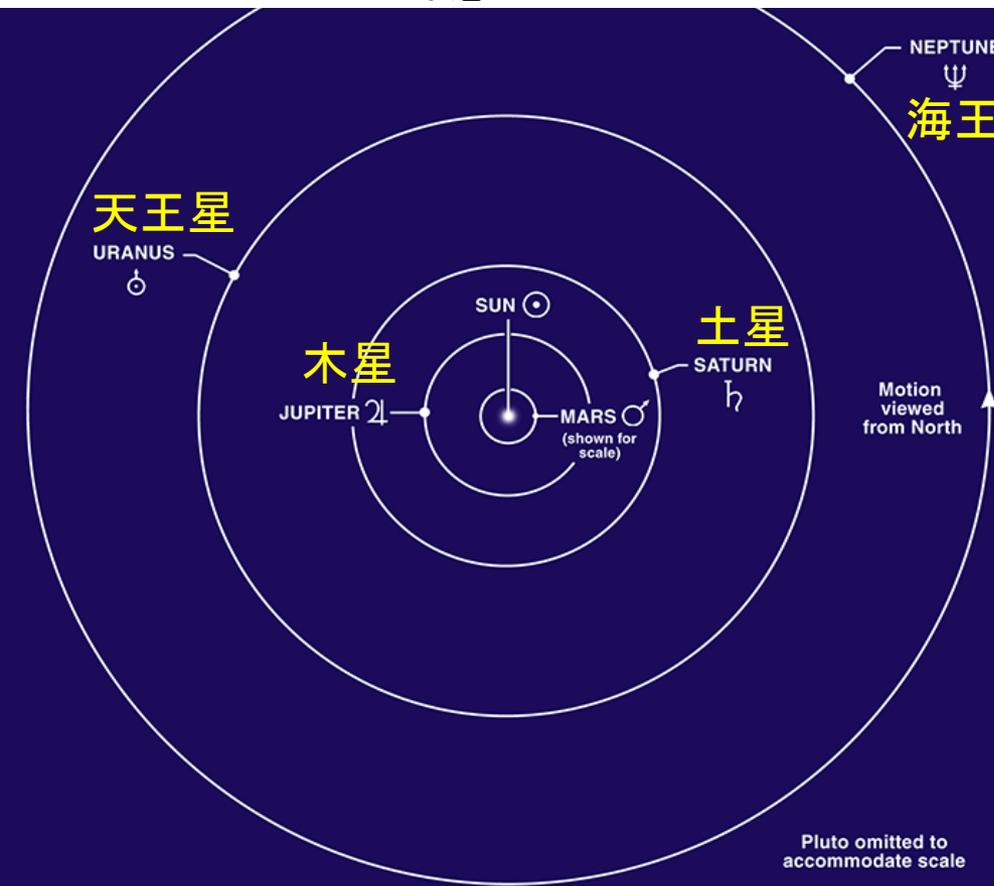


太陽系惑星の軌道

外惑星

内惑星



光の到達時間(時間)

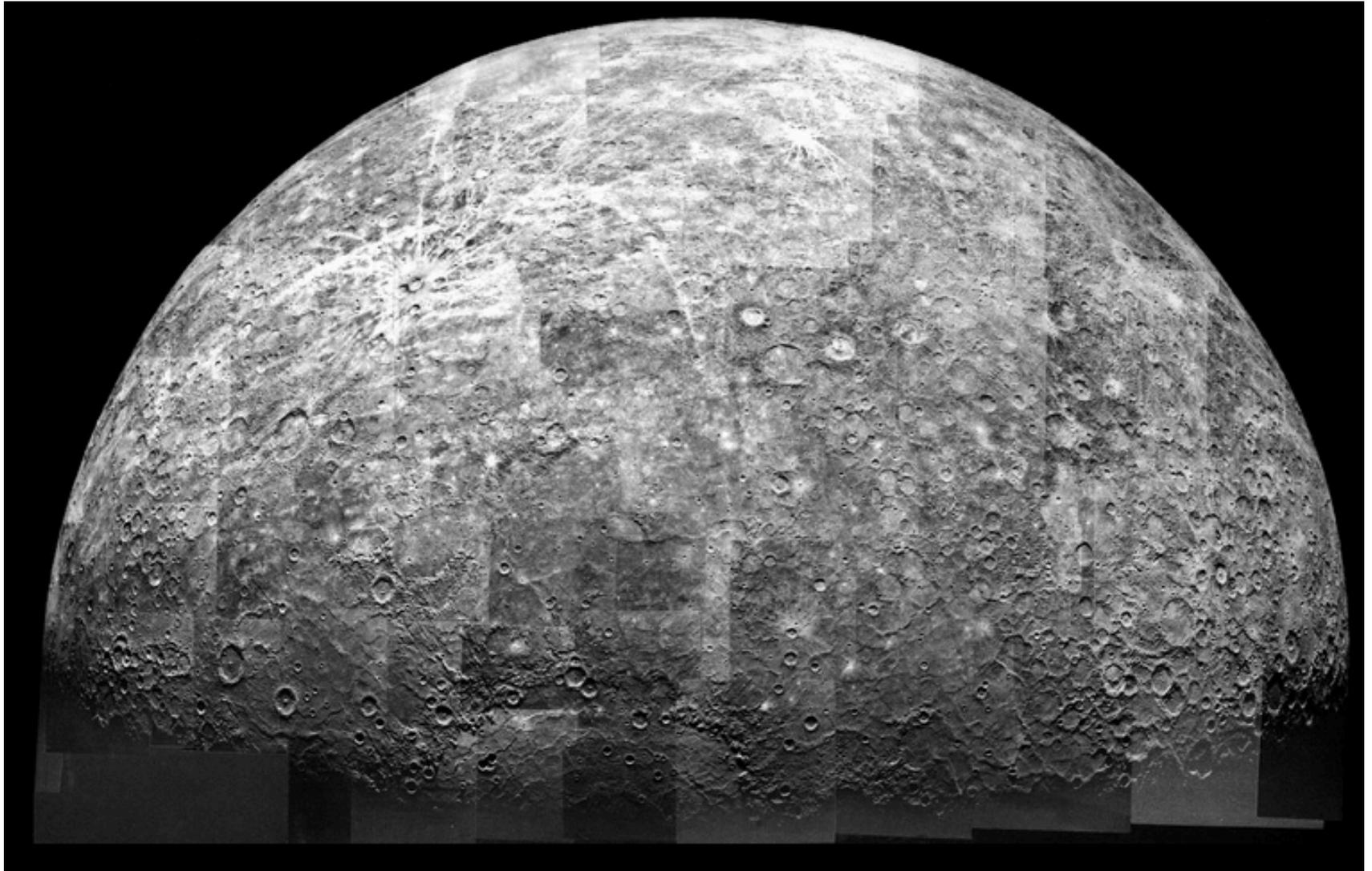
天文単位

光の到達時間(分)

天文単位

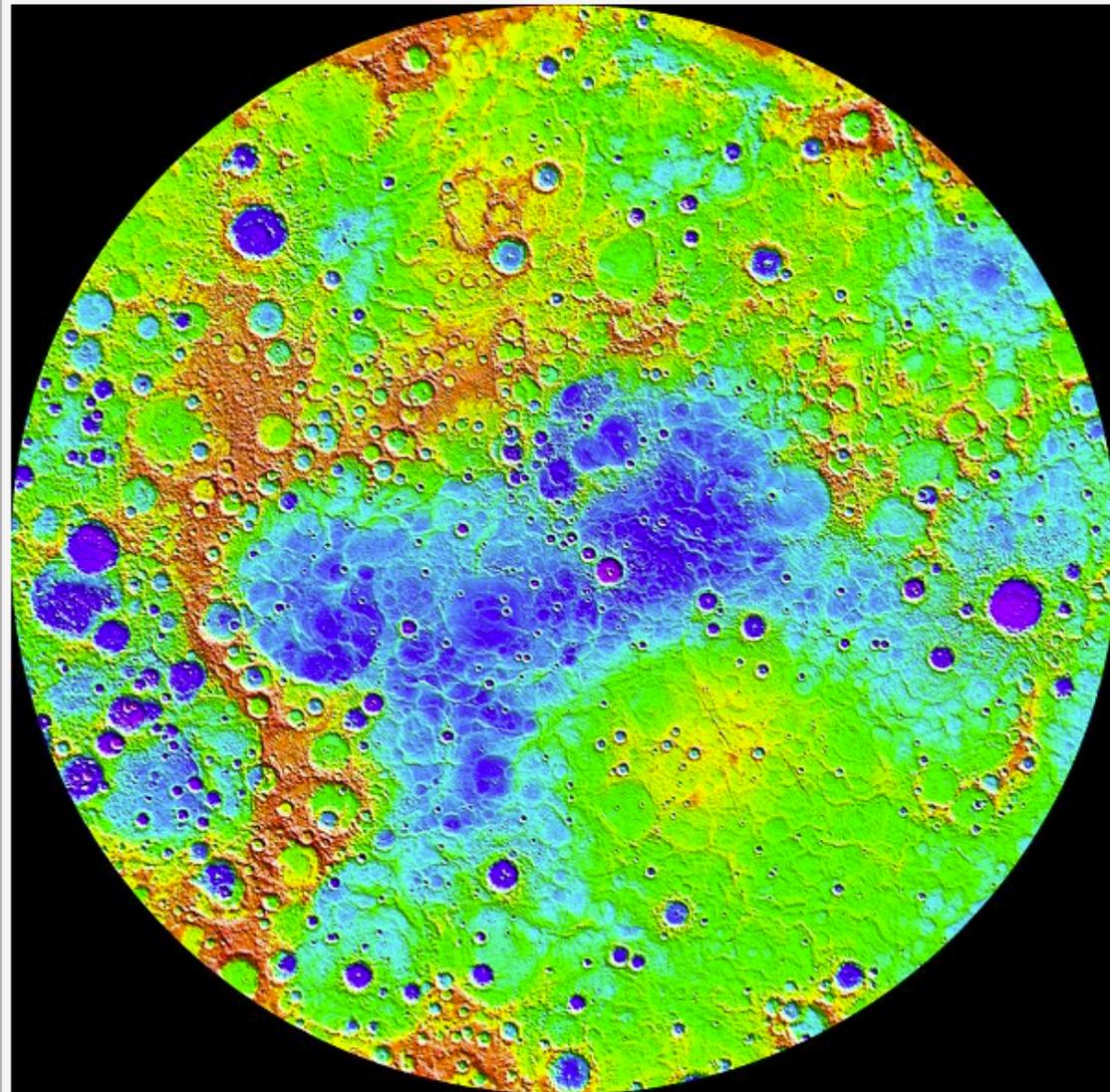
NASA's Mariner 10衛星による水星の合成写真

0.38 X 地球直径



水星

Topography



Map of Mercury's northern hemisphere by the *MLA* instrument on *MESSENGER*
lowest (purple) to 10 km (6.2 mi) highest (red).

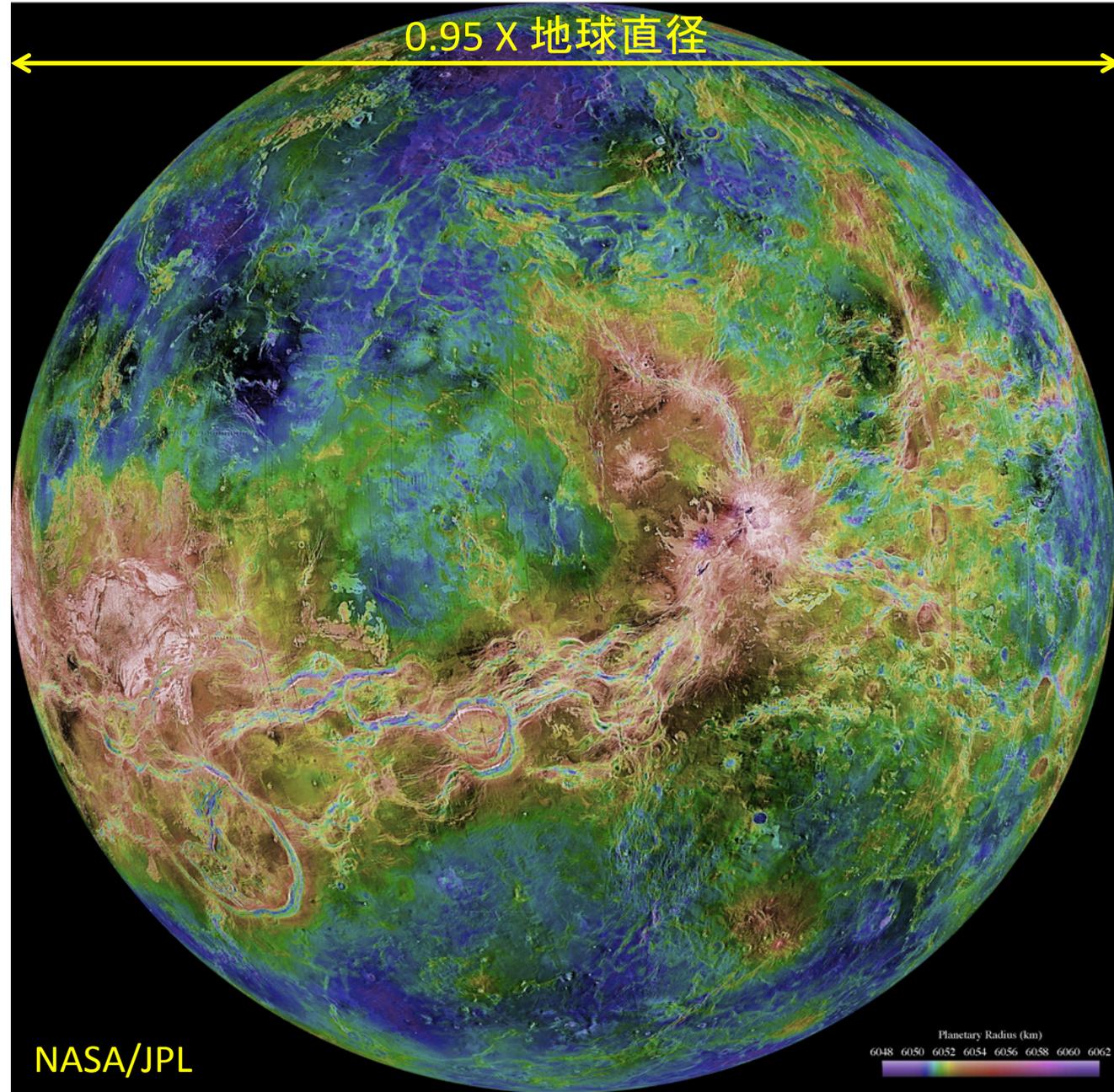
月



Full Moon as seen from Earth's northern hemisphere

金星(Venus)表面の全体像

Magellan 衛星
(1990 – 1994)
のレーダ観測
+
Arecibo
電波望遠鏡



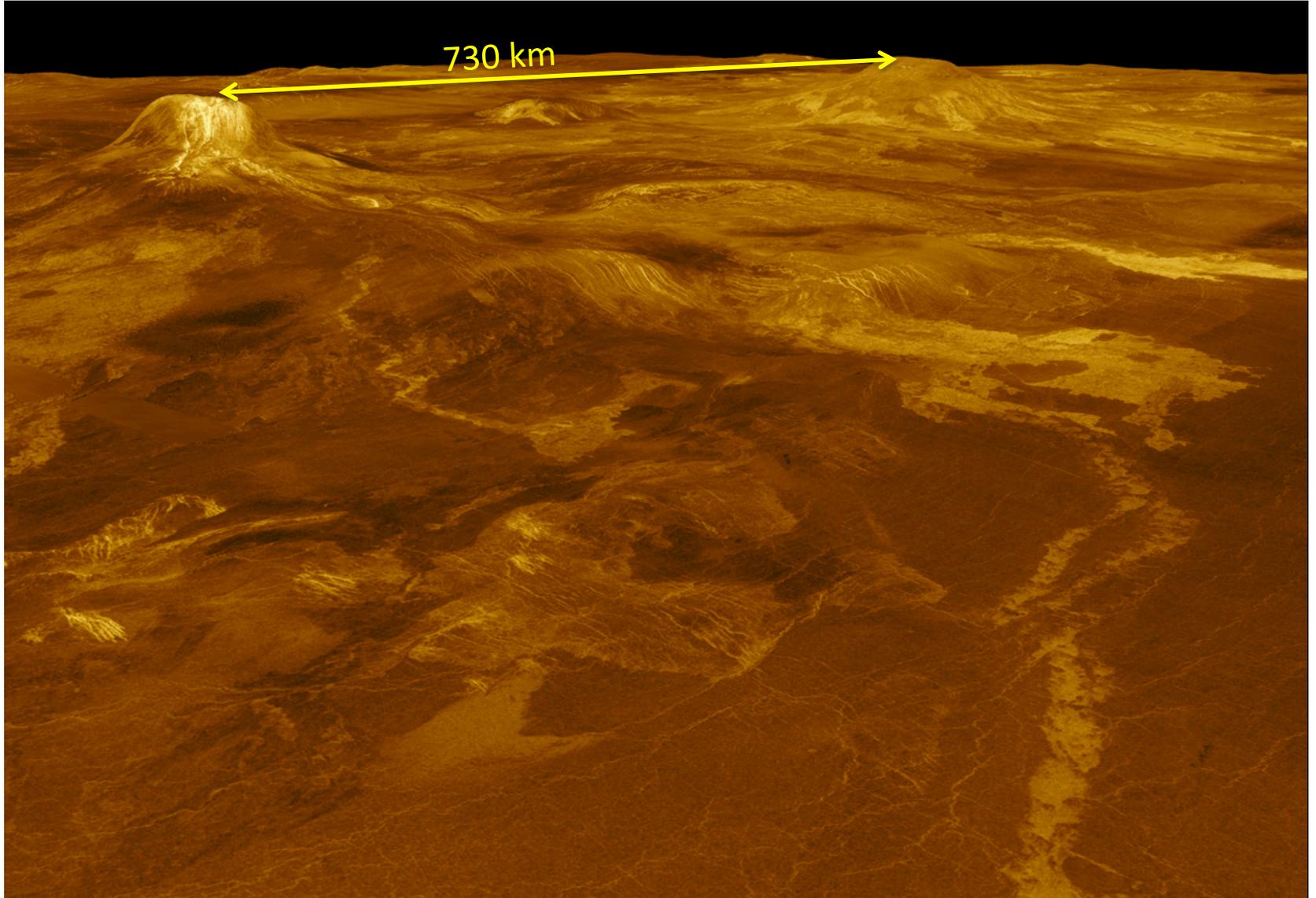
金星の可視光写真



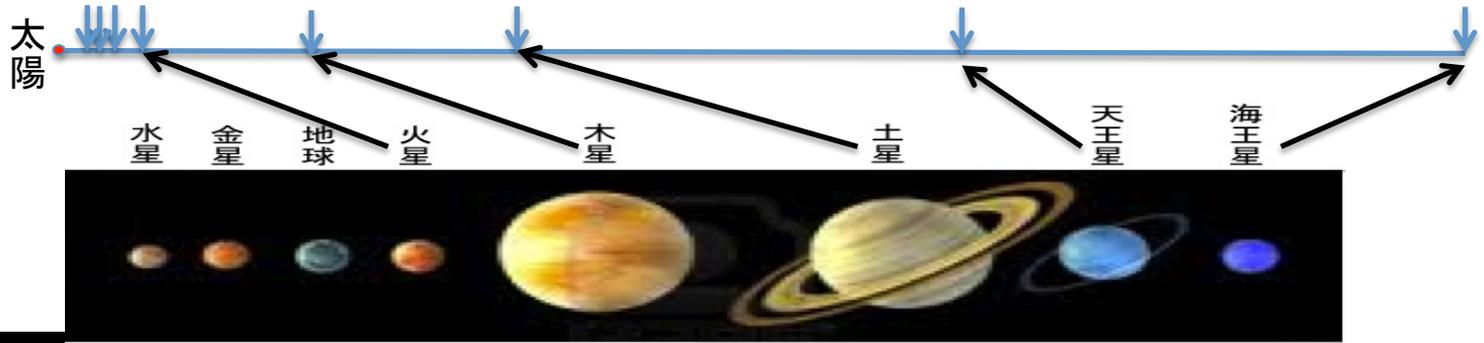
HST

NASA/JPL

金星表面の詳細例(Magellan 衛星レーダ観測) 溶岩台地



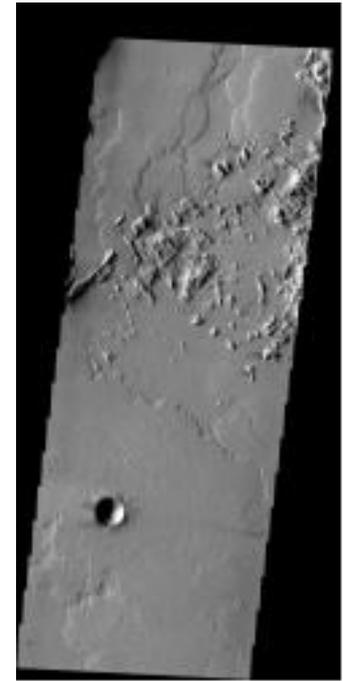
火星(Mars)



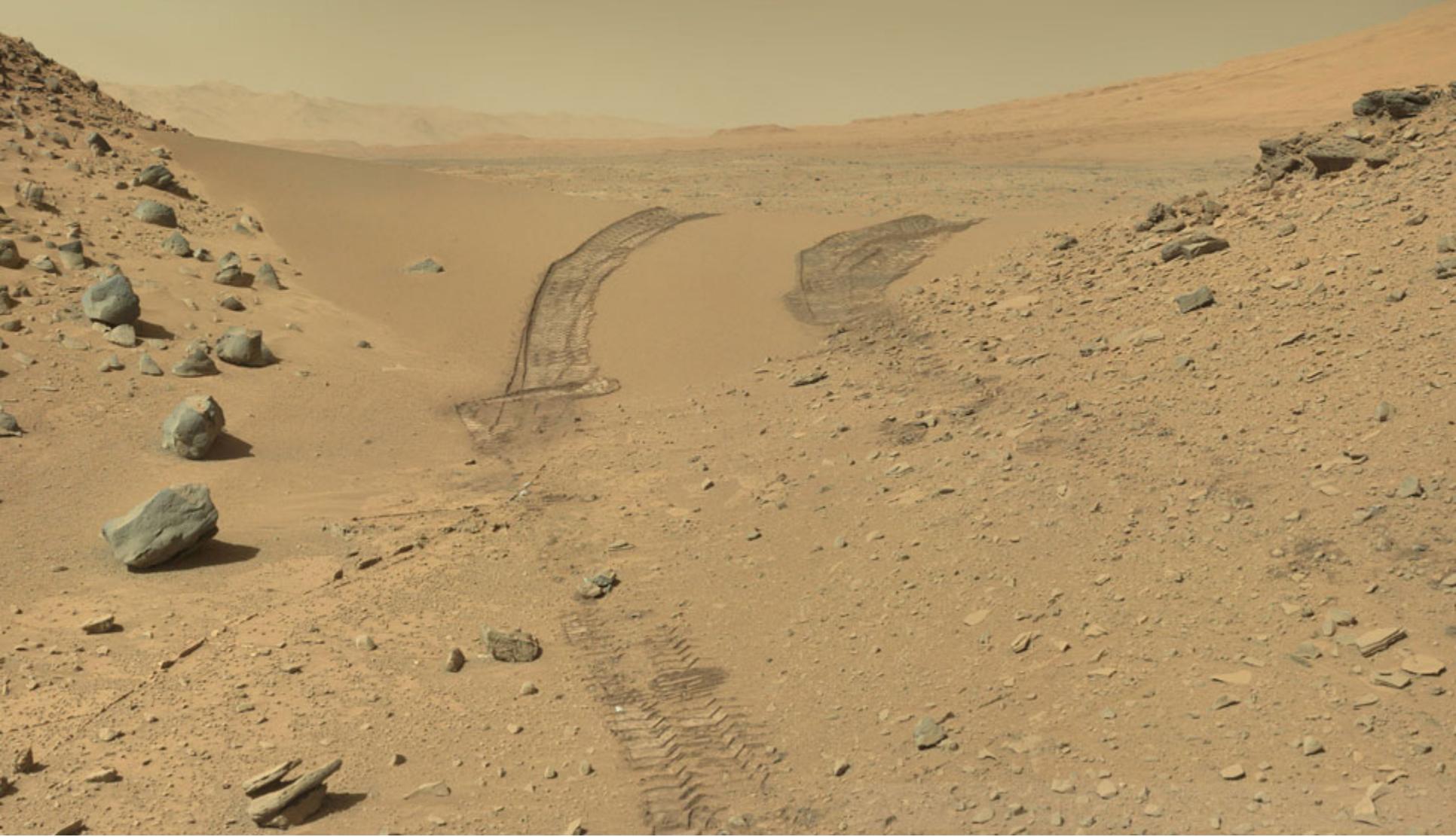
0.53 X 地球直径



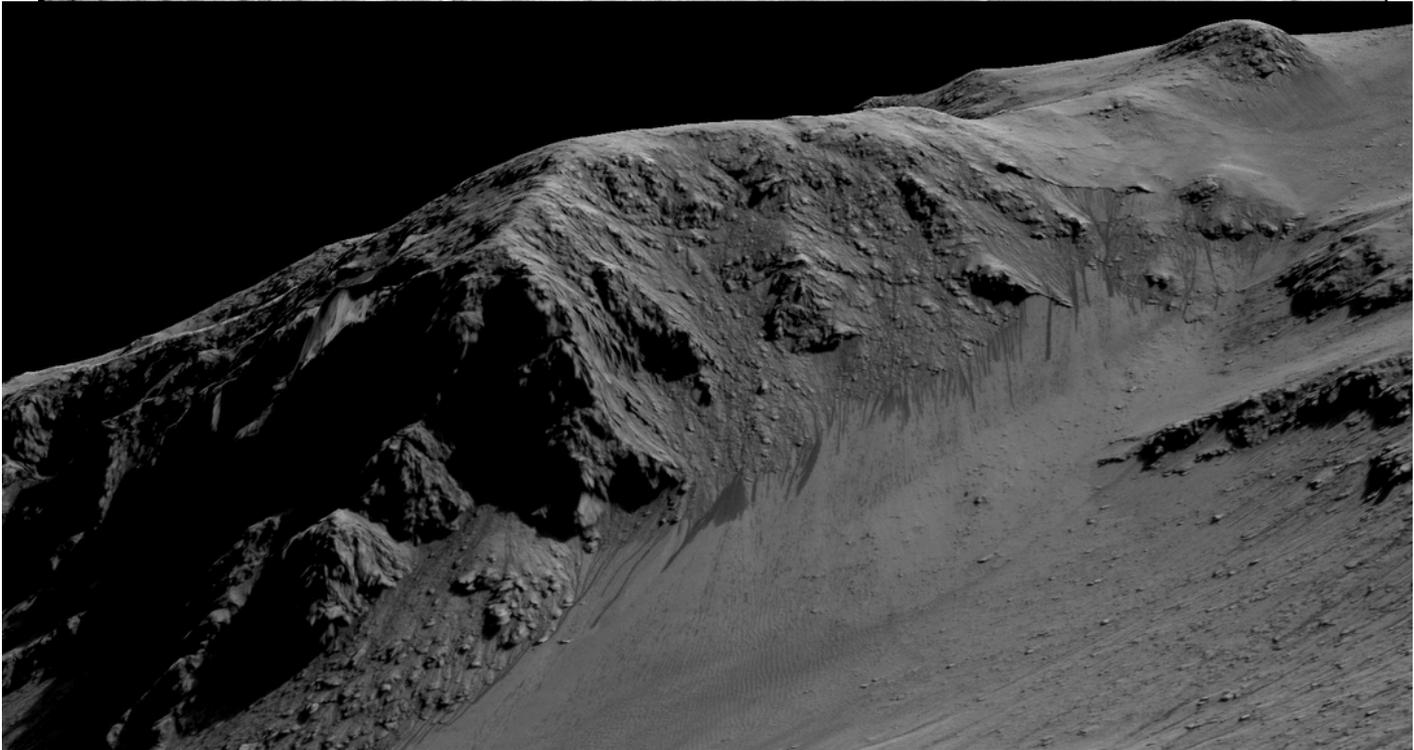
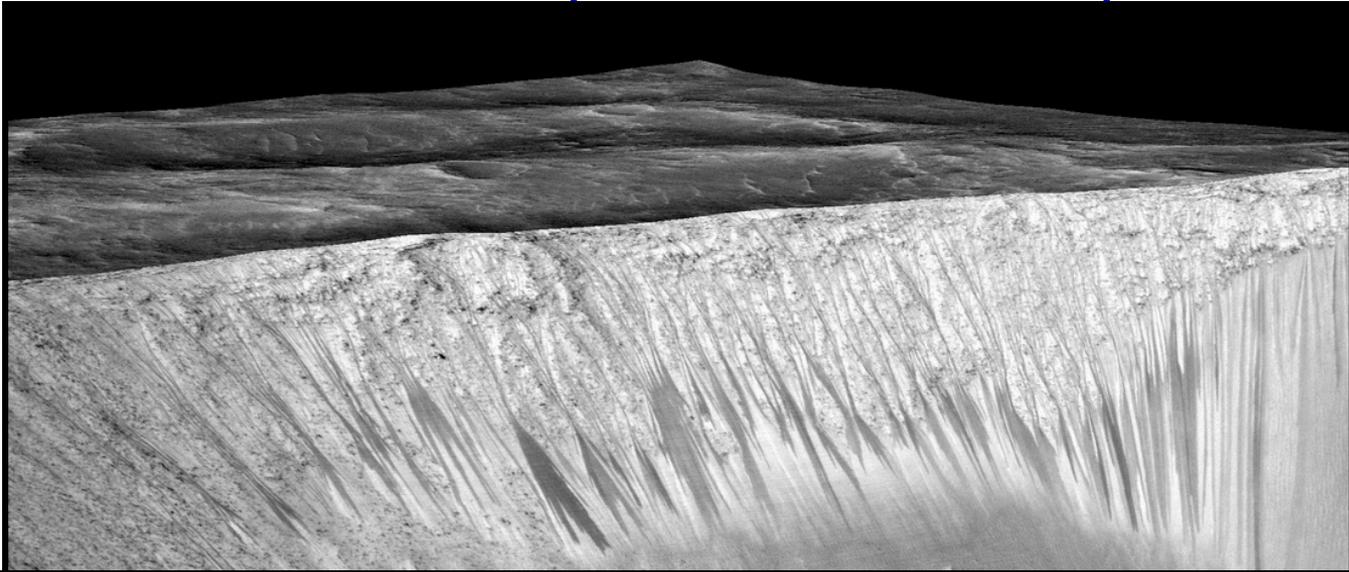
火星の地形



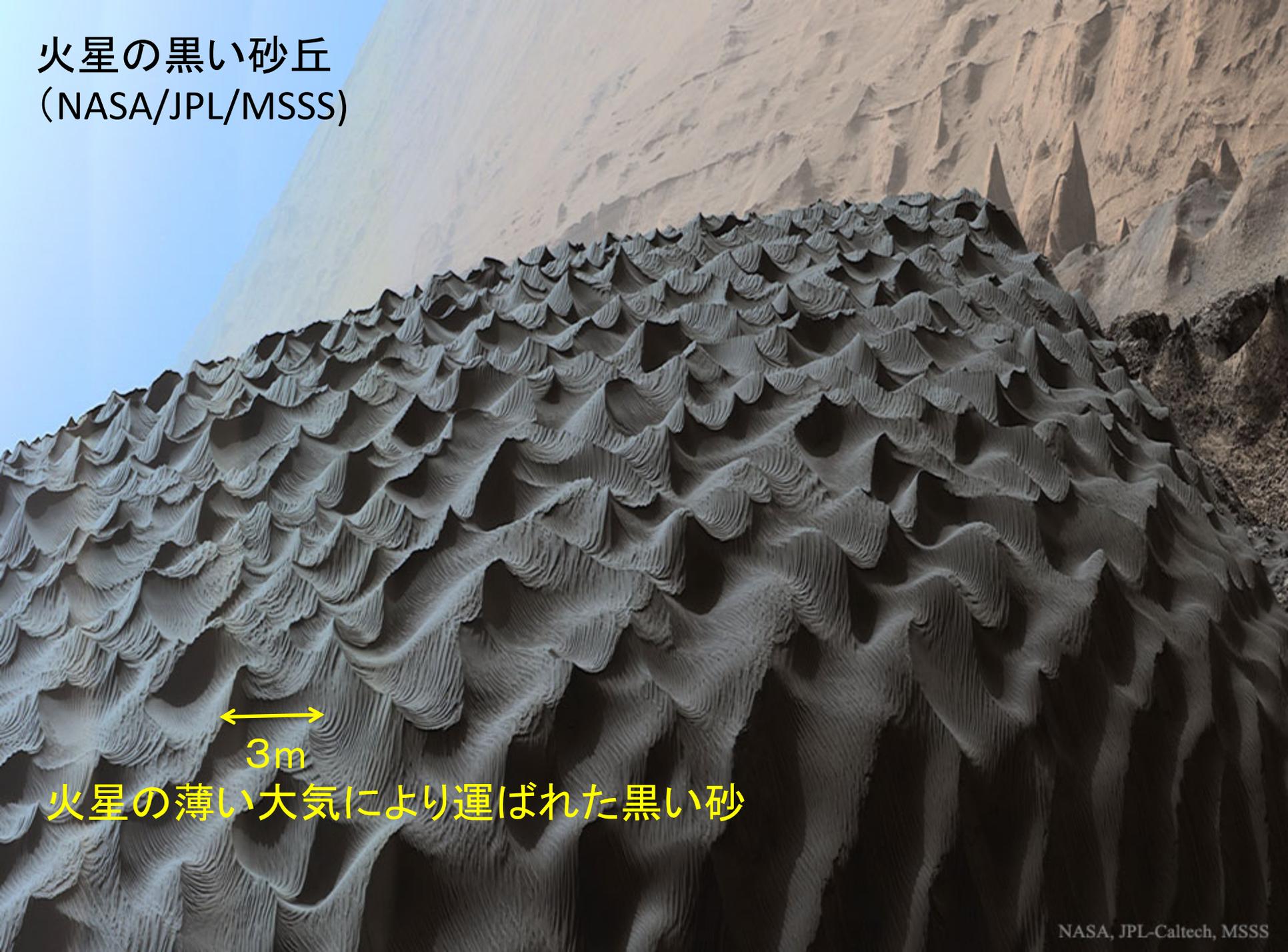
火星の地形(湖の跡?) (NASA/JPL/MSSS)



火星の地形(3:水の流れ?)



火星の黒い砂丘 (NASA/JPL/MSSS)



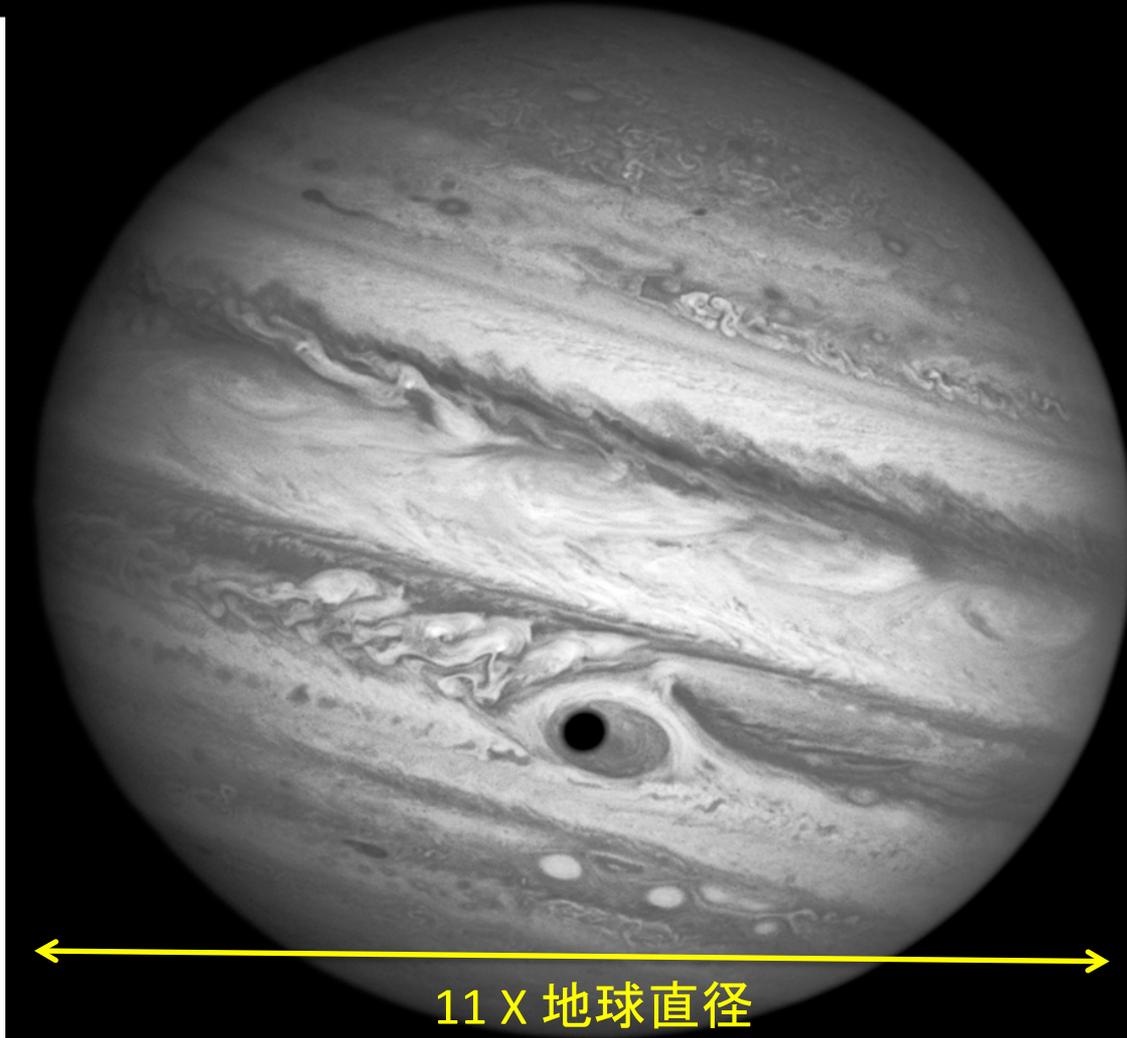
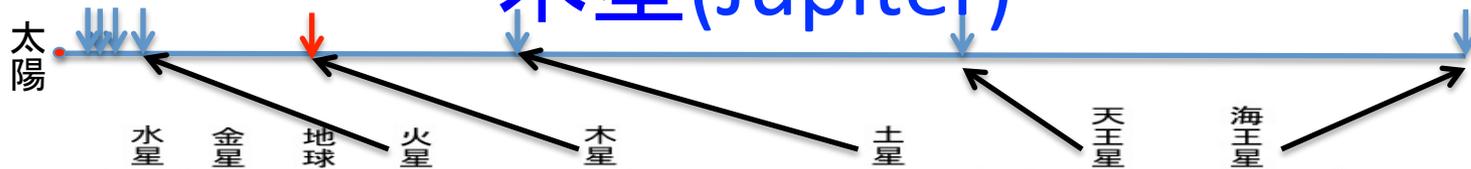
←→
3m

火星の薄い大気により運ばれた黒い砂

火星から見た日の入り(火星の塵の性質で青く?)



木星(Jupiter)

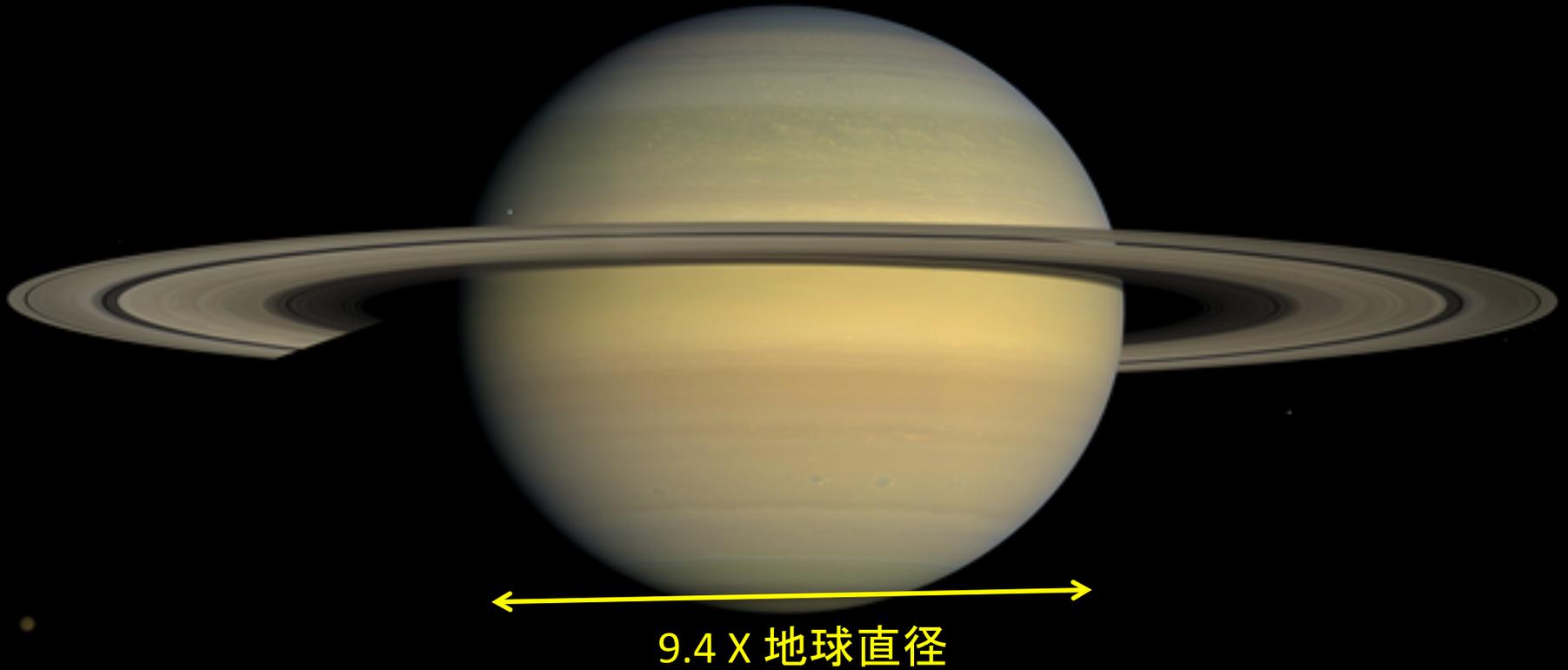
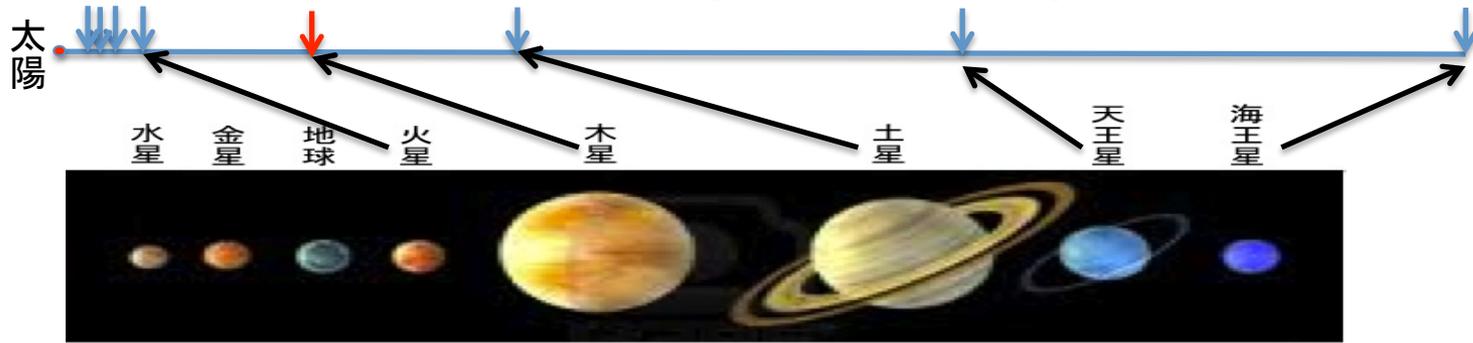


木星大気の乱流、渦

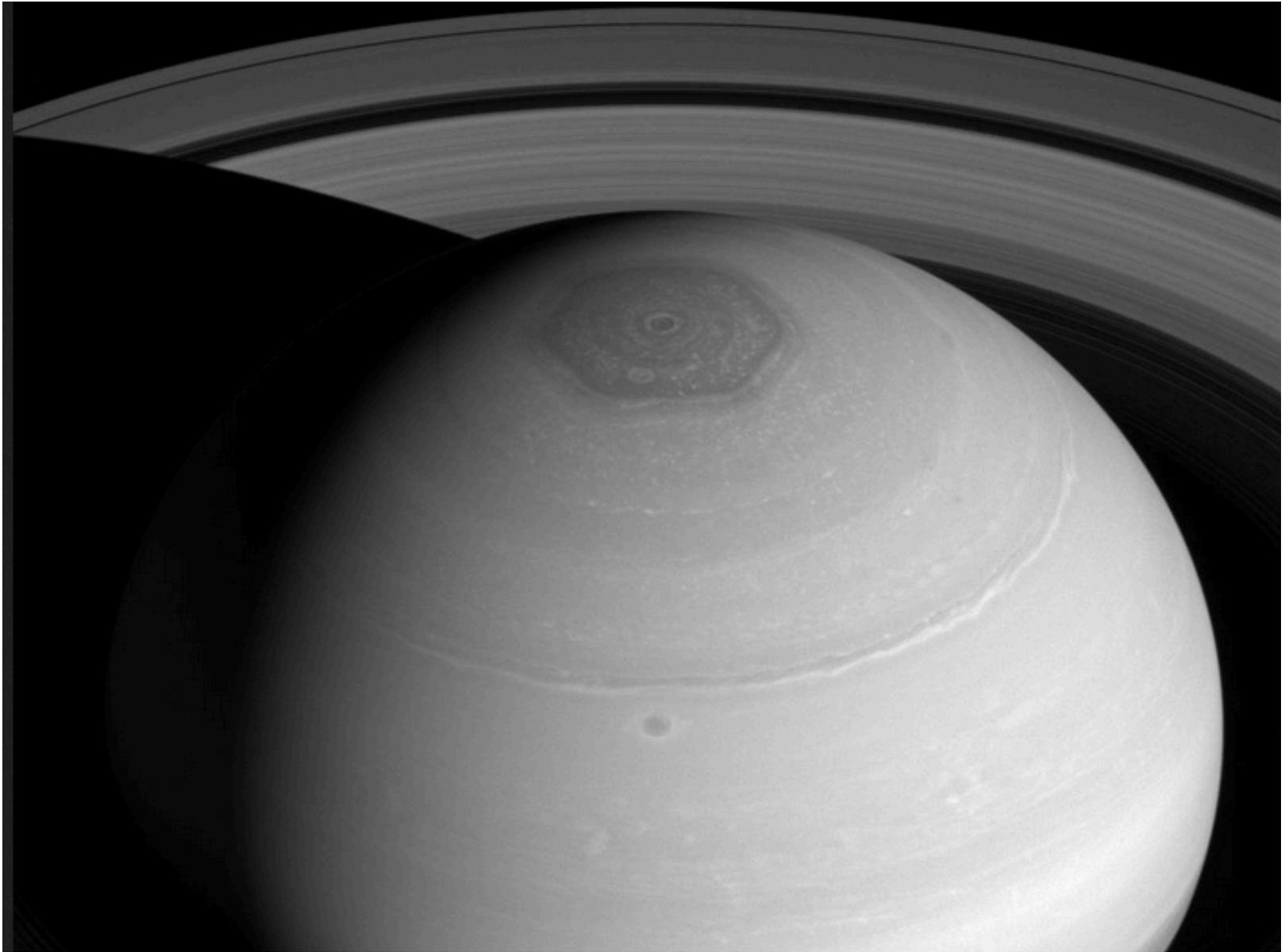


自転周期 = 0.414 赤道自転速度は地球の約27倍; $12 \text{ km/s} = \text{時速}4\text{万}5\text{千km}$

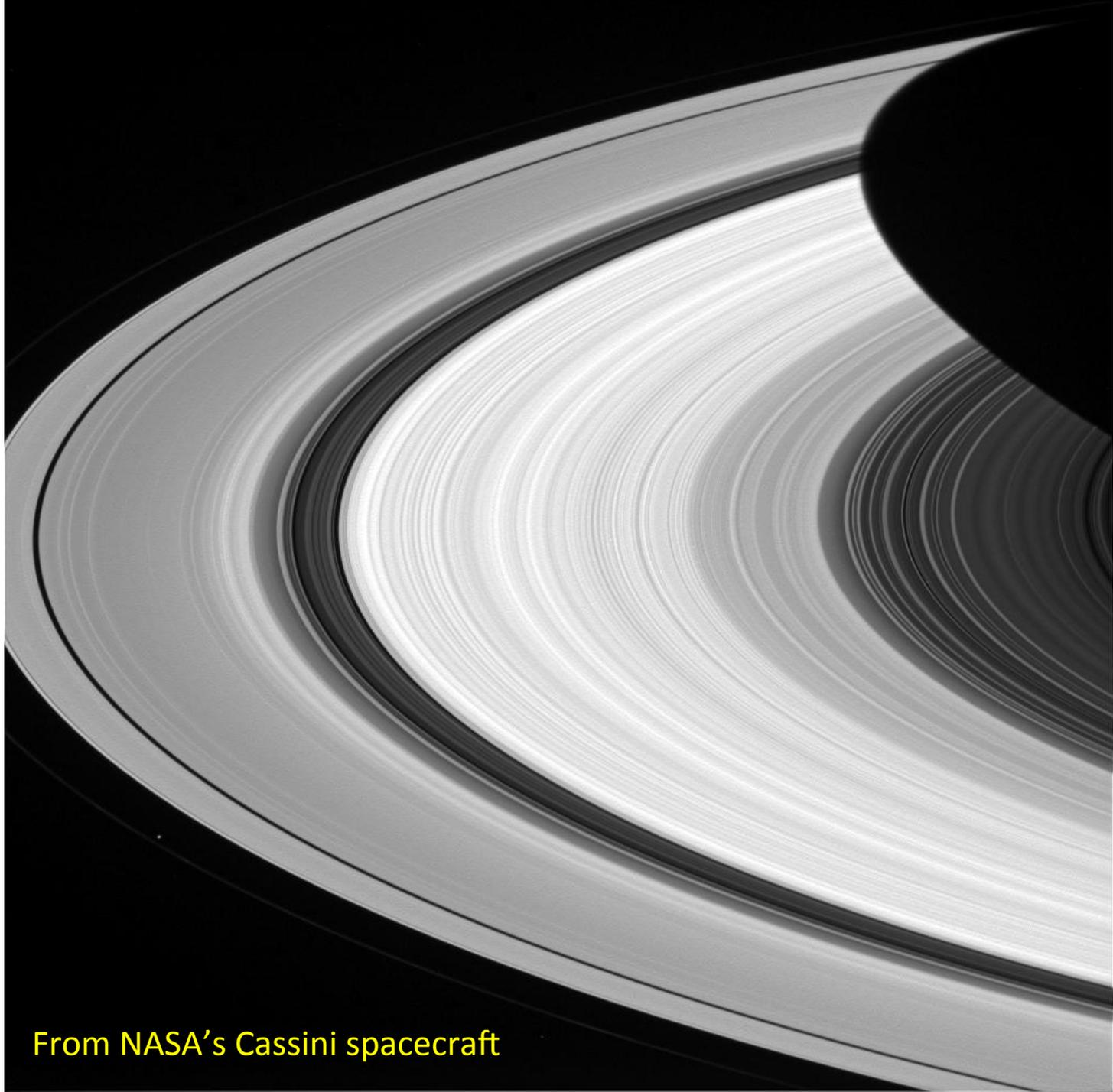
土星(Saturn)



土星大気の渦とリング

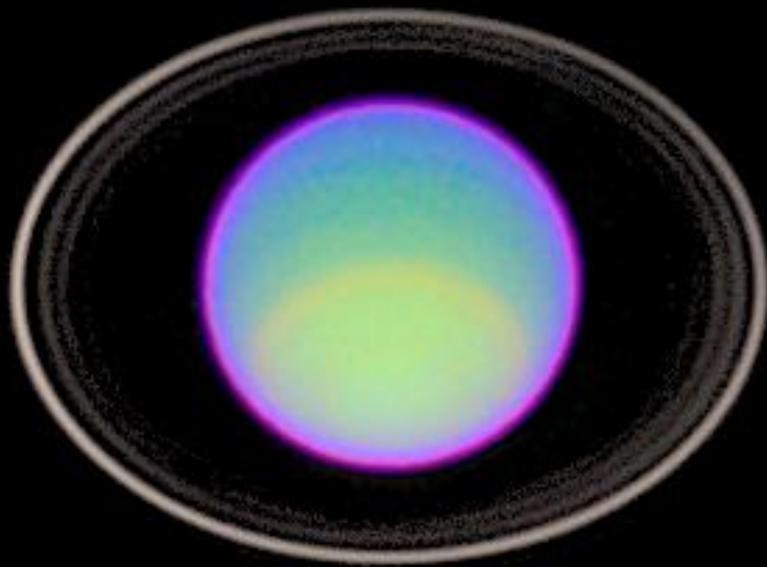
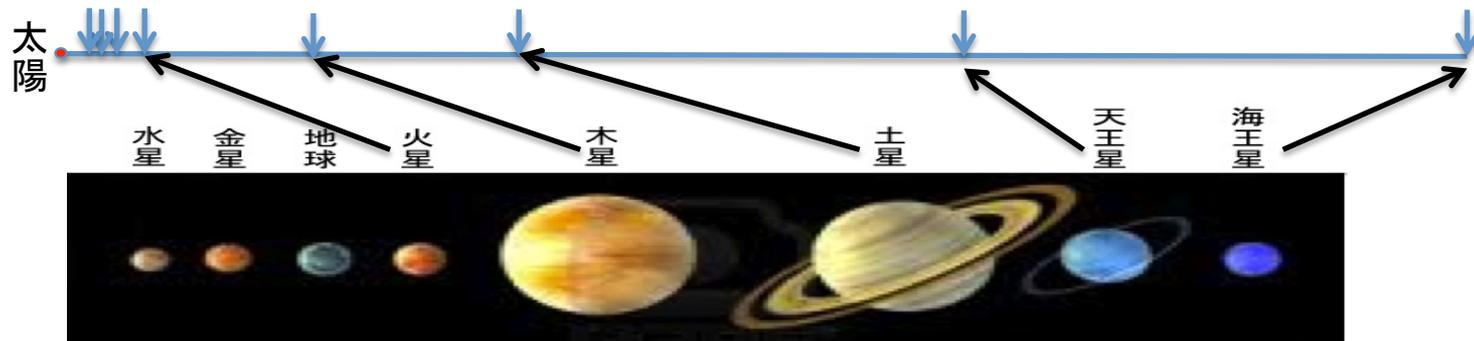


自転周期 = 0.444 赤道自転速度は地球の約21倍; 10 km/s = 時速3万5千km

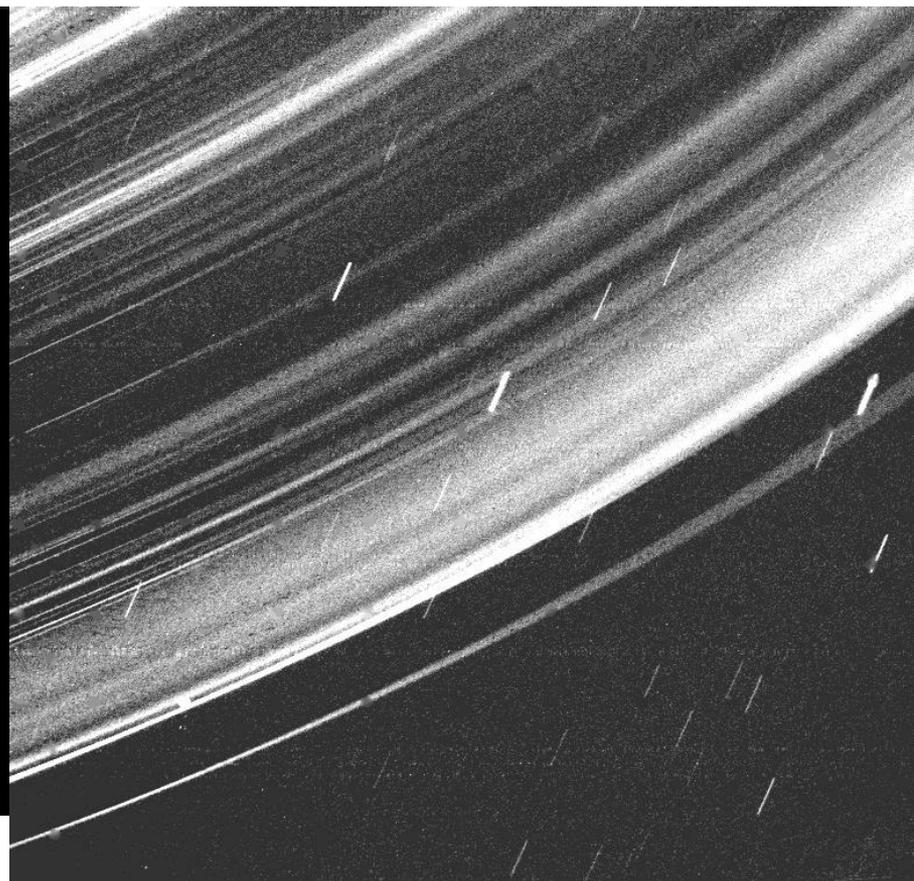


From NASA's Cassini spacecraft

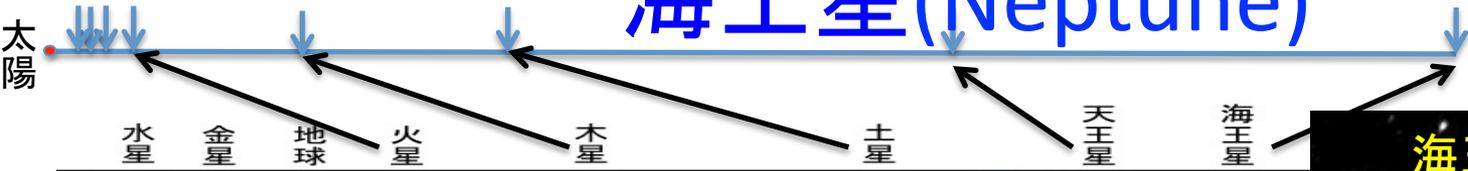
天王星(Uranus)



← 地球直径の4倍 →



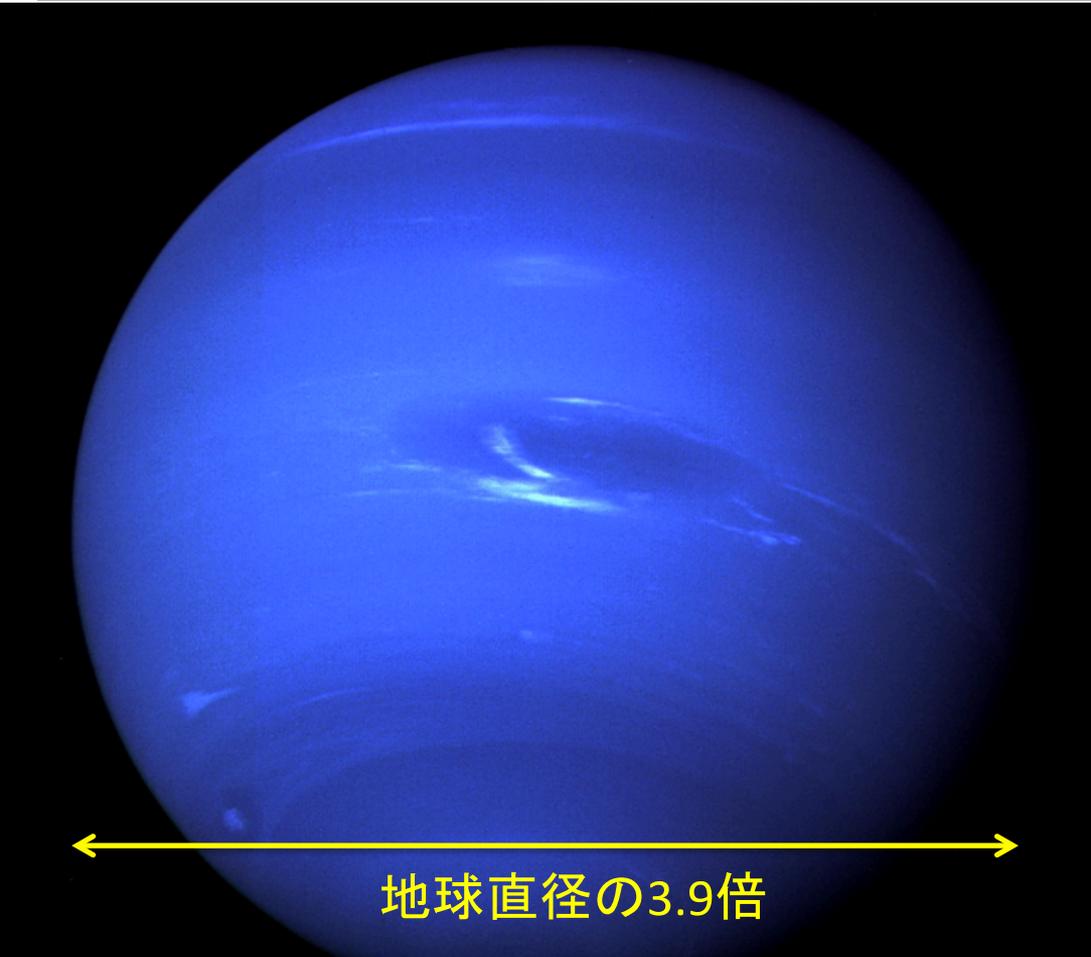
海王星 (Neptune)



海王星の周りのリング



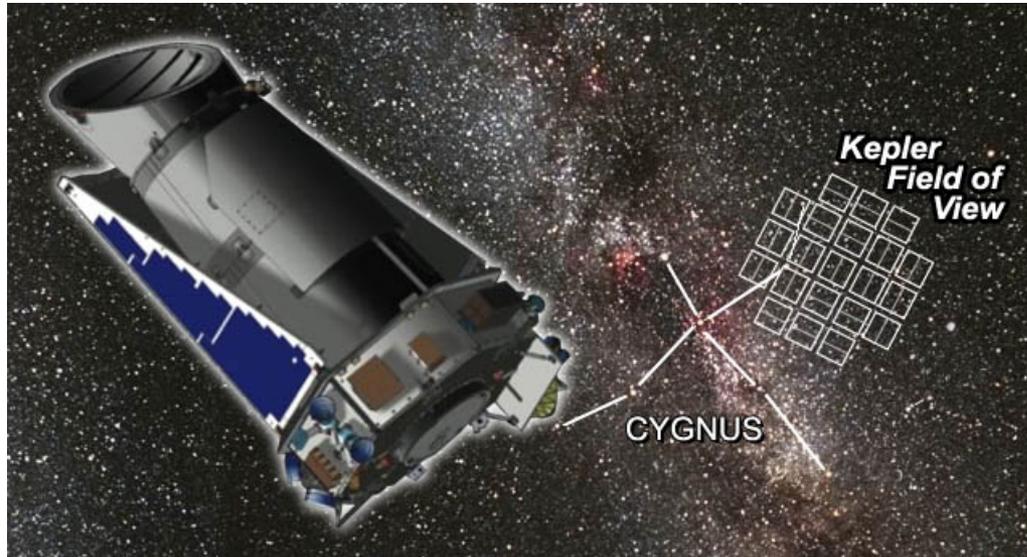
NASA's Voyager 2 (Aug. 1989)



← 地球直径の3.9倍 →

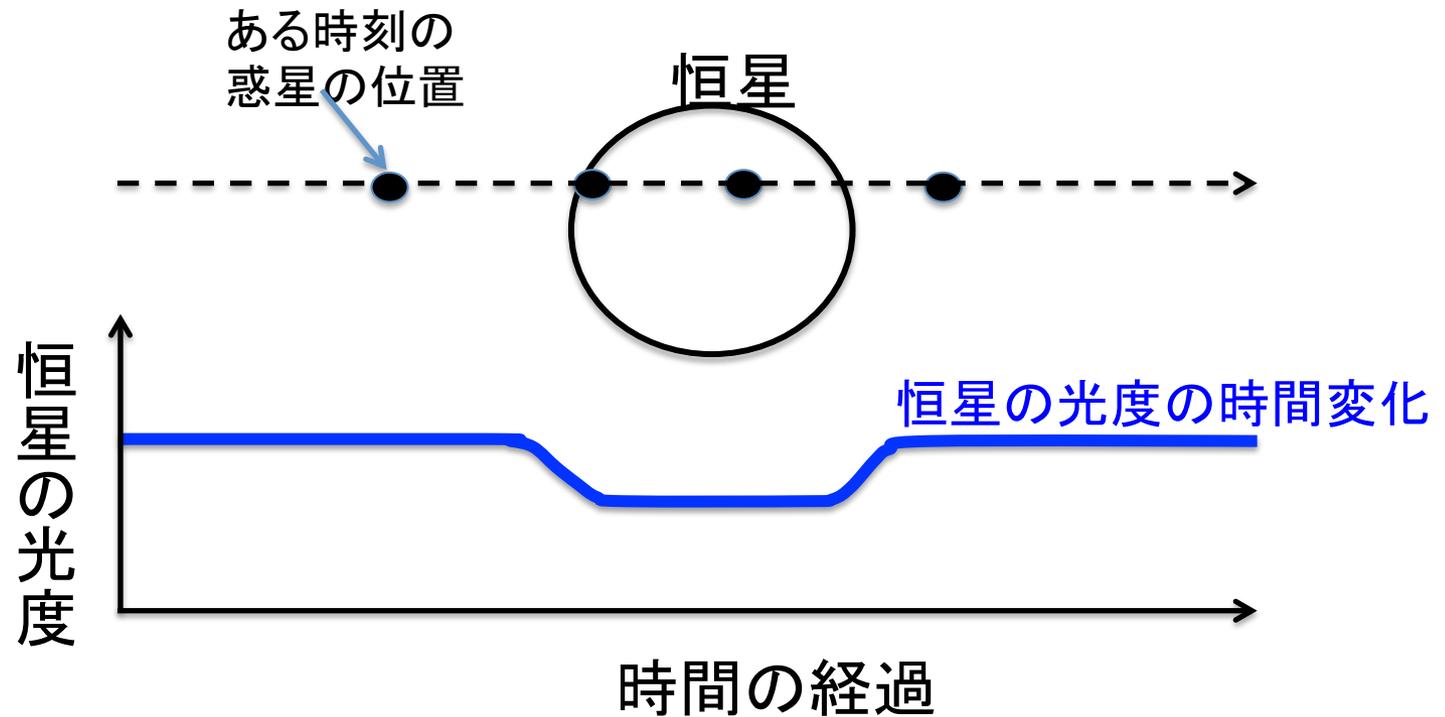
NASA's Voyager 2

太陽系外惑星



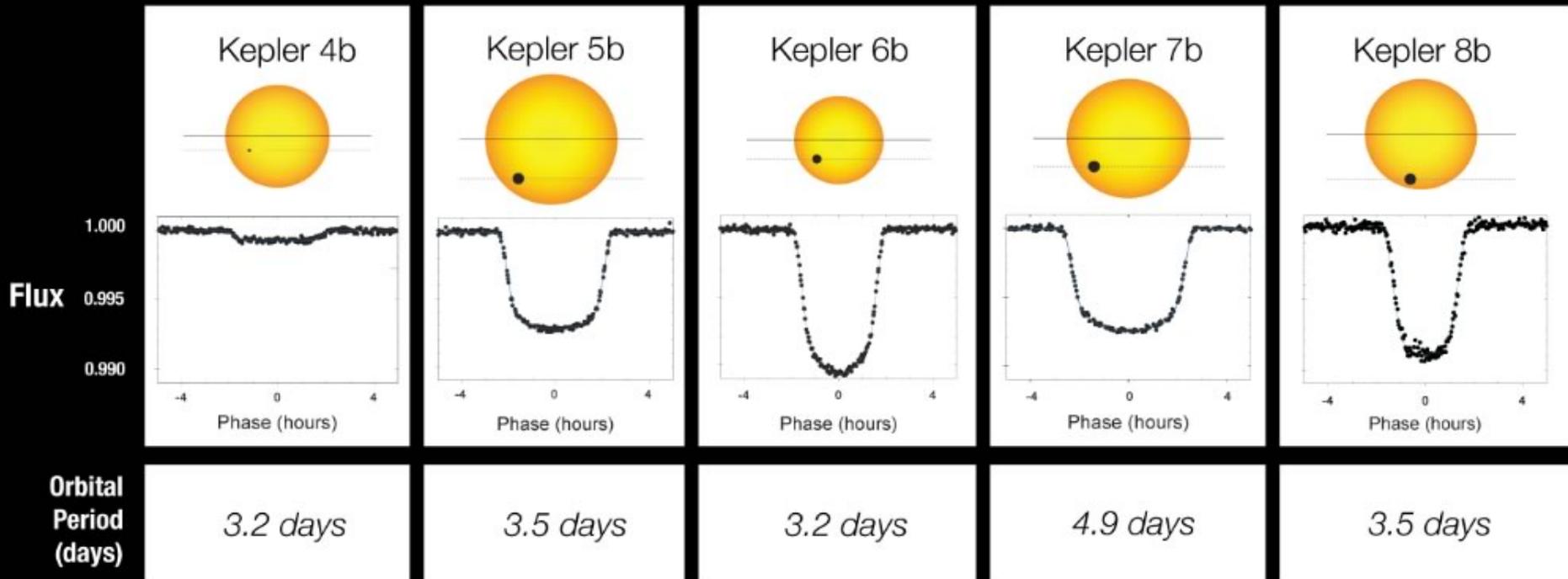
Kepler 衛星

NASA



種々の系外惑星のトランシット

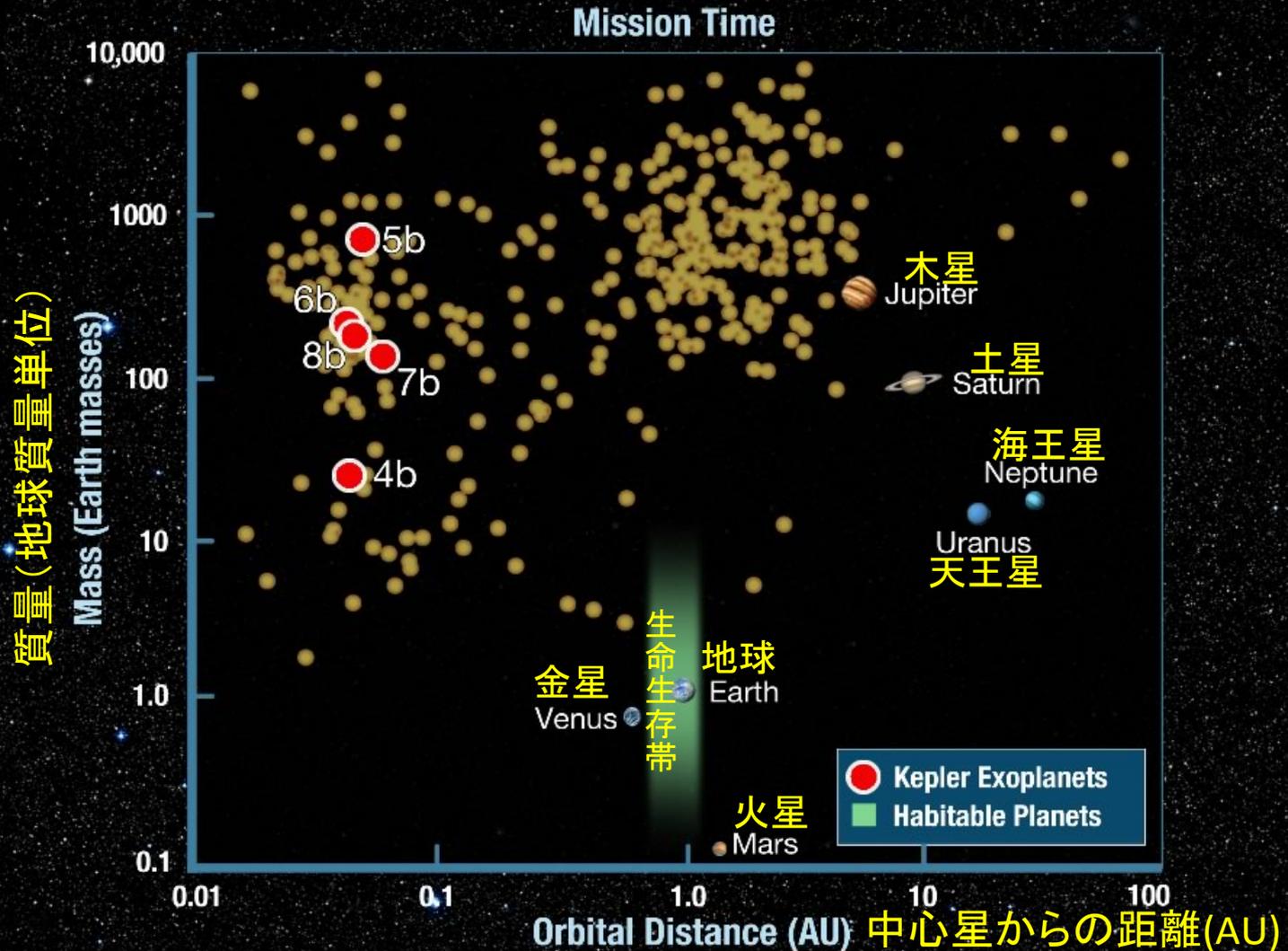
Transit Light Curves



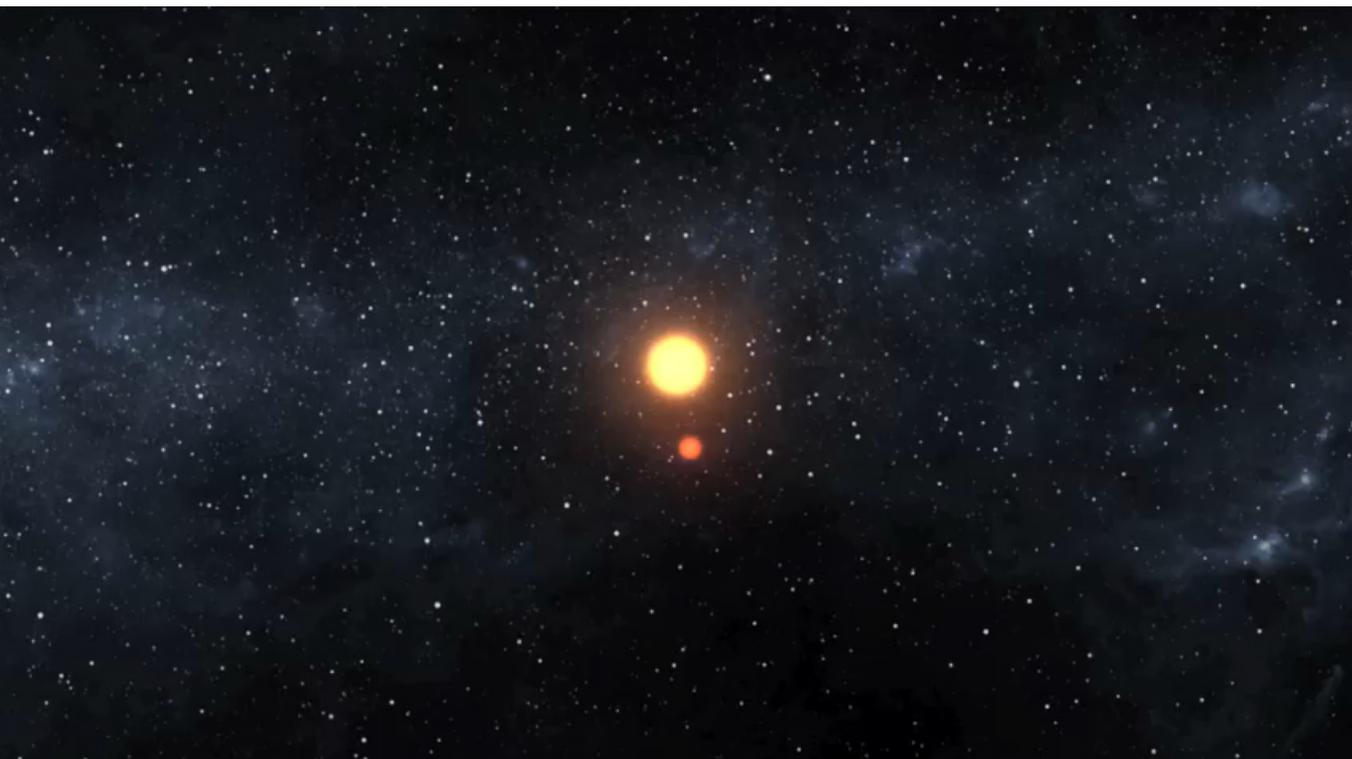
惑星の質量と公転半径

First Five Planet Discoveries

Made with First 43 Days of Data



二つの“太陽”の周りを公転する惑星

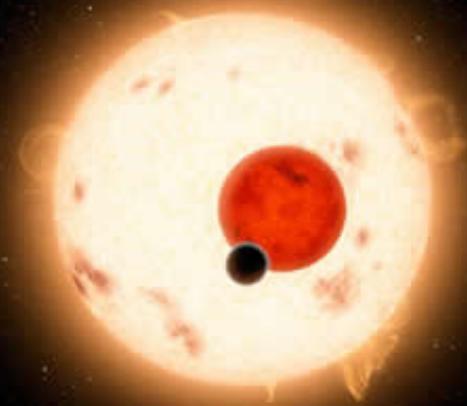
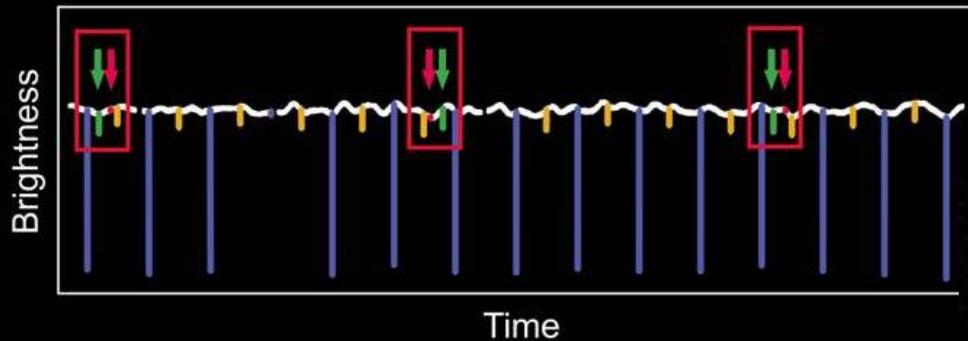


Kepler-16b

二つの“太陽”間の食と惑星のトランシット

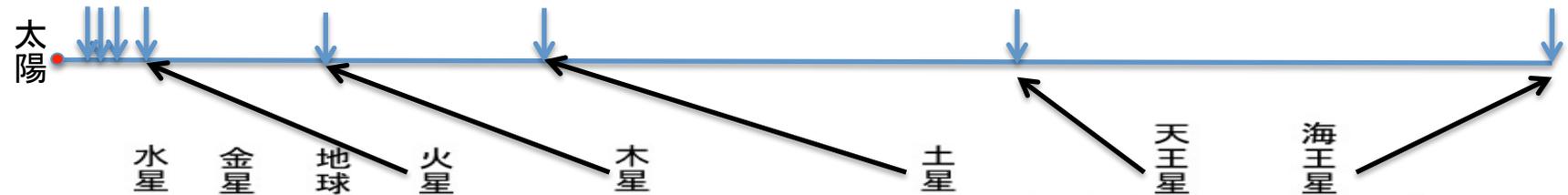
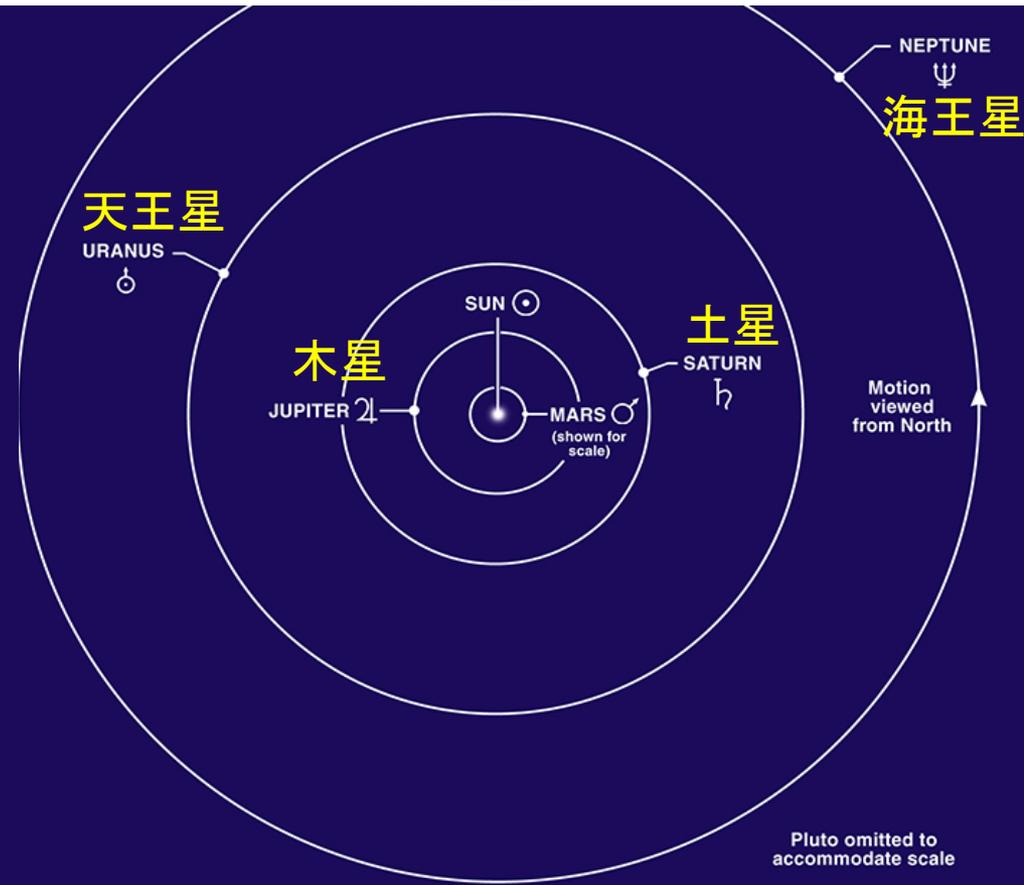
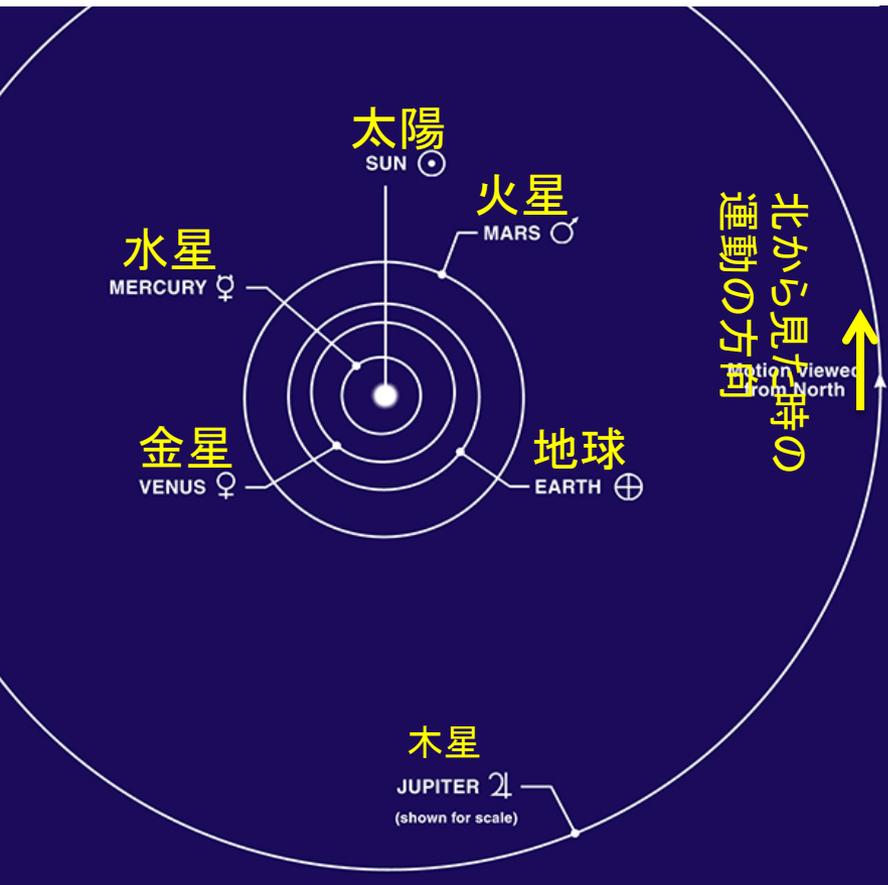
Kepler-16 Light Curve

- Planet transits Star A
- Planet transits Star B



内惑星

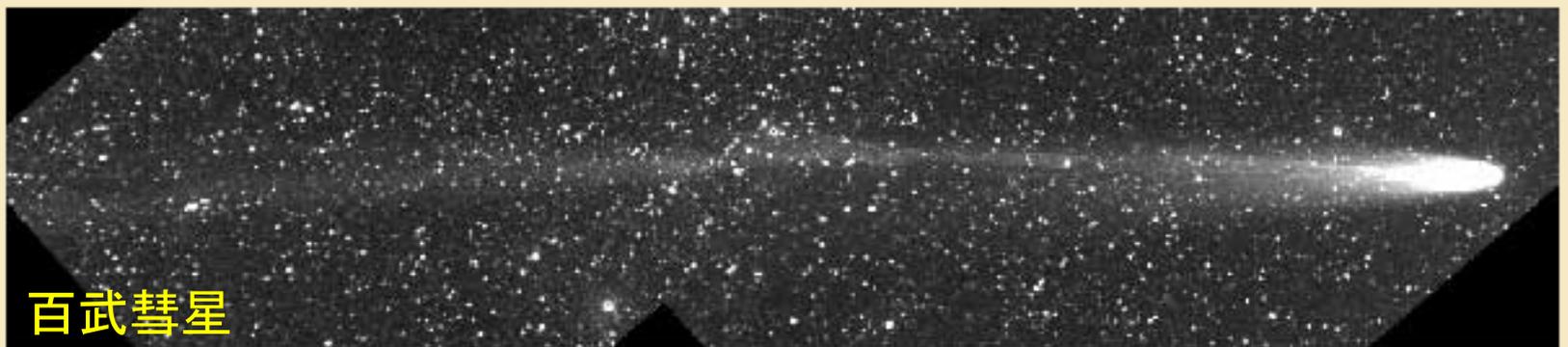
外惑星



彗星(Comet)



McNaught 彗星 (2006)

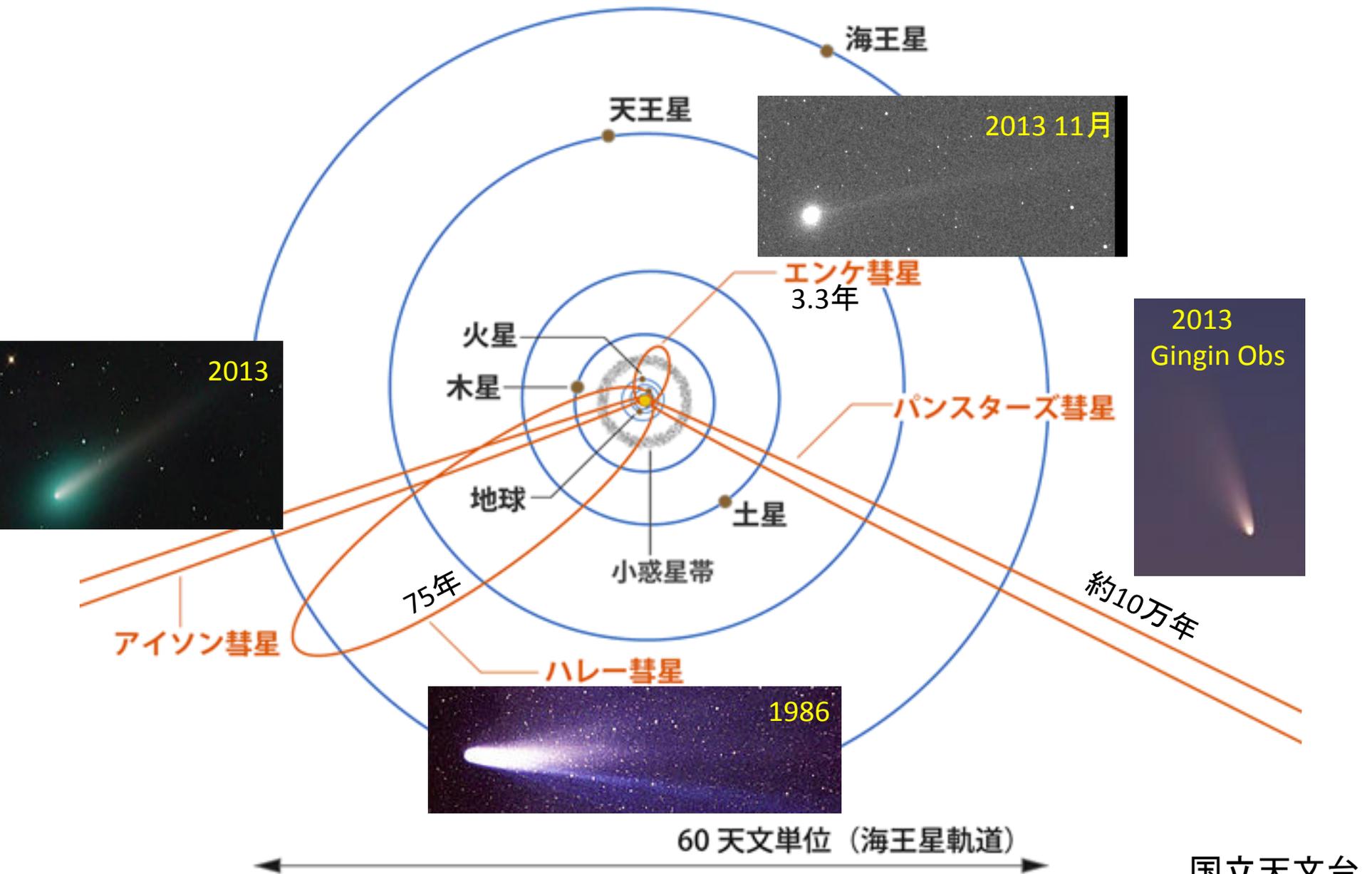


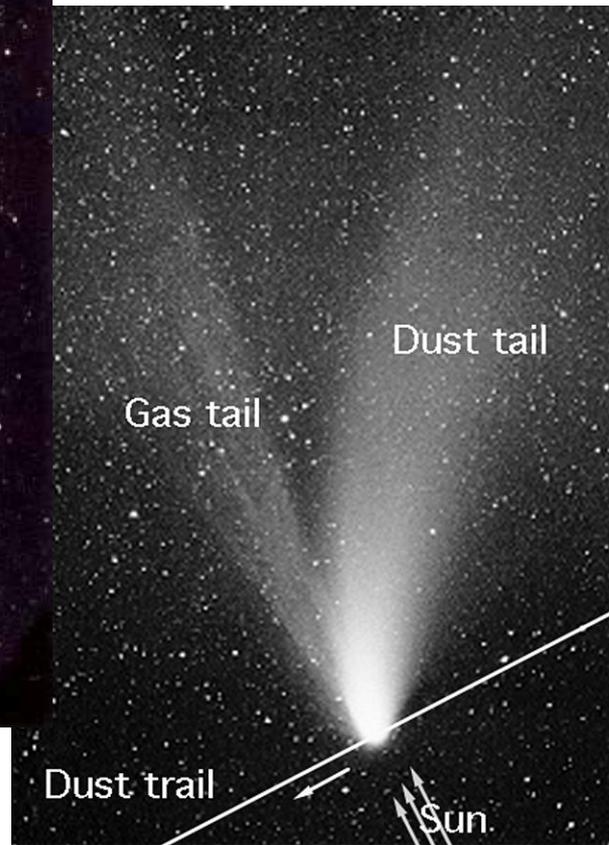
百武彗星

Copyright©1996 by Herman Mikuz (Crni Vrh Observatory, Slovenia)

Wide-field mosaic image of comet Hyakutake, taken on 1996 Apr. 6, with the 90mm f/2.8

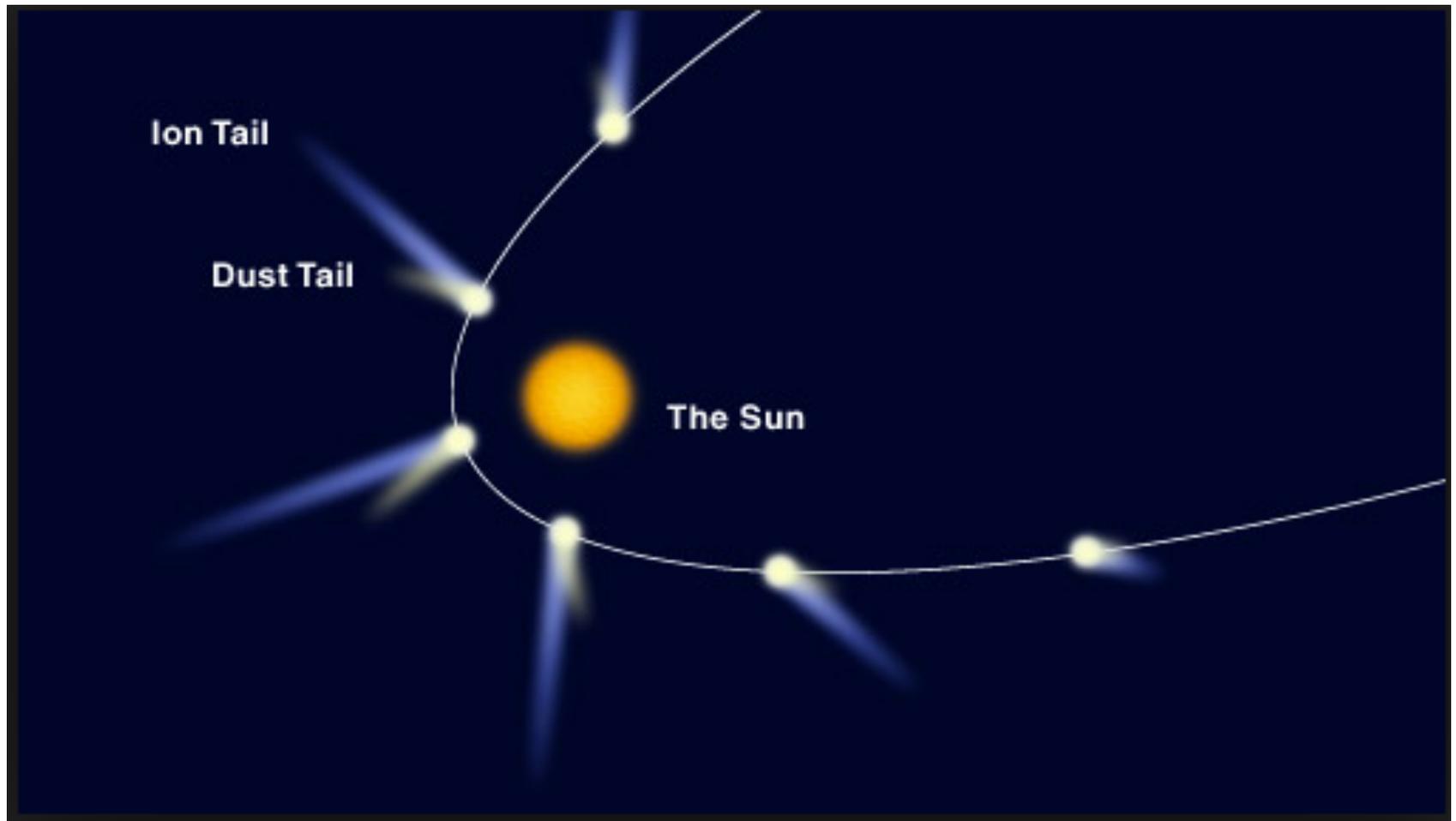
種々の彗星の軌道





Giotto 衛星によるハレー彗星の先頭部(1986)

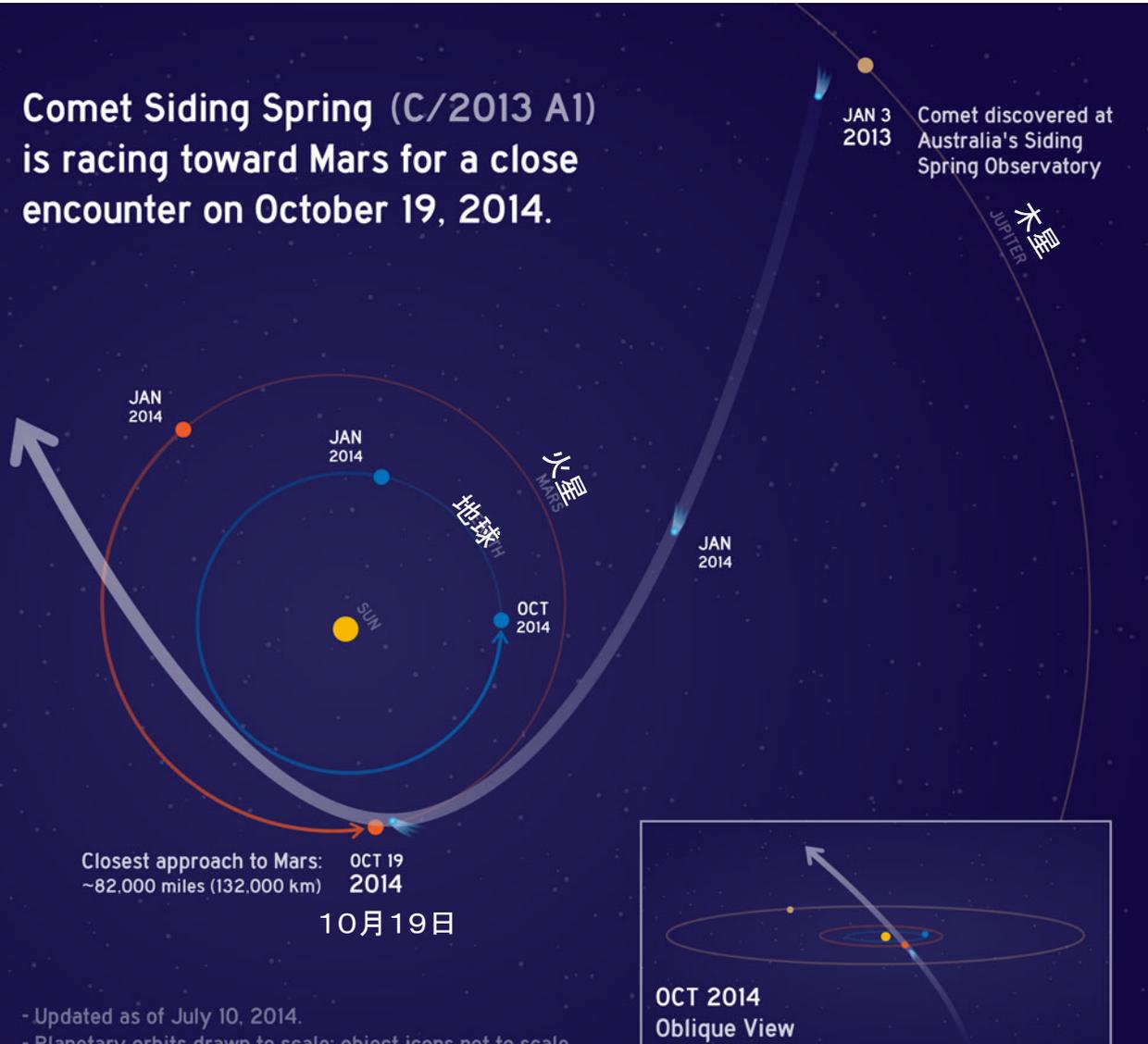
彗星の尾の方向と太陽の位置関係



Siding Spring 彗星の軌道

Comet Siding Spring (C/2013 A1) is racing toward Mars for a close encounter on October 19, 2014.

JAN 3 2013 Comet discovered at Australia's Siding Spring Observatory



- Updated as of July 10, 2014.
- Planetary orbits drawn to scale; object icons not to scale.

OCT 2014
Oblique View

火星から観測されたSiding Spring 彗星

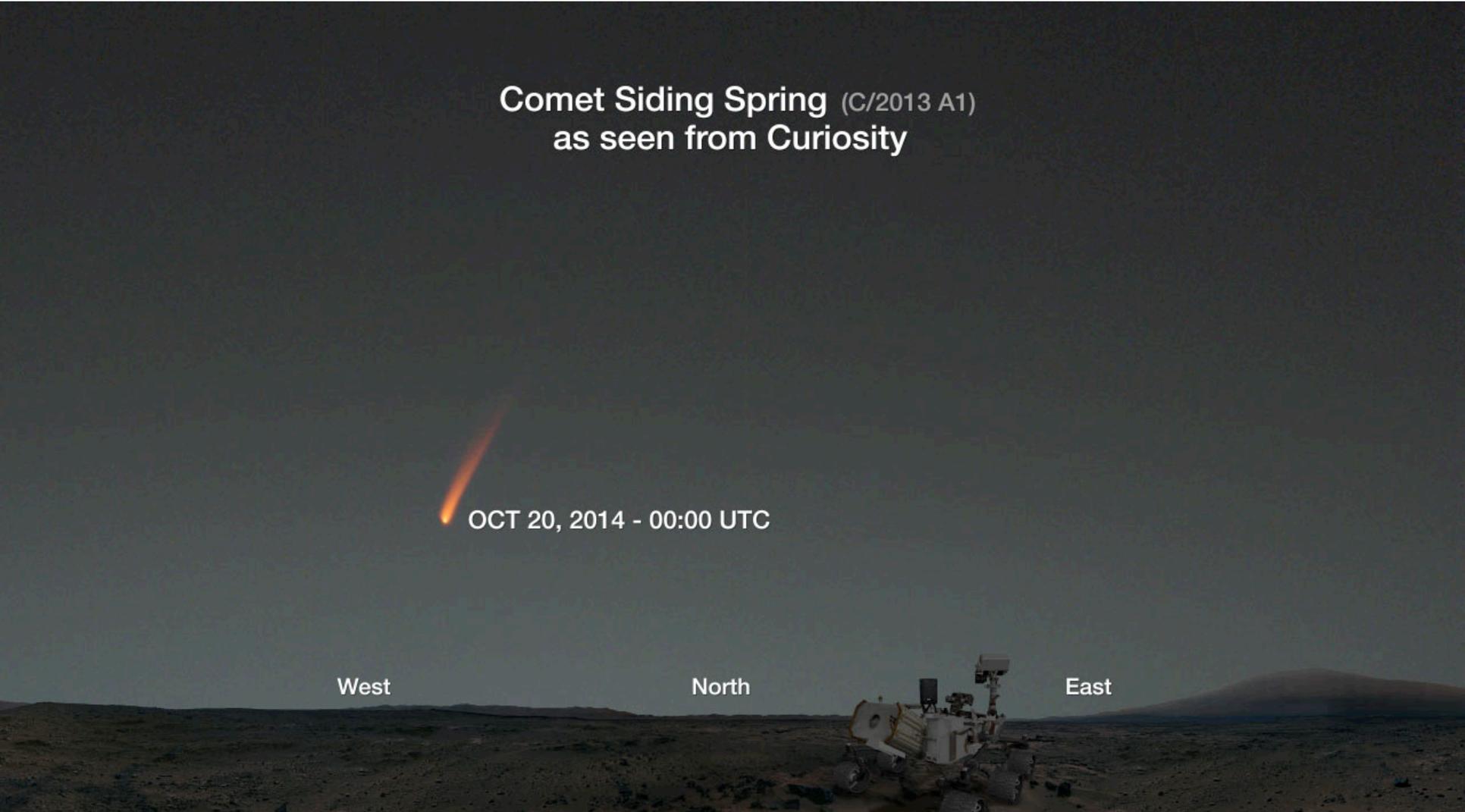
Comet Siding Spring (C/2013 A1)
as seen from Curiosity

OCT 20, 2014 - 00:00 UTC

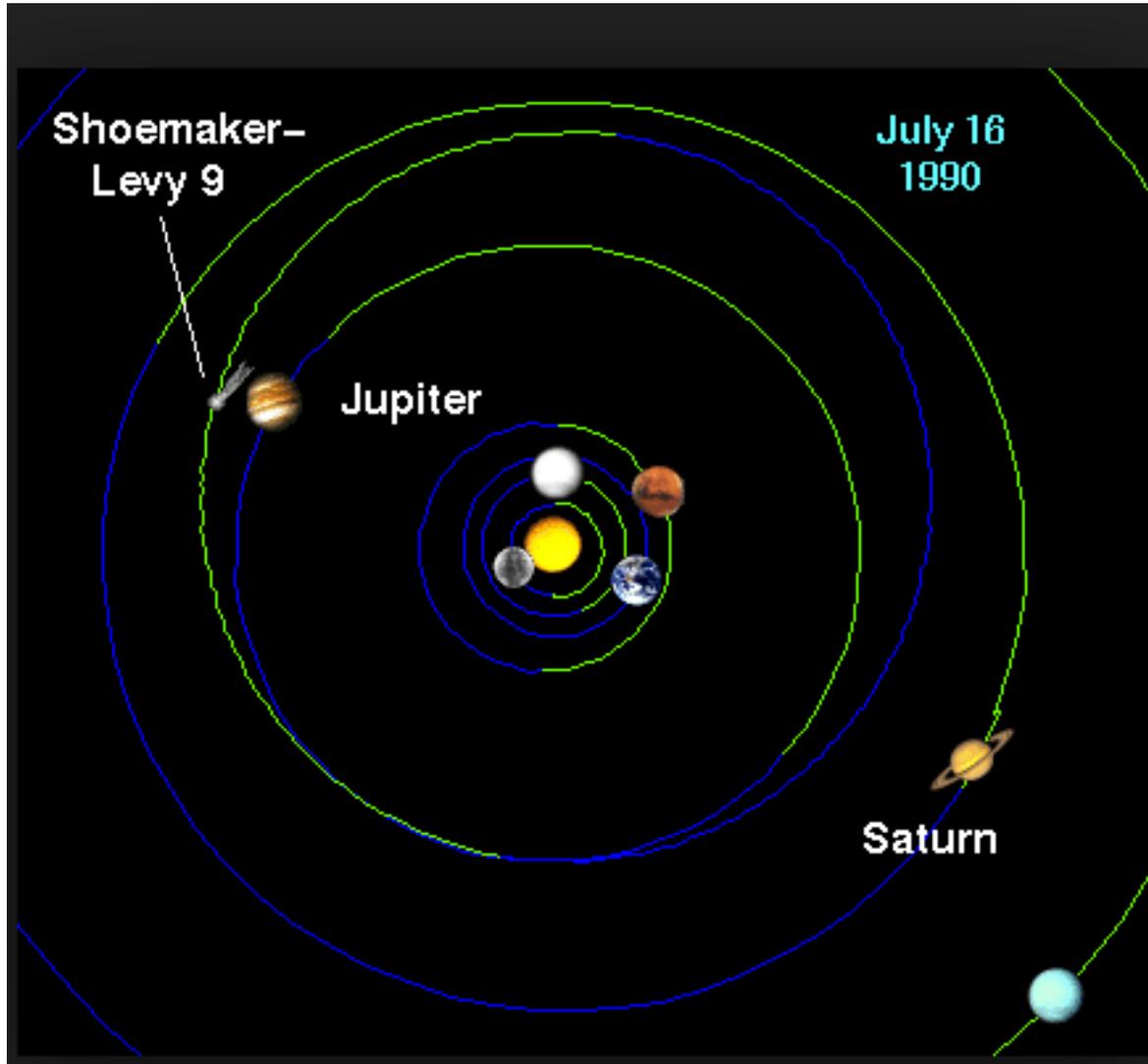
West

North

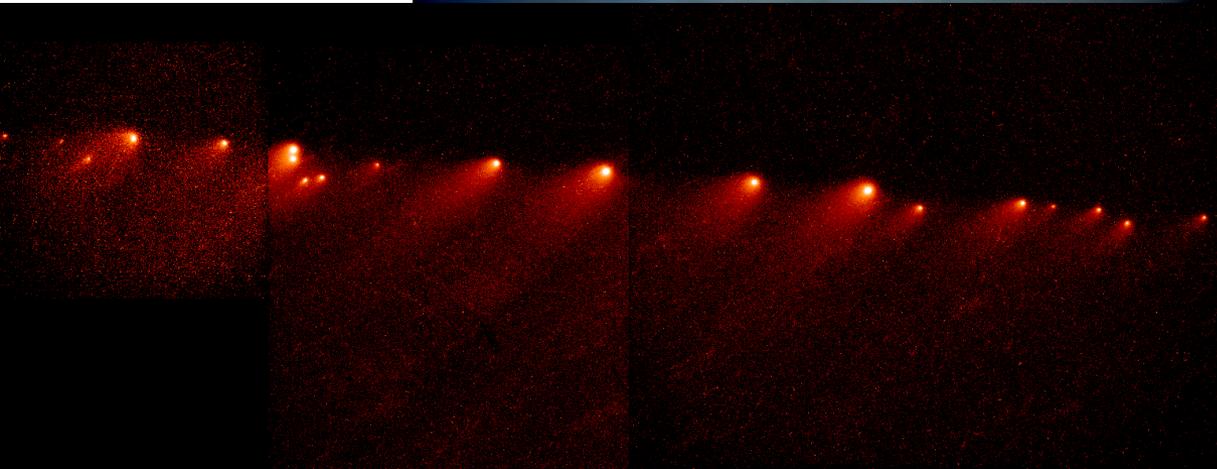
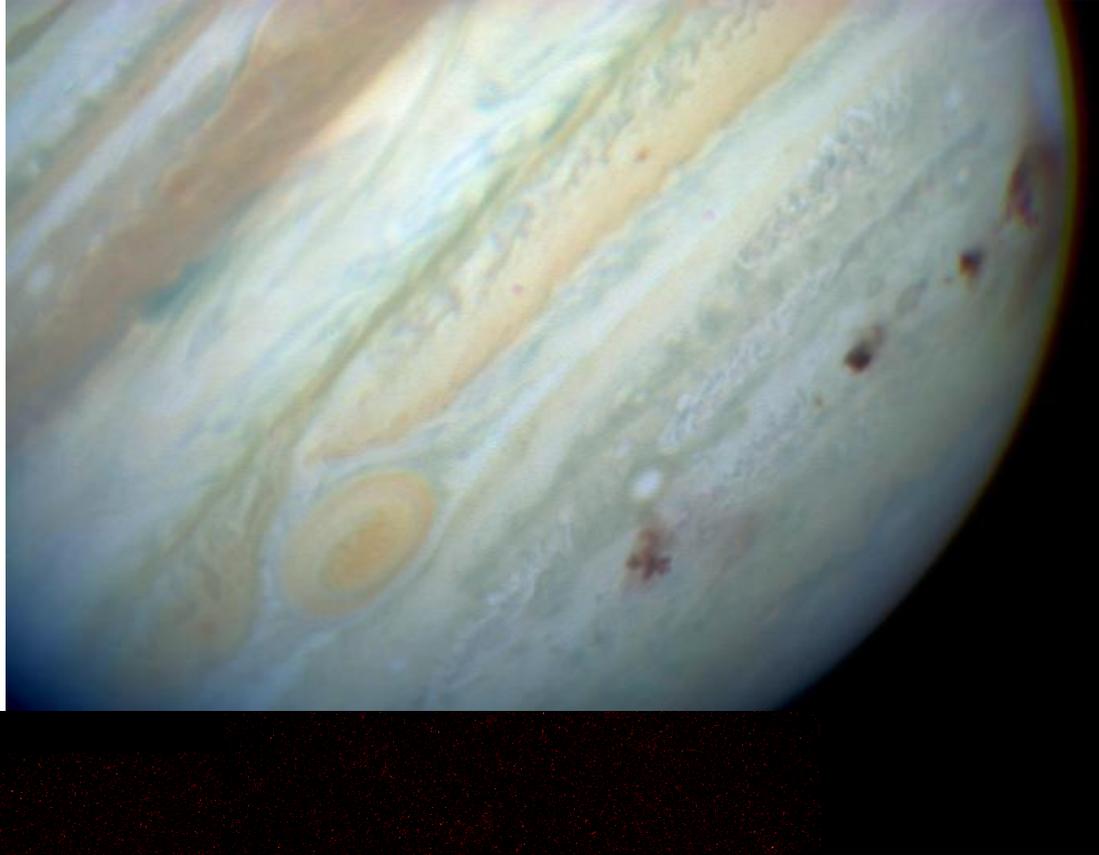
East



Shoemaker-Levy 9 彗星



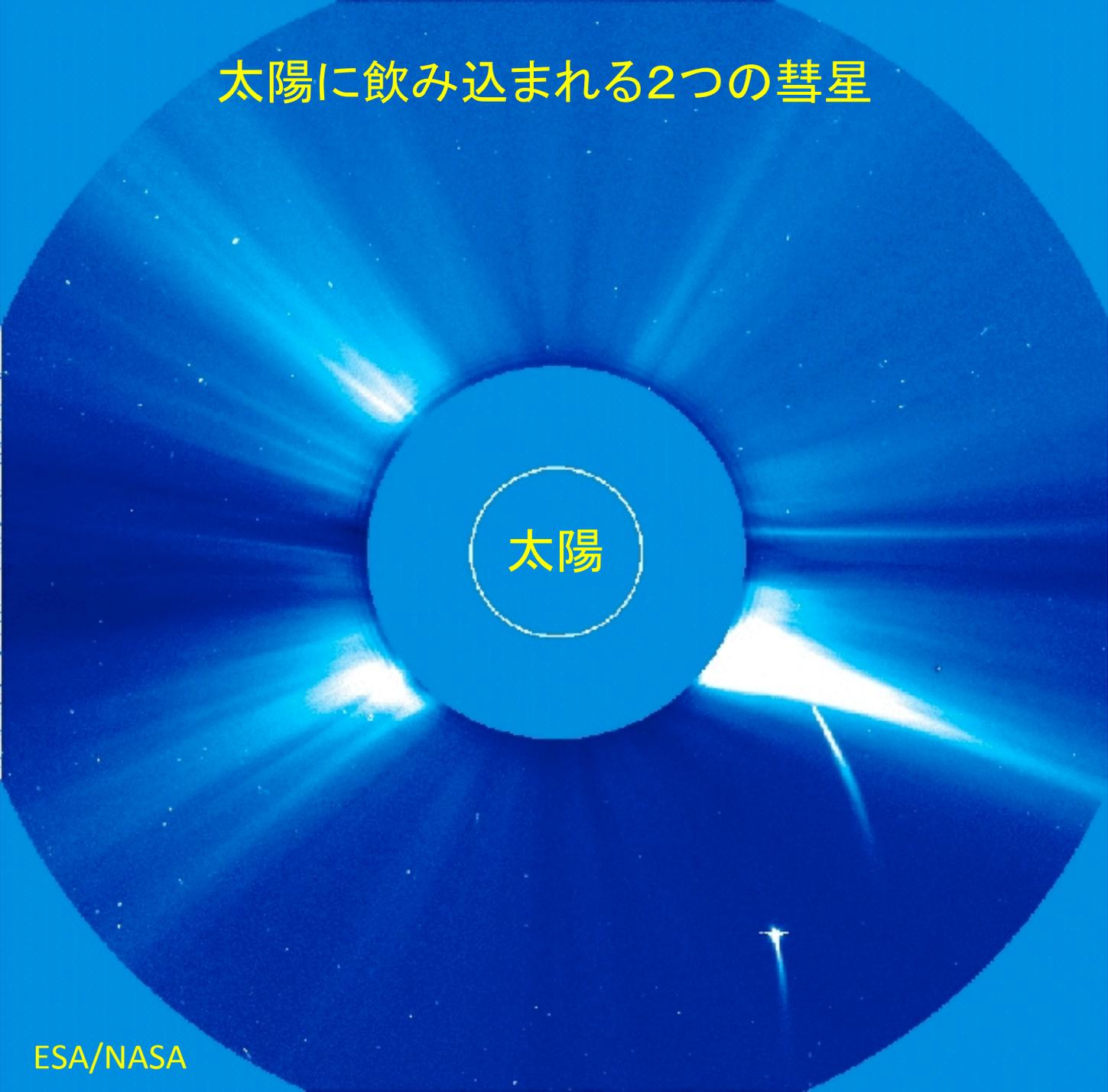
Shoemaker-Levy 9 彗星の木星衝突 1994年7月



NASA

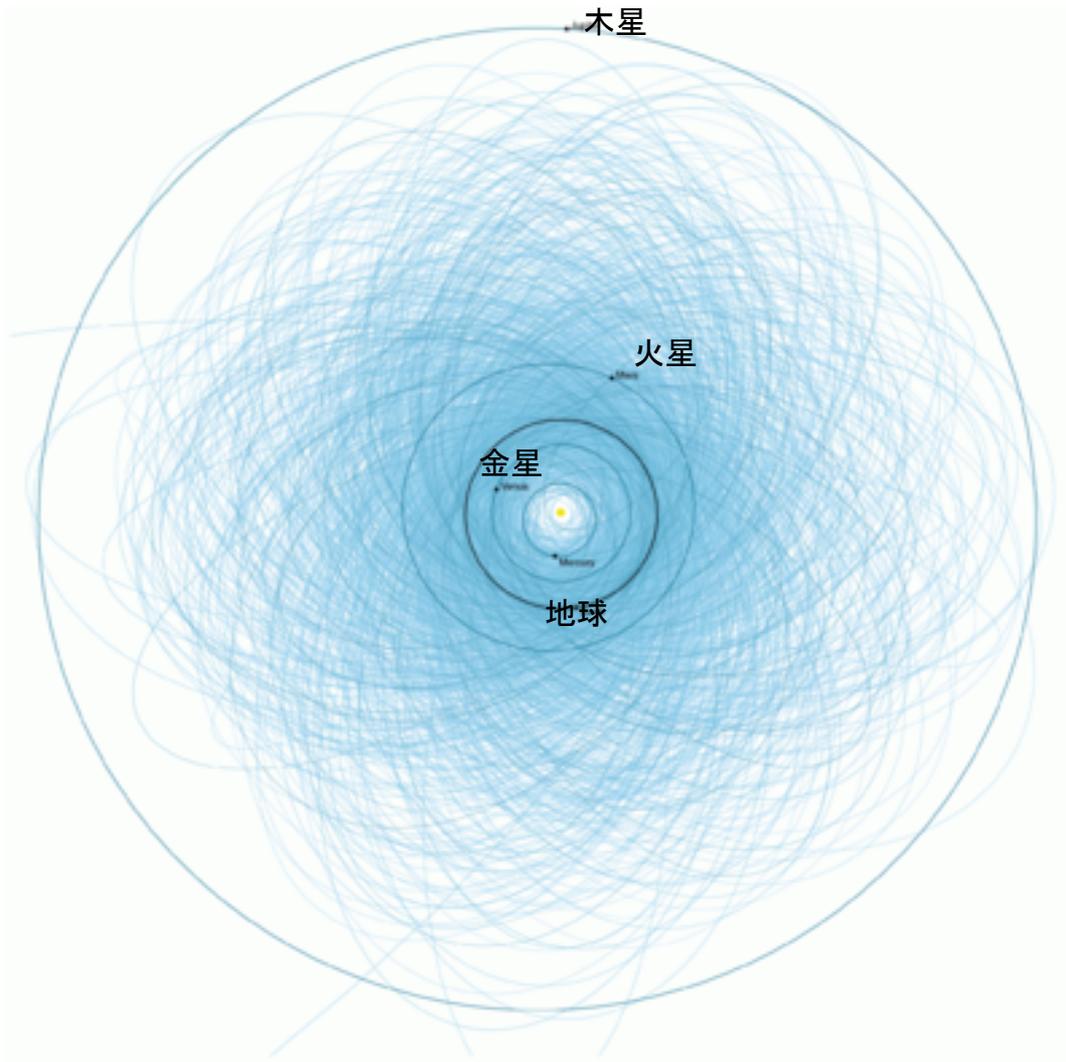
1992年分裂

太陽に飲み込まれる2つの彗星



太陽

地球近傍を通過する小惑星の軌道



アリゾナ州にある隕石衝突によるクレーター

The Spaceguard Central Node

Nec cum fiducia inveniendi



Nec sine spe

