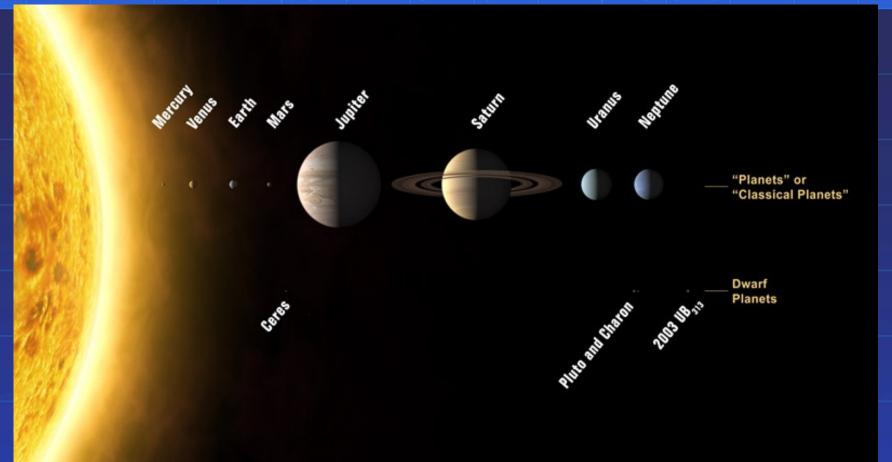
Making Our Solar System: Planetary Formation and Evolution



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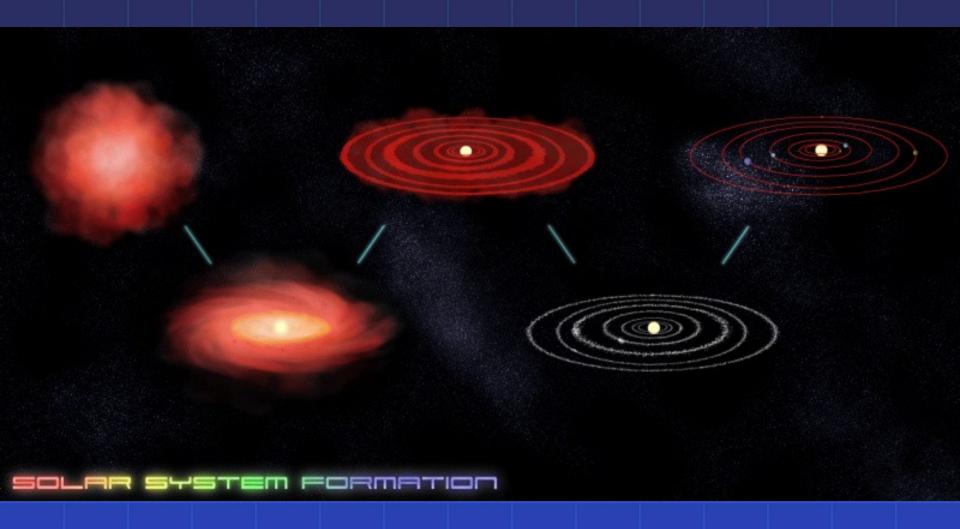


Important Observations

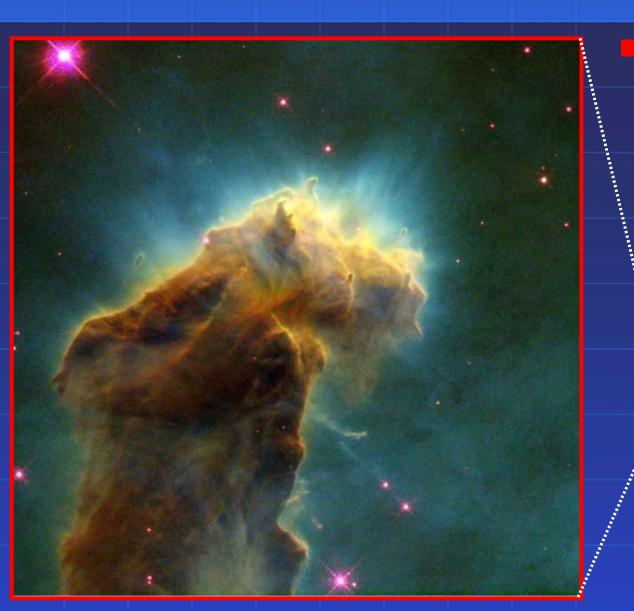


- 1. Current locations of the planets
- 2. Some planets made of rock, others made of gas
- 3. Characteristics of asteroids and comets
- 4. Many planets have moons

Our Story Begins... The Nebular Model of Planet Formation



1. Cloud Collapse

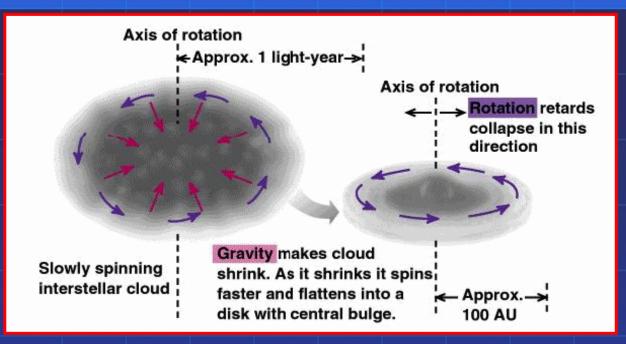


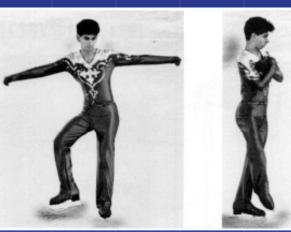
A huge cloud of interstellar gas and dust collapses.

- The clouds are usually light years across!
- The collapse may be triggered by a supernova.



2. Formation of Protoplanetary Disk

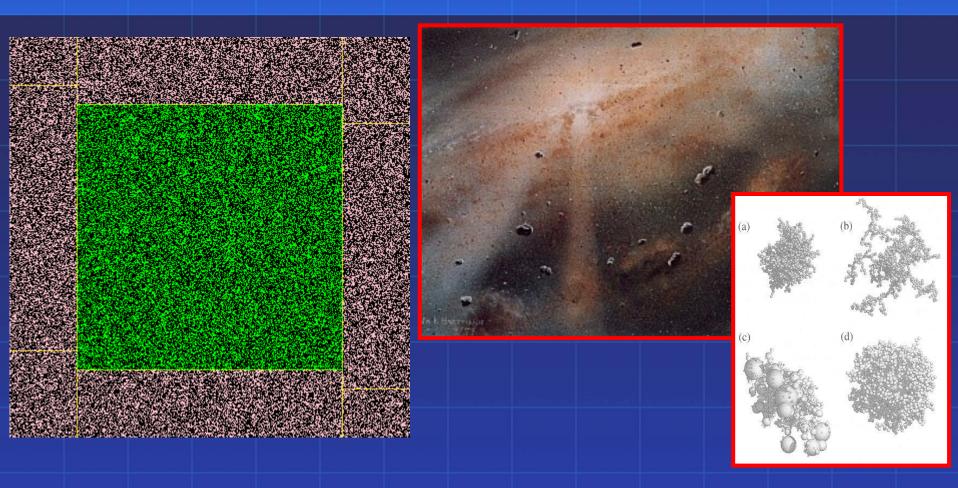






- Gravity causes cloud to flatten.
- Conservation of angular momentum causes it to spin faster.
- Gas/dust disk forms around growing star.

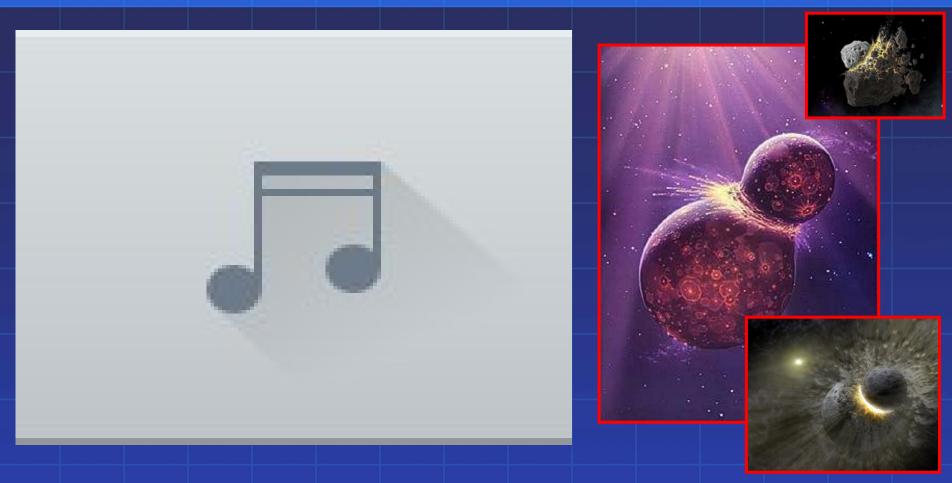
3. Growth of Planetesimals



Gravity causes dust to collect into larger planetesimals (asteroid- or comet-like bodies).

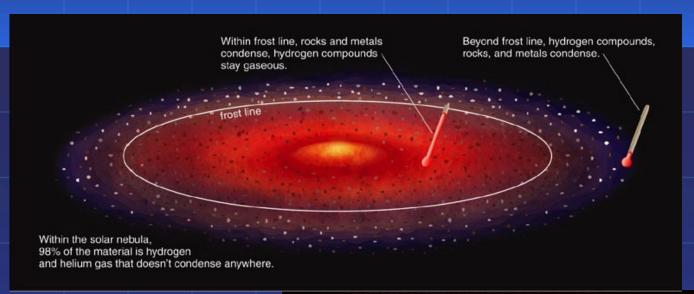
Animation from Tanga et al. (2003)

4. Collisions Make Large Bodies!

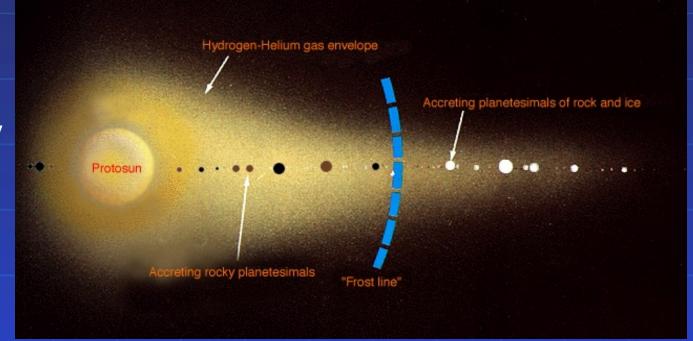


The planetesimals collide and form larger bodies. Over time, they grow into Moon/Mars-sized protoplanets.

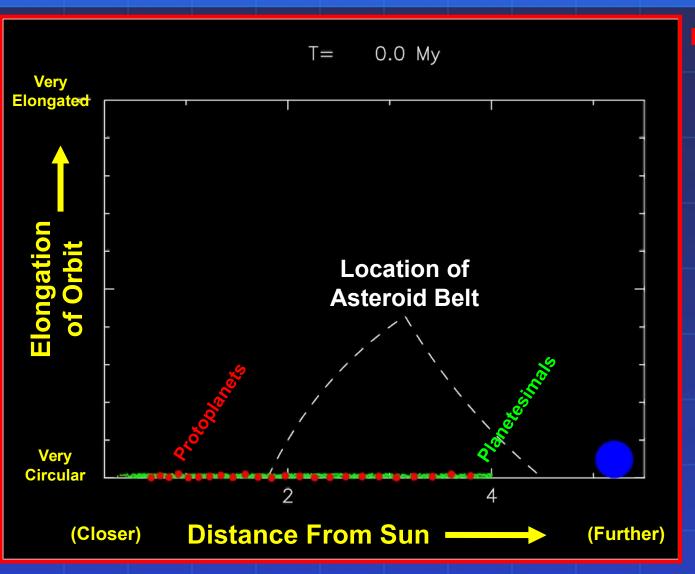
5. Planet Formation



Protoplanets closer to the Sun are made of rocky materials; farther away are made of icy materials.



5. Planet Formation: Inner Solar System



Sea of bodies:

- Moon to Marssized bodies
- Smaller planetesimals.

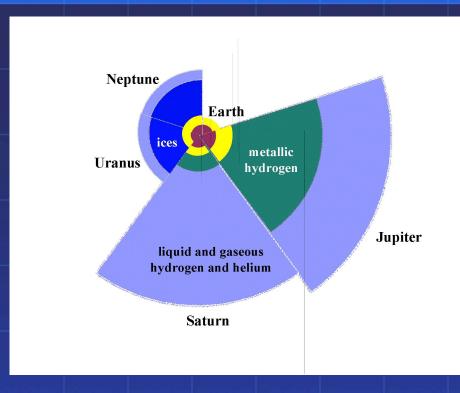
Animation from Alessandro Morbidelli

5. Planet Formation: Inner Solar System



- Sea of bodies:
 - Moon to Marssized bodies
 - Smaller planetesimals.
- Collisions create planets!
- Some bodies are left behind in the asteroid belt.

5. Planet Formation: Outer Solar System





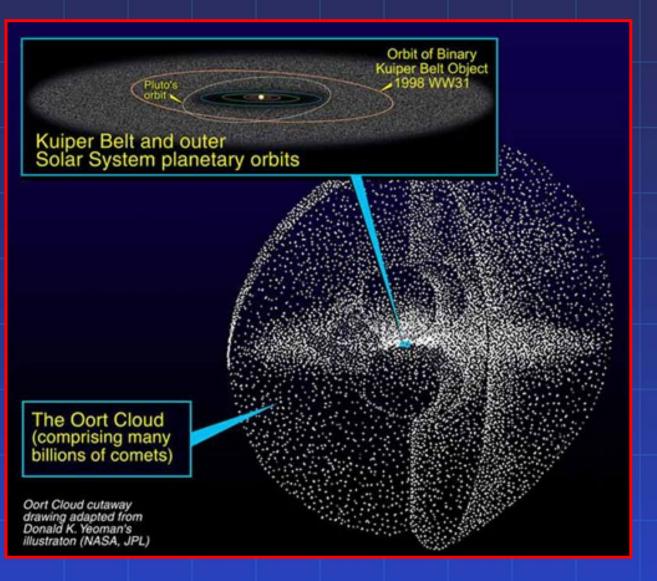
Some protoplanets are large enough to capture lots of gas from disk. This is where the gas giants come from!

5. Planet Formation: Outer Solar System



This "circumplanetary" disk could also explain the satellites of the giant planets

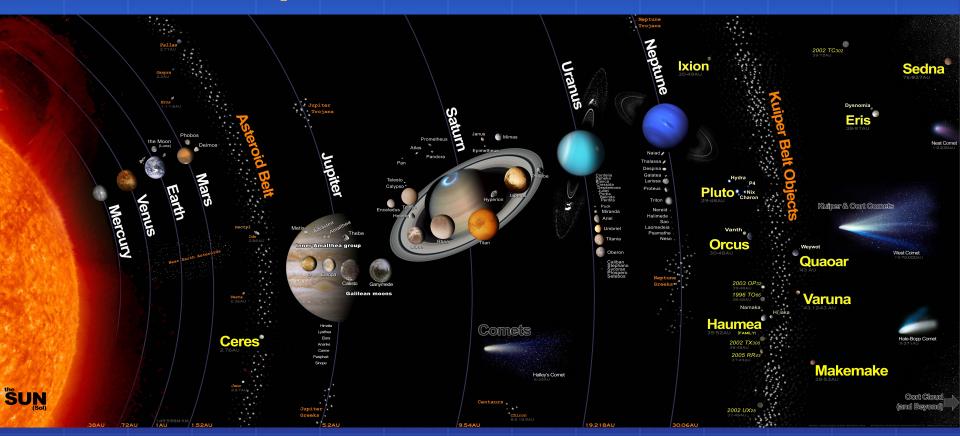
The Kuiper Belt and Oort Cloud



Regions where our comets come from.

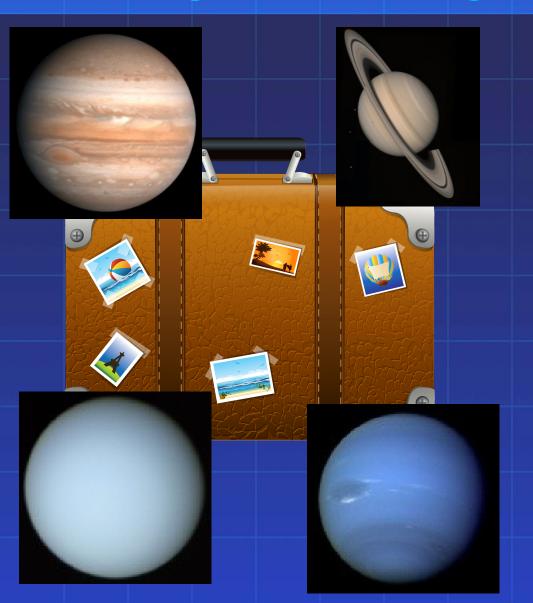


Important Observations



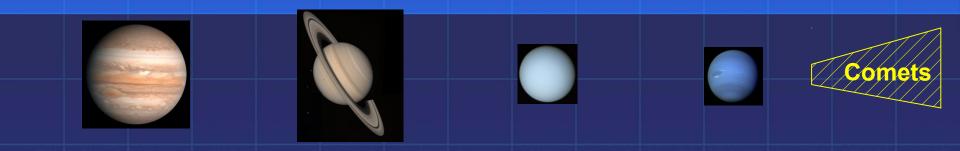
- 1. Current locations of the planets Sort of
- 2. Some planets made of rock, others made of gas Yes
- Characteristics of asteroids and comets Sort of
- 4. Many planets have moons Sort of

Our Story Continues... Moving planets, large collisions, oh my!

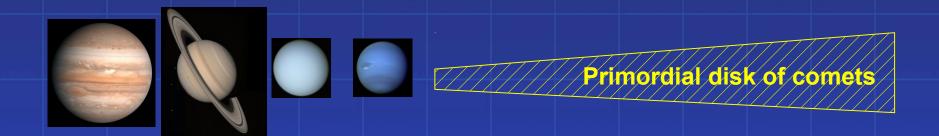




Modified Solar System Formation Model

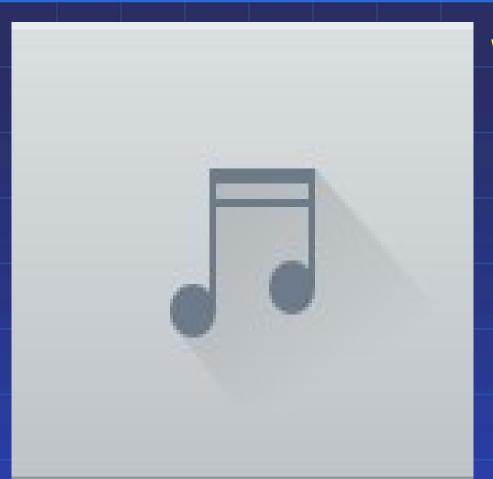


Old view. Gas giants/comets formed near present locations (5-30 AU) and reached current orbits ~4.5 Gy ago.



New view. Gas giants formed in more compact configuration (5-15 AU). Massive comet population existed between 15-30 AU.

Destabilizing the Outer Solar System: The "Nice" Model



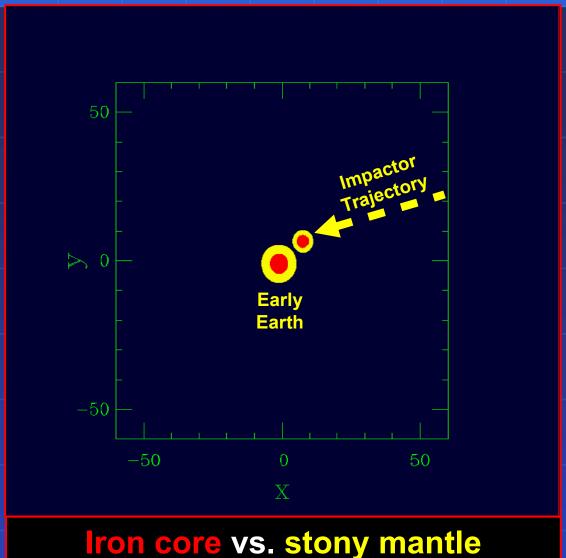
Watch what happens after 850 My!



Explains the orbits of giant planets and depleted Kuiper belt & Asteroid belt

Tsiganis et al. (2005); Morbidelli et al. (2005); Gomes et al. (2005)

Giant Impact Model of Moon Formation

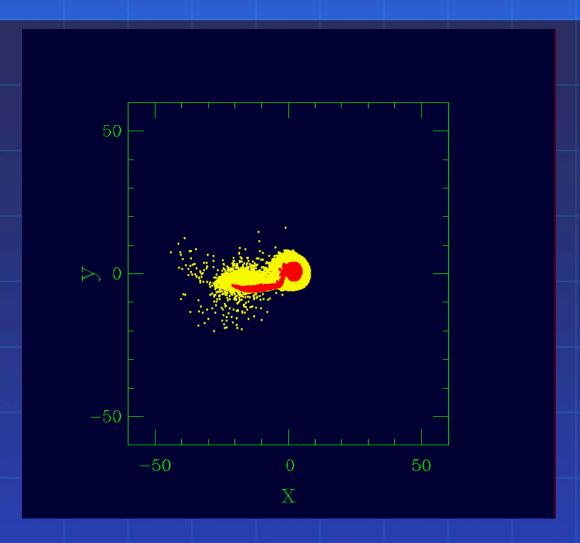




Mars-sized body hits **Earth and forms Moon** from debris disk.

Animation from Robin Canup

Giant Impact Model of Moon Formation





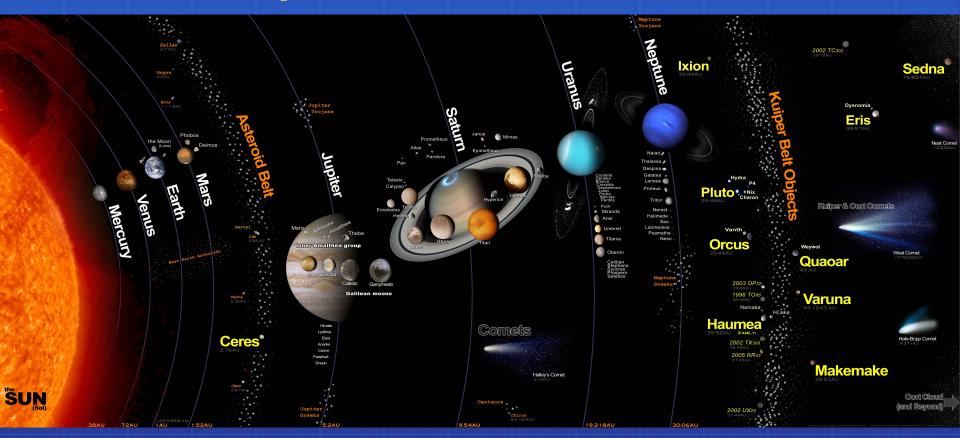
- Mars-sized body hits Earth and forms Moon from debris disk.
- This model explains:
 - Large Moon!
 - High Earth/Moon angular momentum.
 - Lack of iron in Moon.

Further Implications



- Small moons can be captured during migration
- Planet properties affected by final large impacts
 - Tilt of planet's axis (north pole), its rotation rate, whether it had a moon.

Important Observations



- 1. Current locations of the planets Yes
- 2. Some planets made of rock, others made of gas Yes
- 3. Characteristics of asteroids and comets Yes
- 4. Many planets have moons Yes

What Do We Still Need to Learn?

- Location and size of Mars still a mystery
- Details of growing planetesimals and accretion
- Details of forming "natural" satellites
- Details of satellite capture
- Why do other solar systems look so different?
- ??

Thank You! Questions?