

# Friday, January 25, 2019

Your Learning Goal: Students will be able to analyze and interpret data to determine scale properties of objects in the solar system.

Table of Contents:

Scaling the planets- 28L + R

Catalyst (28L): Draw a sketch of what you imagine our solar system would look like from a 'bird's eye' perspective. Focus on the SIZE of the planets and their DISTANCE from one another



Homework:  
Complete the LEAF paragraph



Agenda:

1. Catalyst
2. Planets to scale
3. Solar system sketch
4. LEAF

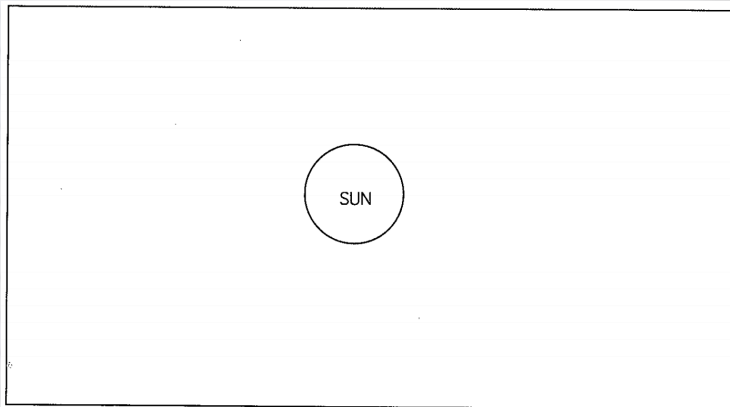
# Table of Contents

<u>Date</u>	<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Pg #</u>
1/22/19	A Planet is Born	27L + R
1/24/19	Scaling the Planets	28L + R

1/24/19

## Catalyst:

Draw a sketch of what you imagine our solar system would look like from a 'bird's eye' perspective.



## Scaling the Planets

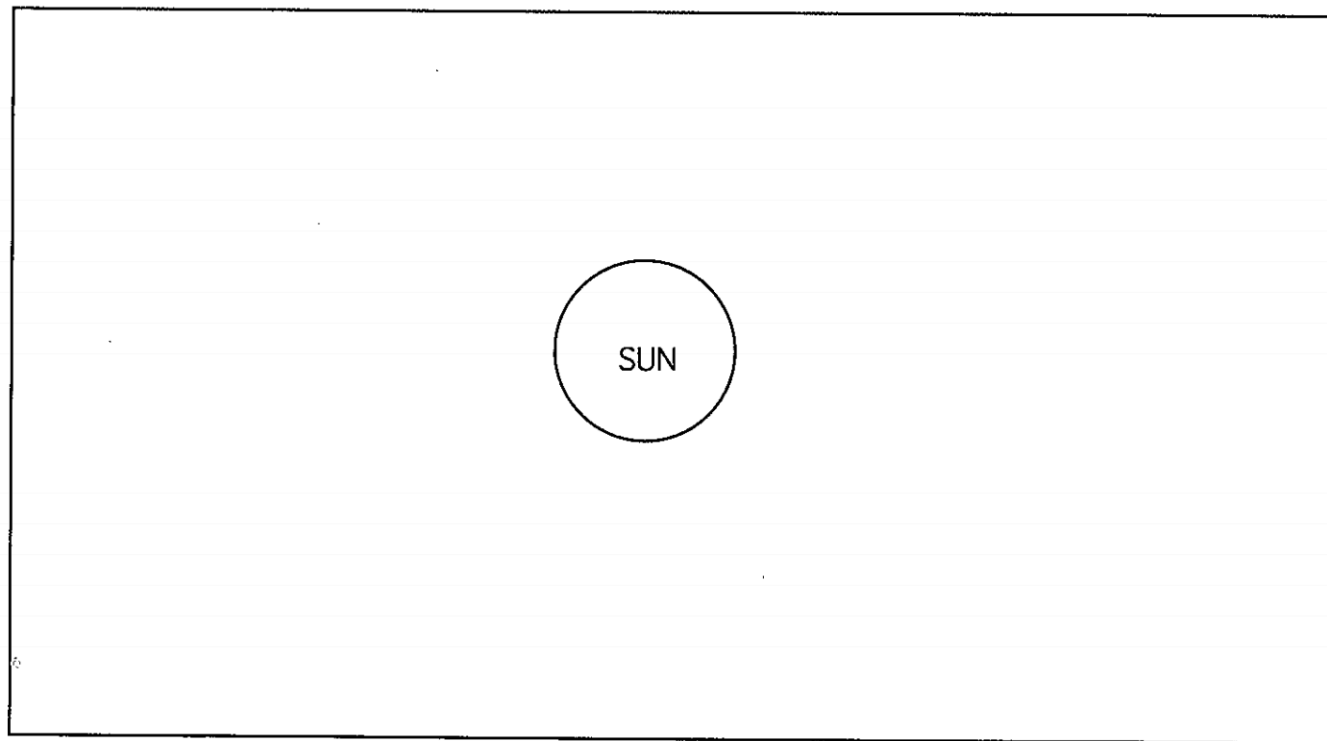
**28L**

**28R**

# Catalyst **28L**

Draw a sketch of what you imagine our solar system would look like from a 'bird's eye' perspective.

Focus on the **SIZE** of the planets and their **DISTANCE** from one another



**What would a scaled model  
really look like?**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?  
v=Kj4524AAZdE&frags=pl%2Cwn](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kj4524AAZdE&frags=pl%2Cwn)

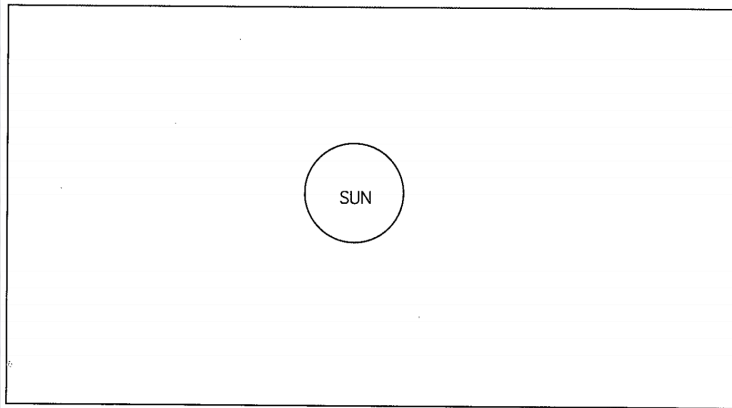
# How do we measure such large distances?

## AU (Astronomical Units)

- AU is a simplified number used to describe a planets distance from the Sun
- 1AU is equal to the average distance from the Earth to the Sun
- A planet closer to the Sun than Earth will have a distance  $<$  (less than) 1AU
- A planet further from the Sun than Earth will have a distance of  $>$  (greater than) 1AU

## Catalyst:

Draw a sketch of what you imagine our solar system would look like from a 'bird's eye' perspective.



**28L**

1/24/19

## Scaling the Planets

AU = Astronomical Units

- AU is a simplified number used to describe a planet's distance from the Sun
- 1AU is equal to the average distance from the Earth to the Sun
- A planet closer to the Sun than Earth will have a distance less than 1AU
- A planet further from the Sun than Earth will have a distance of greater than 1AU

**28R**

# Planetary Distance from the Sun

Planet	Distance from Sun (AU)	Conversion	Scaled Distance on Model (cm)
Mercury	0.39 AU	$0.39 \text{ AU} \times 10\text{cm}/1\text{AU}$	
Venus	0.72 AU		
Earth	1.00 AU		
Mars	1.52 AU		
Jupiter	5.20 AU		
Saturn	9.54 AU		
Uranus	19.20 AU		
Neptune	30.06 AU		



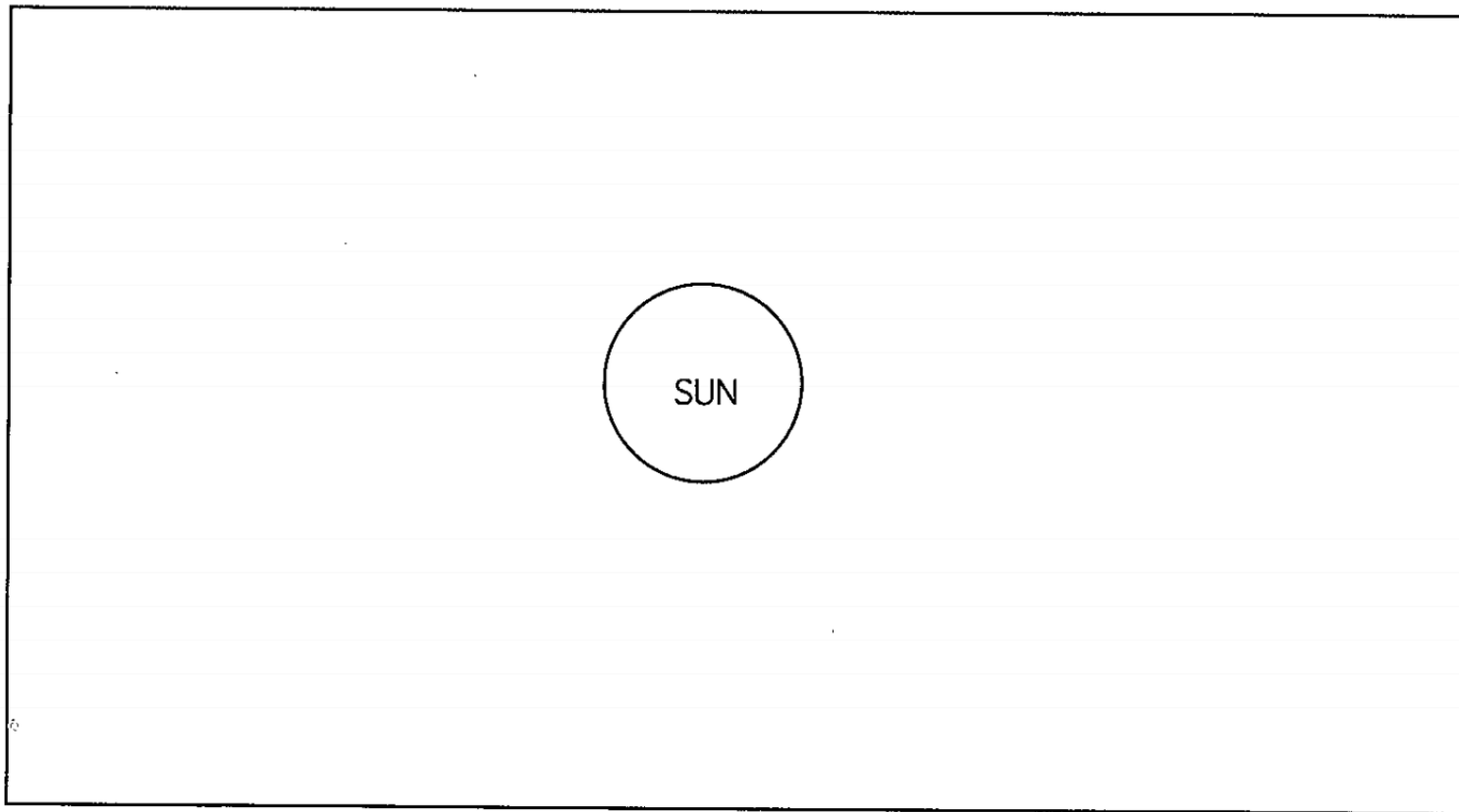
# Planetary Diameter compared to Earth

Planet	Planet Diameter (km)	Conversion	Scaled Diameter on Model (cm)
Mercury	4800 km	$4800\text{km} / (12750\text{km}/1\text{cm})$	.376cm = .4cm OR 4mm
Venus	12100 km		
Earth	12750 km	1 cm	
Mars	6800 km		
Jupiter	142800 km		
Saturn	120660 km		
Uranus	51800 km		
Neptune	49500 km		

# Create your Scaled Sketch

Using your data, as a group, create a scaled model of our solar system with all 8 planets. You should make your measurements as accurate as possible.

**Add some realistic color and label them too!**



## Catalyst:

Draw a sketch of what you imagine our solar system would look like from a 'bird's eye' perspective.

LEAF: How was your initial sketch of the planets different from your final sketch? What was similar? Use data from your tables as evidence.

**28L**

1/24/19

## Scaling the Planets

AU = Astronomical Units

- AU is a simplified number used to describe a planet's distance from the Sun
- 1 AU is equal to the average distance from the Earth to the Sun
- A planet closer to the Sun than Earth will have a distance less than 1 AU
- A planet further from the Sun than Earth will have a distance of greater than 1 AU

**28R**