太空海海洋世界一大空部份一

朱延祥

國立中央大學太空科學研究所

研究室:科學四館818室,分機:65764

E-mail: yhchu@jupiter.ss.ncu.edu.tw

課程大綱

- 一、太空世界的定義
 - 一對流層以上到整個太陽系 之間的範圍
- 二、高層大氣與太空環境的結構
 - 一中層大氣
 - 一電離層
 - 一磁層
 - 一行星際空間介質
- 三、太陽
 - -太陽結構
 - -太陽活動性
 - -海洋變動與太陽活動性
- 四、八大行星,流星與彗星
 - 一火星生命之謎
 - 一流星雨之成因

五、彗星與小遊星

- -彗星的結構
- 一流星雨與彗星的關係
- -彗星的家鄉
- 一彗星與生物(恐龍)滅絕
- 六、太空與海洋之關連
 - -海嘯影響太空擾動
 - -太空事件造成海洋擾動
 - 一高空閃電與海洋關係
 - 一冰河現象與太空的關係
- 七、外太陽系行星之探索
 - 一外太陽系行星的觀測
 - -外太陽系行星的特性

八、總結

成績考評(佔總成績50%)

- 一、平時成績(10%)
 - 一出席率
 - 一上課態度(發問)
 - 一隨堂提問
- 二、作業成績(15%)
- 三、期中考成績(25%)

學問是要藉學問而來

一不恥下問一

上課教材存放位置

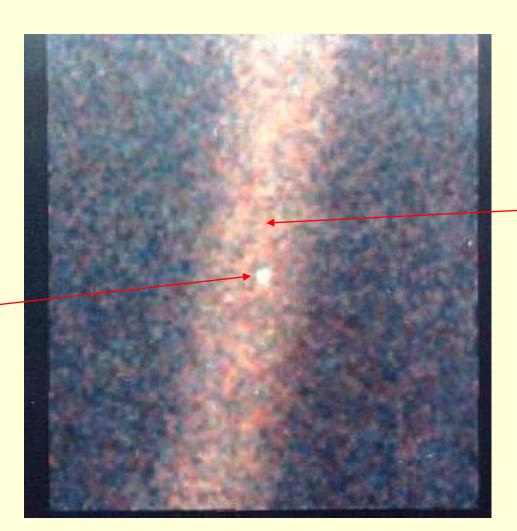
朱延祥個人網頁:

http://www.ss.ncu.edu.tw/~yhchu/

點選"太空與海洋"即可

太空是什麼?

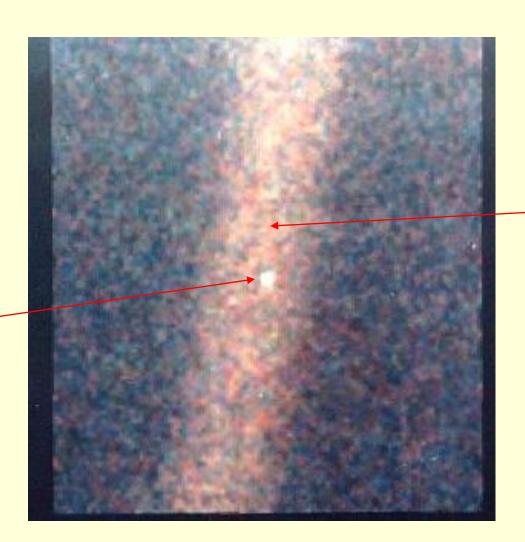
猜猜看,這是哪一顆星? 位於天空中何處?



這亮帶 又是什麼

這是 什麼星

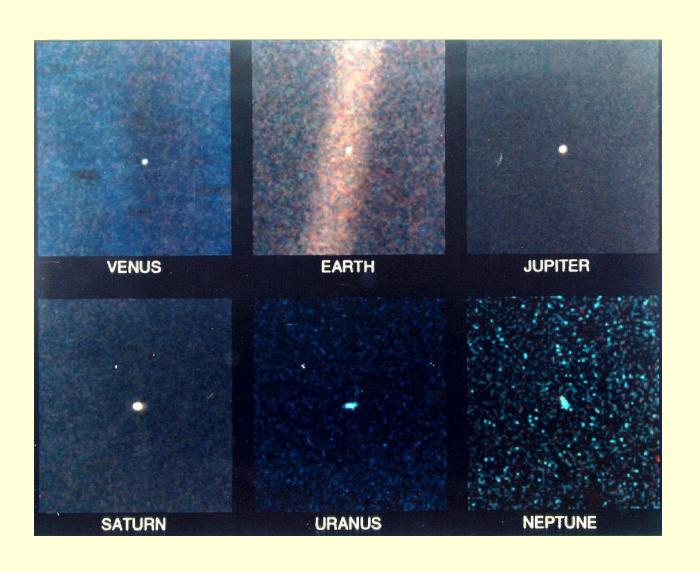
結果是地球



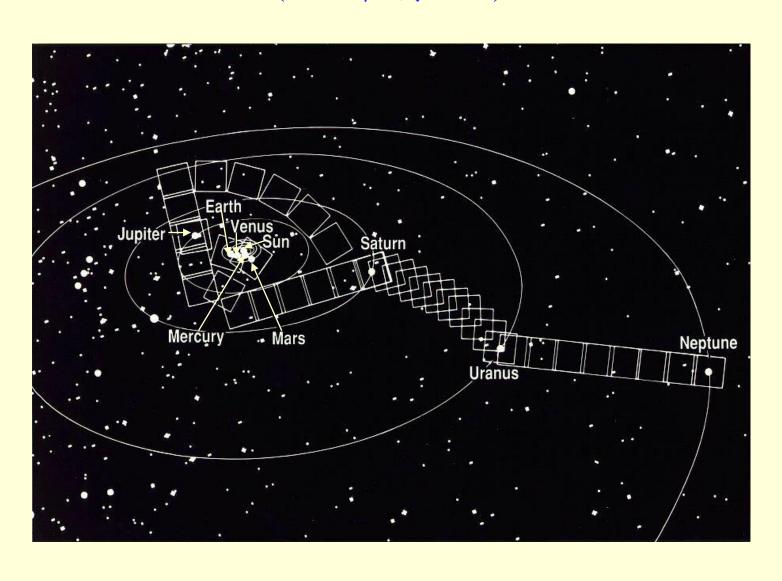
這是黃道光

這是地球

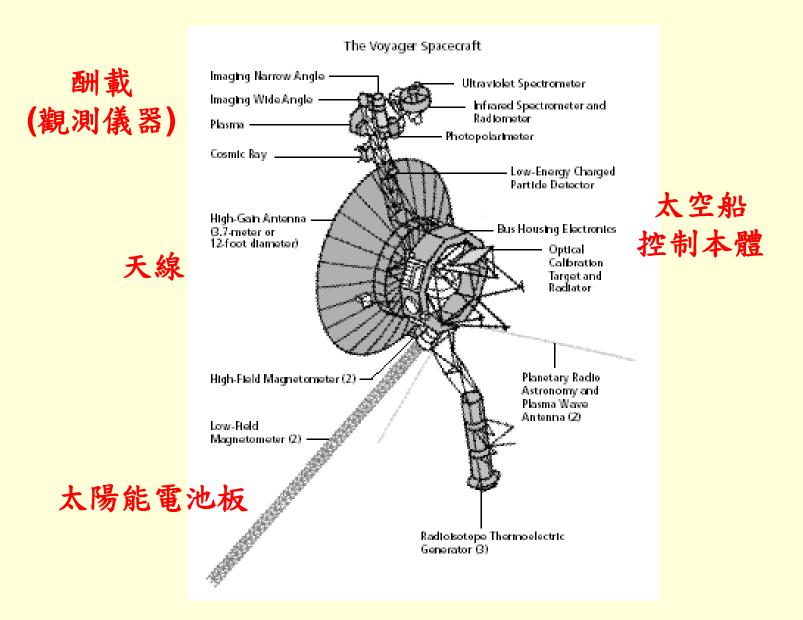
在太陽系邊緣所見到的 金星,地球,木星,土星,天王星與海王星影像



旅行家一號太空船在離太陽64億公里之外拍攝影像位置圖 (1990年2月14日)

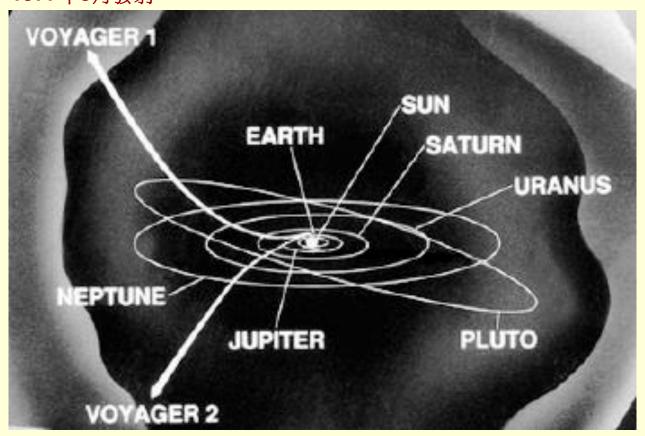


旅行家一號太空船結構圖



旅行家一號與二號航向示意圖

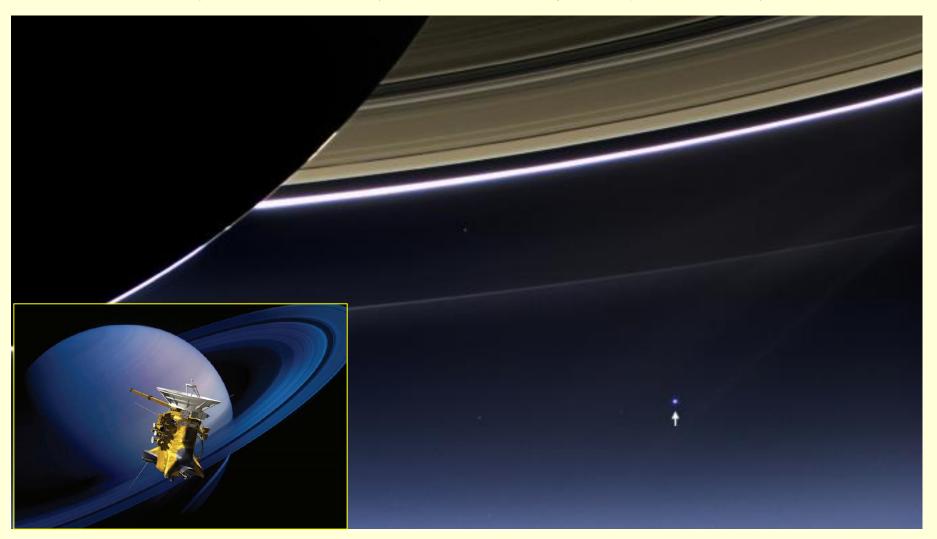
旅行家一號 1977年8月發射



旅行家二號 1977年9月發射

從土星上看地球

(由Cassini太空船在土星軌道上拍攝,日期:2013-7-19)



Cassini: Oct 15, 1997 - Sep 15, 2017

Cassini太空船任務回顧

Mission Timeline

1997

The orbiter, the largest interplanetary spacecraft ever constructed by NASA, launches on October 15 (EDT) from Cape Canav eral Air Force Station in Florida, with the European Space Agency's Huygens probe aboard.

2004

Arrival and orbit insertion on June 30 (PDT). Cassini passes between the F and Grings and allows itself to be captured as a satellite of Saturn. 1997 - 2004

Seven-year cruise to Saturn on a gravity-assist trajectory: two swingbys of Venus, one of Earth and one of Jupiter to give the spacecraft the boost needed to reach Saturn.

Released on Decem ber 24, 2004, the Huy gens probe descends through Titan's atmo sphere, lands on Titan and relays data to Earth

on January 14, 2005.

2005

Cassini's four-year prime mission orbital tour consists of 45 Titan encounters, 10 icy satellite encounters and 76 orbits of Saturn.

2010 - 2017

Solstice Mission: sevenyear mission extension consisting of 155 orbits, 54 Titan encounters. 11 Enceladus encoun ters, 5 other icy moon encounters; opportunity to observe spring-early summer in northern hemisphere.

2008 - 2010

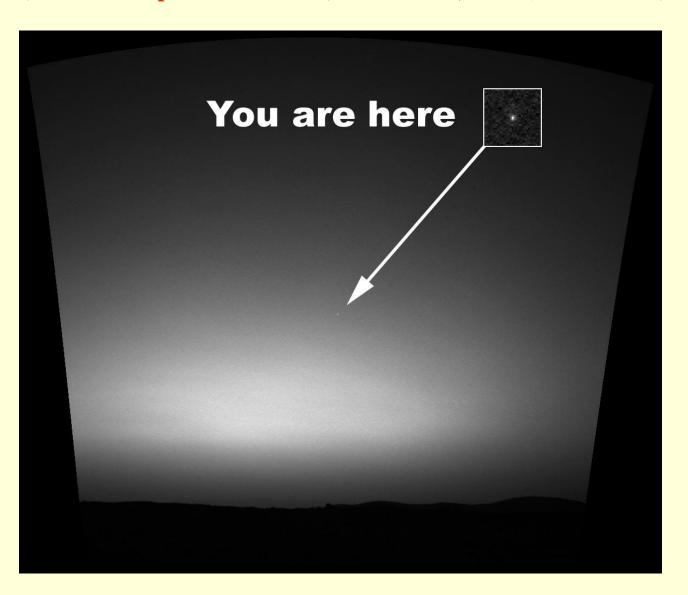
Equinox Mission: twoyear mission extension, 64 orbits, 28 Titan en counters, 8 Enceladus encounters, 3 with other smaller icy satellites; equinox crossing in August 2009.

2017

Grand Finale: at the spacecraft's final orbit, it falls into Saturn's atmosphere, ending its extraordinary 20-year mission of discovery.

從火星上看地球

(由MARS Exploration Rover在火星上拍攝,日期:2004-3-11)



從火星軌道上看地球

(由MARS Global Surveyor在火星軌道上拍攝,日期:2003-5-22)

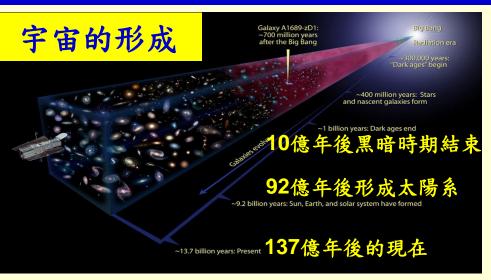


從月球上看地球

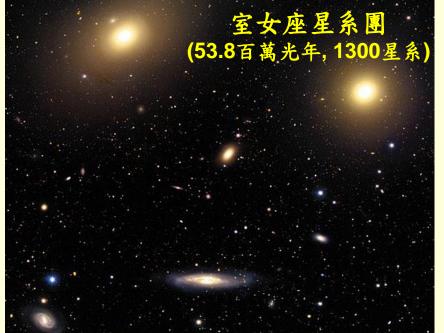
(由Apollo 11號在月球上拍攝,日期:1969-7-20)

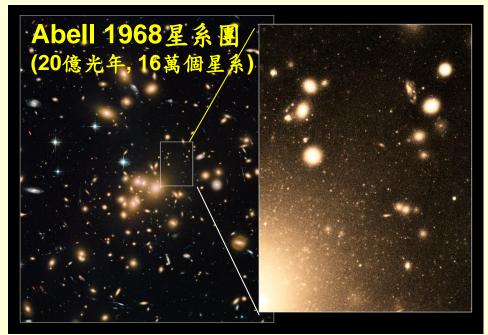


地球在宇宙中的位置



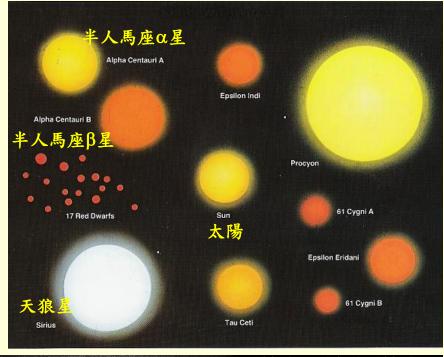


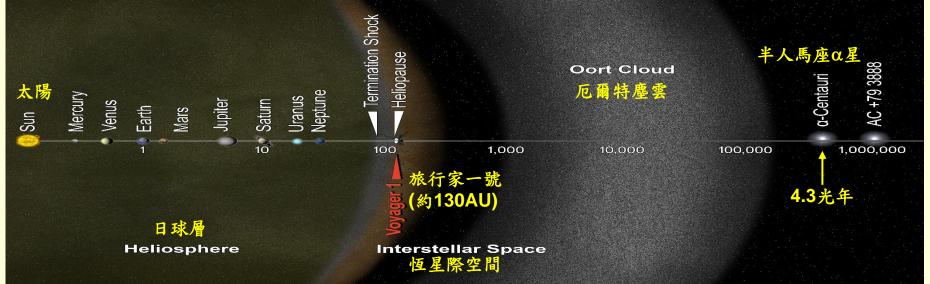




太陽系與鄰近恆星示意圖



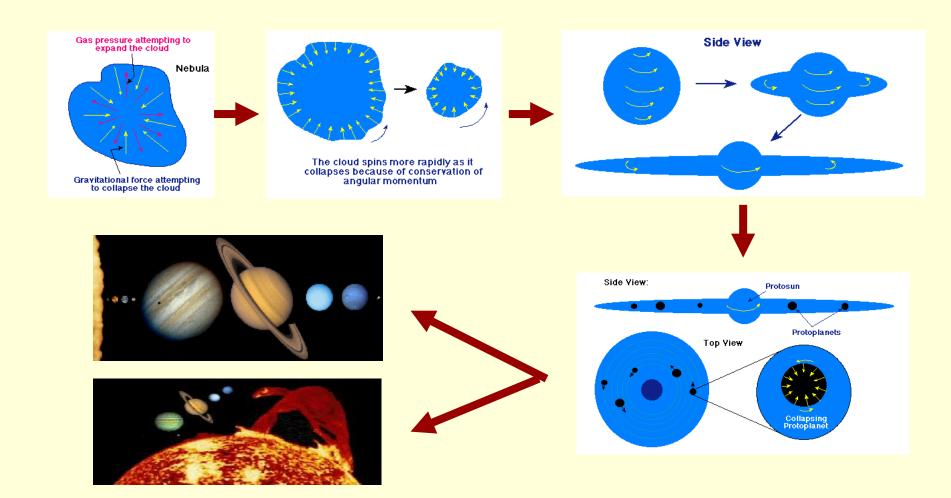




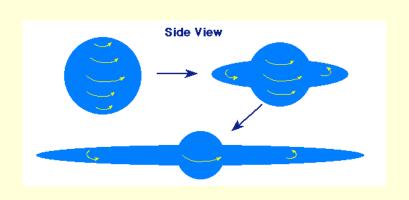
地球在宇宙中的位置

Solar System Solar Interstellar Neighborhood Milky Way Galaxy Earth 太陽系 Local Galactic Group Virgo Supercluster **Local Superclusters** Observable Universe 銀河系群 銀河系

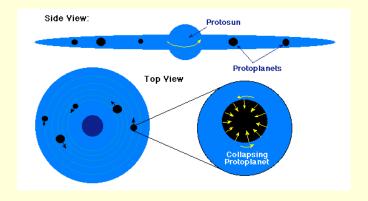
太陽系的形成 塵雲假說(Nebular Hypothesis)

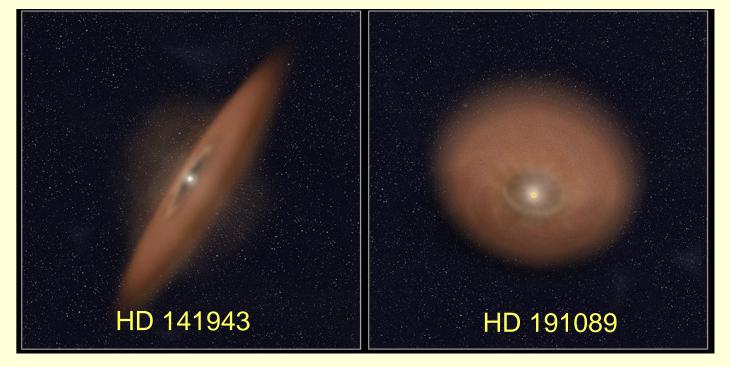


行星塵盤 (Planetary DISK)存在的證據 -Hubble望遠鏡的觀測-

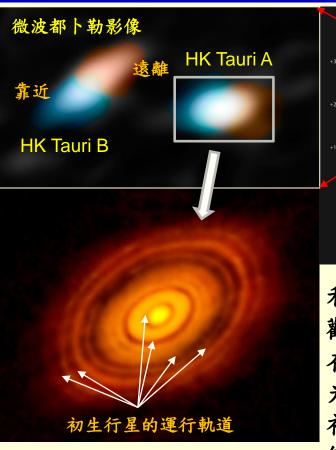




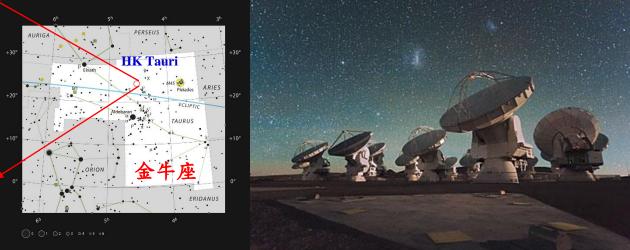




行星在塵盤 (Planetary DISK)誕生的證據 -ALMA望遠鏡的觀測- (Nature on 31 July 2014)

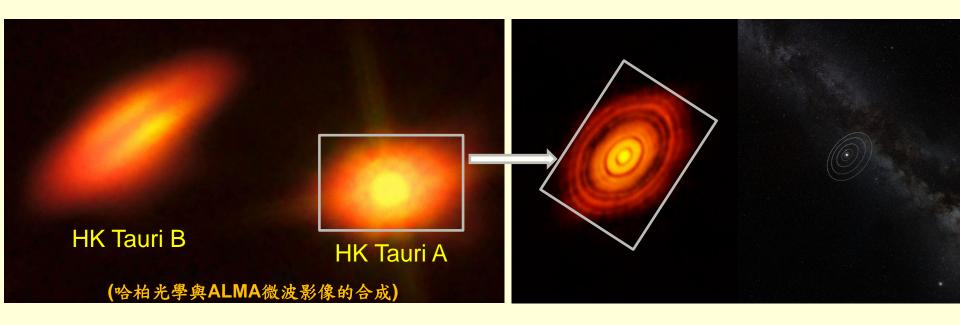


(http://www.almaobservatory.org/press-room/ press-releases/771-revolutionary-alma-image -reveals-planetary-genesis)



利用位於智利的ALMA微波天文望遠鏡,科學家首次觀測到位於金牛座中之HK Tauri雙星系統的外行星系在行星塵雲盤中誕生的證據。HK Tauri距離地球450光年,年齡約在500萬年以內,為非常年輕的恆星。此初生雙星分別有各自的行星塵雲,由ALMA望遠鏡的微波都卜勒頻移,可以清楚的觀測到塵盤旋轉的速度與方向(約4-10 km/s),而透過ALMA望遠鏡的影像,旋繞HK Tauri A星的行星塵盤中的初生行星位置可以根據塵盤中的間隙判斷出。

行星在塵盤 (Planetary DISK)誕生的證據 -ALMA望遠鏡的觀測- (Nature on 31 July 2014)

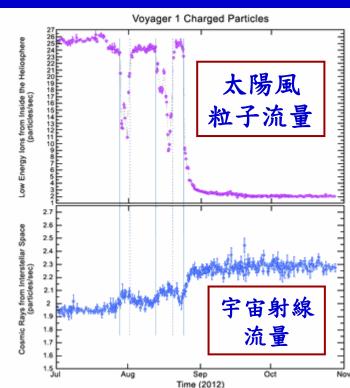


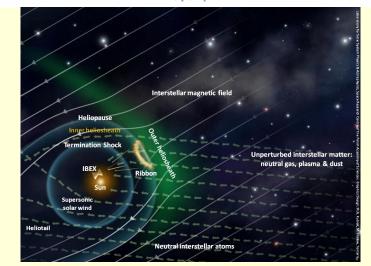
HK Tauri A與HK Tauri B遠比太陽要小,二者相距約580億公里,相當於太陽到地球距離的380倍。由於雙星彼此距離太近,離地球又太遠,故非常解析出雙星系統的軌道平面,至於HK Tauri B星的行星塵雲盤的直徑,約為太陽到海王星距離的3倍。根據估計,此行星塵盤生成的時間,在100萬年以內,遠短於目前理論的預測。

旅行家一號日球層與恆星際空間觀測



所謂日球層(heliosphere)係指圍繞太陽系空間的恆星際空間而言。前者受到太陽風的影響,而後者則受到恆星風所支配。在日球層中,太陽風與恆星風交會,導致太陽風減速的薄層,稱為終端震波(Terminator Shock),日球層頂(Heliopause)為分隔熱且高速的太陽風與冷且低速的恆星風的邊界層,而日球鞘(Heliotheath)則為分隔終端震波與日球層頂之間的區域。2004年旅行家一號飛越終端震波(約距地球94AU),並於2012年8月正式飛越橫過日球層頂(約距地球125AU),進入星際空間之中。

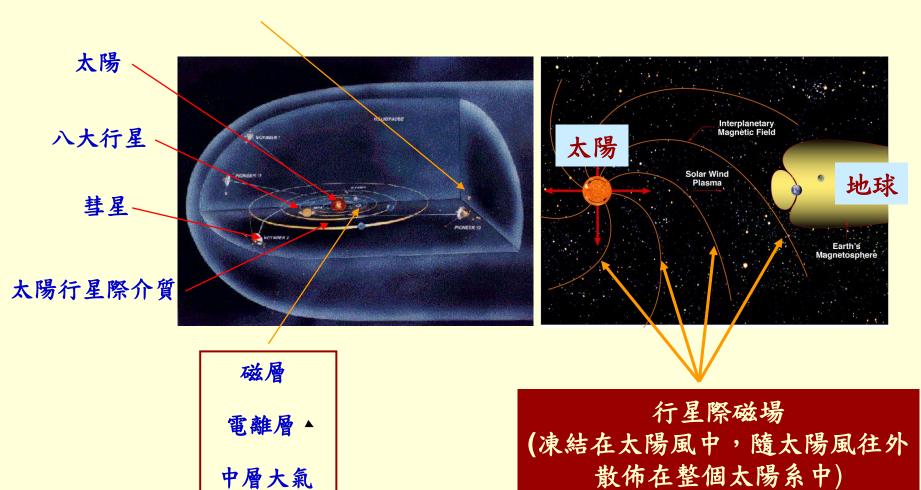




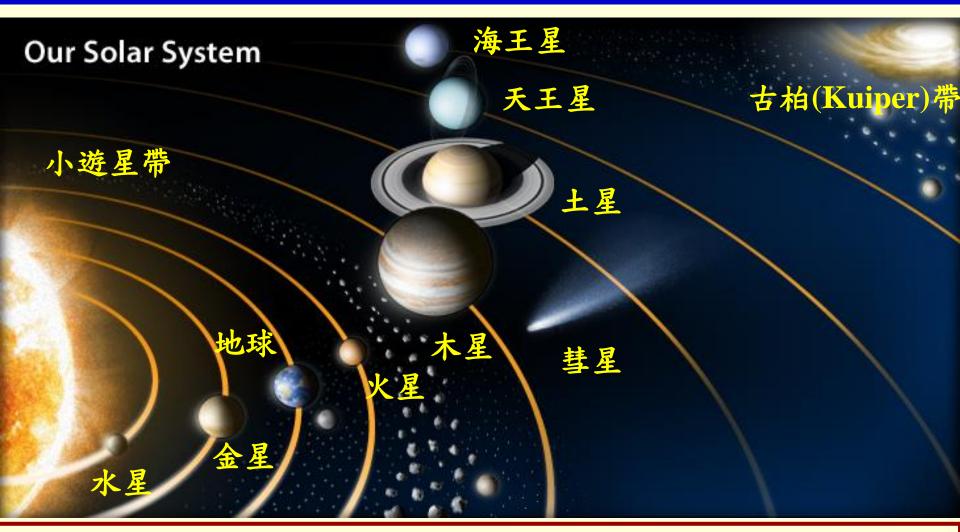
https://saoastronews.wordpress.com/2013/09/22/future-space-travel-troubles/

太陽系的空間 一就是我們所定義的太空範圍一

矮行星



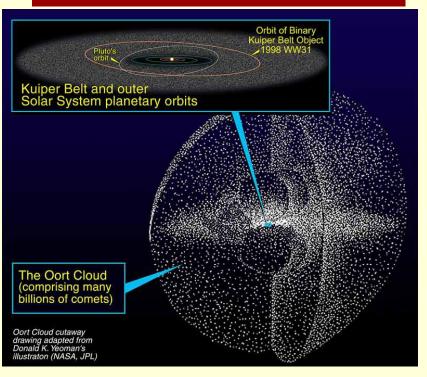
太陽系主行星成員



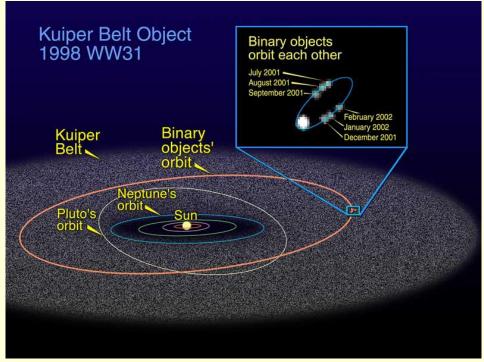
2006年8月24日,國際天文聯合會(IAU)宣佈一種新類型的行星,即所謂的矮行星(Dwarf Planet),並正式將冥王星排除在太陽系主行星之外。

太陽系的遙遠成員 彗星的家鄉—Oort塵雲與Kuiper帶

Oort塵雲一太陽系的邊界 (長週期彗星的源地)

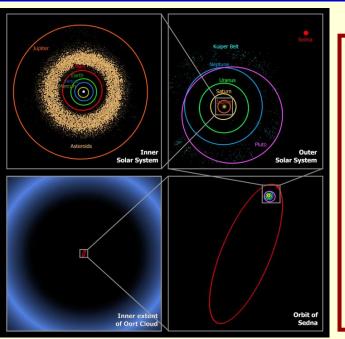


Kuiper帶一太陽系的邊陲 (短週期彗星的源地)



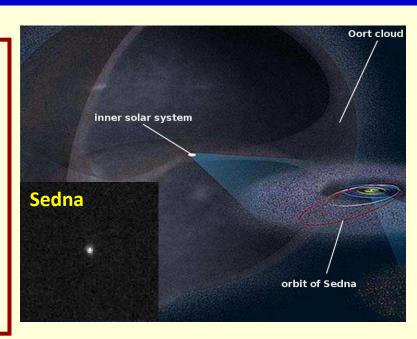
Kuiper帶—係指太陽系中位於海王星(Neptune)軌道以外的區域 其中含有大量的冰狀碎塊(Ice Debris)繞著太陽運行

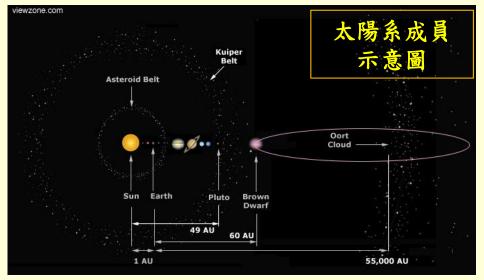
太陽系與古柏帶和厄爾特塵雲

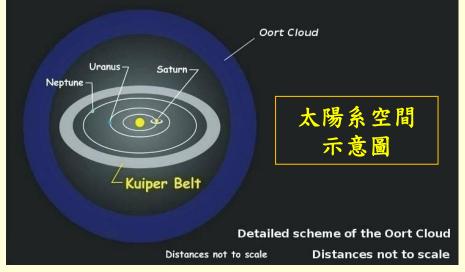


Sedna參數

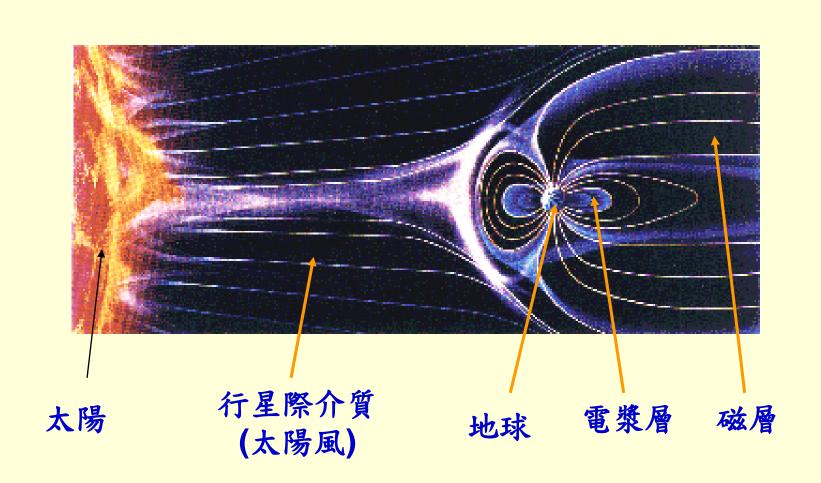
軌道週期-11,400年 近日點-76AU 遠日點-937AU 表面溫度-12k 自轉週期-10.3小明 直徑-約1800公里, 自轉週期-約20天 成份-相信由冰與 石所組成







日-地太空環境示意圖

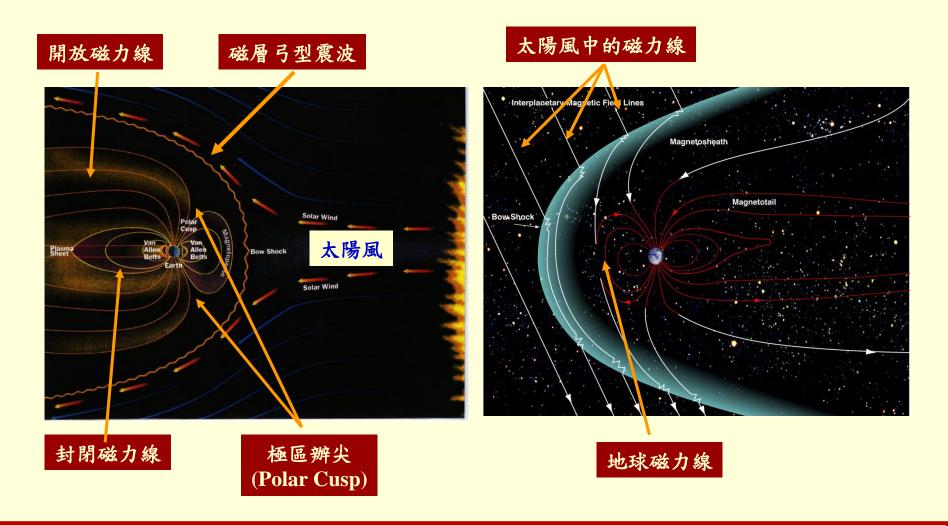


太陽風的特性

粒子速度	$3x10^5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
粒子流量	1.5x10 ¹² m ⁻² s ⁻¹
粒子密度	5x10 ⁶ m ⁻³
質子動能	8x10 ⁻¹⁷ Joule (~ 500 ev)
電子動能	4x10 ⁻²⁰ Joule (~ 0.25 ev)
總能量密度	4x10 ⁻¹⁰ Joule m ⁻³
總功率密度	1.2x10 ⁻⁴ W m ⁻²

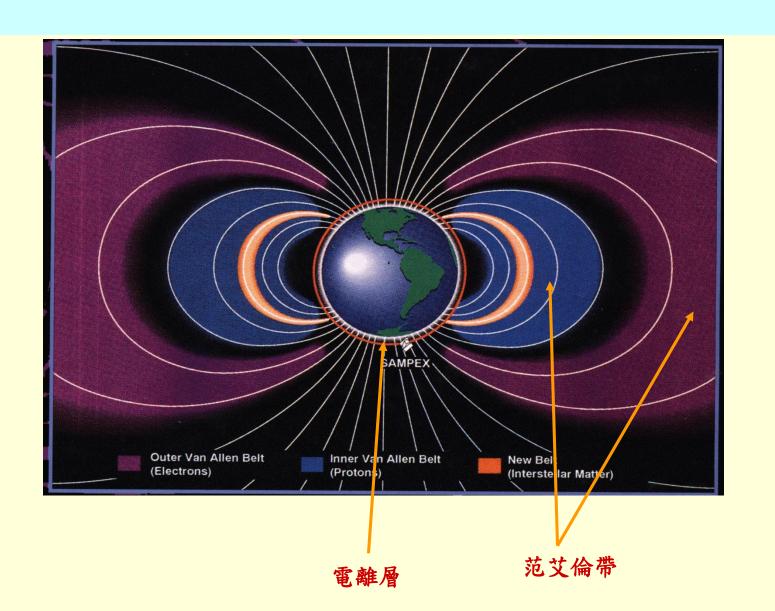
- •1 Joule = 10^7 erg
- •1 ev = 1.6×10^{-19} Joule
- ●一個紅光(波長8000埃=8x10⁻⁷ m)光子的能量為 $E=hf=\underline{6.62x10^{-27}}$ erg s x $\underline{3x10^{10}}$ cm/s / $\underline{8x10^{-5}}$ cm = $2.48x10^{-12}$ erg = $2.48x10^{-19}$ Joule h 普朗克常數(Plank's Constant) f 頻率 (sec⁻¹)

地球磁層結構以及與太陽風的關係

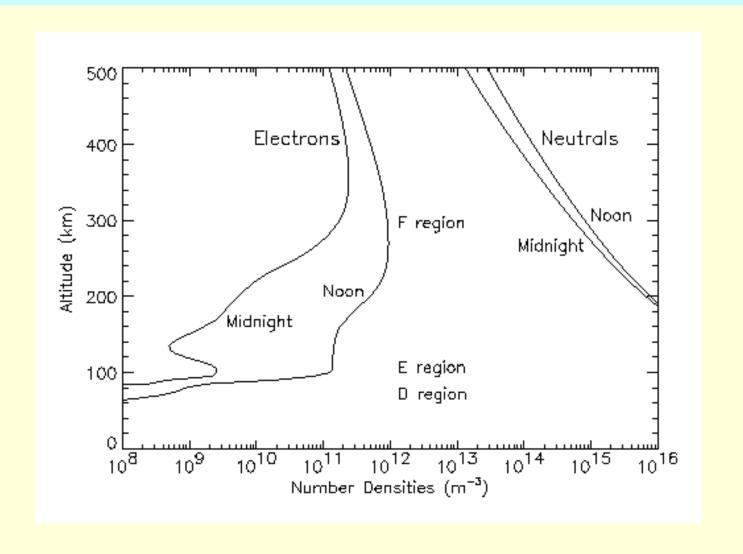


高速太陽風流經磁層邊界,容易產生地磁場的擾波動,這些地磁波動會沿磁力線向地球表面傳播,抵達地表後,形成地磁微脈動現象

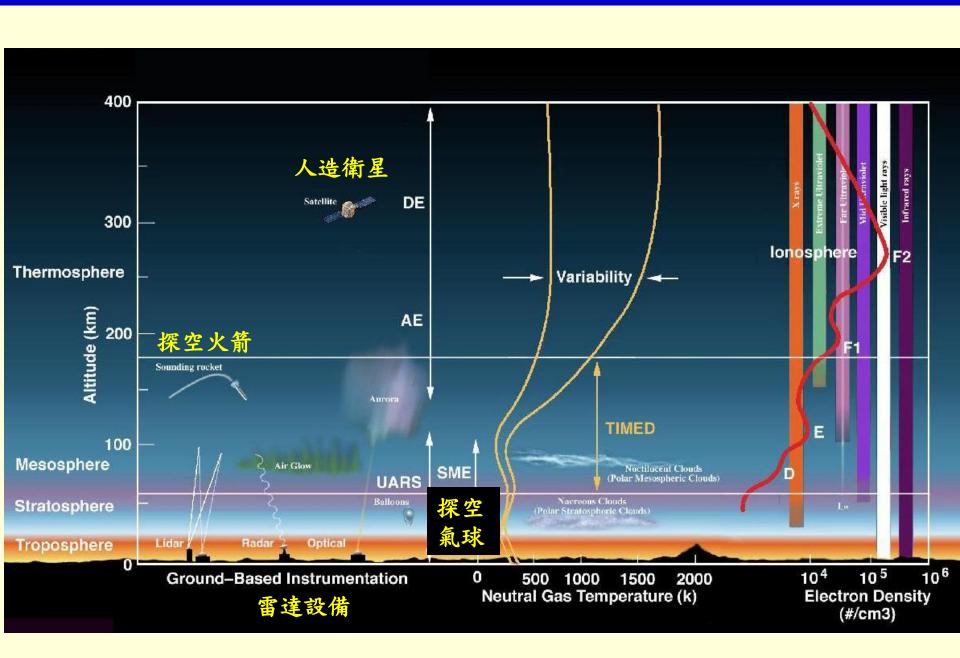
近地球的太空環境



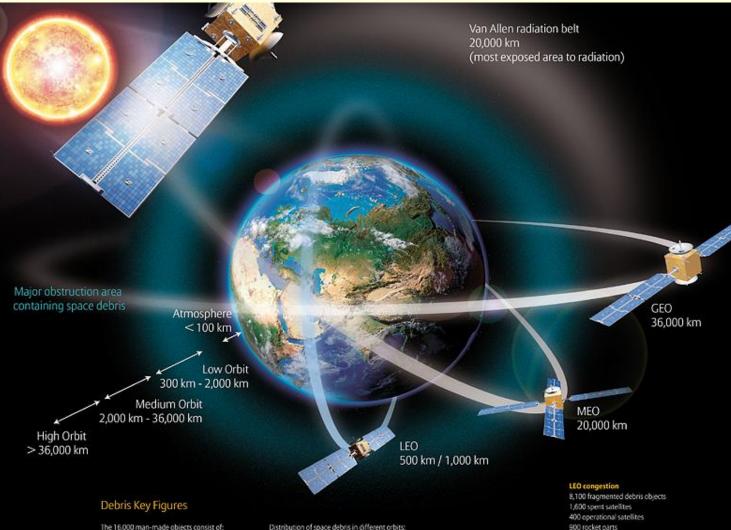
電離層電子密度與中性大氣密度的比較



高層大氣結構與監測



太空中的人造物體-人造衛星與太空碎片(Space Debris)



- · 62% fragmentation debris
- 16% spent satellites
- 6% operational satellites
- 8% rocket parts
- 8% other mission-related debris

Distribution of space debris in different orbits:

- . 12,000 cataloged in LEO
- 1,000 cataloged in GEO
- · 100 cataloged in semi-synchronous orbits
- . More than 2,200 objects between 10 cm and 1 m uncataloged in GEO
- Hundreds of uncataloged objects between LEO and GEO

Cataloged objects: Space debris larger than 10 cm across that have been identified and given a unique international identification number.

Deorbiting maneuver: Operation to return LEO satellites to Earth, or to raise GEO satellites to a higher "graveyard"

Geostationary Earth Orbit (GEO): A circular geosynchronous orbit at an altitude of about 36,000 km above Earth's equator. A satellite in such an orbit has the same angular velocity as Earth, moves in the same direction and, thus, appears motionless.

Geostationary Transfer Orbit (GTO): A highly elliptical orbit at an altitude between 200 km and 36,000 km; so called because satellites are placed there before being transferred to CEOs.

Low-Earth Orbit (LEO): Circular orbits at altitudes between 300 km and 2,000 km. A satellite in such an orbit will circle Earth several times each day.

Medium Earth Orbit (MEO): Region of space around the Earth above LEO and below GEO, sometimes called Intermediate Circular Orbit (ICO).

Solar flare: Caused by the sun and observed as a sudden release of coronal mass (plasma) and intense radiation. On Earth, solar flares cause geomagnetic storms, solar radiation storms and disruption to radio communications.

Space debris: Man-made objects orbiting Earth that no longer have a useful purpose.

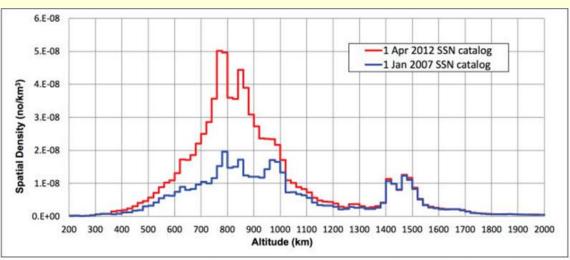
GEO congestion

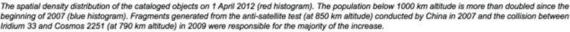
480 spent satellites. 370 operational satellites 190 rocket parts

Estimated 60 mission-related debris objects Several fragmented debris objects

1,000 other mission-related debris objects

太空碎片(Space Debris)或太空垃圾(Space Junk)





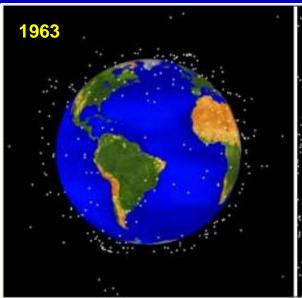
Common Name	Year of Breakup	Altitude of Breakup	Cataloged Debris*	Debris in Orbit*	Cause of Breakup
Fengyun-1C	2007	850 km	2841	2756	Intentional Collision
Cosmos 2251	2009	790 km	1267	1215	Accidental Collision
STEP 2 Rocket Body	1996	625 km	713	63	Accidental Explosion
Iridium 33	2009	790 km	521	498	Accidental Collision
Cosmos 2421	2008	410 km	509	18	Unknown
SPOT 1 Rocket Body	1986	805 km	492	33	Accidental Explosion
OV 2-1 / LCS 2 Rocket Body	1965	740 km	473	36	Accidental Explosion
Nimbus 4 Rocket Body	1970	1075 km	374	248	Accidental Explosion
TES Rocket Body	2001	670 km	370	116	Accidental Explosion
CBERS 1 Rocket Body	2000	740 km	343	189	Accidental Explosion

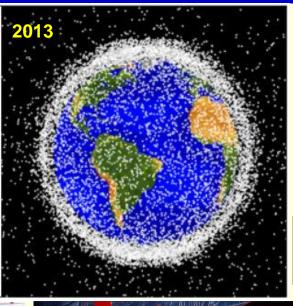
Total: 7903 Total: 5172

* As of May 2010



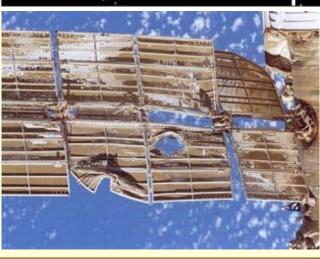
太空碎片(Space Debris)或太空垃圾(Space Junk)



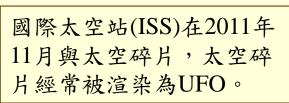




18公分鋁球以時速6.8km/s速度 撞擊鋼板所產生的撞擊坑

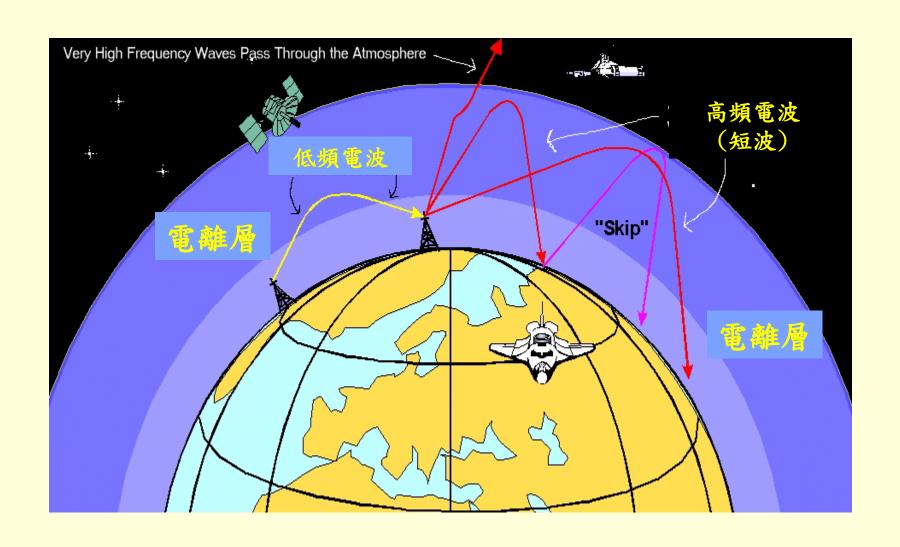


美國哈柏太空望遠鏡天線在 1997年2月被小於1公分的太 空碎片撞擊後情形

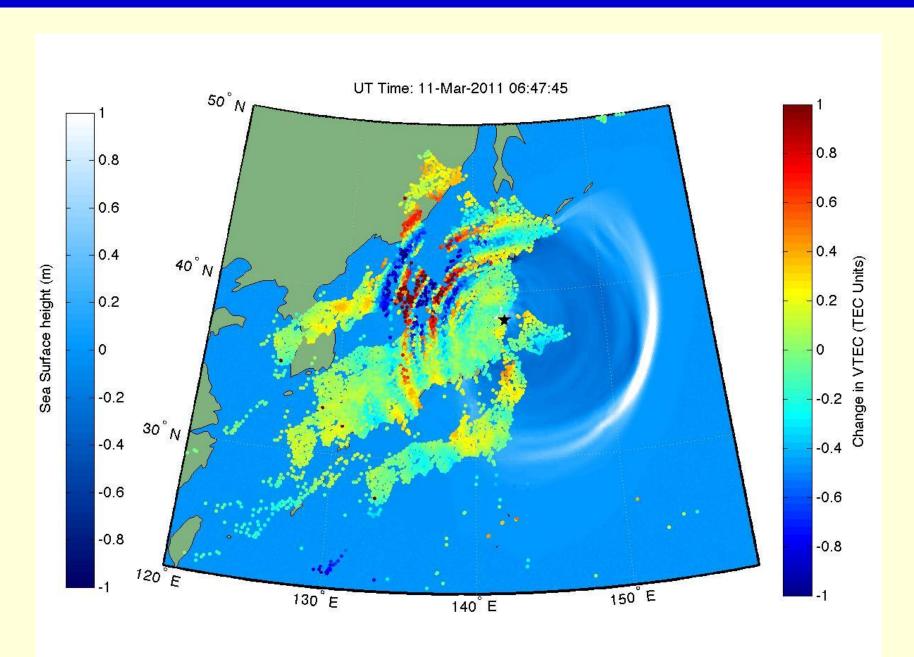


蘇聯太空站Mir Space Station 在1997年9月被未知的太空碎 片撞擊後情形

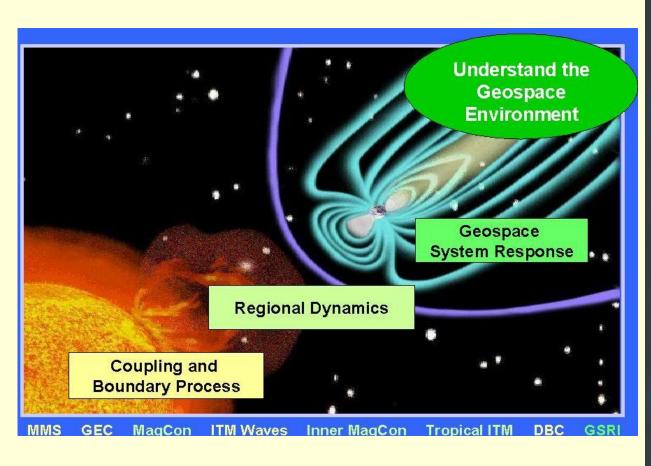
電離層對高頻電波越地平通信的影響

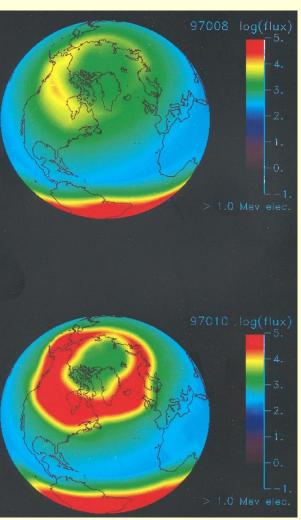


地震與海嘯對電離層的影響



太空天氣與太空環境與高層大氣





太空天氣(Space Weather)現象



各種擾動,包括太陽閃焰、太陽 物質噴發、太陽粒子輻射增強、 太陽磁場震波等等,對於太空船 、太空人、人造衛星、飛機、衛 星通訊、地表電力設施與通訊設 備、以及地球太空環境與磁場所 產生的衝擊與影響。 Space Weather

太空天氣係指太陽發生所產生的

