Astronomy 161 - Autumn 2007 Solid Inner Core In-Class Ouiz 3 Study Guide Molten Outer Core Mantle Light (Electromagnetic Radiation) Crust Differentiation Earth's Magnetic Field Wavelength & Frequency Speed of Light in a vacuum Division of the crust into plates Photons Plate Tectonics & Continental Drift Energy of photons (relation to frequency) Types of plate boundaries The Electromagnetic Spectrum Transform Boundaries (lateral motions, transverse faults) Types of light sorted by energy (or equivalently, frequency & wavelength) Convergent Boundaries (plates colliding, subduction, crust buckling) Gamma Rays, X-Rays, UV, Visible, IR, Microwaves, Radio Divergent Boundaries (mid-ocean ridges) Distinction between apparent brightness & luminosity The Inverse-Square Law of Brightness Doppler Effect The Earth's Atmosphere Composition of the present atmosphere Nature of Matter Primordial (ancient) atmosphere Origin of the atmosphere in volcanic outgassing Constituents of Atoms: Origin of oxygen in the atmosphere Nucleus of Protons & Neutrons Where is the water and carbon dioxide now? Greenhouse Effect (causes & manifestation, importance Orbiting Electrons Chemical Elements in determining the Earth's surface temperature) Atomic Number (number of protons) Atmosphere evolution Human impacts on the atmosphere Isotopes Radioactive Decay and Half-Life The Moon Four Fundamental Forces of Nature Lunar Terrain types: The Highlands & Maria _____ Impact Craters Gravitation Ages of the different terrains from amount of cratering Electromagnetism Strong & Weak Nuclear Forces Regolith Relative strengths of the 4 fundamental forces Absence of a Magnetic Field Interior structure (crust, mantle, iron core?) Formation Theories (Co-formation/Fission/Capture/Collision) Spectroscopy Kirchoff's Three Laws of Spectroscopy Continuous Spectrum (Blackbody Spectrum) Stefan-Boltzmann Law Wien's Law Atomic Structure revealed by spectral lines Emission-line Spectra Absorption-line Spectra Excitation and De-Excitation Telescopes Refracting Telescopes (design, size limits) Reflecting Telescopes (design, types) Light-Gathering Power (importance, dependence on objective diameter) Properties of good Observatory Sites Age of the Earth _____ Historical versus Physical Ages Radioactive half-life Radioactive Isotope Dating (radiochronology) The age of a rock is the time since it solidified Problems finding the oldest rocks What is the age of the Earth? What data are used? Internal Structure of the Earth _____ Seismology as a probe of the Earth's interior P- and S-waves

Location and composition of the different layers: