## Astronomy Ranking Task:

The Solar System

## Exercise \#5

Description: The table below shows some orbital and physical data for some of the largest dwarf planets in our solar system. The objects are assigned letters A through D.

|  |  | Pluto (A) | Ceres (B) | Sedna (C) | Eris (D) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year of Discovery |  | 1930 | 1801 | 2003 | 2003+ |
| Semimajor Axis (AU) |  | 39.4817 | 2.766 | 526 | 67.668 |
| Sidereal Period | (Earth days) | 90,470 | 1680 | $4.4 \times 10^{6}$ | $2.03 \times 10^{5}$ |
|  | (Earth years) | 247.7 | 4.599 | 12,059 | 557 |
| Orbital Eccentricity |  | 0.249 | 0.080 | 0.855 | 0.442 |
| Inclination to Ecliptic ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) |  | 17.14 | 10.59 | 11.934 | 44.19 |
| Equatorial Diameter | (km) | 2390 | 941 | 1400 | 2400 |
|  | (Earths) | 0.187 | 0.074 | 0.110 | 0.188 |
| Mass | (kg) | $1.3 \times 10^{22}$ | $9.5 \times 10^{20}$ | $4.0 \times 10^{21}$ | $1.7 \times 10^{22}$ |
|  | (Earths) | $2.2 \times 10^{-3}$ | $1.6 \times 10^{-4}$ | $6.7 \times 10^{-4}$ | $2.8 \times 10^{-3}$ |
| Mean Density (kg/m ${ }^{3}$ * |  | 2030 | 2080 | 2000 | 2100 |
| Surface Gravity (Earths) |  | 0.06 | 0.028 | 0.04 | 0.07 |
| Rotational Period | (hours) | 152.7 | 9.04 | 10.0 | 25.8 $\ddagger$ |
|  | (sidereal Earth days) | 6.388 | 0.3781 | 0.42 | $1.08 \ddagger$ |
| Axial Tilt ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) |  | 122.5 | $4 \ddagger$ | ? ${ }^{\circ}$ | ? ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Number of Moons |  | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

*The density of water at standard temperature and pressure ( $68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}, 1 \mathrm{~atm}$ ) is $998.23 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$.
†Eris was discovered in images from 2003 but not announced until confirmed in 2005.
$\ddagger$ These are rather uncertain due to the difficulty in observing the object.
-Unknown due to the difficulty in observing the object; treat as zero.
A. Ranking instructions: Rank the sizes of the objects.

Ranking Order: Largest 1 $\qquad$ 2 $\qquad$ 3 $\qquad$ 4 $\qquad$ Smallest

Or, the objects are all the same size. $\qquad$ (indicate with a check mark)

Carefully explain your reasoning for ranking this way:
B. Ranking instructions: Rank the numbers of moons of each of the objects.

Ranking Order: Most 1 $\qquad$ 2 $\qquad$ 3 $\qquad$ 4 $\qquad$ Least

Or, the objects all have the same number of moons. $\qquad$ (indicate with a check mark)

Carefully explain your reasoning for ranking this way:
C. Ranking instructions: Rank the masses of the objects.

Ranking Order: Largest 1 $\qquad$ 2 $\qquad$ 3 $\qquad$ 4 $\qquad$ Smallest

Or, the objects are all the same mass. $\qquad$ (indicate with a check mark)

Carefully explain your reasoning for ranking this way:
D. Ranking instructions: Rank the objects according to their average distance from the Sun.

Ranking Order: Closest 1 $\qquad$ 2 $\qquad$ 3 $\qquad$ 4 $\qquad$ Farthest

Or, the objects are all the same average distance from the Sun. $\qquad$ (indicate with a check mark) Carefully explain your reasoning for ranking this way:
E. Ranking instructions: Rank the objects according to the shapes of their orbits.


Or, the objects' orbits all have the same shape. $\qquad$ (indicate with a check mark)

Carefully explain your reasoning for ranking this way:
F. Ranking instructions: Rank the tilts of the object's orbital planes.

Most $\qquad$ 3 4 $\qquad$ Least
Ranking Order: Inclined 1 2 $\qquad$ Inclined

Or, the orbital inclinations of the objects are all the same. $\qquad$ (indicate with a check mark)

Carefully explain your reasoning for ranking this way:
G. Ranking instructions: Rank the rotational periods of the objects.

Ranking Order: Shortest 1 $\qquad$ 2 $\qquad$ 3 $\qquad$ 4 $\qquad$ Longest

Or, the objects all rotate once in the same amount of time. $\qquad$ (indicate with a check mark)

Carefully explain your reasoning for ranking this way:

