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Some of the most interesting objects in our solar system are also the smallest or largest. In addition to the sun, planets and moons, our solar system has many small objects such as asteroids, comets, stars, meteors and moons. They influenced a lot of what happened on Earth. Advertising an asteroid, if you happen to see one, is an amazing sight. They are the most common small objects in our solar system. They have small, rocky bodies that are often unusual forms. There are tens of thousands of asteroids in the solar system. Most of them are in the so-called asteroid belt, which is a band of asteroids that remain mainly in the area between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. This band of asteroids may have started as a planet that was broken apart in a collision with another planet at the beginning of the history of our solar system, or it could be the material left over from when the solar system formed. Wherever it comes from, this collection of small objects cannot form on the planet because of the gravity of Jupiter's gas giant. (There are other groups of asteroids in the inner solar system.) Although asteroids are usually very small, some have their own tiny moons. When the Galileo spacecraft was on its way to Jupiter, it sent back photos of the asteroid Ida with its tiny moon, Dactyl. Galileo photographed Ida as she flew by, but no one knew she had her own moon until scientists began studying the images. Asteroids have also affected life here on Earth in unpleasant ways. Earth has been struck by asteroids many times in its past. Asteroid impacts have left their footprints in the craters that we see today. Advertising One of the most impressive sights in the night sky is the comet. Seeing a comet with its small, glowing head followed by long, graceful tail moves across the sky is something you will remember for a very long time. For thousands of years, people thought comets were signs that something very bad was about to happen. When the comet flashed across the sky, it was not unusual for civic and religious leaders and the public to panic, trying to understand what bad things would happen next. In the 1700s, british astronomer Edmund Halley proved that comets are objects that moved in a predictable way and had orbits, like the rest of the solar system. The most famous comet, Halley's comet, is named after him. He correctly predicted that it would return to our solar system every 76 years. We now know that comets begin in the Oort cloud, which is a huge cloud of ice and dust objects on the outer edge of our solar system. From time to time, for reasons that still don't quite understand, one of these objects gets bumped out of its orbit and falls into the inner solar system. It's then a comet, and it gives us a big sky show. Advertising stars are glowing spheres of hot gases. Gases. have been around since the beginning in the history of the universe. Other stars, such as our sun, came from material produced by the first stars. Astronomers believe that stars have a certain life cycle in which they are born, grow and die. Stars form in huge clouds of gas, pulled together by gravity. As the gas contracts near the center of the cloud, its temperature rises. When the temperature reaches about four million degrees Fahrenheit, nuclear fusion begins, a huge amount of energy is produced, and the star begins to shine. For the life of a star, many changes in appearance occur, mainly due to changes in energy production at its core. All stars are formed in much the same way, but they are very different at different points in their life cycle. In addition, later stages of a star's life can take any of several paths, depending on the mass of the star or on how much matter it consists of. Advertising Shooting Stars isn't really a star at all. They are just tiny pieces of rock, usually smaller than garden peas, burning as they crash into the Earth's atmosphere at a speed of thousands of miles per hour. Sometimes we were treated to a meteor shower, and sometimes even a meteor storm. This occurs when the Earth plows through a large number of dust particles. These dust particles come from comets that also put on a big show in the sky. When a comet passes through the inner solar system, it leaves behind a trail of dust millions of miles long. These traces remain long after the comet disappears. If the comet's trajectory is just right, the Earth passes through a dust trail, and we get to view the meteor shower. Advertising There is no difference between a meteor and a meteorite. A meteorite is a meteor that was large enough that it did not burn completely in the atmosphere before reaching Earth. We found that meteorites can come from other planets and from our moon. Advertising And if we talk about our moon... the number of planets in our solar system is almost nothing compared to the number and variety of moons that orbit every planet except Mercury and Venus. Scientists believe our moon could have been plucked from Earth in a giant collision billions of years ago. Titan, the mega-moon that orbits Saturn, has its own nitrogen atmosphere. It can also have lakes and perhaps even its own continents. One of Jupiter's moons is the volcanic Io, the surface of which is constantly bent by the gravity of Jupiter. Another of Jupiter's moons is Europa, a striped icy moon. But scientists believe that under the ice crust there may be huge oceans. Neptune's moon, Triton, has nitrogen geysers ejected through a layer of nitrogen ice. Triton's surface looks like cantaloupe skin. It also revolves around Neptune in the opposite direction, called and may end up spiraling close enough to Neptune to be torn apart gravity of the planet. Phobos, one of the moons of Mars, may crash into the surface of the Red Planet in millions of years. Moons orbiting planets in our solar system fall into two categories: icy or rocky. Rocky moons, as the name suggests, the moon is made mostly of rocky material like our own moon. Ice moons are made mostly of ice, which can be frozen water, or ice from other materials. There are only eight planets in our solar system, but there are more than a hundred moons. Scientists believe that our moon and possibly other satellites in the solar system were created when a large object, such as an asteroid, collided with the parent planet. Some may have been asteroids that hit the gravity to pull the planet. Third satellites were probably formed from material left behind when planets were formed in the early days of the solar system. Saturn has moons that are part of its magnificent ring system. Most moons have craters that show that our early solar system was a crowded place with objects crashing into each other. A smaller object in an accident usually collapses, but a larger object often stays with the crater. Asteroids, comets, stars, softs, meteors and moons make our solar system a beautiful and lively arena. Photo: FafcoSolar Energy can be used to operate all kinds of work around the house, from providing electricity to lights and appliances to warming pool, spa, shower or room. But how well the solar system works for you will depend on dozens of factors, including where you live, your exposure to the sun, your electric fare, what you pay for fuel heating, your budget and your commitment to relying on solar energy rather than your current suppliers. The heart of any active solar system, whether it provides electricity or heat, is a collector (sometimes called a panel or module). Passive systems rely on natural forces to work, such as the movement of heat from cold to hot and the fact that hot liquids grow. Conversely, an active system requires other equipment such as blowers, pumps and inverters to use the energy you capture from the sun.COMMON TYPES OF COLLECTORS There are essentially two types of solar collectors, electric (those converting sunlight into electricity) and thermal (those that convert it into heat). Both are usually found on rooftops, although arrays can be terrestrial or poles installed as well. Solar electric panels (sometimes called photovoltaic or photovoltaic modules) are usually made up of solar cells - silicone plates the size of tiles, wired and assembled into a panel or module. They often have a blue or green cast, but can be black. Also, The most common types of residential solar electric collectors are: Crystal photovoltaic modules make up the vast majority of solar electric collectors on the market. They are made by slicing an artificial silicon crystal crystal or loaves, in, each of which carries a positive and negative electron. Connected to each other to form modules and modules are connected together to form arrays. When struck by sunlight, the electric current passes from the front contacts to the back contacts, distributing the charge from the module to the module. They also produce electricity. If the semiconductor material is protected by glass, then thinly filmed solar collectors are called modules. When the semiconductor material has a flexible protective cover, they are called laminates. Thin film modules and laminates make up a small fraction of total sales of solar modules, however, in part because they require up to four times more roof space to produce the same kWh/year capacity. The residential applications that have attracted the most interest for thin film, is found on standing seams of metal roofs (between vertical seams) and like solar shingles. Solar thermal collectors are used to heat applications, usually bulky, and stand with the roof a little more. There are many exceptions, however. Some heat collectors look like large, flat boxes or cylindrical tanks attached to them. Others consist of a series of large glass tubes. The most common types of solar thermal collectors include: Heat flat plate collectors designed for heating are usually 4- to 5 thick rectangular enclosures with glass lids on top. Inside the case is a blackened sheet of shock absorber with solid passages through which fluid flows to draw away the sun's heat. Heated liquid can be used for household water or for heating the premises. Pipes pass through the collection building, so it can be connected to both additional collectors and supply chains and return. In the liquid that circulates through the sewer, usually water or antifreeze (glycol), or a combination of two. evacuated tube collectors, a new type of heat collector, is made from a series of evacuated pipes, each with its own shock absorber plate and pipes. From the shock absorber plate, the liquid removes heat, as with a conventional heat collector. The use of evacuated collectors has increased in recent years, but they still represent a small percentage of the modern market. Unglazed heat collectors are suitable for low-temperature applications, such as those used to heat pools and spasHot air collectors tend to be larger than collectors who heat the liquid, sometimes covering the entire outer wall of the building. Consequently, they are more used in commercial applications. Some hot air collectors, also called cooled air collectors, are glazed. Such collectors are used to heat the premises. There's not much that can go wrong with them because freezing and overheating are not problems. HOW SOLAR SYSTEMS WORK Solar electrical collectors convert solar radiation directly into electricity that can be used immediately, stored in batteries or sent to an electrical grid. In the latter case, the landlord receives credit for what is produced, thereby reducing his electricity bill. In fact, the utility company serves as a storage facility for electricity that is produced during the days when you don't need it. The grid also exists as a backup for cloudy periods when you don't produce much solar electricity. Heat collectors convert solar energy into heat. Radiation affects the shock absorber plate, and the heat is pulled by liquid or air. There should be provisions for overheating liquid cooling systems when there is no demand for heat. If water is used, freeze provisions should be provided. Heat can be used immediately or stored for longer use. In solar hot water heating systems, the reservoir stores hot water. In the case of swimming pools, the pool acts as a storage tank. When the solar space is heated, heat can be stored in large water tanks or in certain types of masonry, including bunkers filled with stone. Heated air can be distributed across different rooms through ducts or pipes in much the same way as conventional heating systems. BEST RETURN ON INVESTMENT Various federal and state incentives may be available to homeowners looking to install a solar system. You can find out what's available in your area, go to the Government Renewable Energy and Efficiency Incentive Database (DSIRE). In general, domestic applications for hot water heating and heating of pools have the shortest payback time (from 5 to 7 years) and require the smallest investments (from 3000 to 10,000 U.S. dollars before providing incentives). Installations are cheaper in a climate where freezing temperatures is not a problem. Solar power plants that meet a significant portion of your electrical needs require a much larger investment, although the cost of components has declined in recent years. If this is done during construction, the costs are much lower. Leasing programs, if any in your area, also drastically reduce the cost of installing the system. Solar space heating also requires a lot of investment if you just want to warm up one or rooms on the south side of your house. No matter what type of solar system you are contemplating, start conserving energy now. It costs a lot less to turn off the lights, take shorter showers, and isolate the attic and walls than it does to install an array of solar collectors! Given the sun for your home? Find a professional contractor in your area here. Author's note: In addition to frequent contributor to BobVila.com, Joe Dovey is a co-author, with Everett M. Barber, from Convert Your Home To Solar Energy (Tonton Press, 2010) 2010) solar power system pdf file

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