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Planet earth documentary 2020

It would be more appropriate to ask, what is the mass of the planet? 1 Quick answer to that is about 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 kg (6 × 1024). The interesting sub-question is, how did anyone find out? It's not like the planet steps on the scale every morning before it takes a shower. The measurement of the planet's weight is derived from the gravity of gravity that the Earth possesses for nearby objects. It turns out that any two blocks are attractive to each other. If you put two bowling balls near each other, they will attract each other's attraction. The attraction is very slight, but if the devices are sensitive enough you can measure the gravity of which two bowling balls on each other. From this measurement, you can select the mass of the two objects. The same applies to two golf balls, but the attraction is more inferior because the amount of gravitational force depends on the mass of objects. Newton showed that for spherical objects, you can make the simplified assumption that each body mass is concentrated in the center of the ball. The following equation expresses the gravity that has two spherical objects on each other: F = G (M1*M2 / R2) F is the force of attraction between them. G is constant is 6.67259 × 10-11 m3/kg s2. M1 and M2 are the two blocks that attract each other. R is the distance between the two objects. Suppose the earth is one of the masses (M1) and 1 kg ball is the other (M2). The strength between them is 9.8 kg *m/s2 - we can calculate this force by dropping the ball 1 kg and measuring the acceleration that applies to its earth's gravity field (9.8 m/s2). The radius of the earth is 6,400,000 meters (6,999,125 yards). If you connect all these values in a solution to the M1, you find that the earth mass is 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 kg (6 × 1024 kg, or 1.3 × 1025 pounds). 11'm more convenient to ask for mass rather than weight because weight is a force that requires a gravitational field to determine. You can take a bowling ball and weigh it on the ground and on the moon. The weight on the moon will be one sixth of that on Earth, but the amount of mass is the same in both places. For the weight of the earth, we need to know in which sphere of gravity the object we want to calculate the weight. The earth's mass, on the other hand, is constant. Keep up with the latest daily hype with BuzzFeed's Daily News! Unlike most astronomers, Tennyson spent his career looking at very small things. His experience in quantum mechanics can illuminate the search for Earth 2.0 because it works with a technique called spectroscopy to evaluate the planet's atmosphere. The idea is: when a planet crosses in front of a star, it obscures With a planet like Earth, light will be obscured by the rocky and steel part of the planet, but the atmosphere will prevent light somewhat as well. Because different wavelengths correspond to different molecules, you can analyze light to see the molecules in the planet's atmosphere. For example, if you look at the starlight at wavelength where water absorbs a lot of light, and there is a lot of water in the planet's atmosphere, the planet will appear very large, says Tennyson.A decade ago, Tinetti and Tennyson, along with colleagues from France, Spain and the United States, use this technique to find water vapor in the atmosphere of an exoplanet. Their findings were published in the journal Nature – only the second time that water was found on a planet outside the solar system. The planet on which it was discovered is far from habitation, though. HD 189733b is 64 light years and orbits a star in the constellation Volpicola. The gas giant is 30 times closer to its star than the Sun, with temperatures estimated at more than 900°C on the sun-facing side - in short, hot Jupiter. If, for example, you look at the water in hot Jupiter, that the water will be in about a thousand degrees, says Tennyson. We know a lot about how water absorbs light in the Earth's atmosphere at room temperature, but it's very different at a thousand degrees. It is much easier to do spectroscopy using a transit method on jupiter's hot planet because its atmosphere is much larger. Using the method on a planet that looks like Earth is more difficult. The earth is 12,000 km across, and its atmosphere is only 480 km thick. Using the transit method, the differences you will see in the light, to give you clues about the atmosphere, will be very small. You need instruments that you can choose it apart. You have to be really sensitive at the moment we can't do that - it's much easier to look at Jupiter-like planets to start with, says Tennyson.Once you know what the molecular footprint of the planet's atmosphere is, and the planet's temperature, you can start to know what its climate might be, and then you'll start to get an idea of whether it's habitable or not. If you have a lot of greenhouse gases, your planet will be hotter, Tentini explains. If you have many clouds and they're very reflective it can be cooler. There are a lot of factors that can change the planet's climate and find out this you need to observe the atmosphere. The Twink team has a targeted list of molecules you want to look for, most of which have never been seen on exoplanets before. In terms of what they'll see, it's really an open book, Says Tennyson. I can't tell you what we're going to find because we're fishing in a pond that no one has ever hunted before. The point is, 20 years; So I think this is just a starting point - we'll get to the next stage very quickly. Science is about taking steps, not giant leaps. These British projects could take important steps towards earth 2.0 discovery in the near future, along with others such as NASA's James Webb Space Telescope, Hubble's successor, which will be launched in October next year. In the next decade, Polaco hopes that Plato has found some Earth-sized planets around sun-like stars that we may be able to look directly at using our powerful earth telescopes. At that point, we should also be able to investigate their atmosphere. This is about 10 years away, he says. Andreas Shott (Poonix)/Getty Images Earth is unique in that scientists have found that the planet is the only one with liquid water on its surface, and the intelligent life forms that live on it, a moon that helps regulate surface temperatures, an atmosphere with 21 percent oxygen and platelet stake, according to Space.com. Scientists believe the Earth is located in the Goldilocks region where conditions are right to support life. Liquid water has allowed life to develop on Earth billions of years ago. Tectonic plates help to conserve water in liquid form while the carbon silicate cycle retains the right amount of carbon in the atmosphere. This carbon in the atmosphere keeps the Earth warm enough to keep copious amounts of liquid water on its surface. So far, scientists have not been able to discover intelligent life on other planets and believe that humans are the only intelligent life in the universe. In the solar system, Earth is the only planet that shelters any kind of life. Most organisms on the planet require oxygen to survive. Earth is the only place scientists know with enough oxygen in its atmosphere to support life. The closest planets to Earth are either too hot or too cold to support an oxygen-filled atmosphere. Using telescopes, scientists discovered several exoplanets outside the solar system. The chances of finding Earth-like planets in the future may increase with new technology. The importance of the Earth, as the only known planet on which humans can inhabit, is the only known one that knows only the obvious importance. Every known organism of science gets all its resources from the earth, and has very few other options. Without Earth, human beings would be doomed to extinction, unless they were able to adapt to the conditions of another planet before the Earth disappeared. All organisms need a healthy habitat, or an adjacent area that provides all their resources, such as food, water and oxygen. 11. Satisfaction has many different habitats, including deserts, forests, pastures, lakes, rivers and marshes. In addition, the world's oceans form one large habitat, called the marine biological zone. Some creatures change or create their own to suit their needs. Ants, termites, woodpeckers and other animals modify trees and other elements in their environment to meet their needs. Beavers take trees and build large and elaborate dams to live in water. Humans go further and have created many unique habitats, such as urban, residential and agricultural areas. Humans have created small areas of habitat that can leave the planet, which go by the names of space shuttles, rockets and space stations. However, these habitats require resources from the land to function. In addition, these habitats can support only a small number of individuals or animals for a relatively short period of time. Stocktrick/Photodisc/Getty Images of planets in the solar system, Neptune is farther away from Earth. Depending on the place of each planet in its orbit, Neptune is between 2.7 and 2.9 billion miles away from Earth. Pluto was considered the furthest planet from Earth at a distance of 4.67 billion miles at a greater distance. Pluto's place in the solar system has never changed, but scientists' classification of Pluto has not changed. In 2006, members of the International Astronomical Union voted to change the definition of the word planet in a way that excludes Pluto, making Neptune the furthest planet. Pluto is now considered a dwarf planet, and scientists estimate that there are hundreds of other dwarf planets like that in the solar system. System.

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