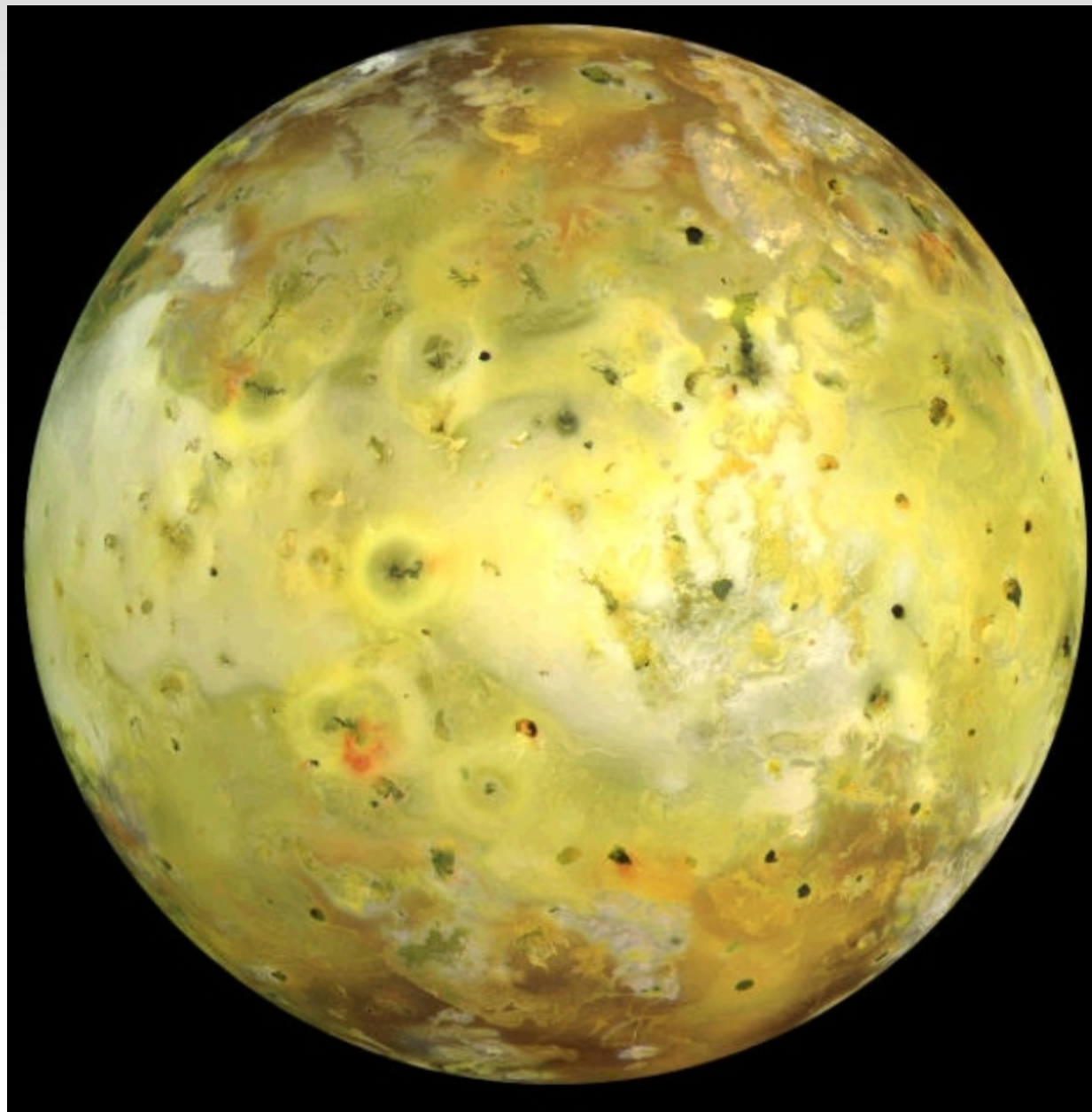
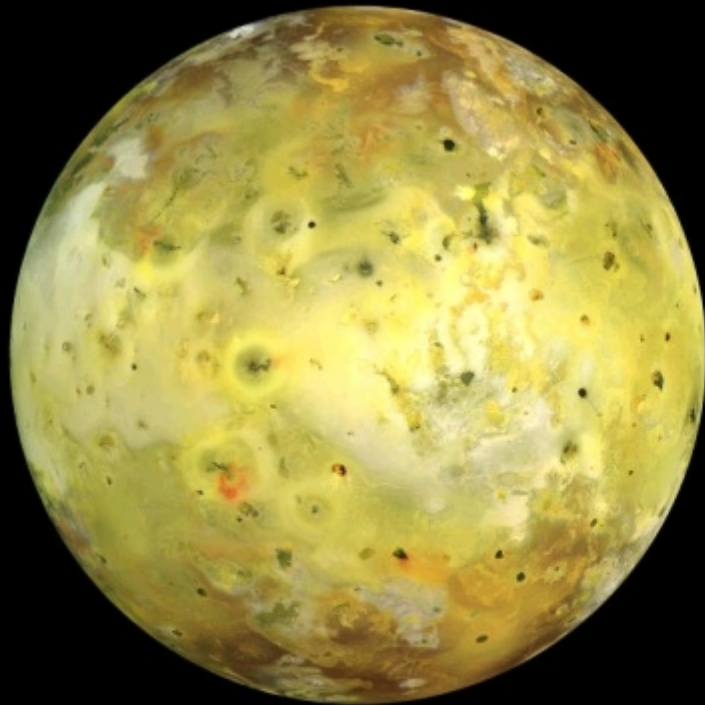


Timeline of the

Io



# The moon that looks like a pizza

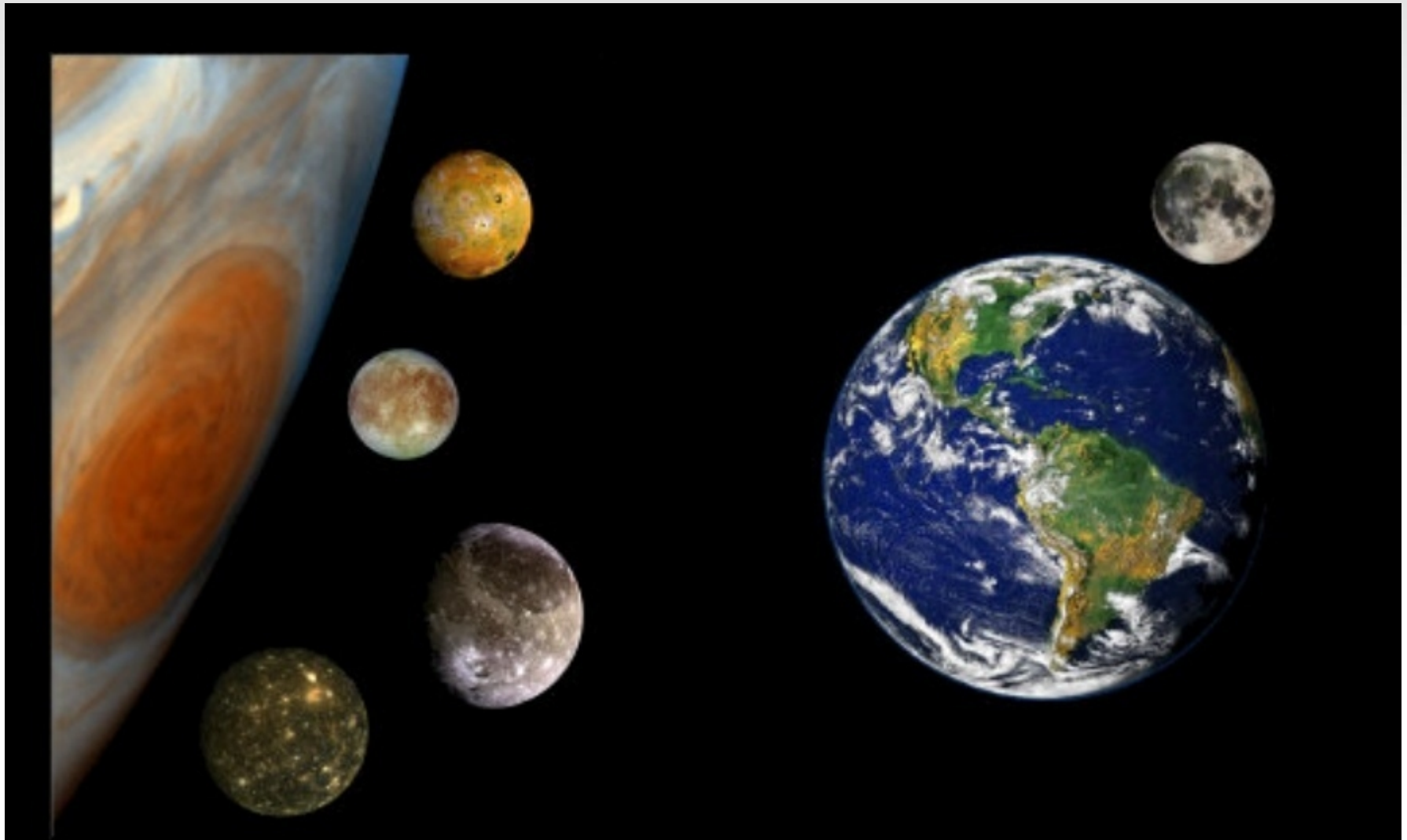


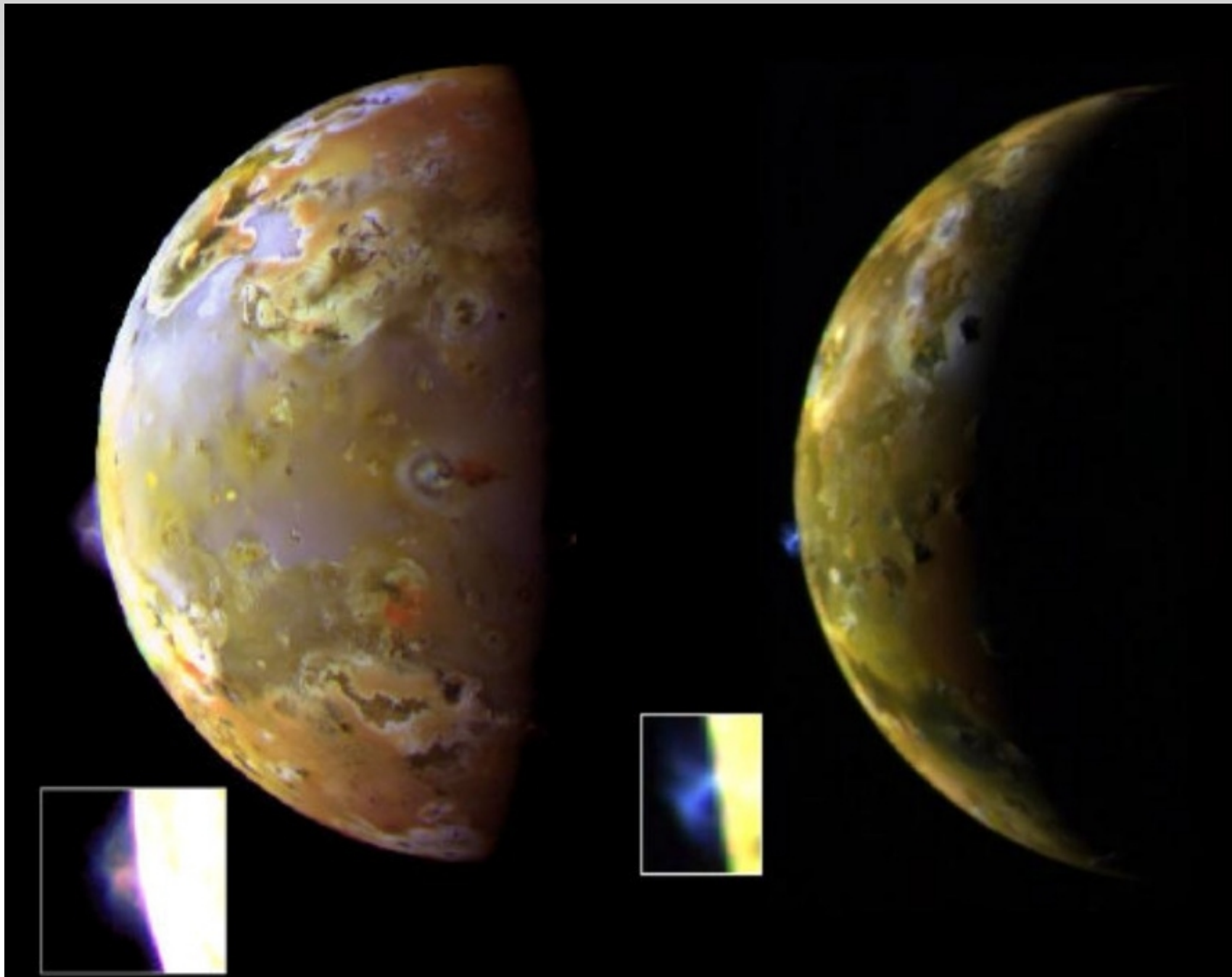
Io



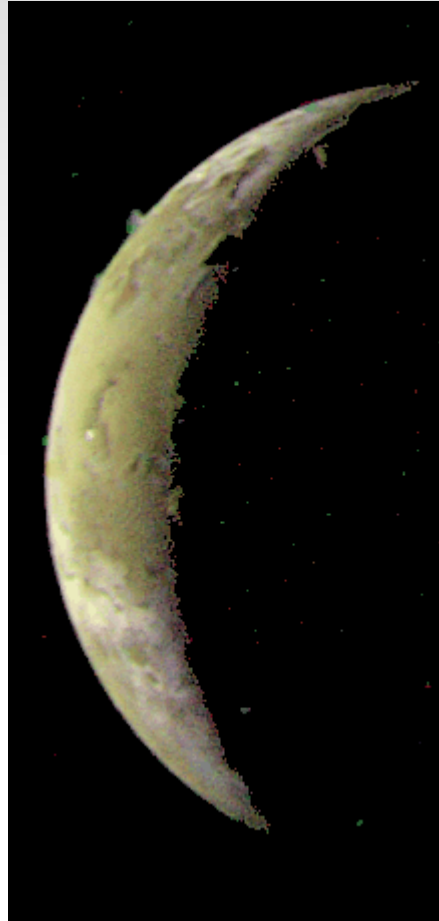
A pizza

# Relative Sizes





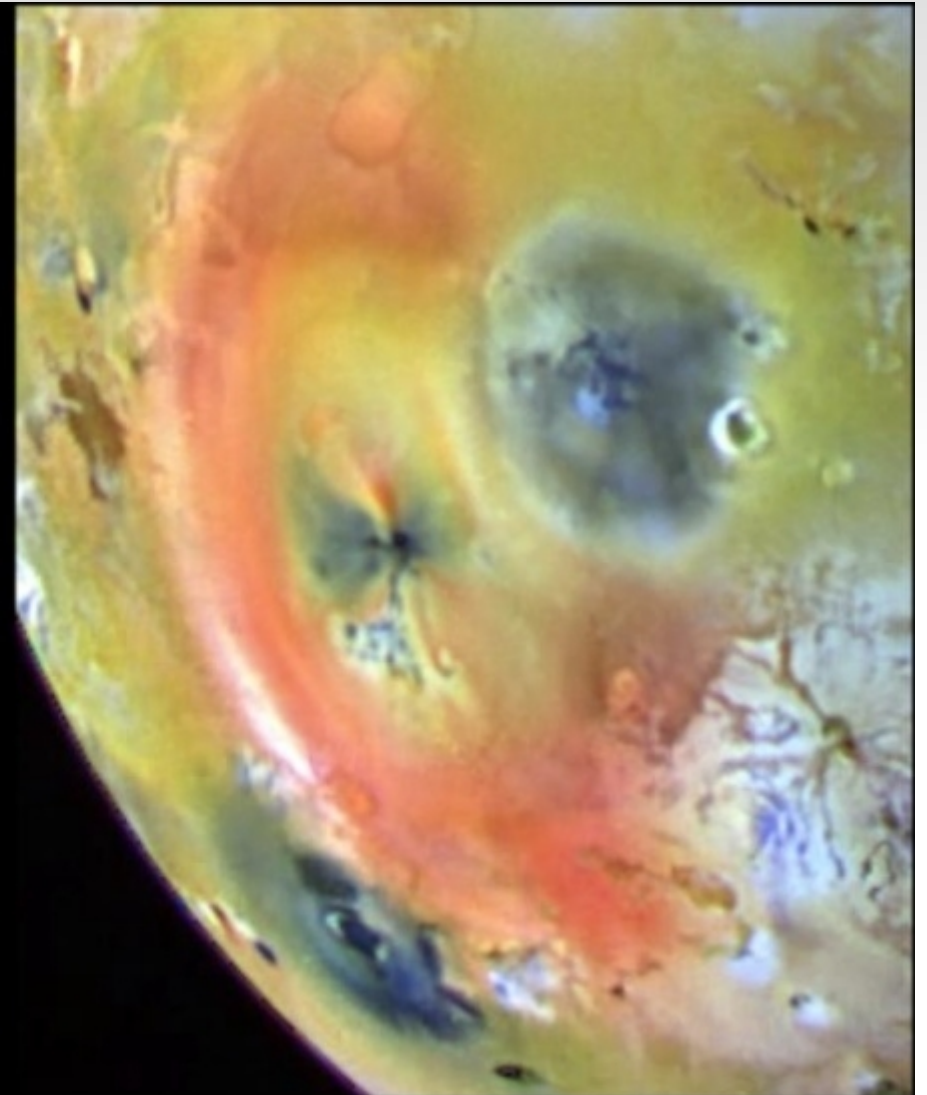
# Io Movie



# Io's Changing Surface



April 1997

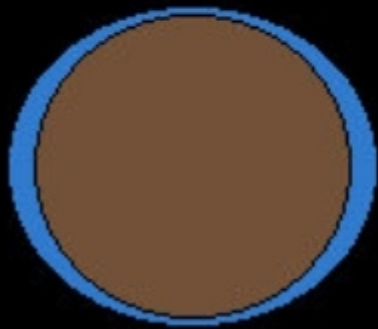


October 1997

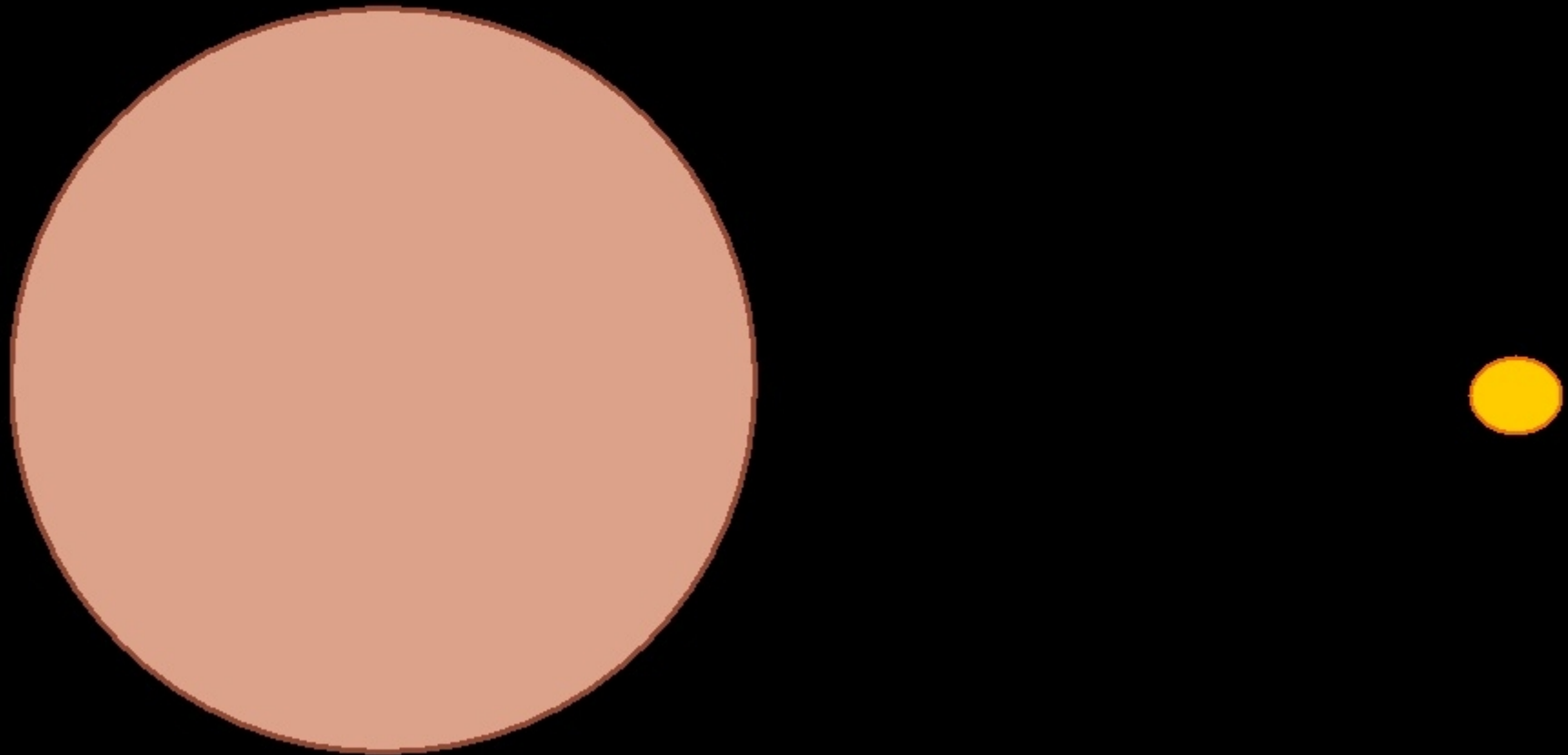
# Questions

- Why does Io have volcanoes?
- Why don't other moons have volcanoes?
  - TIDES!!!!

# Earth-Moon Tides



# Jupiter-Io Tides



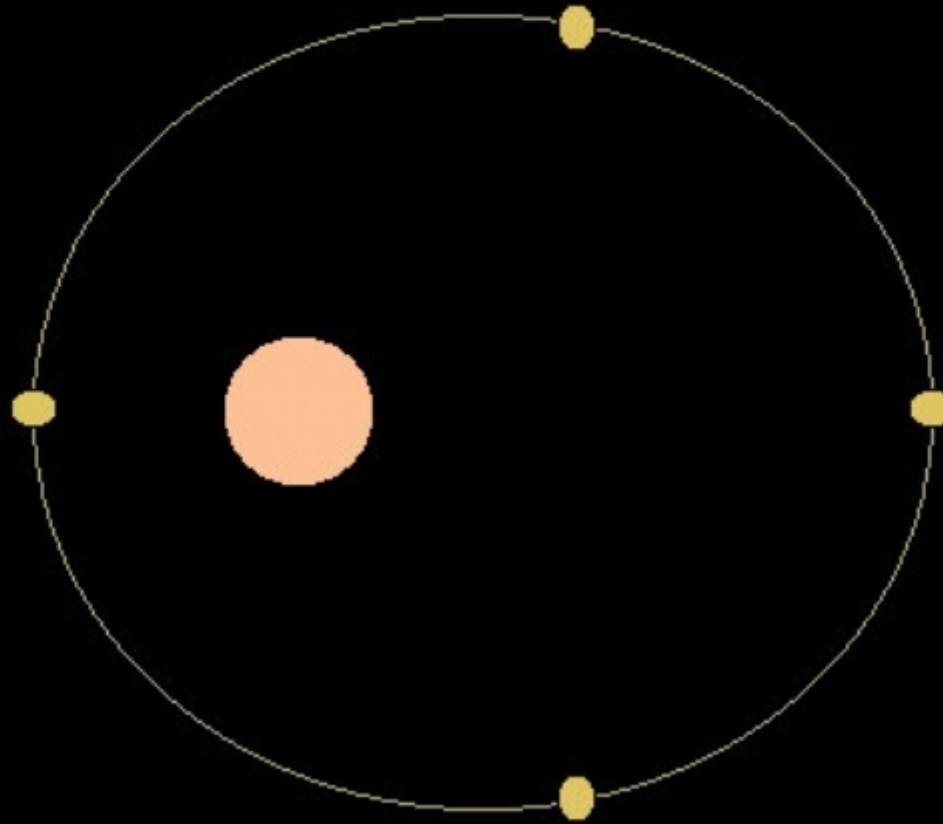
# Tides from Jupiter



# Tides from Jupiter



# Io's Eccentric Orbit

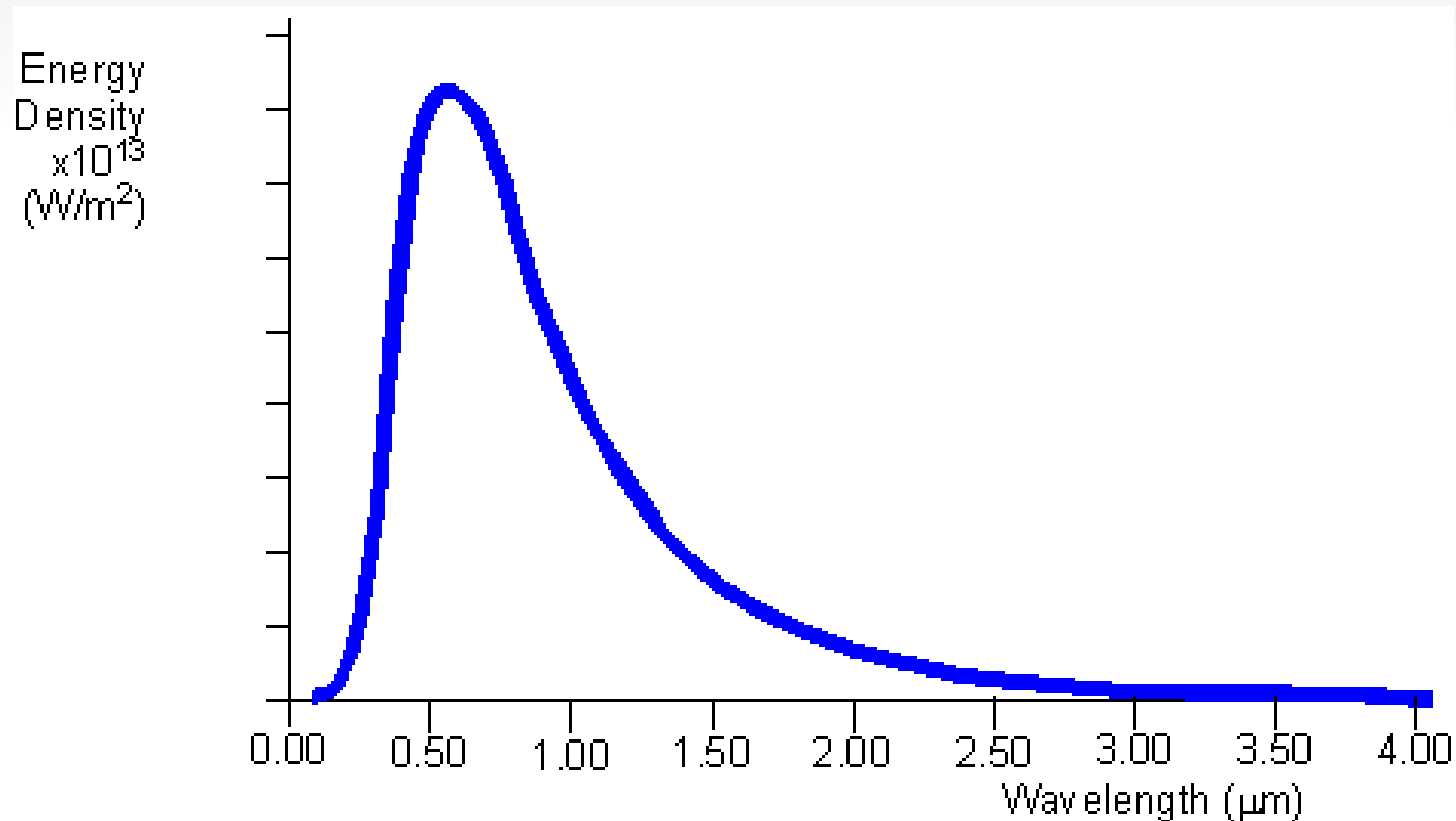


- 1) So, why does Io even have volcanoes?
- \* Close to a massive object.
- \* Large moon, so it feels a big difference in gravity between near side and far side.
- \* Wants to get into circular orbit, but resonant moons keep pulling it into an eccentric one.
- \* Plus, other moons produce tides, too.

- Why don't other moons in the Solar System have volcanoes?
- \* Other moons aren't close enough (e.g. Europa)...
- \* ...or they're not orbiting a huge planet (e.g. Earth's Moon)...
- \* ..or, other moons aren't large enough to feel large differences in gravity between near and far side (e.g. Amalthea).

# Blackbody Radiation

- radiation emitted by a body which perfectly absorbs at every wavelength



## **Part 2: Energy to Temperature conversions.**

**Which emits more energy:**



**A glass of water at 44°F...**



**...or a glass of water at 80°F?**

Amount of energy  
emitted per unit area  
per unit time  $= \sigma T^4$



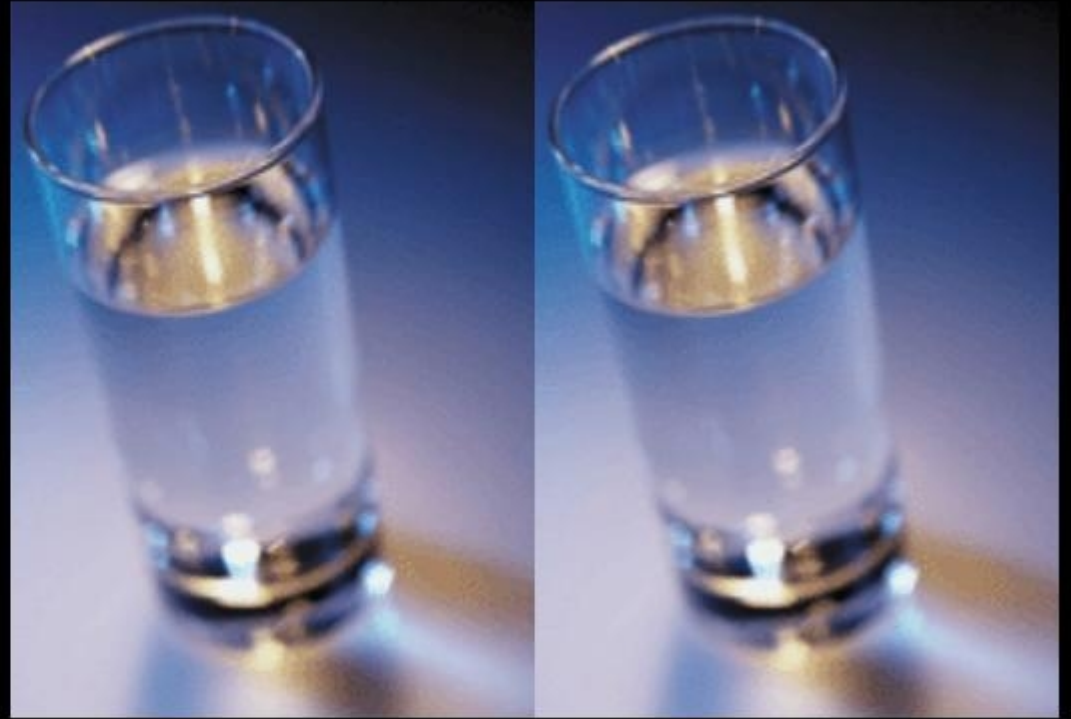
$44^{\circ} \text{ F} = 280 \text{ K}$       Energy output = (some number)  $\times 280^4$



$80^{\circ} \text{ F} = 300 \text{ K}$       Energy output = (same number)  $\times 300^4$

# Account for Surface Area

*Now which emits more energy:*



**A glass of water at 80°F...**

**...or two glasses of water at 44°F?**

**We can also work backwards!**

$$\text{Flux} = \sigma T^4$$

$$T = \left( \frac{1}{\sigma} \times F \right)^{1/4}$$

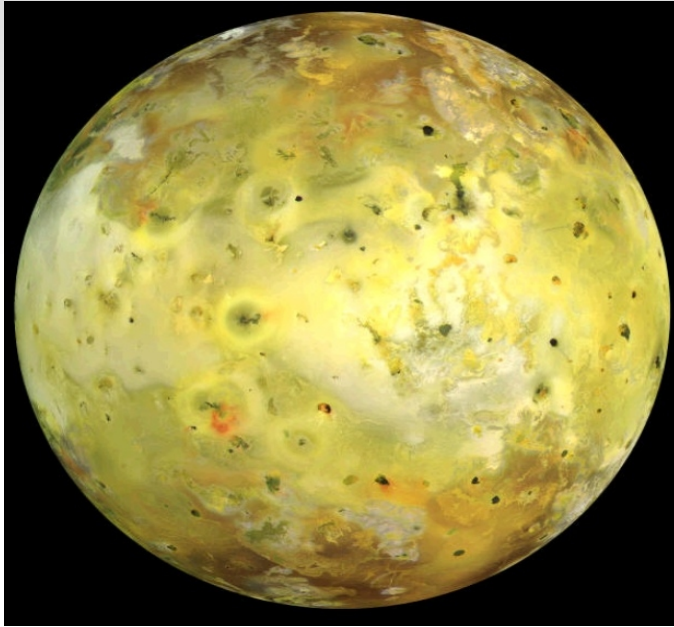
$$T = \left( \frac{1}{\sigma} \times \frac{\text{Energy Output}}{\text{Area}} \right)^{1/4}$$

# Temperature Conversion Chart

50 K	-370° F	250 K	-10° F
100 K	-280° F	300 K	80° F
125 K	-235° F	350 K	170° F
150 K	-190° F	400 K	260° F
175 K	-145° F	450 K	350° F
200 K	-100° F	500 K	440° F

# Tidal Heating of Io

# Io



# The moon that looks like a pizza

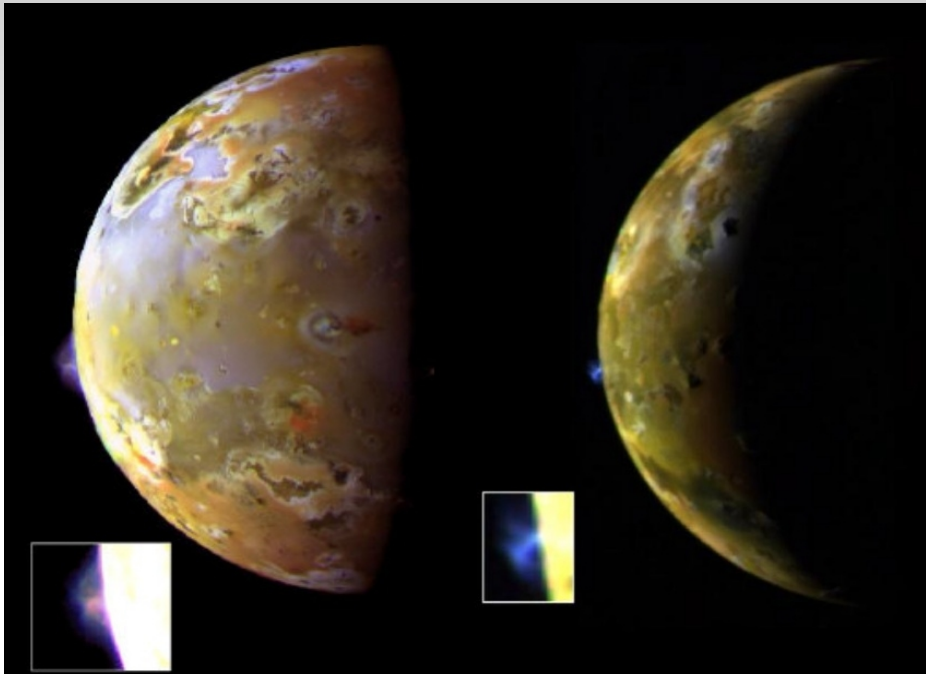


Io

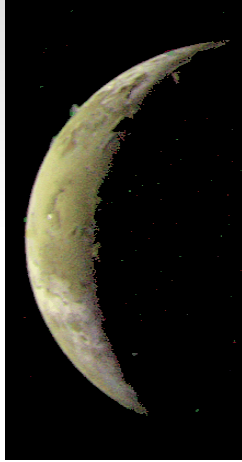
A pizza

# Relative Sizes

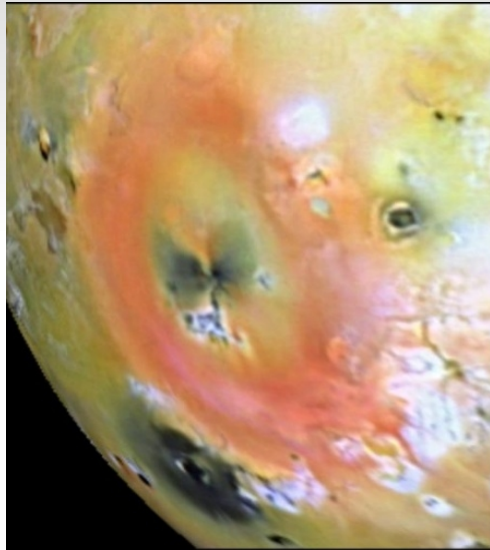




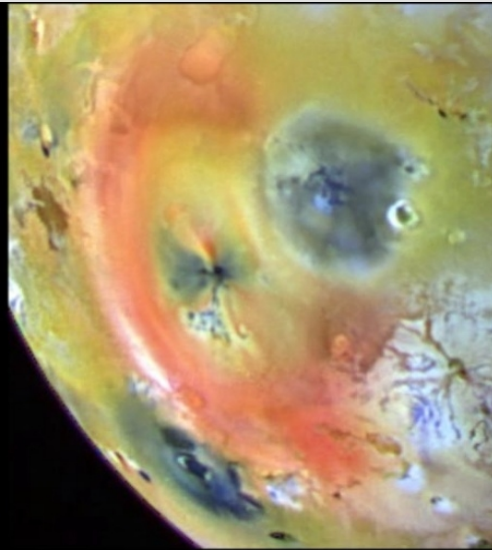
# Io Movie



## Io's Changing Surface



April 1997

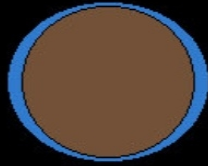


October 1997

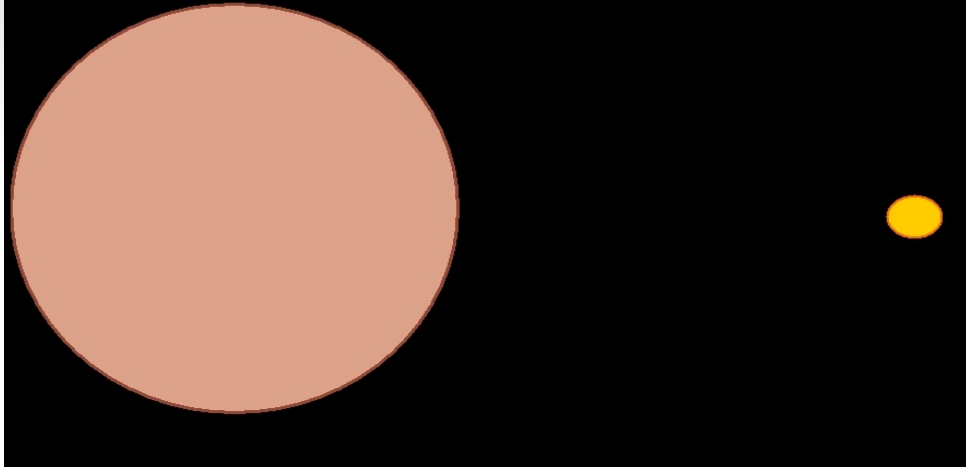
# Questions

- Why does Io have volcanoes?
- Why don't other moons have volcanoes?
  - TIDES!!!!

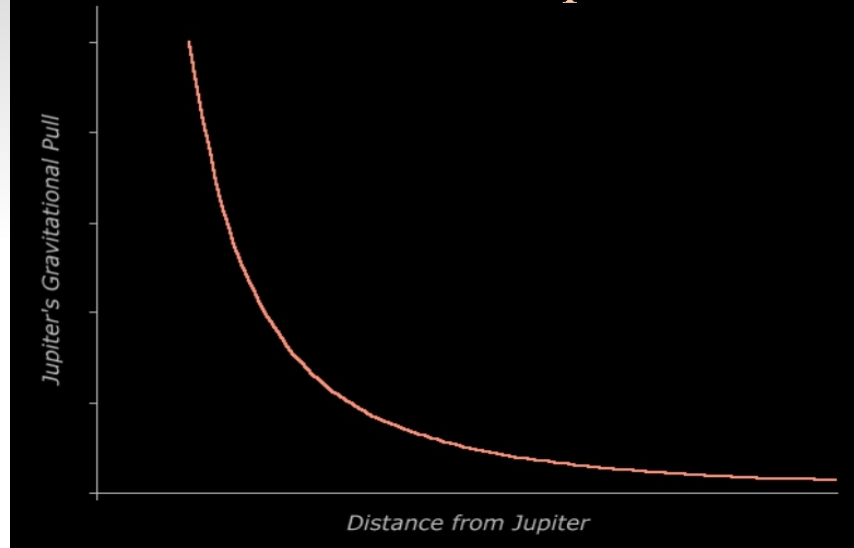
# Earth-Moon Tides



## Jupiter-Io Tides



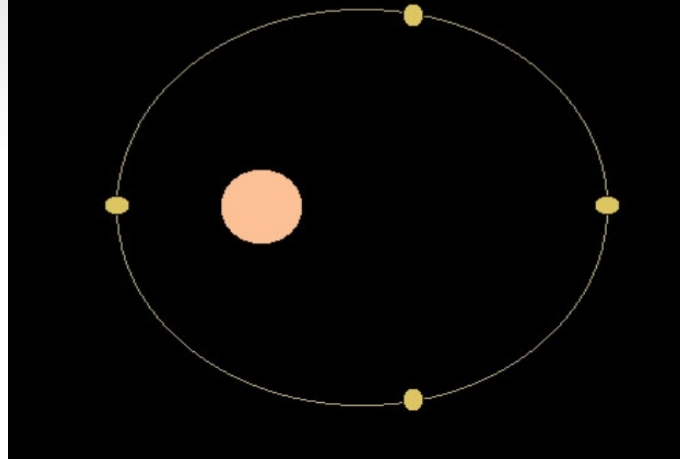
## Tides from Jupiter



# Tides from Jupiter



## Io's Eccentric Orbit



## Click to add title

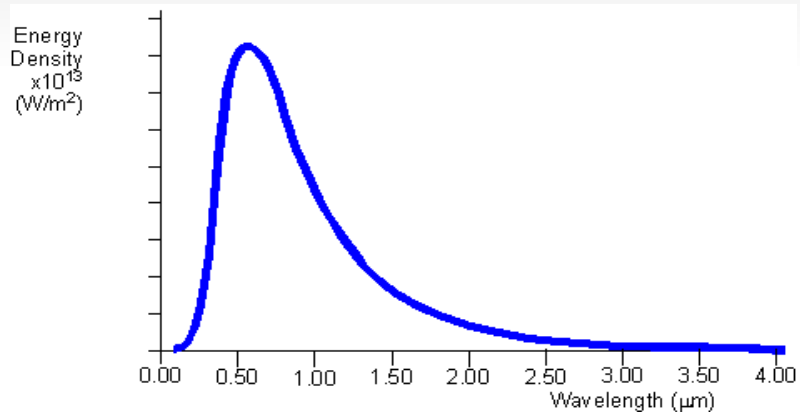
- 1) So, why does Io even have volcanoes?
- \* Close to a massive object.
- \* Large moon, so it feels a big difference in gravity between near side and far side.
- \* Wants to get into circular orbit, but resonant moons keep pulling it into an eccentric one.
- \* Plus, other moons produce tides, too.

## Click to add title

- Why don't other moons in the Solar System have volcanoes?
  - \* Other moons aren't close enough (e.g. Europa)...
  - \* ...or they're not orbiting a huge planet (e.g. Earth's Moon)...
  - \* ..or, other moons aren't large enough to feel large differences in gravity between near and far side (e.g. Amalthea).

## Blackbody Radiation

- radiation emitted by a body which perfectly absorbs at every wavelength



## Part 2: Energy to Temperature conversions.

Which emits more energy:



A glass of water at 44°F...



...or a glass of water at 80°F?

Amount of energy  
emitted per unit area  
per unit time  $= \sigma T^4$



44° F = 280 K      Energy output = (some number)  $\times 280^4$



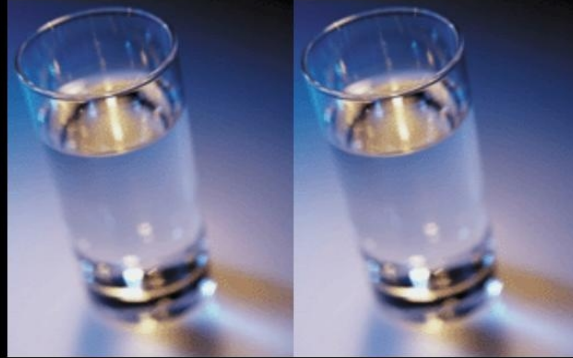
80° F = 300 K      Energy output = (same number)  $\times 300^4$

## Account for Surface Area

Now which emits more energy:



A glass of water at 80°F...



...or two glasses of water at 44°F?

**We can also work backwards!**

$$\text{Flux} = \sigma T^4$$

$$T = \left( \frac{1}{\sigma} \times F \right)^{1/4}$$

$$T = \left( \frac{1}{\sigma} \times \frac{\text{Energy Output}}{\text{Area}} \right)^{1/4}$$

## Temperature Conversion Chart

50 K	-370° F	250 K	-10° F
100 K	-280° F	300 K	80° F
125 K	-235° F	350 K	170° F
150 K	-190° F	400 K	260° F
175 K	-145° F	450 K	350° F
200 K	-100° F	500 K	440° F