Keeping Time on Pluto

We finally get enough hours in the day! One day on Pluto is about 153.3 earth hours, or about 6.4 days. While this may seem like a bit much, the rotation of the planet won’t affect you nearly as much as on other planets. In short you can live in paradise without much shifting heat or brightness.

Travelling at 17,096 km per hour (a turtle compared to Earth's nearly 30,000 km per second speed), Pluto takes about 247.9 earth years to make its rotation around the sun.
But can we breath tho?

The atmosphere around Pluto is a wide but weak layer of unbreathable air.

This atmosphere consists of Nitrogen, Methane, and carbon monoxide (No oxygen...booo). These all come from vaporized ice on the surface of the planet, Unlike earths which comes mostly from volcanic activity.
How about a nice walk...or Jog maybe? - Sean

So what's the ground feel like?

The composition of Pluto's surface is about 70 percent solid rock and 30 percent ice.

Any word on that morning jog?

Since Earth's gravity is nearly 15.8 times that of Pluto, it would be impossible to jog or walk without some sort of assistance. This would most likely cause you to fly up extremely high and far (so yes...you're pretty much Superman here).

How about deeper down?

Further down Pluto is just more rock and ice until you get to the Core of Pluto which is most likely just a denser rock surrounded by more ice.

Can I at least make popsicles out of the ice?

While it isn't the best idea since most ices contain methane, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen, some ices do probably contain water but it still should probably be checked before consumption..
- Pluto is named after the ancient Roman god Pluto, god of the underworld and currency
- Pluto is portrayed more positive than Hades, a name used in Greek mythology and beliefs
- He had 2 brothers; Jupiter and Neptune
- He had an enemy; Saturn (which was also his father)
- Chopped Saturn up with Saturn’s own scythe
Classification of Pluto

- The IAU (International Astronomical Union) was created to define the term “Planet” after the discovery of Eris in 2005, a similar space body 27% more massive than Pluto found in the same belt, the Kuiper Belt.
- After the discovery, a debate in August 26, 2006 formed under the topic whether or not Pluto is a planet
- Pluto is now reclassified as a dwarf planet afterwards after not filling requirement number 3

IAU Classification of “planet” requirements:
1. The object must be in orbit around the Sun.
2. The object must be massive enough to be rounded by its own gravity. More specifically, its own gravity should pull it into a shape defined by hydrostatic equilibrium.
3. It must have cleared the neighborhood around its orbit.
Measurements?

- Discovered in 1930
- ~5,906,376,272 km away from the sun
- ~3.67 billion miles away from the sun
- 2,390 km across in diameter
- 70% diameter of Earth’s Moon
- 18% Earth’s diameter
- 0.59% of the volume of Earth

(WoowoooooaAAAAAWWWW)
Does stuff orbit it? - J,vontay

In order of distance from Pluto, they are Charon, Stux, Nix, Kerberos, and Hydra. Charon is the largest and is mutually tidally locked with Pluto.

Charon is sometimes considered a double dwarf planet!

Charon and the Small Moons of Pluto

Styx  Nix  Kerberos  Hydra

Charon
Does Pluto Have Any Friends?

Charon - Mostly gray, its northern pole has a reddish tint. Most of the moon is covered with ice water, but the red region is likely made up of shredded pieces of Pluto's atmosphere.

Hydra - Has a shape resembling a mitten or a rubber duck with at least two large craters. About 55km in length.

Styx - Estimated to be irregular in shape and 4.5 miles wide.
Nix - Isn't very large and there is a very fine line between an impact that will make a crater as big as the one it has and one that would break Nix apart completely.

Kerberos - has 2 lobes, one about 8 km wide and the other about 5 km in diameter.
Sources:

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