

Astro 210  
Lecture 17  
October 4, 2010

Announcements

- ★ Guest Instructor today: Prof. Athol Kemball  
a real observer! and expert on radio astronomy!
- HW5 available, due next Friday
- **required** Night Observing this week  
check online for schedule and weather info  
download & bring question sheet

Last time: gasses under a microscope

gasses: collections of particles, e.g., atoms, molecules

www: gas law simulation

- in space: “elbow room” – empty space between particles
- in time: constant random motion  
collisions exchange energy, momentum
- *individual* particle velocities random, changing  
but *distribution* (=histrogram, bar graph) of particle speeds  
is set by **temperature**

→ average speed  $v_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{3kT/m}$

## Microscopic View of a Piston

Now consider a large number of gas particles

- in a sealed volume
- with a *piston* of area  $A$

from microscopic viewpoint:

piston constantly bombarded by gas particles

if let free—would be pushed away

to resist bombardment, must *push* on piston = exert *force*  $F$

define **pressure**

$$P = \frac{\text{force on piston}}{\text{area of piston}} = \frac{F}{A} \quad (1)$$

<sup>ω</sup> Q: *how to intensify bombardment = pressure on piston?*

Hint—more than one way to do this

# Pressure

collisions with walls → momentum transfer → force → pressure

www: piston simulation

## ideal gas

pressure  $P$ , volume  $V$ , total number  $N$  of particles and **absolute** (Kelvin) temperature  $T$  all related by *ideal gas equation of state*:

$$PV = NkT \quad (2)$$

- $N$  counts individual particles, typically very large!  
alternatively: can count in units of moles of particles  
i.e., in units of  $N_{\text{AvO}} = 6 \times 10^{23}$   
then # moles is  $n_{\text{moles}} = N/N_{\text{AvO}}$   
and  $PV = n_{\text{moles}}RT$ , where  $R = N_{\text{AvO}}k = 8.3 \text{ Joules mole}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
- since density  $\rho = M/V = mN/V$ , with  $m$  gas particle mass  
can rewrite  $P = \rho kT/m$

# Planetary Atmospheres

Terrestrial Atmospheres:

- atmospheres are tiny (or zero!) fraction of planet mass
- no light gasses ( $H_2$ , He),  
only heavier  $N_2$ ,  $O_2$ ,  $CO_2$  (if anything!)

Jovian Atmospheres:

- a significant fraction of planet mass
- mostly  $H_2$ , He; some heavier species

*Q: why the difference? what factors important?*

## competition: gravity versus thermal motion

gravity → keep particles

thermal motion → run away

- gravity → escape speed

$$v_{\text{esc}} = \sqrt{2GM/R} = 2.4 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s for Moon}$$

- thermal motion → avg thermal speed

$$v_{\text{rms}} = 2.6 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s for H on Moon}$$

$v_{\text{rms}} > v_{\text{esc}}$ : many atoms can escape

H lost from Moon (check!)

really: not all particles have same speed

so **always** some escape

real question: timescale

to **keep** atm for age of SS

need  $v_{esc} \geq 6v_{rms}$  (rule of thumb)

species	$v_{esc}/v_{rms}$	lifetime
H on moon	0.9	hours
H on earth	2.1	days
sodium on moon	4	$\sim 10^3$ yrs
O <sub>2</sub> on earth	12 $\rightarrow \infty$ :	no escape!

www: Sodium lunar ‘‘atmosphere’’

solar UV photon on Moon ‘‘soil’’  $\rightarrow$  thin vapor of sodium

↘ ejected but replenished

# LET'S GO: SOLAR SYSTEM



## The Earth

astro-trivia: Earth logo/icon is  $\oplus$

recall:  $R_{\oplus} = 6.4 \times 10^4 \text{ m} = 6400 \text{ km}$

get mass from  $g = GM_{\oplus}/R_{\oplus}^2$  (need  $G$ !)

$\rightarrow M_{\oplus} = 6.0 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$

**Average density:**

$$\rho_{\text{av},\oplus} = 3/4\pi M_{\oplus}/R_{\oplus}^3 = 5,500 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

between rocks and iron  $\rightarrow$  some of both

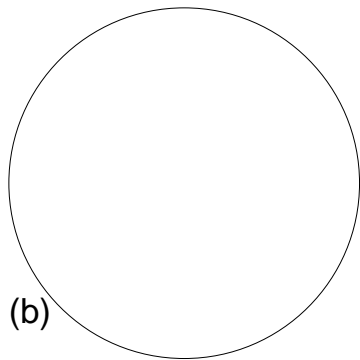
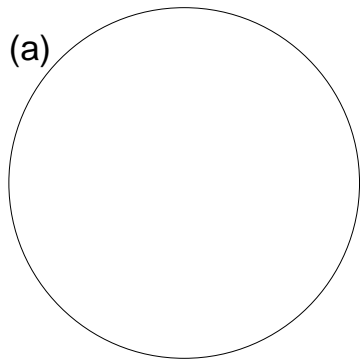
**Orbit around Sun:** ellipse, eccentricity  $e_{\oplus} = 0.017$

## iClicker Poll: Earth's Orbit

Vote your conscience!

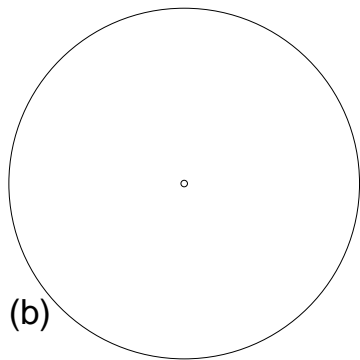
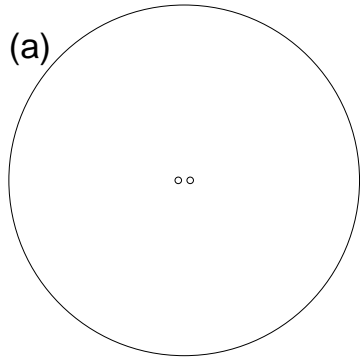
Below: one ellipse with  $e = e_{\oplus} = 0.017$ , one circle ( $e = 0$ )

Which of these has the eccentricity of Earth's ellipse?



# Survey Says

Foci labelled



## Seasons and Eccentricity

Due to elliptical orbit, Earth-Sun distance changes

$$r_{\text{ap}} = (1 + e)a_{\oplus} = 1.017 \text{ AU}$$

$$r_{\text{peri}} = (1 - e)a_{\oplus} = 0.983 \text{ AU}$$

...but not by much! 3.2% swing!

if this were the whole story:

temperature swing by  $\approx 2\% \times 300 \text{ K} = 6^{\circ} \text{ C} = 11^{\circ} \text{ F!}$

also: if yearly temperature variations were due to eccentricity...

*Q: how should the seasons compare in the N and S hemispheres?*

*Q: what is actually observed?*

*Q: what does this imply about season origin?*

## Origin of the Seasons

seasons are **exactly opposite** in N and S hemispheres  
i.e., right now is spring in S. America, will soon be summer

so: season origin must distinguish hemispheres

recall: Earth's spin axis tilted w.r.t. orbit by  $23.5^\circ$

- when one hemisphere tilted closest, the other farthest:  
this is summer/winter
- when tilt  $\perp$  Earth-Sun radius: fall/spring

Note: Earth closest to Sun in northern winter!

→ eccentricity has tiny effect on temperature

## Earth's Interior

crust: 16–40 km

mantle: ~ 3000 km

outer core: ~ 2,200 km

inner core: ~ 1,200 km

inner core: solid. Fe, Ni

outer core: liquid. Fe, Ni

mantle: “plastic”. Fe, Mg, Si, O

crust: solid. ocean basins—basalt: O, Si, Al, Mg

continental plates—granite: O, Si, Al, Na, K

heavier elements lowest → settling (“differentiation”)

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*Q: how do we know?*

How do we know?

“Refraction” of Earthquakes

*Demo: slinky*

Earthquakes “emit” waves → use seismographic info to learn  
earth structure

*diagram*

# Plate Tectonics

www: plot of earthquake sites

www: plot of volcano sites

www: plate locations

crust not a single rigid solid

but collection of “plates”

motions in mantle (convection) cause plate motion

*sketch convection currents*

www: satellite laser ranging

www: VLBI: radio telescopes used to detect motion

www: drift animation



plates move, and interact: collide, slide, buckle

⇒ “plate tectonics”

leads to observed geological features

www: Mountian

www: volcano (Kilauea, HI)

www: San Andreas

ex: San Andreas fault in CA: sliding plates ⇔

Earth is evolving!