

Astro 210  
Lecture 20  
October 11, 2010

Announcements

- HW 6 due in class Friday
- last week for Night Observing!  
info and schedule online

Last time: Venus

- similar to Earth in size, mass, composition  
probably very similar at birth
- but now: hellishly hot
- $T_{\text{surface}} \gg T(a_{\text{Venus}}) \approx 230 \text{ K}$  from our master equation  
→ i.e., much hotter than expected equilibrium avg  
but our calculation only used energy conservation  
and properties of thermal radiation

$\Gamma$   
*Q: Why so hot?*

# Greenhouse Effect

basic idea: atmosphere traps thermal energy  
surface region at different  $T$  than top of atmosphere  
in HW6 you work this out in detail  
note: important for Earth and Mars too

Consider radiative energy flows

**incoming**: sunlight–visible wavelengths, atm transparent

Venus surface not dark!

**outgoing**: surface thermal (BB) emission: IR

but  $\text{CO}_2$  in atm blocks IR, absorbs energy

$\Rightarrow$  atmosphere acts like blanket

## iClicker Poll: CO<sub>2</sub> and Surface Temperature

Imagine Sun's radiation and Venus orbit fixed  
but more CO<sub>2</sub> added to Venus' atmosphere

What would be the effect on Venus' surface temperature  $T_S$ ?

- A**  $T_S$  stays the same
- B**  $T_S$  increases
- C**  $T_S$  decreases

Venus: probably initially cooler, had liquid water(?)  
note—early Sun was 30% dimmer!

if so, CO<sub>2</sub> dissolved in oceans, rocks  
note: CO<sub>2</sub> in Earth rocks, oceans is enough  
for 70 atm! ...just like Venus!

Now imagine: watery Venus heated a bit

*Q: What is effect of heating on atmosphere? on temperature?*

if early water-bearing Venus heated, positive feedback loop:

Heat  $\rightarrow$  surface  $T \uparrow$

$\rightarrow$  H<sub>2</sub>O evap, atm  $\rightarrow$  CO<sub>2</sub> released as well

$\rightarrow$  repeat until all H<sub>2</sub>O evaporated!

also: H<sub>2</sub>O molecules lighter than CO<sub>2</sub>

$\rightarrow$  all H<sub>2</sub>O evaporated

$\rightarrow$  go to upper atm

$\gamma + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H} + \text{OH}$ , H escapes

$\Rightarrow$  water lost! – warming irreversible

$\rightarrow$  **runaway greenhouse effect**

# Mars

Vital Statistics:

$$R \simeq 1/2 R_{\text{Earth}}$$

$$M \simeq 10\% M_{\text{Earth}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{avg}} = 3900 \text{ kg/m}^3 < \text{Earth} \rightarrow \text{smaller core}$$

atmosphere thin:  $P_0 \sim 1/200$  Earth atm

→ liquid water cannot exist! sublimates, freezes

composition: heavy species—95%  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\sim 2\%$   $\text{N}_2$ , Ar

- smaller mass → more escape
- no ocean to absorb  $\text{CO}_2$

surface temperature:  $T \sim 190\text{--}240$  K

polar caps: frozen water,  $\text{CO}_2$ ; cap sizes vary: seasons!

o

soil – iron rich (red color → iron oxide=rust)

# Water on Mars

today: ice—polar caps, permafrost in soil

www: nuclear reaction cartoon

www: epithermal neutron map of Mars

but much evidence for liquid water in past!

www: outwash ‘‘river delta’’

- “arroyos” – river-like channels (run downhill, show sandbars!)
- Martian meteorites: were wet when made
- Mars Global Surveyor: flat basin in N. hemisphere w/ “coast-line” features
  - channels stop here → ancient ocean?
- gullies—small but uneroded → recent
  - 2005—new gully created – confirms active flows
- Mars Phoenix Lander 2008: excavated trench exposed white material
  - gone after 1 day—right timescale for water ice → vapor (sublimation)

## Life on Mars?

Water → maybe life?

No clear evidence

But: ancient Mars meteorite (discovered on Earth)

*Q: how did it get here? how know it's Martian?*

claimed to have fossil bacteria

www: microscopic image--bacteria-like figures?

→ perhaps life long ago?

*Q: even if Mars had bacterial life—why is this a Big Deal?*



# Jupiter

prototype for Jovian planets

mass:  $M = 1.9 \times 10^{27}$  kg =  $0.1\%M_{\odot} \simeq$  sum of rest of planets

radius: about  $10 R_{\text{Earth}}$

$\rho_{\text{avg}} \simeq 1,300$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  $\ll \rho_{\text{rock}}$  for sure isn't rocky!

composition: H 79%, He 20%, 1% other  $\rightarrow$  very similar to sun

color: ammonia clouds

spin: rapid, 9hr 50min  $\rightarrow$  oblate ("M&M shape")  $\rightarrow$  atmospheric circulation!

www: Jupiter

high pressure regions: zones

low pressure regions: belts

Great Red Spot: long-lived storm

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www: Red Spot

www: red spot animation

## Jupiter Interior

*transp: Jupiter cutaway*

no solid surface!

gaseous atmosphere becomes increasingly dense  
until compressed liquid H<sub>2</sub> (hi pressure)  
then liquid H metal, probably rocky core  
(differentiation of heavy elements)