# GMU Teaching Demo: Atmospheric Escape

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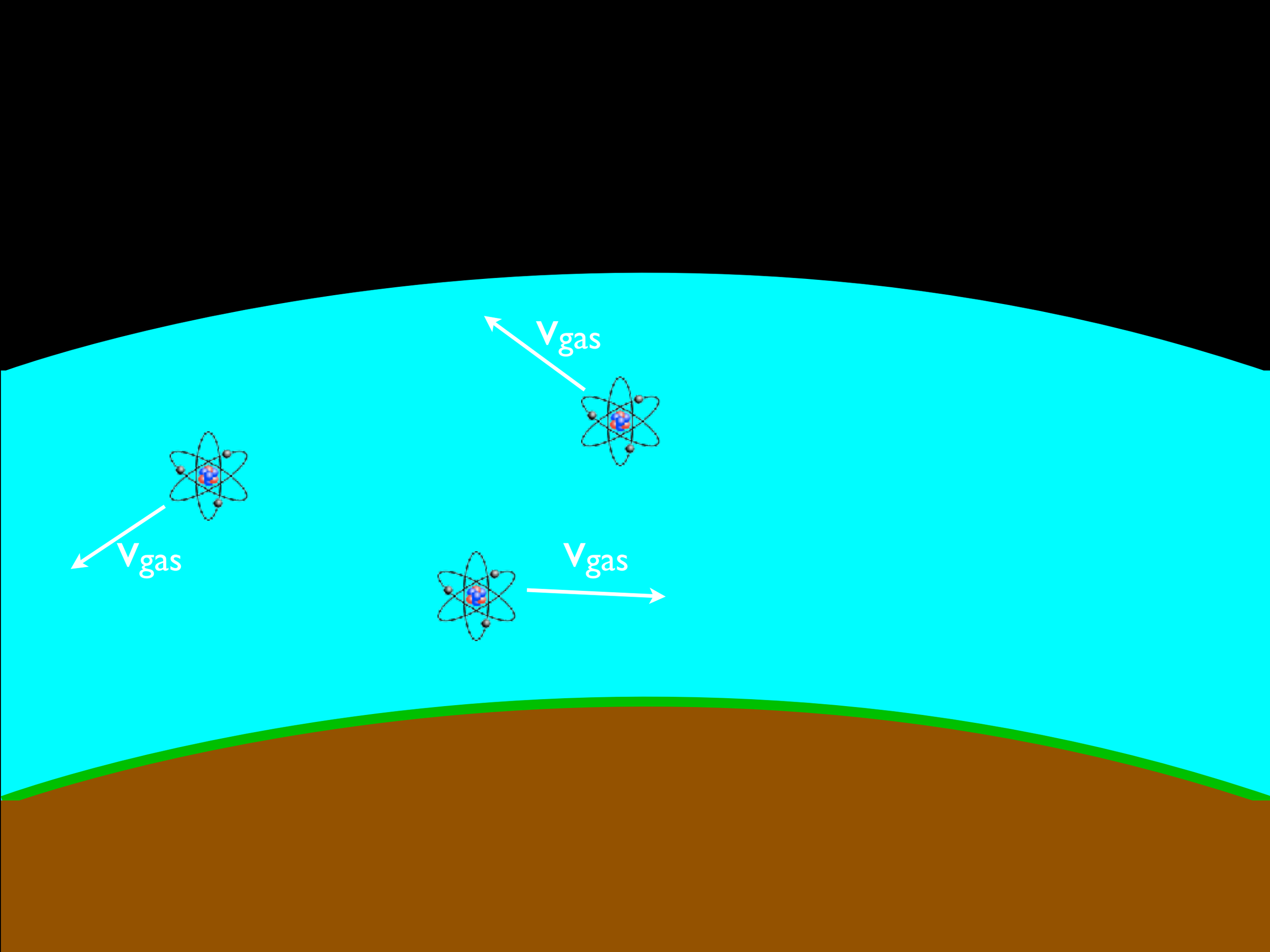
Mercury: N/A

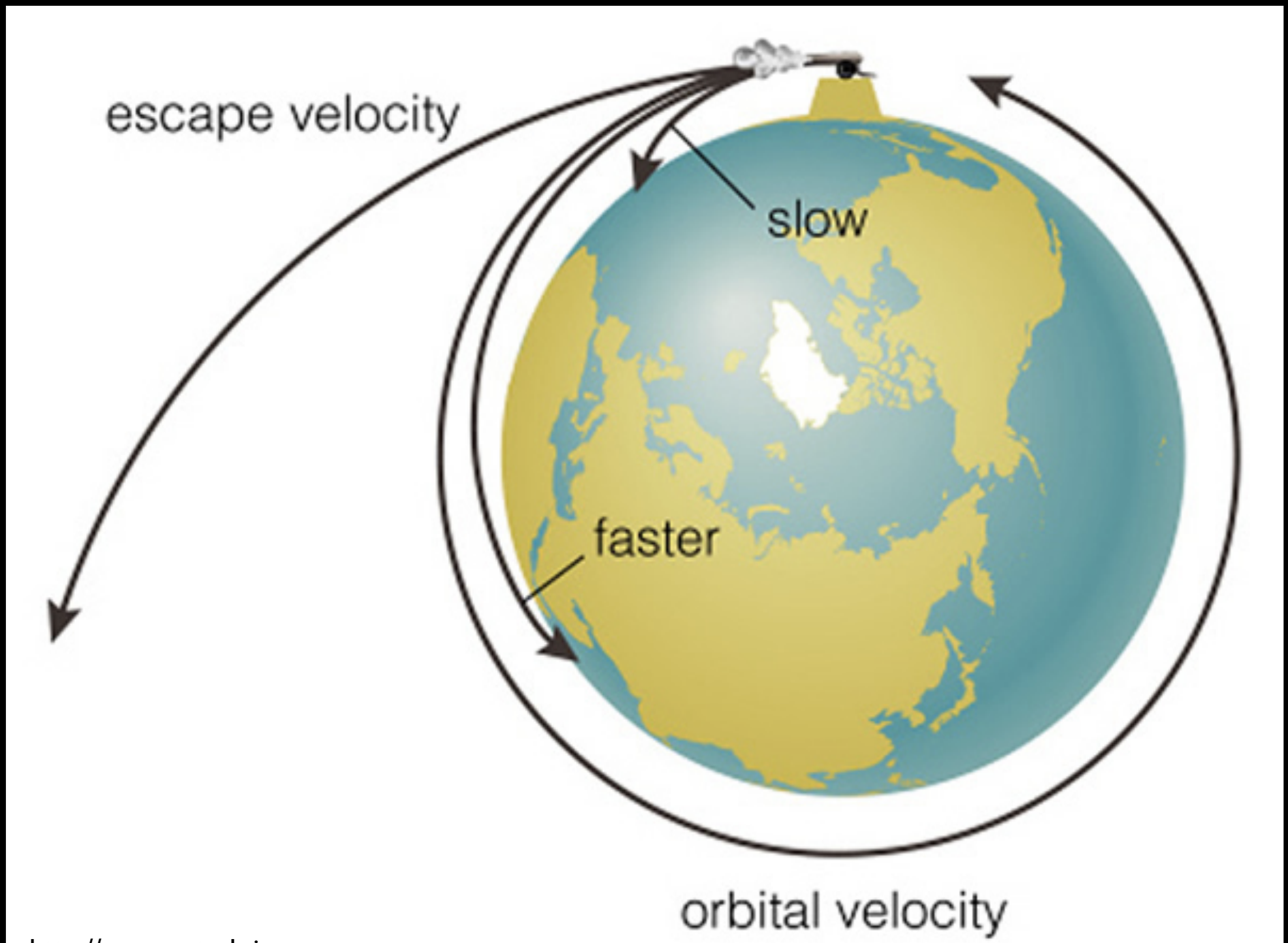
Venus: 96.5% **$CO_2$**, 3.5% **$N_2$**, other trace gases

Earth: 78% **$N_2$**, 21% **$O_2$**, other trace gases

Mars: 95.9% **$CO_2$**, 2% **Ar**, 1.9% **$N_2$**, other trace gases

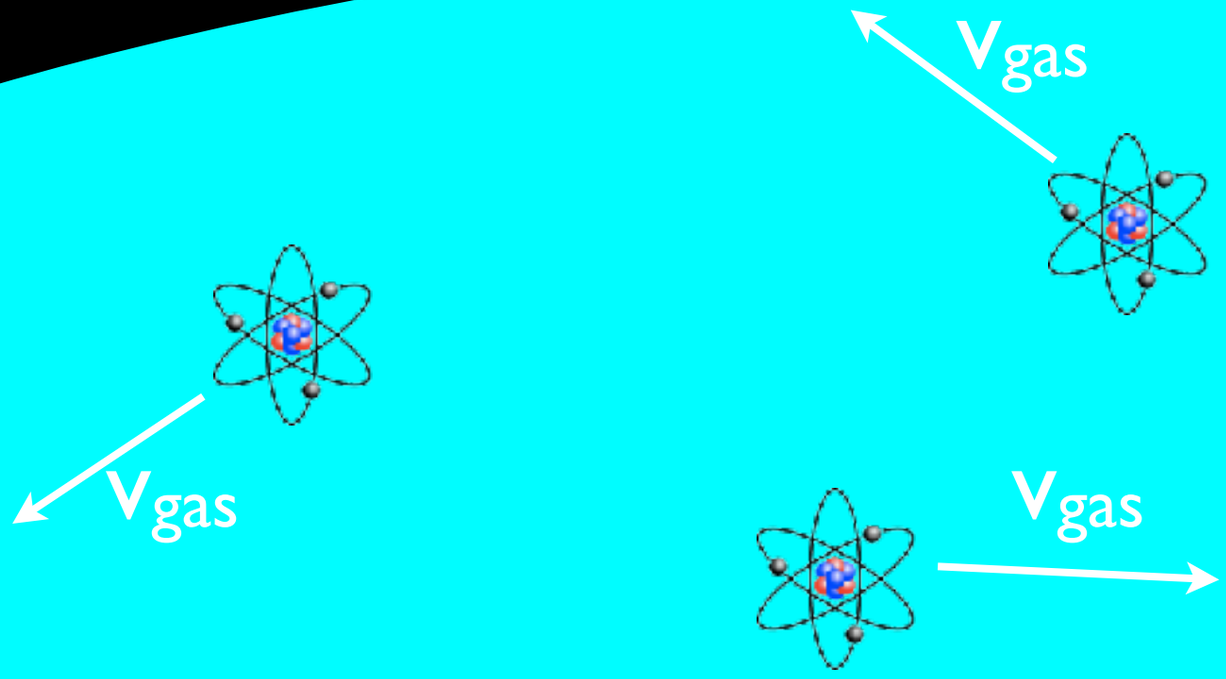
But H and He are the most common gases in the universe.
What's going on?


Vgas
Vgas
Vgas




http://www.ustudy.in

$$v_{esc} = \sqrt{(2GM / r)}$$

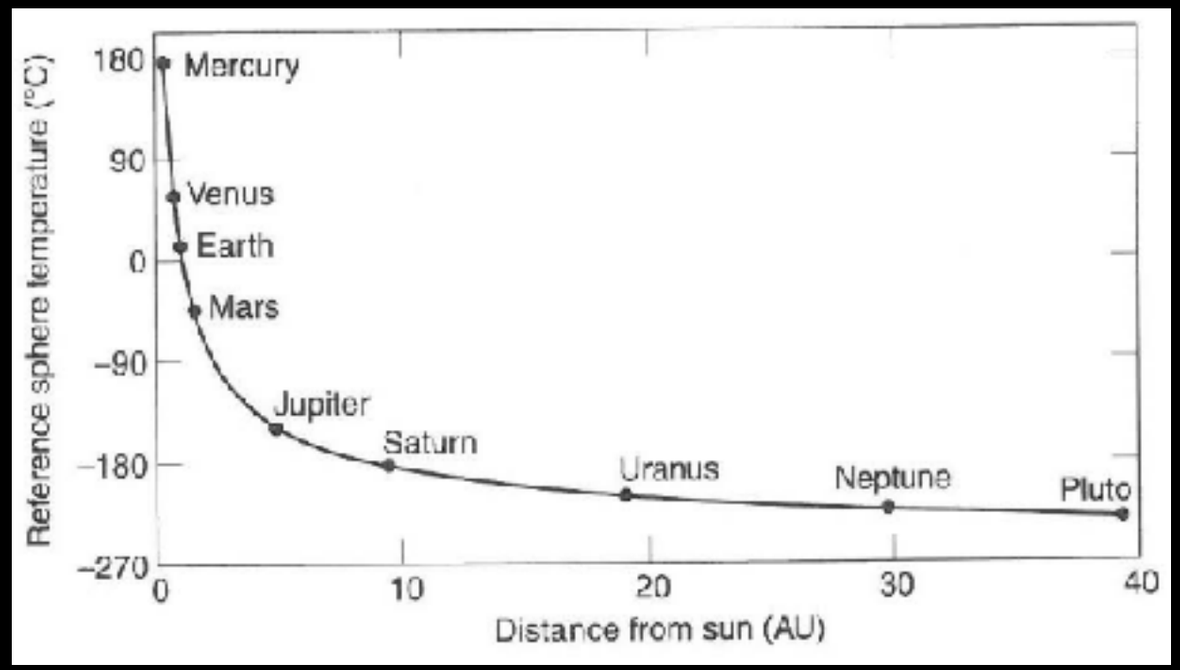



If $v_{gas} < v_{esc}$, the molecules are bound to planet

If $v_{gas} > v_{esc}$, the molecules are lost to space

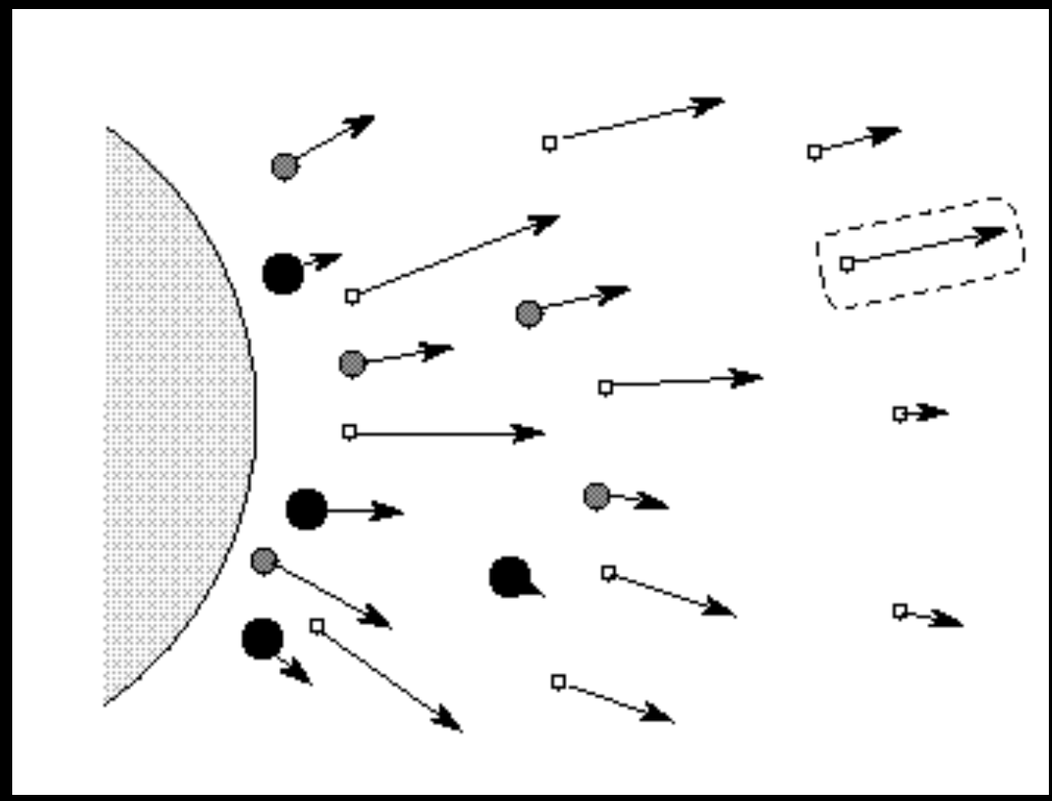
- A gas's temperature dictates the molecules' kinetic energy

- Kinetic energy dictates how fast a gas molecule can move



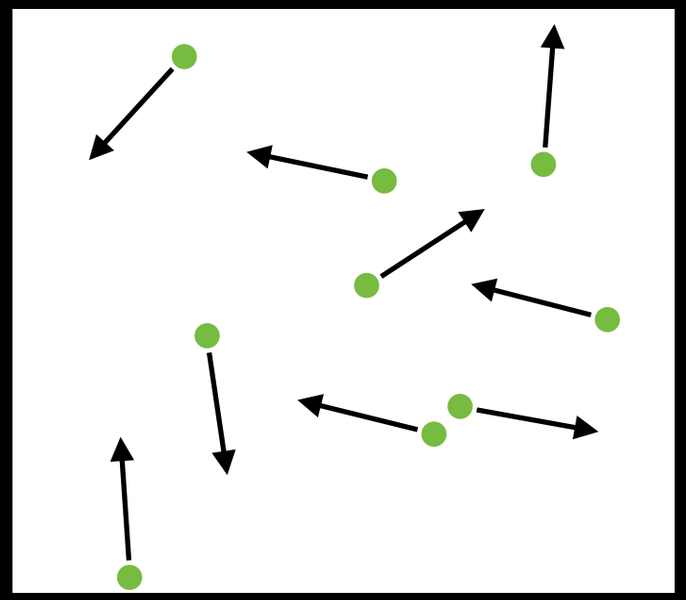

- If two gases are at the same temperature, their molecules have the same kinetic energy

- If one gas has less massive molecules, then its atoms must be moving faster than the other gas's molecules

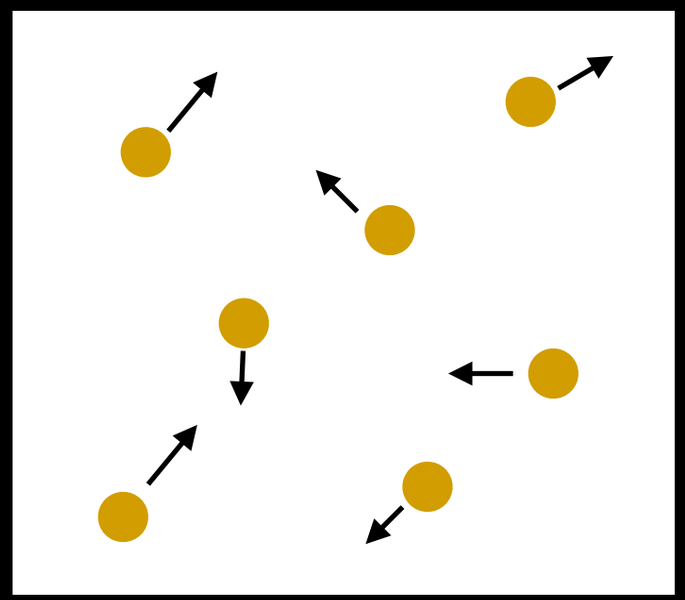


- Think about getting hit with a bowling ball vs a wiffle ball
- The bowling ball doesn't have to move as fast to deliver the same energy as the wiffle ball
- If there are two gases at the same temperature, the one with the more massive atoms/molecules will have smaller velocities

$H_2$ at 30°C



$CO_2$ at 30°C



- At a given temperature, less massive molecules move faster

- Gases made of massive atoms/molecules are easier for a planet's gravity to hold on to

H or He can be lost to space, while $CO_2$ or something else massive remains bound

# Atmospheric Escape

To sum up, 3 things affect whether a planet retains an atmosphere:

1. Mass of molecules
2. Escape velocity (mass) of planet
3. Temperature of planet (distance from Sun)

# Think-Pair-Share

Which planet is most likely to retain its atmosphere?

**A.** A planet orbiting at 0.2 AU with a mass of 0.3 $M_{Earth}$

**B.** A planet orbiting at 1.5 AU with a mass of 1.5 $M_{Earth}$

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# Think-Pair-Share

Which gas is most likely to be retained by this planet?

**A.** Hydrogen

**B.** Helium

**C.** Carbon dioxide

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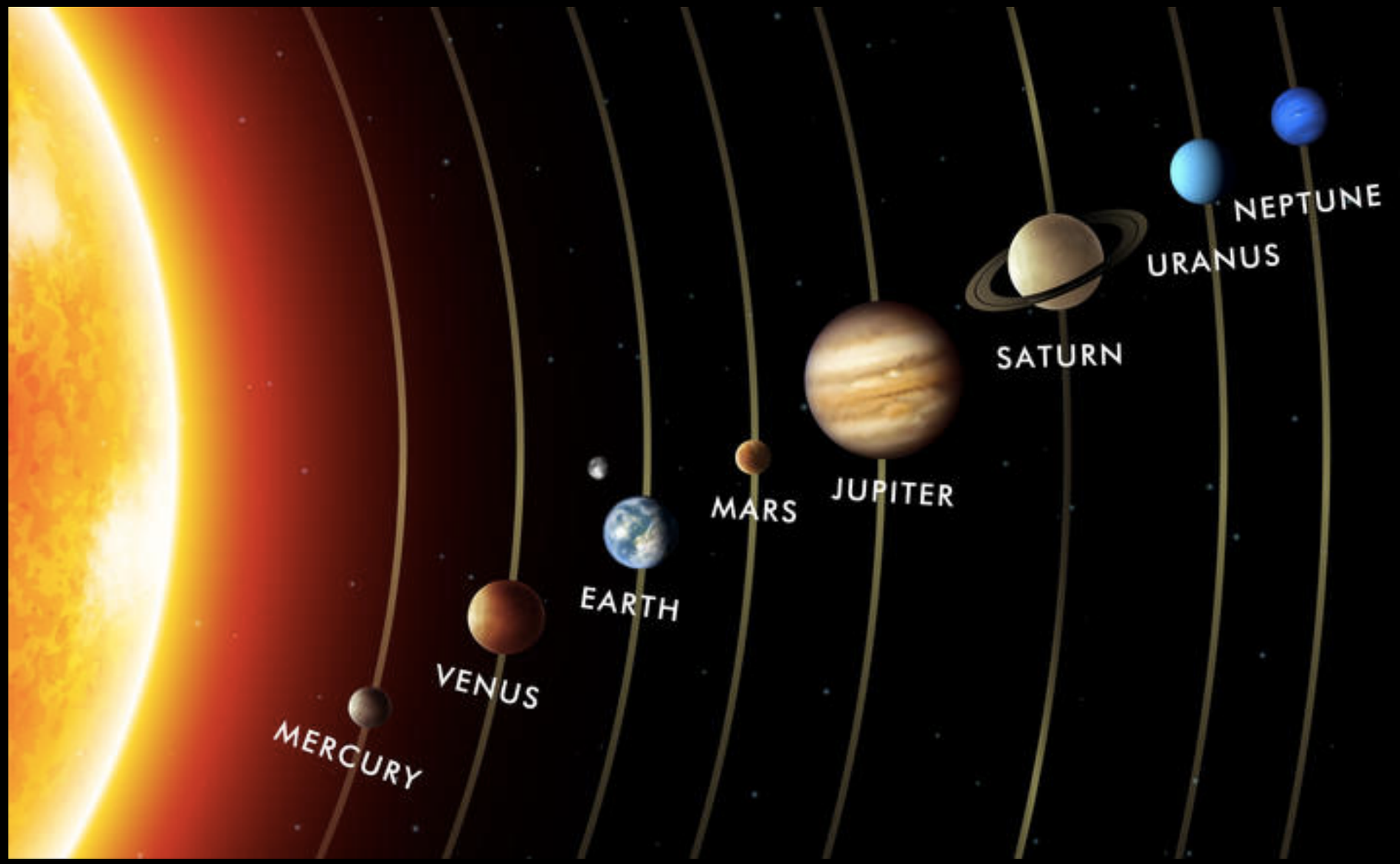
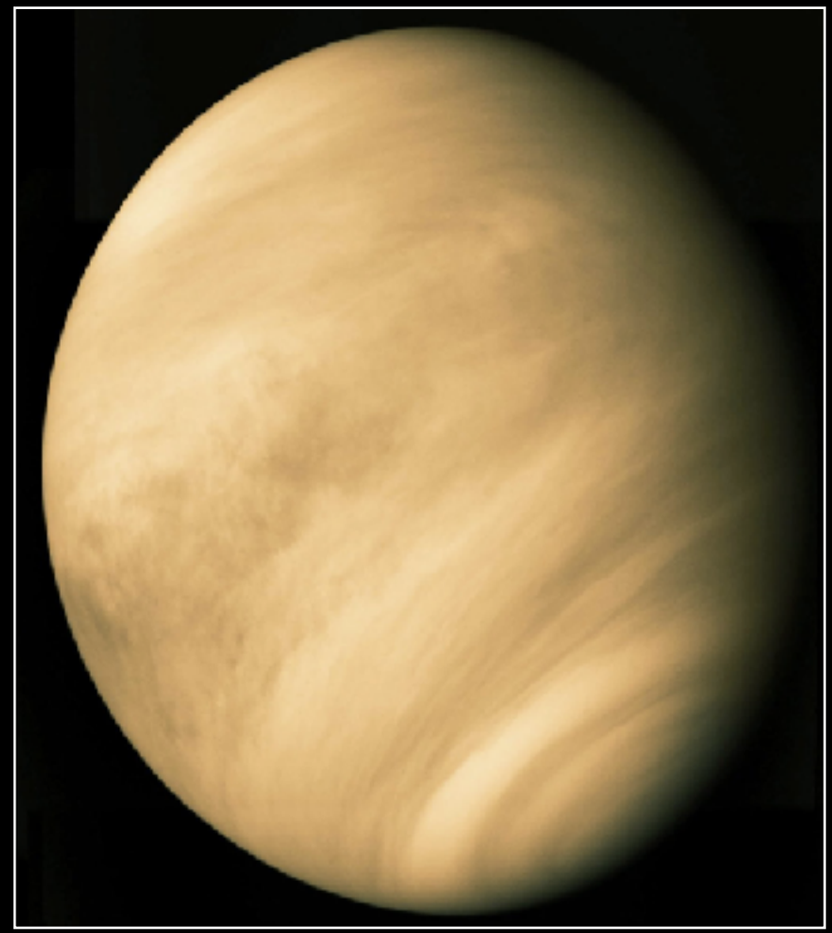
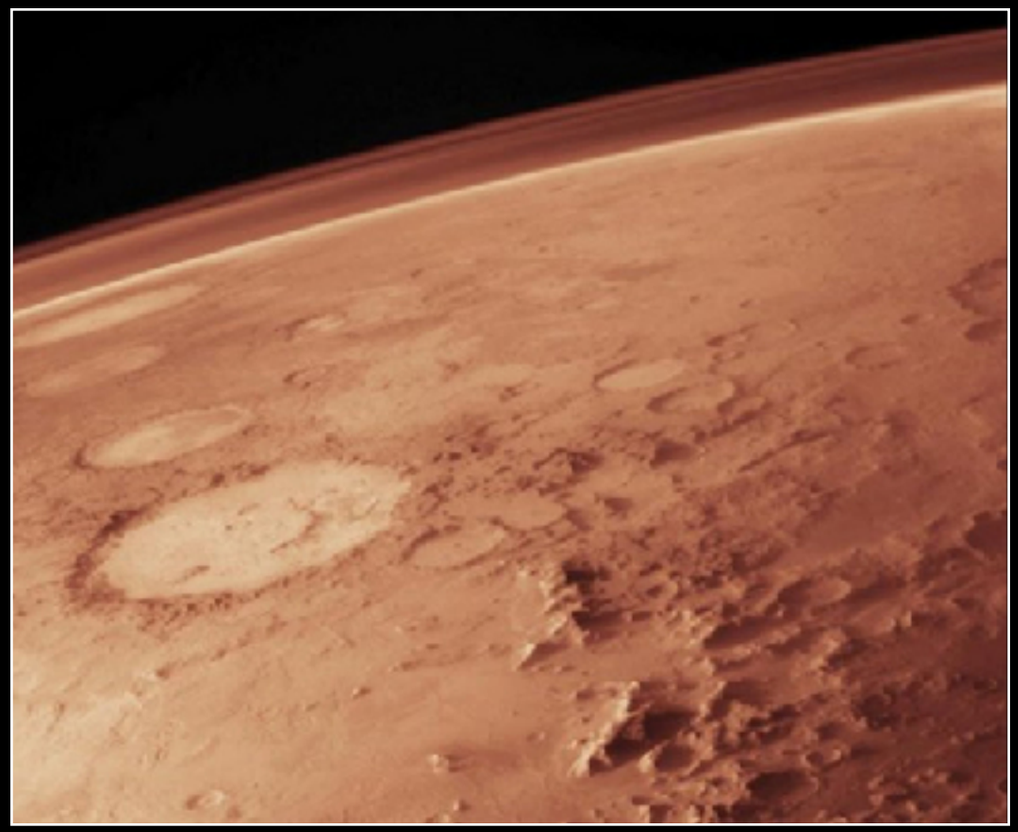
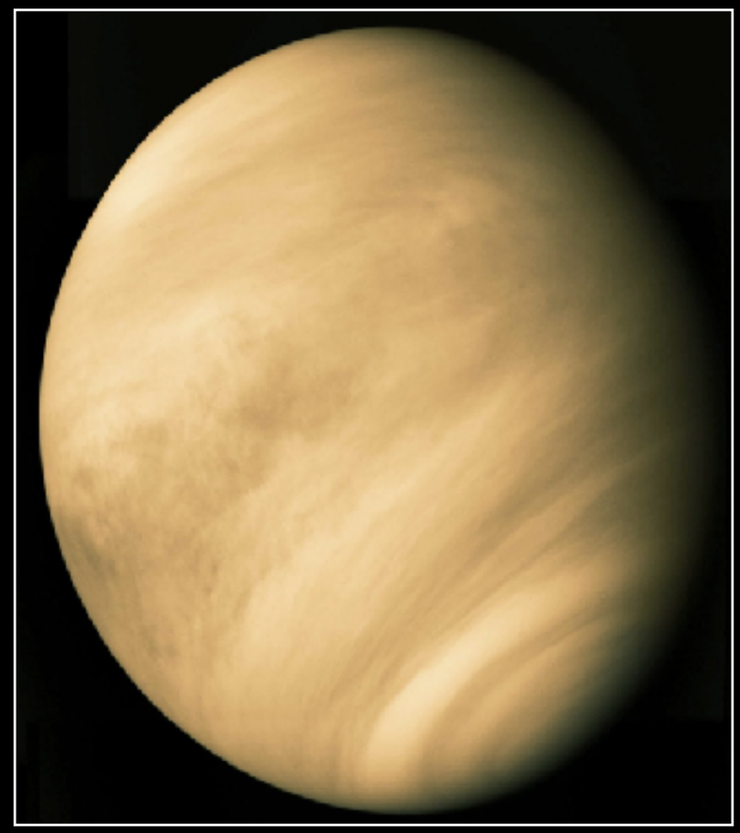
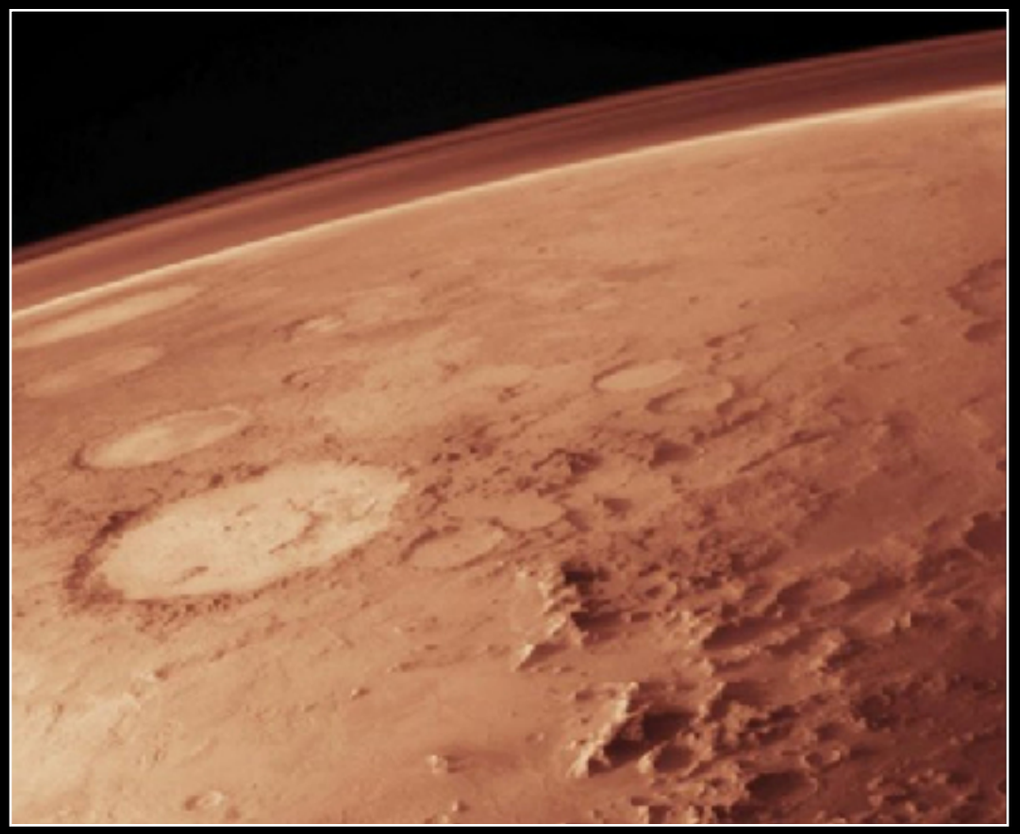
**C. Carbon dioxide**


NEPTUNE
URANUS
SATURN
JUPITER
MARS
EARTH
VENUS
MERCURY









- It is believed that the terrestrial planets did not form with these atmospheres

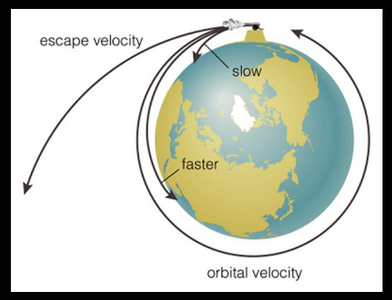
- The current atmospheres are known as secondary atmospheres, formed by outgassing

# Atmospheric Escape

To sum up, 3 things affect whether a planet retains an atmosphere:

1. Mass of molecules- *more massive molecules move more slowly*

2. Escape velocity (mass) of planet- *the more massive a planet, the faster you have to move to escape grav. pull*




3. Temperature of planet (distance from Sun)- *hot temperatures means gas is moving faster*