# Is it snowing in Titan?

Thermodynamic analysis of Titan's atmosphere

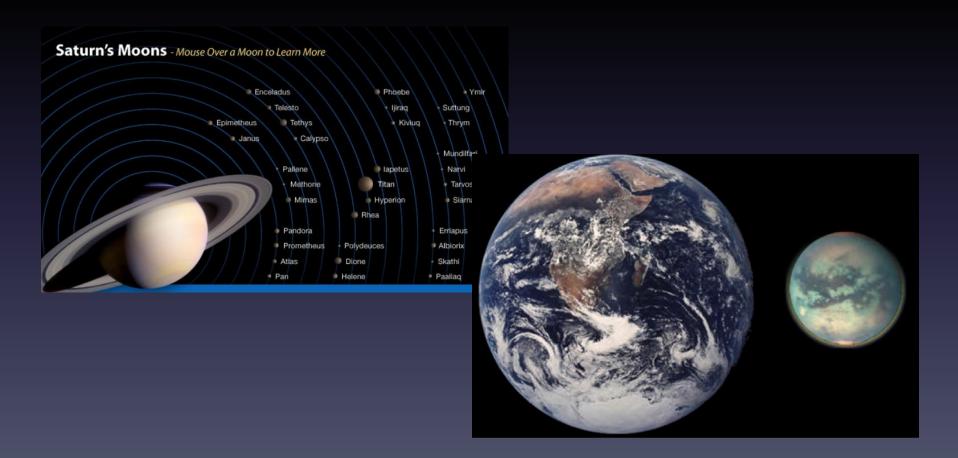
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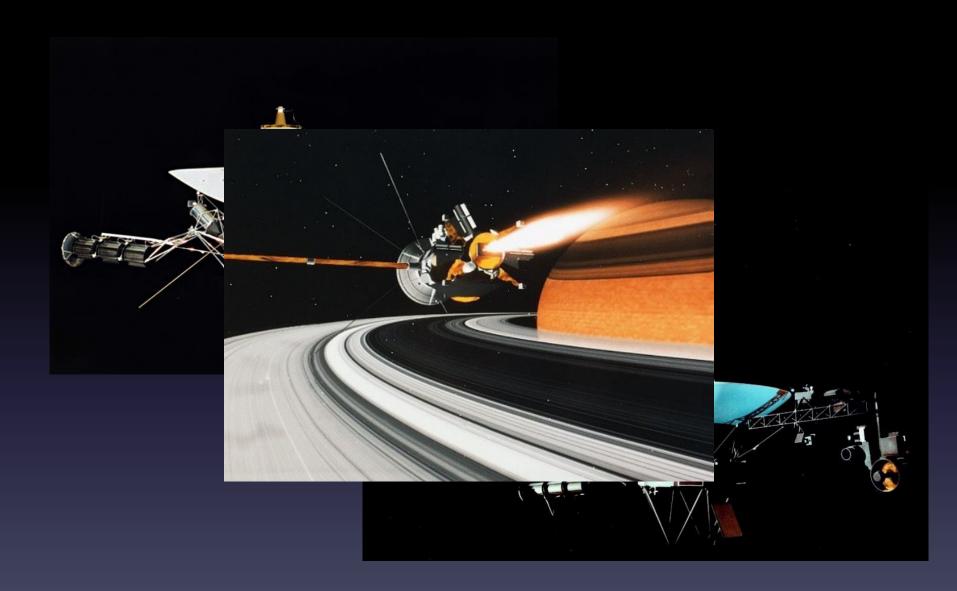
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## What is Titan?

#### 토성의위성중가장큰위성





## Physical properties of Titan

Atmospheric composition of Titan

	N <sub>2</sub>	CH4	H2	CO	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	C2H2	C2H4	HCN
(%)	93-98	7-2	0.1	6*10 <sup>-3</sup>	2*10 <sup>-3</sup>	2*10 <sup>-4</sup>	4*10 <sup>-5</sup>	2*10 <sup>-5</sup>

(Andreas, 2009)

## Physical properties of Titan

#### Properties

Physical Data on Titan						
Surface radius	2575.0 km					
Mean density	1.881 g/cm <sup>3</sup>					
Rotation period (Davies, 1980)	15 <sup>days</sup> 22 <sup>hr</sup>					
At the surface :						
Atmospheric pressure	1496 mbar					
Atmospheric temperature	94.0 K					
Acceleration of gravity	1.354 m/sec <sup>2</sup>					

(Lindal, 1982)

#### Raoult's ideal law

$$p \cdot y_{CH_4} = p_{CH_4}^{sat} \cdot x_{CH_4}$$

$$p \cdot y_{N_2} = p_{N_2}^{sat} (1 - x_{CH4})$$

 $x_i$ : The mole fractions in the liquid phase

 $y_i$ : The mole fractions in the gaseous atmosphere

#### Raoult's ideal law

$$p \cdot y_{CH_4} = p_{CH_4}^{sat} \cdot x_{CH_4}$$
$$p \cdot y_{N_2} = p_{N_2}^{sat} (1 - x_{CH_4})$$

$$p_{N_2}^{sat}(T) = 10^{6.93878 - \frac{330.16}{277.196 + T(^{\circ}C)}} (mmHg)$$

$$p_{CH_4}^{sat}(T) = 10^{6.61184 - \frac{389.93}{266 + T(^{\circ}C)}} (mmHg)$$

At 93 K,

$$p_{CH_4}^{sat} = 0.1598 \, \text{bar}$$
 ,  $p_{N_2}^{sat} = 4.625 \, bar$ 

#### Raoult's ideal law

Using these data, we obtain

$$x_{CH_4} = \frac{p - p_{N_2}^{sat}}{p_{CH_4}^{sat} - p_{N_2}^{sat}} = 0.698$$

$$x_{N_2} = 1 - x_{CH_4} = 0.302$$

The predicted composition of the atmosphere is therefore

$$y_{CH_4} = p_{CH_4}^{sat} \cdot \frac{x_{CH_4}}{p} = 0.074$$
$$y_{N_2} = p_{N_2}^{sat} \cdot \frac{x_{N_2}}{p} = 0.926$$

-> 실제 값과 거의 흡사한 값 (실제 값 :  $y_{N_2}$ :0.93-0.98 ,  $y_{CH_4}$  : 0.02-0.07)

- Polytropic transformation
- $pV^{\eta} = constant$

$$\Rightarrow Tp^{\frac{1-\eta}{\eta}} = constant$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dT}{T} = \left(\frac{\eta - 1}{\eta}\right) \frac{dp}{p} \tag{1}$$

Ideal gas law

$$p = \rho RT$$
  $\rightarrow$   $\rho = \frac{p}{RT} = \frac{\overline{M}p}{R^*T}$ 

Hydrostatic equilibrium

$$dp = -p \frac{\overline{M}g}{R^*T} dh \tag{2}$$

(1) and (2)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dT}{T} = (\frac{\eta - 1}{\eta})(-1)\frac{\overline{M}g}{R^*T}dh$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{T_0}^T dT = \int_0^h \left(\frac{1-\eta}{\eta}\right) \frac{\overline{M}g}{R^*} dh$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 T- $T_0 = \left(\frac{1-\eta}{\eta}\right) \frac{\overline{M}g}{R^*} h$ 

$$\rightarrow$$
 T(h) =  $T_0(1 - \frac{\overline{M}g}{R^*} \frac{\eta - 1}{\eta} \frac{h}{T_0})$  (3)

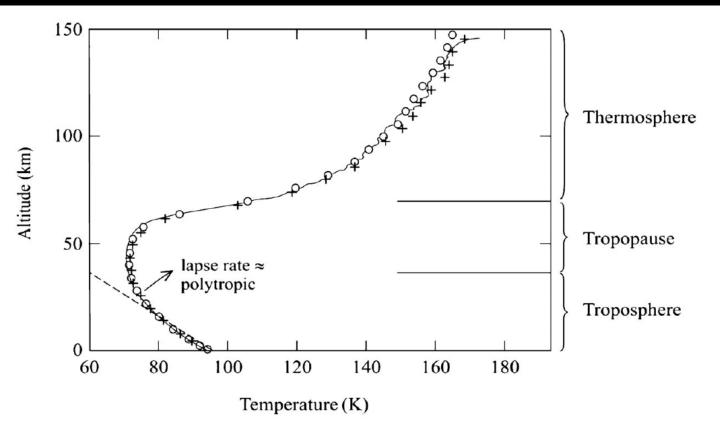


Fig. 2 Temperature profile in Titan's atmosphere (see text).

• 
$$Tp^{\frac{1-\eta}{\eta}} = constant$$

$$\rightarrow T_0(1-\frac{\overline{M}g}{R^*}\frac{\eta-1}{\eta}\frac{h}{T_0})p^{\frac{1-\eta}{\eta}} = \text{constant}$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 p(h) =  $T_0^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}} \left(1 - \frac{\overline{M}g}{R^*} \frac{\eta-1}{\eta} \frac{h}{T_0}\right)^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}}$ 

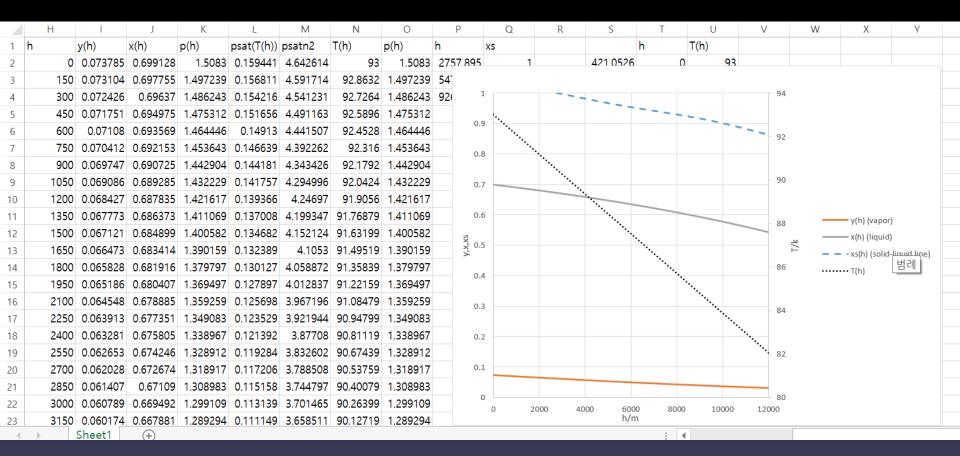
$$=p_0(\frac{T(h)}{T_0})^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}}$$

• 
$$p(h) = p(y_{N_2} + y_{CH_4}) = p_{N_2}^{sat} x_{N_2} + p_{CH_4}^{sat} x_{CH_4}$$

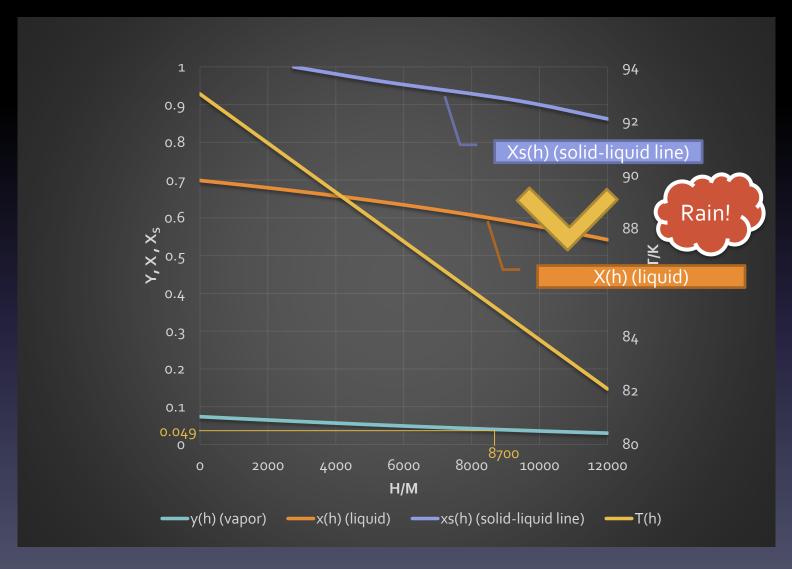
$$= p_0 \left( 1 - \frac{\overline{M}g}{R^*} \frac{\eta - 1}{\eta} \frac{h}{T_0} \right)^{\frac{\eta}{\eta - 1}}$$

$$\rightarrow x_{CH_4}(h) = \frac{p(h) - p_{N_2}^{sat}}{p_{CH_4}^{sat} - p_{N_2}^{sat}}, \ y_{CH_4}(h) = \frac{x_{CH_4}(h) \cdot p_{CH_4}^{sat}[T(h)]}{p(h)}$$

## Is it snowing in Titan?



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# Thank you! Q&A