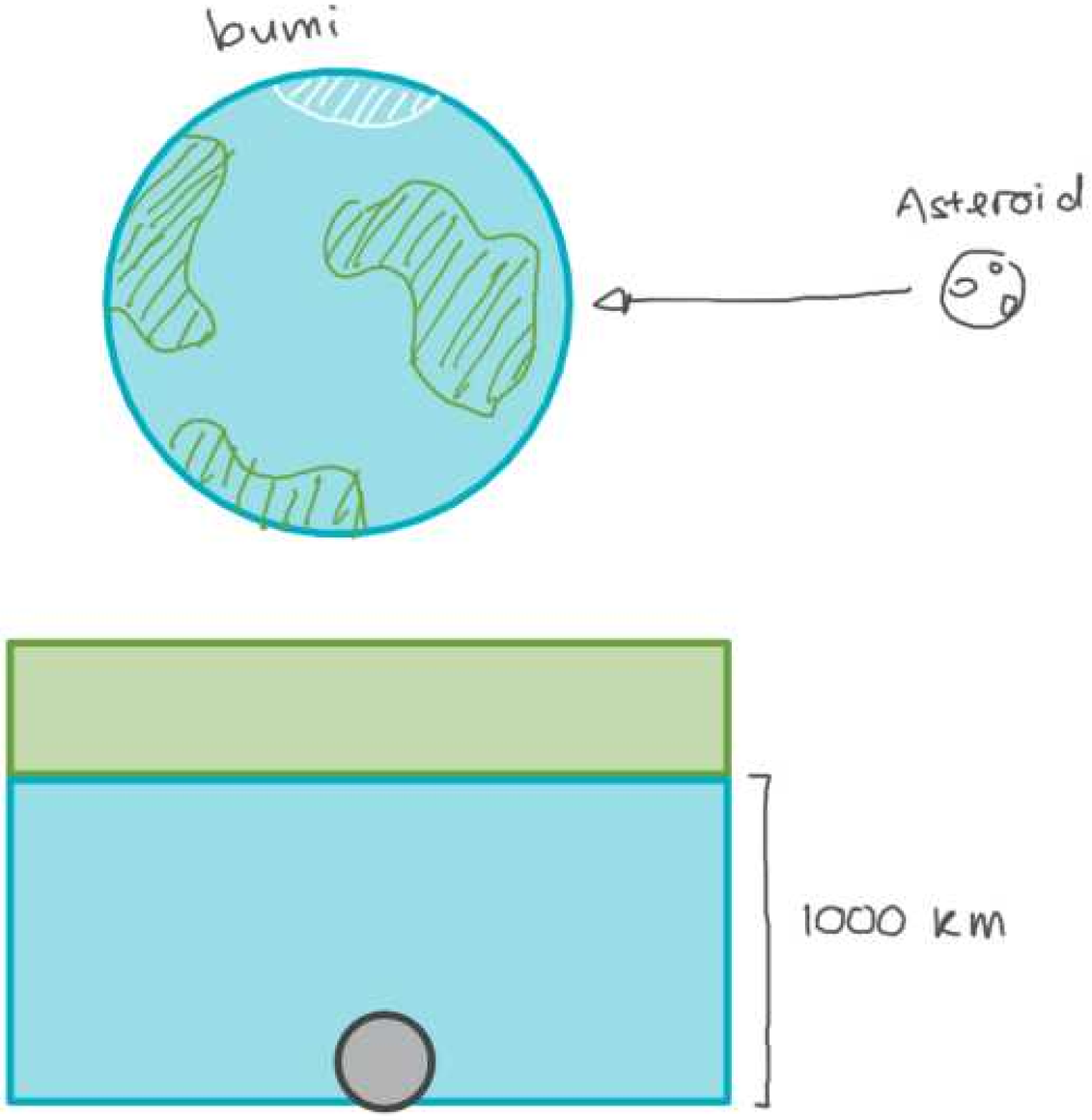
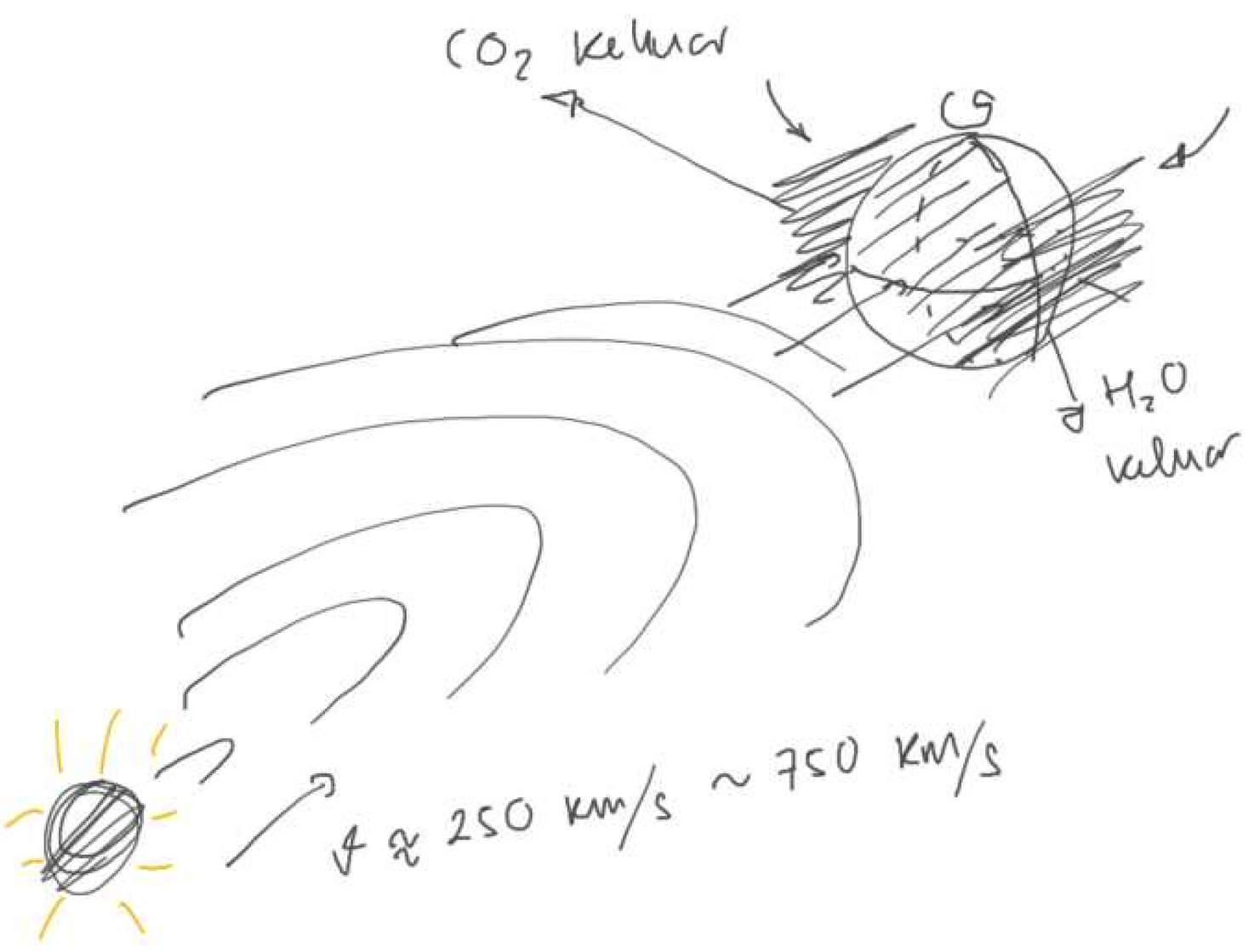
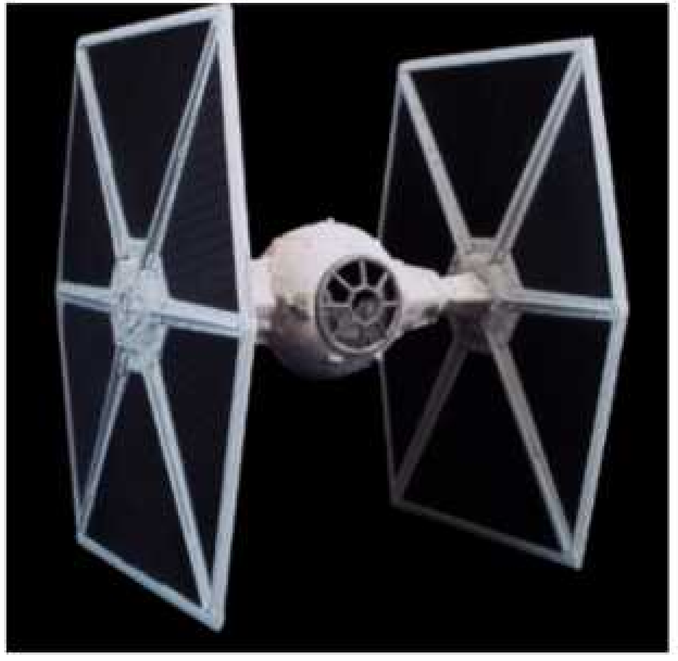
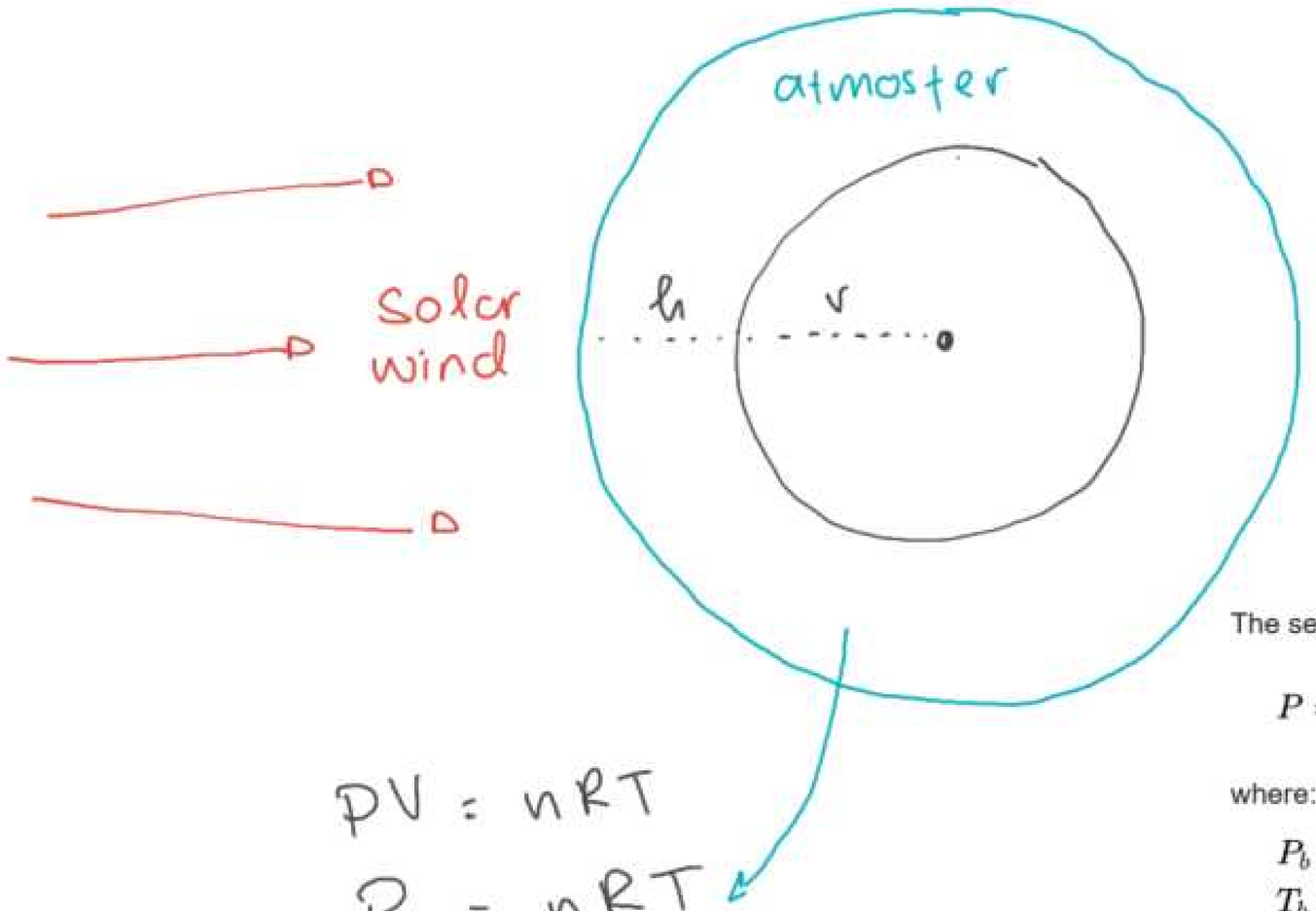

bumi
Asteroid
1000 km



Besapa banyak yg kelluar?





konstan

V atmosfer $= \frac{4}{3}\pi(r+h)^3 - \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Tekanan di permukaan $= \rho g h$

$PV = nRT$

$P = \frac{nRT}{V}$

$P(t) = \frac{n(t)}{\sum} \frac{RT}{V}$

The second equation is used when standard temperature lapse rate equals zero:

$$P = P_b \cdot \exp\left[\frac{-g_0 \cdot M \cdot (h - h_b)}{R^* \cdot T_b}\right]$$

where:

P_b = reference pressure (Pa)

T_b = reference temperature (K)

L_b = temperature lapse rate (K/m) in ISA

h = height at which pressure is calculated (m)

h_b = height of reference level *b* (meters; e.g., h_b = 11 000 m)

R^* = universal gas constant: 8.3144598 J/(mol·K)

g_0 = gravitational acceleration: 9.80665 m/s^2

M = molar mass of Earth's air: 0.0289644 kg/mol


densitas
solar wind
Σ solar wind
di sekitar mars

1 CO_2 esc energy = $9,2 \cdot 10^{-13}$ J/CO_2

$$\frac{60,912,826,184 \text{ J/s}}{9,2 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ J/CO}_2} = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} \cdot \frac{\text{CO}_2}{\text{J}} = \text{CO}_2/\text{s}$$