

PS#2

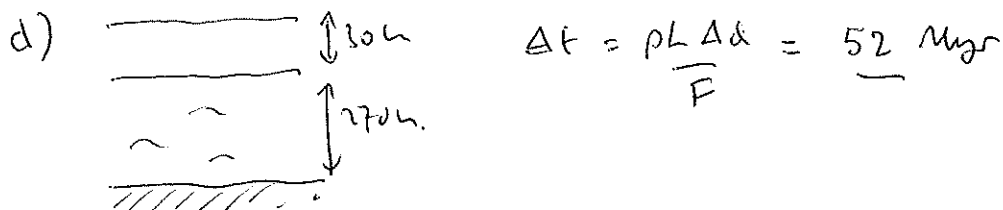
a) $\Delta T_{rh} = \gamma^{-1} = \frac{RT_0^2}{\alpha} = \frac{8 \times (270)^2}{50 \times 10^2} = 12 \text{ K}$

$R_{av} = 20 (\gamma \Delta T)^4 \quad \Delta T = 230 \text{ K}$
 $= 2.7 \times 10^6$

$Ra = \frac{\rho g \alpha \Delta T d^3}{K \eta_b} \quad \therefore d_{crit} = \left(\frac{R_{av} K \eta_b}{\rho g \alpha \Delta T} \right)^{1/3} = \underline{30 \text{ cm}}$

b) $t \sim \frac{d^2}{\Gamma} \quad (\text{Stefan correction will introduce a factor of order unity})$
 $= \underline{30 \text{ Myr}}$

c) $F = \frac{k \Delta T}{S_0} \quad S_0 \approx 2 d (Ra^{-1/3}) (\gamma \Delta T)^{4/3}$
 $F = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{\rho g k}{K \eta_b} \right)^{1/3} \gamma^{-4/3} \approx \underline{45 \text{ MW m}^{-2}}$



e) $F_b = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{\rho g k}{K \eta_b} \right)^{1/3} \gamma^{-4/3} \Rightarrow \eta_b^{1/3} = \frac{k}{2 F_b} \left(\frac{\rho g k}{K} \right)^{1/3} \gamma^{-4/3}$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\eta_b = 3.3 \times 10^{17} \text{ Pa s}}$

$q = \eta_b \exp\left(\frac{Q}{RT_s} - \frac{Q}{RT_0}\right) \quad \ln\left(\frac{\eta_b}{\eta_0}\right) = \frac{Q}{RT_b} - \frac{Q}{RT_0} \quad T_b = \underline{198 \text{ K}}$

(Measured approx. would give 173 K).

But $Ra = \frac{\rho g \alpha \Delta T d^3}{K \eta_b} = 7 \times 10^5.$

$R_{av} = 20 \left(\Delta T \cdot \frac{Q}{RT_b^2} \right)^4 \quad \Delta T = 158 \text{ K} \quad T_b = 198 \text{ K} \quad R_{av} = 7 \times 10^6$

So this is not convectively unstable.

Alternative is conduction?

$$F = \frac{k\Delta T}{d} \Rightarrow \Delta T = \frac{Fd}{h} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-3} \times 3 \times 10^5}{4} = 225 \text{ K}$$

$$\therefore T_b = \underline{265 \text{ K}}$$

But at $T_b = 265 \text{ K}$ the shell will definitely be conducting.
So we have a paradox!

Most likely resolution is cyclical behaviour: flipping between conductive (and melting) and convective.

f) At 30 km thickness $F_{\text{cond}} = \frac{k\Delta T}{d} = 31 \text{ mW m}^{-2}$

$$F_{\text{conv}} = 45 \text{ mW m}^{-2}$$

