

### ASTR430 Handout 3: Non-gravitational Forces

Force	Size	Formula	Quantities	Direction	Application
Solar Wind	$< \mu\text{m}$	—	—	in or out	nebula clearing; corpuscular drag
Radiation Pressure	$\sim \mu\text{m}$	$F = \frac{LAQ}{4\pi cr^2}$	$L$ = bolometric luminosity $A$ = particle x-sect area $Q$ = correction factor $\sim 1$ $r$ = orbital radius	radially out	dust clearing; solar sails
Poynting-Robertson Drag	$\sim \text{cm}$	$t_{\text{PR}} \sim \frac{7 \times 10^6 a \rho r^2}{Q} \text{ yr}$	$a$ = particle radius (m) $\rho$ = part. density ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$ ) $r$ = orbital radius (AU)	spirals in	large dust must be replenished
Yarkovsky Effect	$\sim \text{m-km}$	$F = \frac{8}{3} \pi a^2 \frac{\sigma T^4 \Delta T}{c} \frac{\Delta T}{T} \cos \psi$	$T$ = temperature $\Delta T$ = temp. difference $\psi$ = obliquity	in or out	asteroid family spreading; meteorite delivery
Gas Drag	$\lesssim \text{km}$	$F_D = \begin{cases} -\frac{C_D A \rho_g v^2}{2}, & a > \lambda \\ -A \rho v v_0, & a < \lambda \end{cases}$	$C_D$ = drag coef. $\sim 1$ $\rho_g$ = gas density $v$ = particle speed $\lambda$ = mean free path of gas $v_0$ = thermal gas speed	spirals in	nebular disk interactions (damp $e, i$ ); atmospheric drag