

# Solar system ice line





## Overview

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In astronomy or planetary science, the frost line, also known as the snow line or ice line, is the minimum distance from the central protostar of a solar nebula where the temperature is low enough for volatile compounds such as water, ammonia, methane, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide to condense into solid grains.

Different volatile compounds have different condensation temperatures at different partial pressures (thus different densities) in the protostar nebula, so their frost lines will differ. The actual temperature and distance for the snow line.

The lower temperature in the nebula beyond the frost line makes many more solid grains available for into and eventually . The frost line therefore.

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The radial position of the condensation/evaporation front varies over time, as the nebula evolves. Occasionally, the term snow line is also used to represent the present distance at which water ice can be stable (even under direct sunlight). This current.

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frost line snow line ice line

A snow-line, also called ice-line, is the location where the transition between ice and gas of a volatile happens in a planetary system or a protoplanetary disk. Even though it is usually mentioned in reference to water, many volatiles sublime and condense at temperatures found in protoplanetary disks. What is frost line in astronomy?

Thus, in astronomy, the frost line (also referred to as snow line or ice line) is the distance from the protostar where the temperatures are not high enough for volatile molecule (such as water, ammonia, or methane) to change from their original solid state (ice particles) into a gaseous state.



How volatile is ice inside a frost line?

Thus, inside the frost line, there's not much volatile to be seen. However, straight after the water frost line where lower temperatures force water vapor to condense back into ice, newly formed grains of ice pile up and start attracting each other, assembling into bigger chunks.

What is a snow-line in a planetary system?

A snow-line, also called ice-line, is the location where the transition between ice and gas of a volatile happens in a planetary system or a protoplanetary disk. Even though it is usually mentioned in reference to water, many volatiles sublime and condense at temperatures found in protoplanetary disks.

What is the snow line?

The snow line marks the transition between the inner region of the disk where water exists in the gaseous phase and the outer region of the disk where water condenses into solid ice particles.

Why do we observe a rocky inner Solar System and an icy outer Solar System?

The water frost line used to lie within the asteroid belt at the beginning of the solar system. The existence of the frost line explains why we observe a rocky inner solar system and an icy outer solar system as each area of the nascent solar system will contain different condensates for planet formation.

What is the snow line in a protoplanetary disk?

The snow line is the radial position within a protoplanetary disk where the temperature drops below the sublimation temperature for H<sub>2</sub>O. It marks the transition between the inner region of the disk where water exists in the gaseous phase and the outer region of the disk where water condenses into solid ice particles.



## Solar system ice line

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### Frost line or snow line or ice line in the solar system

Frost line or snow line or ice line in the solar system. What is the frost line? Frost line or ice line defines the boundary where simple molecules condense (dihydrogen H<sub>2</sub>, dinitrogen N<sub>2</sub>, ...

### Solar System Snow Line: 5AU or 2.7AU?

I am trying to update the Wikipedia article "Frost Line (astrophysics)". During my last update (by QuantumShadow), I noticed that different sources cite different values for Solar System water ice snow line, most of them mention to 2.7 AU as the water ice snow line



### How A Planet's Distance Affects Its Formation

Closer than the frost line material is too warm for ice to form. Farther than the frost line ice can form more readily. In the current solar system, the frost line is at about 5 AU, which is a bit closer than Jupiter, so currently all the rocky planets are inside the frost

### Space Snow Visible in Bright Baby Solar System

The dark ring midway through the disk is the water snowline, the point from the star where the temperature and pressure dip low enough for water ice to form. The orbits of the ...





### What is considered the frost line of the solar system?

A point at which ice tends to not melt even when exposed to direct sunlight. A significant boundary in our Solar System of which affected the characteristics of our now known planets. Those planets formed in the outer regions of the Frost Line contained more ice and gas because of the low temperatures and pressure present in that area. Those planets formed or ...



### The wild dance of snow-lines , Nature Astronomy

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### Planets in Order From the Sun , Pictures, Facts, and Planet Info

Our planetary system is the only official solar system in the Universe, but astronomers continue to find thousands of other stars with planets orbiting them in our galaxy. Without the sun's gravity, every planet and object in the solar system would drift randomly into space.



### The Nine Planets of The Solar System , Eight Planets Without Pluto

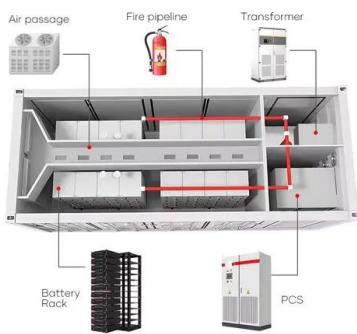
The Nine Planets is an encyclopedic overview with facts and information about mythology and current scientific knowledge of the planets, moons, and other objects in our solar system and beyond. Eris Eris is the same size as Pluto, but three times further from the





### Solar System : Small Bodies

The frost line in our solar system lies somewhere between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Here millions of asteroids orbit the sun. Most are very small but an estimated 750,000 have diameters greater than 1 km and perhaps 200 have diameters greater than 100 km; the largest being Ceres with a diameter of 940 km.



### Solar system planets, order and formation -- a guide

The order of the planets in the solar system, starting nearest the sun and working outward is the following: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and then

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### FLEXIBLE SETTING OF MULTIPLE WORKING MODES



### Ice in the solar system

ice in The soLAR sYsTem water ice on the surface is directly exposed to a vacuum, leading to rapid sublimation and escape unless it is extremely cold at all times. This means that ice cannot be exposed to sunlight. The only places on mercury where such



[3D Solar System Viewer , TheSkyLive](#)

Visualize orbits, relative positions and movements of the Solar System objects in an interactive 3D Solar System viewer and simulator. We use cookies to deliver essential features and to measure their performance. Learn more. Got It! menu Major Objects



**Solar System Ice Giants: Exoplanets in our Backyard.**

Solar System Exoplanets White Paper 1 Solar System Ice Giants: Exoplanets in our Backyard. (Cover page) Co-authors and endorsers: Abigail Rymer1 (JHUAPL, 11101 Johns Hopkins Road, Laurel 20723, USA, +1 443-778-2736, abigail.rymer@jhuapl ) 1111

**Fossilized condensation lines in the Solar System protoplanetary disk**

Probably the most important condensation line is that for water, also called the ice-line or the snowline. In the Solar System water accounts for about 50% of the mass of all condensable species (Lodders, 2003). The fact that the inner Solar System objects are



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### Eislinie - Wikipedia

Die Eislinie bzw. Schneelinie beschreibt in einer protoplanetaren Scheibe denjenigen Abstand vom Protostern, an dem die Temperatur einen Wert erreicht, bei dem Wassereis aus dem Gas der Scheibe desublimiert (bei Drücken unter ca. 6 mbar existiert Wasser nicht mehr in flüssiger Form, sondern nur noch als Gas/Dampf oder Eis).

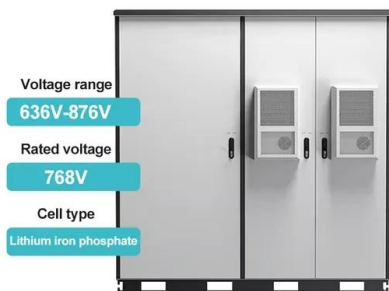


### Space Snow Visible in Bright Baby Solar System

But the star V883 Orionis is unusual. A dramatic increase in its brightness has pushed the water snow line out to a distance of around 40 AU (about 6 billion kilometers or roughly the size of the orbit of the dwarf planet Pluto in our solar system). This huge increase

### Ices in the Solar System

Abstract Significant amounts of ice are located on the surface and in the subsurface of Mars. These polar and non-polar deposits are primarily water ice but, at the poles, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) ice exists on the surface where it exchanges seasonally with the atmosphere, while buried CO<sub>2</sub> ice deposits have also been found.



### snow line

The snow line (also called the frost line, ice line, or water line) is the distance from a protostar at which ice can form, which is also roughly the distance where ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) can condense. A theorized temperature is 150 K for a typical protoplanetary disk, and alternate theories generally put it in the 145-170 K range.



### Is there H2O stacking disordered ice I in the Solar System

The snow-line in the Solar System, beyond which volatiles such as water readily condense, is currently found between the asteroid belt and Jupiter (Jewitt et al., 2007). However, even closer to the Sun, ice can persist if it is not constantly exposed to sunlight

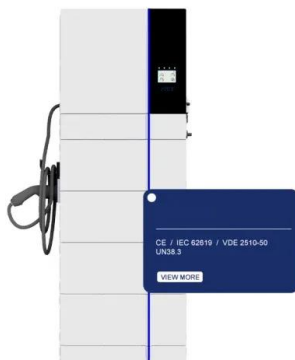


### The wild dance of snow-lines , Nature Astronomy

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### The Frost Line

Like many space-related misconceptions that refuse to go away, there is still a widely held belief that our planet is the only place in our Solar System where water exists. This couldn't be further from the truth. Water is abundant in space. We find it



### The soot line: A new way to expand the search for habitable planets

The soot line and ice line are also shown, which have different locations depending on the system, but the majority of detected super-Earths and sub-Neptunes lie in the "reduced carbon-rich zone"

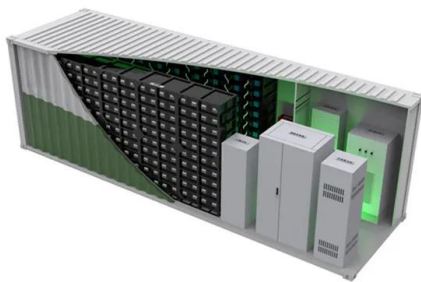


## Snow Line , SpringerLink

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The snow line marks the transition between the

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## The ancient heritage of water ice in the solar system , Science

These findings imply that some amount of interstellar ice survived the formation of the solar system and was incorporated into planetesimal bodies. Consequently, if the formation of the solar nebula was typical, our work implies that interstellar ices from the parent molecular cloud core--including the most fundamental life-fostering ingredient, water--are widely ...



## Snow Lines and Protoplanetary Disks, Or, Where'd All ...

The Earth is only 0.023% water by mass, while the outer solar system giants are as much as 40% water. The explanation usually invoked to explain this situation is the concept of the "ice line". At the beginning of the ...



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