

What Would A Mole Of Moles — 602,214,129,000,000,000,000,000 animals— Look Like?

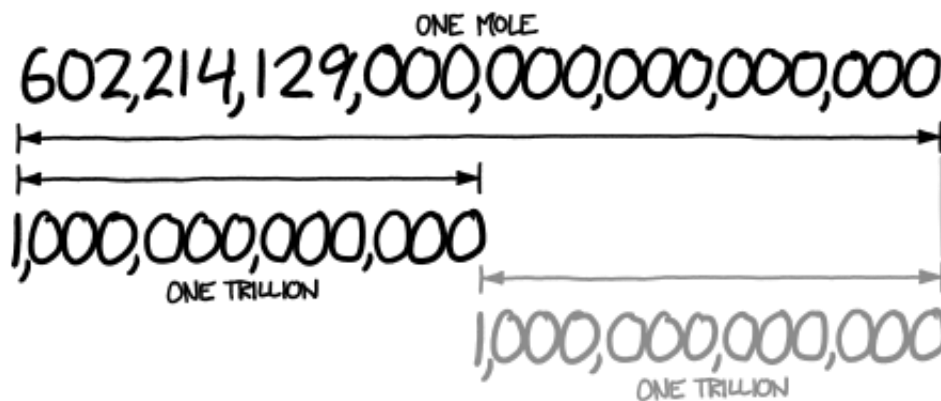
Adapted from What If? Serious Scientific Answers to Absurd Hypothetical Questions

WHAT TO TURN IN:	You may use kwanga.net or other sources.
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypothesis – Where would a mole of moles fit? • Problems 1-6 • Definition of boldfaced and underlined words: trillion, volume, pressure, compress, latent energy, decomposes, megapascals, anaerobic, kerogen, convection, methane, geyser • Conclusion – Was your hypothesis accepted or rejected? Why? |
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First, let's start with wild ballpark approximations. This is an example of what might go through my head before I even pick up a calculator, when I'm just trying to get a sense of the quantities.

The number 602,214,129,000,000,000,000,000 looks about twice as long as a **trillion**, which means it's about a trillion trillion. I happen to remember that a trillion trillion kilograms is how much a planet weighs.



That's enough to tell us that we're talking about pile of moles on the scale of planets. It's a pretty rough estimate, though, since it could be off by a factor of thousands in either direction.

Let's get some better numbers. An eastern mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*) weighs ~ 75 grams, which means a mole of moles weighs a little over half the mass of our moon!

PROBLEM 1: $(6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ animals}) \times 75 \text{ g/animal} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$ Show all work.

PROBLEM 2: Use metrics to convert (answer from PROBLEM 1) to kg. Show all work.

Mammals are largely water. A kilogram of water takes up a liter of **volume**, so if the moles weigh (answer from PROBLEM 2) kilograms, they take up about _____ liters of volume.

PROBLEM 3: Convert (answer from PROBLEM 2) to L. Show all work.

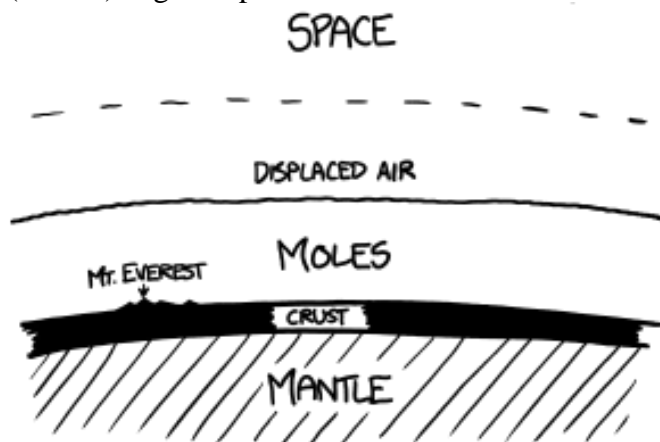
PROBLEM 4: Assume the 75 g animal is 50% water. Calculate how many r.p. of water are found in one animal. Show all work and specify the correct r.p..

PROBLEM 5: Calculate the percent composition of water. Show all work.

PROBLEM 6: Is H₂O an empirical formula, a molecular formula, or both? Explain.

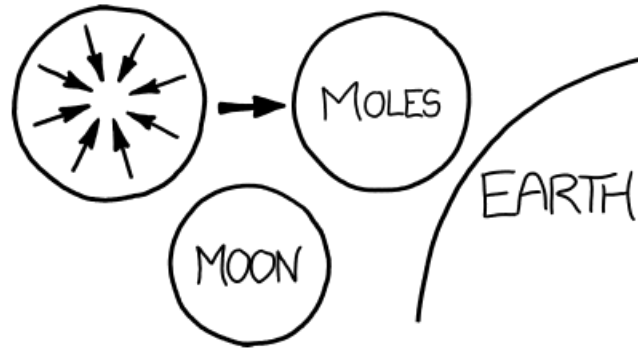
You might notice that we're ignoring the pockets of space between the moles.

If these moles were released onto the Earth's surface, they'd fill it up to 80. kilometers deep—just about to the (former) edge of space:



This smothering ocean of high-**pressure** meat would wipe out most life on the planet, so doing this on Earth is definitely not an option.

Instead, let's gather the moles in interplanetary space. Gravitational attraction would pull them into a sphere. Meat doesn't **compress** very well, so it would only undergo a little bit of gravitational contraction, and we'd end up with a mole planet a bit larger than the moon.



The moles would have a surface gravity about one-sixteenth as strong as Earth's—similar to that of Pluto. The planet would start off uniformly lukewarm—probably a bit over room temperature—and the gravitational contraction would heat the deep interior by a handful of degrees.

But this is where it gets weird.

The mole planet is now a giant sphere of meat. It has a lot of **latent energy** (there are enough calories in the mole planet to support the Earth's current population for 30 billion years). Normally, when organic matter **decomposes**, it releases much of that energy as heat. But throughout the majority of the planet's interior, the pressure is over a hundred **megapascals**, which is enough to kill all bacteria and sterilize the mole remains—leaving no microorganisms to break down the mole tissues.

Closer to the surface, where the pressure is lower, there's another obstacle to decomposition—the interior of a mole planet is low in oxygen. Without oxygen, the usual decomposition doesn't happen, and the only bacteria that can break down the moles are those which don't require oxygen. While inefficient, this **anaerobic** decomposition can unlock quite a bit of heat. If continued unchecked, it would heat the planet to a boil.

But the decomposition is self-limiting. Few bacteria can survive at temperatures above about 60 °C, so as the temperature goes up, the bacteria die off, and the decomposition slows. Throughout the planet, the mole bodies gradually break down into **kerogen**, which would—if the planet were hotter—eventually form oil.

The outer surface of the planet radiates heat into space and freezes. Because the moles form a literal fur coat, when frozen it insulates the interior of the planet and slows the loss of heat to space. However, the flow of heat in the liquid interior is dominated by **convection**. Plumes of hot meat and bubbles of trapped gases like **methane**—along with the air from the lungs of the

deceased moles—periodically rise through the mole crust and erupt volcanically from the surface, a **geyser** of death blasting mole bodies free of the planet.

Eventually, after centuries or millennia of turmoil, the planet calms and cools enough that it begins to freeze all the way through. The deep interior is under such high pressure that as it cools, the water crystallizes out into ice.

All told, this is a pretty bleak picture. Let's try an alternate approach.

I don't have any reliable numbers for global mole population, but we'll take a shot in the dark and estimate that there are at least a few dozen mice, rats, voles, and other small mammals for every human.

There might be a billion habitable planets in our galaxy. If we colonized them, we'd certainly bring mice and rats with us. If just one in a hundred were populated with small mammals in numbers similar to Earth's, after a few million years—not long, in evolutionary time—the total number which have ever lived would surpass Avogadro's number of 602,214,129,000,000,000,000 .

If you want a mole of moles, build a spaceship.