



Resolving Enceladus Plume Production Along the Fractures

Ben Southworth,
Sascha Kempf
13 Aug., 2017

New results

New results

- Mass production (not 5kg/s)

New results

- Mass production (not 5kg/s)
- More large particles

New results

- Mass production (not 5kg/s)
- More large particles
- Temporal variability

New results

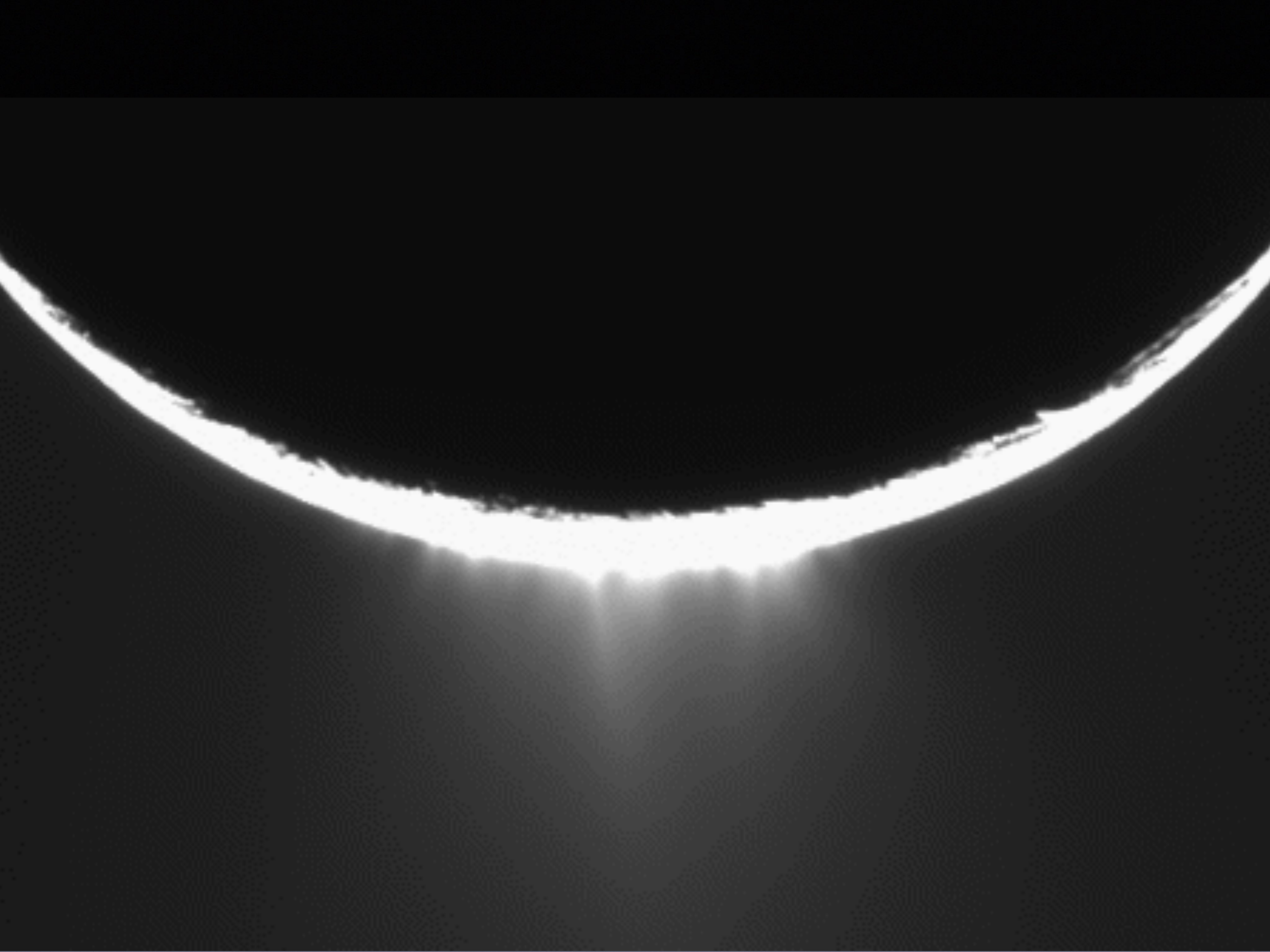
- Mass production (not 5kg/s)
- More large particles
- Temporal variability
- More questions than answers

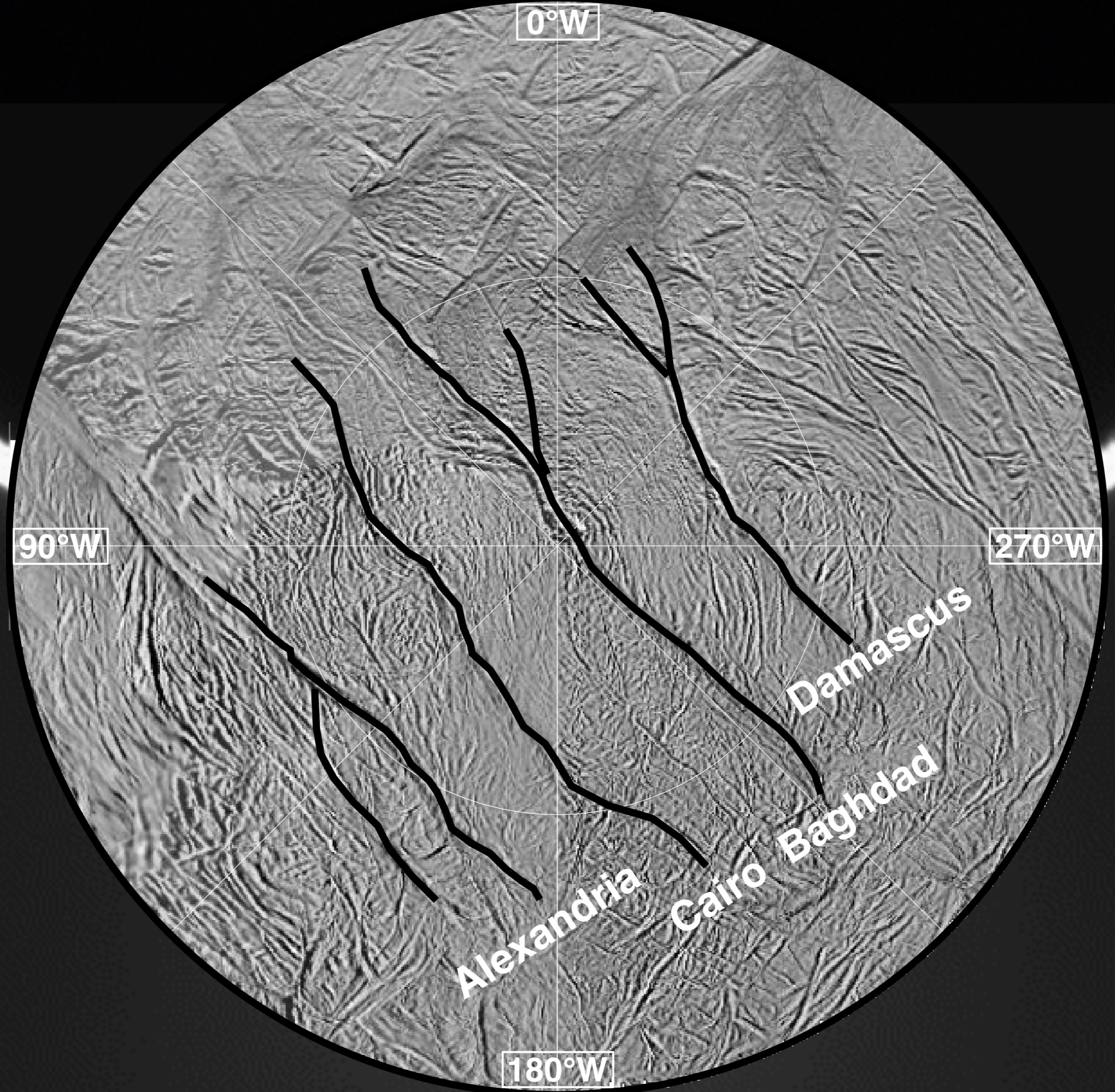
Outline

- Plumes - what, where and why?
- Resolving mass production
- Implications on particle distributions
- Surface deposition and tilted jets

Outline

- Plumes - what, where and why?
- Resolving mass production
- Implications on particle distributions
- Surface deposition and tilted jets





0°W

90°W

270°W

180°W

Alexandria

Cairo

Baghdad

Damascus

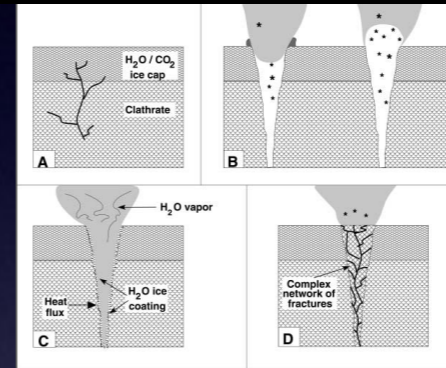
Which one?

CH₄ and N₂ fraction in plume gas

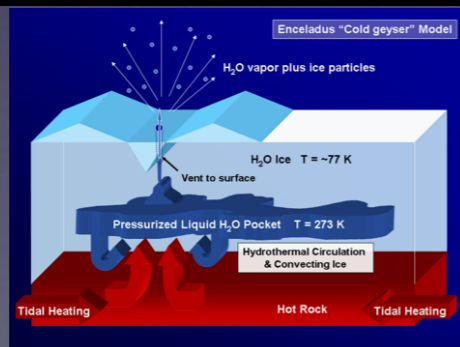
High



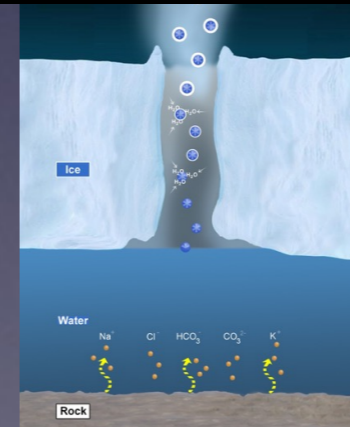
Frigid Faithful



Cold Faithful

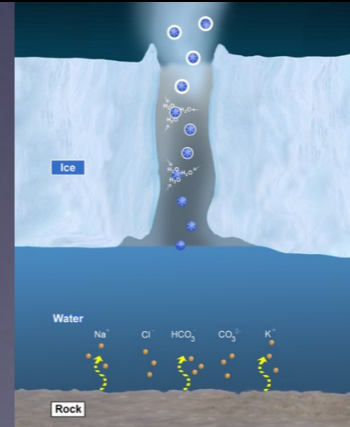
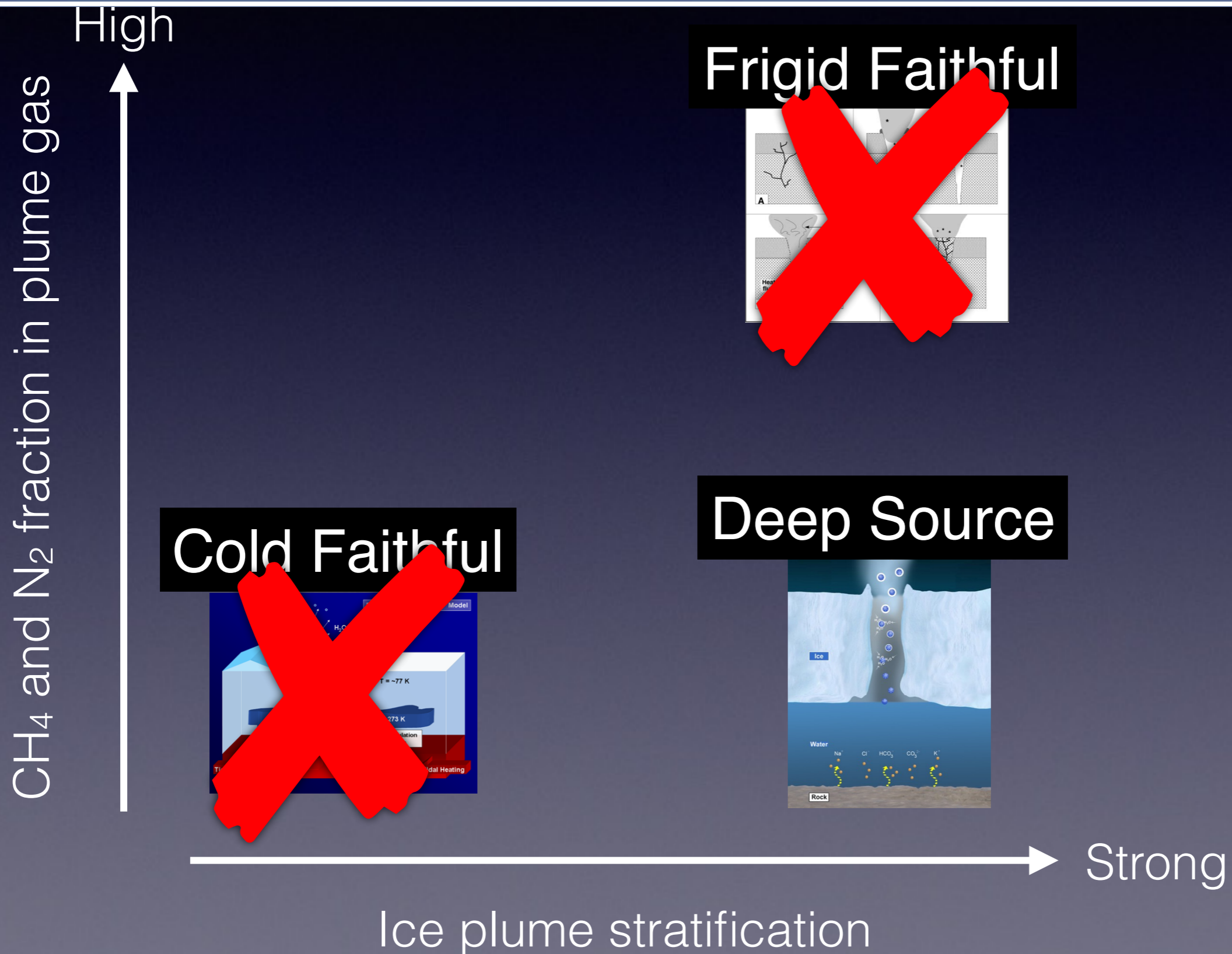


Deep Source



Ice plume stratification

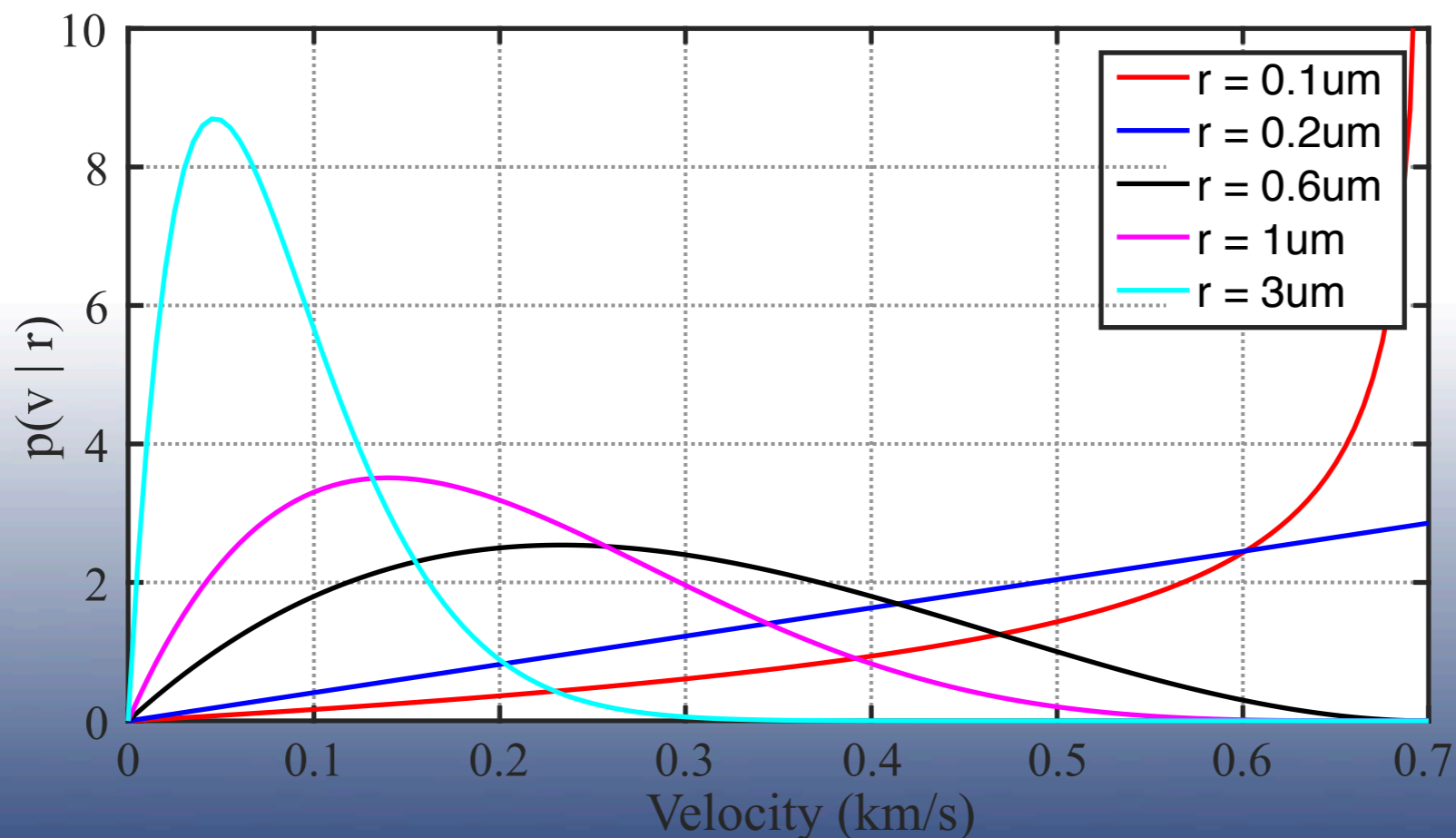
Which one?



Plume Model

- Deep source particle speed distribution taken from Schmidt et al. (2008):

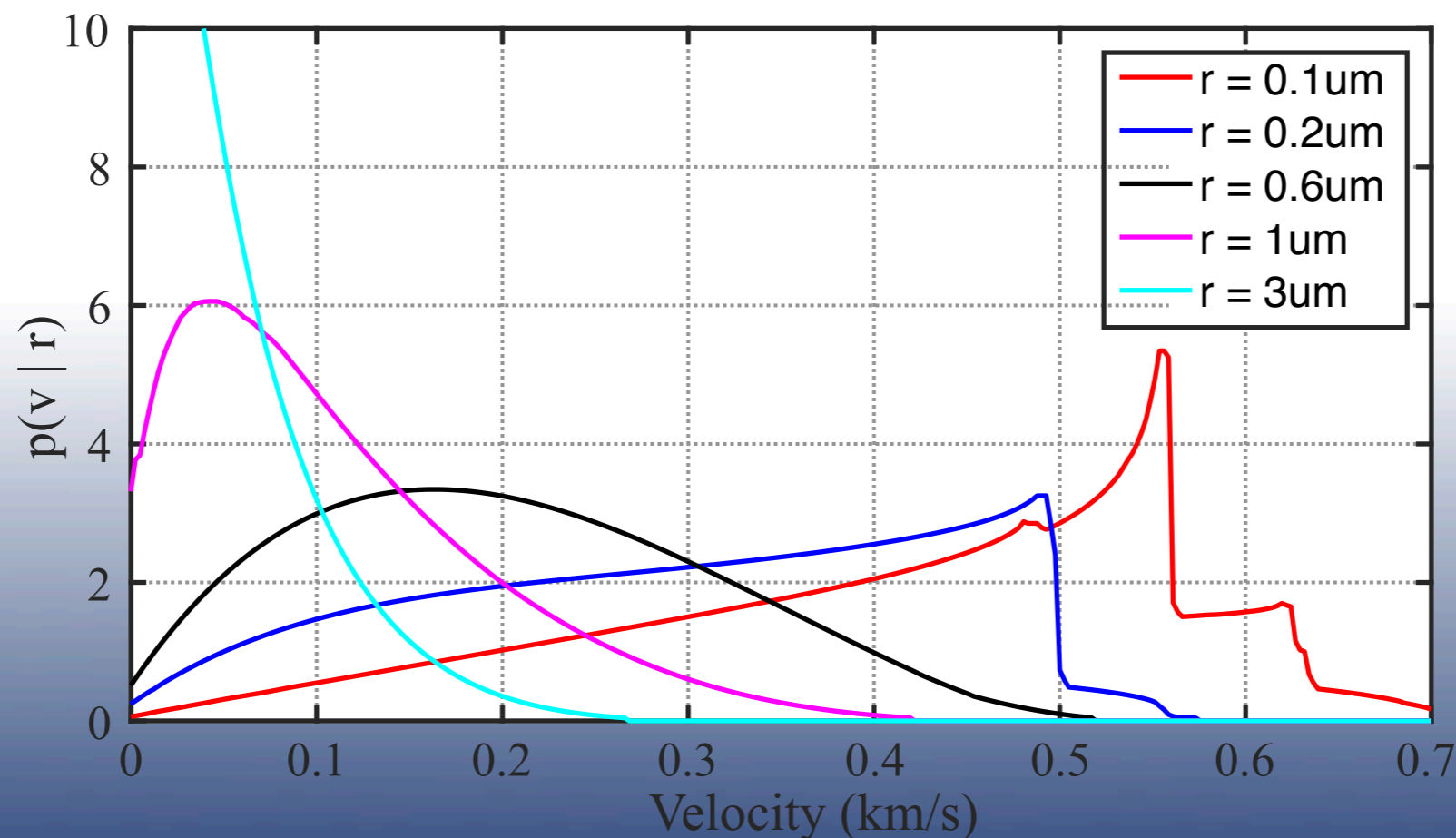
$$p(v|r) = \left(1 + \frac{r}{r_c}\right) \frac{r}{r_c} \frac{v}{v_{gas}^2} \left(1 - \frac{v}{v_{gas}}\right)^{\frac{r}{r_c} - 1}$$



Plume Model

- Deep source particle speed distribution taken from Schmidt et al. (2008):

$$p(v|r) = \left(1 + \frac{r}{r_c}\right) \frac{r}{r_c} \frac{v}{v_{gas}^2} \left(1 - \frac{v}{v_{gas}}\right)^{\frac{r}{r_c} - 1}$$



Plume Model

- Deep source particle speed distribution taken from Schmidt et al. (2008):

$$p(v|r) = \left(1 + \frac{r}{r_c}\right) \frac{r}{r_c} \frac{v}{v_{gas}^2} \left(1 - \frac{v}{v_{gas}}\right)^{\frac{r}{r_c} - 1}$$

- Size distribution follows power law with slope α

Plume Model

- Deep source particle speed distribution taken from Schmidt et al. (2008):

$$p(v|r) = \left(1 + \frac{r}{r_c}\right) \frac{r}{r_c} \frac{v}{v_{gas}^2} \left(1 - \frac{v}{v_{gas}}\right)^{\frac{r}{r_c} - 1}$$

- Size distribution follows power law with slope α
- Assume particles ejected azimuthally uniform

Plume Model

- Deep source particle speed distribution taken from Schmidt et al. (2008):

$$p(v|r) = \left(1 + \frac{r}{r_c}\right) \frac{r}{r_c} \frac{v}{v_{gas}^2} \left(1 - \frac{v}{v_{gas}}\right)^{\frac{r}{r_c} - 1}$$

- Size distribution follows power law with slope α
- Assume particles ejected azimuthally uniform
- Assume polar ejection angle follows \cos^2 -distribution

Equations of motion

$$\ddot{\mathbf{r}} = -\frac{\mu_P}{|\mathbf{r}|^5} \left\{ \left[|\mathbf{r}|^2 - \frac{3}{2} J_2 R_P^2 (5 \sin^2 \delta - 1) \right] \mathbf{r} + 3 J_2 R_P^2 \mathbf{e}_z r_z \right\} - \dots$$
$$\mu_M \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^M}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^M|^3} + \frac{Q_d}{m_d} \left(\mathbf{E}^c(\mathbf{r}) + \mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{B}^P(\mathbf{r}) \right)$$

Accounts for planet's gravity and second moment, moon's gravity, and particle charging.

Equations of motion

$$\ddot{\mathbf{r}} = -\frac{\mu_P}{|\mathbf{r}|^5} \left\{ \left[|\mathbf{r}|^2 - \frac{3}{2} J_2 R_P^2 (5 \sin^2 \delta - 1) \right] \mathbf{r} + 3 J_2 R_P^2 \mathbf{e}_z r_z \right\} - \dots$$
$$\mu_M \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^M}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^M|^3} + \frac{Q_d}{m_d} \left(\mathbf{E}^c(\mathbf{r}) + \mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{B}^P(\mathbf{r}) \right)$$

Accounts for planet's gravity and second moment, moon's gravity, and particle charging.

—> Simulate millions of particles

Equations of motion

$$\ddot{\mathbf{r}} = -\frac{\mu_P}{|\mathbf{r}|^5} \left\{ \left[|\mathbf{r}|^2 - \frac{3}{2} J_2 R_P^2 (5 \sin^2 \delta - 1) \right] \mathbf{r} + 3 J_2 R_P^2 \mathbf{e}_z r_z \right\} - \dots$$

$$\mu_M \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^M}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^M|^3} + \frac{Q_d}{m_d} \left(\mathbf{E}^c(\mathbf{r}) + \mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{B}^P(\mathbf{r}) \right)$$

Accounts for planet's gravity and second moment, moon's gravity, and particle charging.

- > Simulate millions of particles
 - Create quasi-steady state model of plume

Equations of motion

$$\ddot{\mathbf{r}} = -\frac{\mu_P}{|\mathbf{r}|^5} \left\{ \left[|\mathbf{r}|^2 - \frac{3}{2} J_2 R_P^2 (5 \sin^2 \delta - 1) \right] \mathbf{r} + 3 J_2 R_P^2 \mathbf{e}_z r_z \right\} - \dots$$

$$\mu_M \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^M}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^M|^3} + \frac{Q_d}{m_d} \left(\mathbf{E}^c(\mathbf{r}) + \mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{B}^P(\mathbf{r}) \right)$$

Accounts for planet's gravity and second moment, moon's gravity, and particle charging.

—> Simulate millions of particles

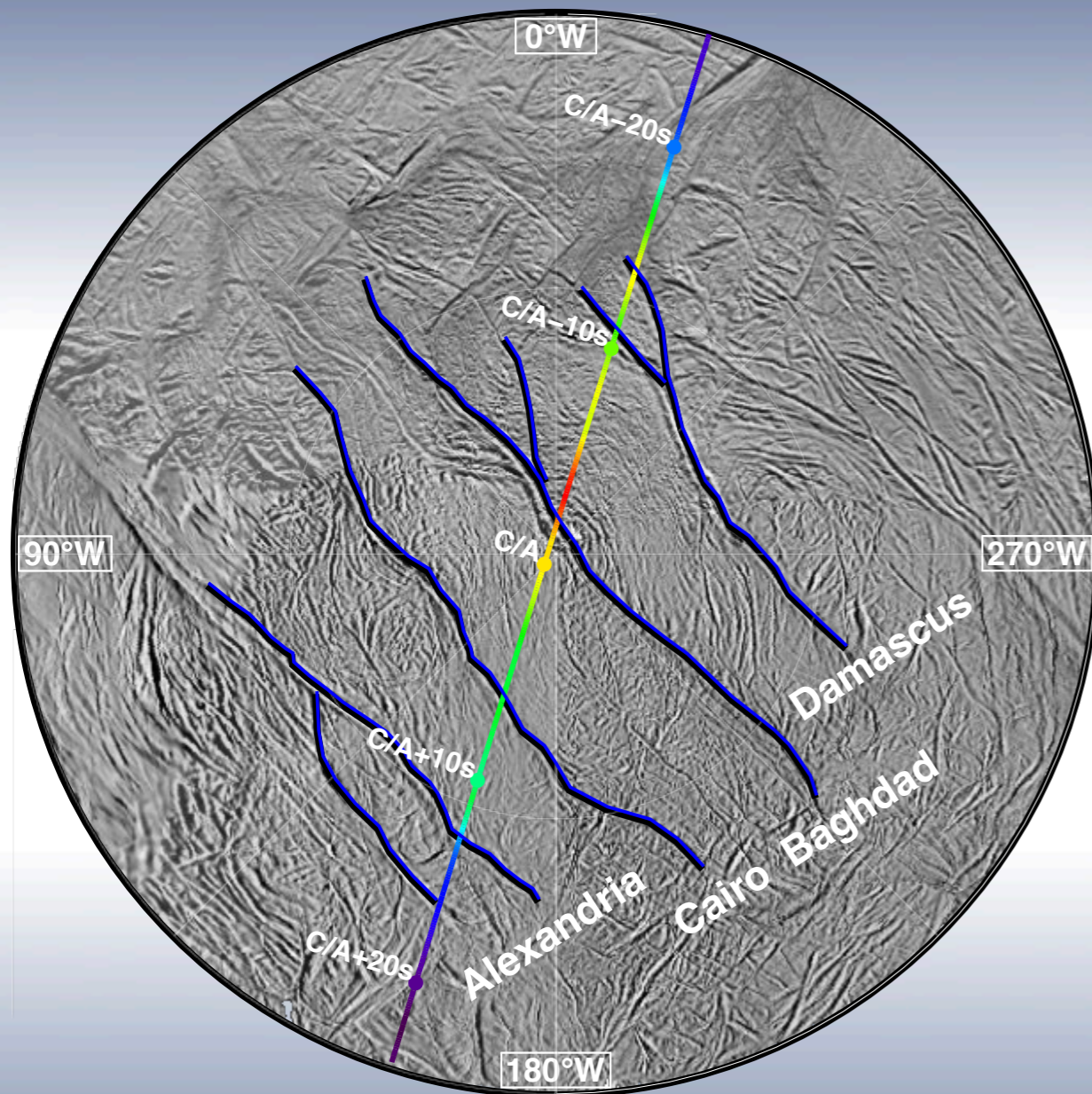
- Create quasi-steady state model of plume
- Create impact rate profile on surface of moon

Outline

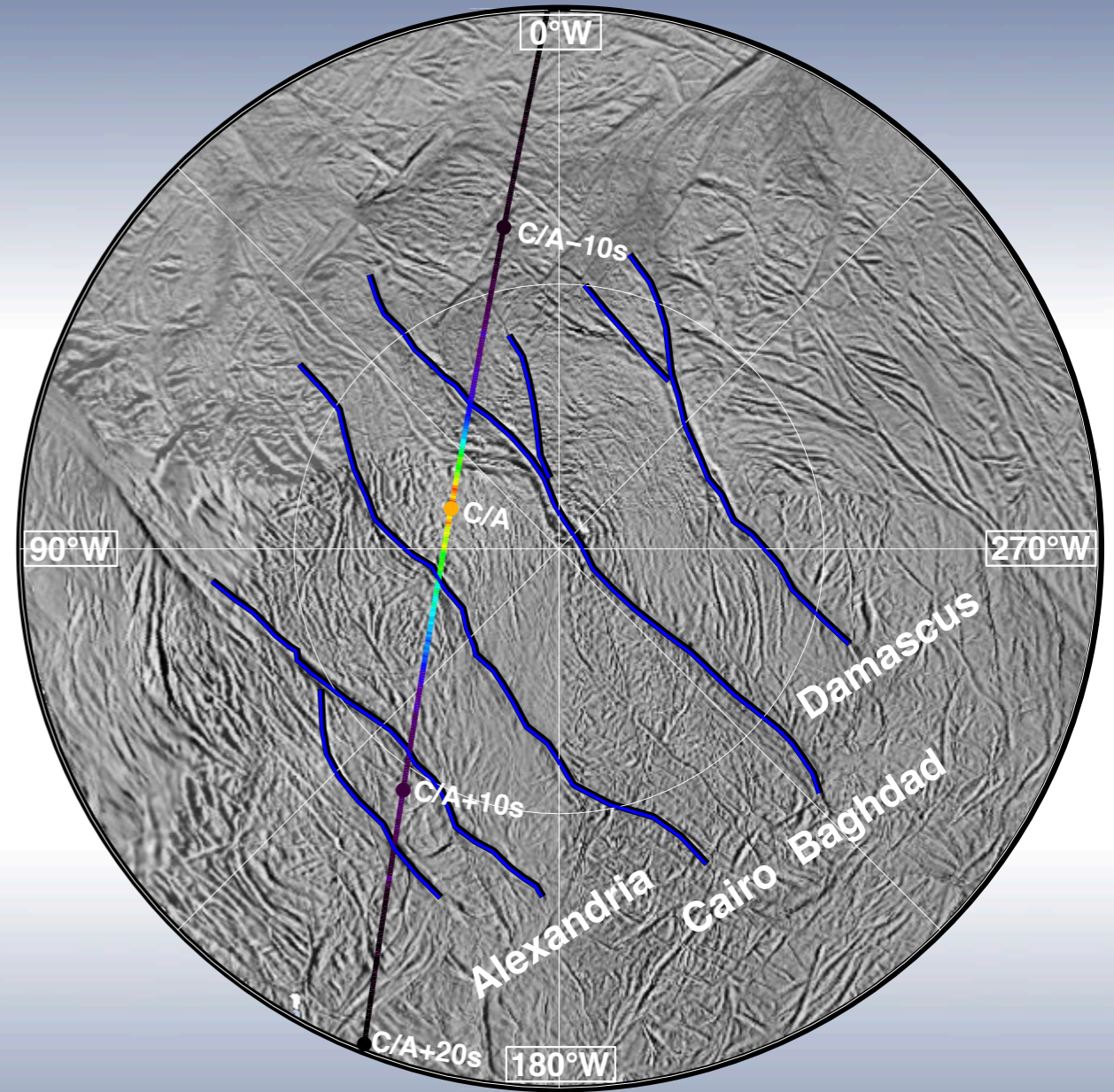
- Plumes - what, where and why?
- **Resolving mass production**
- Implications on particle distributions
- Surface deposition and tilted jets

Two low-altitude flybys

E7



E21



0.0 1.5 3.0 4.5 5.9 7.4 8.9



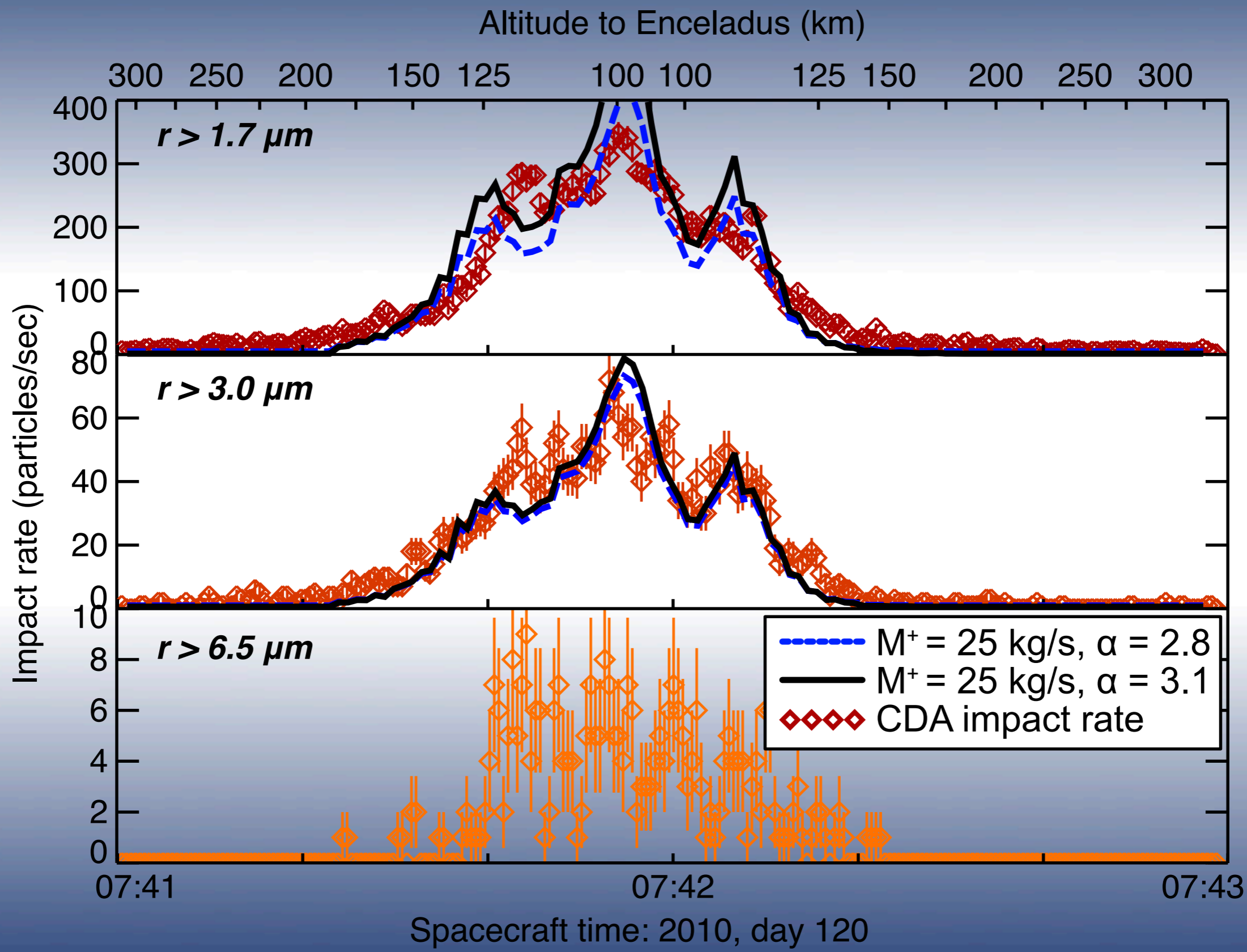
Number Density of Grains $>1.7\mu\text{m}$ (m^{-3})

0.0 11.5 22.9 34.4 45.9 57.4 68.8

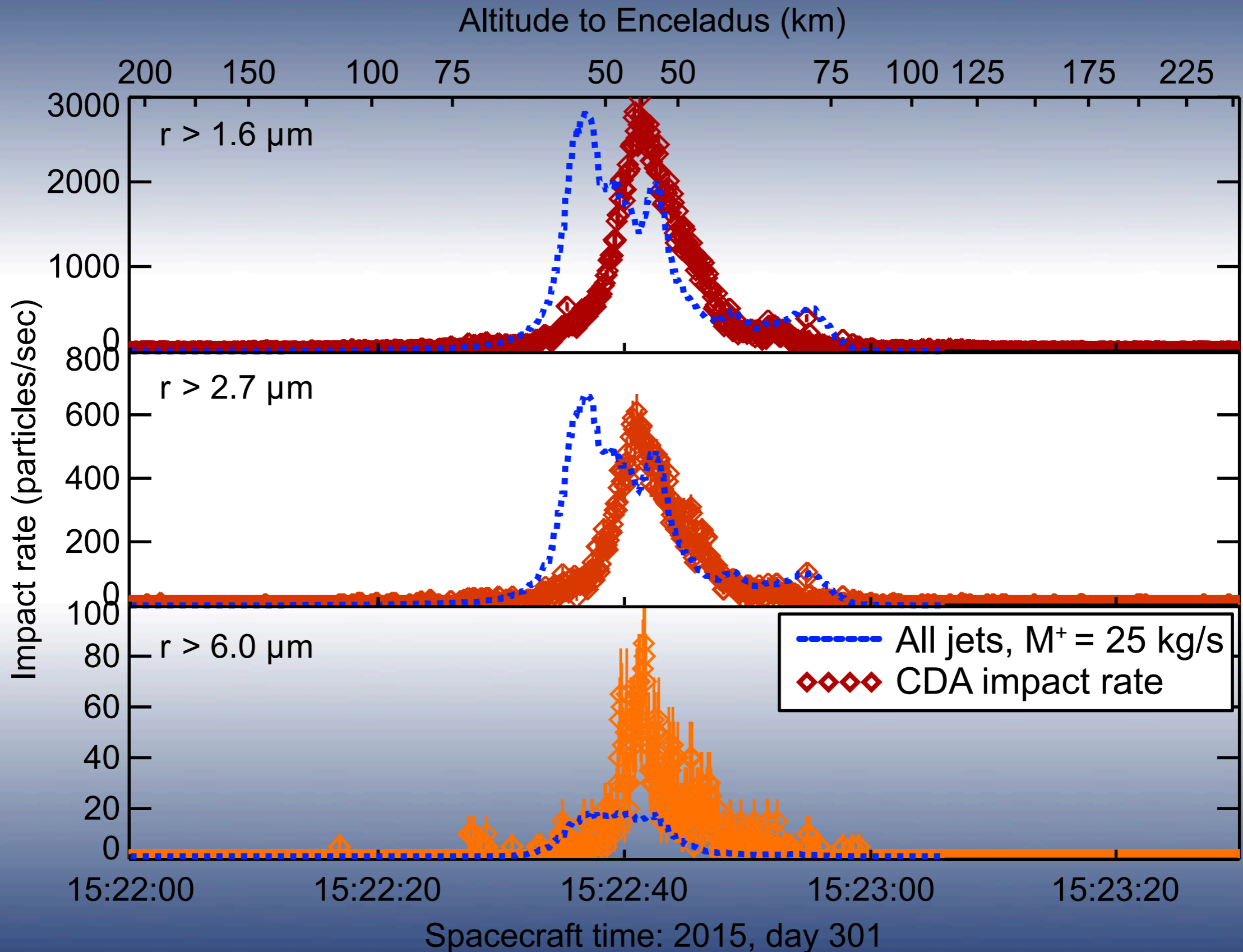


Number Density of Grains $>1.6\mu\text{m}$ (m^{-3})

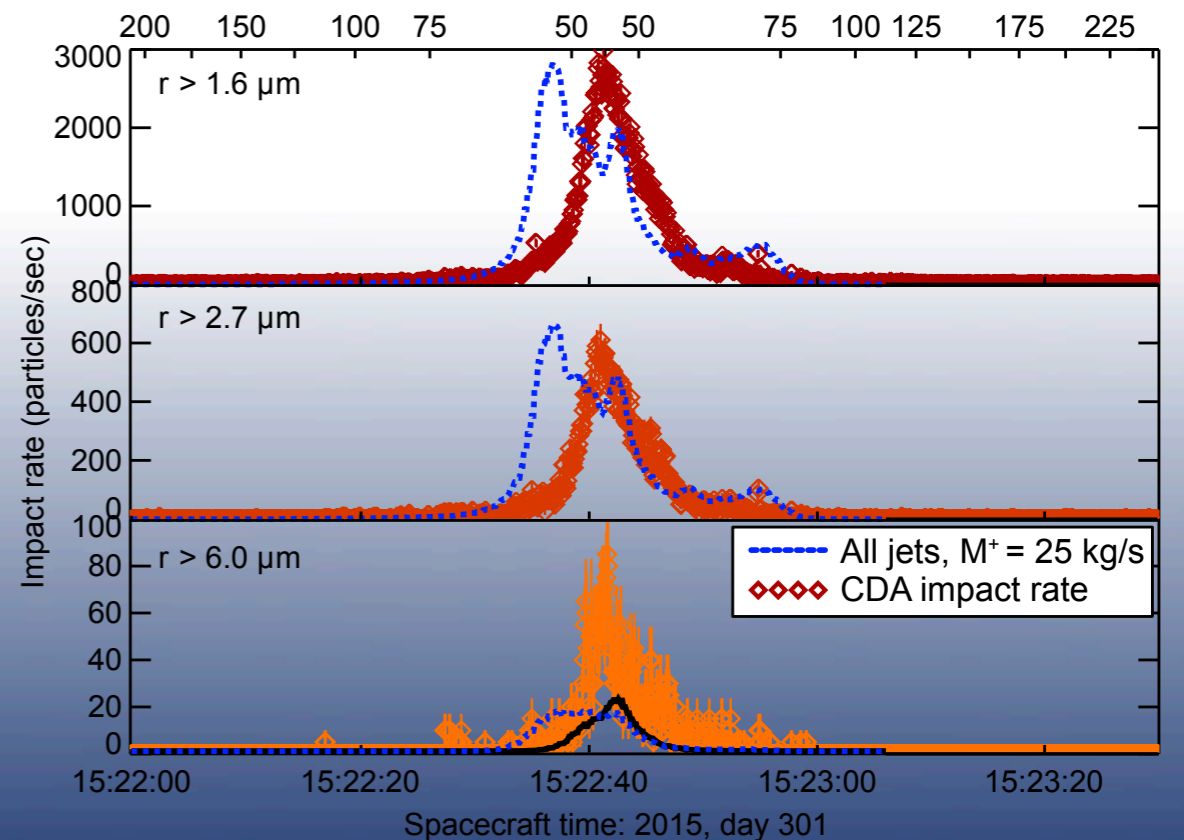
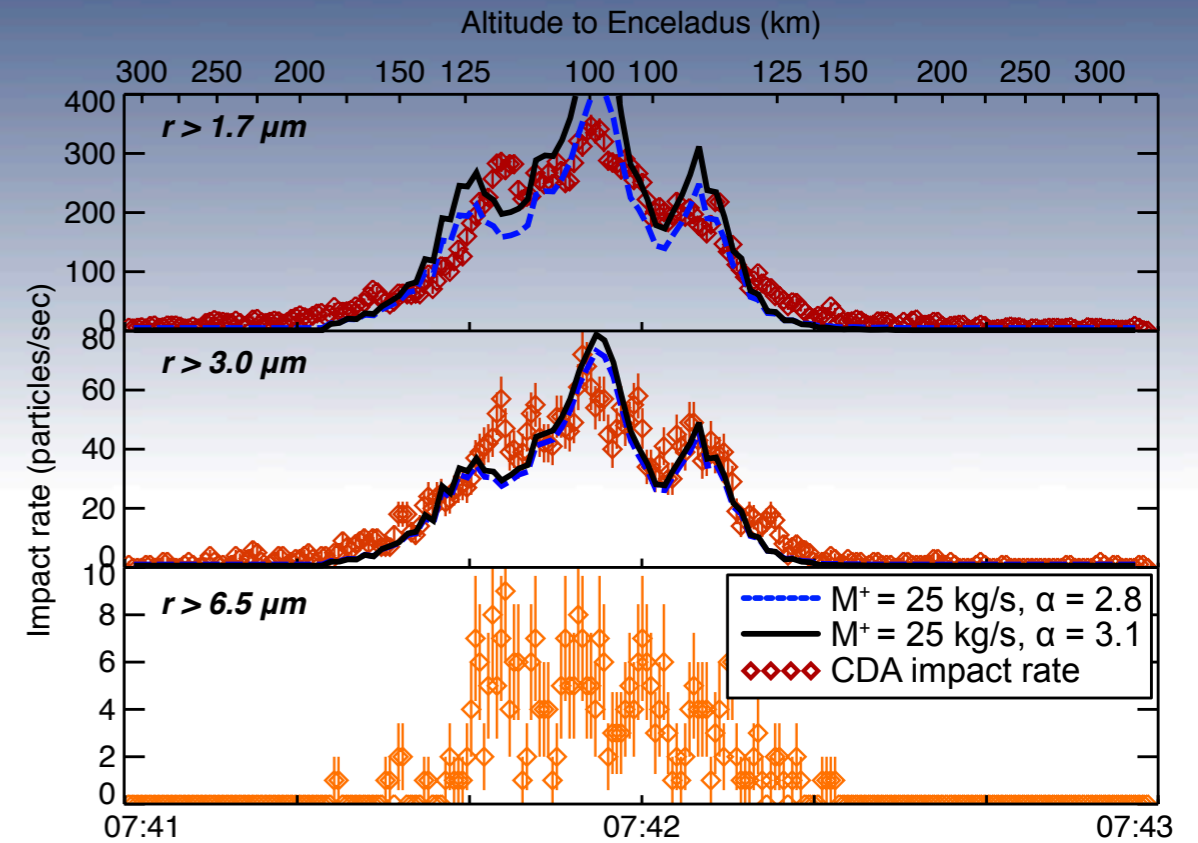
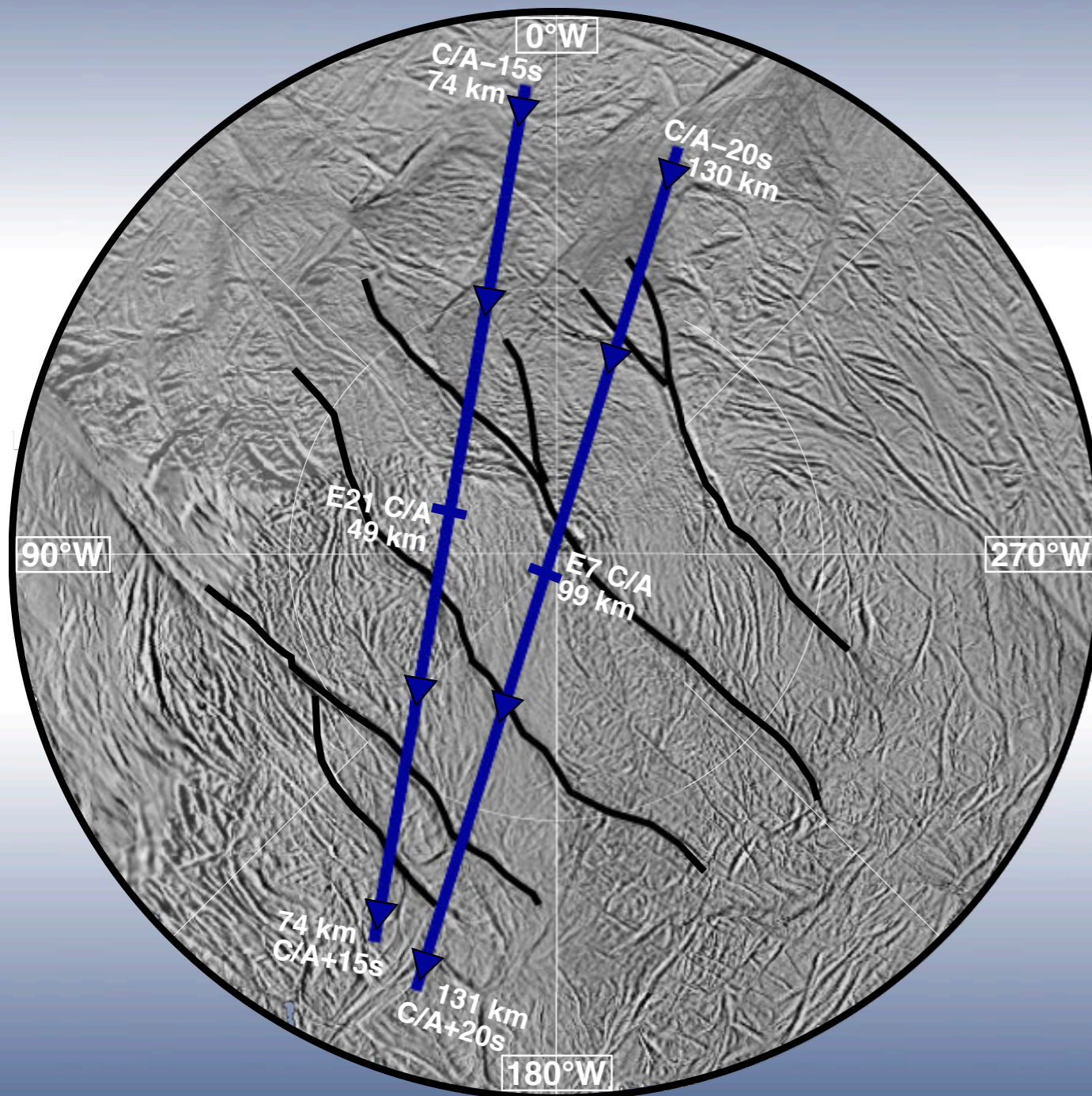
E7 flyby



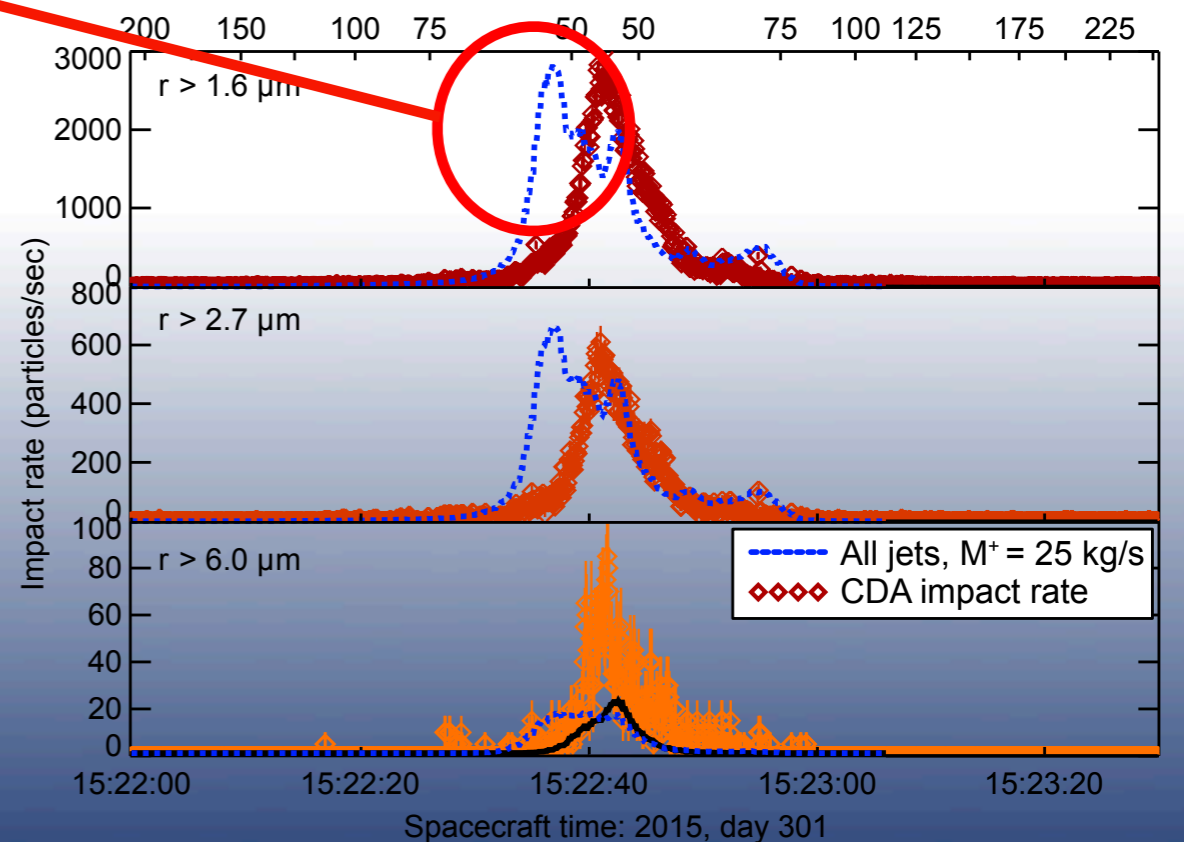
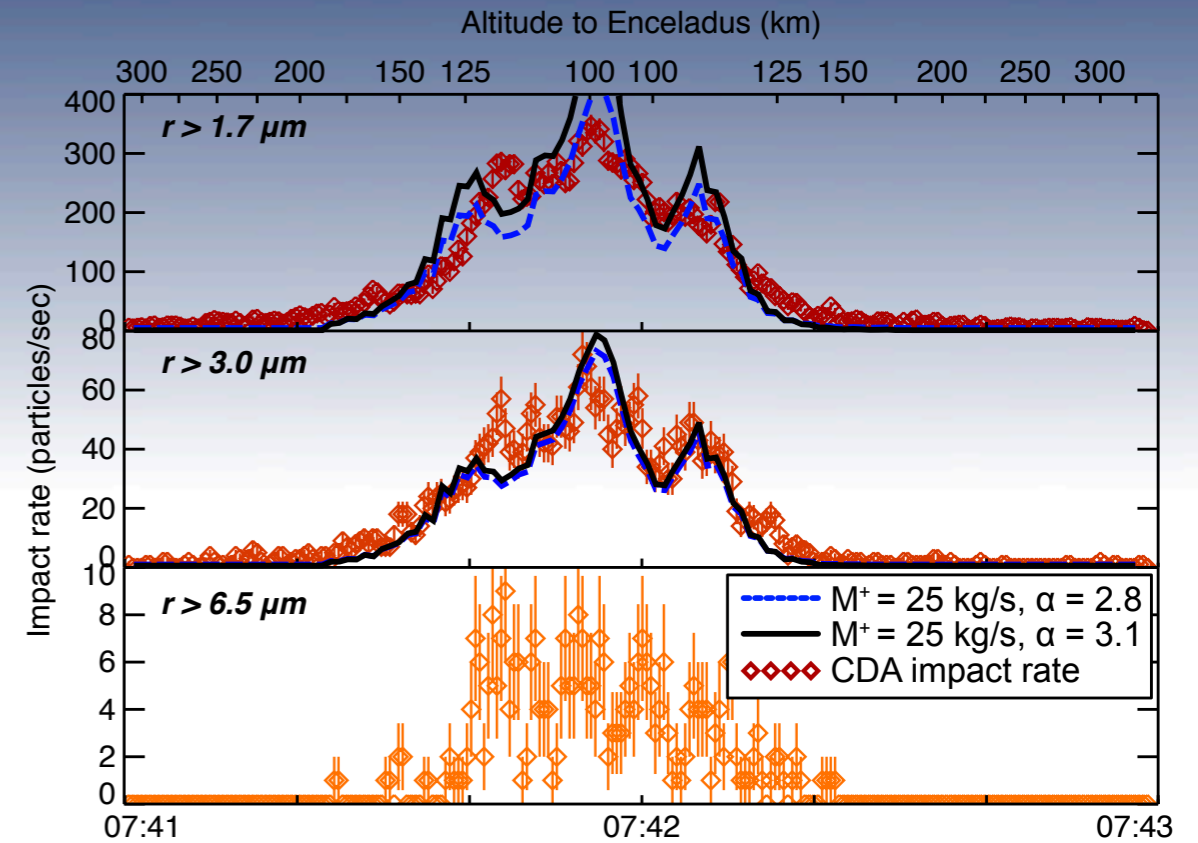
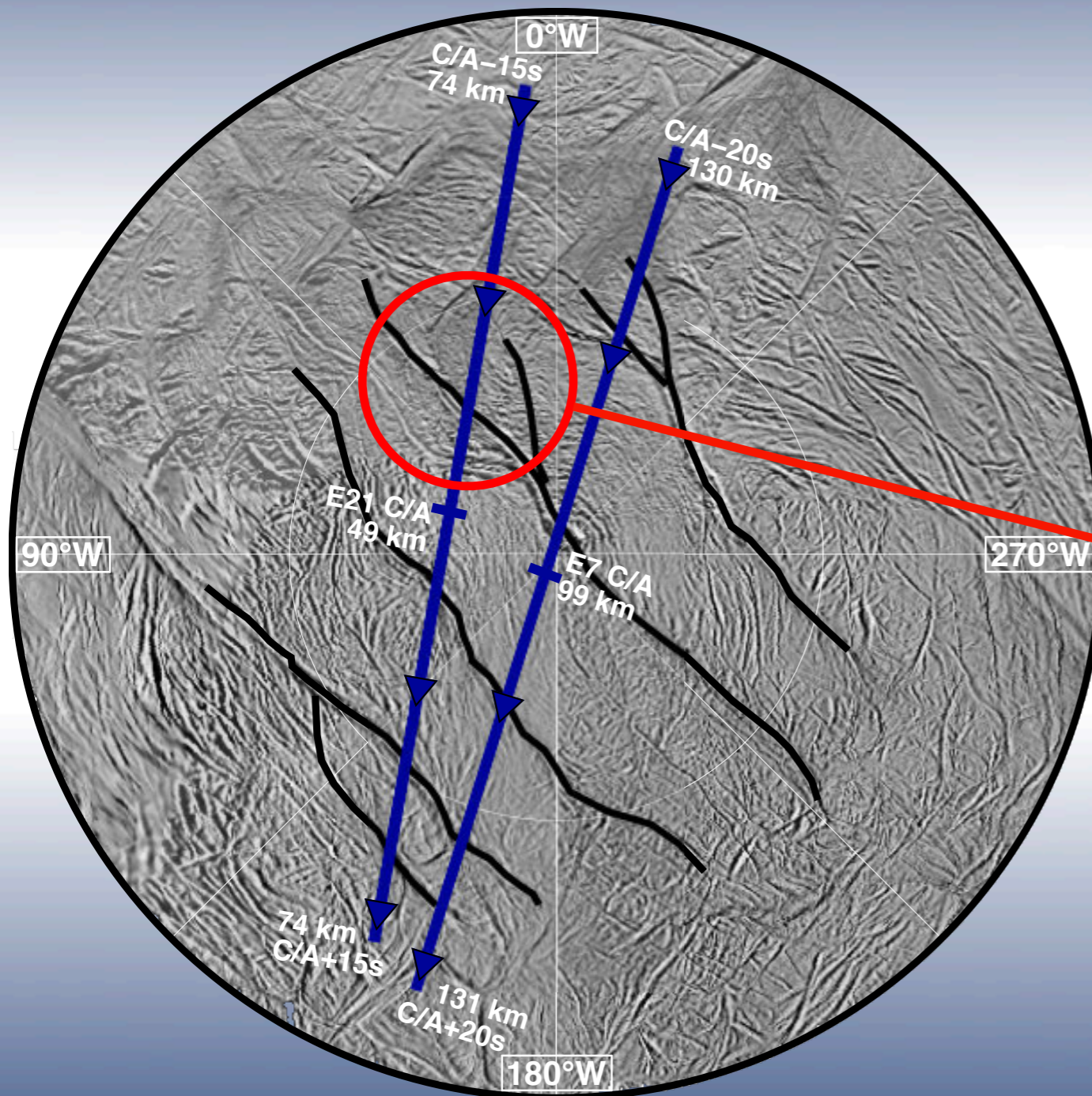
E21 flyby



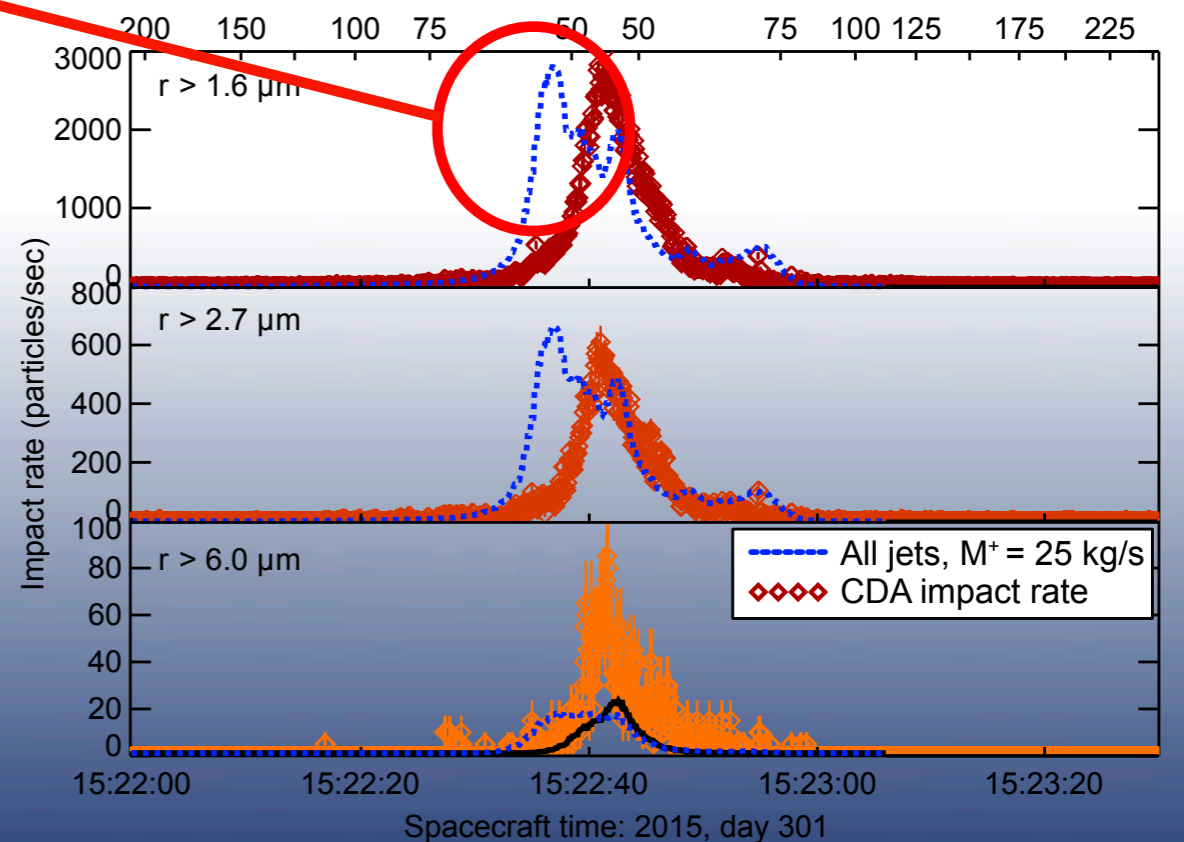
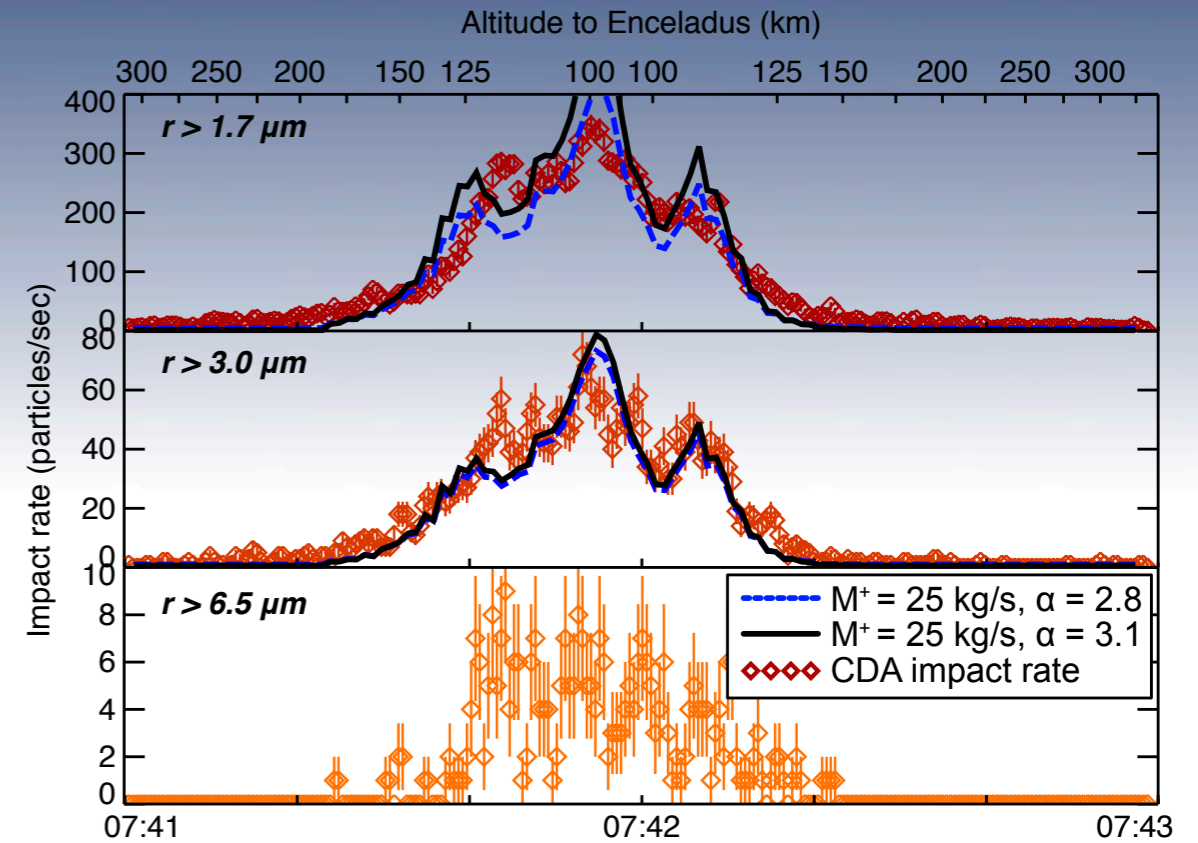
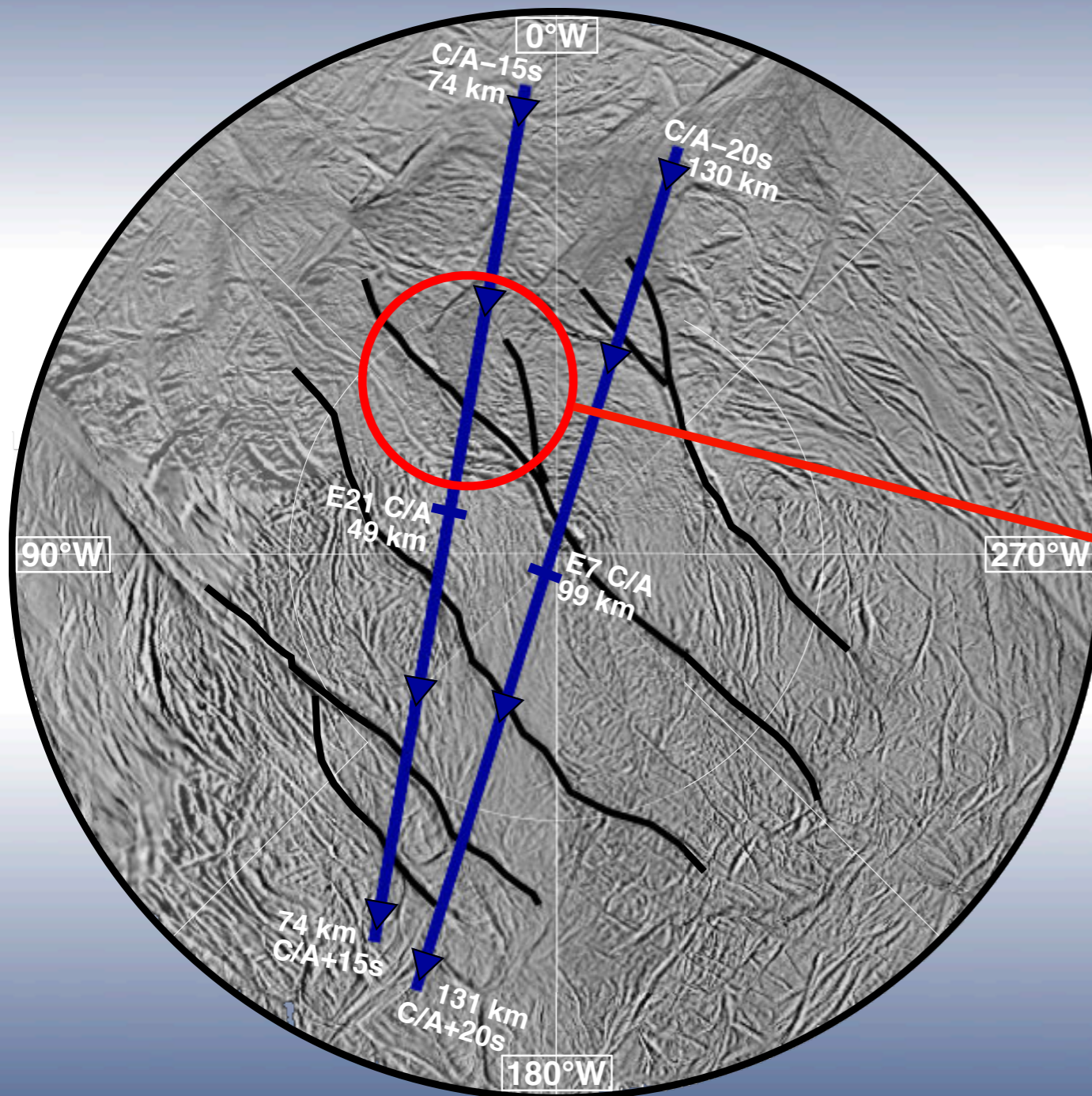
What happened in E21?



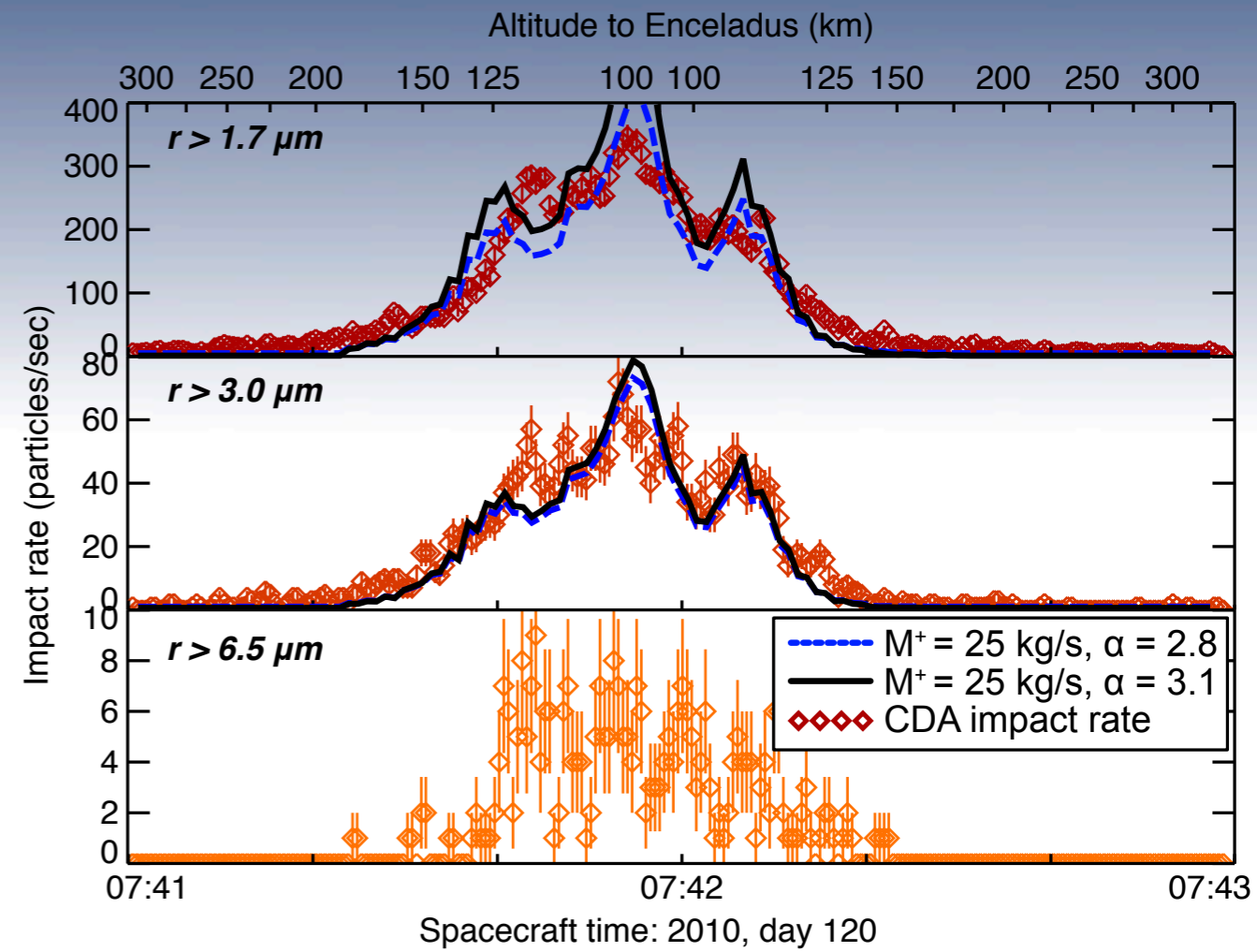
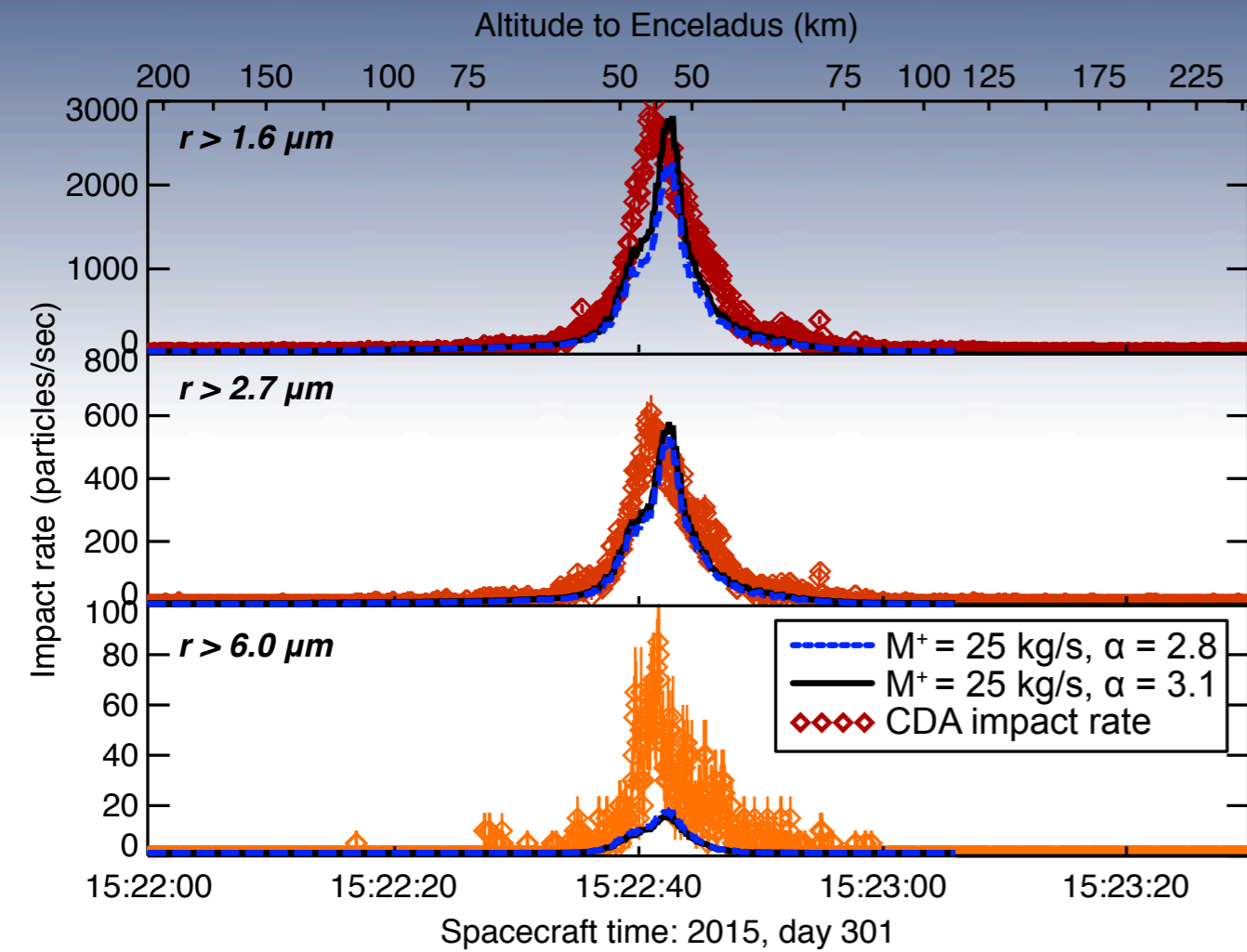
What happened in E21?



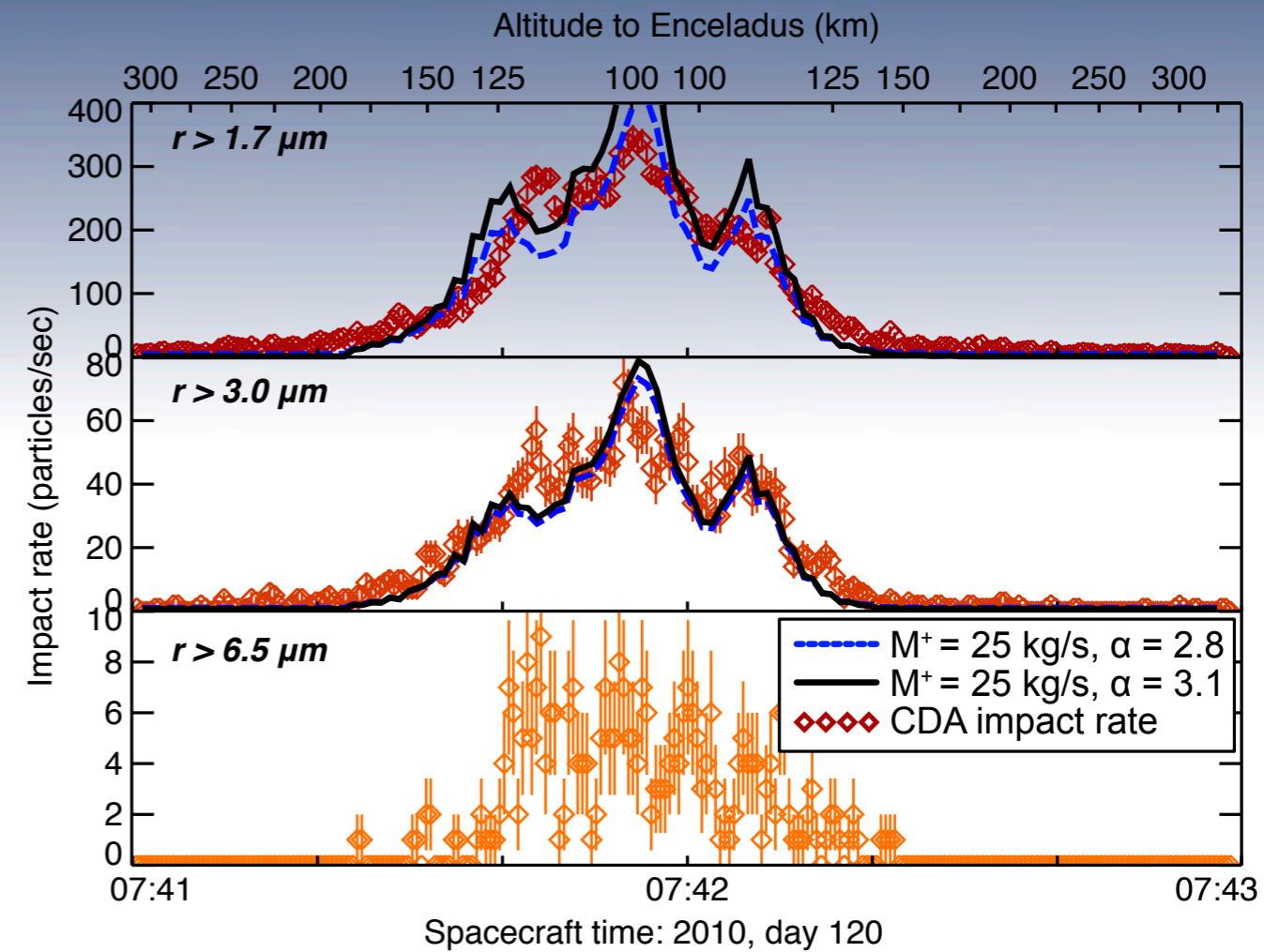
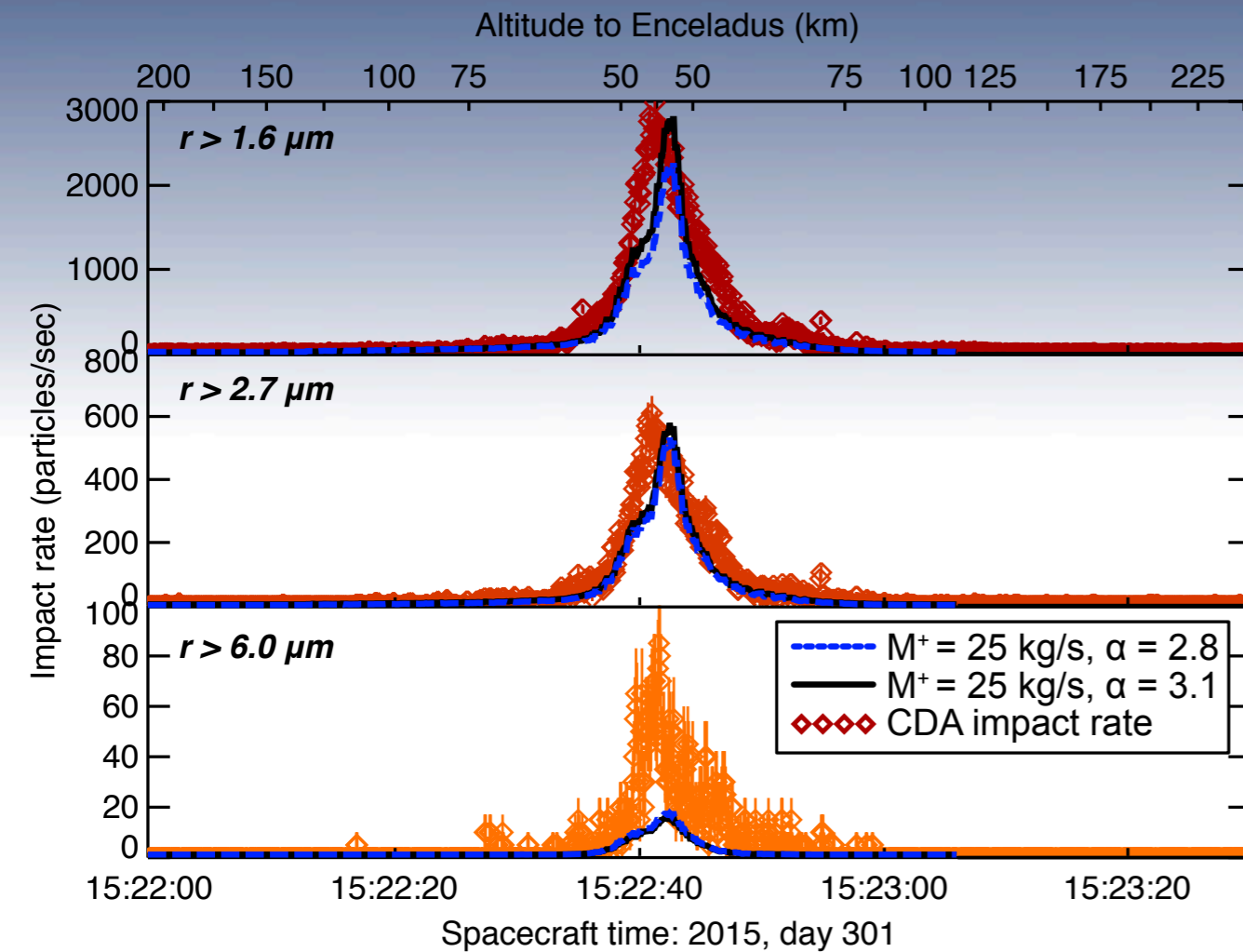
Temporal variation



Mass production

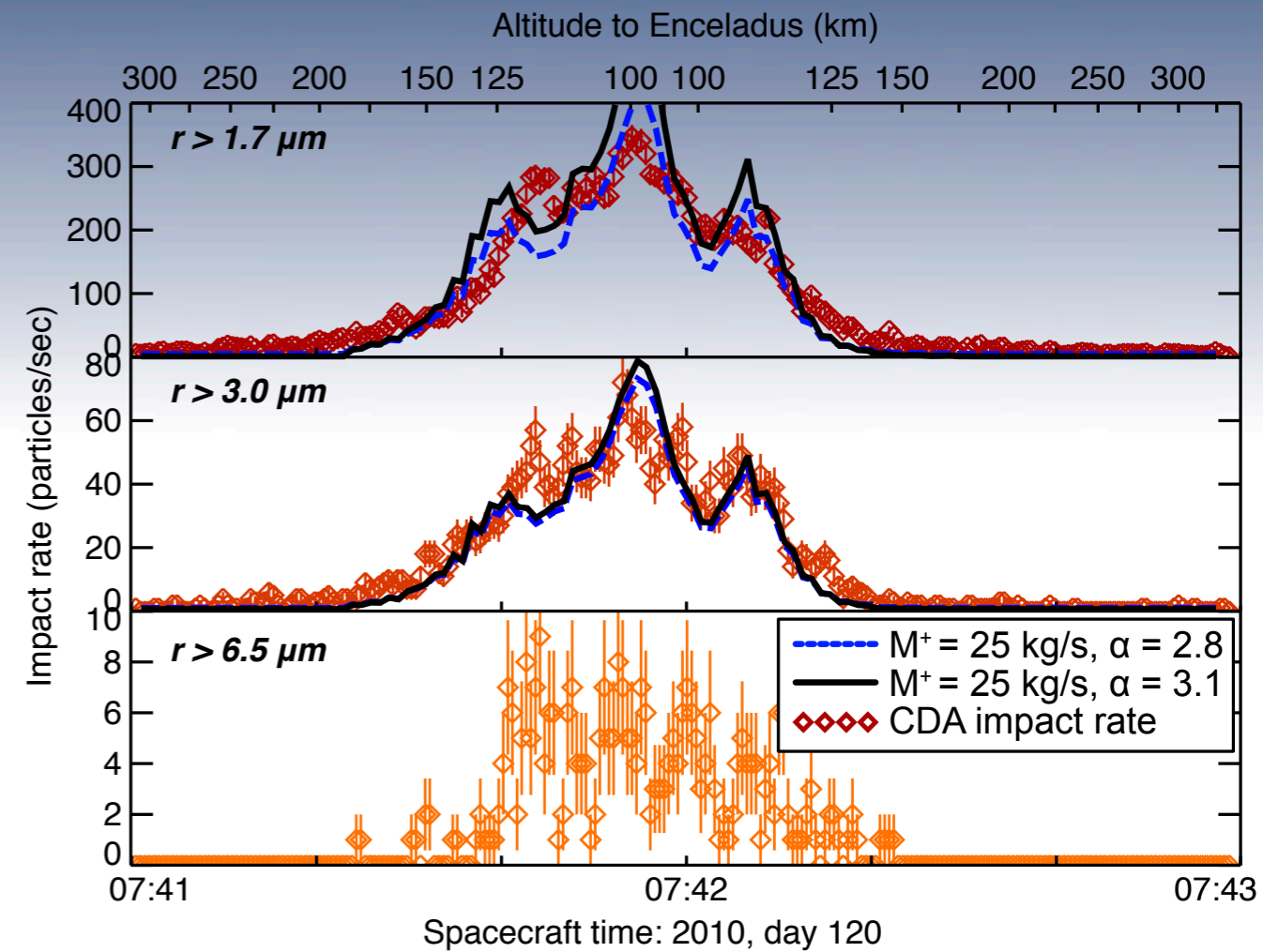
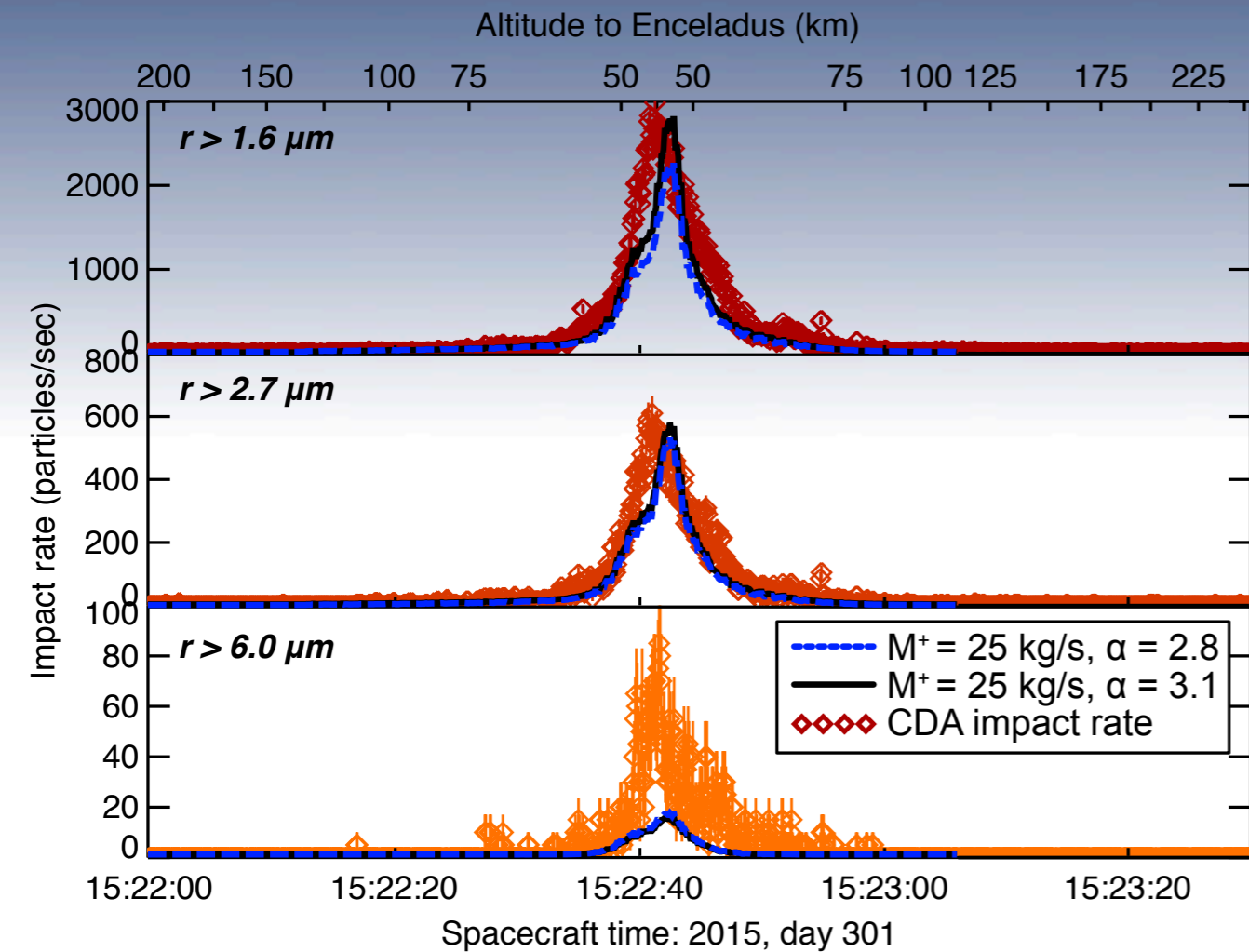


Mass production



- Estimates vary from 5 kg/s to $> 50 \text{ kg/s}$

Mass production



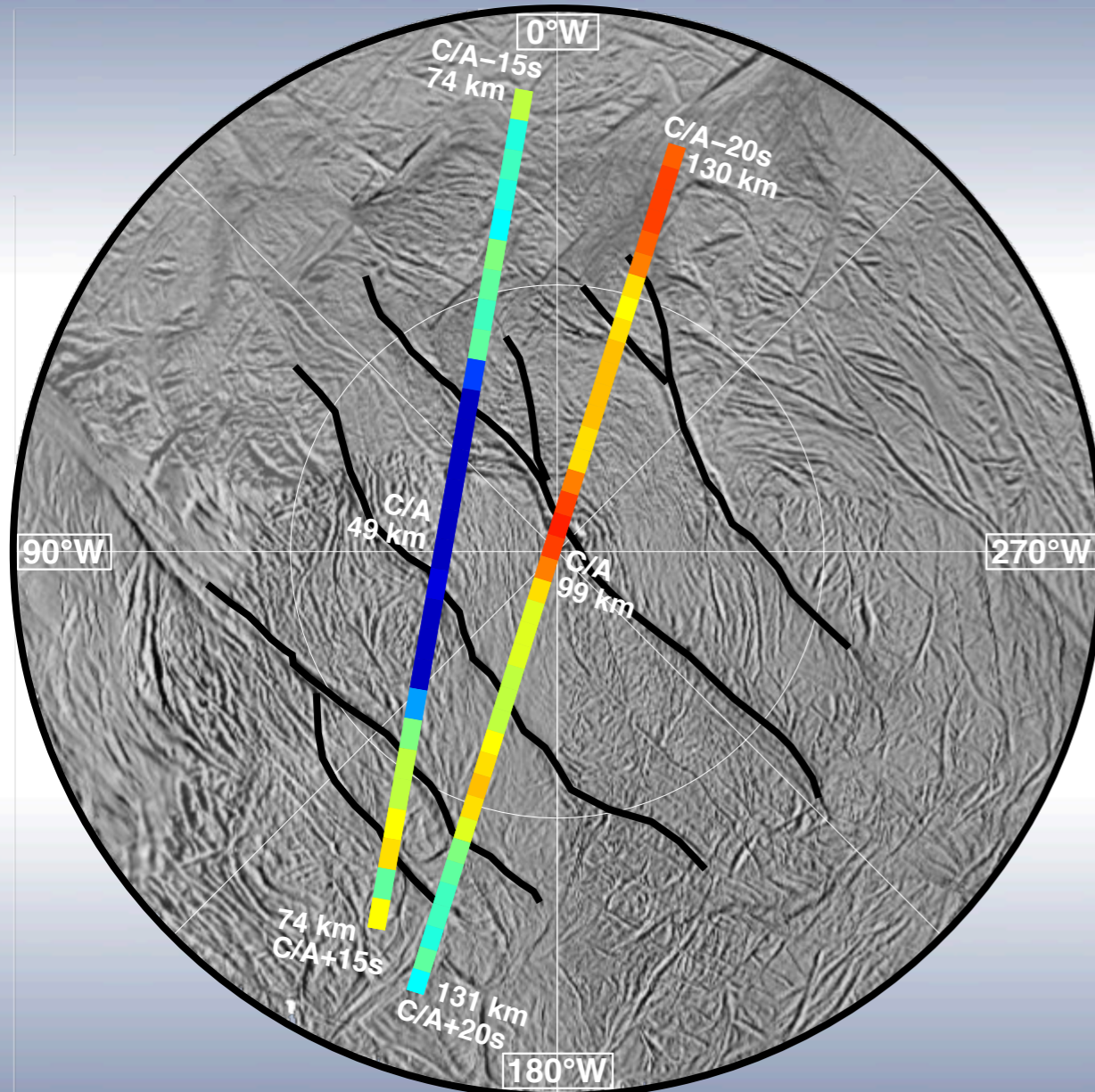
- Estimates vary from 5 kg/s to $> 50 \text{ kg/s}$
- CDA data most direct measurement of mass production — $\sim 25 \text{ kg/s}$

Outline

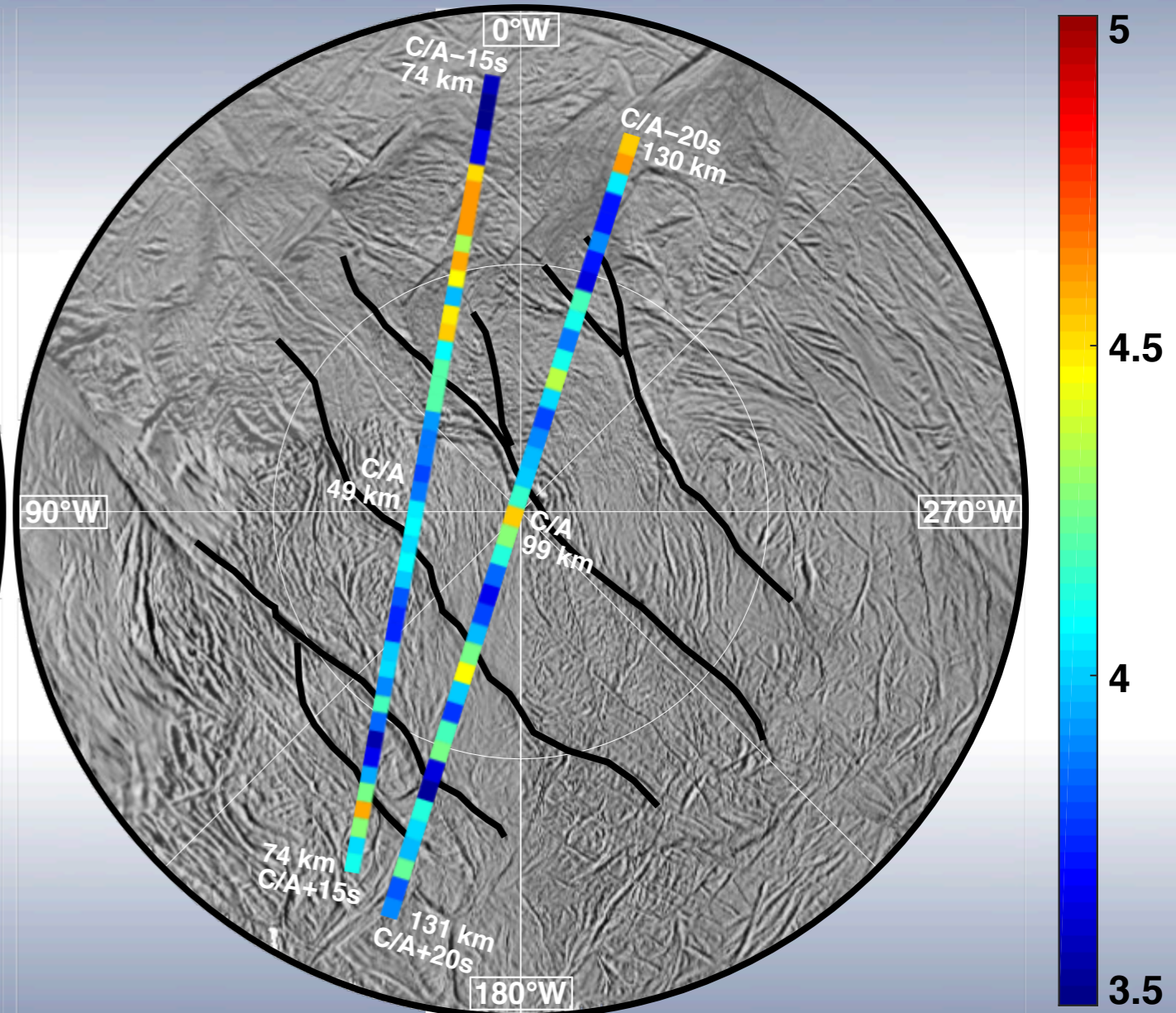
- Plumes - what, where and why?
- Resolving mass production
- **Implications on particle distributions**
- Surface deposition and tilted jets

Size distribution

Simulated size-distribution slope

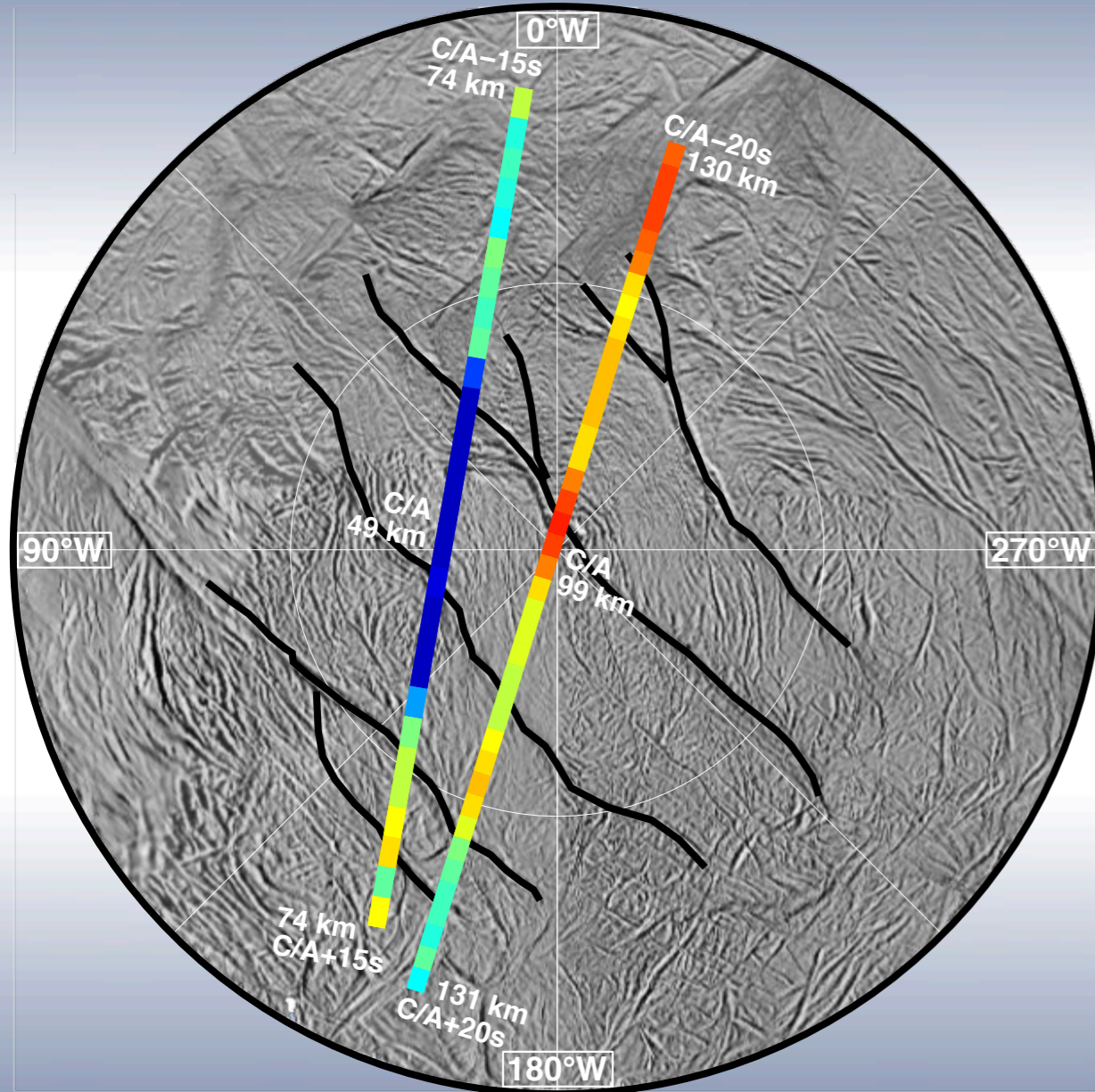


Size-distribution slope as measured by CDA

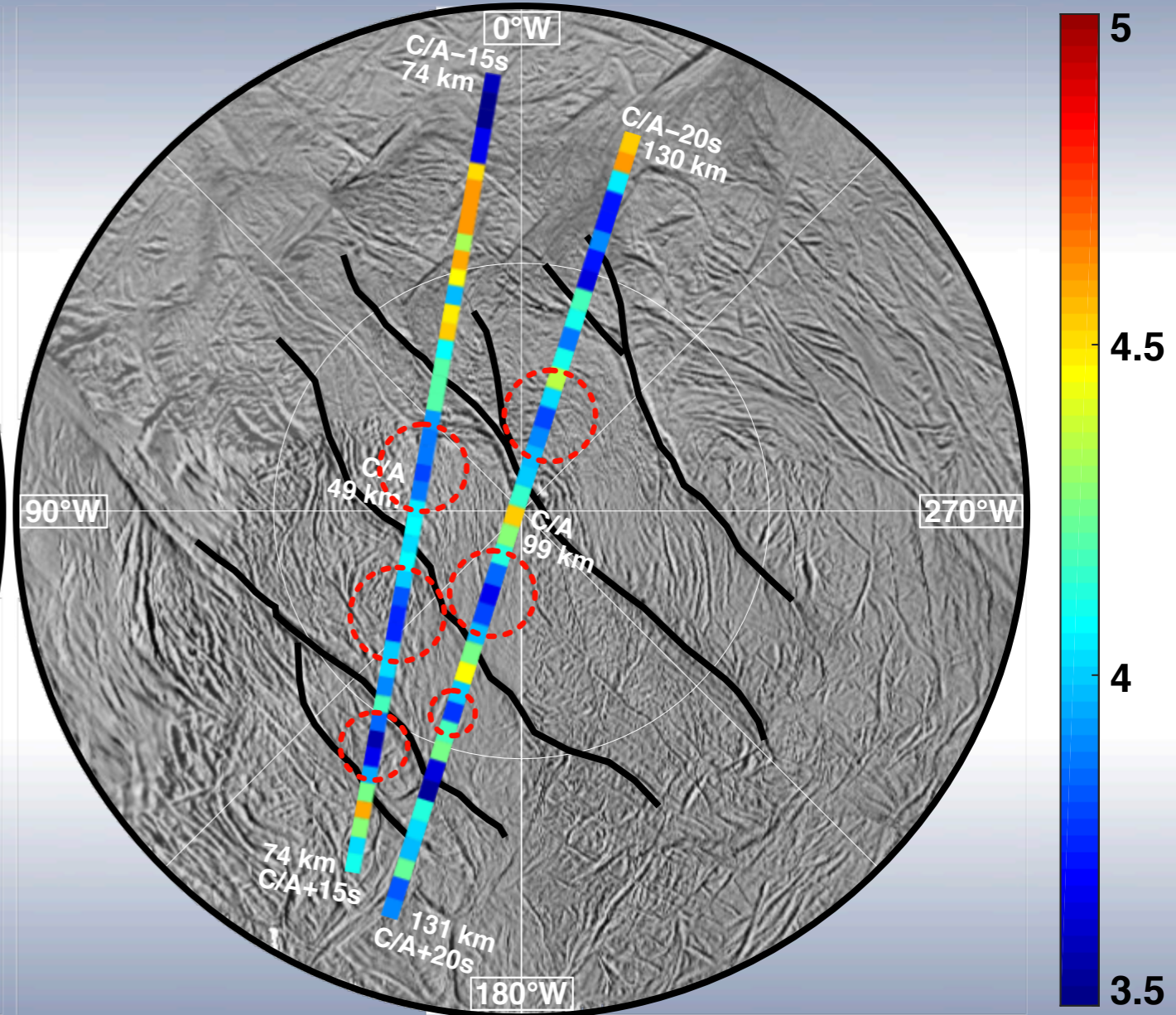


Size distribution

Simulated size-distribution slope



Size-distribution slope as measured by CDA

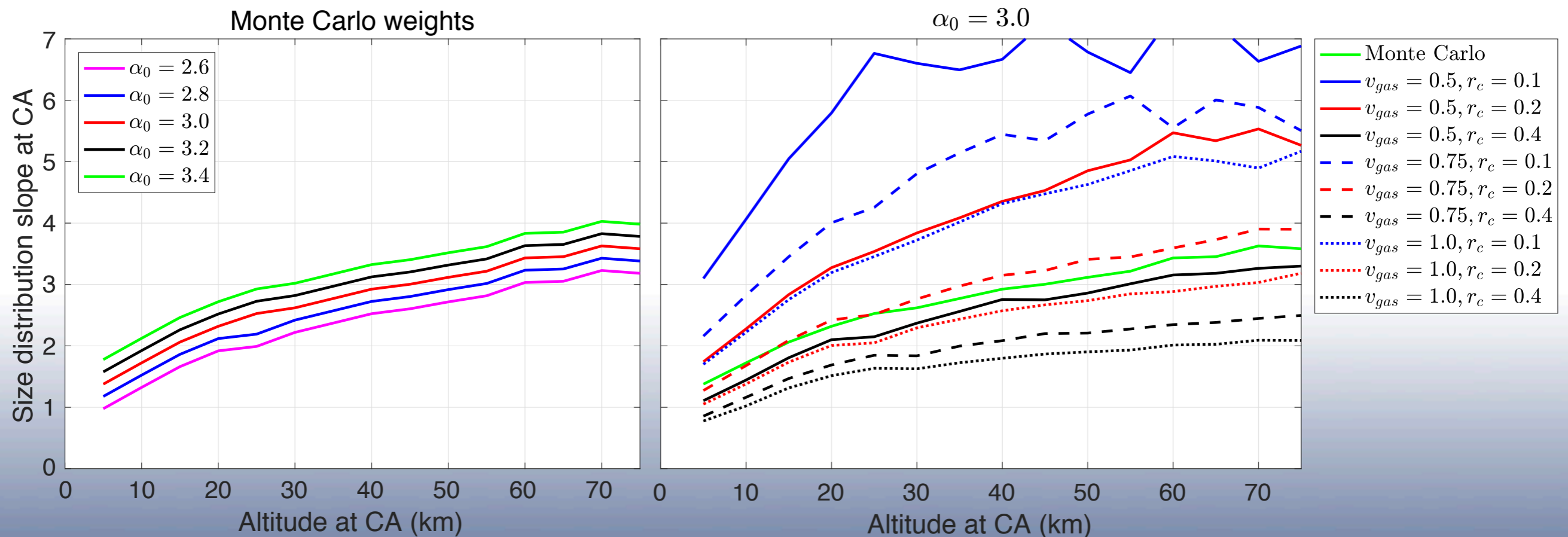


Speed vs. size distribution

$$p(v|r) = \left(1 + \frac{r}{r_c}\right) \frac{r}{r_c} \frac{v}{v_{gas}^2} \left(1 - \frac{v}{v_{gas}}\right)^{\frac{r}{r_c} - 1}$$

Speed vs. size distribution

$$p(v|r) = \left(1 + \frac{r}{r_c}\right) \frac{r}{r_c} \frac{v}{v_{gas}^2} \left(1 - \frac{v}{v_{gas}}\right)^{\frac{r}{r_c} - 1}$$



Thank you for your attention!

[1] B. S. Southworth, S. Kempf, and J. N. Spitale. Surface Deposition of the Enceladus Plume and the Angle of Emissions. *Icarus* (submitted).

Outline

- Plumes - what, where and why?
- Resolving mass production
- Implications on particle distributions
- **Surface deposition and tilted jets**

Why surface deposition?

Why surface deposition?

(1) How long have plumes been active?

Why surface deposition?

- (1) How long have plumes been active?
- (2) Have the same plumes always been active?

Why surface deposition?

- (1) How long have plumes been active?
- (2) Have the same plumes always been active?
- (3) Where are plumes active?

Why surface deposition?

- (1) How long have plumes been active?
- (2) Have the same plumes always been active?
- (3) Where are plumes active?
- (4) What is the plume emission structure?

Why surface deposition?

- (1) How long have plumes been active?
- (2) Have the same plumes always been active?
- (3) Where are plumes active?
- (4) What is the plume emission structure?**

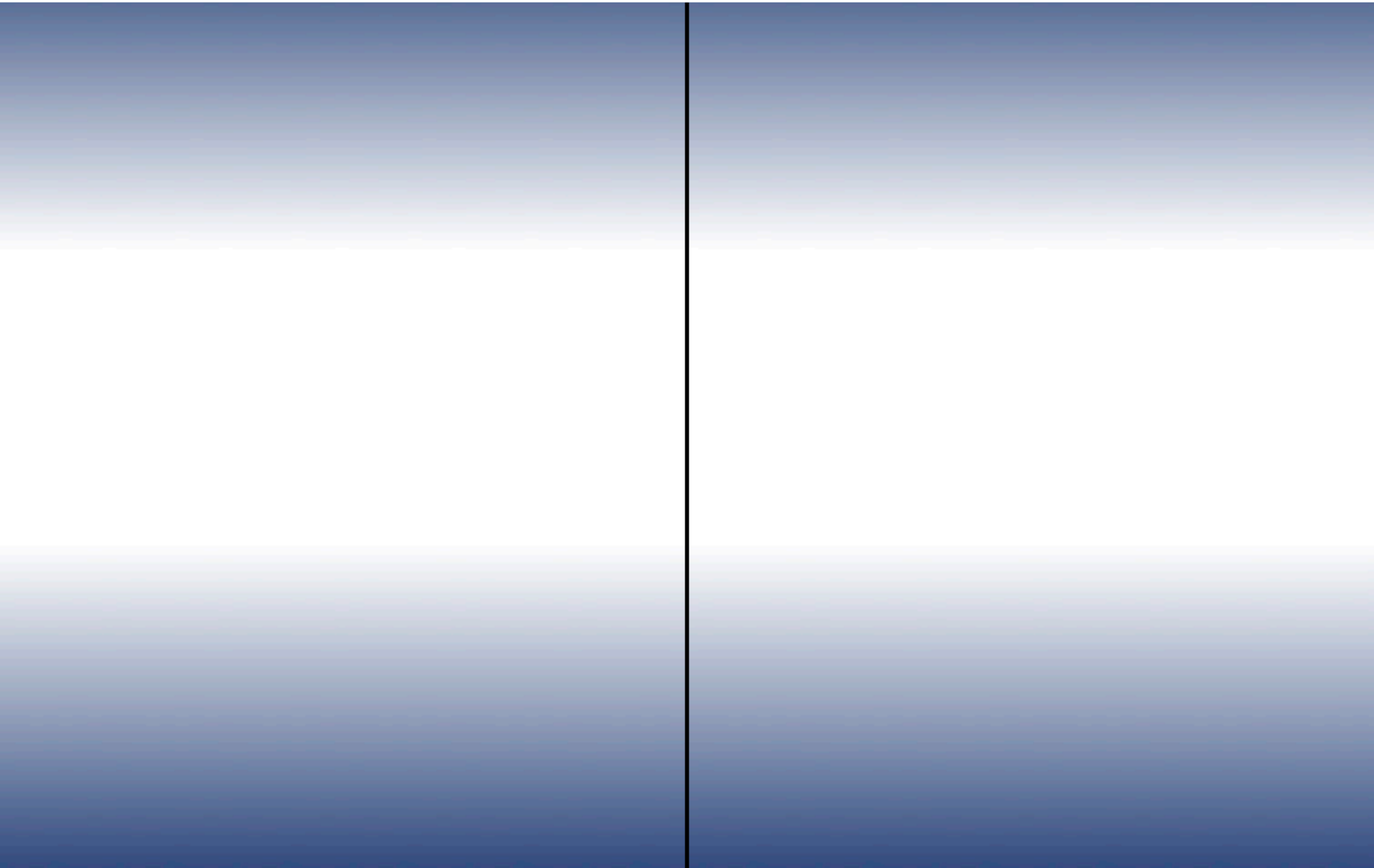
Plume model

Mass production

Particle distributions

Surface deposition

Competing theories of emissions



Competing theories of emissions

Jets

- ~100 discrete jets proposed in Porco et al. (2014).
- Provide location and angle with respect to surface.

Competing theories of emissions

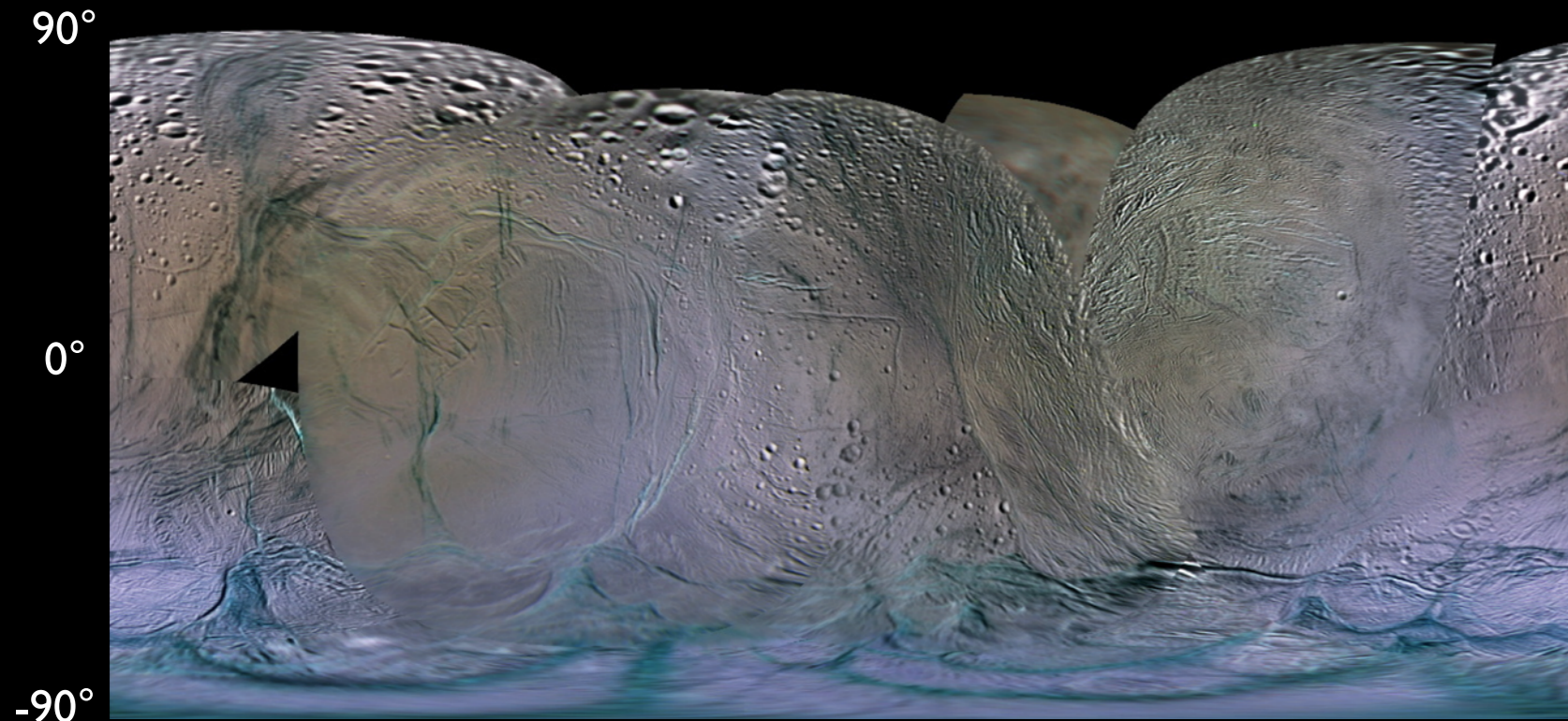
Jets

- ~100 discrete jets proposed in Porco et al. (2014).
- Provide location and angle with respect to surface.

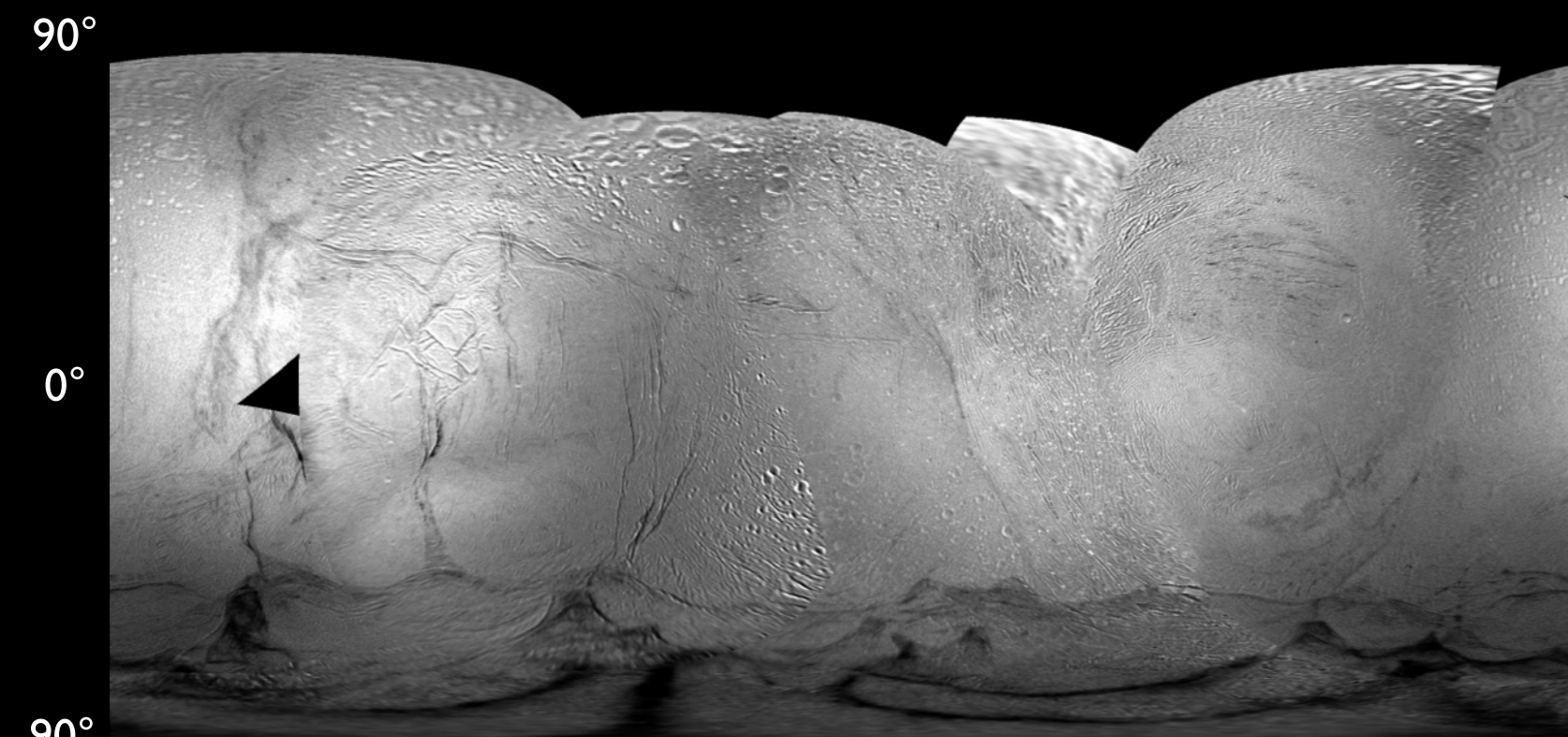
Curtain

- Joseph Spitale suggested some jets formed in Porco et al. are “phantom jets.”
- Instead, plume is mostly a “curtain.”

Color maps

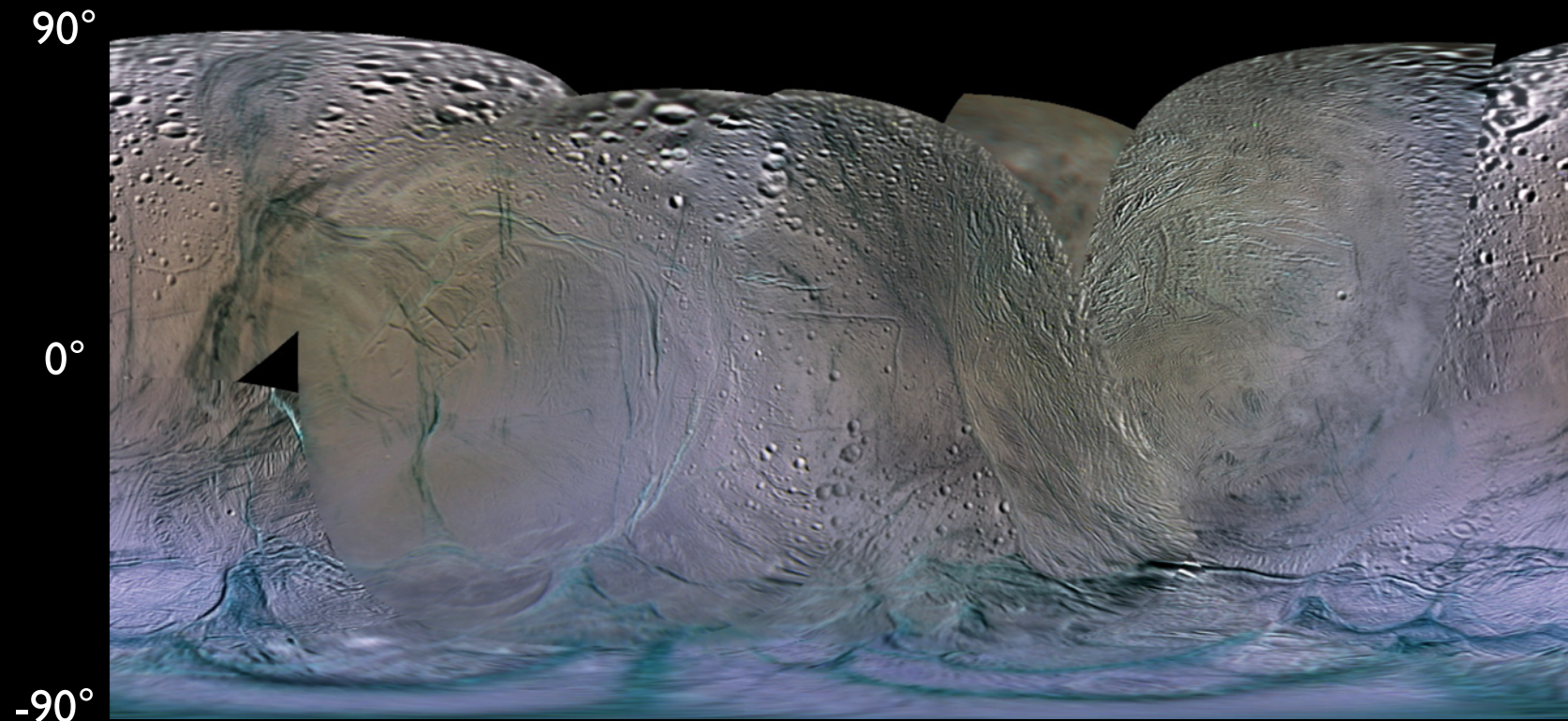


3 Colour Map

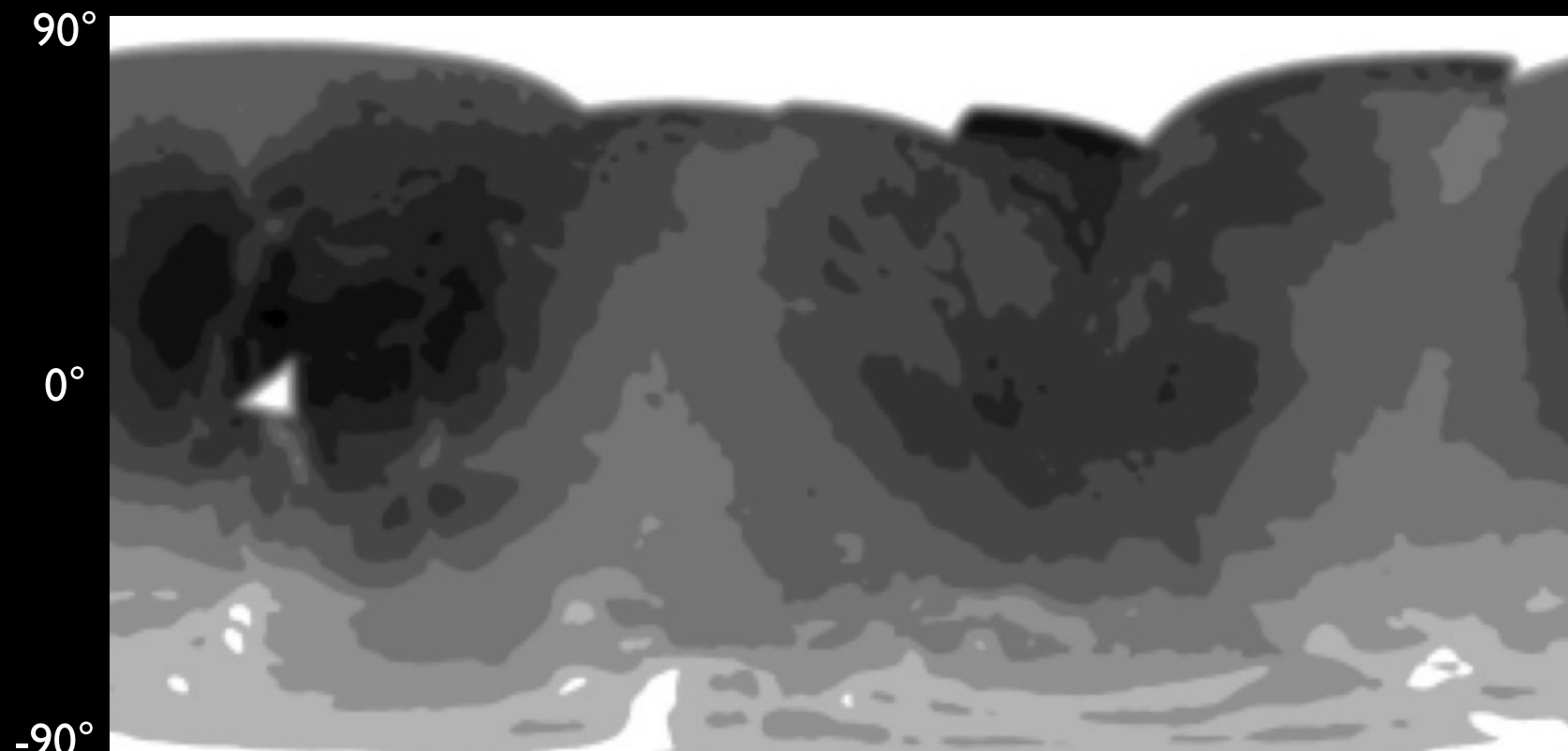


IR/UV Map

Color maps



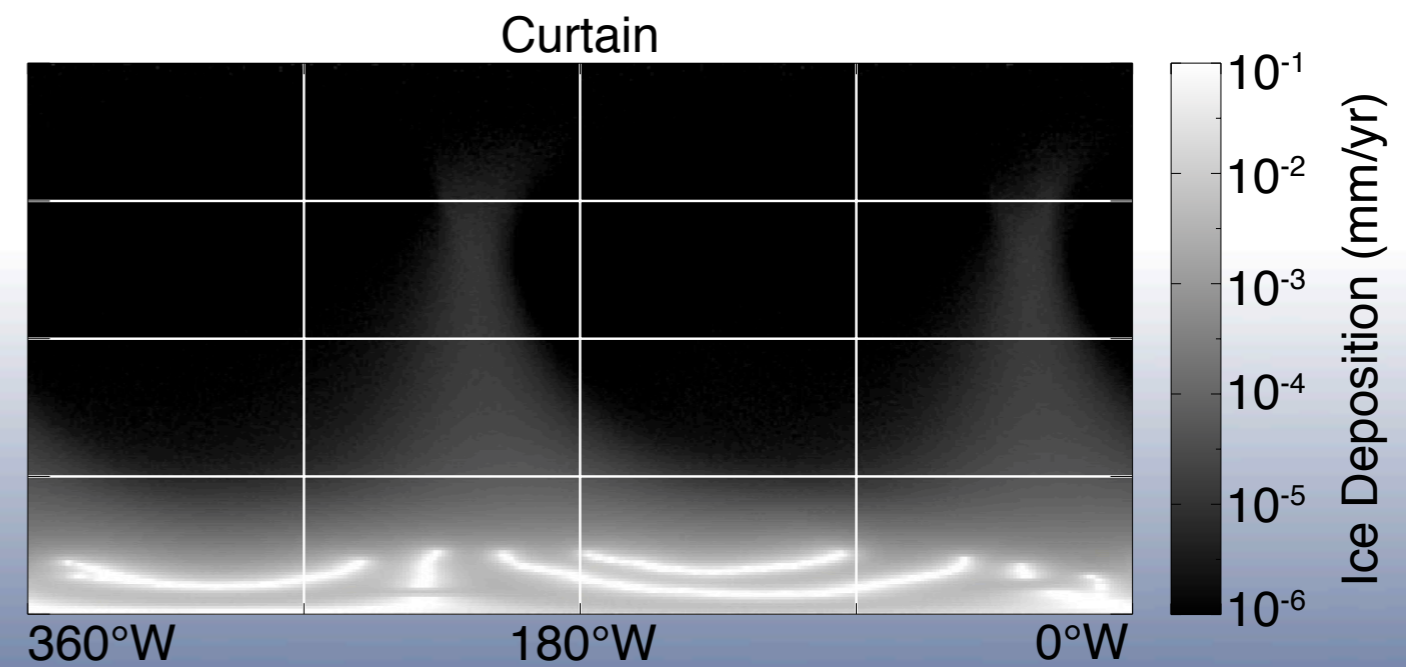
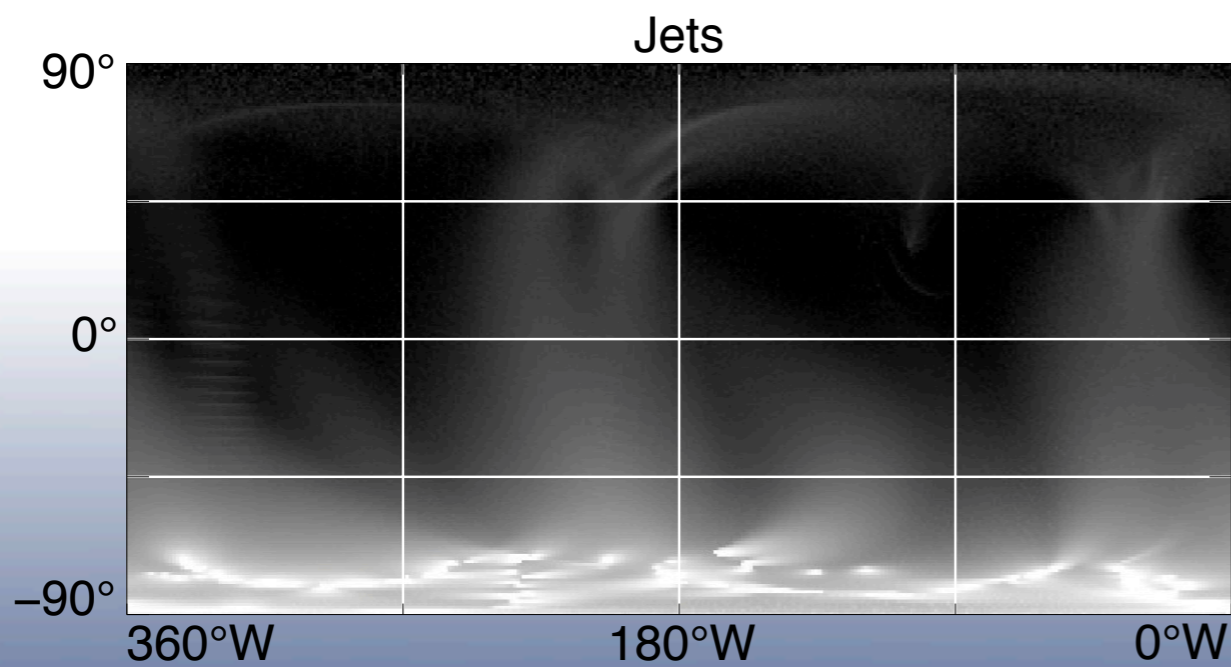
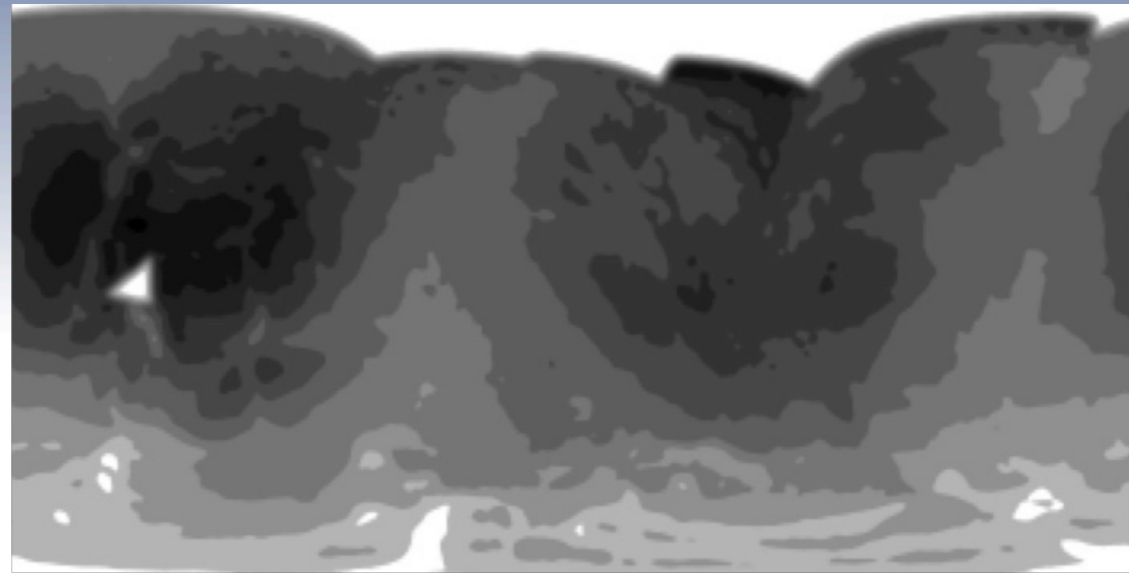
3 Colour Map



log IR/UV Map

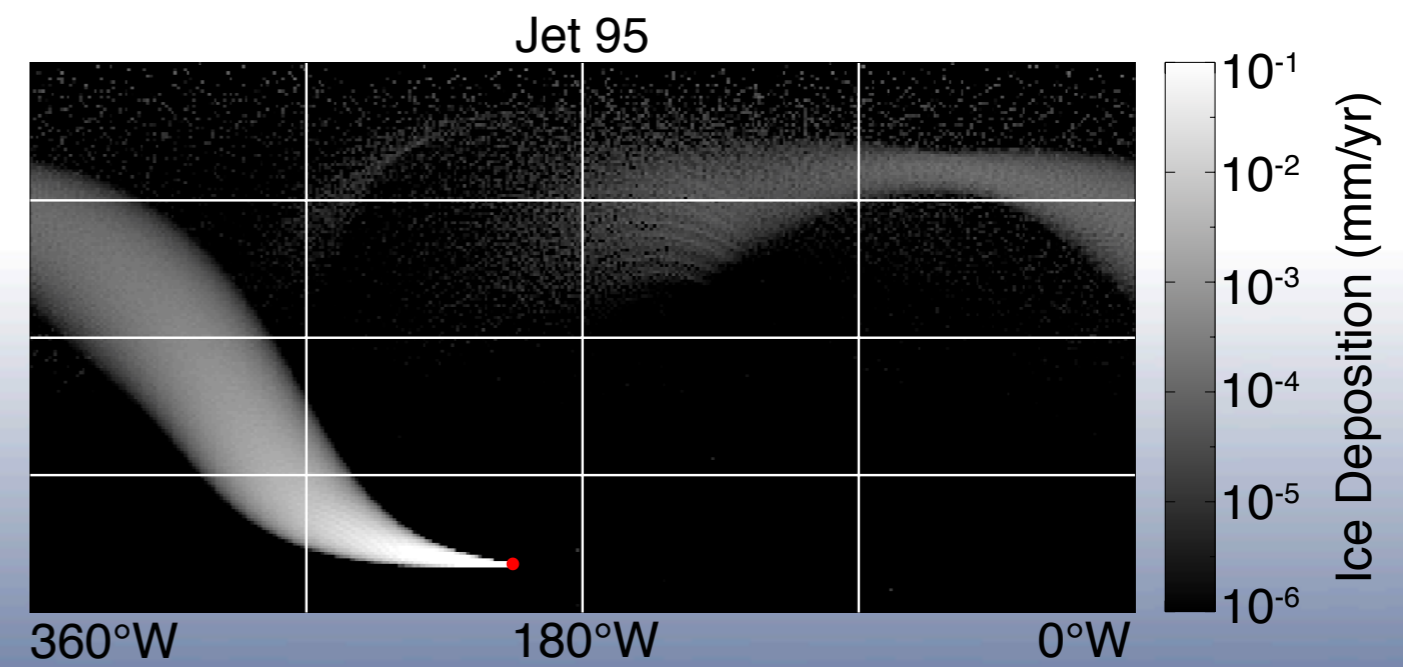
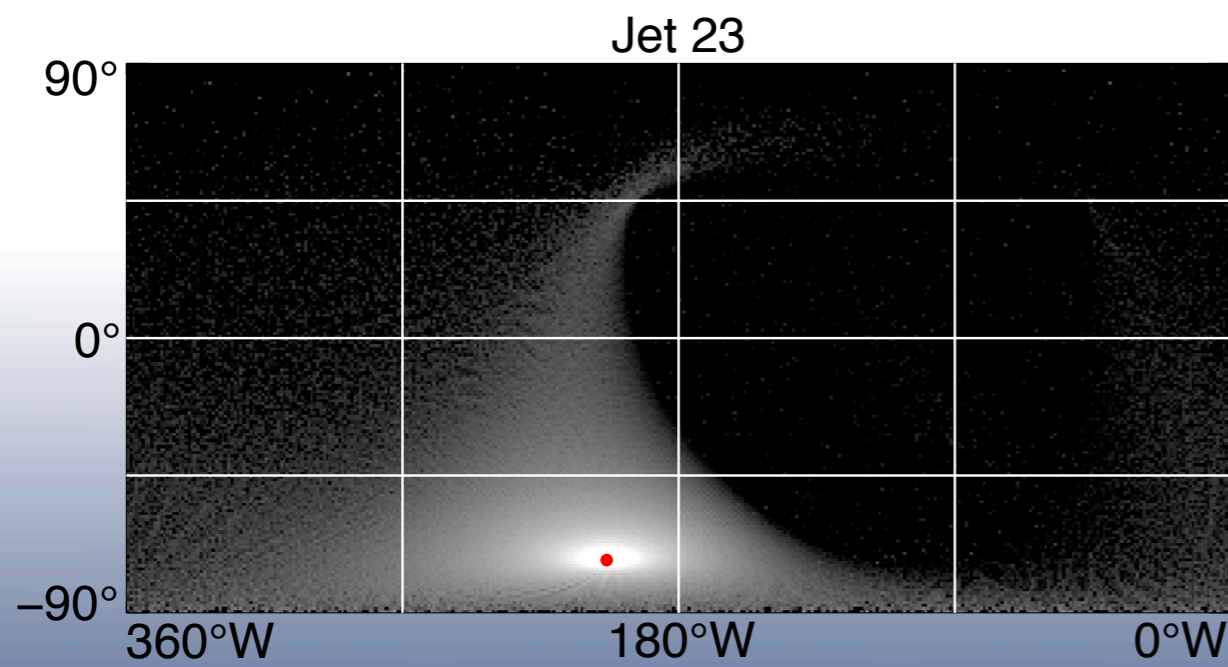
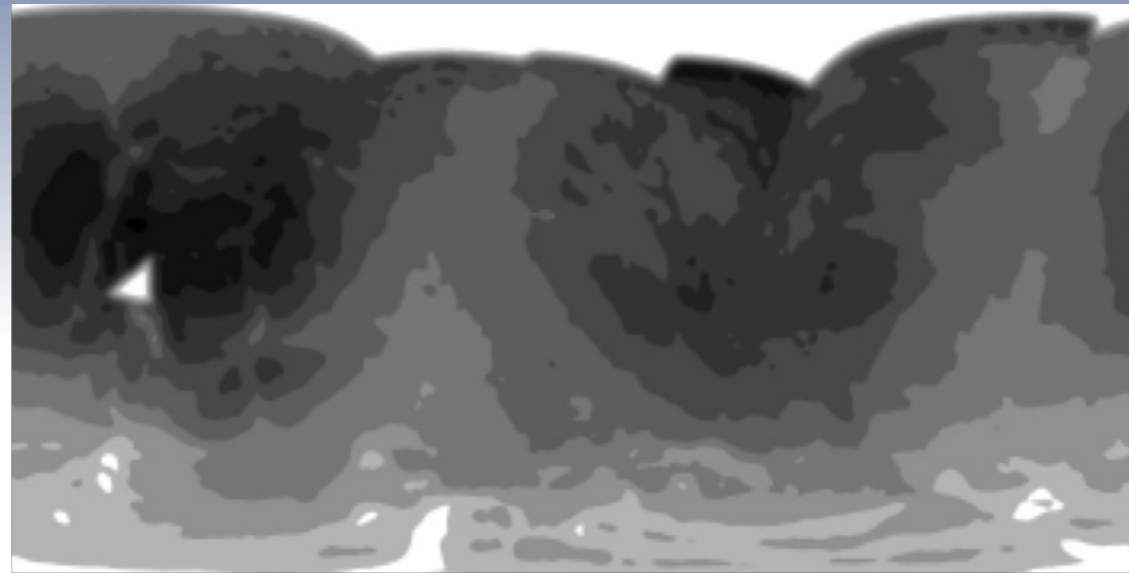
Jets vs. curtains

log IR/UV Map



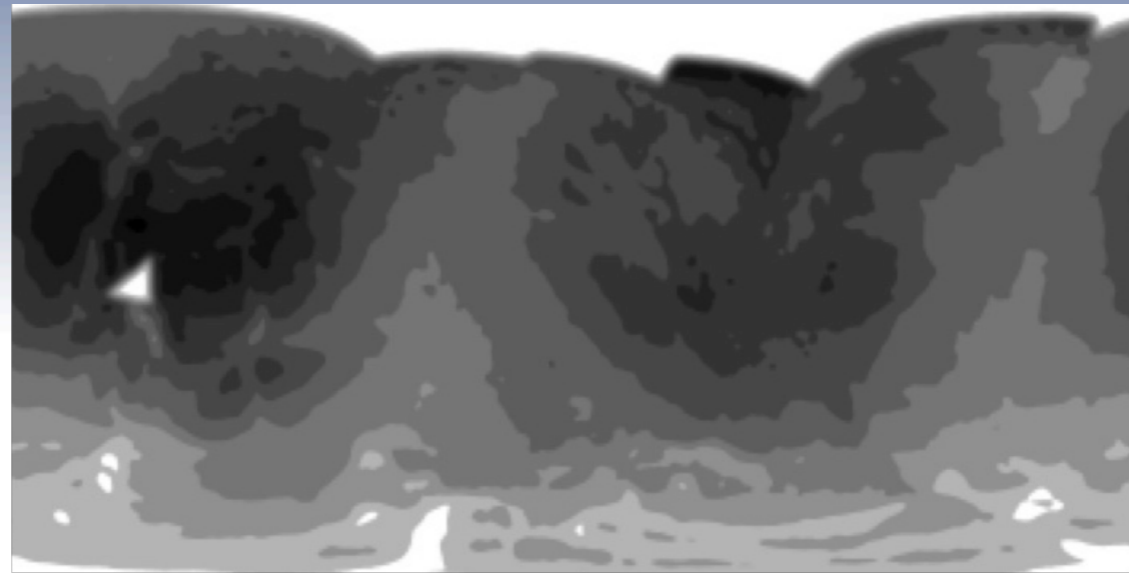
Effects of tilted jets

log IR/UV Map



Effects of tilted jets

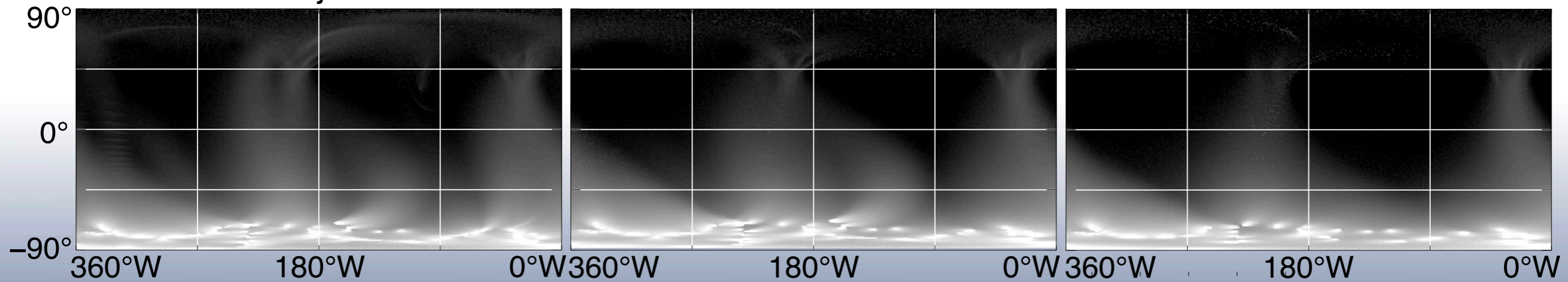
log IR/UV Map



All jets

Jet zenith $< 30^\circ$

Jet zenith $< 20^\circ$



10^{-6}

10^{-5}

10^{-4}

10^{-3}

10^{-2}

10^{-1}

Ice Deposition (mm/yr)