

Séminaire Lagrange
June 2017

JUPITER'S INTERNAL STRUCTURE AND THE FIRST JUNO RESULTS

Yamila Miguel

Tristan Guillot, Sean Wahl, William B. Hubbard, Burkhard Militzer, Yohai Kaspi, Naor Movshovitz, Daniel Reese, Ravit Helled, Eli Galanti, William Folkner, Luciano Iess, Daniele Durante, Marzia Parisi, David J. Stevenson, Steve Levin, Jack Connerney, Scott Bolton

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MOTIVATION WHY STUDY GIANT PLANETS?



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MOTIVATION WHY STUDY JUPITER?

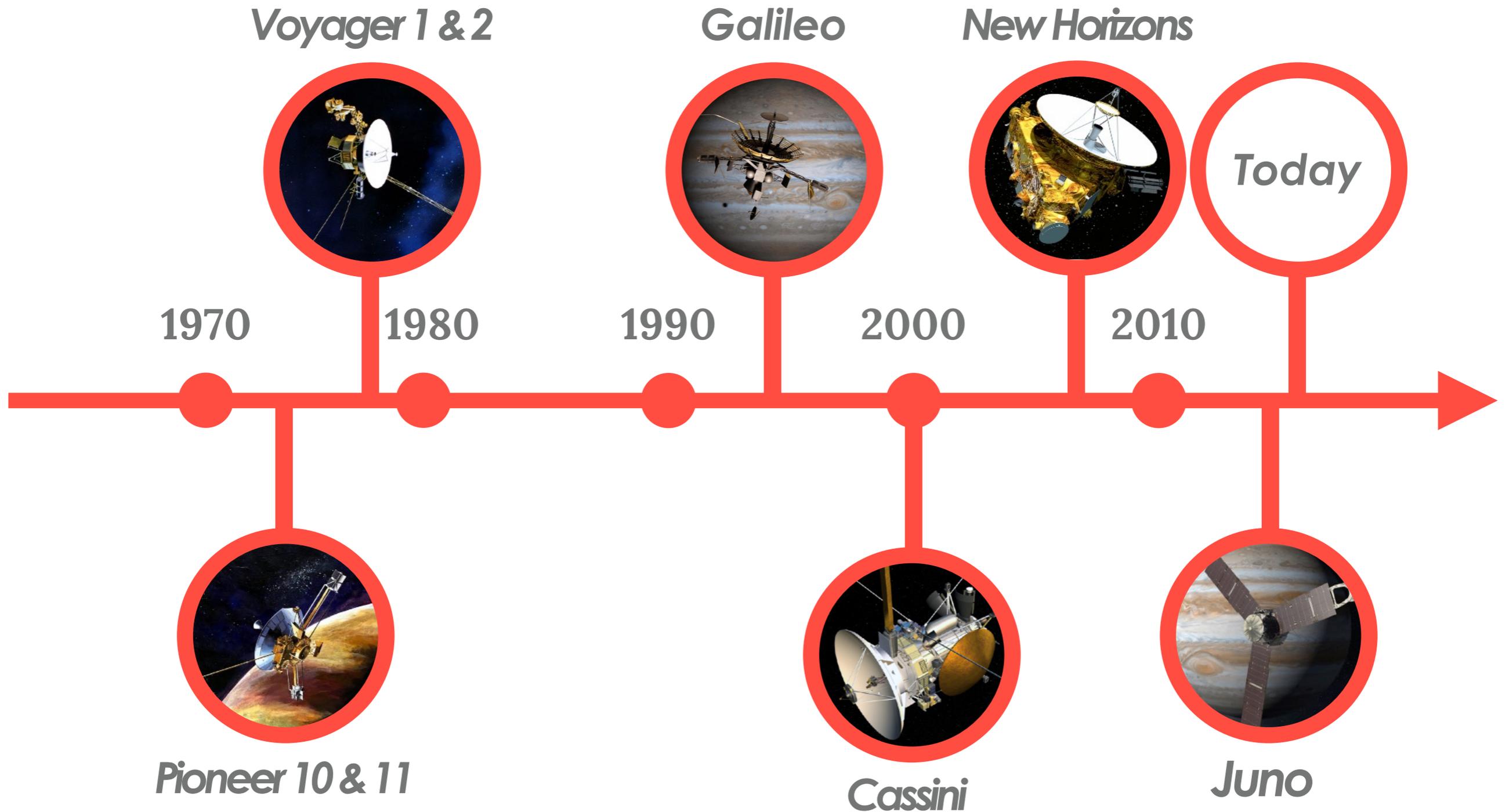
- Jupiter is the biggest giant in the Solar System
- It highly influenced the history of our Solar System

**Understanding Jupiter
we will know more
about the history of our
own Solar System**

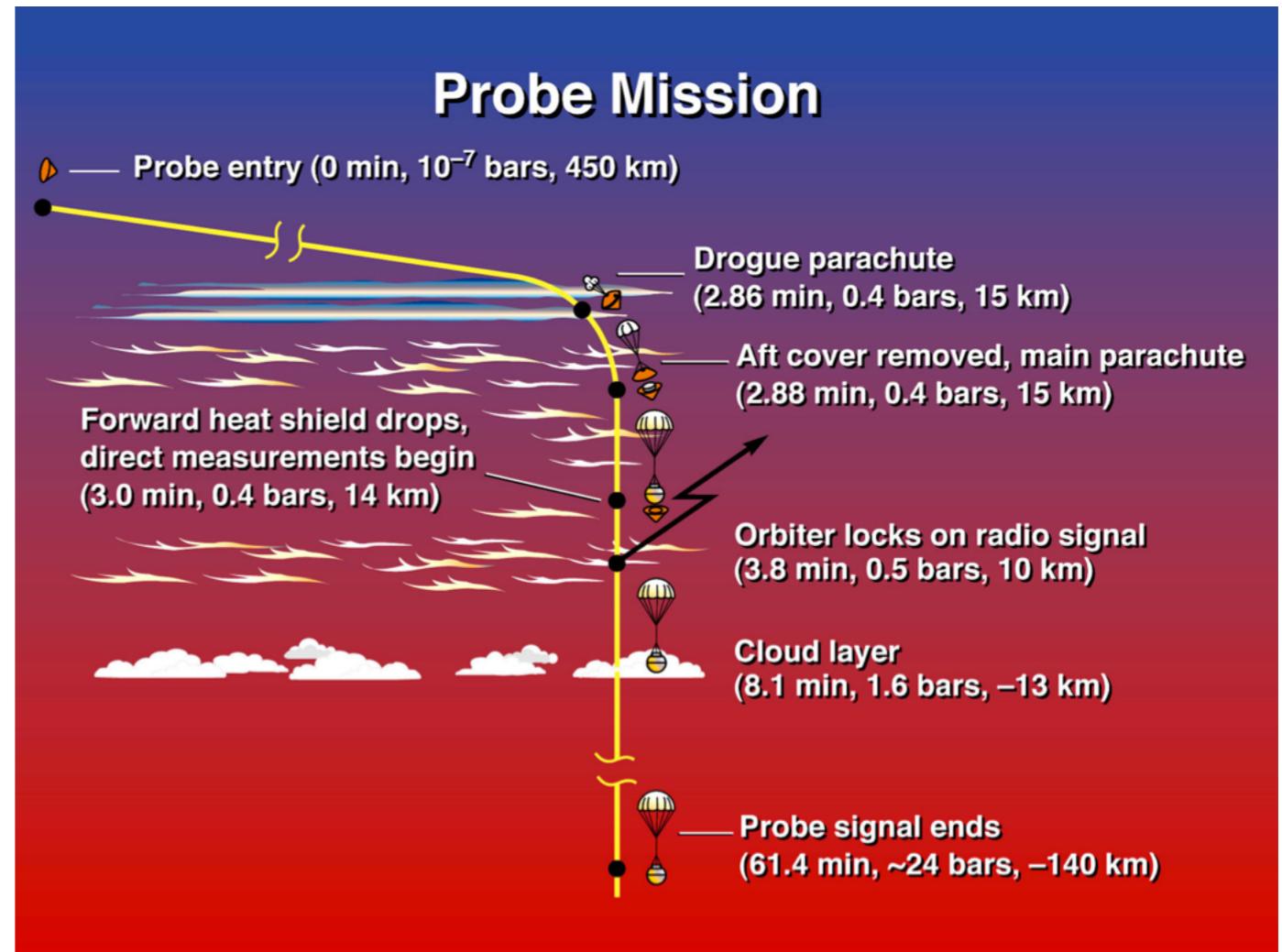


- What is it made of?
- Does it have a core?

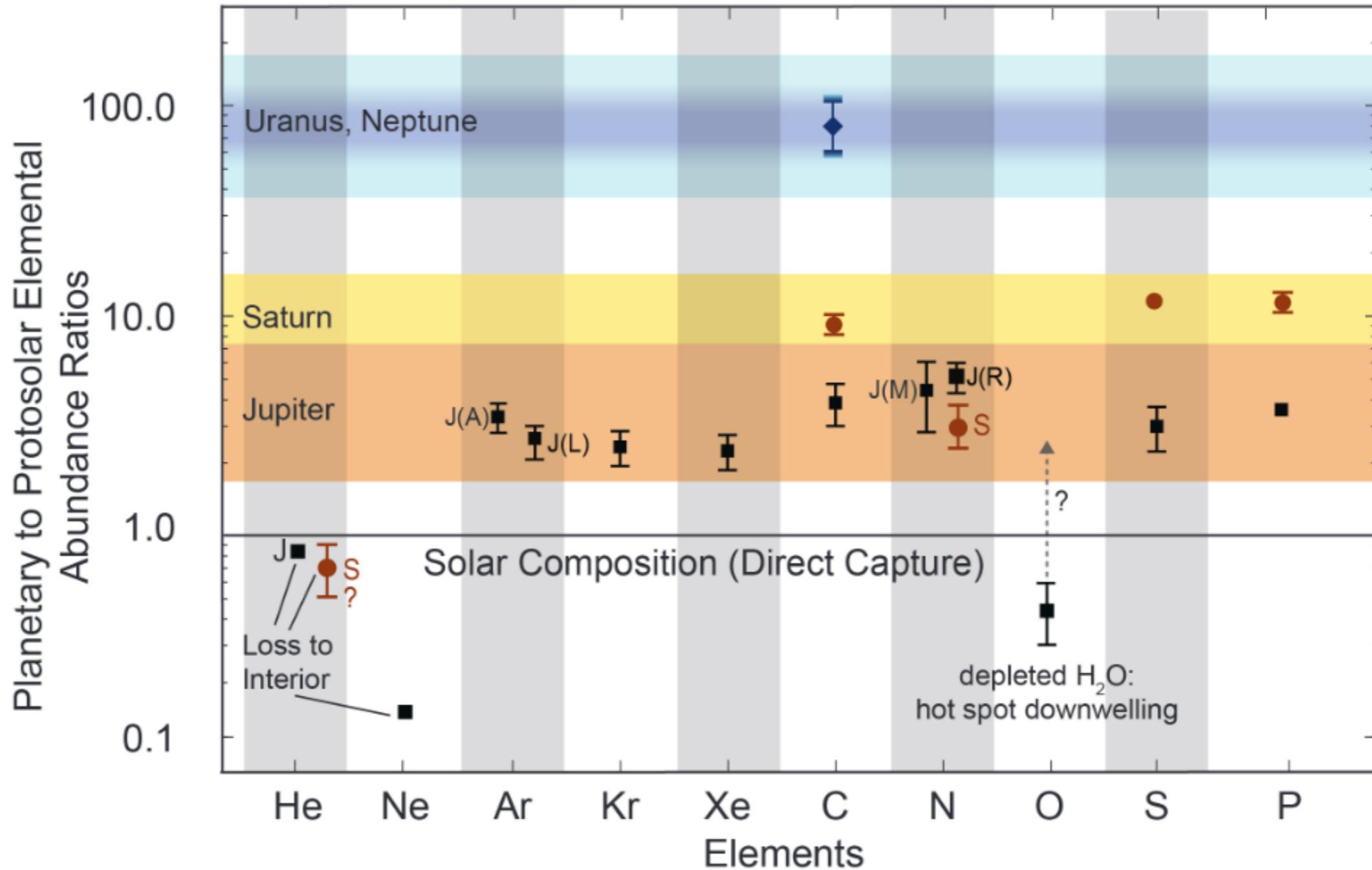
OTHER MISSIONS: PRE - JUNO RESULTS



WHAT DO WE KNOW?: ATMOSPHERE



WHAT DO WE KNOW?: ATMOSPHERE

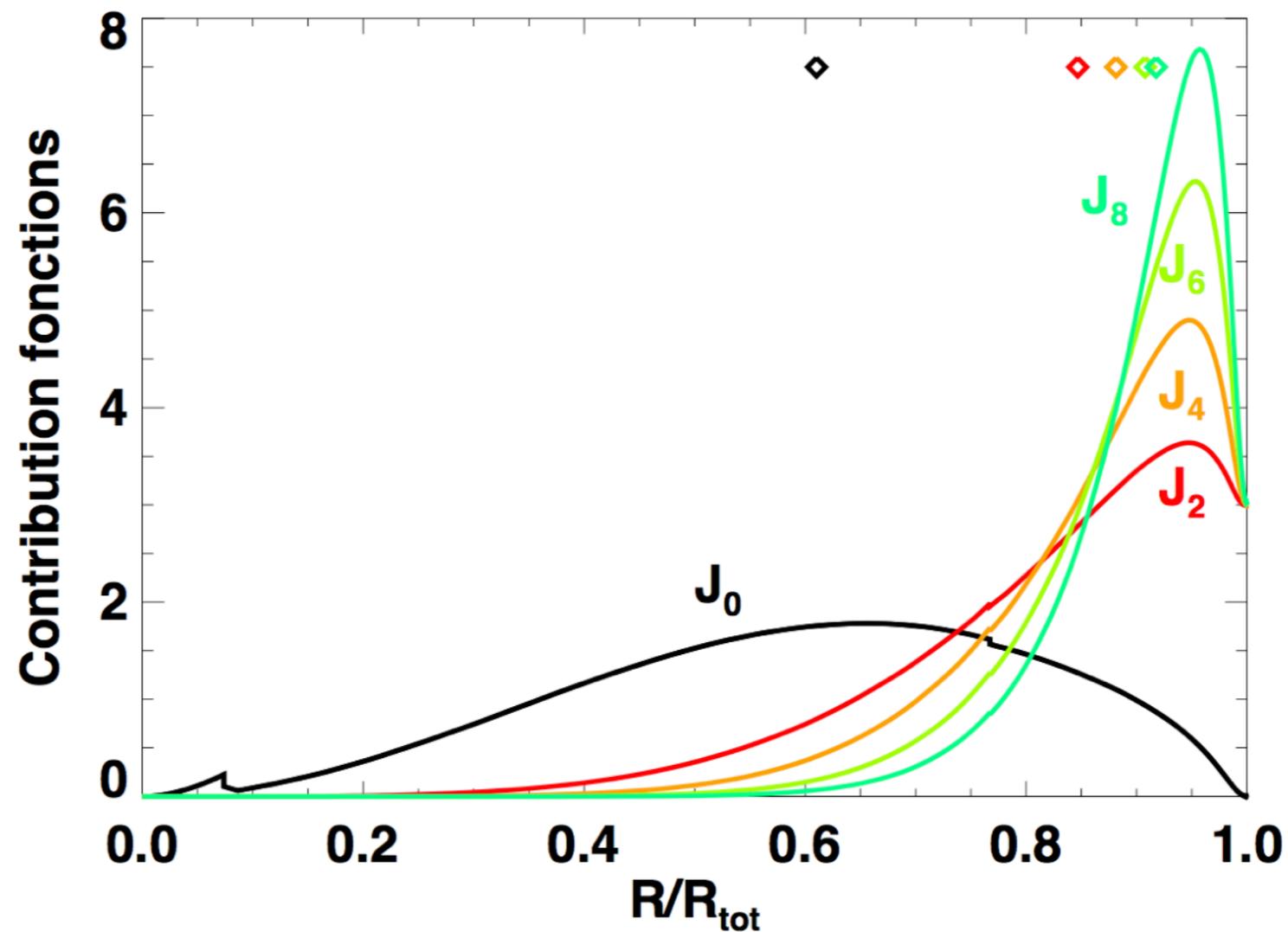


Atreya+2016

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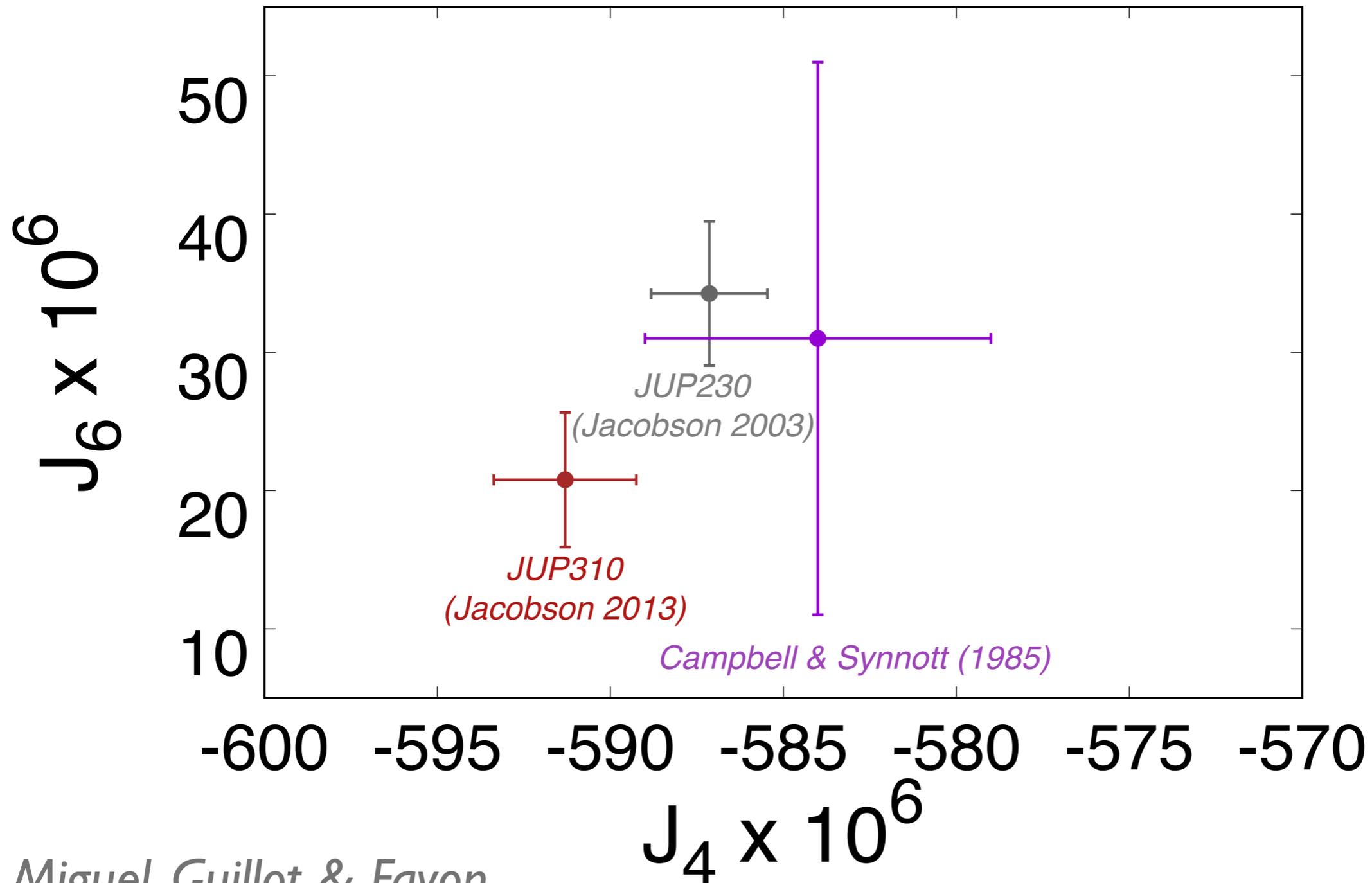
WHAT DO WE KNOW?: Js

$$U(r, \theta) = \frac{GM}{r} \left\{ 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R_{\text{eq}}}{r} \right)^{2i} J_{2i} P_{2i}(\cos \theta) \right\} \quad J_{2i} = -\frac{1}{MR_{\text{eq}}^{2i}} \int \rho(r) r^{2i} P_{2i}(\cos \theta) d\tau$$



GUMOL & GUTIER 2014

WHAT DO WE KNOW?: Js



Miguel, Guillot & Fayon
(A&A 2016)

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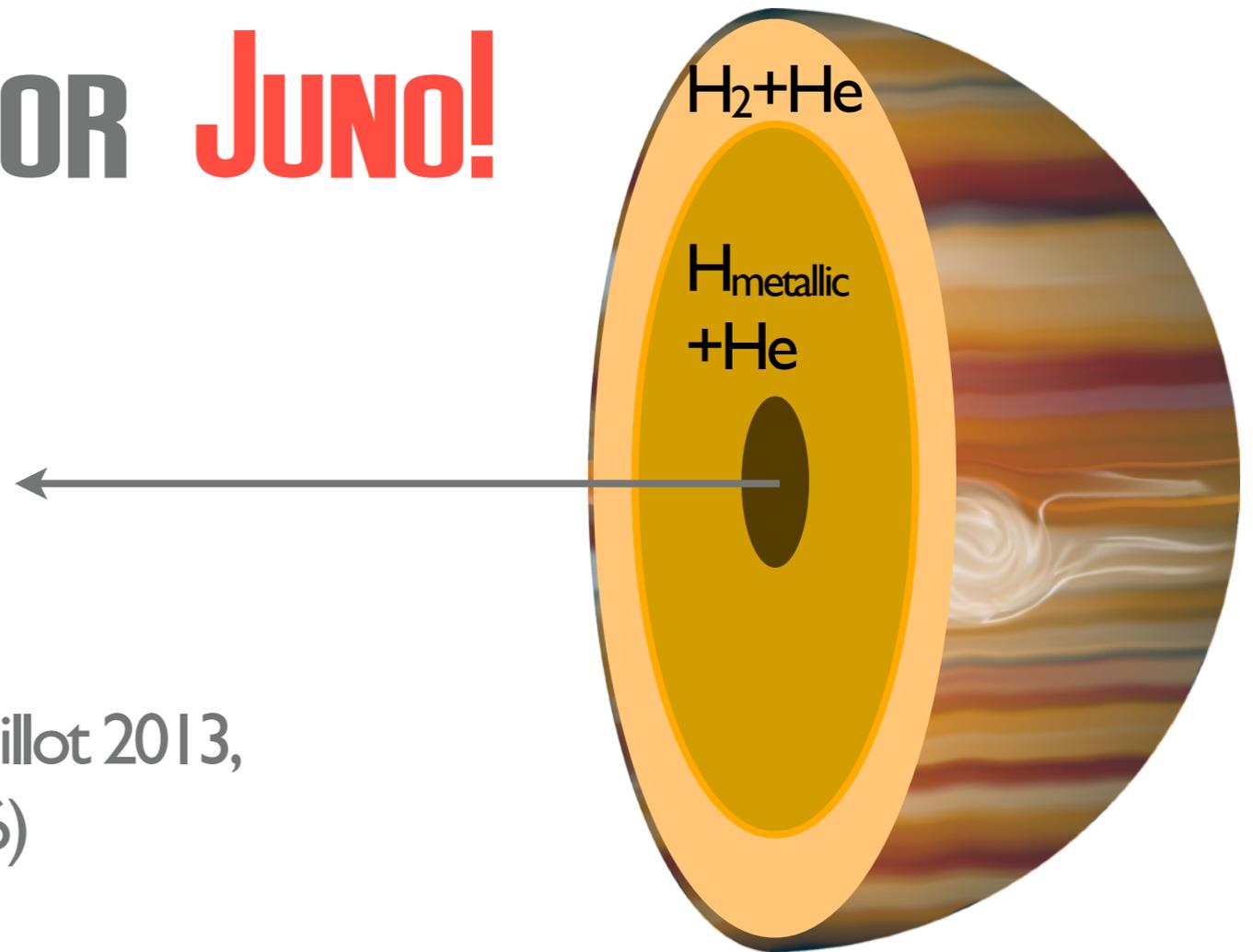
WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT JUPITER?

JUPITER'S INTERIOR JUNO!

$M_{\text{core}} = 0 - 17 M_{\text{Earth}}$

M_z up to $40 M_{\text{Earth}}$

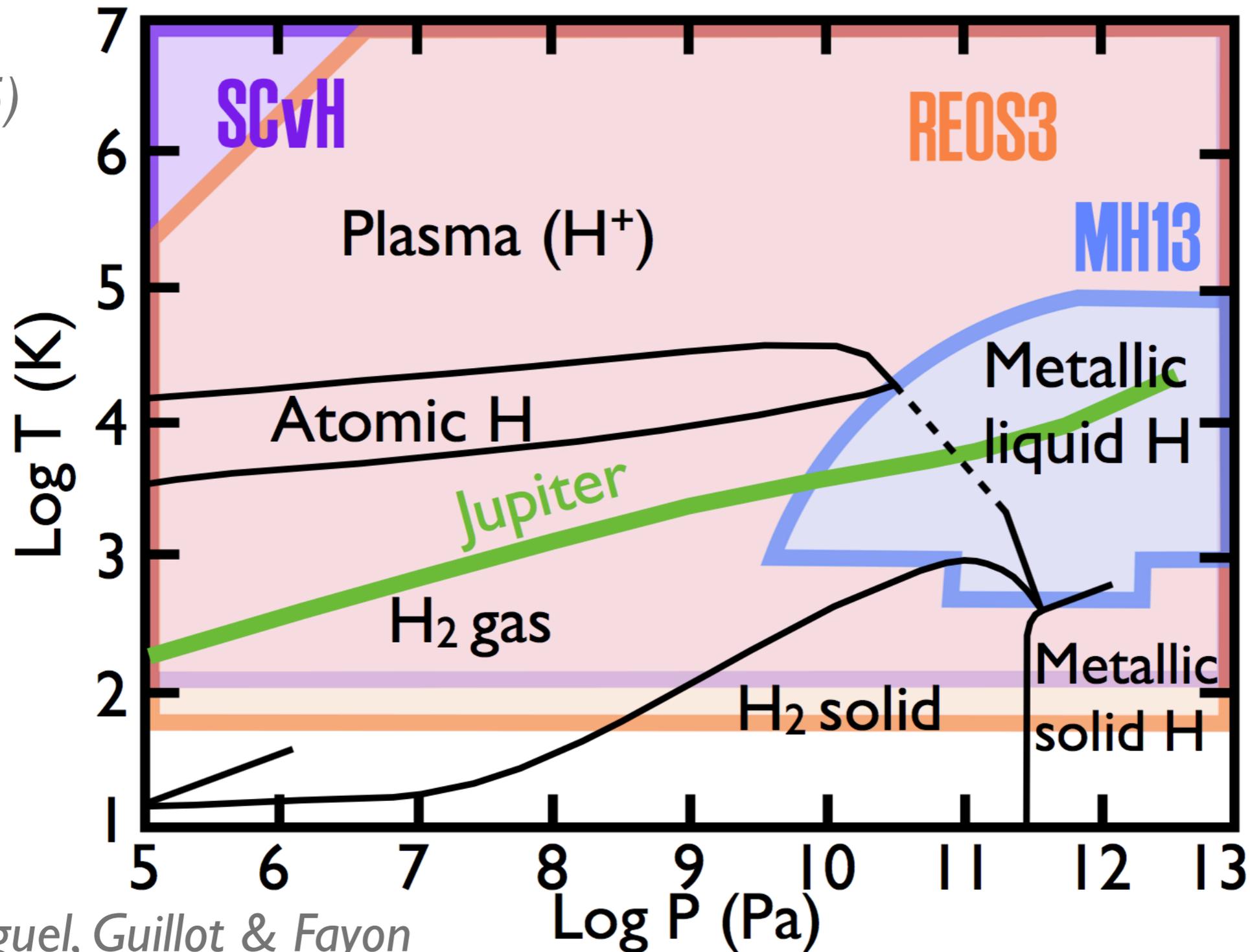
(Saumon & Guillot 2004,
Nettelmann + 2008, 2012, Helled & Guillot 2013,
Hubbard & Militzer, 2016, Miguel + 2016)



R, M, J₂, J₄, J₆, Y, ...

MODELING JUPITER'S INTERIOR: EOS

Saumon
+ (1995)



Becker+
(A&A 2014)

Militzer &
Hubbard
(ApJ 2013)

Miguel, Guillot & Fayon
(A&A 2016)

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MODELING JUPITER'S INTERIOR

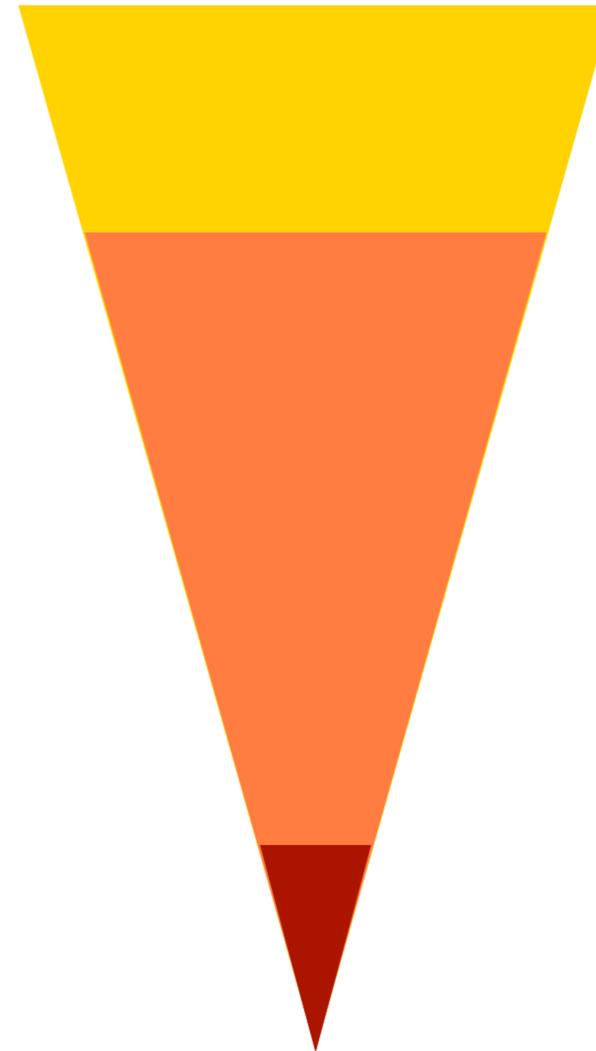
CEPAM (Guillot & Morel 1995)

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} = -\rho g,$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} \frac{T}{P} \nabla_T,$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial r} = 4\pi r^2 \rho,$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = 4\pi r^2 \rho \left(\dot{\epsilon} - T \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} \right),$$



MODELING JUPITER'S INTERIOR: OPTIMISATIONS

Initial parameters: M_{core} , Y_{atm} , Z_{atm} , Y_{deep} , Z_{deep} ...

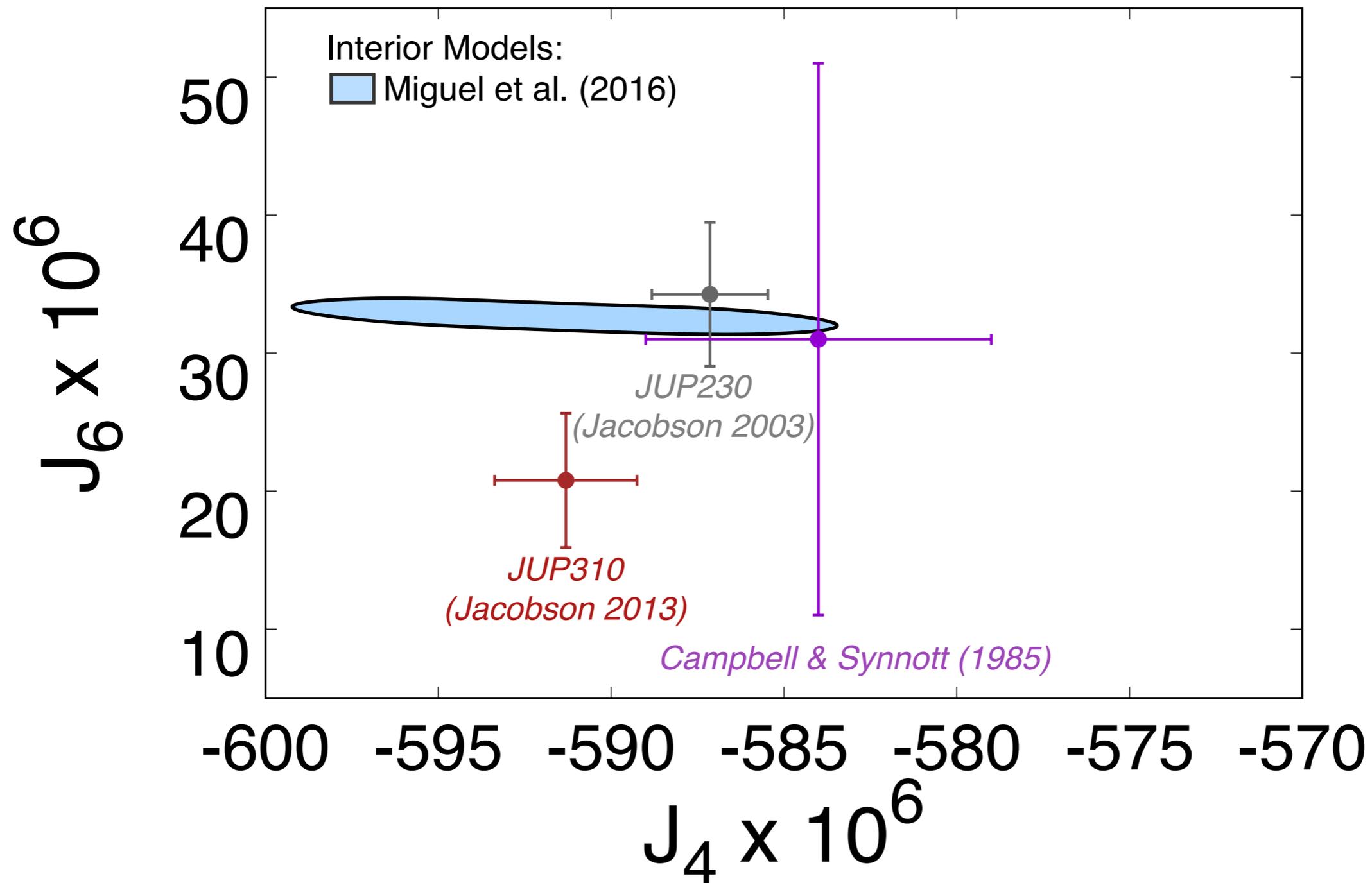
CEPAM (Guillot & Morel 1995)

Radius, J_2 , J_4

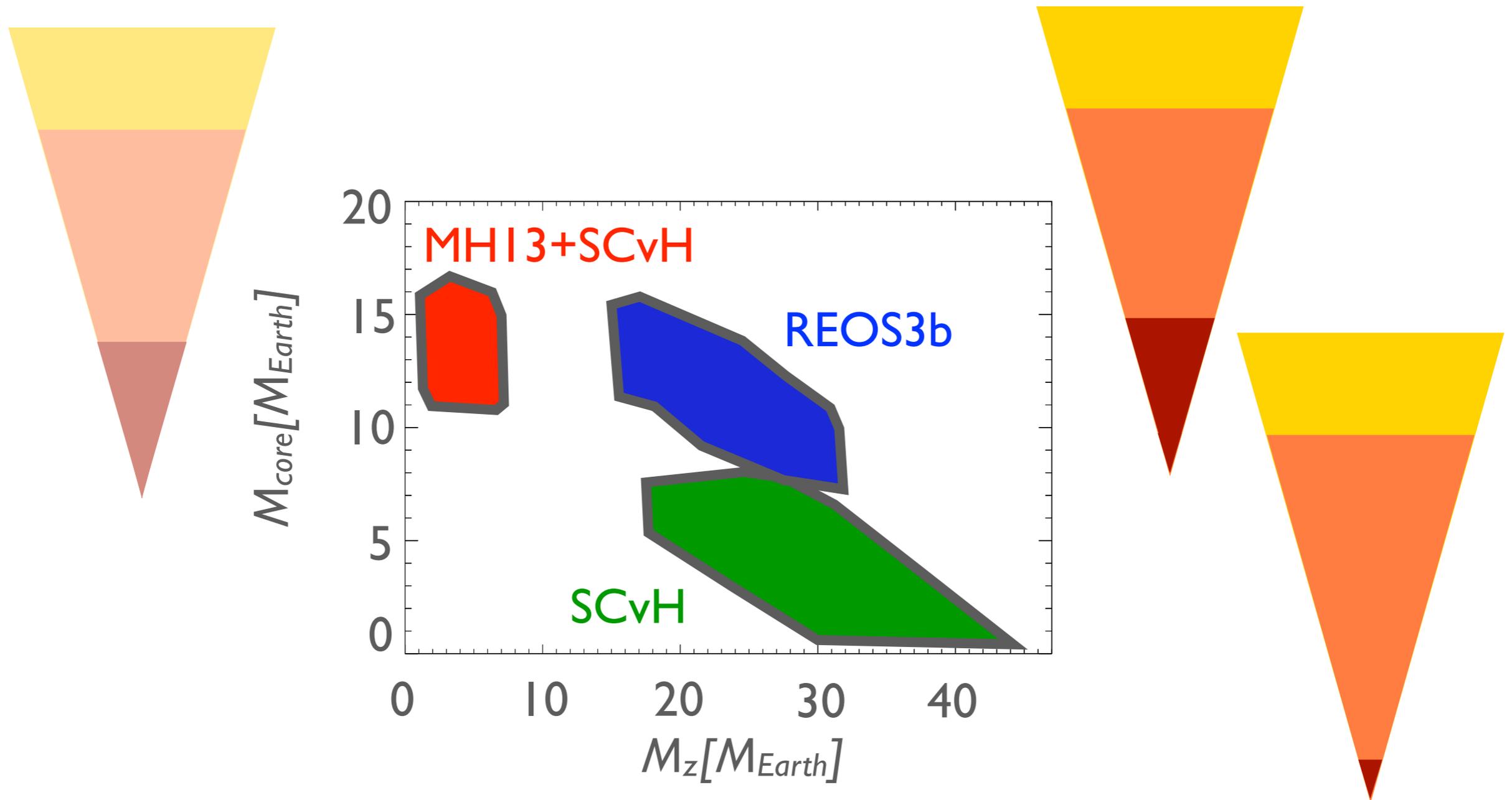
$$f = \left(\frac{R_{cepam} - R_{obs}}{\sigma(R)} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{J2_{cepam} - J2_{Juno}}{\sigma(J2)} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{J4_{cepam} - J4_{obs}}{\sigma(J4)} \right)^2$$

We find a solution!

JUPITER'S INTERIOR : PRE - JUNO RESULTS



JUPITER'S INTERIOR : DIFFERENT EOS



Miguel, Guillot & Fayon
(A&A 2016)

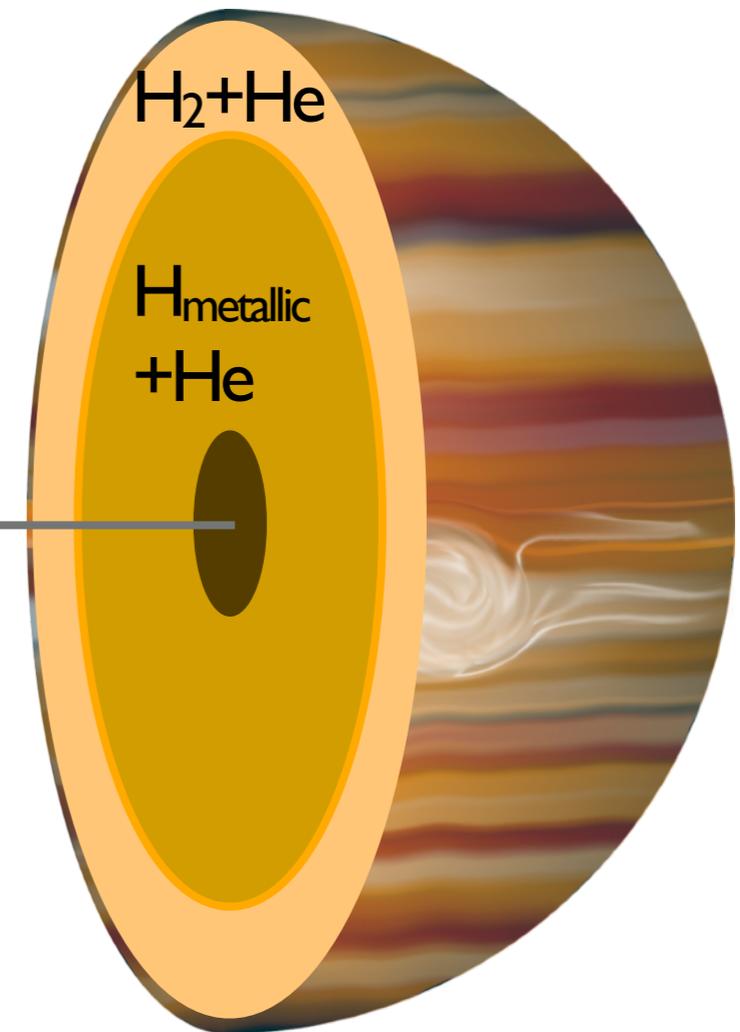
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JUPITER'S INTERIOR : PRE - JUNO RESULTS

Recent EOS lead to large
core masses

$$M_{\text{core}} = 7 - 17 M_{\text{Earth}}$$

$$M_z \text{ up to } 33 M_{\text{Earth}}$$



R, M, J₂, J₄, J₆, Y, ...

Miguel, Guillot & Fayon (A&A 2016)

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JUPITER INTERIOR: FIRST JUNO RESULTS



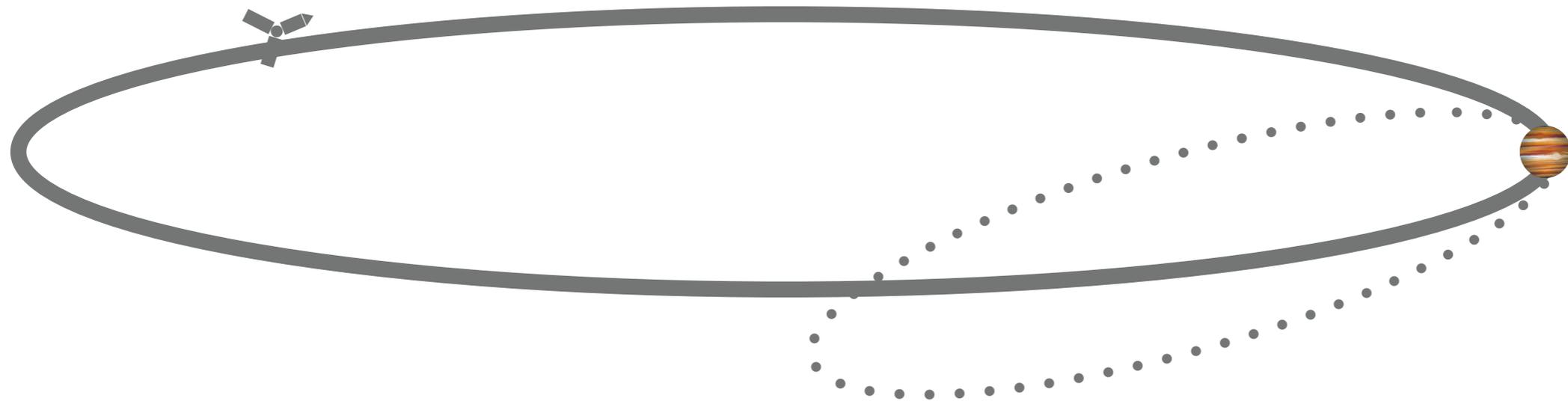
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JUNO MISSION : ORBIT



53 days

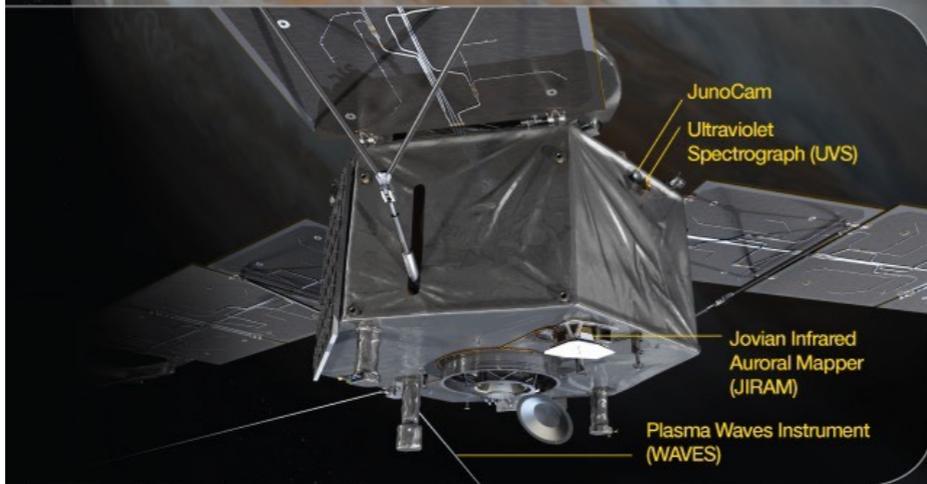


JUNO MISSION : INSTRUMENTS

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



Juno Spacecraft



SPACECRAFT DIMENSIONS

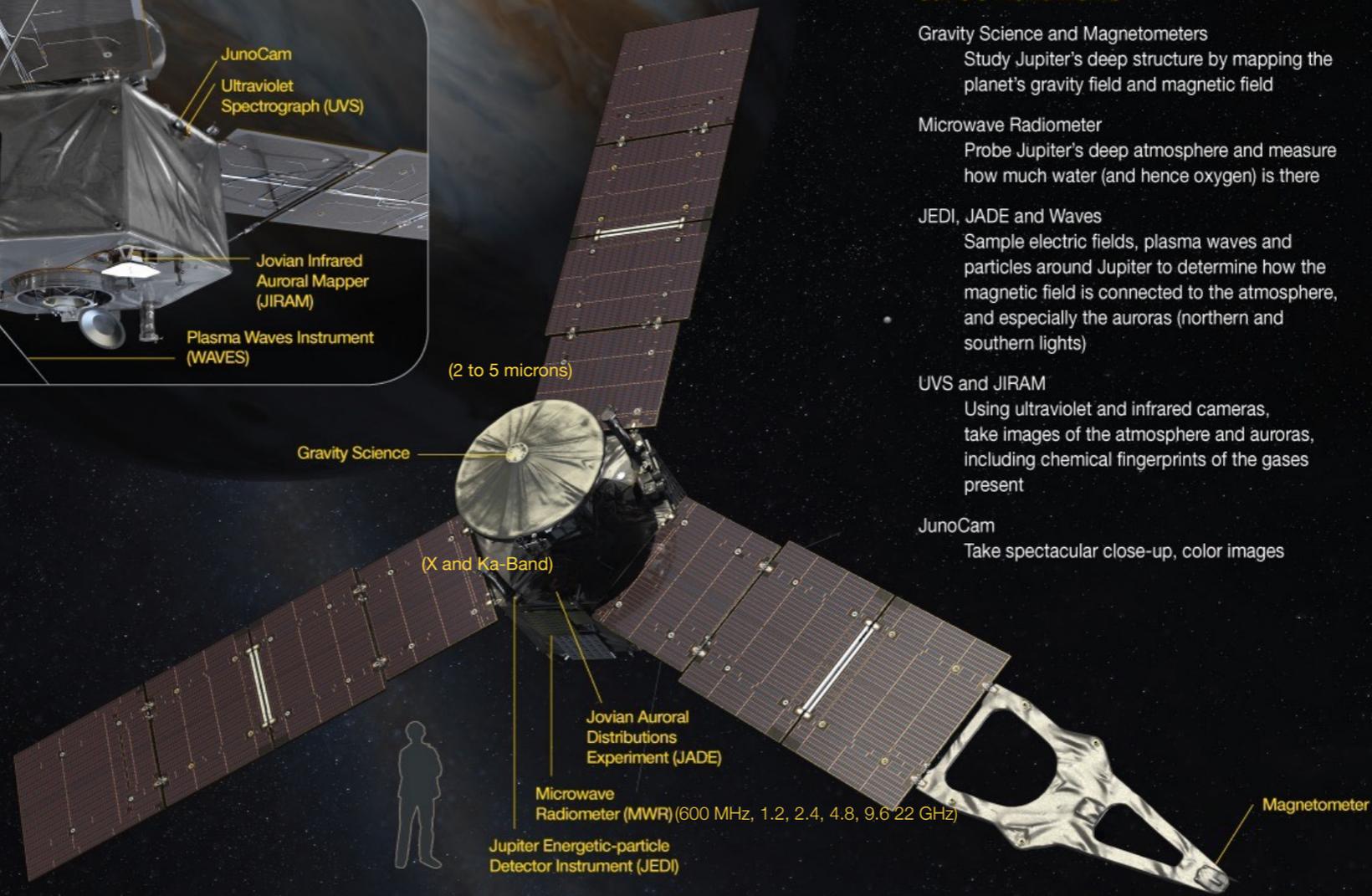
Diameter: 66 feet (20 meters)
Height: 15 feet (4.5 meters)

For more information:
missionjuno.swri.edu &
www.nasa.gov/juno

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

www.nasa.gov



Juno's Instruments

Gravity Science and Magnetometers

Study Jupiter's deep structure by mapping the planet's gravity field and magnetic field

Microwave Radiometer

Probe Jupiter's deep atmosphere and measure how much water (and hence oxygen) is there

JEDI, JADE and Waves

Sample electric fields, plasma waves and particles around Jupiter to determine how the magnetic field is connected to the atmosphere, and especially the auroras (northern and southern lights)

UVS and JIRAM

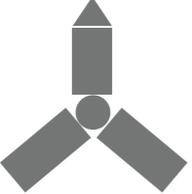
Using ultraviolet and infrared cameras, take images of the atmosphere and auroras, including chemical fingerprints of the gases present

JunoCam

Take spectacular close-up, color images

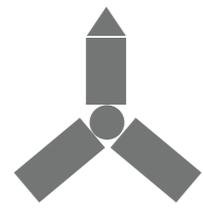
JUNO MISSION : ORBIT



 **JUNO MISSION : SOME PHOTOS**



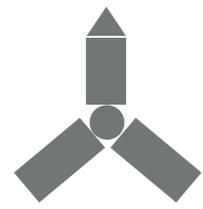
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JUNO MISSION : SOME PHOTOS



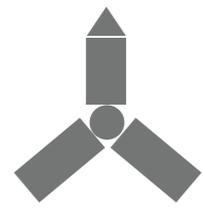
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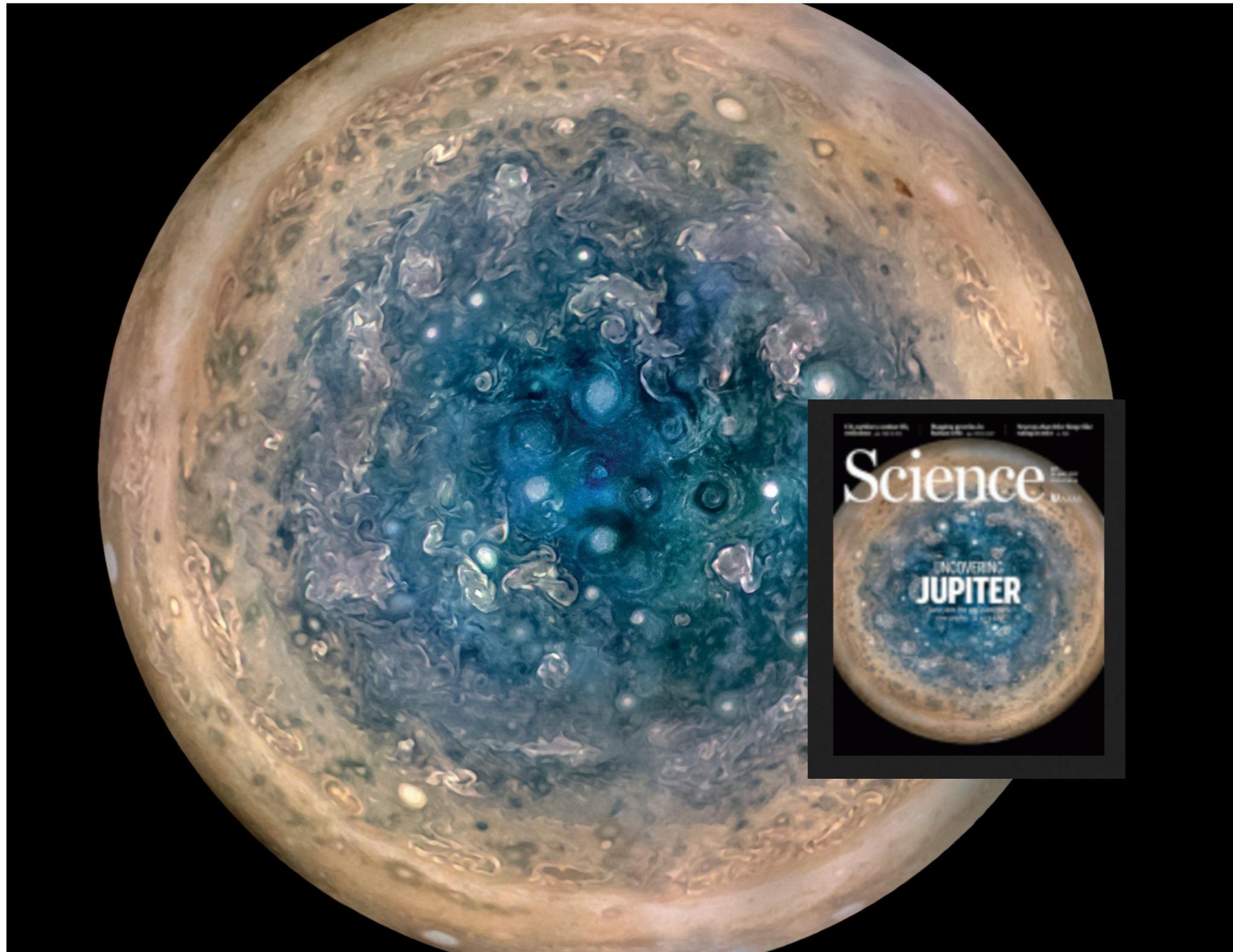
JUNO MISSION : SOME PHOTOS



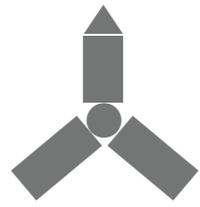
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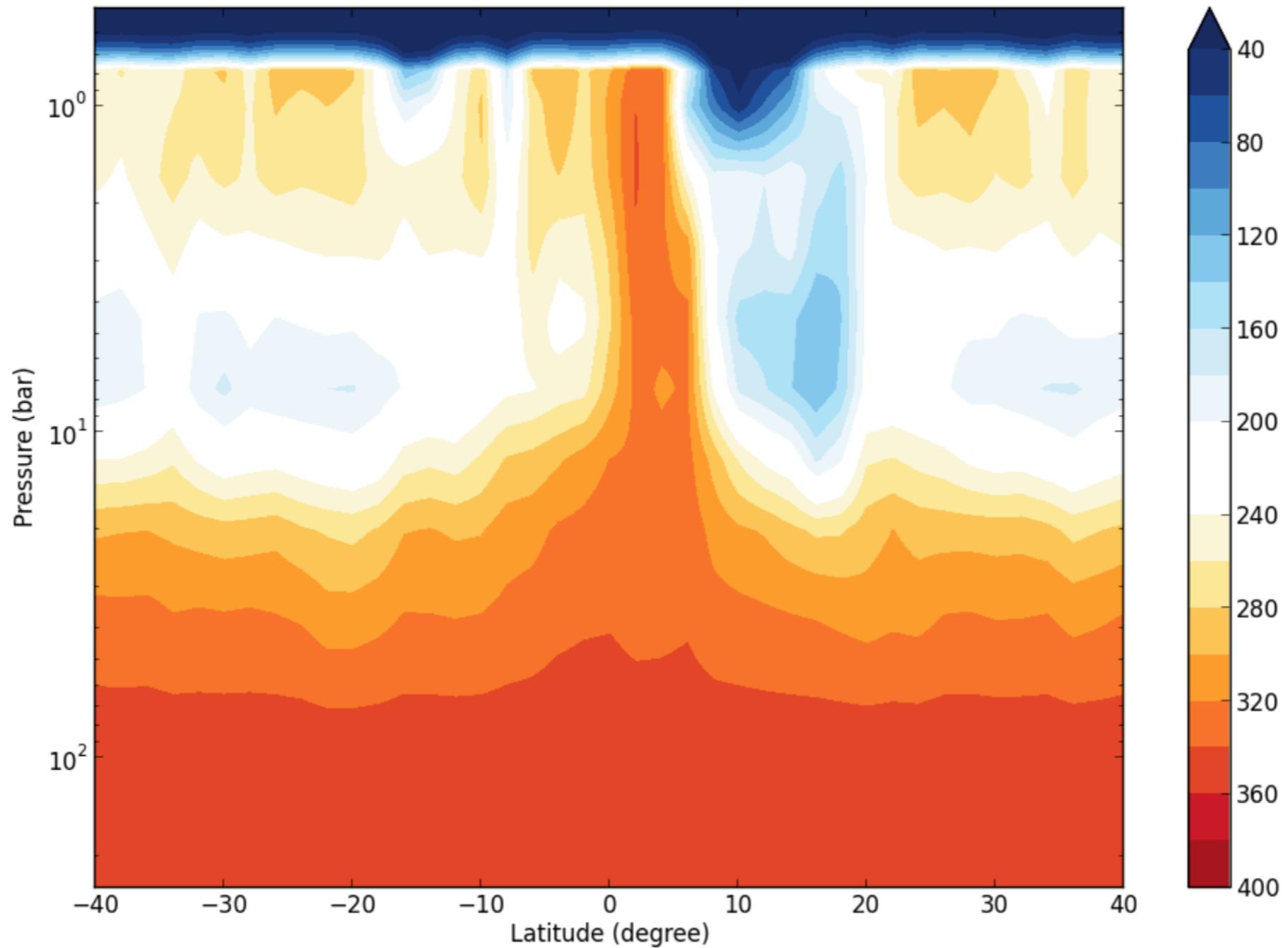
JUNO MISSION : SOME PHOTOS



Yamila Miguel



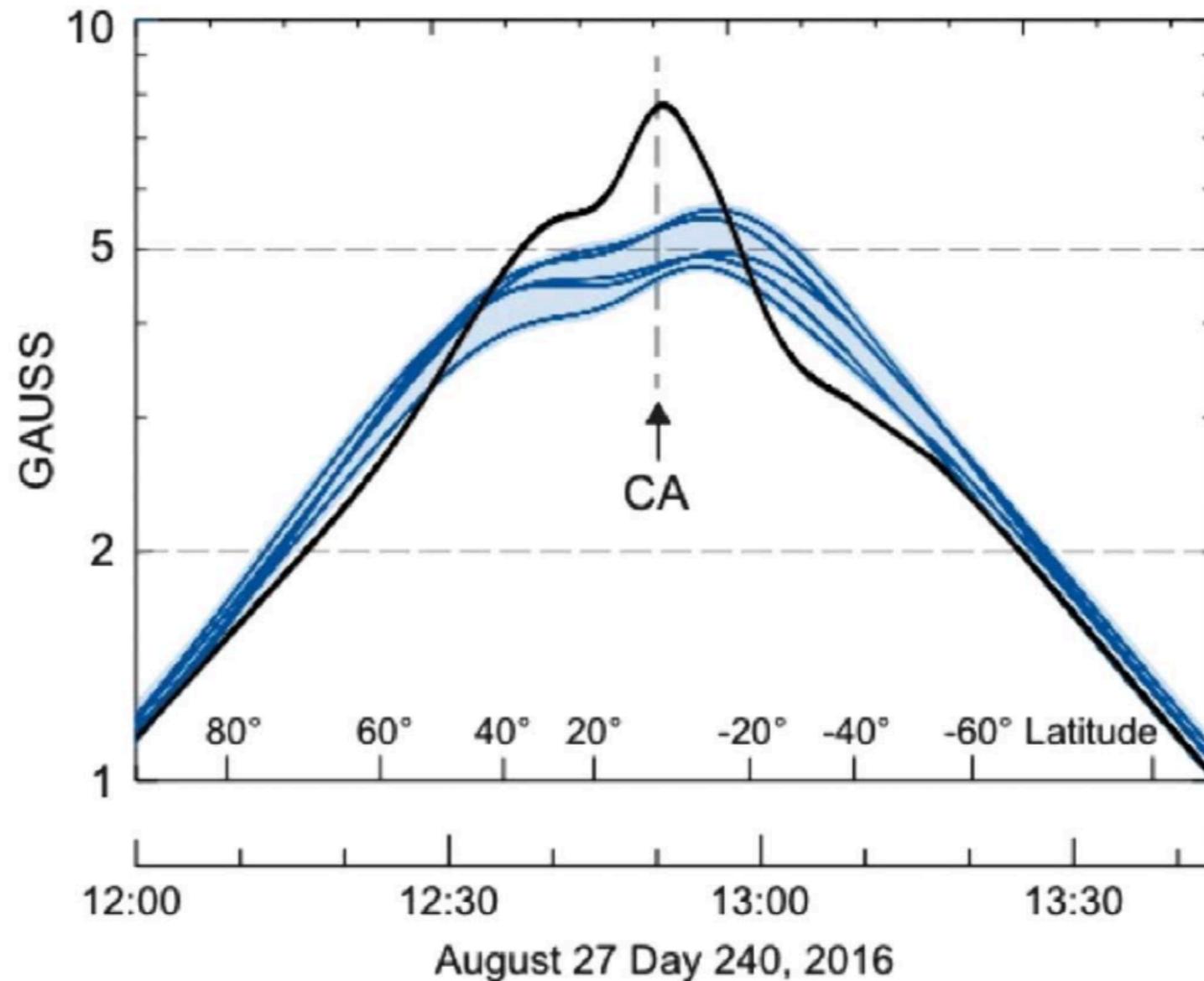
JUNO MISSION : FIRST RESULTS



Bolton+(Science, 2017)

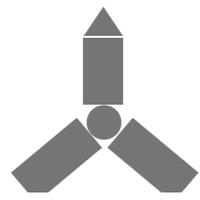
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JUNO MISSION : FIRST RESULTS

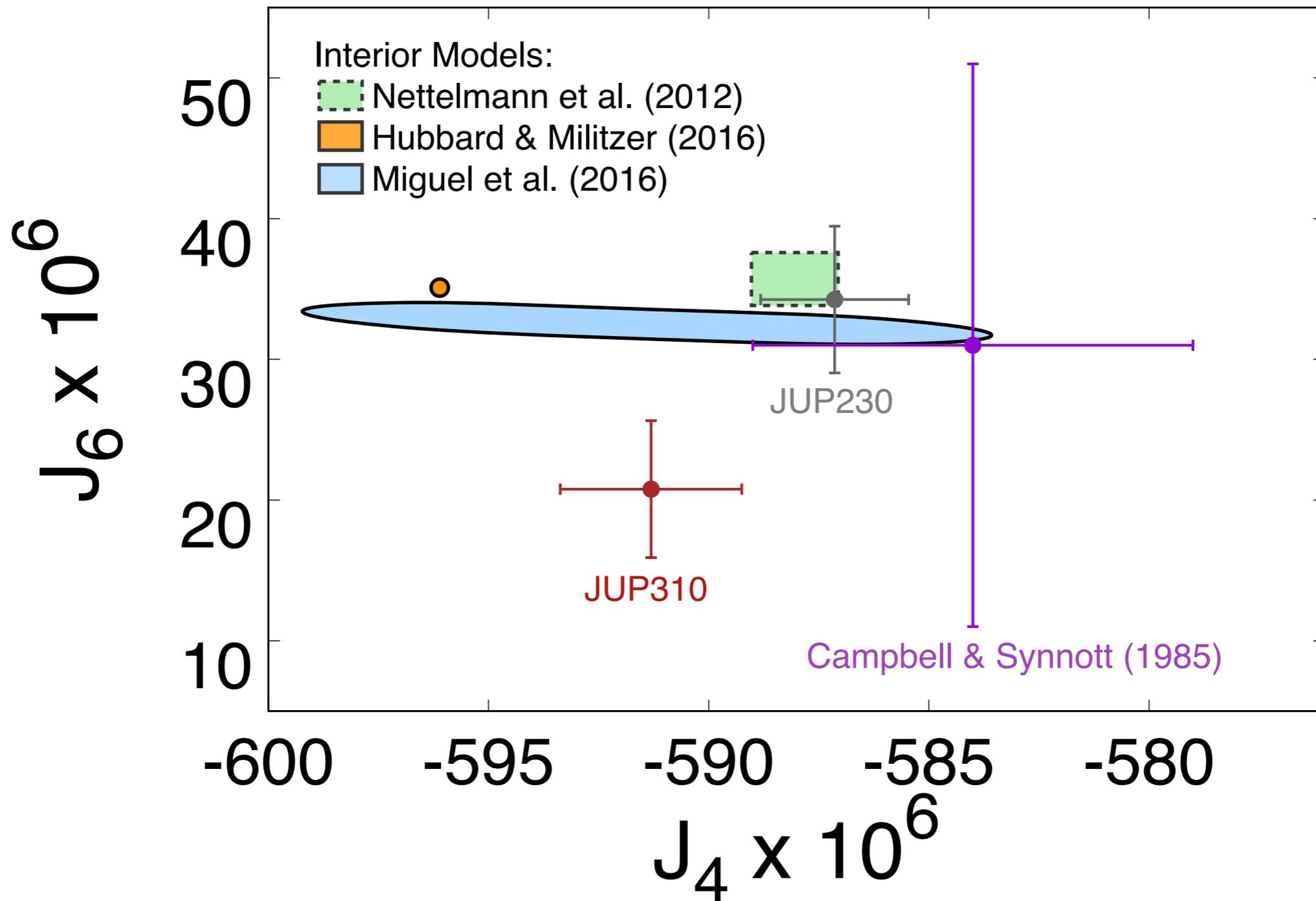


The maximum magnetic field observed was 7.766 G, more than an order of magnitude greater than Earth's.

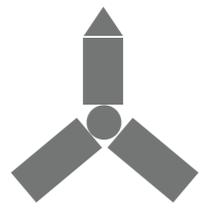
Dynamo generation region not far beneath the surface.



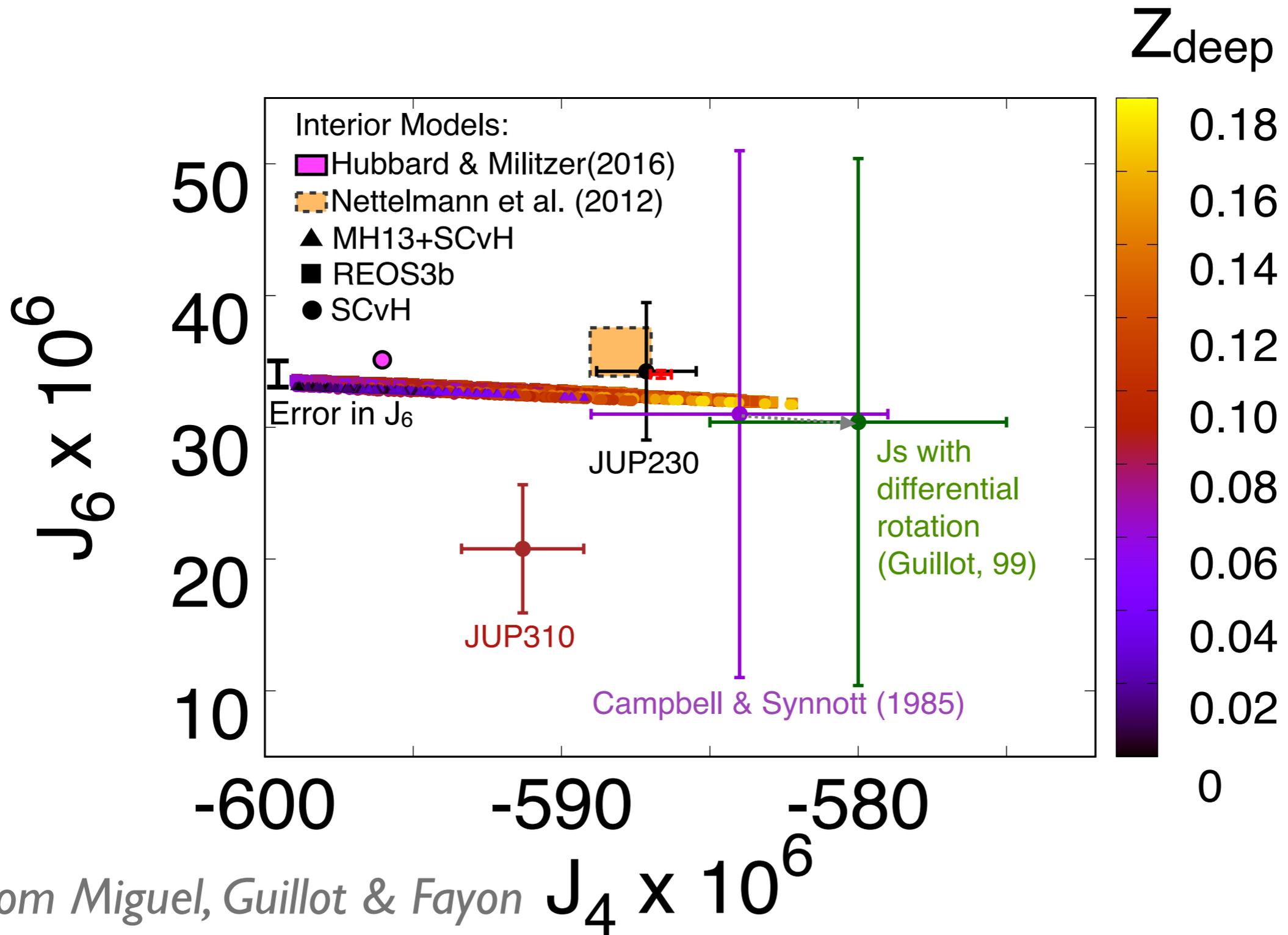
JUNO MISSION : FIRST RESULTS



Bolton+ (Science, in press 2017), Folkner + (GRL, in press 2017)

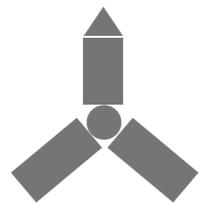


JUNO MISSION : FIRST RESULTS



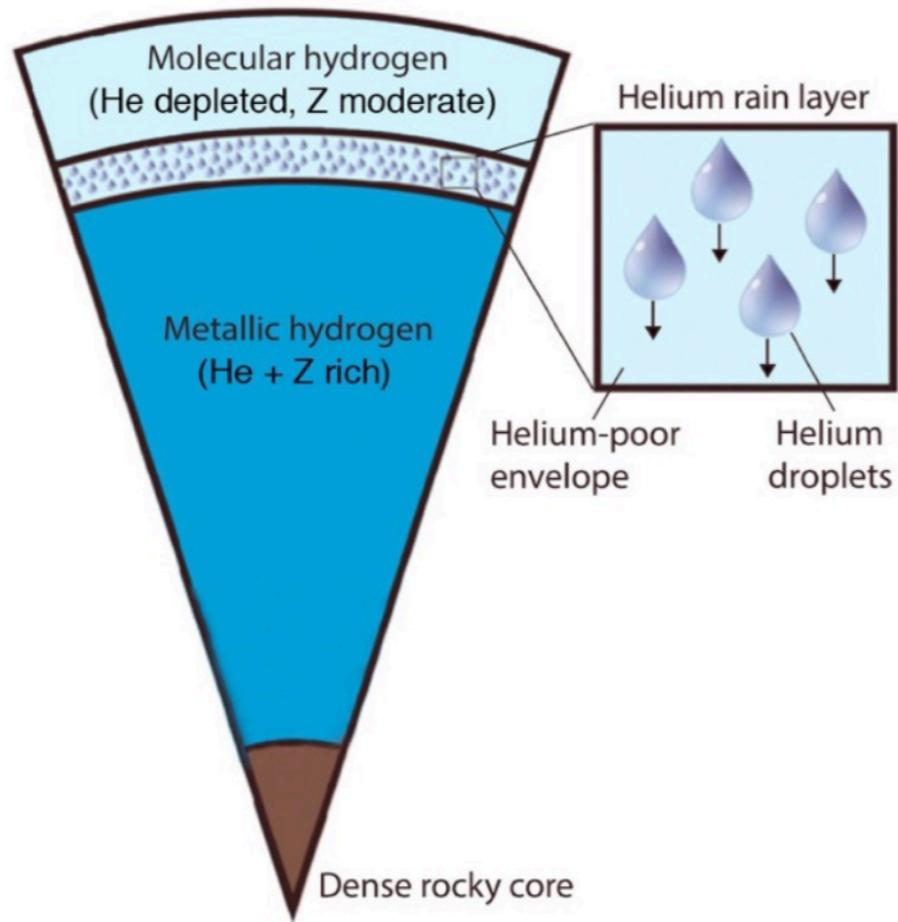
From Miguel, Guillot & Fayon (A&A 2016)

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JUNO MISSION : FIRST RESULTS

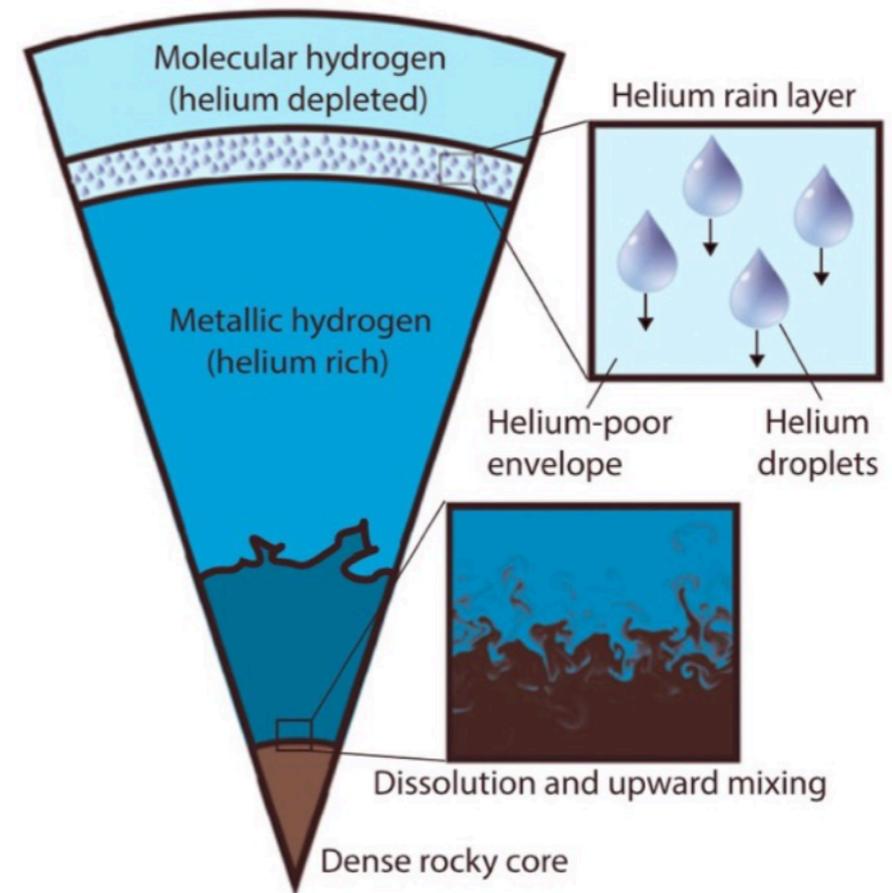
Standard



REOS3 ✓

MHI3 ✗

Dilute core

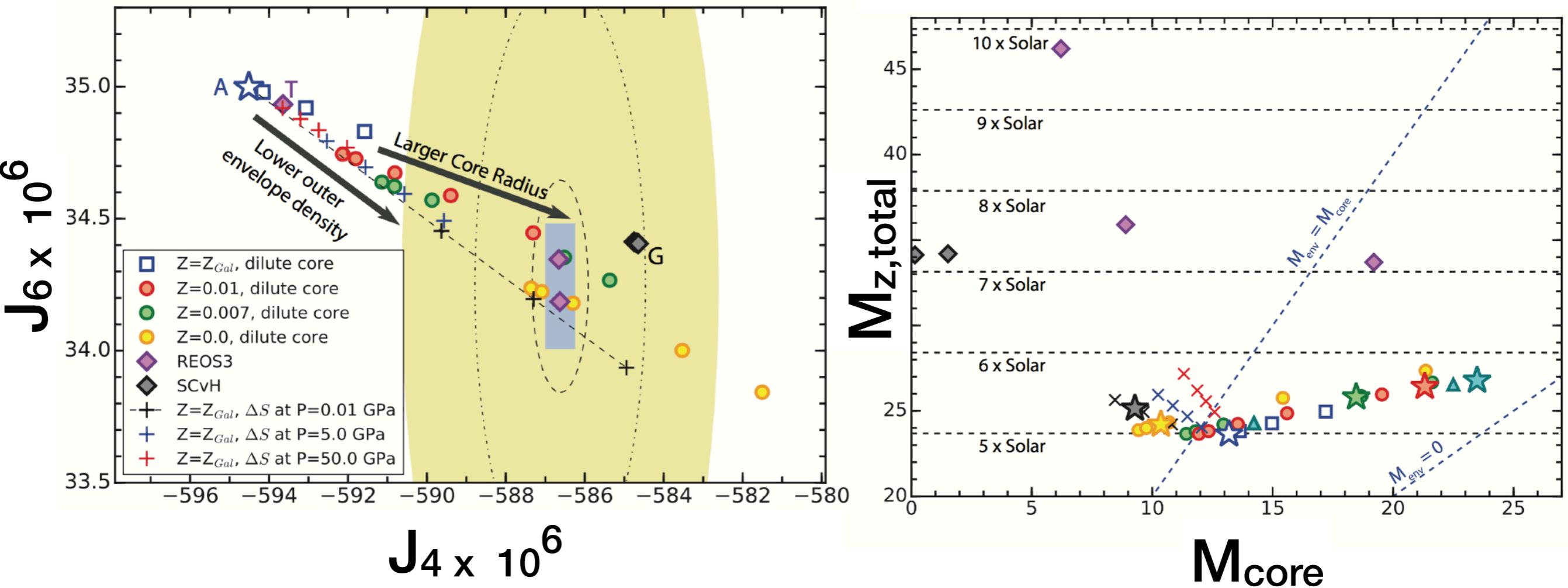


REOS3 ✓

MHI3 ✓

Wahl + (GRL, 2017 in press)

JUNO : EFFECT OF A DILUTE CORE



Wahl + (GRL, 2017 in press)

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STANDING QUESTIONS

Models:

Knowledge of H-He EOS is crucial to determine giant planets interior structure.

Heavy elements EOS, mixtures of heavies with H and He?

Distribution of heavy elements in the interior and energy transport

Differential rotation

Observations & Experiments:

Water measurements in the deep atmosphere of Jupiter

Hugoniot experiments for better constrains on EOS

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Juno first 2 passages greatly improved accuracy of J_s

New interior models have a higher concentration of heavies in the metallic region (independently of the EOS!) & larger cores!

This implies that mixing was not complete in Jupiter's envelope

$$20 < M_{z,total} < 45 M_{\oplus} - 6 < M_{core} < 25 M_{\oplus}$$



Juno team!

July 3rd 2016

Some more questions:

A barrier at the He/H phase separation region?

Stable (conductive) zones inherited from the formation era?

Double-diffusive convection (with e.g. an eroding core)?