



The Langmuir probe observations of the dust and plasma at Enceladus plume and the E-ring

Michiko W. Morooka

The LP observations of the dust and plasma

- Cassini observations revealed the dusty plasma, charged dust takes in place in the charge balance, in many places in the Kroninan system.
- The Langmuir Probe measures the electron and ion densities and provides important parameters for the dusty plasma.
- The LP measurements combining with the other instrument's measurements shows different types of dusty plasma.
- What is the remained problems?
- Expectation to the JUICE observations.

RPWS/LP observation in the Dusty Enceladus plume



- μm grains signals by RPWS antenna
- LP measures
 - U: LP potential (grain potential)
 - Ne, Te: Electron density and temperature
 - Ni, Vi: Ion density and speed
- Dense plume plasma Ni: 2 10⁴ cm⁻³, Ne: 2 10² cm⁻³
- Small N_i/N_e ratio: << 0.1 Negative charges are on dust grains
- Slow down of the Ion
 - From corotation to Keplerian speed



Problem remained: How is the large plasma density ($N_i \sim 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$) generated?



Ionization source is not enough with:

- Ion-Neutral charge exchange
- Electron impact ionization
 - Photo ionization

to count on observed ion density. e.g., Kriegel et al., [2014], Sakai et al [2016] But charged nano dust simulation also shows that a high ionization ratio is required to explain the observed N_d^-/N_d^+ ratio. Meier et al., [2015]



Ion⁺/Ion⁻ plasma in the plume

- LP sweep shows negative/positive ions $N_i^+: 9 \ 10^2 \ cm^{-3}, N_i^-: 9 \ 10^2 \ cm^{-3}, N_e^-: 1 \ 10^1 \ cm^{-3}$
- Tribo-electrical charging or other charging mechanisms?
- A large mass loading results in stagnant plume plasma as be observed by LP.



Cassini 2012/03/27 E17 (Rev-163)

Plume ior

20 log(l) [A]

I P

Plume negative ion

-10

E ring dust

- N_i>>N_e region appears associated with the µm sized dust signals.
- Narrow (<6000km) dusty disk cantered at equator in ±1200km.
- Surrounding plasma has north/south asymmetries.





Away from Enceladus (Rev 66)

Ne proxy

Ne fuh

10:40 3.89 200.68

-4.00

23.32

3.91

11:00

3.84 209.16 -8.09

23.51

3.91

E ring dust

- N_i>>N_e region appears associated with the μm sized dust signals.
- Narrow (<6000km) dusty disk cantered at equator in ±1200km.
- Surrounding plasma has north/south asymmetries.
- Shape is in agreement with µm dust disk.





Different type dusty plasma

• Dusty Plasma condition $I_i = I_e$

$$I_{i} = eN_{i}\sqrt{\frac{kT}{m_{i}}}\left(1 - \frac{eU}{kT}\right)\pi a^{2}$$

$$I_{e} = eN_{e}\sqrt{\frac{kT}{m_{e}}}exp\left(\frac{eU}{kT}\right)\pi a^{2}$$

$$P = \frac{N_{e}}{N_{i}} \text{ (modified Havnes parameter)}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{eU}{kT}\right) + P\sqrt{\frac{m_{i}}{m_{e}}}exp\left(\frac{eU}{kT}\right) = 0$$

• Enceladus plume: Dust and plasma in collective regime

• E ring

Dust are isolated in plasma.



Dusty F ring



Dusty F ring

 N_i/N_e >1 has found at the ring.

- Extra Ni increasing at |Z|<0.1R_S
- μ m size dust appears at $|Z| < 0.02R_S$ (RPWS)

More μm grains close to center.

But most of the negative charges are on nm grains. Dust size distribution sharper close to ring center.

$$N_d = \int K a^\mu da$$

Havnes parameter plot indicates dust-plasma collective near center.





The LP observations of the dust and plasma

- The dusty plasma environment have be found in many places in the Kroninan system.
 - Enceladus plume, E ring, F ring
 - Saturn ionosphere and Titan ionosphere as well
- The Langmuir Probe provides important parameters for the dusty plasma.
- Dust-Plasma interaction differs depending on the dust characteristics.
- Similar dust-plasma environment can be expected at: Europa plume, Europa torus, Ganymede ionosphere.
- We can do a better observations in the Jupiter system by JUICE. With better data points and more parameter including E-field.