

# **Atmospheres on Volatile-Bearing Kuiper-Belt Objects**

Leslie Young

Southwest Research Institute

Bill McKinnon

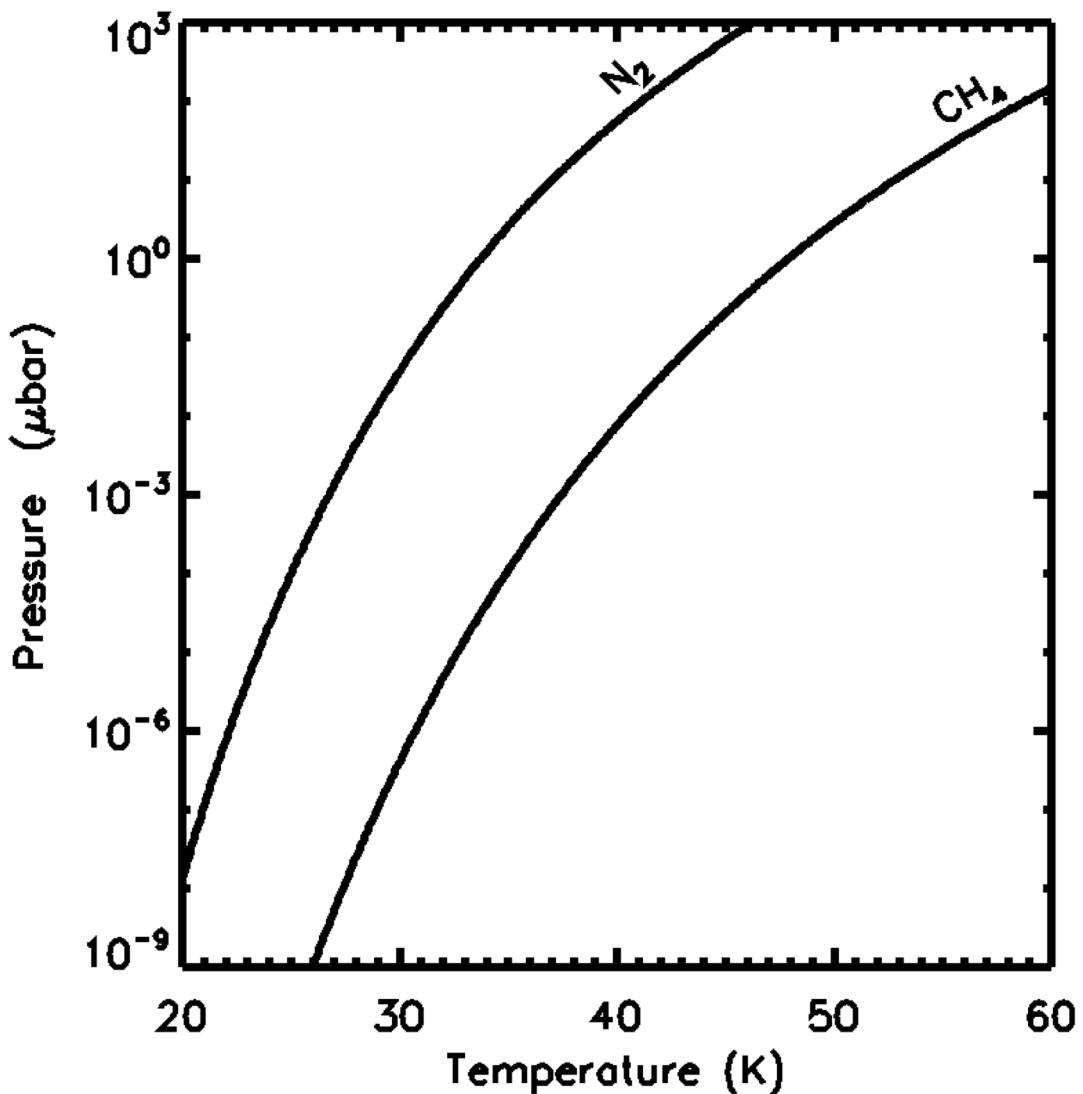
Washington University

# Volatiles detected in the Kuiper Belt

	<b>Body</b>	<b>Volatiles</b>	<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Bond Albedo</b>	<b>Atmosphere</b>
Large, bright, $\text{N}_2$ -rich	Triton	$\text{N}_2$ , $\text{CH}_4$ , CO	2707 km	0.80	14 $\mu\text{bar}$
	Pluto	$\text{N}_2$ , $\text{CH}_4$ , CO	2356 km	0.67	$\sim 17 \mu\text{bar}$
	Eris	$\text{N}_2$ , $\text{CH}_4$	2326 km	0.55	<1 nbar
Smaller, mostly dark, $\text{CH}_4$ - rich	Makemake	$\text{CH}_4$	1466 km	0.62	<12 nbar
	2007 OR <sub>10</sub>	$\text{CH}_4$	1280 km	0.06	?
	Quaoar	$\text{CH}_4$	1070 km	0.09	<20 nbar
	Sedna	$\text{CH}_4$	995 km	0.19	?

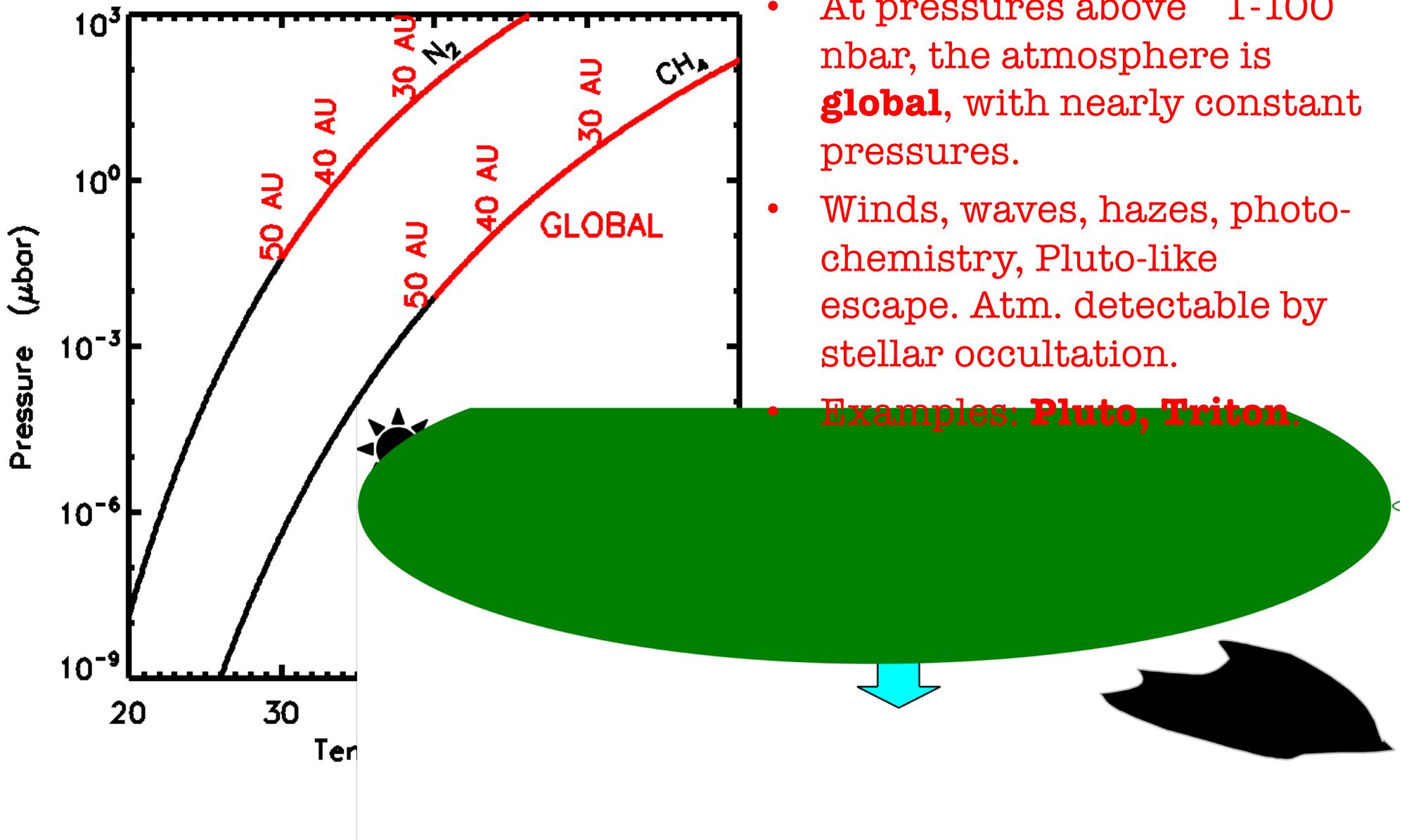
**Volatiles:** Triton: *Grundy et al. 2011*; Pluto: *Grundy 2013*; Eris: *Tegler et al. 2012*; Makemake: *Tegler et al. 2008* (also some  $\text{N}_2$  from small  $\text{CH}_4$  band shifts); 2007 OR<sub>10</sub>: *Brown 2011* (inferred from color); Quaoar: *Dalle Ore et al. 2009*; Sedna: *Barucci et al. 2010*. **Diameter & Bond albedo of volatile:** Triton: *Thomas 2000, Stansberry et al. 1990*; Pluto: *Lellouch et al. 2009 & 2011*; Eris: *Sicardy et al. 2011*; Makemake: *Ortiz et al. 2012, Stansberry et al. 2008*; 2007 OR10: *Santos-Sanz 2012*; Quaoar: *Fornasier et al. 2013*; Sedna: *Pal et al. 2012*. **Atmosphere:** Triton: *Gurrola 1995*; Pluto: *Lellouch et al. 2009*; Eris: *Sicardy et al. 2011*; Makemake: *Ortiz et al. 2012*; Quaoar: *Braga-Riba et al. 2013*.

# Vapor-pressure & atmospheric regimes

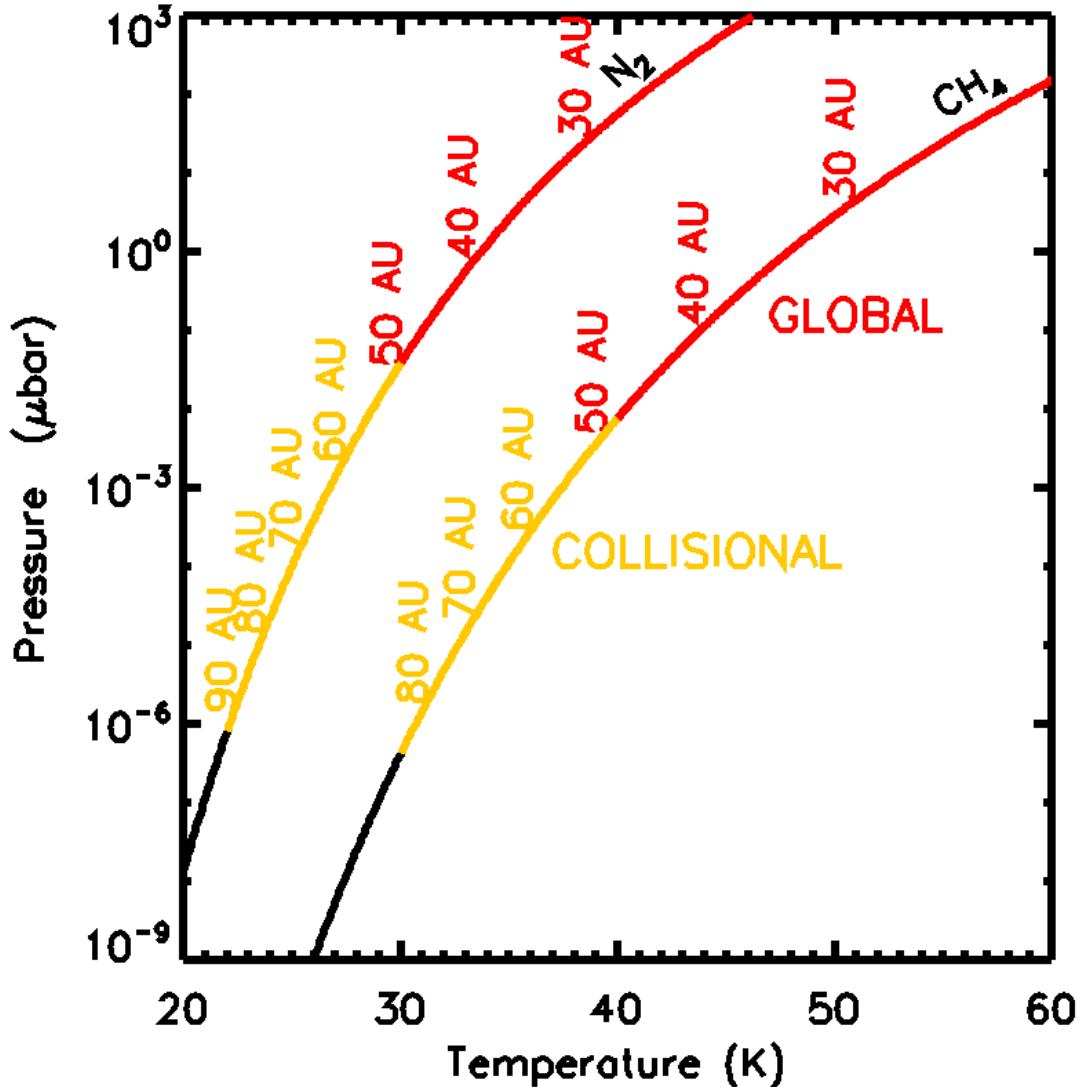


- **Equilibrium vapor pressure** is a very sensitive function of volatile ice temperature.

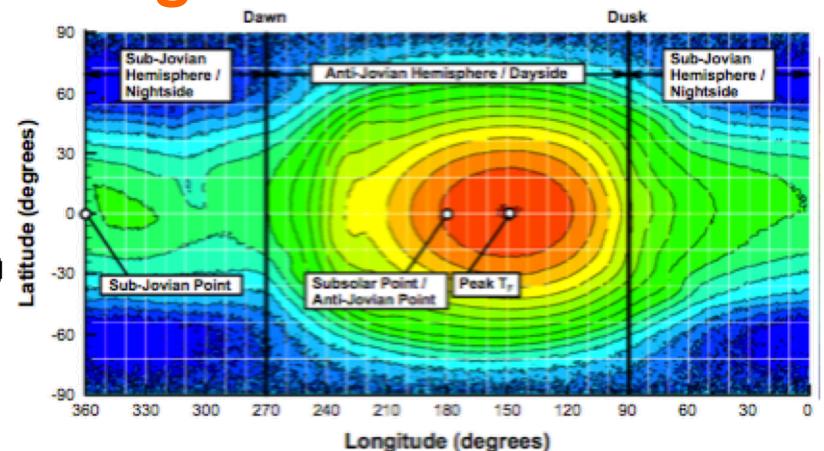
# Vapor-pressure & atmospheric regimes



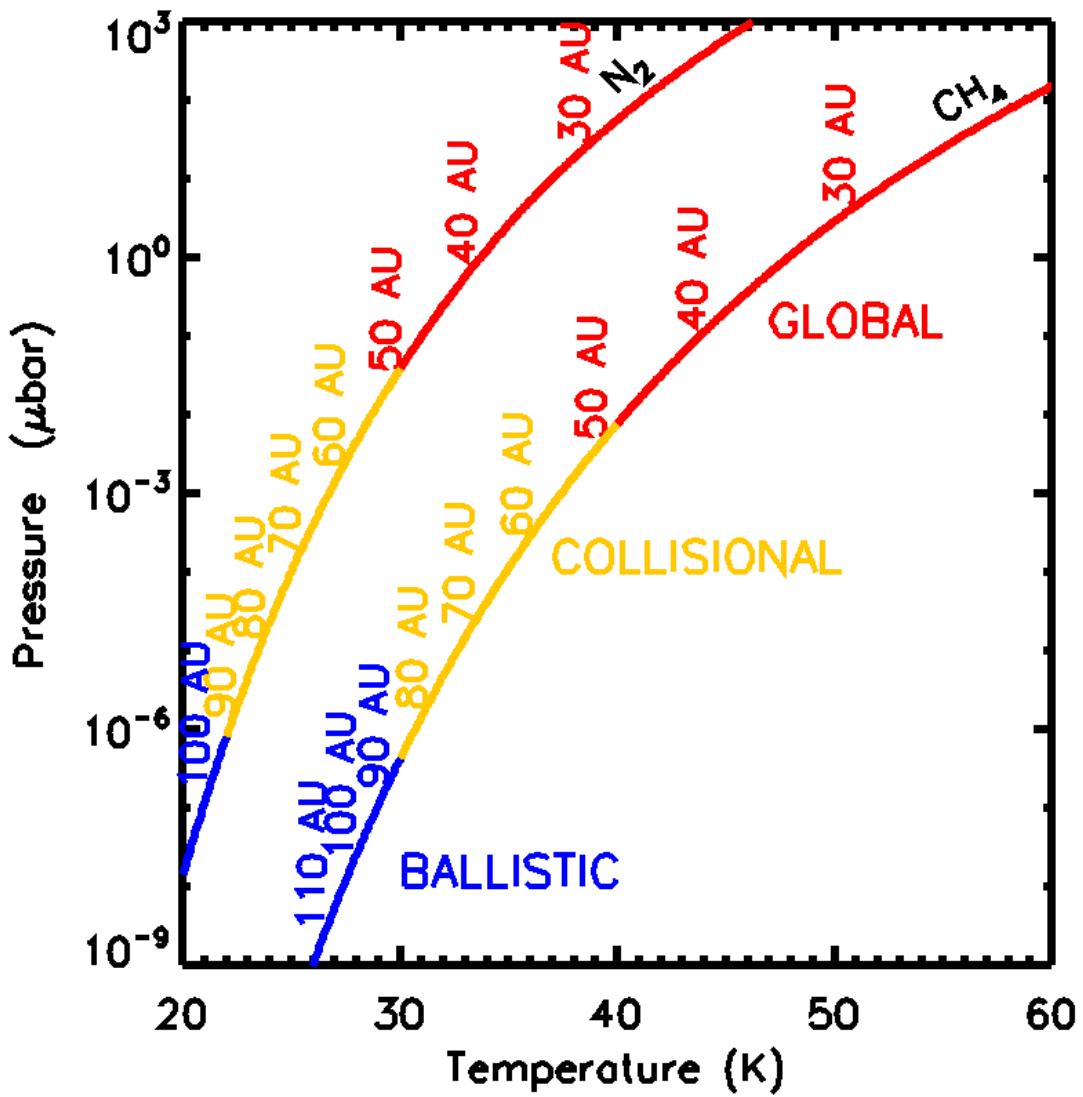
# Vapor-pressure & atmospheric regimes



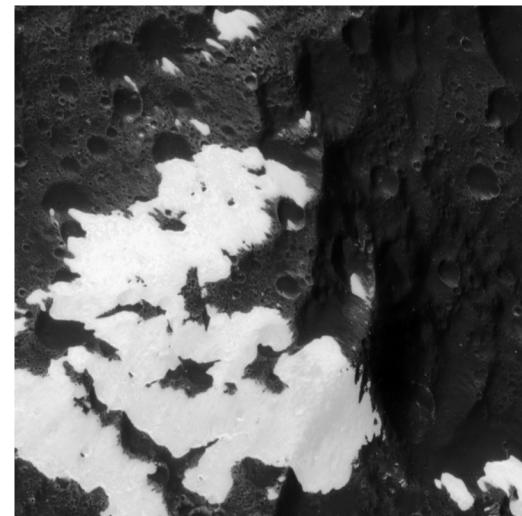
- For pressures above  $\sim 1$  picobar, the atmosphere is **collisional**.
- Column density greater than  $\sim 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ; opaque to UV. Atmospheric chemistry, sublimation flow, Pluto-like escape. Detectable by UV occultation.
- Example: **Io subsolar region**.



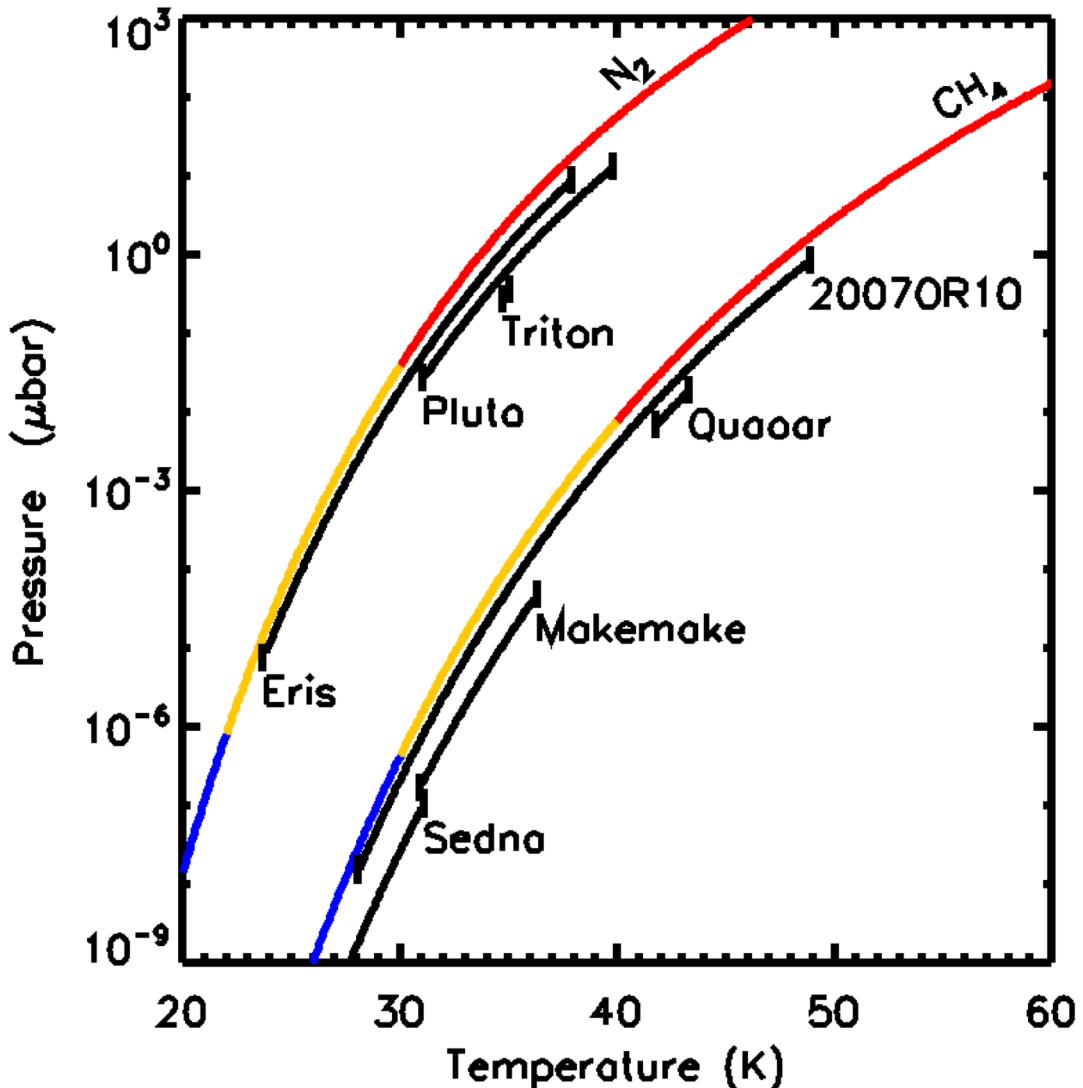
# Vapor-pressure & atmospheric regimes



- For pressures less than  $\sim 1$  picobar, the atmosphere is **ballistic** (surface-bounded exosphere).
- Loss is by Jean's escape.
- Volatiles can still move slowly from warm areas to cold traps.
- Example: **Iapetus**.

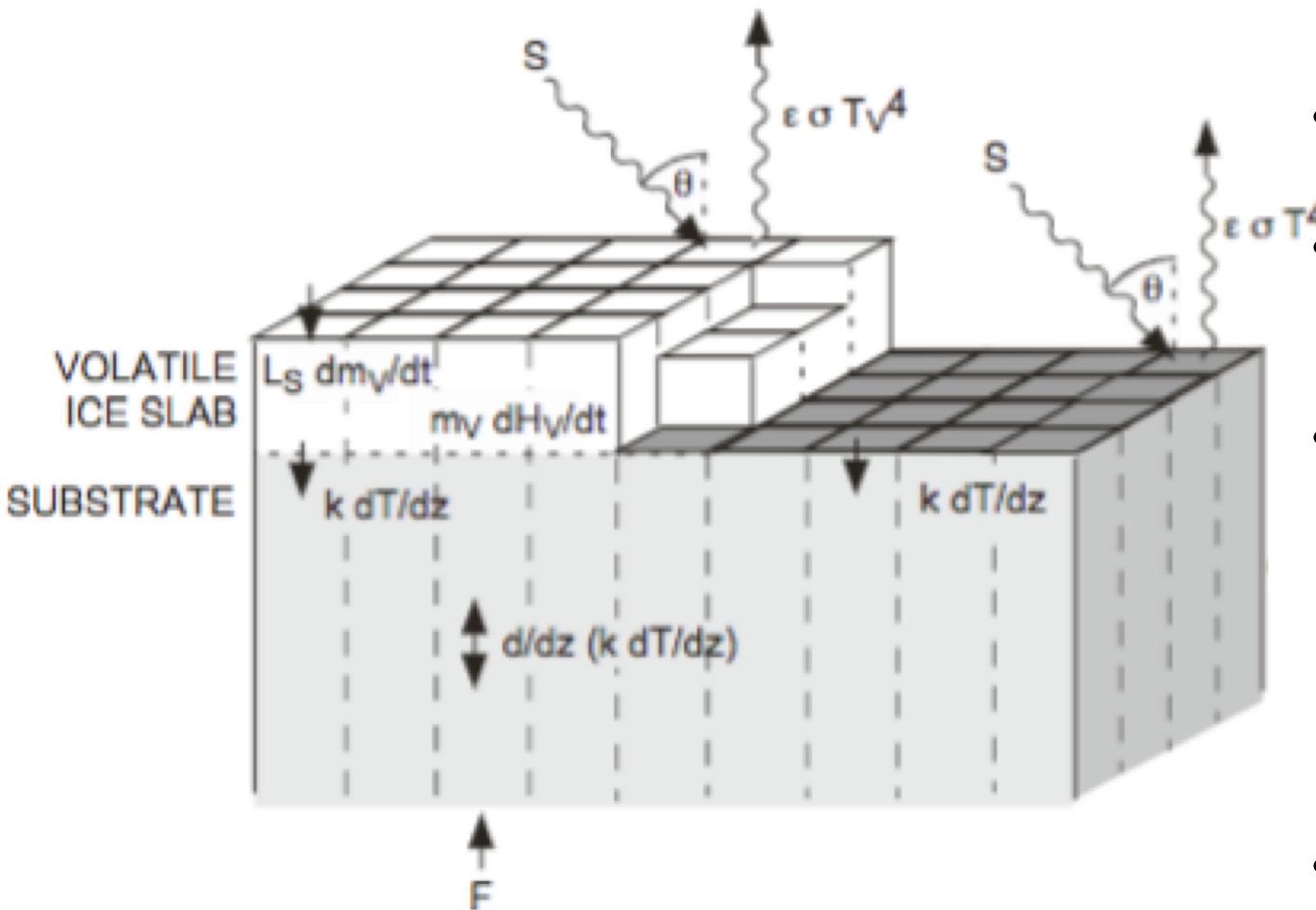


# Vapor-pressure & atmospheric regimes



- Simple thermal equilibrium suggests most volatile-bearing KBOs have **collisional** or **global** atmospheres at some part of their orbit. *Stern and Trafton 2008*.
- This might explain the high albedos of Pluto, Triton, Eris, and Makemake. *Stern et al. 1988; Licandro et al.*
- Simple thermal equilibrium is not enough (e.g., Triton is too cold).

# Modeling seasons with VT3D (Young 2012, 2013; Olkin submitted)



- Track each latitude.
- Global mass balance; volatile migration
- Local energy balance: sunlight, thermal emission, conduction, internal heat flux.
- *Very fast.* Run a suite of thermal inertia values and volatile inventory.

# Thermal inertia and internal heat

	<b>Body</b>	<b>Thermal parameter for pure water ice</b>	<b>Internal flux / solar</b>
Large, bright, $\text{N}_2$ -rich	Triton	34	8%
	Pluto	29	5%
	Eris	29	16%
Smaller, mostly dark, $\text{CH}_4$ -rich	Makemake	29	3%
	2007 OR <sub>10</sub>	18	1%
	Quaoar	15	1%
	Sedna	49	49%

**Thermal parameter** 2200 tiu (fluffy to pure water ice).

$$(\text{thermal inertia}) * (2\pi/\text{period})^{1/2} / (\text{emisivity} * \sigma * (\text{avg. temperature})^3)$$

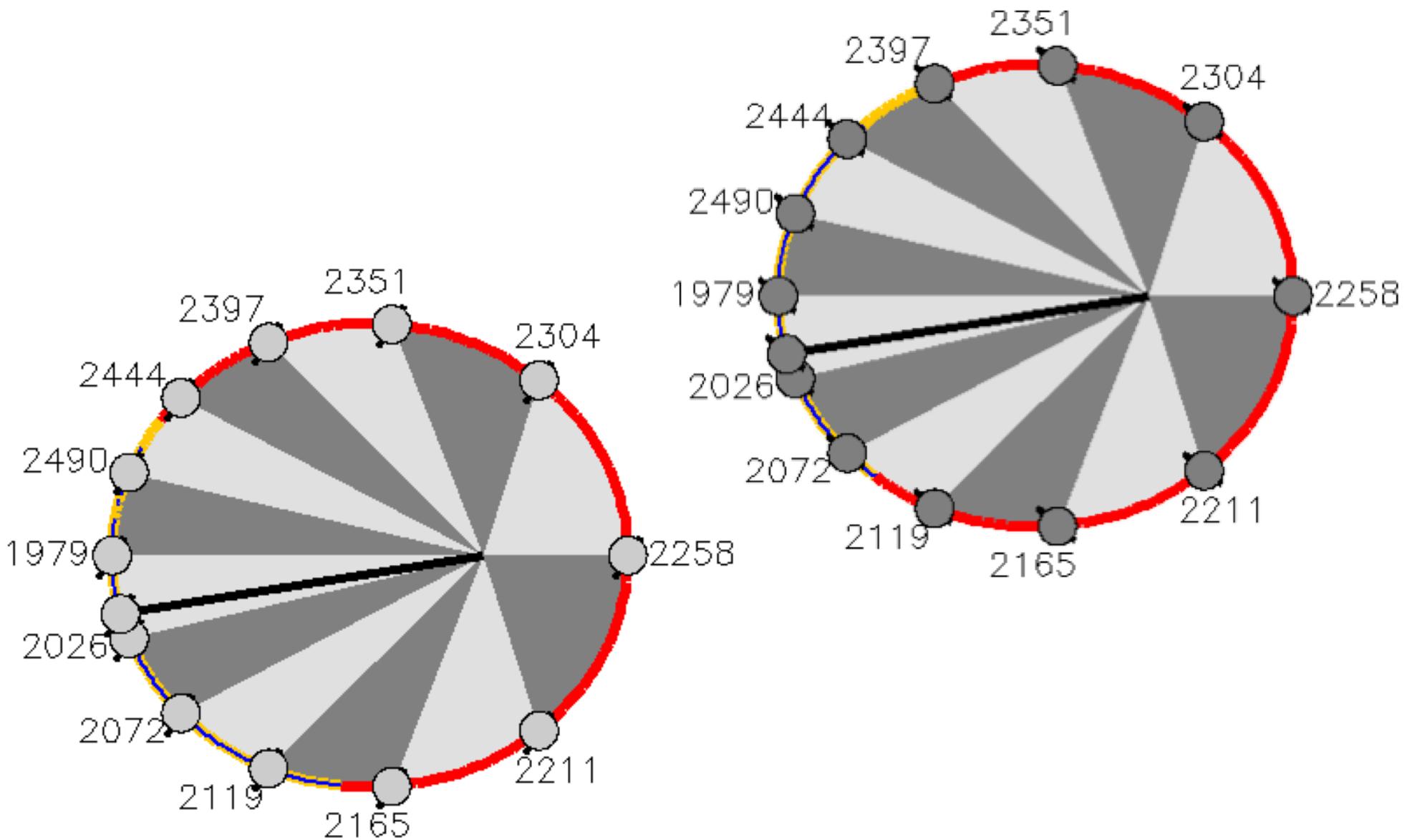
Large parameter means thermal inertia is important.

*Young 2012, 2013; Spencer et al. 1989.*

**Internal flux and absorbed solar flux:** Estimated current heat flux compared with solar flux absorbed by a volatile-covered body.

# Example results: Eris, two poles.

**A=0.5,  $\Gamma=32$  tiu,  $10^3 \text{ g/cm}^2 \text{ N}_2$**



# Summary of results

	<b>Body</b>	<b>Global?</b>	<b>Ballistic at all latitudes?</b>
Large, bright, $N_2$ -rich	Triton	Always	Never
	Pluto	Always	Never
	Eris	~50% of orbit	Never
Smaller, mostly dark, $CH_4$ -rich	Makemake	Never	Never
	2007 OR <sub>10</sub>	up to 30% of orbit	up to 60% of orbit
	Quaoar	Always (8% if $\leq 10 \text{ g/cm}^2 CH_4$ )	Never
	Sedna	Never	98-100% of orbit

**Notes:** Triton: *Spencer & Moore 1992*; Pluto: *Young 2013; Olkin submitted*; Eris, Makemake, 2007 OR10, Quaoar, Sedna: *This work*.

# Summary of sublimation atmospheres

