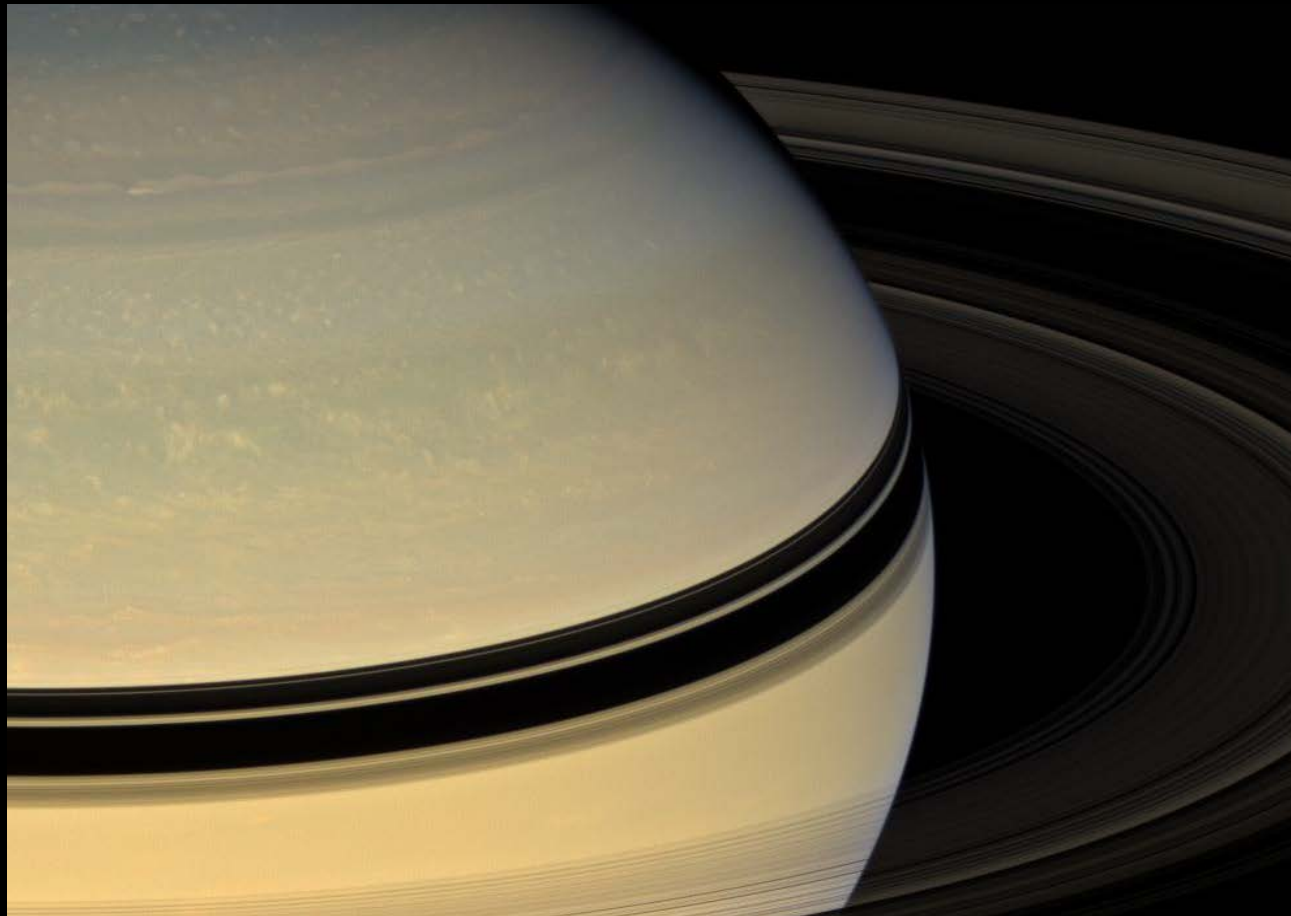
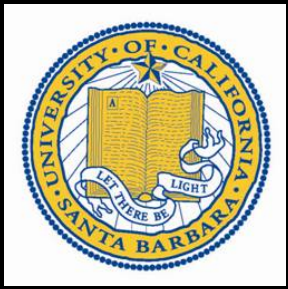




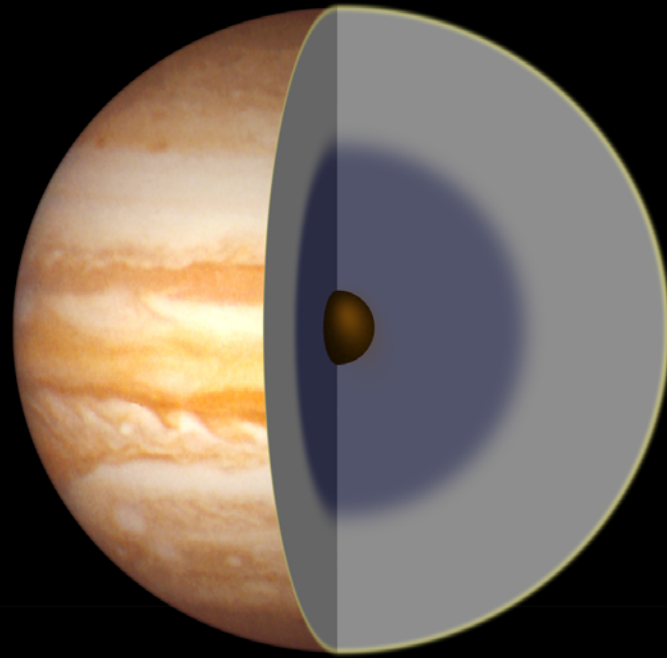
Saturn Ring Seismology

Jim Fuller

Caltech/KITP



Credits: Matt Hedman, Phil Nicholson, Dave Stevenson, Mark Marley, Carolyn Porco



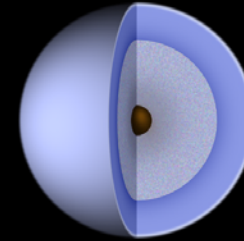
JUPITER



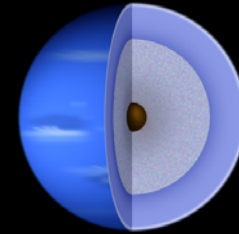
SATURN



EARTH



URANUS



NEPTUNE

■ Molecular hydrogen

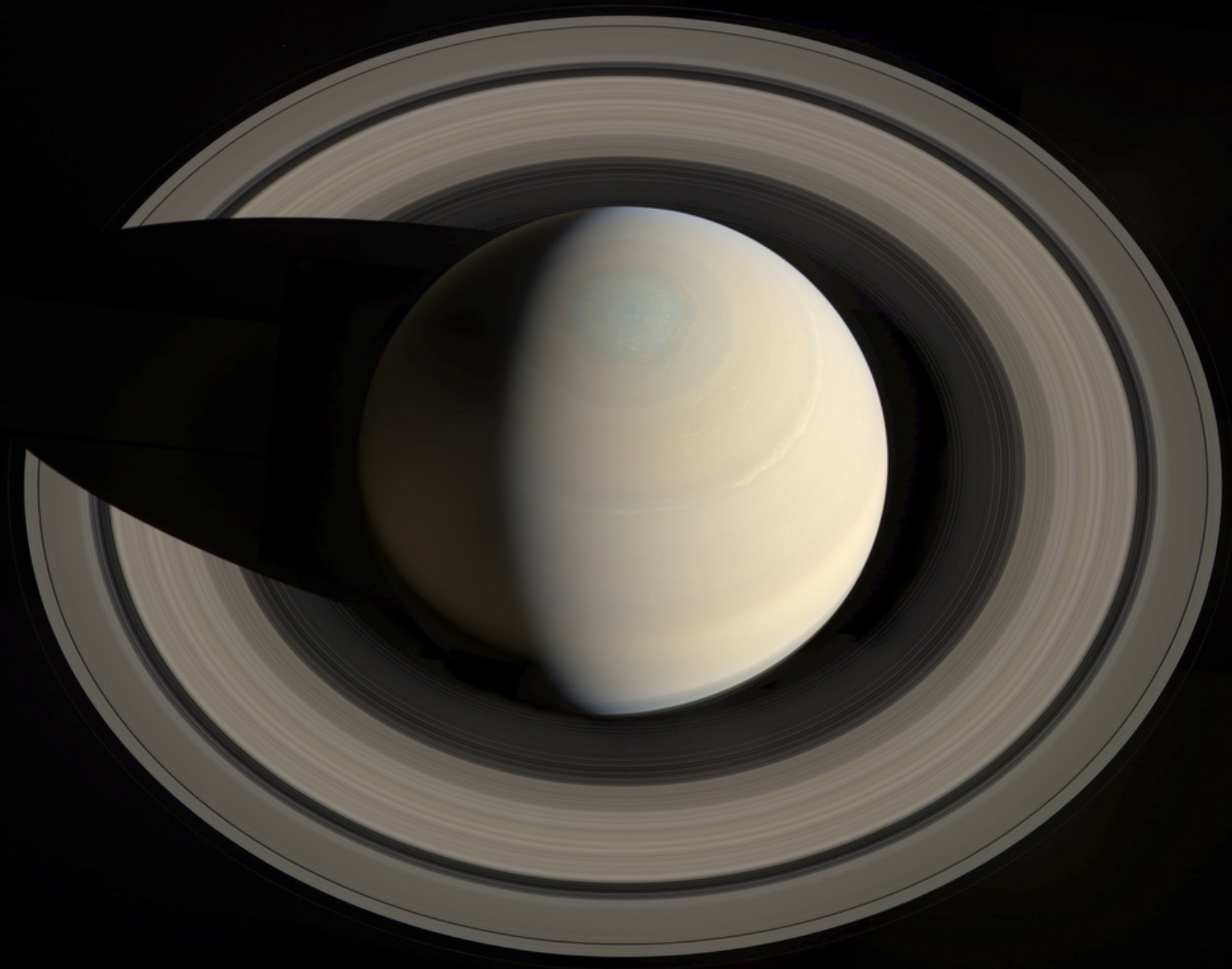
■ Metallic hydrogen

■ Hydrogen, helium, methane gas

■ Mantle (water, ammonia, methane ices)

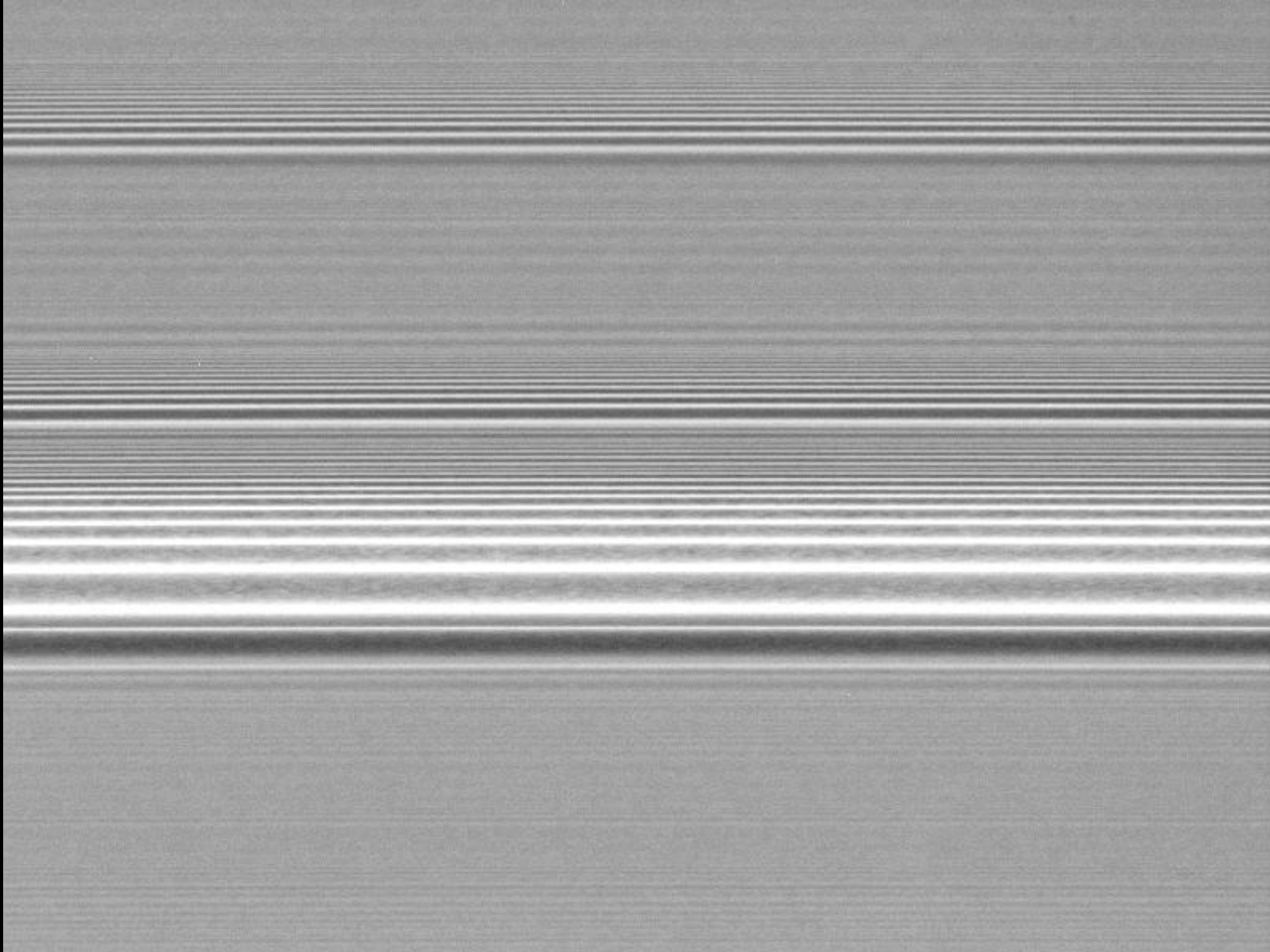
■ Core (rock, ice)

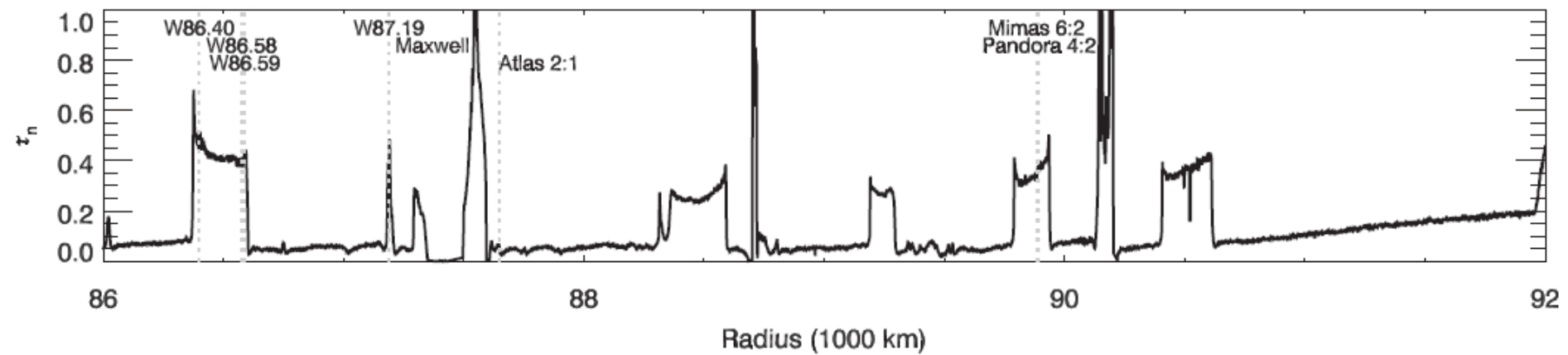
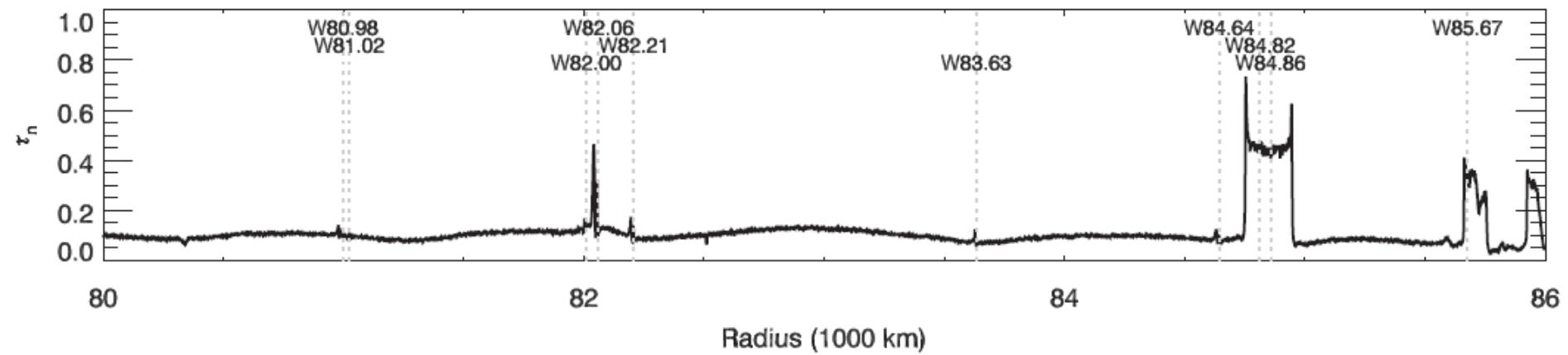
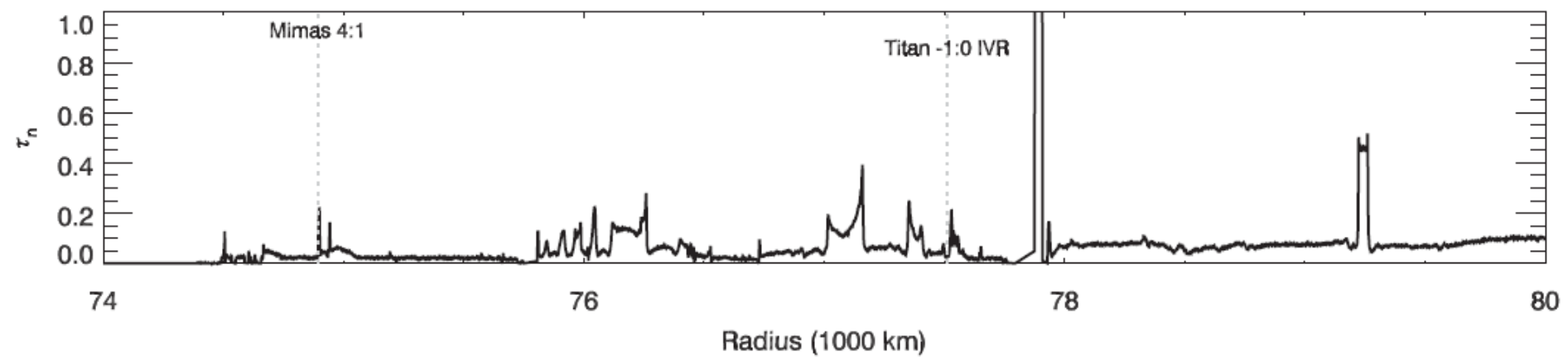
Internal structures poorly constrained



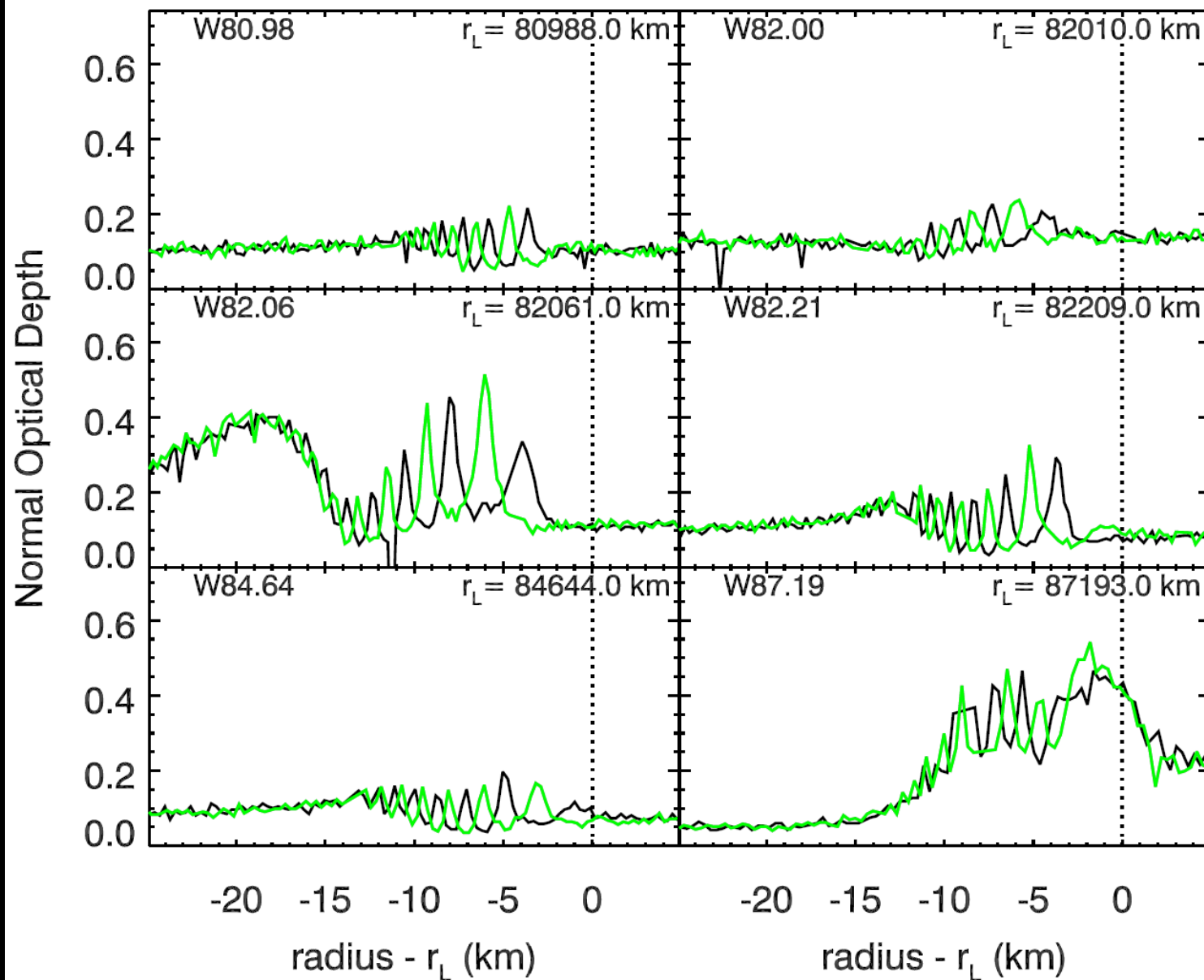
Rings are extremely sensitive seismograph (with small bandwidth)

Spiral Density Waves





Rev 80 RSCnc



Wave Excitation

- Waves excited at outer Lindblad resonances

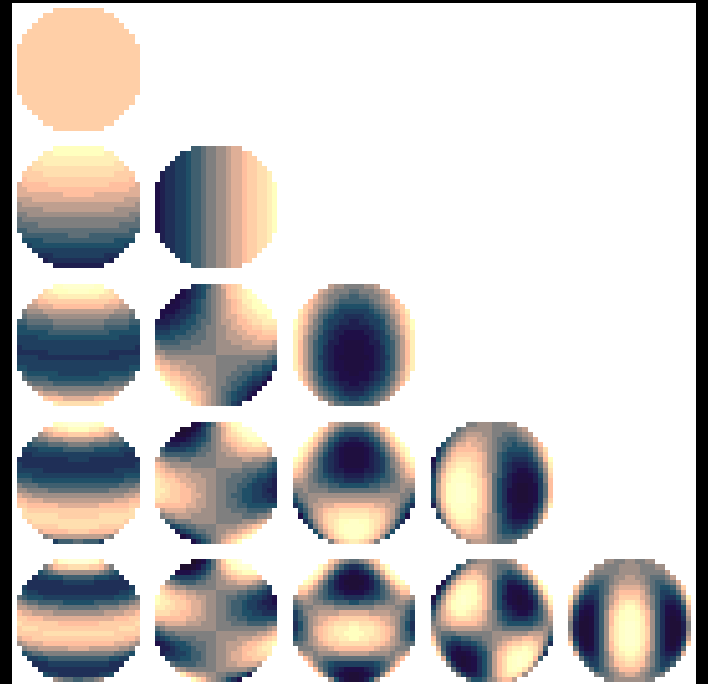
$$m(\Omega - \Omega_p) = \kappa$$

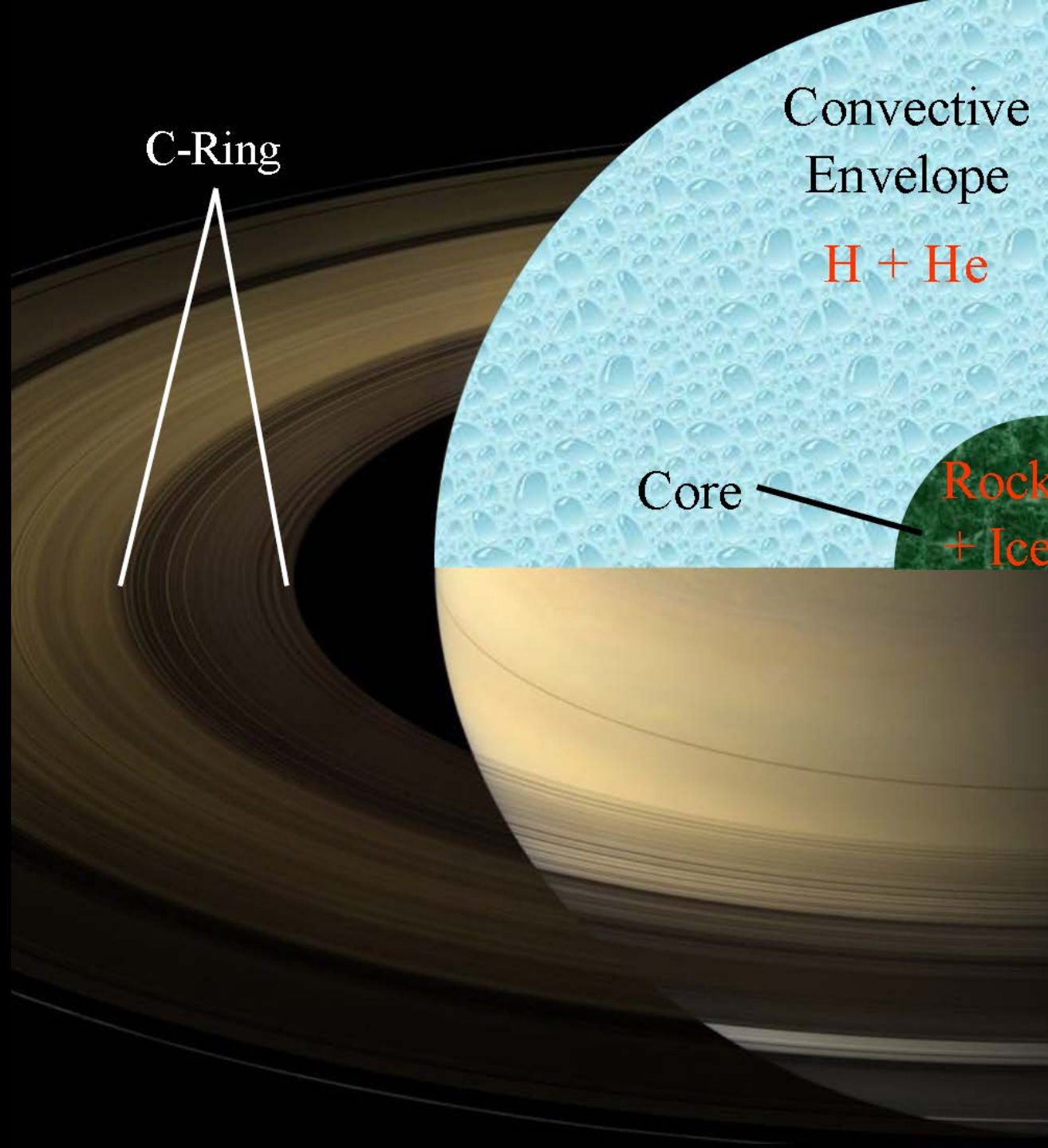
- Wave frequency tells us mode frequency

$$\Omega_p = -\sigma_\alpha / m$$

Mode Periods: ~hours

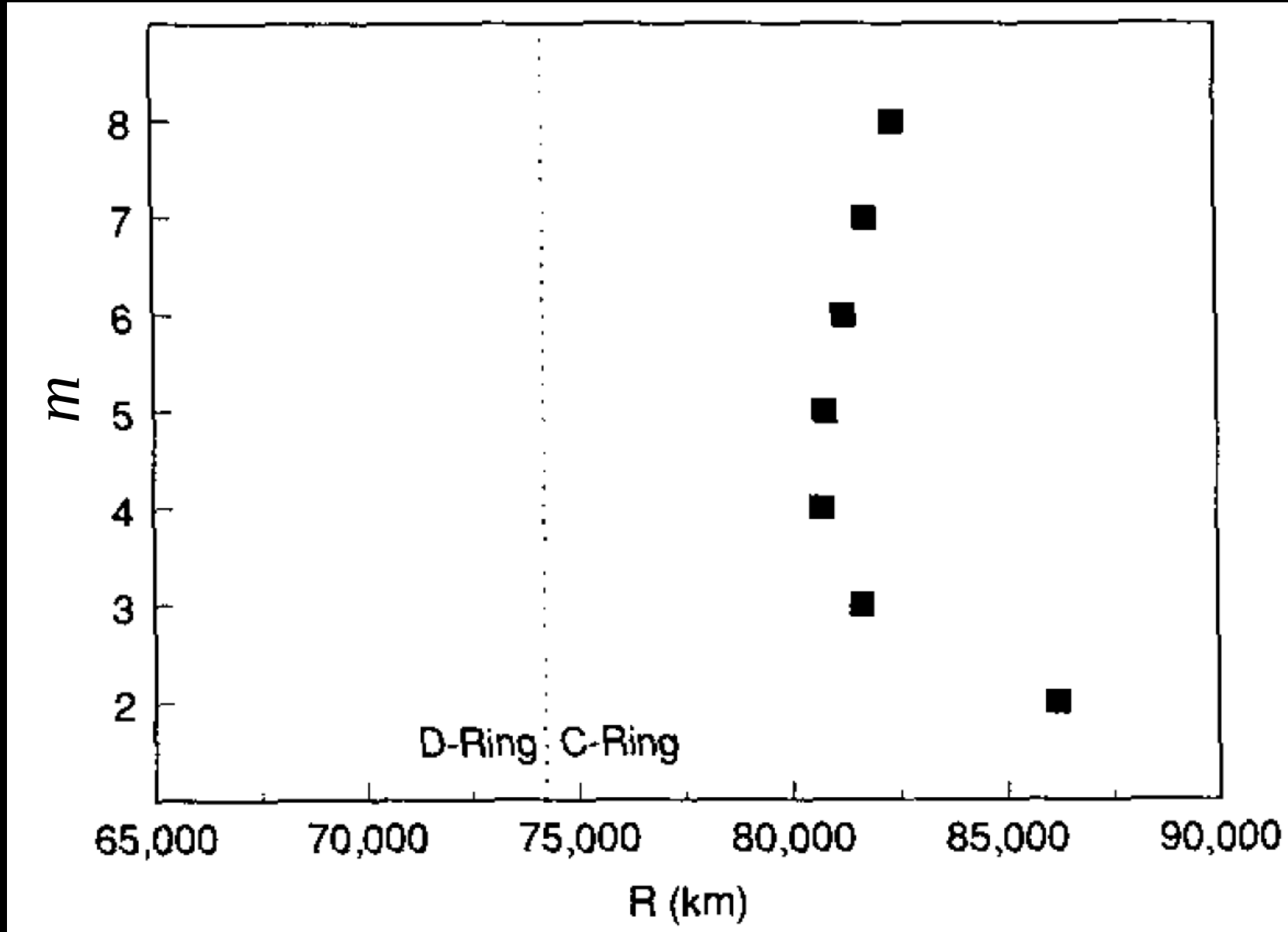
Mode Amplitudes: ~1m





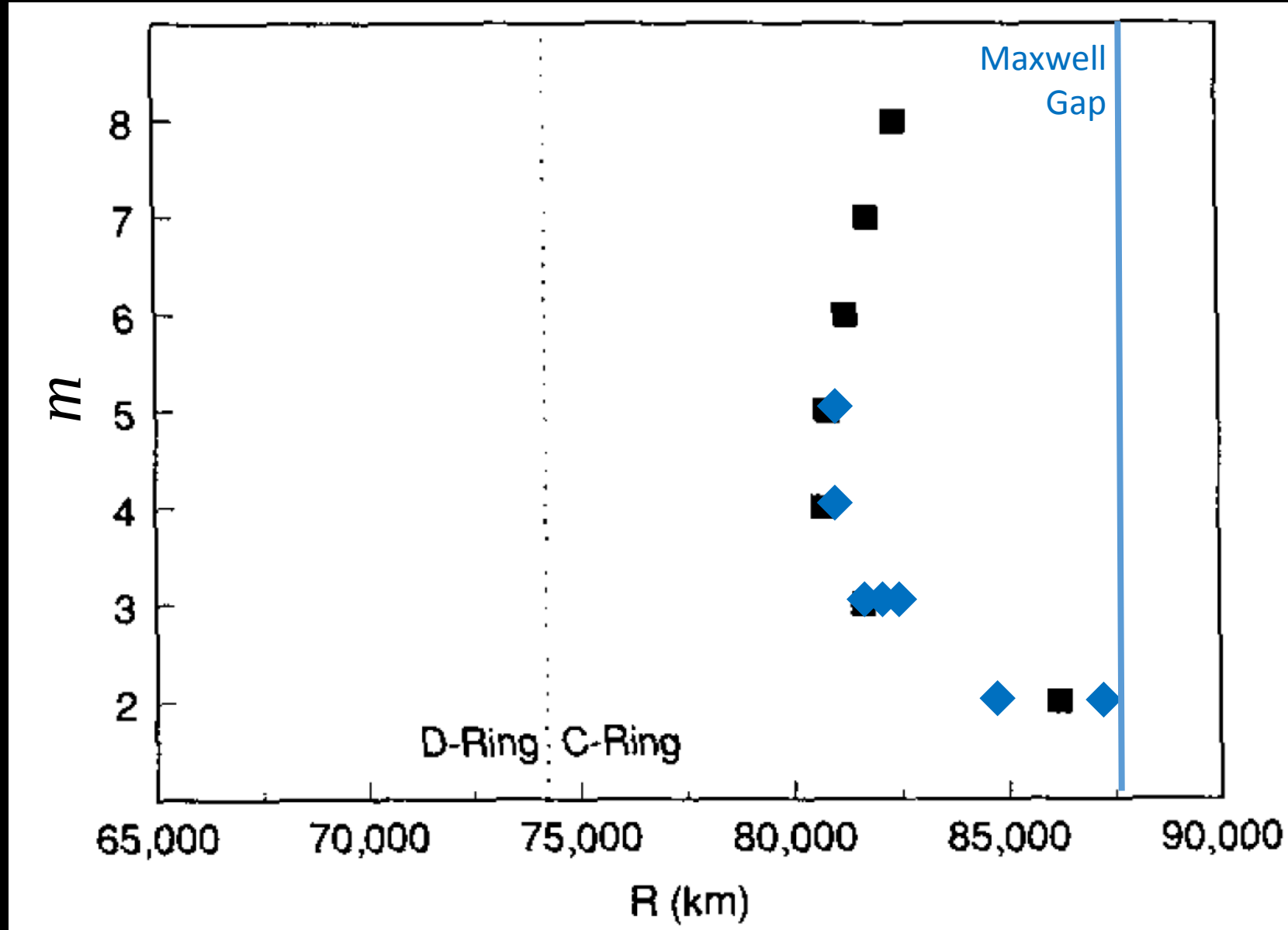
Simplistic
planet model

Predicted:

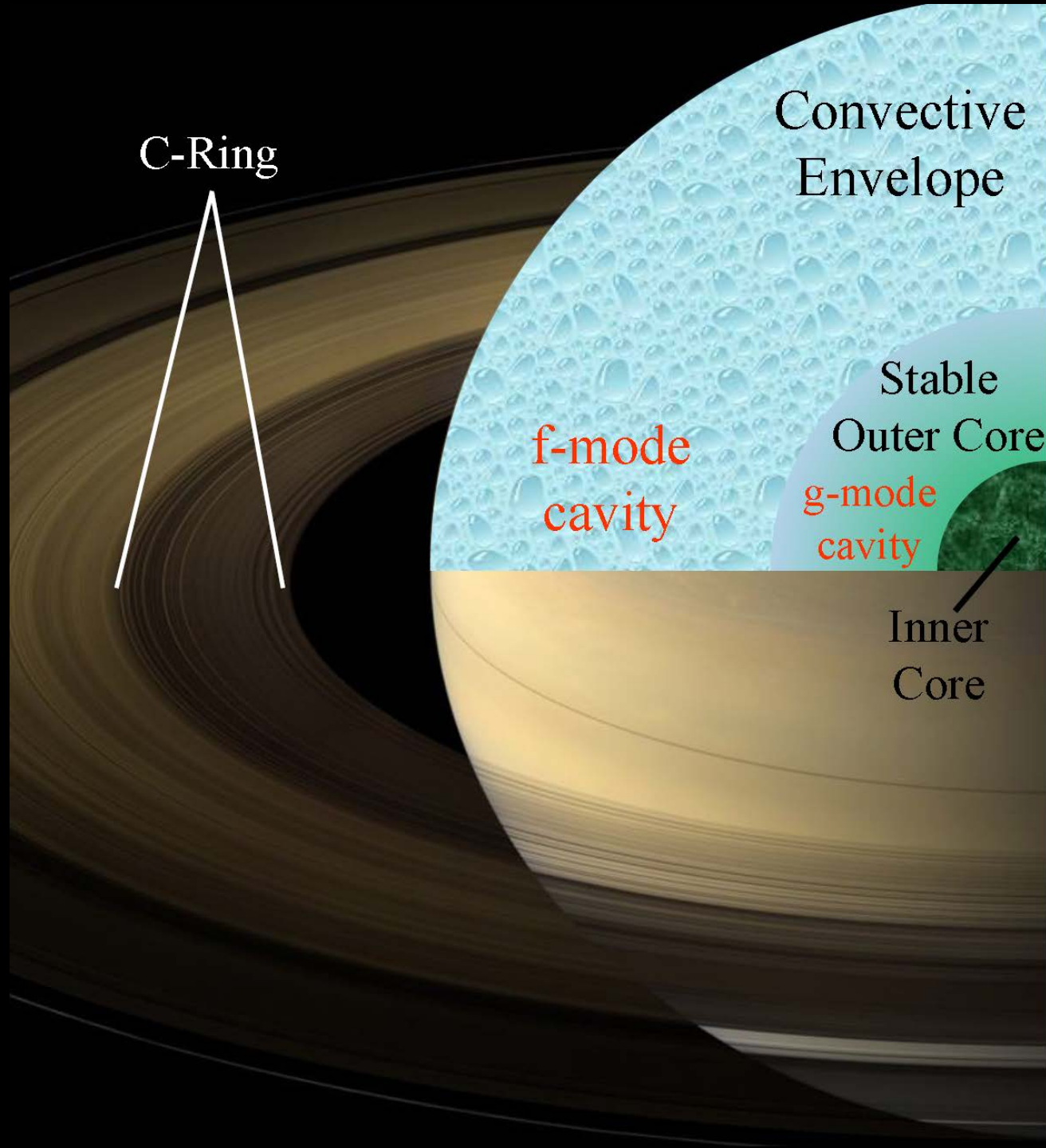


Resonances
with $l=m$
f modes

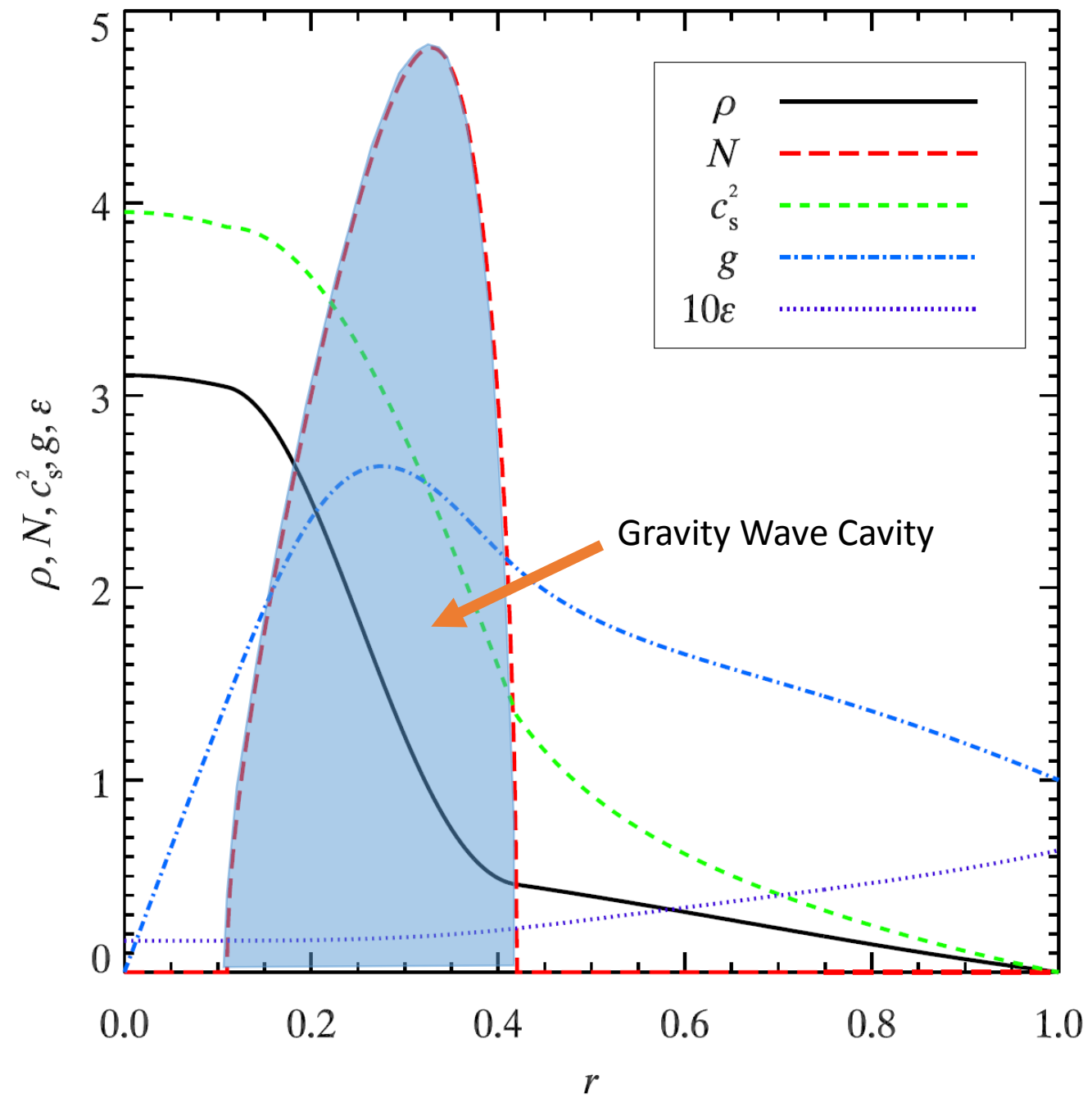
Observed:

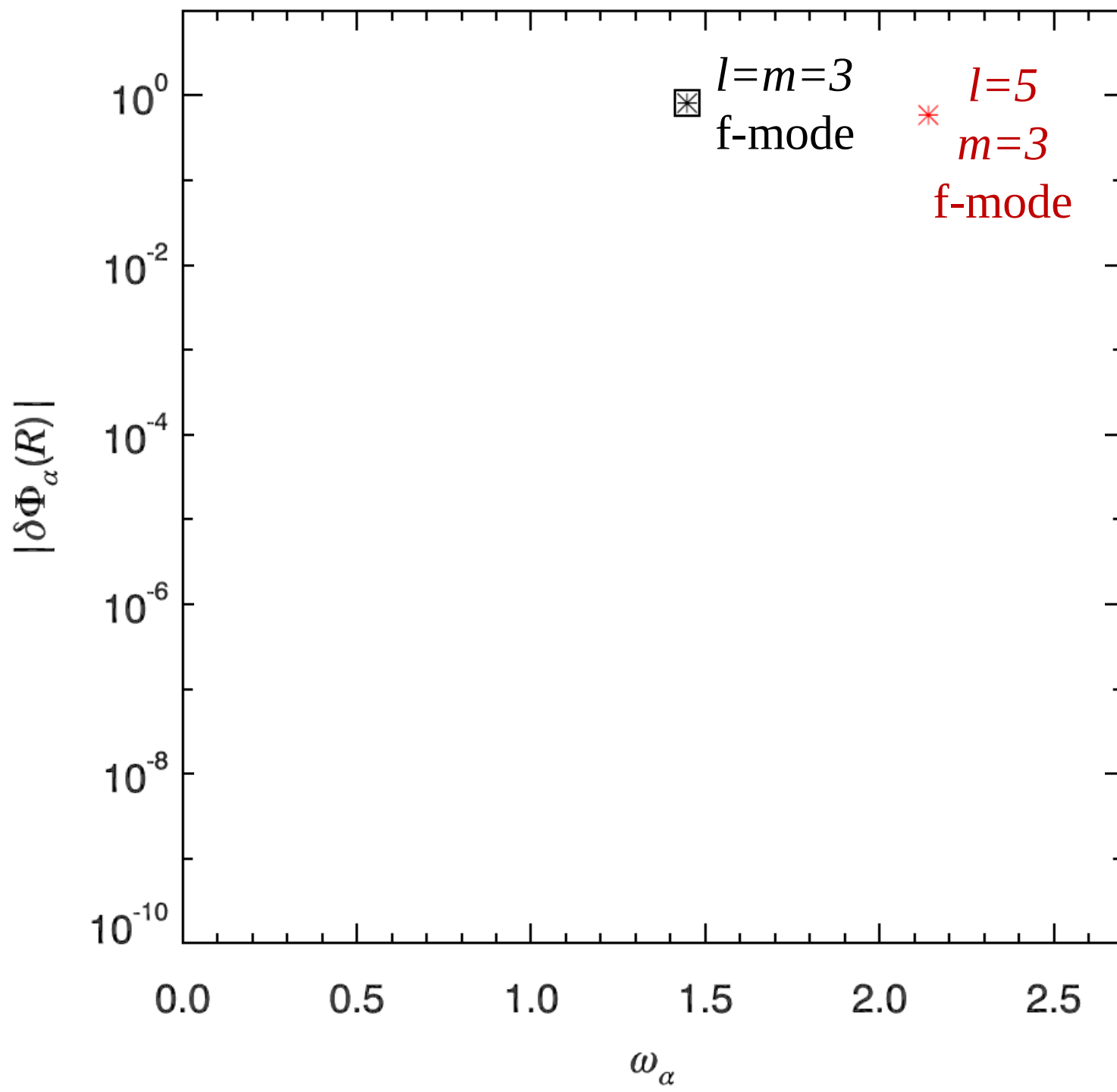


Fine-splitting
in frequencies
unexpected!

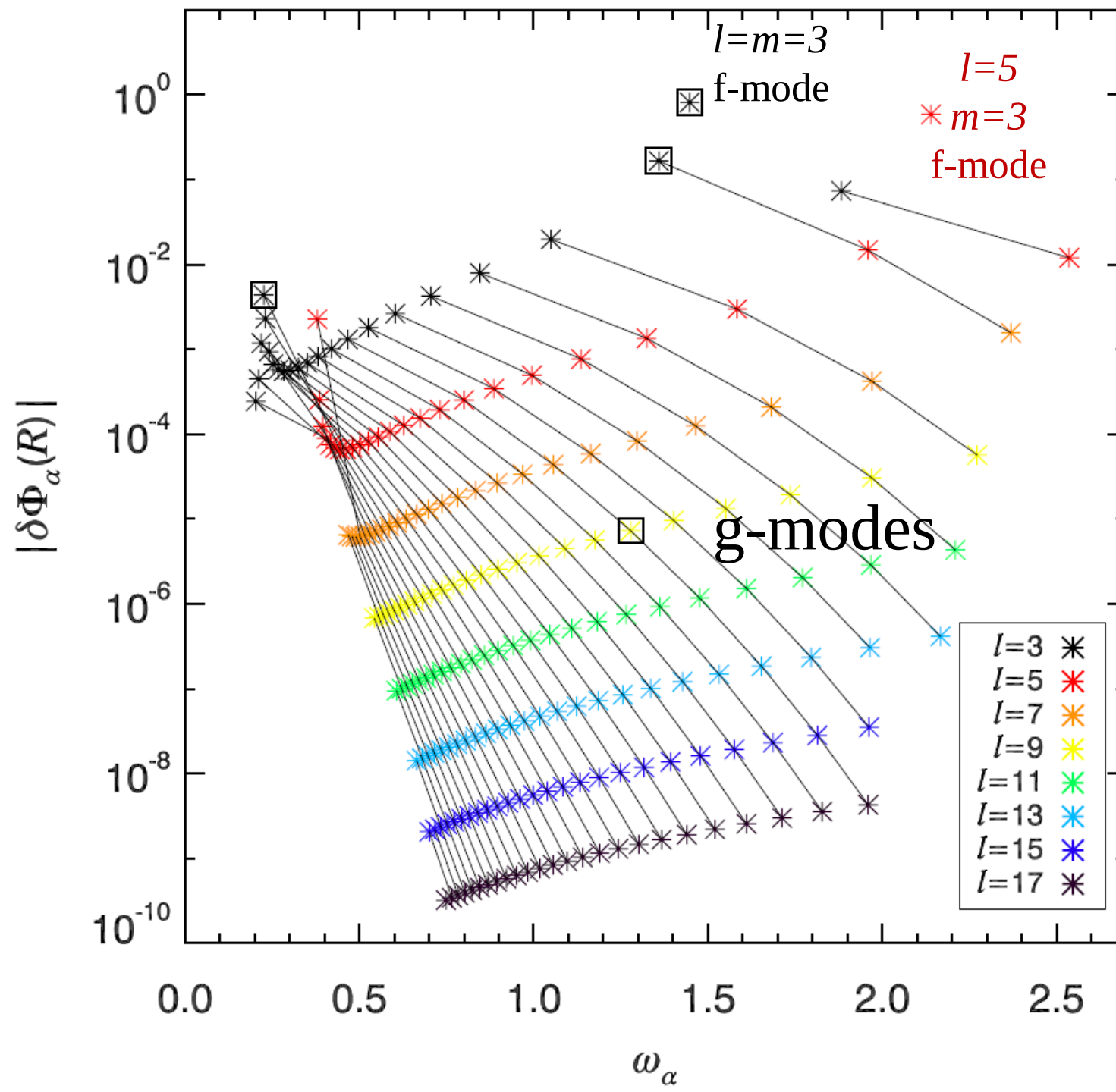


Better planet
model





Modes of
simple planet
model



Modes of
better planet
model

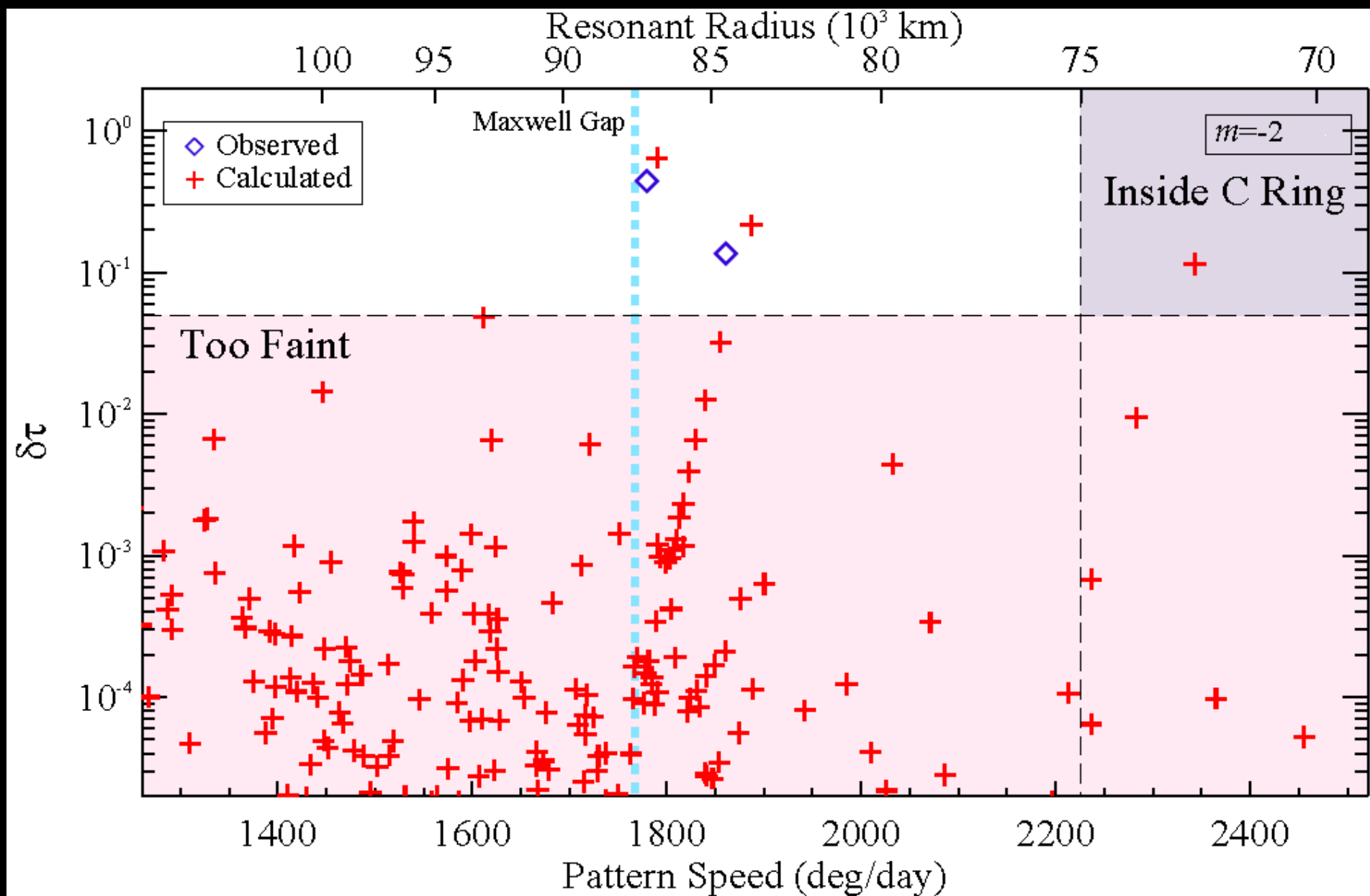
Rotation makes things ugly...

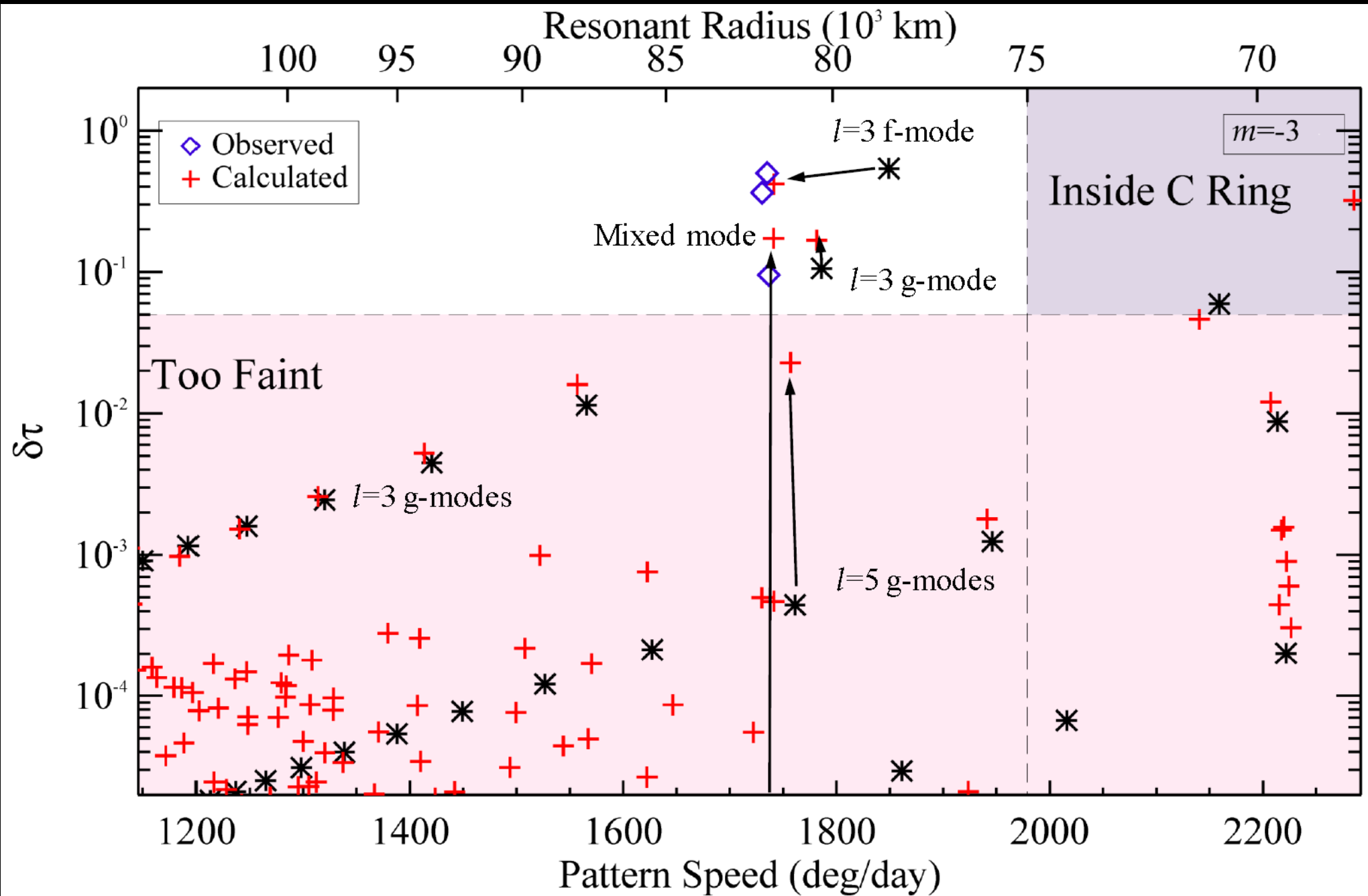
- Saturn rotates rapidly
- Rotation causes modes to “mix”

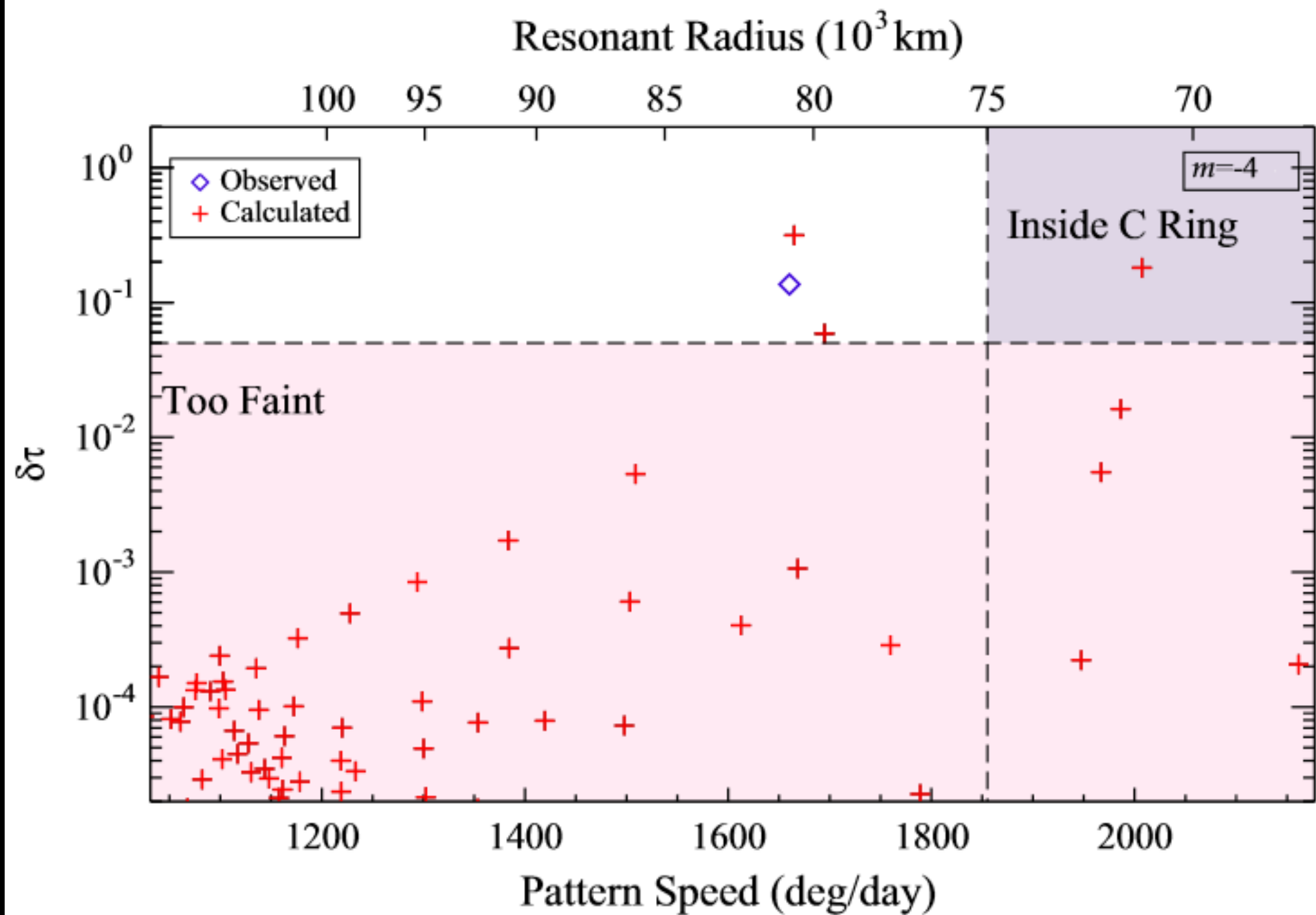
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathcal{V} + \delta\mathcal{V} \\ \mathcal{V} + \delta\mathcal{V} & 2\mathcal{W} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{z} = \omega \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{V} + \delta\mathcal{V} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{T} + \delta\mathcal{T} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}$$

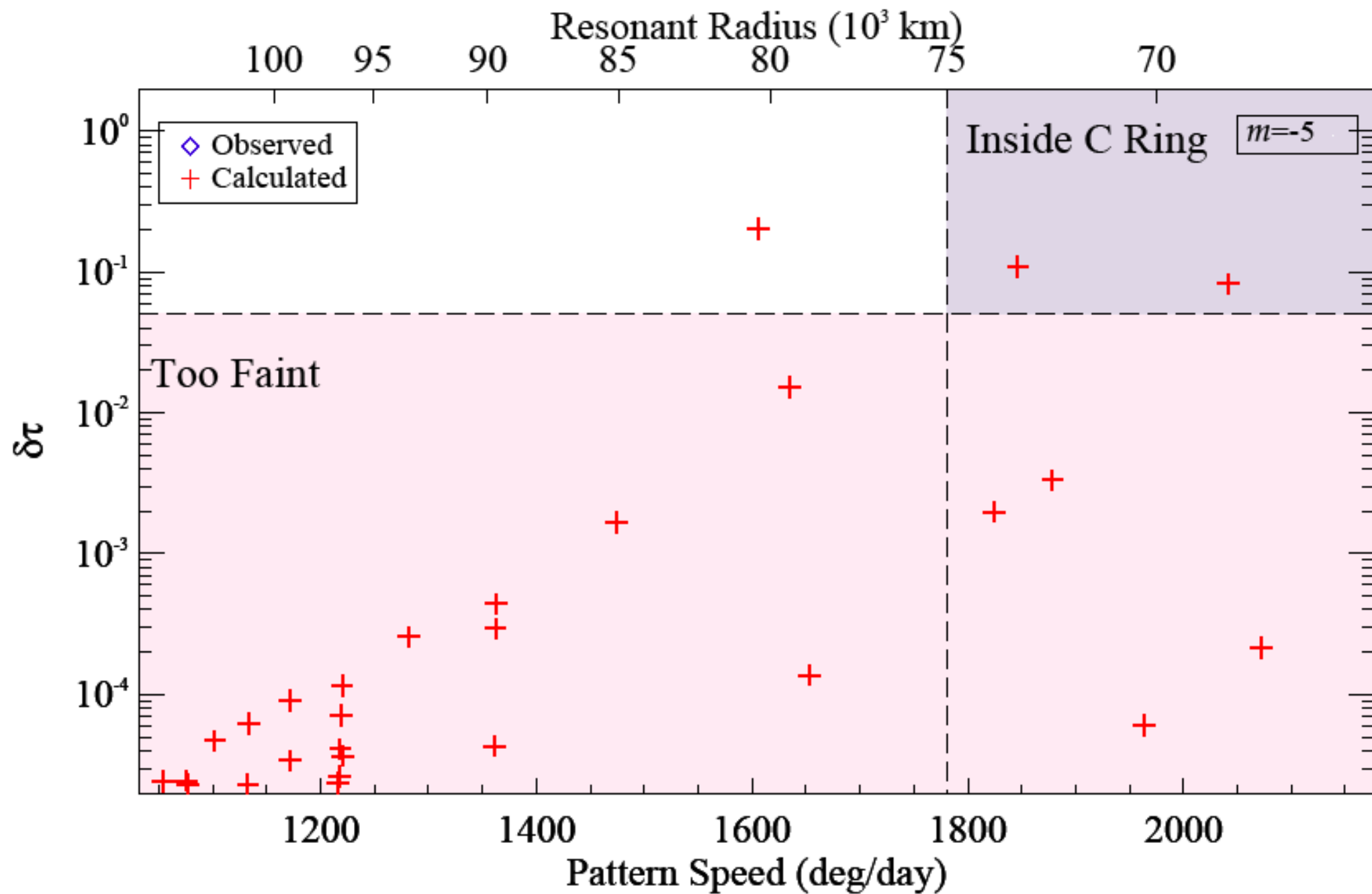
- New modes are superposition of old modes

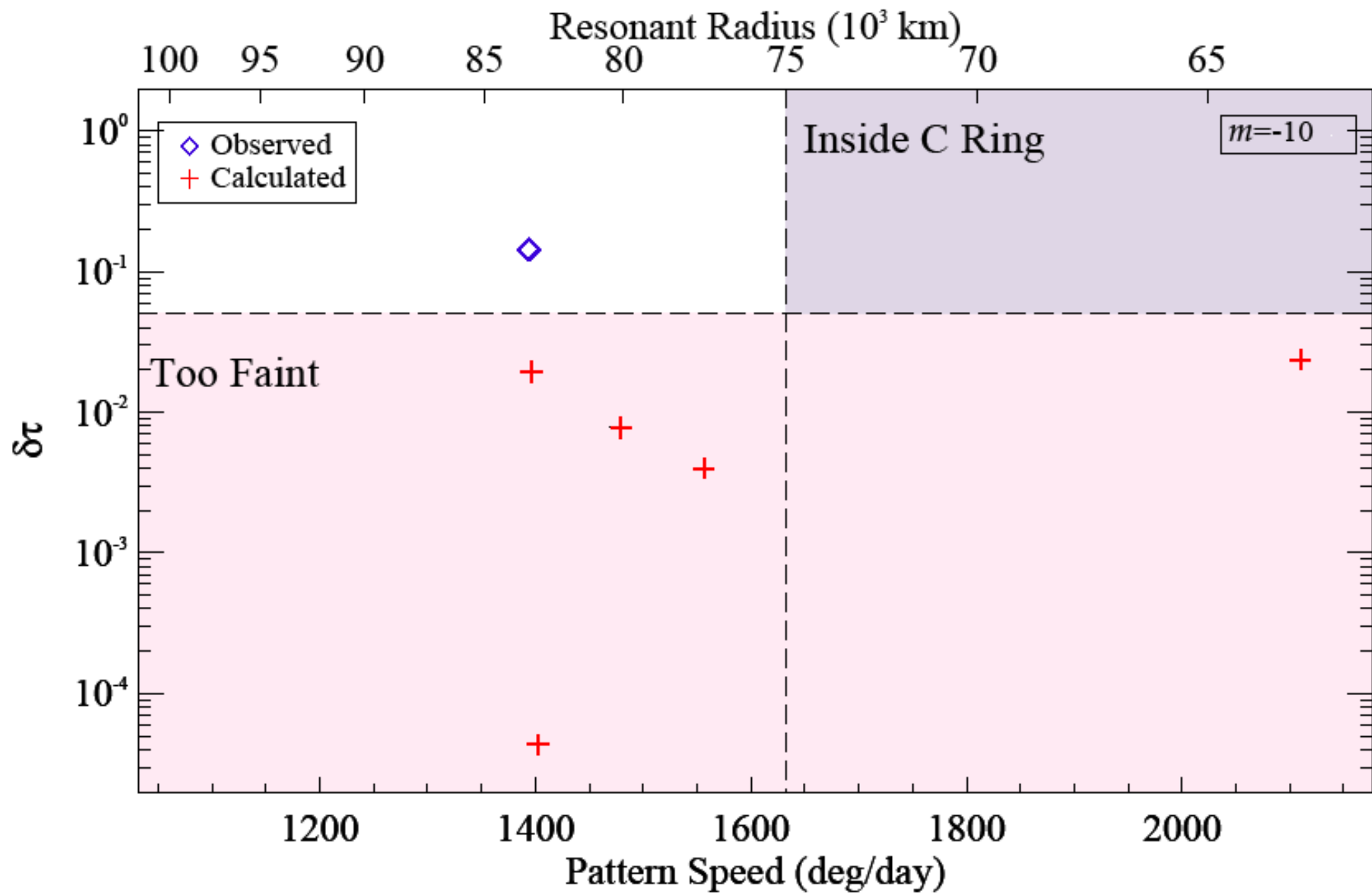
Effect on Rings











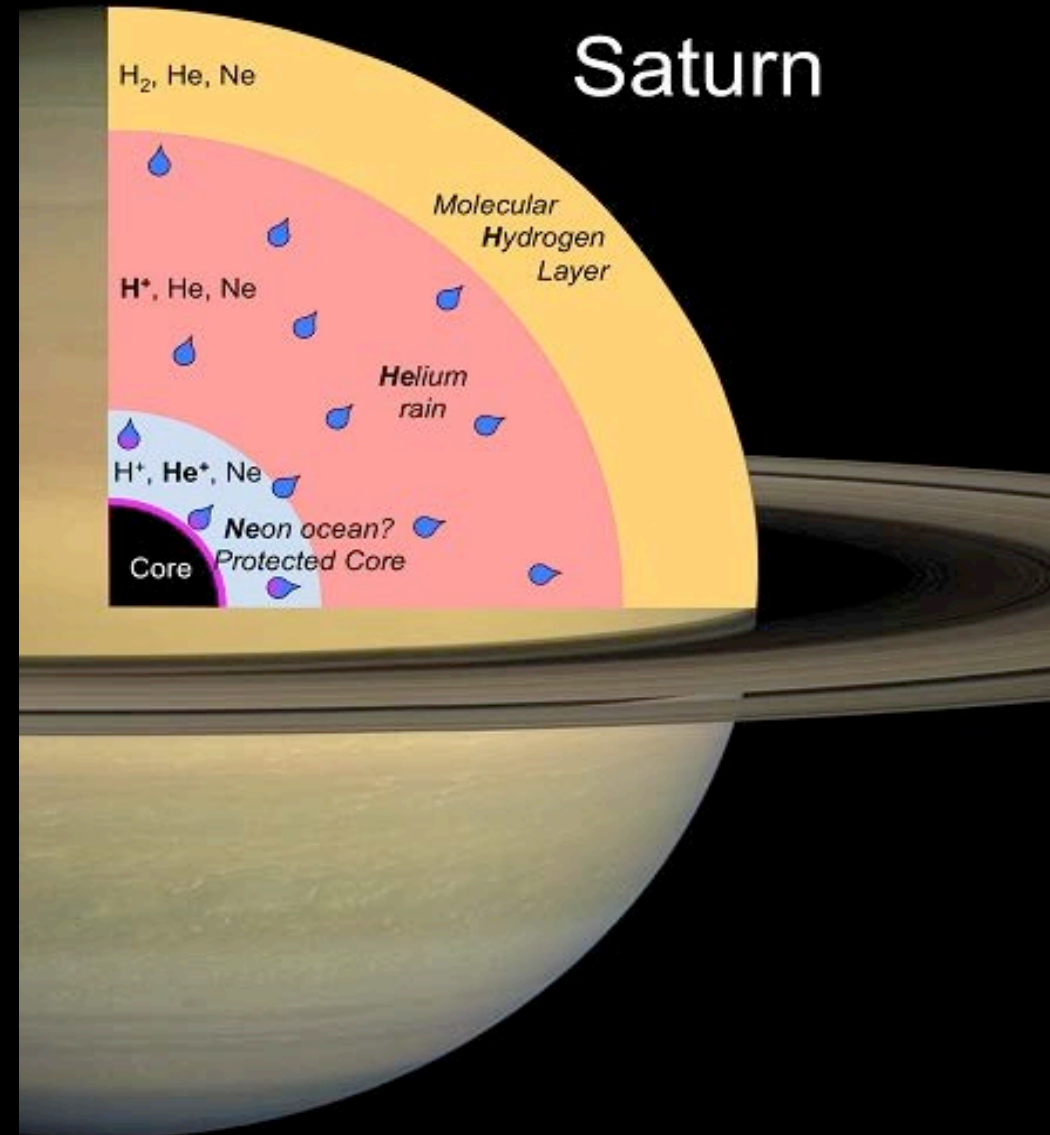
What creates stable stratification?

- Likely caused by molecular composition gradient

Helium rain

Dissolving core

Relic of formation



Mode Energetics

Planet	Saturn	Jupiter	Sun
Modes detected	f modes/g modes	p modes	p modes
Frequency	$\sim 100 \mu\text{Hz}$	$\sim 1200 \mu\text{Hz}$	$\sim 3000 \mu\text{Hz}$
Surface Displacement	$\sim 100\text{cm}$	$\sim 4000 \text{ cm}$	$\sim 1000 \text{ cm}$
Surface Velocity	$\sim 0.1 \text{ cm/s}$	$\sim 40 \text{ cm/s}$	$\sim 20 \text{ cm/s}$
Energy	$\sim 10^{-17} \text{ GM}^2/\text{R},$ $\sim 3 \times 10^{25} \text{ erg}$	$\sim 3 \times 10^{-15} \text{ GM}^2/\text{R},$ $\sim 10^{29} \text{ erg}$	$\sim 10^{-21} \text{ GM}^2/\text{R},$ $\sim 3 \times 10^{27} \text{ erg}$
Lifetime	> years	$\sim \text{days}???$	$\sim \text{days}$
Power source	$\sim 10^{-10} \text{ Lsun}$	$\sim 10^{-9} \text{ Lsun}$	$\sim \text{Lsun}$

Conclusions

- Evidence for stable stratification (non-adiabatic interior) of Saturn
 - Likely produced by composition gradients
 - Helium sedimentation, core erosion, or formation?
- Differential rotation in Saturn measured in rings
 - How deep does this extend?