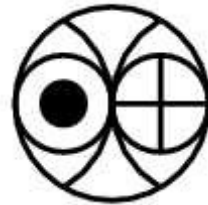


Cometary dust - exploration with photo-polarimetric measurements at optical wavelengths

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Outline:

- Cometary dust
- Phase curve of comets at low phase angle:
 - i) Enhancement of brightness near opposition and
 - ii) Negative branch of polarization (NBP)

Cases of the comets 17/P Holmes, C/2007 N3 (Lulin) etc are discussed.

[Joshi et al. MNRAS 2010](#)

[Joshi et al. MNRAS 2011](#)

Scattering of Sun light by Comet dust makes them the most fascinating objects in the sky



Hale-Bopp

Comet McNaught



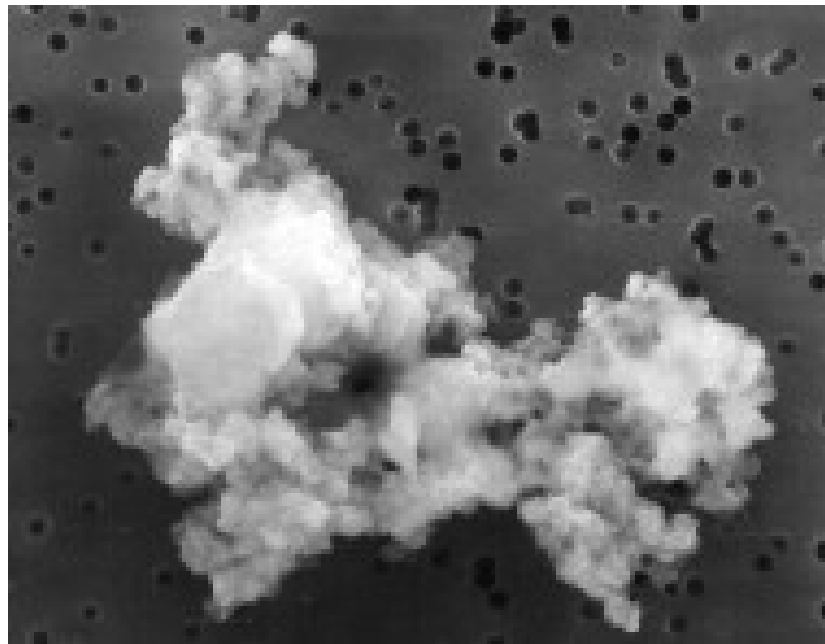
Why study dust in comets?

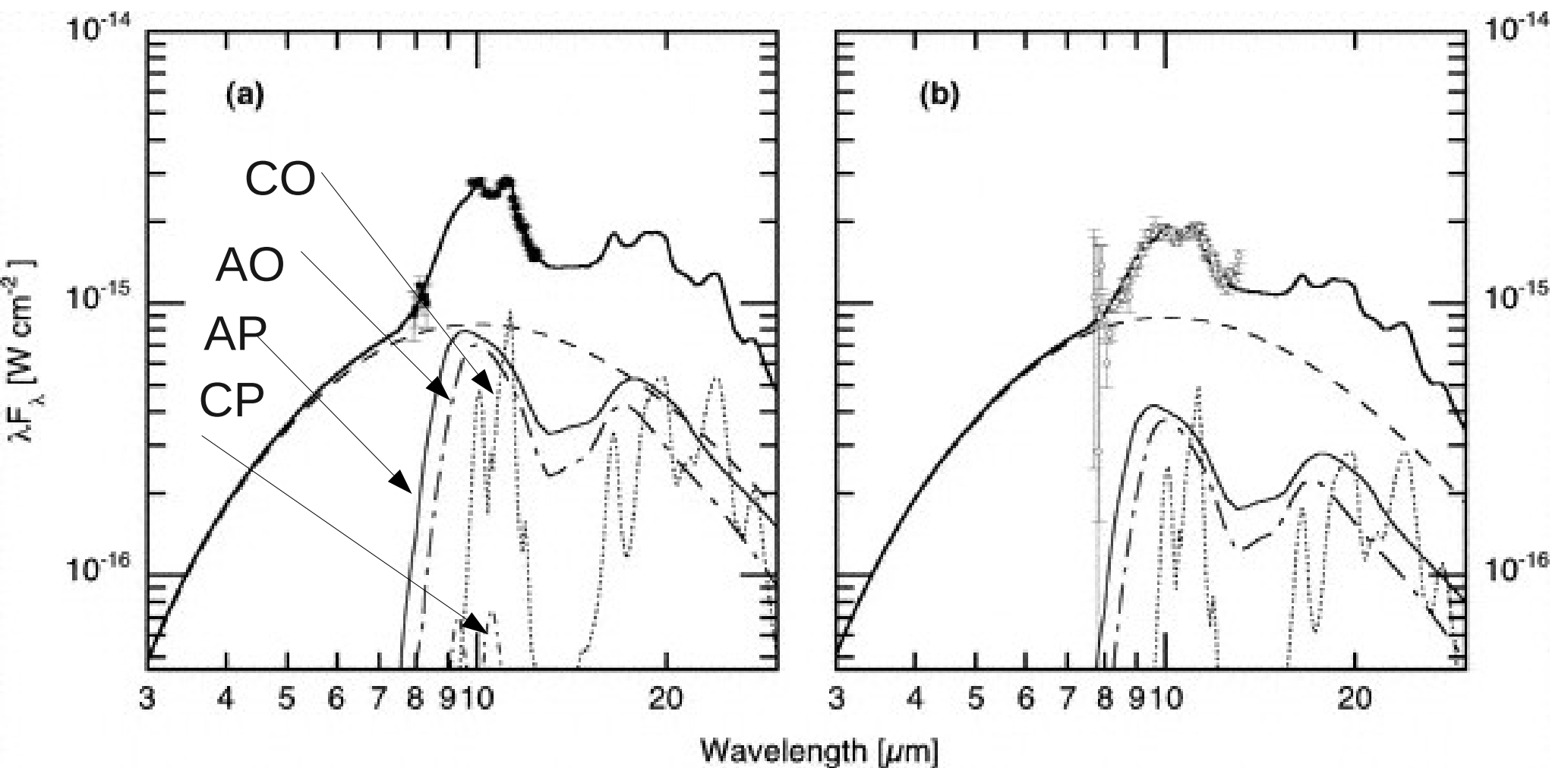
Cometary dust contain pristine matter with signatures of formative stage of Solar System

Spend most of their time away from Sun- less weathering

Dust characterization:

- Polarization;
- Thermal emission;
- Dust particle trajectories;
- in situ measurements;

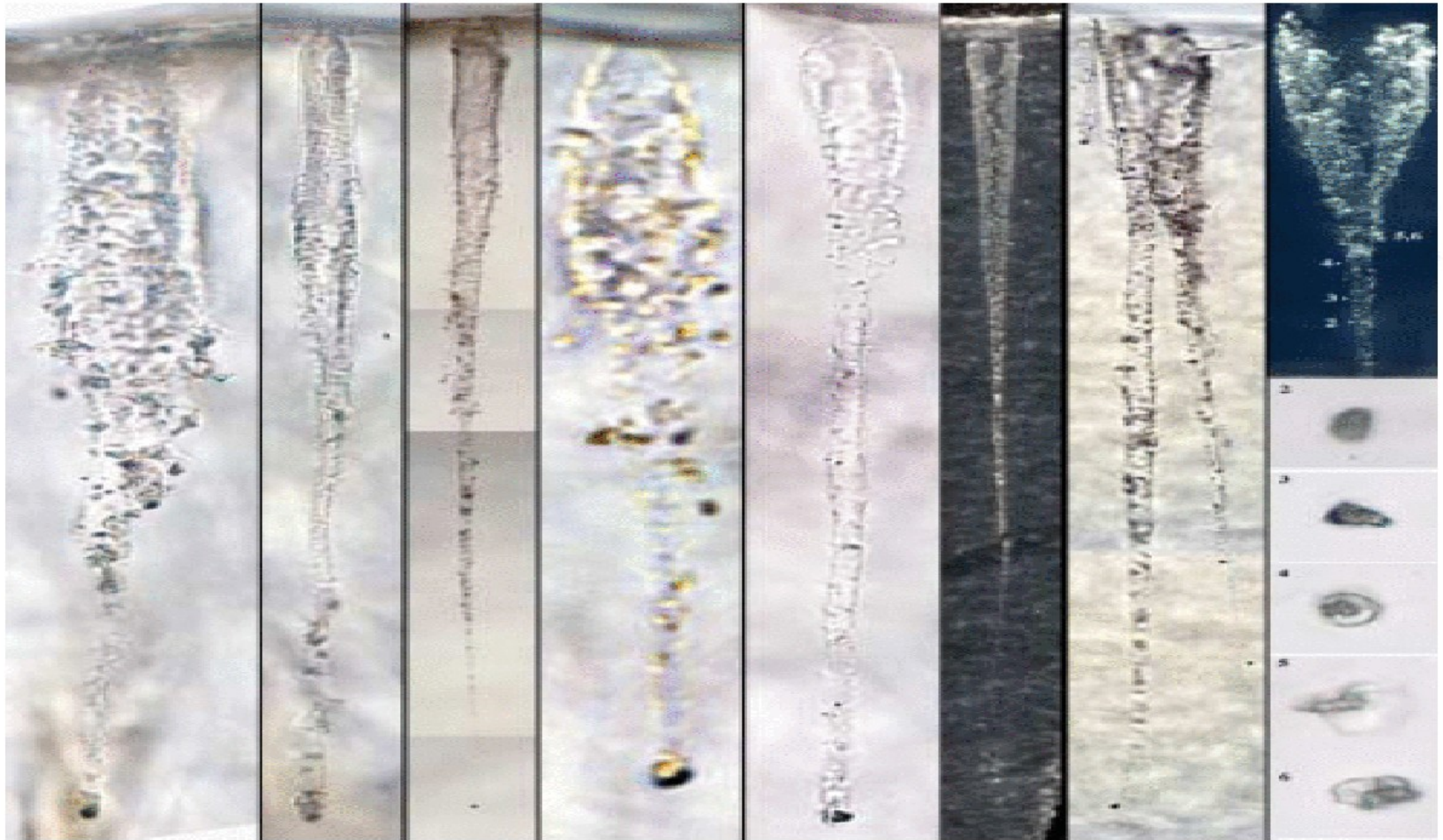




Thermal emission model SEDs compared with the observed HIFOGS SEDs of comet C/2001 Q4 (NEAT) on (a) 2004 May 11.25 UT ($\chi^2 = 5.7$) and (b) 2004 May 11.30 UT ($\chi^2 = 3.7$). Model parameters for the grain size distribution are $N = 3.7$, $a_p = 0.3$ micron, and $D = 3$ for solid grains. For model a (thick solid line), the number of peak grain size grains N_p ($\times 10^{19}$), i.e., scaling factor, for five minerals are amorphous carbon (8.50; dashed line), amorphous pyroxene (7.00; thin solid line), amorphous olivine (3.55; long-dashed-- dotted line), crystalline olivine (24.2; dotted line), and crystalline orthopyroxene (0.77; dash-dotted line). For model b, all N_p are multiplied by a factor of 0.53, except N_p for amorphous carbon is multiplied by a factor of 1.06. For model a, the mass ratio to the total of submicron-radii grains is amorphous carbon : amorphous pyroxene : amorphous olivine : crystalline olivine : crystalline orthopyroxene = 0.15 : 0.17 : 0.08 : 0.58 : 0.02. This yields a silicate-to-amorphous carbon ratio of 5.7 and a silicate crystalline-to-amorphous ratio of 2.4. For comparison with C/1995 O1 (Hale-Bopp), from Harker et al. (2002, Fig. 7) or Harker et al. (2004, Table 4).

Thermal emission

Results from Stardust mission

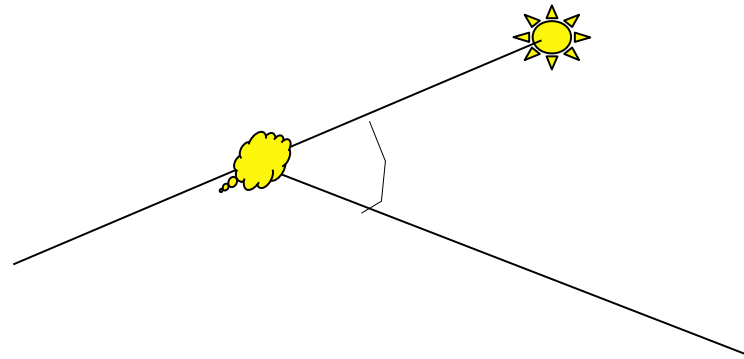


Cometary dust- Polarisation Studies

Interaction of light with matter- Scattering

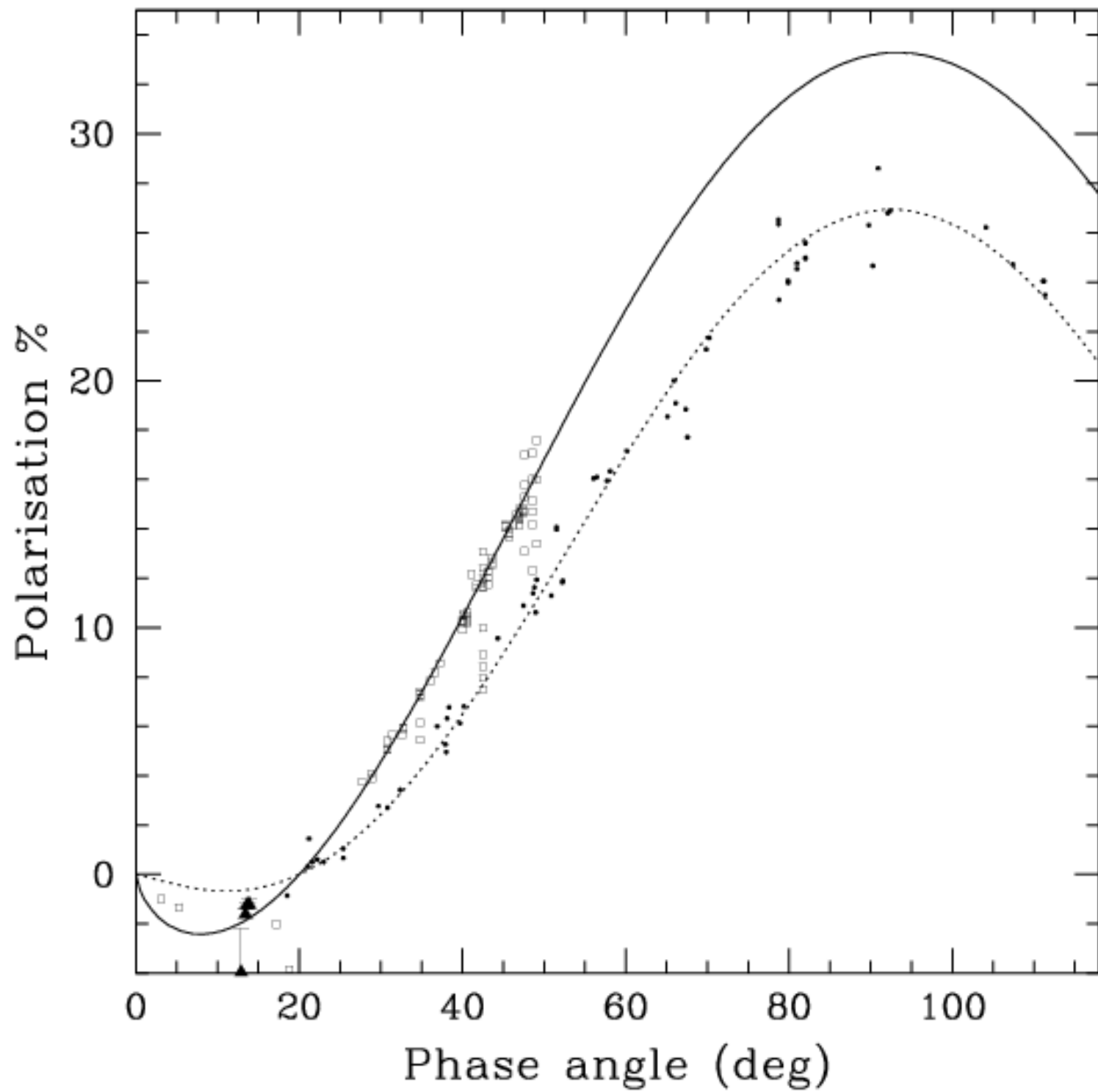
Polarization of Solar radiation by Comet Coma depends upon

- Incident wavelength
- Phase angle
- Refractive index of grains
- Grain size distribution

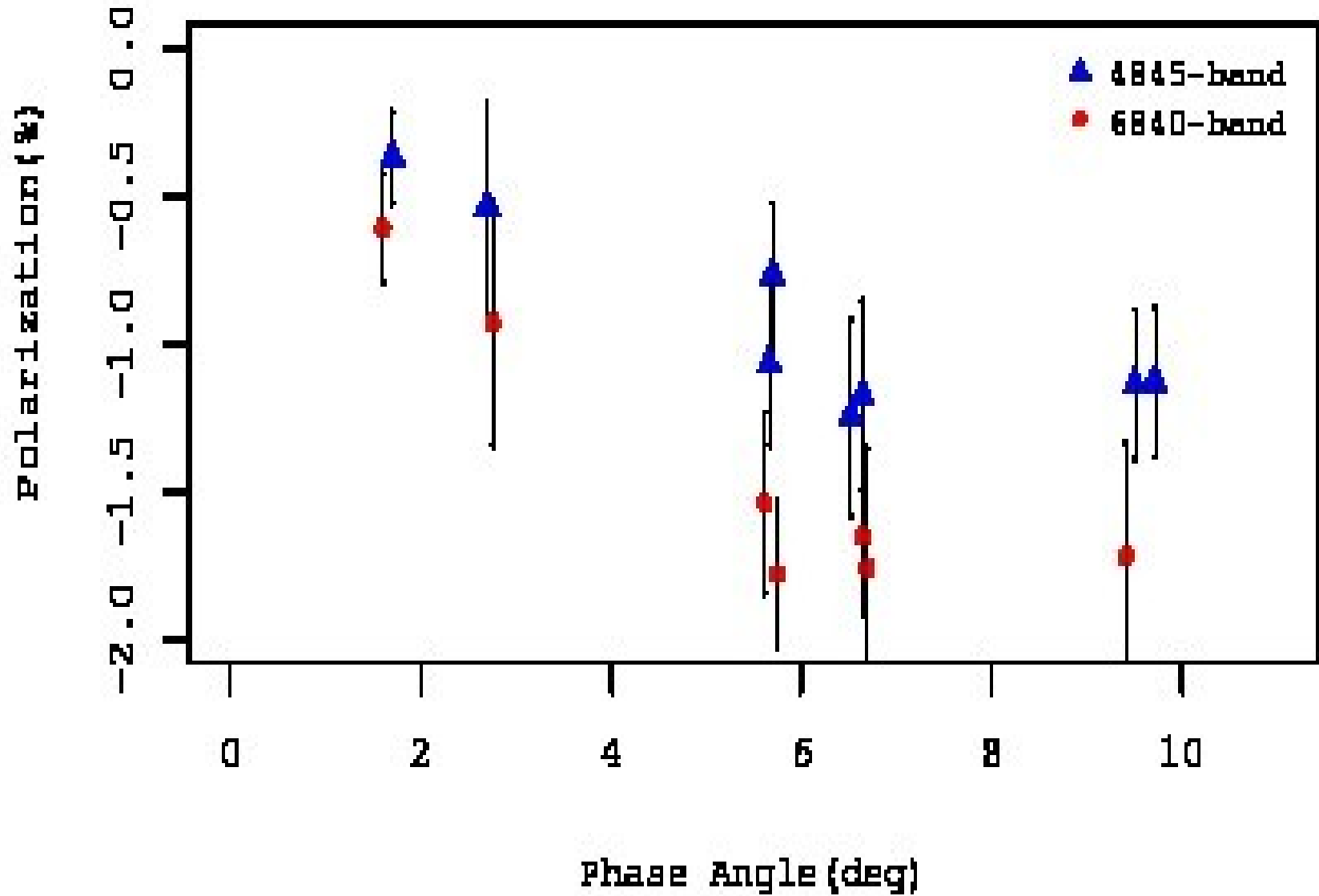


$$P = f(\lambda, n-k, \alpha, n(a))$$

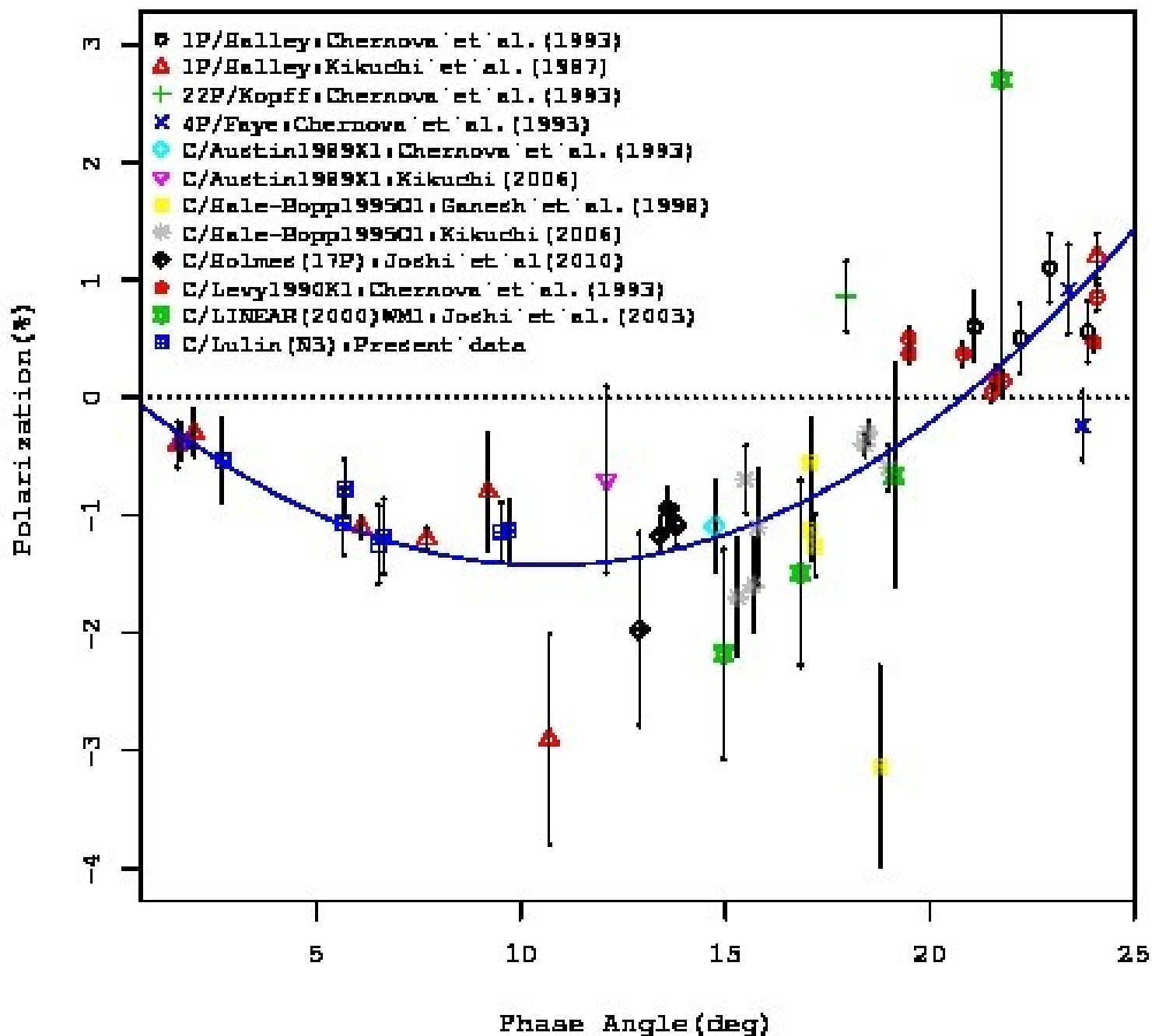
Polarization measurements on a large phase angle range are crucial to model cometary grain characteristics



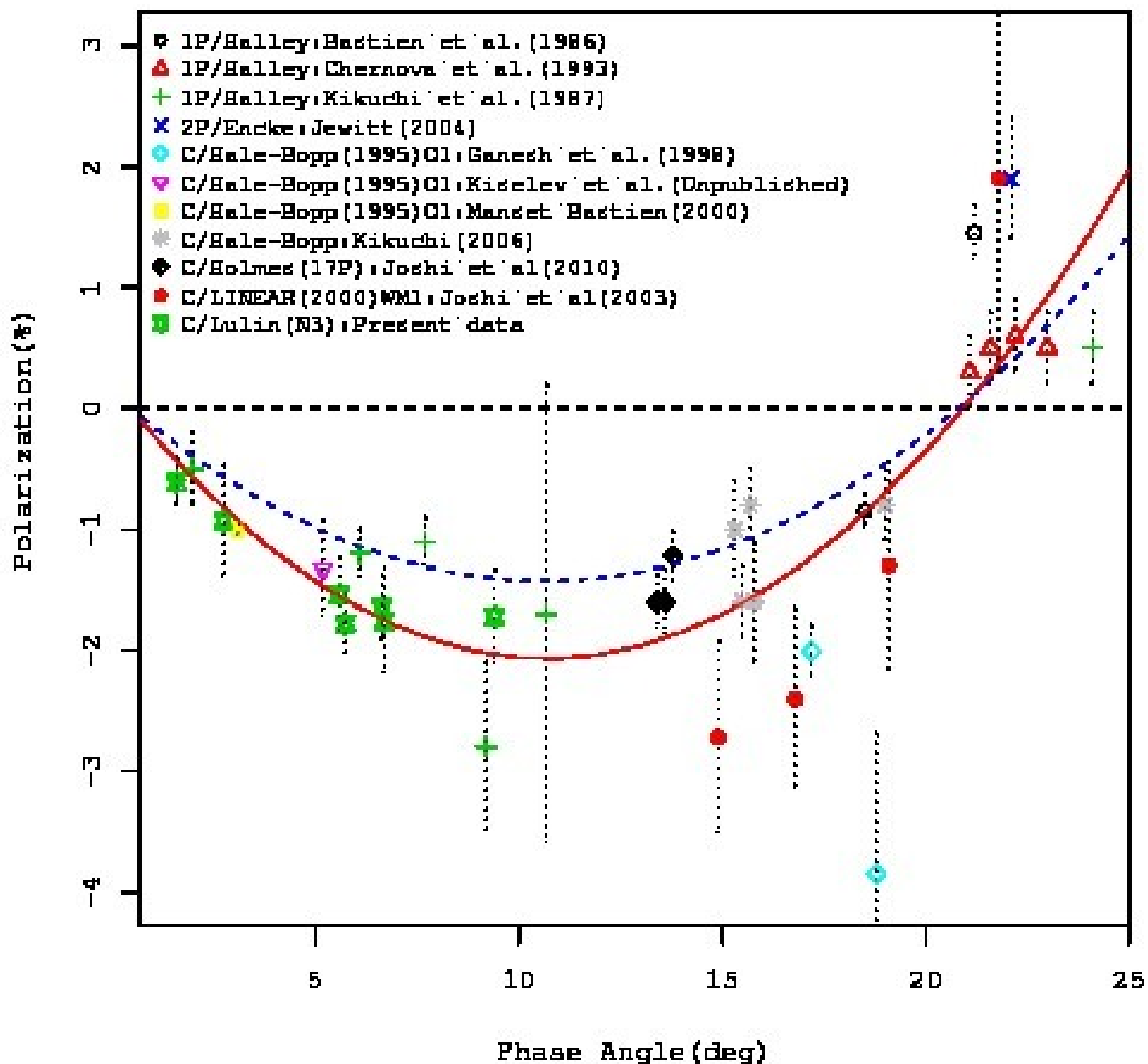
C/2007 N3 Lulin : Polarization - Phase curve



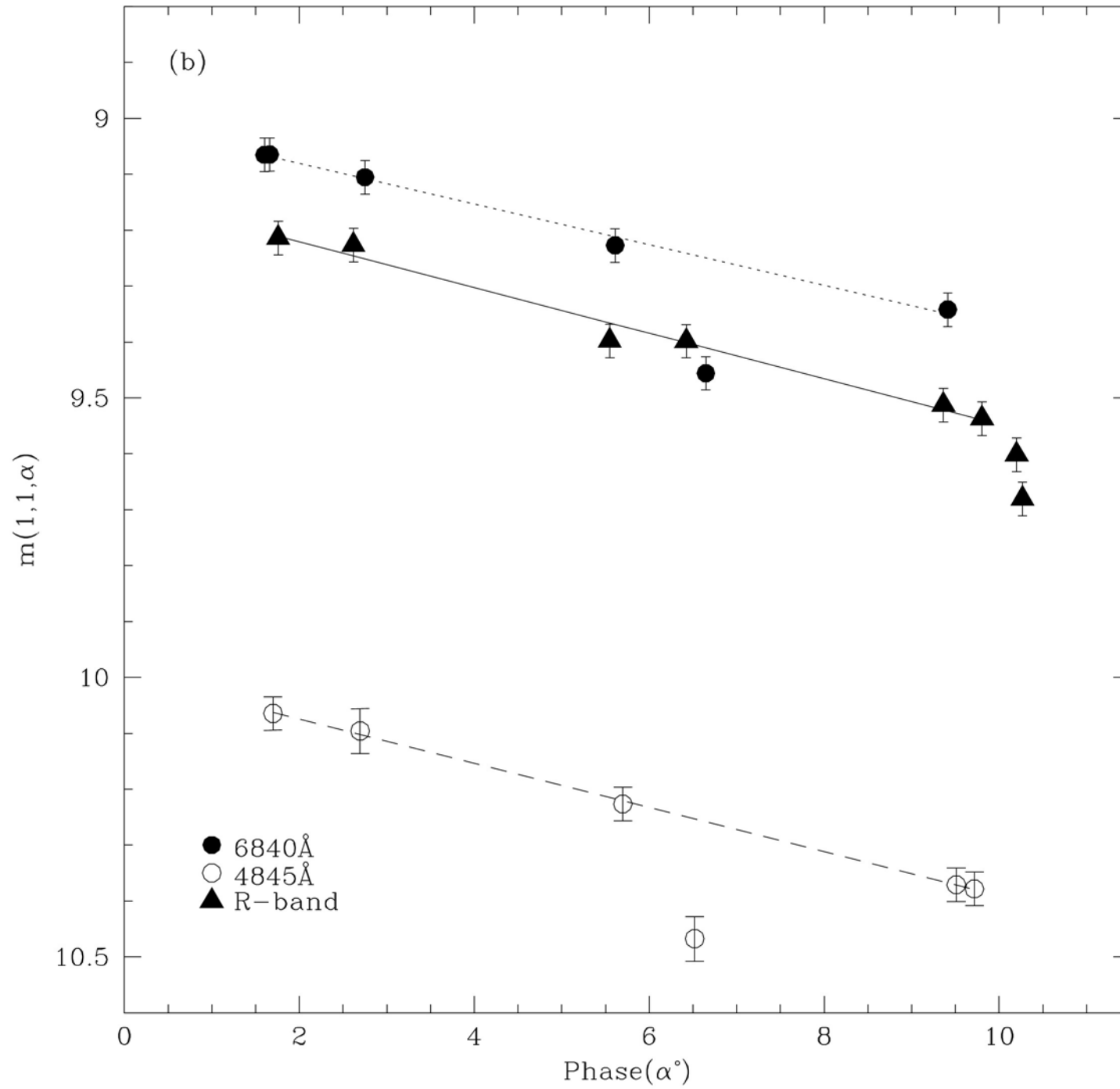
Polarization-Phase curve: Blue wave band



Polarization-Phase curve: Red wave band



Phase curve of comet C/2007 N3 (Lulin)



Conclusions:

i) Polarization in NBP is found to be Wavelength dependent; maximum amplitude is more in red waveband compared to blue wavelength;

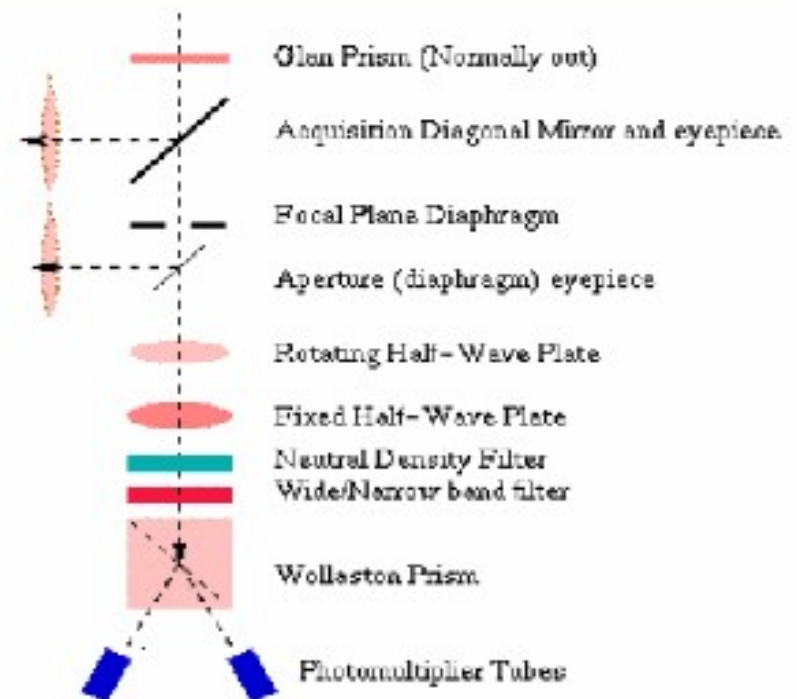
The finding refutes the present belief that In NBP P% is not wavelength dependent.

ii) No non-linear increase in brightness is detected; only a mild linear increase 0.041 ± 0.001 mag/deg, in phase angle range 1.7-11deg, is detected, which can be explained with shadow hiding model.

Study of Comets

Polarimetric Observations of Comets from Mt Abu

Optical Photopolarimeter



Optical Polarimeter – Schematic Layout

Mt Abu Observatory



Thanks for the Attention