

EXPLAINING JUPITER'S INTERNAL DYNAMICS

Thomas GASTINE¹, Johannes WICHT¹, Moritz HEIMPEL²,
Lúcia DUARTE³ and Andreas BECKER⁴

¹ Max Planck Institute for Solar System Research, Göttingen, Germany

² University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

³ University of Exeter, UK

⁴ University of Rostock, Germany

May 28, 2015

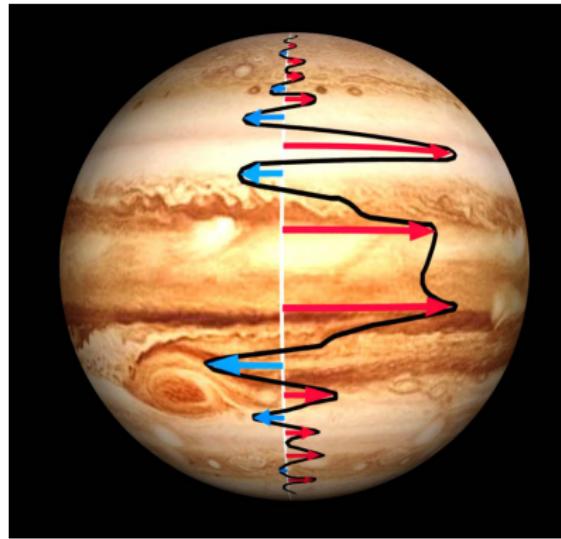


MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

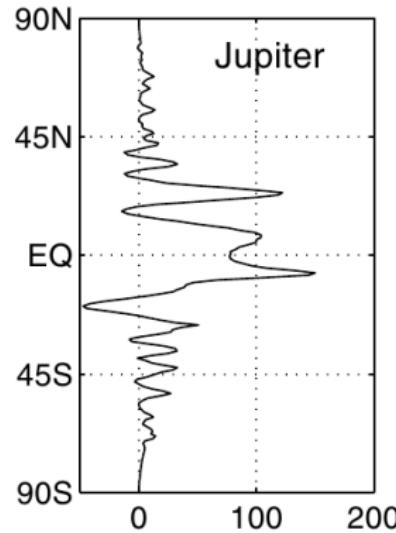
Internal dynamics: zonal flows

Zonal winds

Jupiter and Saturn: banded structures associated with prograde and retrograde **zonal flows** = east-west flows independent of the longitude ϕ



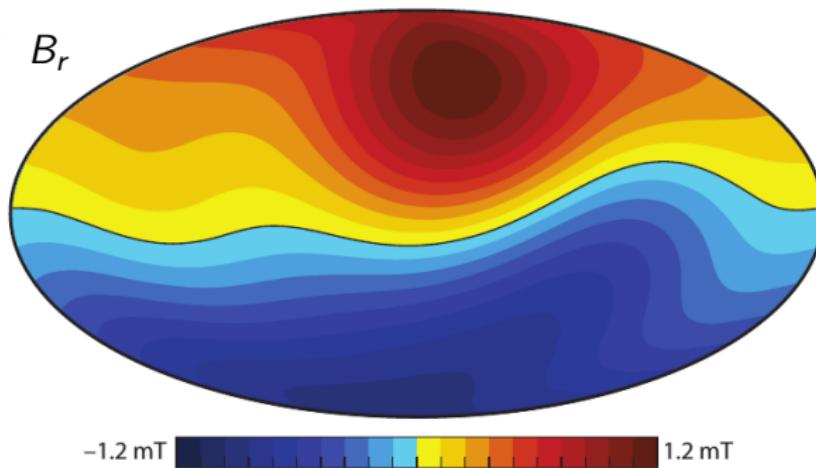
Jupiter's zonal flows



Cassini and Porco *et al.* (2003)

- Large amplitude **prograde equatorial jet** ($\sim 150 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$)
- Flanked by **multiple alternating zonal winds** ($\sim 10 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$)
- Alternating pattern up to the polar regions
- **How deep they are?**

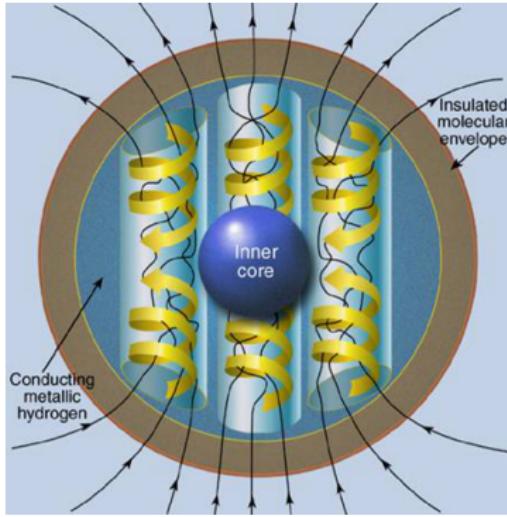
Internal dynamics: magnetic field



Connerney et al. 1998

- Flybys by Voyager, Pioneer + Galileo: **magnetic field up to $\ell_{\max} = 4$**
- Tilted dipole with $\Theta_d \sim 10^\circ$
- **Similar to the geodynamo?**

Is the geodynamo suitable to describe the Jovian field?



- Rapidly-rotating planet: **columnar convection**
- Curvature, density contrast: **helical flow = dynamo-capable**
- **Earth-like if zonal winds don't couple**
- Is it the correct picture of the Jovian dynamo?

Goals of this work

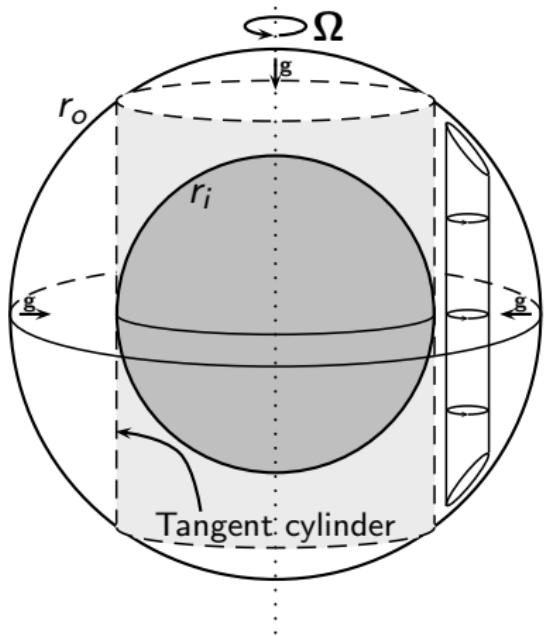
Open questions

- Zonal flows: **how deep they are?**
- “Decoupled dynamics”: **is it the correct picture of the jovian dynamo?**
- So far, geodynamo-based models (Boussinesq): **is it applicable to giant planets (variable transport properties)?**

Goal: towards more realistic models of giant planets

- 1 Integrated **coupled global models** as realistic as possible (Juno mission) = variable electrical conductivity
- 2 **New generation of global models is required!**

Developing a new generation of planetary dynamo models



Numerical developments

- 1 Transformation of a Boussinesq code into an **anelastic code**: fast acoustic waves are filtered out but **density stratification effects** are allowed
- 2 Validation of the numerical devs by an international Benchmark (Jones et al. 2011)

Numerical method

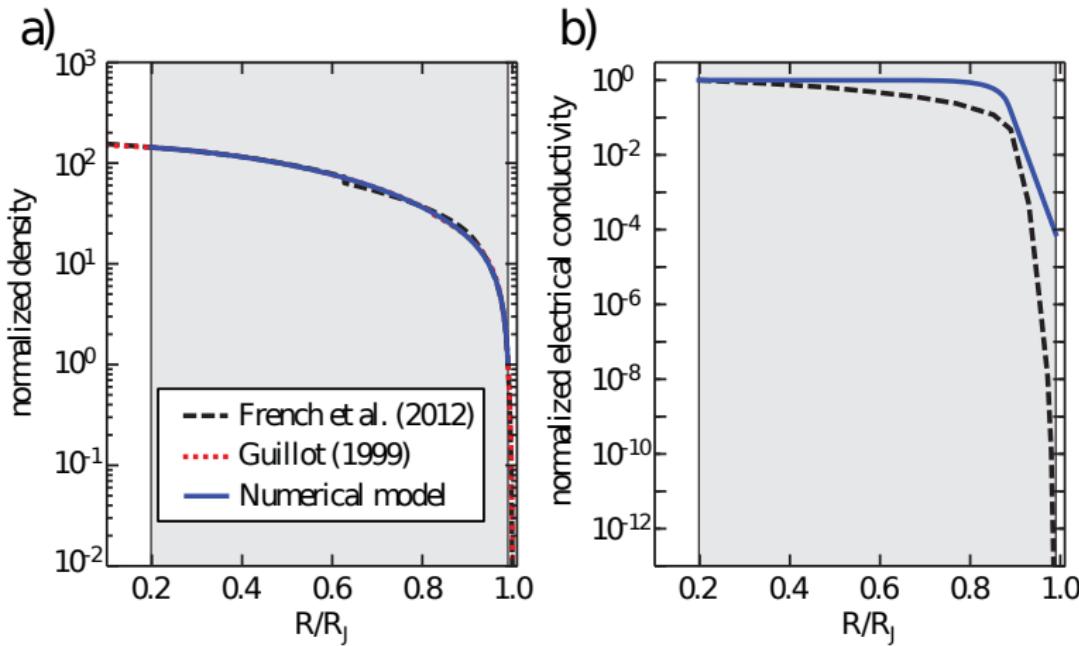
- Anelastic approximation: $\nabla \cdot \tilde{\rho}\mathbf{u} = 0$
- 3-D numerical simulations in rotating spherical shells: hydro and MHD
- Pseudo-spectral code: spherical harmonic decomposition

Observations vs numerical models?

Parameter	Earth	Giant planets	Numerical model
E (Visc./Coriolis)	10^{-15}	10^{-18}	10^{-5}
Ra (Buoyancy/Diff.)	10^{27}	10^{30}	5×10^9
Pr	0.1	0.1 – 1	1
Pm (visc/magn diff.)	10^{-6}	10^{-7}	0.6
N_p	0.2	8	5
Λ (Lorentz/Coriolis)	1	1	1
Rm (ind./diff.)	1000	$10^5 - 10^6$	200

- Most of the control parameters are under/over-estimated by many orders of magnitude
- Parameter studies (e.g. Duarte *et al.* 2013)

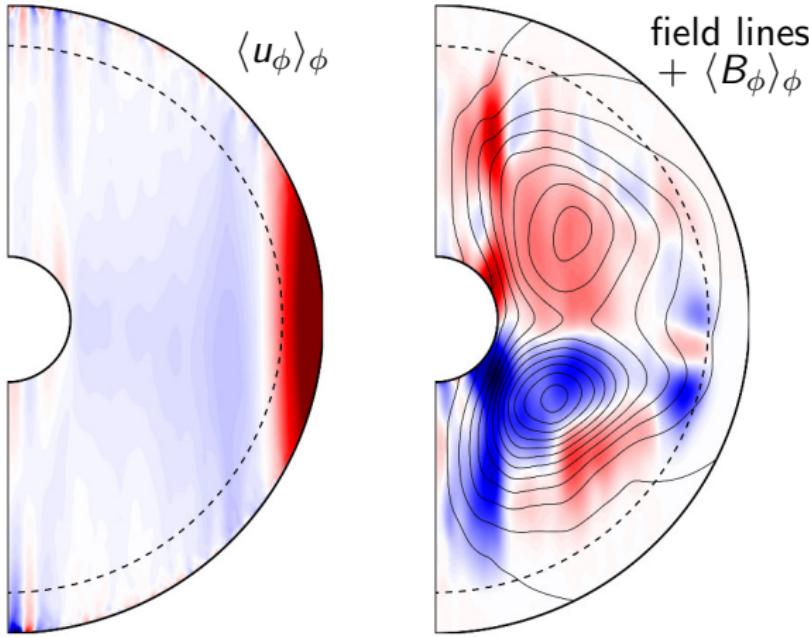
Realistic interior model



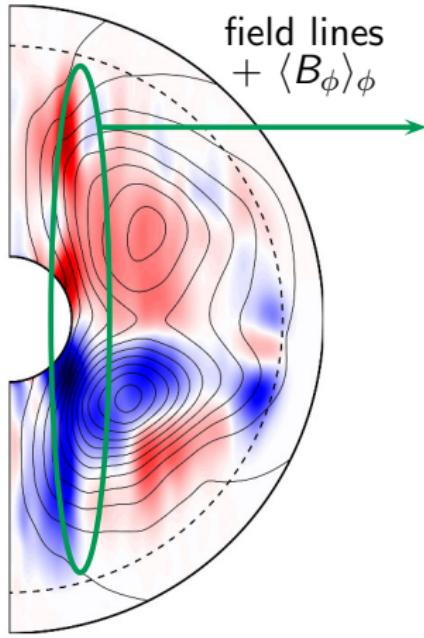
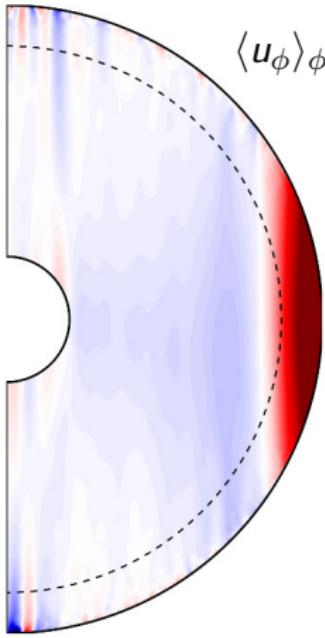
Gastine et al. (2014)

- $\tilde{\rho} \rightarrow$ from $r = 0.2 R_J$ to $r = 0.99 R_J$
- $\tilde{\sigma} \rightarrow$ constant in the metallic region + exponential decay

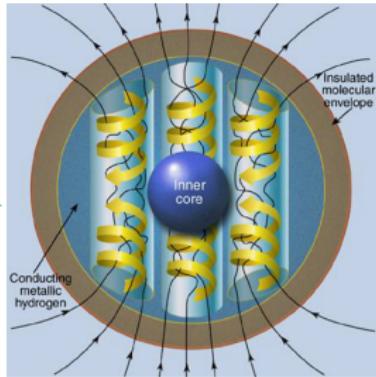
Analyzing dynamo action



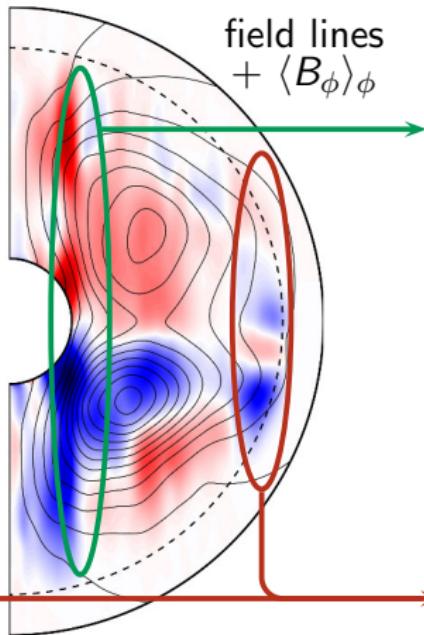
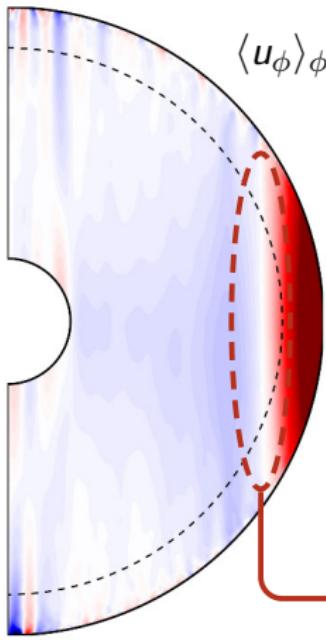
Analyzing dynamo action



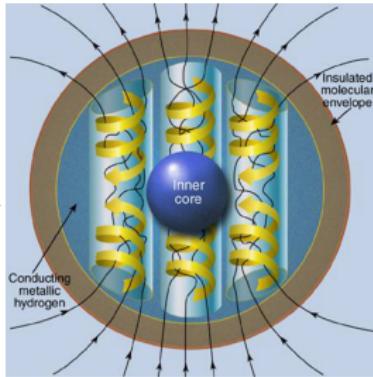
(1) α^2



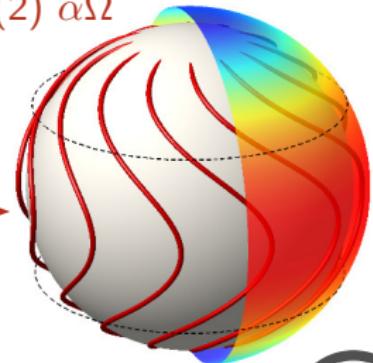
Analyzing dynamo action



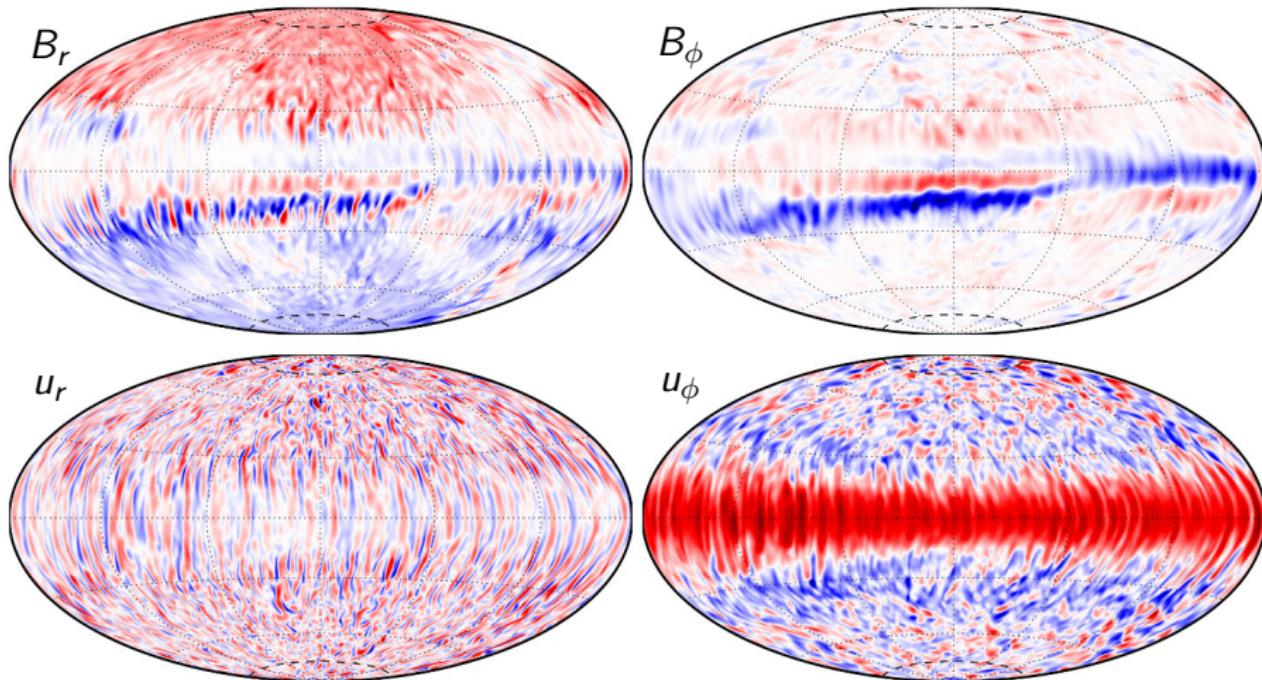
(1) α^2



(2) $\alpha\Omega$ +



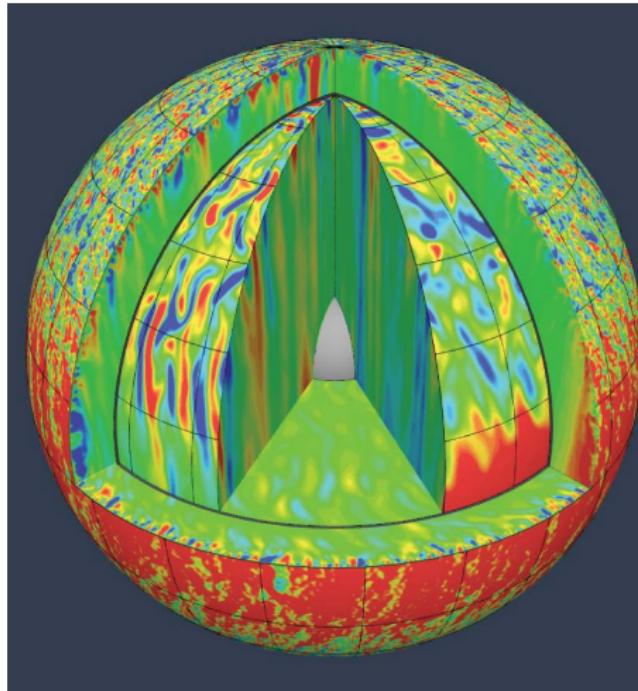
Interface dynamics ($r = 0.87 R_J$) \rightarrow magnetic banding



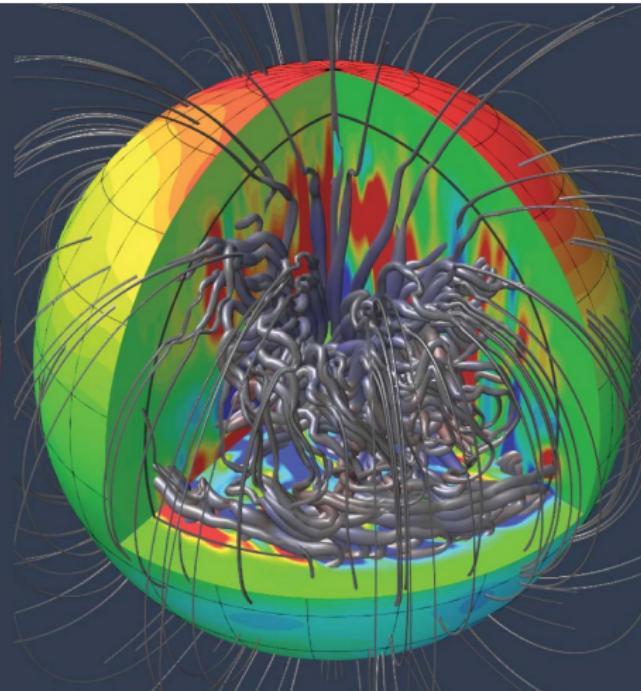
Deep-seated columns \rightarrow dipolar component of the field
Interface shear $\rightarrow \Omega$ -effect \rightarrow equatorial magnetic bands

Global dynamics

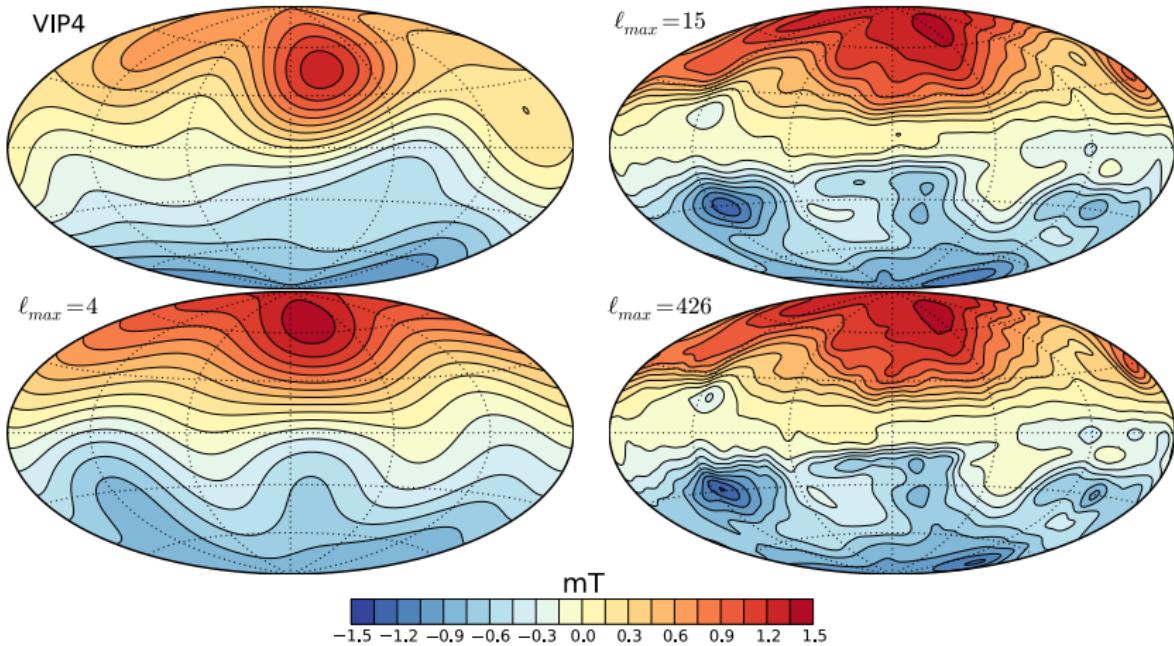
u_r, u_ϕ



B_r, B_ϕ, \mathbf{B}

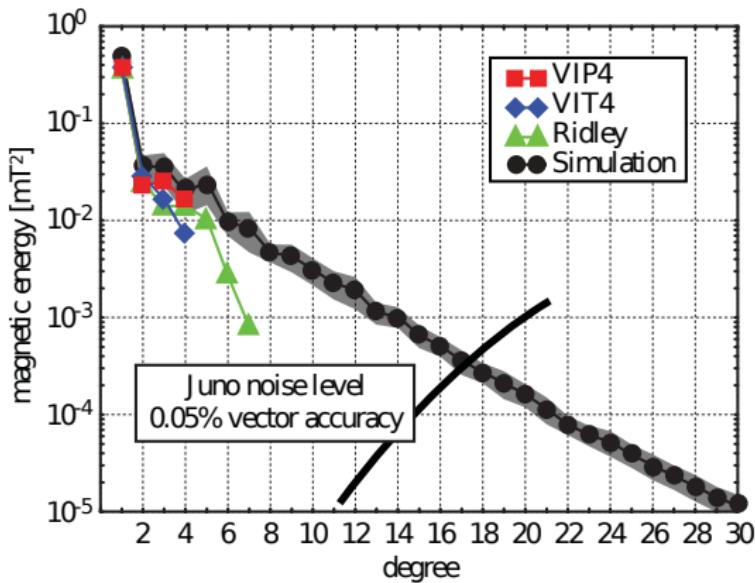


Surface magnetic field



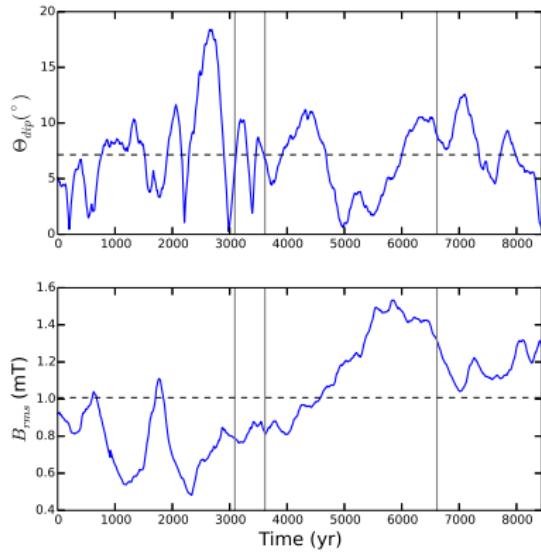
- Good agreement with VIP4 ($\ell \leq 4$)
- All the morphology is essentially captured for $\ell \leq 15$

Spectra and Juno mission

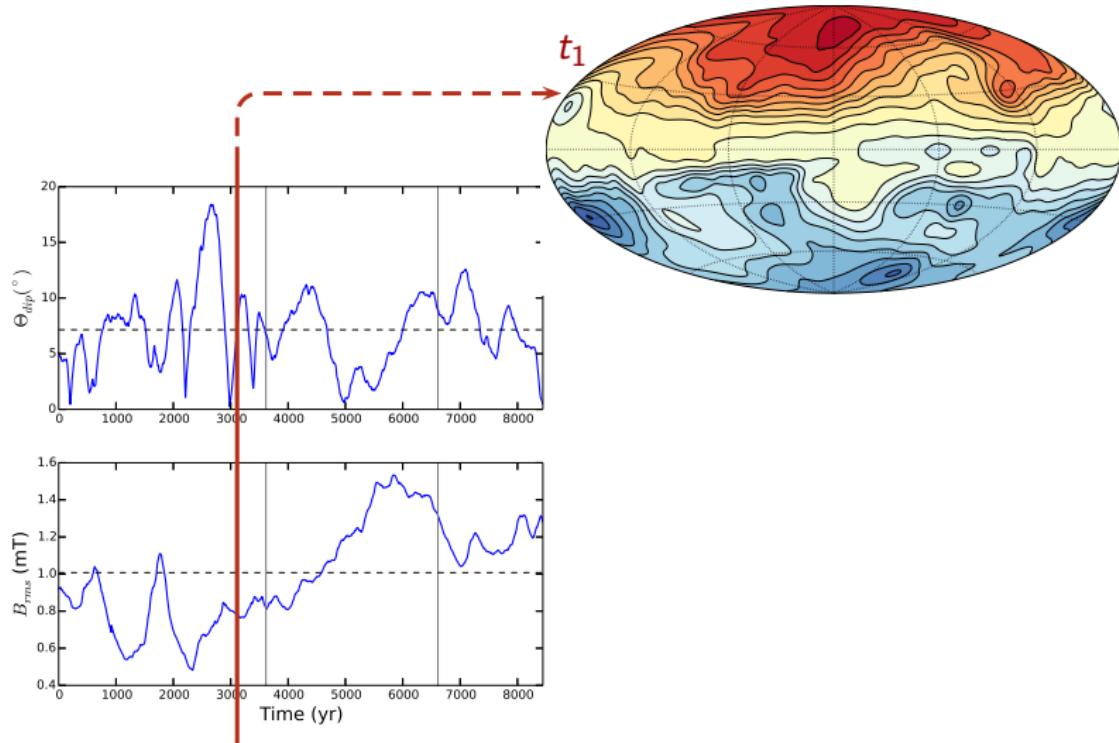


- Match the known spectra
- Prediction for Juno: possible detection threshold at $\ell_{\max} = 16$

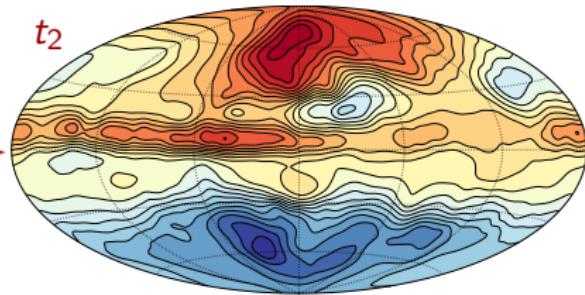
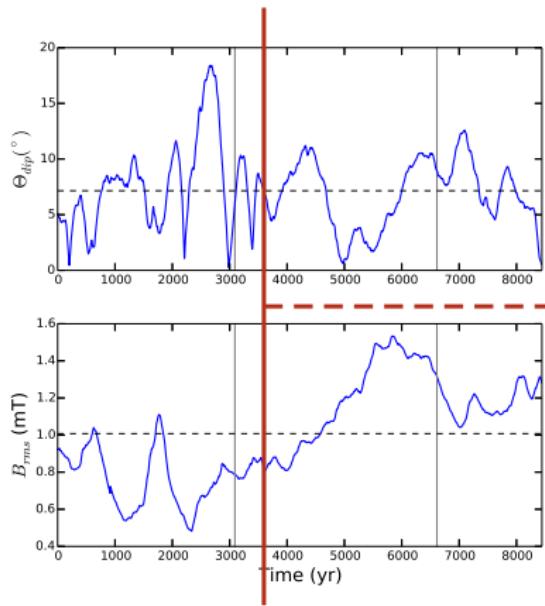
Time variation of the surface field



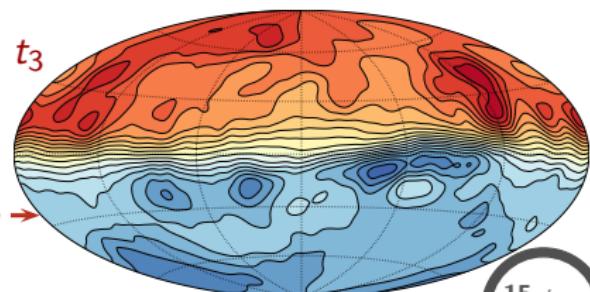
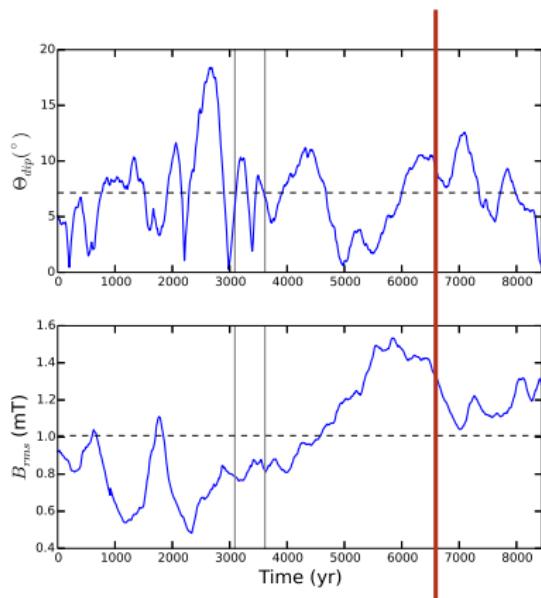
Time variation of the surface field



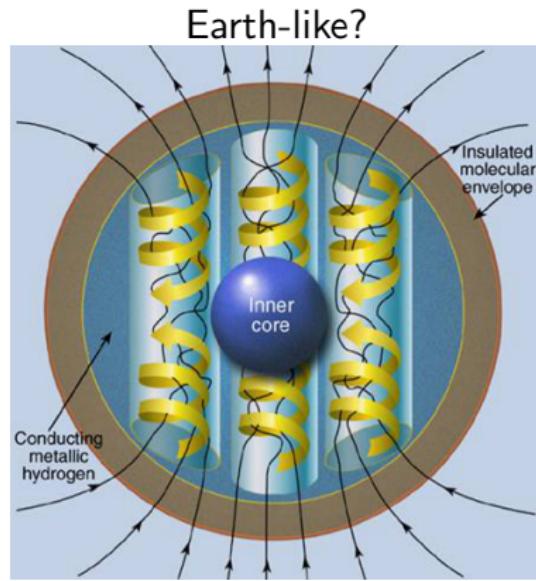
Time variation of the surface field



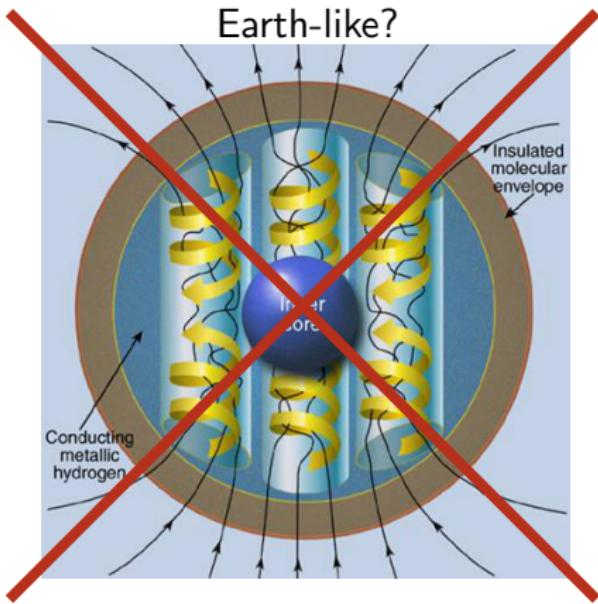
Time variation of the surface field



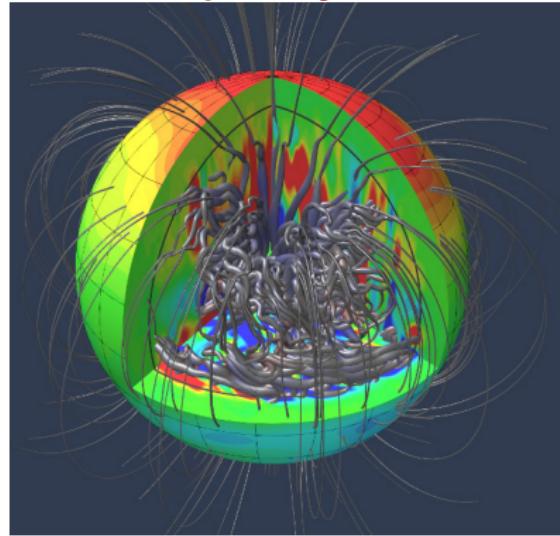
Conclusion



Conclusion



Coupled dynamics





Thank you for your attention