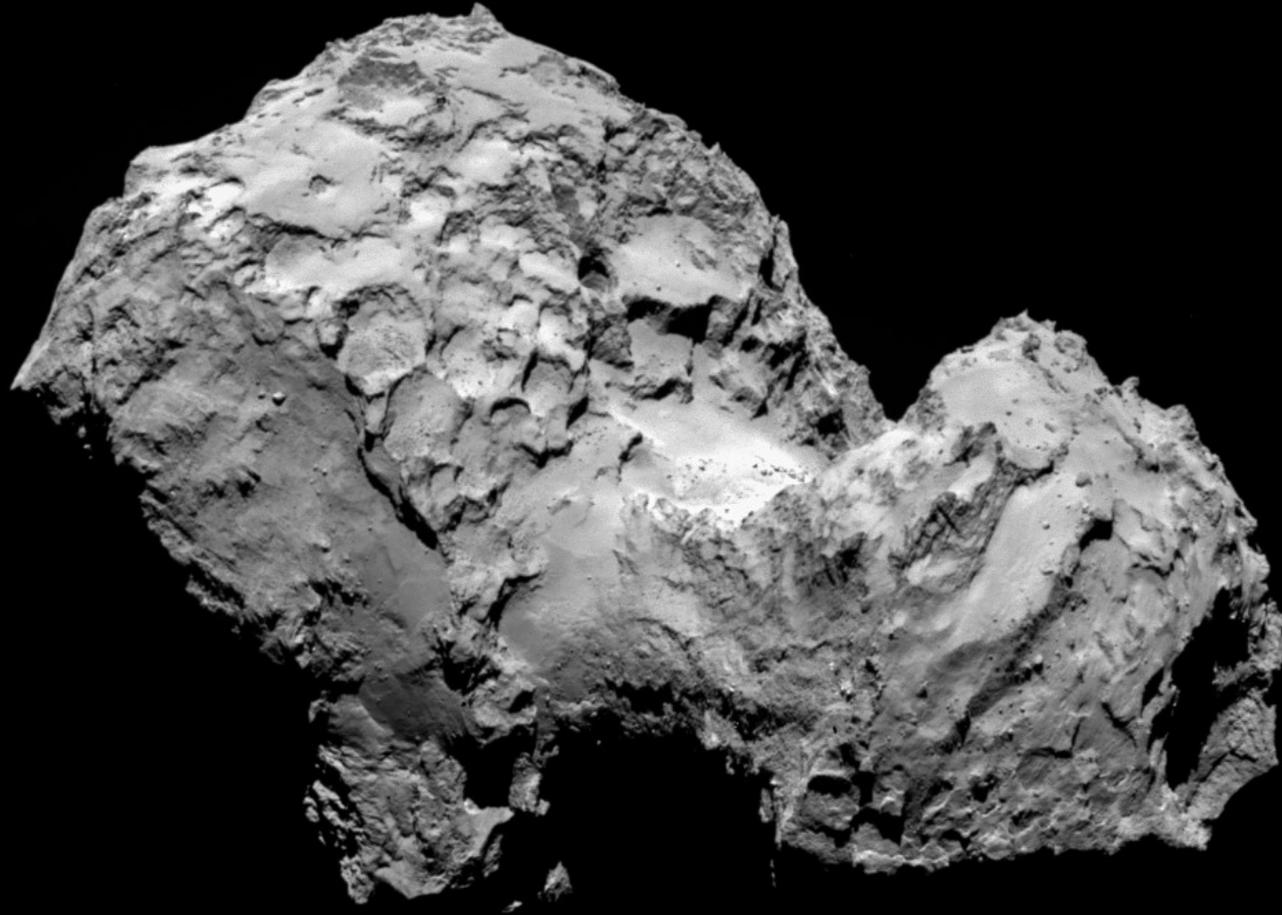


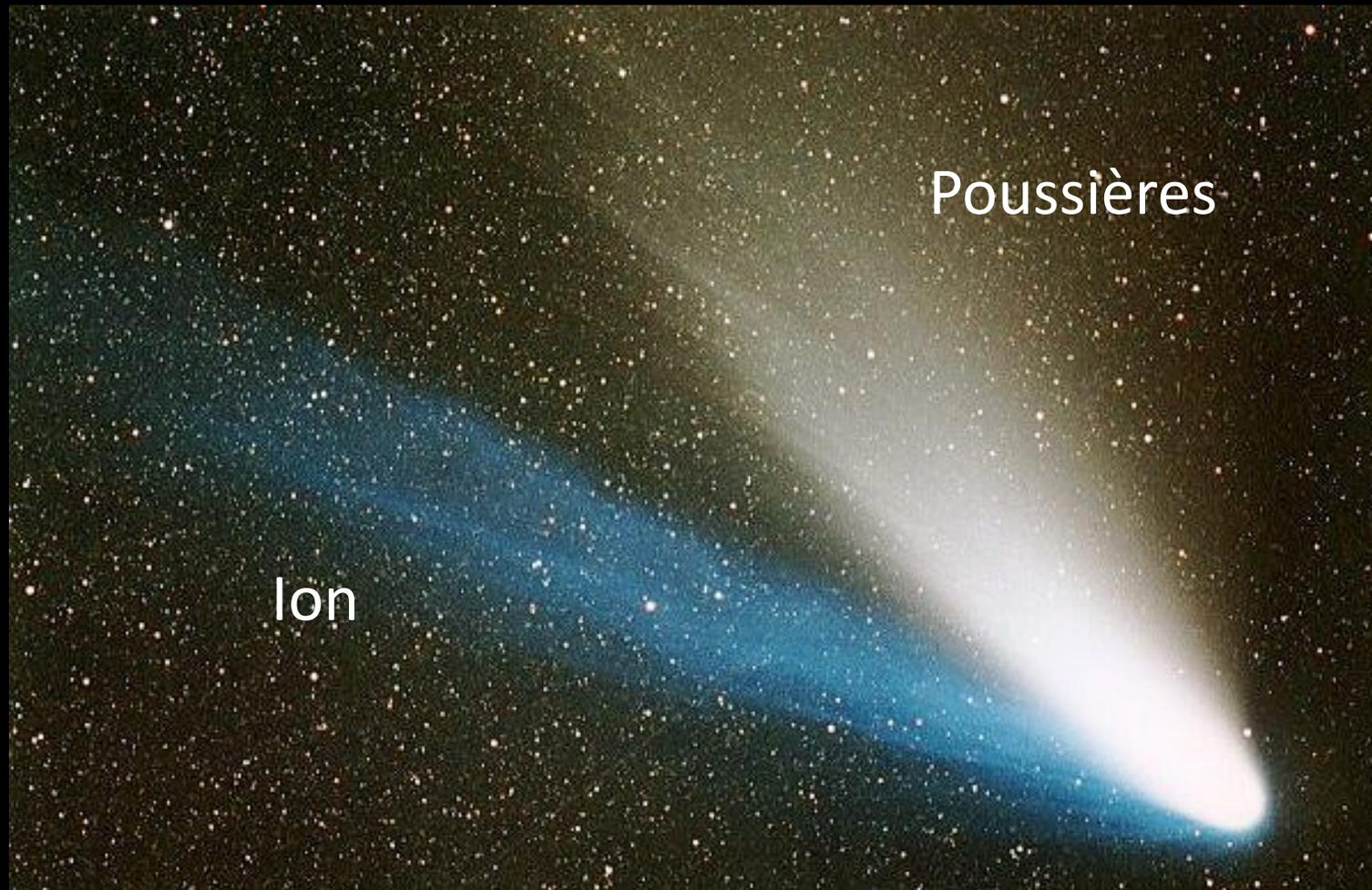
ROSETTA, QUE NOUS AS-TU APPRIS?



Origine de l'eau? Vie ?
Formation du système solaire?

Arnaud BETH
Imperial College London, UK
abeth@ic.ac.uk

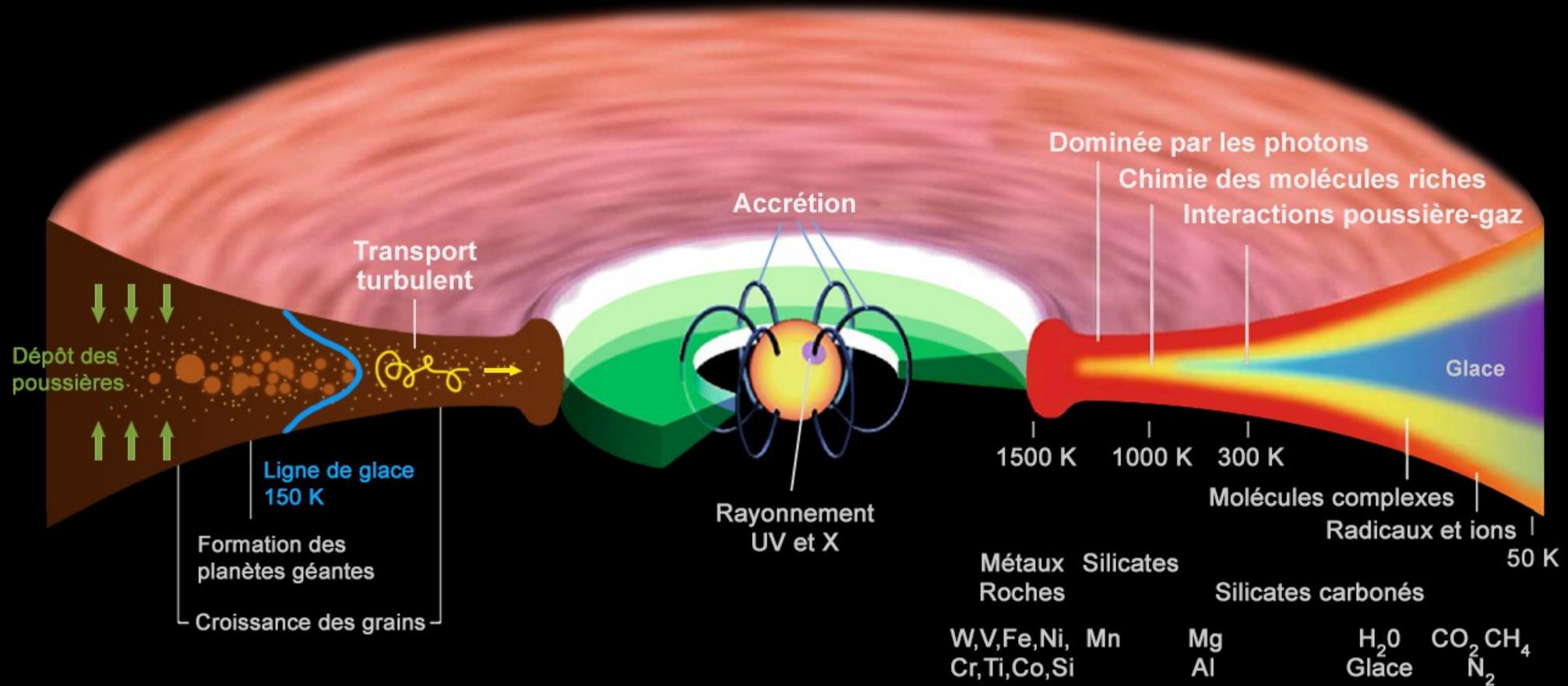
Une comète: c'est quoi?



Boule de neige sale
accompagnée de deux
queues:
une d'ions, une de
poussière



Le disque protoplanétaire



Source: T.Henning et al./T.Lombry

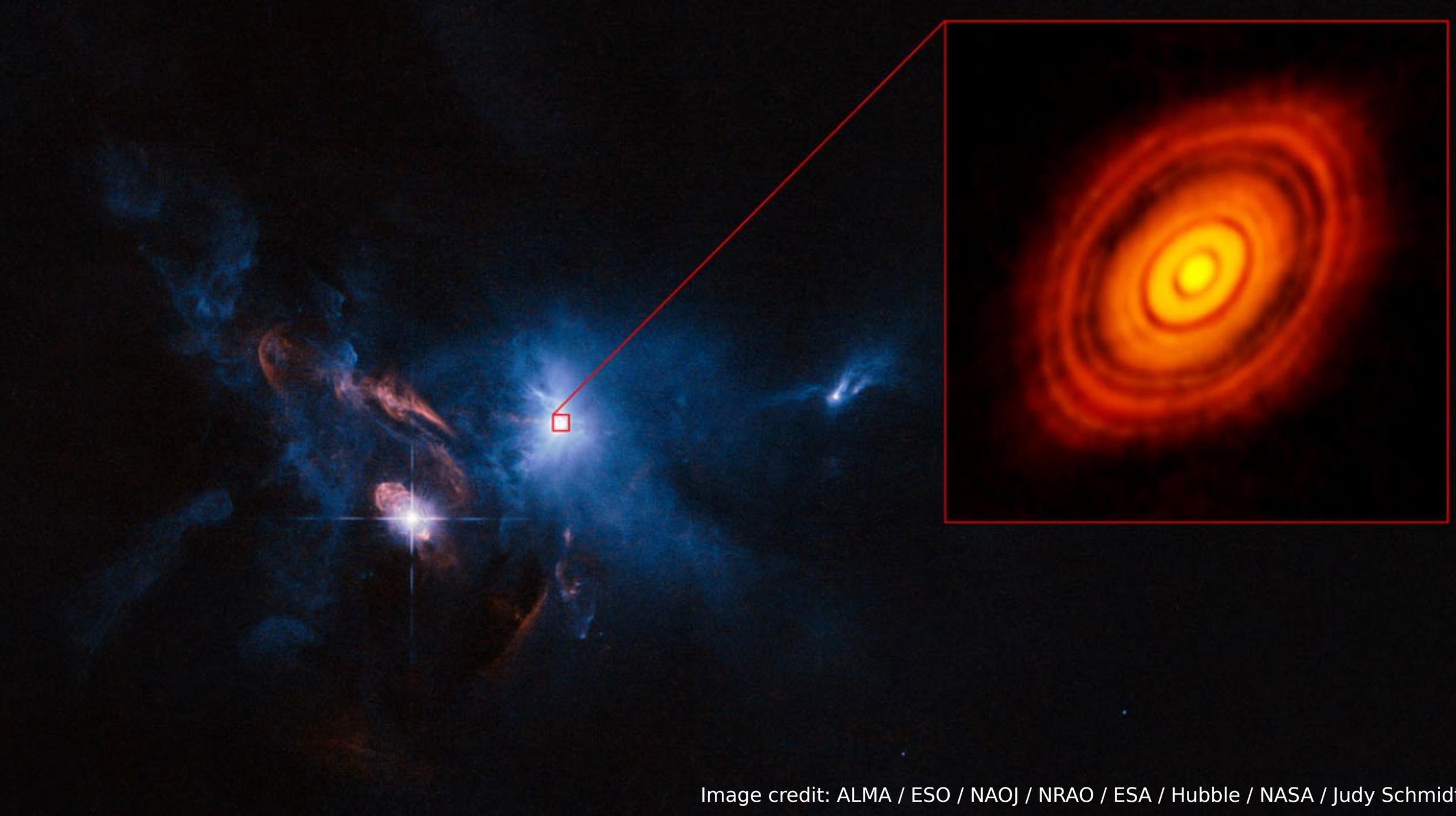
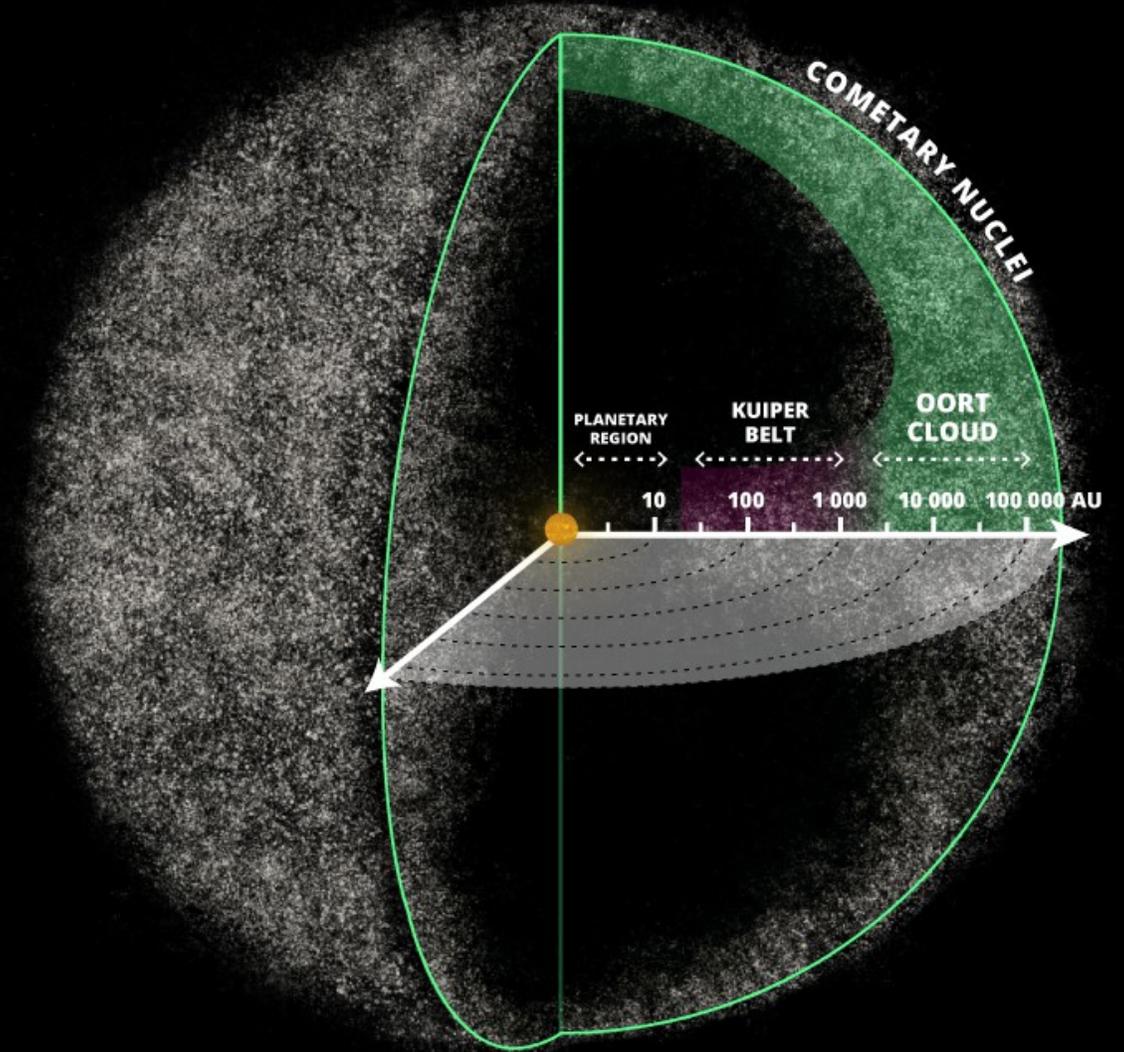
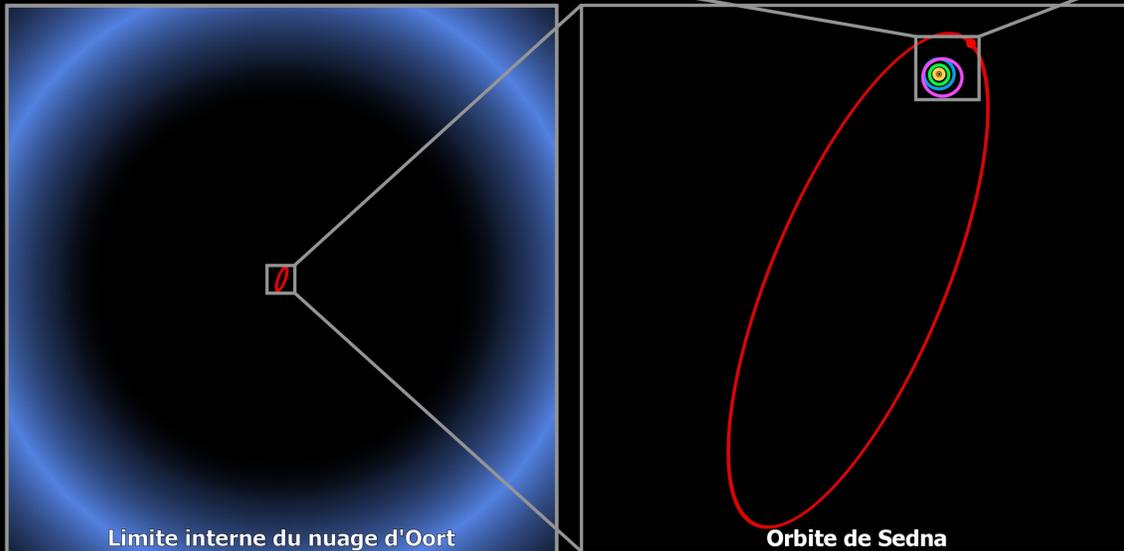
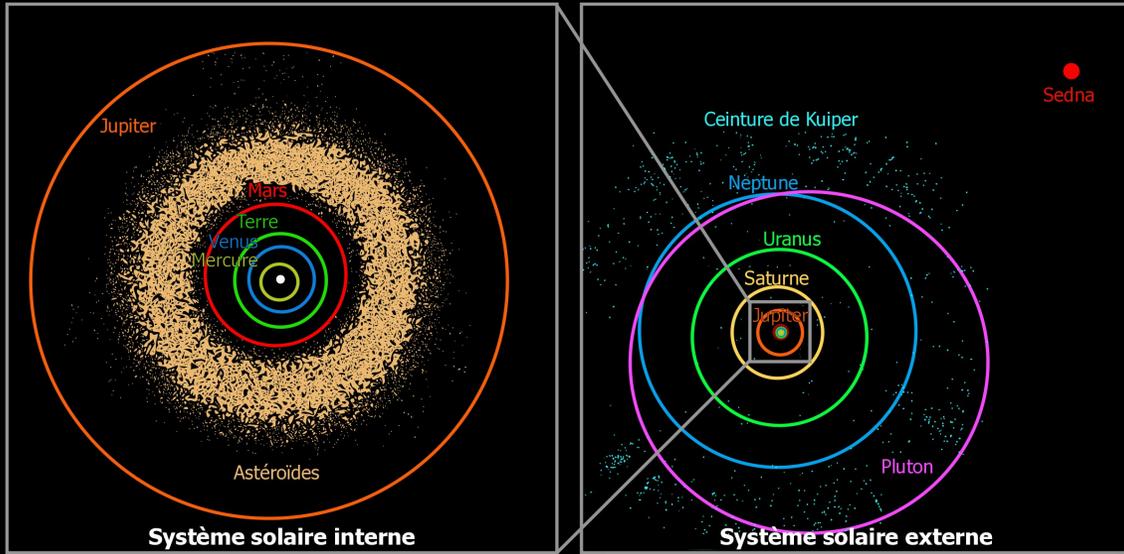


Image credit: ALMA / ESO / NAOJ / NRAO / ESA / Hubble / NASA / Judy Schmid

SKY[®]
& TELESCOPE

Nuage d'Oort: un immense réservoir de comètes



Des morphologies très différentes



~6000 identifiés

~350 avec une période
<200 ans

exemple de la Comet
C/2006 P1 (McNaught) à
l'oeil nu

Des morphologies très différentes

1P/Halley

"Halley Armada" en 1986

5 sondes:

Giotto

Vega 1

Vega 2

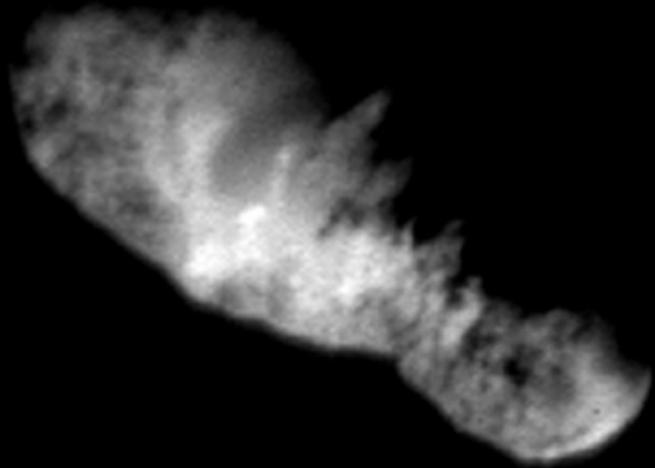
Suisei

Sakigake



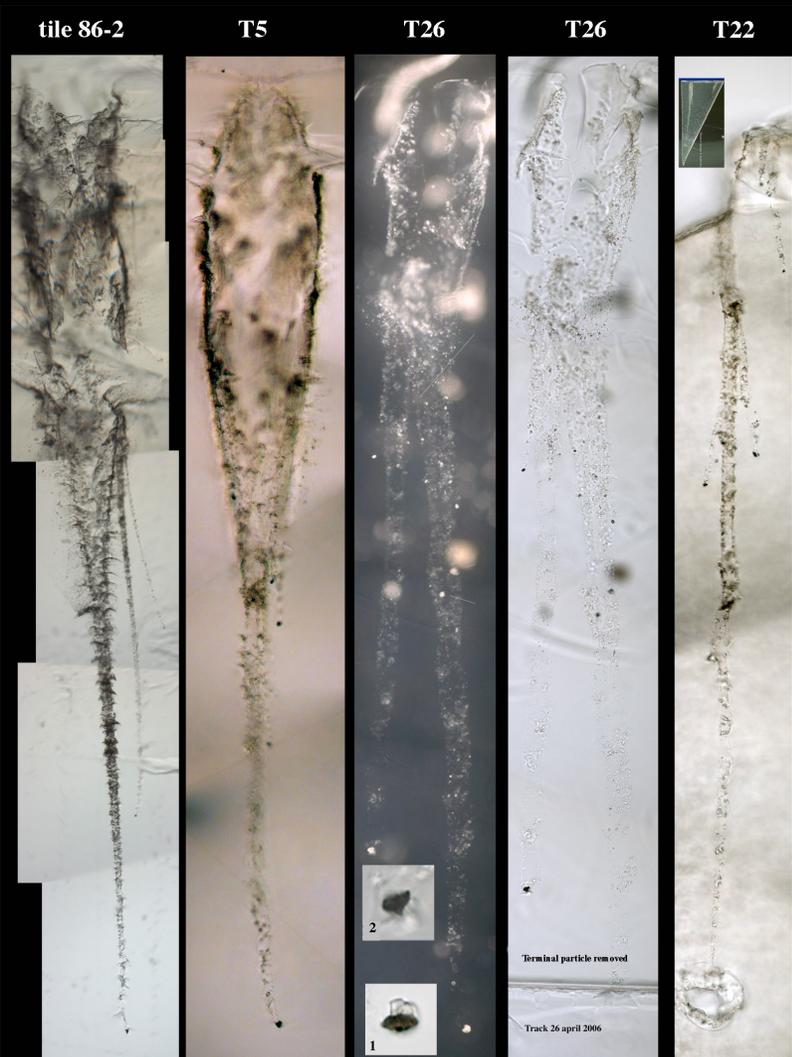
Des morphologies très différentes

19P/Borrelly



Survolé par Deep Space 1 en 2001

Des morphologies très différentes



81P/Wild

Survolée par Stardust
en 2004

Des morphologies très différentes



9P/Tempel 1

Survolée par Deep Impact en 2005

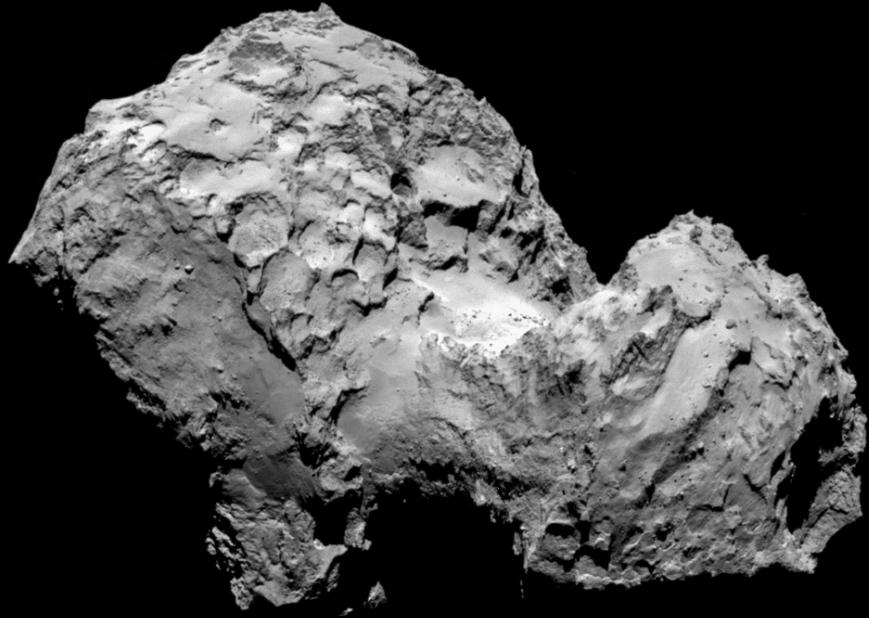


Des morphologies très différentes

103P/Hartley 2

Survolée par EPOXI en 2010

Des morphologies très différentes



Petit historique sur les comètes



Première comète à être caractériser en tant que telle:
1P/Halley

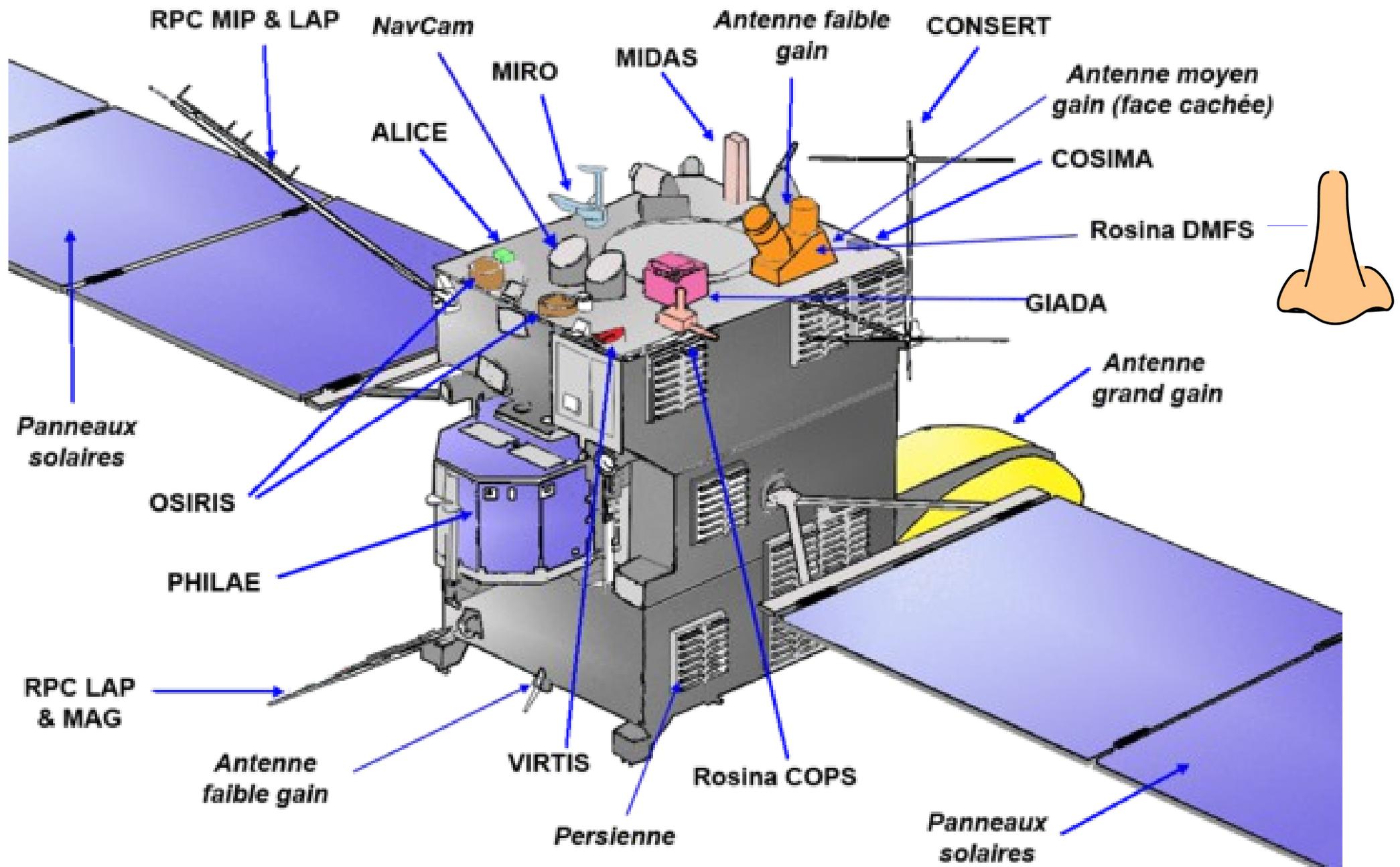
Son retour a été prédit par
Halley 20 ans après sa mort

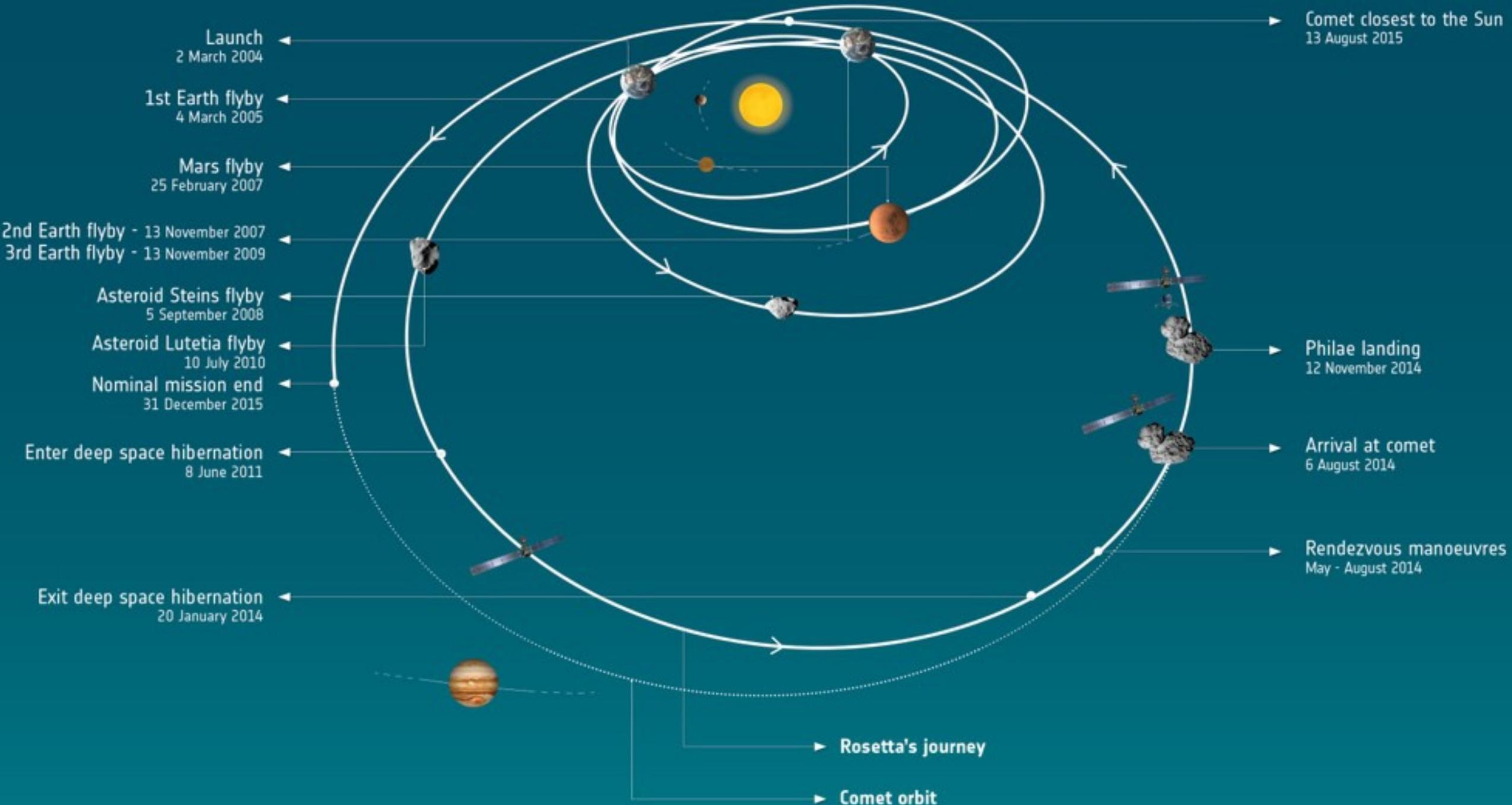
Première mention (611 av JC)

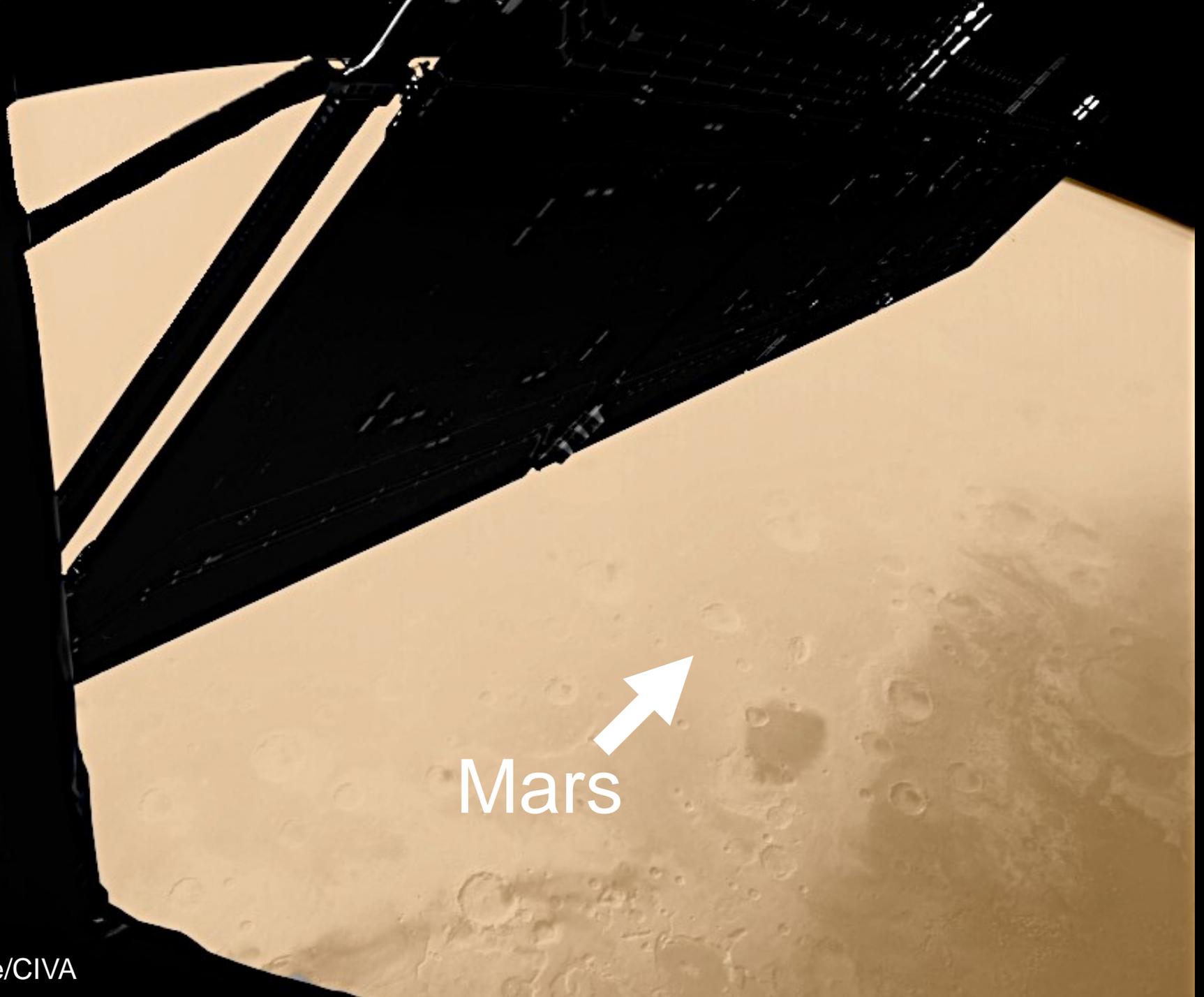
Représentée sur la tapisserie
de Bayeux (1066 ap JC)











Mars



ESA Rosetta Mission ✓

@ESA_Rosetta

“Hello, world!”

RETWEETS

4,939

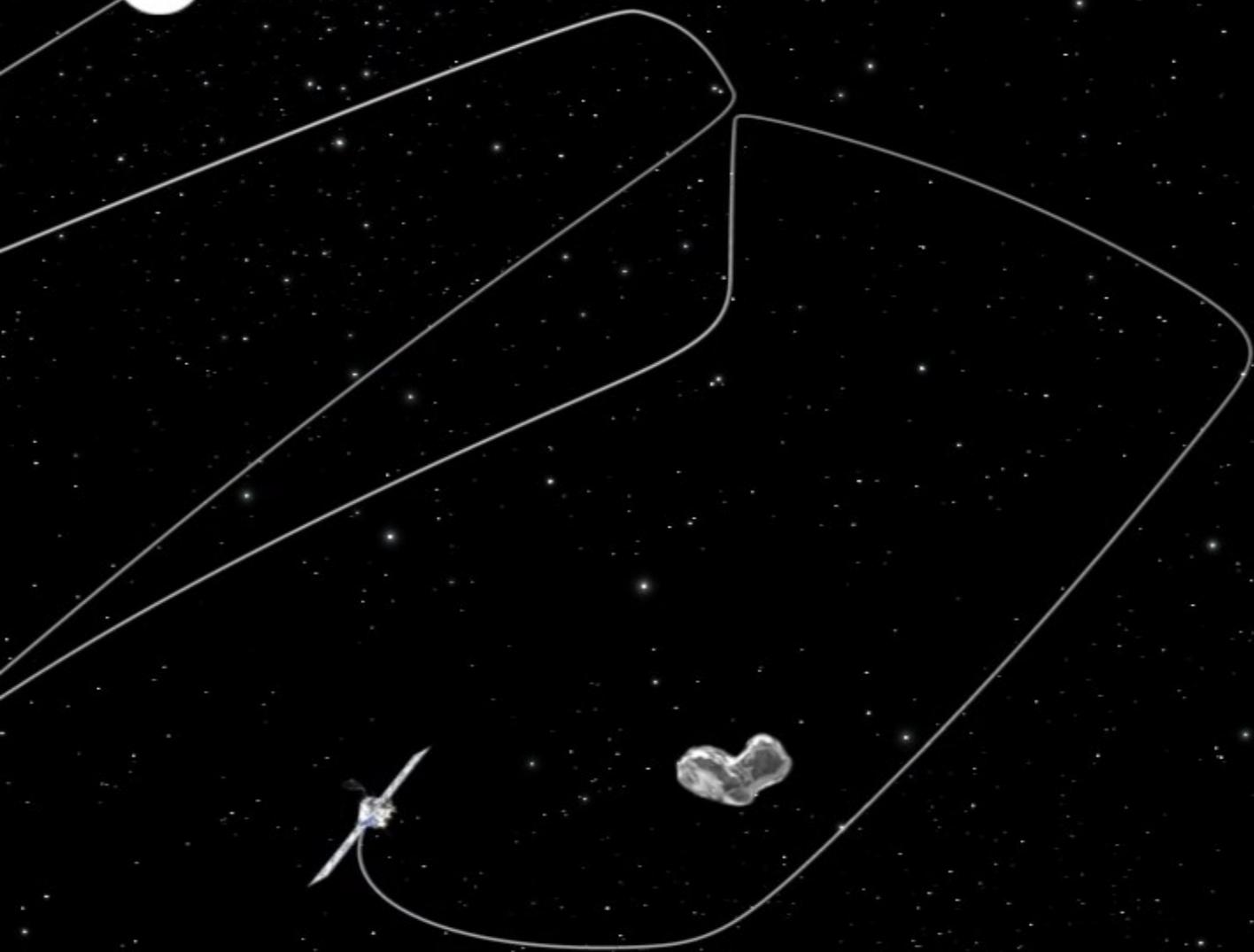
LIKES

1,824

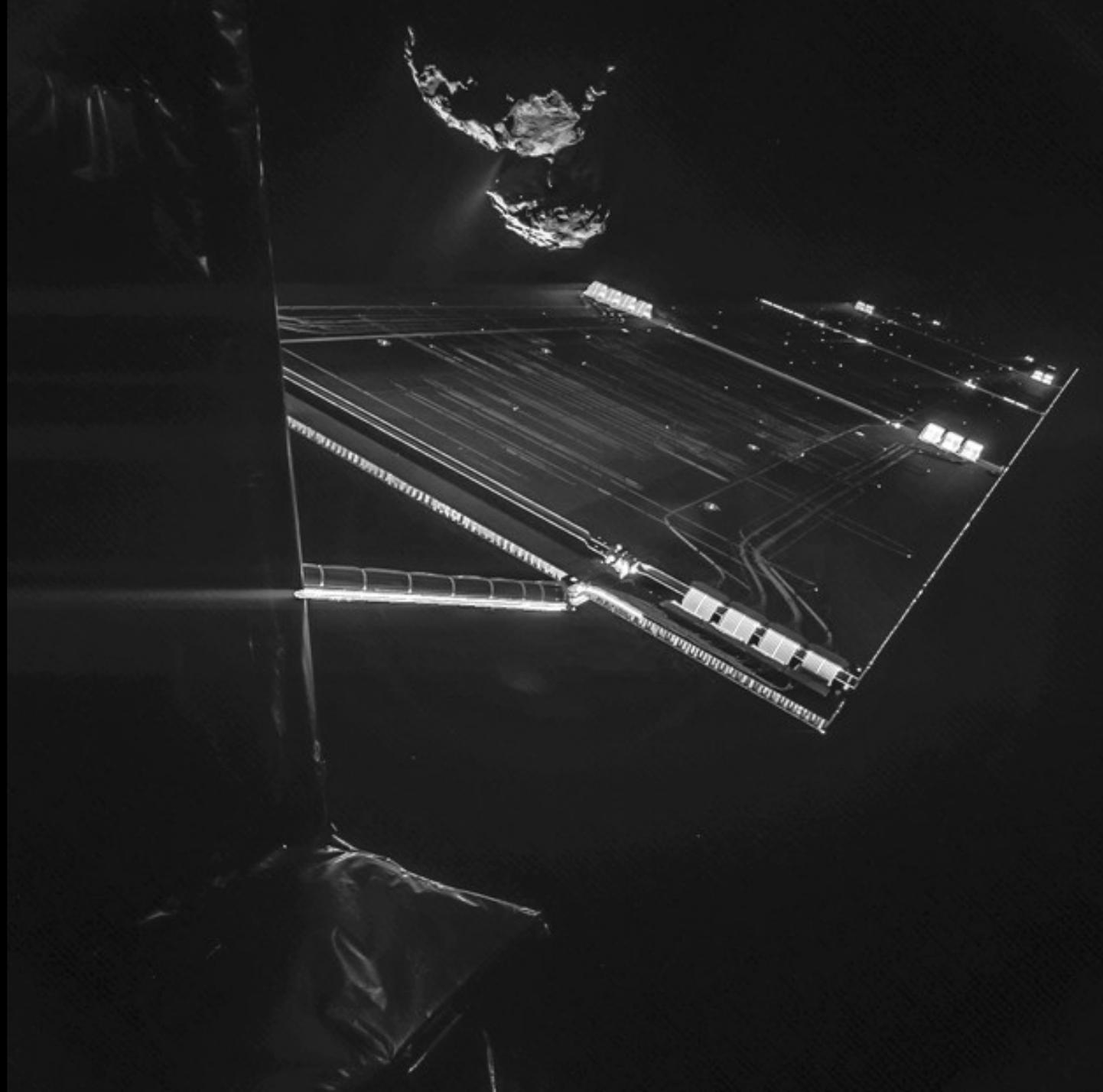


10:18 a.m. - 20 Jan 2014

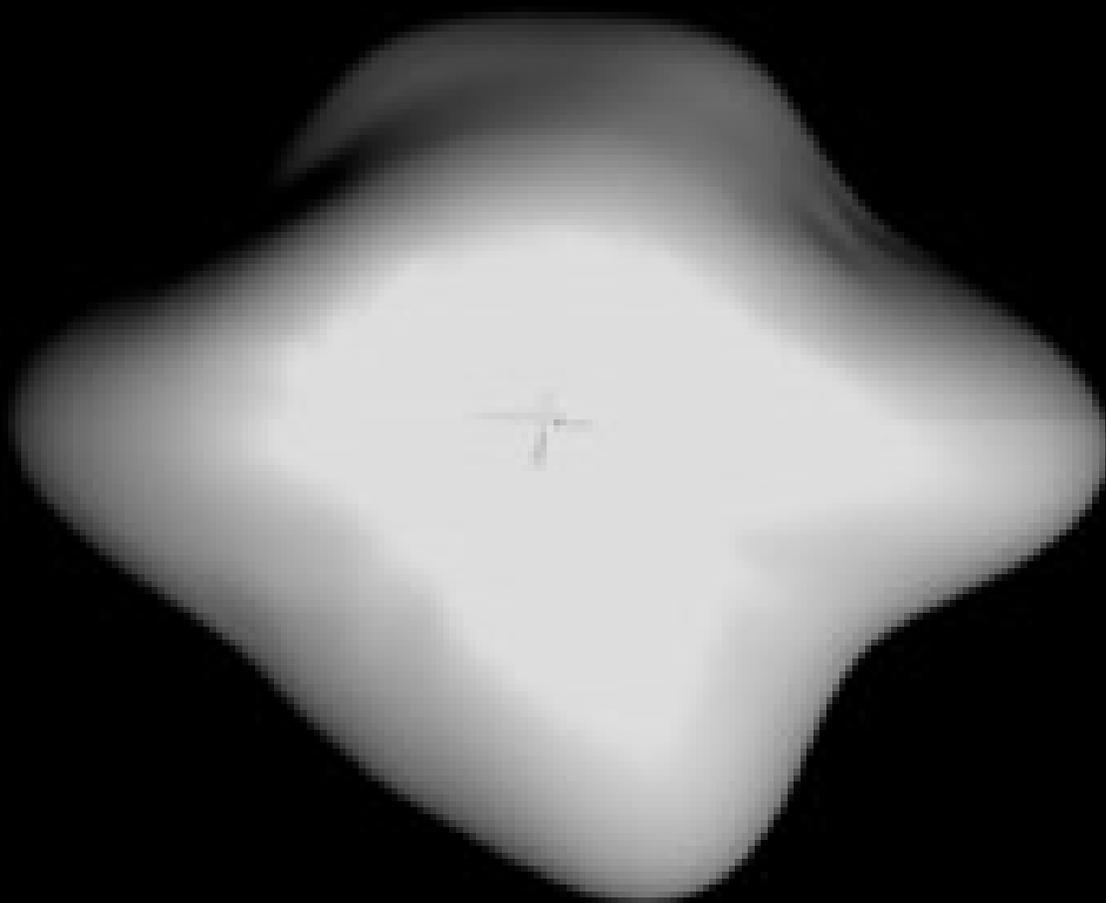




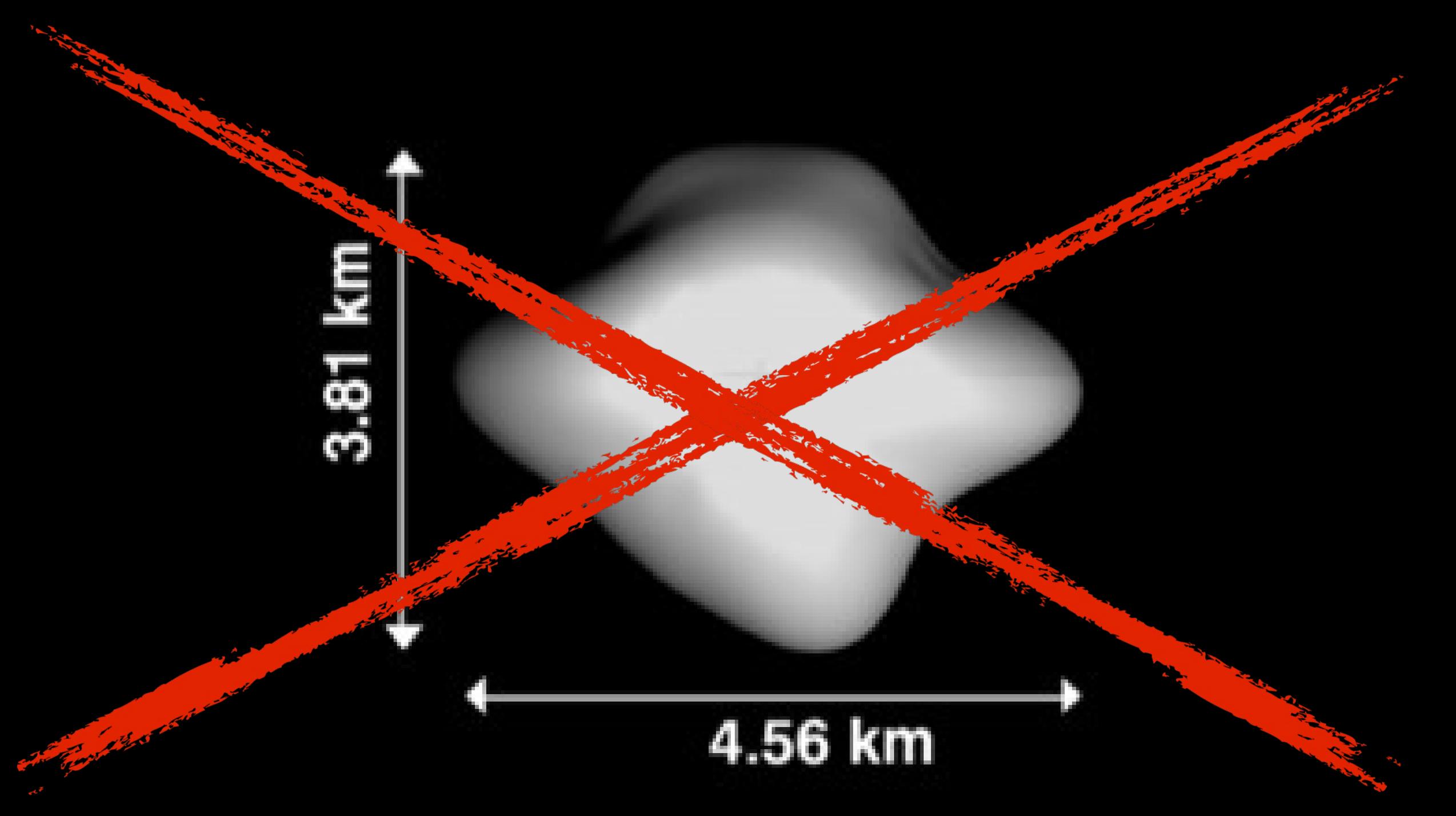
- 6 Aug – arrive at 100 km**
- 10 Aug – second leg at 100 km**
- 13 Aug – third leg at 100 km**
- 17 Aug – start transfer**
- 20 Aug – 80 km**
- 24 Aug – first leg at 50 km**
- 27 Aug – second leg at 50 km**
- 31 Aug – third leg at 50 km**
- 3 Sep – transfer to global mapping phase**
- 10 Sep – global mapping at 30 km**



3.81 km



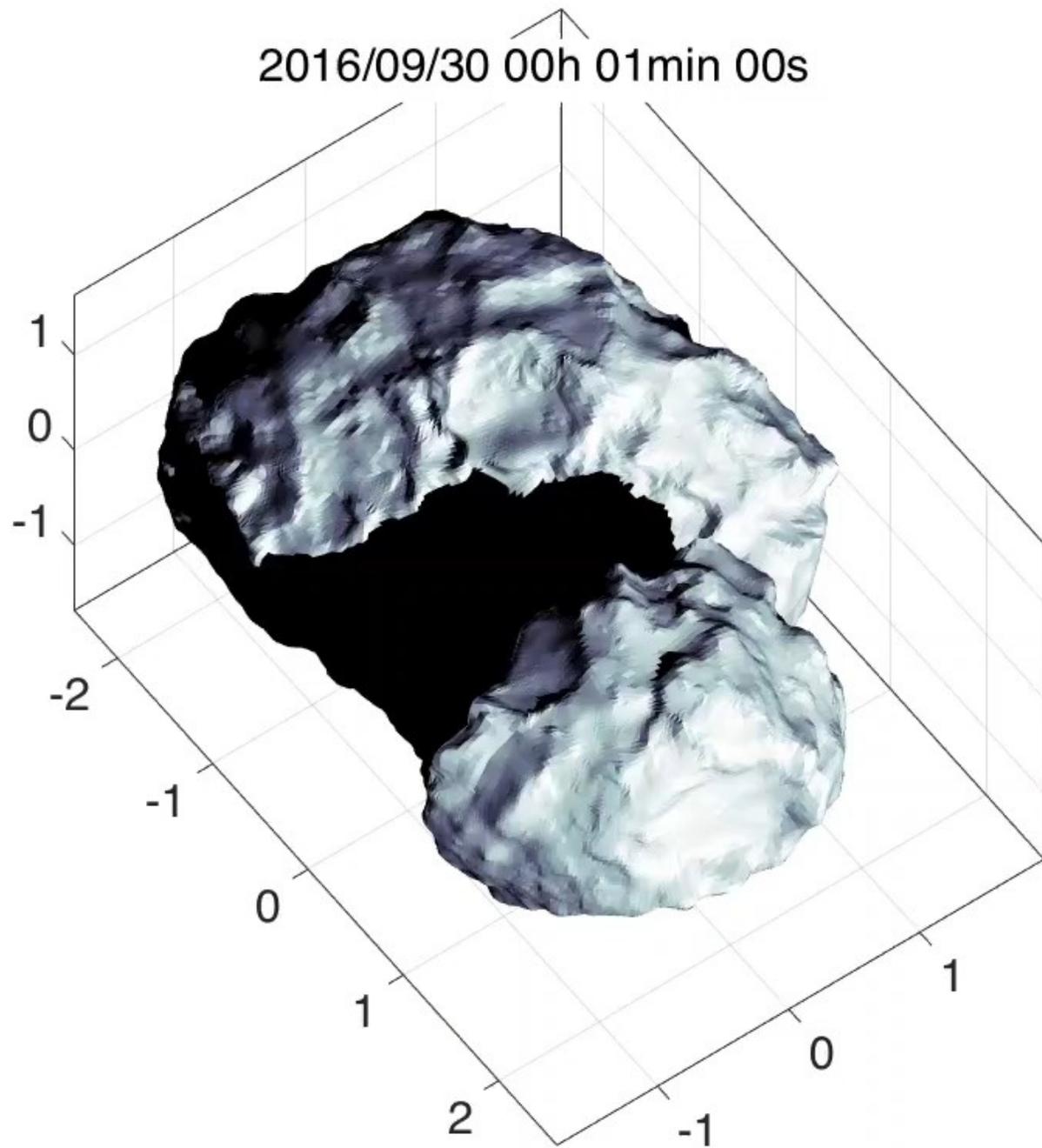
4.56 km



3.81 km

4.56 km

2016/09/30 00h 01min 00s



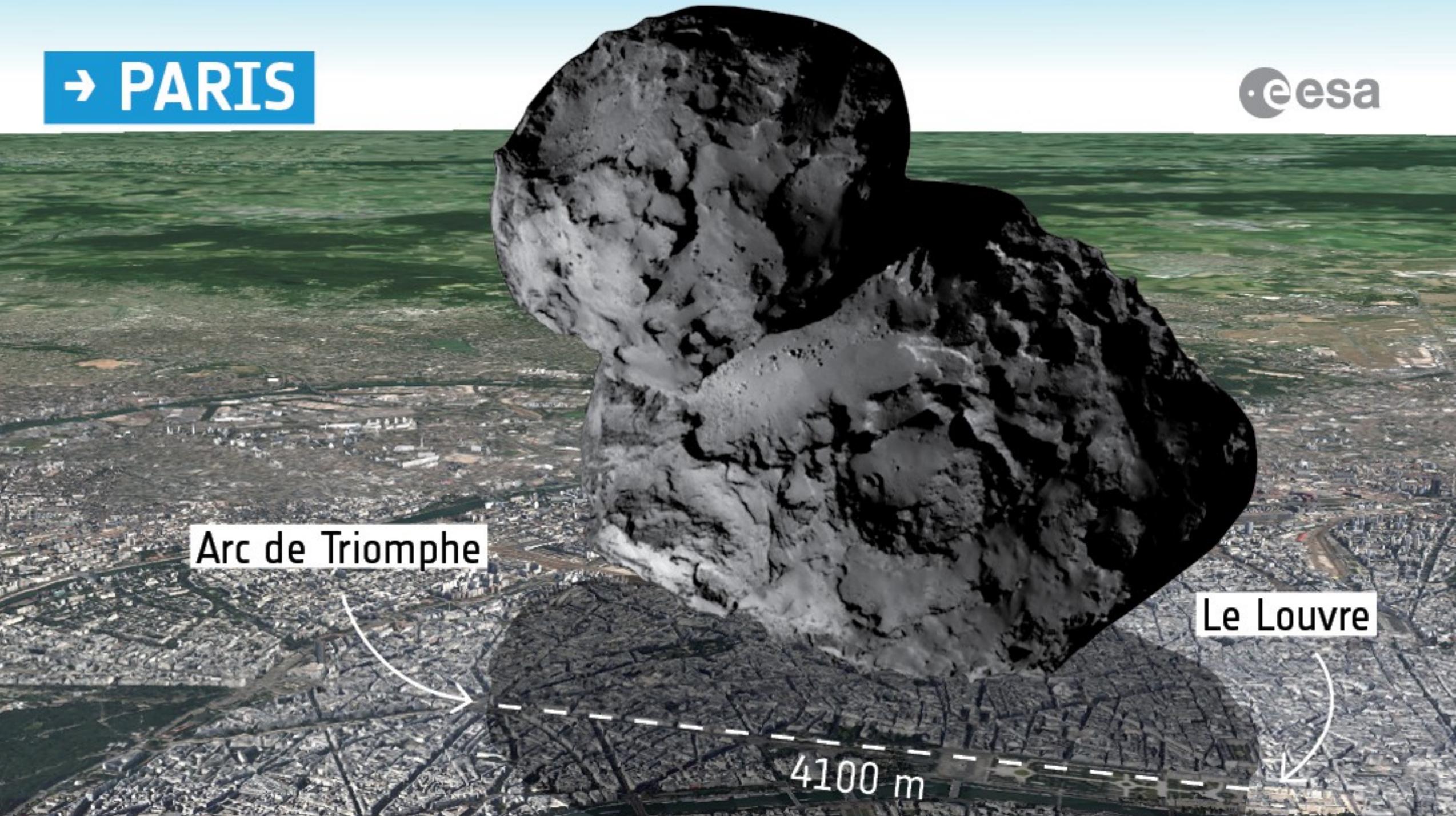
→ PARIS



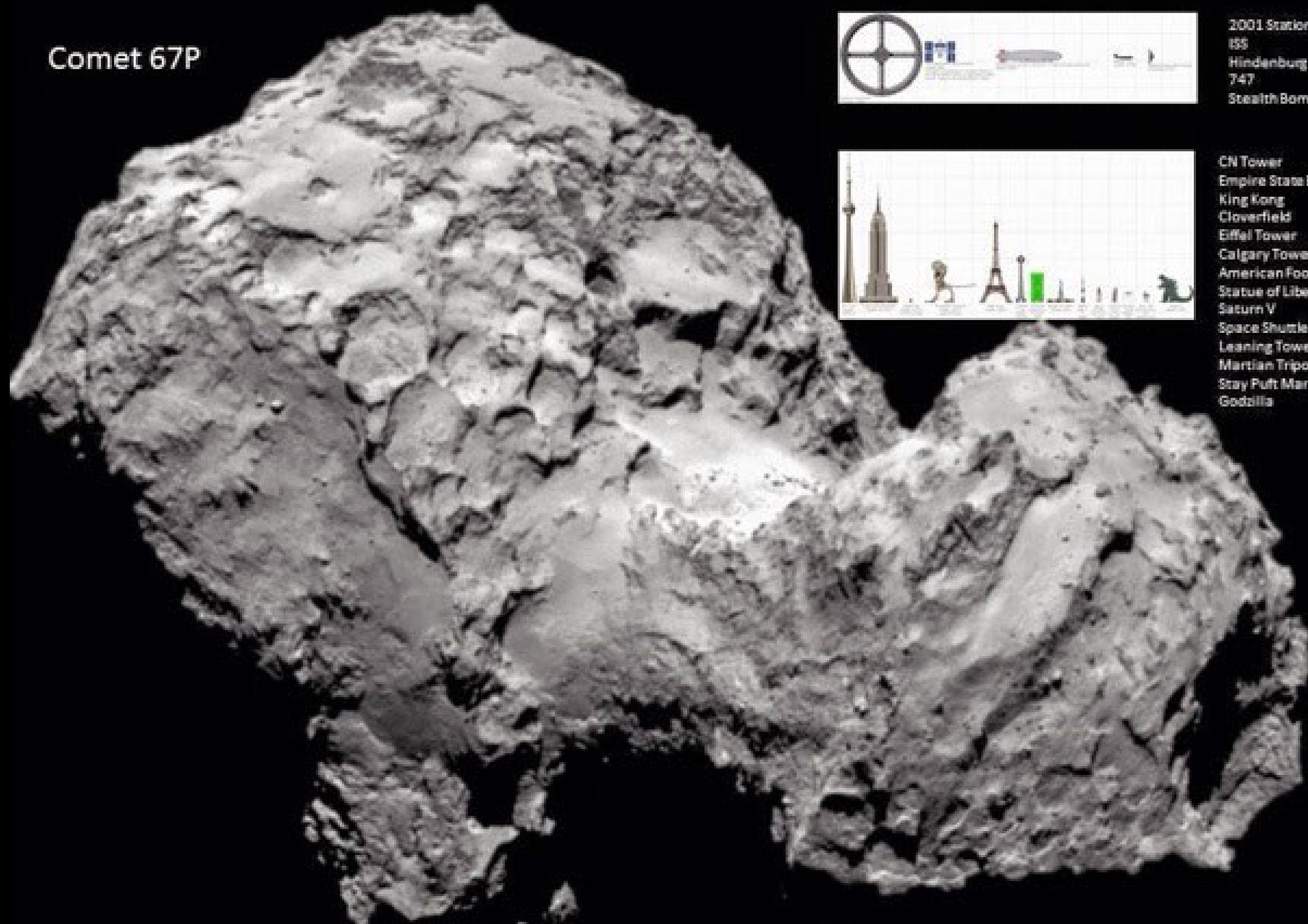
Arc de Triomphe

Le Louvre

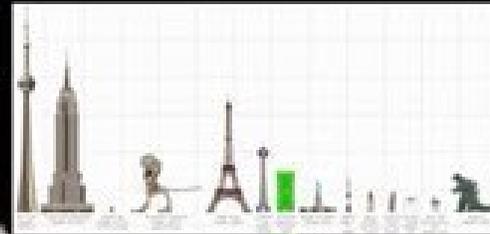
4100 m



Comet 67P



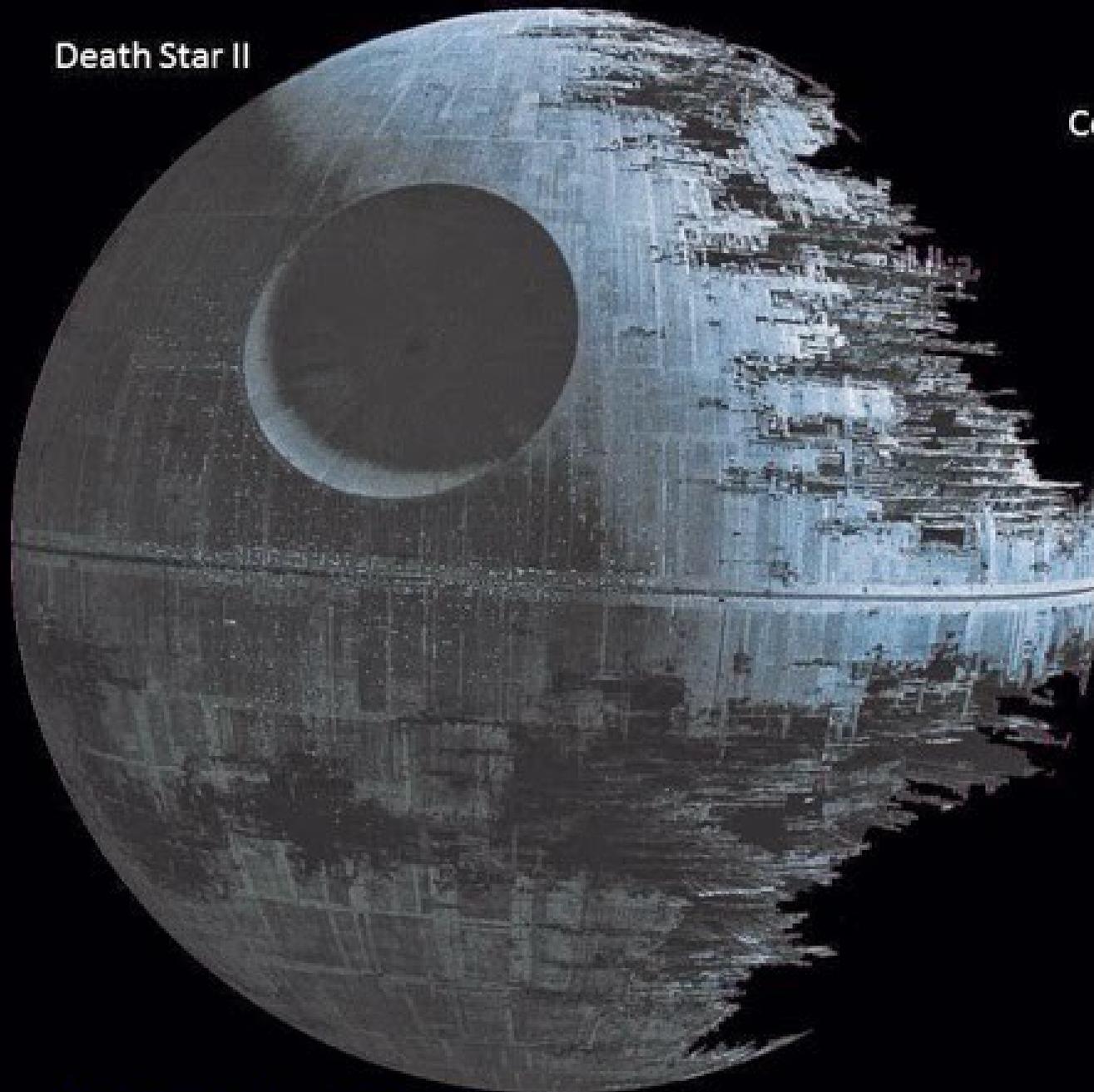
2001 Station
ISS
Hindenburg
747
Stealth Bomber

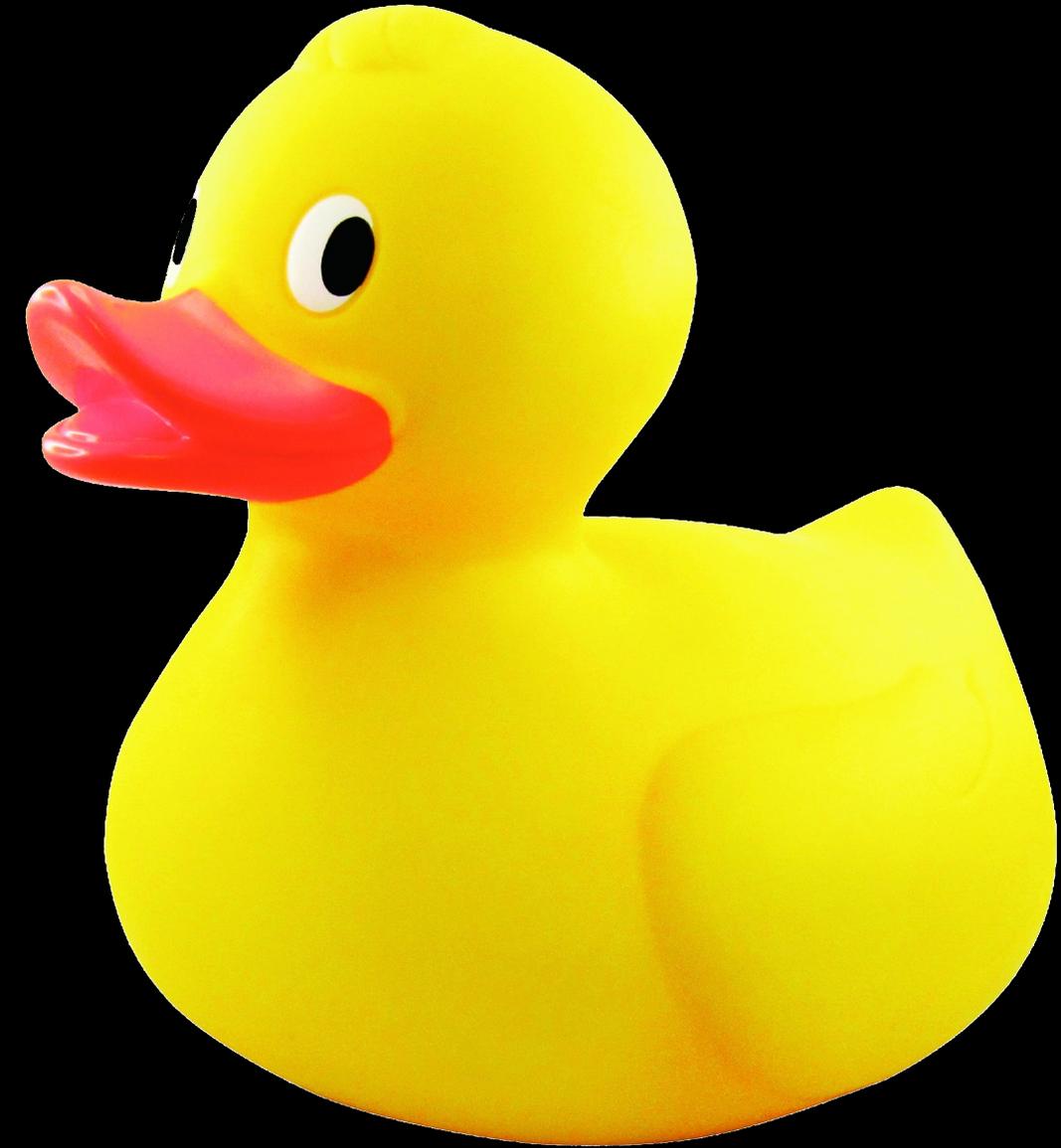


CN Tower
Empire State Bldg
King Kong
Cloverfield
Eiffel Tower
Calgary Tower
American Football
Statue of Liberty
Saturn V
Space Shuttle
Leaning Tower
Martian Tripod
Stay Puft Marshmallow Man
Godzilla

Death Star II

Comet 67P





?

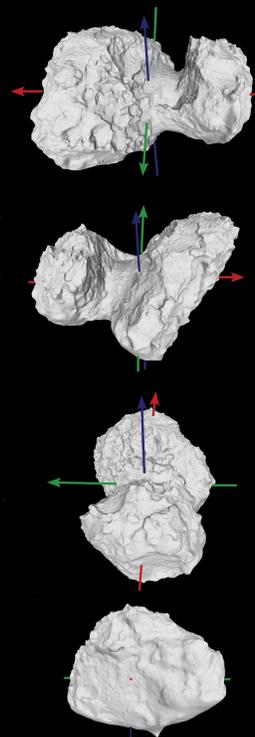
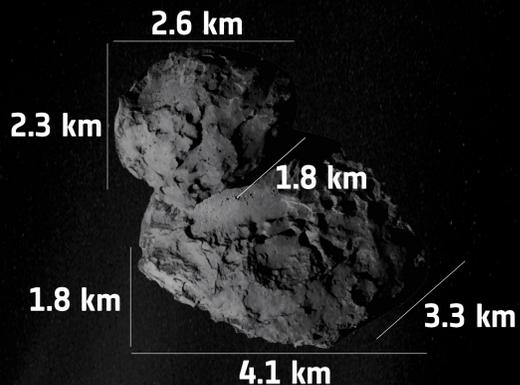


→ COMET 67P/CHURYUMOV–GERASIMENKO'S VITAL STATISTICS



Carte d'identité de 67P

21.4 km³
Volume
1.0 × 10¹³ kg
Mass
470 kg/m³
Density
70–80%
Porosity



Rotation period
12.4043 hours

Spin axis:
69.3°
Right Ascension

64.1°
Declination

52°
Obliquity of the comet's rotational axis

X, Y Equatorial axes
Z Spin axis

De 0.1 à 10 piscines olympiques par jour

4
Dust/gas ratio

5.3 × 10⁻⁴
D/H ratio

Average water vapour production

300 ml/s → June 2014

600 ml/s → July 2014

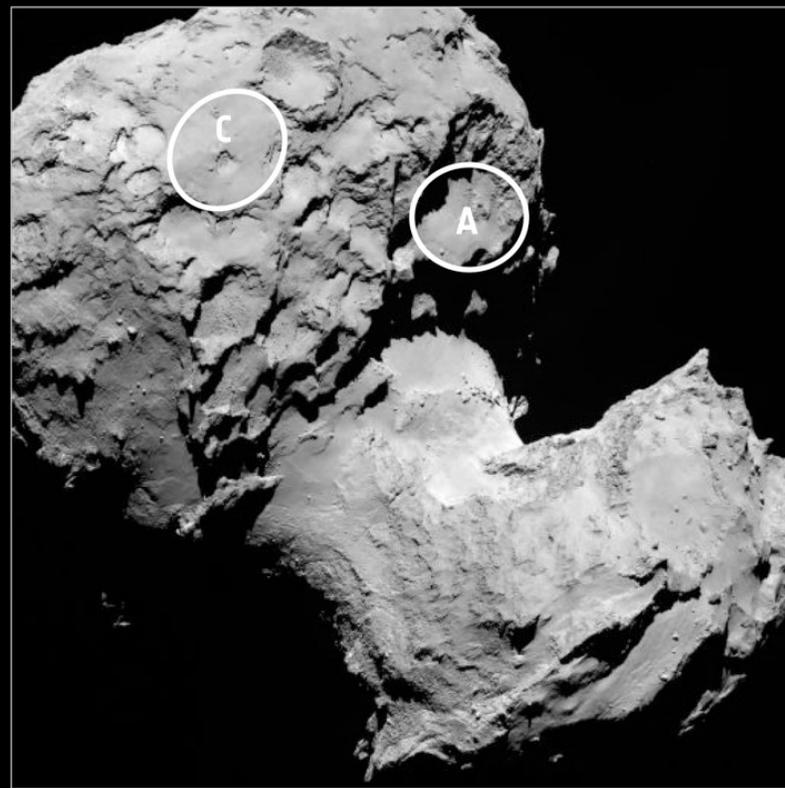
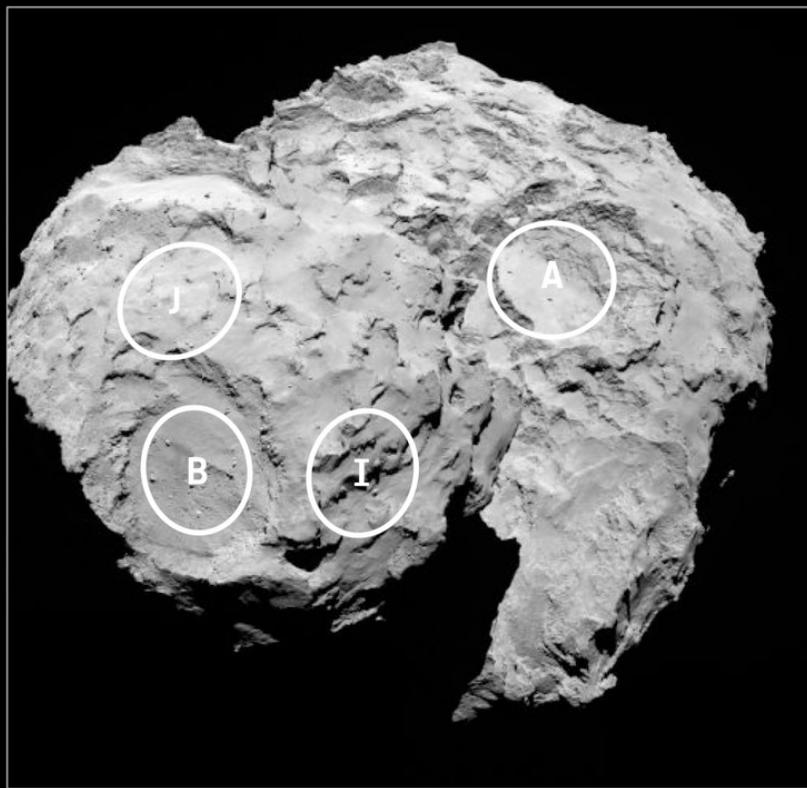
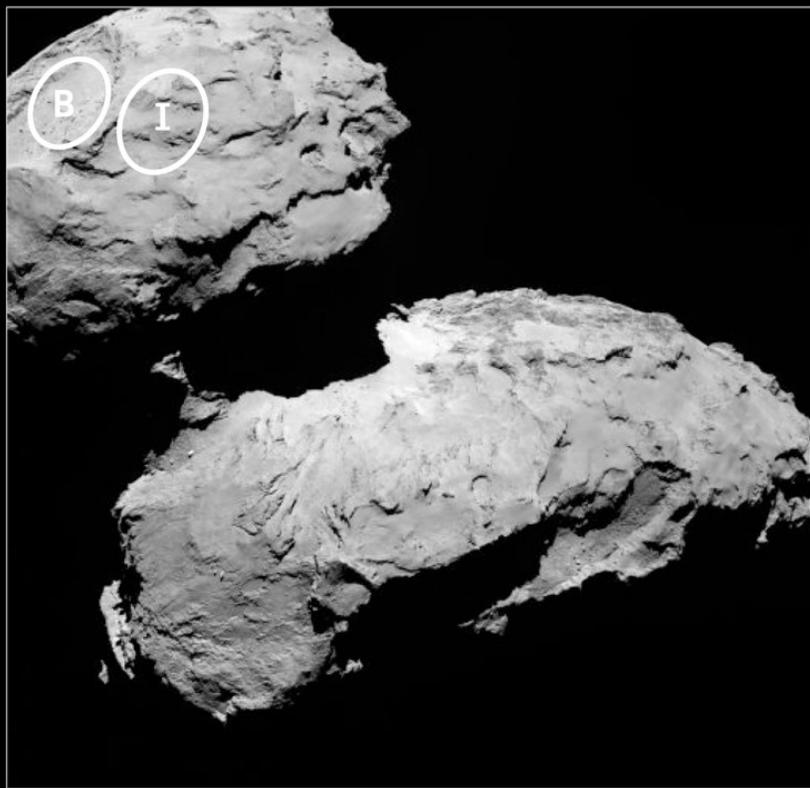
1200 ml/s → August 2014

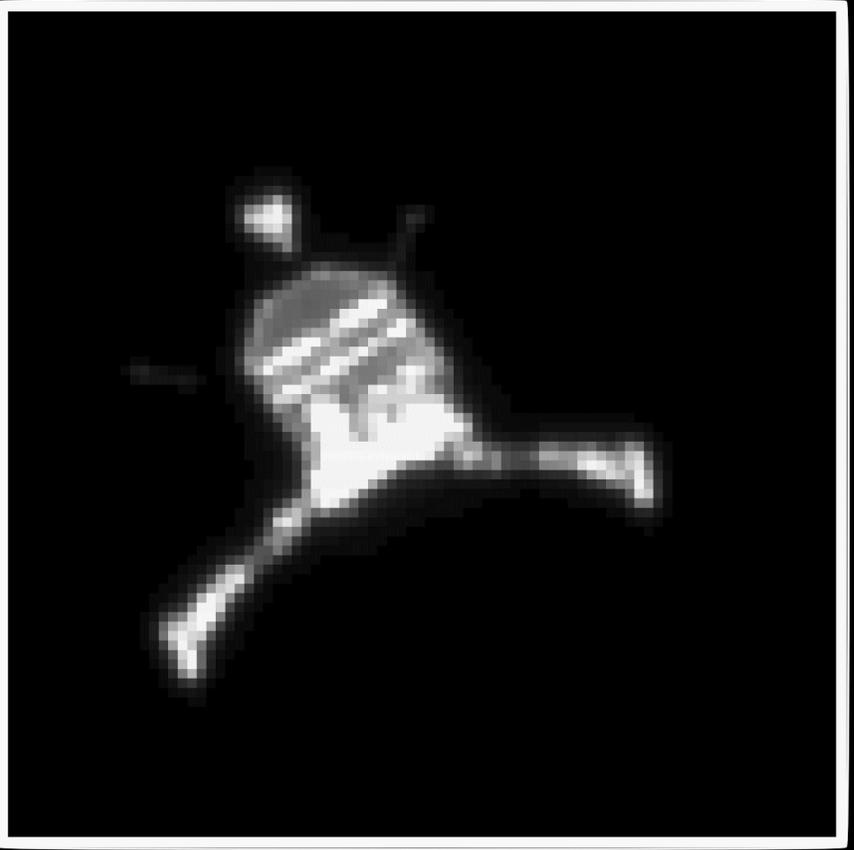
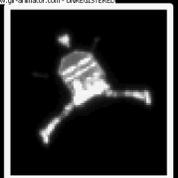
-93°C to -43°C
Surface temperature

-243°C to -113°C
Subsurface temperature

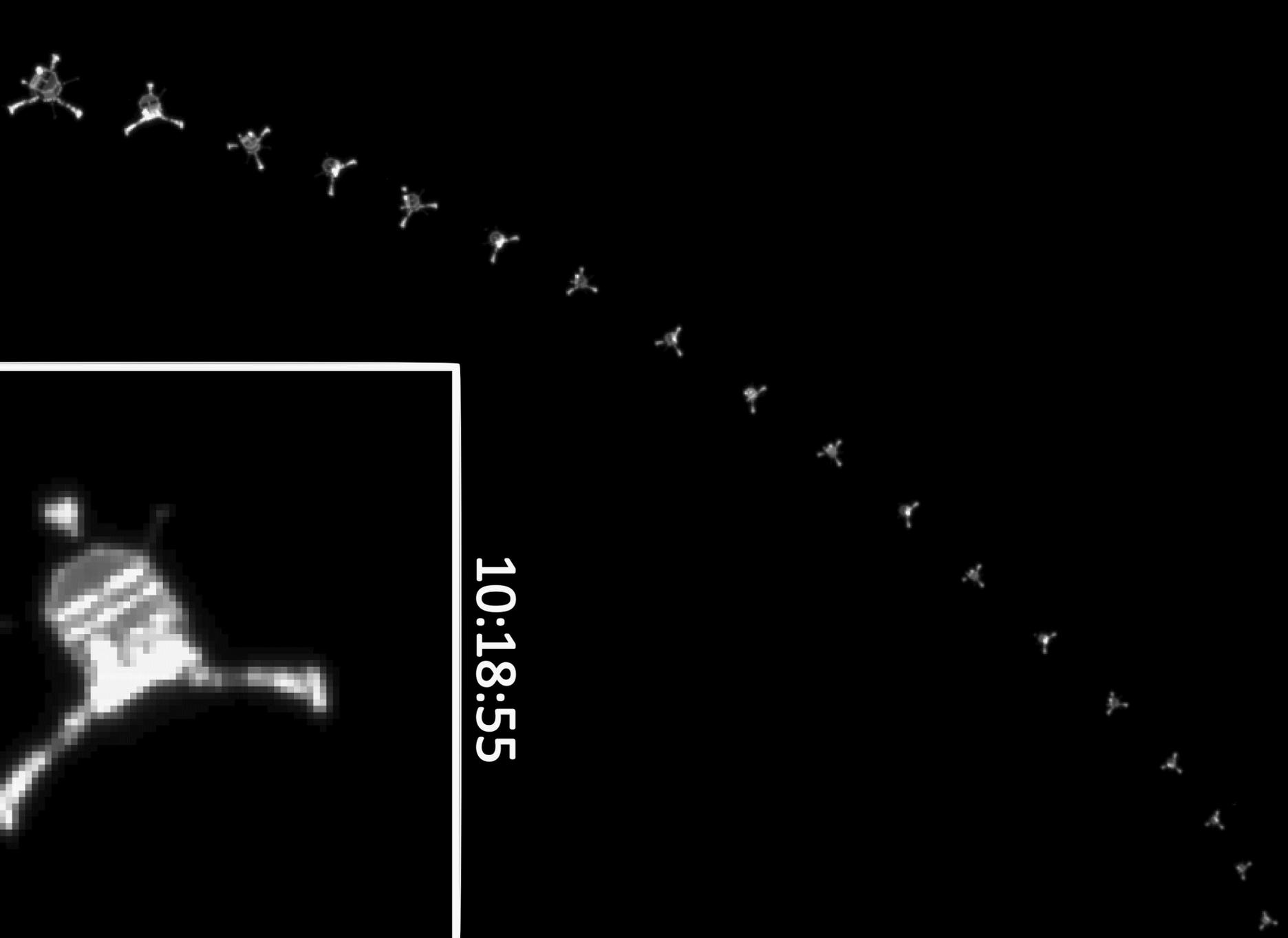
6%
Average albedo

Rotation/shape model: OSIRIS; surface temperature: VIRTIS; subsurface temperature: MIRO; water production rate: MIRO; D/H: ROSINA; dust/gas: GIADA, MIRO, ROSINA; volume: OSIRIS; mass: RSI; density: RSI/OSIRIS; albedo: OSIRIS, VIRTIS; comet images: NavCam
Data based on values published in January 2015





10:18:55



67.4m



57.9m



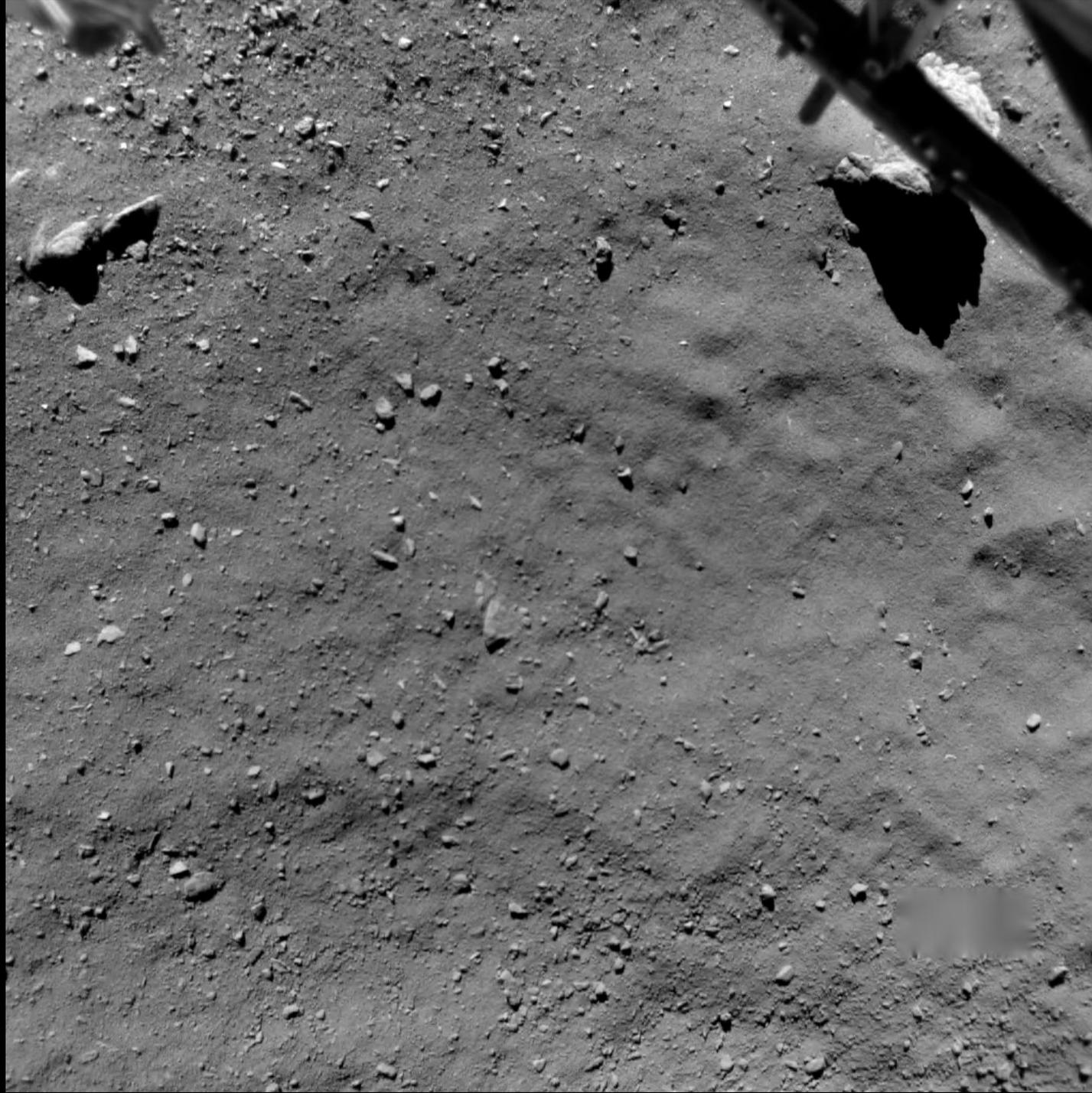
48.5m



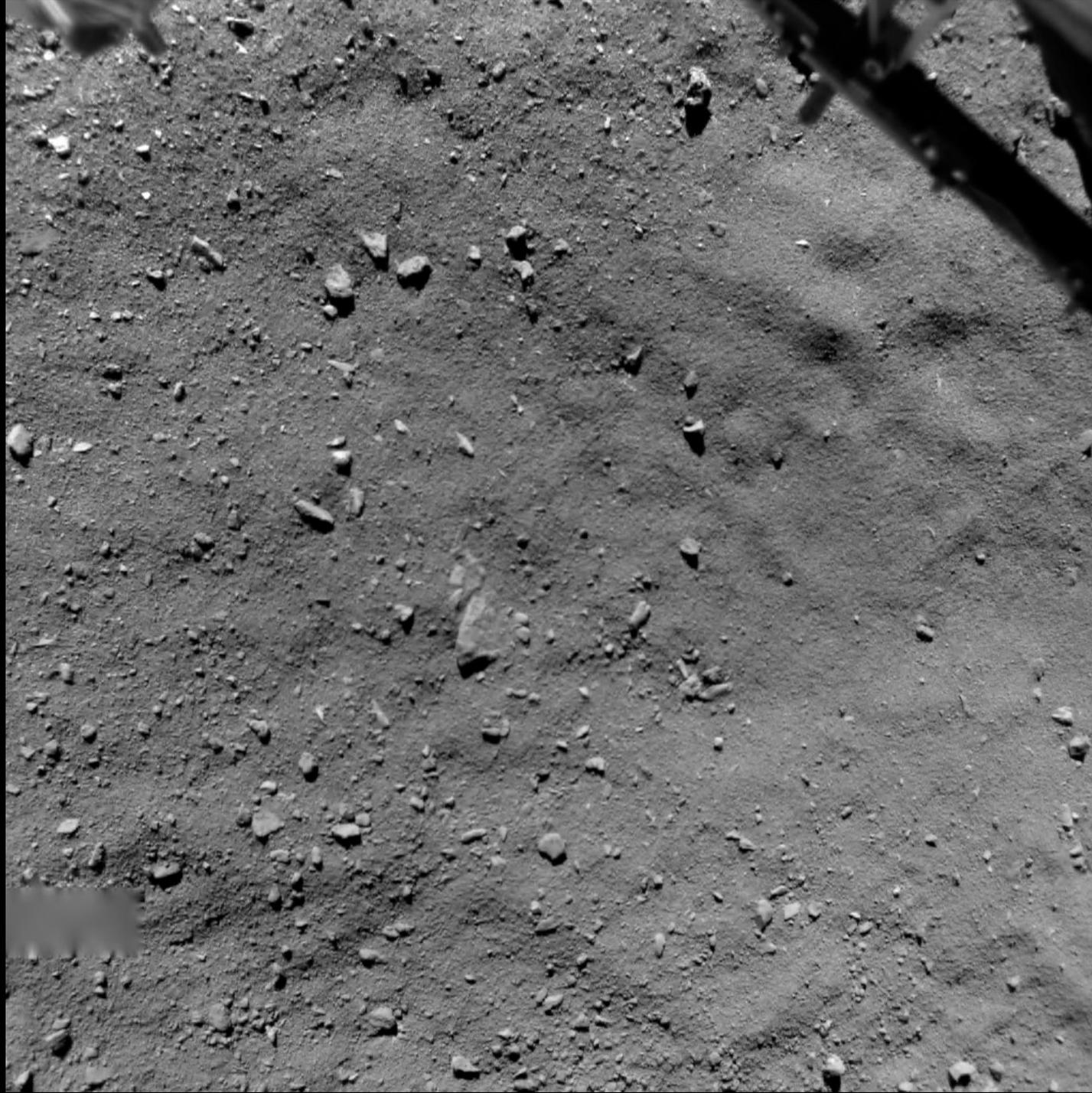
38.6m



28.9m

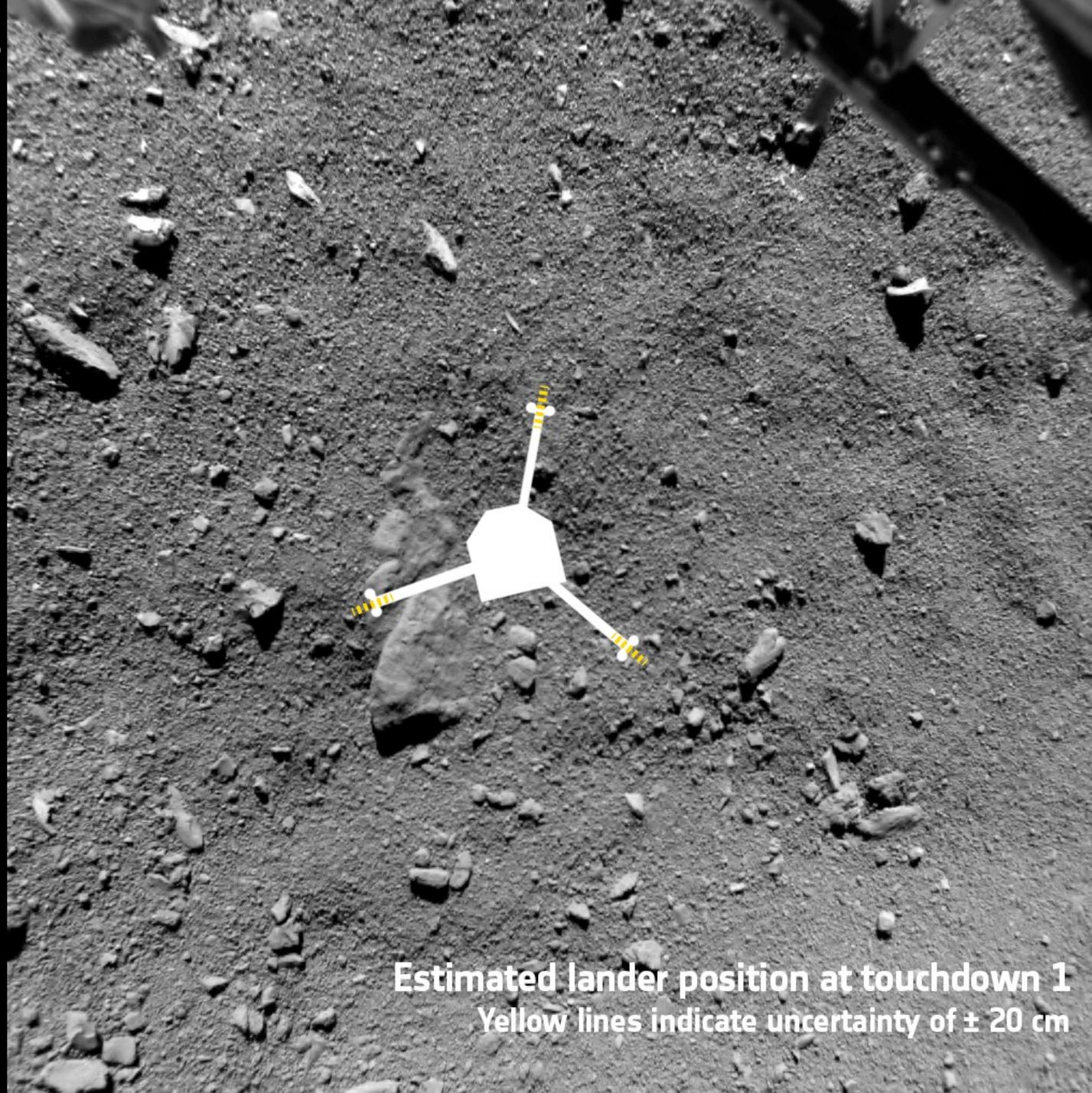


18.8m

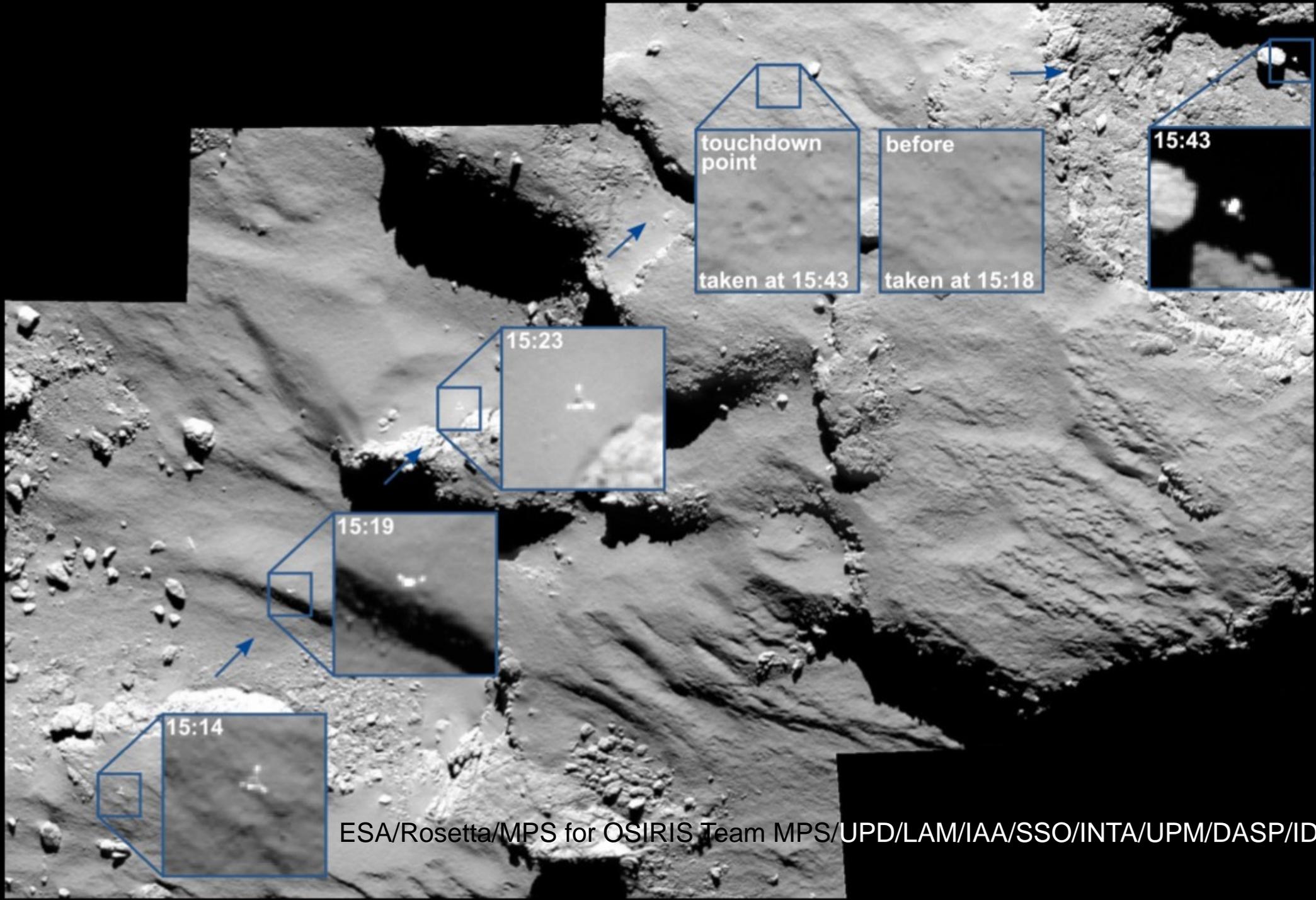


9m





Estimated lander position at touchdown 1
Yellow lines indicate uncertainty of ± 20 cm



touchdown
point
taken at 15:43

before
taken at 15:18

15:43

15:23

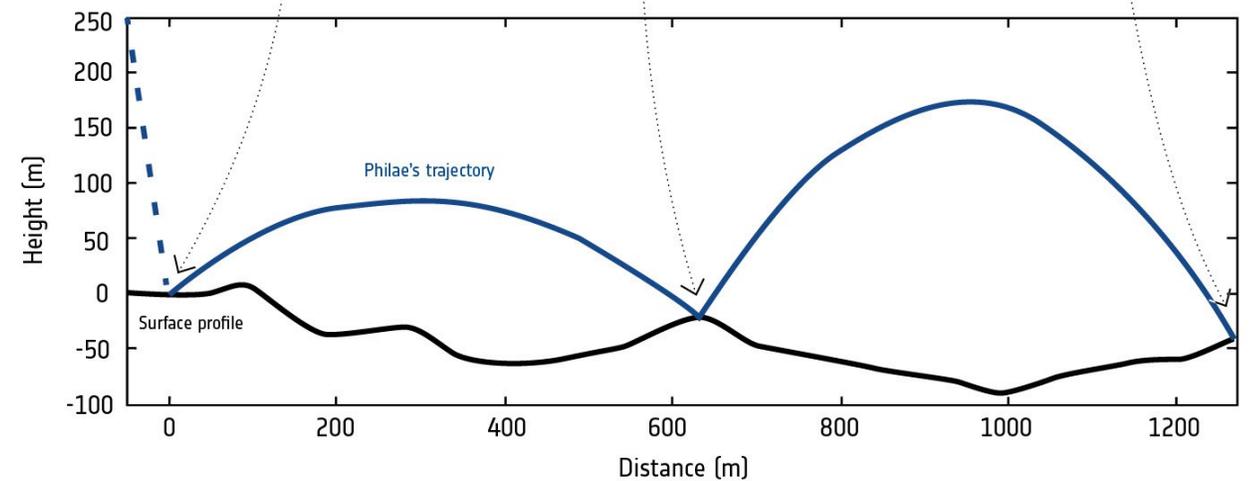
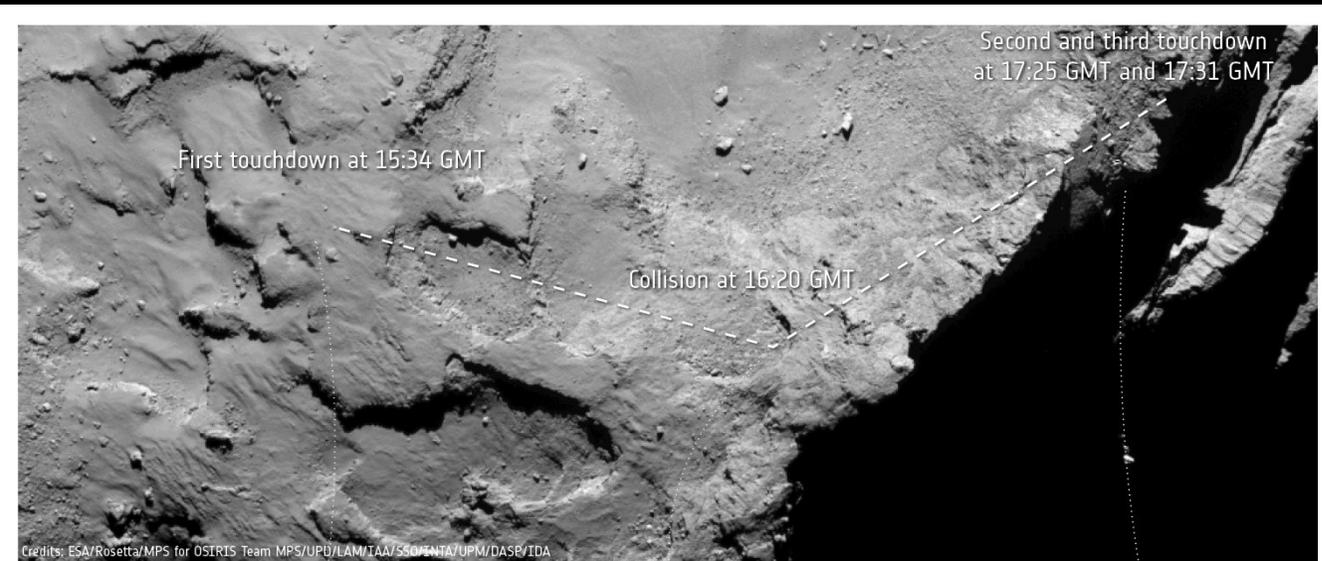
15:19

15:14

Les aléas d'atterrir sur une comète

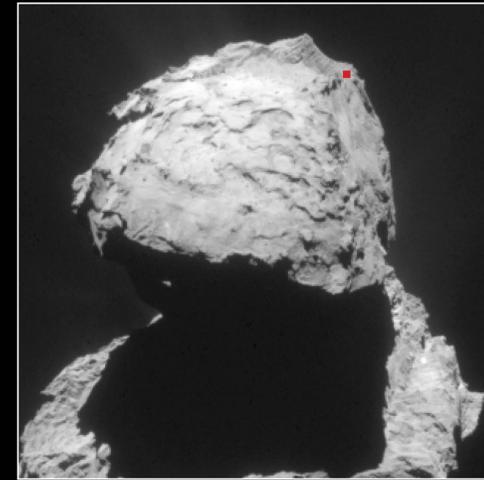
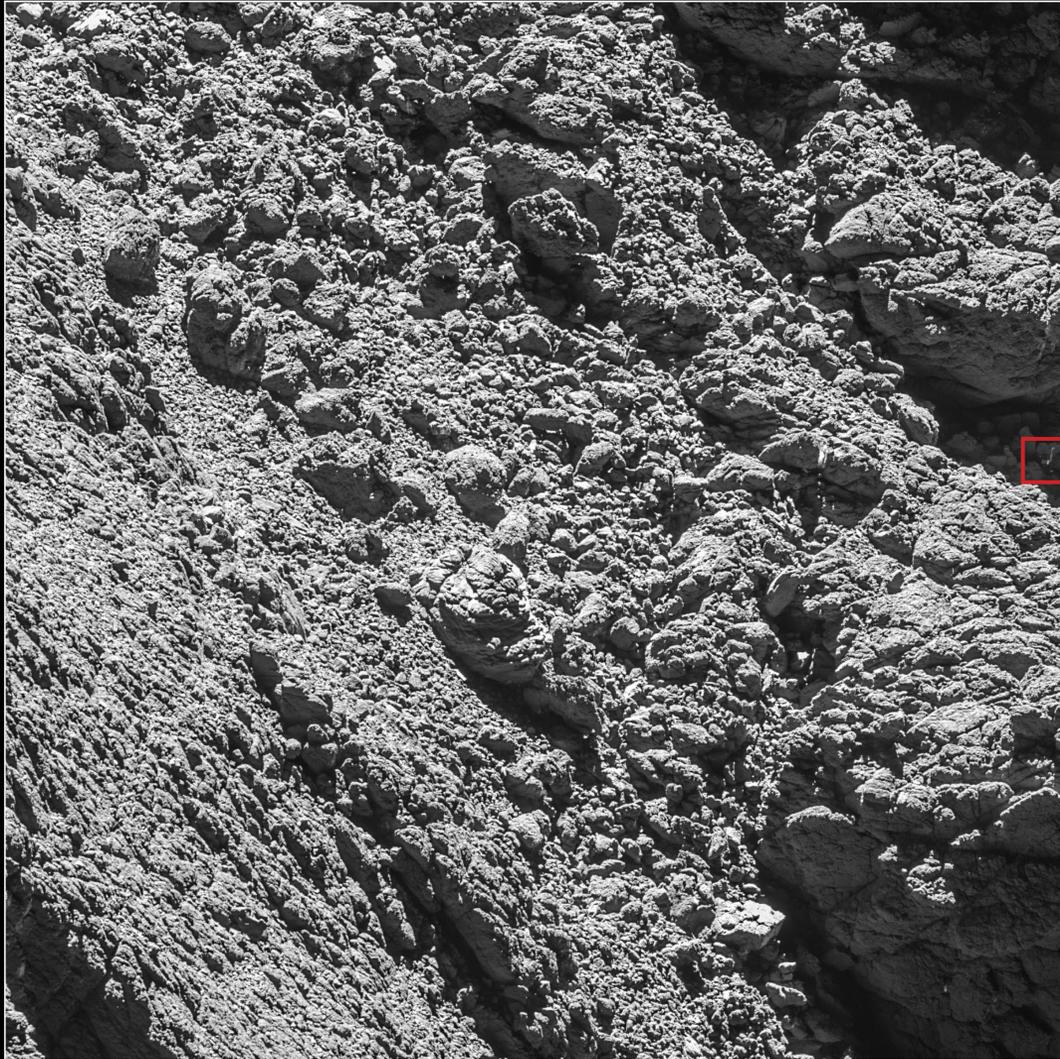


Les aléas d'atterrir sur une comète

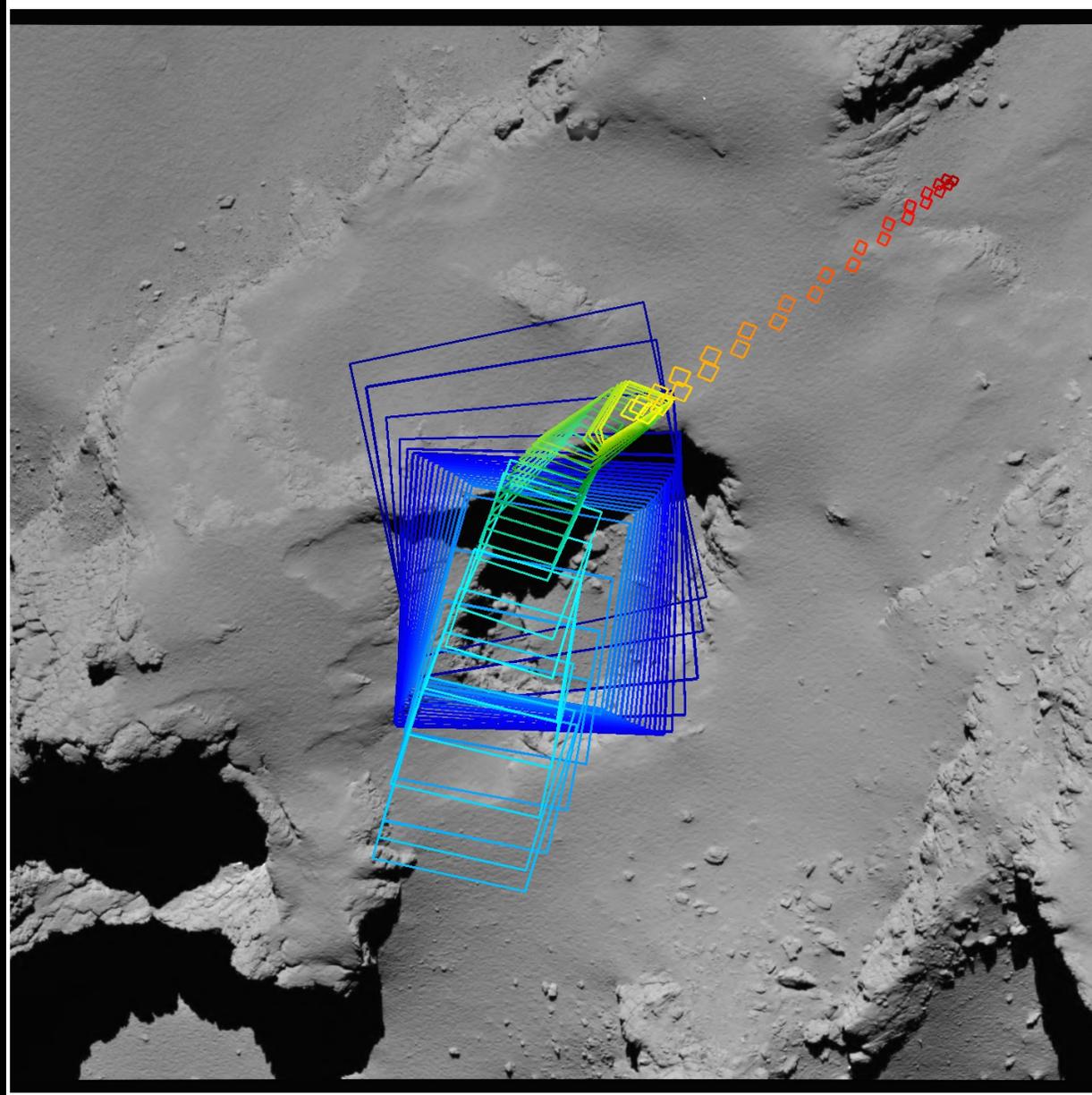


Data from Auster et al (2015)

Où est Philae?



Les dernières images de Rosetta



Simulation de l'atterrissage



→ THE COMETARY ZOO: GASES DETECTED BY ROSETTA

THE LONG CARBON CHAINS

Methane
Ethane
Propane
Butane
Pentane
Hexane
Heptane



THE AROMATIC RING COMPOUNDS

Benzene
Toluene
Xylene
Benzoic acid
Naphtalene



THE KING OF THE ZOO

Glycine (amino acid)



THE "MANURE SMELL" MOLECULES

Ammonia
Methylamine
Ethylamine



THE "POISONOUS" MOLECULES

Acetylene
Hydrogen cyanide
Acetonitrile
Formaldehyde



THE ALCOHOLS

Methanol
Ethanol
Propanol
Butanol
Pentanol



THE VOLATILES

Nitrogen
Oxygen
Hydrogen peroxide
Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide



THE "SMELLY" MOLECULES

Hydrogensulphide
Carbonylsulphide
Sulphur monoxide
Sulphur dioxide
Carbon disulphide



THE "SMELLY AND COLOURFUL"

Sulphur
Disulphur
Trisulphur
Tetrasulphur
Methanethiol
Ethanethiol
Thioformaldehyde



THE TREASURES WITH A HARD CRUST

Sodium
Potassium
Silicon
Magnesium



THE "SALTY" BEASTS

Hydrogen fluoride
Hydrogen chloride
Hydrogen bromide
Phosphorus
Chloromethane



THE BEAUTIFUL AND SOLITARY

Argon
Krypton
Xenon



THE "EXOTIC" MOLECULES

Formic acid
Acetic acid
Acetaldehyde
Ethylenglycol
Propylenglycol
Butanamide



THE MOLECULE IN DISGUISE

Cyanogen



Hydrocarbure (saturés)

THE LONG CARBON CHAINS

Methane

Ethane

Propane

Butane

Pentane

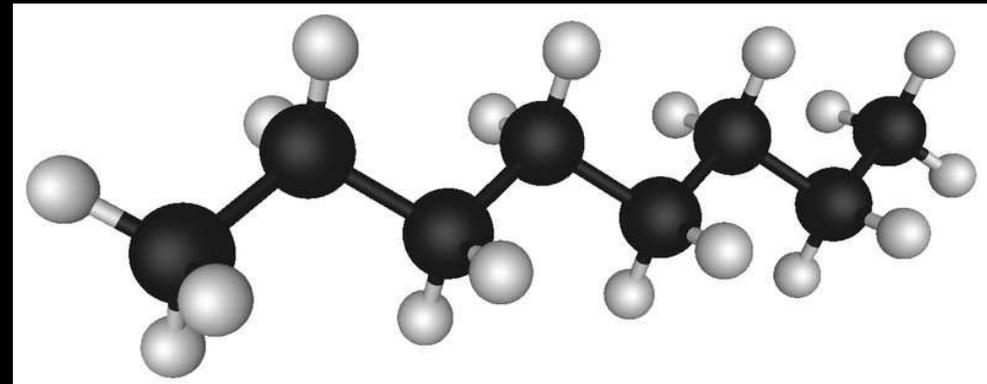
Hexane

Heptane



Longue molécule formé de Carbone et d'Hydrogène.

Se trouvent sur Terre sous diverses formes: pétrole, émission naturelle de l'élevage bovin, gaz de ville



Alcools

THE ALCOHOLS

Methanol

Ethanol

Propanol

Butanol

Pentanol



Se trouvent sur Terre sous diverses formes mais surtout dans les bars



Les molécules toxiques

Inflammable
Corrosif
Toxique

Fumée de tabac par exemple...

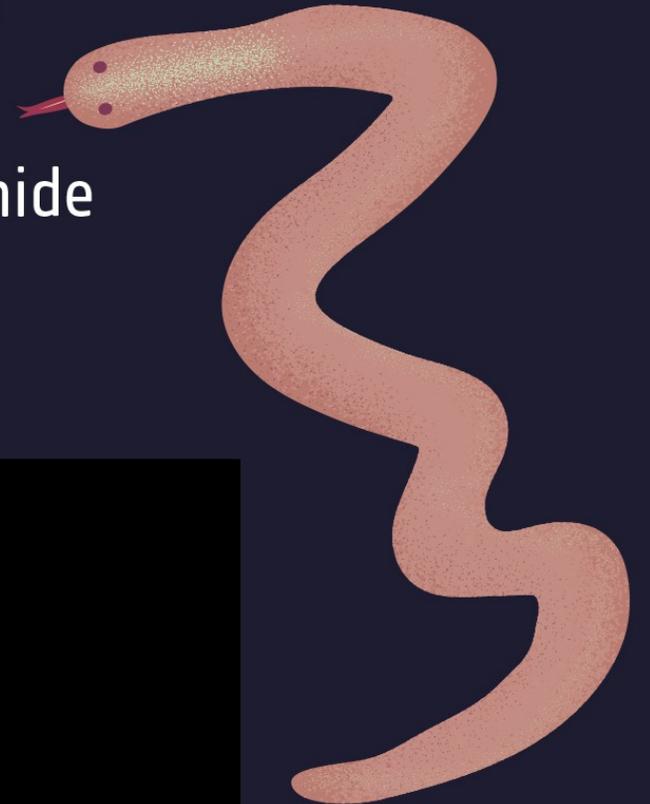
THE "POISONOUS" MOLECULES

Acetylene

Hydrogen cyanide

Acetonitrile

Formaldehyde



Les grosses molécules (hydrocarbures aromatiques)

THE AROMATIC RING

COMPOUNDS

Benzene

Toluene

Xylene

Benzoic acid

Naphtalene



Rentre dans la synthèse de:
matières plastiques, caoutchoucs,
solvants, plastifiants, détergents,
parfums, colorants, additifs
alimentaires, médicaments,
pesticides, explosifs,



Le roi des animaux: la glycine

Le plus simple des acides aminés, une seule forme (pas de chiralité)

Additif dans les produits alimentaires

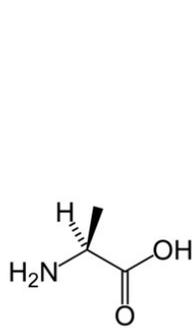
Élément de base à la synthèse des protéines

THE KING OF THE ZOO

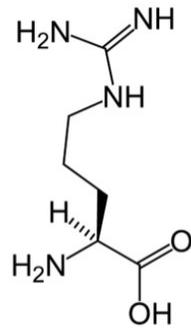
Glycine (amino acid)



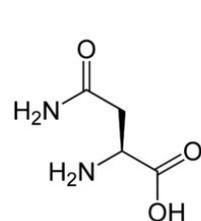
Liste des acides aminés (22 au total)



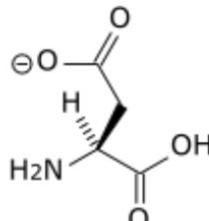
L-Alanine



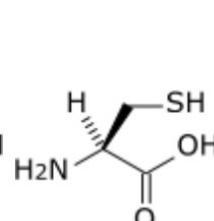
L-Arginine



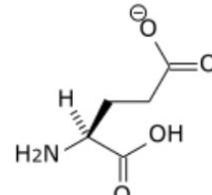
L-Asparagine



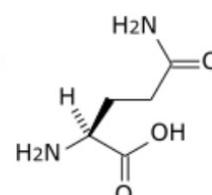
L-Aspartate



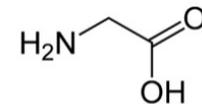
L-Cystéine



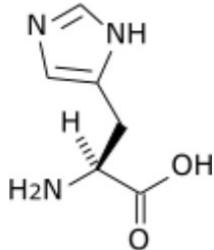
L-Glutamate



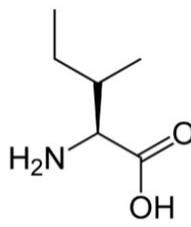
L-Glutamine



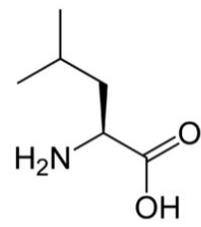
Glycine



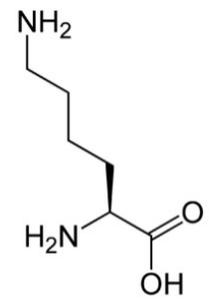
L-Histidine



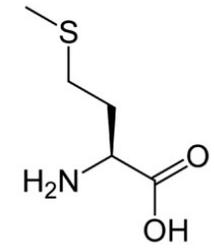
L-Isoleucine



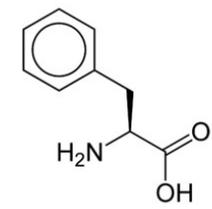
L-Leucine



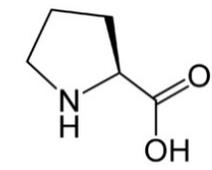
L-Lysine



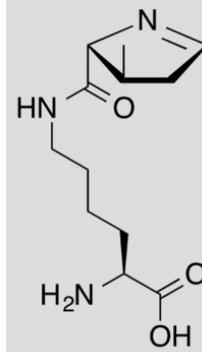
L-Méthionine



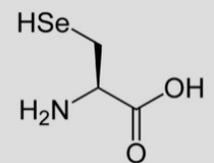
L-Phénylalanine



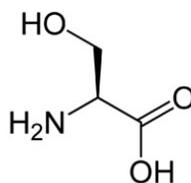
L-Proline



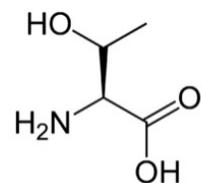
L-Pyrrolysine



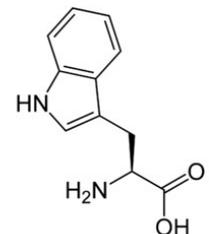
L-Sélénocystéine



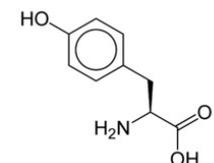
L-Sérine



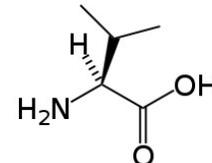
L-Thréonine



L-Tryptophane

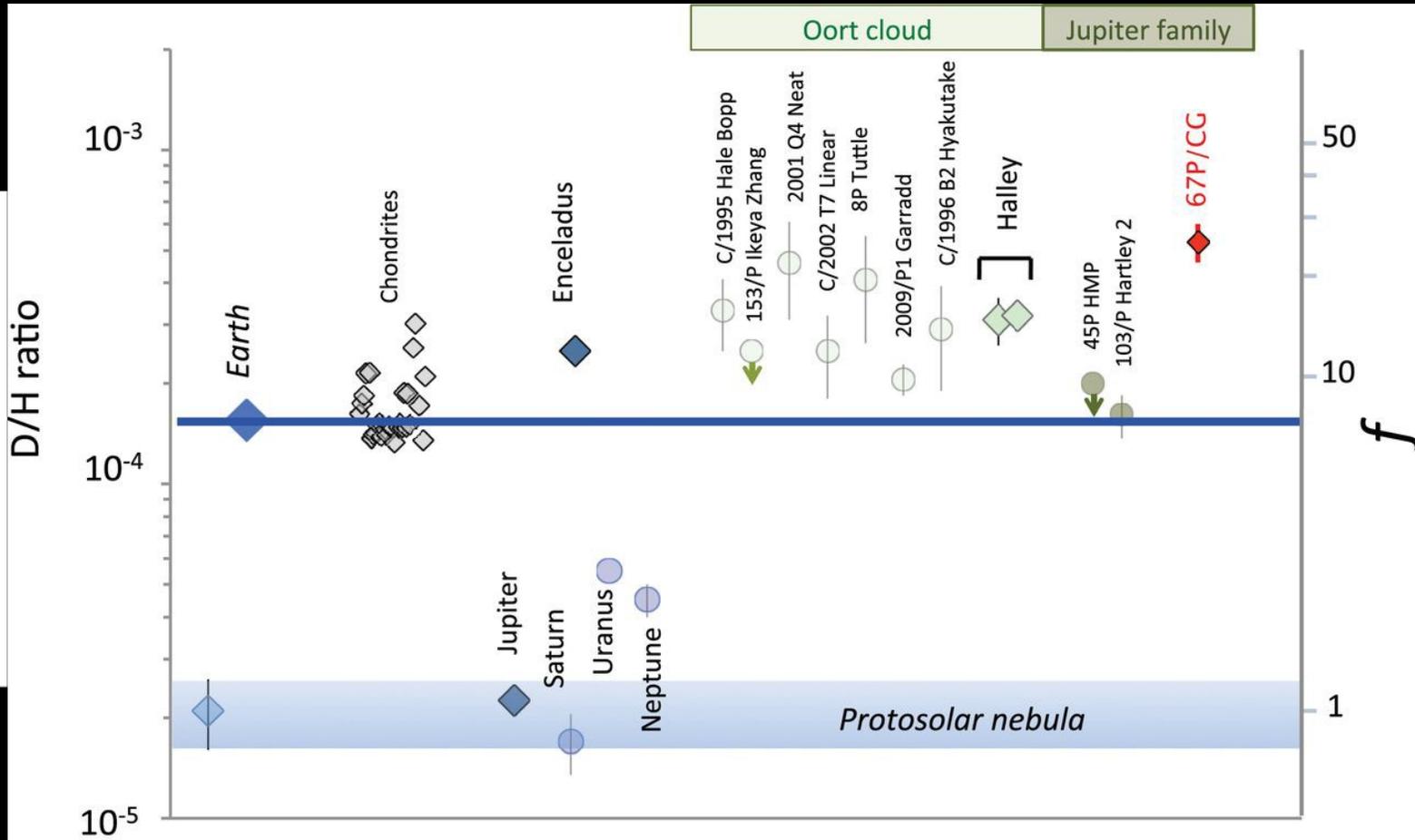
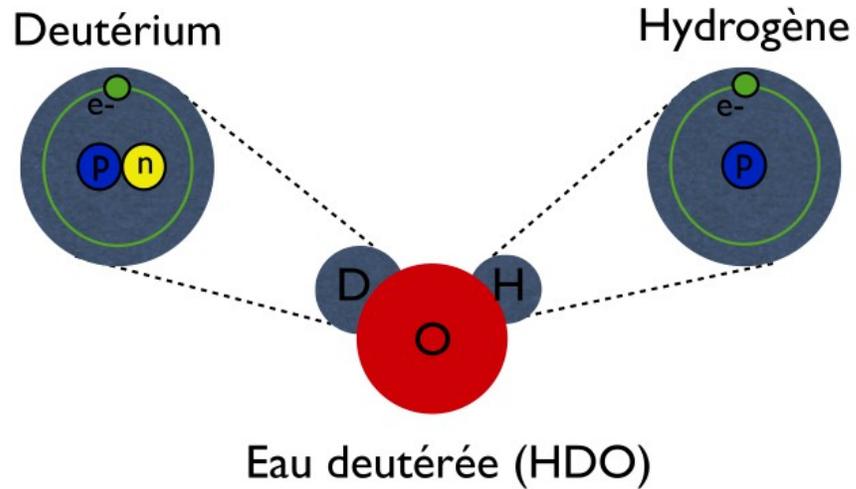


L-Tyrosine



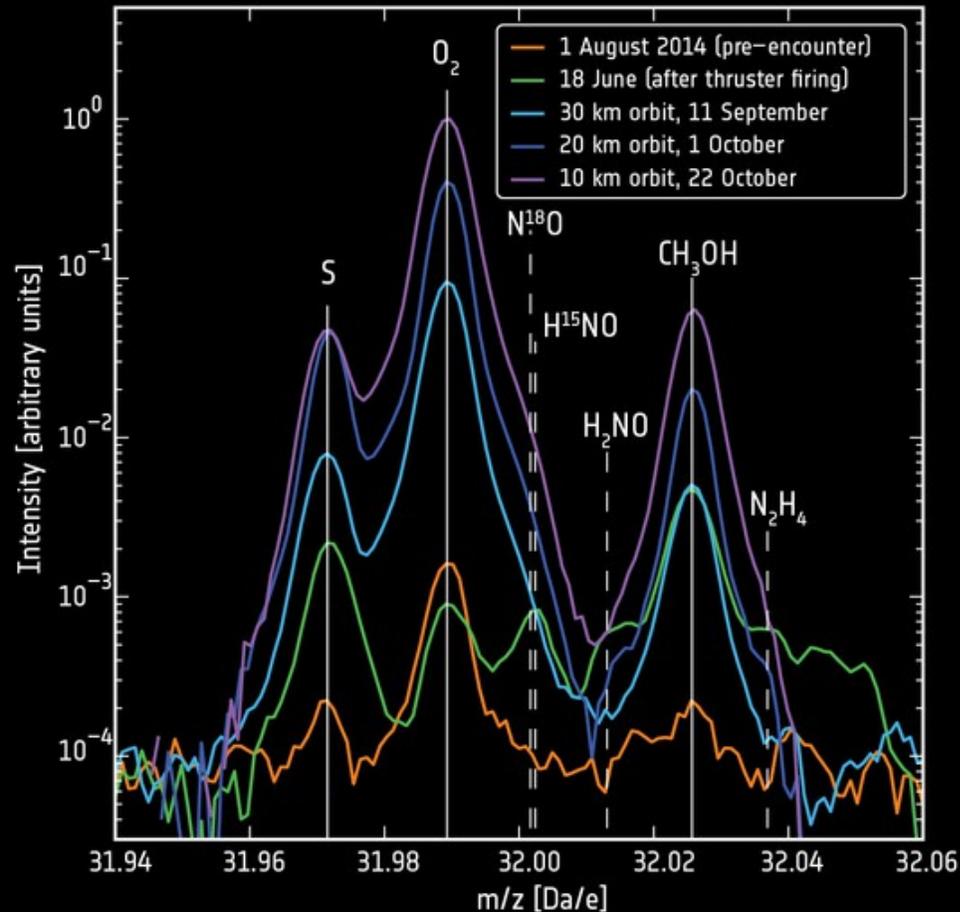
L-Valine

L'origine de l'eau sur Terre: le rapport D/H



K. Altwegg et al. Science 2015;347:1261952

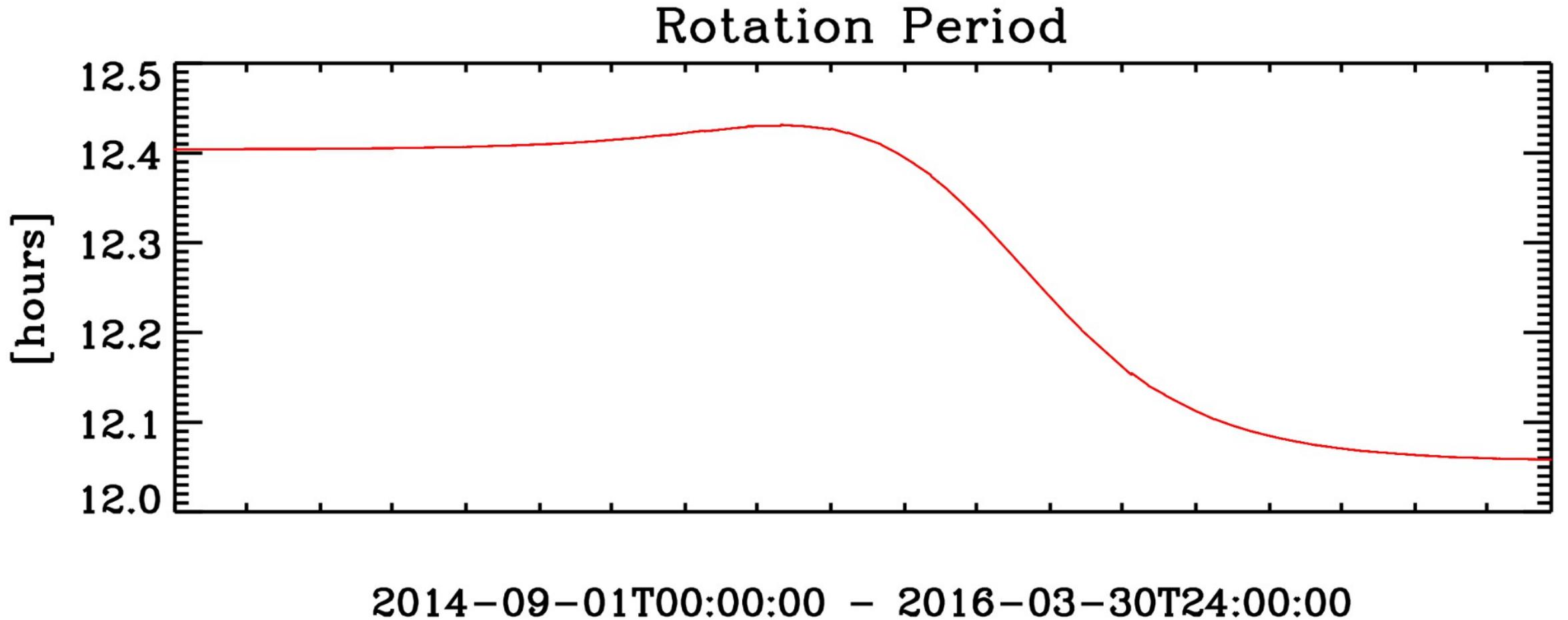
De l'oxygène sur 67P



Incorporation de du dioxygène dans le noyau lors de sa formation

-> ne colle pas avec les modèles

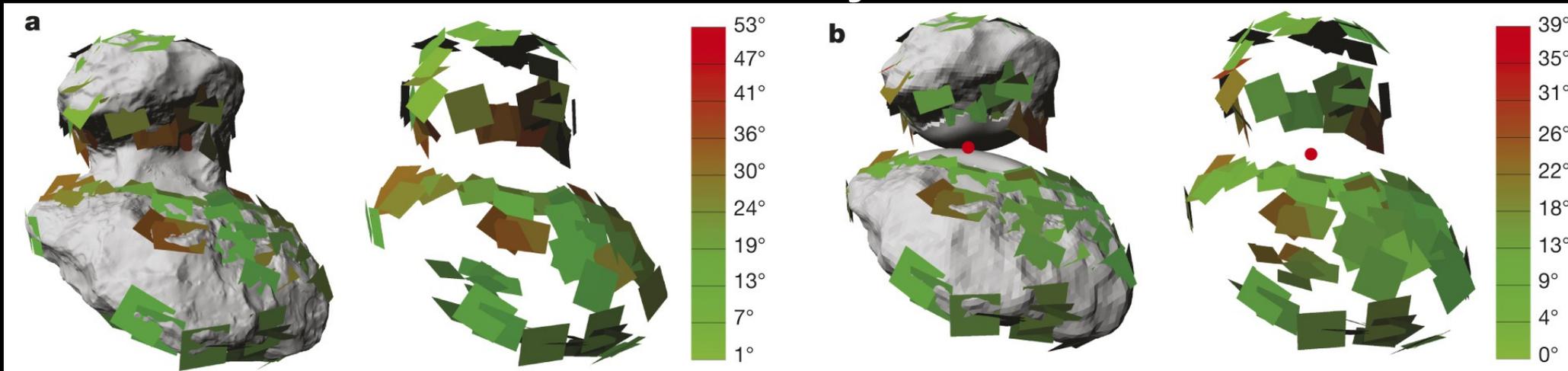
Une comète tournant de plus en plus vite



Surface inhomogène



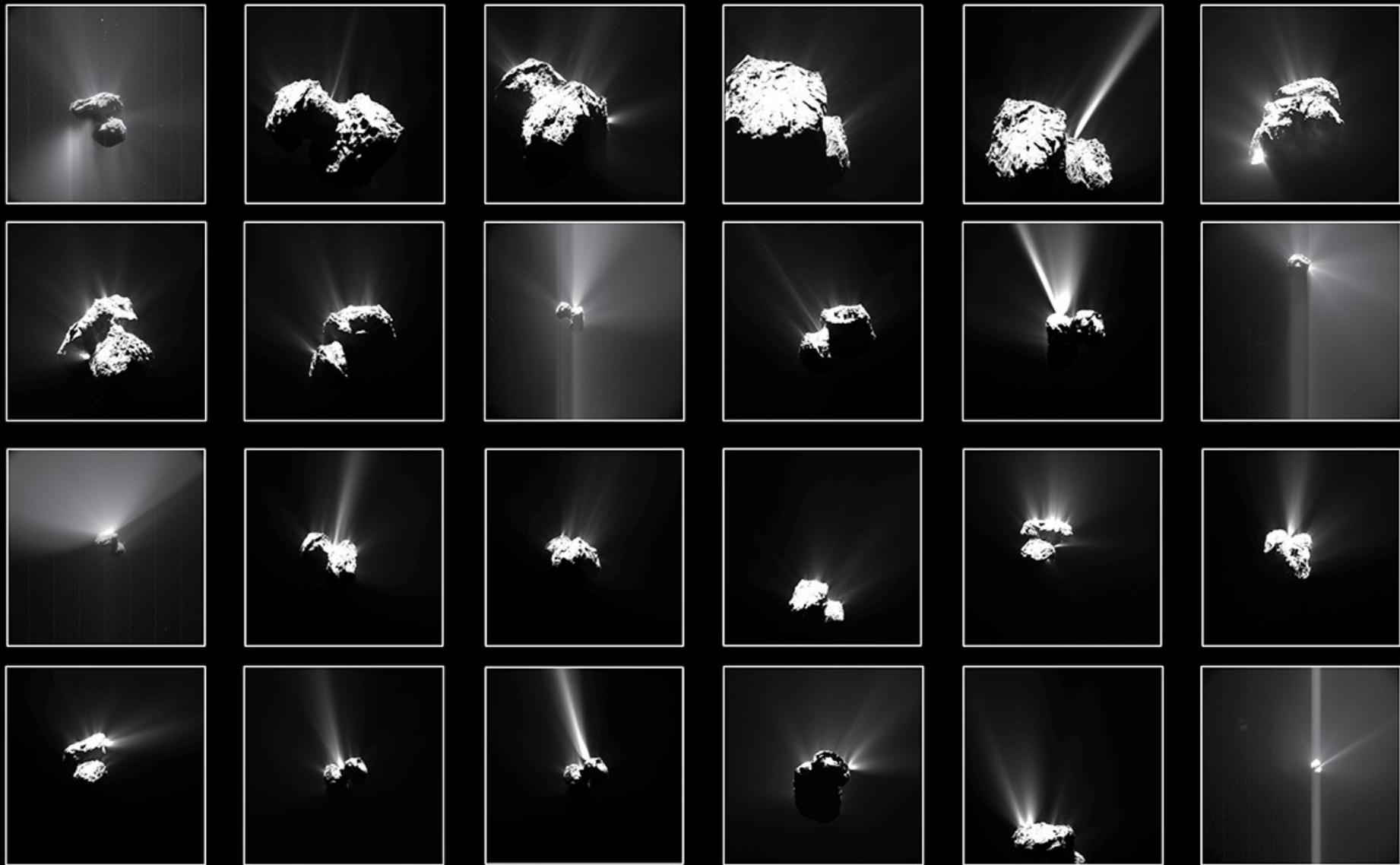
Accrétion de 2 objets à très faible vitesse



M Massironi *et al.* *Nature* **000**, 1-4 (2015)
doi:10.1038/nature15511

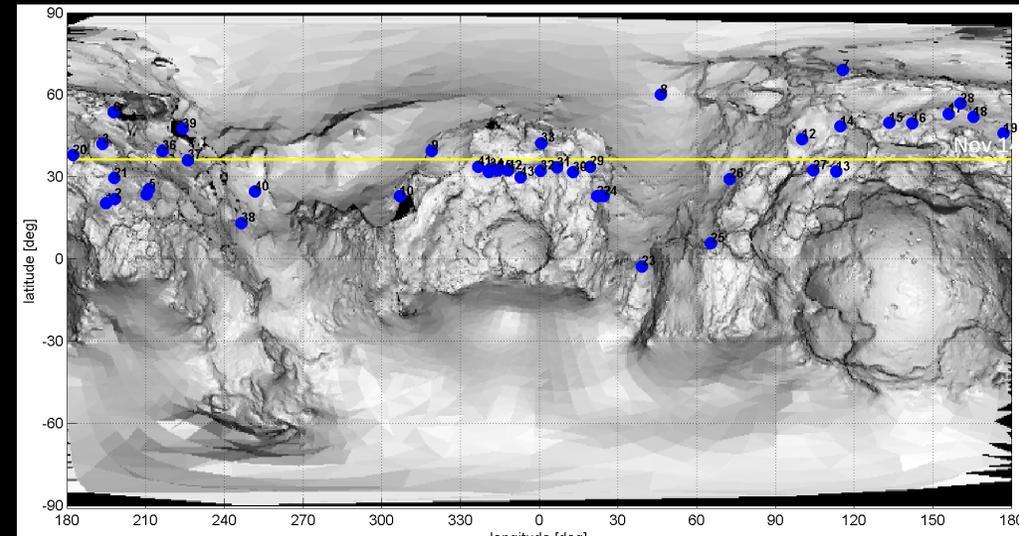
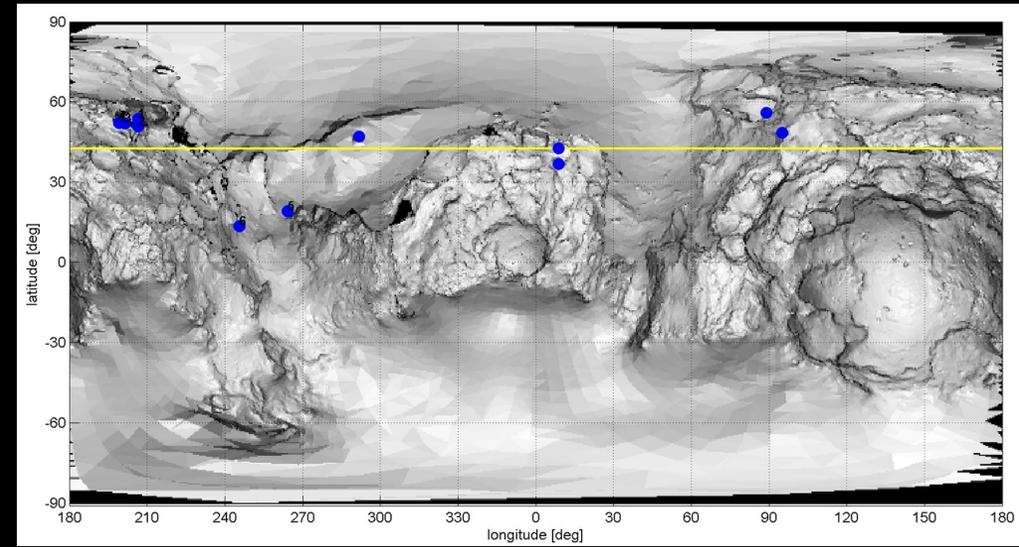
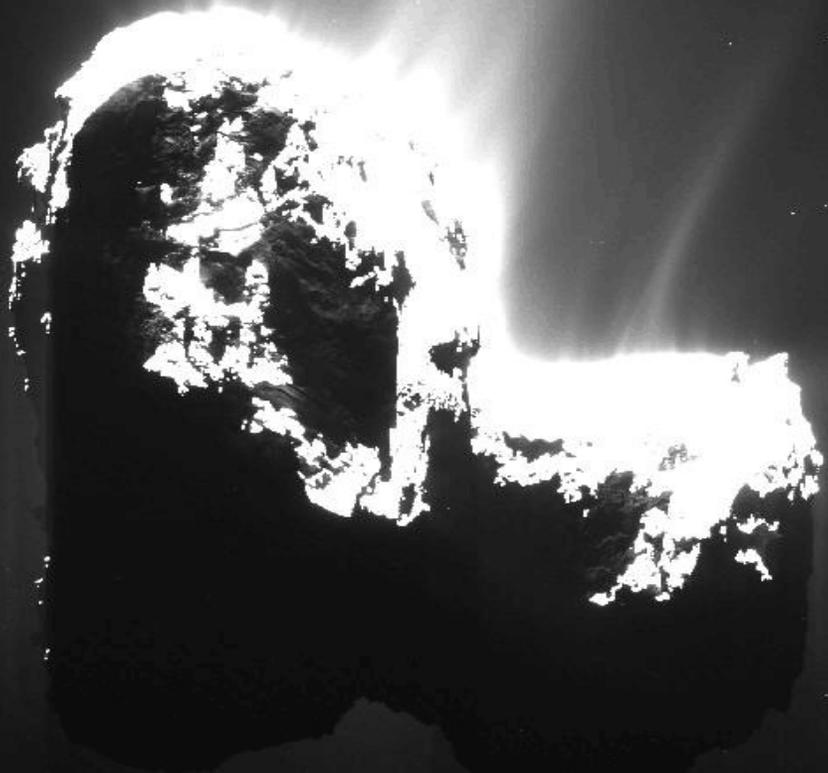


Jutzi and Asphaug, 2015 *Science*

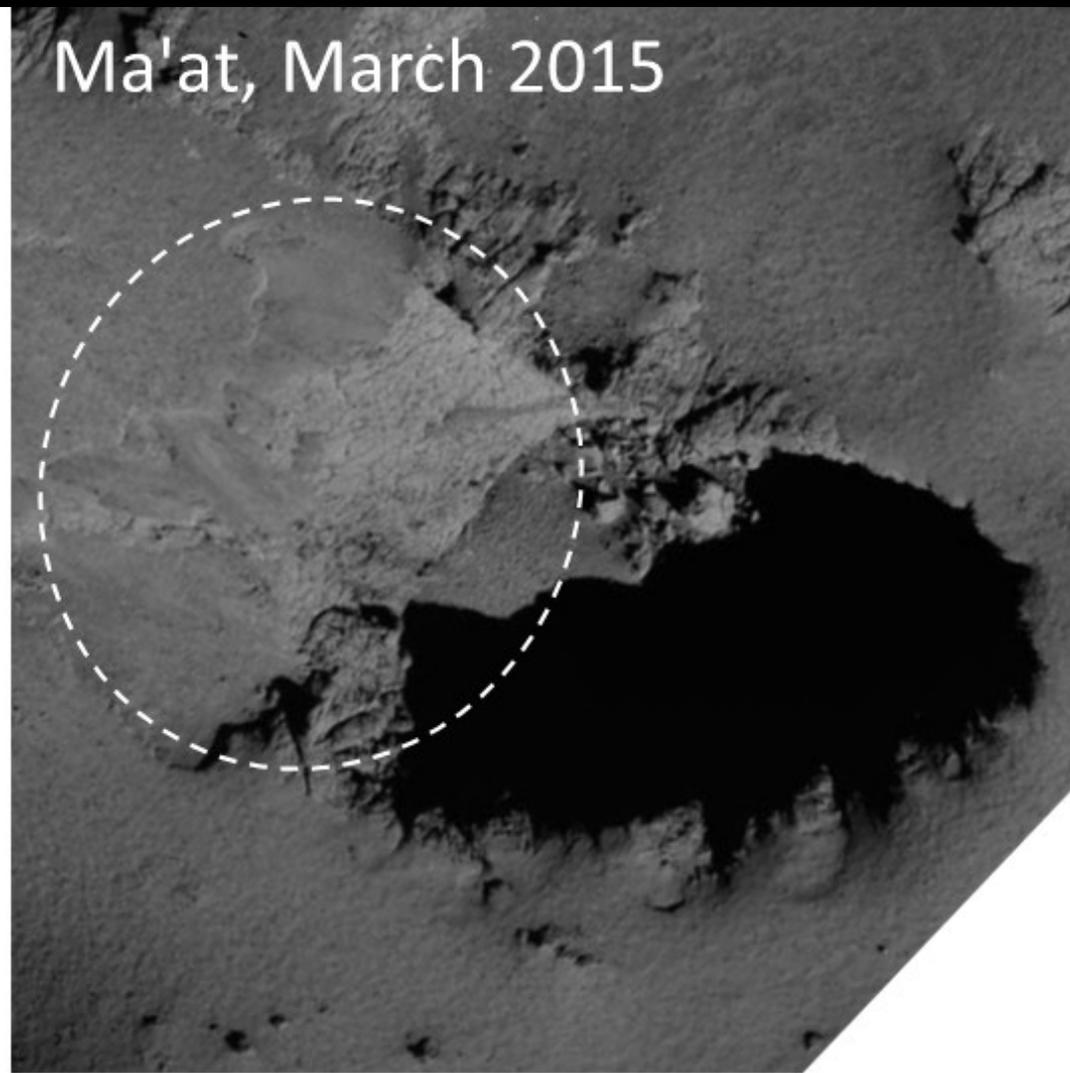
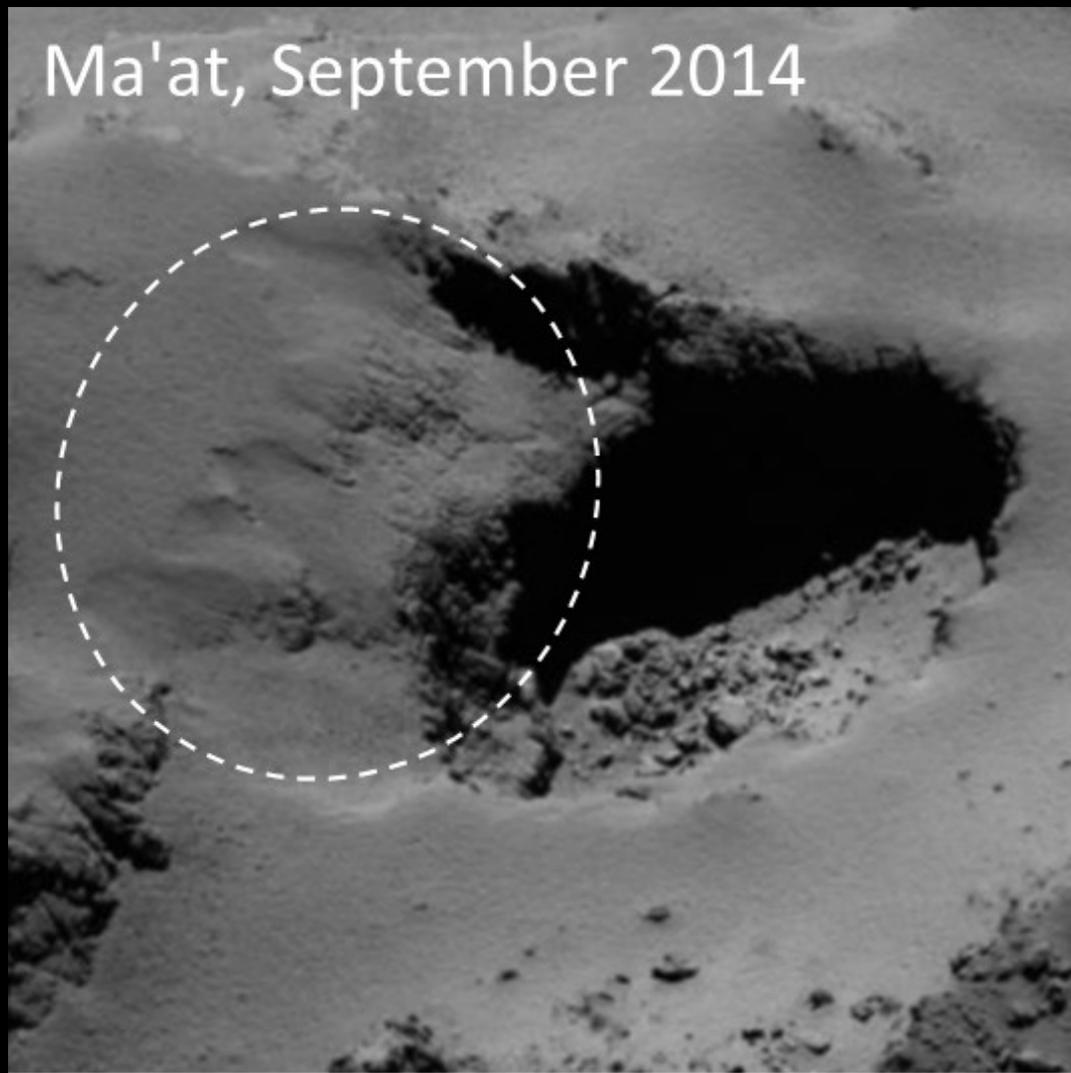


Évolution de la surface

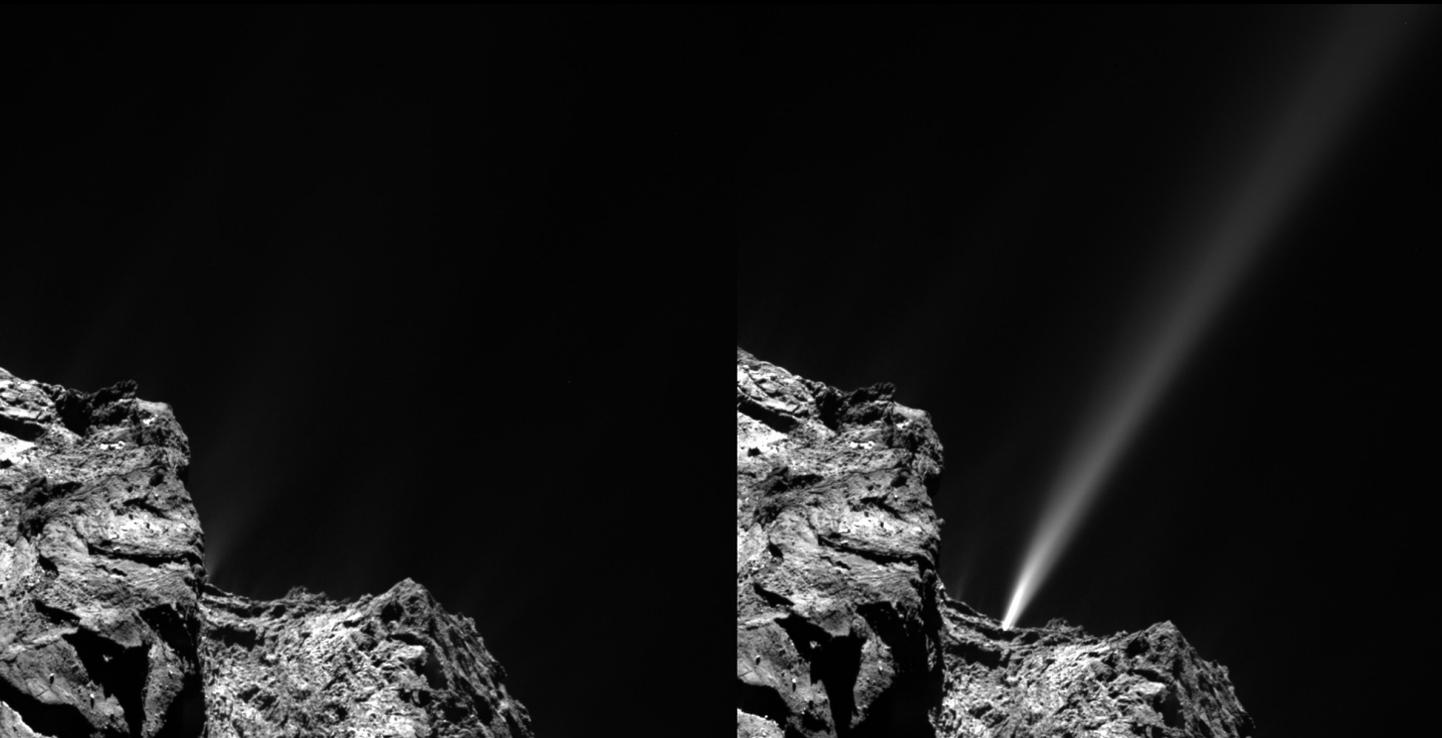
Vincent et al., 2016



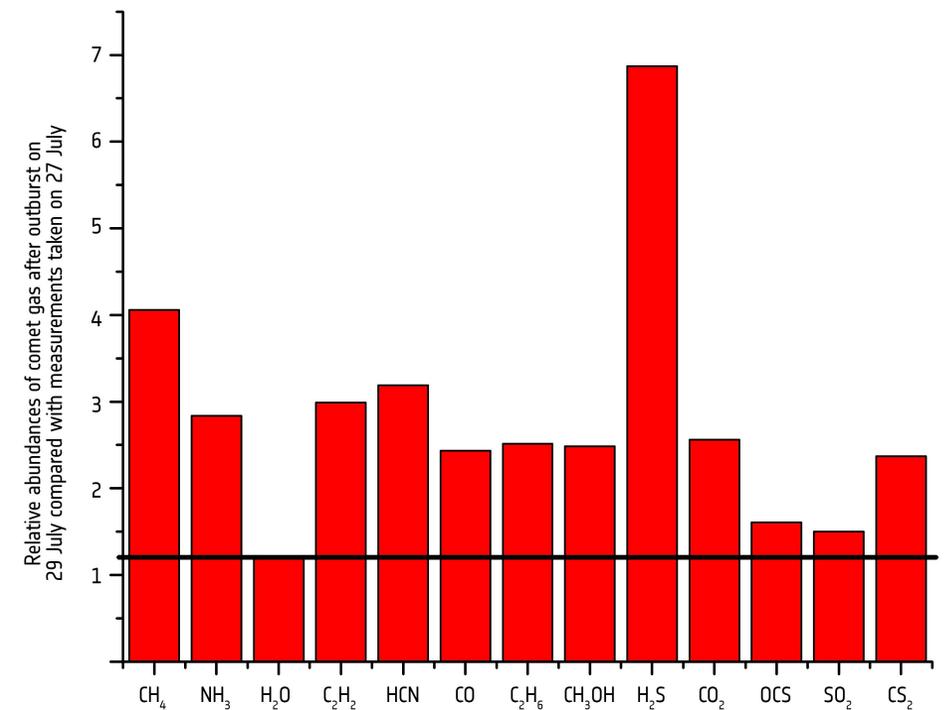
Évolution de la surface



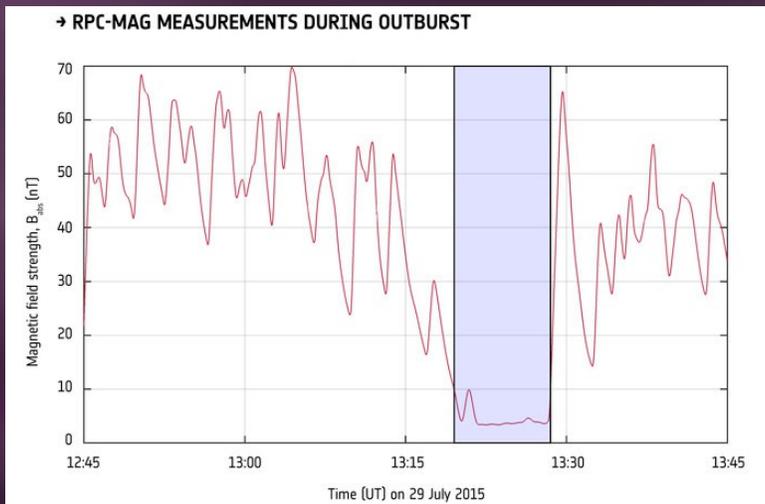
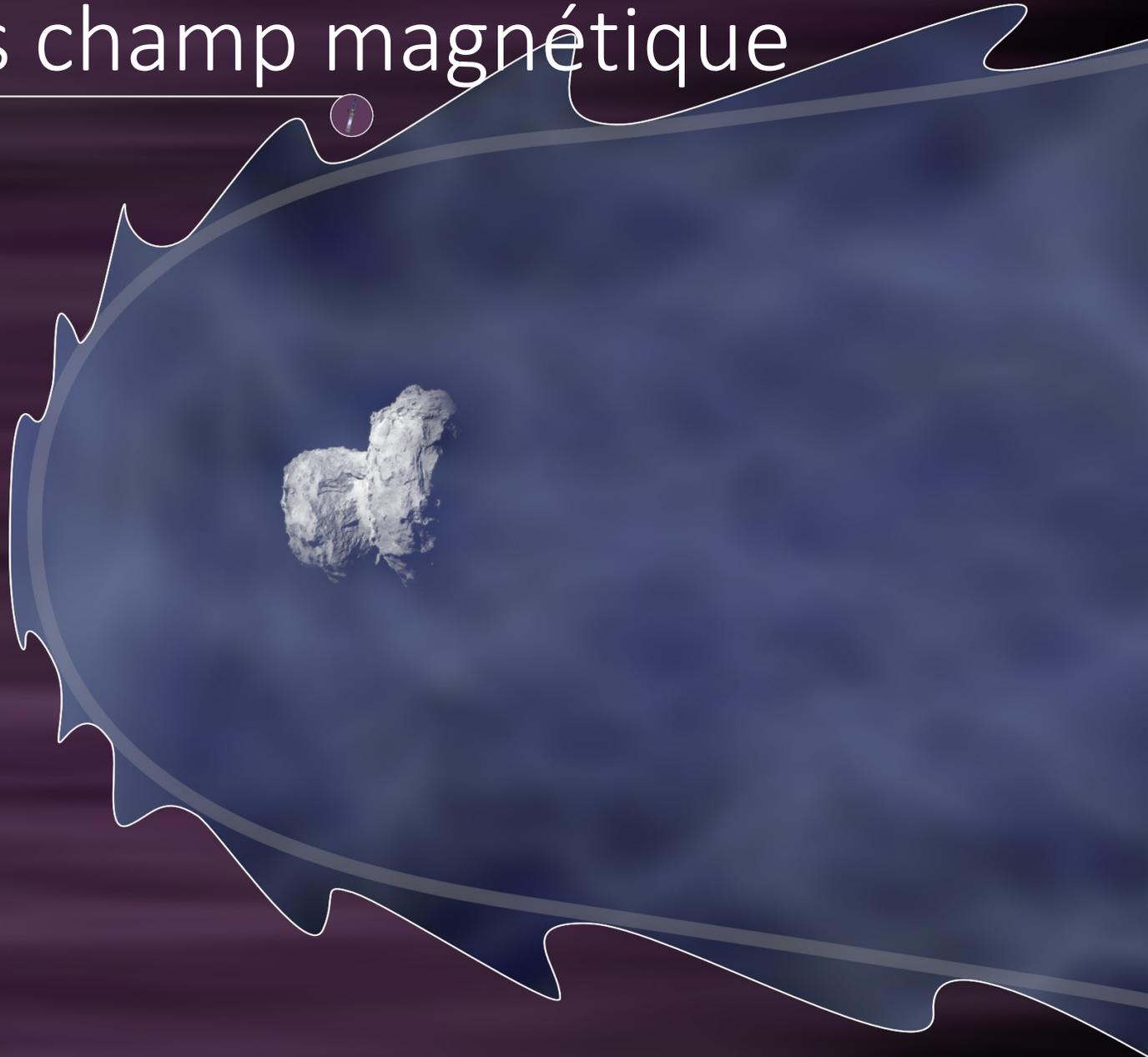
Évolution de la surface et de la coma



→ ROSINA MEASUREMENTS OF COMET GAS FOLLOWING OUTBURST



Une région sans champ magnétique



Les quelques résultats de Philae

Quelques molécules organiques détectées en surface, les moins volatiles

Pas de champ magnétique propre
-> contraintes sur les modèles

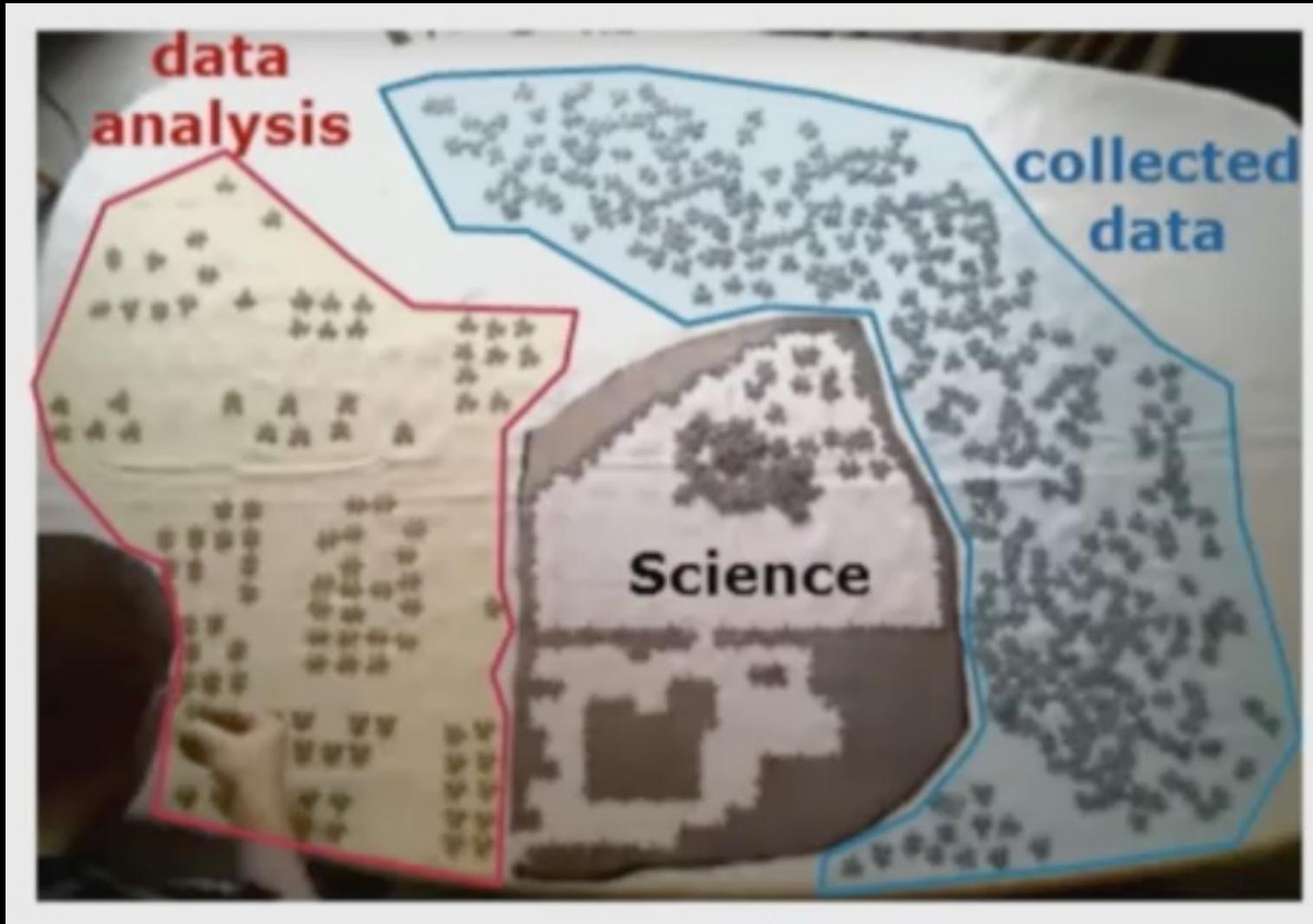
Couche fine de poussière

Température allant de -180 à -145 degrés

Porosité de 80%: comme une éponge



Et on fait quoi maintenant?



Penser à la prochaine mission:

- Retour d'échantillon
- Traiter un gros paquet de données
- De nouvelles découvertes dans les 10 prochaines années