



PRESS RELEASE | PARIS | 19 SEPTEMBER 2016

WARNING, EMBARGOED UNTIL 19 SEPTEMBER 2016, 11 AM US EASTERN TIME / 16 PM LONDON TIME / 17 PM PARIS TIME

Shedding light on Pluto's glaciers

What is the origin of the large heart-shaped nitrogen glacier revealed in 2015 on Pluto by the New Horizons spacecraft? Two researchers from the Laboratoire de météorologie dynamique (CNRS/École polytechnique/UPMC/ENS Paris)¹ show that Pluto's peculiar insolation and atmosphere favor nitrogen condensation near the equator, in the lower altitude regions, leading to an accumulation of ice at the bottom of Sputnik Planum, a vast topographic basin. Through their simulations, they also explain the surface distribution and atmospheric abundance of other types of volatiles observed on Pluto. These results are published in *Nature* on September 19, 2016.

Pluto is a paradise for glaciologists. Among the types of ice covering its surface, nitrogen is the most volatile: when it sublimates² (at -235°C), it forms a thin atmosphere in equilibrium with the ice reservoir at the surface. One of the most unexpected observations from New Horizons, which flew by Pluto in July 2015, showed that this reservoir of solid nitrogen is extremely massive, and mostly contained in "Sputnik Planum", a topographic basin located within the tropics of Pluto. Methane frost also appears all over the northern hemisphere³, except at the equator, while carbon monoxide ice in smaller amounts was only detected in Sputnik Planum.

Until now, the distribution of Pluto's ice remained unexplained. To better understand the physical processes at work on Pluto, the researchers developed a numerical thermal model of the surface of the dwarf planet able to simulate the nitrogen, methane and carbon monoxide cycles over thousands of years, and compared the results with the observations made by the New Horizons spacecraft. Their model shows that the solid-gas equilibrium of nitrogen is responsible for trapping the ice in Sputnik Planum. At the bottom of the basin, the pressure of the atmosphere - and therefore of gaseous nitrogen - increases, and the corresponding frost temperature is higher than outside the basin, which allows the nitrogen to preferably condense into ice⁴. Simulations show that the nitrogen ice inevitably accumulates in the basin, thus forming a permanent nitrogen reservoir, as observed by New Horizons.

The numerical simulations also describe the methane and carbon monoxide cycles. Because of its volatility similar to that of nitrogen, carbon monoxide ice is entirely sequestered with nitrogen in the basin, in keeping with the New Horizons measurements. Regarding the methane ice, its lower volatility at the temperatures prevailing on Pluto allows it to exist elsewhere than in the Sputnik Planum glacier. The model shows that pure methane ice seasonally covers both hemispheres, in agreement with New Horizons data.

¹ This work is supported by CNES.

² The sublimation is the process of changing from a solid to a gas.

³ The southern hemisphere could not be observed because it was in the dark.

⁴ This simple mechanism also occurs on Mars (see last figure).



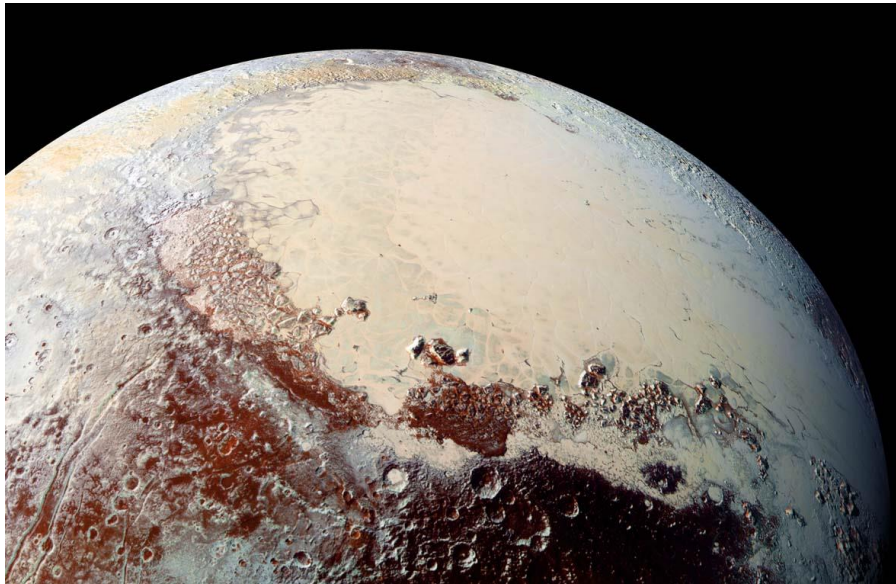
www.cnrs.fr



UPMC
SORBONNE UNIVERSITÉS



This scenario shows that there is no need for an internal reservoir of nitrogen ice to explain the formation of the Sputnik Planum glacier, as suggested by previous studies. Instead, well-known physical principles underlie this icy cocktail on Pluto and its spectacular activity, one of the most fascinating in the Solar System. The researchers also predict that atmospheric pressure is at its seasonal peak⁵ and will decrease in the next decades, while seasonal frosts will tend to disappear⁶.



The polar cap of « Sputnik Planum », in false colors, is surrounded by mountains which have been eroded and shaped by the glacial activity. The dark areas are covered by organic materials produced by the photolysis of methane by solar ultraviolet light.

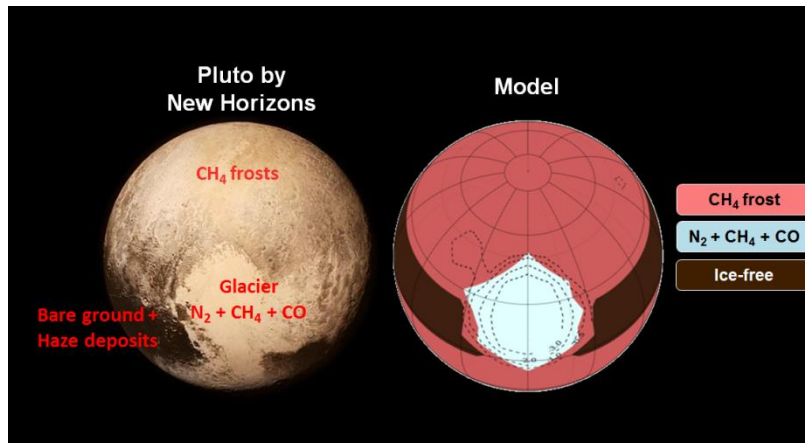
© NASA/Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory/Southwest Research Institute.

⁵ A Pluto year lasts 248 terrestrial years.

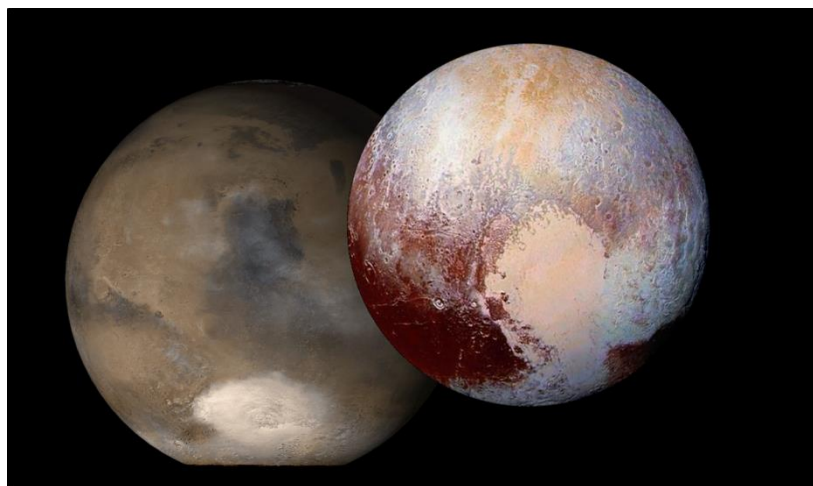
⁶ The glacier is barely affected by the seasonal cycle.



www.cnrs.fr



Pluto as observed by New Horizons in July 2015 (left), compared to the model result to date (right).
© Laboratoire de météorologie dynamique (CNRS/École polytechnique/UPMC/ENS Paris) / NASA/Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory/Southwest Research Institute.



Pluto similar to Mars: even though the mechanism of atmospheric condensation in the low altitude regions has no equivalent on Earth, it is already known on Mars (left), where the CO₂ atmosphere can condense at the surface, like nitrogen on Pluto (right, false color, with the prominent nitrogen glacier at the bottom of Sputnik Planum at the center of the image). During the Martian winter and spring, dry ice preferentially covers the bottom of Hellas crater (at the bottom of the picture of Mars), which, like Sputnik Planum, lies several thousand meters below the level of the neighboring areas that remain free of ice.

© Laboratoire météorologie dynamique (CNRS/École polytechnique/UPMC/ENS Paris); NASA/JPL/MSSS; NASA/Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory/Southwest Research Institute.



www.cnrs.fr



UPMC
SORBONNE UNIVERSITÉS



Bibliography

Observed glacier and volatile distribution on Pluto from atmosphere–topography processes.
Tanguy Bertrand et François Forget. *Nature*, le 19 septembre 2016. DOI : 10.1038/nature19337.

Contacts

CNRS researcher | François Forget | T +33 (0)1 44 27 47 63 | forget@lmd.jussieu.fr

UPMC PhD student | Tanguy Bertrand | T +33(0)1 44 27 23 15 | tbertrand@lmd.jussieu.fr

CNRS Press Office | Alexiane Agullo | T +33(0)1 44 96 43 90 | alexiane.agullo@cnrs-dir.fr