

Self-Confinement of Narrow Eccentric Planetary Ringlets



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Background

Narrow eccentric planetary ringlets are **interesting & puzzling**:

- they have **very** sharp edges
- large** eccentricity gradients
- unknown** confinement mechanism that opposes radial spreading due to ringlet viscosity

• One popular confinement mechanism:

- narrow ringlets are straddled by unseen shepherd satellite(s) whose grav' perturbations confine it radially (Goldreich & Tremaine 1979, Goldreich et al 1995, Chiang & Goldreich 2000, Mosqueira & Estrada 2002)

• but Cassini spacecraft failed to detect any shepherds near Saturn's narrow ringlets, which casts doubt on the above (eg Longaretti 2018)

• recall Borderies et al (1982): a narrow ringlet having a sufficient nonlinearity parameter

$$q = [(eccentricity-gradient)^2 + (periapse-twist)^2]^{1/2} \geq \sqrt{3}/2 \approx 0.87$$

can be self-confining

- they show that when:
 - $q < 0.87$, ringlet viscosity causes angular momentum to flow radially outwards across the ringlet, which causes ringlet to *spread* radially
 - But when $q > 0.87$, angular shear reverses sign near periapse, the orbit-averaged angular momentum flows inwards, and the ringlet *contracts* radially due to *angular momentum flux reversal*

The code

• used `epi_int_lite` (successor to `epi_int` of Hahn & Spitales 1993) to simulate evolution of narrow eccentric viscous gravitating ringlets:

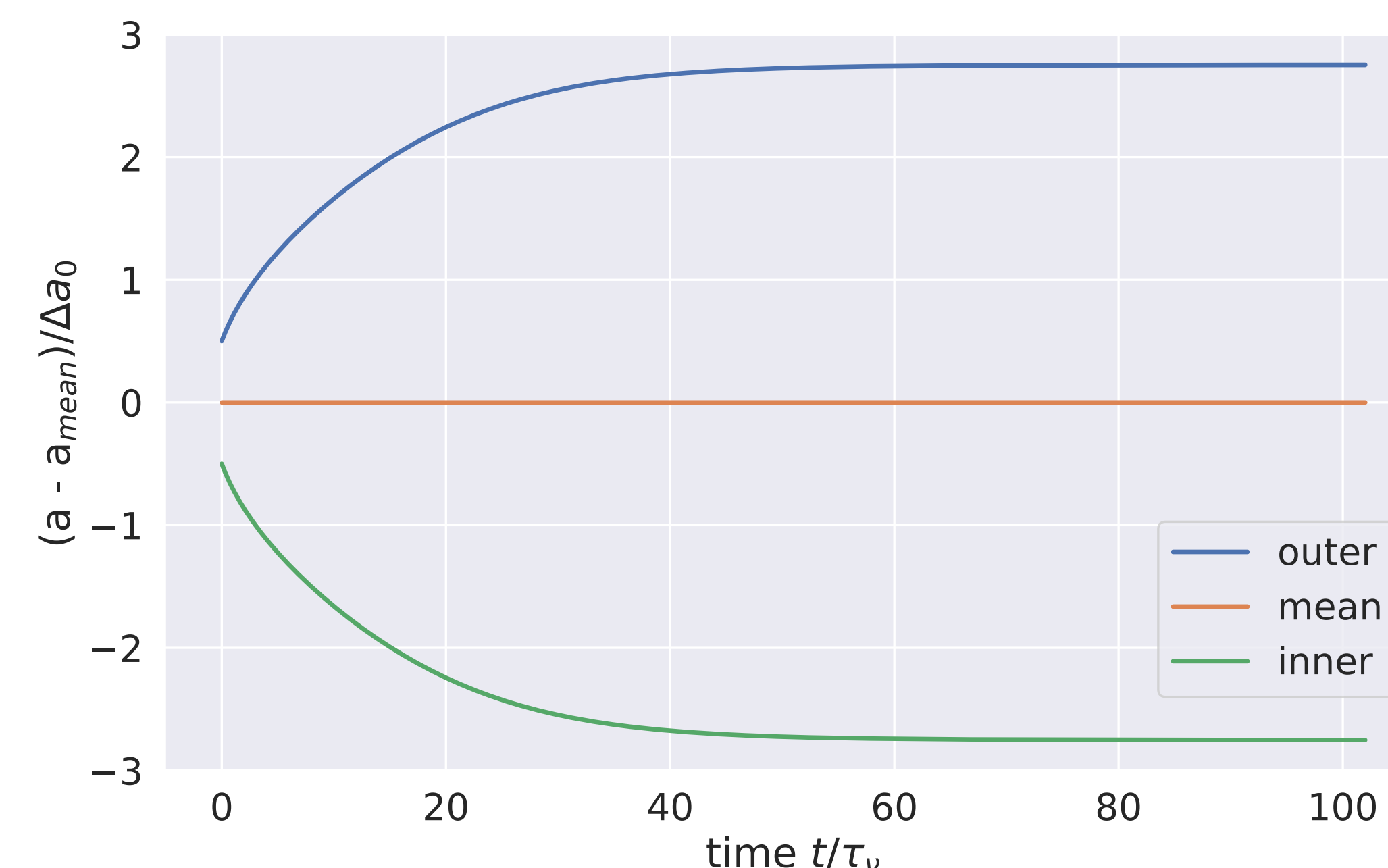
- `epi_int_lite` is a symplectic *streamline* integrator
- uses trace particles track ringlet streamlines, with particles responding to streamline
 - self-gravity* $A_r \approx 2GN/\Delta r$
 - viscosity*, $A_\theta \approx -(dF_v/dr)/\sigma r$, due to particle-particle collisions

Ringlet initial conditions

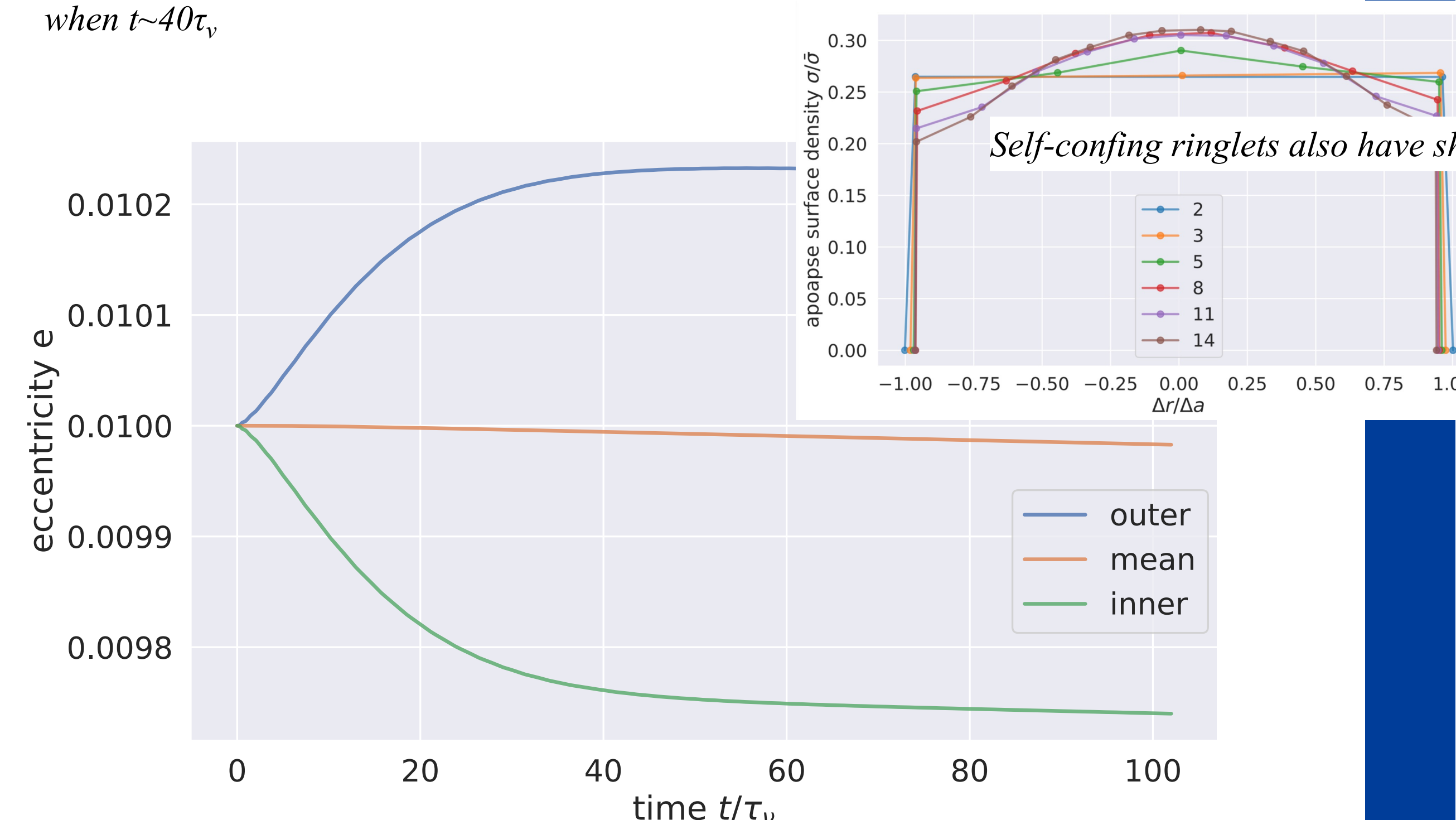
- all simulated ringlets have:
 - specified total mass m_r
 - shear viscosity ν_s
 - initial radial width Δa
 - initial eccentricity $e_0 = 0.01$
 - orbit oblate Saturn-like planet whose $J_2 = 0.01$
- initial nonlinearity parameter $q = 0$
 - ie zero gradients in e or longitudes of periapse
- all simulated ringlets shown here are composed of $N_s = 2$ streamlines having $N_p = 250$ particles per streamline
- simulated ringlets are evolved for 10^5 to 10^6 orbits
 - ie long enough to determine whether they evolve into
 - the self-confining $q = 0.87$ state
 - or instead spread radially forever due to ringlet viscosity

Nbody simulation of the *nominal* ringlet

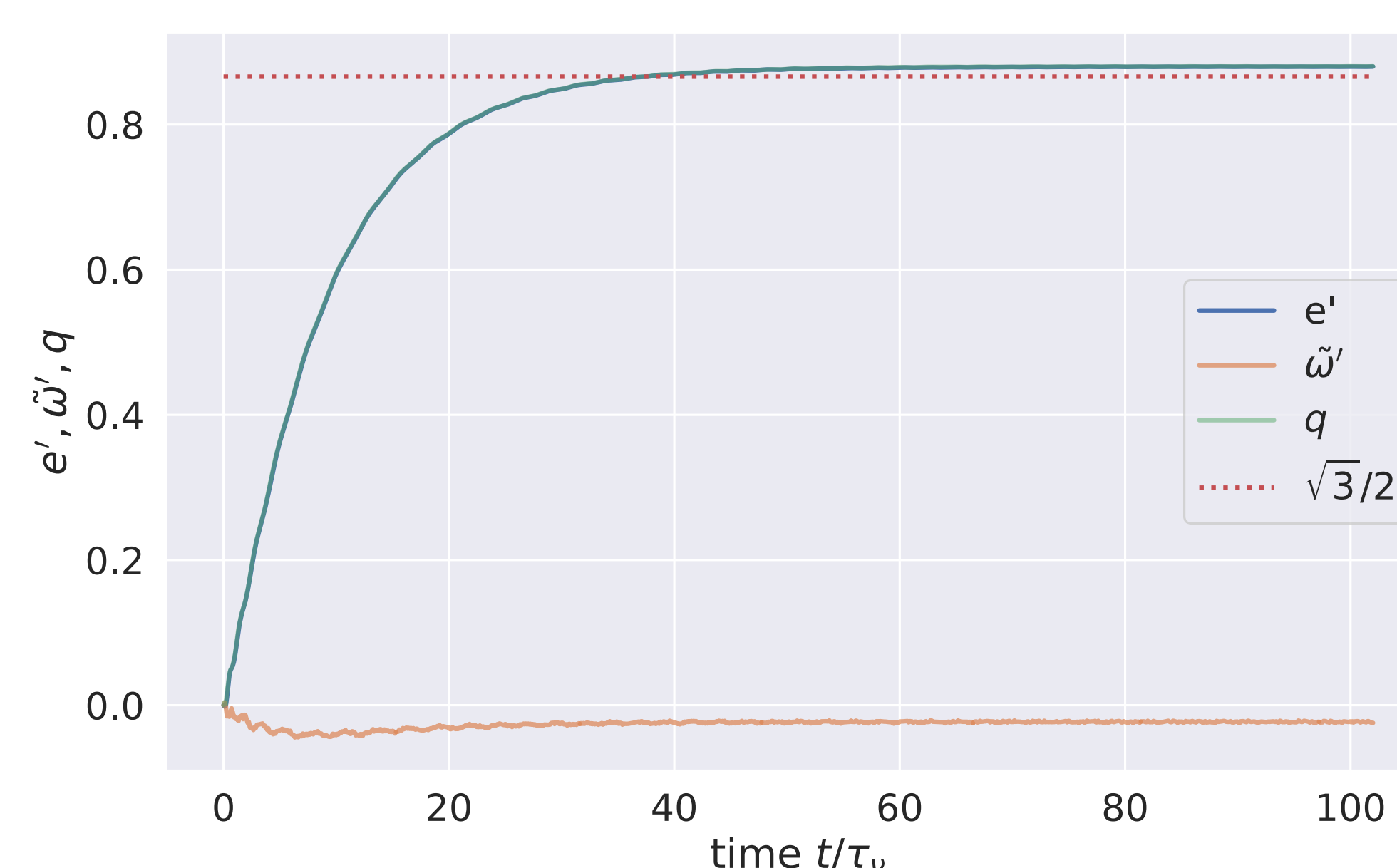
- we find that, for a wide variety of initial conditions (eg m_r , Δa , ν_s):
- ringlet self gravity causes its eccentricity-gradient to grow
- while viscosity promotes ringlet's periapse-twist
- until $q \rightarrow 0.87$ (ish)
- at which point viscous spreading ceases
- and the ringlet is self-confining!
- following plots shows the evolution of our so-called **nominal** ringlet
- mass $m_r = 6 \times 10^{19}$ gm (mass equivalent to 25 km-wide ice sphere)
- initial radial width $\Delta a_0 = 10$ km
- shear viscosity $\nu_s = 2000$ cm²/sec



Evolution of nominal ringlet's semimajor axes versus time t (in units of the ringlet's viscous spreading timescale $\tau_v = \Delta a^2 / 12\nu_s \approx 10^3$ orbits), with ringlet self-confining when $t \sim 40\tau_v$



Self-gravity causes nominal ringlet's outer streamline's eccentricity to grow at the expense of the inner streamline. Which causes the ringlet's nonlinearity parameter to grow until $q \approx 0.87$ (see below), at which point the ringlet is self-confining

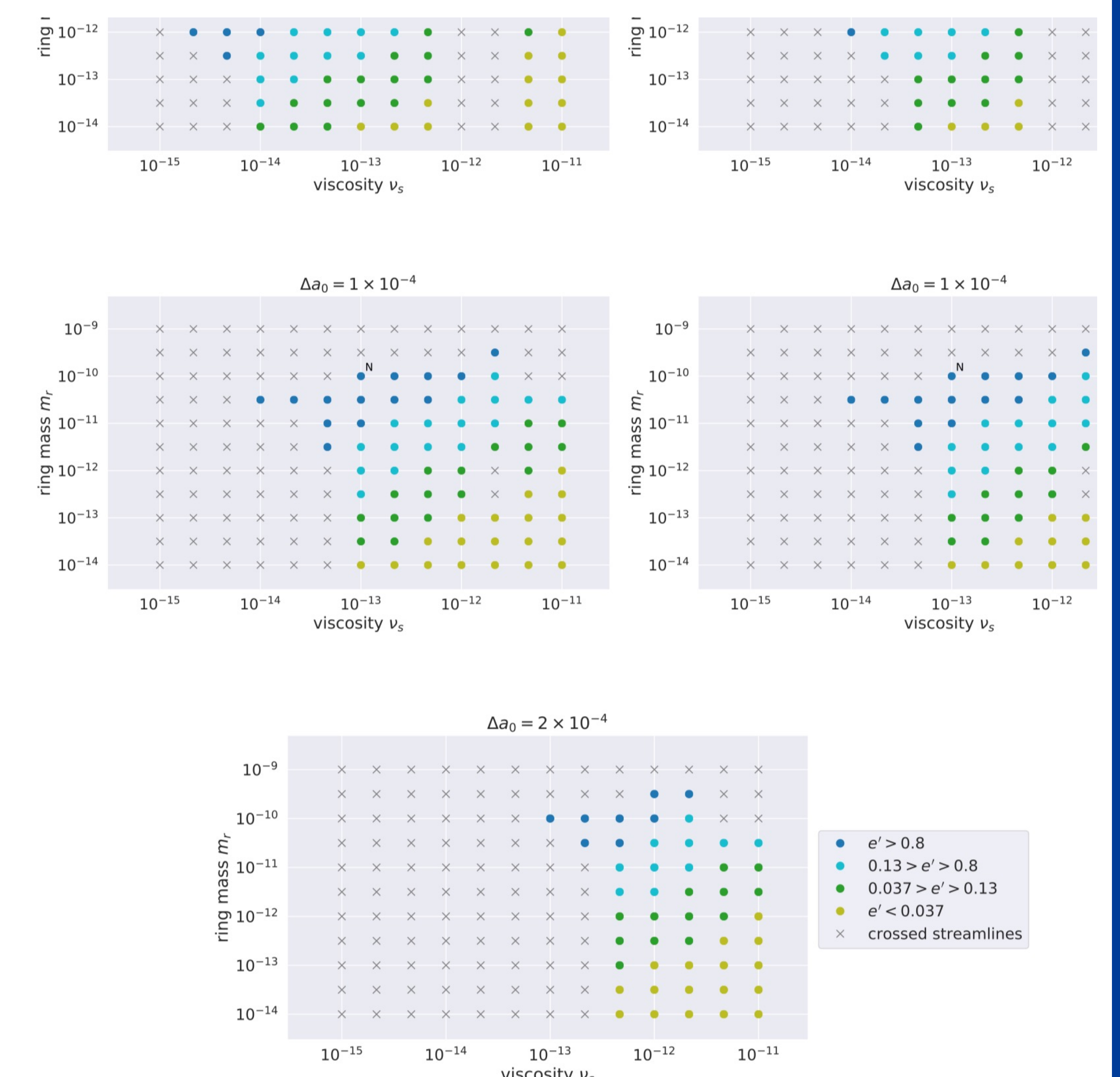


Acknowledgements

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Simulation survey

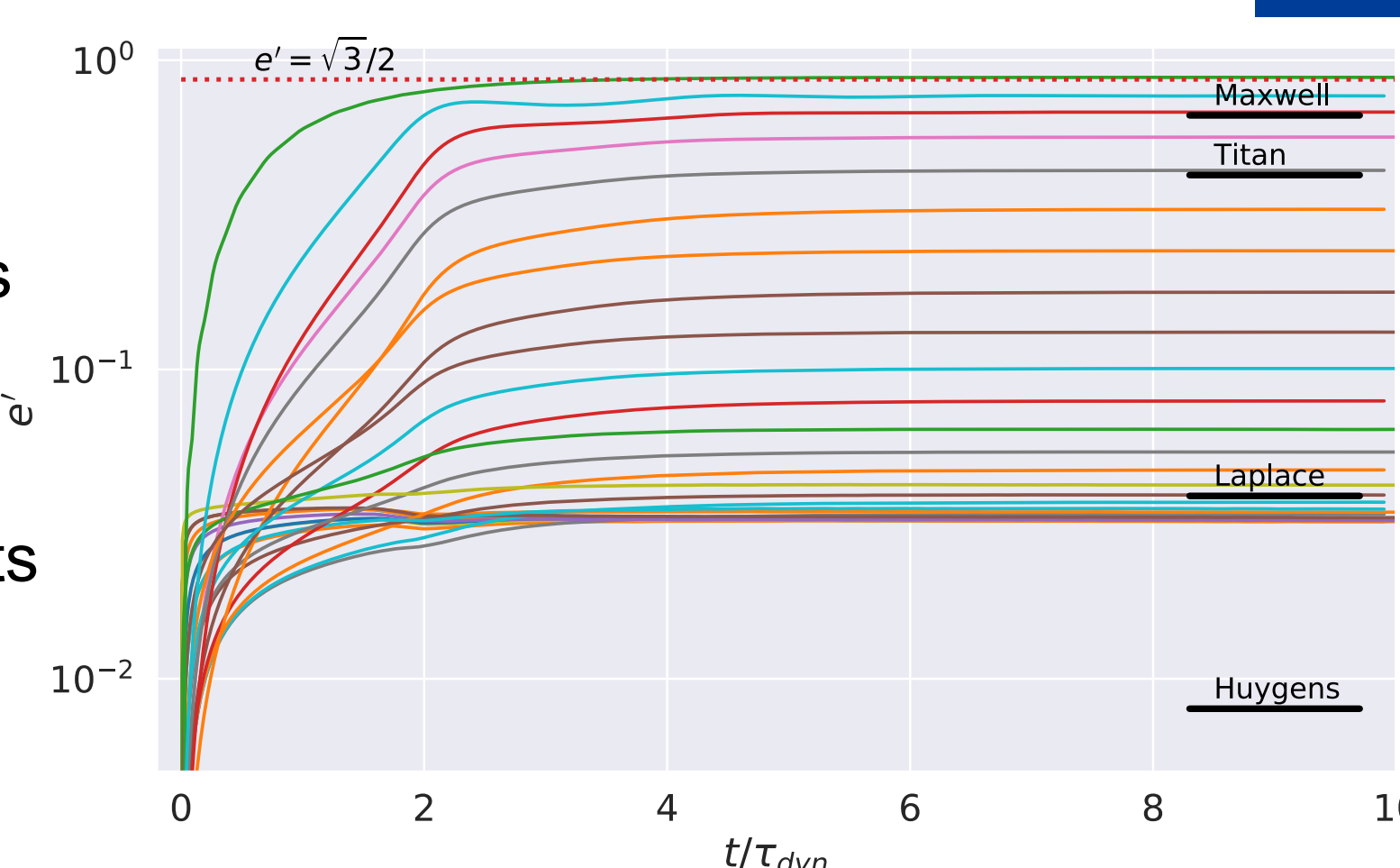
- simulation survey shows that self-confinement is possible for a wide variety of initial m_r , Δa , ν_s conditions



Results for survey of simulation having a variety of initial m_r , Δa , ν_s . Dots indicate sims that do settle into the $q \approx 0.87$ self confining state. Dark blue dots indicate ringlets having large eccentricity-gradient and small periapse-twist, and yellow dots have the reverse.

Main Findings

- narrow eccentric ringlets can be *self-confining* and have *sharp edges*...shepherd satellites are **not** required!
- in order for a viscous, self-gravitating ringlet to evolve into the $q = 0.87$ self-confining state:
 - the initial ringlet *must* have a non-zero eccentricity in order for self-gravity to pump up ringlet's eccentricity-gradient
 - ie circular ringlets stay circular, and spread forever
- ringlet viscosity also damps its eccentricity (see plot to left)
- which implies that:
 - narrow eccentric ringlets are **young**,
 - or their eccentricities are sustained by an unknown resonance
- if interested in these results or `epi_int_lite`, please reach out to jhahn@spacescience.org



What else can `epi_int_lite` simulate?

- nonlinear spiral density waves in gravitating or pressure-supported disks
- nonlinear spiral bending waves...probably, this would require extra effort
- disturbances (eg particle jams) in incompressible disks...with extra effort
- If interested in any of the above, reach out to jhahn@spacescience.org to discuss possible collaborations