



TITAN'S IONOSPHERIC CONDUCTIVITIES, RELOADED

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DOI: 10.1029/2021JA029910

MOTIVATION

- Charged dust impacts Pedersen & Hall conductivities:
 - on Earth ([Muralikrishna & Kulkarni 2006](#))
 - in Enceladus plume ([Simon+ 2011](#), [Yaroshenko & Lühr 2016](#))
 - on Saturn ([Shebanits+ 2020](#))
- Titan's ionosphere – large dusty plasma dataset
- Dust has not been included before 😞
 - also prev. study ([Rosenqvist+ 2009](#)) used a model for neutrals

DATA

- Cassini Dataset ~ 13 years: full solar cycle, almost $\frac{1}{2}$ Titan year
 - RPWS/LP: plasma charge densities, electron temperatures
 - INMS: neutral densities and ion (neutral) temperatures
 - MAG: |magnetic field|
- Caveats
 - “soup” of species, no full spectra past 2012 – must average
 - dust charging non-trivial – must simplify (spoiler: $-1q_e$)

METHOD

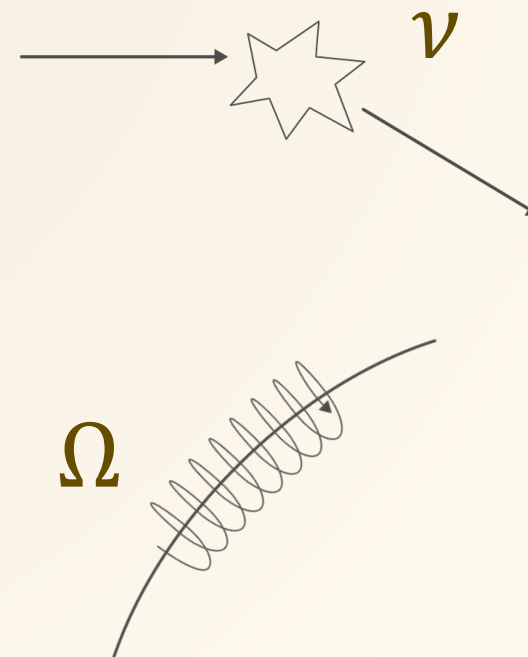
$$\sigma_P = \sum_s n \frac{q^2}{m} \frac{\nu}{\nu^2 + \Omega^2}$$

density → charge → momentum transfer → gyrofrequency

$$\sigma_H = \sum_s n \frac{q^2}{m} \frac{\pm \Omega}{\nu^2 + \Omega^2}$$

mass

Schunk & Nagy 2009



METHOD

$$\sigma_P = \sigma_{P,e} + \sigma_{P,i} + \sigma_{P,d}$$

“heavy
electron”

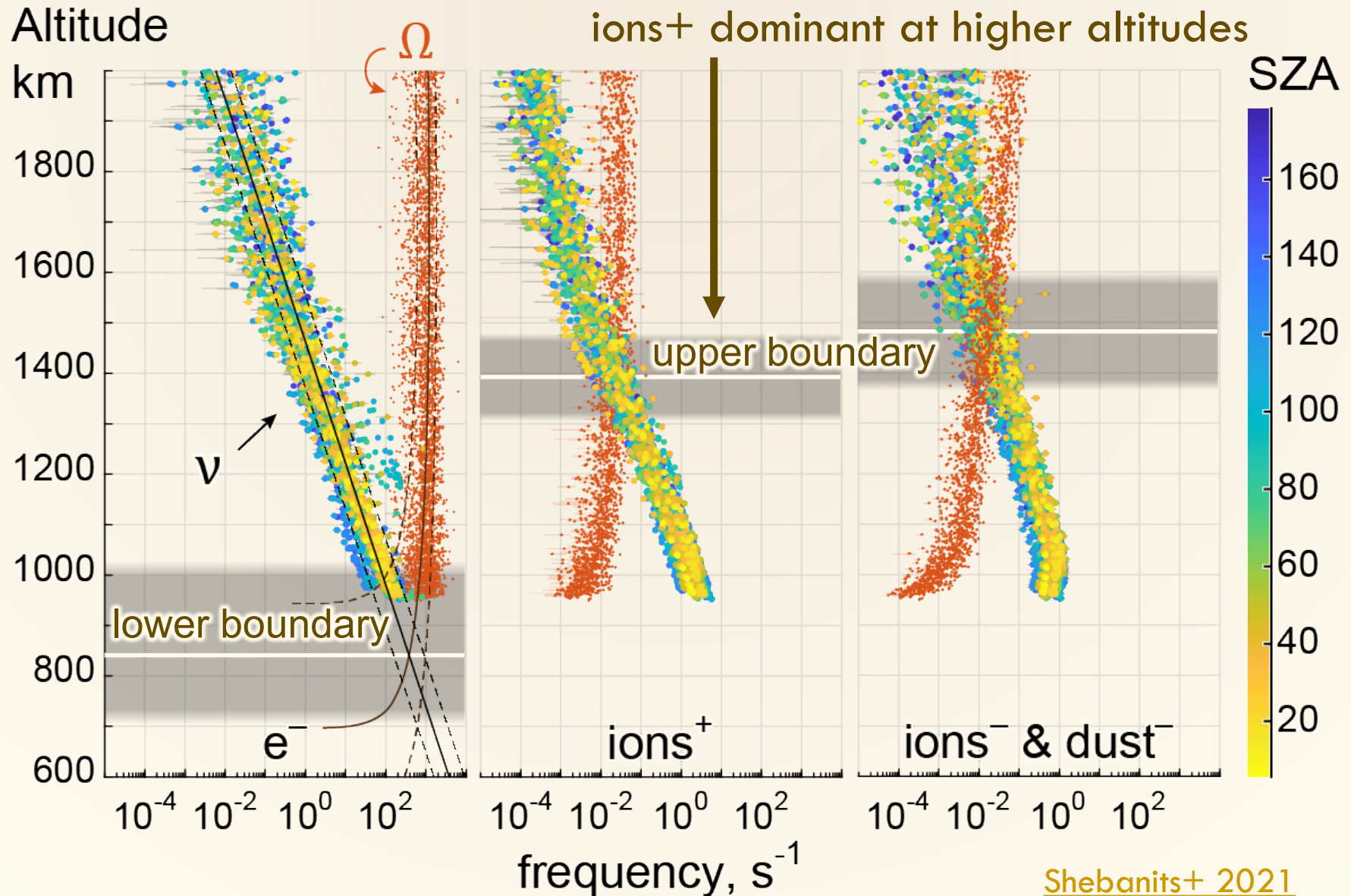


$$\sigma_H = \sigma_{H,e} - \sigma_{H,i} + \sigma_{H,d}$$

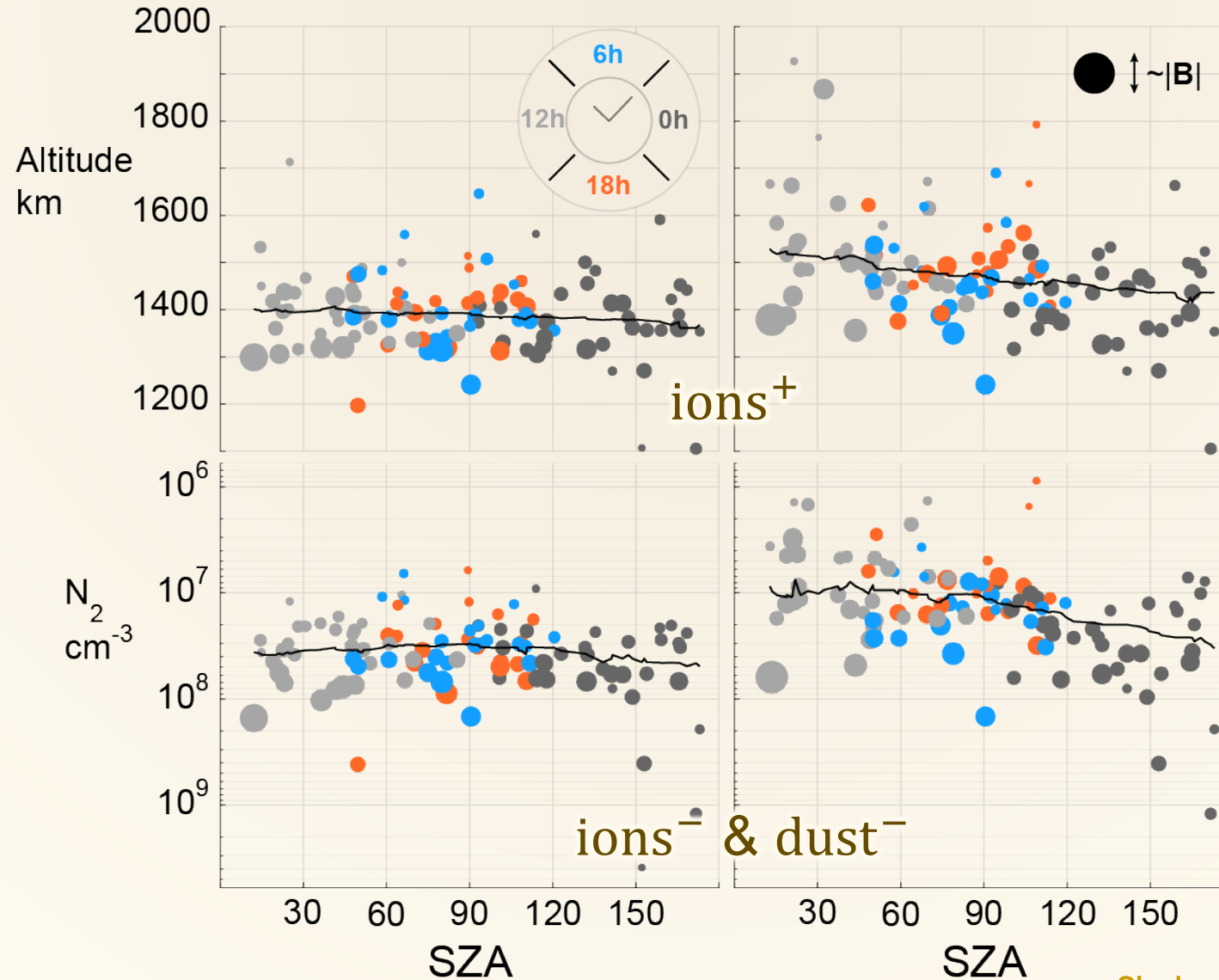
can make
 $\sigma_H < 0$!



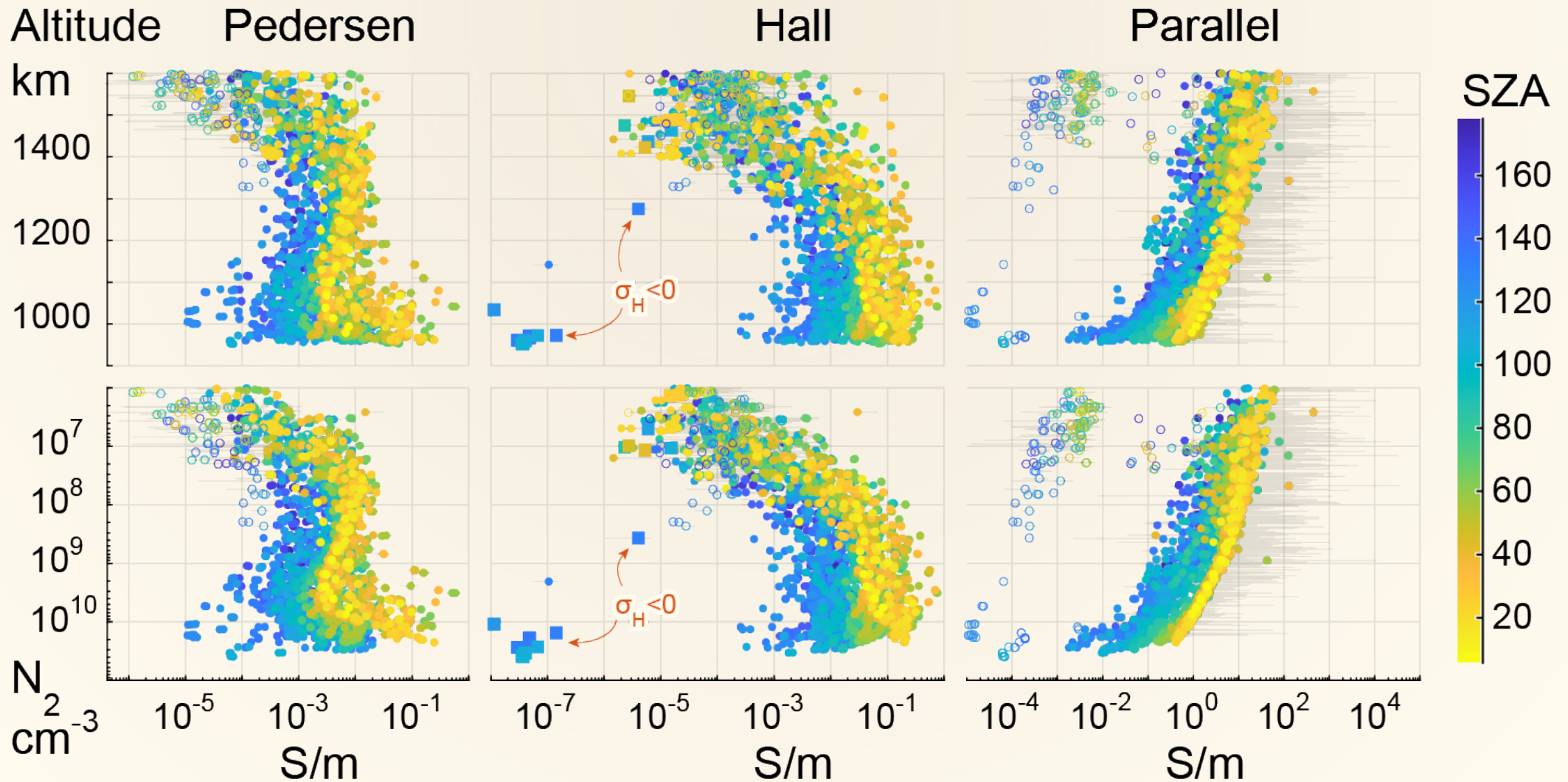
CONDUCTIVE LAYER



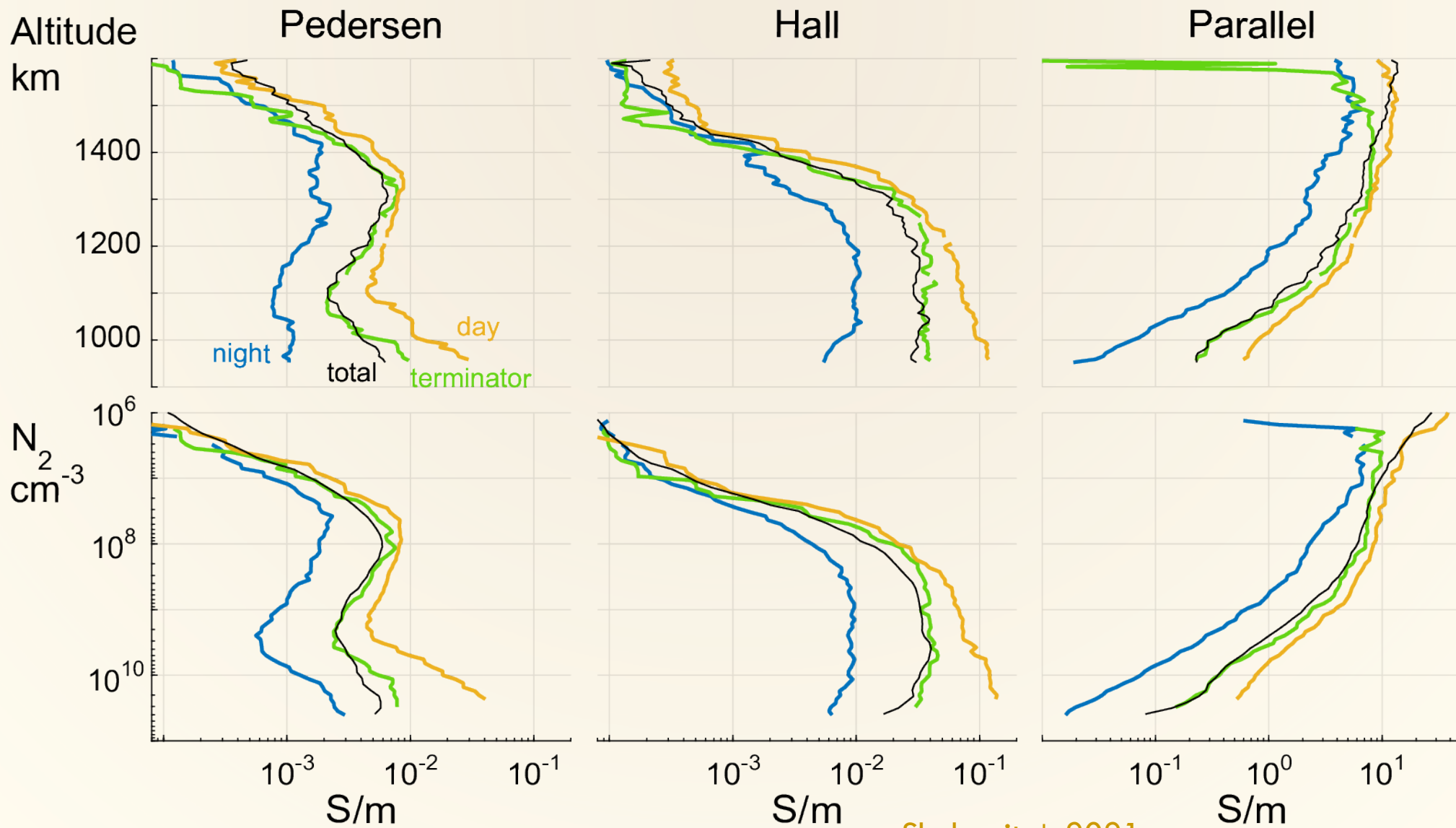
CONDUCTIVE LAYER: UPPER BOUNDARY TRENDS



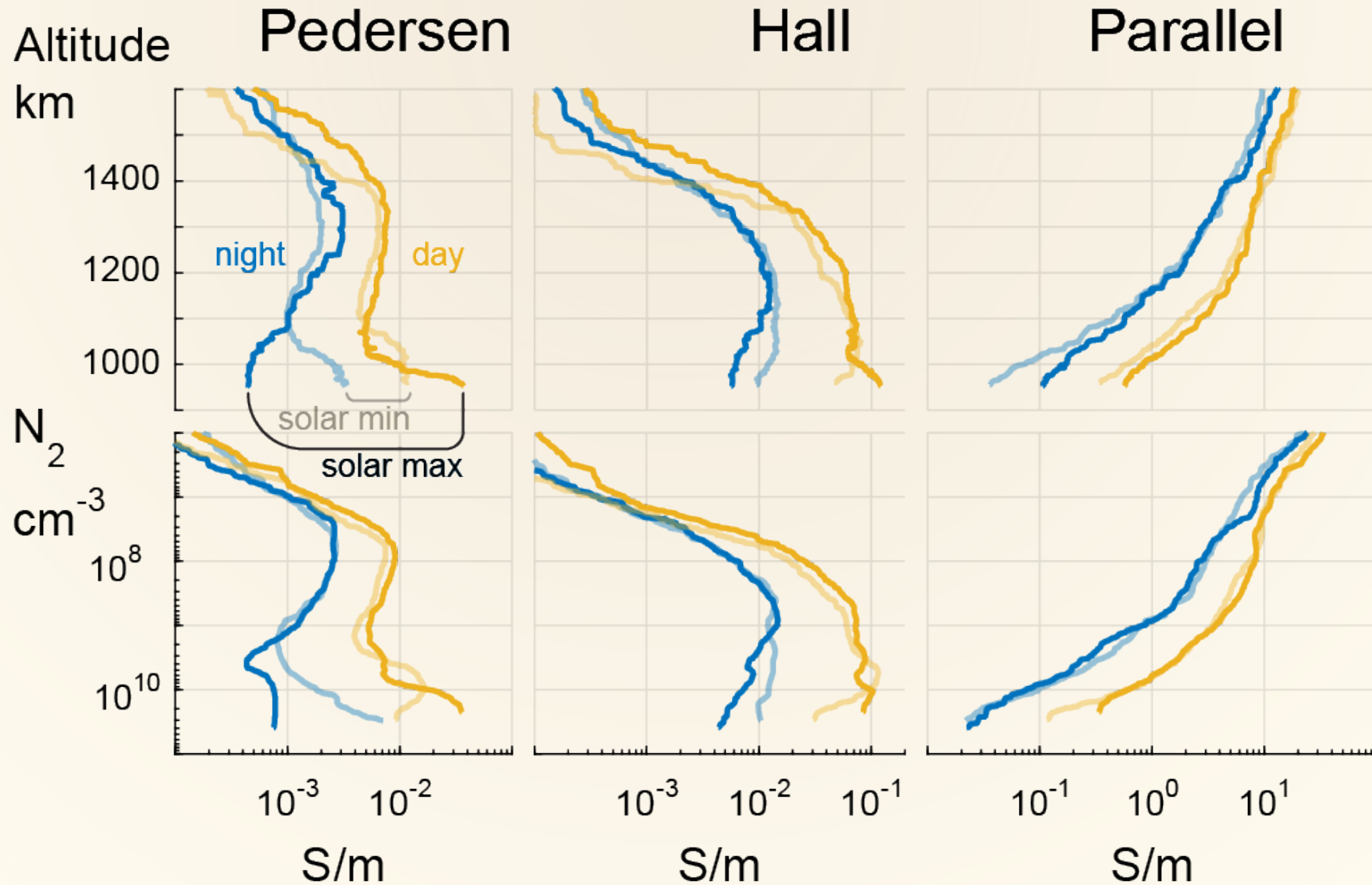
CONDUCTIVITIES



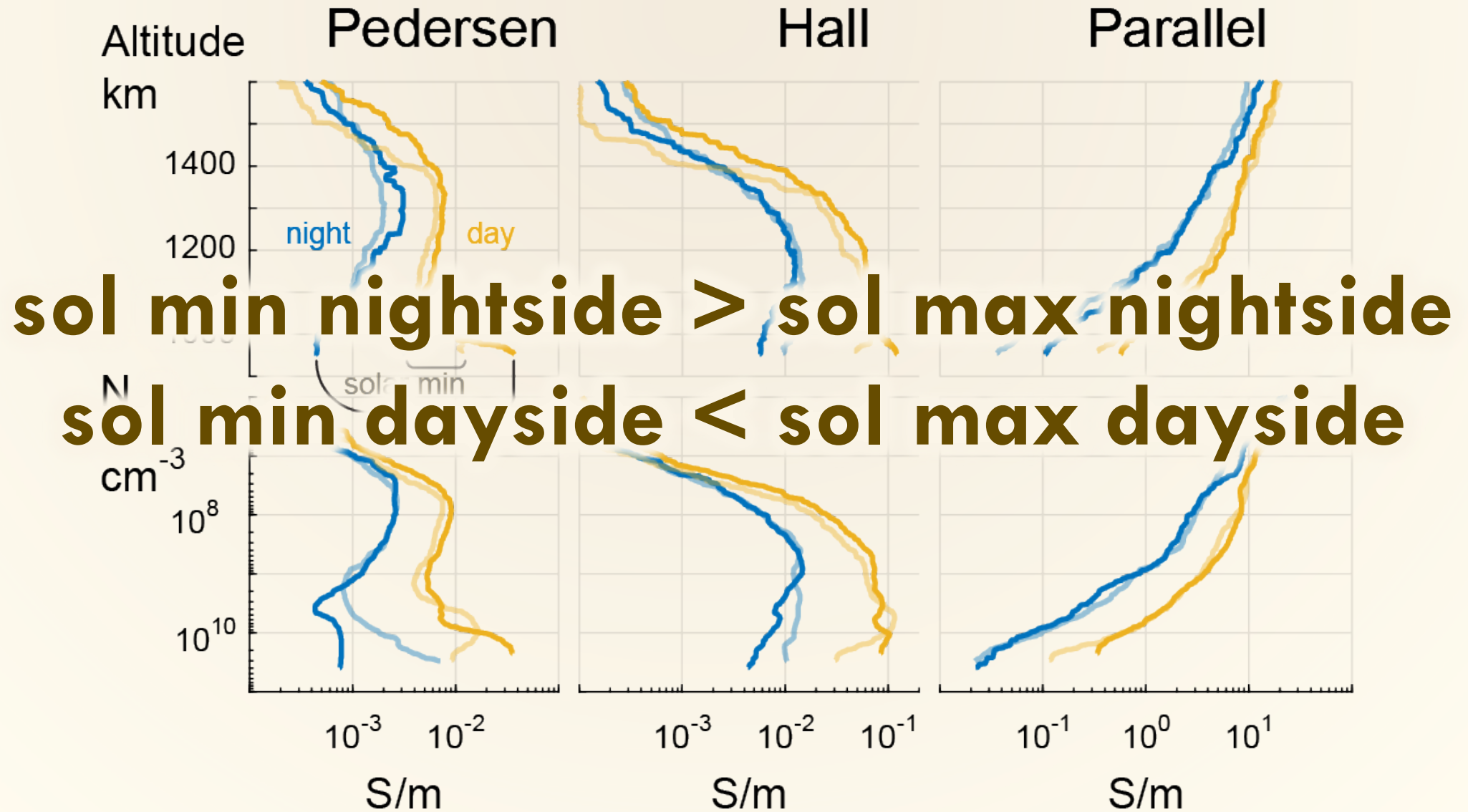
THE BIG PICTURE – MEDIAN



THE BIG PICTURE – SOLAR CYCLE



THE BIG PICTURE – SOLAR CYCLE



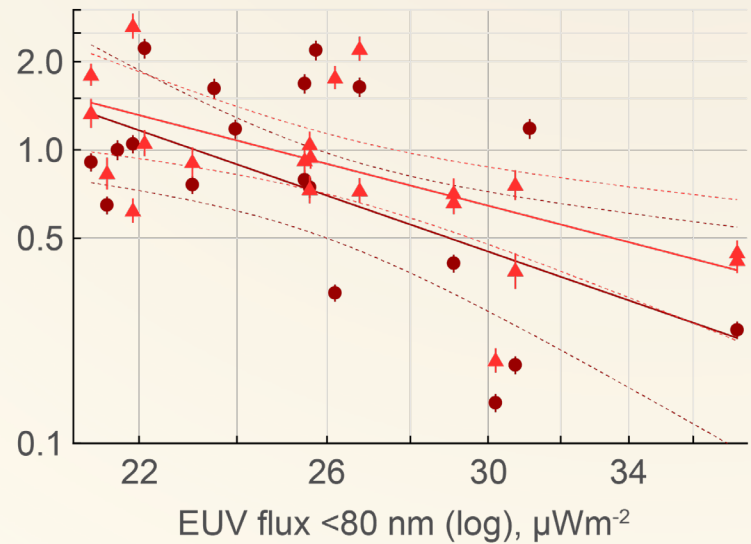
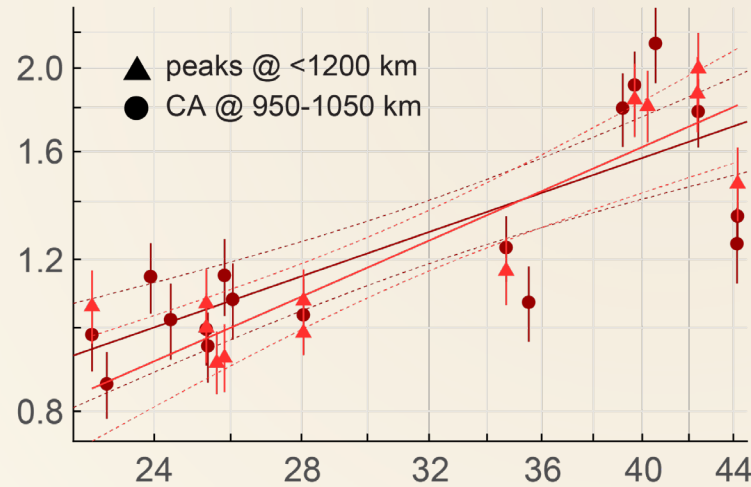
SOLAR CYCLE HEAVY $\pm$ TRENDS

day

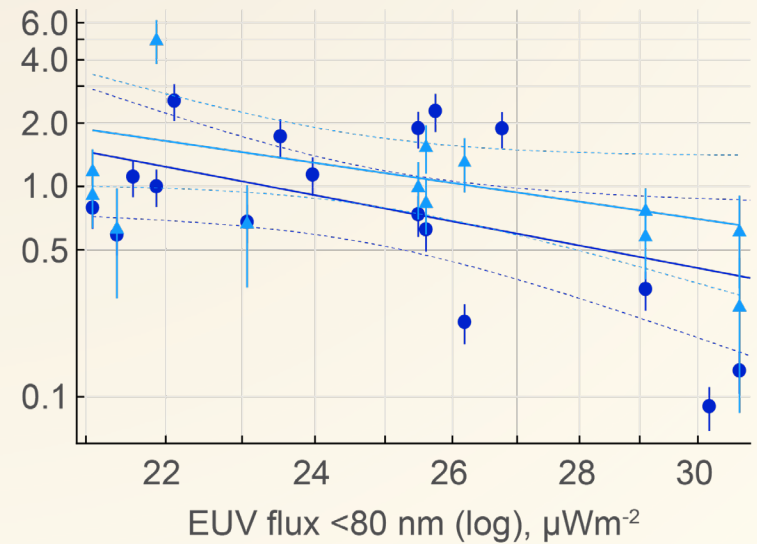
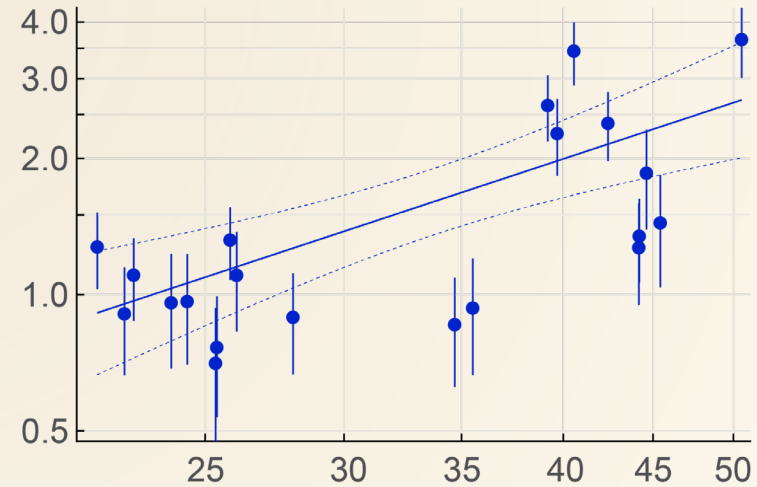
SZA-normalized
density (log)

night

ions $^{+}$



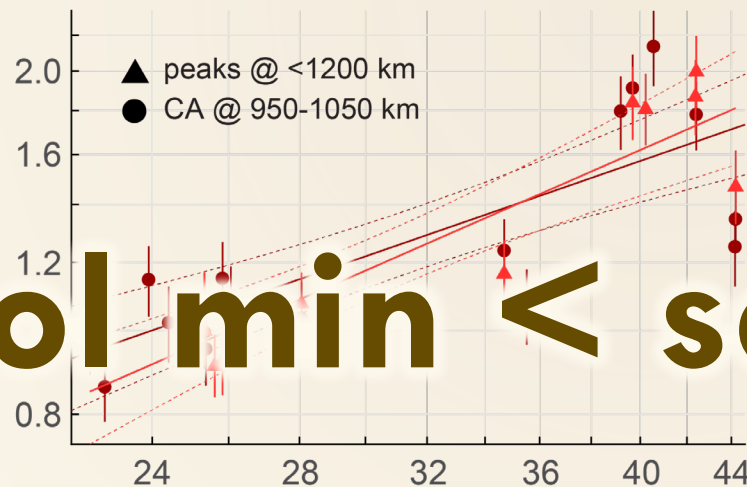
ions $^{-}$ & dust



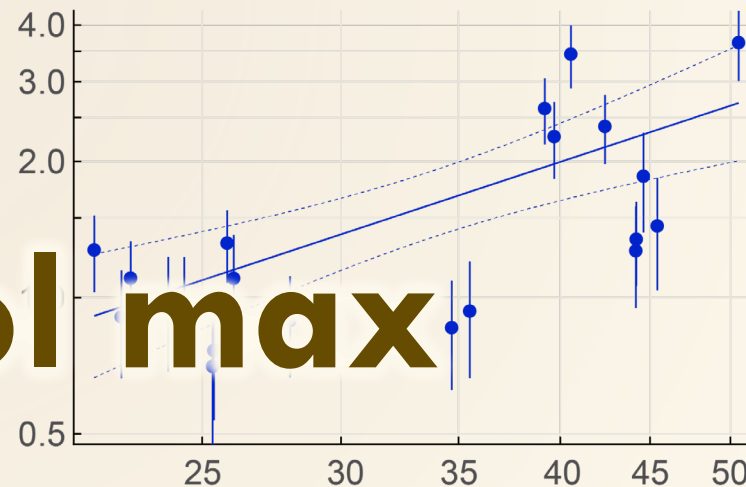
SOLAR CYCLE HEAVY $\pm$ TRENDS

day

ions⁺

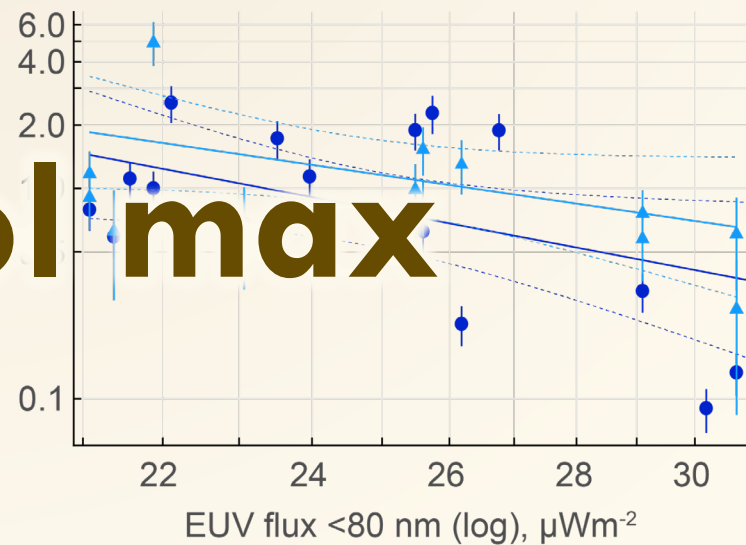
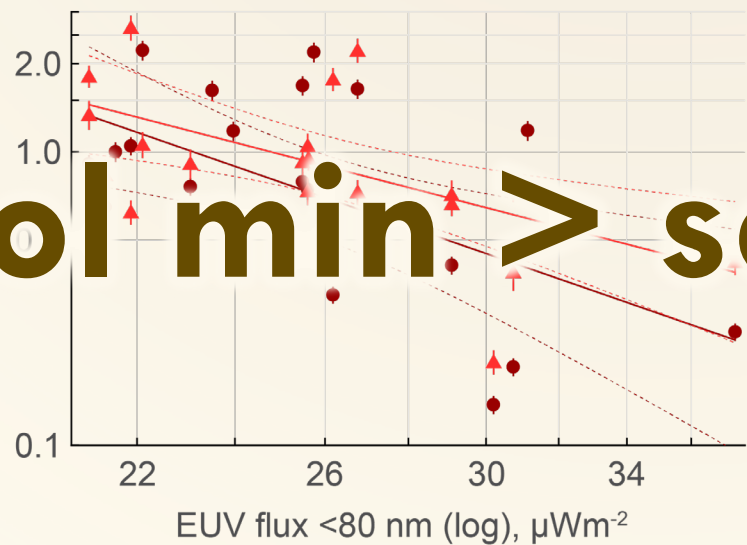


ions⁻ & dust



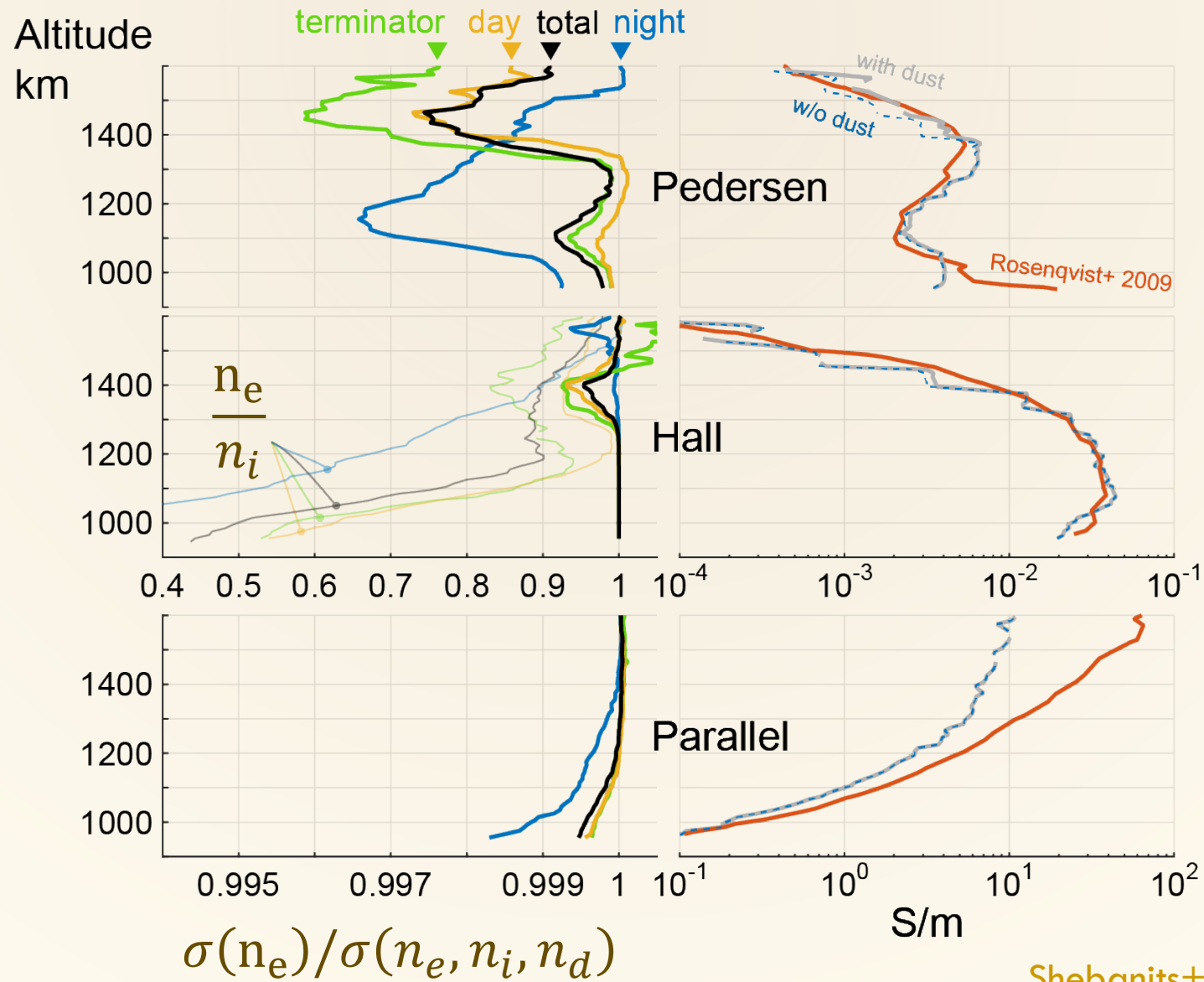
sol min < sol max

night

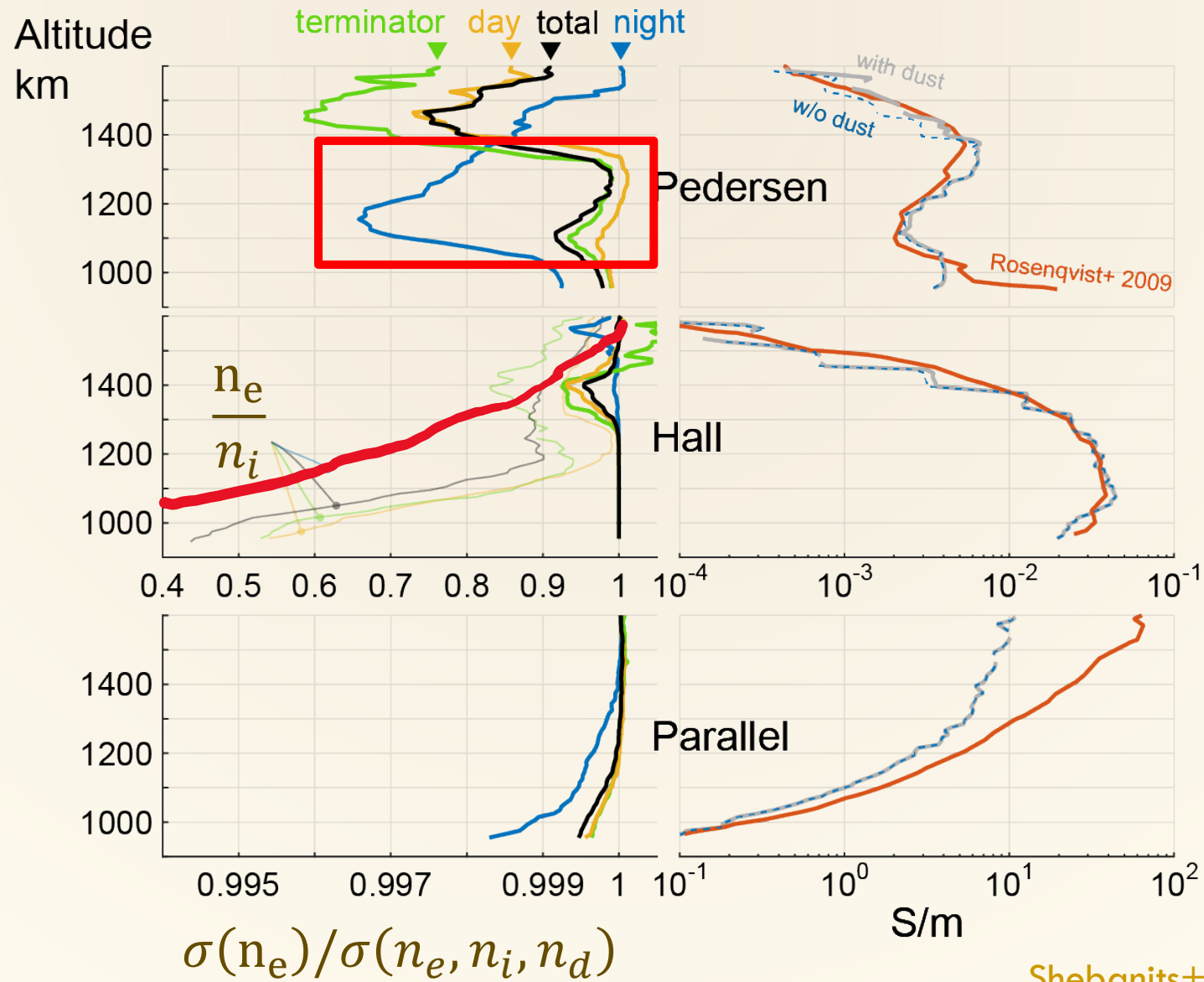


sol min > sol max

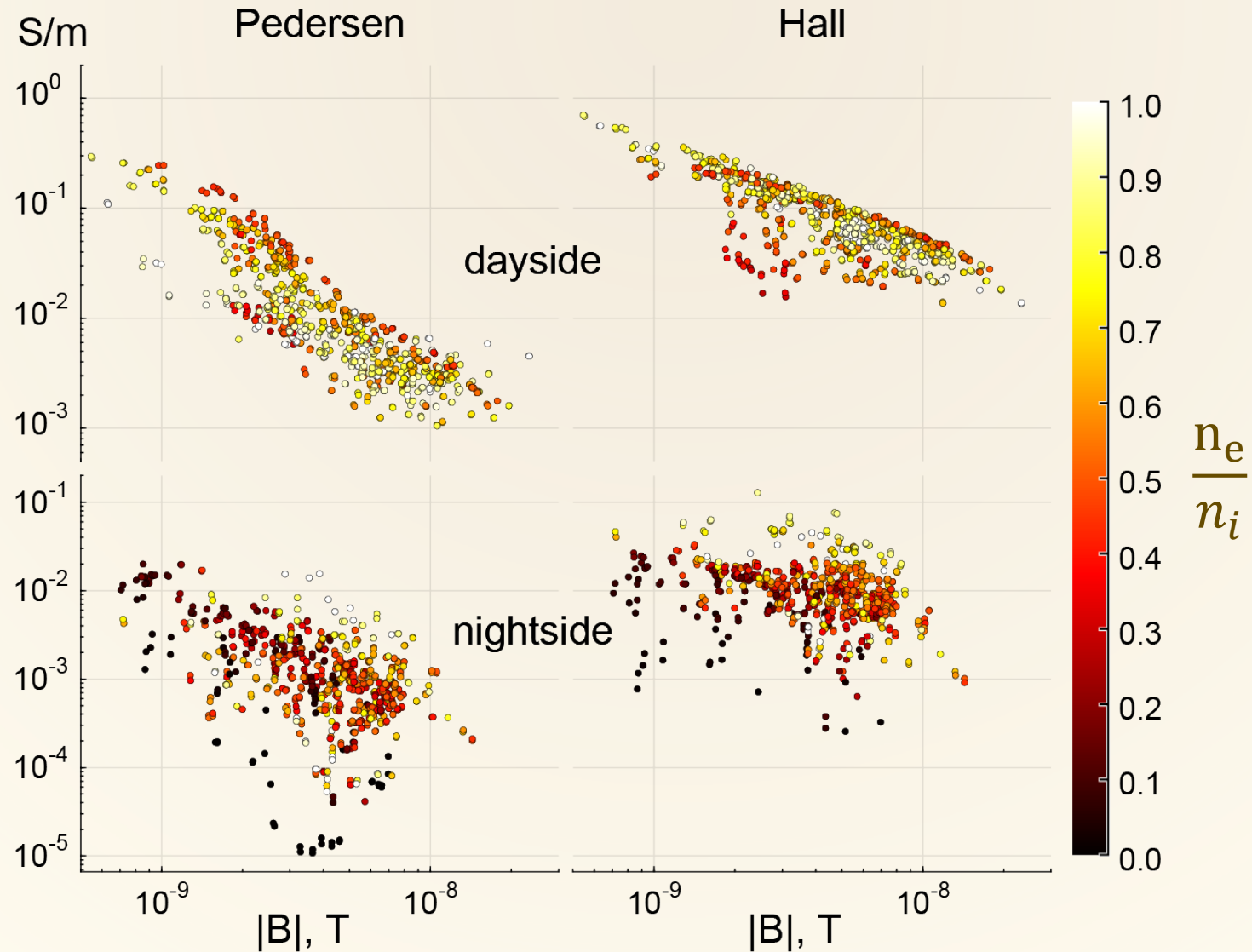
TO DUST OR NOT TO DUST



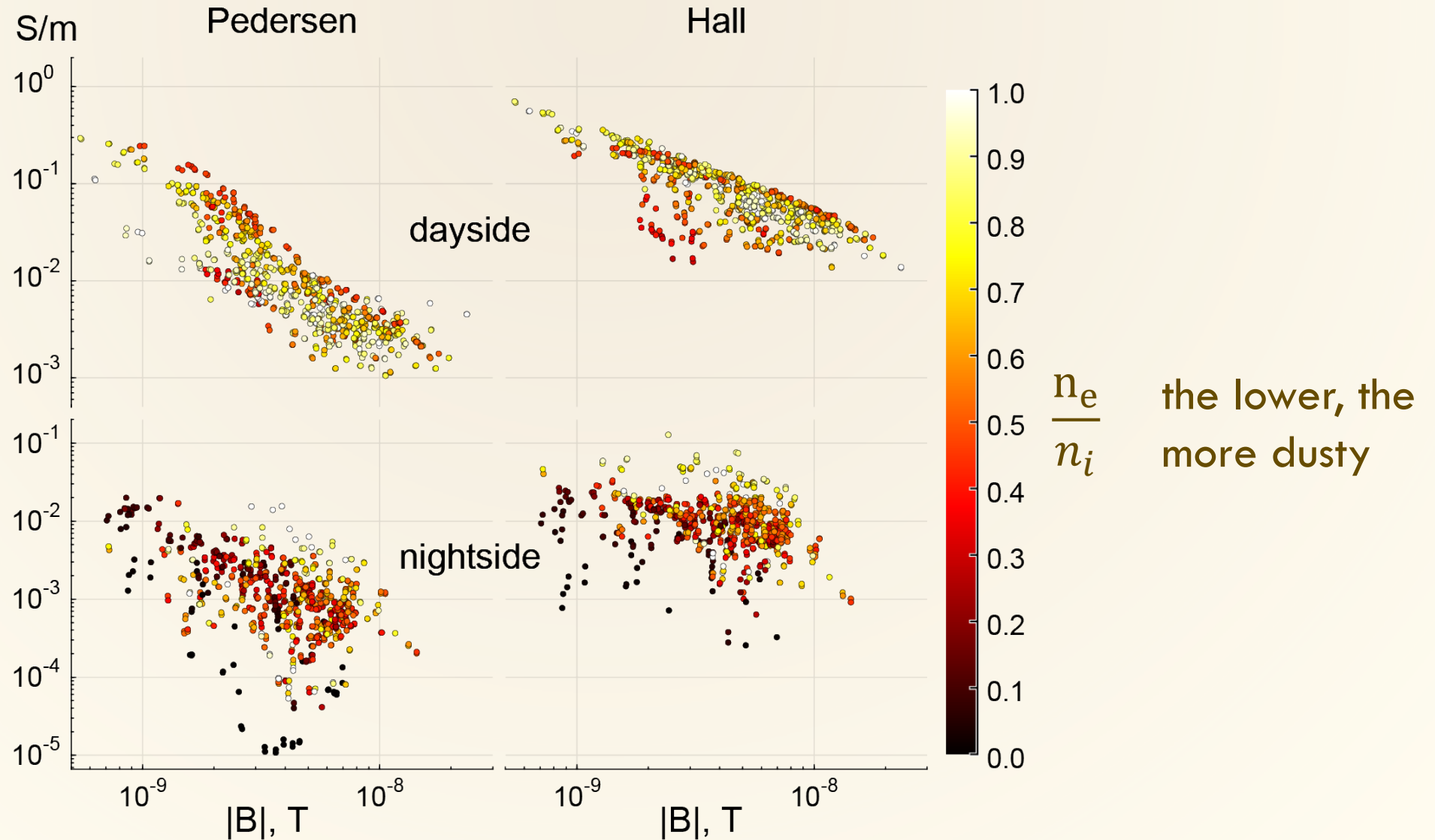
TO DUST OR NOT TO DUST



LOW ALTITUDE TRENDS (<1200 KM)



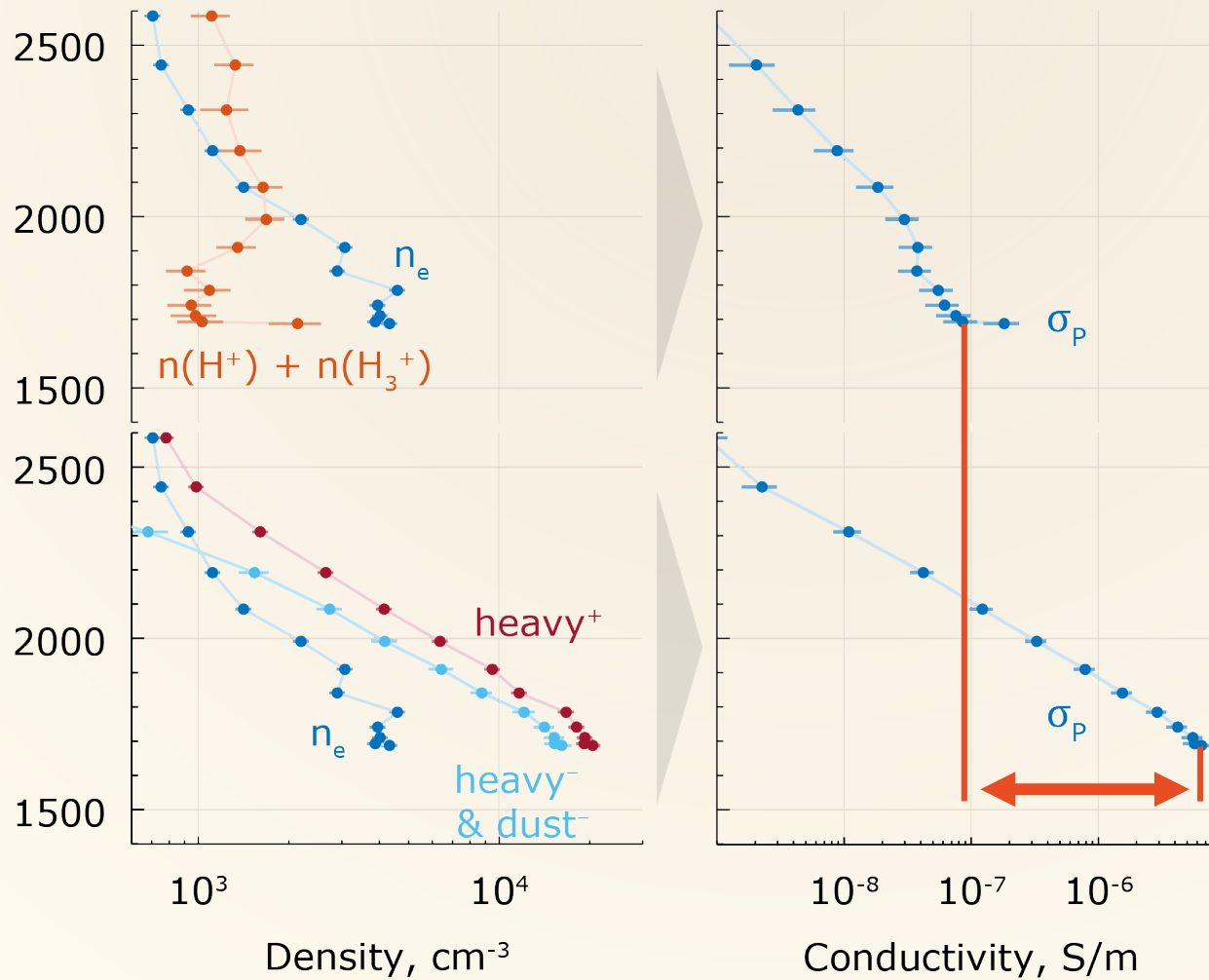
LOW ALTITUDE TRENDS (<1200 KM)



COMPARE WITH SATURN

$$|B| \sim 17000 \text{ nT}$$

km > 1 bar
Orbit 292 (inbound)



no dust

with dust

SUMMARY

- Positive ions govern Pedersen & Hall > 1000 km
- Hall dominates $1000 - 1400$ km
- Dust influence $\leq 35\%$ night, $3 - 7\%$ day/terminator
 - most impact on Pedersen at $1100 - 1400$ km
 - Hall & Parallel mostly unaffected, **B** too weak!
...except signs of reverse Hall effect < 950 km
- day $\sigma \sim 10 \times$ night σ
solar max vs solar min: day $\sigma \downarrow$ night $\sigma \uparrow$
- **$|B|$** influences Pedersen more than dust (at least > 900 km)
- Secondary (!) Pedersen layer possible < 1100 km **IF significant $|B|$**