



# Spitzer/IRAC Observations of C/2013 A1 (Siding Spring)

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# Motivation

- Comet nucleus will not hit Mars, but the dust particles could.
- Dust particles ejected at  $>3$  AU have the potential to be placed on Mars impacting orbits.
- Distant activity is unlikely to be driven by water.
- Need to measure the production rates of the more volatile species:  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}$ .
- *NEOWISE* observation in January 2014, indicated the presence of  $\text{CO}_2+\text{CO}$  gas (see next talk by Bauer et al.).

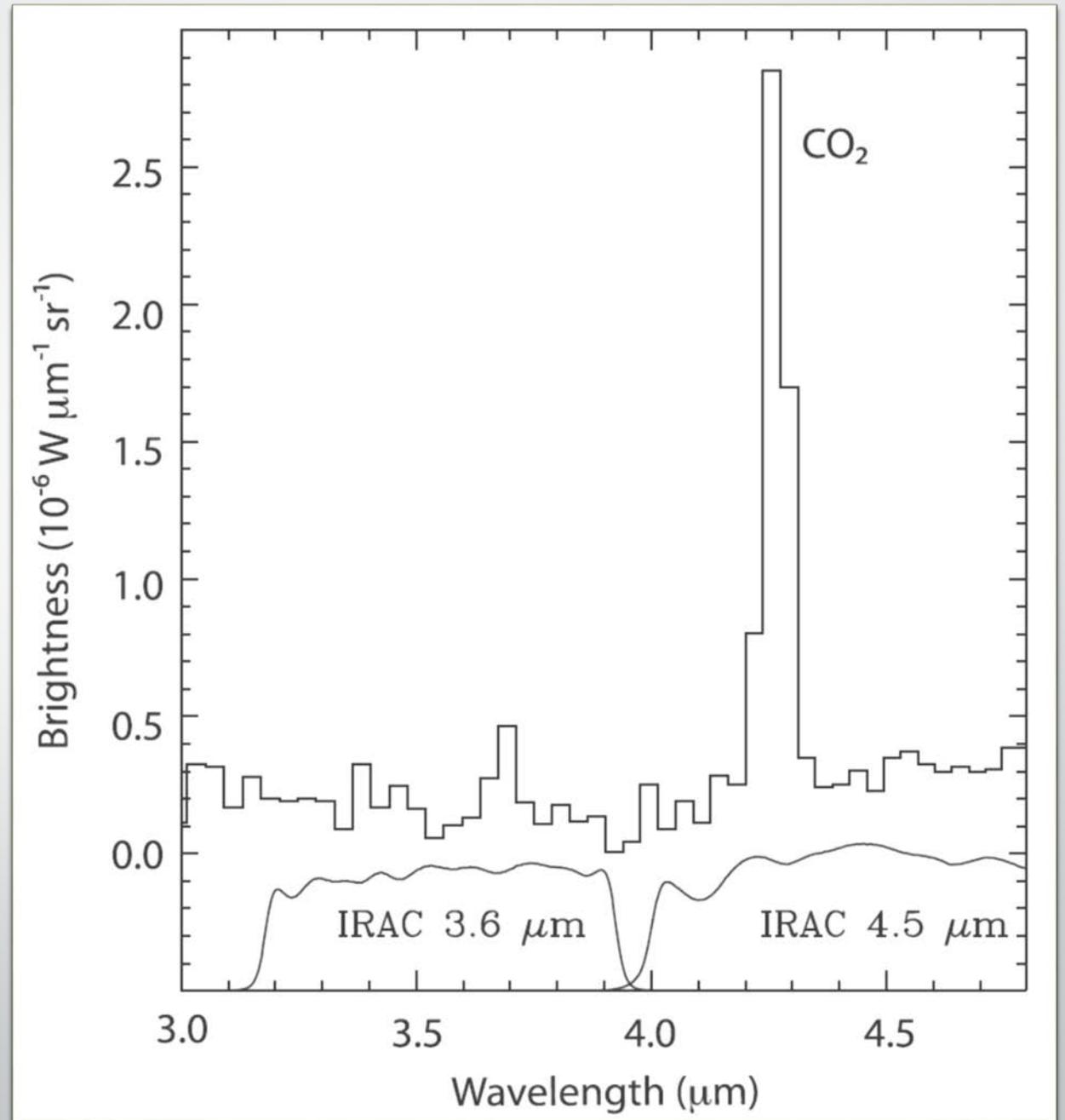
# Goals

1. To measure the CO<sub>2</sub>+CO gas coma and dust coma+tail.
2. To confirm and refine the *NEOWISE* photometry with a constraint on the reflectance and thermal emission of the dust.
3. To determine the gas responsible for driving the comet's activity: CO<sub>2</sub> or CO.
4. To determine the heliocentric dependence on activity from 3. to 3.1 AU.

*ISO/ISOPHOT* spectrum of comet Hartley 2, and *Spitzer/IRAC* bandpasses (Reach et al. 2013).

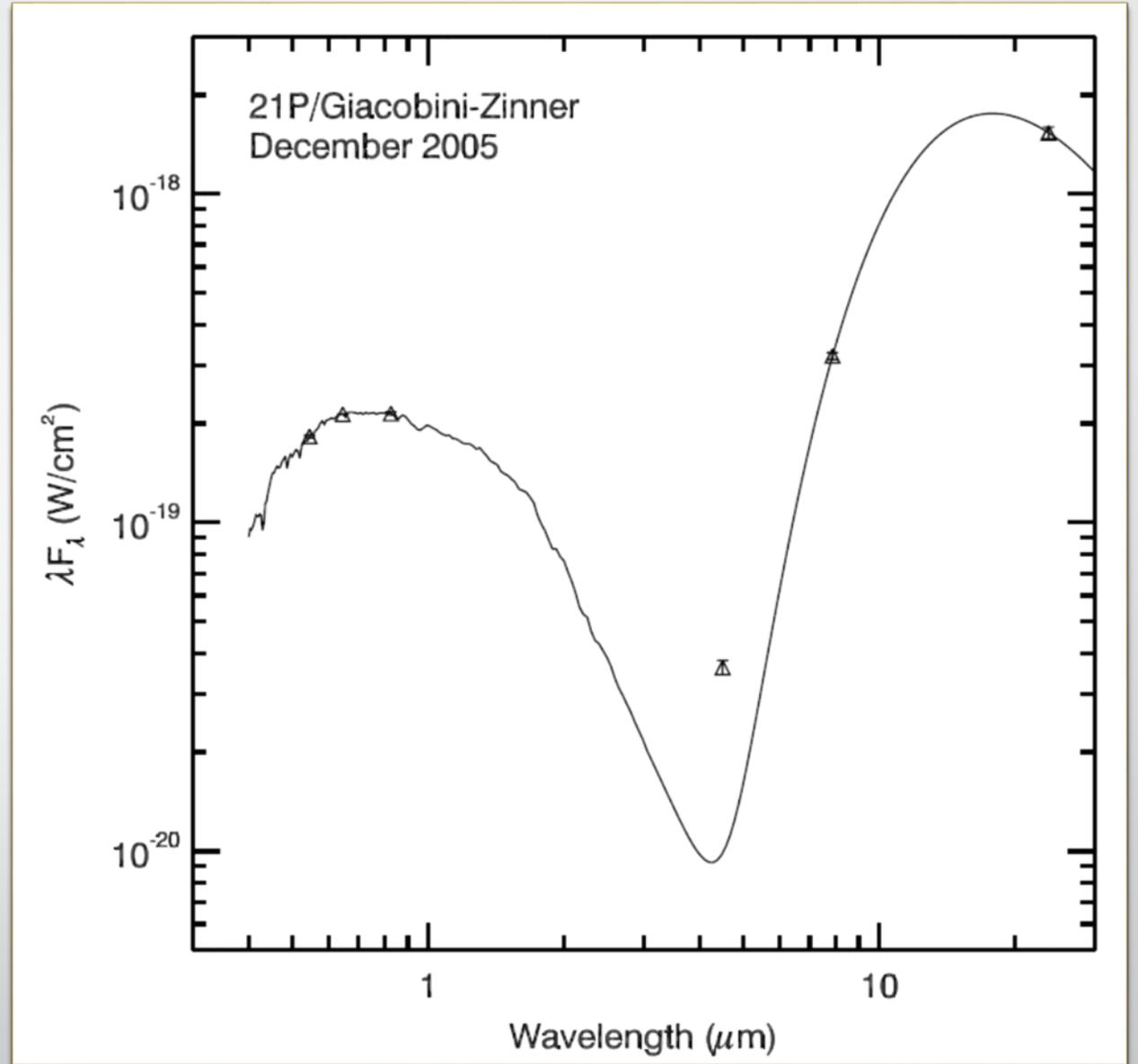
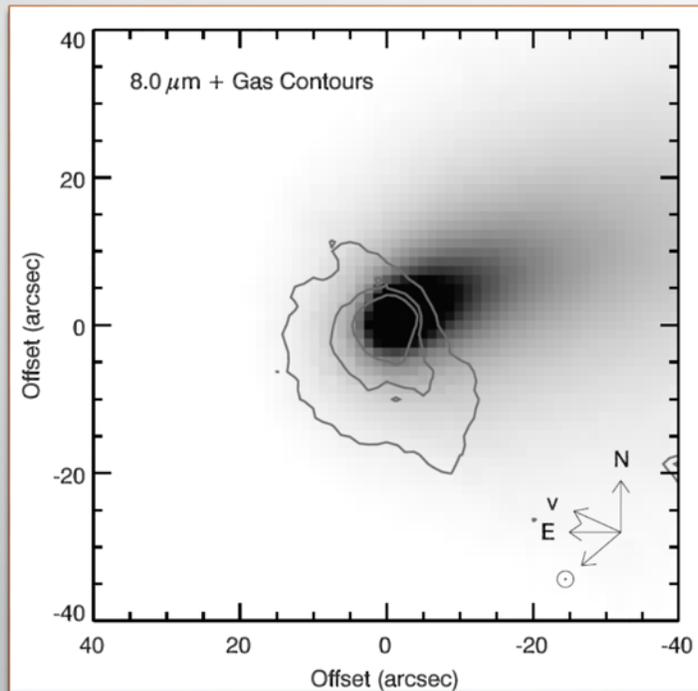
The 3.6- $\mu\text{m}$  bandpass is nominally dust dominated.

The 4.5- $\mu\text{m}$  bandpass may have strong emission from  $\text{CO}_2$  (4.26  $\mu\text{m}$ ) or CO (4.67  $\mu\text{m}$ ) gas.

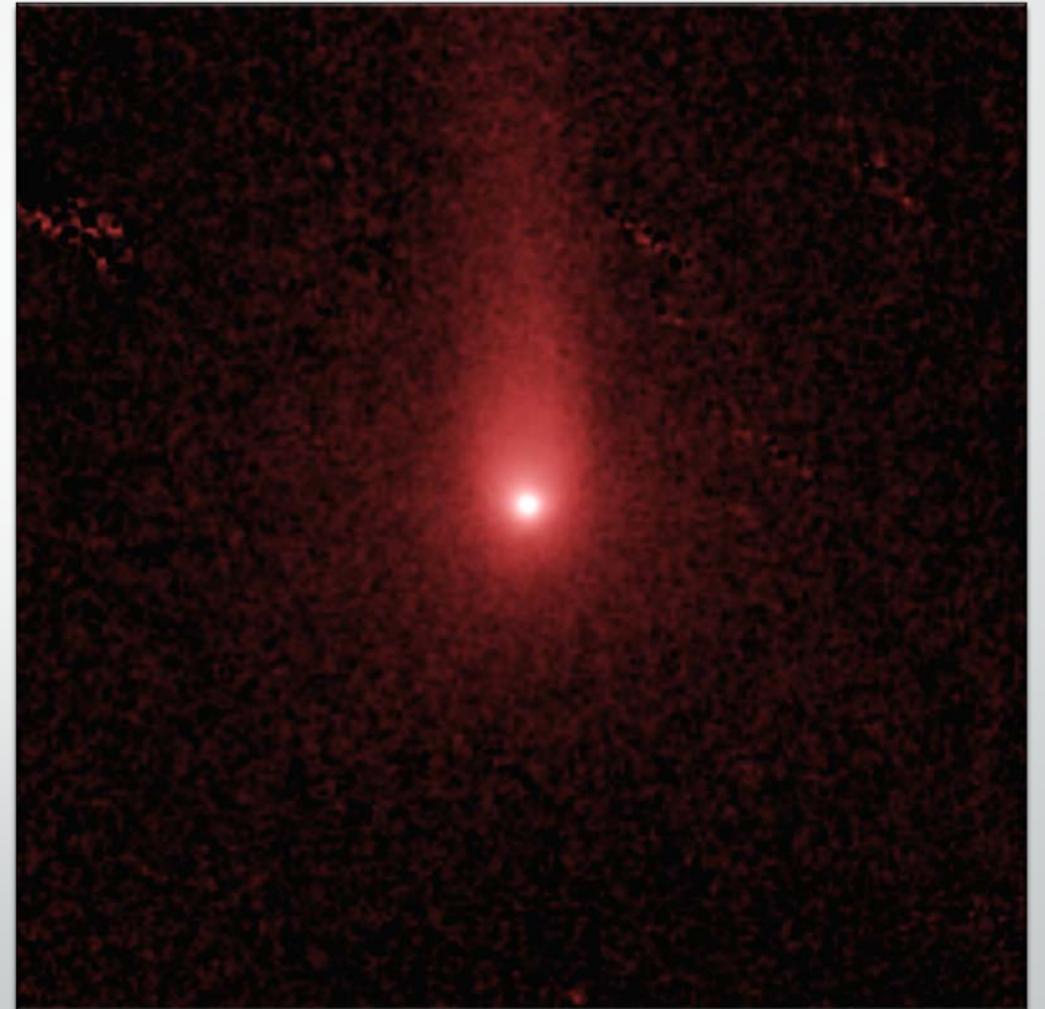


Comet 21P/Giacobini-Zinner photometry from Pittichova et al. (2008).

- UH 2.2-m: *V*-, *R*-, and *I*-band.
- *Spitzer*: 4.5, 8.0, and 24  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- 2.3 AU from the Sun.
- Clear excess from gas at 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- For more *Spitzer* detections of  $\text{CO}_2+\text{CO}$  gas, see Reach et al. 2013.



# Observations



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- Color combination:
  - Blue = 3.6
  - Green = 3.6 + 4.5
  - Red = 4.5
- The dust is blue/white, the gas is red/orange.

# Interpretation

- $Q(\text{dust}) \sim 20 \text{ kg/s}$  based on tail modeling of *Hubble* images.
  - ✓  $Q(\text{CO}_2) = 3.5 \times 10^{26} \text{ molec/s} = 26 \text{ kg/s}$  Preferred!
  - $Q(\text{CO}) = 4.1 \times 10^{27} \text{ molec/s} = 200 \text{ kg/s}$  Implied dust-to-gas ratio too low.
- $\text{CO}_2$  activity should be very low at larger distances from the Sun
  - $T_{\text{sublim}} \sim 80 \text{ K}$ , occurring around 13 AU for a comet.
  - Depending on the nucleus size, millimeter-sized dust may not even be liftable beyond 8 AU (Kelley et al. in press).
- $Q(\text{CO}_2) \sim r_h^{-0}$  for 3.8 to 3.1 AU (*NEOWISE* to *Spitzer*).
- Results to be published in Farnham et al. (in preparation).