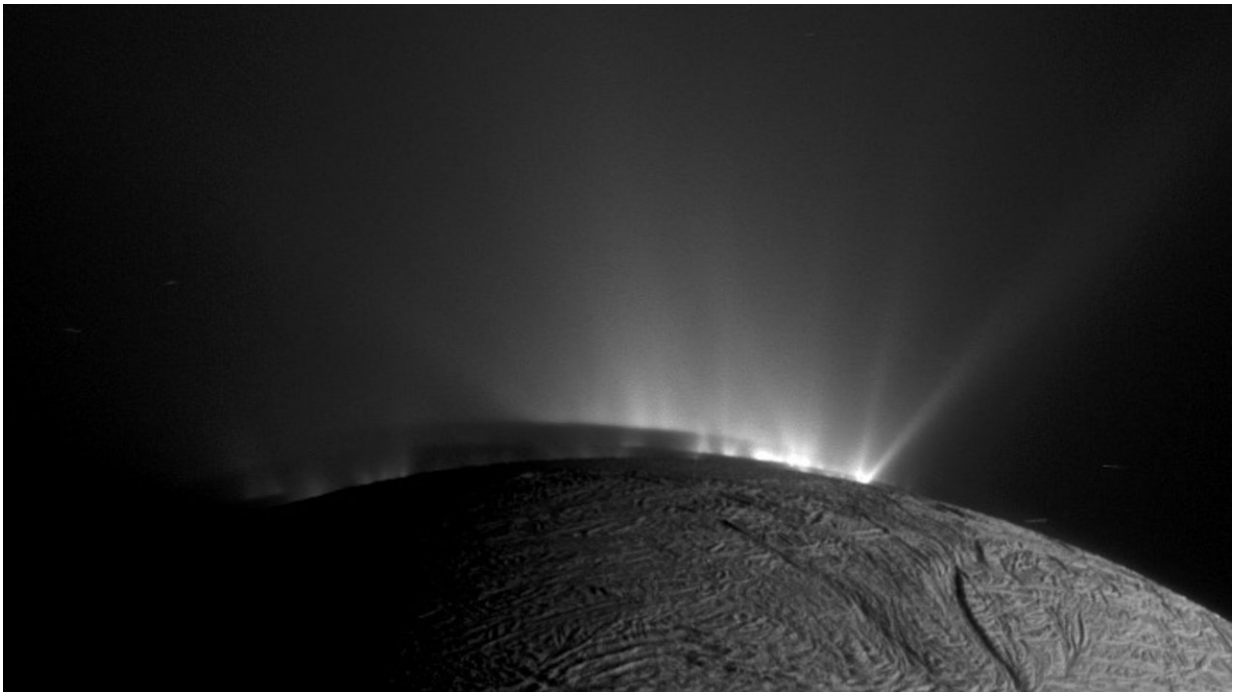


Complex organics bubble from the depths of ocean-world Enceladus

June 28 2018



Credit: European Space Agency

Data from the international Cassini spacecraft have revealed complex organic molecules originating from Saturn's icy moon Enceladus, strengthening the idea that this ocean-world hosts conditions suitable for life.

Very little was known about Enceladus prior to 2005 – the year when

Cassini first flew close. Since then, it has become a continuous source of surprises, with secrets still being revealed even now, after the mission end.

During the spacecraft's incredible career, scientists discovered that 500 km-diameter Enceladus has a massive sub-surface [ocean](#) hidden underneath a thick icy crust, with evidence pointing to powerful hydrothermal vents on the seabed that mix up material from the moon's water-filled, porous core with the [ocean water](#).

They detected mighty geysers releasing a mixture of water vapour and [ice grains](#) from the oceans into space through cracks – nicknamed 'tiger stripes' – in the moon's icy shell, providing material for one of Saturn's rings.

Now, a team led by Frank Postberg and Nozair Khawaja of the University of Heidelberg, Germany, has identified fragments of large organic molecules in these ejected ice grains. The results are published today in *Nature*.

"It is the first ever detection of complex organics coming from an extraterrestrial water-world," says Frank.

"We found large molecular fragments that show structures typical for very complex organic molecules," adds Nozair. "These huge molecules contain a complex network often built from hundreds of atoms of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and likely nitrogen that form ring-shaped and chain-like substructures."

The fragments, of up to 200 units of molecular mass, are created as the ice grains hit the dust-analysing instrument on Cassini at speeds of about 30 000 kilometres per hour, but the researchers believe that, prior to the collision, the grains contain the original, even larger molecules, which

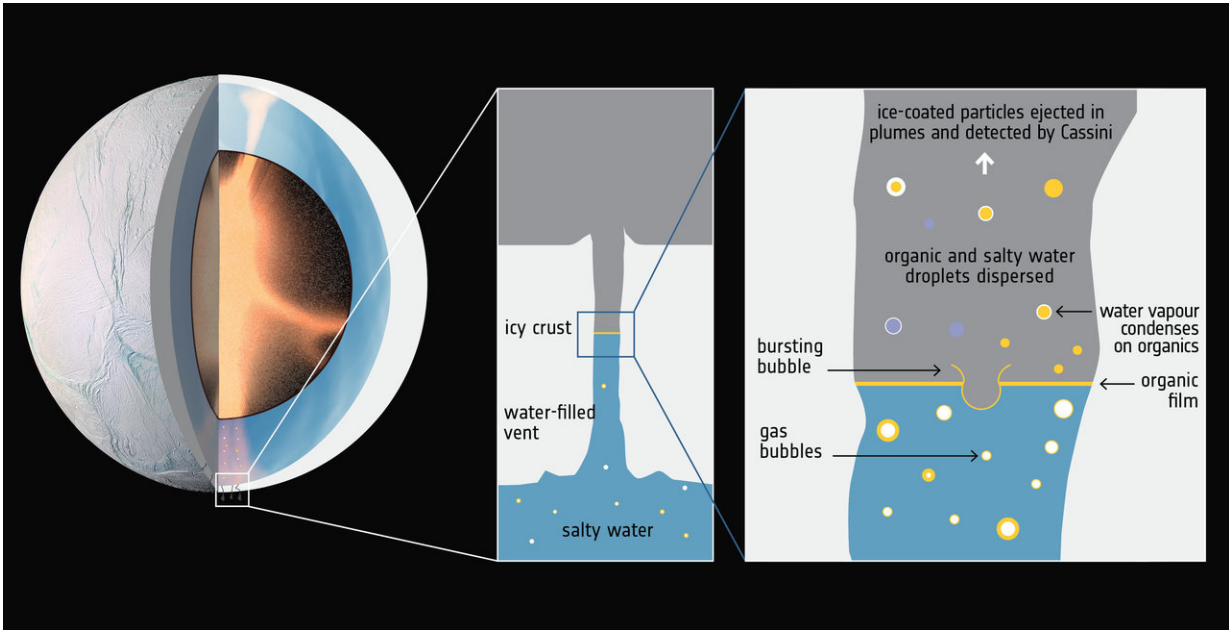
could have molecular weights of thousands of atomic mass units.

Scientists calculate molecular mass, or weight, as the sum of weights of individual atoms contained in the molecule. Previously, Cassini had only detected lightweight organic molecules at Enceladus that were much smaller than the most recently found fragments.

Such large molecules can only be created by complex chemical processes – including those related to life. Alternatively, they could come from primordial material as found in some meteorites or, more likely, be generated by hydrothermal activity.

"In my opinion the fragments we found are of hydrothermal origin, having been processed inside the hydrothermally active core of Enceladus: in the high pressures and warm temperatures we expect there, it is possible that [complex organic molecules](#) can arise," says Frank.

Recent simulations show that enough heat to power [hydrothermal activity](#) for tens of millions of years could be generated through tidal friction if the moon has a porous core with ocean water percolating through it.



Left: The interior of Saturn’s moon Enceladus. The graphic shows the icy crust, which is thinner in the polar regions, below which sits an ocean. The moon has a porous rocky core. Water percolating into the core is warmed by contact with rock in the tidally heated interior. The heated water enters the ocean at hydrothermal vents located beneath the poles. Complex organics and rocky particles are entrained in the hydrothermal flow. Gas bubbles rising through the ocean collect organic material at their surface and transport them upward to the ice shell. Centre: The oceanic water table lies inside cracks in the south polar ice crust. Bubbles of gas help bring organic material to the ocean surface, where it creates a thin film in the icy vents. Right: When the bubbles burst at the surface they disperse some of the organics, along with a spray of salty ocean water. Droplets of the dispersed organic material become ice-coated when water vapour freezes on their surface, and along with the frozen spray of salty ocean water, are ejected in the plumes and then detected by Cassini. Note that the insets at centre and right are rotated 180° with respect to the global view at left. Credit: ESA; F. Postberg et al (2018)

Following up on this scenario, the [organic material](#) is injected into the

ocean by hydrothermal vents on the floor of Enceladus' ocean – something akin to the hydrothermal sites found at the bottom of the oceans on Earth, which are one of the possible environments that scientists investigate for the emergence of life on our own planet.

In Earth's oceans, organic substances from deeper waters can accumulate efficiently on the walls of rising air bubbles, transporting them to the surface where they are dispersed along with sea spray when the bubble bursts.

Scientists think a similar process could be happening on Enceladus. Bubbles of gas, rising through tens of kilometres of ocean, could bring up organic material from depth where they form a thin film floating on the ocean surface beneath the icy shell.

When the bubbles burst at the surface it helps disperse some of the organics, along with spray of salty ocean water. Tiny droplets of the dispersed organic material become ice-coated when water vapour freezes on their surface, and along with the frozen spray of salty ocean water, are ejected in the plumes and then detected by Cassini.

This is the most recent in a long series of discoveries made by Cassini that have been painting Enceladus as a potentially habitable water-world.

With Cassini data alone, however, it is not possible to confirm the exact origin of the newly found organics from which the observed fragments derive, as the size of the fragments is at the maximum limit that could be detected by the instruments.

"If we could visit Enceladus again, we would take instruments that can see the entire [molecules](#), not just these fragments, and that would tell us exactly what they are and how they have been created," says Frank.

"It seems that this mysterious moon will keep this secret for some time, but it is in the reach of a future mission to Enceladus to solve this part of the puzzle," adds Nozair.

The Cassini revelations will also have important implications for ESA's upcoming JUPiter ICy moons Explorer, Juice, which is planned for launch in 2022, with an arrival at the Jupiter system in 2029.

Similar to Saturn, Jupiter has a complex system of natural satellites, with three of the largest – Europa, Ganymede and Callisto – thought to have an underground ocean.

"Thanks to the Cassini experience, we will know what to look for and how to study it in the Jupiter system," says Nicolas Altobelli, ESA Cassini project scientist who is also responsible for the development of Juice science operations at ESA.

"Juice will continue the exploration of potentially habitable worlds, investigating the conditions where life could have emerged in our Solar System."

"Macromolecular organic compounds from the depths of Enceladus" by F. Postberg et al, is published in *Nature*.

More information: Frank Postberg et al. Macromolecular organic compounds from the depths of Enceladus, *Nature* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41586-018-0246-4](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0246-4)

Provided by European Space Agency

Citation: Complex organics bubble from the depths of ocean-world Enceladus (2018, June 28)

retrieved 26 April 2024 from

<https://phys.org/news/2018-06-complex-depths-ocean-world-enceladus.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.