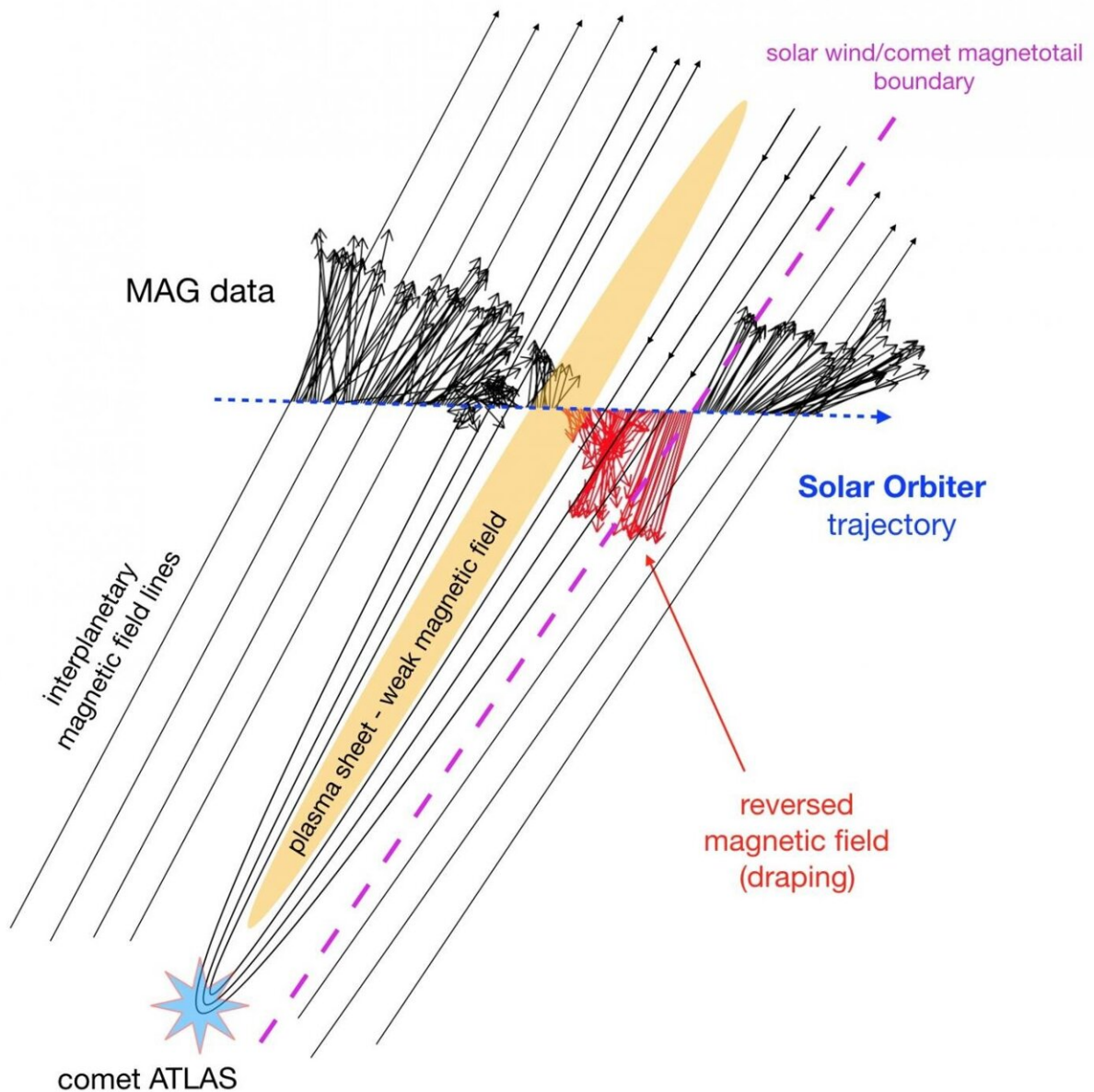


# Tail without a comet: The dusty remains of Comet ATLAS

July 19 2021



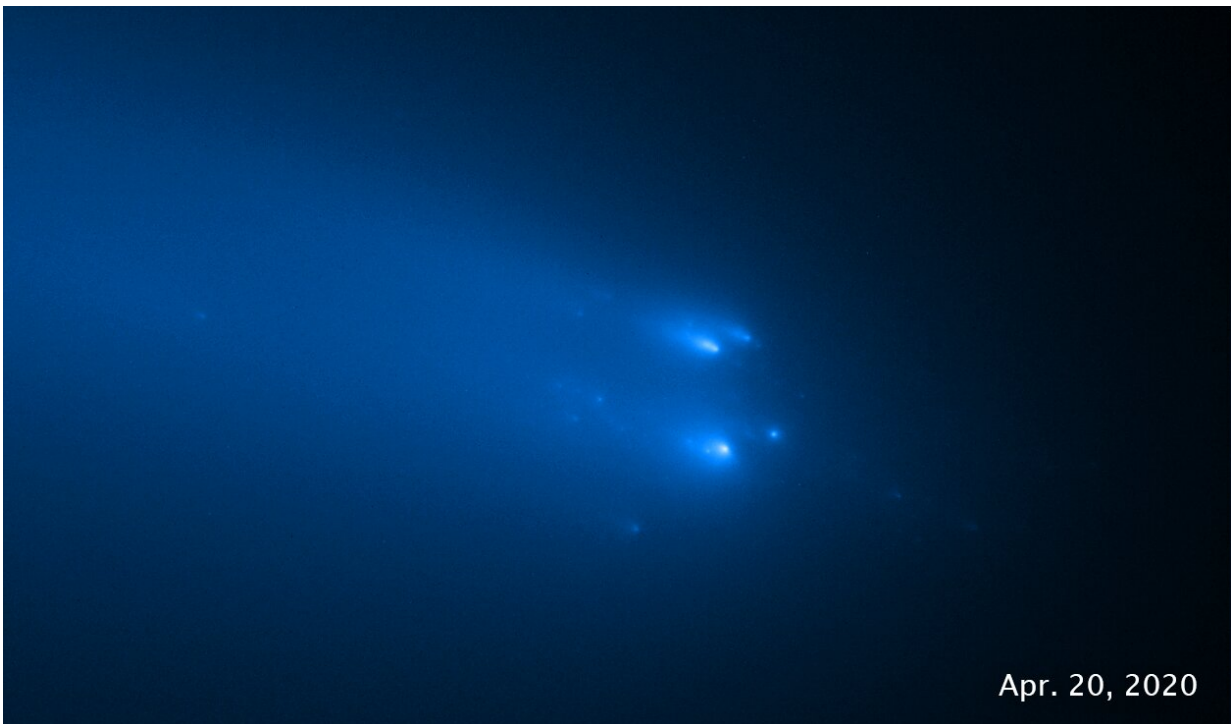
Schematic reconstruction of a Solar Orbiter encounter with the ion gas tail from fragmented comet C/2019 Y4 (ATLAS). In the diagram, lines identify interplanetary magnetic field lines in the solar wind; these are draped around the comet and form the typical magneto-tail with opposing orientation at the two sides. Solar Orbiter data from the Imperial College MAG magnetometer are shown along the spacecraft trajectory through the structure: arrows indicate the direction of the magnetic field, and length its intensity. The identified sharp boundary between the tail and the ambient solar wind on the draped side is indicated by the magenta dashed line. Credit: L. Matteini / Imperial College London

A serendipitous flythrough of the tail of a disintegrated comet has offered scientists a unique opportunity to study these remarkable structures, in new research presented today at the [National Astronomy Meeting 2021](#).

Comet ATLAS fragmented just before its [closest approach](#) to the Sun last year, leaving its former tail trailing through space in the form of wispy clouds of dust and charged particles. The disintegration was observed by the Hubble Space Telescope in April 2020, but more recently the ESA spacecraft Solar Orbiter has flown close to the tail remnants in the course of its ongoing mission.

This lucky encounter has presented researchers with a unique opportunity to investigate the structure of an isolated cometary tail. Using combined measurements from all of Solar Orbiter's in-situ instruments, the scientists have reconstructed the encounter with ATLAS's tail. The resulting model indicates that the ambient interplanetary magnetic field carried by the [solar wind](#) 'drapes' around the comet, and surrounds a central tail region with a weaker magnetic field.

Comets are typically characterized by two separate tails; one is the well-known bright and curved dust tail, the other—typically fainter—is the ion tail. The ion tail originates from the interaction between the cometary gas and the surrounding solar [wind](#), the hot gas of charged particles that constantly blows from the Sun and permeates the whole Solar System.



Hubble Space Telescope image of comet C/2019 Y4 (ATLAS), taken on April 20 2020, providing the sharpest view to date of the breakup of the solid nucleus of the comet. Hubble's eagle-eye view identifies as many as 30 separate fragments, and distinguishes pieces that are roughly the size of a house. Before the breakup, the entire nucleus of the comet may have been the length of one or two football fields. The comet was approximately 91 million miles (146 million kilometres) from Earth when the image was taken. Credit: NASA / ESA / STScI / D. Jewitt (UCLA)

When the solar wind interacts with a solid obstacle, like a comet, its magnetic field is thought to bend and 'drape' around it. The simultaneous presence of magnetic field draping and cometary ions released by the melting of the icy nucleus then produces the characteristic second ion tail, which can extend for large distances downstream from the comet's nucleus.

Lorenzo Matteini, a solar physicist at Imperial College London and leader of the work, says that "this is quite a unique event, and an exciting opportunity for us to study the makeup and structure of comet tails in unprecedented detail. Hopefully with the Parker Solar Probe and Solar Orbiter now orbiting the Sun closer than ever before, these events may become much more common in future!"

This is the first comet [tail](#) detection occurring so close to the Sun—well inside the orbit of Venus. It is also one of the very few cases where scientists have been able to make direct measurements from a fragmented [comet](#). Data from this encounter is expected to contribute greatly to our understanding of the interaction of comets with the solar wind and the [structure](#) and formation of their ion tails.

Provided by Royal Astronomical Society

Citation: Tail without a comet: The dusty remains of Comet ATLAS (2021, July 19) retrieved 19 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-07-tail-comet-dusty-atlas.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.