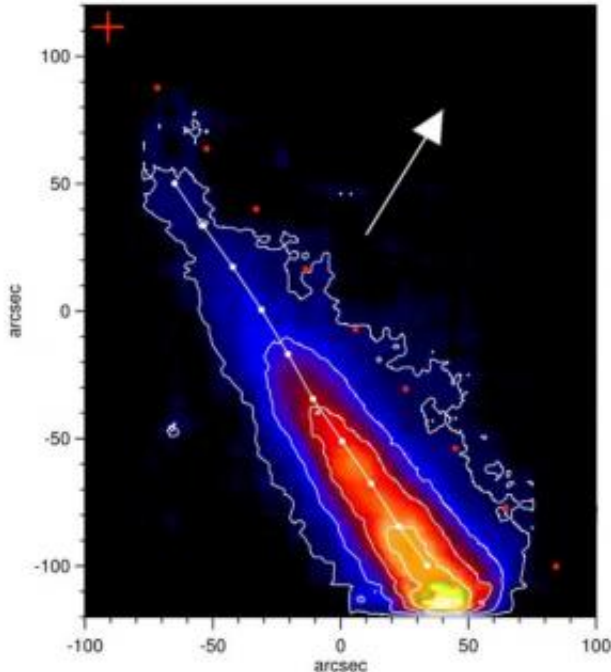


Comet ISON's dramatic final hours

16 July 2014



Analysis of data from the Solar Ultraviolet Measurements of Emitted Radiation (SUMER) instrument on the ESA/NASA Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO) spacecraft has revealed that comet 2012/S1 (ISON) stopped producing dust and gas shortly before it raced past the Sun and disintegrated. Shown here is the SUMER image from 18:01 GMT on 28 November 2013. The white line indicates the bisector of the tail. Red dots mark the predicted position of the comet's nucleus at one minute intervals for the previous 10 minutes. The red cross is the position at the time of this image. The tail is offset from the comet trajectory, curved, and pointed with a length of at least 240 000 kilometres. The observations are consistent with models indicating that the comet stopped producing dust and gas hours earlier. The white arrow indicates the direction of the Sun. Credit: ESA

(Phys.org) —A new analysis of data from the ESA/NASA Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO) spacecraft has revealed that comet 2012/S1 (ISON) stopped producing dust and gas shortly before it raced past the Sun and disintegrated.

When comet ISON was discovered in the autumn of 2012, astronomers hoped that it would eventually light up the [night sky](#) to become a "comet of the century". Orbital analysis showed that the sungrazing intruder from the outer reaches of the Solar System would pass only 1.2 million kilometres above the Sun's visible surface on 28 November 2013.

Based on its early brightness, the comet promised to be a unique research object and, should it survive its flyby of the Sun, a stunning celestial phenomenon in the weeks preceding Christmas. However, it soon became clear that these hopes and expectations would not be met.

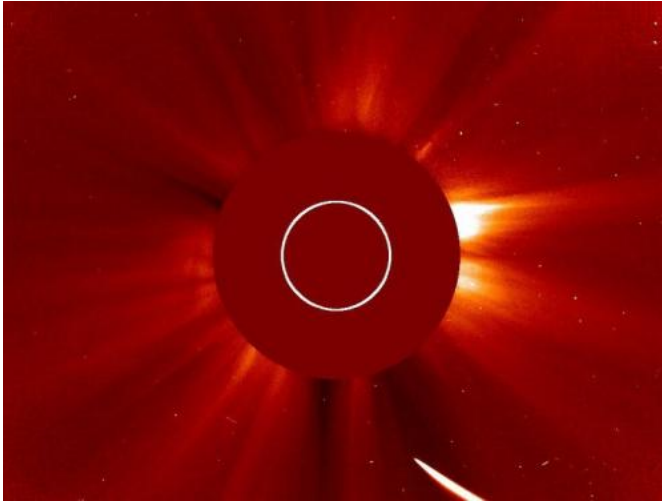
During the [final phase](#) of the approach to perihelion (its nearest approach to the Sun), the comet's tail became increasingly faint. It was clear that ISON's activity had ceased or that the nucleus had completely disintegrated.

Hours before ISON reached perihelion, stunning images taken by SOHO's Large Angle and Spectrometric Coronagraph (LASCO) showed the bright, elongated tail of the onrushing comet. Unfortunately, ISON's trajectory took it so close to the Sun - about 1.2 million kilometres above its visible surface - that the final phase of the encounter was obscured by LASCO's occulting disc, which blocks light from the Sun to create an artificial solar eclipse.

Researchers at the Max Planck Institute for Solar System Research (MPS) turned to the Solar Ultraviolet Measurements of Emitted Radiation (SUMER) instrument in order to reconstruct the comet's behaviour during its final hours. The SUMER spectrograph on board SOHO was the only instrument capable of obtaining comet data during the final minutes of its approach to the Sun.

"The only instrument that could obtain serviceable data at this time was SUMER," says Werner Curdt from the MPS, first author of a paper in the latest issue of the journal *Astronomy & Astrophysics*.

Curdt has been head of the SUMER team since 2002.



Images taken by the LASCO instrument on board the solar observatory SOHO on November 28th, 2013 show comet ISON approaching perihelion. Credit: ESA/NASA

"For everyone involved, this was a huge challenge," he adds. "The instrument was designed to investigate plasma flows, temperatures, and density in the Sun's hot outer atmosphere, not to detect a comparatively faint comet."

By operating the instrument in camera mode, the researchers were able to record images of the comet's tail in far ultraviolet light with a wavelength of 121.6 nanometres. This light was emitted from the solar disc and reflected by the dust particles into space.

The SUMER data showed the dust tail between 17:56 and 18:01 (GMT) on 28 November, shortly before closest approach. The images showed a slightly curved, pointed tail with a length of at least 240 000 kilometres. No signs of a particularly bright area were found at the position where the comet's active nucleus was predicted to be.

To understand what processes generated this tail shape, the researchers compared the images with computer simulations. They calculated what the tail

would look like, after making certain assumptions about the size of the dust particles, their speed and the time of their emission.

Spectral information was also obtained by SUMER, starting at 18:02 (GMT). The instrument was repositioned every ten minutes to track the comet, but most of these spectra had an extremely low signal, indicating an absence of cometary gas or plasma.

"Our measurements and calculations indicate that ISON ran out of steam before perihelion," says Curdt.

"During our modelling of the event, we were not able to reconstruct anything resembling our images, assuming that ISON was still active during the SUMER observations," says comet researcher and co-author Hermann Böhnhardt from the MPS.

Instead, the MPS model most consistent with the observations indicates that the comet stopped producing dust and gas hours earlier. Whether the nucleus completely disintegrated cannot be settled for certain, according to Böhnhardt. However, several pieces of evidence indicate that this was the case.

The arrow-shaped coma of the comet indicates that there was a short, violent outburst which released a great amount of dust, 8.5 hours before it was due to pass by the Sun. Calculations show that the comet must have emitted around 11 500 tonnes of dust at this time.

"It is most likely that the final break-up of the nucleus triggered this eruption, abruptly releasing gas and dust trapped inside the nucleus," says Werner Curdt. "Within a few hours the dust production stopped completely."

"SOHO has now been sending back a stream of data about our nearest star and thousands of sungrazing comets for more than 18 years," says Bernhard Fleck, ESA's SOHO project scientist.

"Observations such as those made of [comet ISON](#) show that the observatory still has an important role to play in improving our understanding of the Sun and its influence on the planets and other objects

which orbit around it.

More information: "Scattered Lyman- γ radiation of comet 2012/S1 (ISON) observed by SUMER/SOHO", by W. Curdt, H. Boehnhardt, J.-B. Vincent, S. K. Solanki, U. Schühle and L. Teriaca, is published in *Astronomy & Astrophysics*, Volume 567, L1: [dx.doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201423990](https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201423990)

Provided by European Space Agency

APA citation: Comet ISON's dramatic final hours (2014, July 16) retrieved 28 February 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2014-07-comet-ison-hours.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.