## Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2013

(May 19-24 2013 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

©2013. Japan Geoscience Union. All Rights Reserved.



PPS22-06

会場:103

時間:5月22日16:15-16:30

## 土星衛星エンセラダスのプリューム物質の化学・生命探査:サンプルリターンとそ の場質量分析の重要性

A space exploration for Enceladus' plumes: importance of sample return and in-situ mass spectrometry

関根 康人  $^{1*}$ , 高野 淑識  $^2$ , 矢野 創  $^3$ , 船瀬 龍  $^4$ , 高井 研  $^5$ , 石原盛男  $^6$ , 渋谷 岳造  $^5$ , 橘 省吾  $^7$ , 倉本 圭  $^8$ , 薮田 ひかる  $^9$ , 木村  $^2$ 8, 古川 善博  $^{10}$ 

Yasuhito Sekine<sup>1\*</sup>, Yoshinori Takano<sup>2</sup>, Hajime Yano<sup>3</sup>, Ryu Funase<sup>4</sup>, Ken Takai<sup>5</sup>, Morio Ishihara<sup>6</sup>, Takazo Shibuya<sup>5</sup>, Shogo Tachibana<sup>7</sup>, Kiyoshi Kuramoto<sup>8</sup>, Hikaru Yabuta<sup>9</sup>, Jun Kimura<sup>8</sup>, Yoshihiro Furukawa<sup>10</sup>

 $^1$  東京大学・新領域,  $^2$  海洋研究開発機構 海洋・極限環境生物圏領域,  $^3$ JAXA ISAS,  $^4$  東京大学・工,  $^5$  海洋研究開発機構 PEL,  $^6$  大阪大学・理,  $^7$  北海道大学・理,  $^8$  北海道大学・理,  $^9$  大阪大学・理,  $^1$ 0 東北大学・理

<sup>1</sup>Dept. Complexity Sci. & Engr., Univ. Tokyo, <sup>2</sup>Inst. Biogeosciences, JASMTEC, <sup>3</sup>ISAS, JAXA, <sup>4</sup>Dept. Aeronautics & Astronautics, Univ. Tokyo, <sup>5</sup>PEL, JAMSTEC, <sup>6</sup>Dept. Physics, Osaka Univ., <sup>7</sup>Dept. Natual History Sci., Hokkaido Univ., <sup>8</sup>Dept. Cosmosci., Hokkaido Univ., <sup>9</sup>Dept. Earth & Space Sci., Osaka Univ., <sup>10</sup>Dept. Earth Sci., Tohoku Univ.

Here we propose a sample-return mission of water-rich plumes erupting from warm fractures near the south pole of Enceladus. During collection of plume samples, the spacecraft will conduct in-situ gas analyses with a high-resolution multi-turn time of flight mass spectrometer. The mass spectrometry would provide the abundances and isotopic compositions of major gas species included in the plumes. These observational data would allow us to discuss the temperature and isotopic heterogeneity of primordial volatiles in the Saturn-forming region of the protoplanetary disk, geochemical processes occurred in Enceladus' ocean, and possible metabolic reactions and energy for chemithoautotrophy. Once the plume samples are returned safely in 2030's, microscopic analyses for returned samples will be conducted, including synchrotron X-ray analyses, chemical and mineralogical analyses with a nano-SIMS, and calorimetry with radioactive isotopic tracers. In order to achieve both sufficiently high encountering velocity for TOF spectroscopy and low velocity for intact capture of the plume particles, the spacecraft needs to either orbit Saturn and fly-by Enceladus or orbit the satellite itself and still is able to return to the earth after the rendezvous phase.

## キーワード: 惑星探査、氷衛星、エンセラダス、サンプルリターン、その場分析

Keywords: Space exploration, icy satellite, Enceladus, sample return, in-situ analysis