

Space Missions to the Outer Planets

Michele K. Dougherty FRS
Professor of Space Physics, Space and Atmospheric Physics Group



Imperial involvement and leadership

Our world class science output drives the instruments we build and our space mission involvement

Focus on two outer planetary missions:

- NASA/ESA Cassini/Huygens mission to Saturn system
- ESA JUICE mission to Jupiter system

Cassini – PI on magnetometer instrument

- orbiting Saturn since July 2004, mission end in September 2017
- discovery of water vapour atmosphere at Enceladus

JUICE – ESA Science Definition Team Lead and PI of magnetometer instrument

- ESA's first L-class mission, due for launch in 2022, arrival at Jupiter in 2030, mission end 2033
- focus on 3 of Galilean moons with liquid water oceans, orbit Ganymede
- emergence of habitable worlds around gas giants

High profile success of Cassini science drove JUICE science and selection

Technology links

World leading, low noise, stable fluxgate magnetic sensor (Ultra Electronics)

Recent developments:

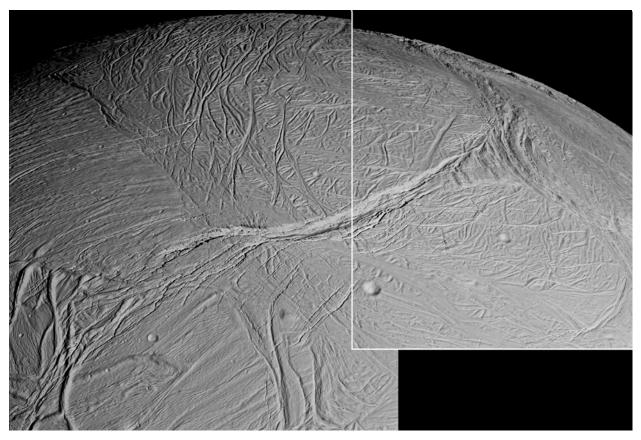
- miniaturised sensor based on anisotropic magneto-resistive materials
- radiation hardened ASICs (Astrium)

Areas of new focus linked to the JUICE mission include:

- radiation environment and modeling
- miniaturisation
- optimisation of instrument resources
- integrated payload approach
- integrated payload data handling project (Astrium)
- internal charging
- long, stiff magnetometer booms



Enceladus



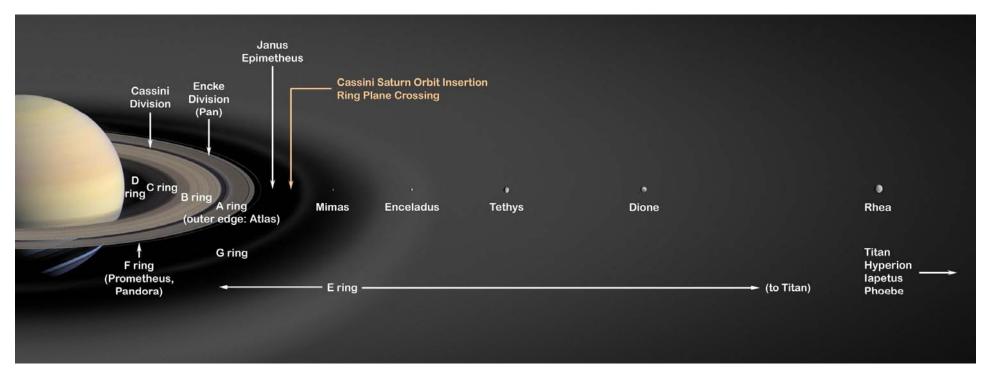
Three Cassini flybys (1265km, 500km, 173km) In inner magnetosphere

Source of Saturn's E ring?

Relatively young surface

Cracks on surface

Saturn's ring system

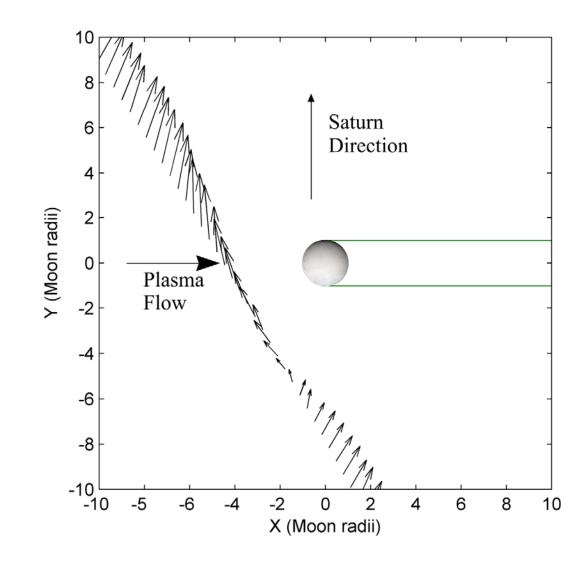


- Rings are an enormous, complex structure
- E ring largest planetary ring in solar system
- Particle's in rings mainly water ice

Surprising magnetic field observations

Large increase in ion cyclotron wave activity

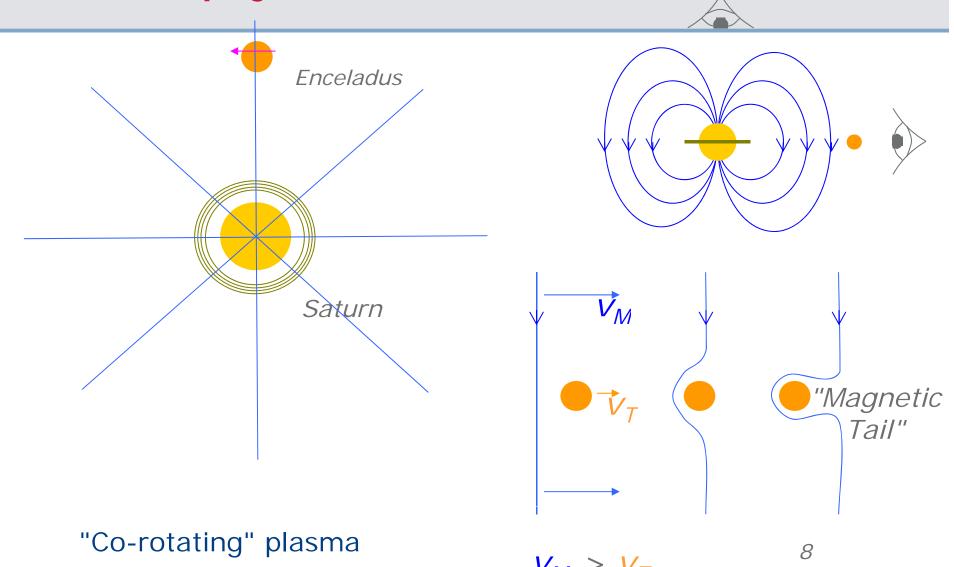
Water group ions

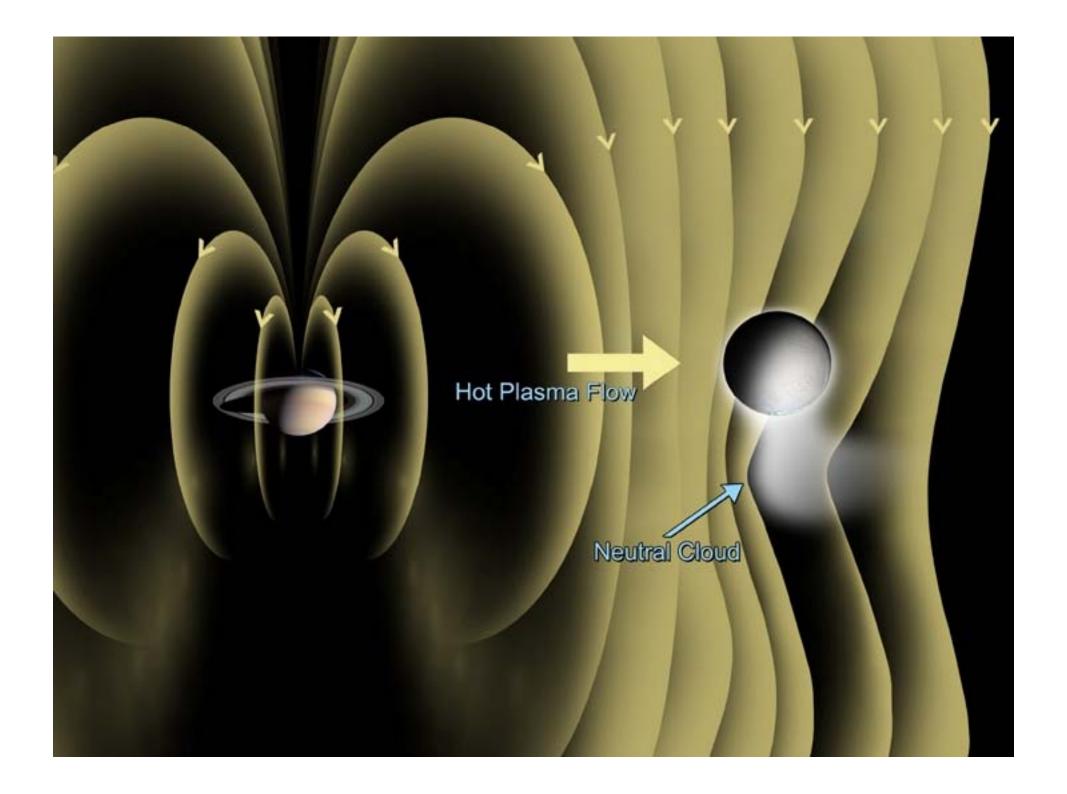


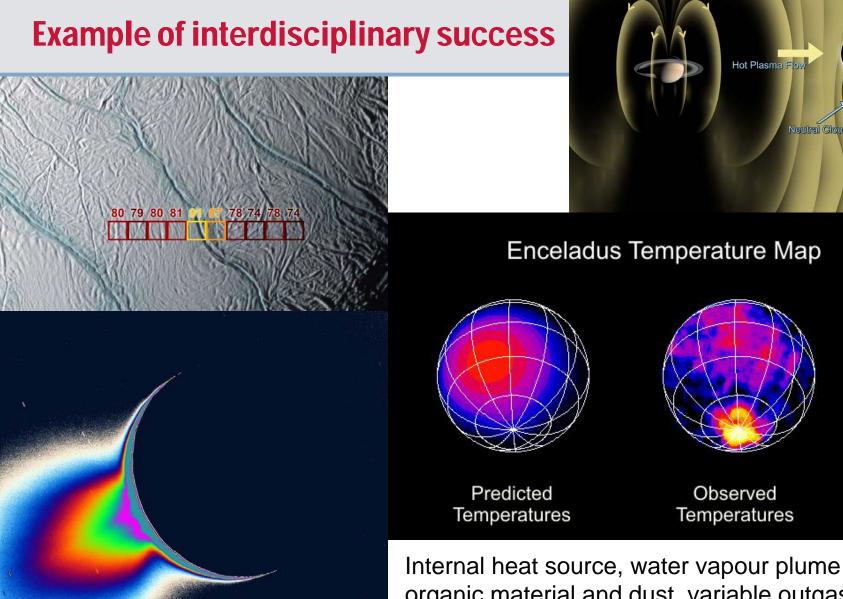
Imperial College

London

Field Line Draping

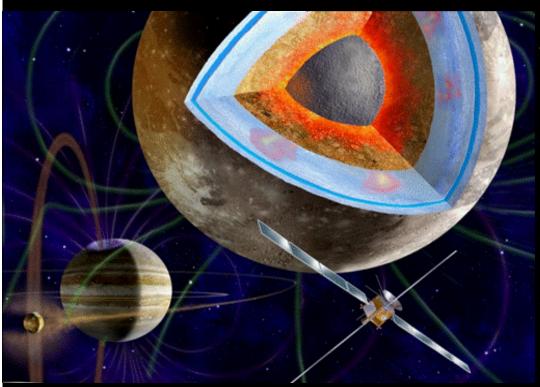






Internal heat source, water vapour plume with organic material and dust, variable outgassing rate

Temperature,



JUICE Science Themes

- Emergence of habitable worlds around gas giants
- Jupiter system as an archetype for gas giants
- Focus on three moons: Ganymede, Europa and Callisto
- And the Jupiter magnetosphere and atmosphere

JUICE concept

- European-led mission to the Jovian system
- First orbiter of an icy moon
- Launch planned in 2022
- Jupiter Orbit Insertion 2030

Exploration of the habitable zone

JUICE

Three large icy moons to explore

Ganymede

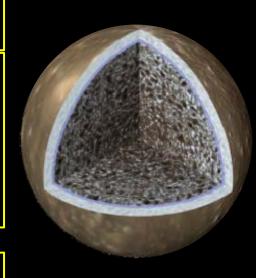
- Largest satellite in the solar system
- A deep ocean
- Internal dynamo and an induced magnetic field unique
- Richest crater morphologies
- Archetype of waterworlds
- Best example of liquid environment trapped between icy layers

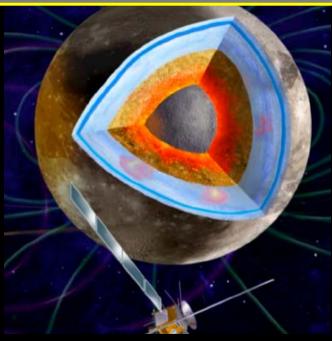
Callisto

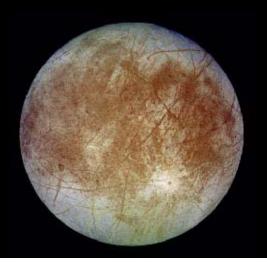
- Best place to study the impactor history
- Differentiation still an enigma
- Only known example of non active but ocean-bearing world
- The witness of early ages

Europa

- A deep ocean
- An active world?
- Best example of liquid environment in contact with silicates







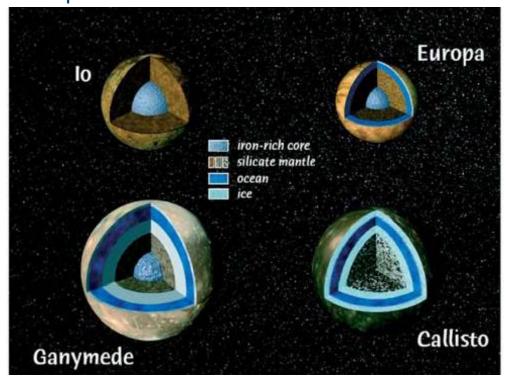
Science Case I: Resolve interior structure of icy moons

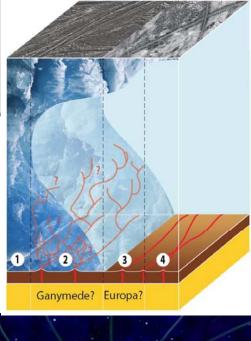
Resolve strength of induced magnetic fields

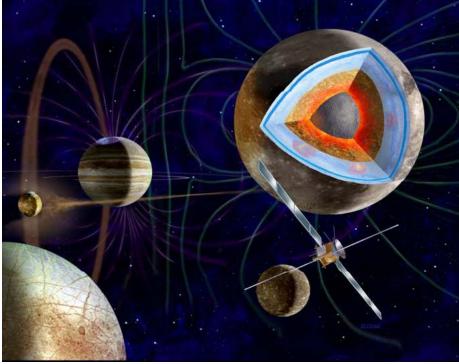
What are depth of the liquid oceans beneath icy surfaces

What is the conductivity of the water?

Resolve strength of Ganymede internal magnetic field Implications for the deep interior structure of Ganymede Compare differentiated with undifferentiated body







Science Case II: Dynamical plasma processes

Magnetic field measurements are vital to allow better understanding of dynamical plasma processes Interactions of the magnetosphere of Ganymede within the Jovian magnetosphere

Dynamics of Jovian magnetodisk

Generation of aurora and of the various current systems which arise

