The Europa Clipper Mission











UPPSALA UNIVERSITET











Dr Wladimir Lyra

New Mexico State University Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Las Cruces NM, Jan 24th, 2020



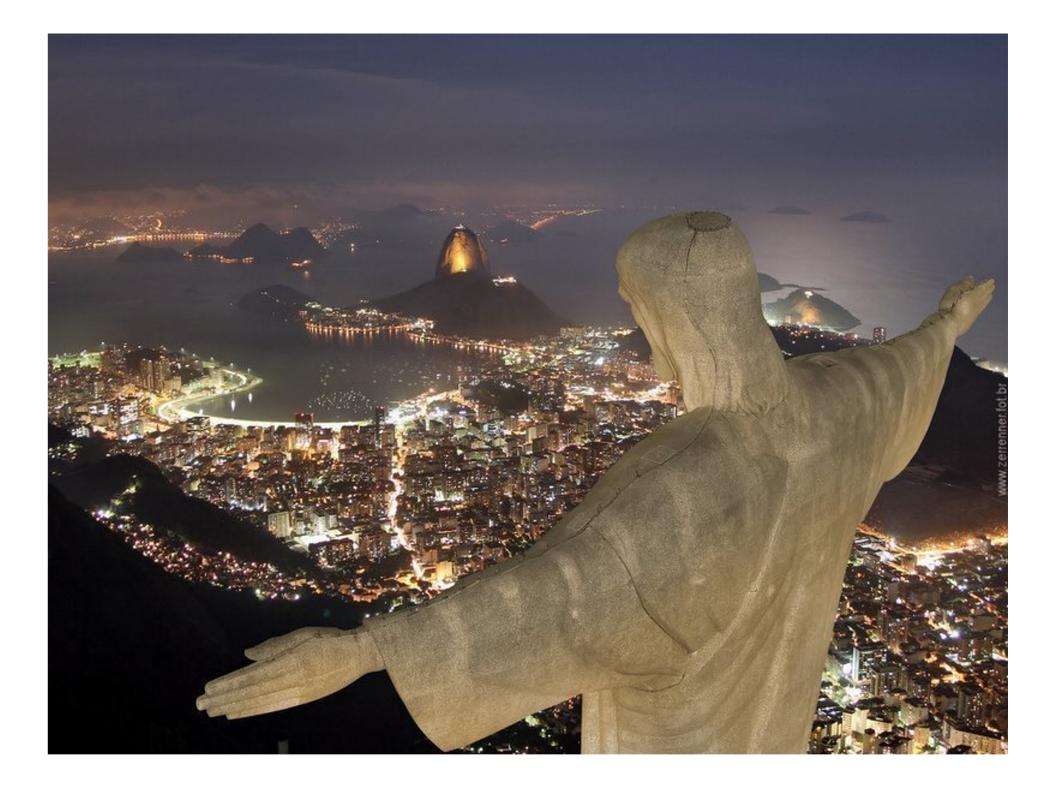
Astronomy on Tap LAS CRUCES

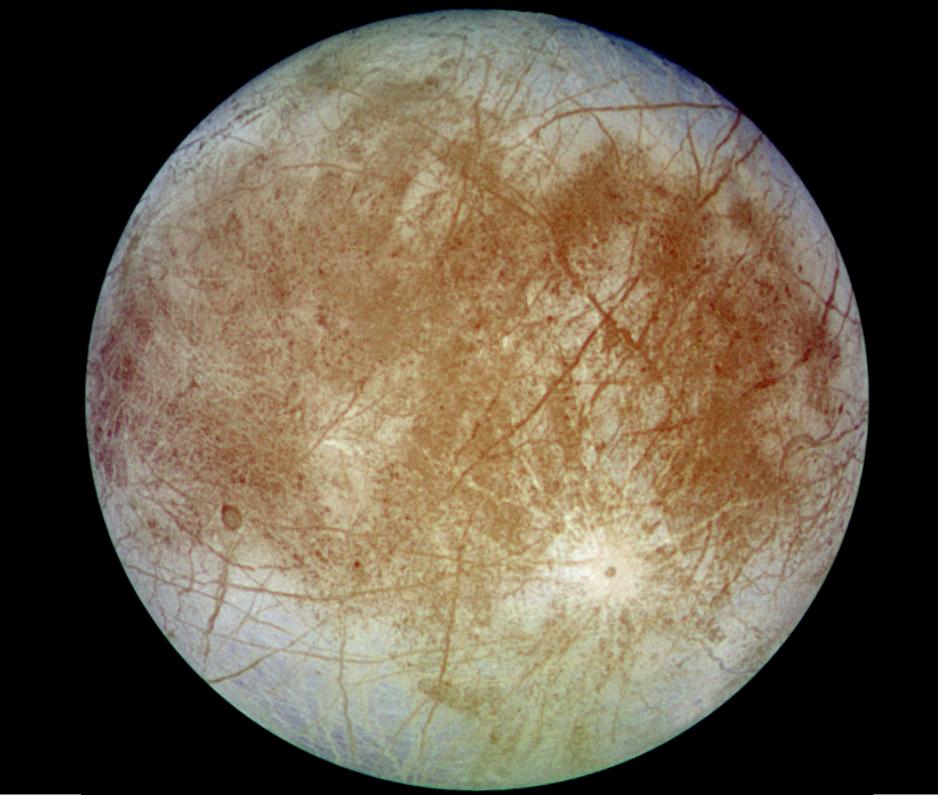
Thursday 7-10 pm I January 30th, 2020

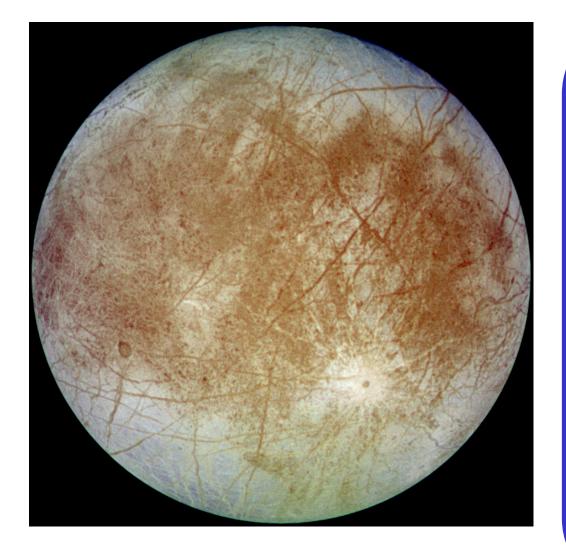
Bosque Brewing
901 E University Ave #3A
Las Cruces NM 88001

facebook.com/AoTLasCruces | @AoTLasCruces | venue:www.bosquebrewing.com









Europa Fact Sheet

Diameter – 1900 miles Earth's Moon: 2159 miles (88%)

Mass – 65% of Earth's Moon

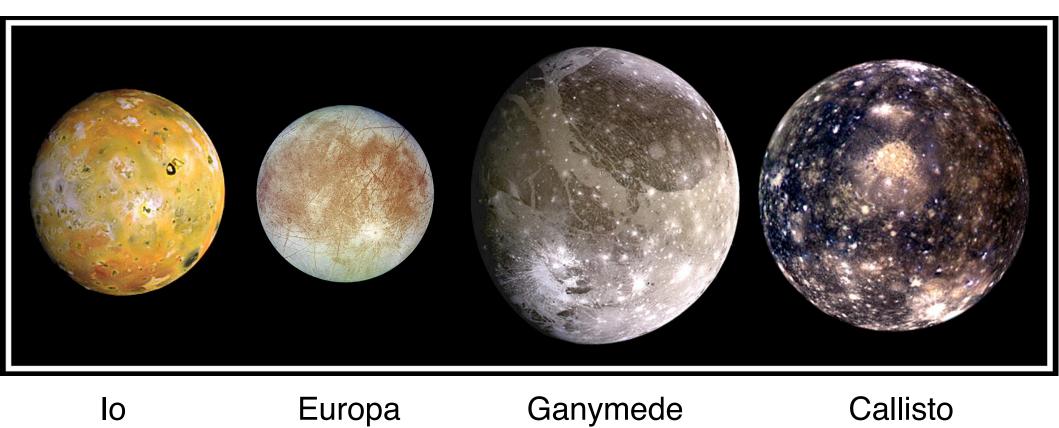
Distance from Jupiter 414,000 miles (9.5 Jupiter radii)

Orbital period: 3.5 days

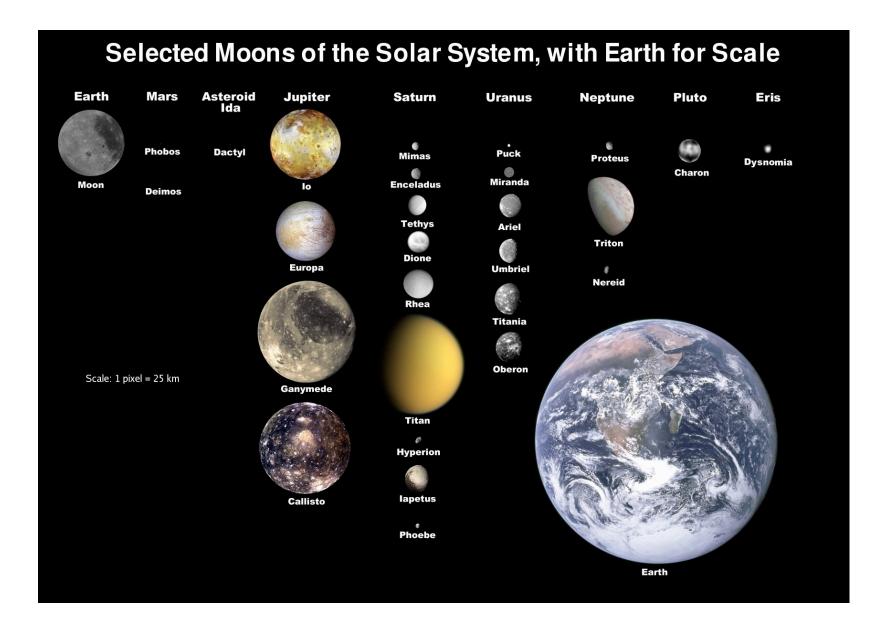
Temperature: -275°F

Discovery: Jan 8th, 1610 Galileo Galilei

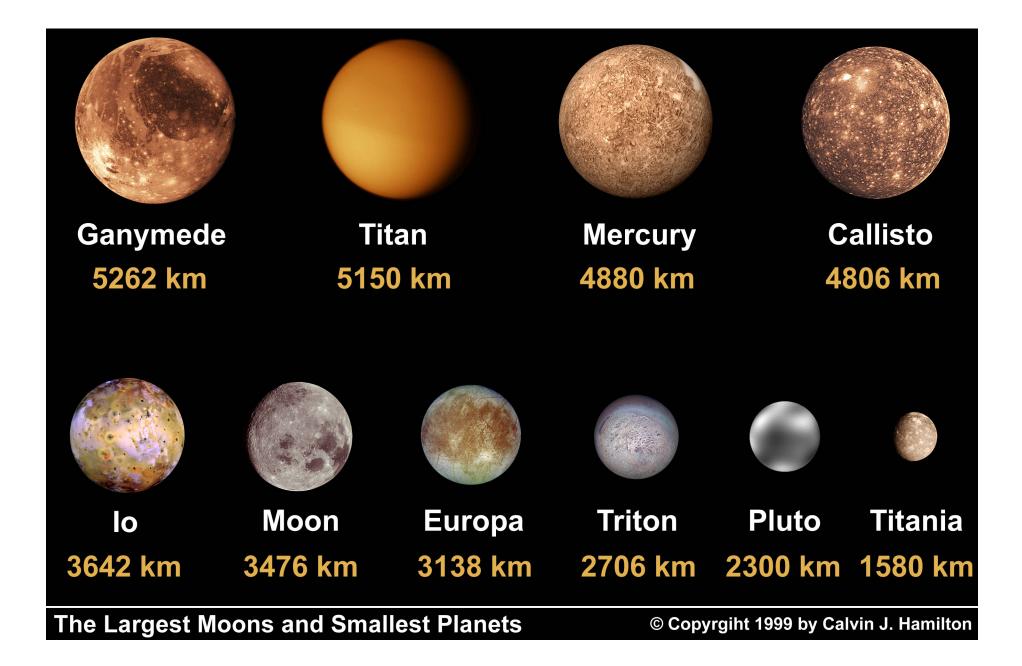
Jupiter's family portrait



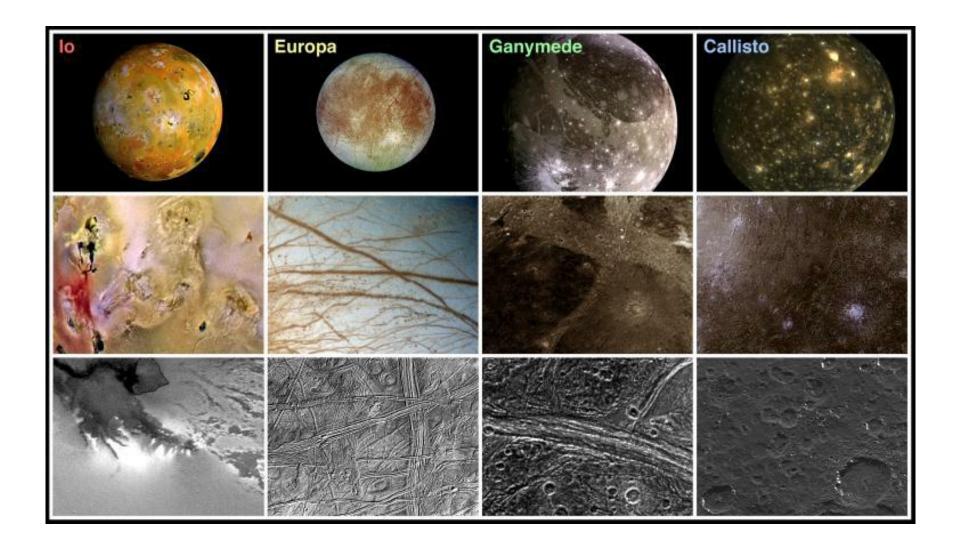
Moons of the Solar System



Size Comparison



Surfaces of the Galilean Moons



Young surfaces _____

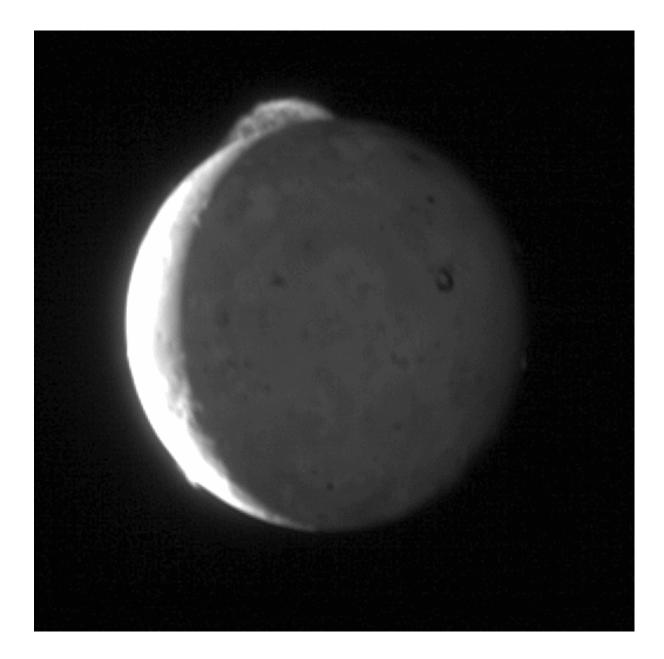
Old surface

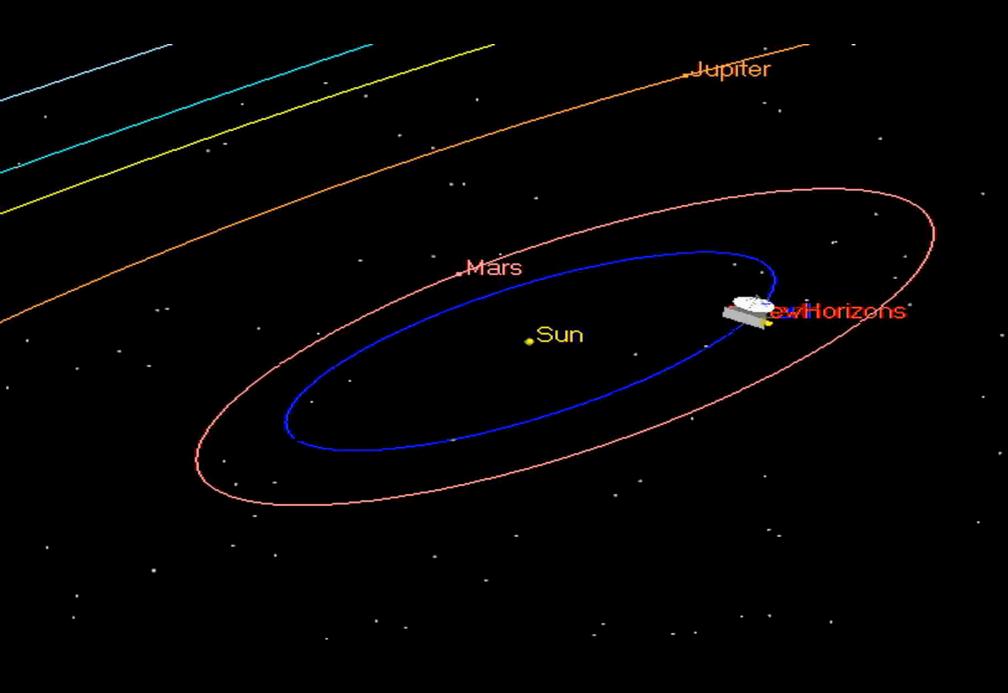
(Geologically Active)

Volcanic Moons

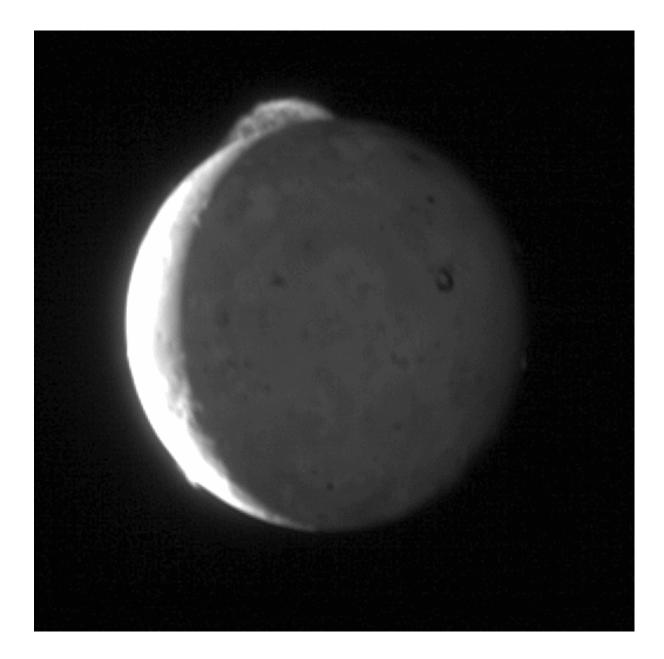


lo in action



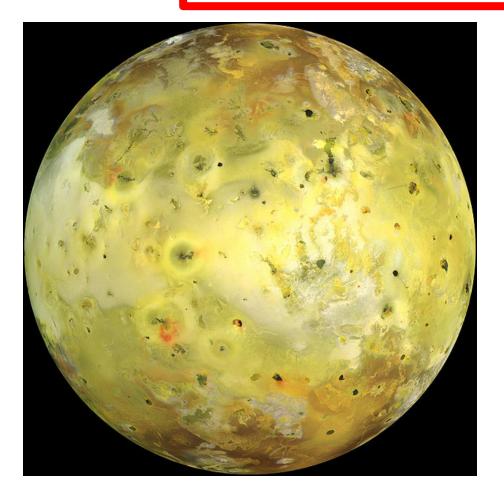


lo in action



Io – Jupiter's Volcanic Moon

"Nowhere else in the Solar System do **volcanic processes** so **dominate** everything we see as on **lo**" *Carl Sagan*



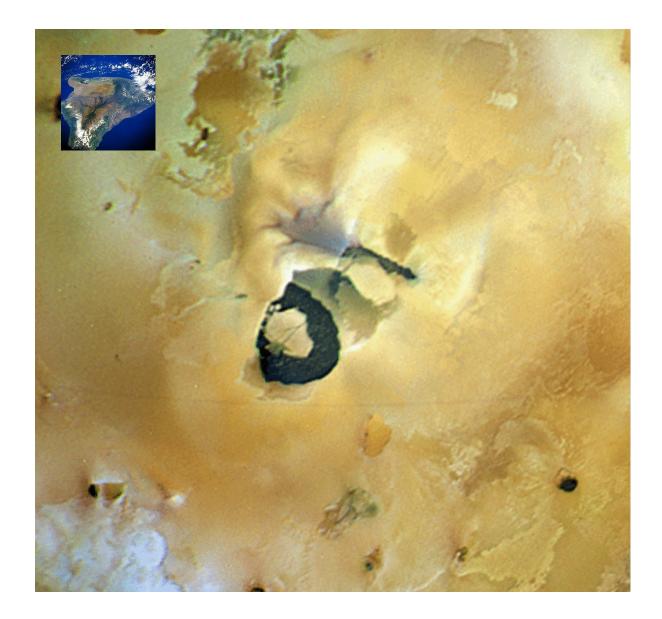
100 times more volcanic than Earth!!

Ground temperature: -260°F

Bright areas: Fresh sulfur frost

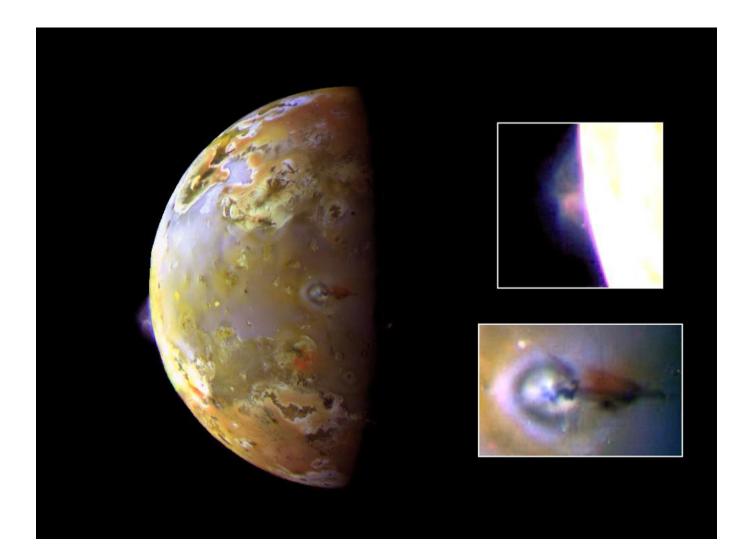
Yellow-Brown areas: older sulfur compounds

lo's Volcanoes

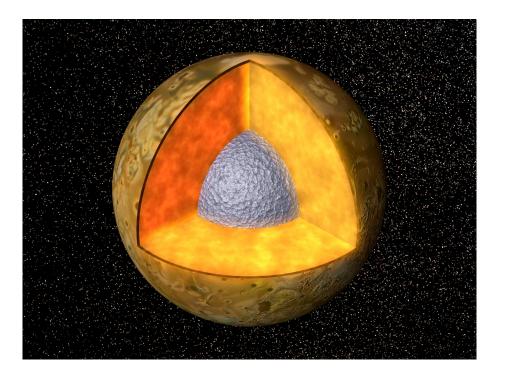


Loki

Active volcanoes



lo's interior



Thin silicate crust

Molten silicate interior

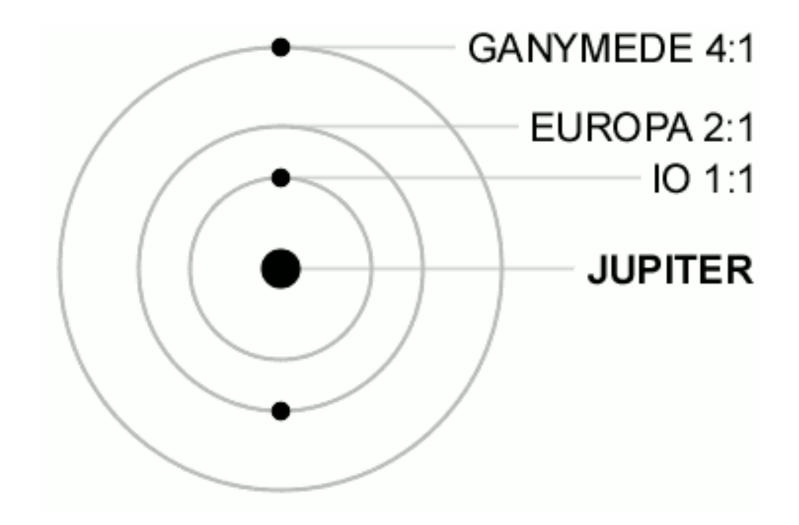
Iron rich core

Io is roughly the size of the Moon. How does such a small body retain such a hot interior?

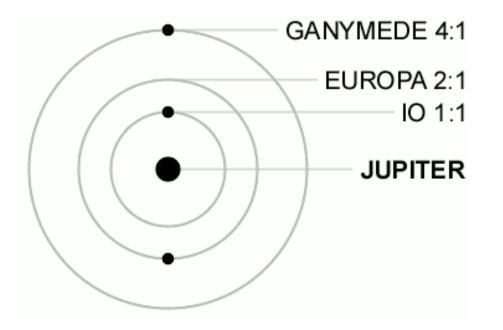
Tides

·. .

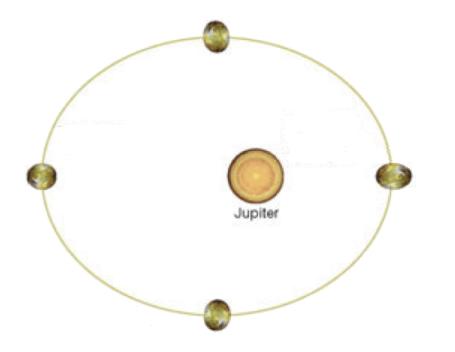
Orbital Clockwork



Swinging Moons

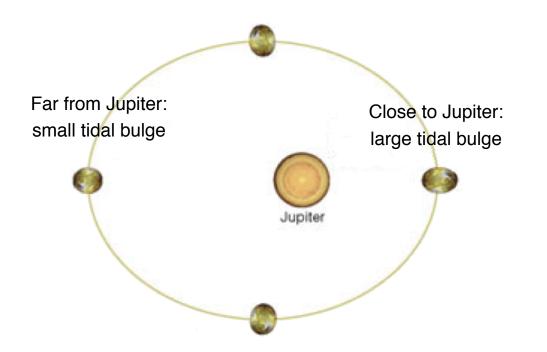






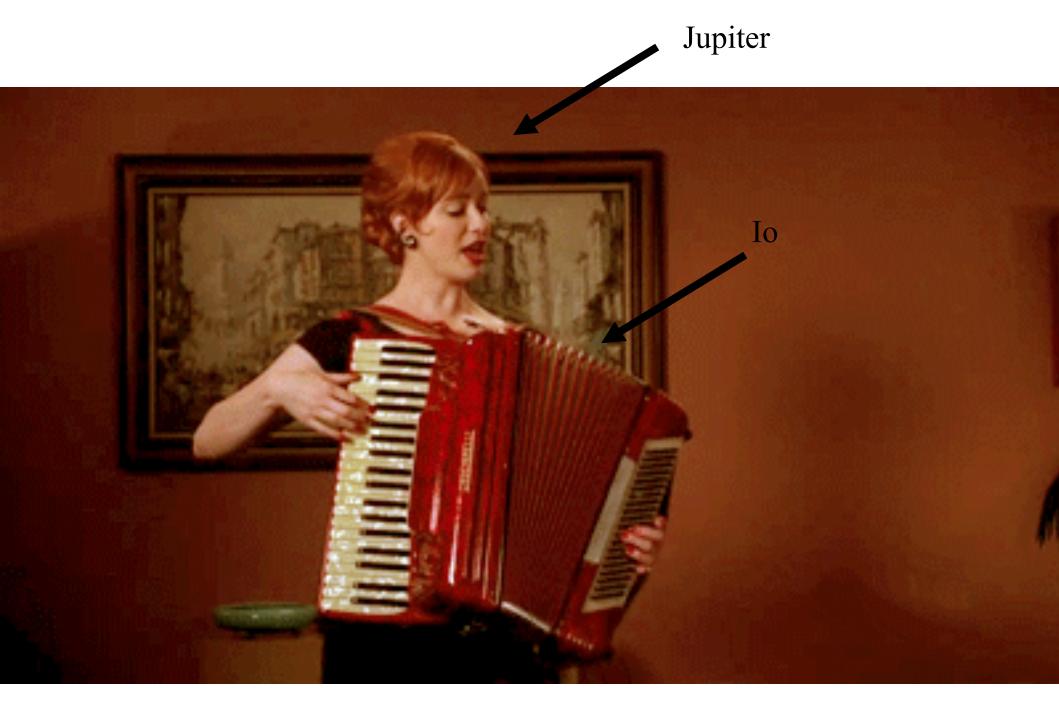
Periodic tug of Europa makes Io's orbit slightly elliptic

Tidal Heating

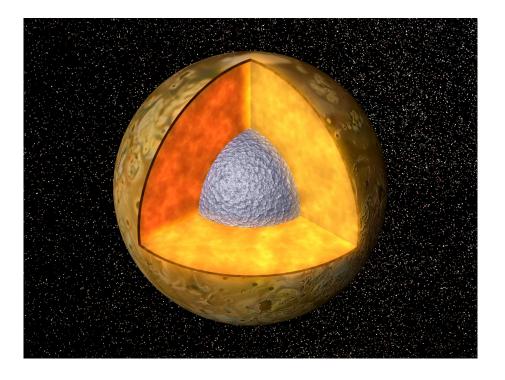


Difference in tidal bulge from closest to farthest from Jupiter: 100 m (~300 ft)

MASSIVE FRICTION!!!



Tidal heating keeps lo's interior molten

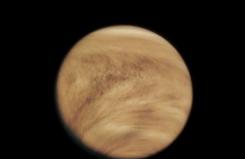


Thin silicate crust

Molten silicate interior

Iron rich core

Europa orbiting Jupiter-





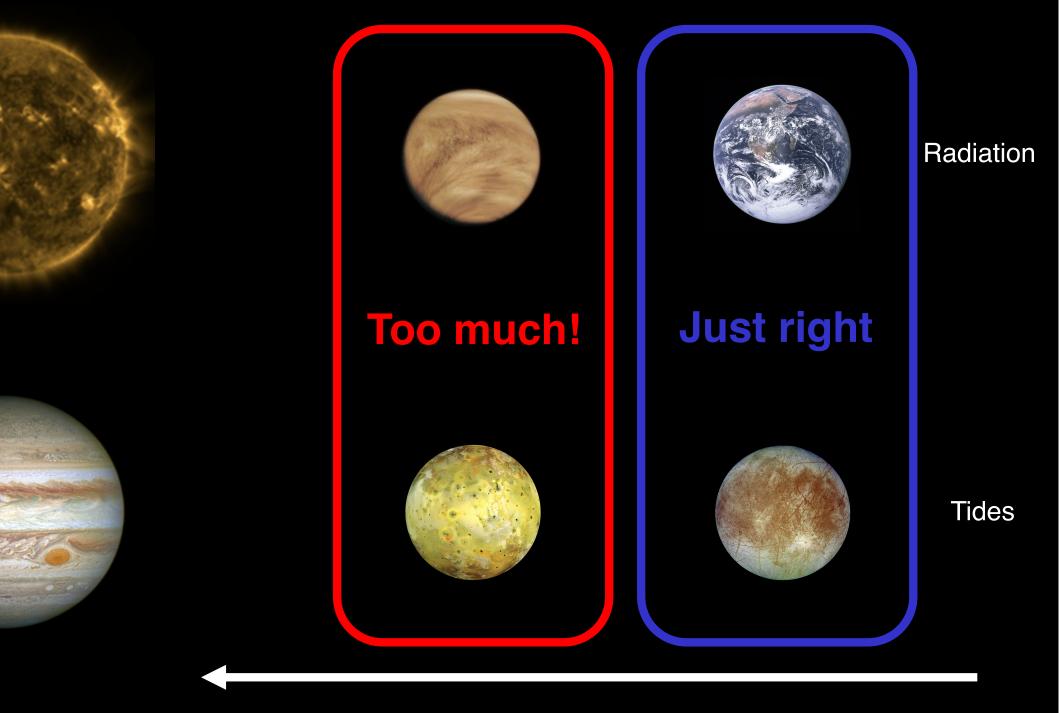
Radiation





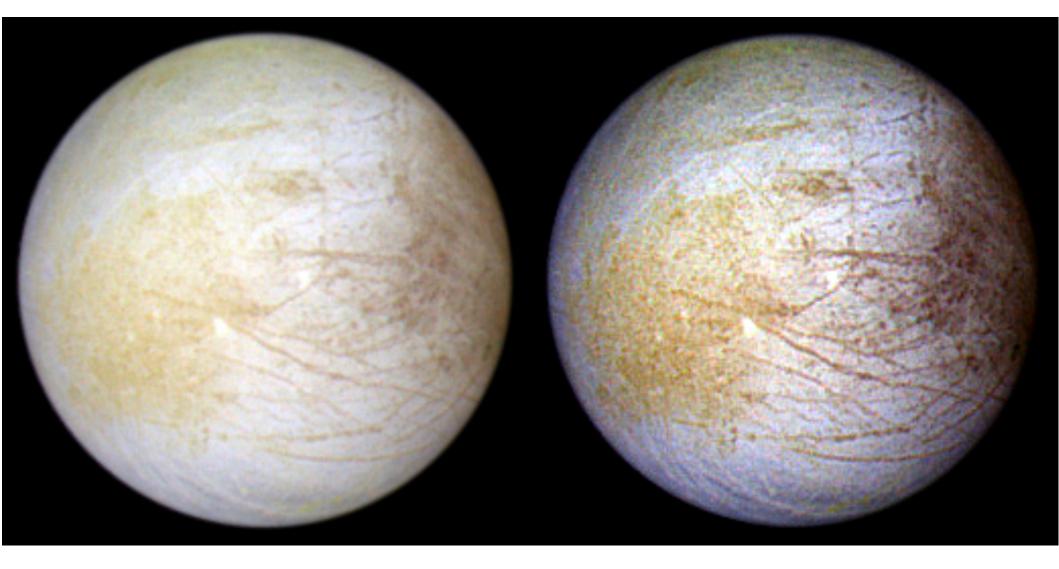
Tides

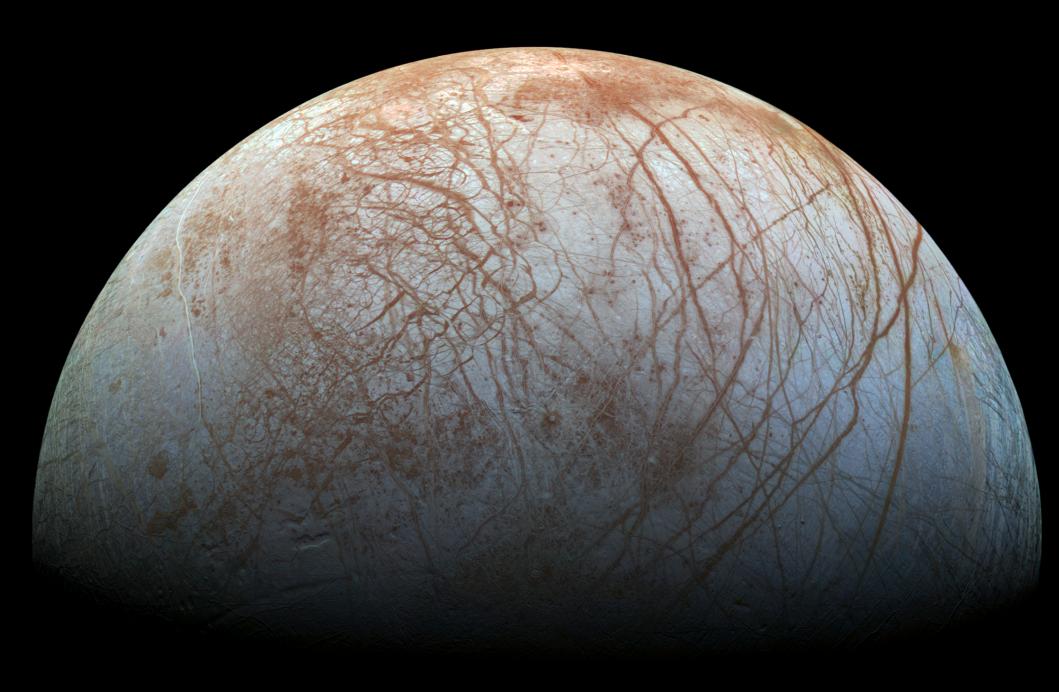




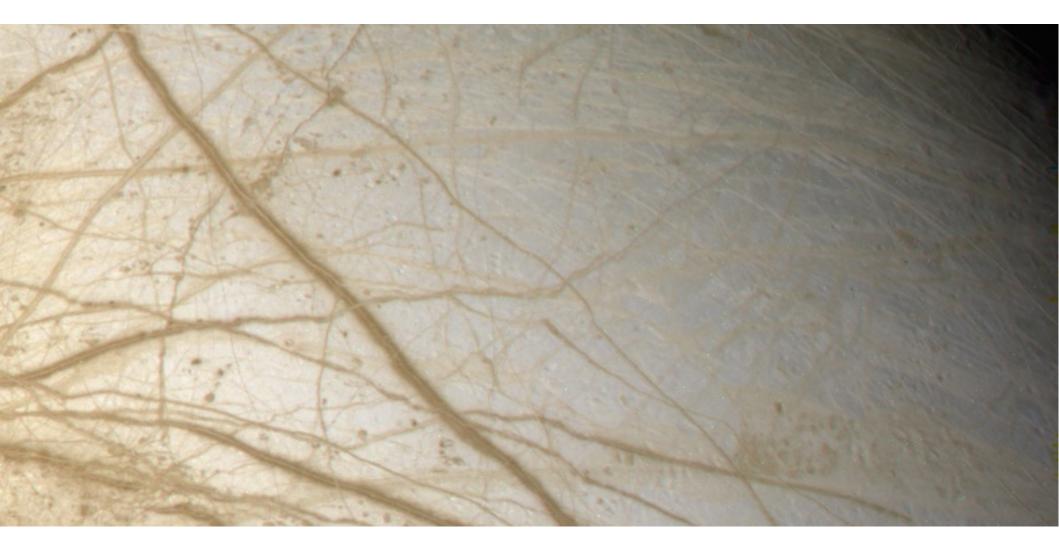


Europa



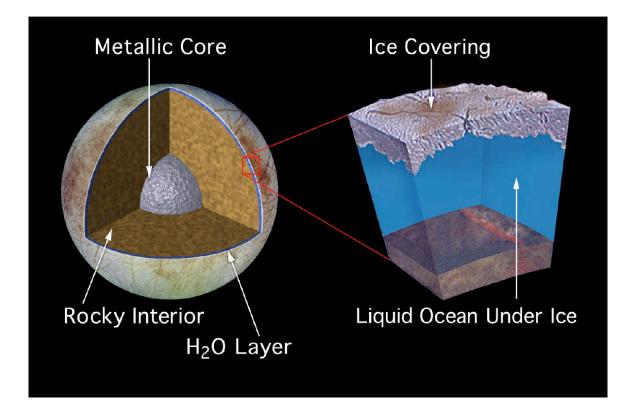


Ice Tectonics

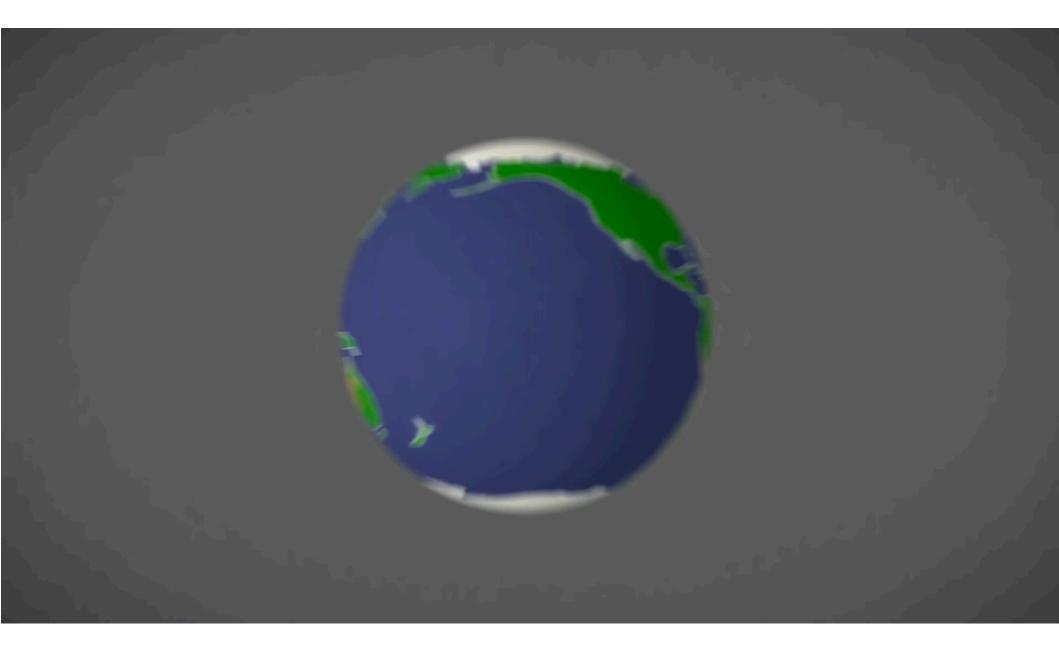




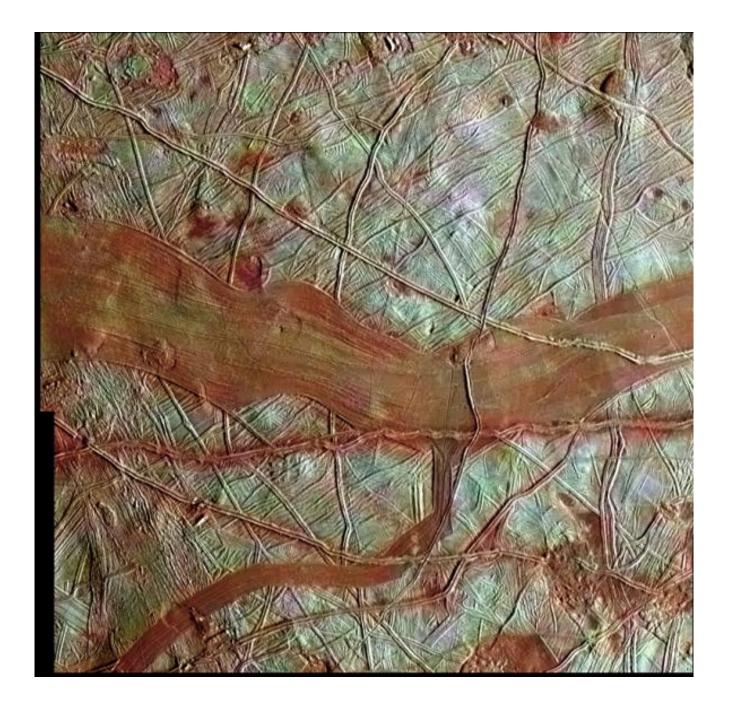
Surface floating on liquid







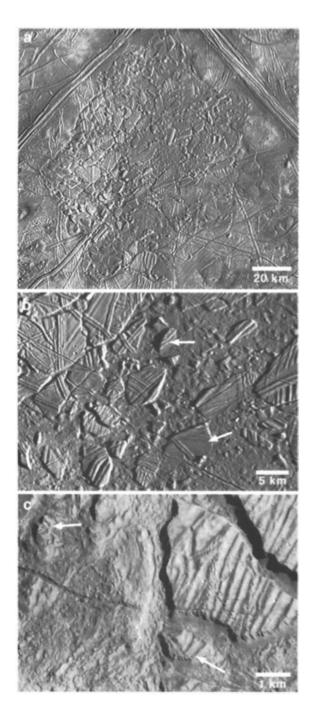
"Pull-apart" bands

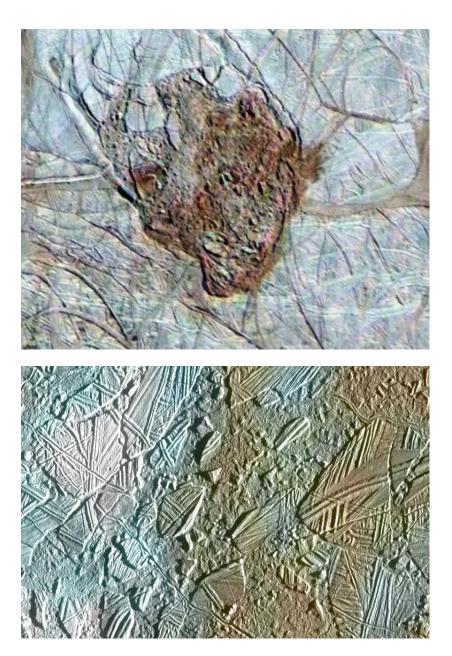


Domes and Pits ("freckles")

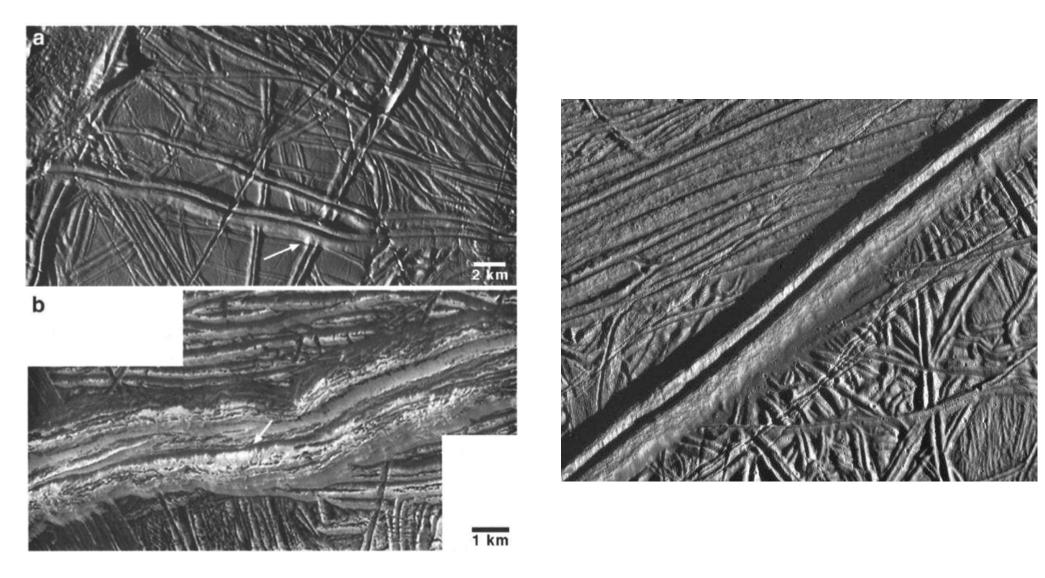


"Chaos" features

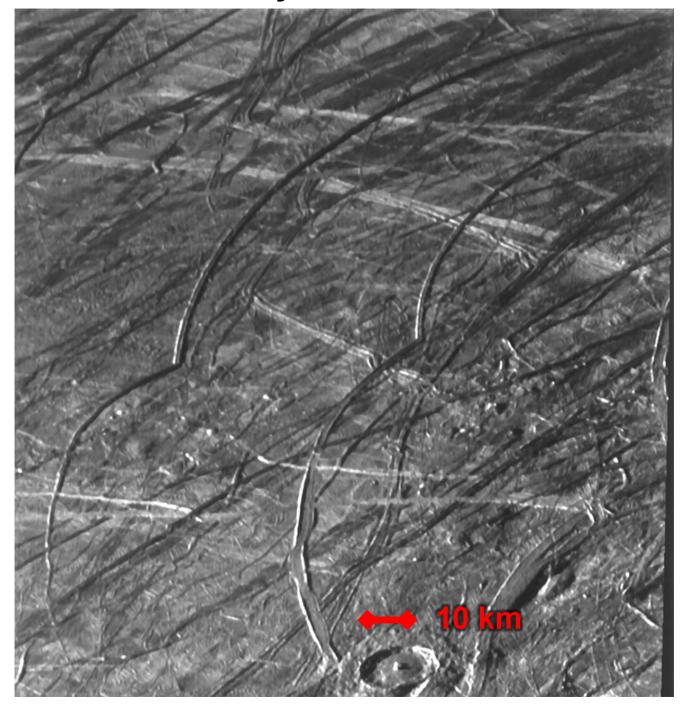


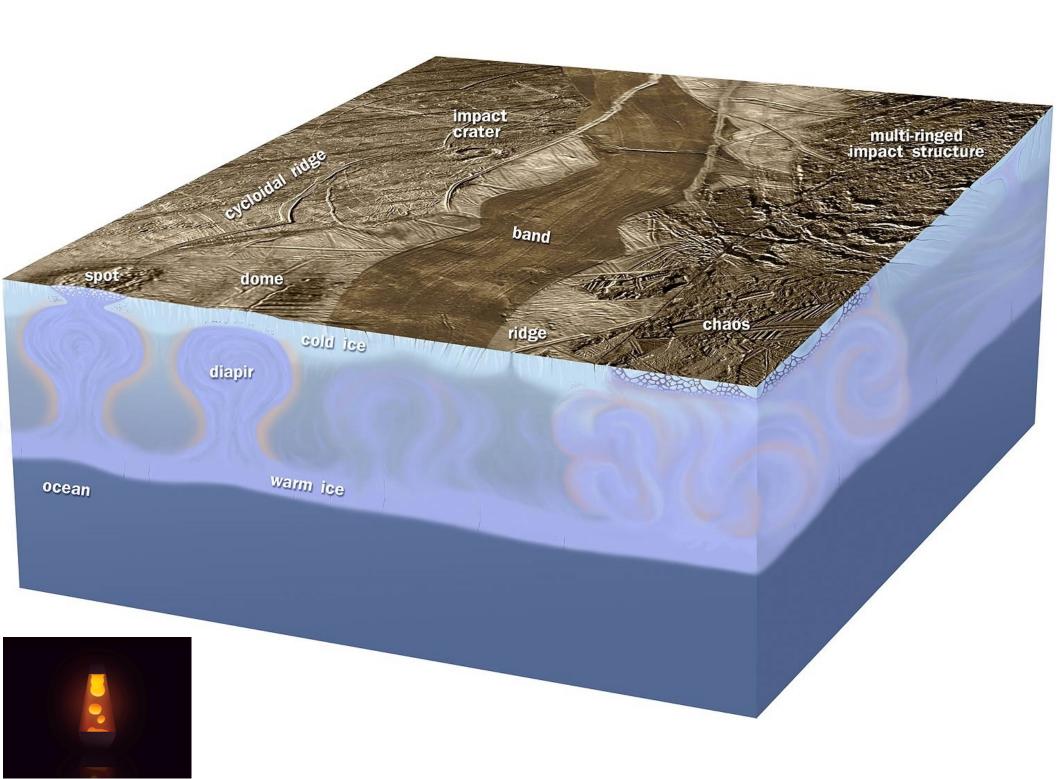


Double Ridges

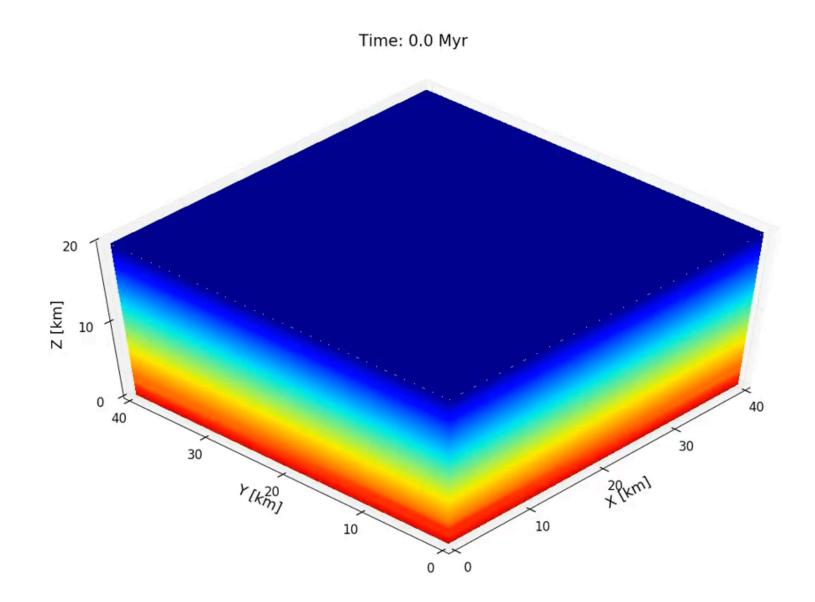


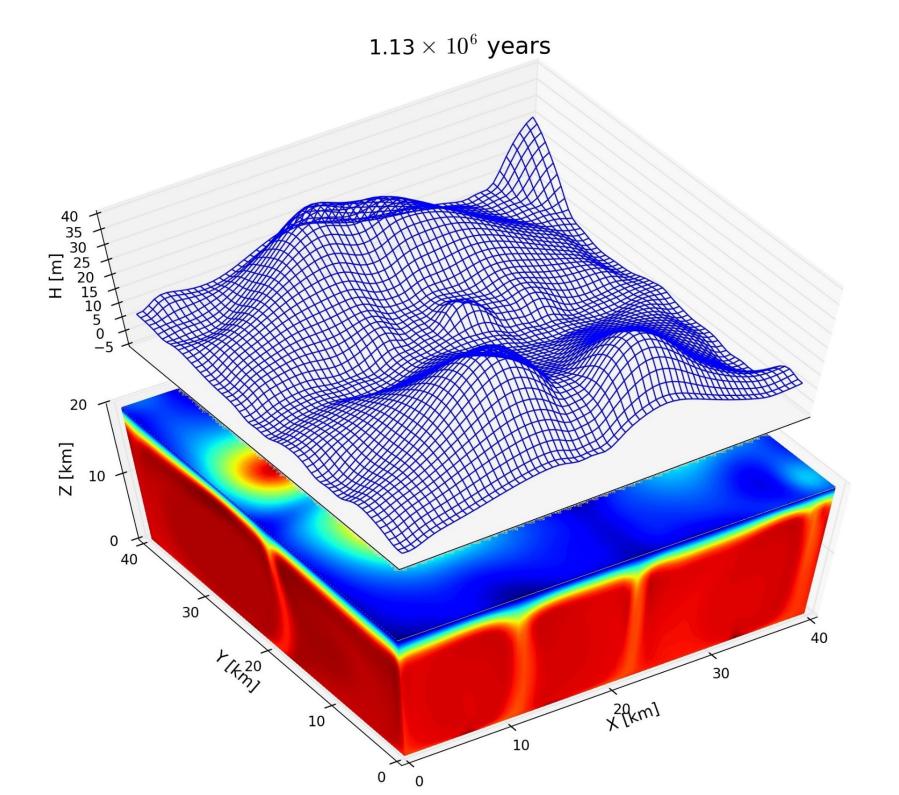
Cycloids



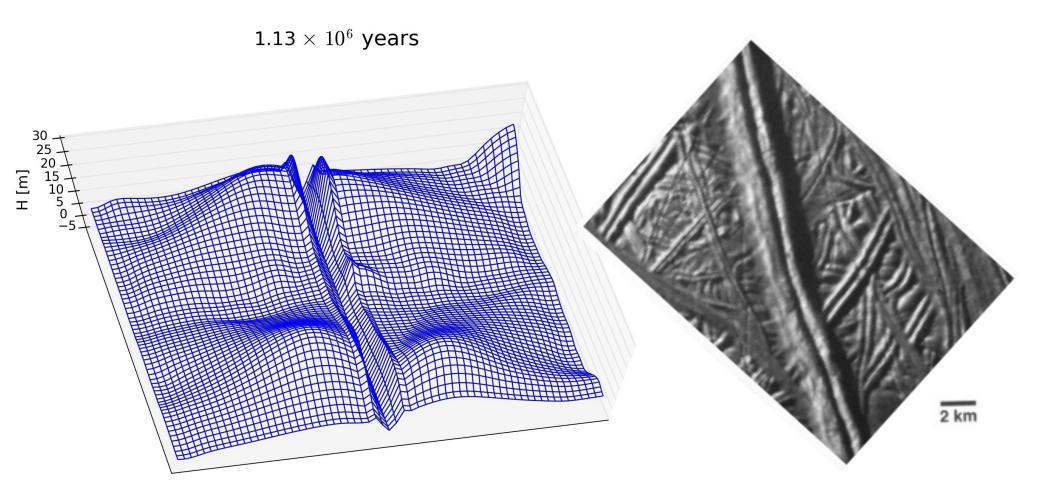


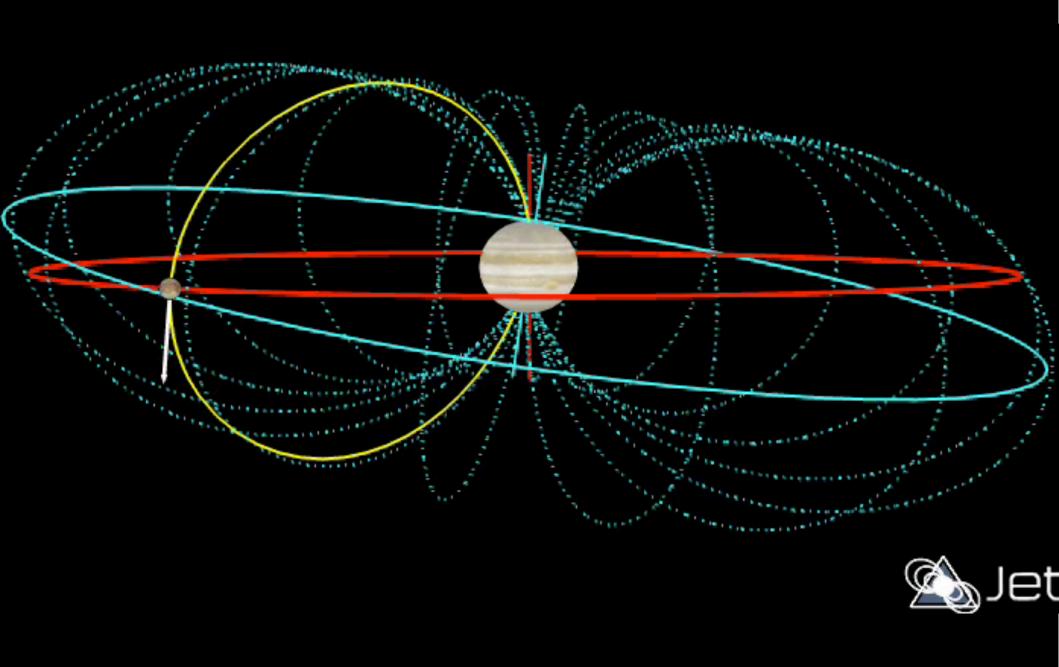






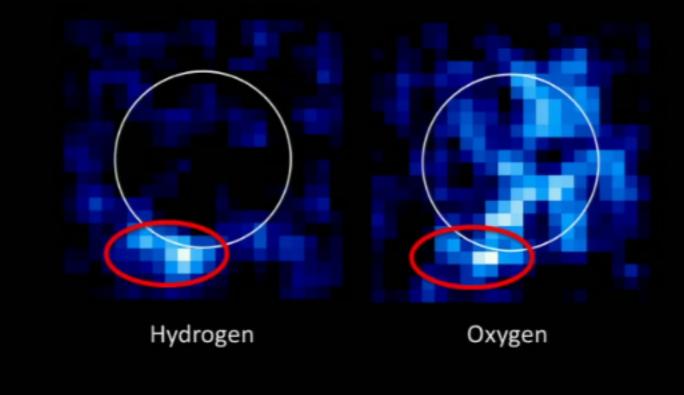
Double ridges





Water Plumes

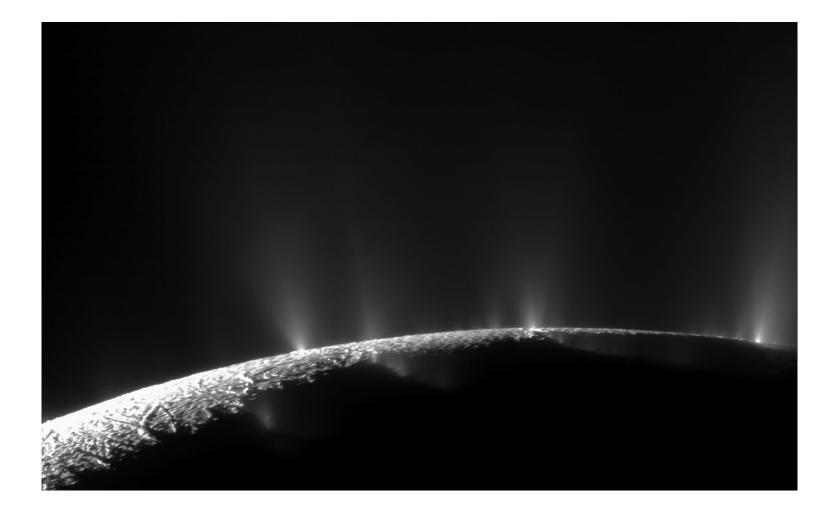
Hubble Observations: December 2012



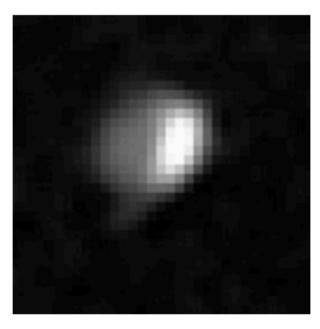




Plumes imaged by Cassini



Close up of the plumes



Did Voyager 1 capture an image of Enceladus' plumes erupting?

Ted Stryk • February 21, 2017 • 🐢

Amateur image processor Ted Stryk revisited Voyager 1 data of Enceladus and came across a surprise.

NASA / JPL-Caltech / Ted Stryk

ENCELADUS FROM VOYAGER 1 ON NOVEMBER 13, 1980

The right side is illuminated by the sun, the left by reflected light from Saturn, and the plume can be seen at the bottom. PRE-DISCOVERY DETECTION OF THE PLUMES OF ENCELADUS. T. Stryk, Humanities Division, Roane State Community College, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, United States 37830 (strykt@roanestate.edu).

Introduction: A sequence of wide angle images taken by Voyager 1 on 13 November 1980 include a serendipitous appearance by the moon Enceladus. Unlike the better images taken prior to closest approach, these images were taken at a very high phase angle, showing both solar illuminated areas as well as areas illuminated by planetshine. Most importantly, this sequence represents a pre-discovery detection of the south polar plumes. Here the images are described, with comments on the possibility of other observations or applications of this observation.

Voyager Images: Voyager 1 flew by Saturn on November 12, 1980, returning imagery of the planet, rings, and moons [1]. It did not pass close to Enceladus, though it did do some distant imagery during approach.

As the spacecraft receeded from Saturn, it obtained high phase imagery of the receeding planet. While it never targeted Enceladus as it departed, it did make a cameo. The first image to contain Enceladus was taken at 16:30, with the last at 18:21. The useful images are C3496526, C3496533, C3496608, C3496650, C3496657, C3496704, C3496711, and C3496718. Figure 1 shows an example of one of these images.

The images were calibrated and cleaned. They were then added, with preference given to the better References: [1] Smith B. A. et al. (1981) Science, 212, 163-191. [2] Hansen, C. J. et al. (2006) Science, 311, 1422-1425.

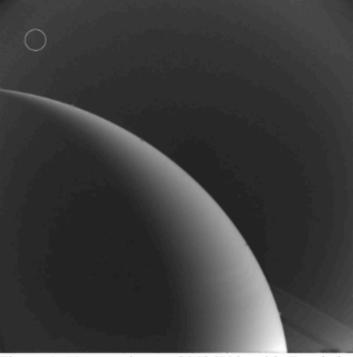
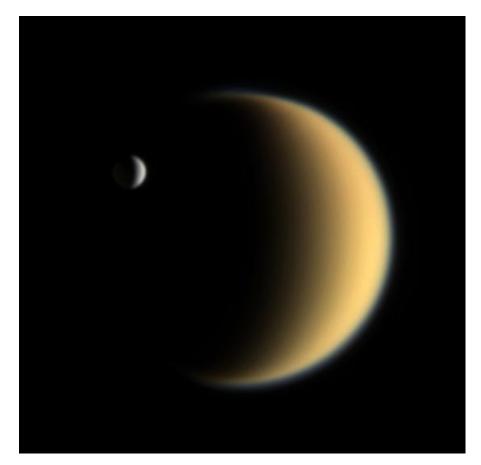
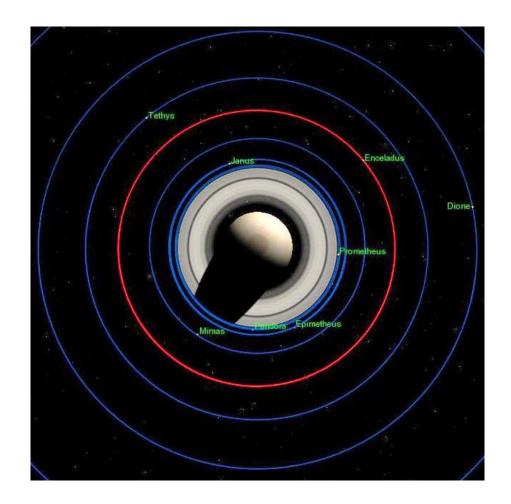


Figure 1. Voyager image C3496728, with Enceladus circled.

Enceladus and Titan

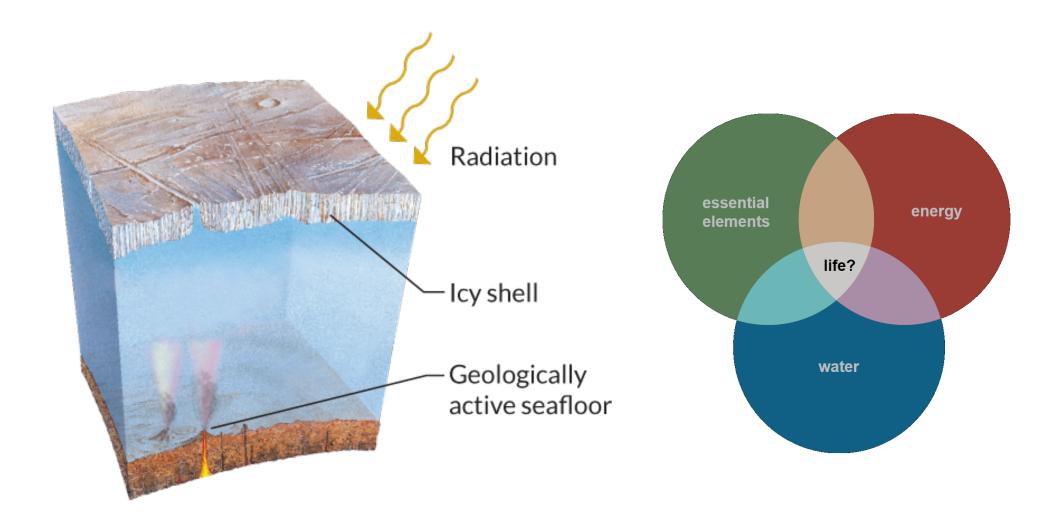


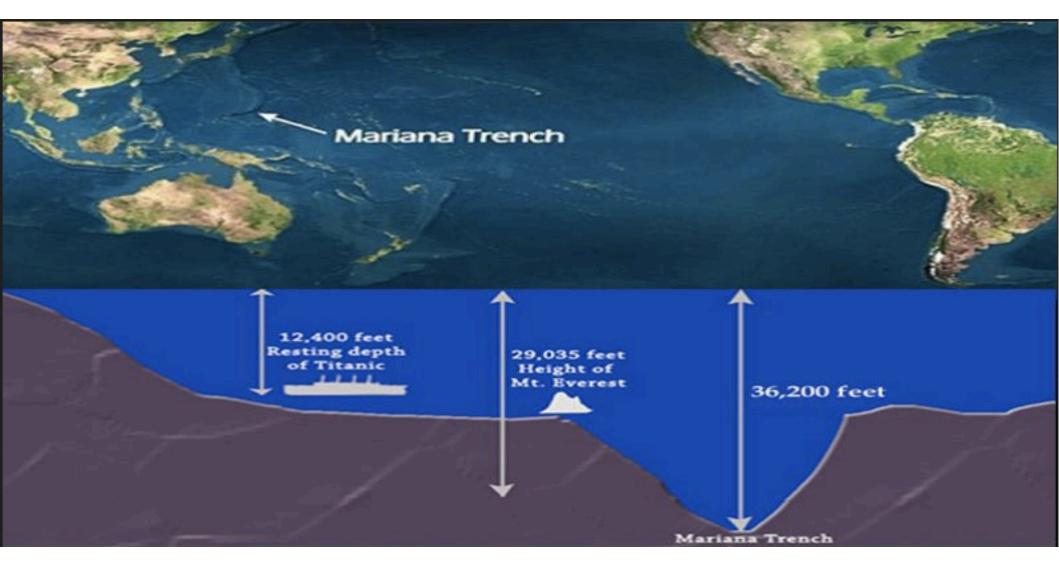
Tidal Heating!

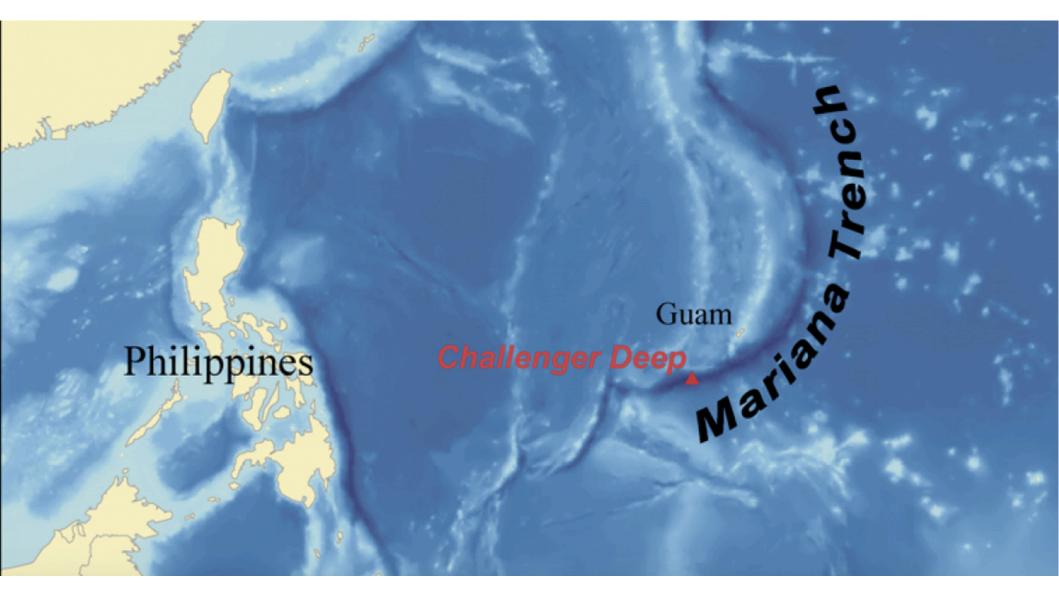


2:1 resonance with Dione keeps Enceladus' orbit elliptic

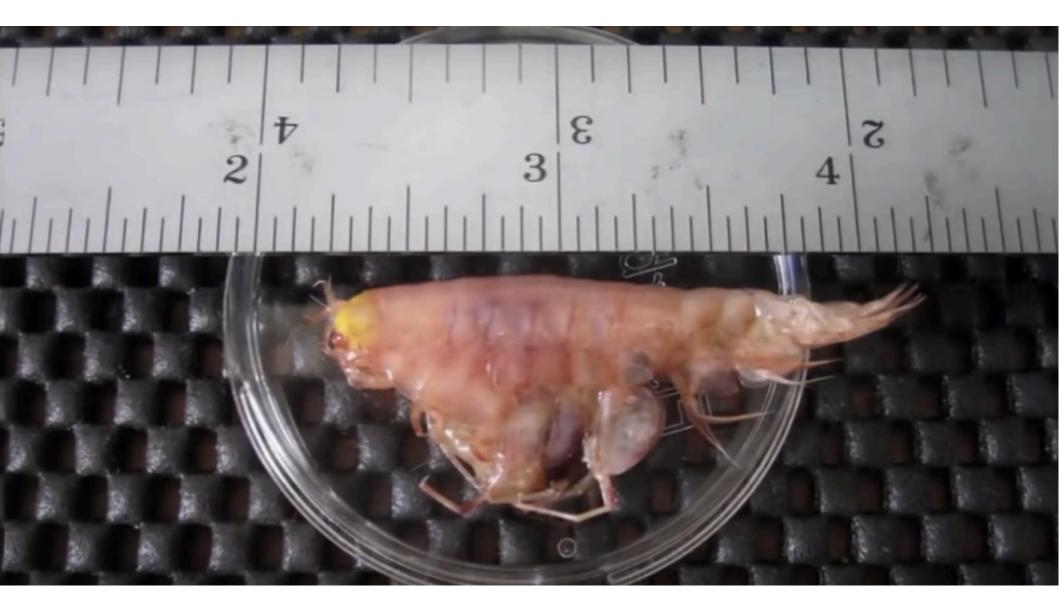
Life?



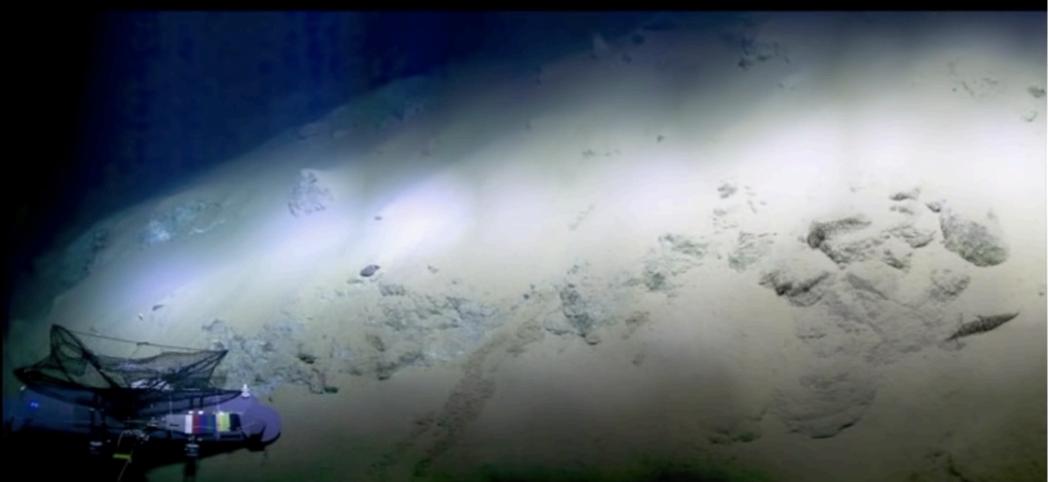








Sirena Deep: 10,700 m







Olivine + $H_2O \rightarrow$ Serpentine

(+ HEAT and Large VOLUME Increase With high pH and highly reducing conditions)

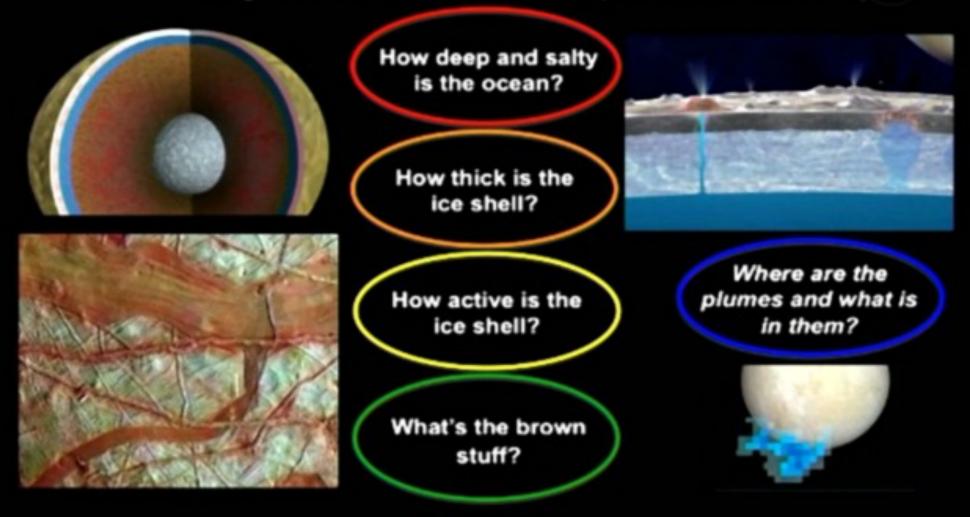
Olivine (Peridotite)

Serpentinite

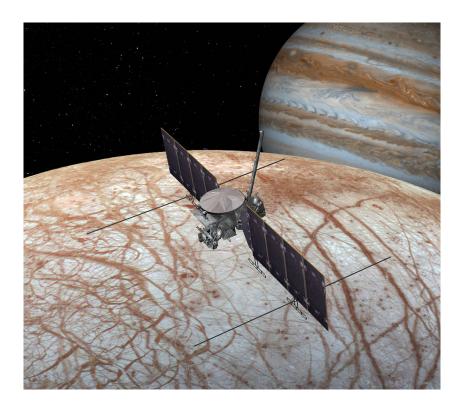


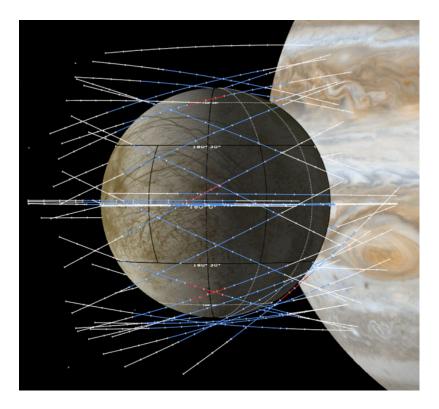


The Big Question: Is Europa Habitable?



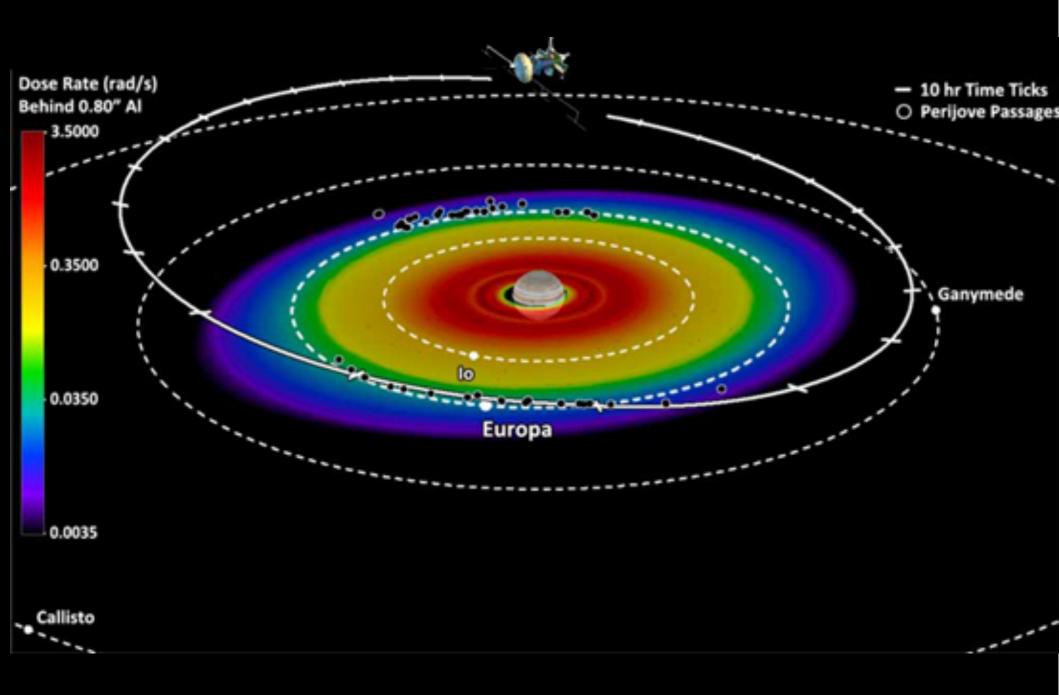
Europa Clipper





Reconnaissance: 45 flybys, as low as 25km Radar to determine ice's thickness High resolution camera Identify future landing sites Launch 2020-2021





Europa Thermal Emission Imaging System (E-THEMIS)

Detect Plumes

Mapping Imaging Spectrometer for Europa (MISE)

Map distribution of organics, chemistry of surface

Europa Imaging System (EIS) *High resolution camera (50cm)*

Ultraviolet Spectrograph (UVS)

Plumes, exosphere

Radar for Europa Assessment and Sounding: Ocean to Near-Surface (REASON) *Radar mapping*

Interior Characterization of Europa using Magnetometry (ICEMAG) Depth and salinity of ocean

Plasma Instrument for Magnetic Sounding (PIMS) Magnetic fields external to Europa – aids ICEMAG

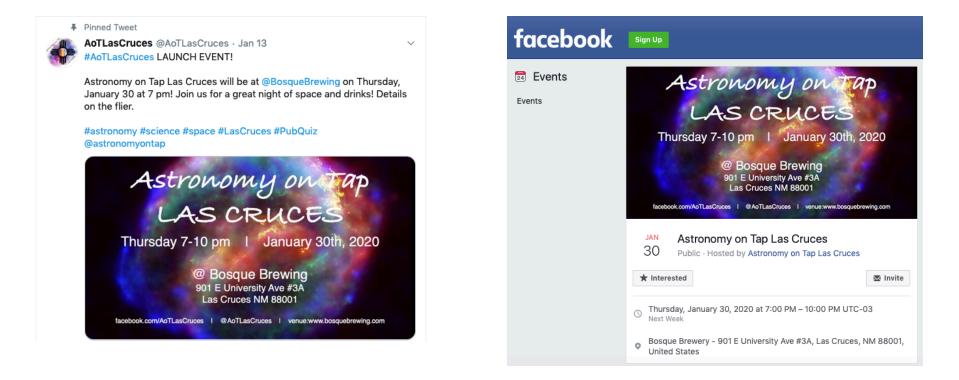
Mass Spectrometer for Planetary Exploration/Europa (MASPEX) *Chemistry of tenuous atmosphere or plumes*

Surface Dust Mass Analyzer (SUDA)

Chemical composition







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