

Preliminary results from a new model of the Io torus, fed by the two *Juno* fly-bys of Io

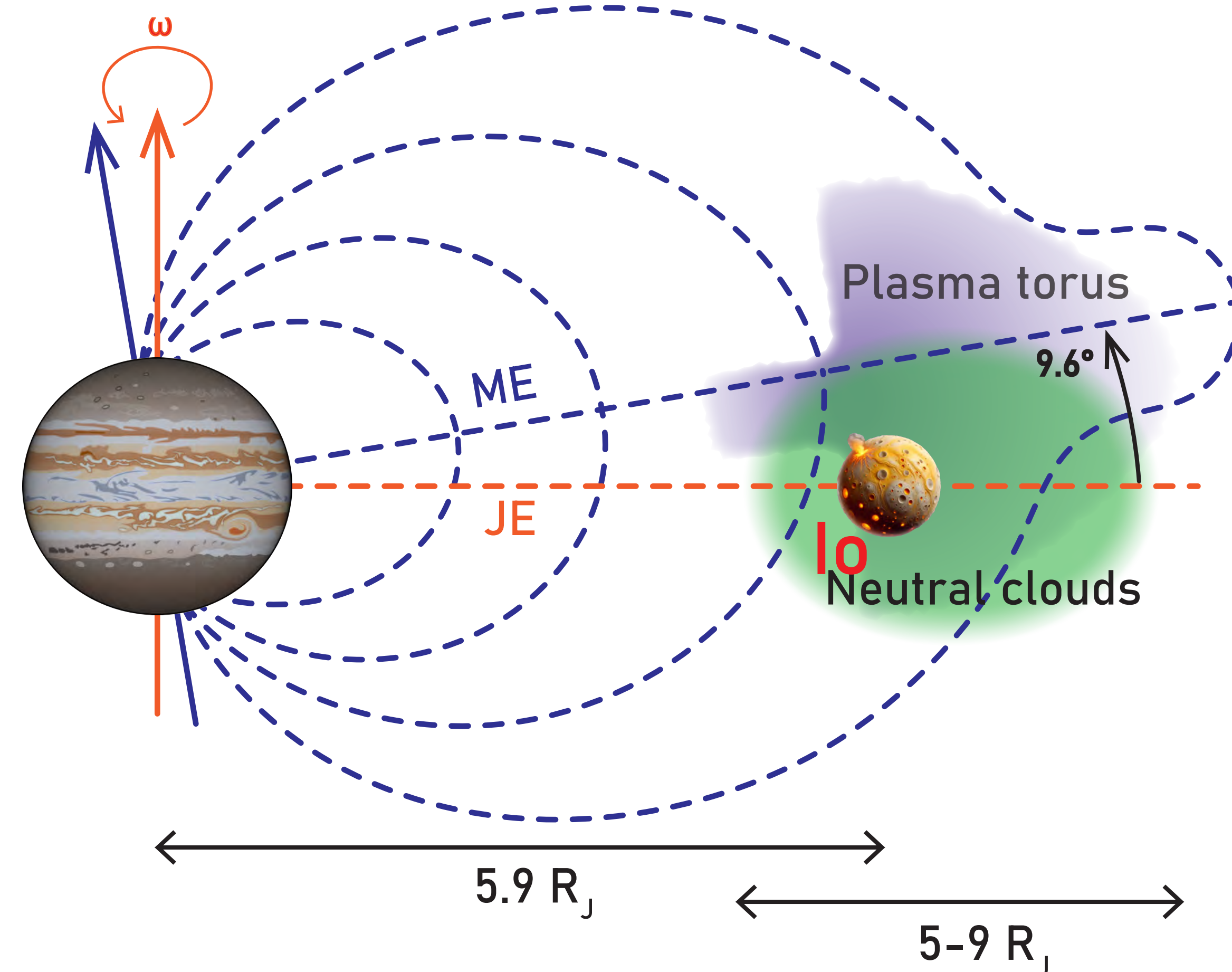
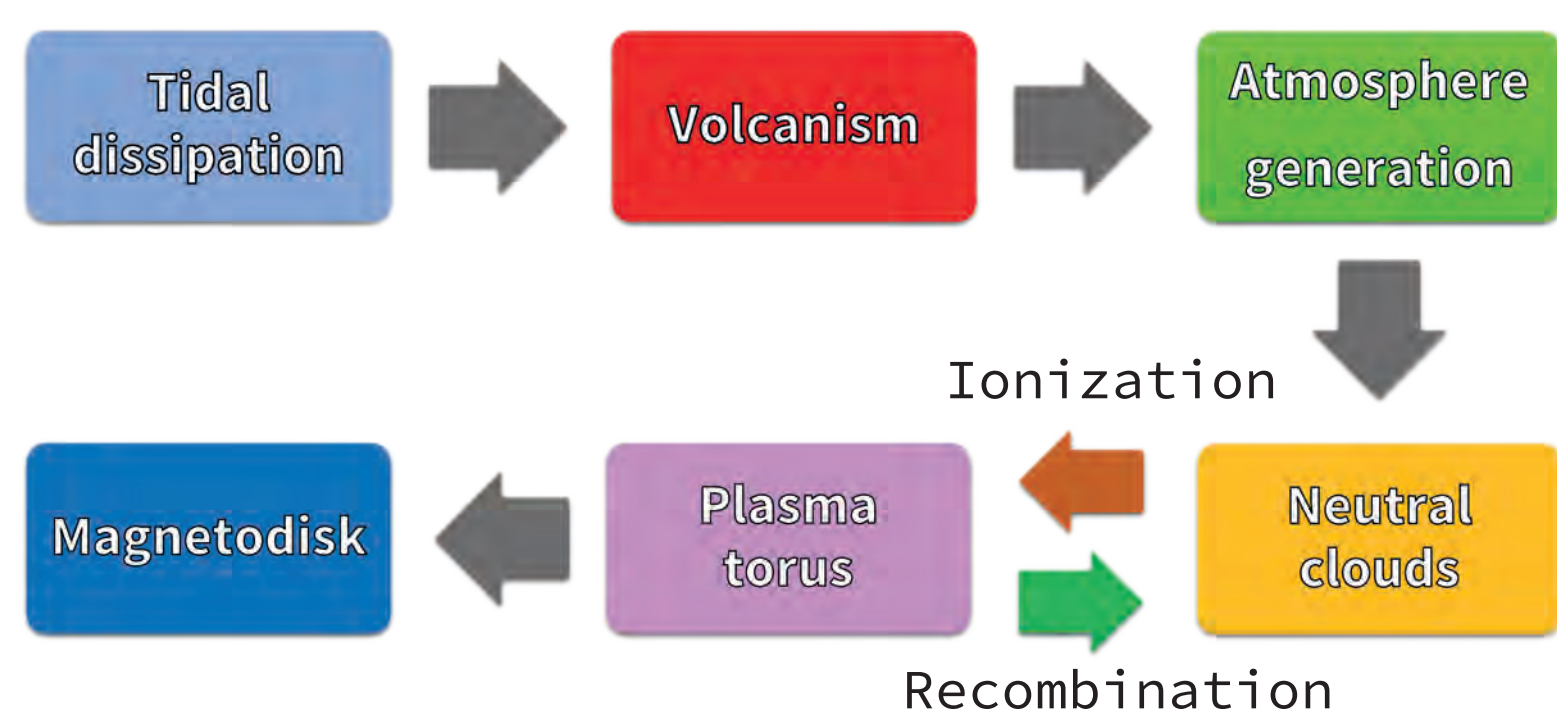
AUTHORS: Giuliano VINCI⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, Michel BLANC⁽¹⁾, Nicolas ANDRÉ⁽¹⁾, Marie DEVINAT⁽¹⁾, Quentin NÉNON⁽¹⁾

Affiliations: 1: IRAP, Institut de Recherche en Astrophysique et Planétologie (CNRS - Université Toulouse III)

2: Sapienza University of Rome - Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering

WHAT IS THE IO TORUS?

- Zone where ions, electrons, neutrals meet.
- Io has a dense SO₂ atmosphere.
- The neutrals sputtered from Io's exosphere and the plasma particles corotating with the magnetic field interact.
- Neutrals are ionised by electrons and ions; ions recombine into neutrals, in a two-way interaction.



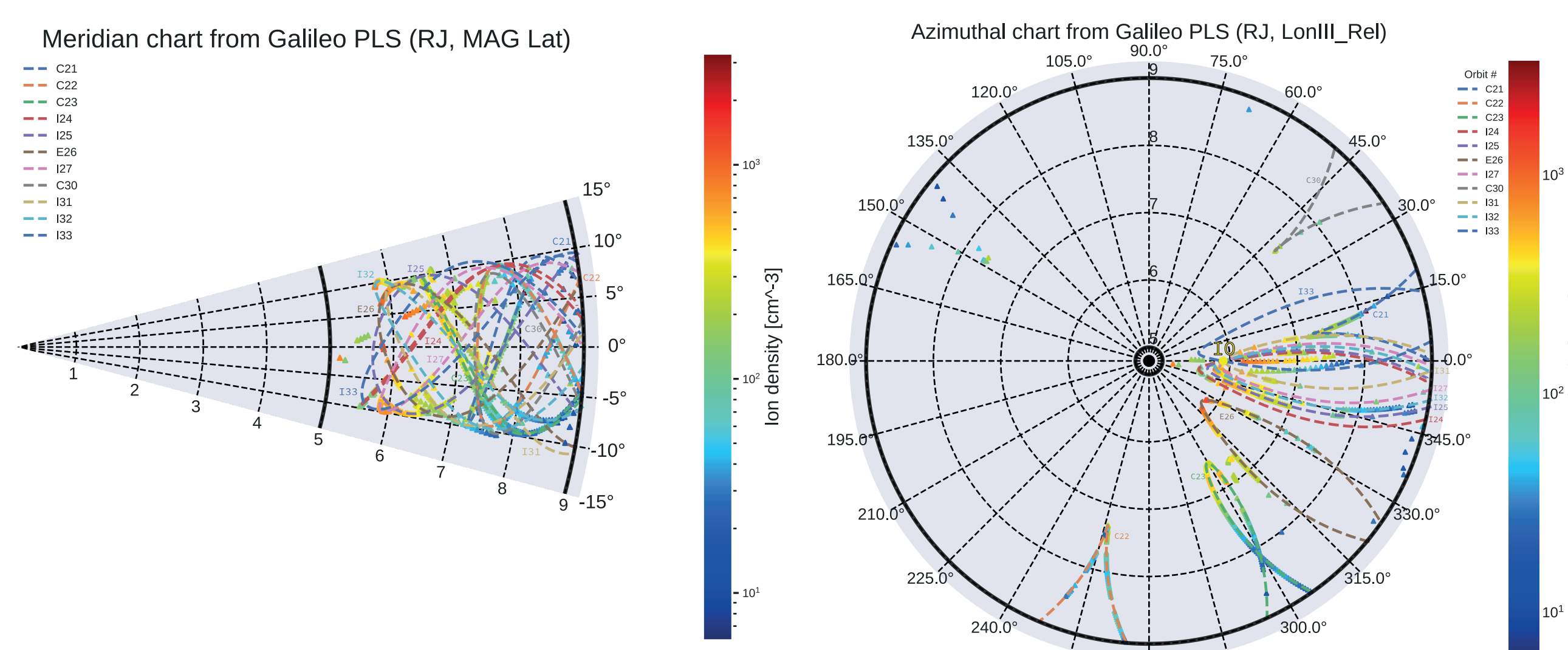
OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS

- What are the coupling mechanisms in terms of chemistry and dynamics?
- What is the relationship between volcanism on Io and magnetospheric transport?

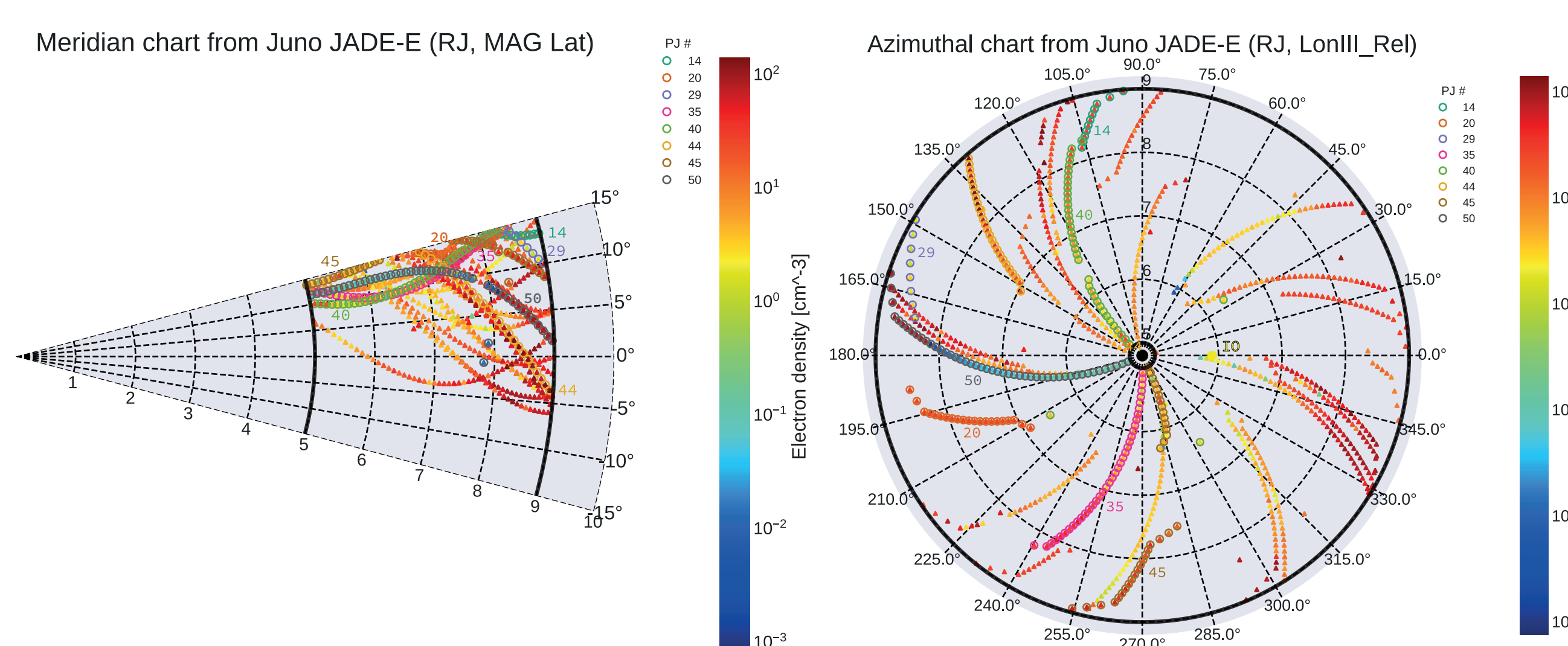
OUR APPROACH

We are going to develop a model of the coupling between the neutral and plasma tori, aiming at assimilating different observations.

PRESENT RESULTS



The abundances of charged particles from *Galileo* and *Juno* missions can provide a globally rich coverage of the Io plasma torus.



IMPACT

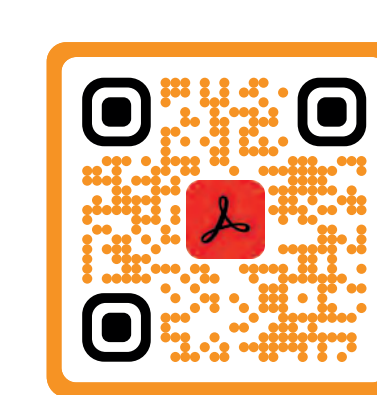
- For the first time, a model will merge all these observations into one framework: plasma spectrometry, radio science, UV/IR/Visible spectroscopy, both in-situ and from remote.
- This will better model the properties of the torus, for future missions: *JUICE* and *Europa Clipper*.

REFERENCES



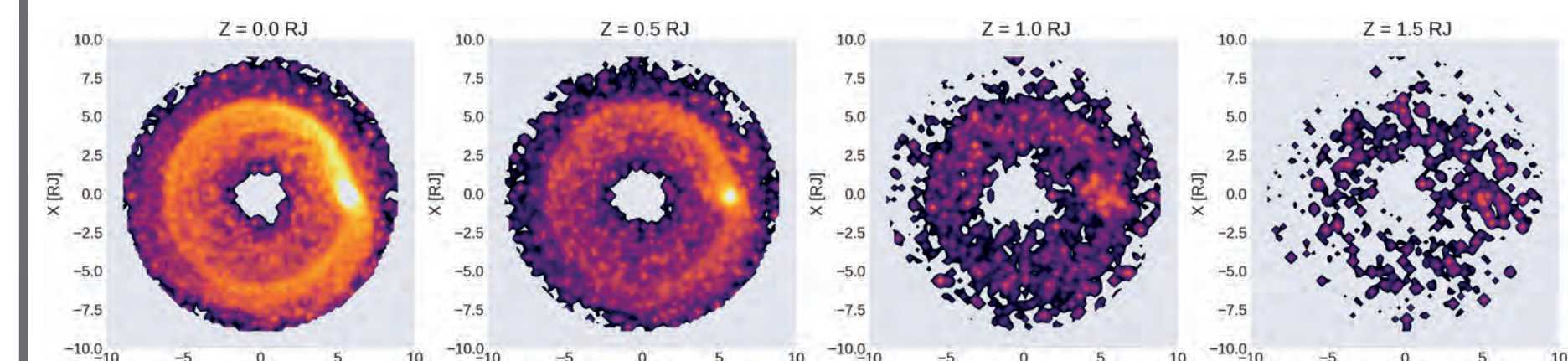
LinkedIn

For more information regarding the foundation of our work, scan with your phone the QR code here on the right.



Bibliography

NEUTRAL TORUS

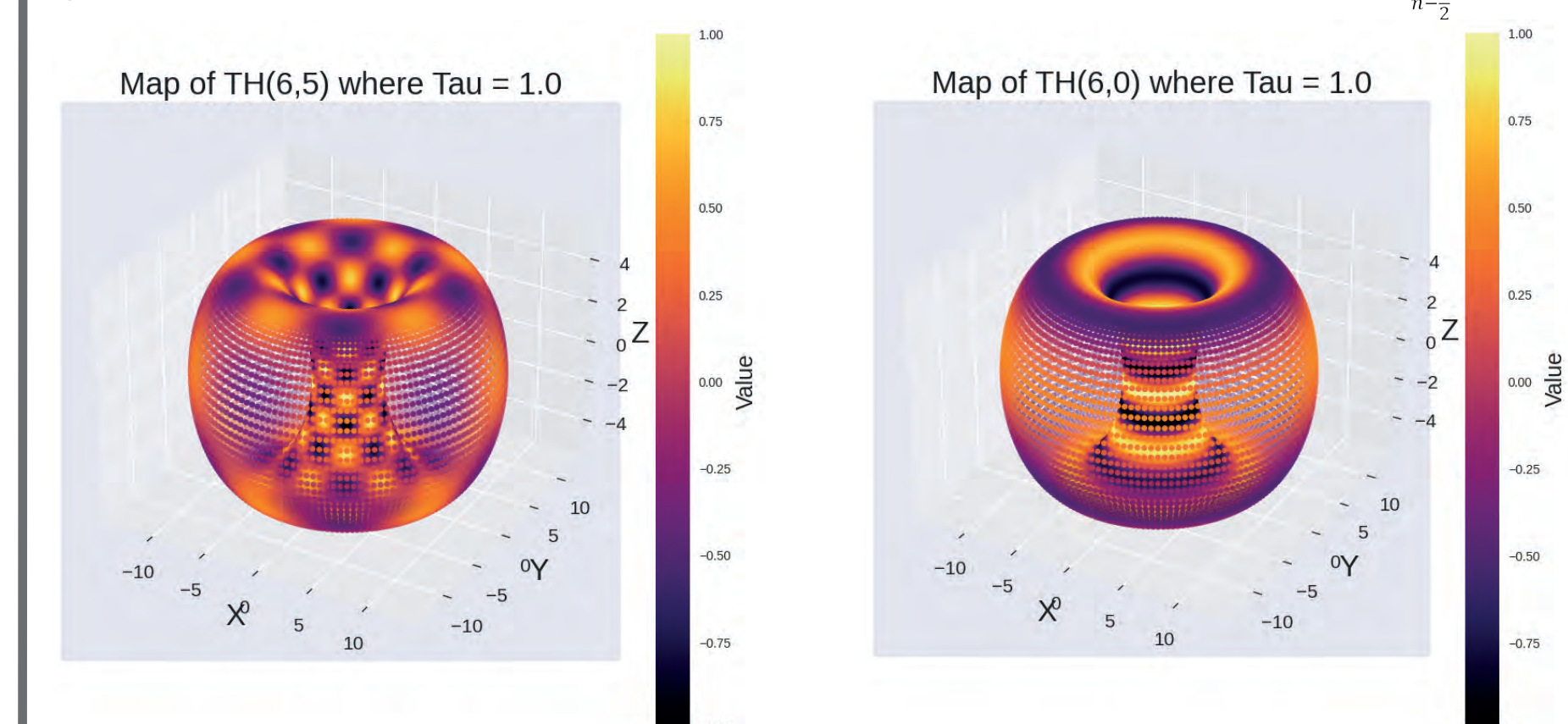


- Simulated 2D distributions of neutrals in the torus were provided us on some Z-aligned planes.
- In order to interpolate these results, we have built a toroidal harmonics expansion tool.
- The harmonic coefficients will be fitted upon the known density points.

$$x = \frac{a \sinh(\tau) \cos(\phi)}{\cosh(\tau) - \cos(\sigma)} \quad y = \frac{a \sinh(\tau) \sin(\phi)}{\cosh(\tau) - \cos(\sigma)} \quad z = \frac{a \sin(\sigma)}{\cosh(\tau) - \cos(\sigma)}$$

$$f(\tau, \sigma, \phi) = \sqrt{\cosh(\tau) - \cos(\sigma)} \sum_{n=0}^N \sum_{m=0}^n [Y_p^{n,m}(\tau, \sigma, \phi) + Y_q^{n,m}(\tau, \sigma, \phi)]$$

$$Y_p^{n,m}(\tau, \sigma, \phi) = [M^{(np)} \cos(m\phi) \cos(n\sigma) + M^{(sp)} \cos(m\phi) \sin(n\sigma) + M^{(cp)} \sin(m\phi) \cos(n\sigma) + M^{(cp)} \sin(m\phi) \sin(n\sigma)] P_{n-1/2}^{(m)}(\cosh(\tau))$$



PLASMA MODELING

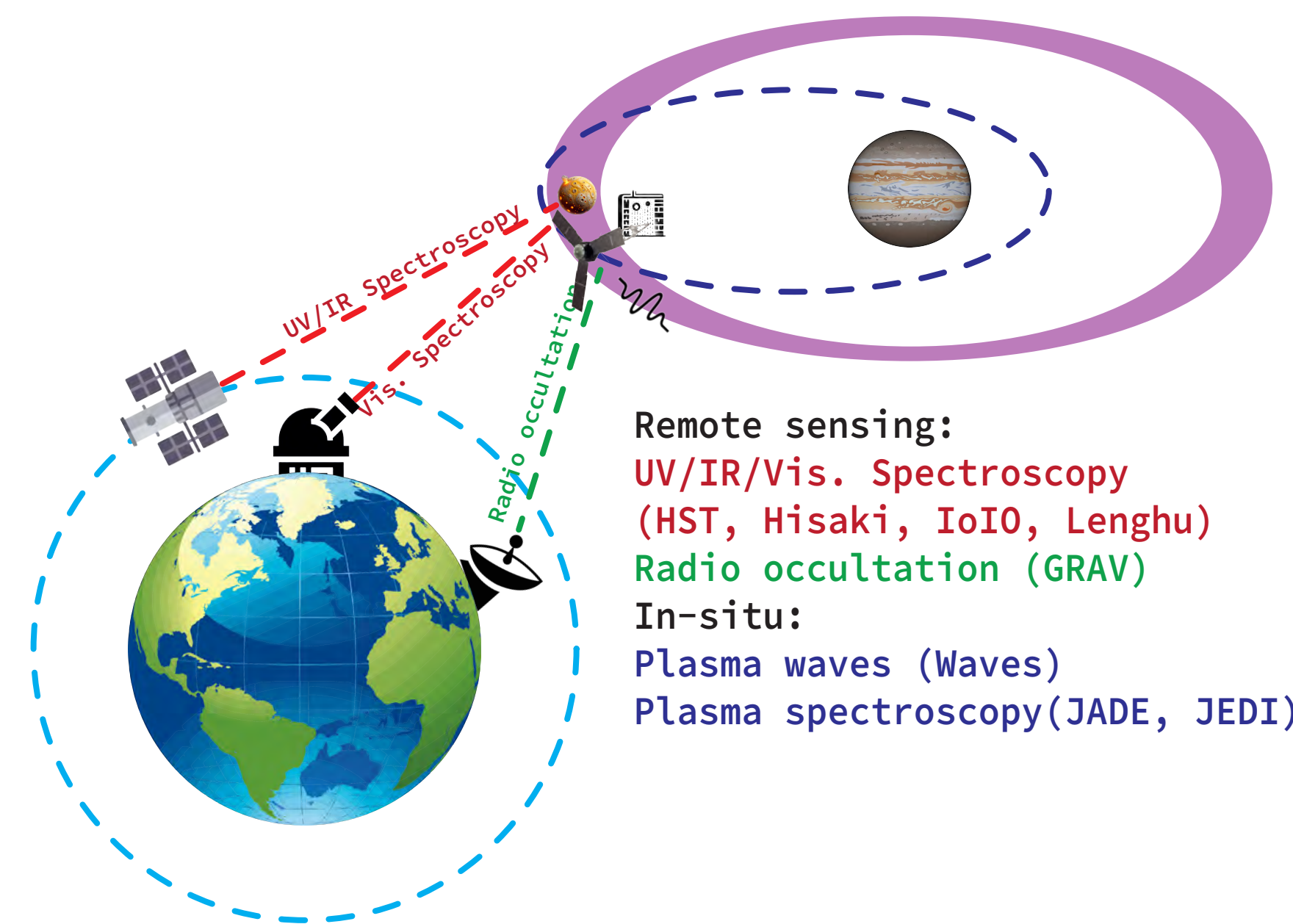
- The model will assume already-known first guess densities on the equator.
- Neutral species will act as source terms in the plasma equilibrium equation, with input densities coming from the neutral model.
- Plasma densities will be mapped along the field lines by using the theory of field line equilibrium:

$$\frac{\partial P_{||}}{\partial s} - (P_{||} - P_{\perp}) \frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial B}{\partial s} - m_i n_i \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left[\frac{1}{2} \Omega^2 R^2(s) \right] + n_i \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left[G \frac{M_i m_i}{r} \right] + n_i z_i q \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial s} = 0$$

PAST OBSERVATIONS

- Several missions crossed the plasma torus in the past: *Pioneer 10 & 11*, *Voyager 1*, *Ulysses*, *Galileo*.
- Other missions explored the torus from a distance: *Cassini*, *Hisaki*.

FROM JUNO TO THE NEXT



- After roaming in the Jovian system, Juno will fly by Io on **December 30, 2023**, and **February 3, 2024**.
- This will feed our model with new information from several instruments: JADE, JEDI, Waves, GRAV.
- The wealth of past data and incoming observations will constrain the model parameters.
- The remote sensing data from HST, Hisaki, JWST and ground-based telescopes will be assimilated into the model.