

# Energetic ion depletions near Europa and Io: the effect of plumes and atmospheric charge exchange

**Hans Huybrighs**<sup>1</sup>, Christiaan van Buchem <sup>1,2</sup>, Aljona Blöcker <sup>3</sup>, Elias Roussos <sup>4</sup>, Norbert Krupp <sup>4</sup>, Vincent Dols <sup>5</sup>, Futaana Yoshifumi <sup>6</sup>, Stas Barabash <sup>6</sup>, Olivier Witasse <sup>1</sup> and Mika Holmberg <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ESA, ESTEC, Noordwijk, Netherlands ([hans.huybrighs@esa.int](mailto:hans.huybrighs@esa.int))

<sup>2</sup> Leiden University, the Netherlands

<sup>3</sup> KTH, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm. Sweden

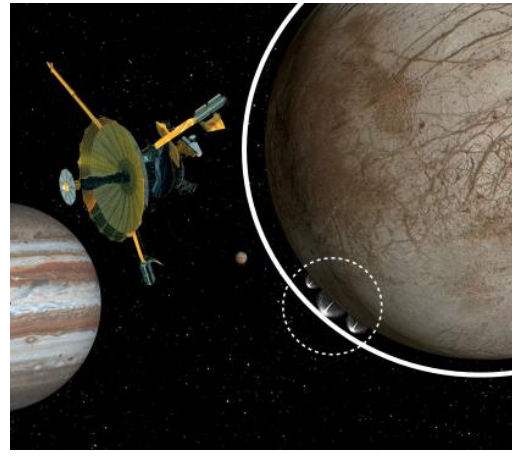
<sup>4</sup> Max Planck Institute for Solar System Research, Göttingen, Germany

<sup>5</sup> Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics, LASP, Colorado, United States

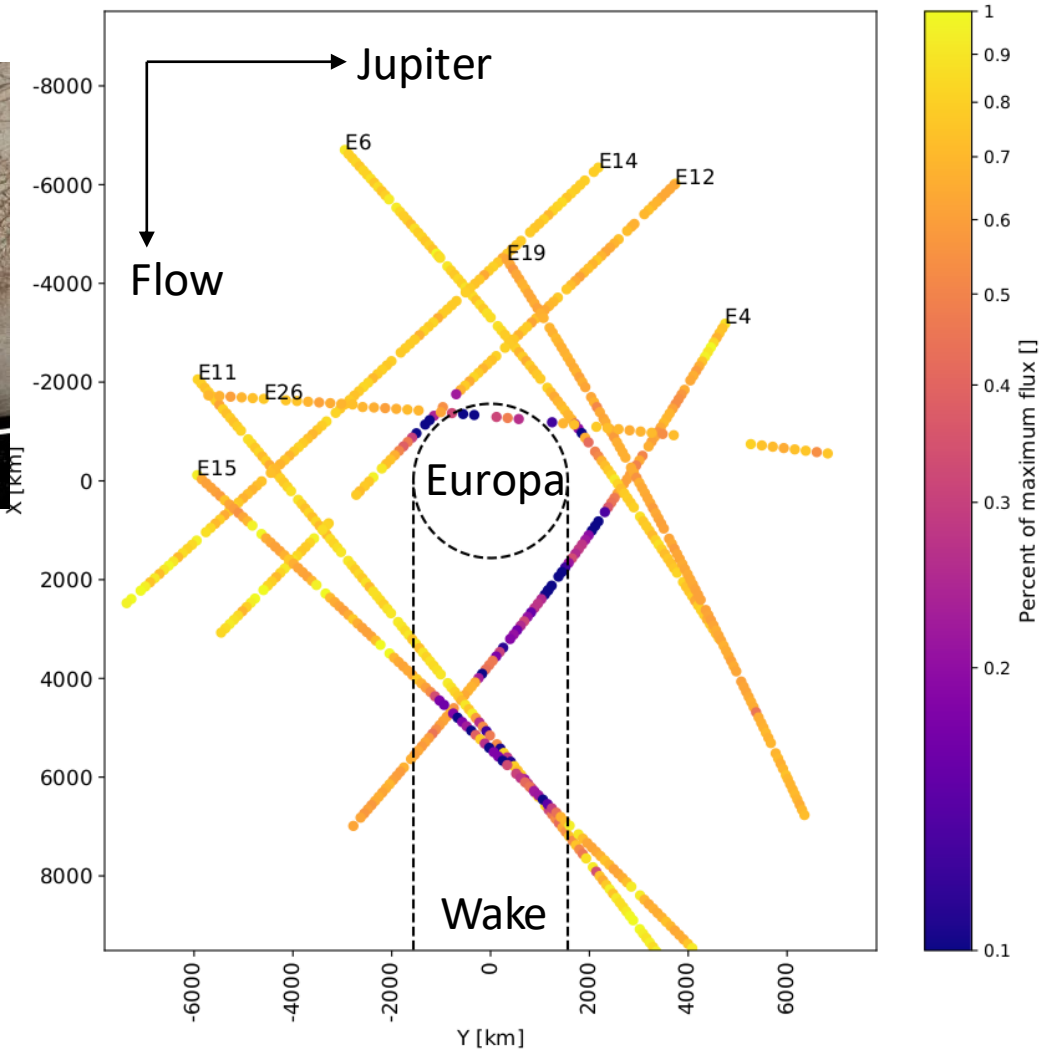
<sup>6</sup> Swedish Institute of Space Physics, IRF, Kiruna, Sweden

# Introduction

- Depletions of the energetic ions (protons, oxygen, sulphur), of several orders of magnitude, were identified near Galilean moons (e.g. Io and Europa)
- Possible causes:
  - absorption of these particles onto the moon's surfaces
  - loss due to charge exchange with neutral molecules in the atmospheres or potential plumes.
  - gradients in EM field

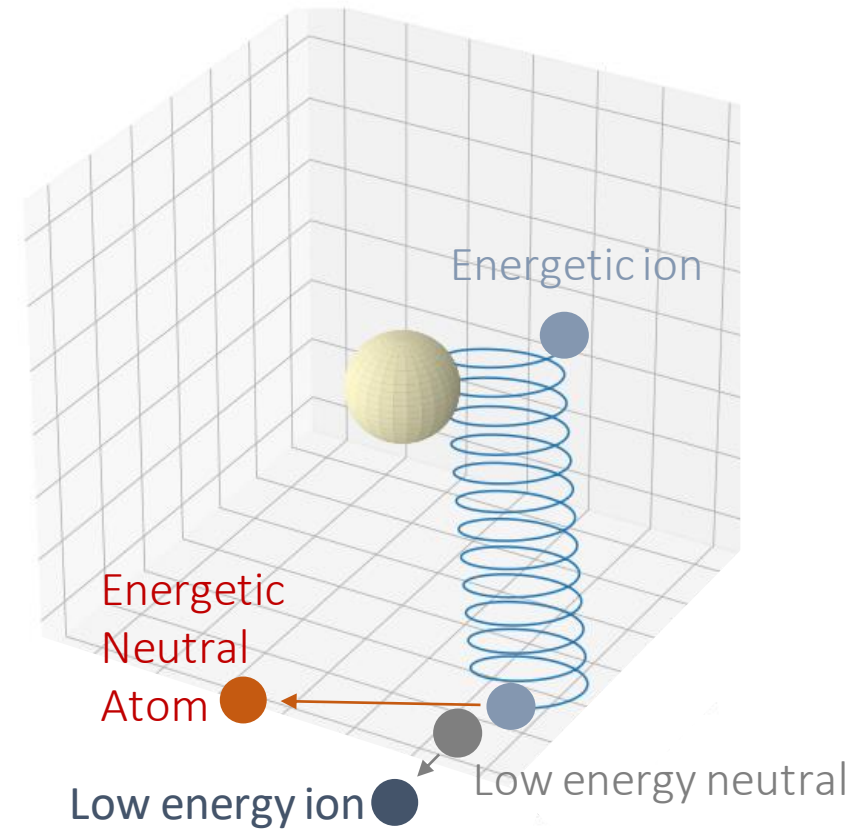


H<sup>+</sup> depletions (220 to 550 keV) near Europa (Galileo EPD data)



# Method

- Monte Carlo particle tracing \*
- Simulating ion trajectories and flux under different scenarios (with/without charge exchange).
- By comparing the simulated flux to the data the cause of the depletion features can be investigated.

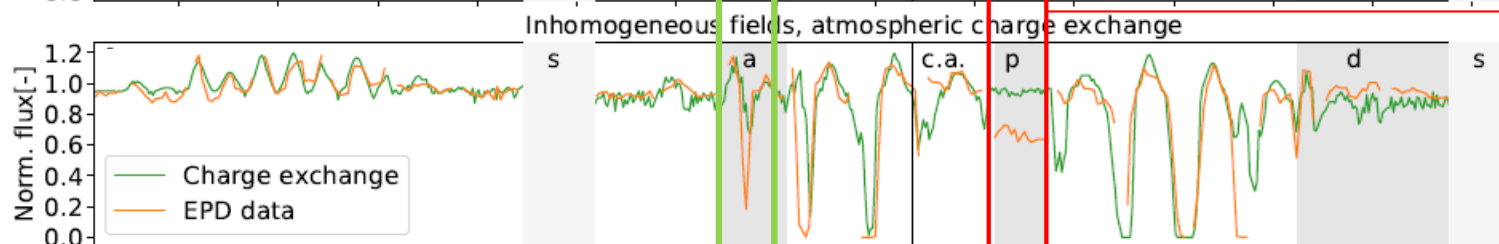
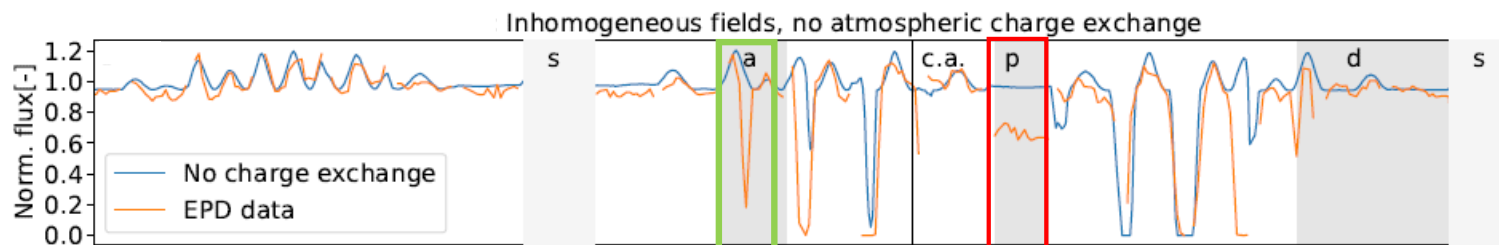


\* Huybrighs et al., 2017, Icarus <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.icarus.2016.10.026>

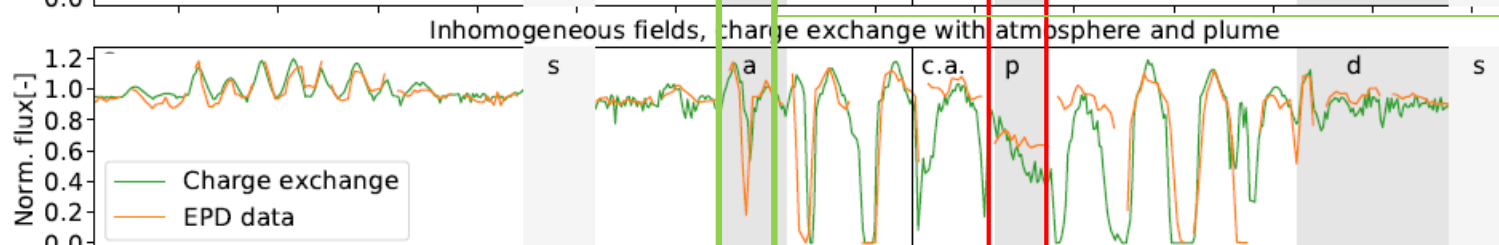
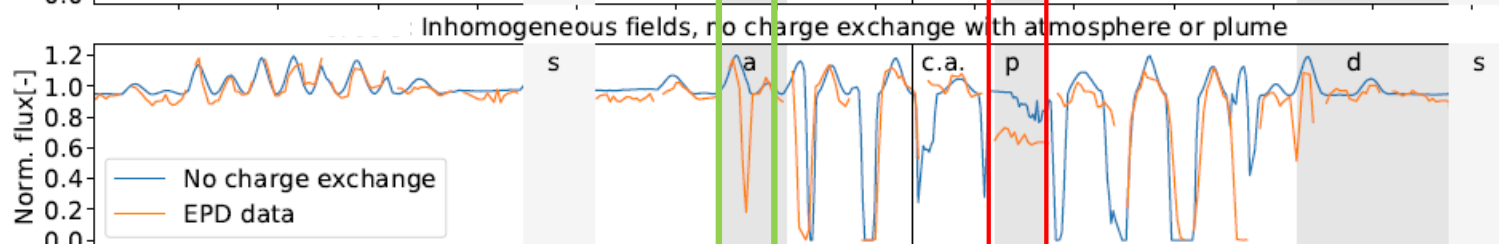
# Europa flyby E26: plume signature & charge exchange

EPD proton flux (TP1 115-244 keV)

No plume



With plume



Time [hr:min:sec]

## Key result 1

Plume signature ('p') depletion only reproduced when plume is included.

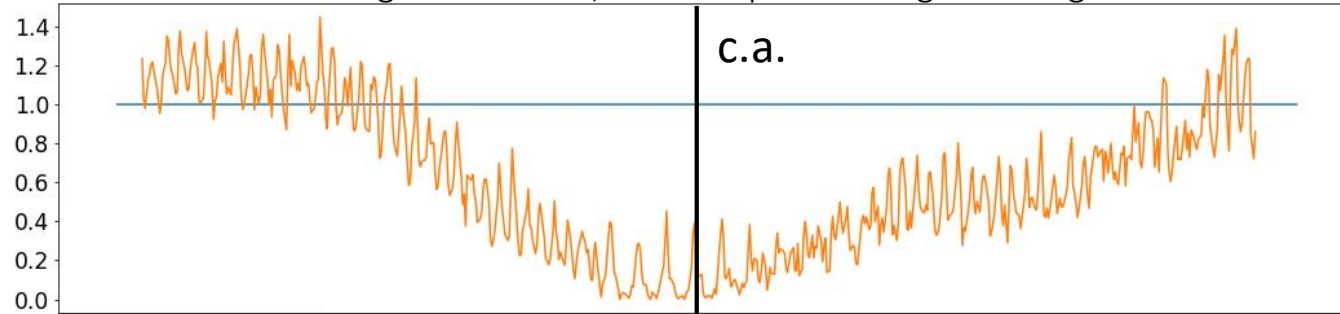
## Key result 2

Atmospheric charge exchange needed to explain some depletions (e.g. 'a')

# Io flyby I27: charge exchange & fields

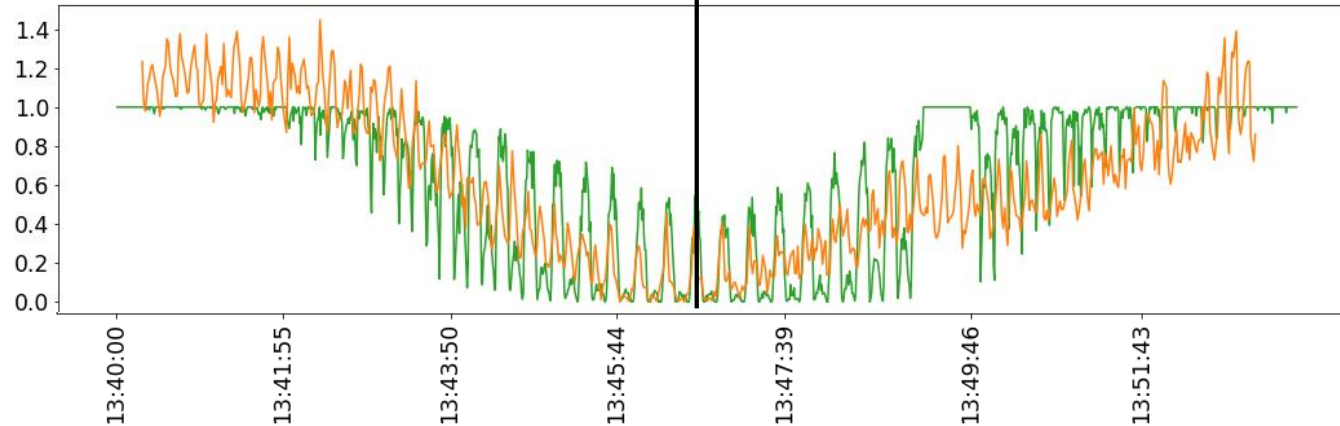
EPD proton flux (TP1 115-244 keV)

Homogeneous fields, no atmospheric charge exchange



Simulation  
no charge exchange

Homogeneous fields, atmospheric charge exchange



Simulation charge  
exchange with  
atmosphere  
Surf. density =  $10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}$   
Scale height = 100 km  
Cross section:  $\text{O}_2$

- Depletion extending beyond one Io radius
- Charge exchange required to explain depletions
- Effect of inhomogeneous fields under investigation \*

# Conclusion

- Europa flyby E26
  - We conclude, with a new method and independent dataset, that Galileo could have encountered a **plume** during E26.
  - Energetic proton flux depletions during E26 are reproduced by taking into account: inhomogeneous **fields**, atmospheric **charge exchange** and a **plume**
  - Plumes can deplete protons through charge exchange and field perturbations
- Io flyby I27
  - Ions depleted over region extending beyond one Io radius
  - Under homogeneous EM field **charge exchange** is required to explain depletion
  - Effect of inhomogeneous fields should be investigated

# More information?

- I'm happy to discuss this work further (e.g. on skype)
- Contact me: [hans.huybrighs@esa.int](mailto:hans.huybrighs@esa.int)
- Huybrighs, H.L.F., Roussos, E., Blocker, A., Krupp, N., Futaana, Y., Barabash, S., Hadid, L.Z., Holmberg, M.K.G., Lomax, O., and Witasse, O. (2020) An active plume eruption on Europa during Galileo flyby E26 as indicated by energetic proton depletions. *Geophysical Research Letters*. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020GL087806>

@hans\_huybrighs

