

High spectral resolution exploration of Jupiter and its Icy Moons with the Submillimetre Wave Instrument of ESA JUICE Planetary Mission

A detailed illustration of the JUICE (Jupiter Icy Moons Explorer) spacecraft. It features a central white body with various instruments and a large, rectangular solar panel array extending from its side. The spacecraft is shown in a three-quarter view, floating in space.

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Jupiter Icy moons Explorer Submillimeter Wave Instrument

PI Paul Hartogh, MPS, Goettingen, GE

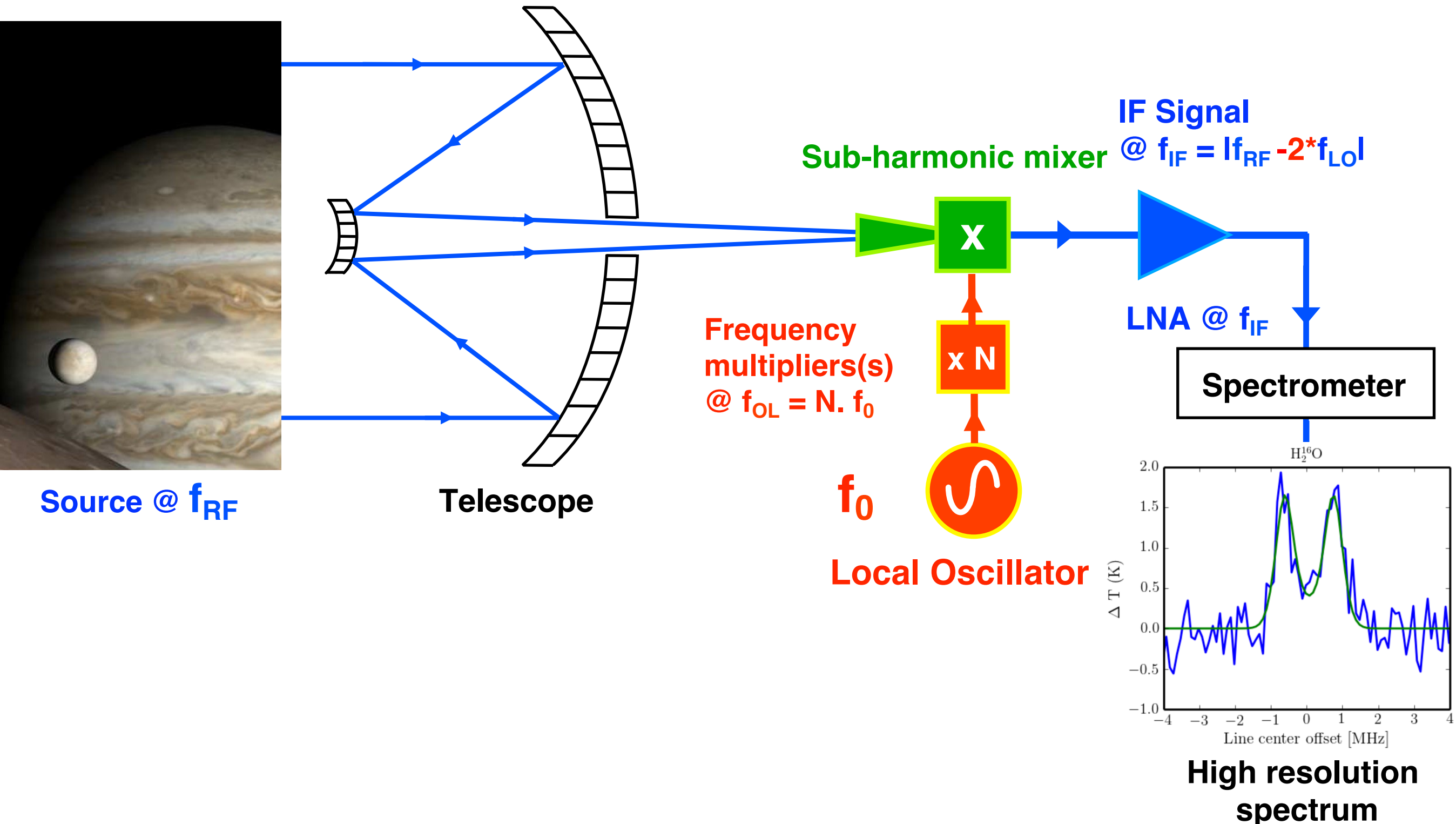
- JUper Icy moons Explorer, first ESA Large mission of the Cosmic Vision program
- SWI to investigate the temperature structure, composition and dynamics of Jupiter's stratosphere and troposphere, and the exospheres and surfaces of the icy moons, with high spectral resolution (10^7) and high frequency accuracy and stability (10^8)
- Proposal in October 2012 with two frequency bands: 530-625GHz and 1080-1275GHz.
Frontends by Jet Propulsion Laboratory (NASA) & LERMA
- Proposal approved by ESA in 2013 with 2 channels at 530-625GHz after the withdrawal of JPL due to lack of funding
- SWI 1080-1275GHz band back on the baseline since June 2016:
LERMA-Observatory in charge of the delivery of the front-end

SWI science traceability matrix (extract)

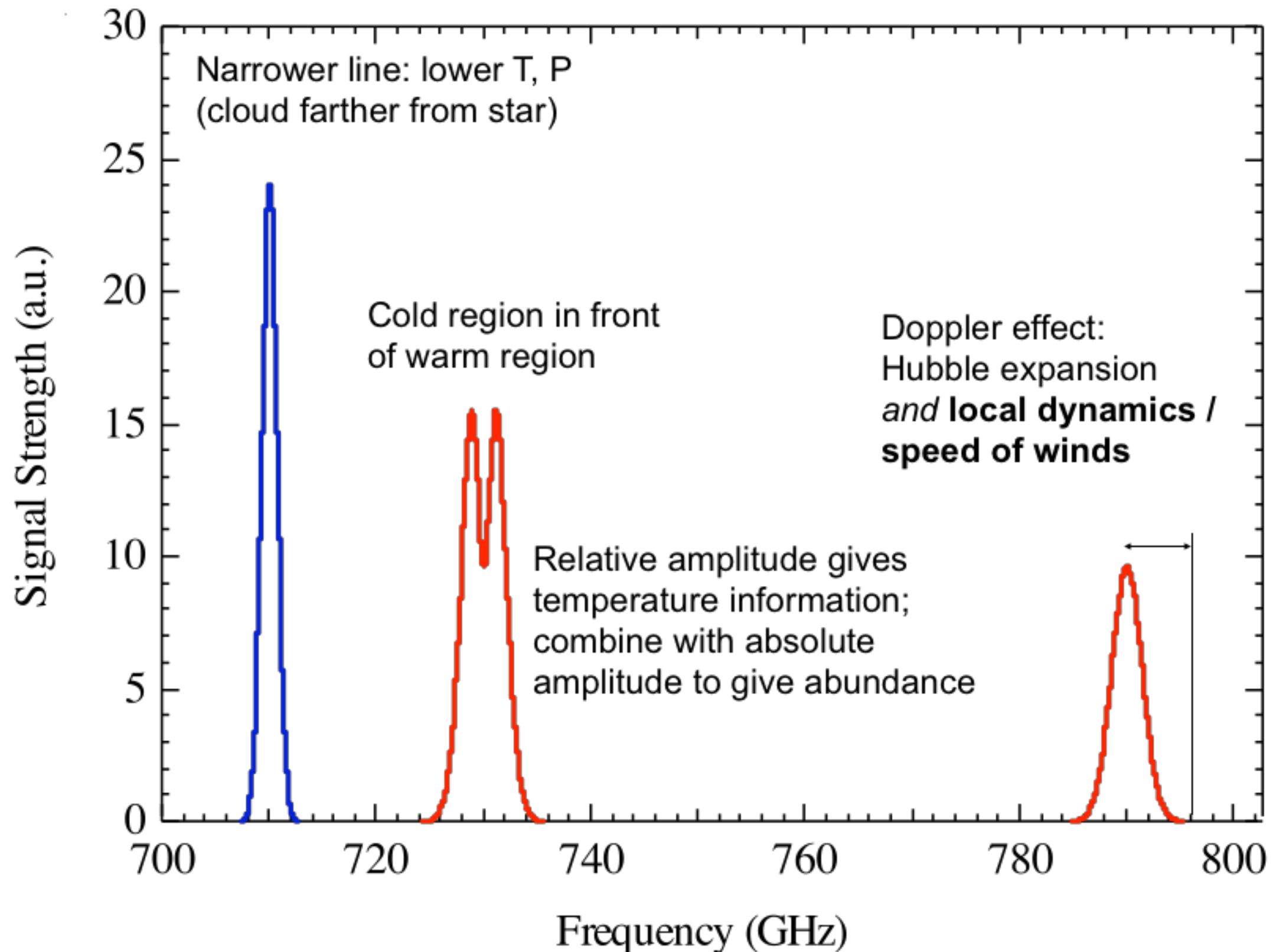
EJSM Science	Science Investigation	SWI Measurement	Instrument Performance Requirement
Jupiter: Characterize the atmospheric dynamics and circulations	Investigate the dynamics of Jupiter's weather layer	Sub-mm spectroscopy to obtain Doppler shifts of molecular lines (HCN, H ₂ O and CH ₄) at a wide range of latitudes and times to derive 5 to 300 mbar temperatures and stratospheric wind speeds with high vertical resolution (20 km/pixel, R>1E7 for line shape, 2-10 m/s accuracy)	1075–1275 GHz receiver, 1 GHz spectrometer bandwidth, 100 kHz resolution, 10 kHz absolute frequency stability, 30 cm antenna, 3000 K DSB T _{sys} at 1.2 THz, 2% absolute calibration accuracy, 0.3% relative calibration accuracy, 10'' APE, 2–4''/5min RPE
	Determine the thermodynamics of atmospheric phenomena	Sub-mm determination of three-dimensional temperatures from selected atmospheric species between 400 mbars and 1 microbar (HCN, H ₂ O and CH ₄). Better than 3° resolution in latitude, 20° in longitude and 1 scale height in vertical direction, S/N>100 (2min), R>10E6	530–600 & 1075–1275 GHz receivers, 1 GHz bandwidths/100 KHz res. spectrometer, 30 cm antenna, T _{sys} : 1500 / 3000 K DSB at 550 / 1200 GHz, 2% absolute calibration accuracy.
	Quantify the roles of wave propagation and atmospheric coupling	High spatial resolution determinations of the vertical temperature and wind structure, thermal wave activity and wave forcing between 1 microbar and 400 mbars from sub-mm sounding of molecular lineshapes (R>1E7). (20–40 km vertical resolution), with particular focus on the equatorial QJO.	530–600 & 1075–1275 GHz receivers, 1 GHz bandwidths/100 KHz res., 30 cm antenna, T _{sys} : 1500 / 3000 K DSB at 550 / 1200 GHz, 2% absolute calibration accuracy, 0.3% relative calibration accuracy, 10'' APE, 2–4''/5min RPE
	Understand the interrelationships of the ionosphere and thermosphere	Sub-mm measurements of molecular lines to determine atmospheric temperatures, neutral density profiles and three-dimensional distribution of atmospheric species between 1 μbar and 400 mbars.	530–600 & 1075–1275 GHz receivers, 1 GHz bandwidths/100 KHz res. spectrometer, 30 cm antenna, T _{sys} : 1500 / 3000 K DSB at 550 / 1200 GHz, 2% absolute calibration accuracy.

Heterodyne detection for high spectral resolution

THz heterodyne detection chain with sub-harmonic mixer

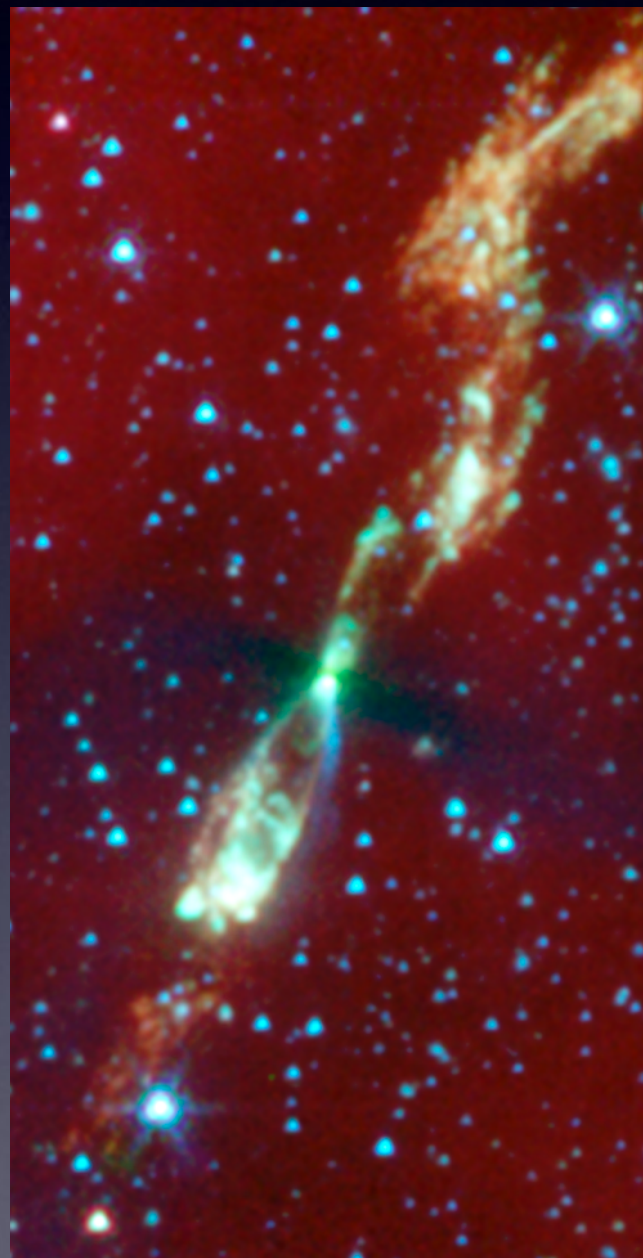


Spectroscopic Information for Large Spectral Resolution ($R \approx 10^6$)

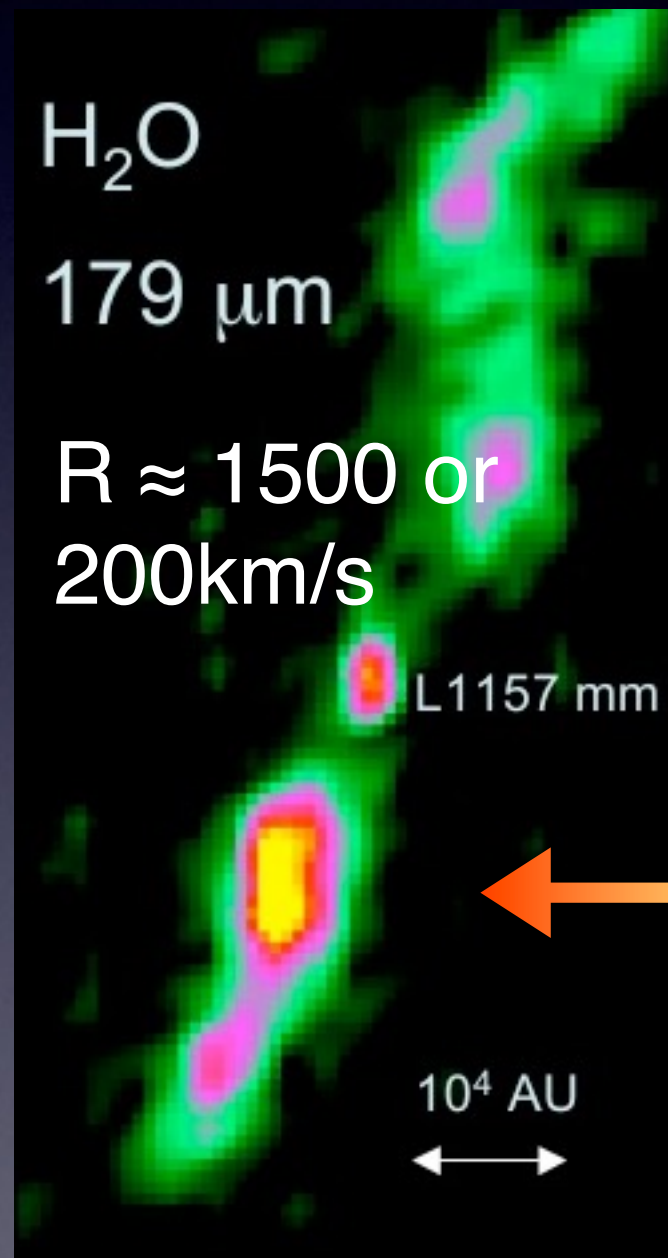


High Spectral Resolution with Heterodyne instruments

SPITZER (IR)



HERSCHEL / PACS

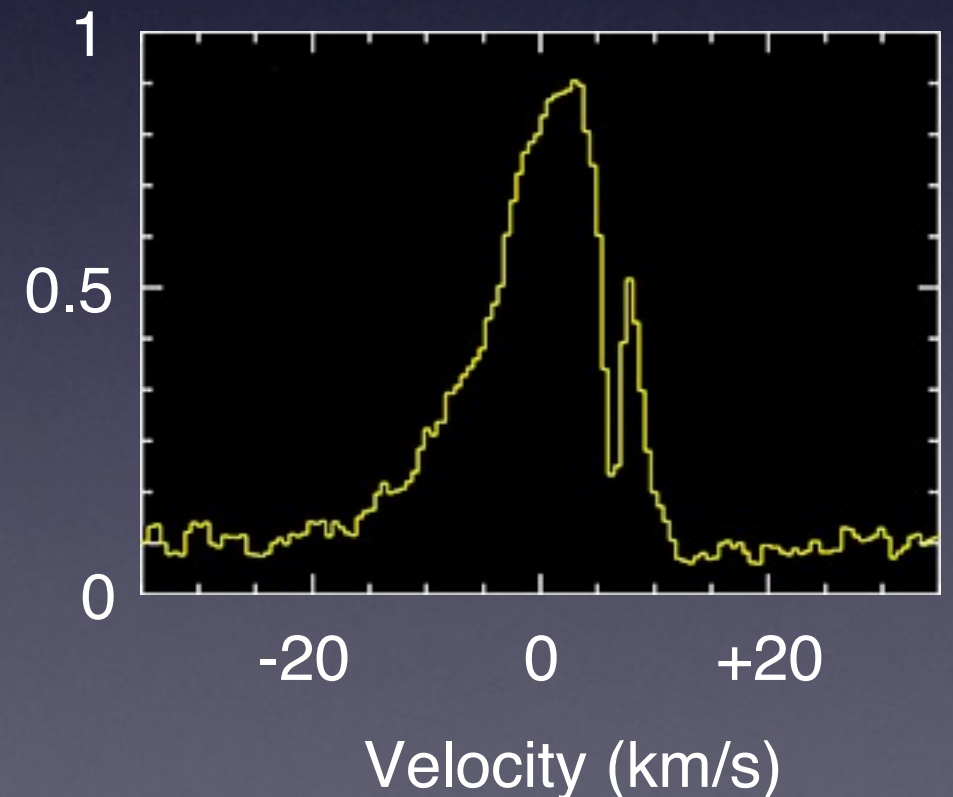


HERSCHEL / HIFI

H₂O at 557 GHz

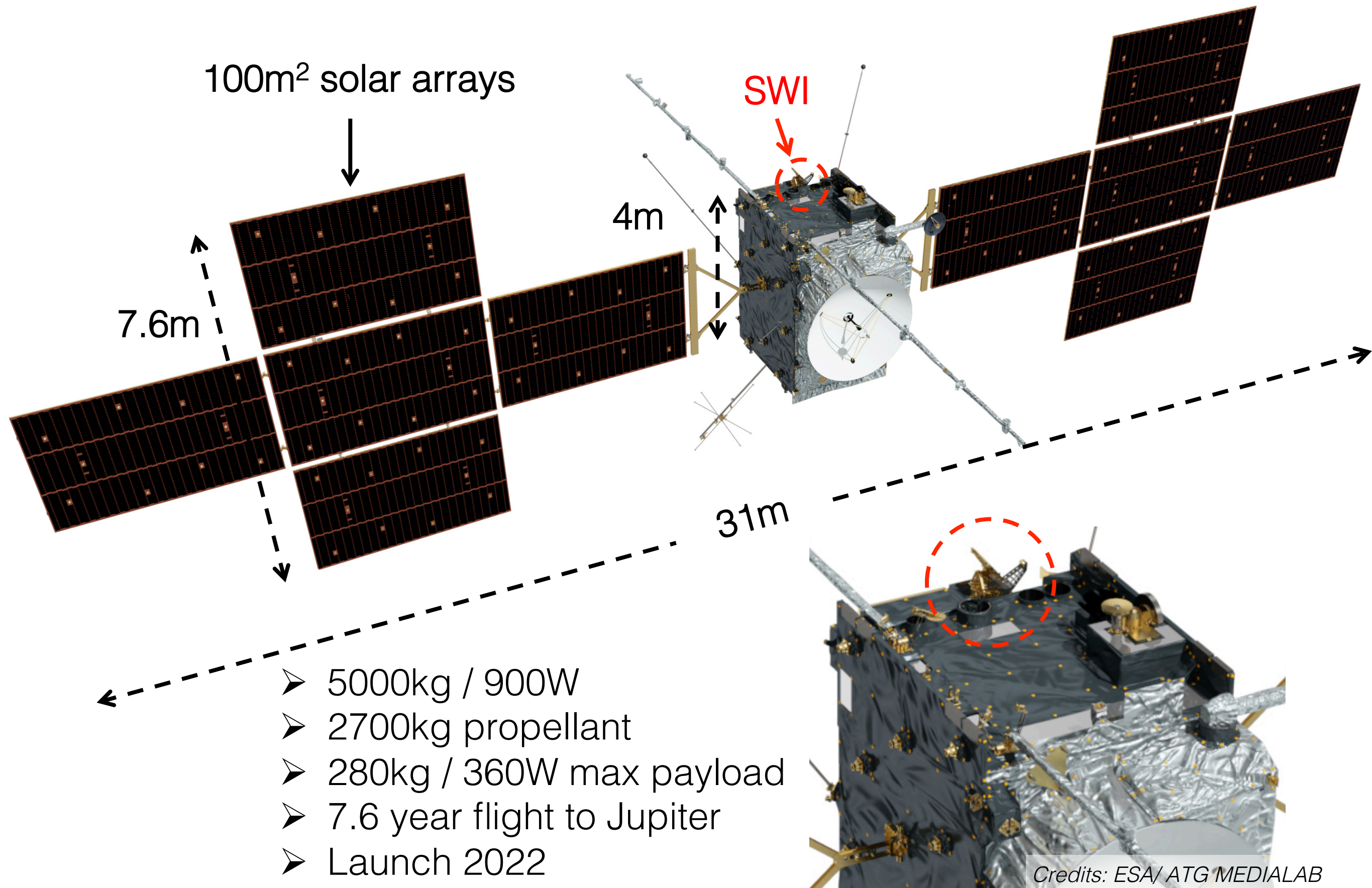
$R \approx 5.5 \times 10^5$ or 0.5 km/s

Intensity (K)



Proto star L1157

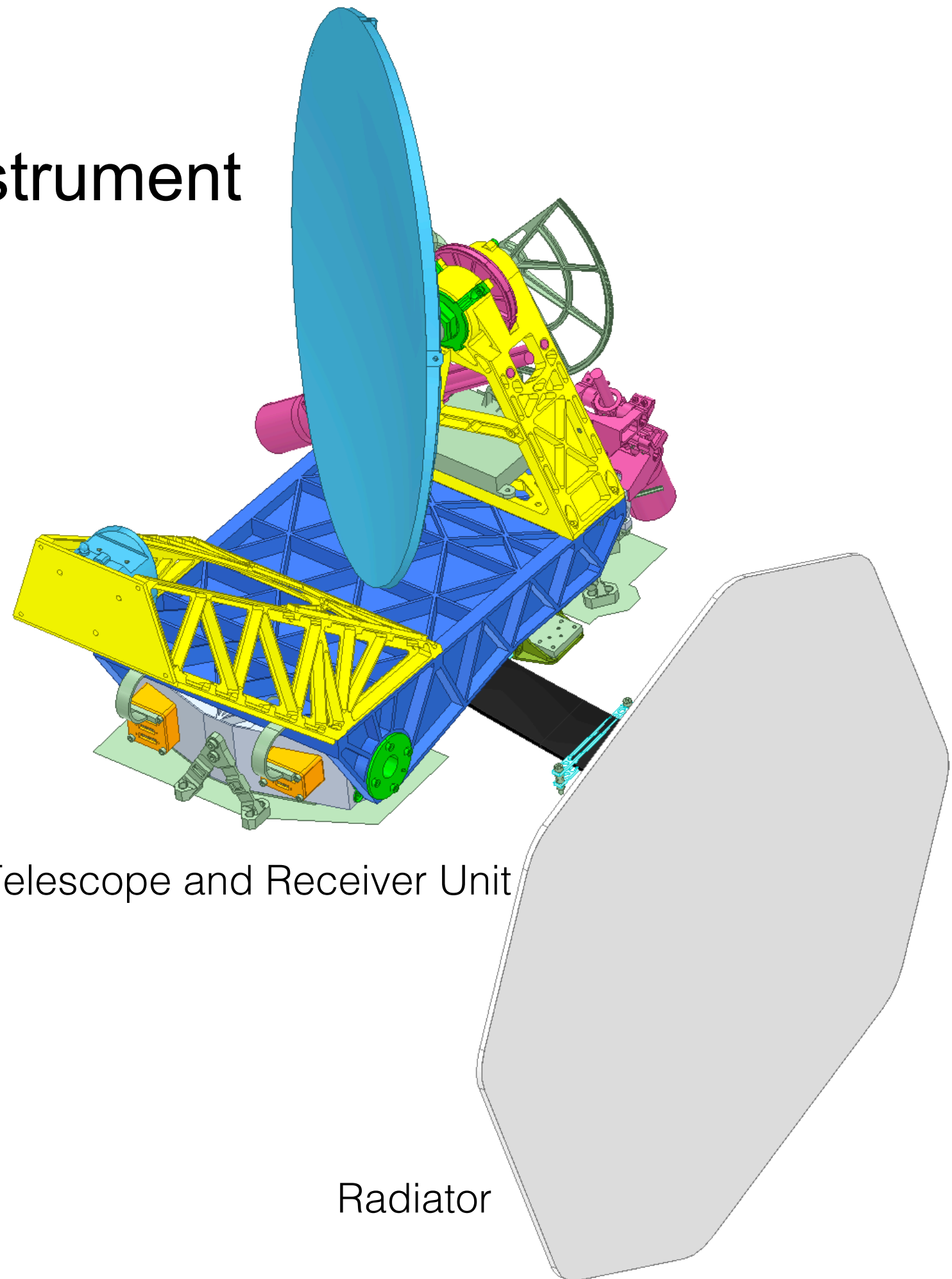
Jupiter Icy Moons Explorer spacecraft



JUICE

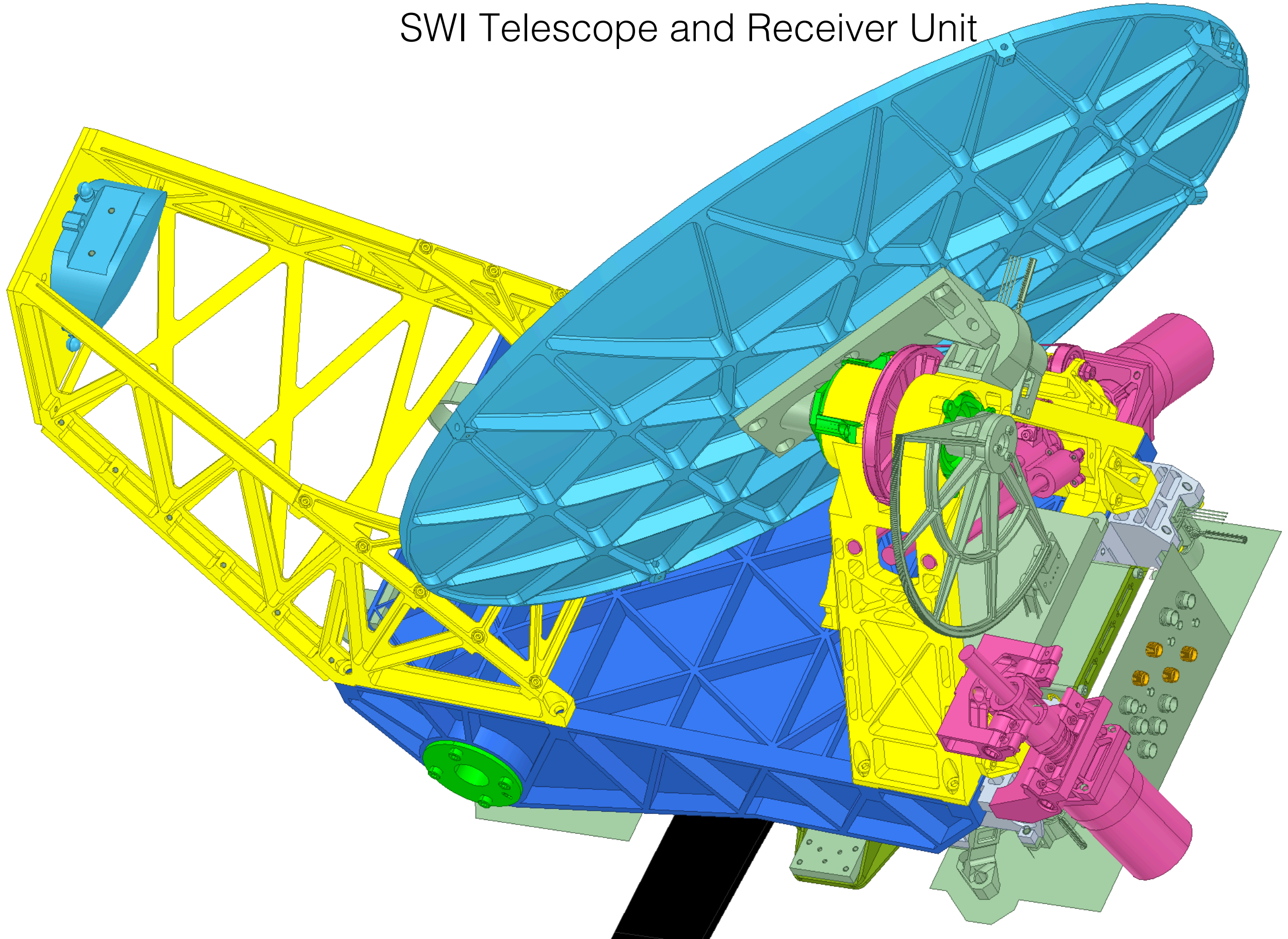
Submillimeter Wave Instrument

- 45cm dish @ 45° with 2-axis movement
- 2 spectrometers with up to 100KHz resolution
- Front-end operating at 120-150K (high frequency parts) and 240-270K (low frequency parts)
- ~17kg
- ~60W

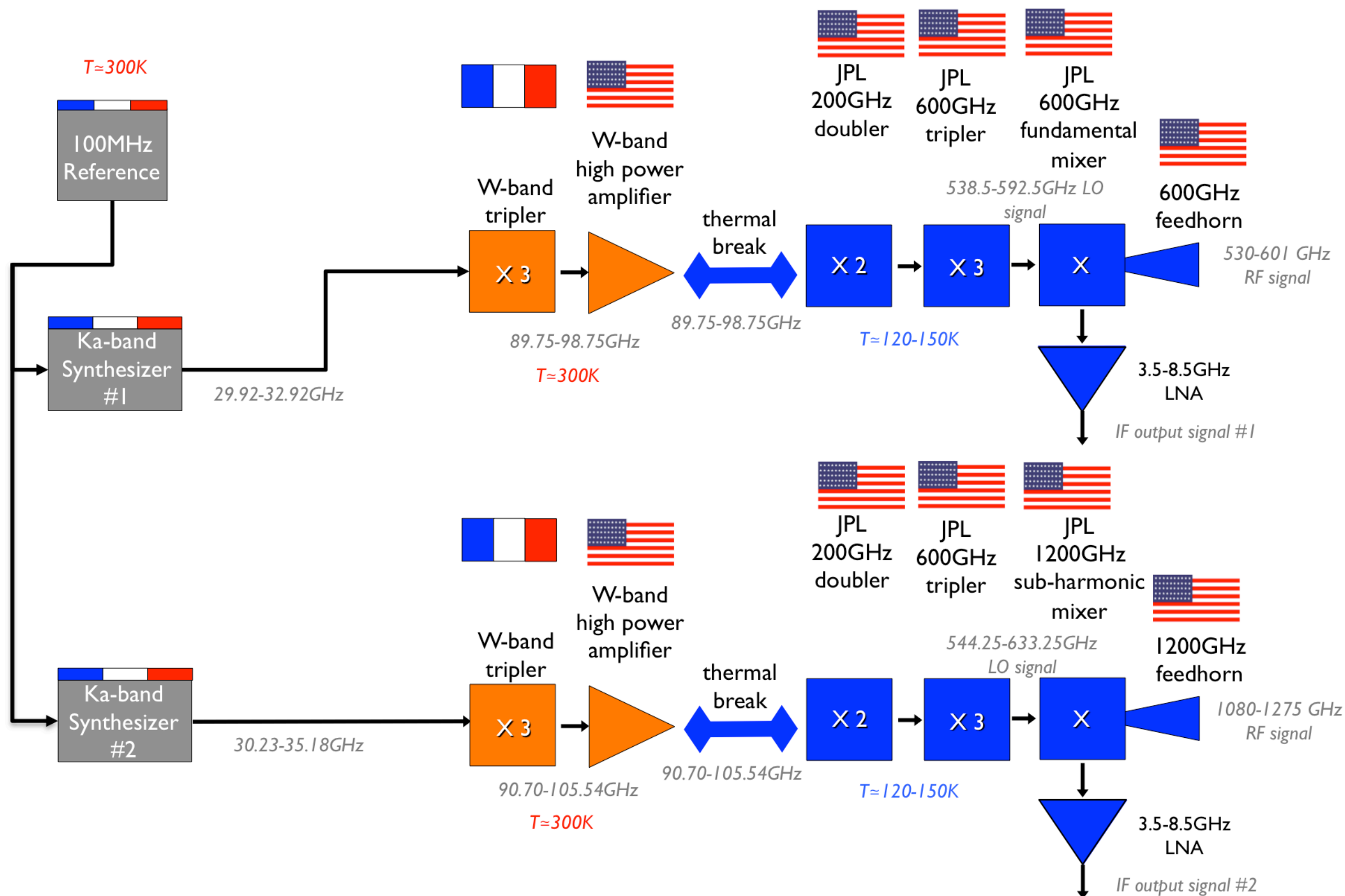


JUICE - Submillimeter Wave Instrument

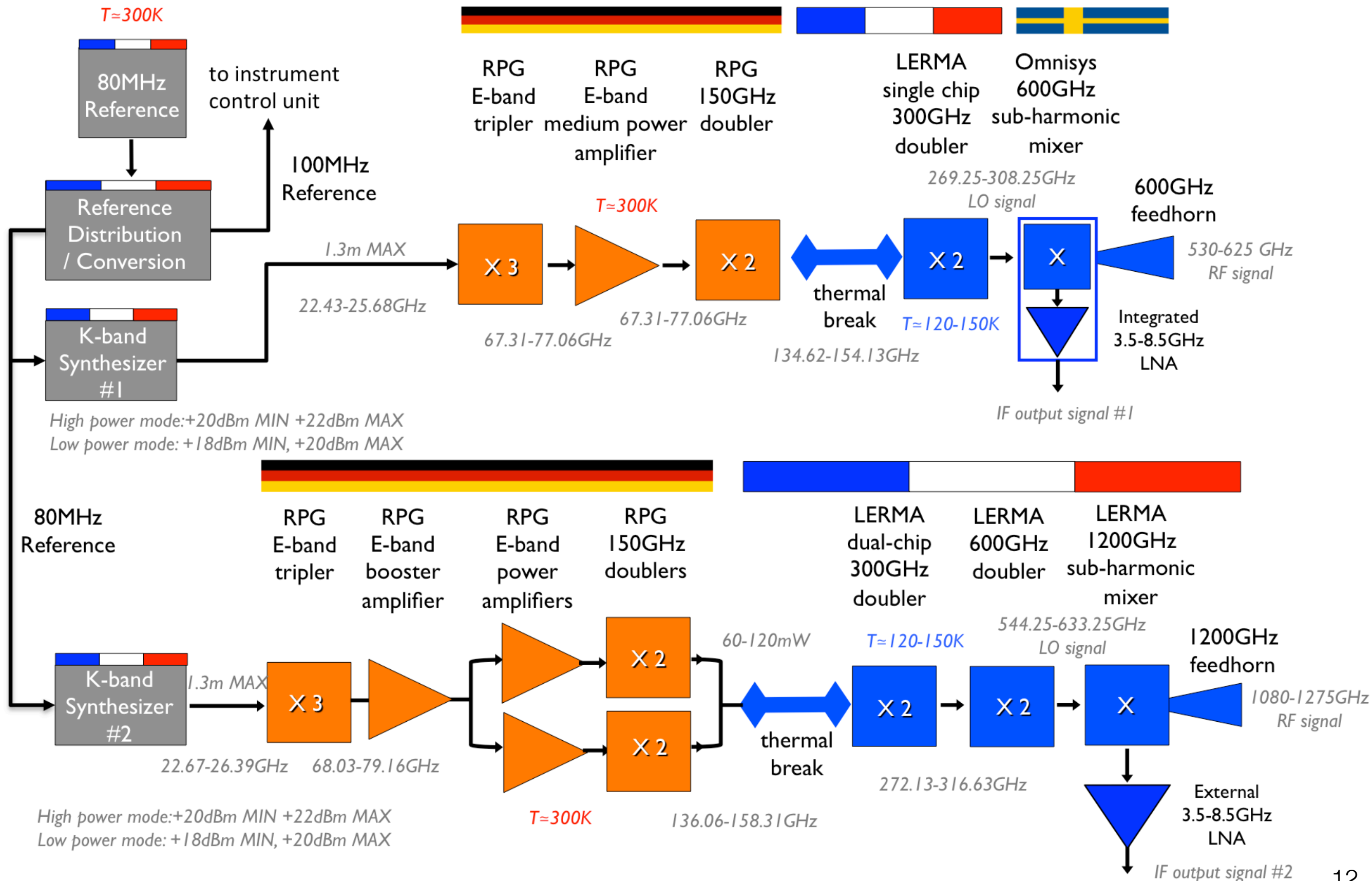
SWI Telescope and Receiver Unit



JUICE-SWI front-end configuration – proposal to ESA Oct-2012

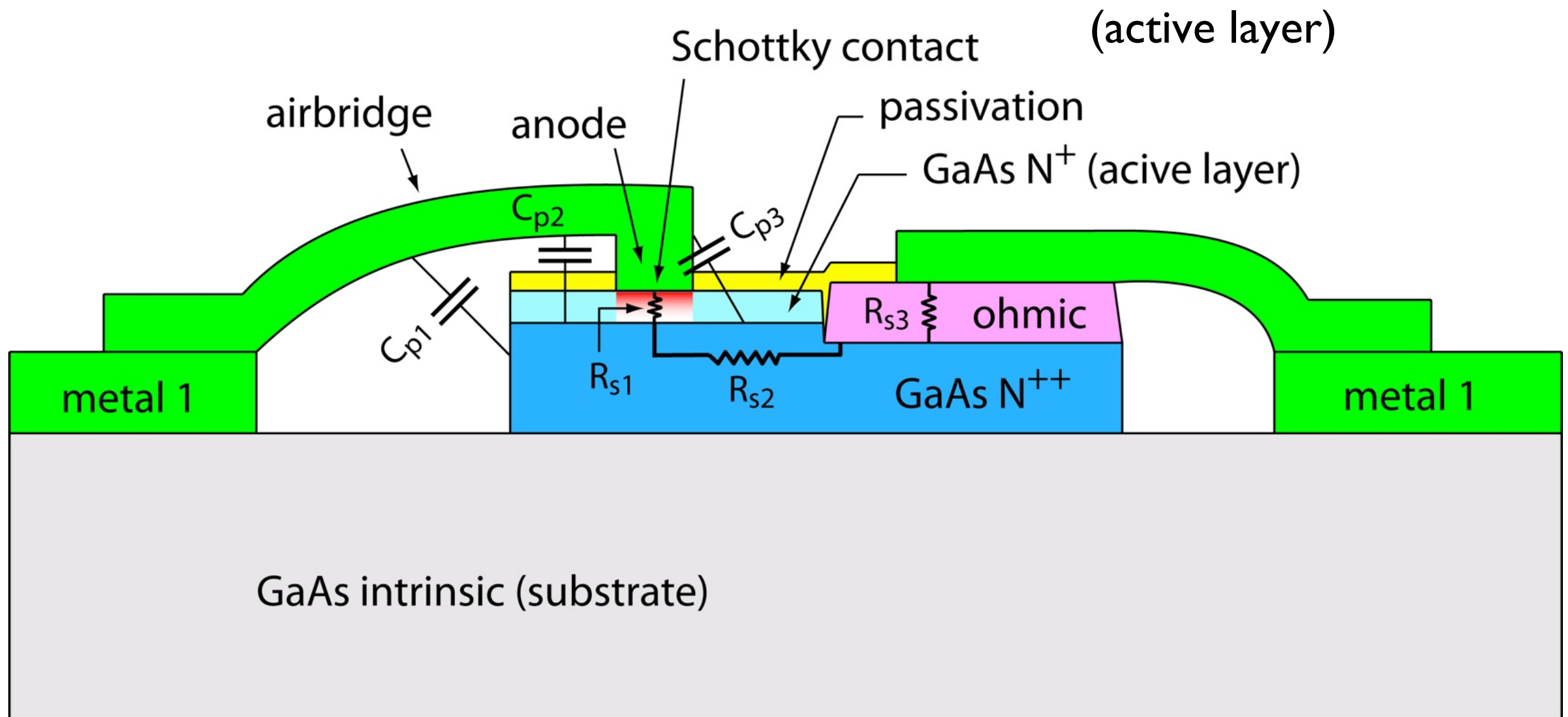


JUICE-SWI baseline front-end configuration

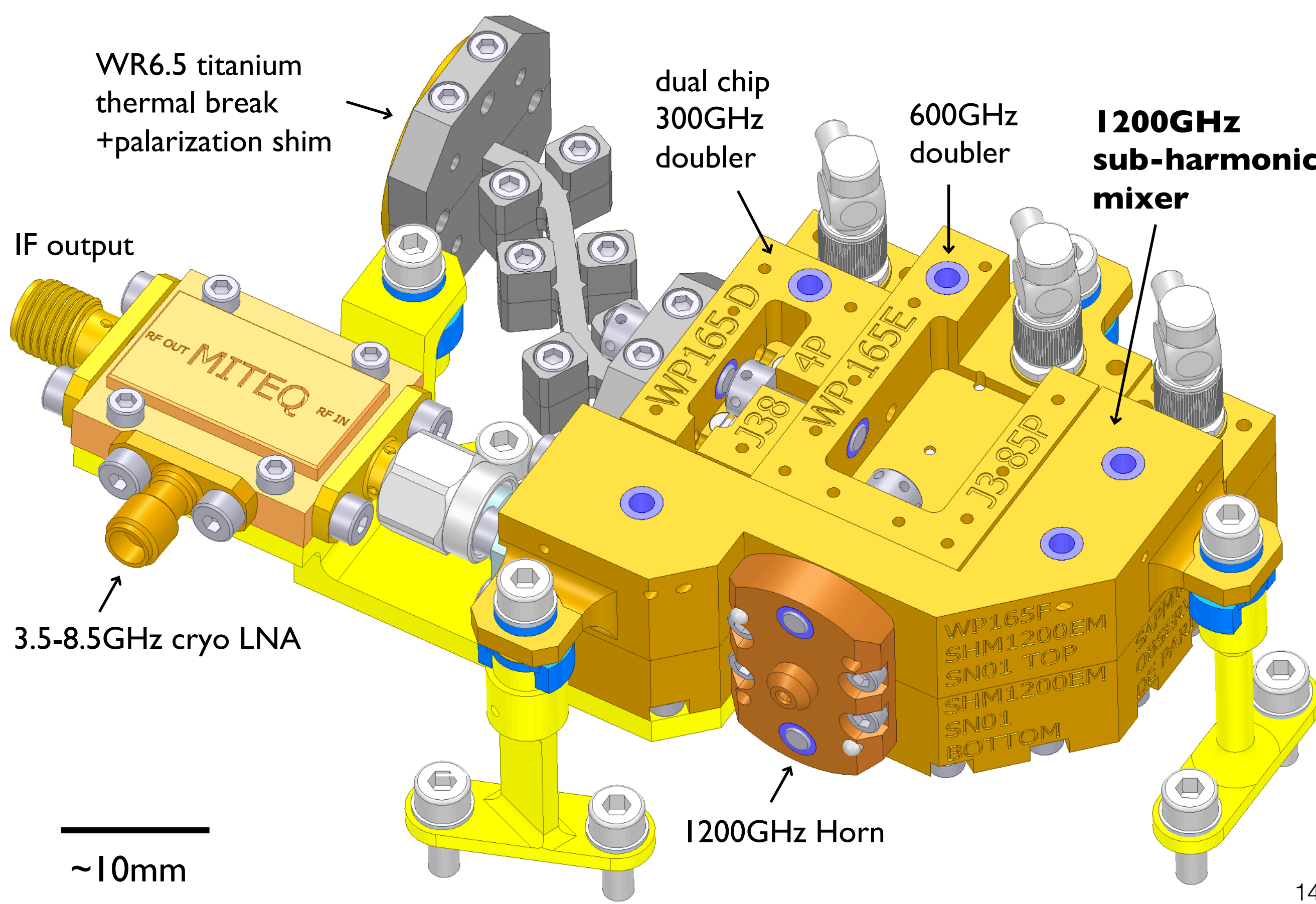


Planar Schottky Diodes with Airbridges

(JPL ~1995, LERMA-LPN 2006)



3D model of JUICE-SWI 1200GHz receiver frontend (March-2018)



Power-combined 300GHz frequency doubler-concept

To waveguide load INPUT signal (f_0)

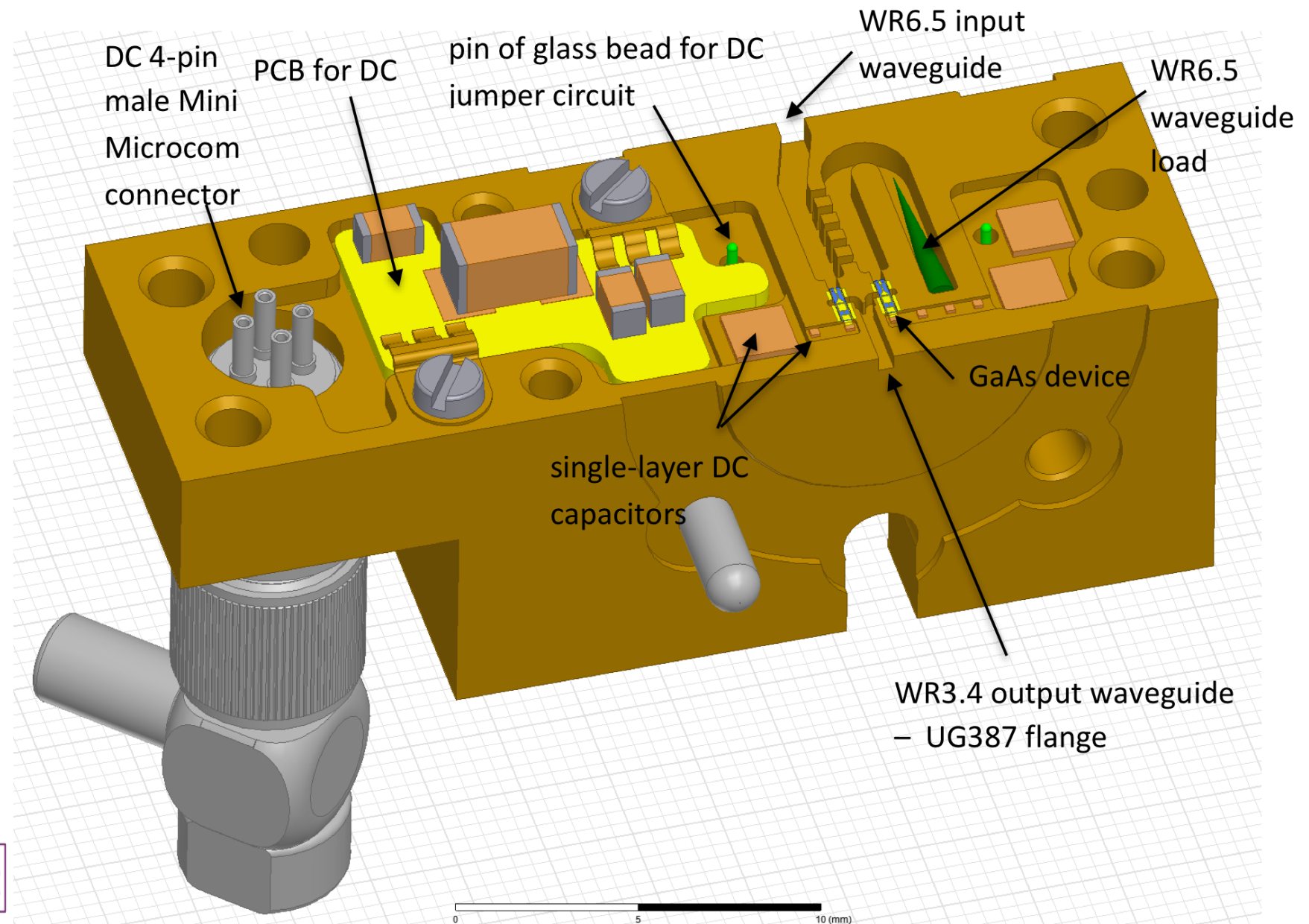
90° Hybrid junction

Y Junction

DC1

DC2

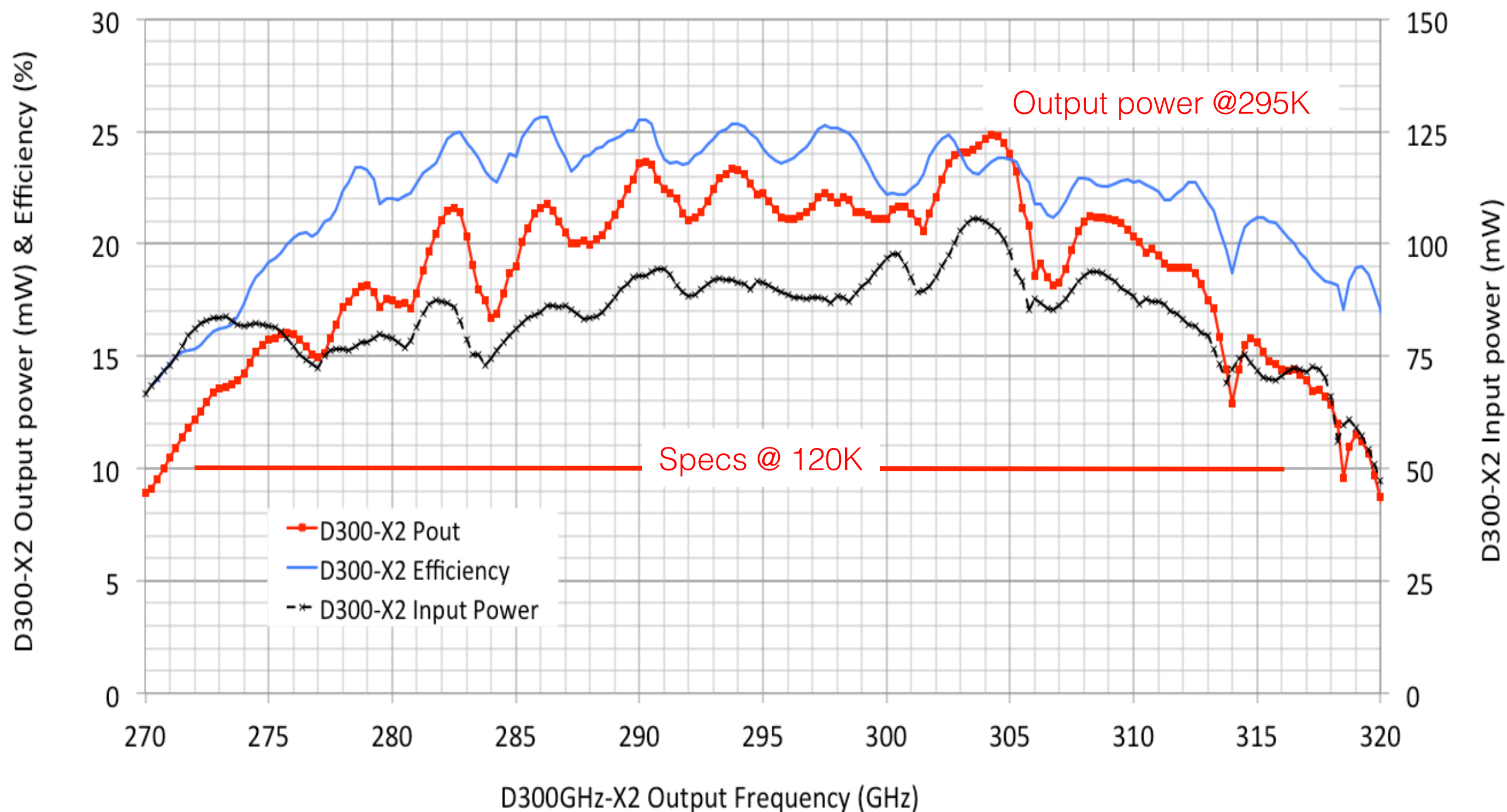
In-phase OUTPUT signal ($2 \times f_0$)



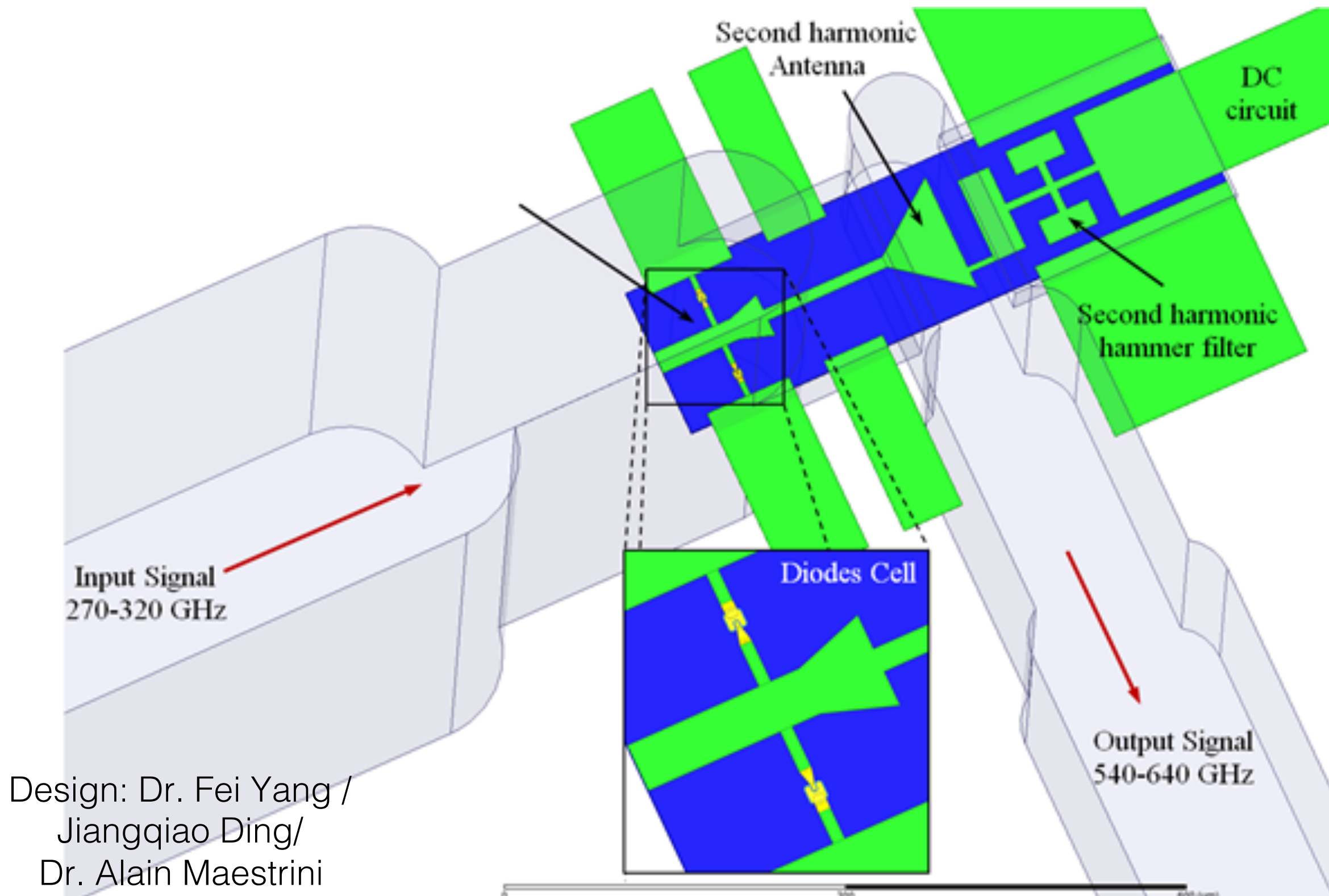
LERMA - OBSERVATOIRE DE PARIS JUICE-SWI Demonstration Model D300-X2 Doubler with RPG DM driver chain for JUICE-SWI 1200GHz channel at Room Temperature

Tested @ LERMA on 11-08 2016 by A. Féret, D. Moro Melgar & A. Maestrini - Troom=21-22°C

Power measurements with VDI-Erickson PM5+WR10 to WR3.4 wgd adapter - Cal Factor=100%



600GHz balanced doubler for JUICE-SWI 1200GHz receiver

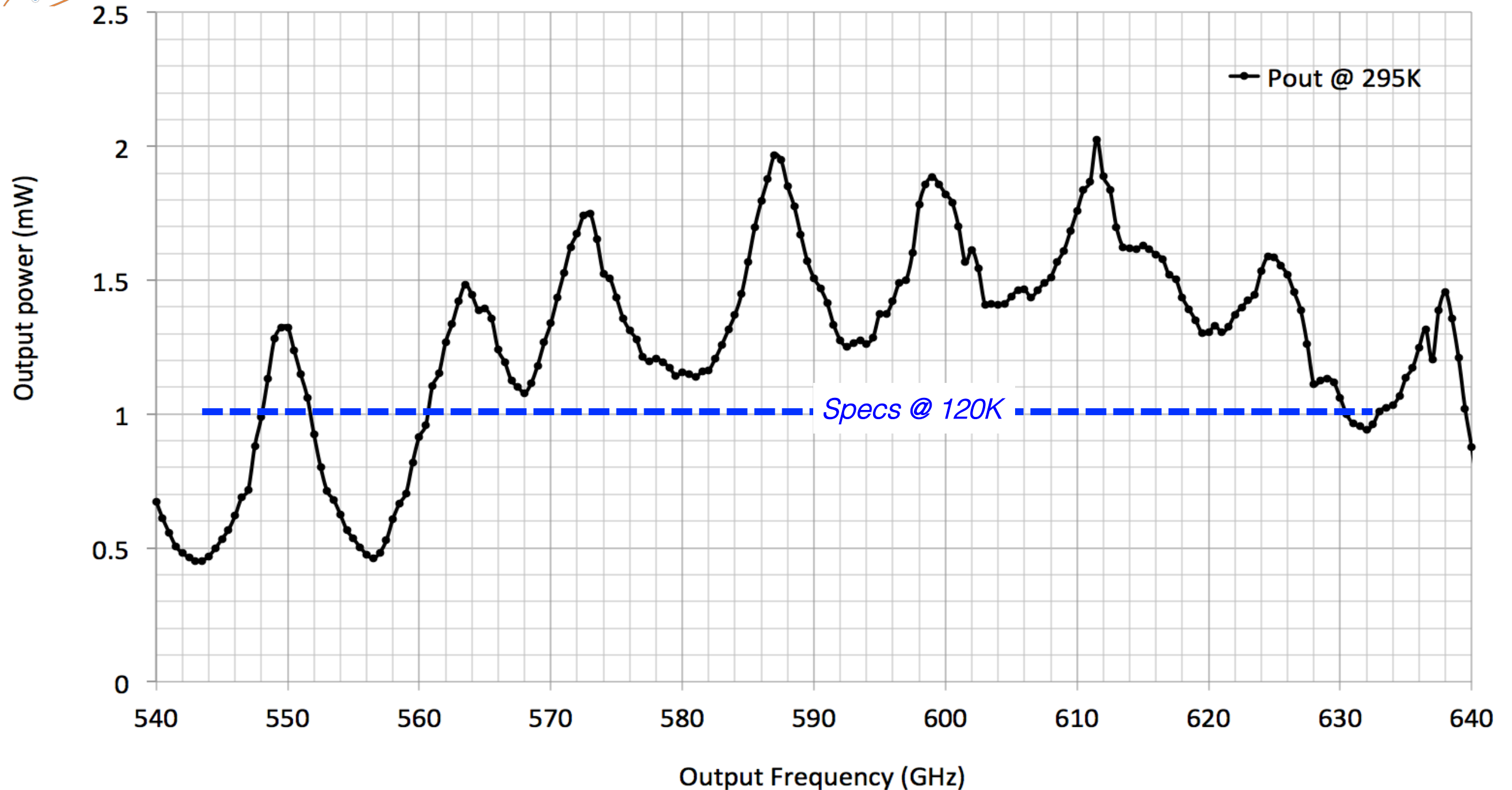


LERMA - OBSERVATOIRE DE PARIS

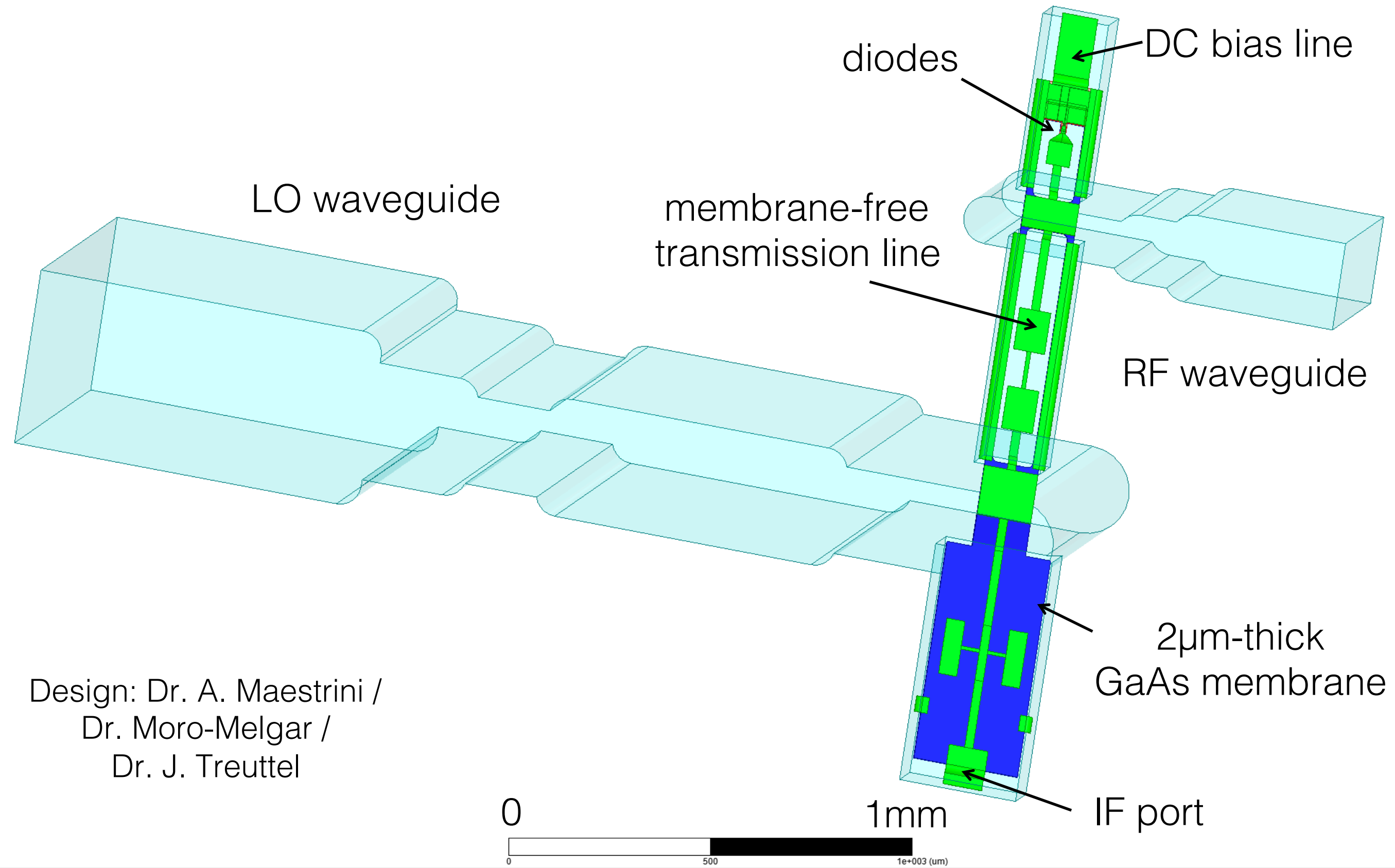
JUICE-SWI DM 600 GHz Doubler SN01 with RPG DM driver chain

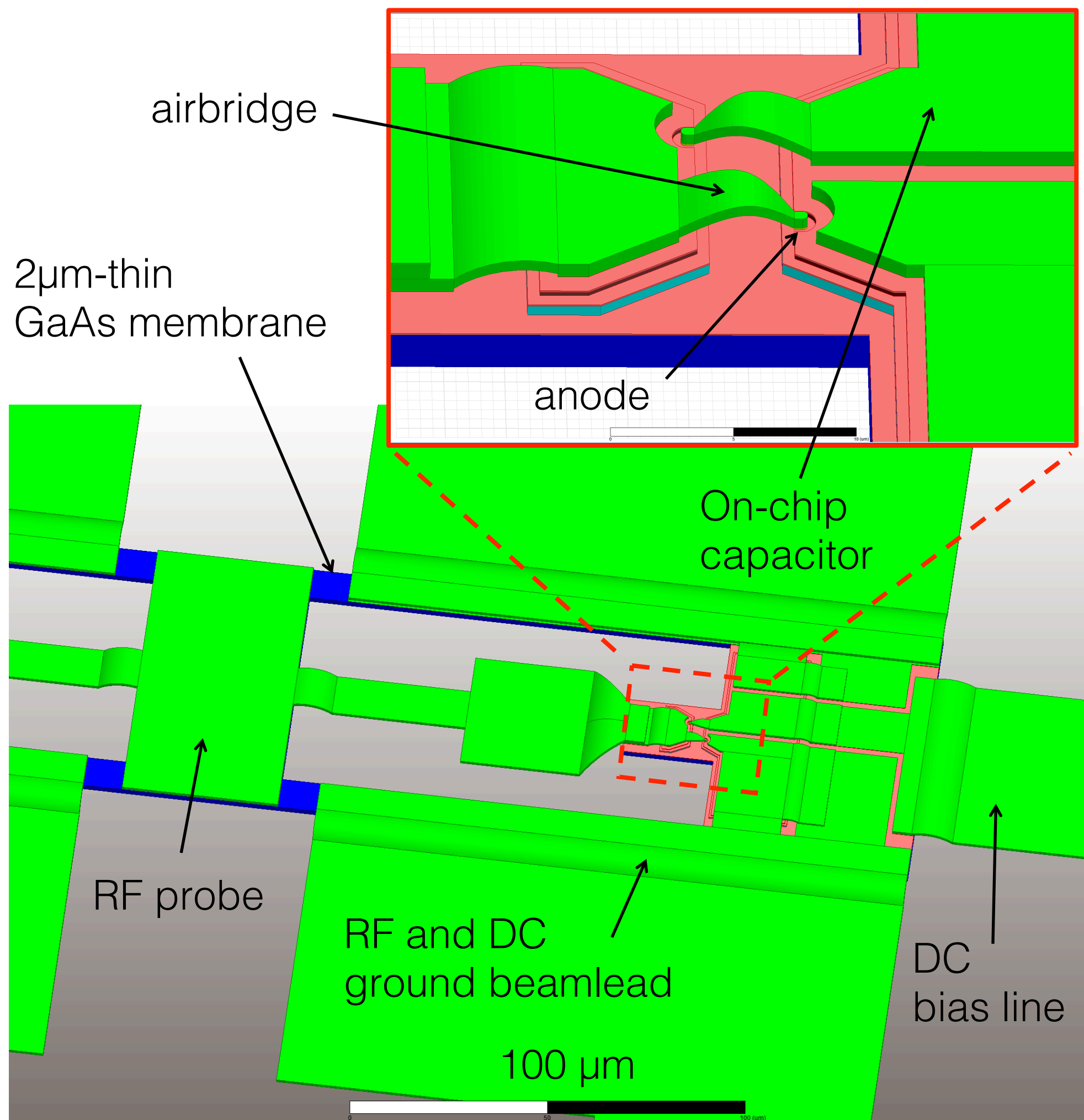
Tested @ LERMA on 11-08 2016 by A. Féret, D. Moro Melgar & A. Maestrini - Troom=21-22°C

Power measurements with VDI-Erickson PM5+WR10 to WR1.9 wgd adapter - Cal Factor=+0.3dB



3D model of LERMA 1080-1280GHz sub-harmonic Schottky mixer for JUICE-SWI



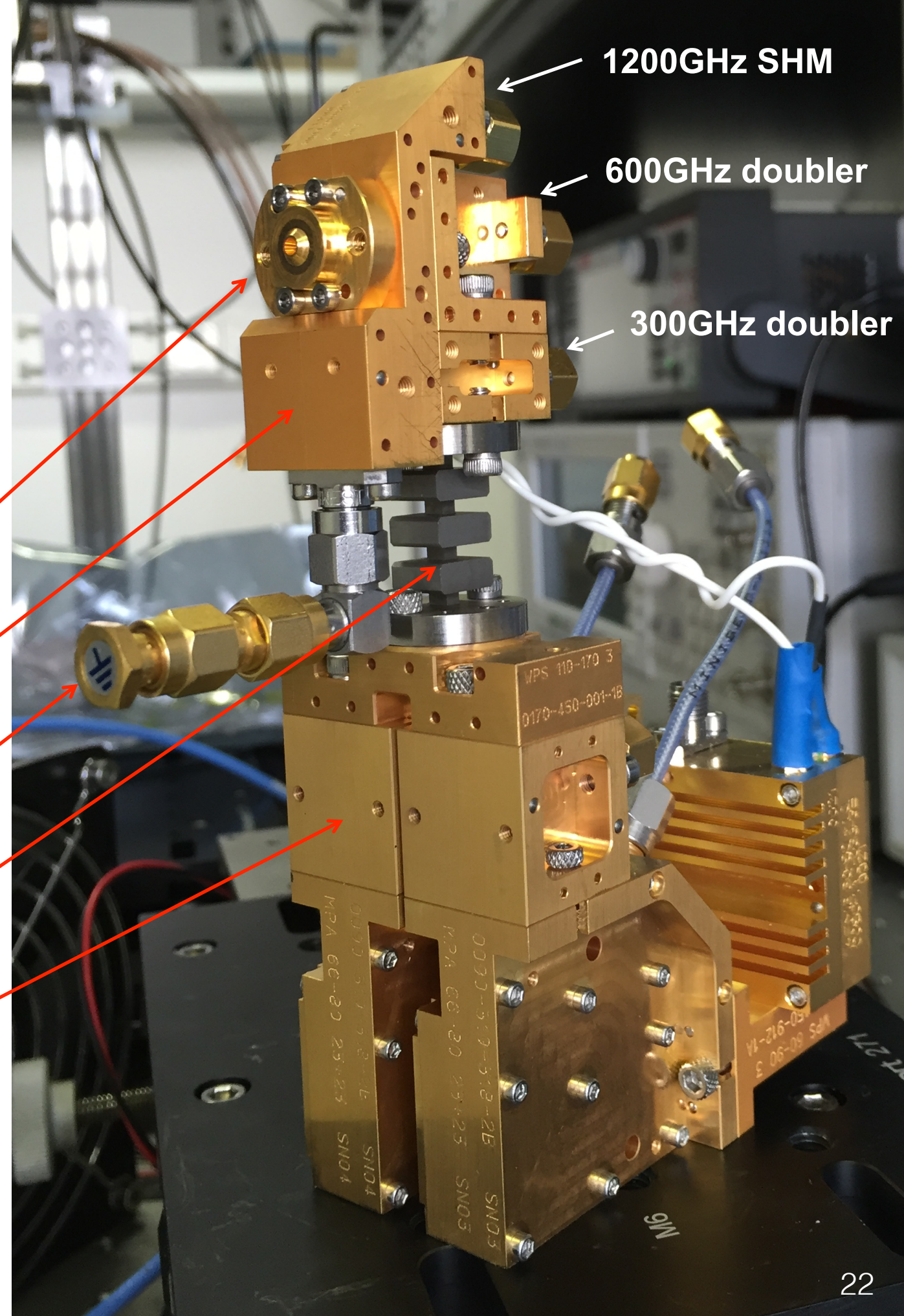


JUICE-SWI SHM 1200GHz flight devices (doping $5 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$)

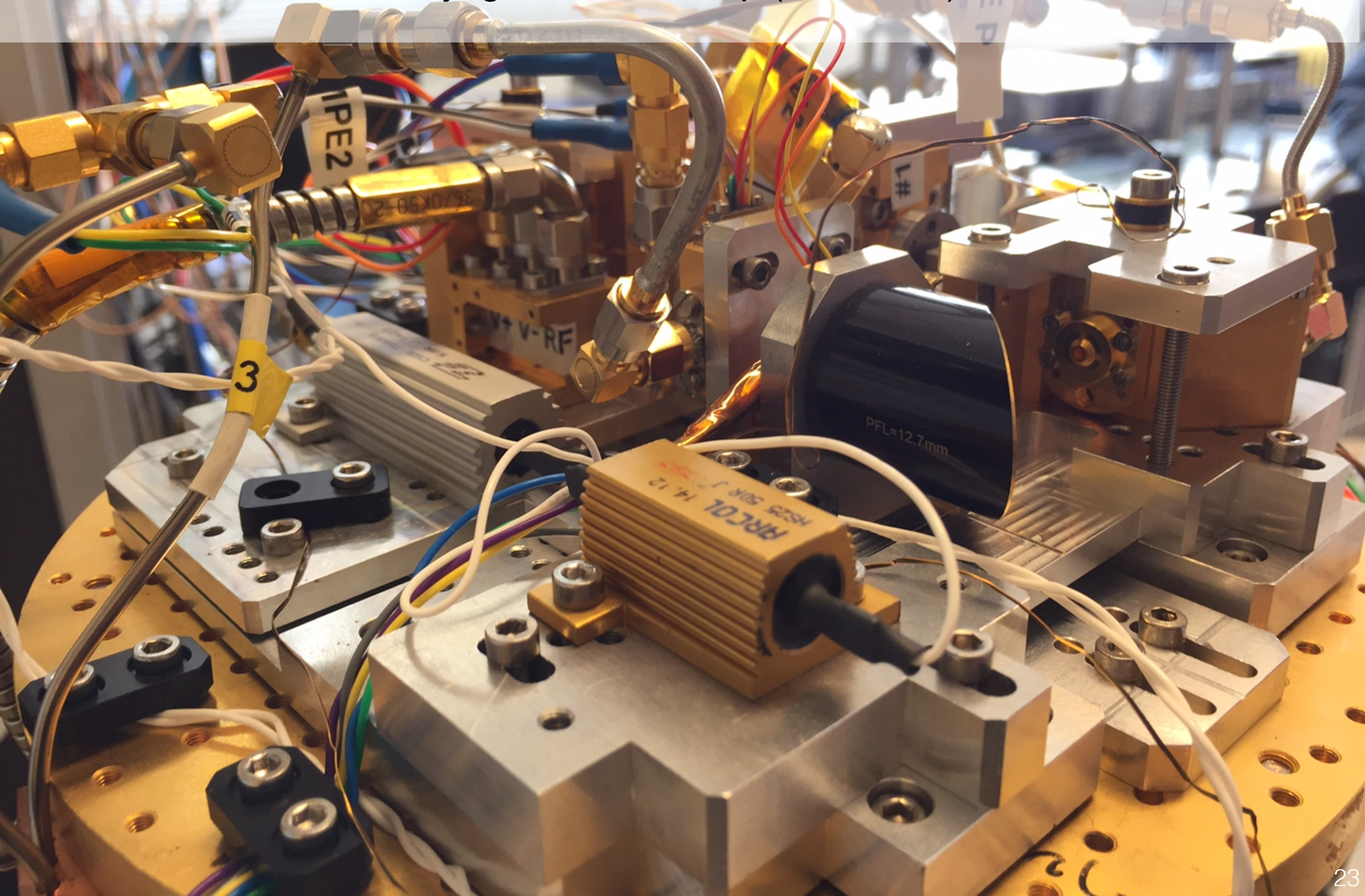


LERMA 1080-1280GHz prototype Schottky receiver for JUICE-SWI

- 1200GHz feedhorn
- 1200GHz subharmonic mixer
- IF output
- WR6.5 titanium thermal break
- 150GHz Local Oscillator chain



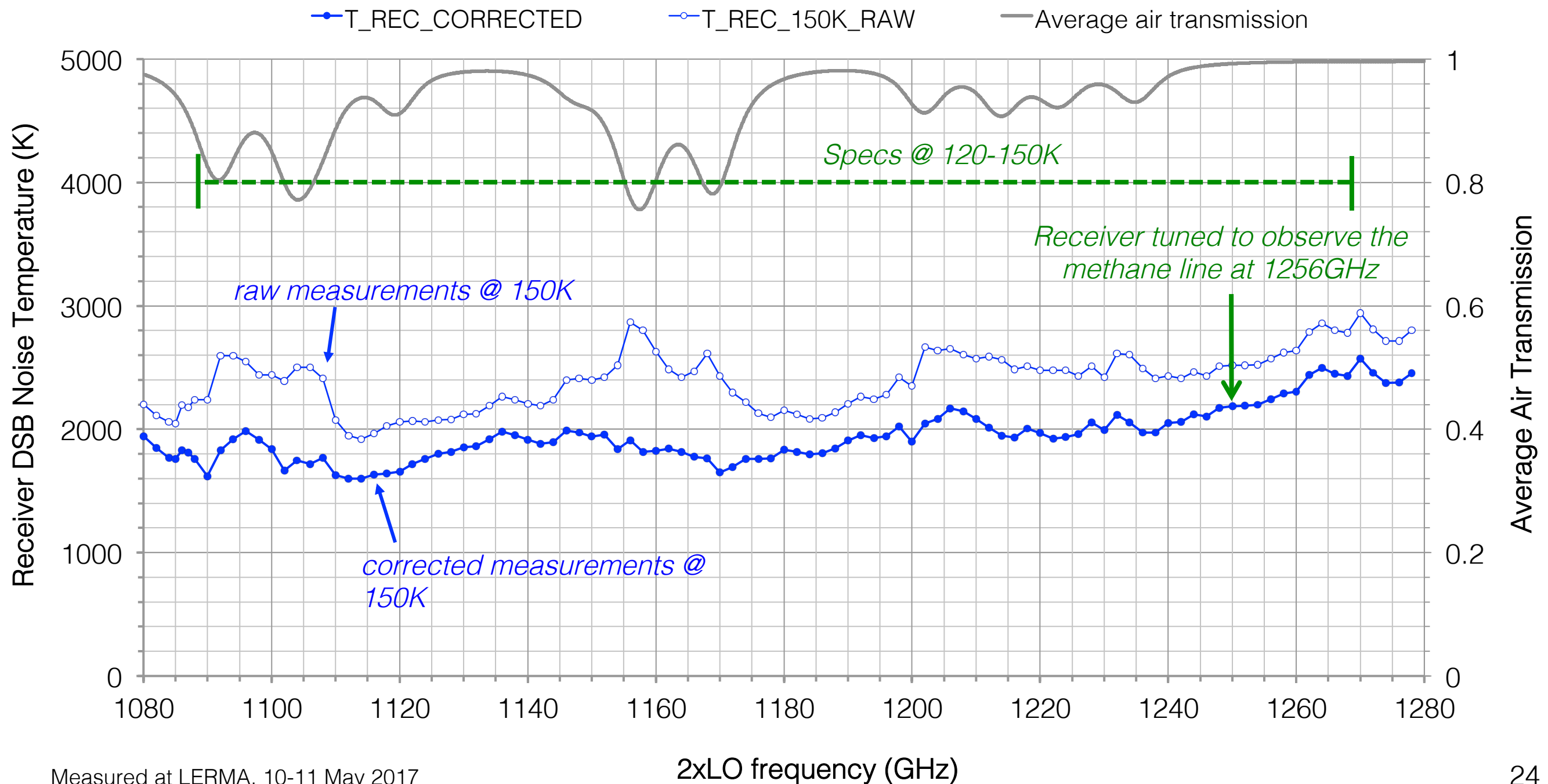
LERMA 1200GHz Schottky Receiver Cryogenic Test Setup (120-150K)



JUICE-SWI 1200GHz receiver sensitivity with baselined 150GHz LO chain and biased mixer

SHM1200-V1-RPG-SN01 with GaAs109-L6C4-A device

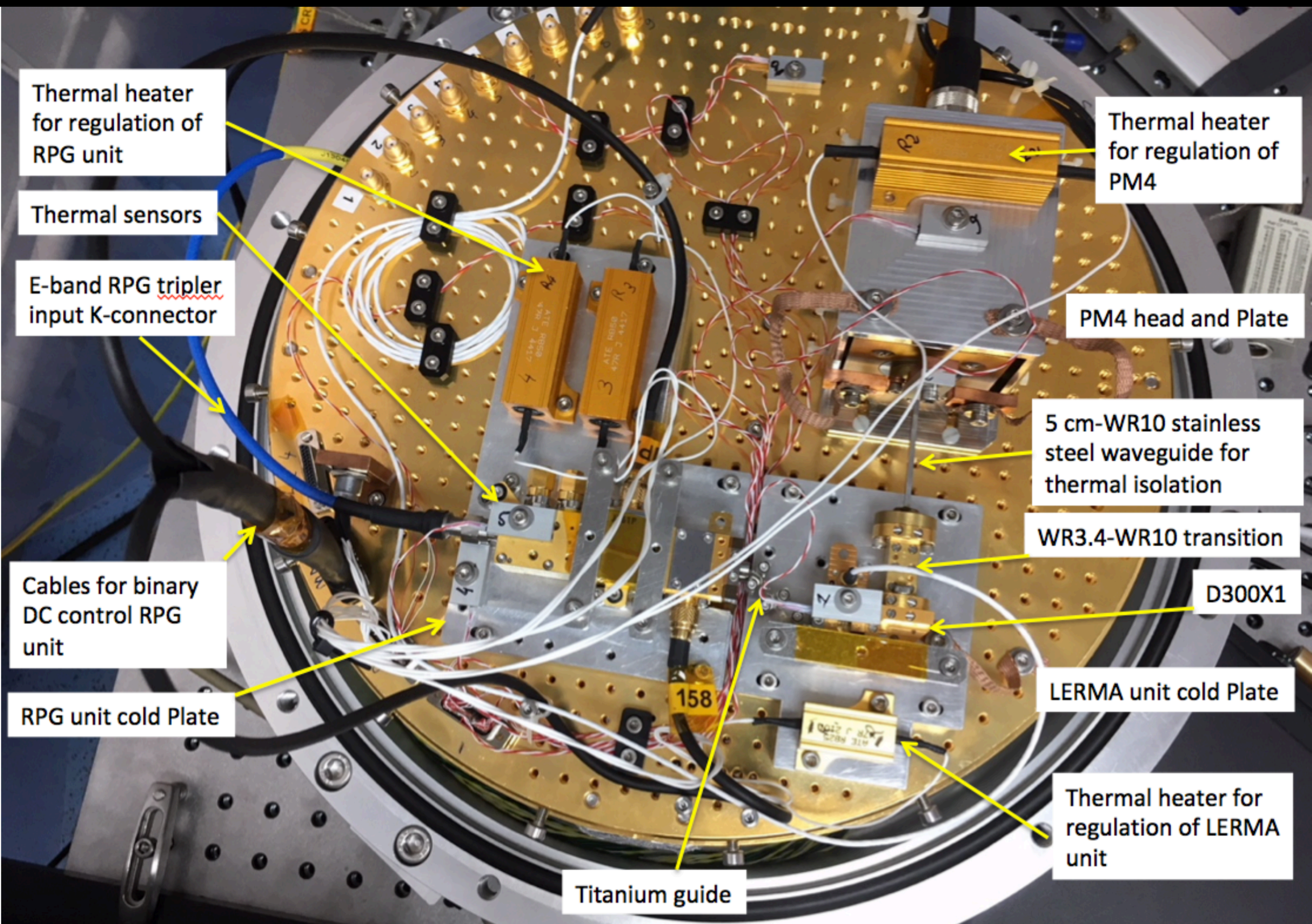
Data corrected for atmospheric absorption and cryostat window loss integrated for a 4.0-8.0GHz IF



Current status of JUICE-SWI 1200GHz receiver frontend

- New 300GHz and 600GHz doubler flight devices fabricated with improved RF performance. Device qualification ongoing.
- 1200GHz flight mixer devices fabricated. Device qualification ongoing.
- EM micro-mechanical blocks fabricated at SAP-micro (FR), delivery of EM models ongoing
- STM model ready for shipment
- New flight cryo-test setup and clean room in operation

LERMA SWI FLIGHT CRYO-TEST-SETUP



LERMA SWI FLIGHT CRYO-TEST-SETUP

Thermal heater
for regulation of
RPG unit

E-band RPG tripler

E-band RPG MPA

150 GHz RPG doubler

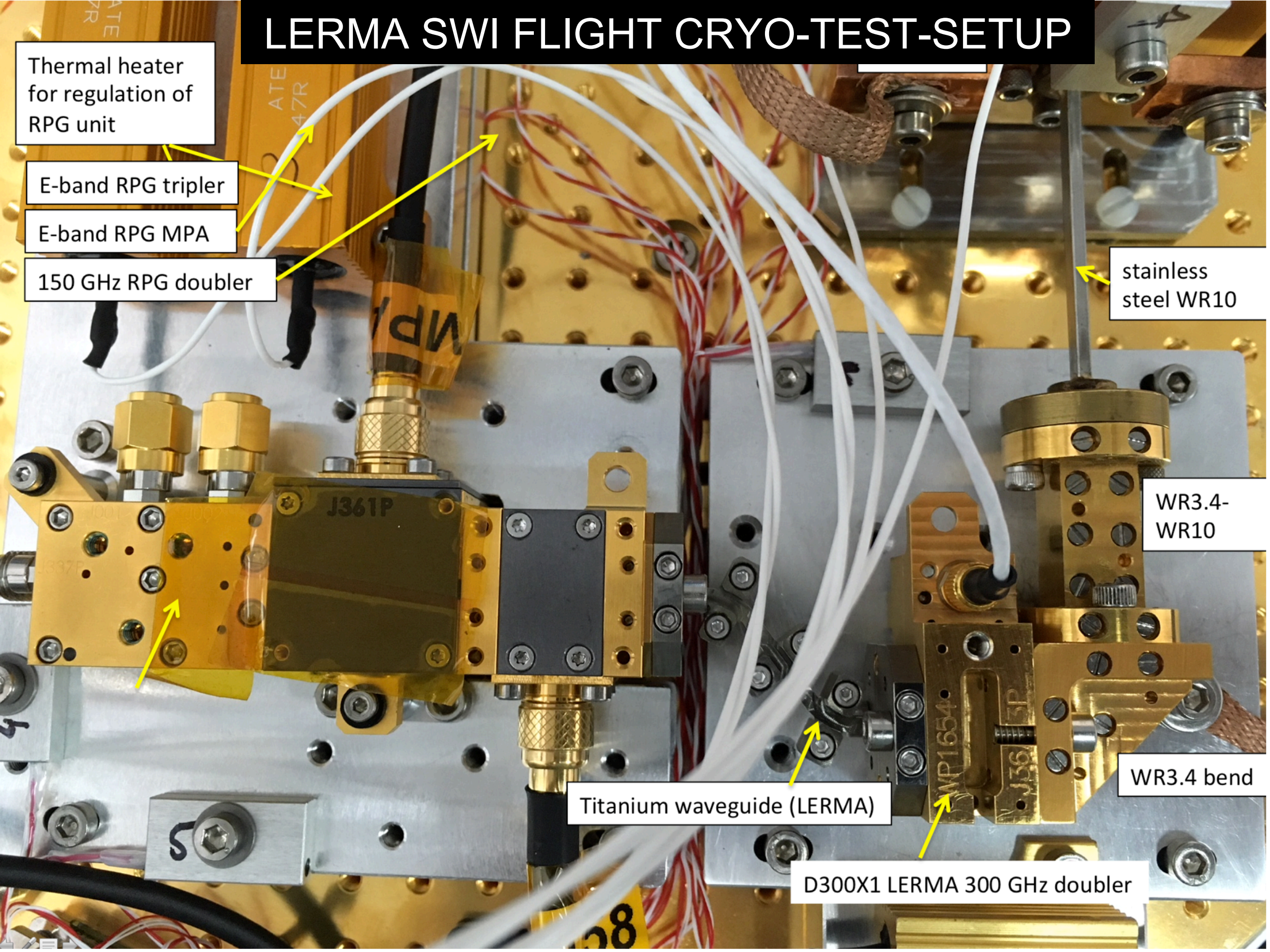
stainless
steel WR10

WR3.4-
WR10

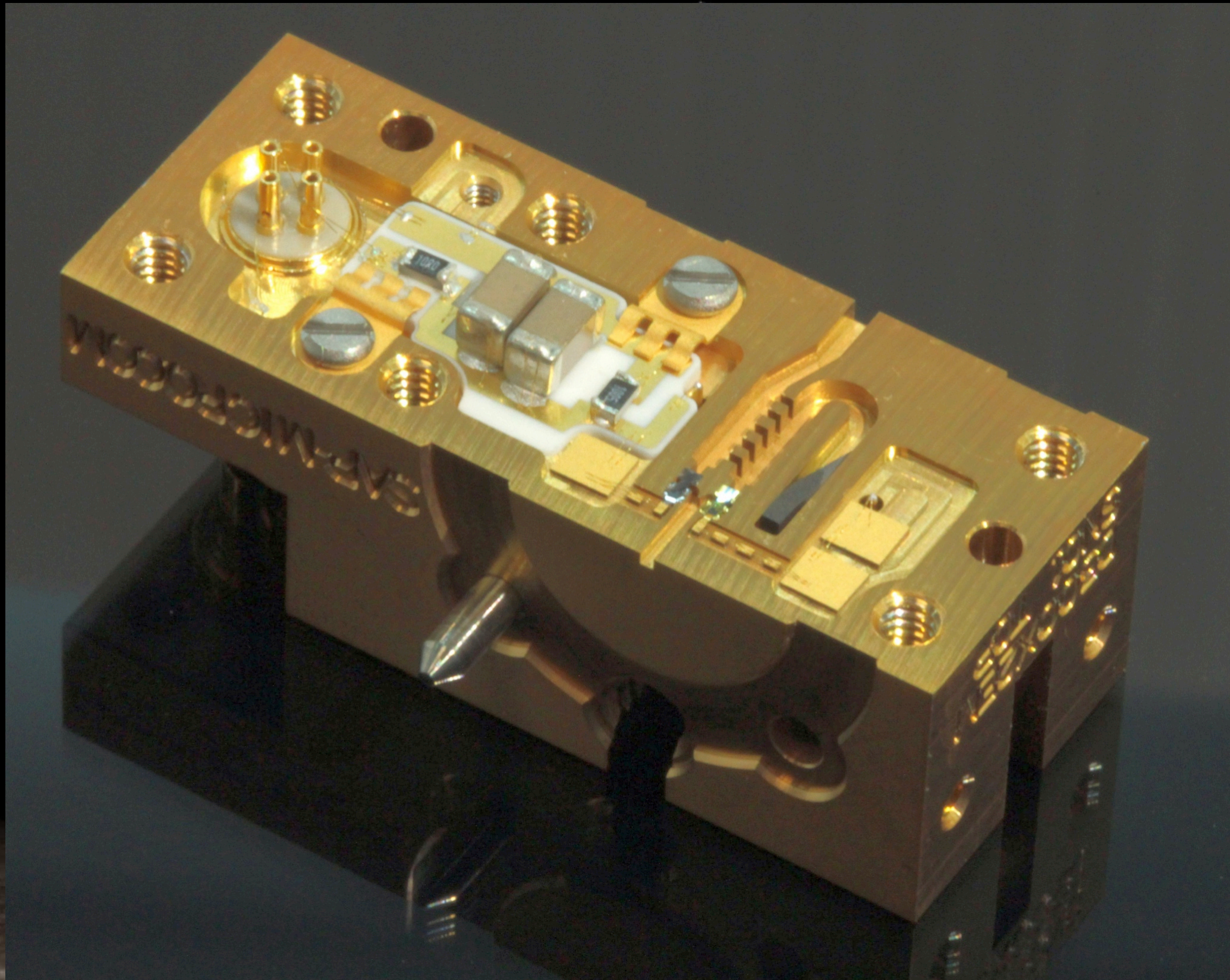
WR3.4 bend

Titanium waveguide (LERMA)

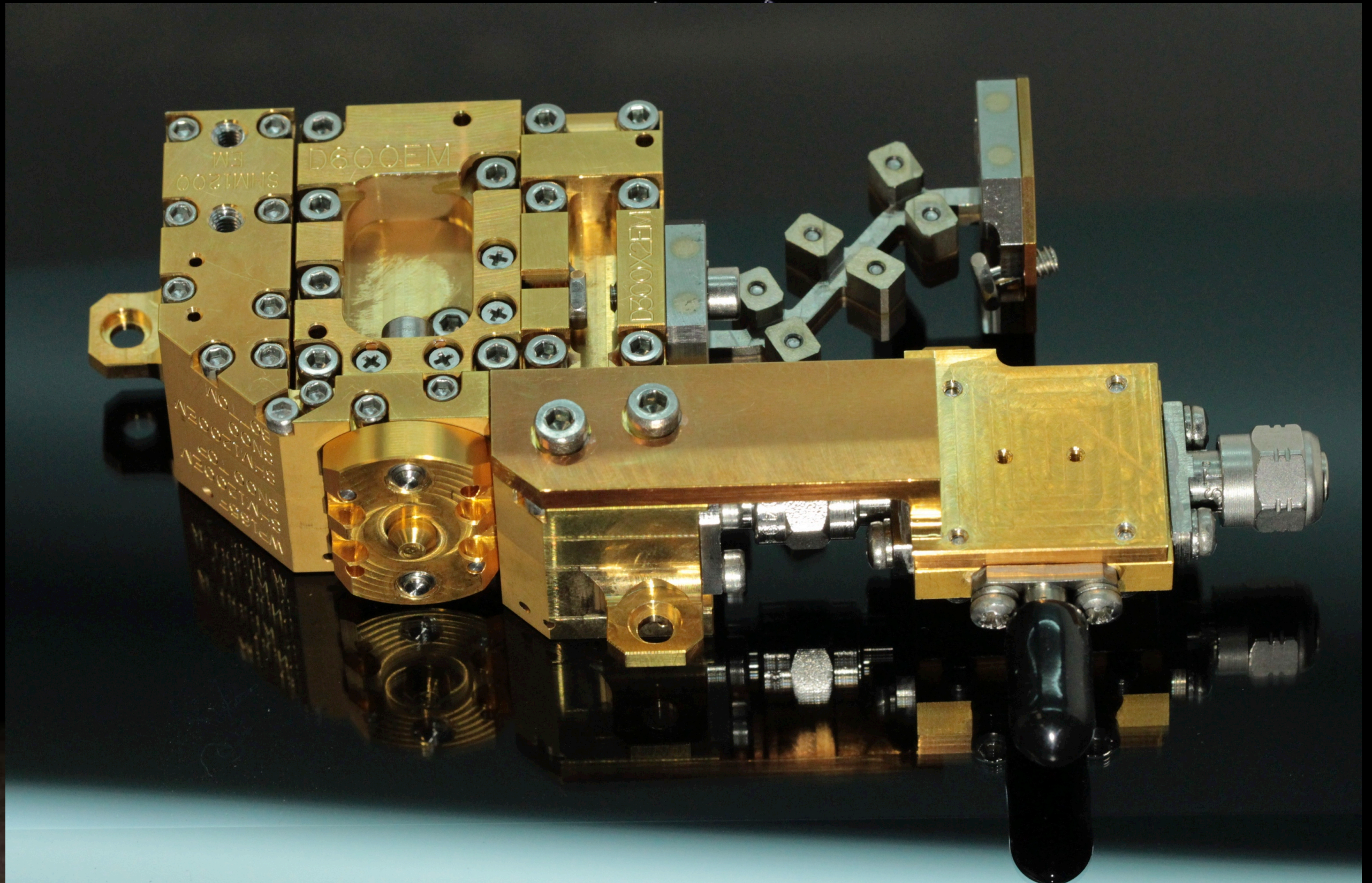
D300X1 LERMA 300 GHz doubler



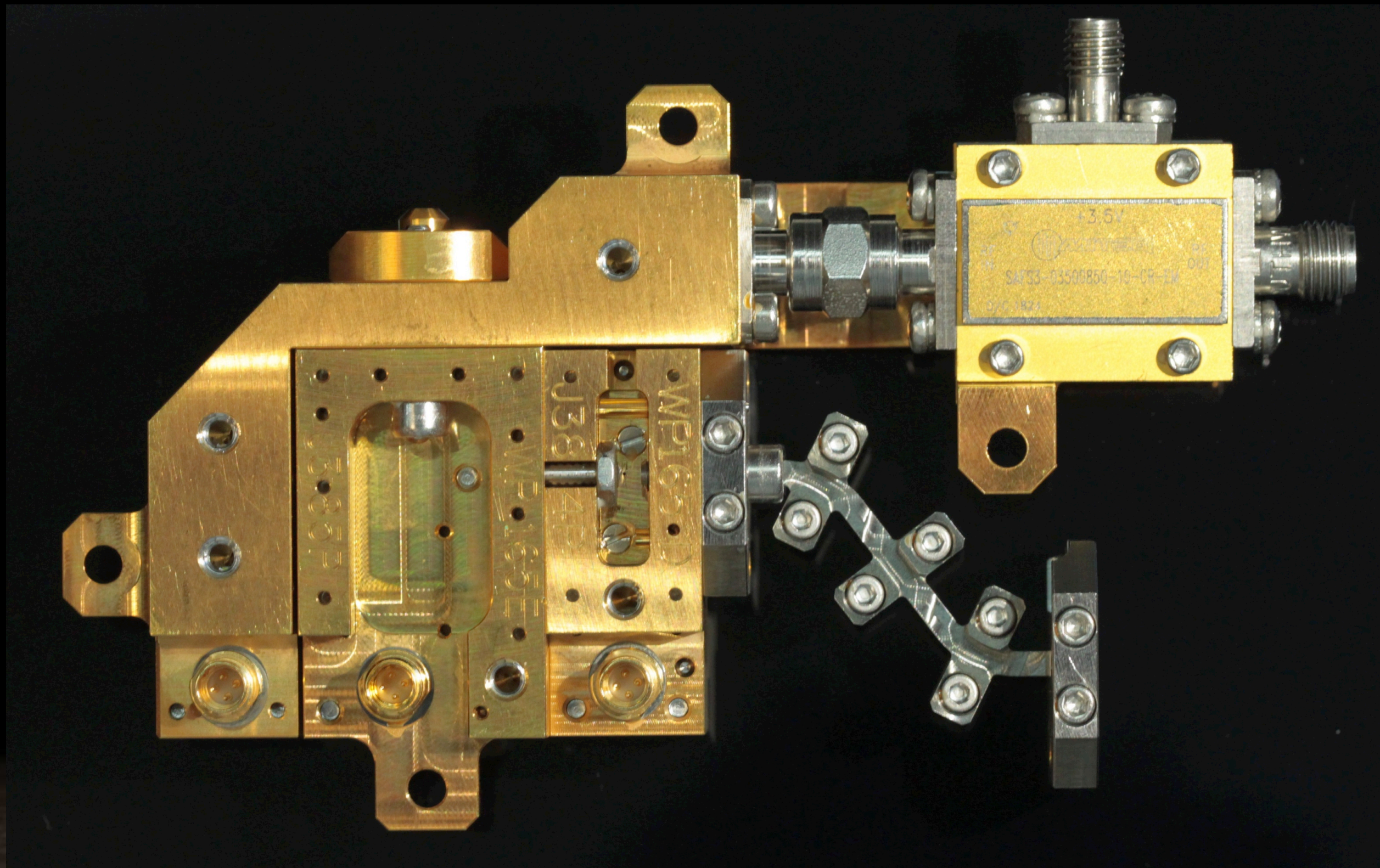
SWI D300X2-EM 300GHz Dual-Chip Doubler




SWI 1200GHz Receiver Front-End STM



SWI 1200GHz Receiver Front-End STM



A satellite with a central body and two large, rectangular solar panel arrays is shown in space. The panels are blue with a grid pattern. The satellite is positioned in the upper right quadrant of the frame.

END

A large, detailed image of the planet Jupiter, showing its characteristic bands of orange, white, and brown. In the foreground, the dark, cratered surface of a moon is visible on the left. A small, circular moon, likely Io, is seen in the distance, partially obscured by Jupiter's edge.

Thanks for your attention!
Do you have questions ?