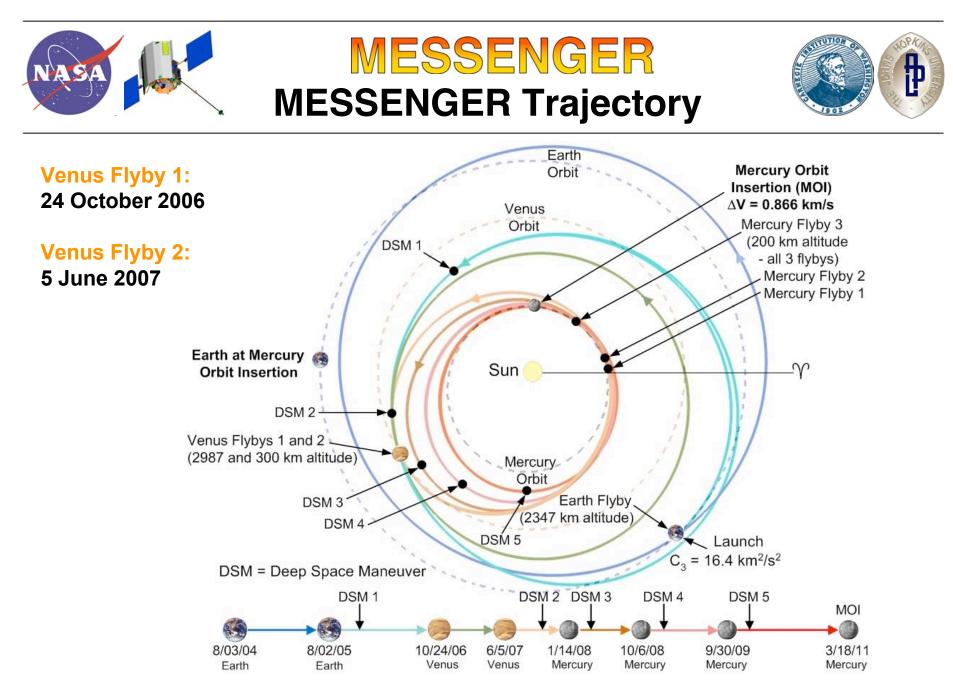
## The MESSENGER Venus Flybys

Sean C. Solomon Department of Terrestrial Magnetism Carnegie Institution of Washington Washington, D.C.

> VEXAG Third Meeting Crystal City, Virginia 11 January 2007







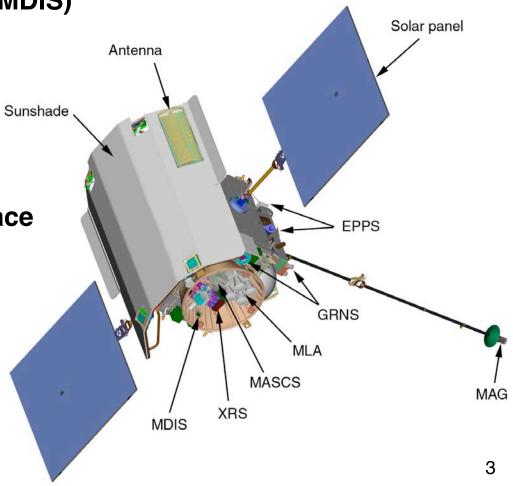




**Science Payload** 



- Mercury Dual Imaging System (MDIS)
- Gamma-Ray and Neutron Spectrometer (GRNS)
- X-Ray Spectrometer (XRS)
- Magnetometer (MAG)
- Mercury Laser Altimeter (MLA)
- Mercury Atmospheric and Surface Composition Spectrometer (MASCS)
- Energetic Particle and Plasma Spectrometer (EPPS)
- Radio Science (RS)

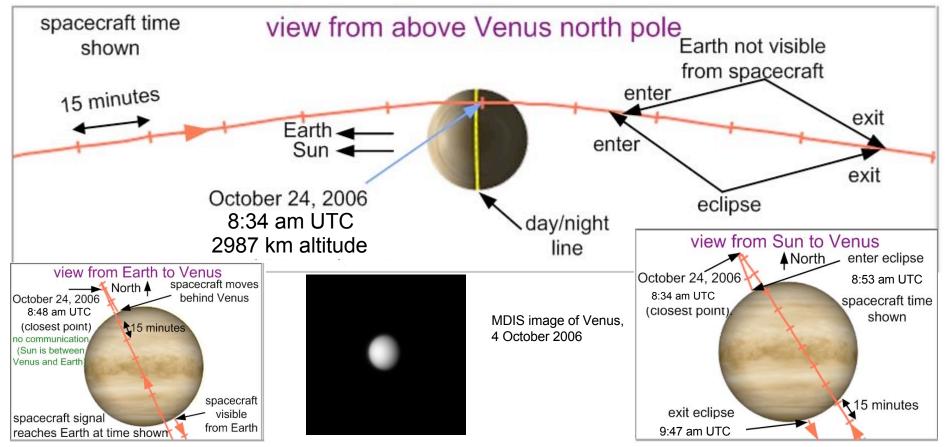


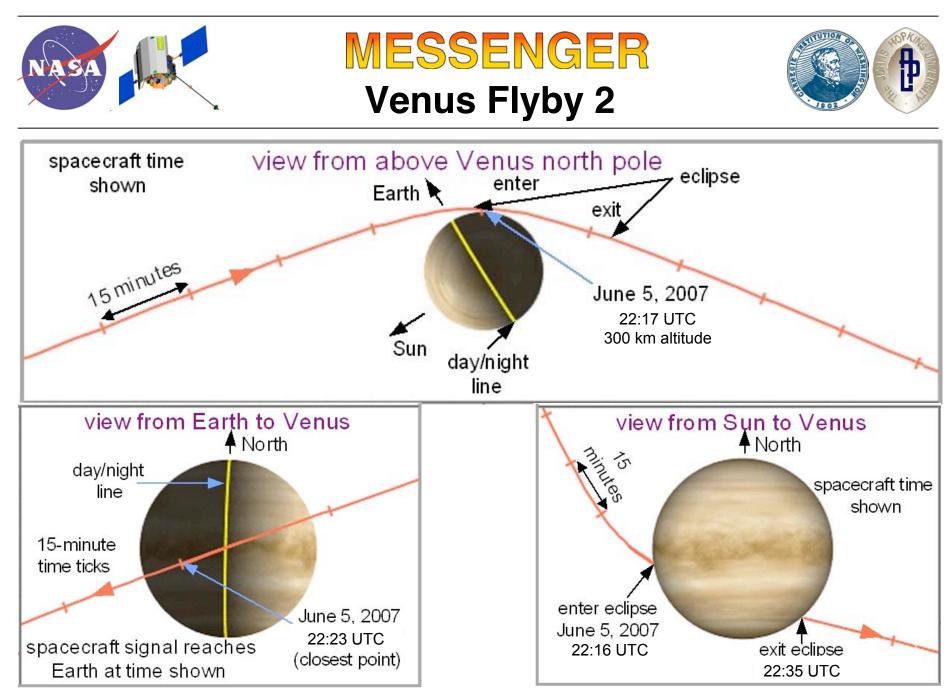






- Venus flyby 1 increased spacecraft's orbit inclination and reduced its orbital period
- No scientific observations were made, however, because Venus was at superior conjunction





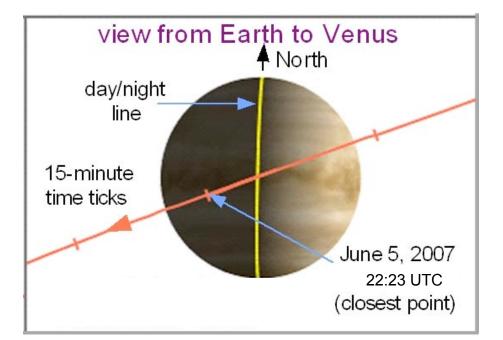


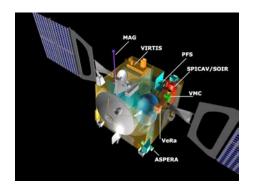




## **Venus Flyby 2 Operations**

- Venus flyby 2 will occur while Venus Express will still be in operation.
- Venus flyby 2 operations will divide among instrument calibration, flyby practice, and opportunity science.
- All data will be deposited with PDS within 6 months of the flyby.





Venus Express Credit: ESA

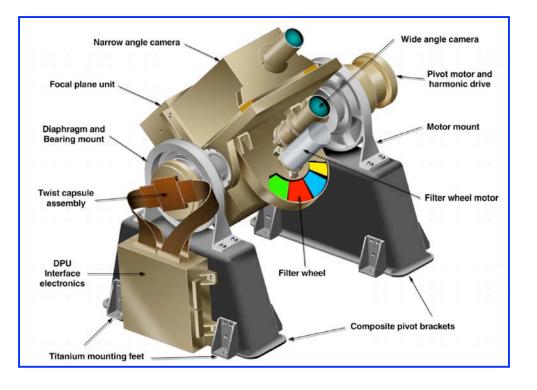


# MESSENGER



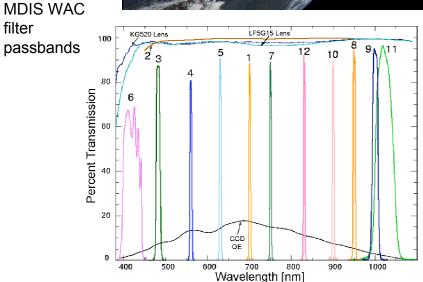
#### **Mercury Dual Imaging System**

- Wide-angle and narrow-angle cameras (10.5° and 1.5° fields of view) MDIS
- 1024 x 1024 pixel CCDs
- 12-position filter wheel on WAC
- Auto exposure, 1 ms to 10 s range
- Pivot platform (140 μrad positioning)



MDIS WAC image of Earth, 2 August 2005.





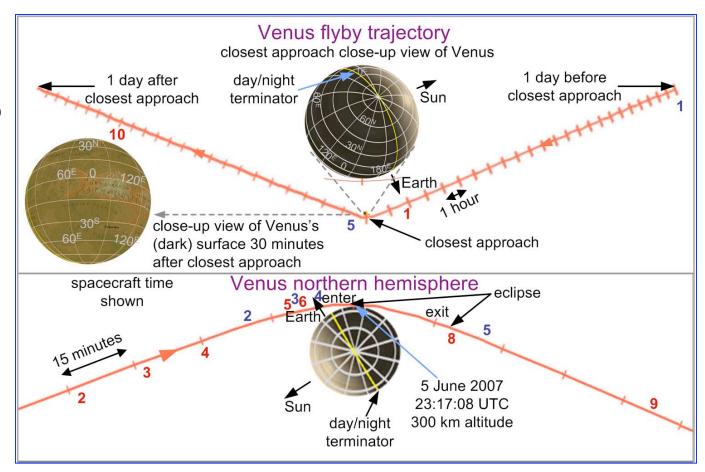




## Venus Flyby 2: MDIS



- 1. Approach color image centered on sunlit part of Venus
- 2. Flat-field measurement for calibration of CCD
- 3. Approach monochrome mosaic
- 4. Approach color mosaic
- 5. Color photometry, part 1
- 6. High-resolution monochrome mosaic
- 7. Color photometry, part 2
- 8. Departure monochrome mosaic
- 9-10. Departure movie
- 11. Departure optical navigation







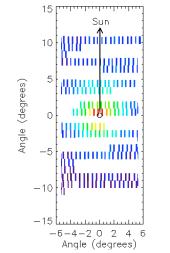


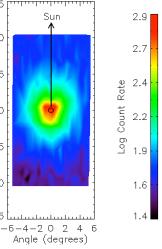


- Two sensors with a common telescope
- Ultraviolet and Visible Spectrometer (UVVS)
  - 115 600 nm
  - Moving grating spectrometer
  - Three photon-counting detectors
- Visible and Infrared Spectrograph (VIRS)
  - **0.3 1.45** μm
  - IR (InGaAs) 256-pixel line array
  - Visible (Si) 512-pixel line array

10

-15





MASCS observed Earth's hydrogen corona following Earth flyby; shown are scans from 5 August 2005.

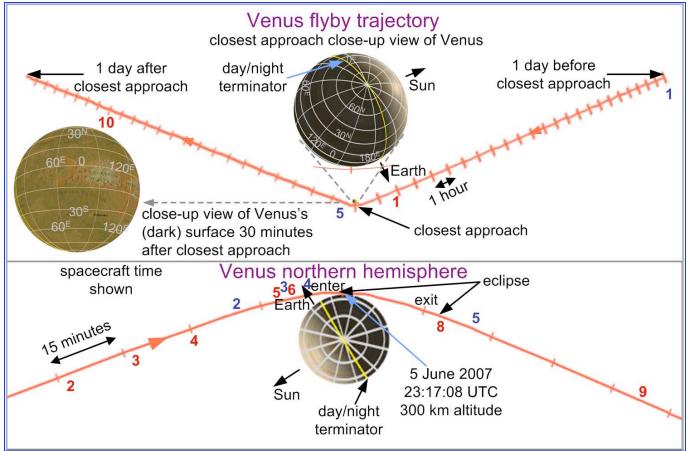


## MESSENGER



## Venus Flyby 2: MASCS

- 1. VIRS and UVVS observe Venus on approach
- 2. Atmospheric profile on flyby approach
- 3. Nadir observations of sunlit Venus atmosphere near closest approach
- 4. Nadir observations of dusk and night side Venus atmosphere, plus night limb after closest approach
- UVVS Na and H scans of trailing Venus exosphere and corona after flyby

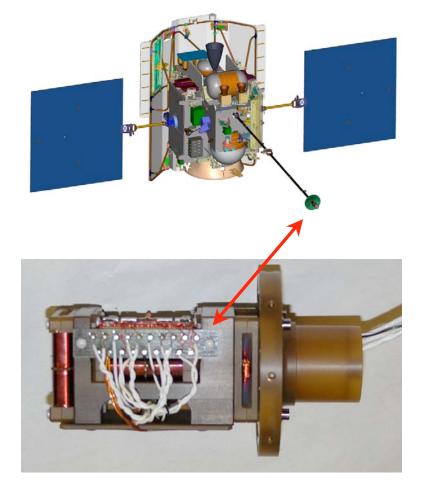






#### Magnetometer





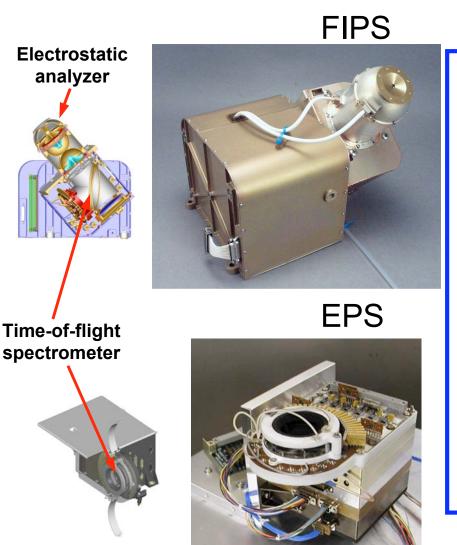
- 3-axis flux-gate sensor
- 3.6-m carbon fiber boom
  - Small sunshade protects sensor
- Dual range: ± 2048 and ± 65536 nT
- 16/17-bit quantization
  - 0.047-nT resolution
- Up to 20 samples per second
  - 10 filtered rates from 10 to 0.01 s<sup>-1</sup>
- Extensive pre-flight spacecraft magnetic cleanliness program





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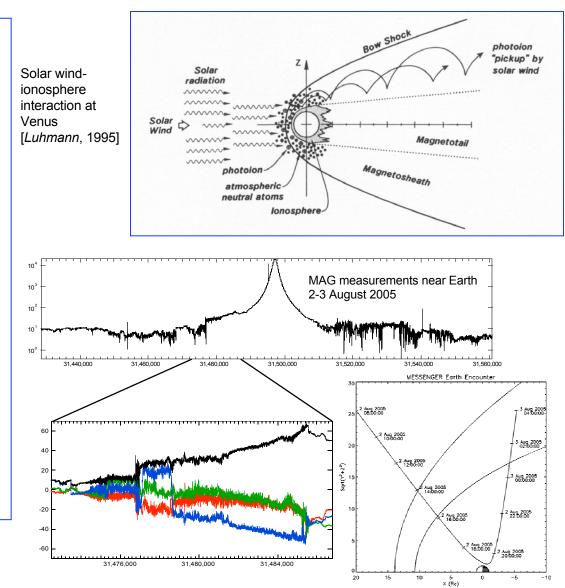




- Fast Imaging Plasma Spectrometer (FIPS)
  - ~ 0 15 keV/q range
  - Innovative electrostatic analyzer
  - Hemispherical field of view
  - Scans full energy range in 60 s
  - Generates mass vs. E/q vs. angle spectrum
  - Energetic Particle Spectrometer (EPS)
    - ~ 10 keV 5 MeV ions
    - ~ 10 keV 400 keV electrons
    - 12° x 160° field of view
    - Energy spectra for H, He, O, Fe



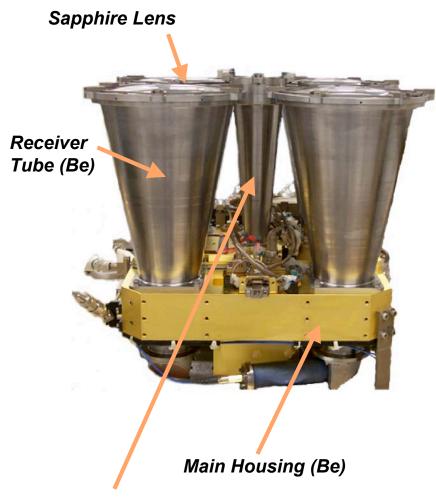
- Observe acceleration of energetic charged particles at Venus bow shock and elsewhere
- Measure interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) upstream of Venus
- Measure primary plasma boundaries:
  - Bow shock and foreshock particle acceleration
  - Magnetic pile-up boundary
  - Ion pause
- Measure near-tail region





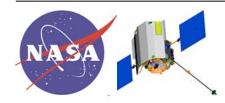






- 1000-km range
- 30-cm range resolution
- Cr:Nd:YAG laser
  - 1064-nm wavelength
  - Passive Q-switch
  - 8-Hz pulse rate
  - 7-ns pulse duration
- Avalanche photodiode detector
- Custom timing

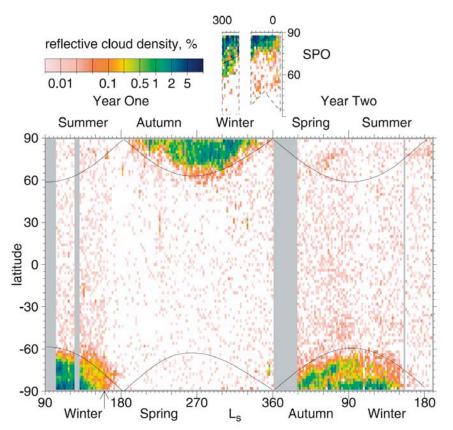
Beam Expander (Be)



## MESSENGER Venus Flyby 2: MLA



- Passive radiometry at 1064 nm
- Laser sounding to cloud decks
- Dusk terminator crossing at ~ 1000 km altitude
- Closest approach over night side



Percentage of reflective clouds seen by MOLA at Mars versus solar longitude  $L_s$  [*Neumann et al.*, 2003].





#### **X-Ray Spectrometer**



X-Ray Spectrometer Mercury Unit (XRS/MXU)



X-Ray Spectrometer Solar Assembly (XRS/SAX)

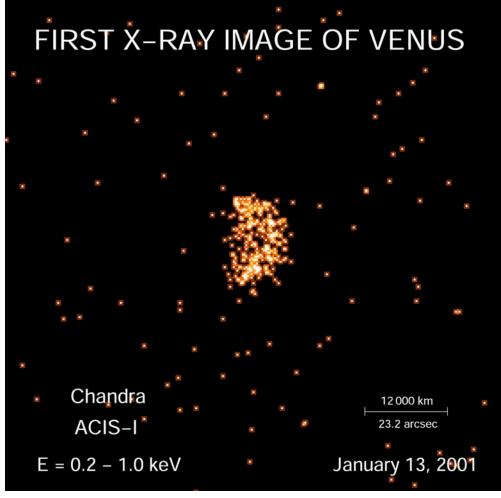
- Solar-induced X-ray fluorescence
  - Measures Mg, Al, Si, Ca, Ti, Fe
  - Energy range: 1 10 keV
- Three gas proportional counters
  - 12° field of view
  - Matched filters to separate Mg, Al, Si
  - Anticoincidence wires enhance SNR
    - Reject cosmic rays, solar flare ions, spacecraft background
- Solar monitor
  - Measures solar X-ray input
  - Be foils protect from direct Sun
  - Foils > 500° C; detector < 0° C</p>







- Venus is visible in X-rays
- The Chandra X-ray Observatory detected fluorescent X-rays from O and C atoms between 120 and 140 km above the Venus surface
- Although the XRS energy range, 1 - 10 keV, is higher than that used to detect O and C, other species may be detectable
- Chandra will observe Venus at the time of the flyby



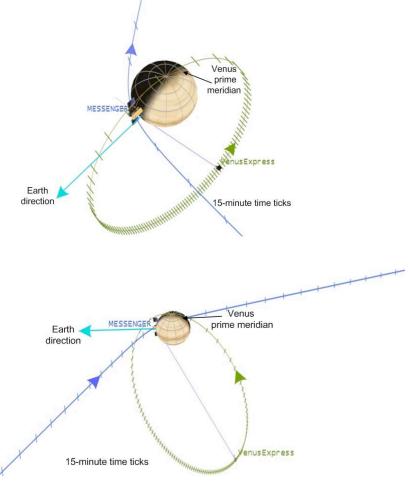
X-ray image of Venus taken by the Advanced CCD Imaging Spectrometer on Chandra on 13 January 2001.



Opportunity for coordinated two-point observations at Venus:

- Complementary viewing geometry of atmosphere and cloud properties
- Coordinated observations by MDIS, MASCS, and VIRTIS
- Complementary measurements of IMF penetration into ionosphere, plasma boundaries, and tail

5 Jun 2007 23:15:08 UTC (~ two minutes before MESSENGER-Venus closest approach)



MESSENGER Second Venus Flyby