

***Ion measurements with the Mass Spectrum Analyzer
onboard Bepi Colombo MMO***

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Bepi Colombo mission to Mercury

(MPO/ESA – MMO/JAXA) :

- launch 2014
- arrival 2020

MSA is the Mass Spectrum Analyzer onboard Bepi Colombo MMO.

⇒ MSA has ***three types of scientific objectives*** :

(1) magnetospheric plasma physics

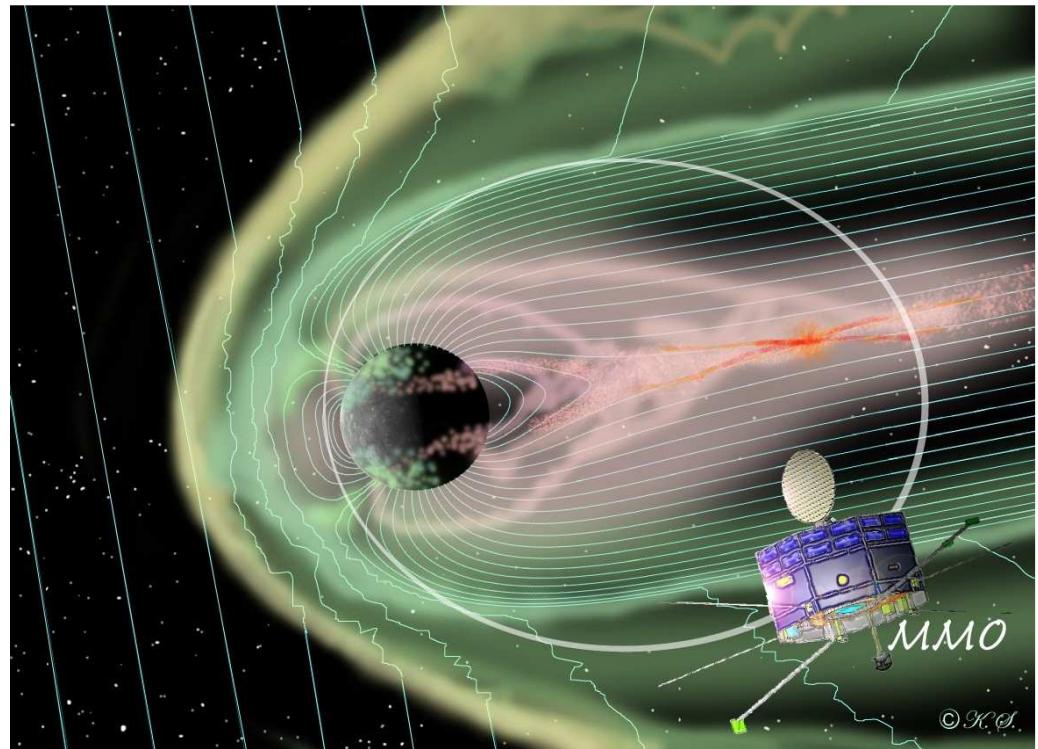
- *investigation of ion sources and sinks*
- *analysis of mechanisms that control the ion transport and acceleration*
- *characterization of current carriers*

(2) planetology

- *identification of material of planetary origin*
- *analysis of magnetospheric recycling*

(3) inner heliosphere

- *characterization of "minor" ions in the solar wind*
- *analysis of pick-up ions from the inner source*

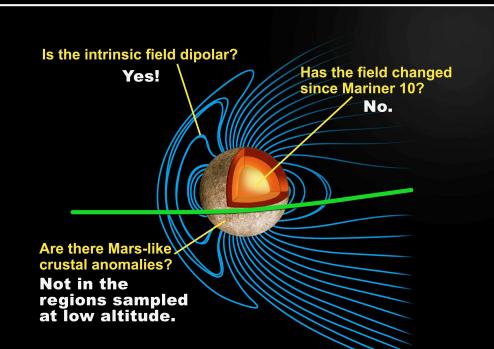
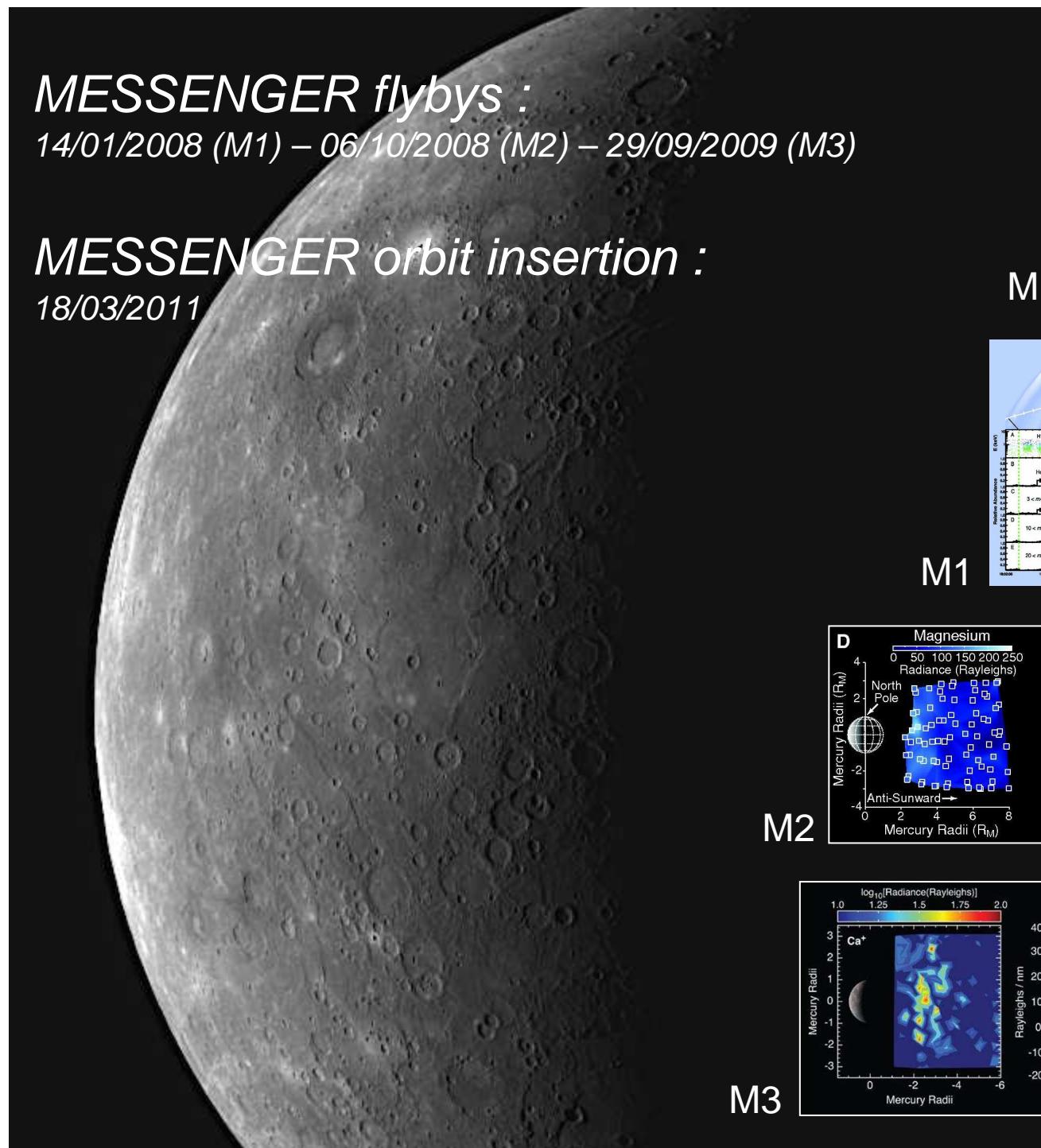


MESSENGER flybys :

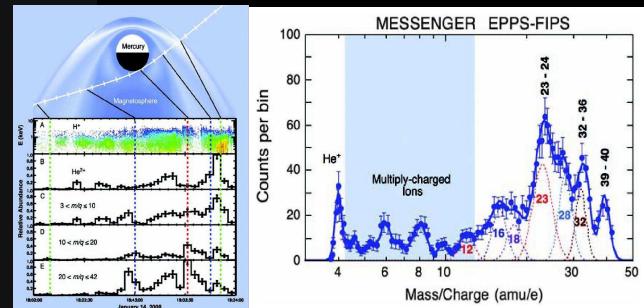
14/01/2008 (M1) – 06/10/2008 (M2) – 29/09/2009 (M3)

MESSENGER orbit insertion :

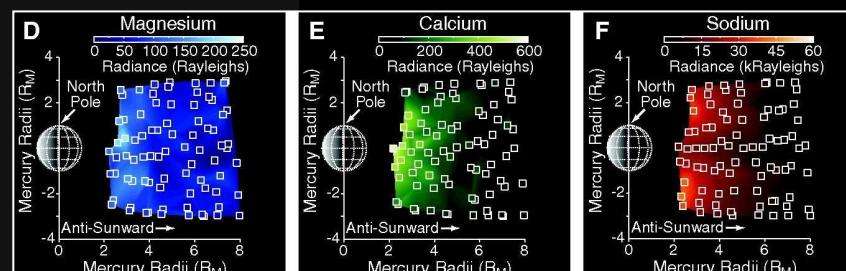
18/03/2011



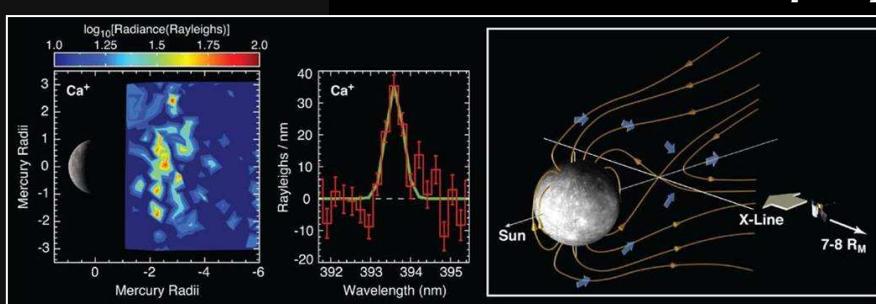
Anderson et al. [2008]



Zurbuchen et al. [2008]



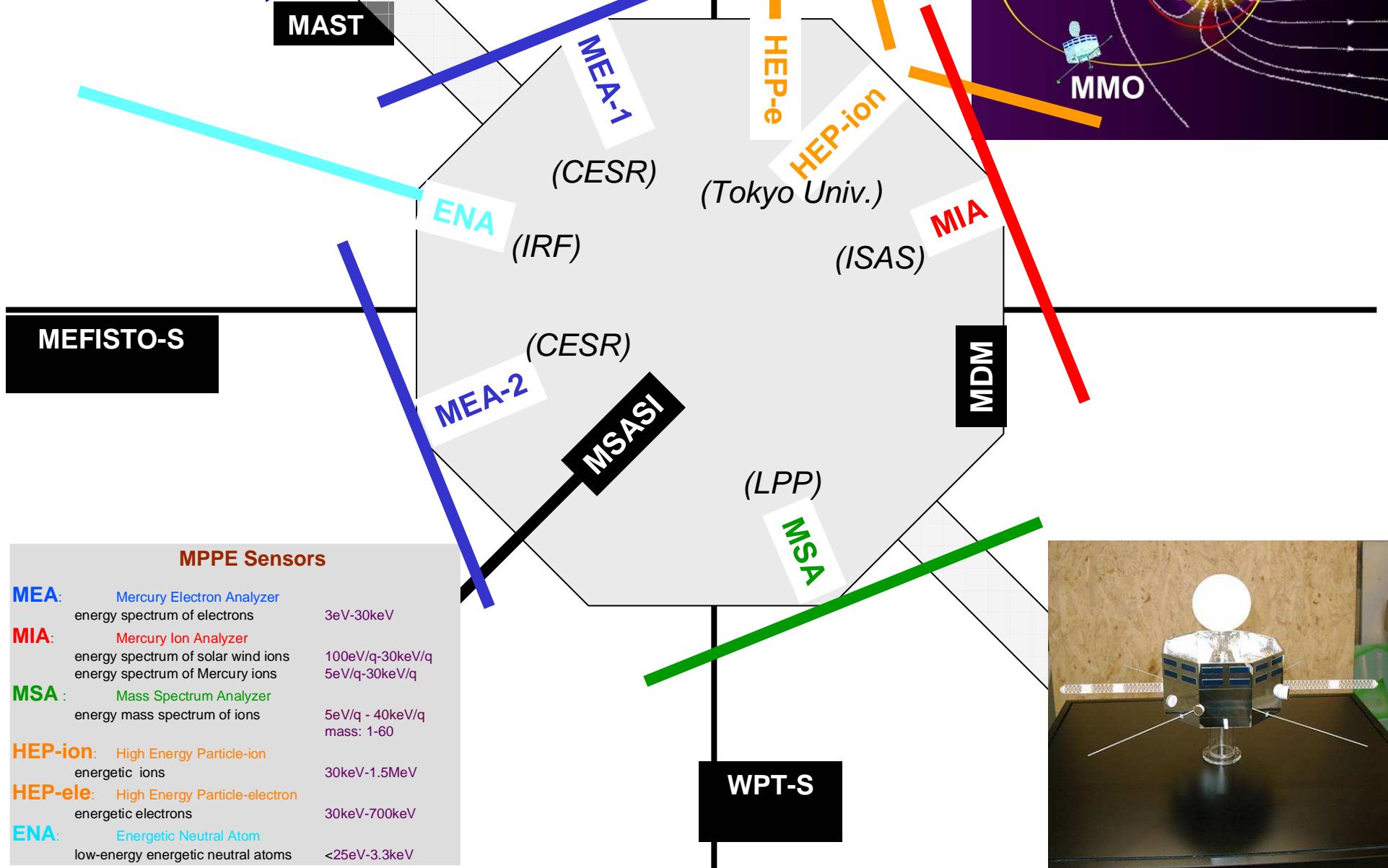
McClintok et al. [2009]



Vervack et al. [2010]

The particle consortium (MPPE) onboard Bepi Colombo MMO

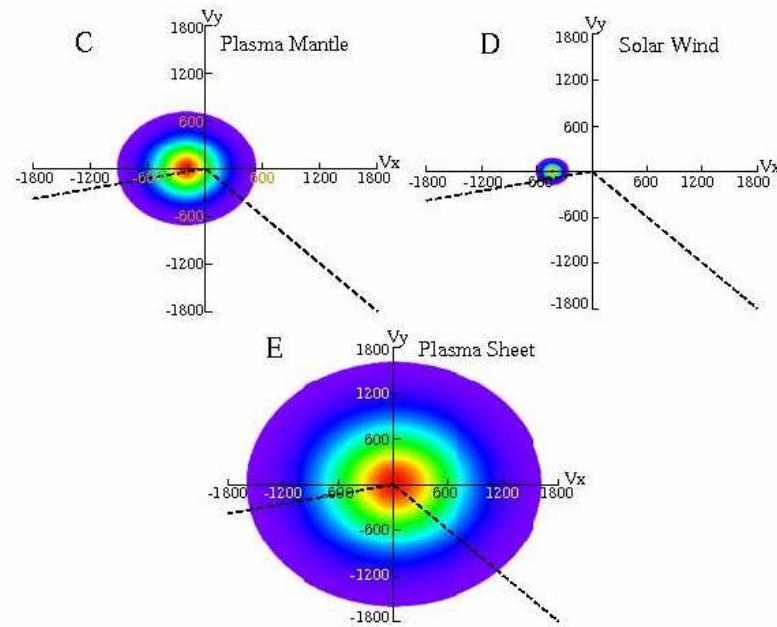
PI : Y. Saito, ISAS



⇒ MSA will provide **unprecedented information** on Mercury's magnetized environment with :

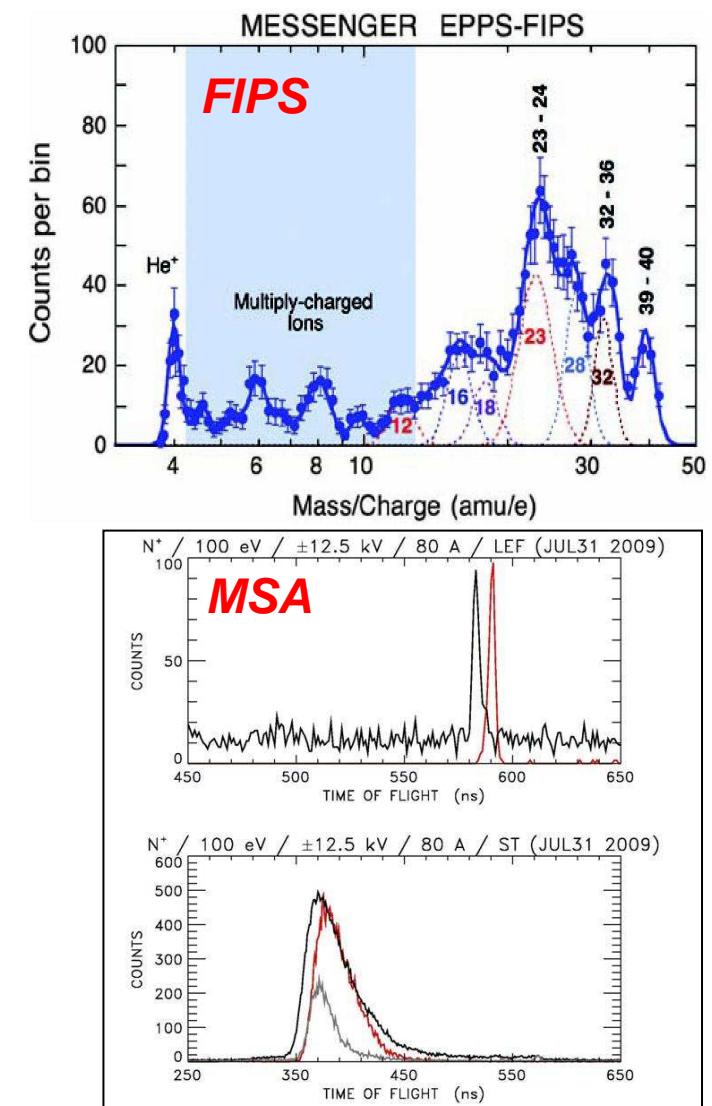
(1) **3-D ion distributions** taking advantage of MMO spin

(MESSENGER is 3-axis stabilized
⇒ limited FOV of FIPS analyzer)



(2) **high mass resolution** ($m/\Delta m \approx 40$)

using "reflectron" principle
(FIPS analyzer is equipotential)

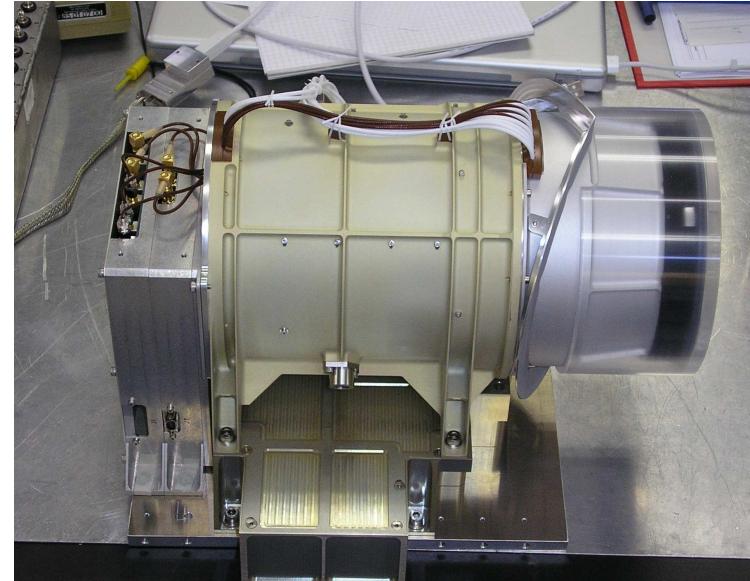


MSA characteristics

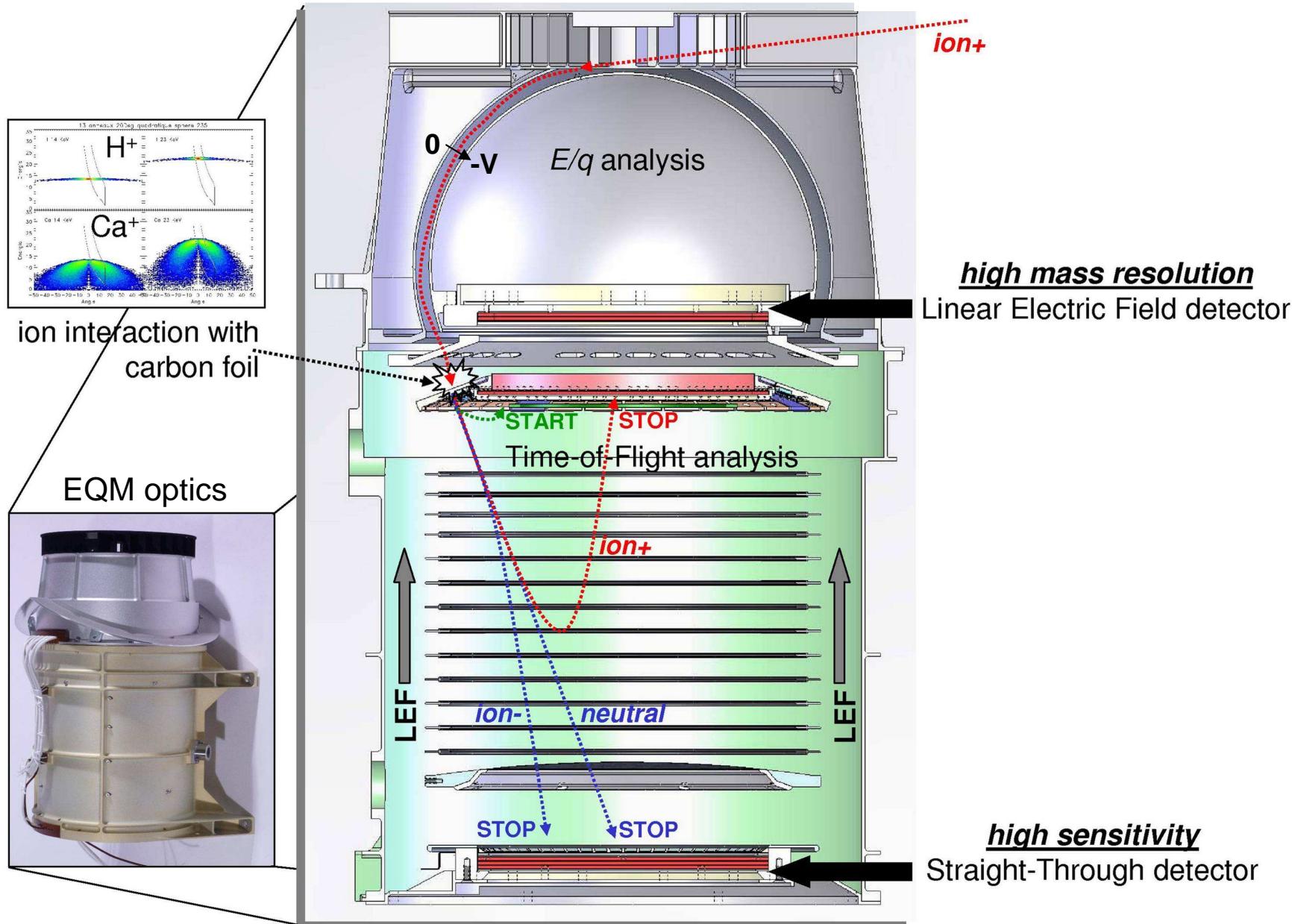


MSA is a Time-of-Flight spectrometer
(heritage CASSINI-CAPS-IMS) that
will measure ***mass-resolved ion distributions***

- ⇒ FOV : $6^\circ \times 270^\circ$
- ⇒ mass range : 1 - 60 amu
- ⇒ energy range : $1 \text{ eV/q} - 40 \text{ keV/q}$ ($\Delta E/E \approx 10\%$)
- ⇒ angular resolution (max) : $11.25^\circ \times 11.25^\circ$
- ⇒ time resolution : 3-D ion distribution in 4 s (32 energies)
- ⇒ G-factor (electrostatically controlled using "spoiler") : $\sim 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sr}$



MSA principle (1/2)



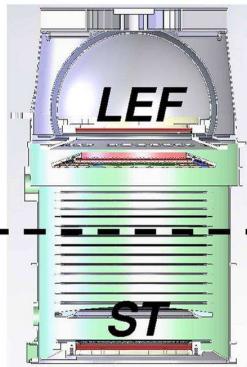
MSA principle (2/2)



Two instruments in one

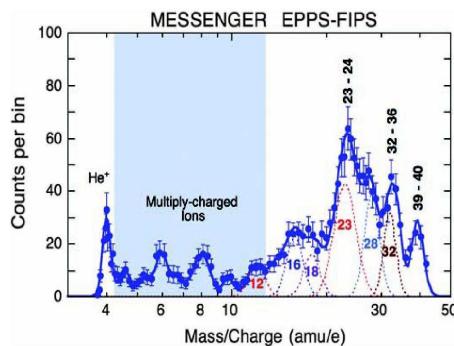
(high resolution LEF and high sensitivity ST)
operating simultaneously.

LEF : harmonic oscillator
 $(d^2Z/dt^2 = - qkZ/m)$

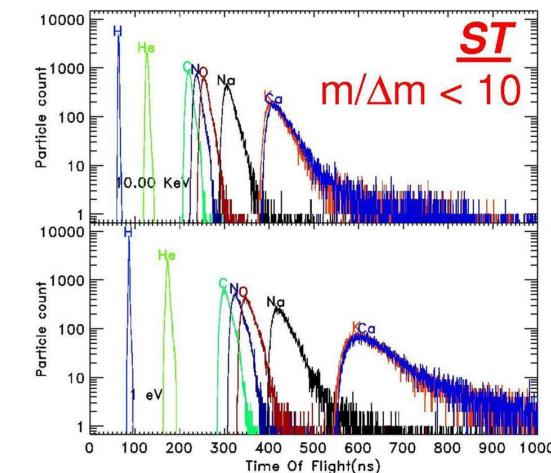
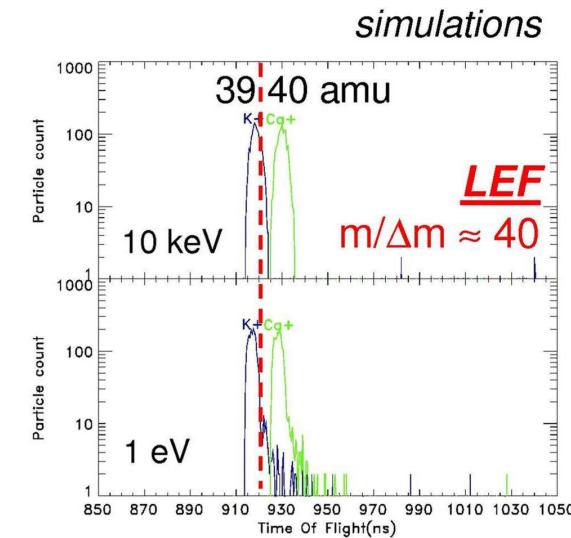


$$\Rightarrow m/q = kT^2/\pi^2 \quad (\text{isochronous ToF})$$

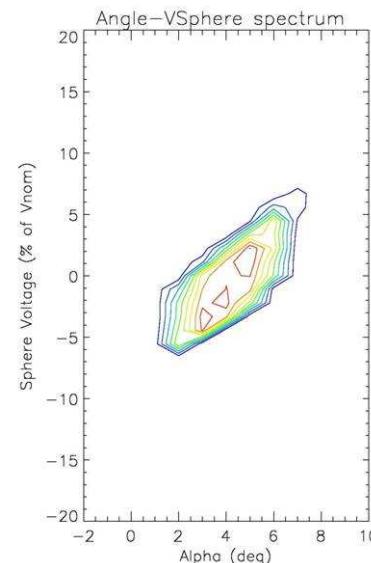
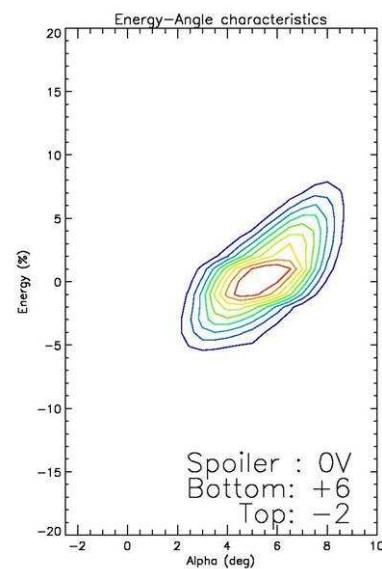
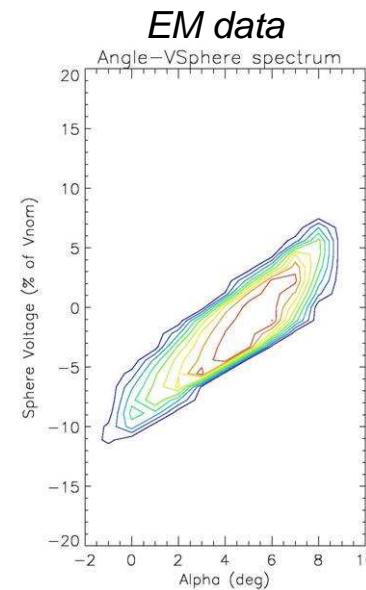
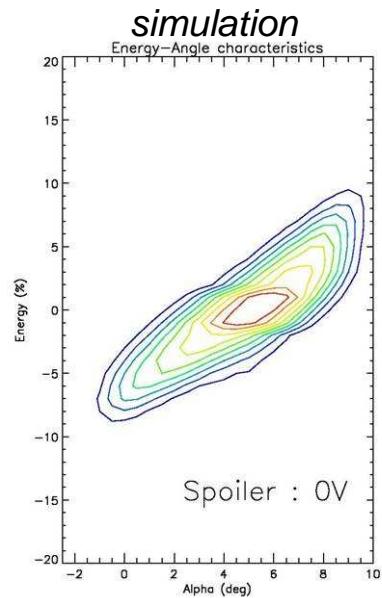
ST : accumulation of particles
 with distinct energies and
 path lengths



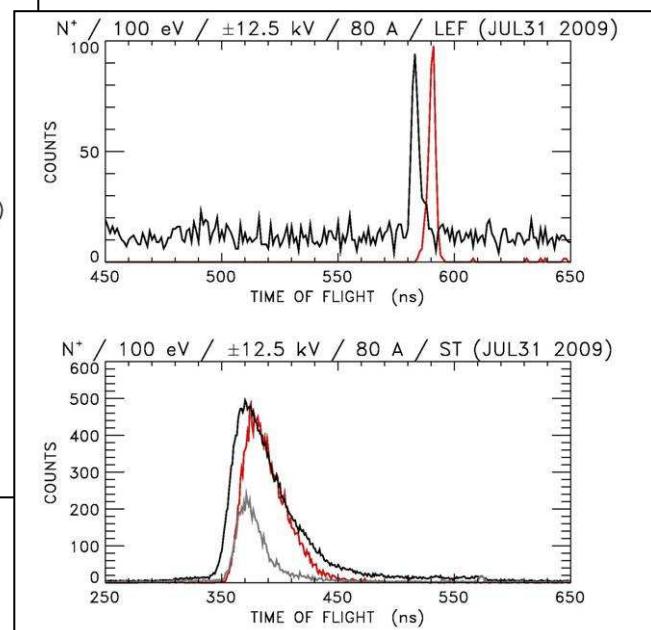
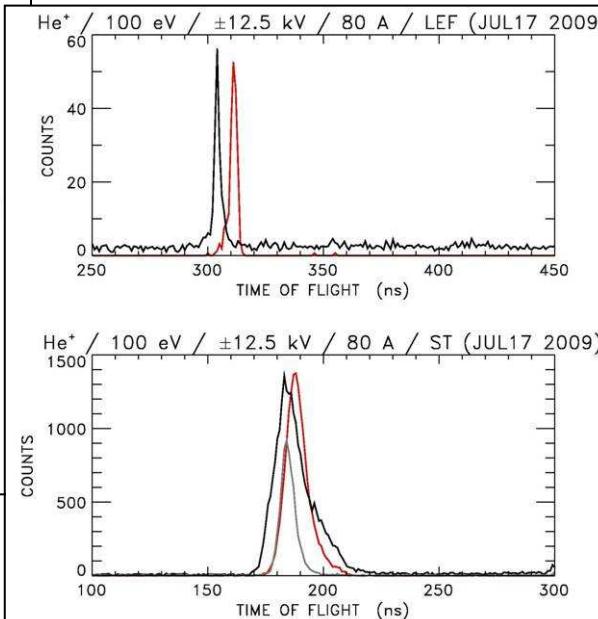
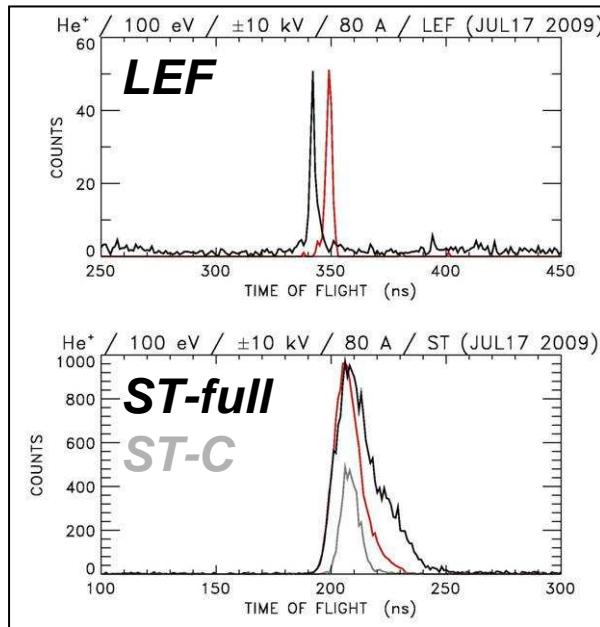
$$\Rightarrow m/q = 2(E/q)T^2/L^2$$



Energy-elevation response



TOF spectra

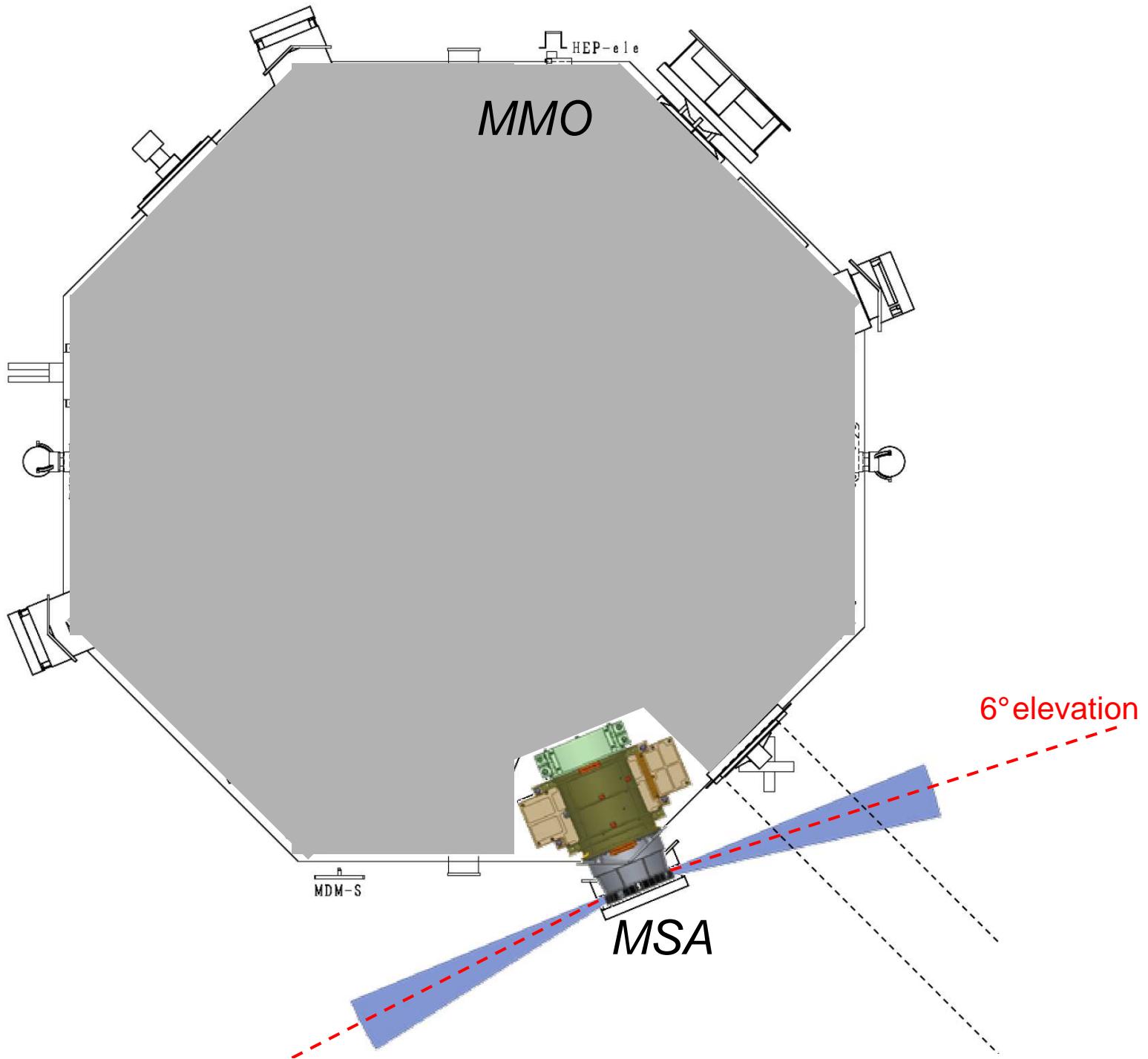


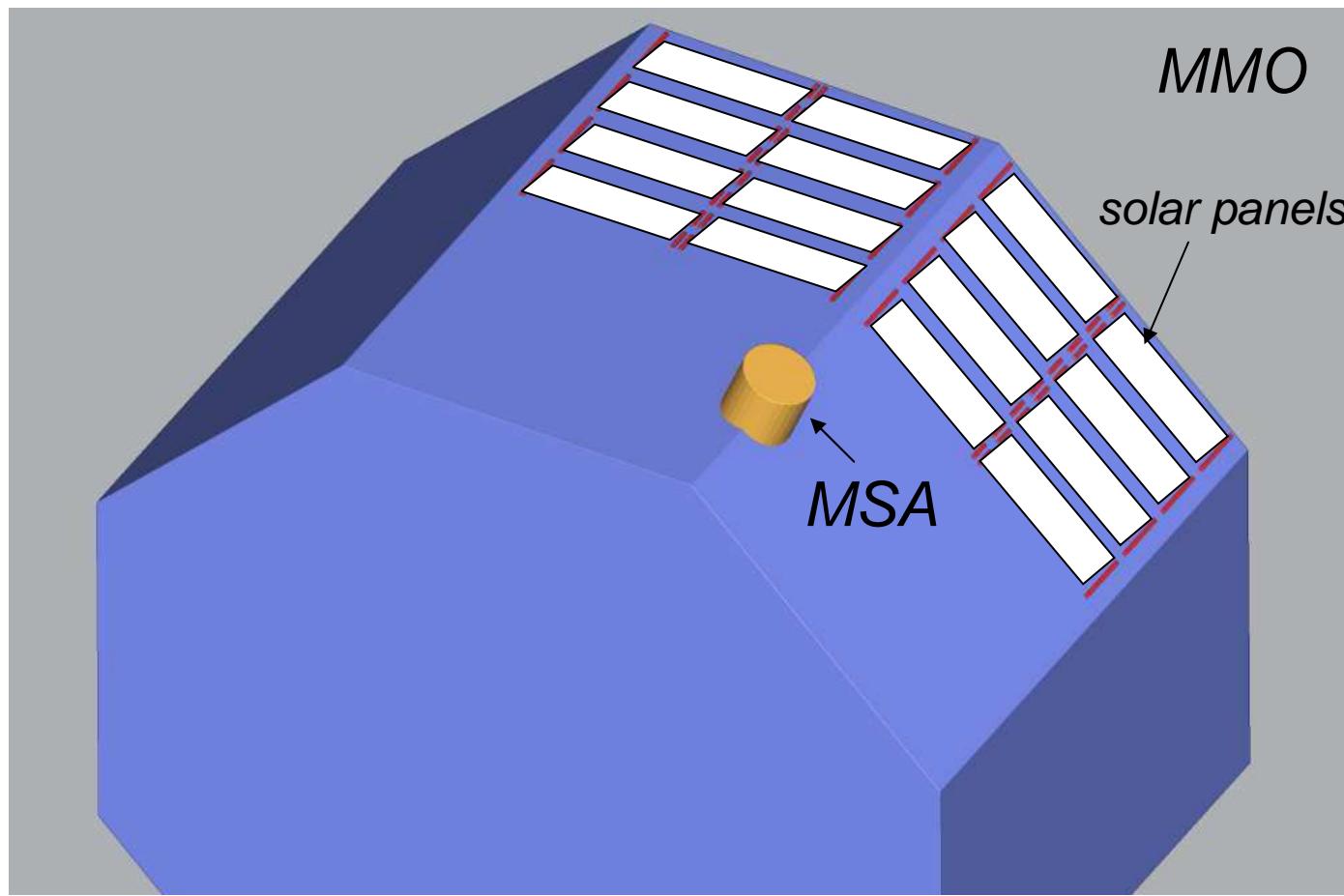
100 eV He⁺
VHV = 10 kV

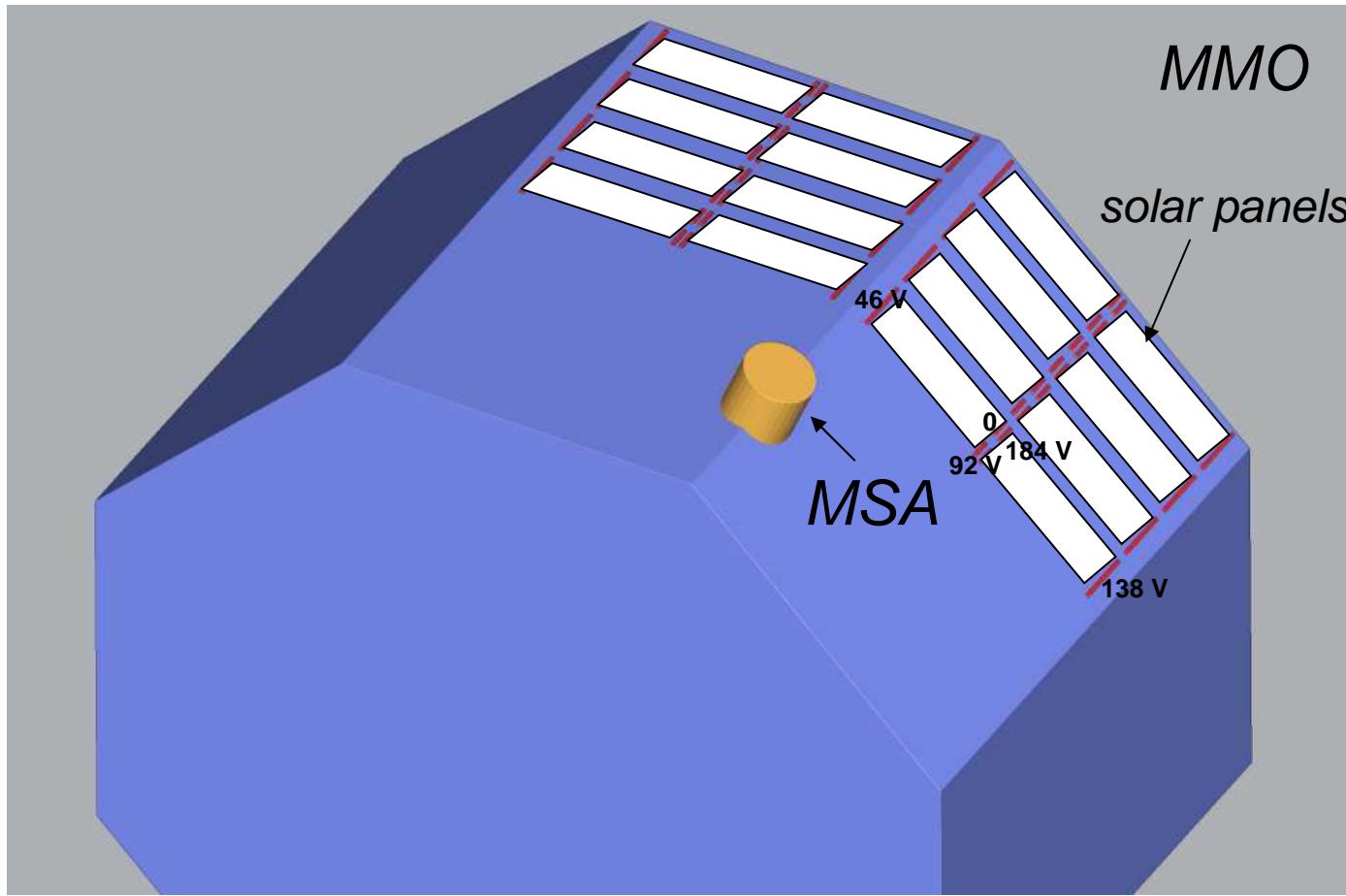
100 eV He⁺
VHV = 12.5 kV

red = numerical simulations

100 eV N⁺
VHV = 12.5 kV

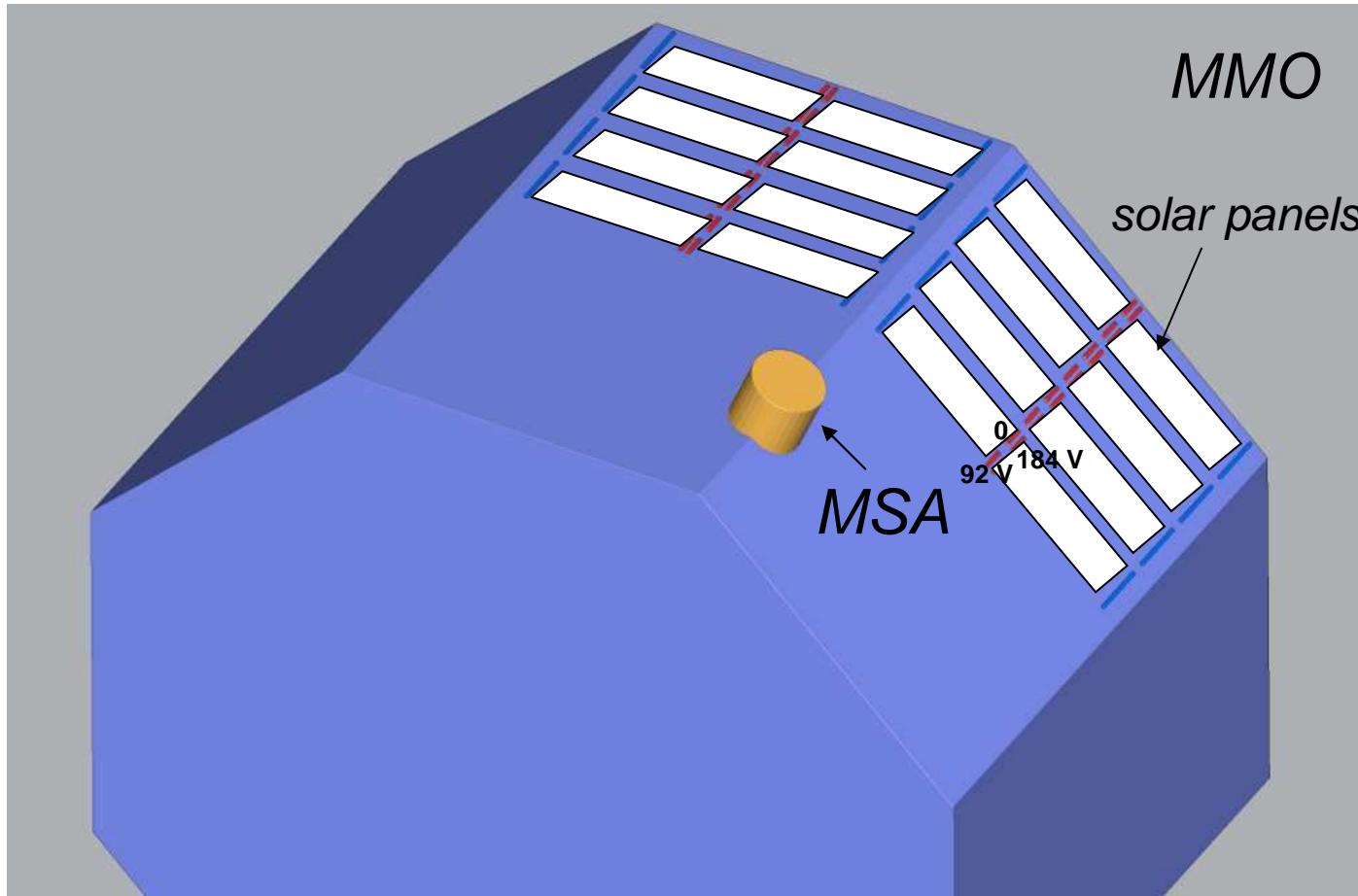






*Simulations of **positive** ion paths until MSA entrance
in vacuum approximation (large Debye length)*

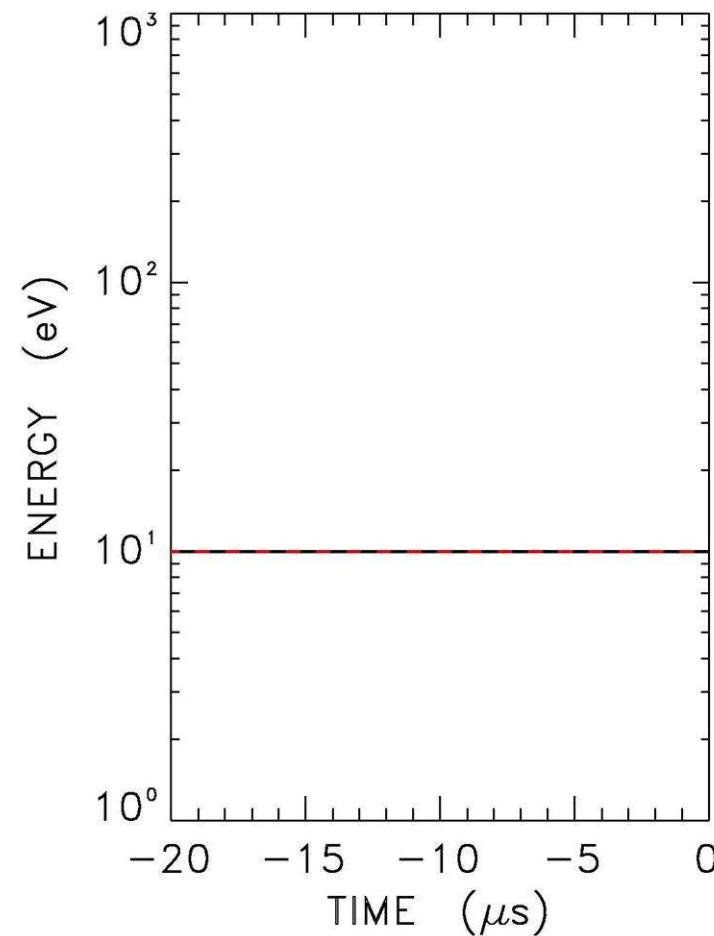
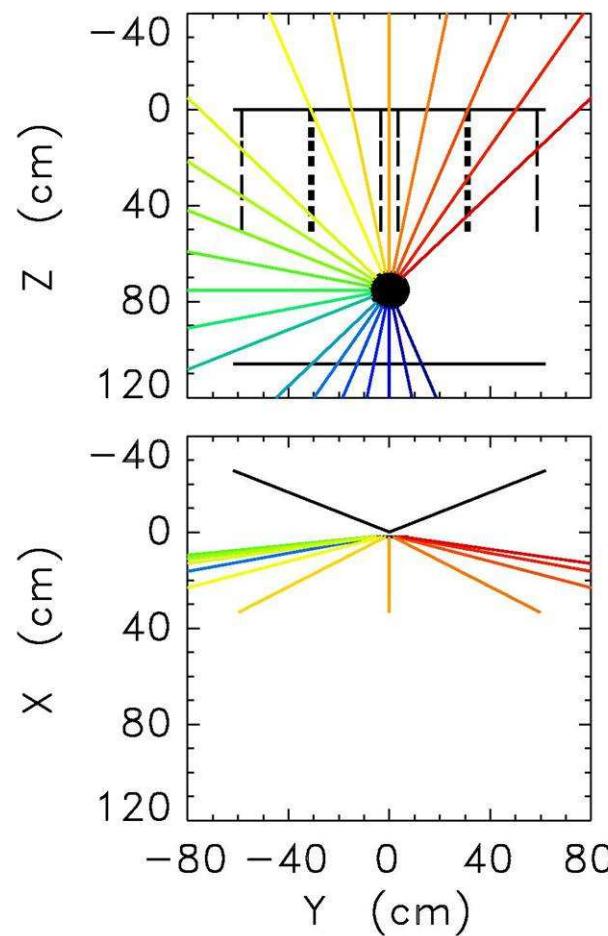
1. no shielding

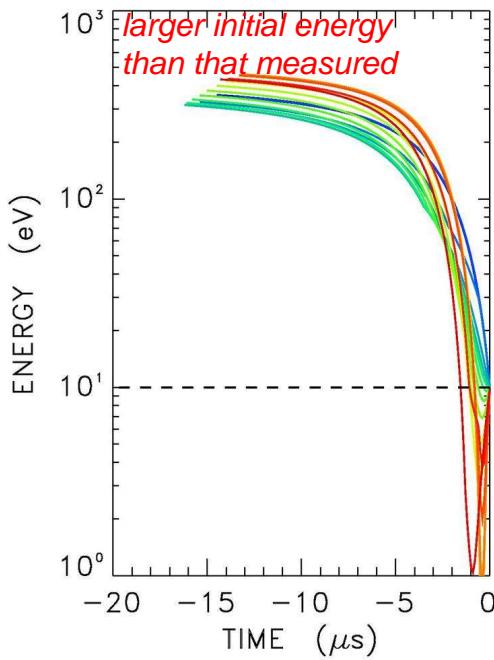
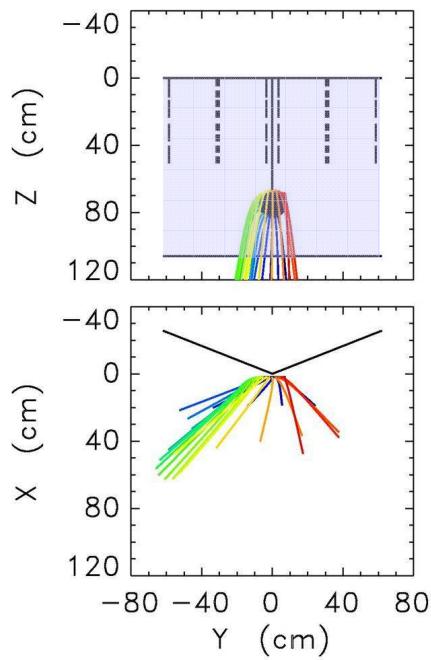


*Simulations of **positive** ion paths until MSA entrance
in vacuum approximation (large Debye length)*

2. shielded S/C edges -

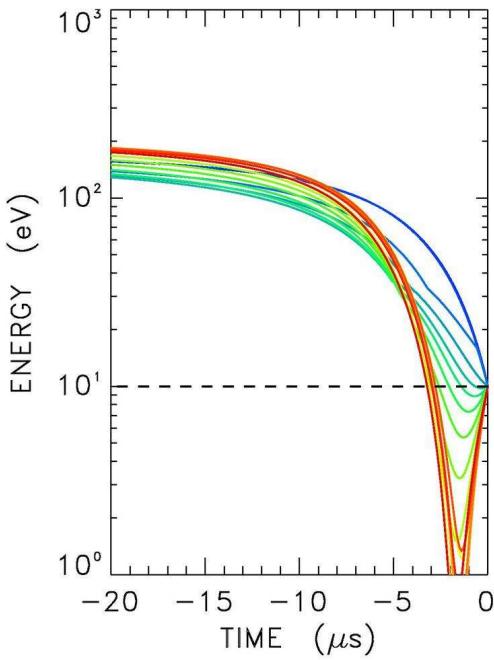
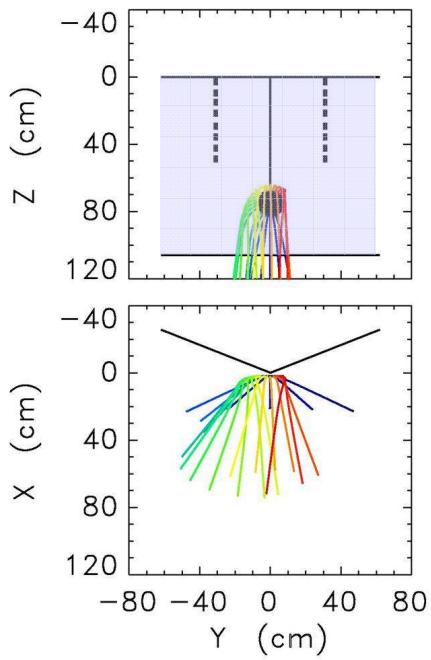
no S/C charging (10 eV ; 6°elevation)



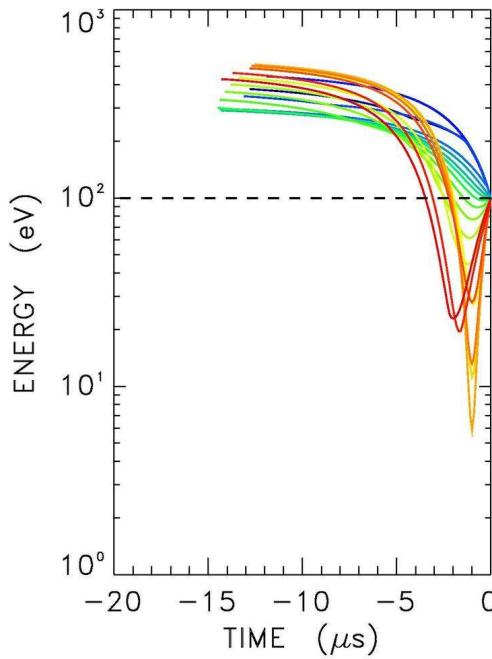
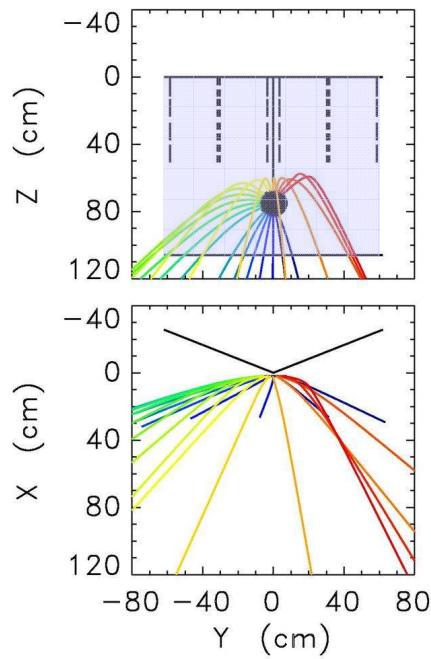


10 eV and 6° elevation

no shielding

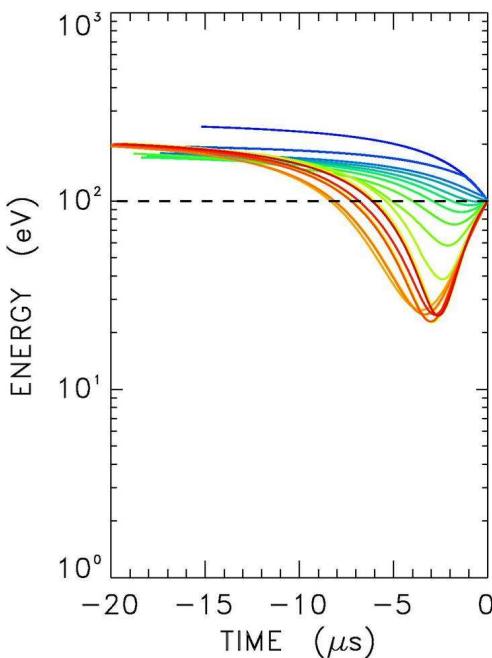
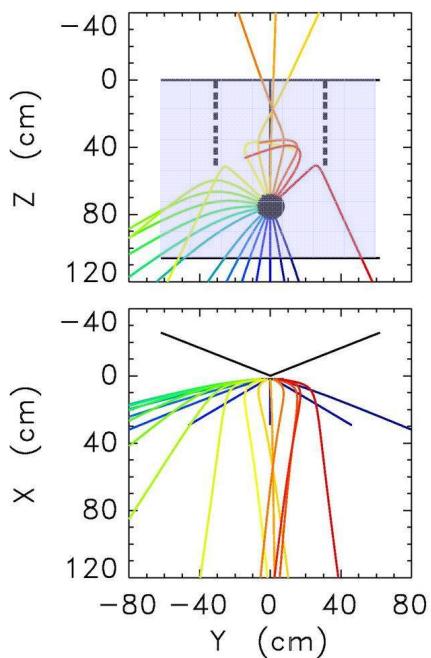


shielded S/C edges

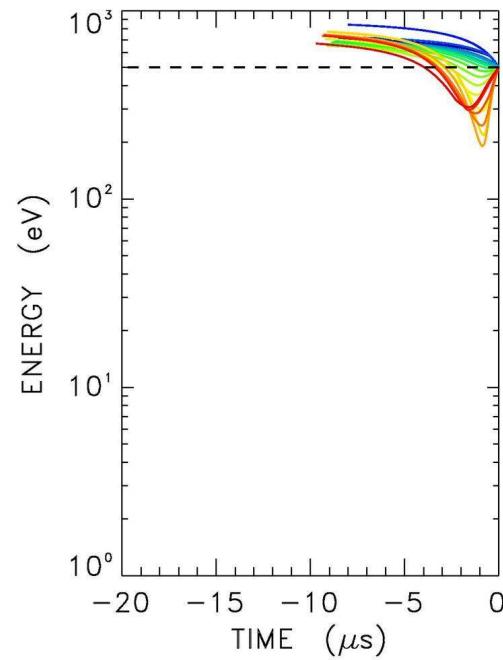
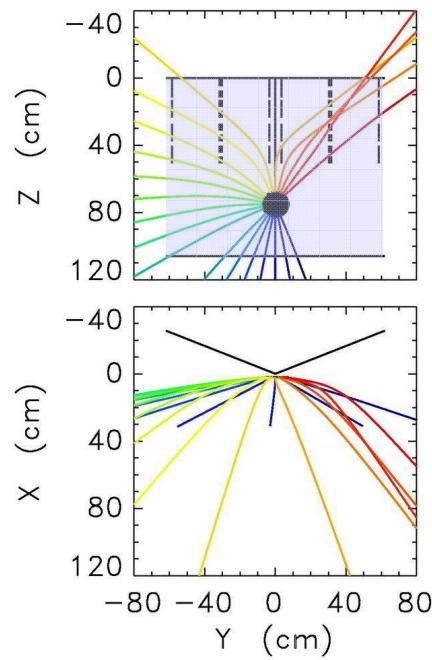


100 eV and 6° elevation

no shielding

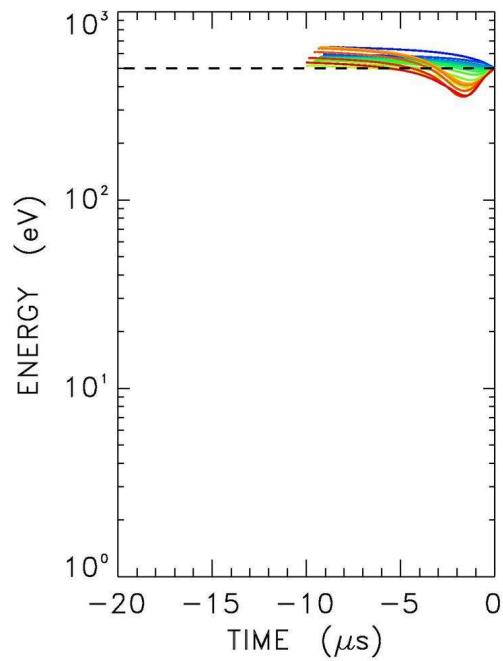
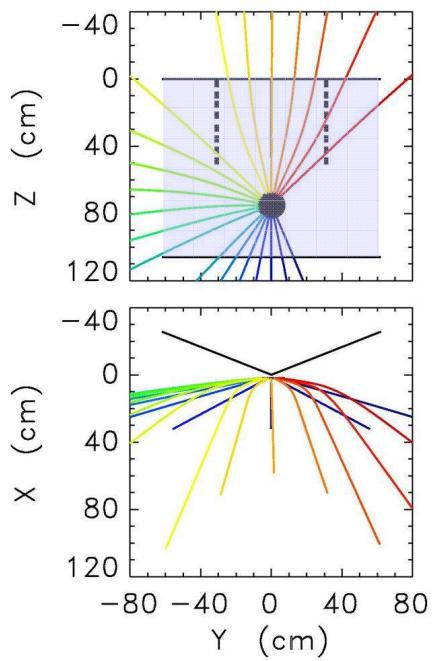


shielded S/C edges

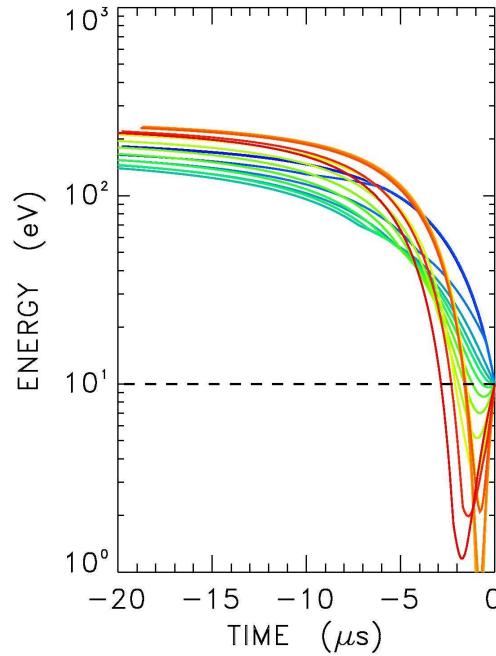
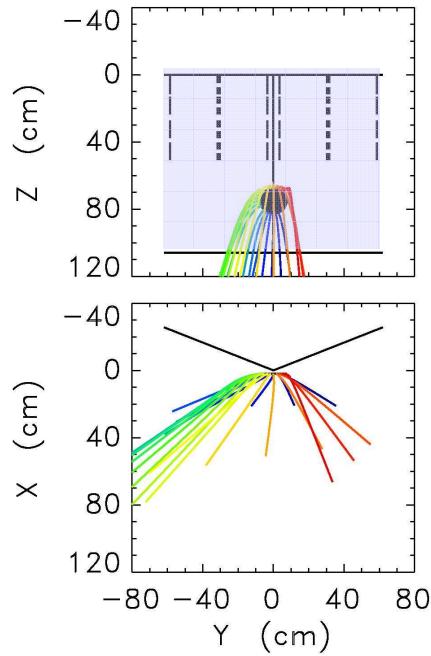


500 eV and 6° elevation

no shielding

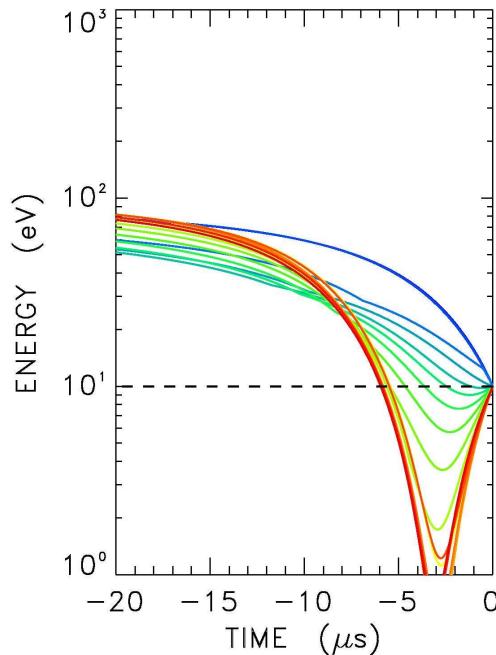
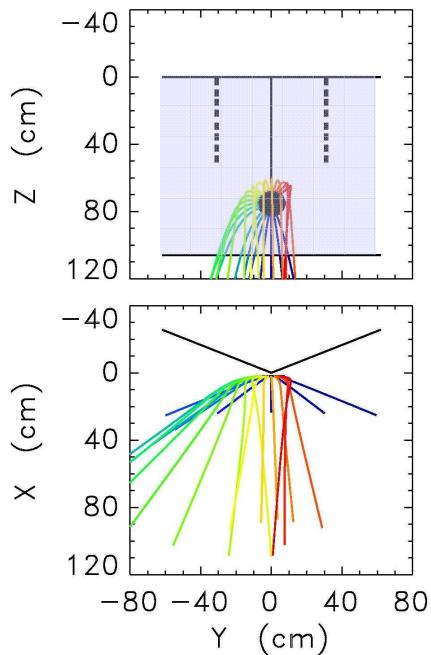


shielded S/C edges

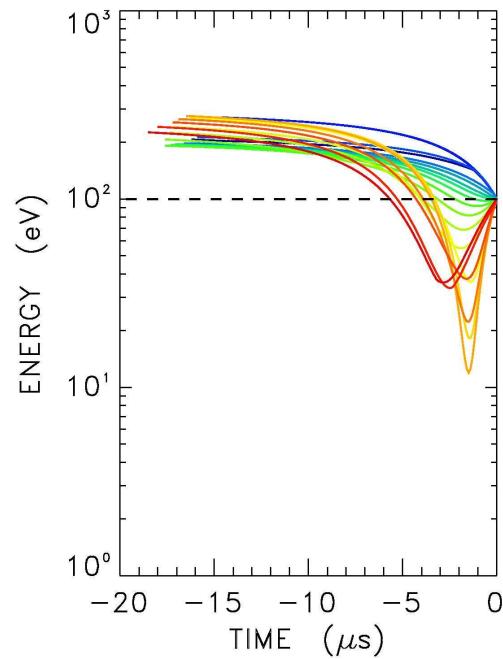
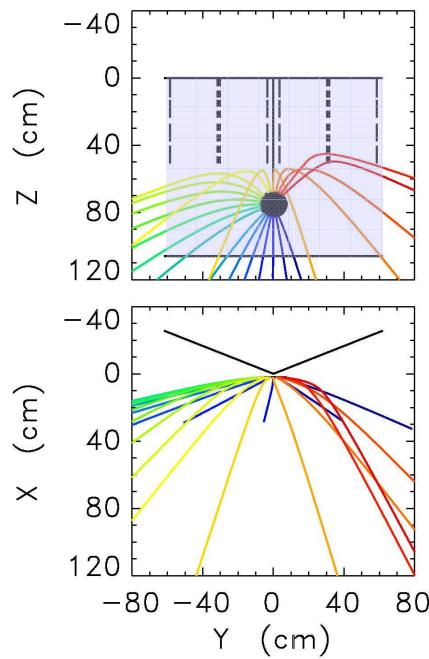


10 eV and 6° elevation
(several minutes after
eclipse \rightarrow 50% ΔV)

no shielding

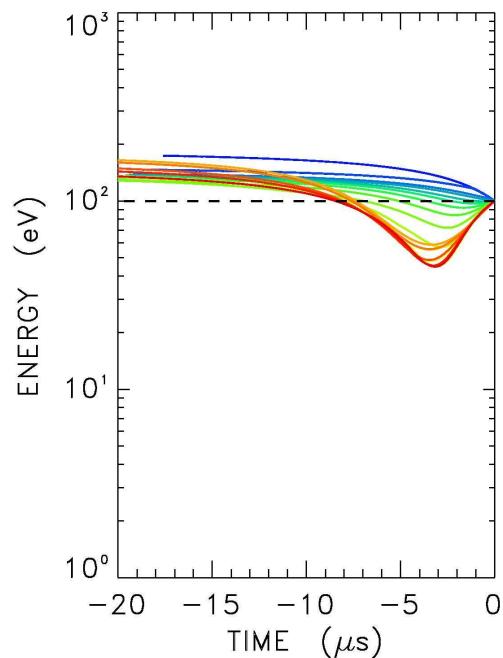
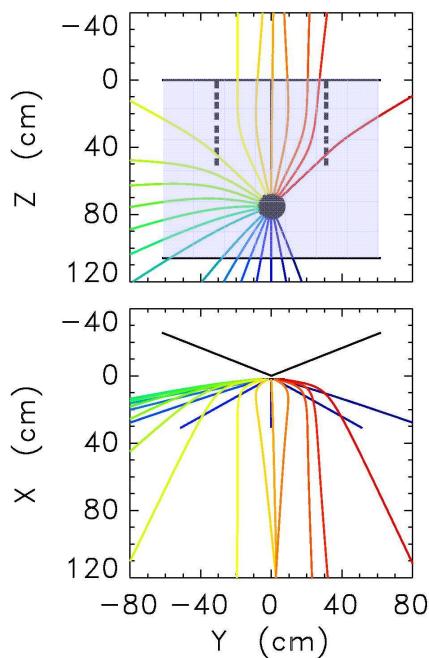


shielded S/C edges



100 eV and 6° elevation
(several minutes after
eclipse \rightarrow 50% ΔV)

no shielding



shielded S/C edges