



From Earth to Jupiter: JANUS observations of Earth's in preparation of the Jupiter's atmosphere investigation

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JUICE (JUpiter ICy moons Explorer) was launched in April 2023 and will arrive at the Jupiter system in July 2031 [1, 2] after a tour that includes various gravitational assist maneuvers with the Earth, the Moon, and Venus. The first of these maneuvers was a Lunar and Earth Gravitational Assist (LEGA) that was run on August 19-20 2024, and provided an opportunity to test JUICE instruments' performance in a real operational scenario. JANUS (Jovis, Amorum ac Natorum Undique Scrutator) [3] is the camera system on board JUICE. The instrument obtains images in the 340-1080 nm wavelength range with 13 filters in a filter wheel, and it uses a CMOS detector with 2000x1504 pixels with an angular resolution of 15 microrad/pixel.

JANUS imaged the Earth over 30 min. at a closest distance of 8,408 km obtaining sequences of single and multi-filter images. The set of observations started with a night-side inbound over the north of the Mozambique Channel with an elongated strip of observations that ended over the day-side over the Pacific Ocean. JANUS obtained night-side observations of Earth's airglow and city lights from low population areas with some illumination of Earth's surface provided by the Moon (**Fig. 1**). Observations at the terminator included dawn observations of Luzon in the Philippines (**Fig. 2**), followed by multi-filter images of meteorological systems over the Pacific Ocean with tangent illumination. Later morning observations of tropical convective clouds show elongated shadows that provide a means to measure cloud altitudes from the geometry of the shadows over the ocean. Observations in the 940 nm wavelength are sensitive to water absorption in the atmosphere and are also indicative of cloud altitude (**Fig. 3**). Images of the ocean in the green filter showed features compatible with internal waves.

Many of these observations are analogs to the observations of Jupiter's atmosphere that JANUS will acquire. Earth's airglow observations are akin to observations of the auroral oval in Jupiter. City lights of different intensity can be compared with expected observations of lightning on Jupiter, and water and multi-filter observations of tropical clouds with their projected shadows serve us to prepare for studies of relative cloud altitude determination on Jupiter's atmosphere. Consecutive

observations of cloud fields separated by a few minutes will be examined to develop image stacking and image correlation comparisons to improve image quality. These observations also allow us to quantify their potential for wind retrievals from image correlation algorithms. Weakly contrasted features in the ocean will be presented and compared with wave features on Jupiter. Finally, a full portrait of the Earth and the Moon was obtained days later after LEGA at a distance of about 5.6 million km at a phase angle of 70° in all filters (**Fig. 4**). The sequence includes exotic views of the Earth-Moon system in Ha and Na filters. Spectral trends over JANUS' filter bandwidths of different locations on Earth will be presented. The performance of the JANUS camera will be compared to hyperspectral data acquired by the EnMAP satellite mission [4, 5] close to the time of the JUICE flyby.

Figures

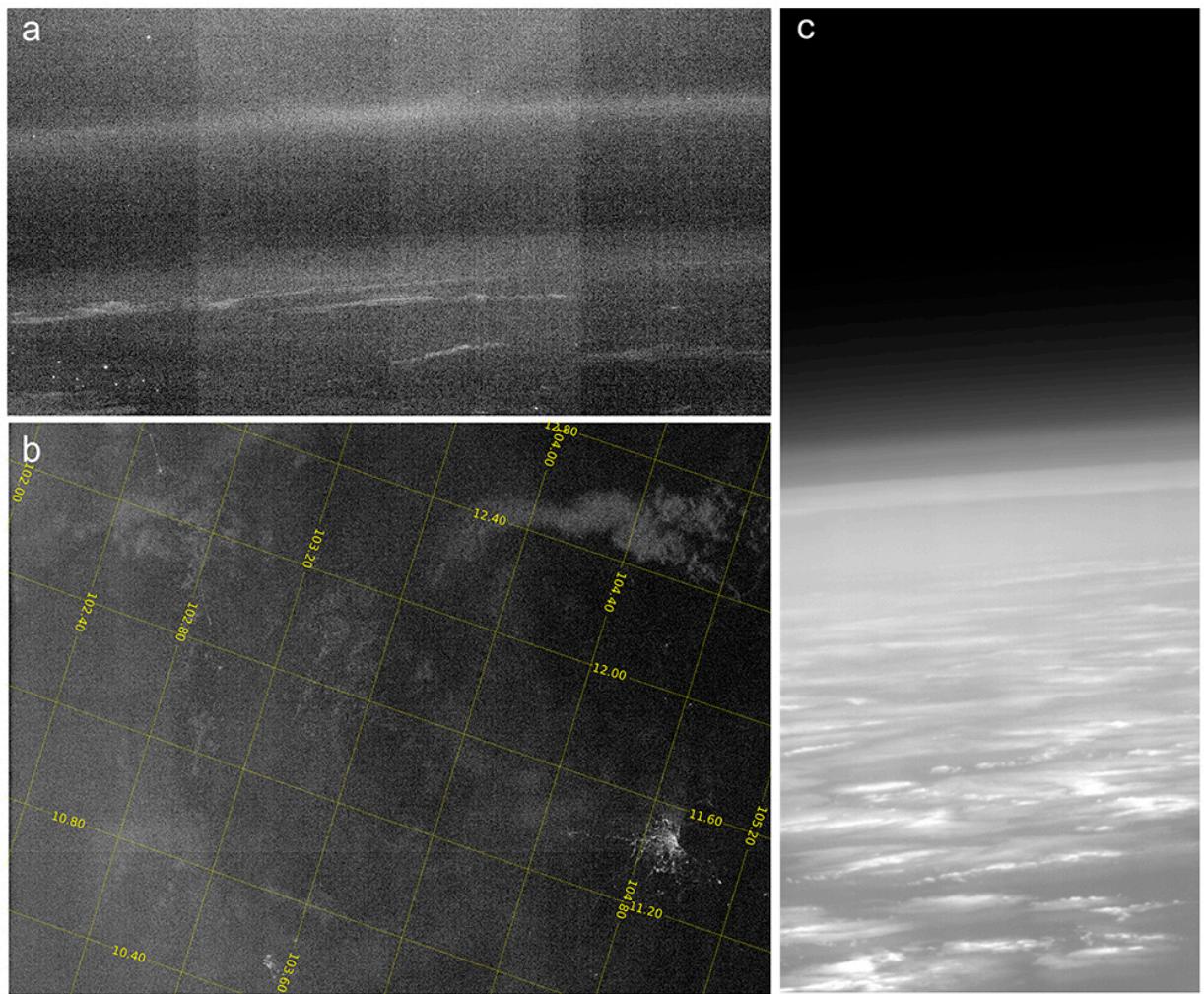


Figure 1: Limb and night-side images of the Earth. (a) Night-side observation of Earth's limb with airglow, stars and city lights from Madagascar. Clouds are illuminated by moonlight. (b) Clouds and city lights from Nom Pen in Cambodia. (c) Day-side limb view of the Earth.

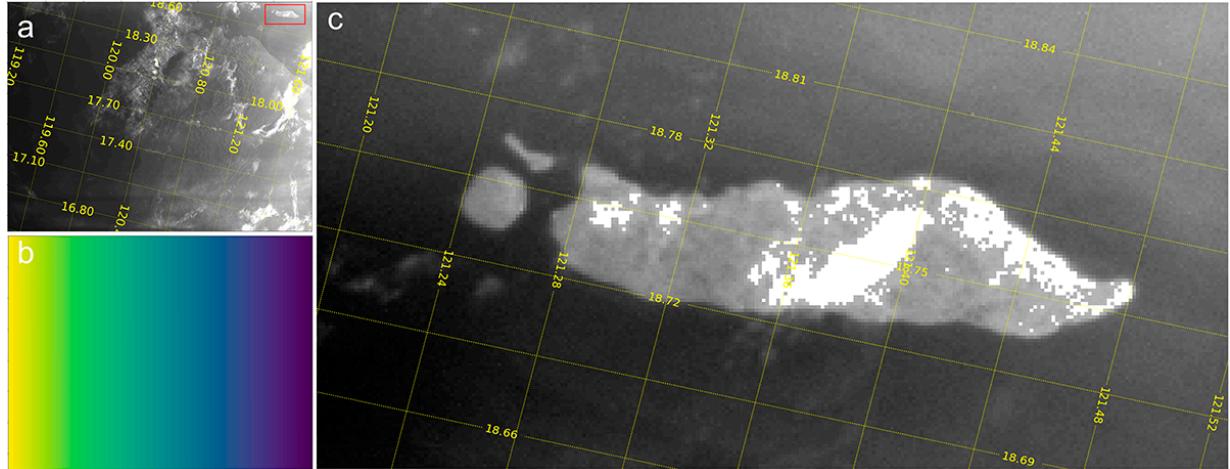


Figure 2: JANUS panchromatic observation of Luzon Island in the Philippines before dawn. (a) Full frame image of 2000x1500 pixels. North is up and East is to the right. (b) Incidence angle from 91.5° (dark-blue right side) to 93.5° (light-yellow left side) Illumination is coming from refracted light in Earth's atmosphere. (c) Fuga island north of Luzon. The mean emission angle and incidence angles of this region is 91.8° and 1.8° respectively. Saturated pixels appear white and correspond to elevated clouds over the island. The image was obtained at a distance of 9,334 km and the pixel size is about 140 m.

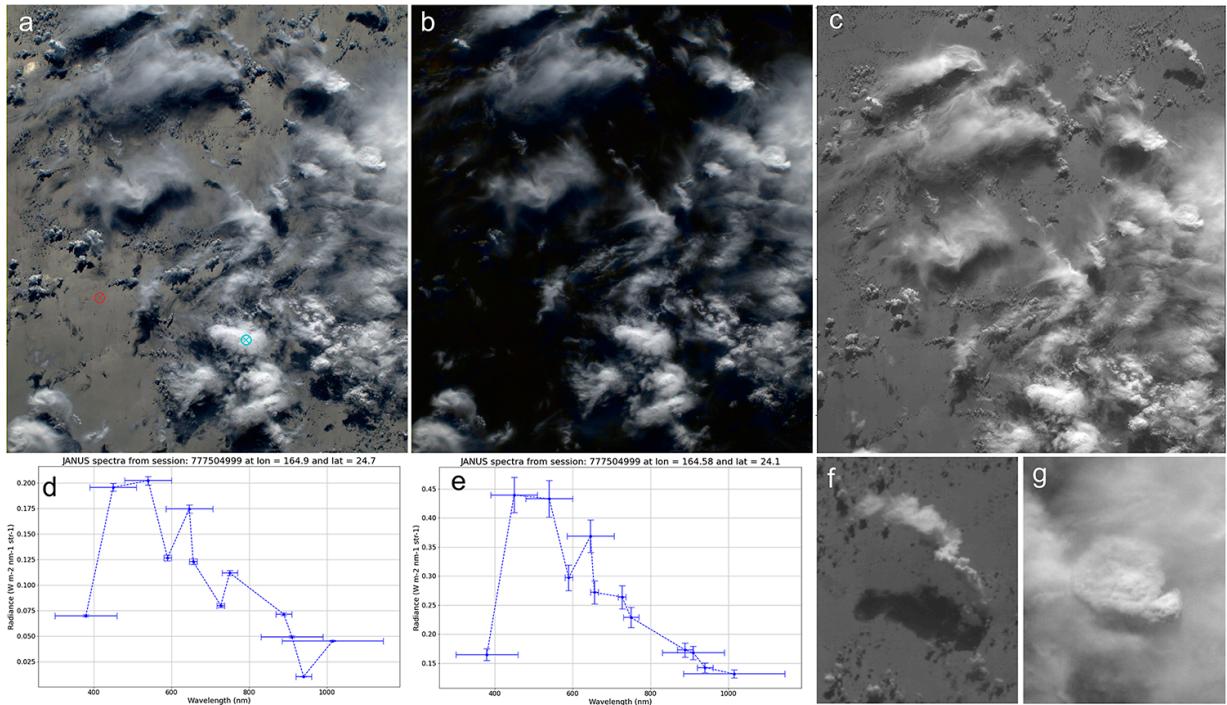


Figure 3: Multi-filter images of the Pacific Ocean. (a) RGB color composite. The color of the ocean is affected by sunglint. (b) Observation in the CMT Strong JANUS filter at 940 nm. This filter is highly sensitive to absorption from atmospheric water and only elevated clouds are visible in the image. (c) Observation in the violet filter with the lowest contrast between clouds and ocean. (d) Spectral trends from JANUS filters for the ocean (red circle in a). (e) Spectral trends from JANUS filters from a convective cloud (blue circle in a). (f) and (g) Zoom over elevated clouds and shadows from panel (c).

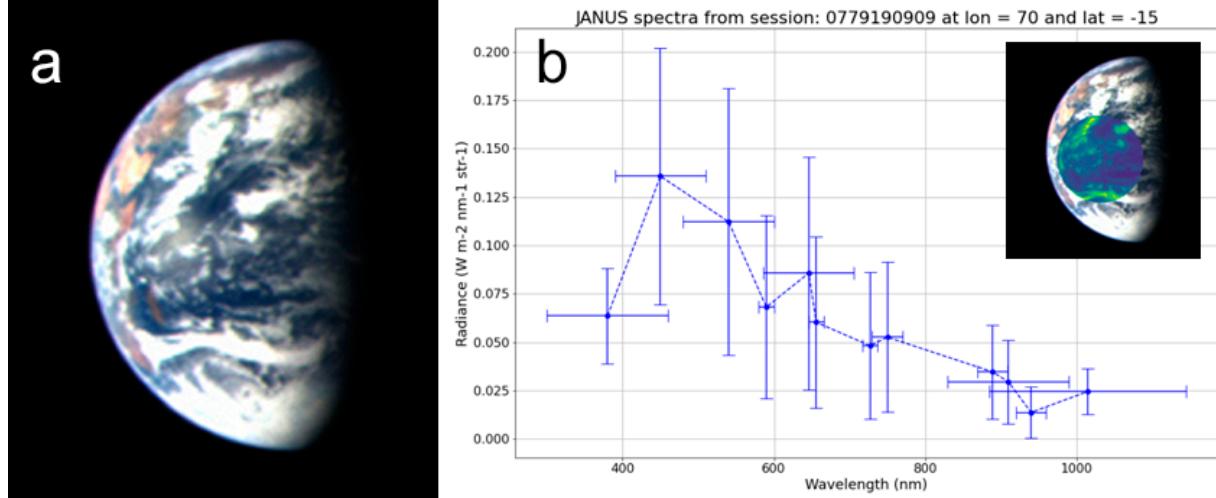


Figure 4: Multi-filter images of the Earth. (a) RGB color composite of the Earth from a distance of 5.645 million km. (b) Spectral trend over the Indian Ocean with effects from clouds and sunglint.

References: [1] Grasset et al. JUpiter ICy moons Explorer (JUICE): An ESA mission to orbit Ganymede and to characterise the Jupiter system. *Planetary and Space Science*, **78** (2013). [2] Witasse et al. The JUpiter ICy moons Explorer (JUICE) mission: status report, science objectives, plans for the cruise phase, collaboration with Europa Clipper. AGU Fall Meeting 2023, (2023). [3] Palumbo et al. The JANUS (Jovis Amorum ac Natorum Undique Scrutator) VIS-NIR Multi-Band Imager for the JUICE Mission. *Space Science Reviews*, **221** (2025). [4] Chabriat, S. et al. (2024), The EnMAP spaceborne imaging spectroscopy mission: Initial scientific results two years after launch. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 315, 114379. doi: 10.1016/j.rse.2024.114379. [5] Storch, T. et al. (2023) The EnMAP imaging spectroscopy mission towards operations. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 294, 113632. doi: 10.1016/j.rse.2023.113632ISSN 0034-4257.

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