

## In-situ Science on the surfaces of Ganymede and Europa with Penetrators

Robert Gowen<sup>1</sup>, Alan Smith<sup>1</sup>, Richard Ambrosi<sup>6</sup>, Olga Prieto Ballesteros<sup>16</sup>, Simeon Barber<sup>2</sup>, Dave Barnes<sup>11</sup>, Andrew Bowyer<sup>23</sup>, Chris Braithwaite<sup>9</sup>, John Bridges<sup>6</sup>, Patrick Brown<sup>5</sup>, Phillip Church<sup>10</sup>, Glyn Collinson<sup>1</sup>, Andrew Coates<sup>1</sup>, Gareth Collins<sup>5</sup>, Ian Crawford<sup>3</sup>, Veronique Dehant<sup>21</sup>, Michele Dougherty<sup>5</sup>, Jeremy Fielding<sup>22</sup>, Julian Chela-Flores<sup>17</sup>, Dominic Fortes<sup>7</sup>, George Fraser<sup>6</sup>, Yang Gao<sup>4</sup>, Manuel Grande<sup>11</sup>, Andrew Griffiths<sup>1</sup>, Peter Grindrod<sup>7</sup>, Leonid Gurvits<sup>19</sup>, Axel Hagermann<sup>2</sup>, Tim van Hoolst<sup>21</sup>, Toby Hopf<sup>6</sup>, Hauke Hussmann<sup>13</sup>, Ralf Jaumann<sup>13</sup>, Adrian Jones<sup>7</sup>, Geraint Jones<sup>1</sup>, Katherine Joy<sup>3</sup>, Ozgur Karatekin<sup>21</sup>, Günter Kargl<sup>20</sup>, Antonella Macagnano<sup>14</sup>, Anisha Mukherjee<sup>5</sup>, Peter Muller<sup>1</sup>, Ernesto Palomba<sup>12</sup>, Andy Phipps<sup>24</sup>, Tom Pike<sup>5</sup>, Bill Proud<sup>9</sup>, Derek Pullen<sup>6</sup>, Francois Raulin<sup>15</sup>, Lutz Richter<sup>18</sup>, Keith Ryden<sup>2</sup>, Simon Sheridan<sup>2</sup>, Mark Sims<sup>6</sup>, Frank Sohl<sup>13</sup>, Joshua Snape<sup>7</sup>, Paul Stevens<sup>10</sup>, Jon Sykes<sup>6</sup>, Vincent Tong<sup>3</sup>, Tim Stevenson<sup>6</sup>, Nigel Wells<sup>10</sup>, Lionel Wilson<sup>2</sup>, Ian Wright<sup>2</sup>, John Zarnecki<sup>2</sup>.

1: Mullard Space Science Laboratory, University College London, UK., 2: Planetary and Space Sciences Research Institute, Open University, UK. 3: Birkbeck College, University of London, UK. 4: Surrey Space Centre, Guildford, UK. 5: Imperial College, London, UK. 6: University of Leicester, UK. 7: University College London, UK. 8: University of Lancaster, UK. 9: Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, UK. 10: QinetiQ, 11: University of Aberystwyth, UK. 12: Istituto di Fisica dello Spazio Interplanetario-INAFA, Roma, Italy. 13: DLR, Berlin, Germany. 14: Institute of Microelectronics and Microsystem -CNR, Roma, Italy. 15: Université Paris, France. 16: Centro de Astrobiología-INTA-CSIC, España. 17: Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Trieste, Italy. 18: DLR, Bremen, Germany. 19: Joint Institute for VLBI in Europe (JIVE), Dwingeloo, The Netherlands. 20: IAF, Space Research Institute, Graz, Austria. 21: Royal Observatory, Belgium. 22: Astrium, Stevenage, UK. 23: Magna Parva, Loughborough, UK. 24: SSTL, Guildford, Surrey, UK.

### Abstract

For relatively low cost and mass, penetrators offer the ability to perform major science investigations in the near-surface regions of both Ganymede and Europa. Candidate investigations include the determination of global geophysical parameters, in-situ astrobiological observations, and local geochemical studies. In addition, near-surface measurements would provide significant synergy with, and ground truth for, orbital observations.

We discuss the scientific objectives linked to the measurements to be made by the candidate penetrator instruments, preceded by an introduction to the architecture which delivers them to just beneath the planetary surfaces.

Finally, we present the current status of the penetrator consortium; its study program for the selection of a strawman payload for the proposed EJSM mission, and some architectural trades.

This follows the recent submission (May'09) by the penetrator consortium, of a DOI (Declaration of Interest) which proposes penetrators for both ESA JGO (Jupiter Ganymede Orbiter) and NASA JEO (Jupiter Europa Orbiter) for EJSM.