

Jupiter's Auroral Morphology: X-Ray and UV Emission Associated with Energetic Particles
Observed by Juno-JEDI.

A. M. Rymer¹, G. R. Gladstone^{2,3}, W. R. Dunn⁴, D. K. Haggerty¹, B. H. Mauk¹, P. Kollmann, S. J. Bolton², J. E. P. Connerney⁵, M. Imai⁶, G. Bradaudi-Raymont⁴, T. Stallard⁷

¹The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory.

²Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Texas, USA

³Physics and Astronomy Department, University of Texas at San Antonio, TX USA

⁴Mullard Space Science Laboratory, University College London, Holmbury St. Mary, UK

⁵NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, USA

⁶University of Iowa, Iowa City

⁷University of Leicester, UK

Equipped with state-of-the art instrumentation the polar orbiting Juno spacecraft has accomplished 19 crossings of Jupiter's auroral region at the time of writing. Providing better than 30-degree longitudinal and local-time resolution Juno has simultaneously measured particles precipitating into and light emitted from Jupiter's polar regions. By correlating incident energetic particle precipitation (electrons, Oxygen and Sulphur) with spectral observations at different wavelengths we can test if the source regions of Jupiter's bright, variable and complex aurora are consistent with production by precipitating particles. In this presentation we compare precipitating ion and electron fluxes from Juno-JEDI with Chandra HRC-1, XMM-Newton and Juno-UVS measurements.