

Variations in the density distribution of the Io plasma torus as seen by radio occultations on Juno Perijoves 3, 6, and 8

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Key Points:

- Io plasma torus total electron content profiles are derived from Juno Perijoves 3, 6, and 8.
- Torus locations are displaced from nominal centrifugal equator.
- Peak total electron content and scale height vary with System III longitude.

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Abstract

The atmosphere of the Jovian satellite Io is constantly being lost to the surrounding magnetosphere of Jupiter. The material is ionized and then distributed by Jupiter’s magnetic field into a torus around Jupiter called the Io plasma torus. This plasma affects radio signals as they propagate from the Juno spacecraft to Earth during the spacecraft’s peri-jove passes. During Perijoves 3, 6, and 8 we determine the total electron content in the Io plasma torus using two-way tracking data from Juno. We find that the location of the torus is displaced from predictions that use the VIP4 offset tilted dipole approximation. The displacements are consistent with those found in ground-based observations. The peak total electron content and scale height are found for two different regions of the torus, the cold inner torus and a warmer torus beyond $5.5 R_J$. Properties of the cold torus vary appreciably with System III longitude, but properties of the torus beyond $5.5 R_J$ do not.

1 Introduction

The Galilean satellite Io orbits Jupiter in the plane of the planet’s rotational equator at a distance of 5.9 Jupiter radii (R_J) with a period of 1.8 days (42 hours). Once neutral species that escape from Io’s atmosphere enter the magnetosphere, they are ionized via electron impact and charge exchange [Thomas *et al.*, 2004]. The resultant plasma disperses outwards to fill the magnetosphere. However, dispersal is slow, occurring on timescales of weeks [Bagenal *et al.*, 2017a].

Plasma produced near Io is picked up by Jupiter’s magnetic field and then trapped on a magnetic field-line. Jupiter’s magnetic field is approximately dipolar, so these magnetic field-lines effectively lie in a plane of fixed longitude. Trapped plasma is forced to rotate with Jupiter’s rotational period of 10 hours, though the plasma slightly lags behind corotation with the magnetic field [Khurana *et al.*, 2004], which disperses plasma along the orbital path of slower-moving Io. In principle, plasma could drift out of the equatorial plane whilst remaining on its magnetic field-line. However, Jupiter’s rapid rotation forces plasma to the point of minimum centrifugal potential, which is the point on the field-line furthest from Jupiter’s rotational axis [Hill *et al.*, 1974; Dessler, 1983; Khurana *et al.*, 2004]. For a dipole field aligned with the rotational axis, plasma remains trapped in the equatorial plane. The net result of trapping on a field line (dispersal of plasma along Io’s orbital path) and centrifugal forces (confinement of plasma to the equatorial plane) is a torus of plasma. This torus of plasma is the most prominent feature in Jupiter’s vast magnetosphere: the Io plasma torus (IPT).

Since the axis of Jupiter’s magnetic field is tilted by ~ 10 degrees [Connerney *et al.*, 1998, 2018] with respect to the rotational axis, the point of minimum centrifugal potential along a magnetic field line is not in the plane of the rotational equator. Nor is it in the plane of the magnetic equator. Instead, the IPT lies in a plane tilted two-thirds of the way from the rotational equator to the magnetic equator, called the centrifugal equator [Hill *et al.*, 1974; Dessler, 1983; Khurana *et al.*, 2004]. Specifically, the axis of the centrifugal equator is tilted by ~ 7 degrees from the rotational axis and ~ 3 degrees from the magnetic dipole axis. However, Jupiter’s magnetic field is better represented by an offset tilted dipole. This magnetic equator is offset from the center of mass by approximately $0.119 R_J$ at a latitude of 1.44 degrees and longitude of 150.2 degrees (System III left handed coordinate system) [Connerney, 1993; Weiss, 2004]. This is the “nominal” centrifugal equator that is based upon the offset tilted dipole approximation to Jupiter’s magnetic field (OTD).

Yet observations suggest that the concept of a planar Io plasma torus and, by extension, a planar centrifugal equator, is oversimplified [e.g., Schneider and Trauger, 1995; Herbert *et al.*, 2008]. Instead, the plasma torus appears “warped like a potato chip” [Herbert *et al.*, 2008]. Such warping could be explained by the nature of Jupiter’s magnetic

field. This can be pictured as follows, if Jupiter's magnetic field can be represented by a tilted dipole centered at Jupiter's center of mass, then the centrifugal equator is predicted to be a plane. However, higher-order moments in the magnetic field lead to higher-order structure in the surface of the centrifugal equator. This higher order structure leads to the plane of the centrifugal equator becoming perturbed from its planar shape. This is similar to the surface of a lake. With no disturbance the lake is a plane but if you add any perturbation the surface deviates from its planar shape. Observations of the location of the Io plasma torus provide constraints on the magnetic field in the inner magnetosphere.

Three distinct regions of plasma exist within the torus [Bagenal and Sullivan, 1981; Bagenal, 1994; Thomas *et al.*, 2004]. Each region has a distinct temperature and composition. Moving outwards from Jupiter within the plane of the IPT, these regions are the cold torus, ribbon, and warm torus. The physical properties of the three torus regions are as follows [Bagenal and Sullivan, 1981; Bagenal, 1994; Schneider and Trauger, 1995; Schneider *et al.*, 1997; Thomas *et al.*, 2004; Steffl *et al.*, 2006, 2008; Nerney *et al.*, 2017; Bagenal *et al.*, 2017b]. The cold torus is centered around $5.2 R_J$, contains mostly S^+ ions with lesser amounts of O^+ ions, has peak densities around 1000 cm^{-3} , ion temperatures around 2–4 eV, and a scale height $\sim 0.1 R_J$. The cold torus is thought to form by rapid radiative cooling of ions that diffuse towards Jupiter. The ribbon is centered around $5.6 R_J$, contains mostly O^+ ions with lesser amounts of S^+ ions, has peak densities around 3000 cm^{-3} , has ion temperatures around 10–30 eV, and a scale height of $\sim 0.6 R_J$. The ribbon is visible as a narrow region of bright S^+ emissions in ground-based observations at optical wavelengths. The warm torus has maximum densities at $5.9 R_J$ (Io's orbital distance), but extends outwards to $\sim 8 R_J$ (approaching Europa's orbit). It contains mostly S^{2+} and O^+ ions, has peak densities around 2000 cm^{-3} , has ion temperatures around 60 eV, and a scale height $\sim 1.0 R_J$. The warm torus region contains most of the plasma in the IPT.

The actual properties of the IPT vary from the reference description provided above. Particularly significant variations include spatial variations with System III longitude, temporal variations, and Io's orbital phase [Schneider *et al.*, 1997; Nozawa *et al.*, 2004; Steffl *et al.*, 2006, 2008; Tsuchiya *et al.*, 2015; Tsuchiya *et al.*, 2019]. Variations with plasma supply and its effect on the system have been seen with the Hisaki spacecraft [Tsuchiya *et al.*, 2018; Yoshioka *et al.*, 2018].

In the ribbon, ion temperatures and associated scale heights vary strongly with System III longitude. Maximum temperatures of 80 eV are seen at 80° longitude and minimum temperatures of 25 eV are seen at 200° longitude (note that these extrema are not 180° apart). Cold torus ion temperatures are also found to vary with System III longitude [Schneider and Trauger, 1995; Schneider *et al.*, 1997; Herbert *et al.*, 2008]. There is no consensus [Thomas *et al.*, 2004] on the cause of the observed variations with System III longitude, although the minimum in ion temperature roughly coincides with the maximum jovian surface magnetic field strength [Thomas *et al.*, 2004]. It is generally thought that variations in Io plasma torus properties with System III longitude are controlled by variations in the magnetic field environment.

Ground-based observations showed that on timescales of a year or so, the S^+ 673.1 nm emission could vary by a factor of 4 [Thomas *et al.*, 2004]. Furthermore, the ribbon, while frequently by far the most prominent feature in optical images, was not always present [Thomas *et al.*, 2004; Herbert *et al.*, 2008]. Frequent routine ultraviolet observations of the Io plasma torus by Cassini during its approach to Jupiter permitted studies of variability on shorter timescales [Steffl *et al.*, 2004a,b, 2008]. Steffl *et al.* [2004a] found that over a period of about 50 days, the S^{3+}/S^{2+} emission ratio almost doubled while the S^+/S^{2+} ratio decreased by about 50%. During the same period the emitted power in the strongest EUV line (S^{2+} at 68.0 nm) almost halved [Thomas *et al.*, 2004]. It is generally thought that temporal variations in Io plasma torus properties on relatively long timescales are controlled by temporal variations in the production and loss of gases at Io.

Based on the above discussion, it follows that precise observations of the locations, central densities, and scale heights of the distinct regions of the Io plasma torus over a range of System III longitudes would greatly improve characterization of the behavior of the torus. As discussed by *Phipps and Withers* [2017], the Juno spacecraft is uniquely suited to provide such observations from radio occultations of the Io plasma torus around perijove. Fortunately, suitable measurements are routinely acquired by Juno during normal gravity science operations.

First results from Juno radio occultation observations on Perijove 1 were reported by *Phipps et al.* [2018]. The torus density distribution was accurately measured, and distinct torus regions were identified. *Phipps et al.* [2018] interpreted their results in terms of Voyager-era empirical density models and noted an offset between observed torus location and location predicted by an offset tilted dipole field model. However, a single occultation is not sufficient to characterize spatial and temporal variations in the density distribution of the torus. Therefore this article aims to report and interpret measurements of the density distribution in the Io plasma torus from subsequent Juno perijoves, specifically Perijoves 3, 6, and 8. Suitable data from subsequent perijoves are scheduled to be released on the NASA Planetary Data System in the future.

The structure of this article is as follows. Section 2 discusses the observing method used on Perijoves 3, 6, and 8, with emphasis on differences from the method used on Perijove 1. Section 3 presents the raw frequency data. Section 4 identifies, diagnoses, and resolves a problem in the raw data. Section 4 also generates the time series of torus total electron content values that are interpreted in subsequent sections. Section 5 compares total electron content observations to model predictions. Section 6 fits the total electron content observations to a simple function of distance above the nominal centrifugal plane, and finds best-fit values for peak total electron content, location offset, and scale height for distinct torus regions. Section 7 presents the interpretation of these best-fit values. Section 8 states the conclusions of this article.

2 Observational method

The basic geometry for each orbit is shown in Appendix A: . During each Juno perijove, the Juno-Earth line of sight sweeps through one sector of the IPT. As time passes, the path of the line of sight through the IPT changes. As the spacecraft approaches perijove, the lines of sight begin to pass through the torus. Once the spacecraft passes through perijove, the lines of sight leave the torus. The received radio signals can be analysed to determine torus properties, since the plasma in the torus affects properties of the radio signals.

A suitable Juno-Earth radio link must be established in order to measure torus densities by radio occultations. This was accomplished on Perijoves (PJ) 1, 3, 6, and 8. Juno conducted microwave radiometer (MWR) observations in which Juno's high-gain antenna (HGA) was pointed away from Earth on PJ4, 5, 7, and 9 [*Buccino et al.*, 2018]. Juno was in safe mode on PJ2.

For PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8, Goldstone Deep Space Network (DSN) station DSS-25 transmitted X-band (7.2 GHz) and Ka-band (34 GHz) radio signals to Juno [*Buccino et al.*, 2018]. Juno then transmitted X-band (8.4 GHz) and Ka-band (32 GHz) radio signals back to Earth. The X-band downlink was referenced to the X-band uplink and the Ka-band downlink was referenced to the Ka-band uplink. Due to dispersion of the uplinked radio signals, the downlinked X-band and Ka-band signals are not coherently related. By contrast, for PJ1, Ka-band uplink was not used and the two signals transmitted by Juno were both coherently referenced to the X-band uplink.

In either case, the classical Doppler shift, relativistic effects, and the effects of Earth's neutral atmosphere can, in principle, be predicted using known trajectories and gravita-

tional fields, and accurate models of the troposphere, then subtracted from each received frequency to leave a quantity called the frequency residual [Withers *et al.*, 2014; Phipps and Withers, 2017]. At each band, this frequency residual should equal the frequency shift caused by the effects of plasma only. However, Jupiter's gravitational field and other non-gravitational effects are not known sufficiently well for this approach to be reliable (which is why Juno has a Gravity Science investigation). Instead, X-band and Ka-band observations are analyzed together so that the non-dispersive (proportional to frequency, such as classical Doppler shift) and dispersive (not proportional to frequency, such as plasma effects) effects can be separated.

To do this, the X- and Ka-band Doppler observables (f_{obs}) are combined to remove the effects of plasma noise [e.g. Mariotti and Tortora, 2013], and adjustments are applied to the measurements to calibrate for Earth ionosphere from GPS data, and Earth troposphere from either analytical models or water vapor radiometer measurements (when available). Next, the spacecraft trajectory and Jupiter gravity field are estimated using the calibrated Doppler observables through statistical orbit determination, based on a Square Root Information Filter. The general orbit determination process is described in Tapley *et al.* [2004] and as applied to Juno in Folkner *et al.* [2017]. Third, the expected frequency (f_{comp}) is re-computed using the new estimated spacecraft trajectory and Jupiter gravity field from the orbit determination process. Finally, the residual frequency (δf) is computed individually for both X- and Ka-bands as the difference between the observed Doppler frequency (uncalibrated for plasma noise) and computed Doppler frequency:

$$\delta f = f_{obs} - f_{comp} \quad (1)$$

Information about the total electron content is contained within the uncalibrated Doppler residuals.

The frequency residuals lead to torus density measurements. Specifically, Equation 2 links these frequency residuals to the rate of change of the column electron content [Parisi *et al.*, 2018]:

$$\Delta f = \delta f_{R,X} - \delta f_{R,Ka} \left(\frac{f_{D,X}}{f_{D,Ka}} \right) = \frac{e^2}{8\pi^2 m_e \epsilon_0 c f_{T,X}} \left(\left(M_{X,X}^2 + 1 \right) - \left(\frac{f_{D,X}}{f_{D,Ka}} \right)^2 \left(M_{Ka,Ka}^2 + 1 \right) \right) \frac{d}{dt} \int N dl \quad (2)$$

The first equality defines Δf , which is called the differential Doppler shift. Here Δf is the difference in frequency residuals, subscripts R and T refer to received and transmitted, respectively, subscript X refers to X-band, subscript Ka refers to Ka-band, c is the speed of light, t is time, l is distance along one leg of the two-way ray path, $-e$ is the electron charge, m_e is the electron mass, ϵ_0 is the permittivity of free space, and N is the electron density. Note that the integral is performed over one leg of the two-way ray path only, not both legs. It is assumed that the plasma contents along the uplink and downlink ray paths are identical. The individual frequency residuals are $\delta f_{R,X}$ and $\delta f_{R,Ka}$. The ratio $\frac{f_{D,X}}{f_{D,Ka}}$ is the ratio of the downlinked X-band frequency to the downlinked Ka-band frequency, equal to $\frac{880}{3360}$ [Asmar *et al.*, 2017]. $M_{X,X}$ is the spacecraft turnaround ratio for X-band uplink to X-band downlink, $\frac{880}{749}$, and $M_{Ka,Ka}$ is the turnaround ratio for Ka-band uplink to Ka-band downlink, $\frac{3360}{3599}$ [Asmar *et al.*, 2017]. Equation 2 applies to both the one-way observations of PJ1 and the two-way observations of PJ3, 6, and 8. In the one-way case of PJ1, $M_{Ka,Ka}$ is replaced with the turn-round ratio for X-band to Ka-band, $M_{X,Ka}$, $\frac{3360}{749}$. With this substitution, the right-hand side can be simplified to $\left(1 - \left(\frac{f_{D,X}}{f_{D,Ka}} \right)^2 \right)$. For PJ1, a simpler version also applies in which the frequency residuals

are replaced by the received frequencies (Equation 1 of *Phipps et al.* [2018]). This is easier to use since it eliminates the need to find mHz frequency residuals on GHz frequencies, but it is not usable with incoherent two-way frequencies.

The basic analysis method, which was used by *Phipps et al.* [2018] for PJ1, is to take the observed time series of frequency residuals, integrate with respect to time, and use Equation 2 to find an initial time series of the total electron content, TEC, defined as $\int Ndl$. This contains several contributions from sources other than the IPT, such as Earth's ionosphere and the solar wind, which should be removed from the initial time series of TEC. First, contributions from Earth's ionosphere are removed. Occultation of Juno by the IPT takes several hours. Hence the contribution of Earth's ionosphere to the observed TEC will change significantly over the duration of the observations. This is a routine contaminating factor in DSN radio science observations that is measured using radio links to GPS satellites visible above the DSN stations. A standard DSN data product (ION files, e.g., http://atmos.nmsu.edu/PDS/data/jnogrv_1001/ANCILLARY/ION/) provides Earth's ionospheric TEC along the line of sight to Juno. This contribution is subtracted from the initial time series of TEC to obtain the intermediate time series of TEC. Second, contributions from changes in the solar wind are removed from the intermediate time series of TEC. The intermediate time series of TEC still contains a contribution from changes in the TEC in the solar wind along the Juno-Earth line of sight. This is not directly measurable. Instead, a high-order polynomial baseline is fitted to the intermediate TEC values at times outside the interval of the IPT occultation, then subtracted to yield the final time series of TEC. Note that observations are insensitive to the actual value of the solar wind TEC.

3 Data

Time series of the differential Doppler shifts for PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8 are shown in Figure 1. They can be compared to the equivalent plot for PJ1 (Figure 2 of *Phipps et al.* [2018]). As the line-of-sight total electron content should be approximately the same before and after the occultation (i.e., no contribution from Io plasma torus), it follows from Equation 2 that the time integral of the differential Doppler shift from the start of the observation to the end of the observation should be zero. That is, the area between the curve and the horizontal axis in Figure 1 should be the same above and below the axis. This prediction will not be perfectly satisfied due to changes in background conditions, but it was reasonably well-satisfied on PJ1. For PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8, however, this prediction was not satisfied well at all.

The consequences of this issue can be seen in the left panels of Figure 2, which show the intermediate TEC profiles (correction for Earth's ionosphere, but not for the solar wind) for PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8. The Io plasma torus is readily identifiable as a local maximum in each panel. In each occultation, the ending TEC value is about 50 TECU ($1 \text{ TECU} = 10^{16} \text{ electrons m}^{-2}$) different from the starting TEC value. By contrast, the equivalent offset was merely 20 TECU for PJ1 as illustrated in the middle panel of Figure 3 of *Phipps et al.* [2018]. Moreover, there are clear differences between the pre-torus baseline and the post-torus baseline in each case, unlike for PJ1.

If a linear fit to the pre-torus baseline is subtracted from each intermediate TEC profile to give a "final" TEC profile, as shown in the right panels of Figure 2, then problems persist. The ending TEC values differ from their expected value of zero by about 30 TECU for PJ3 and PJ6. The ending TEC value is near zero for PJ8, but the implied structure of the torus is extremely unrealistic. These results suggest two regions of plasma: one in the centrifugal equator with peak TEC of $\sim 20 \text{ TECU}$ and a scale height of about $0.7 R_J$ and the other about $3 R_J$ above the centrifugal equator with similar peak TEC and a scale height of about $1.7 R_J$. This is highly implausible. In each of these three perijoves,

the shape of the IPT contribution relative to the background is clearly anomalous relative to expectations and earlier results from PJ1.

4 Additional correction of data

It is clear that an issue negatively affects the PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8 observations that did not affect the PJ1 observations, which used a different observing technique. We conclude that a problem exists with our preliminary TEC profiles for PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8.

Close inspection suggests that the issue is somehow associated with perijove as the intermediate TEC profiles (left panels of Figure 2) appear reasonable before perijove, but not after perijove. There is no obvious association between the onset of this issue and the time of the torus occultation. Note that the timing of the torus occultation changes relative to perijove due to the tilt of the axis of the torus (centrifugal axis) relative to Jupiter’s rotational axis.

Together, these observations suggest that the issue is associated with Juno’s orbital motion, not the Io plasma torus. Therefore we test a correction method. We assume that the observed differential Doppler shift is related to the true differential Doppler shift as $\Delta f_{observed} = \Delta f_{true} + \epsilon$, then attempt to constrain the correction term ϵ . We focus first on PJ3, then test our findings on PJ6 and PJ8.

4.1 Development of correction term

The test uses a correction method of the form $\Delta f_{observed} = \Delta f_{true} + \epsilon$, where ϵ is an as-yet-undetermined source of error. We first consider the characteristics that should be possessed by our correction function ϵ . The correction function ϵ should: (A) have an identical functional form for Perijoves 3, 6, and 8; (B) be largest around perijove; (C) be small away from perijove; (D) be appropriately shaped in time; (E) be appropriately sized in magnitude; and (F) be physically plausible. Also, it is desirable we understand why this correction function is not necessary for PJ1 or for other radio science investigations (e.g., Cassini).

Initial investigations suggest that one viable possible correction function is:

$$\epsilon = k \frac{dV_{LOS}}{dt} \quad (3)$$

Here V_{LOS} is the line-of-sight velocity component. This putative correction function is effectively equivalent to a correction function that is proportional to the rate of change of received frequency. Figure 3, which shows dV_{LOS}/dt for PJ3, illustrates that this putative correction function satisfies requirements (A), (B), (C), and (D).

Requirement (E) can be satisfied by appropriate selection of the constant k . Figure 4 shows a set of time series of the “revised” intermediate TEC profile for PJ3. Each panel shows an intermediate TEC profile derived using Δf_{true} derived from $\Delta f_{observed}$ and the correction term $k dV_{LOS}/dt$ for different values of k . A pre-torus baseline fit to TEC values before 16.44 hours is also shown on each panel. Results are plausible when the post-torus TEC values lie close to the extrapolation of the pre-torus baseline. Figure 4 shows that a unique solution exists for k that is approximately 0.5 s km^{-1} .

Figure 5 shows the “revised” final TEC profile for PJ3 in which the baseline is subtracted from the “revised” intermediate TEC profile with $k = 0.5 \text{ s km}^{-1}$ to account for changes in the solar wind conditions along the line-of-sight during the observations. Here the independent variable time has been replaced by distance z above the centrifugal plane, as defined more precisely in Section 6. Figure 5 also shows a single Gaussian fit to the data. The peak TEC from the single Gaussian fit is $22.17 \pm 0.19 \text{ TECU}$, at 17.54 hours . The peak TEC from the data is $23.24 \pm 4.71 \text{ TECU}$ with a peak time of 17.59 ± 0.19

hours. The resultant fit parameters are realistic, which builds confidence in the validity of this correction approach.

4.2 Evaluation of correction term

Correction by the addition of a term proportional to the rate of change of the line-of-sight velocity appears to work well. For PJ3, the derived TEC profile and associated fit parameters appear reasonable (Figure 6). Furthermore, as will be shown in Section 4.3, the same correction term gives reasonable results for PJ6 and PJ8 (Figures 7 and 8).

To explain the physical origin of this putative functional form for the error, we hypothesize that an error exists in the calibration of the delay time between the reference oscillator and the transmitter for the Ka-band uplink at the DSS-25 antenna, a 34-m antenna at the Goldstone Deep Space Network (DSN) complex [Buccino, 2019]. When combined with the large frequency ramp rate used for the uplink transmissions in these Juno observations, such an error would lead to an error in the frequency residuals of the functional form postulated here. The same error would affect PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8 since DSS-25 is the only DSN antenna with Ka-band uplink capabilities. This error would not affect PJ1, whose coherent observations did not use Ka-band uplink. Few other planetary radio science investigations have used Ka-band uplink. Cassini is the most prominent example. However, Juno is a unique mission. Due to its highly elliptical orbit around the most massive planet in the solar system, with perijove barely above the planet's ionosphere, the acceleration it experiences around perijove is unprecedented for planetary spacecraft not conducting propulsive maneuvers. It accelerates from a Jupiter-relative speed of 22.8 km s^{-1} 4.5 hours before perijove to 55.8 km s^{-1} at perijove. Consequently, the rate of change of its Doppler-shifted frequency is also exceptionally large around perijove, much larger than for Cassini. Hence similar effects on Cassini observations would be much smaller.

As the putative correction term satisfies all the requirements imposed upon it, we conclude that it is valid and use it in the remainder of this work. Delay time tests were conducted at DSS-25 in November 2018. The results determine that the unusual behaviors seen in the PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8 observations are associated with ground equipment [Buccino, 2019].

4.3 Final TEC profiles for PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8

We apply the stated correction term with $k = 0.5 \text{ s km}^{-1}$ to the observed differential Doppler shift, derive the initial TEC profile, correct the initial TEC profile for the contribution from Earth's ionosphere to obtain the intermediate TEC profile, and correct the intermediate TEC profile for the contribution from changes in the solar wind by subtracting a high-order polynomial baseline fit to obtain the final TEC profile (middle panel of Figures 6, 7, and 8). Periods where torus contributions are present are excluded from the baseline fit (Table 1). The final TEC profiles are shown in Figure 9. The equivalent figure for PJ1 is Figure 4 of Phipps *et al.* [2018]. Potential errors introduced by uncertainty in the value of k are discussed in Section 6. The three final TEC profiles appear reasonable. The times of perijove (highlighted) are not distinctive in any way in the TEC profiles. Figure 9 also shows predicted TEC profiles from Model B of Phipps *et al.* [2018] (see Appendix B:) and data-model residuals. Asymmetries between shapes of the ingress (pre-peak TEC) and egress (post-peak TEC) portions of a given observed TEC profile are common. For instance, on PJ6, the ingress portion is steeper than the egress portion, while the opposite is true for PJ8. Similar trends are seen in the model profiles, which demonstrates that these asymmetries are caused by the evolution of the occultation geometry over the course of the observation. Steep portions are associated with perijove, which is reasonable as the spacecraft is moving fastest at that time.

5 Data-model comparison

Here we compare the observed TEC profiles to predictions from Model B of *Phipps et al.* [2018]. Observed and predicted peak TEC values and times are listed in Table 2.

5.1 Perijove 3

Perijove 3 occurred on December 11, 2016. Observed peak TEC values are 8 percent smaller than predicted peak TEC. The observed time of peak TEC is 0.06 hours earlier than predicted. Although this difference is smaller than the formal uncertainty in the observed time, the basic shape of the observed profile appears shifted earlier than predictions. Such time differences could be caused by displacement of the torus from its expected position in the nominal centrifugal equator for the offset tilted dipole (OTD) approximation to the magnetic field [*Phipps et al.*, 2018]. The observed wings of the torus are narrower than predicted, which suggests that the scale height of the warm torus is smaller than predicted. The absence of a narrow peak around the time of maximum TEC suggests that the cold torus does not contribute appreciably to the observed TEC.

5.2 Perijove 6

Perijove 6 occurred on May 19, 2017. The observed peak TEC is about 16 percent larger than predicted. The observed and predicted times of peak TEC differ by only 0.01 hours. However, the basic shape of the observed profile appears shifted later than predictions. The observed and predicted wings of the torus have similar widths, which suggests that the scale height of the warm torus is similar to predictions. A narrow peak around the time of maximum TEC suggests an appreciable contribution from the cold torus to the observed TEC.

5.3 Perijove 8

Perijove 8 occurred on September 1, 2017. The observed TEC is about 28 percent larger than predicted. The observed and predicted times of peak TEC differ by only 0.01 hours. However, the basic shape of the observed profile appears shifted earlier than predictions. The observed and predicted wings of the torus have similar widths, which suggests that the scale height of the warm torus is similar to predictions. A narrow peak around the time of maximum TEC suggests an appreciable contribution from the cold torus to the observed TEC. TEC fluctuations are noticeably larger for PJ8 than PJ1, PJ3, or PJ6. We consider two possible explanations: ionospheric conditions above the DSN ground station and the solar wind. PJ3 occurred shortly after local sunrise at the DSN station, PJ6 occurred at local nighttime, and PJ8 occurred during local mid-afternoon. Variations in true ionospheric conditions relative to the smooth ionospheric correction provided by DSN calibration files are likely to have been greatest for the local mid-afternoon observations of PJ8. This appears as noise in the observed TEC profiles. Moreover, PJ8 occurred near solar conjunction when the Sun-Earth-Jupiter angle was 42.5 degrees, which gives a distance of the ray path of 6.1 astronomical units (AU). PJ3 and PJ6 had Sun-Earth-Jupiter angles of 61.6 and 135.4 degrees, respectively. As solar wind density decreases with increasing distance from the Sun, fluctuations in the solar wind contribution to TEC will increase as the Earth-Sun-Jupiter angle decreases [*Asmar et al.*, 2005]. These fluctuations, which will have been greatest for PJ8, appear as noise in the observed TEC profiles. Either explanation could be responsible for the disturbed fluctuations in the PJ8 TEC profiles.

5.4 Initial synthesis

Observed peak TEC values are roughly 20-40 percent greater than predicted on PJ1, PJ6, and PJ8, but about 10 percent smaller than predictions for PJ3. The basic shape of the observed TEC profile appears shifted earlier than predictions for PJ3 and PJ8, but later

for PJ1 and PJ6. The scale height of the warm torus appears consistent with predictions for PJ1, PJ6, and PJ8, but smaller than predicted for PJ3. The presence of the cold torus is apparent for PJ1, PJ6, and PJ8, but not for PJ3.

Displacement in time between the observed and predicted TEC profiles suggests displacement of the torus from the model's plane of the centrifugal equator, as discussed by *Phipps et al.* [2018] for PJ1. Variations in peak TEC value, warm torus scale height, and contribution by the cold torus suggest inherent variability in the density distribution of the torus. Possible causes include temporal variations associated with volcanic activity on Io and spatial variations associated with Jupiter's complex magnetic field, which is fixed in System III longitude.

6 Fit of two Gaussian functions to TEC data

In order to better interpret the initial impressions reported in Section 5.4, we fit the observed TEC profiles and consider the resultant fit parameters. Instead of fitting the observed TEC as a function of time, we fit TEC as a function of z . For each Earth received time, and hence each line of sight, z is defined as the z -coordinate of the point along the Juno-Earth line of sight whose value of $\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$ equals $5.89 R_J$, the orbital distance of Io. Here x , y , and z are expressed in the centrifugal coordinate system introduced in section 2 of *Phipps et al.* [2018]. This position coordinate can be considered as the distance above the centrifugal equator at which the line-of-sight encounters the torus.

The data are now fit using the two Gaussian fit from *Phipps et al.* [2018]. This fit function is

$$TEC(z) = a_1 e^{-(z-b_1)^2/c_1^2} + a_2 e^{-(z-b_2)^2/c_2^2}, \quad (4)$$

where z is the distance from the centrifugal equator, a_n is the peak TEC, b_n is the peak location offset, and c_n is the scale height. This function is used with PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8 to derive the peak TEC, peak location offset, and scale height for both the cold torus (smaller scale height, subscript 1) and torus beyond $5.5 R_J$ (larger scale height, subscript 2). The ribbon and warm torus are combined into "the torus beyond $5.5 R_J$ " as the data are not sufficient to constrain a third Gaussian term [*Phipps et al.*, 2018].

The resulting fit parameters for PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8 are presented in Table 3. For each perijove, predicted, initial guess, and best-fit values of fit parameters are provided. Predicted fit parameters come from a fit to Model B of *Phipps et al.* [2018] using appropriate geometry for each occultation. Initial guess fit parameters come from fitting the data using the MatLab curve fitting routine. The best-fit values of fit parameters come from fitting the data using a Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) python routine that assumes a normal distribution for the parameters [*Foreman-Mackey et al.*, 2013] and uses the stated initial guesses. 10^5 runs were conducted for each perijove; the resultant best-fit values and their uncertainties are reported in Table 3. In order to account for possible errors in our adopted correction method, each run randomly selected a value for the correction term k from a uniform distribution between 0.45 and 0.55.

6.1 Perijove 3

The fit to PJ3 data is shown in Figure 10. The values of the fit parameters are shown in Table 3. For the cold torus, the peak total electron content is 62 ± 18 percent of the predicted value and the scale height is 86 ± 22 percent of the predicted value. For the torus beyond $5.5 R_J$, the peak total electron content is 97 ± 13 percent of the predicted value and the scale height is 81 ± 10 percent of the predicted value. The χ^2 for the fit was 0.10.

Parameters b_1 and b_2 indicate offsets in the fitted peak total electron contents from the OTD nominal centrifugal equator. Both predicted offsets are non-zero, even though the

model was defined to be symmetric about the centrifugal equator. Specifically, the peak offset values for the model are $-0.06 R_J$ for b_1 and $0.082 R_J$ for b_2 during PJ3. As discussed in *Phipps et al.* [2018], these non-zero values are artifacts of the geometry between the Juno-Earth lines-of-sight and the Io plasma torus. The lines-of-sight are not parallel to the OTD nominal centrifugal equator. When the PJ3 line of sight passes through the OTD nominal centrifugal equator at $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 5.89 R_J$, the expected distance of peak density in the warm torus, Juno is at $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0.88 R_J$ and $z = 0.67 R_J$. Therefore this line of sight is at an angle of 7.6 degrees to the OTD nominal centrifugal equator. Consequently, the line of sight for which the model cold torus TEC is greatest passes through the OTD nominal centrifugal equator at a radial distance of $5.45 R_J$. Similarly the line of sight for which the model “torus beyond $5.5 R_J$ ” TEC is greatest passes through the OTD nominal centrifugal equator at a radial distance of $6.50 R_J$. As discussed below, these radial distances were used to infer the tilt of the torus.

Differences between predicted positions and best-fit positions (Table 3) indicate how observed torus regions are displaced from their expected locations. Δb_1 is $0.075 \pm 0.025 R_J$ for the cold torus and Δb_2 is $0.167 \pm 0.047 R_J$ for the torus beyond $5.5 R_J$. As discussed in *Phipps et al.* [2018], each offset can be related to the angular tilt of the observed plane of that torus region relative to the predicted plane in the OTD nominal centrifugal equator. Specifically, the angular tilt $\alpha_n = \arcsin\left(\frac{\Delta b_n}{R_n}\right)$. R_n is the radial peak location of the cold torus and the torus beyond $5.5 R_J$ (5.45 and $6.50 R_J$, respectively, as discussed above).

In this representation, a positive α_n corresponds to the observed plane of the torus being above the nominal centrifugal equator and a negative α_n corresponds to the observed plane of the torus being below the nominal centrifugal equator. *Phipps et al.* [2018] reported absolute values of tilts without emphasizing direction. Their inferred tilt values were negative (e.g., -1.6 degrees for the overall torus). For PJ3, we used the values stated above to find tilt angles α_n of 0.79 ± 0.26 degrees for the cold torus and 1.47 ± 0.41 degrees for the torus beyond $5.5 R_J$. If the two tilts are weighted by the fitted peak total electron content values, then the average tilt is 1.38 degrees. This is opposite in direction and 0.22 degrees smaller in magnitude than the tilt reported by *Phipps et al.* [2018] for PJ1.

6.2 Perijove 6

The fit to PJ6 data is shown in Figure 11. The values of the fit parameters are shown in Table 3. For the cold torus, the peak total electron content is 161 ± 20 percent of the predicted value and the scale height is 87 ± 10 percent of the predicted value. For the warm torus, the peak total electron content is 107 ± 13 percent of the predicted value and the scale height is 88 ± 11 percent of the predicted value. The χ^2 for the fit was 0.047 .

The peak offset values for the model are $0.045 R_J$ for b_1 and $-0.021 R_J$ for b_2 during PJ6. When the PJ6 line of sight passes through the OTD nominal centrifugal equator at $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 5.89 R_J$, the radial distance of the peak of the warm torus, Juno is at $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 1.09 R_J$ and $z = -0.31 R_J$. Therefore this line of sight is at an angle of -3.6 degrees to the OTD nominal centrifugal equator. Consequently, the line of sight for which the model cold torus TEC is greatest passes through the OTD nominal centrifugal equator at a radial distance of $5.18 R_J$. Similarly the line of sight for which the model “torus beyond $5.5 R_J$ ” is greatest passes through the OTD nominal centrifugal equator at a radial distance of $6.22 R_J$.

Δb is $-0.017 \pm 0.010 R_J$ for the cold torus and Δb_2 is $-0.090 \pm 0.048 R_J$ for the torus beyond $5.5 R_J$. Using these values, we find tilt angles α_n of -0.19 ± 0.11 degrees for the cold torus and -0.91 ± 0.44 degrees for the torus beyond $5.5 R_J$. If the two tilts are weighted by the fitted peak total electron content values, then the average absolute

tilt is 0.72 degrees, which is 0.88 degrees smaller than the absolute angle of 1.6 degrees found for PJ1 by *Phipps et al.* [2018].

6.3 Perijove 8

The fit to PJ8 data is shown in Figure 12. The values of the fit parameters are shown in Table 3. For the cold torus, the peak total electron content is 235 ± 29 percent of the predicted value and the scale height is 107 ± 10 percent of the predicted value. For the warm torus, the peak total electron content is 107 ± 13 percent of the predicted value and the scale height is 82 ± 9 percent of the predicted value. The χ^2 for the fit was 0.11.

The peak offset values for the model are $-0.082 R_J$ for b_1 and $0.102 R_J$ for b_2 during PJ8. When the PJ6 line of sight passes through the OTD nominal centrifugal equator at $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 5.89 R_J$, the radial distance of the peak of the warm torus, Juno is at $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0.82 R_J$ and $z = 0.87 R_J$. Therefore this line of sight is at an angle of 9.7 degrees to the OTD nominal centrifugal equator. Consequently, the line of sight for which the model cold torus TEC is greatest passes through the OTD nominal centrifugal equator at a radial distance of $5.41 R_J$. Similarly the line of sight for which the model “torus beyond $5.5 R_J$ ” is greatest passes through the OTD nominal centrifugal equator at a radial distance of $6.49 R_J$.

Δb is $0.005 \pm 0.011 R_J$ for the cold torus and Δb_2 is $0.122 \pm 0.068 R_J$ for the torus beyond $5.5 R_J$. Using these values, we find tilt angles α_n of 0.05 ± 0.12 degrees for the cold torus and 1.08 ± 0.60 degrees for the torus beyond $5.5 R_J$. If the two tilts are weighted by the fitted peak total electron content values, then the average tilt is 0.72 degrees, which is 0.88 degrees smaller than the absolute angle of 1.6 degrees found for PJ1 by *Phipps et al.* [2018].

7 Discussion

The Juno radio occultations on PJ1, PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8 show some variability between the profiles. This variability could be due to System III longitude or time. Each perijove provides a torus TEC profile at System III longitudes of 184, 60, 213, and 10 degrees, respectively. However, note that these stated System III longitudes correspond to the longitude at which the line of sight crosses the OTD nominal centrifugal equator at $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 5.89 R_J$. Each occultation actually samples a range of longitudes as shown in Table 4. We neglect this finite longitudinal extent in the analysis reported herein.

Figure 13 shows the observed angular tilts, fitted peak TEC values, and fitted scale heights for each torus region and each perijove as functions of System III longitude. In this section, we interpret the importance of System III longitude for each of these parameters. *Hess et al.* [2011] discussed the System III longitude variations as being created by variations in the hot electron populations interactions with the magnetic field. In the last section we discuss the potential for temporal variability.

7.1 Angular tilt

In an analysis of ground-based optical observations, *Schneider and Trauger* [1995] showed that the ribbon location was displaced from the centrifugal equator predicted by an “offset tilted dipole” magnetic field model. The angular offsets found for the ribbon, a part of the “torus beyond $5.5 R_J$ ”, by *Schneider and Trauger* [1995] are also shown in the top panel of Figure 13 alongside the angular tilt results of this work. The angular tilt of the cold torus found in this work matches the trend seen in ground-based observations remarkably well. Although *Schneider and Trauger* [1995] use the O4 offset tilted dipole (OTD), the difference between the *Phipps et al.* [2018] model with the VIP4 OTD and the O4 OTD is negligible. The angular tilt of the torus beyond $5.5 R_J$ found in this work is

roughly consistent with the same sinusoidal trend and phasing, but has an amplitude approximately 1.5–2 times greater. That is merely a general impression: the ratio of angular tilts between the two regions is not constant with longitude.

7.2 Peak total electron content

In an analysis of Cassini ultraviolet observations, *Steffl et al.* [2006] found temporal and azimuthal variations in the Io plasma torus electron densities. They found that the densities, for all regions together, varied sinusoidally with an amplitude of 5 percent and that peak density occurred at a System III longitude of 160 degrees. Considerable scatter existed around this trend, with many points displaced from this trend by up to 15 percent. The middle panel of Figure 13 adapts the density variation into TEC variations for the cold torus and torus beyond 5.5 R_J . For the variation we use the median of the Juno fitted TEC, 23.2 TECU for the torus beyond 5.5 R_J and 8.2 TECU for the cold torus. The fitted peak TEC values for the torus beyond 5.5 R_J are consistent with the 5 percent variation and 160 degree phase of the density variations reported by *Steffl et al.* [2006], but they are also consistent with no variation with System III longitude. The outlier of PJ1 could be temporal and not spatial variability.

The fitted peak TEC values for the cold torus are not consistent with the amplitude and phase of the density variations reported by *Steffl et al.* [2006]. This is reasonable since the variations from *Steffl et al.* [2006] are for an averaged torus. The fitted values vary from around 3.25 TECU to 12.2 TECU (roughly 50–60 percent variation around the median of 8.2 TECU). No smooth dependence on System III longitude is apparent for this parameter.

7.3 Scale height

Scale height is a proxy for the parallel ion temperature [Equation 6 of *Phipps et al.*, 2018]. Variations in ground-based observations of parallel ion temperature with System III longitude have been discussed by *Brown* [1995], *Schneider and Trauger* [1995], *Schneider et al.* [1997], and *Herbert et al.* [2008]. They found that the parallel ion temperature varied sinusoidally as a function of System III longitude and the temperature variations were also different in the dawn and dusk ansae. For dusk observations of the ribbon, *Herbert et al.* [2008] found parallel ion temperatures to have a maximum at System III longitude of 30 degrees (50 eV) and a minimum at around 240 degrees (15–20 eV). For dawn observations of the ribbon, *Herbert et al.* [2008] found parallel ion temperatures to have a maximum at System III longitude of 240 degrees (40 eV) and a minimum at around 120 degrees (20 eV). For dusk observations of the cold torus, *Herbert et al.* [2008] found parallel ion temperatures to have a maximum at System III longitude of 60 degrees (5 eV) and a minimum at around 240 degrees (2 eV). For dawn observations of the cold torus, *Herbert et al.* [2008] found parallel ion temperatures to have a maximum at System III longitude of 200 degrees (3.5 eV) and a minimum at around 60 degrees (2 eV).

The bottom panel of Figure 13 shows variations in scale heights found from Juno radio occultations with System III longitude. The Juno data come from the noon sector, not the dawn or dusk sectors accessible to ground-based observations.

For both the cold torus and the torus beyond 5.5 R_J , the Juno scale heights have a maximum around 180 degrees System III longitude and a minimum around 60 degrees. However, the longitudinal resolution is extremely poor given four current occultations. The median scale height is 0.20 R_J for the cold torus and 0.92 R_J for the torus beyond 5.5 R_J . With the average ion mass published in *Phipps et al.* [2018] we get a median ion temperature of 2.7 eV for the cold torus and 52.15 eV for the the torus beyond 5.5 R_J .

7.4 Temporal Variability

The Io plasma torus has been shown to vary temporally as well as with System III [Nozawa *et al.*, 2004; Steffl *et al.*, 2008; Schmidt *et al.*, 2018]. The time between two perijoves is approximately 53 days.

Figure 14 shows the temporal variability between the perijoves. The time variability this probes is 106 days or longer. There are two time ranges. One time range is 106 days for PJ1–PJ3 and PJ6–PJ8. The other time span is from PJ3–PJ6 which is 159 days. It is difficult to tell if the variability seen here is temporal or System III variation. The offsets from dipolar are mostly affected by magnetic field geometry and therefore the variation shown here is mostly due to changes in System III. There is limited variability in the scale heights and densities in the torus $> 5.5R_J$. This variability could be either System III or temporal. The cold torus’ TEC variations are larger than any shown before and are more likely related to temporal variations rather than any System III variability.

8 Summary and Conclusions

Juno conducted gravity science observations, including Io plasma torus radio occultations, on Perijoves 1, 3, 6, and 8. Different observing modes were used on Perijove 1 and Perijoves 3, 6, and 8. On Perijove 1, Juno transmitted coherent X-band and Ka-band signals referenced to an X-band signal uplinked from DSS-55 at Madrid [Folkner *et al.*, 2017; Phipps *et al.*, 2018]. In this mode, total electron content values could be determined directly from received frequencies. On Perijoves 3, 6, and 8, Juno transmitted non-coherent X-band and Ka-band signals. The X-band downlink was referenced to an X-band uplink from DSS-25 (Goldstone) and the Ka-band downlink was referenced to a Ka-band uplink from the same antenna. In this mode, total electron content values could only be determined from frequency residuals, which are much smaller and more challenging to measure accurately. An error of some kind is present in the raw data products for Perijoves 3, 6, and 8. This is shown by the unphysical total electron content profiles that they produce. The error is eliminated by the incorporation of a correction term proportional to the rate of change of line-of-sight velocity between the antenna and Juno. This correction term is physically motivated and exactly the same correction yields satisfactory results for all three perijoves.

The angular offsets of torus regions from the nominal plane of the centrifugal equator vary between the four perijoves. The angular offset of the torus beyond $5.5 R_J$ varies between -2 and 1 degrees. The angular offset of the cold torus varies less, between -1 and 1 degrees. These variations appear controlled by System III longitude. We hypothesize that they may be caused by higher-order multipoles in the magnetic field structure, which distort the planar centrifugal equator predicted for a dipole field. The angular offset of the cold torus exhibits a clear sinusoidal dependence on System III longitude that is remarkably similar to the dependence found for ground-based observations of the ribbon. The offsets found from the dipole model for the cold torus are consistent with those found by Schneider and Trauger [1995] for the ribbon. Herbert *et al.* [2008] found the ribbon offset from the cold torus positions.

Previous observations of the torus from Cassini [Steffl *et al.*, 2006] and Earth-based observatories [Schneider and Trauger, 1995; Schneider *et al.*, 1997; Nozawa *et al.*, 2004; Herbert *et al.*, 2008; Tsuchiya *et al.*, 2015] found the electron and ion density and temperatures to vary sinusoidally with System III longitude. For Juno, the warm torus peak TEC varies with System III longitude, but does not appear to do so sinusoidally. However, fitted scale heights for both the cold torus and warm torus do vary with System III longitude in a manner that could be consistent with a sinusoidal variation.

Cold torus properties vary greatly between these Perijoves. The cold torus TEC, which can be considered proportional to peak density in this region, varies from a mini-

643 mum values of $3.25 \pm 0.93 \times 10^{16} \text{ m}^{-2}$ during PJ3 to a maximum values of 12.3 ± 1.50
 644 $\times 10^{16} \text{ m}^{-2}$ during PJ8. The scale height of the cold torus varies from a minimum value of
 645 $0.177 \pm 0.019 R_J$ during PJ6 to a maximum value of $0.348 \pm 0.051 R_J$ during PJ1.

646 By contrast, properties of the torus beyond $5.5 R_J$ do not vary as much between
 647 these perijoves. Three of the four peak TEC values are within about 10 percent of 23.2
 648 TECU. The outlier is PJ1, where the peak TEC is about 30 percent greater. The relevant
 649 scale heights vary from a minimum value of $0.878 \pm 0.091 R_J$ during PJ8 to a maximum
 650 value of $1.18 \pm 0.13 R_J$ during PJ1. All values are within 20 percent of $1 R_J$.

651 Radio occultations on Juno Perijoves 1, 3, 6, and 8 have sampled the density distri-
 652 bution in the Io plasma torus on four dates at intervals of several months. These obser-
 653 vations have occurred at System III longitudes around 30 degrees (PJ3, PJ8) and around
 654 200 degrees (PJ1, PJ6). Future observations on subsequent perijoves will provide improved
 655 temporal and longitudinal coverage.

656 A: Perijove 3, 6, and 8 trajectory

657 Figures 15, 16, and 17 present the trajectory of the Juno spacecraft during PJ3, PJ6,
 658 and PJ8, similar to Figure 1 from *Phipps et al.* [2018]. This gives an idea of the geometry
 659 of the lines of sight used for modeling the occultation. For each figure, cylindrical coordi-
 660 nates are used such that the vertical axis shows distance above the plane of the centrifugal
 661 equator and the horizontal axis shows distance in the plane of the centrifugal equa-
 662 tor. The red disk at the origin shows Jupiter. Black triangles show the position of Juno at
 663 1000 second intervals. The apparent reversal of Juno's motion at $\pm 2 R_J$ above the cen-
 664 trifugal equator is not real; it is an artifact of the chosen coordinate system. Red dashed
 665 lines show lines-of-sight from Juno to Earth at the same intervals. The cyan dashed lines
 666 indicate the approximate times where the Juno lines of sight pass through the torus. The
 667 location of Juno for those lines of sight are indicated with blue circles. The shaded con-
 668 tours show IPT electron densities from Model B in *Phipps et al.* [2018]. In each figure,
 669 the motion of the Juno spacecraft is from the top to the bottom.

670 B: Model B parameters from *Phipps et al.* [2018]

671 The density distribution used in this paper is discussed in detail in *Phipps and With-*
 672 *ers* [2017] with updated parameters discussed in *Phipps et al.* [2018]. The equations for
 673 the distribution are:

$$674 N(R < 6.1 R_J, r) = N_1 e^{-\frac{(R-C_1)^2}{(W_1)^2}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{H_1^2}} + \quad (\text{B.1})$$

$$N_2 e^{-\frac{(R-C_2)^2}{(W_2)^2}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{H_2^2}} +$$

$$N_3 e^{-\frac{(R-C_3)^2}{(W_3)^2}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{H_3^2}}$$

$$675 N(R > 6.1 R_J, r) = N_4 e^{-\frac{(R-C_4)^2}{(W_4)^2}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{H_4^2}}. \quad (\text{B.2})$$

674 Here r is the distance perpendicular to the centrifugal equator, R is the radial distance
 675 from Jupiter, N_n is the central reference density (second column of Table 5), C_n is the ra-
 676 dial peak location (fifth column of Table 5), W_n is the radial width of each region ($0.2 R_J$
 677 for the cold torus, $0.08 R_J$ for ribbon, $0.32 R_J$ for warm torus, and $1.88 R_J$ for extended
 678 torus Gaussian), and H_n is the scale height (third column of Table 5). 1 refers to the cold
 679 torus, 2 to the ribbon, 3 to the warm torus, and 4 to an extended torus used to match the
 680 data beyond $6.1 R_J$. The parameterization of Model B is shown in Table 5.

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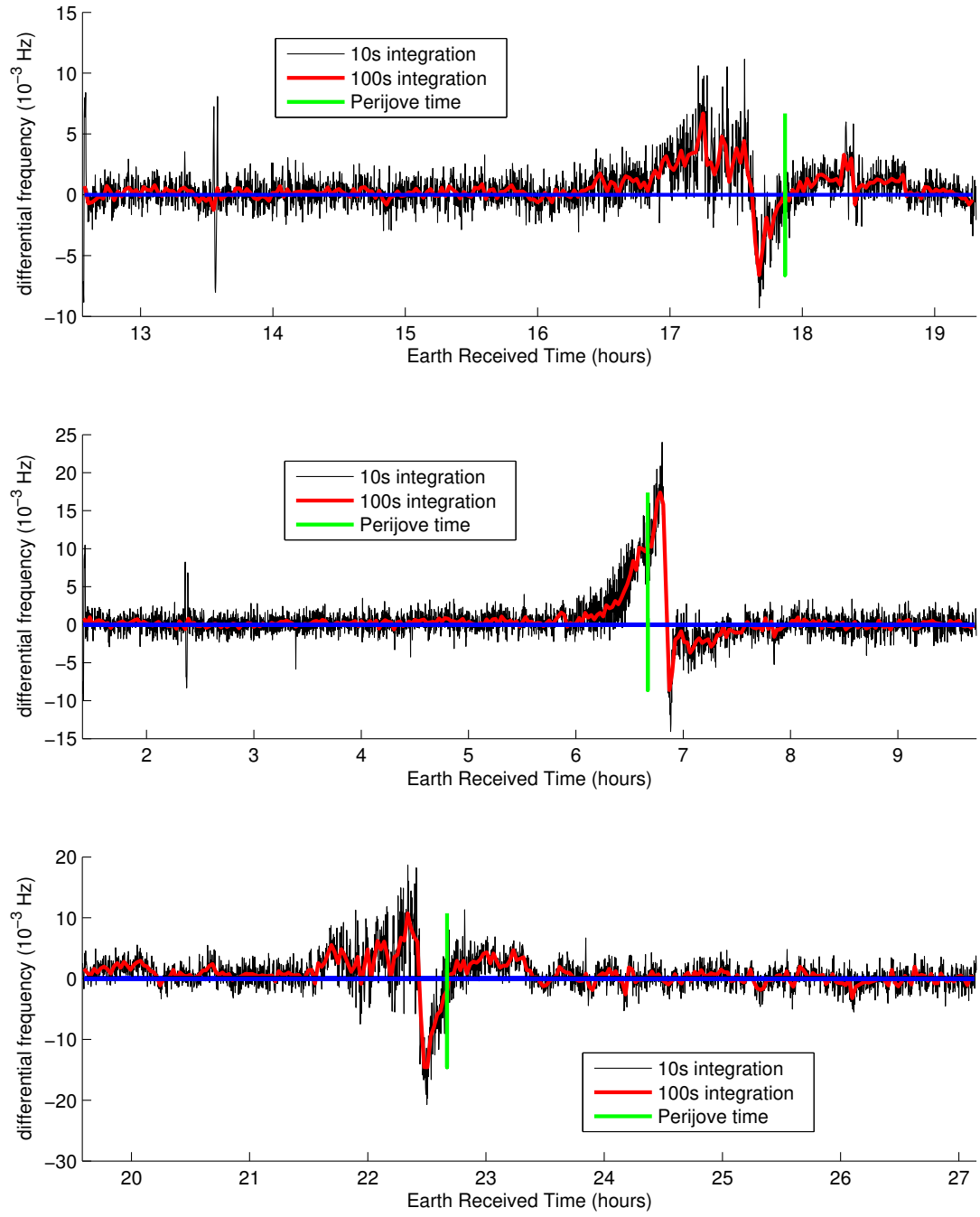


Figure 1. Time series of raw differential frequency shift for PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8

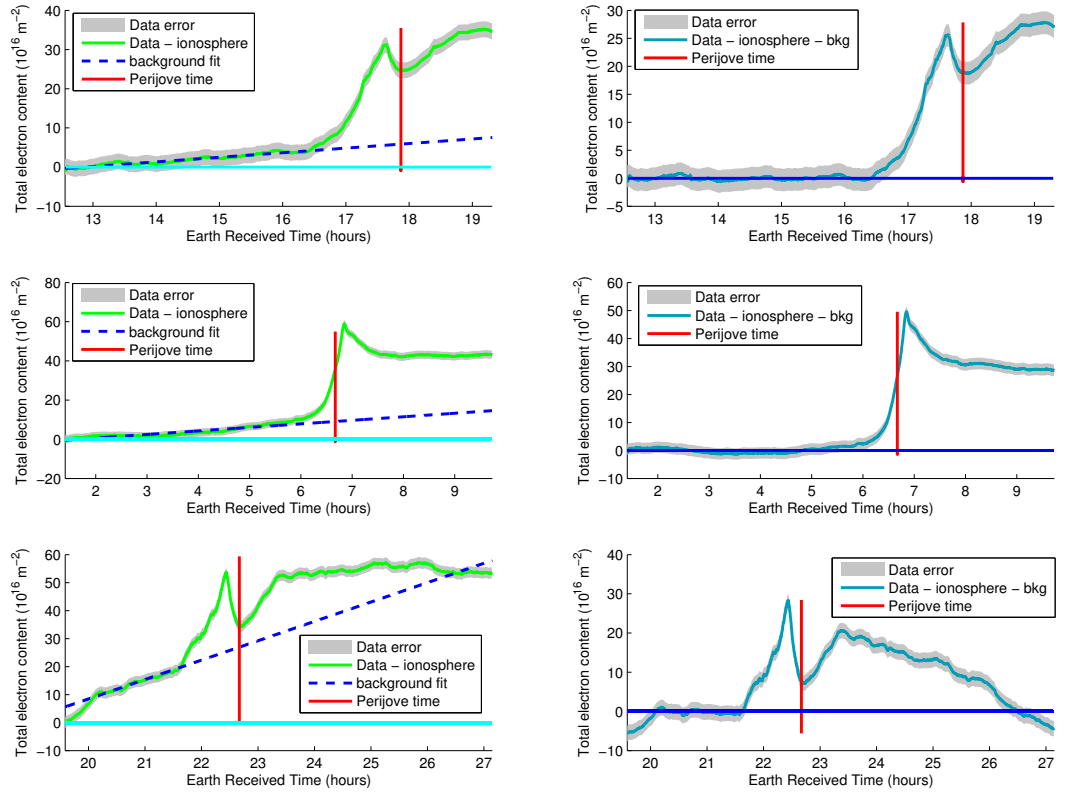
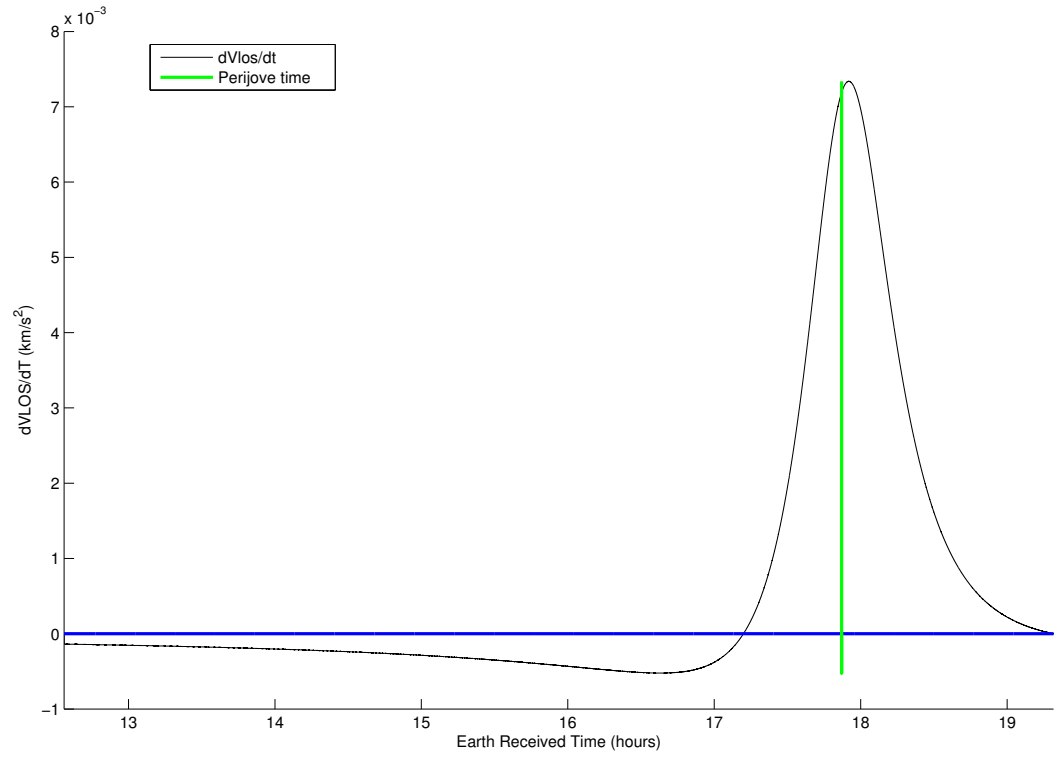


Figure 2. Preliminary versions of intermediate (left) and final (right) time series of total electron content for PJ3 (top), PJ6 (middle), and PJ8 (bottom).



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Figure 3. Line of sight velocity derivative for Perijove 3.

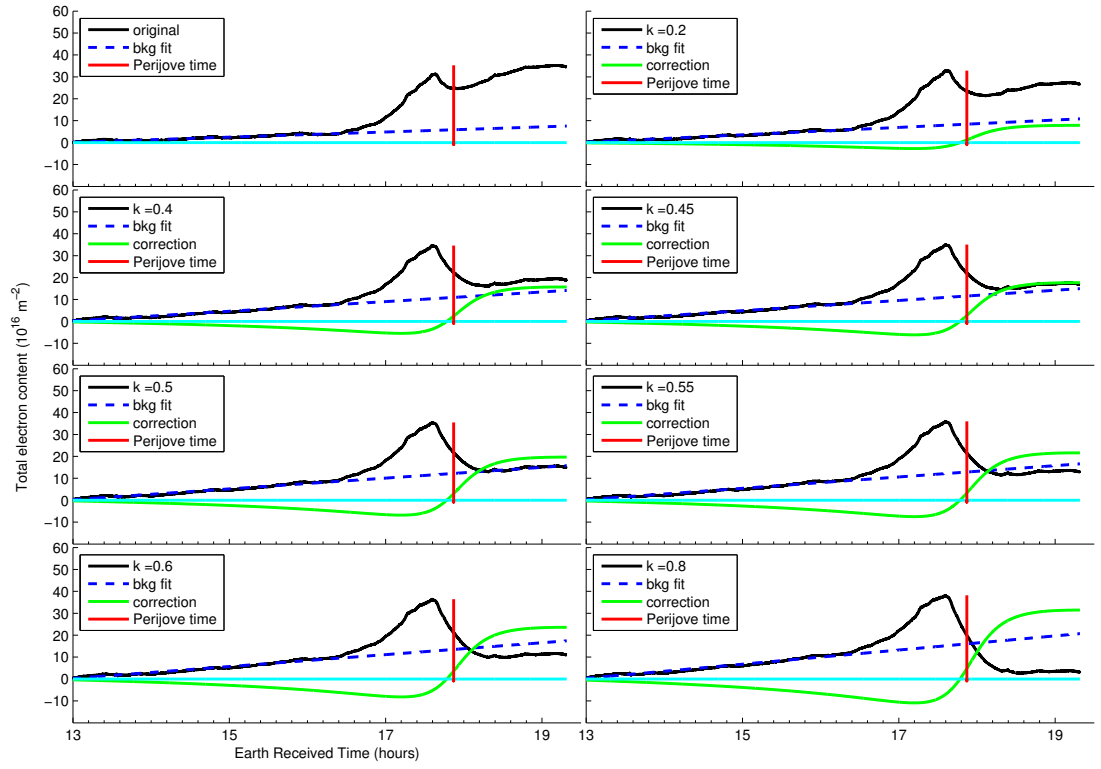


Figure 4. Corrected versions of intermediate time series of total electron content for PJ3 for $k = 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.45, 0.5, 0.55, 0.6$ and 0.8 s km^{-1} . Finer resolution is provided around the optimal $k = 0.5 \text{ s km}^{-1}$.

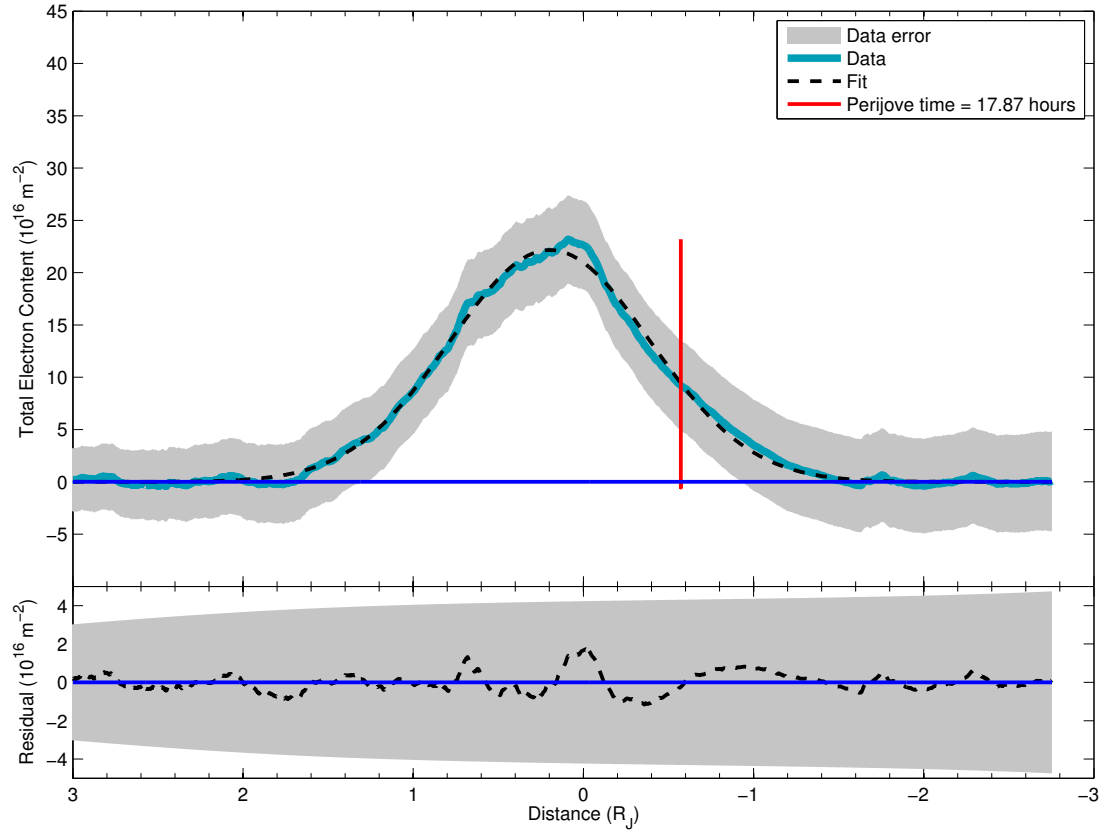


Figure 5. (top) Line of sight velocity corrected Perijove 3 total electron content with single Gaussian fit. The red line indicates the time of perijove. (bottom) Residuals between single Gaussian fit and data.

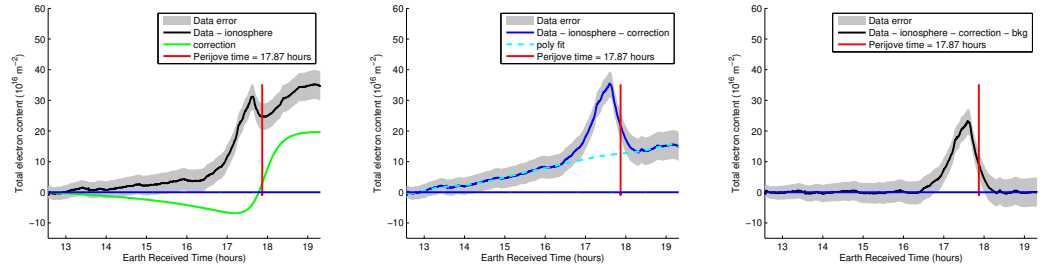


Figure 6. Correction of the time series of total electron content for PJ3. (left) Line of sight velocity correction, (middle) 9th order polynomial background fit, and (right) final corrected time series.

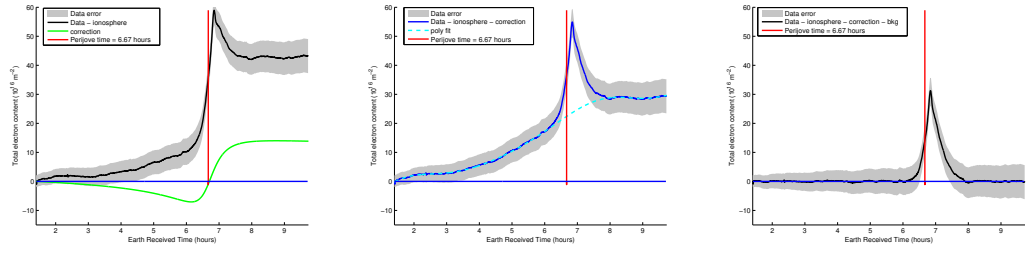


Figure 7. Correction of the time series of total electron content for PJ6. (left) Line of sight velocity correction, (middle) 9th order polynomial background fit, and (right) final corrected time series.

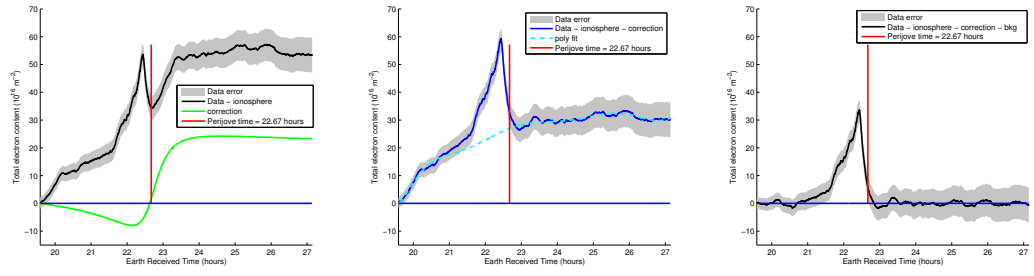


Figure 8. Correction of the time series of total electron content for PJ8. (left) Line of sight velocity correction, (middle) 9th order polynomial background fit, and (right) final corrected time series.

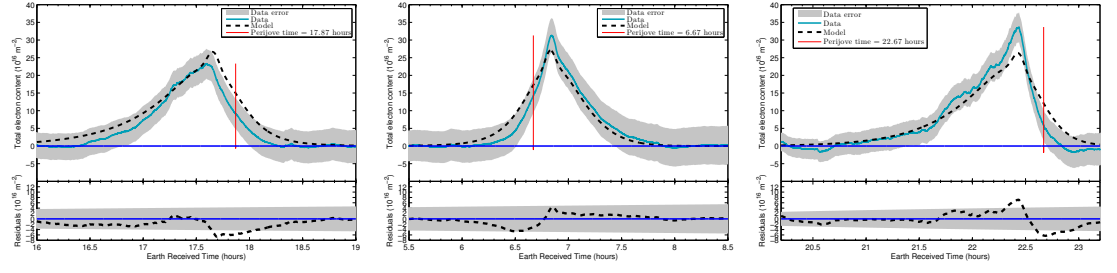
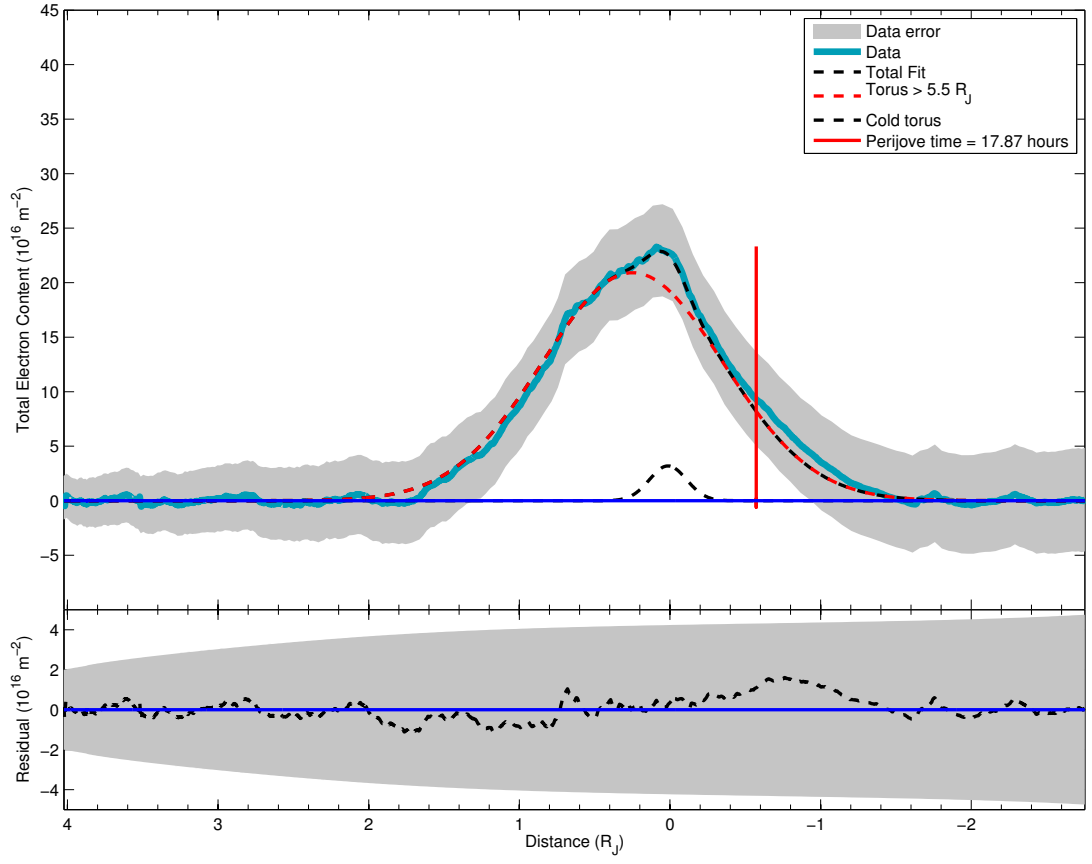


Figure 9. Corrected versions of final time series of total electron content for PJ3 (left), PJ6 (middle) and PJ8 (right) using $k = 0.5$. The bottom of each panel shows the residuals between data and model.



830 **Figure 10.** (top) Two Gaussian fit to the corrected final total electron content for PJ3 ($k = 0.5 \text{ s km}^{-1}$).
 831 (bottom) Residuals between data and fit.

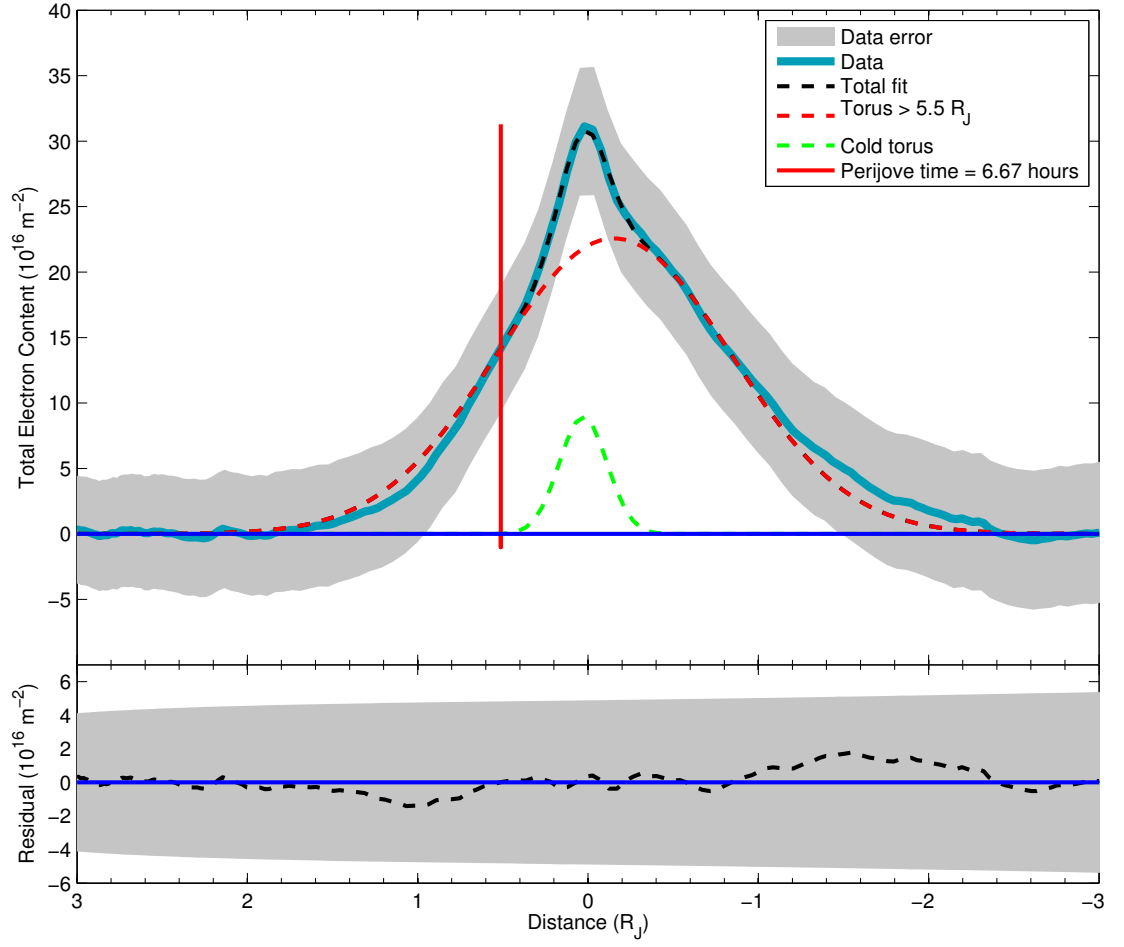


Figure 11. (top) Two Gaussian fit to the corrected final total electron content for PJ6 ($k = 0.5 \text{ s km}^{-1}$).
 (bottom) Residuals between data and fit.

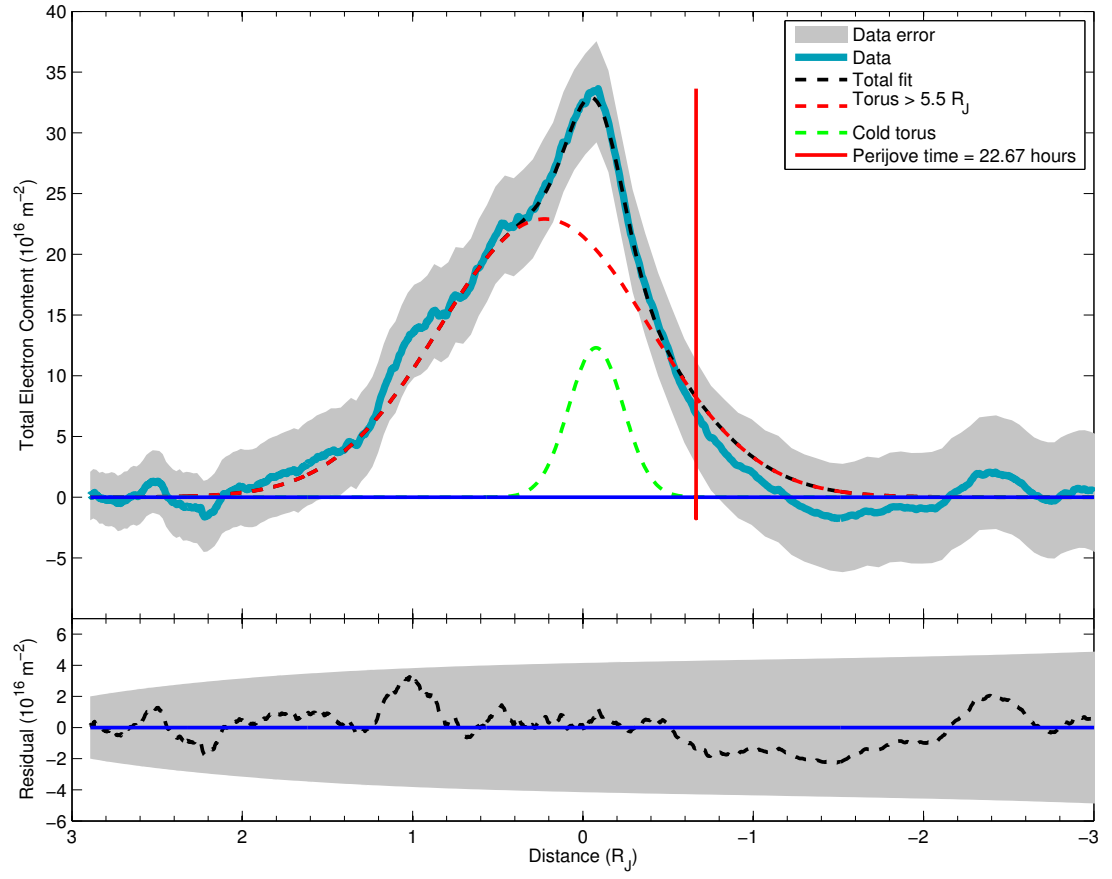


Figure 12. (top) Two Gaussian fit to the corrected final total electron content for PJ8 ($k = 0.5 \text{ s km}^{-1}$).
 (bottom) Residuals between data and fit.

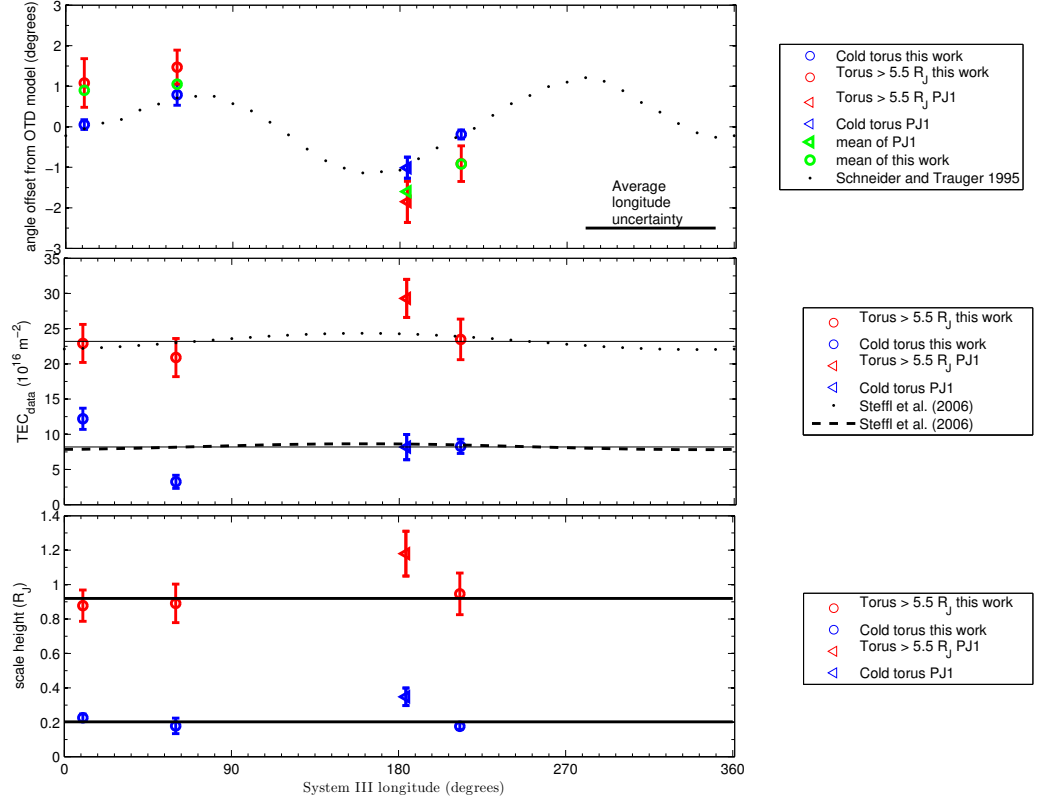


Figure 13. (top) Dependence on System III longitude of angular offsets in locations of torus regions from nominal centrifugal equator. Blue, red, and green symbols show Juno radio occultation results for cold torus, torus beyond 5.5 R_J , and their mean, respectively. These angular offsets are between the observed locations of these regions and the offset tilted dipole nominal centrifugal equator used in this work. The dotted line shows the angular offset of the ribbon relative to the offset tilted dipole nominal centrifugal equator. This is based on ground-based optical observations [Schneider and Trauger, 1995]. (middle) Dependence on System III longitude of fitted peak total electron content of torus regions. Blue and red symbols show Juno radio occultation results for the cold torus and torus beyond 5.5 R_J , respectively. Horizontal lines show the median value of the Juno observations. Dashed and dotted lines show a prediction based upon Cassini ultraviolet spectrometer observations [Steffl et al., 2006]. (bottom) Dependence on System III longitude of fitted scale height of torus regions. Blue and red symbols show Juno radio occultation results for the cold torus and torus beyond 5.5 R_J , respectively. Horizontal lines show the median values of the Juno observations.

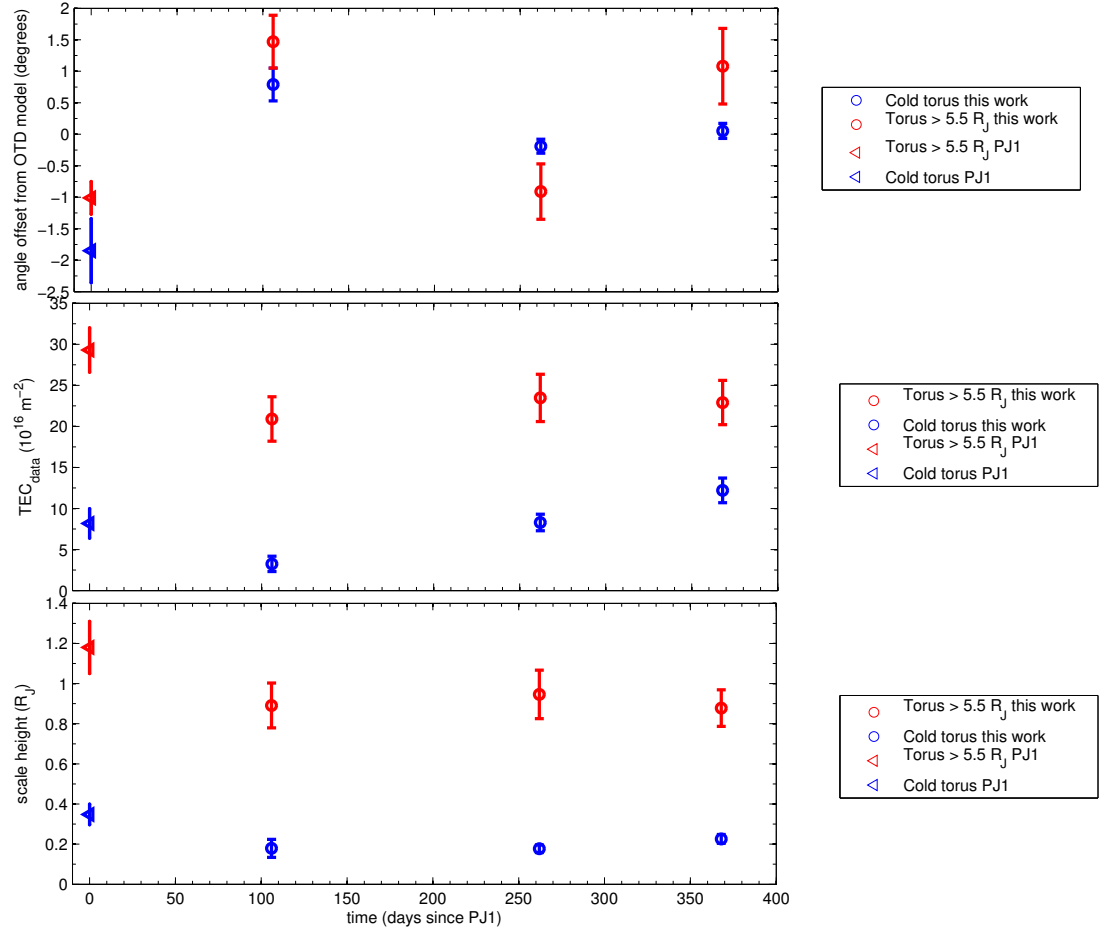


Figure 14. (top) Dependence on time for angular offsets in locations of torus regions from nominal centrifugal equator. (middle) Dependence on time for fitted peak total electron content of torus regions. (bottom) Dependence on time for fitted scale height of torus regions. (all) Blue and red symbols show Juno radio occultation results for the cold torus and torus beyond $5.5 R_J$, respectively.

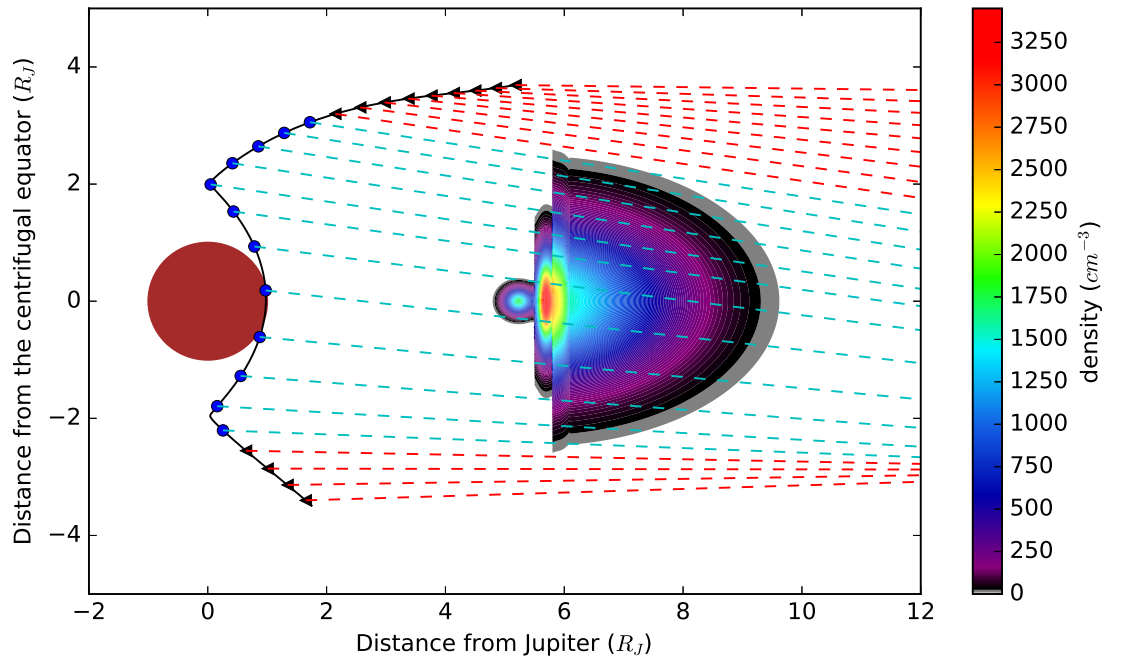


Figure 15. Illustration of the geometry of the PJ3 occultation of the Io plasma torus.

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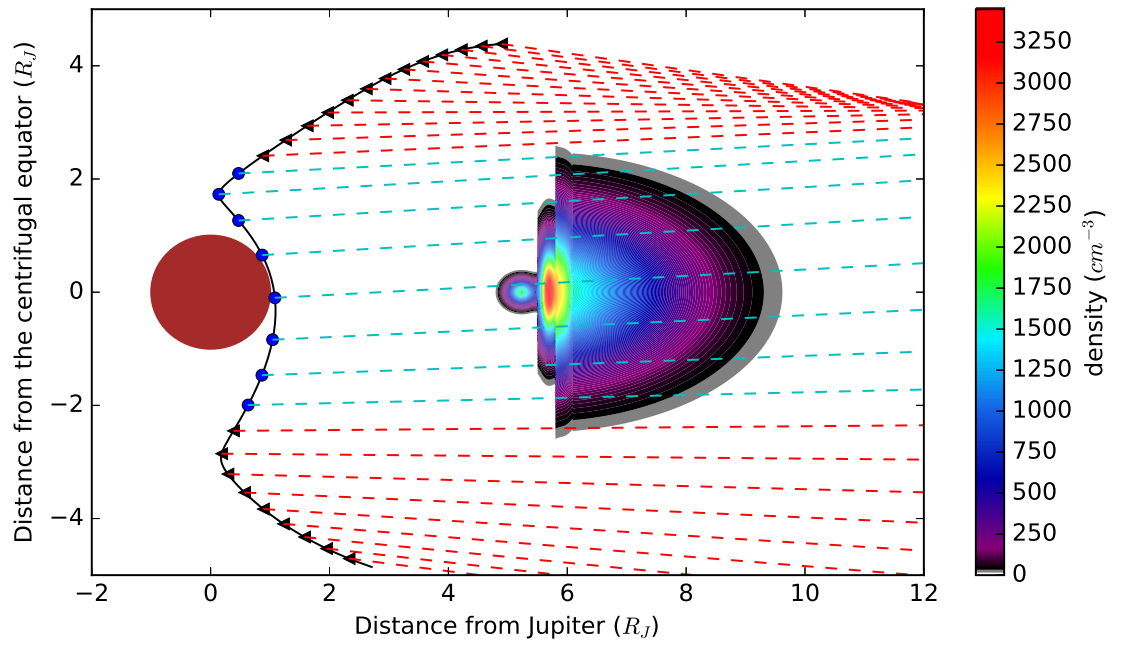


Figure 16. Illustration of the geometry of the PJ6 occultation of the Io plasma torus.

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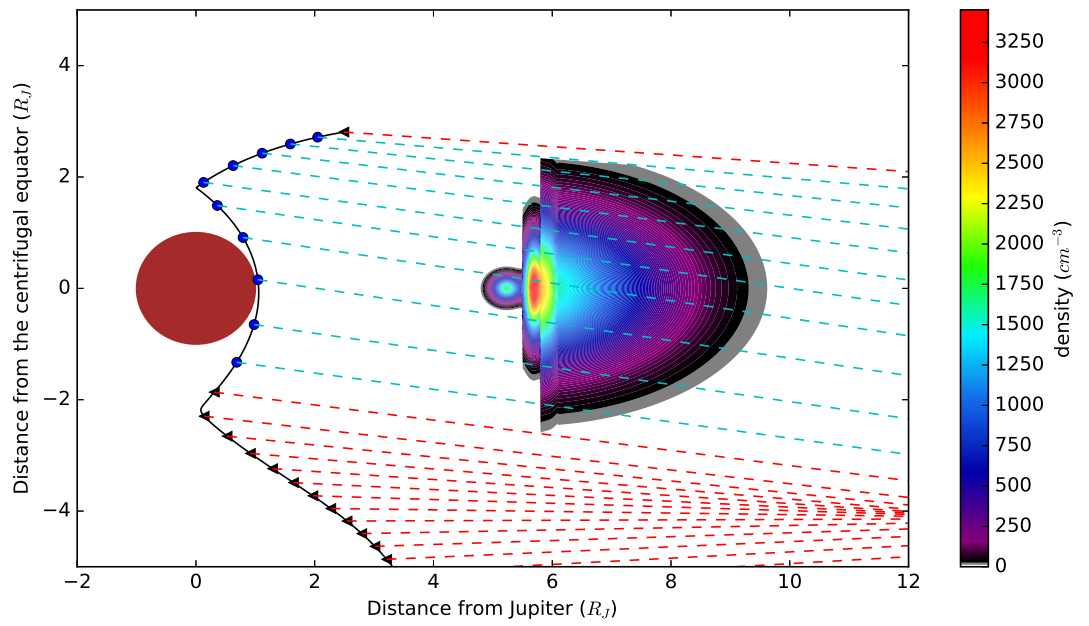


Figure 17. Illustration of the geometry of the PJ8 occultation of the Io plasma torus.

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Table 1. Time periods excluded from baseline fit for Perijoves 3, 6, and 8.

Perijove	Torus start time UTC	Torus end time UTC
Perijove 3	16:23	18:23
Perijove 6	05:50	07:50
Perijove 8	20:58	22:58

Table 2. Observed and predicted time and value of maximum total electron content for PJ3, PJ6, and PJ8. Peak time is observed time of maximum total electron content. Peak TEC is observed value of maximum total electron content. Model time is predicted time of maximum total electron content in the Model B of *Phipps et al.* [2018]. Model TEC is predicted value of maximum total electron content in the Model B of *Phipps et al.* [2018].

Perijove	Date	peak time hours	peak TEC TECU	model time hours	model TEC TECU
Perijove 1	Aug 27, 2016	13.93 ± 0.02	36.8 ± 2.1	13.89	26.94
Perijove 3	Dec 11, 2016	17.59 ± 0.19	23.32 ± 4.71	17.65	26.64
Perijove 6	May 19, 2017	06.84 ± 0.04	31.29 ± 4.89	06.83	27.05
Perijove 8	Sept 1, 2017	22.44 ± 0.07	33.68 ± 4.17	22.43	26.30

Table 3. Parameters of two-Gaussian fit to observed TEC profiles. As discussed in the text, predicted values are from a model, initial guess values are from a preliminary fit to observations, and best-fit values are from a final fit to observations. PJ1 values are from a refit of data from *Phipps et al.* [2018].

Value	Peak TEC a_1 TECU	Cold torus Offset b_1 R_J	Scale height c_1 R_J	Peak TEC a_2 TECU	Torus $R > 5.5R_J$ Offset b_2 R_J	Scale height c_2 R_J
Perijove 1						
Best-fit	8.18 ± 1.80	-0.044 ± 0.024	0.348 ± 0.051	29.3 ± 2.7	-0.246 ± 0.056	1.18 ± 0.13
Perijove 3						
Predicted	5.26	-0.060	0.209	21.6	0.082	1.10
Initial guess	2.49	0.020	0.13	21.58	0.203	0.85
Best-fit	3.25 ± 0.93	0.015 ± 0.025	0.179 ± 0.045	20.9 ± 2.7	0.249 ± 0.047	0.891 ± 0.112
Perijove 6						
Predicted	5.16	0.045	0.204	21.9	-0.021	1.08
Initial guess	8.95	0.028	0.196	22.66	-0.156	0.97
Best-fit	8.29 ± 1.01	0.028 ± 0.010	0.177 ± 0.019	23.5 ± 2.9	-0.120 ± 0.048	0.946 ± 0.121
Perijove 8						
Predicted	5.23	-0.082	0.210	21.5	0.102	1.07
Initial guess	13.14	-0.070	0.24	22.38	0.25	0.95
Best-fit	12.3 ± 1.5	-0.078 ± 0.011	0.226 ± 0.022	22.9 ± 2.7	0.224 ± 0.068	0.878 ± 0.091

Table 4. Date, time, and System III longitude for Juno radio occultations. The start and end times correspond to the approximate Juno-Earth lines of sight encounters local density of more than 250 cm^{-3} in the Io plasma torus.

Perijove	Date	Torus Start time UTC	Torus Peak time UTC	Torus End time UTC	Torus Start λ_{III} degrees	Torus Peak λ_{III} degrees	Torus End λ_{III} degrees
Perijove 1	Aug 27, 2016	13:10	13:56	15:04	157	184	232
Perijove 3	Dec 11, 2016	16:38	17:38	18:18	37	60	100
Perijove 6	May 19, 2017	5:50	6:50	7:50	187	213	258
Perijove 8	Sept 1, 2017	21:24	22:24	23:24	348	10	48

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Table 5. Parameters for Model B. $\langle M \rangle$ is mean ion mass.

Region	Reference Density [cm ⁻³]	Scale Height [R _J]	Ion Temperature [eV]	$\langle M \rangle$ [amu]	Peak Location [R _J]	Peak density [cm ⁻³]
Cold torus	1730	0.18	2.20	27.3	5.23	1740
Ribbon	2200	0.71	31.6	25.3	5.63	3240
Warm torus	2430	1.13	78.0	24.4	5.89	2430
Extended torus	2080	1.13	78.0	24.4	5.26	1740