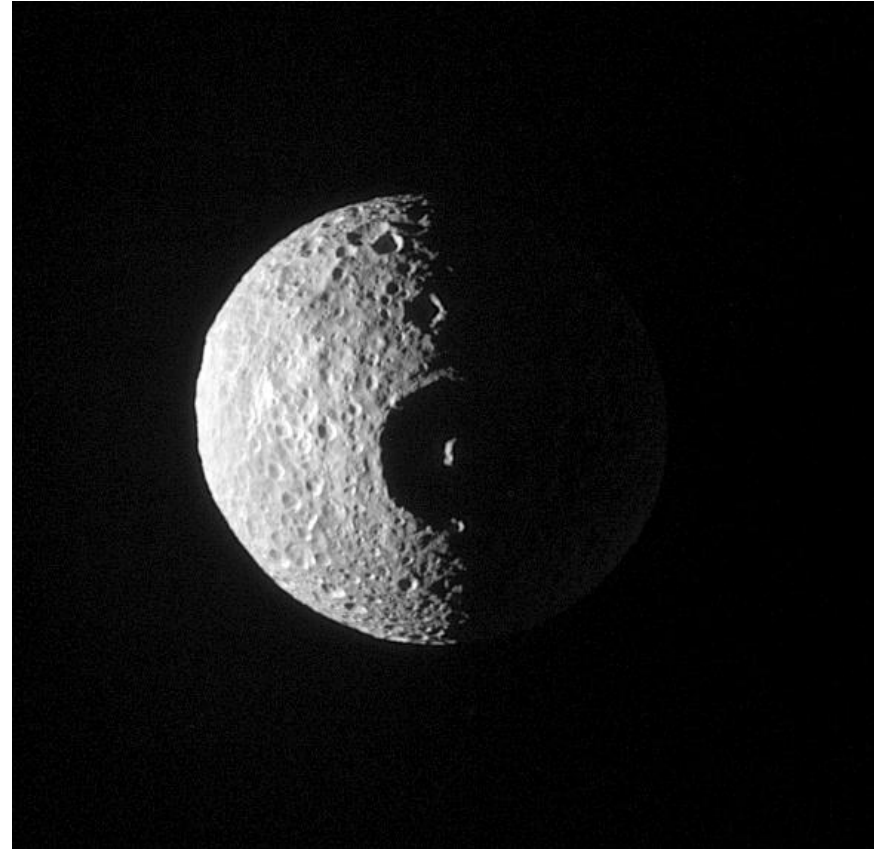
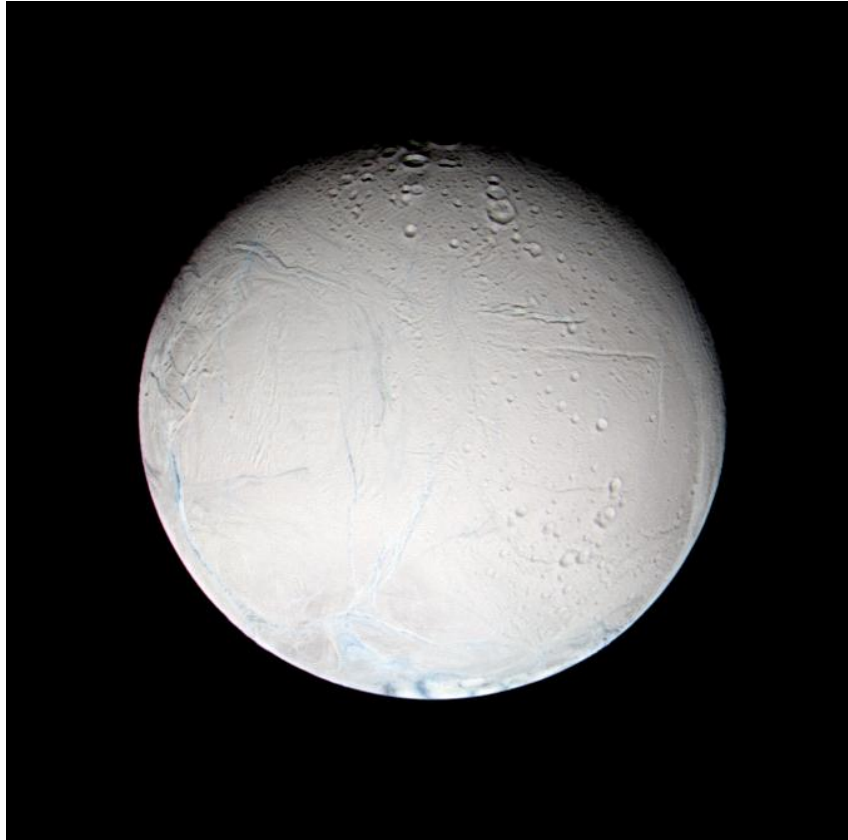


S13- Mimas and Enceladus

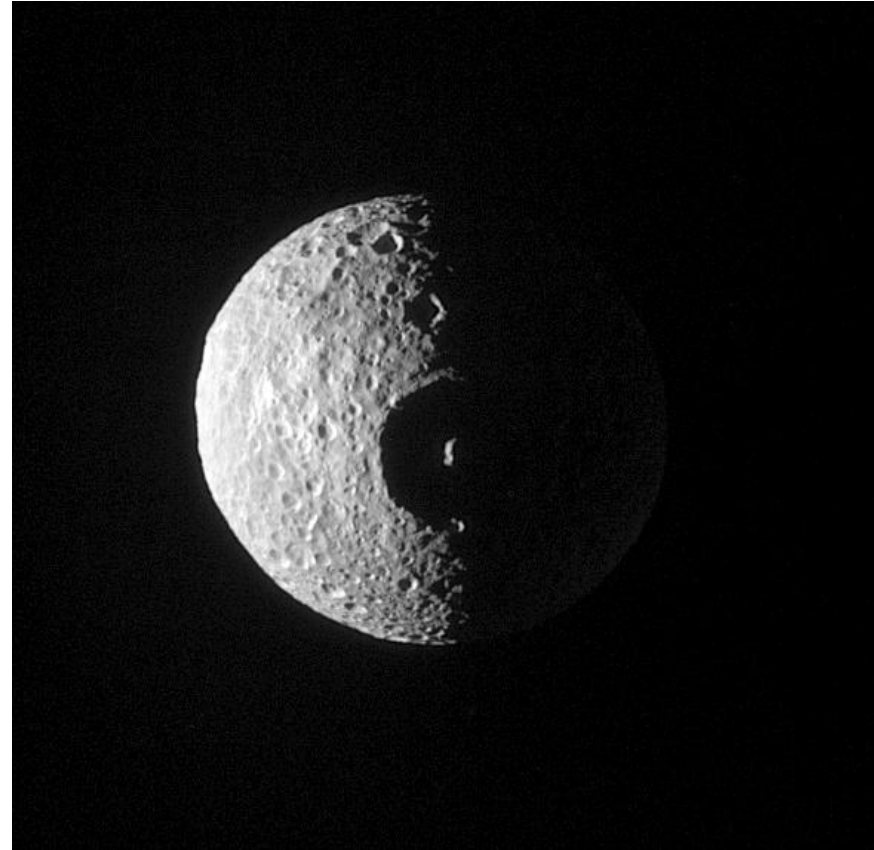
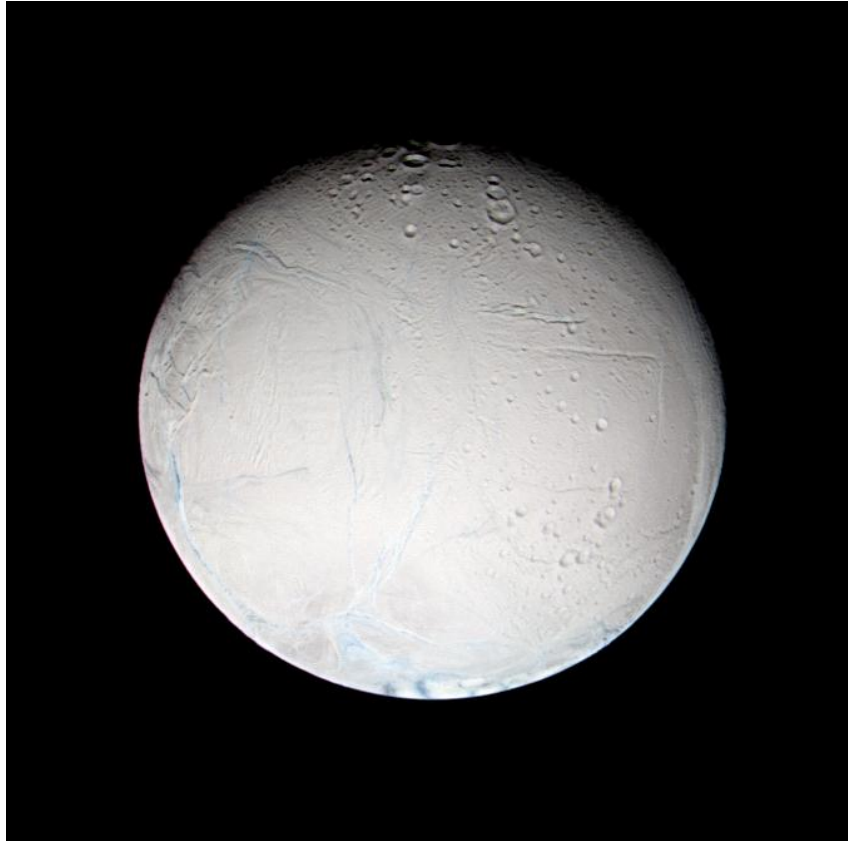
Enceladus (011EN) & Mimas (012MI) Preview Overview



Amanda Hendrix, Bonnie Buratti, Rosaly Lopes

8 July 2005

Enceladus (011EN) & Mimas (012MI) Preview Overview



Amanda Hendrix, Bonnie Buratti, Rosaly Lopes

8 July 2005

011EN

summary

- **Closest Approach:**
 - 169.4 km (105.3 mi) altitude
 - July 14 2005 19:55:21 SCET (July 14 01:19 PM Pacific time)
 - 8.17 km/s
 - 63.4° phase at C/A (low phase inbound)
 - RWA control
- **Data Return:**
 - Short downlink outbound (~3 hr) (962 Mb)
 - Final Goldstone downlink (9 hr) (01:30 am -01:30 pm Fri. PDT) (3343 Mb)
- **Science Highlights:**
 - ORS inbound, outbound
 - Key MAPS measurements
 - UVIS stellar occ at C/A
 - Rhea observations (RADAR too)
 - Epimetheus observation

012MI

- **Closest Approach:**
 - 62,074 km (38,571 mi) altitude
 - Aug 2 2005 04:22:30 SCET (Aug 1 09:46 PM Pacific time)
 - 6.07 km/s
 - 58.4° phase at C/A (low phase inbound)
 - RWA control
- **Data Return:**
 - Short downlink inbound (~5 hr) (379 Mb)
 - Short downlink outbound (~5.5 hr) (2064 Mb)
 - Final Madrid downlink (9 hr) (2841 Mb)
- **Science Highlights:**
 - ORS inbound, outbound
 - Best Mimas opportunity in tour
 - Some coverage of terrain not seen by Voyager

Enceladus 011EN Flyby

- 2nd targeted Enceladus flyby
- Lowest flyby yet
 - Trajectory changed to 169 km altitude flyby from planned 1000 km distance
 - Excellent opportunity for MAPS instruments
 - High res observations of southern hemisphere
- Segment also includes
 - Rhea
 - Epimetheus
 - Stellar, solar ring and Saturn occs (UVIS, RSS)
 - Saturn, rings ORS observations

Mimas 012MI Flyby

- Quasi-targeted Mimas flyby - best opportunity
 - No targeted flybys in tour
- Segment also includes
 - Rhea
 - Dione
 - RSS rings, Saturn occultations

011EN Flyby Geometry

Tour Data Generator, Version 20030113, written by John Smith JPL. File Creation Date (YYMMDD.HHMMSS): 50705.155502
 DUT = ET - UTC, (sec) = 64.18523, ET Julian Date of Epoch J2000 = 2451545.0

Event Name: 11EN, Targeted_Enceladus, Central Body: Enceladus

050505 Reference Trajectory, Altitude Based on Fixed Body Radius of 253 km

Event Name at Event Time Only	SCET Date (YYYY-DOYTHH:MM:SS.FF) UTC	Hours wrt Event Epoch	Minutes wrt Event Epoch	S/C Range (km)	S/C Altitude (km)	S/C North Latitude (deg)	S/C West Longitude SMEOPM Date (deg)	S/C Inertial Velocity (km/s)	S/C Radial Inertial Velocity (km/s)	S/C Tangential Inertial Velocity (km/s)	Central Body Angular Diameter (mrad)	Phase = Sun-Central_Body-S/C Angle (deg)	Sun-S/C-Central_Body Angle (deg)	S/C Local True Solar Time wrt Central Body (hh:mm)	Sub-solar Latitude wrt Central Body (deg)	Sub-solar West Longitude wrt Central Body SMEOPM Date (deg)
	2005-194T19:55:20.99	-24	-1440	1,087,356.0	1,087,103.0	-17.2	9.5	18,908	-7.861	17,197	0.5	15.5	164.5	10.56	-21.1	-6.4
	2005-194T23:55:20.99	-20	-1200	835,437.9	835,184.9	-17.9	38.9	20,752	-12.943	16,221	0.5	3.5	176.5	11.53	-21.1	37.4
	2005-195T01:55:20.99	-18	-1080	835,586.0	835,333.0	-18.7	53.3	20,877	-14.689	14,835	0.6	6.1	173.8	12.24	-21.1	59.3
	2005-195T03:55:20.99	-16	-960	725,526.4	725,273.4	-20.0	67.5	20,444	-15.786	13,015	0.7	12.9	167.1	12.54	-21.1	81.2
	2005-195T05:55:20.99	-14	-840	610,285.0	610,042.0	-21.6	81.7	19,464	-16.120	10,909	0.8	19.9	160.1	13.25	-21.1	103.1
	2005-195T07:55:20.99	-12	-720	495,156.9	494,903.9	-24.2	96.1	17,980	-15.744	8,684	1.0	26.8	153.2	13.55	-21.1	125.0
	2005-195T09:55:20.99	-10	-600	385,219.6	384,966.6	-27.4	110.9	16,070	-14.690	6,516	1.3	33.3	146.7	14.23	-21.1	146.9
	2005-195T11:55:20.99	-8	-480	284,926.0	284,673.0	-31.6	126.6	13,870	-13.095	4,568	1.8	38.9	141.1	14.48	-21.1	168.8
	2005-195T13:55:20.99	-6	-360	197,330.2	197,077.2	-36.6	143.9	11,596	-11.219	2,936	2.6	43.3	136.7	15.07	-21.1	189.3
	2005-195T14:55:20.99	-5	-300	158,618.9	158,365.9	-39.4	153.3	10,538	-10.298	2,235	3.2	44.9	135.1	15.13	-21.1	158.4
	2005-195T15:55:20.99	-4	-240	123,062.0	122,809.0	-42.1	163.5	9,611	-9.478	1,596	4.2	46.0	134.0	15.16	-21.1	147.4
	2005-195T16:55:20.99	-3	-180	90,175.4	89,922.4	-44.6	174.4	8,885	-8.826	1,021	5.7	46.5	133.4	15.16	-21.1	136.5
	2005-195T17:55:20.99	-2	-120	59,247.7	58,994.7	-46.7	174.0	8,413	-8.398	0,539	8.7	46.7	133.3	15.13	-21.1	125.5
	2005-195T18:55:20.99	-1	-60	29,442.5	29,189.5	-48.2	161.8	8,202	-8.198	0,243	17.4	46.3	133.7	15.08	-21.1	114.6
	2005-195T19:25:20.99	-1	-30	14,717.4	14,464.4	-48.9	155.1	8,172	-8.168	0,266	34.8	45.8	134.2	15.03	-21.1	109.1
	2005-195T19:40:20.99	0	-15	7,370.9	7,117.9	-49.9	150.1	8,169	-8.155	0,476	69.6	44.8	135.2	14.54	-21.1	106.4
	2005-195T19:50:20.99	0	-5	2,493.6	2,240.6	-53.0	139.1	8,169	-8.051	1,385	205.9	41.4	138.6	14.18	-21.1	104.6
E2_11EN	2005-195T19:55:20.99	0	0	422.4	169.4	-23.2	-34.6	8.172	-0.129	8.170	1304.2	63.4	136.6	07.23	-21.1	-103.7
	2005-195T20:00:20.99	0	5	2,480.7	2,227.7	42.0	18.6	8,170	8.051	1,390	207.0	127.0	63.0	03.54	-21.1	-102.7
	2005-195T20:10:20.99	0	15	7,359.1	7,106.1	46.1	27.3	8,171	8,158	0,460	69.7	131.3	48.7	03.27	-21.1	-100.9
	2005-195T20:25:20.99	1	30	14,707.1	14,454.1	47.1	31.9	8,169	8,167	0,200	34.9	132.2	47.8	03.19	-21.1	-98.2
	2005-195T20:55:20.99	1	60	29,394.5	29,141.5	47.3	37.9	8,145	8,145	0,034	17.4	132.6	47.4	03.17	-21.1	-92.7
	2005-195T21:55:20.99	2	120	58,386.8	58,133.8	46.6	47.9	7,921	7,909	0,447	8.8	132.1	47.9	03.21	-21.1	-81.8
	2005-195T22:55:20.99	3	180	85,680.9	85,627.9	45.4	56.6	7,348	7,285	0,863	6.0	130.9	49.1	03.30	-21.1	-70.8
	2005-195T23:55:20.99	4	240	110,487.9	110,234.9	44.3	65.1	6,411	6,322	1,065	4.6	129.3	50.7	03.40	-21.1	-59.9
	2005-196T00:55:20.99	5	300	131,151.6	130,898.6	43.4	74.0	5,222	5,142	0,908	3.9	128.0	52.0	03.48	-21.1	-48.9
	2005-196T01:55:20.99	6	360	147,532.0	147,279.0	42.8	83.9	4,002	3,978	0,440	3.5	127.3	52.7	03.52	-21.1	-38.0
	2005-196T03:55:20.99	8	480	169,853.7	169,600.7	41.8	108.3	3,156	2,487	1,942	3.0	129.2	50.8	03.42	-21.1	-16.1
	2005-196T05:55:20.99	10	600	188,536.1	188,283.1	39.3	139.5	5,515	3,129	4,541	2.7	136.6	43.4	03.05	-21.1	5.8
	2005-196T07:55:20.99	12	720	220,811.8	220,558.8	33.3	173.0	8,679	6,159	6,115	2.3	147.0	33.0	02.18	-21.1	27.7
	2005-196T09:55:20.99	14	840	279,581.1	279,328.1	25.5	-157.5	11,769	10,170	5,922	1.8	154.8	25.2	01.48	-21.1	49.6
	2005-196T11:55:20.99	16	960	365,778.2	365,525.2	18.7	-133.4	14,549	13,605	5,154	1.4	156.5	23.5	01.39	-21.1	71.5
	2005-196T13:55:20.99	18	1080	472,767.0	472,514.0	13.9	-113.1	16,898	15,919	5,666	1.1	153.8	26.2	01.45	-21.1	83.3
	2005-196T15:55:20.99	20	1200	592,279.4	592,026.4	10.5	-95.1	18,735	17,095	7,665	0.9	149.0	31.0	02.01	-21.1	115.2
	2005-196T19:55:20.99	24	1440	837,847.4	837,594.4	6.5	-62.4	20,670	18,370	12,620	0.6	137.4	42.5	02.45	-21.1	159.0

Enceladus Image Viewing (at JPL)

- Friday, July 15, 280A
 - Noon - ~2 pm
- Shall we have goodies and invite all Cassini folks?
 - To thank everyone for late trajectory change

Mimas Image Viewing

- Stay tuned for announcements

Enceladus Press Activities

- Telecon to discuss initial results next week?
- Possible press conference?
- ICYFEST in August?

CIRS Icy Observations on Revs. 11 and 12

John Spencer
*Southwest Research Institute
Boulder, CO*

John Pearl, Marcia Segura
and the CIRS Team
*Goddard Spaceflight Center
Greenbelt, MD*

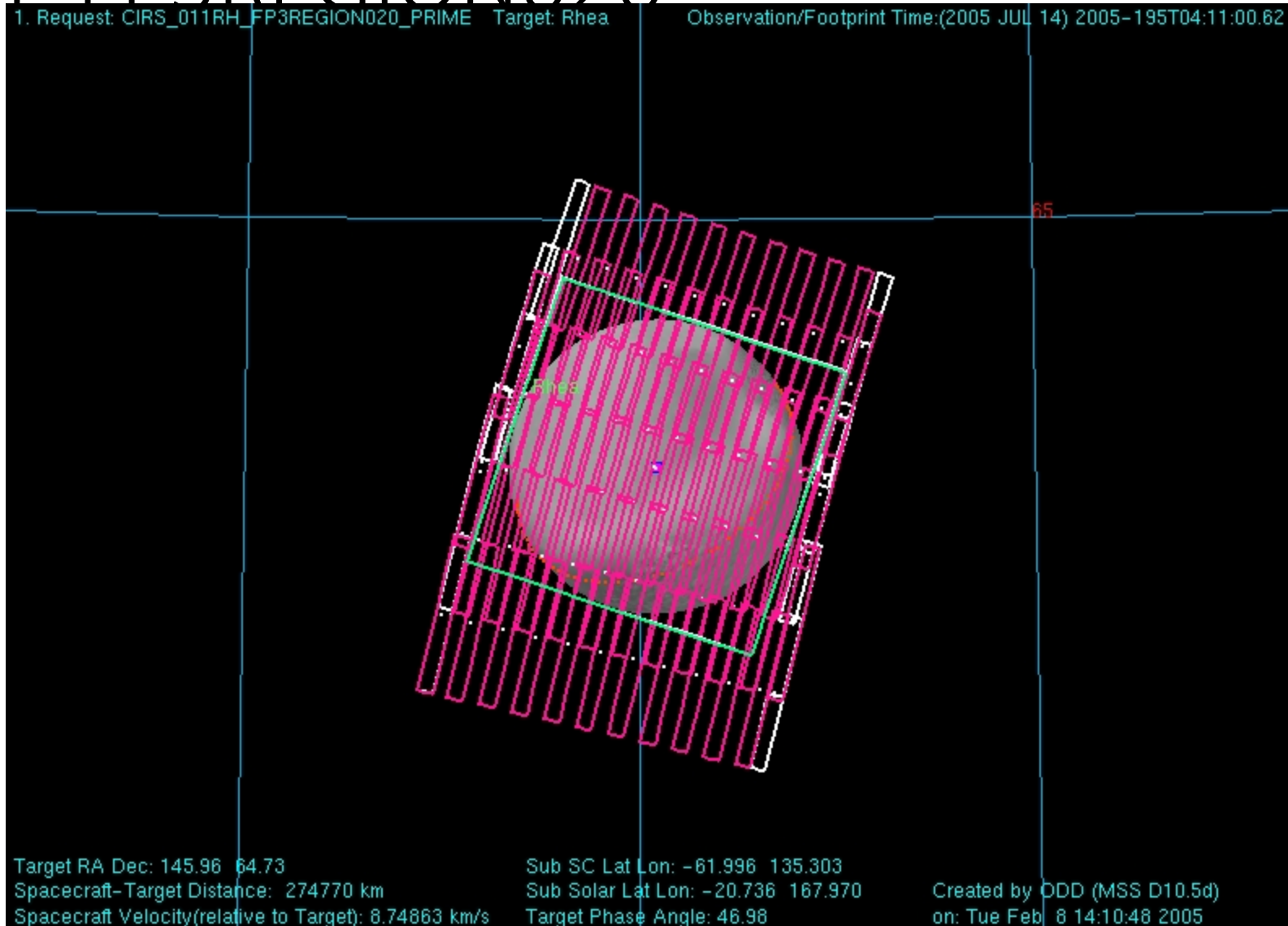
Enceladus Preview Meeting

July 8th 2005

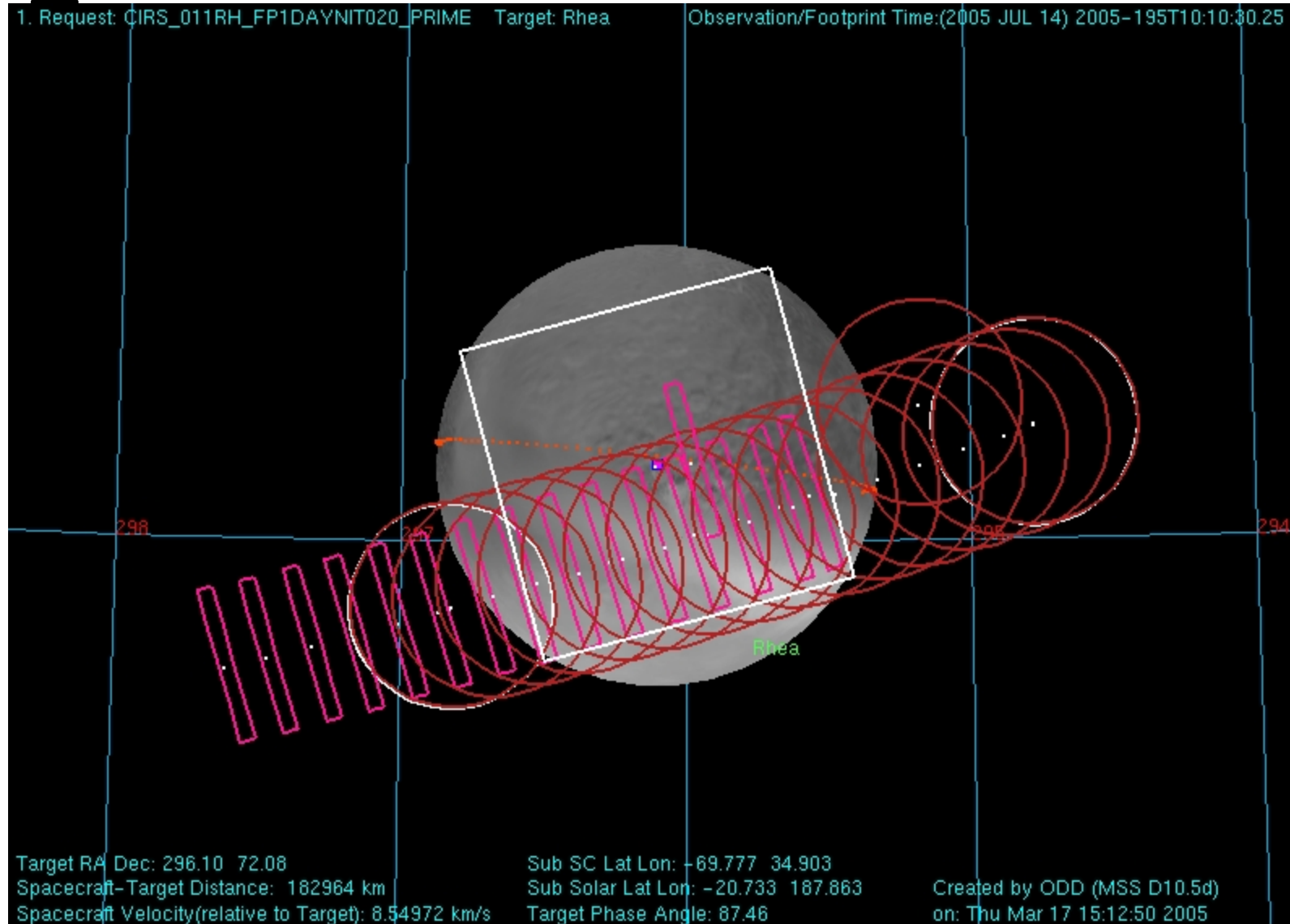
Rev. 11/12 Goals

- Daytime temperature mapping of Rhea
- Daytime and nighttime temperature mapping of Enceladus
 - Look for hot spots
 - Try to get north polar winter temperature: one of the few opportunities during the tour
- Daytime temperature mapping of Mimas
- Opportunistic observations of Dione

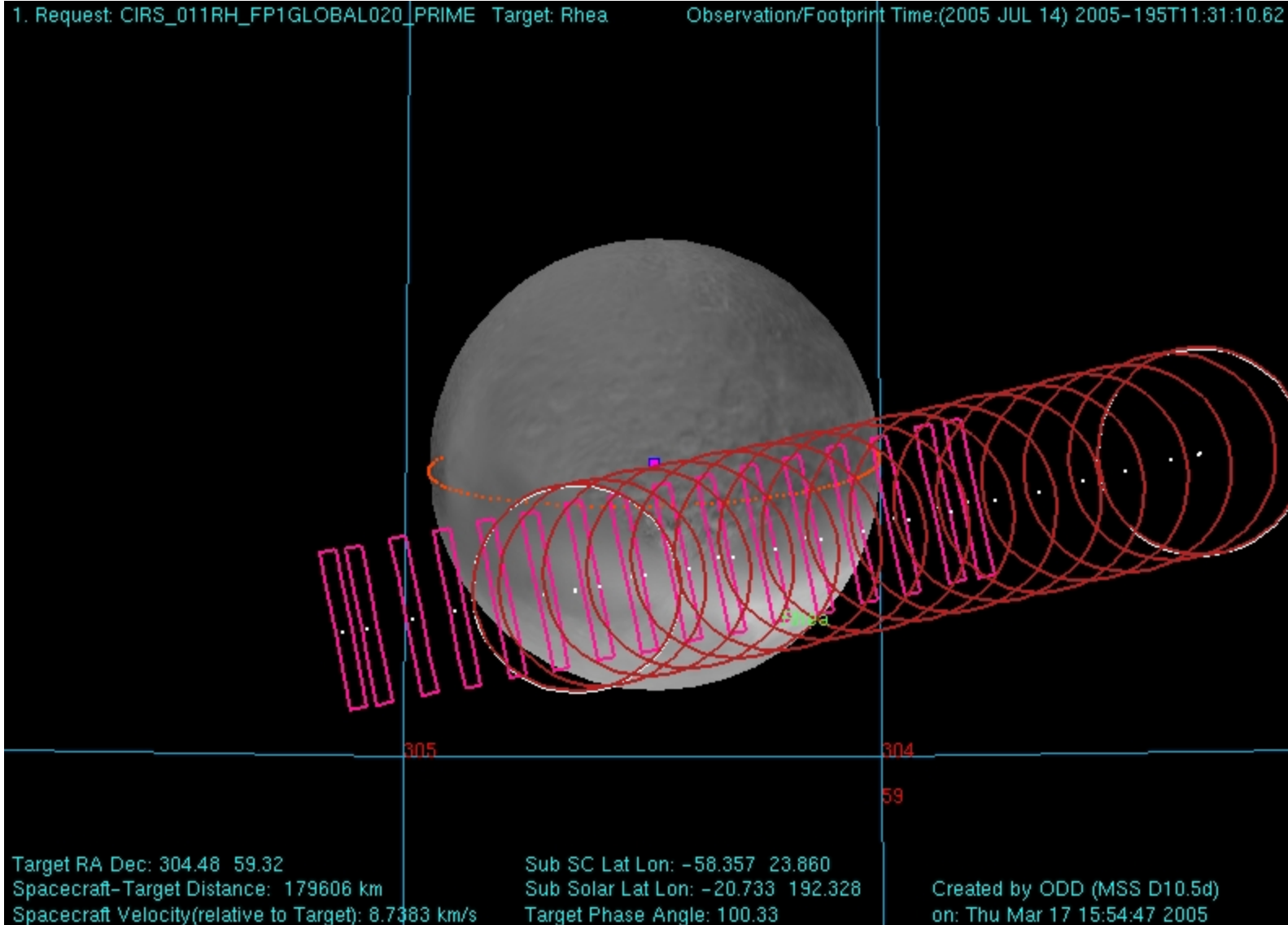
011RH_FP3REGION020



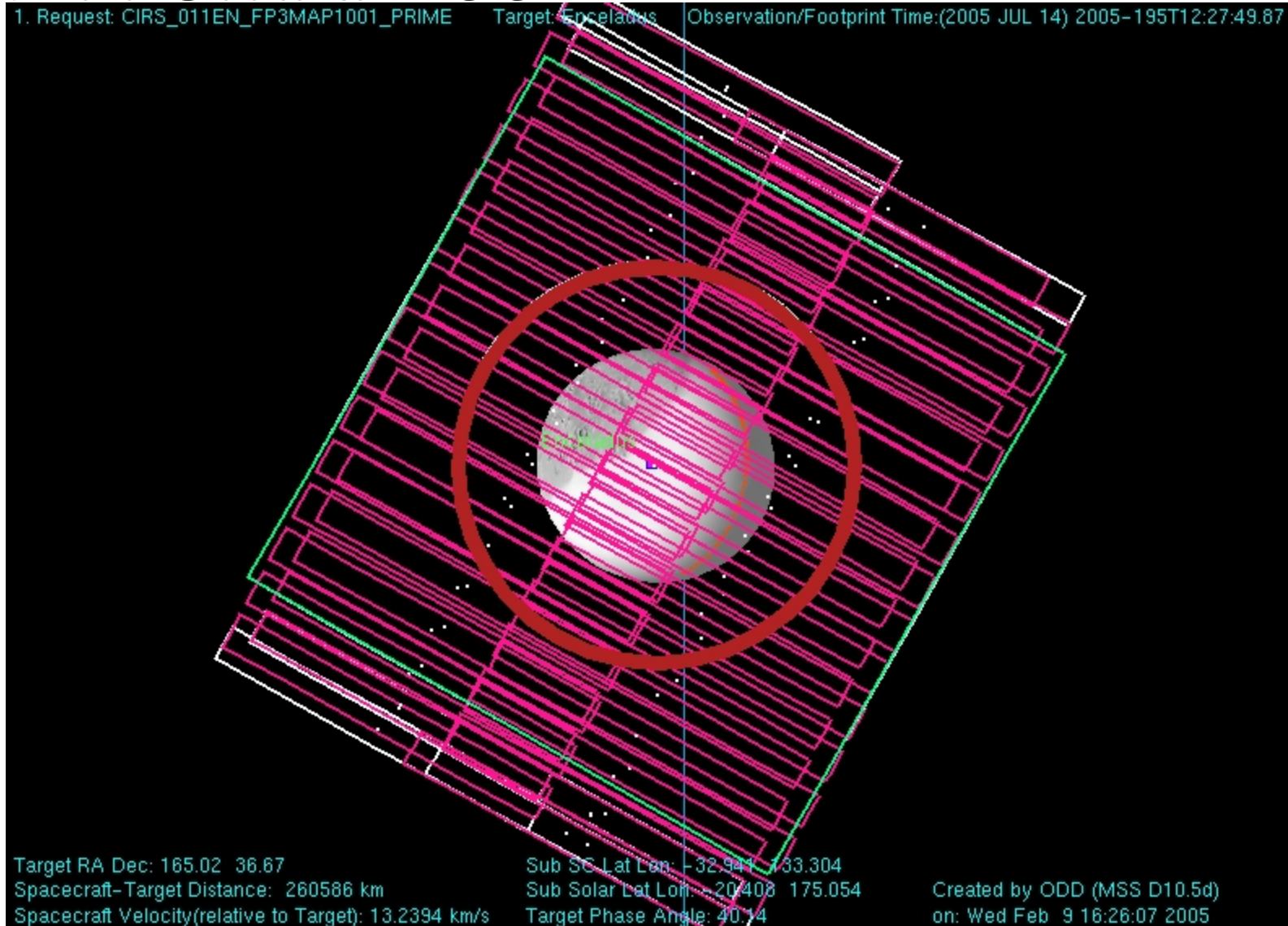
011RH FP1DAYNIT020



011RH_FP1GLOBAL020

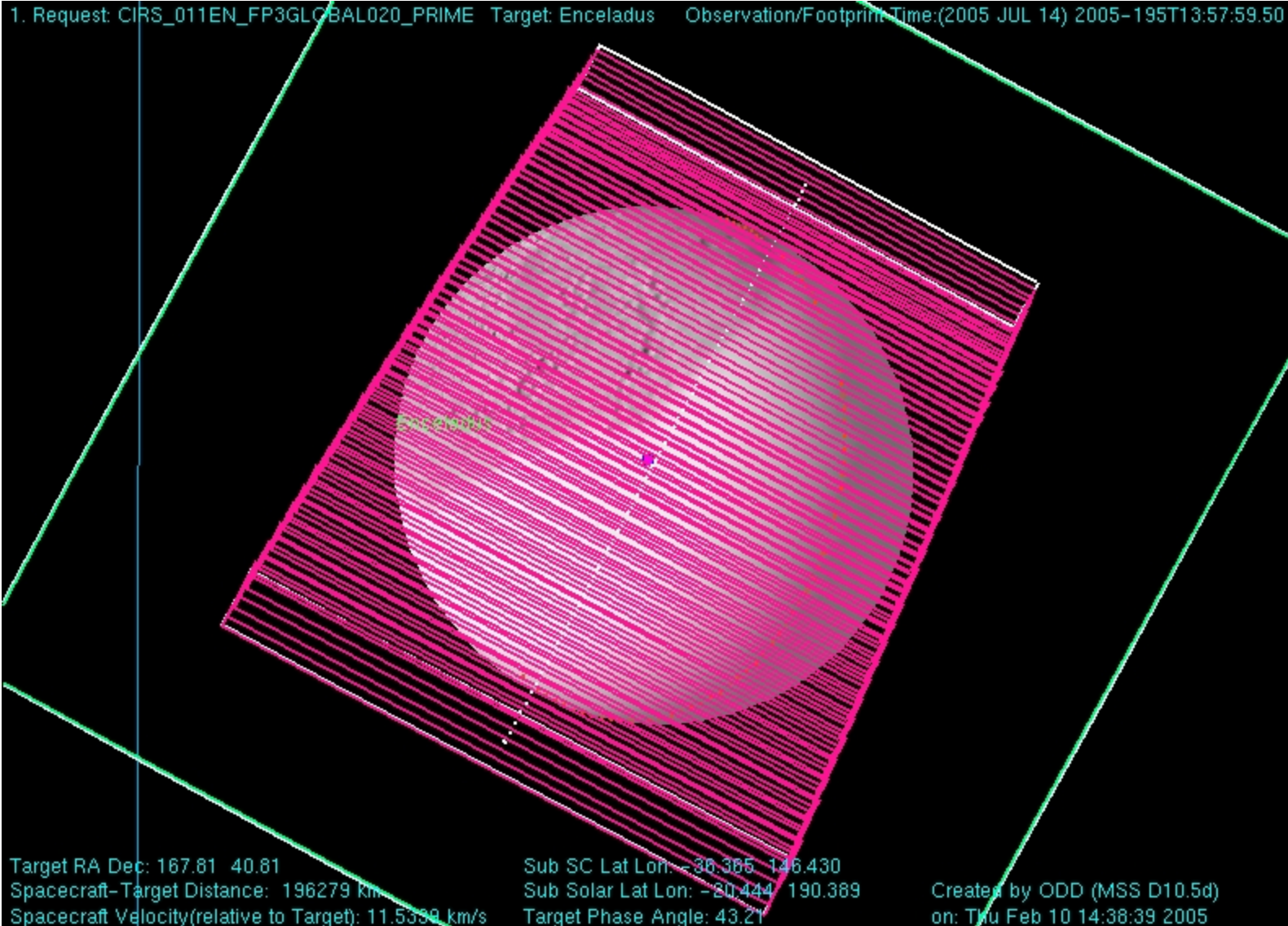


011EN_FP3MAP1001



011EN FP3GLOBAL020

1. Request: CIRS_011EN_FP3GLOBAL020_PRIME Target: Enceladus Observation/Footprint Time:(2005 JUL 14) 2005-195T13:57:59.50

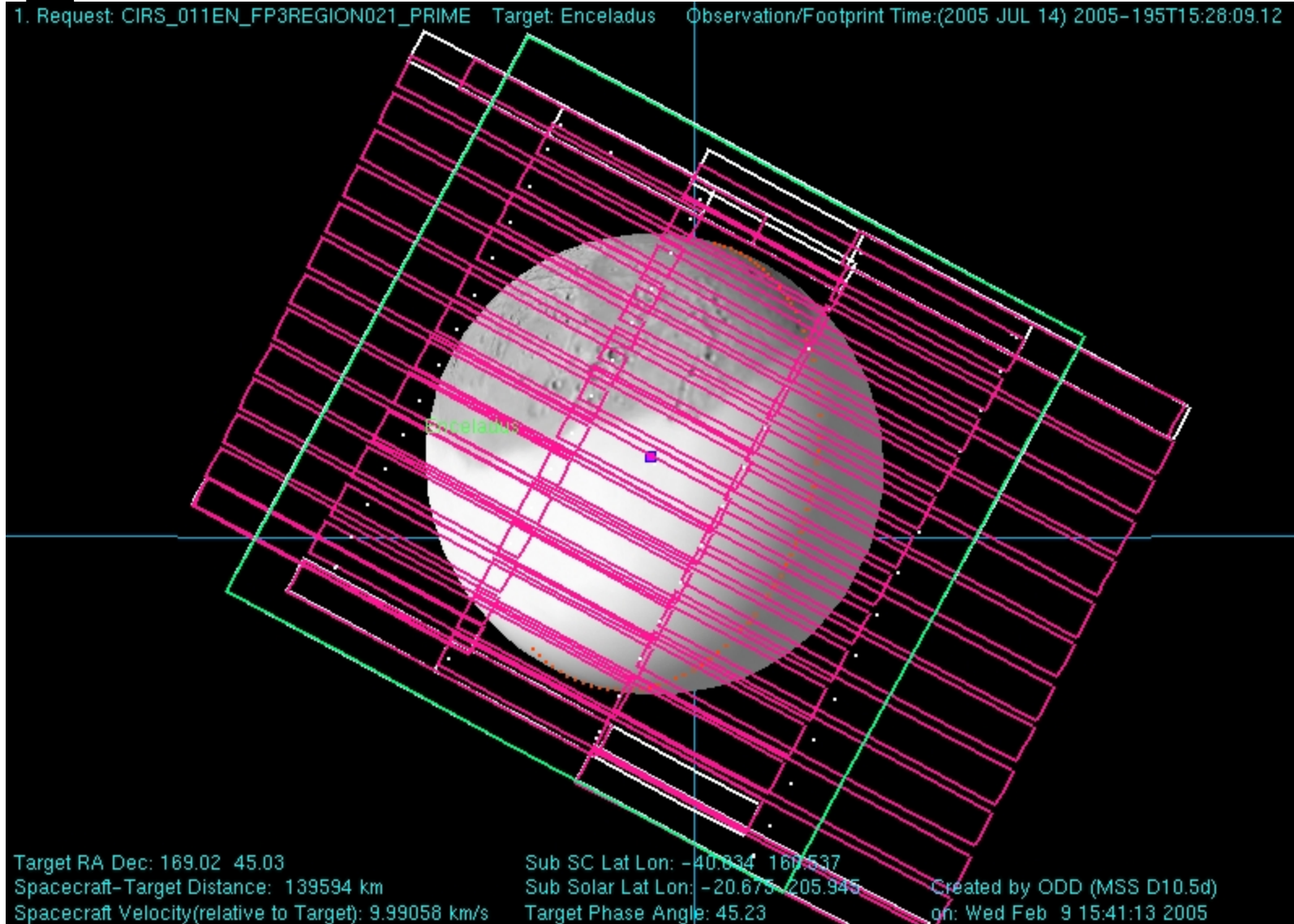


Target RA Dec: 167.81 40.81
Spacecraft-Target Distance: 196279 km
Spacecraft Velocity(relative to Target): 11.5539 km/s

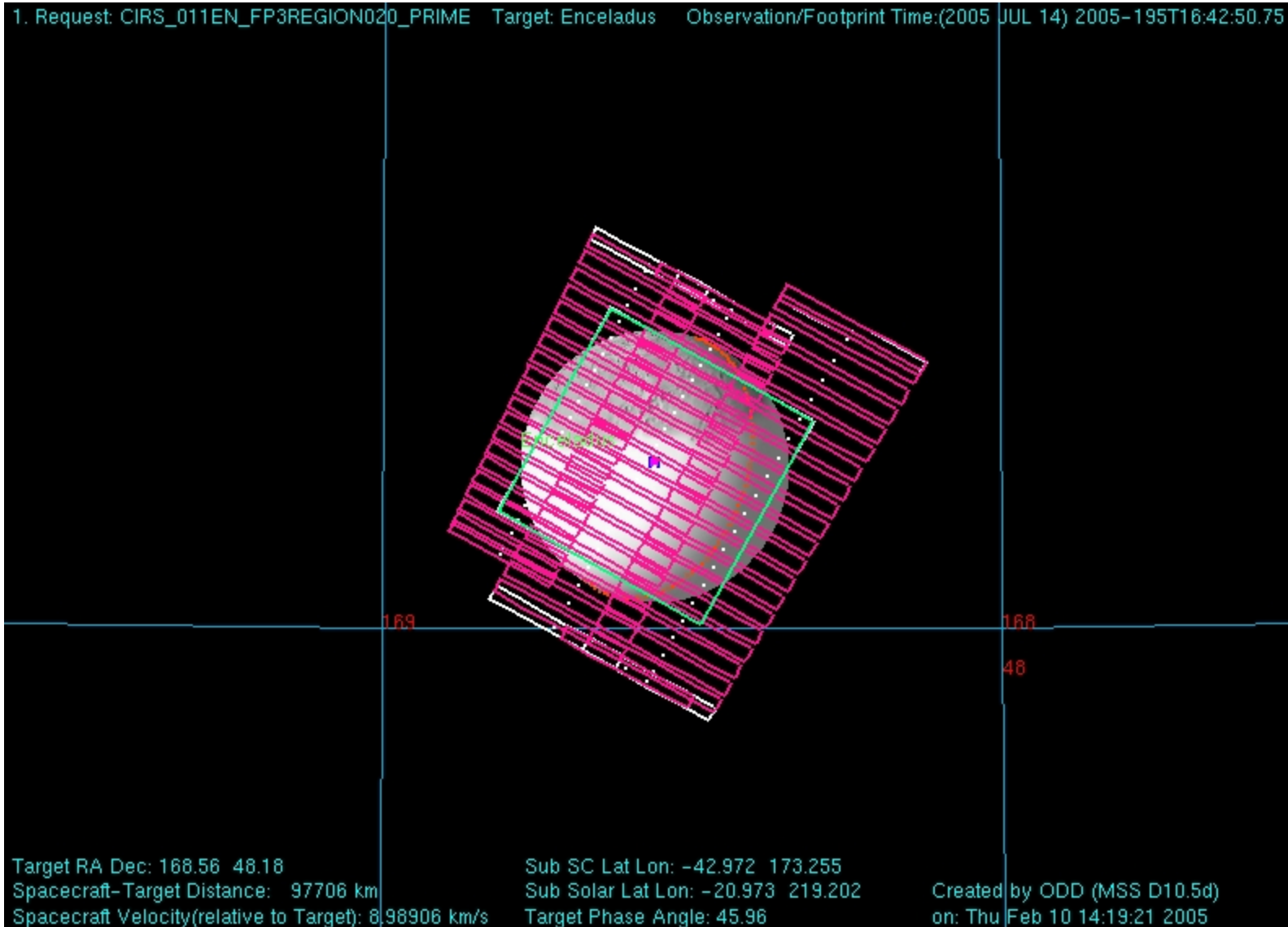
Sub SC Lat Lon: -36.385 146.430
Sub Solar Lat Lon: -20.444 190.389
Target Phase Angle: 43.21

Created by ODD (MSS D10.5d)
on: Thu Feb 10 14:38:39 2005

011EN FP3REGION021

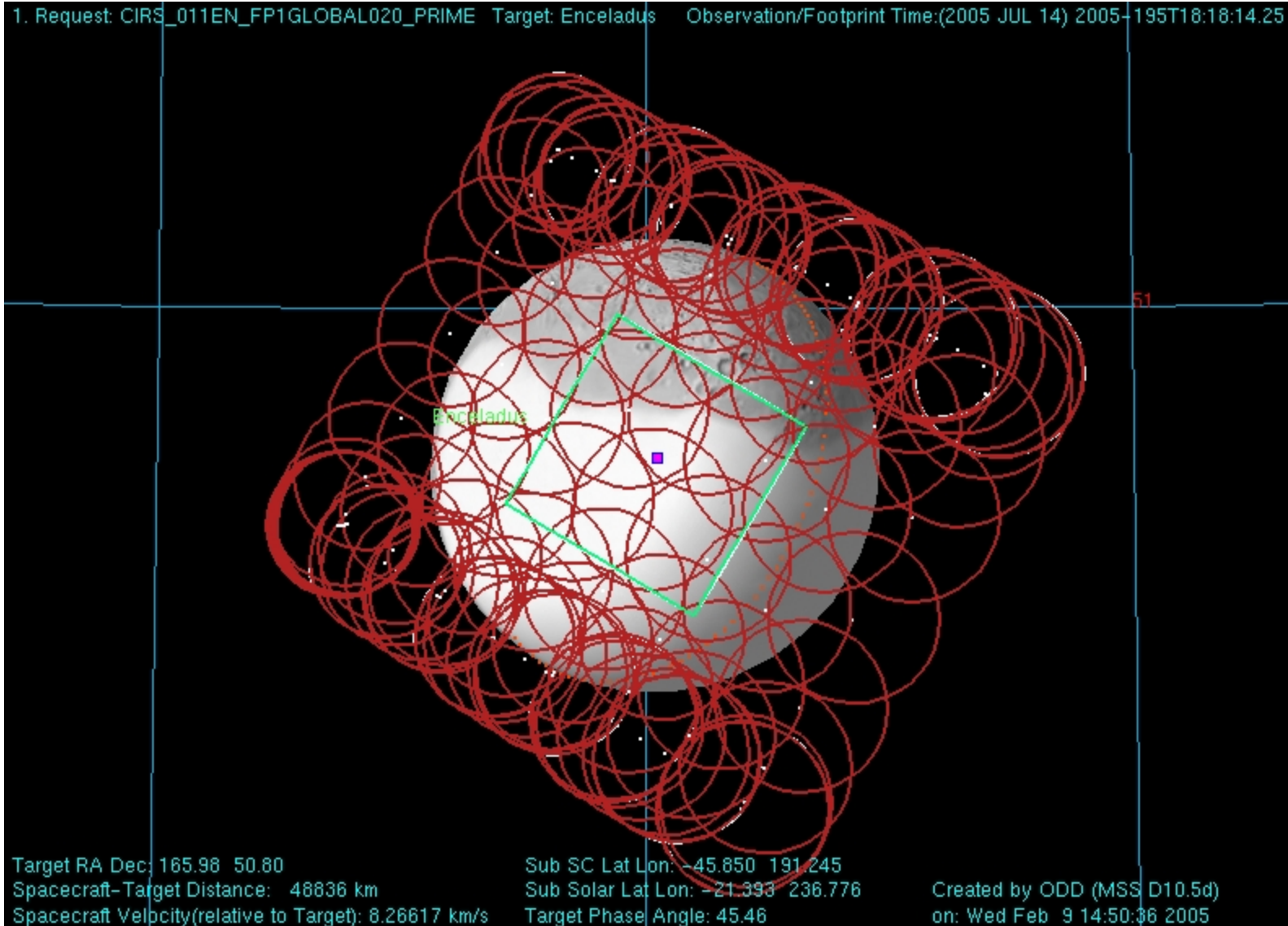


011EN FP3REGION020



011EN_FP1GLOBAL020

1. Request: CIRS_011EN_FP1GLOBAL020_PRIME Target: Enceladus Observation/Footprint Time:(2005 JUL 14) 2005-195T18:18:14.25



Target RA Dec: 165.98 50.80

Spacecraft-Target Distance: 48836 km

Spacecraft Velocity(relative to Target): 8.26617 km/s

Sub SC Lat Lon: -45.850 191.245

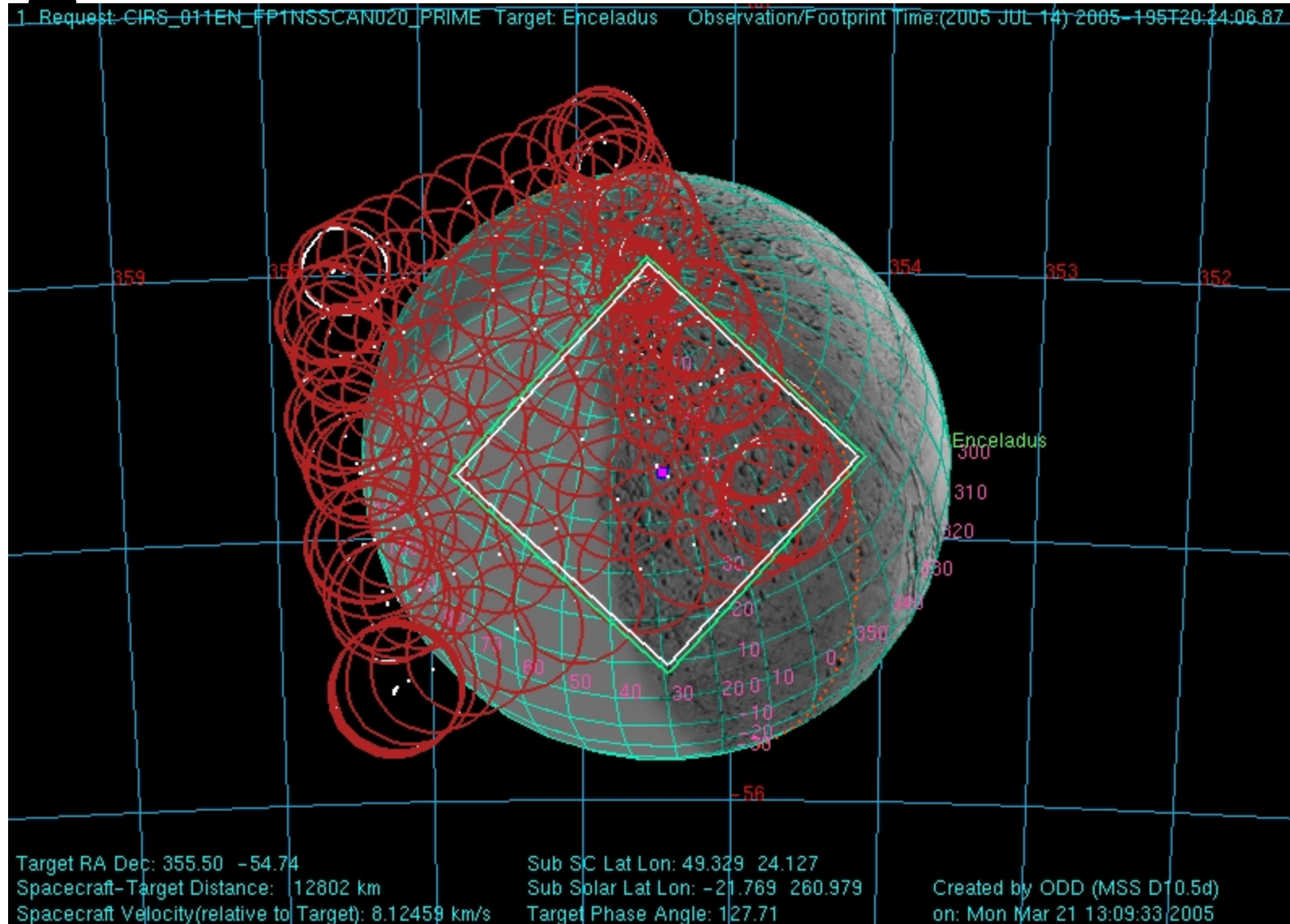
Sub Solar Lat Lon: -21.393 236.776

Target Phase Angle: 45.46

Created by ODD (MSS D10.5d)

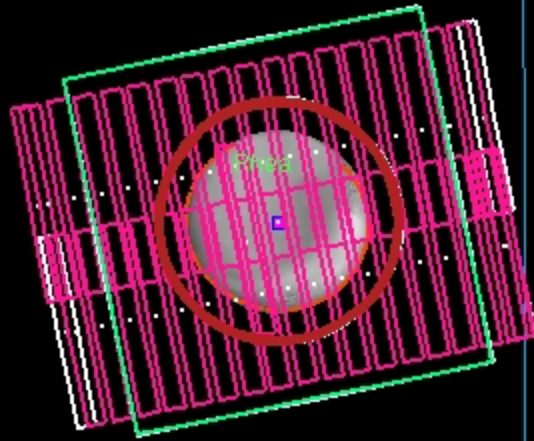
on: Wed Feb 9 14:50:36 2005

011EN FP1NSSCAN020



012RH_FP3GLOBAL020

1. Request: CIRS_012RH_FP3GLOBAL020_PRIME Target: Rhea Observation/Footprint Time:(2005 JUL 31) 2005-212T22:41:28.00



118

117

39

Target RA Dec: 117.28 39.23

Spacecraft-Target Distance: 543872 km

Spacecraft Velocity(relative to Target): 9.05909 km/s

Sub SC Lat Lon: -40.086 146.712

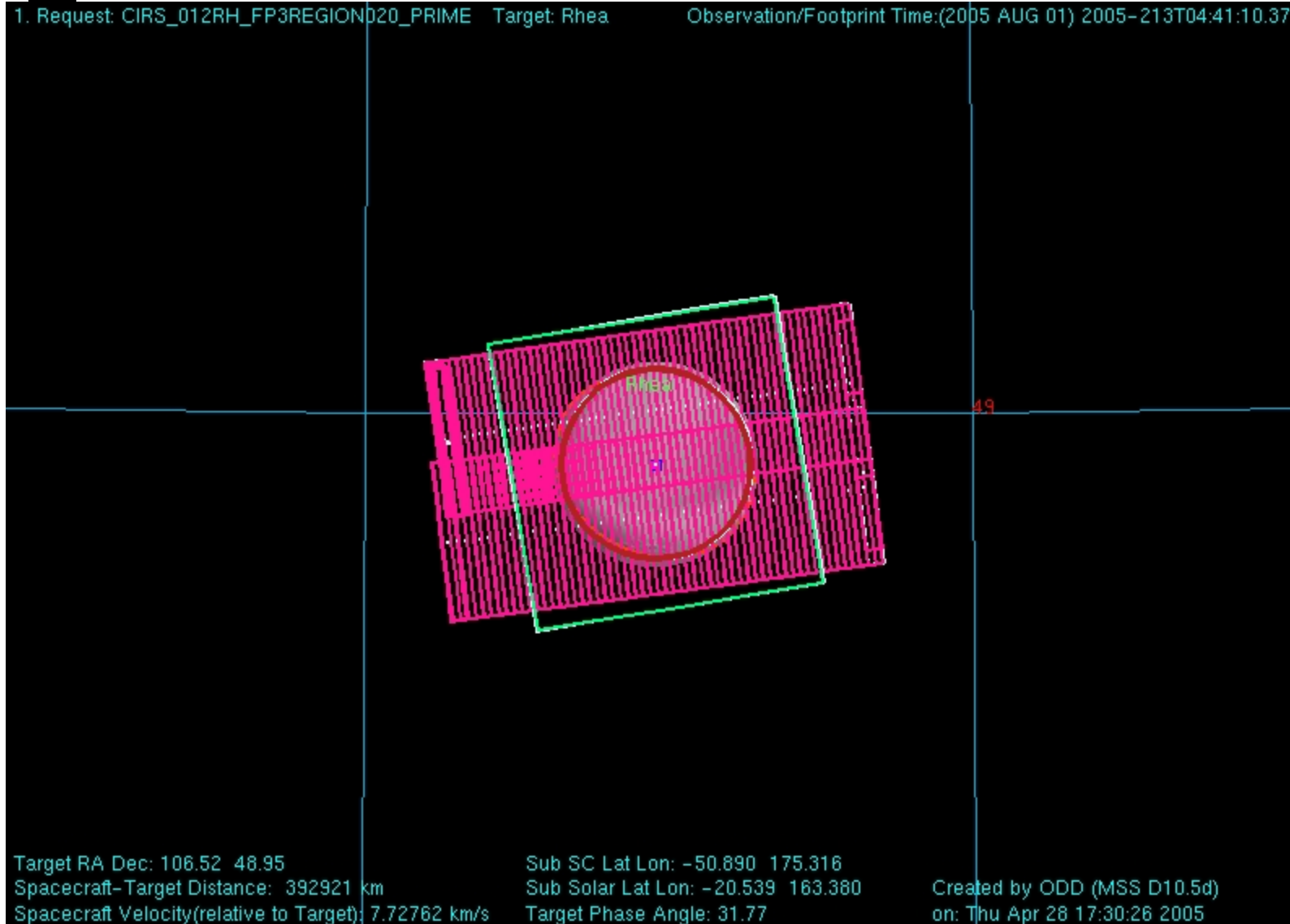
Sub Solar Lat Lon: -20.540 143.476

Target Phase Angle: 19.74

Created by ODD (MSS D10.5d)

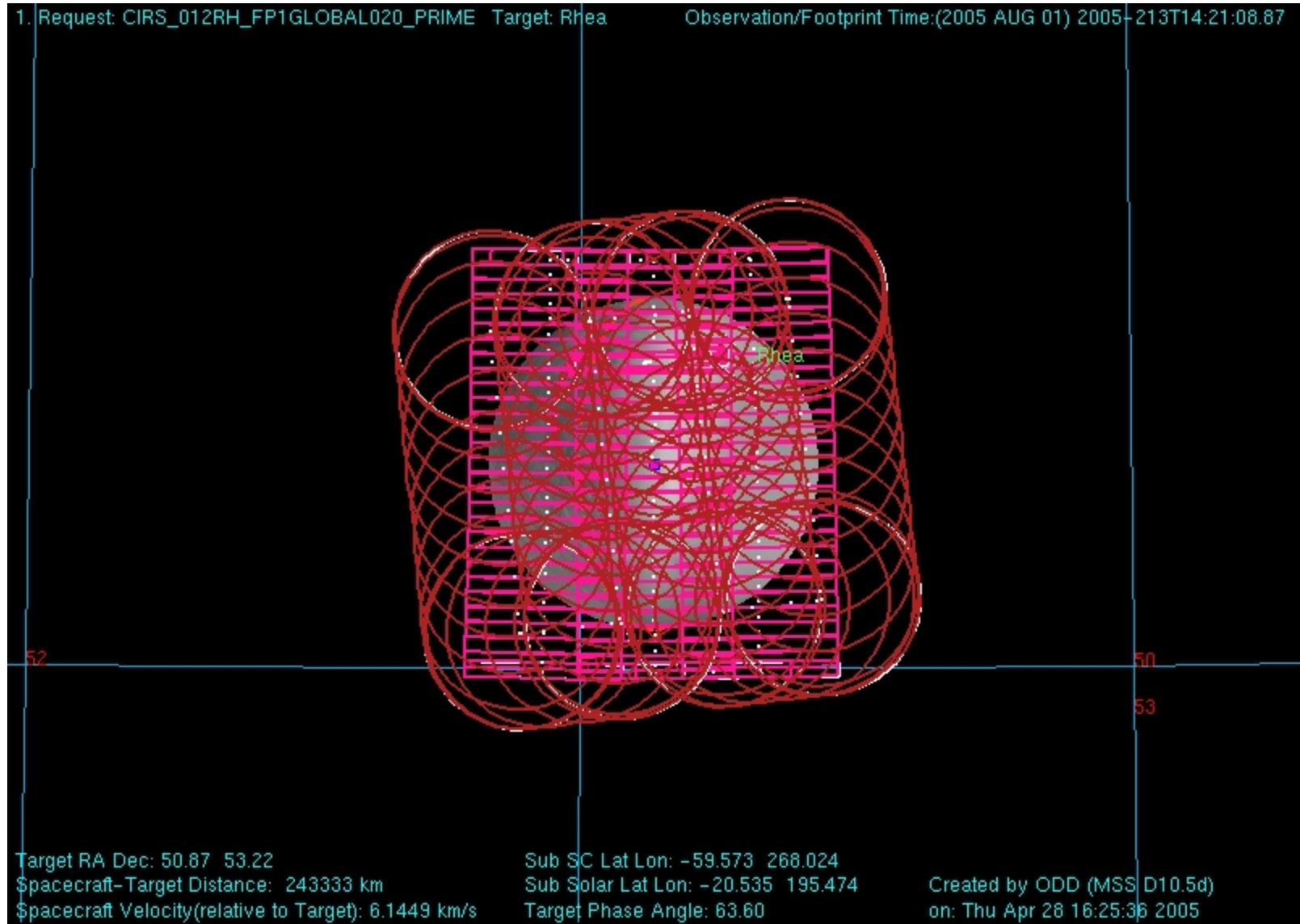
on: Fri Apr 29 10:38:05 2005

012RH FP3REGION020



012RH_FP1GLOBAL020

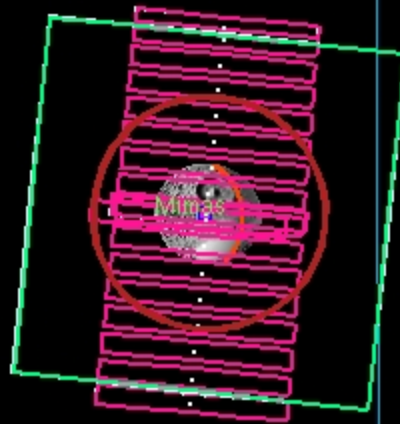
S. polar / morning terminator



012MI_ED1ED3MAP666

1. Request: CIRS_012MI_FP1FP3MAP666_PRIME Target: Mimas Observation/Footprint Time:(2005 AUG 01) 2005-213T21:39:53.00

30



Target RA Dec: 176.17 29.62

Spacecraft-Target Distance: 248884 km

Spacecraft Velocity(relative to Target): 15.4753 km/s

Sub SC Lat Lon: -24.002 126.209

Sub Solar Lat Lon: -18.319 175.400

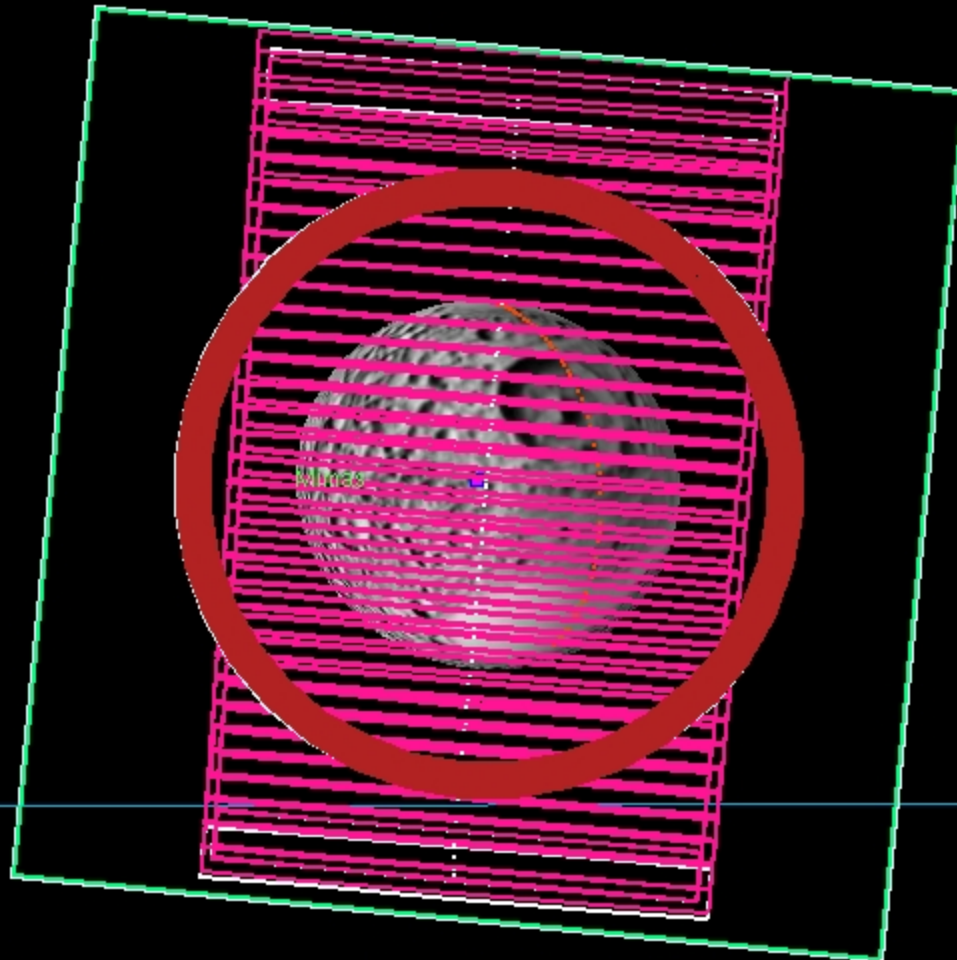
Target Phase Angle: 48.28

Created by ODD (MSS D10.5d)

on: Fri Apr 29 12:14:18 2005

012MI_FP3REGION022

1. Request: CIRS_012MI_FP3REGION022_PRIME Target: Mimas Observation/Footprint Time:(2005 AUG 01) 2005-213T22:57:02.00



Target RA Dec: 180.69 31.10

Spacecraft-Target Distance: 185006 km

Spacecraft Velocity(relative to Target): 12.9835 km/s

Sub SC Lat Lon: -24.418 142.469

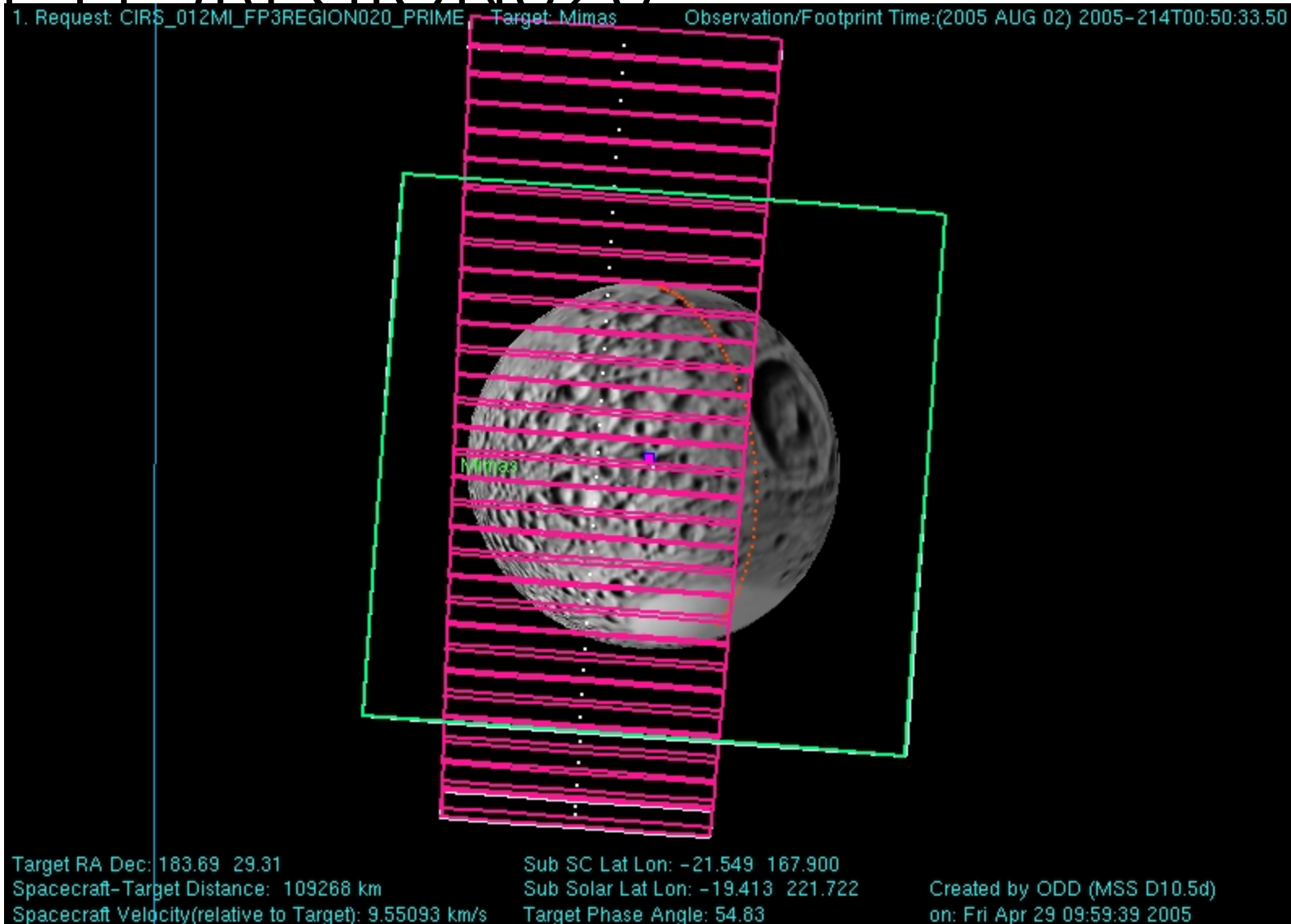
Sub Solar Lat Lon: -18.442 193.494

Target Phase Angle: 52.13

Created by ODD (MSS D10.5d)

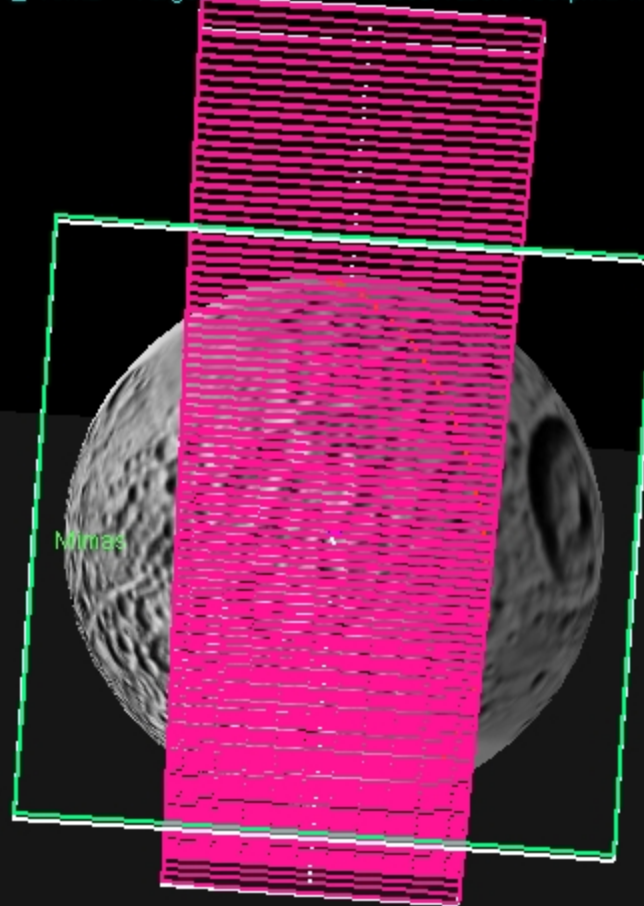
on: Thu Apr 28 14:13:24 2005

012MI_FP3REGION020



012MI_FP3REGION024

1. Request: CIRS_012MI_FP3REGION024_PRIME Target: Mimas Observation/Footprint Time:(2005 AUG 02) 2005-214T01:42:35.00



Target RA Dec: 183.54 24.20

Spacecraft-Target Distance: 82878 km

Spacecraft Velocity(relative to Target): 8.26721 km/s

Sub SC Lat Lon: -16.585 180.502

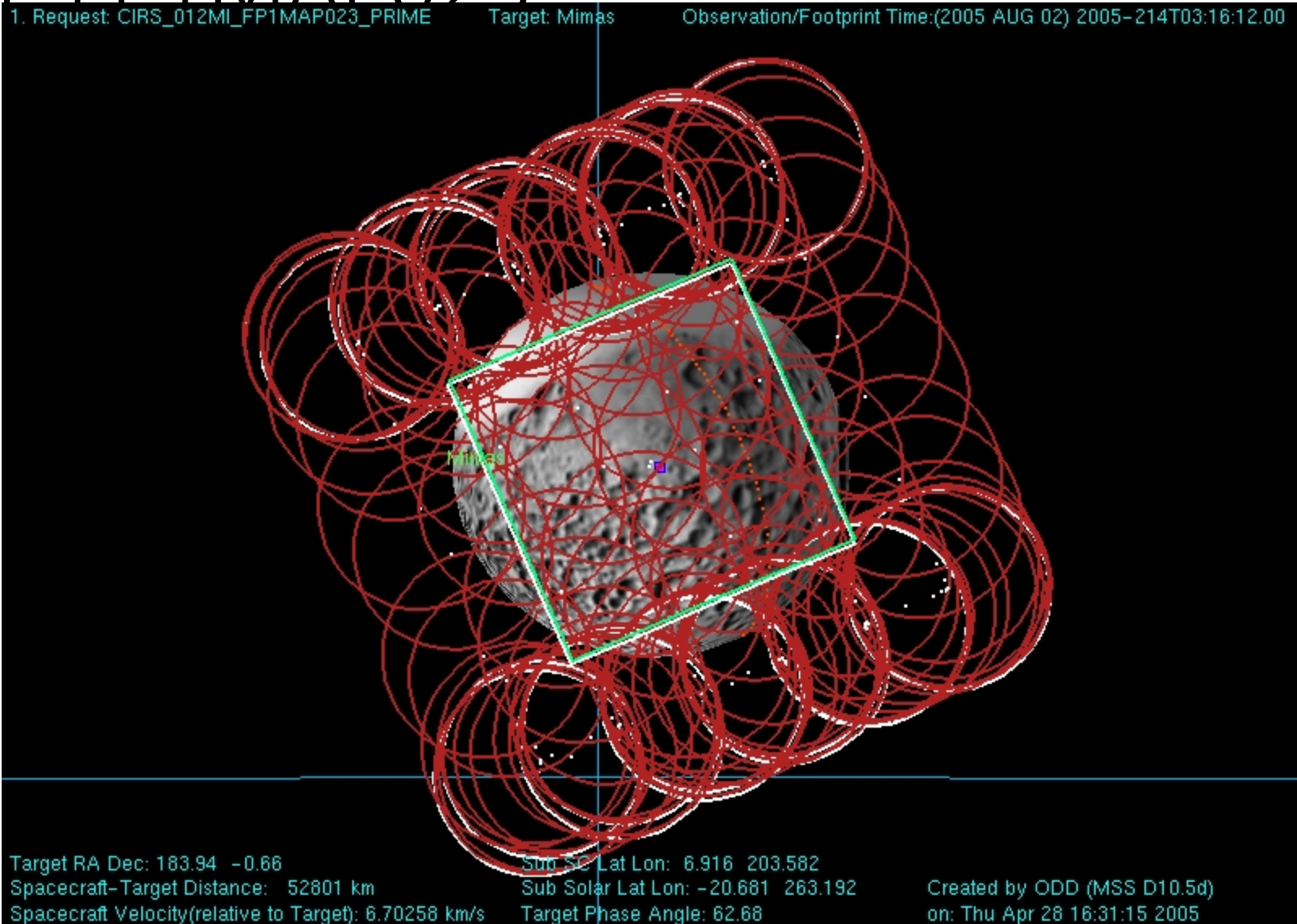
Sub Solar Lat Lon: -19.991 235.862

Target Phase Angle: 55.31

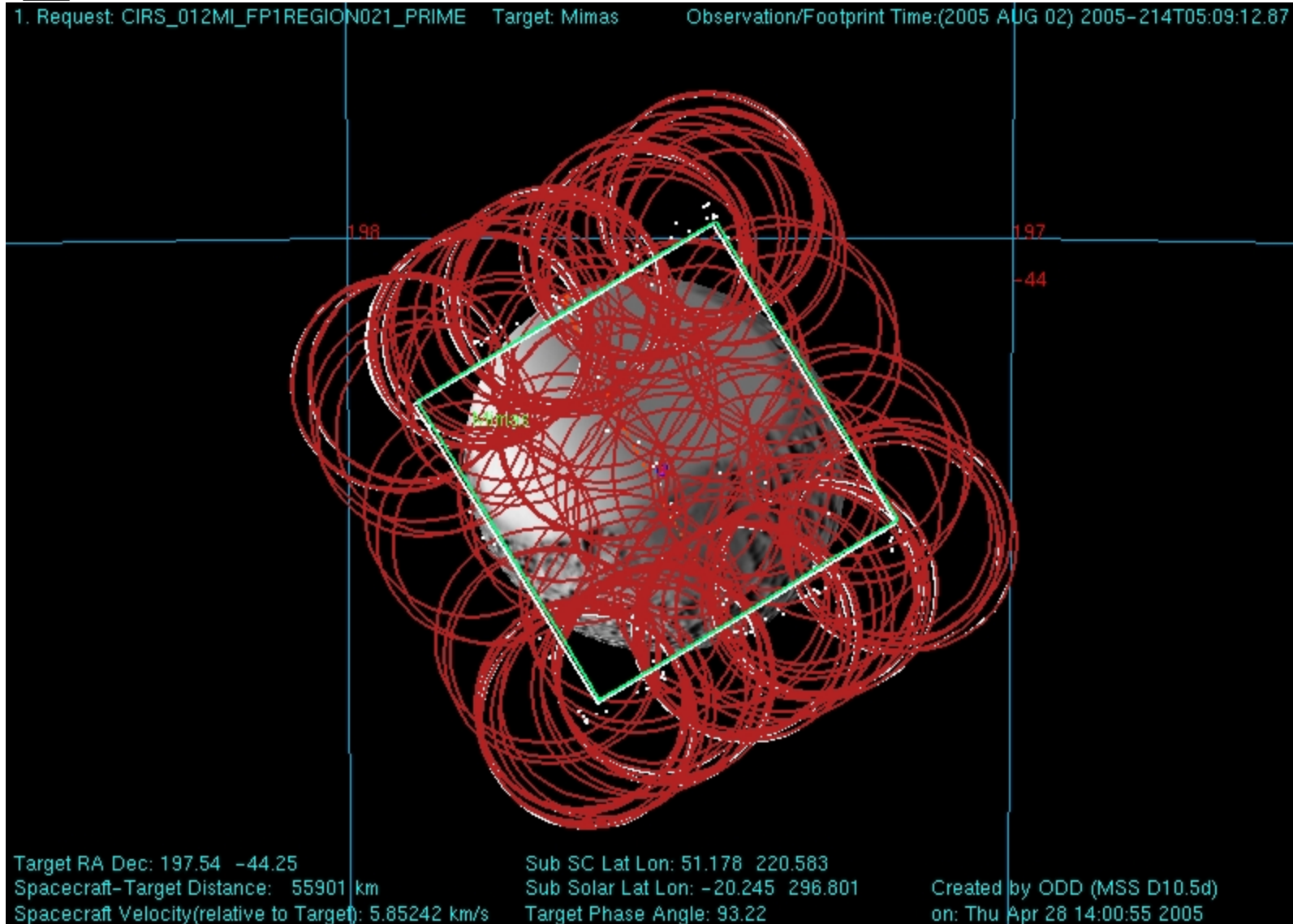
Created by ODD (MSS D10.5d)

on: Thu Apr 28 16:35:27 2005

012MI_FP1MAP023

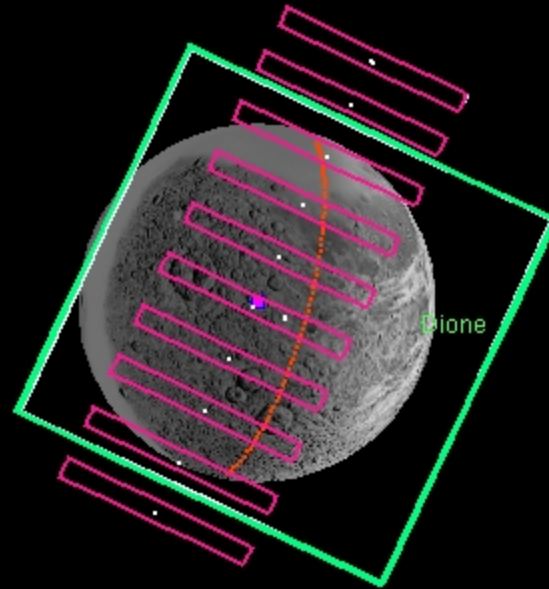


012MI_FP1REGION021



012DI_FP1REGION020

1. Request: CIRS_012DI_FP1REGION020_PRIME Target: Dione Observation/Footprint Time:(2005 AUG 02) 2005-214T06:08:35.00



Target RA Dec: 23.41 -23.52

Spacecraft-Target Distance: 203924 km

Spacecraft Velocity(relative to Target): 9.66333 km/s

Sub SC Lat Lon: 17.323 22.805

Sub Solar Lat Lon: -20.881 281.000

Target Phase Angle: 106.78

Created by ODD (MSS D10.5d)

on: Fri Apr 29 11:21:12 2005

Rev 11

UVIS Science at Mimas and Enceladus

C. J. Hansen, A. Hendrix

8 July 2005

Science Objectives

- UVIS Icy Satellite Science Objectives are to Investigate
 - Surface age and evolution
 - Surface composition and chemistry
 - Tenuous atmospheres / exospheres

Surface Age and Evolution

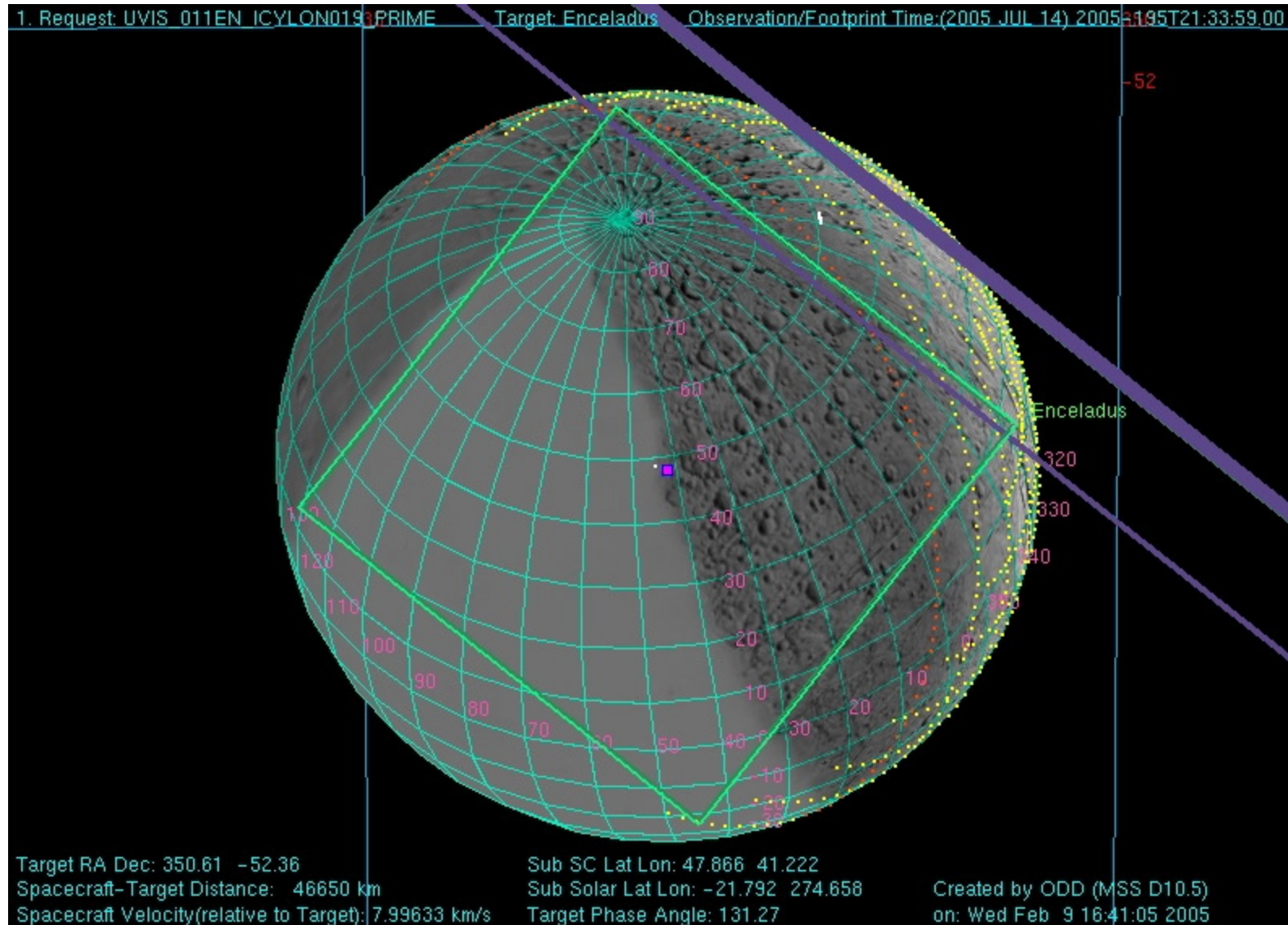
General

- The surface albedo of Saturn's icy satellites is affected by radiation and surface chemistry, and thus will vary with the amount of time a surface unit has been exposed to the magnetosphere's radiation and high energy particles. Leading / trailing side asymmetries are expected.
 - Also determined by nature of interactions (e.g. Ganymede radiation exposure affected by its own internal magnetic field)
- Moderate to high resolution global maps of the satellites orbiting in Saturn's magnetosphere will be used to analyze surface exposure, thus age. These global maps will be compared to Iapetus, Phoebe and Hyperion, which all orbit outside the magnetosphere.
- Surface microstructure will be investigated via the phase function. For example Voyager results on the albedo, color and photometric function properties of Enceladus show a degree of uniformity, regardless of surface age, that suggests the possibility of a thin ubiquitous layer of geologically fresh frost.

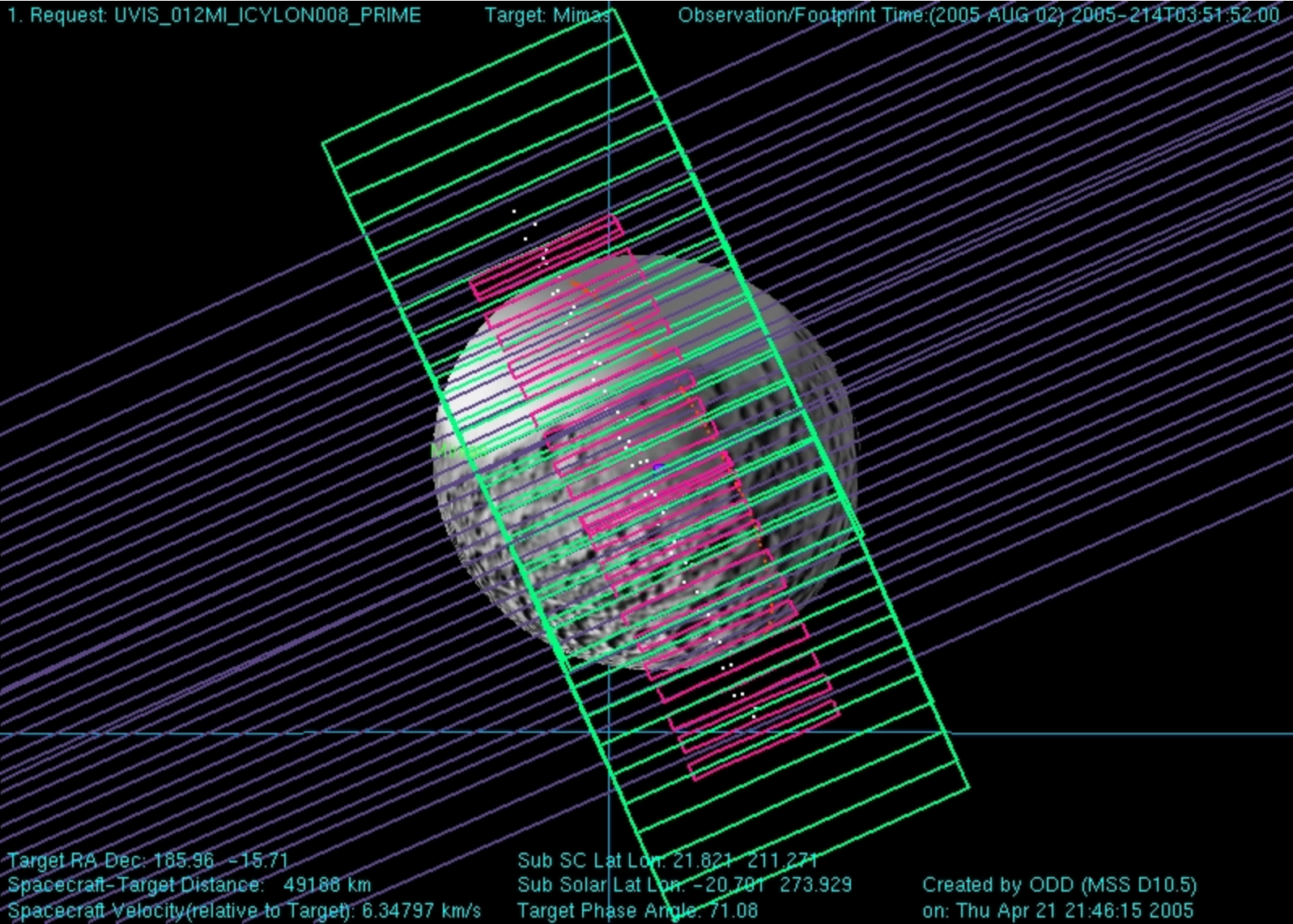
Enceladus and Mimas

- Images of Enceladus suggest an extreme level of surface modification regionally. Regions of very young and very old terrain will be compared. UVIS **uv albedo** maps will be produced. We will look for uv albedo differences that correlate to geologic ages derived from the imaging data. Mimas appears very ancient, but we will map it for comparison to the other satellites
- Albedo and phase function should give us insight into Mimas' and Enceladus' interaction with Saturn's E ring.

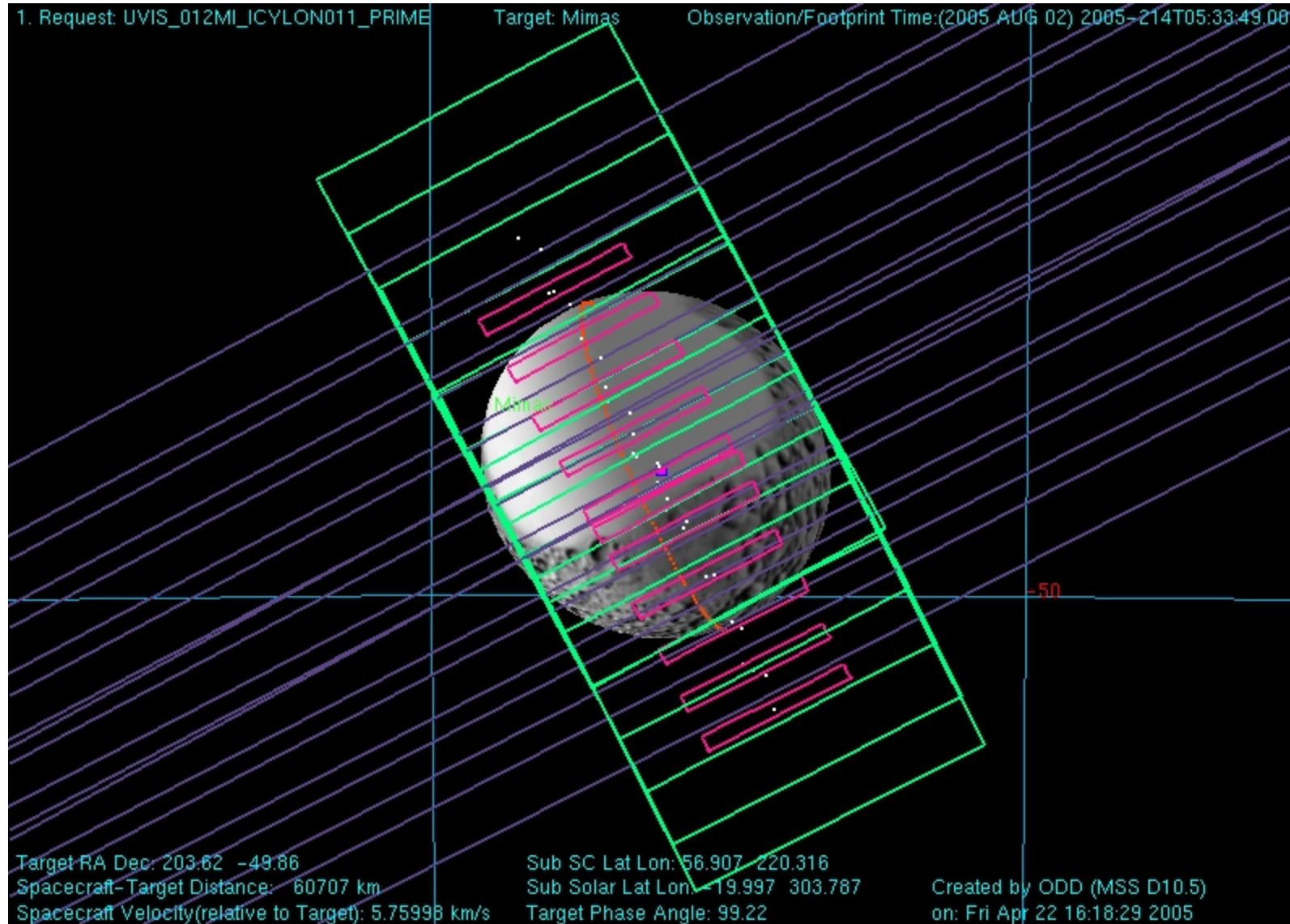
Enceladus Phase Function Example



Mimas Map Example



Mimas Map at higher phase



Surface Composition and Chemistry

General

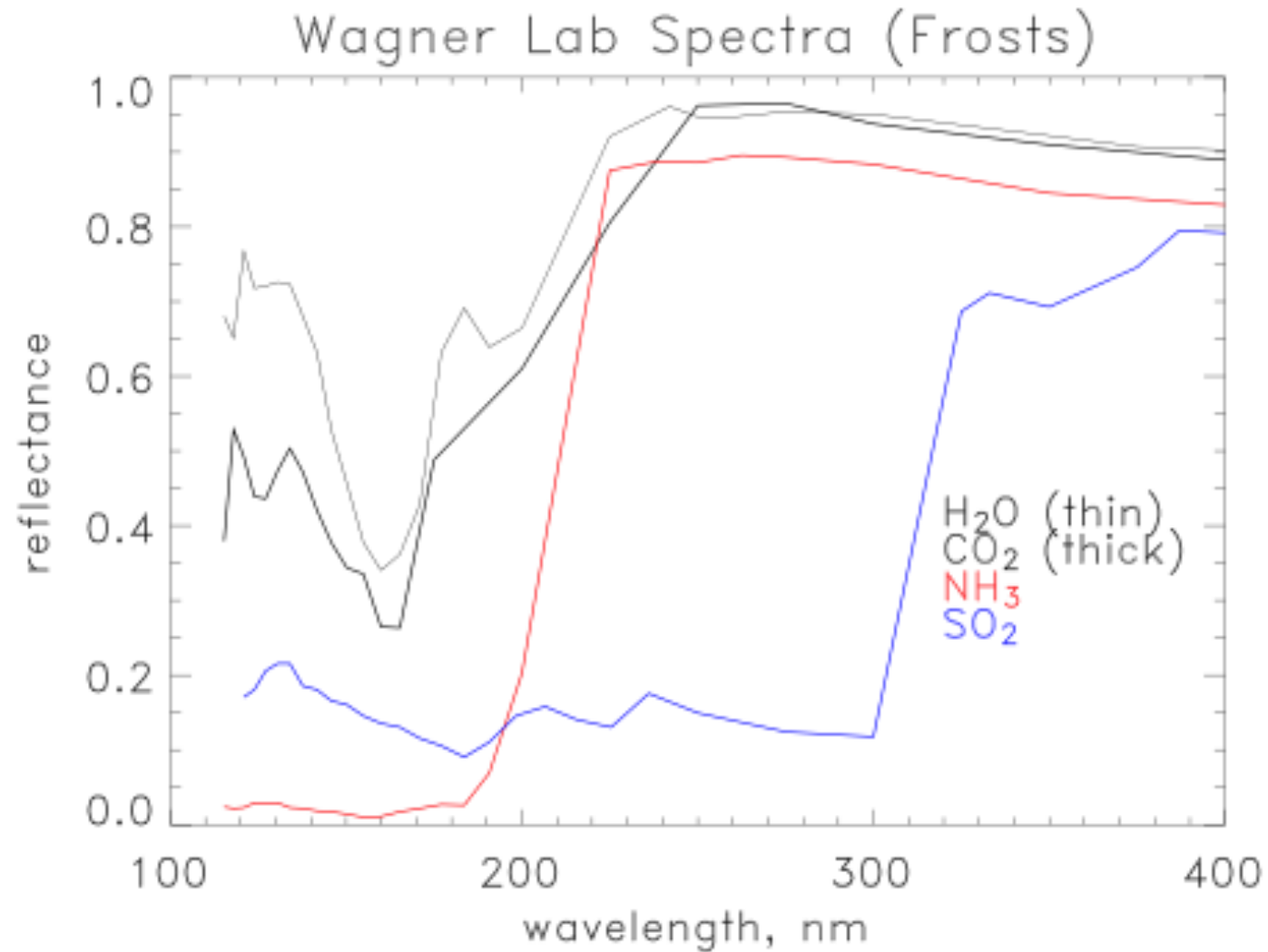
- Investigation of photolysis and radiolysis of water ice is currently a very active area of research, propelled by recent Galileo results, earth-based observations and laboratory work. UV radiation dissociates H₂O producing H, OH, H₂, O, and O₂. H and H₂ are quickly lost to thermal escape.
 - Surface composition and the existence of an atmosphere are affected by sputtering processes. Hydrogen peroxide was identified in the surface ice of Europa. Condensed O₂ has been detected at Ganymede. Spectral absorption suggestive of ozone has been detected by the Galileo UVS on Ganymede, and by HST on Ganymede, Rhea, and Dione. (Note however that these features are at longer uv wavelengths than the UVIS FUV channel.)
 - Cassini offers the opportunity to compare a suite of icy satellites even further from the sun than Jupiter's moons, in a different magnetospheric environment. Being able to compare surface ice oxygen chemistry at a variety of temperatures and radiation environments will help to investigate the process of evolution of surface composition.
- Theoretical and laboratory spectra of various ices are available (e.g. J. Wagner, G. Hansen, S. Warren) and can be compared to UVIS data to map surface composition. Water ice has been detected on all Saturnian satellites - we will show how the amount, distribution, and grain size varies.

Enceladus and Mimas

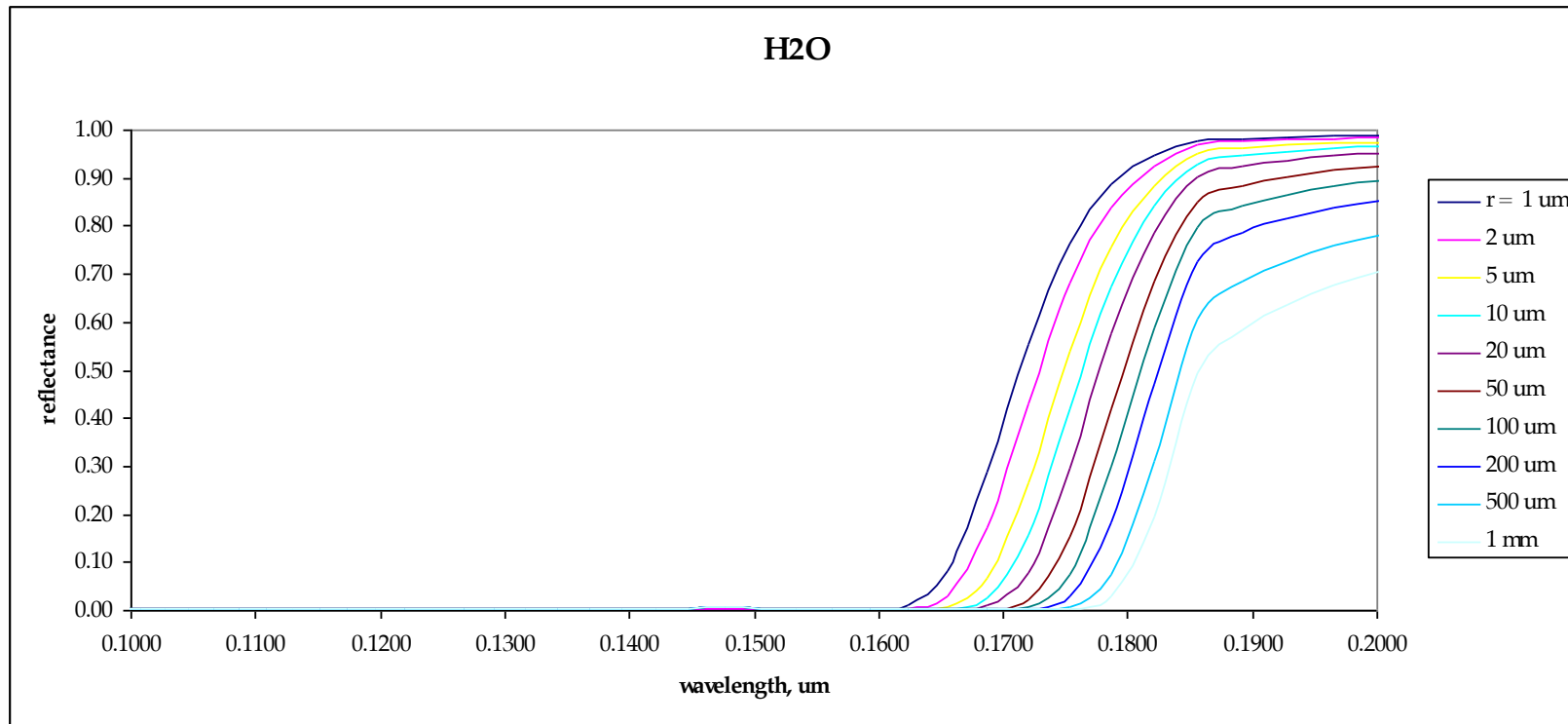
- Enceladus and Mimas are known to have a predominantly water-ice surfaces. The water spectrum has a distinct upturn at FUV wavelengths, at a wavelength determined by the ice grain size. Predominant grain size will give us insight into surface modification processes.
- UVIS **reflectance spectra** are at shorter wavelengths than the Galileo UVS so we will be searching for somewhat different constituents. UVIS spectra may show evidence of CO₂, ammonia, or other interesting species.

UV Spectra of Candidate Materials

(Wagner, Hapke, Wells, 1987)

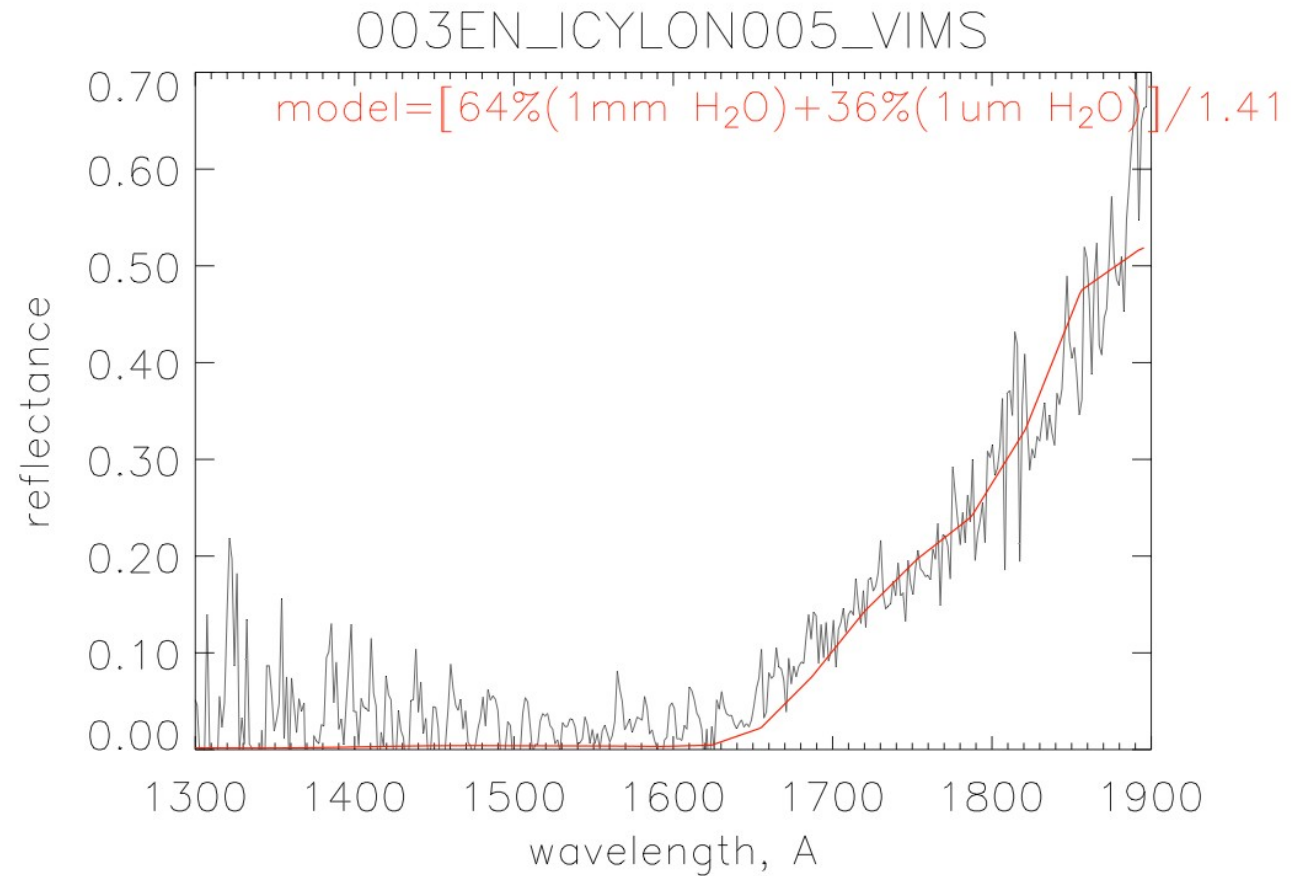


Water Ice Spectra, used for grain size discrimination

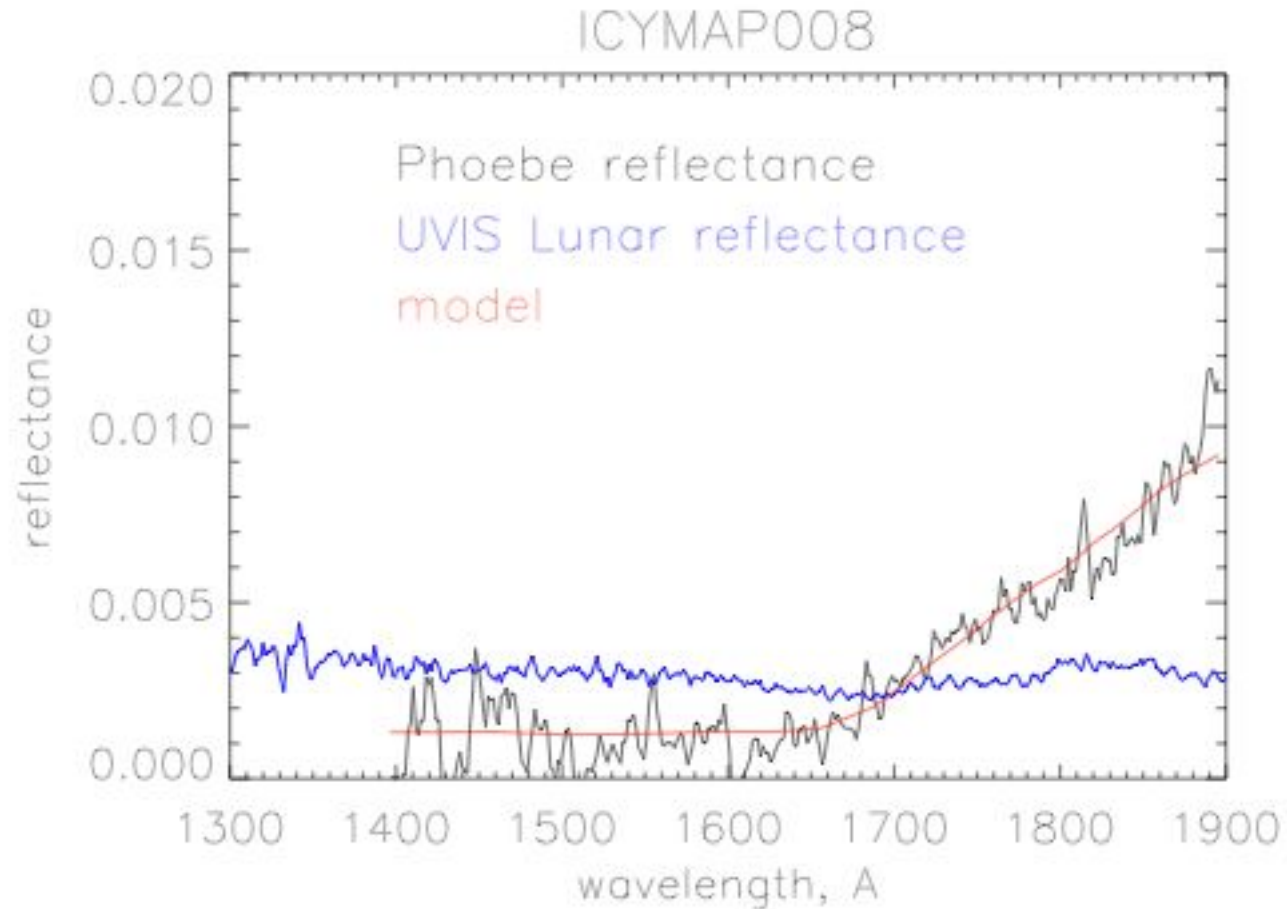


Spectra provided by Gary Hansen, combination of lab work and theoretical constraints

Enceladus Grain Size

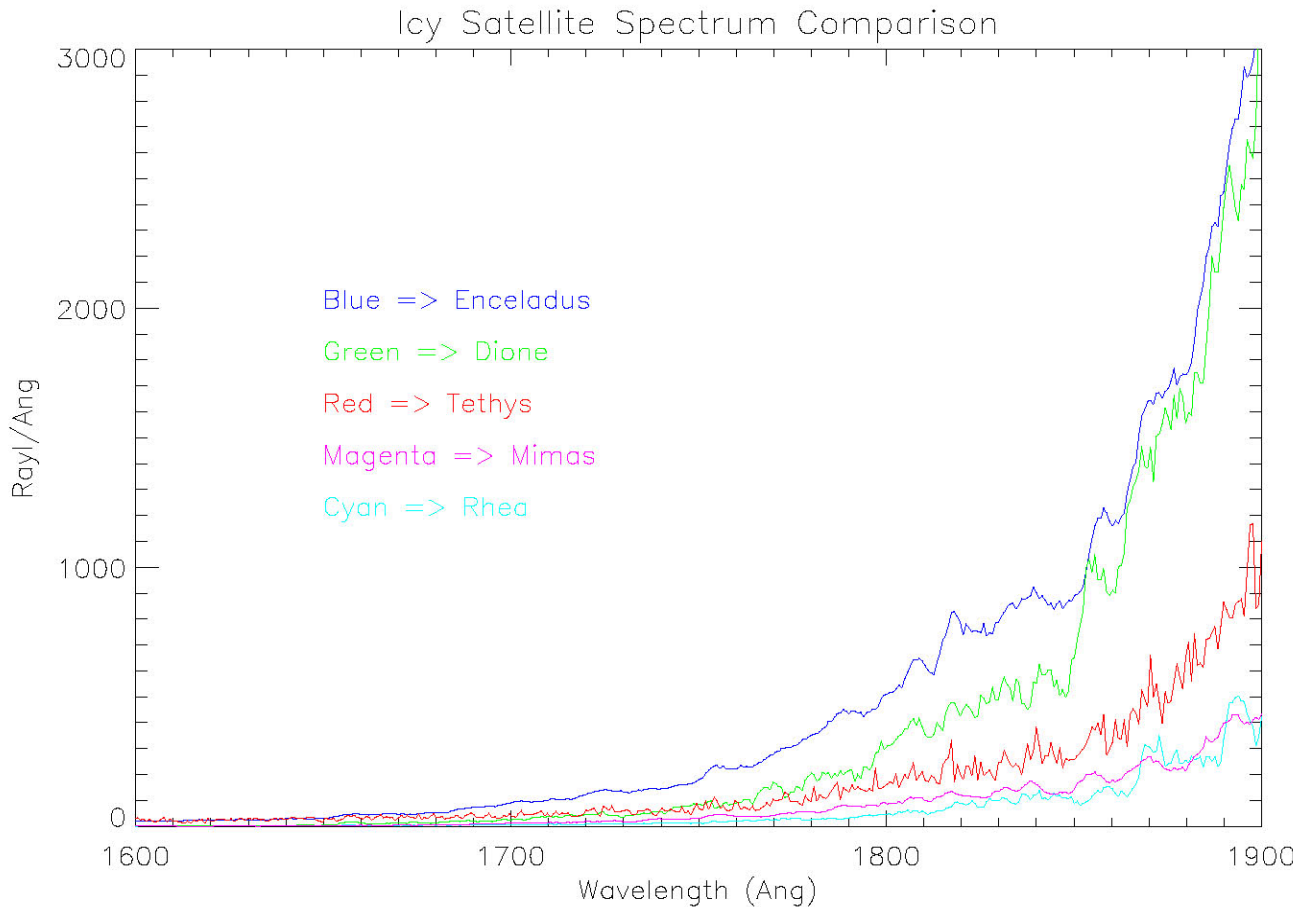


Phoebe's Disk-Integrated FUV reflectance spectrum



H₂O frost (2 different grain sizes) contributes to Phoebe's FUV spectrum; other (dark) material is similar to carbonaceous chondrite

Icy Satellite Spectrum Comparison



Tenuous Atmospheres / Exospheres

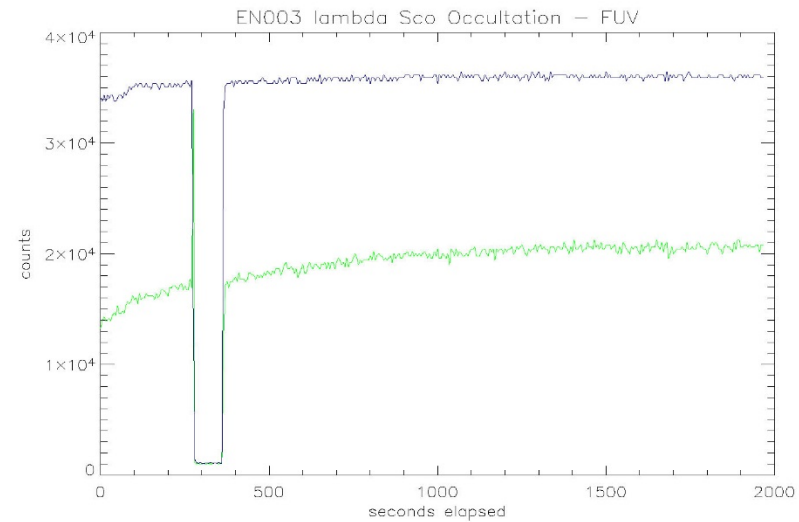
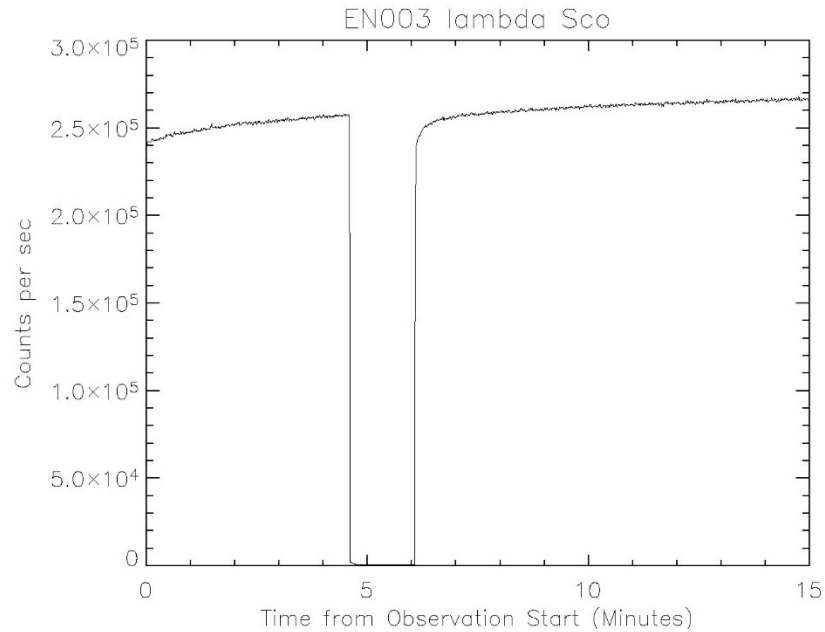
General

- Molecules are sputtered and sublimated from the surfaces of the icy satellites. Molecules sputtered from the surface are a source of neutrals in and influencing the magnetosphere. Determination of atmospheric density, and source and loss rates of atmospheric molecules feeds into models of the magnetospheric interaction. By determining the composition of these exospheres we may determine surface composition. Of particular interest are trace constituents such as NH_3 . For example, an ammonia-water ice composition has been proposed to explain the young geology on Enceladus. The existence of an atmosphere may be indicative of active surface processes, such as the volcanoes on Io or the geysers on Triton (sputtering models indicate that only Rhea has the potential to retain a sputtered atmosphere, thus detection of an atmosphere will lead us to suspect eruptive activity).

Enceladus

- Enceladus' position at the peak of Saturn's E ring has always been a "smoking gun" as a potential source of the E ring. Its regionally young geology is also a tantalizing reason to link potential active geologic phenomena to the E ring. Sputtering is not a likely source for a detectable oxygen atmosphere - theoretical yields suggest that this process is not sufficient to be an important source of volatiles.
- The UVIS **stellar occultation** on Rev 3 was analyzed for evidence of the existence of a tenuous atmosphere, which would then be a strong indicator of eruptive activity (nothing obvious). The occultation of gamma Orionis on Rev 11 will be a much more sensitive probe of Enceladus' atmosphere and may tell us its composition
- UVIS spectra will be examined for emission features such as 130.4 and 135.6 nm (atomic and molecular oxygen), 149.3 nm (atomic nitrogen), etc.

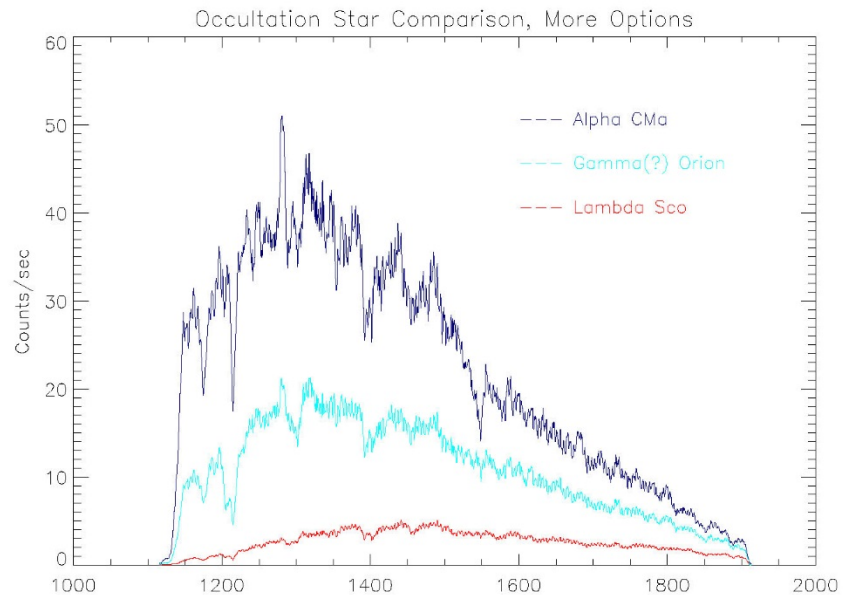
Lambda Sco Occultation from EN003



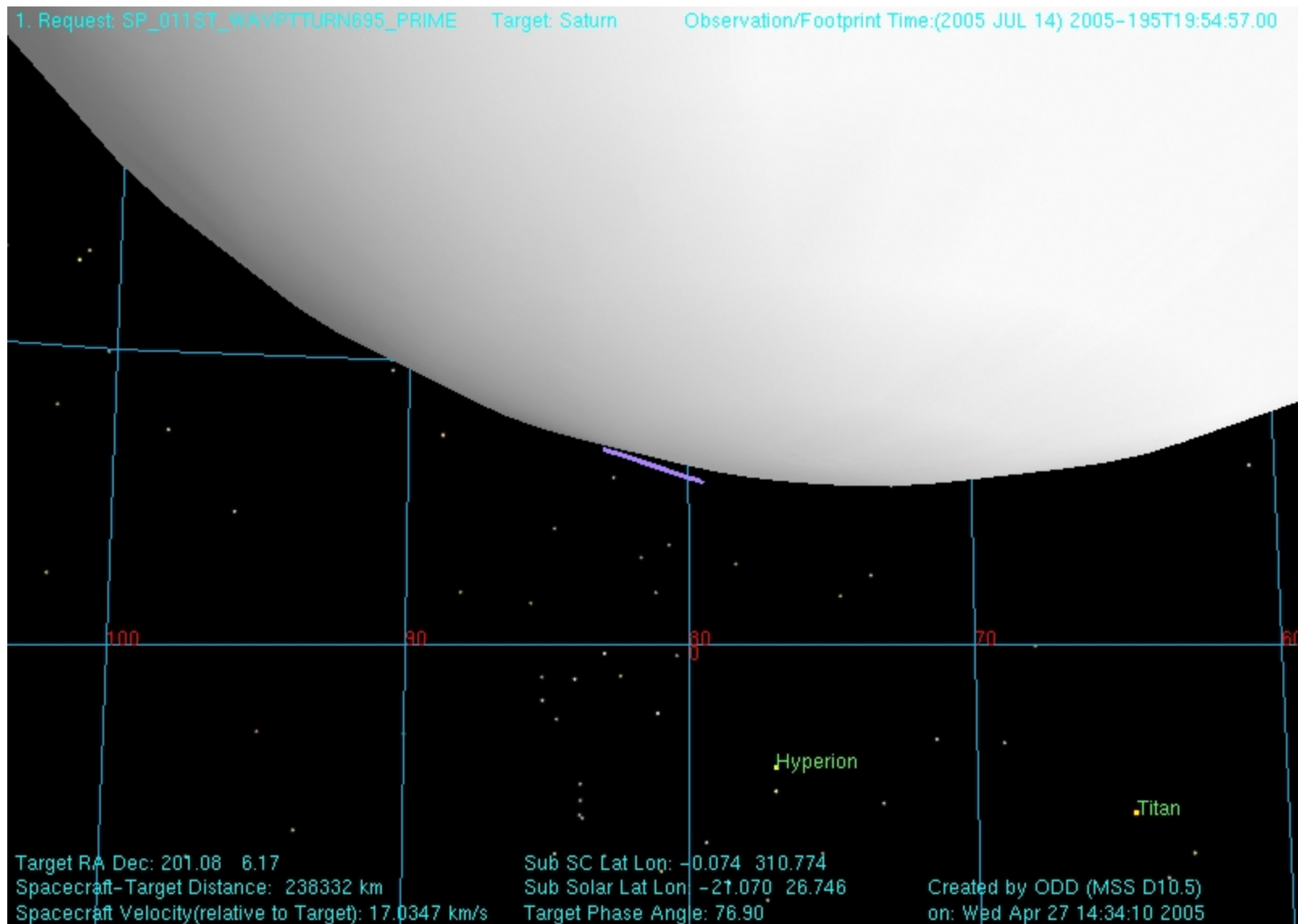
- No obvious atmosphere detected (though we know now from magnetometer that a very tenuous atmosphere must exist)
- Overall change in slope due to lambda Sco variability
- Upper limit of density from our non-detection is
 $N(\text{O}_2) = 5 \times 10^7 \text{ molecule/cm}^3$

Rev 11 Gamma Orionis Occultation

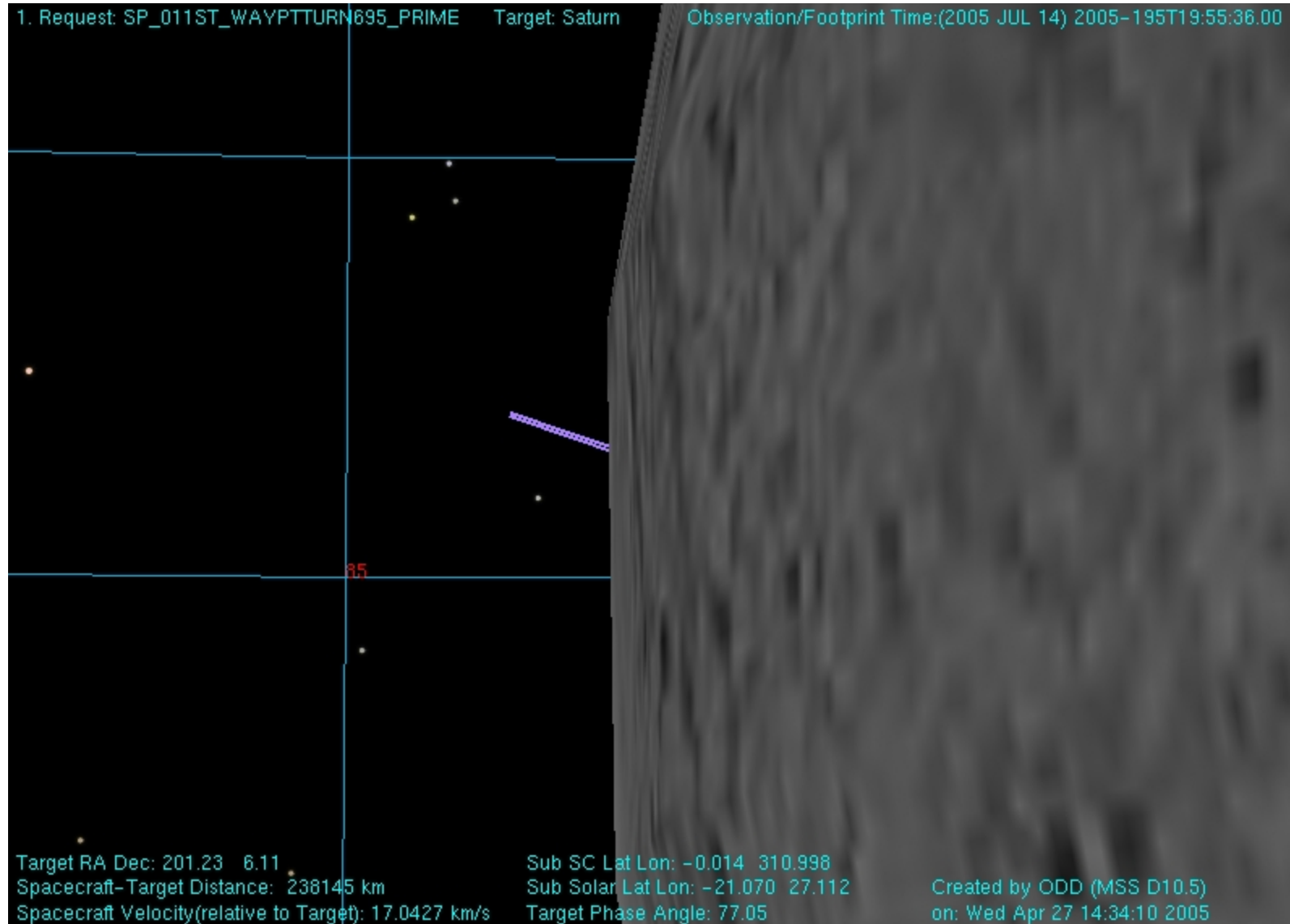
- The original Rev 11 trajectory occulted alpha Cma
- The new (closer) flyby occults gamma Orionis
- Gamma Orionis is substantially brighter than lambda Sco
- The ingress is at a high southerly latitude near the ambiguous plume seen in ISS images (which has been attributed to scattered light in the optics)



Gamma Orionis Ingress at high southern latitude



Gamma Orionis Egress



Rev 11

UVIS Science at Mimas and Enceladus

C. J. Hansen, A. Hendrix

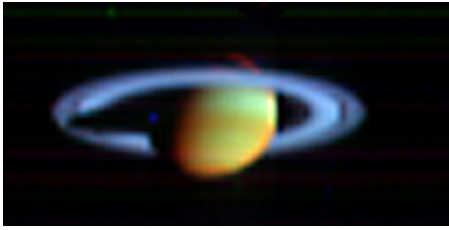
8 July 2005

Cassini

VIMS

S12 Enceladus

Roger N. Clark
VIMS Team
July 7, 2005



VIMS

Visual and Infrared Mapping Spectrometer

- 0.35 to 5.2 microns in 352 wavelengths
- IFOV: 0.5 x 0.5 mrad (standard)
- High resolution IR: 0.5 x 0.25 mrad
- High resolution VIS: 0.17 x 0.17 mrad
- Images up to 64 x 64 pixels square.

VIMS Enceladus Science

Identification of minerals and other materials
on the surface.

Mapping the abundance, and grain sizes of
surficial materials.

Grain-Size Mapping

Reflectance from 0.35 to 5.2 microns

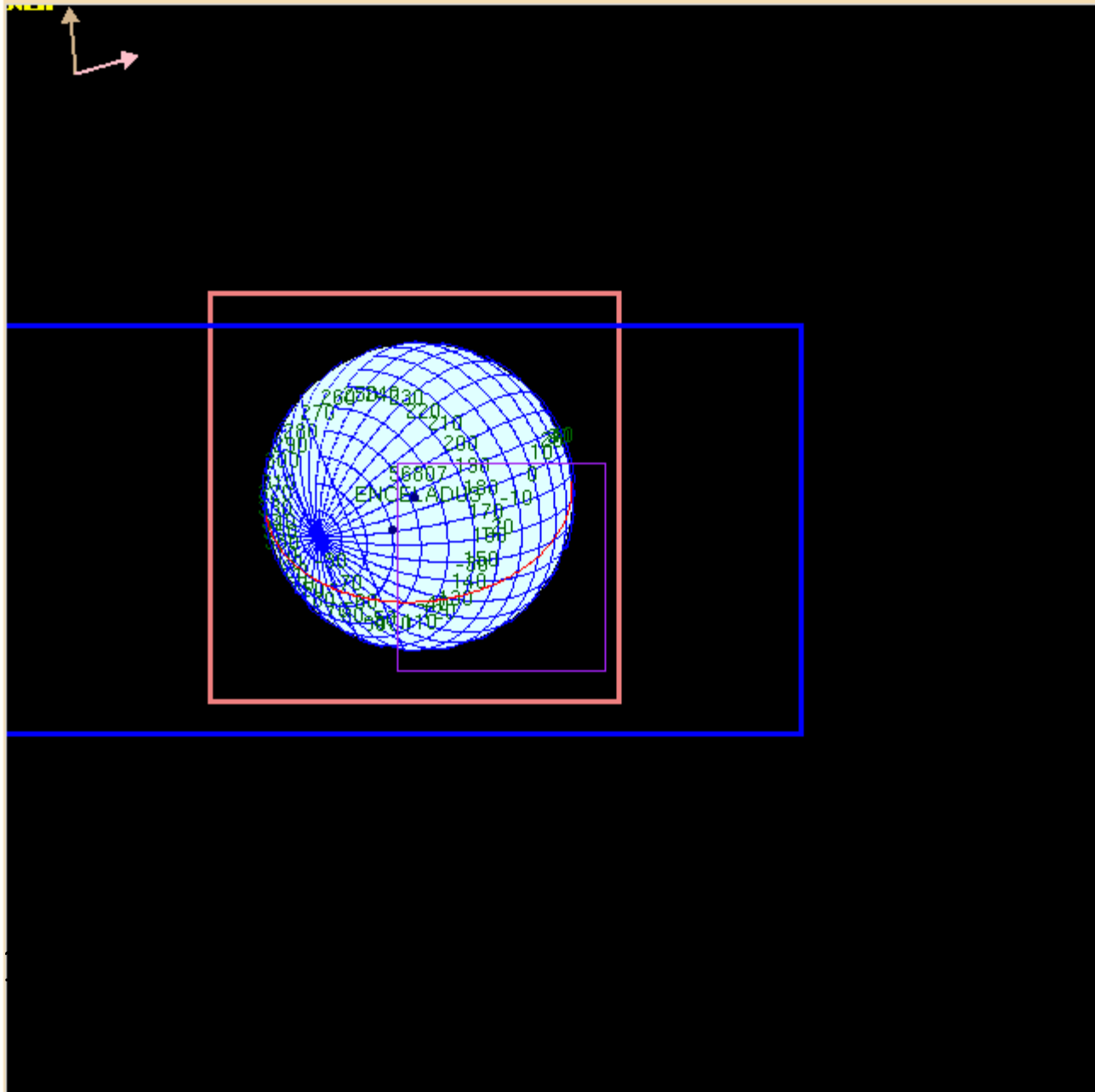
Phase function

surface microstructure

Bond albedo

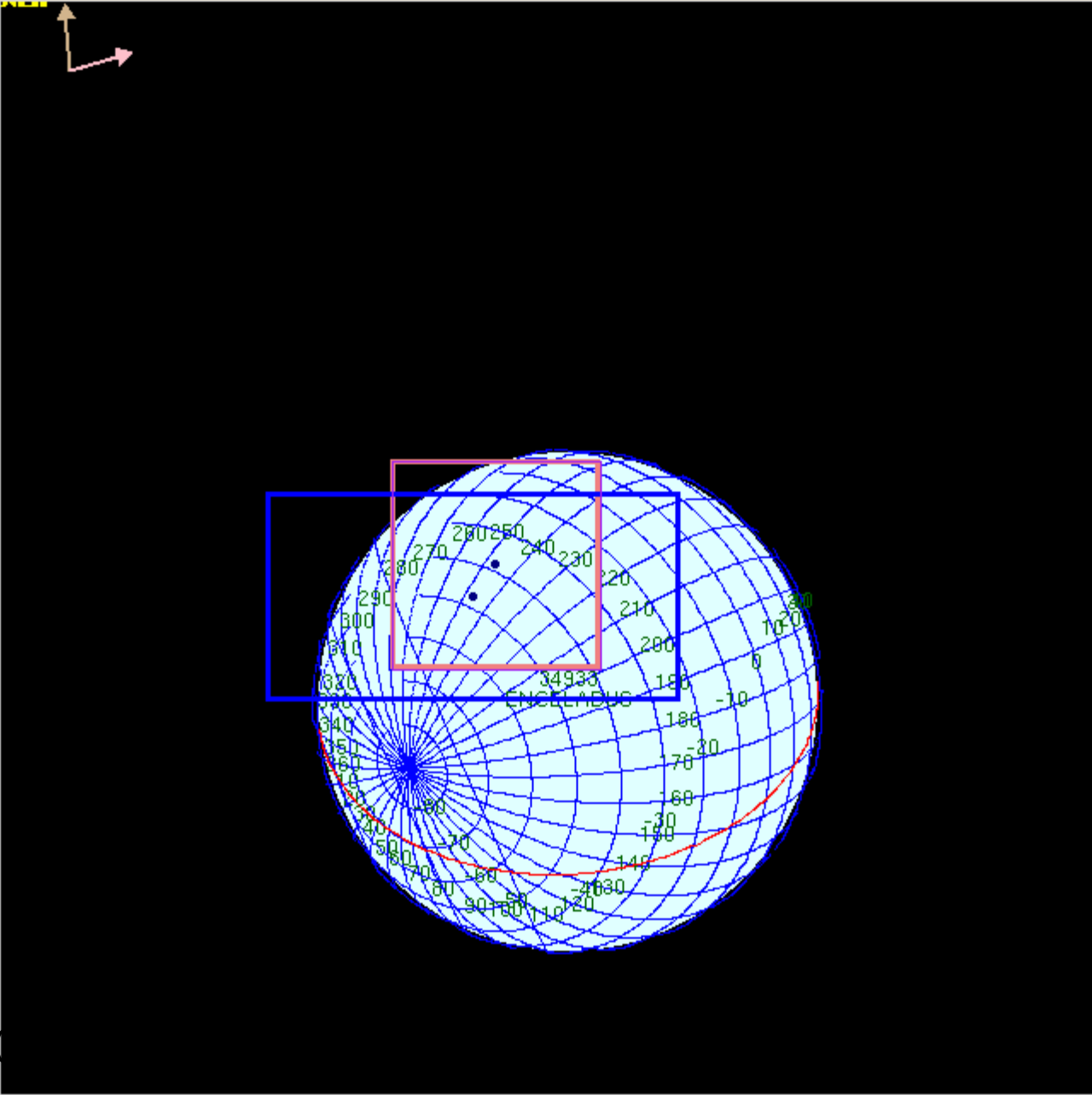
Temperatures > 120K

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 56810.467,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 46.644, Solar 47.126, Emission 2.650



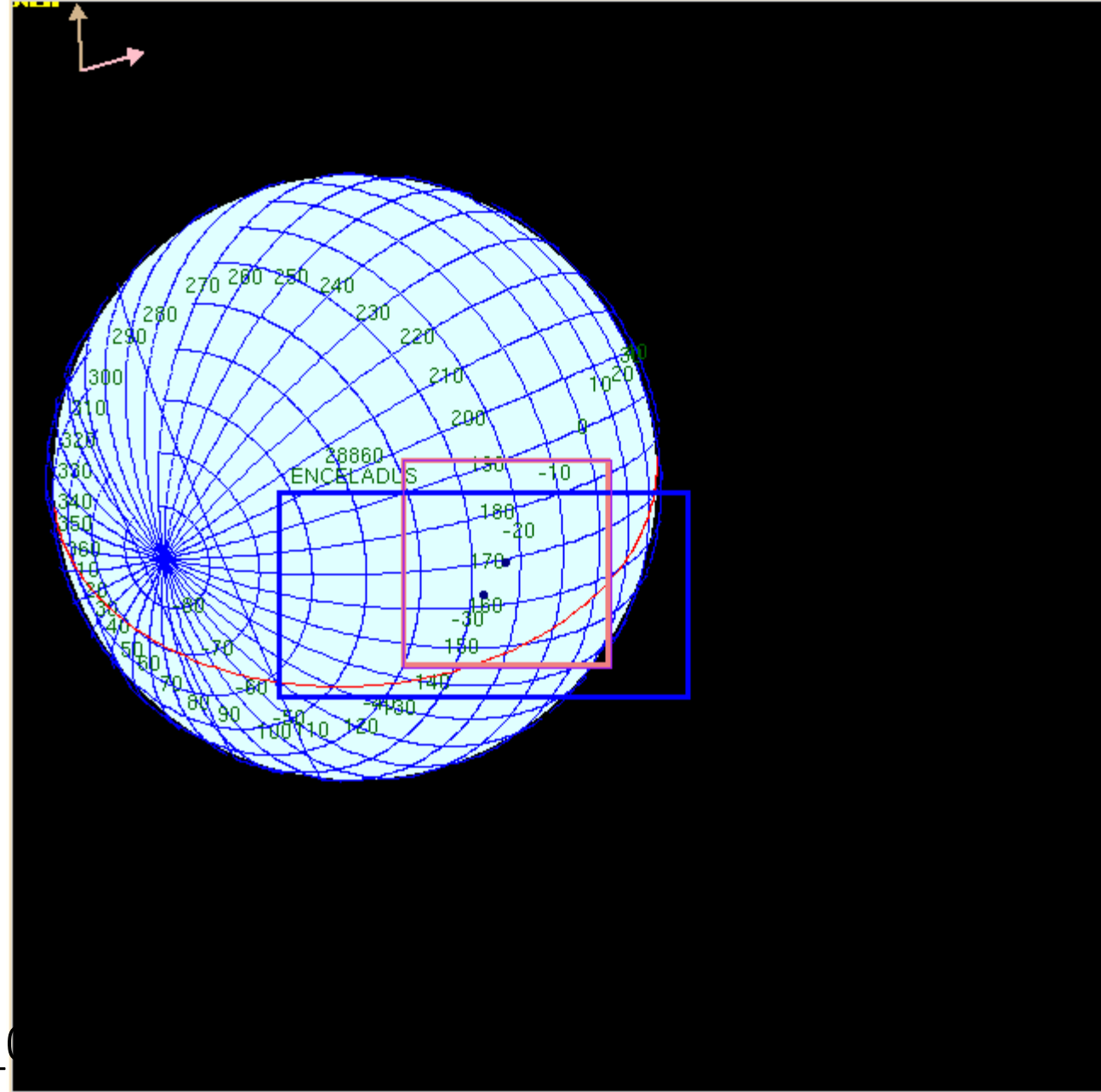
vims_01

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 34935.542,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 46.429, Solar 46.593, Emission 2.590



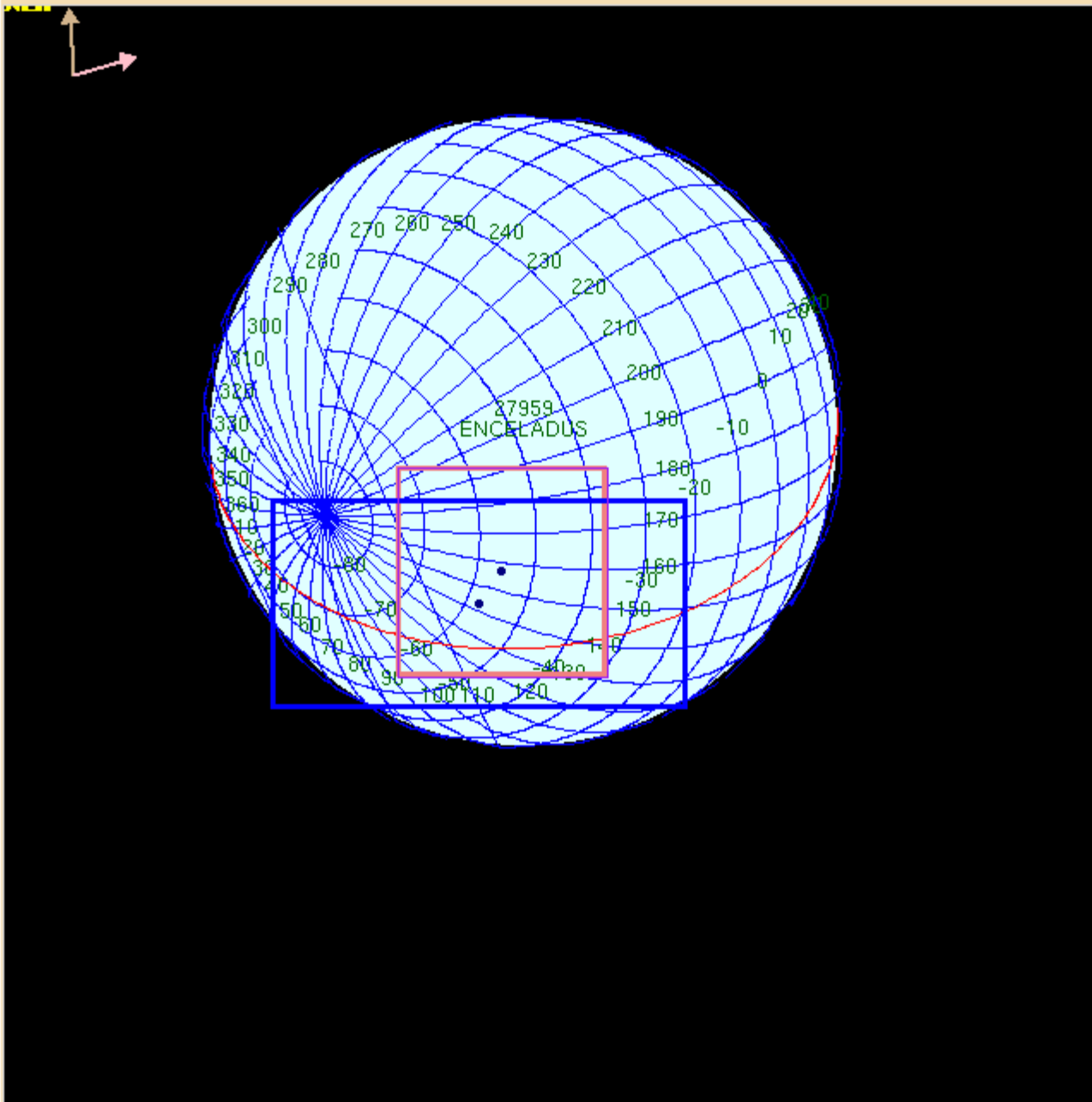
vims_0

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 28861.886,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 46.315, Solar 46.395, Emission 2.564



vims_0

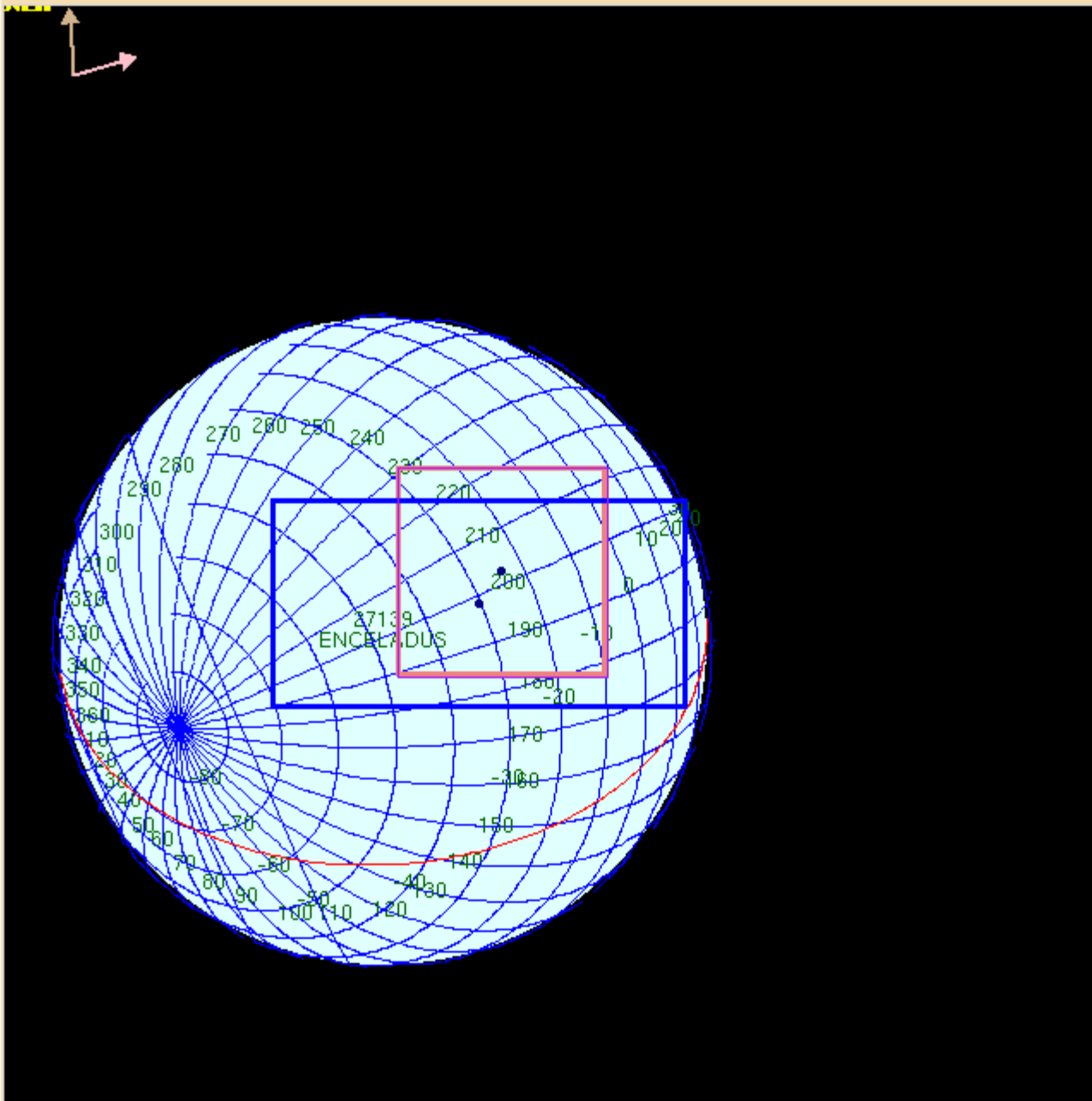
ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 27960.382,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 46.294, Solar 46.363, Emission 2.560



2005-195T18:58:22 12 30 IR RA/DEC(0.000,0.000)

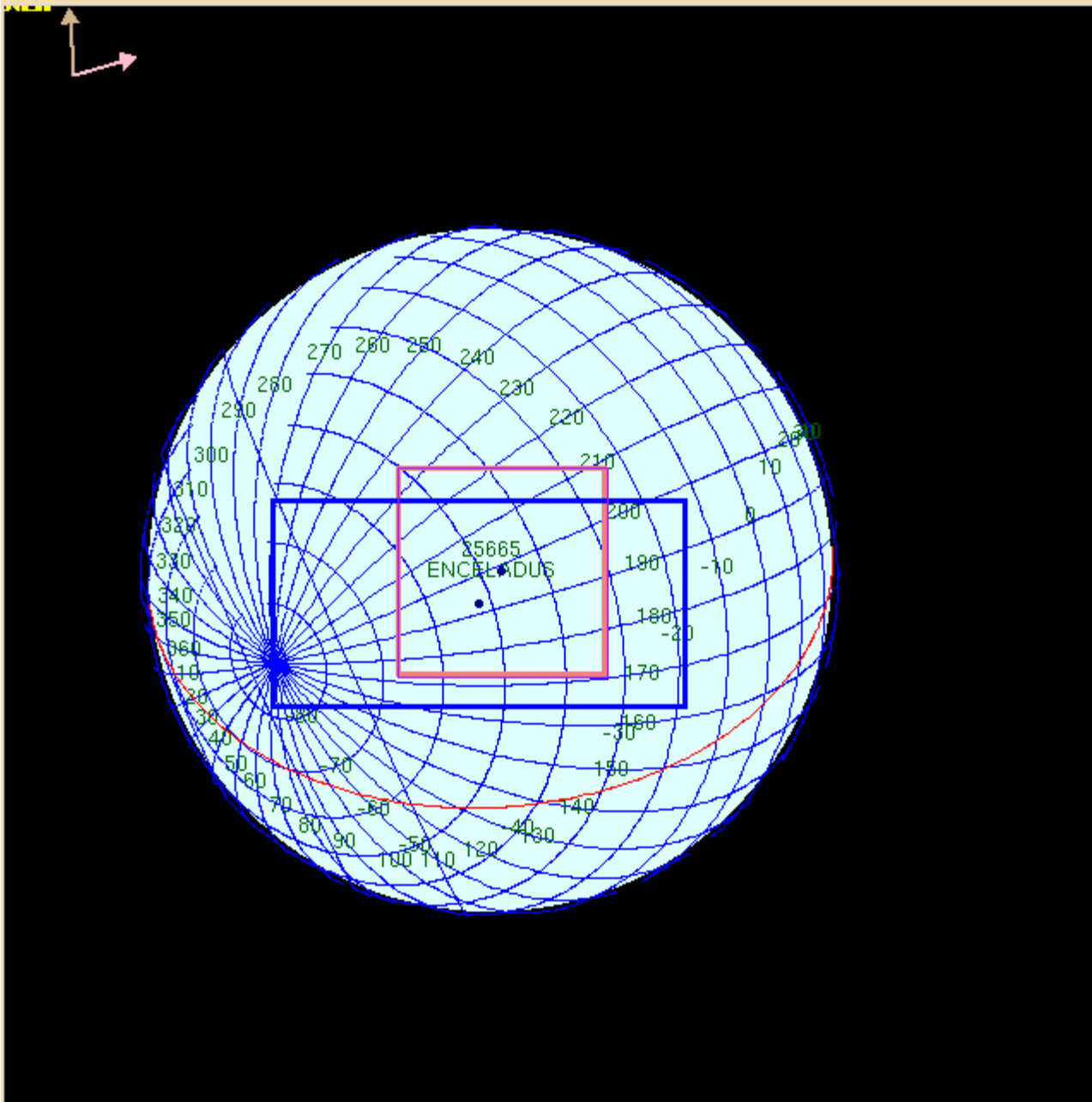
VIS RA/DEC(0.000,0.000)

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 27141.090,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 46.275, Solar 46.333, Emission 2.556



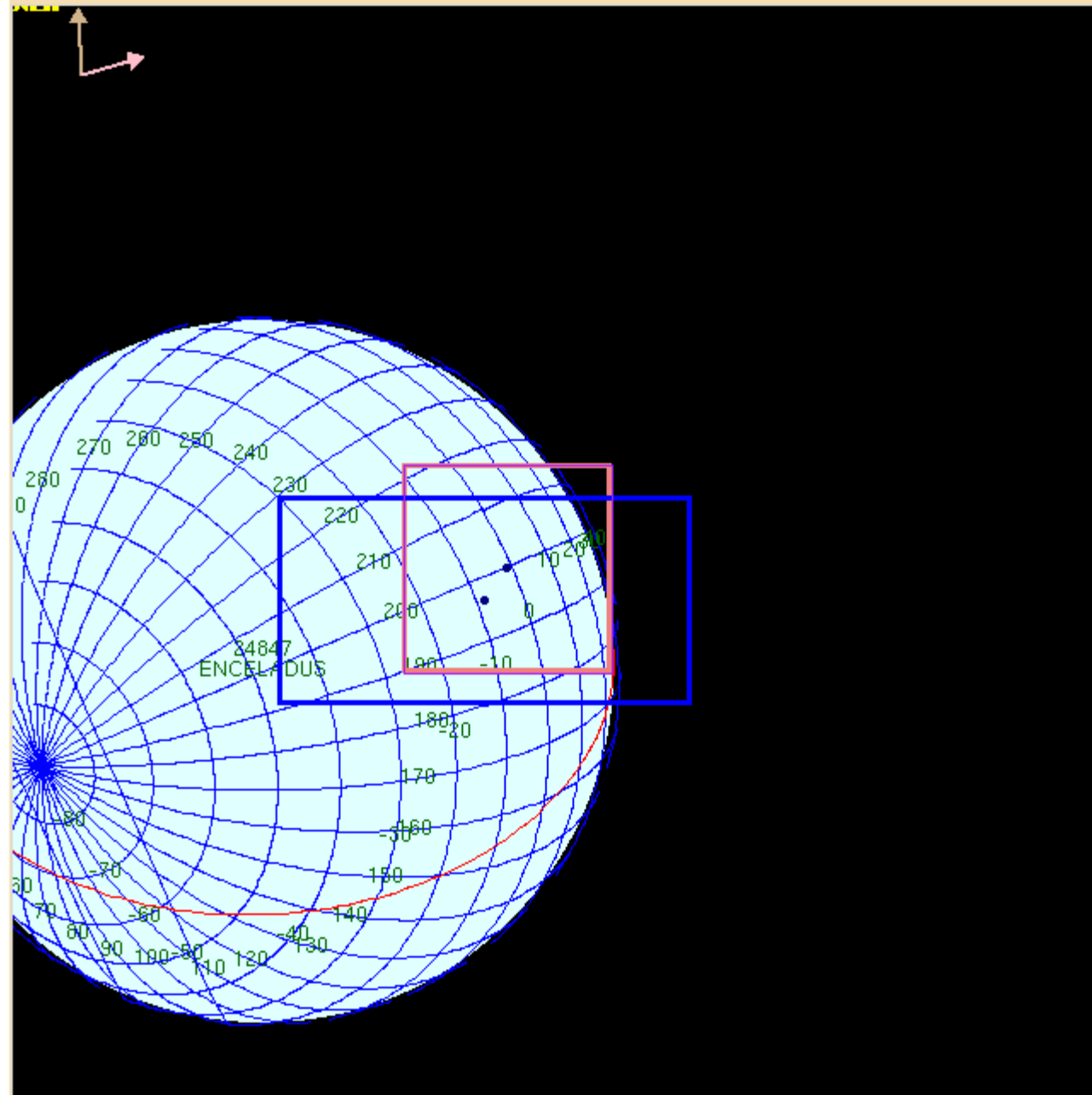
2005-195T19:00:02 6 14 IR RA/DEC(0.000,0.000) VIS RA/DEC(0.000,0.000)

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 25666.938,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 46.238, Solar 46.276, Emission 2.549



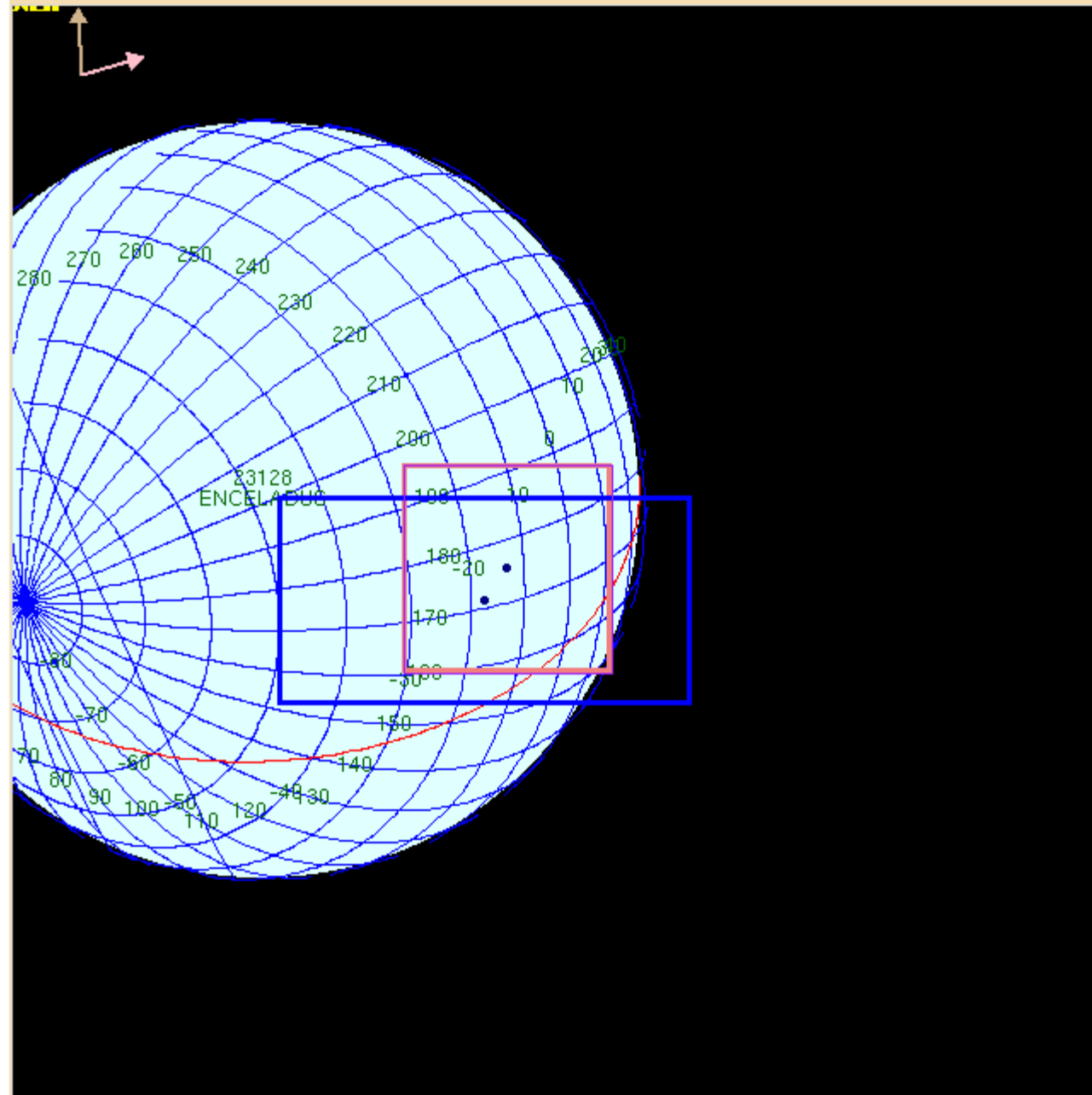
2005-195T19:03:02 3 27 IR RA/DEC(0.000,0.000) VIS RA/DEC(0.000,0.000)

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 24848.262,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 46.216, Solar 46.243, Emission 2.545



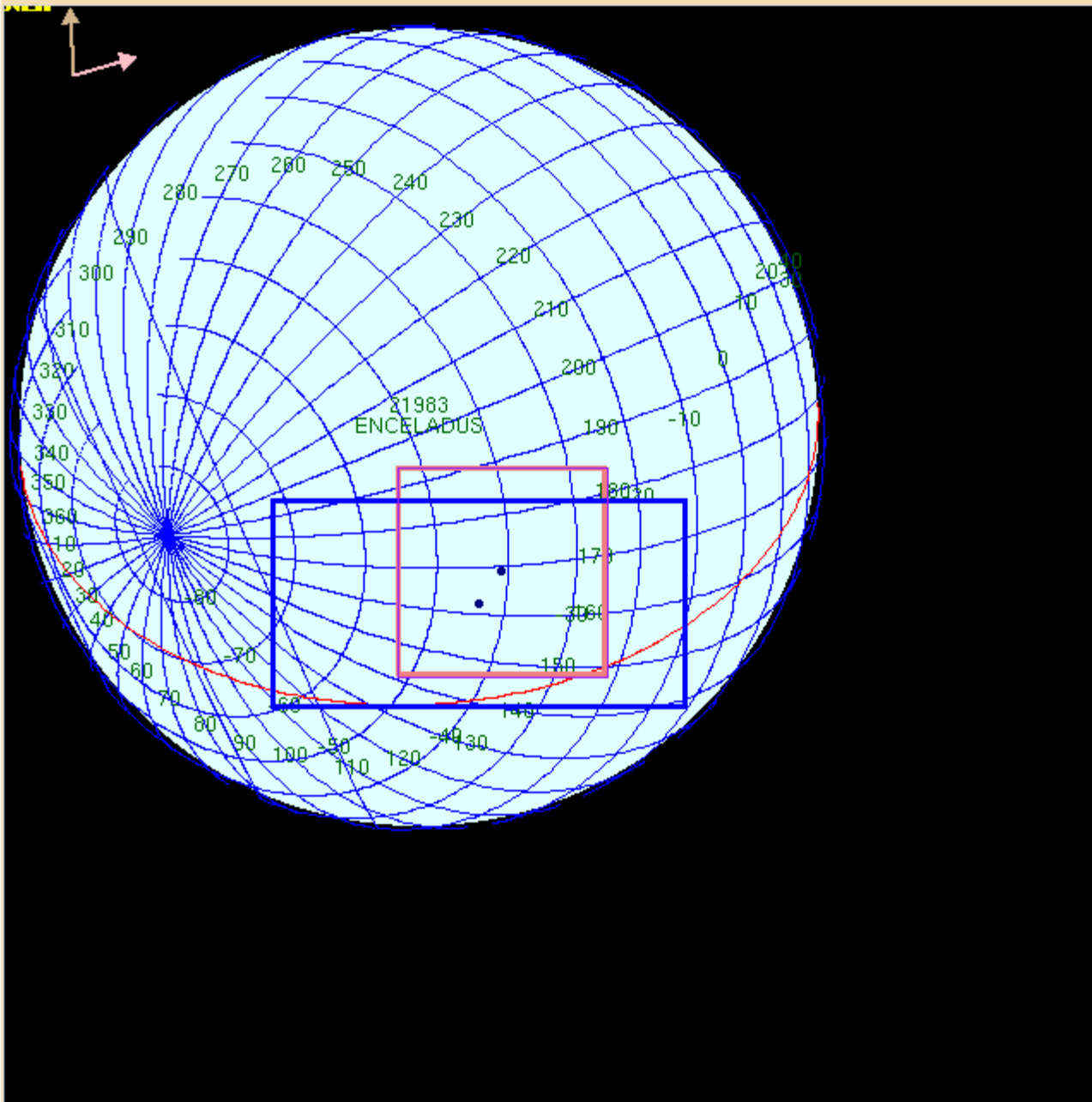
2005-195T19:04:42

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 23129.674,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 46.165, Solar 46.171, Emission 2.535



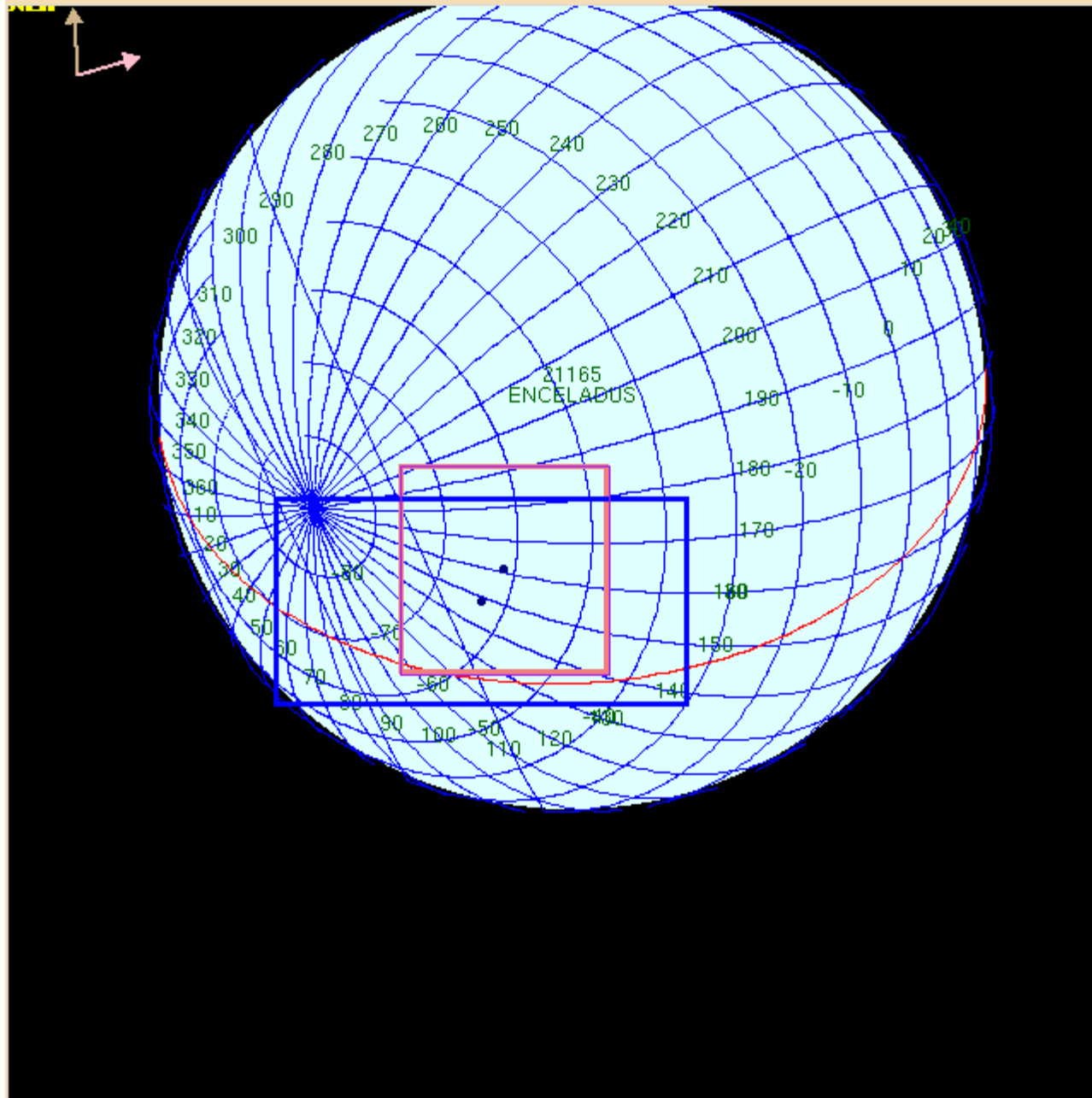
2005-195T19:08:12 12 14 IR RA/DEC(0.000,0.000) VIS RA/DEC(0.000,0.000)

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 21984.384,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 46.128, Solar 46.120, Emission 2.529



2005-195T19:10:32 6 15 IR RA/DEC(0.000,0.000) VIS RA/DEC(0.000,0.000)

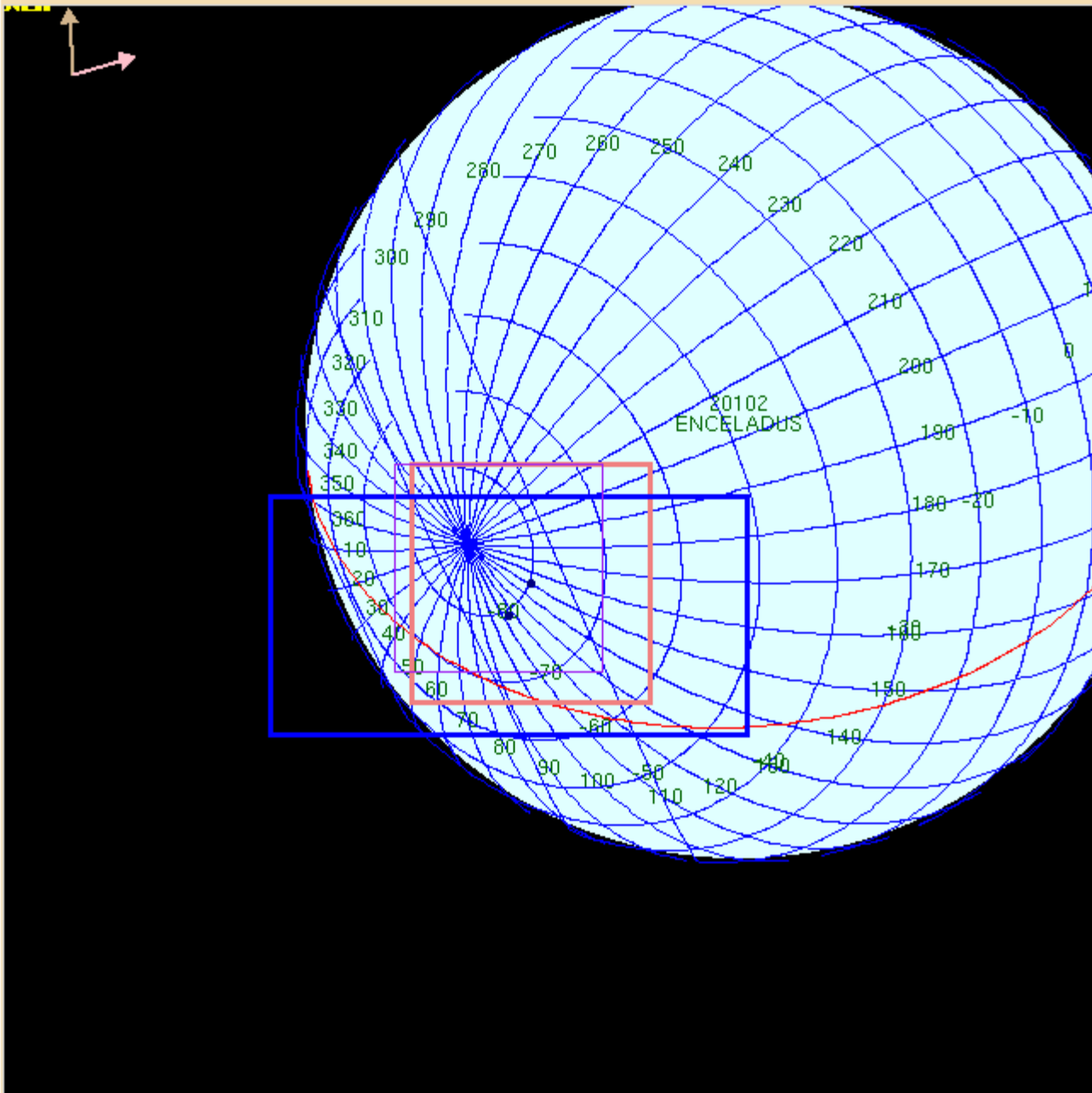
ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 21166.514,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 46.099, Solar 46.081, Emission 2.524



2005-195T19:12:12 7 19 IR RA/DEC(0.000,0.000)

VIS RA/DEC(0.000,0.000)

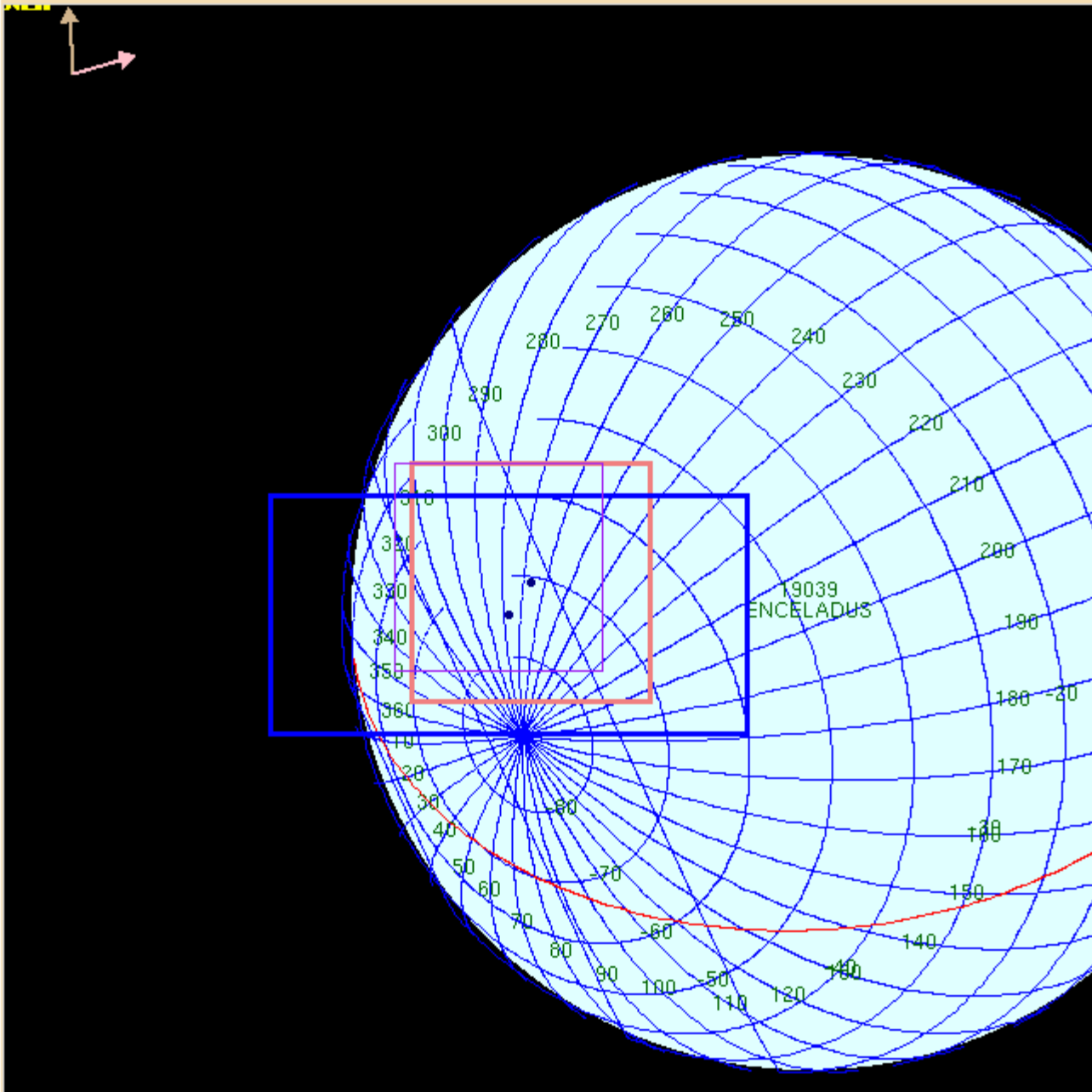
ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 20103.508,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 46.059, Solar 46.028, Emission 2.517



2005-195T19:14:22 6 24 IR RA/DEC(0.000,0.000)

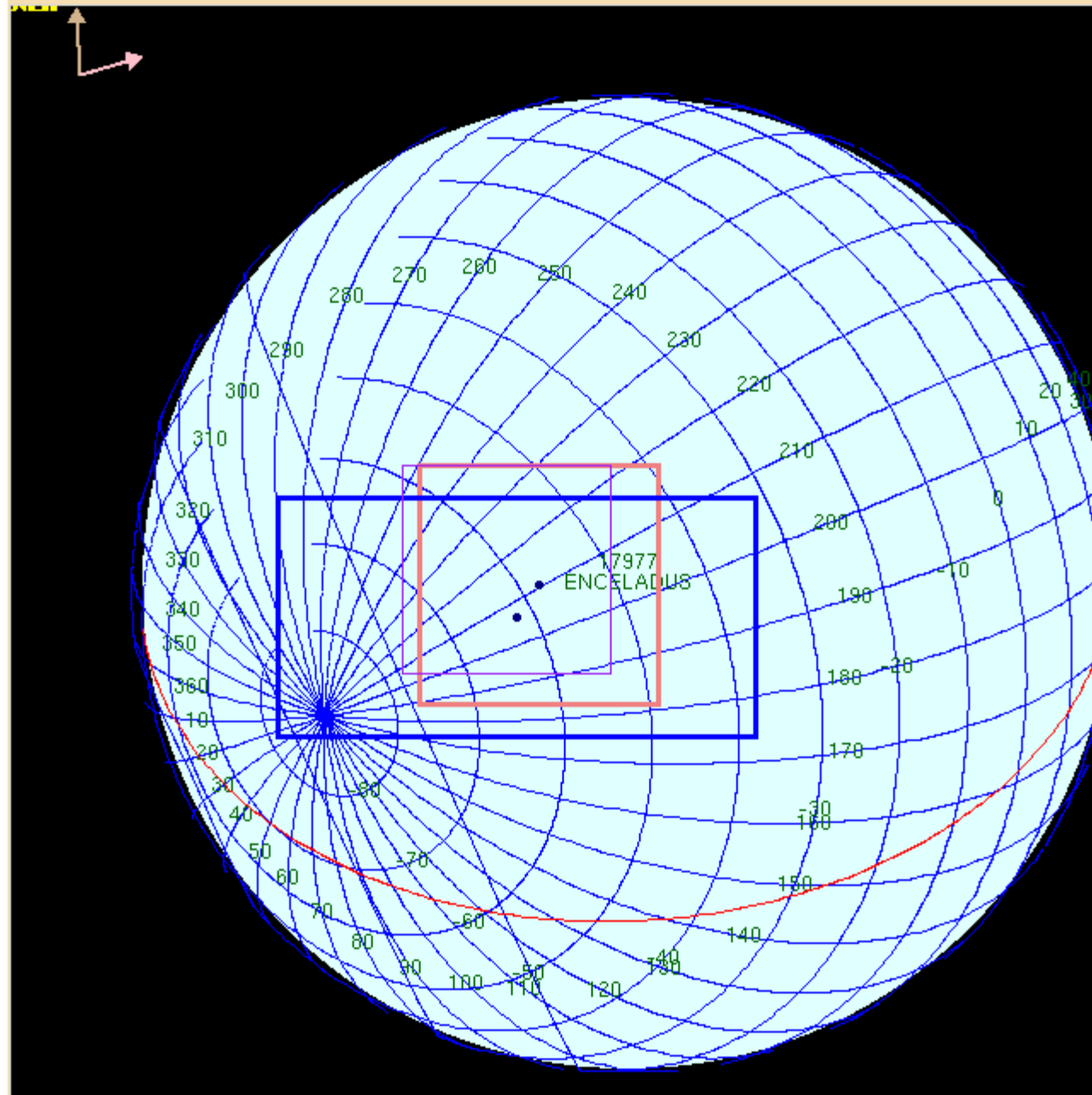
VIS RA/DEC(0.000,0.000)

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 19040.737,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 46.015, Solar 45.972, Emission 2.510



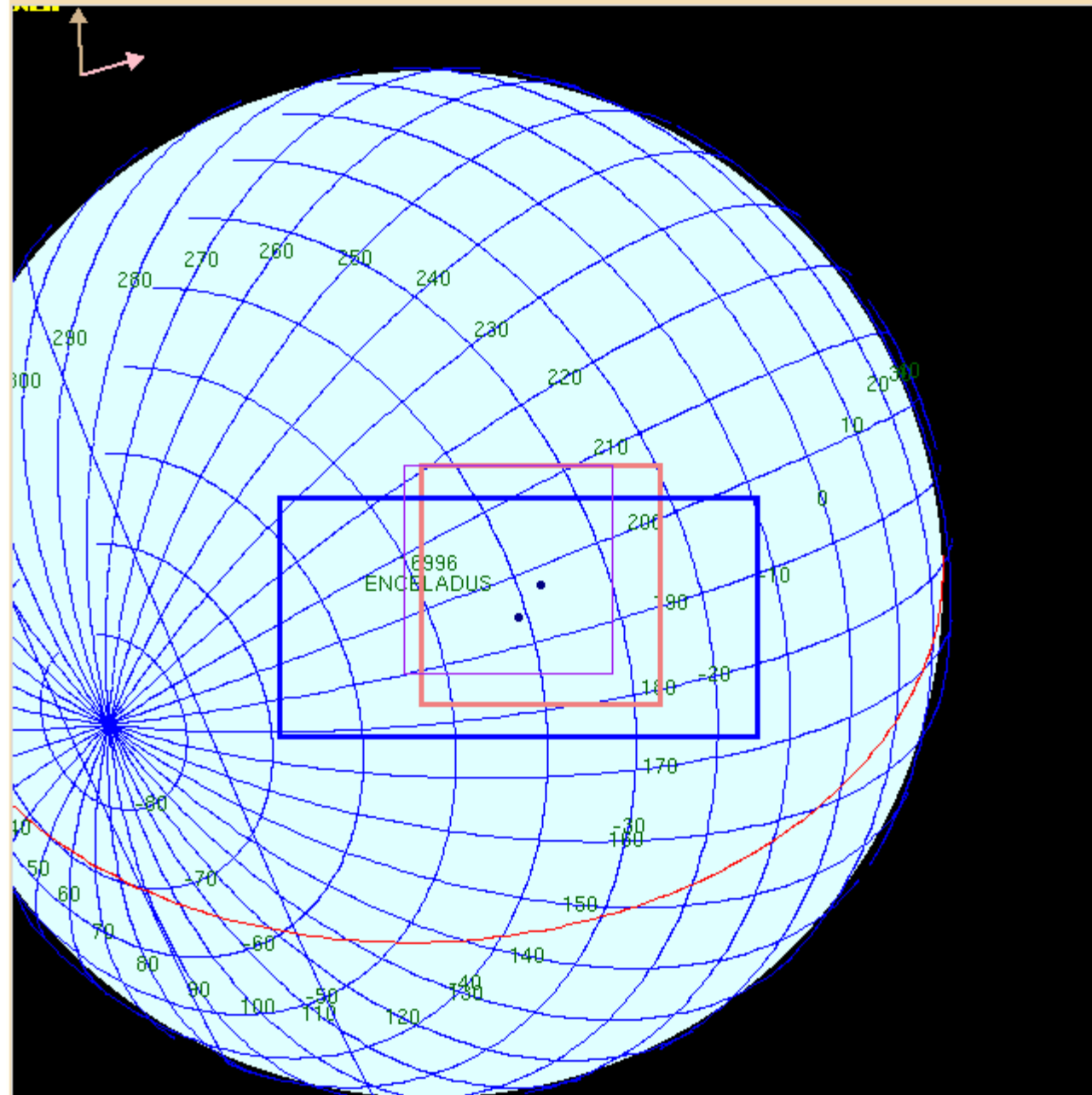
2005-195T19:16:32 10 28 IR RA/DEC(0.000,0.000) VIS RA/DEC(0.000,0.000)

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 17978.184,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 45.966, Solar 45.912, Emission 2.503



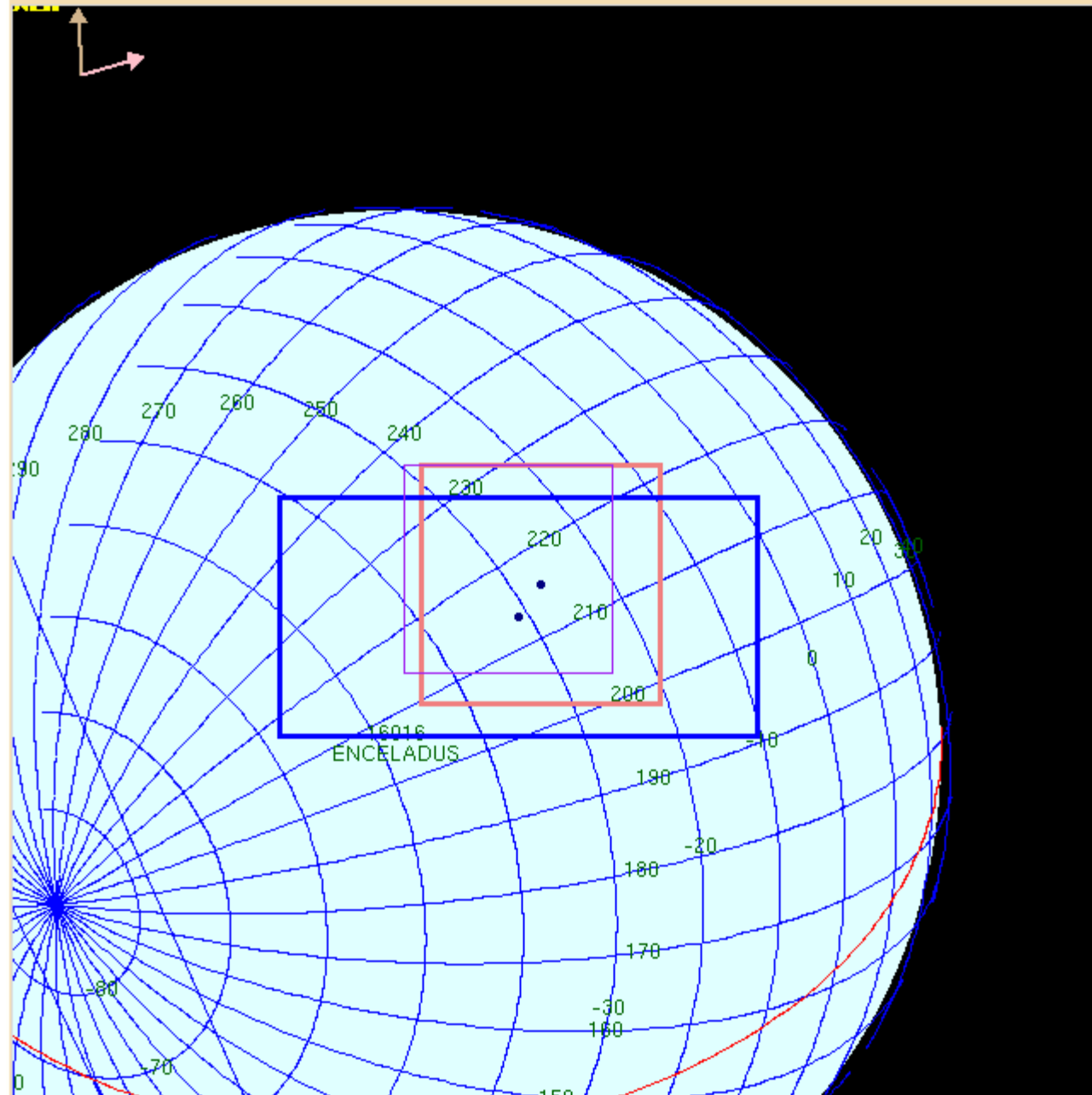
2005-195T19:18:42

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 16997.545,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 45.917, Solar 45.852, Emission 2.496



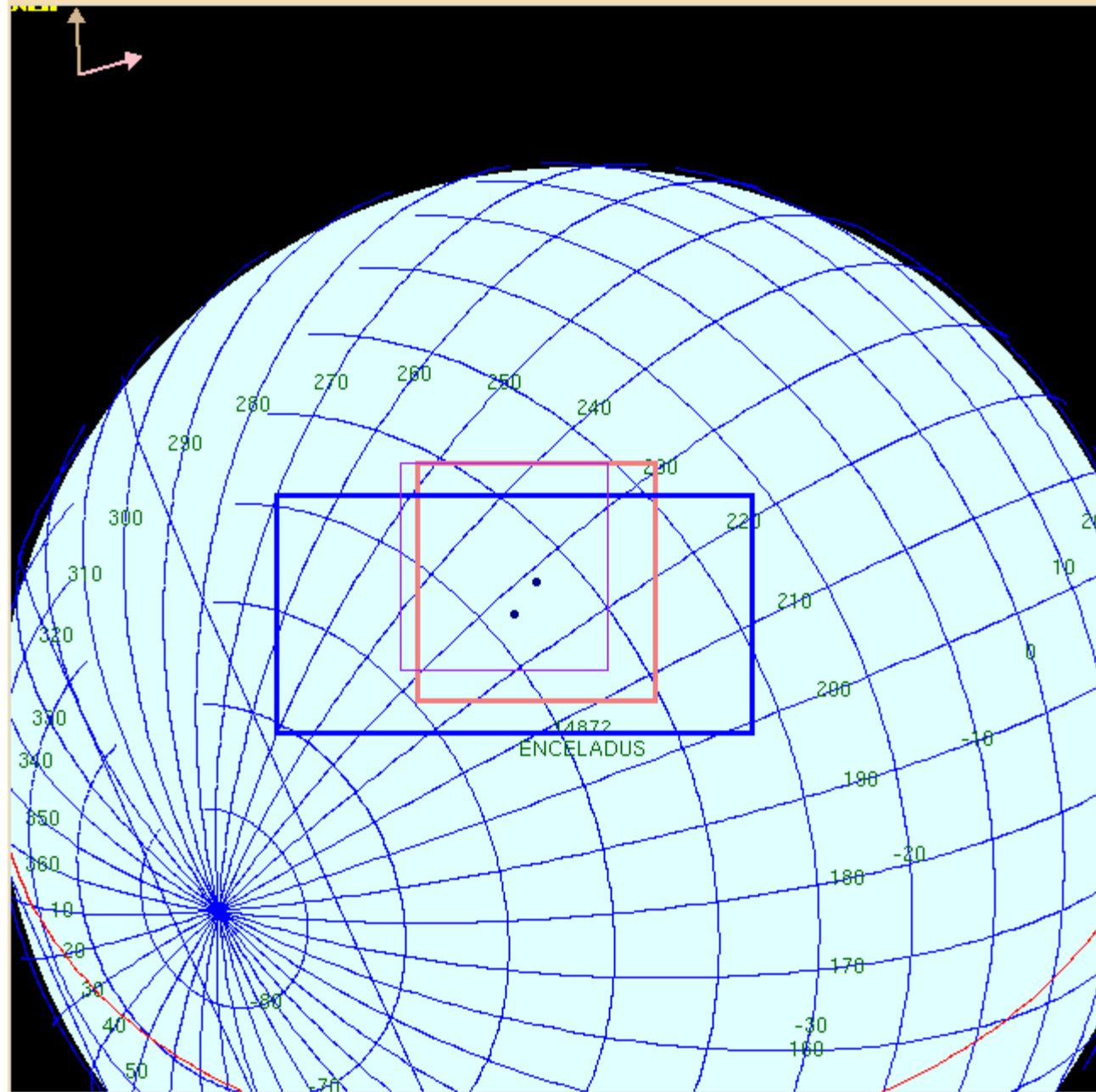
2005-195T19:20:42

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 16017.067,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 45.862, Solar 45.787, Emission 2.489

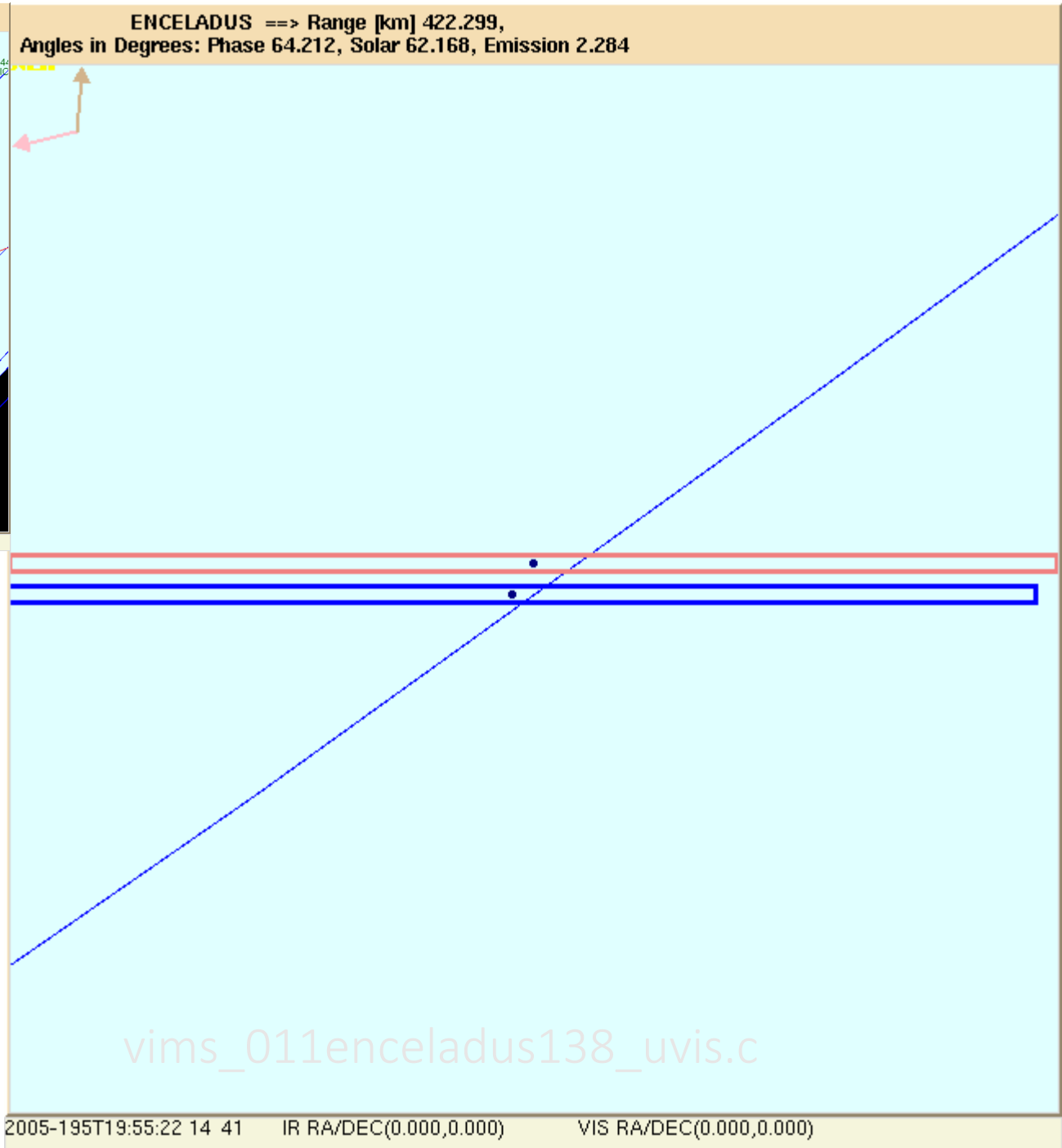
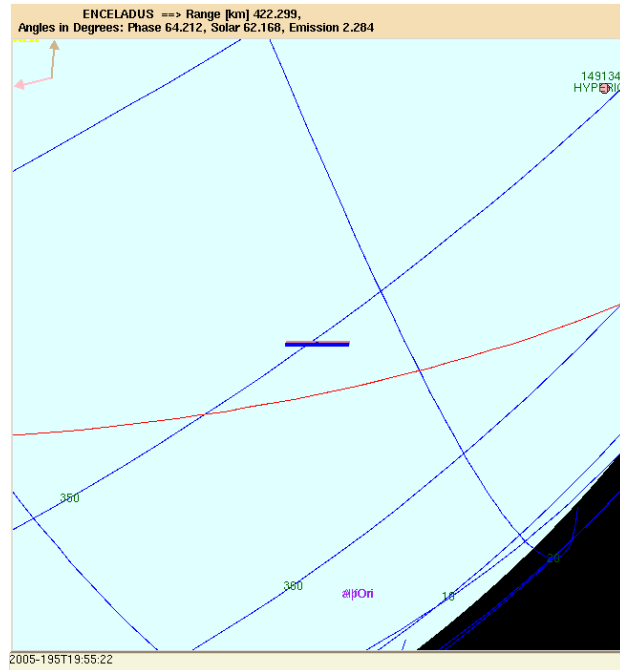


2005-195T19:22:42

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 14873.368,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 45.790, Solar 45.704, Emission 2.479



2005-195T19:25:02



Around closest approach, VIMS does profiles.

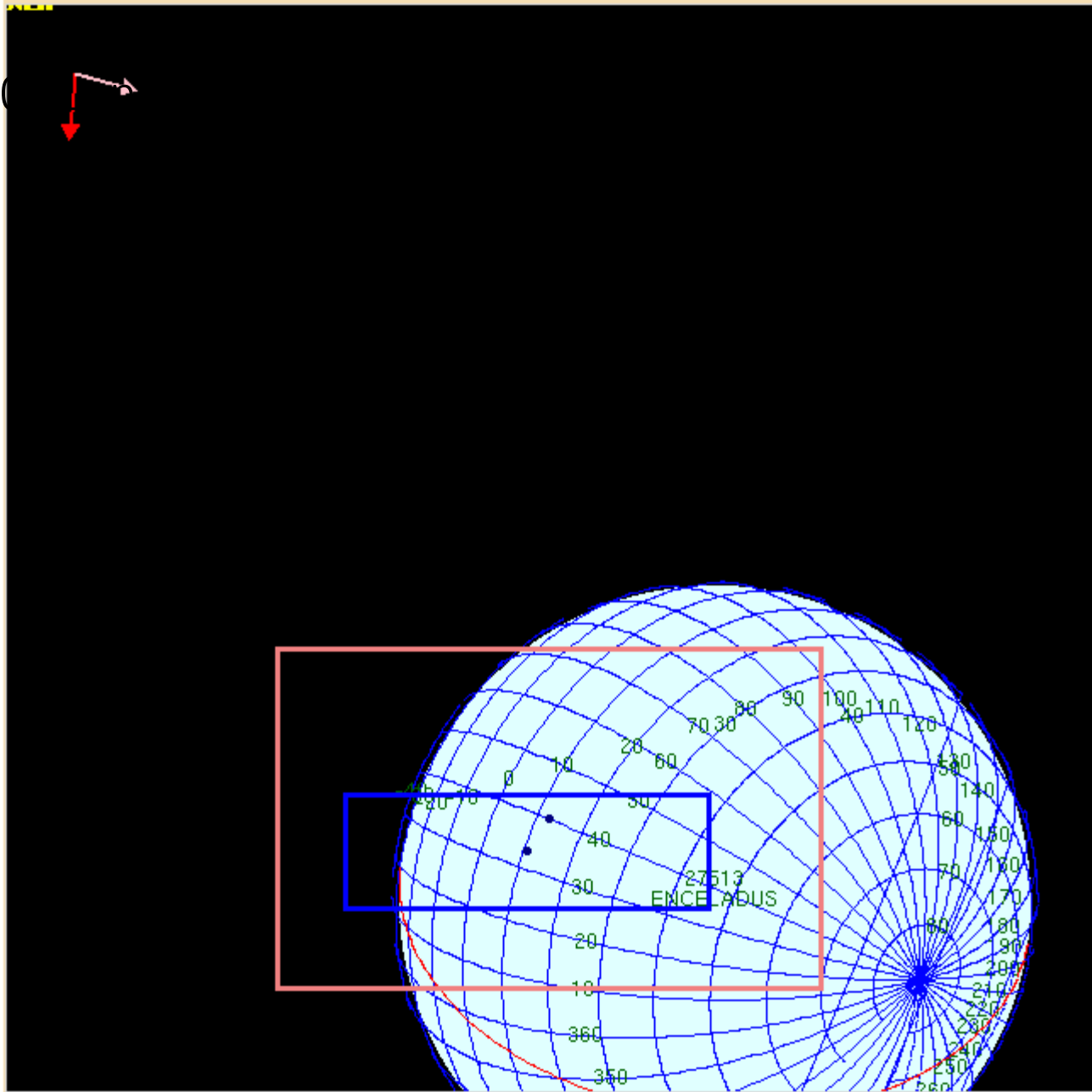
Above: ~25x larger field of view.

~210 meter resolution!

vims_011enceladus138_uvis.c

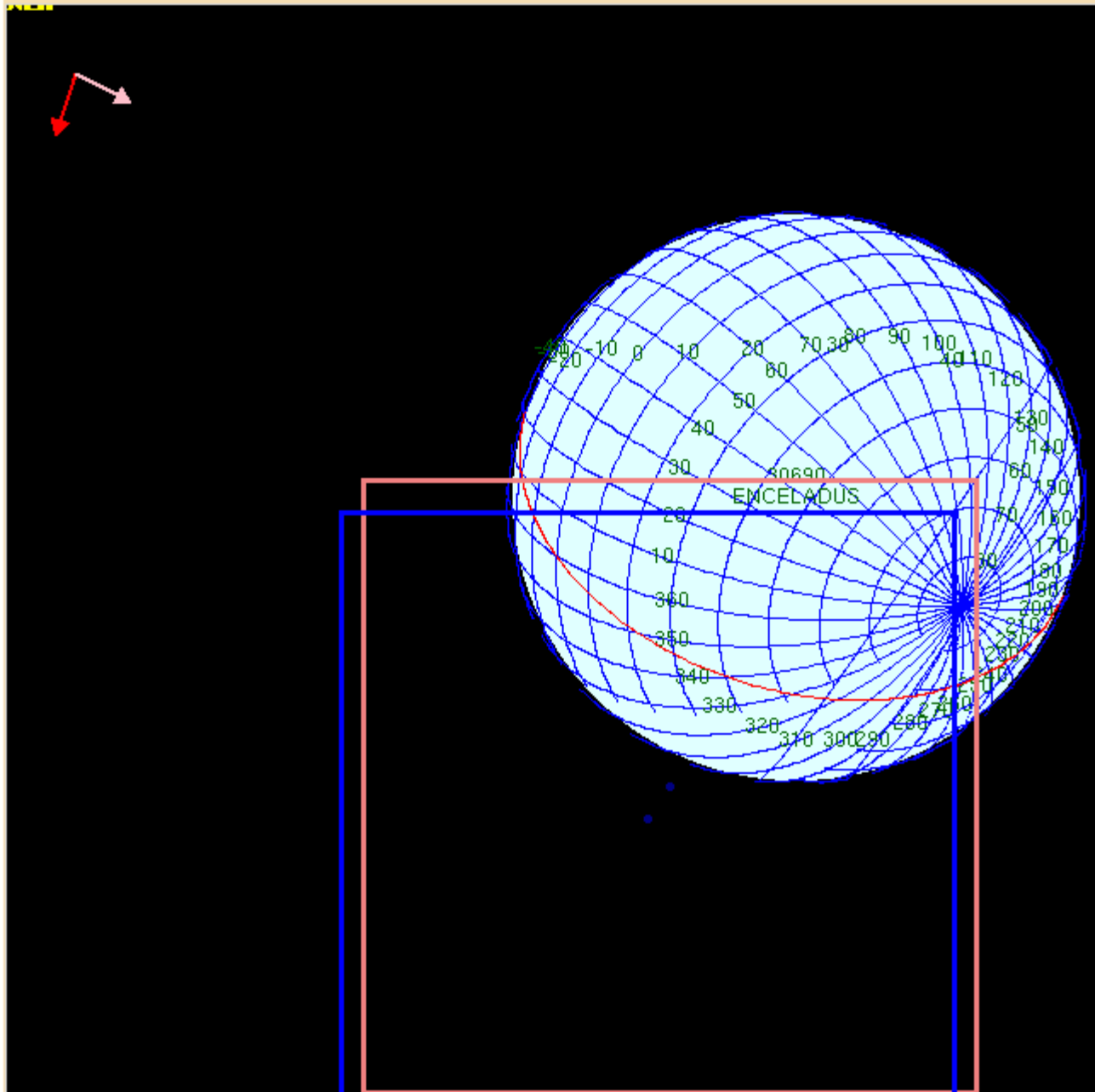
ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 27510.797,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 132.582, Solar 133.273, Emission 2.301

vims_0
Outbound



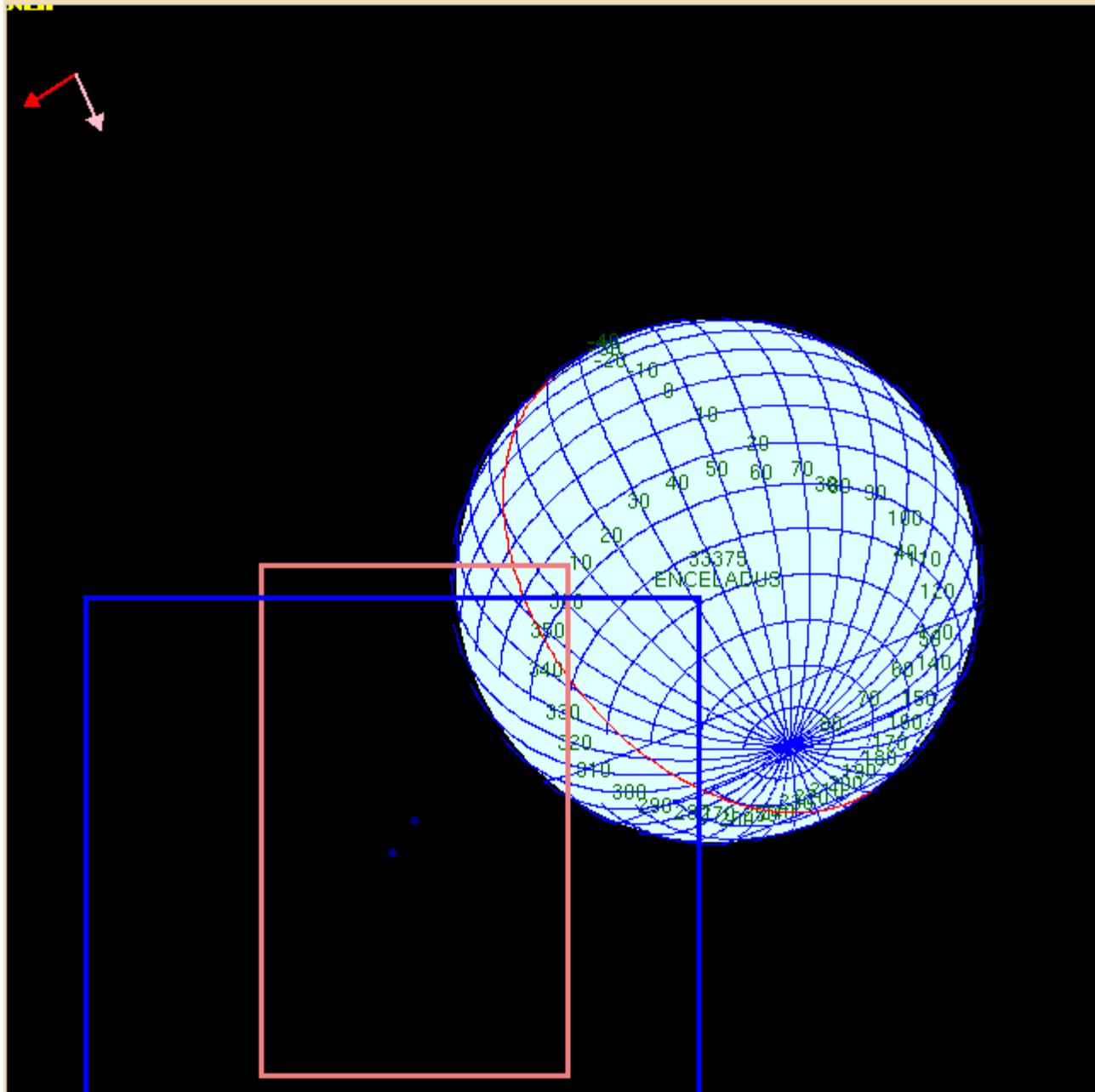
2005-195T20:51:30 7 31 IR RA/DEC(0.000,0.000) VIS RA/DEC(0.000,0.000)

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 30687.441,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 132.589, Solar 133.307, Emission 2.275



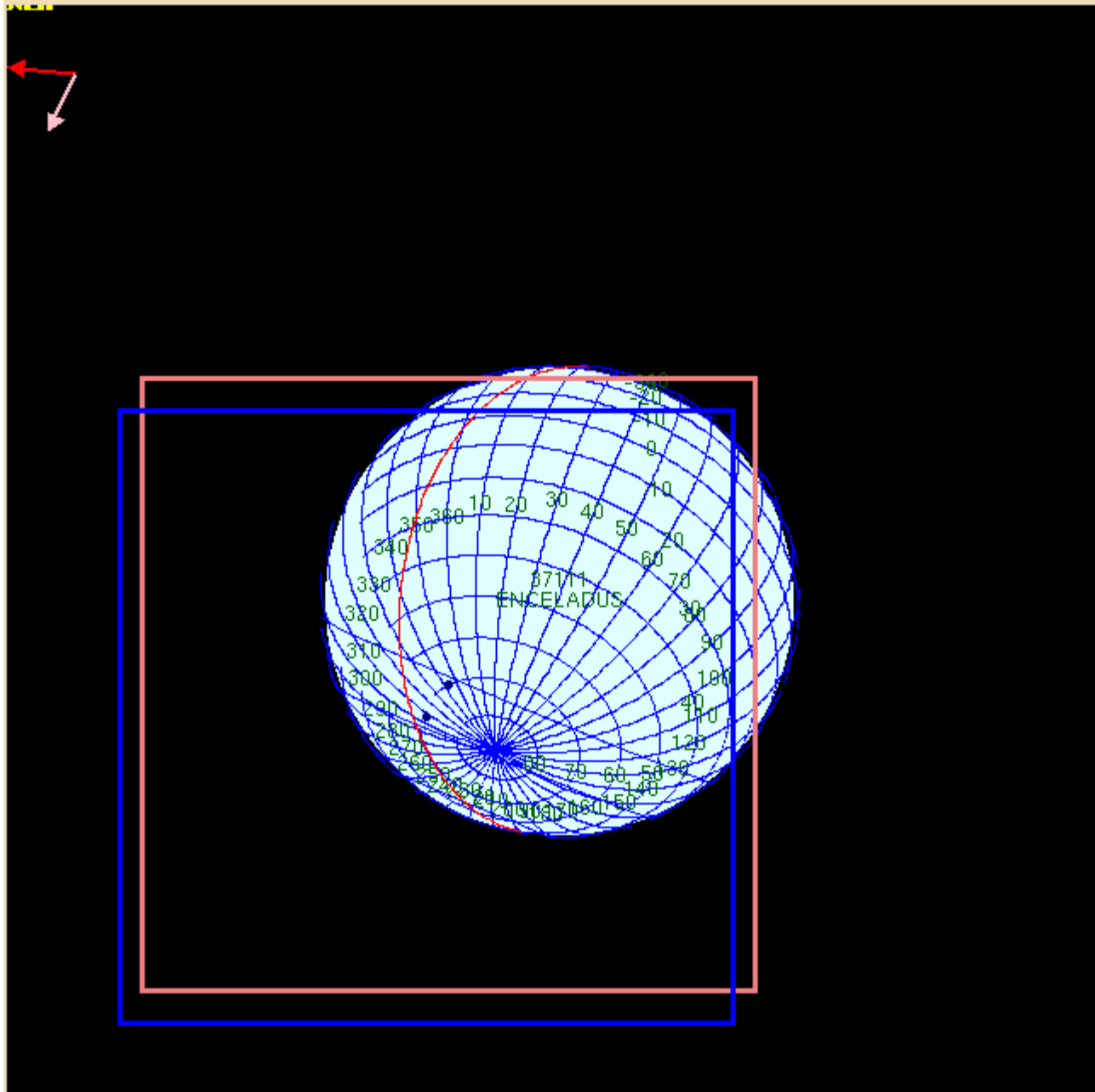
2005-195T20:58:00

ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 33372.036,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 132.581, Solar 133.321, Emission 2.254



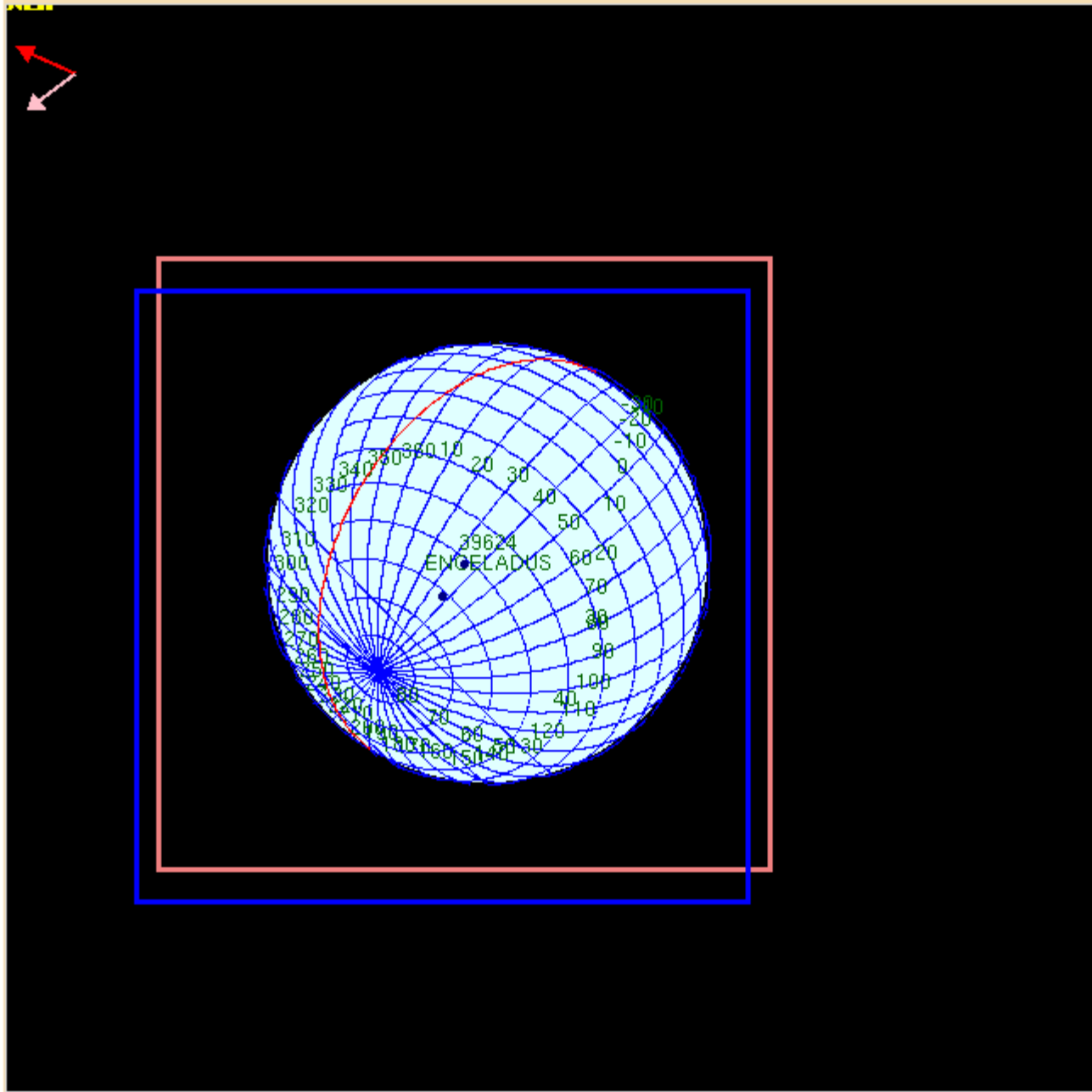
2005-195T21:03:30

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Angles in Degrees: Phase 132.553, Solar 133.322, Emission 2.223



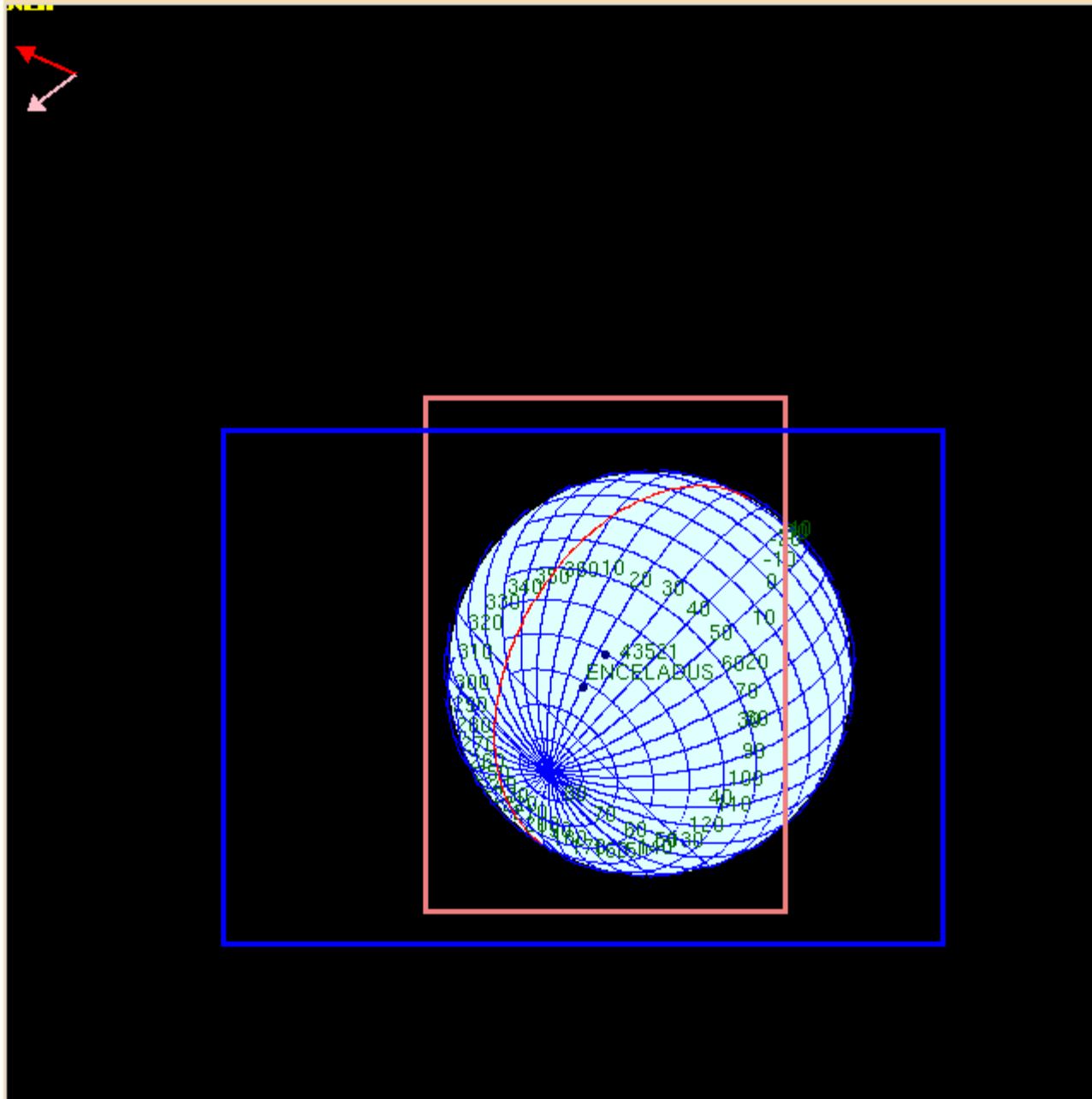
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ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 39620.195,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 132.524, Solar 133.312, Emission 2.203

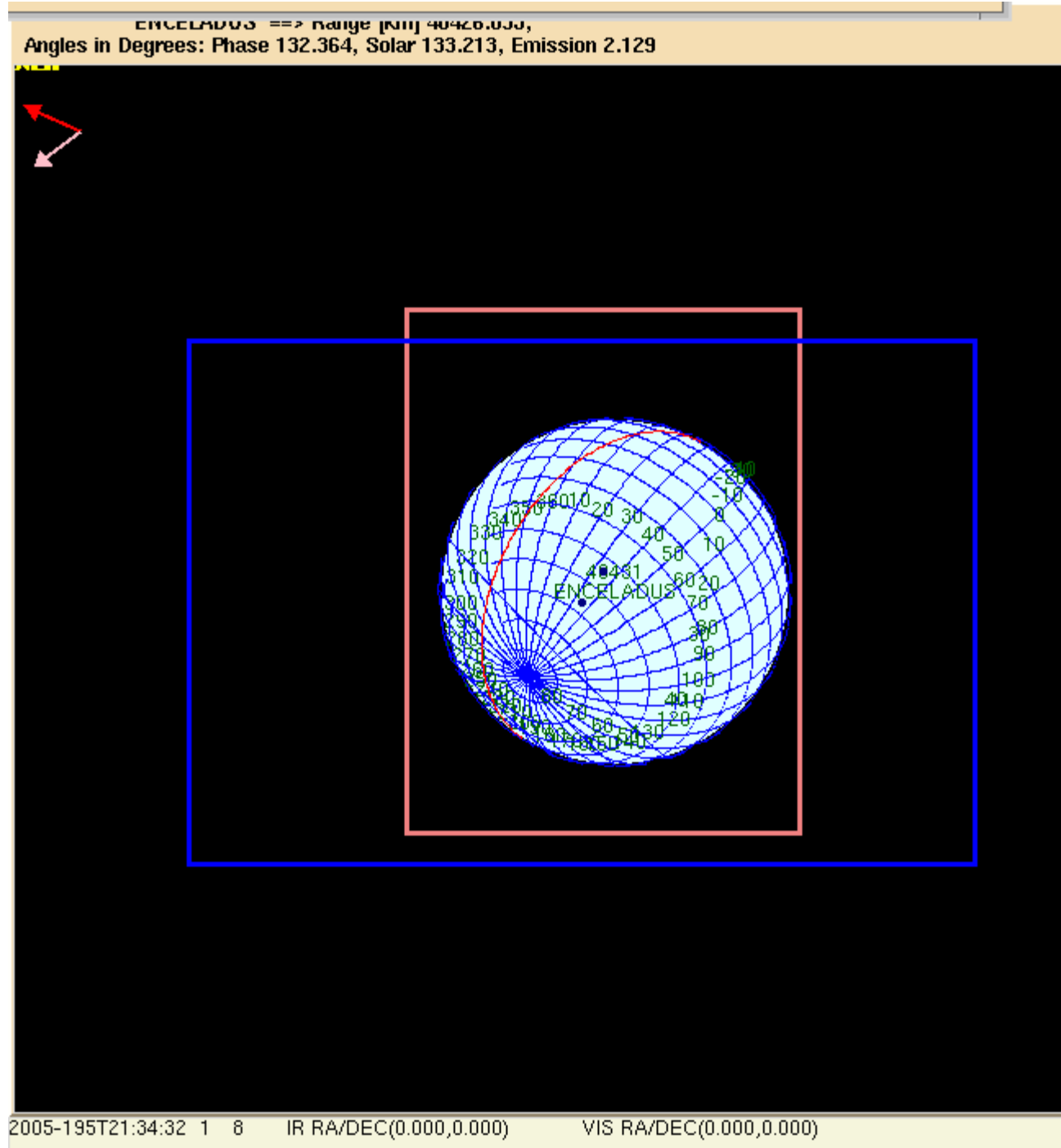


ENCELADUS ==> Range [km] 43516.679,
Angles in Degrees: Phase 132.464, Solar 133.280, Emission 2.171

ISS prime



UVIS
prime



11EN-E2 RPWS Preview

W. Kurth

8 July 2005

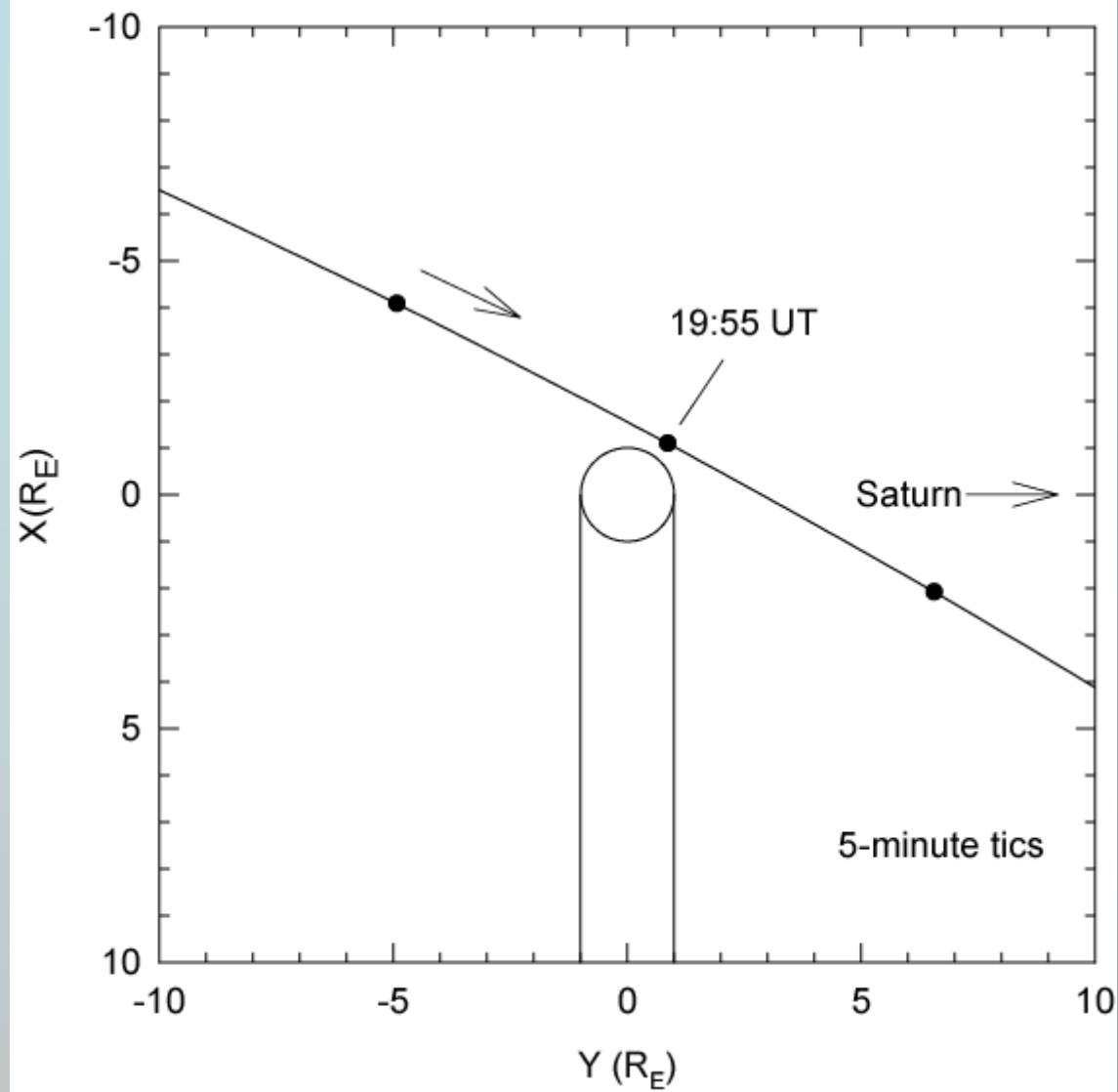
RPWS Icy Satellite Objectives

- Establish the spectrum and types of plasma waves associated with gaseous emissions from ... the icy satellites.
- Determine the electron density in the magnetosphere of Saturn, near the icy moons...
- Determine the spatial distribution of micron-sized dust particles through out the Saturnian system.
- Measure the mass distribution of the impacting particles from pulse height analyses of the impact waveforms.

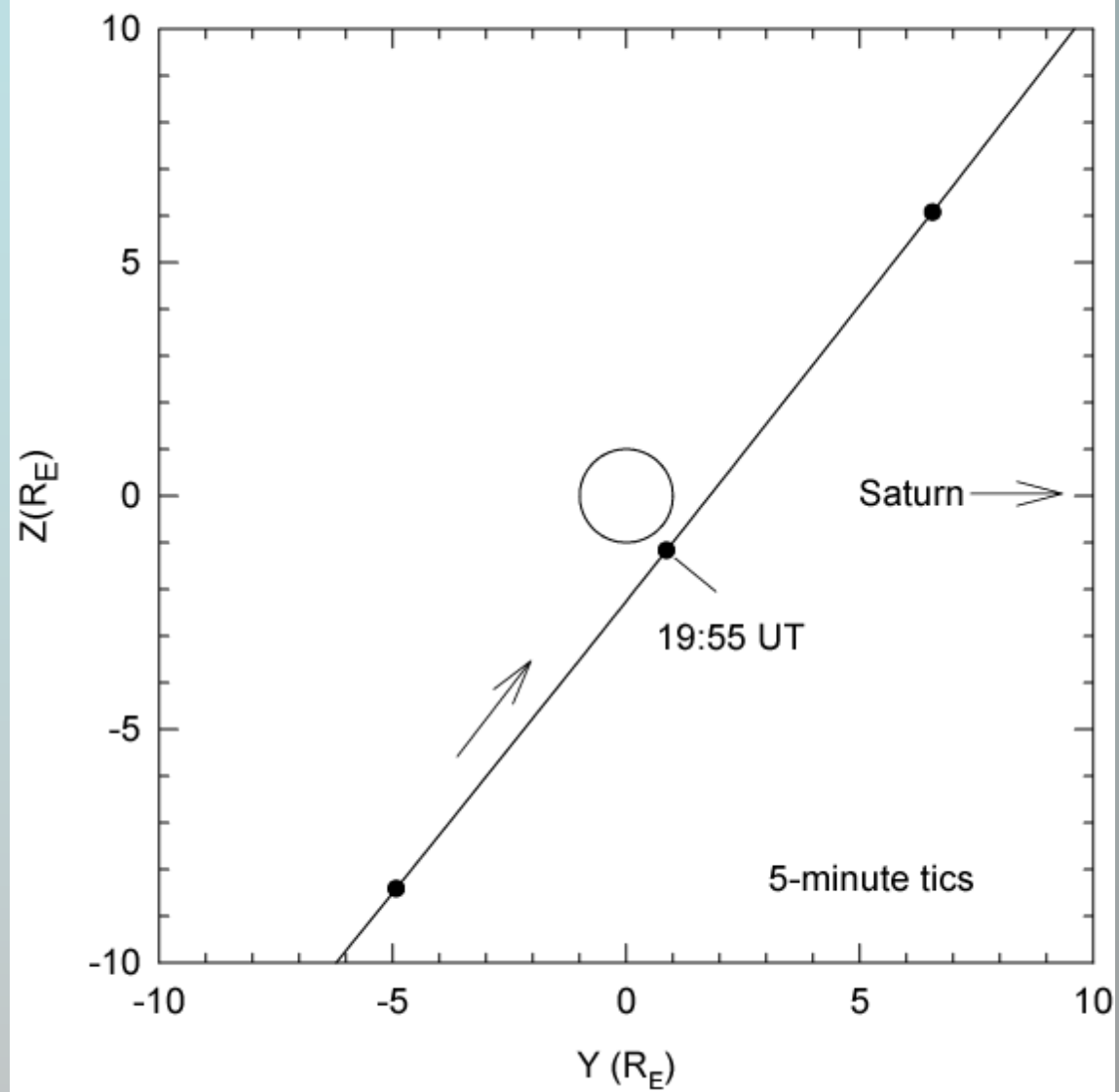
Orbit 11 Enceladus Opportunities for RPWS

- Close flyby will allow RPWS to measure the local plasma density; Orbit 4 observations suggested a local source near Enceladus, hence, we expect to see a much stronger effect during the Orbit 11 flyby.
- RPWS should be sensitive to any dust in the vicinity of Enceladus and will complement CDA/HRD observations.

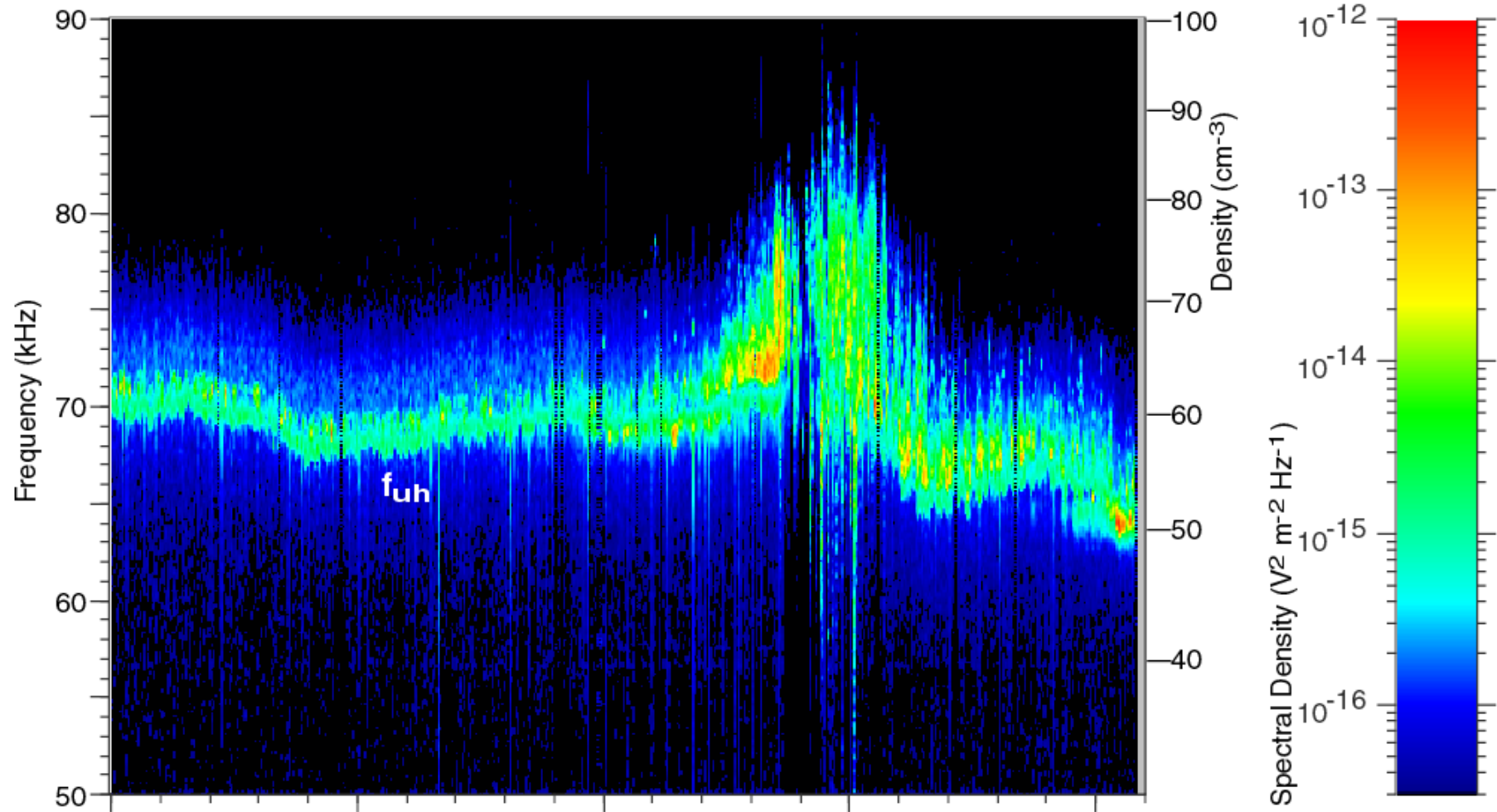
Orbit 11 Enceladus Flyby
July 14, Day 195, 2005



Orbit 11 Enceladus Flyby
July 14, Day 195, 2005

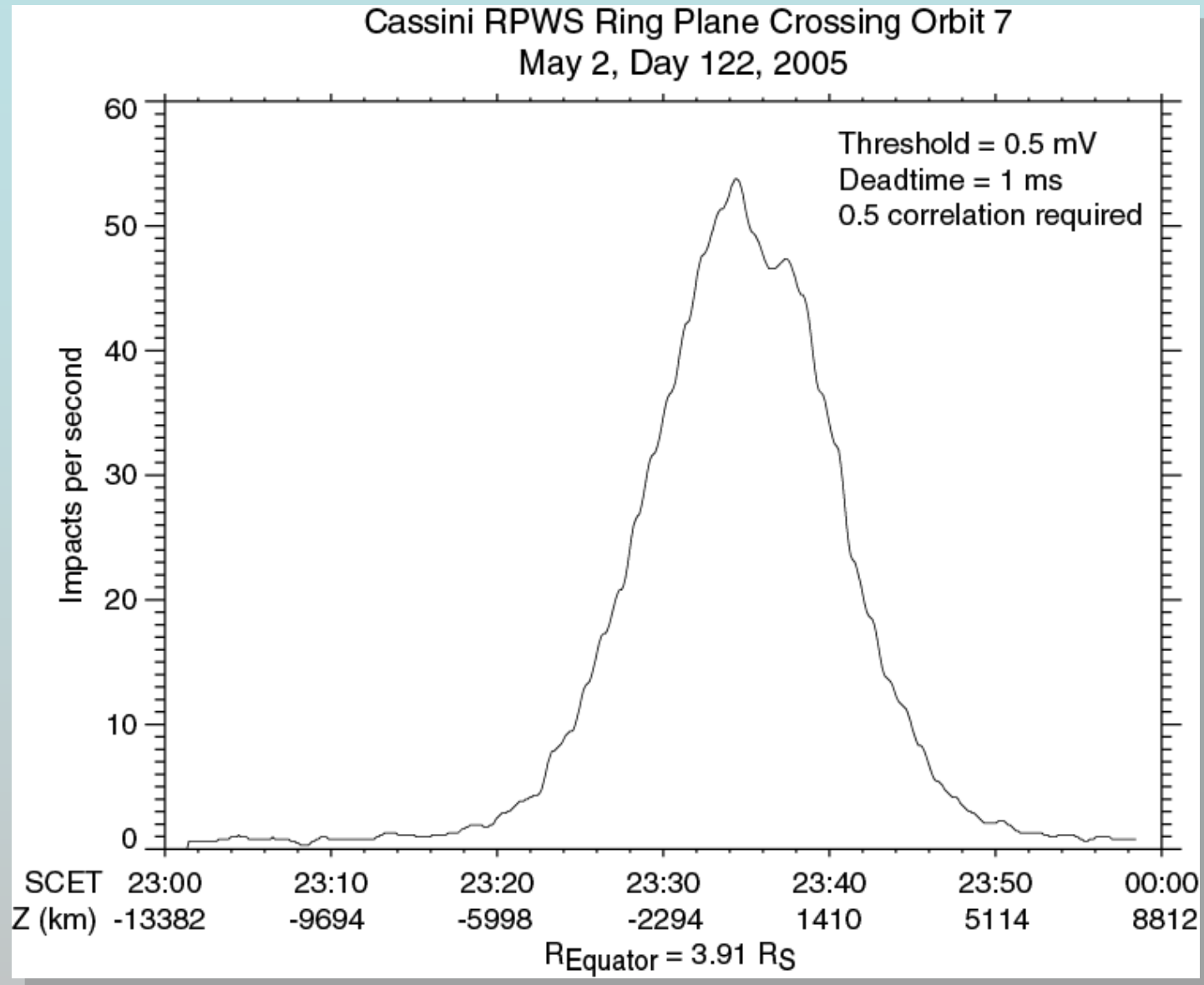


Orbit 4 Enceladus Flyby, March 9, Day 068, 2005



UT	08:40	08:50	09:00	09:10	09:20
R_{En}	44.24	28.53	12.99	4.28	19.05
Lon	211.48	215.21	223.42	353.92	27.73
Lat	-2.41	-3.48	-7.05	-19.84	-3.95
LT	14.64	14.51	14.09	5.51	3.37

E-ring crossing near the orbit of Enceladus ($R = 3.91 R_S$)



Preview of Cassini RADAR Observations of Rhea

Steve Ostro

(for the Cassini RADAR Science
and Instrument Operations
Teams)

JPL, July 8, 2005

The RADAR Instrument

- 13.78 GHz
- 2.176 cm
- 46 watts
- “SL” polarization

$$\sigma_0(\theta) \sim \cos^m \theta$$

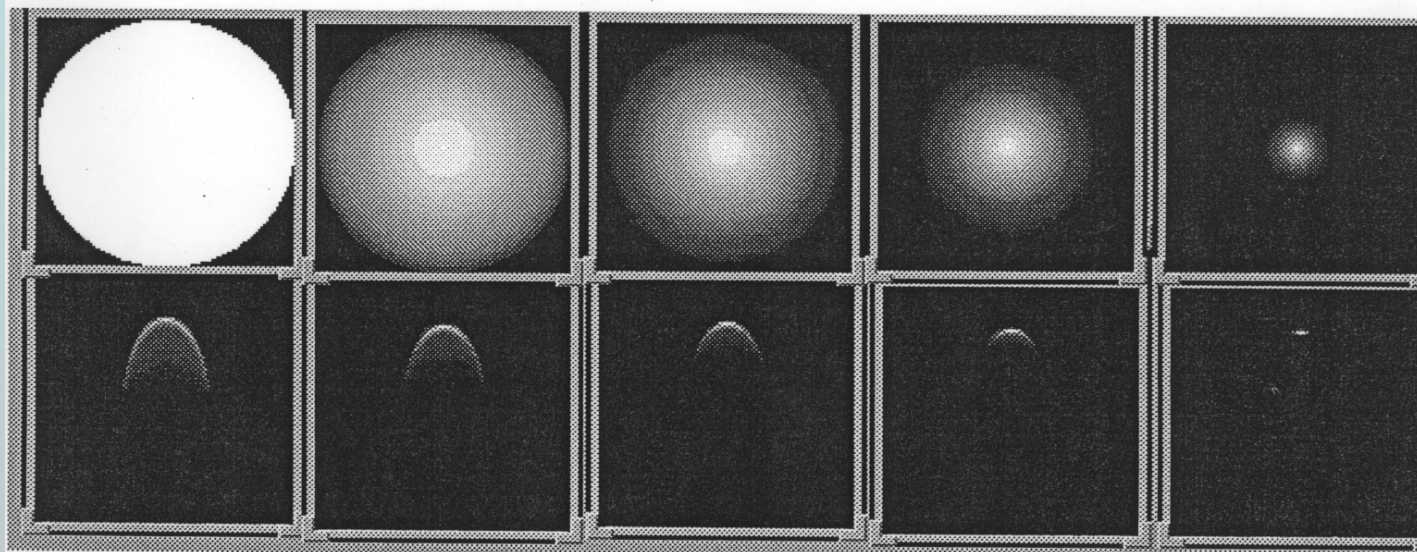
$m=1$

2

4

10

100



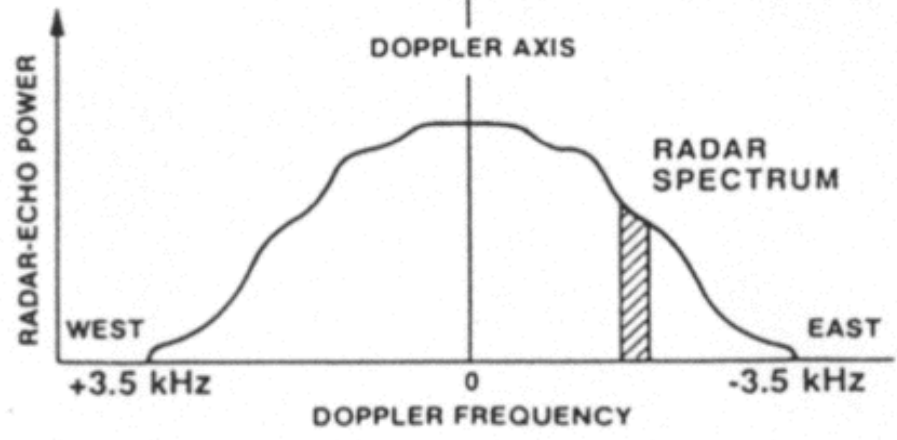
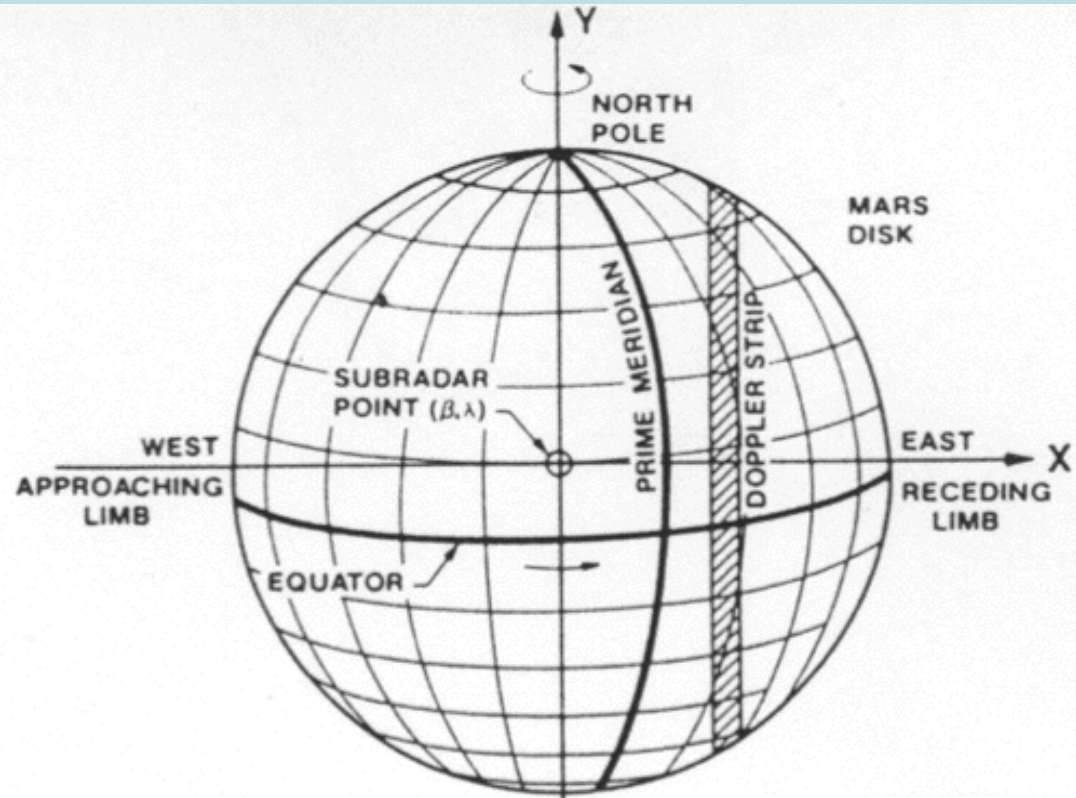
55°

45°

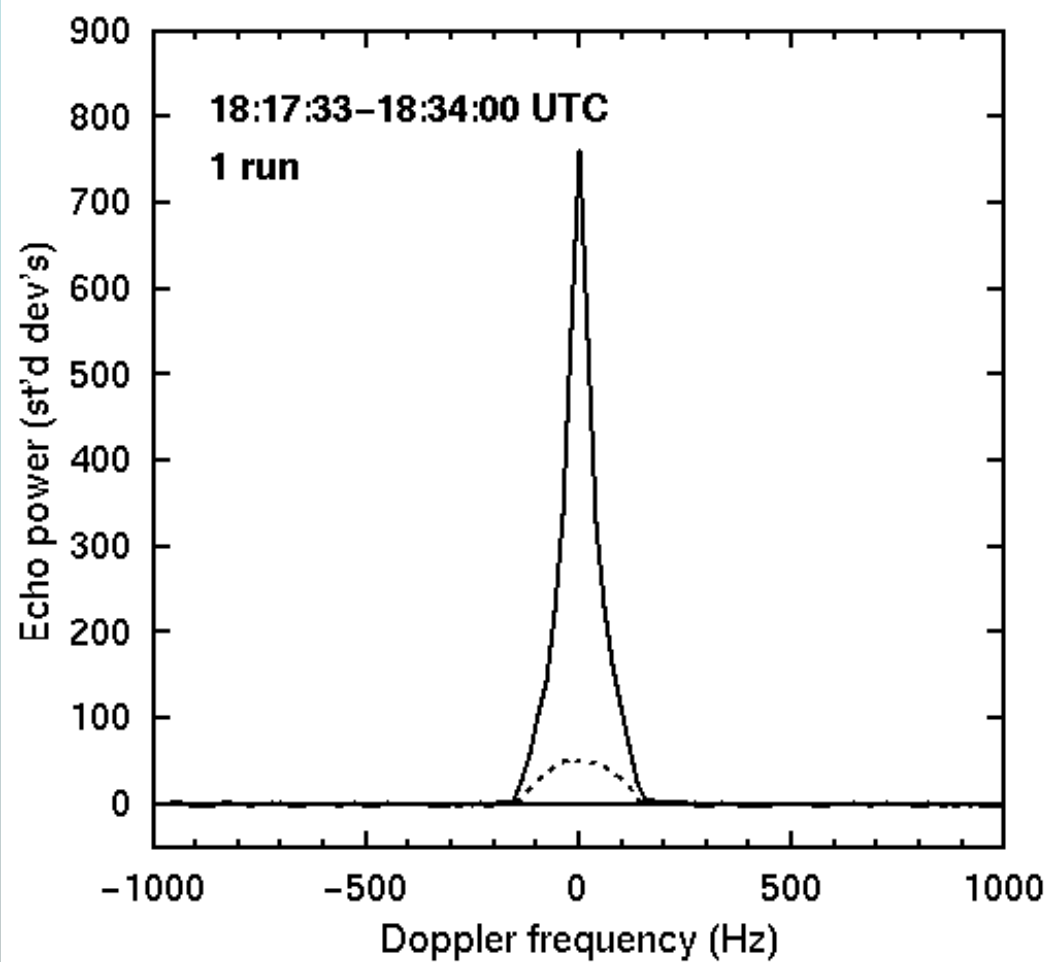
35°

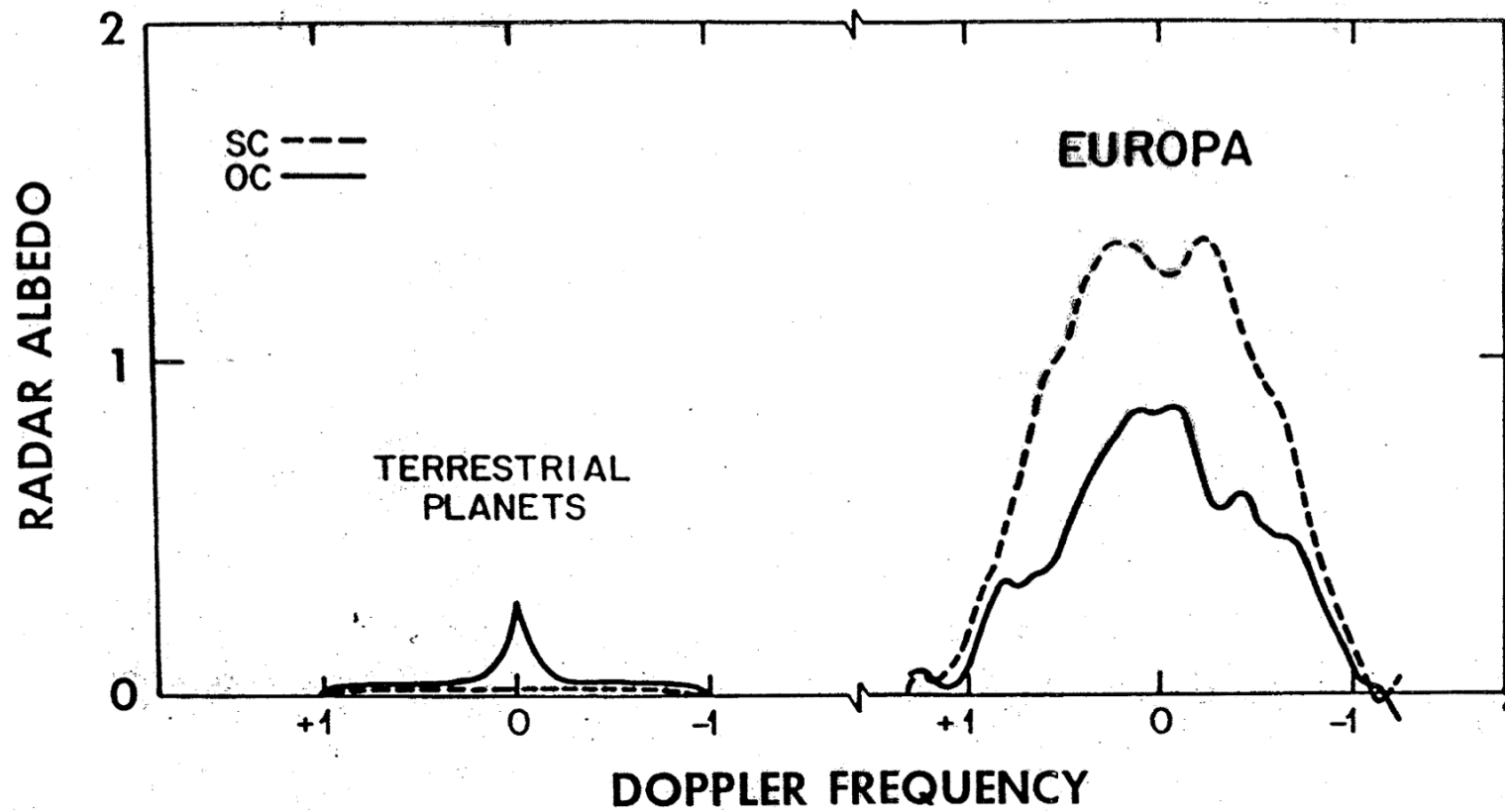
24°

8°

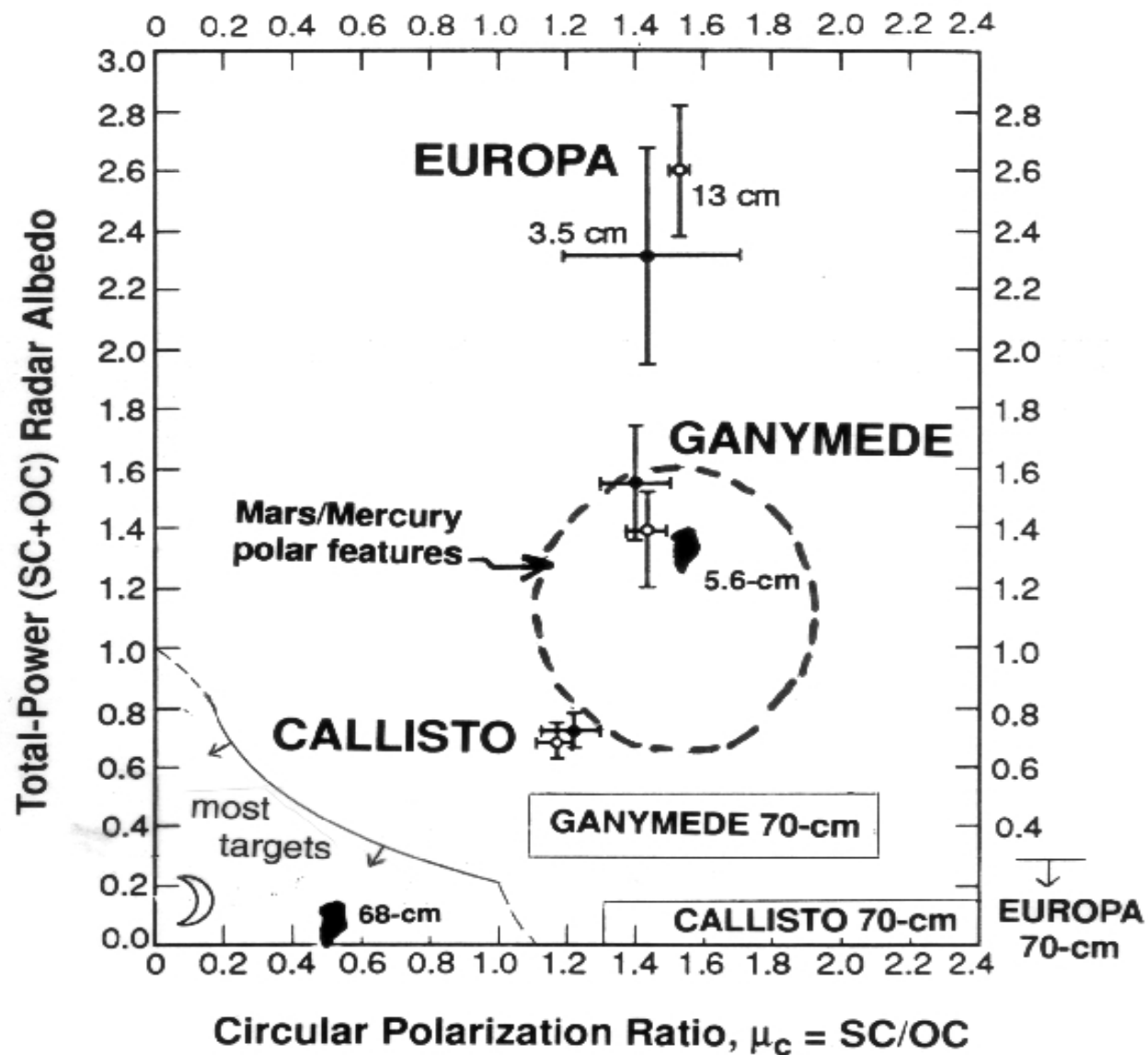


**GOLDSTONE RADAR DETECTION OF MERCURY
1999 DECEMBER 3 (DOY 337)**





RADAR PROPERTIES



Radar Albedo and Polarization

- Total Power = SL + OL = SC + OC
- Smooth mirror: Total Power = SL = OC
- Rough targets: $OL/SL \sim (SC/OC)/3$
- For all radar-detected solar system targets,

$$SL < SL+OL \leq 1.6*SL$$

So plausible total-power albedos range from SL to 1.6*SL.

- Phoebe (AUG 2004 calibration): $SL = 0.16 \pm 10\%$, so we can assume that the total-power albedo is between ~ 0.14 and ~ 0.28 .
- Iapetus and Enceladus calibrations are underway.

Total-Power Radar Albedos

2.30	Europa	
1.55	Ganymede	
1.32	Rhea (Black and Campbell 2004, <i>BAAS</i> 36, 1123)	
0.72	Callisto	
<hr/>		
0.28		PHOEBE
0.22	Titan	PHOEBE
0.17	Iapetus trailing	PHOEBE
0.17	NEA average and S MBAs	PHOEBE
0.16	C MBAs	PHOEBE
0.14		PHOEBE
0.13	Iapetus leading	
0.13	<u>smooth</u> ice sphere w/ 30% ammonia	
0.09	BGFPD MBAs	
0.08	Moon	
0.08	<u>smooth</u> ice sphere	
0.06	comets	
0.04	smooth sphere of complex organics	

RHE11

Date

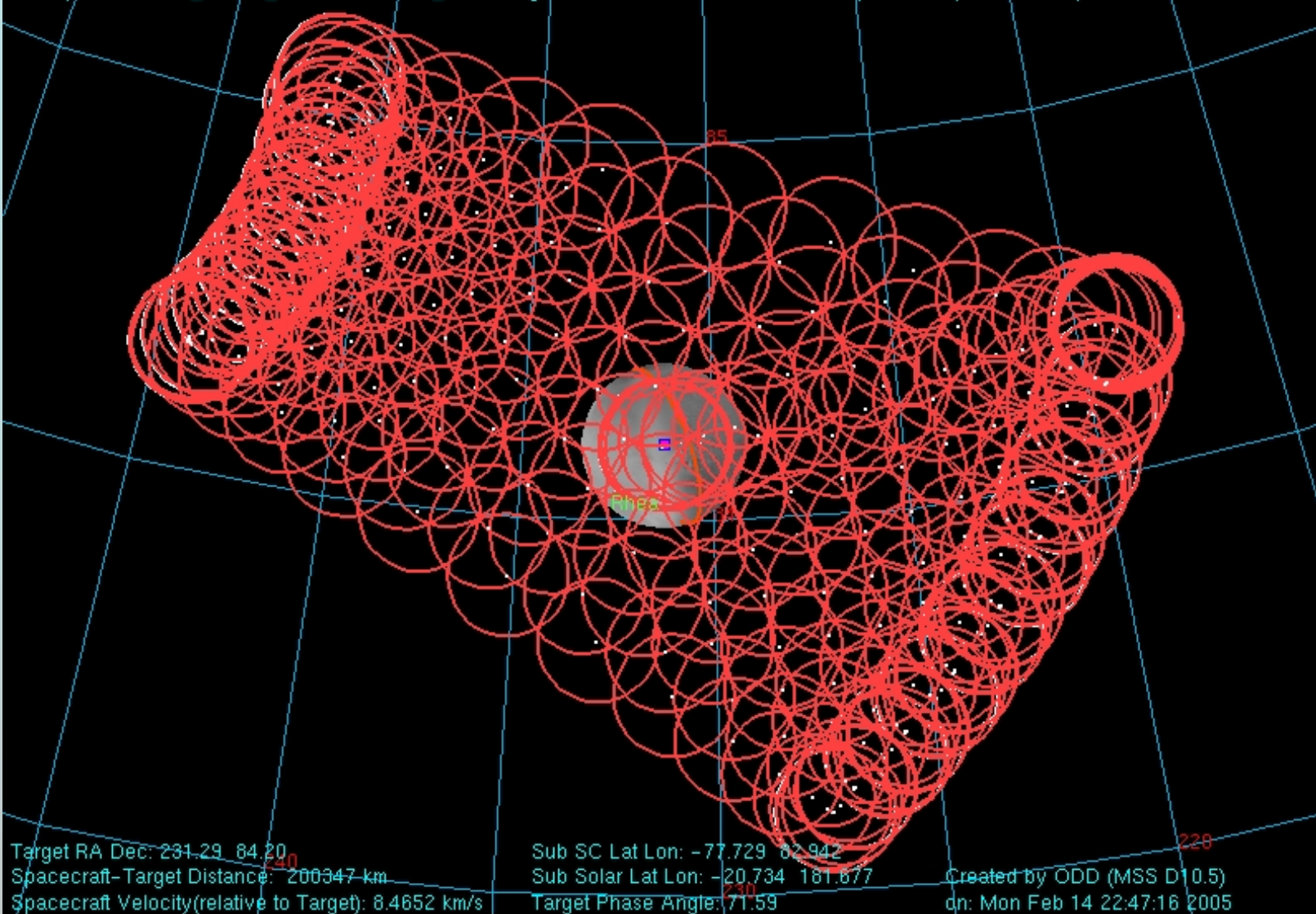
2005 July 14

	Division	Duration	
a	distant warmup	04:00	Warmup
b	distant radiometer	00:10	Radiometer during initial turn to target
c	scat compressed	00:05	Scatterometer off-target receive only compressed
d	distant radiometer	00:19	Radiometer between receive only measurements
e	scat compressed	00:05	Scatterometer on-target receive only compressed
f	distant scatterometer	00:18	Scatterometer target-center stare with tone
g	distant radiometer	01:03	Radiometer during raster scan

Detection Time	0.1 min
Distance, km	195,000
Beam/Diameter	0.83

1. Request: RADAR_011RH_SCATTRADL001_PRIME Target: Rhea

Observation/Footprint Time:(2005 JUL 14) 2005-195T08:18:42.50



Target RA Dec: 231.29 84.20

Spacecraft-Target Distance: 200347 km

Spacecraft Velocity(relative to Target): 8.4652 km/s

Sub SC Lat Lon: -77.729 62.942

Sub Solar Lat Lon: -20.734 181.677

Target Phase Angle: 71.59

Created by ODD (MSS D10.5)

dn: Mon Feb 14 22:47:16 2005

Cassini RADAR Observations of “Icy Satellites”

Rhea	7
Enceladus	6 (E3,E4 successful)
Dione	5 (D0 failed)
Mimas	4 (M0 failed)
Iapetus	3 (IAP 0B/C successful)
Tethys	2
Hyperion	2
Phoebe	1 (P0 successful)
<hr/>	
30 (“four for six” so far)	