

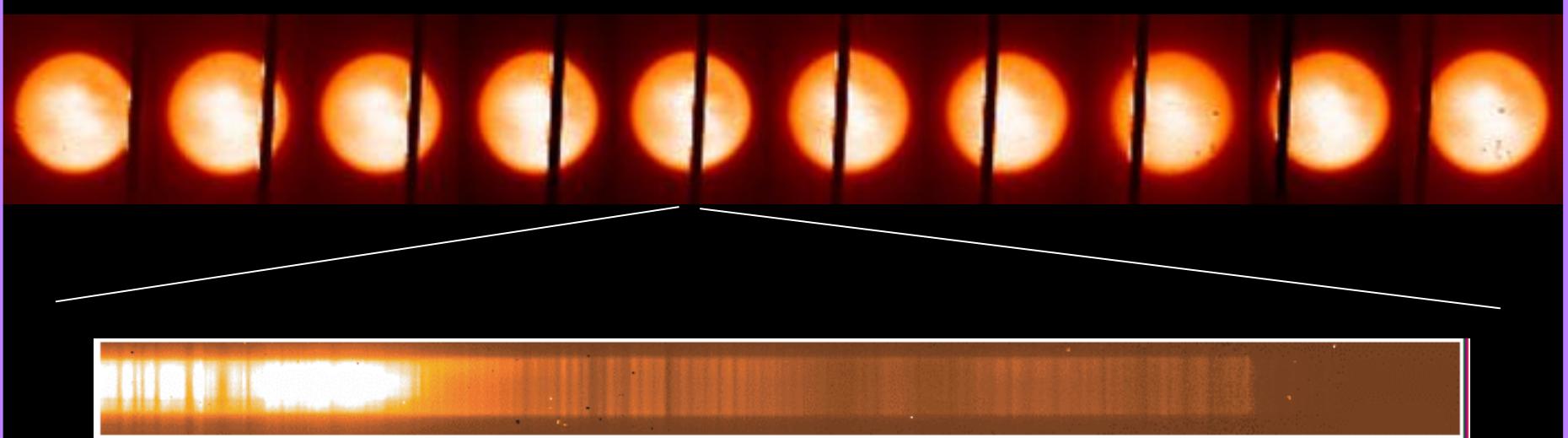
Flight through Titan's Atmosphere

Imke de Pater, Máté Ádámkovics,
Henry Roe, Seran Gibbard,
Caitlin Griffith

Based on Ádámkovics et al 2004



Spatially-resolved spectroscopy observations



Keck 2 NIRSPEC/AO, resolution $\lambda/\delta\lambda \sim 1500$

3 Nights of data: 19, 20 & 22 Feb 2001 UT

Spectrum 1.48 – 1.74 μm ; Spatial resolution: <0.08"
(Adamkovics et al. 2004)

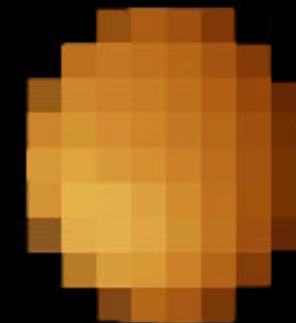
Spatially-resolved spectroscopy technique



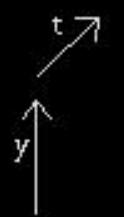
Target Object



Slit Position



Object through slit



xy plane / individual spectrum

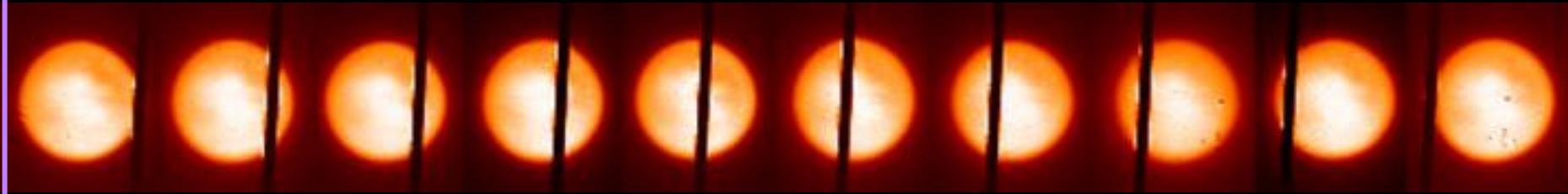


image cube \xrightarrow{x}

image cube rotated \xrightarrow{t}
so that ytplane faces front

<http://wwwvims.lpl.arizona.edu/>

Spatially-resolved spectroscopy observations



Keck 2 NIRSPEC/AO, resolved
3 Nights of data from 19, 20, 21 Sept 2011
Spectrum 1.48 – 1.74 μm

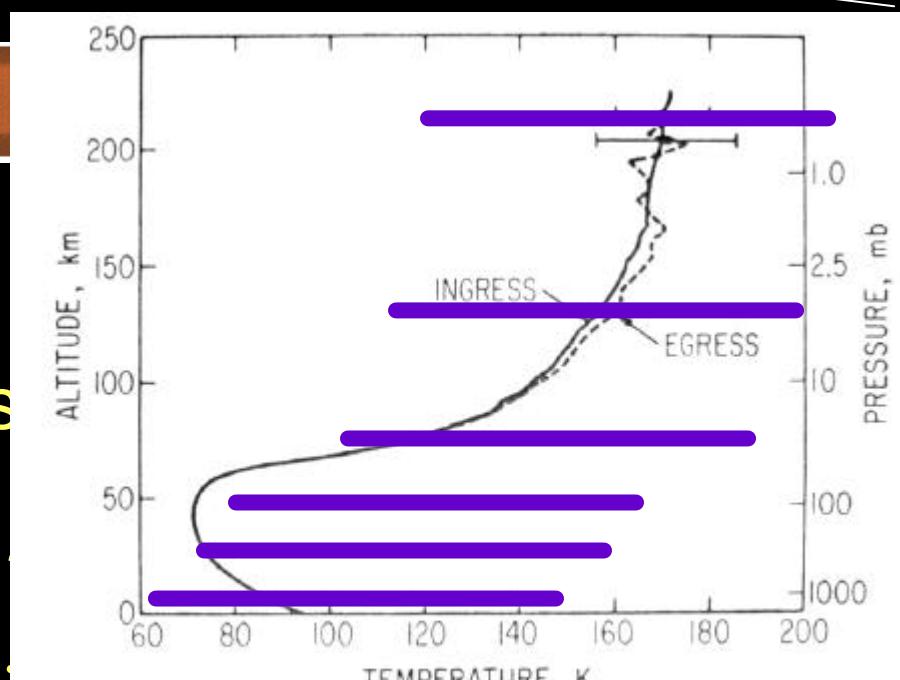
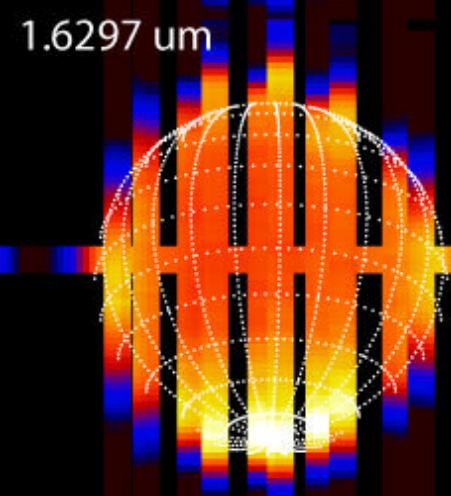
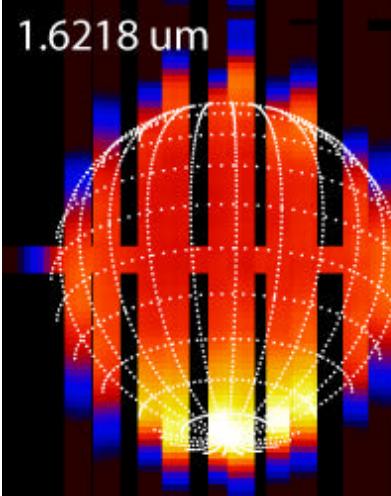
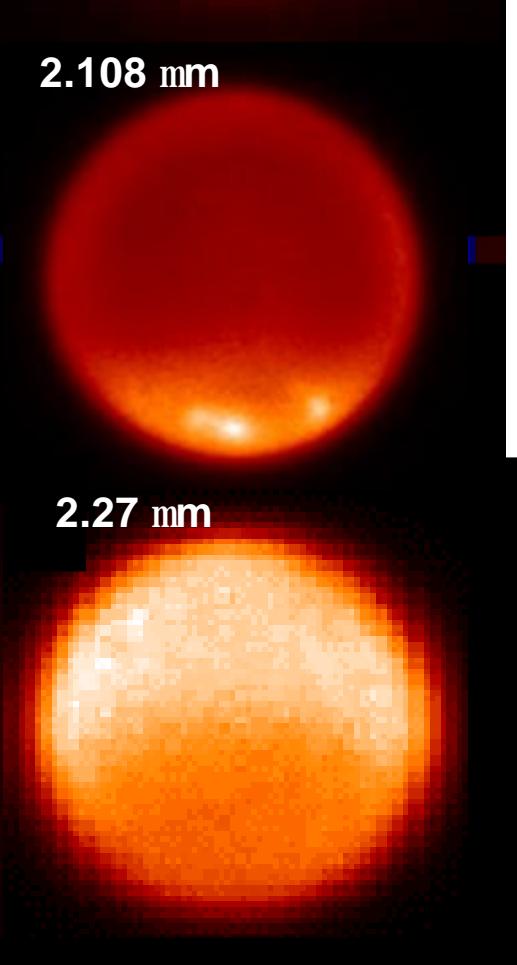
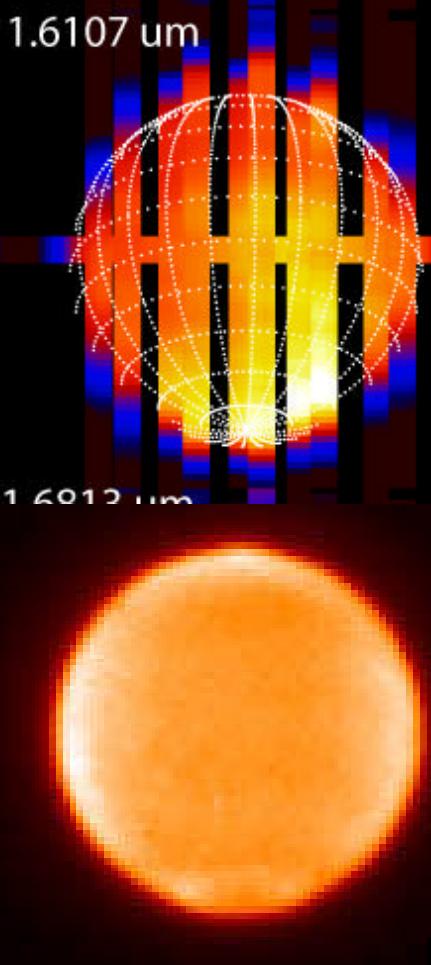
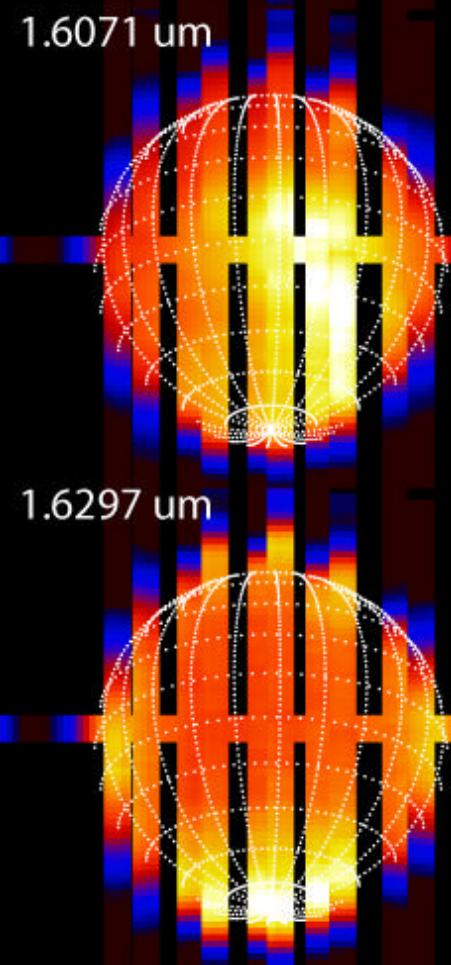
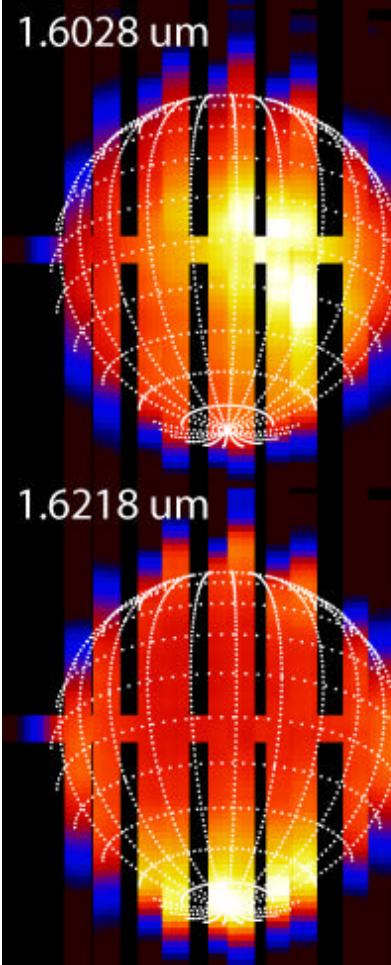
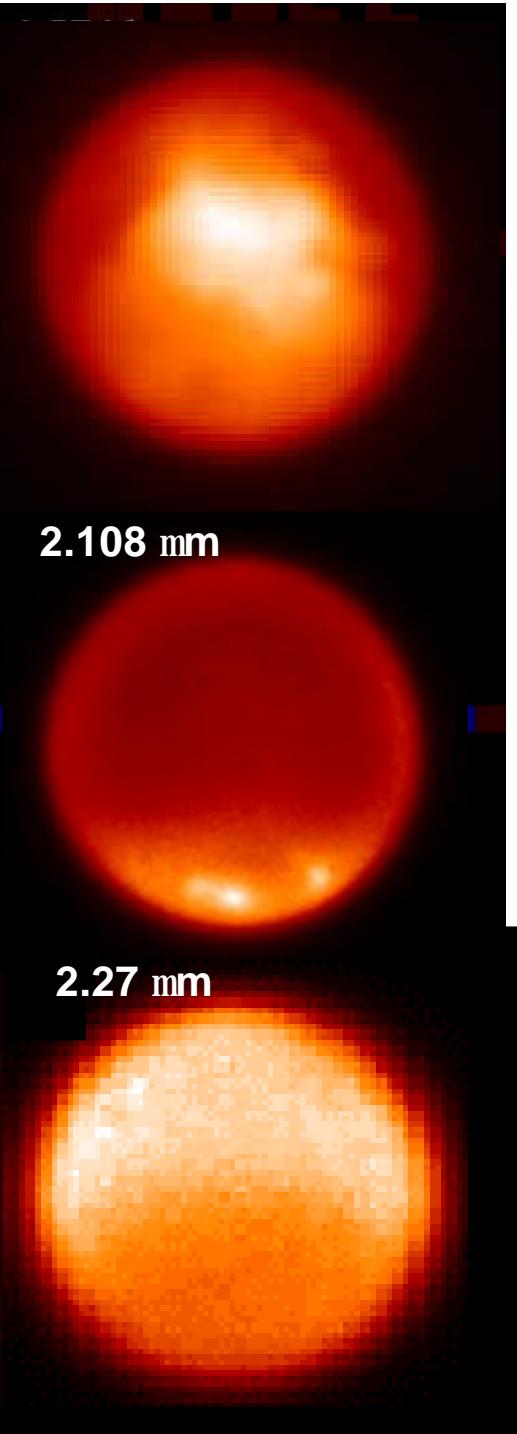
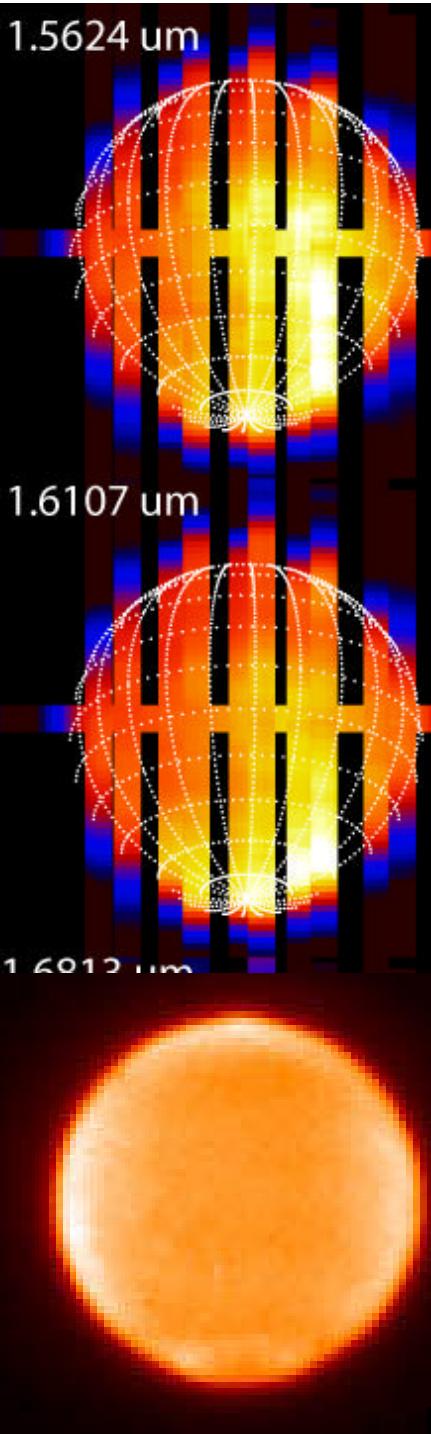
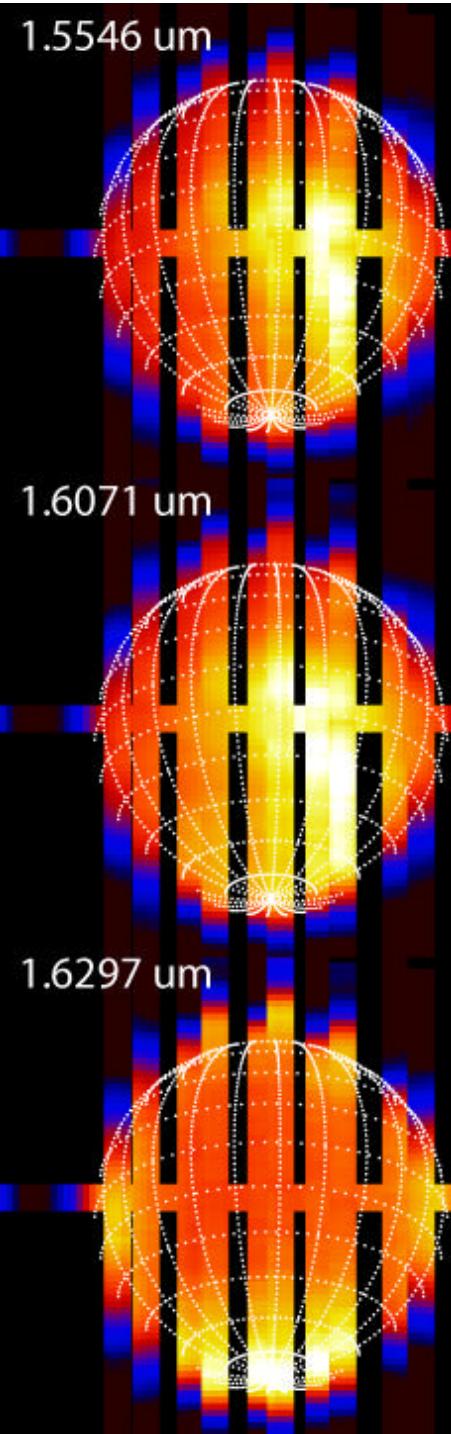
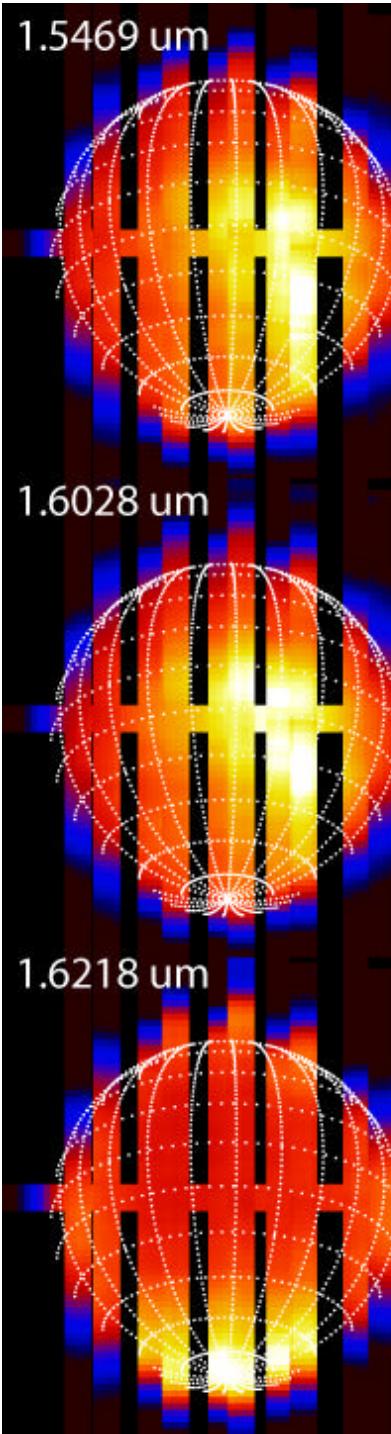
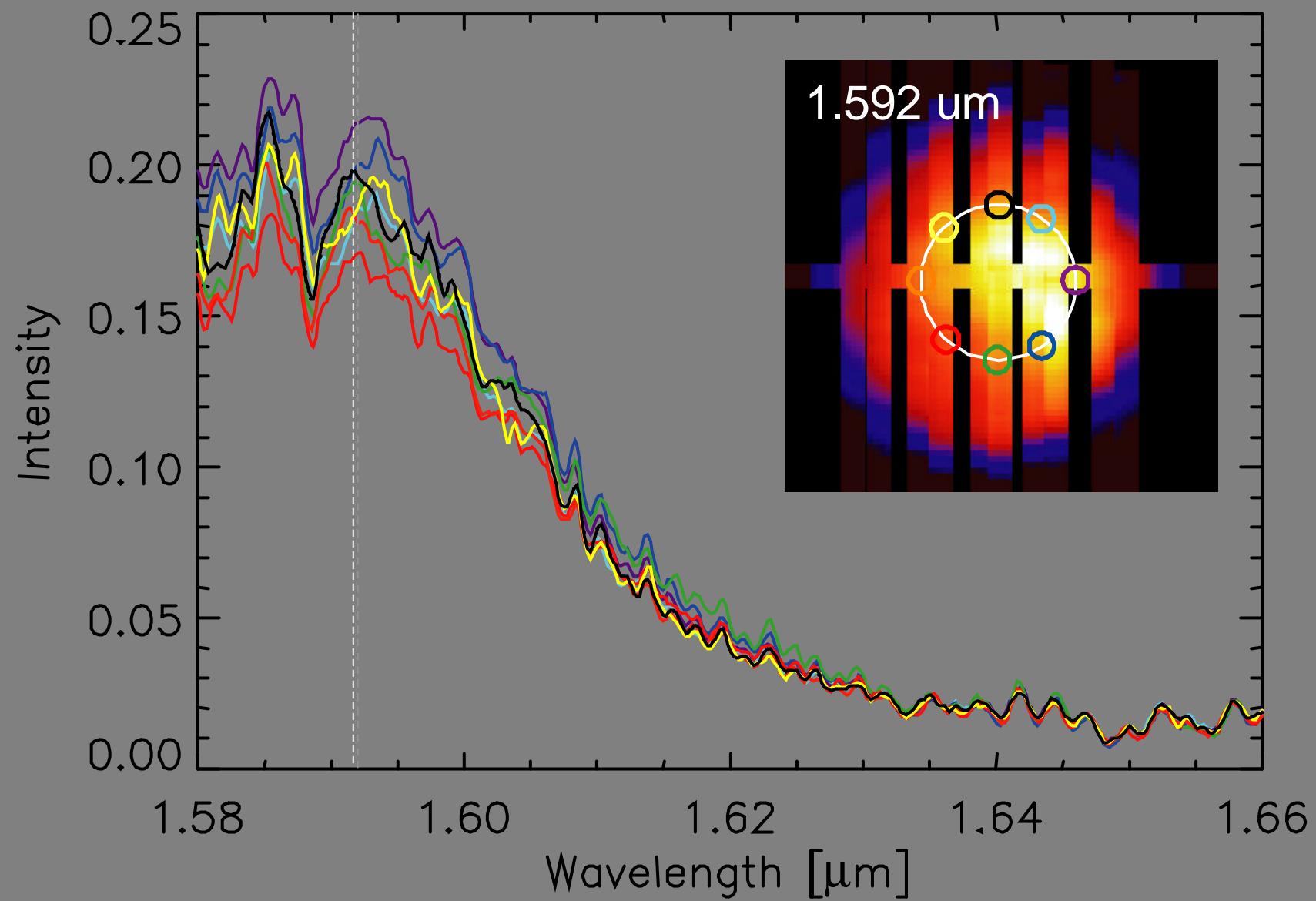


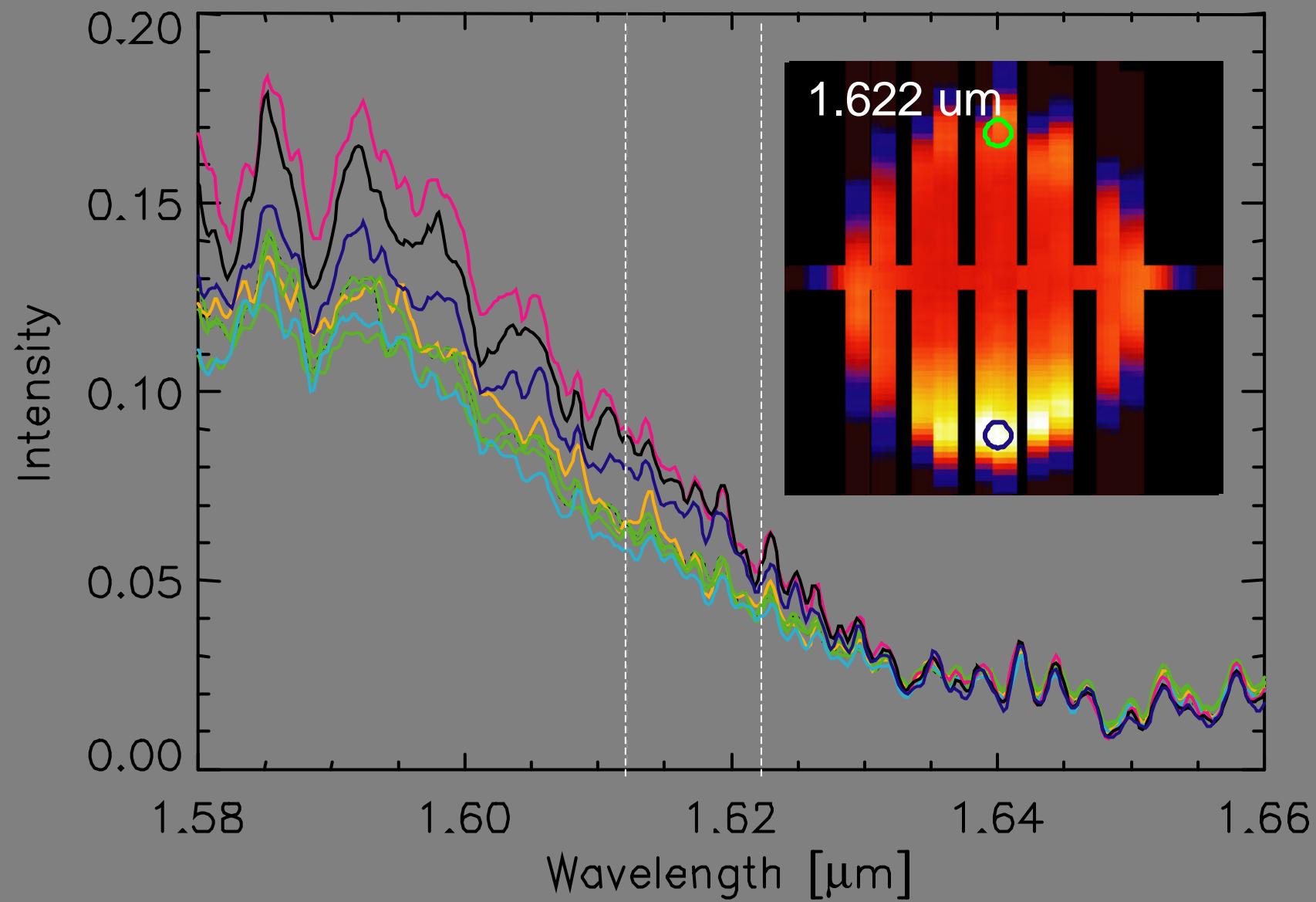
Fig. 1. Temperature profile from Voyager 1 (Lindal et al. 1983).



Spectra at different positions



Spectroscopic measurement of tropopause cirrus

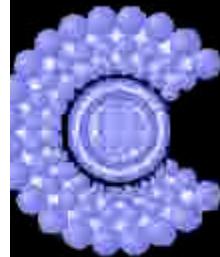


Stratospheric haze profiles

Altitude (km)	Pressure (mbar)	Temp (K)	25N		80S	
			Optical Depth	Density (cm-3)	Optical Depth	Density (cm-3)
178.6	0.001	174	0.001	0.13	0.001	0.20
150.3	0.002	170	0.014	0.59	0.010	0.40
129.9	0.003	163	0.013	0.73	0.008	0.46
109.6	0.006	154	0.016	0.89	0.009	0.50
90.0	0.010	144	0.015	0.90	0.010	0.57
70.0	0.020	122	0.023	1.30	0.026	1.54
49.7	0.052	74.1	0.046	2.57	0.074	4.19
39.8	0.111	71.2	0.041	4.67	0.066	7.60
29.7	0.207	71.5	0.062	7.00	0.100	11.4
23.7	0.330	73.7	—	—	—	—
			<i>Sum</i>	0.21	0.29	

Flight through Titan's Atmosphere

Center for Integrative Planetary Science



A Flight Through Titan's Atmosphere

by

Mate Adamkovics

with

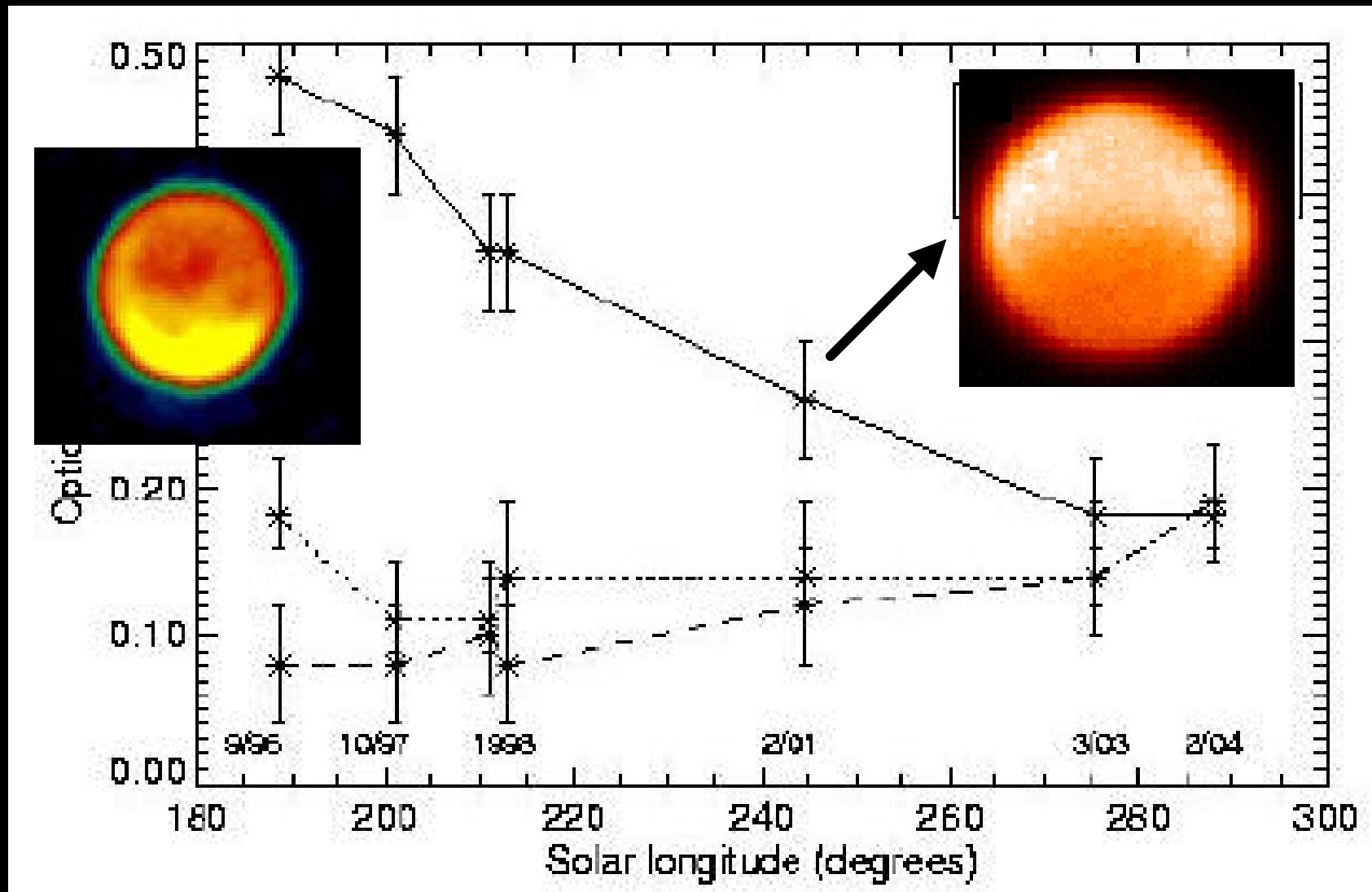
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Data source: W. M. Keck Observatory, 1.4 – 1.8 μm NIRSPAO, February 2001

Scientific details: see Adamkovics et al., Geophysical Research Letters, 2004 (Titan Special Issue)

Haze optical depth integrated over lower ~200 km



Gibbard et al. 2004

Conclusions and Prospects for the Future

- Haze in stratosphere moved S → N (high → low altitudes)
- Tropopause cirrus disappeared in 2003
- Field integral spectrographs (OSIRIS on Keck, SPIFFI on VLT) powerful tools to monitor weather and haze distributions on Titan during and after Cassini era.
- Continued observations may reveal secret of cloud formation (will it stop in the South when temperature drops; will it start in the North if/when tropopause cirrus appears?)

