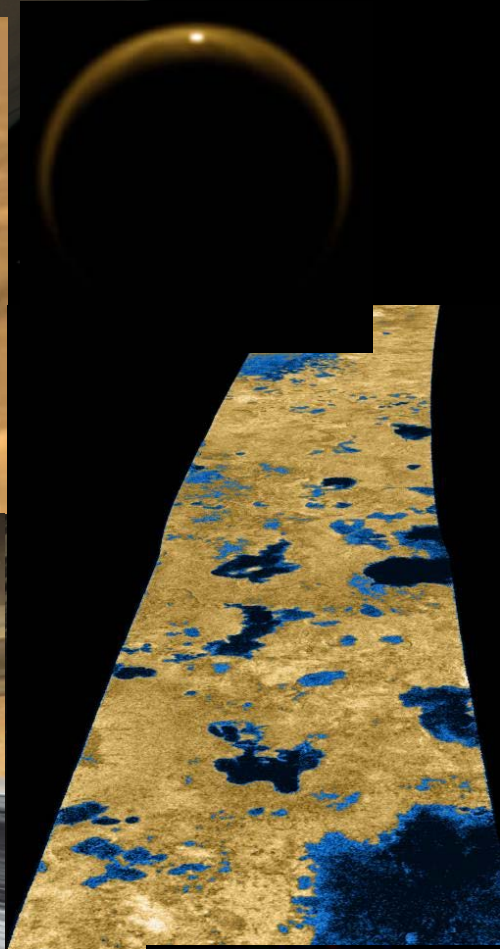
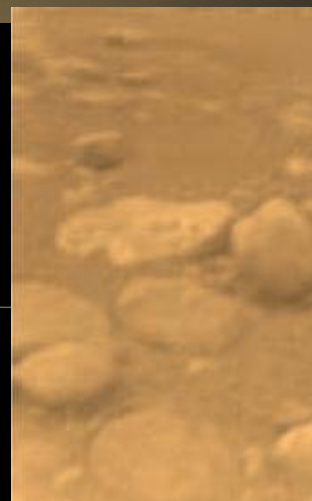
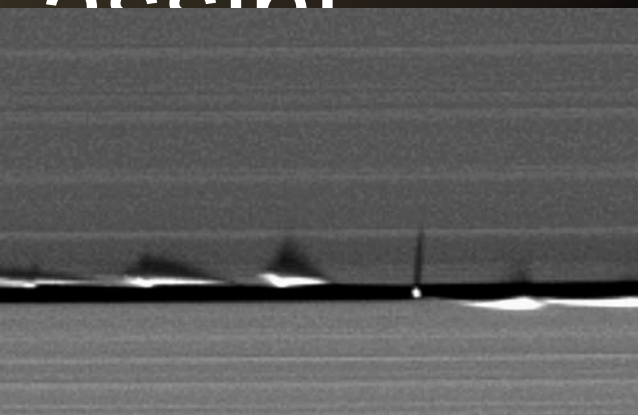
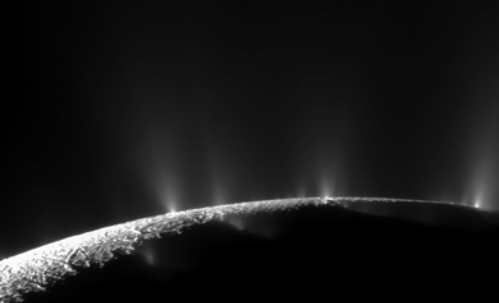


# Moons: Future Plans for

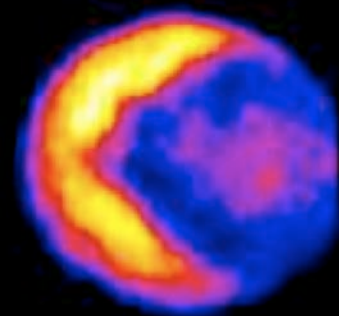
Cassini



30 June / 1 July 2004



N. Altobelli  
PS for ESA-CASSINI  
ESLAB 2012-ESTEC



# Instruments and Science

## Disciplines

Saturn

Icy Moons

Magnetosphere

Titan

Rings

## Optical Remote Sensing

CIRS

ISS

UVIS

VIMS

## Microwave Remote Sensing

RADAR

RSS

## Magnetosphere and Plasma Instruments

MAG

CAPS

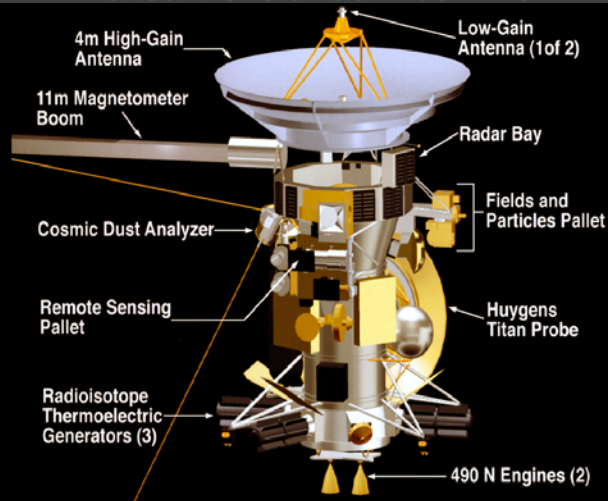
CDA

INMS

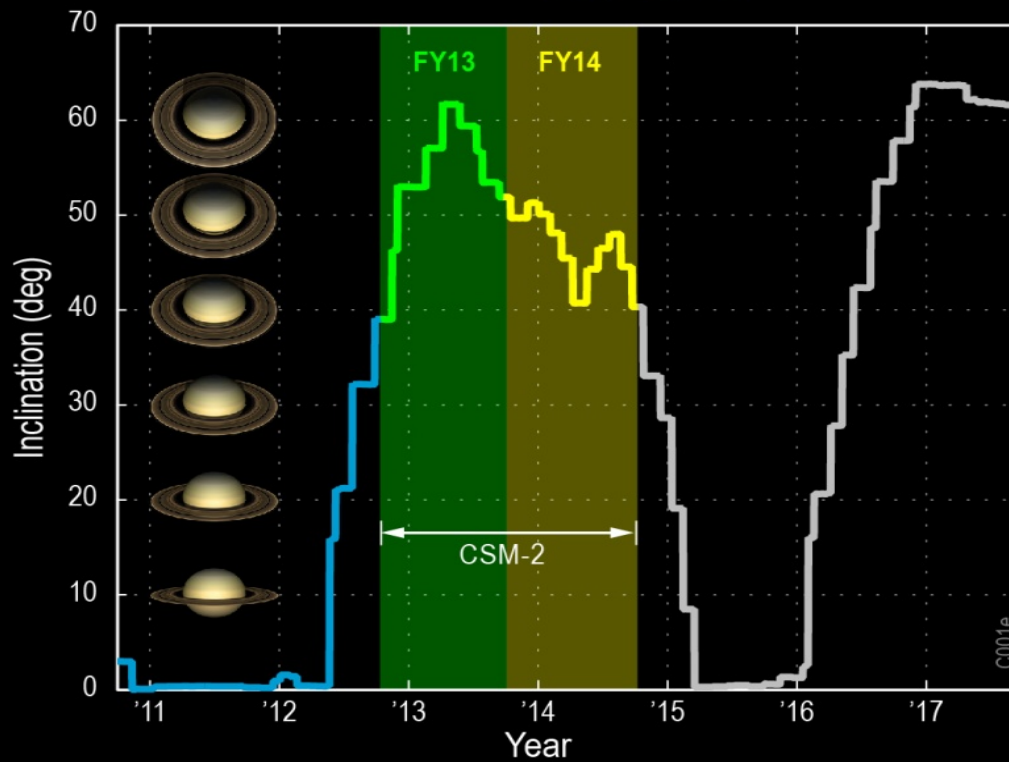
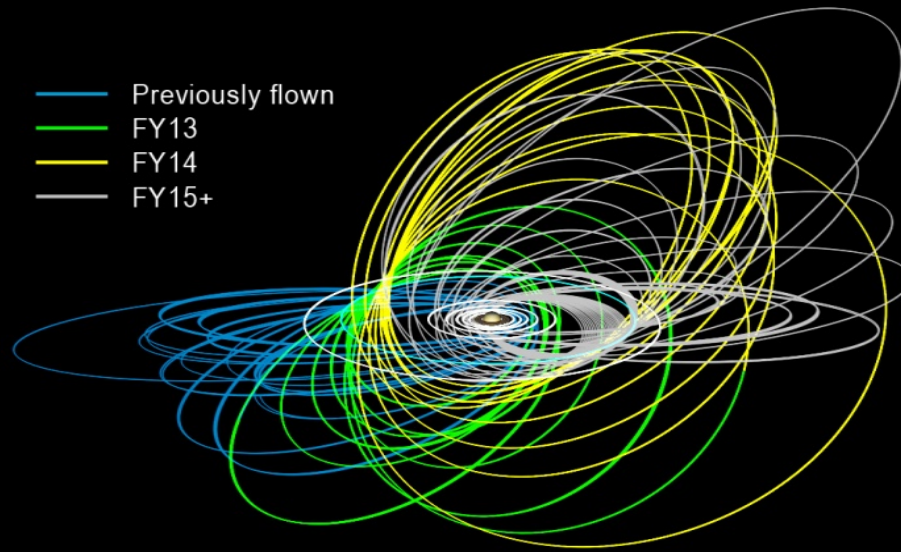
MIMI

RPWS

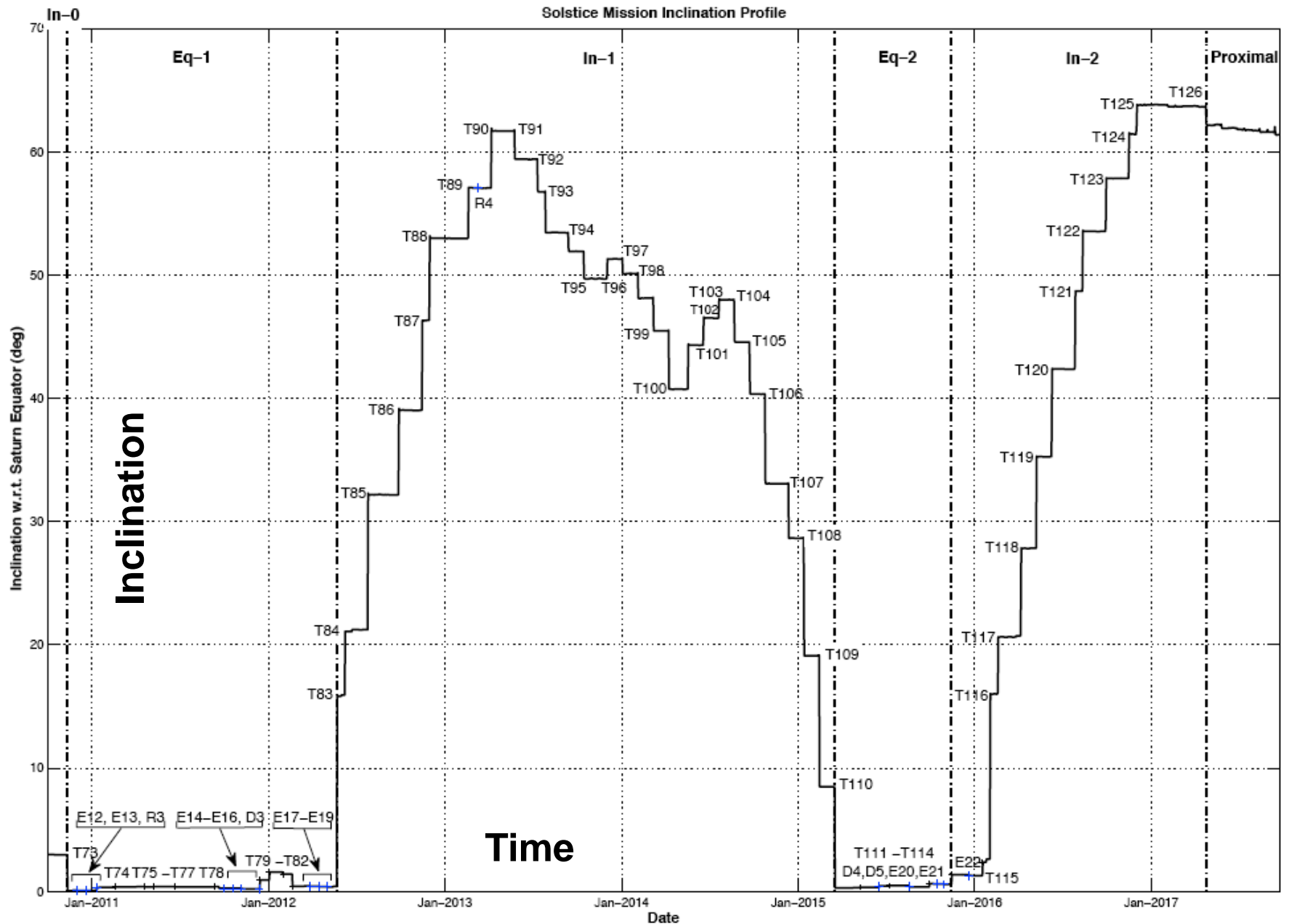
CASSINI CRUISE CONFIGURATION



# A 'touring' mission

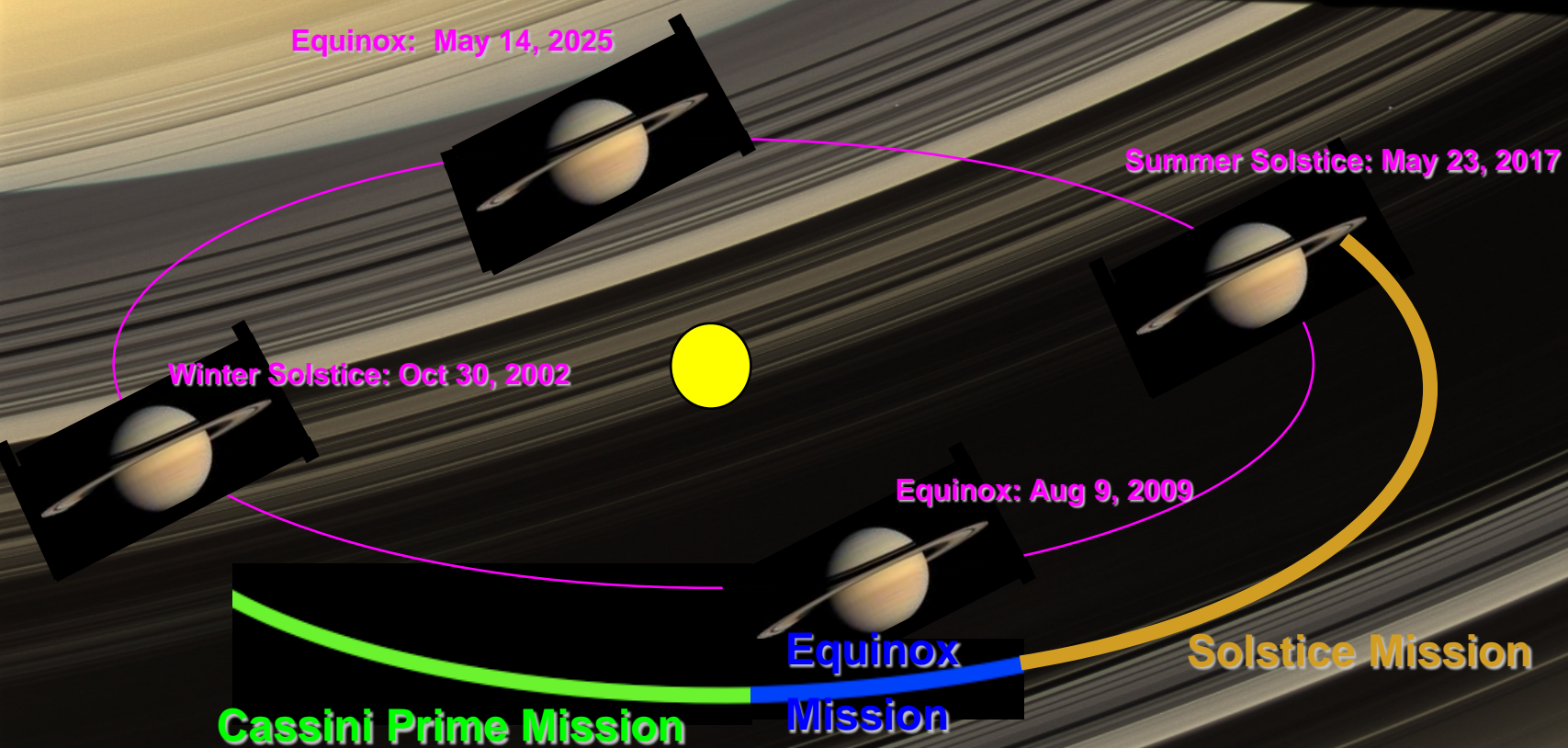


# Mission Phases until 2017



# Major driver of future exploration by Cassini (2012-2017)

→ Seasonal dependence on processes  
observed at Saturn,  
Moons, Magnetosphere and Rings System



# Upcoming scientific campaigns

**Overarching theme:**

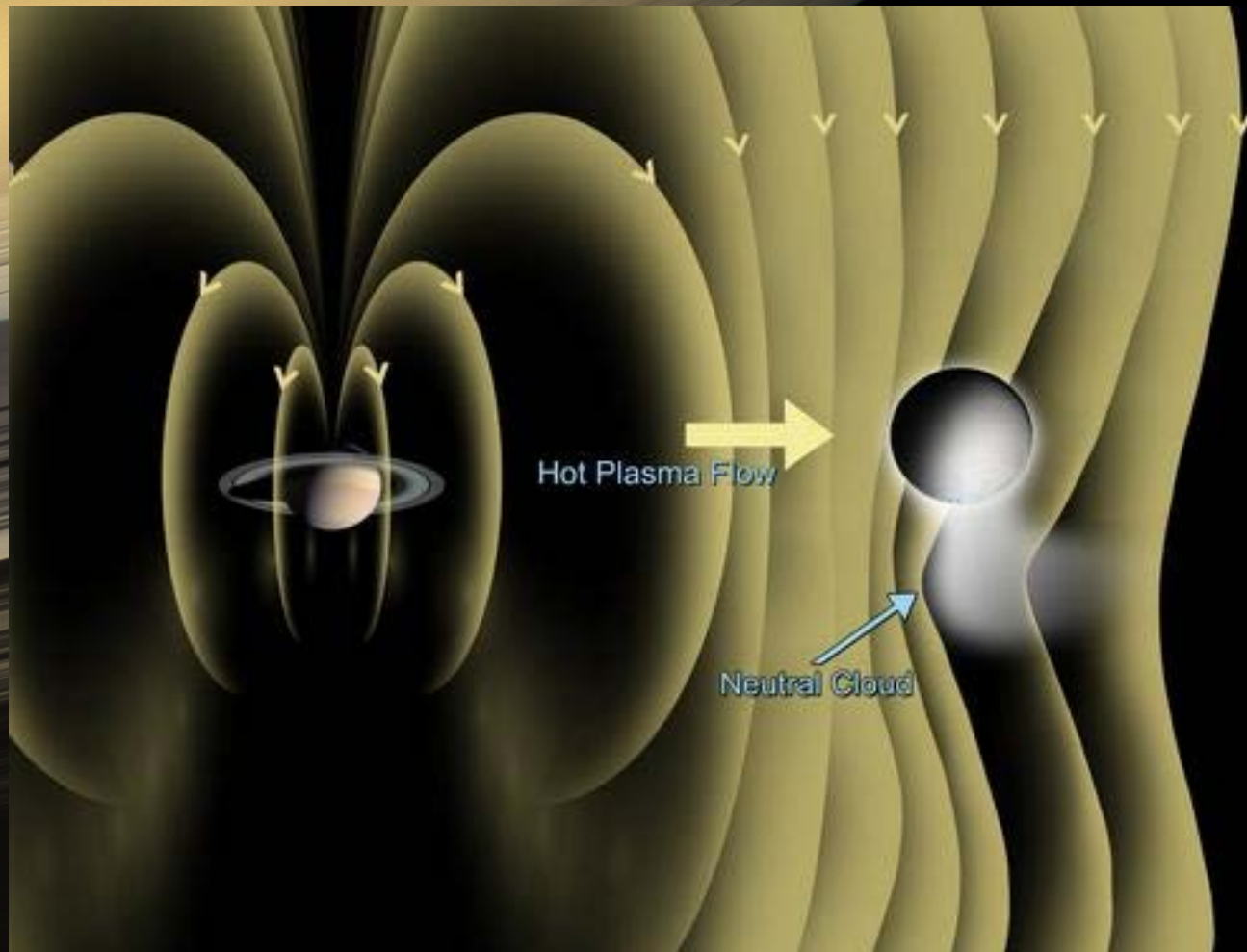
**Monitoring seasonal changes in the Saturnian System'**

Titan	Icy Satellites	Rings	Magneto- sphere	Saturn
(E.1.1) Titan Great Seas	(E.2.1) Enceladus	(E.3.1) Changing Rings	(E.4.1) Periodicities	(E.5.1) Aftermath of Giant Storm
(E.1.2) Titan Global Seasonal	(E.2.2) Rhea and Dione	(E.3.2) Composition, Origin, and Evolution of Rings	(E.4.2) Aurora: Imaging the Magneto- sphere	(E.5.2) Seasonal and Temporal Changes
(E.1.3) Titan Interior Ocean	(E.2.3) Small Moons	(E.3.3) Rings, Protoplanets, and Exoplanets	(E.4.3) Magneto- spheric Interactions of Satellites	(E.5.3) Polar Studies
			(E.4.4) Water Dominated Magneto- sphere	(E.5.4) Probe Saturn's Interior

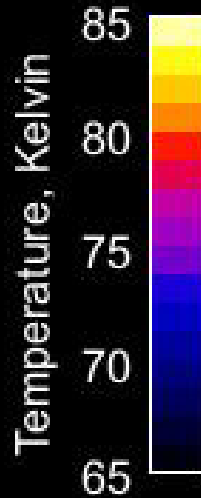
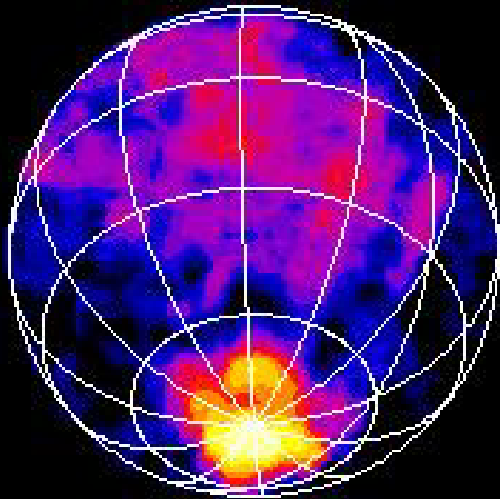


# ENCELADUS

July 2005 flyby provided first hint that something unusual is going on... (Magnetometer)

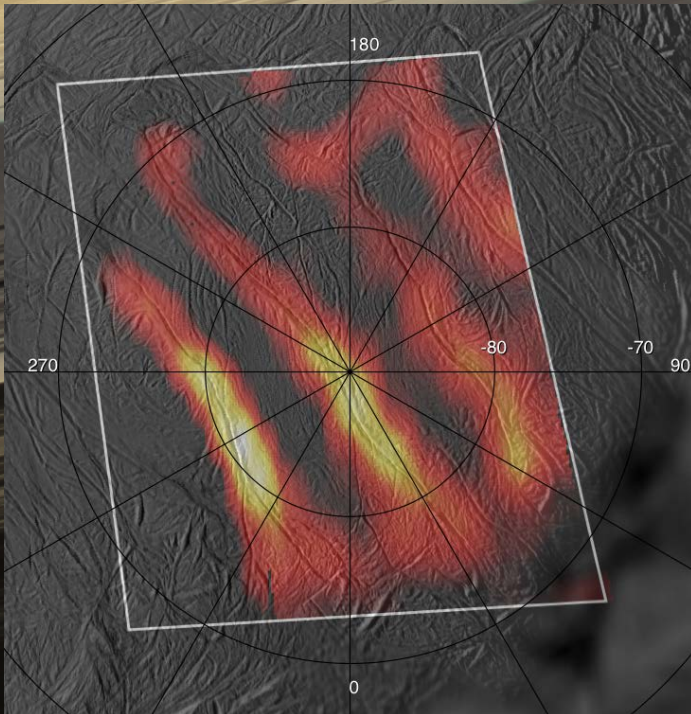




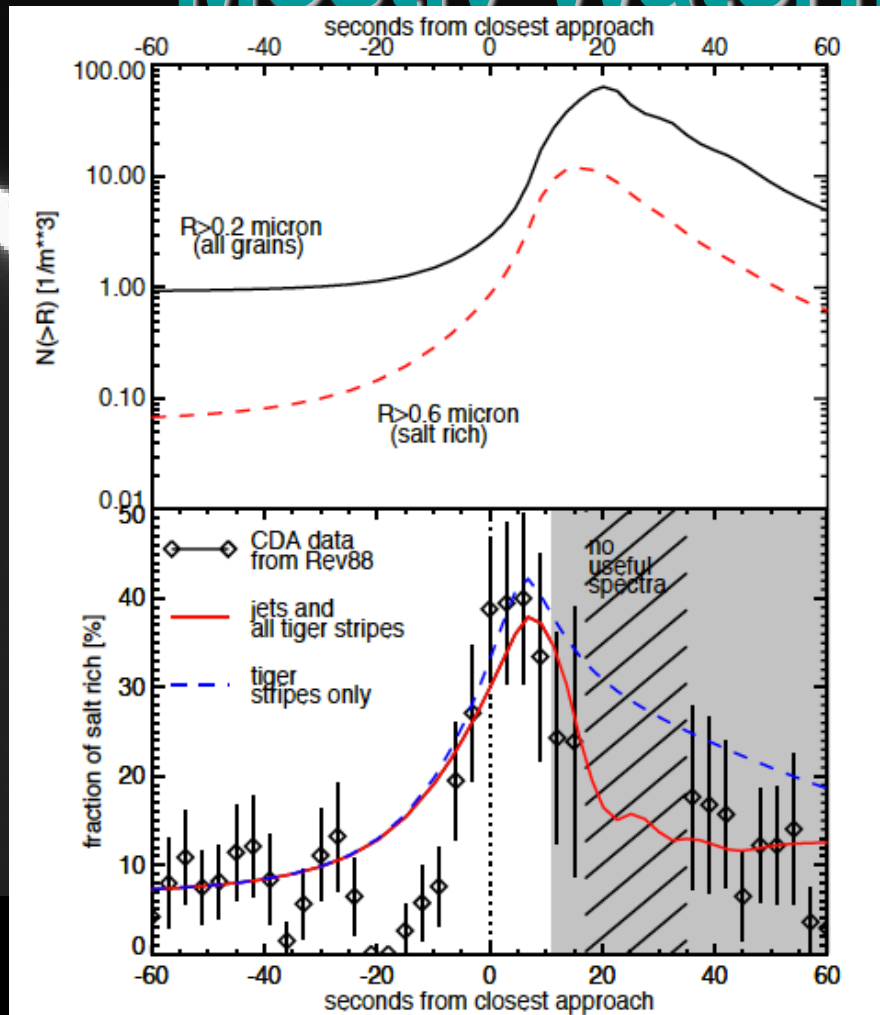


## CIRS 2005 Temperature Map

- Global temperature map indicates hot spot at south pole.
- Warm region occurs in region of fractured terrain
- Hottest temperatures occur over “tiger-stripe” fractures



# Enceladus Geyser Composition Mostly Water!!



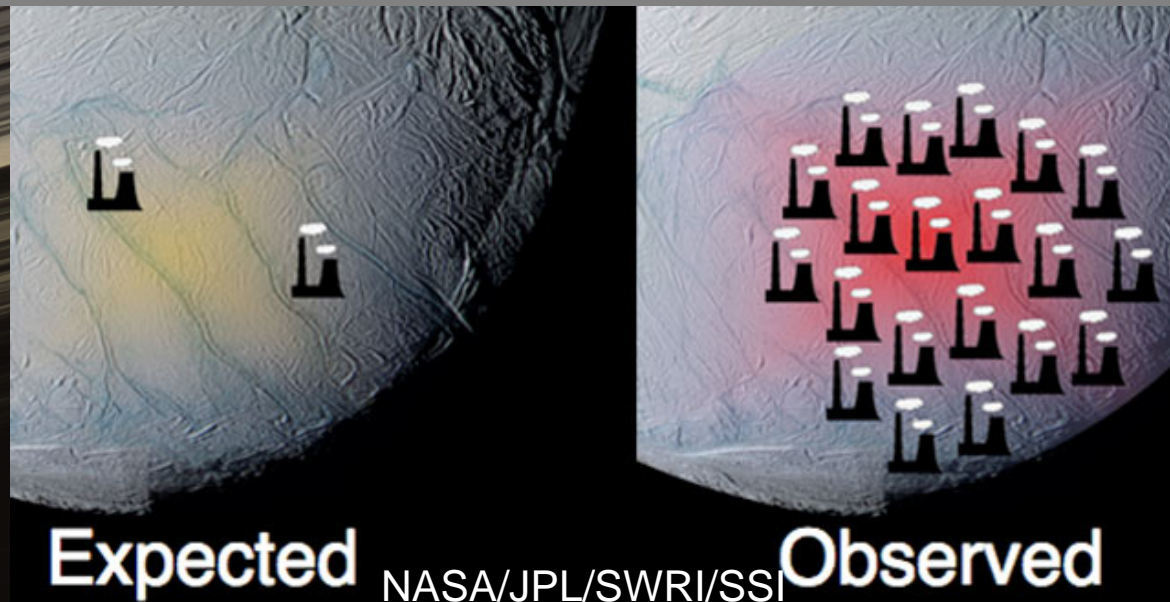
And salty icy  
dust grains!!  
(Postberg et  
al. 2011)

→ FLASH-  
FREEZING OF  
SALTY WATER

# ENCELADUS QUESTIONS TO BE ADDRESSED BY CASSINI

- Variability of Plumes
- Connection to surface features
- Detailed mechanisms to inject material into Saturnian's system [dust/plasma]
- How does Enceladus generate so much heat?

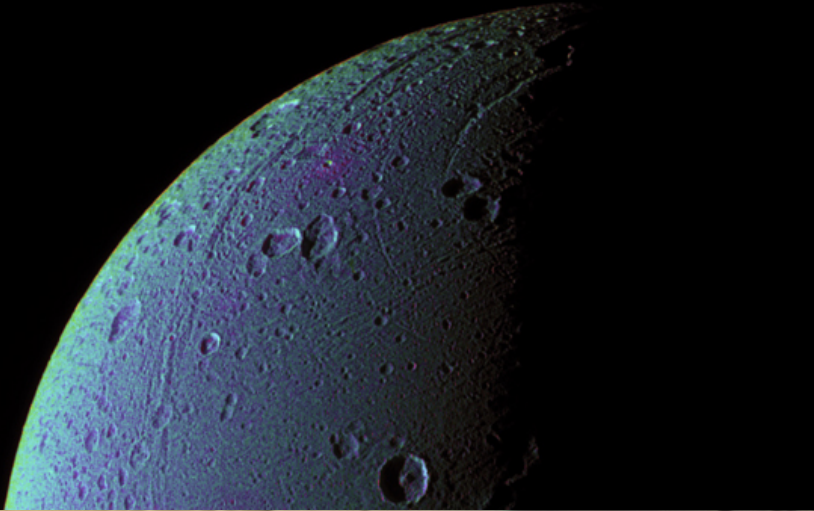
15.8 GWATTS  
2.6 TIMES  
POWER OF ALL  
HOT-SPRINGS  
IN  
YELLOWSTONE  
(HOWETT ET  
AL. 2011)





# Dione and Rhea

# DIONE/RHEA CAMPAIGN



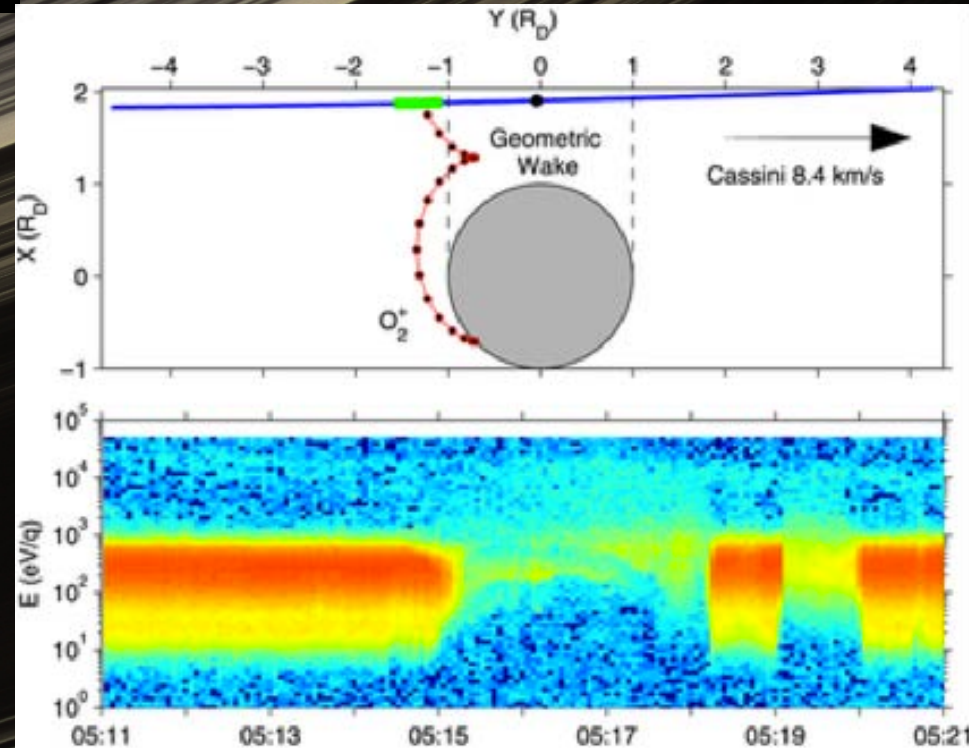
Oxygen exosphere  
discovered by CAPS in  
2011 around Dione

Possible sputtering by  
ambient plasma

Similar finding O/CO<sub>2</sub> at Rhea  
in 2010, by CAPS (Teolis et  
al. 2010)

Endogenous activity not  
ruled out yet: Cassini will  
keep looking for  
outgassing !

Tokar et al. 2011



# Rhea/Dione: questions to be addressed by Cassini until 2017

- Are the moons differentiated (RSS obs) ?
- Are the moons active ?
  - Monitor the vicinity: plasma, magnetic field, dust debris
  - Geologic mapping, look for surface changes, plumes

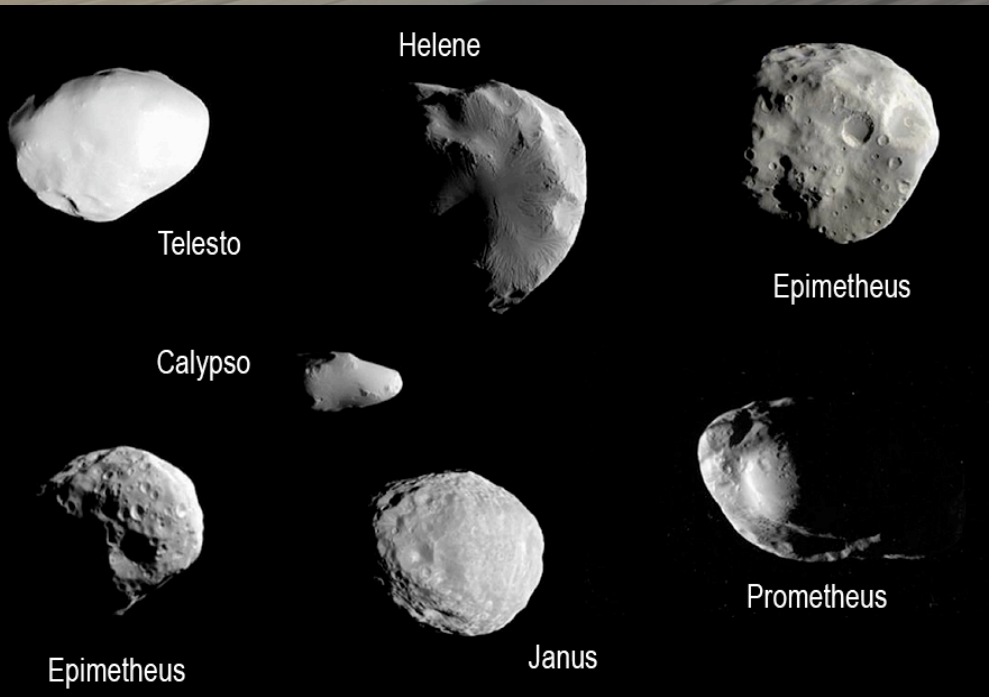
# Small Moons and Moonlets

The background features several curved, overlapping bands of light. The top band is a bright, glowing yellow, which fades into a darker, almost black, band below it. The bottom band is a dark, charcoal grey, also with a slight glow. The overall effect is a sense of depth and movement, reminiscent of a celestial body's atmosphere or a ring system.

# Small Moons

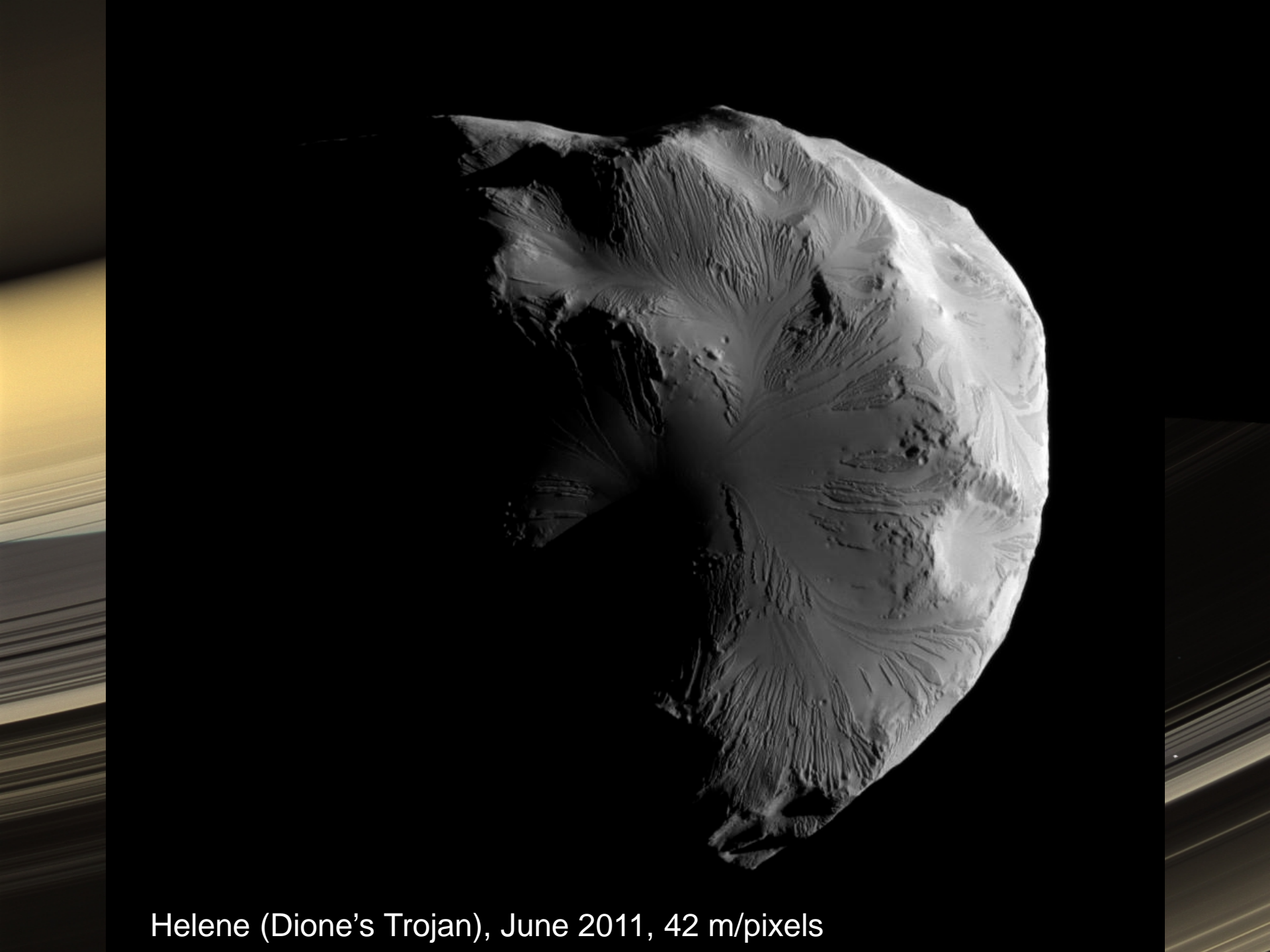
→ Study transport of E ring material on their surface, color and spectroscopy

→ Any hints that these bodies might be differentiated ?



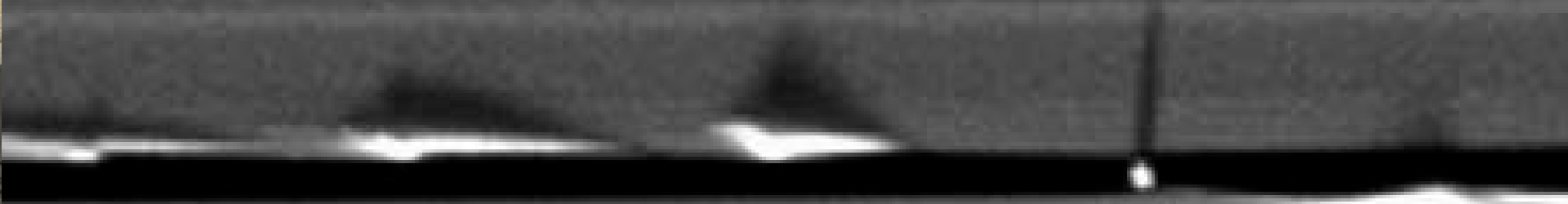
Methone 2012, NASA/JPL/SSI



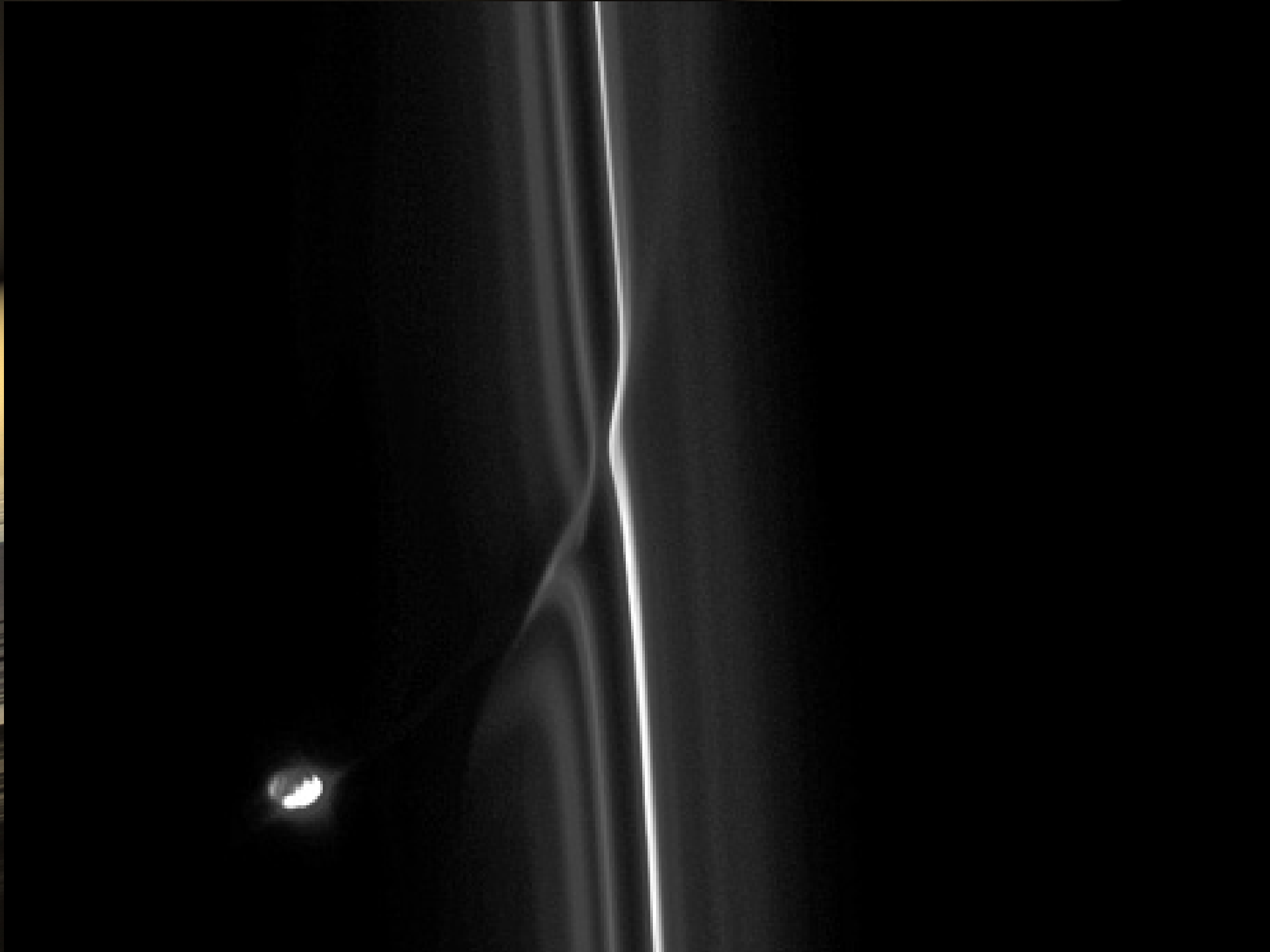


Helene (Dione's Trojan), June 2011, 42 m/pixels

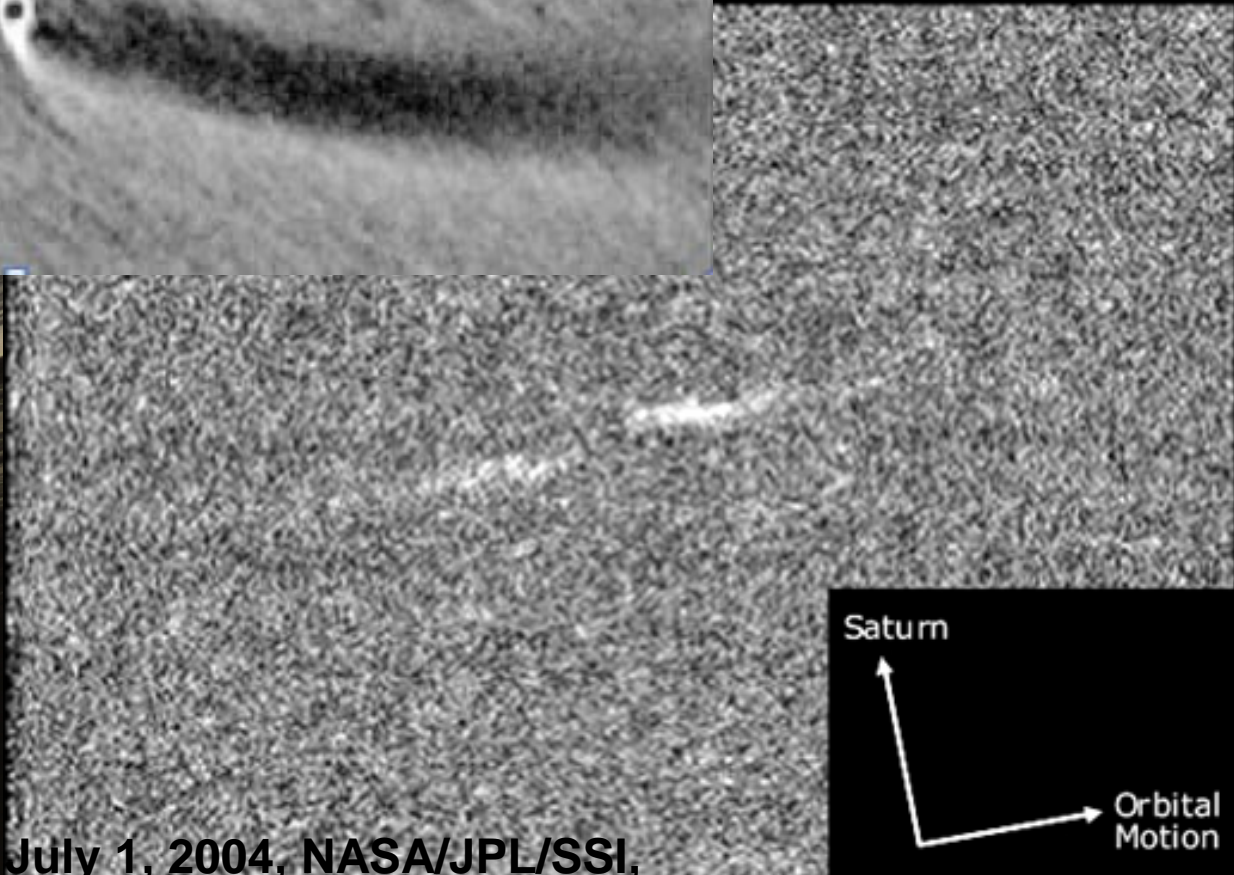
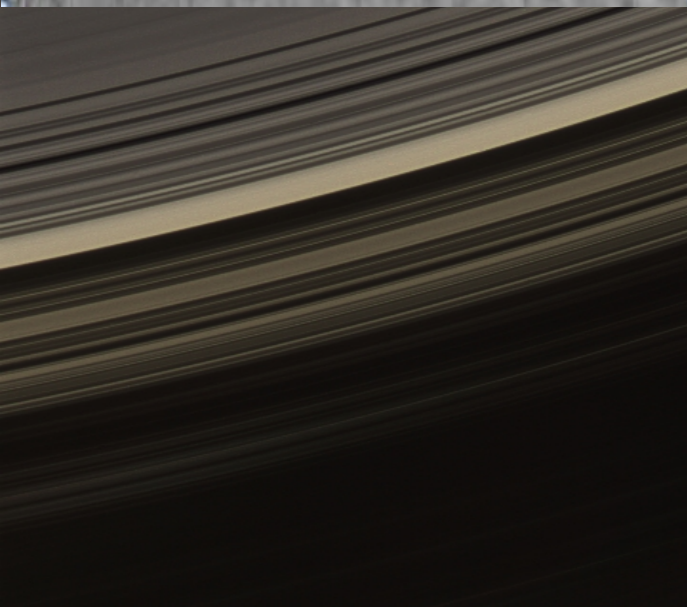
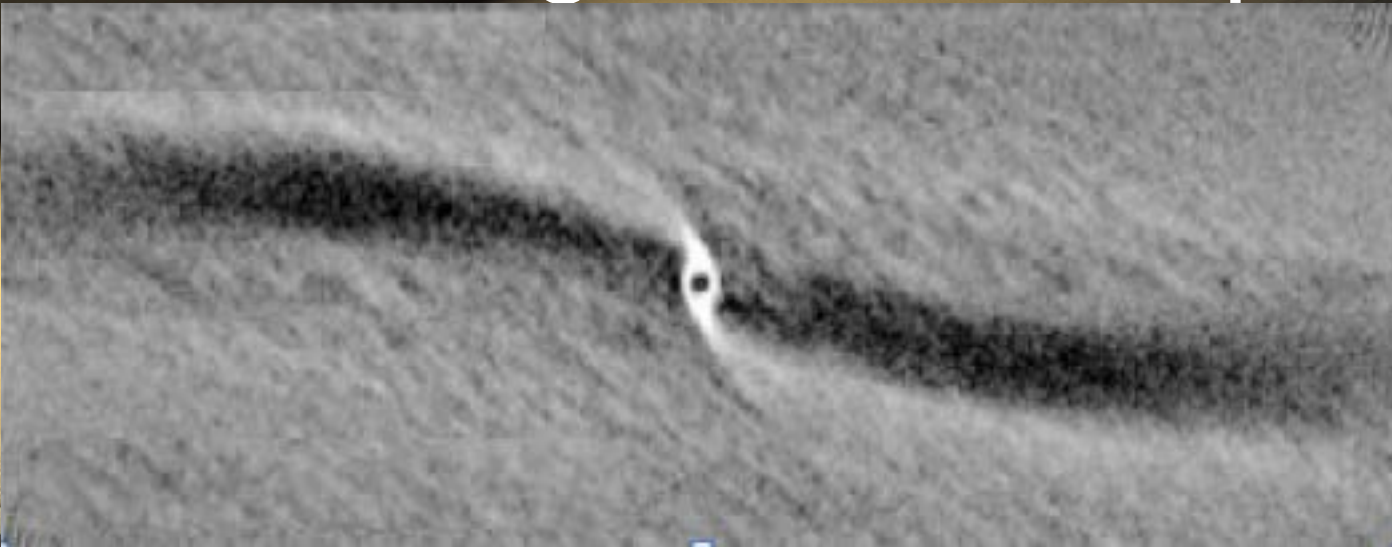
# Moonlets





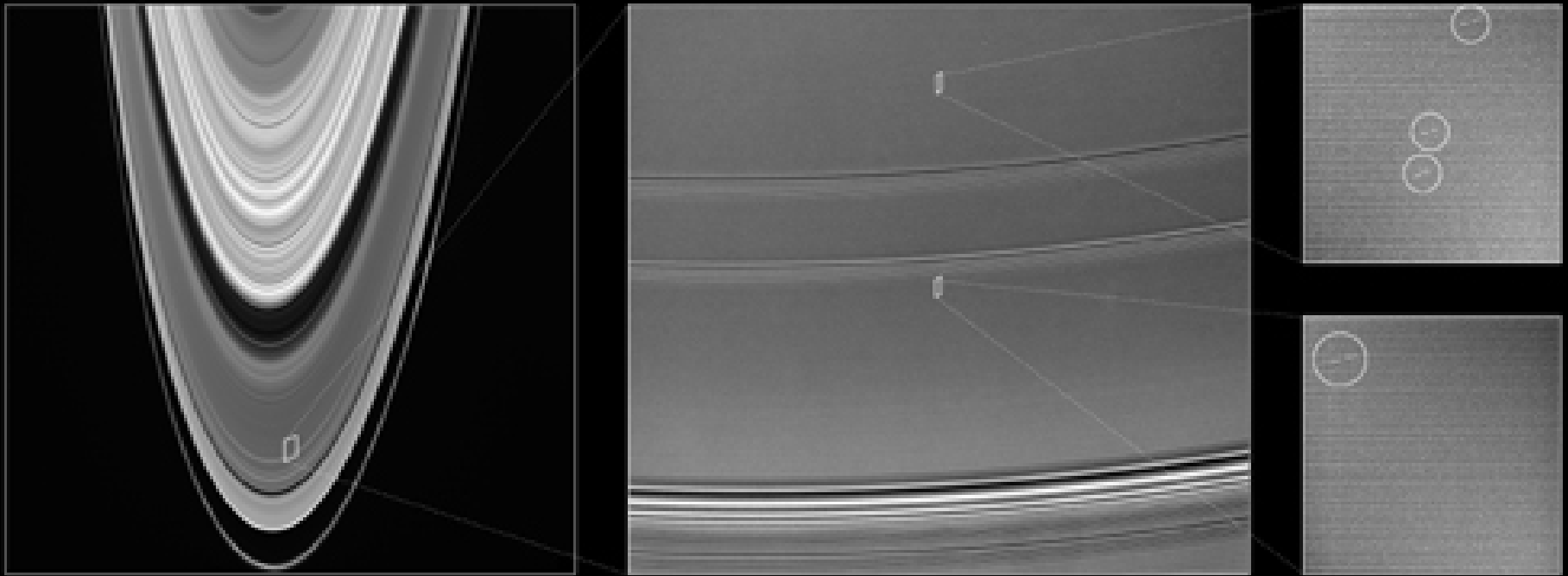


# Looking for the 'missing link': Rings and 'Protoplanets'



July 1, 2004, NASA/JPL/SSI,

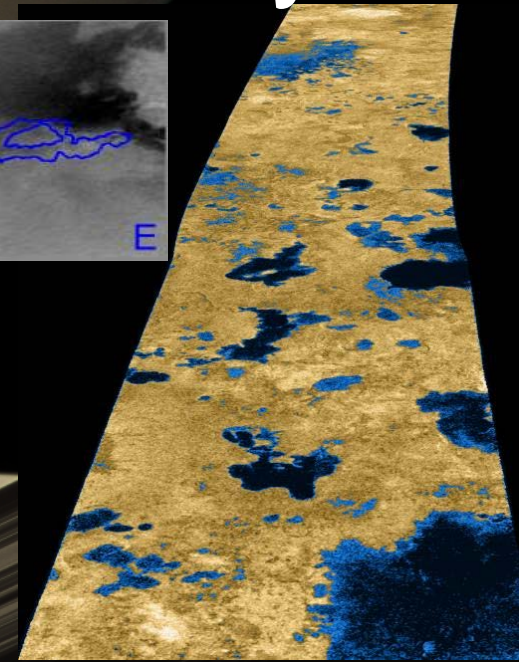
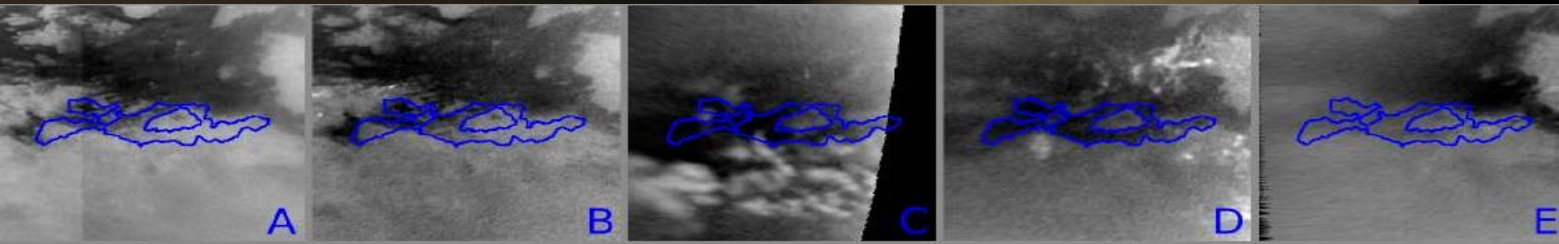
# Cassini will keep looking for Propellers and their evolution with time



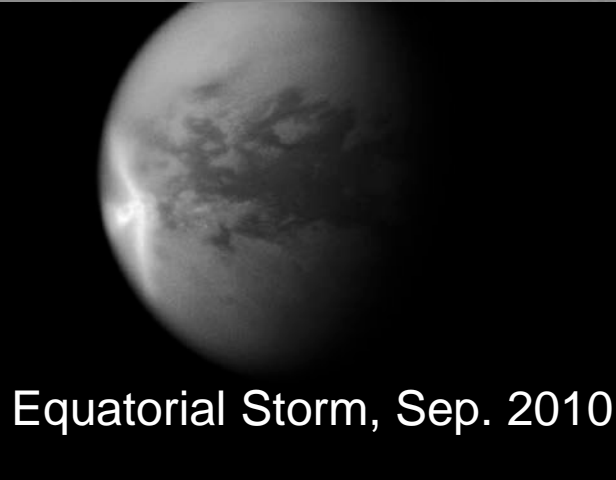
The image features a close-up view of the rings of the planet Titan. The rings are composed of numerous thin, overlapping bands of ice and rock, creating a complex, layered appearance. The lighting is dramatic, with a bright, golden-yellow glow on the left side, likely from the sun, which illuminates the rings and creates a strong contrast with the dark, shadowed areas on the right. The overall composition is dynamic, with the rings curving across the frame.

TITAN

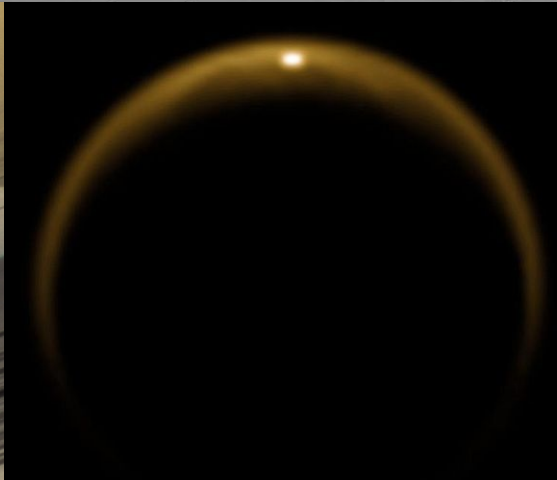
# Titan's lakes and hydrological cycle



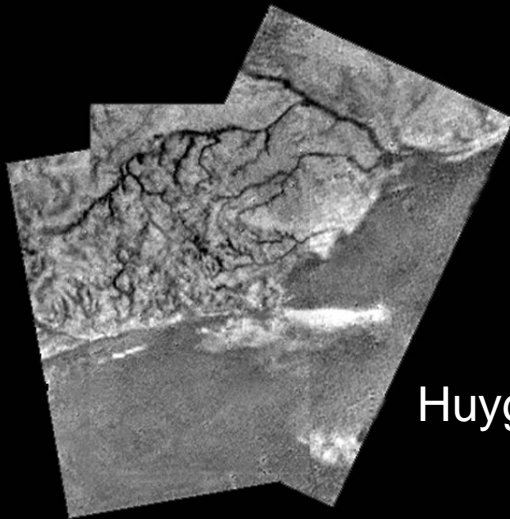
Radar, 2006



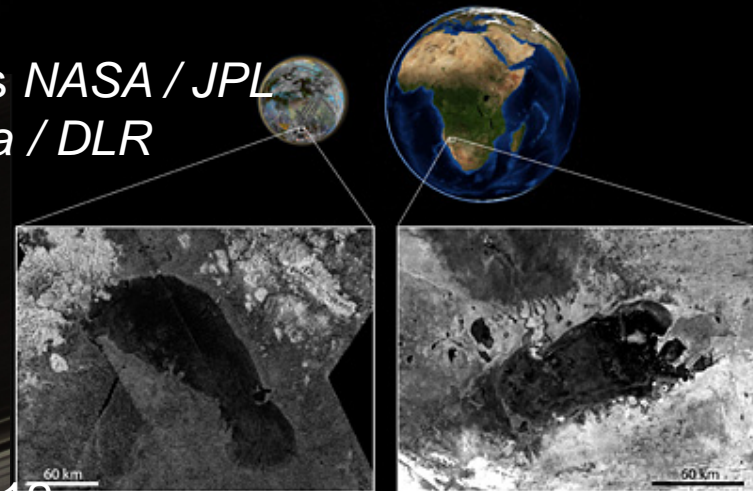
Equatorial Storm, Sep. 2010



2009 VIMS 5 microns NASA / JPL / University of Arizona / DLR



Huygens DISR, 2005



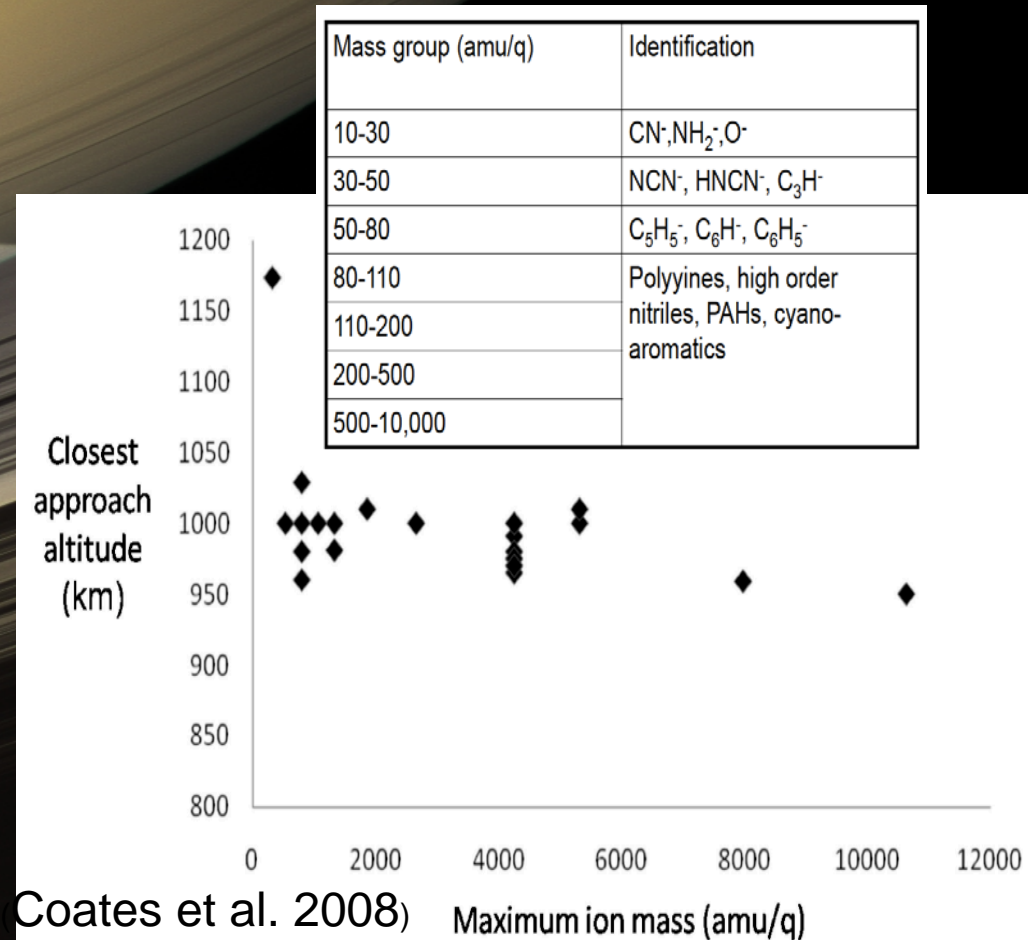
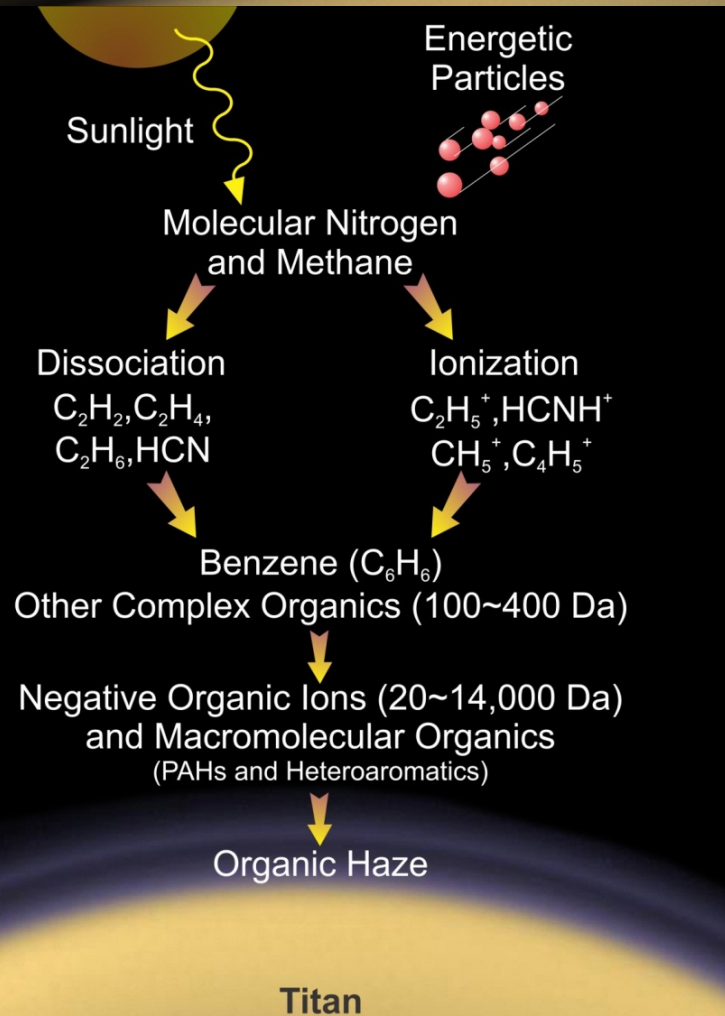
Lacio Lacus (72°S, 180°E), Titan  
Cassini RADAR SAR image

Etosha Pan (18°S, 16°E), Namibia  
Envisat ASAR image

Cornet et al - ESA. 2012

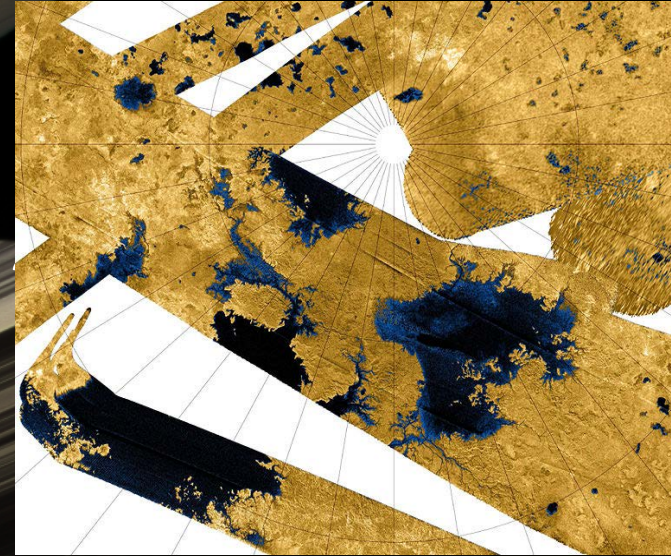


# Titan's chemistry factory (yesterday's talk by A. Coates...)



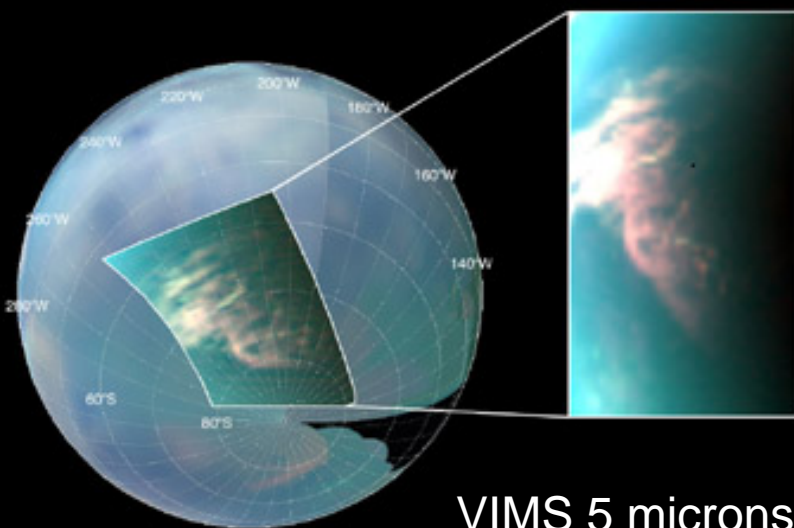
# Question to be addressed by Cassini until 2017

Lakes: changes in Northern hemisphere linked to Spring? Distribution of small lakes



Radar

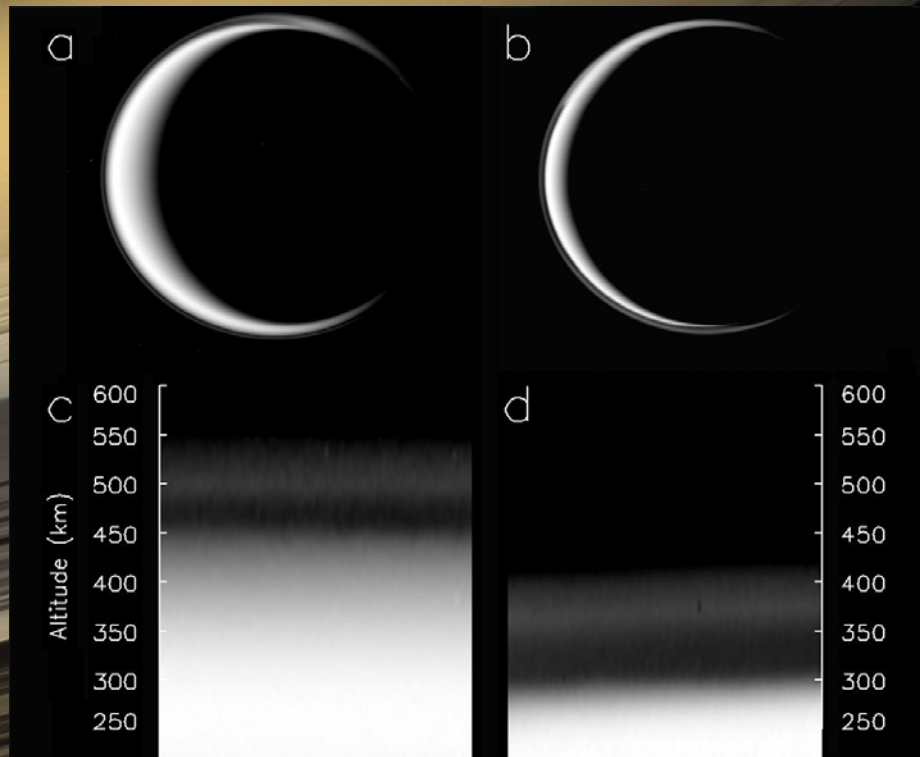
Clouds/Winds: follow predictions from meteorological models ?



VIMS 5 microns

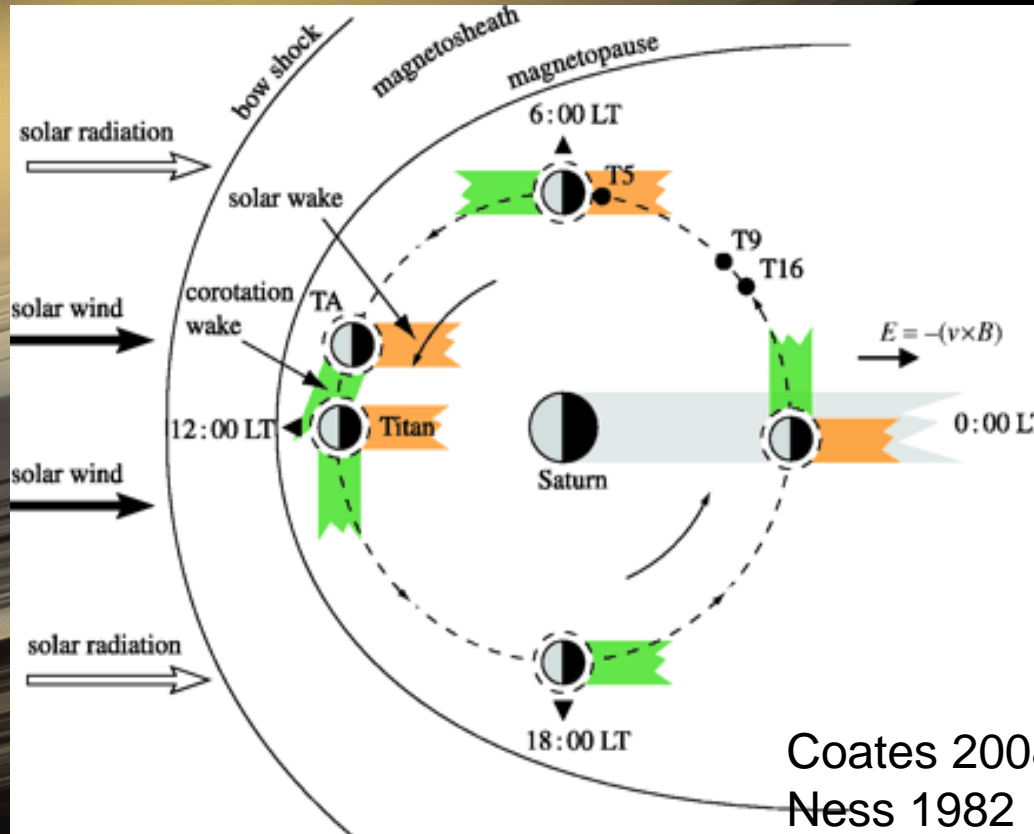
Search for mid-latitude clouds in northern hemisphere

- Haze layer seasonal evolution: recovery from equinox drop ?

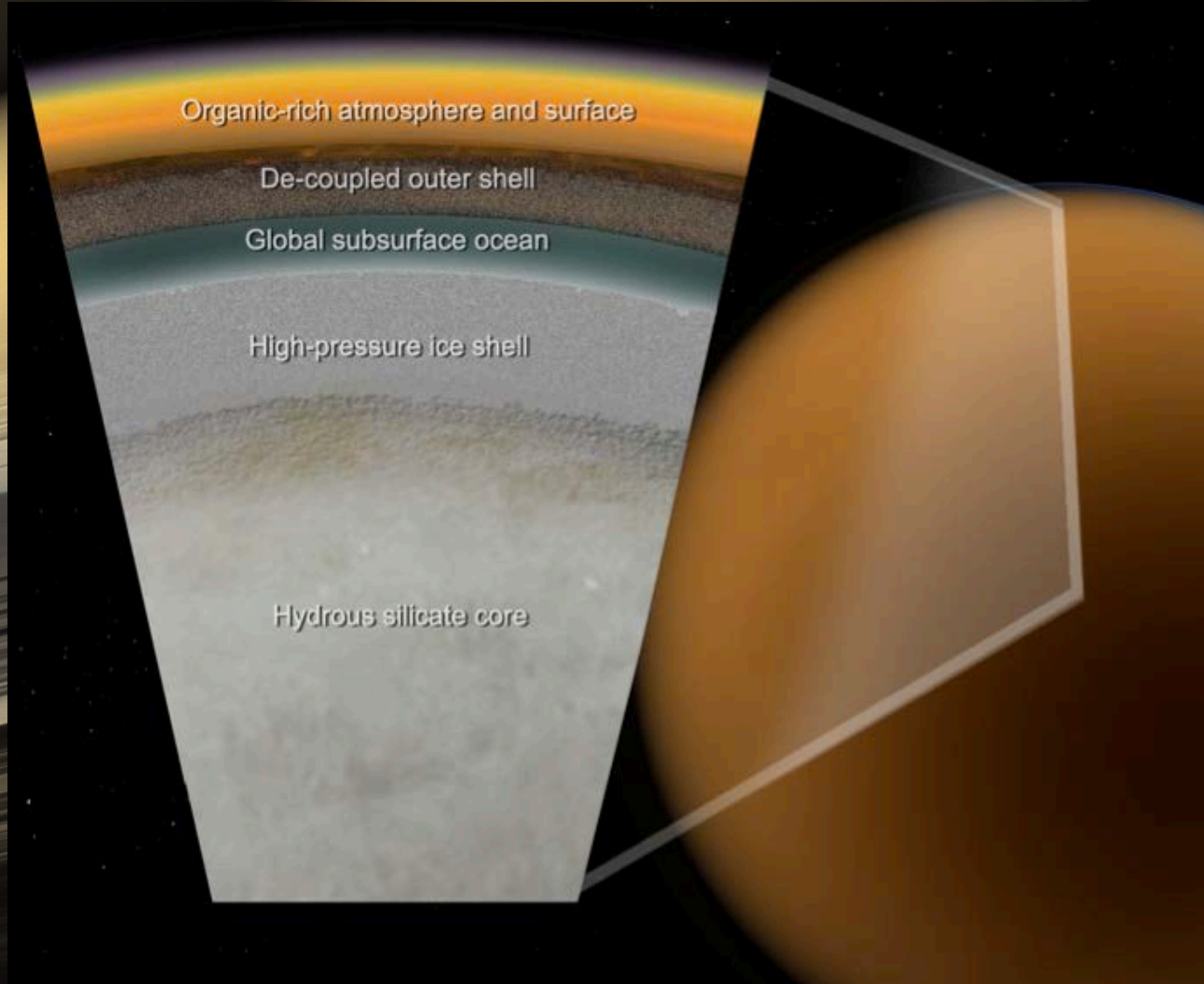


West et al, 2011

# -Evolution of Titan's ionosphere/magnetosphere interaction as we are approaching solar maximum (2013-2014)

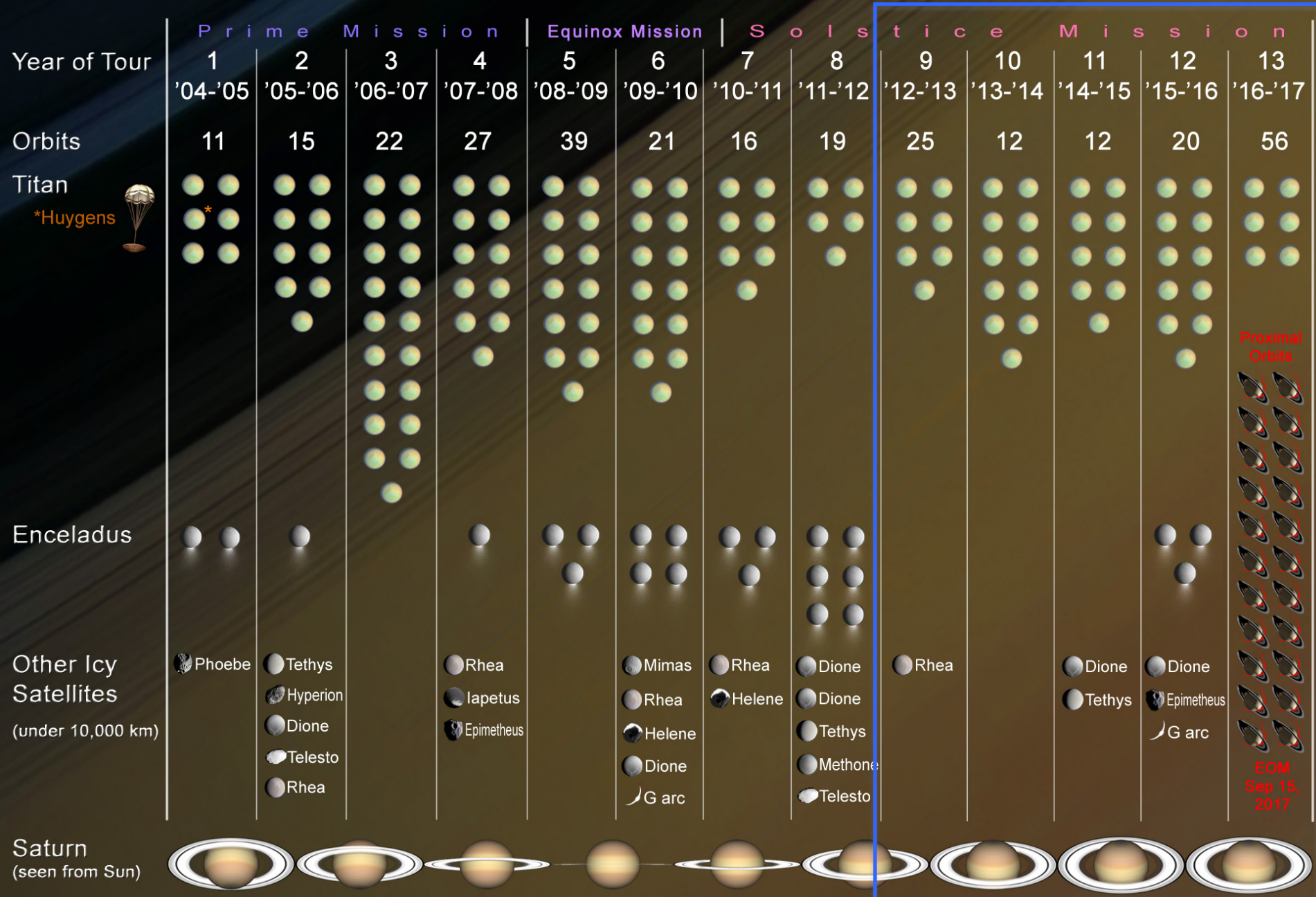


# Confirmation of Titan's interior models ?

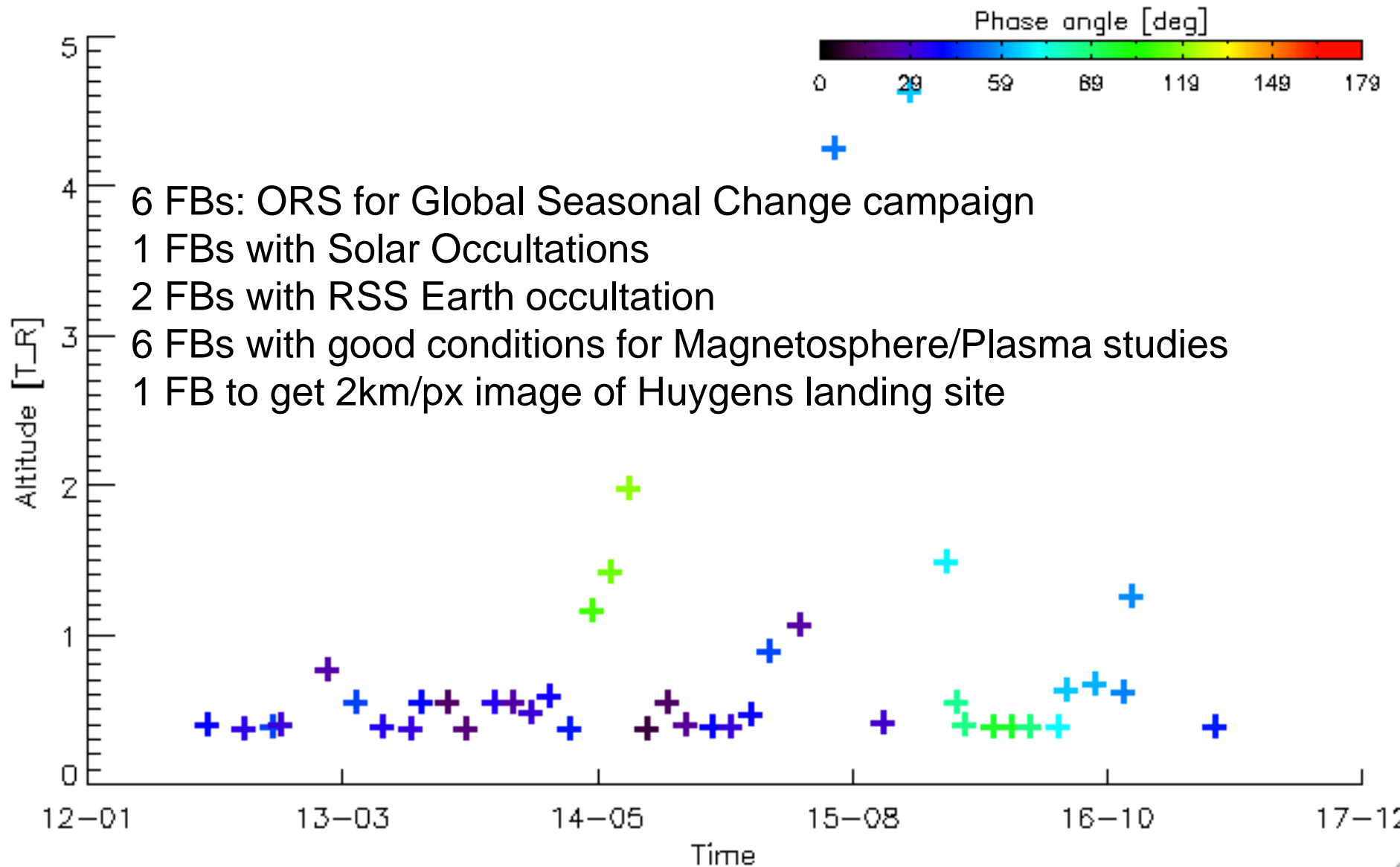


# FUTURE FLYBYS UNTIL 2017

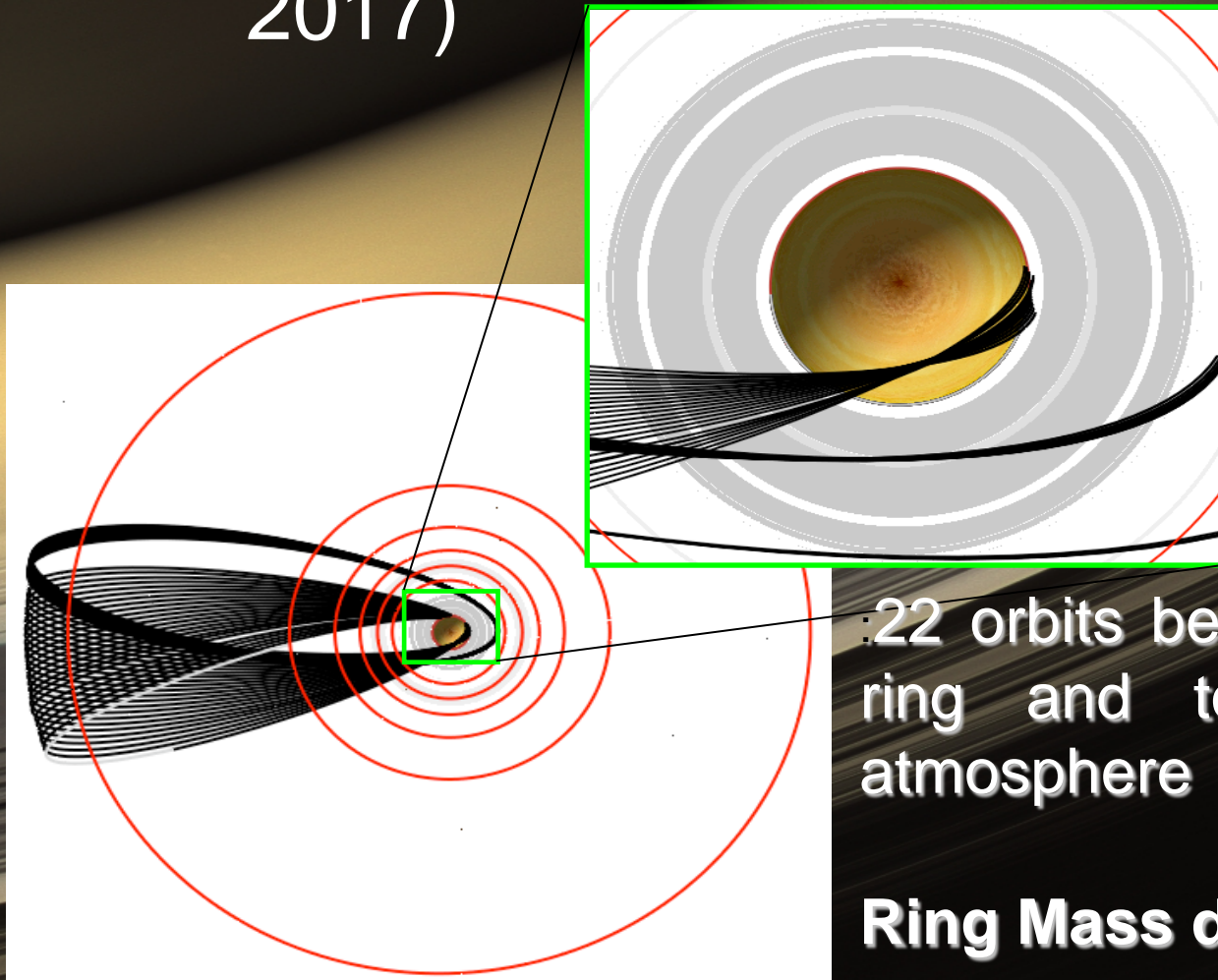
Four-Year Prime Tour, Equinox Mission, and Solstice Mission (Proposed), May 2004 - September 2017



# Details Titan's flybys until 2017



# End of Mission (2016-2017)



22 orbits between innermost D ring and top of Saturn's atmosphere

**Ring Mass determination**

**Probe Saturn interior (synchronized with Juno!)**