





Cassini CHARM Presentation: Saturn Science

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- Search for non-zonal components of the magnetic field and the internal rotation of Saturn;
- Use IR and microwave to image the deep atmosphere below the visible clouds;
- Study changes in the clouds, temperatures, composition, and winds during the transition to northern spring;
- Measure the evolution and life cycles of newly discovered atmospheric features;
- Follow seasonal and solar cycle-induced changes in the auroras;
- Increase coverage of the northern hemisphere as it emerges from behind the rings;
- Monitor lightning storms, which are rare occurrences, when and if they appear.













Magnetic Field and Rotation

• Search for non-zonal components of the magnetic field and the internal rotation of Saturn



• Left: Symmetric field in 2004. Right: Juno-type orbits in 2017





Saturn's Bulk Composition

Determine He/H₂ from molecular mass m: T/m from ray bending, T from IR sounding









Deep Atmosphere



• Use IR and microwave to image the deep atmosphere below the visible clouds



200 Saturn West Longitude

Thermal emission at 2 cm – a new view of Saturn. Bright areas are regions of low ammonia abundance ($\Delta T_b \approx 15$ K), possibly a sign of downwelling. Dark band at equator is due to the rings





Peering below the Clouds







5-micron imaging in thermal emission reveals deep clouds below the visible layers Ωm.

Transition to Northern Spring



Winds are measured relative to the internal rate of rotation

Are the winds changing, or are we seeing wind shear?

Black line: Voyager. Yellow: HST

Red & Green: ISS Cassini continuum Blue: ISS Cassini methane





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North vs South near Equinox

Cloud texture, a measure of dynamic activity, in north is different from that in south as equinox approaches

Tilted structures (north in this image) and tilted velocity vectors are evidence of momentum transfer between eddies and jets







• Measure the evolution and life cycles of newly discovered atmospheric features

Pattern is stationary in Voyager reference frame

Flow is 100 m/s to east relative to the pattern







Changes in the Auroras



• Follow seasonal and solar cycle-induced changes in the auroras



• Left: UV aurora. Right: IR aurora (blue) above hexagon (red)





Aurora Movie in Visible Light





Aurora going over the limb (80 hours), stars in background

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Ring Shine on the Night Side





It never gets dark at night, except during equinox, which is the best time to look for lightning

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Seeing the Lightning



 Monitor lightning storms, which are rare occurrences, when and if they appear



DOY 257 Time 04:12 650 nm 568 nm 451 nm







Light and Sound Synchronization





Flashes recorded by camera have exposure times up to 2 minutes Radio signals are used to determine the exact times of the flashes











A GIANT STORM ON SATURN

Thunderclouds ring the planet PAGES 44,71 & 75

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Northern Hemisphere in Sunlight



• Increase coverage of the northern hemisphere as it emerges from behind the rings





• Left: Blue skies in winter. Right: Giant lightning storm in spring Once in 20-30 year eruptions, unlike weather on Jupiter or Earth





Going Strong since Dec 5, 2010





Earth-based images (a) Dec 13, (b) Dec 22; Cassini image (c) Dec 24

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