Geophysical Research Abstracts, Vol. 7, 04539, 2005 SRef-ID: 1607-7962/gra/EGU05-A-04539 © European Geosciences Union 2005



Titan's extended atmosphere

P. C. Brandt (1), E. C. Roelof (1), I. Dandouras (2), J. Saur (1), D. G. Mitchell (1) and S. M. Krimigis (1)

(1) The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, Laurel, MD, USA (pontus.brandt@jhuapl.edu), (2) Centre d'Etude Spatiale des Rayonnements, Toulouse, France

During the Titan flybyes INCA obtained ENA images of the interaction between the atmosphere of Titan and the magnetospheric ion fluxes sweeping over Titan with subcorotational speeds (~145 km/s). The ENA images show highly variable ENA fluxes from Titan due to the structure in the magnetospheric ion population. The ENA fluxes extend out to several 10,000 km altitude from the surface of Titan, which is consistent with a satellite population of H₂. We use a parametric neutral atmosphere model consisting of H, H₂, N, and CH₄ to simulate Hydrogen and Oxygen ENA images in the 20-80 keV range and compare to the images obtained by INCA. Several events are analyzed to investigate how the H₂ distribution falls off with altitude.

ENA=Energetic Neutral Atom INCA=Ion Neutral Camera