EPSC Abstracts,
Vol. 2, EPSC2007-A-00314, 2007
European Planetary Science Congress 2007

Rhea's magnetospheric environment as determined by Cassini MIMI and CAPS electron observations

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The Cassini-Huygens mission continues to provide a wealth of invaluable information on plasma interactions at the icy moons of Saturn. Data from the electron sensors of Cassini's Magnetospheric Imaging Instrument, MIMI, and Plasma Spectrometer, CAPS, allow us to probe the environments of these moons by gauging their effects on Saturnian magnetospheric electrons. Here, we present our analysis of data from both instruments gathered to date from near and distant flybys of 1528 km-wide Rhea, the largest of Saturn's icy satellites. We compare the results to those obtained at other moons, and present our arguments for the causes of the magnetospheric electron population's modulation.