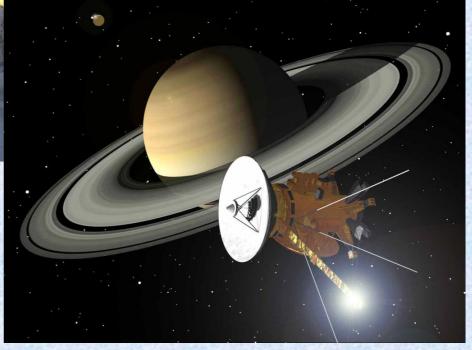


Satellites & Telescopes

Delivering Space for the new Science GCSEs







Why bother using telescopes & satellites? What can we learn using telescopes & satellites?

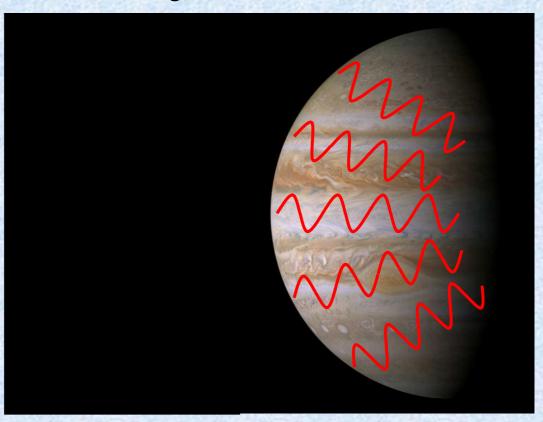
Many things!!!

- Atmospheric composition
- · Temperature
- ·Cloud structure
- ·Cloud composition
- Topography
- ·Surface conditions



How?

A technique called Remote Sounding



Galileo NIMS image at 4.99 microns



This is a region of minimum gas opacity and between breaks in the clouds we see thermal emission from deep in the Jovian atmosphere, down to pressure levels of 4-6 bars.





Why bother?

What can we learn with telescopes & satellites

Many things!!!

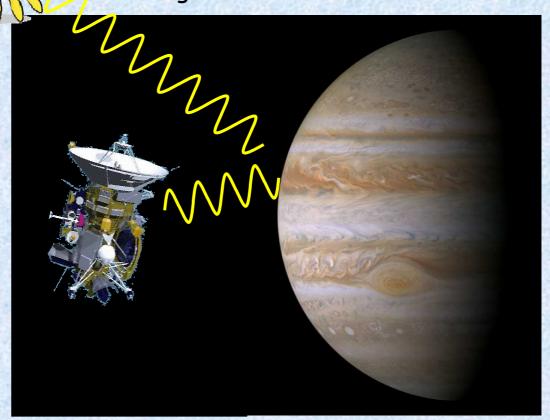
·Atmospheric composition

· Temperature

- ·Cloud structure
- ·Cloud composition
- Topography
- ·Surface conditions

How?

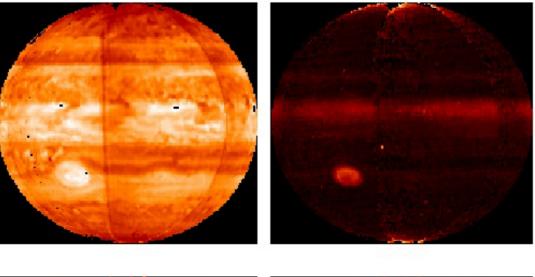
A technique called Remote Sounding



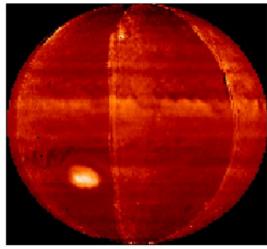
1.61 microns

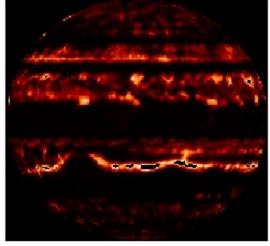
This is a region of minimum gas opacity and so we see reflected sunlight from all cloud levels. The Great Red Spot on the bottom left is clearly visible.

3.01 microns
Another strong
gaseous absoprtion
region but less so
than 2.17 microns.
Hence we some
sunlight reflected
from lower cloud
decks.



2.17 microns
This is a region of
strong gaseous
absorption and thus
we see mainly
reflected sunlight
from stratospheric
haze. This is clearly
most abundance
above the Great Red
Spot and the North
Equatorial Belt.



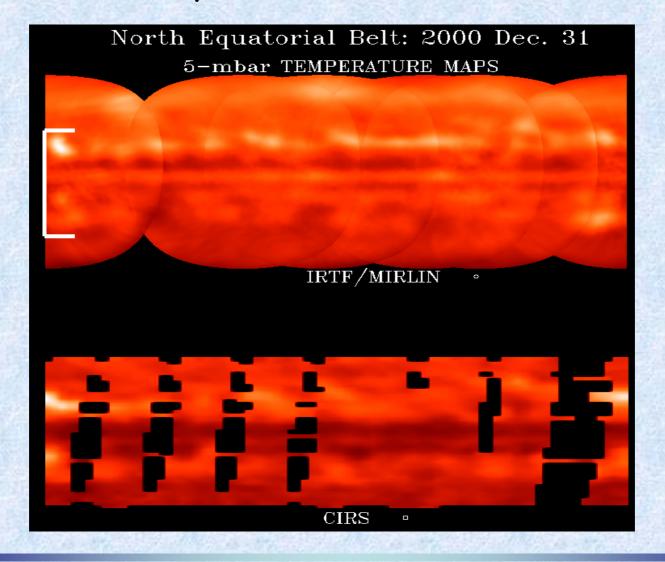




Dr. Carly Howett Satellites & Telescopes



Telescope vs. Satellite Observation





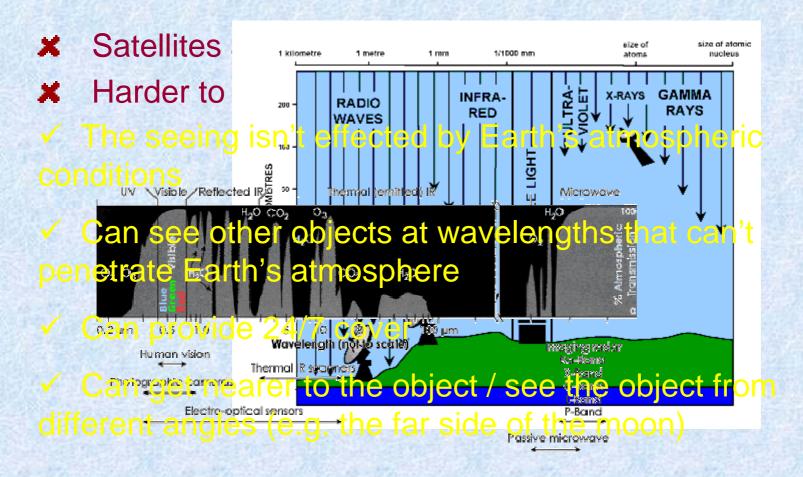


Thank you for you attention!





Additional Information I Why use satellites?

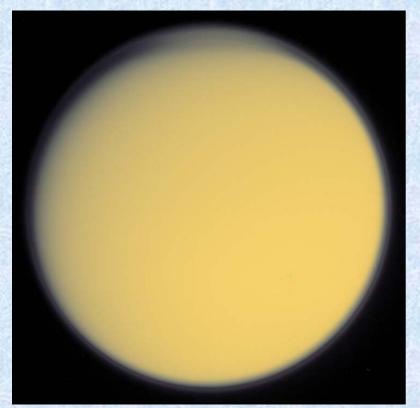




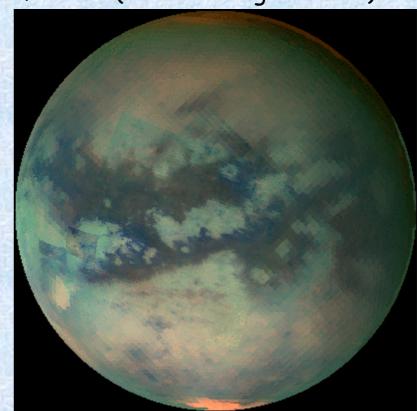


Additional Information II Why look in the infra-red?

Surface Image from Cassini VIMS of Titan (Saturn's largest moon)



Visible



IR





