

observed 2640-Å photons that interact with the molecular atmosphere above the cloud top is small, because the pressure level of the optical limb (δ) is 0.3 mbar, giving an N₂ optical depth of only 0.005.

The importance of aerosol scattering

several wavelengths, and the observed brightness ratio of about 5 at 4200 Å from Voyager 1 phase angle measurements at 160° and 129°, indicate a value of \bar{r} in the range 0.25 to 0.3 μm (6, 15).

In Figs. 4 and 5 we show polarization characteristics for model atmospheres

tion values obtained from the 0.05-μm interphase angle observations. Large particles much smaller than at most phase

The best fit is for spherical particles. If we are forced to use spherical particles, a reasonable concept is the concept of particle size

A simple optical depth τ of a semi-infinite atmosphere gives the dependence of polarization proportional to τ . For 0.05-μm spherical particles, efficiency varies to 7500 Å. Haze polarization curves at phase angles

An independent check that can be used is the scattering phase angle. Particles have scattering phase function. The scattering computed the 2640-Å Titan and methane. The variety of phase most consist

