

Io After *Galileo*

A New View of Jupiter's Volcanic Moon

Rosaly M. C. Lopes and John R. Spencer

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Contents

Preface	xi
List of figures	xiii
List of tables	xvii
List of abbreviations and acronyms	xix
List of contributors	xxi
1 Introduction (Alfred S. McEwen).	1
2 A history of the exploration of Io (Dale P. Cruikshank and Robert M. Nelson).	5
2.1 The discovery and early observations of the Galilean satellites	5
2.1.1 From Medician Star to a world of its own	5
2.2 What is the nature of Io?	8
2.2.1 A paradigm emerges	8
2.2.2 New technology enables new observations	10
2.2.3 Io eclipse phenomena at optical wavelengths	13
2.2.4 Other reports of unusual behavior	16
2.3 The <i>Pioneer</i> missions	16
2.3.1 A new view of Io	16
2.3.2 Io and Jupiter's magnetosphere	18
2.3.3 Io week, November 1974	19
2.3.4 A new model for the composition of Io – the evaporite hypothesis	19
2.3.5 Late developments – setting the stage for <i>Voyager</i>	21
2.4 The <i>Voyagers</i> arrive at Jupiter	22
2.4.1 Volcanoes on a distant world	22

2.4.2	Mountains of sulfur or silicate?	24
2.4.3	Post-paradigm developments and modifications	25
2.4.4	The <i>Voyager</i> synthesis – sulfur or silicate volcanism?	26
2.5	Summary and conclusions	27
2.6	References	28
3	A summary of the <i>Galileo</i> mission and its observations of Io (Jason Perry, Rosaly M. C. Lopes, John R. Spencer, and Claudia Alexander)	35
3.1	<i>Galileo</i> era: 1995–2003	35
3.2	JOI and “the lost Io fly-by”	38
3.3	Io observations in the <i>Galileo</i> nominal mission	41
3.4	Io observations during the <i>Galileo</i> Europa mission	43
3.4.1	I24.	45
3.4.2	I25.	48
3.5	Io observations during the <i>Galileo</i> Millennium mission	50
3.5.1	I27.	51
3.5.2	G29–I31	51
3.5.3	I32.	54
3.6	The end of the <i>Galileo</i> mission.	55
3.7	References	56
4	Formation and early evolution of Io (William B. McKinnon)	61
4.1	Formation of Jupiter and the Galilean satellites	61
4.1.1	Classes of satellite-forming disks	62
4.1.2	When did Io form?	64
4.2	The circum-Jovian accretion disk	66
4.2.1	Advantages of the gas-starved disk scenario	69
4.2.2	Time-varying disk models	70
4.3	Accretion of Io	73
4.3.1	Composition	73
4.3.2	Initial thermal state	77
4.4	Early evolution of Io	80
4.5	Conclusion	82
4.6	References	83
5	The interior of Io (William B. Moore, Gerald Schubert, John D. Anderson, and John R. Spencer)	89
5.1	Tidal and rotational deformation	90
5.2	Io’s gravitational field	91
5.3	The shape of Io	92
5.4	Io’s internal density structure	93
5.5	The composition of Io	96
5.6	Io’s surface heat flow	97

5.7	Thermal and rheological structure	99
5.8	Thermal and orbital evolution	102
5.9	Summary	105
5.10	References	105
6	Ionian mountains and tectonics: Insights into what lies beneath Io's lofty peaks (Elizabeth P. Turtle, Windy L. Jaeger, and Paul M. Schenk) . . .	109
6.1	Introduction	109
6.2	Observations	110
6.2.1	Global distribution	110
6.2.2	Morphology	112
6.2.3	Stratigraphy	119
6.3	Interpretations and implications	120
6.3.1	Mountain formation mechanism(s)	120
6.3.2	Lithospheric thickness	124
6.3.3	Crustal composition and stability	126
6.4	Conclusions	127
6.5	References	128
7	Active volcanism: Effusive eruptions (David A. Williams and Robert R. Howell)	133
7.1	Introduction	133
7.2	Context: terrestrial effusive volcanism	133
7.3	Previous work: insights from <i>Voyager</i> and telescopic studies . . .	136
7.3.1	Introduction: initial indications and discovery of volcanism	136
7.3.2	Early results from the <i>Voyager</i> observations: the sulfur vs. silicate controversy	137
7.3.3	Initial insights from the ground-based monitoring program	138
7.3.4	Continuing analysis of <i>Voyager</i> observations	138
7.3.5	Further development of ground-based observations: individual hot spots and silicate temperatures	139
7.4	New insights: <i>Galileo</i> at Io (1996–2001)	140
7.4.1	Composition of volcanic products	140
7.4.2	Eruption styles	142
7.4.3	Styles of non-silicate flow emplacement	149
7.4.4	Volcano distribution	153
7.5	Summary and outstanding questions	153
7.6	References	154
8	Plumes and their deposits (Paul E. Geissler and David B. Goldstein) . . .	163
8.1	Introduction	163
8.2	Observations of plumes	167
8.2.1	Dust	167
8.2.2	Gas	171

8.3	Observations of plume deposits	173
8.4	Plume sources	176
8.5	Plume chemistry	178
8.6	Plume dynamics and modeling	179
	8.6.1 When plumes form	179
	8.6.2. Types of plume models	179
	8.6.3 Model boundary conditions	180
	8.6.4 Stochastic/ballistic results	181
	8.6.5 Analytic results.	182
	8.6.6 Computational fluid dynamics results	182
	8.6.7 Direct simulation Monte Carlo results.	182
8.7	Interactions with the environment.	183
8.8	Conclusions and outstanding questions	186
	8.8.1 Conclusions	186
	8.8.2 Outstanding questions	187
8.9	References	189
9	Io's surface composition (Robert W. Carlson, Jeff S. Kargel, Sylvain Douté, Laurence A. Soderblom, and J. Brad Dalton).	193
9.1	Introduction	193
	9.1.1 Properties and environment of Io	194
	9.1.2 A brief history of Io composition determinations	195
9.2	Spectroscopic determinations of Io's composition.	197
	9.2.1 Overview.	197
	9.2.2 Sulfur	198
	9.2.3 Sulfur dioxide	208
	9.2.4 Other sulfoxides	213
	9.2.5 Sulfides	216
	9.2.6 Metals, salts, and halogen compounds	217
	9.2.7 Water and hydroxides	219
	9.2.8 Silicates	220
9.3	Summary.	221
9.4	References	222
10	Io's atmosphere (Emmanuel Lellouch, Melissa A. McGrath, and Kandis Lea Jessup)	231
10.1	Introduction, early studies, and main issues	231
10.2	Recent observational progress	234
	10.2.1 The SO ₂ atmosphere	234
	10.2.2 Minor molecular species	242
	10.2.3 Atomic species	244
	10.2.4 Ionosphere.	247
10.3	Recent modeling developments.	248
	10.3.1 Modern buffered models	248
	10.3.2 Volcanic gas composition models	249

10.3.3	Radiative models	250
10.3.4	Photochemical models	252
10.3.5	“Unified” models	254
10.4	Synthesis and prospects	256
10.4.1	The emerging picture	256
10.4.2	The volcanic vs. sublimation nature of Io’s atmosphere	257
10.4.3	Remaining uncertainties and future measurements	258
10.5	References	259
11	Io’s neutral clouds, plasma torus, and magnetospheric interaction (Nicholas M. Schneider and Fran Bagenal)	265
11.1	Introduction	265
11.2	Neutral clouds	266
11.3	The plasma torus	271
11.4	Local interaction with Io’s atmosphere and neutral clouds	279
11.5	Coupling to Jupiter’s polar ionosphere	282
11.6	Outstanding issues	284
11.7	References	285
12	Outstanding questions and future explorations (Franck Marchis, John R. Spencer, and Rosaly M. C. Lopes)	287
12.1	Introduction	287
12.2	Outstanding issues	289
12.2.1	Interior structure and relationship to the heat flow	289
12.2.2	Nature of the active volcanic centers	290
12.2.3	Io’s young surface	292
12.2.4	Atmosphere and interaction with Jovian magnetosphere	293
12.3	Ground-based telescopes and near-Earth telescopes	294
12.3.1	The promise of ground-based telescope contributions	294
12.3.2	Airborne telescopes	297
12.3.3	Ultraviolet-dedicated telescopes	298
12.3.4	James Webb Space Telescope	299
12.4	Future space missions	299
12.4.1	<i>New Horizons</i> fly-by	300
12.4.2	Future planned missions	300
12.4.3	A dedicated Io mission?	301
12.5	References	302
Appendix 1	307
Appendix 2	325
Index	331

*To our late colleagues Damon Simmonelli and Bill Sinton,
who greatly contributed to our understanding of Io.
We miss their scientific insight, humor, and friendship.*

Preface

This book is a community effort that grew largely out of the informal Io workshops that have happened since the early 1990s. In the first few years, the purpose of the workshops was to determine which *Galileo* observations would be key to further our understanding of this exotic moon. Since *Galileo*'s main antenna did not open, the number of observations taken by the spacecraft was exceedingly small compared with other missions; it was therefore imperative to decide which observations would be the highest priority. We can make an analogy between a tourist with a point and shoot camera, taking pictures at a high rate to decide later which are the best, and Ansel Adams, spending many hours or even days deciding how best to take a single shot.

The competition for resources on *Galileo* was fierce, but those of us in charge of Io observations for *Galileo*'s instruments decided at an early stage that much could be gained from collaboration. Thus, the workshops evolved into the planning of collaborative observations and dividing resources between us in a mostly peaceful manner. By the time we began acquiring *Galileo* Io data, in 1995 for fields and particles and 1996 for remote sensing, a *Galileo* Io working group was already well established, paving the way for collaborative research. As the years passed, the workshops became more aligned with data analysis and, finally, we started discussing key questions such as how hot Io's magma really is, and what key future observations we will need to answer the many unsolved mysteries that Io continuously threw our way. When the *Galileo* mission ended in 2003, we felt the time was right for a book reviewing the state of knowledge after *Galileo*. Hopefully, it will serve as a guide for future work, be it in the form of new space missions, telescopic observations, data analysis, or modeling.

We would like to thank all the people who participated in these workshops over the years and, in particular, all those who took on the task of organizing them. We thank Clive Horwood from Praxis for inviting us to take on this book project,

Neil Shuttlewood and his team for editing and pre-press book production, and Jim Wilkie for the cover design.

Many of the authors in this book reviewed one another's chapters, but we are also deeply appreciative of the help from other reviewers: Robin Canup, Lazlo Keszthelyi, Susan Kieffer, Margaret Kivelson, Jack Lissauer, Ellis Miner, Jeff Moore, Neil Murphy, Jani Radebaugh, Julie Rathbun, Bill Smythe, Tilman Spohn, David Stevenson, Nick Thomas, and Bill Ward. Others who provided invaluable assistance include Daniel Beuchert, Mark Boryta, Lou Glaze, Benedicte Larignon, Michelle McMillan, Dennis L. Matson, Chris Moore, Stan Peale, Carl B. Pilcher, William Sheehan, Laurence Trafton, Philip Varghese, Glenn J. Veeder, Andrew Walker, and Ju Zhang. Many of the authors are supported by NASA research grants and we acknowledge the support from NASA's Planetary Geology and Geophysics Program, the Jovian System Data Analysis Program, and the Outer Planets Research Program. We also wish to thank the Center for Adaptive Optics and Science and Technology Center (STC), the National Science Foundation, and the Hubble Space Telescope Archive Program. Most importantly, we thank the *Galileo* Flight Team, whose enormous dedication and ingenuity enabled us to have a successful mission despite numerous problems. We also thank our fellow science team members, principal investigators, project managers, and the *Galileo* Project Scientist, Torrence Johnson. *Galileo* increased our knowledge of the Jupiter system by orders of magnitude and we are deeply grateful to all who contributed.

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Figures

2.1	Transit of Io, 19 November 1893, observed by E. E. Barnard	7
2.2	Normalized spectra of Io at western and eastern elongations in 1973	11
2.3	Spectra of Io and Ganymede obtained on 15 October 1964 by V.I. Moroz . . .	12
2.4	Photometry of Io eclipse reappearances and disappearances in 1962 and 1963, showing the reported post-eclipse brightening	14
2.5	Narrow emission components seen in the Na-D lines in high resolution spectrum of Io by Brown (1974)	18
2.6	Comparison of Io's spectral geometric albedo and laboratory spectra	20
2.7	Io volcanoes: the discovery image	23
2.8	Mosaic of two hemispheres of Io from <i>Voyager</i> images (see also color section)	26
3.1	Side view and the front view of the ideal Alfvén wing model applied to Io . . .	41
3.2	Color mosaic of images taken during the 1st and 2nd orbits during the <i>Galileo</i> nominal mission (see also color section)	42
3.3	Several views of the summer 1997 eruption of Pillan Patera (see also color section).	44
3.4	Imaging highlights from the Europa and perijove reduction phases of the GEM (see also color section).	46
3.5	Highlights from the I24 fly-by of Io (see also color section).	47
3.6	Observations of Tvashtar Patera during I25.	49
3.7	Highlights from the I27 fly-by (see also color section).	52
3.8	Highlights from orbit 29 and I32 (see also color section).	53
3.9	Figure illustrating both the warm and cold torus of Io (see also color section)	56
4.1	Numerical simulation of global surface density around a $1 M_J$ planet orbiting a $1 M_{Sun}$ star at 5.2 AU	63
4.2	<i>JHKL</i> excess/disk fraction as a function of mean proto-stellar cluster age . . .	65
4.3	Schematic of circum-Jovian accretion disk model.	67
4.4	Steady-state surface density and temperatures for a slow-inflow, low opacity circum-Jovian accretion disk	68
4.5	Surface densities and midplane temperatures for a declining inflow, high-opacity circum-Jovian accretion disk	72

4.6	Temperature increase for Io in the limit of small satellitesimal accretion (4.5), as a function of background radiative equilibrium temperature	78
4.7	Nebula-induced evolution of the Galilean satellites into the Laplace resonance	81
5.1	Two-layer models of Io consistent with the observed k_2 and mean density	95
5.2	Mantle density and fractional core radius as a function of crustal thickness for the family of hydrostatic models satisfying the observed k_2 and mean density	96
5.3	Temperature as a function of normalized depth for different values of normalized advective velocity	100
5.4	Depiction of the possible thermal equilibria in a tidally heated body	103
6.1	Color image mosaic acquired by <i>Galileo</i> showing several examples of Ionian mountains and volcanic centers (see also color section).	110
6.2	Plot of locations of Ionian mountains	111
6.3	<i>Galileo</i> images of Ionian mountains	113
6.4	Perspective view of Tohil Mons (see also color section)	114
6.5	Examples of mountains classified as volcanic structures	114
6.6	High-resolution mosaic of the south-eastern margin of Telegonus Mensae (see also color section)	115
6.7	The compressive strength of the Ionian lithosphere and the magnitude of the compressive horizontal stress as a function of depth for a 30 km thick lithosphere	122
6.8	Estimated volume of uplifted material plotted as a function of lithospheric thickness.	125
7.1	Chart relating volcanism on Io to inferred composition of volcanic products and eruption styles.	141
7.2	Montage of <i>Galileo</i> SSI images of the Prometheus volcano (see also color section)	143
7.3	The Amirani flow field as imaged by the <i>Galileo</i> SSI in February 2000.	144
7.4	Montage of <i>Galileo</i> SSI images of the Pillan volcano (see also color section)	145
7.5	Montage of <i>Galileo</i> SSI and <i>Cassini</i> ISS images showing a range of eruption styles at Tvashtar (see also color section)	146
7.6	Montage of <i>Voyager</i> and <i>Galileo</i> SSI, NIMS, and PPR images of Loki volcano (see also color section).	148
7.7	<i>Galileo</i> PPR data superposed upon SSI images of Emakong Patera (see also color section).	149
7.8	<i>Galileo</i> SSI image of Tupan Patera (see also color section)	150
7.9	NIMS image of the I27D hot spot and correlation with the bright flow field of Tsüi Goab Fluctus (see also color section).	151
7.10	<i>Galileo</i> SSI images showing possible sites of effusive SO ₂ volcanism on Io (see also color section)	152
8.1	Images of Prometheus, the archetype of small plumes.	168
8.2	Images of Pele, the archetype of large plumes	169
8.3	Zamama and Prometheus images (see also color section)	170
8.4	<i>Galileo</i> images of plumes in eclipse (see also color section)	172
8.5	Two types of plume deposits (Pele and Pillan) (see also color section)	174
8.6	Chart of maximum ranges of new plume deposits	175
8.7	Plume deposits and plume sightings map.	176
8.8	<i>Voyager</i> image of the brightness of the Prometheus plume (see also color section)	184
9.1	Solar reflectance spectra of Io (see also color section).	198
9.2	Spectra of sulfur with pyrite at various concentrations	203
9.3	Spectra of sulfur with tellurium at various concentrations	203
9.4	<i>Voyager</i> thermal emission spectrum of Io and model	204

9.5	Map of Io's S ₄ feature	206
9.6	Theoretical reflectance spectra for SO ₂ frost (see also color section)	209
9.7	Spectrum of Io and equivalent-width maps (see also color section)	211
9.8	Sulfur dioxide spectral unit map (see also color section)	212
10.1	Illustration of temperature determination from SO ₂ millimeter observations . .	234
10.2	Comparison of three mid-ultraviolet spectra of Io	237
10.3	SO ₂ gas distribution as a function of latitude and zenith angle, determined from HST/STIS observations	240
10.4	2-D SO ₂ gas distribution, as inferred from Ly α images (see also color section)	241
10.5	The detection of infrared emission from SO in eclipse.	243
10.6	Effects of solar, solar + plasma, and solar + plasma + Joule heating on the vertical thermal structure of Io's atmosphere	251
10.7	Model of an isolated Pele-type volcanic plume (see also color section)	252
10.8	Impact of electron chemistry on neutral column densities in Io's atmosphere .	255
11.1	The main components of the Jupiter-Io system and their primary interactions (see also color section)	266
11.2	Important plasma/atmospheric interactions near Io (see also color section) . .	268
11.3	Io's sodium cloud on three spatial scales, as imaged by ground-based observations of sodium D-line emission	270
11.4	Schematic of the Io plasma torus and neutral clouds	272
11.5	Schematic of the ions and electrons pickup process	273
11.6	Typical energy flows in the Io plasma torus	274
11.7	Computed image showing regions of the plasma torus	275
11.8	<i>Cassini</i> UVIS results for the short-term and long-term variation of the torus .	278
11.9	Tentative correlation between infrared emission from Io volcanoes and the distant sodium D-line emission	279
11.10	Four views of the interaction between Io and the plasma torus (see also color section)	280
11.11	Geometry and mechanism for Io-generated radio emissions from Jupiter's ionosphere (see also color section)	283
12.1	Observations of Io in H-band with several AO systems (see also color section)	296
12.2	Artist's rendering of the TMT and comparison with the Palomar 5-m Hale telescope (see also color section)	298
12.3	Artistic vision of the Pluto-bound <i>New Horizons</i> spacecraft flying past the Jovian system (see also color section)	301

Tables

3.1	<i>Galileo</i> science instrument payload	36
5.1	Basic physical properties of Io (Schubert <i>et al.</i> , 2004)	90
8.1	Plumes observed on Io.	164
9.1	Io's spectral features with known or suggested identifications of surface species and related atoms and molecules	199
11.1	Material escaping from Io	267
11.2	Characteristic timescales for escaping materials	269
12.1	Overview of facilities used or proposed to study Io	288
A.1	Active volcanic centers on Io	310
A.2	Identification of possibly active volcanic centers.	323
A.3	Ionian mountains	326

Abbreviations and acronyms

ADONIS	Adaptive Optics Near-Infrared System
AKR	Auroral Kilometric Radiation
AMU	Atomic Mass Unit
AO	Adaptive Optics
AU	Astronomical Unit
CAI	Calcium–Aluminium Inclusion
CFB	Continental Flood Basalt
CFD	Computational Fluid Dynamics
COS	Cosmic Originas Spectrograph
DDS	Dust Detector Subsystem
DSMC	Direct Simulation Monte Carlo
EPD	Energetic Particles Detector
ESO	European Southern Observatory
EUV	Extreme UltraViolet
FOS	Faint Object Spectrograph
FWHM	Full Width at Half-Maximum
GEM	<i>Galileo</i> Europa mission
GHRIS	Goddard High-Resolution Spectrograph
GMM	<i>Galileo</i> Millennium Mission
GSMT	Giant Segmented Mirror Telescope
HIC	Heavy Ion Counter
HST	Hubble Space Telescope
IRIS	InfraRed Imaging Spectrograph
IRTF	InfraRed Telescope Facility
ISO	International Space Observatory
ISS	Imaging Science Subsystem
IUE	International Ultraviolet Explorer
JOI	Jupiter Orbit Insertion

xx **Abbreviations and acronyms**

JPL	Jet Propulsion Laboratory
JWST	James Webb Space Telescope
KH	Kelvin–Helmholtz
LBT	Large Binocular Telescope
LGA	Low-Gain Antenna
LTE	Local Thermodynamic Equilibrium
MAG	MAGnetometer
MMSN	Minimum-Mass Sub-Nebula
MMT	Multi-Mirror Telescope
NIMS	Near-Infrared Mapping Spectrometer
OSIRIS	OH-Suppressing InfraRed Imaging Spectrograph
OWL	OverWhelmingly Large Telescope
PLS	PLasma detector Subsystem
PPR	PhotoPolarimeter and Radiometer
PMS	Pre-Main-Sequence
PWS	Plasma Wave Subsystem
SB	Stochastic–Ballistic
SPIFFI	SPectrograph for Infrared Faint Field Imaging
SSI	Ssolid-State Imaging system
STIS	Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph
SZA	Solar Zenith Angle
TEXES	Texas Echelon Cross Echelle Spectrograph
TMT	Thirty Meter Telescope
UVS	UltraViolet Spectrometer
VIMS	Visible–Infrared Mapping Spectrometer
VLT	Very Large Telescope

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