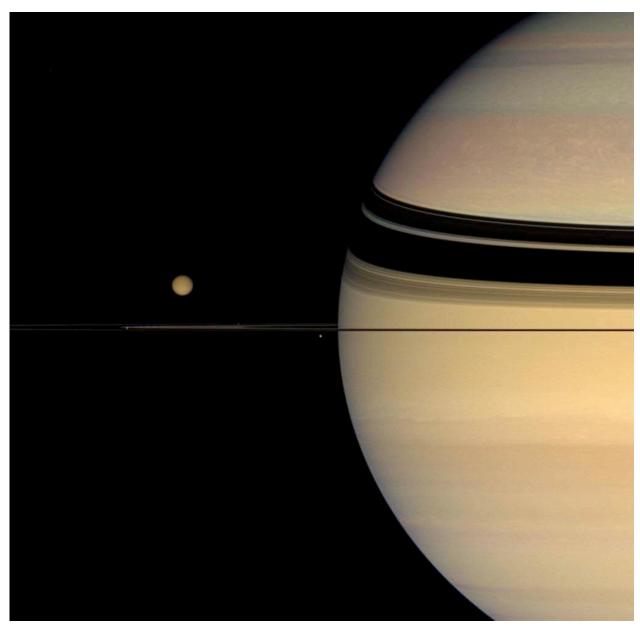


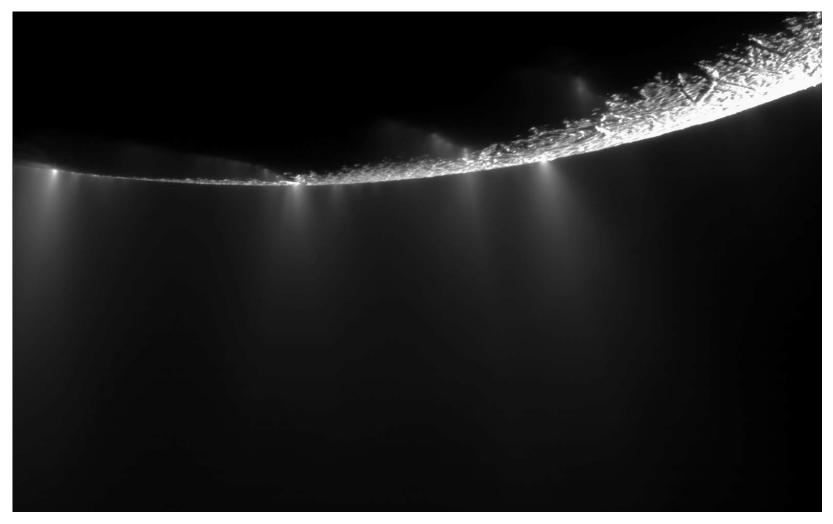
Silverton High School Physical Science 11 April 2017



Thanks to the moon Titan (at left, 5151 km in diameter), the Cassini spacecraft can observe Saturn (120,536 km in diameter) from a variety of perspectives, this example being equatorial

Reference image PIA10487 at https://saturn.jpl.nasa.gov/reso urces/4256/.

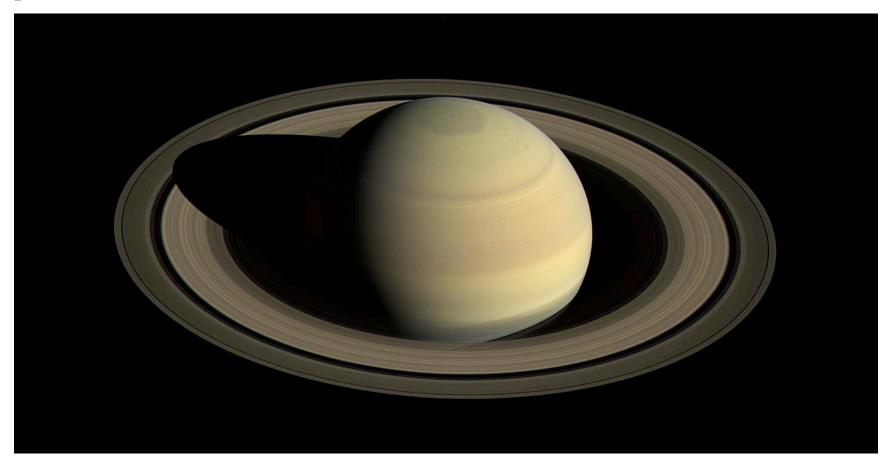
Orbiting near Saturn's equator, *Cassini* can closely approach Saturn moons other than Titan, like Enceladus (505 km diameter) and its briny ice plumes



Reference image PIA11688 at https://saturn.jpl.nasa.gov/resources/4852/.

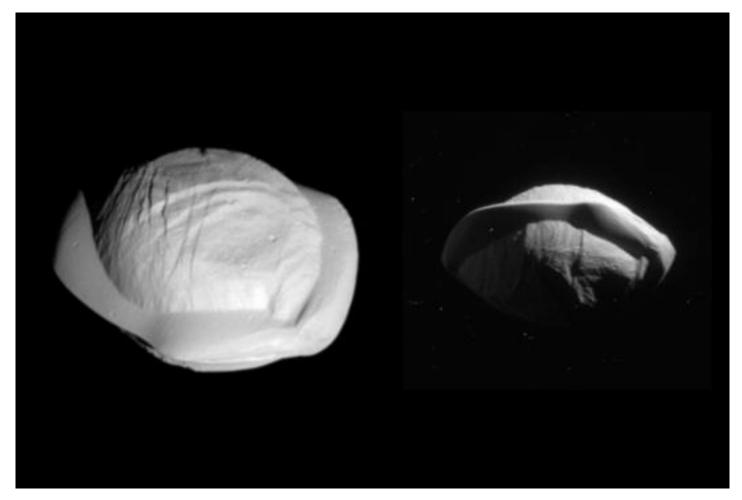
Daniel R. Adamo (adamod@earthlink.net)

With TGAs, *Cassini*'s orbit inclination can be increased to bring Saturn's rings and poles into view

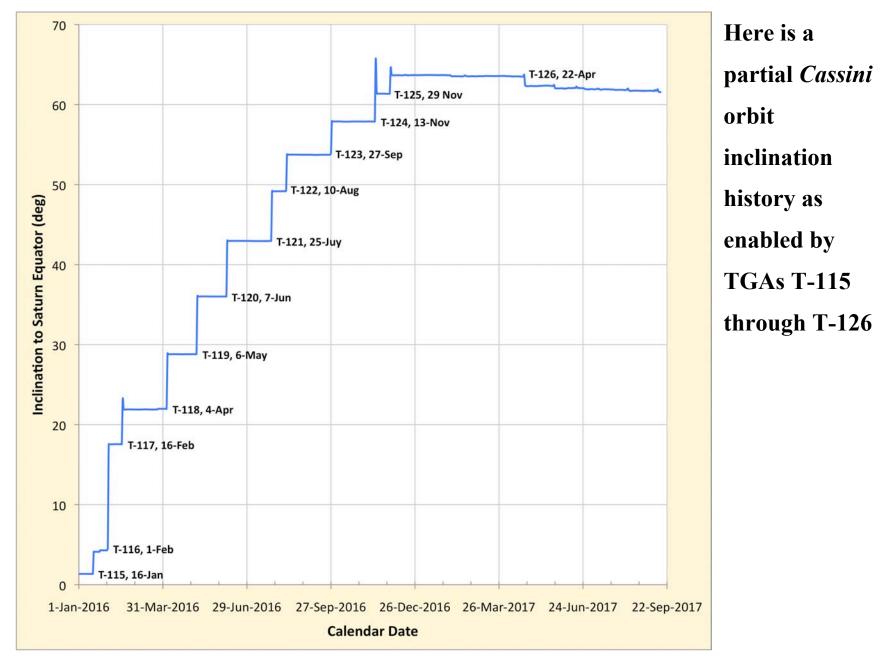


Reference image PIA21046 at https://saturn.jpl.nasa.gov/resources/7504/.

The exotic moon Pan (28 km diameter) lurks within the rings' Encke Gap



Reference image PIA21436 at https://saturn.jpl.nasa.gov/resources/7616/.



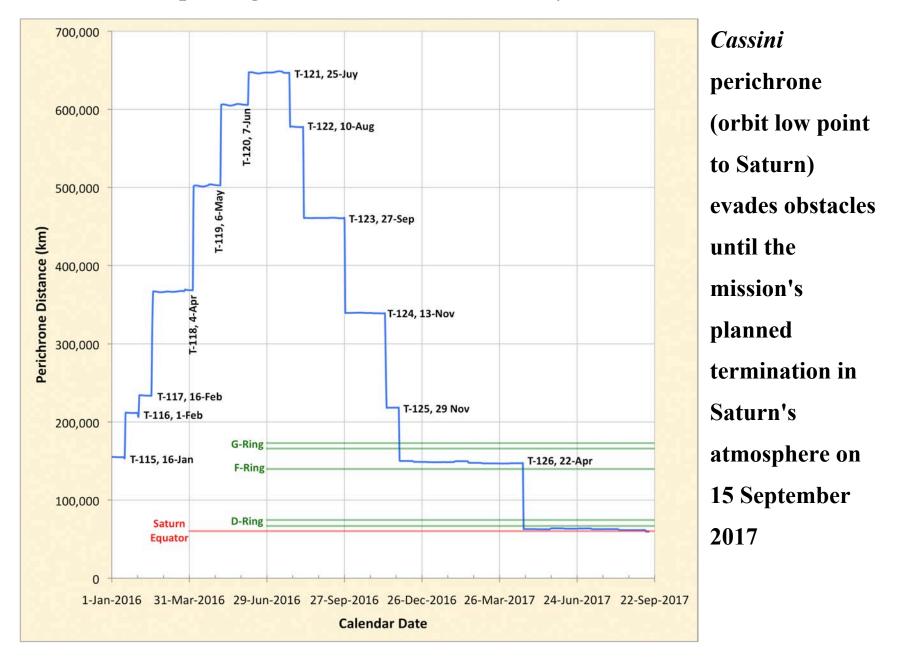
Daniel R. Adamo (adamod@earthlink.net)

35 T-120, 7-Jun 1:2 Titan T-119, 6-May 30 25 T-121, 25-Juy 2:3 Titan 4-Apr 118, **Orbit Period (days)** 20 T-116, 1-Feb T-122, 10-Aug 1:1 Titan T-117, 16-Feb 15 T-115, 16-Jan 4:3 Titan T-123, 27-Sep 10 5:3 Titan T-124, 13-Nov 2:1 Titan T-125, 29 Nov 20:9 Titan T-126, 22-Apr 5 0 1-Jan-2016 31-Mar-2016 29-Jun-2016 27-Sep-2016 26-Dec-2016 26-Mar-2017 24-Jun-2017 22-Sep-2017 **Calendar Date**

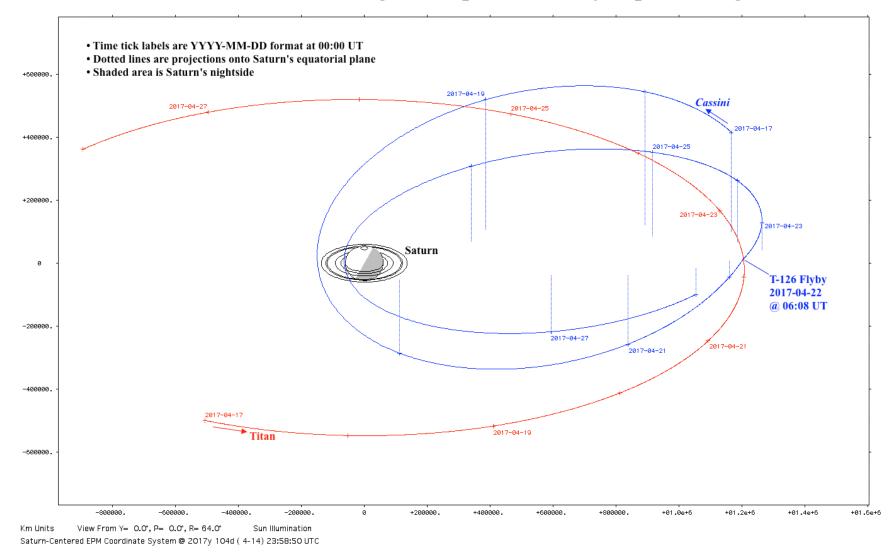
Exploring Saturn with Titan Gravity Assists (TGAs)

To achieve regular TGAs, Cassini must orbit Saturn in some periodresonance with Titan ("1 : 2" means Cassini orbits Saturn once during the time Titan orbits Saturn exactly twice)

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Cassini's final TGA is T-126, during which perichrone "jumps the rings"



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During T-126, inbound & outbound speeds relative Titan are equal (as always), but speed relative Saturn is reduced from 3.290 km/s to 2.349 km/s

