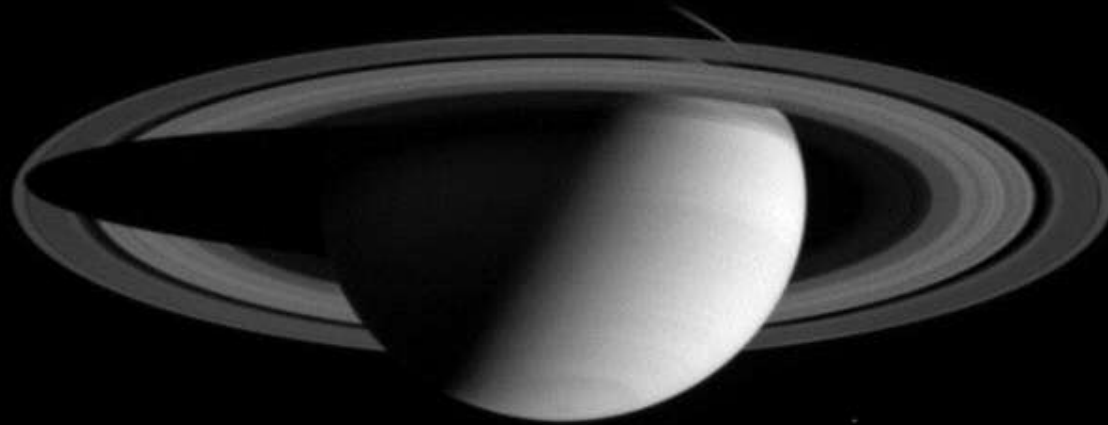


The Composite Infrared Spectrometer on Cassini: 15 years in Flight.



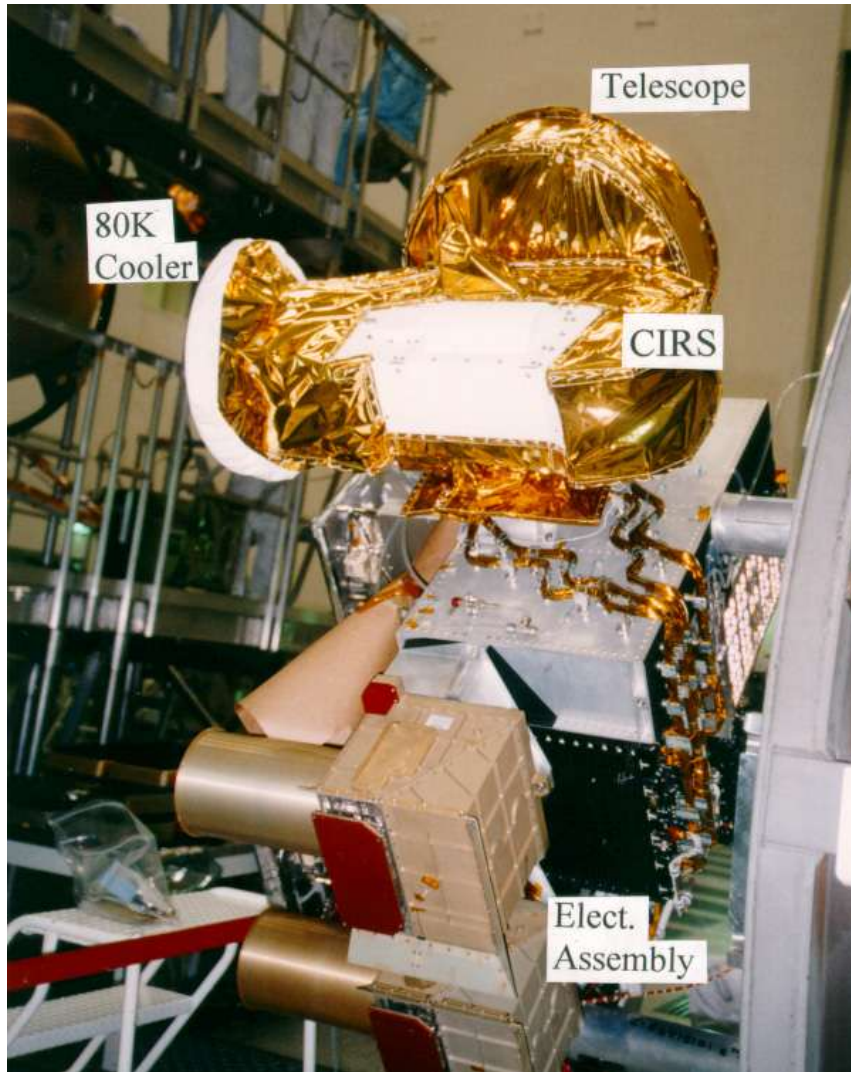
D. E. Jennings, V. G. Kunde, F. M. Flasar
and the CIRS Team
presented at the

International Workshop on Instrumentation for Planetary Missions
October 10, 2012

CIRS Development Team



Location of CIRS on Cassini



Description of Investigation



- Infrared spectroscopy of thermal emission from atmospheres, rings, and surfaces in $10\text{--}1450\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (1000–7 micron) region.
- Global mapping in atmospheres of the three dimensional and temporal variation of:
 - Gas composition.
 - Temperatures.
 - Dynamics.
 - Aerosols, clouds.
- Mapping of rings and icy satellite surfaces for:
 - Composition.
 - Thermal properties.

Instrument Description

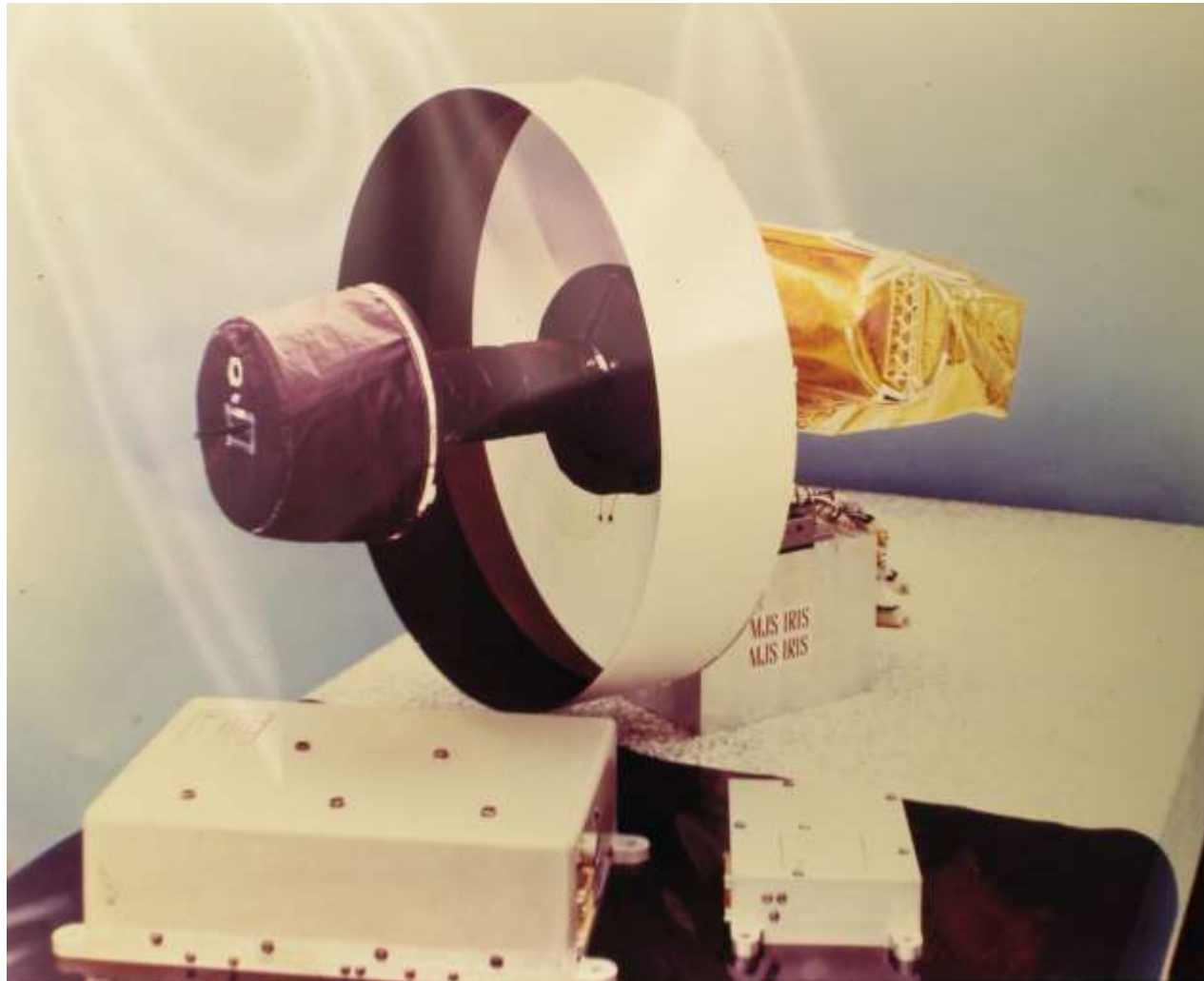


Telescope Diameter(cm):	50.8	
Interferometers:	<u>FAR-IR</u>	<u>MID-IR</u>
Type:	Polarizing	Michelson
Spectral range(cm ⁻¹):	10 - 650	600 -1450
Spectral range(microns):	15.4 - 1000	6.9 -16.6
Spectral resolution(cm ⁻¹):	0.5 to 20	0.5 to 20
Integration time(sec):	2 to 50	2 to 50

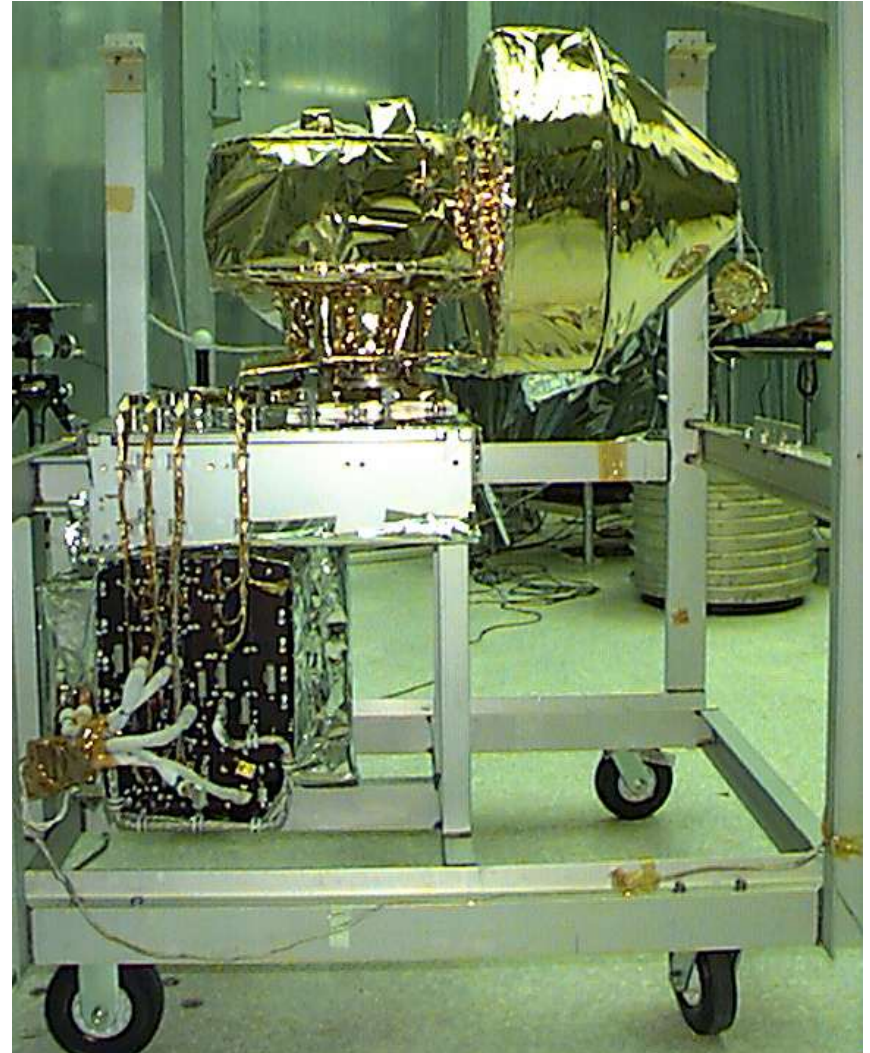
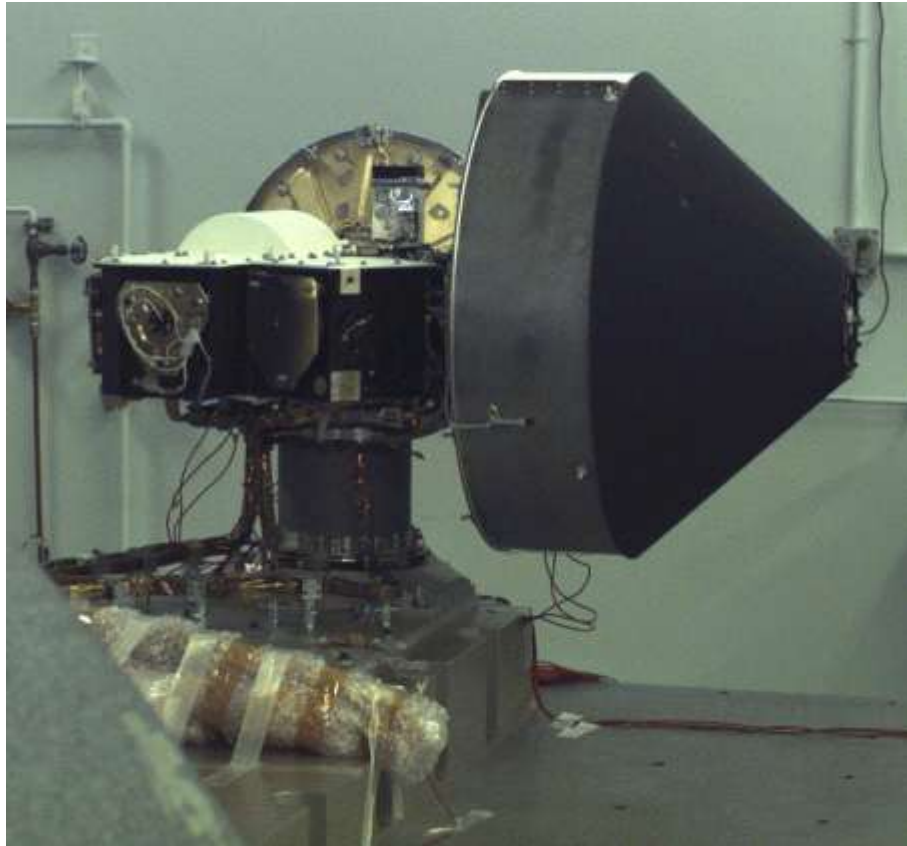
FOCAL PLANES:	<u>FP1</u>	<u>FP3</u>	<u>FP4</u>
Spectral range(cm ⁻¹)	10 - 650	600 - 1125	1100 - 1450
Detectors	Thermopile	PC HgCdTe	PV HgCdTe
Pixels	2	1 x 10	1 X 10
Pixel FOV(mrad)	3.9	0.273	0.273
Peak D*(cm hz ^{1/2} W ⁻¹)	4 x 10 ⁹	2 x 10 ¹⁰	5 x 10 ¹¹

Data Telemetry Rate(kbs)	2, 4
Instrument Temperature(K)	170
Focal Planes 3 & 4 Temperature(K)	75 - 90

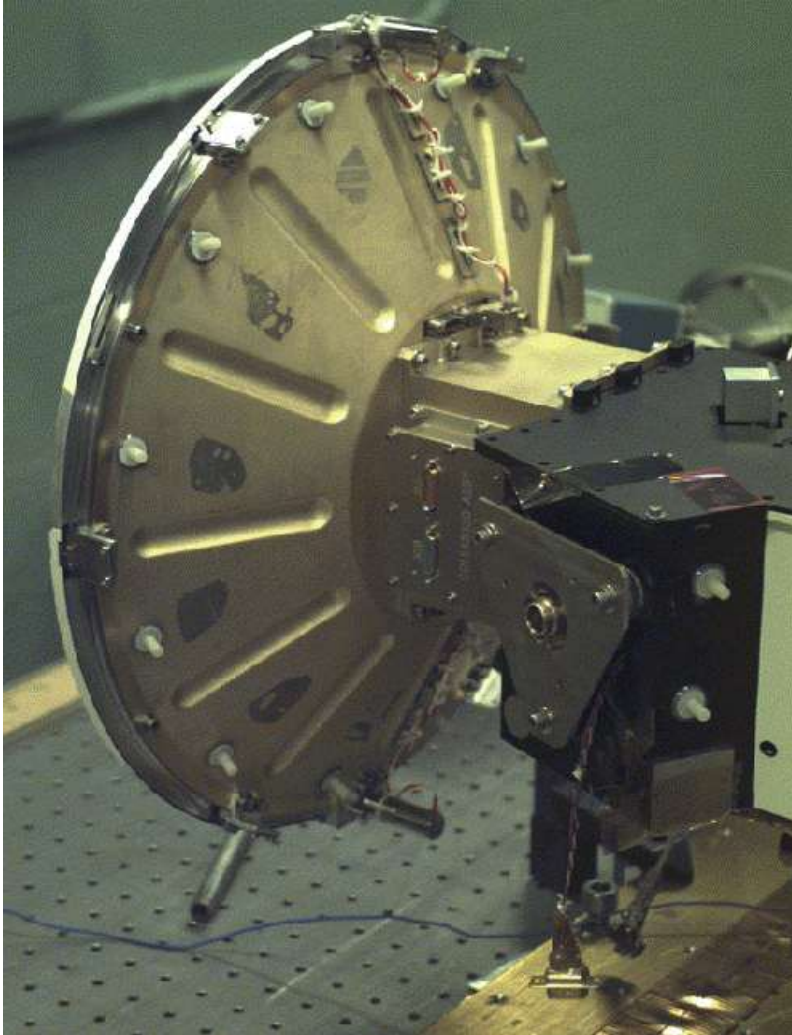
Voyager IRIS



CIRS EM and FM

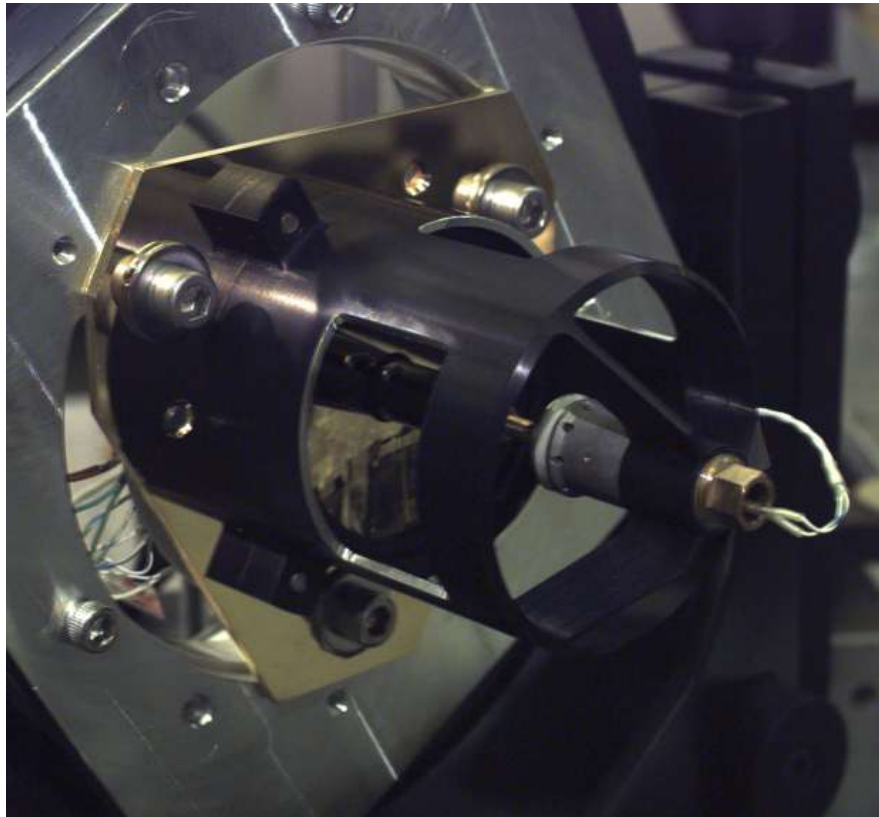


80 K Cooler for Mid-IR Detectors

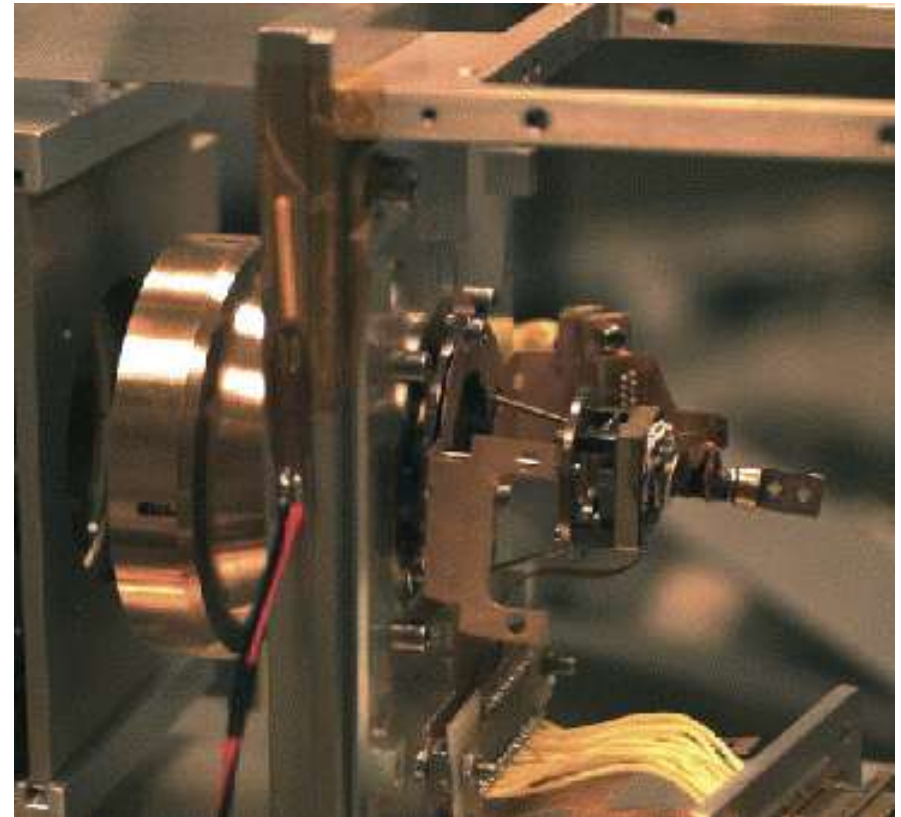


Cooler supplied by Oxford

Far-IR & Mid-IR Focal Plane Assemblies



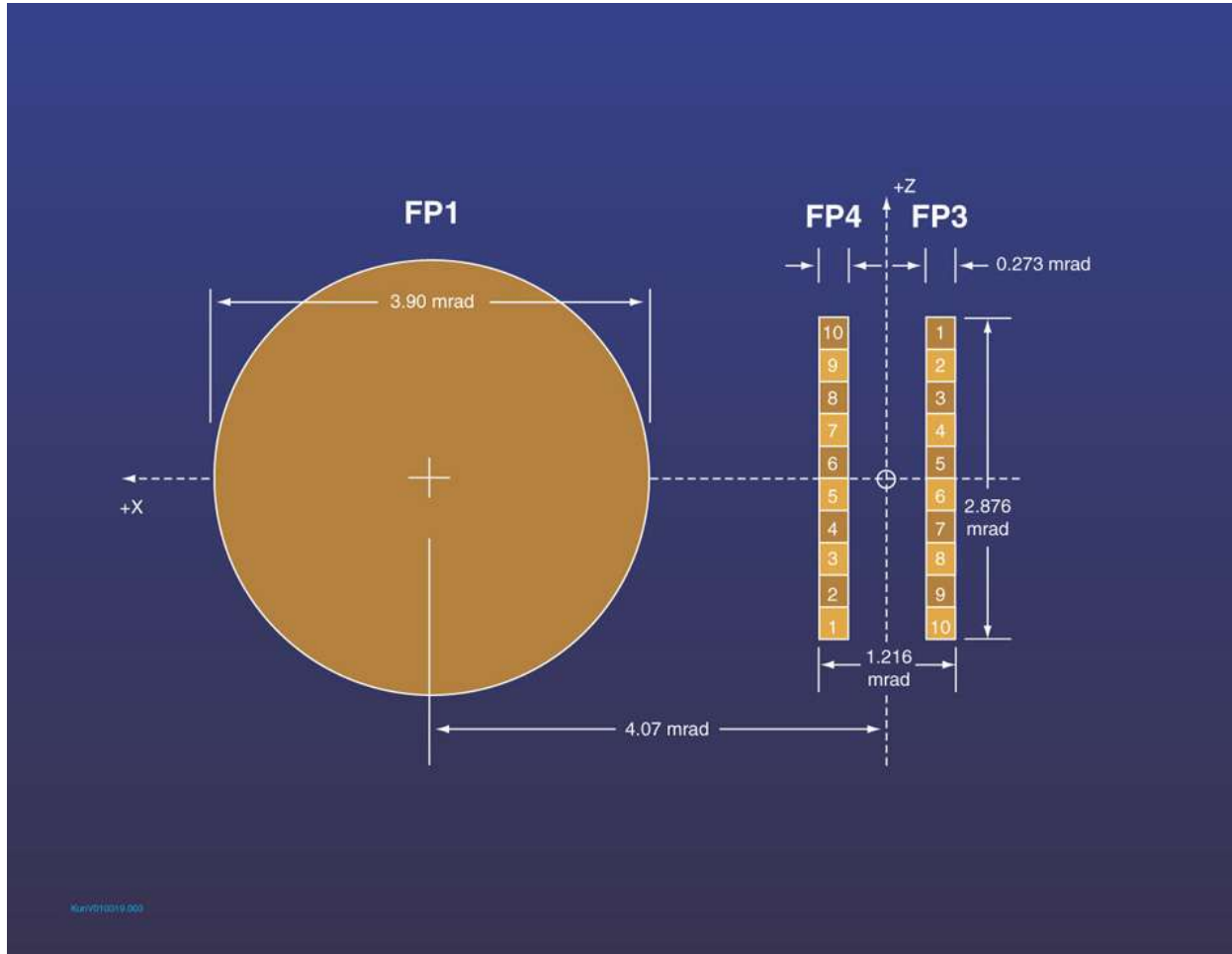
FP1 Thermocouples
Supplied by Univ. Karlsruhe
FIR FP supplied by GSFC



FP3 & FP4 HgCdTe Arrays
GSFC & CEA Astrophysique
MIR FP supplied by Oxford

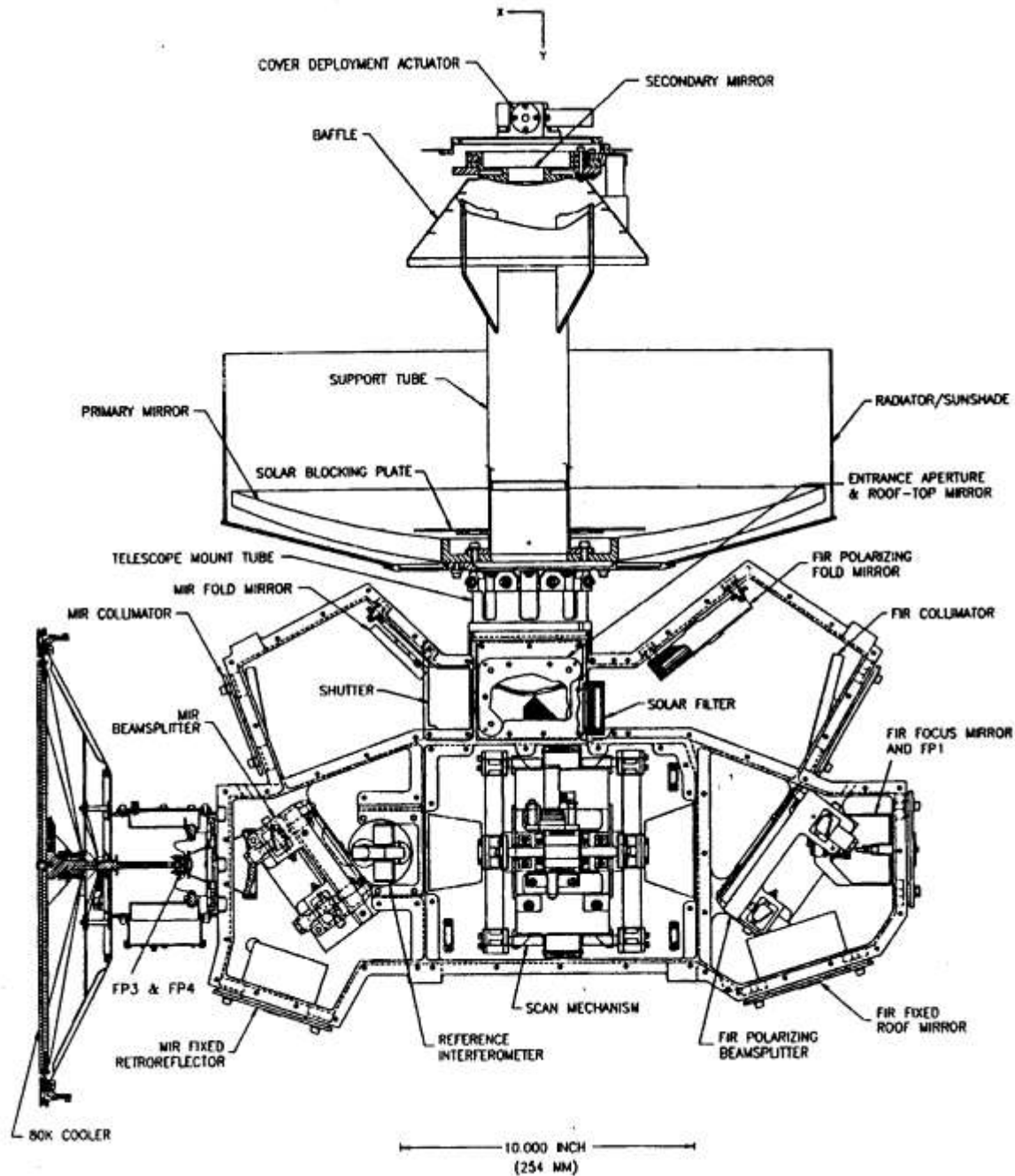


CIRS Fields of Views

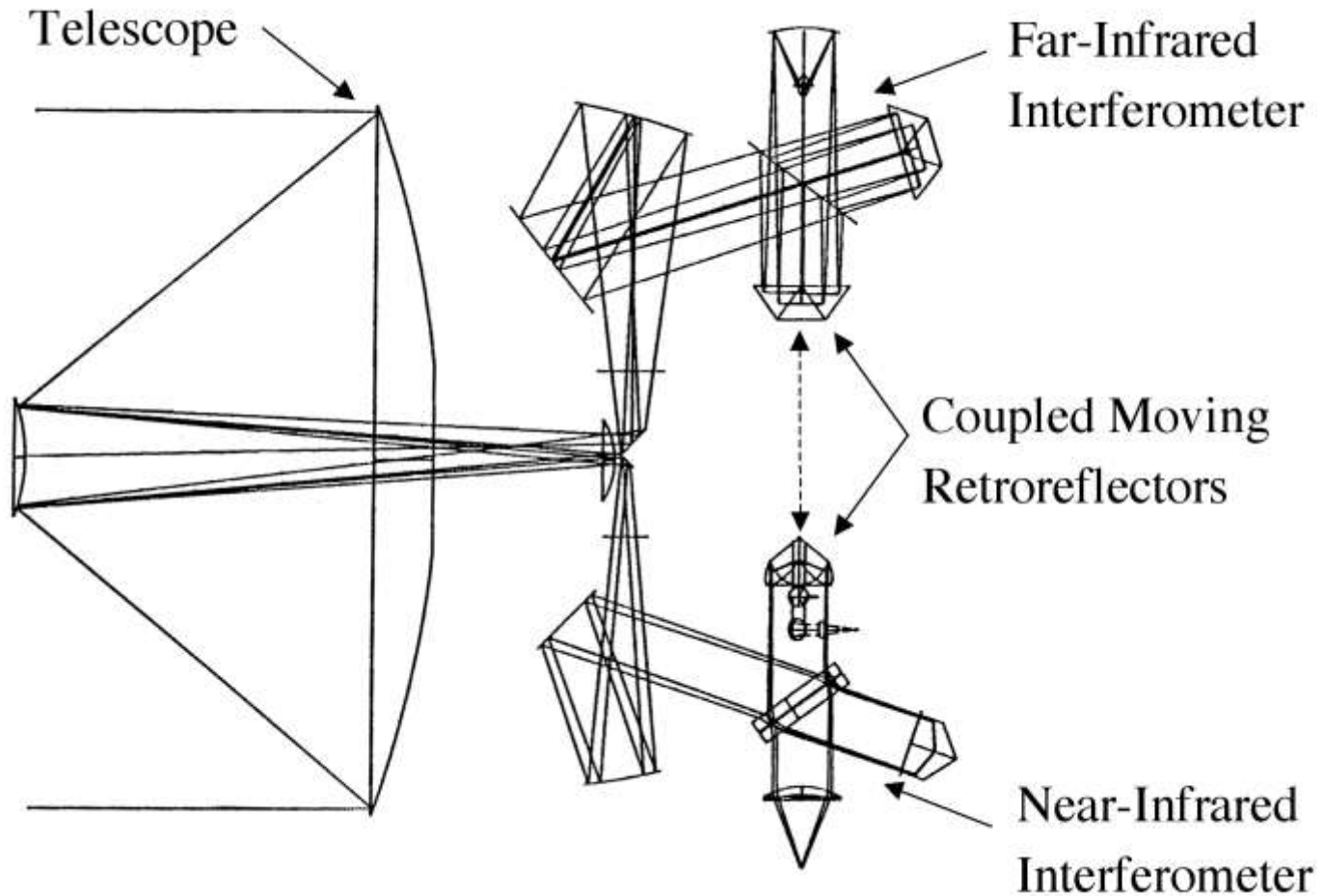




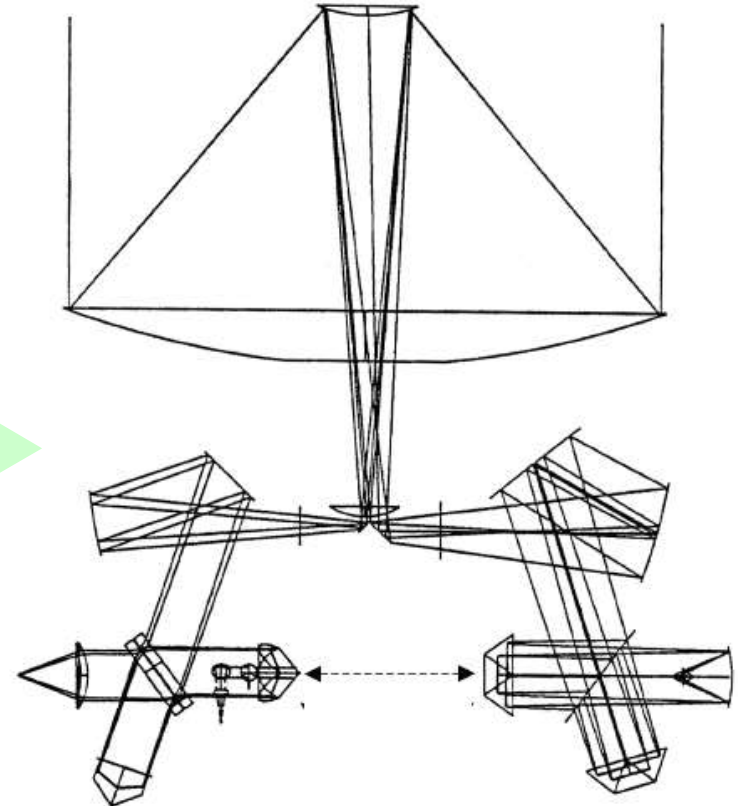
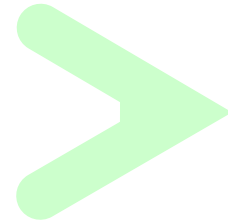
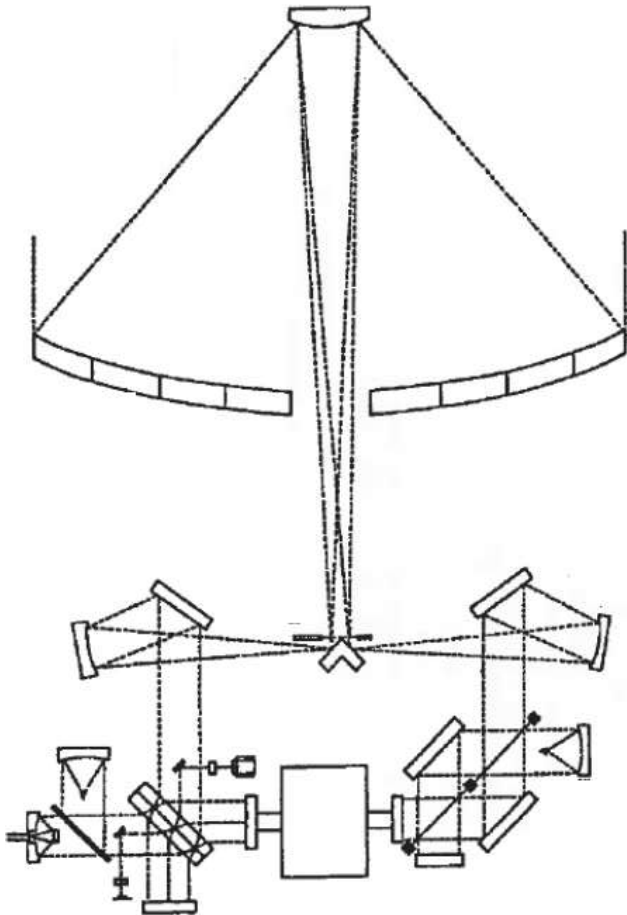
CIRS Mechanical Layout



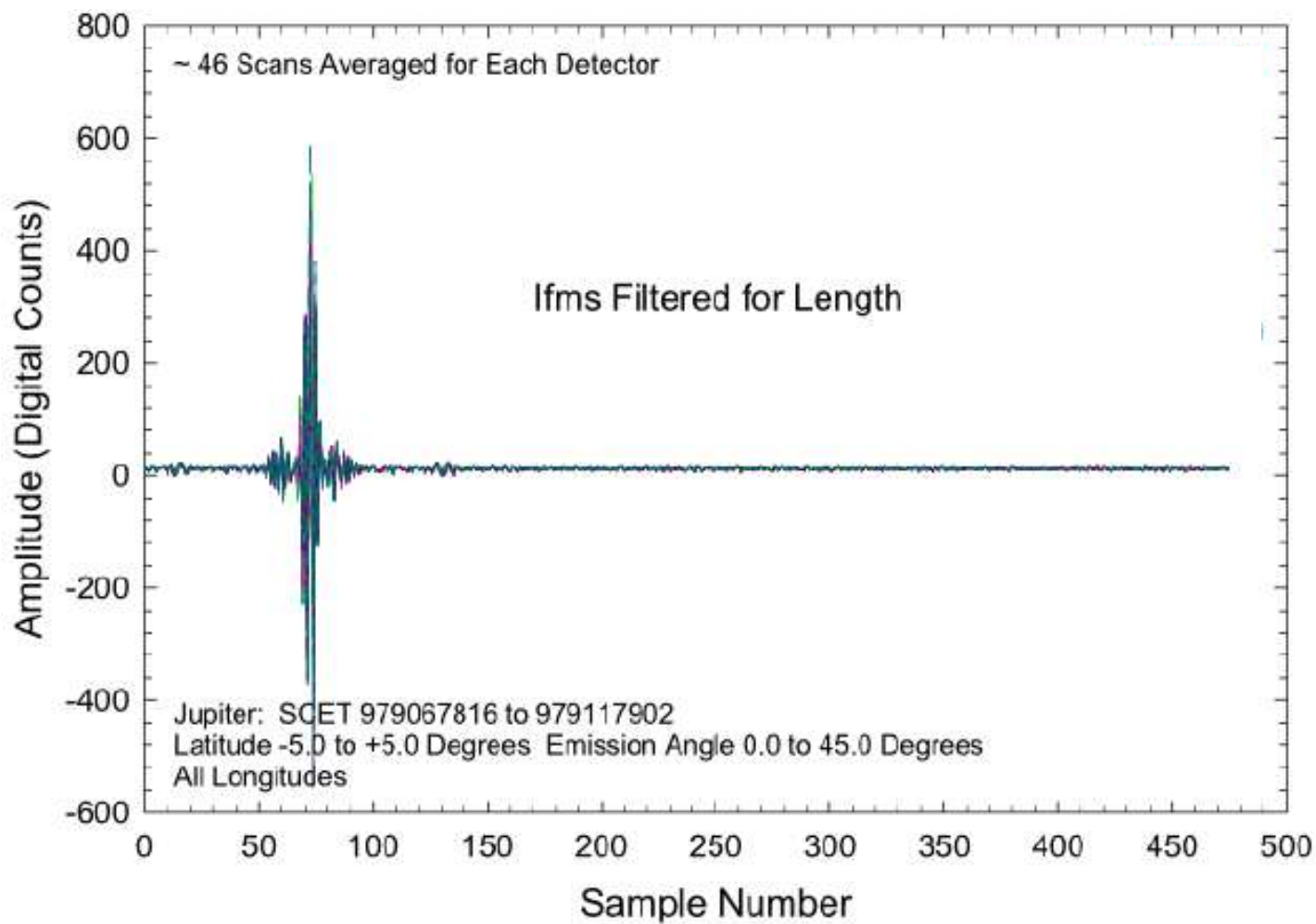
Optical Layout



Optical Layout As Proposed and As Built



CIRS Interferogram



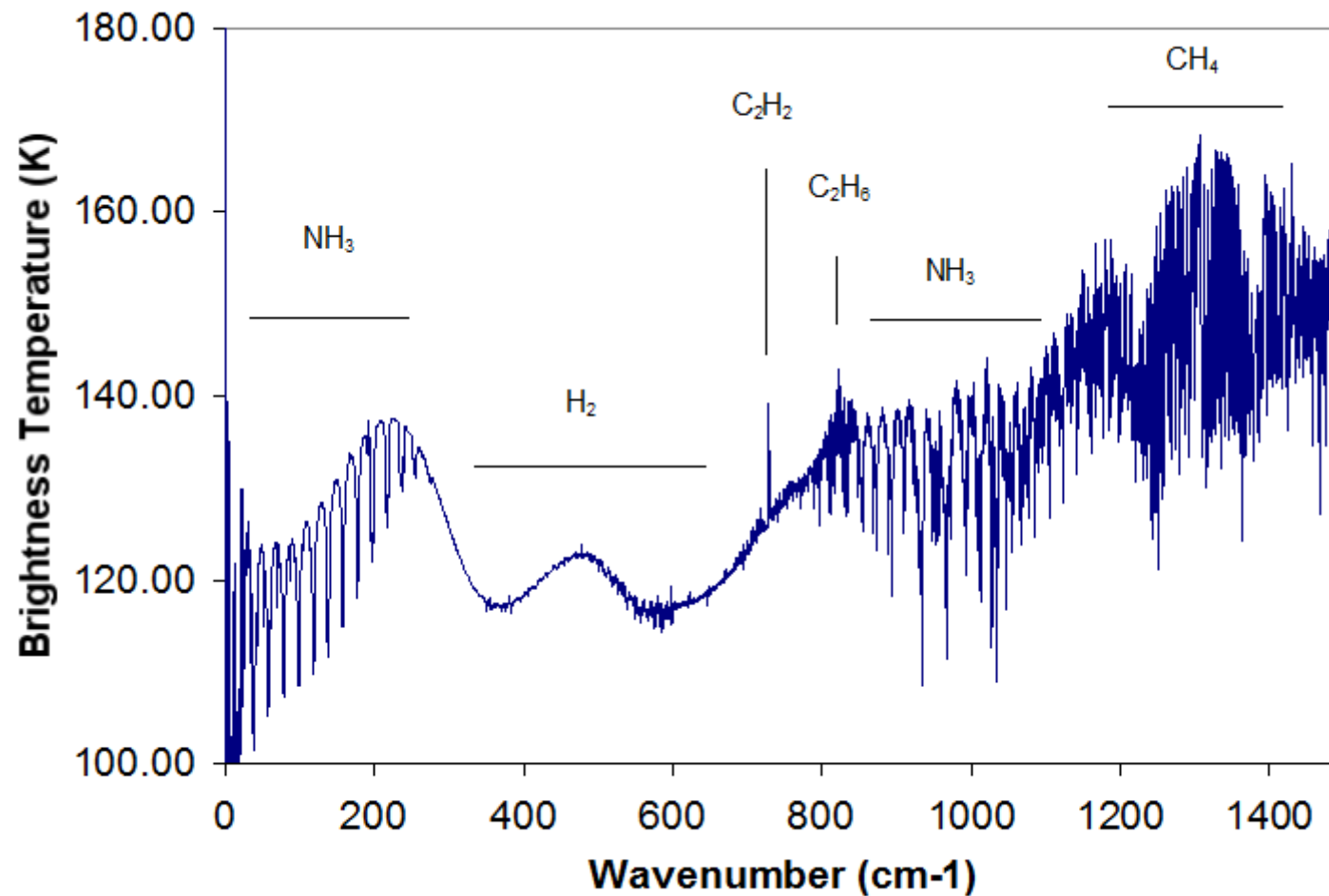
GSFC

Jupiter from Cassini ISS flyby 2000-2001

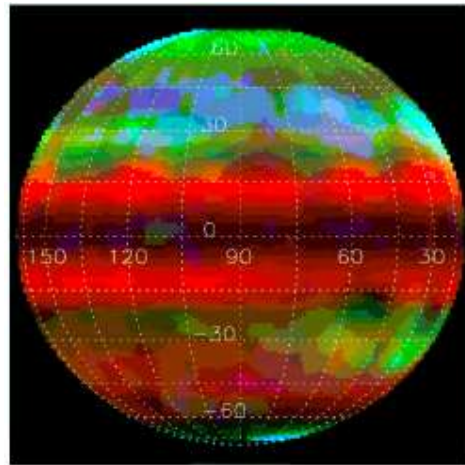
CIRS



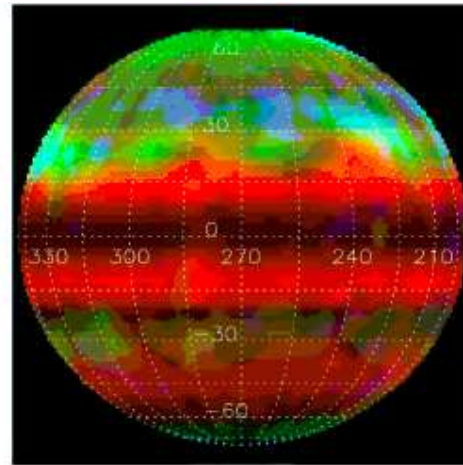
Jupiter Brightness Temperature Spectrum



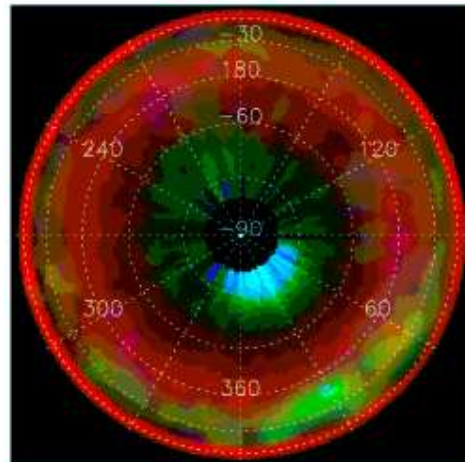
Jupiter Thermal Image from CIRS



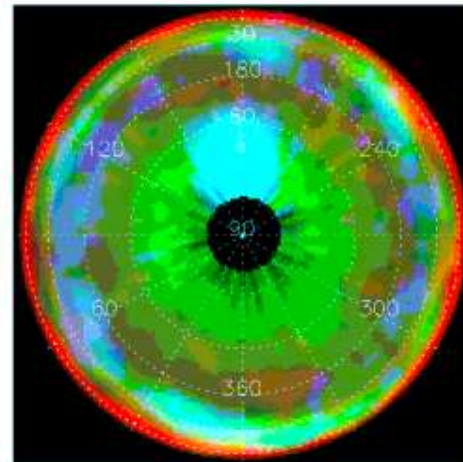
West



East



South



North

Blue: Acetylene

Green: Methane

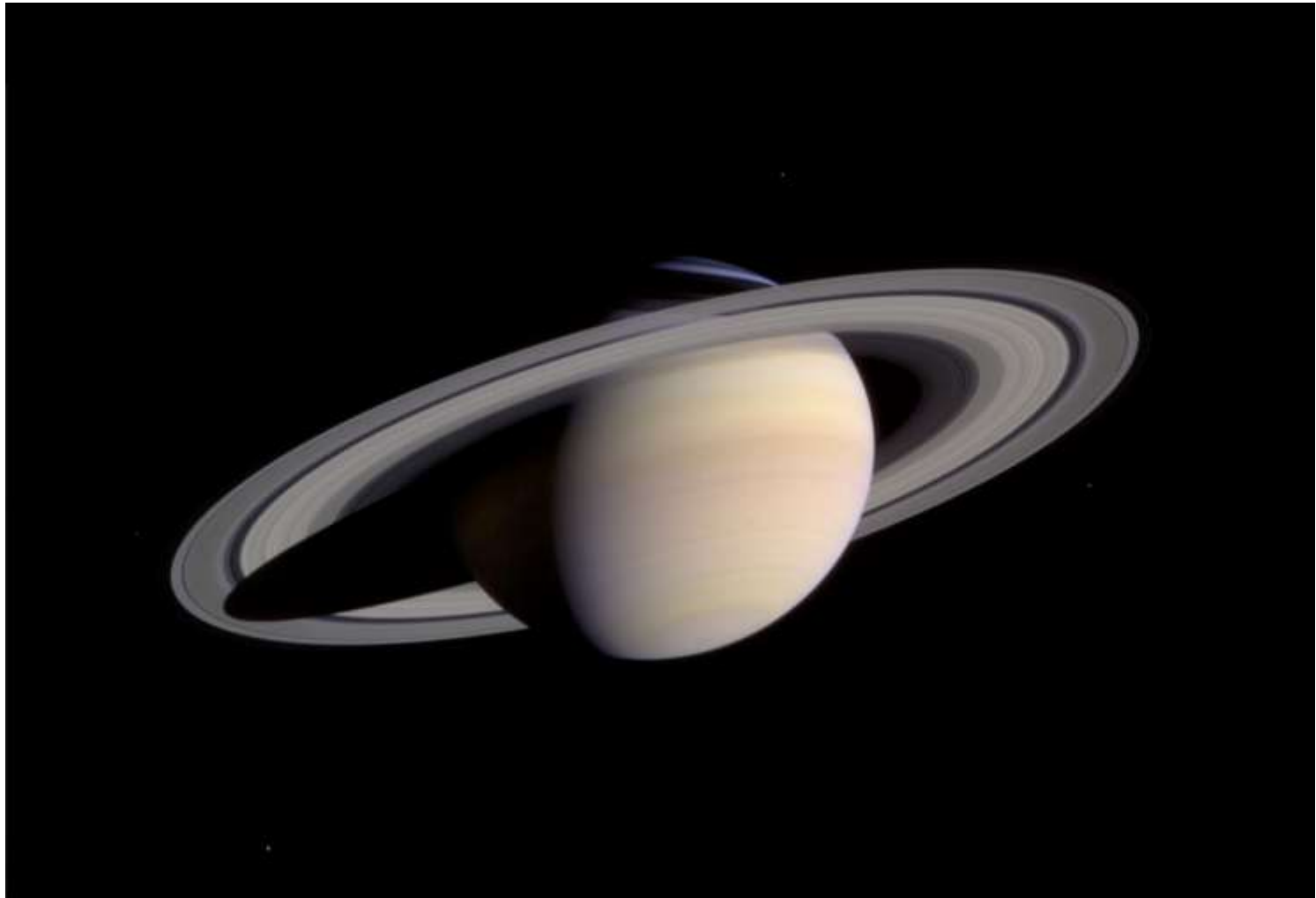
Red: Hydrogen
Continuum

GSFC

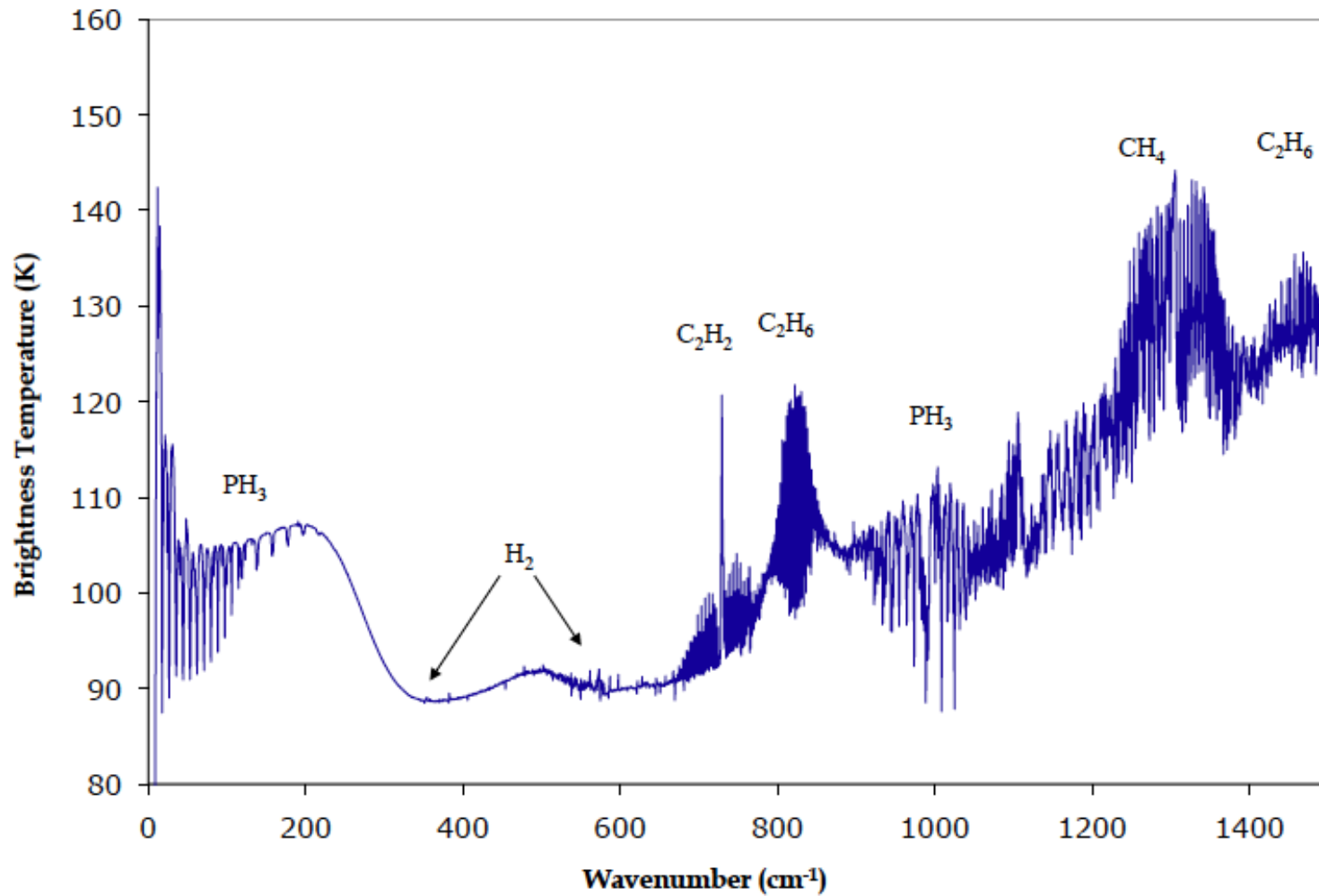
Saturn from Cassini ISS

arrival 2004

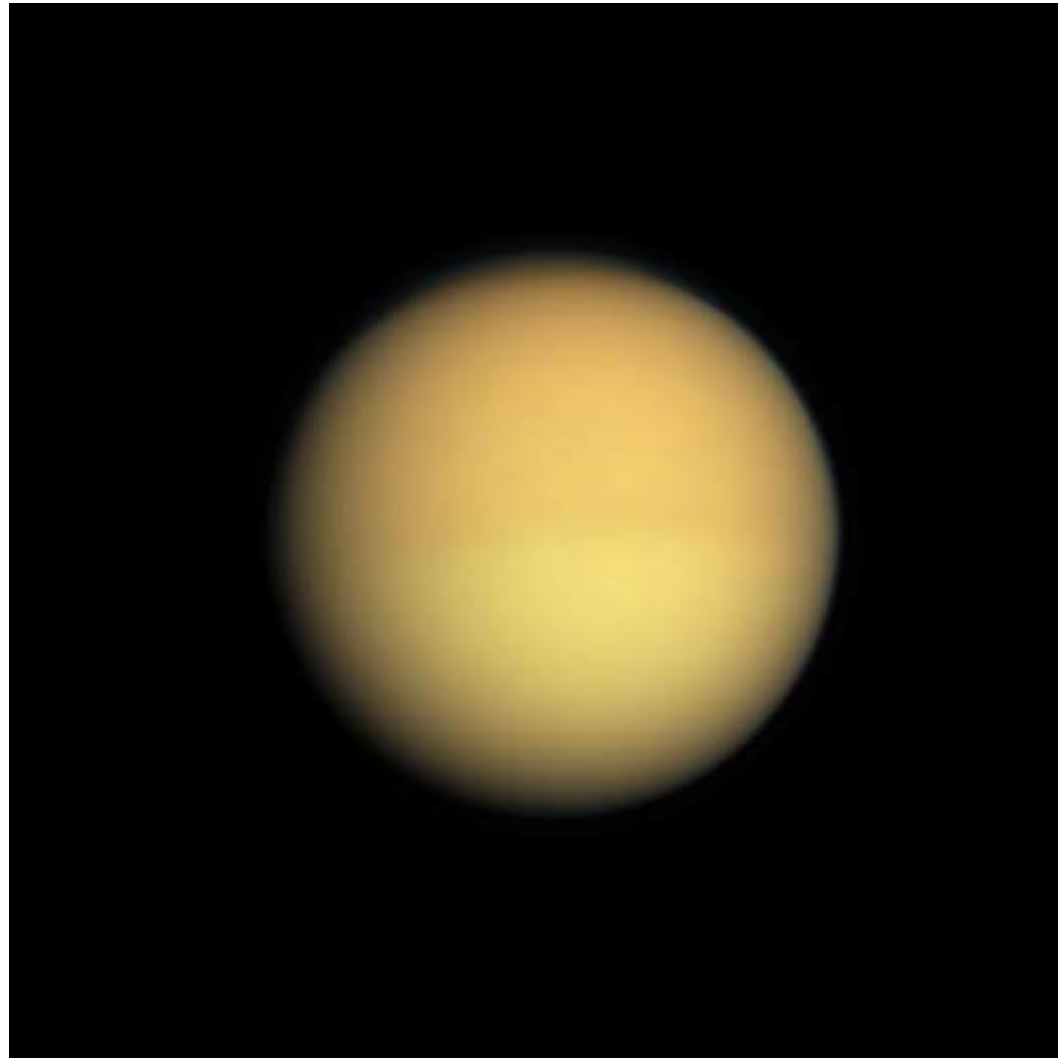
CIRS



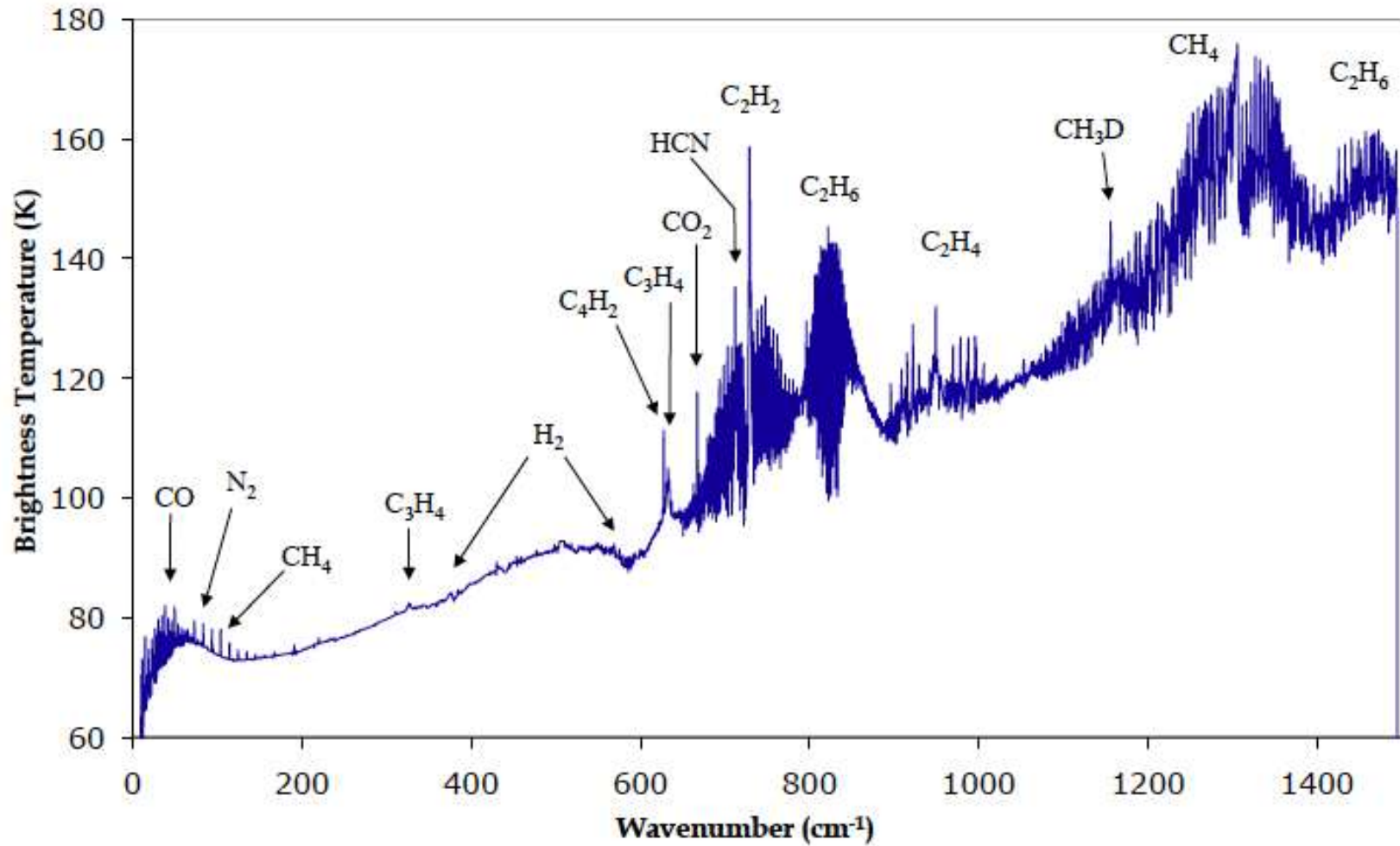
Saturn Brightness Temperature Spectrum



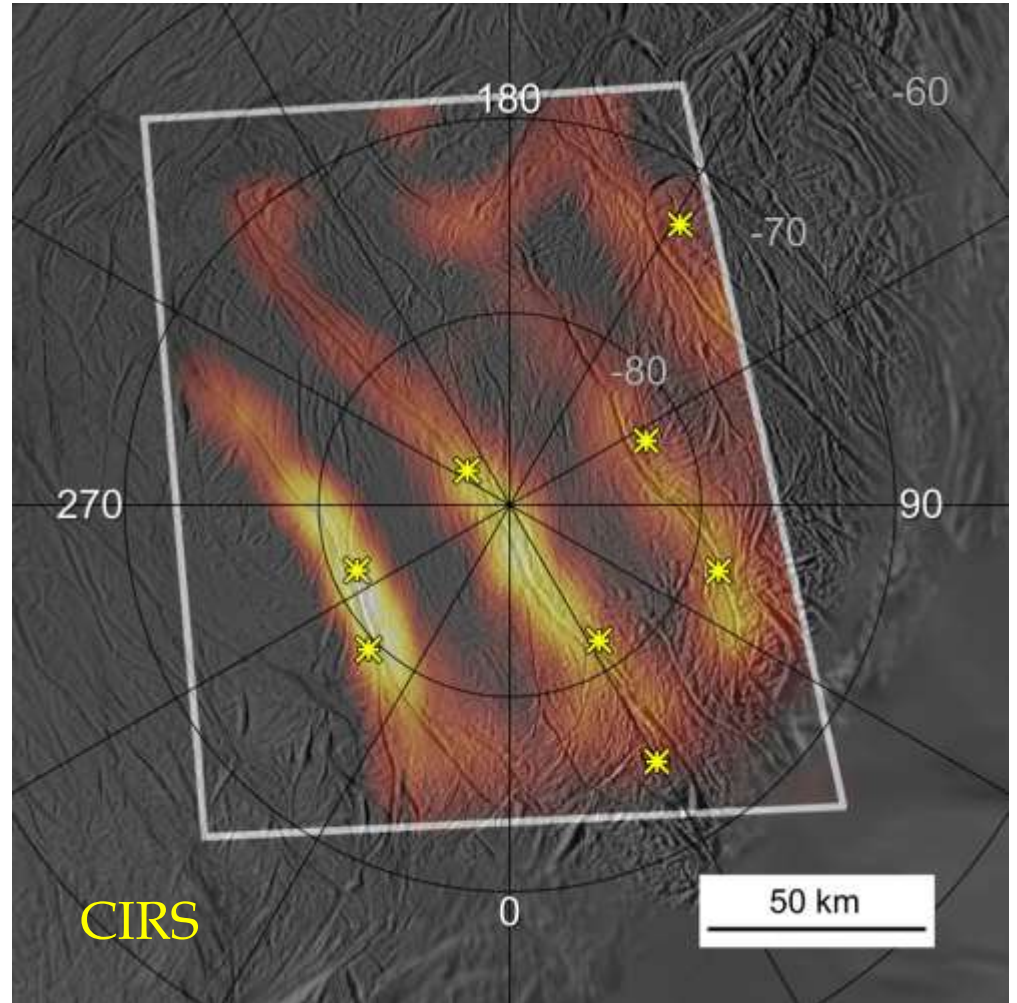
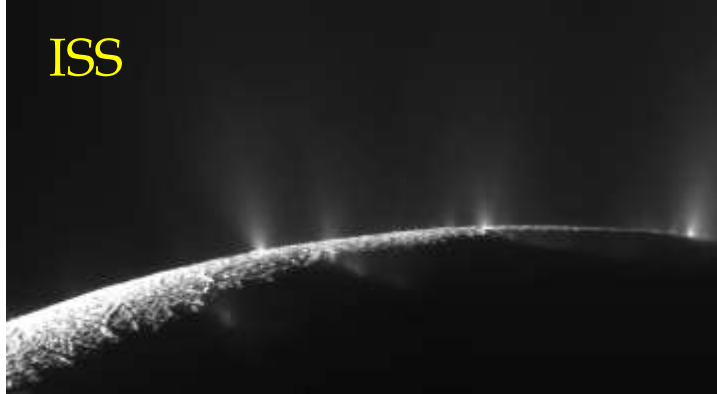
Titan from Cassini ISS



Titan Brightness Temperature Spectrum



Enceladus Thermal Stripes

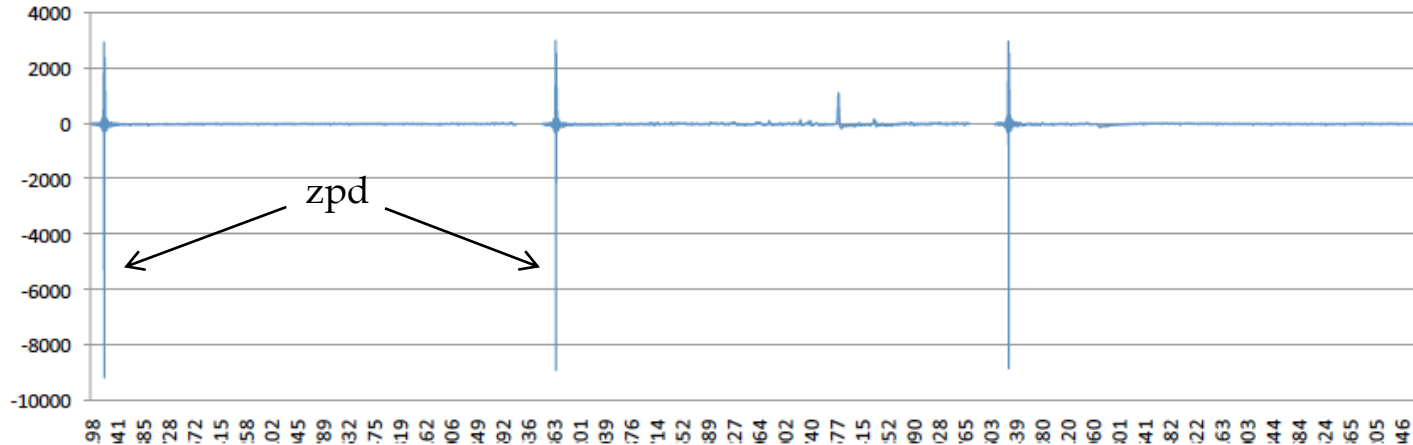


CIRS used as a High-Speed Radiometer

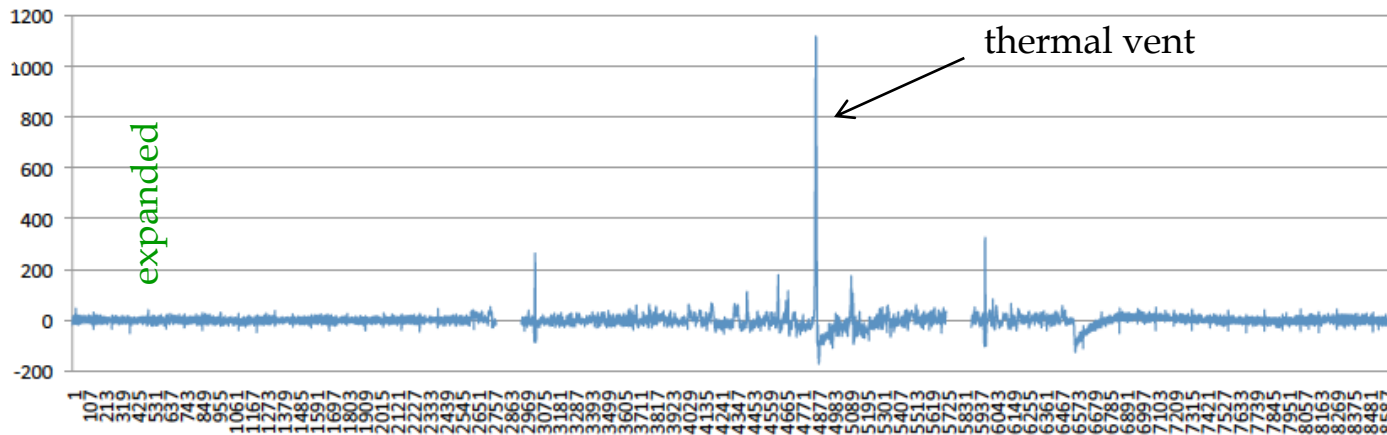


Enceladus Close Fly-by 14 April 2012

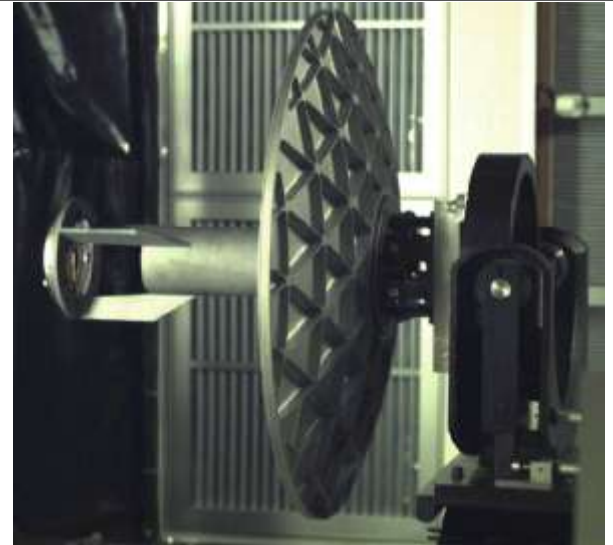
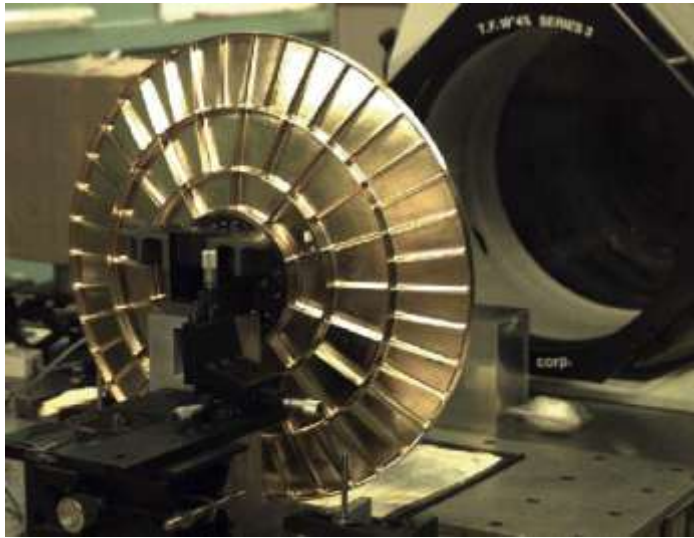
Three 50-second Interferograms 400 rti



Same, With Deep Space Subtracted



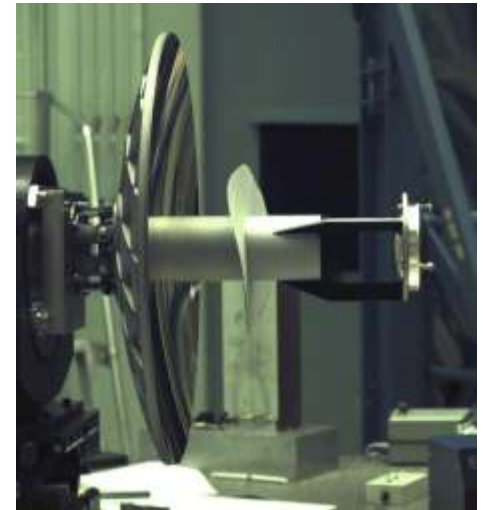
CIRS Telescope Upgraded from MIRIS



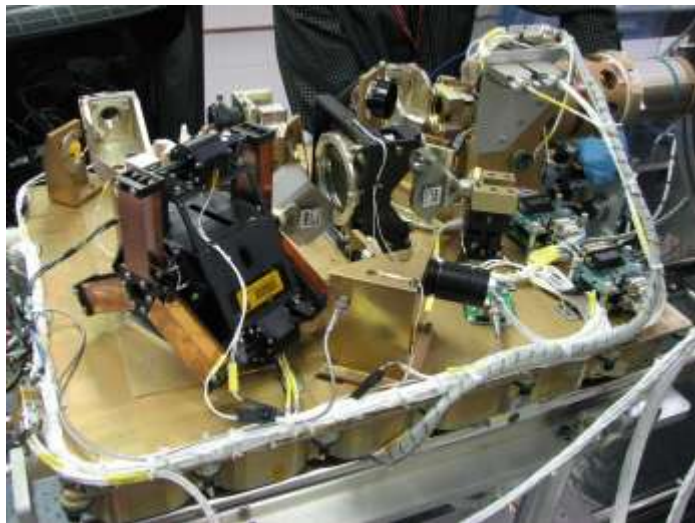
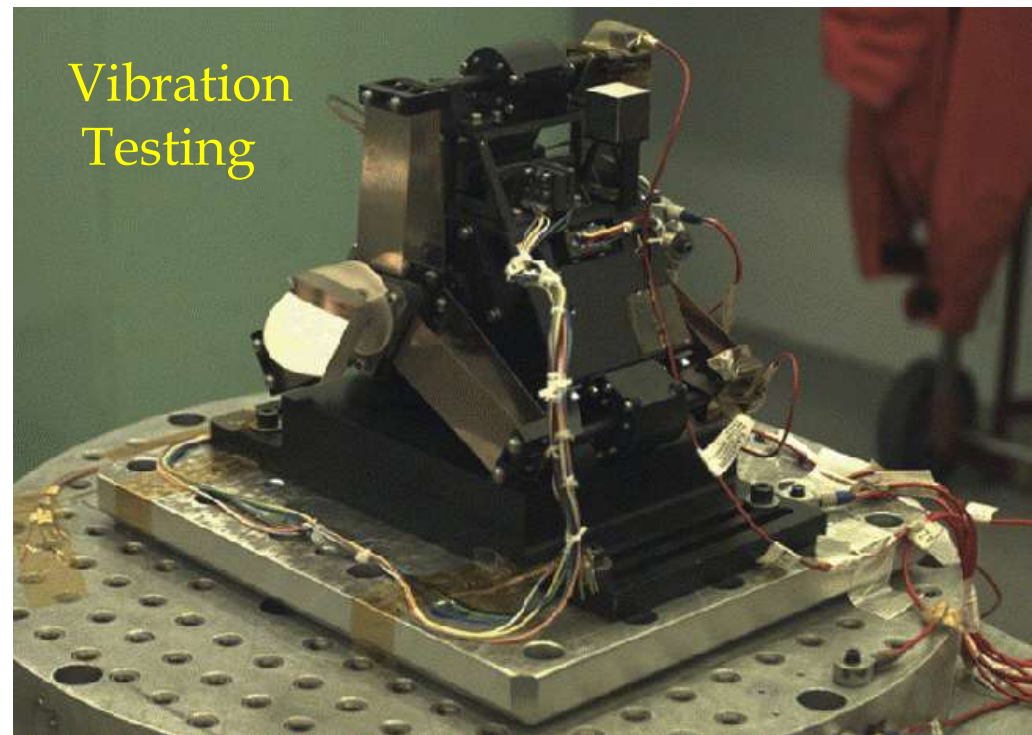
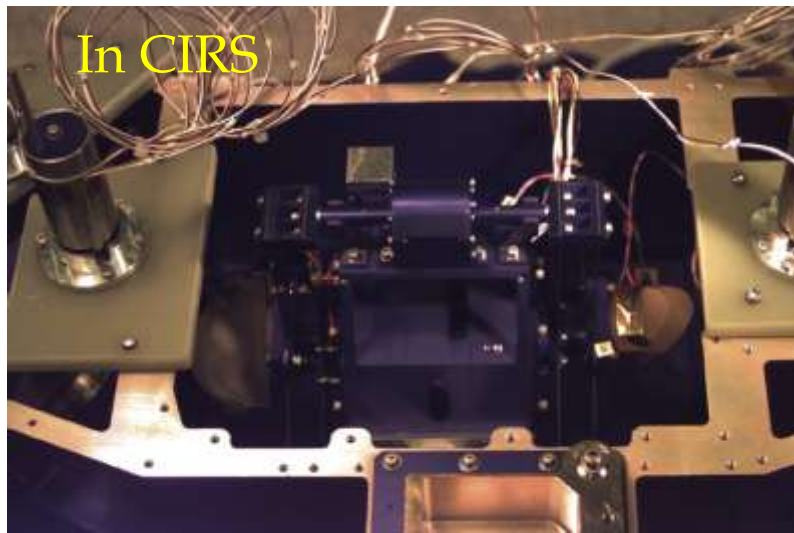
MIRIS



CIRS



CIRS Technology: Scan Mechanism

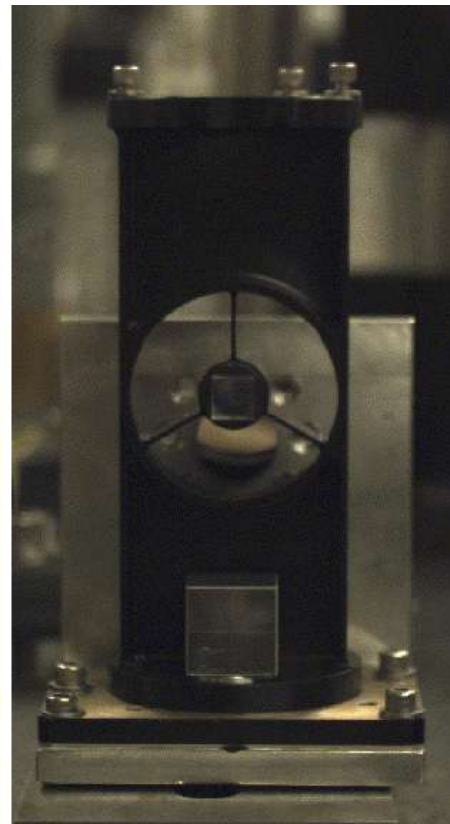
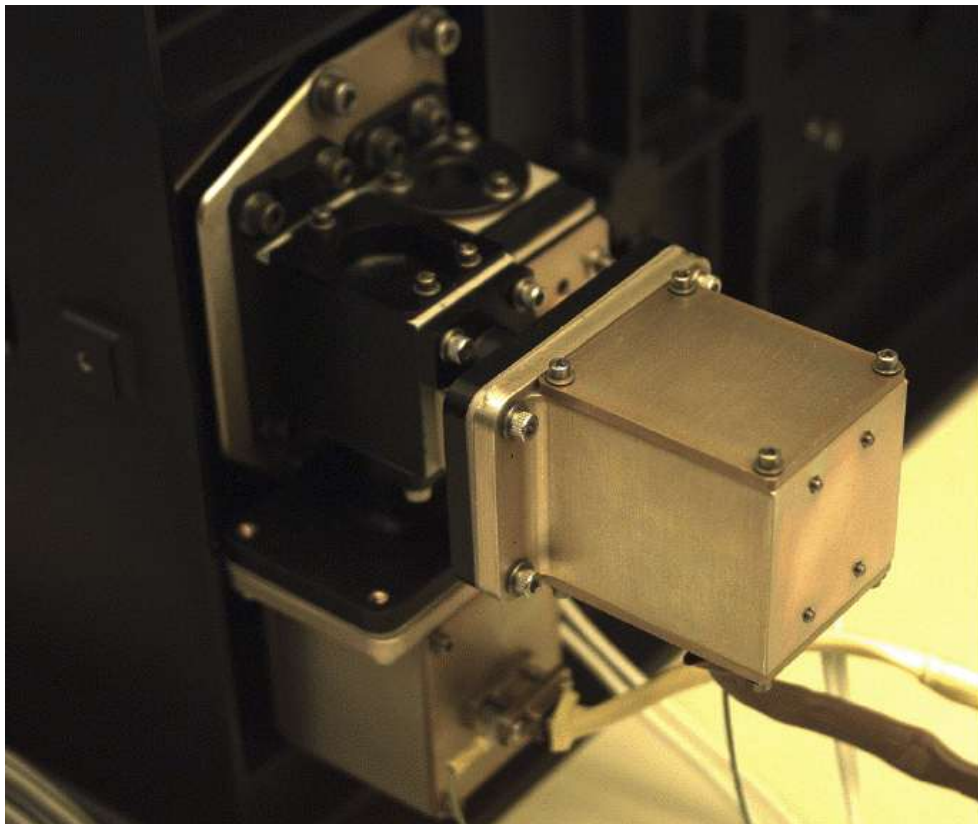


In CLARREO CDS

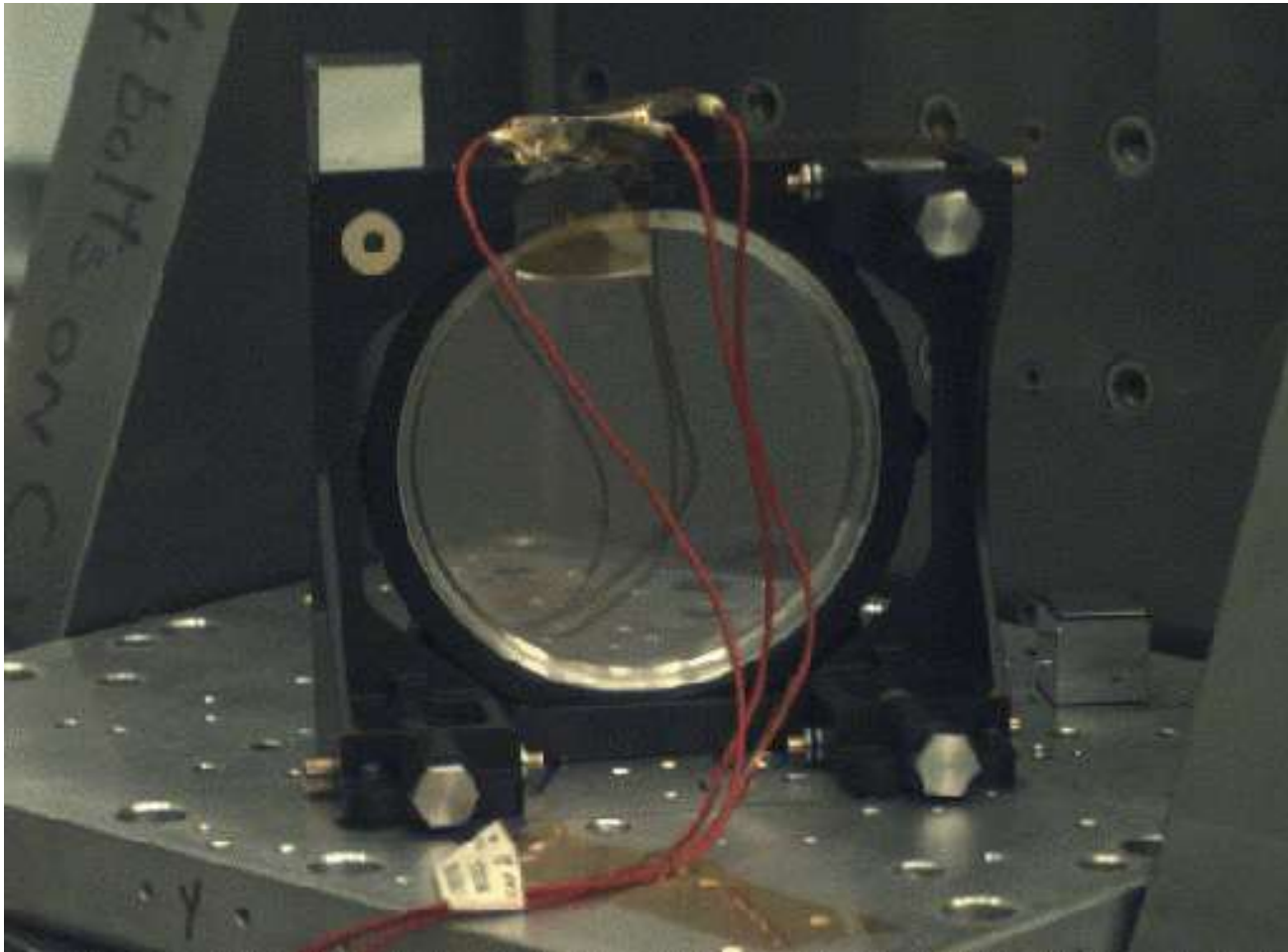
GSFC CIRS Technology: Reference Interferometer

diode laser, LED, cube corners

CIRS



CIRS Technology: Polarization Beamsplitter

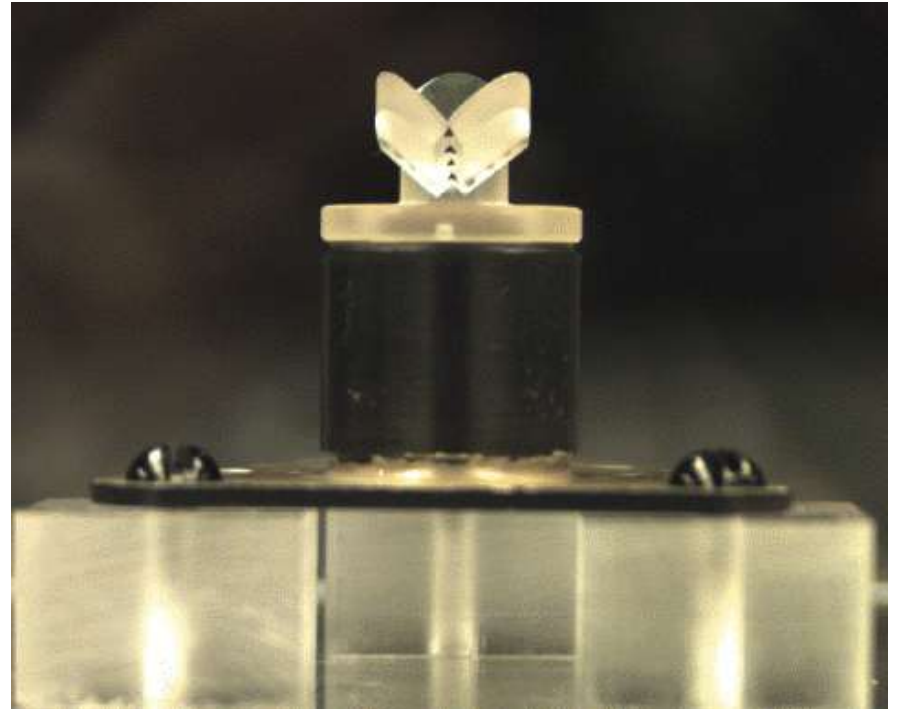


Substrate wire-grid polarizer supplied by QMWC, London

CIRS Technology: Retroreflectors



Mid-IR Cube-Corner

Reference interferometer
Cube-Corner

