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Saturn's Titan: Evidence for Surface Reflectance Change: Implications for Atmospheric and Volcanic Activity

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Significant regional changes in the near-infrared reflectance of a 2800 km² area on Titan occurred between July 2004 and October of 2005. The flux increased by a factor of two between July 2004 and March-April 2005; it then decreased through October 2005. The character is inconsistent with tropospheric clouds of the type observed at Titan's South pole and high mid-latitudes. Application of a comprehensive radiative transfer model finds that it is unlikely to be caused by a ground fog and most likely occurred at Titan's surface. This is the first direct evidence of short-term surface change on Titan. Inspection of the spectral differences between the spot and its surrounding terrain rules out changes in the distribution of the ices of H₂O, CO₂, and CH₄as the cause. Interpretations include changing surface deposits due to abrupt tectonic or vol-

canic activity. This is the first evidence for currently active tectonic processes such as volcanism on Titan.