

Erin J. Leonard<sup>1</sup>
D. Alex Patthoff<sup>2</sup>
Dave A. Senske<sup>3</sup>

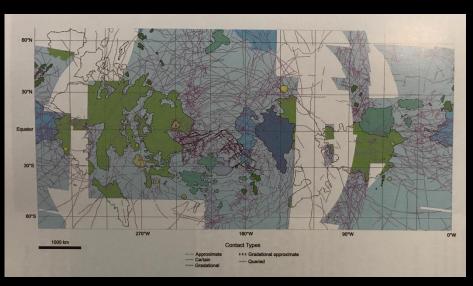
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>University of California, Los Angeles (erinleonard@ucla.edu)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Planetary Science Institute (apatthoff@psi.edu)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institue of Technology (David.a.senske@jpl.nasa.gov)

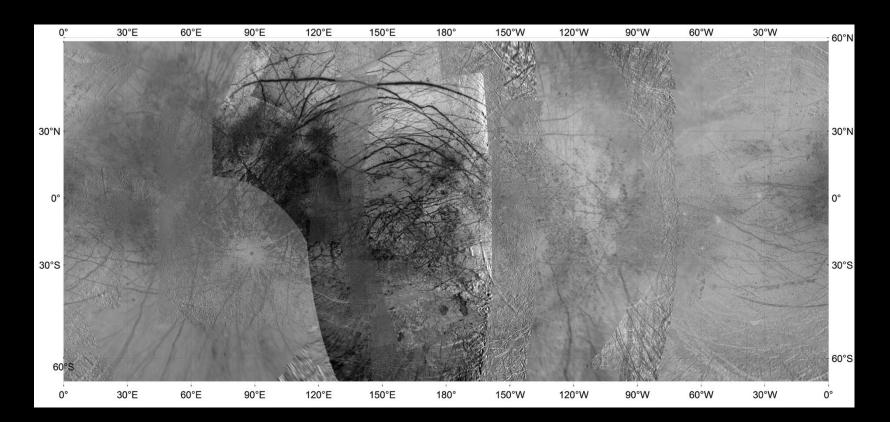
### **USGS Map of Europa**

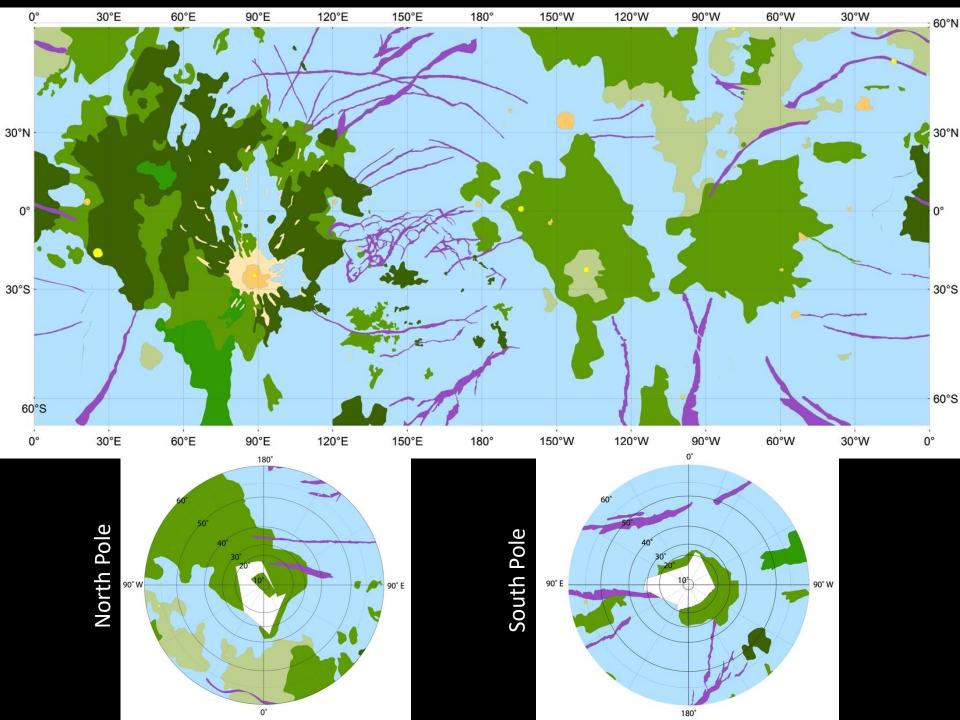
- History
  - Doggett et al. 2009
  - Bunte et al. 2015
- This map
  - Scale of map is 1:15,000,000
  - Based generally on Bunte et al. map
  - Use USGS Basemap + Geoff Collins "Super Mosaic"
    - Galileo SSI and Voyager data



## Mapping Method

- Draw GeoUnit contacts in ArcGIS 10.3
- Turn contacts into polygons (Feature to Polygon)
- Assign units to polygons

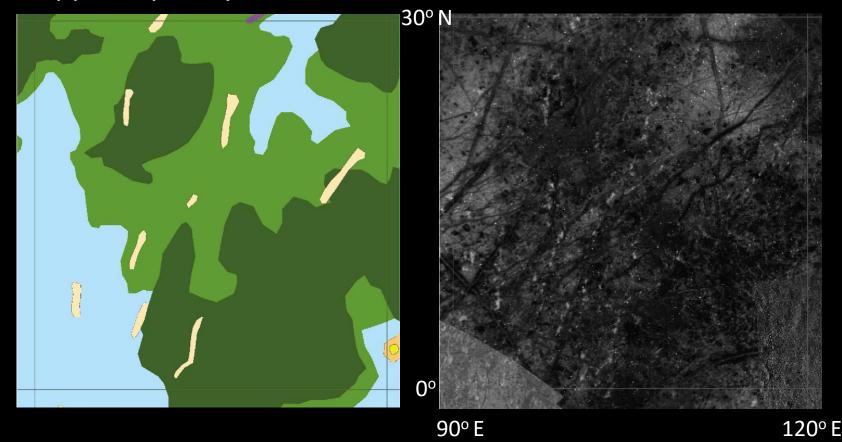




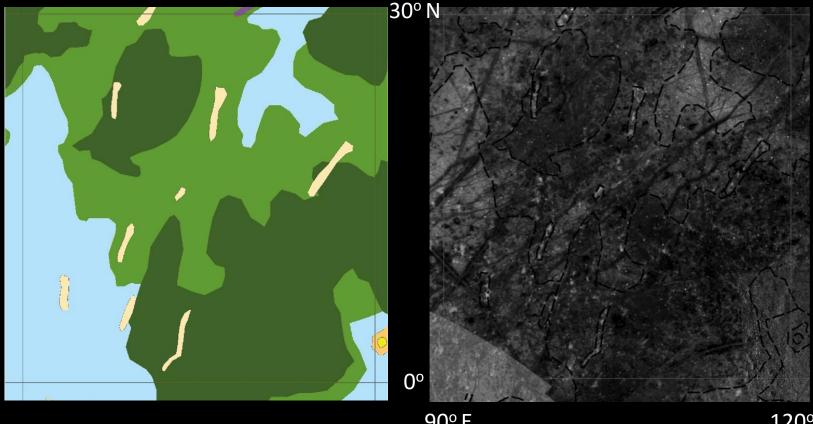
### Map Units

- Chaos
  - Low Albedo Chaos
  - Mottled Chaos
  - High Albedo Chaos
  - Knobby Chaos
- Ridge
  - Low Albedo Mantling (?)
- Bands
- Ridged Plains
- Crater Units
  - Crater
  - Continuous Crater Ejecta
  - Discontinuous Crater Ejecta

- Low Albedo Chaos disrupted terrain with a relatively uniform low albedo appearance
- Mottled Chaos disrupted terrain with varying albedo, appears patchy



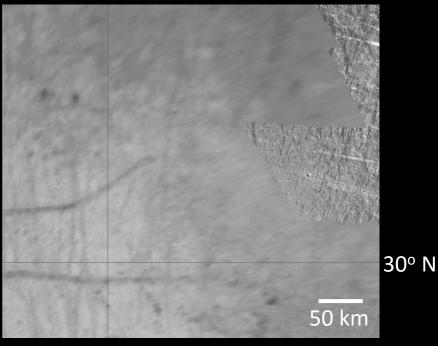
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90° E 120° E

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- High Albedo Chaos disrupted terrain with a relatively uniform high albedo

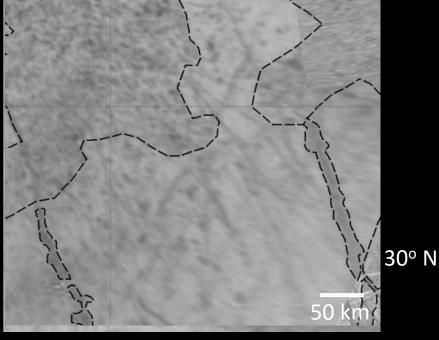




120° W

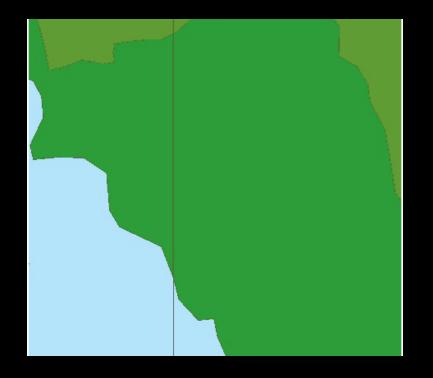
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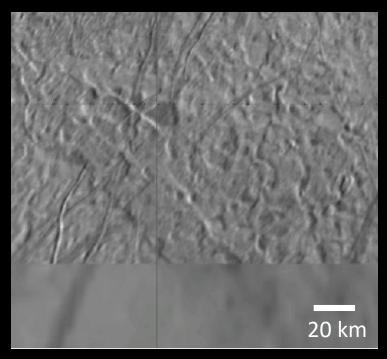




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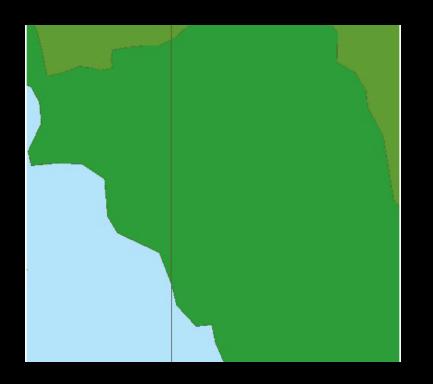
 Knobby Chaos – disrupted terrain with rough and blocky texture. Occurs mostly in the high latitudes.

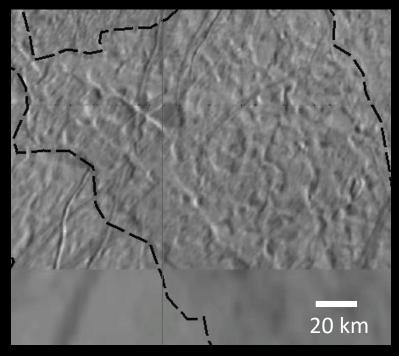




30° E

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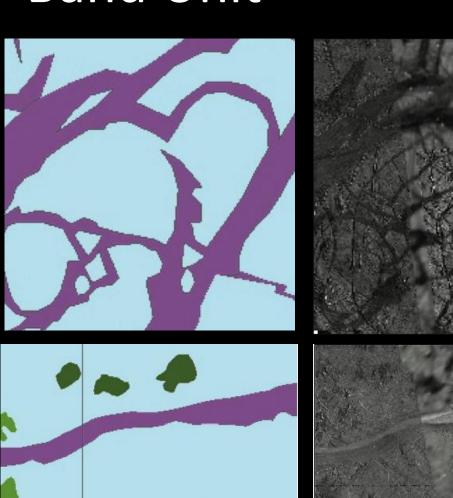




30° E

### Band Unit

 Bands – linear to curvilinear zones with an abrupt albedo change compared to the surrounding terrain. Greater than 15 km in width.

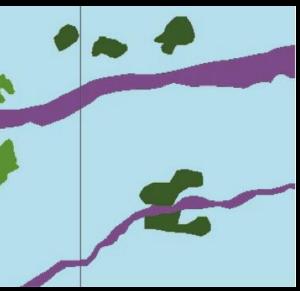


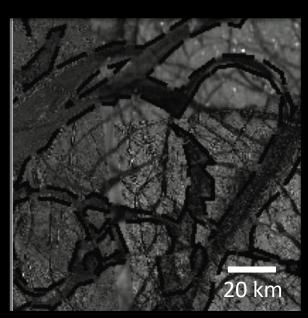
20 km

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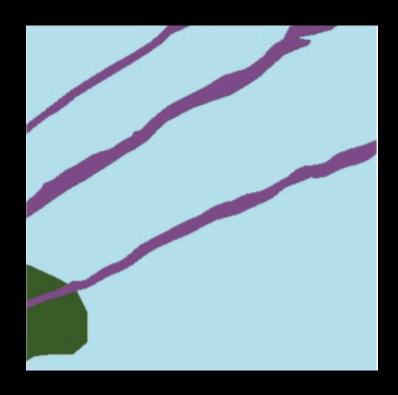


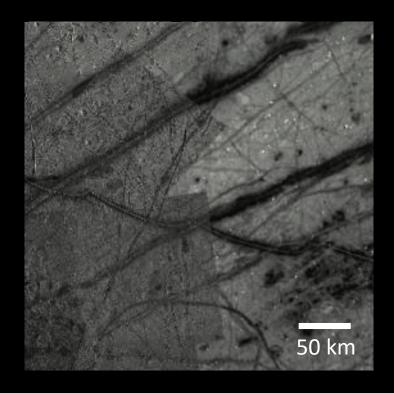




## Ridged Plains Unit

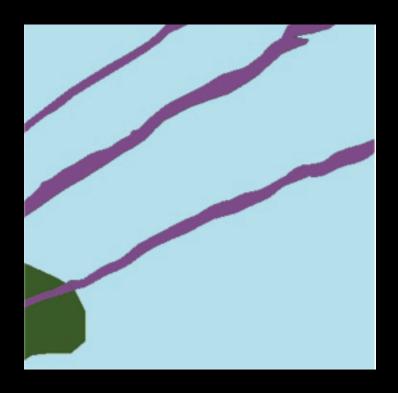
 Ridged Plains — terrain characterized by subparallel to cross-cutting ridges and troughs at an unresolvable scale in the global resolution images. This unit has the greatest geographical distribution of all the units.

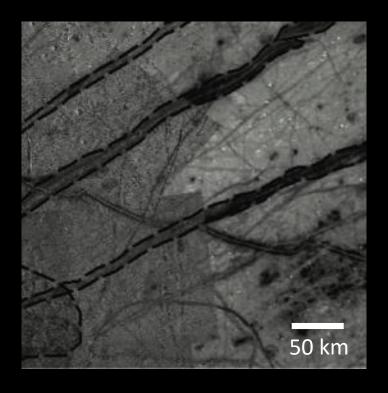




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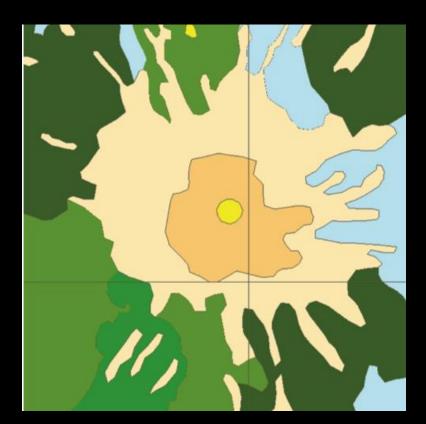
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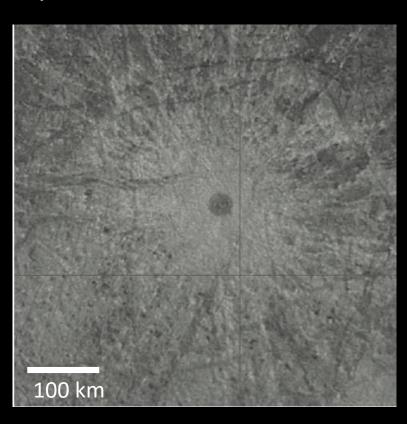




#### **Crater Units**

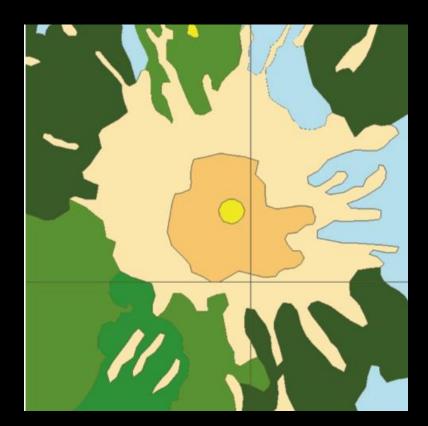
- Crater quasi-circular topographic low with raised rim
- Continuous Crater Ejecta deposits of hummocky material around the crater
- Discontinuous Crater Ejecta deposits of high albedo material associated with crater rays

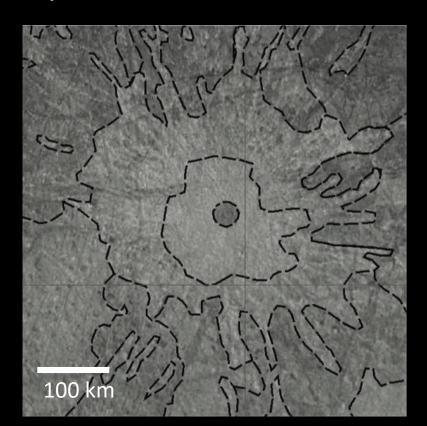




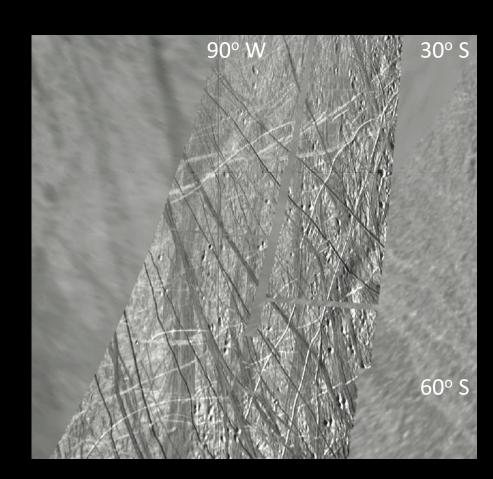
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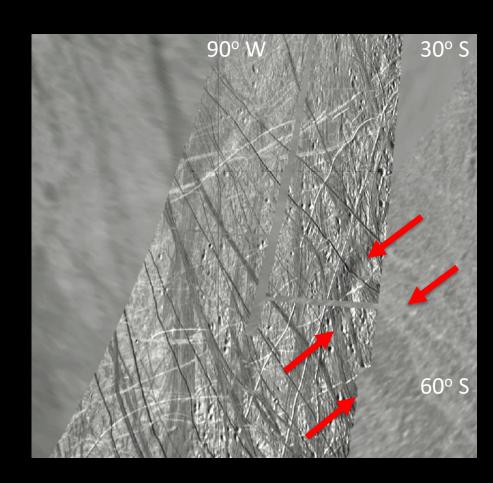




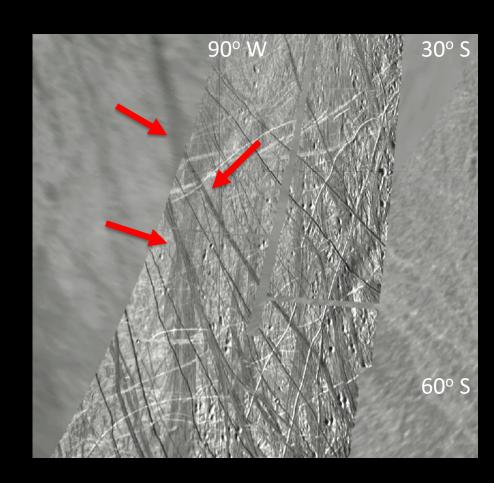
- Examples
  - Incidence and Emission angle differences
  - Image seam mismatch
  - Resolution variety



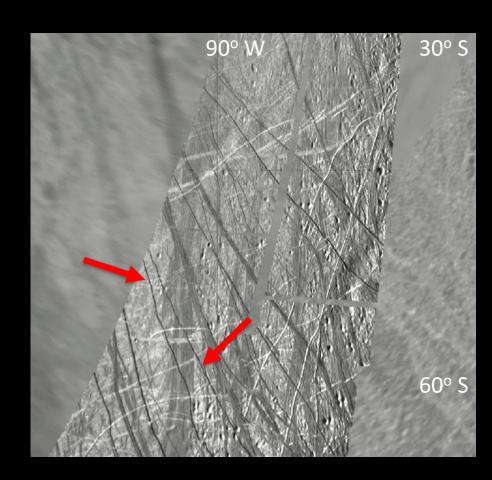
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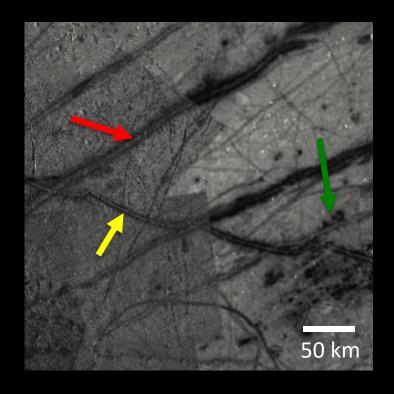


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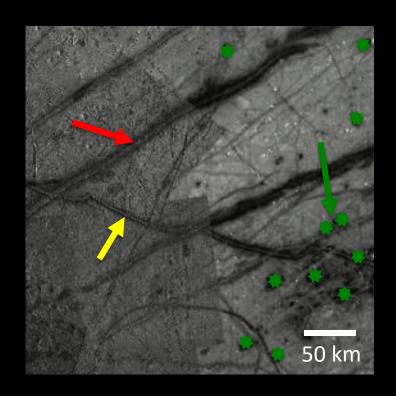
#### Still To Do

- Bands vs. Ridges with Low Albedo Mantling
- Linear Features
  - Thin Bands (<15 km in width)</p>
  - Ridges
  - Cycloids
- Microchaos/Pits/Domes

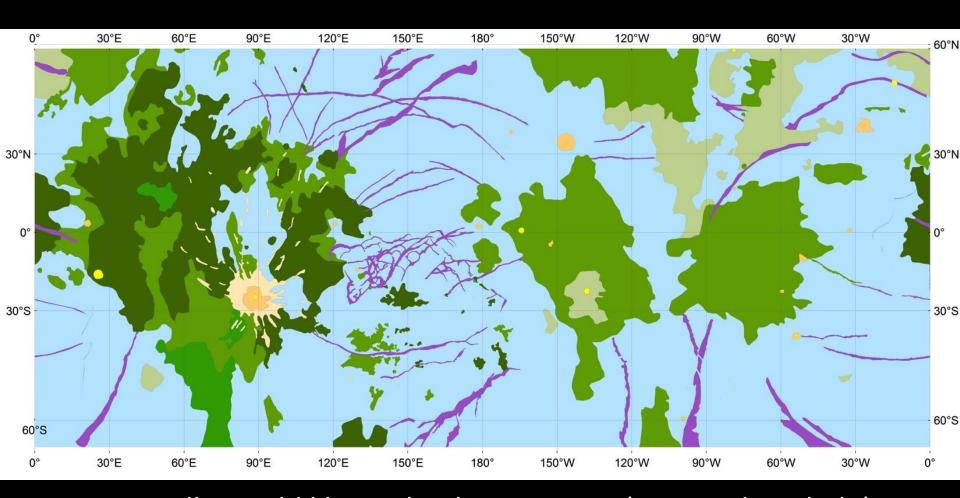


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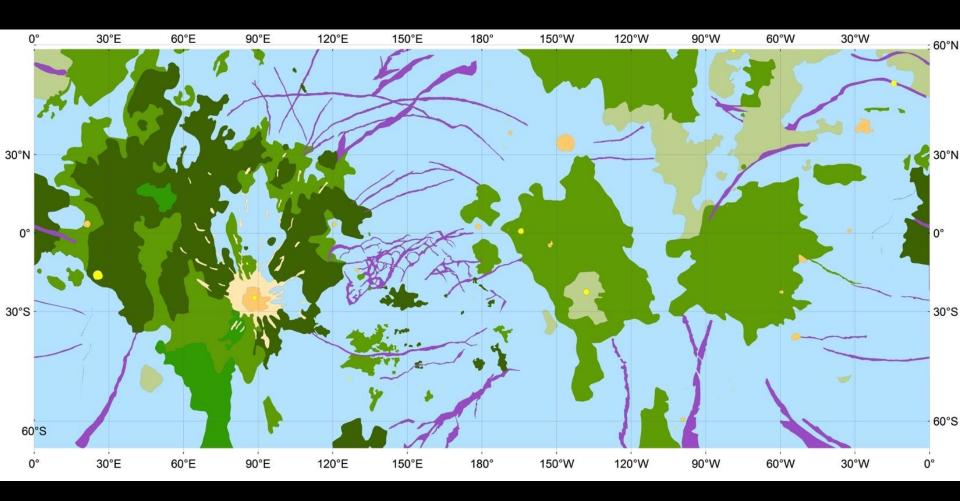
#### Questions and comments are welcome!



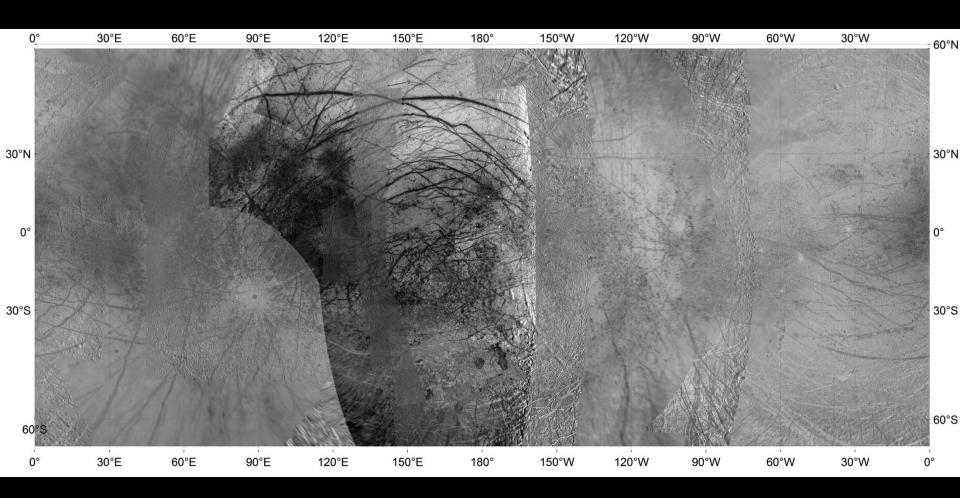
We especially would like to thank **Trent Hare** (Map and Arc help), **Cory Fortezzohas** (Map and Arc help), **Marc Hunter** (Arc help), **Tammy Becker** (Image help) and **Geoff Collins** (SuperMosaic)

## Extra Slides

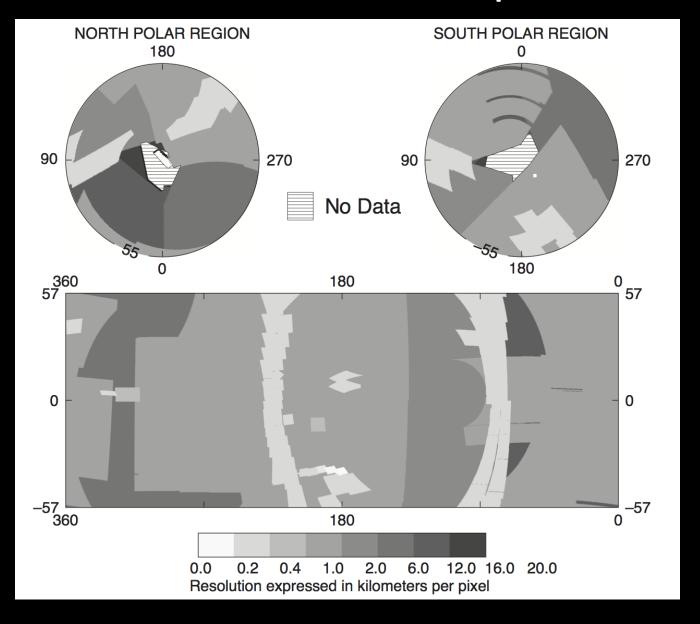
# Our Map



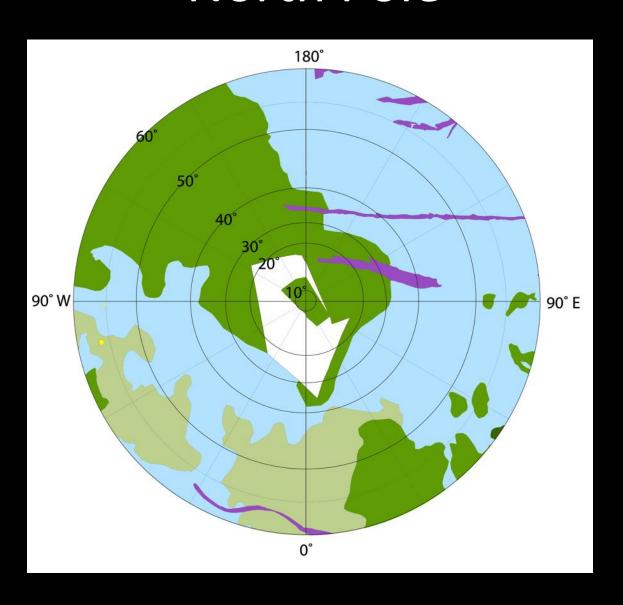
# Europa



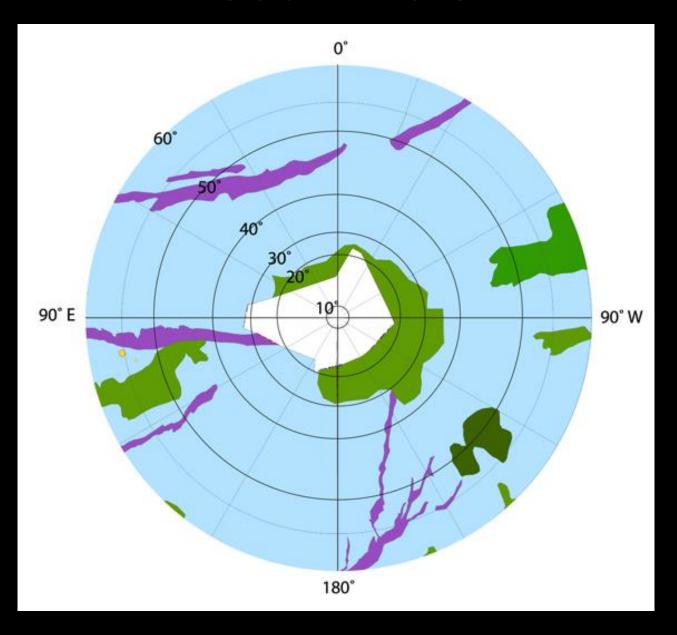
### **Resolution Map**



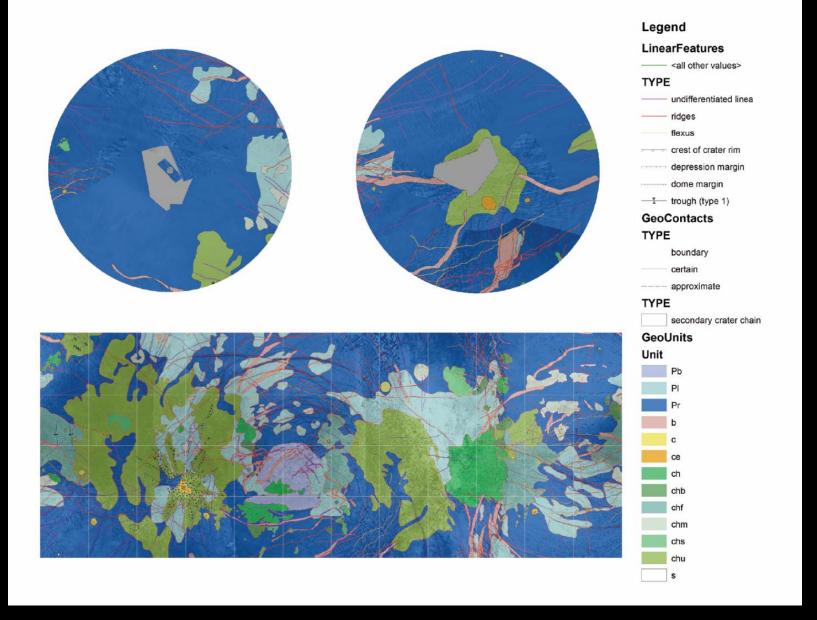
## North Pole



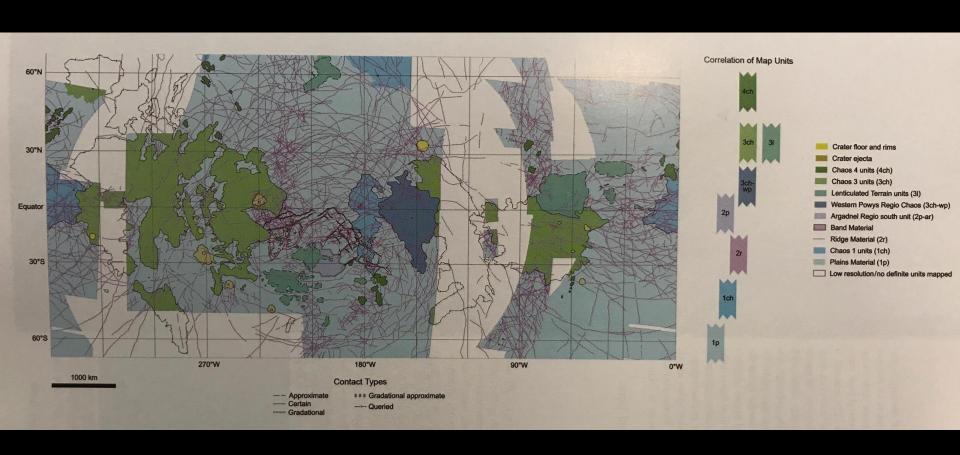
## South Pole



## Bunte et al. 2015 Map



## Doggett et al. 2009 Map



### Differences

- Chaos Subunits
- Microchaos