



# A novel use of fractal analysis to constrain Titan's topography

Katie Jameson

*Based on the work by  
Priyanka Sharma and Shane Byrne (2010)*

*Benoit Mandelbrot  
(1924-2010)*

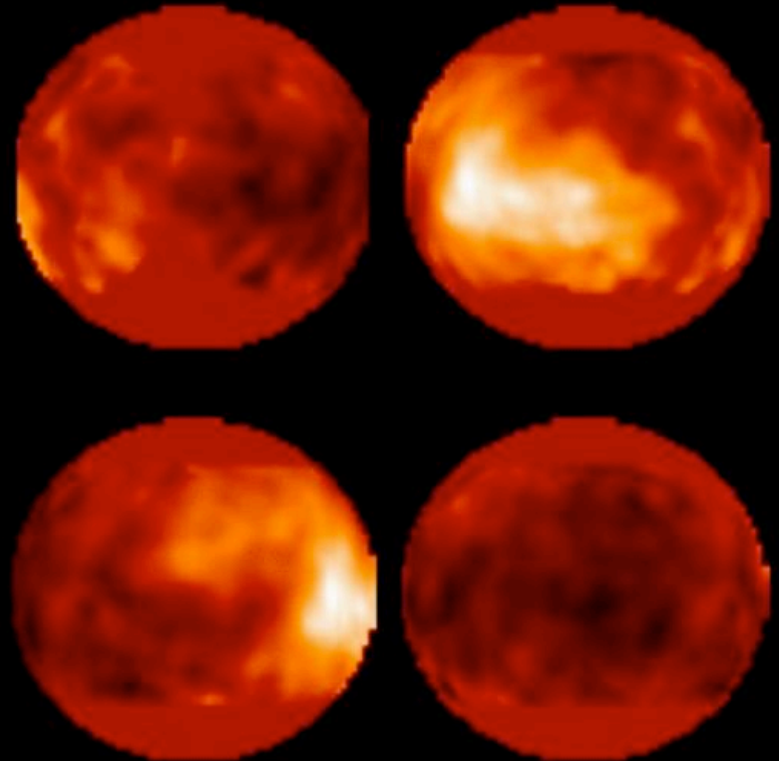
# Motivation

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Largest moon
- Only moon with clouds
- Possible liquid “seas”
  - Can have liquid methane-ethane on surface

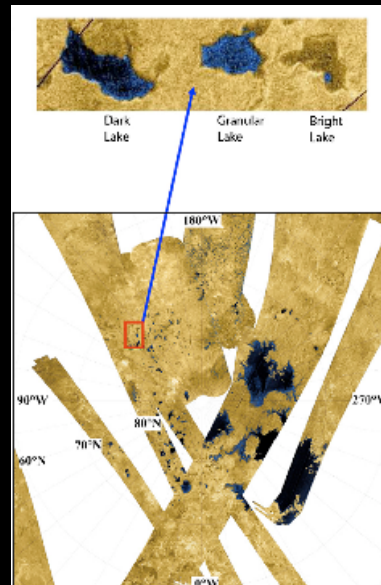
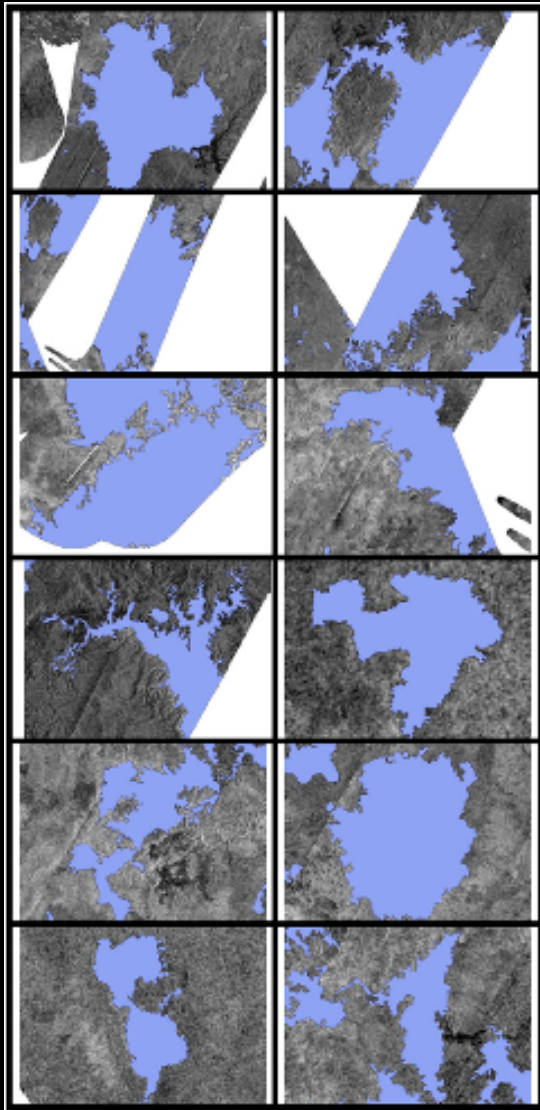
⇒ How is Titan's surface evolution different from Earth's?

Surface of Titan

HST · WFPC2



# Mapping Radar-Dark Lakes

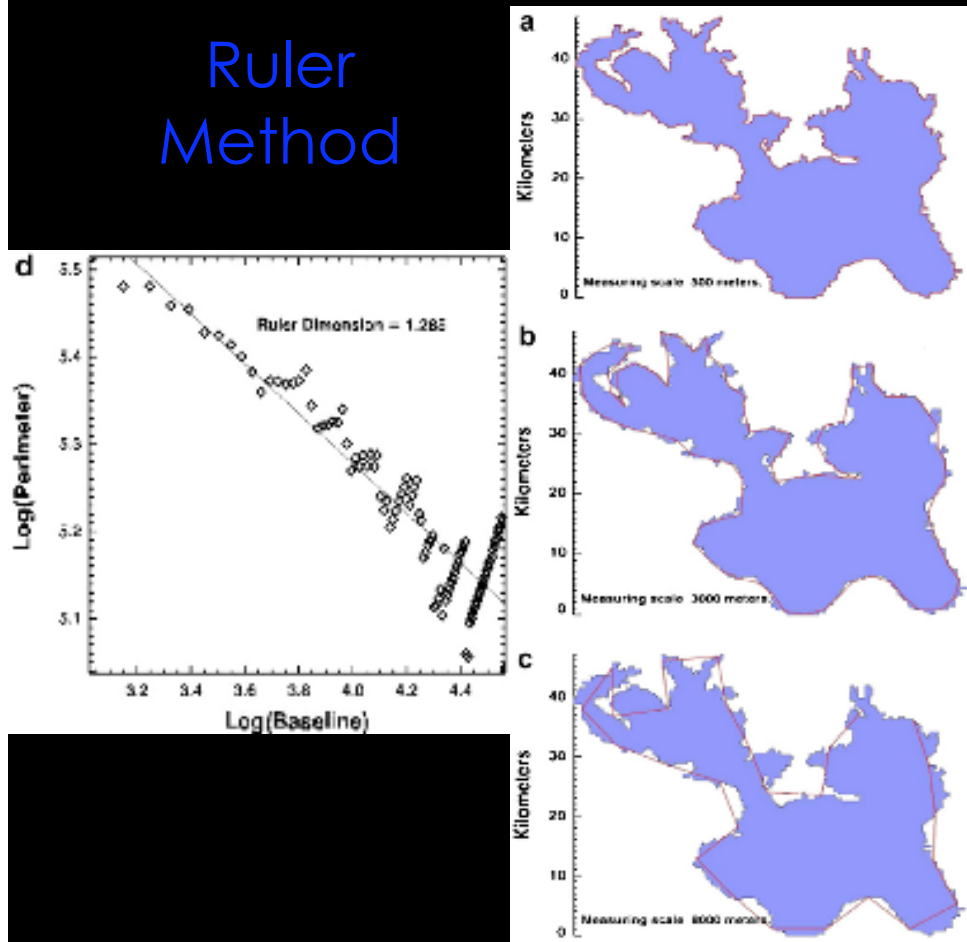


One radar-dark “lake” shows evidence of liquid methane-ethane

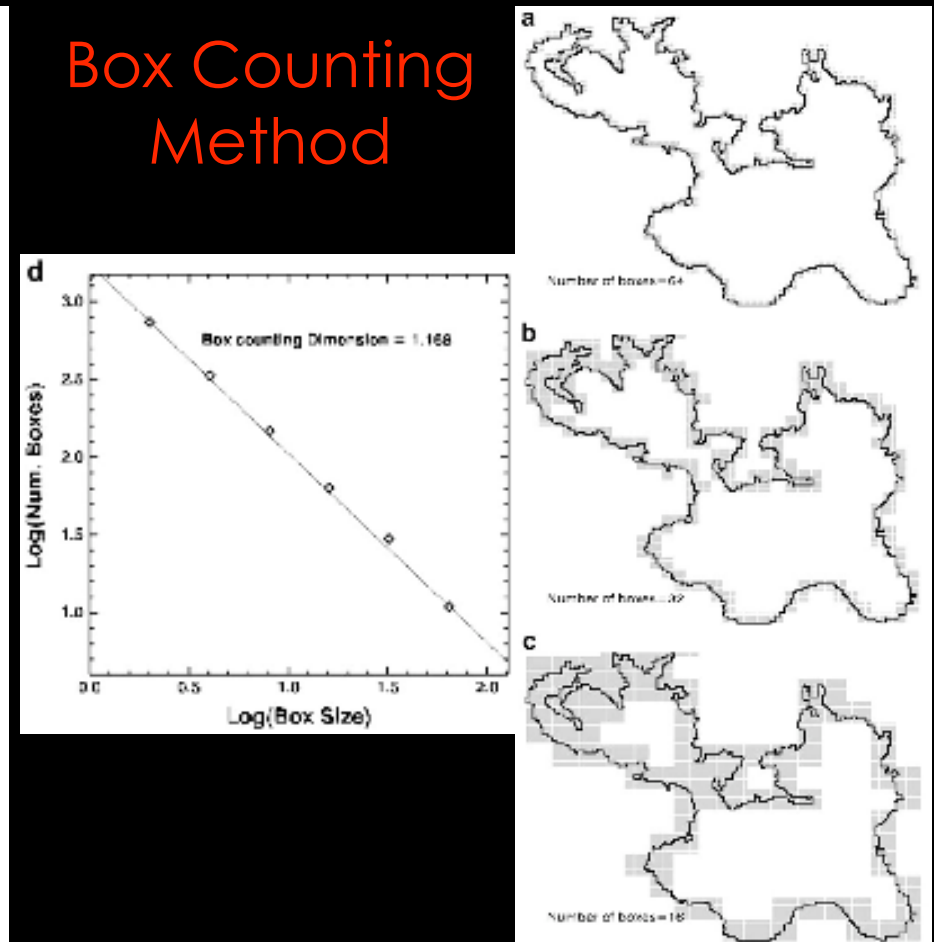
⇒ 190 of the 290 radar-dark lakes around Titan’s North Pole were mapped with Cassini

# Measuring the Fractal Dimension

## Ruler Method

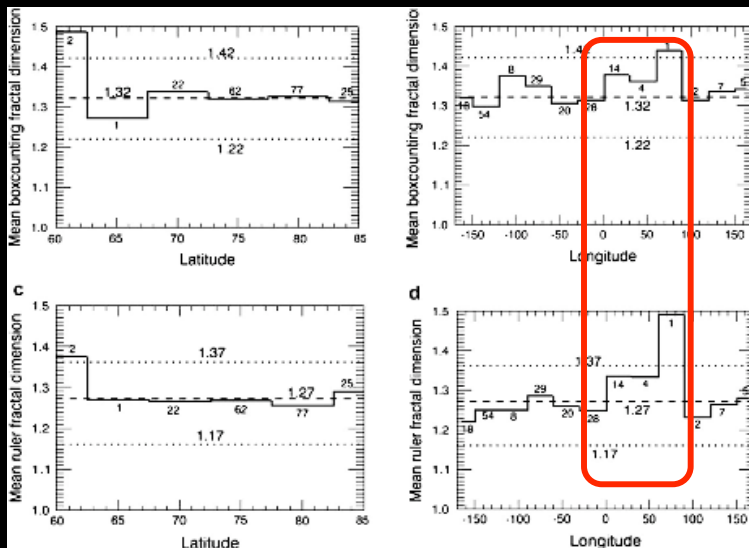


## Box Counting Method



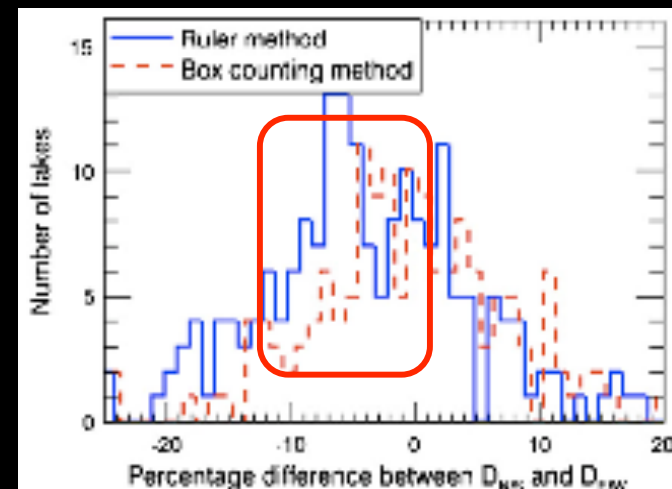
# Results: Characterizing Titan's Topography

mean  $D_{\text{ruler method}} = 1.27$ , mean  $D_{\text{box-counting method}} = 1.32$   
 $\Rightarrow$  rough terrain



1. Possible variation with longitude from 0 to 90 degrees.  
 $\Rightarrow$  Region where the largest lakes are located.

2. Anisotropy in the fractal dimensions measured E-W vs. N-S.  
 $\Rightarrow$  Anisotropic surface modification processes



# Fractal Dimension Analysis on Earth

