

JunoCam images at PJ67

John Rogers (2024 Dec.7)

Perijove-67 was on 2024 Nov.24. Perijove was at 56.6°N, with the usual altitude of 3500 km. Equator crossing was 24 min later at L3 = 124.

Conventions, map formats, abbreviations, and acknowledgements herein are as in our PJ65 and previous reports. As usual, all the JunoCam maps were made by Gerald Eichstädt and contrast-adjusted by JHR, and there are also methane-band maps, not shown here. Instead of writing an extensive report, features of interest are just noted in the figure legends below.

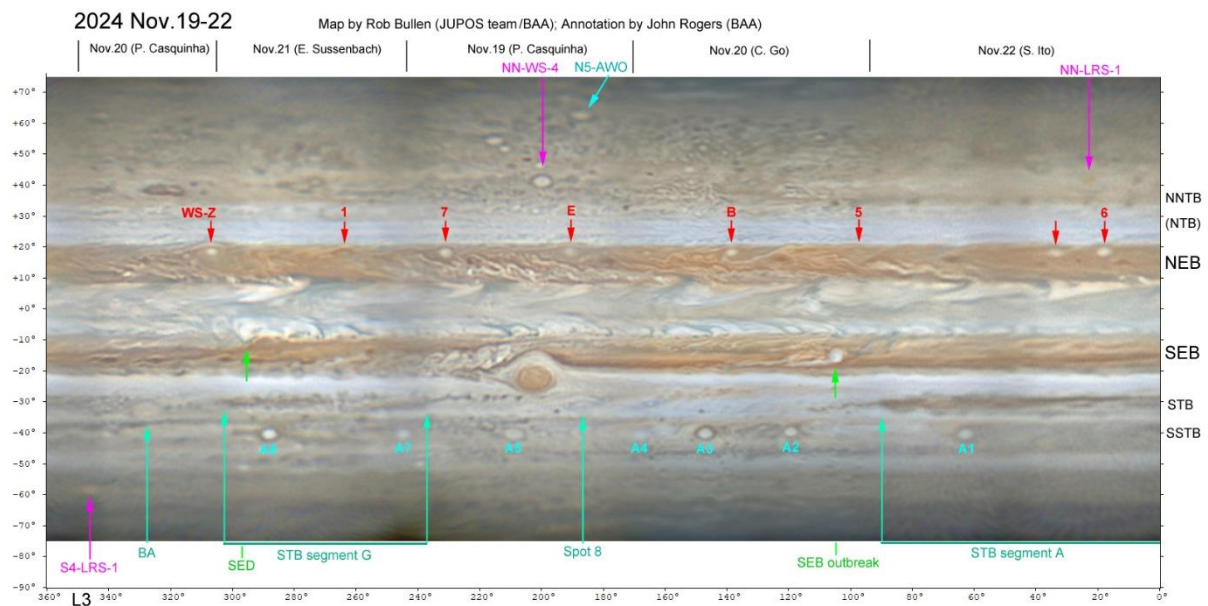


Figure 1. Ground-based map on Nov.19-22. In the expanded northern NEB, White Spot Z (WS-Z) is also seen in the JunoCam map (Figure 2). White Spots 1 and 5, which began life as dark spots during the NEB expansion event, have reverted to being dark spots.

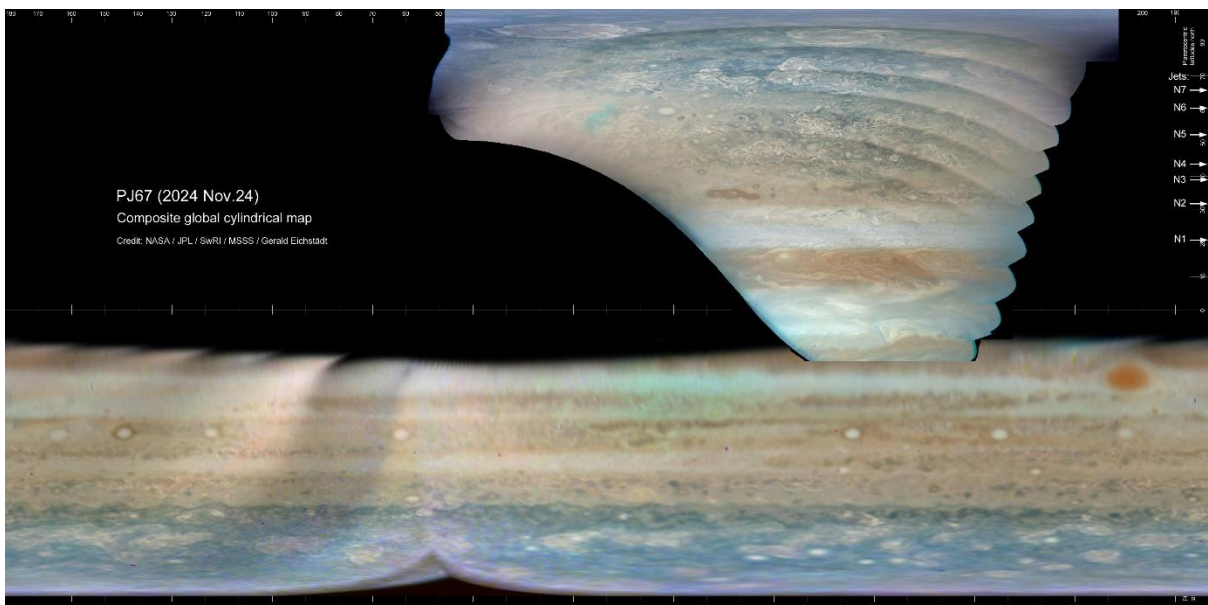


Figure 2. JunoCam map from inbound (N) and outbound (S) legs.

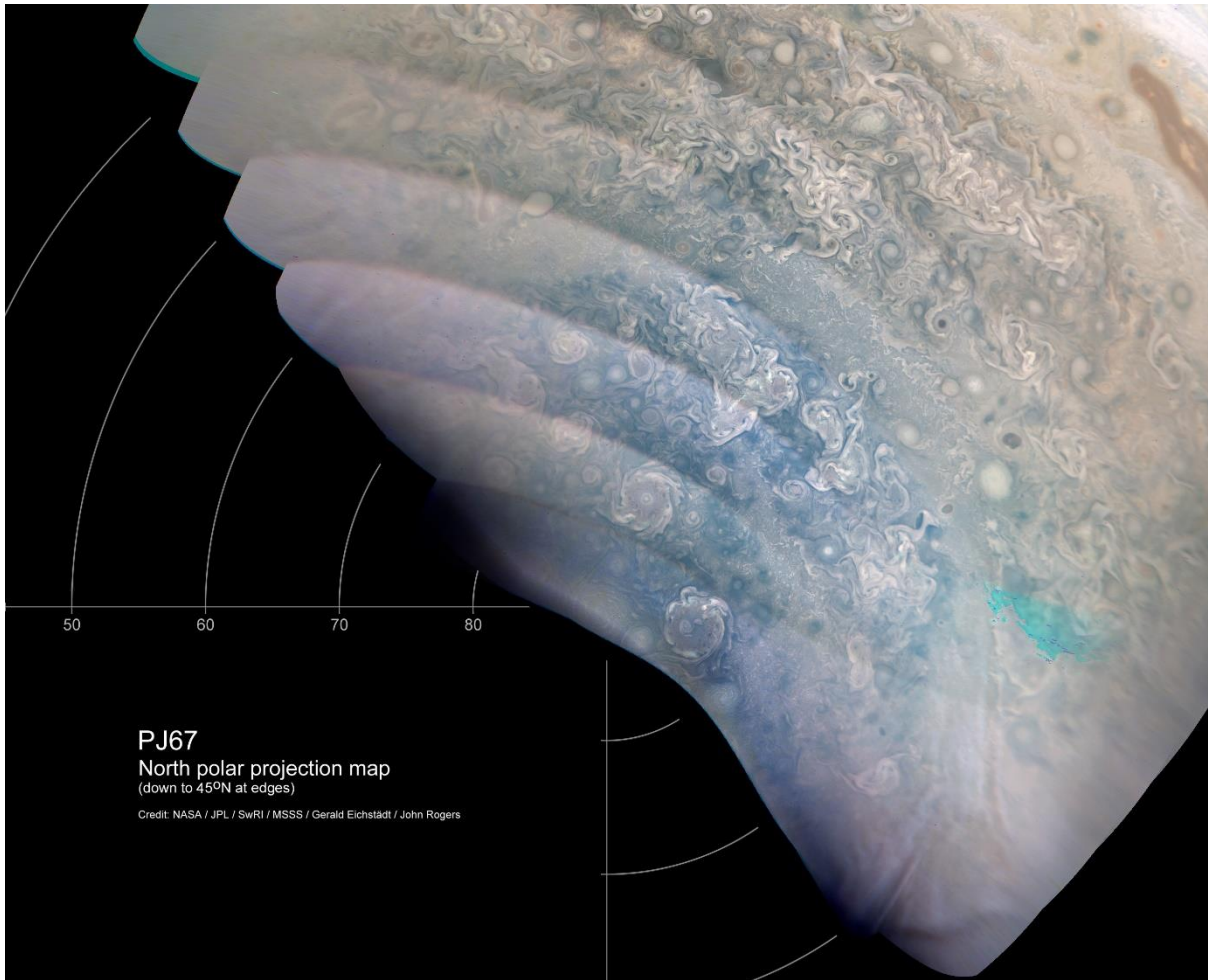
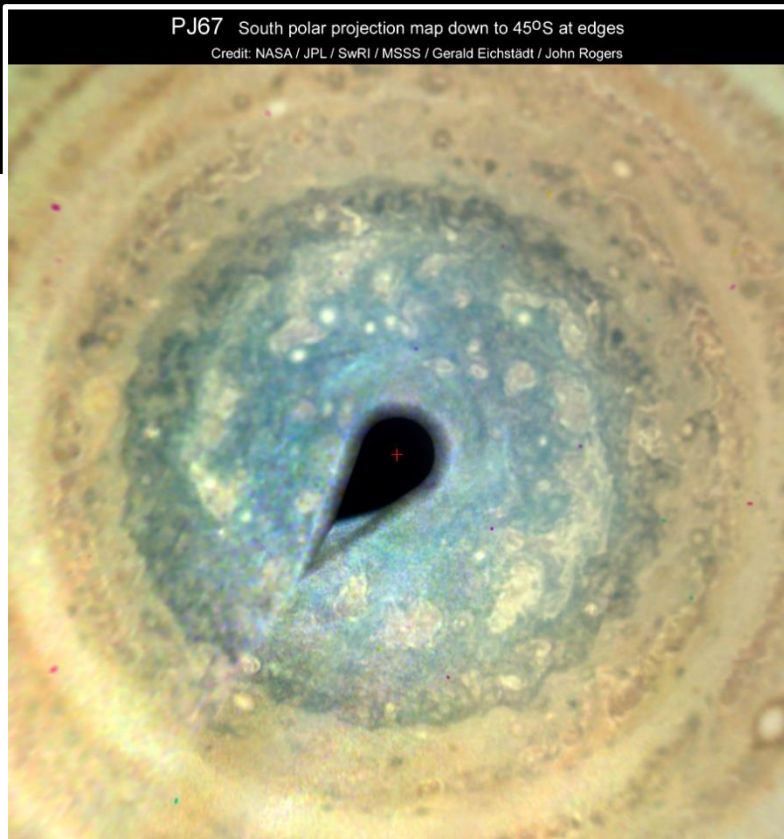


Figure 3 is our north polar projection of the JunoCam map (with L3=0 to the right, as usual).



PJ67 (2024 Nov.24)
 North polar projection map
 down to 75°N at edges

Images 33 + 34: 80% RGB (contrast-adjusted) + 20% high-pass
 Credit: NASA / JPL / SwRI / MSSS / Gerald Eichstädt / John Rogers



PJ67 South polar projection map down to 45°S at edges
 Credit: NASA / JPL / SwRI / MSSS / Gerald Eichstädt / John Rogers

Figure 4. Map of the north polar cyclone cluster. This includes cyclones and anticyclones that we have not seen for some time. CPCs-6 & 8 are still quite chaotic. Now we can see that there are actually two AWOs within the polygon. The displacement of the central cyclone, centred 0.8° from the pole, is in typical.

Figure 5. South polar projection map from the outbound images.