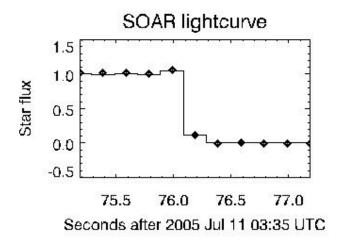
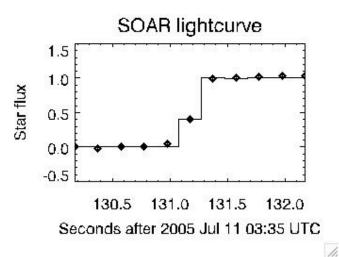
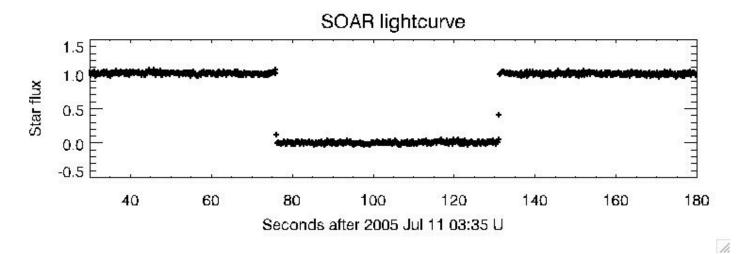
Charon-2005 July 11 Chile



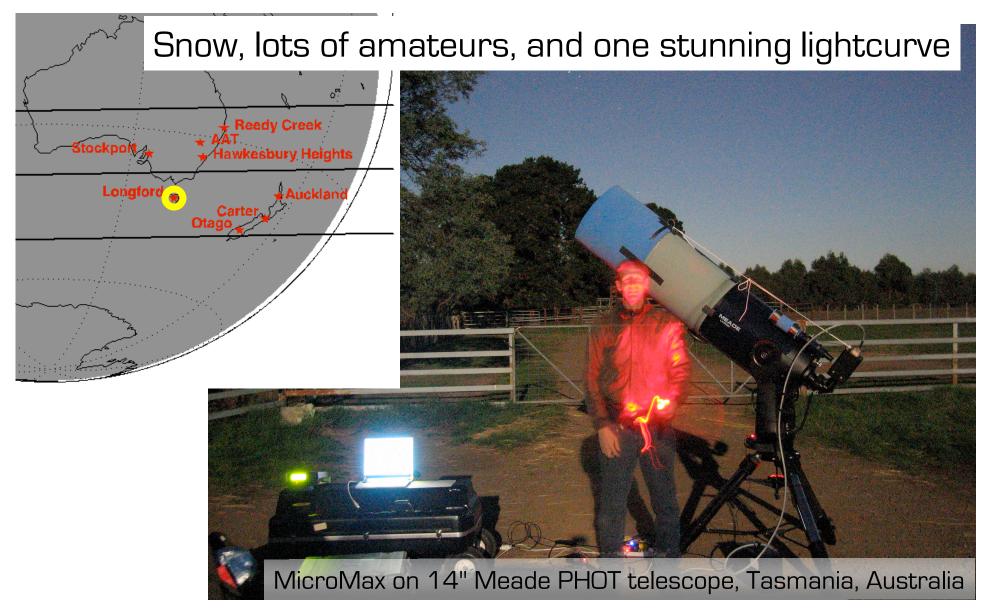
SOAR lightcurve of Charon, 2005







Pluto-2006 June 12 Australia & New Zealand



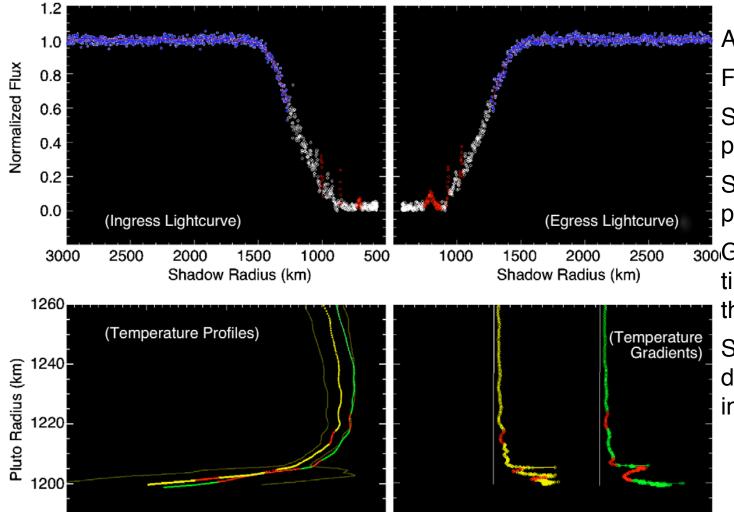
Occultations measure temperature profiles

-10

0

10

dT/dr (K/km)



110

1180

70

90

Temperature (K)

80

100

AAT 4-m telescope

Frame Rate: 10 Hz

Signal to Noise Ratio

per point: 62

Signal to Noise Ratio

per 60 km: 331

GPS-based absolute timing accuracy better than 100 μsecond.

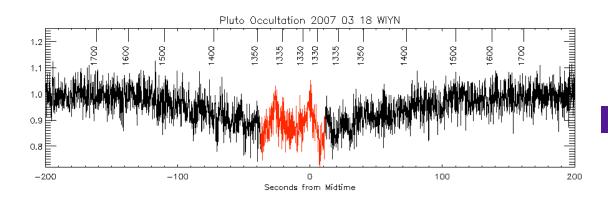
Spikes are resolved, differ in detail between ingress/egress

Pluto-2007 March 18 Western US and Baja

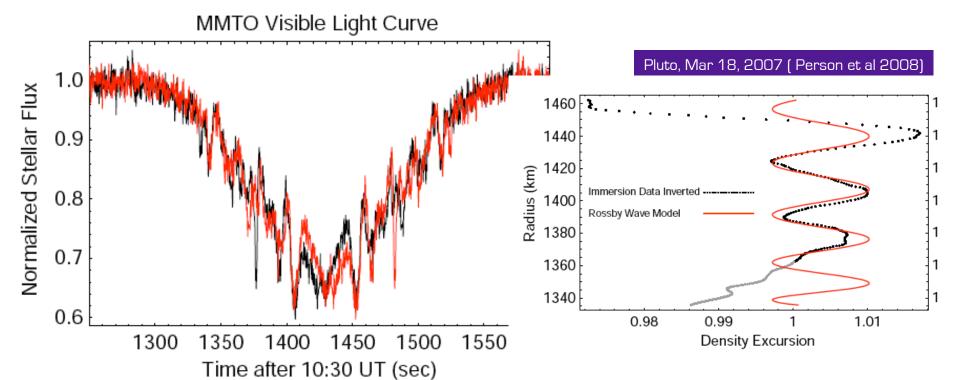
Eighteen telescopes! Visible and infrared!



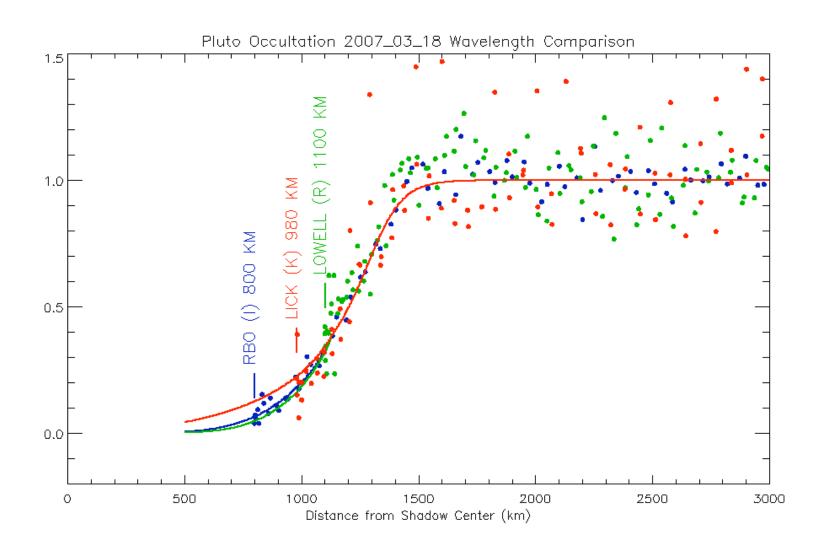
"Fangs" indicate high-altitude waves



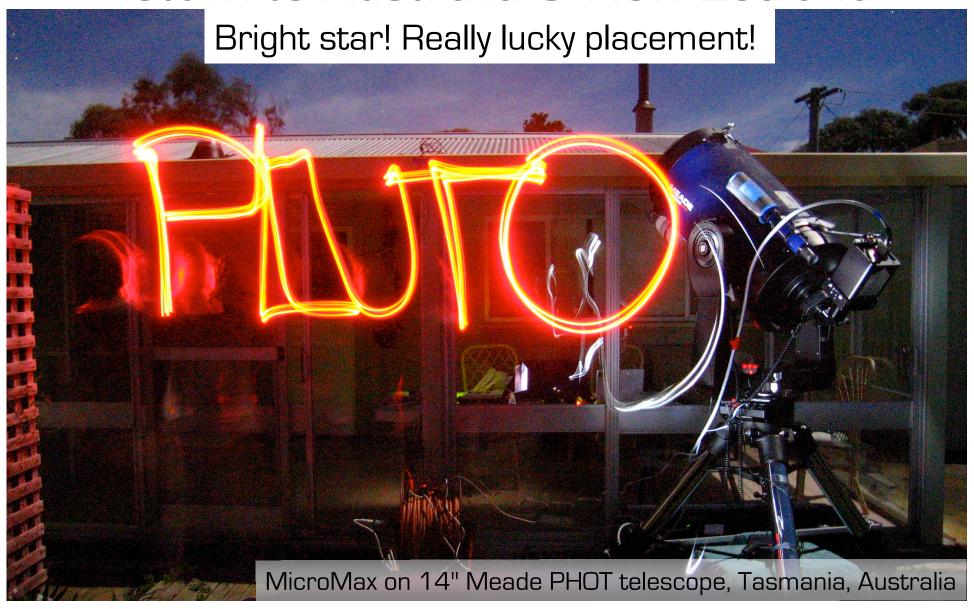
Pluto, Mar 18, 2007 (Young et al in prep)



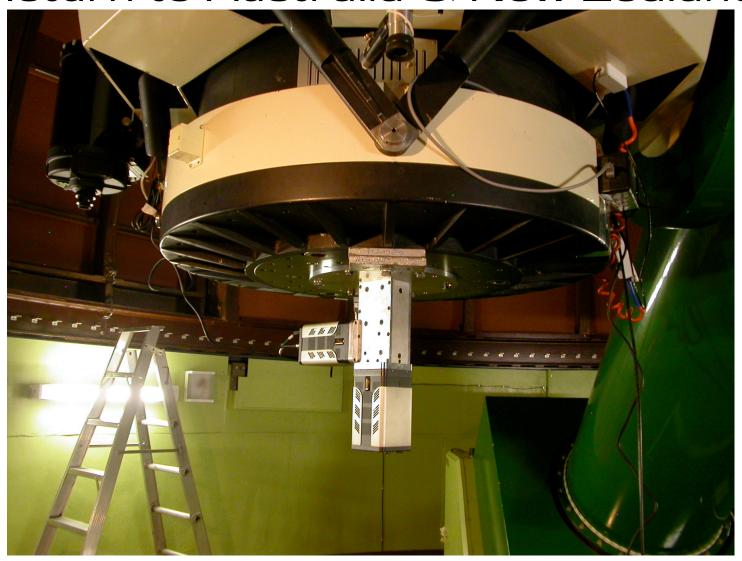
Occultation at different wavelengths constrain hazes



Pluto-2007 July 31 Return to Australia & New Zealand

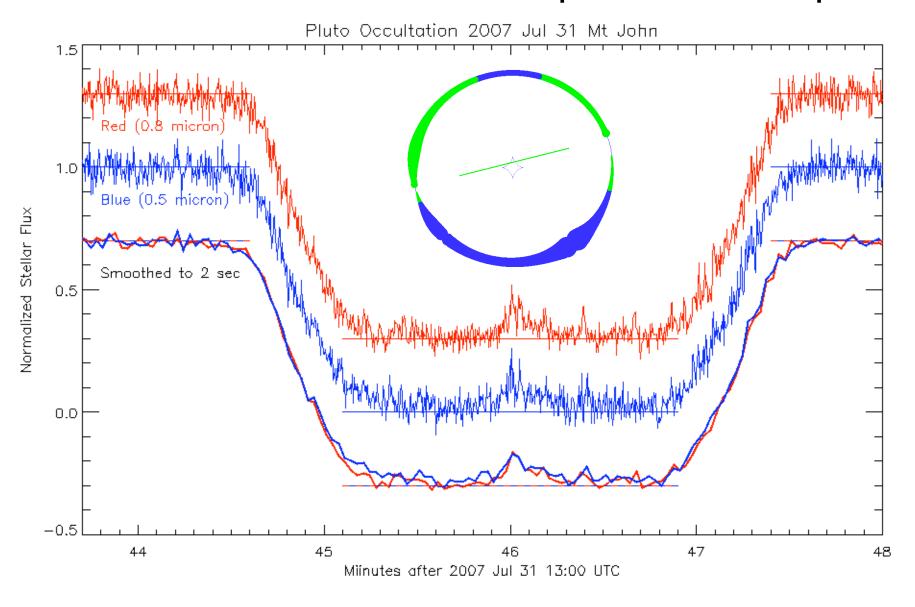


Pluto-2007 July 31 Return to Australia & New Zealand



2 PhotonMax's with a dichroic on 1-m telescope, Mount John, New Zealand

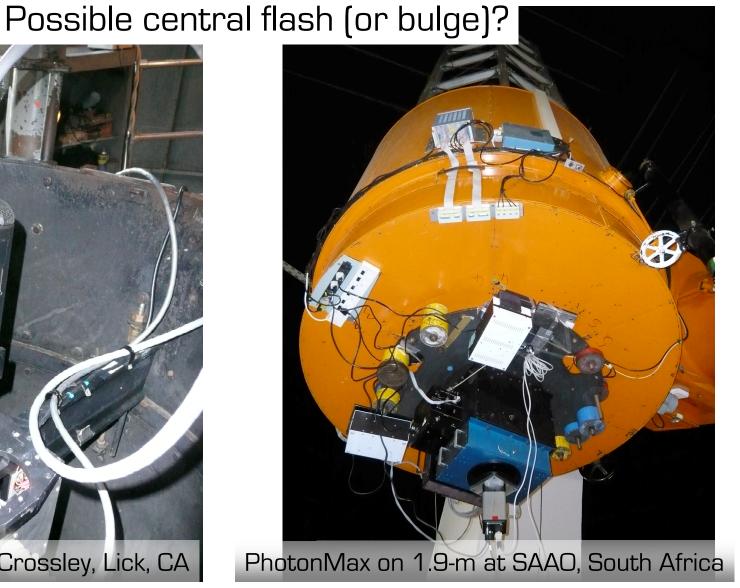
Occultations crossing the evolute are sensitive to the atmosphere's shape



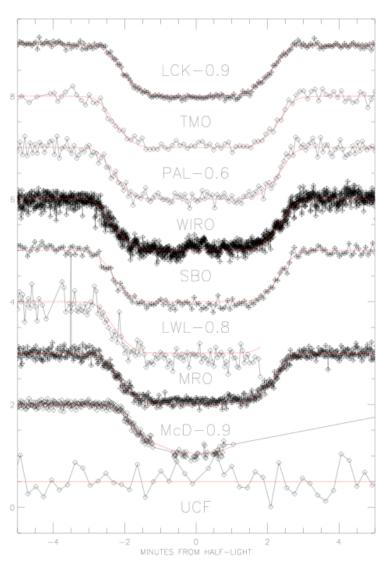
Pluto-2008 Aug 25 Western US again

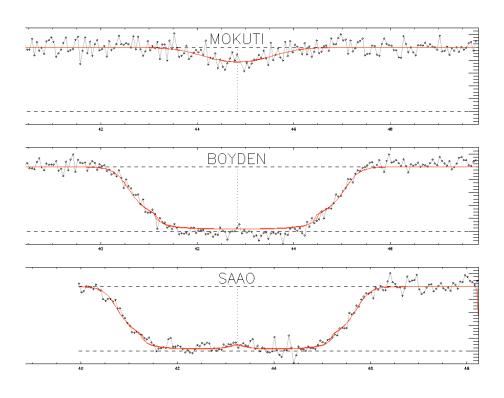
Pluto-2009 Apr 21 Southern Africa





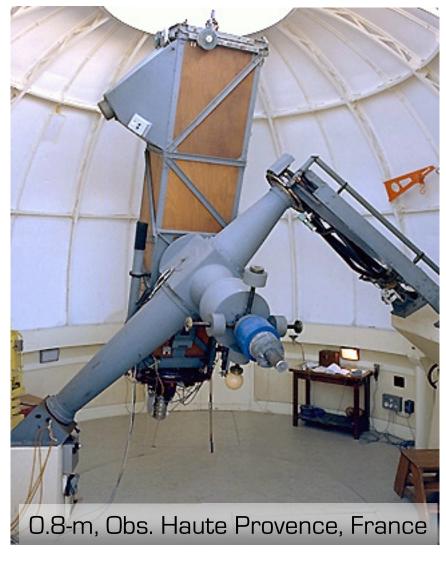
Occultations near shadow center are sensitive to lower altitudes





Pluto-2010 Feb 14 Pluto-2010 July 4 First time to Europe South Africa

Collaborations, odd telescopes, poor weather.





0.65-m, Aloe Ridge, South Africa

Occultations measure pressure vs. time that can be compared with predictions

