8:30 a.m. Russell C. T. * Raymond C. A. Nathues A. Gutierrez-Marquez P. De Sanctis M. C. et al.  
*Dawn Arrives at Ceres: Better than Hubble Resolution* [1131]
Dawn is now obtaining better images of Ceres than HST obtains. We examine those images and discuss the mapping for the rest of the mission.

8:45 a.m. Nathues A. * Sykes M. V. Büttner I. Buczkowski D. L. Carsenty U. et al.  
*Dawn Framing Camera Clear Filter Imaging on Ceres Approach* [2069]
Better-than-Hubble imagery by the Dawn Framing Camera will reveal a new planetary surface and address viscous relaxation, mantle convection, and water activity.

9:00 a.m. Zambon F. * De Sanctis M. C. Tosi F. Longobardo A. Palomba E. et al.  
*Identification of Homogeneous Units on Ceres. First Results by Dawn* [1365]
In this work we analyze the first Ceres data provided by the VIR spectrometer onboard Dawn. We focalized on detection and spectral analysis of homogeneous units.

9:15 a.m. Ehmann B. L. * Brown M. E.  
*First Keck Adaptive Optics Global Infrared (2.2–4.1 μm) Spectral Map of Ceres: Results and a Review of Key Questions in Advance of Dawn’s Exploration* [2807]
We show spectral/thermal heterogeneities in our Keck AO global infrared spectral dataset and review key questions prior to Dawn’s arrival at Ceres.

*The Potential for Volcanism on Ceres Due to Crustal Thickening and Pressurization of a Subsurface Ocean* [2831]
The thickening of an icy crust on Ceres can lead to increased pressure in a subsurface ocean and possible eruption of water onto its surface.

9:45 a.m. Travis B. J. * Bland P. A. Feldman W. C. Sykes M. V.  
*Unconsolidated Ceres Model has a Warm Conveching Rocky Core and a Conveching Mud Ocean* [2360]
Numerical modeling suggests that hydrothermal convection in a rocky core and a mud ocean could have occurred in Ceres’ past, and may still be active today.

10:00 a.m. Zolotov M. Yu. * Mironenko M. V.  
*Metasomatism on Early Ceres: A Global Rock Alteration and Fluid Transfer* [1466]
Ceres could have experienced leaching of elements from dehydrating rocks, redox transformation of organics, and separation of Na-C-Cl-S gas-rich aqueous fluids.

10:15 a.m. Neveu M. * Desch S. J. Castillo-Rogez J. C.  
*Modeling the Aqueous Geochemistry of Ceres and Other Dwarf Planets* [2526]
We model the geochemistry of possible water-rock interactions in the interiors of dwarf planets, focusing on the feedbacks on geophysics.
10:30 a.m. Titus T. N. *  
*Ceres Surface Thermal Inertia: Predictions for Near-Surface Water Ice Stability and Implications for Plume Generating Processes* [#1183]
We present results from thermal models of Ceres that constrain the possible sources and processes of the recently observed H<sub>2</sub>O vapor plumes.

10:45 a.m. Schorghofer N. *  
*Predictions of Depth to Ice on Asteroid Ceres* [#1091]
An asynchronously coupled numerical model is used to calculate desiccation rates on Ceres. In the polar regions, predicted depths to ice are very shallow.

11:00 a.m. Formisano M. * De Sanctis M. C. Capria M. T. Ammannito E. Capaccioni F. et al.  
*Water Sublimation and Surface Temperature Simulations of Ceres* [#2405]
Ceres is one of the major objects of the main belt. Using a cometary-like model, we study the water sublimation and the surface temperature.

11:15 a.m. Hibbitts C. A. * Cheng A. Espiritu R. Young E.  
*Characterizing the Hydration Absorption Feature on Ceres Using the BOPPS Infrared Camera* [#2928]
The NASA BOPPS mission measured the 3-µm absorption feature on Ceres. Preliminary analyses show no evidence for well-ordered hydroxylated minerals.

*Impact Bombardment of Ceres* [#2116]
Impacts on Ceres/Model crater formation/See below surface.