

LETTERS

Semi-annual oscillations in Saturn's low-latitude stratospheric temperatures

Glenn S. Orton¹, Padma A. Yanamandra-Fisher¹, Brendan M. Fisher², A. James Friedson¹, Paul D. Parrish³, Jesse F. Nelson⁴, Amber Swenson Bauermeister⁵, Leigh Fletcher¹, Daniel Y. Gezari⁶, Frank Varosi⁷, Alan T. Tokunaga⁸, John Caldwell⁹, Kevin H. Baines², Joseph L. Hora¹⁰, Michael E. Ressler¹¹, Takuya Fujiyoshi¹², Tetsuharu Fuse¹², Hagop Hagopian¹³, Terry Z. Martin¹, Jay T. Bergstralh¹⁴, Carly Howett¹⁵, William F. Hoffmann¹⁶, Lynne K. Deutsch†, Jeffrey E. Van Cleve¹⁷, Eldar Noe¹⁸, Joseph D. Adams¹⁹, Marc Kassis²⁰ & Eric Tollestrup²¹

Observations of oscillations of temperature and wind in planetary atmospheres provide a means of generalizing models for atmospheric dynamics in a diverse set of planets in the Solar System and elsewhere. An equatorial oscillation similar to one in the Earth's atmosphere^{1,2} has been discovered in Jupiter^{3–6}. Here we report the existence of similar oscillations in Saturn's atmosphere, from an analysis of over two decades of spatially resolved observations of its 7.8- μm methane and 12.2- μm ethane stratospheric emissions, where we compare zonal-mean stratospheric brightness temperatures at planetographic latitudes of 3.6° and 15.5° in both the northern and the southern hemispheres. These results support the interpretation of vertical and meridional variability of temperatures in Saturn's stratosphere⁷ as a manifestation of a wave phenomenon similar to that on the Earth and in Jupiter. The period of this oscillation is 14.8 ± 1.2 terrestrial years, roughly half of Saturn's year, suggesting the influence of seasonal forcing, as is the case with the Earth's semi-annual oscillation¹.

These conclusions are based on a sequence of filtered mid-infrared maps or images of Saturn, through narrow- to medium-band spectral filters that are sensitive to upwelling radiance emerging from Saturn's stratosphere. As in our study of Jupiter⁶, we preferred to use the emission of stratospheric methane at wavelengths of around 7.8 μm to detect the stratospheric temperature field near the 20-mbar pressure level in the atmosphere, because methane is expected to be well mixed in Saturn's stratosphere. Thus, all variations in the thermal radiance must be attributed to variations in temperature, rather than in the methane abundance. However, because 7.8- μm methane emission is much fainter for Saturn than it is for Jupiter, most of our earliest observations with lengthy raster scans consist only of observations of much brighter stratospheric emission from ethane at wavelengths of around 12.2 μm (see the Supplementary Information), because only these images had sufficient signal-to-noise ratios to be useful. Figure 1 shows examples of 7.8- μm methane emission

observed from the NASA Infrared Telescope Facility (IRTF) in two different phases of the oscillation. Details of the observations are given in the Supplementary Information.

The angular resolution of scans and images at the IRTF was limited by diffraction to no better than 0.7 arcsec (at latitude 4°) for 7.8- μm methane emission and 1.1 arcsec (at latitude 7°) for 12.2- μm ethane emission, with some additional blurring arising from seeing (that is, distortion due to terrestrial atmospheric turbulence). (Here and below, latitude values without an explicit attribution refer to either the northern or the southern hemisphere.) It is possible to resolve differences between emission at planetographic latitudes of 3.6° and 15.5° (planetocentric latitudes of 3.0° and 13.0°) in all the images used in this study, which is a requirement for this investigation. We ignored regions of the planet that were potentially obscured by the rings, defined for this purpose as extending from 74,500 km (the inner edge of the C ring) out to 154,000 km (the outer edge of the A ring) from the centre of the planet. We did not consider images that were sufficiently close to ring-plane crossing times that substantial ring obscuration of the atmosphere at latitude 3.6° might occur. Potential small obscurations were included in the uncertainties associated with the 1997 data (see the Supplementary Information). Brightness temperatures were averaged over $\pm 15^\circ$ of longitude around the central meridian, minimizing limb-brightening effects while maximizing the latitude extent of our sample. Figure 2 shows representative plots of zonally averaged brightness temperature versus latitude for methane and ethane for each year of observation.

In Figs 1 and 2 there is clear evidence of low-latitude oscillations between near-equatorial and higher latitudes, corresponding to the differences seen in the vertical structures observed by the Cassini Composite Infrared Spectrometer (CIRS)⁷. These differences are maximized by selecting brightness temperatures at latitude 3.6° (3.0° planetocentric) north or south and subtracting temperatures at latitude 15.5° (13.0° planetocentric) in the same hemisphere. Measurements of brightness temperatures at latitude 3.6° north or

¹MS 169-237, ²MS 183-601, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, California 91109, USA. ³School of Geosciences, University of Edinburgh, Crew Building, The King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JN, UK. ⁴Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Maine, 5709 Bennett Hall, Orono, Maine 04469, USA. ⁵Astronomy Department, 601 Campbell Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720-3411, USA. ⁶Code 667, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771, USA. ⁷Department of Astronomy, University of Florida, 211 Bryant Space Science Center, PO Box 112055, Gainesville, Florida 32611-2055, USA. ⁸Institute for Astronomy, University of Hawaii, 2880 Woodlawn Drive, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, USA. ⁹Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada. ¹⁰Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA. ¹¹MS 79-5, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, California 91109, USA. ¹²Subaru Telescope, National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, 650 North A'ohoku Place, Hilo, Hawaii 96720, USA. ¹³Department of Computer Science, 4732 Boelter Hall, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90095, USA. ¹⁴Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia 23681-2199, USA. ¹⁵Atmospheric, Oceanic and Planetary Physics, Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford University, Parks Road, Oxford, Oxfordshire OX1 3PU, UK. ¹⁶Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, 933 North Cherry Avenue, Tucson, Arizona 85721, USA. ¹⁷Ball Aerospace & Technologies Corp., Civil Space Systems, PO Box 1062, Boulder, Colorado 80306, USA. ¹⁸MS 183-501, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, California 91109, USA. ¹⁹Department of Radiophysics & Space Research, 206 Space Sciences Building, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA. ²⁰W. M. Keck Observatory, 62-1120 Mamalahoa Highway, Kamuela, Hawaii 96743, USA. ²¹NASA Infrared Telescope Facility, Institute for Astronomy, 640 North A'ohoku Place, Hilo, Hawaii 96822, USA.

†Deceased.

south sample almost the same vertical temperature structure as do measurements directly at the equator⁷, but this selection provides a significantly larger number of samples that are not precluded by potential ring obscuration of the equator itself.

In Figure 3 we plot these differences as a function of time, which makes clear the cyclic nature of the temperature differences between these latitudes over the past 22 years. The variability of equatorial emission between Voyager 1 observations in 1980 and the 1989 IRTF observations⁸ is consistent with this periodicity. Figure 3 also validates our first-order assumption that the oscillation is essentially equal in each hemisphere. Fitting the ethane emission data, which cover more than one cycle, results in a 'peak-to-peak' amplitude of just over 2 K in the 12.2- μm brightness temperature difference variation (8 K at 7.8 μm) and a period of 14.8 ± 1.2 yr.

We did not attempt to derive stratospheric kinetic temperatures using our measured brightness temperatures, unlike in the investigation of Jupiter's stratospheric temperature variability⁶ with similar data, primarily because of the intractability of separating latitudinal variations of stratospheric temperatures from ethane abundances. However, the altitude and latitude variability of temperatures derived by the Cassini CIRS experiment⁷ provides a sound basis for the latitudinal variability of the temperature and ethane vertical profiles in

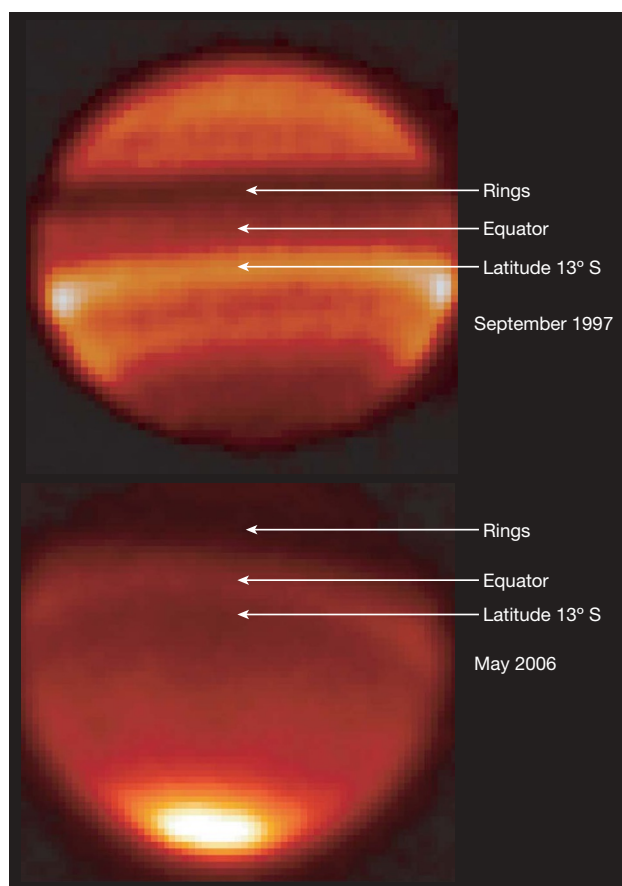


Figure 1 | Representative thermal images of Saturn showing two phases of the oscillation. Images showing 7.8- μm methane emission from Saturn's stratosphere taken at the IRTF, illustrating the alternating amplitudes of low-latitude temperatures in the 20-mbar altitude range between the equator and latitude 15° S. At this wavelength, emission from Saturn's rings is lower than that from the planet, and their primary effect is to obscure thermal emission from the atmosphere. These images demonstrate Saturn's appearance during a relative minimum of equatorial temperatures (1997) and during a relative maximum of equatorial temperatures (2006). A similar equatorial brightening was noted in comparing IRTF images from 1989 with low equatorial temperatures derived from the Voyager-1 Infrared Radiometer Interferometer Spectrometer experiment⁸. We note that the warm south pole in May 2006 is driven by seasonal variability¹⁰.

the 2005–2006 epoch. Figure 4 shows that the correlation of the spacecraft results with our 2006 observations is extremely good, if the Cassini CIRS results are appropriately blurred to match the average spatial resolution of the ground-based data. This implies that the amplitude of the actual variations is much higher in the atmosphere than is indicated in Fig. 3. Figure 4 also shows that the observed variability in brightness temperature difference between 2003 and 2007, which far exceeds the errors associated with the individual measurements, may arise simply from variations of atmospheric seeing conditions.

The ~ 15 -yr period we derive is considerably longer than the two- to four-year cycles associated with the Earth's quasi-biennial

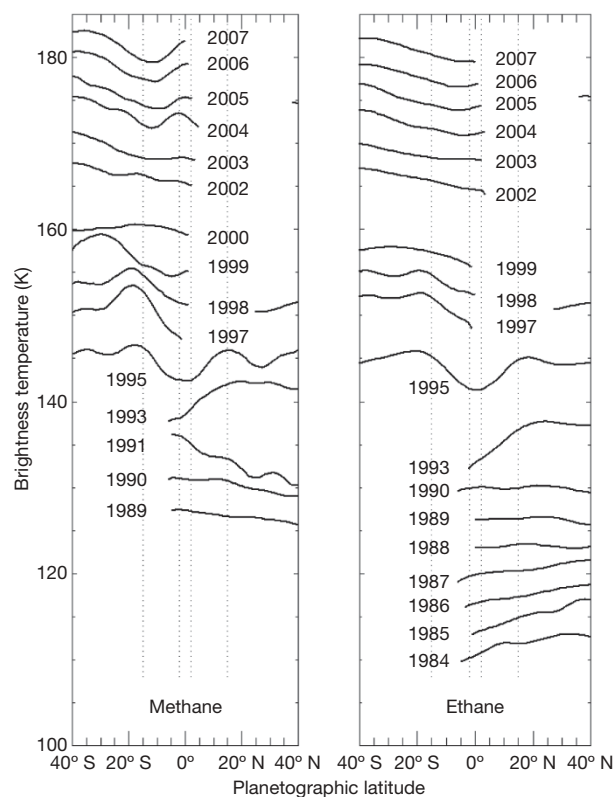


Figure 2 | Representative plots of zonally averaged brightness temperatures versus time. Methane emission at wavelengths of around 7.8 μm is shown in the left panel and ethane emission at wavelengths of around 12.2 μm is shown in the right panel. The methane brightness temperature plot is correct for 1989 and offset by +3 K per year thereafter. The ethane plot is correct for 1984 and offset by +3 K per year thereafter. The dotted lines denote latitudes of 3.6° and 15.5° north and south, for reference; these are the two reference latitudes used (per hemisphere) to plot the brightness temperature differences shown in Fig. 3. Most of the observations were made at the IRTF. Single-element IRTF facility photometers were used to create raster-scanned maps of Saturn between 1985 and 1990 in a way similar to stratospheric maps of Jupiter⁶. The first two-dimensional thermal infrared imaging camera used at the IRTF observed both methane and ethane emission from Saturn⁸ in 1989; we included additional data from this camera taken in 1988, 1990 and 1991. Other two-dimensional cameras used to collect data in subsequent years include MIRAC¹¹, MIRLIN¹², and MIRS¹³; these data include 1993 MIRAC observations from the 2.3-m Steward Observatory Bok Telescope. Until 2003, Saturn was observed only as a target of opportunity during observation runs primarily dedicated to providing ground-based support for the Galileo mission at Jupiter. Beginning in 2003, Saturn became a primary target, with a concomitant increase in observation time and a higher signal-to-noise ratio characterizing each image. We also included data from larger telescopes with improved diffraction-limited angular resolution: images of both methane and ethane emission taken using MIRLIN on the 10-m Keck I Telescope, an image of methane emission taken on the Keck II Telescope using the same facility's long-wavelength spectrometer¹⁰, and an image of ethane emission taken on the 8.2-m Subaru Telescope.

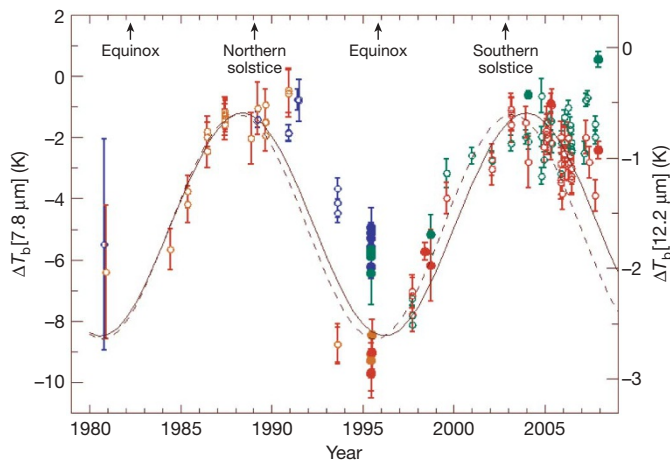


Figure 3 | Difference of zonally averaged brightness temperatures at two latitudes versus time. The planetographic latitudes are 3.6° and 15.5° north and south, and the plot is given for spectral regions representing methane emission ($\sim 7.8 \mu\text{m}$) and ethane emission ($\sim 12.2 \mu\text{m}$), showing one-s.d. uncertainties. Peak values represent brightness temperatures higher at latitude 3.6° than at latitude 15.5° . Open circles represent data taken at the IRTF or the Bok Telescope and filled circles represent data taken at Palomar Observatory (1995), at the W. M. Keck Observatory (1998, 2004) or using the Subaru Telescope (2005, 2007). Methane brightness temperature differences between 3.6° N and 15.5° N are denoted by blue symbols, and those between 3.6° S and 15.5° S, by green symbols. Ethane brightness temperature differences between 3.6° N and 15.5° N are denoted by orange symbols, and those between 3.6° S and 15.5° S, by red symbols. Despite evidence for the non-uniform distribution of ethane with latitude⁷, a high correlation between the variations in brightness temperature differences at $7.8 \mu\text{m}$ and $12.2 \mu\text{m}$ exists for all years (except 1993 and 1995); we find that $\Delta T_b[12.2 \mu\text{m}] = 2.5\Delta T_b[7.8 \mu\text{m}] + 2.71 \text{ K}$, allowing us to plot the two sets of data as shown. The difference in ΔT_b values can be attributed to the different vertical regions sampled by the two different wavelengths. A sinusoidal function that best fits the individual data (solid line) yields a period of 15.6 yr; a similar sinusoidal function that best fits an annual average of the data (dashed line) yields a period of 15.0 yr. The true time dependence is clearly not a simple sinusoid, and a correlation between the 1985–1992 $12.2\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ data and 1997–2007 data yields a period of 13.9 yr. The mean of the three calculated periods is $14.8 \pm 1.2 \text{ yr}$, which we take as our fitted value. The 1980 points, taken from convolutions of appropriate filter functions over Voyager-1 Infrared Radiometer Interferometer Spectrometer spectra from a north–south mapping sequence, were not considered in the fit of the sinusoidal function, although they are consistent with it.

oscillation^{1,2} or Jupiter's quasi-quadrennial oscillation^{3–5}. In fact, it is roughly one-half of Saturn's 29.4-yr orbital period, which raises the possibility that, like the Earth's semi-annual oscillation¹, these oscillations are phase locked by seasonal changes. In the Earth's semi-annual oscillation, westerly acceleration of the zonal wind is due, at least in part, to absorption of upwardly propagating, high-speed Kelvin waves, whereas easterly acceleration is associated with a combination of forcing by the seasonally reversing mean meridional circulation and seasonal momentum transfer from planetary waves in the winter hemisphere. Similar processes may be occurring on Saturn. Continued observations from the ground in the next few years and by the Cassini CIRS experiment during the operations extended beyond the July 2008 end of the primary mission should confirm both their periodicity and how they affect the spatial wave structure during a time when a rapid return to cooler equatorial brightness temperatures is expected.

Theoretical models similar to those for Jupiter's quasi-quadrennial oscillation^{4,9} must be applied to the spatial and temporal variabilities we have observed in Saturn to determine the influence on the stratosphere of perturbations of the troposphere and radiative heating, including the influence of shadowing by the rings. Such models will

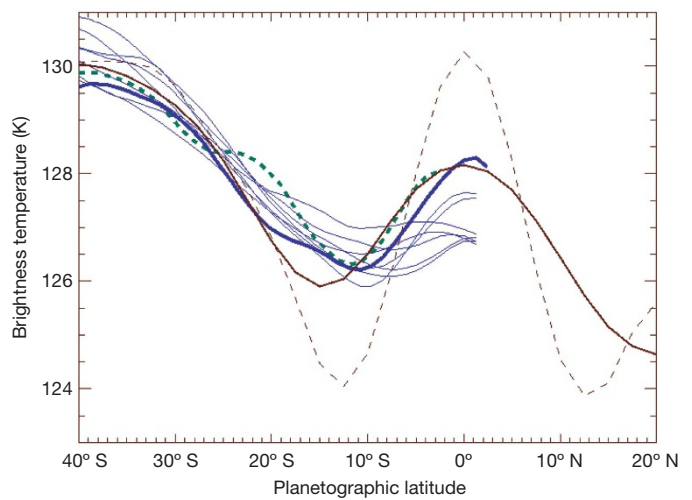


Figure 4 | Comparison of zonally averaged measurements and simulations of the meridional variability. Measurements are from 2006 (blue lines) and the simulated brightness temperatures are derived from convolving the upwelling radiance over the $7.8\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ filter used in the measurements. The thick blue line represents the observation with the best seeing, and the thick dashed green line represents higher resolution 2004 observations¹⁰, for comparison. The upwelling radiance simulations (dashed brown line) are based on the zonal-mean temperature structures derived from Cassini CIRS spectra of Saturn's limb⁷. They have been convolved with a typical seeing to simulate observing conditions more accurately (solid brown line). It is most probable that the apparent variability in the observations arises from changes of seeing conditions from observation to observation; the best image of 2006 is plotted (thick blue line) for comparison. These changes are also likely to contribute to the ostensible short-term variability of the brightness temperature differences in Fig. 3.

allow us to determine the extent to which phenomena similar to Earth's quasi-biennial oscillation may be responsible for latitudinal transport⁷. Identifying analogous phenomena would have wide implications for transport in the stratospheres of all outer planets.

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Supplementary Information is linked to the online version of the paper at www.nature.com/nature.

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J.E.V.C. and C.H. made the observations. J.L.H., J.D.A., M.K. and E.T. built and adapted the MIRS instrument to routine operations at the IRTF. G.S.O., P.A.Y.-F., B.M.F., P.D.P., J.F.N., A.S.B., E.N., D.Y.G. and F.V. reduced the data. G.S.O., J.F.N. and A.S.B. analysed the data for time dependence and J.F.N. provided initial sinusoidal fits to the data. G.S.O. performed the radiative-transfer calculations, made the final data selection, and derived the final fitted parameters. G.S.O. and A.J.F. wrote the initial draft. All authors discussed the results and commented on the manuscript.

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