

***Northern spring in Titan's stratosphere  
observed with Cassini/CIRS***

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E. Guandique<sup>(6)</sup>, N. Teanby<sup>(2)</sup>, R. Achterberg<sup>(6)</sup>, M. Flasar<sup>(6)</sup>  
and the CIRS Team

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<sup>(3)</sup> LMD, Université Paris 6, France

<sup>(4)</sup> IPAG, Grenoble, France

<sup>(6)</sup> NASA/GSFC, USA

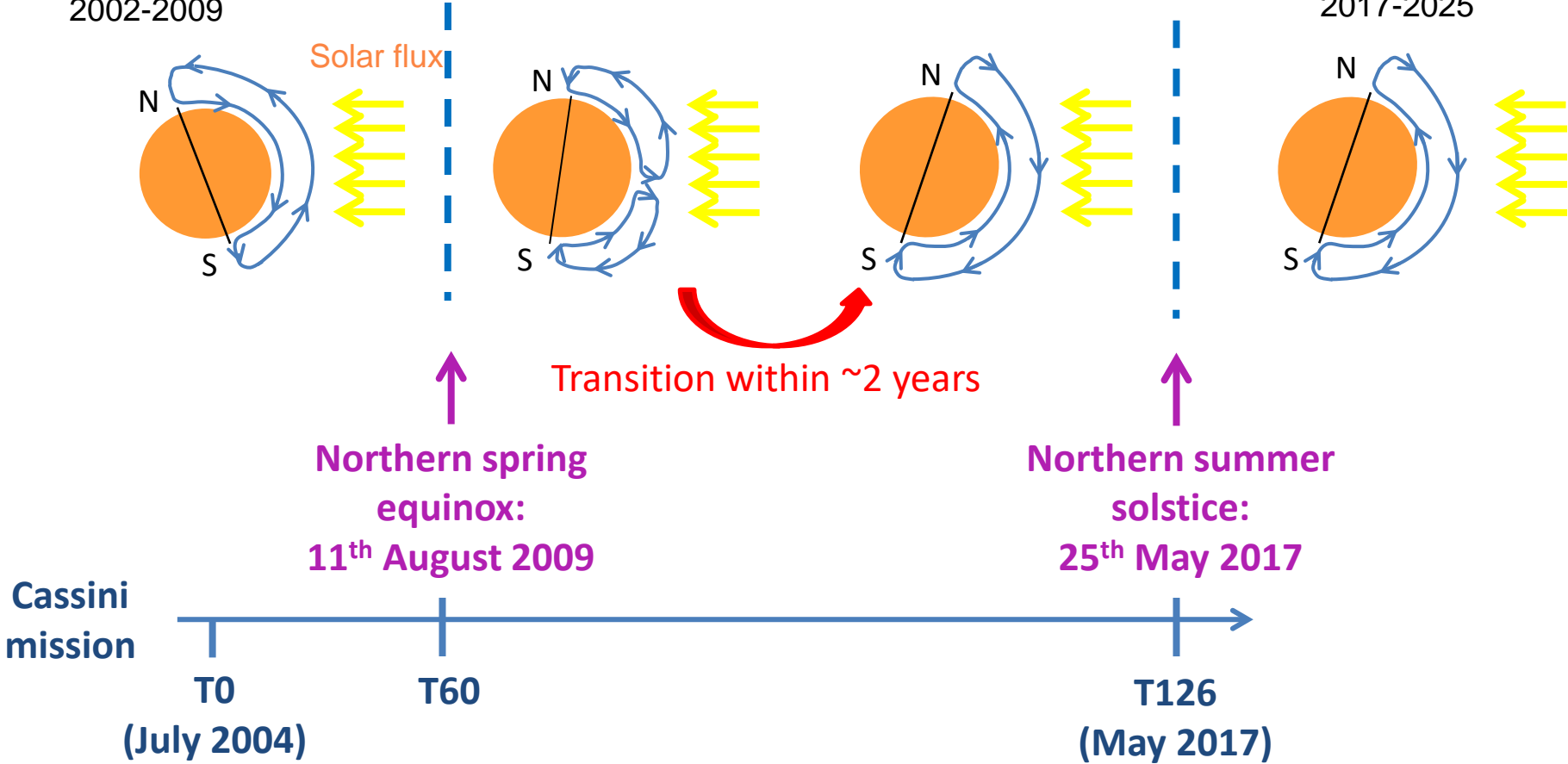
# Predicted seasonal variations of the stratospheric dynamics

General Circulation Models predict a global reversal of the dynamics within 2 years after the equinox .

**Northern winter:**  
2002-2009

**Northern Spring:** 2009-2017

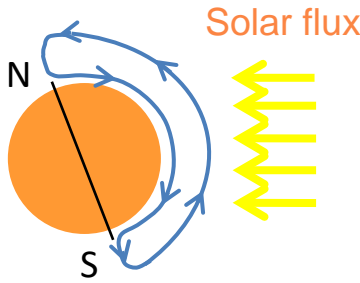
**Northern summer:**  
2017-2025



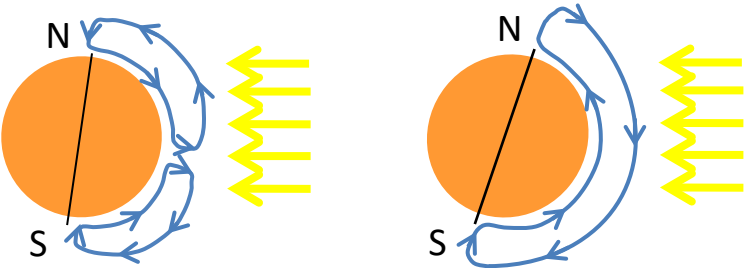
# Predicted seasonal variations of the stratospheric dynamics

General Circulation Models predict a global reversal of the dynamics within 2 years after the equinox .

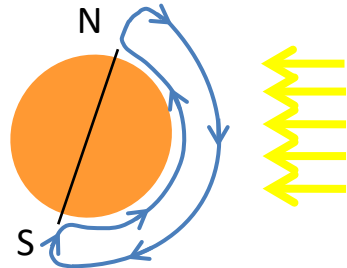
**Northern winter:**  
2002-2009



**Northern Spring:** 2009-2017



**Northern summer:**  
2017-2025



Transition within ~2 years

Northern spring equinox:  
11<sup>th</sup> August 2009

Northern summer solstice:  
25<sup>th</sup> May 2017



Characterization of the dynamic seasonal changes through T, molecular abundances and aerosol spatial distributions -> use of Cassini/CIRS data.

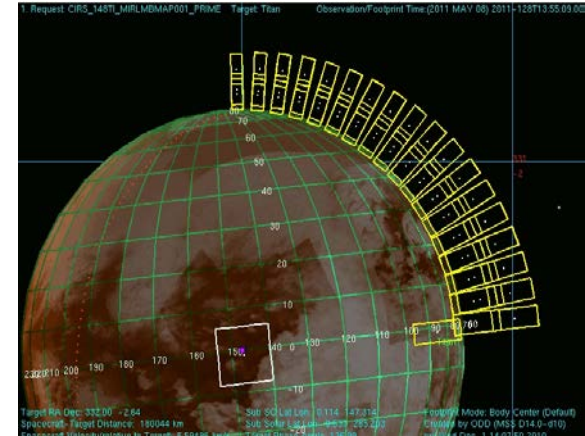


# Cassini/Composite Infrared Spectrometer Observations

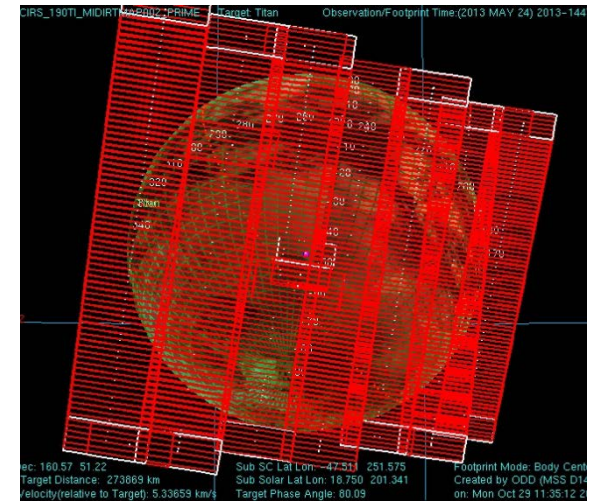
## CIRS mid IR limb map observations (600 – 1500 cm<sup>-1</sup>)

- global latitude/altitude maps from limb observation:  
from 120 to 500-600 km with a 30 km-vertical resolution

- 15.5 cm<sup>-1</sup> resolution ⇒ T, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>,  
C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, HCN, HC<sub>3</sub>N, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, haze



- Use of nadir data to complete the latitude/altitude maps  
3 cm<sup>-1</sup> resolution  
probe the 100 to ~300 km (no vertical resolution)



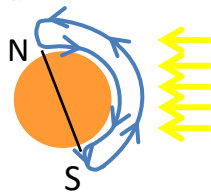
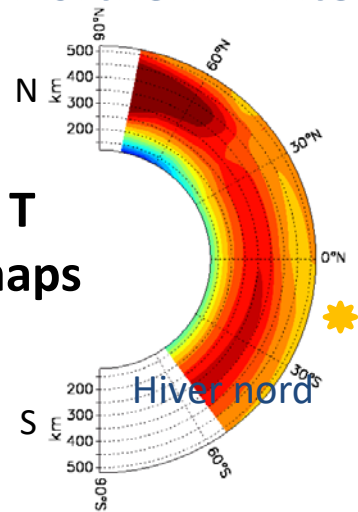


# Reversal of the global dynamics from T and HCN maps

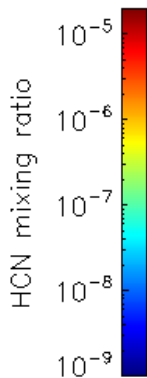
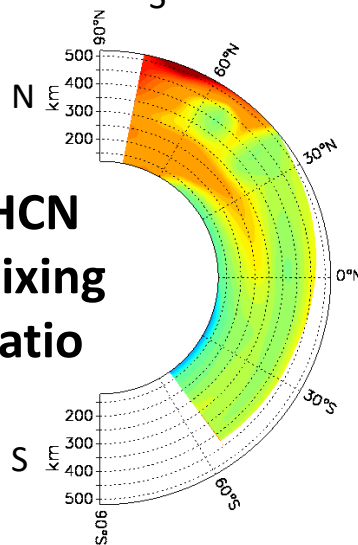
## Northern winter

Equinox  
August  
2009

T  
maps



HCN  
mixing  
ratio



# Reversal of the global dynamics from T and HCN maps

Northern winter

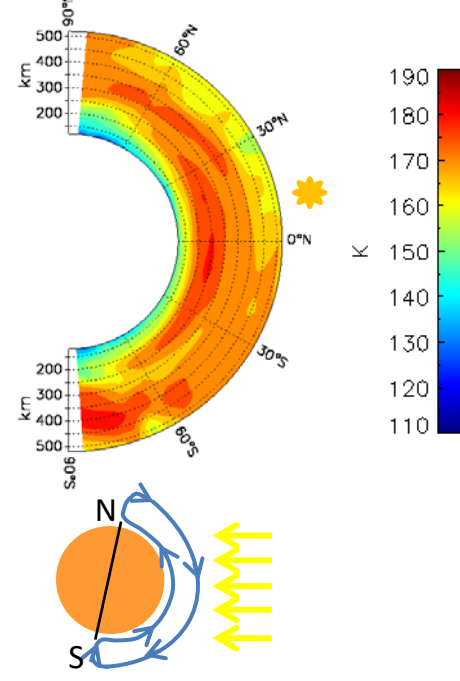
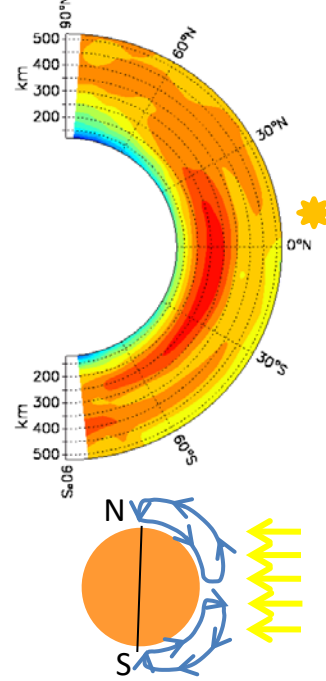
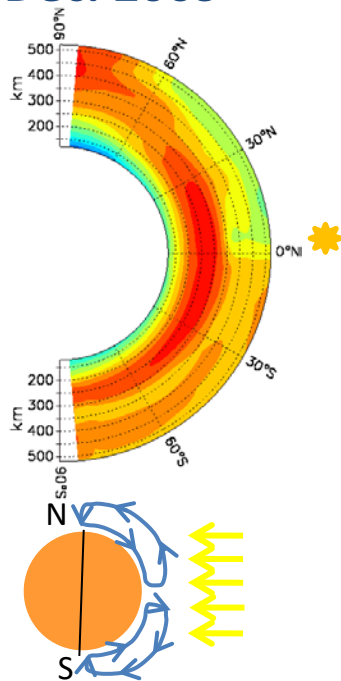
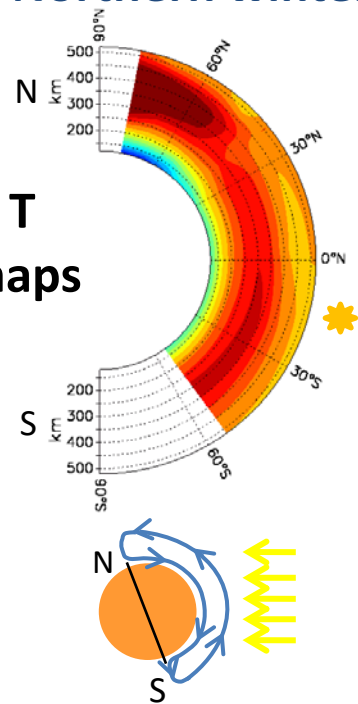
Equinox  
August  
2009

Dec. 2009

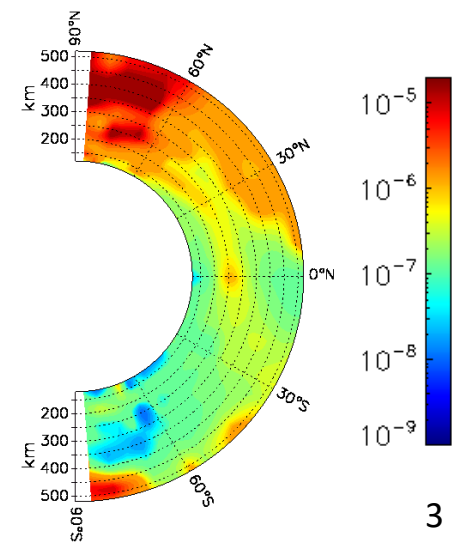
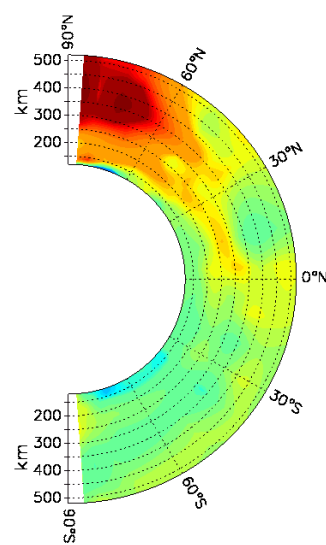
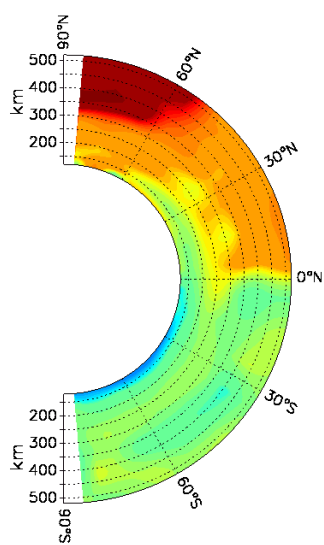
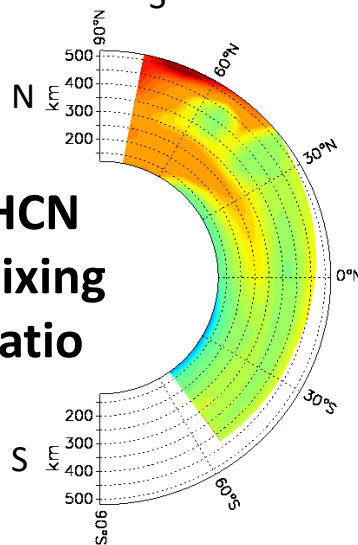
June 2010

June 2011

T  
maps

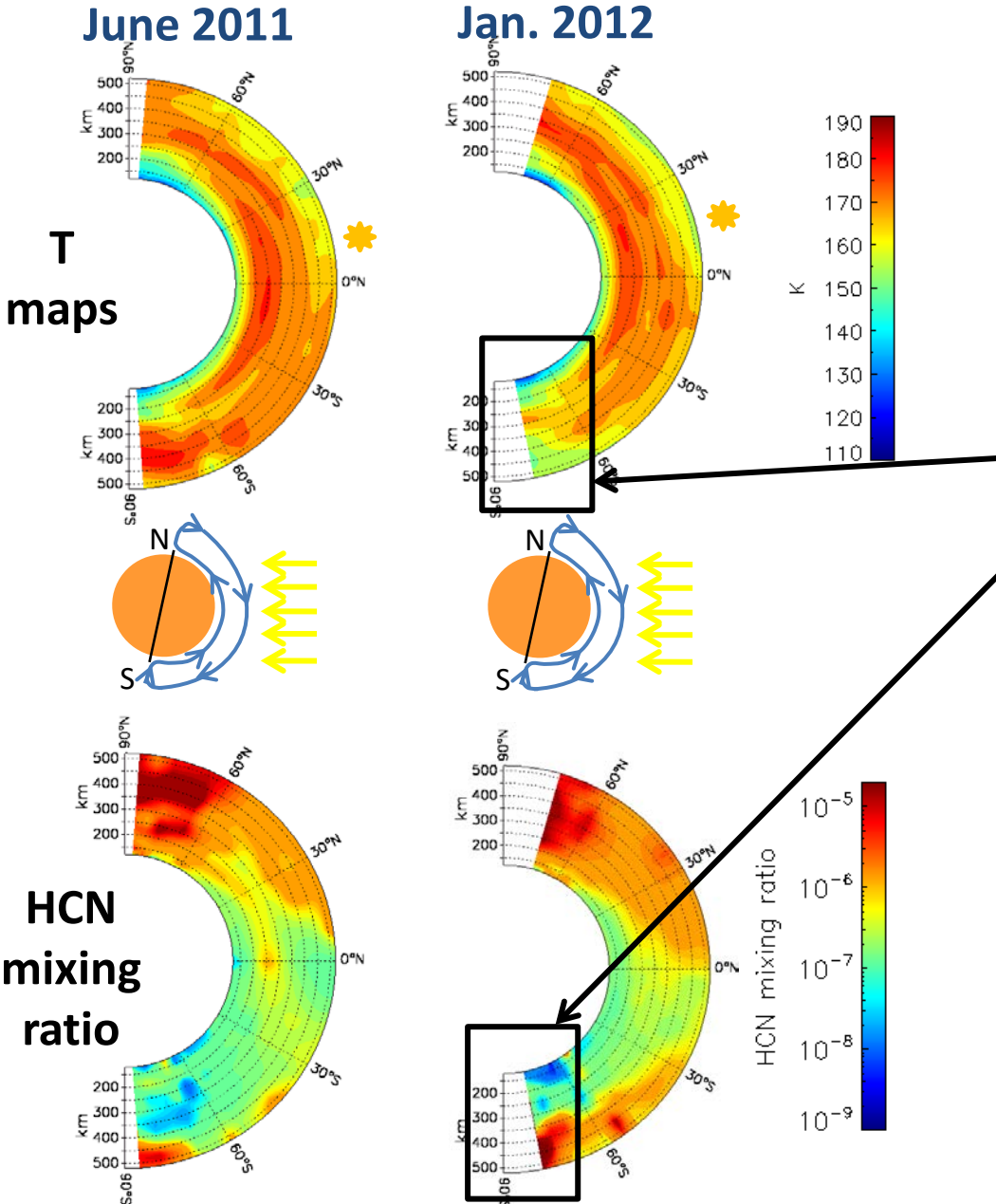


HCN  
mixing  
ratio





# Unexpected cooling of the Southern polar region in 2012

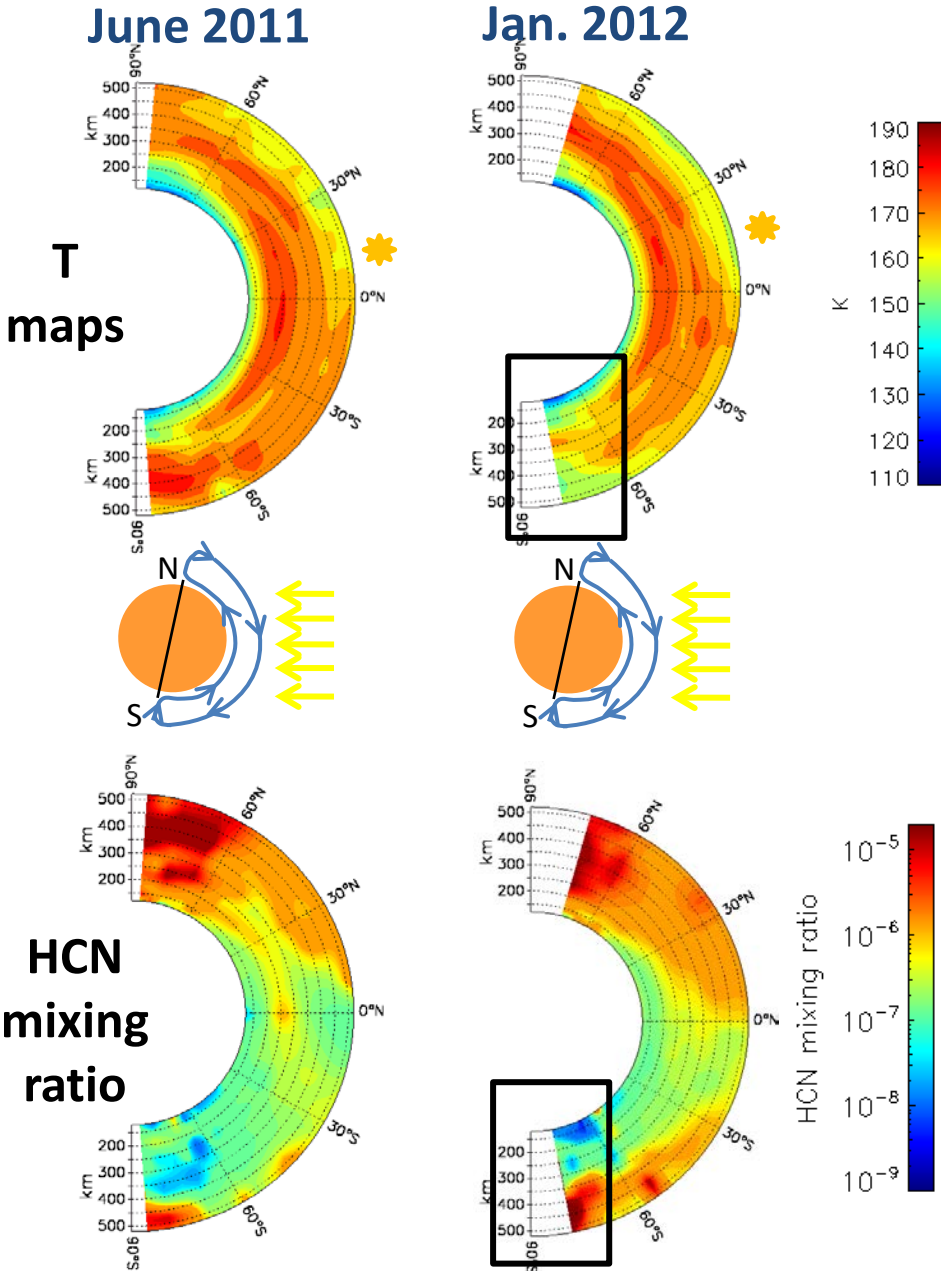


Unexpected cooling at the S pole  
+  
Strong enrichment at the S pole

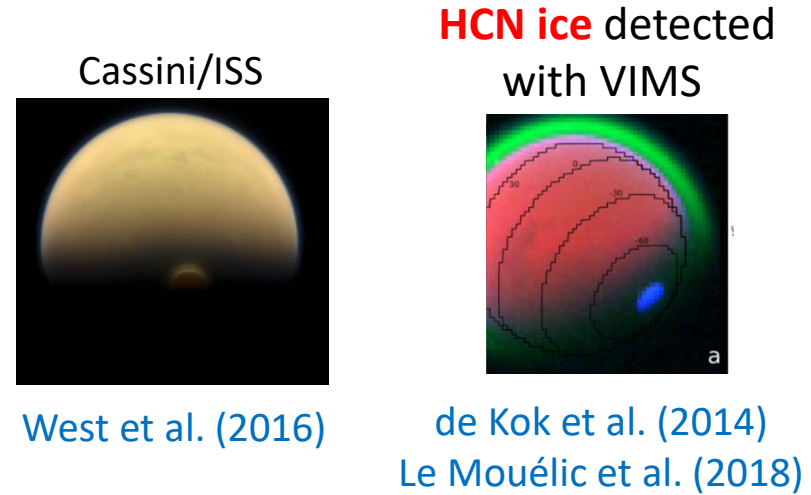
⇒ Radiative cooling by molecules and aerosols compensate the adiabatic heating from the descending branch

Vinatier et al. (2015)  
Teanby et al. (2017)

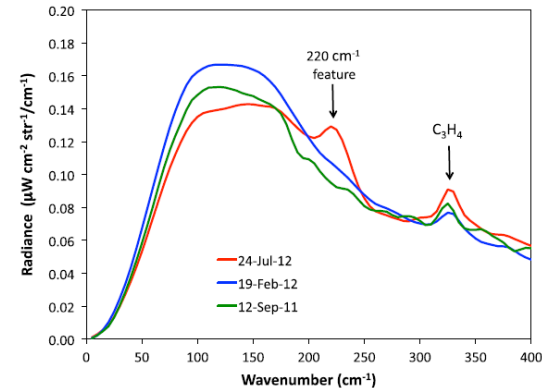
# Cooling of the S pole + stratospheric cloud observations



■ Cold S polar T => **southern stratospheric polar cloud** observed since mid-2012 at 300 km

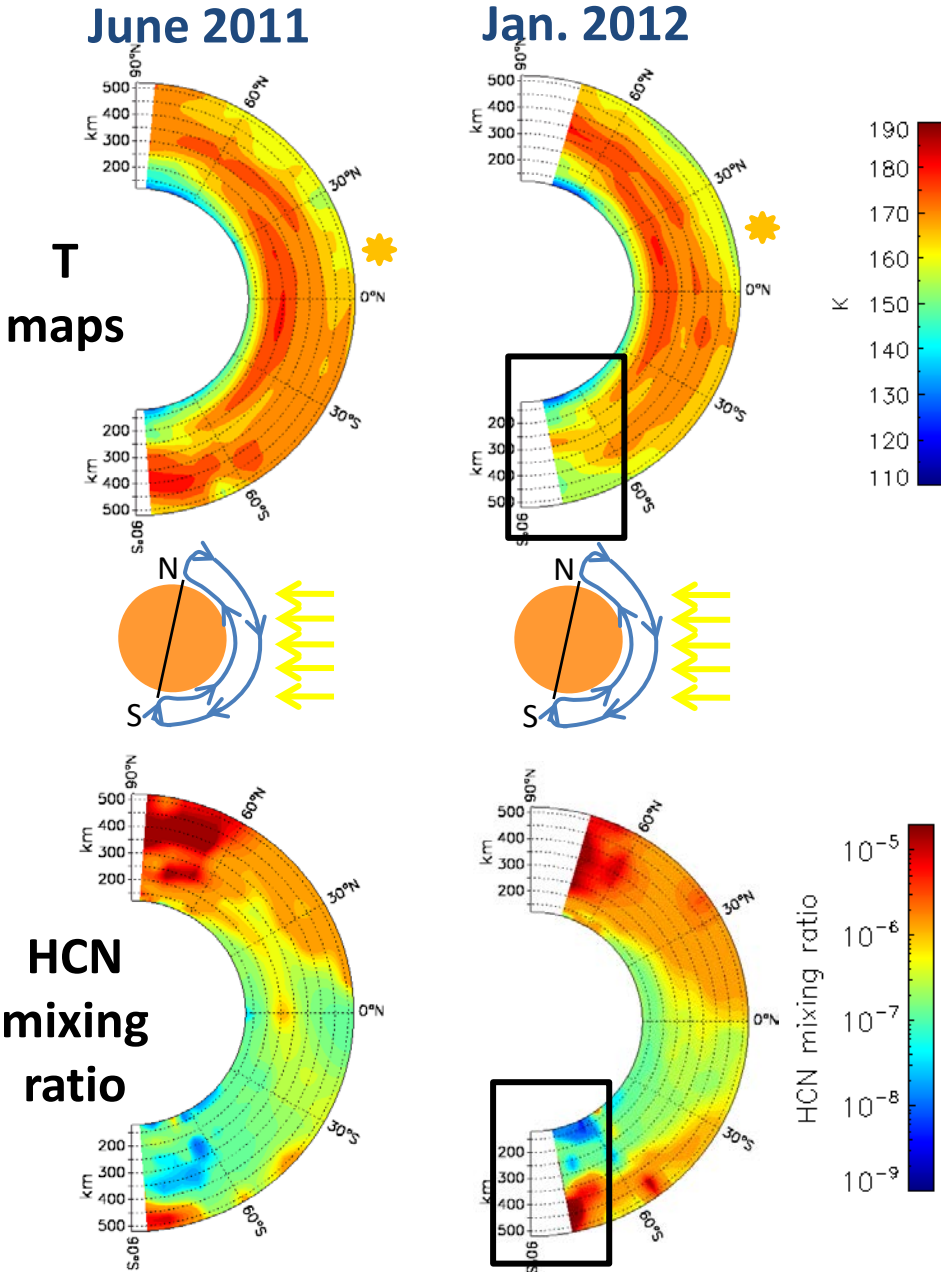


**Condensate signatures** detected with CIRS in far-IR



Jennings et al. (2012)

# Cooling of the S pole + stratospheric cloud observations

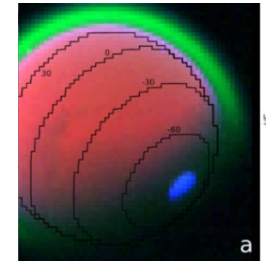


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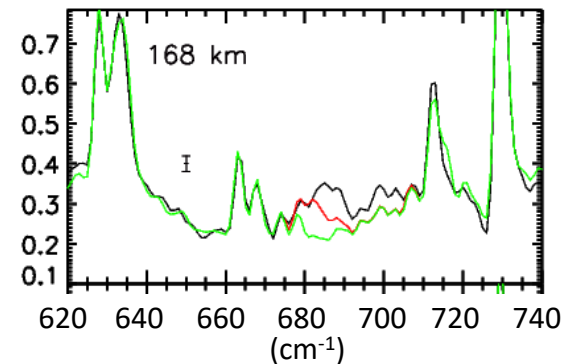
West et al. (2016)

**HCN ice** detected with VIMS



de Kok et al. (2014)  
Le Mouélic et al. (2018)

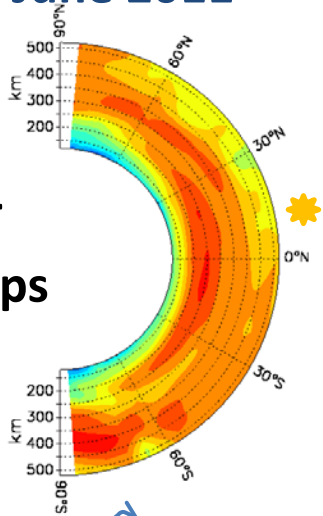
Condensate signatures + **C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> ice** detected with CIRS in mid-IR



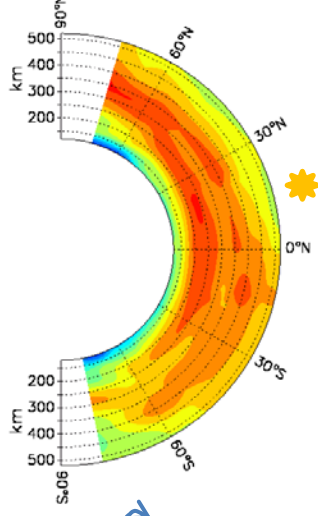
Vinatier et al. (2018)

# Seasonal variations since mid-spring

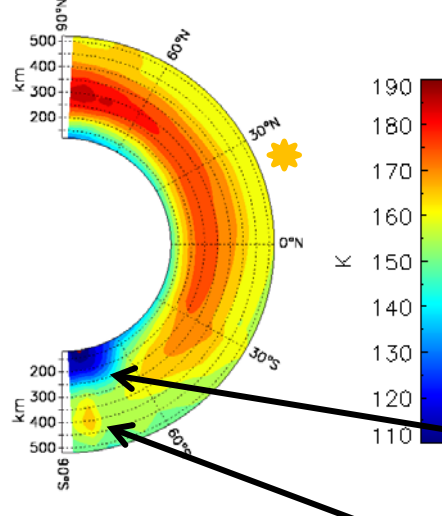
June 2011



Jan. 2012



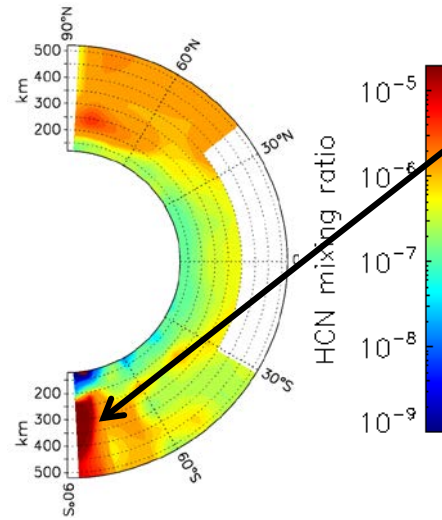
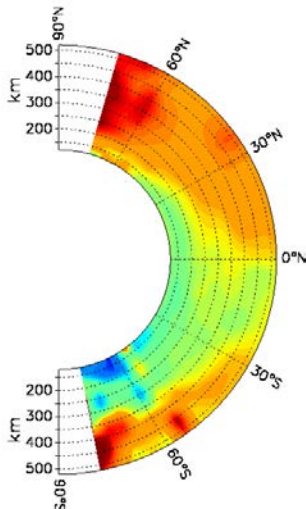
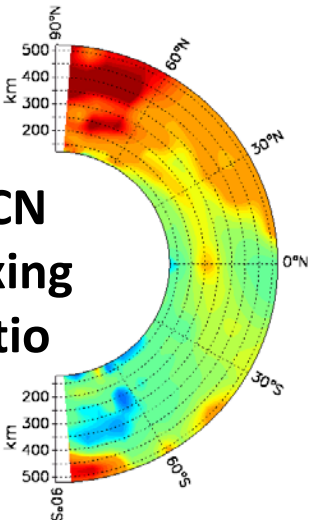
March 2015



Strong cooling at the S pole: polar night

Adiabatic heating

T maps

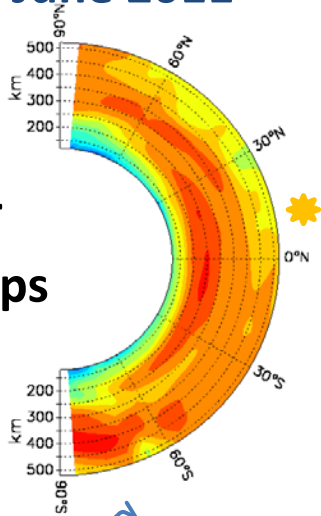


Very strong molecular enhancement confined at latitudes higher than 80°S

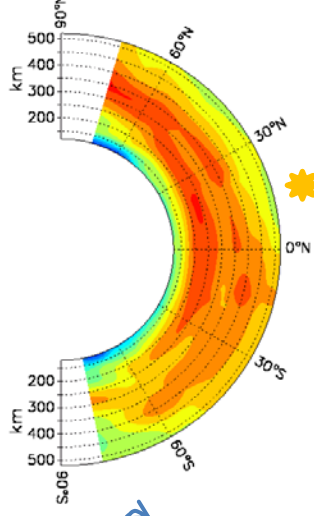
HCN mixing ratio

# Seasonal variations since mid-spring

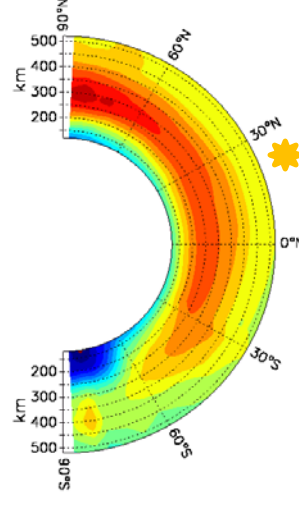
June 2011



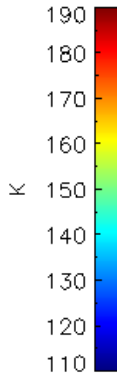
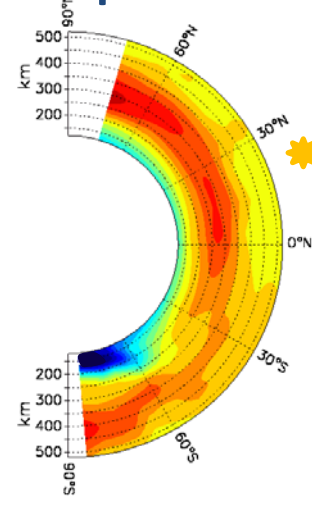
Jan. 2012



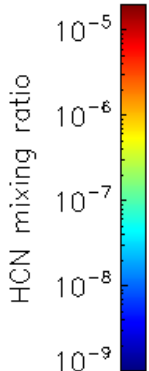
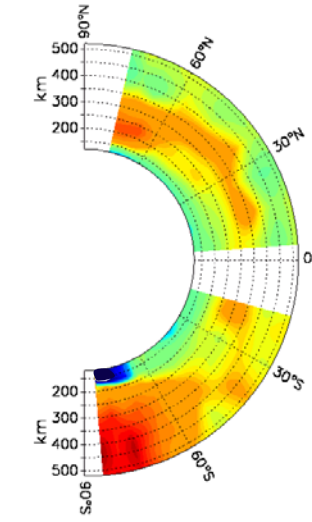
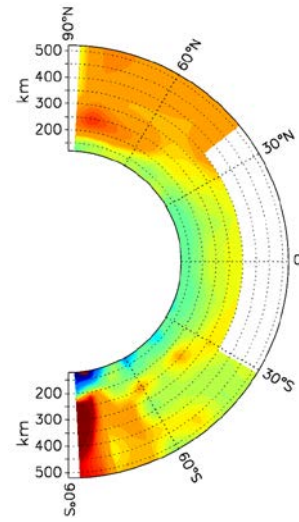
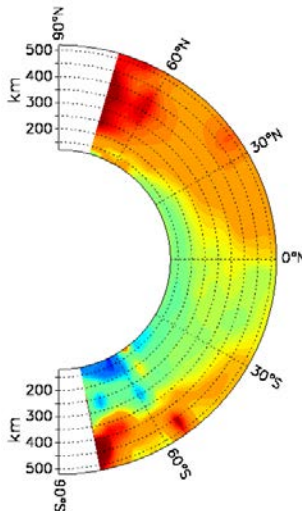
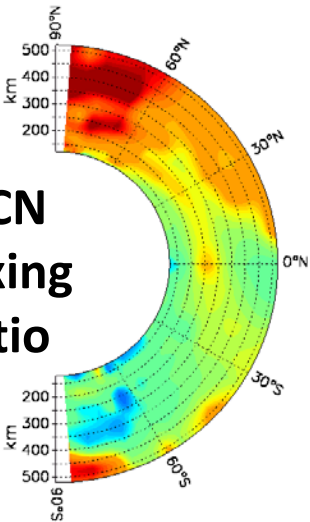
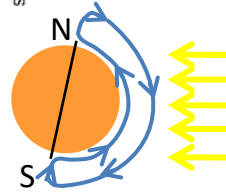
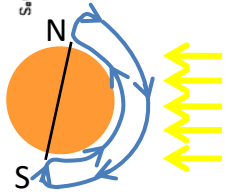
March 2015



Sept. 2015



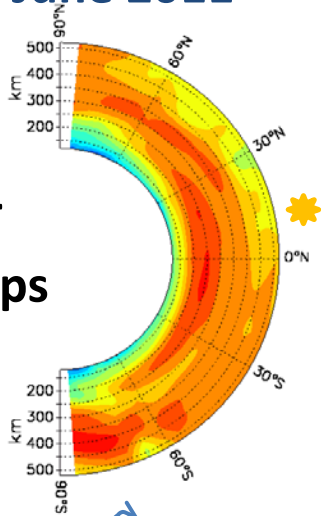
T maps



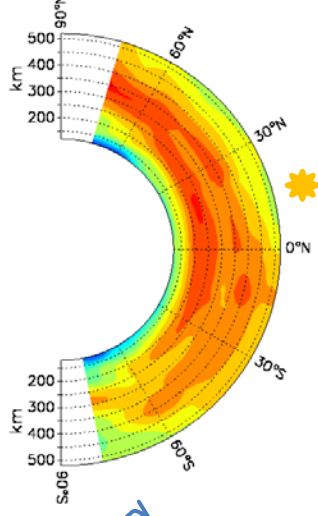
HCN mixing ratio

# Seasonal variations since mid-spring

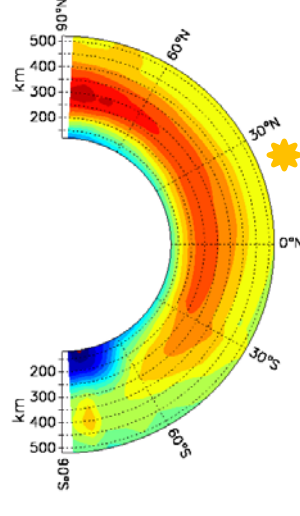
June 2011



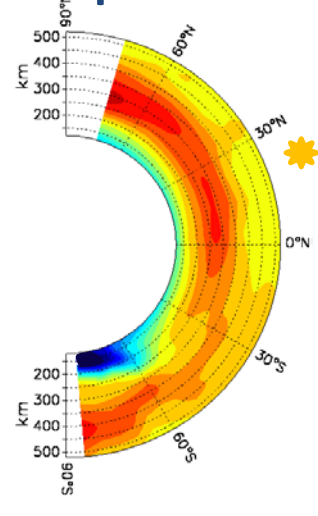
Jan. 2012



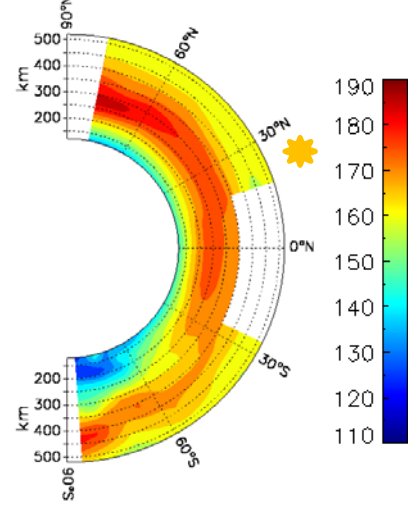
March 2015



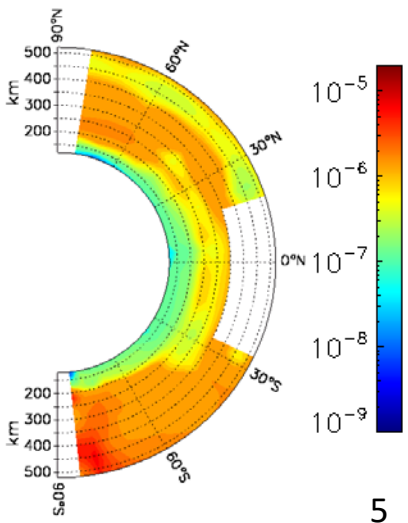
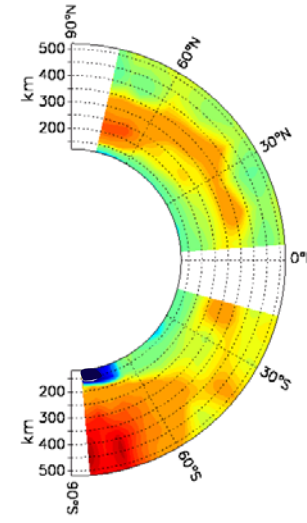
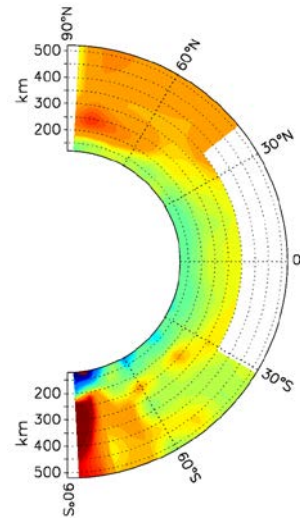
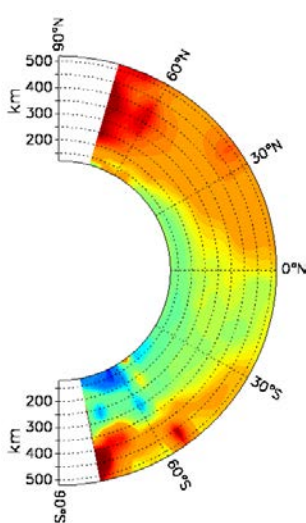
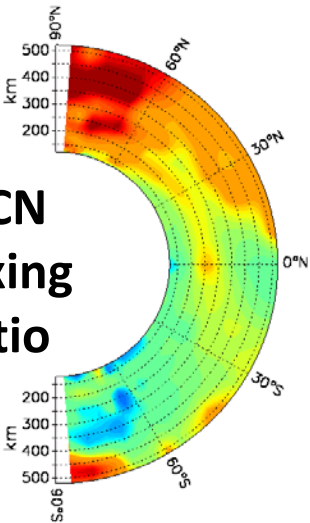
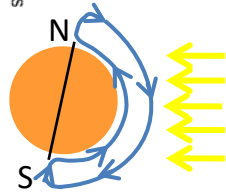
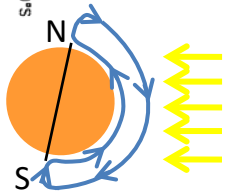
Sept. 2015



Jan. 2016



T maps



HCN mixing ratio

# Seasonal variations before the northern summer

Jan. 2016

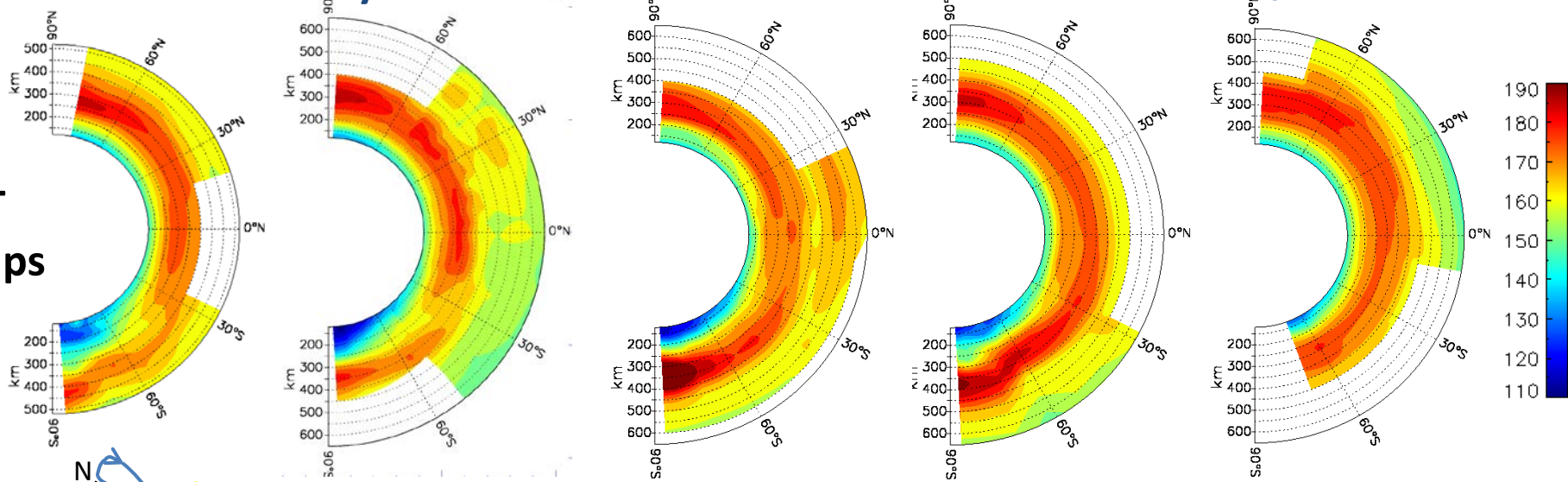
May 2016

Feb. 2017

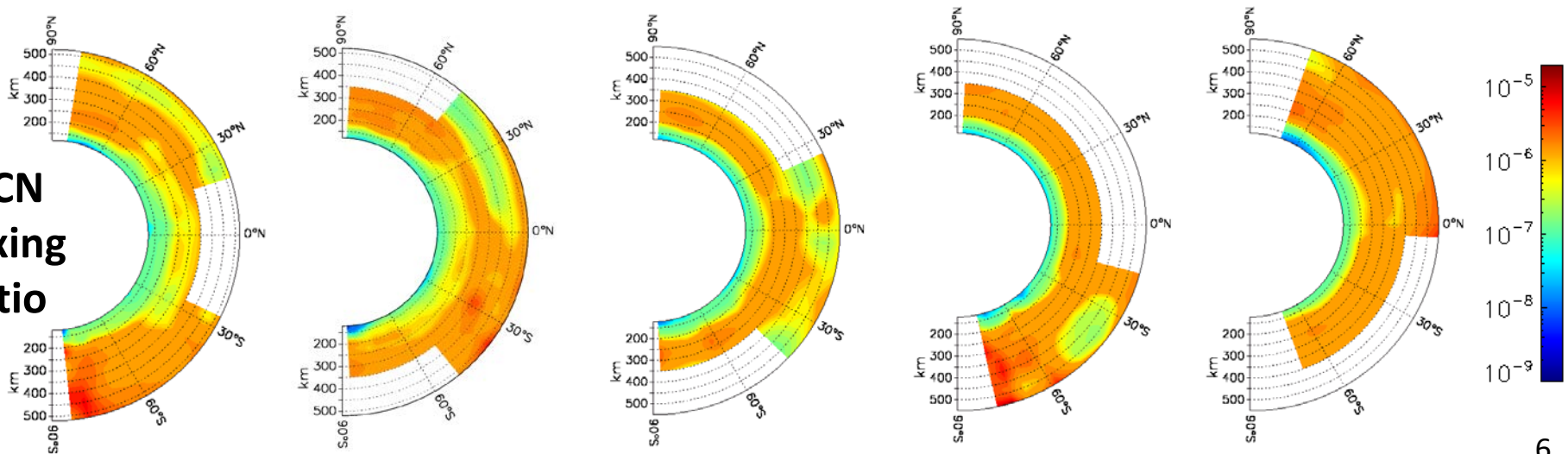
May 2017

Sept 2017

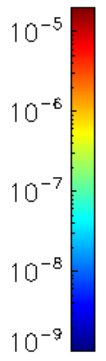
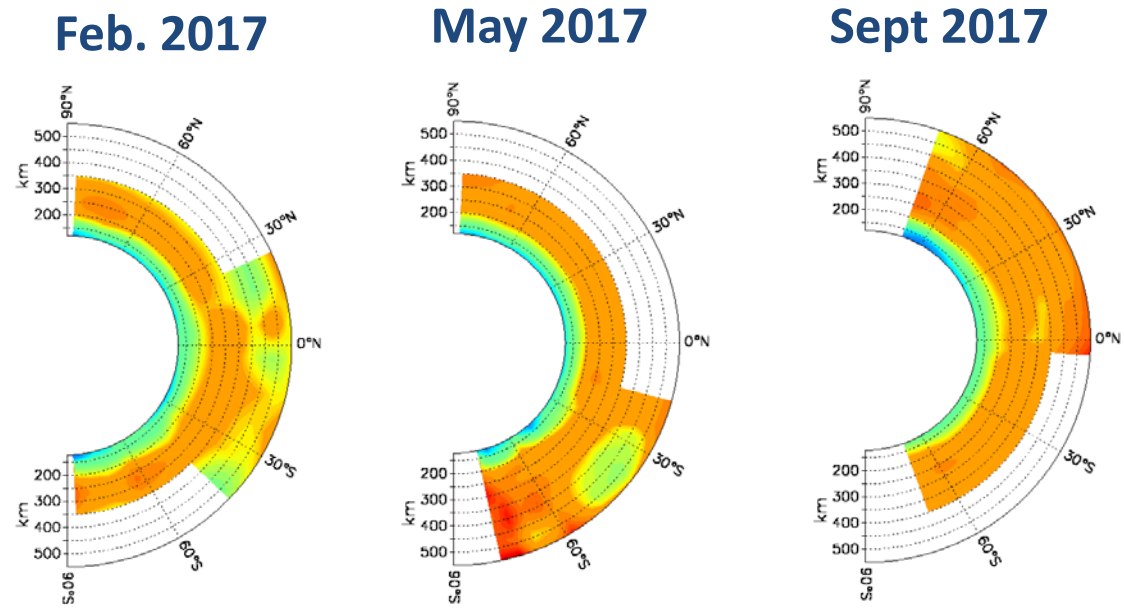
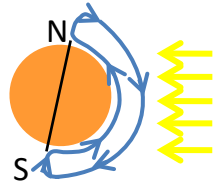
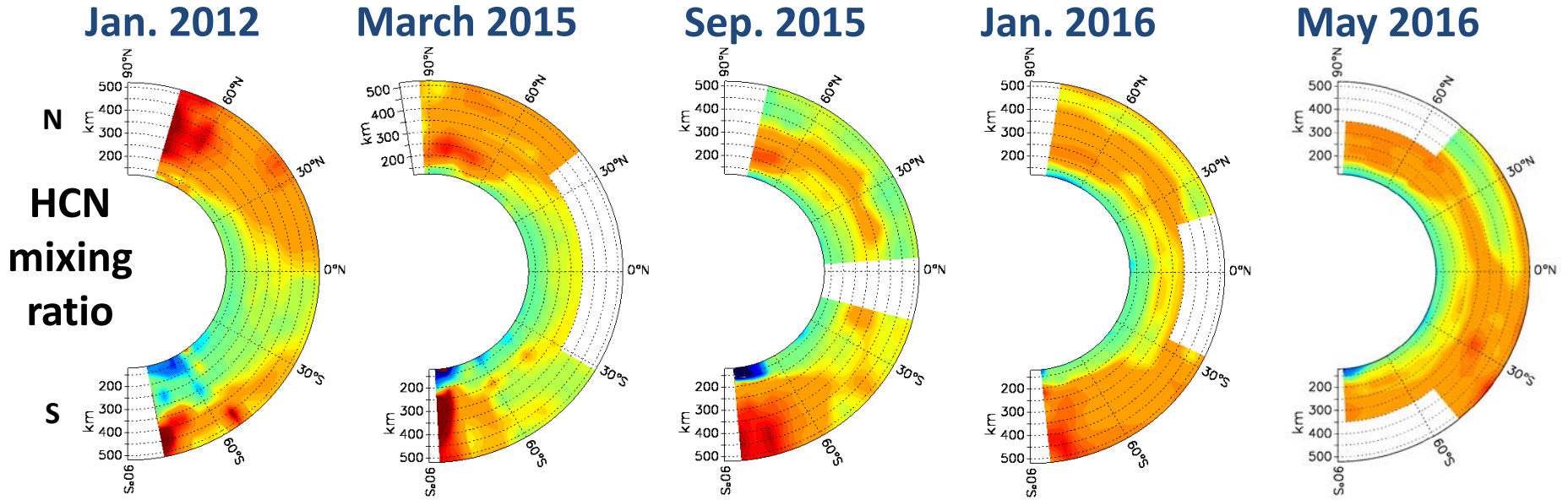
T  
maps



HCN  
mixing  
ratio



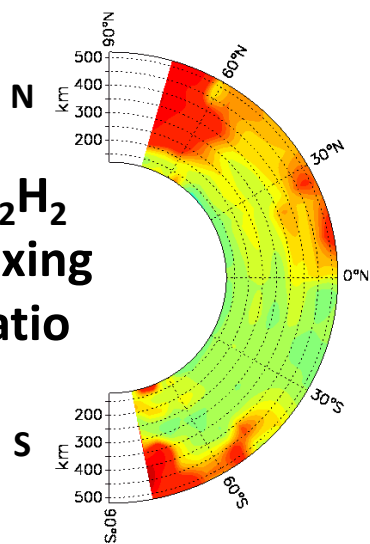
# HCN mixing ratio from mid-N spring to summer



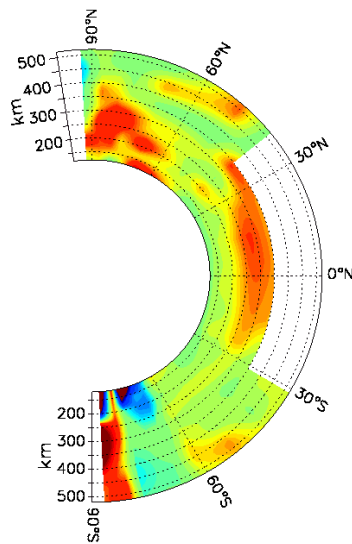


# C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> mixing ratio from mid-N spring to summer

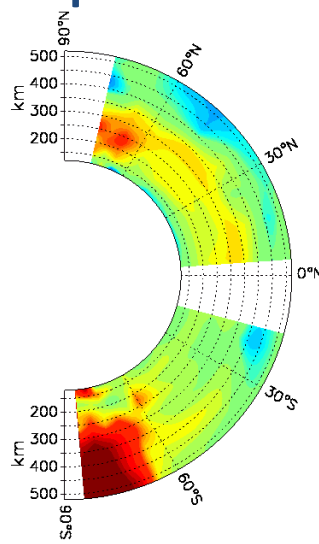
Jan. 2012



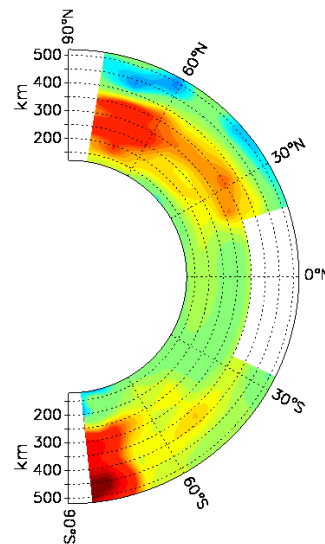
March 2015



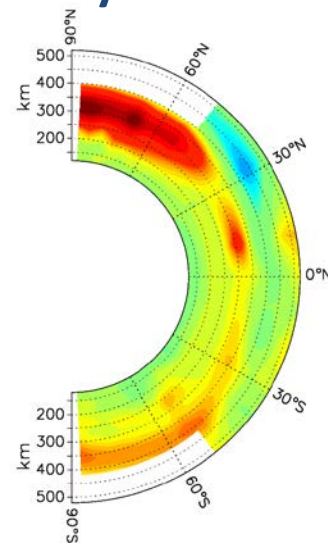
Sep. 2015



Jan. 2016

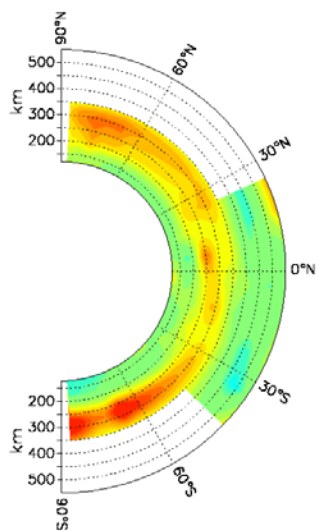


May 2016

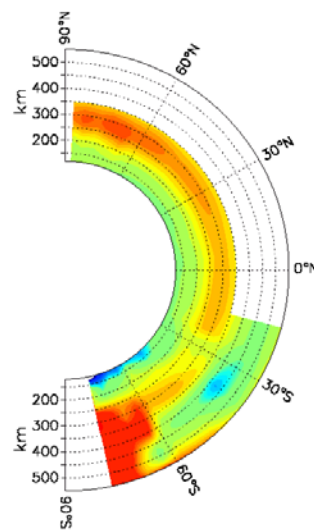


C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>  
mixing  
ratio

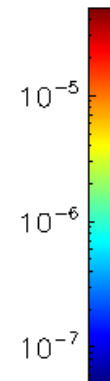
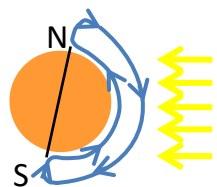
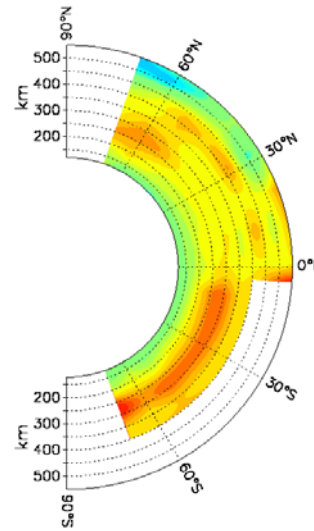
Feb. 2017



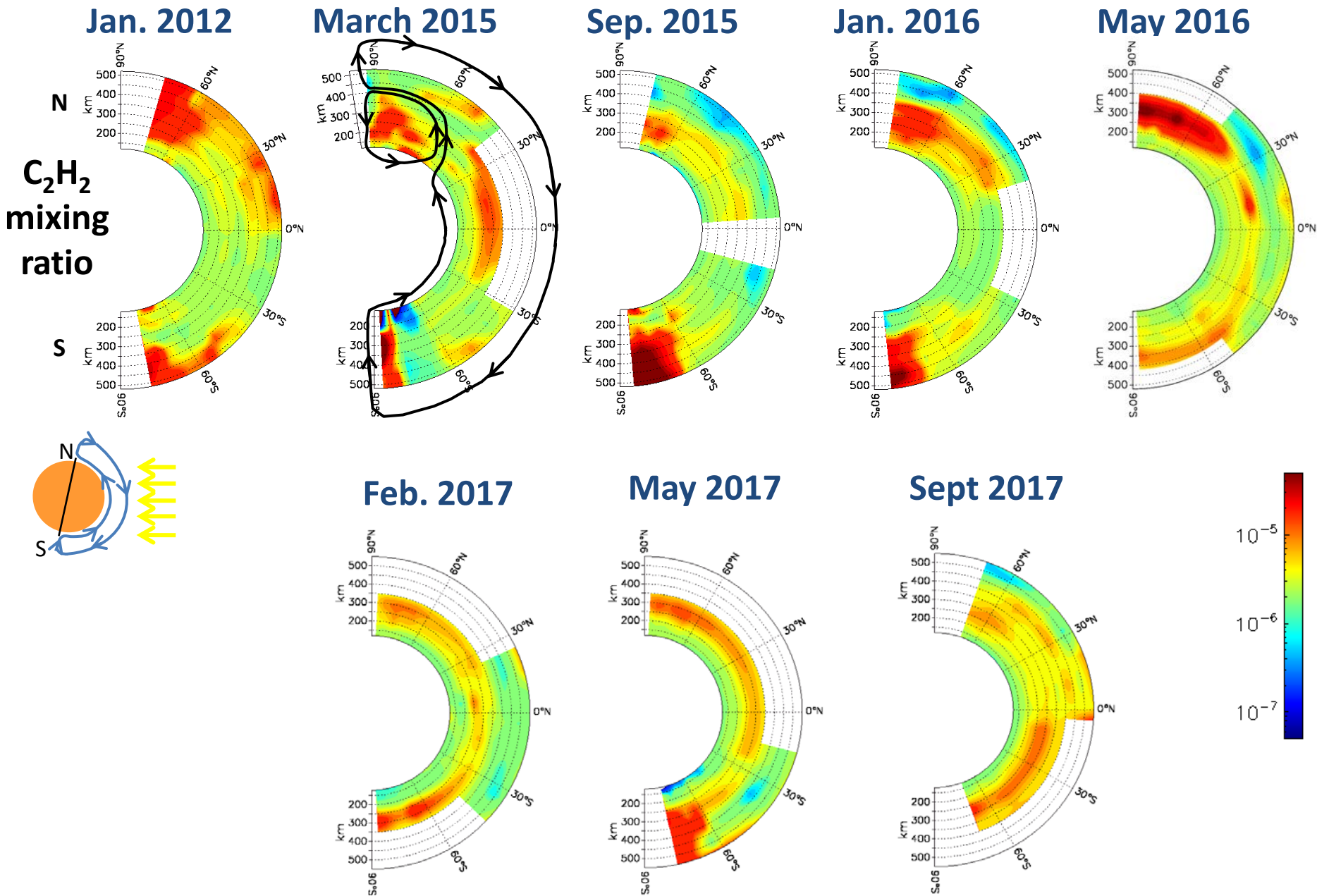
May 2017



Sept 2017

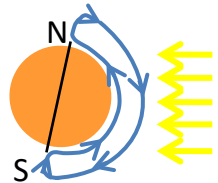


# C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> mixing ratio from mid-N spring to summer

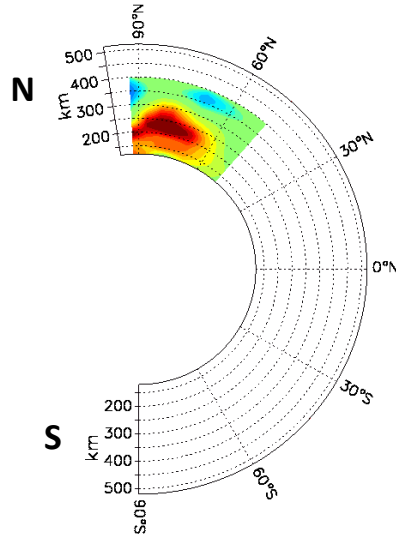


# CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H mixing ratio from 2015 to 2017

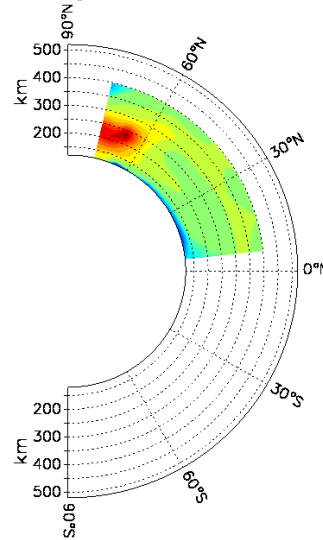
CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H  
mixing  
ratio



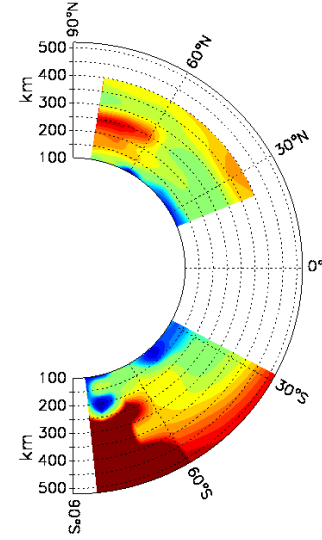
March 2015



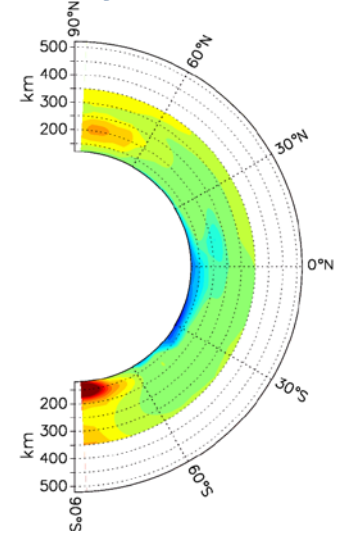
Sep. 2015



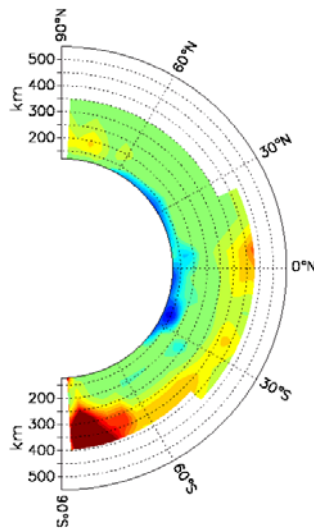
Jan. 2016



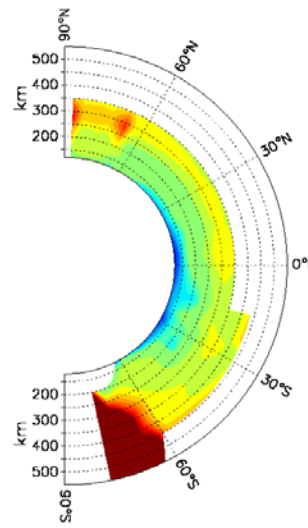
May 2016



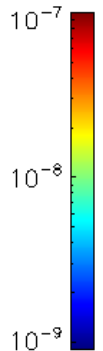
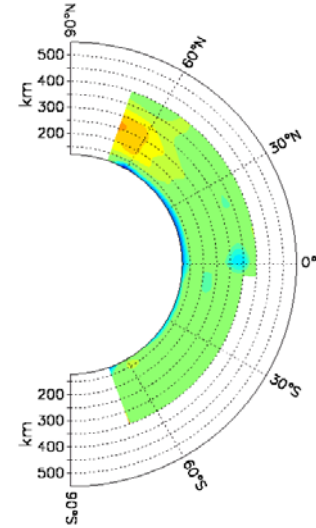
Feb. 2017



May 2017

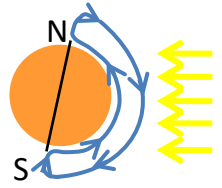


Sept 2017

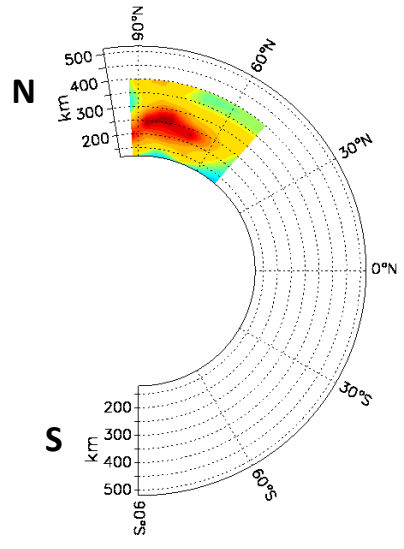


# C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub> mixing ratios from 2015 to 2017

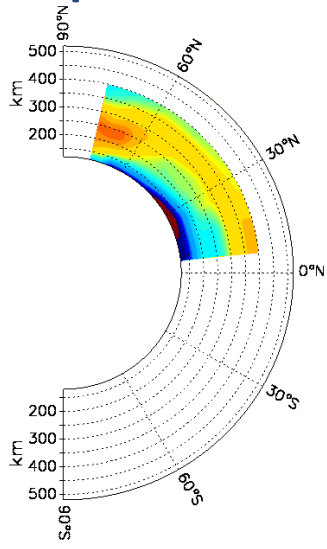
C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>  
mixing  
ratio



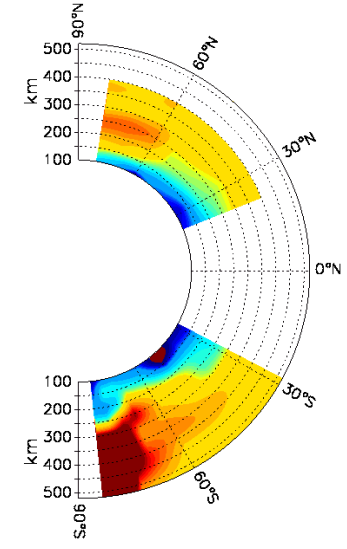
March 2015



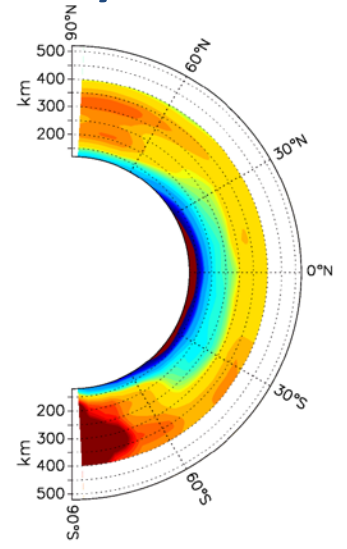
Sep. 2015



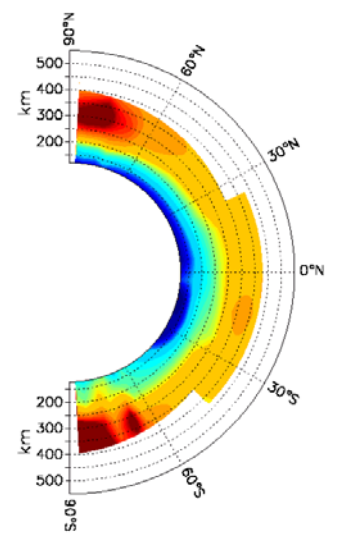
Jan. 2016



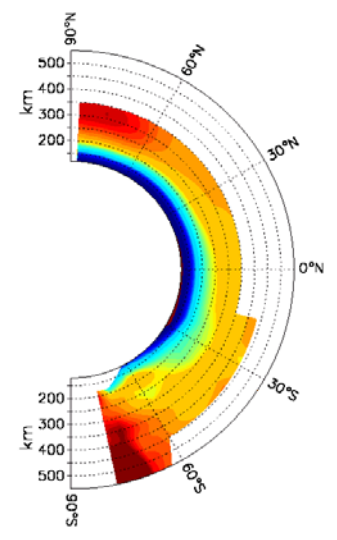
May 2016



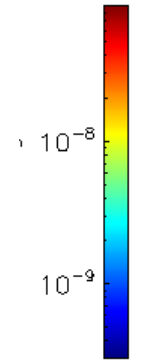
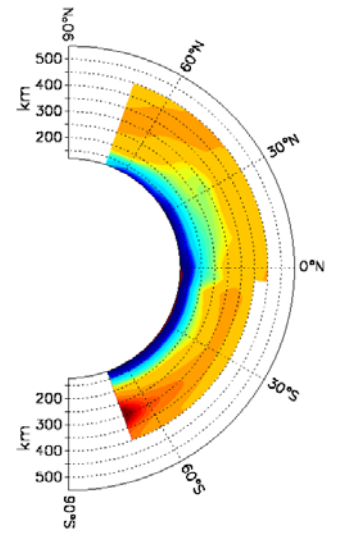
Feb. 2017



May 2017



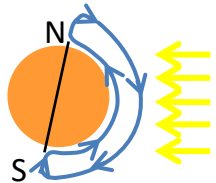
Sept 2017



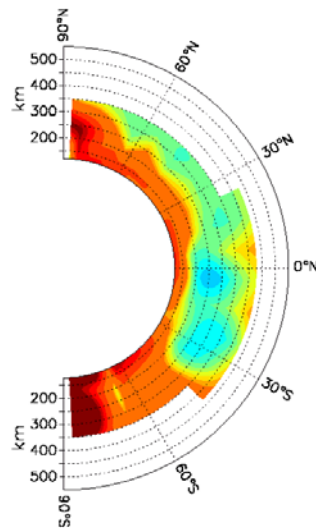
# C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> mixing ratios in 2017

- C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> does not condense
- Below 500 km: photodissociation + reaction with H to form C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>
- Transport by global dynamics

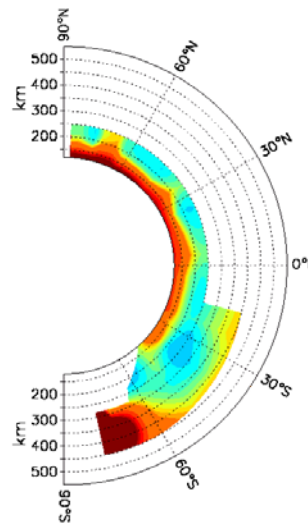
} Enrichment in the deep stratosphere



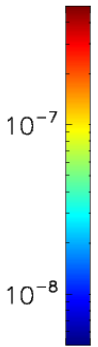
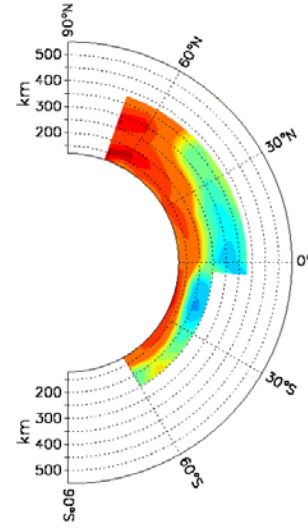
Feb. 2017



May 2017



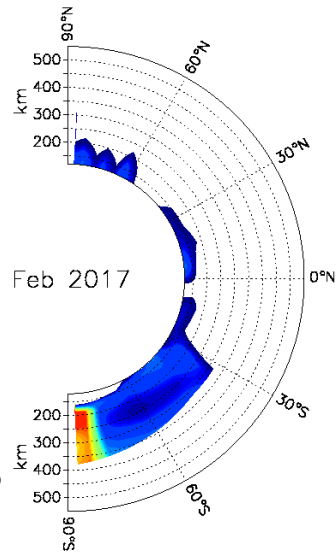
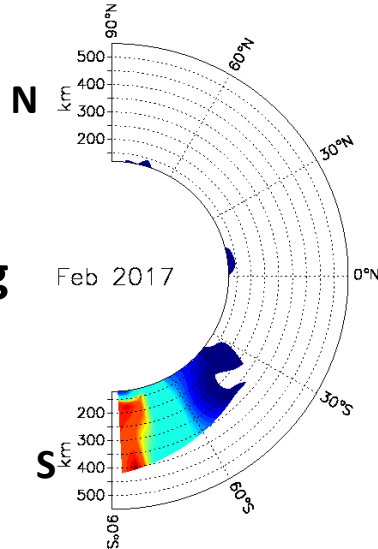
Sept 2017



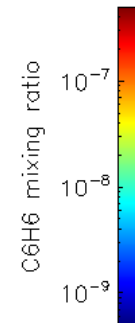
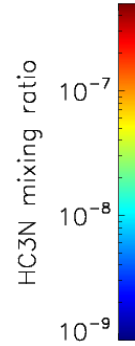
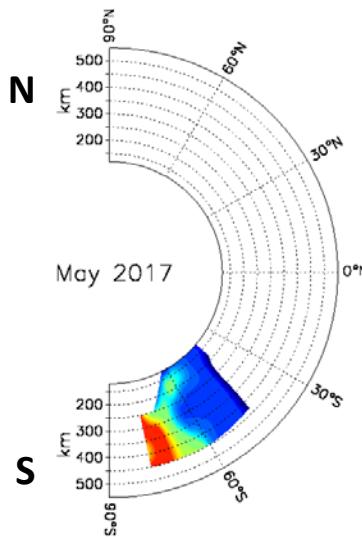
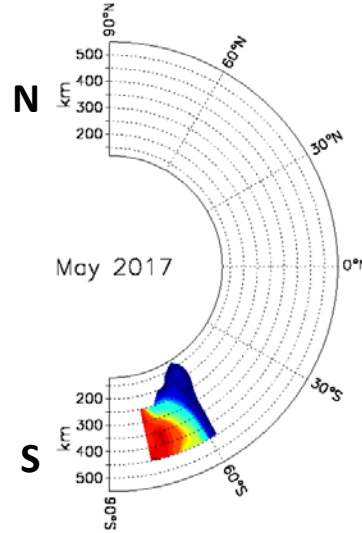
# HC<sub>3</sub>N and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> mixing ratios in 2017

Feb. 2017  
(nadir)

HC<sub>3</sub>N  
mixing  
ratio



May 2017  
(limb)



HC<sub>3</sub>N and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> are observed only at high southern latitude  
-> enrichment due to the descending branch.

Very sharp latitudinal gradient from 70°S to 80°S  
-> boundary of the polar vortex

Increase of the polar vortex size between Feb and May 2017.

# Summary

- **Reversal of the global circulation** within 2 years after the northern spring equinox
- **Strong molecular enrichments at the S pole after the equinox + cold stratospheric temperatures** => condensation of several species  
-> observation of the South polar cloud since May 2012
- **Persisting molecular enrichment at the north pole during the Spring**  
-> persistence of the northern winter cell during the spring in the lower stratosphere (as predicted by GCM)
- **Layer structure seen in the upper stratosphere mixing ratio maps since 2015**  
-> dynamical effect
- All profiles will be available in the European planetary science VO portal <http://vespa.obspm.fr> (currently includes profiles from Vinatier et al. 2015).
- See also **Christophe Mathe's poster (WS26)** for seasonal variations from 2004 to 2017 from other CIRS limb spectra