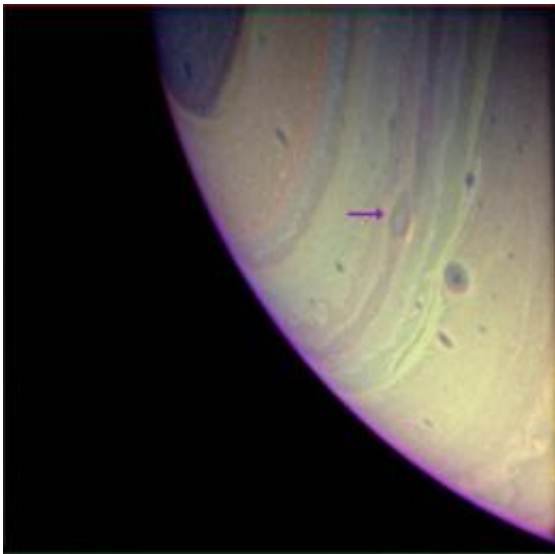


Cyclone lasting more than 5 years detected on Saturn

December 15 2010



A cyclone lasting more than five years is detected on Saturn. Credit: Cassini ISS/Del Río-Gaztelurrutia et al

Researchers from the University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU) have been monitoring a cyclone on Saturn for more than five years. This makes it the longest-lasting cyclone detected to date on any of the giant planets of the Solar System. Images from the Cassini probe were used to carry out this study.

"Cyclones – where the [wind](#) turns in the same direction as the planet – do not usually last for a long time, and so we were interested to discover

one that had gone on for several years on [Saturn](#)", Teresa del Río-Gaztelurrutia, lead author of the study and a researcher at the UPV/EHU Planetary Sciences Group, tells SINC.

The team started to track the cyclone in 2004, the same year that the Cassini spacecraft (NASA-ESA-Italian Space Agency) started to send back images from Saturn. The scientists have been able to confirm the persistence of this enormous cyclone, which is similar in size to the European continent, between then and 2009. The diameter of its vortex (the oval-shaped circulation of the disturbance) is in excess of 4,000 kilometres.

"Our observations make this cyclone the longest-lasting one ever seen on the giant planets of the Solar System, Jupiter and Saturn", says the researcher, while admitting that "we still know very little about these kinds of structures".

Even so, the team has analysed the horizontal morphology of the cyclone, the vertical structure of its clouds and its dynamics, as well as creating a model of the cyclone's internal circulation and its interaction with external winds, using mathematical simulations. The results have been published recently in the journal *Icarus*.

Weak winds in the interior

It is very difficult to measure the internal winds of the vortex because of the poor contrast of the images, but the researchers have been able to detect that they are "not very intense" in comparison with the movement of the cyclone itself. The colossal whirlwind is moving at 245 km/h, dragged by a strong jet stream, while the maximum speed of the winds around its edge is 72 km/h.

"Another reason why it attracted our attention was its visual appearance,

which is very reminiscent of the Great Dark Spot on Neptune, which – like the Great Red Spot on Jupiter – is an anticyclone", says Teresa del Río. In anticyclones, the winds turn against the direction of the planet's rotation, and are much more stable, meaning that their vortices last much longer than those of cyclones on the [giant planets](#).

In contrast with the large and long-lasting anticyclones on Jupiter, the [cyclone](#) on Saturn has a weak circulation, with properties very similar to those in its immediate environment.

The scientists are waiting impatiently for the data from 2010 so they can find out how the disturbance has evolved over the past year. The latest data available are for 2009, since NASA releases the images from the Cassini probe with a time lag of one year.

More information: T. del Río-Gaztelurrutia, J. Legarreta, R. Hueso, S. Pérez-Hoyos y A. Sánchez-Lavega. "A long-lived cyclone in Saturn's atmosphere: Observations and models". *Icarus* 209 (2): 665-681, 2010. [DOI: 10.1016/j.icarus.2010.04.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.icarus.2010.04.002)

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