

The Atmospheres of Titan and Saturn in the Infrared from Cassini: The Interplay Between Observation and Laboratory Studies



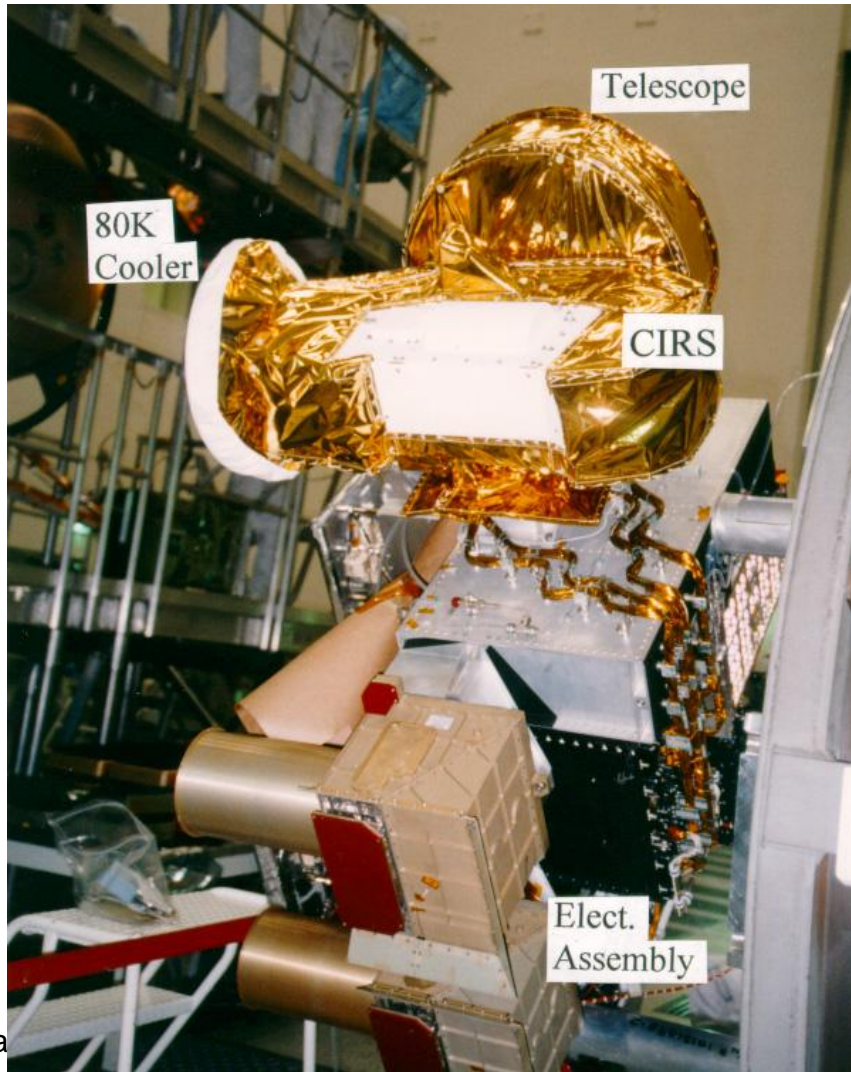
D.E. Jennings, C.A. Nixon, F.M. Flasar, V.G. Kunde and A. Coustenis

Presented at

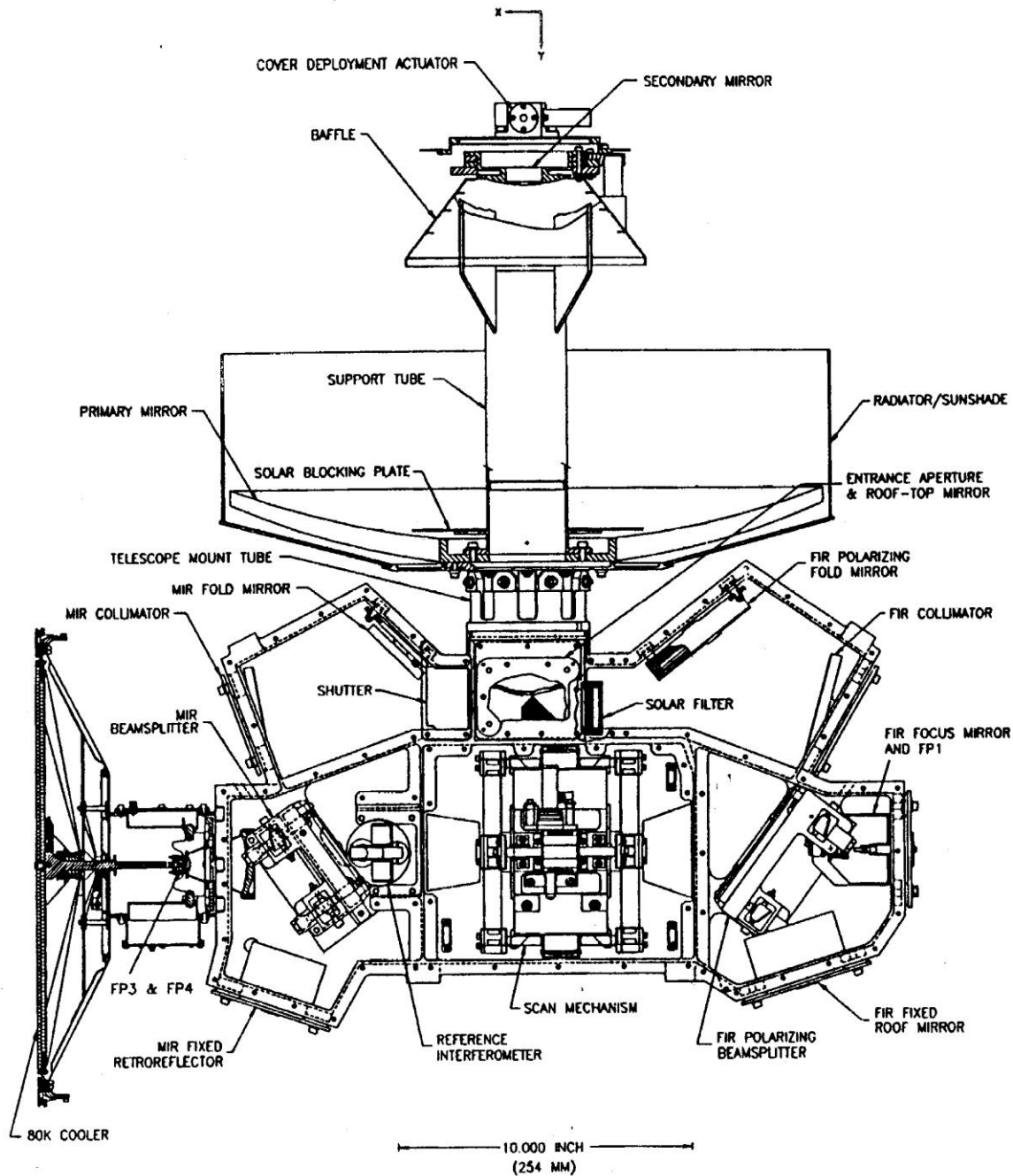
The Molecular Universe, IAU Symposium 280

Toledo, Spain 30 May 2011

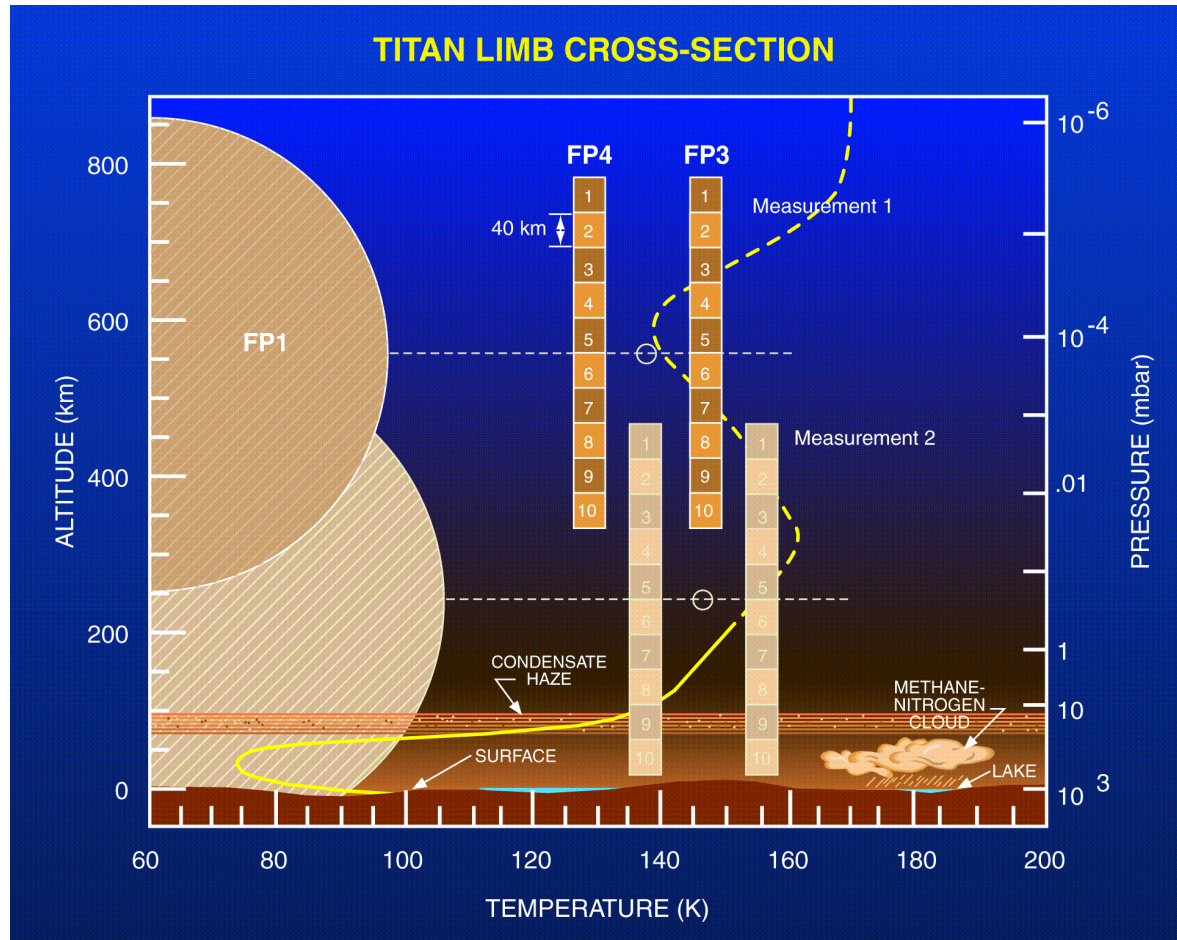
Composite Infrared Spectrometer on Cassini



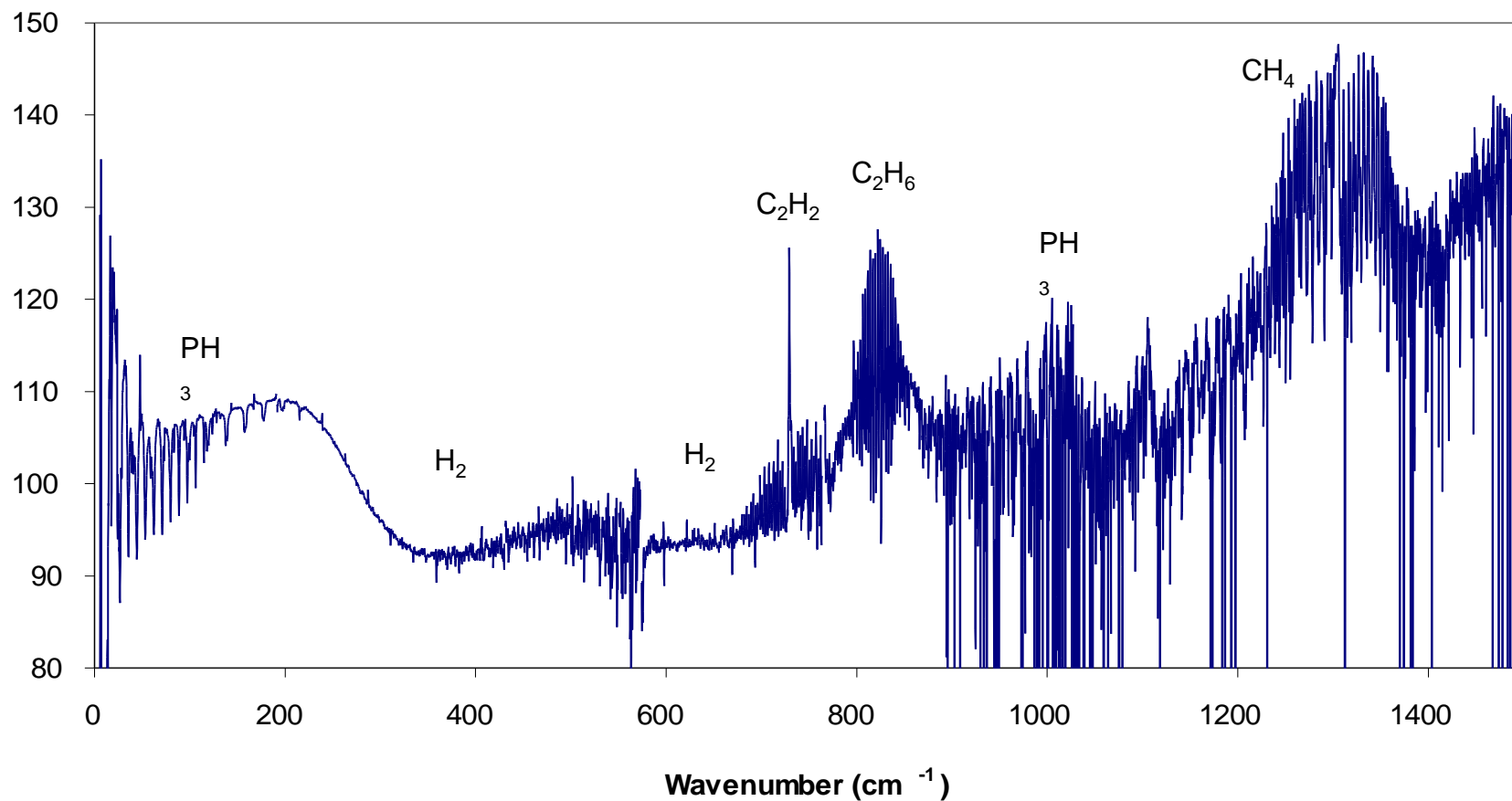
CIRS
Mechanical
Layout



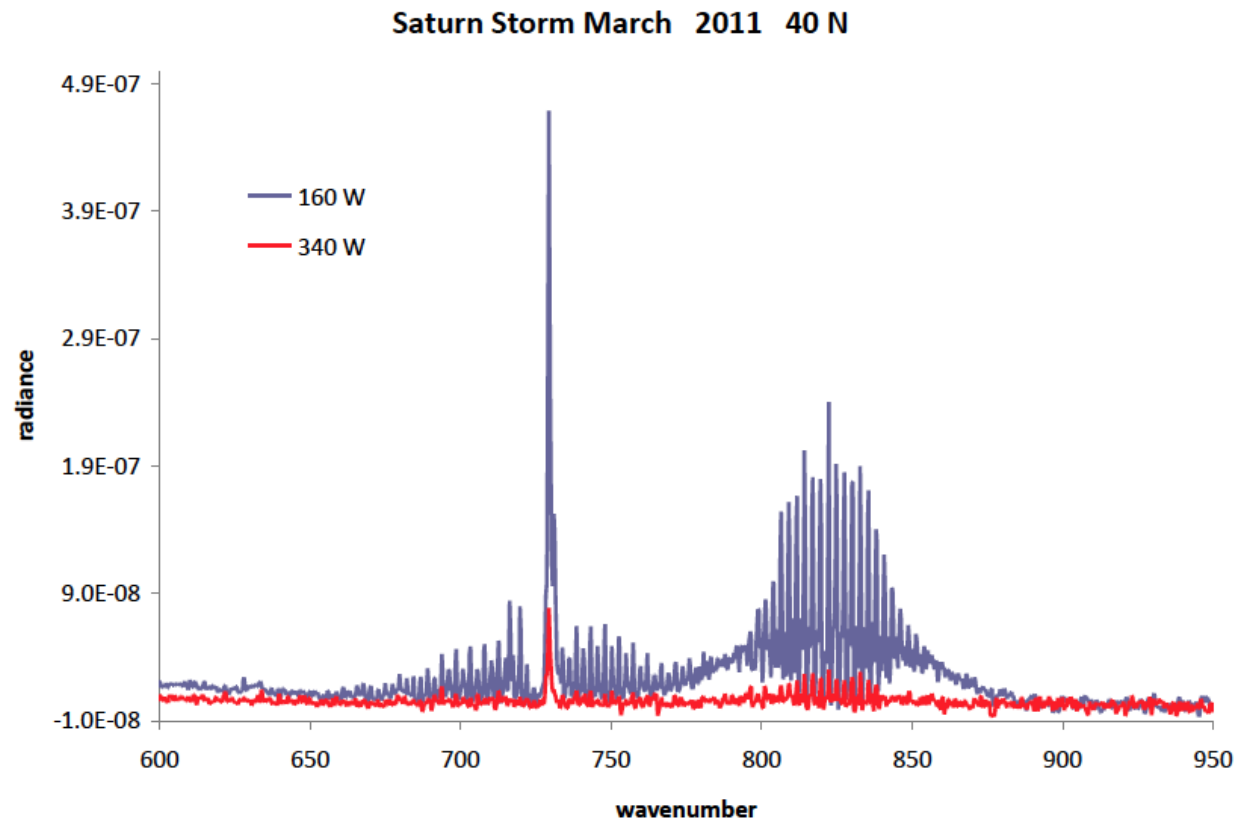
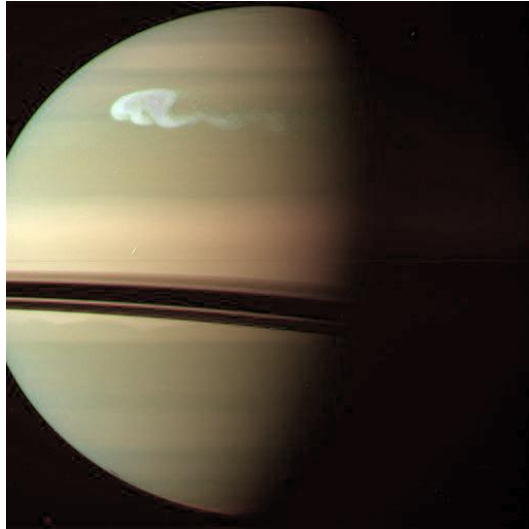
CIRS FOV's Projected on Titan's Limb



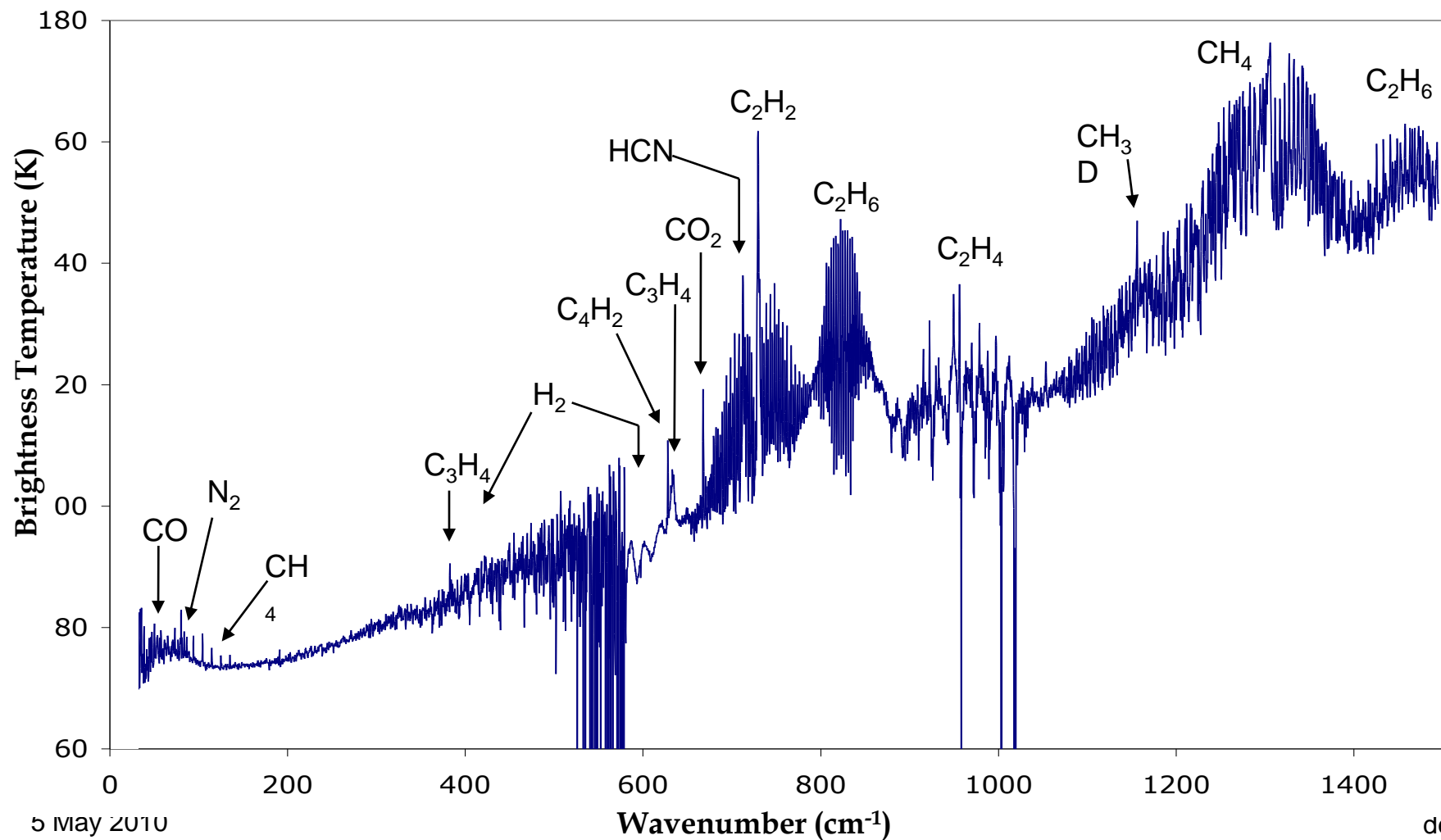
Saturn Brightness Temperature Spectrum



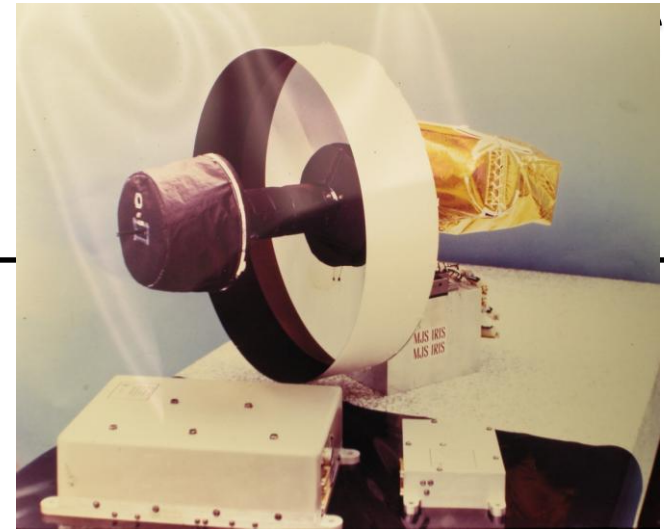
Saturn Storm 2010-11 at 40° N latitude



Composite Brightness Temperature of Titan

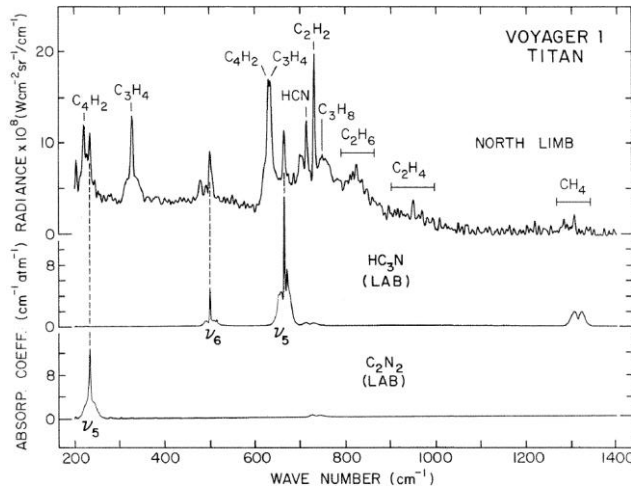


Laboratory spectroscopy and Voyager IRIS

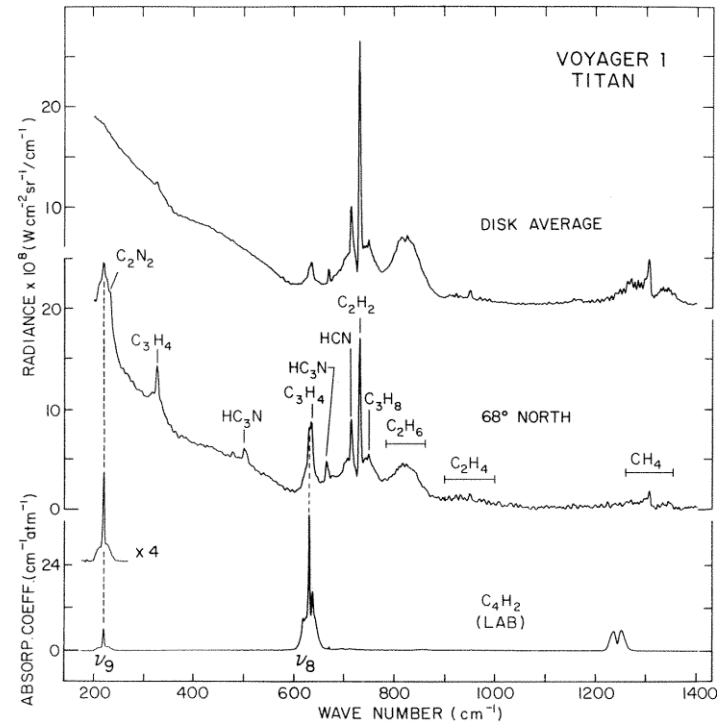
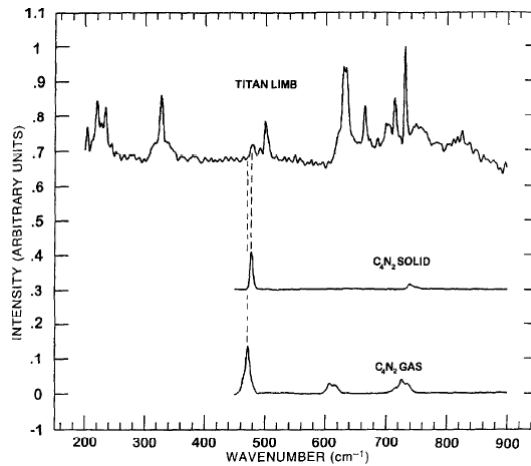


HC_3N

C_2N_2



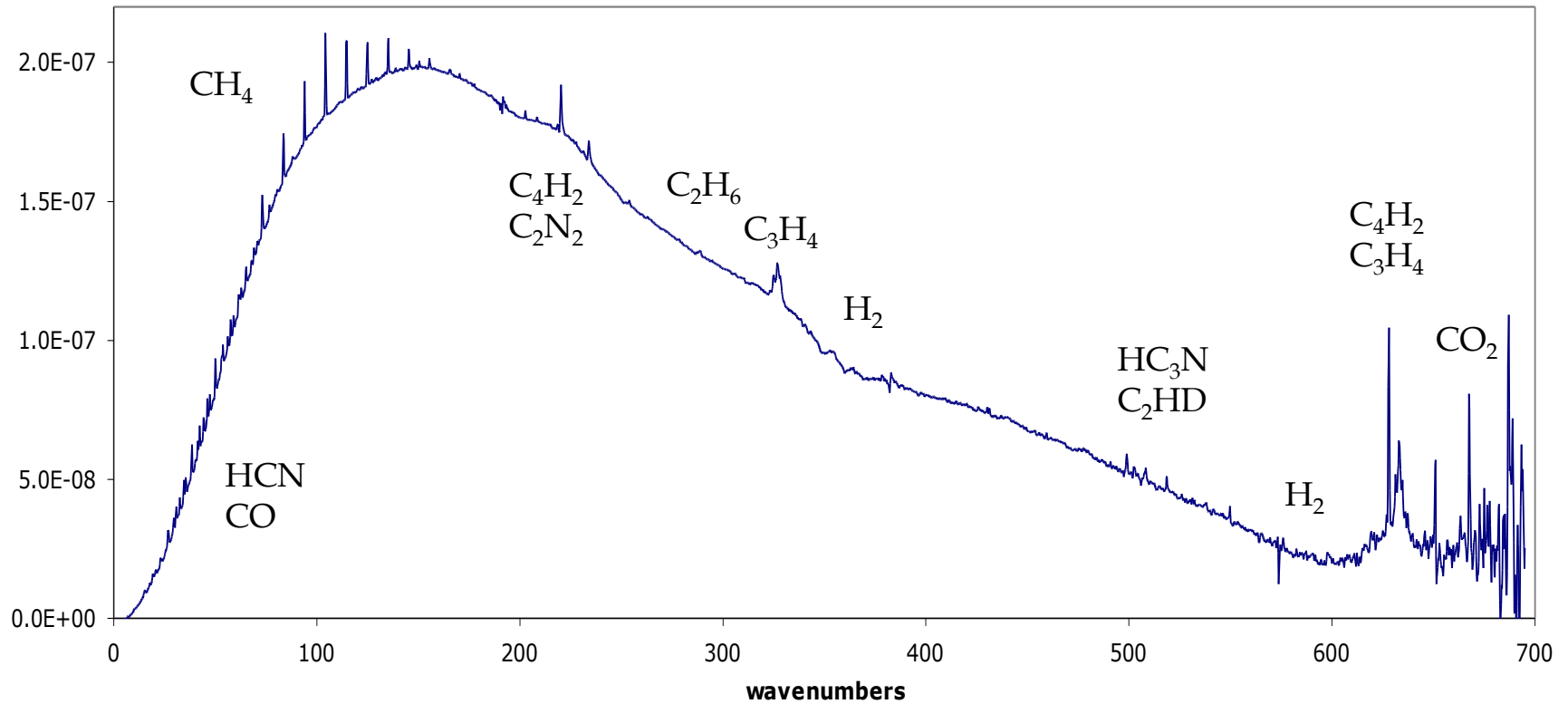
C_4N_2



C_4H_2

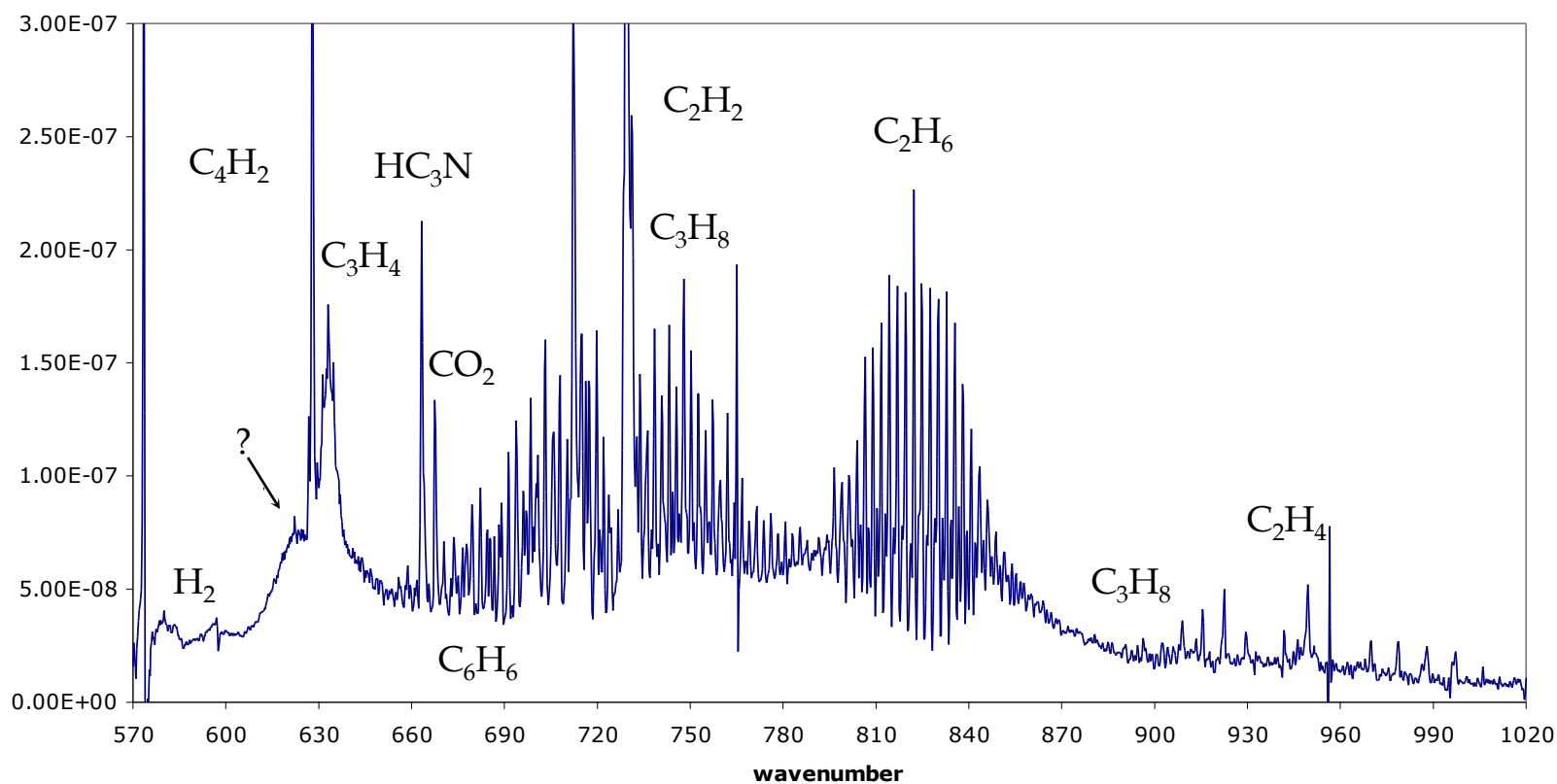
Titan FP1 Large Average

Titan FP1 90S-90N -2500 to 300 km 30341 spectra



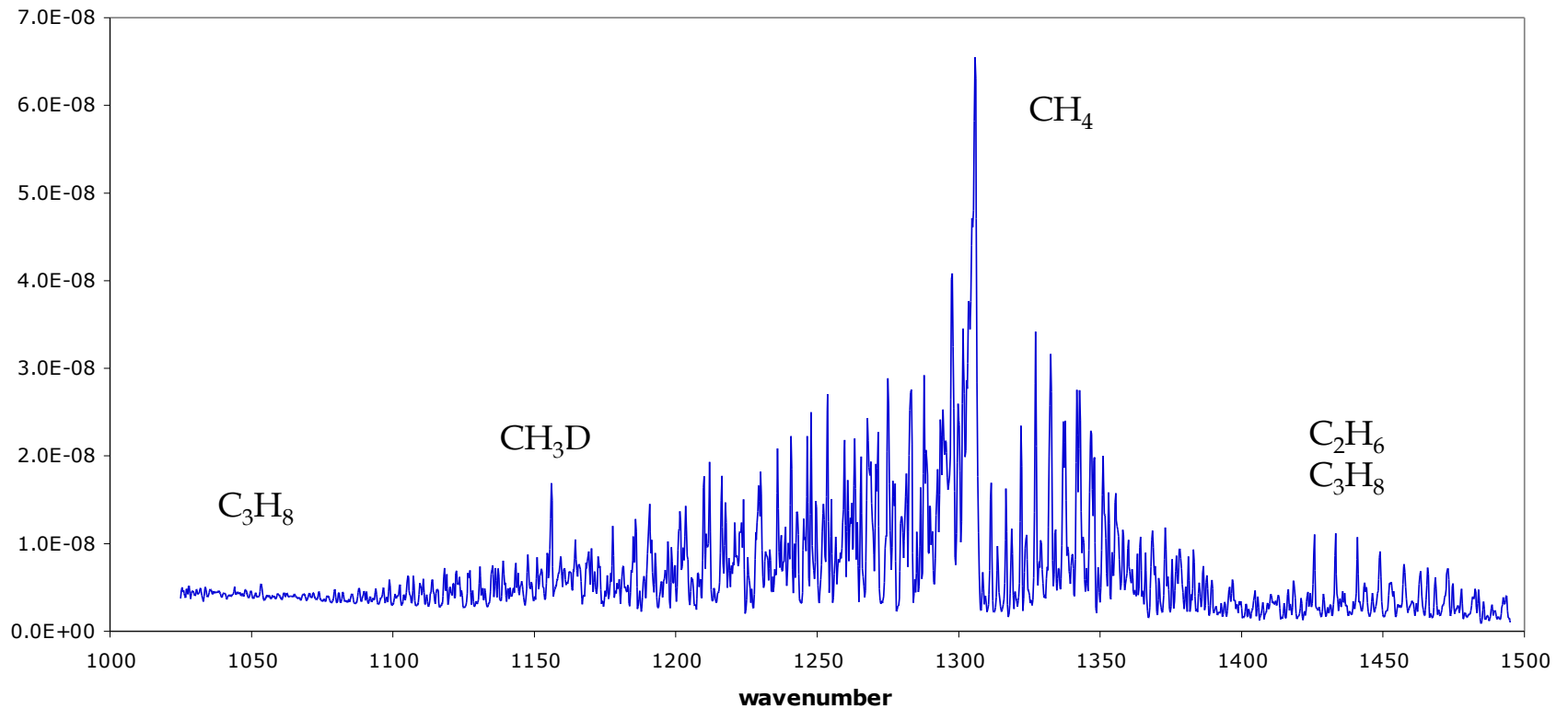
Titan FP3 Large Average

Titan 60-90N latitude 50-150 tangent height 1006 spectra



Titan FP4 Large Average

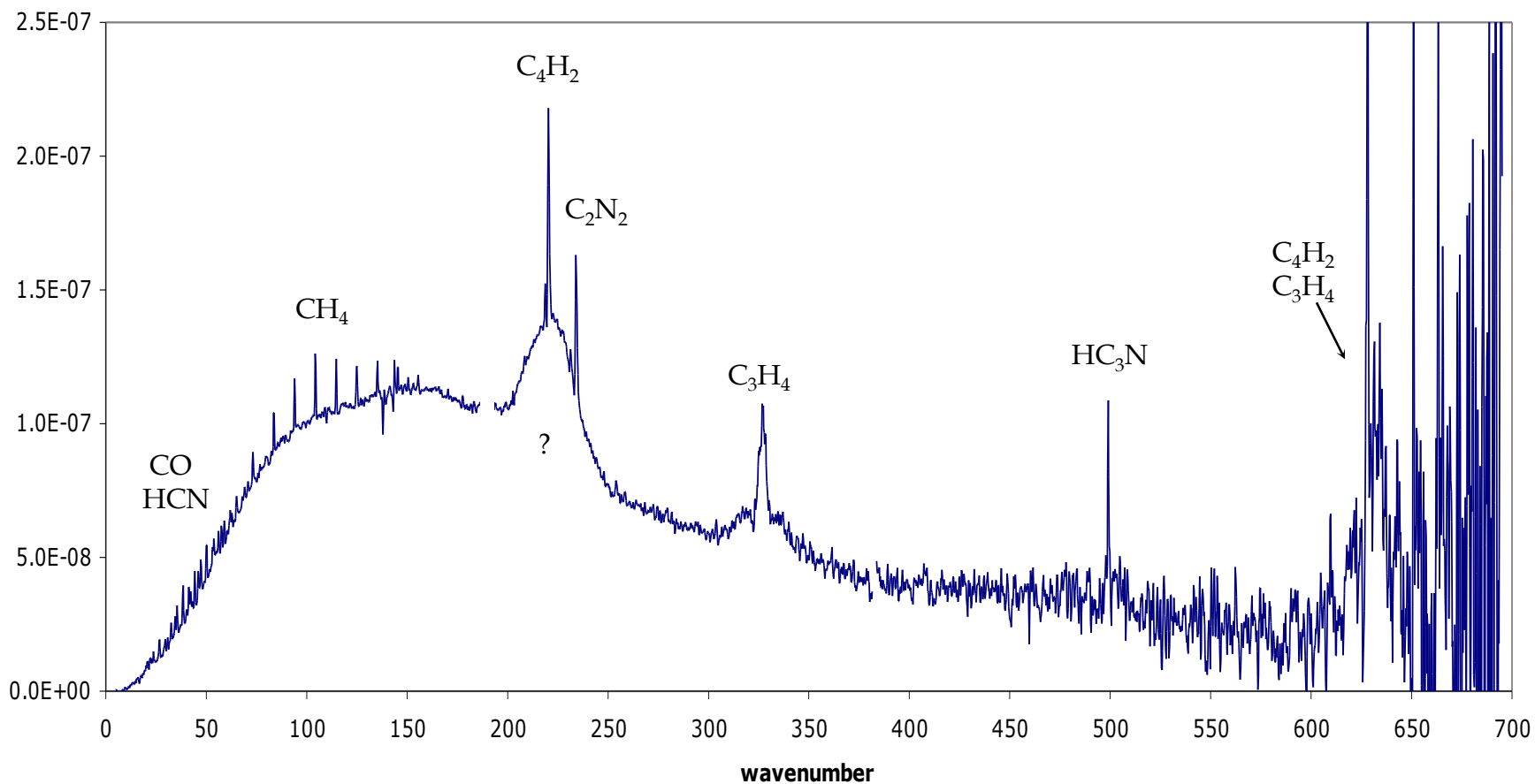
Titan FP4 disk+limb 60-90N 19769 spectra



Titan's Atmospheric Haze

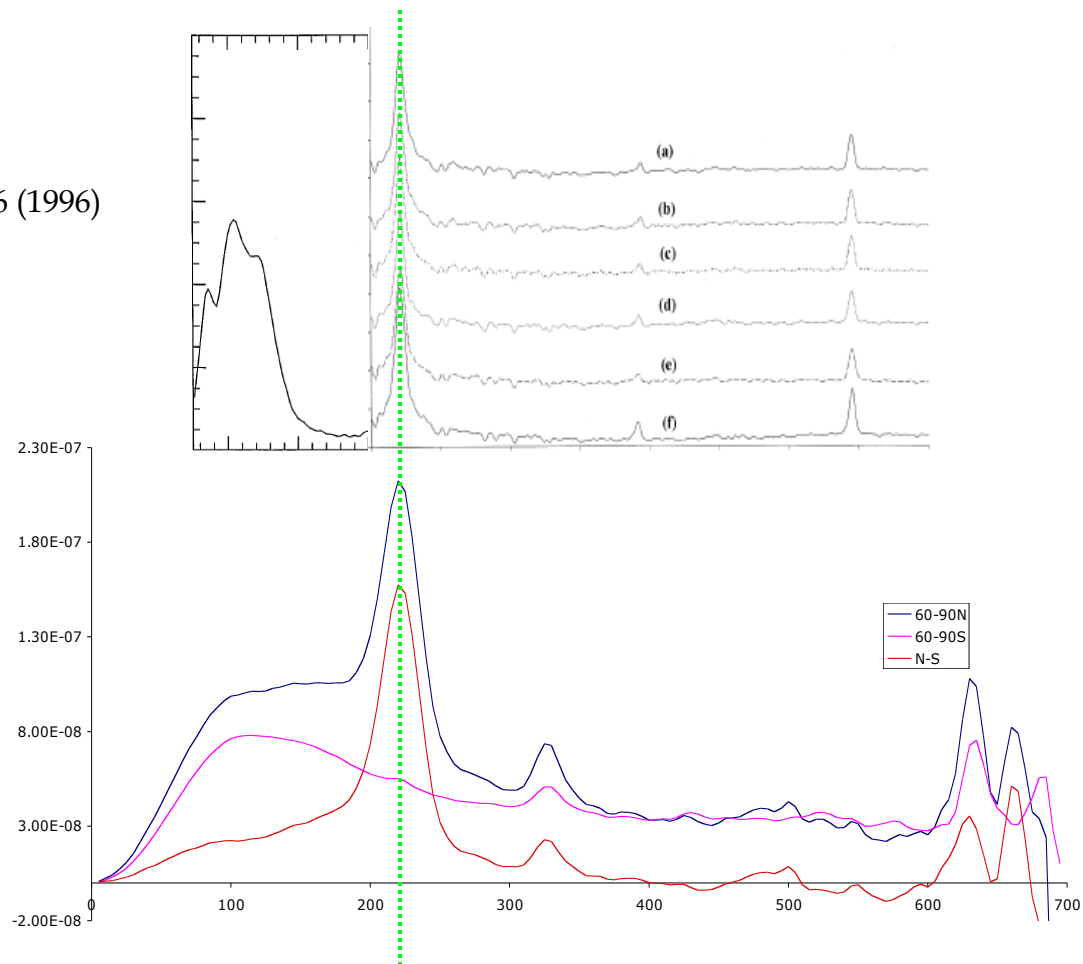


North polar haze cap

CIRS FP1 spectrum at 0.5 cm⁻¹ resolutionTitan 0.5 cm⁻¹ 60-90N 289 spectra Disk+Off-Liml

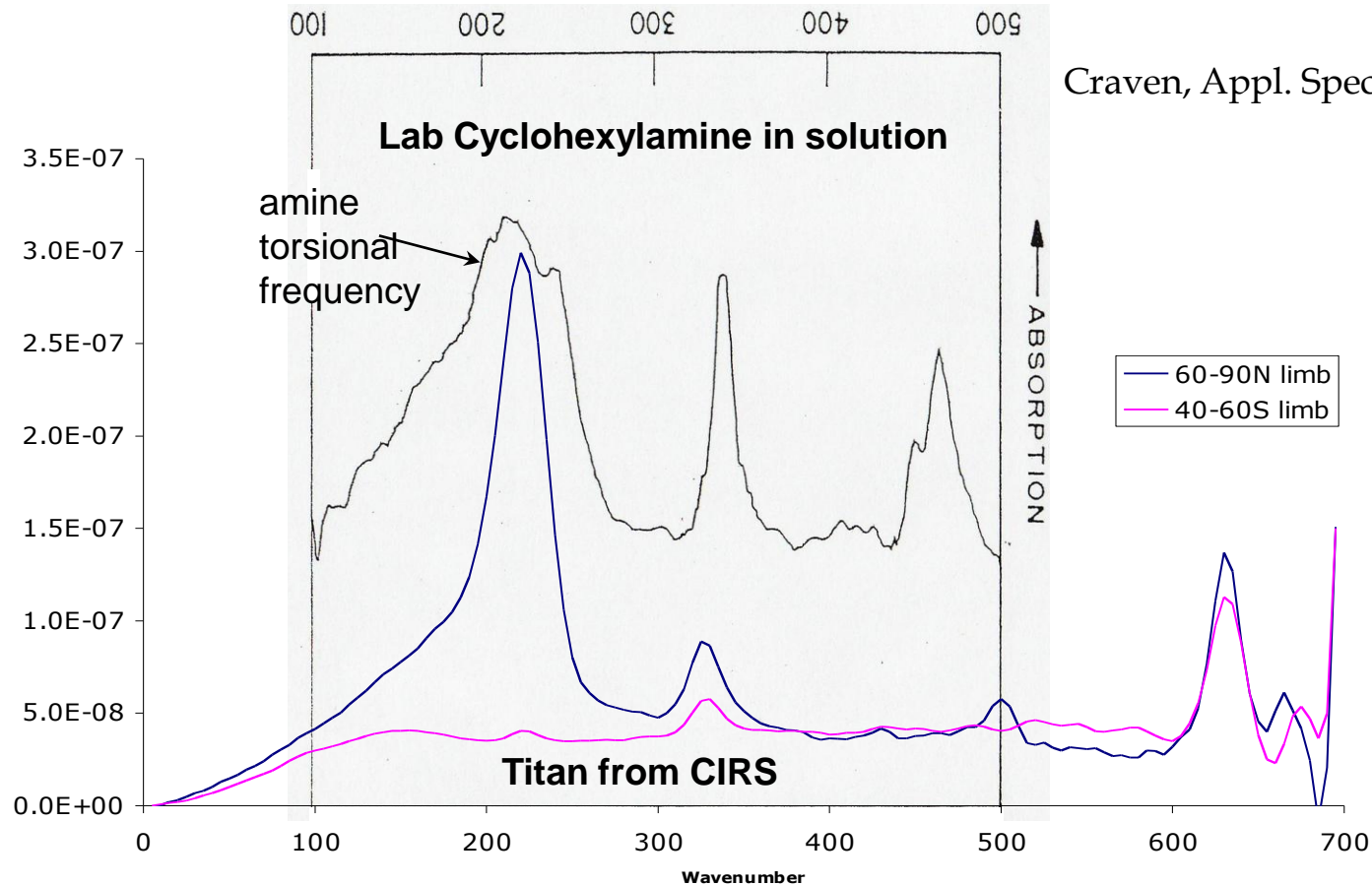
Solid Propionitrile as a candidate for 200 cm^{-1} feature

Laboratory

Crystalline $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ DelloRusso & Khanna, *Icarus* 123, 366 (1996)Khanna, *Icarus* 177, 116 (2005)Titan
CIRS

5 May 2010

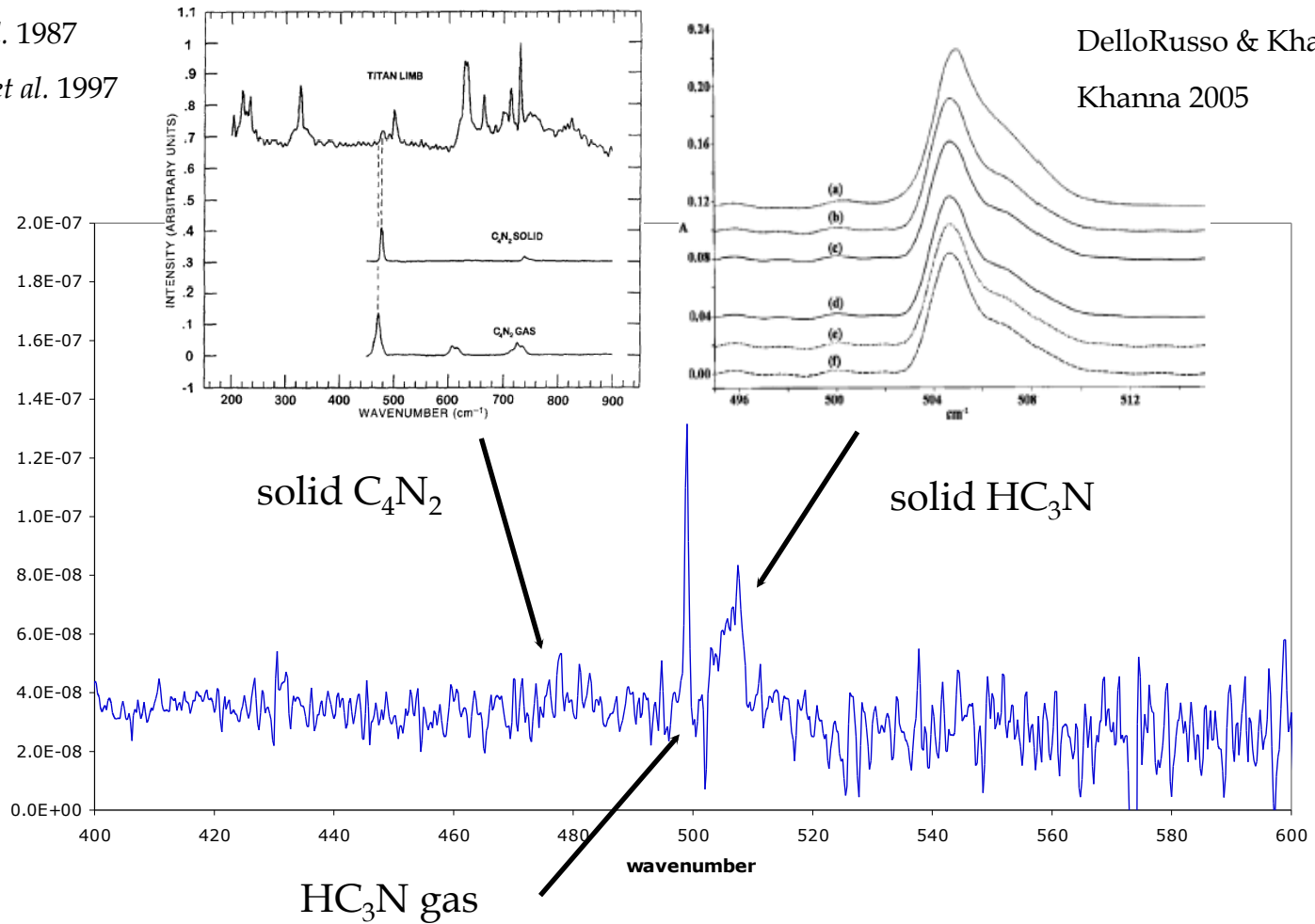
Amine torsional group frequency as a candidate for 225 cm^{-1} emission feature



Identifications of condensed species in Titan from laboratory studies

Khanna *et al.* 1987
 Samuelson *et al.* 1997

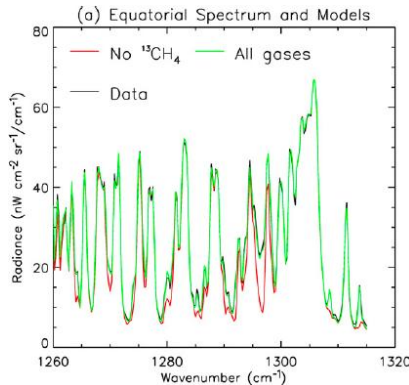
DelloRusso & Khanna 1996
 Khanna 2005



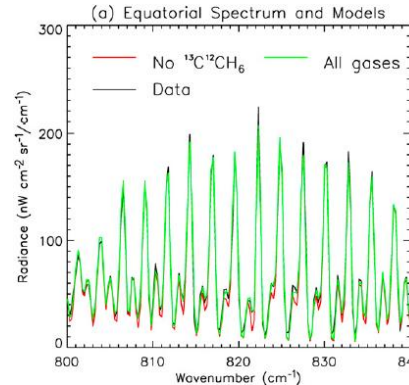
Carbon isotope enrichment on Titan varies among molecular species

Isotopic intensities and Kinetic Isotope Effects need to be known

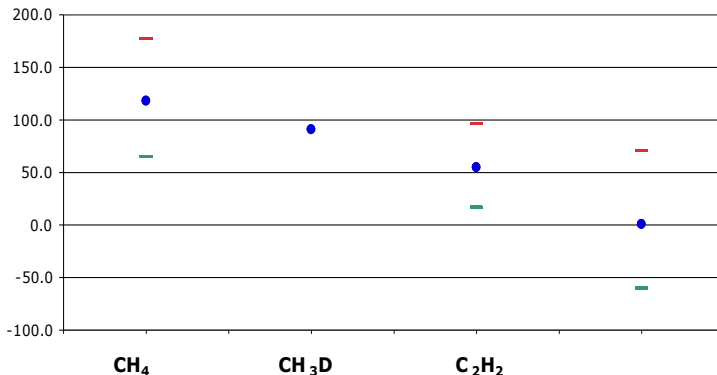
Methane from CIRS



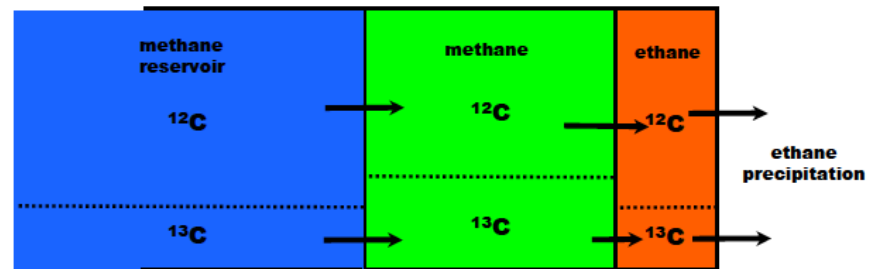
Ethane from CIRS



C-13 Enrichment in Titan' Stratosphere



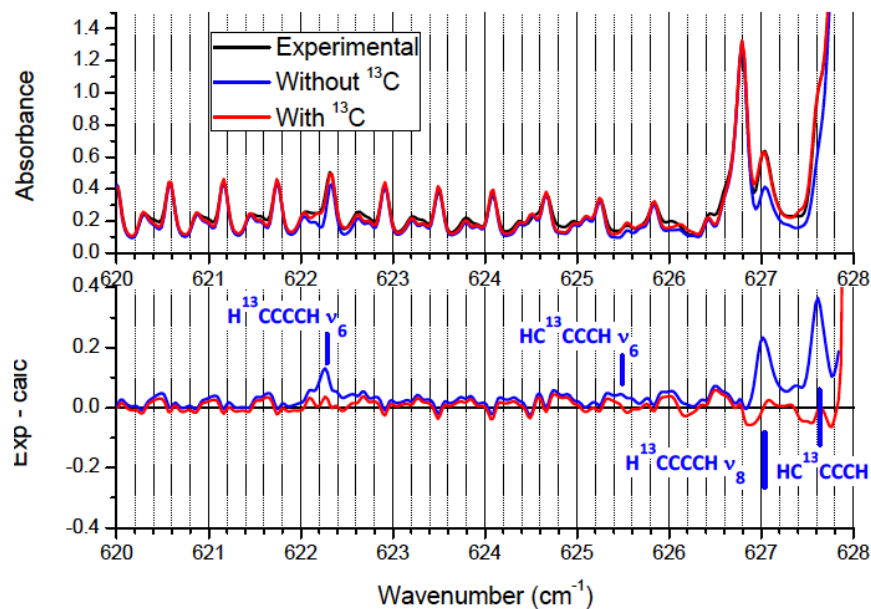
Can C-13 fractionation tell us about the origin of CH₄?



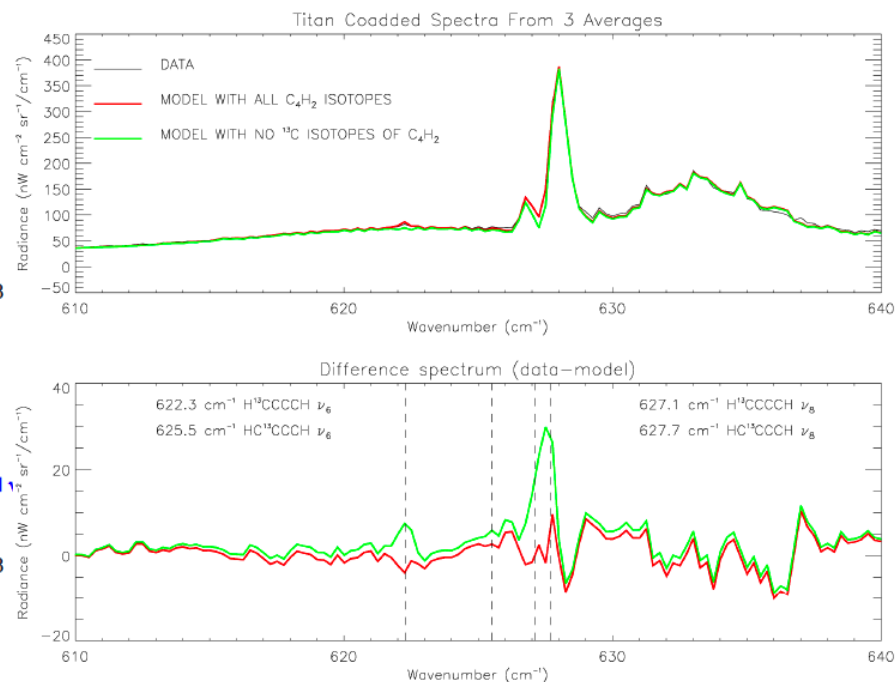
$$\left. \frac{^{12}\text{C}}{^{13}\text{C}} \right|_{\text{reservoir methane}} \approx KIE \cdot \left. \frac{^{12}\text{C}}{^{13}\text{C}} \right|_{\text{atmosphere methane}} \approx \left. \frac{^{12}\text{C}}{^{13}\text{C}} \right|_{\text{atmosphere ethane}}$$

- Ethane is the main product of the destruction of methane.
- Ethane appears to be depleted in ¹³C compared to methane.
- Ethane's δ¹³C ~ 0 is close to telluric and Solar System values.

Isotopic species: identification of ^{13}C -diacetylene in Titan from laboratory measurements



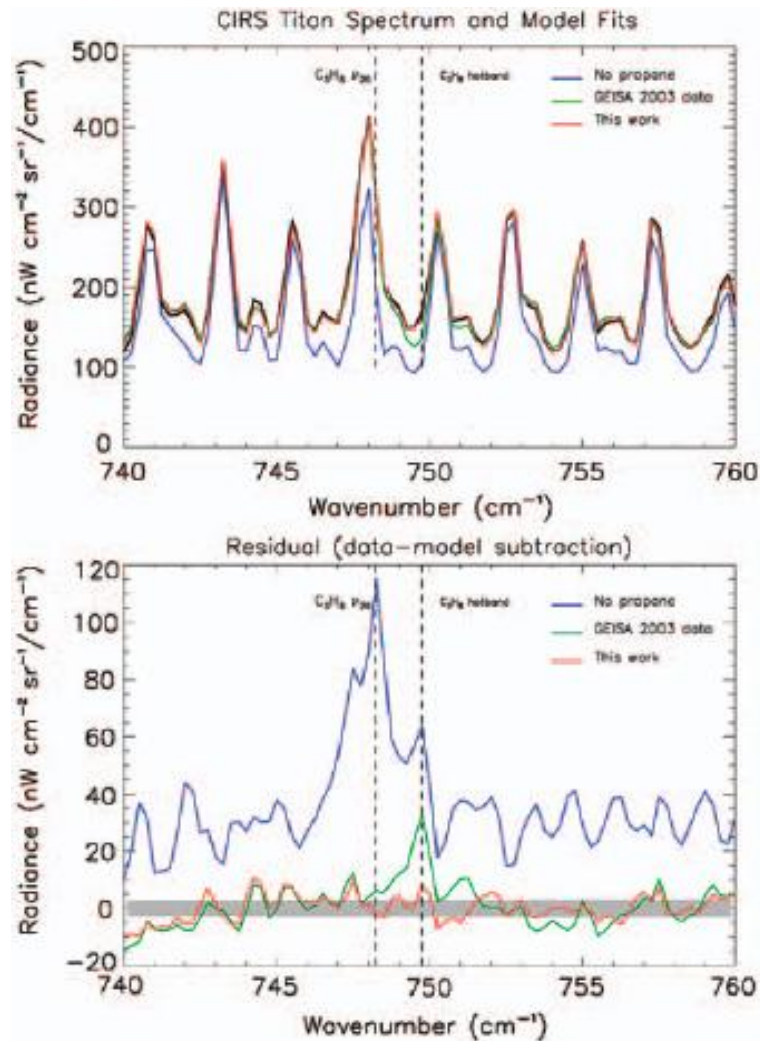
Laboratory spectra of
 $\text{H}^{13}\text{CCCCH}$ and HC^{13}CCH



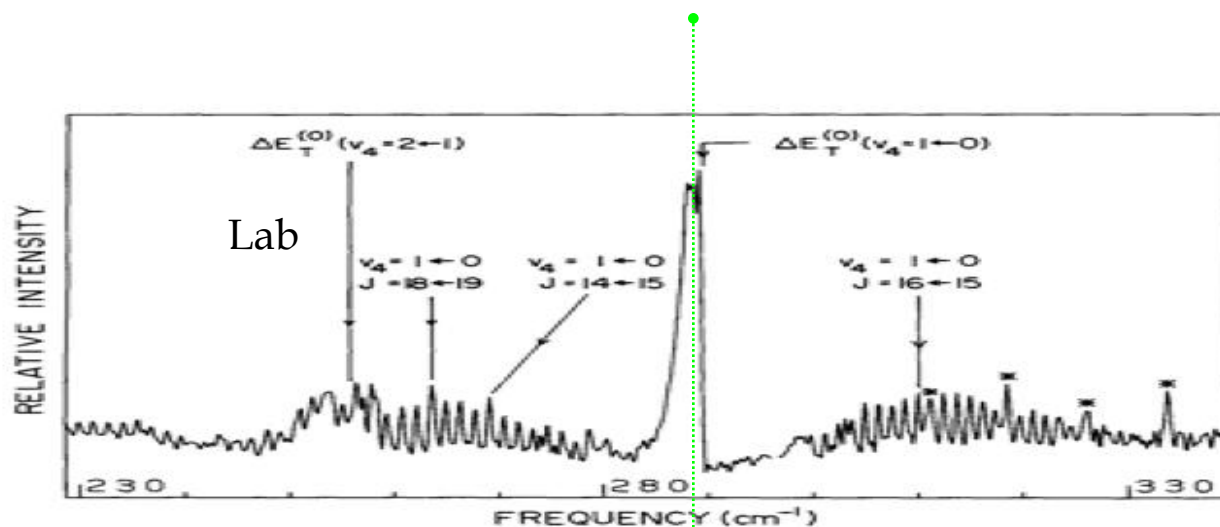
Titan from CIRS observations

Jolly *et al.*, *Astrophys. J.* **714**, 852 (2010).

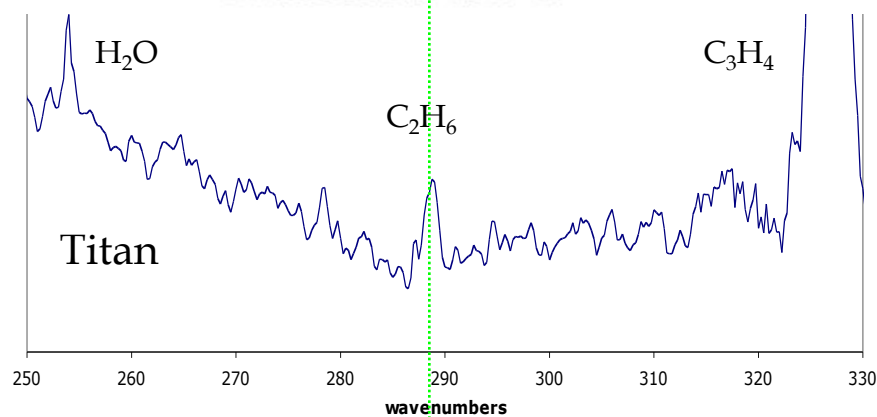
Modeling Titan's spectrum requires improved molecular parameters



Missing C_3H_8 hot band in earlier model later fit with improved linelist from laboratory spectroscopy.

Ethane ν_4 Torsional Band at 288 cm^{-1} in Titan

Moazzen-Ahmadi *et al.*
1988, JCP, 88, 563.





COMPOSITE INFRARED SPECTROMETER
CASSINI CIRS

OBS. PARIS-MEUDON

NASA/GSFC

QMW-LONDON

UNIV. OF OXFORD

CEA/ASTROPHYSIQUE