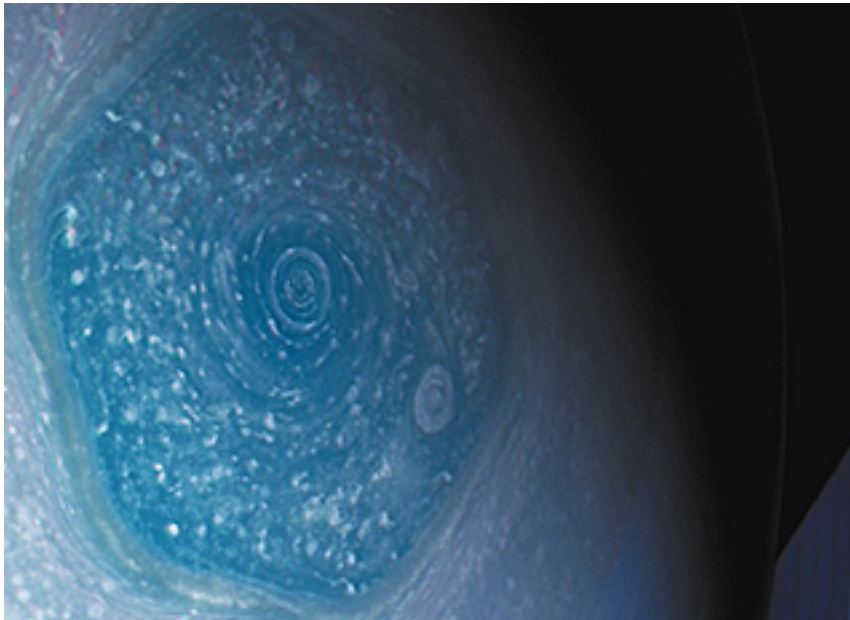


Amazing Phenomenon: Hexagonal Shape Surrounds Saturn's North Pole

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An unusual structure with a hexagonal shape surrounding Saturn's north pole was spotted on the planet for the first time 30 years ago. Nothing similar with such a regular geometry had ever been seen on any planet in the Solar System. The Planetary Sciences Group of the University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU) has been able to study and measure the phenomenon and, among other achievements, establish its rotation period. What is more, this period could be the same as that of the planet itself. Saturn is the only planet in the Solar System whose rotation time remains unknown. The research is illustrated on the front cover of the journal *Geophysical Research Letters* and has been highlighted by the publication's editor.

In 1980 and 1981, NASA's Voyager 1 and 2 space probes passed over the planet Saturn for the first time, located 1,500 million km from the Sun. Among their numerous discoveries, they observed a strange, hexagon-shaped structure in the planet's uppermost clouds surrounding its north pole. The hexagon remained virtually static, without moving, vis-à-vis the planet's overall rotation that was not accurately known. What is more, the images captured by the Voyager probes found that the clouds were moving rapidly inside the hexagon in an enclosed jet stream and were being dragged by winds travelling at over 400 km/h.

Thirty years later — the equivalent of one Saturn year, the time the planet takes to go all the way around the Sun — and over more than six consecutive years, researchers in the Planetary Sciences Group, in collaboration with astronomers from various countries, were able to observe Saturn's northern polar region in detail once again and confirmed that the hexagon continued in place. After measuring the positions of the hexagon vertices with great precision, they determined that its movement remains extremely stable and, on the basis of the cloud movements,

that the jet stream inside it remains unchanged. For this study, the researchers used images taken from the Earth between 2008 and 2014; they used, among others, the astronomical cameras PlanetCam (developed by the Planetary Sciences Group itself) and Astralux, fitted to the telescopes of the Calar Alto Observatory in Almería (Spain); in addition, they used the very high resolution images obtained by the Cassini spacecraft, which has been orbiting Saturn since 2004.

Due to the planet Saturn's tilt of approximately 27 degrees, its polar atmosphere undergoes intense seasonal variations with long polar nights lasting over seven years, followed by a long period of 23 years of variable illumination. However, the seasonal variations do not affect the hexagon and its jet stream at all, so both are part of an extensive wave, deeply rooted in Saturn's atmosphere. The UPV/EHU researchers suggest that the hexagon and its stream are the manifestation of a "Rossby wave" similar to those that form in the mid-latitudes of the earth. On our planet, the jet stream meanders from west to east and brings, associated with it, the system of areas of low pressure and anticyclones which we have been seeing regularly on weather maps.

On Saturn, a hydrogen gas planet 10 times the size of the Earth, cold in its upper clouds, without a solid surface, and with an atmosphere as deep as that of an ocean, "the hexagonal wavy motion of the jet stream is expected to be propagated vertically and reveal to us aspects of the planet's hidden atmosphere," pointed out Agustín Sánchez-Lavega, Head of the Planetary Sciences research group. "The movement of the hexagon could, therefore, be linked to the depths of Saturn, and the rotation period of this structure which, as we have been able to ascertain, is 10 hours, 39 minutes and 23 seconds, could be that of the planet itself," he added.

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