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Power spectrum analysis out of the big cyclones' circulation at Jupiter's South Pole by Juno/JIRAM data

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Key Points:

- Dynamics consistent with quasi-geostrophic two-dimensional turbulence in the South Pole regions outside the main cyclonic circulations.
- Baroclinic instabilities can exist in these regions.
- Many waves are present in the South Pole region.

Abstract

We present a power spectral analysis of two narrow annular regions near Jupiter's South Pole derived from data acquired by the Jovian Infrared Auroral Mapper (JIRAM) instrument onboard NASA's Juno mission. In particular, our analysis focuses on the dataset acquired by the JIRAM M-band imager (hereafter IMG-M) that probes Jupiter's thermal emission in a spectral window centered at 4.8 μm . We analyze the power spectral densities of circular paths outside and inside of cyclones on images acquired during six Juno perijoves (PJ). The typical spatial resolution is around 55 km pixel⁻¹. We limited our analysis to six acquisitions of the South Pole. The power spectral densities both outside and inside the circumpolar ring seem to follow two different power laws. The wavenumbers follow average power laws of -0.9 ± 0.2 (inside) and -1.2 ± 0.2 (outside), and of -3.2 ± 0.3 (inside) and -3.4 ± 0.2 (outside), respectively beneath and above the transition in slope located at $\sim 2. \times 10^{-3}$ km⁻¹ wavenumber. This kind of spectral behavior is typical of two-dimensional turbulence. We interpret the scale corresponding to the transition in slope as the Rossby deformation radius. It is compatible with the dimensions of a subset of eddy features visible in the regions analyzed, suggesting that a baroclinic instability may exist. If so, it means that the quasi-geostrophic approximation is valid in this context.

37 Plain Language Summary

38 Juno has revealed extraordinary and unexpected dynamics in Jupiter's polar regions. The cloud
 39 patterns imaged in the infrared and visible parts of the spectrum by, respectively JIRAM and
 40 JunoCam, are organized around a central cyclone in regular patterns of eight (North Pole) and five
 41 (South Pole) cyclones. We studied the spatial and temporal variability of the regions immediately
 42 outside the cyclonic circulations at the South Pole. By analyzing multiple JIRAM images at 5
 43 microns, merged geographically and appropriately filtered and sampled, we found that the cloud
 44 patterns over Jupiter's South Pole, inside and outside the ring of cyclones, can originate in
 45 instabilities of the flow that gains their energy from motions due to horizontal pressure and
 46 temperature gradients rather than from cyclonic circulations and their interactions.

47

48 **Keywords:** Jupiter; Planetary atmospheres; Polar regions; Turbulence; Fourier analysis

49

50 1. Introduction

51 The design of Juno's orbital tour permitted the detailed observation of Jupiter's hitherto
 52 unexplored polar regions. In particular, infrared and visible observations obtained by JIRAM and
 53 JunoCam instruments, respectively (Adriani et al., 2019, 2018; Orton et al., 2017), revealed an
 54 unexpected cluster of cyclones organized in a polygonal array, time persistent during the Juno
 55 orbits. The dynamics at the root of this configuration, which is unique in the Solar System, are not
 56 yet completely understood, though certain recent studies provide some hint of the possible
 57 underlying mechanisms (Reinaud, 2019; Brueshaber et al., 2019). Power spectral analysis
 58 previously has been used to study aspects of the dynamical mechanisms operating at various
 59 scales on cloud patterns of various planetary atmospheres (Travis, 1978; Harrington et al., 1996;
 60 Peralta et al., 2007; Barrado-Izagirre et al., 2009; Choi & Showman, 2011; Cosentino et al., 2017,
 61 Young & Read, 2017, Cosentino et al., 2019). Power spectral density is a practical way to capture
 62 the statistics of cloud fields over a large scale interval and can quantify the type of turbulence
 63 acting in the atmosphere by describing the distribution of energy at various scales across the
 64 Fourier components. The study of atmospheric kinetic energy transfer, implicit in the power
 65 spectrum, generally requires the wind field measurement to have an accuracy better than 5 m/sec
 66 (Sada et al., 1996; Travis, 1978), a goal that is very difficult to achieve over large areas by the
 67 instruments onboard current space missions. However, the connection between power spectra of
 68 cloud opacities/albedo and those of atmospheric kinetic energy, empirically established by Travis
 69 (1978), has been assumed in many previous studies (Harrington et al., 1996; Peralta et al., 2007;
 70 Barrado-Izagirre et al., 2009; Choi & Showman, 2011; Cosentino et al., 2017, Young & Read,
 71 2017, Cosentino et al., 2019).

72 A puzzling question raised by the unexpected dynamical configuration of Jupiter's poles is
 73 whether the cluster of polar vortices observed by JIRAM and JunoCam is tied to a deep magneto-

hydrodynamic circulation, or instead is a more or less stable configuration in the weather layer supported by energy forcing from moist convection or other energy transport mechanisms (Sánchez-Lavega & Heimpel, 2018). Both the deep-convection and shallow-water models, with hybrid combinations, have been developed as general circulation hypotheses in past years (Sánchez-Lavega & Heimpel, 2018, and references therein), aiming initially to reproduce Jupiter’s banded aspect and velocities of its jets. None of these models simulated the possible dynamical structure of the polar regions. We believe that it is premature to confidently assert which of these models works better to explain the Jupiter’s poles, as observed by Juno/JIRAM. Our goal in this work is to investigate what kind of dynamics prevails in those polar regions out of the main cyclonic circulations. While one of the full polar cyclones is analyzed in the companion paper of Adriani et al. (2019) by using 2D Fourier filtering, here we use 1D Fourier spectral analysis to investigate if the dynamics in areas surrounding the main cyclones are compatible with quasi-geostrophic two-dimensional turbulence. We aim also to determine whether any changes in eddy statistics occurred between the several-month-long intervals when JIRAM observed the whole polar region. Two-dimensional turbulence is typical of large-scale motions of geophysical fluids in a shallow-water scenario (Danilov & Gurarie, 2000), and this model has been already successfully tested in the case of Jupiter’s middle and low latitudes in past years (Harrington et al., 1996; Barrado-Izagirre et al., 2009; Choi & Showman, 2011; Cosentino et al., 2017, Young & Read, 2017, Cosentino et al., 2019). In our case, we have large horizontal coverage associated with a depth of sounding as yet unknown and dependent on the vertical extent and optical depth of the cloud layers that constitute the pattern imaged by JIRAM.

For a clear atmosphere, the whole thickness of JIRAM penetration (~ 150 km) related to the circumference relative to 87°S planetographic latitude (~ 25000 km) would give a scale $O(10^2)$, thus a larger emphasis of the horizontal respect to the vertical scale. However, from a dynamical point of view, whether a phenomenon is to be considered a large-scale one depends on how much it is influenced by the planet’s rotation, as well as on its size. Therefore, the choice of the brightness scans, from which we extract signal samples to analyze, is a complicated matter. The cluster of cyclones (Adriani et al., 2018) could well have its origin deeper than the weather layer, in the light of current knowledge, while the regions outside and inside the circumpolar ring of cyclones are probably confined at some level in the weather layer. For this reason, we oriented our study to signals sampled in those regions. This has been accomplished by tracing some *ad hoc* circular paths, outside and inside the cyclonic ring (Figure 1), from which we extracted radiance signal samples. Henceforth we will refer to these two annular regions also as “equatorward” and “poleward” respectively, with respect to the ring of cyclones. Because small vortices are ubiquitous in the regions under study and they can influence the power spectral slopes (Barrado-Izagirre et al., 2009), paths have been traced in areas as uniform as possible, as explained in detail in section 2, minimizing the presence of the small vortices.

This work is organized into five sections. In section 2 we provide information on the instrument and describe the observations and the processing applied in order to obtain the mosaic of the entire polar region. We outline also the criteria used to select the sample data to analyze. In section 3, we

114 give details of the analysis carried out and summarize the principal results that are discussed in
 115 section 4 in terms of models and previous turbulence results. A summary of our conclusions is
 116 reported in section 5.

117

118 2. Data and methodology

119 JIRAM combines an infrared imager and a slit spectrometer, sharing the same telescope. The
 120 imager focal plane is in turn divided into two equal areas defined by the superimposition of two
 121 different band-pass filters: the L-filter, centered at $3.45\ \mu\text{m}$ with a $290\ \text{nm}$ bandwidth (IMG-L),
 122 and the M-filter, centered at $4.78\ \mu\text{m}$ with a $480\ \text{nm}$ bandwidth (IMG-M). The spectrometer
 123 covers the spectral region from 2 to $5\ \mu\text{m}$ (average spectral sampling $9\ \text{nm}/\text{band}$) with a 256 pixels
 124 slit, co-located in the M-filter imager's Field of View (FOV) (Adriani et al., 2014).

125 Juno's highly elliptical ~ 53 day polar orbit around Jupiter makes it possible to acquire very close
 126 snapshots of the polar regions by JunoCam and JIRAM. During the spacecraft passages over

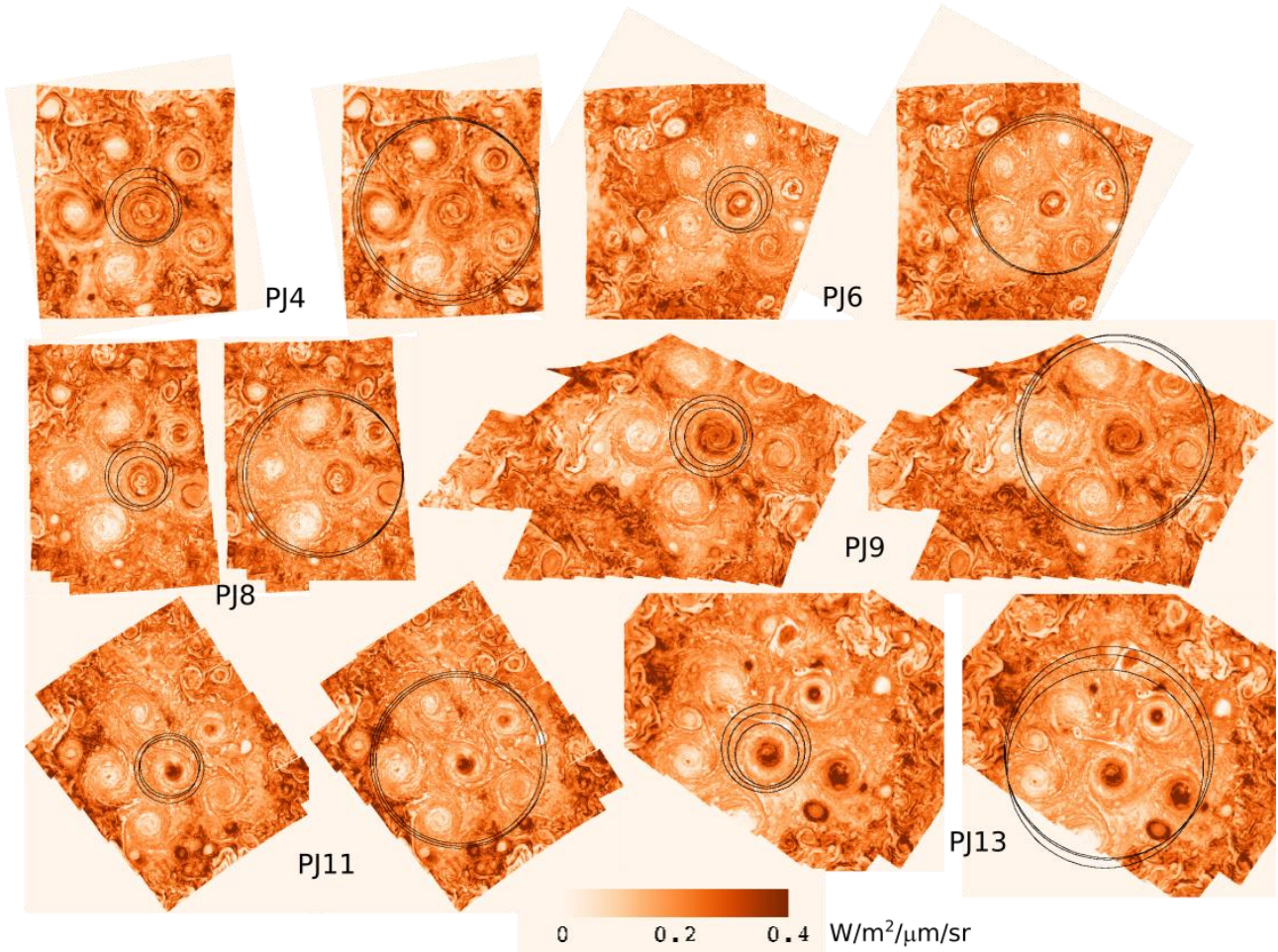


Figure 1- Stereographic projections of mosaics composed with images of Jupiter's South Pole acquired by IMG-M in six Juno perijoves. All the images have been corrected for the emission angle and re-scaled in the same range of radiance values, reported in the color bar at the bottom of the figure. Black circles indicate the trajectories along which the analyzed signals have been sampled.

127 Jupiter's poles, the instruments have the opportunity to sense adjacent regions of the underlying
 128 cloud deck. In some passages JIRAM had the opportunity to cover almost completely the polar
 129 regions. IMG-M acquired data sessions at approximately 10-minutes time steps, wherein every
 130 session is a collection of observations acquired every ~ 30 s. In this work, we use the images of
 131 the South Pole acquired during the fourth, sixth, eighth, ninth, eleventh and thirteenth orbits (PJ4,
 132 PJ6, PJ8, PJ9, PJ11 and PJ13 passages), spanning an overall period of roughly 1.5 years. These
 133 datasets provide full coverage from the 82.5° S planetographic latitude poleward, except the PJ9
 134 and PJ13 cases, where a small area is missing. Unfortunately, the spacecraft attitude did not permit
 135 the complete coverage of the northern regions during the same orbits and the North Pole had only
 136 a partial coverage, except for the PJ4 passage. Therefore, we prefer to limit our investigation to the
 137 South Pole. A list of IMG-M image sequences used in this study along with the proper pixel
 138 resolution (km) and time coverage for each sequence is reported in Supplemental Material 1.

139 In principle, JIRAM can sound atmospheric pressure levels as large as 5 bar (Kunde et al., 1982;
 140 Irwin et al., 2001, Grassi et al., 2017) in absence of thick opaque clouds, whereas in areas where
 141 thick cloud cover blocks the thermal emission from the deeper warmer interior JIRAM senses the
 142 cooler temperatures of the cloud top. All the single images by IMG-M, used to create the mosaics,
 143 have been corrected for the emission angle (that is the angle formed by the instrument line of sight
 144 and the nadir direction) and then re-projected in stereographic maps to the worst pixel resolution,
 145 that is the instantaneous FOV (IFOV) of the farthest observation of IMG-M (~ 55 km pixel $^{-1}$).
 146 Projected images are shown in Figure 1. We generated six mosaics for the South Pole on
 147 geographical basis, by using geometric information derived through SPICE-based routines
 148 (<http://naif.jpl.nasa.gov>) and navigational databases (Acton, 1996), and ENVI tools
 149 (<https://www.harrisgeospatial.com/Software-Technology>) for each of the geometric calibrations
 150 and image processing applied to the JIRAM images. All the maps are based on Jupiter's
 151 planetographic latitude and System III longitudes, but with longitude increasing eastward (0-360).
 152 All the images used to create the mosaics (see Table T1 as Supporting Information) have been
 153 acquired in a time interval where, at the mean flow estimated velocity (Grassi et al., 2018), any
 154 possible cloud displacement is below the pixel resolution. The data range of the six South Pole
 155 mosaics has been adjusted to be in the same interval of radiance values and a color scale has been
 156 used to highlight the different optical depths, with the lowest radiance value in white and the
 157 highest one in orange (Figure 1). Hence, we show white cold clouds on an orange hot background.

158 We use power spectra to characterize the statistics of cloud opacities outside and inside the
 159 circumpolar ring of cyclones. These two regions have similarities from a dynamical viewpoint:
 160 both of them are marked by low wind speeds but nevertheless various morphological structures
 161 seem to suggest they are "active". The equatorward region is characterized by the interaction of
 162 the circumpolar vortices with chaotic eddy patterns outside the ring and by the mutual interplay of
 163 the vortices themselves. Similarly, the poleward region is the interaction field between the central
 164 and circumpolar cyclonic circulations. Although very low flow velocities seem to characterize
 165 these areas (at the limit of the minimum detectable wind, Grassi et al., 2018), they do not give the
 166 impression of being inactive (Figure 1): streams of thinning and thickening clouds and small

isolated eddies are clearly visible. Therefore, we investigated these areas using power spectral analysis to characterize the resulting cloud statistics and to verify if the behavior is consistent with a 2D turbulence, as reported in Harrington et al. (1996), Barrado-Izagirre et al. (2009), Choi & Showman (2011), Cosentino et al. (2017), Young & Read (2017), Cosentino et al., (2019) for regions at lower latitudes.

We extracted from each mosaic six circular samples (black circles in Figure 1), three outside and three inside the vortex ring, which we take to be the annular region enclosing the main cyclonic circulations. We calculated the power spectrum for every sample, then, to reduce the noise, we produced two mean power spectra for the equatorward and for the poleward triplet by averaging on each single triplet power spectrum. More details on the calculations are given in section 3. Circular paths are advantageous because they combine suitable data size with the continuity of the sample, which is periodic, assuring the stationarity of the series (Bendat & Piersol, 1986). Each circular path has been shaped on latitude circles that vary from -82.5° to -83.5° for the equatorward area, and from -87° to -88° for the poleward one. These paths then had to be moved from the original latitude grid into the areas previously selected for the analysis, because of the asymmetry of the polygon of cyclones related to the geographical pole position. Particular care has been taken to avoid overlapping with the cyclones' edges, that we identify as those regions where the average intensity of the azimuthal wind is larger than $\sim 50 \text{ m sec}^{-1}$ (Grassi et al., 2018).

Equatorward paths from PJ9 and PJ13 enclose a small region outside the mosaic. We assume for these cases that the series are still stationary, like those with continuous paths, basing this assumption on similarity considerations.

The signals so produced are spatial series of pixel radiances as a function of the cumulative distance from an arbitrary starting point (pixel 1) up to the last point before pixel 1 on the circular path.

191

192 **3. Power Spectral Analysis**

We compute the power spectra of Jupiter's cloud opacities at the South Pole applying the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) method to the datasets sampled on each circular path shown in Figure 1. However, because the FFT needs evenly sampled series, we resampled our datasets at even steps, applying to every sample an algorithm performing a series of weighted-least squares fits, with Gaussian weights, operating on a spatial grid equal to the IFOV ($\sim 55 \text{ km pixel}^{-1}$) in a moving window across the data. In Figure S2 of Supplemental Material 2 the PJ9 equatorward brightness scan is reported, before and after the resampling operation, as an example. The residuals from the comparison, reported as difference between the sample data value and the ones predicted from the fit, are also shown.

The resulting signals have been tested for stationarity (Bendat & Piersol, 1986), searching for the presence of a possible trend in the spatial series, although the choice of the circular path should

203

204 ensure no trends. This test gave negative results, confirming the correctness of our assumption of
 205 stationarity. In view of the successive average operation to reduce spectral noise, the spatial series
 206 have been standardized by removing the sample mean. To reduce the side-band leakage effects we
 207 applied the Hanning tapering window (Bendat & Piersol, 1986) to every power spectrum. Then we
 208 normalized for the variances of the signals and zero-padded all the sample data to the 2^{11} constant
 209 value, to ensure uniformity in length and bin size of the wavenumber range, thus making the
 210 single power spectra suitable for averaging. Because all these operations do not modify the
 211 spectral behavior, they have no impact on the principal aim of this study. The power spectra that
 212 we obtain are functions of the wavenumber (km^{-1}) and are plotted in logarithmic scale to highlight
 213 the potential presence of power-law relationships in the inertial sub-range region of the spectrum.
 214 Finally, we computed average power spectra for the regions outside and inside the circumpolar
 215 ring. In Figure 2 we show the average power spectral density (psda hereafter) of the signals
 216 outside the circumpolar ring, relative to the PJ4 passage. The error bars on the spectral curve are
 217 the standard error of the mean $\sigma_a = \sigma/\sqrt{N}$ (Bevington & Robinson, 1992). By a simple visual
 218 inspection, the psda of Figure 2 seems to show two different slopes. To verify this hypothesis, we
 219 wrote an algorithm for fitting two independent slopes, one at low and one at high wavenumbers,
 220 following the approach of Choi and Showman (2011). Similar to their work, our algorithm finds
 221 the best power-law relationships through linear least-squares fitting, constraining only the starting
 222 and the final wavenumbers, and it determines the location of the wavenumber where the possible
 223 transition in slope occurs by calculating the two independent best-fit slopes for each possible

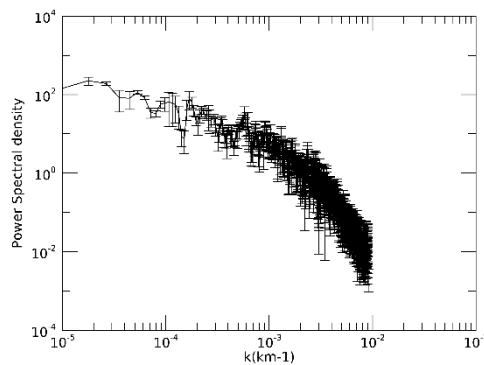
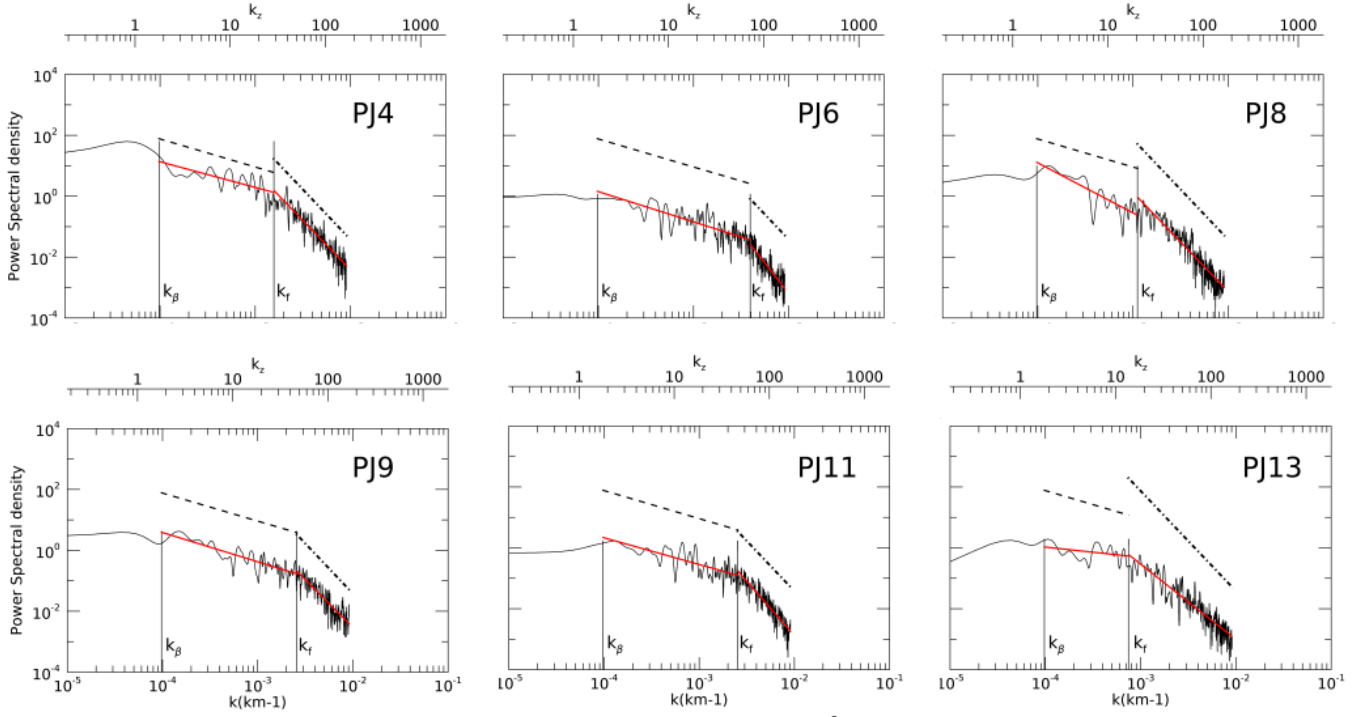


Figure 2- Average of three power spectral densities relative to the signals sampled outside the southern circumpolar ring of cyclones during PJ4. The error bars represent the standard error of the mean.

224 transition point in the wavenumber range. The overall best fit is the one with the lowest $\chi^2 = \chi_1^2 +$
 225 χ_2^2 . In Figure S3 of Supplemental Material 2 the χ^2 relative to Figure 3 plots are shown.

Poleward



Equatorward

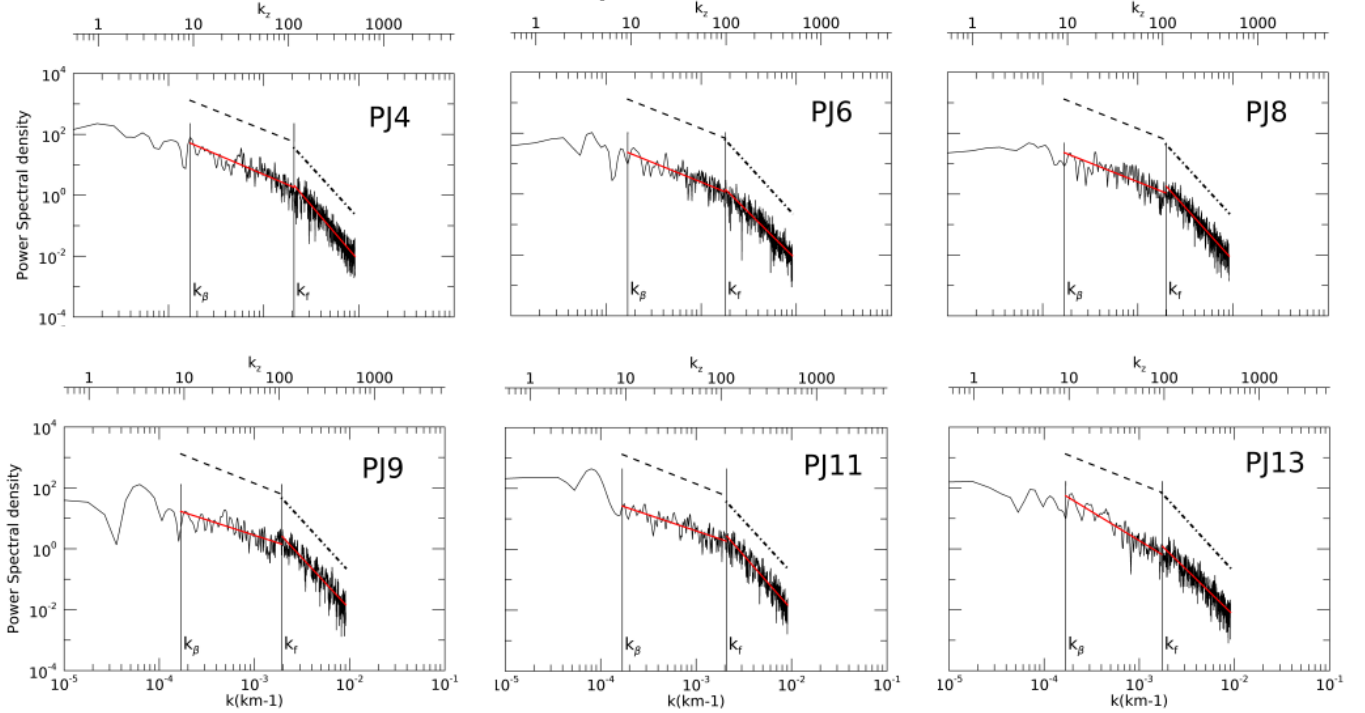


Figure 3- Averages of power spectra of the signals sampled inside (top) and outside (bottom) the southern circumpolar ring of cyclones. Power law fits overlap the spectra (red line). Median values of the overall power laws for the two cases are shown above the spectra (dashed black lines). The positions of the wavenumbers corresponding to the Rhines scale and to the transition in slope are marked by vertical lines. X axes at bottom of each plot are in wavenumbers – inverse of length – while x axes at the top are in zonal wavenumbers, as defined in the text.

227 The maximum wavenumber of the whole best-fit range is fixed by the Nyquist theorem, but the
 228 minimum value is not so easy to constrain. In past works (Harrington et al., 1996; Barrado-
 229 Izagirre et al., 2009; Choi and Showman, 2011), different values have been assumed on the basis
 230 of the particular context, type of measurements and specific objectives of the research. In our
 231 study, we test the hypothesis that the interacting regions of the polar cyclones exhibit a dynamical
 232 state compatible with quasi-geostrophic two-dimensional turbulence, characterized by the
 233 conservation of the potential vorticity (PV) and small Rossby number (Pedlosky, 1986). This
 234 hypothesis makes straightforward the identification of the beginning of the power-law at low
 235 wavenumbers with the end of the inverse cascade inertial range. Thus, we constrain the starting
 236 value of the variation range of the overall best fit with the wavenumber value corresponding to the
 237 Rhines scale (Rhines, 1975; Ingersoll et al., 2004)

$$k_{\beta} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2U}}$$

238 where U is a typical value of the horizontal wind velocity, $\beta = 2\Omega \cos(\varphi)/R$ is the local
 239 derivative

Poleward			
Perijove's passes	Slope 1	Slope 2	Transition wavenumber (km ⁻¹)
Pj4	-0.8±0.3	-3.2±0.3	1.6e-03
Pj6	-0.8±0.2	-3.7±0.9	3.9e-03
Pj8	-1.6±0.5	-3.2±0.3	1.1e-03
Pj9	-1.0±0.3	-3.2±0.5	2.6e-03
Pj11	-0.9±0.3	-3.6±0.5	2.5e-03
Pj13	-0.3±0.7	-2.5±0.7	7.4e-04
median	-0.9±0.2	-3.2±0.3	2.0e-03±9.3e-04
Equatorward			
Perijove's passes	Slope 1	Slope 2	Transition wavenumber (km ⁻¹)
Pj4	-1.3±0.3	-3.6±0.4	2.1e-03
Pj6	-1.3±0.4	-3.1±0.3	1.8e-03
Pj8	-1.2±0.3	-3.5±0.4	2.0e-03
Pj9	-1.0±0.3	-3.4±0.3	1.9e-03
Pj11	-1.1±0.3	-3.6±0.4	2.1e-03
Pj13	-1.9±0.3	-3.0±0.3	1.7e-04
median	-1.2±0.2	-3.4±0.2	2.0e-03±1.3e-04

Table 1-Best-fit slope values for the psda of the datasets relative to different perijoves. "Poleward" and "Equatorward" table sections correspond to psda computed by signals sampled inside and outside the circumpolar ring of cyclones. We report the values of the two slopes, the 1- σ uncertainty value for each slope fit and the wavenumber value in correspondence of the transition in slope. At the bottom of each column of the table the medians are shown.

240

241 of the Coriolis parameter with respect to the latitude φ , and Ω and R are the rotation rate and the
 242 radius of the planet. It is worthwhile mentioning that the Rhines scale may characterize many
 243 different phenomena rather than being just the scale of the cascade arrest, as stressed in the
 244 detailed study of Sukoriansky et al. (2007). However, in the absence of another objective criterion
 245 that fixes the end of the linear portion of the log-log spectral curve at low wavenumbers, the
 246 Rhines scale, intended as a sink for the energy inverse cascade (see also Cosentino et al. (2019)),
 247 is a reasonable parameter to mark the beginning of the inertial subrange. Here, two different U
 248 values (20 m s^{-1} , 15 m s^{-1}) have been assigned for equatorward and poleward regions, on the basis
 249 of the findings of Grassi et al. (2018). The values of the Rhines scale calculated from our results
 250 are in the range $k \sim 1\text{-}1.5 \times 10^{-4}$, corresponding to an interval $\sim 2\text{-}8$ in terms of zonal
 251 wavenumber $k_z = \frac{2\pi R(\varphi)\cos(\varphi)}{1/k}$. These values are very different from the ones reported in
 252 Cosentino et al. (2019) and references therein. However, it should not be forgotten that dynamic
 253 and thermodynamic equilibria at poles can be very different from those at mid-to-low latitudes,
 254 where the values reported in literature have been computed. A physical interpretation of the sizes
 255 of the structures corresponding to the limit of the inverse cascade energy is beyond the scope of
 256 this paper.

257 Figure 3 shows the psda (black line) of the region inside (top) and outside (bottom) the
 258 circumpolar ring of cyclones, overlain by the best-fit slopes (red line), for PJ4, PJ6, PJ8, PJ9, PJ11
 259 and PJ13. In every plot, the positions of the Rhines parameter (k_β) and of the transition in slope
 260 (k_f) values are also indicated on the wavenumber grid by vertical lines. In addition, we computed
 261 the median of the best-fit slopes on all the perijove's passages in order to verify the time
 262 variability of the single slopes, and of the k_f points. They are plotted in Figure 3 as black dashed
 263 lines above the spectral curves.

264 As can be seen in Figure 3, the hypothesis of a double power law behavior is confirmed in most
 265 cases, except in the PJ8 poleward region and in the PJ13 equatorward region. However, it should
 266 be noted that both the slopes, and consequently the position of k_f , depend on the value of the best-
 267 fit starting point. This dependence has been noted also by Cosentino et al. (2019) who investigate
 268 it by carrying out a sensitivity study on the dependence of the position of the transition in slopes
 269 on the k initial value. Future analyses will benefit from their detailed study.

270 We assigned to all the Rhines parameters the PJ4 value of horizontal velocity, the only one
 271 computed so far (Grassi et al., 2018), but this choice is not obvious. Small variations of U have a
 272 significant impact on the slope values and on the k_f position. On the other hand, the PJ4 value of
 273 horizontal velocity seems adequate in most cases, as confirmed in Table 1, where the best-fit
 274 values of the two slopes and the relative medians are reported for all perijoves, together with their
 275 $1\text{-}\sigma$ uncertainty.

Slope values for larger scales, as can be seen in Table 1, are slightly different inside and outside the circumpolar ring, in line with the results obtained in previous works (Harrington et al., 1996; Barrado-Izagirre et al., 2009; Choi & Showman, 2011). Results for smaller scales are more uniform relative to those of slope 1. However, slope 2 values appear somewhat larger than those reported in the literature cited above. Hypotheses to explain these findings are described in section 4.

As shown in Table 1, the break in slope k_f exhibits more variability inside than outside the ring. However, the median values are equal in the two cases, with uncertainties that reflect the differing extent of variability. On the other hand, if we refer to the zonal wavenumber k_z , we obtain median values rather different for the poleward (36.6 ± 17.0) and equatorward region (109.7 ± 7.1). These results differ in detail from those reported in Harrington et al. (1996), Barrado-Izagirre et al. (2009) and Choi & Showman (2011), even though they see a large variability in the k_f values.

Figure 3 shows also variability of the integrated power under the curves with time. Although a detailed analysis is beyond the principal aims of our investigation, a simple visual inspection of the plots in Figure 3 shows that contributions from the integrated radiance inside the circumpolar ring varies with time, with the largest integrated power registered during PJ4, while this behavior is not so evident for the integrated psda outside the ring.

4. Discussion

The results described in the previous section come from the application of well-established methods of data analysis, which were successfully used in the past to describe the spatial structure of Jupiter's cloud patterns at various depths, and their relationship to turbulence (Harrington et al., 1996; Barrado-Izagirre et al., 2009; Choi & Showman, 2011; Cosentino et al., 2017). Because previous studies refer to mid-latitude and the equator, a comparison between those findings and ours has little significance, considering the very different dynamical contexts. However, in both cases the power spectra are best fitted by two slopes with similar power laws. All these slopes, including our own values, show some deviations from the values predicted from pure 2D turbulence theory (Kraichnan, 1967; 1971).

The classical 2D and 3D (Kolmogorov, 1941) turbulence equations predict different values for the slopes of the power laws, depending on the turbulent regime. In the 3D turbulent regime there is only one slope, the energy cascade is downscale and the energy is transferred from large to smaller scales, with a $k^{-5/3}$ law. The rigorous 2D theory, governed by the 2D Navier-Stokes equation, introduces the notion of an inverse cascade of energy, or a transfer of energy from small to larger scales beginning at the forcing wavenumber. It is applied to incompressible fluids and predicts two inertial intervals, above and below the forcing scale, namely an inverse energy and a direct enstrophy cascade, where the enstrophy (the integral of the square of the vorticity) accounts for the dissipative effects arising from rotation, vortex formation and generally any swirling activity in the flow. The upscale energy flux should give, according to the theory, a $k^{-5/3}$ power law, while

314 the downscale enstrophy flux should give a power law with slope -3. However, large-scale
 315 geophysical flows, although nearly two-dimensional, show deviations from the predictions of
 316 strictly 2D fluid dynamics.

317 A dimensionless parameter relevant to the atmospheric dynamics and turbulence is the Rossby
 318 number $Ro=U/fL$, where U is the background wind speed, L is the horizontal scale of the
 319 disturbance associated with the phenomenon under study and f is the Coriolis parameter. Ro gives
 320 a measure of the significance of rotation apparent forces on the phenomenon under study.

321 In quasi-geostrophic approximation, the flow is nearly in geostrophic balance but with an inertial
 322 contribution significantly smaller than the Coriolis one ($Ro \ll 1$). Indeed, the quasi-geostrophic
 323 equations, in their stream function formulation, differ from the Navier-Stokes ones for the terms
 324 depending on Ro^{-1} (Foster et al., 2103). As in the classical 2D turbulence, energy and enstrophy
 325 are conserved, but the Coriolis predominance on the inertial term makes vortex stretching
 326 possible.

327 With reference to the transition wavenumbers reported in Table 1, the horizontal length scale
 328 $L=1/k_f$, implies for Ro , with $f \cong 3.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at polar latitudes, values in the range $\cong 0.08 -$
 329 0.1 . These are compatible with the hypothesis of quasi-geostrophic 2D turbulence used in this
 330 analysis.

331 Various dissipation mechanisms can disrupt the steady-state characteristics of the turbulent
 332 regime. Friction and wave-wave interaction, can determine transfer of energy and enstrophy in the
 333 enstrophy and energy inertial ranges (Maltrud & Vallis, 1993; Young & Read, 2017), modifying
 334 the expected slopes. In particular, the physical meaning of nonlinear wave-wave interactions is
 335 that resonant sets of wave components exchange energy, redistributing it over the spectrum
 336 (Phillips, 1960). In shallow-water models three-wave interactions (so-called triad interactions)
 337 become important. Evidence of the influence of nonlinear triad interactions on the transfer of
 338 kinetic energy through the whole range of length scale has been reported by Young & Read
 339 (2017). They used datasets, acquired in the visible and near-infrared bands in December 2000
 340 during the NASA Cassini mission, to determine the direction of Jupiter's kinetic energy cascade
 341 throughout the range of length scales of their specific observations. They found that a transfer of
 342 energy occurs not only upscale of the spectral “kink”, as expected in quasi-geostrophic two-
 343 dimensional turbulence, but also downscale in a non-negligible component. Computing the
 344 spectral fluxes of kinetic energy both directly, from two of their datasets, and by calculating
 345 nonlinear triad interactions, from the third one, they found that eddy-eddy interactions contribute
 346 significantly. Although this computation refers to middle-to-low latitudes, it may be considered
 347 valid in whatever region of Jupiter presents similar conditions.

348 Figure 4 shows that many wave-like features are present on Jupiter's South Pole, concealed by the
 349 large-scale cloud patterns, and that some of which can interact (panel e). We intend for wave-like
 350 feature a regular pattern of three or more alternated crests (low radiance values) and trough (high
 351 radiance values). The hidden wavy pattern has been revealed by means of high-pass FFT filtering
 352 (Pratt, 2001) of the image (panels c, d and e). Few notes on the working principles of the FFT
 353 filtering (Text S1) are reported in Supplemental Material 3 and the kernel high-pass shape (Figure

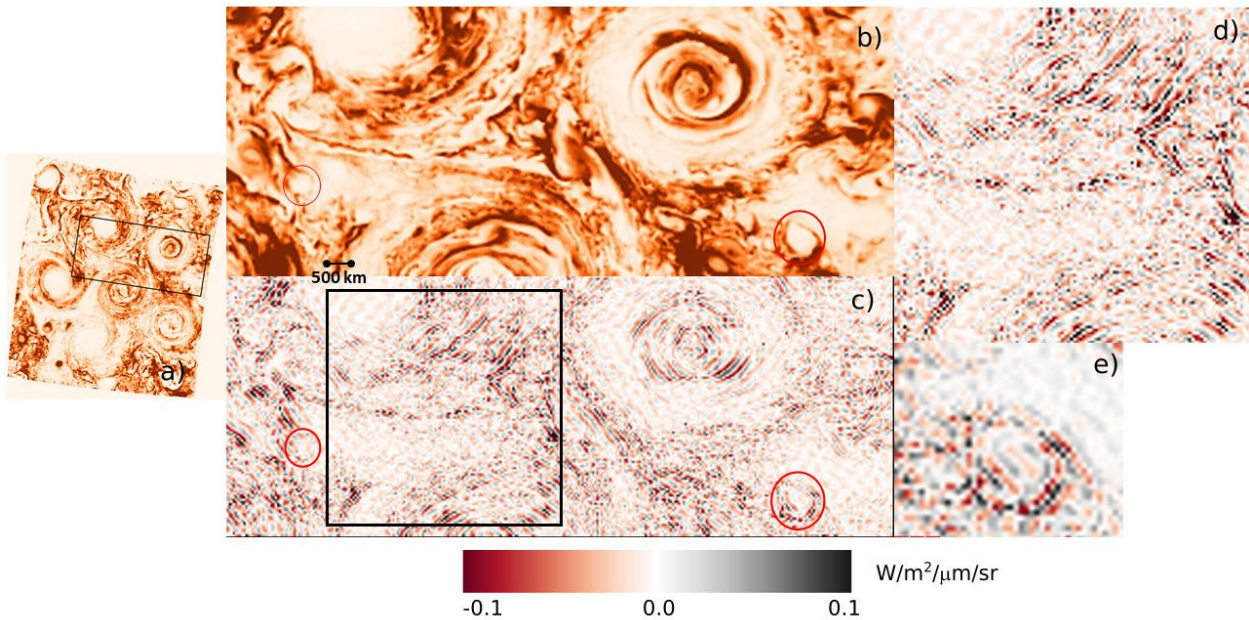


Figure 4- Visualization of Jupiter's South Pole dynamics, from PJ4 perijove. a) Map of the whole cluster of cyclones; the panel b) position is highlighted (black rectangle); b) detail of the intermediate region, straddling the central cyclone (bottom of the panel) and two vortices of the circumpolar ring; two minor vortices are marked with red circles; c) the same of panel b), but after high-pass Fourier filtering. Many wave-like features result once the frequencies of the most evident patterns have been removed. The panel d) position is highlighted (black square) and the 500 km horizontal scale is reported above. d) and e) are details of the intermediate region and of the minor vortex at the right bottom corner of panel c). Wavy patterns of different amplitude and direction are clearly visible, some of them converging. The d) and e) panels are the enhanced contents of the areas inside the black square and the red circle in the right bottom of panel c), respectively. The colorbar applies to the c), d) and e) panels.

354 S4) in Supplemental Material 2.

355 A complete study of the origins of the wavy pattern in Jupiter's polar regions is the subject of
 356 another paper in preparation. A different sampling strategy must be applied to the IMG-M data, to
 357 optimize the wave analysis, and a complete overview of the various wave typologies and of the
 358 possible implied dynamic scenarios must be done. Here we note only that the conditions for triad
 359 interactions are present in the region studied and that this circumstance could explain the deviation
 360 of the slopes derived in this study from the theoretical 2D power laws.

361 The k_f transition in slope, obtained in this work, indicates that a forcing scale can exist around 500
 362 km. If we hypothesize that baroclinic instabilities play a non-negligible role in the region under
 363 investigation, then we can assign to L_d the Rossby deformation radius meaning (Pedlosky,
 364 1986). It must be noted that the L_d values, reported in the Jovian literature, have been quite
 365 different so far, with values $O(10^3 \text{ km})$ (Harrington et al., 1996; Young & Read, 2017). However,
 366 those values have been estimated for different pressure levels and at different latitudes. We use the
 367 same approach as Conrath et al. (1981), that refers to data acquired during Voyagers missions of
 368 the Jovian stratosphere, but using values of the various parameters derived from the Galileo
 369 mission, adjusted to a tropospheric depth down to $p_0 \cong 5 \text{ bar}$.

370 Specifically, the deformation radius is

$$L_d = \frac{H}{f} \times N$$

371 where H is the vertical scale height, f the Coriolis parameter and N the Brunt–Väisälä (buoyancy
 372 term) frequency. H is computed from $H=RT/g \cong 23 \text{ km}$, with $T \cong 180 \text{ K}$, calculated as the mean
 373 between $p_2=0.03 \text{ bar}$ (low stratosphere) and $p_1=5 \text{ bar}$ (deepest sounding level of JIRAM)
 374 pressure levels, the gas constant $R=3600 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$) and the gravity acceleration $g=28.3 \text{ m s}^{-2}$, at
 375 polar latitudes.

376 The Brunt–Väisälä frequency for the troposphere assumes values ranging in the interval 0.01-
 377 0.006 s^{-1} (Watkins & Cho, 2013; Magalhães et al., 2002). Accordingly, the Rossby deformation
 378 radius values vary from $L_d \sim 650 \text{ km}$ to $L_d \sim 395 \text{ km}$, in agreement with the median value of $1/k_f$
 379 (Table 1).

380 These values of L_d at Jupiter's South Pole, converted into the planetary Burger number $Bu = \left(\frac{L_d}{R_c}\right)^2$,
 381 with R_c being the polar radius of curvature, yield $Bu \sim 0.3-0.7 \times 10^{-4}$. The planetary Burger number
 382 is a dimensionless parameter indicating the importance of the fluid stratification on the dynamics.
 383 Our findings agree with the polar dynamical regime which Brushaber et al. (2019) define as
 384 “Jupiter-like”. In this regime $Bu \sim 10^{-4}$, while values typical for Saturn and ice giant polar
 385 dynamics are $Bu \sim 10^{-3}$ and $Bu \sim 10^{-2}$, respectively.

On the other hand, L_d can be thought of as the horizontal scale at which rotation effects become as important as buoyancy effects. Thus, if we interpret $1/k_f$ as the Rossby deformation radius, we expect there should be some eddies and/or meanders in the flow with the same horizontal scale of L_d in the regions under study. In Figure 4b the 500 km horizontal scale is compared with a couple of small eddies (red circle) at the limit of the poleward region. Both of them show circular streamlines, encircling a uniform core, and are overlaid by waves transversally oriented (Figure 4e).

Consequently, the comparison between the power spectrum analysis and FFT filtering of the images suggests the presence of some baroclinic instabilities in the region sampled in this study. We observe that this finding is compatible with a two-layer model, with horizontal gradients of temperature parallel to isobaric contours deep in the atmosphere (equivalent barotropic atmosphere) and a thin upper layer where temperature gradients cross the isobars and baroclinic instabilities transfer energies from ~ 500 km toward larger scales. This can be a possible scenario if the deep atmosphere, embedded between the central cyclone and the circumpolar ring, does not experience any mixing with warm air masses associated with the cyclonic circulations. Recently, Aurnou et al. (2018) suggested in their gas giant convection model a similar scenario, characterized by a thick stable layer with strong stability, and deep polar cyclones, perhaps penetrating to the depth of the zonal jets. The low variability of the slopes in Table 1 throughout the various perijoves suggests that this scenario persists for at least months or years.

5. Conclusions

We used a power spectrum analysis on Jupiter's polar cloud opacities to infer what type of turbulent regime is acting on the regions just outside and inside the cluster of cyclones encircling the South Pole. We found that the shape of the power spectra is compatible with a quasi-geostrophic two-dimensional turbulent regime, both for the equatorward and poleward annular regions considered here, with forcing scale around 500 km. We also found that this regime is preserved, with few variations, in six out of ten Juno orbits around Jupiter, spanning an overall period of roughly 1.5 years. The slight difference between the slopes in this work and the theoretical $k^{-5/3}$ and k^{-3} power laws can have more than one reason. The presence of minor vortices along some brightness circular paths or dissipation mechanisms, like the triad interaction, that redistribute energy and enstrophy on different scale ranges are two possible explanations of the deviation from theoretical slopes. A possible hint of the triad interaction is the complex pattern of waves revealed by processing the images with high-pass FFT filtering. In this work we assumed that the forcing scale can be interpreted as the Rossby deformation radius, a hypothesis that would seem to be confirmed by the presence of eddies and meanders of similar size inside the flow. Finally, we deduce that baroclinic instabilities perturb the region under analysis. This conclusion prompts us to speculate on a possible scenario of deep equivalent-barotropic atmosphere. Additional insights into the puzzling deep dynamics of the Jupiter's polar atmosphere will come

424 from the findings of Juno/MWR (MicroWave Radiometer), which senses deeper levels of
425 Jupiter's atmosphere than does JIRAM.

426

427

428 **Acknowledgments and Data Statement**

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436 California Institute of Technology.

437 Original JIRAM data used for this work are available at the NASA Planetary Data System website

438 https://pds-atmospheres.nmsu.edu/data_and_services/atmospheres_data/JUNO/jiram.html.

439 The datasets generated during the current study are available at
440 <http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/4f3mrkcxb.2>.

441

442 **Captions**

443 Figure 1 - Stereographic projections of mosaics composed with images of Jupiter's South Pole
444 acquired by IMG-M in six Juno perijoves. All the images have been corrected for the emission
445 angle and re-scaled in the same range of radiance values, reported in the color bar at the bottom of
446 the figure. Black circles indicate the trajectories along which the analyzed signals have been
447 sampled.

448 Figure 2 - Average of three power spectral densities relative to the signals sampled outside the
449 southern circumpolar ring of cyclones during PJ4. The error bars represent the standard error of
450 the mean.

451 Figure 3 - Averages of power spectra of the signals sampled inside (top) and outside (bottom) the
452 southern circumpolar ring of cyclones. Power law fits overlap the spectra (red line). Median
453 values of the overall power laws for the two cases are shown above the spectra (dashed black
454 lines). The positions of the wavenumbers corresponding to the Rhines scale and to the transition in
455 slope are marked by vertical lines. X axes at bottom of each plot are in wavenumbers – inverse of
456 length – while x axes at the top are in zonal wavenumbers, as defined in the text.

Figure 4 - Visualization of Jupiter's South Pole dynamics, from PJ4 perijove. a) Map of the whole cluster of cyclones; the panel b) position is highlighted (black rectangle); b) detail of the intermediate region, straddling the central cyclone (bottom of the panel) and two vortices of the circumpolar ring; two minor vortices are marked with red circles; c) the same of panel b), but after high-pass Fourier filtering. Many wave-like features result once the frequencies of the most evident patterns have been removed. The panel d) position is highlighted (black square) and the 500 km horizontal scale is reported above. d) and e) are details of the intermediate region and of the minor vortex at the right bottom corner of panel c). Wavy patterns of different amplitude and direction are clearly visible, some of them converging. The d) and e) panels are the enhanced contents of the areas inside the black square and the red circle in the right bottom of panel c), respectively. The colorbar applies to the c), d) and e) panels.

Table 1 – Best-fit slope values for the psda of the datasets relative to different perijoves. “Poleward” and “Equatorward” table sections correspond to psda computed by signals sampled inside and outside the circumpolar ring of cyclones. We report the values of the two slopes, the $1-\sigma$ uncertainty value for each slope fit and the wavenumber value in correspondence of the transition in slope. At the bottom of each column of the table the medians are shown.

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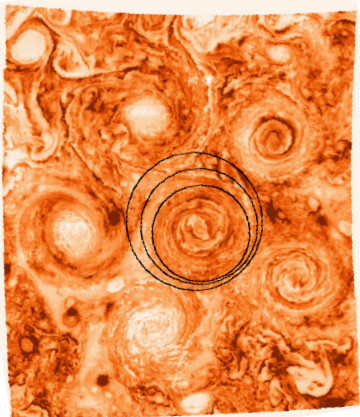
Poleward

Perijove's passes	Slope 1	Slope 2	Transition wavenumber (km ⁻¹)
Pj4	-0.8±0.3	-3.2±0.3	1.6e-03
Pj6	-0.8±0.2	-3.7±0.9	3.9e-03
Pj8	-1.6±0.5	-3.2±0.3	1.1e-03
Pj9	-1.0±0.3	-3.2±0.5	2.6e-03
Pj11	-0.9±0.3	-3.6±0.5	2.5e-03
Pj13	-0.3±0.7	-2.5±0.7	7.4e-04
median	-0.9±0.2	-3.2±0.3	2.0e-03±9.3e-04

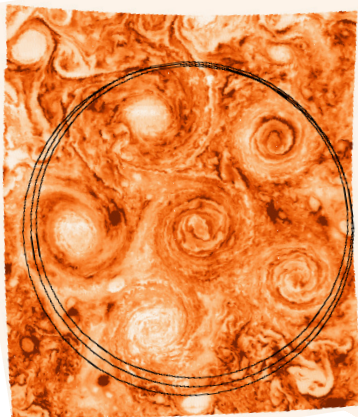
Equatorward

Perijove's passes	Slope 1	Slope 2	Transition wavenumber (km ⁻¹)
Pj4	-1.3±0.3	-3.6±0.4	2.1e-03
Pj6	-1.3±0.4	-3.1±0.3	1.8e-03
Pj8	-1.2±0.3	-3.5±0.4	2.0e-03
Pj9	-1.0±0.3	-3.4±0.3	1.9e-03
Pj11	-1.1±0.3	-3.6±0.4	2.1e-03
Pj13	-1.9±0.3	-3.0±0.3	1.7e-04
median	-1.2±0.2	-3.4±0.2	2.0e-03±1.3e-04

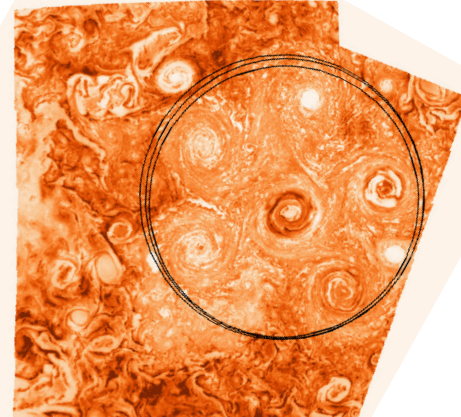
Figure 1.



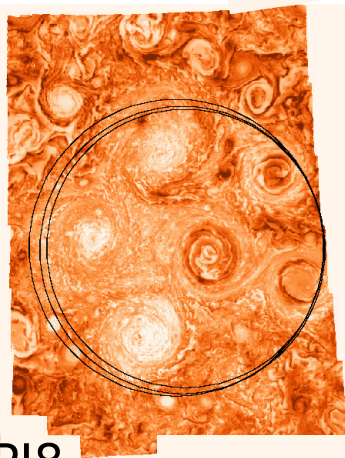
PJ4



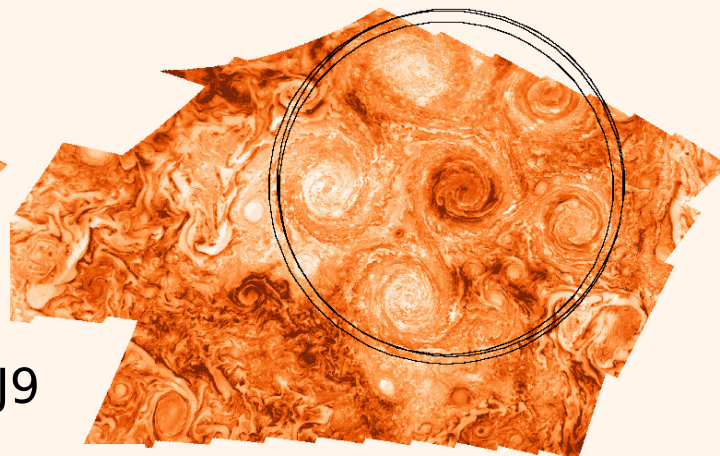
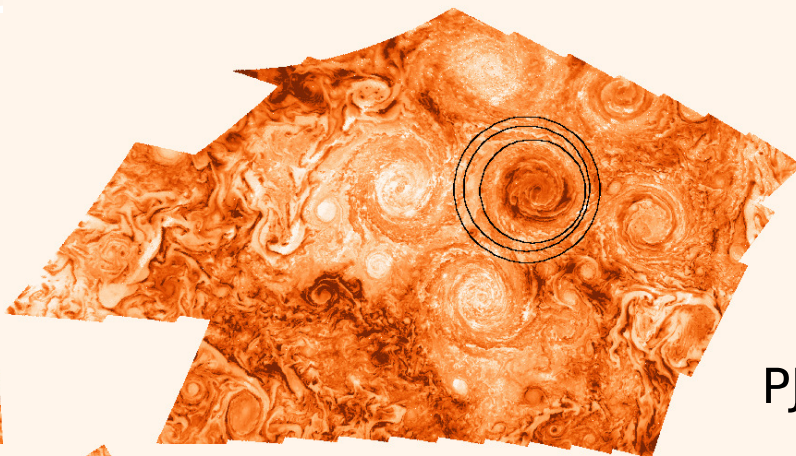
PJ6



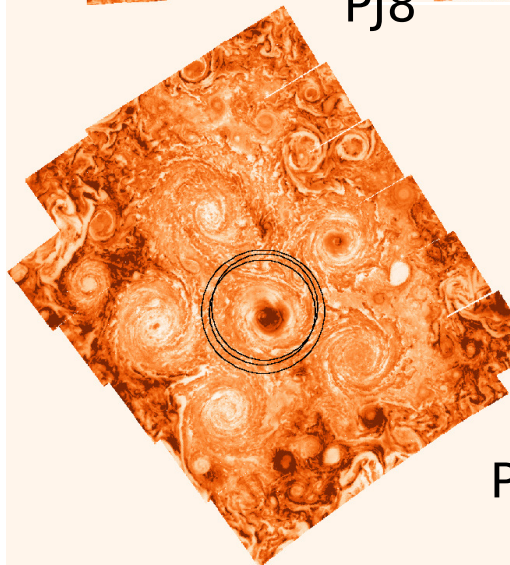
PJ8



PJ9



PJ13



PJ11

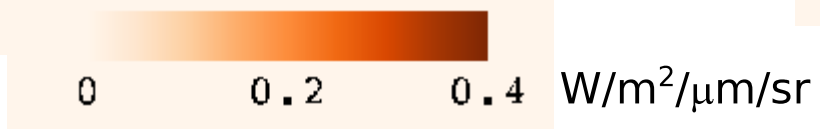
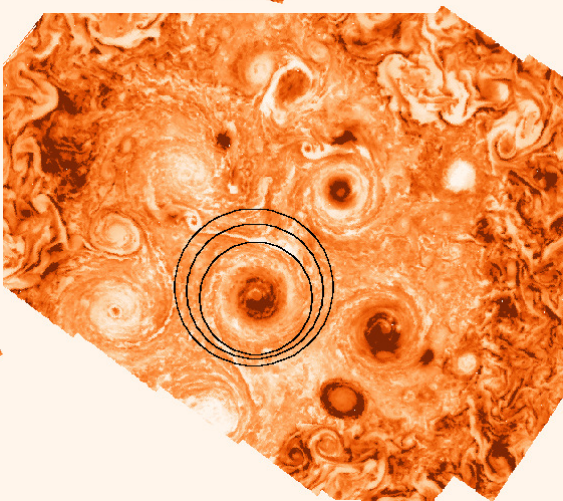
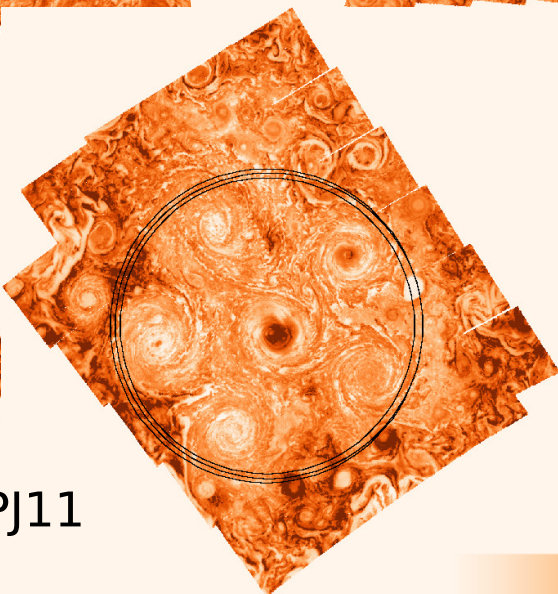


Figure 2.

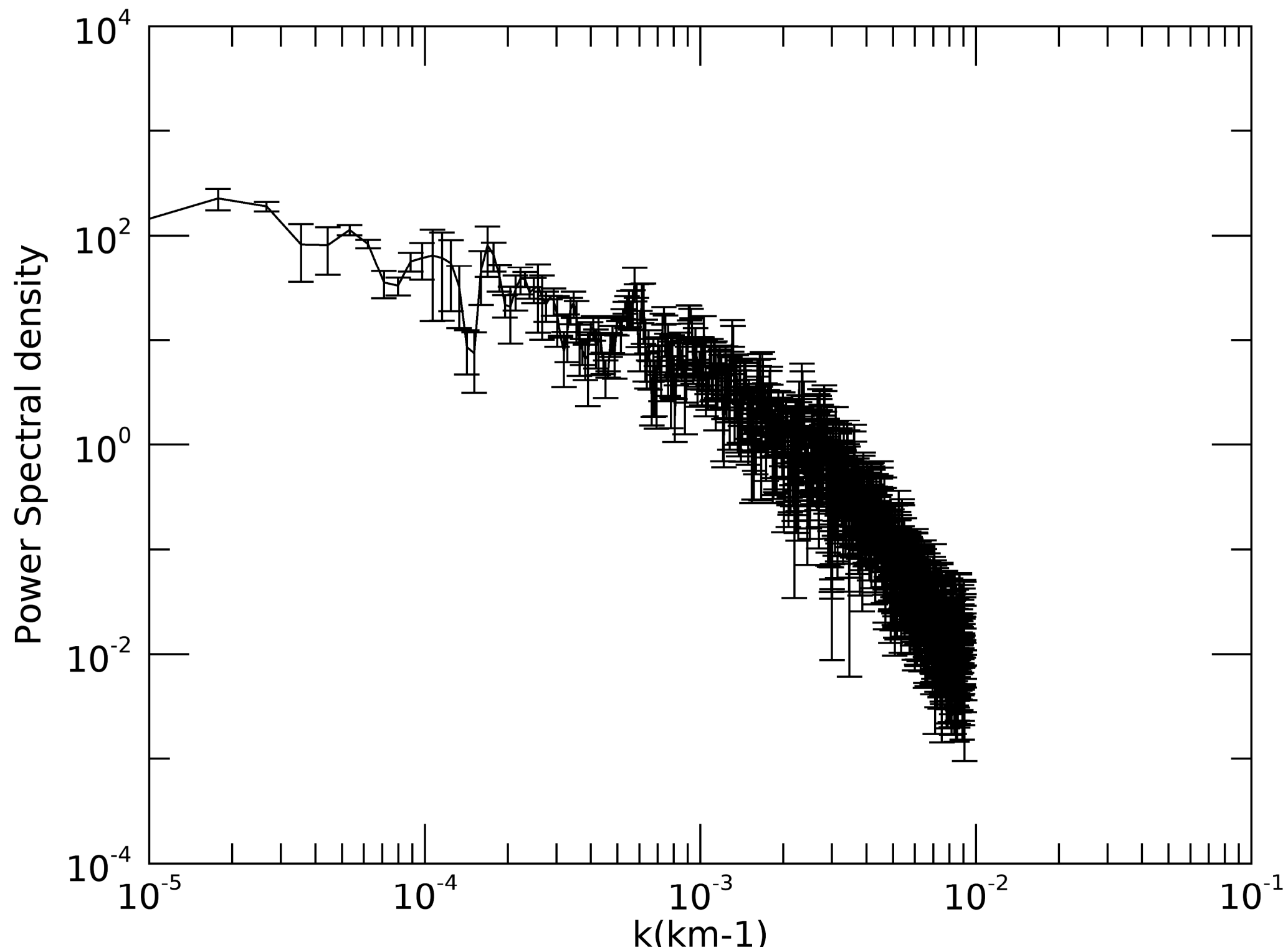
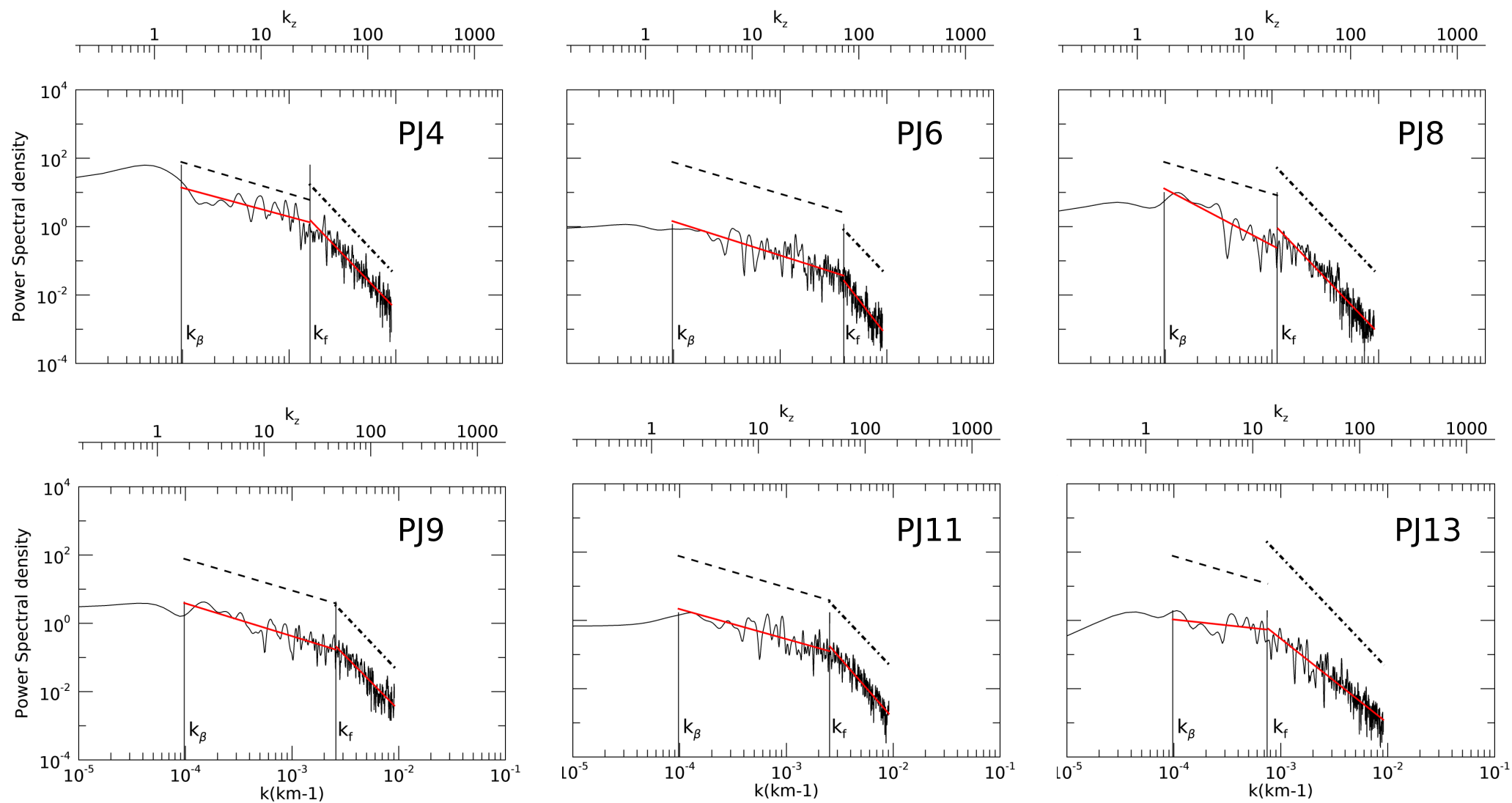


Figure 3.

Poleward



Equatorward

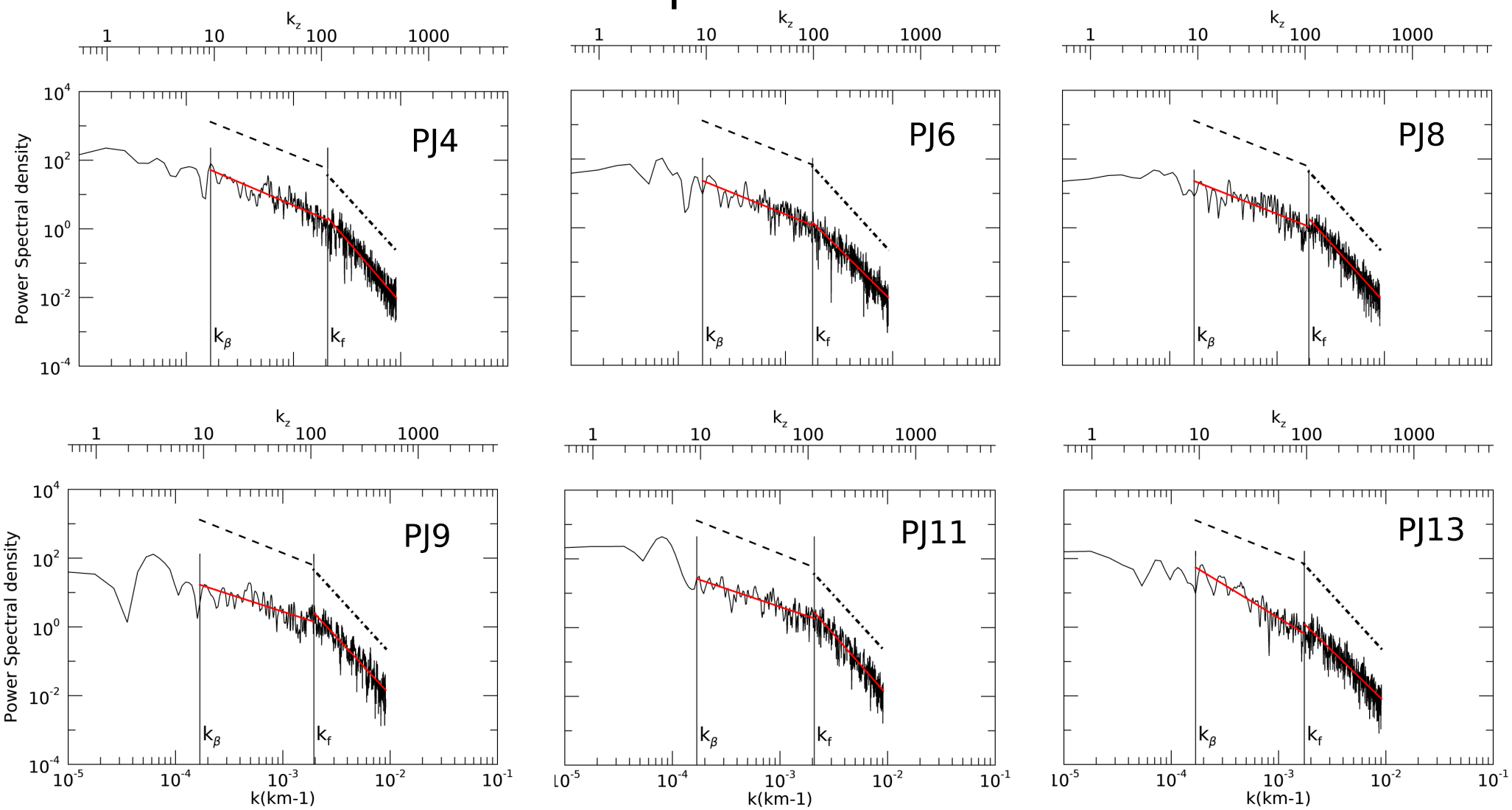
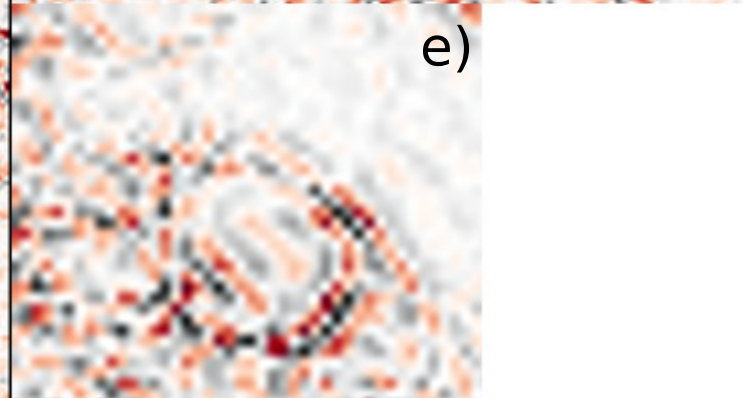
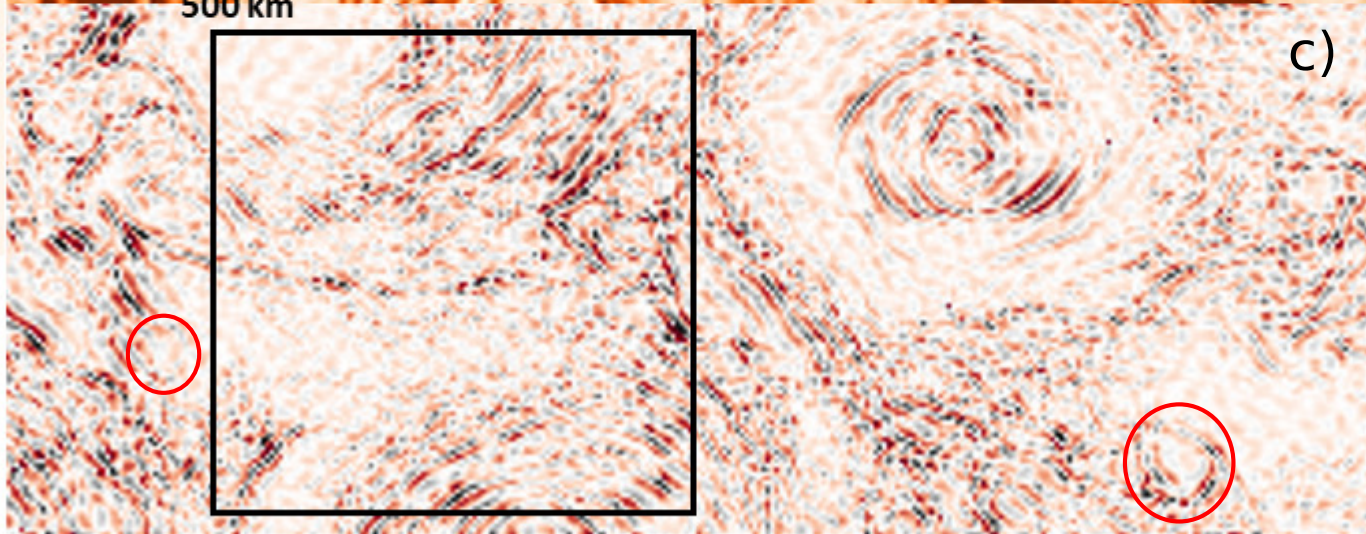
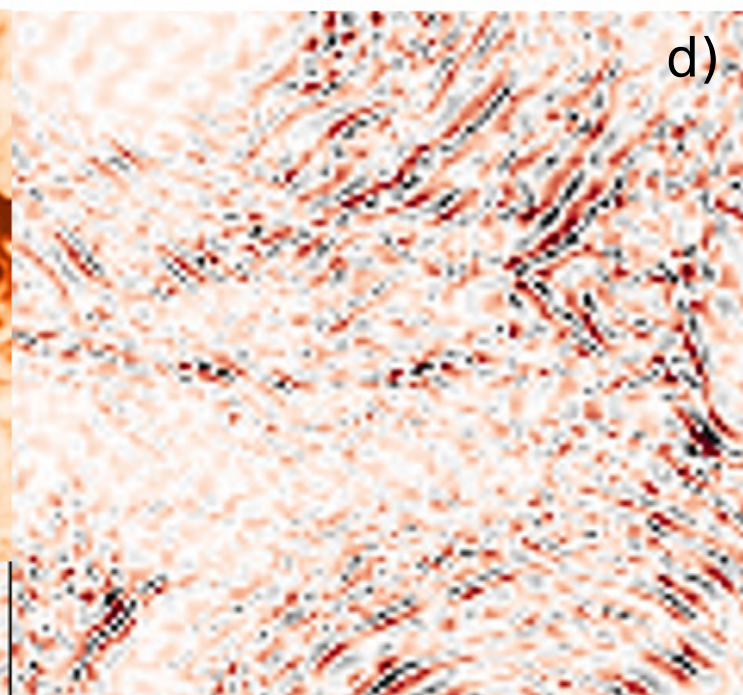
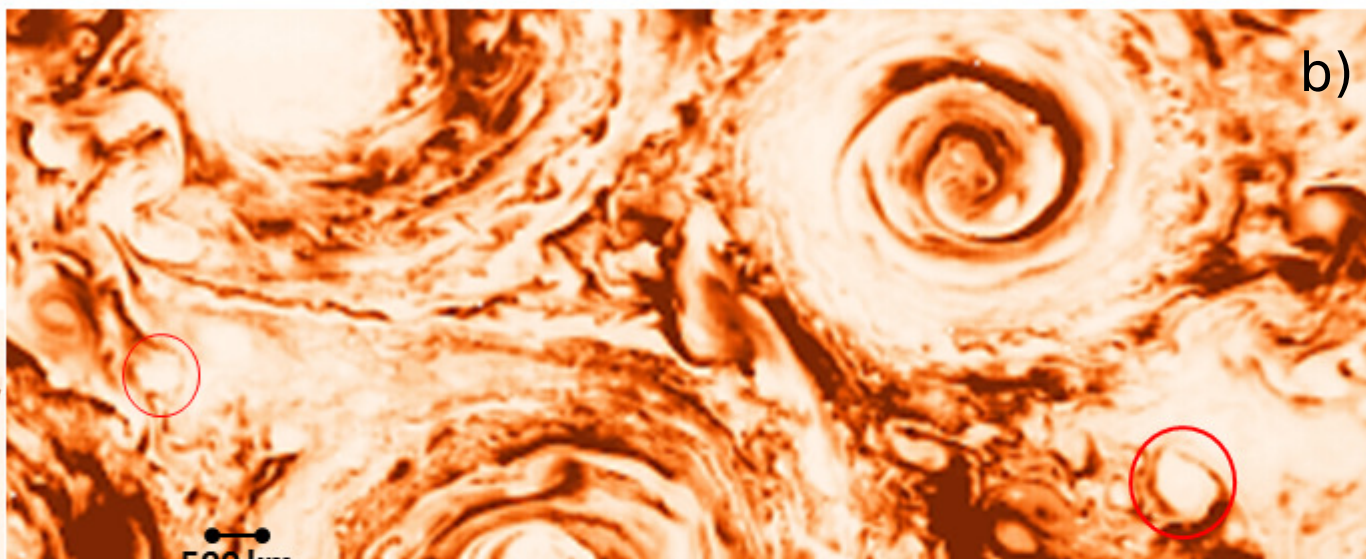
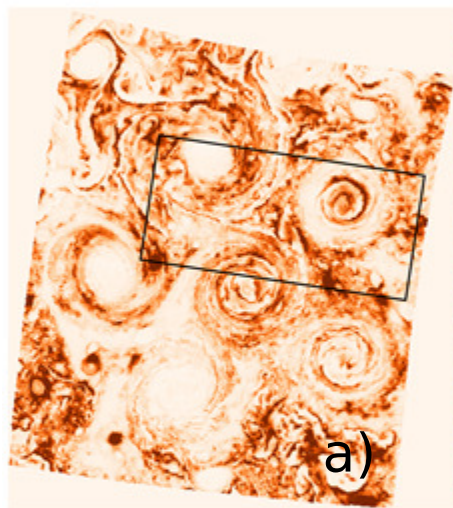


Figure 4.



$\text{W/m}^2/\mu\text{m/sr}$