



## New (or well forgotten) type of induced magnetosphere is observed at Venus

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It is generally believed that the induced magnetosphere at Mars or Venus arises due to currents driven in high-conductive planetary ionosphere driven by  $-v \times B$  electric field. However the VEX observations at Venus provide us with the examples of the 'induced magnetosphere' -magnetic cavity void of solar wind plasma, when the solar wind velocity and the IMF vectors are almost aligned and one would expect a negligible role of the unipolar dynamo. Plasma and magnetic field characteristics show that we probably deal with another type of the induced magnetosphere in which the dominant contribution comes from the currents driven by the Faraway electric field. As a result the solar wind interacts with the 'induced dipole field' whose axis antiparallel to the IMF direction. Such type of interaction was studied earlier in the laboratory simulations (Podgornyi et al., 1982) and is characterized by the appearance of the cylindrical plasma sheet. Comparative analysis of both types of the induced magnetospheres will be discussed.