

## A new view of Earth's sister: insights from Venus Express

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This During more than 8 years of operations ESA's Venus Express performed a global survey of the remarkably dense, cloudy, and dynamic atmosphere of our near neighbour. The mission delivered comprehensive data on the temperature structure, the atmospheric composition, the cloud morphology, the atmospheric dynamics, the solar wind interaction and the escape processes. Vertical profiles of the atmospheric temperature showed strong latitudinal trend in the mesosphere and upper troposphere correlated with changes in the cloud top structure and suggesting convective instability in the main cloud deck at 50-60 km. Observations revealed significant latitudinal variations and temporal changes in the global cloud top morphology, which modulate the solar energy deposited in the atmosphere. The cloud top altitude varies from ~72 km in the low and middle latitudes to ~64 km in the polar region, correlated with decrease of the aerosol scale height from  $4 \pm 1.6$  km to  $1.7 \pm 2.4$  km, marking vast polar depression. UV imaging showed for the first time the middle latitudes and polar regions in unprecedented detail. In particular, the eye of the Southern polar vortex was found to be a strongly variable feature with complex dynamics.

Solar occultation observations and deep atmosphere spectroscopy in spectral transparency "windows" mapped distribution of the major trace gases H<sub>2</sub>O, SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, COS and their variations above and below the clouds, revealing key features of the dynamical and chemical processes at work. A strong by an order of magnitude increase in SO<sub>2</sub> cloud top abundance with subsequent return to the previous concentration was monitored by Venus Express spectrometers. This phenomenon was explained either by a mighty volcanic eruption or atmospheric dynamics.

Tracking of cloud features provided the most complete characterization of the mean atmospheric circulation as well as its variability. Low and middle latitudes show an almost constant with latitude zonal wind speed at the cloud tops and vertical wind shear

of 2-3 m/s/km. Surprisingly the zonal wind speed was found to correlate with topography decreasing from  $110 \pm 16$  m/s above lowlands to  $84 \pm 20$  m/s at Aphrodite Terra suggesting decelerating effect of topographic highs. Towards the pole, the wind speed drops quickly and the vertical shear vanishes. The meridional cloud top wind has poleward direction and the wind speed ranging from about 0 m/s at equator to about 15 m/s in the middle latitudes. A reverse equatorward flow was found about 20 km deeper in the middle cloud suggesting existence of a Hadley cell at the cloud level. Comparison of the thermal wind field derived from temperature sounding to the cloud-tracked winds confirms the validity of cyclostrophic balance, at least in the latitude range from 30S to 70S. The observations are supported by development of General Circulation Models.

Venus Express detected and mapped non-LTE infrared emissions in the lines of O<sub>2</sub>, NO, CO<sub>2</sub>, OH originating near the mesopause at 95-105 km. The data show that the peak intensity occurs in average close to the anti-solar point for O<sub>2</sub> emission, which is consistent with current models of the thermospheric circulation. For almost complete solar cycle the Venus Express instruments continuously monitored the induced magnetic field and plasma environment and established the global escape rates of  $3 \cdot 10^{24} \text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $7 \cdot 10^{24} \text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $8 \cdot 10^{22} \text{s}^{-1}$  for O<sup>+</sup>, H<sup>+</sup>, and He<sup>+</sup> ions and identified the main acceleration process. For the first time it was shown that the reconnection process takes place in the tail of a non-magnetized body. It was confirmed that the lightning tentatively detected by Pioneer-Venus Orbiter indeed occurs on Venus.

Thermal mapping of the surface in the near-IR spectral "windows" on the night side indicated the presence of recent volcanism on the planet, as does the high and strongly variable SO<sub>2</sub> abundance. Variations in the thermal emissivity of the surface observed by the VIRTIS imaging spectrometer indicated compositional differences in lava flows at

three hotspots. These anomalies were interpreted as a lack of surface weathering suggesting the flows to be younger than 2.5 million years indicating that Venus is actively resurfacing. The VMC camera provided evidence of transient bright spots on the surface that are consistent with the extrusion of lava flows that locally cause significantly elevated surface temperatures. The very strong spatial correlation of the transient bright spots with the extremely young Ganiki Chasma, their similarity to locations of rift-associated volcanism on Earth, provide strong evidence of their volcanic origin and suggests that Venus is currently geodynamically active.

The talk will give an overview of the Venus Express findings and outline outstanding unsolved problems in particular related to the EnVision mission that is currently under study by ESA and NASA.