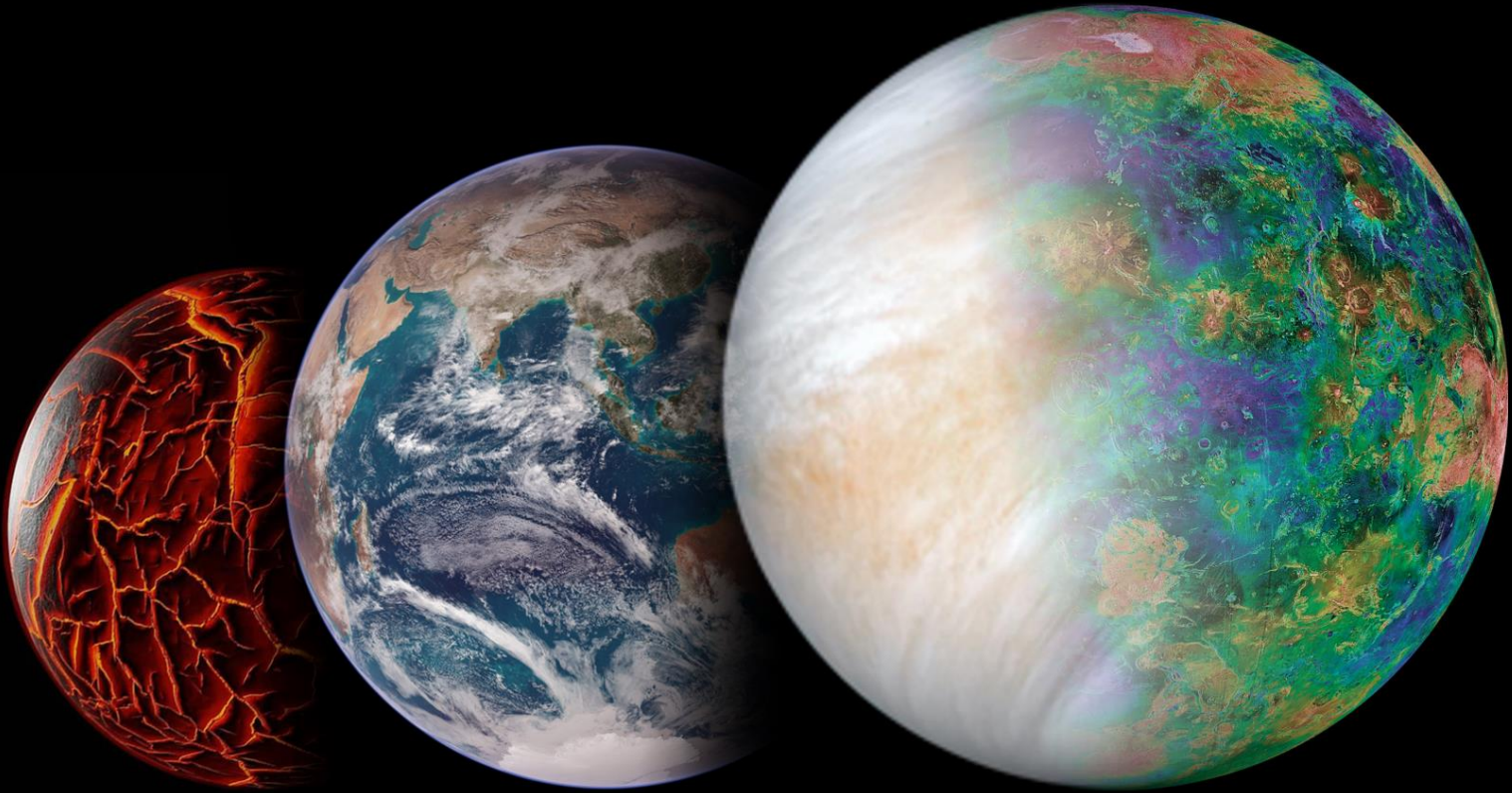


Venus – Comparative Planetology: perspectives from atmospheric science



Colin Wilson

Oxford University / SSI

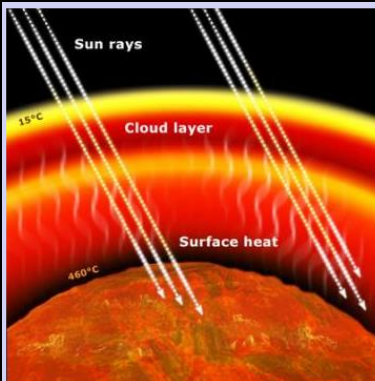
Planetary Science Decadal Survey / Venus panel / 22 April 2021

Outline

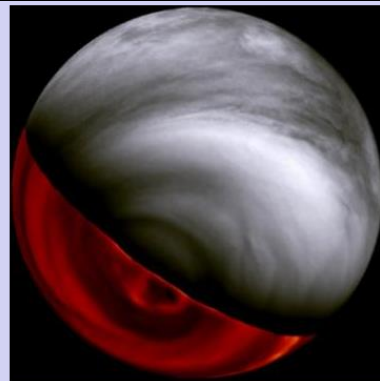
- 1. Comparative processes*
- 2. Comparative planetary evolution*
- 3. Needed measurements*

Motivation 1: Comparative processes

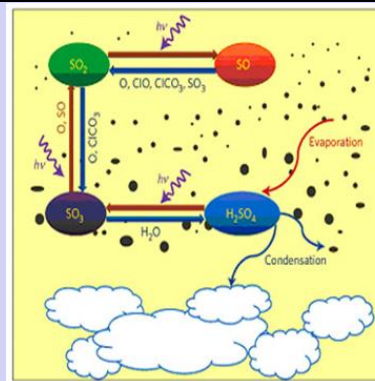
- Compare planetary processes to deepen our understanding of fundamental geophysics.



Radiative Balance,
Greenhouse effect



Atmospheric dynamics,
weather, turbulence



Atmospheric chemistry,
clouds



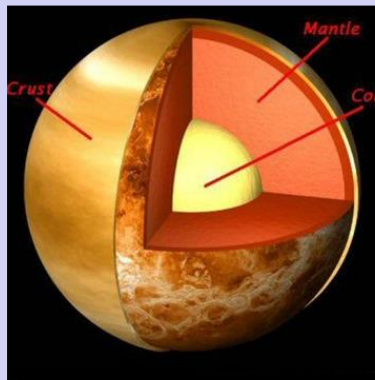
Atmospheric electricity,
lightning



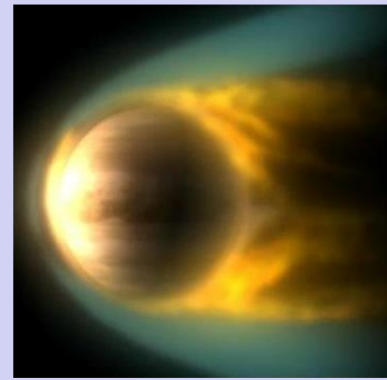
Sand and dust transport,
weathering



Volcanism, tectonism,
exchange with atmosphere



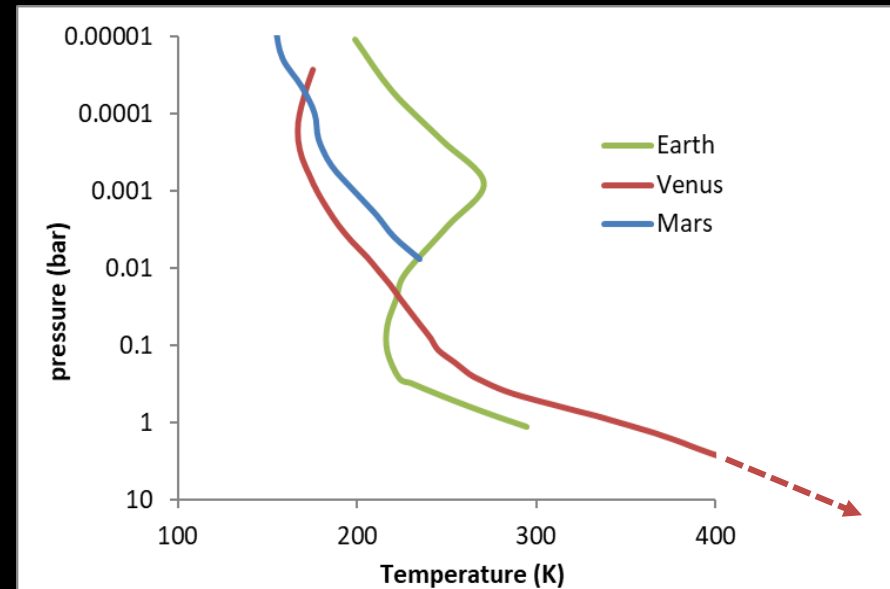
Interior structure and its
evolution



Exchanges with space
Solar wind & magnetosphere

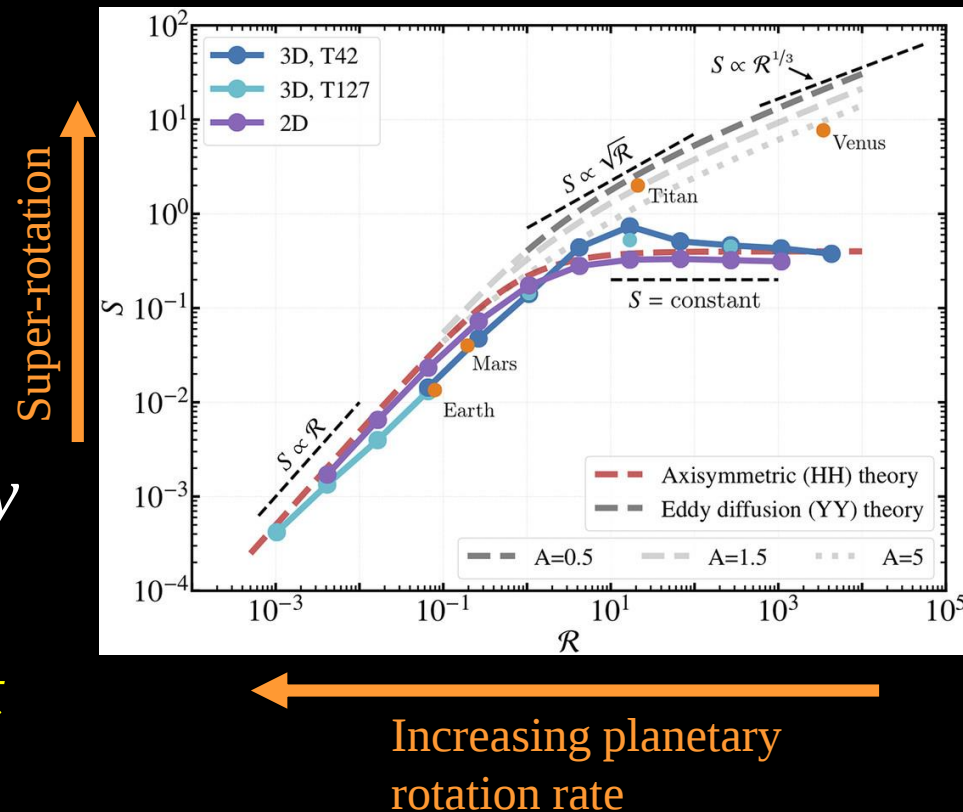
Atmospheric dynamics

- *Thermal structure*
- *Super-rotation*
- *Meridional circulation*
- *Atmospheric waves*
- *Cloud-level convection*
- *Near-surface meteorology*
- *Measurements: winds, temperatures, densities at all altitudes*



Atmospheric dynamics

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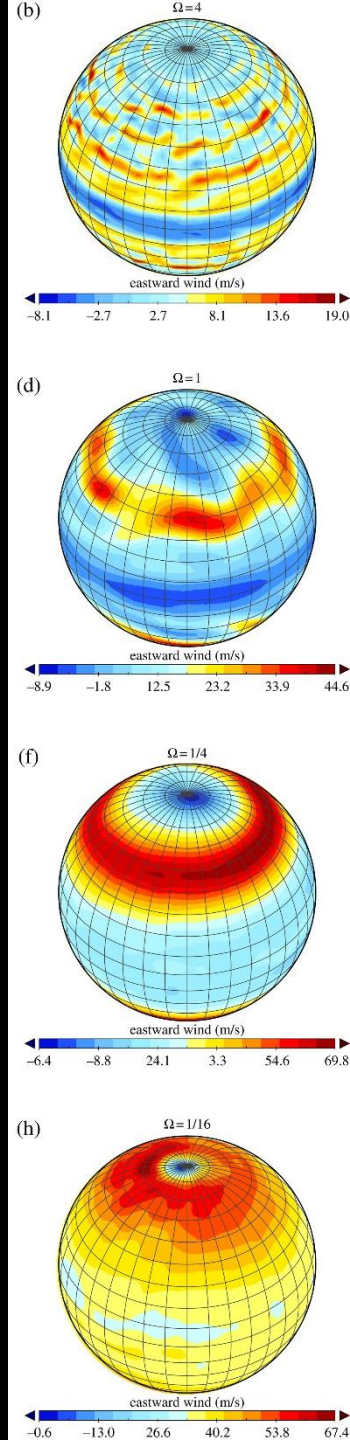


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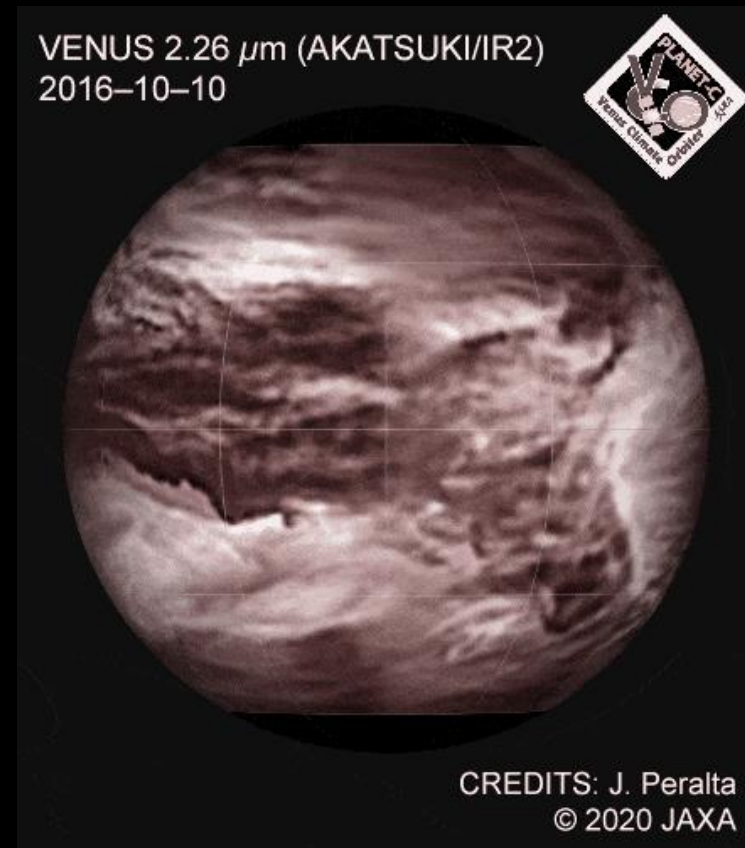
Increasing planetary rotation rate

Colours show Eastward wind speed (Wang et al., 2018)



Atmospheric dynamics

- *Thermal structure*
- *Super-rotation*
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- *Atmospheric waves*
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Atmospheric dynamics

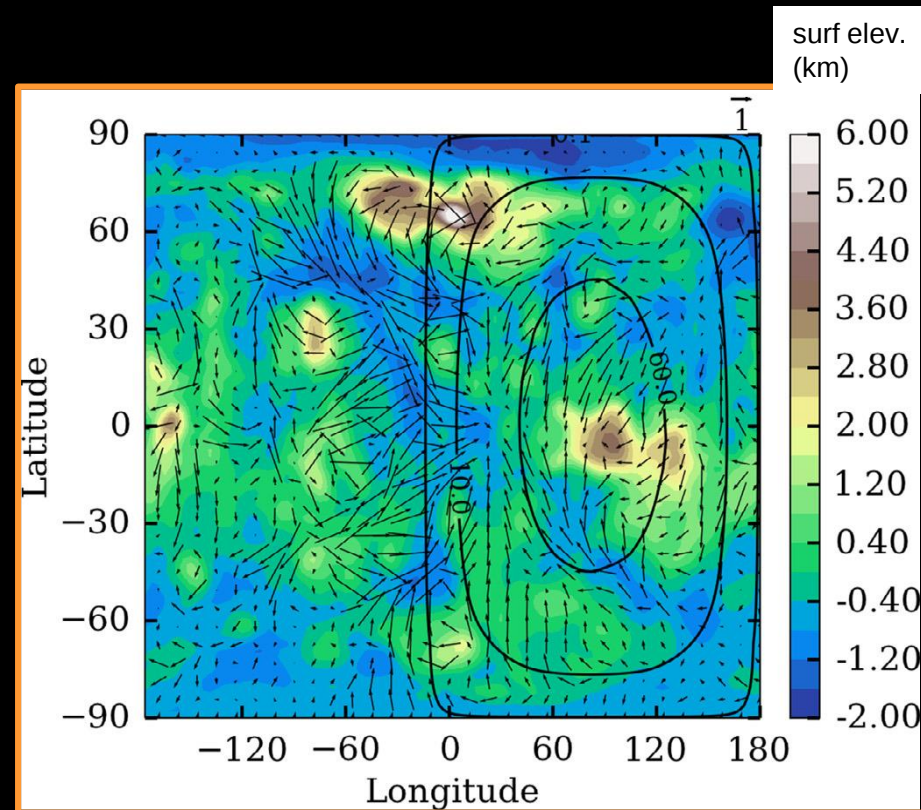
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Could such clouds occur on Venus? Credit. M.T. Rader

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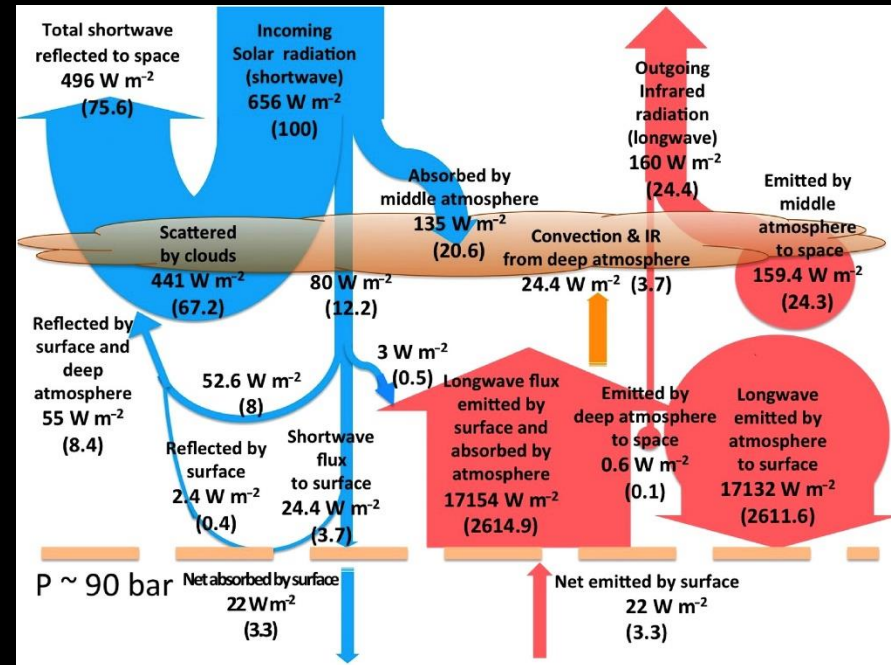


Arrows show wind vectors
150 m above surface

Lebonnois et al 2018

Radiative Transfer

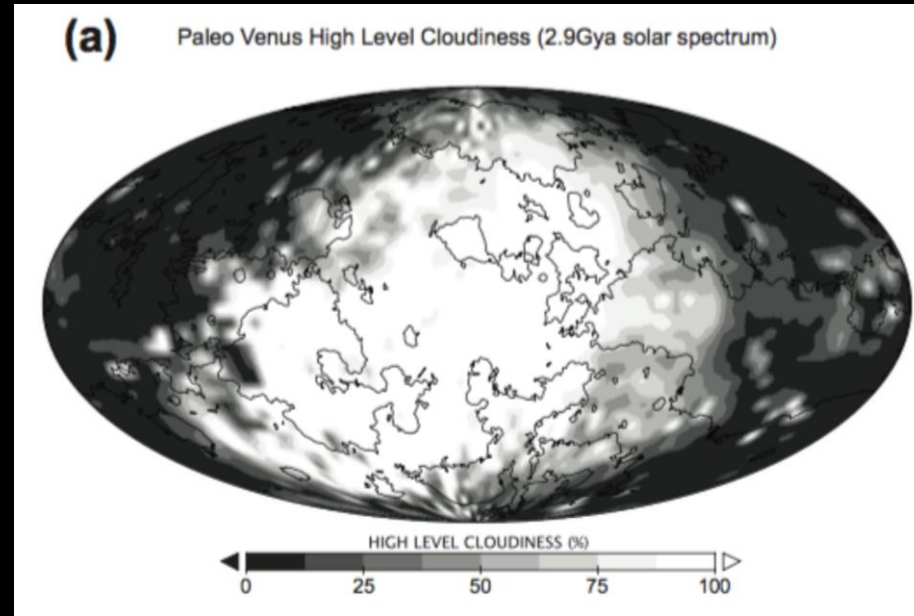
- *Greenhouse effect*
- *Role of clouds*
- *Non-LTE (airglows etc)*
- *Measurements: radiative fluxes from orbit and within atmosphere*



"Trenberth diagram" showing net energy flows in Venus atmosphere. Read et al QJRM 2016

Radiative Transfer

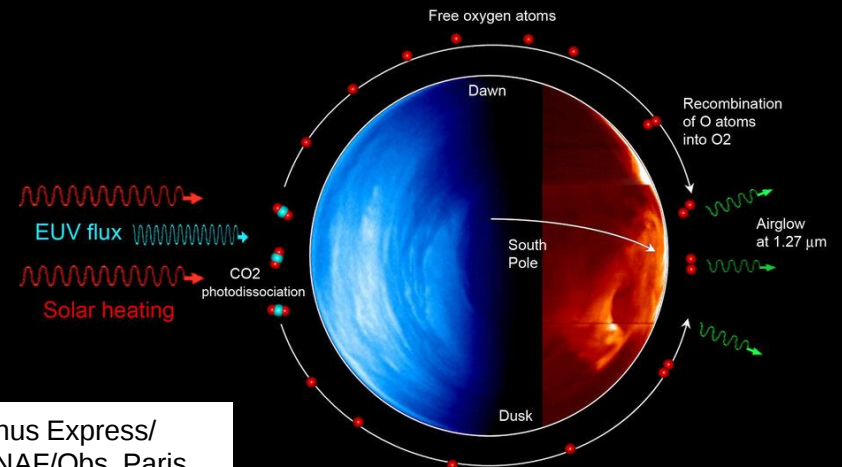
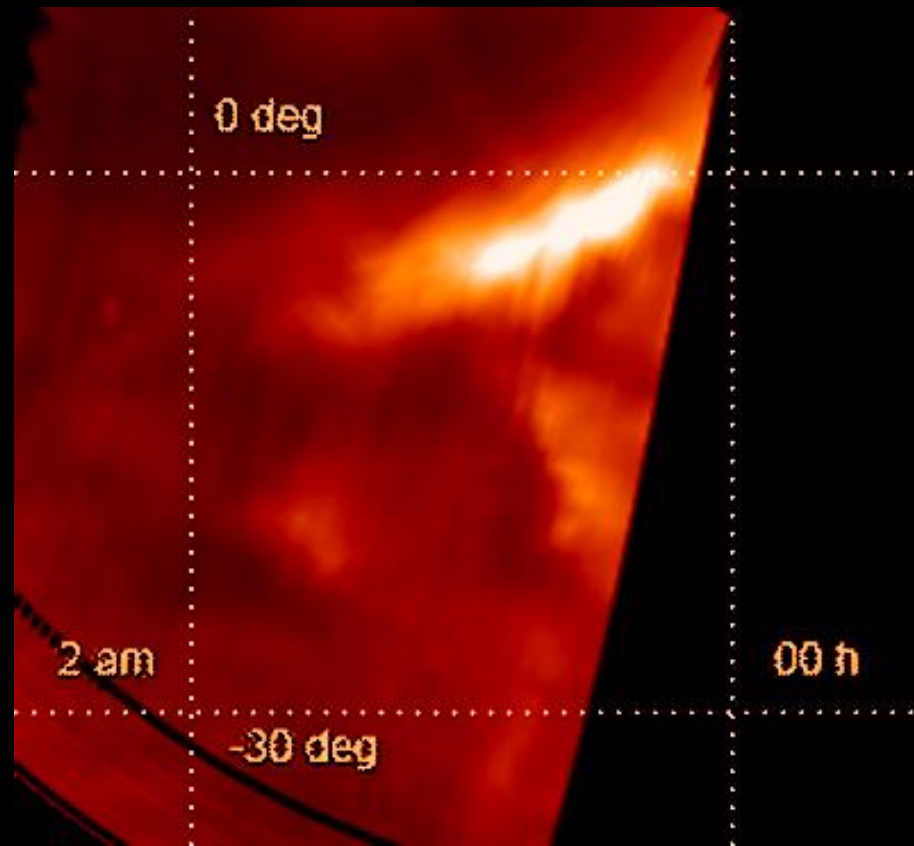
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Way et al, GRL, 2016

Radiative

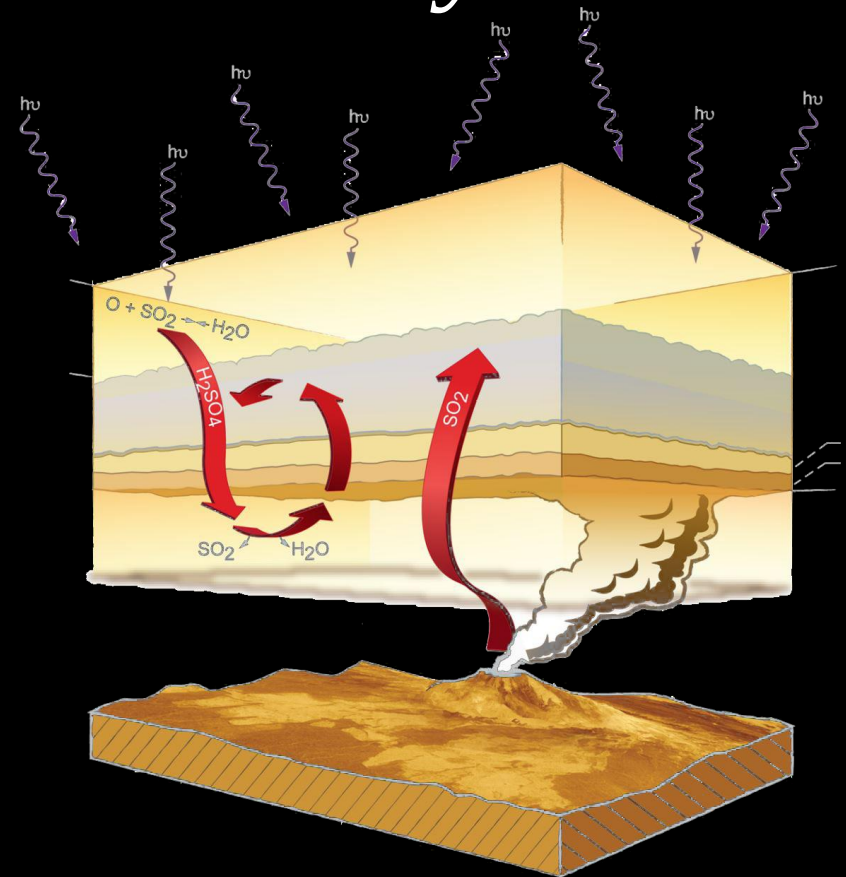
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Oxygen airglow observed from Venus Express/
VIRTIS at 1.27 μm . Credits: ESA/INAF/Obs. Paris

Atmospheric chemistry

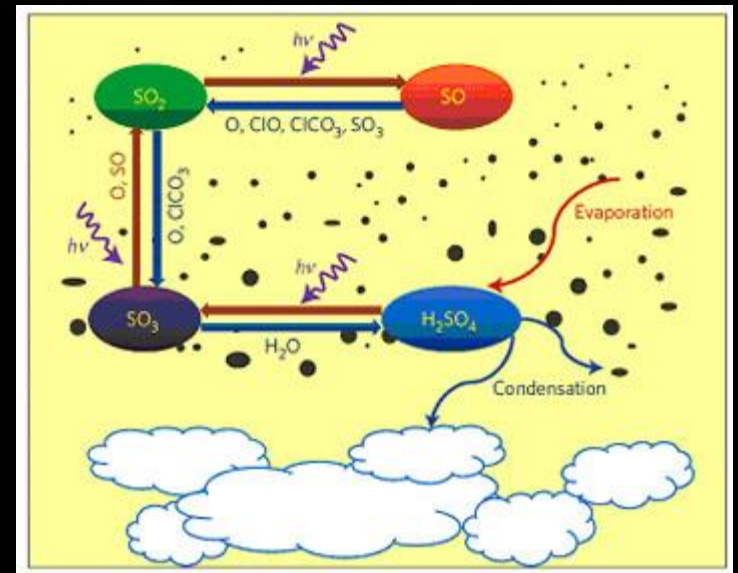
- *Sulphur & water cycles*
- *Mesospheric chemistry*
- *Cloud-level chemistry*
- *Near-surface chemistry*
- *Magmatic volatiles*
- *Measurements:
atmospheric composition
at all altitudes*



After Emmet Carter

Atmospheric chemistry

- Sulphur & water cycles
- *Mesospheric chemistry*
- Cloud-level chemistry
- Near-surface chemistry
- Magmatic volatiles
- *Measurements:*
atmospheric composition
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Atmospheric chemistry

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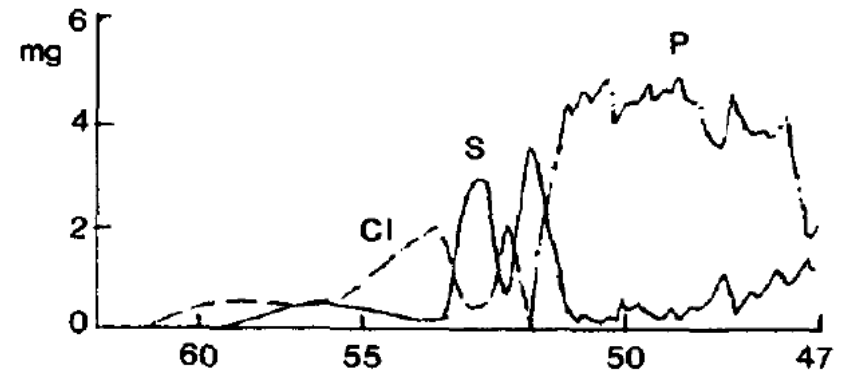


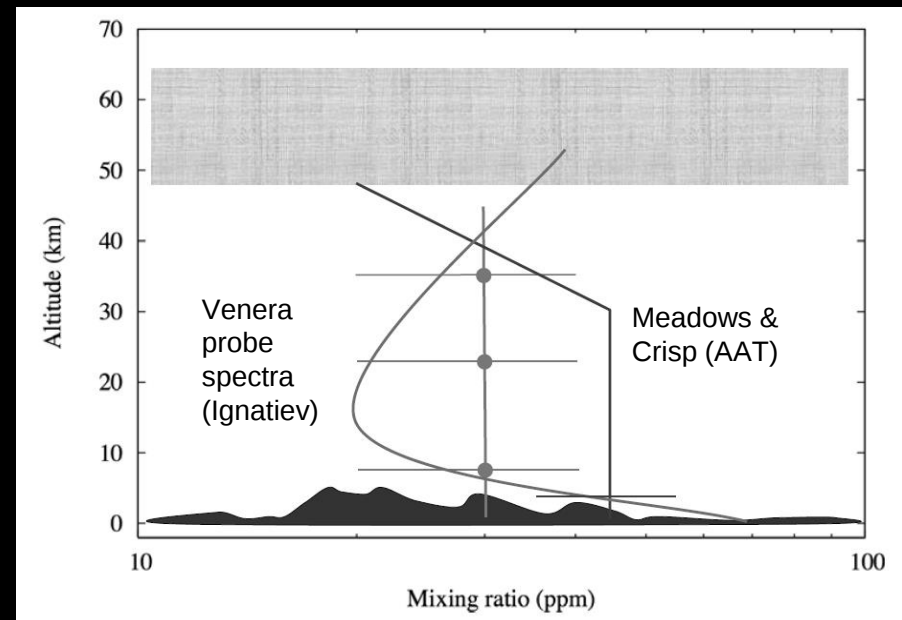
FIG. 1. Accumulation of chlorine, sulfur, and phosphorus on the filter of the Vega 2 X-ray radiometer (Andreychikov *et al.* 1987).

See also:

- UV absorber
- “Mode 3” lower cloud particles
- Near-surface particulates
- Phosphine ...

Atmospheric chemistry

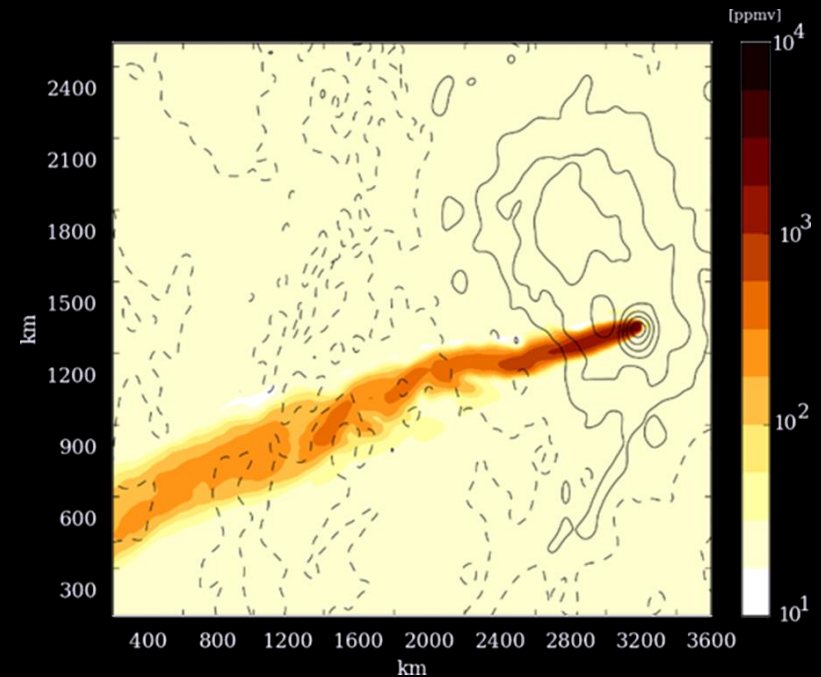
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For example: this plot shows different possible profiles of H₂O abundance near the surface. Vertical distribution is very unconstrained.

Atmospheric chemistry

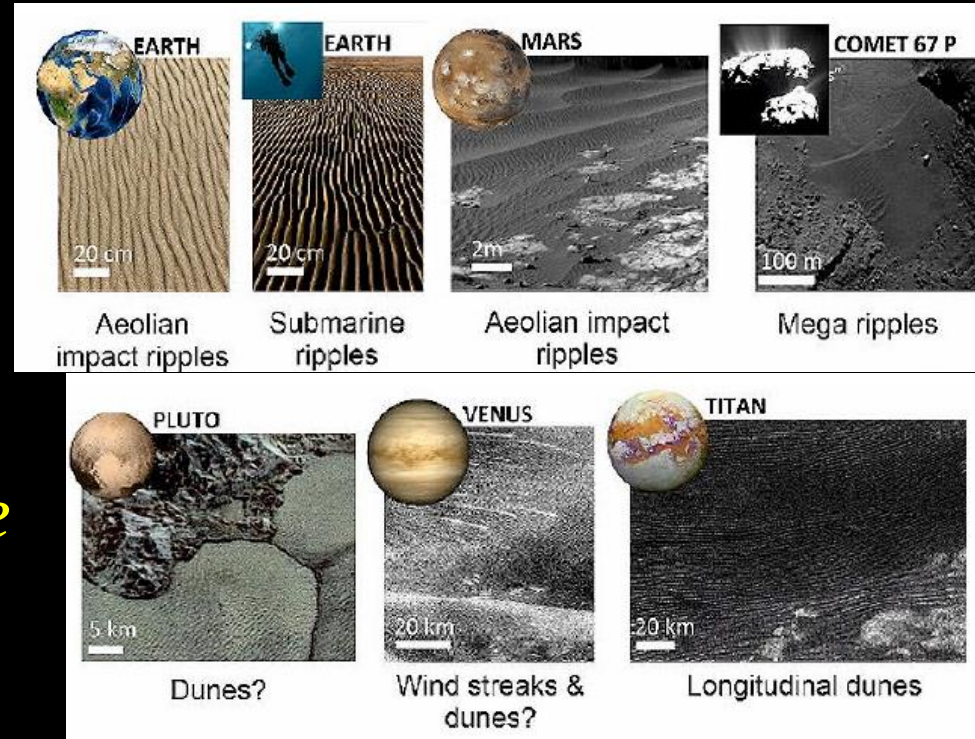
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Simulated volcanic gas
release. Credit: M. Lefevre

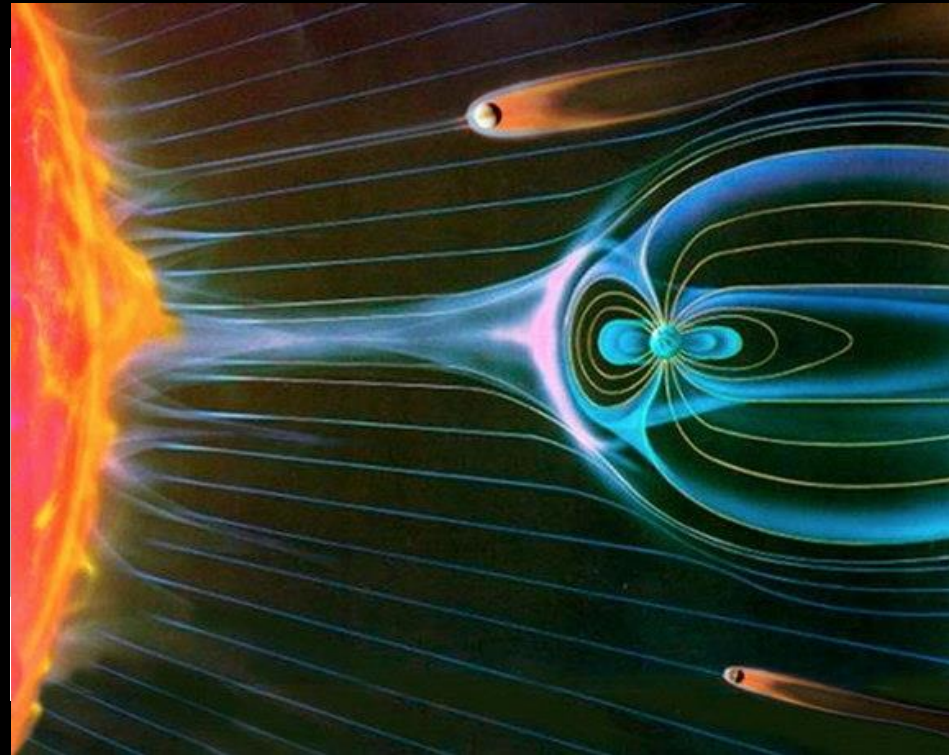
Surface-atmosphere interactions

- *Dunes & ripples*
- *Ejecta & other deposits*
- *High altitude anomalies*
- *Measurements: high-resolution radar; surface meteorology*



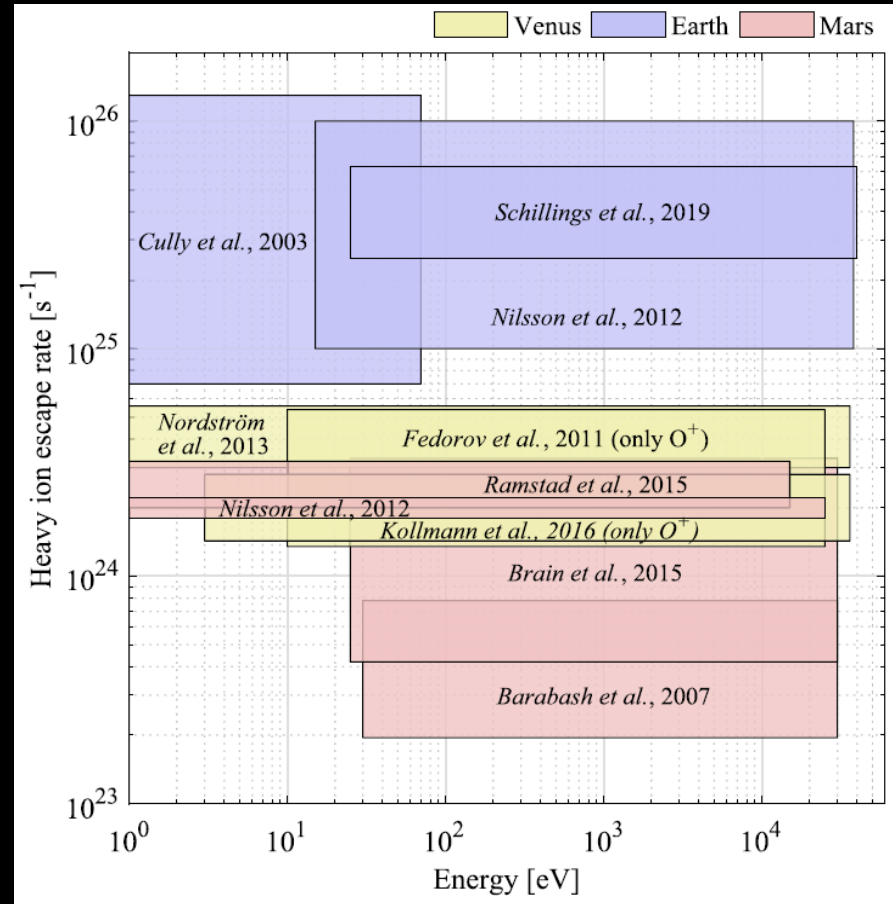
Atmospheric escape

- *Escape rates now and through time*
- *Effect of magnetic field on escape*
- *Effect of solar activity*
- **Measurements: ion & neutral abundances & escape flows; magnetosphere / ionosphere / thermosphere structures**



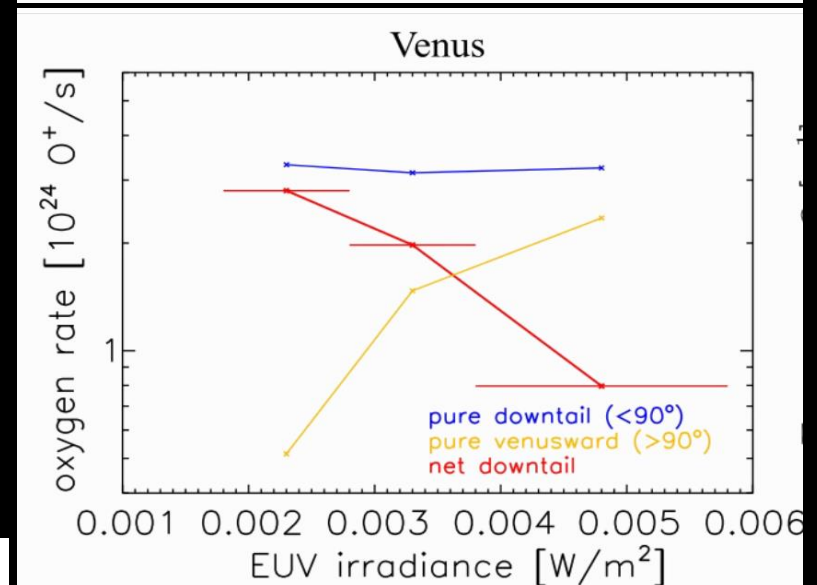
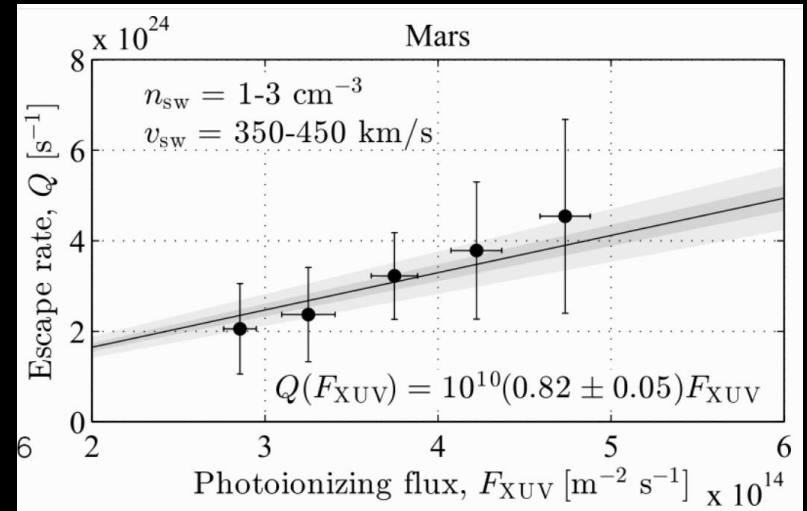
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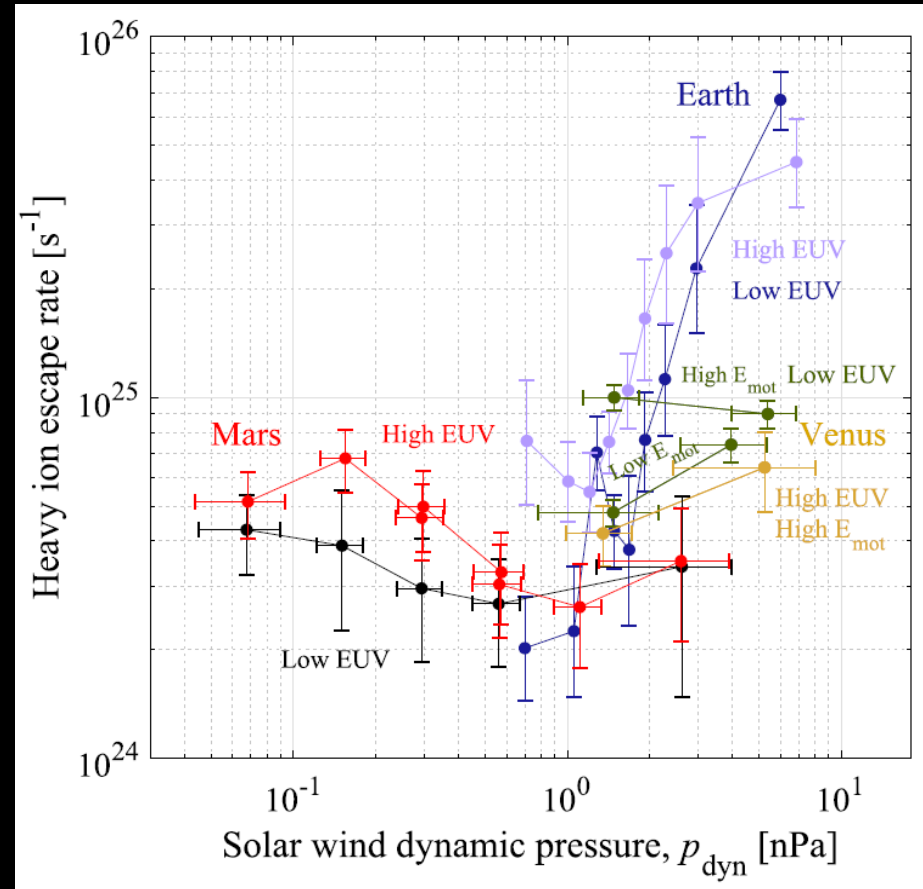
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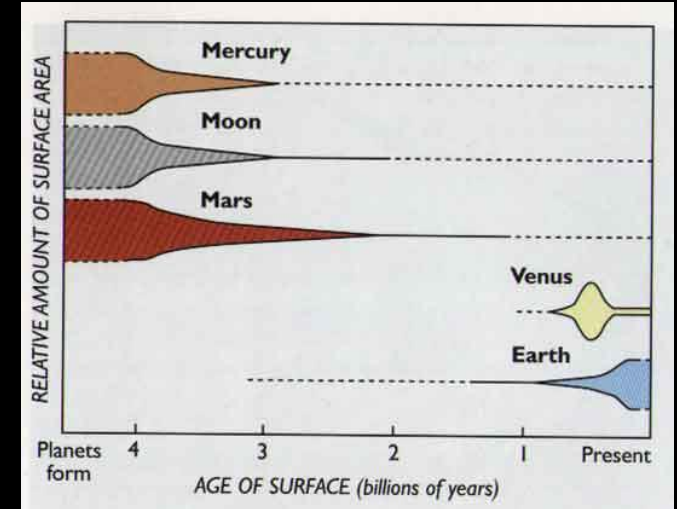


Atmospheric escape

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- **Measurements: ion & neutral abundances & escape flows; magnetosphere / ionosphere / thermosphere structures**



Motivation 2: Planetary evolution

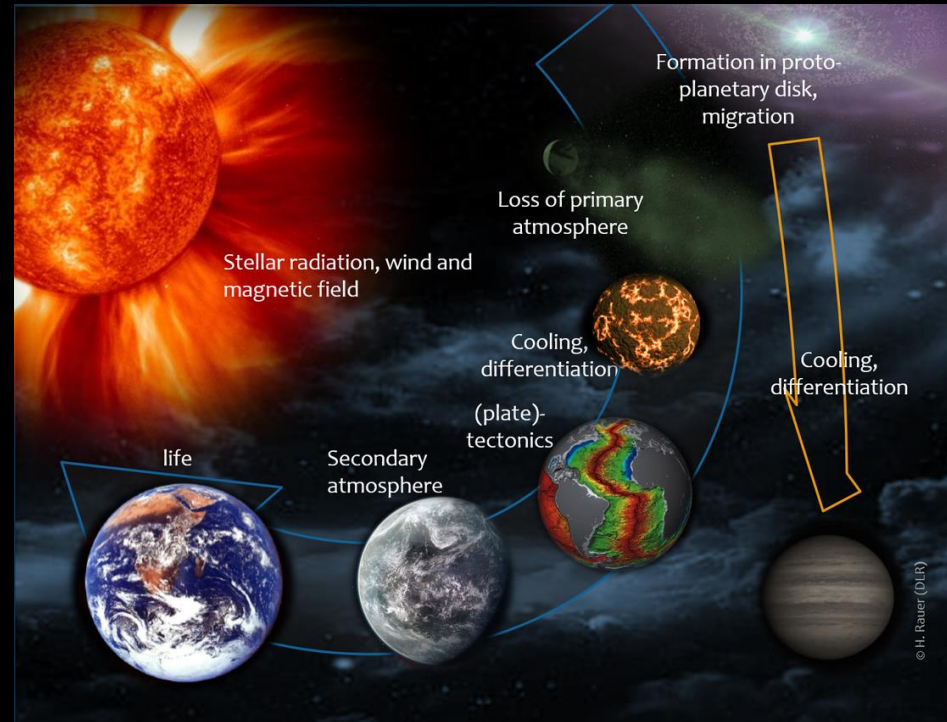


- Early Venus was probably much like early Earth
Hot dense atmosphere rich in CO₂ and water
Similar initial inventory of volatiles and noble gas isotopes
Did Venus ever harbor liquid water? Could life have evolved there?
- Venus also illustrates the probable fate of the Earth.
In ~ 1 billion years, with a brighter sun, the insolation at Earth will be similar to that at Venus today.
Will we be able to avoid the runaway greenhouse warming that is found at Venus?

How long does a planet stay in the habitable zone?

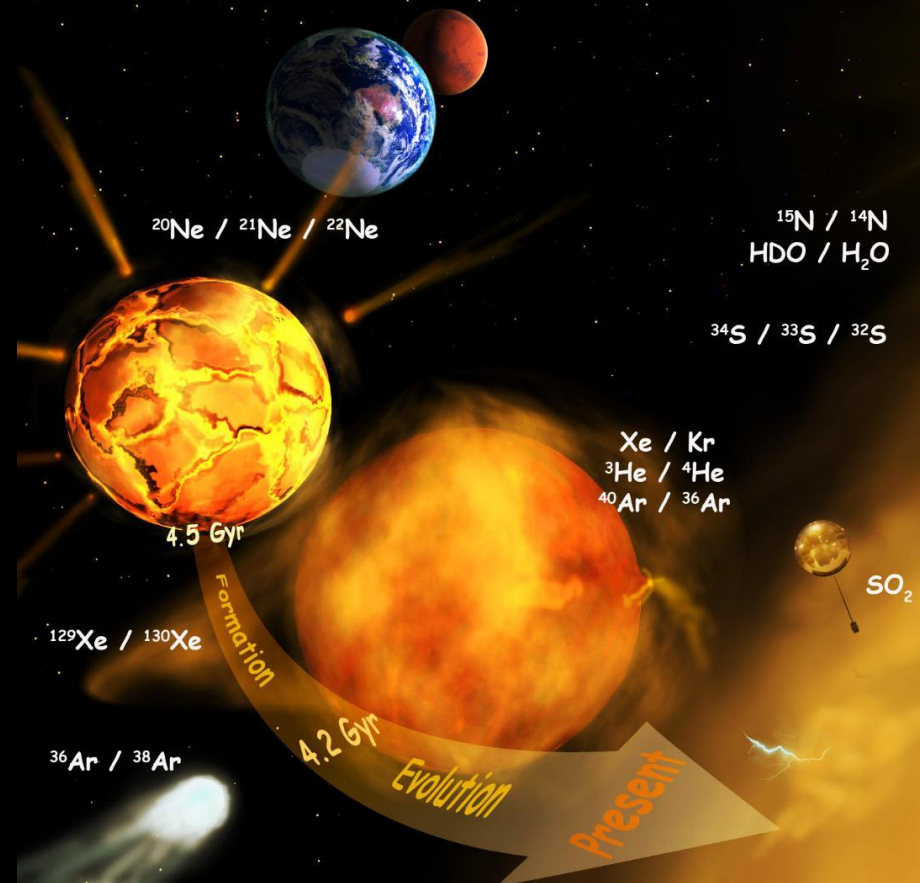
Atmospheric evolution

- *Origin of atmosphere*
- *Exchange with mantle throughout time*
- *Atmospheric loss throughout time*
- *An ageing sun*
- *Measurements: noble gas and light element isotopic abundances*
- *Models: coupled interior & atmosphere evolution*



Atmospheric evolution

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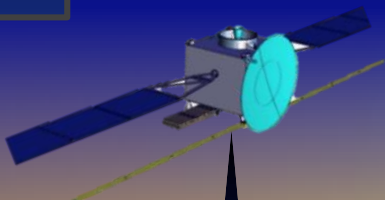
The next decade...

(to enable *atmospheric science* comparative planetology)

Orbital

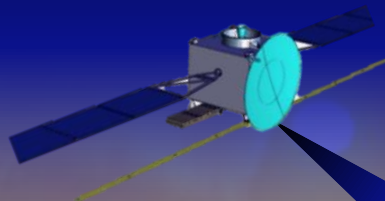
Geophysics orbiters

e.g. EnVision M5 orbiter
Radar imagery, topography, polarimetry, radiometry.
Science goal: current & past geological activity



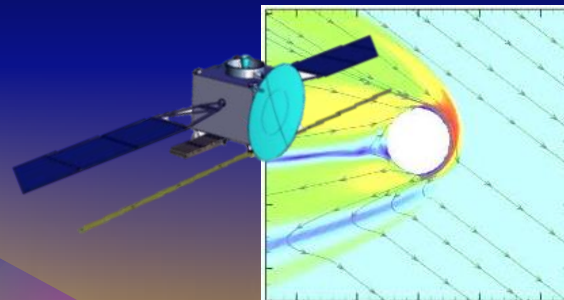
Atmospheric remote sensing

Direct measurement of winds & trace chemistry; airglows.
Science Goal: atmospheric dynamics & chemistry, aeronomy



In situ orbital sensing

Magnetometry, ions & neutral particles
Science goals: Study solar wind response & escape processes; aeronomy; thermosphere composition



Thermosphere Skim

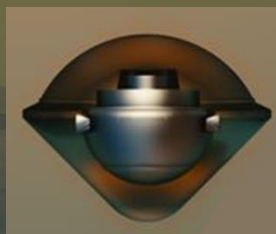
Sample noble gas isotopes
homopause (<125 km)
Science goal: constrain formation evolution scenarios



Aerial

Descent probes

e.g. Venera probes
Atmospheric composition & structure; noble gas isotopes.
Science goals: Atmospheric dynamics & chemistry; geochemistry



Cloud-level platforms

e.g. EVE M3 proposal
Balloons (constant- or variable-altitude), or lifting wing aircraft.
Science goals: Atmospheric dynamics & chemistry



Surface

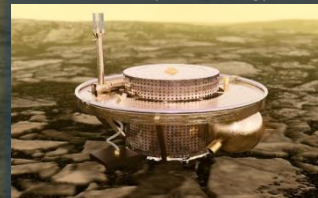
Short-lived lander (~ 1 hr on surface)

Science goals: Local site characterization & composition



Long-lived lander (~ 1 yr on surface)

Seismology, Meteorology
Science goal: internal structure, tectonic activity, climatology



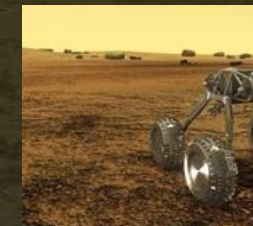
Far-term (2035 - 2050)

Surface exploration

Science Goal: Geological exploration
Low altitude balloons



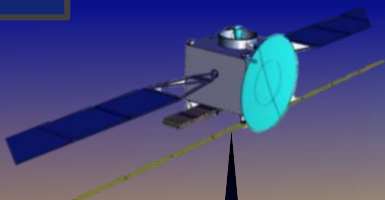
Surface Rovers



Near- to mid-term (2025 - 2050)

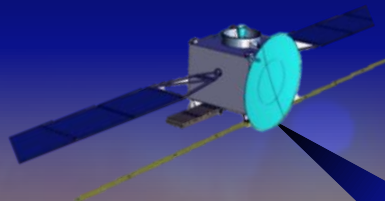
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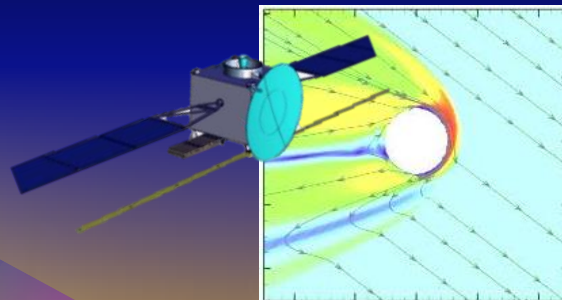
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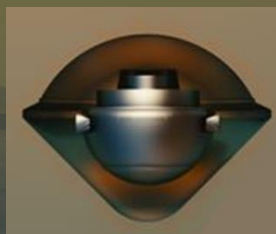
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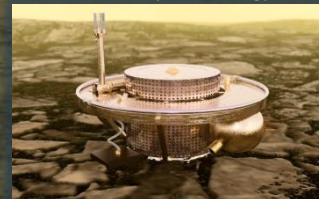
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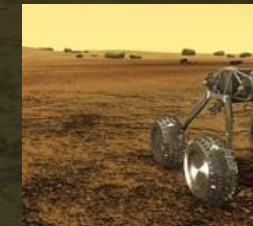
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Surface Rovers



Orbital

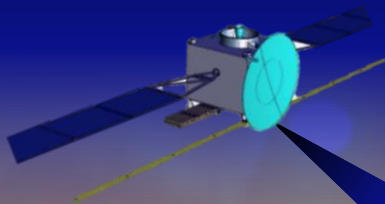
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Radar imagery, topography, polarimetry,

Priority #2 :
orbital
measurements
(including sub-mm)

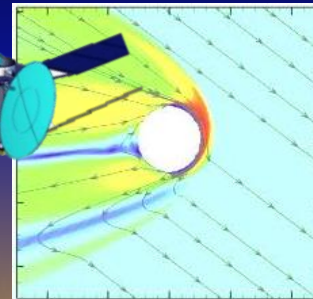
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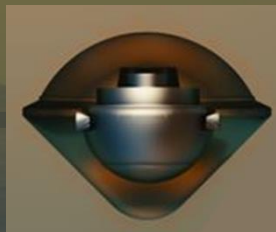


Aerial

Priority #1 :
in situ
measurements
(especially
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Descent probes

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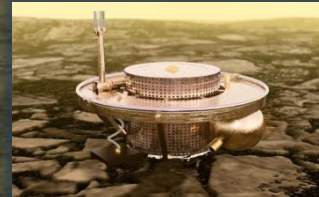
Science goals: Local site
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Long-lived lander

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Science goals: Internal structure,
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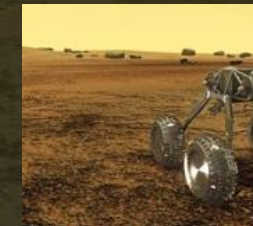
Far-term (2035-2050)

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Low altitude balloons



Surface Rovers



Surface

Near- to mid-term (2025 - 2050)

Orbital

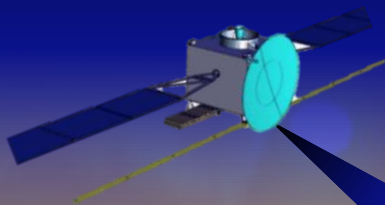
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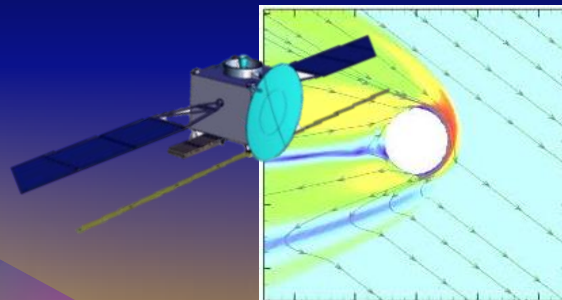
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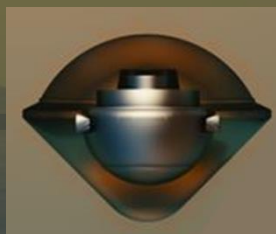


Aerial

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Cloud-level platforms

e.g. EVE M3 proposal
Balloons (constant- or variable-
altitude), or lifting wing aircraft.
Science goals: Atmospheric dynamics
& chemistry



Surface

Priority #3 :
Tech development
towards *surface*
meteorology

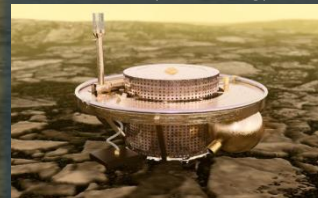
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Seismology, meteorology
Science goals: internal structure,
tectonic activity, climatology



Far-term (2035 - 2050)

Surface exploration

Science Goal: Geological exploration
Low altitude balloons



Surface Rovers

