

# A dynamic upper atmosphere of Venus as revealed by VIRTIS on Venus Express

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The upper atmosphere of a planet is a transition region in which energy is transferred between the deeper atmosphere and outer space. Molecular emissions from the upper atmosphere (90–120 km altitude) of Venus can be used to investigate the energetics and to trace the circulation of this hitherto little-studied region. Previous spacecraft<sup>1</sup> and ground-based<sup>2–4</sup> observations of infrared emission from CO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub> and NO have established that photochemical and dynamic activity controls the structure of the upper atmosphere of Venus. These data, however, have left unresolved the precise altitude of the emission<sup>1</sup> owing to a lack of data and of an adequate observing geometry<sup>5,6</sup>. Here we report measurements of day-side CO<sub>2</sub> non-local thermodynamic equilibrium emission at 4.3 μm, extending from 90 to 120 km altitude, and of night-side O<sub>2</sub> emission extending from 95 to 100 km. The CO<sub>2</sub> emission peak occurs at ~115 km and varies with solar zenith angle over a range of ~10 km. This confirms previous modelling<sup>7</sup>, and permits the beginning of a systematic study of the variability of the emission. The O<sub>2</sub> peak emission happens at 96 km ± 1 km, which is consistent with three-body recombination of oxygen atoms transported from the day side by a global thermospheric sub-solar to anti-solar circulation, as previously predicted<sup>8</sup>.

Observations with the Visible and Infrared Thermal Imaging Spectrometer (VIRTIS) on Venus Express<sup>5,9</sup> are obtained at wavelengths in the infrared between 1 and 5 μm in the night side. These data cover the lower atmosphere up to the altitude of the upper cloud top at about 65 km and temperature profiles from the cloud tops to ~90 km by the thermal inversion of the CO<sub>2</sub> 4.3 μm band. Also seen in the near-infrared range are night-side airglow emission from O<sub>2</sub> (at 1.27 μm), and the non-local thermodynamic equilibrium (non-LTE) day-side emission by CO<sub>2</sub> (4.3 μm) and CO (4.6 μm). This emission originates in the upper layers of the atmosphere between 90 and 140 km, where pressures and collision rates are low, so that molecules in excited energy states can emit a photon before collisions bring them into thermal equilibrium. These observations were obtained both in limb geometry, where vertical variations are best

investigated, and nadir geometry, where horizontal variations can be mapped in two dimensions. The highly eccentric 24 h orbit of Venus Express<sup>10</sup> permits regular mapping of the southern hemisphere, on both the day and the night sides. The VIRTIS pixel size of 0.25 mrad gives a spatial resolution of 15 km on Venus from apocentre, at a distance of about 66,000 km.

The differences in CO<sub>2</sub> day-side emissions in limb and nadir configurations are detailed in Fig. 1, showing the strong enhancement of the 4.3 μm band at the limb, well above the cloud level, first observed by Galileo/Near Infrared Mapping Spectrometer<sup>6</sup>. This is a feature common to the three telluric planets with atmospheres, because Mars, Earth and Venus all exhibit non-LTE CO<sub>2</sub> emission<sup>11–13</sup>. The altitude of peak emission is defined by a competition between the exponentially increasing density of the atmosphere with depth (increasing the population of molecules that can emit) and the increasing collision frequency, which brings the molecules into LTE, quenching this emission. The altitude and the intensity of the peak emission are therefore related to the density structure of the atmosphere, and their observed variations to atmospheric behaviour, opening a new window on atmospheric processes at these altitudes.

A complete description of a non-LTE radiative transfer model that was originally developed for the Martian atmosphere<sup>14</sup> but is relevant to these new observations of Venus can be found in recent updates<sup>6,7</sup>. The model simulates solar absorption and atmospheric thermal emission by CO<sub>2</sub> molecules, including a large number of CO<sub>2</sub> vibrational energy levels. It also includes a microphysical calculation of their state populations, with a detailed treatment of collisional processes. The probability that solar photons absorbed by a CO<sub>2</sub> molecule and re-emitted resonantly will be reabsorbed at another level is included by using the Curtis matrix method. The standard profile of atmospheric temperature and pressure versus height is taken from the Venus International Reference Atmosphere (VIRA)<sup>15</sup>. As shown in Fig. 1, the model predicts the shape and peak altitude of the intensity quite well, and the fit is improved by suitable changes in the temperature–pressure profile, which affect not only the peak

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altitude and intensity, but also the spectral shape of the observed emission. The fit of the model calculations to the observations is within a margin consistent with the estimated uncertainties in the model due to spectroscopy, input geophysical parameters and numerical approximations. Although a non-LTE retrieval from the observations is still beyond the scope of the present calculations, its future implementation will permit the atmospheric structure to be determined from limb observations.

In addition to the strong limb emissions, the planetary disk can be observed in nadir mode (Fig. 1a). With the radiative transfer model calibrated against the high-accuracy limb observations, future work will be devoted to the interpretation of the nadir emission. In particular, as the emission is sensitive to atmospheric density variations, it will be possible to search globally for density fluctuations at the altitude of peak emission, including those related to wave activity. Limb viewing geometry will still provide the best chance for the local detection of such waves, thanks to the strong enhancement of the emission due to the slant geometry.

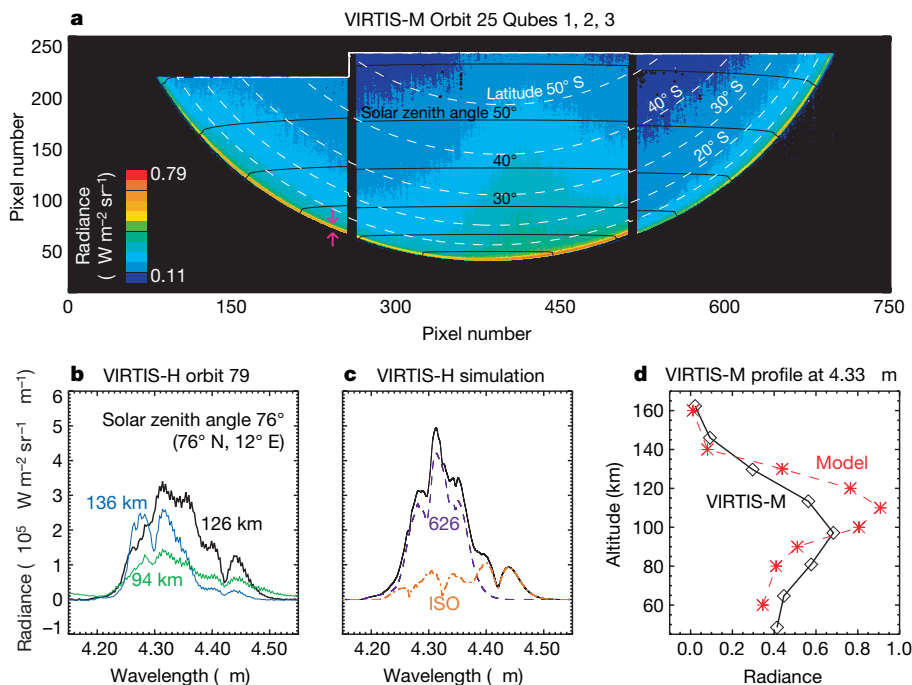
Night-side O<sub>2</sub> emissions at 1.27 μm on Venus have been observed and mapped from the Earth<sup>8,16</sup> since their first detection<sup>2</sup>. VIRTIS night-side observations complement these at much higher spatial resolution because the view from the Venus Express polar orbit covers the southern hemisphere from equator to pole. In addition, limb observations from an orbit around Venus give unprecedented access to the vertical distribution of the airglow layer, providing key constraints on the models. Figure 2 shows examples of the spectral and spatial distribution of O<sub>2</sub> emission.

The O<sub>2</sub> airglow in the near-infrared is produced by three-body recombination of oxygen atoms formed on the day side by photo-dissociation of CO<sub>2</sub> and CO. These oxygen atoms are transported to the night side by the global circulation, where they recombine according to the reaction:



where O<sub>2</sub>\* indicates one of the excited states of the O<sub>2</sub> molecule and M is any neutral constituent. A fraction of the O<sub>2</sub> molecules, estimated to be ~7%, is formed directly in the <sup>1</sup>Δ<sub>g</sub> metastable state. A substantial fraction of the upper states cascades into the <sup>1</sup>Δ<sub>g</sub> state, so that the net efficiency ε of the production of this state in the three-body recombination may be considerably larger. We adopt here a value<sup>8</sup> of ε = 0.75. Quenching of O<sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup>Δ<sub>g</sub> molecules, mostly by collisions with CO<sub>2</sub>, can cause non-radiative transitions to the O<sub>2</sub> ground state.

In Fig. 2c, the vertical distribution of the O<sub>2</sub> (<sup>1</sup>Δ<sub>g</sub>) emission rate calculated with a one-dimensional photochemical-diffusive transport model is compared with the limb profile observed on orbit 76 at 35° N. The observations integrate all the O<sub>2</sub> emission along the line of sight, which is accounted for in the model. A downward flux of oxygen atoms is allowed through the upper boundary, and the oxygen atom density decreases with depth below the peak according to reaction (1). The altitude of the peak of the 1.27 μm emission is thus controlled by the competition between vertical transport and recombination, whereas the brightness is proportional to the downward



**Figure 1 | CO<sub>2</sub> non-LTE emission on the day side of Venus.** Example of CO<sub>2</sub> observations around 4.3 μm from VIRTIS. **a**, A VIRTIS-M (mapping channel) image of Venus at 4.33 μm for Orbit 25 composed of three consecutive images (named Qubes 1–3), each with partial disk coverage, showing the CO<sub>2</sub> emission enhanced from nadir to the limb. The variation of the peak emission along the limb is partly due to the solar zenith angle change, but additional variability is also present, which may be due to real atmospheric variability. Radiance (shown by colour scale) is integrated over the VIRTIS-M spectral resolution, which is ~400; the noise level is around 0.06 radiance units. The colour scale is linear between the extreme values, as indicated. **b**, Spectrum of VIRTIS-H (spectroscopic channel) during orbit 79 in a limb geometry at tangent heights and with a spectral resolution of ~1,800, with several emission peaks corresponding to different vibrational–rotational bands of CO<sub>2</sub>, whose relative weights depend on the

saturation of each band, and therefore on the slant altitude of the observation. The noise radiance is  $<1.5 \times 10^4$  units. **c**, Simulations of CO<sub>2</sub> non-LTE emission at 126 km tangent height using a non-LTE radiative transfer model in standard atmospheric condition, adapted to the same illumination conditions and spectral resolution. Contributions from the main CO<sub>2</sub> isotope (abbreviated 626) and from all other minor isotopes (abbreviated ISO) are indicated. Most of the features observed are captured by the model, but it seems to overestimate the peak radiance and to underestimate the relative contribution of the minor isotopes. **d**, An example of a limb emission profile, from the Venus disk at the location shown by the arrows in **a**. The vertical scale is the tangent altitude of the observation, and the highest emission corresponds to ~100 km. Simulation with the non-LTE radiative transfer model explains the limb brightening, but seems to overestimate the peak emission and its altitude.

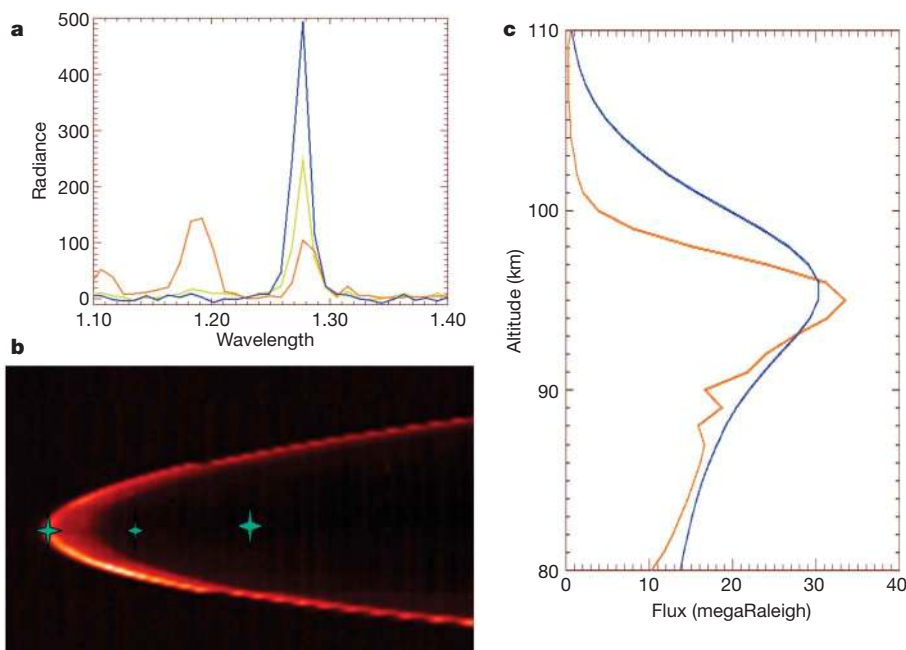
flux of oxygen atoms. The temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> vertical distributions are again taken from the VIRA model<sup>15</sup>. Vertical transport is by molecular diffusion at high altitude and parameterized below the homopause by an eddy diffusion coefficient in the form  $K = A/\sqrt{n} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ , where  $A$  is an empirically estimated parameter and  $n$  is the total number density. The best fit to the profile corresponds to  $A = 2 \times 10^{12}$  and a downward flux of oxygen atoms of  $F_0 = 5 \times 10^{11} \text{ atoms cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . The derived maximum oxygen atom number density, reached at 100 km, is  $1.3 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . This quantity has not been measured previously by other techniques.

The derived value of  $F_0$  can be compared with an average production of about  $8 \times 10^{12} \text{ atoms cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  on the day side, such that if all atoms were carried to the night side without chemical loss, the average vertical emission rate would be 3 megaRayleigh (one megaRayleigh corresponds to the brightness of an extended source emitting  $10^{12} \text{ photons cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  in  $4\pi$  steradians), that is, about seven times the value deduced from this limb profile. The geometry of the limb emission allows us to distinguish the flux from different layers, so the contribution of the reflection of the O<sub>2</sub> emission by the cloud layer below can be neglected, unlike observations in nadir geometry where a factor of 1.75 enhancement has been derived<sup>8</sup>. The non-homogeneous, time-dependent distribution of the O<sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup>Δ<sub>g</sub> nightglow indicates that the local downward flow of oxygen may differ substantially from the mean value, in response to variations in factors such as the efficiency of the global day-to-night transport, the focusing effect of the night-side subsidence, changing zonal wind speeds, eddy transport efficiency, and gravity wave breaking.

Observations by VIRTIS in the nadir mode (Fig. 3) can be used to construct extensive maps of the Venus atmosphere in the O<sub>2</sub> emission band. In nadir viewing, the contamination of the O<sub>2</sub> emission by

the thermal emission of the deeper atmosphere has been subtracted to present pure O<sub>2</sub> airglow images. The O<sub>2</sub> night glow exhibits a large spatial and temporal variability, but the mean value, integrated over the night side of the southern hemisphere, is typically in the range of 0.8 megaRayleigh, which is in agreement with the early ground-based observations<sup>2</sup>, which found 1.2 megaRayleigh for the night side. Recent ground-based observers have also seen variability as large as 20% over periods of hours<sup>16</sup>.

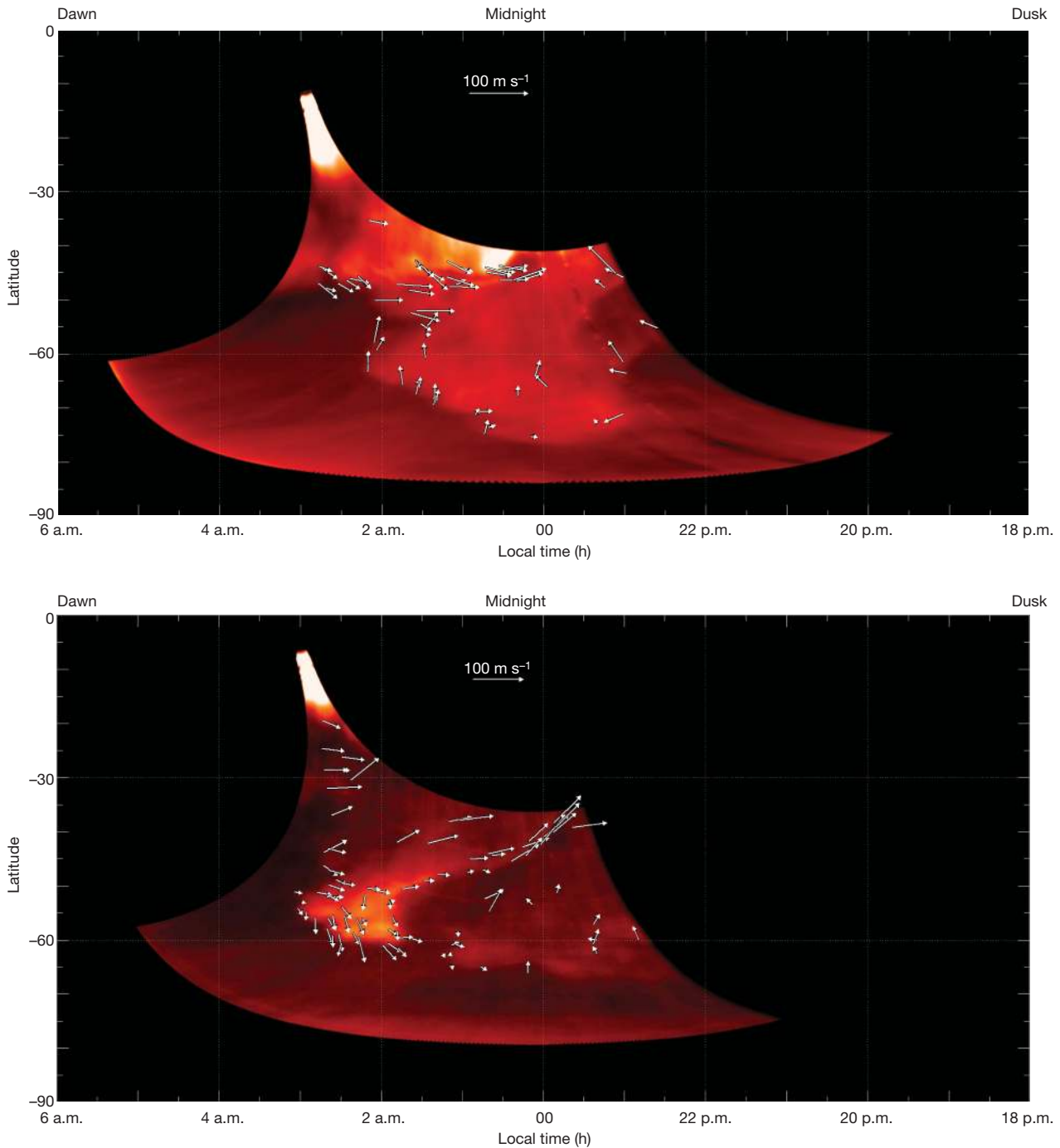
A new feature of these observations from Venus Express is the ability to observe these non-LTE and airglow phenomena from a vantage point above the South Pole, at an apocentre altitude of 66,000 km. This unique perspective reveals the night-side emission over most of the southern hemisphere, from which the latitudinal distribution, and especially the distribution around local midnight, is obtained. Despite difficulties in interpretation of O<sub>2</sub> variability in terms of bulk velocities, a search to derive the velocity fields from the large body of statistics in the full mission will be undertaken. The current observations are interpreted as showing signatures of the solar to antisolar circulation in the mesosphere. Although observations in the emission bands of O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> sample similar altitude levels of the atmosphere, we emphasize that the differences in the processes involved give different insights into atmospheric models. The CO<sub>2</sub> emission has a small dependence on atomic oxygen amount and is thought to be mostly regulated by a geographically simple solar illumination parameter, modulated by density variations like those expected from upward-propagating waves. A further dependence on the solar cycle is expected via the O/CO<sub>2</sub> ratio, and possibly via the thermal and density structure of the lower mesosphere. In contrast, the O<sub>2</sub> emission is very sensitive to atomic oxygen amounts, and is driven by the highly variable and poorly understood dynamics of the global thermospheric sub-solar to anti-solar circulation



**Figure 2 | O<sub>2</sub> emission in the night side upper atmosphere of Venus.**

**a**, Spectra of O<sub>2</sub> emission at 1.27  $\mu\text{m}$ ; the three spectra show regions with dominant O<sub>2</sub> emission (blue), intermediate O<sub>2</sub> emission (green), and dominant thermal emission (red). The O<sub>2</sub> emission is dominant at 1.27  $\mu\text{m}$ , whereas thermal emission makes the major contribution in the adjacent spectral elements. Because the relative influence of the two contributions is very different in adjacent wavelength channels, the lower atmosphere contribution can be subtracted by linear interpolation to get the vertical profile of the O<sub>2</sub> emission to first order. **b**, Image of the limb at 1.27  $\mu\text{m}$  in orbit 76 by VIRTIS-M. In this reconstructed image, the horizontal

dimension is the scan direction of VIRTIS-M. The limb was approached in the vertical dimension down to a minimum altitude of  $\sim 80$  km, then the spacecraft motion was inverted, giving a second limb sounding of the atmosphere. The three stars give the path used for the retrieval of the vertical profiles of **c**. **c**, Limb vertical profile in O<sub>2</sub> emission at a latitude of  $35^\circ \text{ N}$ , retrieved from the image, comparing the observed emission profile (red), with simulations from a one-dimensional model (blue). Peak altitude and intensities are well reproduced, but a smaller scale height is observed, compared to the model.



**Figure 3 | Apparent motions in the O<sub>2</sub> emission in nadir geometry during orbits 84 (above) and 96 (below).** The images have been corrected for thermal emission from the deeper atmosphere, and projected in terms of the local time at each longitude. The maps exhibit almost pure O<sub>2</sub> emission extending in the southern hemisphere from the equatorial zone to high latitudes. For each orbit a sequence of two images separated by  $\sim 1$  h shows the displacement of the emitted structures. The airglow apparent motions

have velocities of the order of  $60 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . The flow is dominated by meridional motions from polar latitudes equatorward and by a zonal flow from dawn to midnight. Both are signatures of the solar to antisolar circulation of the mesosphere. Repetition of such images from orbit to orbit shows a high degree of variability and only a statistically large set of observations will provide a global view of the general characteristics of the O<sub>2</sub> emission over the full Venus Express mission.

(Fig. 3). The systematic observations now underway should reveal the detailed characteristics of the latter and its dependence on solar activity.

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**Author Contributions** P.D. and G.P. have coordinated the work as Principal Investigators of VIRTIS. J.C.G. contributed to the O<sub>2</sub> model, L.Z. to the O<sub>2</sub> data selection, and M.A.L.-V. to the CO<sub>2</sub> model. A.S.-L. and R.H. contributed to the dynamics calculation for Fig. 3. All authors contributed equally to the planning of the work, instrumental calibration and data calibration. F.W.T. and B.B. helped to finalize the paper.

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