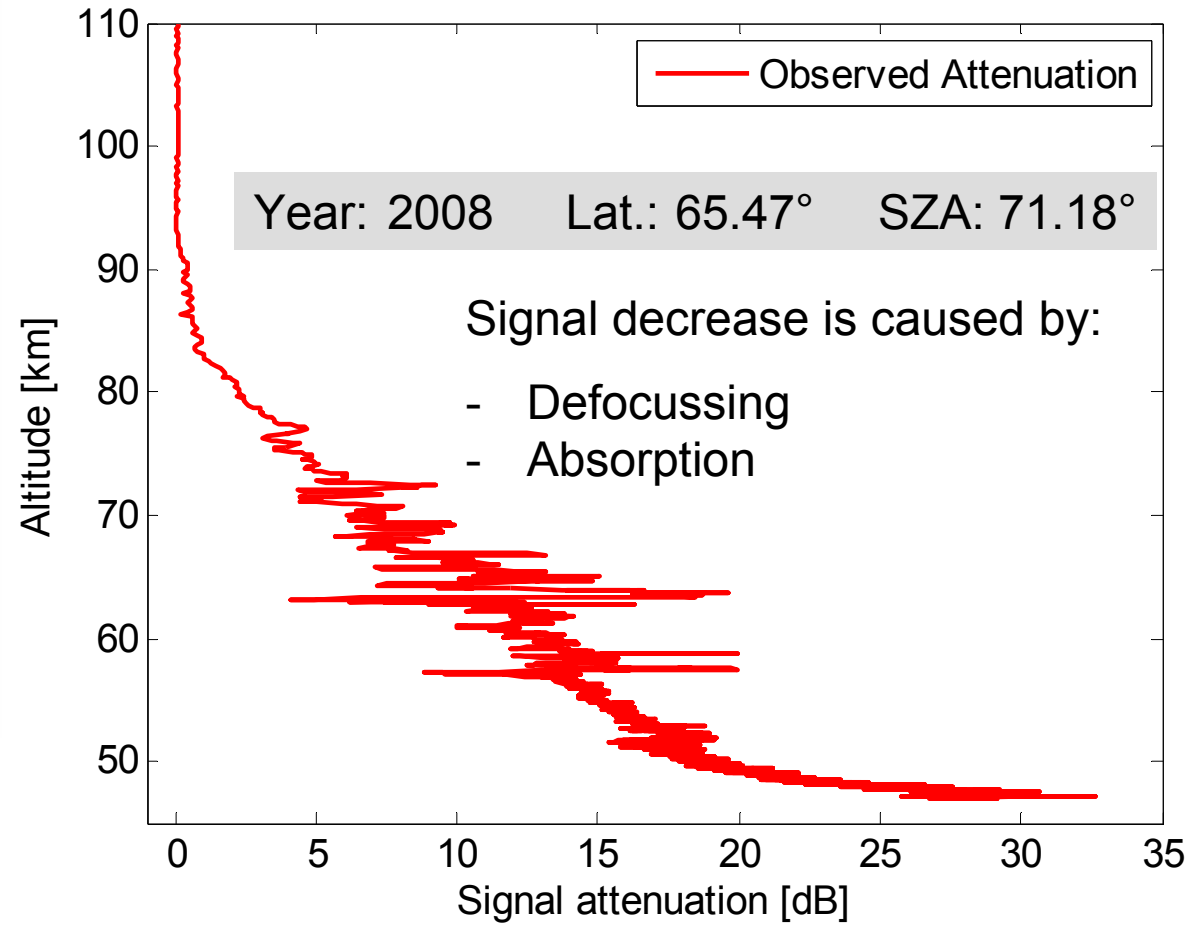
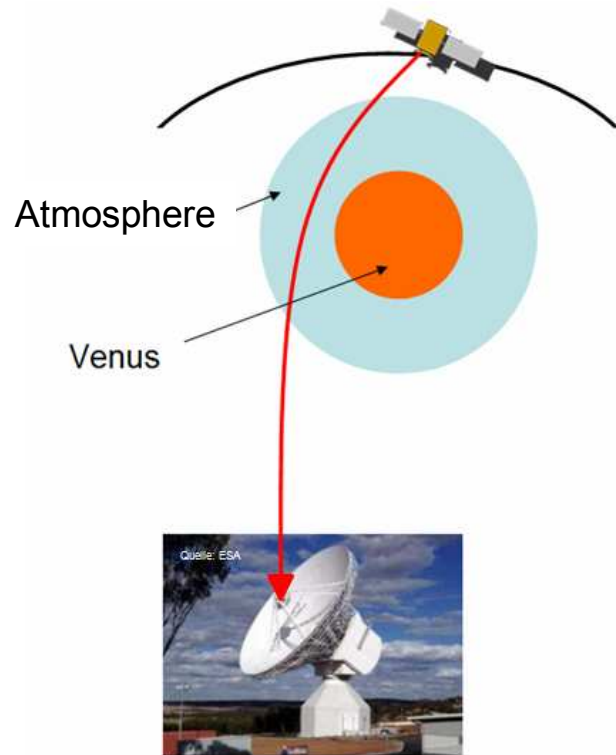


3.6 cm radio signal attenuation in Venus' lower and middle atmosphere observed by the Radio Science experiment VeRa onboard Venus Express

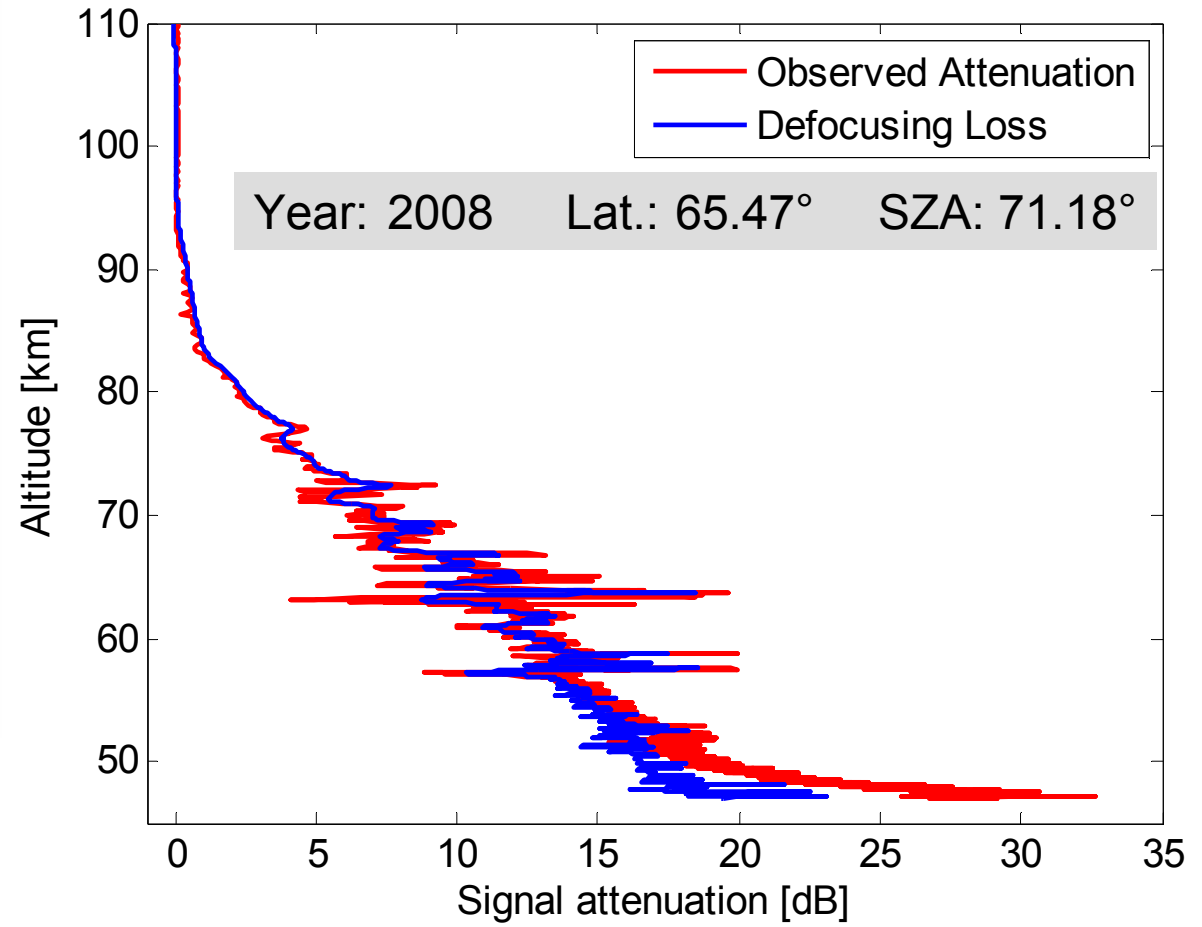
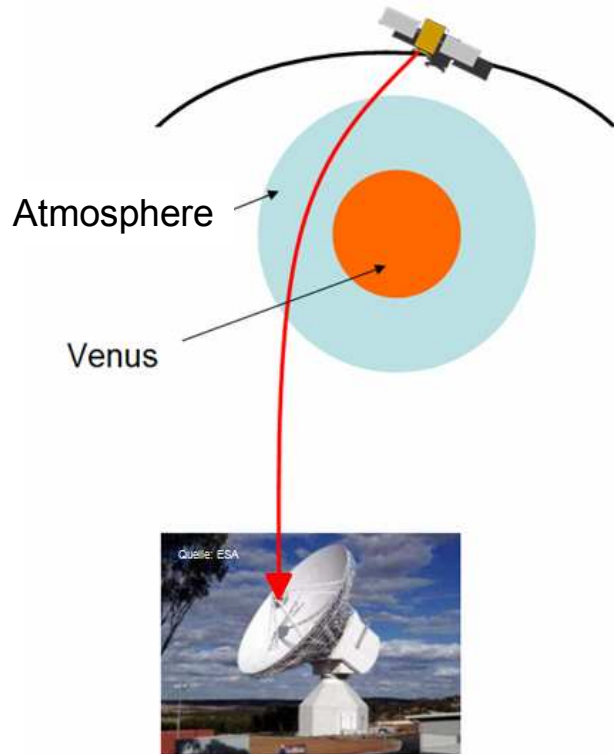
J. Oschlisniok^{a)}, B. Häusler^{b)}, M. Pätzold^{a)}, S. Tellmann^{a)}, M. K. Bird^{d)}, G. L. Tyler^{c)}, T. Andert^{b)}, S. Remus^{e)}

- a) *Abteilung für Planetenforschung, Rheinisches Institut für Umweltforschung, Universität zu Köln.*
- b) *Institut für Raumfahrttechnik, Universität der Bundeswehr München, Neubiberg.*
- c) *Department of Electrical Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, California.*
- d) *Argelander Institut für Astronomie, Universität Bonn.*
- e) *European Space Astronomy Center (ESAC), Villanueva, Spain.*

Signal Attenuation



Signal Attenuation

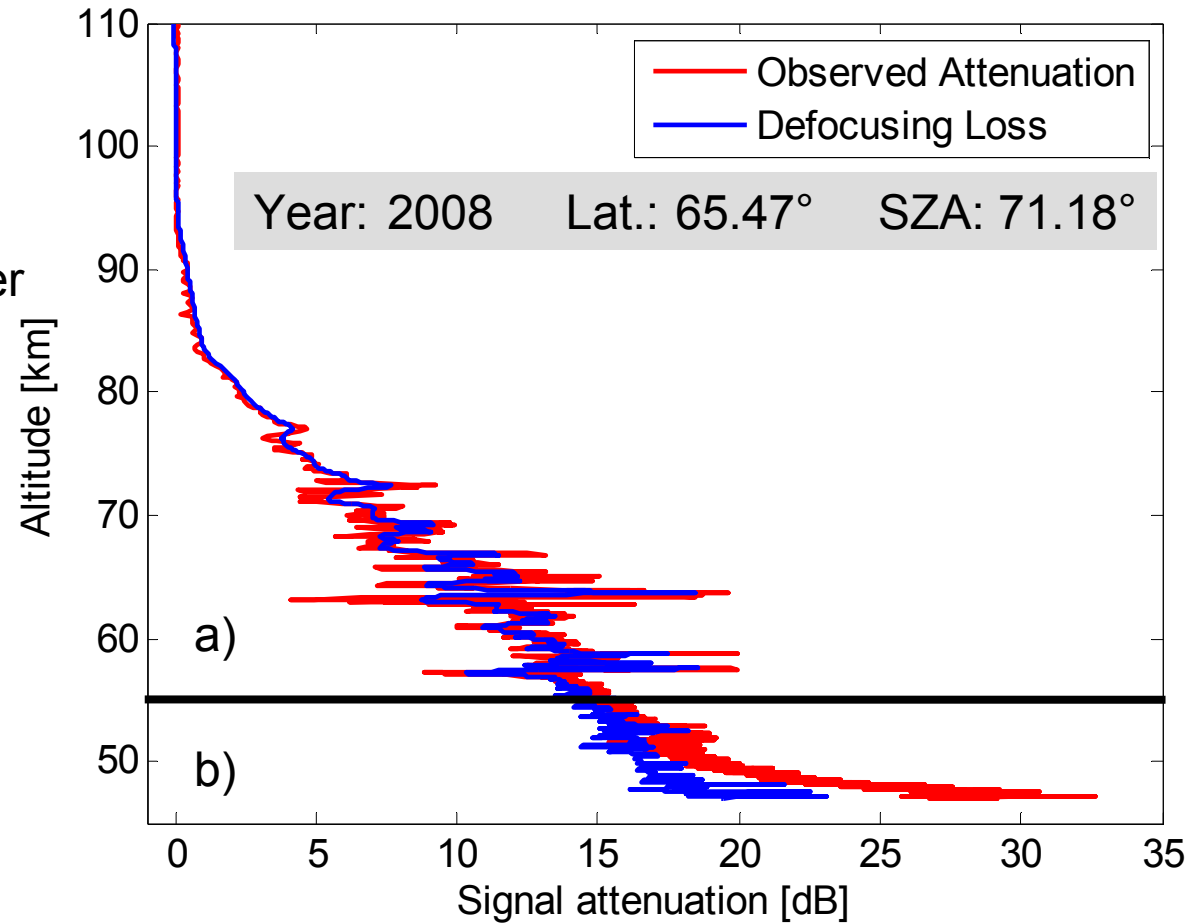


Signal Attenuation



Two altitude regions:

- a) Increased intensity variations above 55 km. Decrease in signal power is mainly caused by defocusing loss.
- b) Increased absorption below 55 km. Absorption is caused by CO₂, SO₂ and mainly H₂SO₄ (g).

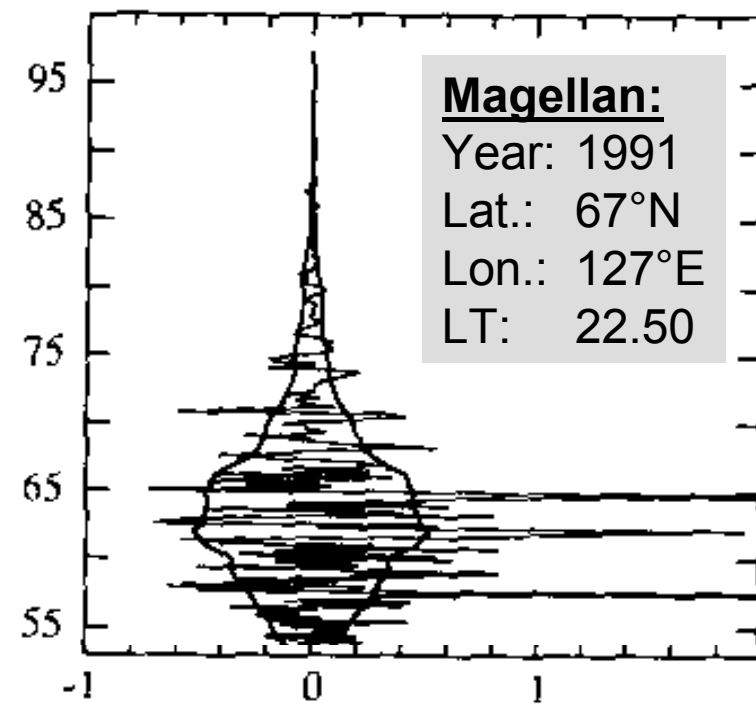
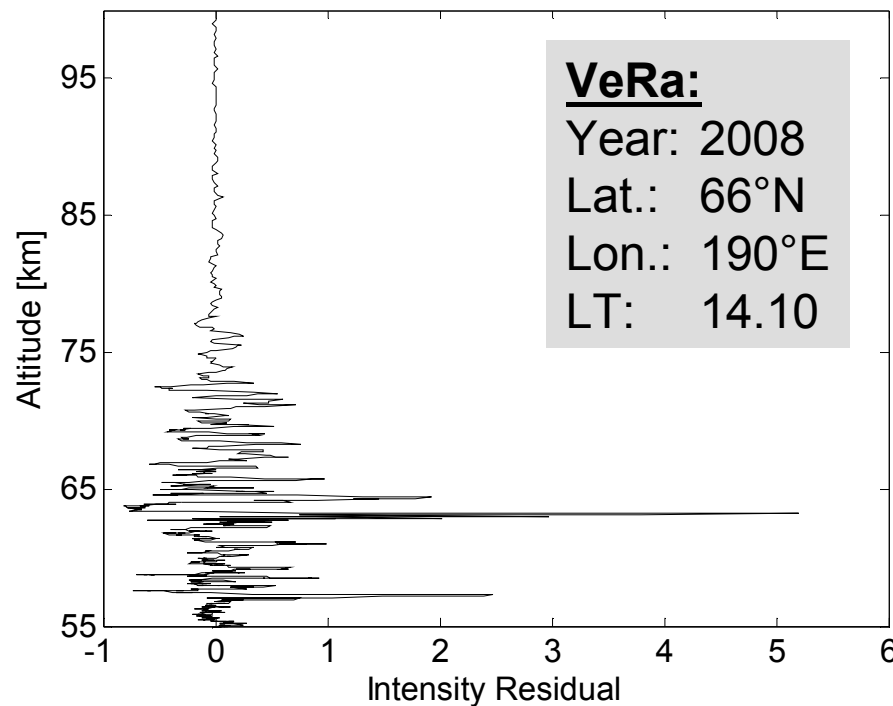


a) Intensity Scintillations (> 55 km)



Spatial high pass filter was applied to isolate intensity scintillations

Maximal intensity scintillations are visible between 60 - 70 km altitude

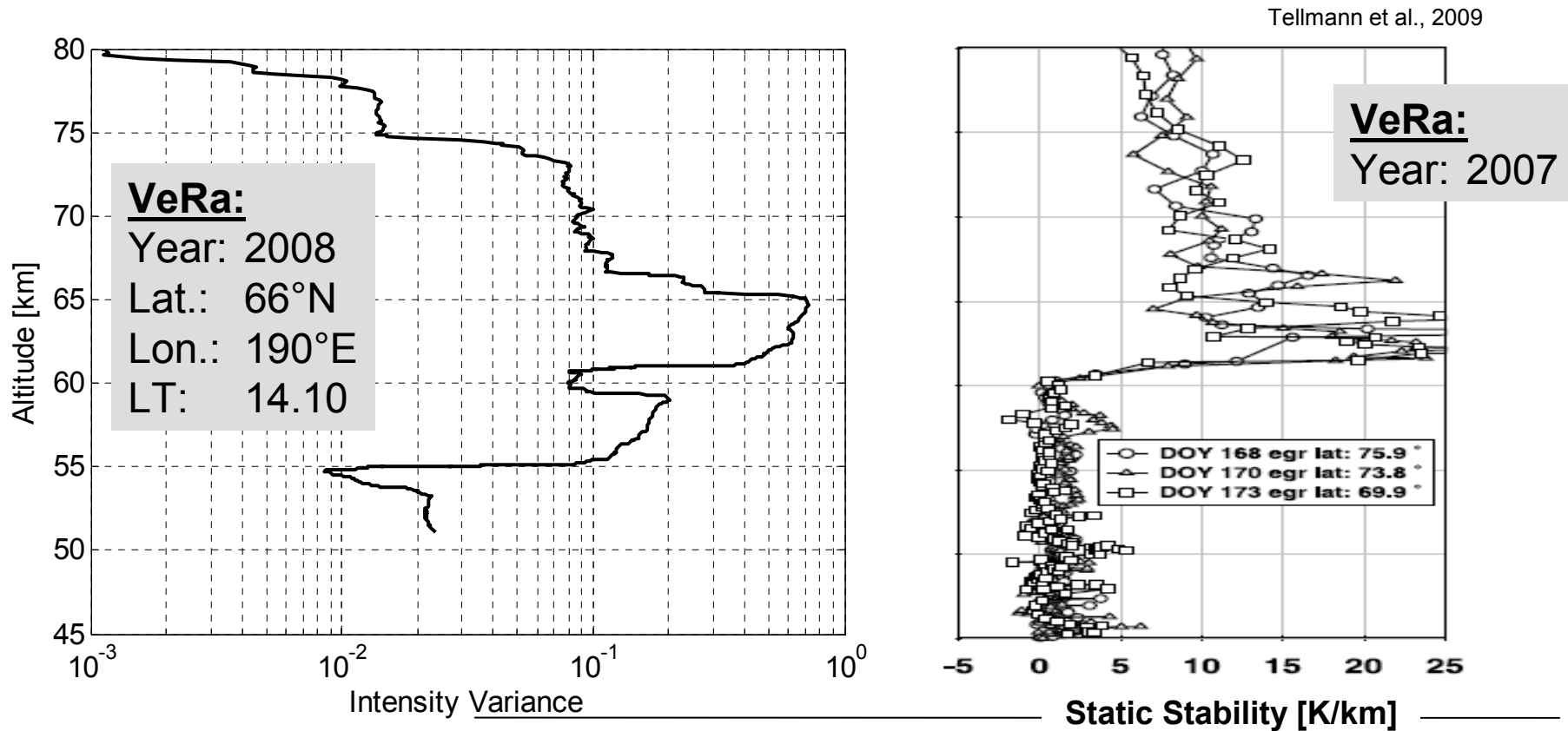


a) Intensity Scintillations (> 55 km)



Spatial high pass filter was applied to isolate intensity scintillations

It is assumed that scintillations are caused by gravity waves.

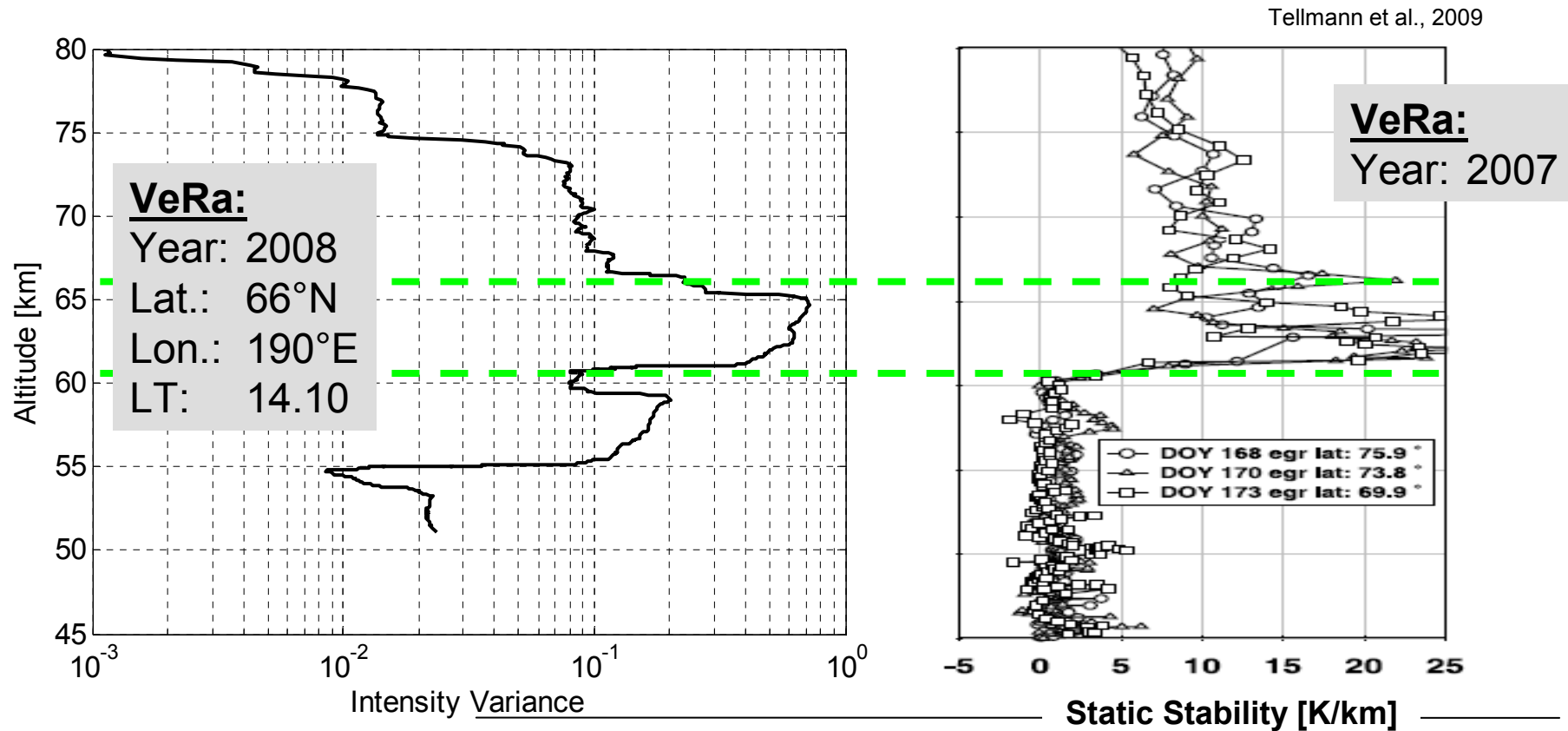


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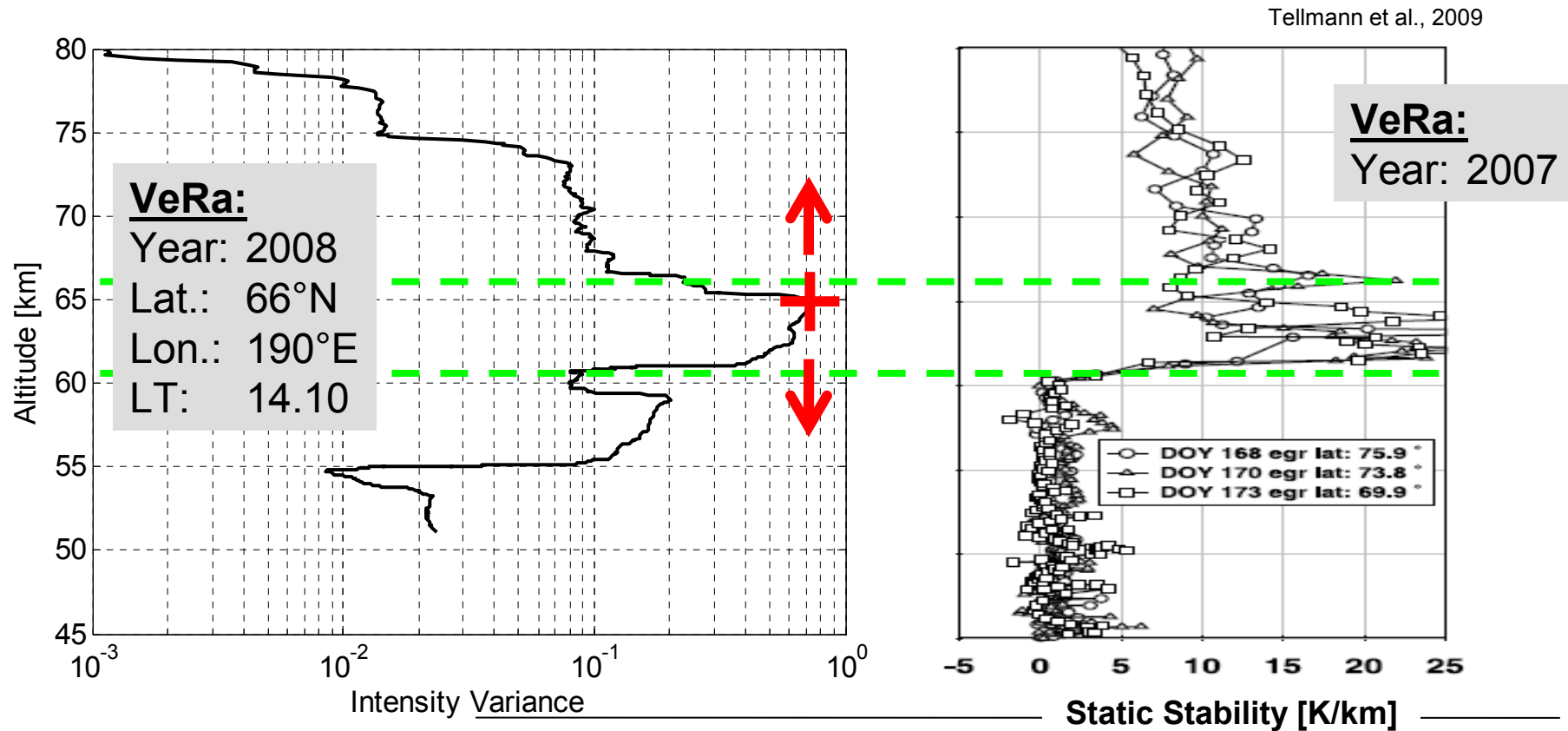


a) Intensity Scintillations (> 55 km)

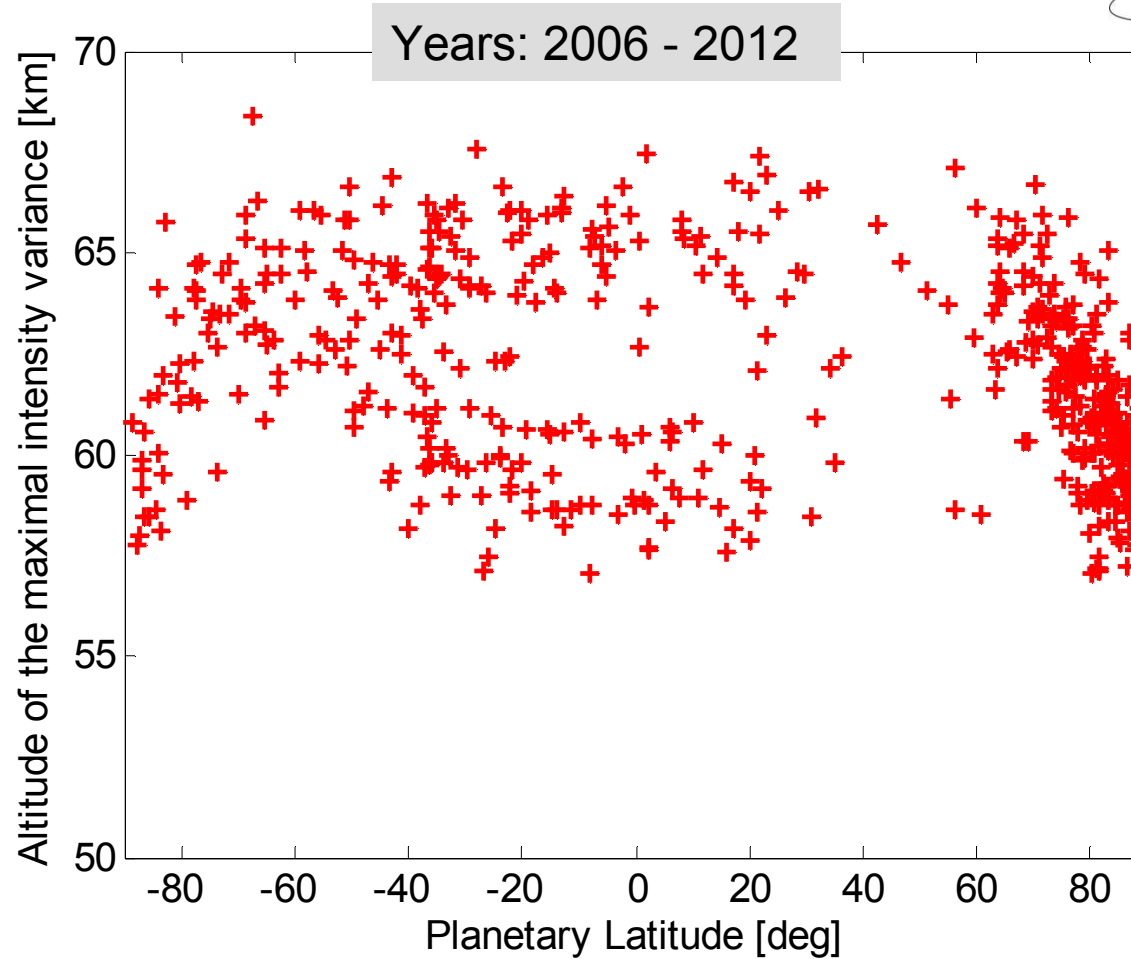


Spatial high pass filter was applied to isolate intensity scintillations

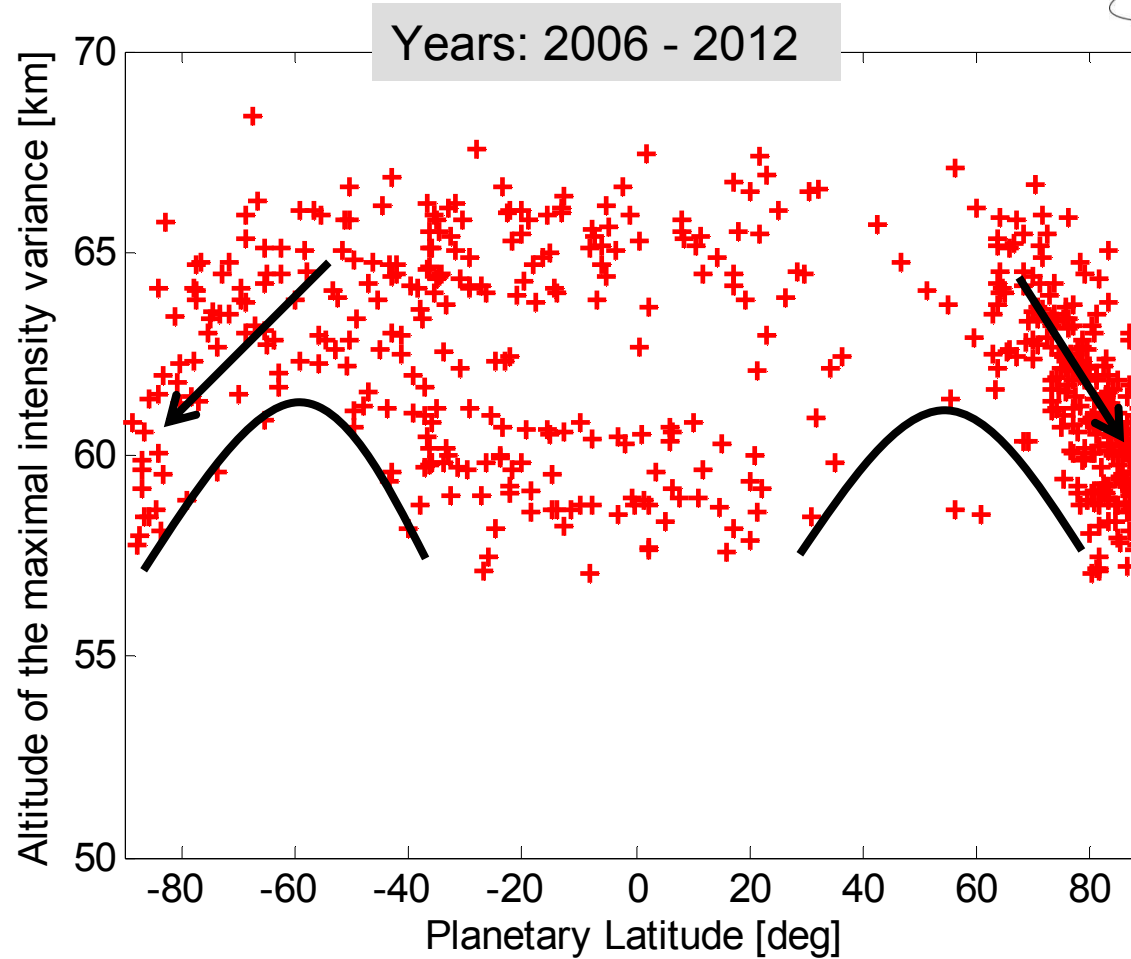
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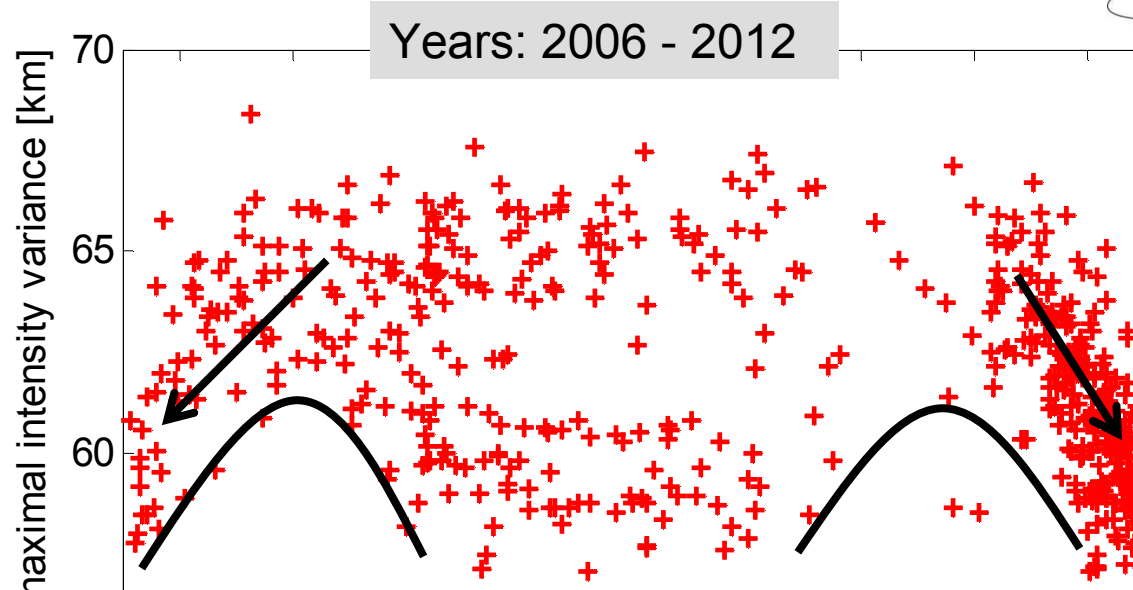
a) Intensity Scintillations (> 55 km)



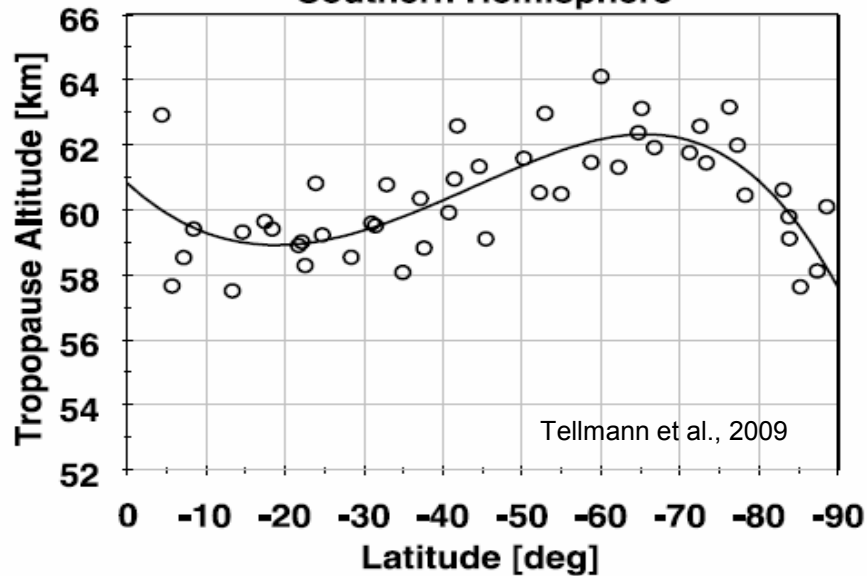
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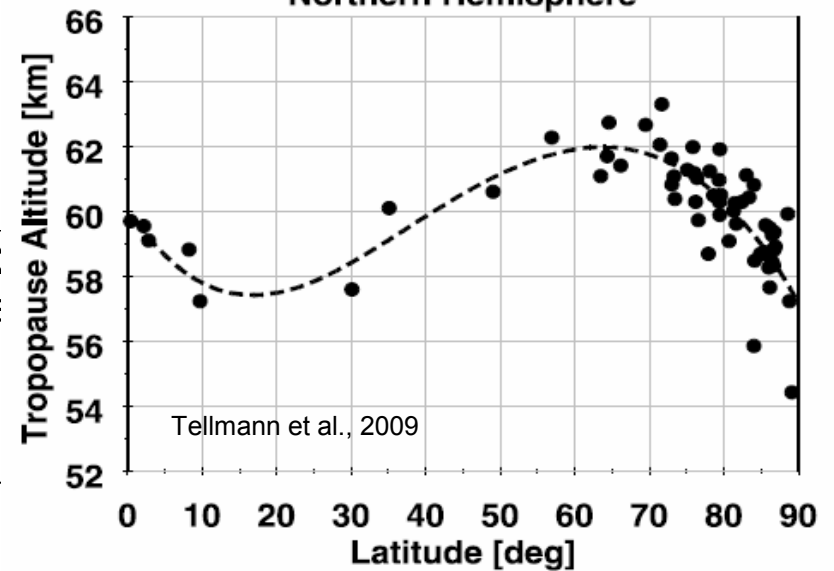


Southern Hemisphere



0
y Latitude

Northern Hemisphere

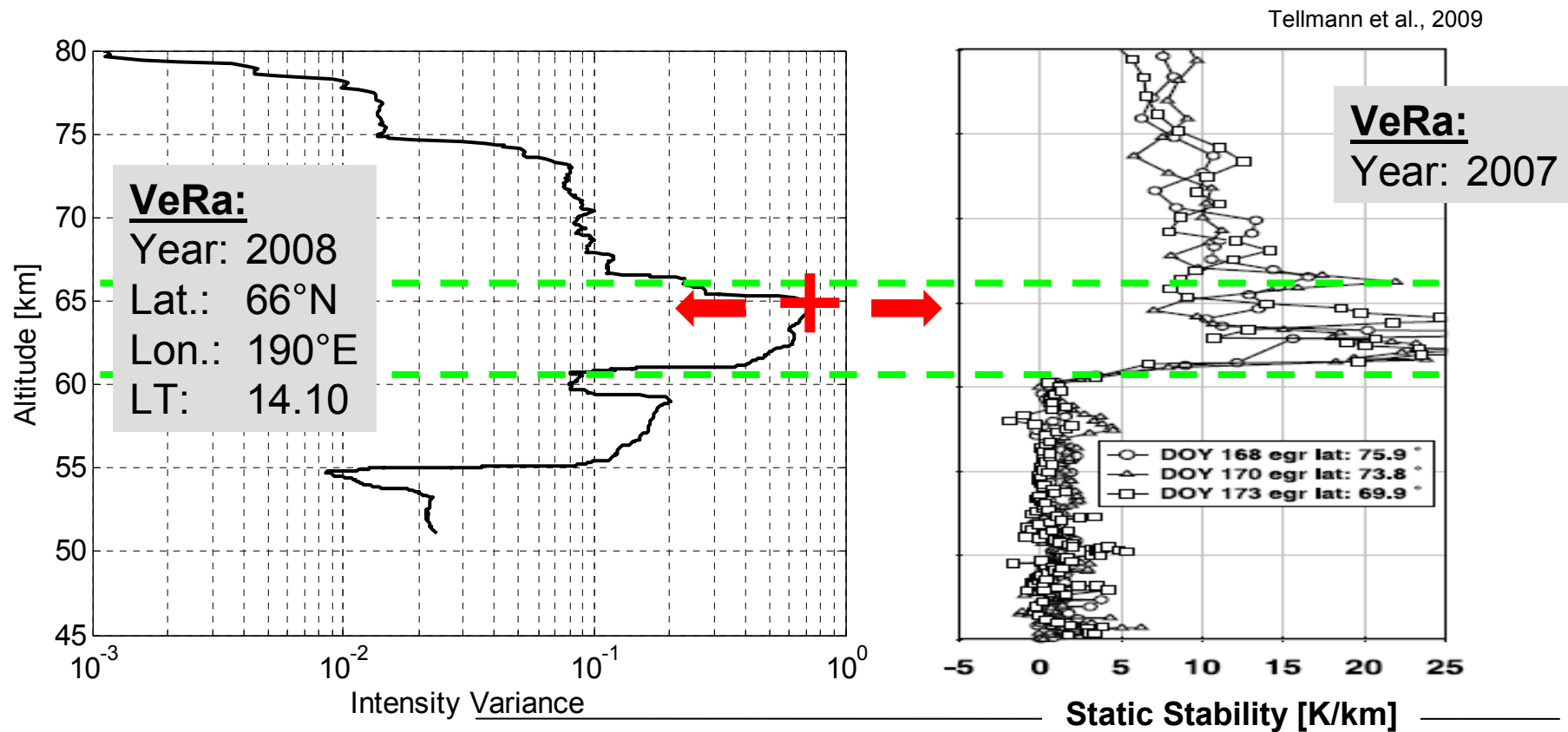


a) Intensity Scintillations (> 55 km)



Spatial high pass filter was applied to isolate intensity scintillations

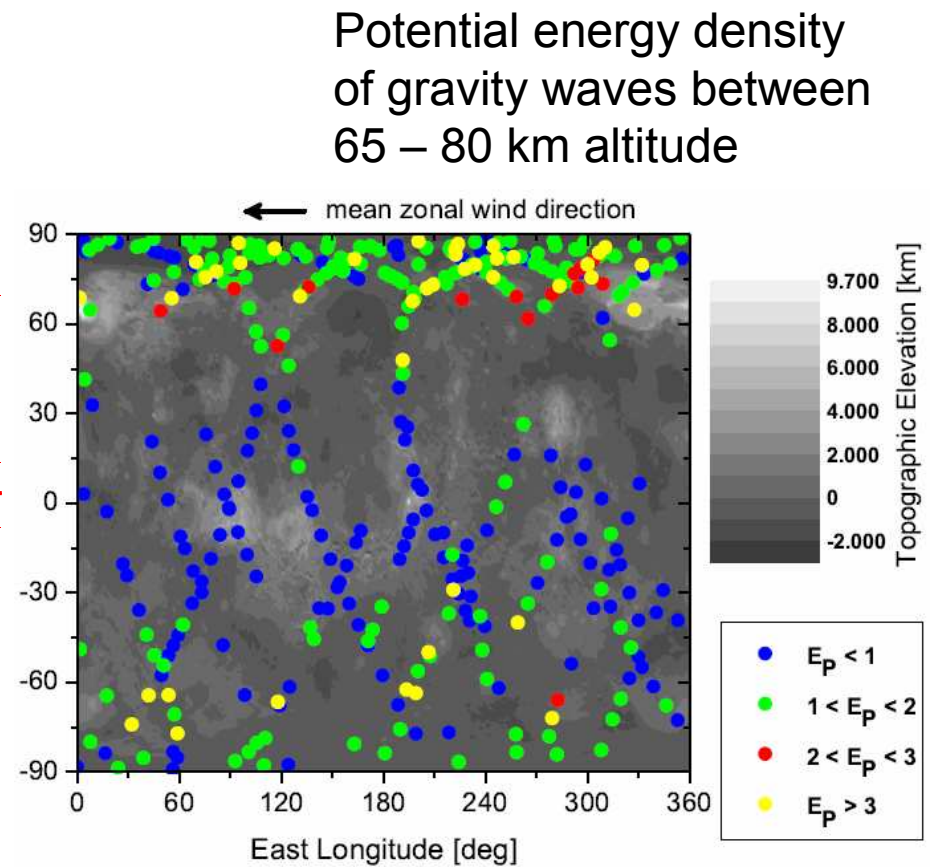
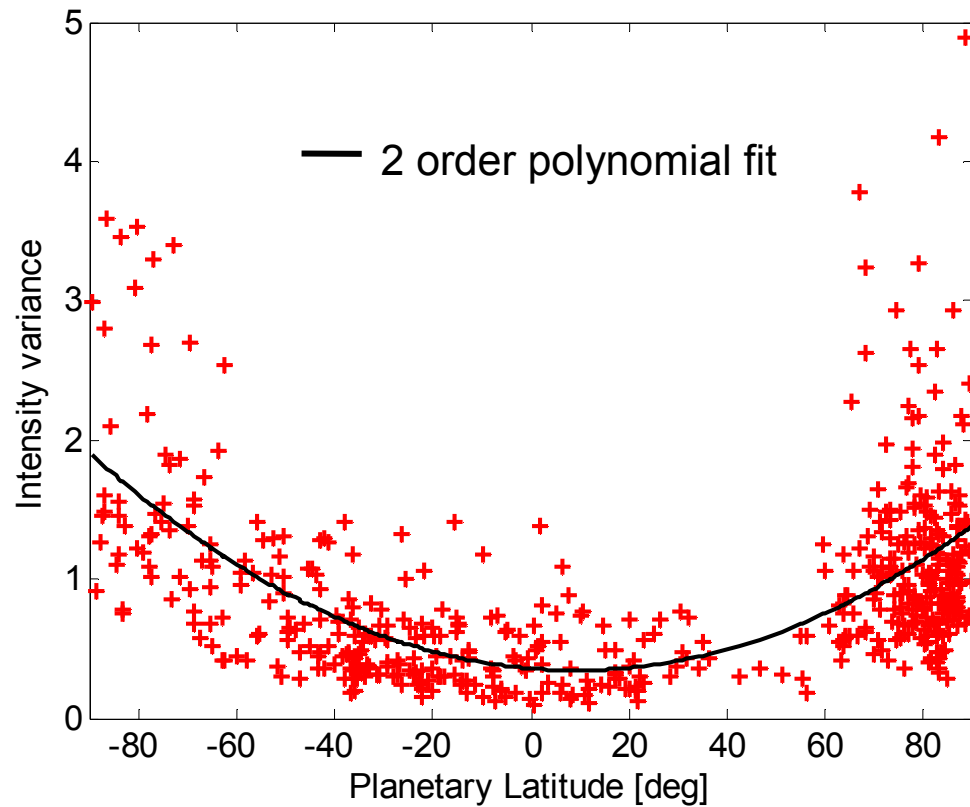
It is assumed that scintillations are caused by gravity waves.



a) Intensity Scintillations (> 55 km)



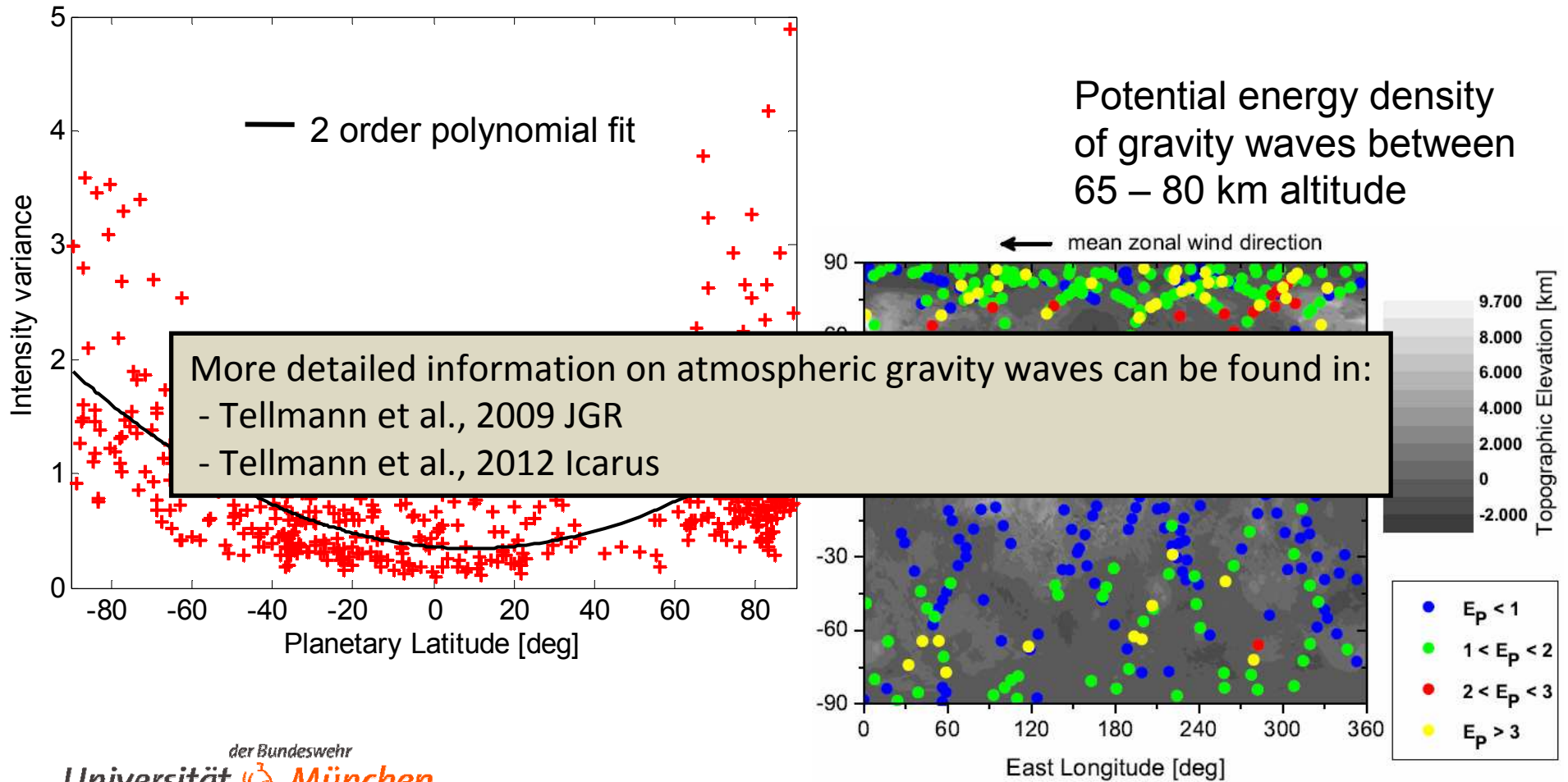
Increased intensity variations toward the polar regions



a) Intensity Scintillations (> 55 km)



Increased intensity variations toward the polar regions

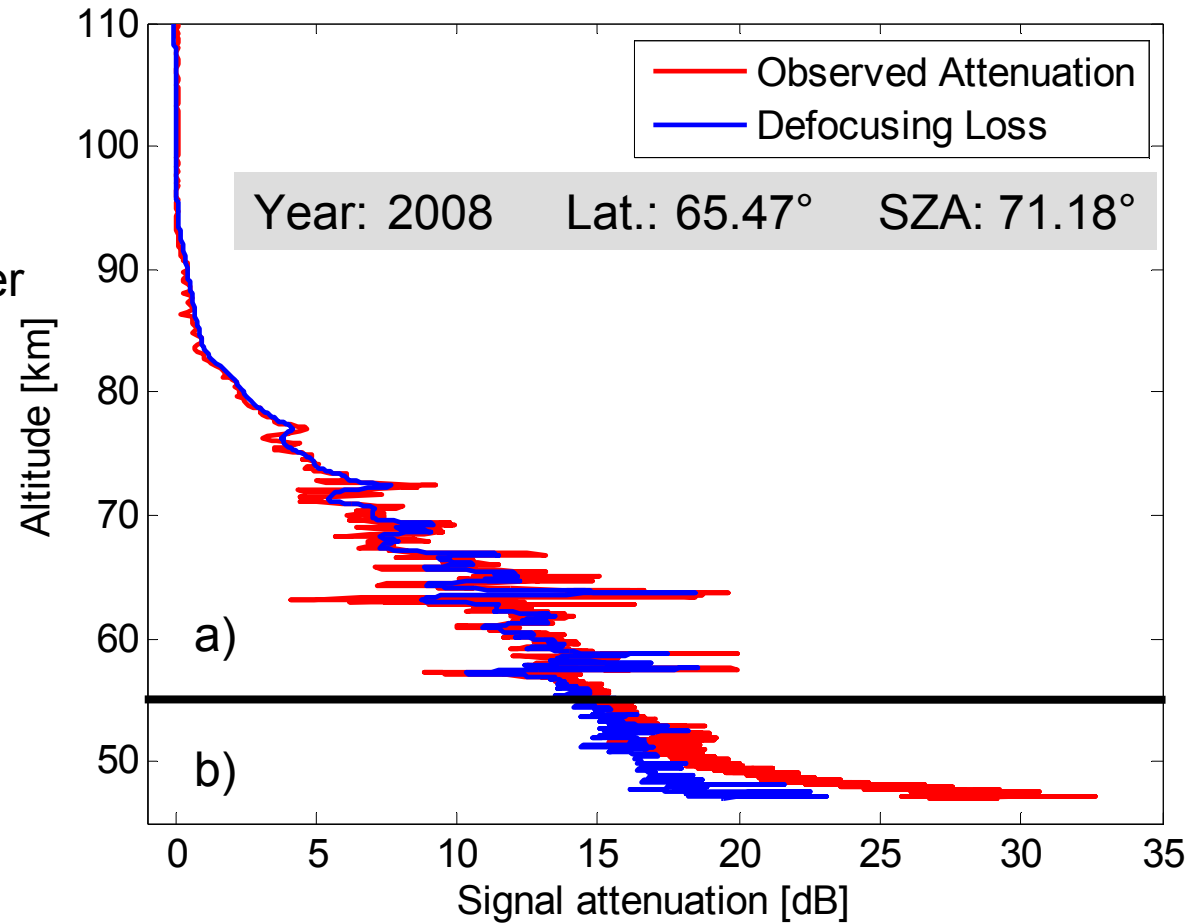


Signal Attenuation

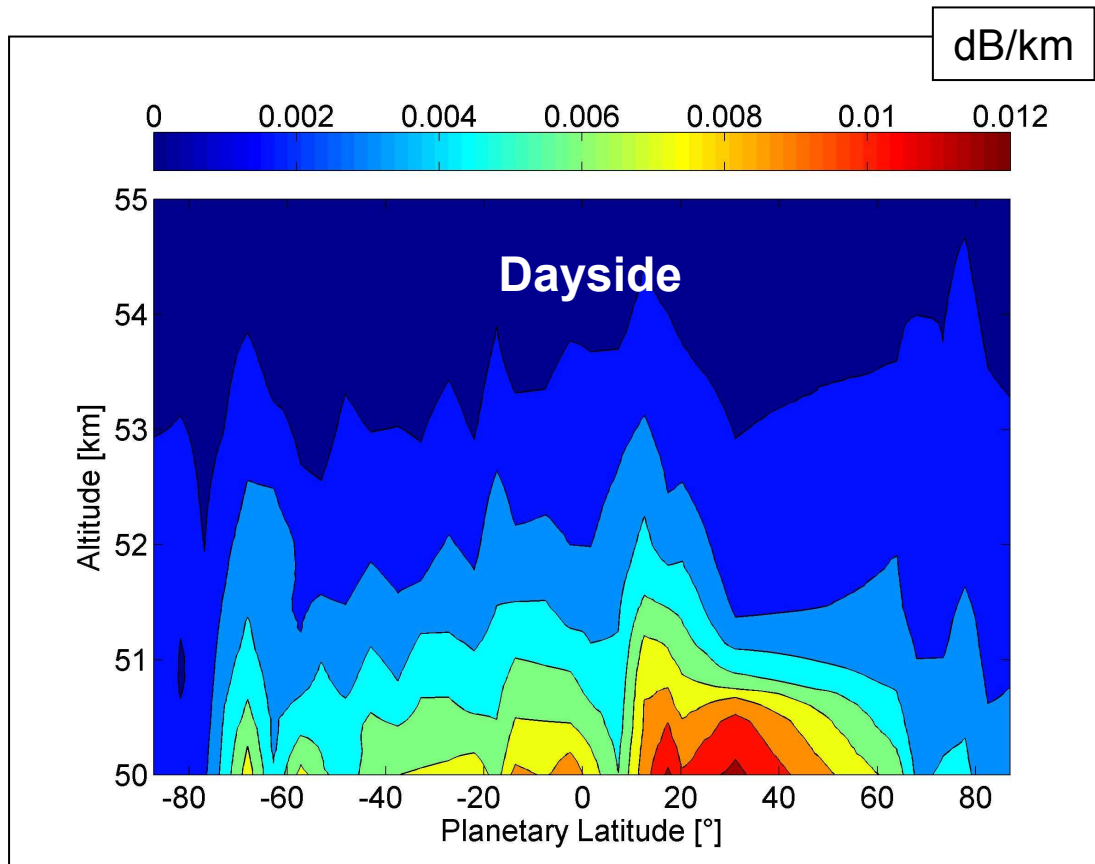


Two altitude regions:

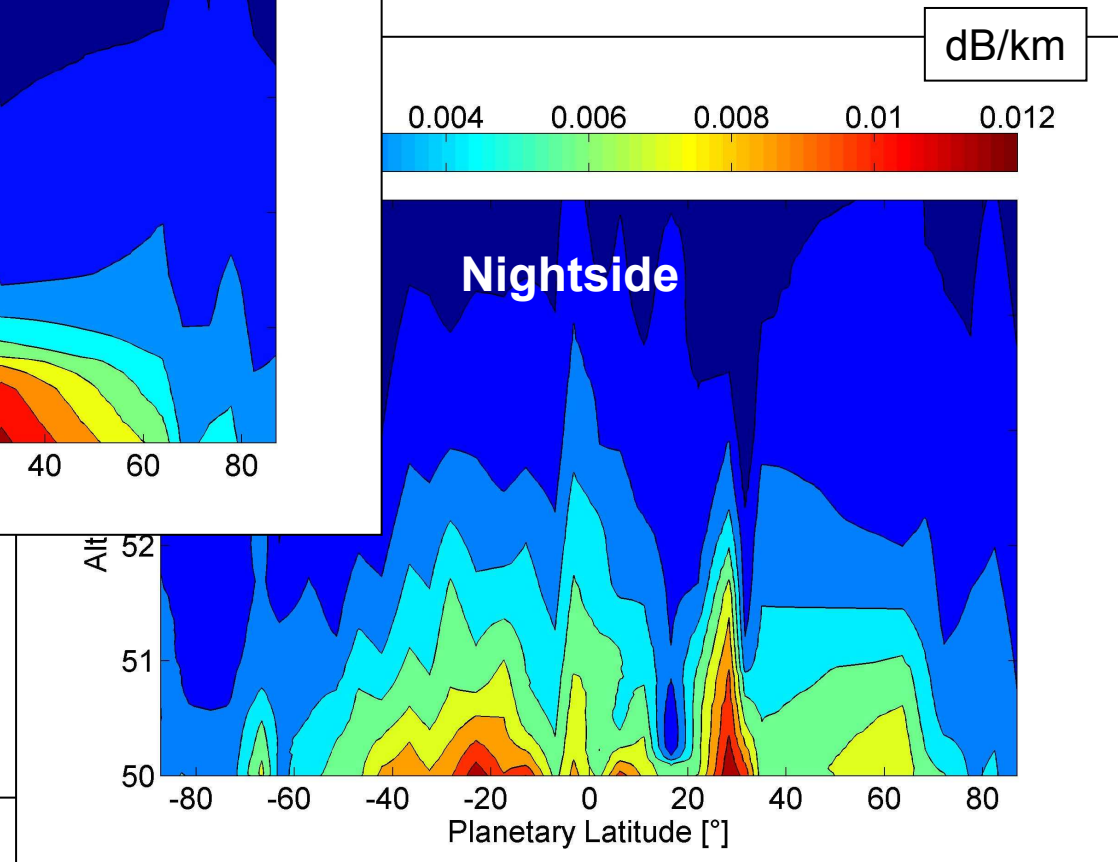
- a) Increased intensity variations above 55 km. Decrease in signal power is mainly caused by defocusing loss.
- b) Increased absorption below 55 km. Absorption is caused by CO_2 , SO_2 and mainly H_2SO_4 (g).



b) Absorption (< 55 km)

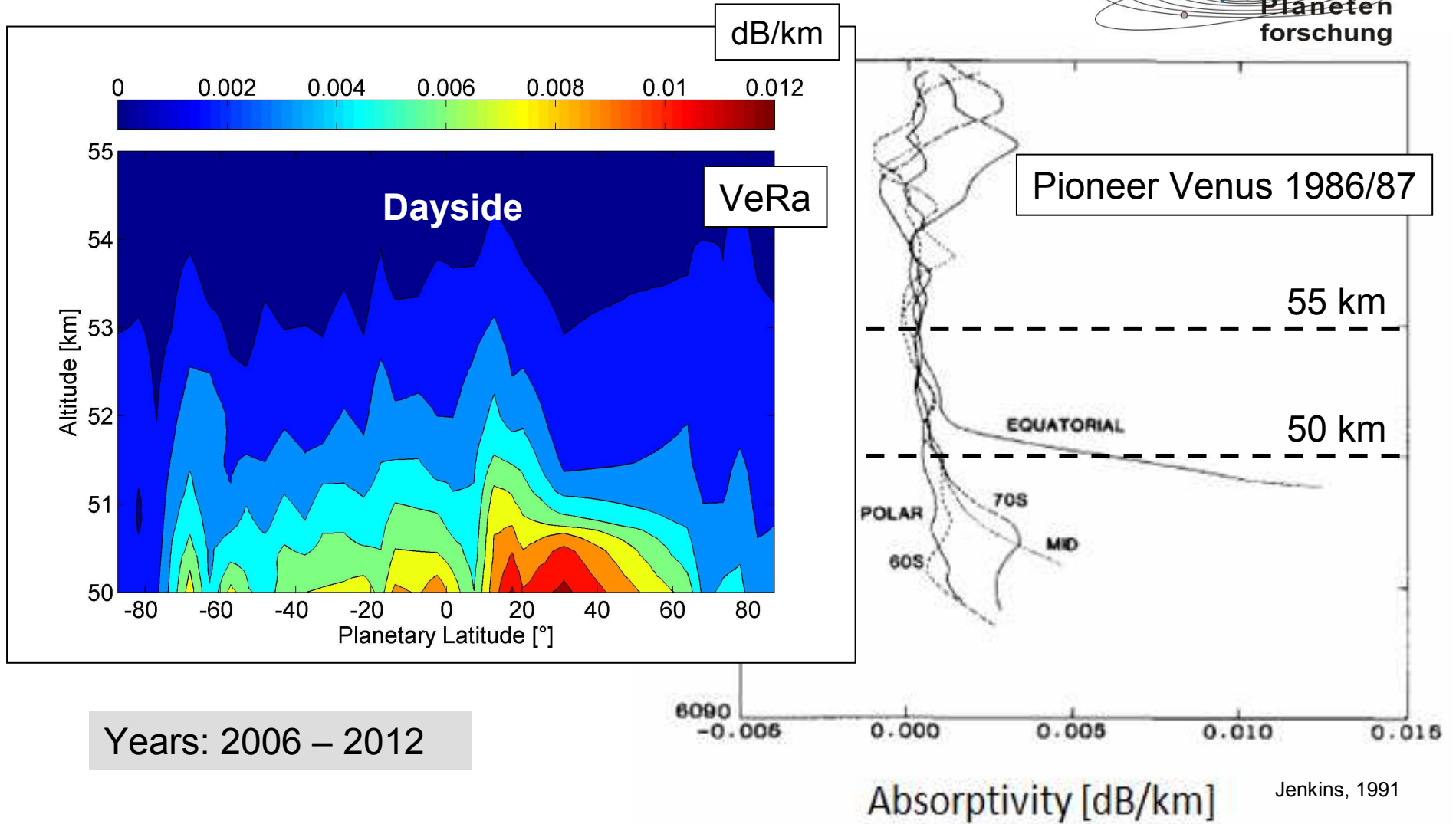


Distinct latitudinal variation of the 3.6 cm radio absorption

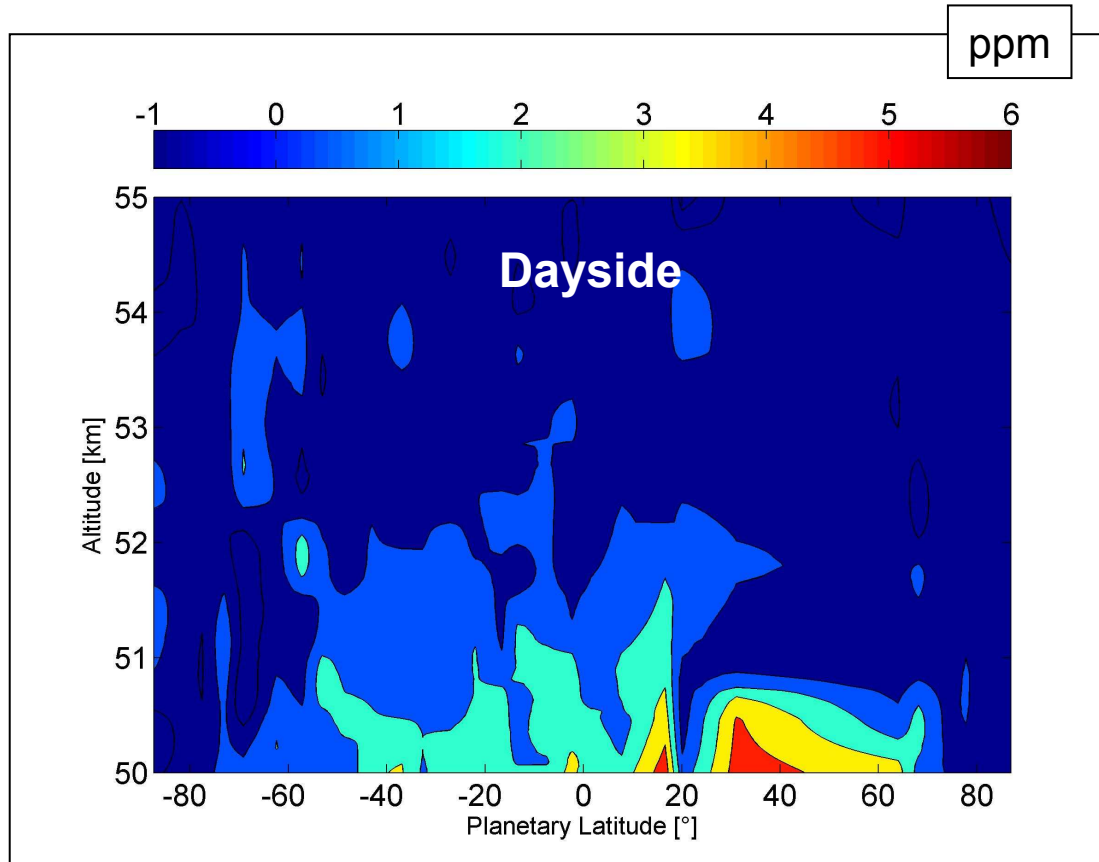


Years: 2006 – 2012

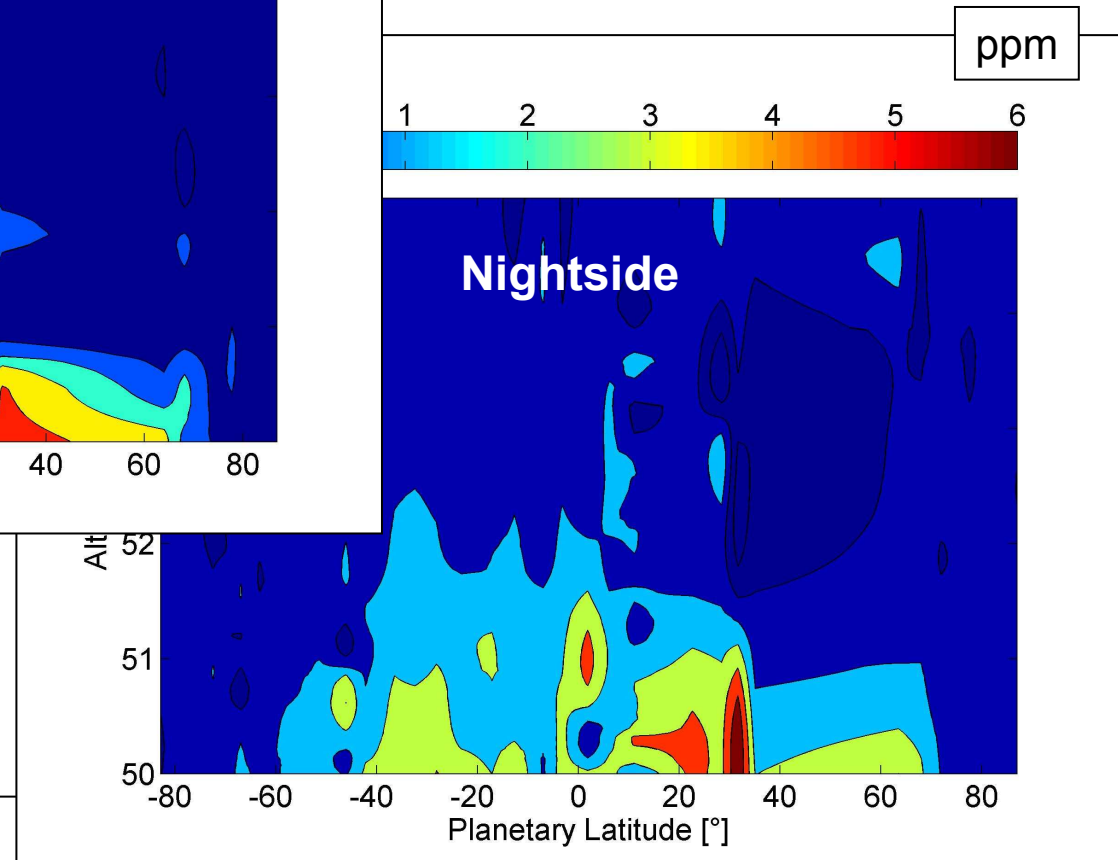
b) Absorption (< 55 km)



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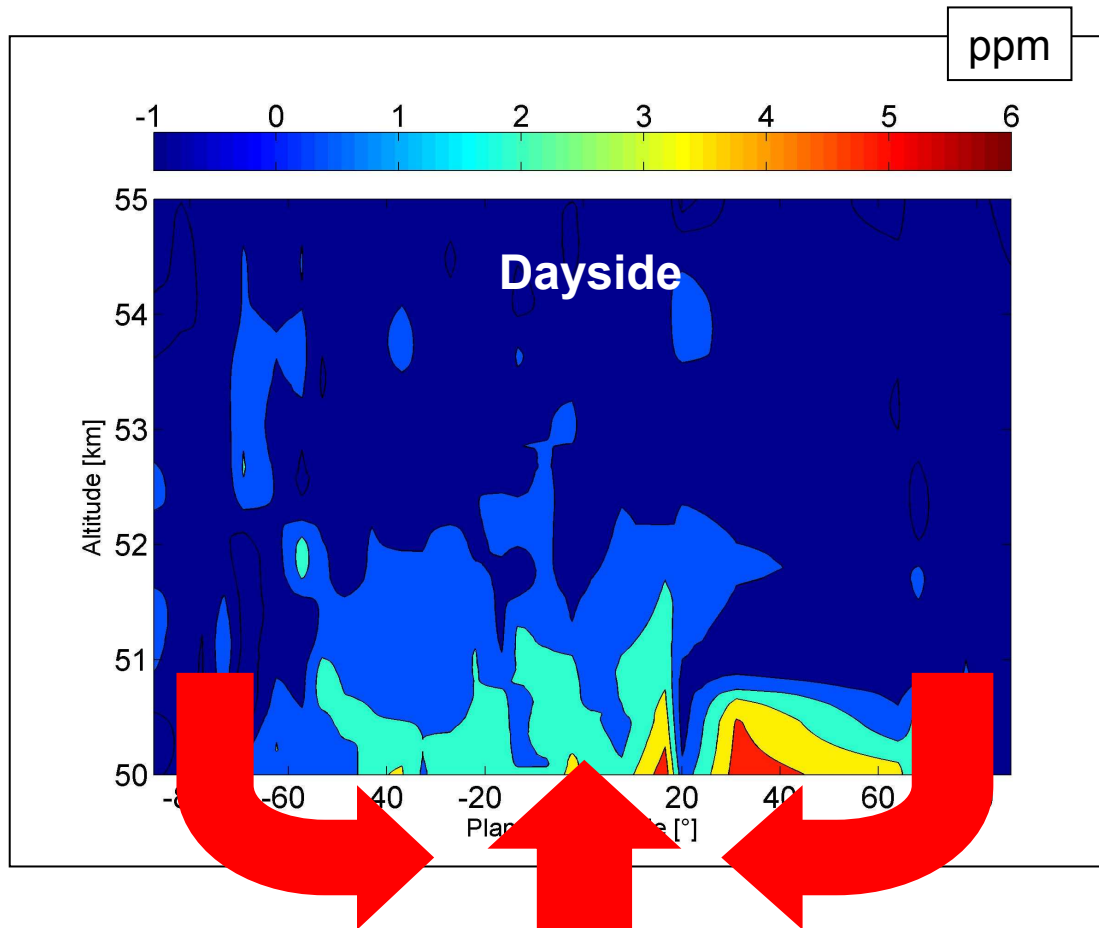


Increased sulfuric acid vapor abundance near the cloud base at low latitudes.



Years: 2006 – 2012

b) Absorption (< 55 km)



Increased sulfuric acid vapor abundance near the cloud base at low latitudes.

H_2SO_4 accumulation may be the result of the atmospheric dynamics.
→ Hadley Circulation

Summary



- Increased Intensity scintillations above 55 km altitude, most likely caused by vertical propagating gravity waves.
- Distinct latitudinal variation of the wave activity.
- Absorption of radio waves above 55 km is weak or non-existent.
- Absorption of the radio signals can be used to determine the abundance of sulfuric acid vapor below 55 km:

Venus Express:

50°N – 50°S : 2 - 3 ppm

50°N/S – 70°N/S : 1 - 2 ppm

> 70°N/S : < 1 ppm

Mariner 10:

2 - 3 ppm

Lipa and Tyler, 1979;
Kolodner and Steffes, 1998

Magellan:

1 - 2 ppm

Jenkins et al., 1994;
Kolodner and Steffes, 1998