

Ground-based thermal mapping of Venus: HDO and SO2 monitoring and upper limits of NH3, PH3 and HCN at the cloud top

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Ground-based thermal mapping of Venus: HDO & SO₂ monitoring and upper limits of PH₃, NH₃ and HCN at the cloud top

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TEXES @ IRTF, Mauna Kea Observatory, Hawaii

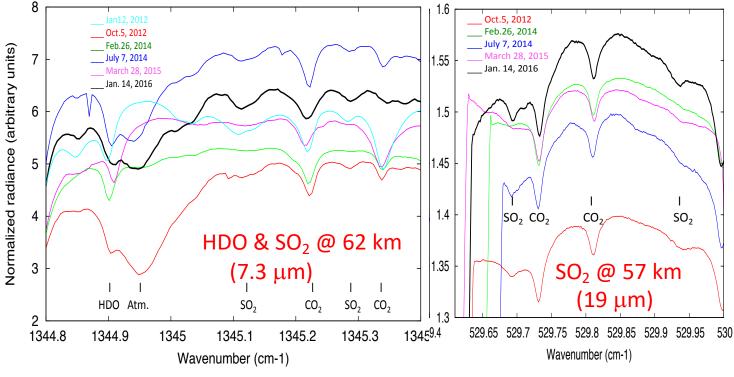
TEXAS Echelon Cross Echelle Spectrograph 5 – 25 μ m, R = 8 10⁴ @ 7 μ m

Main question: To understand the SO₂ & H₂O cycles above and within the clouds

Observing program: Mapping of SO_2 (at 7 and 19 μ m) and H_2O (through HDO) at 7 μ m

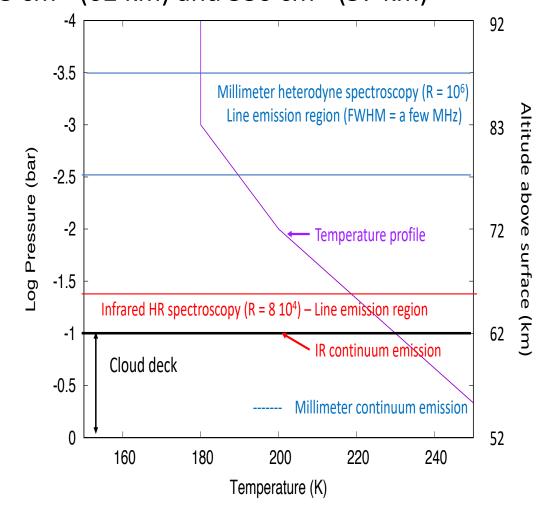
- Cloud top probed at 7 μm (z = 62 km, T = 235 K, P = 150 mbar)
- Within the cloud at 19 μm (z = 57 km, T = 241 K, P = 250 mbar)
- Above the clouds at 8.6 μm (z=67 km)
- 12 campaigns between January 2012 and April 2019; 11 campaigns since 2021: June, Sept. & Nov. 2021, Feb. & June 2022, March, July, Oct. & Dec. 2023, Feb. 2024

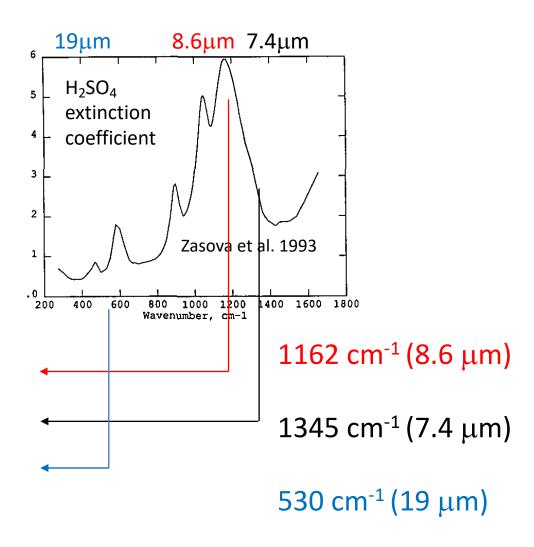




Where does the radiation come from?

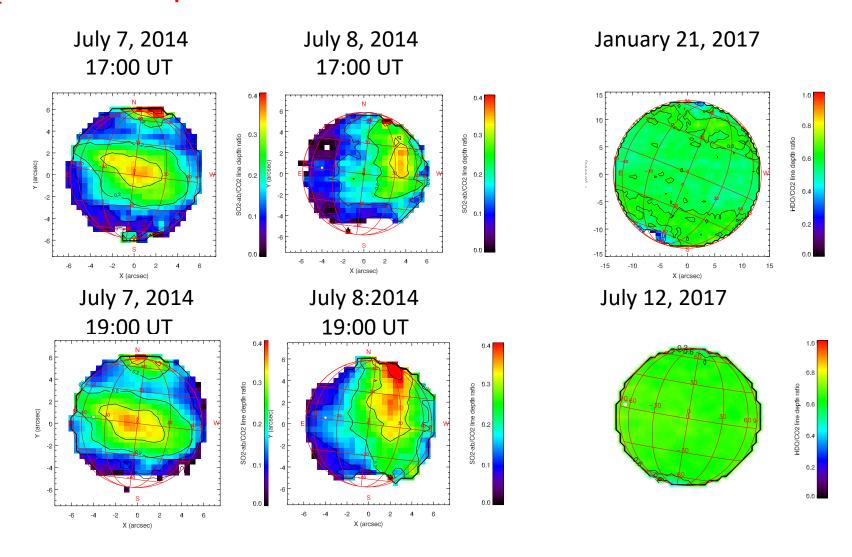
Due to the spectral dependence of the H₂SO₄ absorption coefficient, different levels are probed at 1162 cm⁻¹ (67 km), 1345 cm⁻¹ (62 km) and 530 cm⁻¹ (57 km)





SO₂ & HDO maps exhibit a different behavior

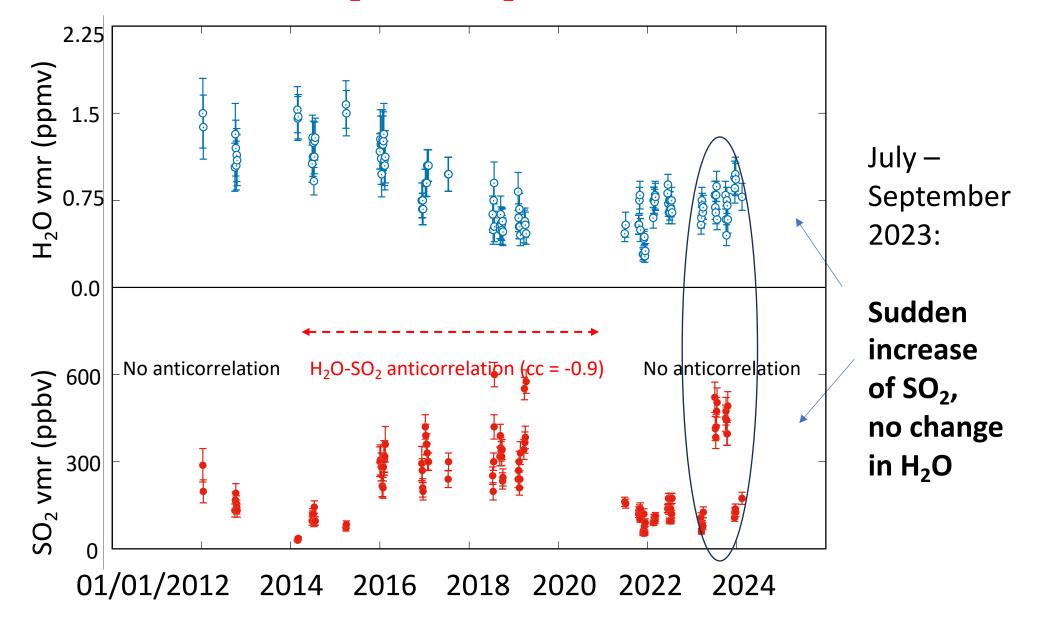
The SO₂ plume follows the 4-day rotation of the clouds at the cloud top over a time scale of a few hours



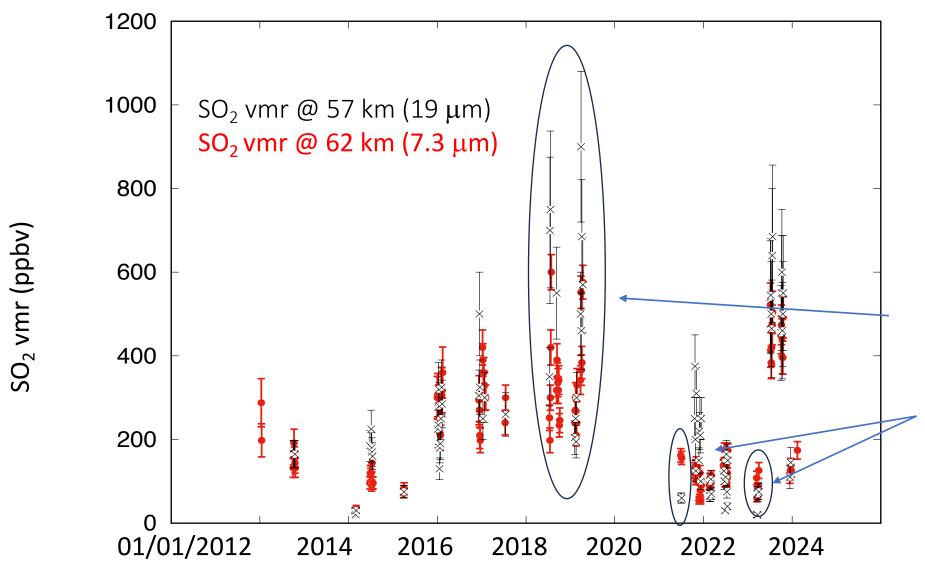
SO₂ maps are very inhomogeneous over the disk HDO maps are uniform over the disk and show strong variations with time

and +/- constant over time

Long-term variations of H_2O and SO_2 at the cloud top (z = 62 km)

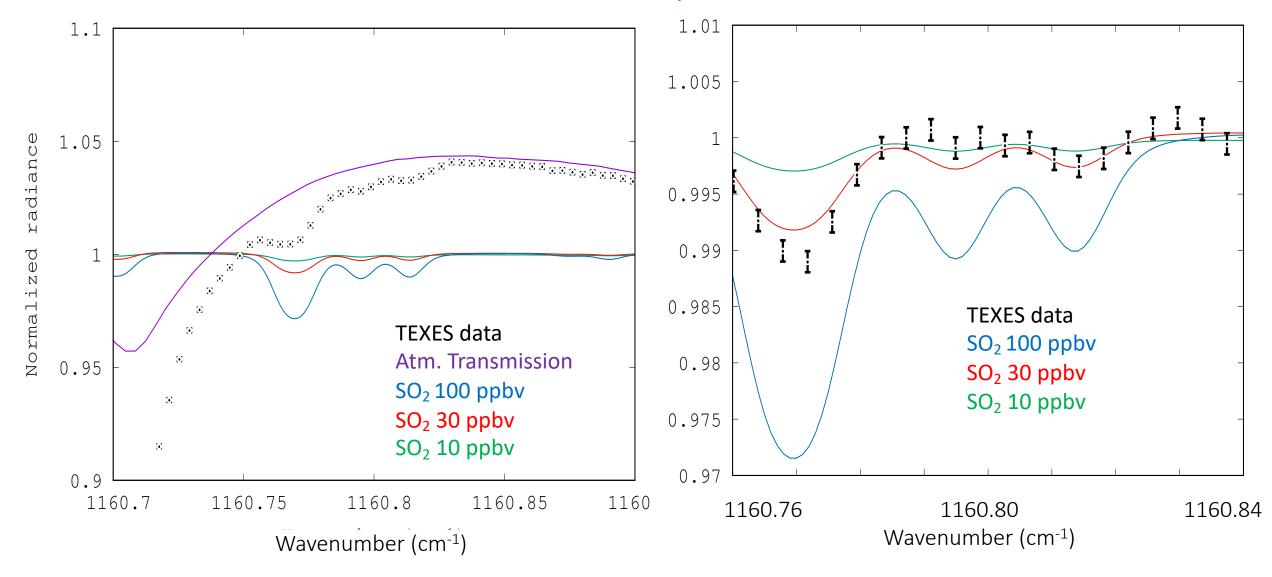


Long-term SO_2 variations at the cloud top (z = 62 km) and within the cloud (z = 57 km)



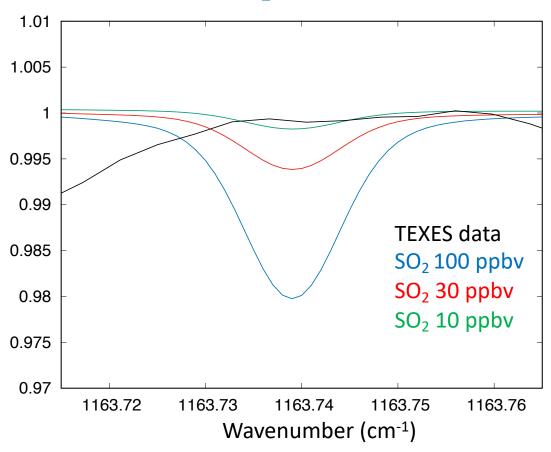
SO₂ @ 57 km is usually comparable to SO₂ @ 62 km, but, in some cases, may be **much** larger (2019) or **even lower** (June 2021, March 2023)

First detection of SO_2 in the v_1SO_2 band at 1160 cm⁻¹ (8.6 μ m) October 3, 2023

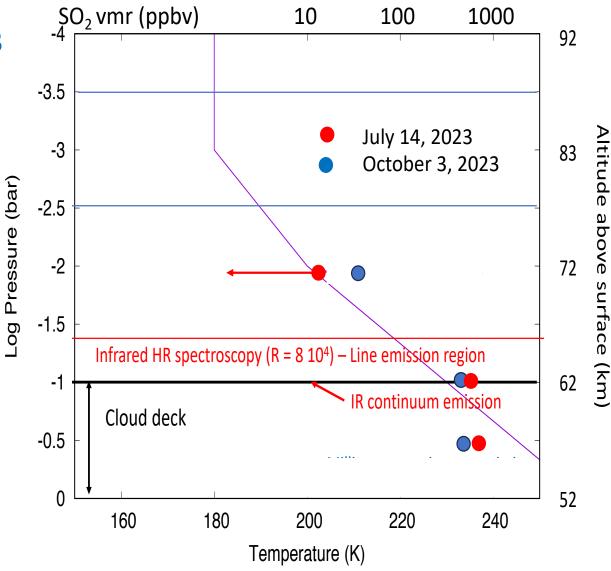


Detection of SO₂ at 67 km on Oct. 3, 2023





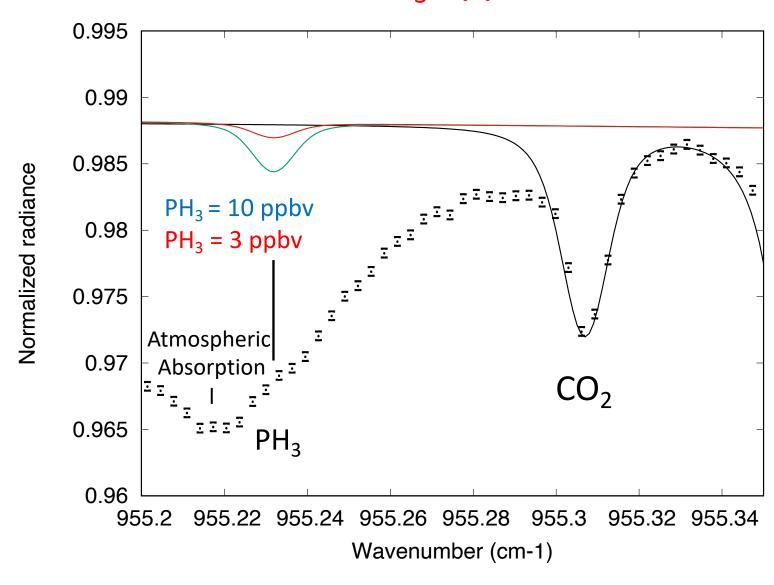
July 14, 2023: $SO_2(67km)/SO_2(62km) < 50$ October 3, 2023: $SO_2(67km)/SO_2(62km) = 20$



Upper limits of minor species at the cloud top of Venus

- Attempts to detect minor species in Venus have been reported in the literature :
 - PH₃: detection, up to 20 ppbv (Greaves et al. 2020, +)
 - HCN: upper limit, 38.3 +/- 7.9 ppmv @ 80 km (Mahieux et al. 2023)
 - NH₃: upper limit, 0.69 +/- 0.28 ppmv @ 80 km (Mahieux et al. 2023)
- New upper limits have been obtained with TEXES (present work):
 - PH_3 : **1 ppbv** (σ) at the cloud top (62 km)
 - NH₃: **0.1 ppbv** (σ) at the cloud top (62 km)
 - HCN: **0.1 ppbv** (σ) at the cloud top (62 km)

PH₃ upper limit at the cloud top



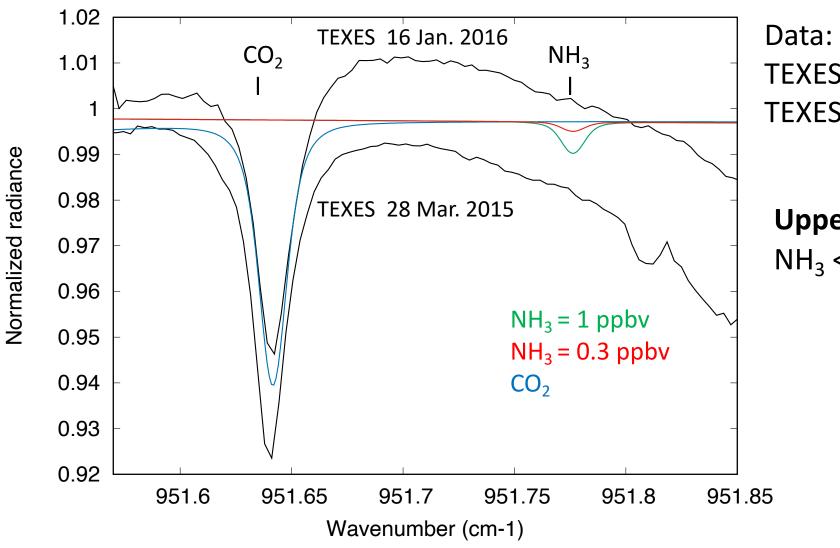
Data: TEXES, July 16, 2023

Upper limit:

 $PH_3 < 3 \text{ ppbv } (3\sigma)$

Confirms our earlier analysis:
PH3 < 5 ppbv (3σ)
(Encrenaz et al.
A&A 643, L5 (2020)

NH₃ upper limit at the cloud top

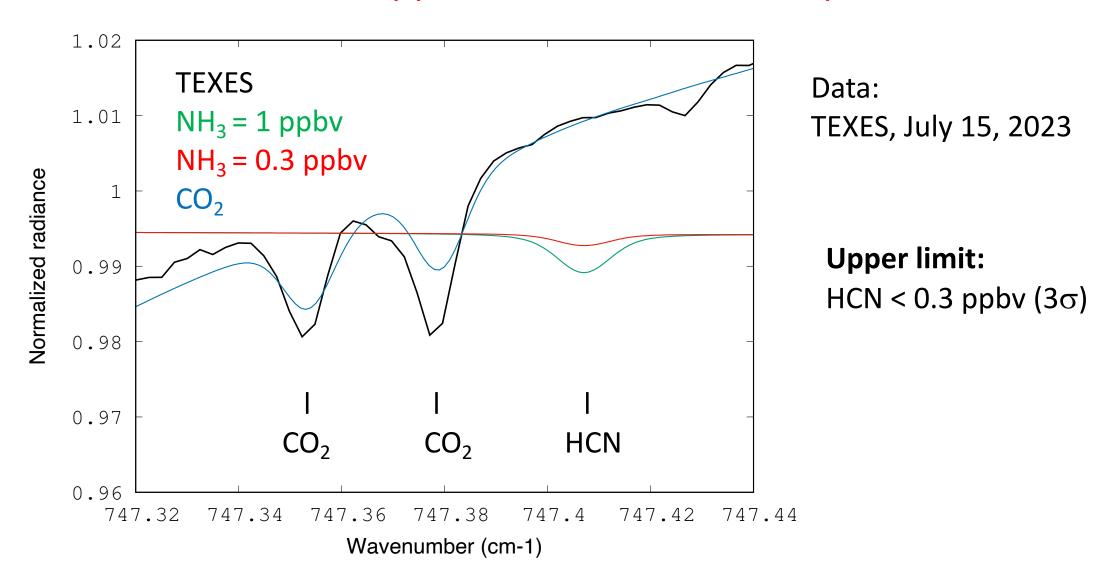


TEXES, March 28, 2015 TEXES, January 16, 2016

Upper limit:

 $NH_3 < 0.3 \text{ ppbv } (3\sigma)$

HCN upper limit at the cloud top



Conclusions

- Since 2012, SO_2 has been mapped over the Venus disk and monitored at z=62 km (cloud top, 7.4 μ m) and 57 km (19 μ m); it was searched for without success at 67 km (8.6 μ m) until 2023.
- H_2O (using HDO as a proxy) was simultaneously mapped and monitored at the cloud top (7.4 μ m).
- H₂O & SO₂ exhibit different behaviors at the cloud top of Venus:
 - H₂O is uniform over the disk and shows moderate temporal variations.
 - SO₂ shows strong spatial and temporal variations in the form of transient plumes and strong long-term variations.
- The long-term variations of H_2O and SO_2 were clearly anti-correlated between 2012 and 2019, but not before nor after.
 - The anticorrelation might be the result of photochemical processes, while convection might favor the mixing of the two species. The lack of anticorrelation after 2019 might indicate a change of regime within or below the clouds.

Main results:

- SO₂ is detected for the first time on Oct.3, 2023; $SO_2(67 \text{km})/SO_2(62 \text{km}) = 1/20 (< 1/50 \text{ on } 14/07/2023)$
- Stringent upper limits are obtained for PH₃, NH₃ and HCN at the cloud top:
 - $PH_3 < 1 \text{ ppbv } (1\sigma), NH_3 < 0.1 \text{ ppbv } (1\sigma), HCN < 0.1 \text{ ppbv } (1\sigma)$