

# Image: Data from Venus

December 17 2012



Credit: NASA/JPL

On Dec. 14, 1962, NASA's Mariner 2 spacecraft sailed close to the shrouded planet Venus, marking the first time any spacecraft had ever successfully made a close-up study of another planet. It flew by Venus as planned at a range of 34,762 km (21,600 miles), scanning the planet's atmosphere and surface for 42 minutes.

The spacecraft showed that surface temperature on Venus was at least 425°C (797°F) on both the day and night sides, hot enough to melt lead.

It also showed that Venus rotates in the opposite direction from most planets in our solar system, has an atmosphere mostly of carbon dioxide with very high pressure at the planet's surface, continuous [cloud cover](#) and no detectable magnetic field. It also found the solar wind streams continuously and that the density of [cosmic dust](#) between planets is much lower than it is near Earth.

Provided by NASA

Citation: Image: Data from Venus (2012, December 17) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2012-12-image-venus.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.