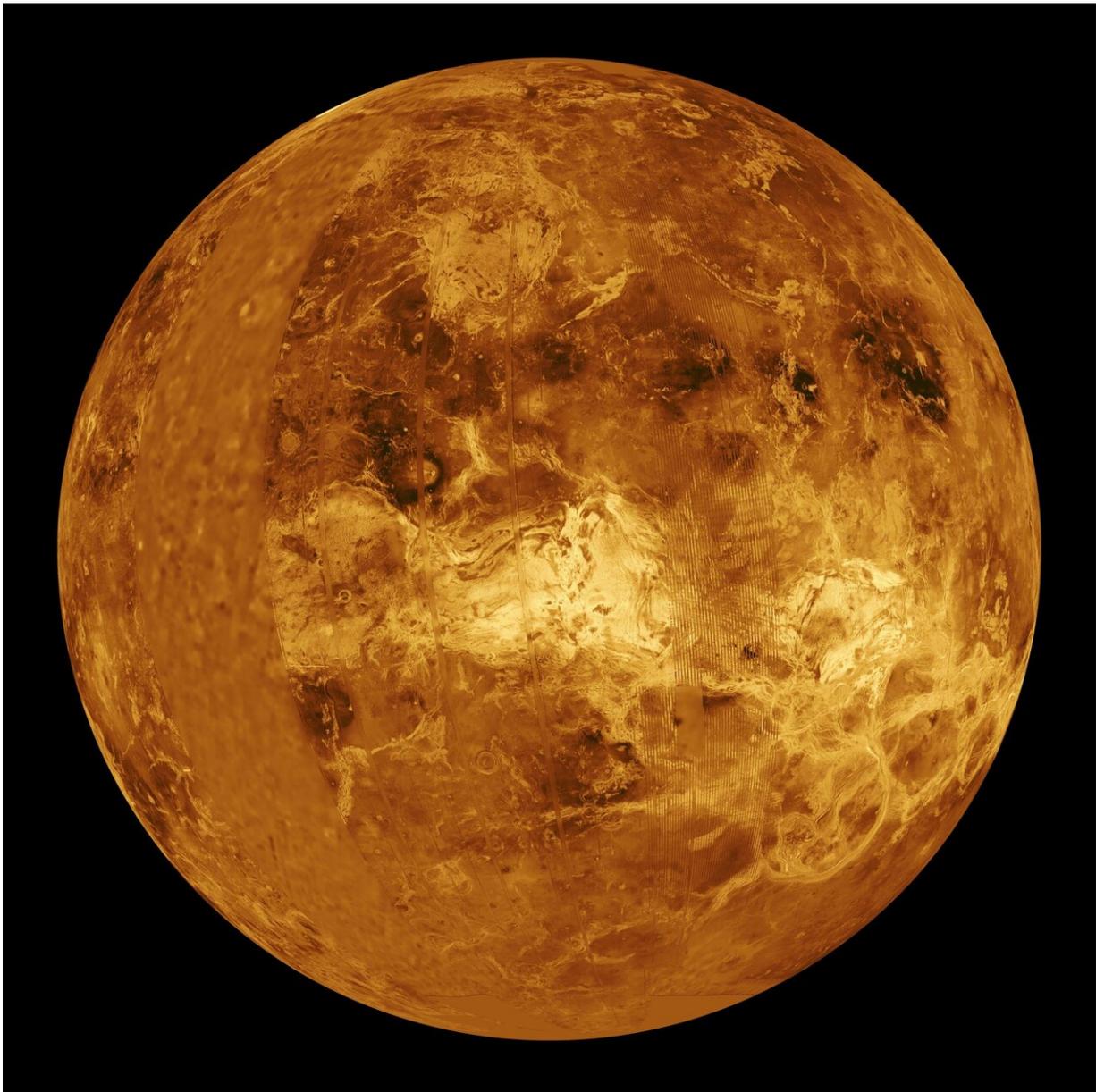


Atmospheric tidal waves maintain Venus' super-rotation

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Venus - Computer Simulated Global View Centered at 90 Degrees East Longitude (NASA/JPL). Credit: NASA/JPL

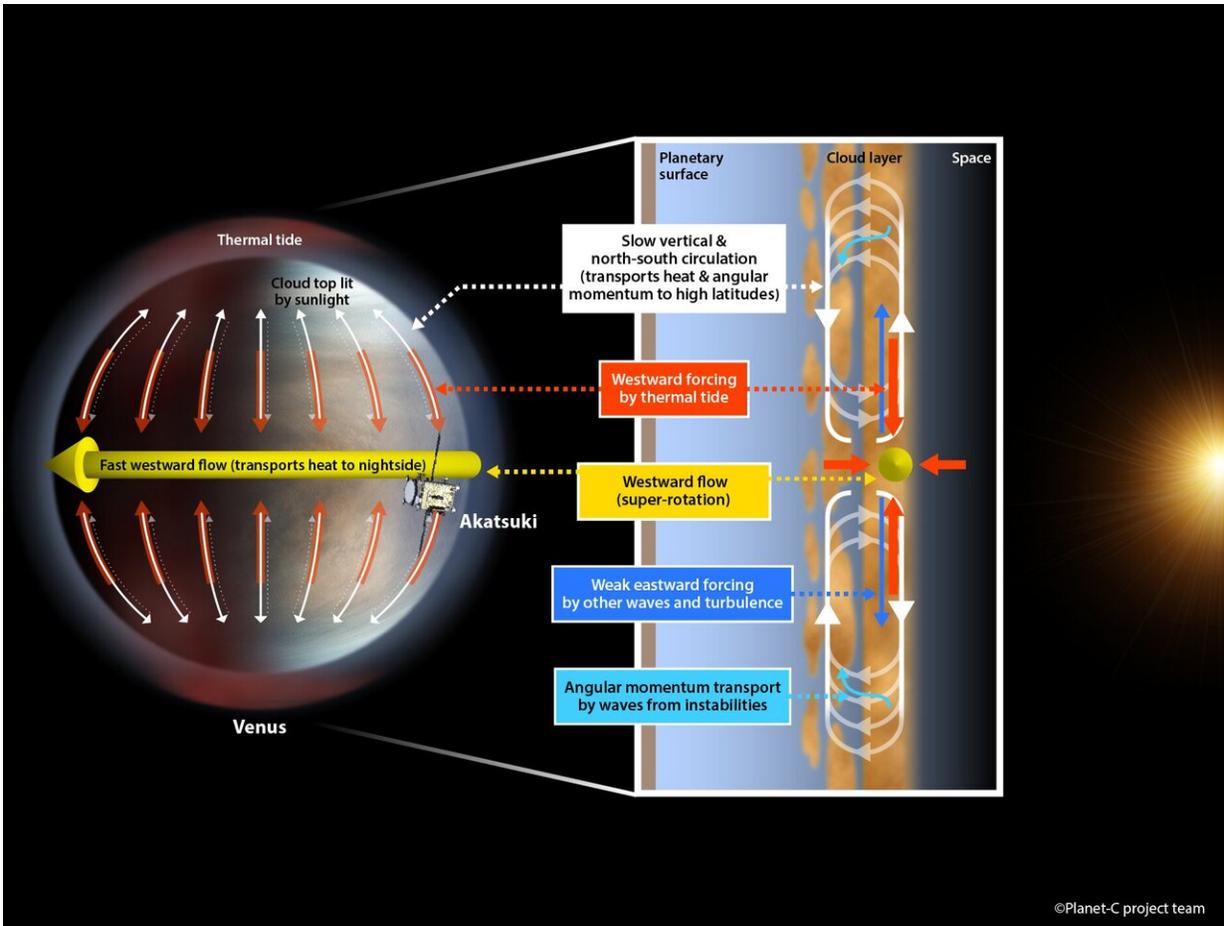
Images from the Akatsuki spacecraft unveil what keeps Venus's atmosphere rotating much faster than the planet itself.

An international research team led by Takeshi Horinouchi of Hokkaido University has revealed that this 'super-rotation' is maintained near the equator by atmospheric tidal waves formed from solar heating on the planet's dayside and cooling on its nightside. Closer to the poles, however, atmospheric turbulence and other kinds of waves have a more pronounced effect. The study was published online in *Science* on April 23.

Venus rotates very slowly, taking 243 Earth days to rotate once around its axis. Despite this very slow rotation, Venus' atmosphere rotates westward 60 times faster than its [planetary rotation](#). This super-rotation increases with altitude, taking only four Earth days to circulate around the entire planet towards the top of the cloud cover. The fast-moving atmosphere transports heat from the planet's dayside to nightside, reducing the temperature differences between the two hemispheres. "Since the super-rotation was discovered in the 1960s, however, the mechanism behind its forming and maintenance has been a long-standing mystery," says Horinouchi.

Horinouchi and his colleagues from the Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS, JAXA) and other institutes developed a new, highly precise method to track clouds and derive wind velocities from images provided by ultraviolet and infrared cameras on the Akatsuki spacecraft, which began its orbit of Venus in December 2015. This allowed them to estimate the contributions of atmospheric waves

and turbulence to the super-rotation.



The proposed system that maintains the super-rotation (yellow) of Venus' atmosphere. The thermal tide (red) towards the equatorial top enforces the westward super-rotation. The atmosphere is controlled by a dual circulation system: the meridional (vertical) circulation (white) that slowly transports heat towards the poles and the super-rotation that rapidly transports heat towards the planet's nightside. Credit: Planet-C project team

The group first noticed that atmospheric temperature differences between low and [high latitudes](#) are so small that it cannot be explained

without a circulation across latitudes. "Since such circulation should alter the wind distribution and weaken the super-rotation peak, it also implies there is another mechanism which reinforces and maintains the observed wind distribution," Horinouchi explained. Further analyses revealed that the maintenance is sustained by the thermal tide—an atmospheric wave excited by the [solar heating](#) contrast between the dayside and the nightside—which provides the acceleration at low latitudes. Earlier studies proposed that [atmospheric turbulence](#) and the waves other than the thermal tide may provide the acceleration. However, the current study showed that they work oppositely to weakly decelerate the super-rotation at low [latitude](#), even though they play an important role at mid- to high latitudes.

Their findings uncovered the factors that maintain the super-rotation while suggesting a dual circulation system that effectively transports heat across the globe: the meridional circulation that slowly transports heat towards the poles and the super-rotation that rapidly transports heat towards the planet's nightside.

"Our study could help better understand atmospheric systems on tidally-locked exo-planets whose one side always facing the central stars, which is similar to Venus having a very long solar day," Horinouchi added.

More information: T. Horinouchi at Hokkaido University in Sapporo, Japan et al., "How waves and turbulence maintain the super-rotation of Venus' atmosphere," *Science* (2020). [science.sciencemag.org/cgi/doi ... 1126/science.aaz4439](https://science.sciencemag.org/cgi/doi/10.1126/science.aaz4439)

S. Lebonnois at Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique (LMD/IPSL) in Paris, France et al., "Super-rotating the venusian atmosphere," *Science* (2020). [science.sciencemag.org/cgi/doi ... 1126/science.abb2424](https://science.sciencemag.org/cgi/doi/10.1126/science.abb2424)

Provided by Hokkaido University

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