

EPSC Abstracts Vol. 17, EPSC2024-158, 2024, updated on 30 Sep 2024 https://doi.org/10.5194/epsc2024-158 Europlanet Science Congress 2024 © Author(s) 2024. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.



## Long-term Monitoring Plan of Venus using Earth-orbiting CubeSats

**Yeon Joo Lee**<sup>1</sup> and the CLOVE team<sup>\*</sup> <sup>1</sup>Institute for Basic Science, Korea, Republic of (yeonjoolee@ibs.re.kr)

\*A full list of authors appears at the end of the abstract

Venus has long been considered the twin sister of Earth due to their physical similarities, such as mass, radius, and distance from the Sun [1]. This resemblance makes the comparative study between Venus and Earth important to understand an evolution turning point that caused these twin planets to be very different at present [2]. Interestingly, not only Earth experiencing global warming, but also Venus is experiencing ongoing temporal changes. Long-term remote sensing observations of Venus show considerable temporal variations of Venus. Such observations were conducted using spectral intensity, polarization, and imaging measurements. They revealed variations of the SO<sub>2</sub> gas abundance, zonal wind speeds, ultraviolet (UV) brightness, cloud top altitude, and the upper haze vertical structures above the cloud top level (~70 km altitude) [3,4,5,6,7]. The main drivers of the reported variations are unclear but may be associated with surface volcanic activities, the solar cycle, or large-scale oscillations in atmospheric dynamics. To understand possible mechanisms, a long monitoring period is necessary, and reliable data calibration is mandatory. We propose a continuous monitoring project, CLOVE (Chasing the Longterm Variability of Our Nearest Neighbor Planet Venus), utilizing a combination of ground- and spacebased facilities to overcome the limitations of using a single dataset. In this project, firstly, we plan a low-Earth orbit CubeSat that will monitor Venus to investigate the cloud top vertical structure, the unknown absorber(s), and the SO<sub>2</sub> gaseous abundance, using bandpass and polarization filters at four selected wavelengths and a total 8 channels including polarization filters. We aim for our first CLOVE CubeSat to be launched in 2026. With its successful operation, we aim to proceed with the subsequent CubeSats that will continue Venus monitoring, replacing the old Sat with a new one to cover at least 15 years of time to complete one Solar Cycle. Secondly, we plan to collaborate with ground-based observation teams to perform coordinated Venus dayside observations with spacebased CLOVE observations. The data will be used for cross-check validation and supplementary data to interpret our analysis. In this talk, I will explain what we have seen in the past and current data sets of Venus and the future plan with the CLOVE mission with an emphasis on polarization measurements.

## References

[1] Svedhem. H, et al., 2007: Venus as a more Earth-like planet. Nature 450, 7170, 629-632
[2] O'Rourke, J.G., Wilson, C.F., Borrelli, M.E. et al., 2023: Venus, the Planet: Introduction to the Evolution of Earth's Sister Planet. Space Sci Rev 219, 10

[3] Marcq, E. *et al.*, 2020: Climatology of SO2 and UV absorber at Venus' cloud top from SPICAV-UV nadir dataset. *Icarus* **335**, 113368

[4] Khatuntsev, I.V. *et al.*, 2022: Twelve-Year Cycle in the Cloud Top Winds Derived from VMC/Venus Express and UVI/Akatsuki Imaging. *Atmosphere* **2022**, 13

[5] Lee, Y. J. et al., 2019: Long-term Variations of Venus's 365nm Albedo Observed by Venus Express, Akatsuki, MESSENGER, and the Hubble Space Telescope. *Astronomical Journal* **158:126**[6] Coffeen, D. L. and Hansen, J. E. 1974: Polarization Studies of Planetary Atmospheres, in *Planets, Stars, and Nebulae: Studied with Photopolarimetry* (Edited by T. Gehrels). University of Arizona Press, p.518

[7] Kawabata, K., *et al.*, 1980: Cloud and Haze Properties from Pioneer Venus Polarimetry. *Journal of Geophysical Research* **85**, 8129

**CLOVE team**: Antonio García Muñoz, Young-Jun Choi, Harald Michaelis, Matthias Grott, Kyungin Kang, Bongkon Moon, Zizung Yoon, Semyeong Oh, Evgenij Zubko, Christian Althaus, Juan Cabrera, Heike Rauer, Emmanuel Marcq, Masateru Ishiguro, Daphne Stam, Thomas Granzer, Sébastien Lebonnois, Takeshi Imamura