

Как мы делаем это

Журналистика о науке

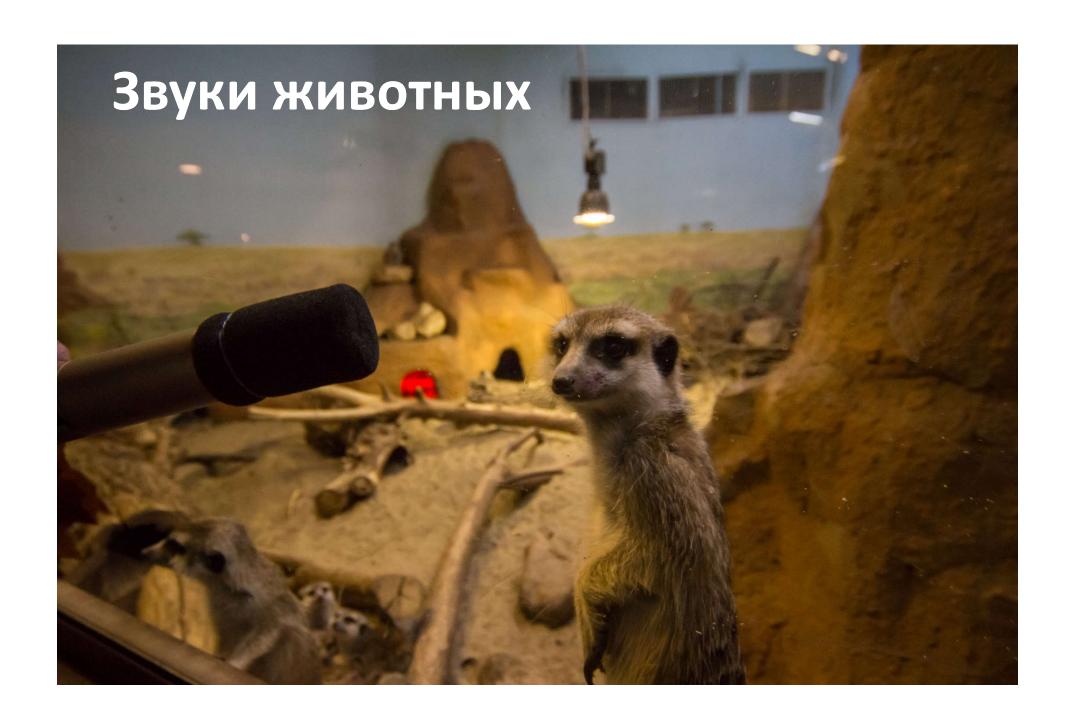
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Секвенирование













Вулканы на Венере

→ EVIDENCE FOR ACTIVE VOLCANOES ON VENUS ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES TRANSIENT HOT SPOTS 22 June 2008 24 June 2008 1995 2000 2005 2010 The rise and fall of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) in the upper atmosphere of Venus over the last 40 years, seen by NASA's Pioneer Venus and other spacecraft between 1978 and 1995, and ESA's Venus Express between 2006 and 2012. A possible explanation is the injection of SO, into the atmosphere by volcanic eruptions. Credits: E. Marcq et al (2012) YOUNG LAVA Four transient hotspots were detected by Venus Express in the Ganiki Chasma rift zone in Atla Regio (labelled Objects A-D in the radar map, right). Changes in relative brightness (top row) and temperature (bottom row) are shown for Imdr Regi Object A. Some changes due to clouds are also visible in the top row. The bottom row shows Venus Express found that the area around Idunn Mons in Imdr Regio the temperature excess compared with the average was unusually dark compared with its surrounds, suggesting a different, surface background temperature. Taking into younger, composition, pointing to lava flows within the last 2.5 million Left: False-colour image of Venus cloud tops (credits: ESA/MPS/DLR/IDA), account atmospheric effects, hotspot A is likely right: Magellan radar map of Venus (credits: NASA/JPL) years. The map shows near-infrared emissivity; red-orange is high The cloud tops image is a local view over high southern latitudes only 1 square km with a temperature of 830°C. emissivity (darkest), purple is the lowest emissivity. whereas the radar image is a global view centred on the equator. Credits: E. Shalygin et al (2015) Credits: ESA/NASA/JPL/S. Smrekar et al (2010) **European Space Agency**

