

Venus' Mass Spectra Show Signs of Disequilibria in the Middle Clouds

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Key Points:

- Mass data from the Pioneer Venus Large Probe Neutral Mass Spectrometer reveals several minor chemical species suggestive of disequilibria.
- Trace species in the middle clouds include phosphine, hydrogen sulfide, nitrous acid, nitric acid, hydrogen cyanide, and carbon monoxide.
- Data reveal chemicals related to anaerobic phosphorus metabolism (phosphine), anoxygenic photosynthesis (nitrite), and the nitrogen cycle.

Abstract

We present a re-examination of mass spectral data obtained from the Pioneer Venus Large Probe Neutral Mass Spectrometer. Our interpretations of differing trace chemical species are suggestive of redox disequilibria in Venus' middle clouds. Assignments to the data (at 51.3 km) include phosphine, hydrogen sulfide, nitrous acid, nitric acid, carbon monoxide, hydrochloric acid, hydrogen cyanide, ethane, and potentially ammonia, chlorous acid, and several tentative P_xO_y species. All parent ions were predicated upon assignment of corresponding fragmentation products, isotopologues, and atomic species. The data reveal parent ions at varying oxidation states, implying the presence of reducing power in the clouds, and illuminating the potential for chemistries yet to be discovered. When considering the hypothetical habitability of Venus' clouds, the assignments reveal a potential signature of anaerobic phosphorus metabolism (phosphine), an electron donor for anoxygenic photosynthesis (nitrite), and major constituents of the nitrogen cycle (nitrate, nitrite, ammonia, and N_2).

Plain Language Summary

We re-examined archived data obtained by the Pioneer Venus Large Probe Neutral Mass Spectrometer. Our results reveal the presence of several minor chemical species in Venus' clouds including phosphine, hydrogen sulfide, nitrous acid (nitrite), nitric acid (nitrate), hydrogen cyanide, and possibly ammonia. The presence of these chemicals suggest that Venus' clouds are not at equilibrium; thereby, illuminating the potential for chemistries yet to be discovered. Further, when considering the potential habitability of Venus' clouds, our work reveals a potential signature of anaerobic phosphorus metabolism (phosphine), along with key chemical contributors towards anoxygenic photosynthesis (nitrite) and the terrestrial nitrogen cycle (nitrate, nitrite, possibly ammonia, and N_2).

1. Introduction

Venus' clouds harbor several proposed trace chemical species that suggest the potential for chemistries yet to be discovered. Exemplar trace species include ammonia, oxygen, hydrogen, methane, and ethene, which were detected remotely or in situ (*Smirnova and Kuz'min*, 1974; *Surkov*, 1977; *Oyama et al.*, 1980; *Kumar et al.*, 1981; *Moroz*, 1981; *Pollack et al.*, 1993). Recently, phosphine was reported by *Greaves et al.* (2020a), with both the detection and interpretation as a biosignature spurring significant debate within the community (*Bains et al.*, 2020; *Encrenaz et al.*, 2020; *Greaves et al.*, 2020b; *Greaves et al.*, 2020c; *Snellen et al.*, 2020; *Villanueva et al.*, 2020). In this context, we sought to examine available in situ data for signatures of trace species at Venus. Given recent interest in the potential habitability of the lower/middle cloud deck (*Limaye et al.*, 2018; *Greaves et al.*, 2020a; *Seager et al.*, 2020), we concentrated on data obtained from within the clouds by the Pioneer Venus (PV) Large Probe Neutral Mass Spectrometer (LNMS), which sampled the atmosphere during descent on December 9, 1978 (*Hoffman et al.*, 1979c).

To date, the LNMS-related literature predominantly discusses atmospheric components such as CO₂, N₂, and the noble gases with little attention given to trace/minor species, apart from methane and water (*Hoffman et al.*, 1979a; *Hoffman et al.*, 1979c; *Hoffman et al.*, 1979b; *Hoffman et al.*, 1980a; *Hoffman et al.*, 1980b; *Hoffman et al.*, 1980c; *Donahue et al.*, 1982; *Donahue and Hodges*, 1992, 1993). The LNMS data were additionally discussed by *Von Zahn and Moroz* (1985), as part of the Venus International Reference Atmosphere Model (*Kliore et al.*, 1985). A comprehensive but not exhaustive list from Venus observations (space and ground) can be found in *Johnson and de Oliveira* (2019). Beyond these studies, there is limited information on the assignment of trace chemicals, and fragmentation products, in the LNMS data.

In this study, we present a re-assessment of the LNMS mass spectral data obtained in the middle clouds (**Figure 1A**). The data in focus from an altitude of 51.3 km was originally published in identical tables in *Hoffman et al.* (1980a) and *Hoffman et al.* (1980b). In total, our

interpretations match and expand upon the original LNMS studies (*Hoffman et al.*, 1979b; *Hoffman et al.*, 1980a), with these new analyses revealing the potential presence of reduced chemicals in the middle clouds including phosphine (PH_3), hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), nitrous acid (HNO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), ethane (C_2H_6), and potentially ammonia (NH_3), and chlorous acid (HClO_2). This composition is accordingly suggestive of redox disequilibria within Venus' clouds.

2. Data and Methods

The LNMS contained a magnetic sector-field mass analyzer (*Hoffman et al.*, 1980a), and sampled gases through a pair of metal inlet tubes (3.2 mm diameter), which were pinched at the ends that extended into the atmosphere. Data was collected from 64.2 km towards the surface, where 38 spectra were recorded at an ionization energy of 70 eV (barring the incomplete spectrum at the surface). Between ~50-25 km, the LNMS experienced a clog due to aerosol solutes, indicated as sulfuric acid by *Hoffman et al.* (1980a), which ultimately cleared at the higher temperatures at lower altitudes. The main focus of this report was spectra obtained from 64.1 to 51.3 km before the clog.

During descent, ion counts were obtained at 232 pre-selected mass positions between 1 – 208 amu and integrated over 235 ms by an on-board microprocessor. Per *Hoffman et al.* (1979c) in-flight corrections between measurements were performed using calibrants at 15 (CH_3^+), 68 ($^{136}\text{Xe}^{++}$), and 136 ($^{136}\text{Xe}^+$) amu to control the ion acceleration voltage and adjust for the impacts of temperature and other factors during descent. Information regarding corrections to the pre-selected amu values were not included in the archive data, nor were example m/z profile data, statistical insights into the measurements, or control spectra. For this study, therefore, peak shapes and shifts to the measured amu values were estimated using the LNMS count data, which contained sufficient mass points to approximate the profiles for CH_3^+ (15 amu), H_2O^+ (18 amu), CO^+ (28 amu), N_2^+ (28 amu), $^{40}\text{Ar}^+$ (40 amu), and $^{136}\text{Xe}^+$ (136 amu) – which were presumed to be pre-selected species since the respective exact masses (*Roth et*

al., 1976; Haynes, 2016) were identical or very close to the pre-selected mass values
(Supplemental Methods).

Mass profiles from 51.3 km for these 6 pre-selected species, or references (inclusive of the CH_3^+ and $^{136}\text{Xe}^+$ calibrants), are displayed in **Figures 1B-F**, while those between 64.2 and 55.4 km are provided in **Figure S1**. Reasonable fits were obtained using the Gauss function (Urban *et al.*, 2014; Stark *et al.*, 2015), where regressions were unconstrained and minimized by least squares for profiles possessing >3 points per peak, and by least absolute deviations (LAD) for those with ≤ 3 points per peak. Regression outputs provided peak heights (calculated counts), peak means (calculated mass or amu at the centroids), and standard deviations. In turn, these terms were converted to the estimated full width half maximum (FWHM) and the difference between the calculated and expected mass (Δamu) for each respective species.

As shown in **Figure 1G**, calculated masses obtained across the altitudes of 64.2 to 51.3 km were 15.022 ± 0.001 , 18.003 ± 0.001 , 27.996 ± 0.001 , 28.006 ± 0.003 , 39.967 ± 0.004 , and 135.926 ± 0.012 amu – which was indicative of the pre-selected values shifting with altitude, and increasing with increasing amu. Across 64.2-51.3 km, the total shifts (Δamu , absolute) ranged from 0.000 to 0.013 amu between 15-40 amu, and increased up to 0.030 amu at 136 amu. Across 55.4-51.3 km, the range was smaller at 0.000-0.009 amu across 15 to 136 amu. For measurements in the middle clouds (55.4-51.3 km) this was suggestive of minimal changes to the pre-selected mass positions.

Per **Figure 1H**, plotting of FWHM for the 6 references against the calculated amu revealed a linear relationship ($R^2 = 0.994$). Hence, we leveraged this trend to estimate the FWHM of poorly sampled mass peaks. For target species, the estimated FWHM and standard deviation were obtained using the linear trend at the respective altitude. In turn, regressions to poorly sampled mass peaks (<40 amu) were minimized using LAD, and constrained using the estimated FWHM (using the standard deviation as the variance) and target expected mass (using a variance that equaled the averaged Δamu obtained between 15-40 amu at the

respective altitude). Calculated FWHM values from 31 and 34 amu (at 51.3 km) are plotted as diamonds in **Figure 1H** and retain the trend of the references. Additionally, fits at 16 amu for O^+ and CH_4^+ (**Figure S2**) provided a resolving power between the mass pairs of 471 (valley minima at 12% of the O peak), which was functionally similar to the value of ≥ 440 (valley minima at 9% of O) reported for the LNMS in *Hoffman et al.* (1980b).

Accordingly, we re-assessed the LNMS data to identify trace and minor species. In this model, chemical identities were predicated upon the assignment of atomic species, fragmentation products, and isotopologues (if so possible) to parent ions, and vice versa, where parent ions with no associated fragments, and fragments with no associated parent ions, were considered tentative. Among the many limitations to this approach, however, included a reliance upon Gauss fits and estimated FWHM, and an inability to account for potential ion scattering within the mass analyzer.

3. Results

3.1 Overview

Parent species assigned to the LNMS data are summarized in **Table 1**; assignments are organized by the associated apparent amu, which is provided in **bold** in the following sections for reference. Fragments and isotopologues of key parents are detailed in **Table S1**. Unique to this analysis was the identification of atomic phosphorous (^+P) in the data. Across the masses, isotopologues containing 2H (D), ^{13}C , ^{15}N , ^{18}O , ^{33}S , ^{34}S , and ^{37}Cl were observed; as were the atomic ions of ^{20}Ne , ^{21}Ne , ^{22}Ne , ^{36}Ar , ^{38}Ar , and ^{40}Ar . The most abundant parent ion in the data was CO_2^+ , while polyatomic ions included COS^+ , SO_2^+ , and NO_2^+ ; with diatomic ions including N_2^+ , O_2^+ , CO^+ , NO^+ , SO^+ . Assigned acidic species (weak and strong) included water, fragments consistent with sulfuric acid, and the monoprotic acids of nitrous acid (HNO_2), nitric acid

(HNO₃), hydrochloric acid (HCl), hydrogen cyanide (HCN), and possibly hydrofluoric acid (HF), and chlorous acid (HClO₂).

Fragmentation patterns (**Table S1**) for carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the LNMS data and NIST mass spectral reference are displayed in **Figure S3**. The presence of CO₂ was evident by observation of the parent ion (CO₂⁺), double charged parent ion (CO₂⁺⁺), all fragments (CO⁺, O⁺, and C⁺), and the isotopologues of ¹³CO₂, CO¹⁸O, ¹³CO, and C¹⁸O. Relative abundances for CO⁺, O⁺, and C⁺ were higher in the LNMS, which was suggestive of enrichment from atmospheric CO. Counts across most altitudes (barring 50-25 km, due to the clog) were supportive of isotope ratios of $1.33 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.01 \times 10^{-2}$ for ¹³C/¹²C, and $2.18 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.17 \times 10^{-3}$ for ¹⁸O/¹⁶O.

Table 1. Assignment of parent species in the LNMS data at 51.3 km, where LNMS amu represents the pre-selected or apparent amu value.

LNMS amu	count ^a	identity ^b	expected mass	LNMS amu	count ^a	identity ^b	expected mass
2.016	22016	H ₂	2.014102	31.990	327*	O ₂	31.990000
16.031	39936	CH ₄	16.031300	33.992	19*	PH ₃	33.997382
17.026	244	NH ₃	17.026549		4*	H ₂ S	33.987721
		¹³ CH ₄	17.034655	35.005	6*	PH ₂ D	35.003659
18.010	1200*	H ₂ O	18.010650		1*	HDS	34.993998
18.034	20*	NH ₂ D	18.034374	35.981	3*	HCl	35.976678
20.006	112	HF	20.006228	43.991	1769472	CO ₂	43.990000
20.015	30	H ₂ ¹⁸ O	20.014810	44.991	21504	¹³ CO ₂	44.993355
		D ₂ O	20.023204	44.991	7936	CO ¹⁸ O	44.993355
27.010	77*	HCN	27.010899	47.000	94	HNO ₂	47.000899
27.988	423535*	CO	27.995000	59.966	1	COS	59.967071
28.012	278529*	N ₂	28.012130	62.994	1	HNO ₃	62.995899
28.032	≤50*	C ₂ H ₄ ^d	28.031300	63.962	5	SO ₂ ^d	63.962071
28.997	7040*	¹³ CO	28.998355	65.961	0.3*	³⁴ SO ₂ ^d	65.957867
29.997	940*	C ¹⁸ O	29.999160	67.964	6272	HClO ₂	67.966678
30.046	≤100*	C ₂ H ₆	30.046950	78.053	7*	C ₆ H ₆	78.046950
31.972	≤8*	³² S	31.972071	80.947	1	NSCl	80.943998

(a) observed and calculated counts

(b) italics: tentative assignment

(d) parent and/or fragment ion

* calculated counts

3.2 Hydrogen Sulfide & Phosphine

Table S1 lists the mass data (51.3 km) and assignments for hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) and/or phosphine (PH_3) along with the associated fragments and isotopologues. Due to the similar masses of H_2S^+ and $^+\text{PH}_3$, as well as HS^+ and $^+\text{PH}_2$ (Δm values of 0.009661), resolving powers beyond the capabilities of the LNMS (3519 and 3414) would be required for full separation. Therefore, unambiguous assignments for the parent ion (M^+) and first fragmentation product ($[M-H]^+$) were not possible. Rather, chemical identities were assigned using the following rationale:

1. Assignment of ≤ 10 counts for atomic sulfur at 51.3 km was predicated upon devolving isobaric O_2^+ , which was the dominant species at the mass pair of **32.972** and **32.990 amu**. Per **Figure 1I**, regressions (LAD) using the described constraints provided 0 counts for ^{32}S , which implied an absence of H_2S^+ ; however, fits to the data were modest, as indicated by the summed absolute deviation (SAD) value of ~ 59 . Per **Figure 1J**, when using expanded constraints (averaged Δamu plus the standard deviation, and 2x the standard deviation of the estimated FWHM), fits were better minimized (SAD, ~ 0.04), and provided counts of 10 for $^{32}\text{S}^+$ (and an inferred negligible abundance of $^{34}\text{S}^+$ at 34 amu).
2. Counts in the data were assigned to ^+P . Per **Figures 1K-N**, fits to the mass pair at **30.973** & **31.006 amu** revealed discernable peaks with differing peak ratios for P^+ and HNO^+ across the altitudes of 59.9-51.3 km. Regressions (LAD) to the mass pair across these altitudes were maximally minimized when including two species, P^+ and HNO^+ , as indicated by the range in SAD values of $1.6 \times 10^{-6} - 9.8 \times 10^{-5}$. In comparison, fits using only HNO^+ provided SAD values of $\sim 2.1 - 5.7$. Calculated counts for P^+ were the highest at 51.3 km, and below the detection limit at ≥ 61.9 km. This suggested the presence of a heterogeneously-mixed, phosphorus-bearing, and neutrally-charged parent gas or vapor in the middle clouds.
3. Across 64.1-50.3 km, the counts at 34 amu represented H_2S^+ (33.987721 amu), $^+\text{PH}_3$ (33.997382 amu), or a composite of H_2S^+ and $^+\text{PH}_3$. Reasonable fits were obtained across

the mass triplet at 34 amu (**33.966, 33.992, & 34.005 amu**) when using single species (**Figures 10-P**). For H_2S^+ or $^+\text{PH}_3$ (at 51.3 km), SAD values from the regressions (LAD) were both ~ 4.7 . Surprisingly, inclusion of a composite provided a better fit and lower relative SAD value of ~ 4.0 (at 51.3 km), per **Figure 1Q**, with regressions (LAD) yielding 18% H_2S (4 counts) and 82% PH_3 (19 counts).

4. The counts of 18 at **32.985 amu** represented HS^+ (32.979896 amu), $^+\text{PH}_2$ (32.989557 amu), or a composite of HS^+ and $^+\text{PH}_2$.
5. The fragment ^+PH (31.981732 amu) was not available for detection due to being masked by $^+\text{O}_2$ (**31.990 amu**; counts = 356), which was ~ 30 -fold higher in abundance than the $^+\text{PH}_3$ parent ion (calculated counts = 10), and >200 -fold higher than the expected counts of ~ 1.5 for ^+PH , per the NIST reference.
6. When considering deuterium and other isotopologues (51.3 km), the counts of 12 at **35.005 amu** were attributed to HDS^+ (33.987721 amu), $^+\text{PH}_2\text{D}$ (33.997382 amu), and/or H_2^{33}S (34.987109 amu).
7. In the data, when considering the conditions of the middle clouds ($\sim 74^\circ\text{C}$, ~ 1 bar, ~ 50 km), no other parent neutral gases, other than PH_3 , could fully account for the presence of ^+P . Alternative gaseous/vaporous and mineralized chemicals included PCl_3 , H_3PO_4 , and P_2O_5 ; however, these species could not be fully accounted for in the data, or were considered incompatible with the LNMS inlets:
 - a. For PCl_3 , (1) the parent ion of $^+\text{PCl}_3$ was isobaric with $^{136}\text{Xe}^+$ (a high abundance calibrant) and could not be confirmed, (2) the mass for $^+\text{PCl}_2$ (100.911612 amu) likely corresponded to 0 counts (or counts of <0.5) at **100.990 amu** (51.3 km), and (3) the mass for ^+PCl (65.942760 amu) was not sampled by the LNMS.

- b. For H_3PO_4 , many of the potential fragment ions were isobaric with SO_x^+ species and/or possessed counts of 0 (at 51.3 km): (1) at **47.966 amu**, the counts of 10 were attributed to SO^+ (47.967071 amu) and/or HPO^+ (47.976732 amu), (2) at **63.962 amu**, counts of 5 were attributed to SO_2^+ (63.962071 amu) and/or HPO_2^+ (63.971732 amu), (3) at **79.958 amu**, counts of 0 (or <0.5) were attributed to SO_3^+ (79.957071 amu) and/or HPO_3^+ (79.966732 amu), and (4) 0 counts were recorded at masses (**81.975 & 96.667 amu**) potentially attributed to H_3PO_3^+ and H_2PO_4^+ (81.982382 & 96.969557 amu).
- c. For H_2SO_4 , which is structurally similar to H_3PO_4 , fragmentation to S^+ occurs in insignificant yields ($\leq 1\%$ of the parent ion; $< 0.5\%$ of the base peak, SO_3^+) per the NIST reference. Similarly, initial calculations suggest a $\sim 6\%$ yield for S^+ from H_2SO_4 during the clog (36.8 km), where the LNMS was postulated to be enriched in sulfuric acid fragments. By extension, yields for fragmentation of H_3PO_4 to P^+ may also be very low.
- d. For P_2O_5 , while mass profile likely overlapped with **142.486 amu** (2 counts), survival of the parent ion through the pinched and low-conductance gas inlets was considered to be unlikely (similar to H_2SO_4).

In summary, for PH_3 , measured counts at 51.3 km potentially correlated to ^+P , $^+\text{PH}_2$, $^+\text{PH}_3$, and $^+\text{PH}_2\text{D}$; while counts for ^+PH were masked by O_2 . In this analysis, no other viable parent ions could account for ^+P – though this did not exclude ^+P arising from a dissociated H_xPyO_z species. For H_2S , measured masses correlated to S^+ , HS^+ , H_2S^+ , and HDS^+ ; however, regressions indicated 0-10 counts for S^+ . Regressions to the mass triplet at 34 amu (**Figures Q-S**) were supportive of the following composites listed in order of increasing altitude:

- At 50.3 km (SAD, ~ 1.1), where the clog began to occur during descent: $\sim 50\%$ H_2S^+ and $\sim 50\%$ PH_3^+ (~ 4 counts each).
- At 51.3 km (SAD, ~ 4.0): $\sim 18\%$ H_2S^+ (~ 4 counts) and $\sim 82\%$ $^+\text{PH}_3$ (~ 19 counts).

- At 55.4 km, through relatively moderate fits (SAD, ~4.8): ~28% H₂S⁺ (~2 counts) and 72% ³³PH₃ (~5 counts).
- Between 58.3-61.9 km (SAD <3.7): A decrease from ~4 to ~2 for H₂S⁺, and a range of ~0-0.1 for ³³PH₃.
- At 64.2 km: Both ions were below or at the detection limit.

Comparison to the NIST spectral references revealed similar respective fragmentation patterns for ³³PH₃ and H₂S⁺ (**Figures 1T-U**), where the higher yields for HS⁺ and ³³PH₂ were supportive of counts arising from fragmentation of HDS⁺ and ³³PH₂D. Relative abundances for ³³P were similar to the NIST reference, while differences in S⁺ abundances were likely reflective of the range of 0-10 counts.

For the deuterium isotopologues, across 59.9 to 50.3 km, substantially high D/H ratios with large propagated errors (~50-400%) were obtained due to the low counts. For these calculations, counts for PH₂D and HDS at each altitude were corrected for ³⁵Cl⁺ (using fits across the mass pair at 35 amu), corrected for H₂³³S⁺ (using the ³³S/³²S ratio obtained from ³³SO⁺ and ³²SO⁺; **Section 3.4**), and disambiguated using the calculated PH₃⁺/H₂S⁺ ratio given the similar degrees of hydrogen-deuterium exchange for H₂S and PH₃ (*Jones and Sherman, 1937; Weston Jr. and Bigeleisen, 1952; Wada and Kiser, 1964; Fernández-Sánchez and Murphy, 1992*). At 51.3 km, this provided high ratios of $1.6 \times 10^{-2} \pm 1.0 \times 10^{-2}$ for HDS/H₂S and $1.0 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.5 \times 10^{-2}$ for PH₂D/PH₃, which were suggestive of underestimations of the H₂³³S abundances and/or variance in the lower counts. In support, the composite isotopologue ratio ((PH₂D+HDS)/(PH₃+H₂S)) at 51.3 km was 0.63 and decreased >1000-fold to 0.045 ± 0.021 between ~24 to 0.9 km, where counts were substantially larger, and representative of less statistical variation. This composite isotopologue ratio was calculated using uncorrected counts at **35.005 amu** (PH₂D+HDS) and

33.992 ($\text{PH}_3+\text{H}_2\text{S}$). We note that *Donahue and Hodges* (1993) reported a similar ratio of 0.05 for $\text{HDS}/\text{H}_2\text{S}$ using the same mass points and uncorrected counts below the clouds.

3.3 Brønsted-Lowry Acids

The LNMS data contained counts for masses consistent with HNO_3^+ , HNO_2^+ , NO_2^+ , HNO^+ , NO^+ , ^+OH , O^+ , and N^+ (**Table S1**). Devolved plots at 31 amu (**Section 3.2**) supported the presence of HNO^+ . Fragmentation products of HNO_3 , per published reports (*Friedel et al.*, 1959; *O'Connor et al.*, 1997), do not include HNO^+ or HNO_2^+ . For HNO_2 , we found conflicting evidence for HNO^+ as a fragmentation product; with spectra from PubChem (CID 386662) supporting HNO^+ (**Figure S4**). Together, this was suggestive of HNO_3^+ and HNO_2^+ being parent ions, and nitroxyl hydride (HNO^+) being a fragment of HNO_2^+ . Counts for NO^+ (~ 413) and NO_2^+ (≤ 620), the base peaks of HNO_2^+ and HNO_3^+ , were estimated by disambiguating the isobaric species of C^{18}O^+ and CO^{18}O^+ , respectively (**Supplemental Methods**). Per **Figure S4**, fragmentation patterns for HNO_2^+ followed the general trend of the reference. Potentially co-present and isobaric species included PO^+ (46.968910 amu) and PO_2^+ (62.963907 amu).

The mass data also revealed assignments for HCl and HCN (**Table S1**), and possibly HF and HClO_2 . Across the mass pair of **35.966** and **35.981 amu**, H^{35}Cl was a potential minor component against the major isobar of $^{36}\text{Ar}^+$. Similarly, at **37.968 amu**, H^{37}Cl was a minor component against the major isobar of $^{38}\text{Ar}^+$. At 51.3 km, fits to 35 amu (**34.972 & 35.005 amu**) provided calculated counts of 12 for $^{35}\text{Cl}^+$. When assuming HCl to be the parent source, per yields from the NIST reference, this amounted to ~ 80 counts for H^{35}Cl^+ . For $^{37}\text{Cl}^+$, counts were corrected for C_3H_1^+ , a benzene fragment, (see **Supplemental Methods**), and for D^{35}Cl^+ using a $(\text{D}/\text{H})_{\text{HCl}}$ ratio of 0.0303 from 74 km (*Krasnopolsky et al.*, 2013). Across the altitudes of 58.3-51.3 km, this yielded a $^{37}\text{Cl}/^{35}\text{Cl}$ ratio of $4.5 \times 10^{-1} \pm 0.7 \times 10^{-1}$, comparable to the terrestrial value (**Table S2**).

At the respective positions of 26 and 27 amu, HCN^+ (27.010899 amu) and CN^+ (26.003074 amu) were likely the dominant species, with HCN being the dominant parent

source. At best, the isobaric species of $C_2H_3^+$ and $C_2H_2^+$ (see **Section 3.6**) were minor constituents in peak profiles for HCN^+ and CN^+ , respectively. Similarly, HF^+ was likely a minor component against the isobaric species $H_2^{18}O^+$ and $^{20}Ne^+$; as was F^+ against the isobaric species of $^{18}OH^+$ and $^{40}Ar^{++}$. For $HClO_2$, the counts at **50.969 amu** was consistent with assignment of ClO^+ (50.963853 amu), while counts at **66.963** and **67.964 amu** were tentatively assigned to composites of ClO_2^+ (66.958853 amu) with $^{134}Xe^{++}$ (66.952697 amu), and $HClO_2^+$ (67.966678 amu) with $^{136}Xe^{++}$ (67.953610 amu), respectively.

3.4 Oxysulfur Species

The data supported the presence of several potential fragments of H_2SO_4 (with counts ranging from 2-10) including $^{33}SO^+$, $^{34}SO^+$, $^{33}SO_2^+$, $^{34}SO_2^+$, and potentially HSO_2^+ (**Table S1**). Fragmentation yields (**Figure S4**), however, were dramatically different from the NIST reference (no counts were observed for $H_2SO_4^+$) due to the impact of viscous flow through the crimped inlets of the LNMS, which promoted dissociation of H_2SO_4 at the inlet prior to entering the ion source (*Hoffman et al.*, 1980a). Given the presence of water in the data, the H_2SO_4 was presumably acquired from aerosolized species and not vapor. Per **Section 3.1** (Step 6b), SO_3^+ , SO_2^+ , and SO^+ were respectively isobaric to HPO_3^+ , HPO_2^+ , and HPO^+ . However, counts from SO^+ were suggestive of $^{33}S/^{32}S$ and $^{34}S/^{32}S$ ratios of $1.3 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.9 \times 10^{-2}$ and $5.9 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.8 \times 10^{-2}$ across the altitudes of 39.3 and 24.4 km, respectively, where the LNMS was postulated to be enriched in sulfuric acid fragments. For SO_2^+ , this amounted to disentangled counts of 0.3 for $^{34}SO_2^+$, which indicated that $^{132}Xe^{++}$ (65.952077 amu) was the major species at **65.961 amu**. Similarly, the isobars of $^{130}Xe^{++}$, $^{33}SO_2^+$, and HSO_2^+ were likely mixed at **64.960 amu**. The LNMS data suggested the presence of several Xe isotopes including ^{128}Xe , ^{129}Xe , ^{130}Xe , ^{132}Xe , and ^{134}Xe .

3.5 Ammonia

Table S1 lists the mass data and assignments potentially consistent with $^+NH_2D$, $^+NH_3$ (ammonia), $^+NH_2$, ^+NH , ^+N , and the isobars of water and methane-related species. For water (**Figures 1C & S1**), fits to the mass triplet at 18 amu (**17.985, 18.010, & 18.034 amu**) were best minimized when including ~20 counts from $^+NH_2D$ (18.032826 amu); inclusion of $^+NH_2D$ yielded no changes to the FWHM for water or averaged Δ amu (at 51.3 km). The assignment of $^+NH_2D$,

while tentative, was supportive of NH_3^+ being the parent species. In the data, the mass at **17.026 amu** was consistent with $^+\text{NH}_3$ (17.026549 amu); however, $^{13}\text{CH}_4^+$ (17.034655 amu) was the dominant species at this position (due to use of CH_4 as a calibrant). Likewise, masses potentially consistent with $^+\text{NH}_2$ (**16.019 amu**) and ^+NH (**15.013 amu**) were dominated by the isobars of $^{12}\text{CH}_4^+$ (16.031300 amu) and $^{12}\text{CH}_3^+$ (15.023475 amu), respectively.

3.6 Low-Mass Organics

Table S1 lists the mass data and assignments for methane (CH_4), ethane (C_2H_6), benzene (C_6H_6), and related fragments. Across all altitudes (64.2-0.9 km), fragmentation of CH_4 yielded CH_3^+ in relative abundances of $76 \pm 6\%$, similar to the NIST and MassBank references (~83-89%). Atomic carbon in the LNMS data was enriched as expected due to tremendous input from CO_2 .

For ethane (C_2H_6), the LNMS data possessed pre-selected masses consistent with C_2H_6^+ , C_2H_5^+ , C_2H_4^+ , C_2H_3^+ , and C_2H_2^+ . Per our model, these species were likely minor components against the isobaric alternatives of C^{18}O^+ , $^{13}\text{CO}^+$, N_2^+ and CO^+ , CN^+ , and HCN^+ , respectively. Fits to 30, 27, and 26 amu were indicative of C_2H_6^+ (≤ 100 counts), C_2H_3^+ (≤ 50 counts) and C_2H_2^+ (≤ 10 counts) being constituents of the peaks dominated by $^{12}\text{C}^{18}\text{O}^+$, HCN^+ , and CN^+ , respectively.

For benzene, the data (at 51.3 km) possessed counts corresponding to $\text{C}_5^{13}\text{CH}_6^+$ ($(\text{M}+1)^+$), C_6H_6^+ (M^+), and C_6H_5^+ ($[\text{M}-\text{H}]^+$) at **78.924**, **78.053**, and **77.040 amu**, respectively. As described in the **Supplemental Methods**, disambiguation of the counts suggested the presence of isobaric species at **78.053 amu** such as dimethyl sulfoxide ($(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}^+$) and/or P_2O^+ . Lastly, *Hoffman et al.* (1980a) assigned C_3H_4 (propyne) in the LNMS data; however, C_3H_4^+ was indistinguishable against the mass peak for $^{40}\text{Ar}^+$ (**Figure 1E**) in this model.

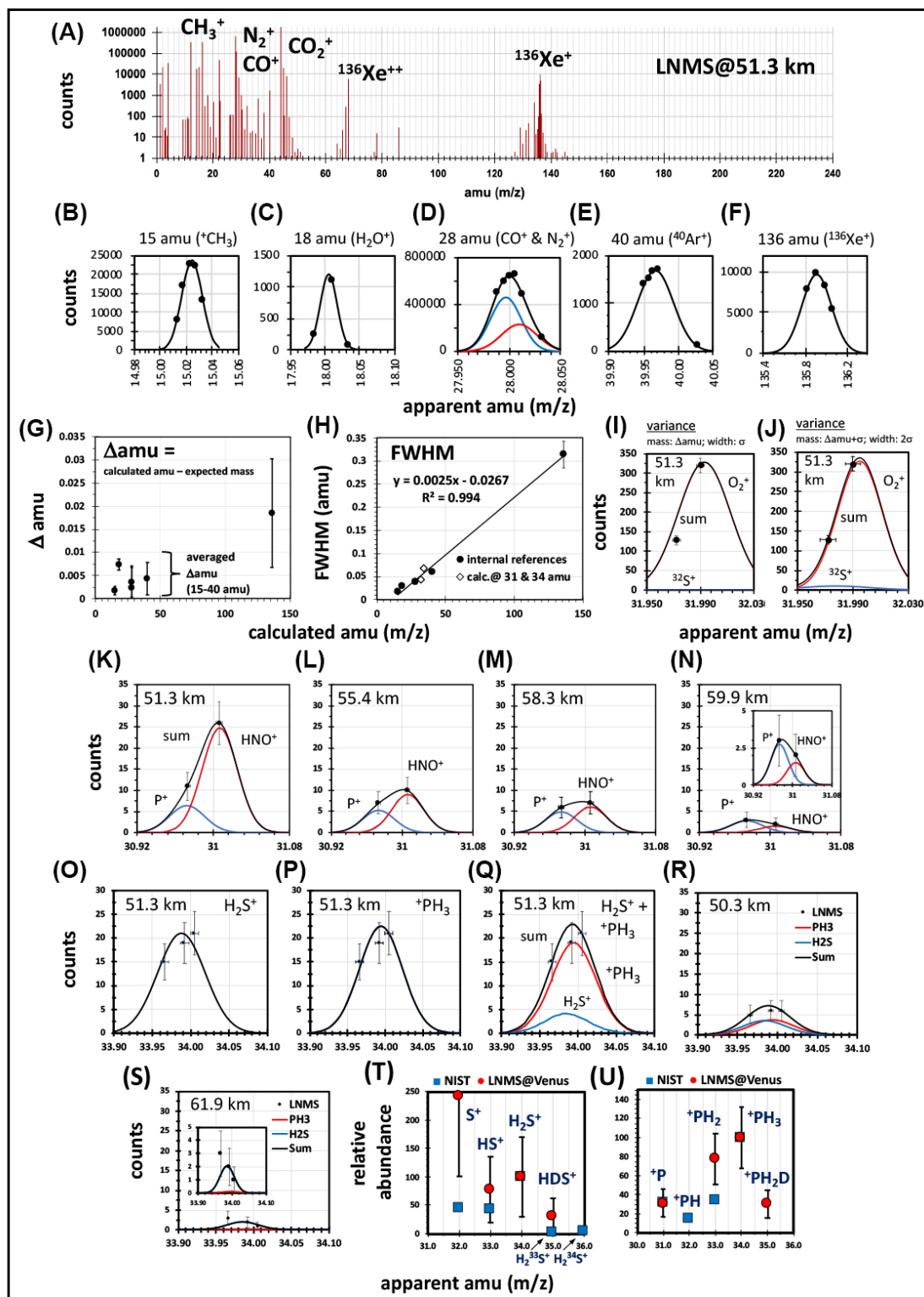


Figure 1. (A) LNMS spectra obtained at 51.3 km with annotations for the major species and in-flight calibrants. (B-F) Approximate peak shapes at 51.3 km obtained from regressions of the mass points at 15 amu (CH_3^+), 18 amu (H_2O^+), 28 amu (CO^+ & N_2^+), 40 amu ($^{40}\text{Ar}^+$), and 136 amu ($^{136}\text{Xe}^+$); y-axis error bars are smaller than marker size of the data points. (G-H) Relationships between calculated amu and Δamu ($\Delta\text{amu} = \text{calculated amu} - \text{expected mass}$) and full width half maximum (FWHM), where averages and standard deviations (error bars) were calculated across the altitudes between 64.2 and 51.3 km (most error bars are smaller than the marker size); diamonds represent the calculated FWHM from deconvolutions at 31 and 34 amu. (I-J) Fits to the mass pair at 32 amu at 51.3 km showing $^{32}\text{S}^+$ (blue), O_2^+ (red), and summed value (black) using differing variances for the mass and FWHM terms. (K-N) Fits to the mass pair at 31 amu for P^+ (blue), HNO^+ (red), and summed value (black) across 59.9 to 51.3 km; x-axis error bars represent the standard deviation for the averaged Δamu (between 15-40 amu) at the respective altitude, and y-axis error bars represent the square root of the counts. (O-Q) Fits to the mass triplet at 34 amu from 51.3 km for PH_3 (red), H_2S (blue), and a composite of PH_3 and H_2S ; plot layout and error bars are as described above. (R-S) Fits to the mass triplet at 34 amu from 50.3 and 55.4 km for a composite of PH_3 (red) and H_2S (blue); plot layout and error bars are as described. (T-U) Comparison of fragmentation patterns for PH_3 and H_2S from the LNMS data (red circles) and the respective NIST mass spectral references (blue squares); counts for S^+ , H_2S^+ , HDS^+ , ^+P , $^+\text{PH}_3$, and $^+\text{PH}_2\text{D}$ were obtained as described, while counts for $^+\text{PH}_2$ and HS^+ were disambiguated using the relative abundances of the parent species; error bars represent the square root of the counts, and masses are displayed in unit resolution for clarity.

4. Discussion

Assignments to the LNMS data reveal fragmentation products and parent ions that support the presence of novel chemical species in Venus' atmosphere. Atomic phosphorus was among the assignments; thereby, indicating the presence of a phosphorus-bearing gas or vapor in Venus' clouds. Across the altitudes of 58.3-51.3 km, phosphine (PH_3) represented the simplest phosphorus-bearing gas that fit the LNMS data best. While H_3PO_4 remains a viable candidate, matches to the combined data require very high vaporous or aqueous aerosol abundances relative to H_2SO_4 . Additionally, while counts in the data support the presence of P_2O_5 , a proposed suspended mineral in Venus' clouds (*Krasnopolsky, 1989*), it is our understanding that the LNMS inlets were designed to restrict entry of such types of molecules. We were also unable to find literature precedent for P_2O_5^+ as a parent ion under conditions similar to the LNMS or NIST references. Alternative gaseous candidates included (1) phosphorus trichloride (PCl_3), which was inadequately described by the data, (2) elemental phosphorus (P_4), phosphorus dioxide (PO_2), and phosphorus monoxide (PO), which are not gases under the conditions of Venus' clouds, and (3) diphosphorus oxide (P_2O), which is an unstable gas that potentially serves as dissociative (*e.g.*, at the inlet) and/or fragmentation

product from a larger P_xO_y species; however, we were unable to find literature precedent for P_2O^+ as a mass spectral fragmentation product or parent ion. Thus, we propose that phosphine and H_2S are potentially co-present in the middle clouds.

The LNMS data also support the presence of acidic species including HNO_2 , HNO_3 , HCl , HCN , and possibly HF and $HCIO_2$. The presence of HNO_2^+ is supported by assignments of the fragment products of HNO^+ and NO^+ , and preliminary analyses show that HNO_2^+ and HNO^+ track well across the altitude profile towards the surface. Assignments of NO_2^+ and NO^+ support HNO_3^+ , where counts for HNO_3^+ substantially increase from 1 (at 51.3 km) to ~720 below the clouds. When considering all potential nitrogen parent species, the LNMS data support a range in nitrogen oxidation numbers (or states) including -3 (HCN and possibly NH_3), 0 (N_2), +3 (HNO_2), and +5 (HNO_3).

The LNMS data additionally show the presence of CO , O_2 , and possibly COS and $NSCl$. While parent ions of COS and $NSCl$ were observed, no fragmentation products could be identified, other than the atomic ions. Comparison of the CO_2 fragmentation patterns revealed a CO^+/CO_2^+ ratio of ~0.16-0.24 at 51.3 km in the LMNS data compared to ~0.10 from the NIST reference. Per *Hoffman et al.* (1979b), a CO^+/CO_2^+ ratio of ~0.4 was obtained when the gate valve to the ion source in the LMNS was closed. At an altitude of 51.3 km (~ 1 bar), however, we presume that the gate valve was open. Thus, the CO^+/CO_2^+ ratio was supportive of CO^+ being an atmospheric parent species, where corresponding abundances were disambiguated using the CO^+/CO_2^+ ratios from the NIST and LNMS spectra. The data also support the presence of oxygen gas (O_2), which *Hoffman et al.* (1980a) attributed to dissociative ionization of CO_2 . While the NIST spectrum for CO_2 (**Figure S3**) shows no formation of O_2 , the possibility of a ~0.02% yield to form ~320 counts of O_2^+ from ~ 1.8×10^6 counts of CO_2 could not be excluded. Lastly, using isotopologues of CO_2 , N_2 , and SO , and atomic Cl (at select altitudes, **Table S2**), we obtained isotope ratios for $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ($1.33 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.01 \times 10^{-2}$), $^{15}N/^{14}N$ ($2.63 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.86 \times 10^{-3}$), $^{18}O/^{16}O$ ($2.18 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.17 \times 10^{-3}$), $^{33}S/^{32}S$ ($1.4 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.9 \times 10^{-2}$), $^{34}S/^{32}S$ ($5.8 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.7 \times 10^{-2}$), and

$^{37}\text{Cl}/^{35}\text{Cl}$ ($4.5 \times 10^{-1} \pm 0.7 \times 10^{-1}$) – which were similar to terrestrial values (**Table S2**) (Haynes, 2016; Farquhar, 2017).

Conclusion

Our assessment of the PV LNMS data supports a composition in the middle clouds that includes the main group hydrides of hydrogen sulfide, phosphine, water, ethane, and possibly ammonia; along with several redox active acids including nitrous acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrogen cyanide, and potentially chlorous acid, along with the monoprotic acids of hydrochloric acid and potentially hydrogen fluoride. In total, these assignments illuminate a potential for acid-mediated redox disequilibria within the clouds.

Disequilibria in the lower atmosphere of Venus was discussed by *Florenskii et al.* (1978), in regards to Venera 8 observations of NH_3 (*Surkov et al.*, 1973), and by *Zolotov* (1991). These LNMS and Venera 8 observations suggest that disparate chemicals across varying equilibrium states may be sustained by unknown chemistries. We speculate that this includes the injection of appreciable reducing power through volcanism or surface outgassing (*e.g. Ivanov and Head* (2013); *Shalygin et al.* (2015); *Gülcher et al.* (2020)).

Regarding the hypothetical habitability of Venus' clouds, our assignments reveal a potential signature of anaerobic phosphorus metabolism (phosphine), a potential electron donor for anoxygenic photosynthesis (nitrous acid; nitrite) (*Griffin et al.*, 2007), and all major constituents of the terrestrial nitrogen cycle (nitrate, nitrite, possibly ammonia, and N_2) (*Madigan et al.*, 2014). Also, the redox pair of nitrate and nitrite support the postulate by *Limaye et al.* (2018) of a hypothetical iron-sulfur cycle in Venus' clouds.

Looking ahead, high-resolution (RP >5000) untargeted and targeted mass spectral approaches through sustained aerial platforms and descending probes would significantly aid in elucidating the gaseous and aerosol compositions in the clouds and atmosphere. The DAVINCI+

mission design concept currently under consideration by NASA serves as an excellent step towards this goal.

Statement of Contributions

All authors (RM, SSL, MJW, & JAC) contributed to analysis of the data, assisted in drafting of the report, approved of the submission, and agreed to be accountable for the respective contributions. RM is the corresponding author.

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Data Availability

All LNMS data used in this study were obtained from published reports (*Hoffman et al.*, 1980a; *Hoffman et al.*, 1980b). The LNMS archive data across all altitudes were posted online on October 8, 2020 by the NASA Space Science Data Coordinated Archive (NSSDC) (<https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/nmc/dataset/display.action?id=PSPA-00649>).

Statement of Conflict of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Supplemental Methods, Tables, and Results

Assignments and Fragmentation Patterns

Changes to the pre-selected mass values (apparent amu) during operation in the clouds were estimated by tracking pre-selected values that were identical to the exact masses for CH_3^+ , H_2O^+ , CO^+ , and $^{136}\text{Xe}^+$, and similar (≤ 0.003 amu) to the exact masses for N_2^+ and $^{40}\text{Ar}^+$. Exact masses for CH_3^+ and H_2O^+ were calculated using a mass of 1.0079 amu for hydrogen, per measurements that were published in 1976 (*Roth et al.*, 1976) before launch of the Pioneer-Venus Large Probe in 1978. Shifts to the pre-selected masses ranged from 0.001-0.007 amu at 51.3 km, 0.000-0.009 amu at 55.4 km, 0.000-0.030 amu at 58.3 and 59.9 km, 0.001-0.023 amu at 61.9 km, and 0.001-0.021 amu at 64.2 km. In practice, we used the maximum shift to assist in sorting initial chemical assignments, where pre-selected masses that differed (absolute) from the expected masses by less than the maximum shift were roughly treated as near-centroids (or near the peak means); while pre-selected values that differed from exact masses by less than the estimated FWHM of the target species were treated as components of the sloping edges of the peak (off-set peak). In turn, regressions to mass pairs and triplets for target species of <40 amu were constrained using the target exact mass and a variance that equaled the averaged Δamu between 15-40 amu (CH_3^+ , H_2O^+ , CO^+ , N_2^+ , & $^{40}\text{Ar}^+$) at each respective altitude, along with the estimated FWHM and standard deviation, which was obtained by linear regression at the respective altitude (similar to **Figure 1H**). Regressions to single mass points, given the uncertainty in the pre-selected mass value, were only used to obtain rough estimates of the calculated maximum counts.

Isobaric species were additionally disambiguated using isotope ratios. Abundances for $^{13}\text{CO}^+$ were obtained using the $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ ratio ($1.33 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.01 \times 10^{-2}$) and counts of CO^+ from simulated spectra (**Figure 1D & S1**); in turn, subtraction of $^{13}\text{CO}^+$ from the maximum counts at 29 amu provided abundances for $^{14}\text{N}^{15}\text{N}$. When considering N_2^+ abundances from simulated spectra, this provided a $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$ ratio of $2.63 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.86 \times 10^{-3}$ across the altitudes of 61.2-51.3 km ($^{14}\text{N}^{15}\text{N}$ was below the limit of detection at 64.2 km). For NO^+ , counts were obtained by (1) using counts for CO^+ from simulated plots (**Figure S1 legend**), (2) converting to counts for C^{18}O^+

using the $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ isotope ratio ($2.18 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.17 \times 10^{-3}$), and (3) constraining regressions to the mass pair at 30 amu (for NO^+ , C^{18}O^+ , and C_2H_6^+) using the calculated counts of C^{18}O^+ , estimated FWHM values, and expected masses. Similarly, maximum possible counts for NO_2^+ (≤ 620) were estimated using the error in the $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ ratio.

Fragmentation patterns for CO_2 , HNO_2 , and H_2SO_4 are displayed in **Figures S3-4**. Mass data for parent ions and associated species were binned and plotted against reference spectra obtained from the NIST Chemistry WebBook (<https://webbook.nist.gov/chemistry/>) (Wallace, 2020), MassBank Europe (<https://massbank.eu/MassBank/>), PubChem (<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>), or from published reports.

Organic Contamination

Per Hoffman *et al.* (1980a), pre-flight studies with the LNMS revealed mass signals at 77 and 78 amu that were attributed to benzene arising from the vacuum sealants. Unfortunately, we are aware of no technical reports that describe contamination control for the LNMS. It is also possible that components of the LNMS were cleaned with trichloroethylene (TCE; C_2HCl_3) and/or treated with a sealant such as Vacseal® High Vacuum Leak Sealant, which contains TCE, xylene, and ethyl benzene. After assembly, but pre-launch, the LNMS was also possibly subjected to ~ 750 K for an unknown amount of time to remove organics.

When at Venus, the LNMS performed five complete peak-stepping operations in the upper atmosphere with data collection beginning at 64.2 km. Across the cloud measurements, however, counts and mass values were suggestive of the presence of the TCE parent ion (129.914383 amu), C_2HCl_3^+ (M^+), along with the ions of $(\text{M}+2)^+$, $[\text{M}-\text{Cl}]^+$, $[(\text{M}+2)-\text{Cl}]^+$, and possibly $[\text{M}-2\text{Cl}]^+$. The spread in counts, however, were not consistent with terrestrial $^{37}\text{Cl}/^{35}\text{Cl}$ ratios, which implied the presence of entangled isobaric species.

Per Donahue *et al.* (1981), these same mass positions (**128.905**, **129.921**, **130.914**, and **131.922 amu**) were assigned to ^{129}Xe , ^{130}Xe , ^{131}Xe , and ^{132}Xe , which suggested that

contamination by TCE was considered to be minimal by the original investigators. Nevertheless, in the event of low-level TCE contamination, then the counts of 5 for the parent ion, $C_2HCl_3^+$, were suggestive of TCE being a minor source of atomic chlorine (Cl^+). Per the NIST reference, atomic chlorine is ~10% of the TCE parent ion (base peak), which amounted to hypothetical counts of ~0.5 for atomic chlorine arising from TCE. Reference spectra also indicated that $C_2H_6^+$ and $C_2H_4^+$ – which were potential assignments in the data – were not products of TCE fragmentation.

Evaluation of the NIST reference spectra for *o*-xylene, *m*-xylene, *p*-xylene, and ethyl benzene, indicated that benzene and benzyl radical cations were produced in yields of ~10 and 15% of the base peak (tropylium, $C_7H_7^+$; 91.054775 amu). In the LNMS data, the pre-selected value **78.053 amu** was consistent with the mass of benzene ($C_6H_6^+$), while the counts of 16 implied the presence of a substantially larger base peak and parent ion. However, the LNMS did not sample masses for the xylene and tropylium ions. Again, in the absence of technical information, we are unable to discern between contaminants or the atmosphere as a source of the counts at **78.053 amu**.

We posit that a majority of the residual sealant may have been sufficiently removed by the pre-launch and pre-data acquisition preparations – as may have been the case for TCE. If so, the massive increase at **78.053 amu** to ~30,000 counts at 14-15 km (well below the clouds) may be indicative of alternative chemical species such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO; $(CH_3)_2SO$) or chemical fragments such as P_2O^+ . In support of this assessment are counts at **78.924 amu**, which likely represent the ^{13}C -benzene isotopologue, $C_5^{13}CH_6$ (79.050305 amu). In sharp contrast to benzene, counts at this position did not exhibit the massive increase at 14-15 km. Moreover, the relative counts at **78.924**, **78.053**, and **77.040 amu** across the altitude profile were inconsistent with the relative abundances of $C_6H_5^+$, $C_6H_6^+$, and $C_5^{13}CH_6^+$ from the NIST and MassBank references for benzene. Instead, adjustments using the NIST reference provided a maximum of ~870 counts for benzene below the clouds, which was well below the measured counts of ~30,000. At 51.3 km, adjustments of the counts at **78.924 (2)**, **78.053 (16)**, and

704 **77.040 (1) amu** were suggestive of maximum values of ~2 counts for C_6H_5^+ , ~7 counts for C_6H_6^+
705 (benzene), and ~0.5 counts for $\text{C}_5^{13}\text{CH}_6^+$.

Table S1. List of parent ions and fragmentation products for (A) CO₂, (B) PH₃, (C) H₂S, (D) HNO₂ and HNO₃, (E) H³⁵Cl and H³⁷Cl, (F) fragments of H₂SO₄, (G) NH₃, and (H) low-mass organics; where measured counts at the pre-selected masses or calculated (*) counts from simulated spectra are listed.

(A) carbon dioxide & carbon monoxide (CO₂ & CO)				
apparent amu	count	formula	parent & fragment ions	expected mass
45.995	7936	CO ¹⁸ O ⁺	(M+2) ⁺	45.994160
44.991	21504	¹³ CO ₂ ⁺	(M+1) ⁺	44.993355
43.991	1769472	CO ₂ ⁺	M ⁺	43.990000
28.997	6656	¹³ CO ⁺	CO: (M+1) ⁺ CO ₂ : [(M+1)-O] ⁺	28.998355
29.997	801*	C ¹⁸ O ⁺	CO: (M+2) ⁺ CO ₂ : [(M+2)-O] ⁺	29.999160
27.995	423535*	CO ⁺	CO: M ⁺ CO ₂ : [M-O] ⁺	27.995000
22.496	560	¹³ CO ₂ ⁺⁺	(M+1) ⁺⁺	22.496677
21.995	47104	CO ₂ ⁺⁺	M ⁺⁺	21.995000
15.995	335872	O ⁺	CO: [M-C] ⁺ CO ₂ : [M-O-C] ⁺	15.995000
12	344064	¹² C ⁺	CO: [M-O] ⁺ CO ₂ : [M-2O] ⁺	12.000000
(B) phosphine (PH₃)				
apparent amu	count	formula	parent & fragment ions	expected mass
35.005	6*	⁺ PH ₂ D	(M+1) ⁺	35.003659
33.992	19*	⁺ PH ₃	M ⁺	33.997382
32.985	15*	⁺ PH ₂	[M-H] ⁺	32.989557
30.973	6*	P ⁺	[M-3H] ⁺	30.973907
(C) hydrogen sulfide (H₂S)				
apparent amu	Count	formula	parent & fragment ions	expected mass
34.005	7*	HDS ⁺	(M+1) ⁺	33.993998
33.992	1.7*	H ₂ S ⁺	M ⁺	33.987721
32.985	2*	HS ⁺	[M-H] ⁺	32.979896
31.972	≤8*	³² S ⁺	[M-2H] ⁺	31.972071
(D) nitrous & nitric acid (HNO₂ & HNO₃)				
apparent amu	count	formula	parent & fragment ions	expected mass
62.994	1	HNO ₃ ⁺	HNO ₃ : M ⁺	62.995899
47.000	94	HNO ₂ ⁺	HNO ₂ : M ⁺	47.000899
45.995	≤620*	NO ₂ ⁺	HNO ₃ : [M-17] ⁺	45.993074

31.006	26	HNO ⁺	HNO ₂ : [M-16] ⁺	31.005899
29.997	≤208*	NO ⁺	HNO ₃ : [M-33] ⁺ HNO ₂ : [M-17] ⁺	29.998074
17.002	296	⁺ OH	HNO ₃ : [M-46] ⁺ HNO ₂ : [M-30] ⁺	17.002825
15.995	335872	O ⁺	HNO ₃ : [M-47] ⁺ HNO ₂ : [M-31] ⁺	15.995000
14.000	19456	¹⁴ N ⁺	HNO ₃ : [M-49] ⁺ HNO ₂ : [M-33] ⁺	14.003074
(E) hydrochloric acid (HCl)				
apparent amu	count	formula	parent & fragment ions	expected mass
37.968	36*	H ³⁷ Cl ⁺	(M+2) ⁺	37.973728
36.966	6*	³⁷ Cl ⁺	[(M+2)-H] ⁺	36.965903
35.981	4*	HCl ⁺	M ⁺	35.976678
34.972	12*	³⁵ Cl ⁺	[M-H] ⁺	34.968853
1.008	3520	H ⁺	[M-Cl] ⁺ & [(M+2)-Cl] ⁺	1.007825
(F) sulfuric acid fragments (H_xSO_y; x = 0-2, y = 1-3)				
apparent amu	count	formula	parent & fragment ions	expected mass
79.958	0	SO ₃ ⁺	[M-18] ⁺	79.957071
65.961	0.3*	³⁴ SO ₂ ⁺	[(M+2)-34] ⁺	64.961459
64.96	3	HSO ₂ ⁺	[M-33] ⁺	64.969896
63.962	5	SO ₂ ⁺	[M-34] ⁺	63.962071
50.969	0.1*	H ³⁴ SO ⁺	[(M+2)-49] ⁺	50.970692
49.968	3	³⁴ SO ⁺	[(M+2)-50] ⁺	49.962867
48.974	2	³³ SO ⁺	[[M+1]-50] ⁺	48.966459
47.966	10	SO ⁺	[M-50] ⁺	47.967071
(G) ammonia (NH₃)				
apparent amu	count	formula	parent & fragment ions	expected mass
18.034	≤20*	NH ₂ D ⁺	M ⁺	18.032826
16.018	40960	⁺ NH ₂	[M-2H] ⁺	16.018724
15.013	7680	⁺ NH	[M-3H] ⁺	15.010899
14	19456	¹⁴ N ⁺	[M-4H] ⁺	14.003074
(G) low-mass organics (C_xH_y)				
apparent amu	count	formula	parent & fragment ions	expected mass
78.924	~0.5*	C ₅ (¹³ C)H ₆ ⁺	¹³ C-Benzene: (M+1) ⁺	78.046950
78.053	~7*	C ₆ H ₆ ⁺	Benzene: M ⁺	78.046950
77.04	~2*	C ₆ H ₅ ⁺	Benzene F1: [M-H] ⁺	77.039125
40.029	80	C ₃ H ₄ ⁺	Propyne: M ⁺	40.031300

30.046	≤100*	C ₂ H ₆ ⁺	Ethane: M ⁺	30.046950
29.039	992	C ₂ H ₅ ⁺	Ethane F1: [M-H] ⁺	29.039125
28.032	122880	C ₂ H ₄ ⁺	Ethene: M ⁺ Ethane F2: [M-2H] ⁺	28.031300
27.023	≤50*	C ₂ H ₃ ⁺	Ethene F1: [M-H] ⁺ Ethane F3: [M-3H] ⁺	27.023475
26.014	≤10*	C ₂ H ₂ ⁺	Ethene F2: [M-2H] ⁺ Ethane F4: [M-4H] ⁺ Ethyne: M ⁺	26.015650
16.031	39936	CH ₄ ⁺	Methane: M ⁺	16.031300
15.023	22528	CH ₃ ⁺	Methane F1: [M-H] ⁺ Ethane F5: [M-3H-C] ⁺	15.023475
*Calculated or estimated from simulated spectra and/or adjusted using isotope ratios or relative abundances from reference spectra.				

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714 **Table S2**
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Isotope Ratios				
Isotopes	Venus	Altitudes	Comments	Earth
$^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$	$1.33 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.01 \times 10^{-2}$	64.2-51.3 km & 23.0-0.9 km	Clog excluded (50.3-24.4 km); $1.28 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.02 \times 10^{-2}$ was obtained across all altitudes.	1.08×10^{-2}
$^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$	$2.63 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.86 \times 10^{-3}$	59.9-51.3 km	$^{14}\text{N}^{15}\text{N}_2^+$ was below the detection limit at 64.2 km; and ratio was not calculated <51.3 km.	3.65×10^{-3}
$^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$	$2.18 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.17 \times 10^{-3}$	64.2-51.3 km & 23.0-0.9 km	Clog excluded (50.3-24.4 km); $2.14 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.26 \times 10^{-3}$ was obtained across all altitudes.	2.05×10^{-3}
$^{33}\text{S}/^{32}\text{S}$	$1.4 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.9 \times 10^{-2}$	39.3-25.9 km	During the clog where respective counts were enriched.	7.88×10^{-3}
$^{34}\text{S}/^{32}\text{S}$	$5.8 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.7 \times 10^{-2}$	39.3-25.9 km	During the clog where respective counts were enriched.	4.39×10^{-2}
$^{37}\text{Cl}/^{35}\text{Cl}$	$4.5 \times 10^{-1} \pm 0.7 \times 10^{-1}$	58.3-51.3 km	$^{37}\text{Cl}^+$ was below the detection limit >58.3 km; and ratio not calculated <51.3 km.	3.20×10^{-1}

716

717 Figure S1
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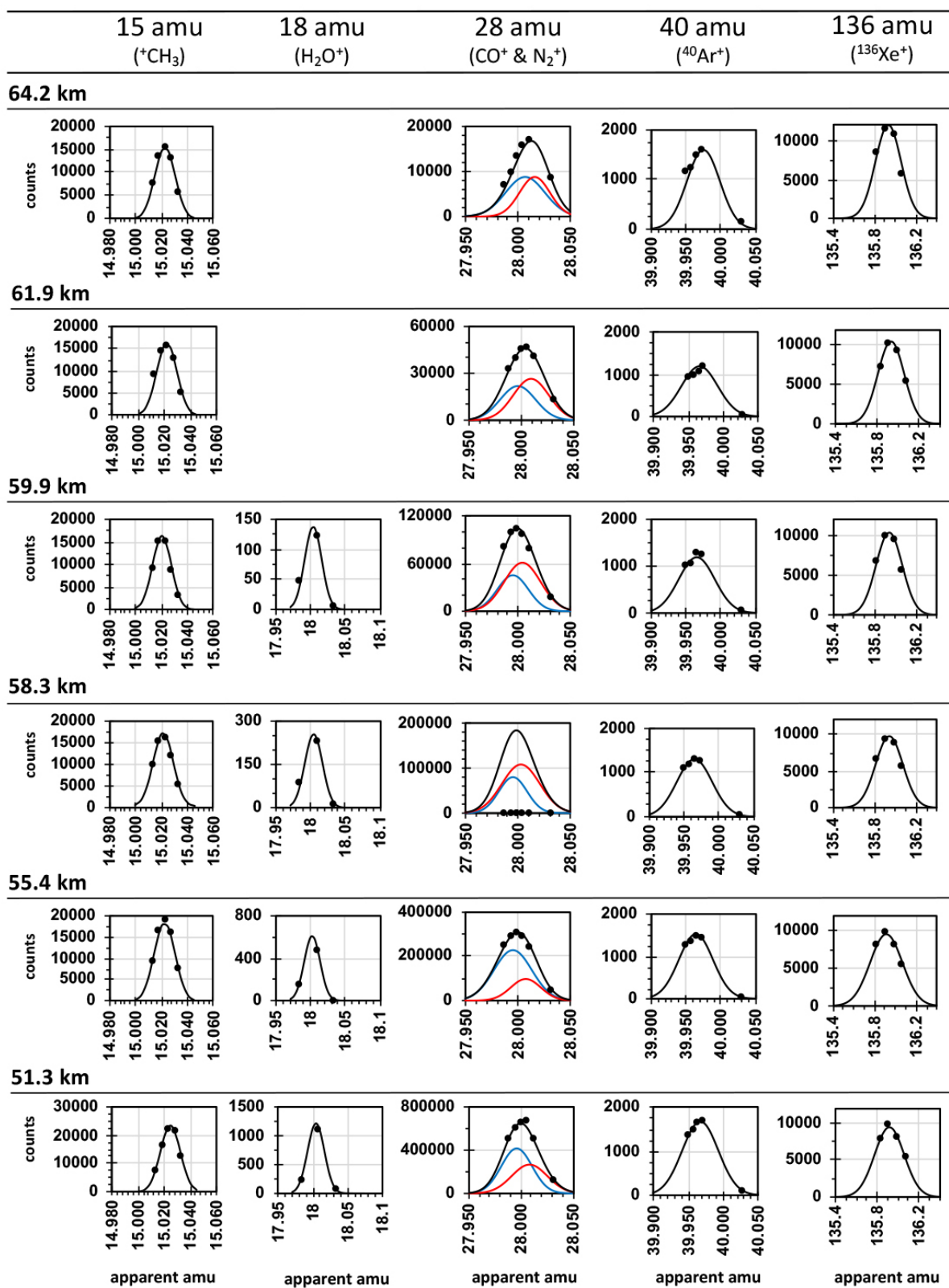


Figure S1. Gaussian fits to the mass peaks at 15 (CH_3^+), 18 (H_2O^+), 28 (CO^+ & N_2^+), 40 ($^{40}\text{Ar}^+$), and 136 ($^{136}\text{Xe}^+$) amu across the altitudes of 64.2, 61.9, 59.9, 58.3, 55.4, and 51.3 km. Error bars (y-axis) are smaller than the marker size of the data points. For water (18 amu), counts at 17.985 amu were corrected for $^{36}\text{Ar}^{++}$ using yields from the NIST mass spectral reference for Ar (and counts for $^{36}\text{Ar}^+$); poor fits were obtained at 61.9 and 64.2 km due to relatively higher abundances of $^{36}\text{Ar}^{++}$. For 28 amu, contributions from isobaric CO^+ and N_2^+ were included. For 15, 40, and 136 amu, regressions were minimized using least squares; and for 18 and 28 amu, regressions were minimized by least absolute deviations (LAD). Regressions for CO^+ & N_2^+ (51.3 km) provided solutions ranging from ~40-60% CO^+ and N_2^+ , where the solution of ~60% CO^+ and ~40% N_2^+ , which is plotted in this Figure, providing the lowest relative summed absolute deviation (SAD); the lower solution of 40% CO^+ was used to calculate upper abundances of NO^+ in **Section 3.3**.

Figure S2

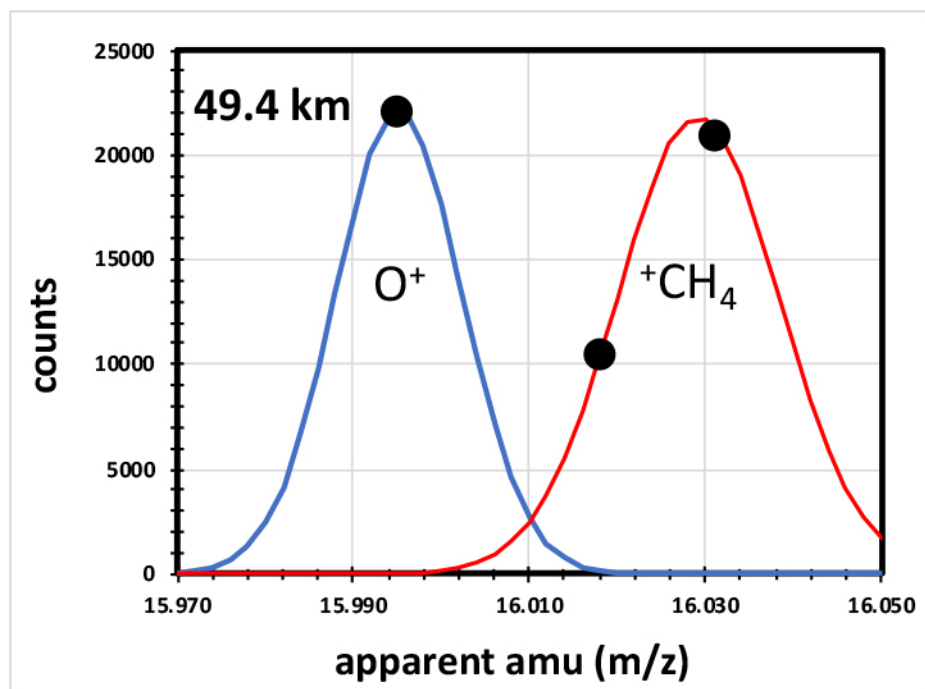


Figure S2. Example fit to the LNMS data at 16 amu for O^+ and CH_4^+ at 49.4 km; at this altitude, counts are roughly equal, thereby allowing calculation of resolving power between the mass pairs, which was 492 with a 3% valley minima for O^+ .

Figure S3

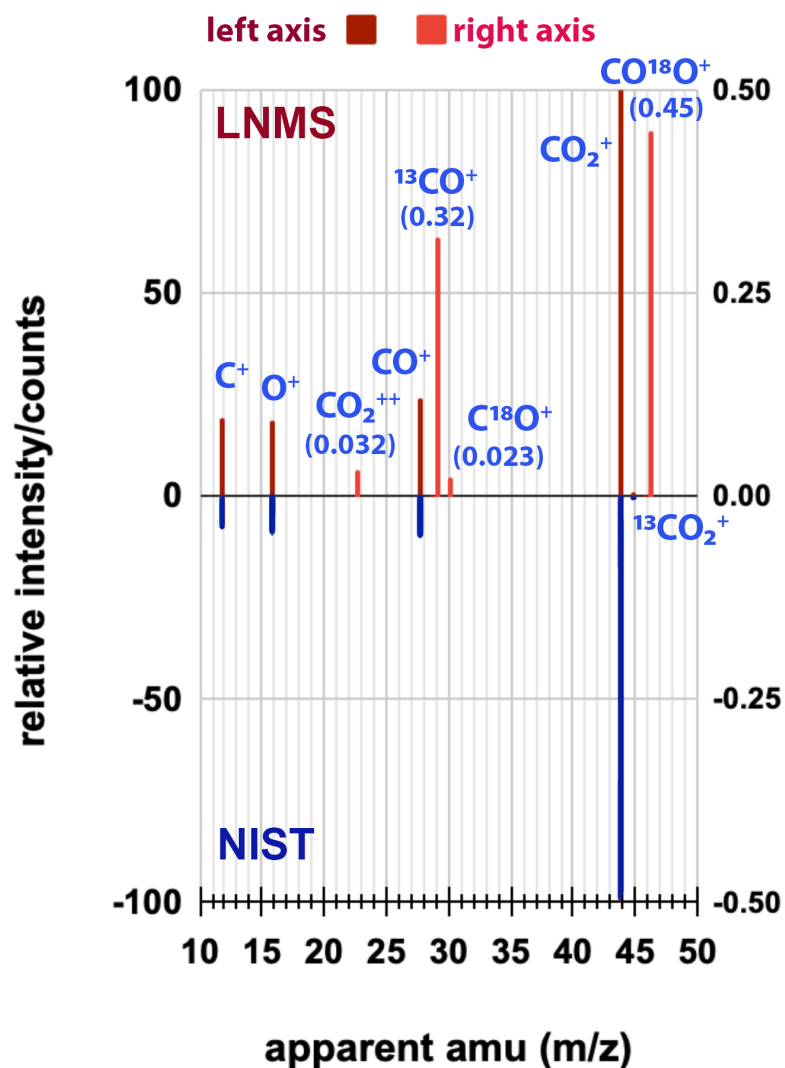
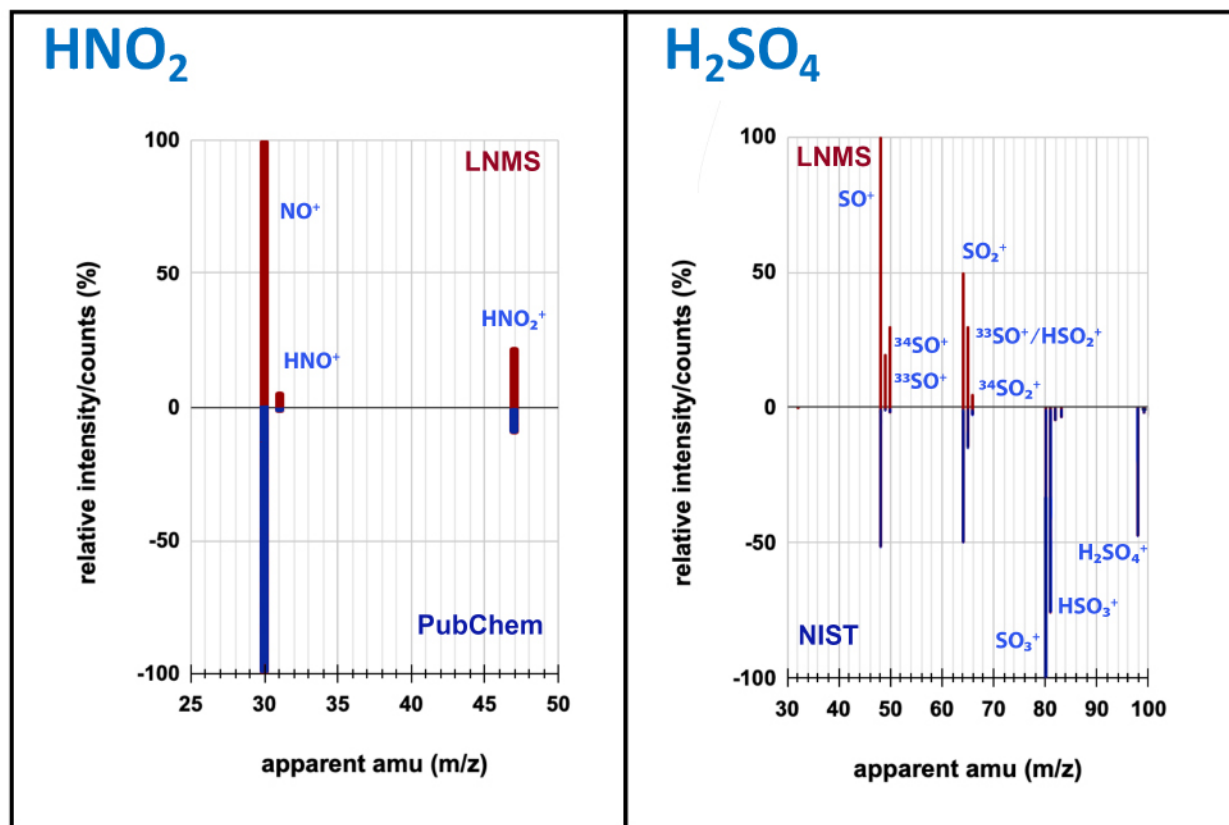


Figure S3. Comparison of the fragmentation pattern for CO₂ from the LNMS data (maroon, positive quadrant) and the NIST mass spectral reference (blue, negative quadrant); corrected CO⁺ abundances were obtained from simulated spectra, CO₂⁺⁺, C¹⁸O⁺, and C¹⁶O¹⁸O⁺ are plotted on the left-hand y-axis, and masses were displayed using unit resolution for clarity.

754 Figure S4
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758 **Figure S4.** Comparison of fragmentation patterns for HNO₂ and H₂SO₄ from the LNMS data
759 (maroon, positive quadrant) and the PubChem and NIST mass spectral references (blue,
760 negative quadrant); masses were displayed using unit resolution for clarity, and relative scales
761 do not reflect the error in the low counts for all potential H₂SO₄ fragments.
762