ASTR 380

Possibilities for Life in the Inner Solar System

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ASTR 380

Midterm Test Results

Generally people did well:

$$100 - 90 = A = 19 \text{ people}$$

 $89 - 80 = B = 19 \text{ people}$
 $79 - 70 = C = 9 \text{ people}$
 $69 - 60 = D = 0$
 $< 60 = F = 1 \text{ person}$

For total course so far... estimate from homework (30%) and mid-term exam (70%):

$$100 - 90 = A = 14 \text{ people}$$

 $89 - 80 = B = 24 \text{ people}$
 $79 - 70 = C = 6 \text{ people}$
 $69 - 60 = D = 3 \text{ people}$
 $< 60 = F = 3 \text{ person}$

Last Lecture: the Moon, Mercury and the Moons of Mars.

Now we will look at Venus (this lecture) and Mars (next) Chapter 7 and Chapter 10.2

Remember: We have only visited the Moon with people.

We only have rocks from the Moon to study on Earth!

We are examining the possibilities in these next few lectures.

- Seeing what existing evidence says
- What we can infer
- Few 100% conclusions





The Moon, Mercury, and the Moons of Mars



The Moon versus our checklist:

chemical building blocks: light on amounts of C, N, and O

energy: lots of sunlight

liquid: No. And no atmosphere

stability: Except near poles, 29 day day-night cycle average day temperature = 107 C average night temperature = -153 C

The Mercury versus our checklist:

chemical building blocks: 70% metallic and 30% silicate may have lost much C, N, O in a late large collision.

energy: lots and lots of sunlight

liquid: No. Nearly no atmosphere

stability: Due to 59 day long rotation (Mercury day)

and very slight atmosphere... night time lows = -183 C daytime highs = 427 C

The Moons of Mars versus our checklist:

chemical building blocks: Carbonaceous asteroids so good C,N,O

energy: reasonable sunlight

liquid: No. No ices. No atmosphere

stability: Probably reasonable but no data on temperature variations as specific locations on Moons







The Moon, Mercury, and the Moons of Mars



What do we know about Venus?

Cloud covered at all times!

Mass = 0.815 Earth mass

Surface Gravity = 0.91 Earth

Average Density = 5.25 g/cm^3

Distance from Sun = 0.723 AU

Physical Data For comparison **Property** Venus Earth Mars Distance from the Sun 108 million km 150 million km 228 million km Rotation period 243 days 24 hours 24.37 hours Equatorial radius 6052 km 6378 km 3379 km $5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{kg}$ $4.87 \times 10^{24} \text{kg}$ $6.42 \times 10^{23} \text{kg}$ 5240 kg/m³ 5520 kg/m³ 3940 kg/m^3 Density

What do we know about Venus?

Energy from $Sun = 1.9 \times Earth$

No Moons

Equatorial radius = 0.95 Earth

"Expected Temperature" = 350 K =77C

Physical Data
Property
Distance from the Sun
Rotation period
Equatorial radius
Mass

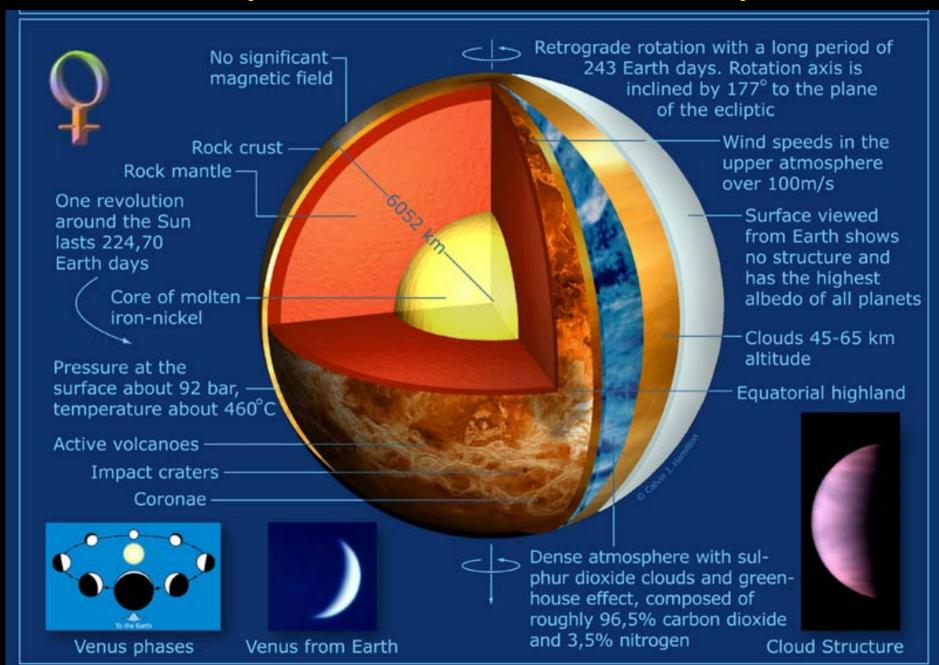
Density

Venus 108 million km 243 days 6052 km $4.87 \times 10^{24} \text{kg}$ 5240 kg/m³

Earth
150 million km
24 hours
6378 km
5.97 x 10 ²⁴ kg
5520 kg/m ³

For comparison

Mars	
228 million km	
24.37 hours	
3379 km	1
6.42 x 10 ²³ kg	
3940 kg/m ³	1



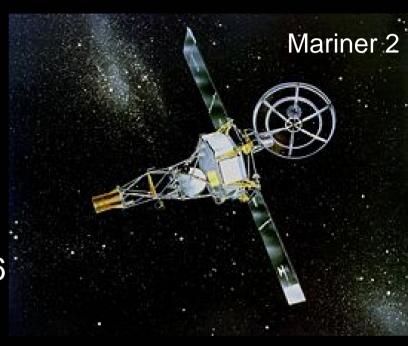
Venus has been visited by probes:

Mariner 2 flyby in 1962

- measured surface temperature
- tried to measure magnetic field

Venera 3 crashed into planet in 1966

no data returned



Venera 4 entered atmosphere in 1967 and parachuted down but died before getting to the ground.

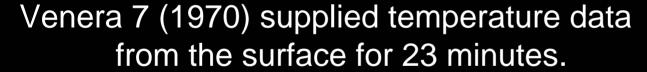
measured composition of atmosphere and pressure

Mariner 5 fly by a 4,000 km above atmosphere in 1967

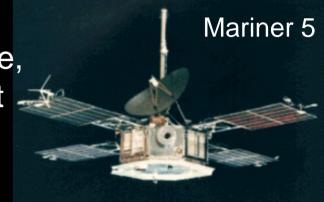
Measured pressure profile of atmosphere

Venera 5 and 6 (1969) entered atmosphere, descended and were crushed about 20 km above surface

returned more atmospheric data



Venera 8 (1972) send surface temperature data for 50 minutes.

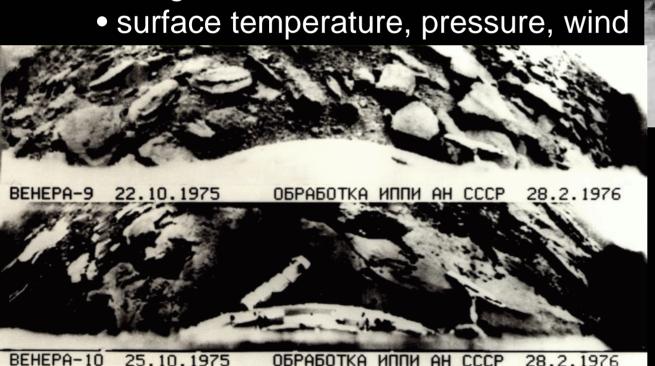




Mariner 10 (1974) flyby with images of clouds.

Venera 9 and 10 (1975) sent back the first images of the surface.

• images





Venera 11 and 12 (1978)

Venera 13 and 14 (1982) made first color picture of surface





Color as seen on the surface of Venus







Venera 15 and 16 (1983) did radar mapping of surface from orbit.

Russian Vega Program (1985) put two areobots (balloons) in atmosphere. Second lasted for 2 Earth days.

 Atmosphere temperature, pressure, winds.



Magellan Probe (1990-1994) mapped surface of Venus with radar imaging

Venus Express (European – 2006 to present) imaging the clouds on Venus from Orbit.

Venus Express image

Study: cloud structure winds composition time variations

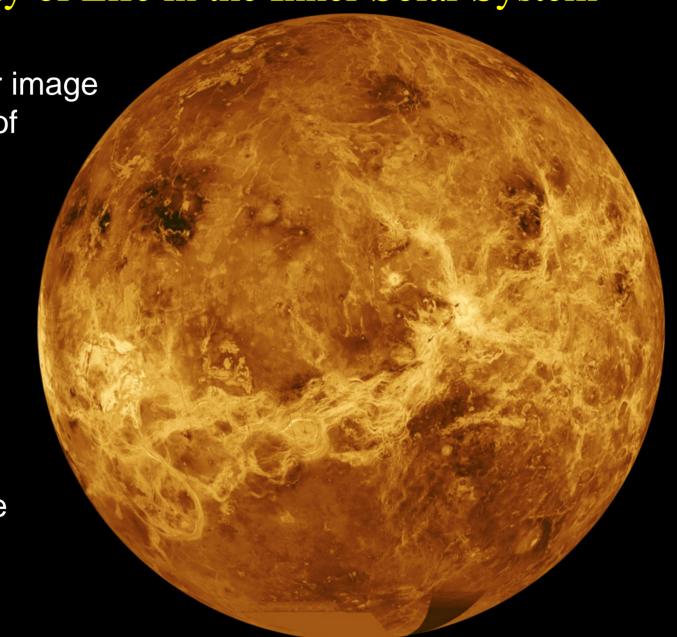


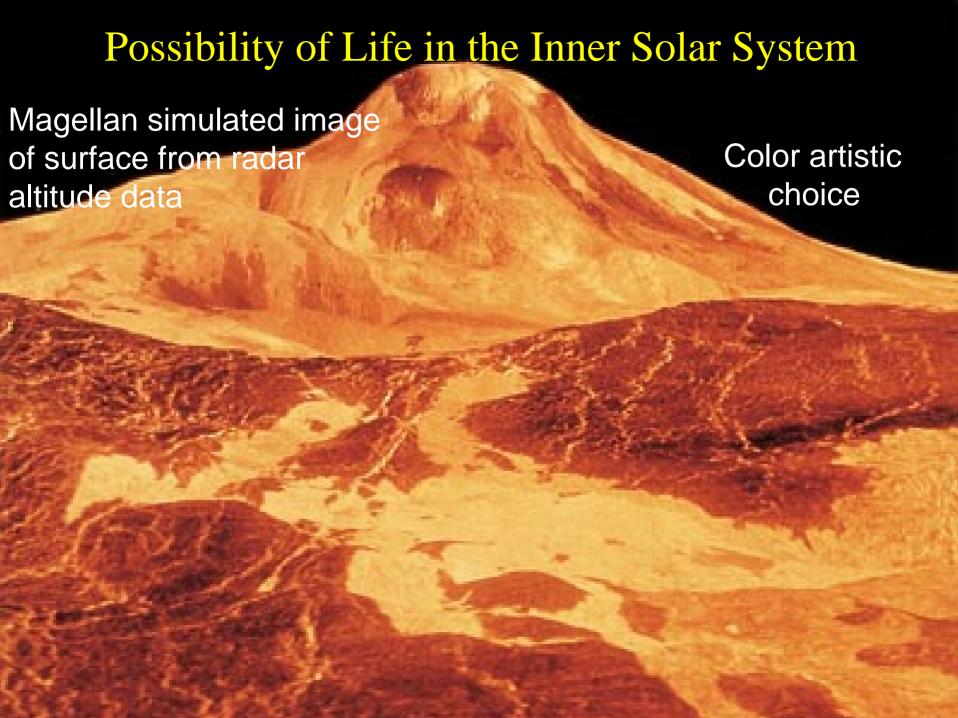
Magellan radar image of the surface of

Venus

Radar can see through the clouds to measure the altitude of the land

Light colors are higher altitude.





What have we learned from the probes?

- Most of the surface of Venus is covered by old lava flows but there appears to be little current activity.
- There are rocks, mountains, and canyons
- No evidence of liquid water now or in past. No ice
- Impact craters It is suggested that the surface may be only 500-700 Myrs old
- No plate tectonic activity
- Surface Temperature = 460 C and nearly constant



What have we learned from the probes?

- Surface pressure = 92 bar= 92 times Earth
 - Composition

CO₂: 96.5%

N₂: 3.5%

SO₂: 0.015%

Ar: 0.007%

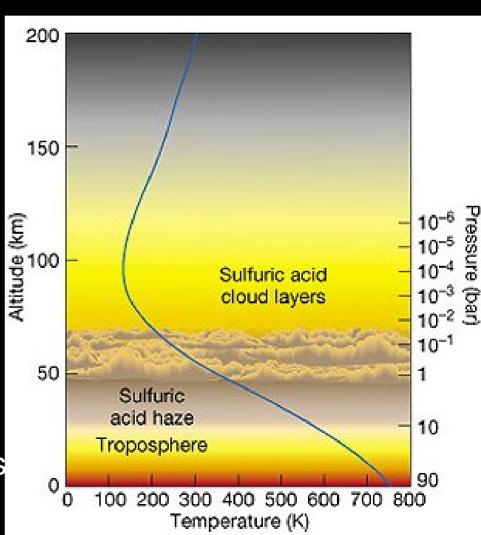
H₂O: 0.002%

CO: 0.0017%

He: 0.0012%

Ne: 0.0007%

Strong winds and clouds

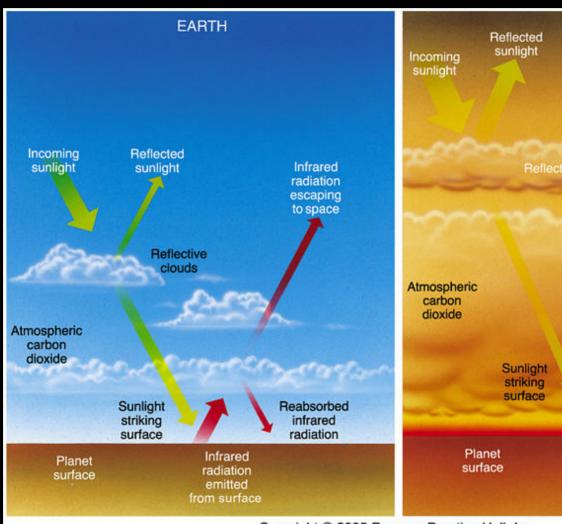


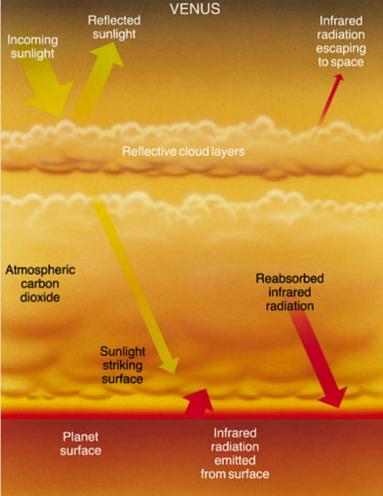
CO₂ and the runaway Greenhouse!
Thick carbon dioxide atmosphere traps the infrared radiation

460 K

versus

350 K





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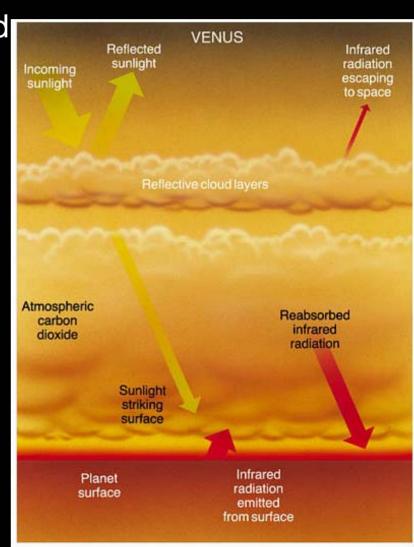
Why is there so much CO₂?

Venus and Earth should have formed in the same way from nearly the same material – should have same rock and gas composition....

But.... Earth had....

The collision that made the Moon -- stripped early Earth atmosphere.

And liquid water -- geological processes to lock CO2 into rocks



The water problem – Venus is dry, very dry!

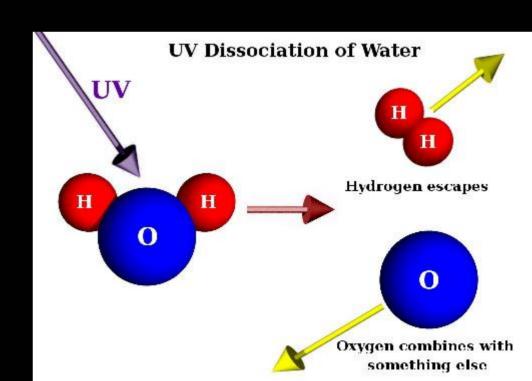
Yes, it is hot so you wouldn't expect liquid water.....

But Venus appears to have 1/10,000 as much water as Earth!

Why? Perhaps....

Water is in water vapor which rises to the top of the atmosphere – is split – and hydrogen escapes...

Factors: hot, close to Sun, and no magnetic field



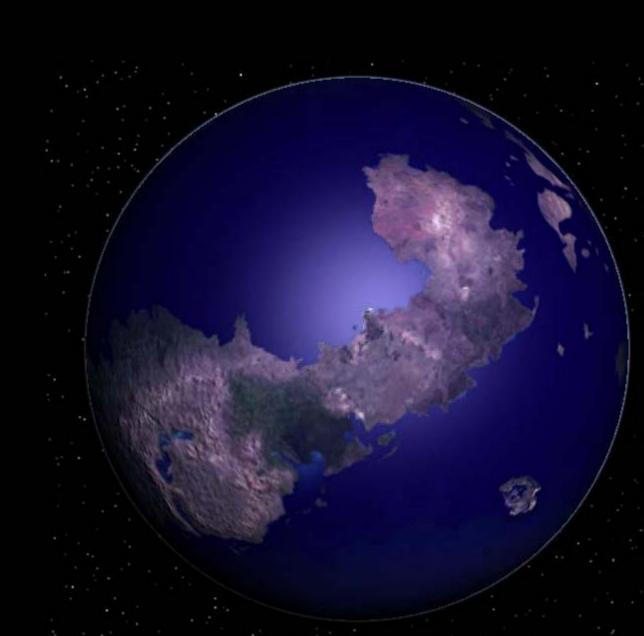
Terra-forming Venus

Problems to solve:

Too hot

Too much CO2

Too little water?



What about Venus in the first few 100 Million years?

WARNING: Little known

Sun dimmer by 30% so less energy input – known

If liquid water was present, CO2 => rocks...

Kept atmosphere thin.... Cooler.... Earth-like?

Then, CO2 grew too thick, became too hot for liquid water... no more CO2 into rocks.... atmosphere increased ... more heat...

The Venus versus our checklist:

chemical building blocks: Earth-like origin. Lots of C, N, O. But currently low on water!

energy: reasonable sunlight. Hot temperatures a problem for Earth type complex molecules

liquid: No. Too hot for water

stability: Very hot and dry now. Surface may have episodes of extreme volcanic activity.

Very poor chance for current life. Small chance of life in the past.

