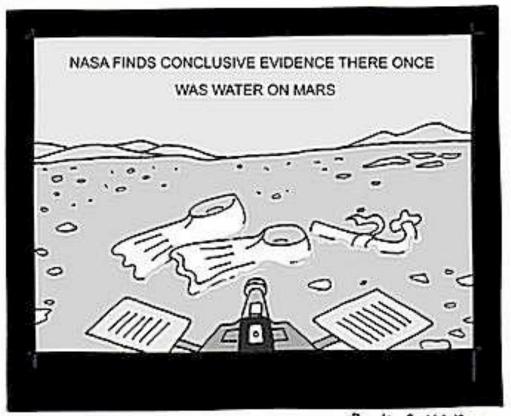
ASTR 380

Possibilities for Life in the Inner Solar System

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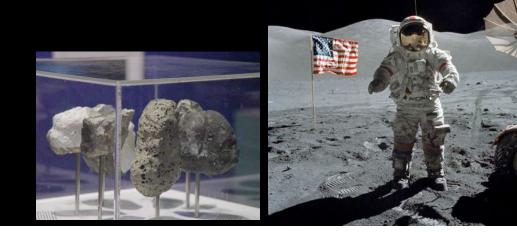
B wm

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

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



Evaluation Results

- Most people seem to be enjoying class
- Not many suggestions made by more than one person
- Two changes:
 Will post powerpoint same day
 If math, will go over in a little more detail
- Favorite request: more speculation on ET life Yep, we're coming to it!

The Moon, Mercury, and the Moons of Mars

Deimos

NO LIFE NOW or EVER This is a 98% conclusion



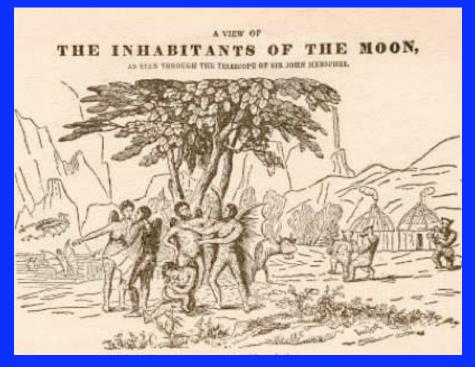
Phobos

Moon

Mercury

The Great Moon Hoax

- Aug 25, 1835
- Claim: Sir John Herschel obs Moon with new telescope
- Saw bison, beavers, plants, huts with smoke, intelligent life
- When hoax revealed, circulation stayed high!



NY Sun, August 1835

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

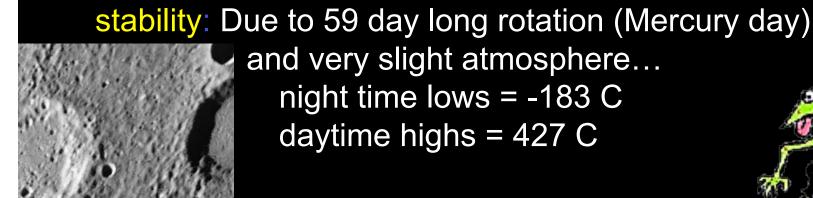


Mercury versus our checklist:

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

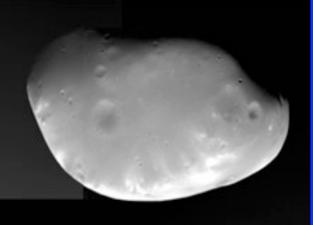
liquid: No. Nearly no atmosphere



Swift, Kepler, and Mars' Moons

- Gulliver's travels, 1726: voyage to Laputa
- Mars has two moons, orbital radii within factor of ~2
- But discovered in 1877!
- Explanation: Galileo anagram smaismrmilmepoetaleumibunen ugttauiras mistranslated by Kepler to mean Mars has two moons
- Dumb luck...





http://www.kolumbus.fi/jaakko.saloranta/Deepsky/Challenge/phobos_deimos.jpg

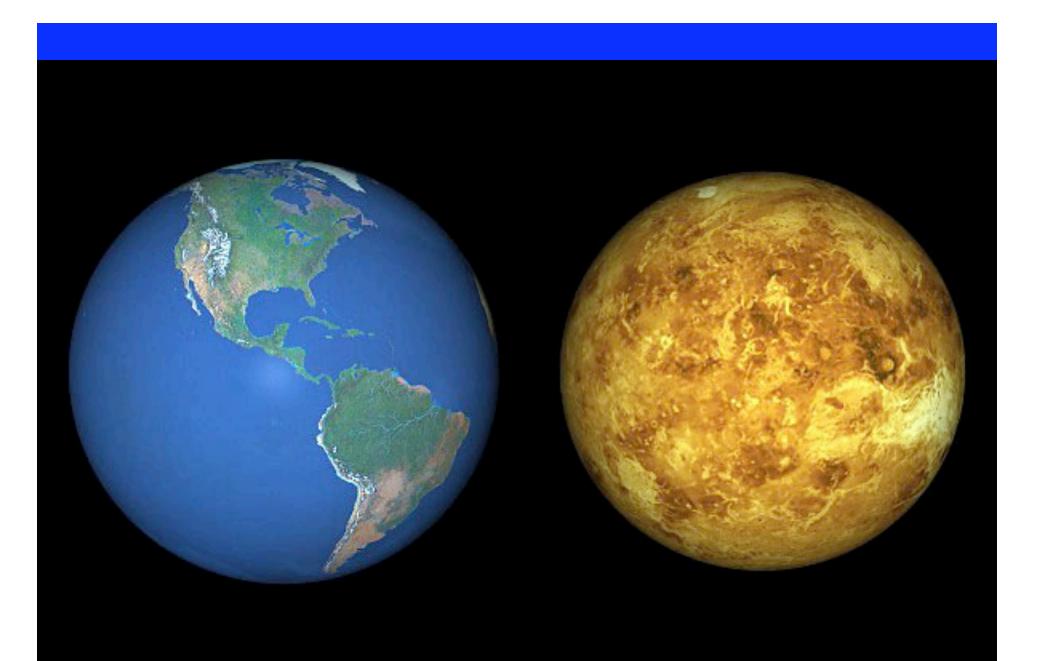
The Moons of Mars versus our checklist:

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

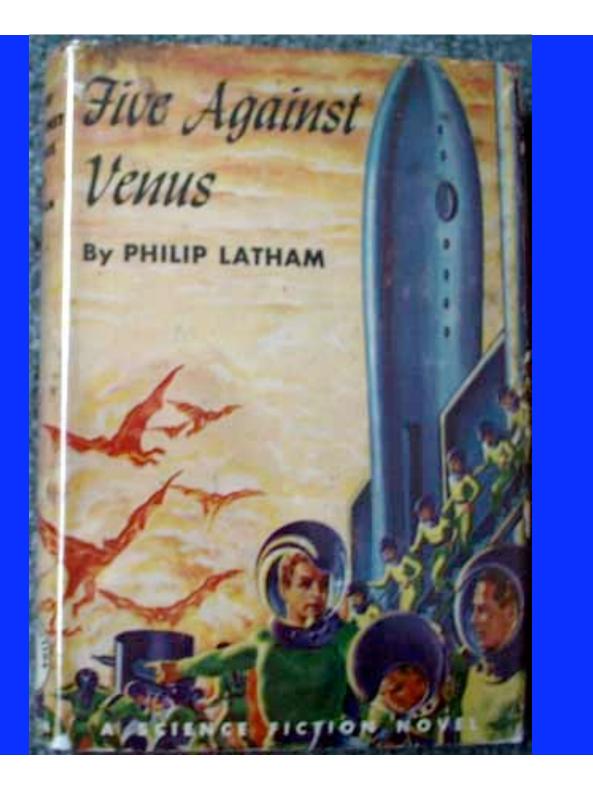
energy: reasonable sunlight

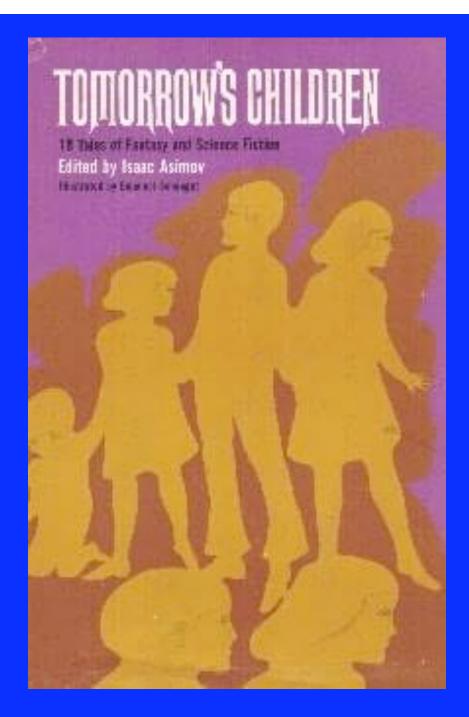
liquid: No. No ices. No atmosphere

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



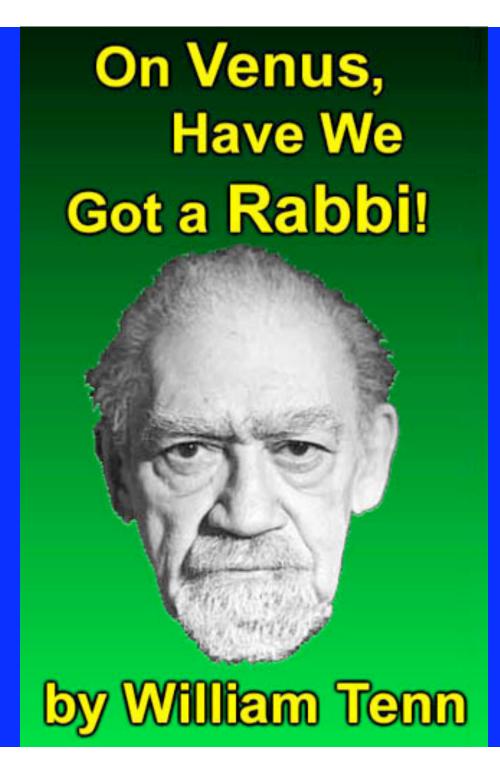
Copyright © Walter Myers





"They were all nine years old, and if there had been a day, seven years ago, when the sun came out for an hour and showed its face to the stunned world, they could not recall."

"All Summer in a Day" by Ray Bradbury



Venus: Jungle Planet?

- Long imagined by science fiction writers to be a tropical planet with lots of water vapor
- This conclusion was made in 1918: clouds=H20?
- In 1922, already clear that this was not so



http://i4.photobucket.com/albums/y141/igallo/SkyPeopleArt.jpg

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/cm³

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	
Mass	4.87 x 10 ²⁴ kg	5.97 x 10 ²⁴ kg	6.42 x 10 ²³ kg	
Density	5240 kg/m ³	5520 kg/m ³	3940 kg/m ³	
All images © NASA, except if stated otherwise 02-20				

What do we know about Venus?

Energy from Sun = 1.9 x Earth

No moons

Equatorial radius = 0.95 Earth

"Expected Temperature" = 350 K = 77 C

Physical Data		For comparison		
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All images (D NASA, except if stated otherwise 02-200				

Features of Venus

Retrograde rotation with a long period of No significant -243 Earth days. Rotation axis is magnetic field inclined by 177° to the plane of the ecliptic Wind speeds in the Rock crust upper atmosphere Rock mantle over 100m/s One revolution Surface viewed around the Sun from Earth shows lasts 224,70 no structure and Earth days has the highest Core of molten albedo of all planets iron-nickel Clouds 45-65 km altitude Pressure at the surface about 92 bar, -Equatorial highland temperature about 460°C Active volcanoes Impact craters Coronae Dense atmosphere with sulphur dioxide clouds and greenhouse effect, composed of roughly 96,5% carbon dioxide and 3,5% nitrogen Venus from Earth **Cloud Structure** Venus phases

Strange Rotation

- Relative to stars, Venus rotates once per 243 Earth days! Year is only 225 days long
- Rotation is retrograde; Venus basically rotates upside down Tilt of 177 degrees, only 3 deg from vertical
- Could it be caused by collisions? Probably not; more likely gravitational effect of Earth on Venus's atmosphere

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 1966no 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 flyby 4,000 km above atmosphere in 1967Measured 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 7 (1970) supplied temperature data from the surface for 23 minutes.

Venera 8 (1972) sent 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
- surface temperature, pressure, wind

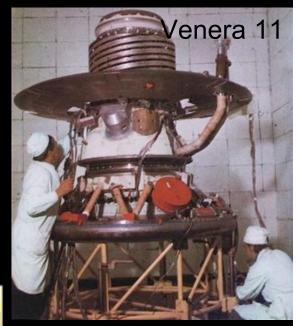




ВЕНЕРА-10 25.10.1975 ОБРАБОТКА ИППИ АН СССР 28.2.1976

Venera 11 and 12 (1978)

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





Color as seen on the surface of Venus

Color with atmospheric effects removed

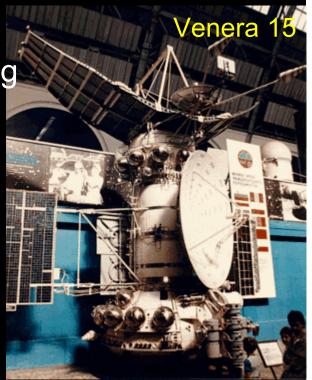




Venera 15 and 16 (1983) did radar mapping of surface from orbit.

Russian Vega Program (1985) put two aerobots (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.

Lightning on Venus

- Lightning was detected by Venera 11, 12, and Venus Express
- Even thunder was detected!
- What might have caused this?

Not a photo!



http://media.skyandtelescope.com/images/Venus+lightning+m.jpg

Ongoing Volcanic Activity?

- Some evidence for: might cause lightning, change in sulfur dioxide levels from 1978 to 1986
- But, no new lava flows
- 167 volcanos > 100 km across! All extinct?



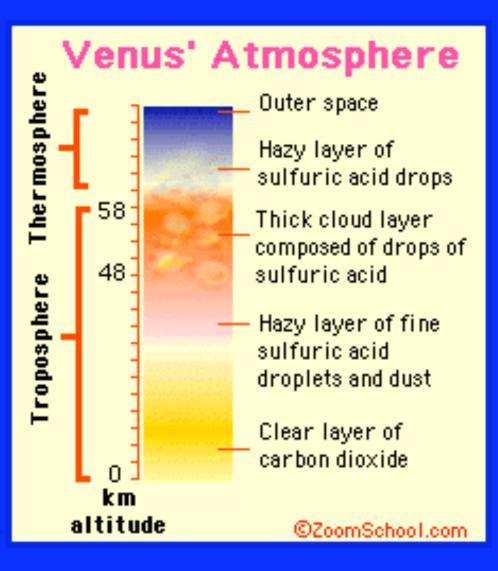
http://www.spacedaily.com/images/venus-volcano-surface-artwork-desk-1024.jpg

Lack of Tectonics

- Unlike Earth, Venus does not have active plate tectonics
- Partly because Venus is smaller (easier to cool, so crust is thicker).
- Partly because lack of water makes crust stiffer
- Therefore, mantle builds up stress and undergoes catastrophic resurfacing Last one ~500 million years ago

Atmosphere

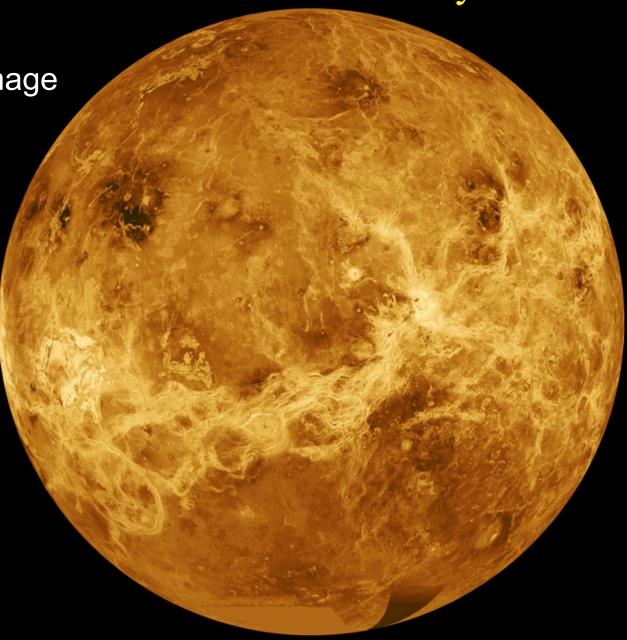
- 90x Earth pressure
 =our ocean, 1 km deep
- 300 km/hr winds
- Very inhospitable



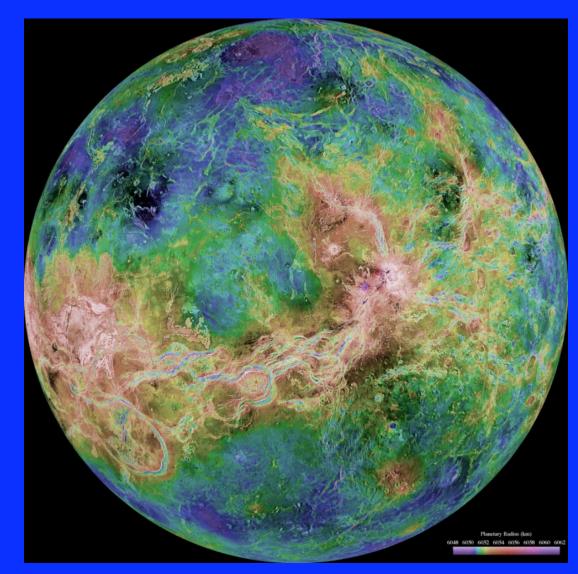
Magellan radar image of the surface of Venus

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

Light colors are higher altitude.



Magellan Radar Mapping



Mapped full surface of Venus Found high mountains: Maxwell Montes, 11 km Everest: 9 km Mountain ranges, so likely tectonic activity in past. But nothing at all now...

http://www.solarspace.co.uk/PlanetPics/Venus/HemisphericVenus.jpg

Magellan simulated image of surface from radar altitude data

Color artistic choice

Venus Express image

Study: cloud structure winds composition time variations

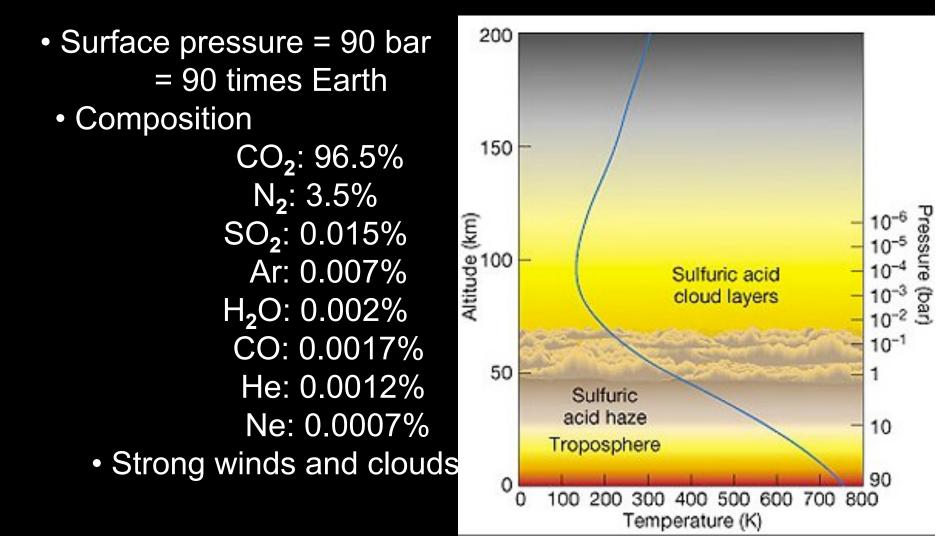


What have we learned from the probes?

- 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



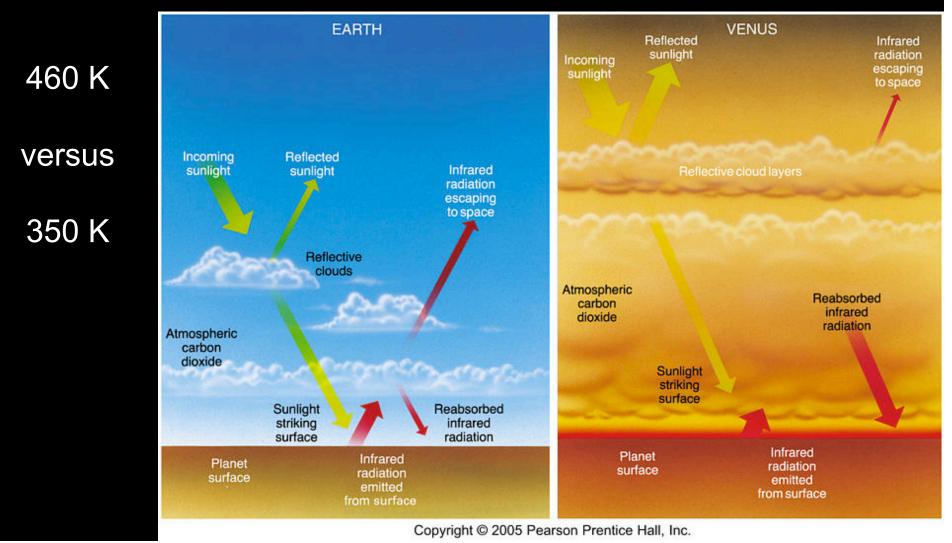
What have we learned from the probes?



Lack of Erosion

- Rains of sulfuric acid are frequent
- And yet, practically no erosion! 85% of craters are pristine
- Why? Thought to be because of lack of water, which is needed for erosion.

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



Climate and Temperature

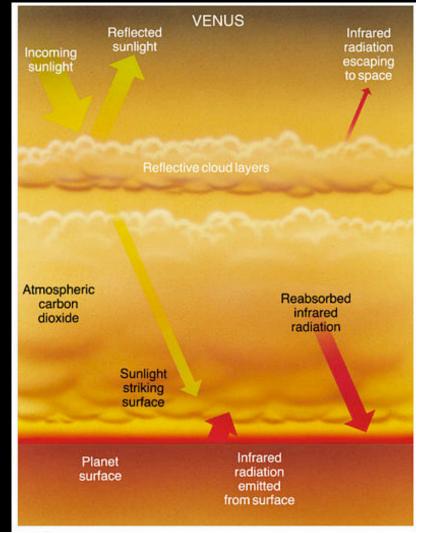
- The thick atmosphere keeps the surface at an almost constant temperature
- No difference between day and night, equator and poles
- Only variation is with altitude But mountains not high enough to get to Earth-like temperatures

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 CO₂

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



The water problem – Venus is dry, very dry!

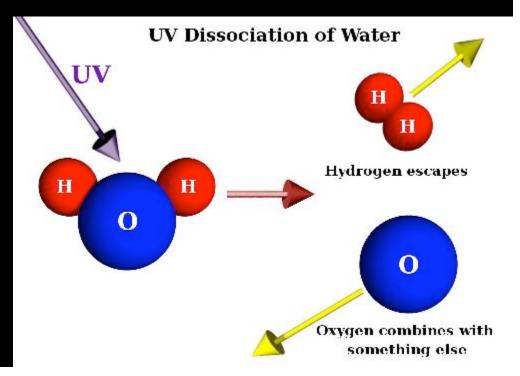
Yes, it is hot so you wouldn't expect liquid water.....

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



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, $CO_2 => rocks...$

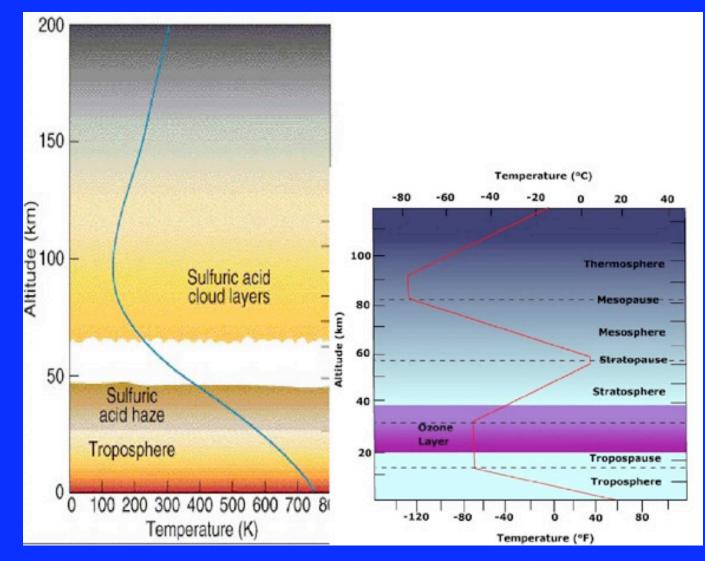
Kept atmosphere thin.... Cooler.... Earth-like?

Then, CO_2 grew too thick, became too hot for liquid water... no more CO_2 into rocks.... atmosphere increased ... more heat..

Life on Early Venus?

- Since early Sun was less luminous, Venus would have been in the habitable zone
 True for >1 billion years
- Might life have evolved then?
- Current surface conditions bad for any life we know
- Might it have gone somewhere?

Venusian Atmosphere?



http://lasp.colorado.edu/~bagenal/3720/CLASS16/VenusEarth.jpg

Escape to the Skies?

- Maybe early Venusian bacteria moved into the atmosphere as things heated up?
- Problem: very hostile environment! Sulfuric acid drops in clouds High flux of UV radiation Very little water
- Also tough for Earth microbes that might have been transported by impacts

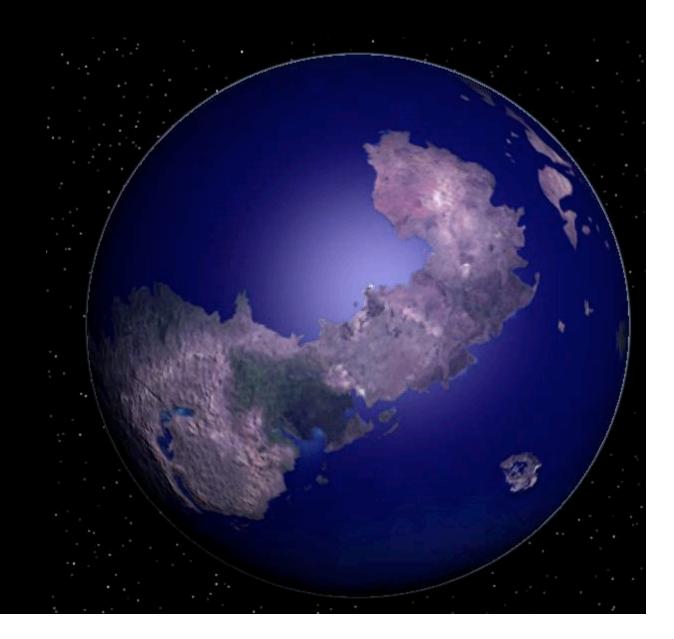
Terraforming Venus

Problems to solve:

Too hot

Too much CO₂

Too little water?



Colonies on Venus?

- Any other prospects?
- At 50 km, temp, pressure is like Earth
- Normal O₂:N₂ mixture floats
- Could have giant floating cities in atmosphere!



Methane_Harvester_final_by_gusti_boucher.jpg

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.



Summary

- Venus may be sort of like Earth, but... Runaway greenhouse Very little water Too much sulfuric acid
- Possible that life emerged early on Tough to imagine it surviving
- We'll need to look elsewhere