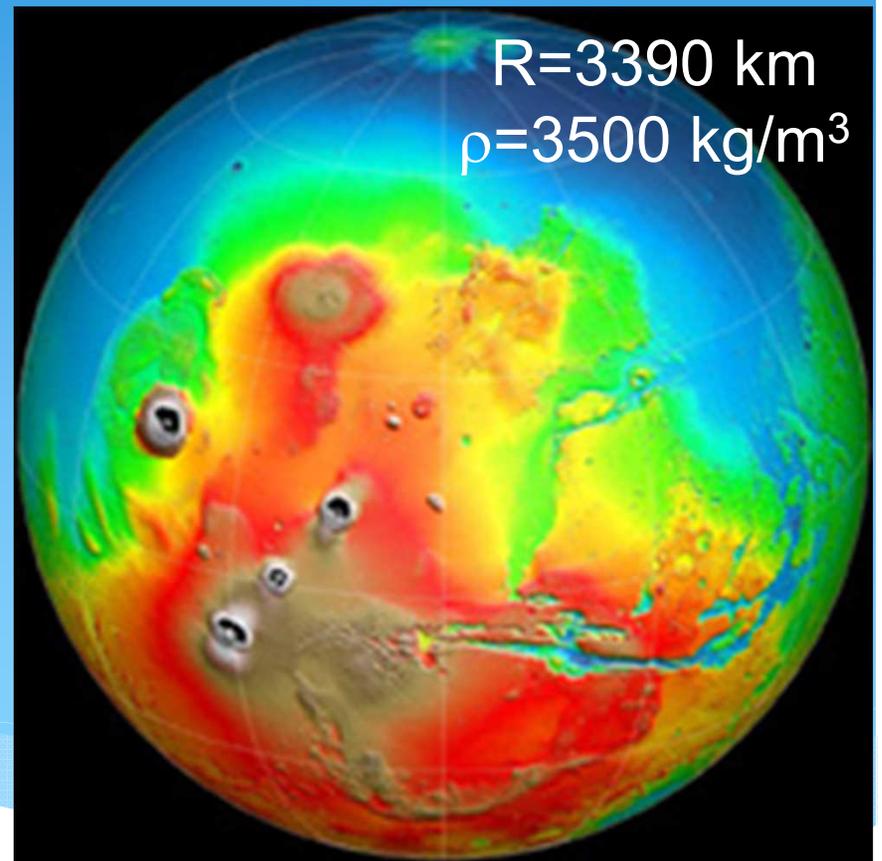
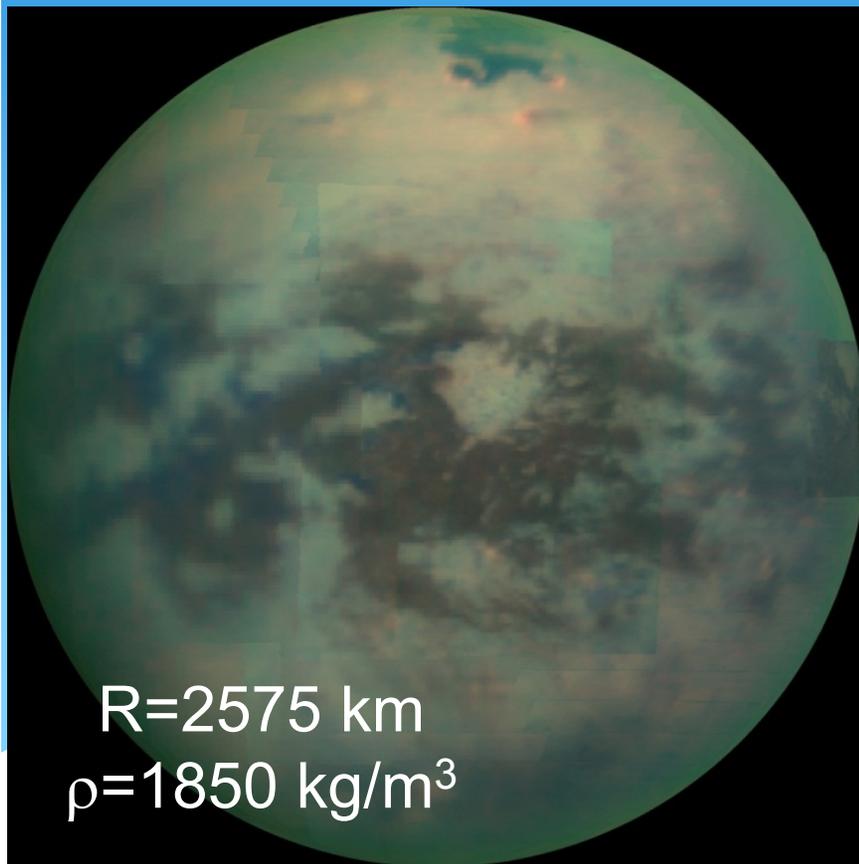


Interior structure and dynamics: exchanges between the interior and the surface

Christophe Sotin, Jet Propulsion Laboratory / Caltech



Contributions de Sue Smrekar, Mathieu Choukroun, Ashley Davies, Gabriel Tobie

Outline



- * **The interior structure**

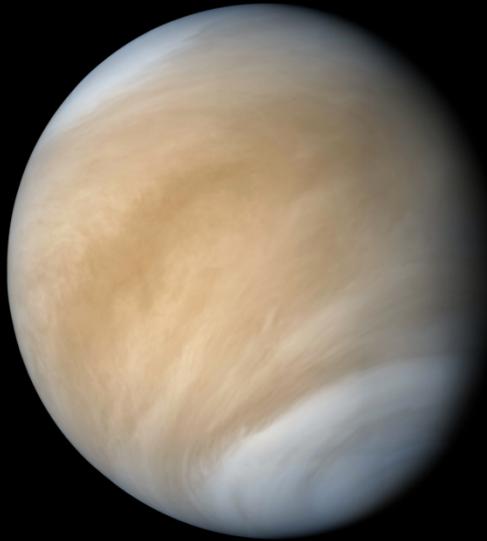
- * Mars and Venus
- * Titan

- * Interior dynamics and volcanism (exchange mechanisms)

- * Venus: Is there active volcanism ?
- * Titan: origin of atmospheric methane and Argon?

- * Conclusions

Our next door neighbor: Venus vs. Earth



Twin!

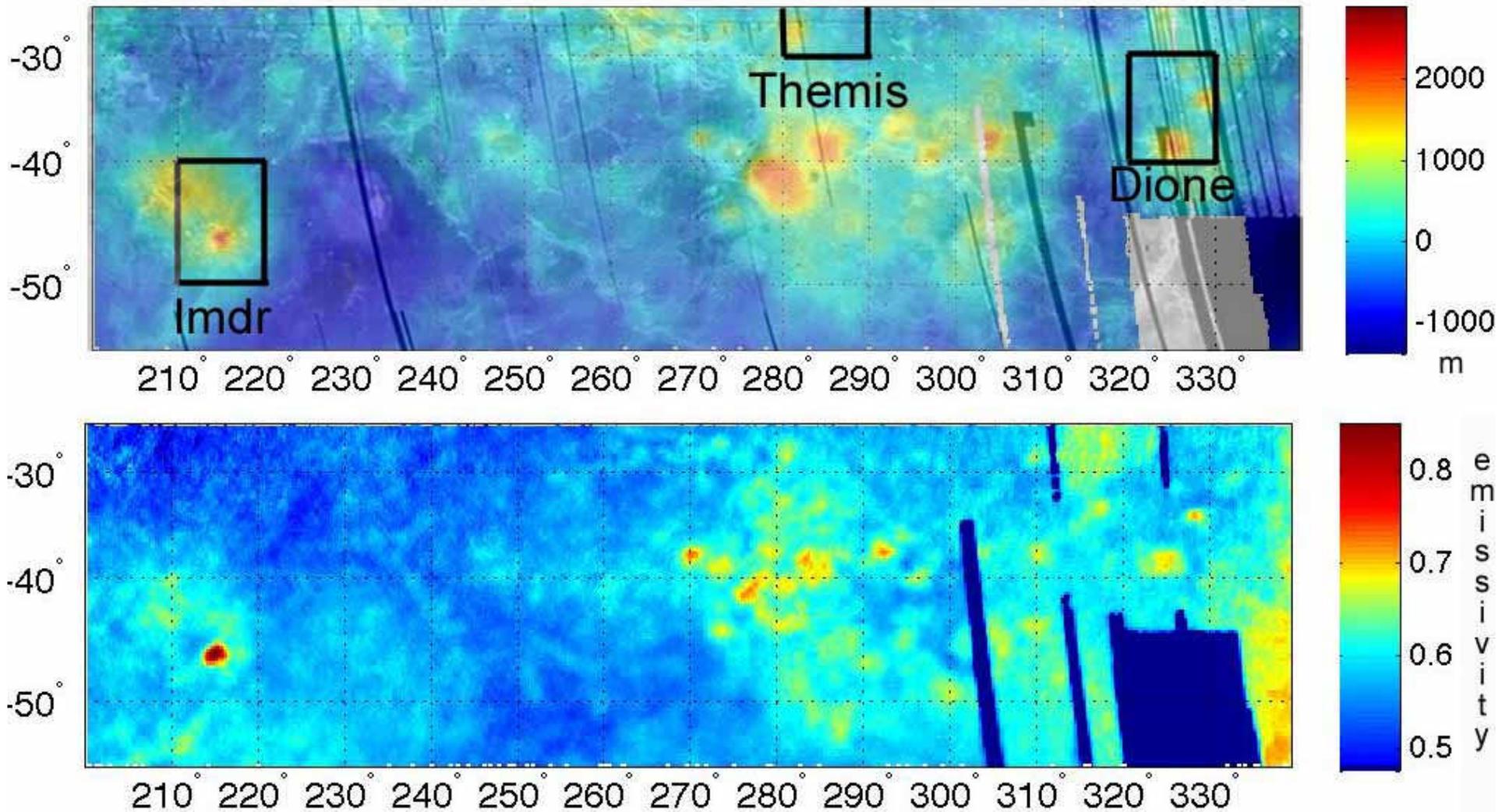
Evil!

	Venus	Earth
D (km)	12,104	12,756
M (10^{24} kg)	4.86	5.97
V_e (km/s)	10.4	11.2
P (bars)	92	1
T_s (C)	477	20
H_2O (kg)	5.9×10^{16}	1.4×10^{21}
Magnetic Field	No	Yes
Plate Tectonic	No	Yes

Earth has 100,000 times as much water as Venus!

Southern Hemisphere Hotspots

Topography + SAR



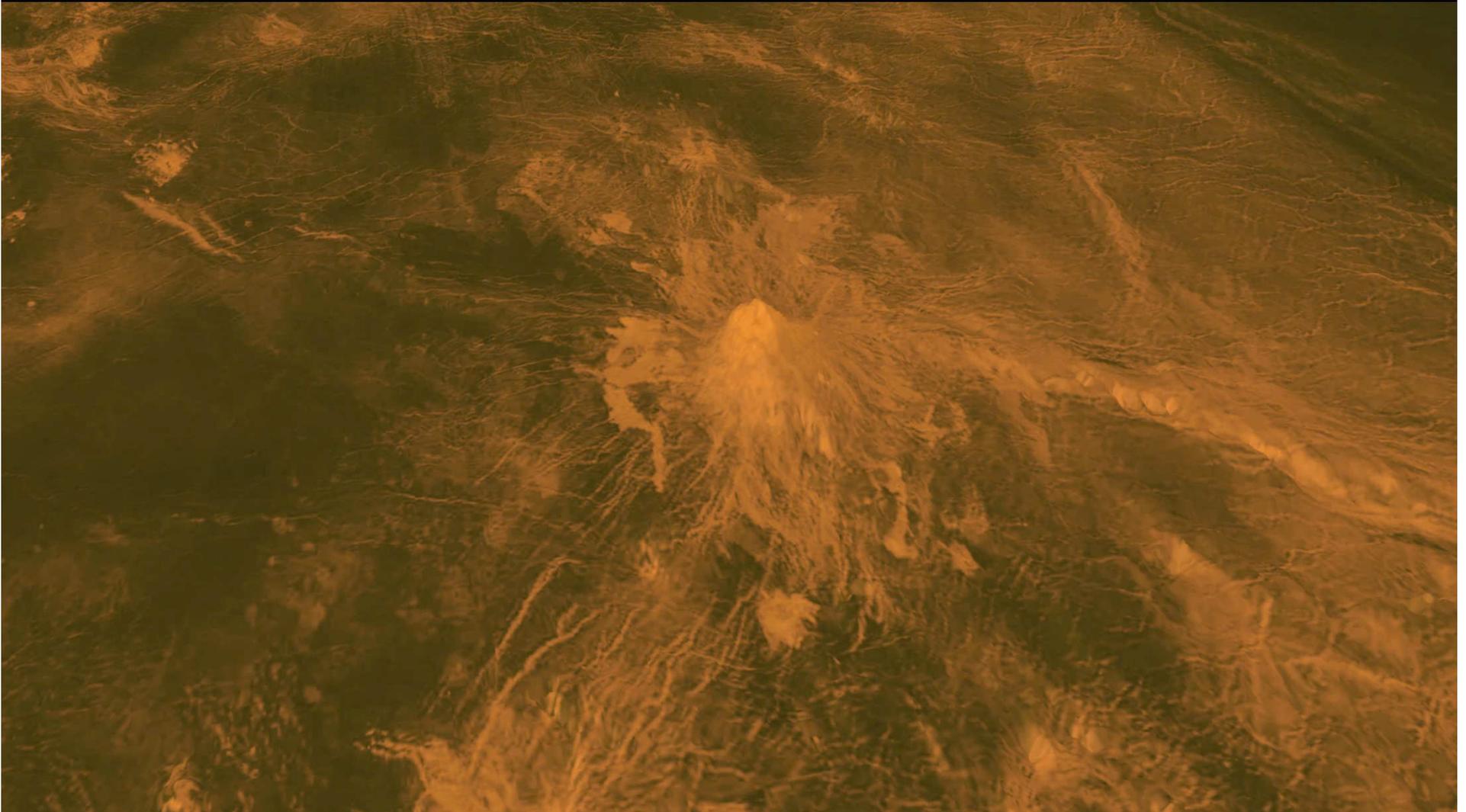
Emissivity (topo from Rappaport et al., 1999; mean emissivity set to 0.58)

Idunn

Evidence for recent activity:

3D

1. Gravity data indicates a hot plume at depth
2. Emissivity associated with youngest flows, and interpreted as fresh unweathered flows

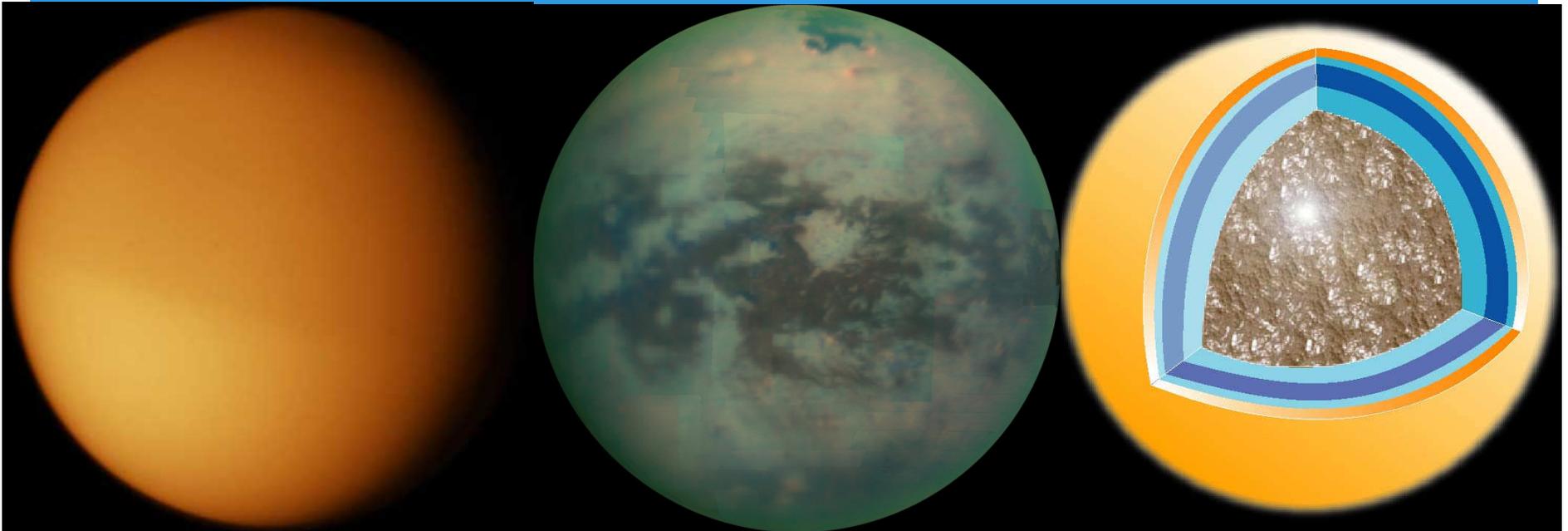


Titan



Titan is Saturn's largest moon
It is composed of a mixture of ice and rocks
It is the only moon with a dense atmosphere

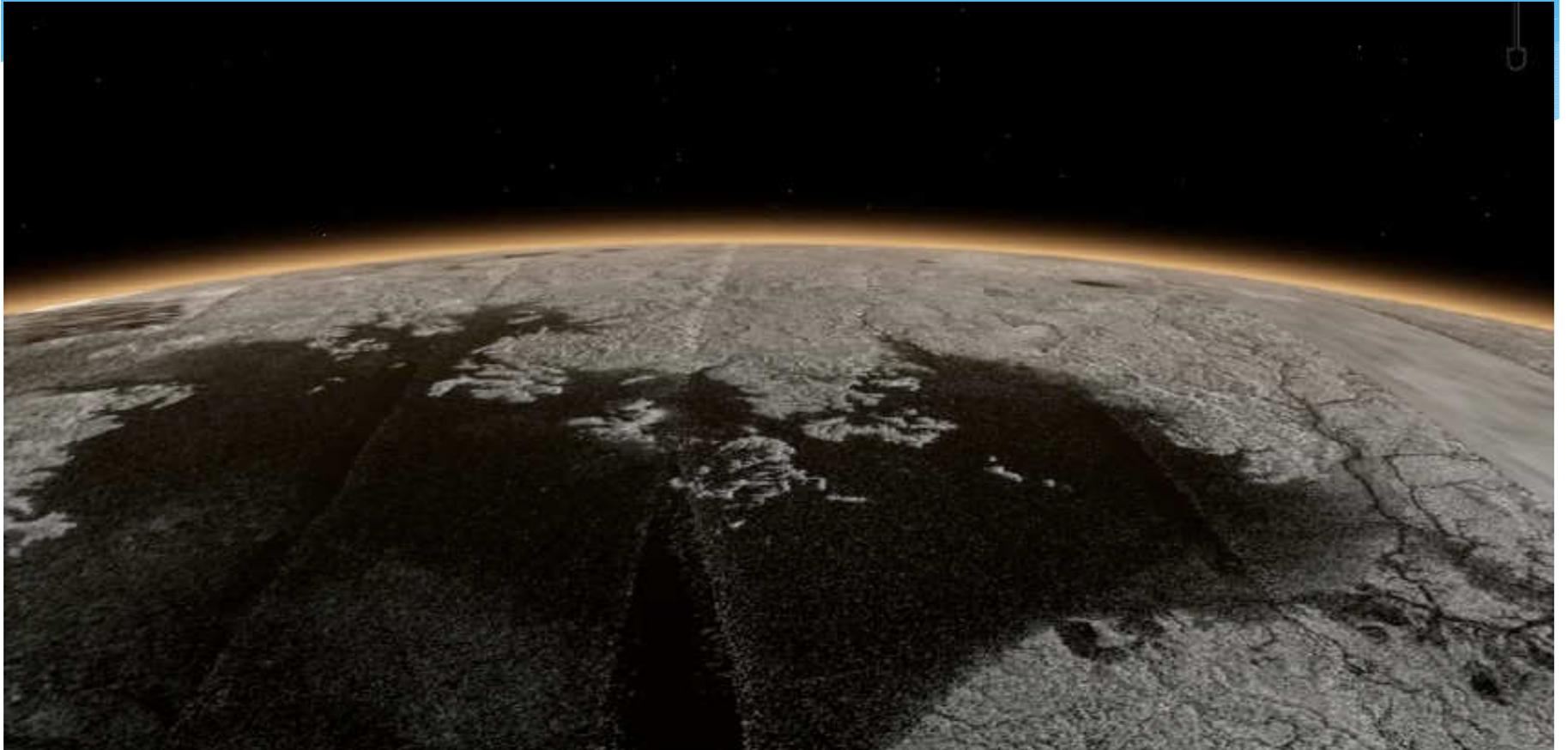
Echanges entre l'intérieur de Titan et son atmosphère



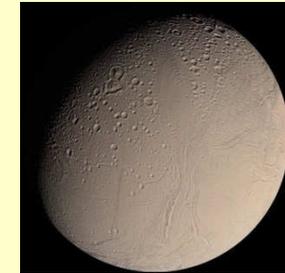
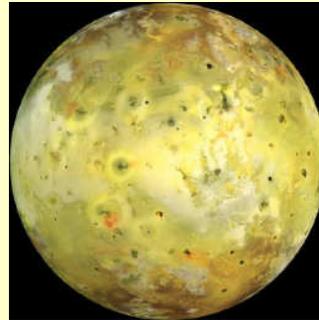
There are two observations that strongly suggest exchange processes between the interior and the atmosphere:

- The age of methane in Titan's atmosphere is less than 940 Myr (Mandt et al., 2012) - It is less than 470 Myr if there has been no replenishment since the outgassing event
- The presence of ^{40}Ar in the atmosphere because ^{40}Ar comes from the decay of ^{40}K which is present in the deep layers

Seas and lakes of Titan



Some characteristics compared to Earth



6371 km	1822 km	2575 km	252.3 km
$6 \cdot 10^{24}$ kg	$0.0894 \cdot 10^{24}$ kg	$0.1345 \cdot 10^{24}$ kg	$0.000108 \cdot 10^{24}$ kg
5525 kg/m^3	3528 kg/m^3	1881 kg/m^3	1608 kg/m^3
2/3 Silicates and 1/3 iron	Silicates	Ice and silicates	Ice and silicates
42 TW	105 TW (>2 W/m²)	750 GW (estimate)	6 GW in the South Pole area

Radioactive energy is proportional to the mass of silicates
 Other sources include tidal heating, accretional heat (cooling and latent heat)

Outline

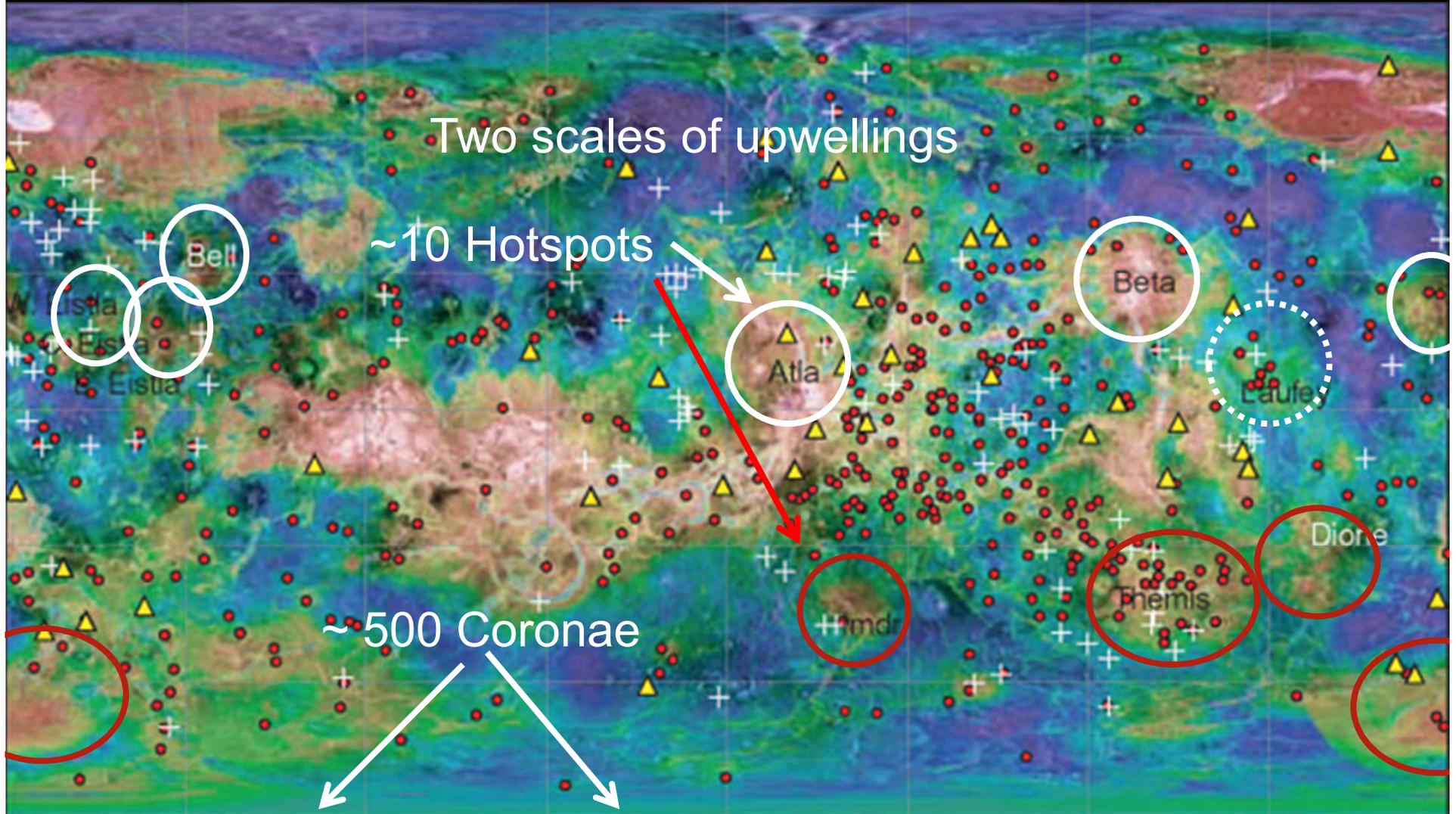
- * The interior structure
 - * Mars and Venus
 - * Titan



- * **Interior dynamics and volcanism (exchange mechanisms)**
 - * Venus: Is there active volcanism ?
 - * Titan: origin of atmospheric methane and Argon?
- * Conclusions



Venus Interior: Hotspots, coronae, drips...

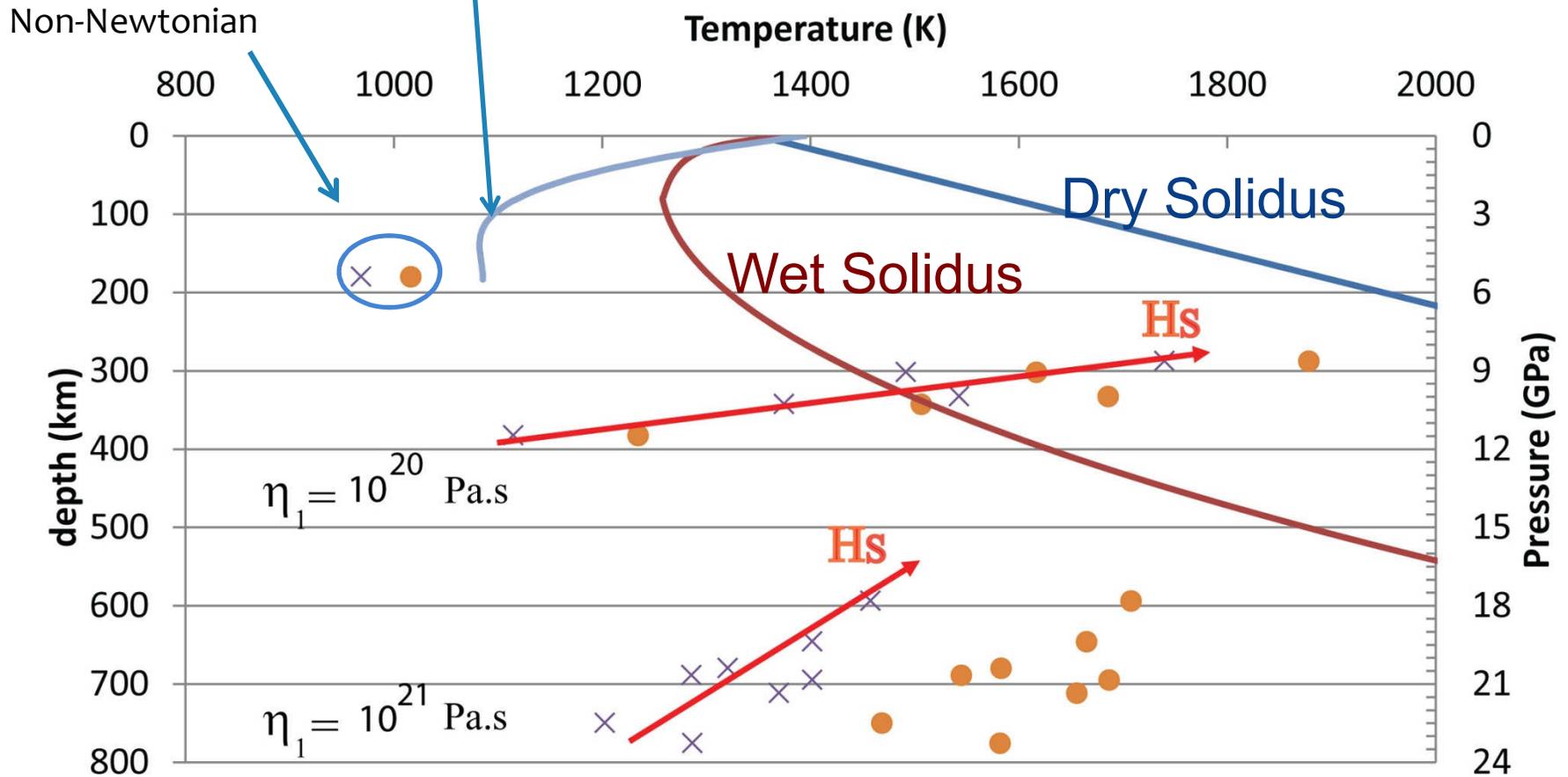


- Type 1 Coronae
- ⊕ Type 2 Coronae
- ▲ Flow fields
- N. Hemisphere Hotspots
- S. Hemisphere Hotspots

Volcanisme – fusion partielle en profondeur - convection

Low Water Wet Solidus

Till et al. (2010)



X – temp. at base of conductive lid¹²; • W/adiabatic correction

Amount of outgassing

- * ^{40}Ar is a good tracer of the amount of outgassing since it comes from the decay of ^{40}K and it does not escape on Earth and Venus.
- * 25% of the interior has been outgassed based on ^{40}Ar (Kaula, 1999)
- * The upper mantle is about 25% of the total mantle in mass

	Venus	Earth	Mars
^{40}Ar in atm (kg)	$1.6 (\pm 0.5) 10^{16}$	$6.6 10^{16}$	$5 10^{14}$
^{40}Ar (kg/kg planet)	$3.3 10^{-9}$	$1.11 10^{-8}$	$7.9 10^{-10}$
$^{40}\text{Ar}/\text{Si}$	$1.7 10^{-8}$	$5.2 10^{-8}$	$4.1 10^{-9}$
potential ^{40}Ar (kg)	$6.8 10^{16}$	$1.4 - 1.56 10^{17}$	$1.6 10^{16}$
^{40}Ar atm / potential	24 (± 10)%	42-56 %	3%

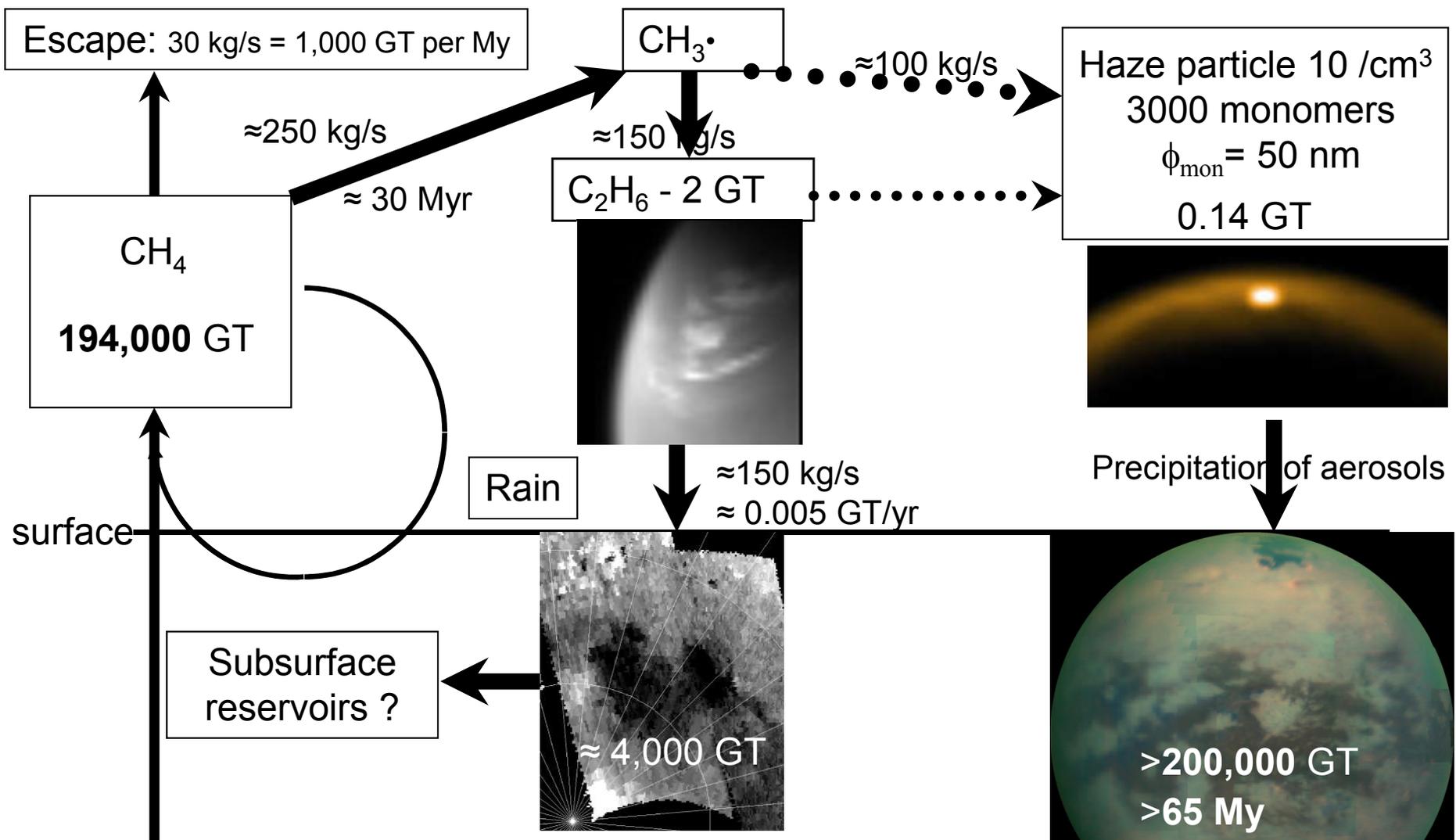
Is the recent resurfacing due to plumes raising from the Core/Mantle boundary (CMB) ?

Amount of water in the atmosphere

- * 0.3-1.0 ppmv H₂O in the upper atmosphere.
- * but more in the lower atmosphere according to Venus Express data: 45 ppm / 30 ppm (Bezard et al., 2009 / 2011) ~ 6 / 4 10¹⁵ kg ~ 3 cm total (upper and lower atmospheres).
- * the D/H ratio in the upper atmosphere suggests an amount 300 times higher in the past ~ 10 m total.
- * The water is still in the interior (Lécuyer et al., 2000).

How much water is released by hot spot volcanism?

Is dry melting possible in the stagnant lid regime?



When: 500 My (isotopic ratios, density of impact craters, Titan's shape)

Where and how ? One catastrophic event or several large events (impact craters, cryovolcanism)

Sotin et al. (Icarus, 2012)

Outgassing of Argon

- The major uncertainty is the initial amount of K. Is $K/U = 12,000$ or $60,000$? (Atreya et al. (2006) used a terrestrial ratio)
- Models must be coherent: if $K/U = 60,000$, then internal heating is 3 times higher during the first Gyr (2 times larger at present time).

	Venus	Earth	Mars	Titan
^{40}Ar in atm (kg)	$1.6 (\pm 0.5) 10^{16}$	$6.6 10^{16}$	$5 10^{14}$	$5.4 10^{14}$
^{40}Ar (kg/kg planet)	$3.3 10^{-9}$	$1.11 10^{-8}$	$7.9 10^{-10}$	$4.95 10^{-9}$
$^{40}\text{Ar}/\text{Si}$	$1.7 10^{-8}$	$5.2 10^{-8}$	$4.1 10^{-9}$	$3.43 10^{-8}$
potential ^{40}Ar (kg)	$6.8 10^{16}$	$1.4 - 1.56 10^{17}$	$1.6 10^{16}$	$2.0 10^{15}$
^{40}Ar atm / potential	24 (± 10)%	42-56 %	3%	27%

When was ^{40}Ar released in the atmosphere ? At the same time CH_4 was released?

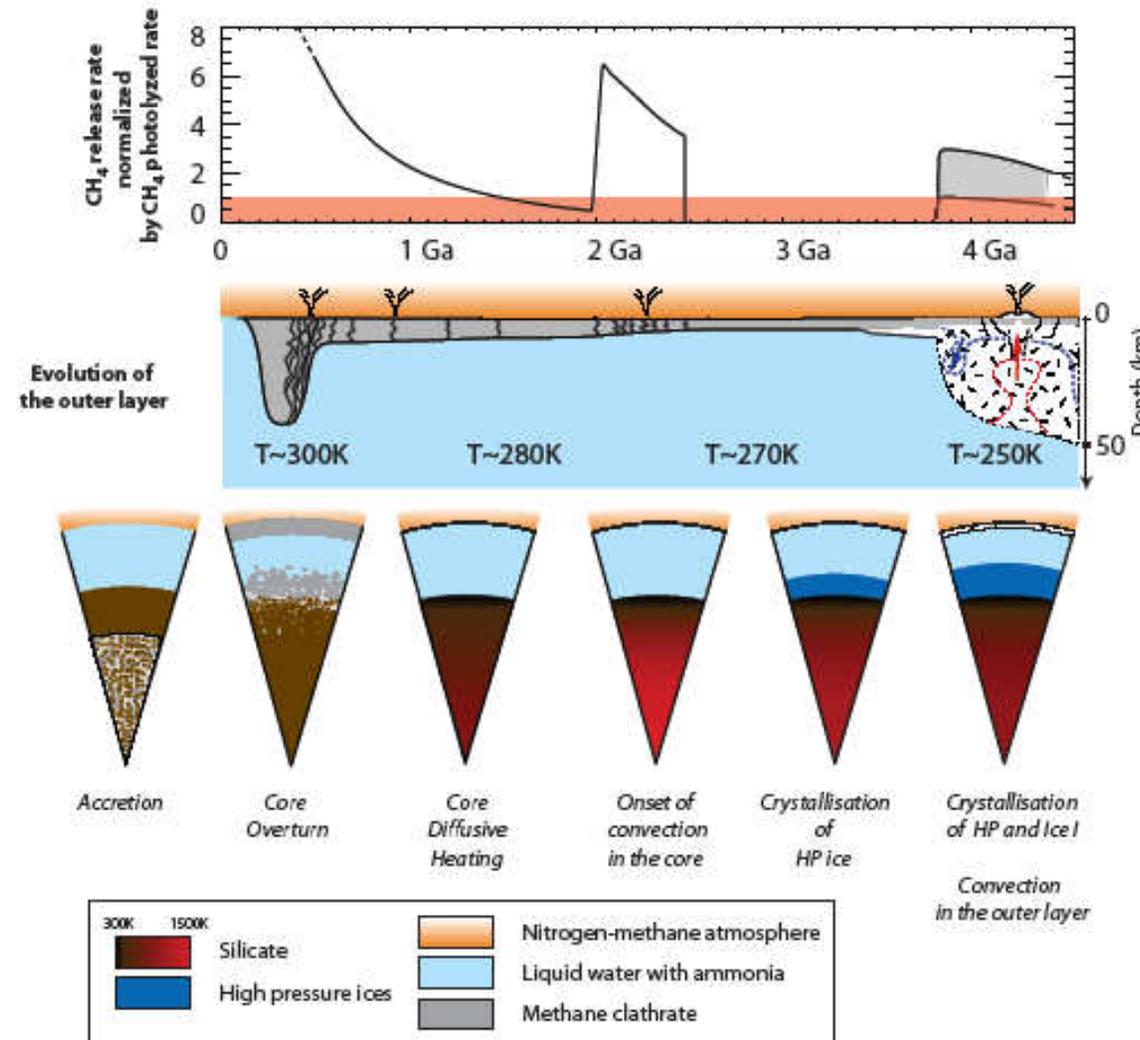
Internal dynamics and evolution

(Tobie et al. 2006)

- atmospheric composition
- models of subsolidus convection
- different considerations (high eccentricity = tidal dissipation is minimum)

3 periods during which volatiles (methane) can be present

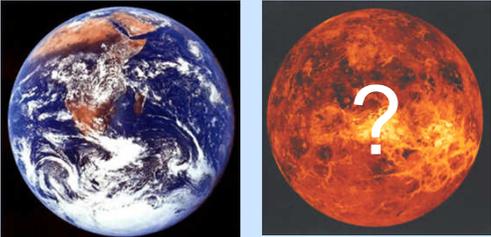
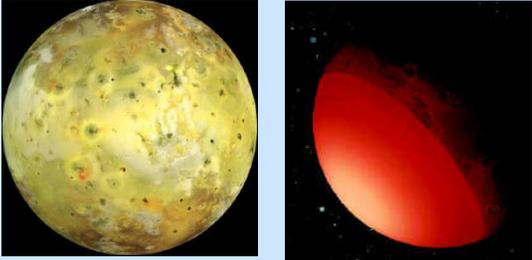
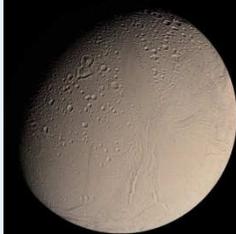
- During accretion
- Onset of convection in the silicate core
- Onset of convection in the outer ice layer



Conclusions (1/2)

- * Volcanoes are surface features resulting from the internal processes.
- * Volcanic activity may still be going on at Venus' surface but only future missions will tell us.
- * Volcanic eruptions provide information on the interior composition, the degree of differentiation, and the evolution of the planet/satellite
- * Atmospheric composition provides information on the interior processes

Conclusions (2/2)

Active Volcanism	Radioactive energy / convection	Tidal dissipation
Terrestrial planets	 Two side-by-side images. The left image shows Earth from space, showing blue oceans and white clouds. The right image shows Mars, a reddish-orange planet, with a large white question mark overlaid in the center.	 Two side-by-side images. The left image shows Europa, a pale yellowish-white moon with dark spots. The right image shows Io, a bright red moon.
Icy moons	 A single image of Europa, a pale greenish-white moon, with a large white question mark overlaid in the center.	 A single image of Enceladus, a bright white moon with a textured surface.

- Europa: volcanism on the sea-floor and ice volcanism at the surface?
- Volcanic activity existed in the past on Mars and on large icy moons such as Ganymede – Case for Titan
- Geysers on Charon and Enceladus