

Craters, Volcanoes, and Tectonics in the Solar System

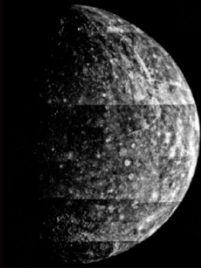


*Donna M. Jurdy
Northwestern University*

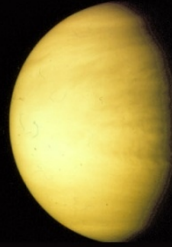
Early View of Venus



Mercury



Venus



Earth



Moon



Mars



Radius (km)	2439	6052	6378	1738	3398
Mass (kg)	3.30×10^{23}	4.87×10^{24}	5.98×10^{24}	7.35×10^{22}	6.42×10^{23}
Density (kg/m ³)	5420	5250	5520	3340	3940
Distance from the Sun (A.U)	0.387	0.723	1.000	---	1.524
Mean Surface Pressure (bars)	---	92	1	---	0.006
Mean Surface Temp (K)	452	726	281	250	230
Atmosphere	---	CO ₂	N ₂ , O ₂	---	CO ₂

Venus, as seen by Veneras 9 and 10



ВЕНЕРА-9 22.10.1975

ОБРАБОТКА ИППИ АН СССР 28.2.1976

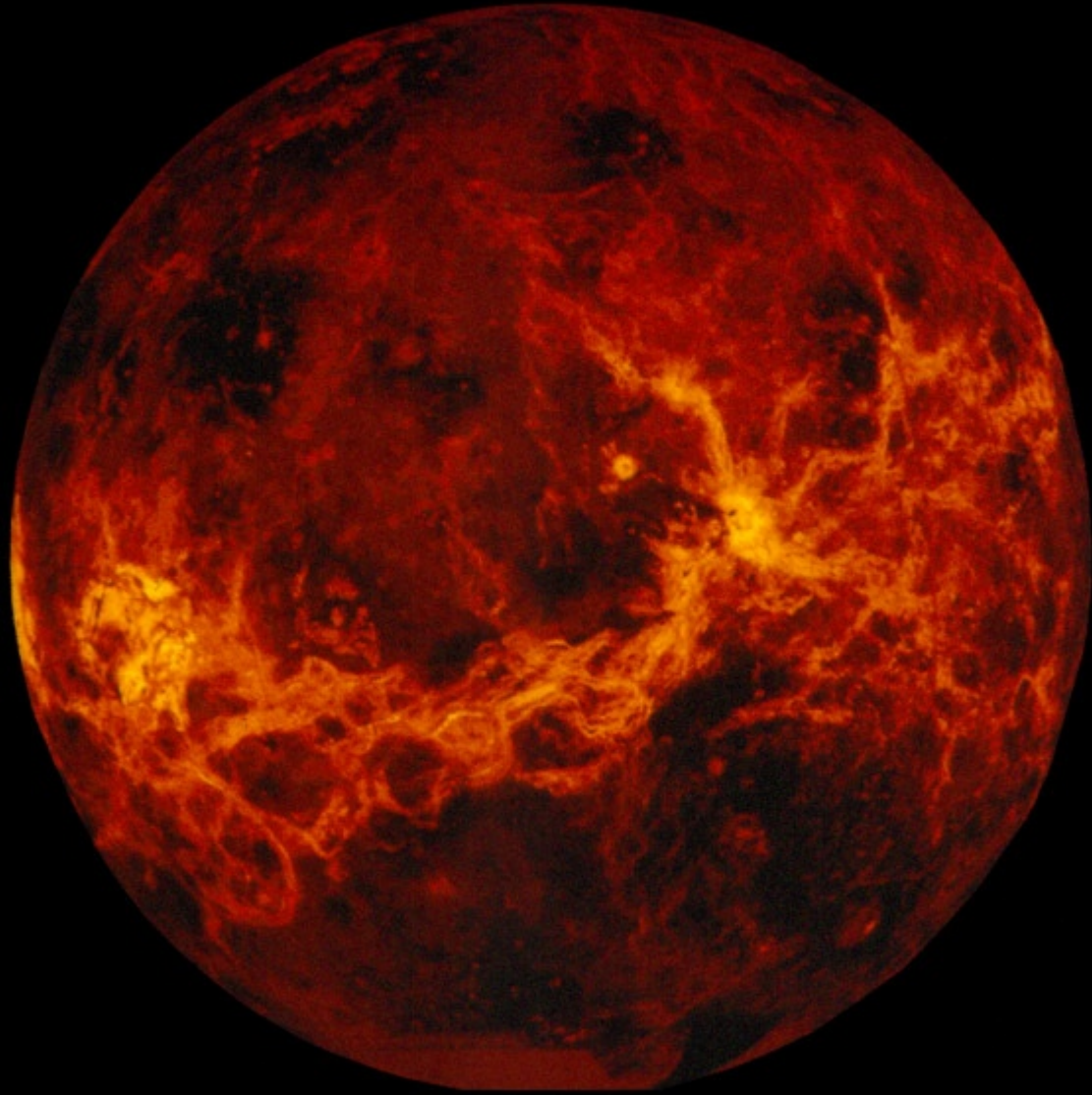


ВЕНЕРА-10 25.10.1975

ОБРАБОТКА ИППИ АН СССР 28.2.1976

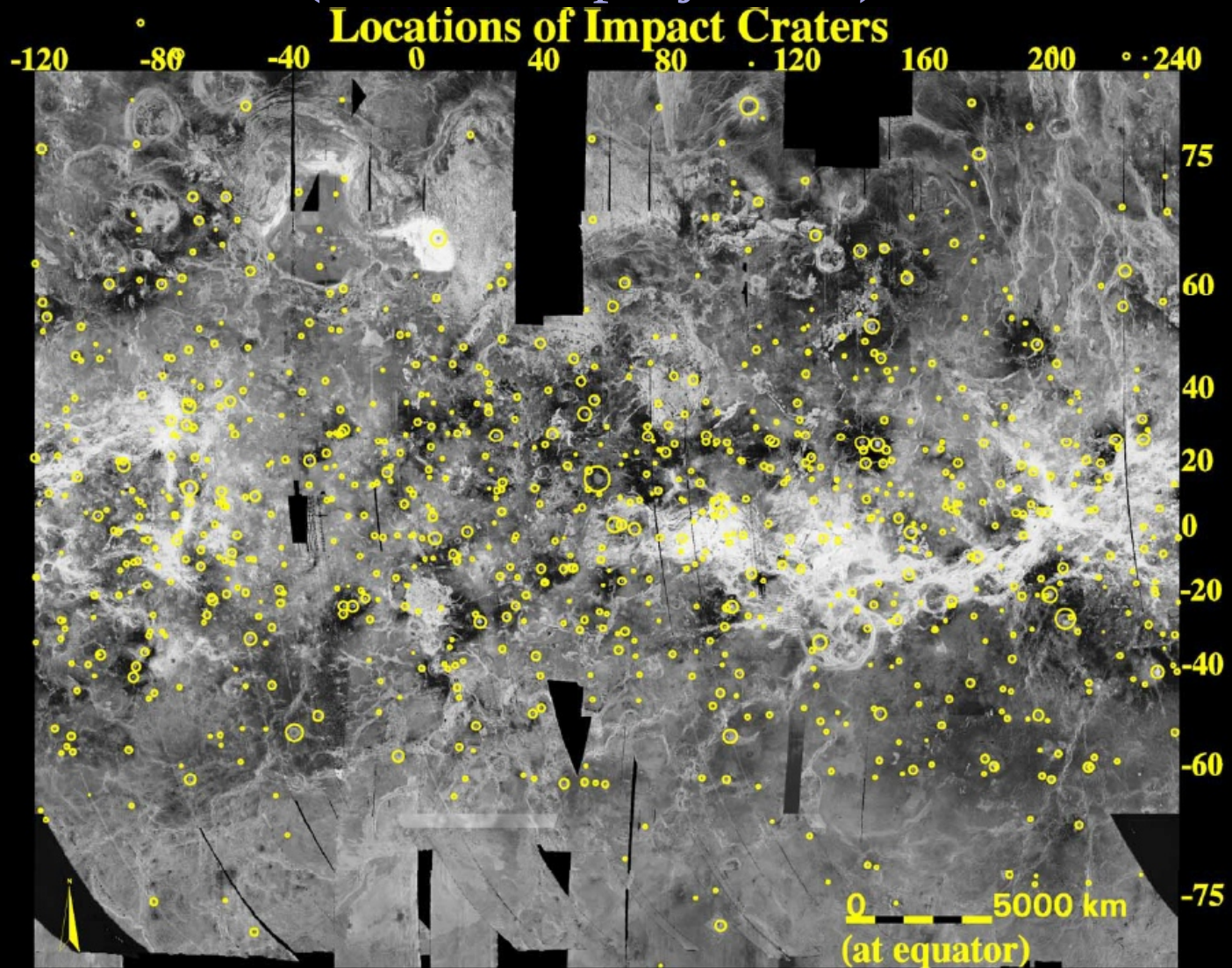
Magellan Deployment



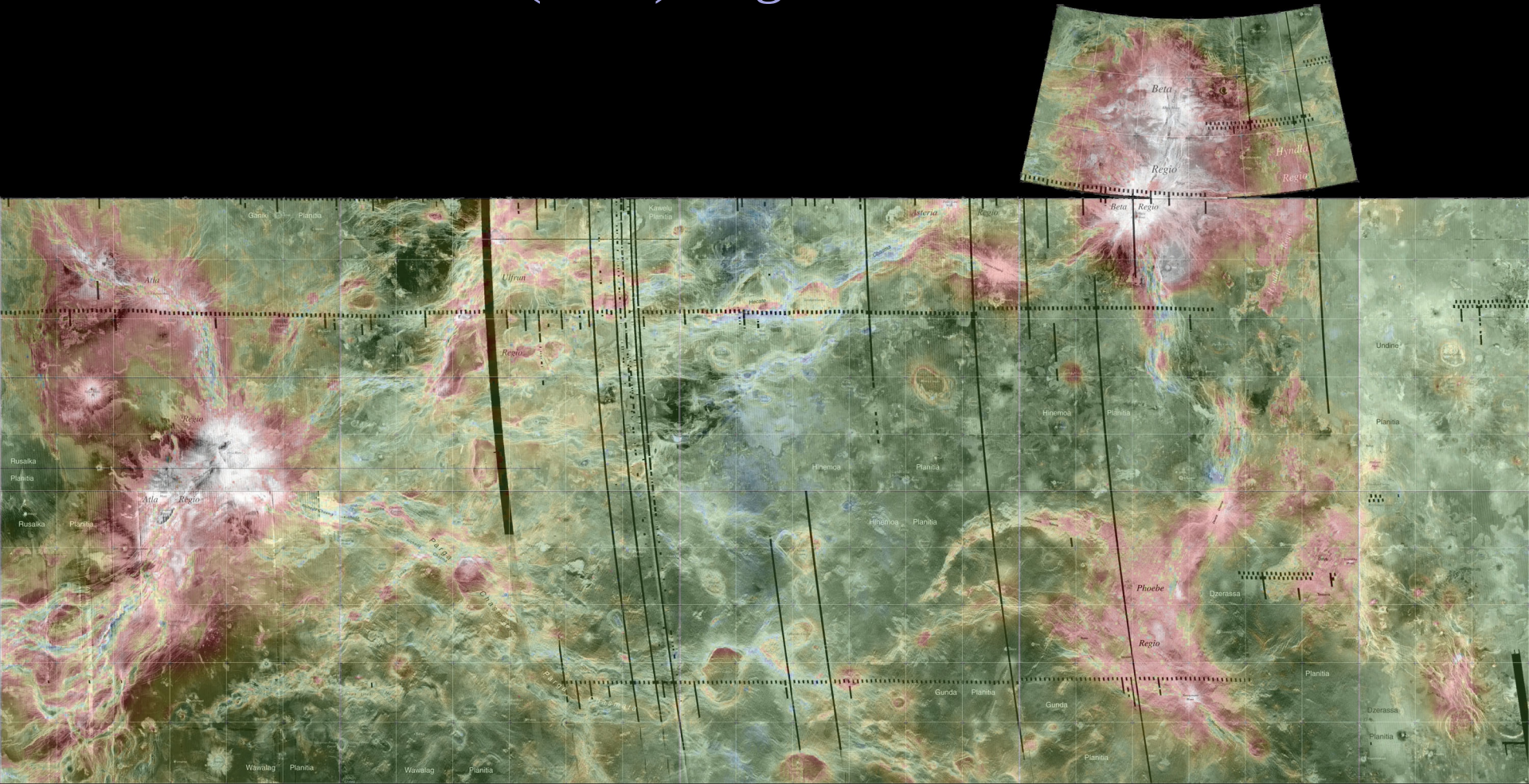


Mogella ve Raslar

Venus Chasmata, Coronae, Craters, and Geoid (Eckert IV projection)

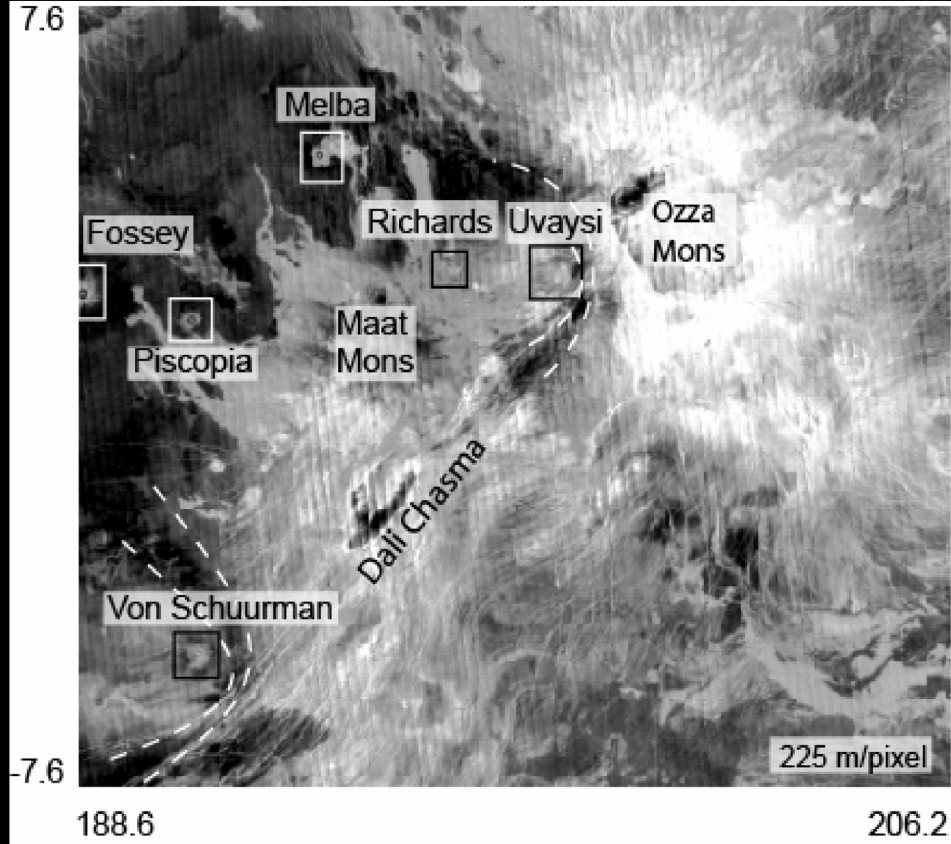
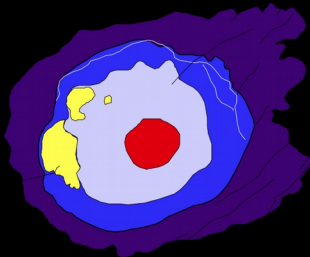
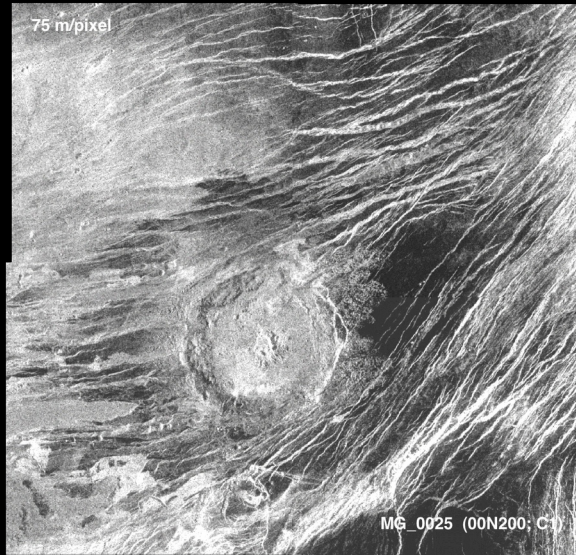


Beta-Atla-Themis (BAT) Region



Magellan, Mars Global Surveyor, Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter

Uvaysi Crater



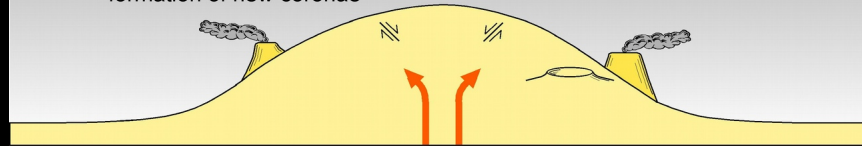
2.3 N, 198.2 E
38.0 km

Magellan, Radar

Regio Stages

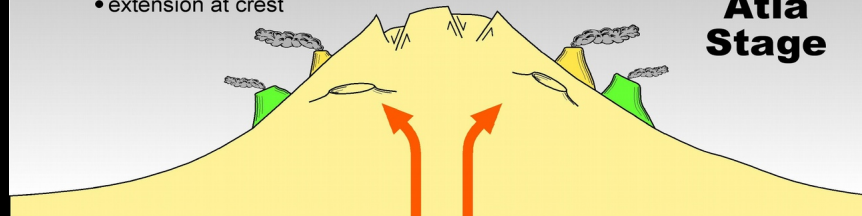
t_1 : Initiation of plume activity

- uplift begins
- formation of new coronae



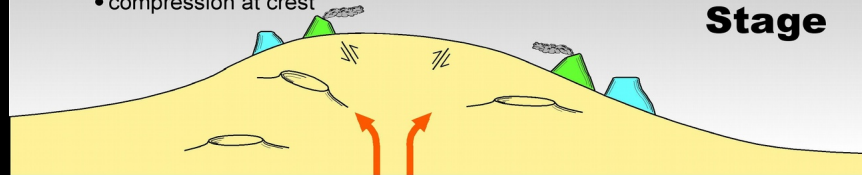
t_2 : Peak plume activity

- continued uplift
- formation of new coronae
- outward tilting of pre-existing features
- extension at crest



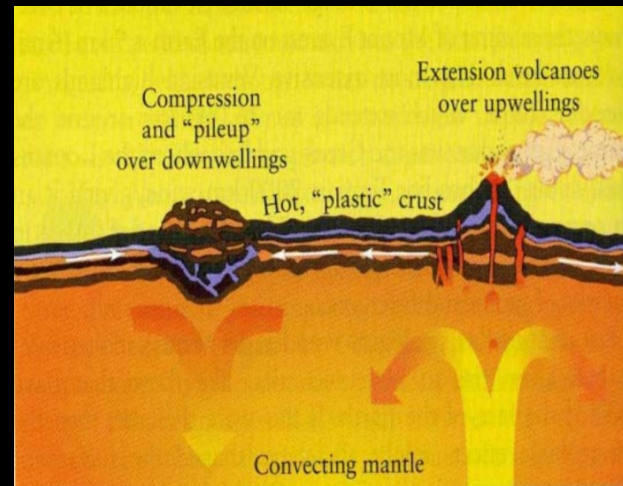
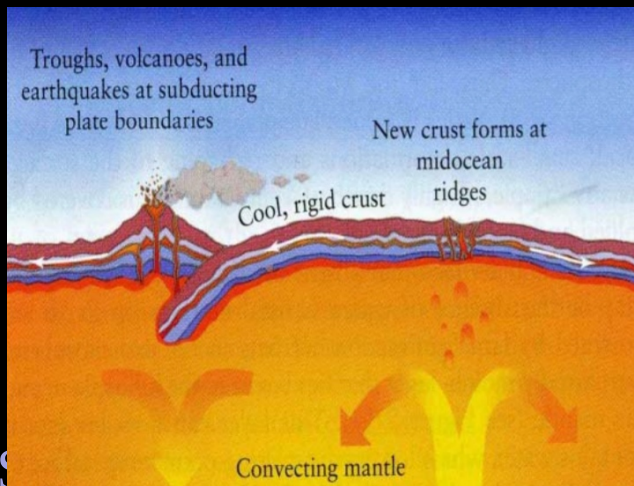
t_3 : Plume activity waning

- regio slumps
- no new coronae
- inward tilting of pre-existing features
- compression at crest



Summary: Venus

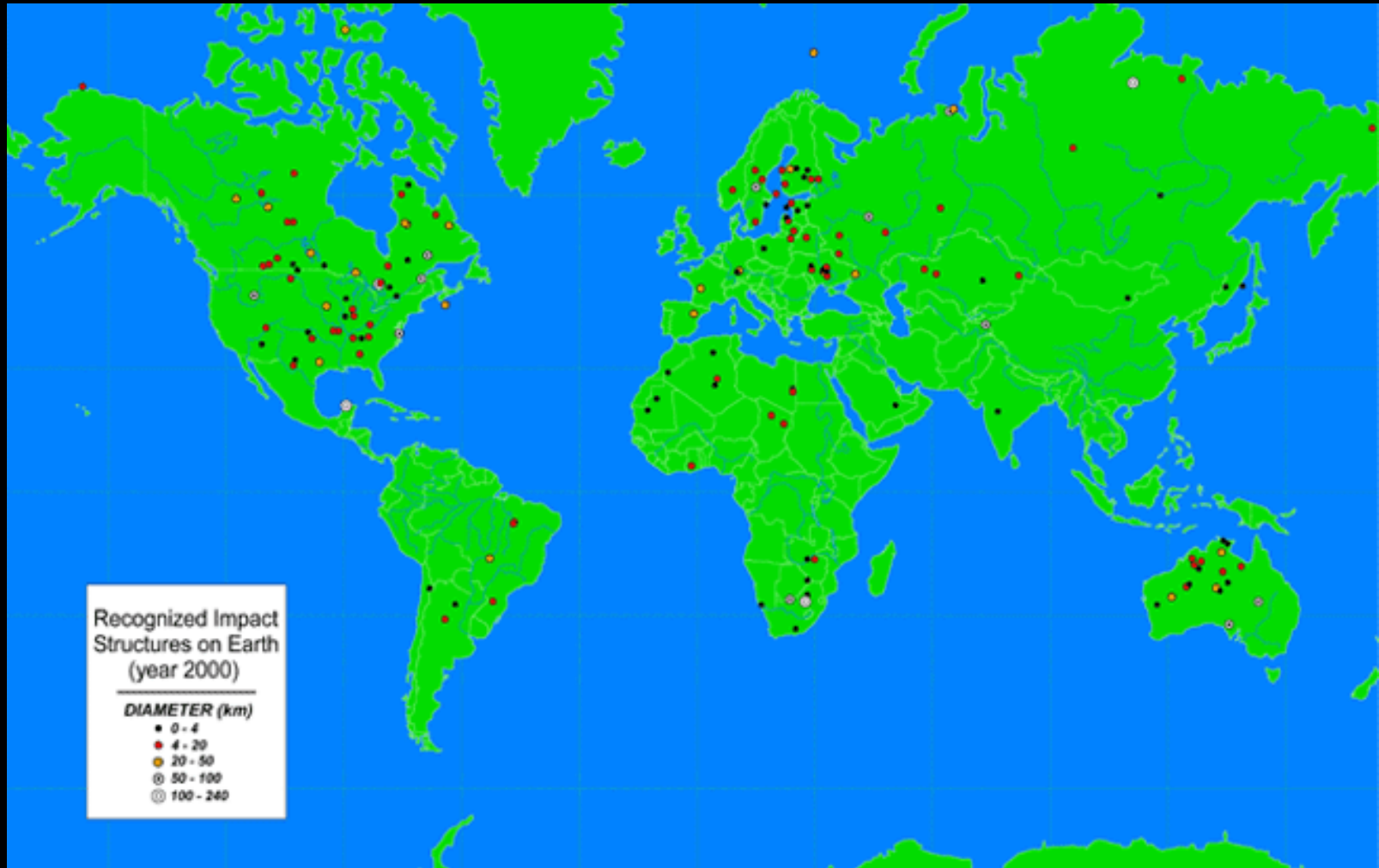
- Elevation, unimodal= -3.9 to 12 km
- Mostly flat plains with some topographic swells, volcanoes, dune fields, rift valleys, ~ 1000 impact craters
- No Plate Tectonics



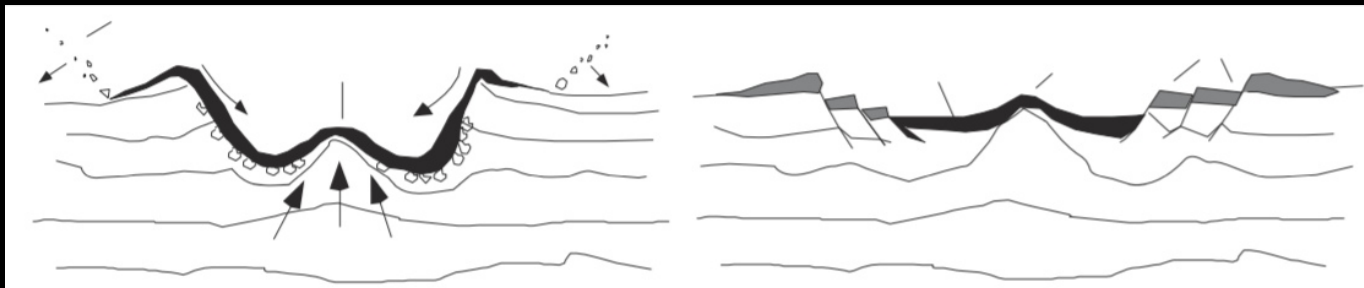
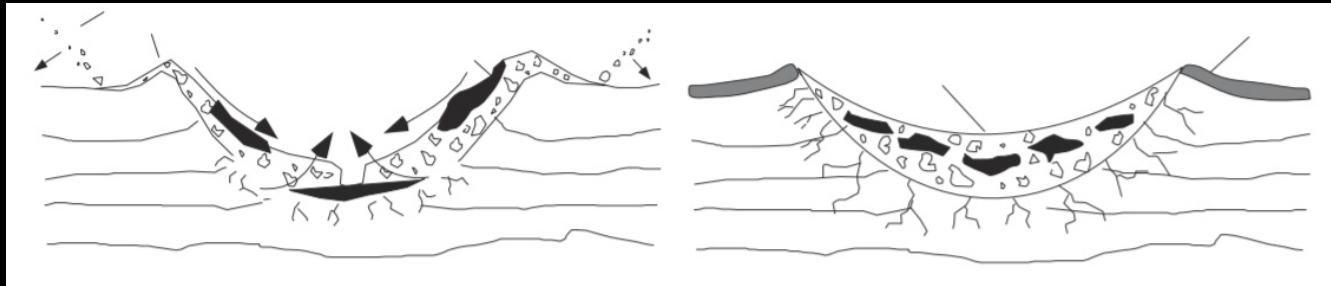
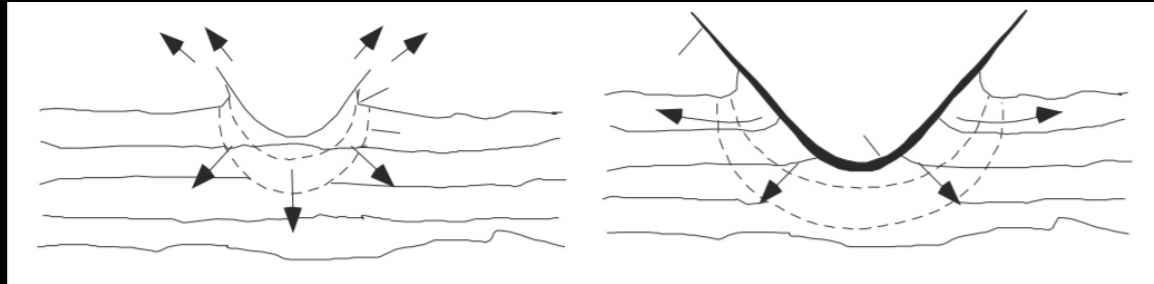
*Freedman &
Kaufmann 2002*

- Equilibrium Resurfacing Hypothesis
- Global Catastrophe Hypothesis

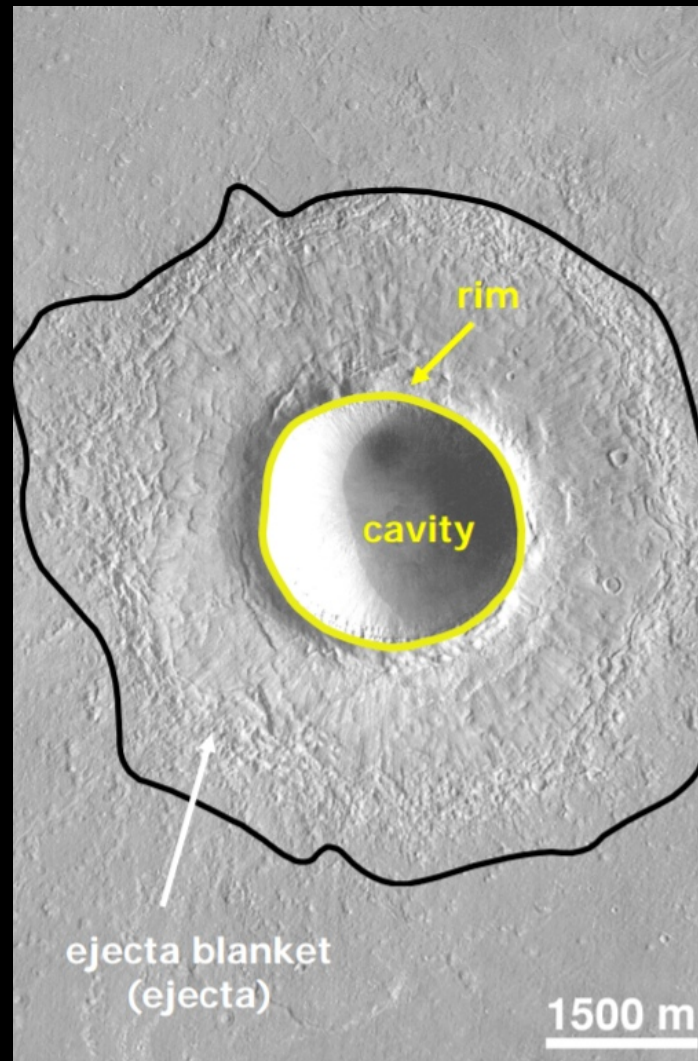
Impact Structures on Earth



Impact Cratering as a Geologic Mechanism



Impact Crater Morphology





Meteor Crater, Arizona

Diameter: 1.2 km

Age: 49,000 +/- 3,000 years

Vredefort, South Africa

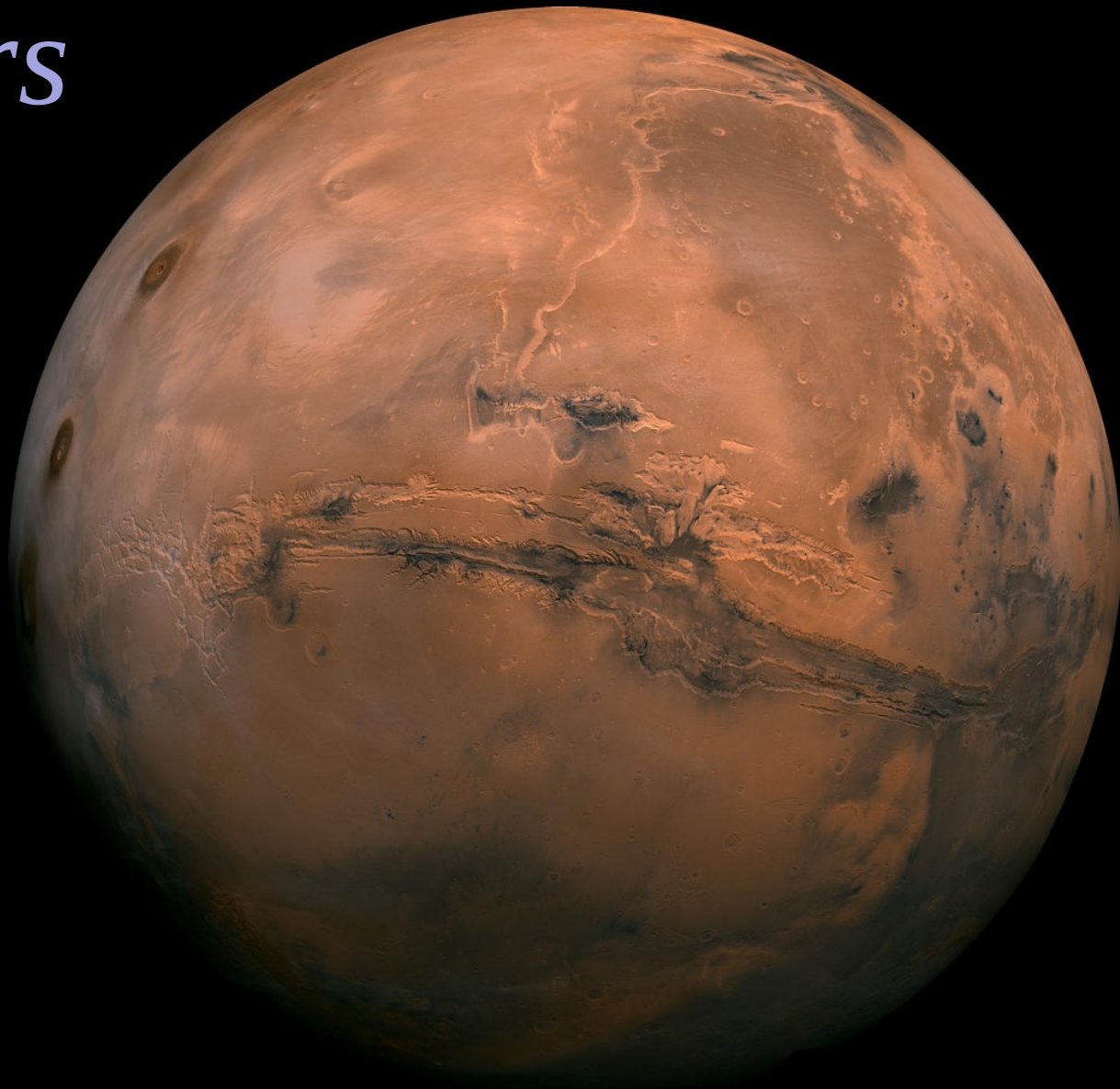
Diameter: ~ 300 km

Age: 2,023 +/- 4 million years





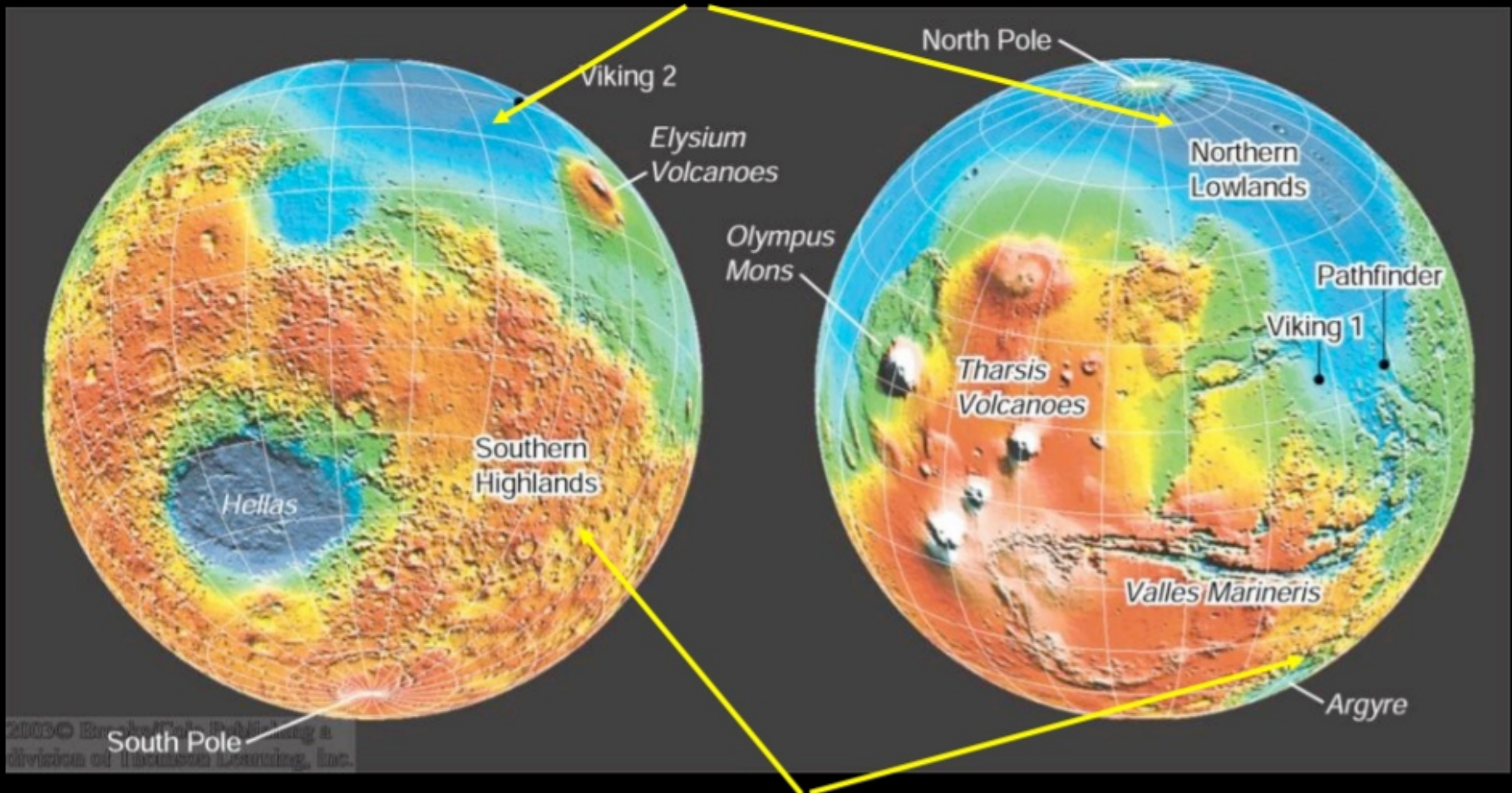
Mars



Viking, Composite

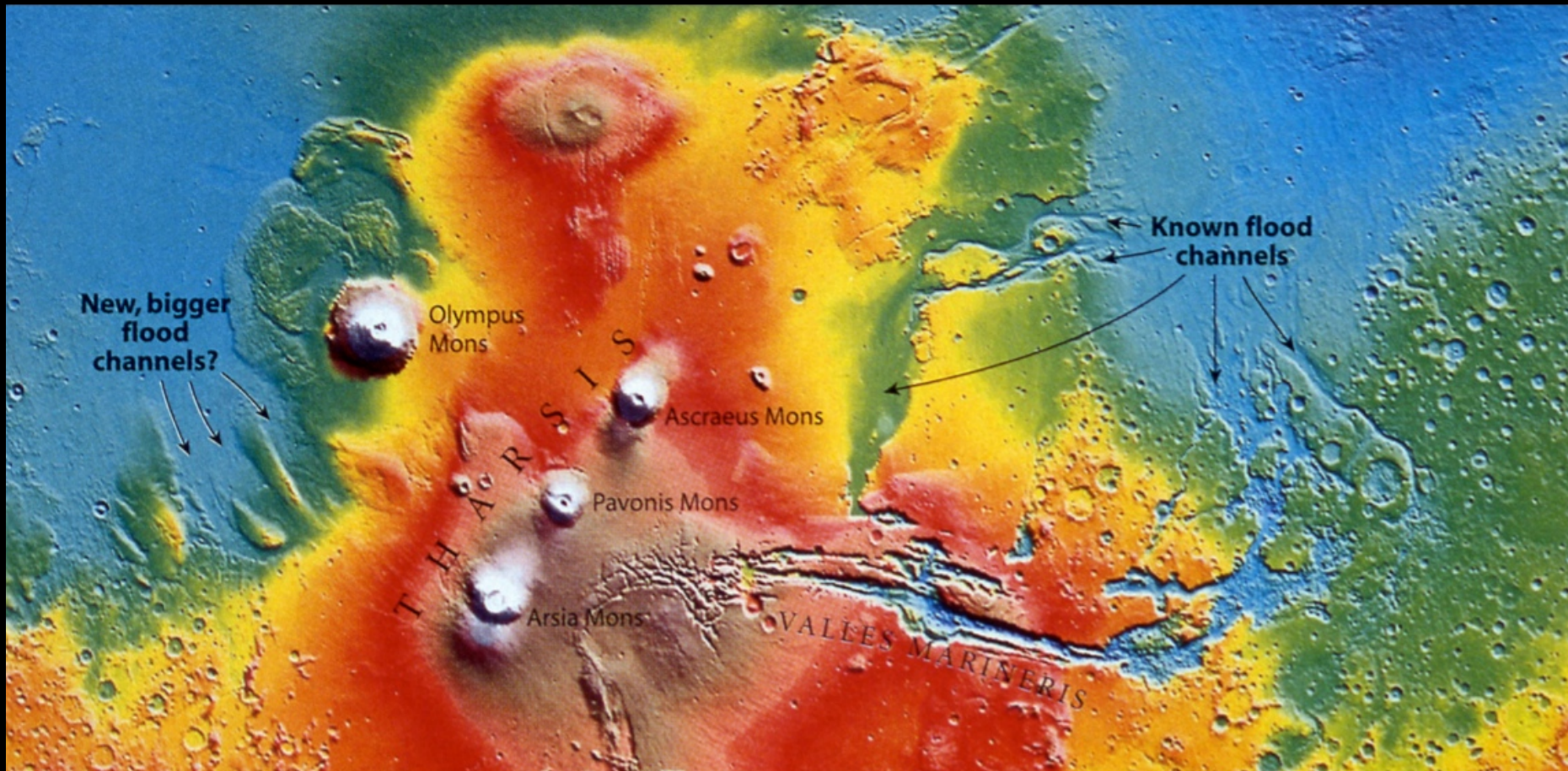
Northern Lowlands: Free of craters; probably re-surfaced a few billion years ago.

Possibly once filled with water.



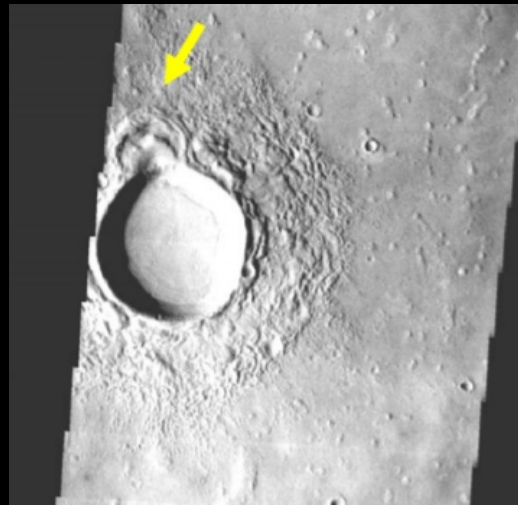
Southern Highlands: Heavily cratered; probably 2 – 3 billion years old.

Tharsis Region Topography

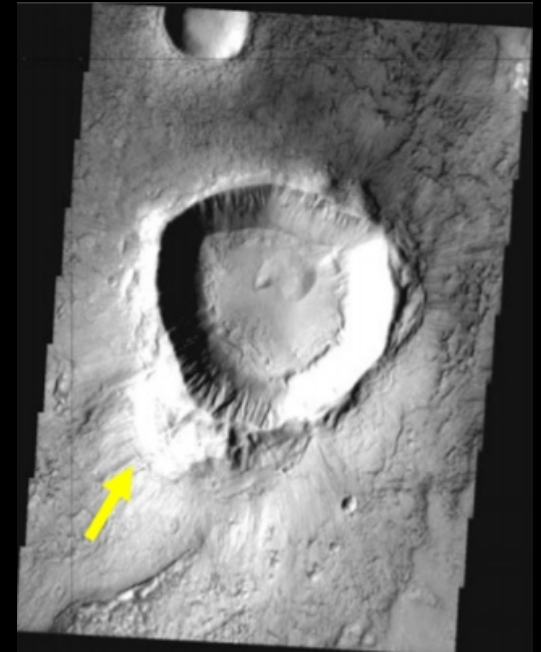




28.3 N, 116.7 E
14.9 km

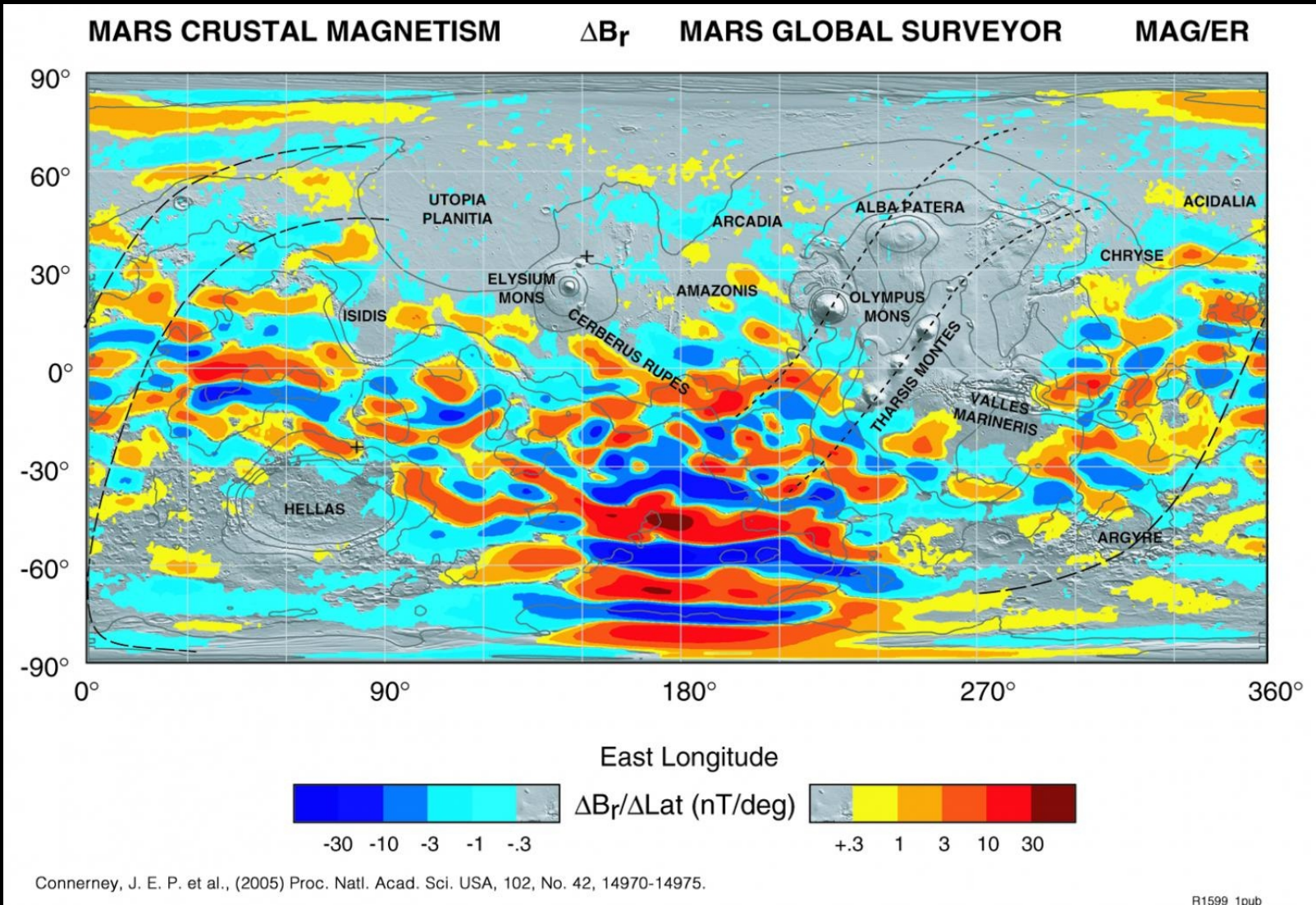


31.2 N, 88.7 E
7.3 km

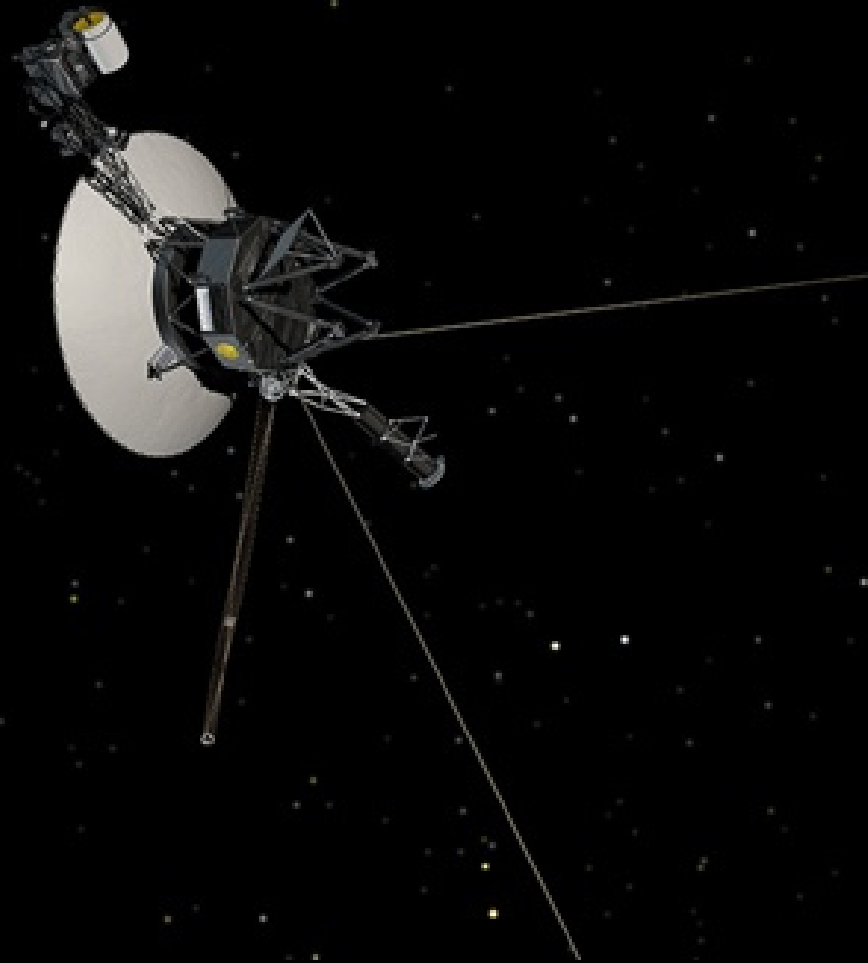


38.0 N, 338.8 E
11.6 km

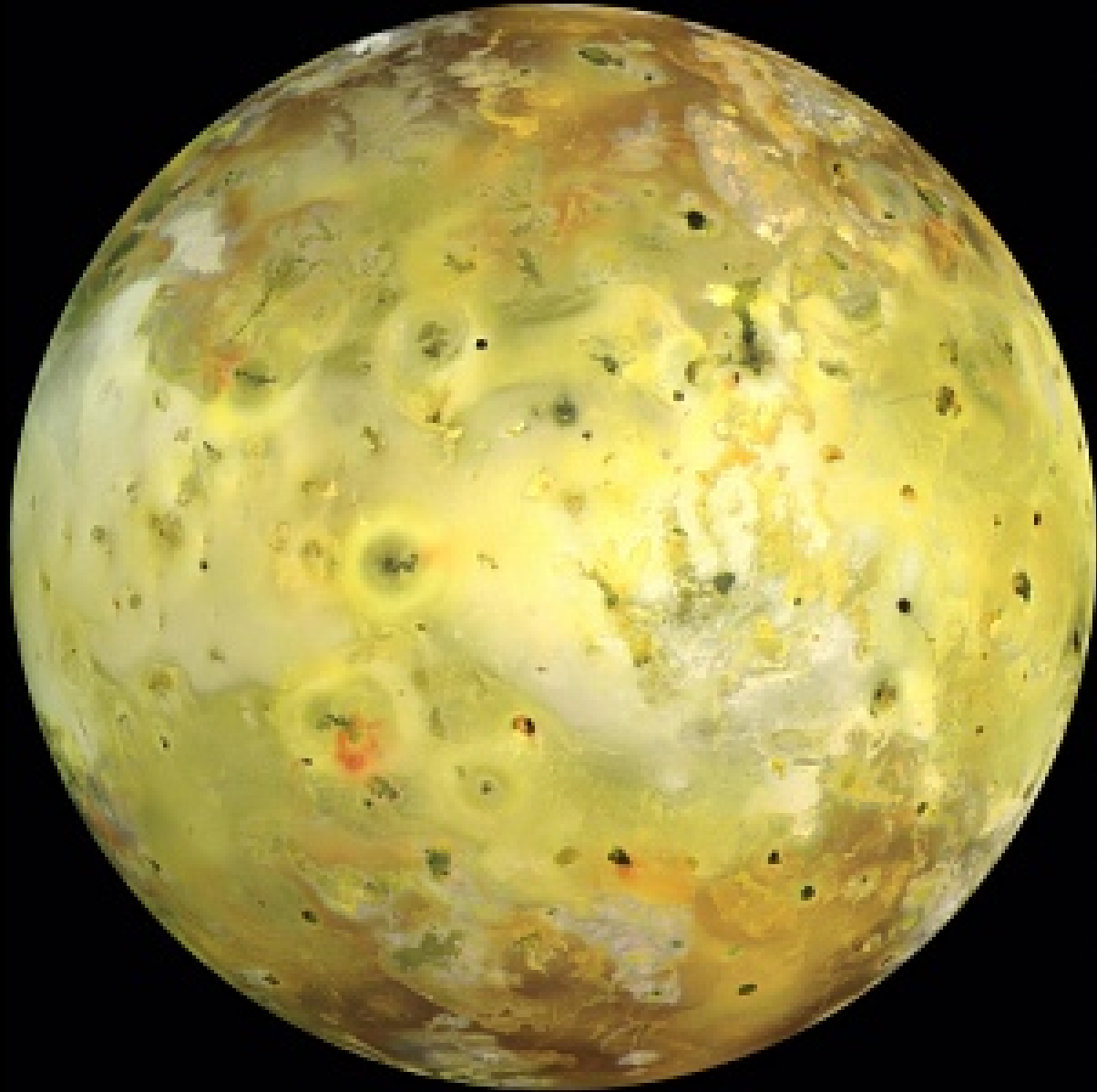
Martian Magnetism



Voyager

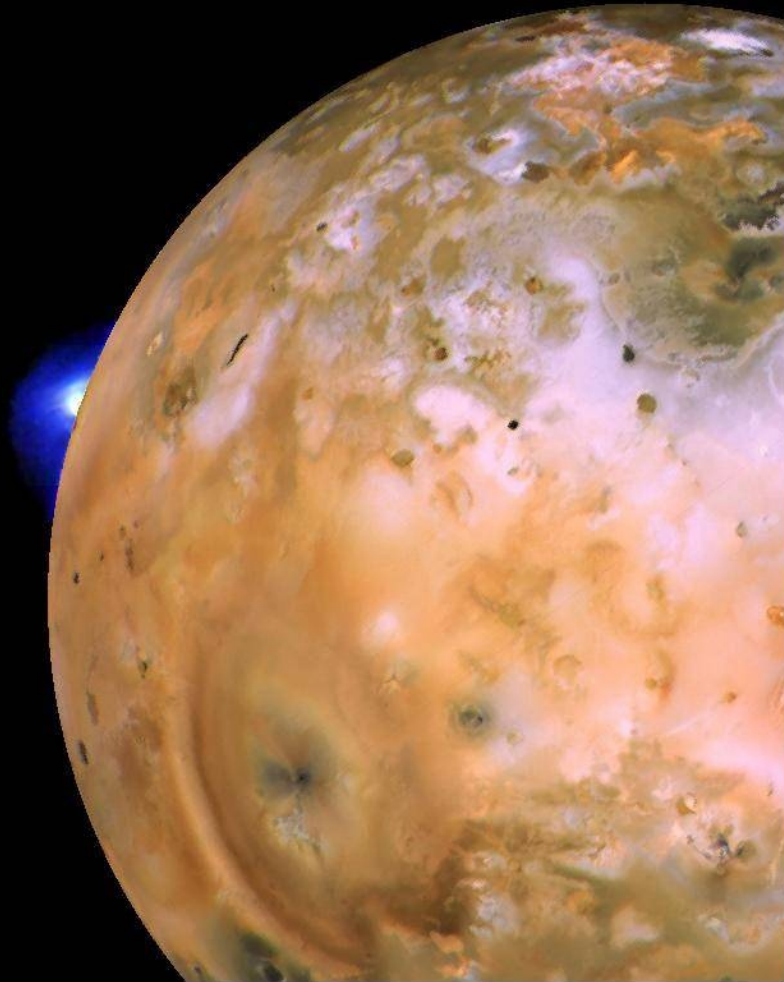


Io

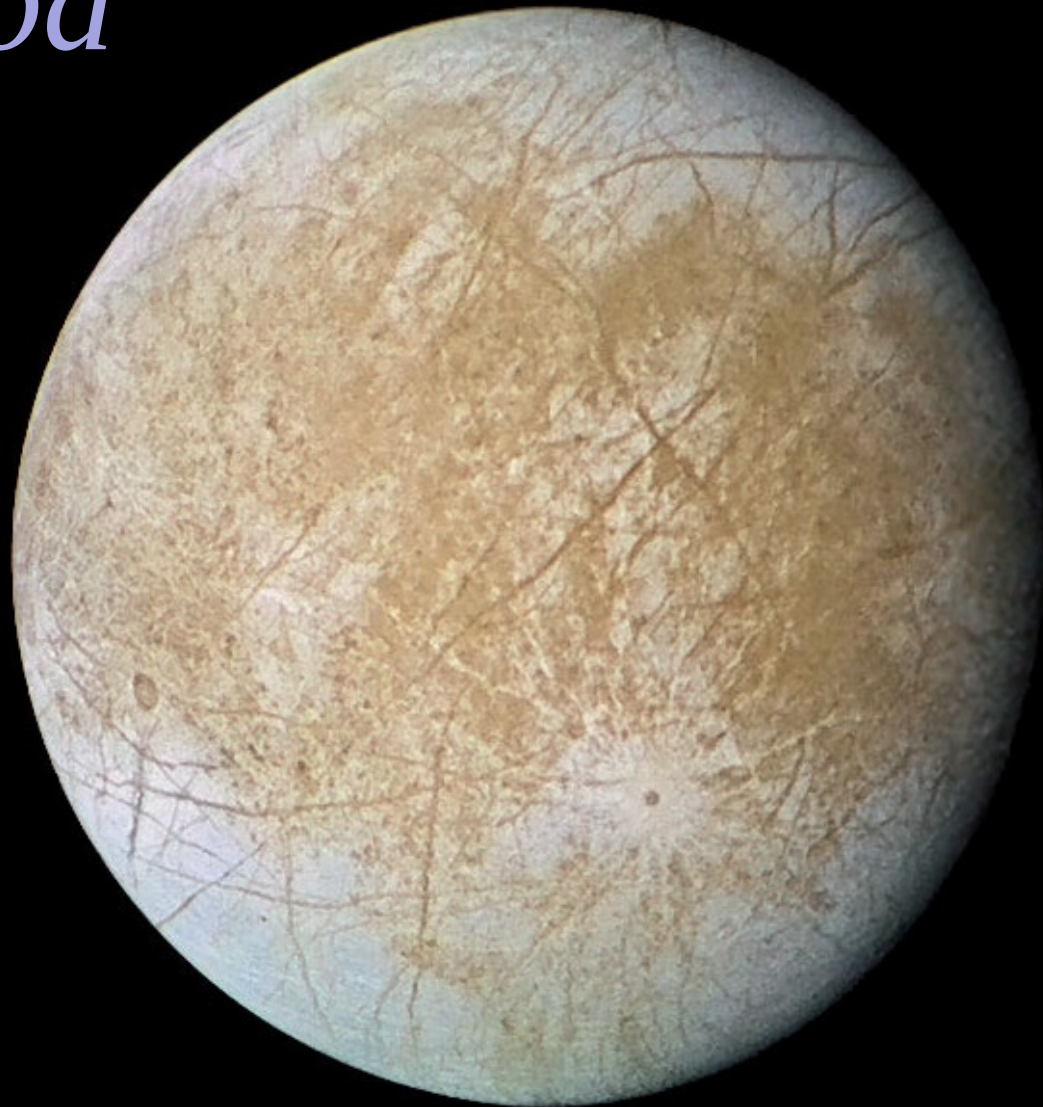


Galileo

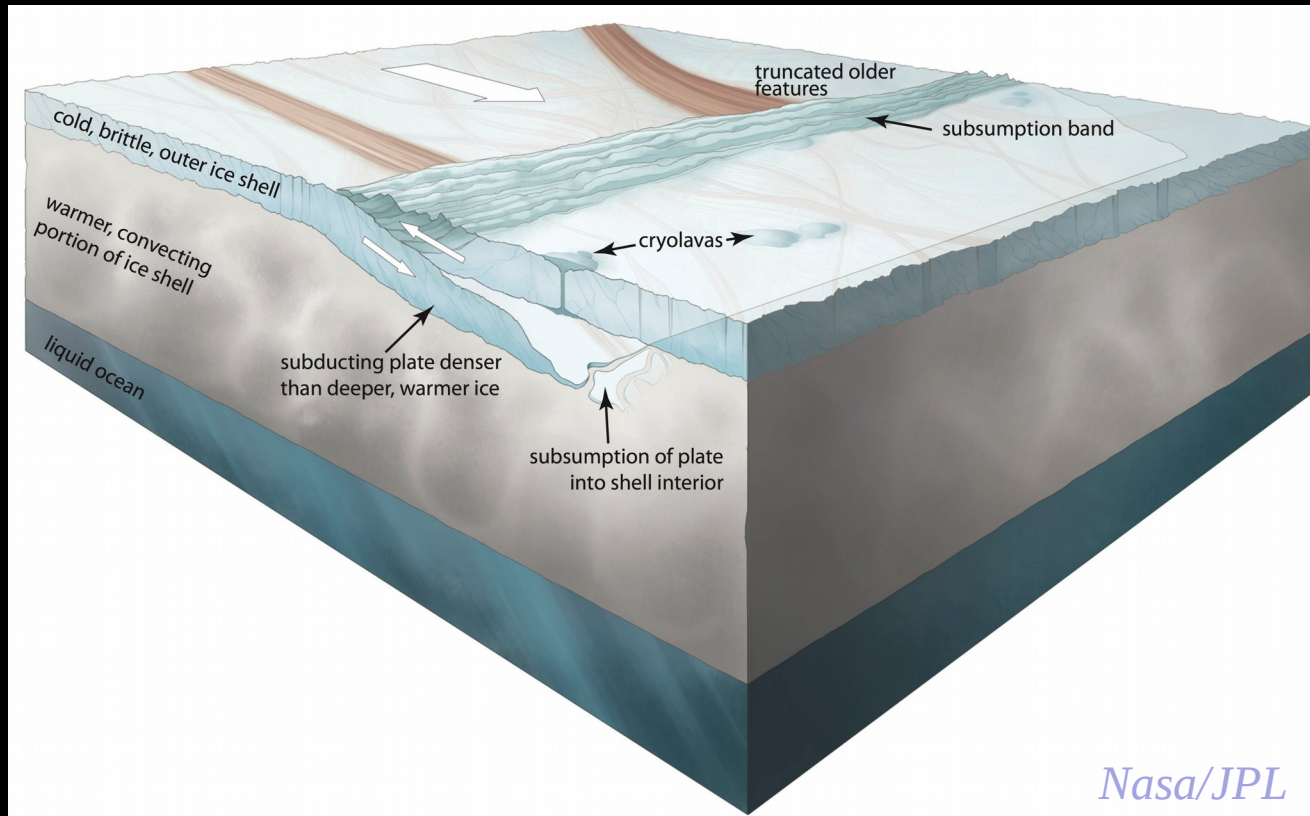
Sulphur and Silica-based Volcanism



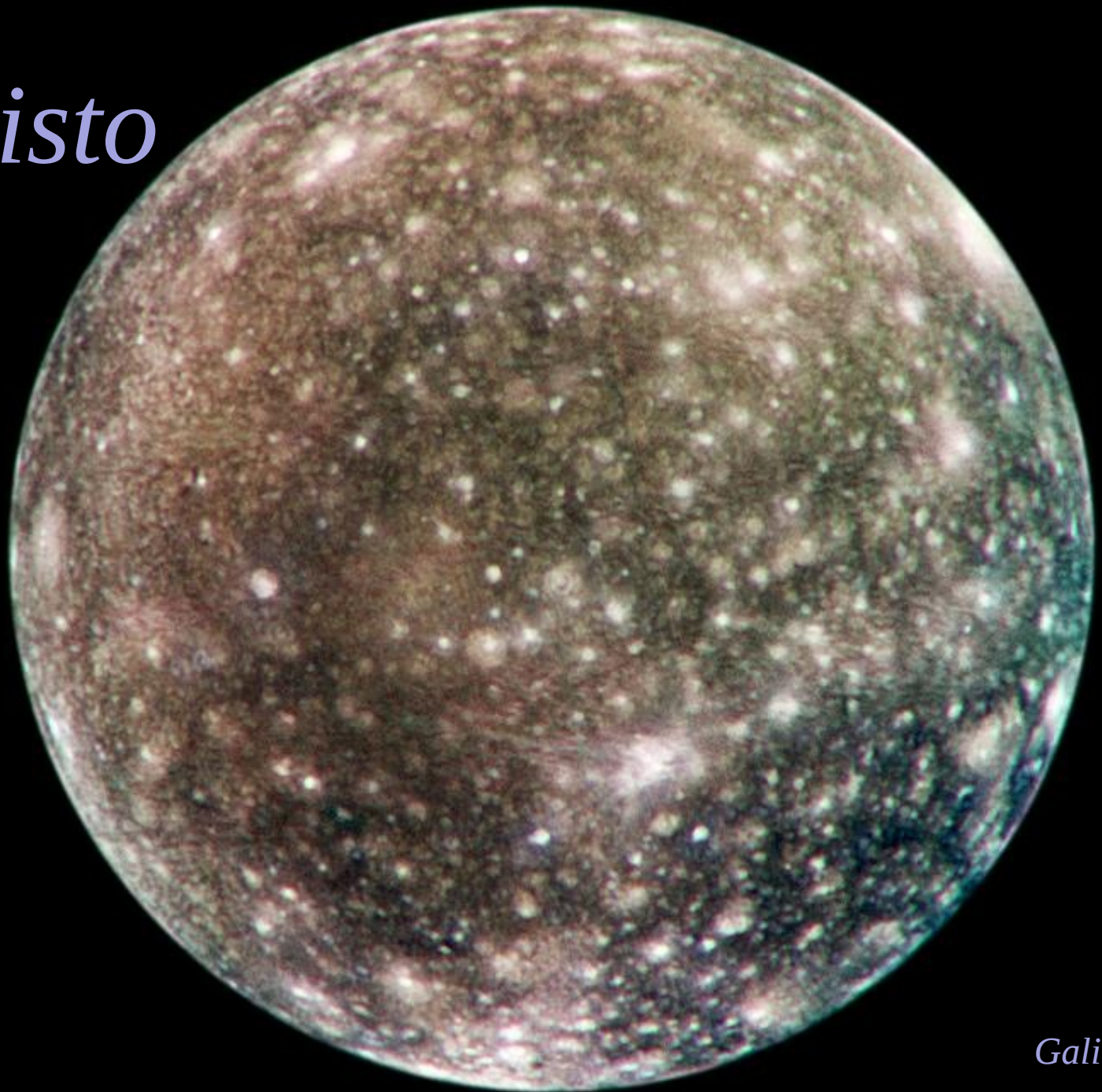
Europa



Ice Tectonics

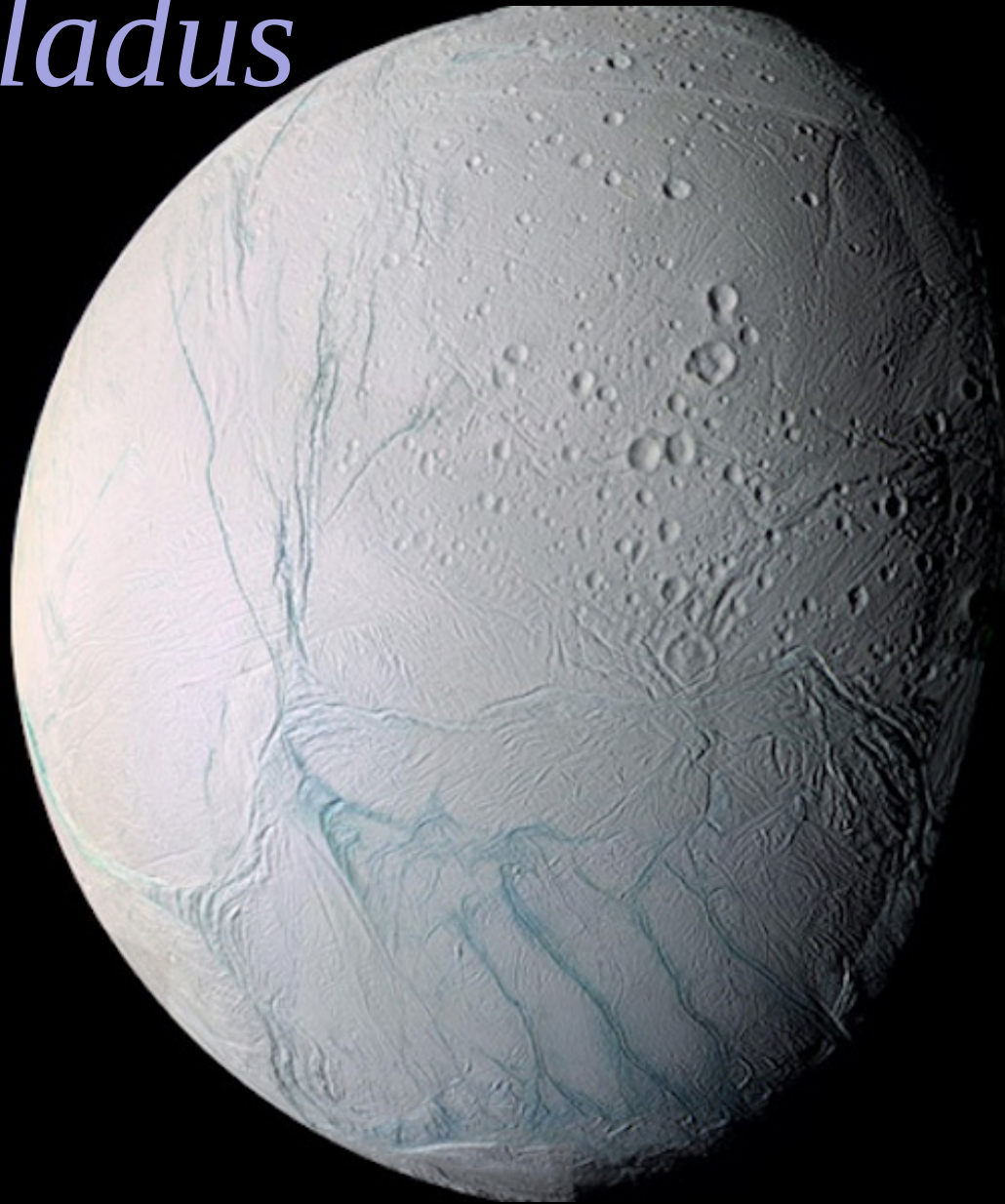


Callisto



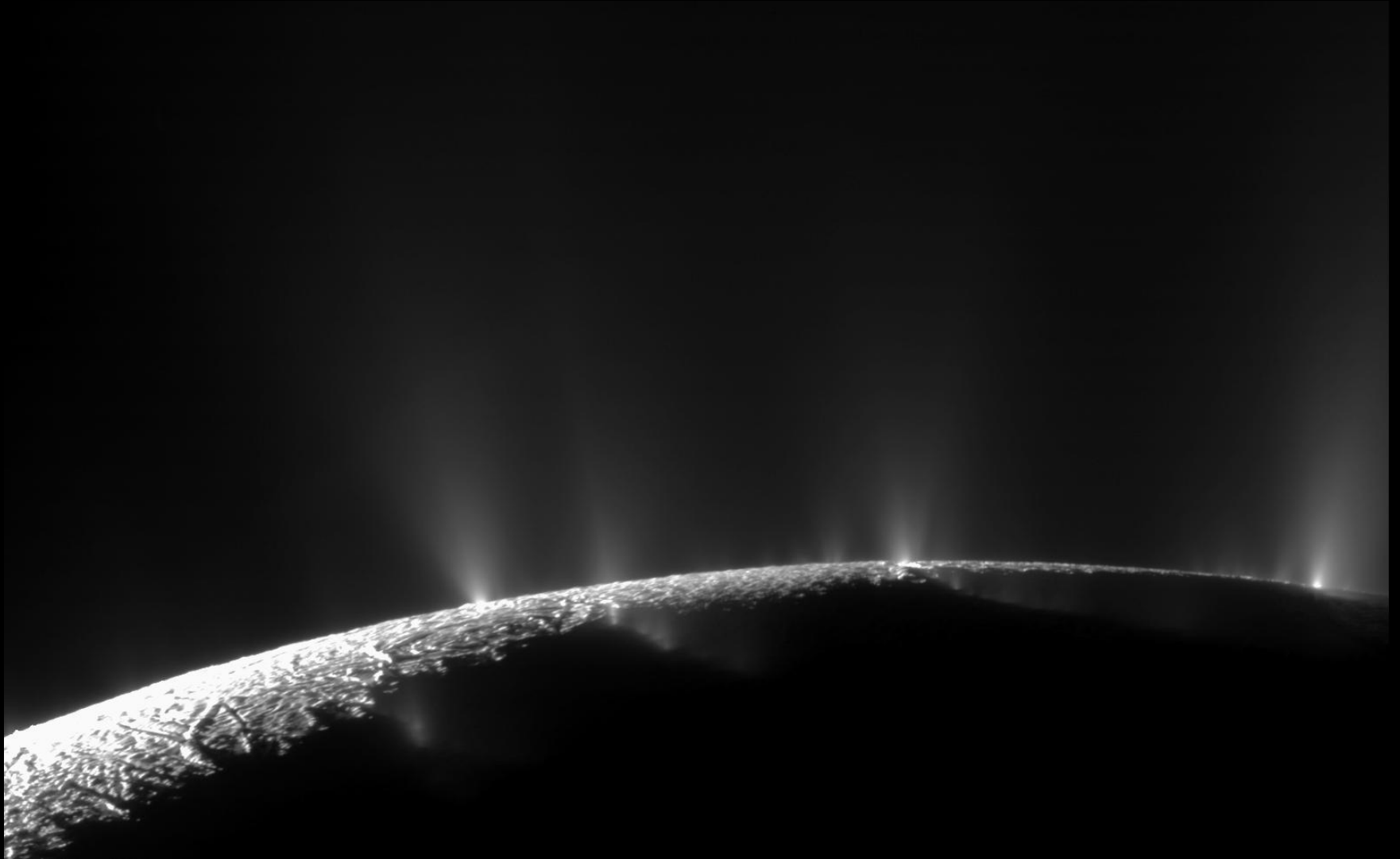
Galileo

Enceladus

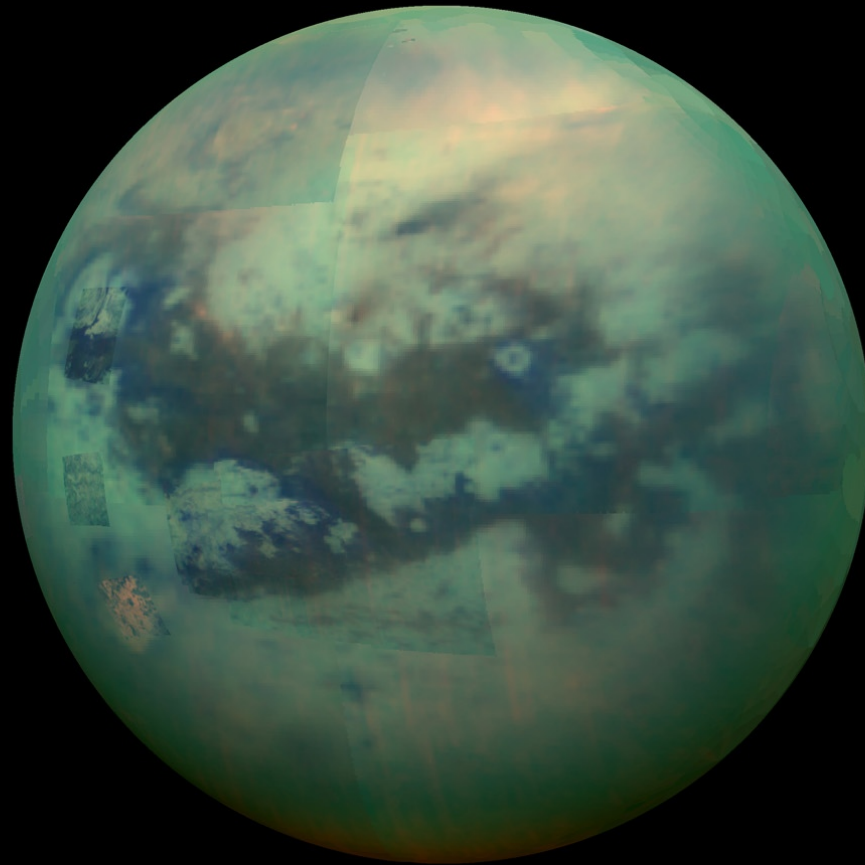


Cassini

Active Geysers

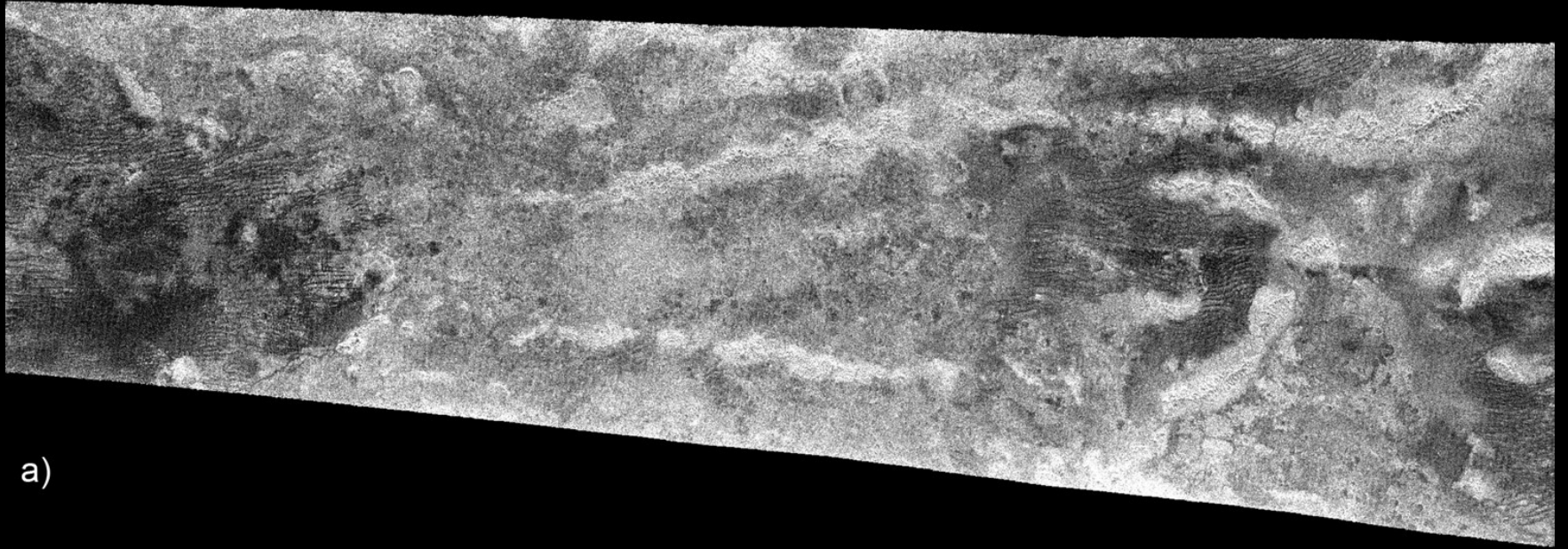


Titan

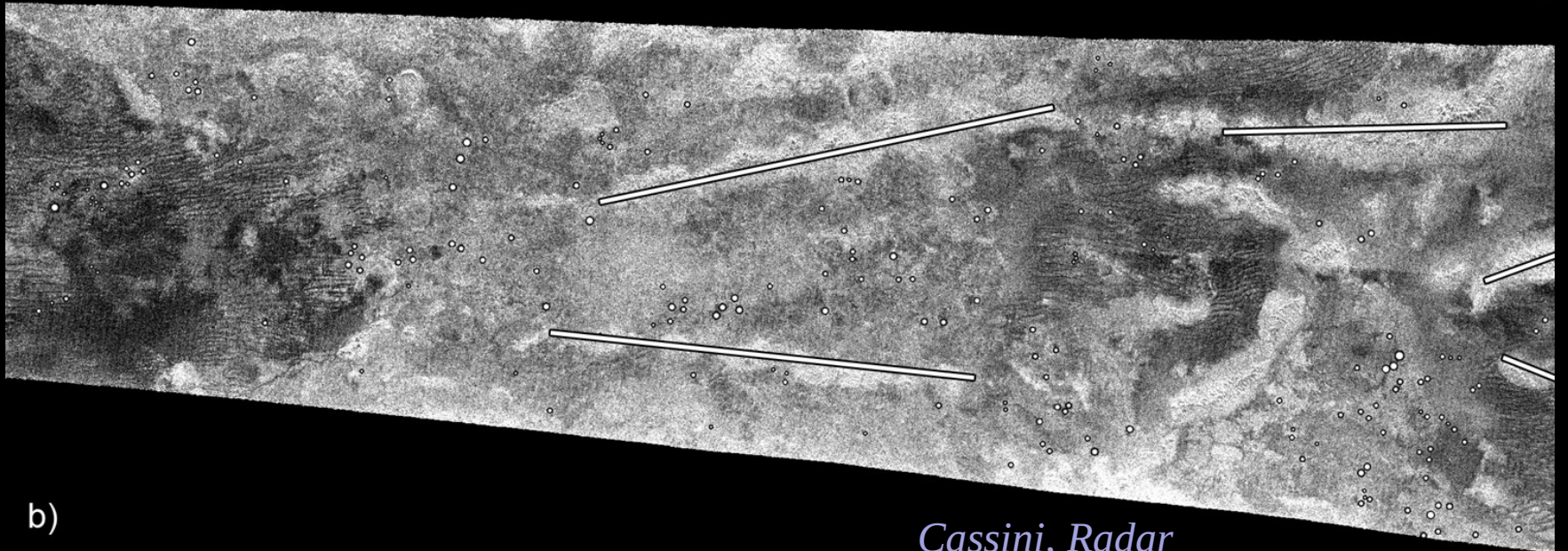


Cassini, Composite VIMS

Pits



a)

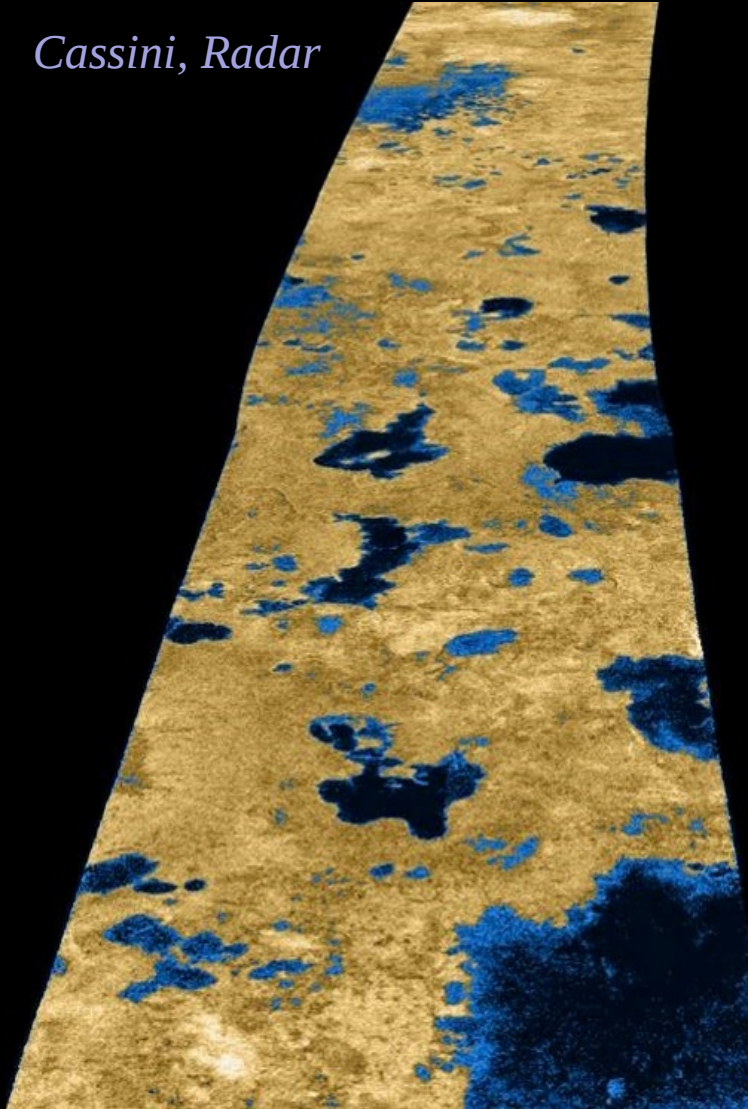


b)

Cassini, Radar

Methane lakes and rivers

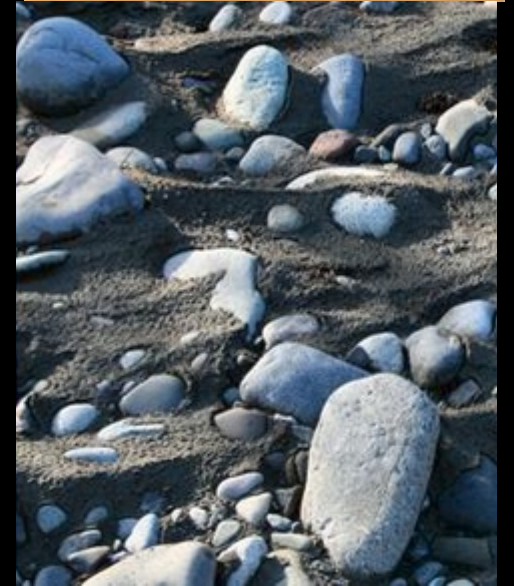
Cassini, Radar



*Cassini-Huygens
image of surface
rocks*



*Terrestrial
River Rocks*



Habitability

- Requirements:
 - Solid Surface
 - Atmosphere
 - liquid on surface(does not have to be water)
- Titan at the Triple Point of Methane
- Planetary Habitability index:

