

# Corona structures key for unravelling volcano-tectonic mysteries on Venus: insights and ways forward

Anna J. P. Gülcher<sup>1\*</sup>, Taras V. Gerya<sup>1</sup>, and Laurent Montési<sup>2</sup>

**ETH** zürich

 UNIVERSITY OF  
MARYLAND

<sup>1</sup> Department of Earth Sciences, ETH Zürich, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup> Department of Geology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, USA

\* contact: [anna.guelcher@erdw.ethz.ch](mailto:anna.guelcher@erdw.ethz.ch)

 @AnnaGeosc

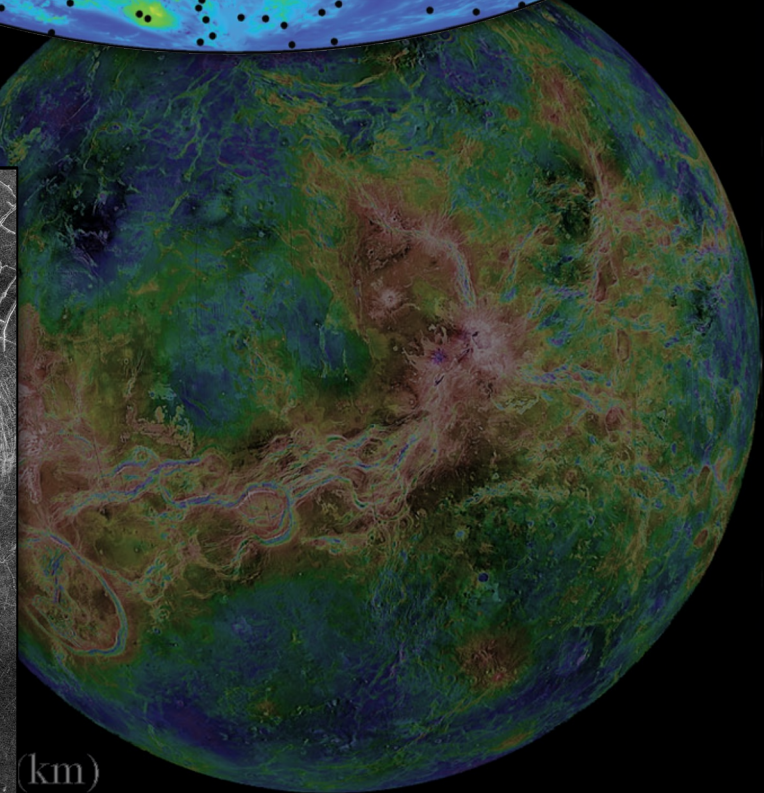
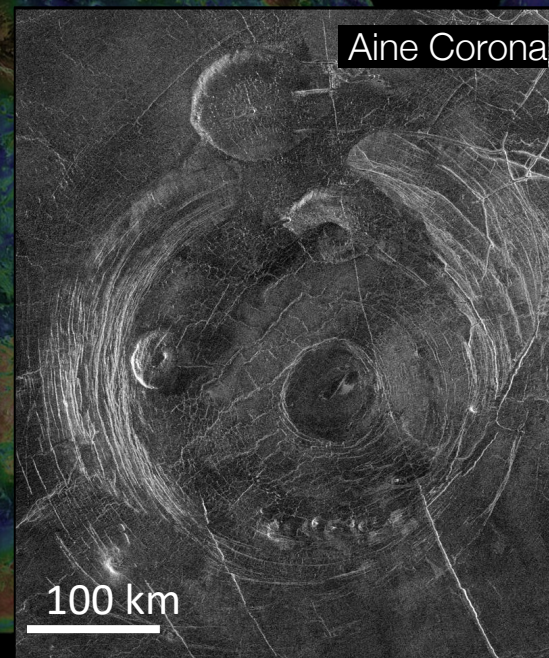
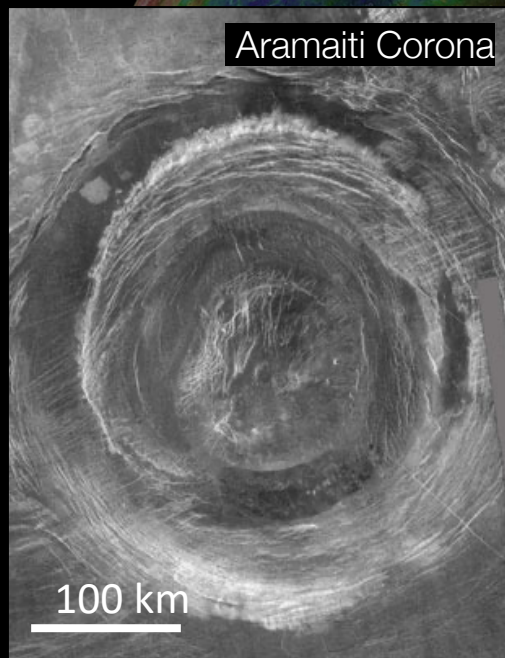
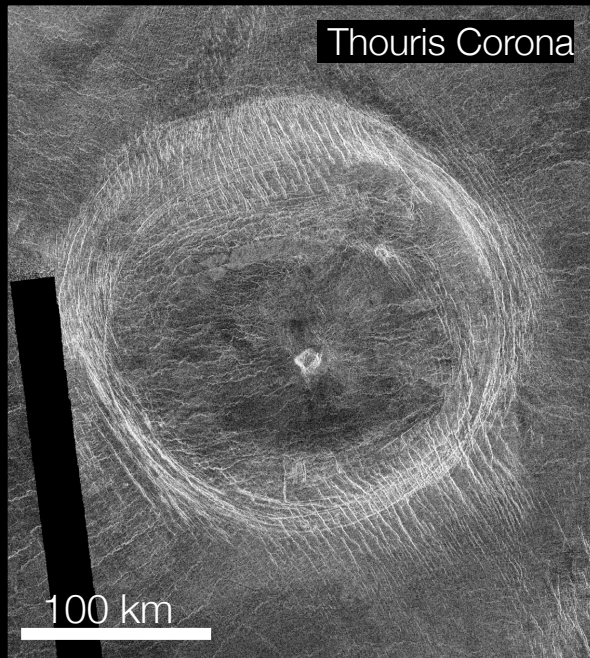
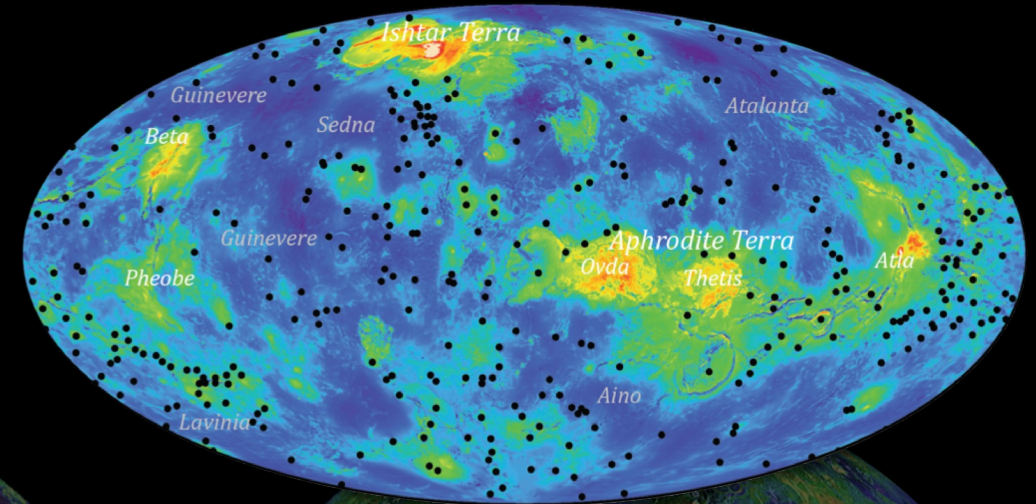




# The Venusian surface

- No plate tectonics; minimal horizontal motion
- Widespread **tectonic and volcanic structures**

e.g., **coronae**:

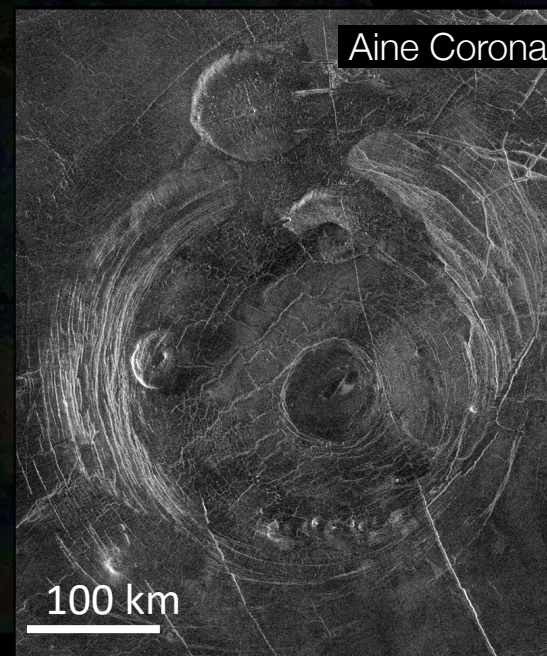
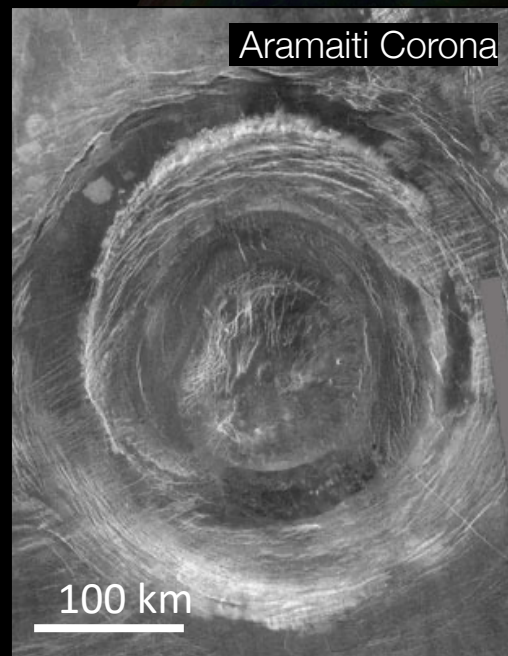




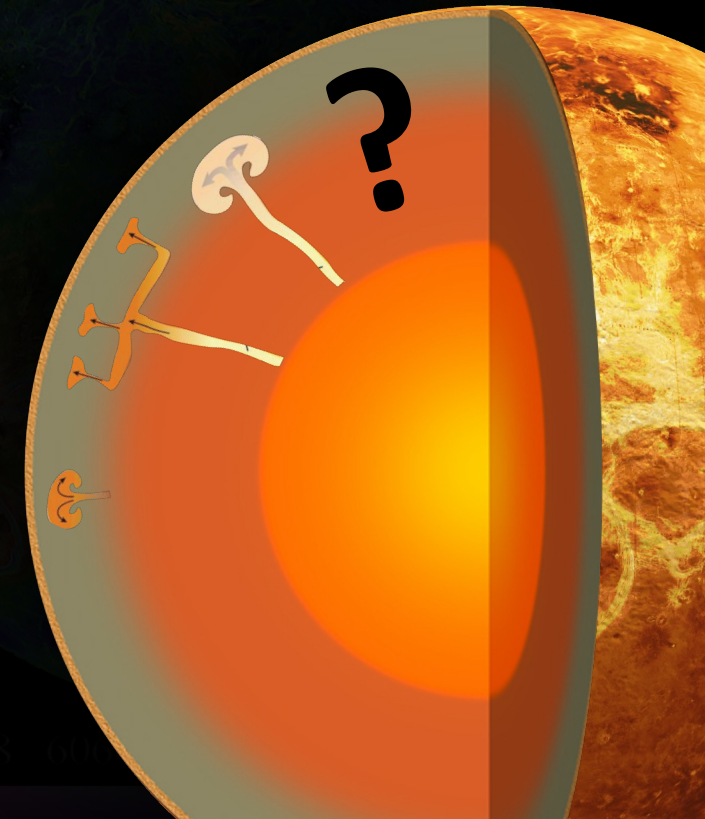
# The Venusian surface

To what extent do **coronae** reflect Venus' **current interior state**?

- **Apparent** young & uniform surface age ( $\sim 0.5$  Ga)



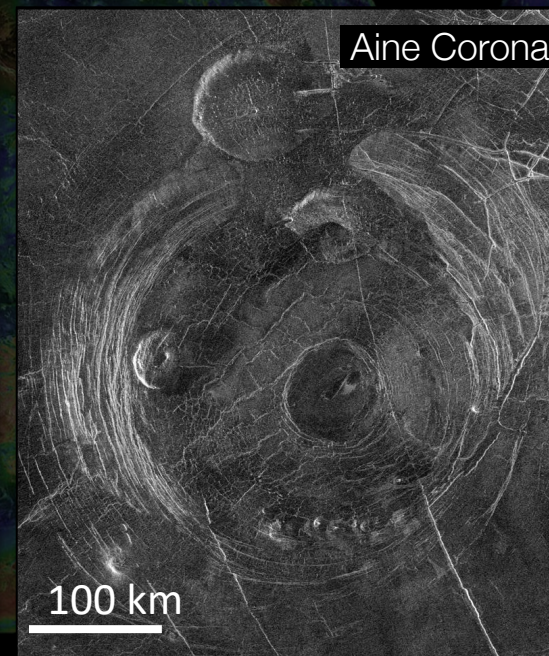
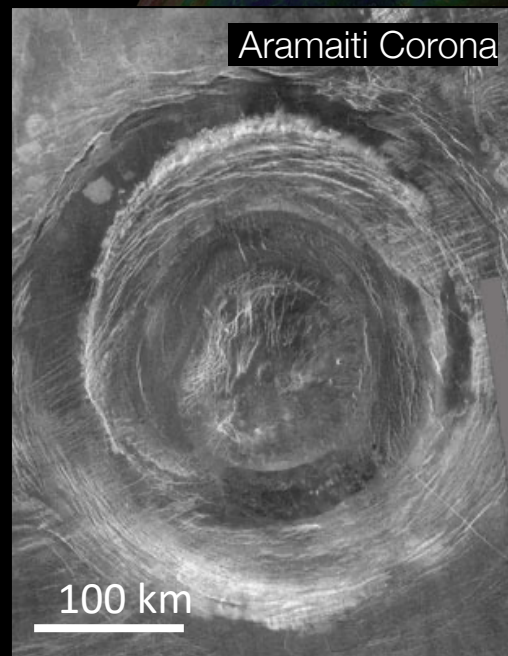
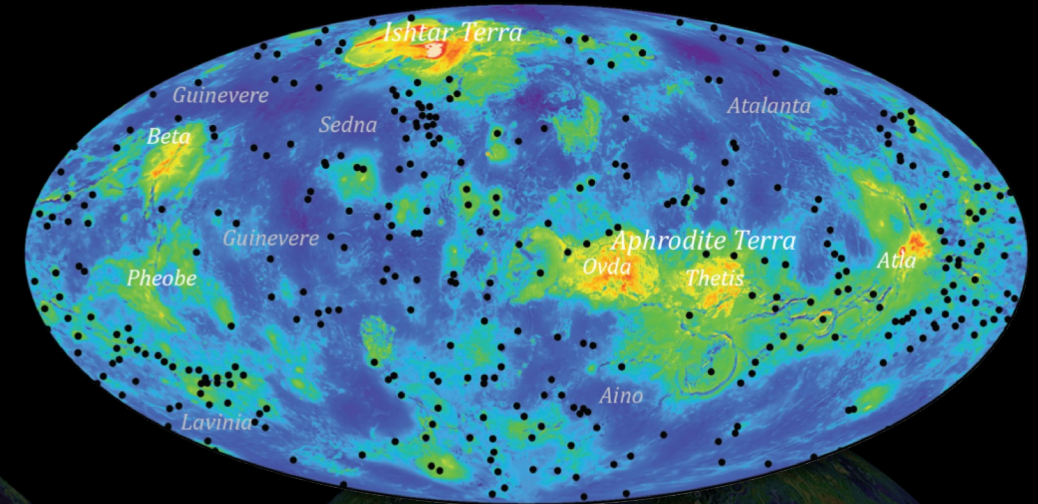
NASA/JPL/USGS





# Coronae (“crowns”)

- Large ~circular **volcano-tectonic** features
- **Volcanism**, concentric fault patterns, and topography
- Various dimensions (60-1000s km) and **morphologies**

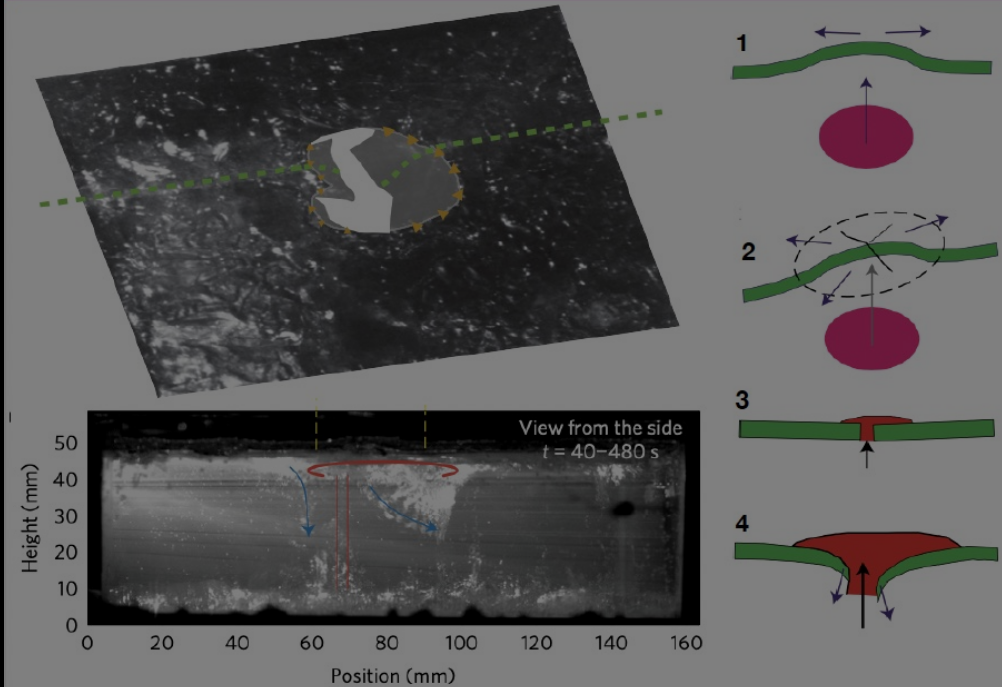




# Formation of coronae

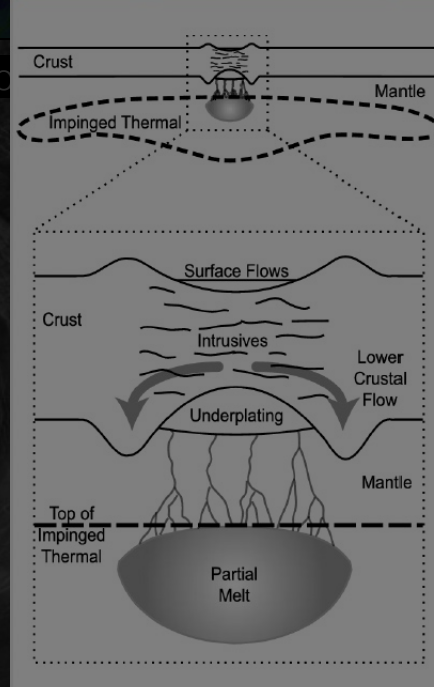
- Various hypotheses
- Most involve the interaction of (upwelling?) **mantle plumes** and the lithosphere

## Plume-induced subduction

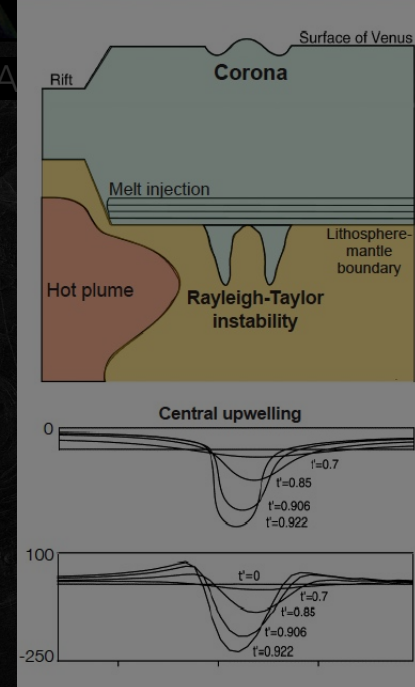


Davaille et al. (2017)

## Magmatic loading

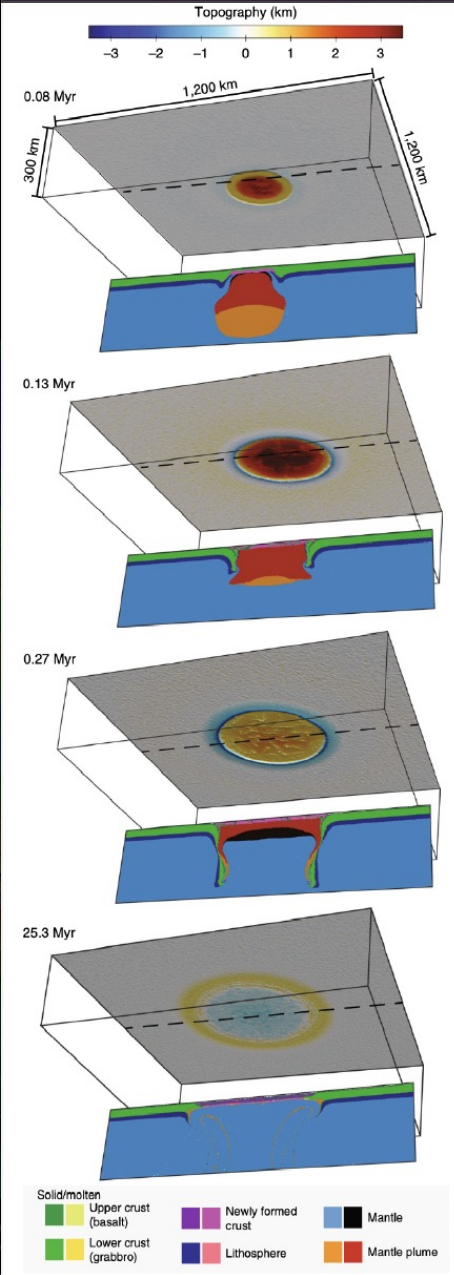
Hoogenboom & Houseman (2006);  
Piskorz et al. (2014)

## Rayleigh-Taylor instability

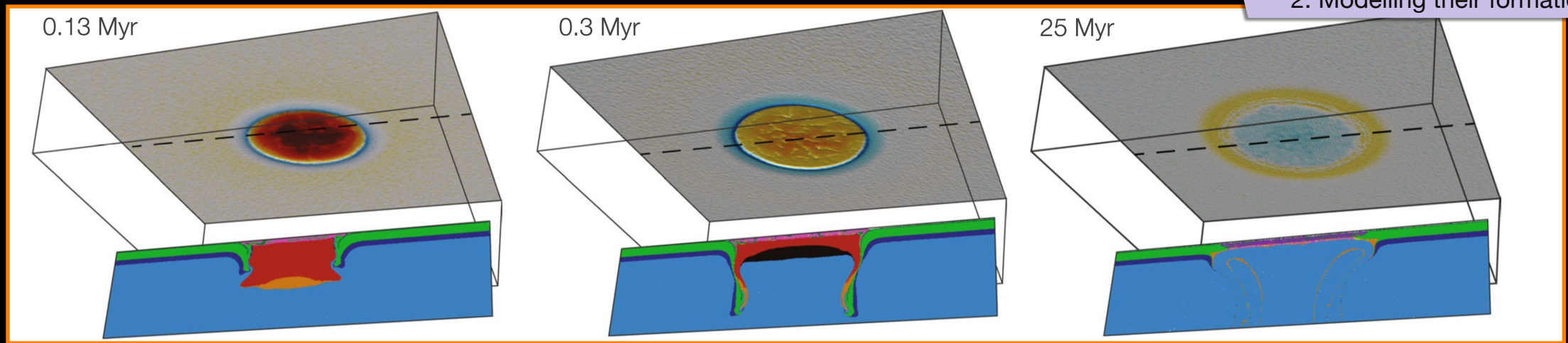


McGovern et al. (2013)

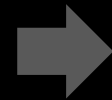
## Lithospheric dripping







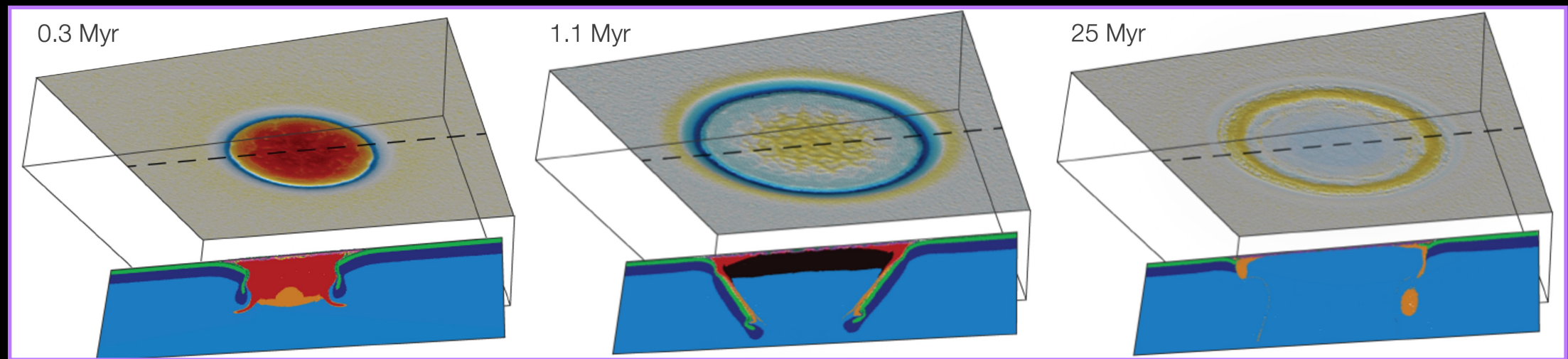
Plume penetration  
into lithosphere



**Lithospheric dripping**  
or  
**Short-lived subduction**



Plume cooling and  
topographic inversion



Composition

solid/molten

Upper crust  
(basalt)  
Lower crust  
(gabbro)

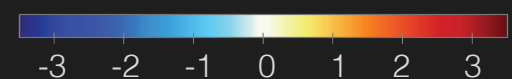
solid/molten

Newly formed  
crust  
Lithosphere

solid/molten

Mantle  
Mantle plume

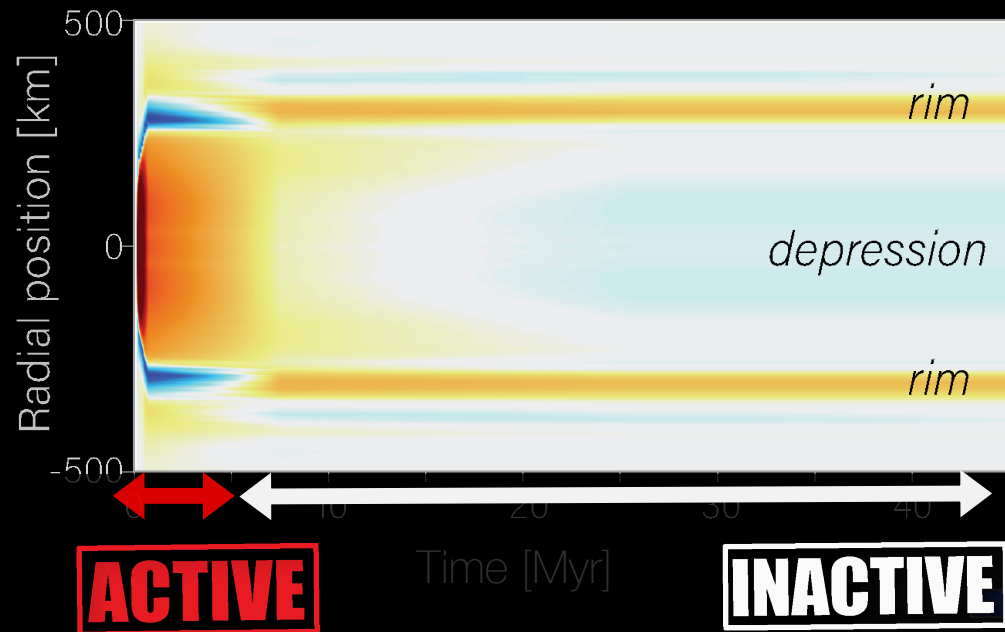
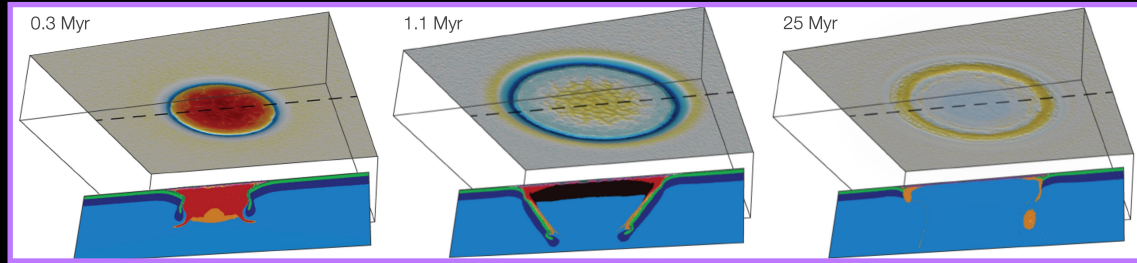
Topography [km]



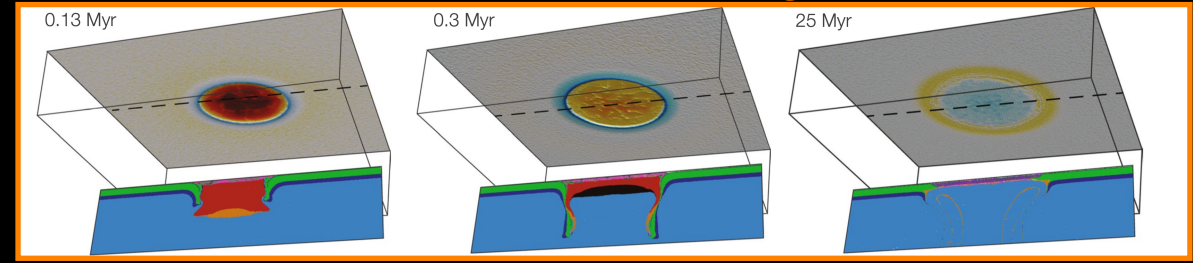


# Topographic inversion

## Short-lived subduction



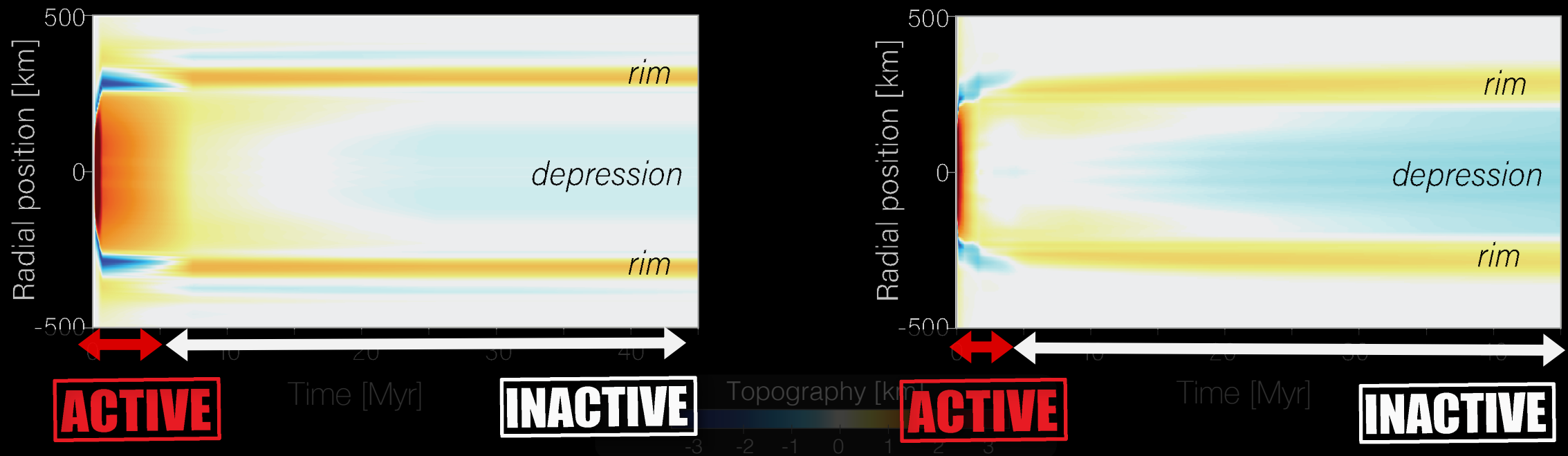
## Lithospheric dripping





# Topographic inversion

- Crustal thickness variations eventually lead to an isostasy-driven **topographic inversion**
- The topographic pattern of coronae is therefore **indicative** for **plume (in)activity**





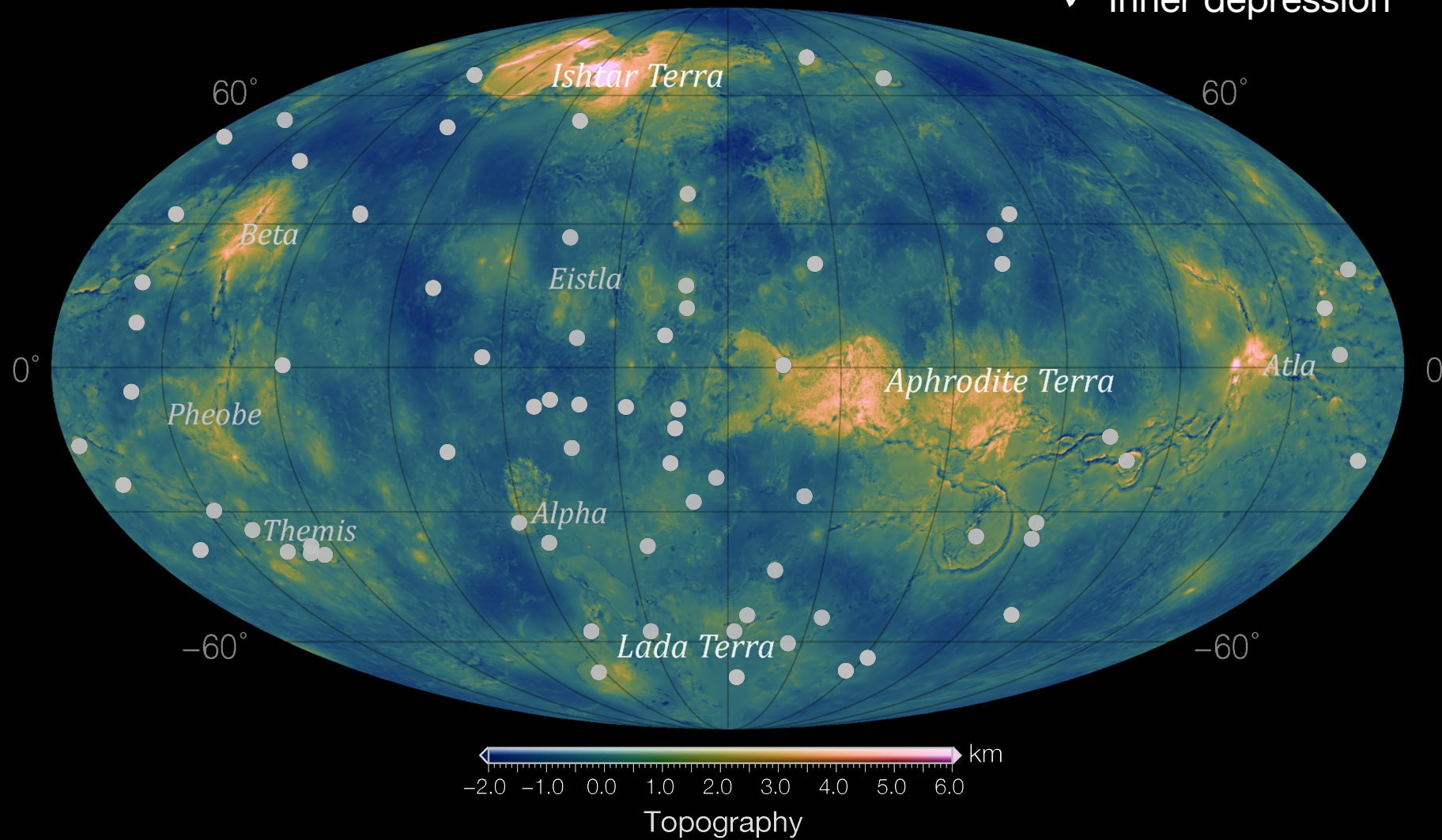
# Coronae classification

**INACTIVE**

- ✓ Outer rim
- ✓ Inner depression

**ACTIVE**

- ✓ Outer trench
- ✓ Outer rise

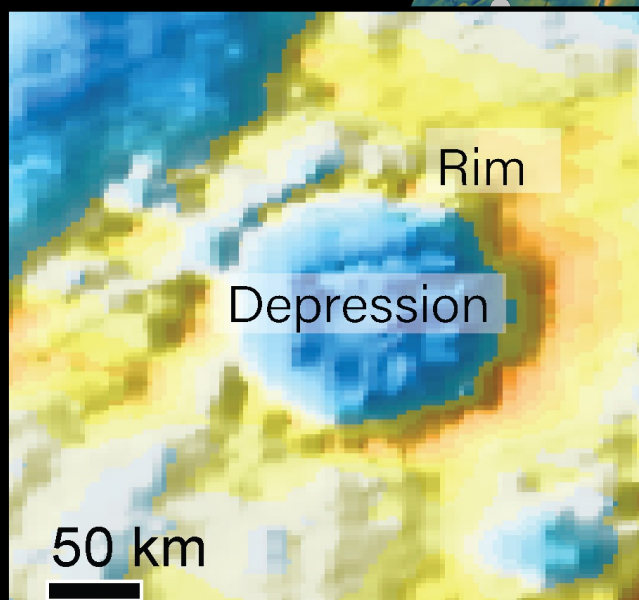




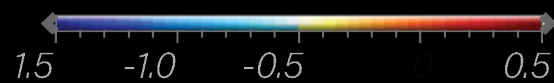
Thouris corona (6.5°S, 12.9°E)



50 km

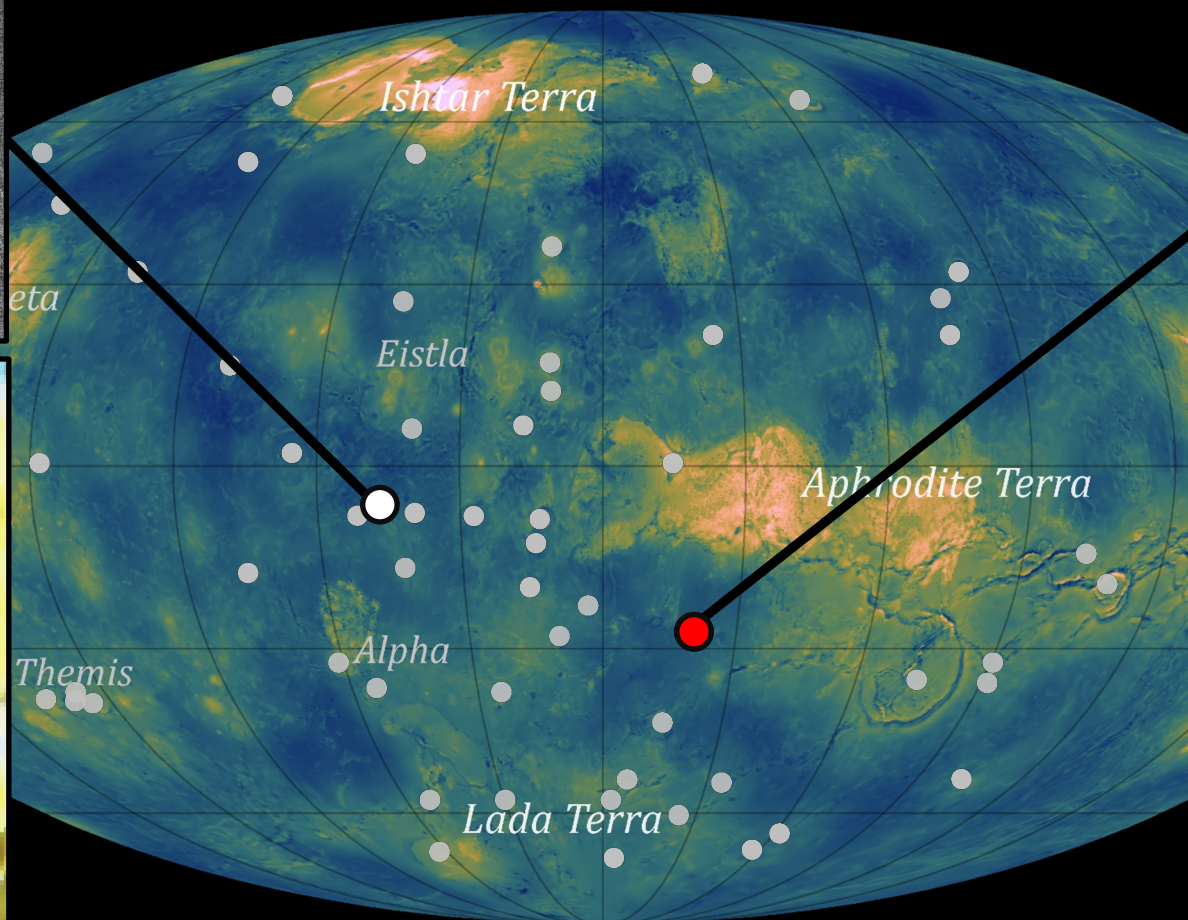


50 km



Topography [km]

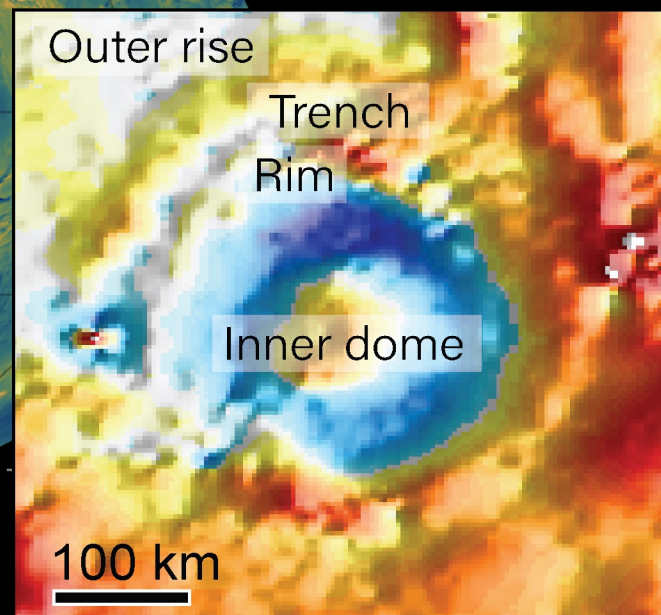
Classification



Aramaiti corona (25.5°S, 22.0°E)



100 km



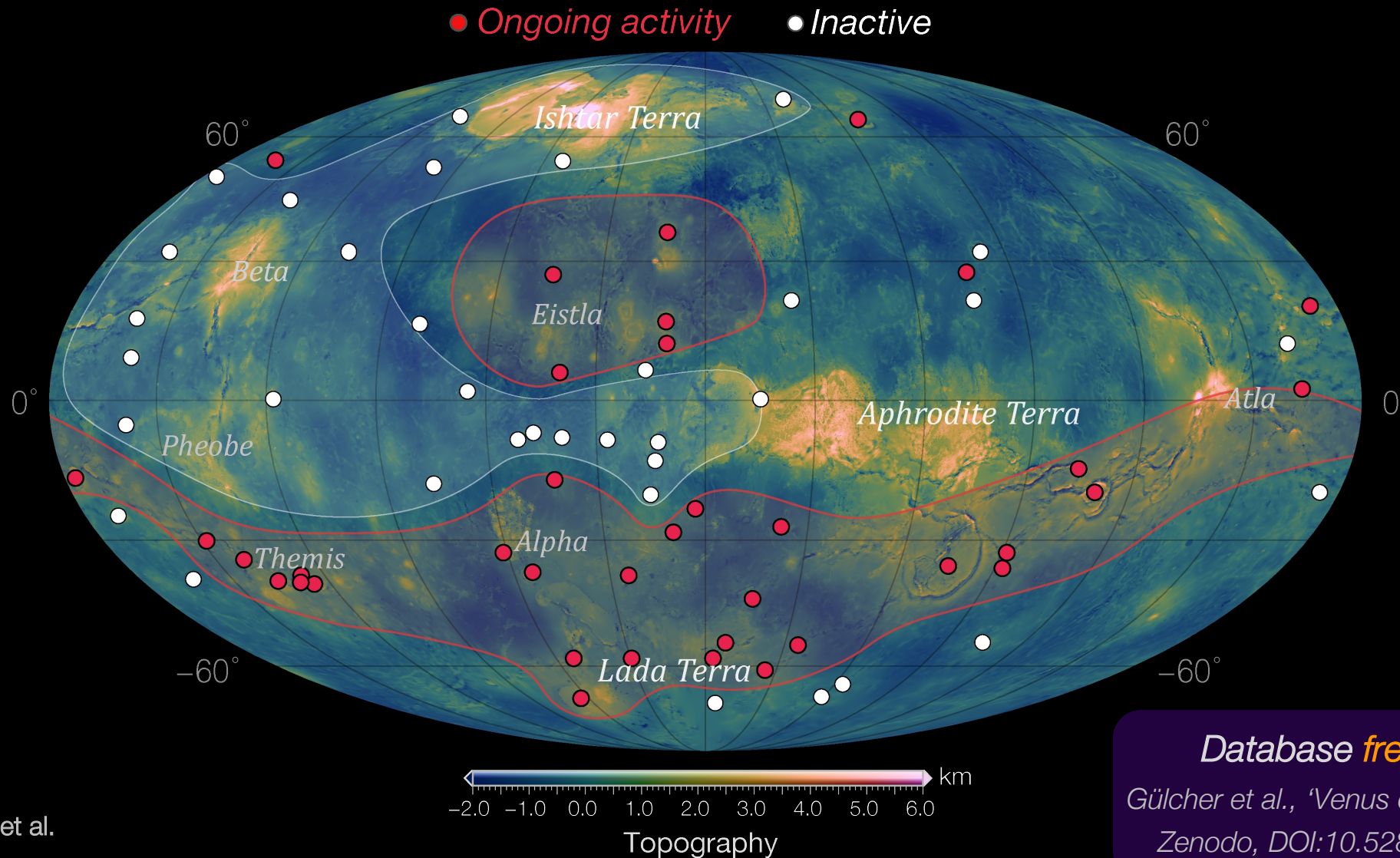
100 km



Topography [km]

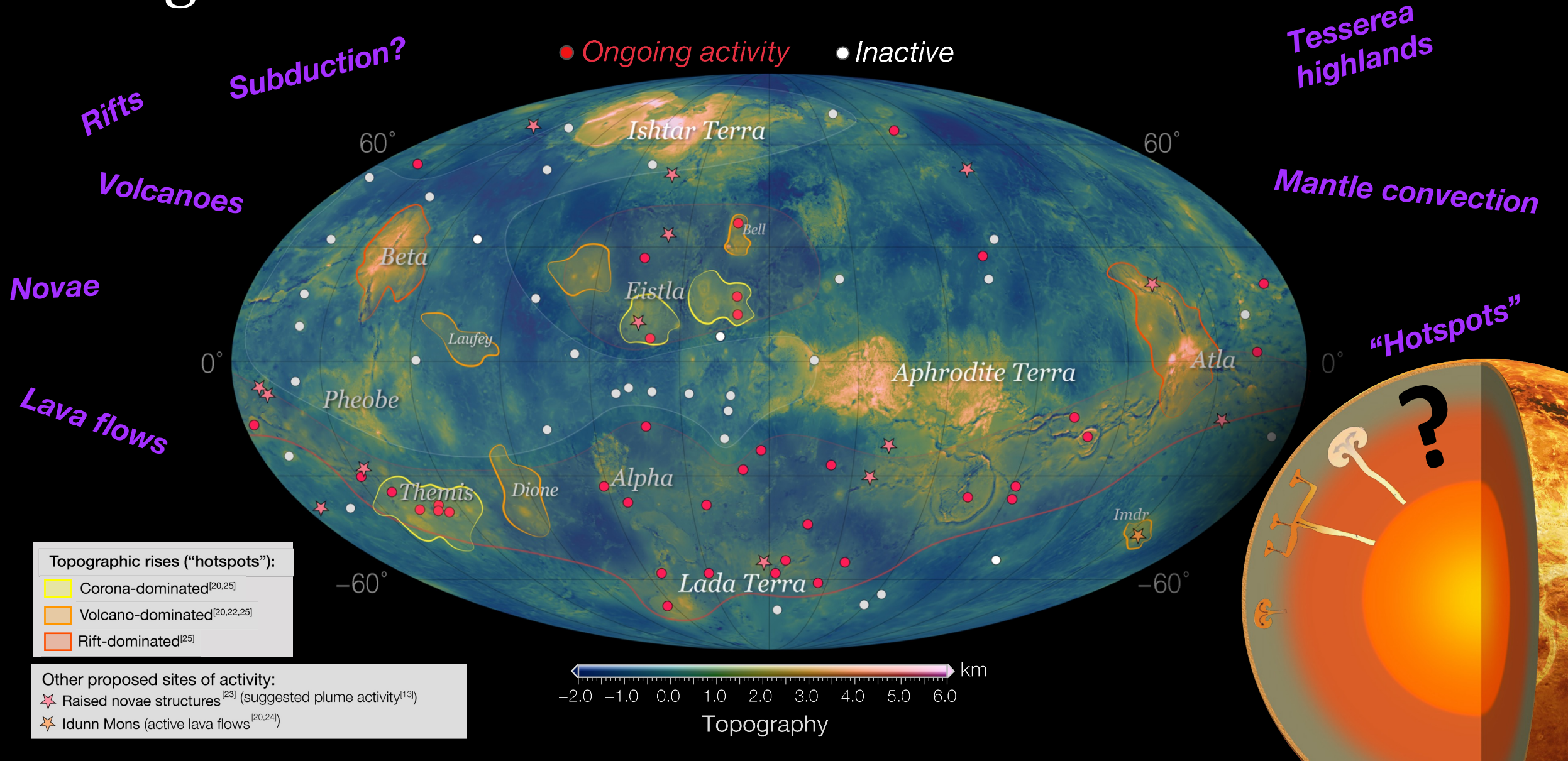


# Coronae classification





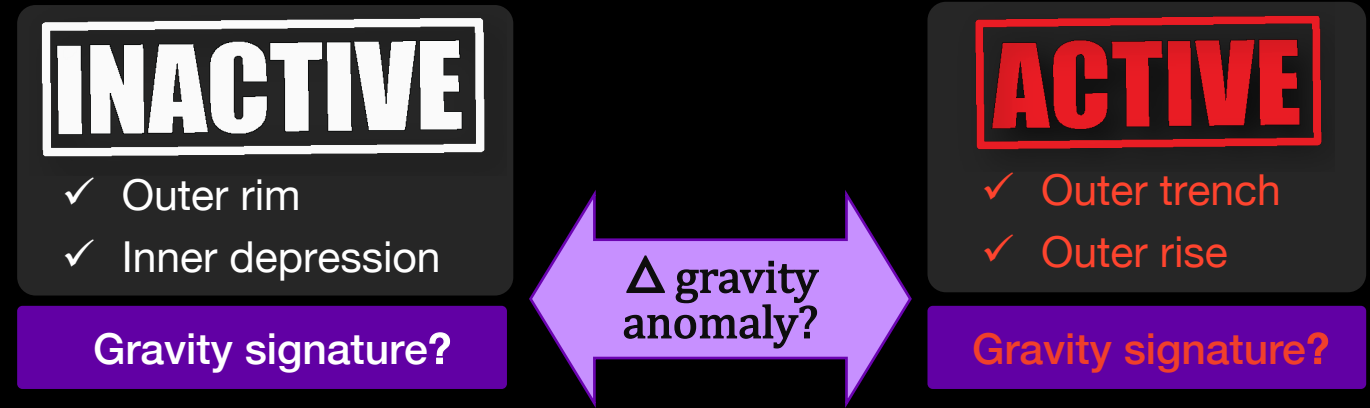
# Integration with other surface features





# Gravity signatures

- How would (active/inactive) coronae be resolved in the **gravity field**?



# Gravity signatures

- How would (active/inactive) coronae be resolved in the **gravity field**?

→ calculate **anomalies** of lithostatic pressure in our models

## INACTIVE

- ✓ Outer rim
- ✓ Inner depression

Gravity signature?

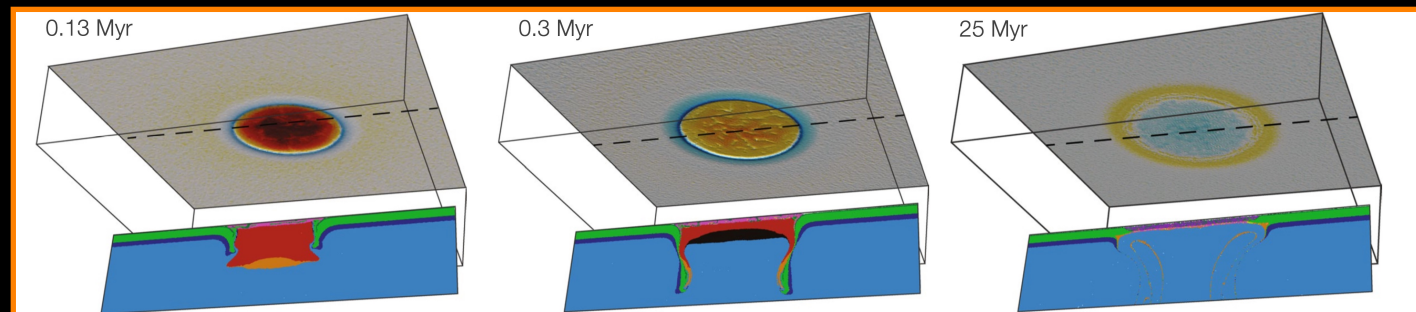
Δ gravity anomaly?

## ACTIVE

- ✓ Outer trench
- ✓ Outer rise

Gravity signature?

$$\int_{\text{bottom}}^{\text{top}} \rho(z) g dz$$





# Gravity signatures

- How would (active/inactive) coronae be resolved in the **gravity field**?

→ calculate **anomalies** of lithostatic pressure in our models

## INACTIVE

- ✓ Outer rim
- ✓ Inner depression

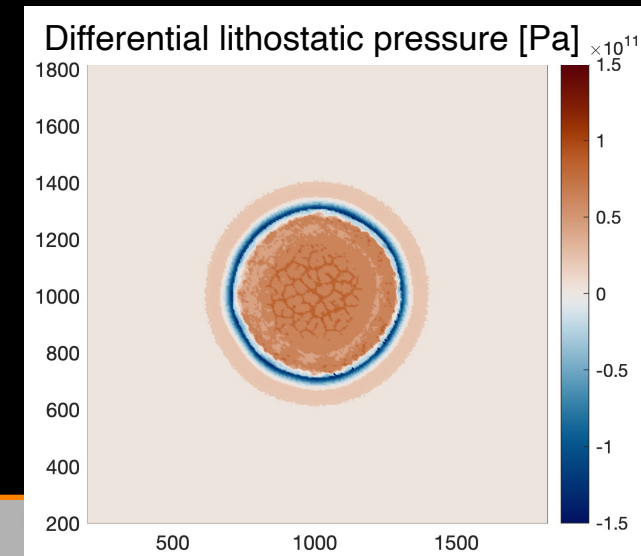
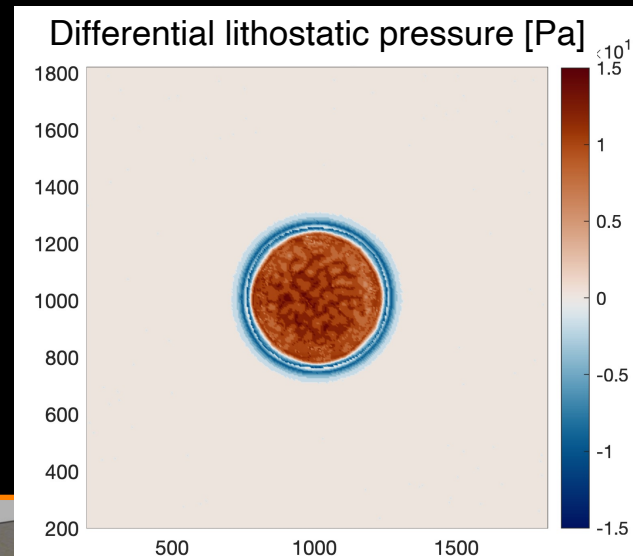
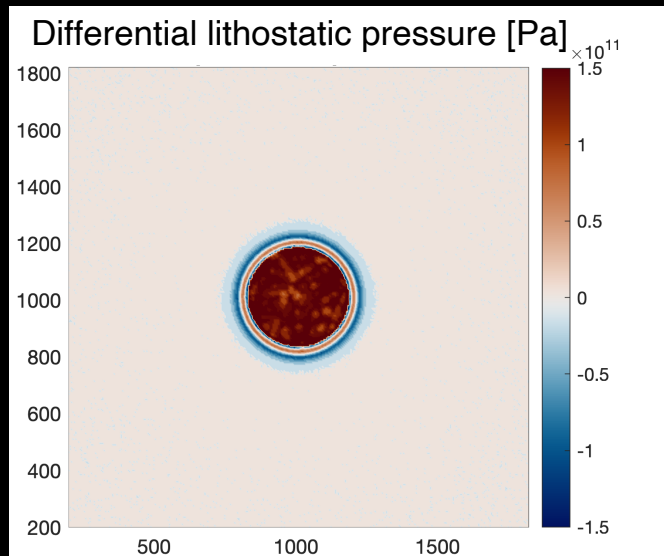
Gravity signature?

## ACTIVE

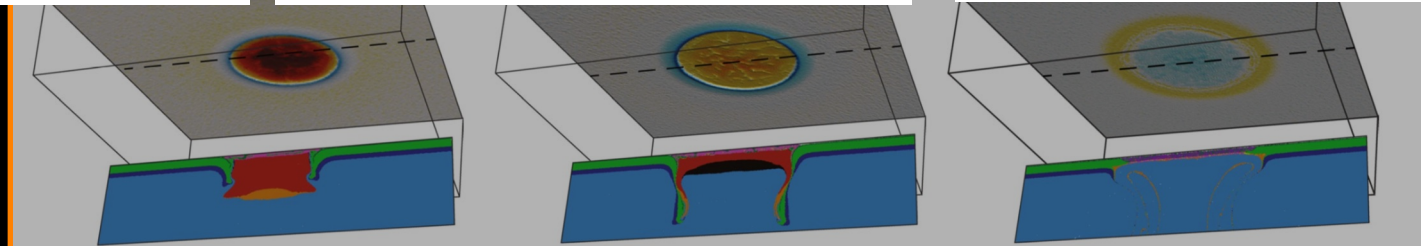
- ✓ Outer trench
- ✓ Outer rise

Gravity signature?

Δ gravity anomaly?



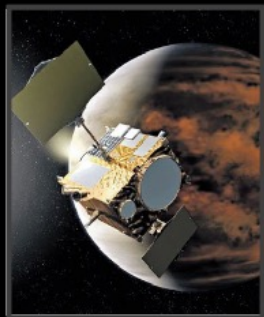
$$\int_{bottom}^{top} \rho(z) g dz$$



Stay tuned!

# Towards the 'Decade of Venus'

- **Coronae** may give insights into **volcano-tectonic** history and current state of Venus
- (Numerical) **modelling** key for better understanding (corona) tectonic processes
- Understanding how (**active/inactive**) geological features would be resolved in the **gravity field** is key for future Venus missions



Shukrayaan-I (IN)

2024



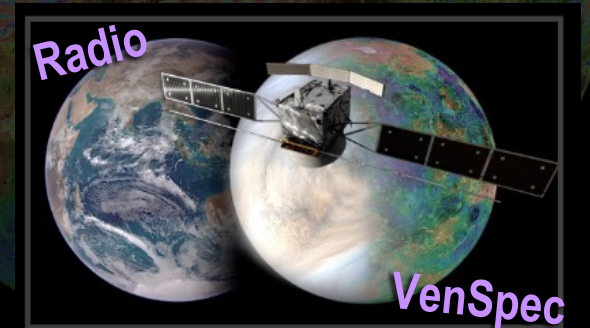
VERITAS (NASA)

2028



DAVINCI+ (NASA)

2029



ENVISION (ESA)

2031

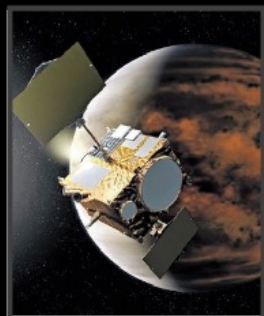


# Towards the ‘Decade of Venus’

## Radio (EnVision/VERITAS)

### Radio science:

- Better deduce Venus’ **lithospheric** and **crustal** structure
- Can geologically-**active** structures be distinguished in the gravity field?
- Fossil coronae signature of thin crust + interior depression<sup>[10]</sup> should be **detectable** in gravity signature
- What is the **resolution** needed in these instruments to be able to distinguish active vs. inactive features?



Shukrayaan-I (IN)

2024

## VenSpec (EnVision) VenSar (VERITAS)

### Radar imagery:

- Detect **active deformation** (e.g., lava flows) by repeat pass observation:
- Are **raised novae** tectonically active, as proposed by modelling studies<sup>[13]</sup>? (e.g., Idunn's Mons)
- What is their **relation** to coronae?

### Topography:

- Assessment of **unresolved**/possible **wrongly-resolved** features in past mission data



VERITAS (NASA)

2028

## VenSpec (EnVision) VEM (VERITAS)

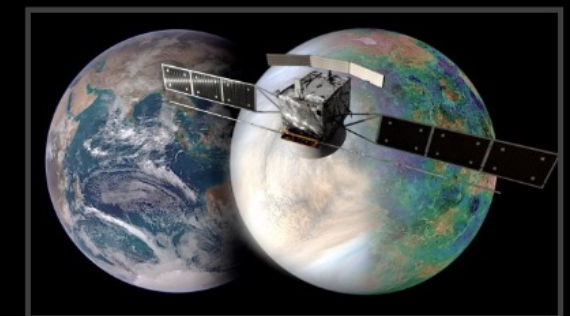
### Spectroscopy:

- Surface **mineralogy** and texture (→related mantle source composition)
- Have numerical models been using acceptable rock types and physical properties?
- Detect **current volcanic eruptions** by repeated imagery of surface thermal emission
- Relate volcanic sites to “**hotspots**”



DAVINCI+ (NASA)

2029



ENVISION (ESA)

2031