Revealing Venus Interior from Coronae Analysis

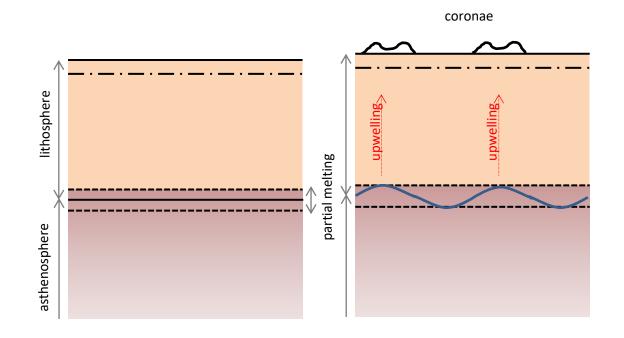
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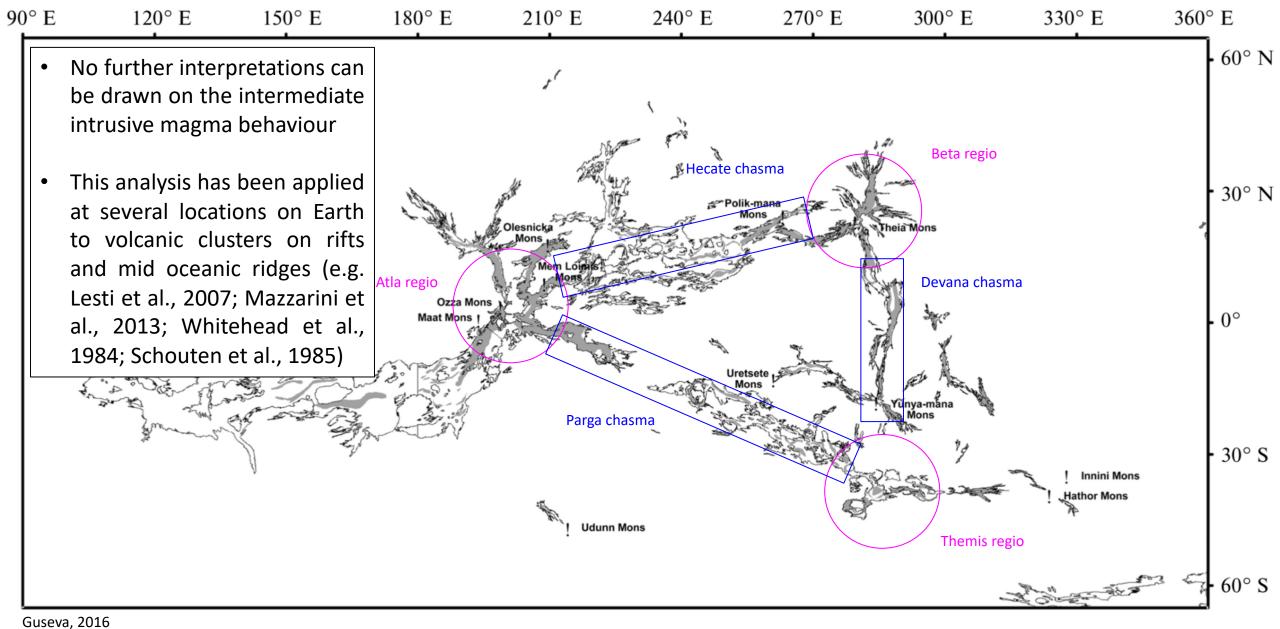
Knowledge for Tomorrow



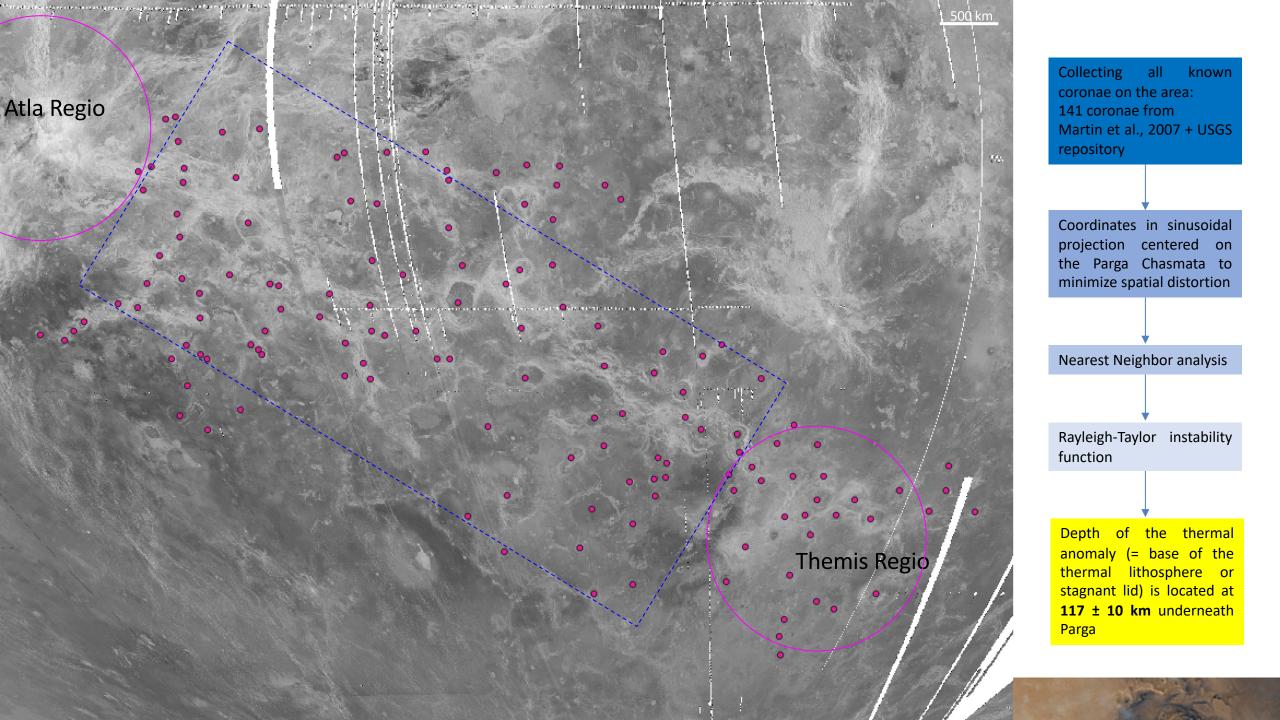
- The venusian widespread volcano population suggests the presence of a significant number of subcrustal/crustal magma reservoirs formed by magmatic upwelling.
- In order to produce the buoyancy a gravitational instability occurs and leads to the vertical spread of material.
- The Rayleigh Taylor gravitational instability theory can be used to draw a relationship between the spacing of volcanic structures and edifices at the surface and the depth of the magmatic reservoirs beneath the volcanic fields.





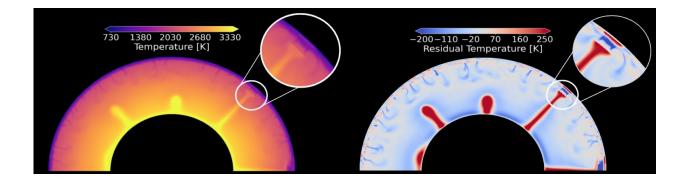


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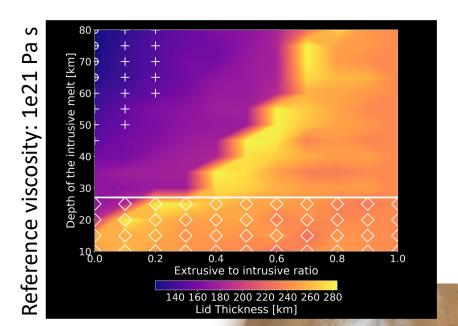
We test reference viscosity of 1e21 Pa s and 1e20 Pa s (poorly constrained parameter for the interior)

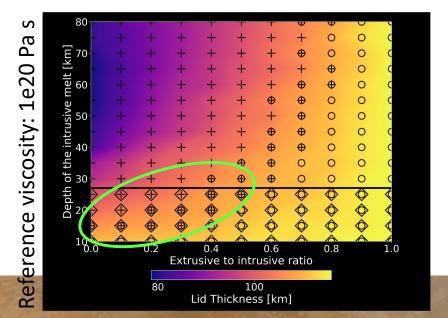
Thermal Evolution Models:



Overview on reference viscosity constraining:

- Circles: cases compatible with stagnant lid thickness 117 ± 10 km
 - Crosses: cases compatible with mechanical thickness ≤ 60 km
- Diamonds: cases where melt intrusions are placed at the base of the crust







Take home messages

- Estimate of the depth of thermal anomaly where partial melting triggers gravitational instability that initiates the upwelling
- Geodynamical models implementation taking into account thermal lithosphere thickness allowed to constrain interior viscosity on Venus
- Future observations at higher resolution will allow to:
 - observe stratigraphic relationship between rises, rifts, coronae, and volcanoes
 - reconstruct the event sequence
 - perform more detailed estimates on smaller volcano populations to refine inner layering
 - refine the estimate of the erupted magma volumes.

