



Modeling Venus Surface Conditions Evolution and the Effects of Early Large Impacts

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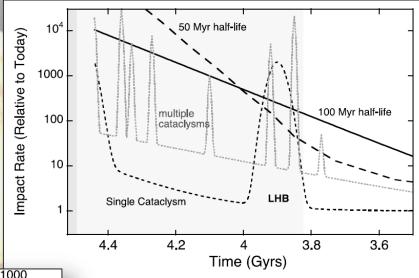
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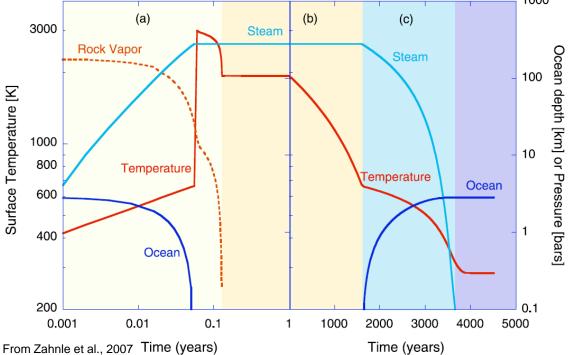




So, why the Impacts?

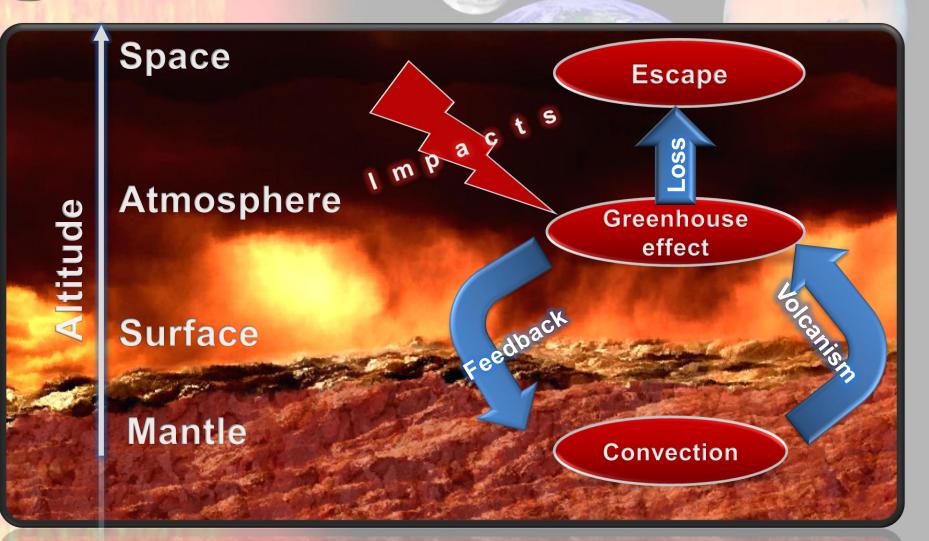
- Early history is marked by impacts.
- Large impacts could affect both the atmosphere and mantle of planets.





Could it have been a reason for some differences between Earth and Venus ?

Global Model





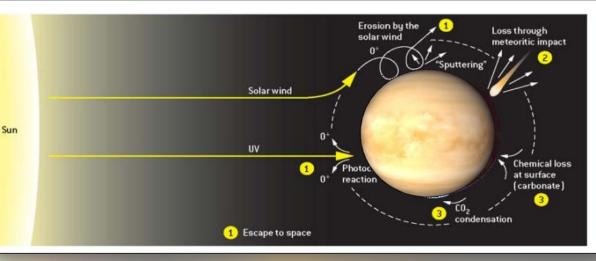
Atmospheric modeling

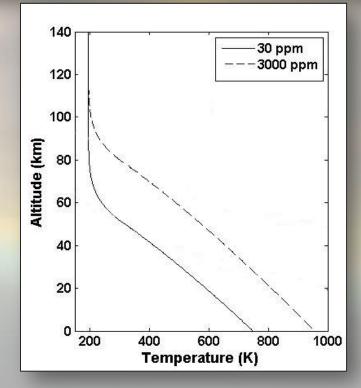
I/ Escape

- Early thermal escape
- Late non-thermal
- Impact erosion
- No surface interactions.

II/ Atmosphere

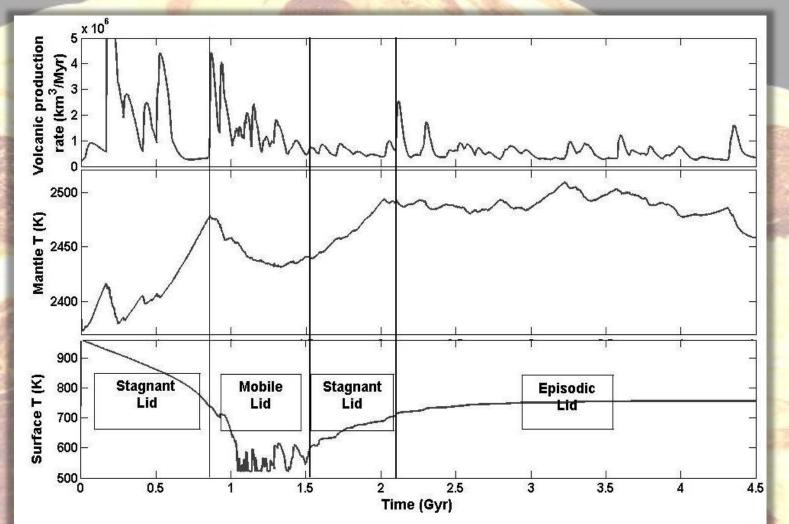
- Gray radiative convective model
- CO₂ and H₂O as greenhouse gases
- Faint Young Sun



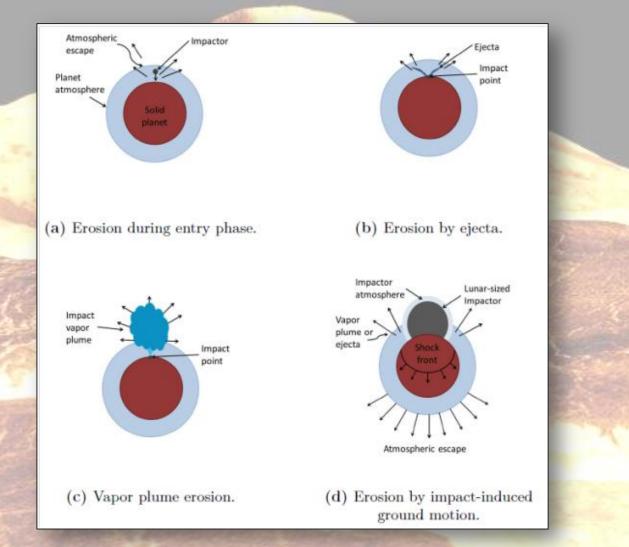


Mantle modeling

- Using the StagYY code with Plastic Yielding.
 - Resurfacing events and realistic volcanism.
- Clear effects of coupling on evolution.



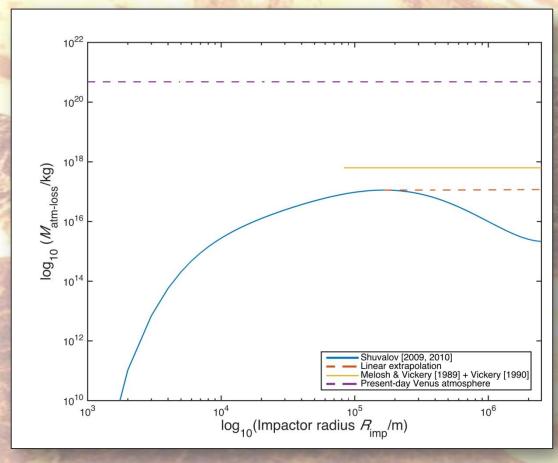
Impact erosion



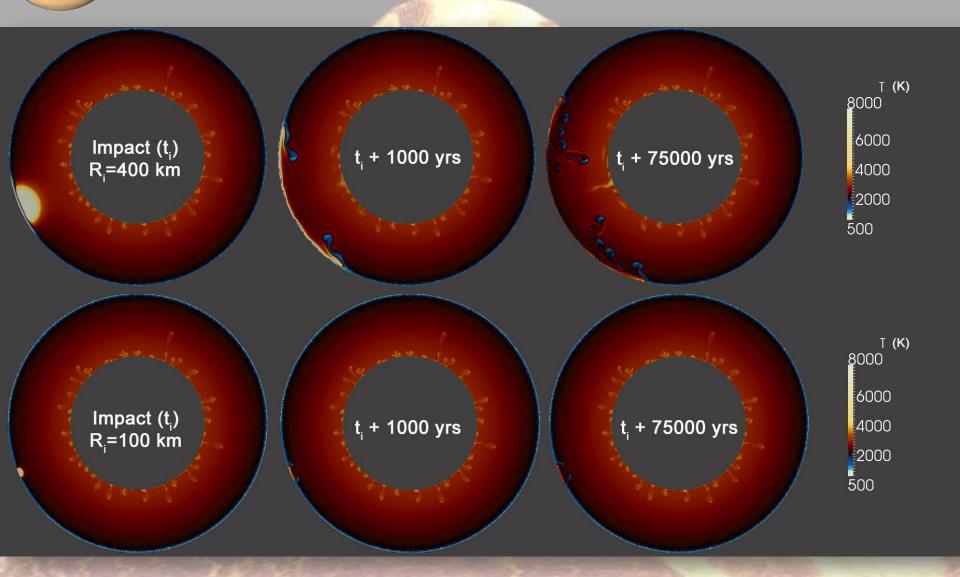
Old studies predict massive erosion but recent ones are more conservative.

...or weak?

- Numerical simulations using the SOVA Hydrocode.
- Total erosion amounts to only a fraction of the atmosphere.

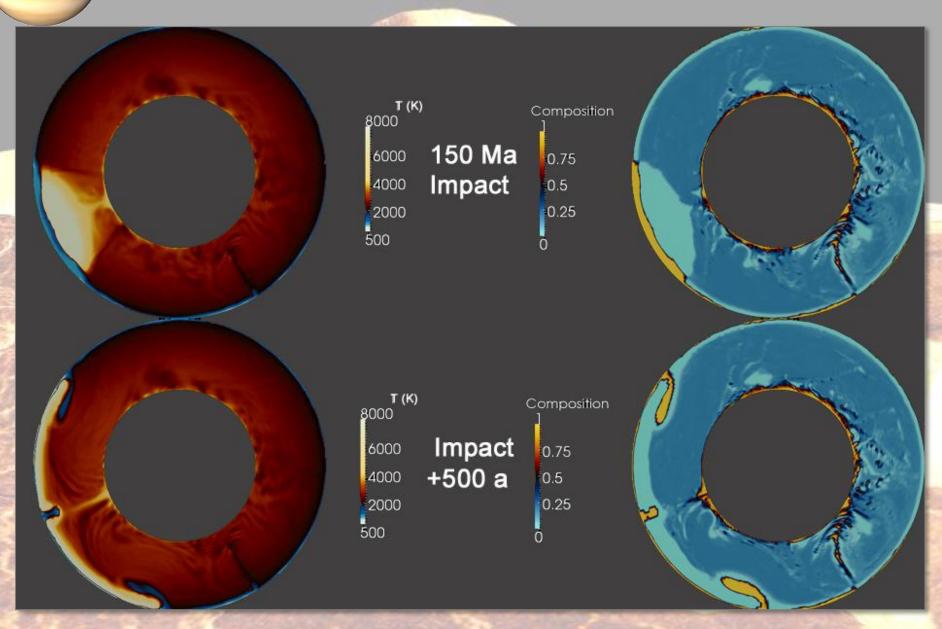


Impacts : in the mantle

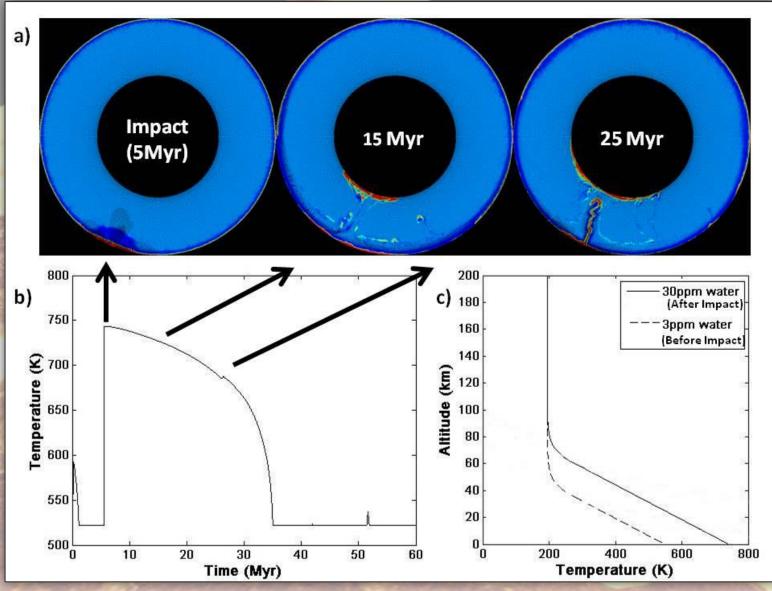


Large impacts affect a wide area. A 400km object leads to global events.

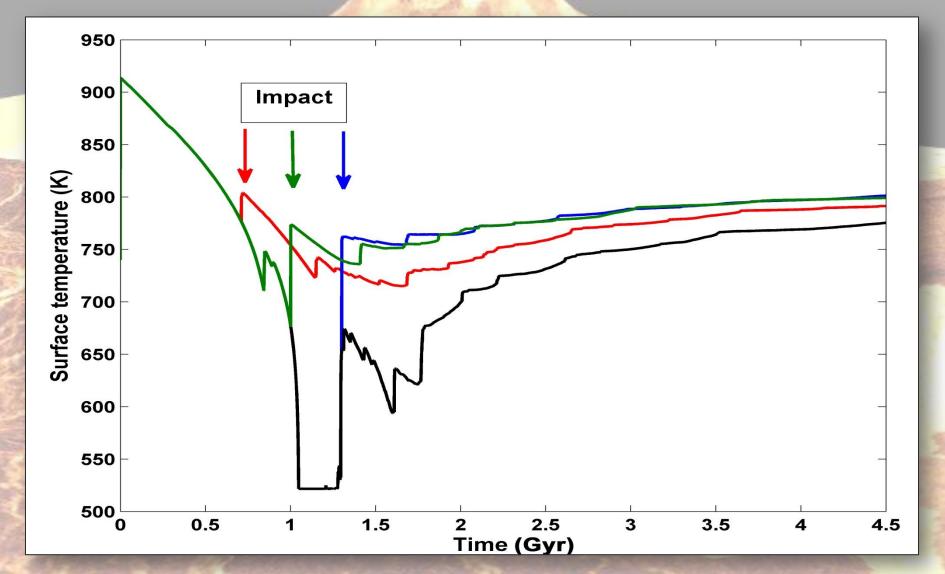
Impacts : mantle depletion



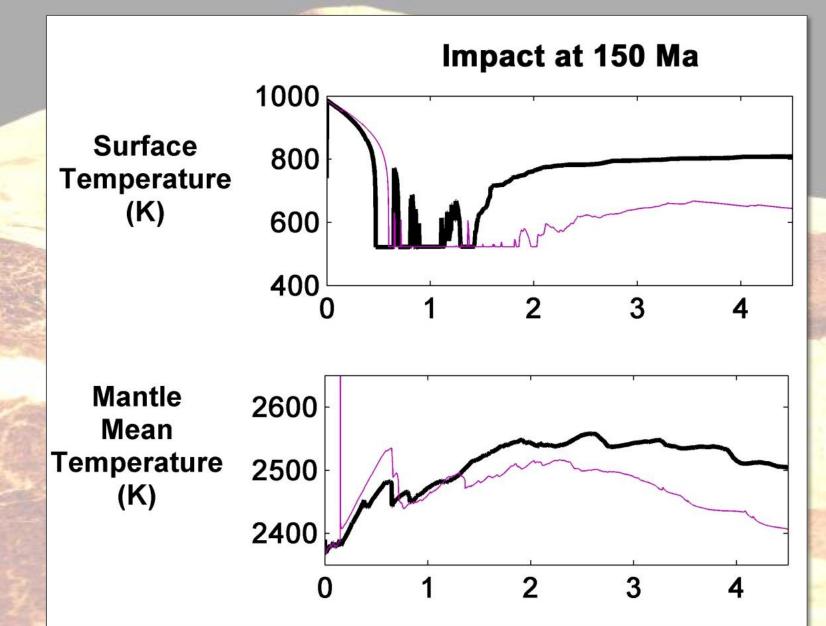
Short term consequences on surface conditions



Long Term: Degassing at the Impact? 500 km radius impactor



Long term deshydration



Conclusions

- Atmosphere/mantle interactions are important for Venus. And Impacts clearly affect both... As long as they are big (R> 200 km).
- Large Impacts have dramatic effects on the surface conditions due to volatile release. (up to ~200 K)
- They also affect the mantle on the global scale: volatile depletion.
- We also provide evolutionary pathways that lead to present Venus conditions either with or without impact.
- The problem is, however, to distinguish between these possible histories. At present, we lack data or definite proof.