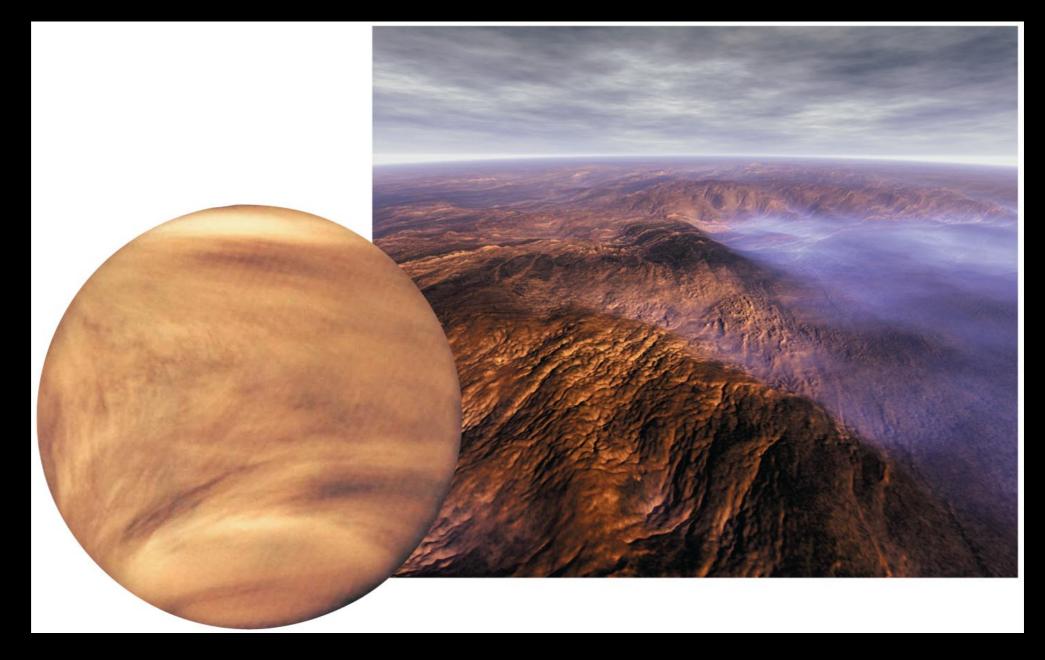
Venus

When did THIS

Mercury

...become hotter than THIS?

#### Venus



- Nearly identical in size to Earth
- Hellish conditions due to an extreme greenhouse effect
- Even hotter than Mercury: 470°C, day and night



### Which of the following appear to have a Greenhouse Effect?

Planet	Satellite Temperature	Surface Temperature
Venus	232K	740K
Earth	255K	288K
Mars	210K	210K
Titan	82K	94K

## Which of the following best describes the function of a greenhouse gas?

- A. They protect the ozone layer
- B. They trap sunlight within Earth's atmosphere
- C. They absorb some forms of light and allow other forms of light to pass through
- D. They concentrate sunlight as it passes through Earth's atmosphere

## Which of the following is an effective greenhouse gas?

A. Water

B. Oxygen

C. Ozone

D. Nitrogen

## If you view the blackbody curve of Earth, what form of light would it peak in?

A. Visible

B. IR

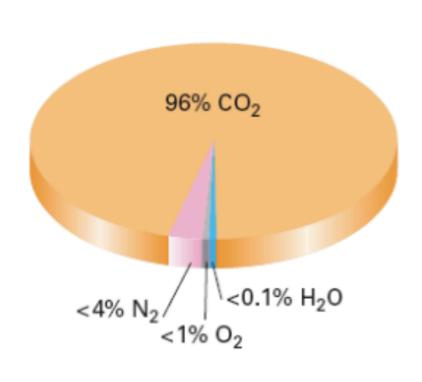
C. UV

D. None of the above

## If Earth didn't have an atmosphere, what would happen to its temperature?

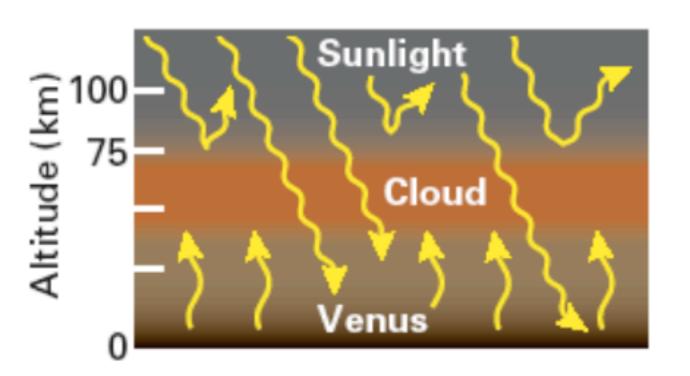
- A. It would go up a little (less than 10° C)
- B. It would up a lot (more than 10° C)
- C. It would go down a little (less than 10° C)
- D. It would go down a lot (more than 10° C)
- E. It would stay the same

### The Atmosphere of Venus



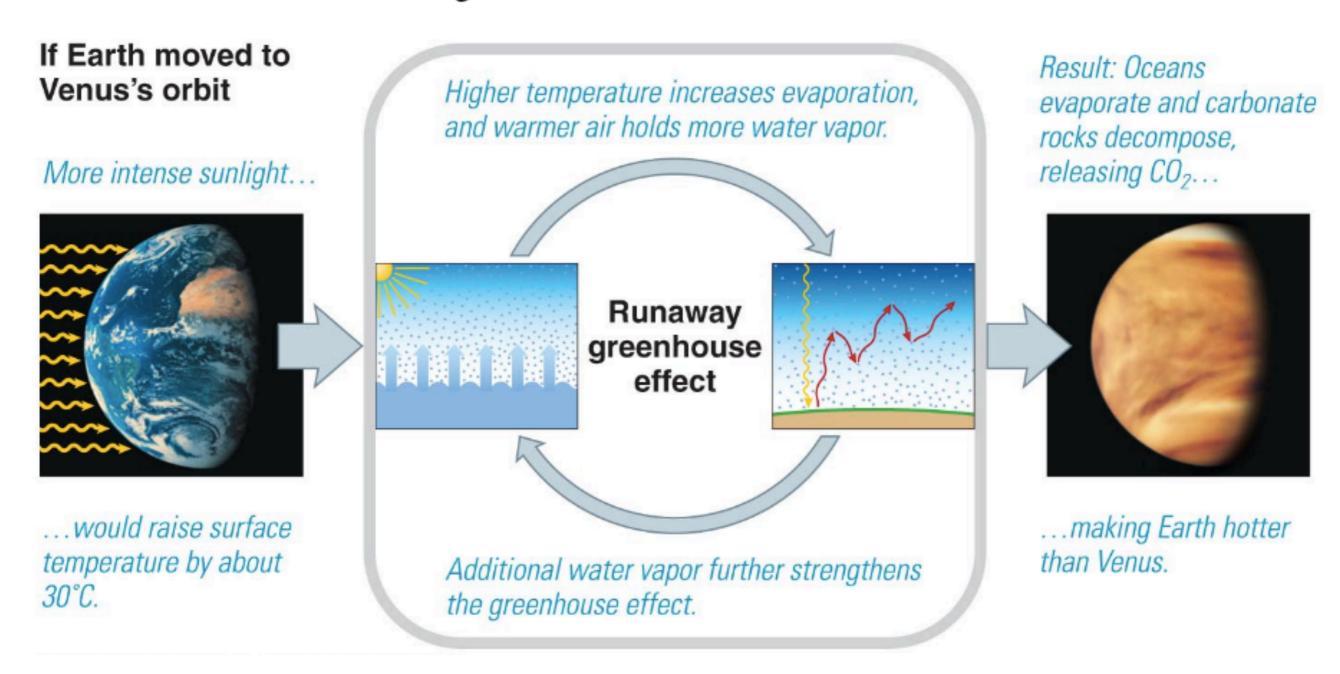
Is 96 % CO<sub>2</sub>

- Which creates a powerful greenhouse effect, trapping sunlight
- Temperatures are above 900 °F
- This would kill any life on Venus.



Warning: This could happen to your home planet!!!

### Runaway Greenhouse Effect

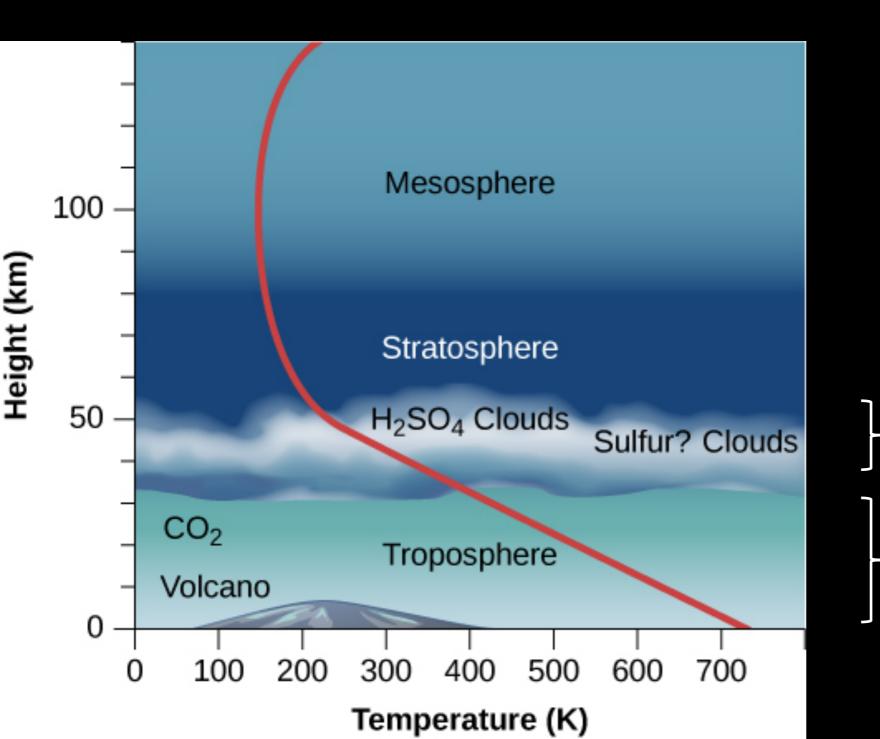


 Runaway greenhouse effect would account for why Venus has so little water



The surface of Venus is completely hidden beneath permanent cloud cover

While most of the atmosphere is  $CO_2$ , there is also a small amount of nitrogen. There is very little water- Venus' atmosphere is quite dry.

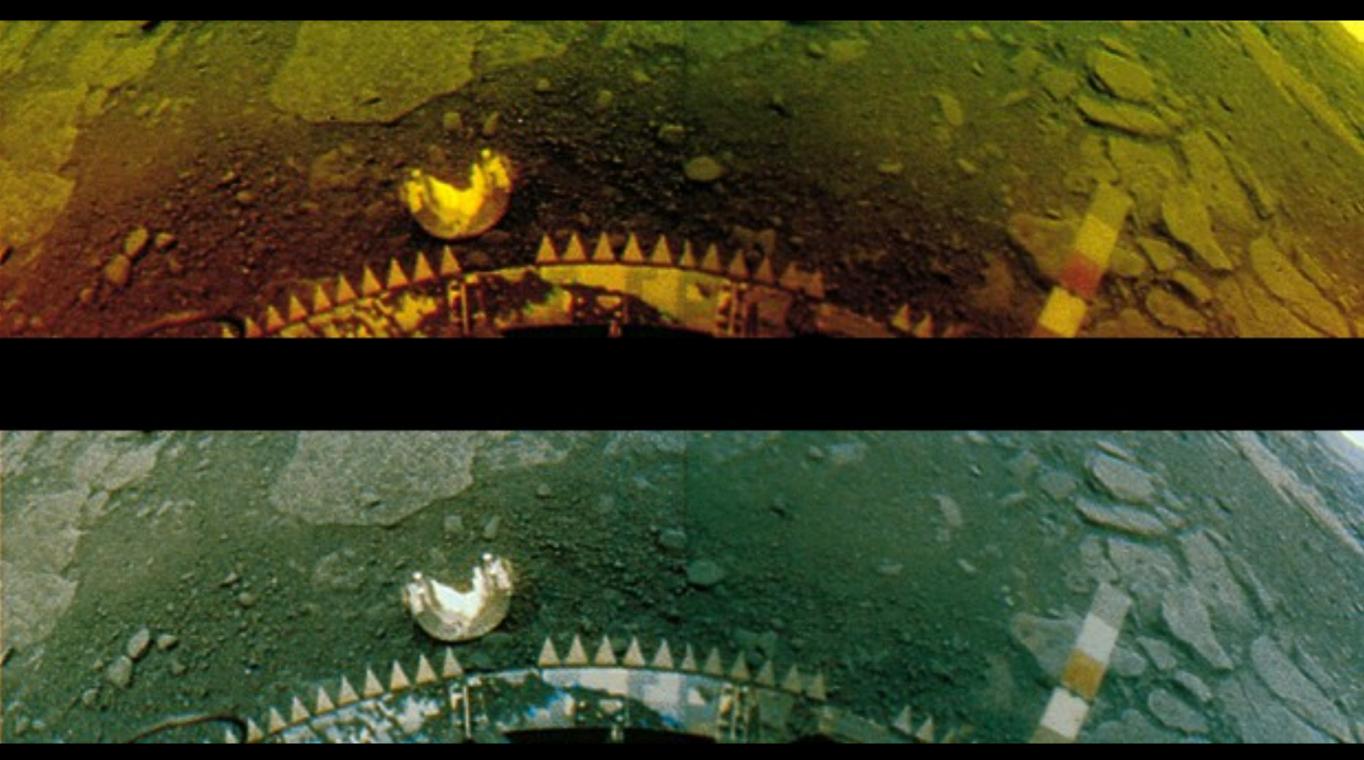


Pressure is 90x what we have on Earth!

Sulfuric acid

Clear; very little weather here!

### The Venusian Surface

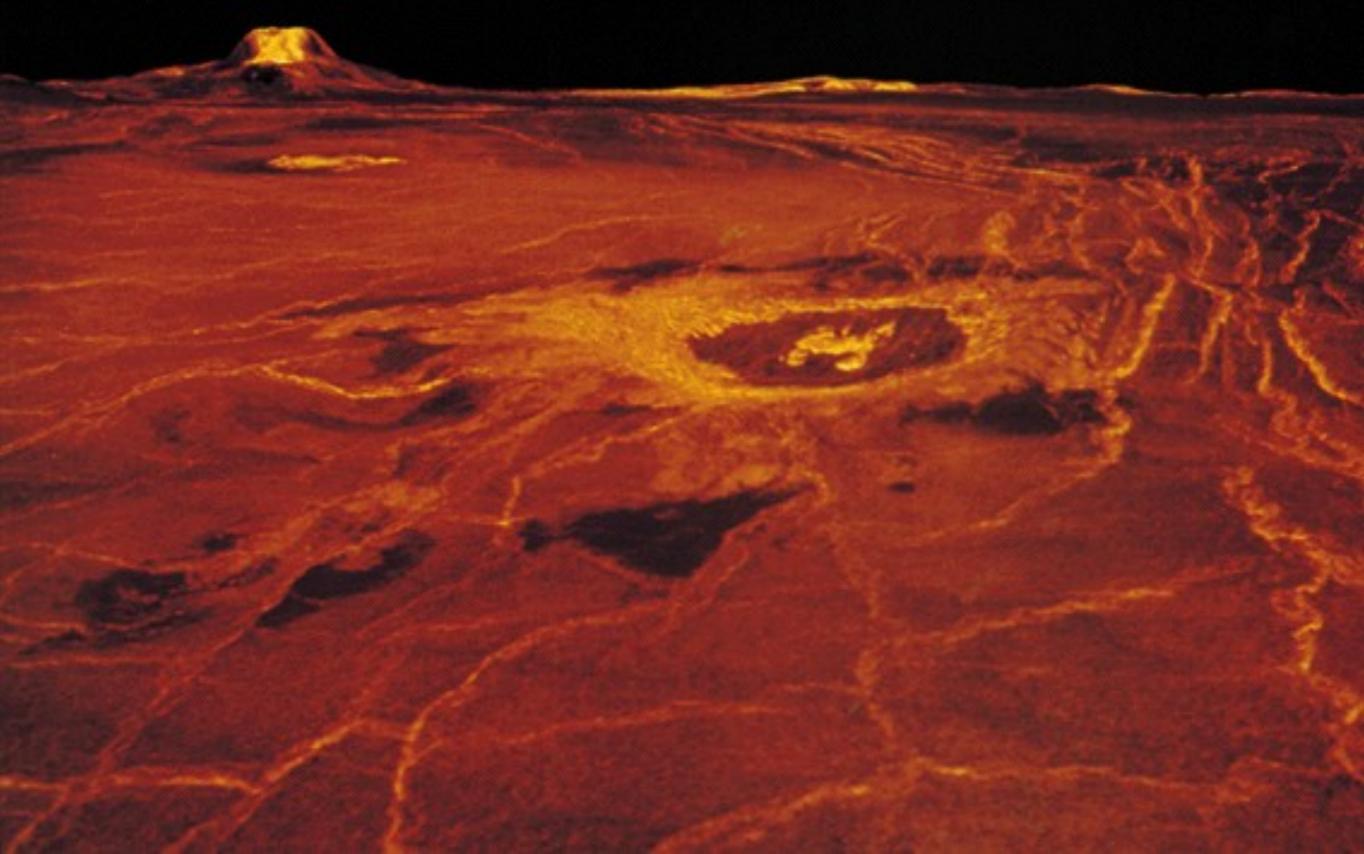


View from the Venera 13 lander on Venus – our last visit there

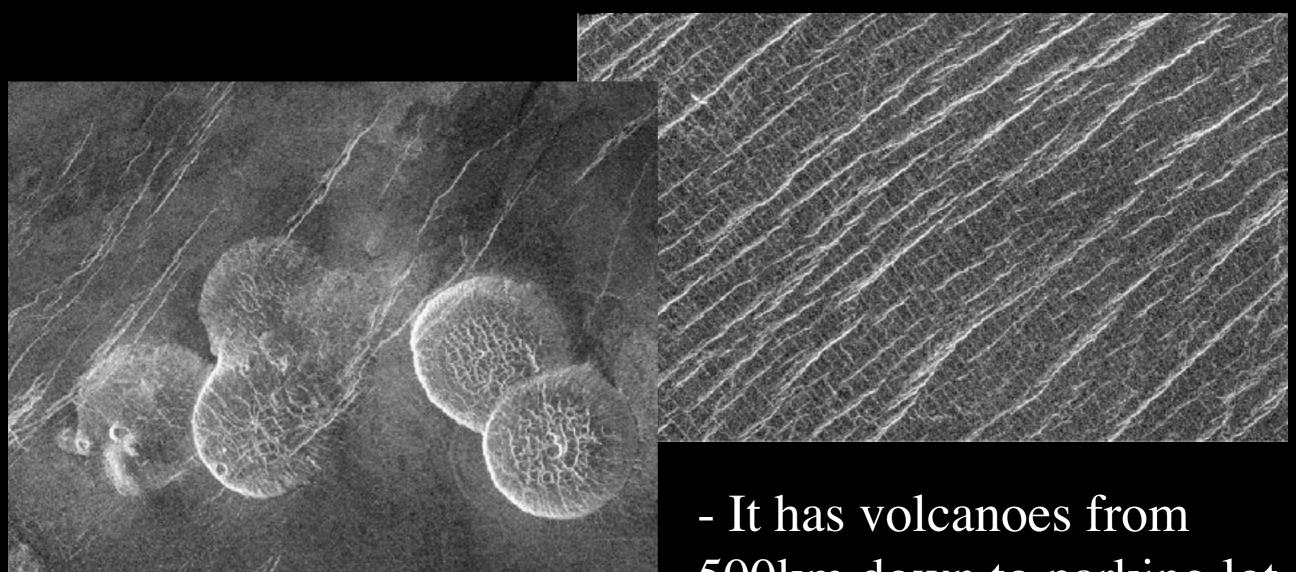
Radar image of Venus



# Venus is covered with gently rolling hills and numerous volcanoes



### Effects of upwelling magma on Venus

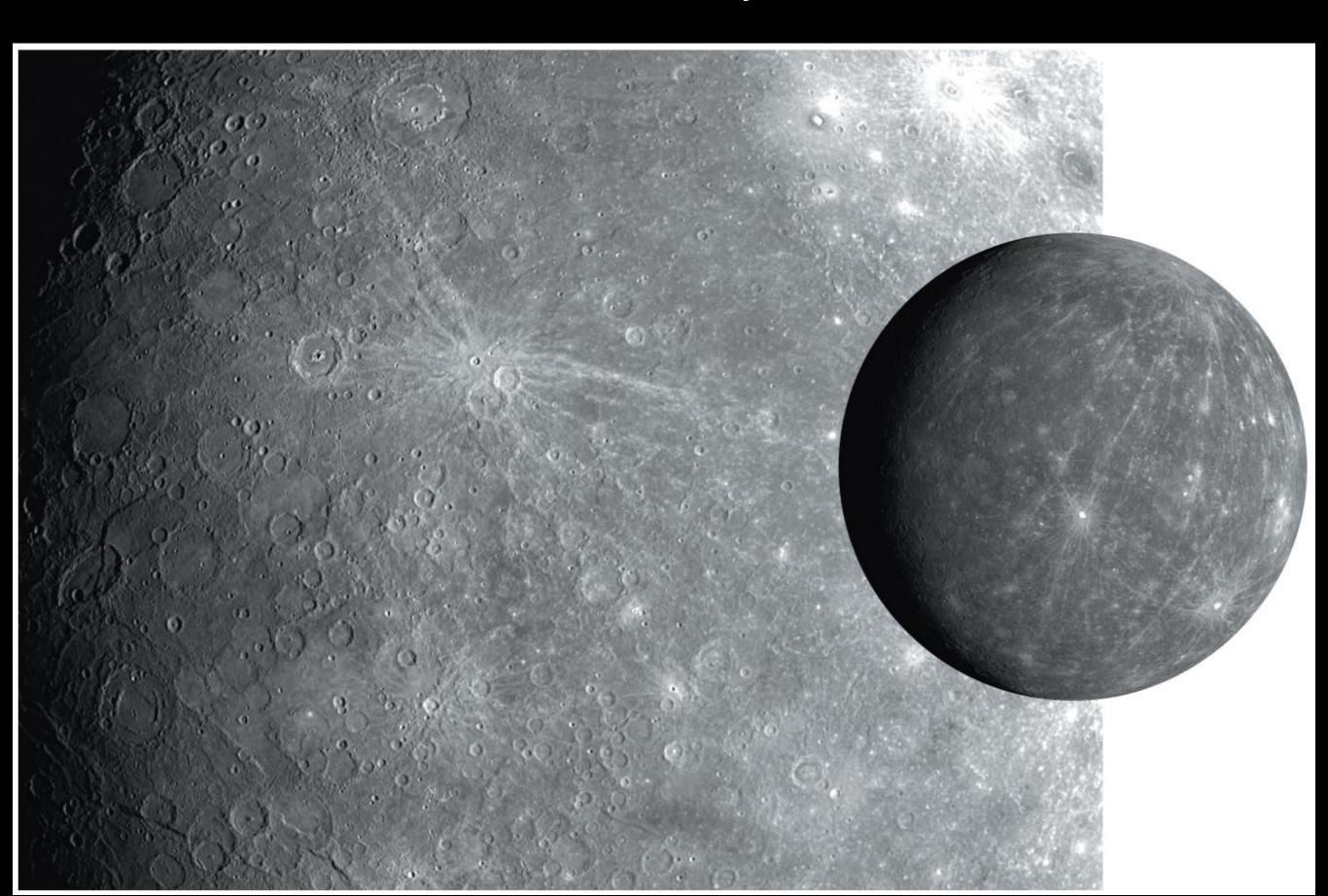


- It has volcanoes from 500km down to parking lot size.
- It has tectonic features but no large-scale plates

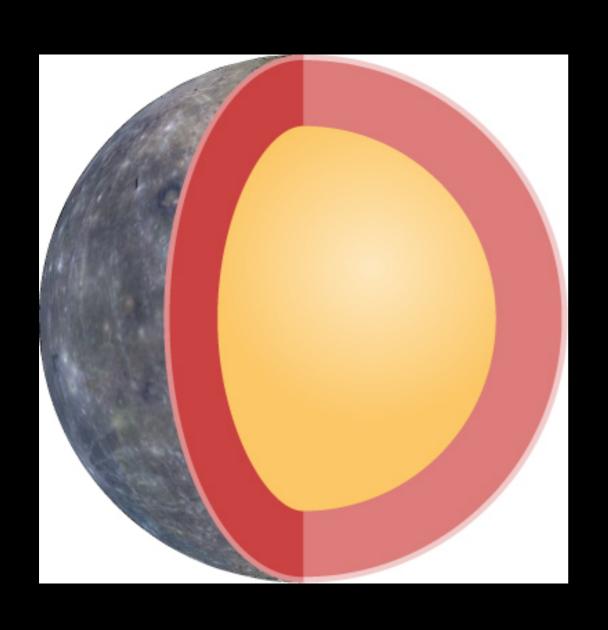
#### Top 6 things to know about Venus

- 1) Nearly identical in size to Earth; surface hidden by clouds
- 2) Hellish conditions due to an extreme, runaway greenhouse effect
- 3) Even hotter than Mercury: 878F, day and night
- 4) Visited by Soviet Venera 13 which lasted a few hours and Magellan
- 5) It ROTATES BACKWARDS (and slowly!) compared to other planets
- 6) Its atmosphere is 96% CO<sub>2</sub> with trace elements of N<sub>2</sub>, with some Ar, sulfur dioxide, and small amounts of sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, and hydrofluoric acid. It is 90 times MORE dense than Earth's.

### Mercury

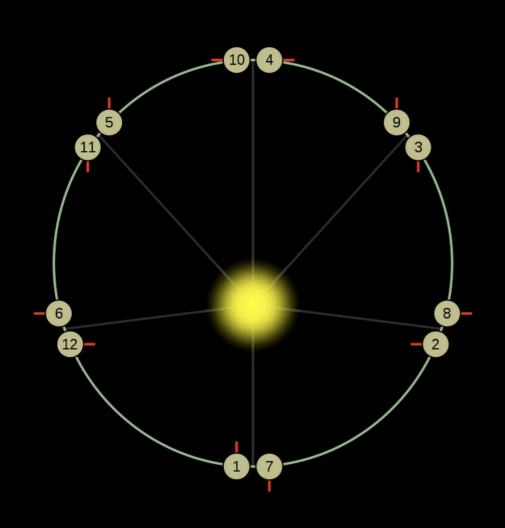


### A high density planet



- About the size of Earth's moon but much heavier
- It must be made of mostly metals
- Very little atmosphere
- A weak magnetic field

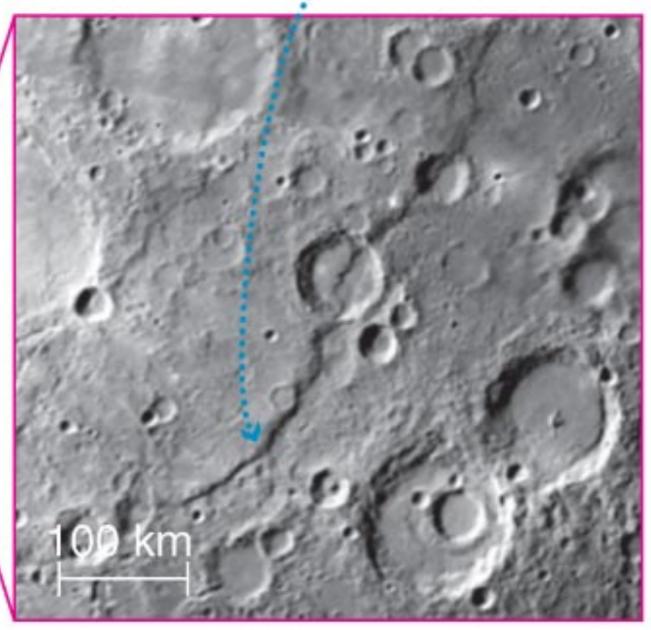
### Mercury's odd rotation



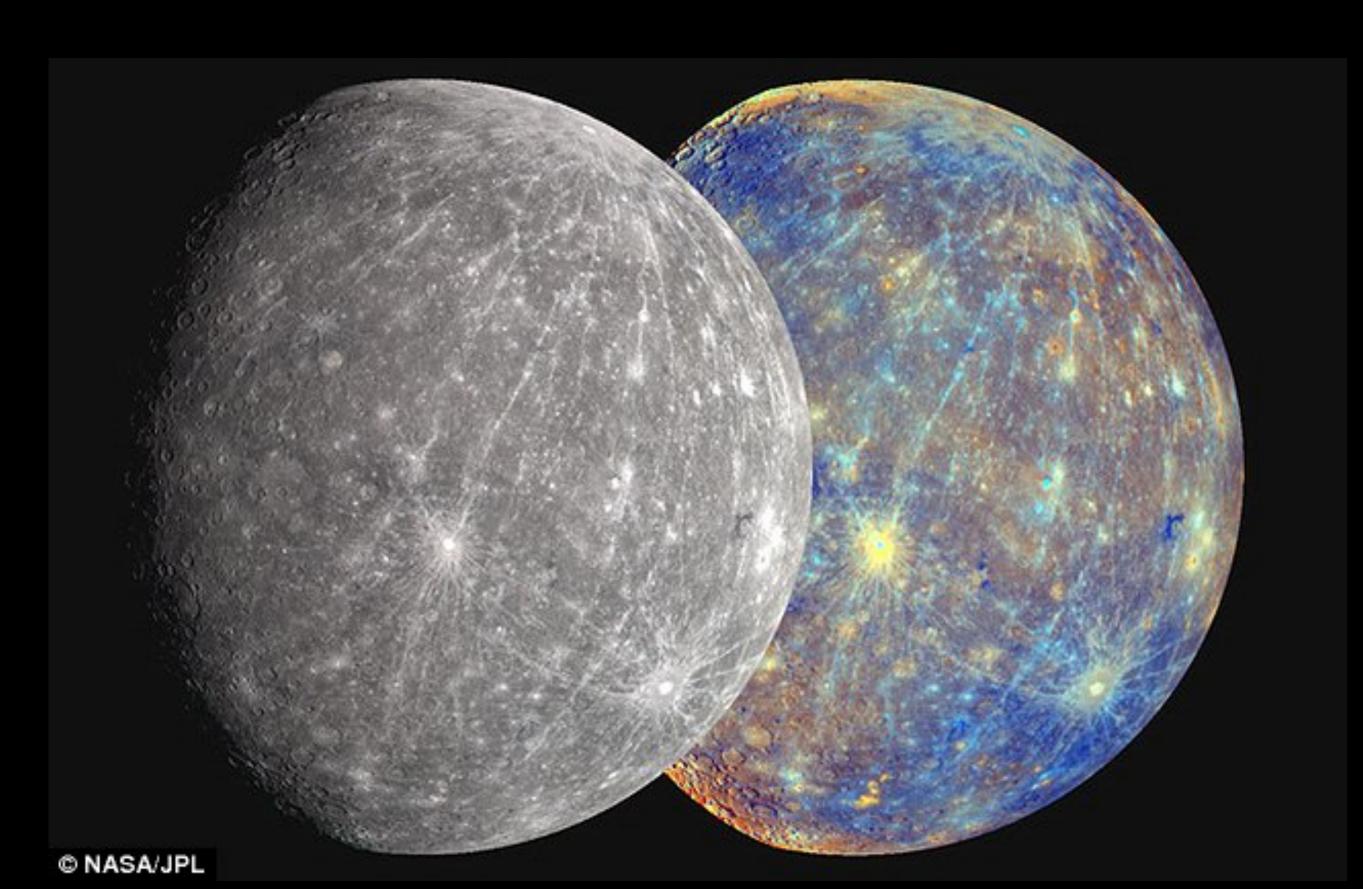
- After one orbit,Mercury has rotated1.5 times
- VERY hot on the day side (700K/430C)
- Quite cold on the night side (100K/-170C)

Some portions of the Mercury's core and mantle shrank . . . crust were forced to slide under others. Shrinkage not to scale! causing Mercury's crust to contract.

Today we see long, steep cliffs created by this crustal movement.



## Messenger (2008)



#### Top 4 things to know about Mercury

- 1) Mercury is the smallest of the terrestrial planets and is the closest to the Sun
- 2) It is dead, airless and covered in craters the absence of air results in a range of temperatures of 797°F (day) to 280°F (night)
- 3) It has been visited by the Mariner and Messenger space crafts
- 4) Its ridges and craters are due it cooling quickly after forming and no erosion