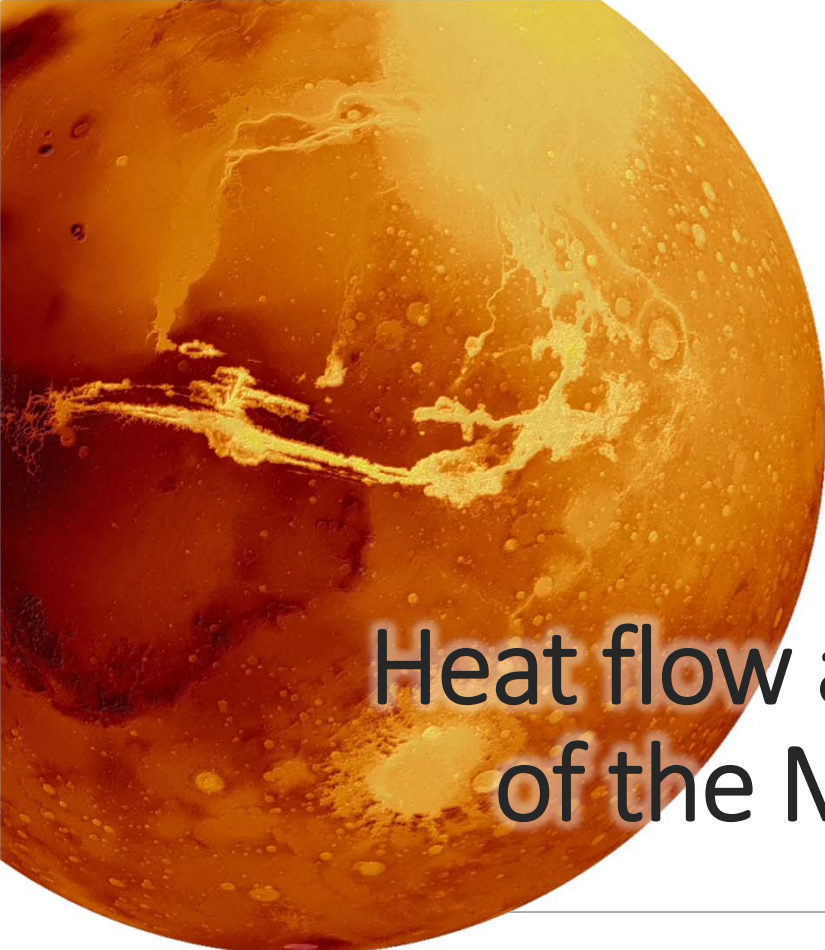
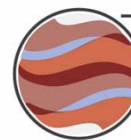




Heat flow and thermal structure of the Martian lithosphere

LAURA M. PARRO

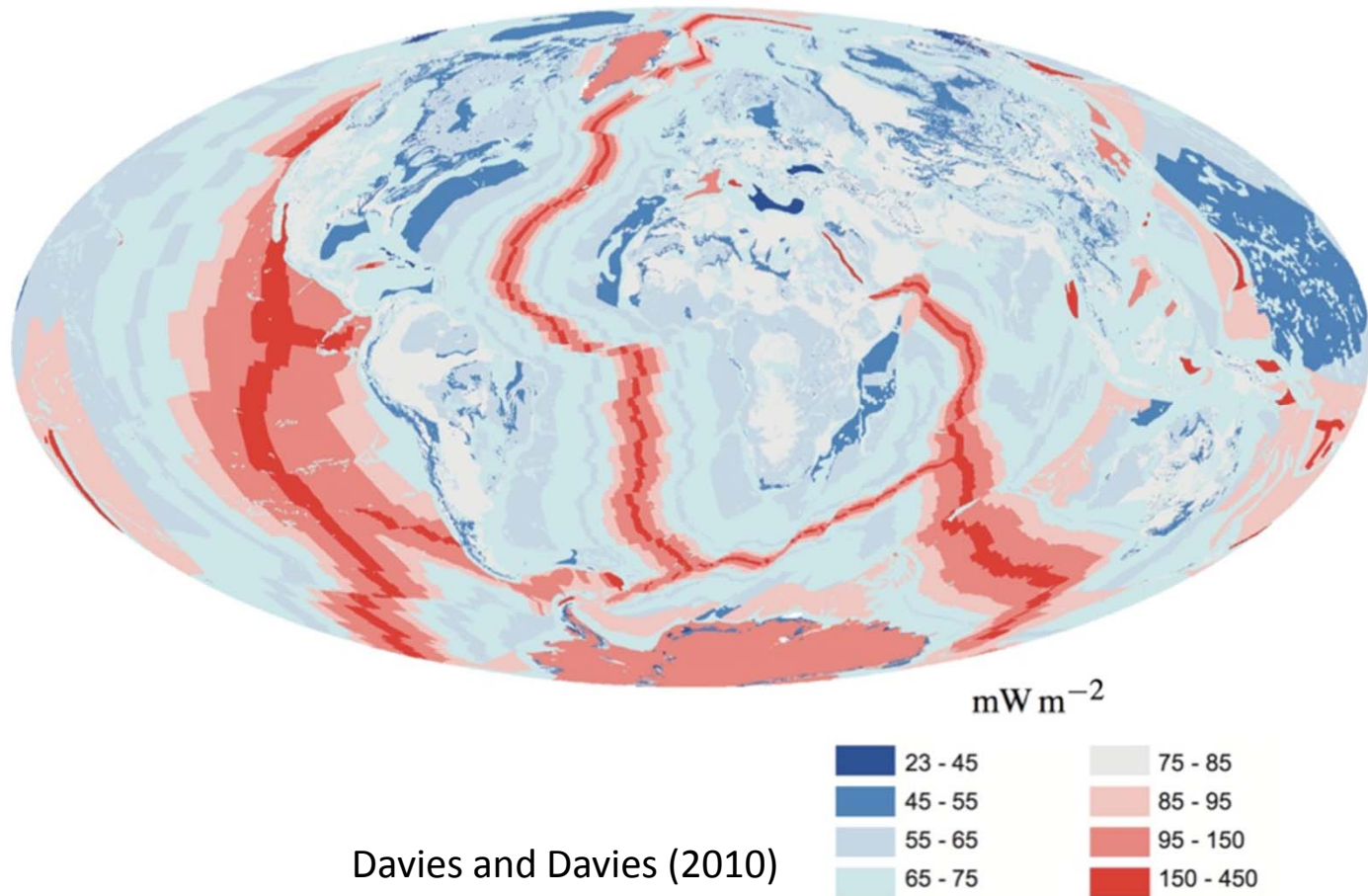


UPWARDS
UNDERSTANDING PLANET MARS

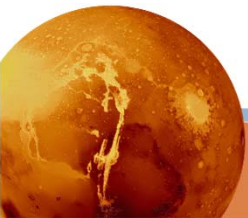


INTRODUCTION: HEAT FLOW

Heat flow is the movement of heat (energy) from the interior of a planet to its Surface.

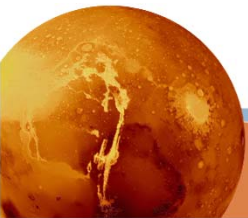
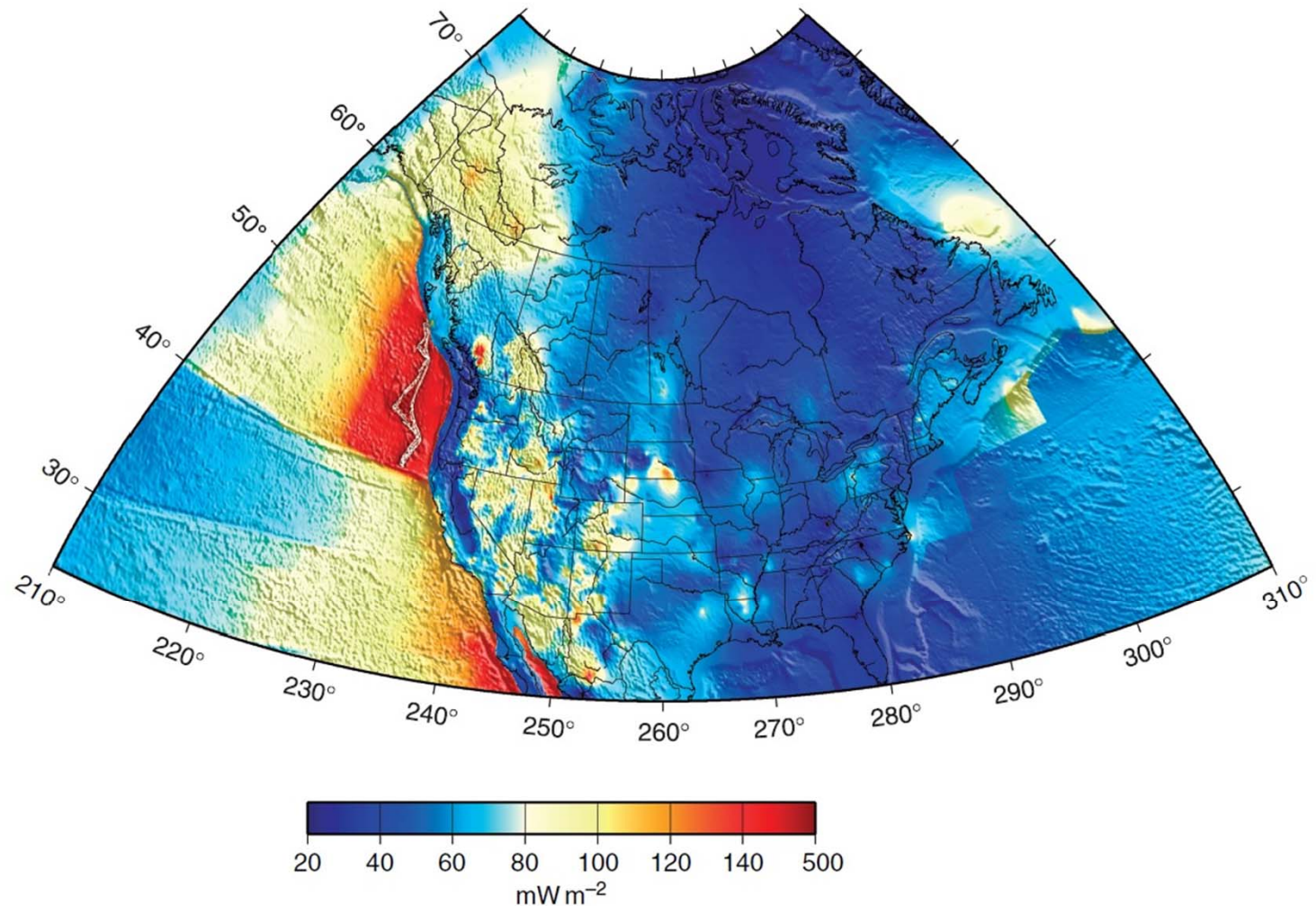


Davies and Davies (2010)



INTRODUCTION: HEAT FLOW

Heat flow map of North America. Adapted from Blackwell and Richards (2004)



THERMAL STATE AND MECHANICAL STRUCTURE OF THE LITHOSPHERE

HEAT FLOW ON MARS



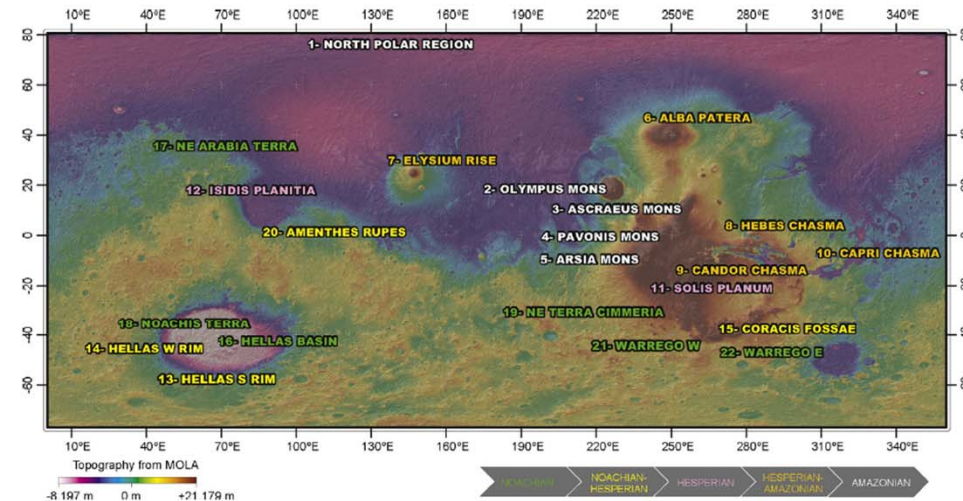
Direct measurements



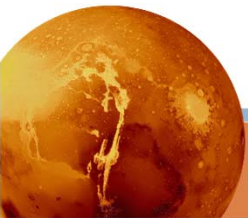
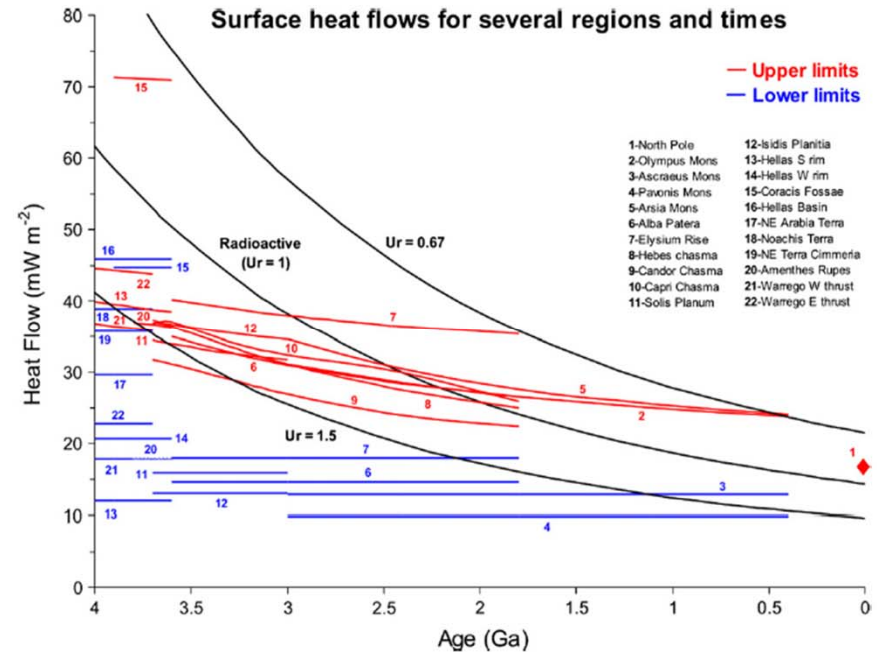
InSight mission

- Effective elastic thickness of the lithosphere (T_e)
- Depth of the brittle-ductile transition beneath large thrust faults (BDT)

Indirect methods

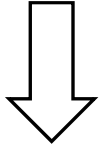


Heat flow in the past (paleo-heat flows) Ruiz et al., 2011



MOTIVATIONS

Thermal state of the martian subsurface and lithosphere

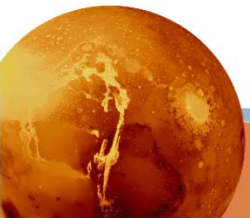
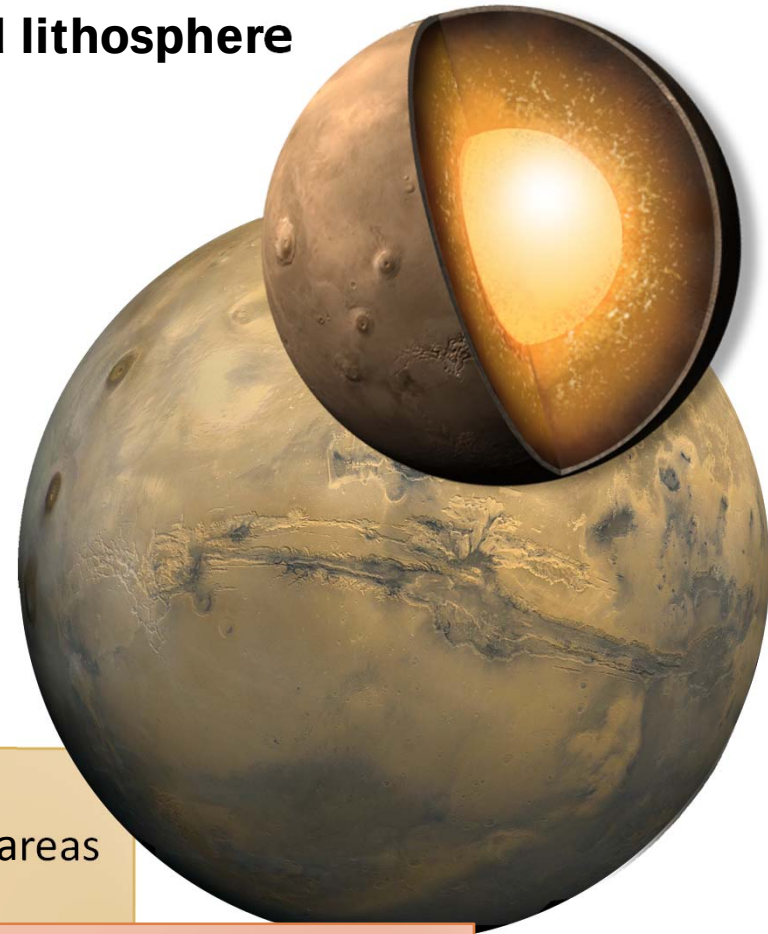


Present-day pattern of heat flow of the planet:

- Global heat flow model at the present.
- Compared these results with our previous knowledge on the heat flow history.
- Compared with the data obtained by InSight

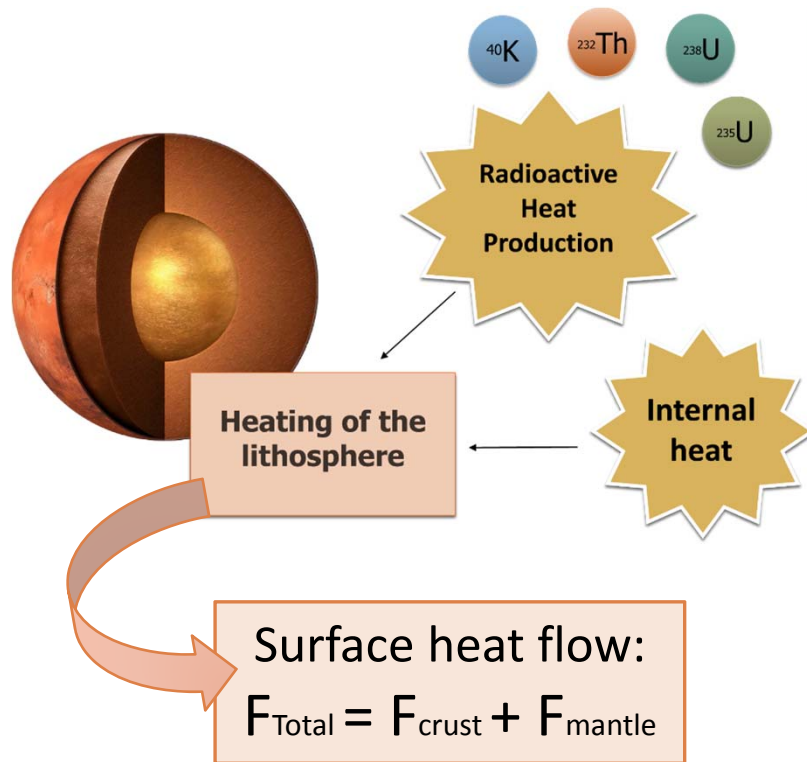
Geodynamics of the planet, evaluate landing zones, the distribution of groundwater or clathrates, areas with higher thermal gradient, etc.

Thermal state and evolution of the terrestrial planets



PRESENT-DAY THERMAL STATE OF MARS

Present-day heat flow model of Mars



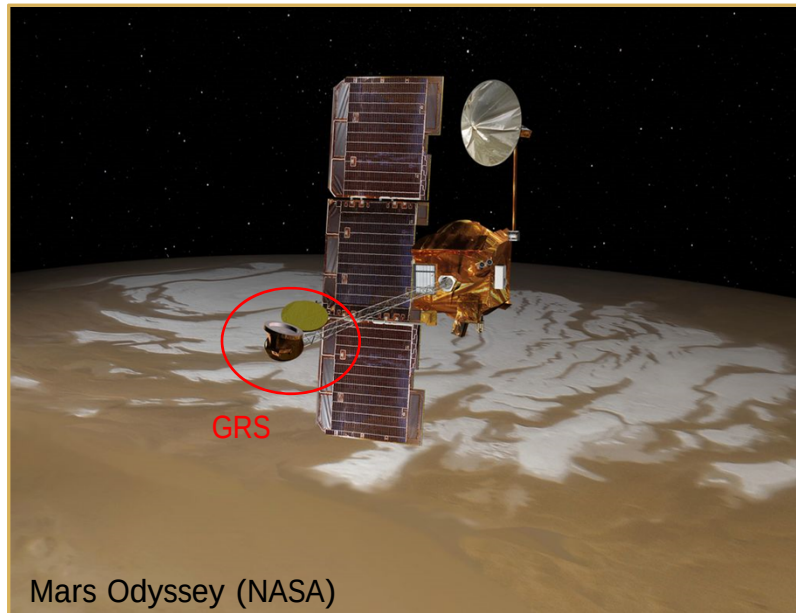
1. The radiogenic heat production of the crust and the lithosphere mantle.
2. Scaling heat flow variations arising from crustal thickness and topography crustal thickness variations. New crustal thickness model
3. The heat flow derived from the effective elastic thickness of the lithosphere beneath the North Polar Region (NPR), as a control, also from the South Polar Region (SPR).

CRUSTAL AND MANTLE HEAT PRODUCTION

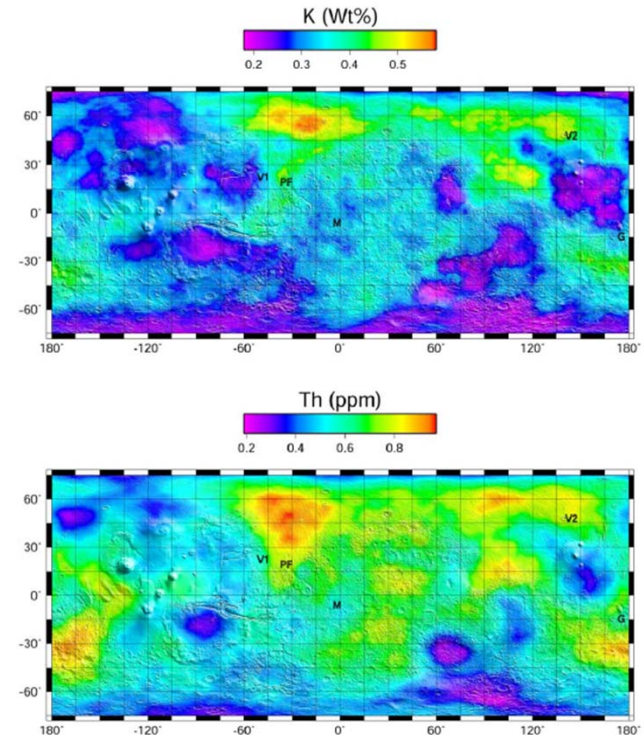
The **crustal** heat production is the sum of the heat-producing elements (HPEs)

$$H = h_{\text{Th}232} + h_{\text{U}238} + h_{\text{U}235} + h_{\text{K}40}$$

HPE abundances on the surface of Mars have been estimated from measurements by the **GRS (2001 Mars Odyssey)**. Th/U ratio = 3.8

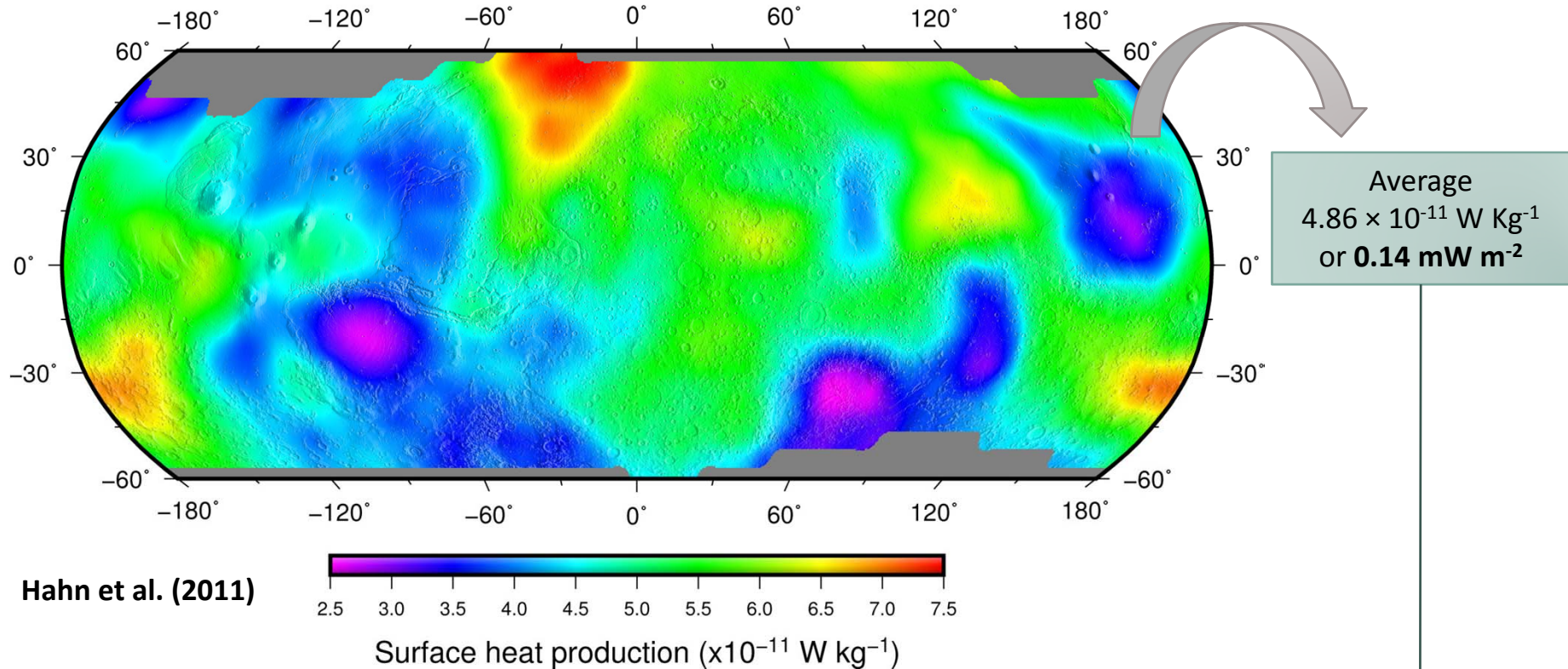


Taylor et al.
(2006)



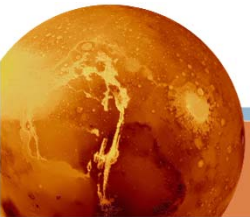
CRUSTAL AND MANTLE HEAT PRODUCTION

The **crustal** heat production is the sum of the heat-producing elements (HPEs)



The **mantle** heat production → we use HPE mantle lithosphere abundances **0.1 times** the average value for the martian crust

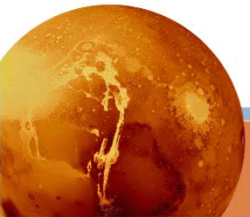
≈0.017 mW m⁻²



PRESENT-DAY HEAT FLOW MODEL OF MARS

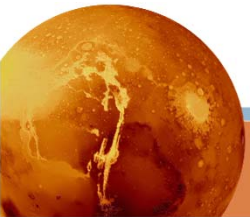
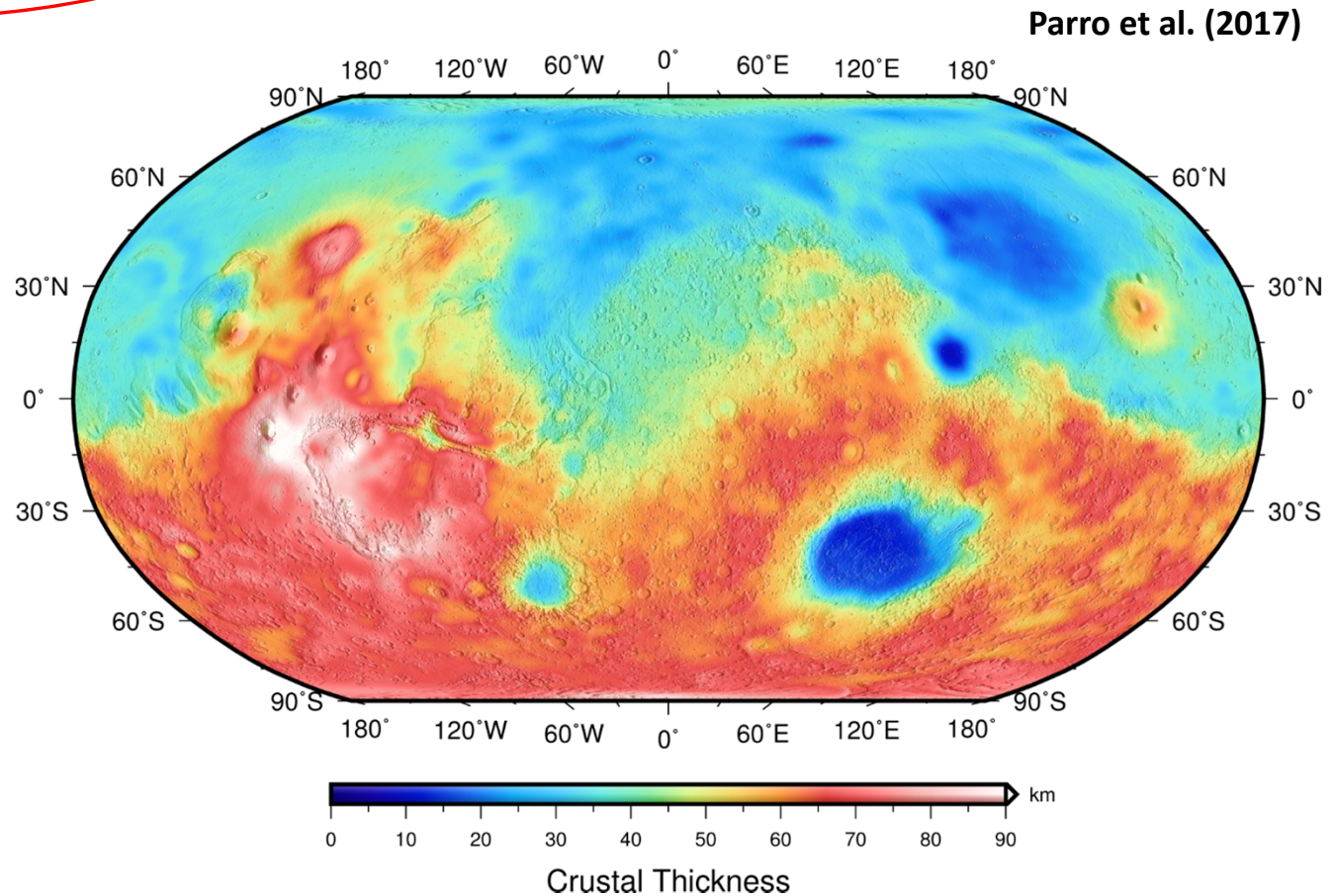
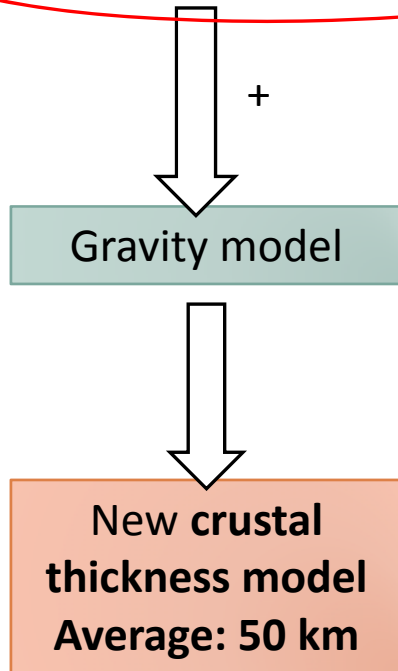
Present-day thermal state of Mars

1. The radiogenic heat production of the crust and the lithosphere mantle.
2. Scaling heat flow variations arising from crustal thickness and topography variations → New crustal thickness model.
3. The heat flow derived from the effective elastic thickness of the lithosphere beneath the North Polar Region (NPR), as a control, also from the South Polar Region (SPR).



CRUSTAL THICKNESS MODEL

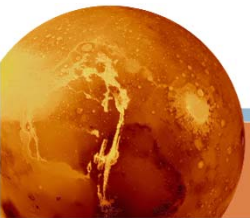
We **scale heat flow differences** across the martian surface due to **crustal thickness** and **topographic differences (MOLA)** in the planet.



PRESENT-DAY HEAT FLOW MODEL OF MARS

Present-day thermal state of Mars

1. The radiogenic heat production of the crust and the lithosphere mantle.
2. Scaling heat flow variations arising from crustal thickness and topography crustal thickness variations. New crustal thickness model.
3. The heat flow derived from the effective elastic thickness of the lithosphere beneath the North Polar Region (NPR), as a control, also from the South Polar Region (SPR).



SCALING OF PRESENT-DAY SURFACE HEAT FLOW

We **scale heat flow** differences across the Martian surface using the expression:

$$F_{local} = F_{ref} + H_c \Delta t + (H_c - H_m) (\Delta b - \Delta t)$$

F_{local} = local heat flow for a given location on the surface of Mars

F_{ref} = reference value used for anchoring the model

H_c = crustal heat production = 0.14 mW m^{-2}

H_m = mantle heat production = 0.017 mW m^{-2}

Δt = difference between the local elevation and the elevation at the reference location.

Δb = difference between the local crustal thickness and the crustal thickness in the reference location.

- **North Polar Region (NPR)**
= 17 mW m^{-2}
(T_e) of 300 km
- **South Polar Region (SPR)**
= 23.5 mW m^{-2}
(T_e) of 161 km

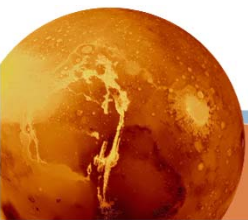
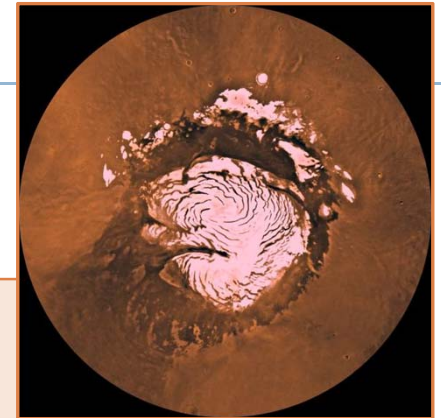
Surface topography → Mars Orbiter Laser Altimeter (MOLA) topography model

Crustal thicknesses → Our crustal thickness model

Crust density: 2900 kg m^{-3}

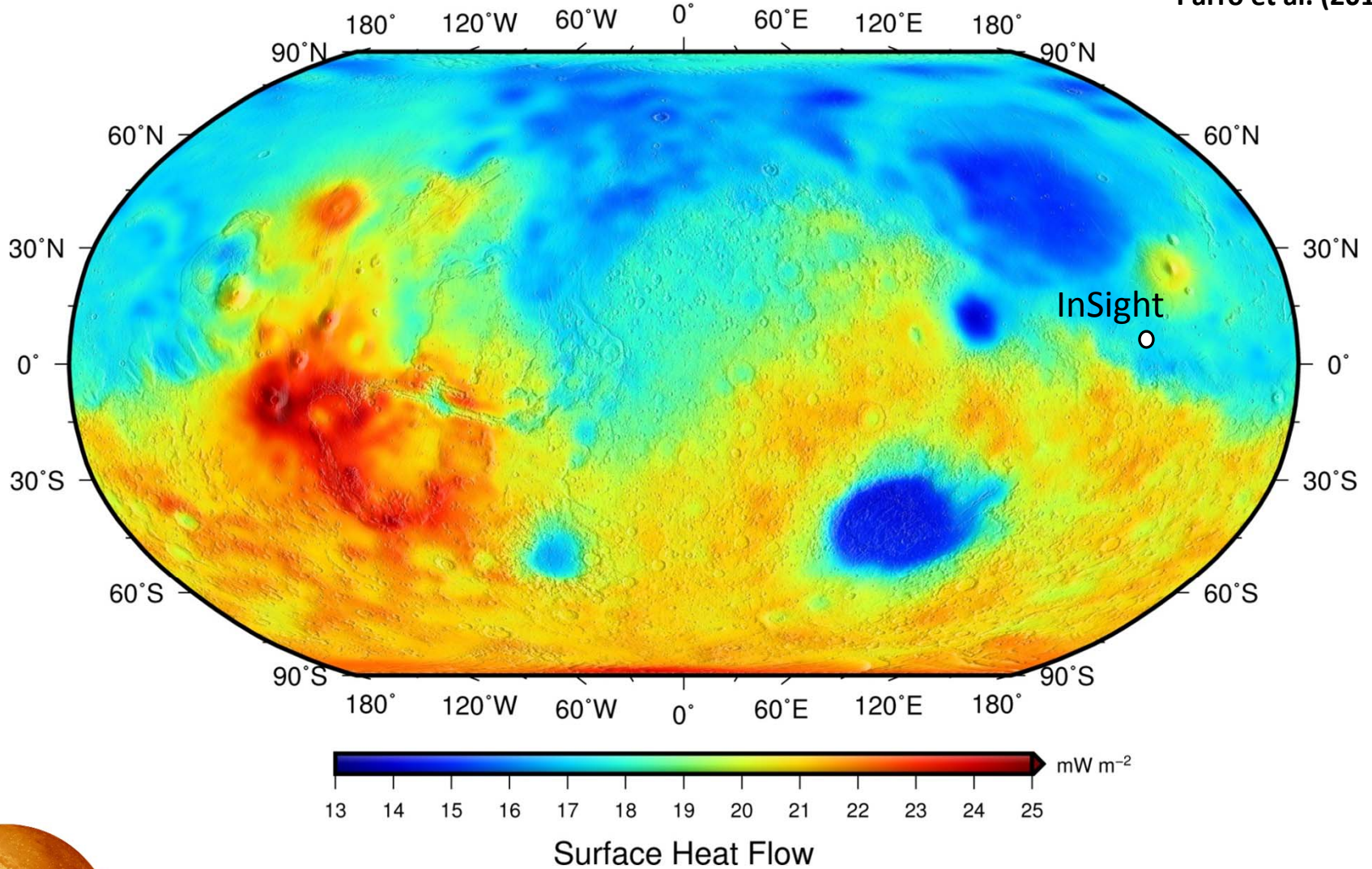
Lithospheric mantle density: 3500 kg m^{-3}

Conductivity: $2 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$



RESULTS: PRESENT-DAY HEAT FLOW MODEL

Parro et al. (2017)



Heat flow data distribution

www.ucm.es/upwards/

Navegar identificado

Buscar en la web



Upwards - Understanding Planet Mars

Proyectos de Investigación

UPWARDS - UCM

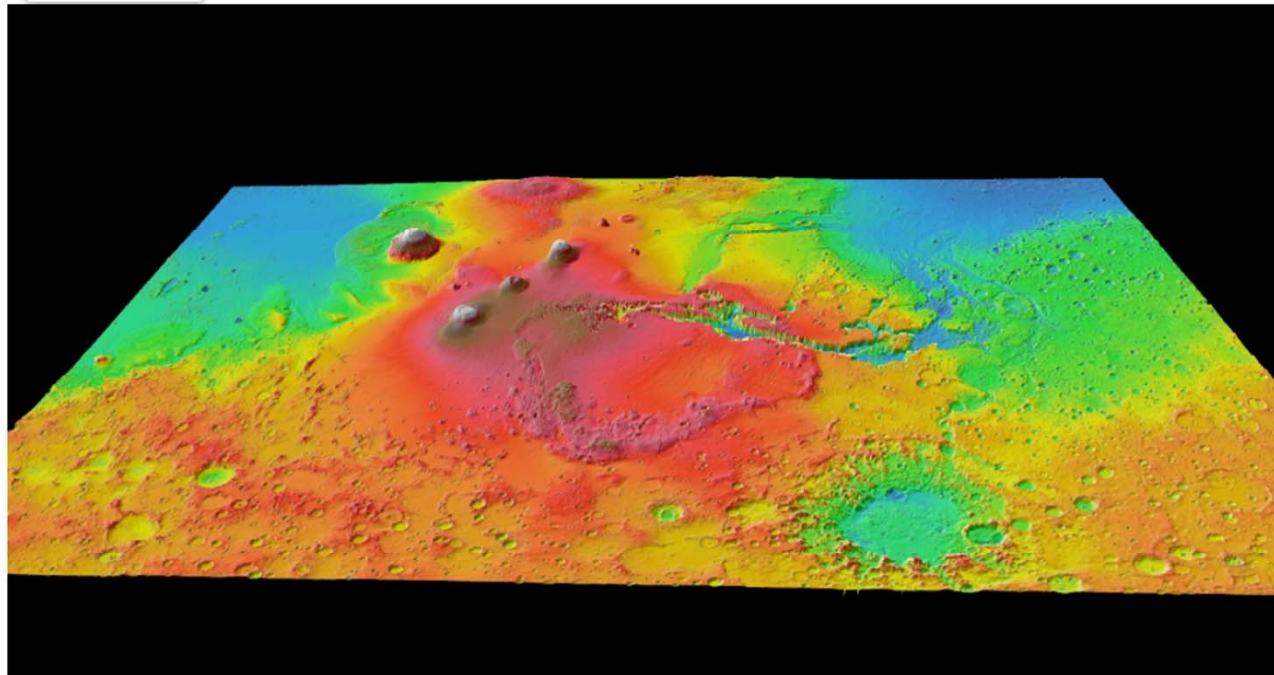
Project

Scientific staff

Achievements

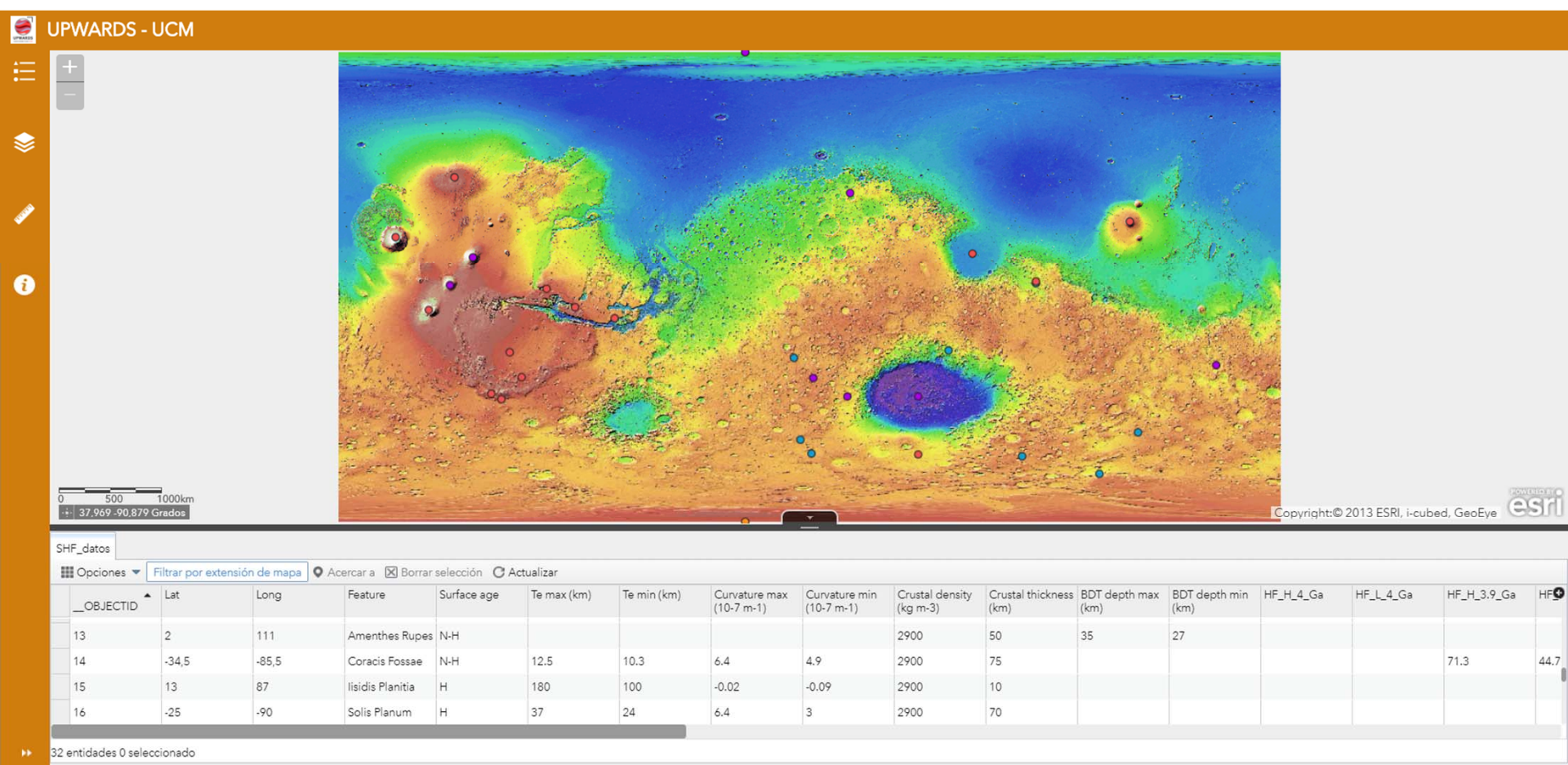
Disclaimer

Horizon 2020, the European Union's most ambitious research and innovation programme, which aims at excellence in scientific production, the quest for answers to social challenges. UPWARDS is a cutting-edge project which, through the cooperation of groups of excellence, is image of Mars, examining everything from the subsoil to the escape into space.



Laura M. Parro

Heat flow data distribution



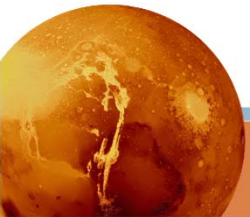
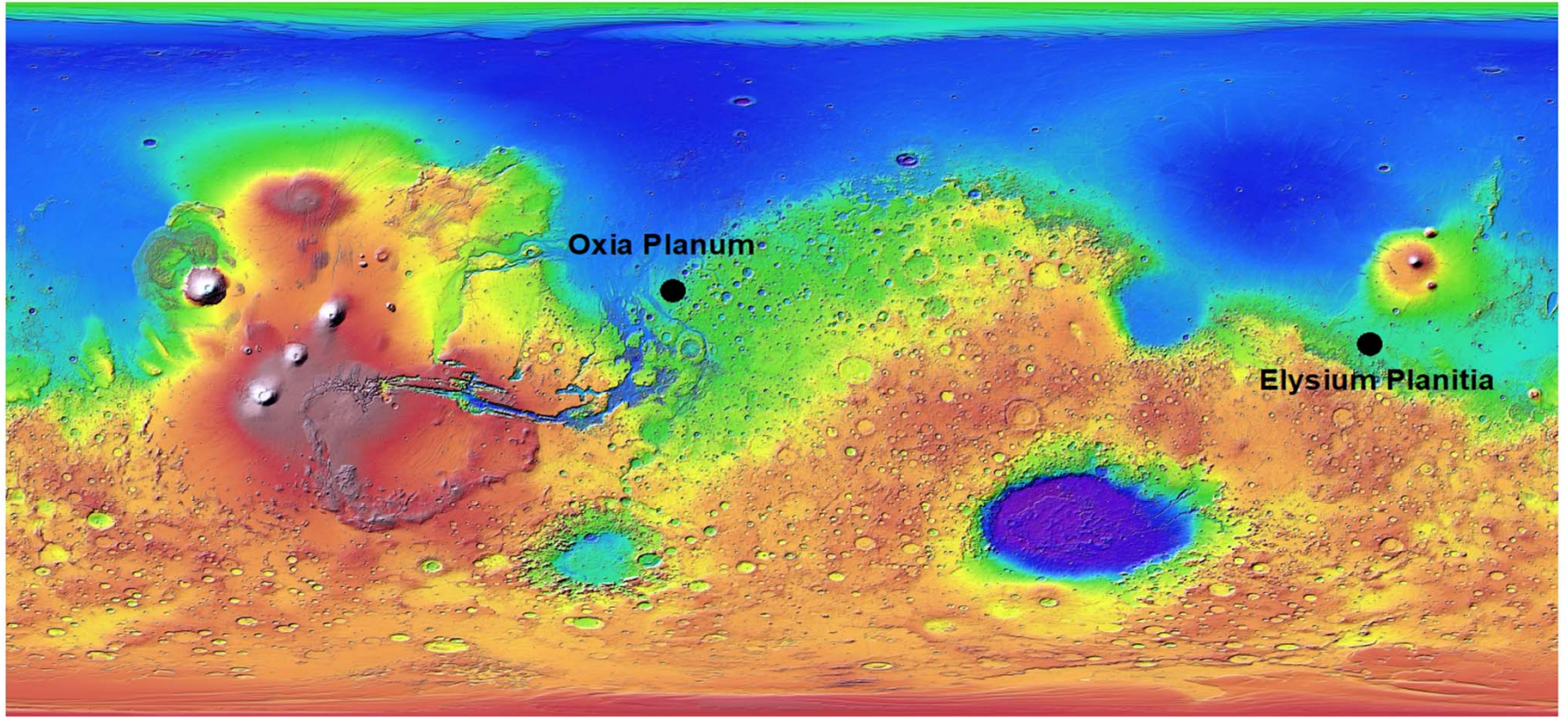
Heat Flow Web map

<http://www.ucm.es/upwards>

<http://ucmadrid.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=1ac196e992bd4b7393aa288d20801f4c>

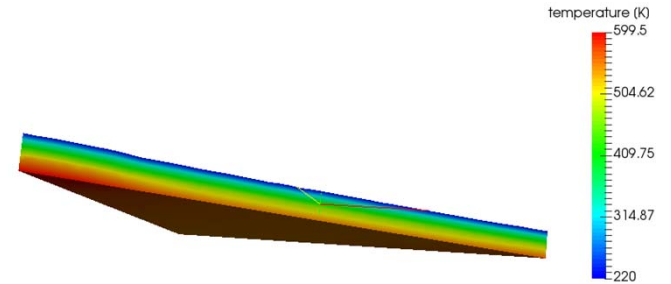
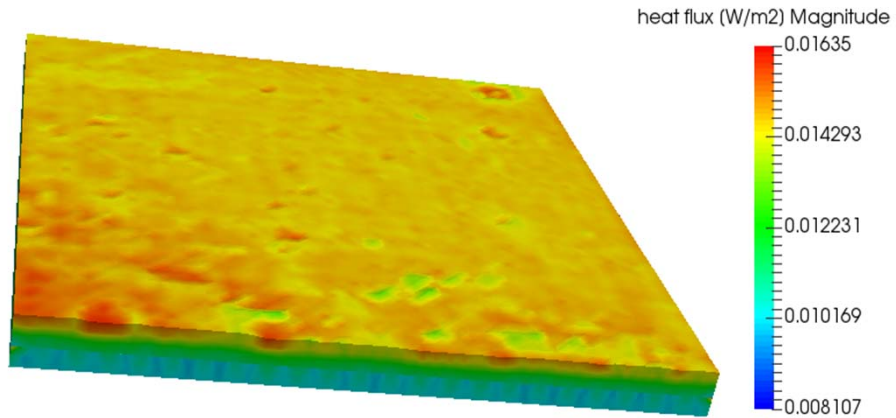
Laura M. Parro

RECENT WORK

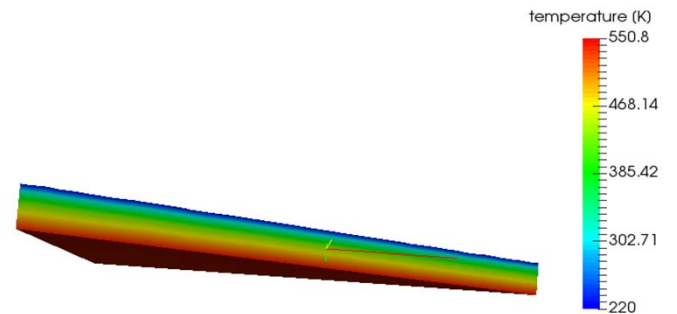
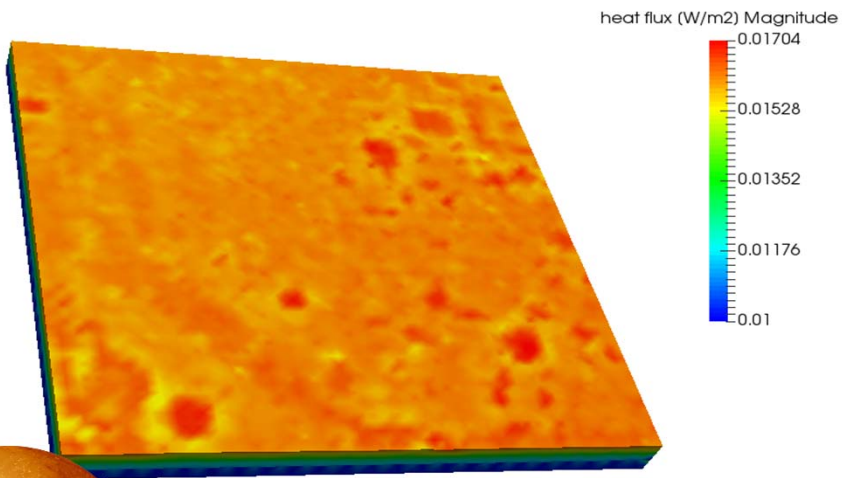


RECENT WORK

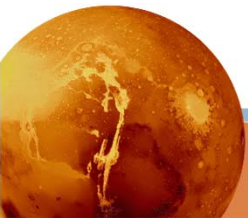
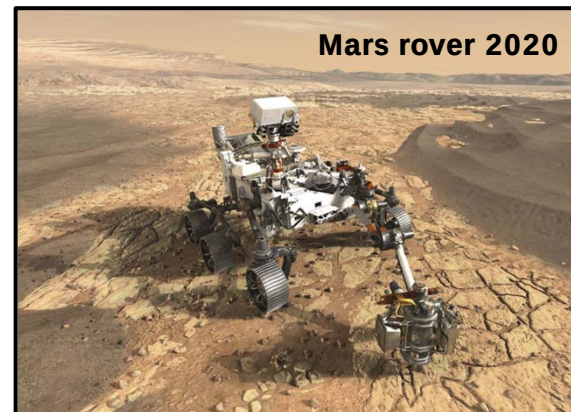
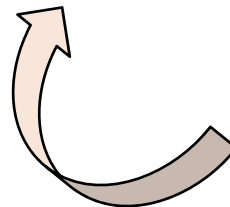
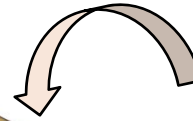
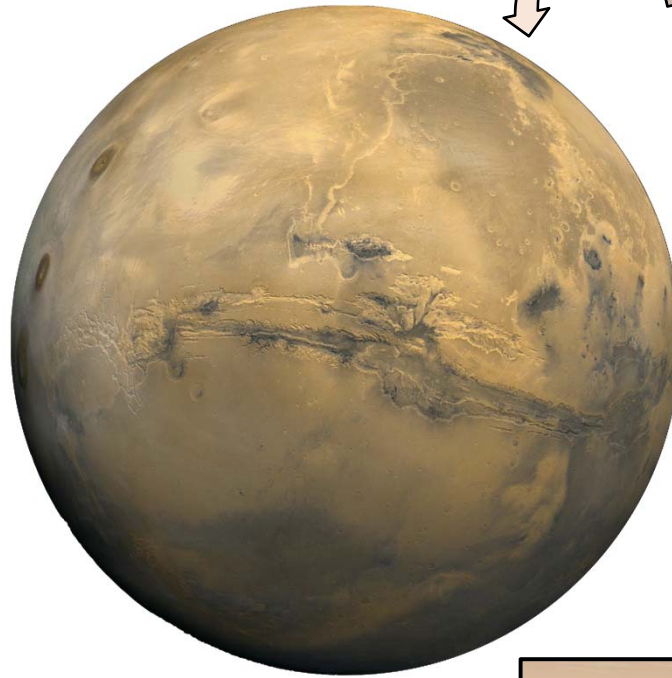
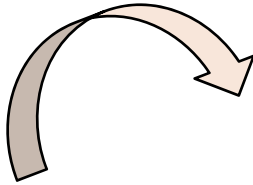
Elysium Planitia

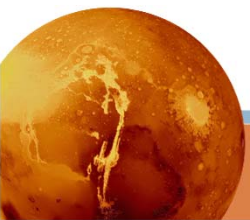


Oxia Planum



FUTURE WORK





Laura M. Parro