PRINT ONLY: PLANETARY DIFFERENTIATION, DYNAMICS, AND TECTONICS

Futó P.
Detailed Internal Structure Model for Super-Earths in case of Earth-like Composition **[#1024]**
It was expected that 1–2% uncertainty in planet mass and radius would be able to reasonably determine not only main composition of iron/silicate planets, but also conclude the substantial parameters of their interior structure.

Kobayashi D. Sprenke K. F.
Geometric Analysis of Lineation Patterns in the Martian Magnetic Field **[#1452]**
Through a geometric analysis, we have found that the lineations in the martian magnetic field form small circles about two distinct poles, a result consistent with our hypothesis that the magnetic anomalies on Mars represent hotspot tracks on ancient Mars.

Kósik Sz. Karátson D. Farkas A.
A Hypothesis for Martian Topography, Tectonics and Volcanism **[#1248]**
We present a theory for development of martian crustal dichotomy, based on plume volcanism of Tharsis.

Sharkov E. V. Bogatikov O. A.
Evolution of Tectonomagmatic Processes on Terrestrial Planets: Key for Understanding of Their Formation and Development **[#1027]**
Terrestrial planets were developed at the same scenario, subjected cardinal change of tectonomagmatic processes at the middle stages of evolution. It can be possible if (1) they originally were heterogeneous or (2) downward heating of them had occurred.

Wasserburg G. J. Caro G. Papanastassiou D. A.
^{40}Ca Isotopic Evolution of the Oceans and Crust and the Major Role of Hydrothermal Circulation Over Geologic Time **[#1924]**
Using precise ^{40}Ca measurements we show that hydrothermal exchange from ongoing volcanism, subduction, and sea-floor spreading appears as the dominating agent in the chemical composition of sea water over almost all of geologic time.