



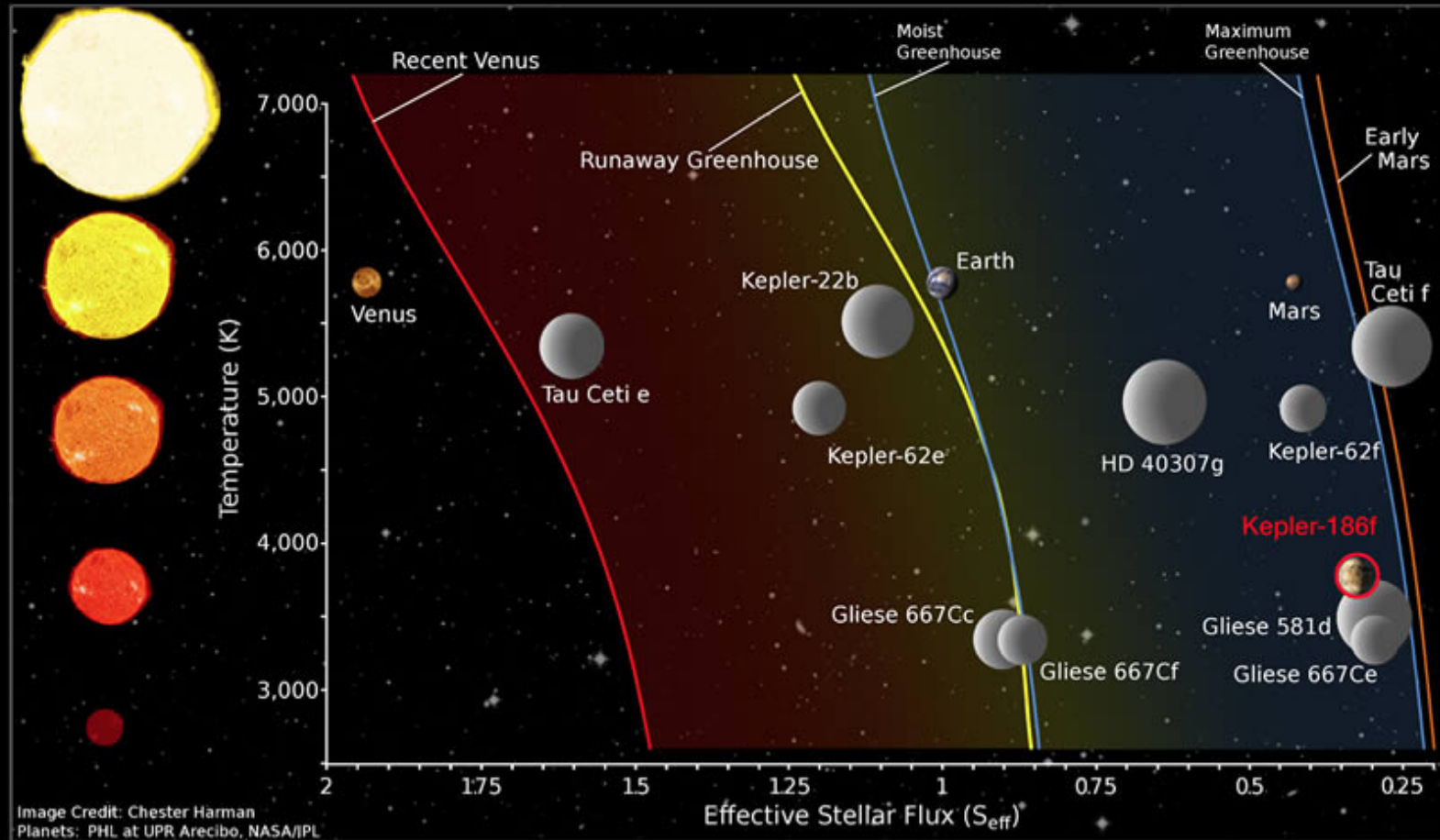
Weather on strange new worlds: A troposphere benchmark model for a tidally locked terrestrial planet

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The Habitable Zone



Held & Suarez 1994: 'fruitfly' of climate research – Fluid Dynamics

- Navier-Stokes equation under hydrostatic equilibrium (HPE)

$$\frac{D\vec{v}_h}{Dt} + (2\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{v})_h + \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla_h p = F_h \quad \text{Horizontal momentum equation}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \rho g = 0 \quad \text{Hydrostatic equilibrium}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \nabla_h \cdot \vec{v}_h + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{Continuity equation}$$

$$\frac{D}{Dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{v}_h \cdot \nabla_h + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

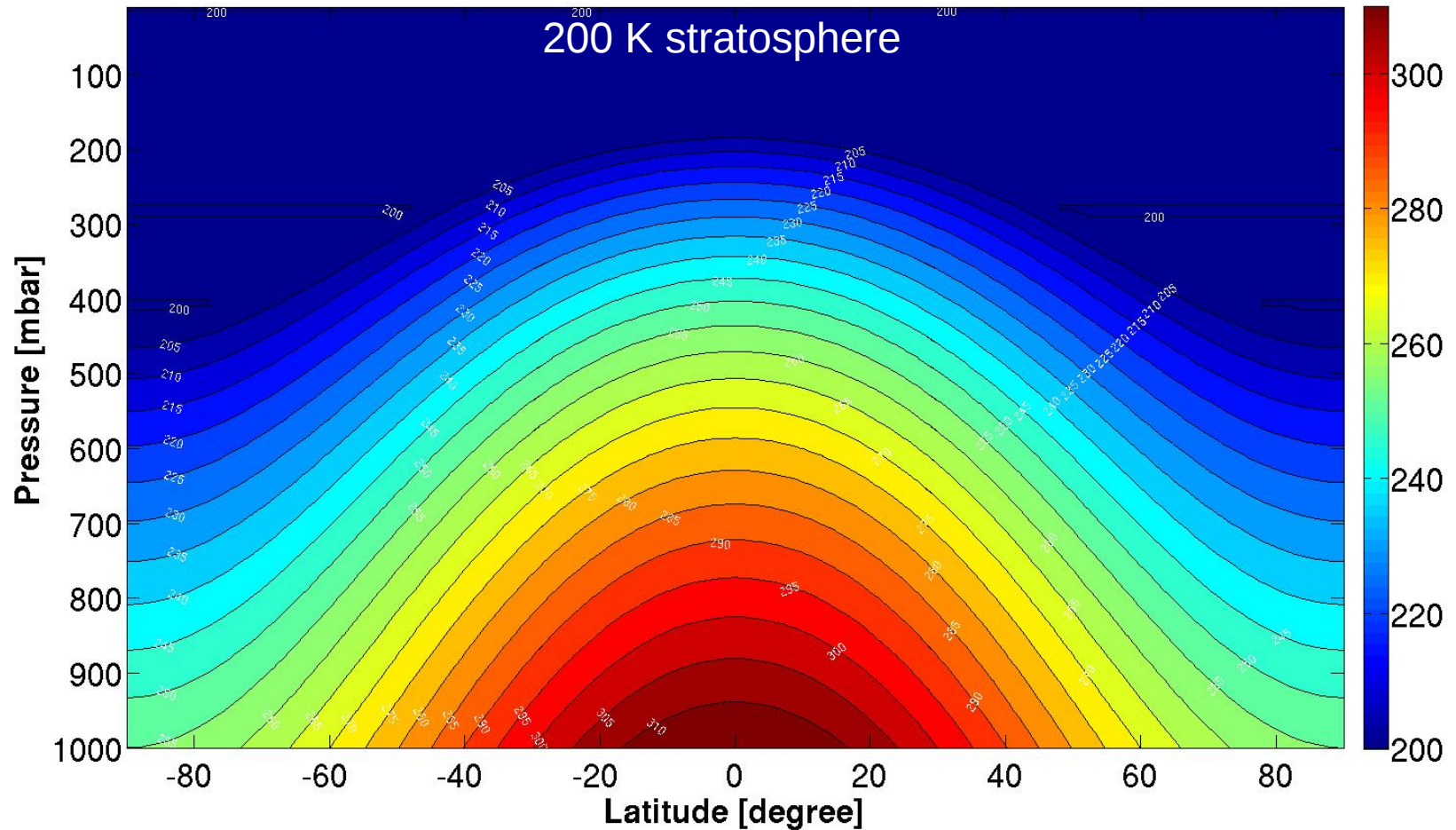
Held & Suarez 1994: 'fruitfly' of climate research – Thermal forcing

- Navier-Stokes equation (HPE)
- Newtonian relaxation towards equilibrium temperature

$$\frac{DT}{Dt} = \frac{-[T - T_{eq}]}{\tau_{rad}}$$

40 d for Earth

Temperature forcing for Earth



Held & Suarez 1994: 'fruitfly' of climate research – Surface <-> Atmosphere friction

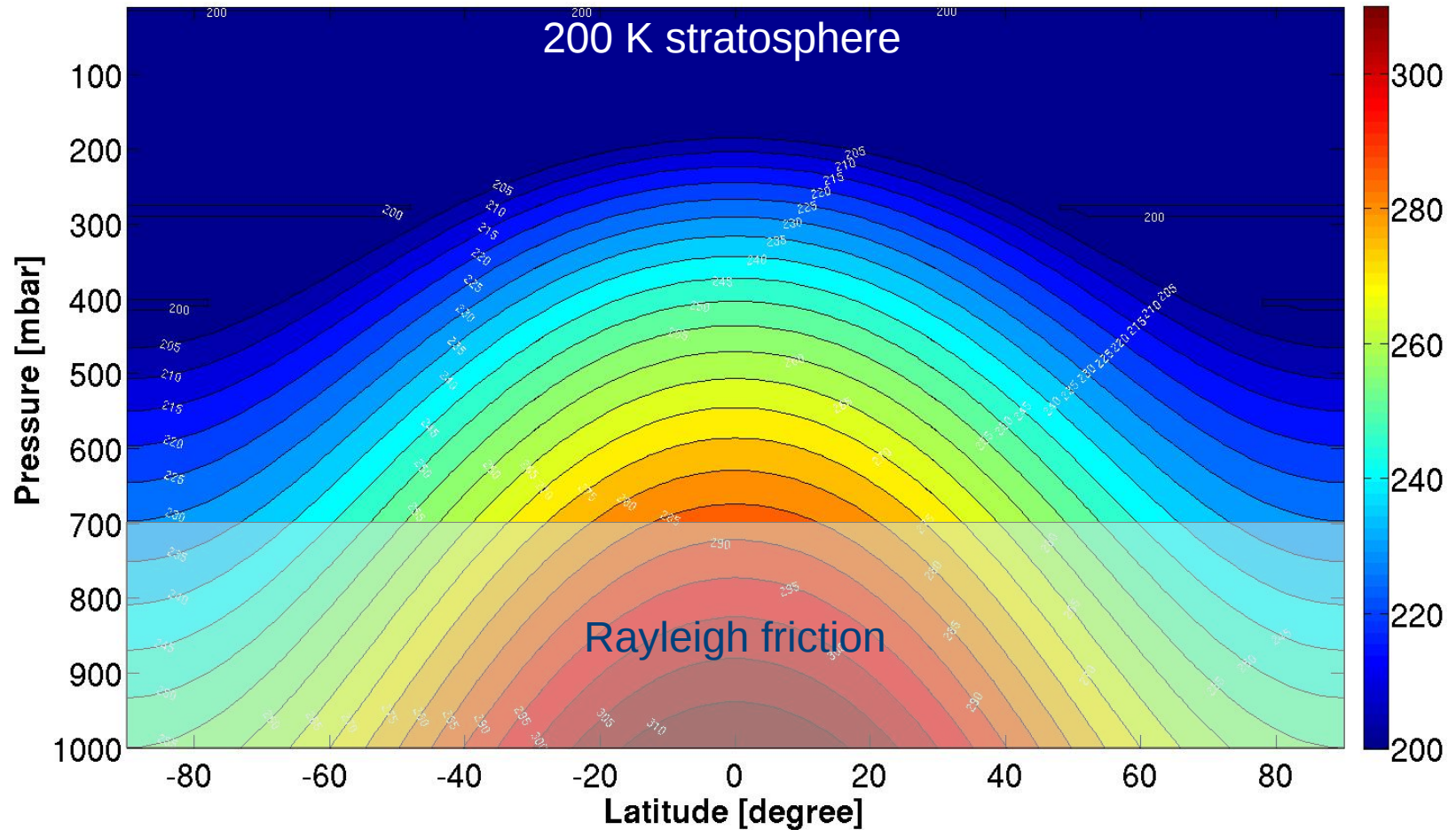
- Navier-Stokes equation (HPE)
- Newtonian relaxation towards equilibrium temperature
- Rayleigh friction between surface and atmosphere

$$\vec{F}_h = k_v \vec{v}_h$$

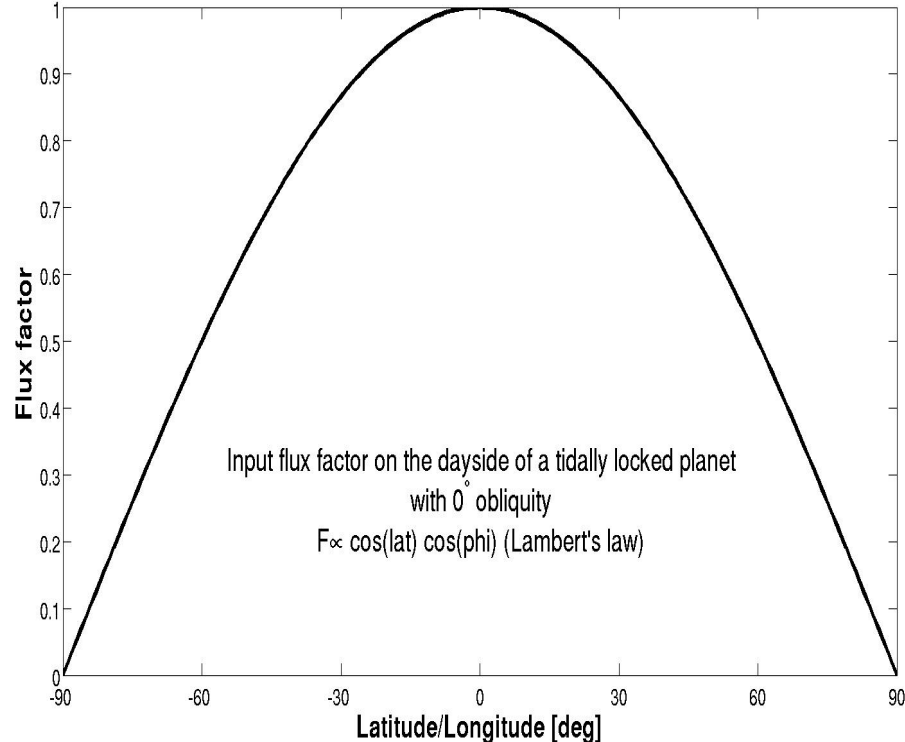
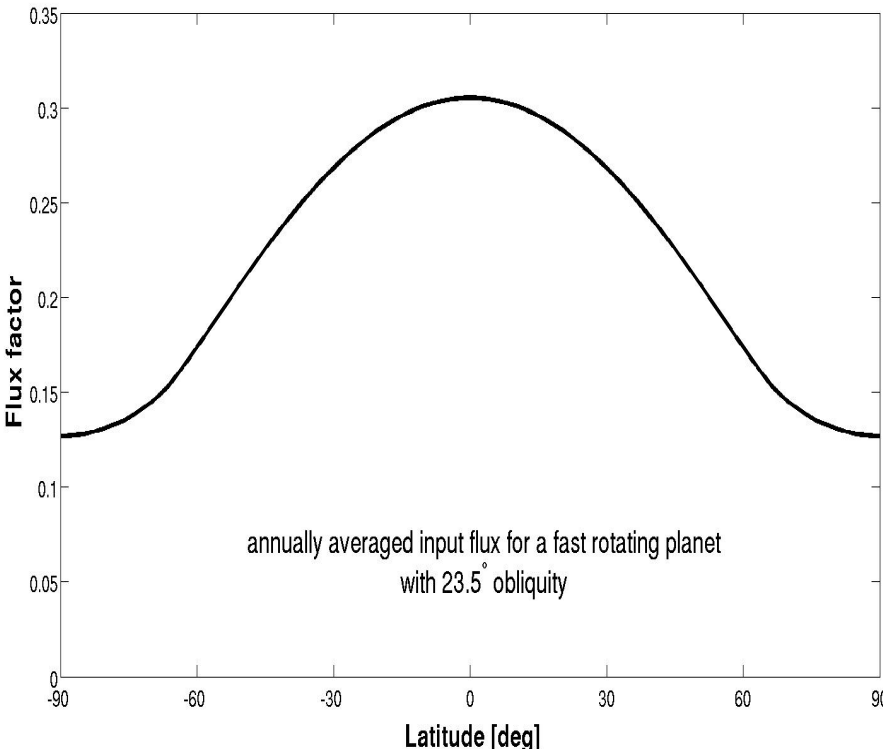
$$k_v = 1 \text{ day}^{-1} \dots 0$$

$$p = 1000 - 700 \text{ mbar}$$

Temperature forcing for Earth



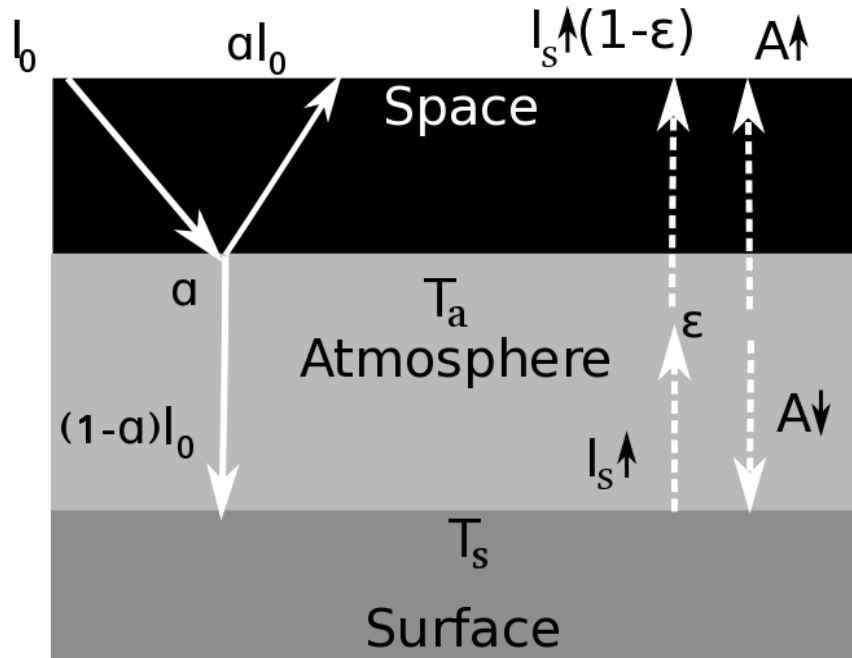
Adaptation for tidally locked dayside



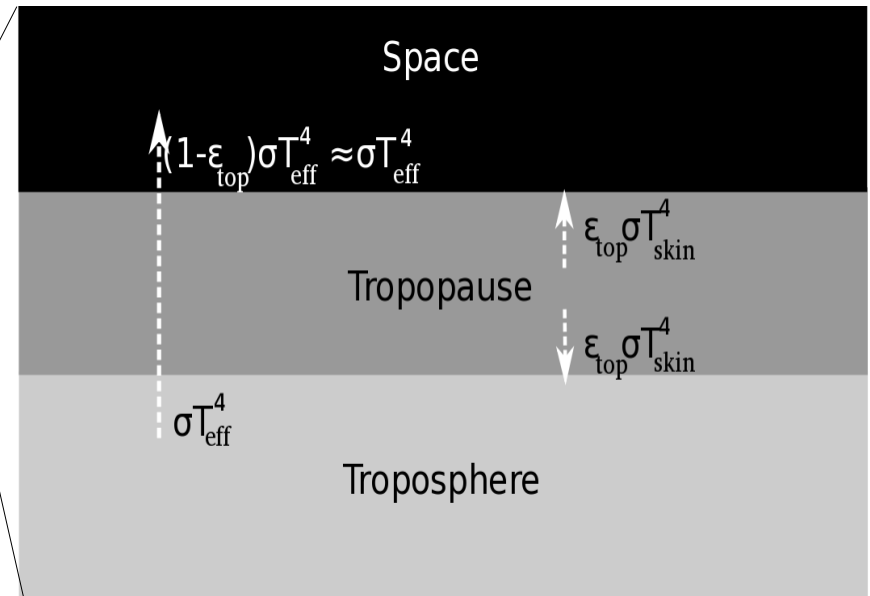
$\times I_0 (1 - \alpha)$ determines $T_{\text{eff,P}}$

Assuming leaky greenhouse model+ skin layer concept

e.g. J. Marshall 2008



e.g. Pierrehumbert 2010

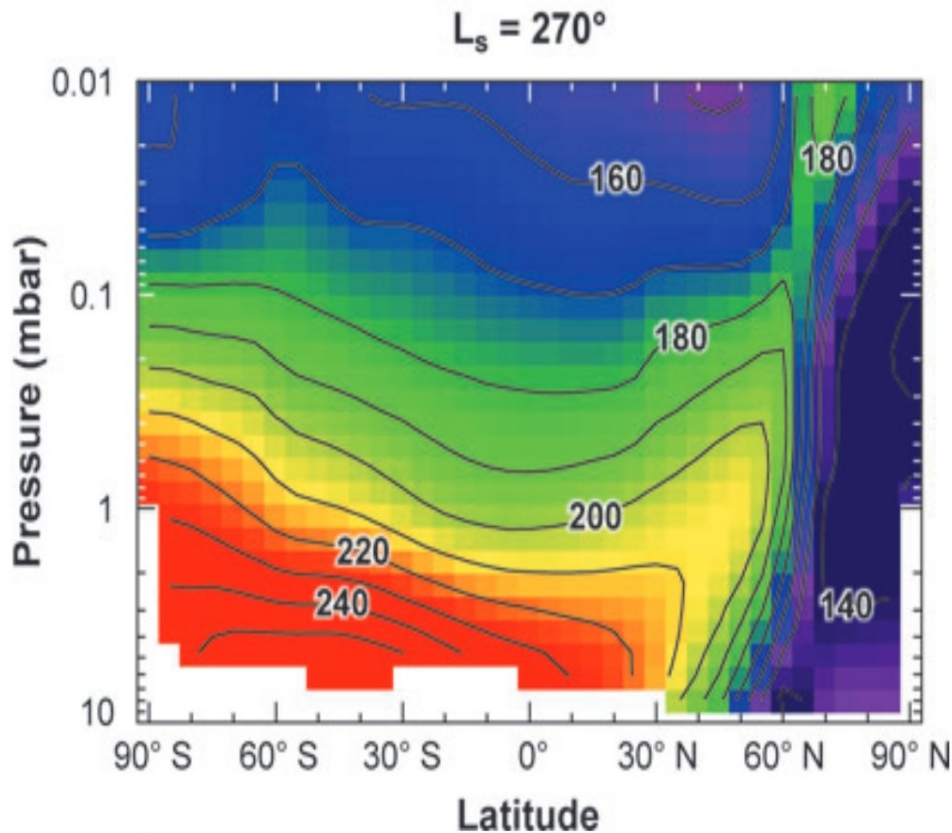


$$T_s = \left(\frac{2}{2-\epsilon} \right)^{1/4} T_{eff,P}$$

0.8 for Earth

$$T_{tropopause} = 0.5^{1/4} T_{eff,P}$$

At the nightside and terminator: Martian polar night scenario



- Equilibrium between condensation and IR-back radiation of atmosphere

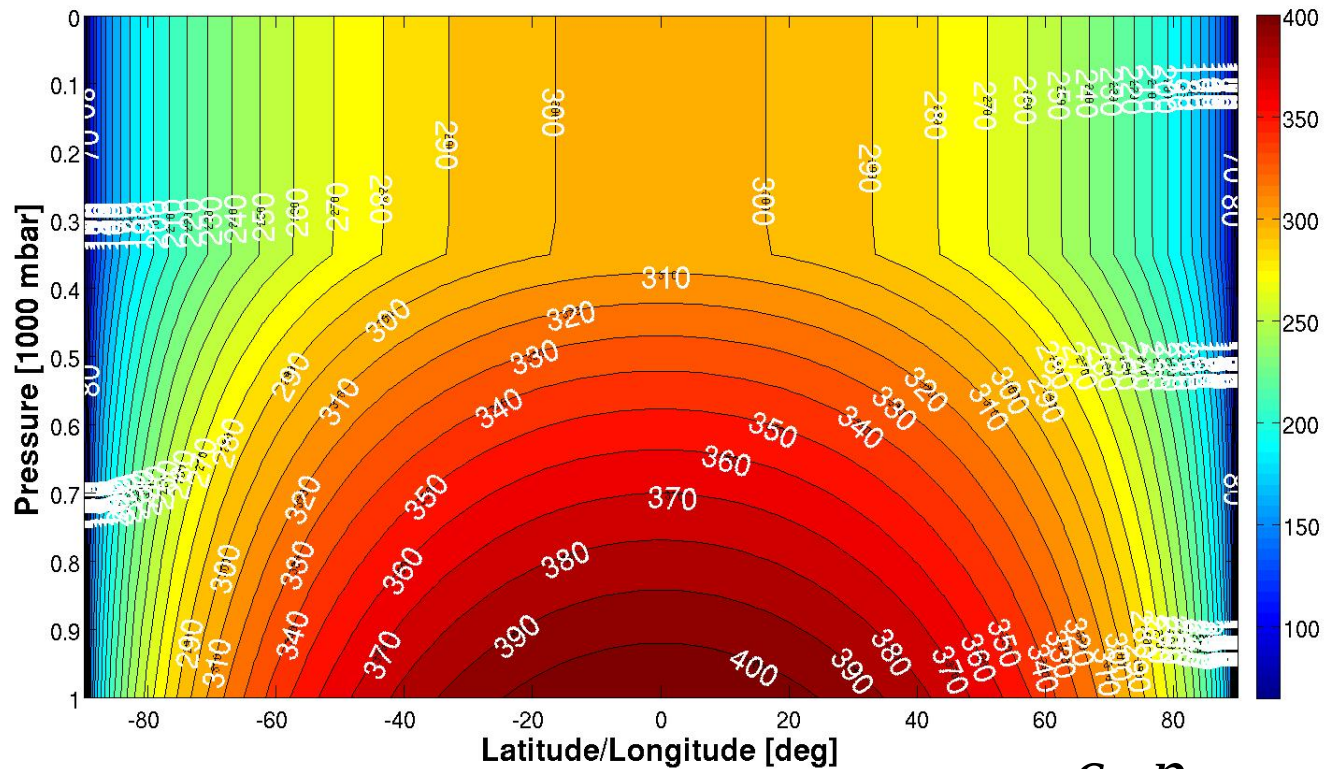
$$T_{cond} = \frac{T_{ref}}{1 - \frac{RT_{ref}}{L} \ln\left(\frac{p}{p_{ref}}\right)}$$

$$T_{ref} = 77 \text{ K @ } p_{ref} = 1000 \text{ mbar for N}_2$$

Smith, 2008, Spacecraft Observations
of the Martian Atmosphere, *Annu. Rev. Earth Planet. Sci.* 2008. 36:191–219

Tidally locked dayside rad.-conv.- T_{eq}

Earth-like atmosphere and insolation



$$I_0 = 1368 \text{ W/m}^2 \quad \alpha = 0.3$$

$$T(p) = \max\left(T_s \left(\frac{p}{p_s}\right)^{R/c_p}, T_{\text{tropopause}}\right)$$

$$\tau_{\text{rad}} = \frac{c_p p_s}{g 4 \sigma T^3} = 4\text{d} - 813\text{d}$$

Put it on a Super-Earth

Current Potential Habitable Worlds

Compared with Earth and Mars and Ranked in Order of Similarity to Earth



Earth
1.00



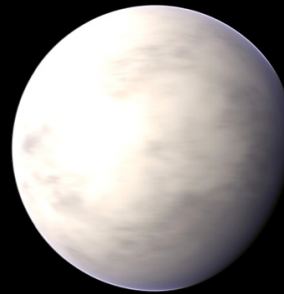
Mars
0.66



#1
Gliese 581 g
0.92



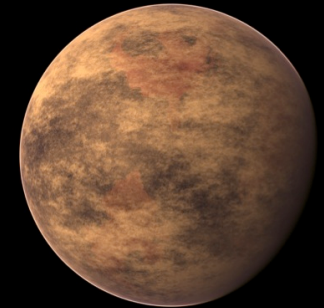
#2
Gliese 667C c
0.85



#3
Kepler-22 b
0.81



#4
HD 85512 b
0.77



#5
Gliese 581 d
0.72

Last Update: July 20, 2012

CREDIT: The Habitable Exoplanets Catalog, PHL @ UPR Arcibo (phl.upr.edu)

$$M_{Gl581g} = 3.1 M_{Earth} \rightarrow R_{pl} = 1.45 R_{Earth}; g = 14.3 m/s^2$$

$$P_{rot} = P_{orb} = 36.5, 10d, \dots \text{ days,}$$

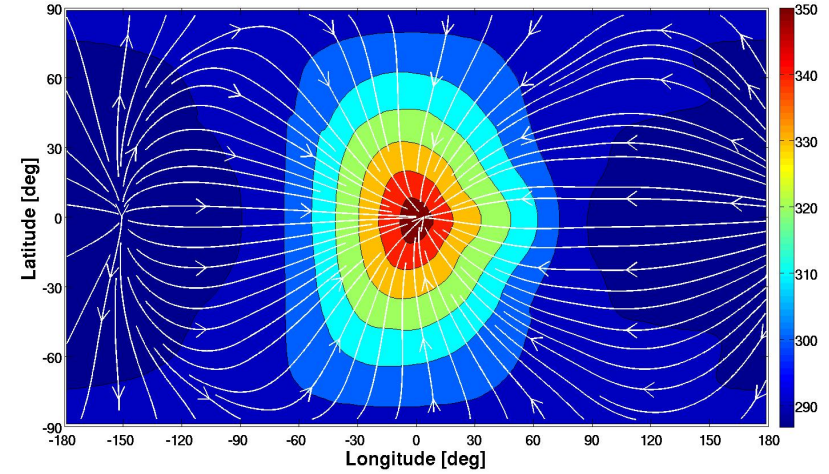
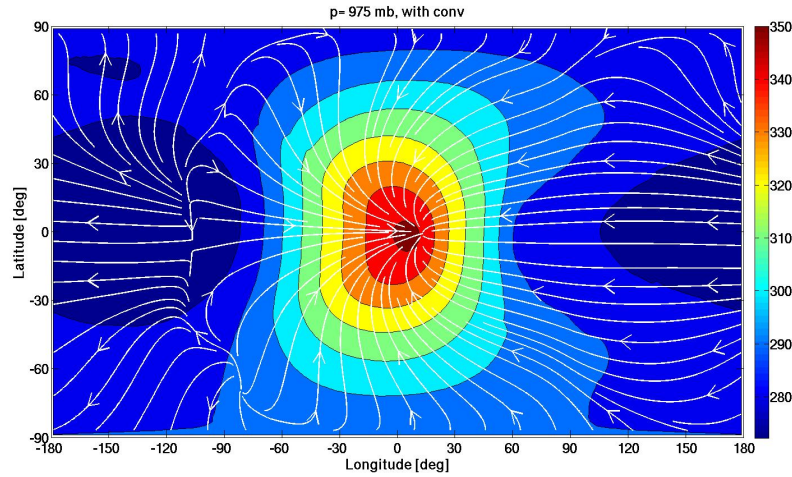
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Dynamics on terrestrial Super-Earths

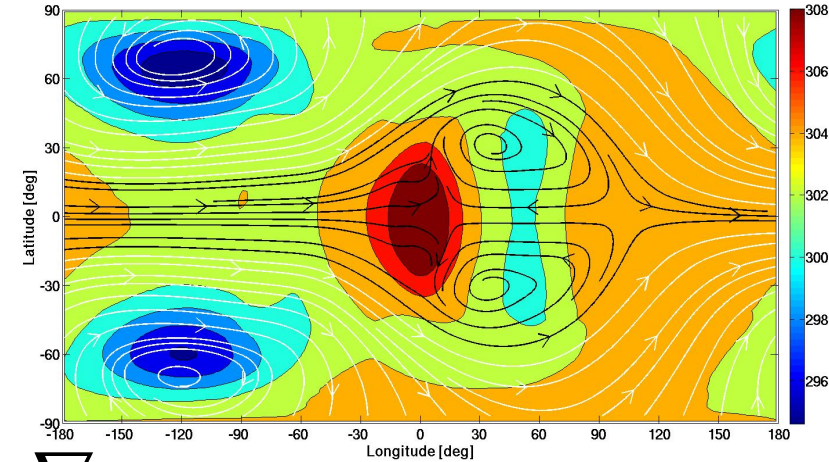
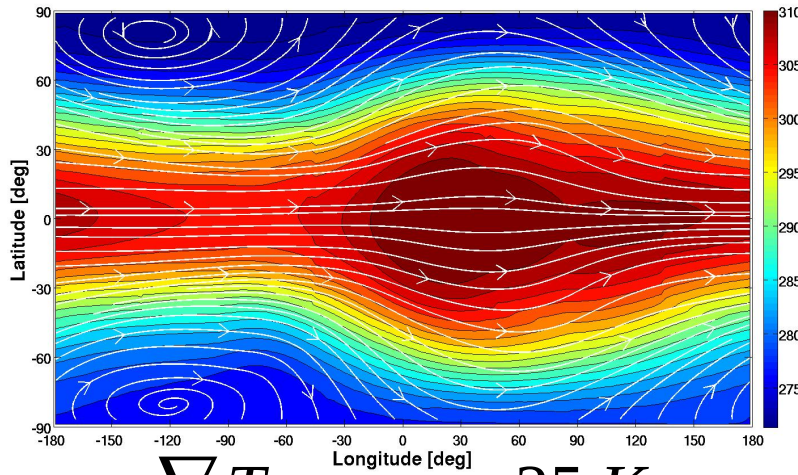
Prot=10 d

Prot=36 d

p=1000 mbar



p=525 mbar



$$\nabla T_{p=525 \text{ mb}} \approx 25 \text{ K}$$

$$\nabla T_{p=525 \text{ mb}} \approx 10 \text{ K}$$

1000 d time average

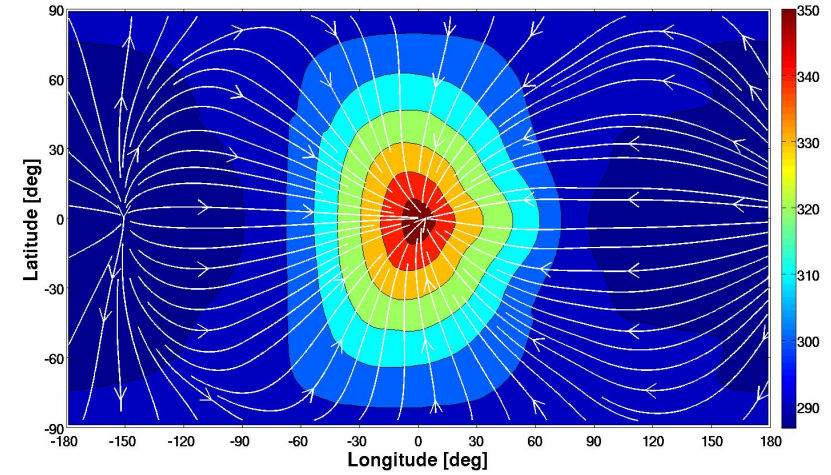
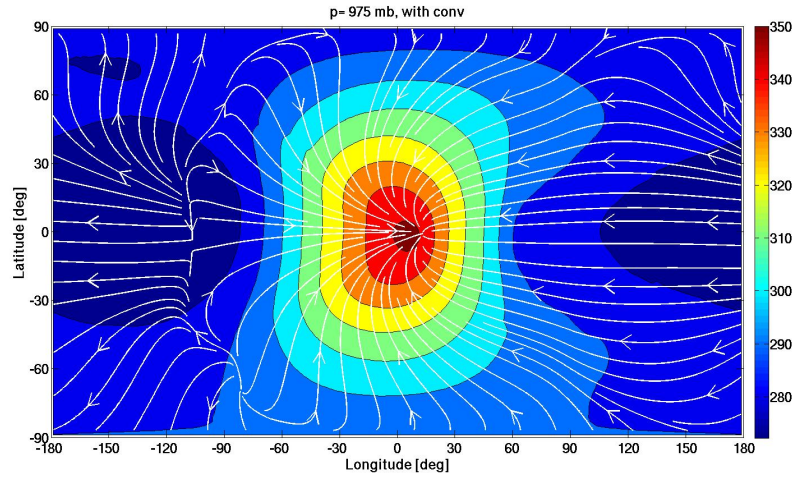
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Dynamics on terrestrial Super-Earths

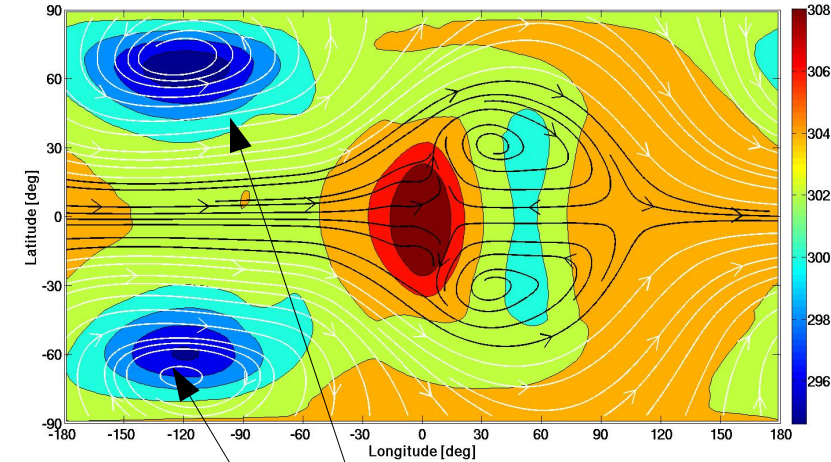
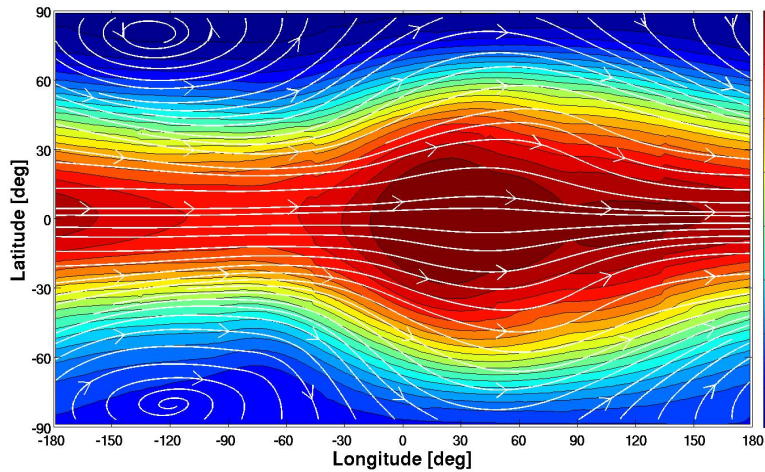
Prot=10 d

Prot=36 d

p=1000 mbar

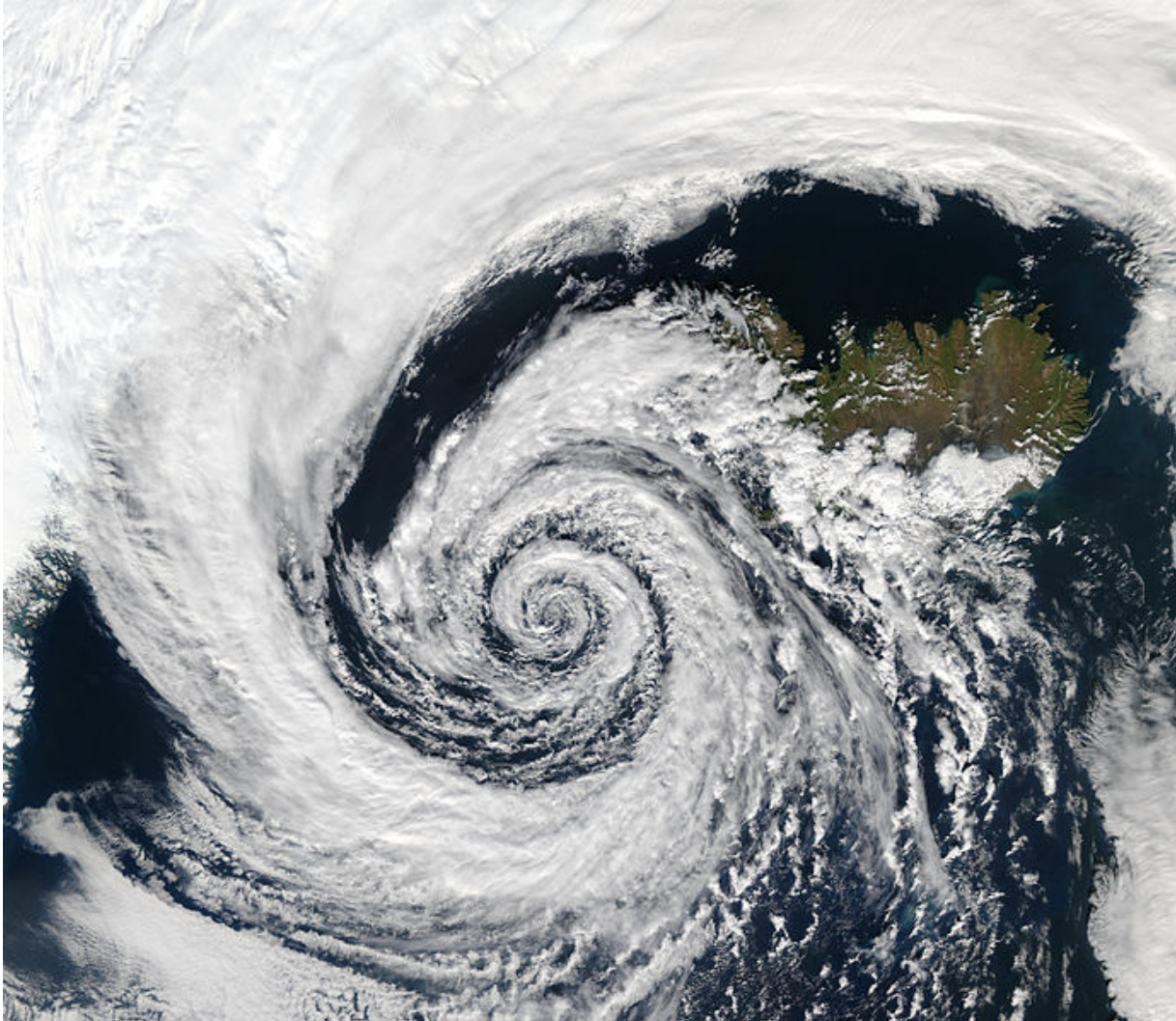


p=525 mbar



1000 d time average cyclones

Cyclones are cloud/ precipitation generators



Cyclone near Iceland

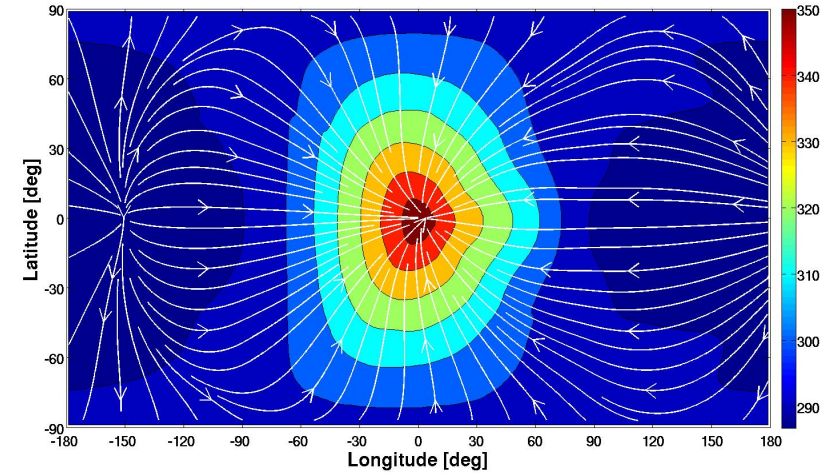
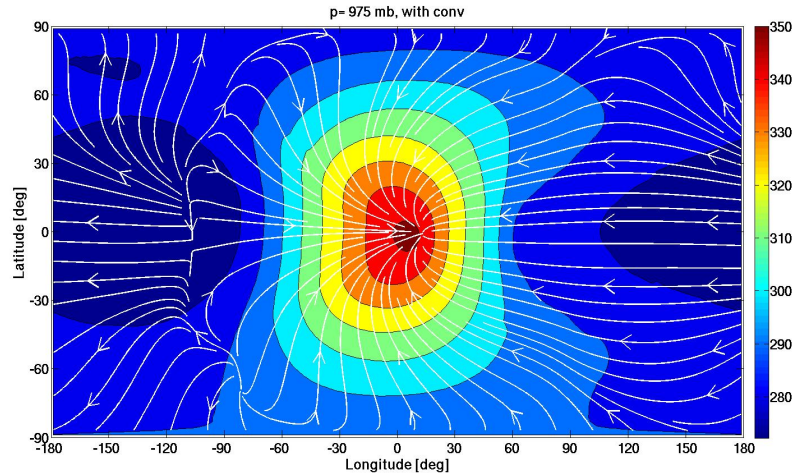
Wiki commons

Dynamics on terrestrial Super-Earths

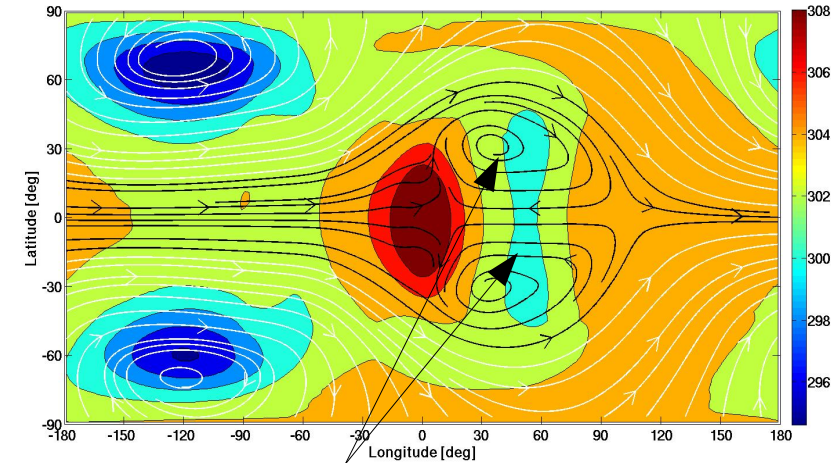
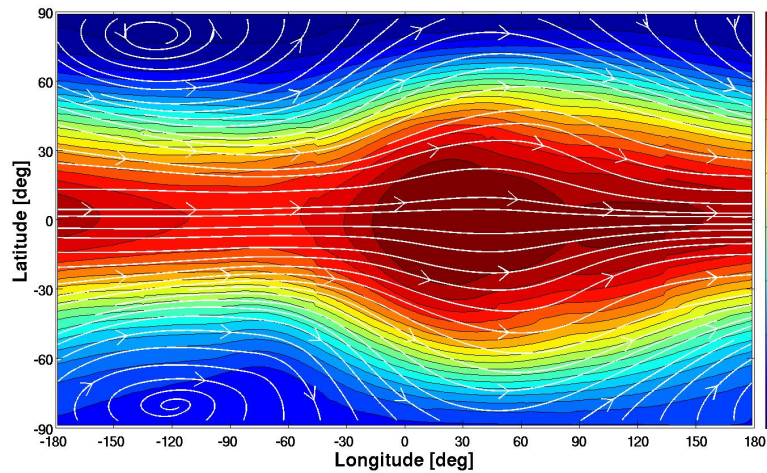
Prot=10 d

Prot=36 d

p=1000 mbar



p=525 mbar

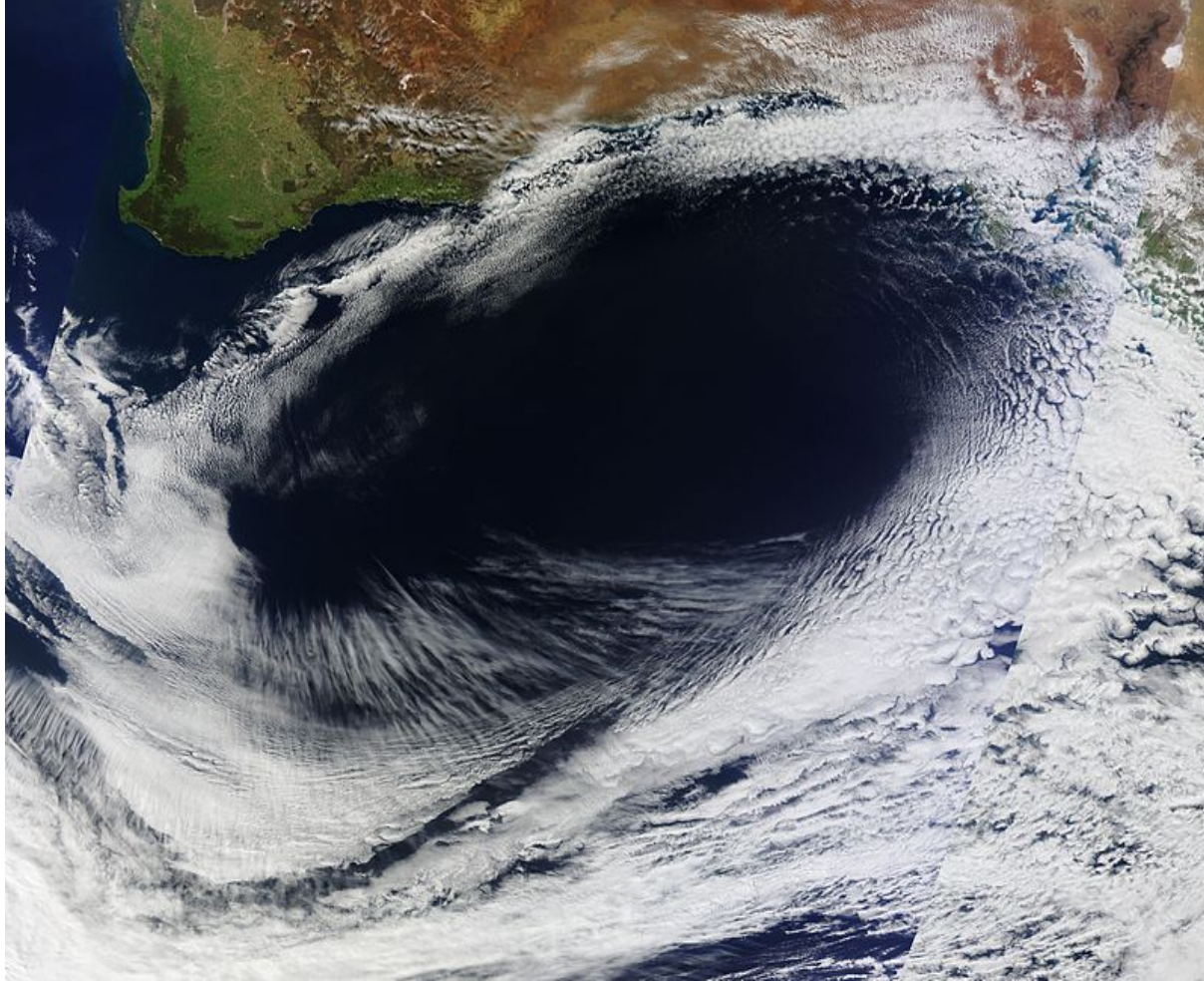


1000 d time average

anticyclones

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Anti-cyclones are cloud/precipitation dispersers

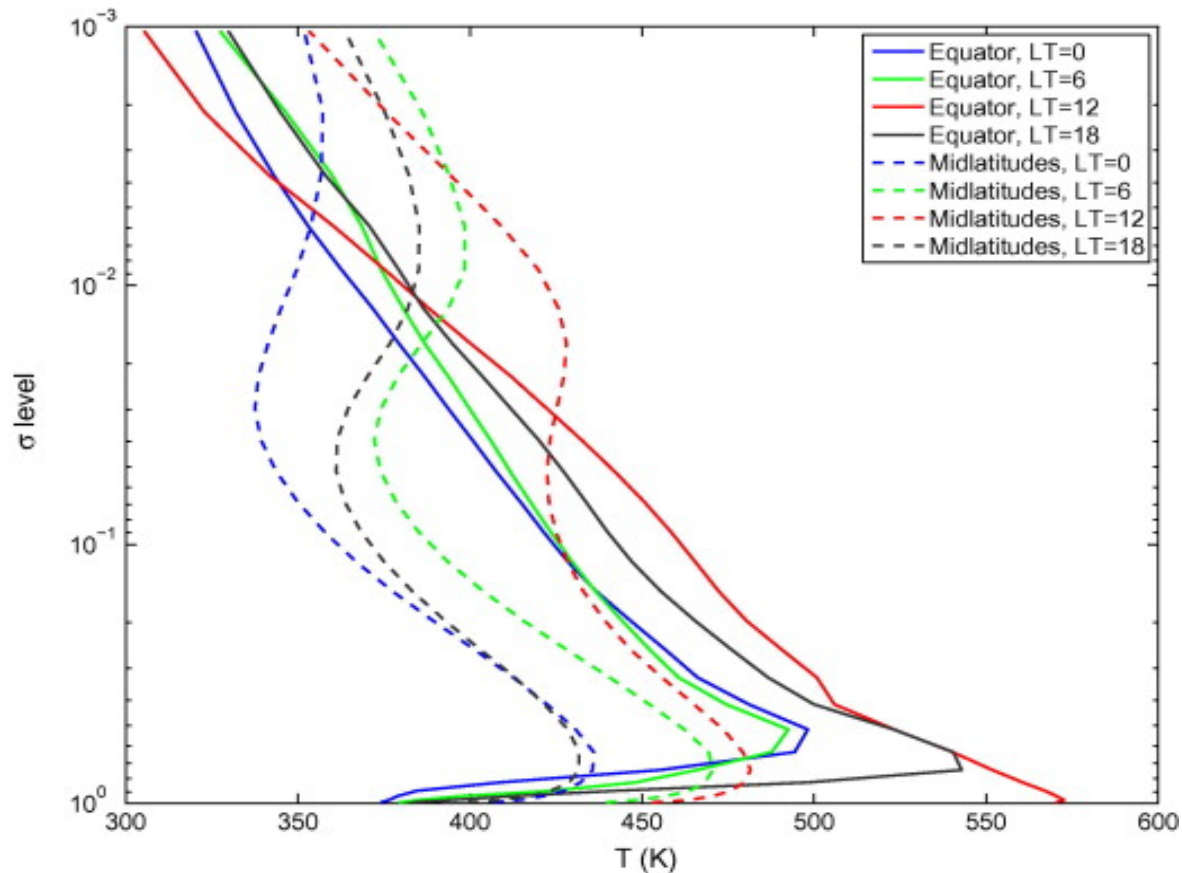


Anti-cyclone near
South-Australia

[Wiki-commons](#)

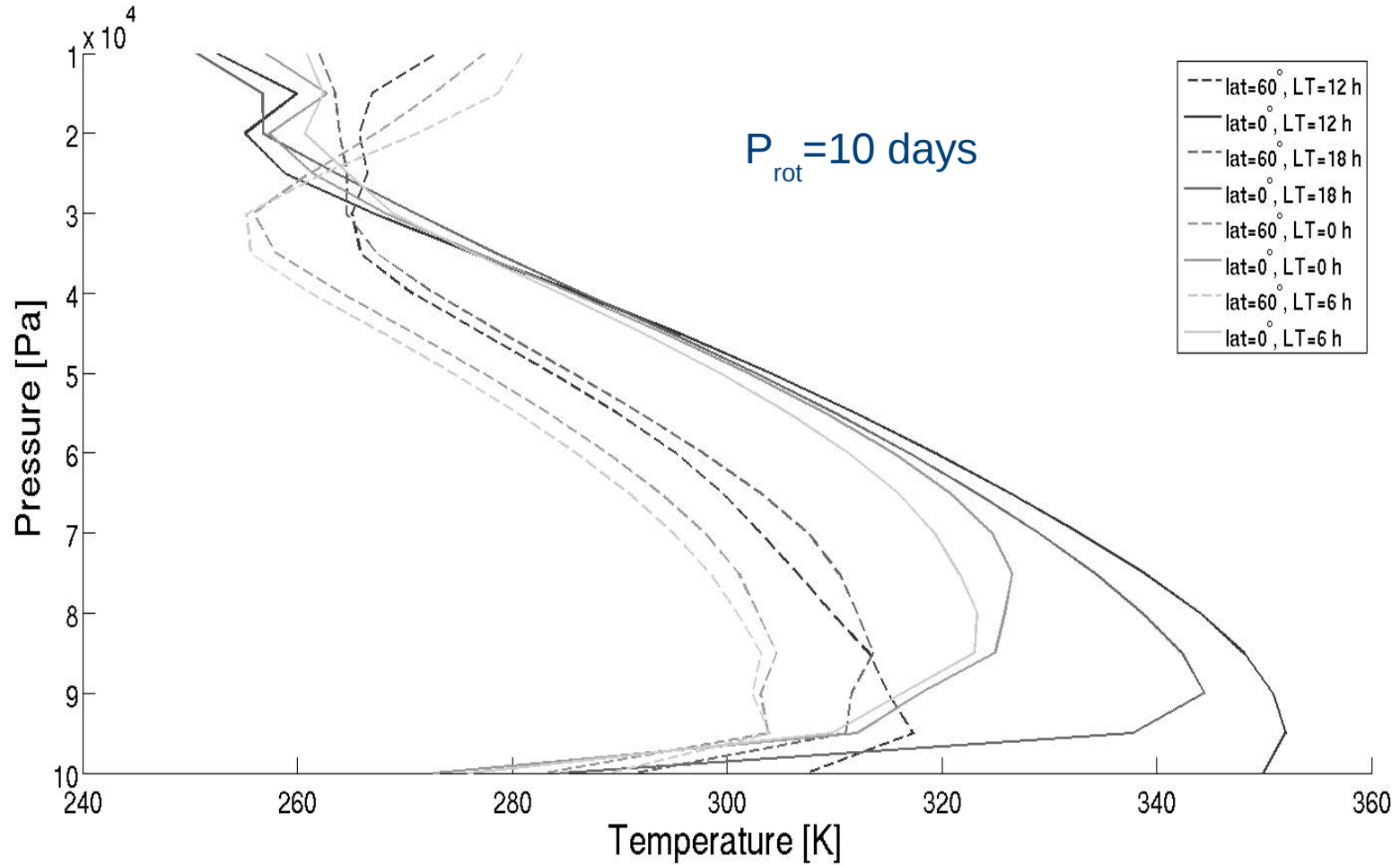
Zalucha 2013

- H₂O atmosphere, P_{rot} = 1.5 d, Hot regime, ps = 1000 mbar



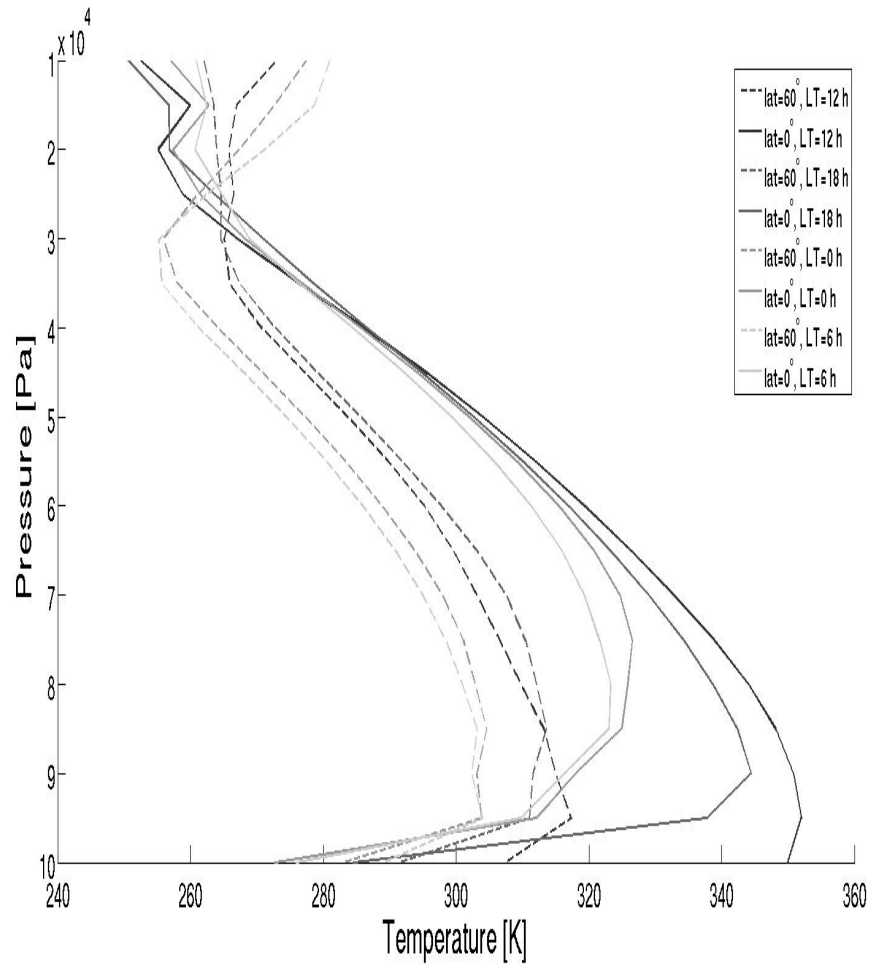
KU Leuven Benchmark

Prot=10 d

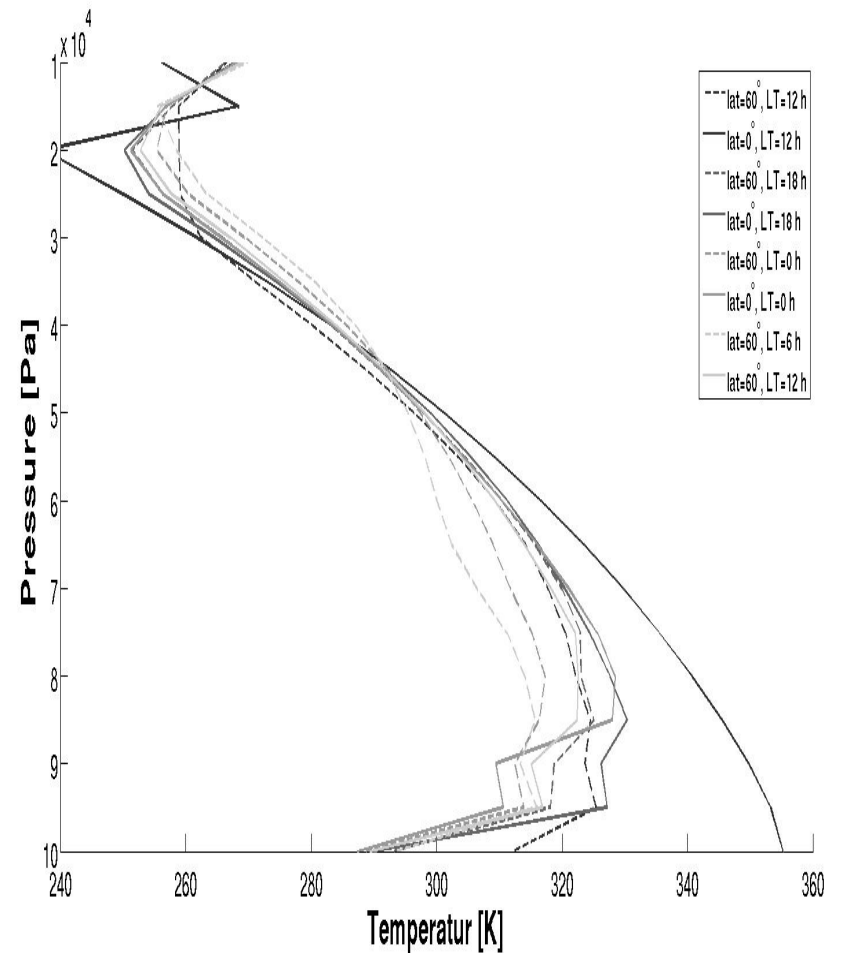


Our benchmark

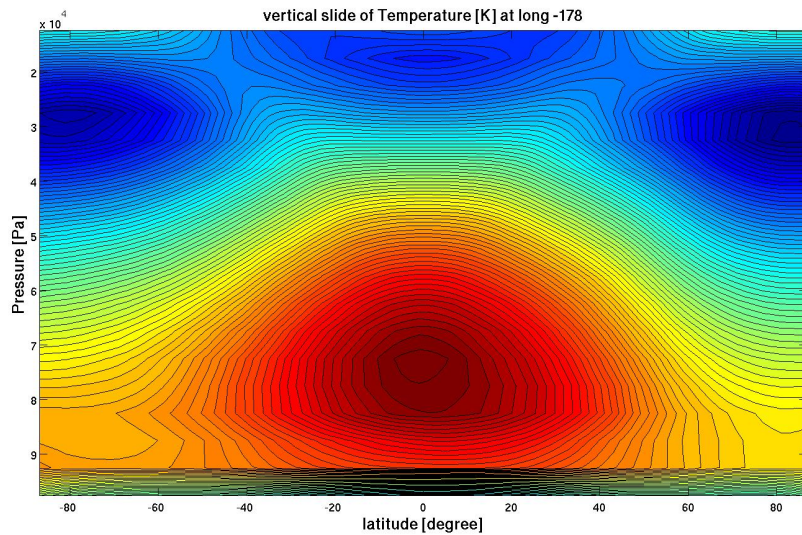
$P_{\text{rot}} = 10$ days



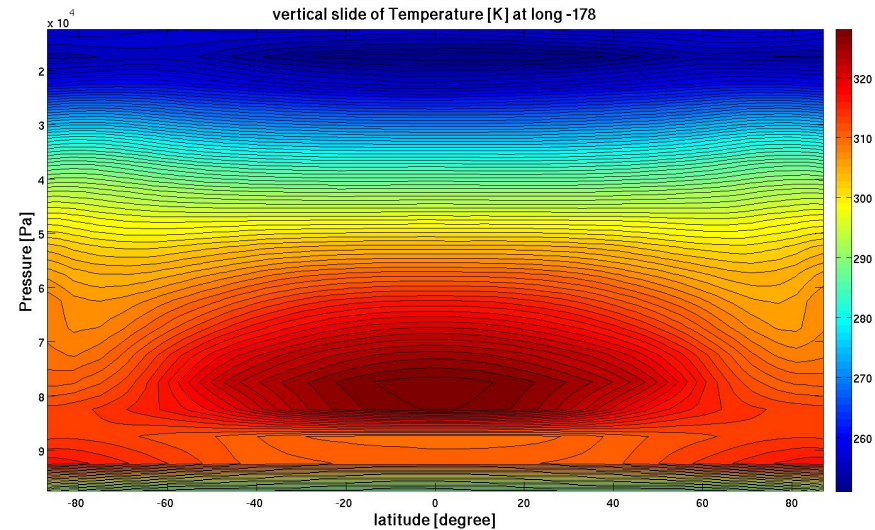
$P_{\text{rot}} = 36.5$ days



Vertical temperature at anti-stellar point

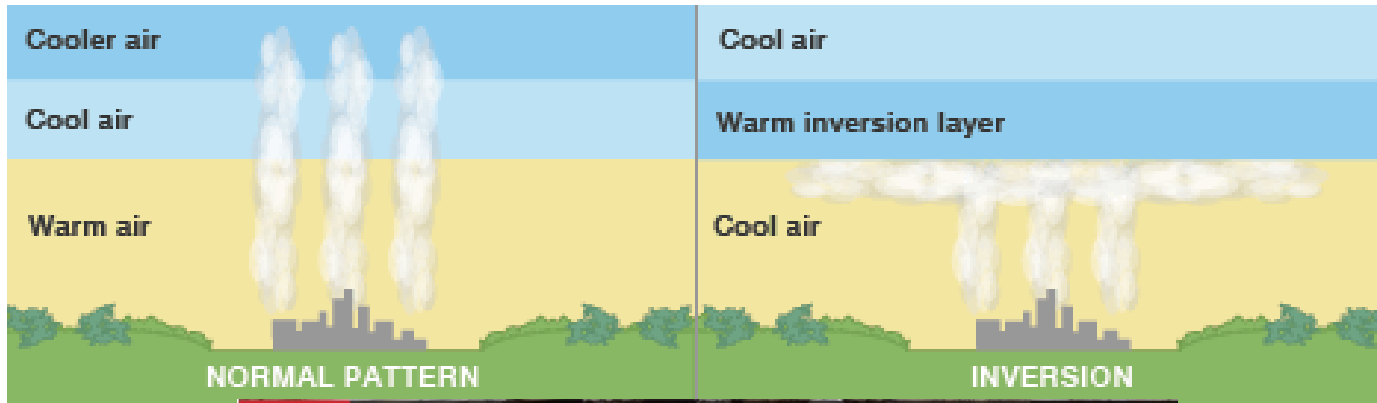


10d



36d

Thermal inversion-> Smog formation



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Pollution peak. Speed limit at 50 km/h in Brussels

This page has been automatically translated from French into English by a translation software. Automatic translations are not as accurate as translations made by professional human translators. Nevertheless these pages can help you understand information published by the City of Brussels.

The pollution peak (level 1) or smog alert has been announced for Thursday 13 and Friday 14 March 2014. In the Brussels Capital Region the speed limit is at 50 km/h. There are also extra speed controls.

Smog is mainly characterized by elevated concentrations of fine particles in the air. These substances, like ozone in summer, can cause health problems.

Extra speed controls

The [Brussels Capital Region](#) has a speed limit of 50 kilometers per hour during the alert. The police checks if the speed limit is strictly observed with extra controls. The rule has to improve the air quality. Around 50 km/h, a vehicle emits the least polluting substances.

Conclusion

- A tidally locked terrestrial planet benchmark with the same conceptual simplicity than the Held&Suarez benchmark
 - Fast, versatile, good for parameter study
- On average, nightside temperature does not drop very low (280-290 K)
- Dayside temperatures allow for liquid water (350-300 K)
- Substellar point is upwelling region (cloud formation)
- For slow rotation (>30 d), Cyclones at mid-latitude in mid-troposphere (cloud formation, reduced horiz. diffusion)
- Thermal inversion at the surface (hinders vertical diffusion)

In preparation:

Carone et al., Connecting the dots: A versatile terrestrial planet benchmark for tidally locked Super-Earths with Earth-like atmospheres, MNRAS