

Mapping 3D climates in the habitable zone of M dwarfs

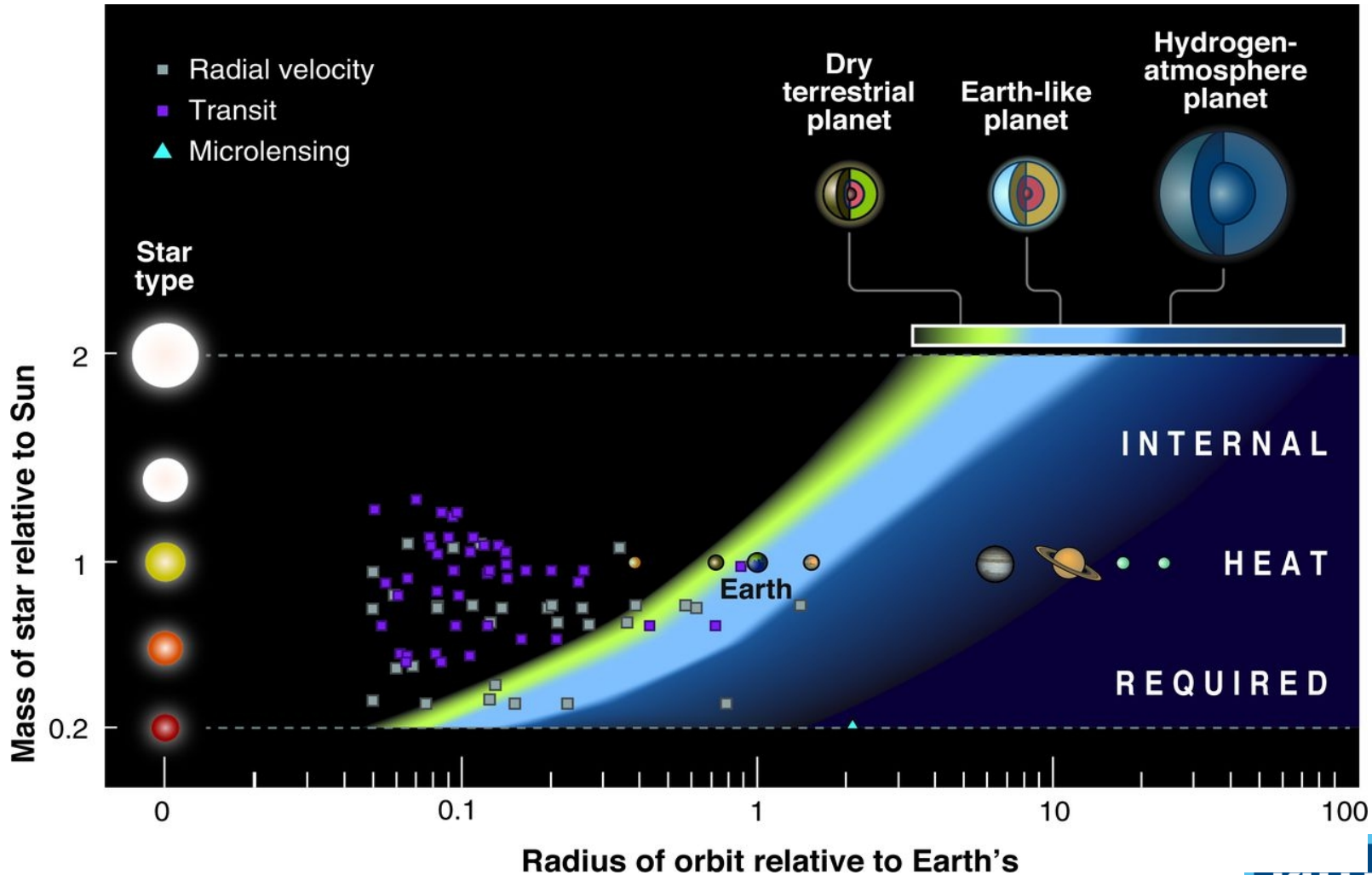
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KU Leuven,
(1) Centre for mathematical Plasma-
Astrophysics
(2) Institute of Astronomy



The inner edge of the HZ – When is hot too hot?

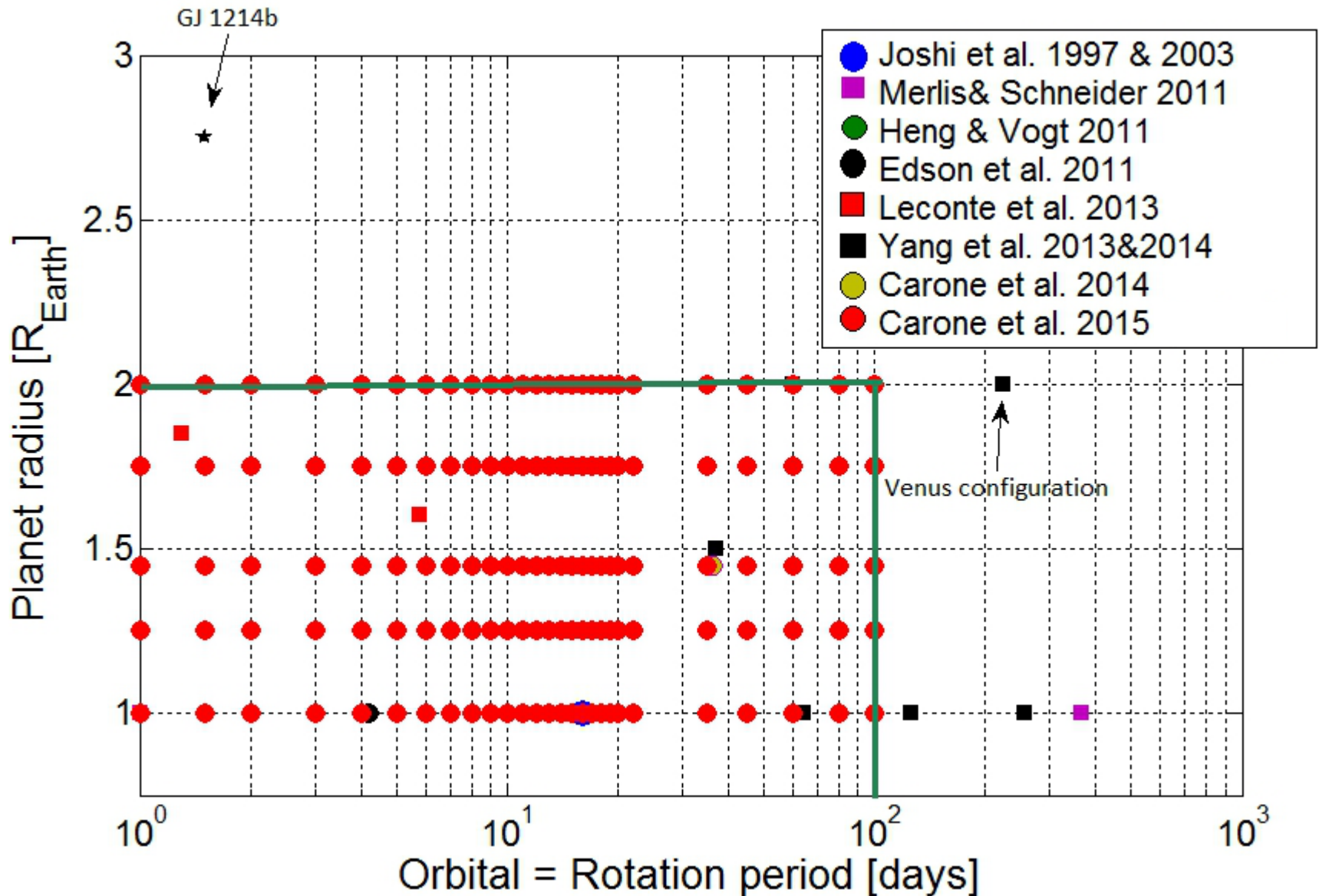
Seager 2013, Science



Light blue: Kasting et al. 1993, Kopparapu et al. 2013

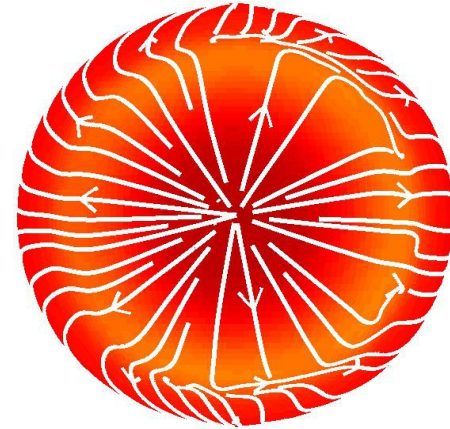
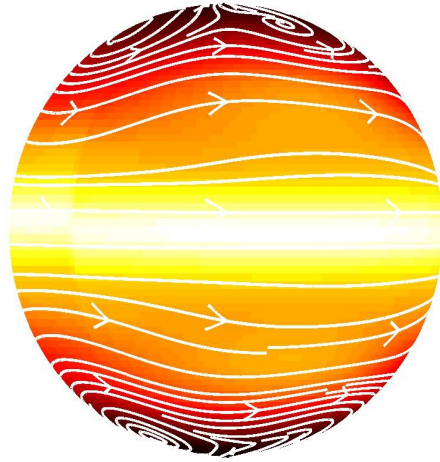
Yellow: Zsom et al. 2013

165 full 3D climate simulations

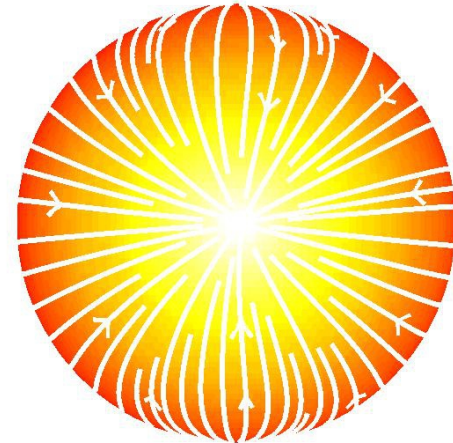
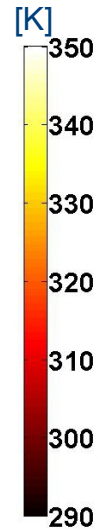
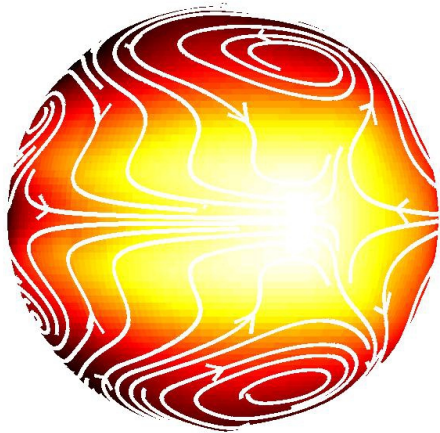


Rossby wave jets vs Direct circulation (fast rotation, 1d) (slow rotation, 100d)

Upper atmosphere

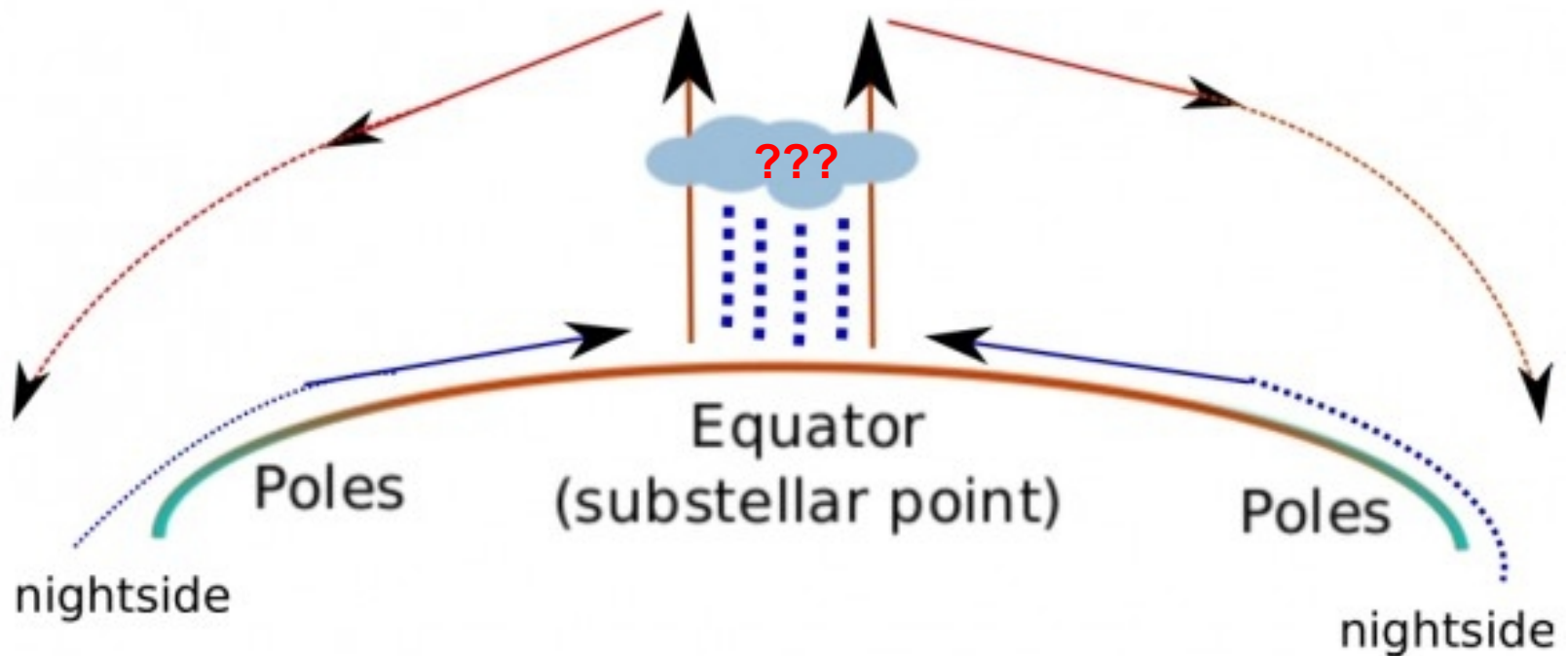


Surface



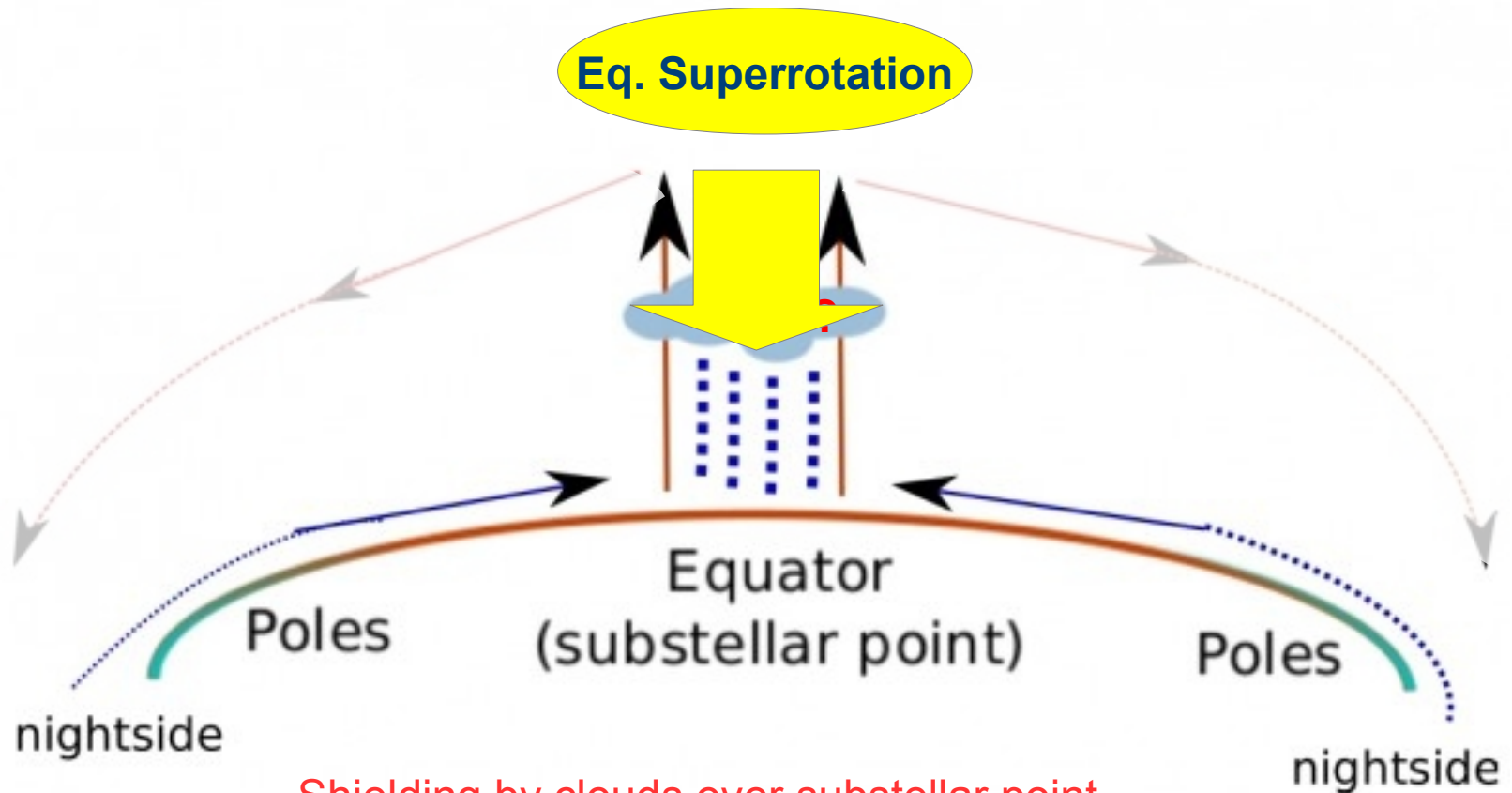
Found first by Joshi, M. et al. 1997

Substellar point surface cooling via direct circulation



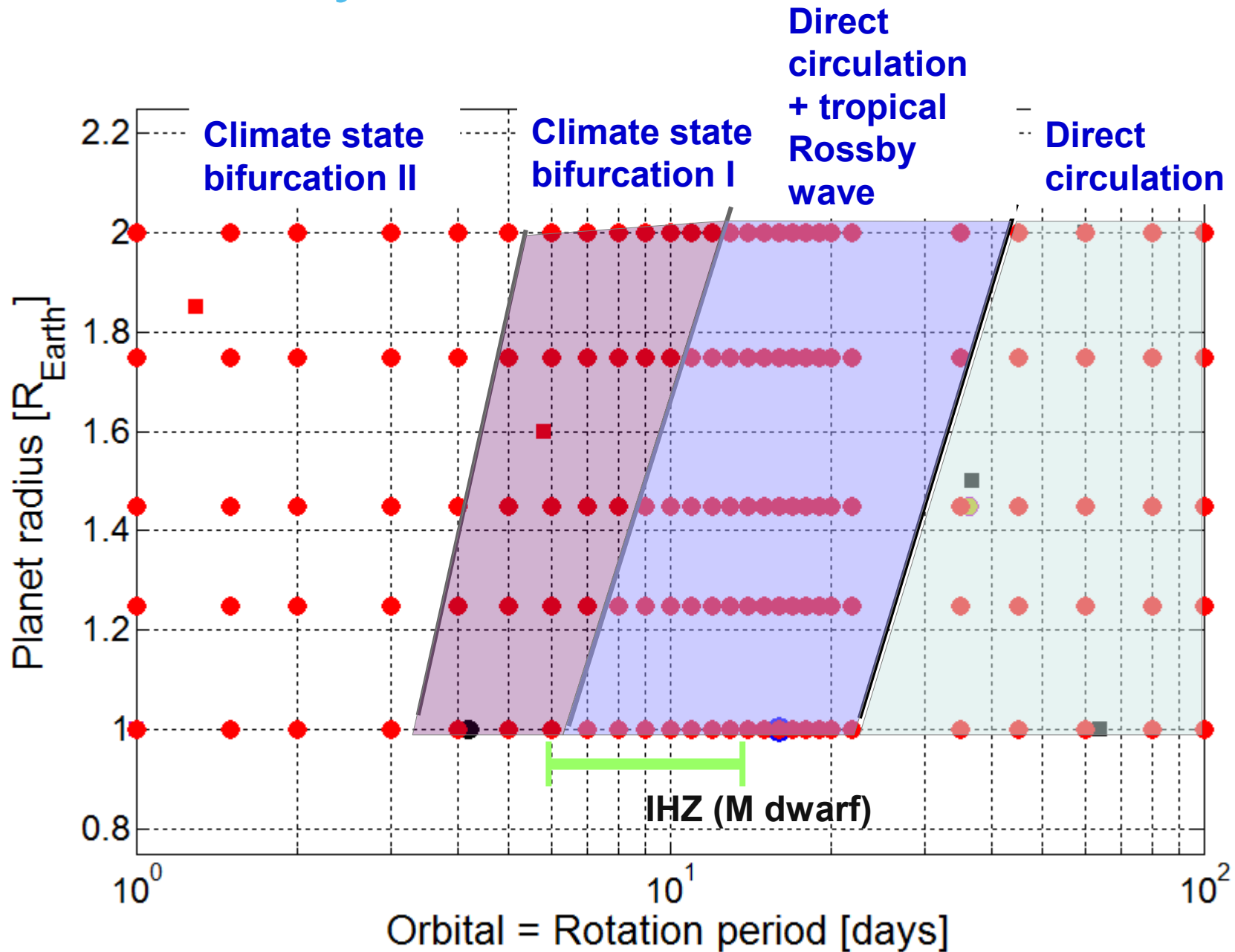
Shielding by clouds over substellar point
Yang, Y. et al. 2014, 2013

Direct circulation **disrupted** by strong equatorial superrotation (ClimateI)



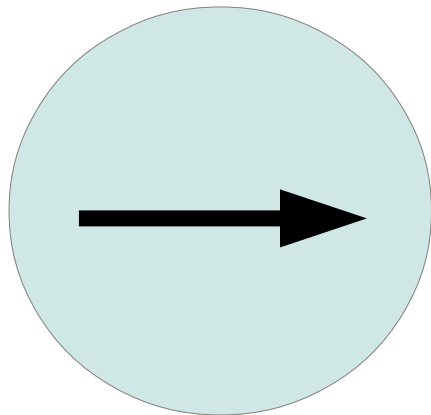
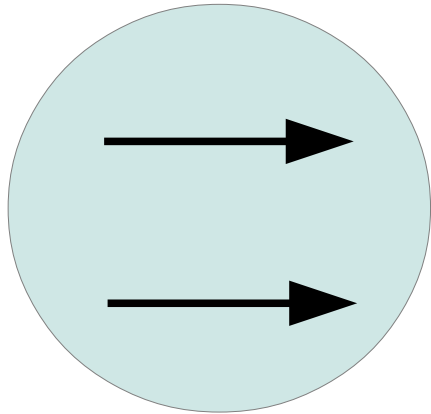
Shielding by clouds over substellar point
Yang, Y. et al. 2014, 2013
also suppressed

Climate dynamic state maps

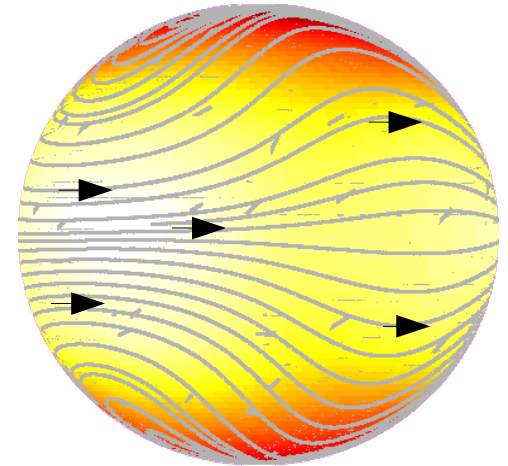


Rossby wave driven climate state bifurcation I

$P_{rot} < 12 \text{ days}$



$P_{rot} > 12 \text{ days}$



extra tropical
Rossby wave

$P_{rot} \approx 12 \text{ days}$

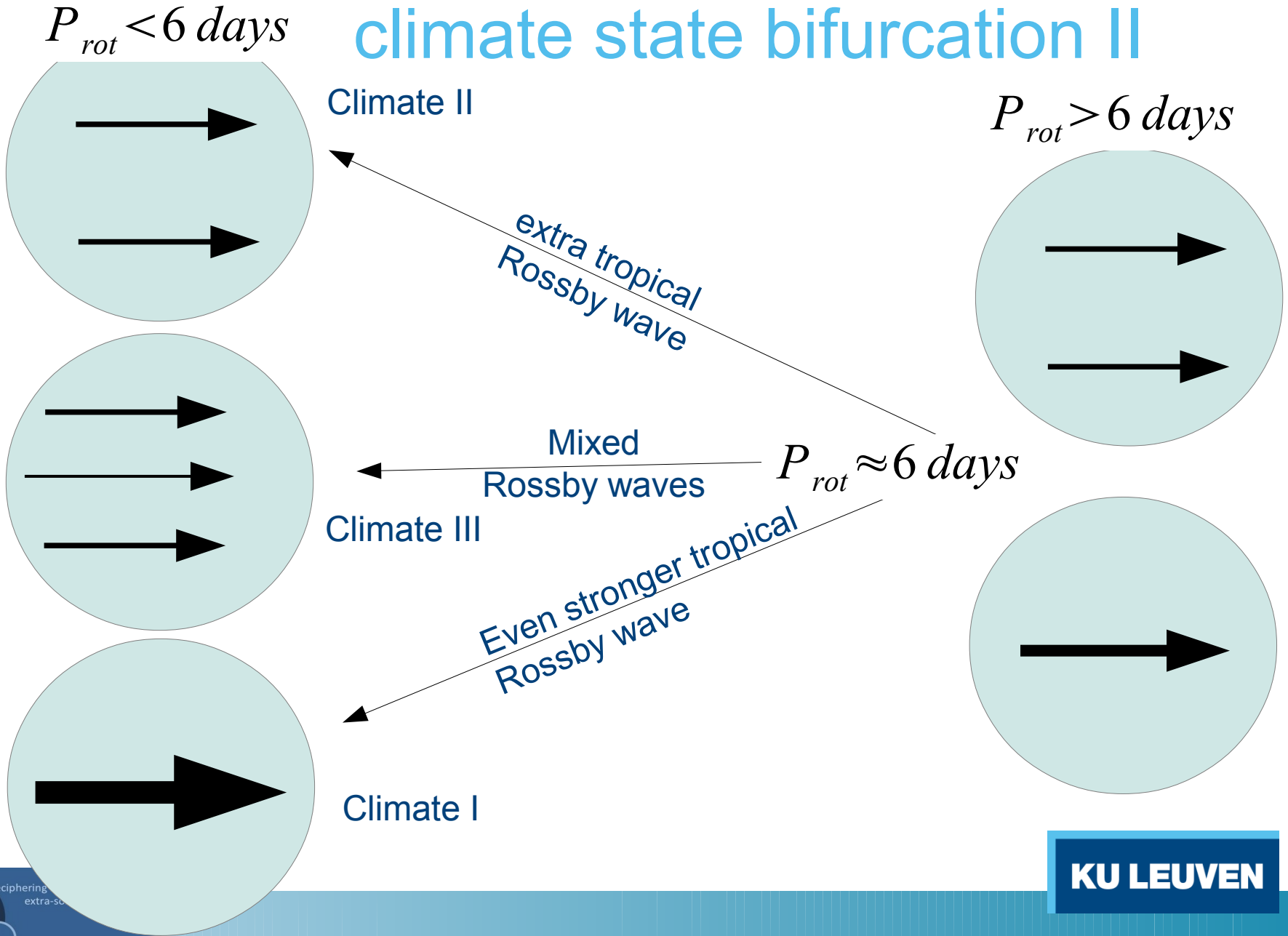
strong tropical
Rossby wave

Weak tropical Rossby wave
+
Direct circulation

First indication by Edson et al. 2011

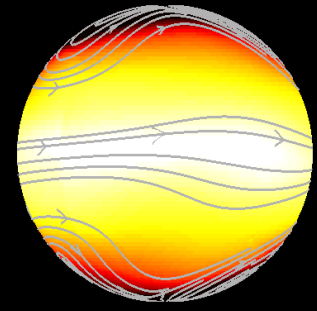
Rossby wave driven

climate state bifurcation II



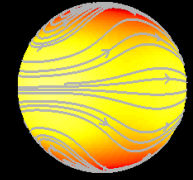
View on eternal day side (upper atmosphere)

$P_{rot} = 3 \text{ days}$



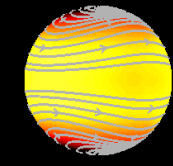
$R_{PI} = 2 R_{Earth}$

Climate I



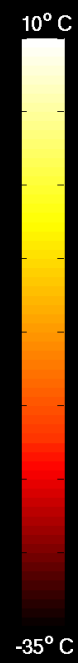
$R_{PI} = 1.25 R_{Earth}$

Climate III



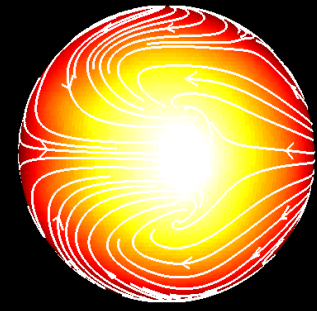
$R_{PI} = 1 R_{Earth}$

Climate II



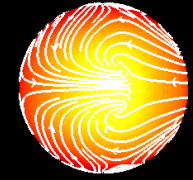
View on eternal day side (surface)

$P_{rot} = 3 \text{ days}$



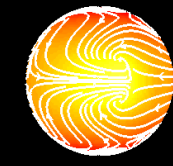
$R_{PI} = 2 R_{Earth}$

Climate I



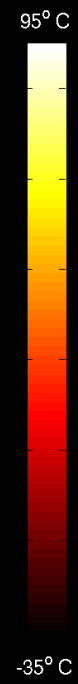
$R_{PI} = 1.25 R_{Earth}$

Climate III



$R_{PI} = 1 R_{Earth}$

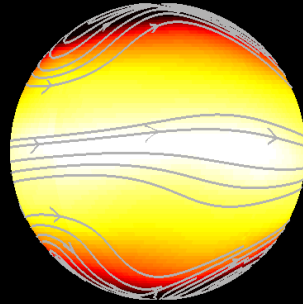
Climate II



View on eternal day side (upper atmosphere)

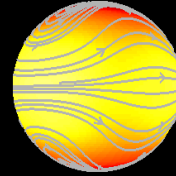
$\tau_{fric} \ll 1 \text{ days}$ (more likely)

$P_{rot} = 3 \text{ days}$



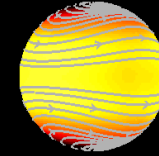
$R_{PI} = 2 R_{Earth}$

Climate I



$R_{PI} = 1.25 R_{Earth}$

Climate III



$R_{PI} = 1 R_{Earth}$

Climate II

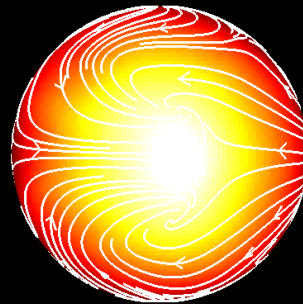
10° C

-35° C

95° C

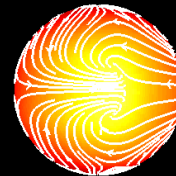
View on eternal day side (surface)

$P_{rot} = 3 \text{ days}$



$R_{PI} = 2 R_{Earth}$

Climate I



$R_{PI} = 1.25 R_{Earth}$

Climate III



$R_{PI} = 1 R_{Earth}$

Climate II

-35° C

Conclusions

- Climate states of tidally locked planets at 1HZ of M stars can be dominated by Rossby waves
- Short rotation periods: <12 days
 - 2 Climate states possible:
 - Equatorial Superrotation
 - High latitudes westerly jets
- Ultra short rotation period < 6 days
 - 3 Climate states possible
 - Two as above
 - + mixed states
- Eq. superrotation 'kills' direct circulation cells and thus efficient cooling of dayside
- Efficient surface friction => High latitude jets state favored