

# Beyond 1D atmospheres

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*Jérémy Leconte*



# Equations of motion

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★ Mass conservation

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

★ Momentum conservation

$$\frac{D\mathbf{v}}{Dt} + 2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p - \nabla \Phi$$

★ Equation of state

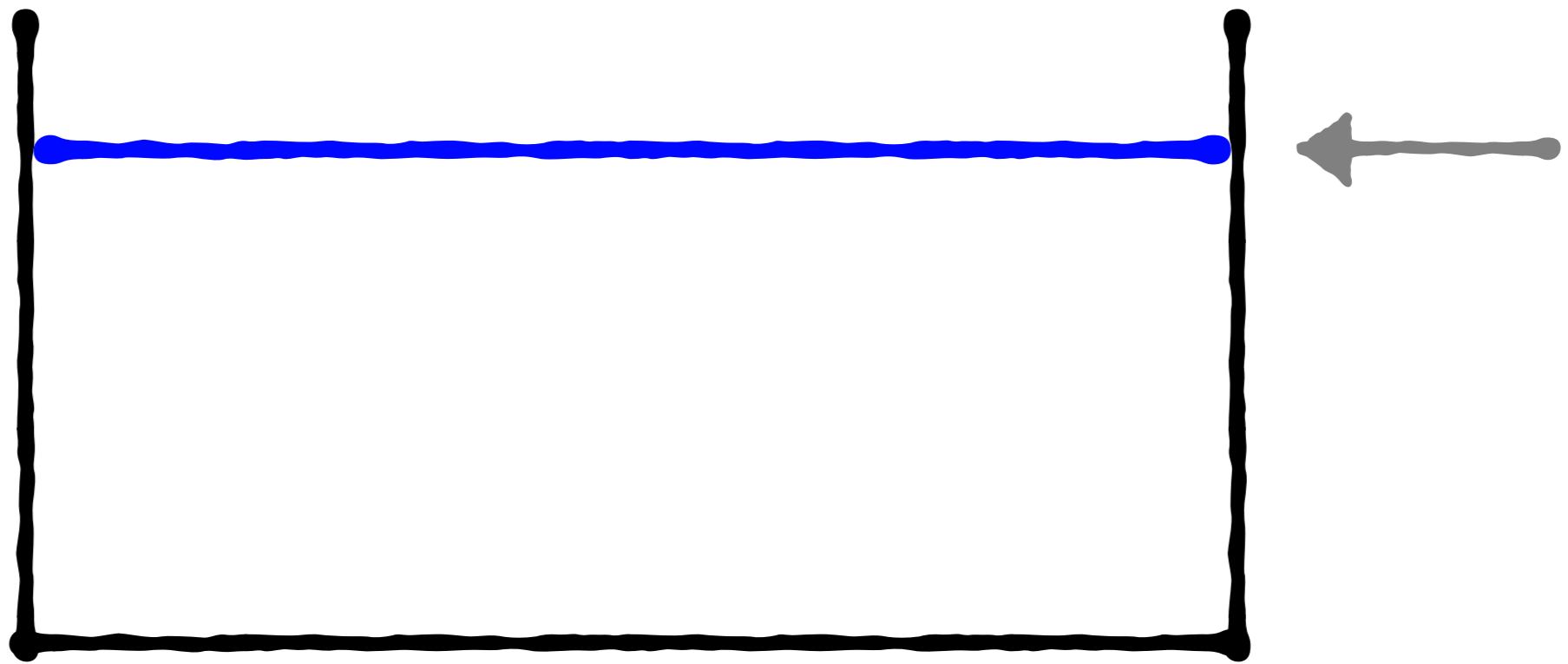
$$p = \rho RT$$

★ Conservation of energy

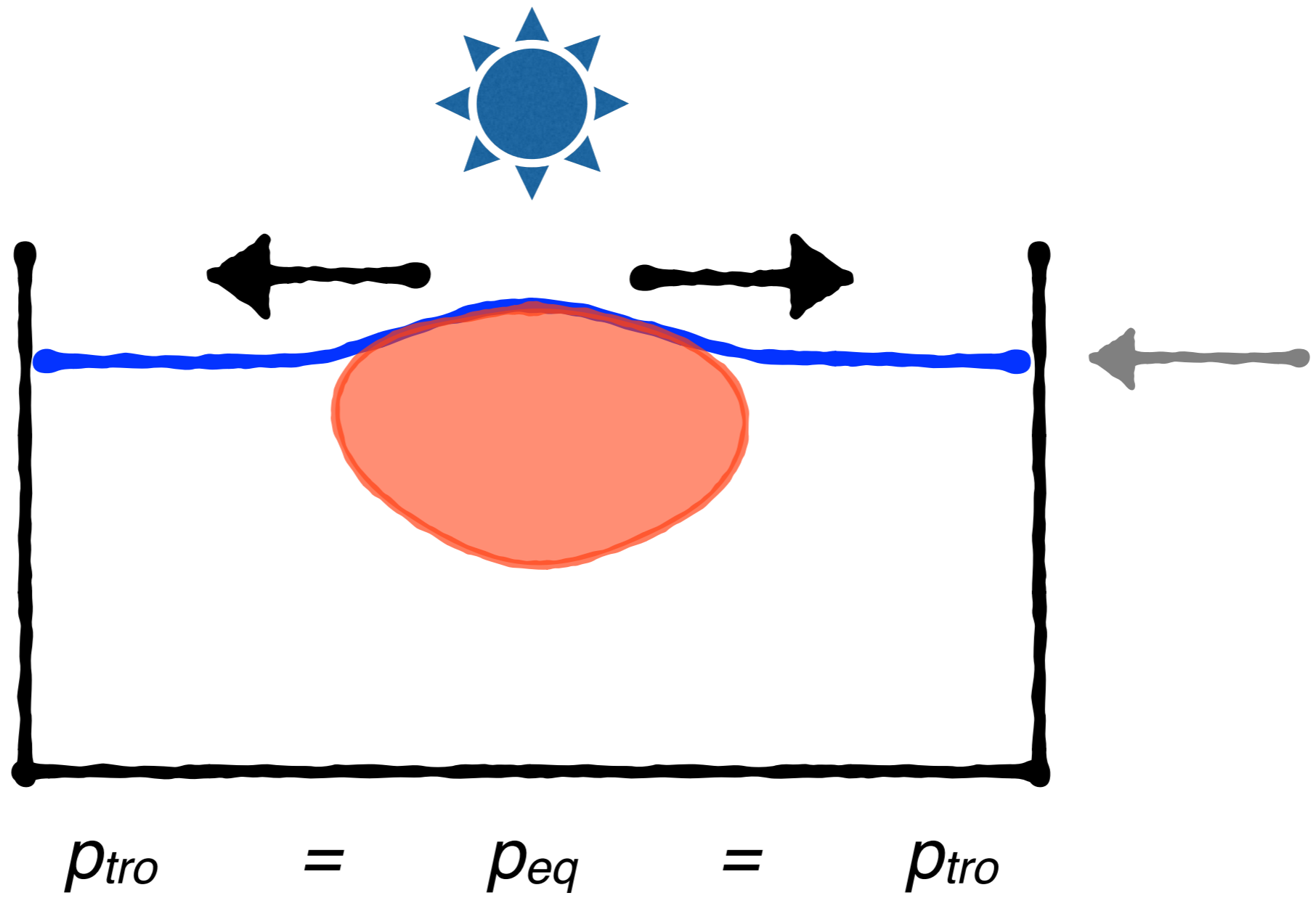
$$\frac{DS}{Dt} = H - Q$$

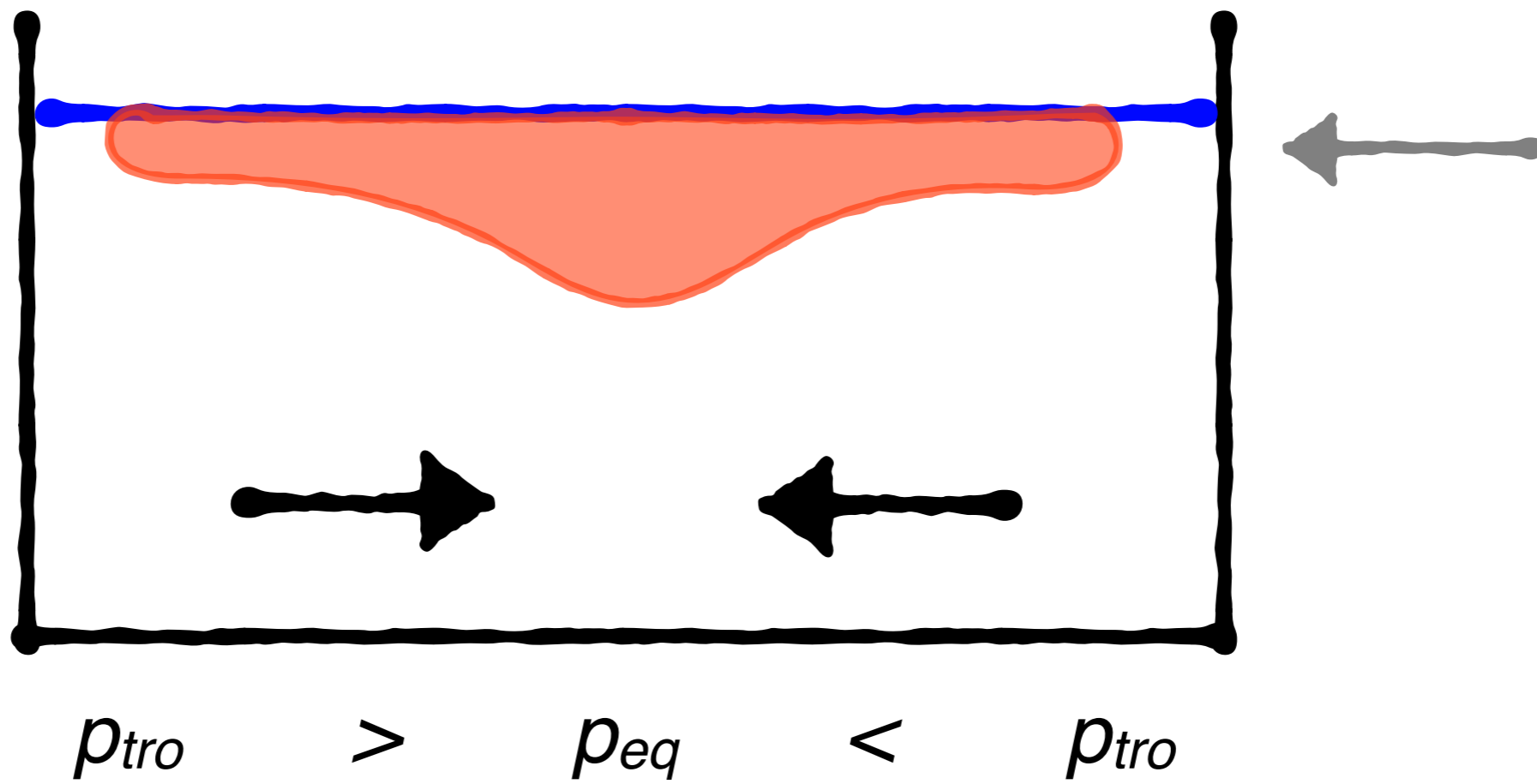


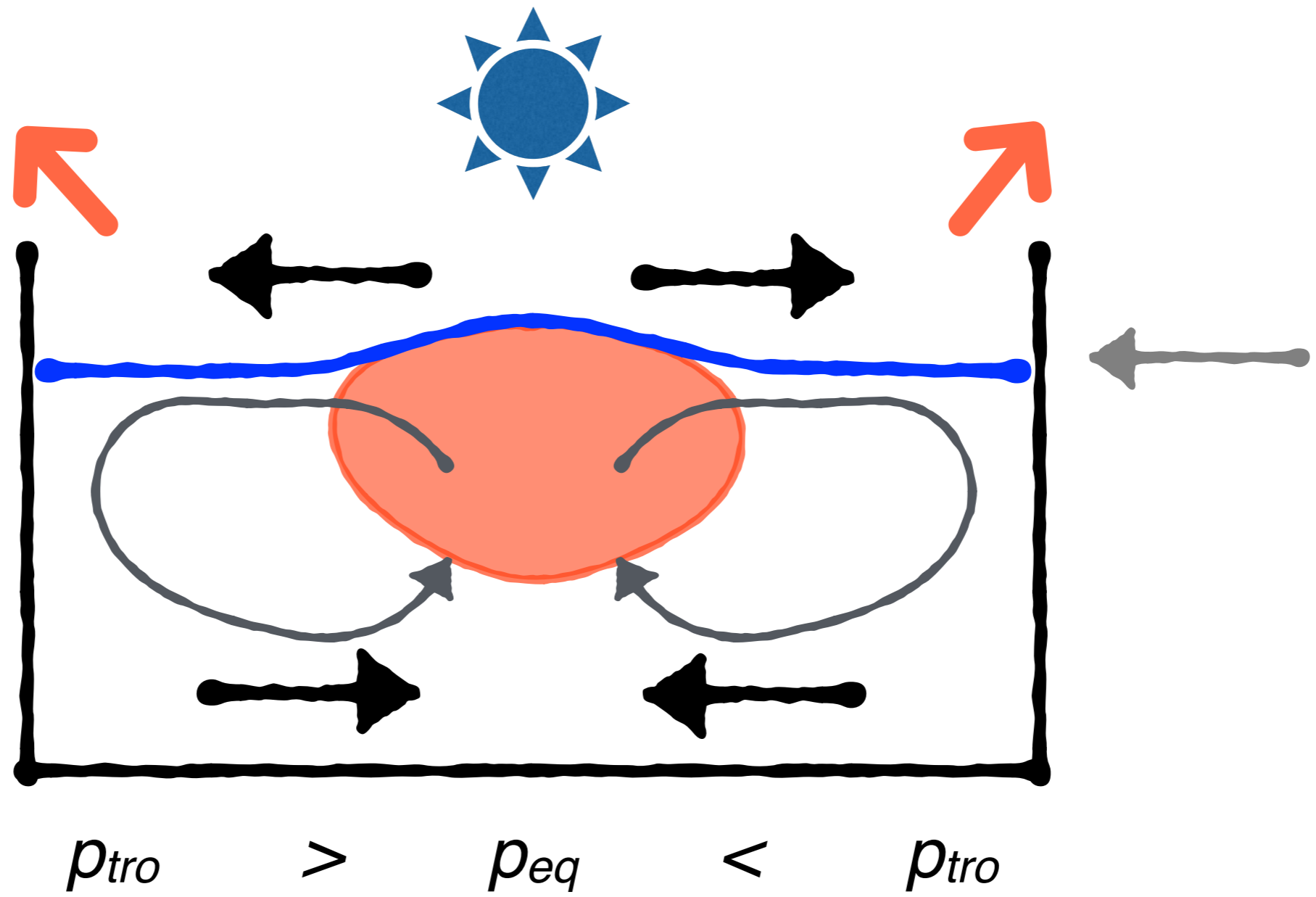
?



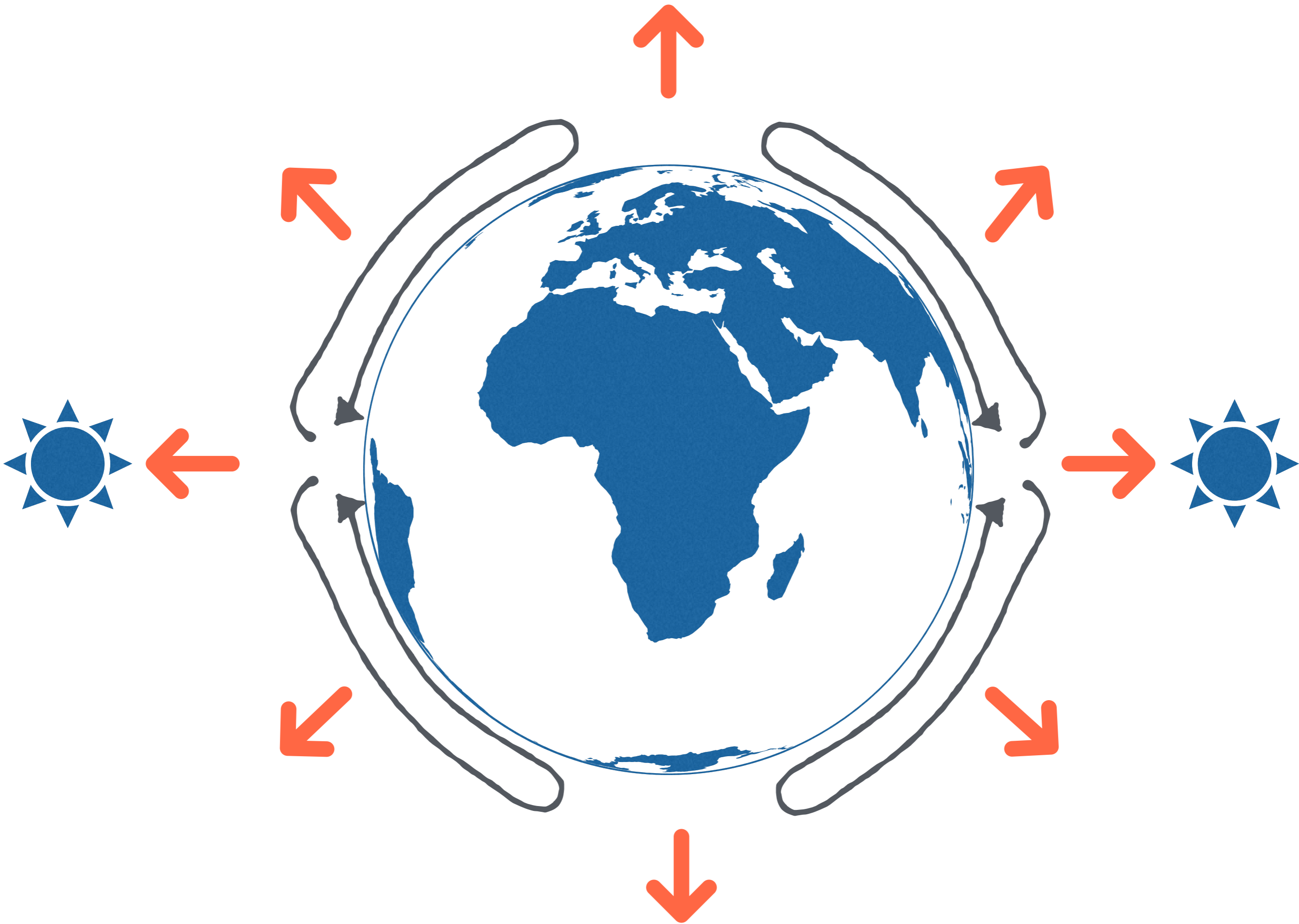
$$p_{tro} = p_{eq} = p_{tro}$$

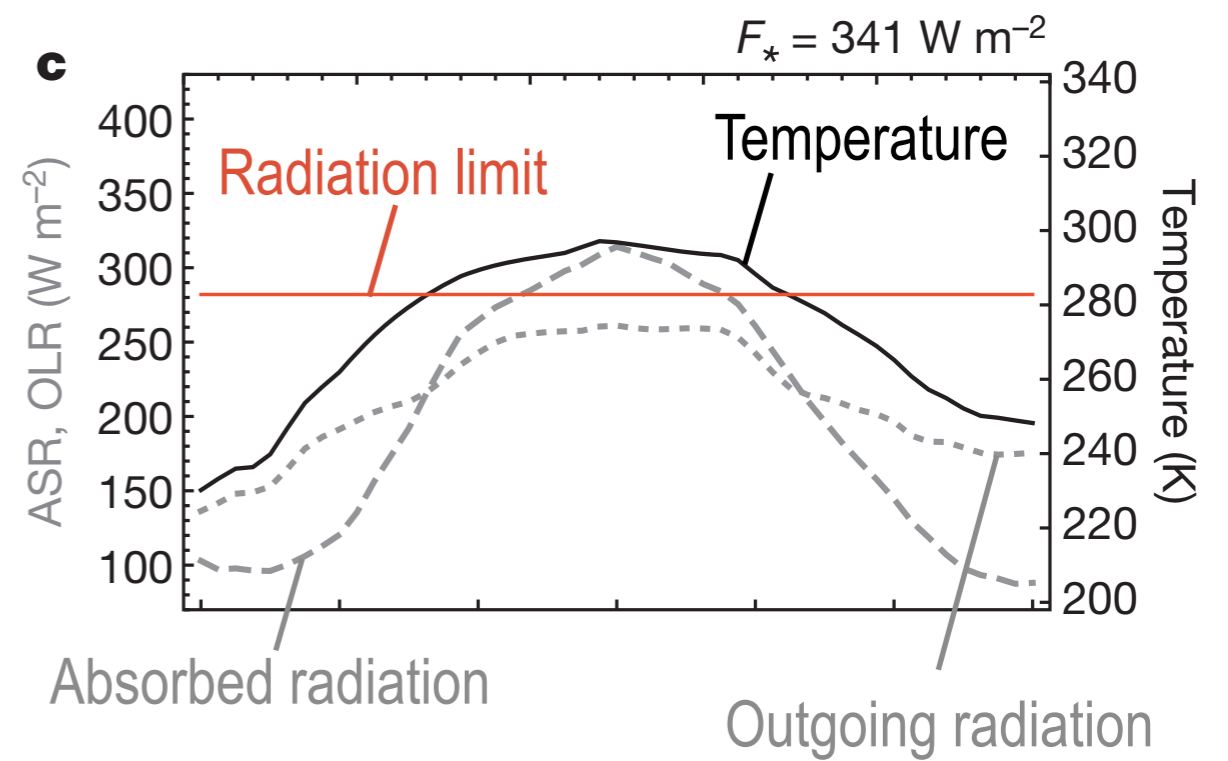
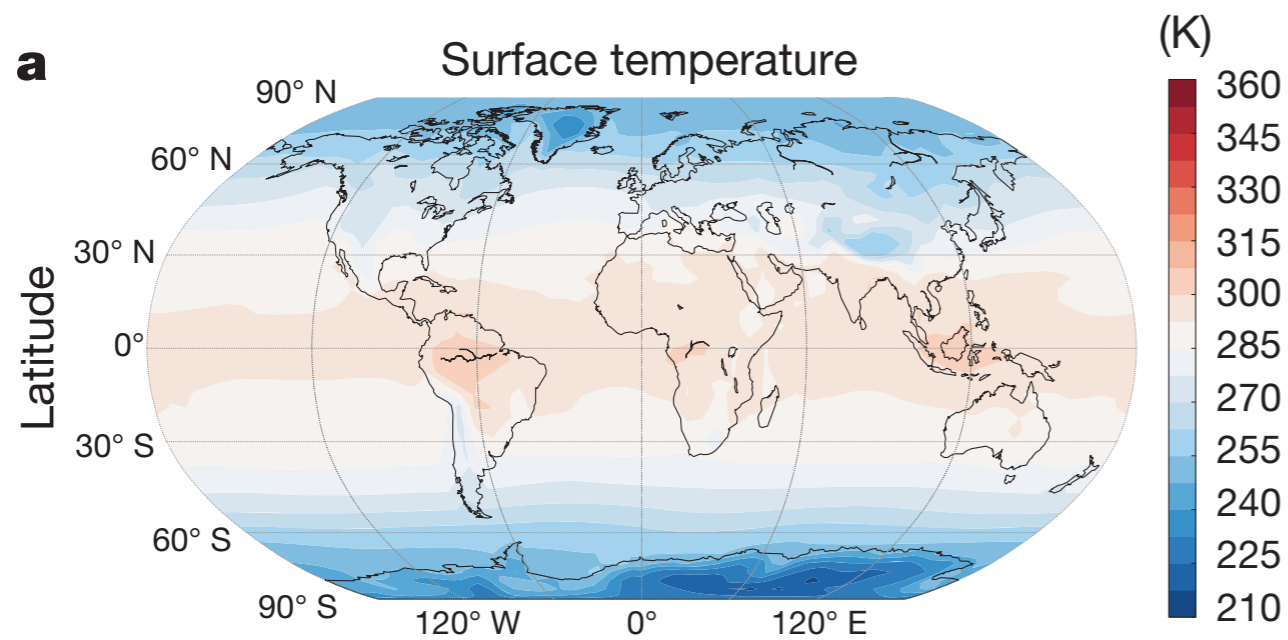




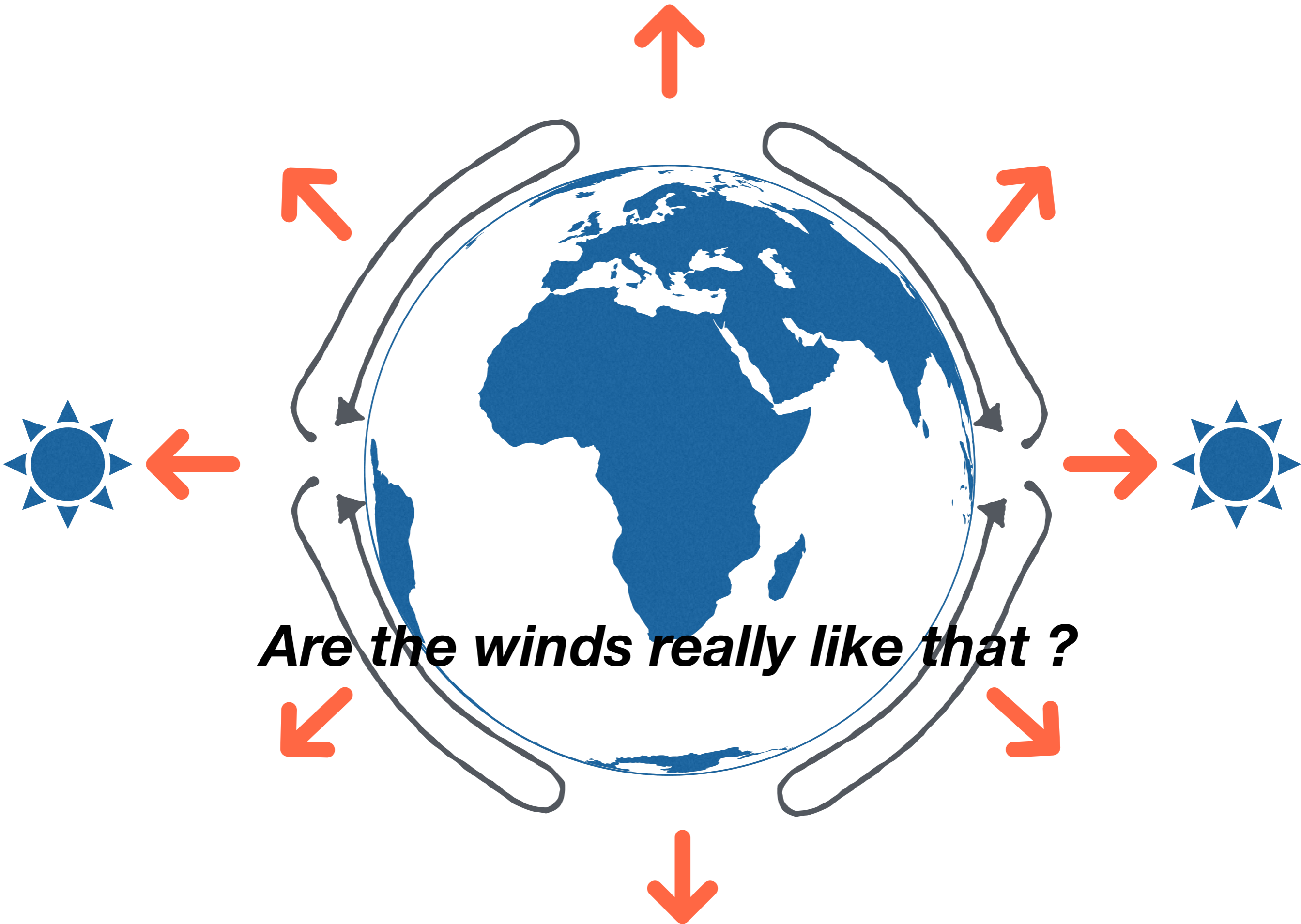








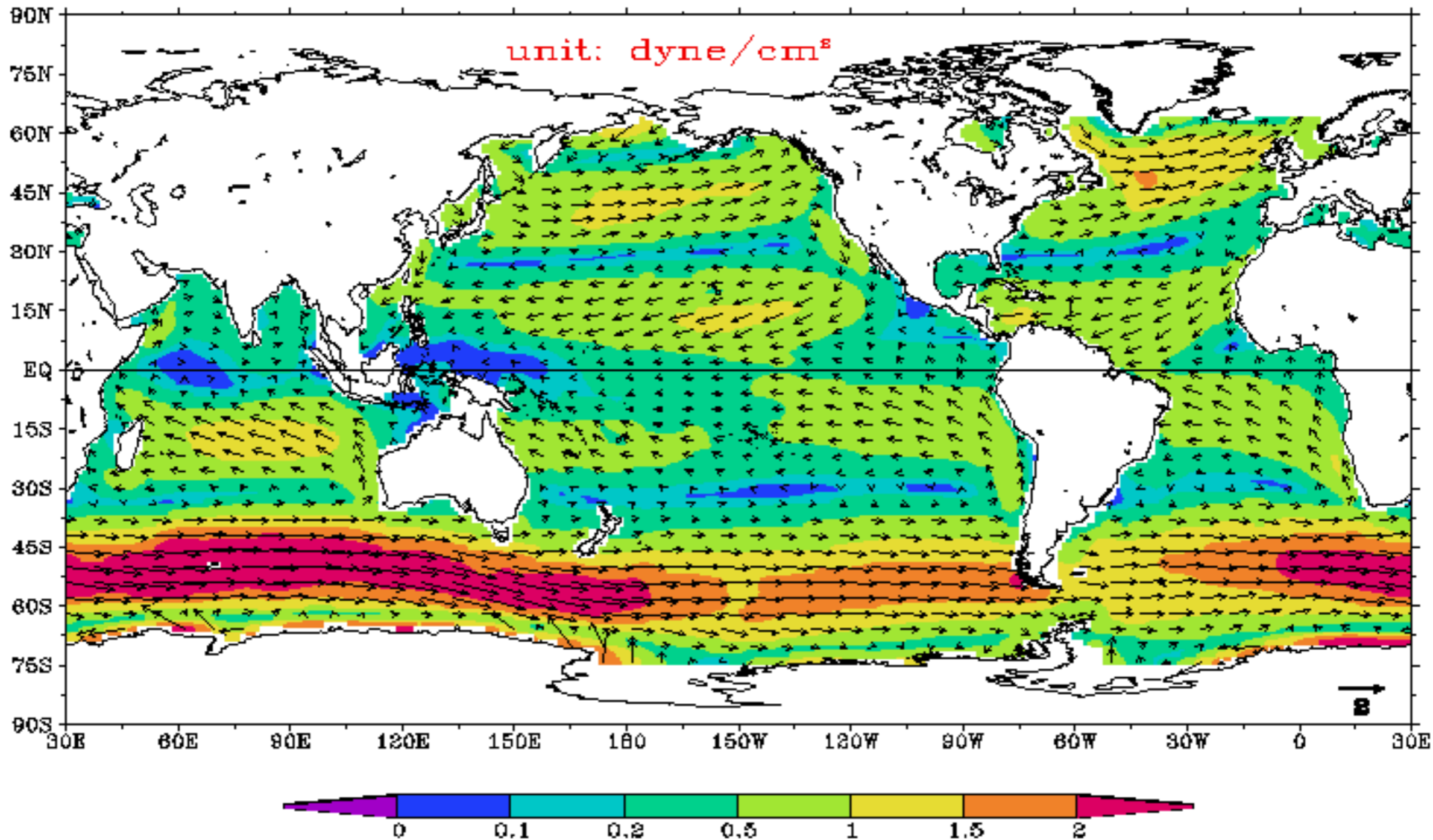
*Leconte et al. (Nature, 2013)*



***Are the winds really like that ?***



# GODAS Wind Stress, 1982–2004 Ann

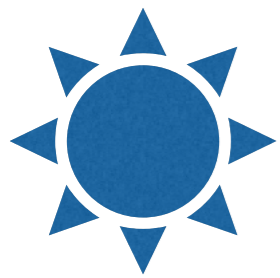










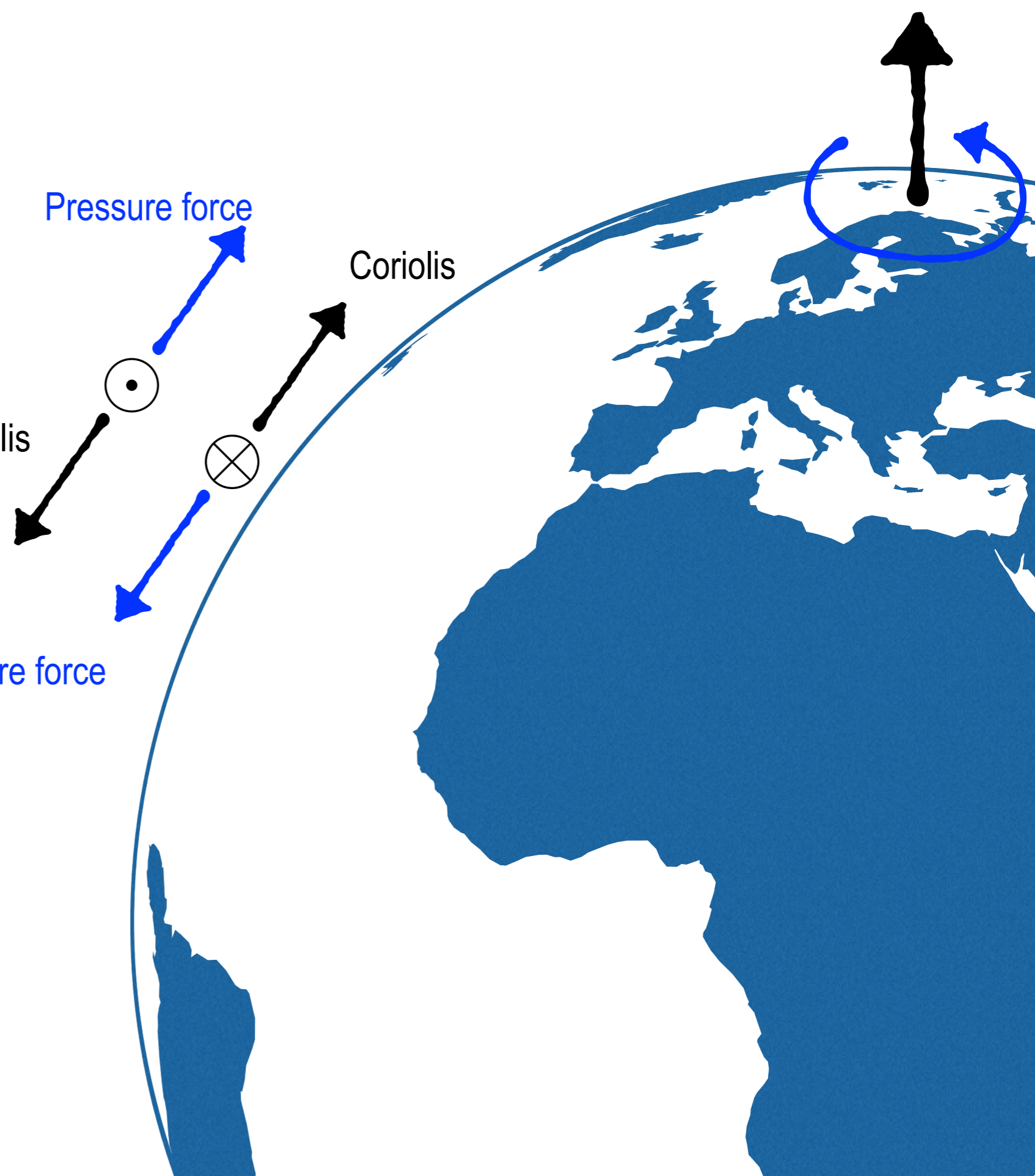


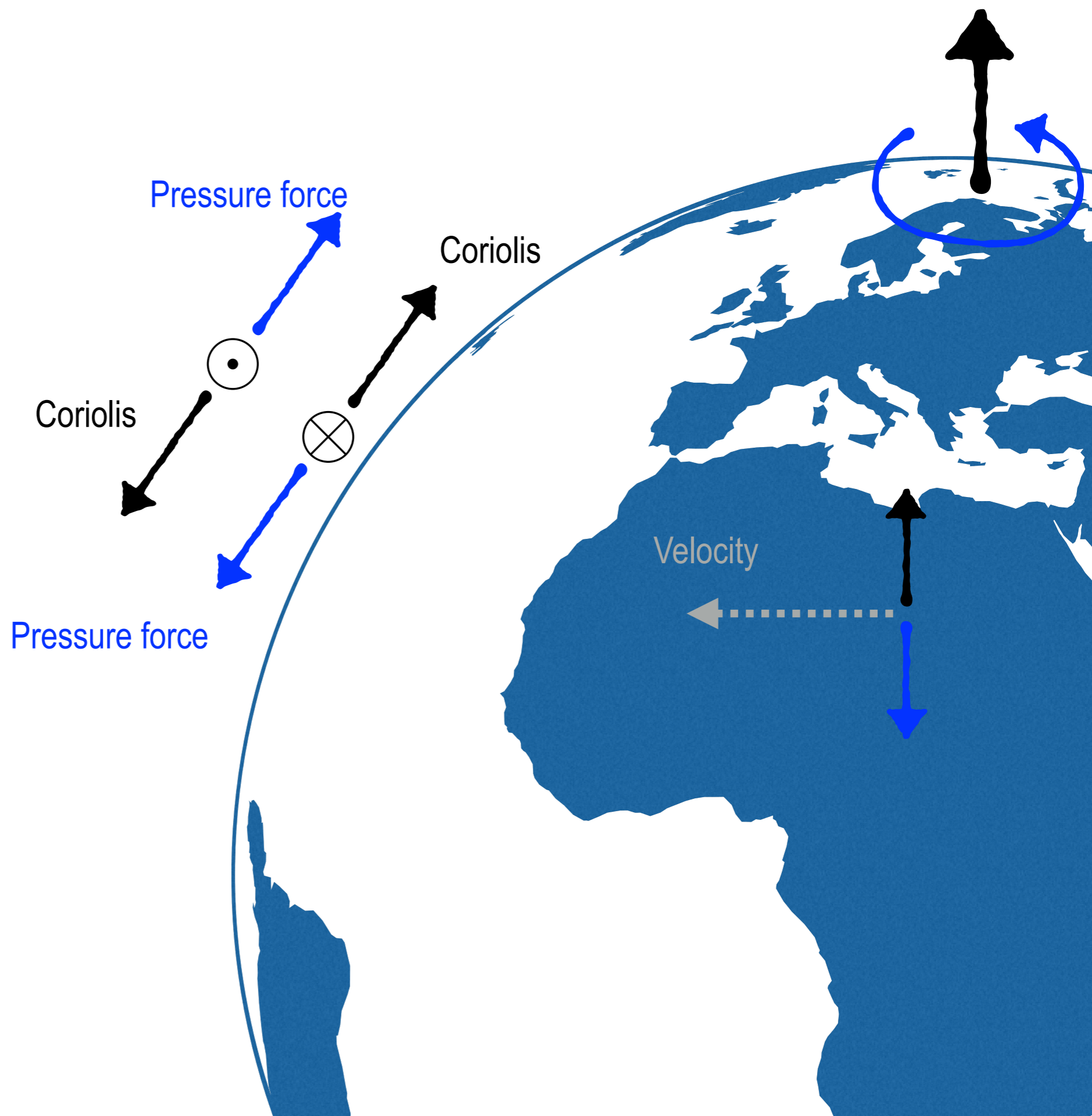
Pressure force

Coriolis

Coriolis

Pressure force





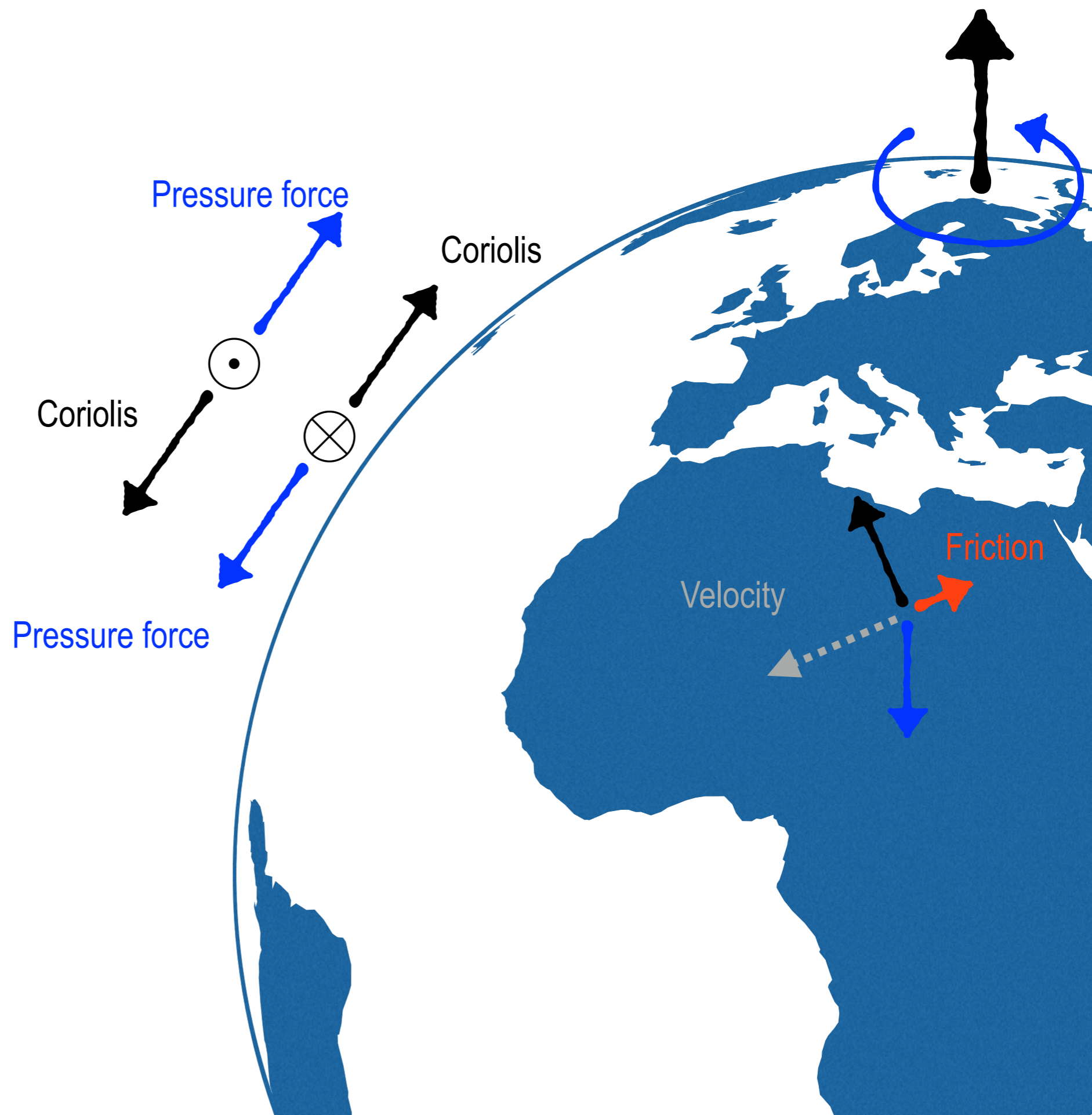
Pressure force

Coriolis

Coriolis

Pressure force

Velocity



Pressure force

Coriolis

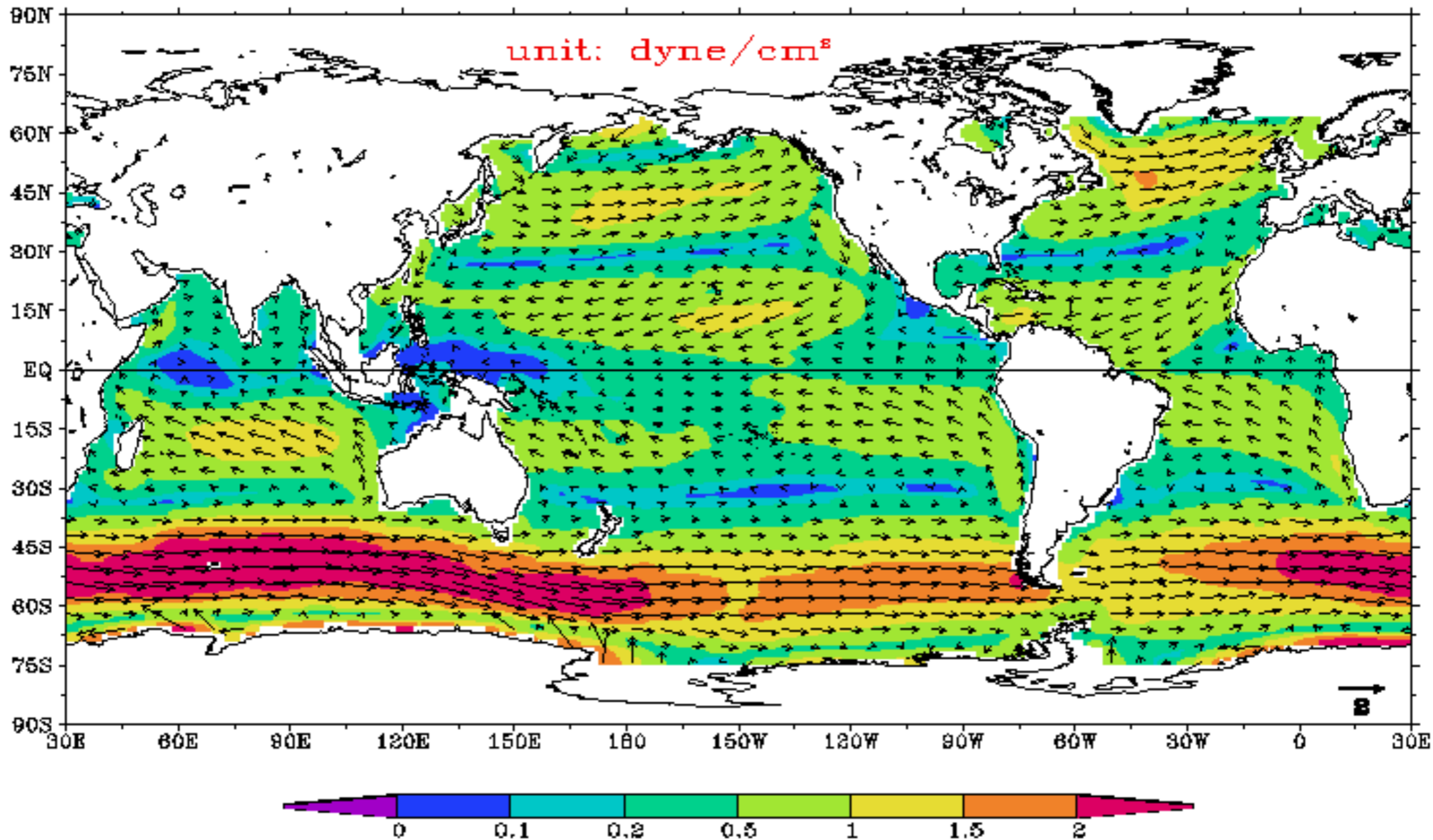
Coriolis

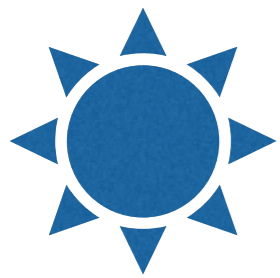
Pressure force

Velocity

Friction

# GODAS Wind Stress, 1982–2004 Ann

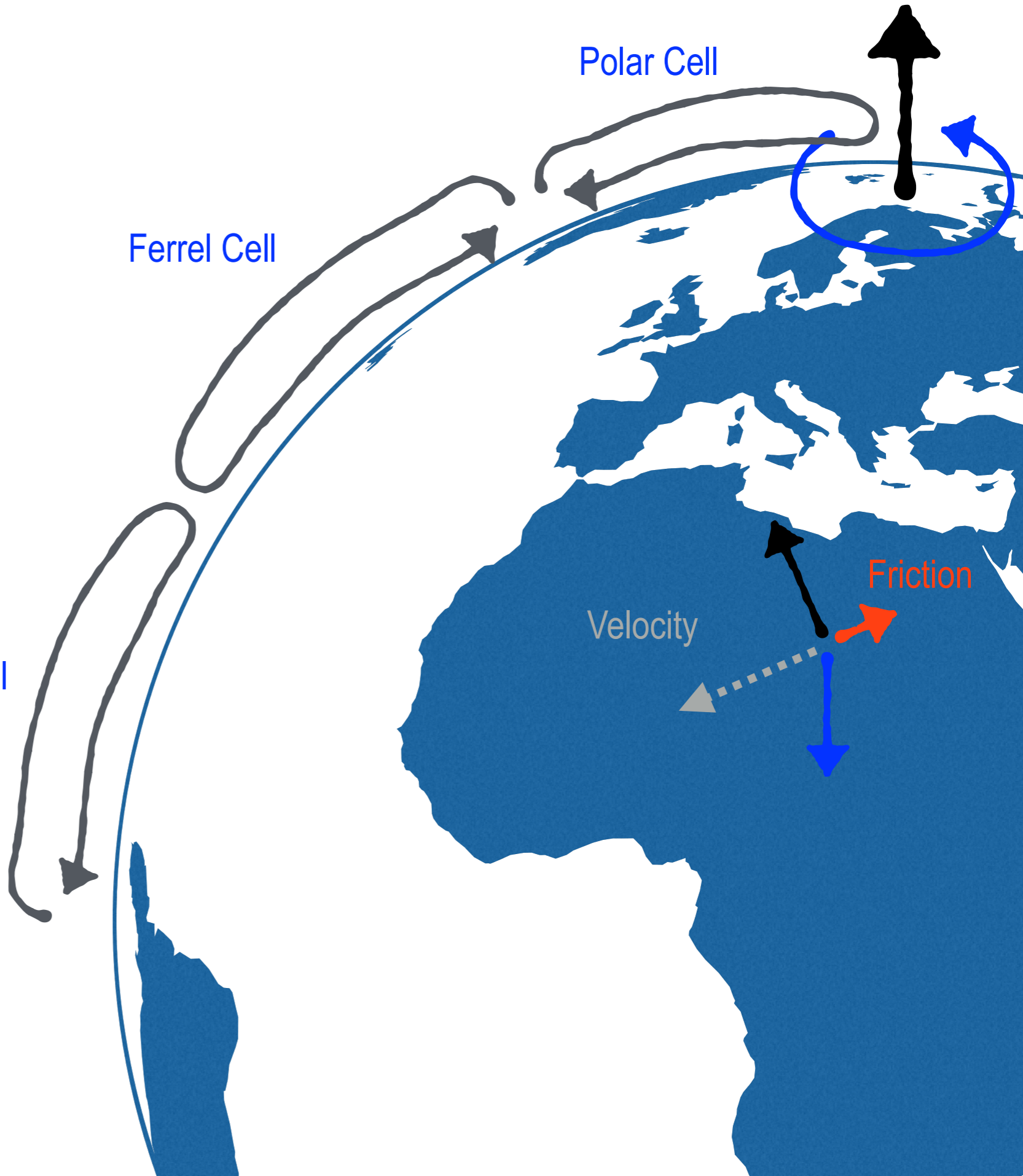




Hadley Cell

Ferrel Cell

Polar Cell

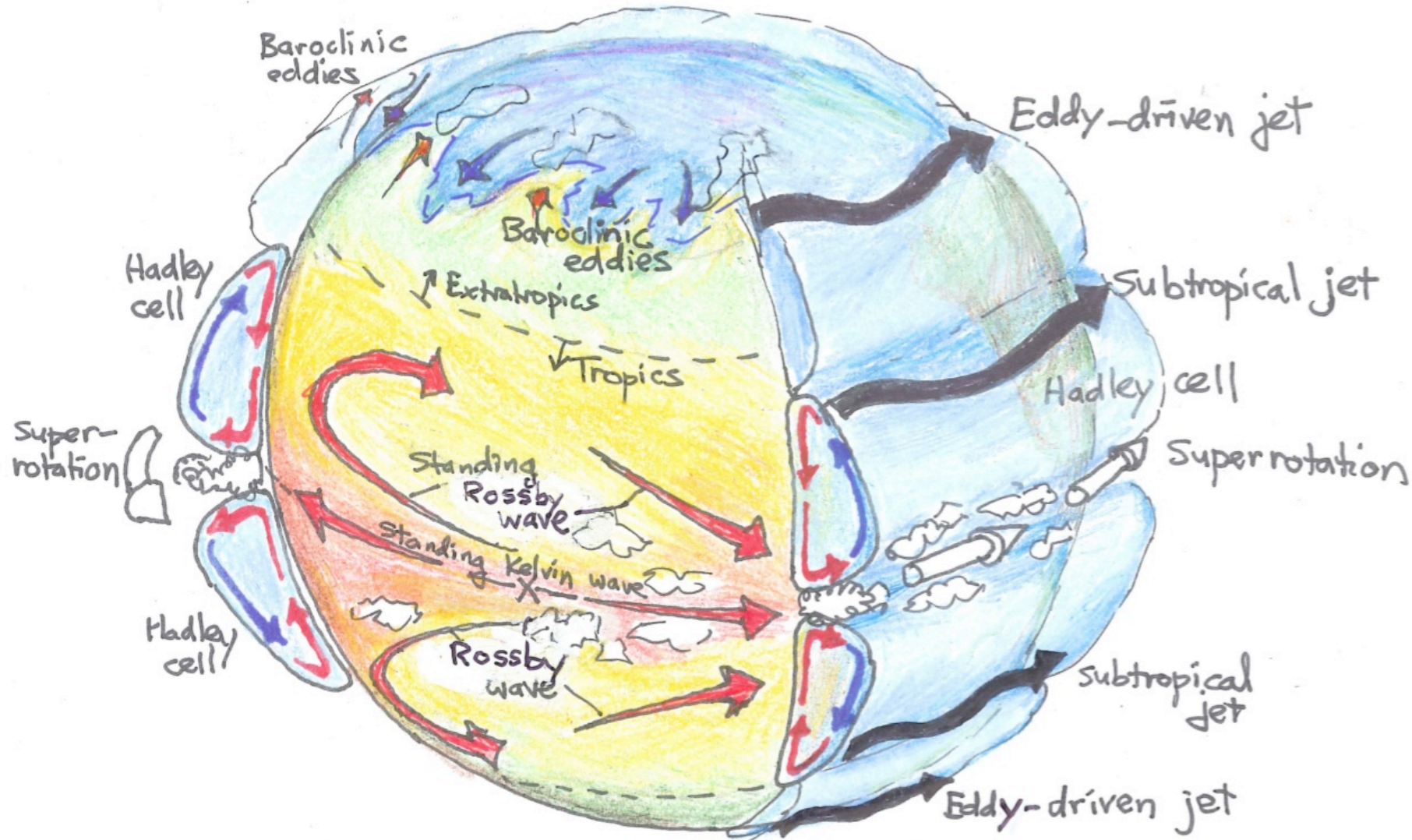
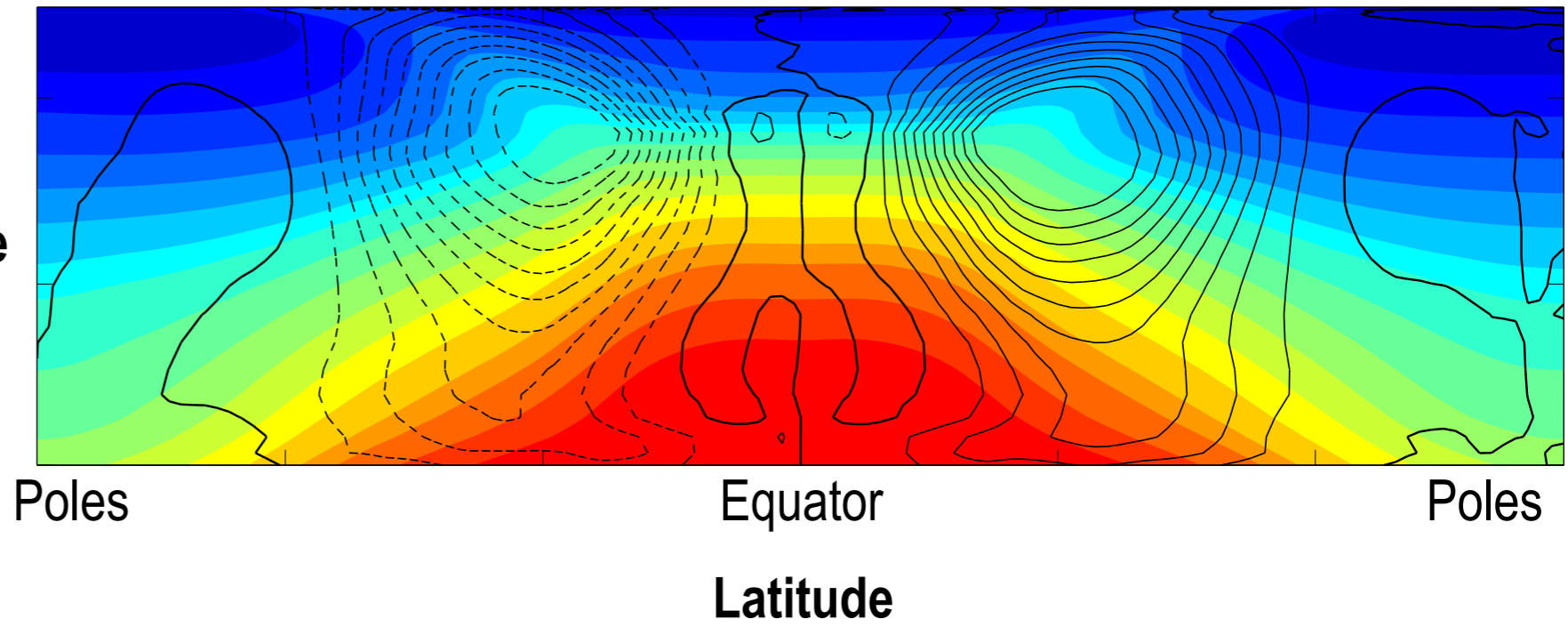


Velocity

Friction

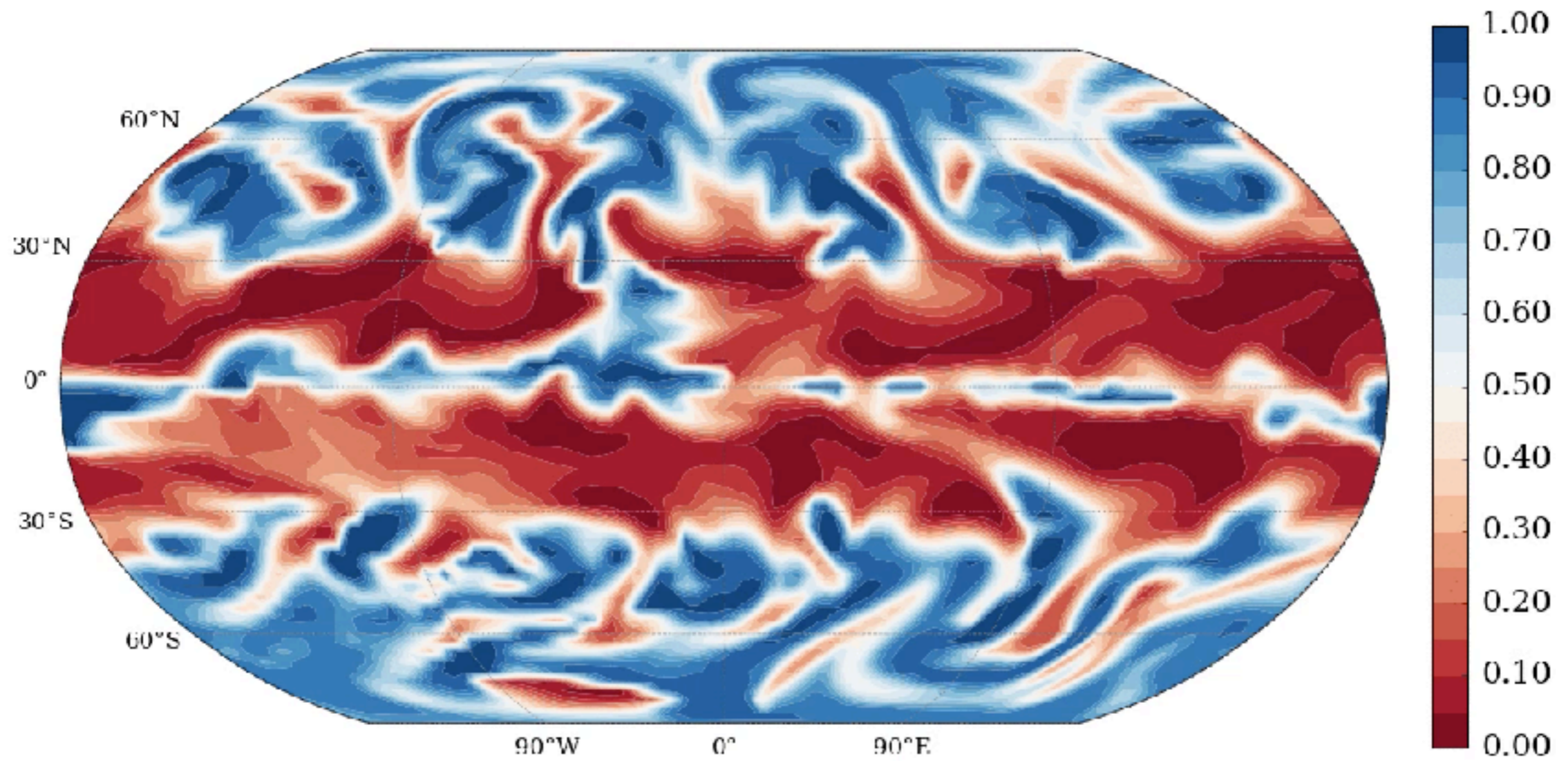
# Zonally averaged Temperature

Altitude



In memory of Adam Showman

## *Relative Humidity*

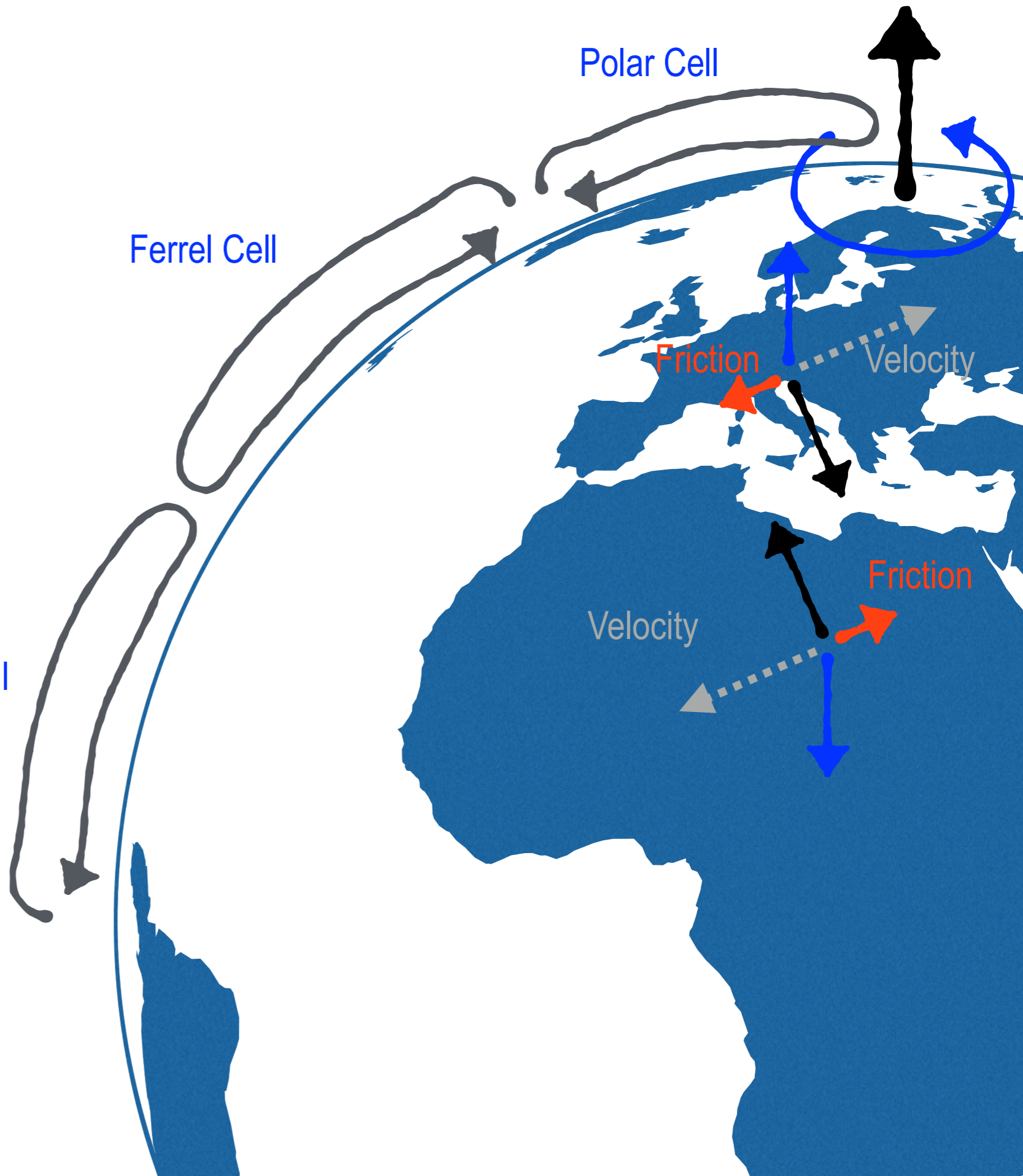




Hadley Cell

Ferrel Cell

Polar Cell



Friction

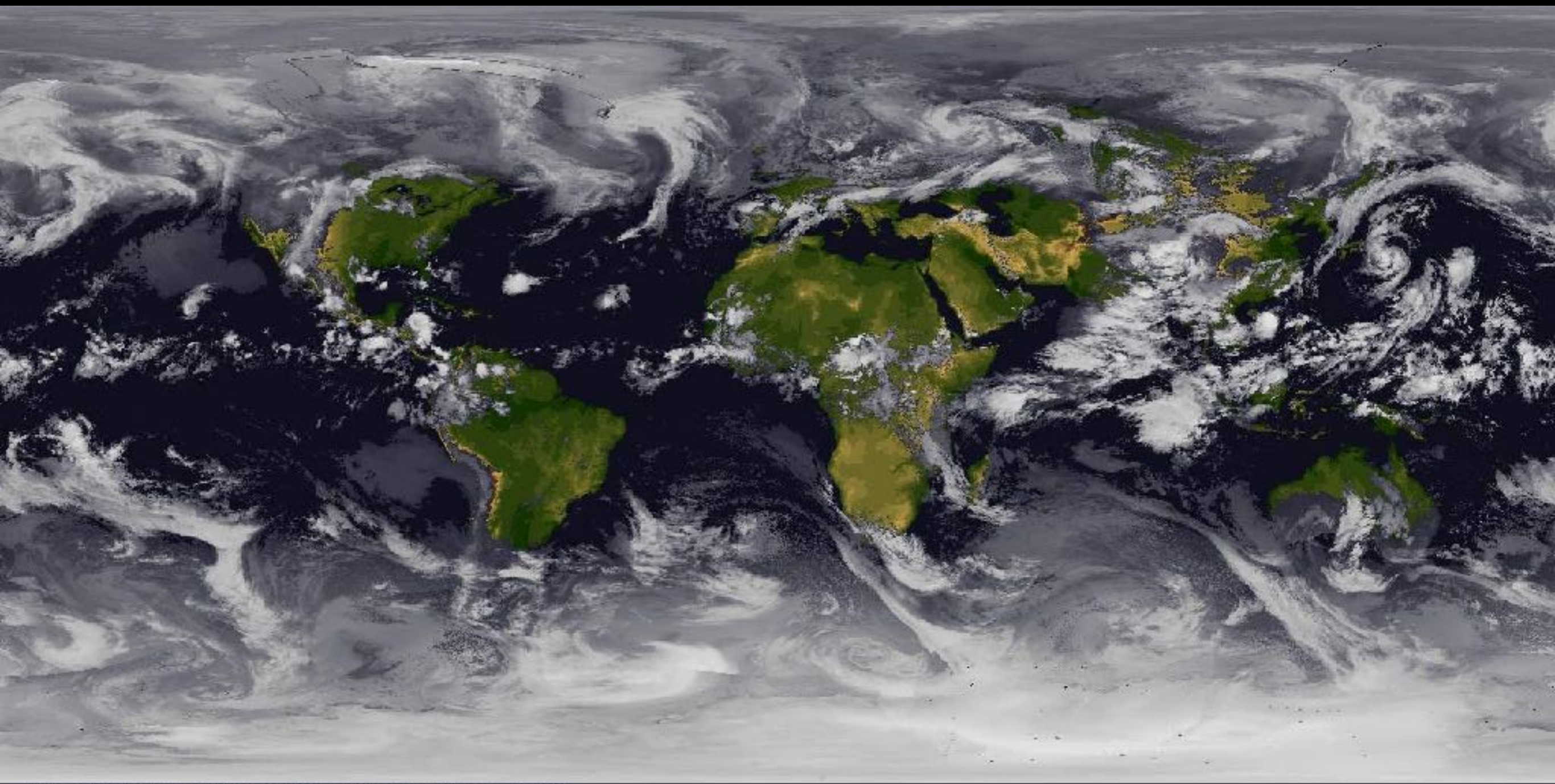
Velocity

Velocity

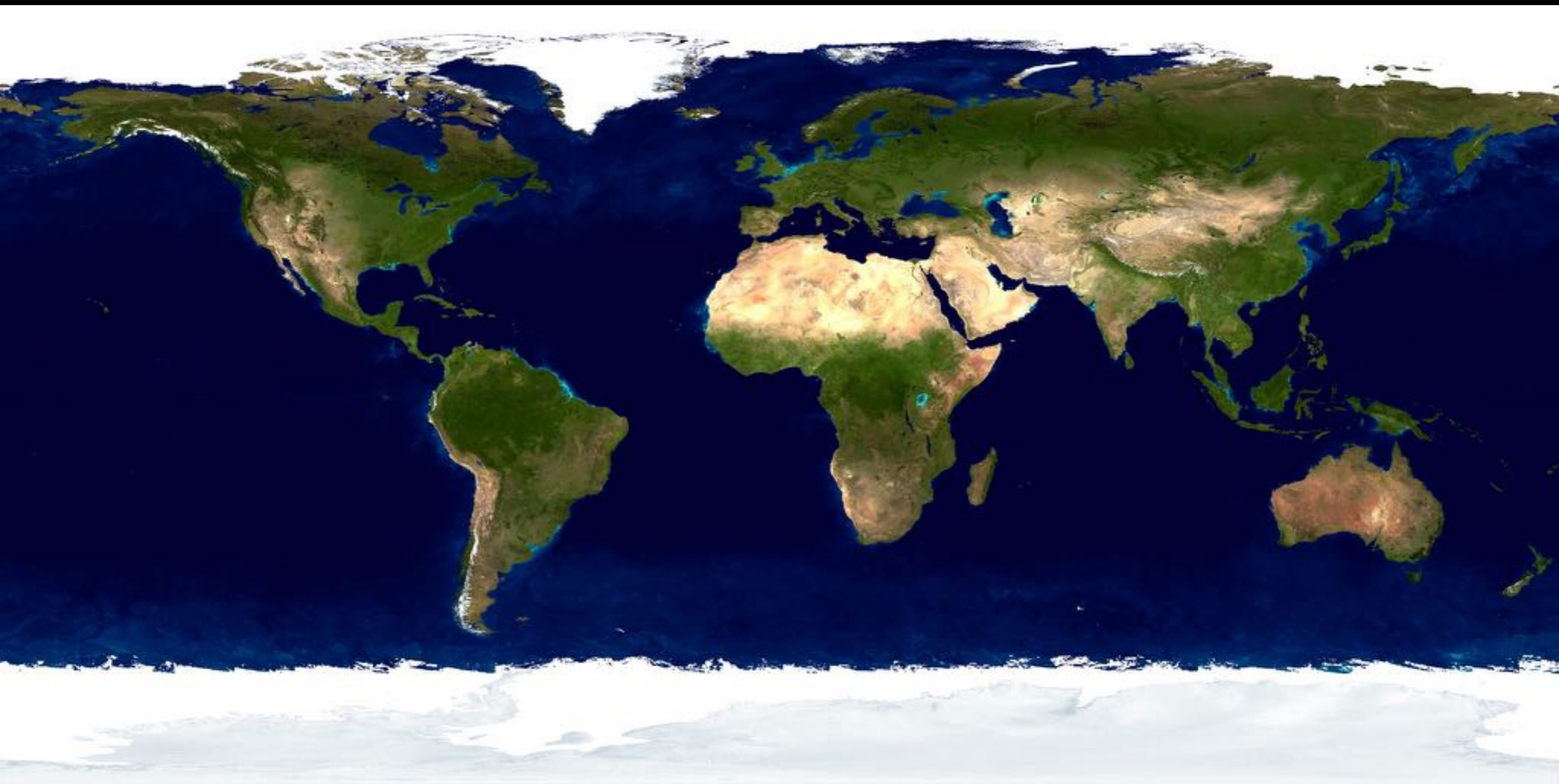
Friction



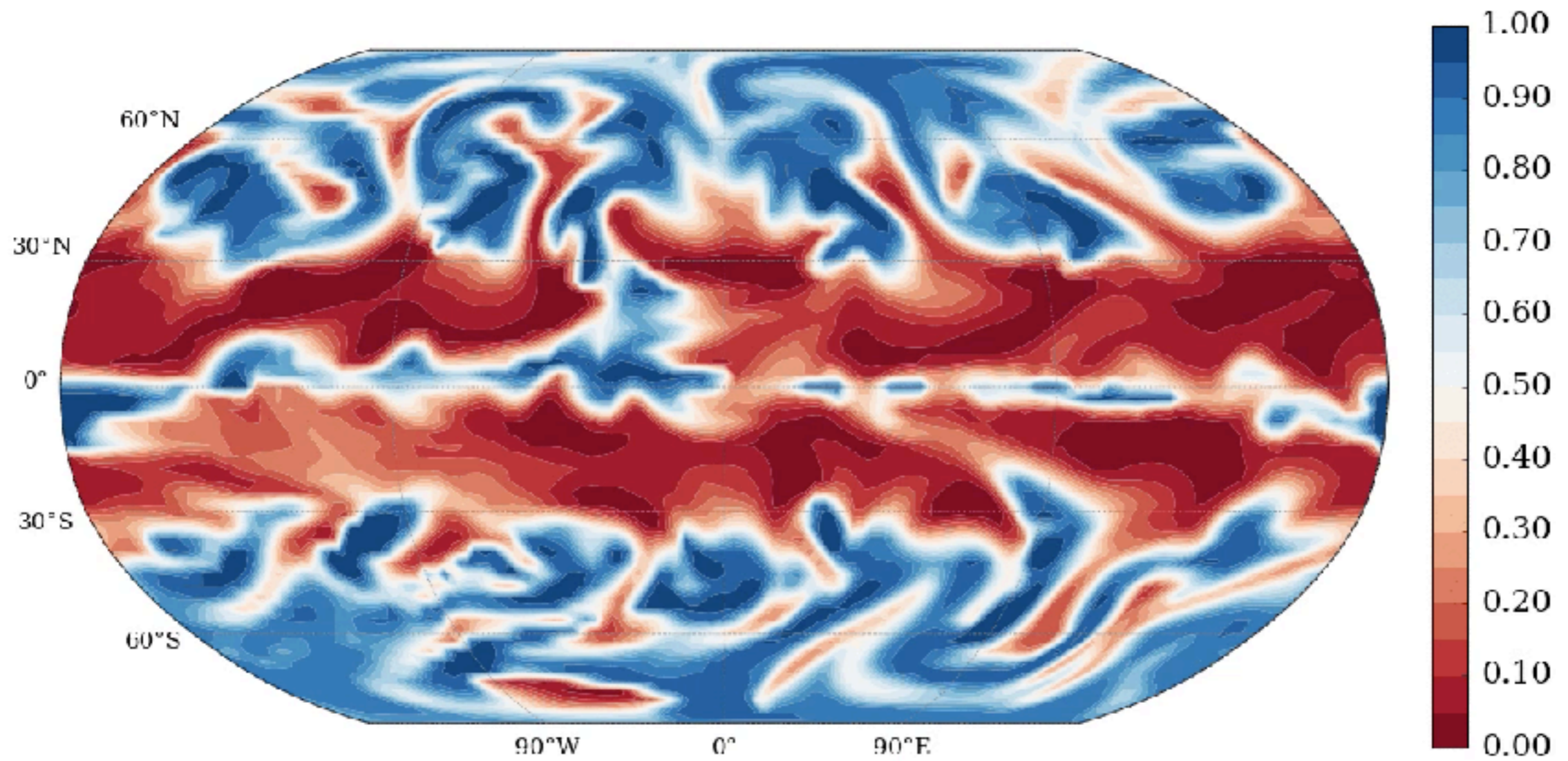
***Can we actually see it ?***



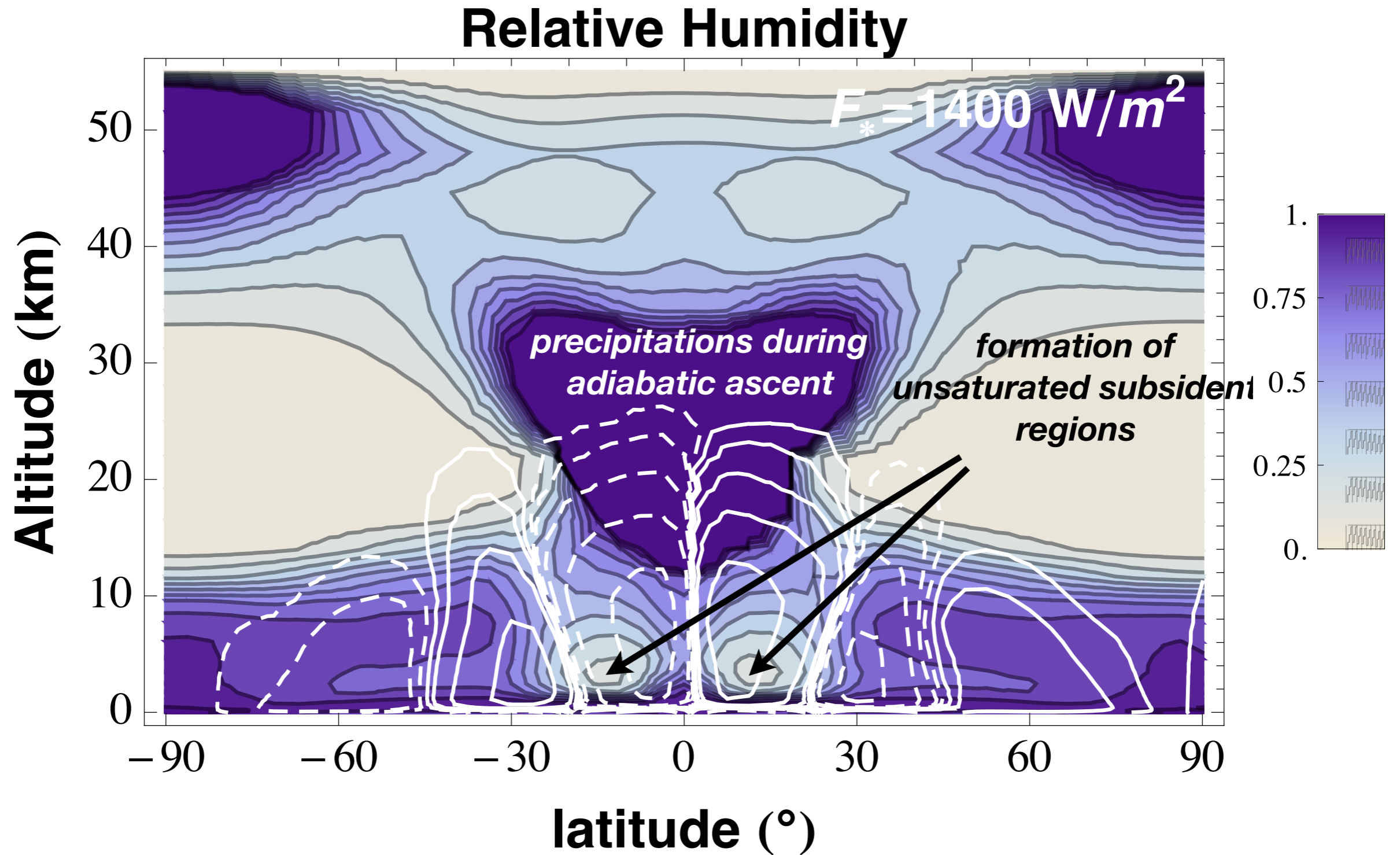
0001 DERIVED DATA 26 AUG 93233 12000 C0001 00001 01.C0



## *Relative Humidity*

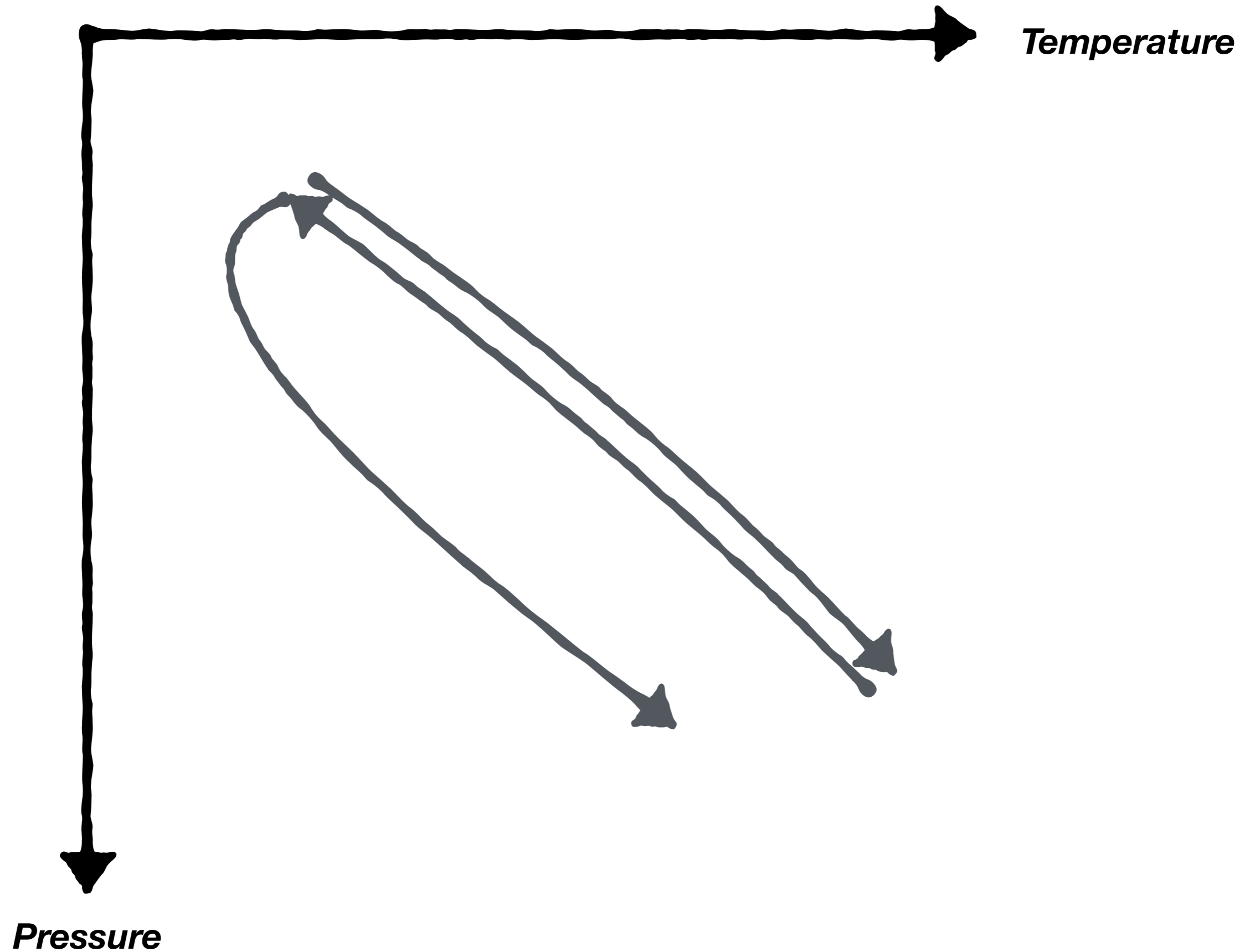


# The impact of the Hadley cell

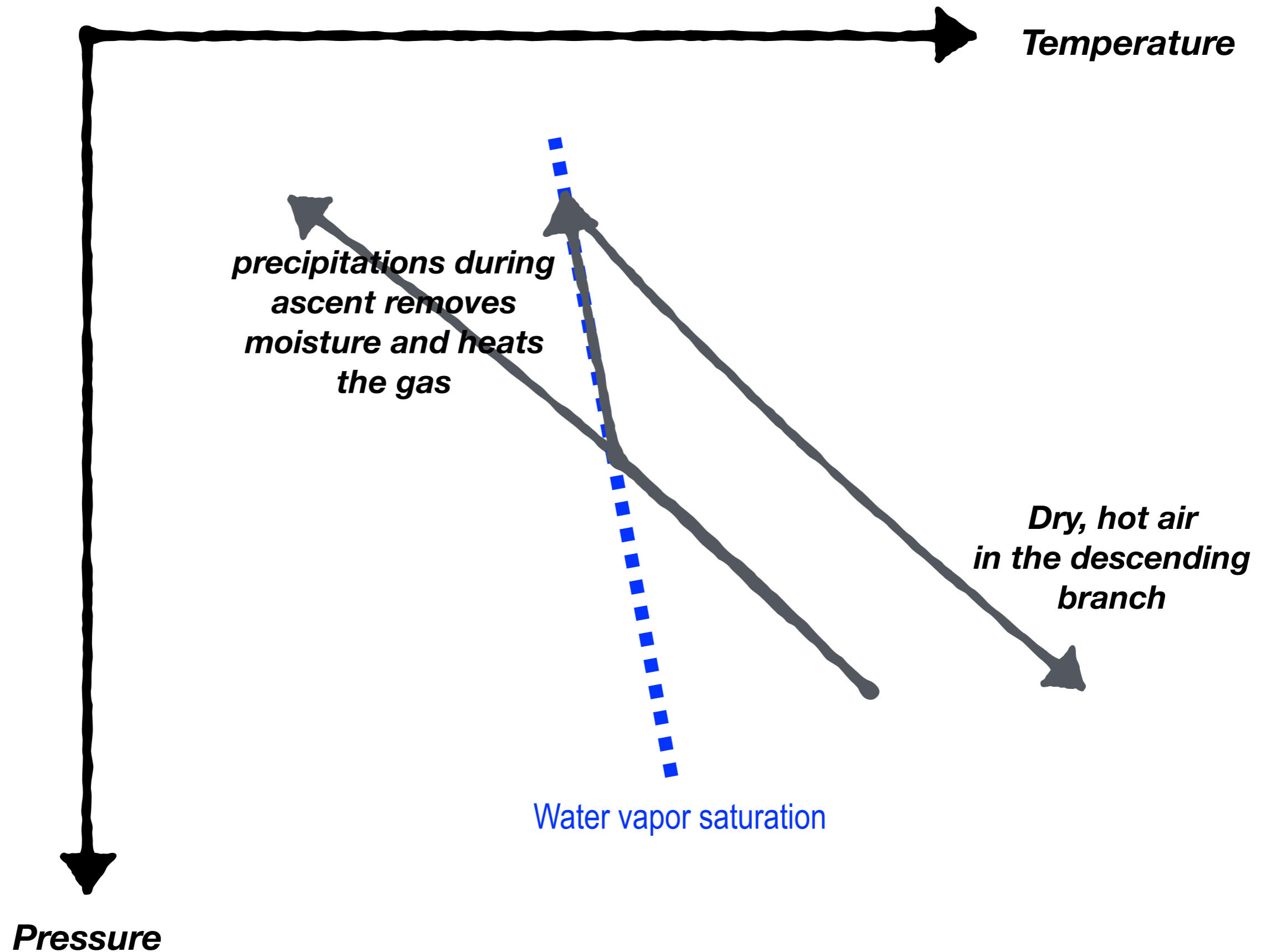


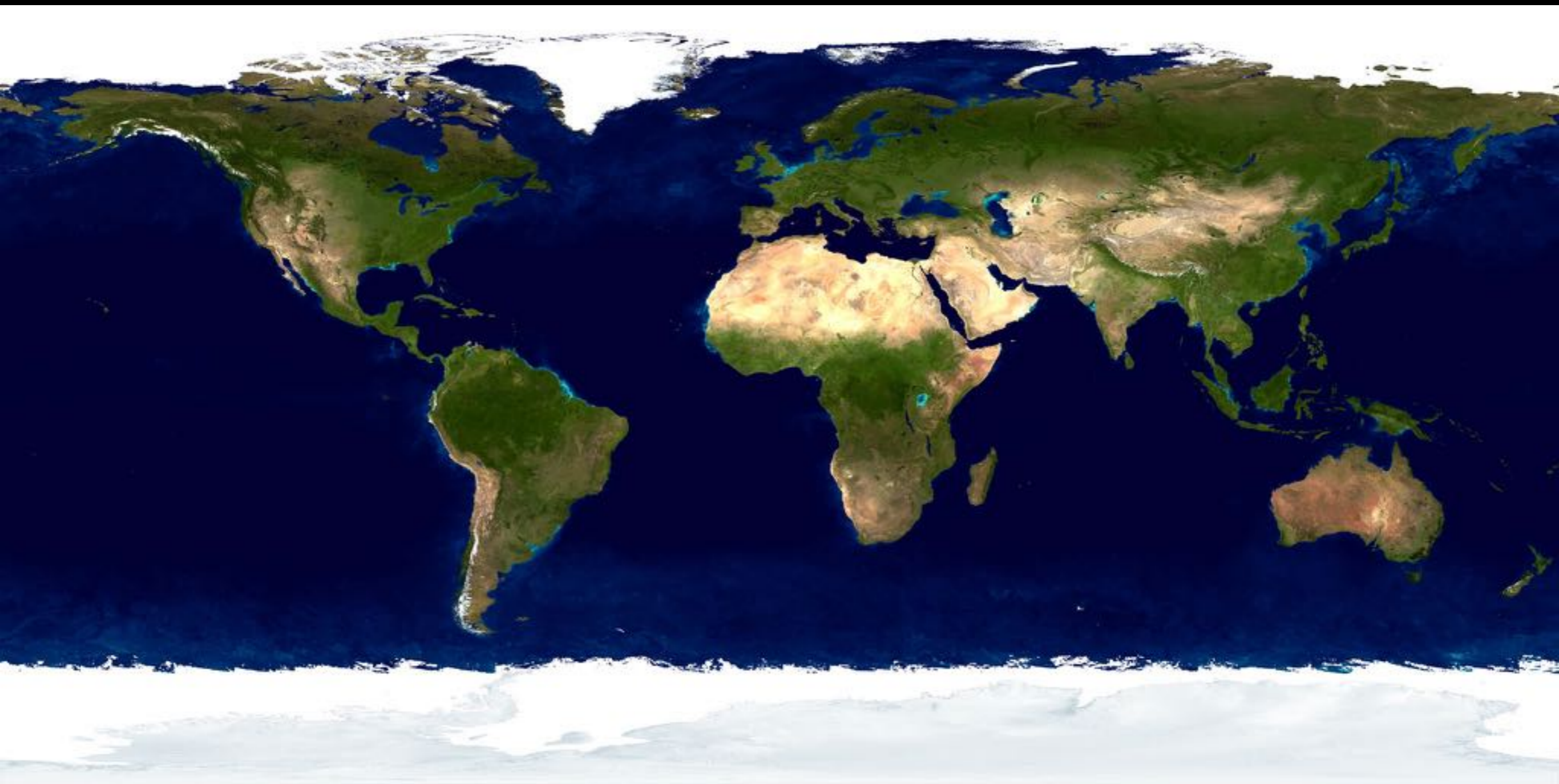
*Leconte et al. (Nature, 2013)*

# Thermodynamics of the Hadley Cell



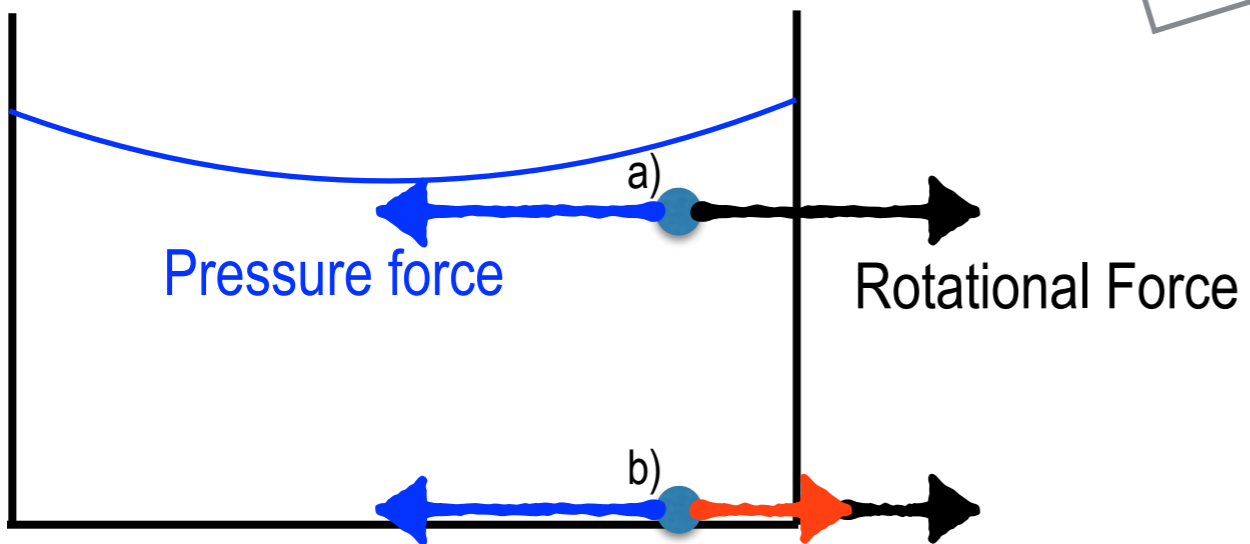
# Thermodynamics of the Hadley Cell



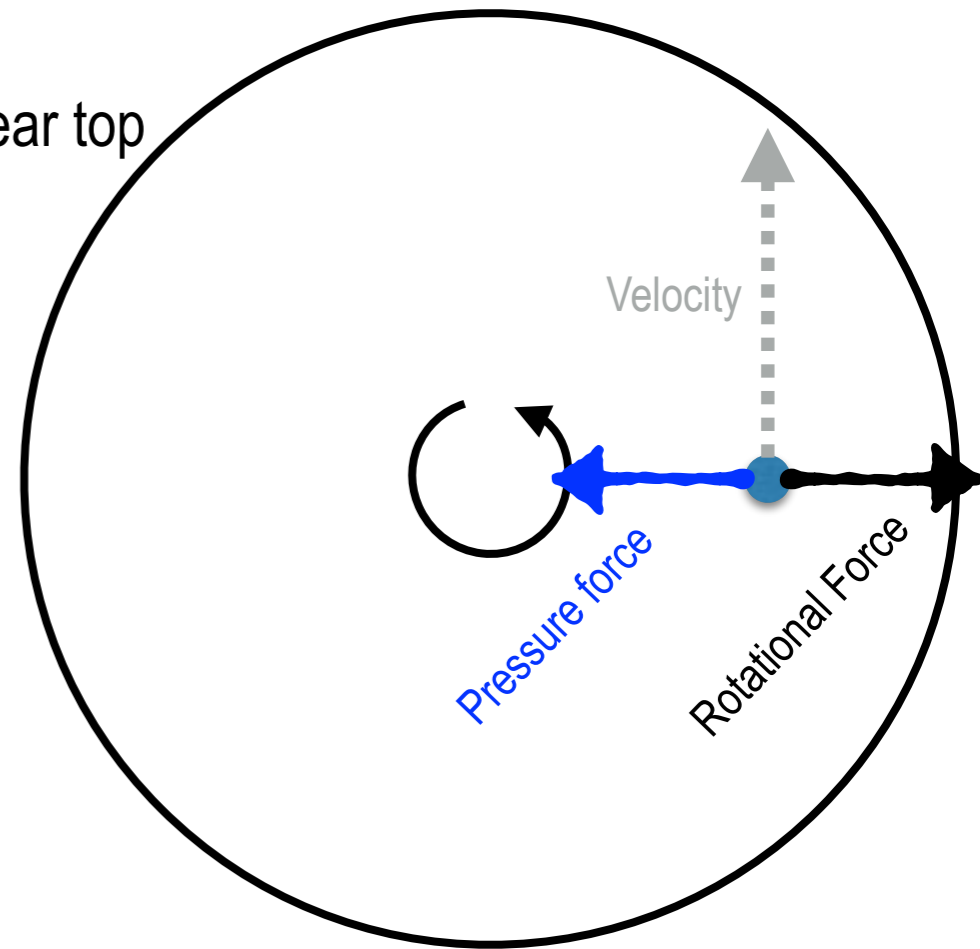




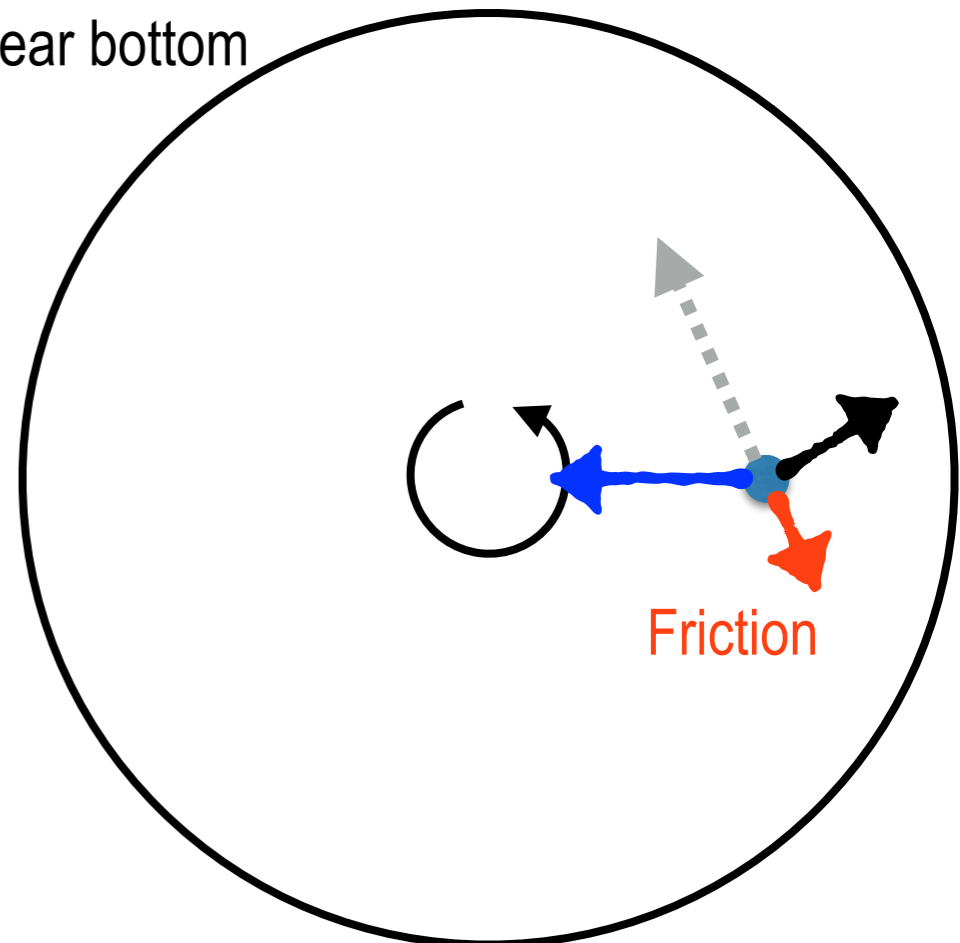
Side view:

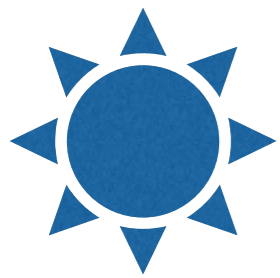


a) Top view, near top



b) Top view, near bottom

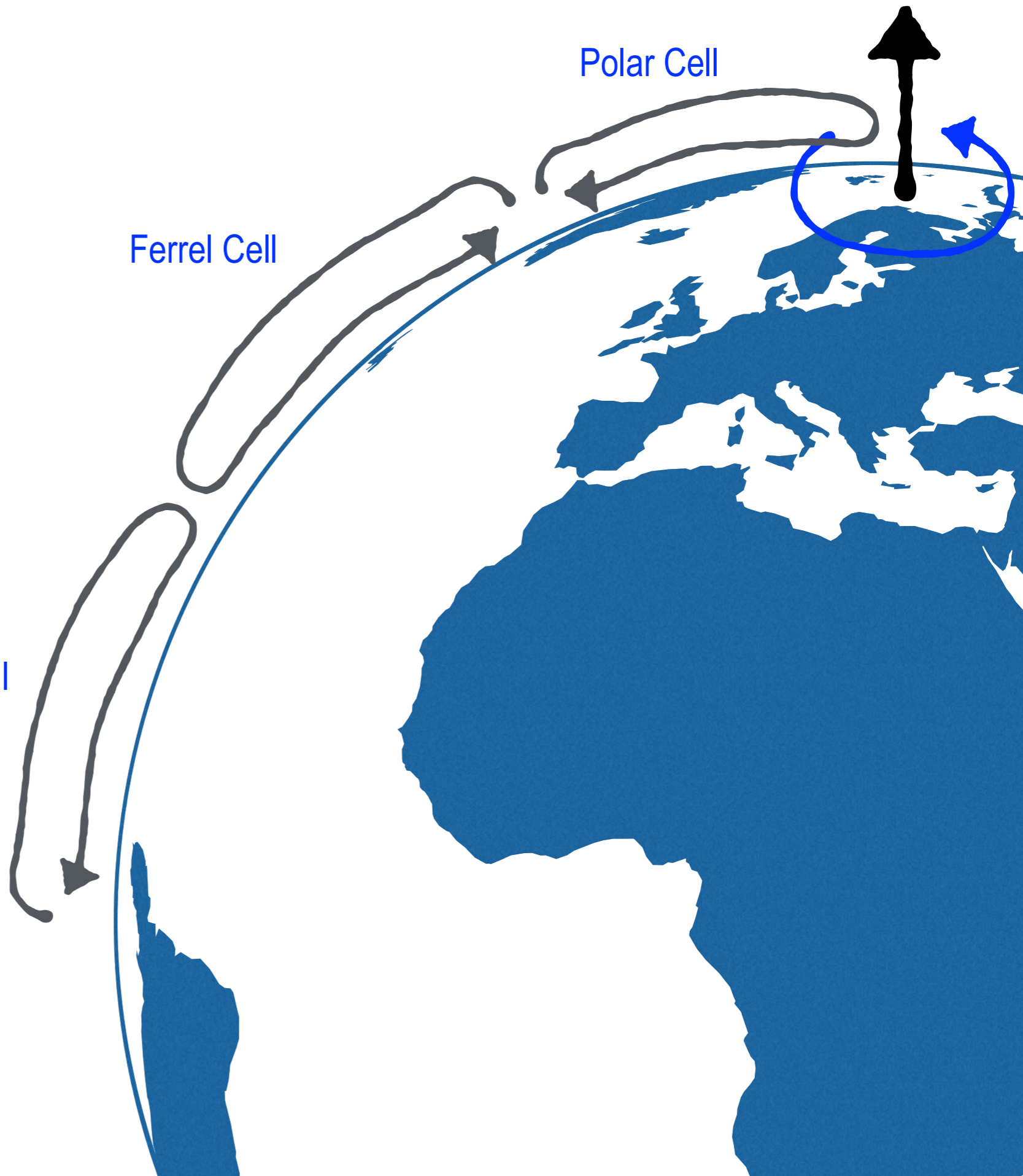




Hadley Cell

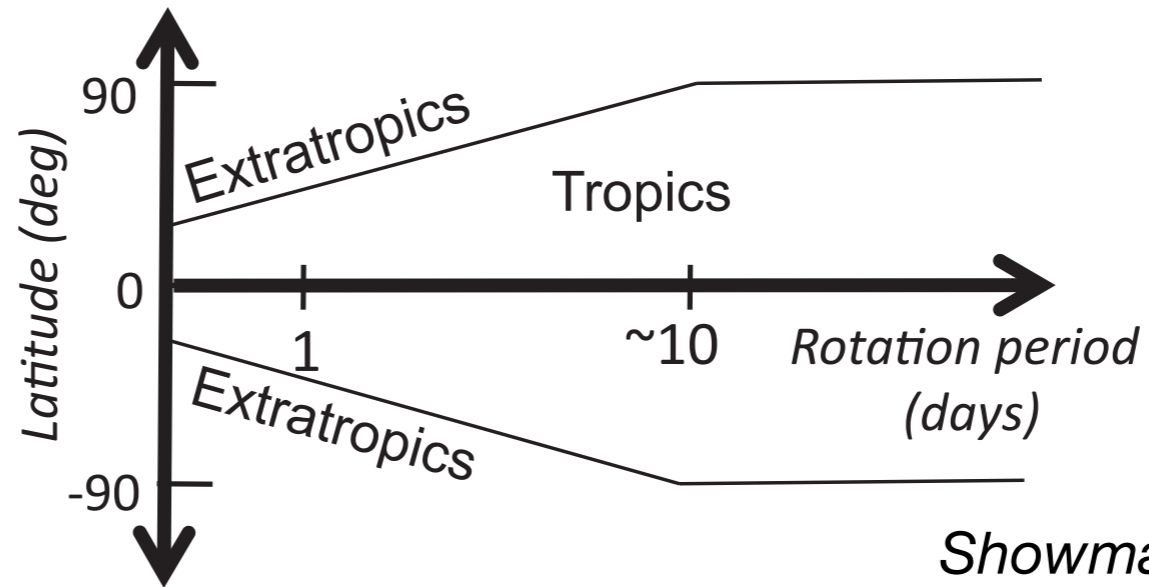
Ferrel Cell

Polar Cell

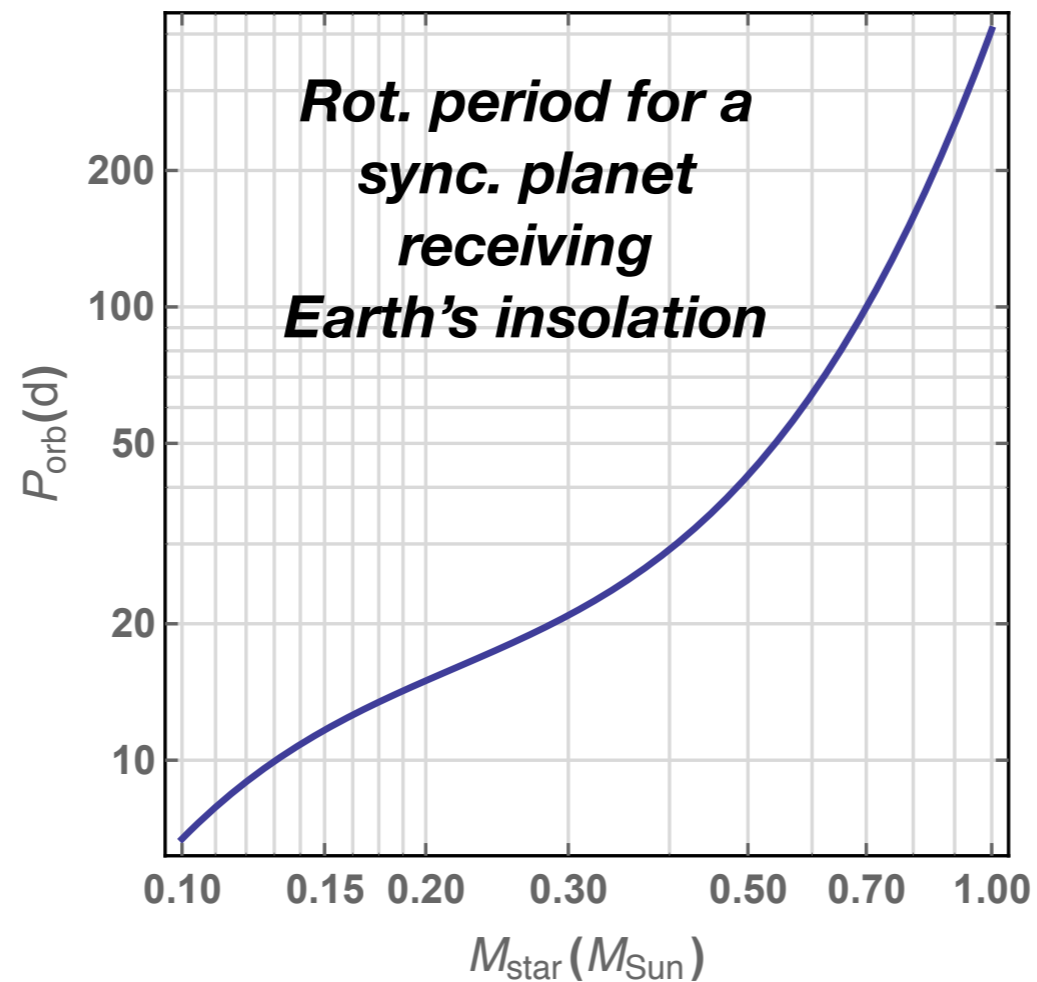


*What about  
**synchronously** rotating planets?*

# What about synchronously rotating planets?



*Showman et al. (2013)*



# Two prototypes of synchronous planets

Planet name		Gl 581 c	HD 85512 b	
Stellar luminosity	$L_{\star} [L_{\odot}]$	0.0135	0.126	
Stellar mass	$M_{\star} [M_{\odot}]$	0.31	0.69	
Orbital semi-major axis	$a [\text{AU}]$	0.073	0.26	
Orbital period	$P_{\text{orb}} [\text{d}]$	13	58	
Orbital eccentricity	$e$	0-0.05	0-0.11	
Mass	$M_{\text{p}} [M_{\oplus}]$	6.25	4.15	
Radius	$R_{\text{p}} [R_{\oplus}]$	1.85	1.60	
Surface gravity	$g [\text{m s}^{-2}]$	18.4	15.8	
Stellar Flux	$F_{\star} [\text{W/m}^2]$	3300	2500	<b>Earth</b>
Equilibrium temperature	$\bar{T}_{\text{equ}} [\text{K}]$	317	296	<b>255</b>

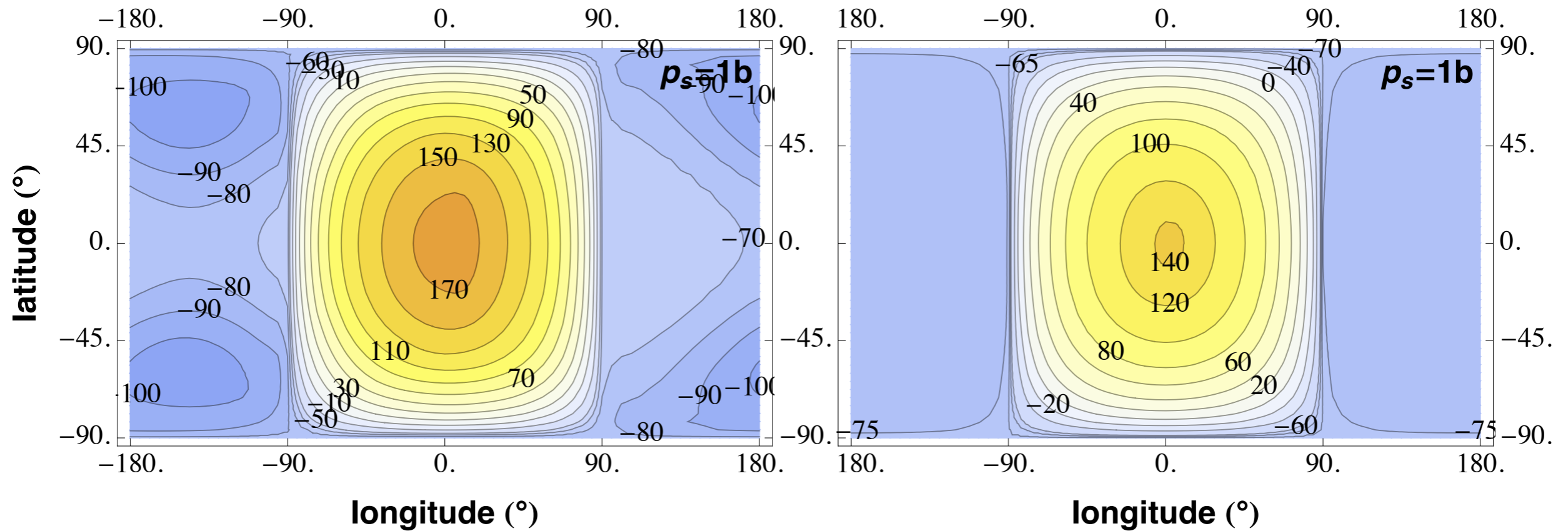
$$\bar{T}_{\text{equ}} = \left( \frac{(1 - \bar{A}) F_{\star}}{4 \sigma_{\text{SB}}} \right)^{1/4}$$

# Two prototypes of synchronous planets

## Temperature maps (°C)

**GI 581 c**

**HD 85512 b**



(dry earthlike atmosphere)

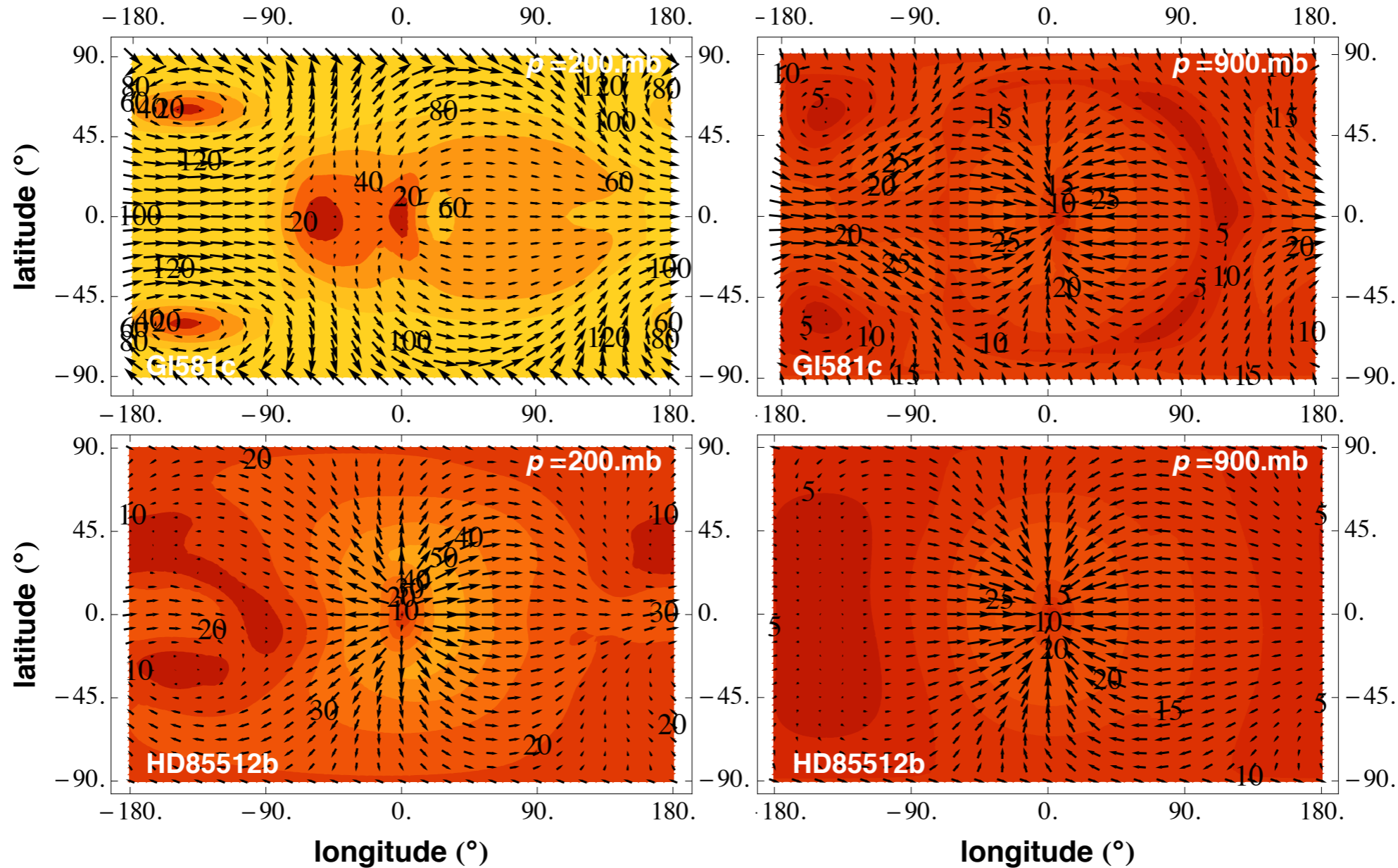
# wind maps (m/s)

~4km Altitude

Near Surface

GI 581 c

HD 85512 b



**Super-rotation vs Stellar/Antistellar circulation!**

**Jets impede redistribution!**

*Leconte et al. (A&A, 2013a)*

# Circulation regime on synchronous exoplanets

Showman & Polvani (2011)

«Eastward Jets pumped by the interaction of the mean flow with planetary Rossby and Kelvin waves»

$$L_{\text{Ro}} = \sqrt{\frac{N H R_p}{2 \Omega}} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \sqrt{\frac{N H}{2 \Omega R_p}}$$

$$H = \frac{k_B T}{m_a g} \quad N^2 = \frac{g^2}{c_p T}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sqrt{\frac{k_B T^{1/2}}{m_a c_p^{1/2} 2 \Omega R_p}}$$

Mechanism too weak

$$\mathcal{L} = 1.1 \text{ (G1581 c), } 2.5 \text{ (HD 85512 b)}$$

Leconte et al. (A&A, 2013a)



# wind maps (m/s)

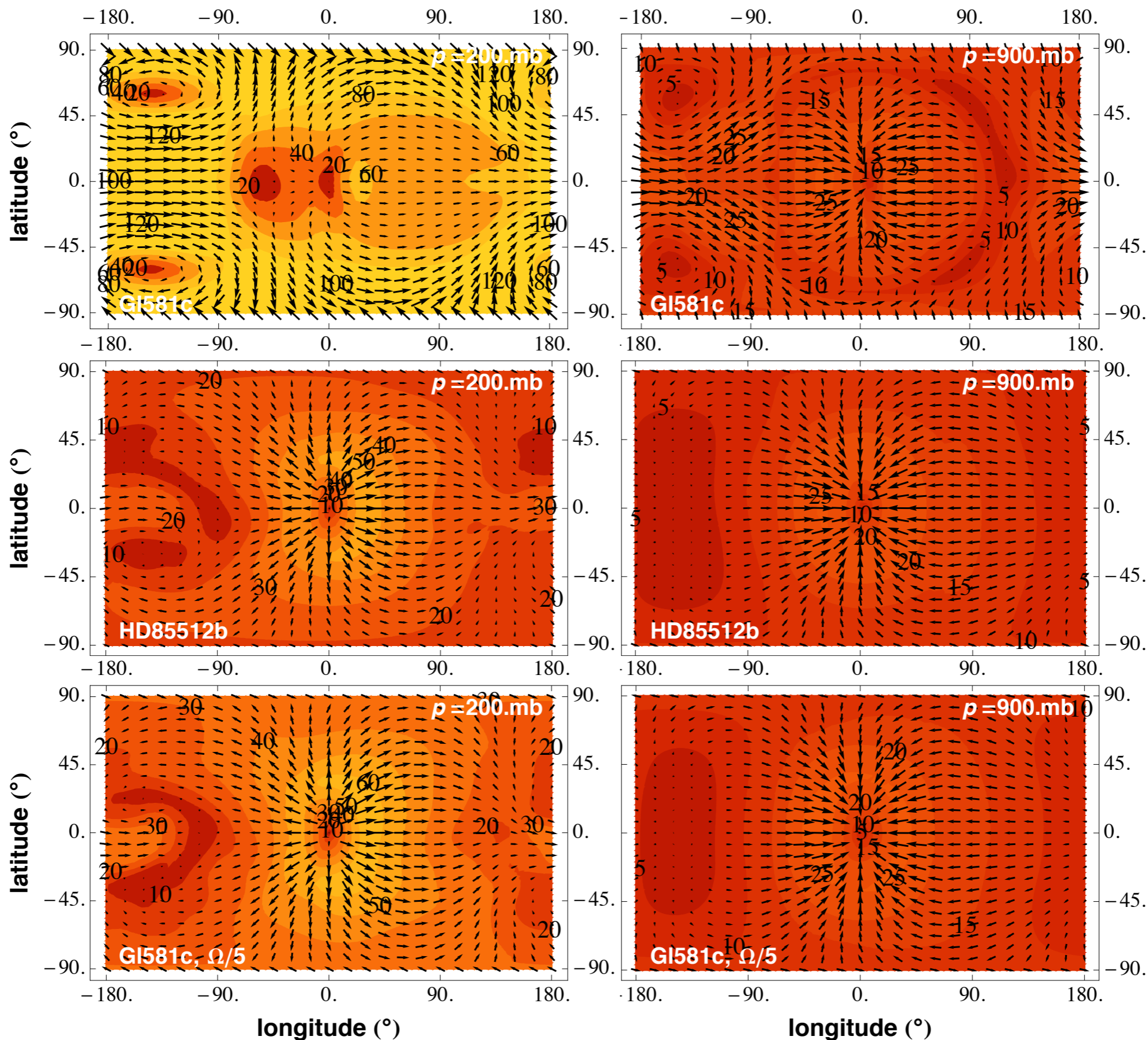
~4km Altitude

Near Surface

GI 581 c

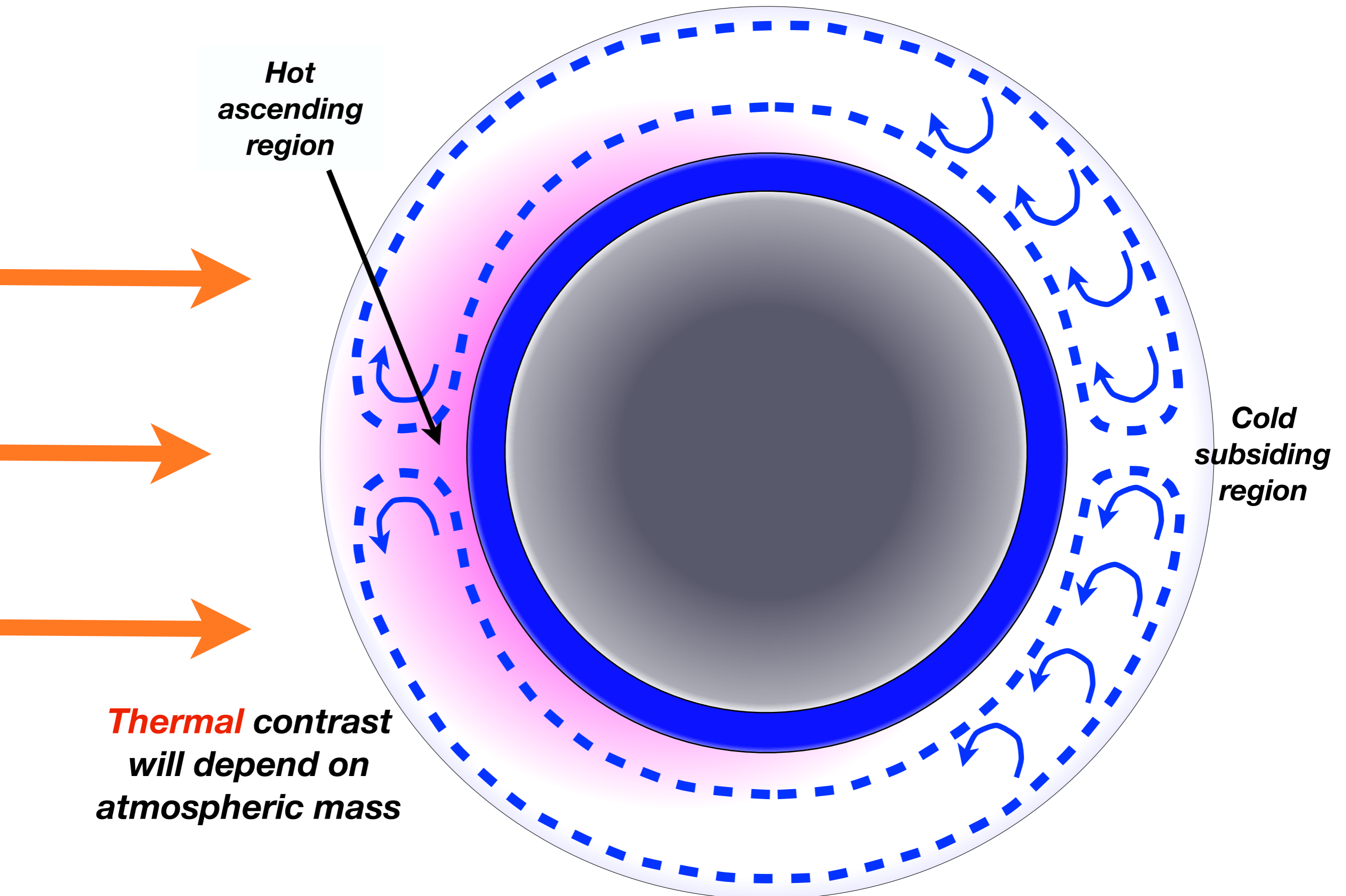
HD 85512 b

Slow  
GI 581 c

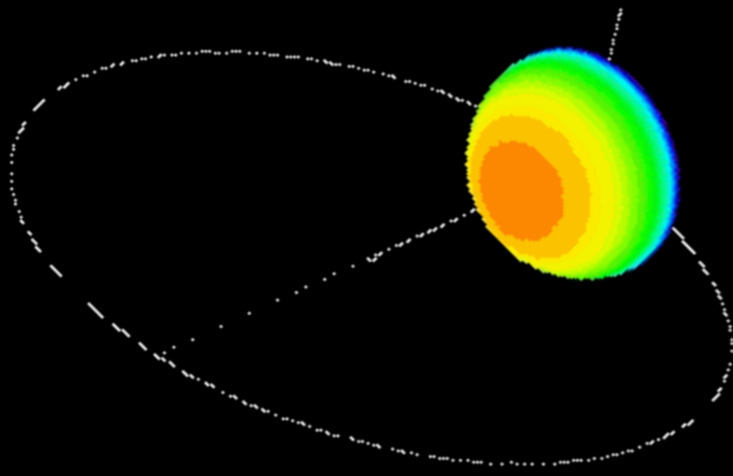


***Does atmospheric dynamics  
affect **observables**?***

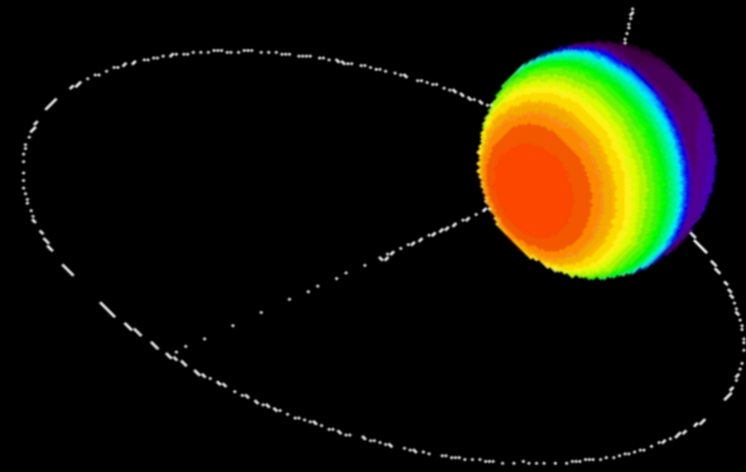
# Expected dynamics on tidally locked planets



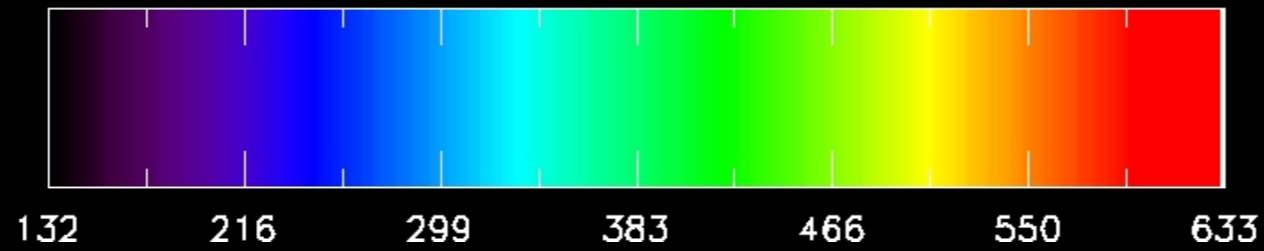
8.7  $\mu\text{m}$



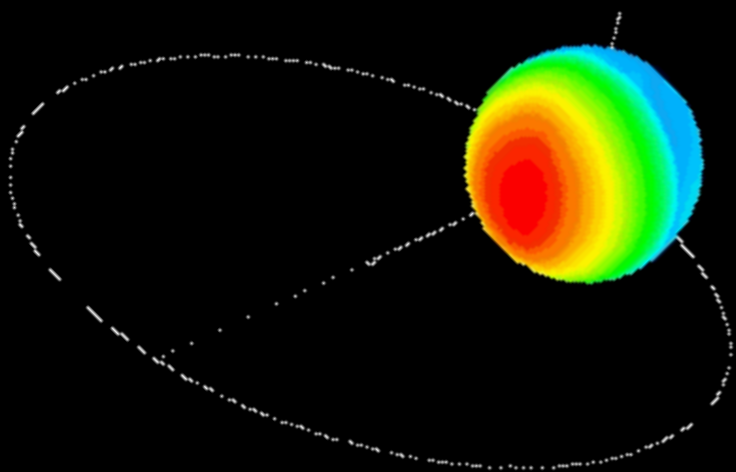
no atmosphere



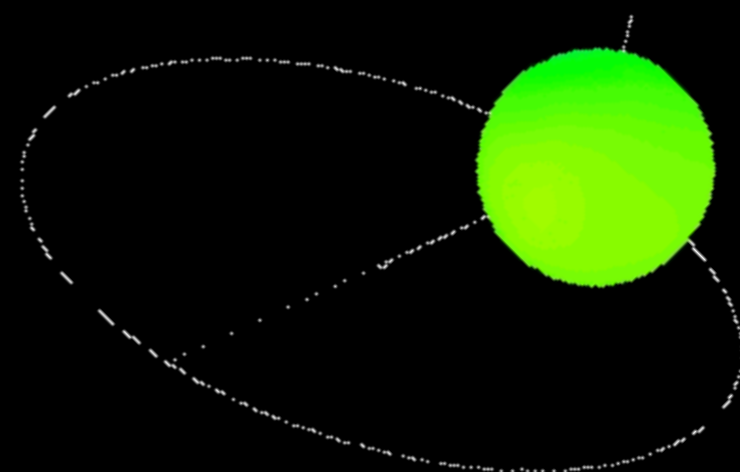
0.1 bar (CO<sub>2</sub>)



Brightness temperature (K)



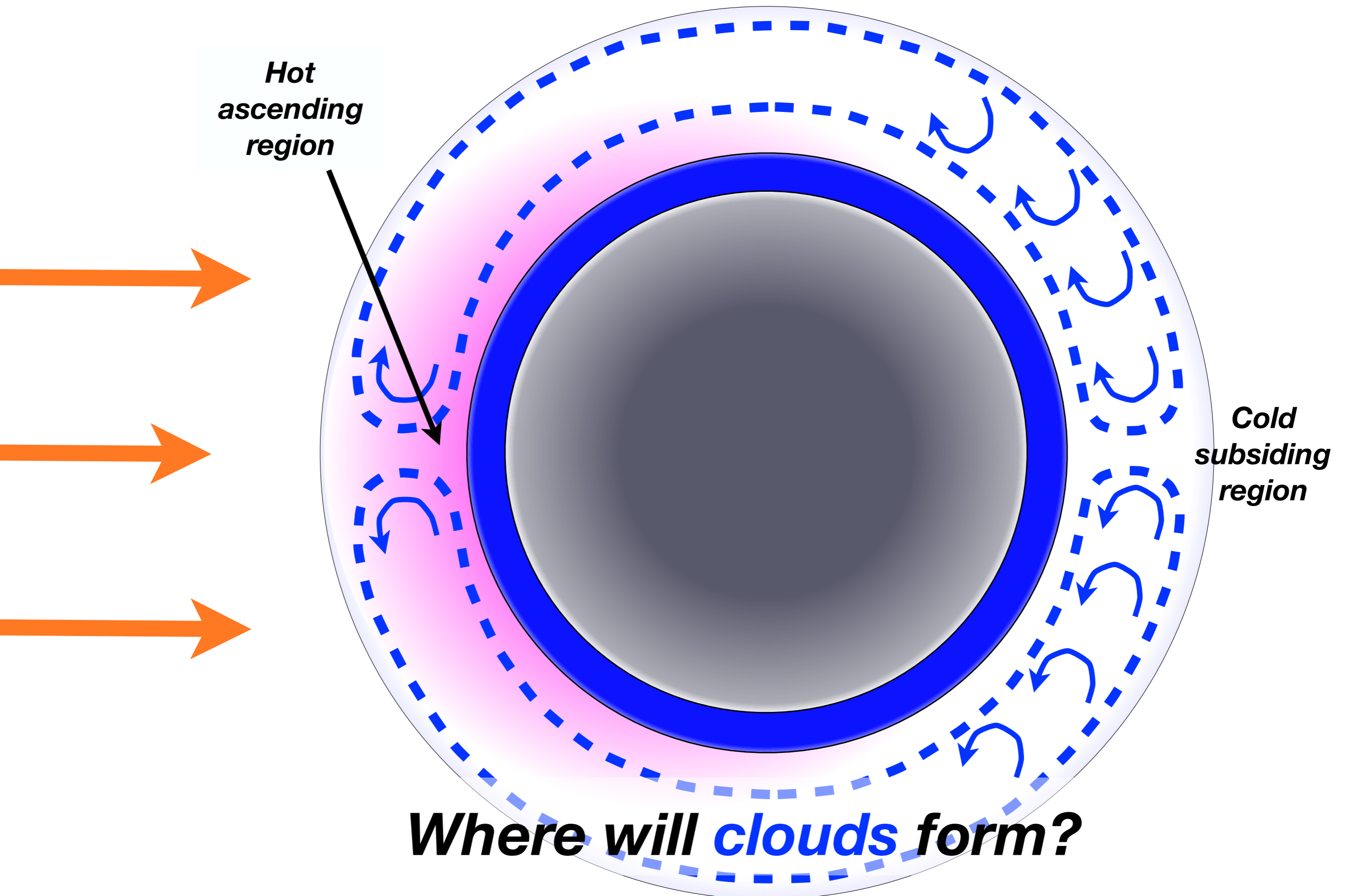
1 bar (CO<sub>2</sub>)

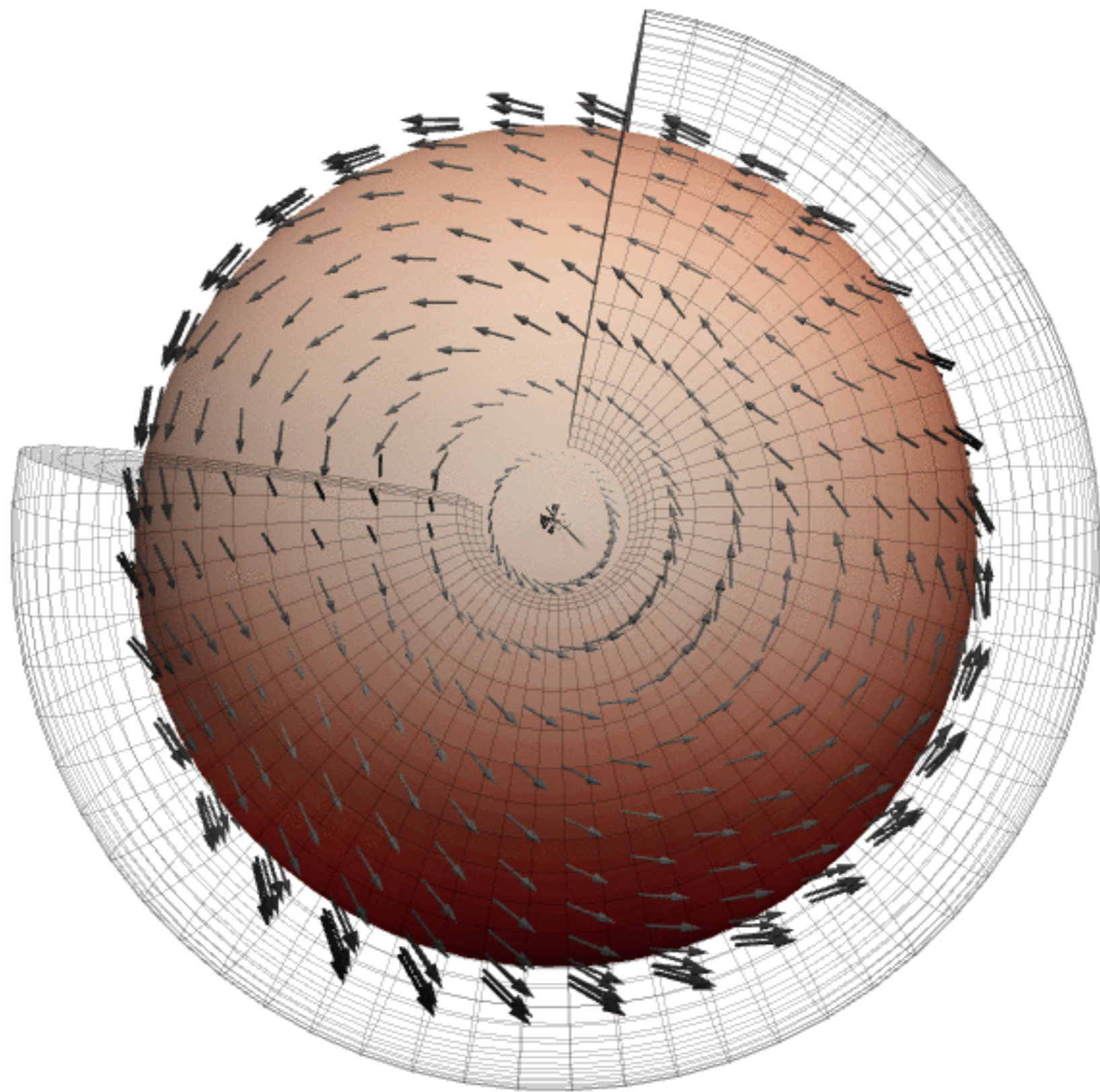


10 bar (CO<sub>2</sub>)

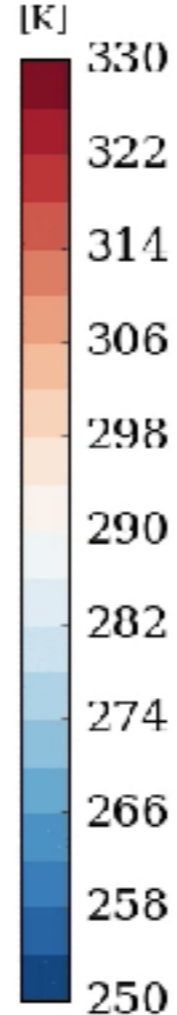
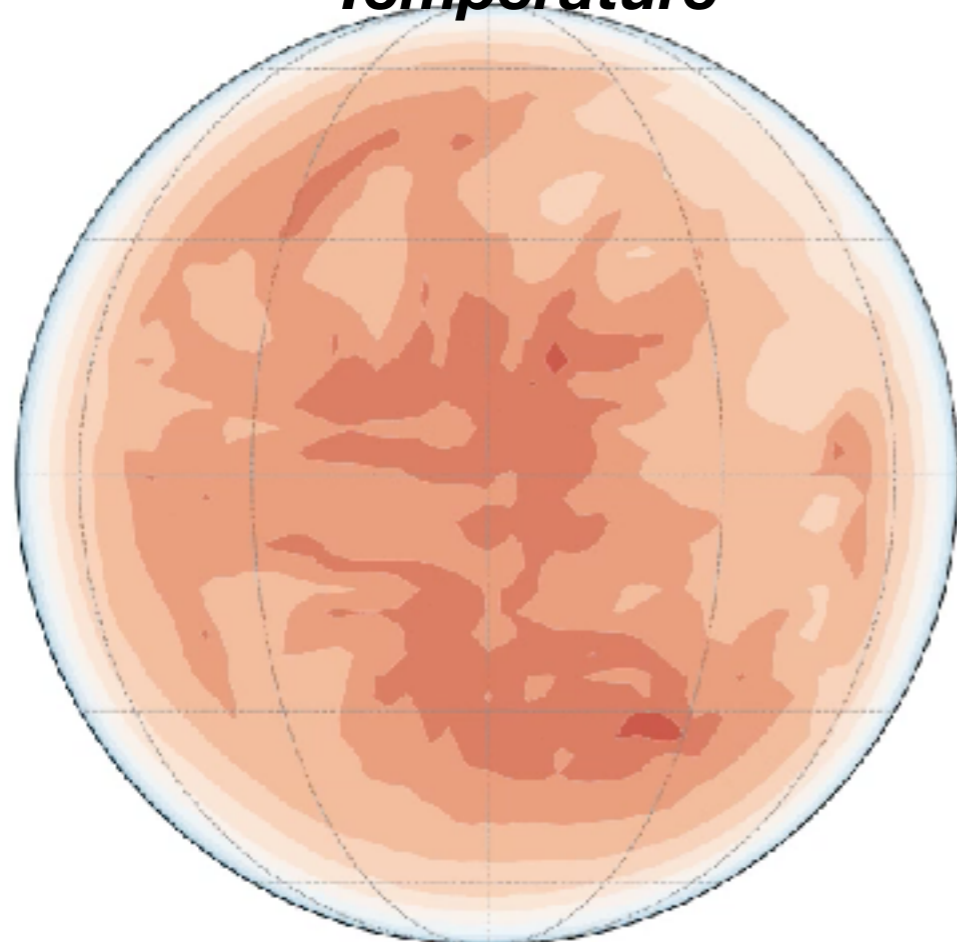
Credit F. Selsis

# Expected dynamics on tidally locked planets

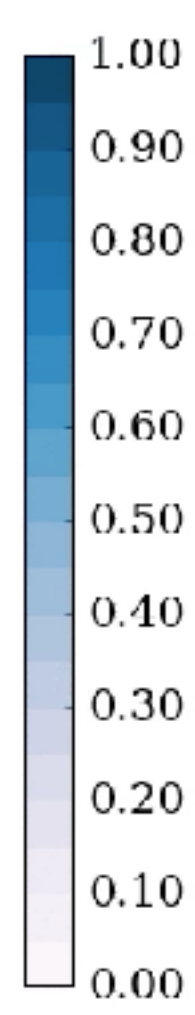
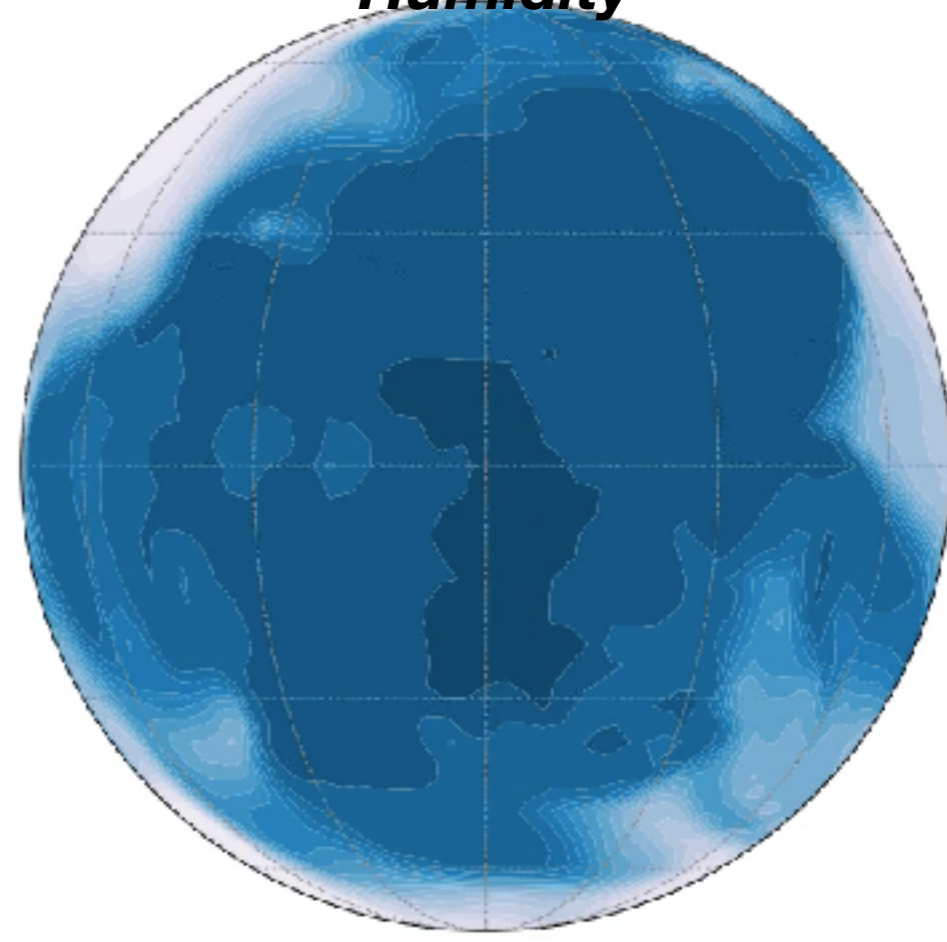




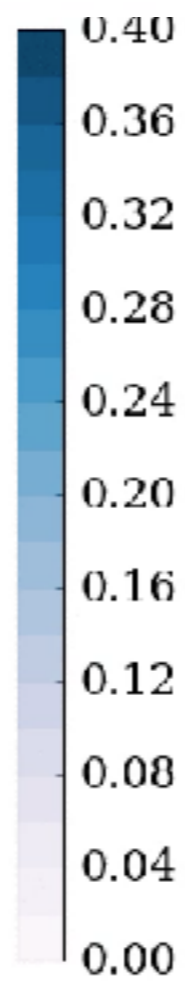
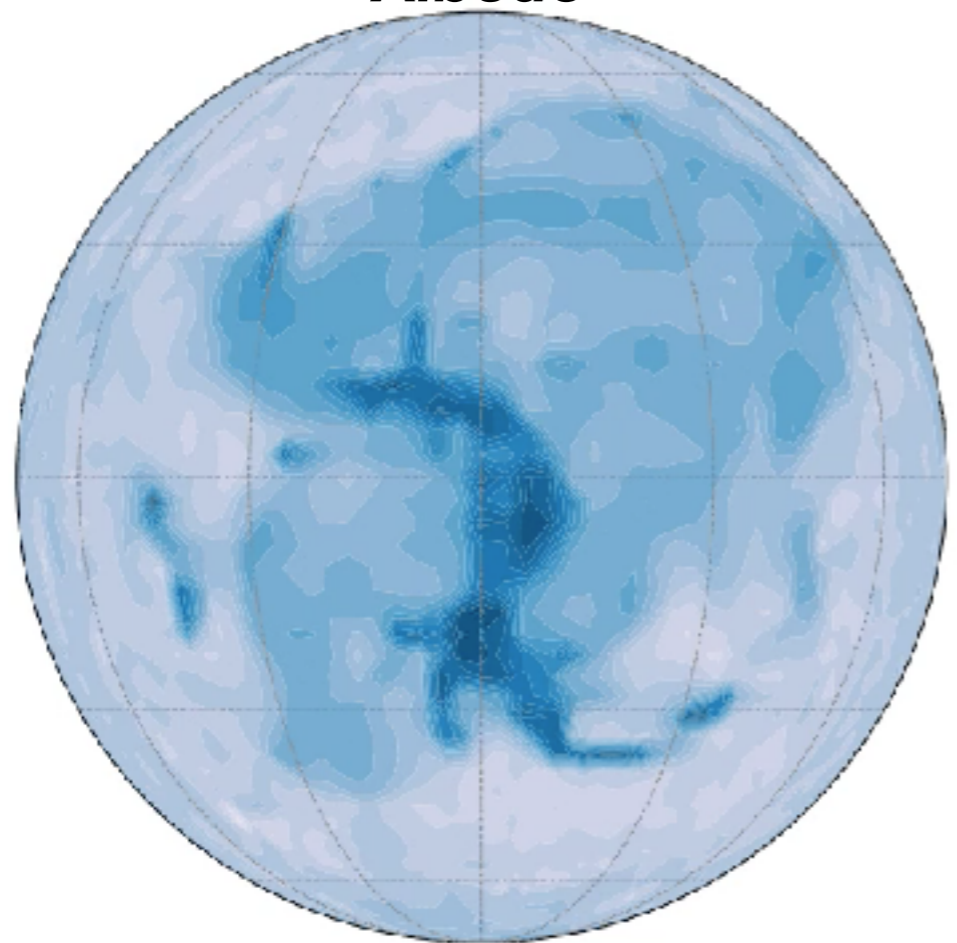
**Temperature**



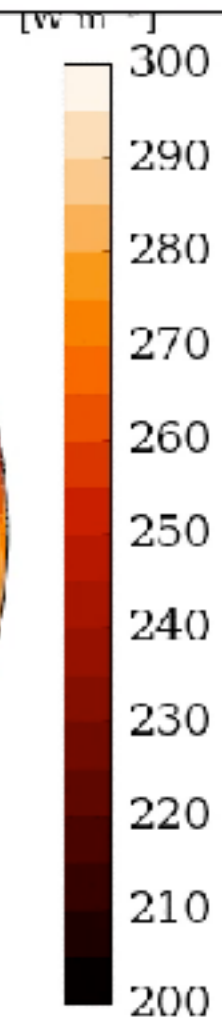
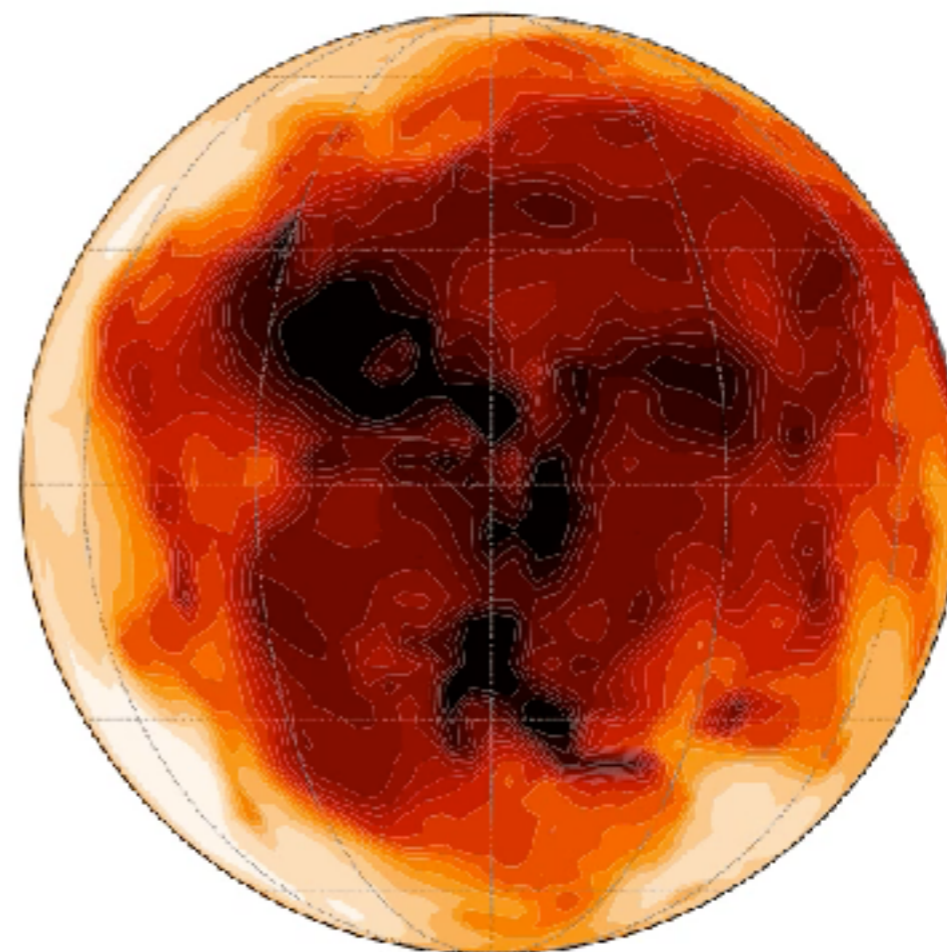
**Humidity**



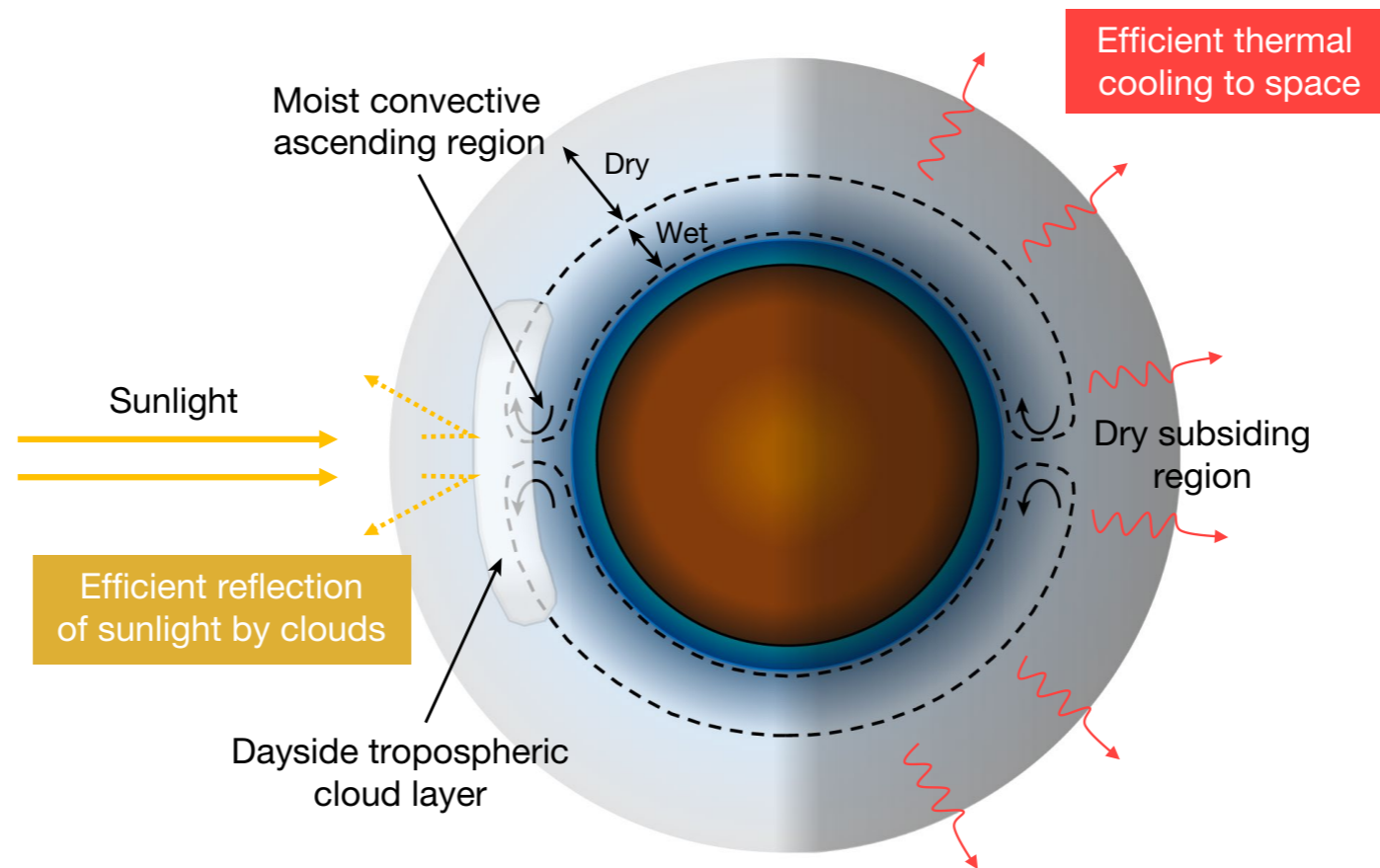
**Albedo**



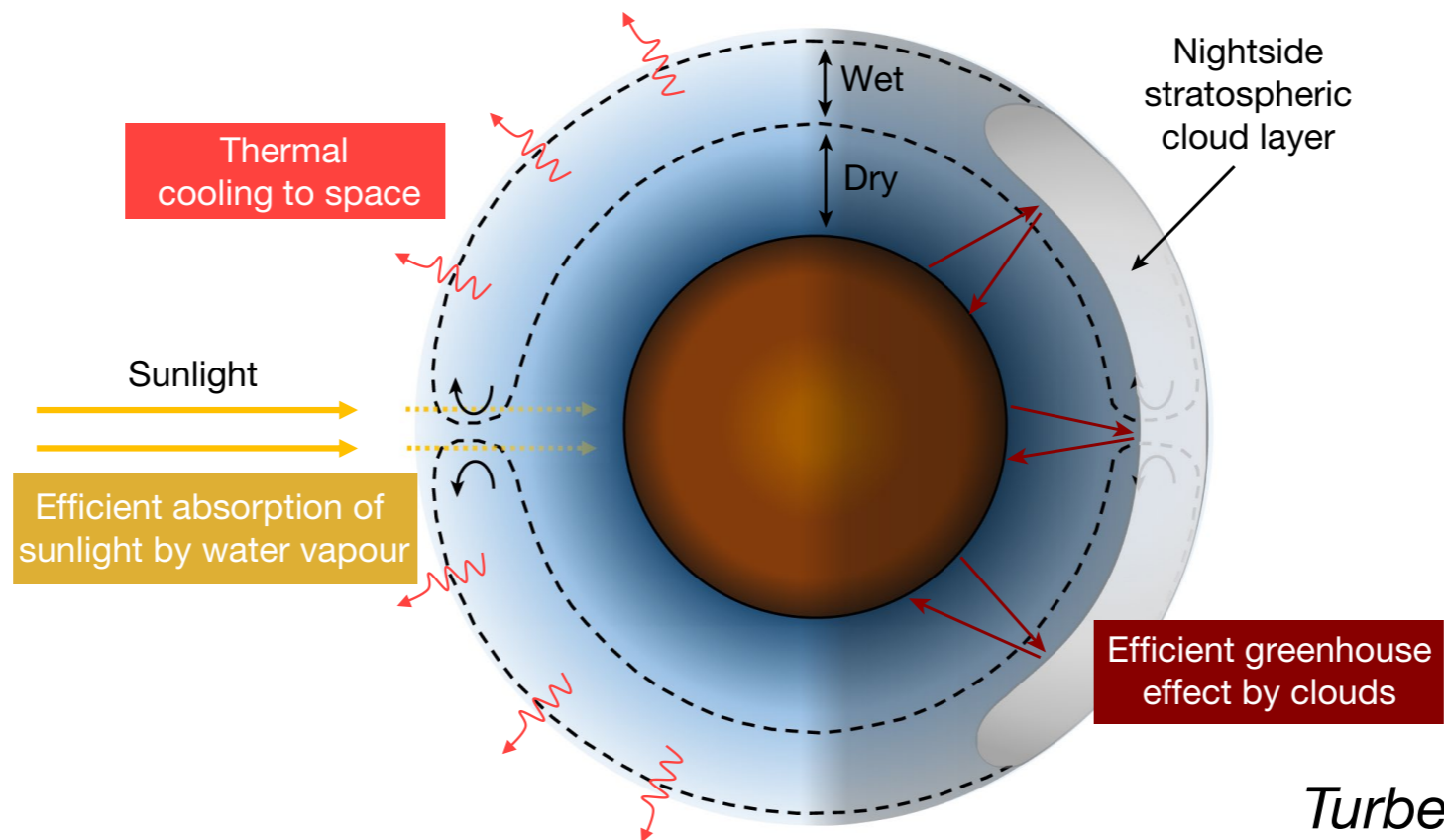
**Infrared cooling**



**a** Surface oceans  
Temperate, water-poor atmosphere (Yang et al.<sup>31</sup> and Way et al.<sup>4</sup>)



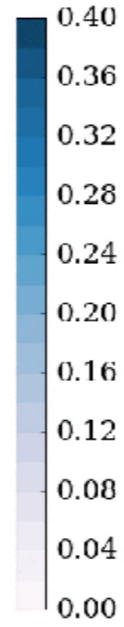
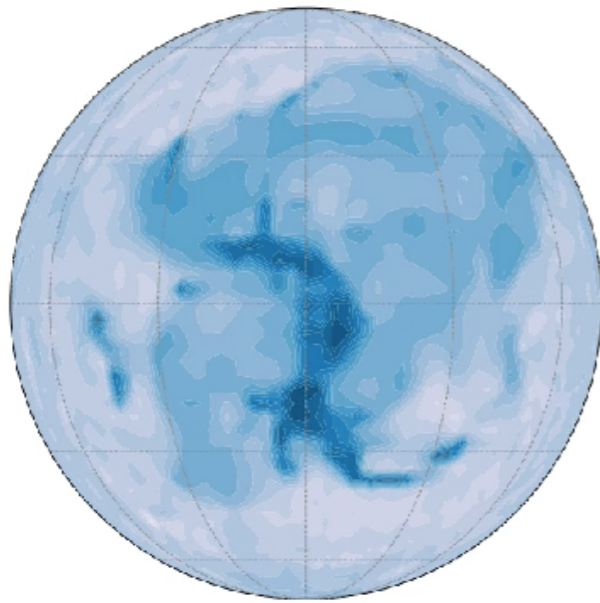
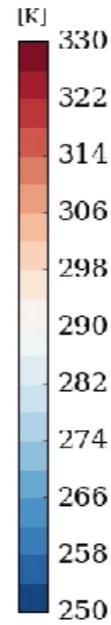
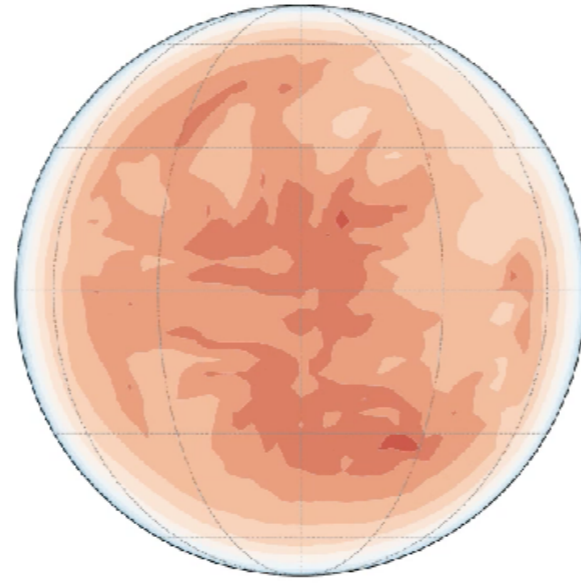
**b** Dry surface  
Hot, water-dominated atmosphere (This study)



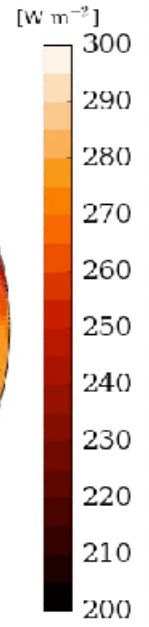
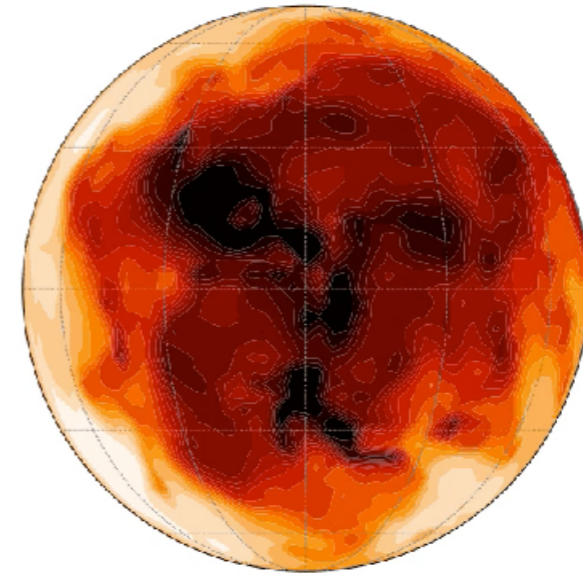
*Turbet et al. (Nature, 2021)*



# Temperature



**Albedo**



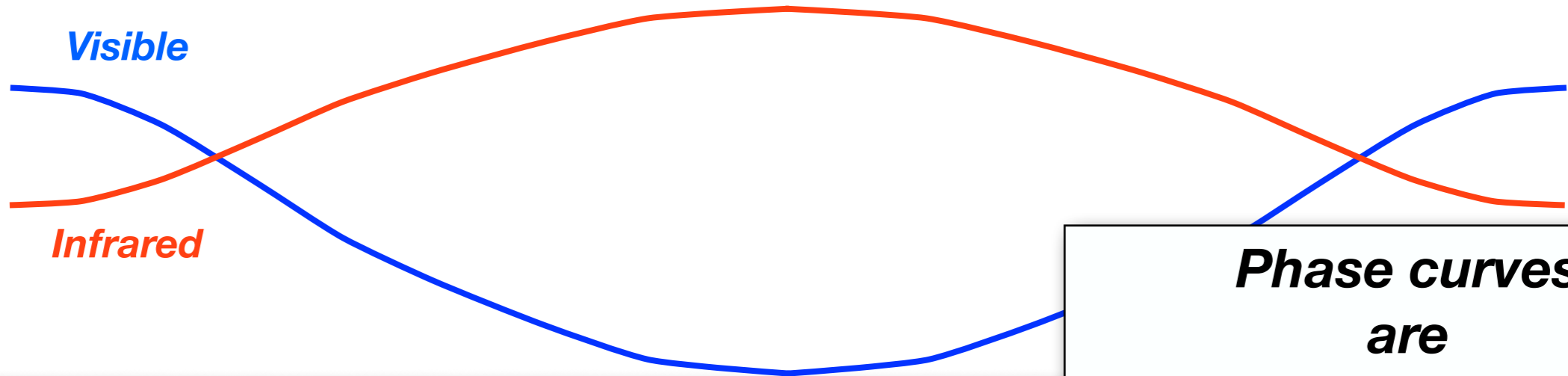
**Infrared Cooling**

Luminosity



**Visible**

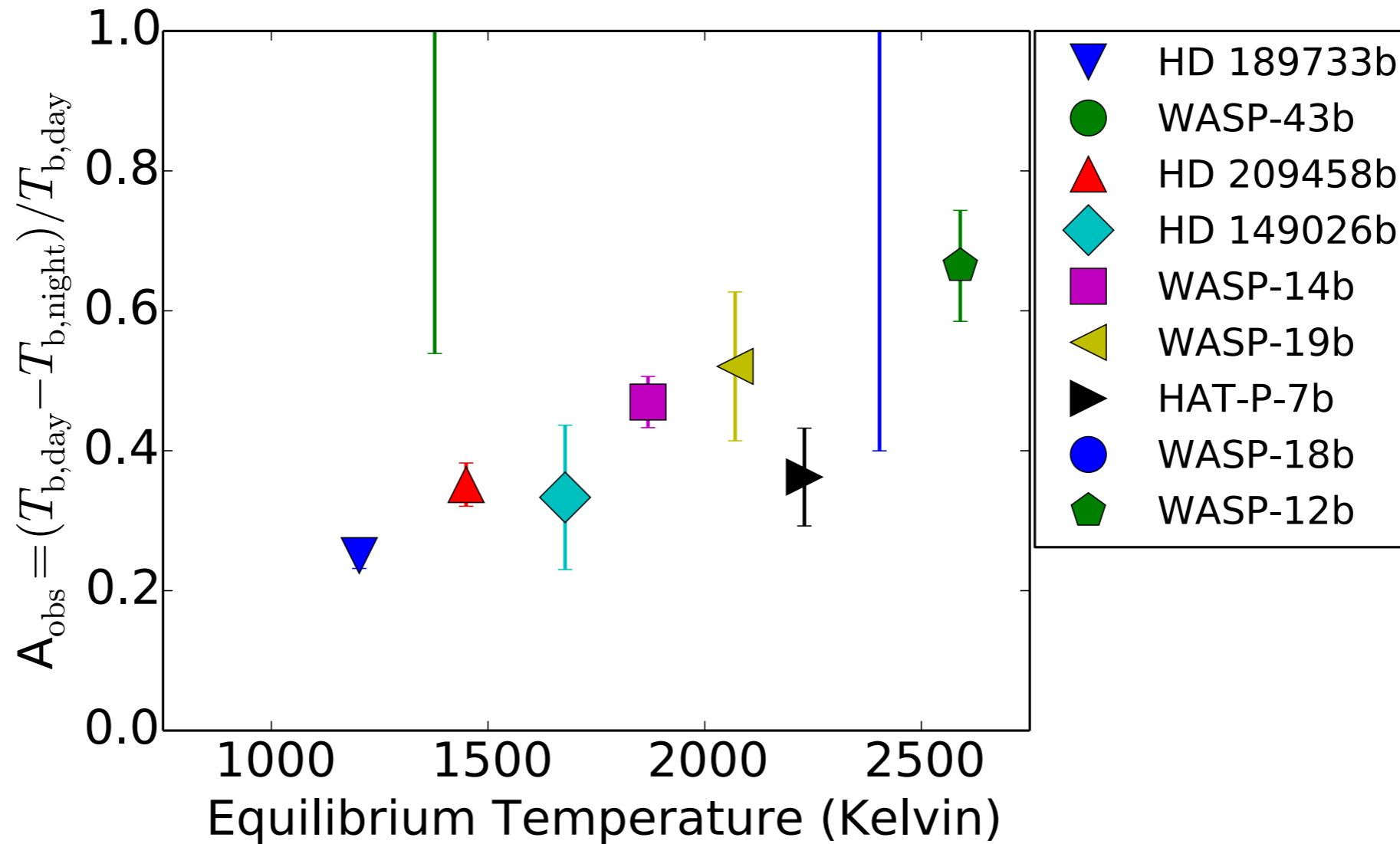
**Infrared**



**Phase curves  
are  
definitely affected**

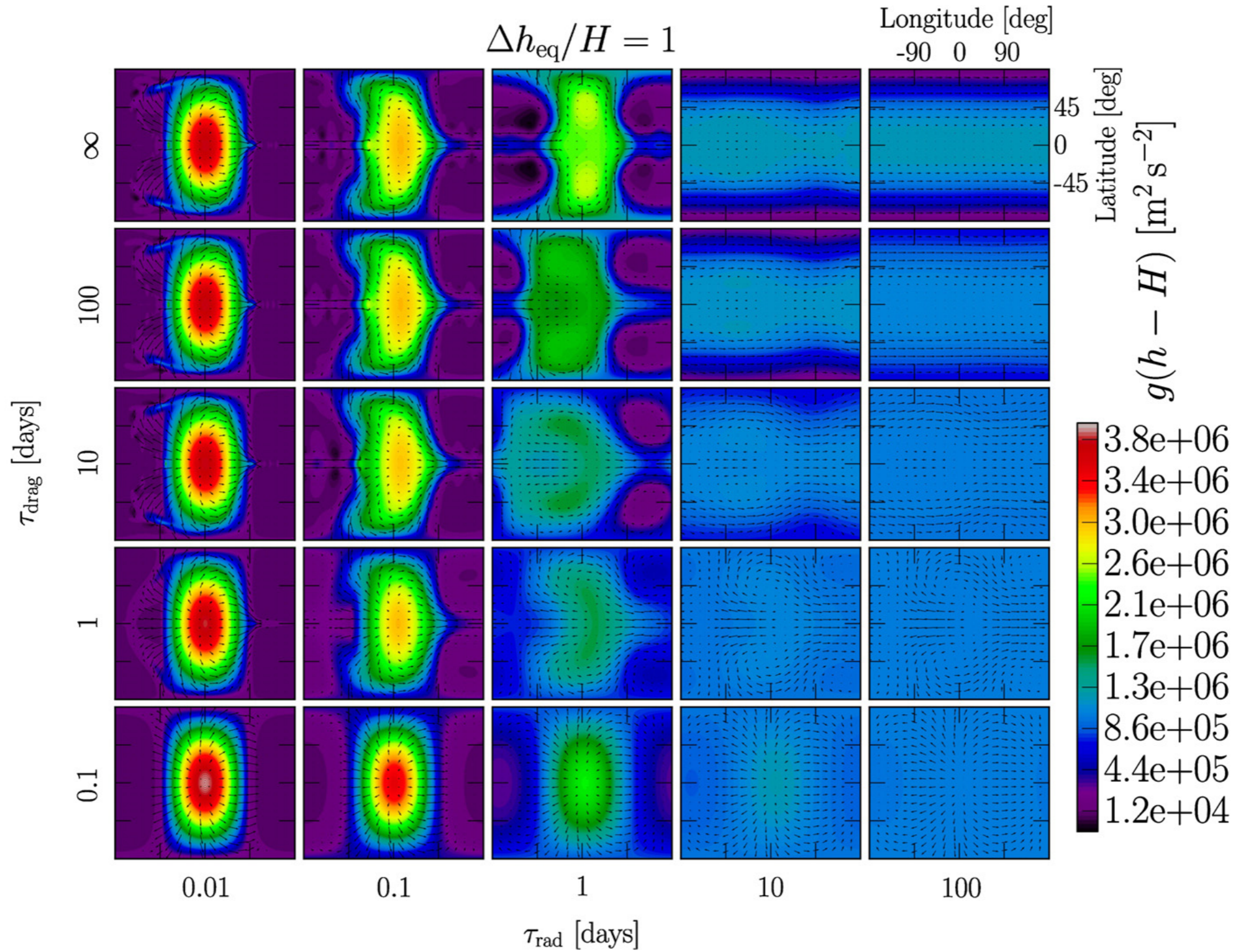
Time

# Observed trends in emission temperature...



***Hotter planets  
have bigger day/night  
temperature contrasts***

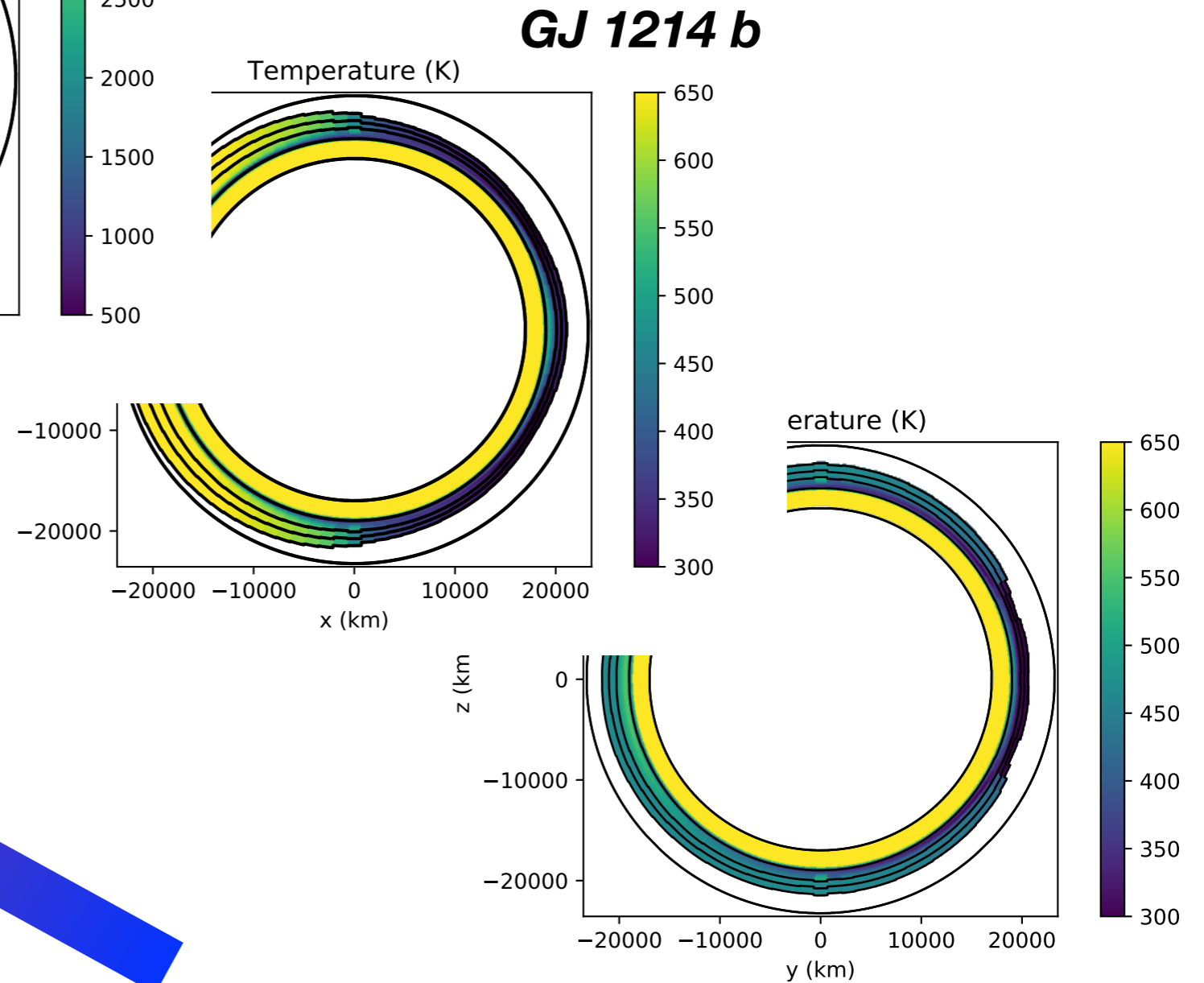
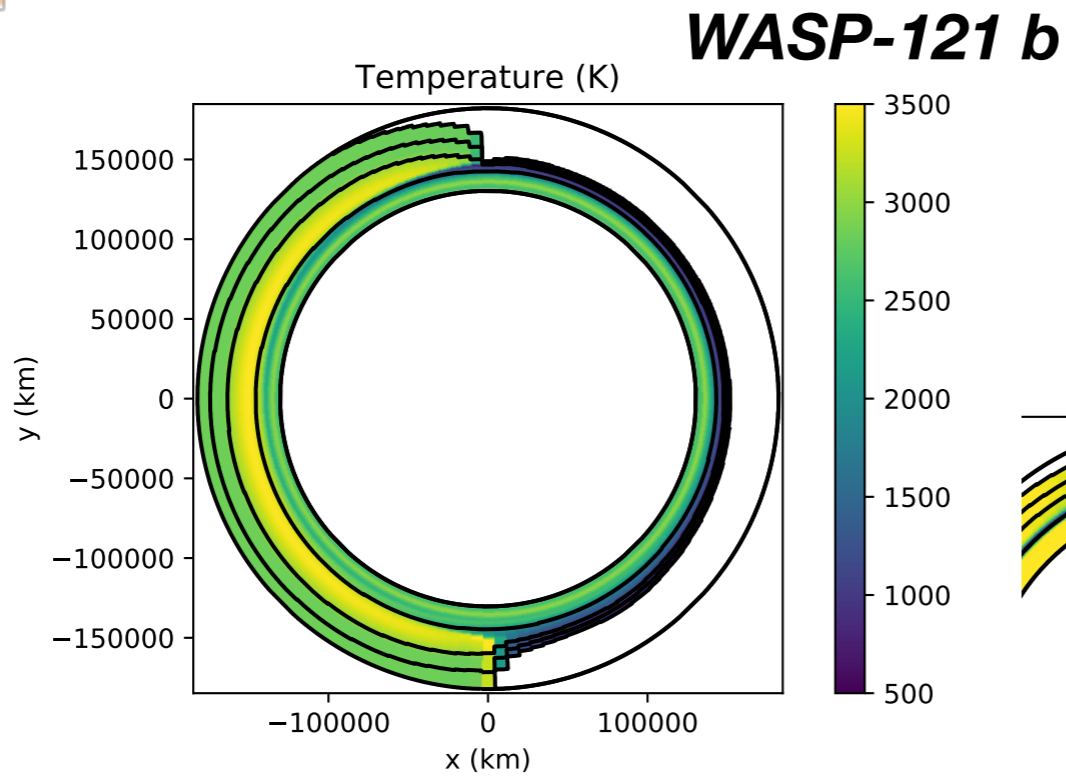
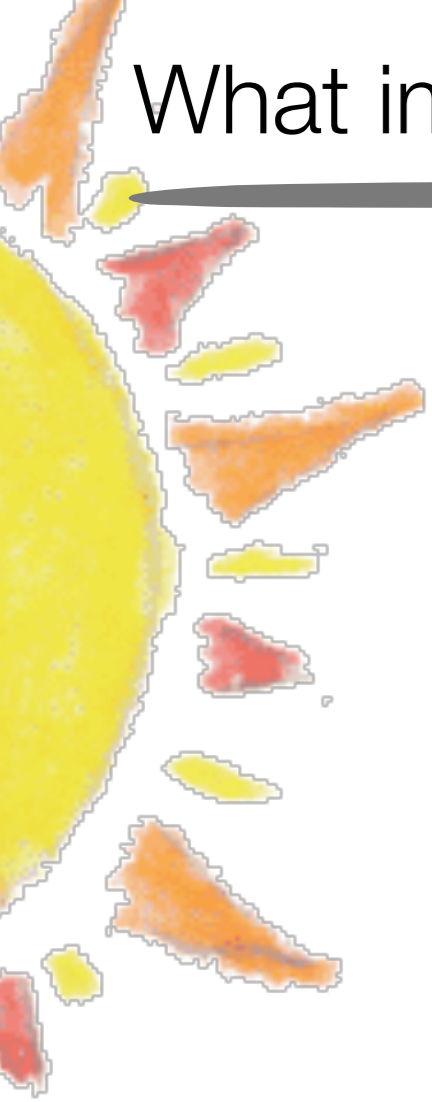
...Explained by atmospheric dynamics



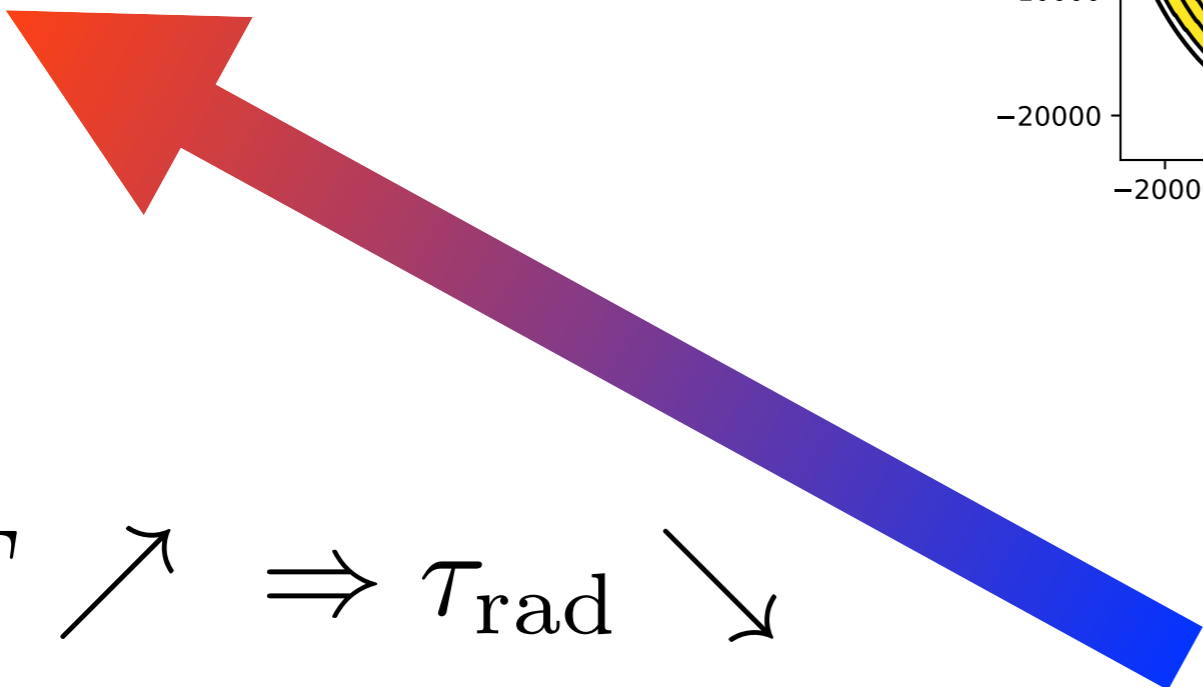
$T \nearrow \Rightarrow \tau_{\text{rad}} \searrow$

*Perez Becker & Showman (2016)*

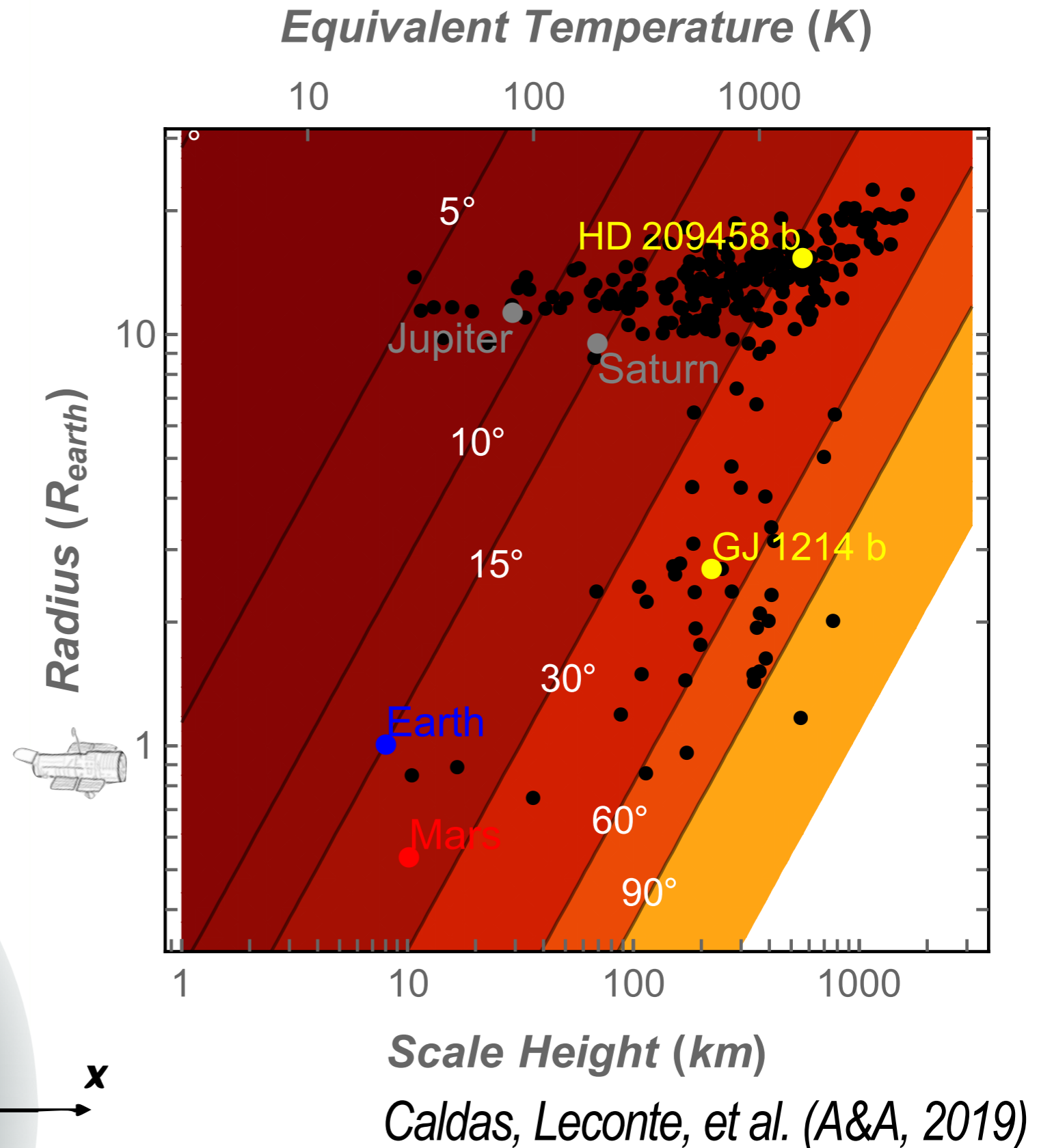
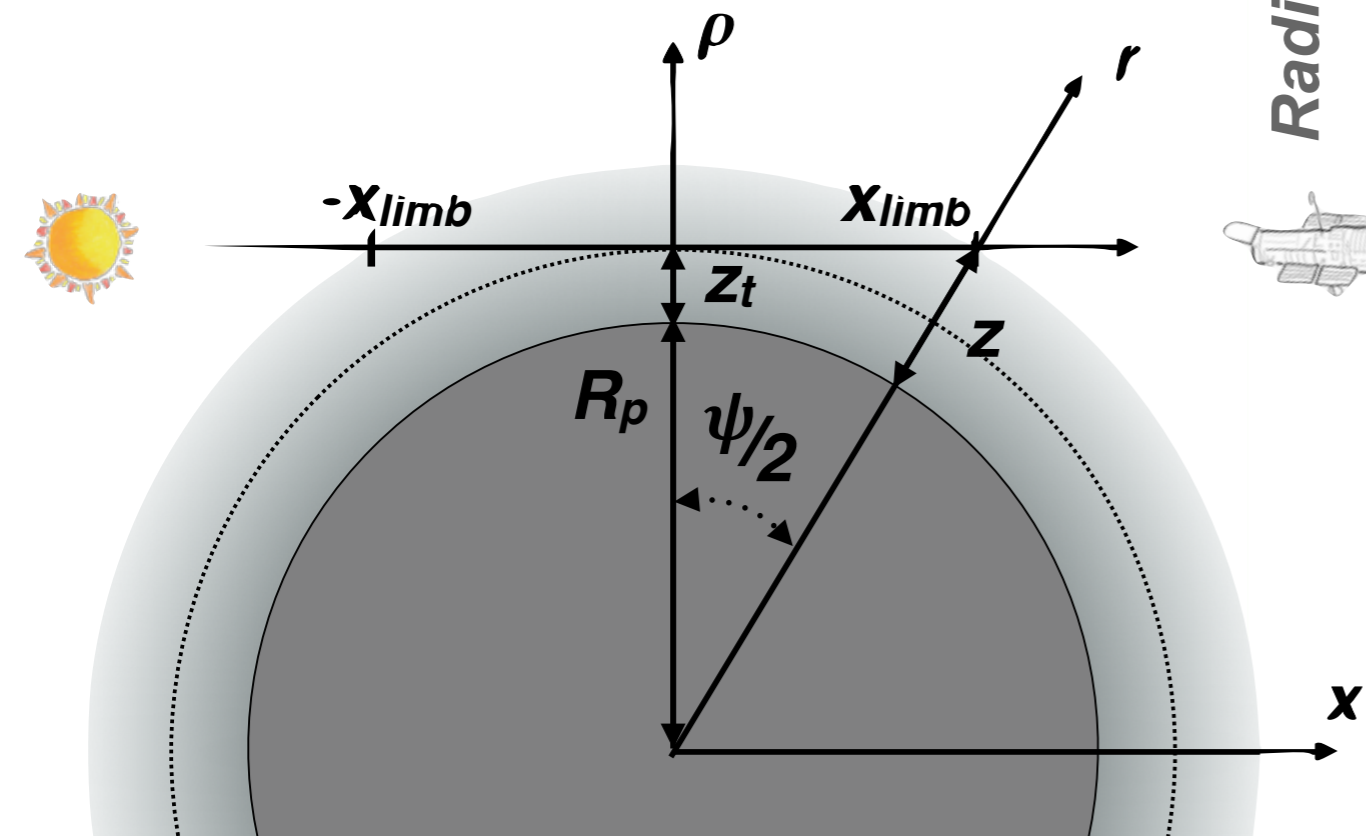
# What implications for transit spectroscopy?



$$T \nearrow \Rightarrow \tau_{\text{rad}} \searrow$$

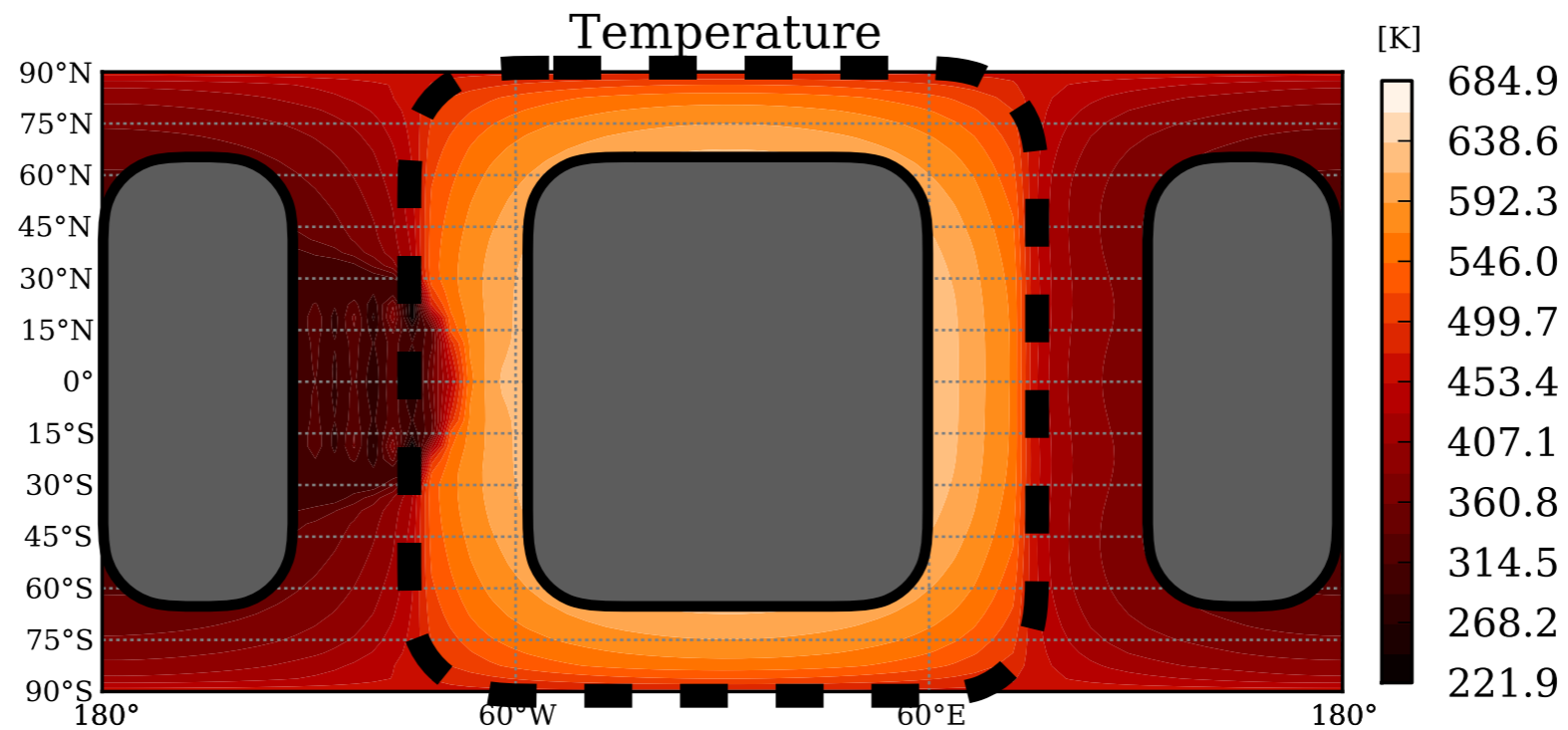


# Opening angle of the transmission region (limb)



# Opening angle of the transmission region (limb)

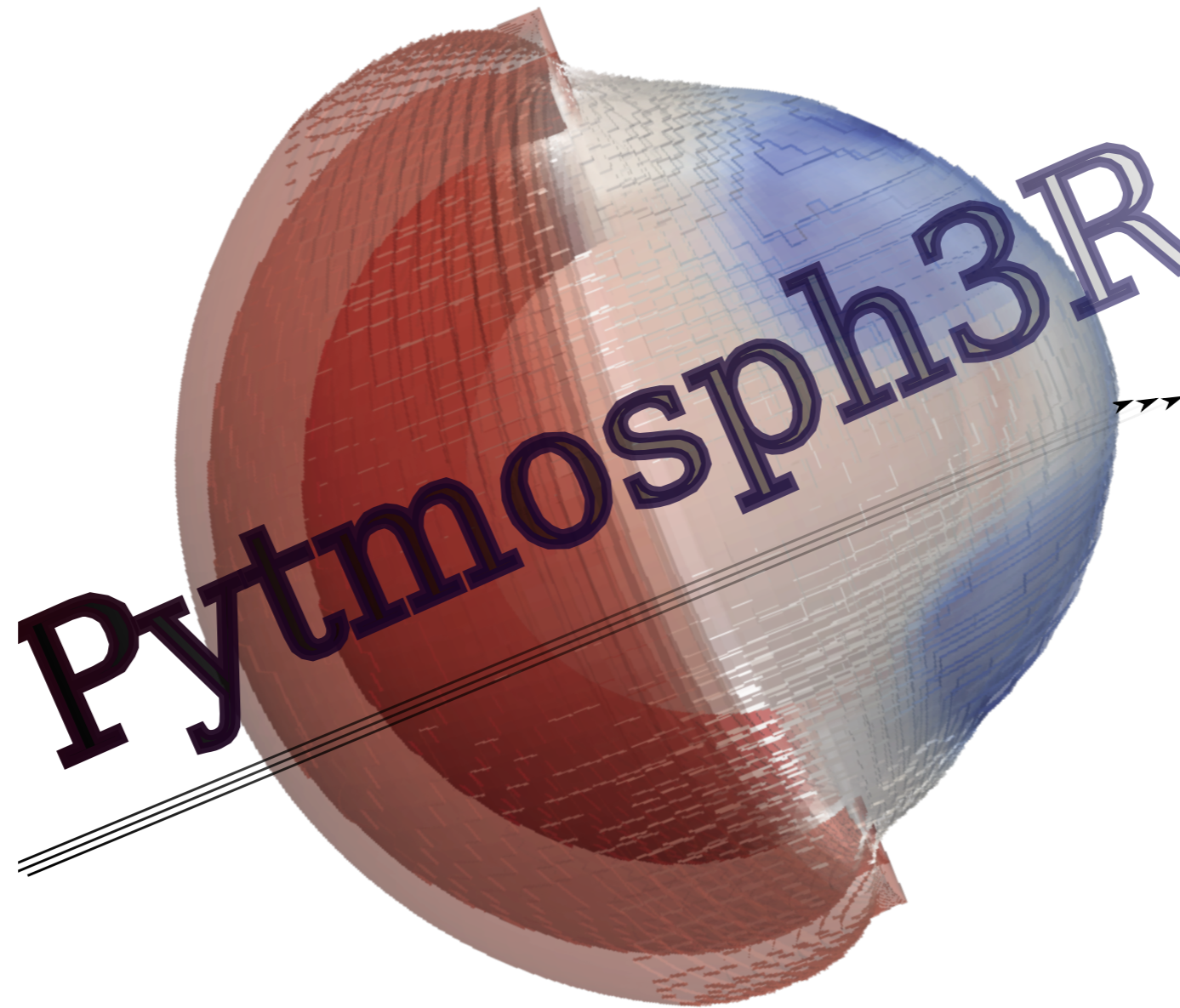
## Temperature maps for GJ1214b (transit photosphere)



**3D approach**

Need a 3D radiative transfer tool

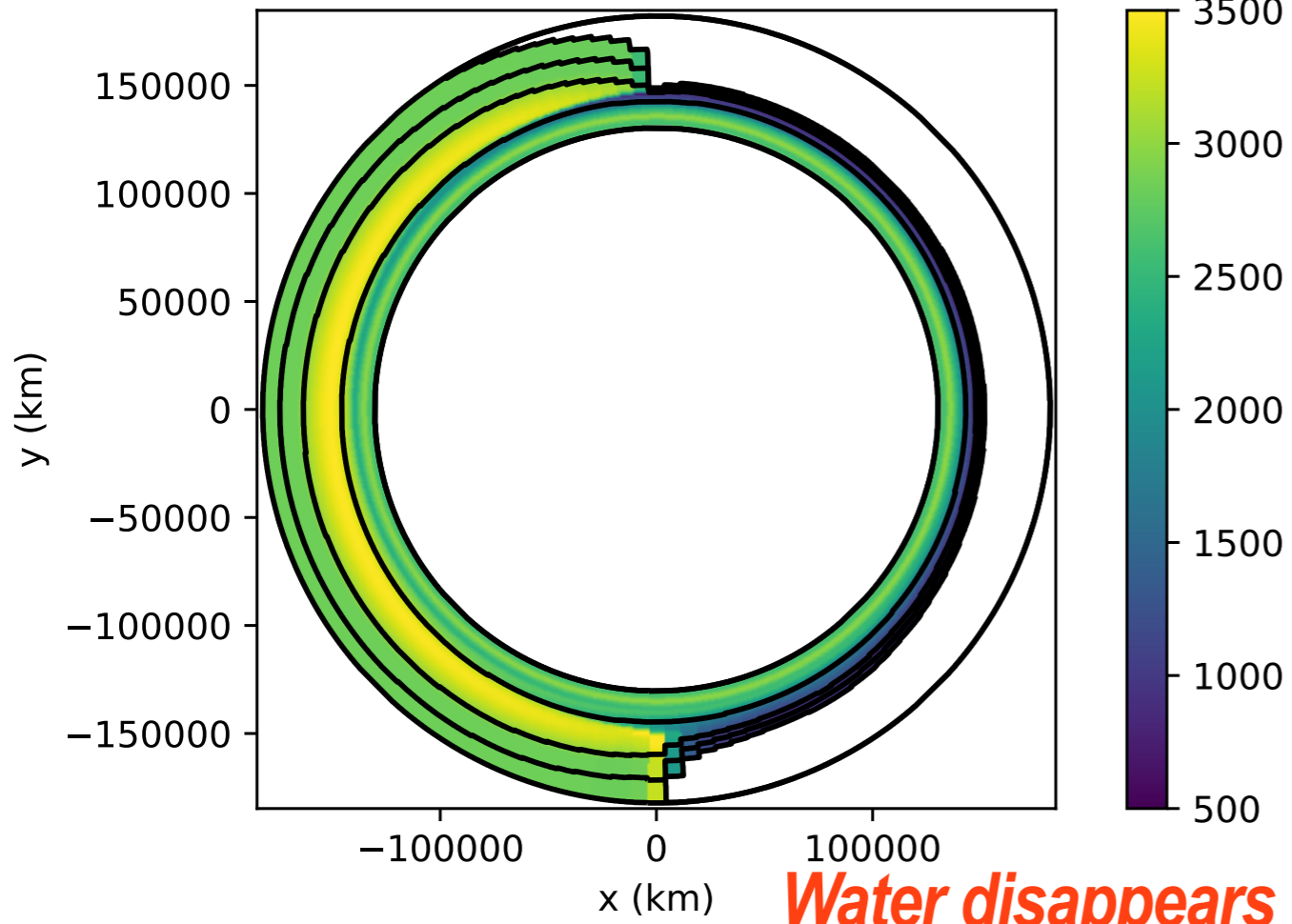
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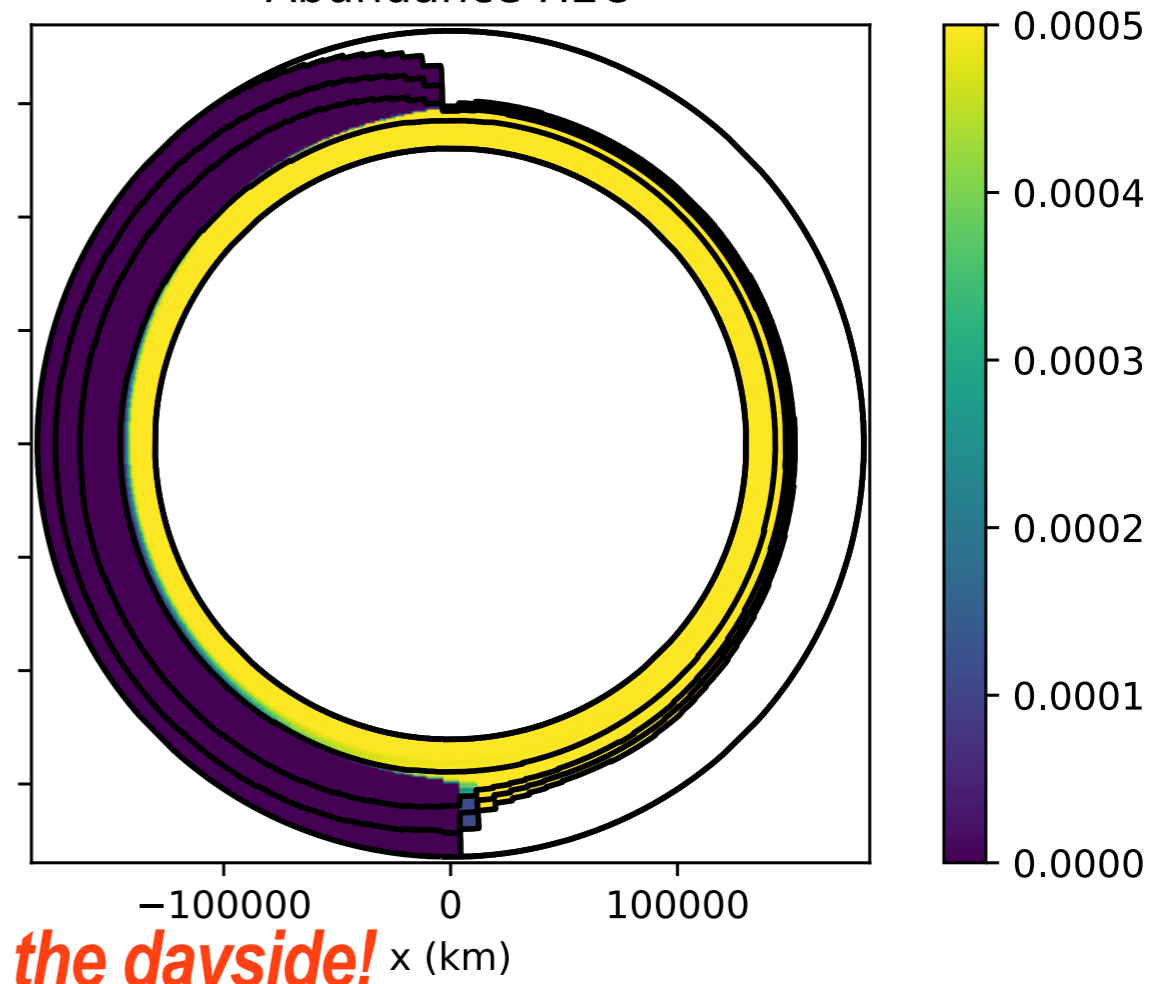
*Caldas, Leconte, et al. (A&A, 2019)*  
*Falco et al. (A&A, 2021) alias COVID GUY*

# What if there is also a chemical day-night contrast

**WASP-121b** Temperature (K)



Abundance H<sub>2</sub>O



**Water disappears on the dayside!**





# What if there is also a chemical day-night contrast

