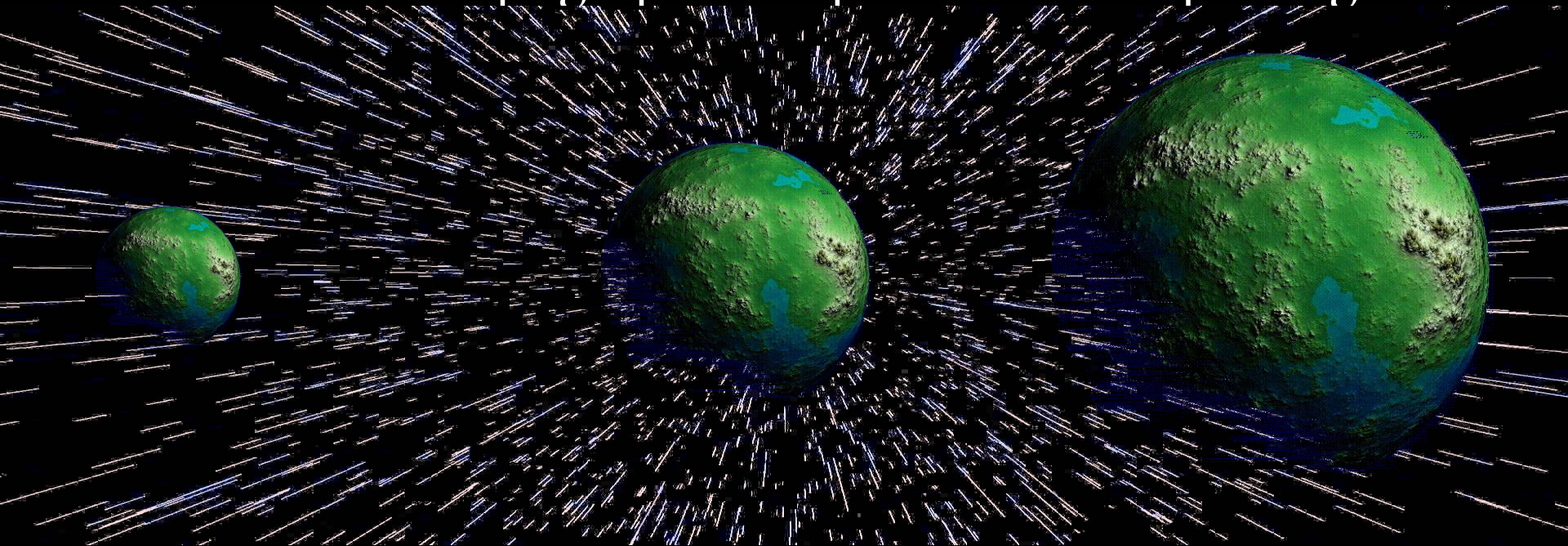


Water planet thresholds:

The topographic scope for land atop a stagnant lid

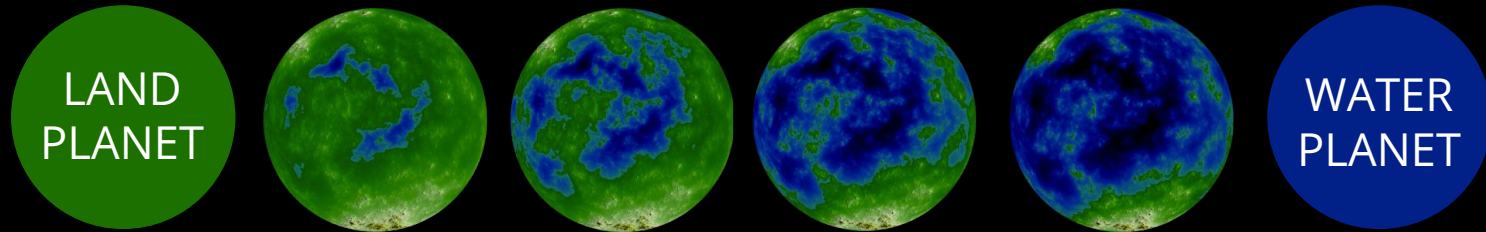


Francois Landais

Claire Marie Guimond with John Rudge & Oliver Shorttle
EGU General Assembly, 24th May 2022, Vienna

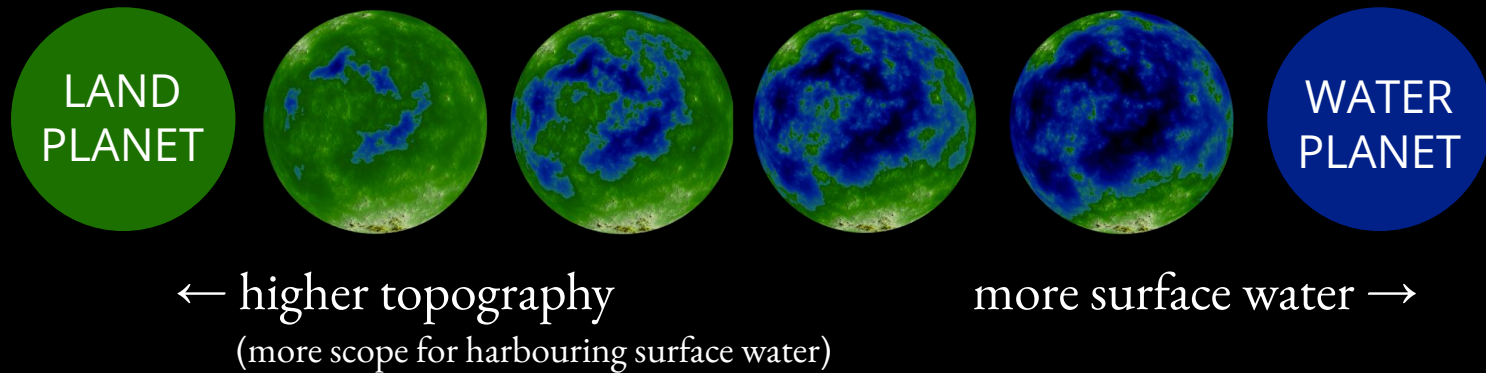


Topography might delimit marbled planets.

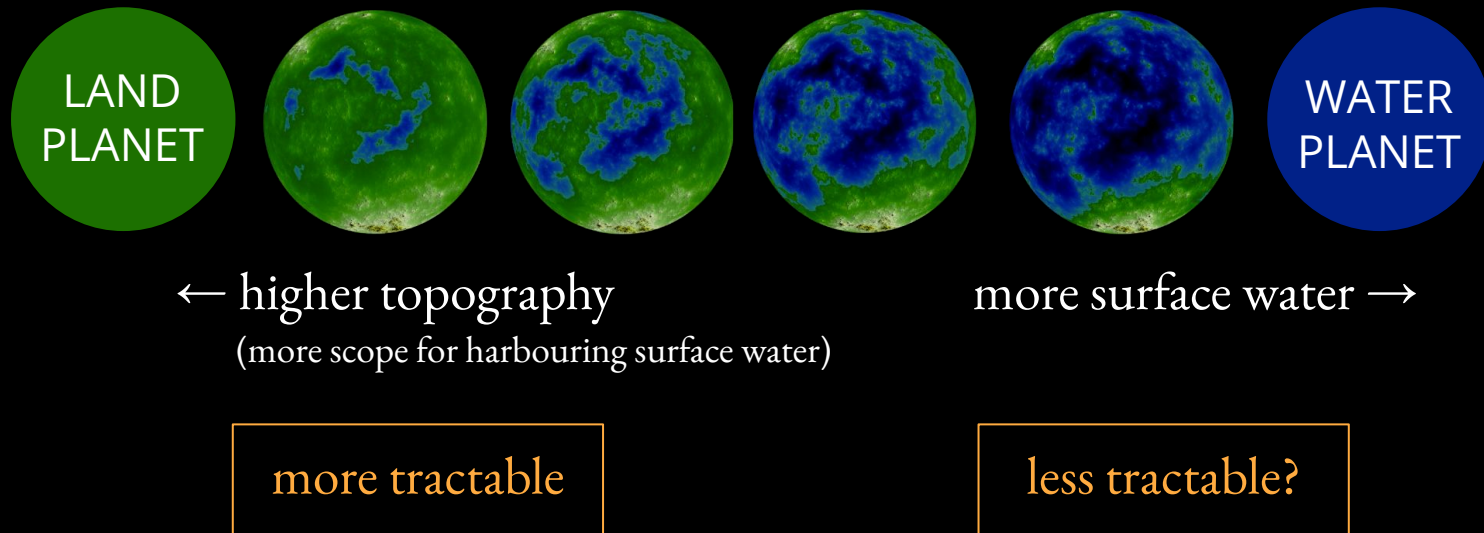


← higher topography
(more scope for harbouring surface water)

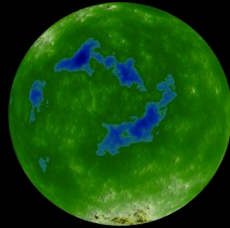
Topography might delimit marbled planets.



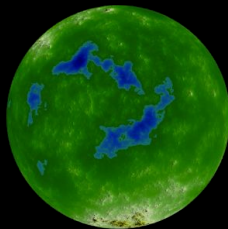
Topography might delimit marbled planets.



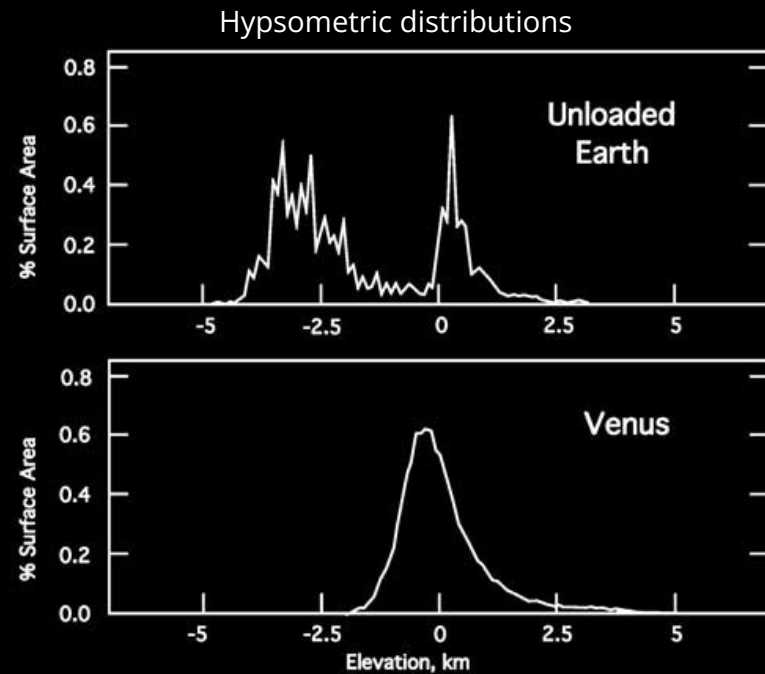
Can we model it?



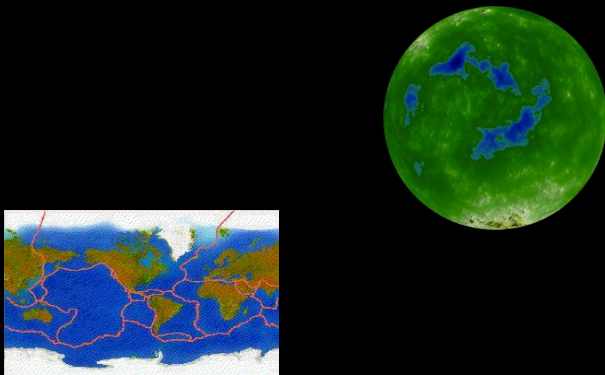
Can we model it?



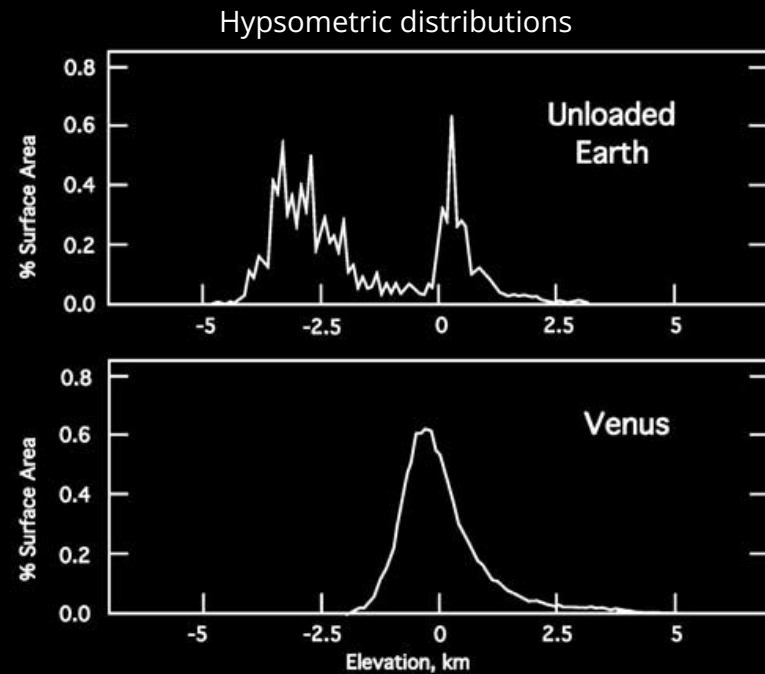
Earth-like topography—in large ways due to plate tectonics—could be rare.

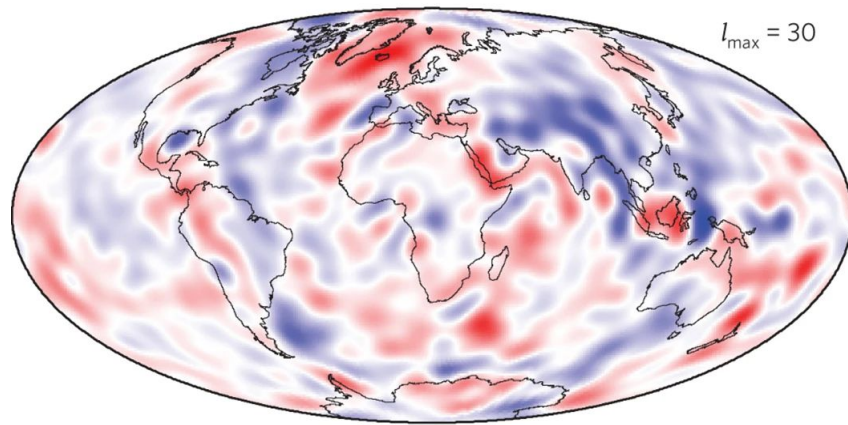


Can we model it?

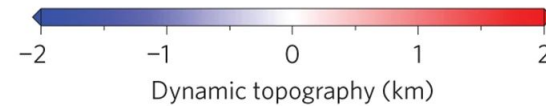
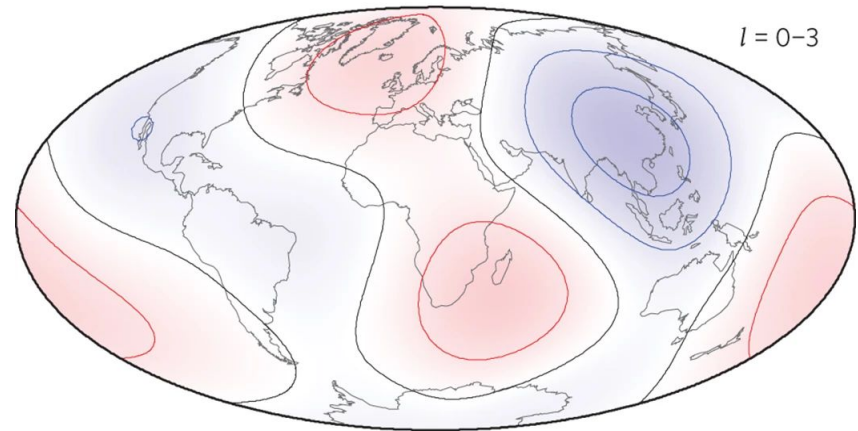


Earth-like topography—in large ways due to plate tectonics—could be rare.



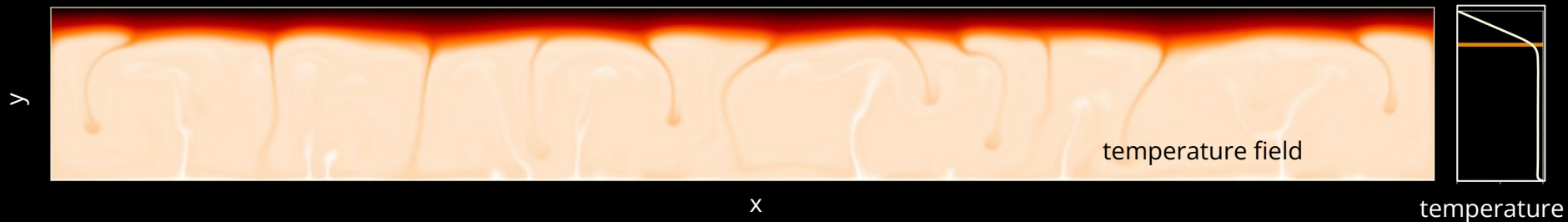


views of Earth's **dynamic topography**
at different length scales



Dynamic topography occurs anyways,
on the surface above mantle upwells
and downwells

Simulating **dynamic topography** from mantle convection

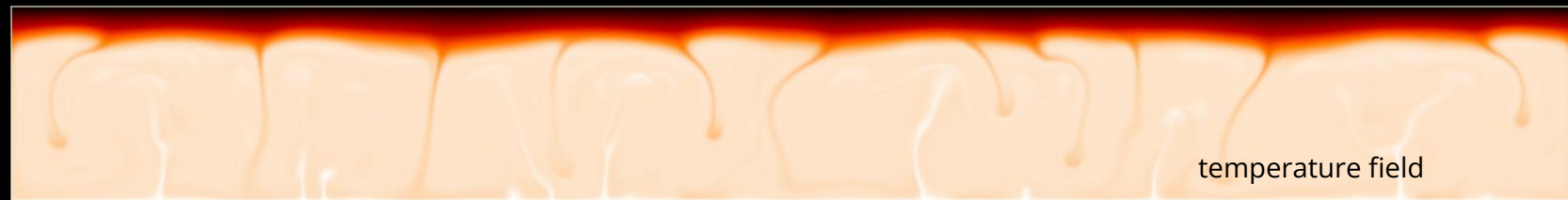


these models are already calculating the stress field of the flowing mantle!
convective stress balances hydrostatic pressure at the surface

Simulating **dynamic topography** from mantle convection



dynamic topography



temperature field

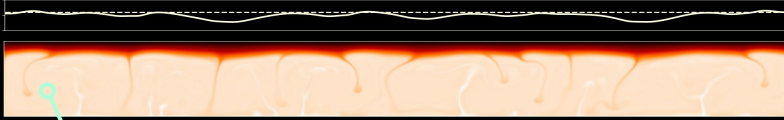
x

temperature

these models are already calculating the stress field of the flowing mantle!
convective stress balances hydrostatic pressure at the surface

Making synthetic topography maps:

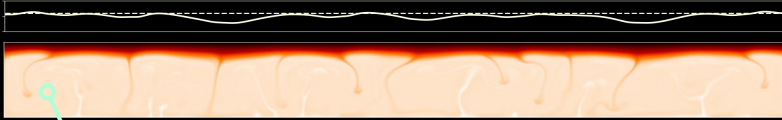
Spherical harmonic expansion of root mean square elevation



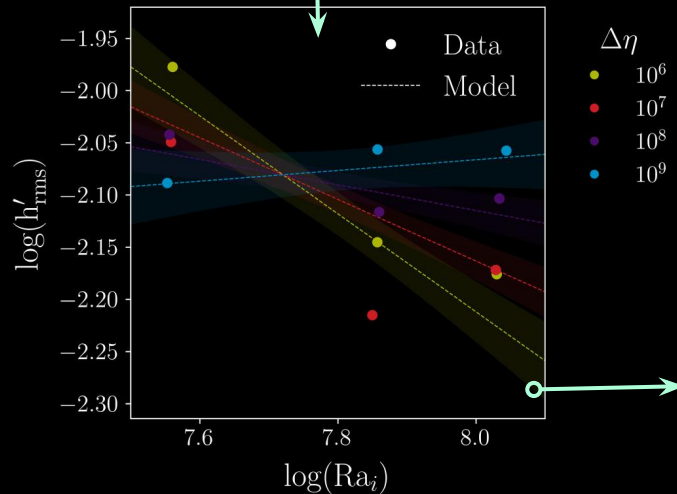
Extract scaling relationship of RMS
topography for 1D thermal evolution models

Making synthetic topography maps:

Spherical harmonic expansion of root mean square elevation

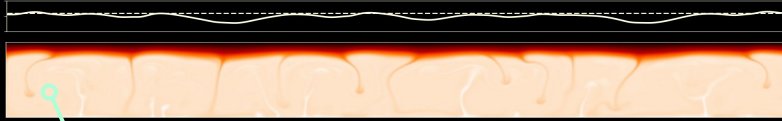


Extract scaling relationship of RMS topography for 1D thermal evolution models

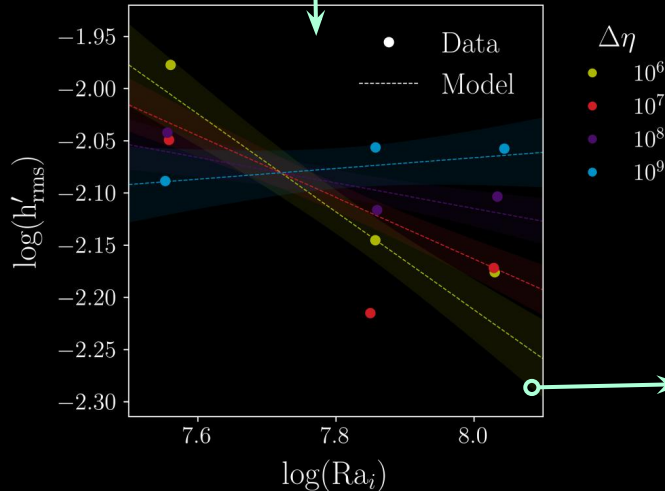


Making synthetic topography maps:

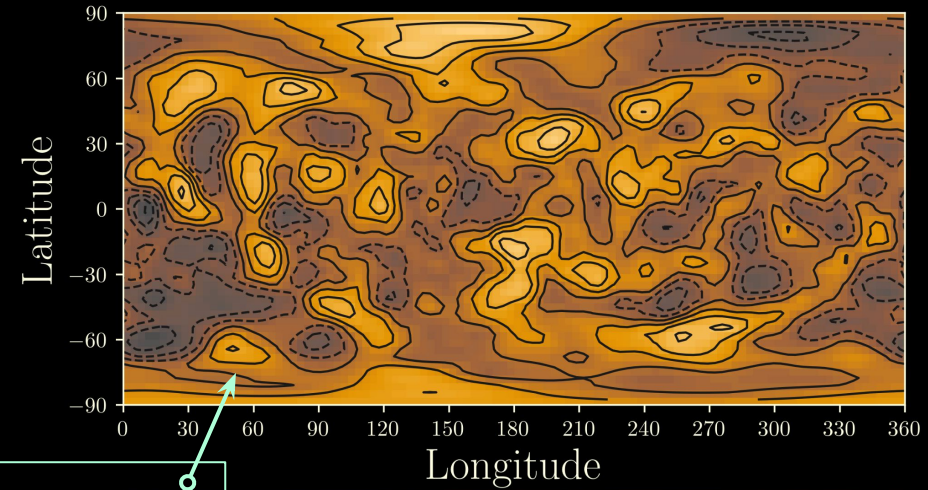
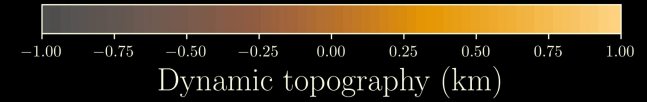
Spherical harmonic expansion of root mean square elevation



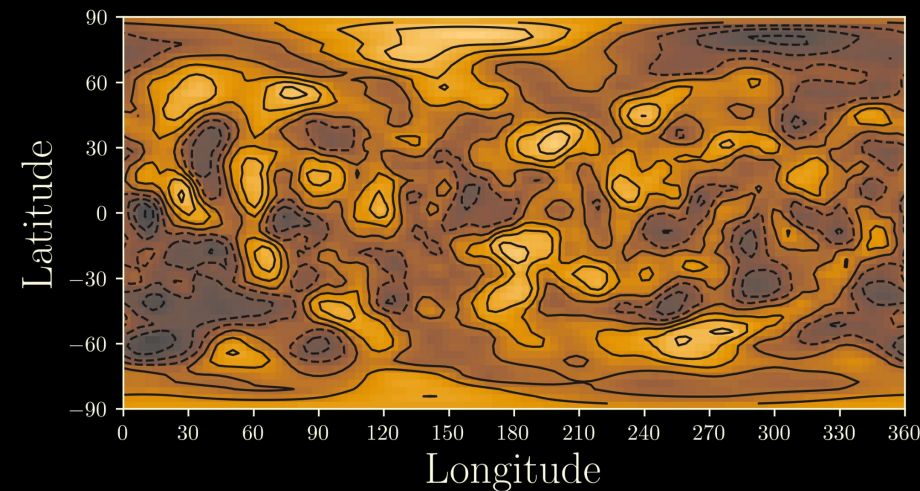
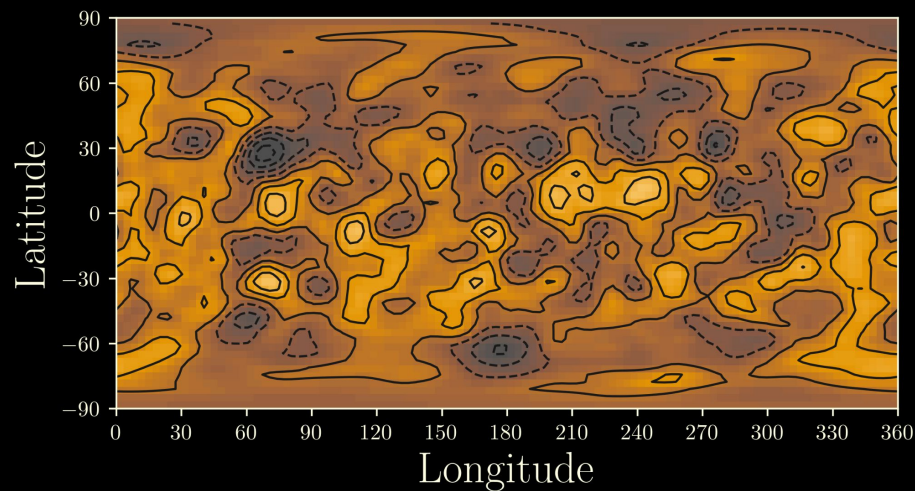
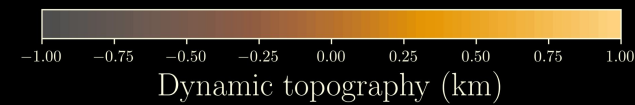
Extract scaling relationship of RMS topography for 1D thermal evolution models



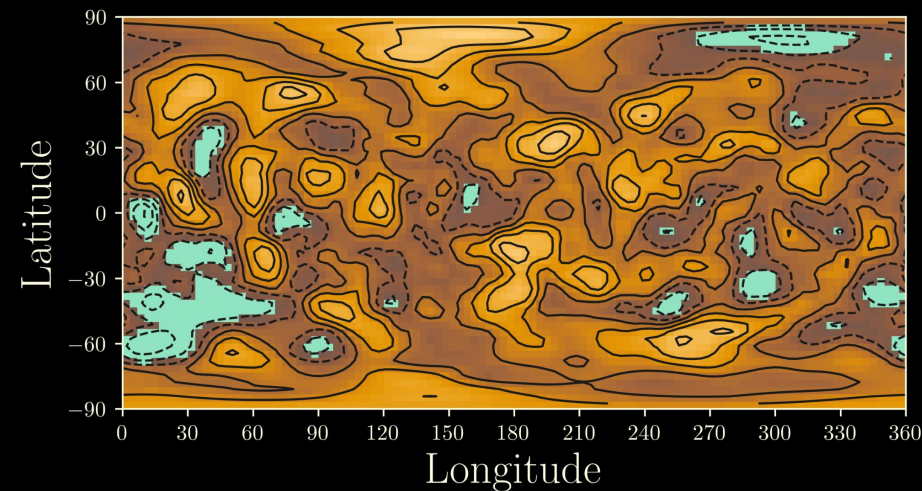
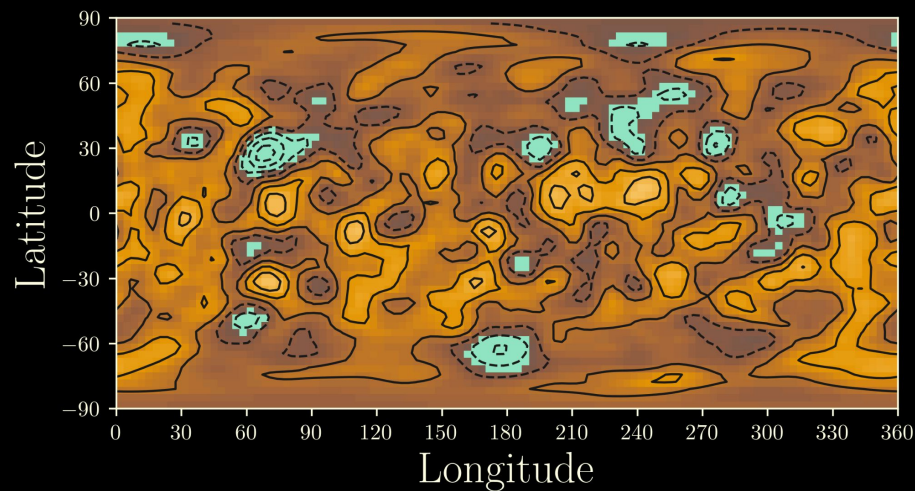
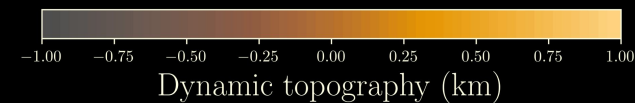
Spherical harmonics expansion



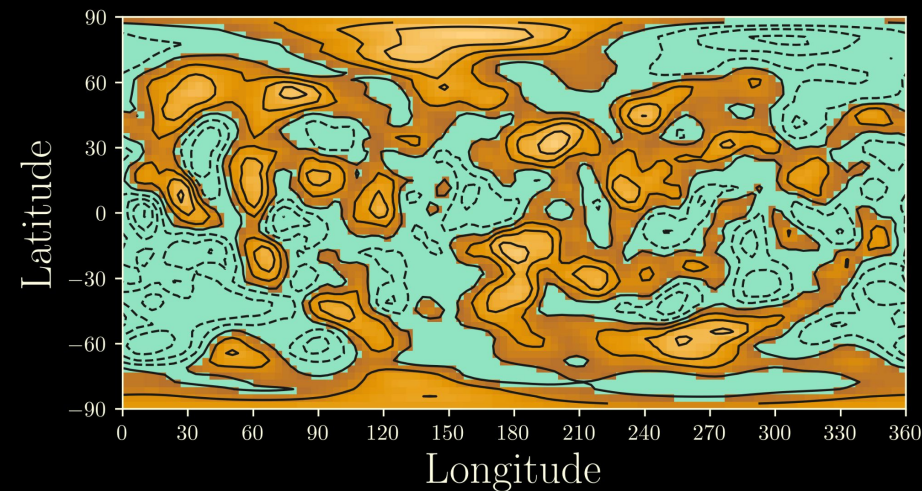
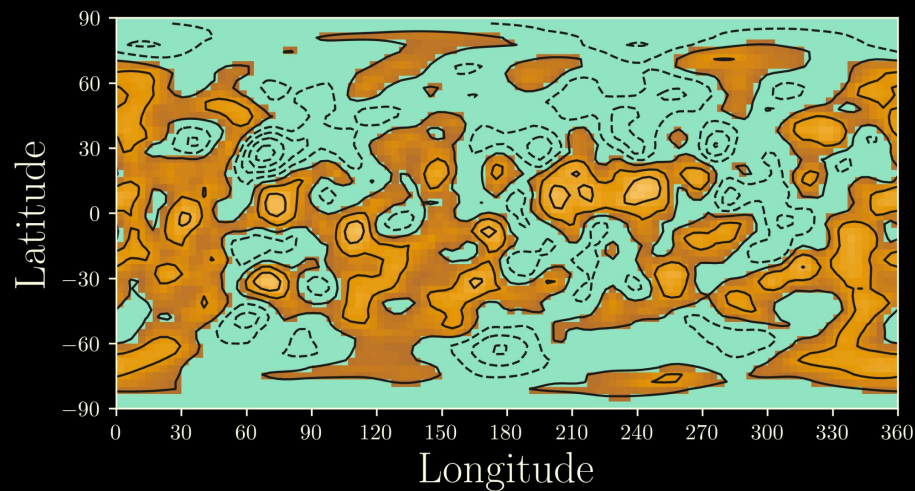
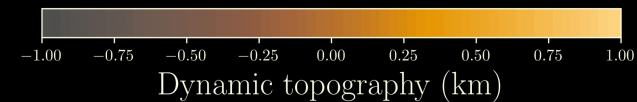
Making synthetic topography maps: Integrate to find the ocean basin volume



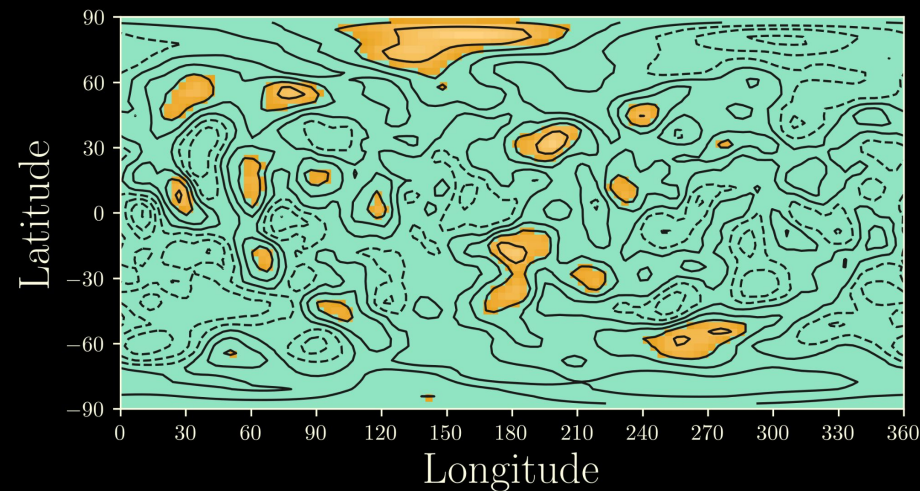
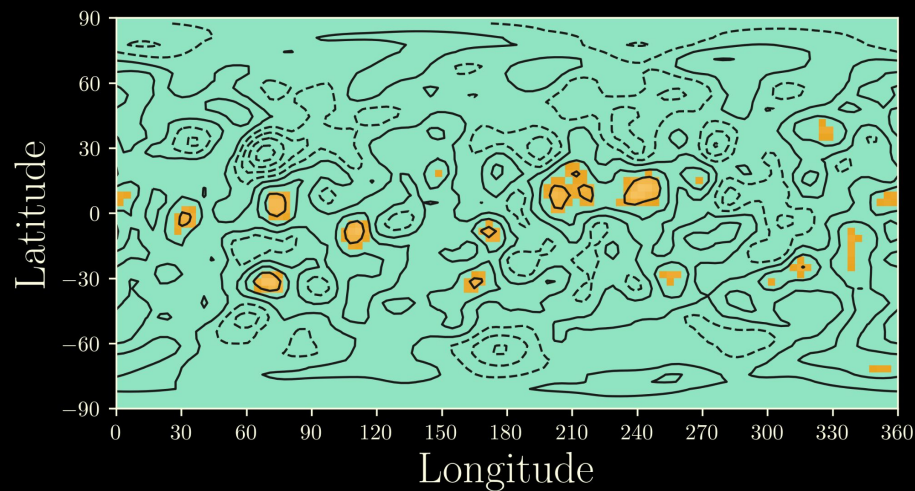
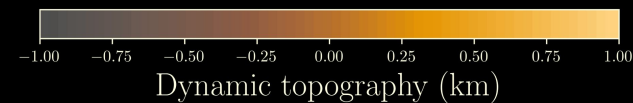
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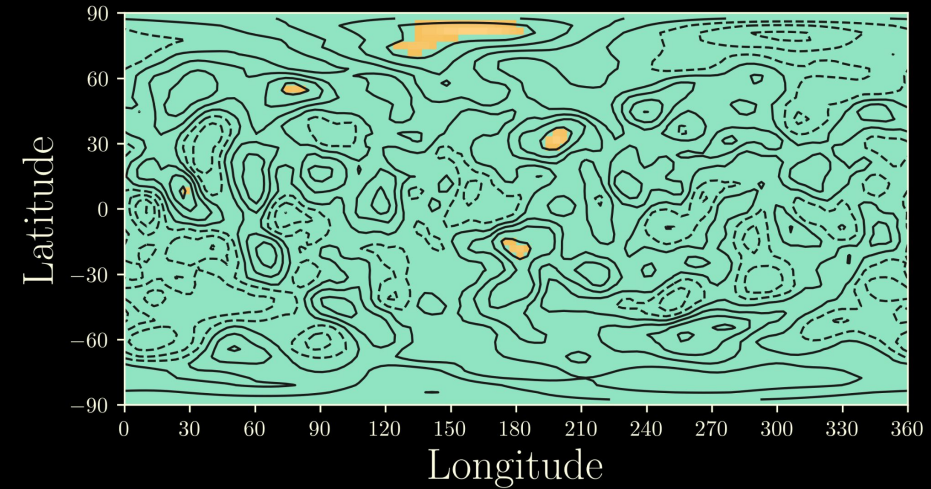
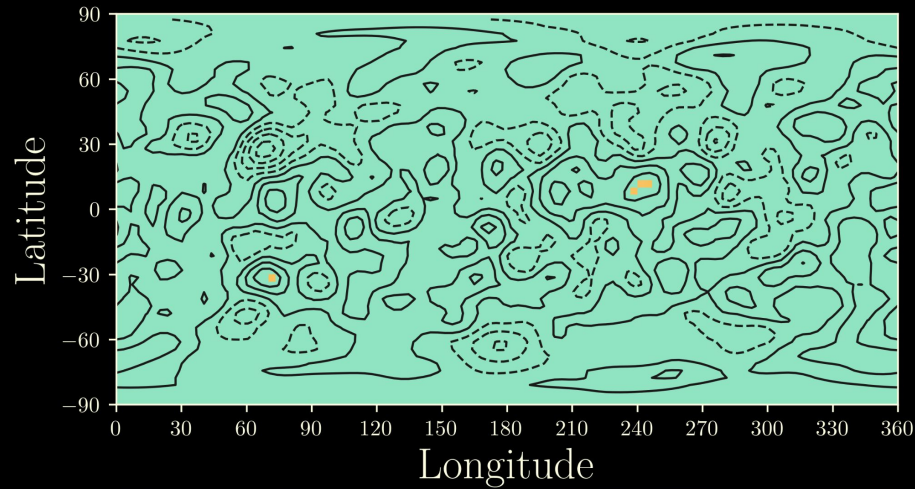
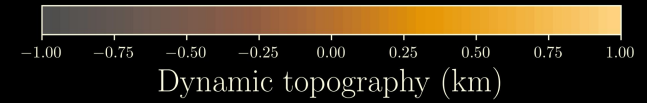
Making synthetic topography maps: Integrate to find the ocean basin volume

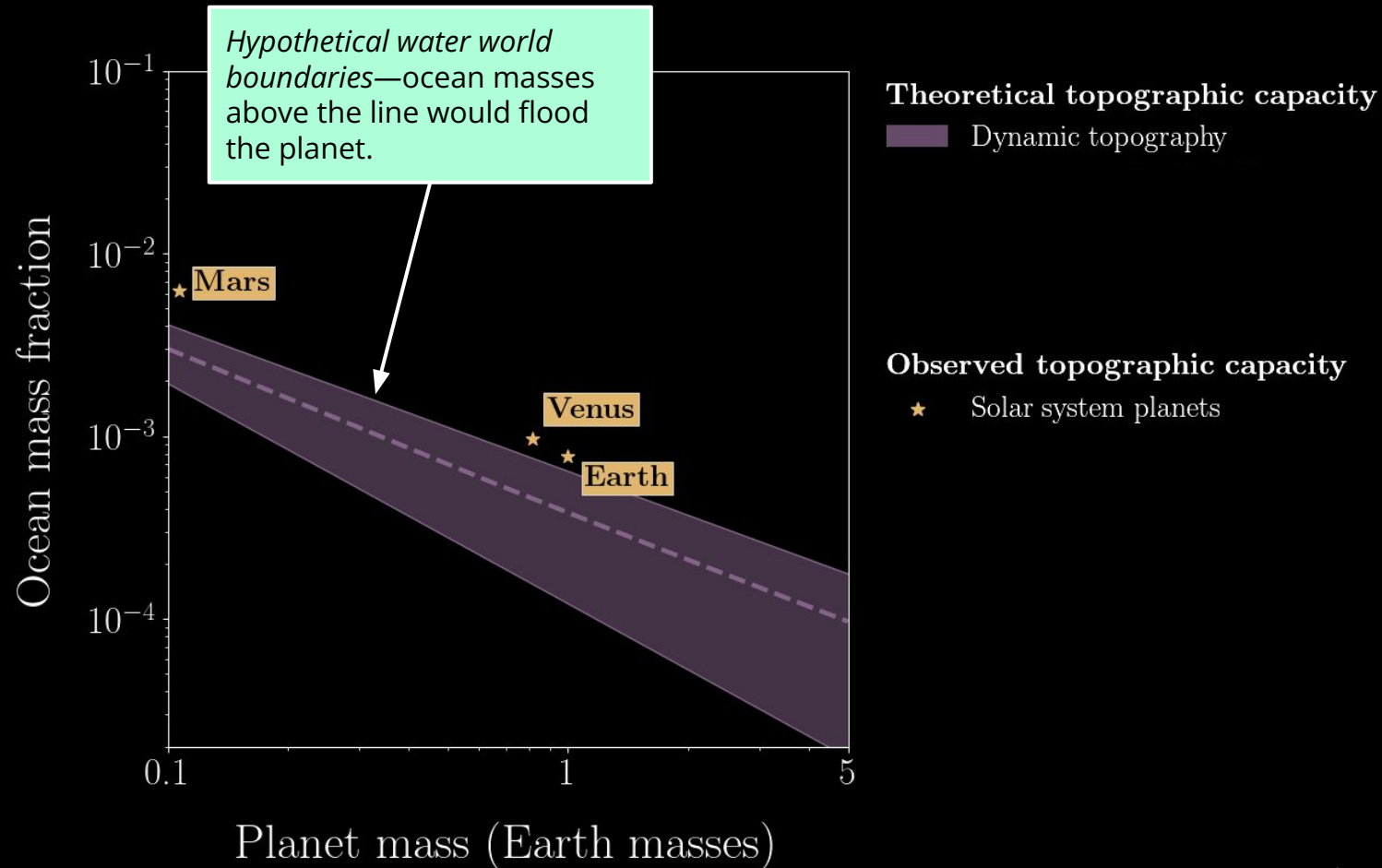


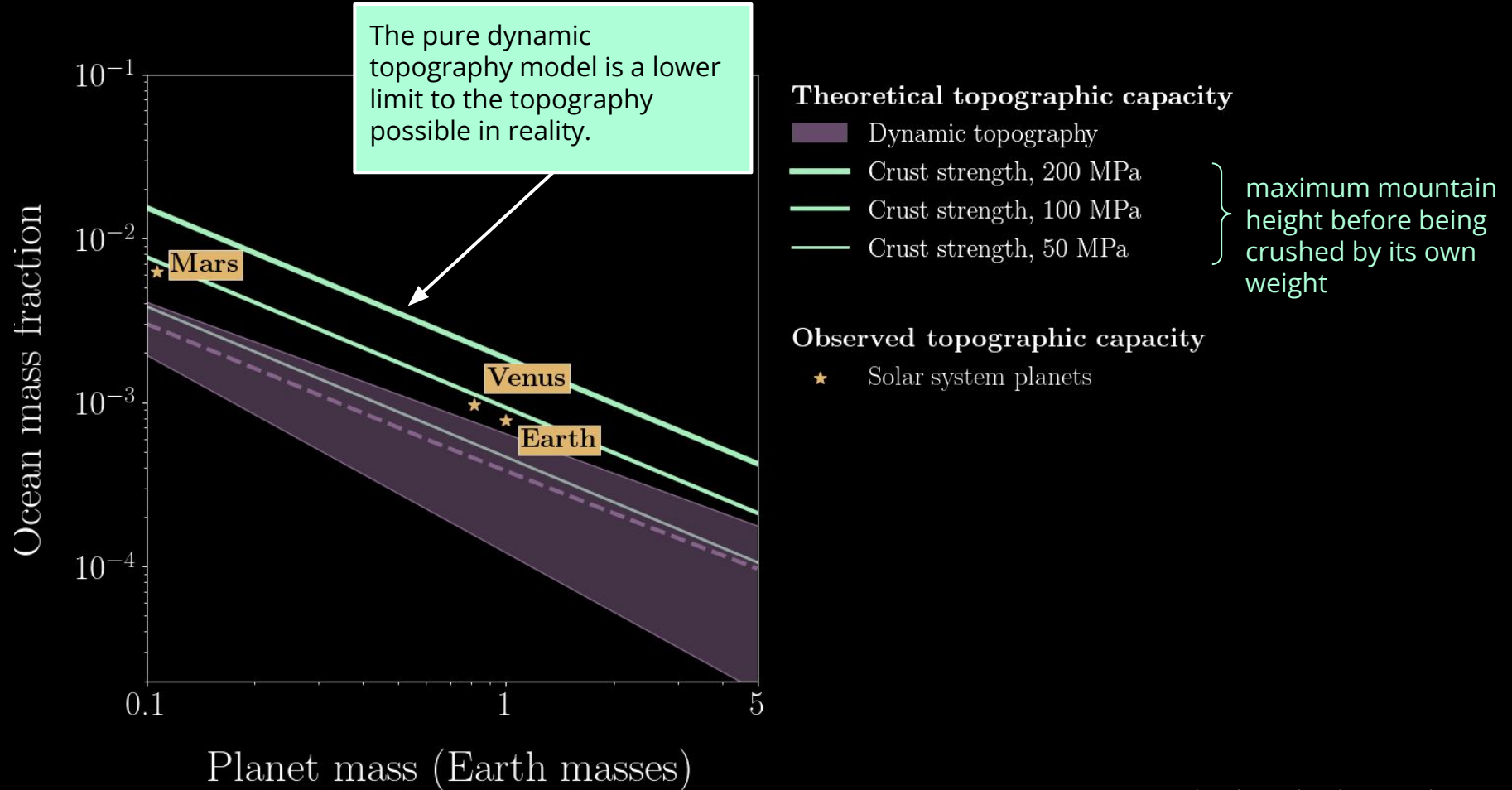
Making synthetic topography maps: Integrate to find the ocean basin volume

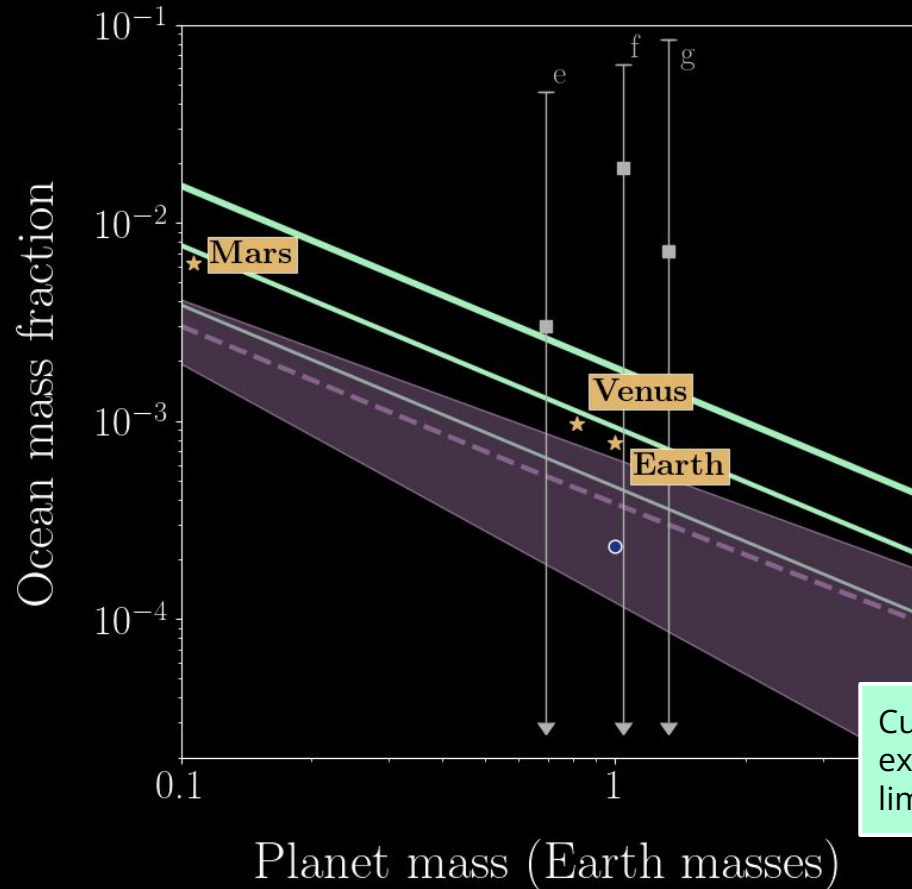


Making synthetic topography maps: Integrate to find the ocean basin volume









Theoretical topographic capacity

- Dynamic topography
- Crust strength, 200 MPa
- Crust strength, 100 MPa
- Crust strength, 50 MPa

maximum mountain height before being crushed by its own weight

Observed topographic capacity

- Solar system planets

Observed ocean masses

- TRAPPIST-1 exoplanetary system
- Earth, modern ocean

Agol+, 2021, *Planet. Sci. J.*

Current best guesses of water on some exoplanets could surpass purple and blue limits, but many more to come.

CONCLUSIONS

- Simple dynamic topography alone could maintain land on planets with less than an Earth ocean's worth of water.
- The largest rocky planets are essentially smooth, featureless spheroids.
- Many Earth-sized exoplanets may **not look like Earth**.

Thanks to the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, the Harding Distinguished Postgraduate Scholars Programme at the University of Cambridge, my supervisors Oli & John, the session conveners, the meeting organisers, and you!