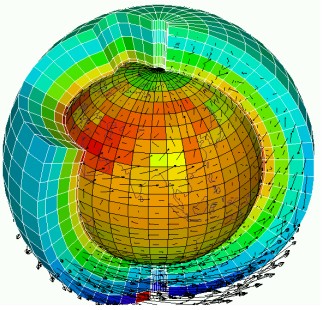




UNIVERSITÉ
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Exploration of the runaway greenhouse transition with 3D climate modeling

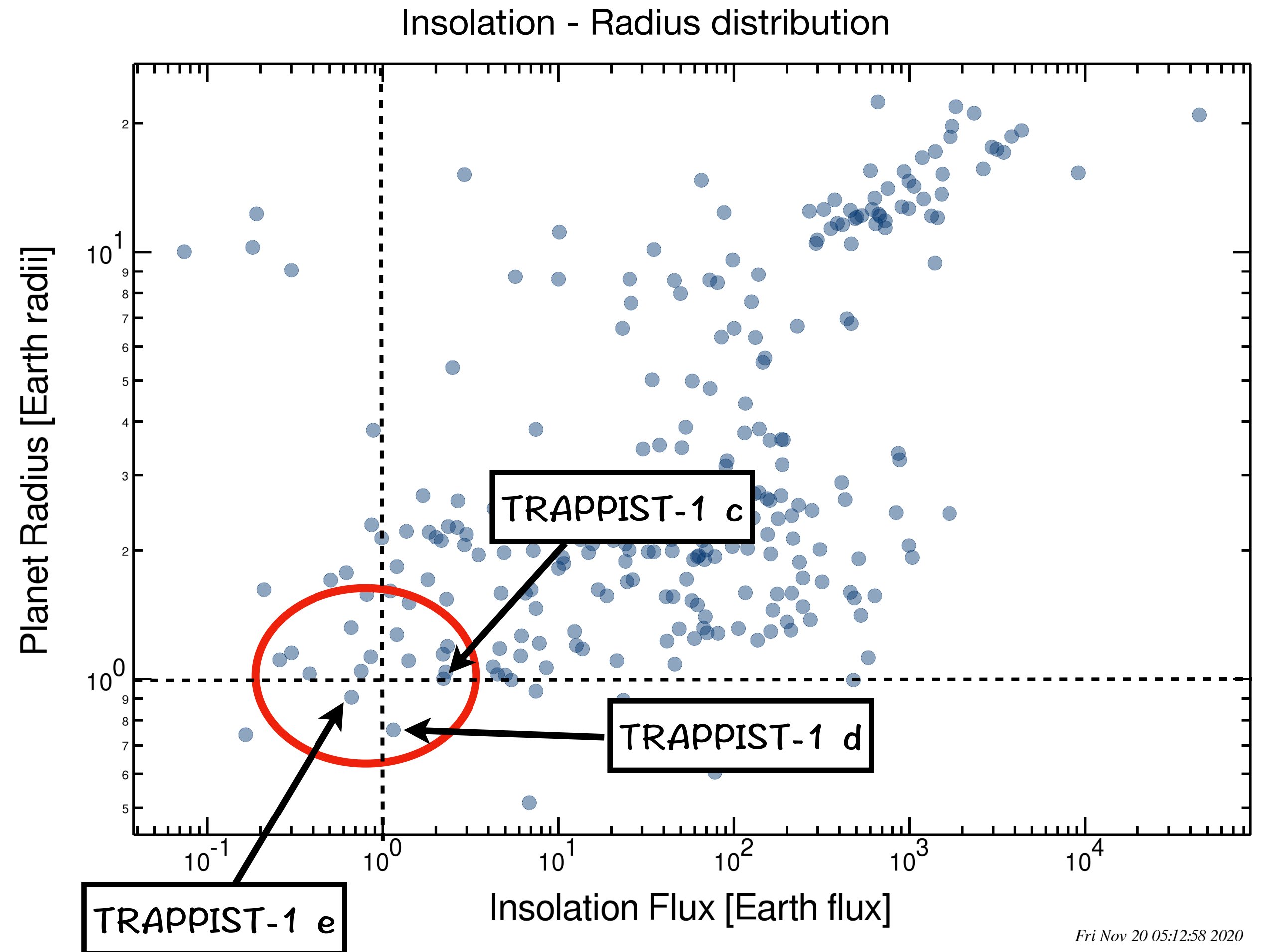


Guillaume Chaverot - EGU 2022

Supervisors: Emeline Bolmont & Martin Turbet

Challenging targets

Small rocky planets such as Ross-128b,
Trappist-1 inner planets, Gliese-411b,
HD85512b, GJ-273b, GJ-411b, YZ Ceti b, etc ...



Habitability

Of small rocky exoplanets

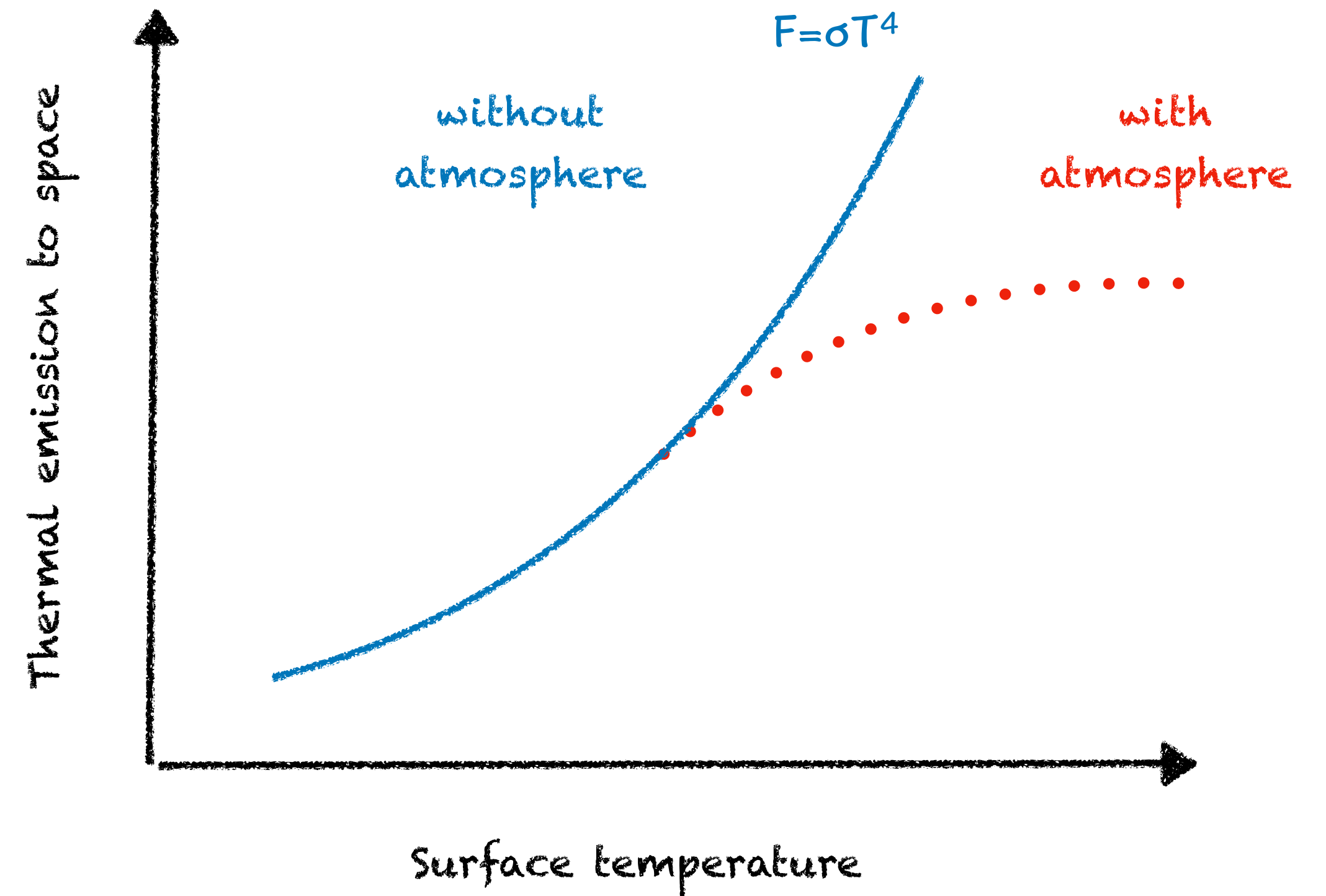
The sine qua non condition for the emergence of life as we know it is liquid water

-> We need to be able to estimate the temperature of exoplanets

Equilibrium temperature

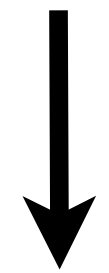
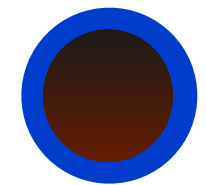
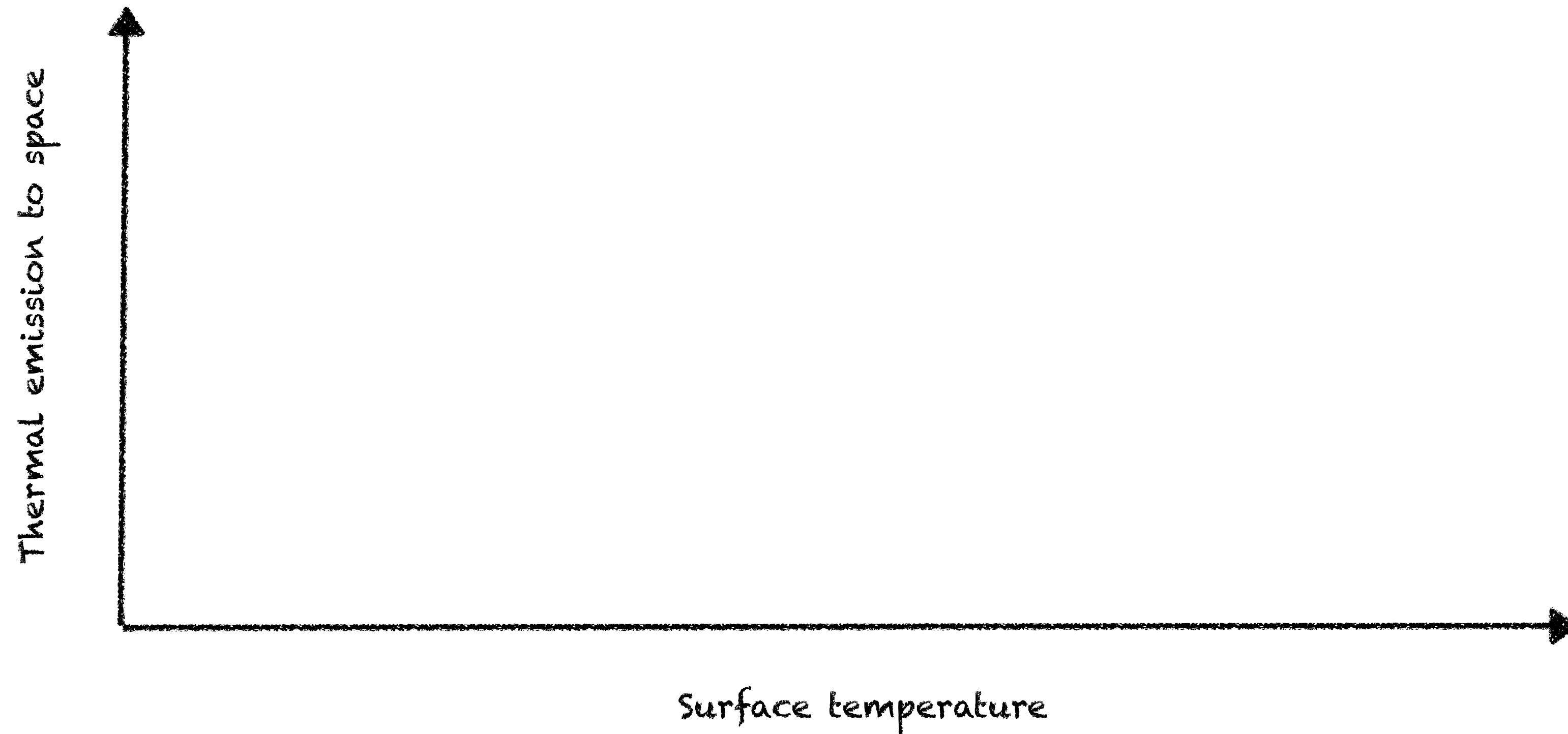
-> Absorbed flux = Thermal emission

How does the thermal emission of a rocky planet with a vapor atmosphere evolve?



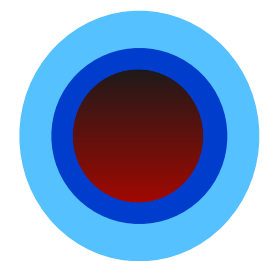
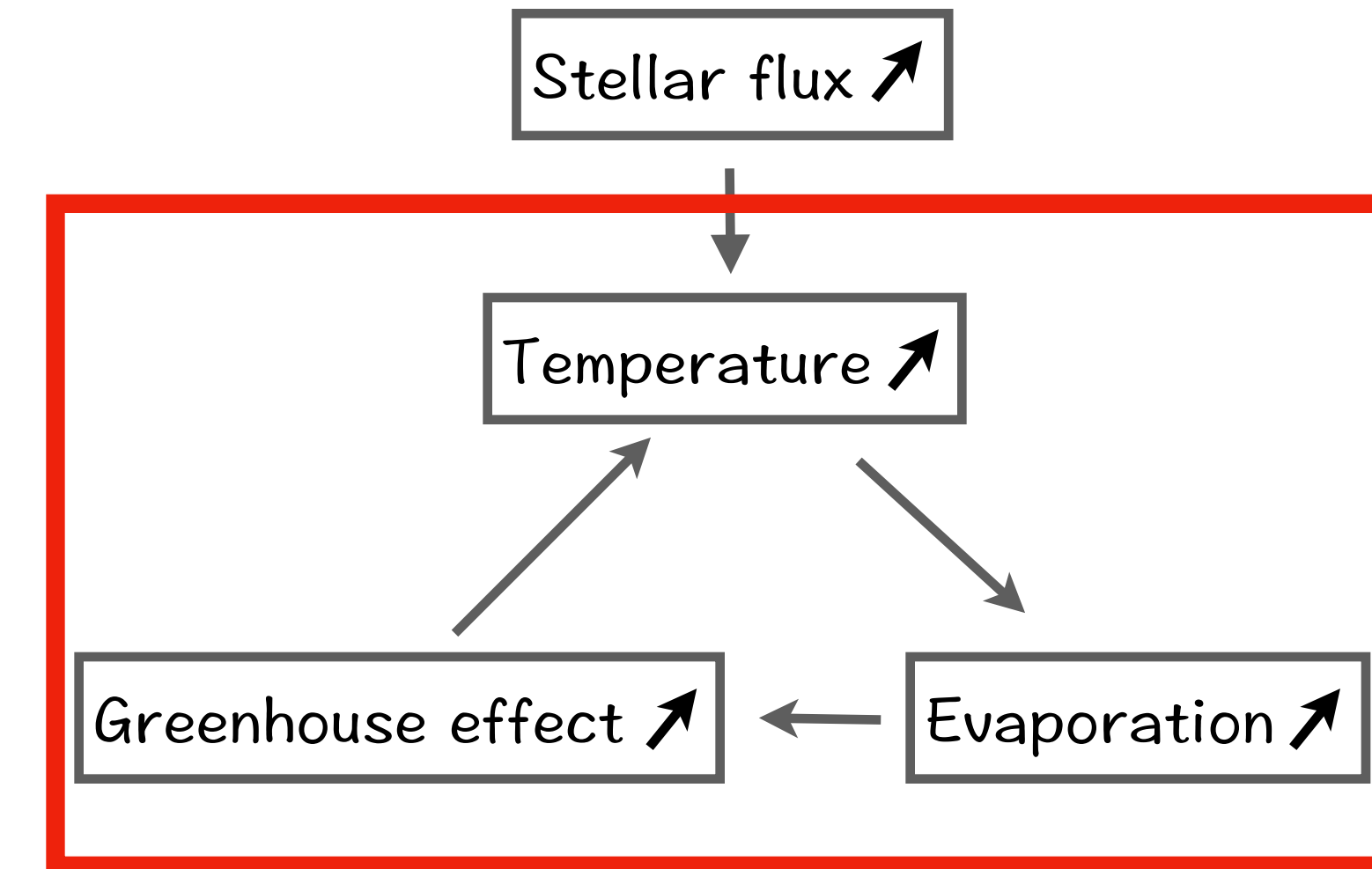
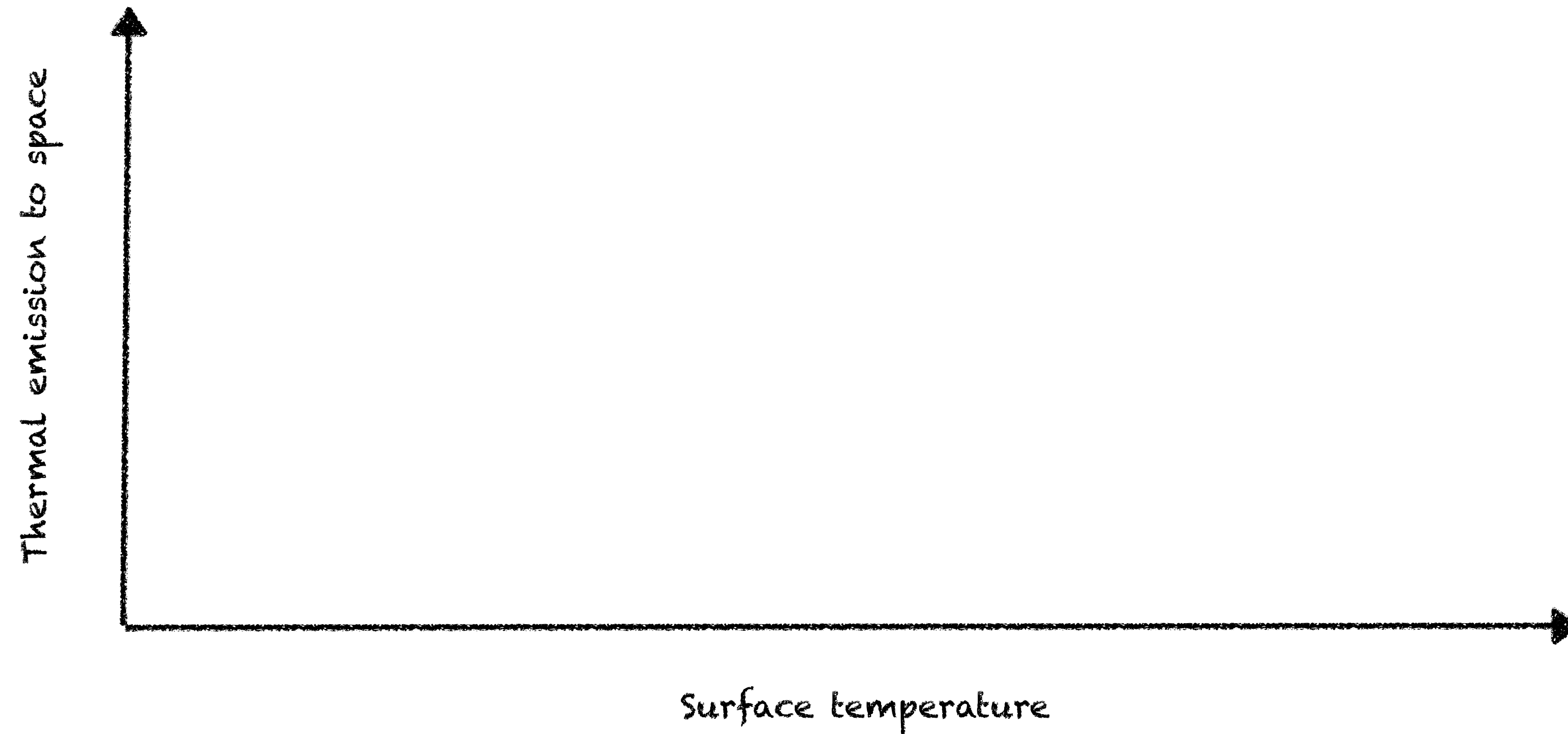
The runaway greenhouse effect

Stellar flux ↗



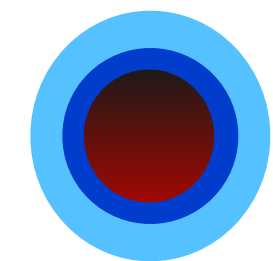
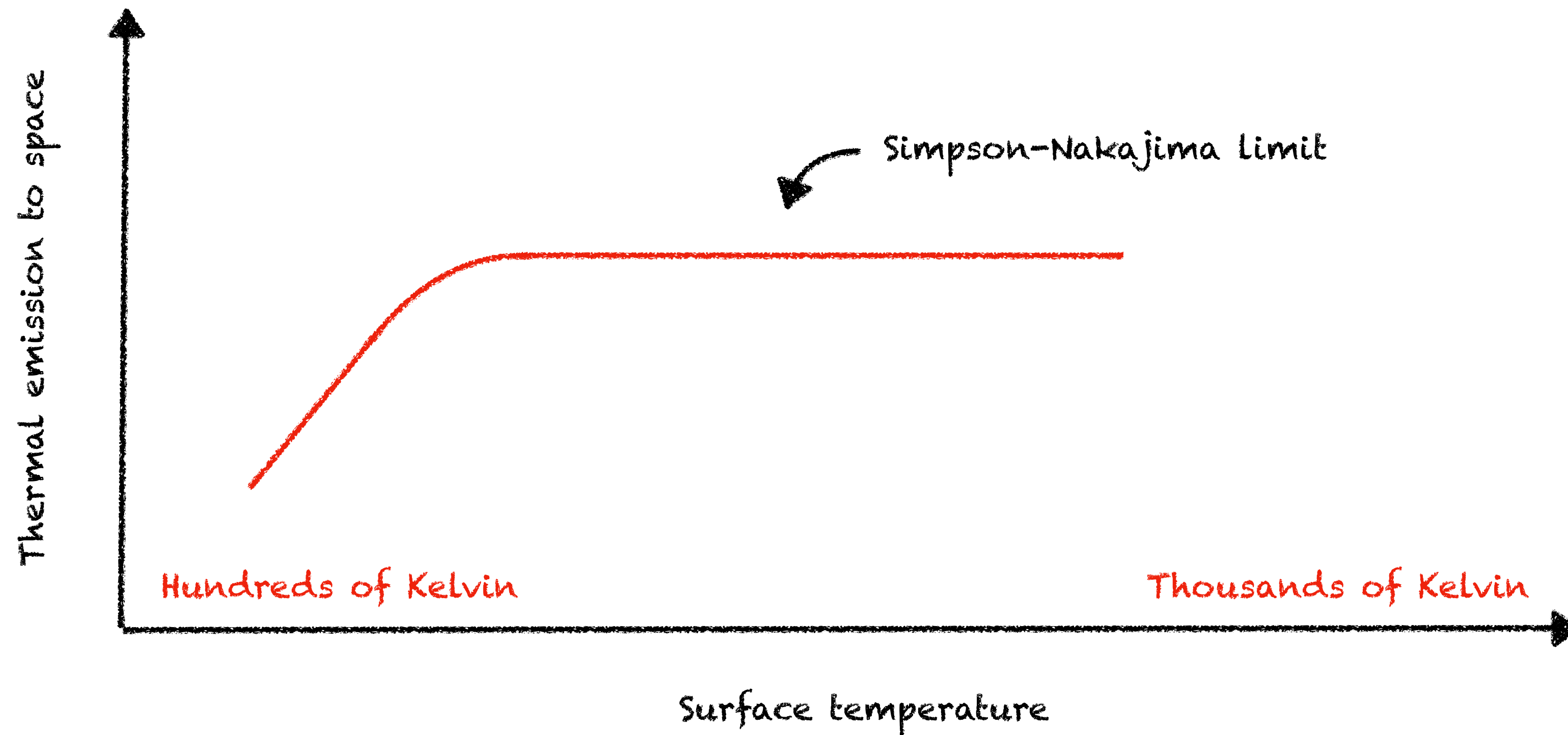
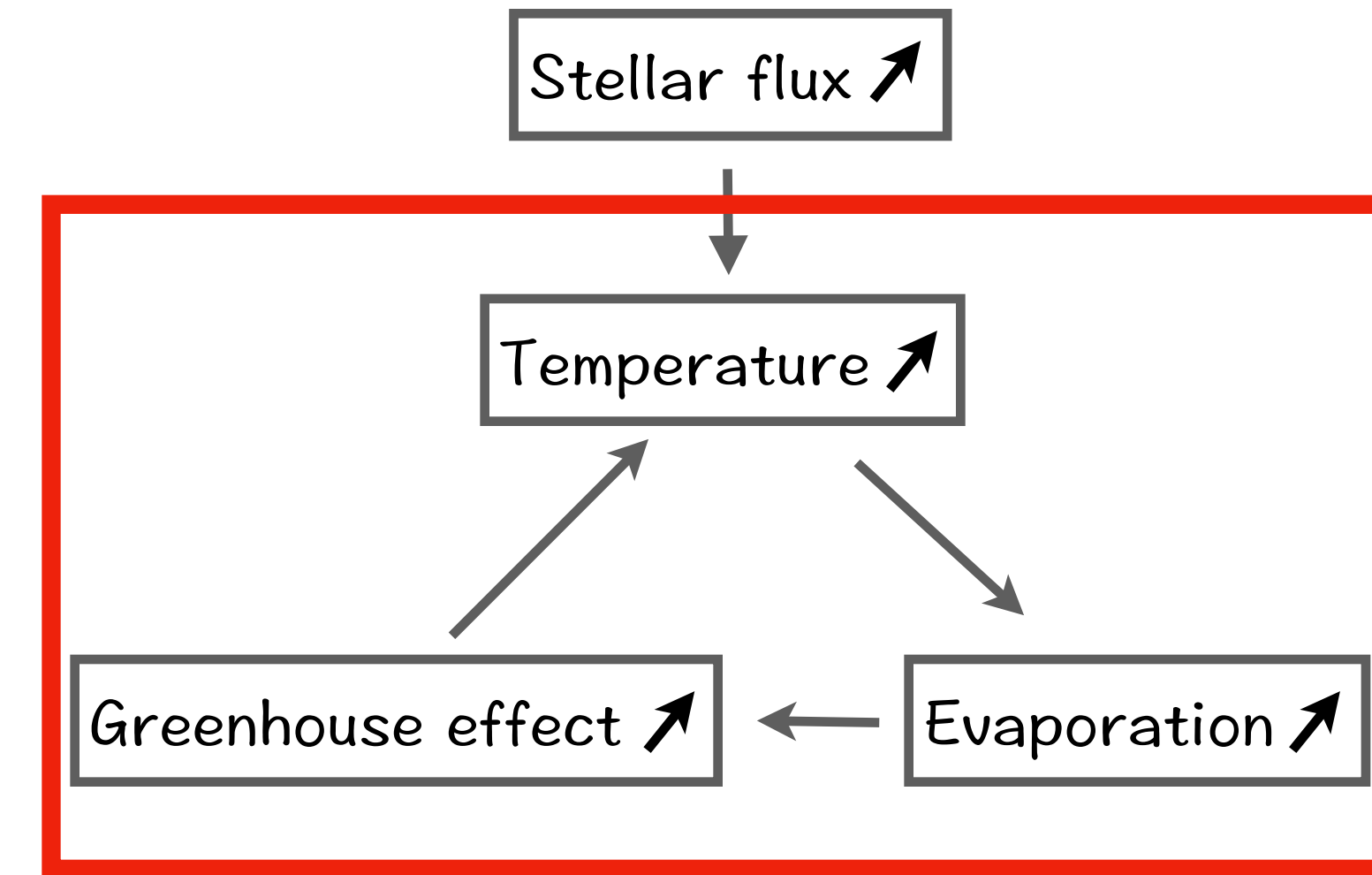
The runaway greenhouse effect

Runaway greenhouse feedback



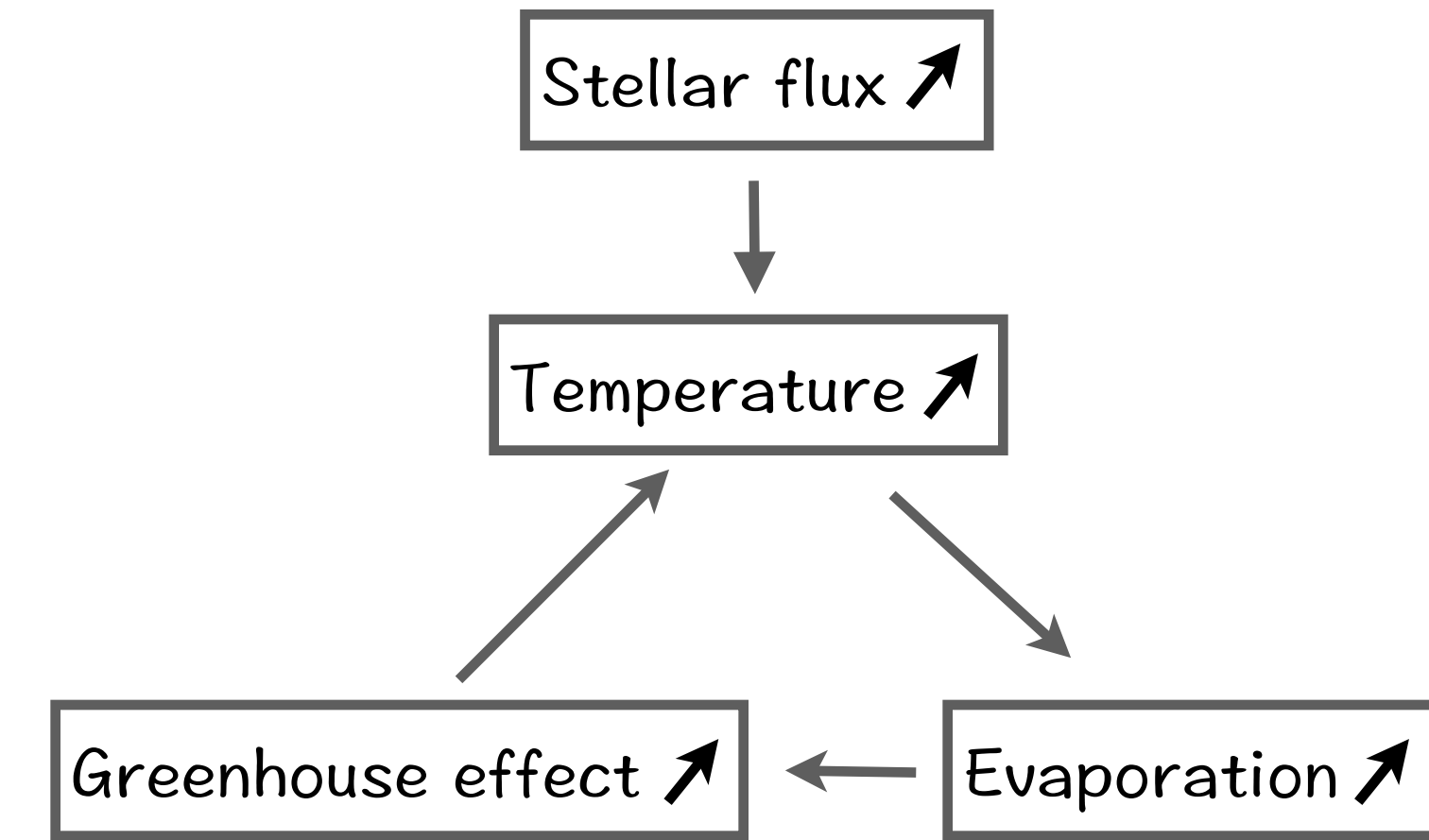
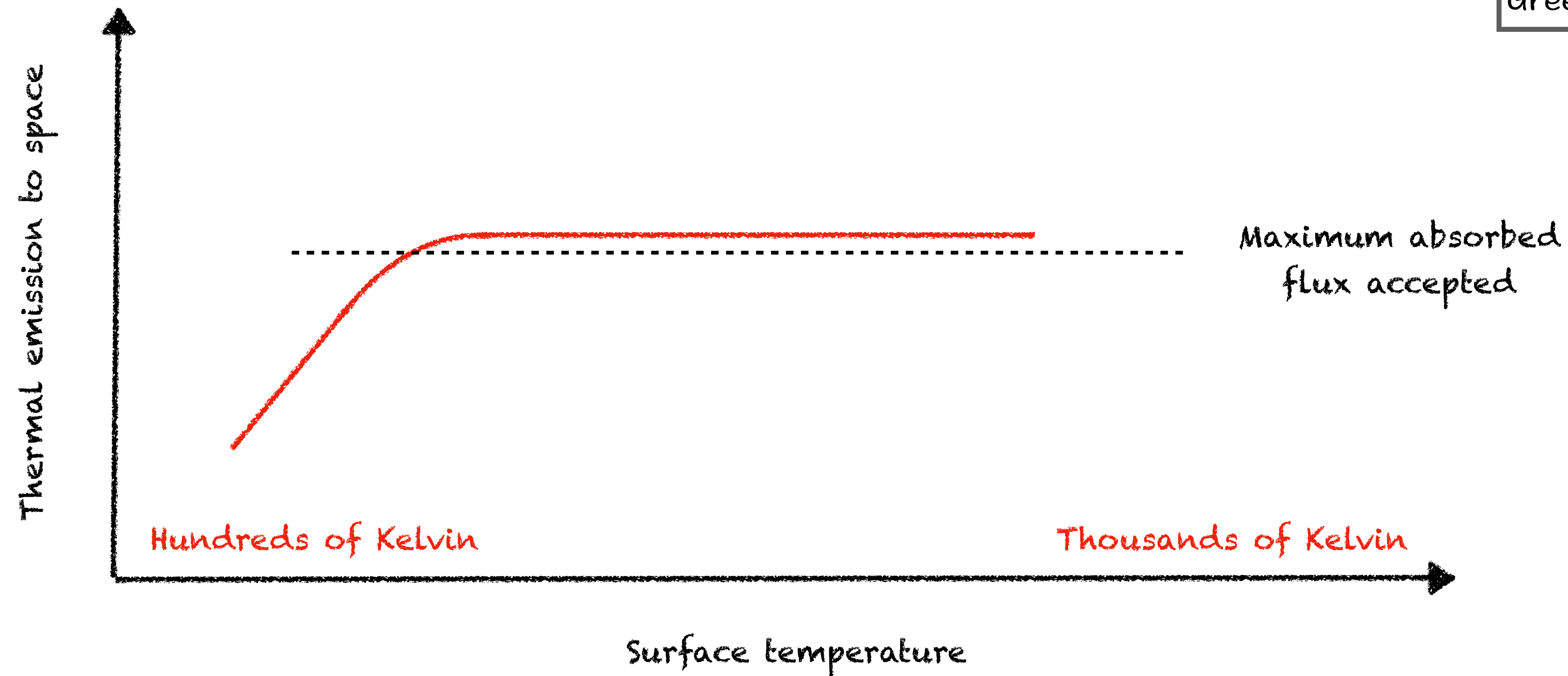
The runaway greenhouse effect

Runaway greenhouse feedback

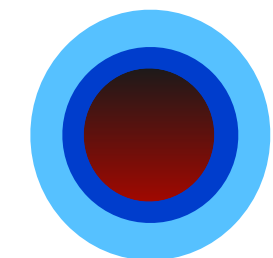


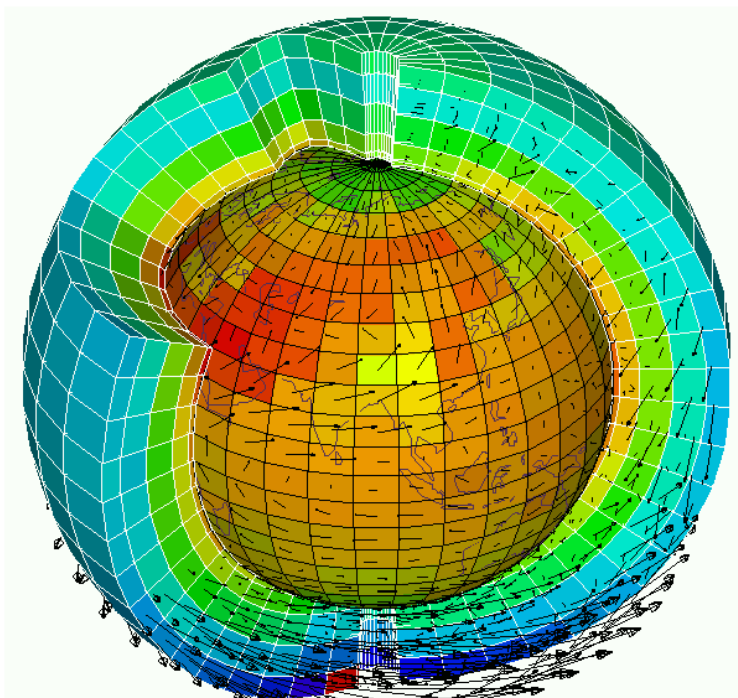
The runaway greenhouse effect

Equilibrium temperature
→ Absorbed flux = Thermal emission



Habitable zone
inner limit





LMD-Generic

1) Dynamical Core to compute large scale atmospheric motions and transport

3) Subgrid-scale dynamics: Turbulence and convection in the boundary layer

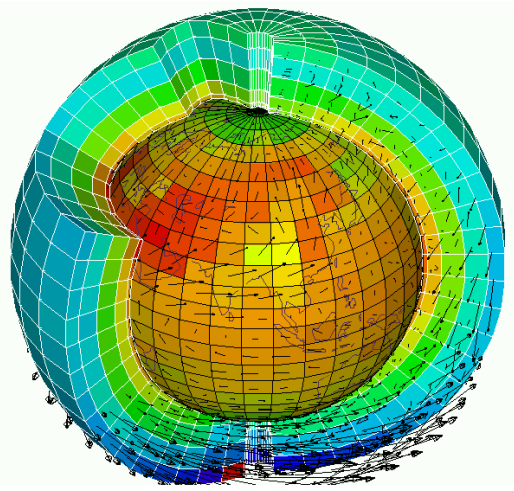
4) Surface and subsurface thermal balance

2) Radiative transfer through gases

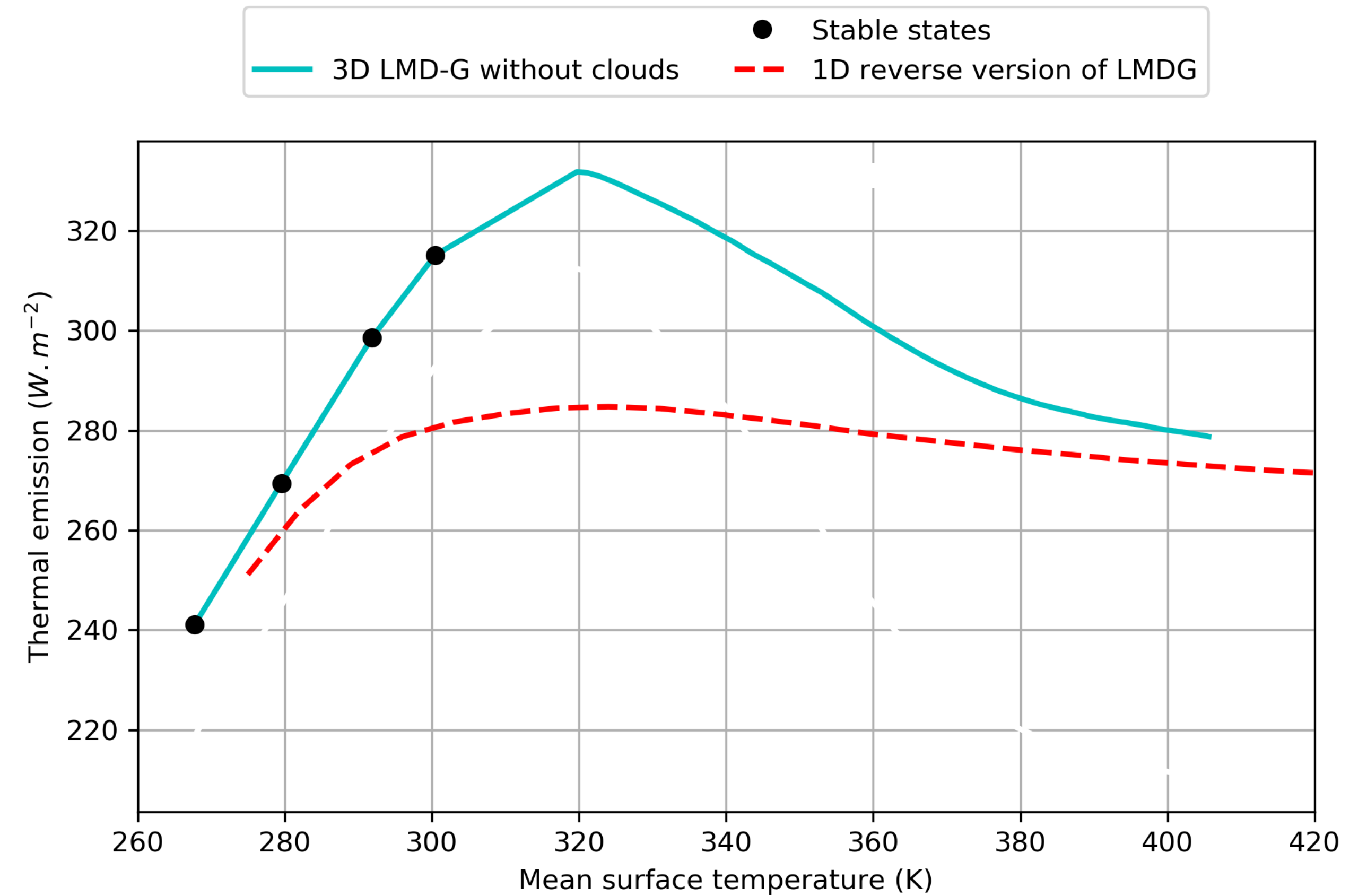
5) Volatile condensation on the surface and in the atmosphere

The onset Without clouds

Preliminary results



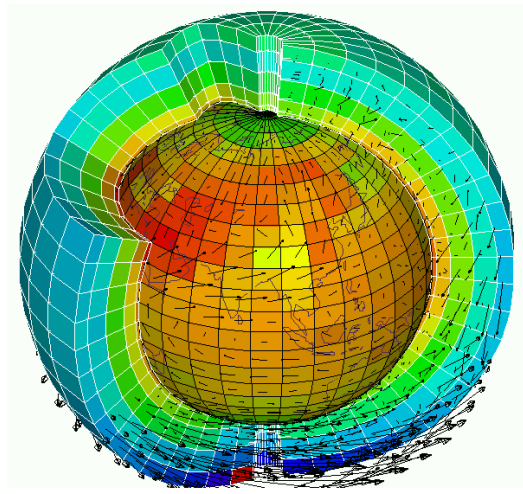
Example for $p_{N_2}=1\text{ bar}$



1D simulation (red dashed curve) from Chaverot et al. (2022)

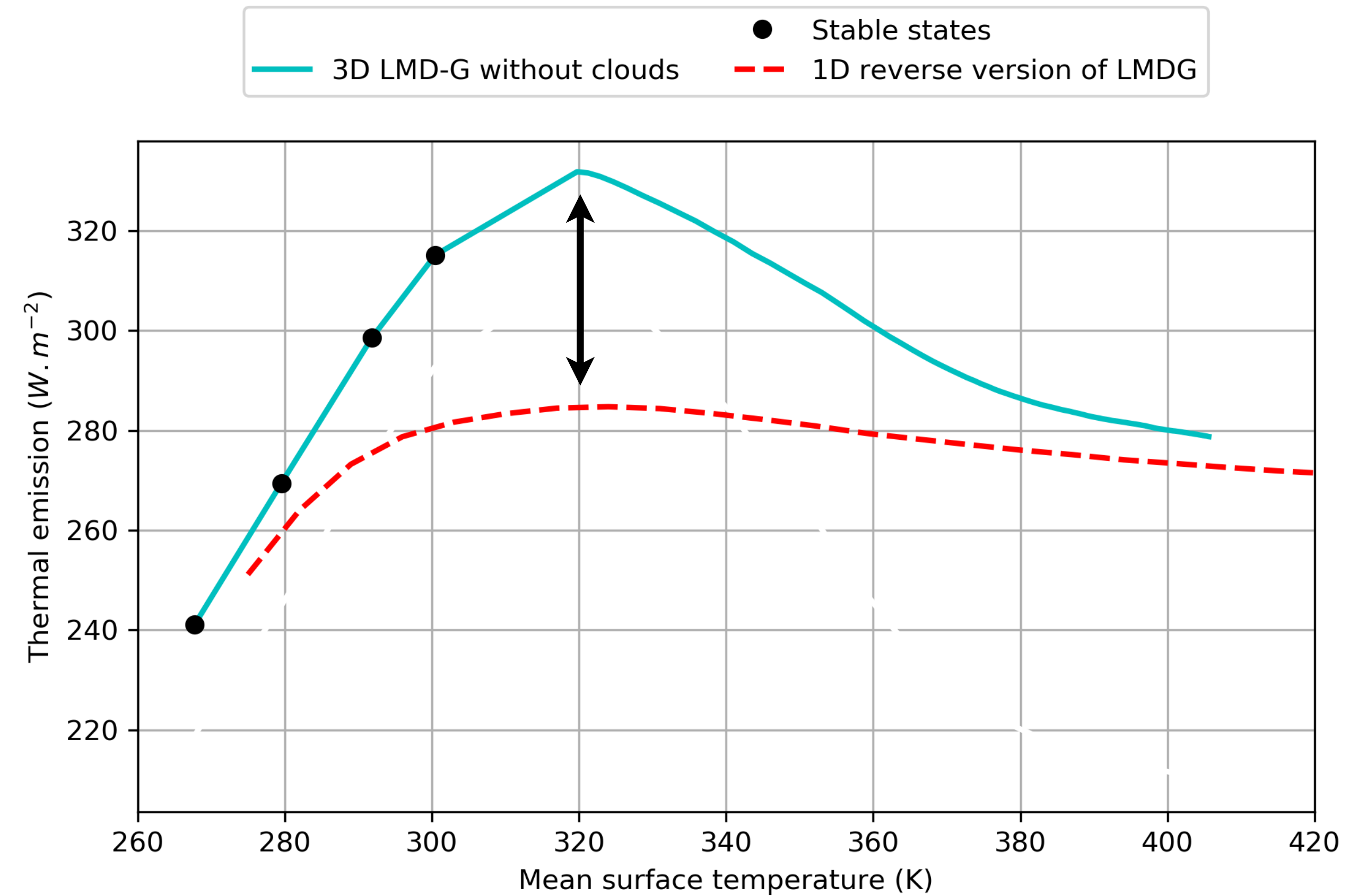
The onset Without clouds

Preliminary results

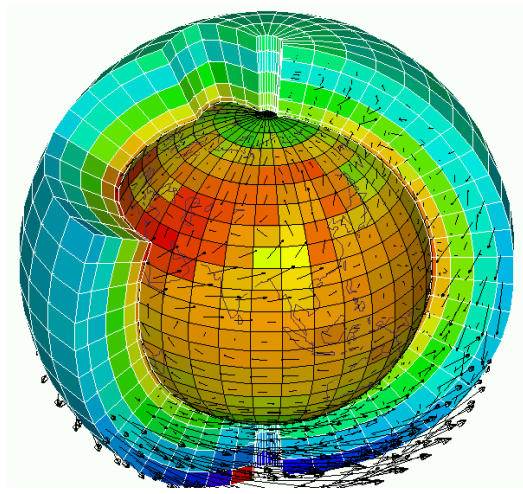


The maximum thermal emission is stronger in the simulation using the 3D LMD-Generic model

Example for $p_{N_2}=1\text{bar}$



1D simulation (red dashed curve) from Chaverot et al. (2022)

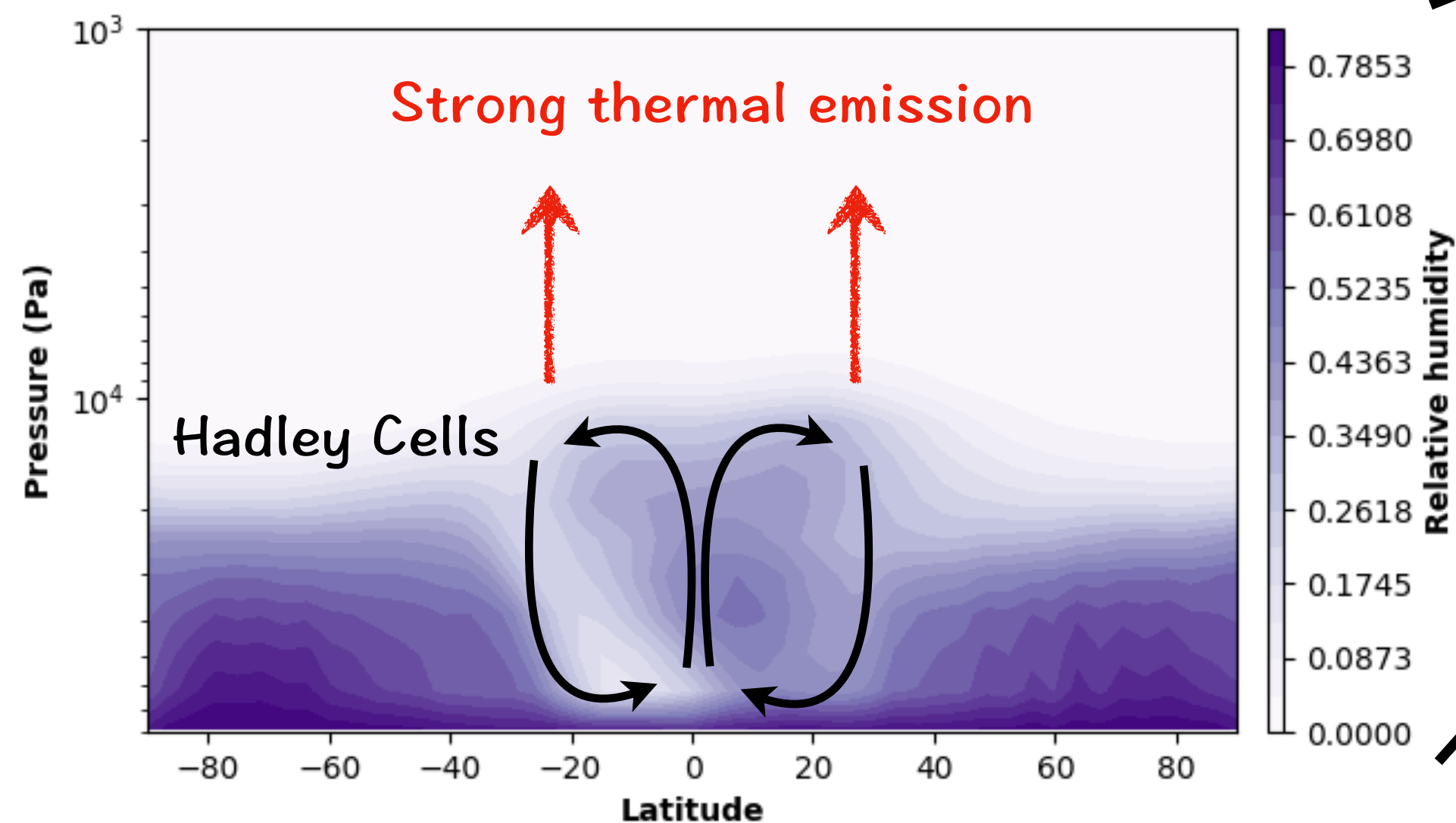


The onset

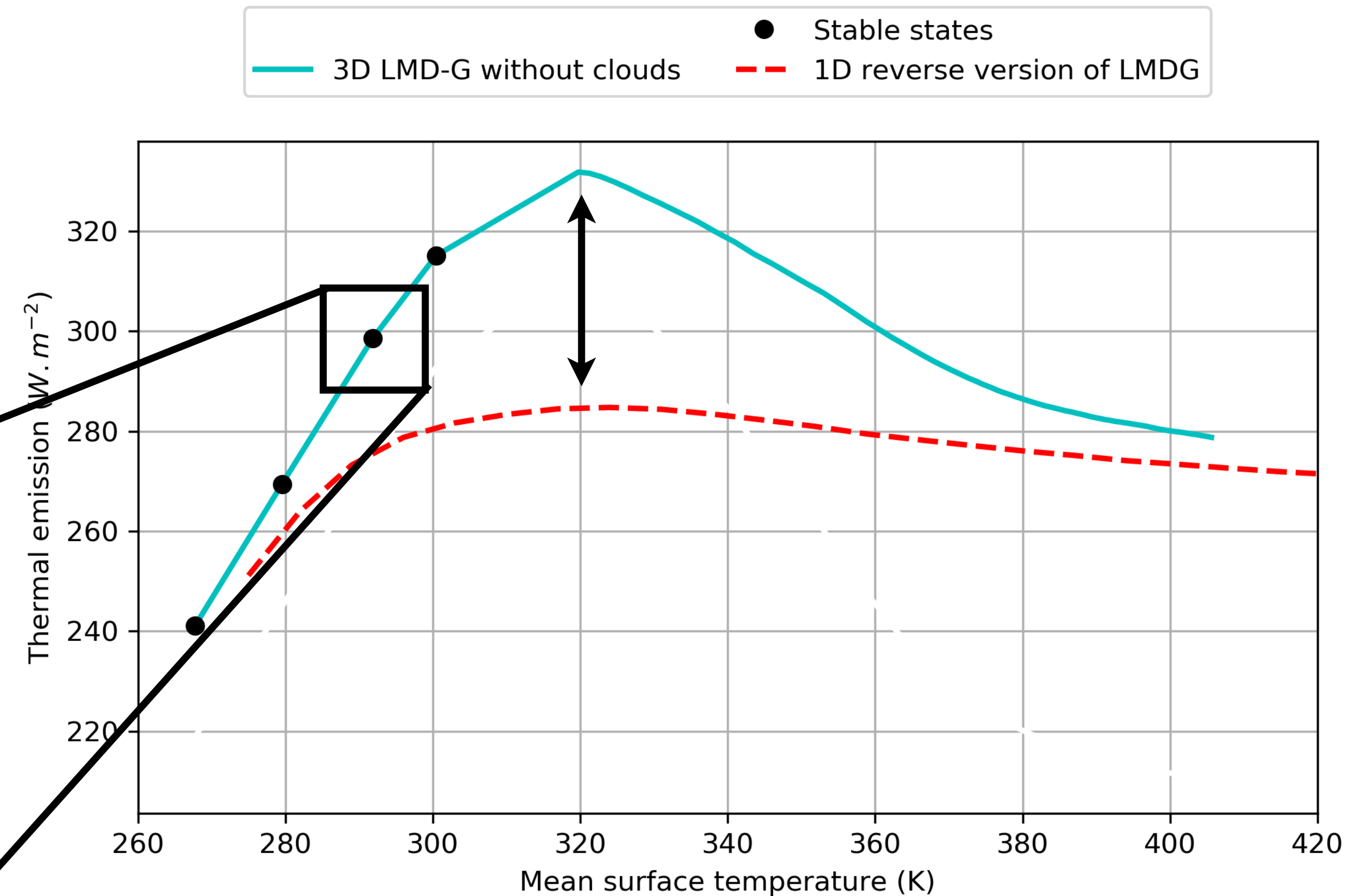
The dynamics

The maximum thermal emission is stronger in the simulation using the 3D LMD-Generic model

- The dynamics reduces the relative humidity (RH) thus the thermal emission increases (Leconte et al. 2013)



Example for $p_{N_2}=1\text{ bar}$

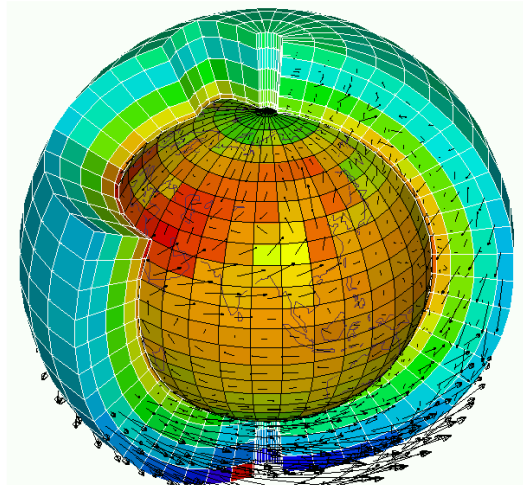


1D simulation (red dashed curve) from Chaverot et al. (2022)

The onset

Effect of the clouds

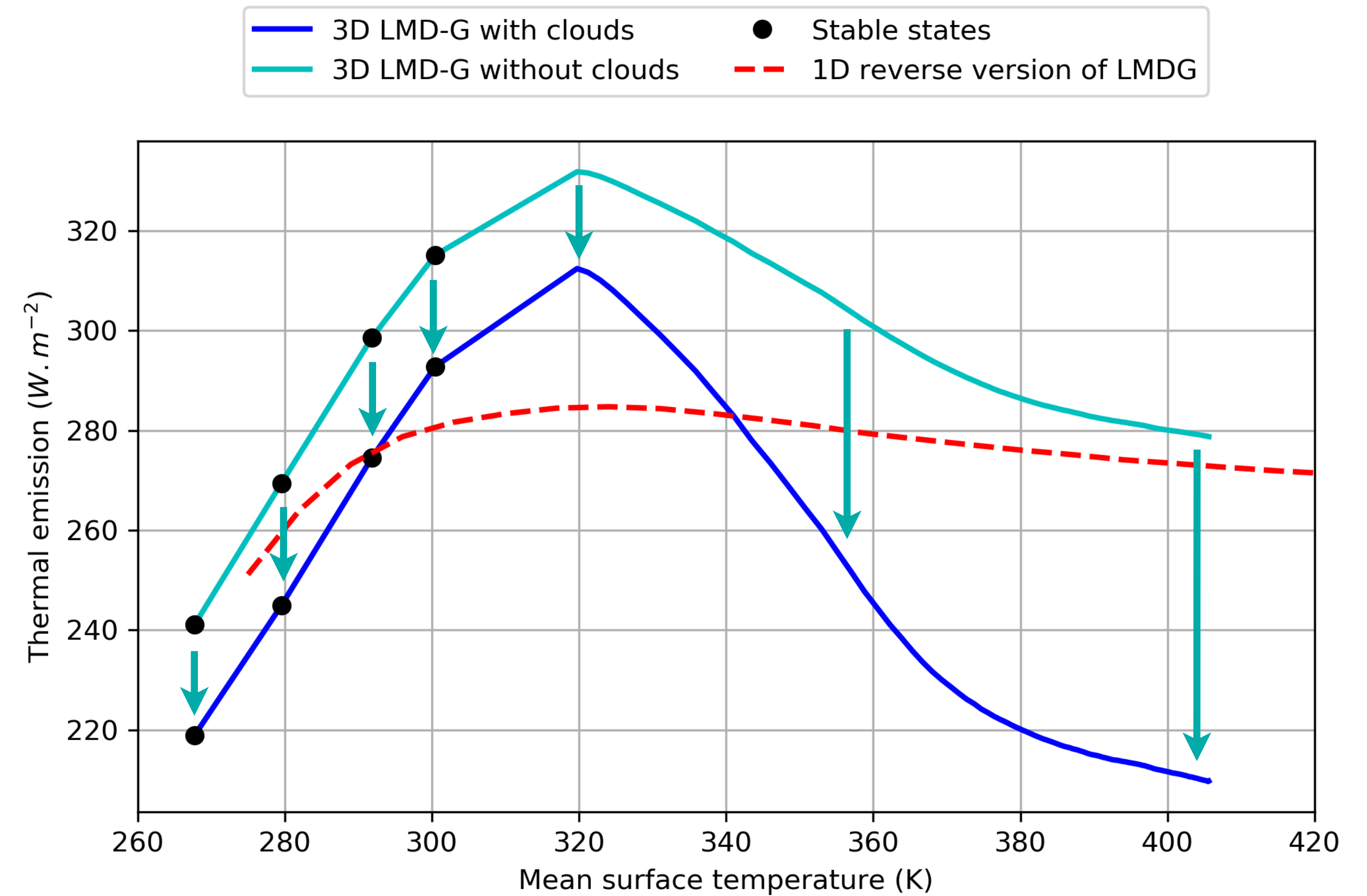
Preliminary results



The maximum thermal emission is stronger in the simulation using the 3D LMD-Generic model

- The clouds reduce the thermal emission

Example for $p_{N_2}=1\text{bar}$

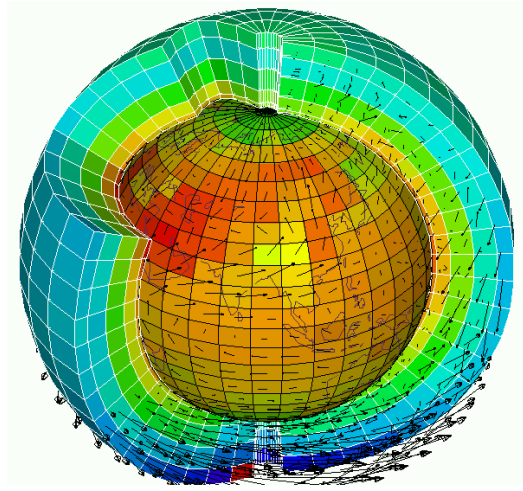


1D simulation (red dashed curve) from Chaverot et al. (2022)

The onset

Effect of the clouds

Preliminary results

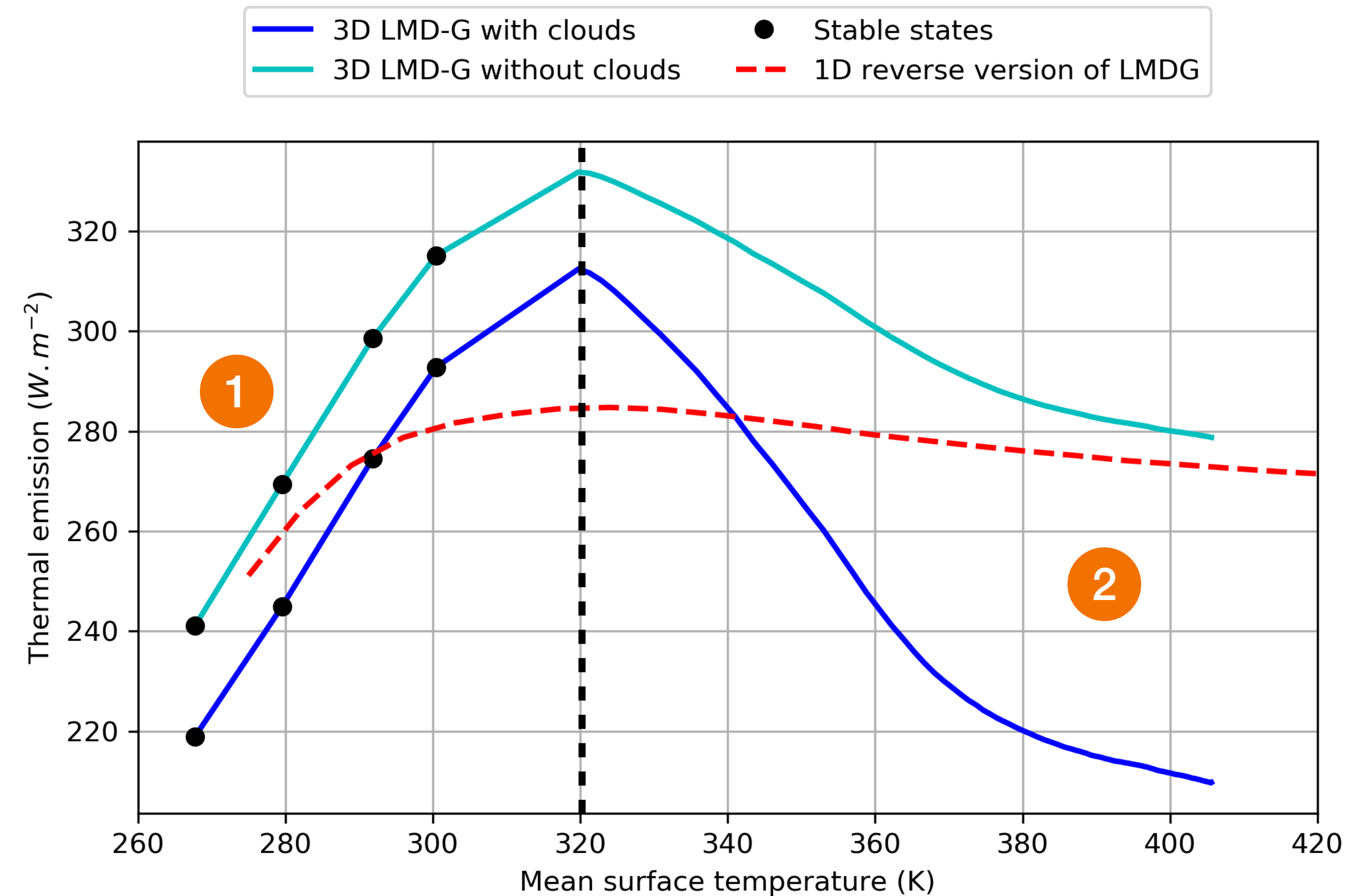


The maximum thermal emission is stronger in the simulation using the 3D LMD-Generic model

- The clouds reduce the thermal emission

1. Constant difference between thermal emission with/without clouds -> constant cloud layer
2. Strong evaporation -> more clouds

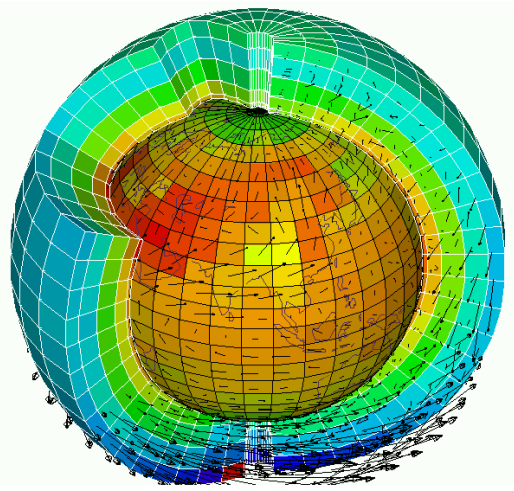
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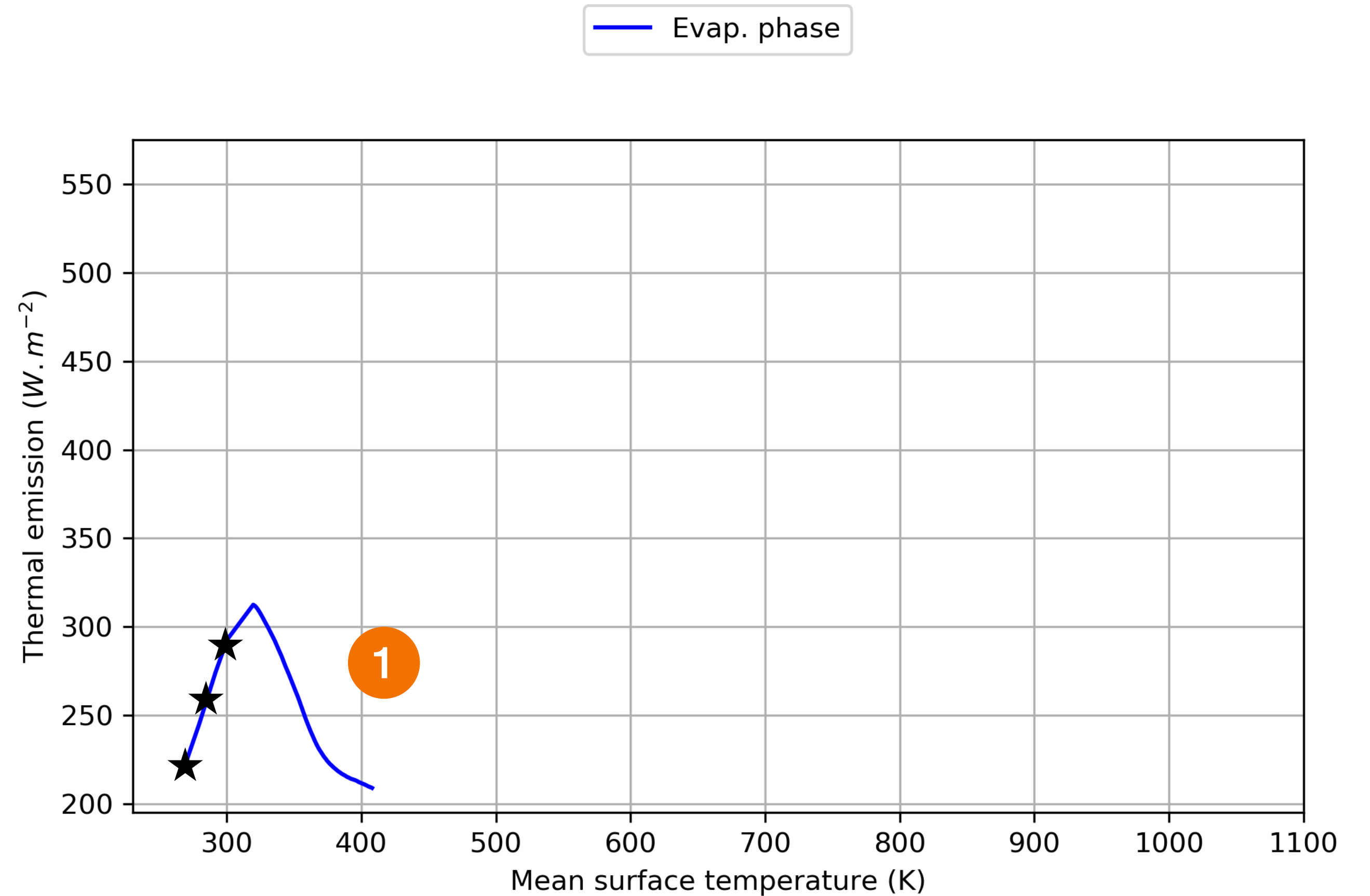
The complete transition with 3D LMD-Generic

Preliminary results



1) The thermal emission **decreases** during the evaporation phase

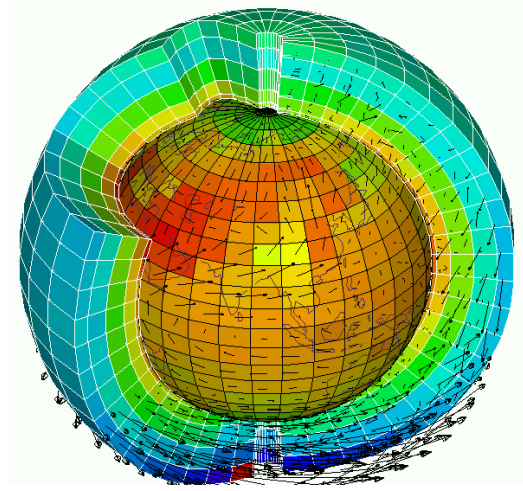
-> No moist stable states with LMD-Generic



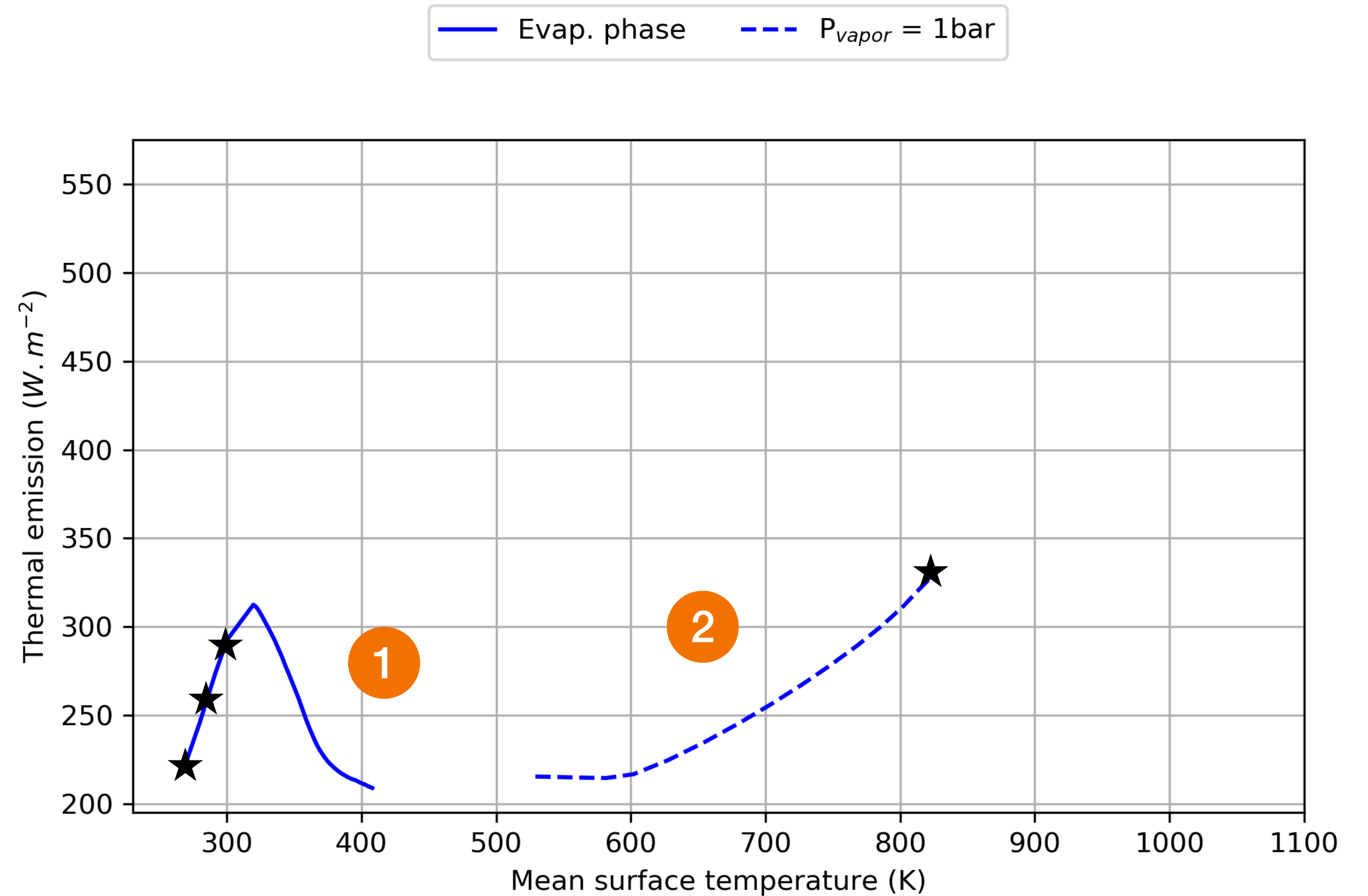
★ Stable states

The complete transition with 3D LMD-Generic

Preliminary results



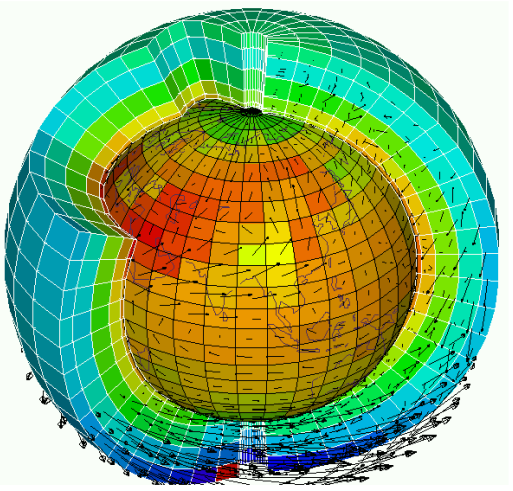
- 1) The thermal emission **decreases** during the evaporation phase
- 2) When there is no remaining ocean, the temperature **increases** rapidly and asymptotically



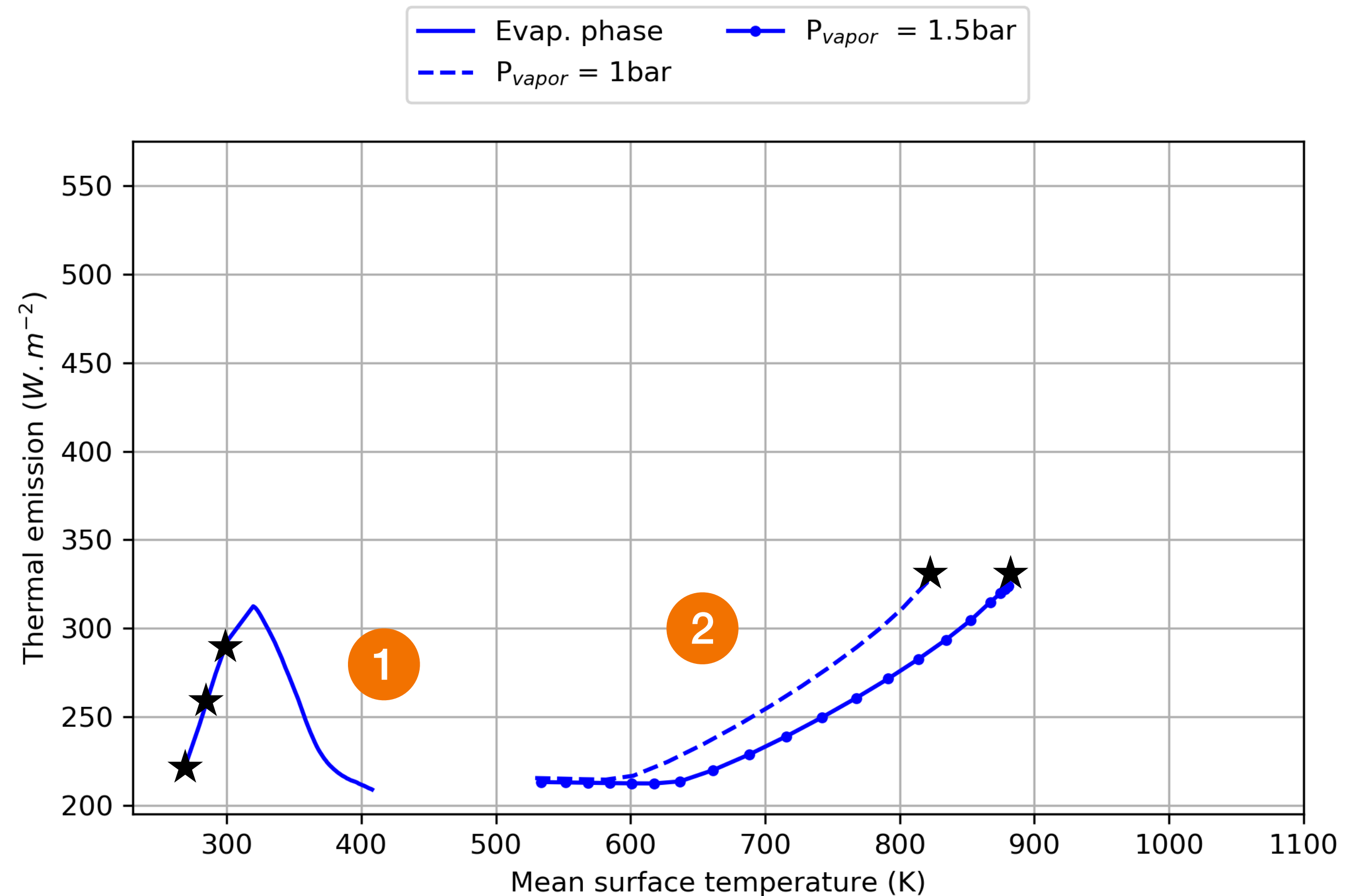
★ Stable states

The complete transition with 3D LMD-Generic

Preliminary results



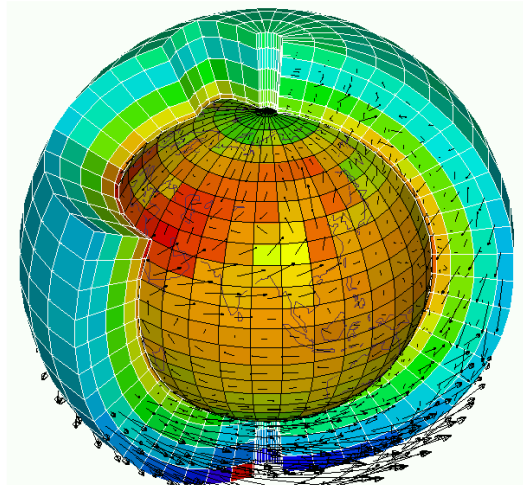
- 1) The thermal emission **decreases** during the evaporation phase
- 2) When there is no remaining ocean, the temperature increases rapidly and asymptotically (function of the vapor pressure and the insolation)



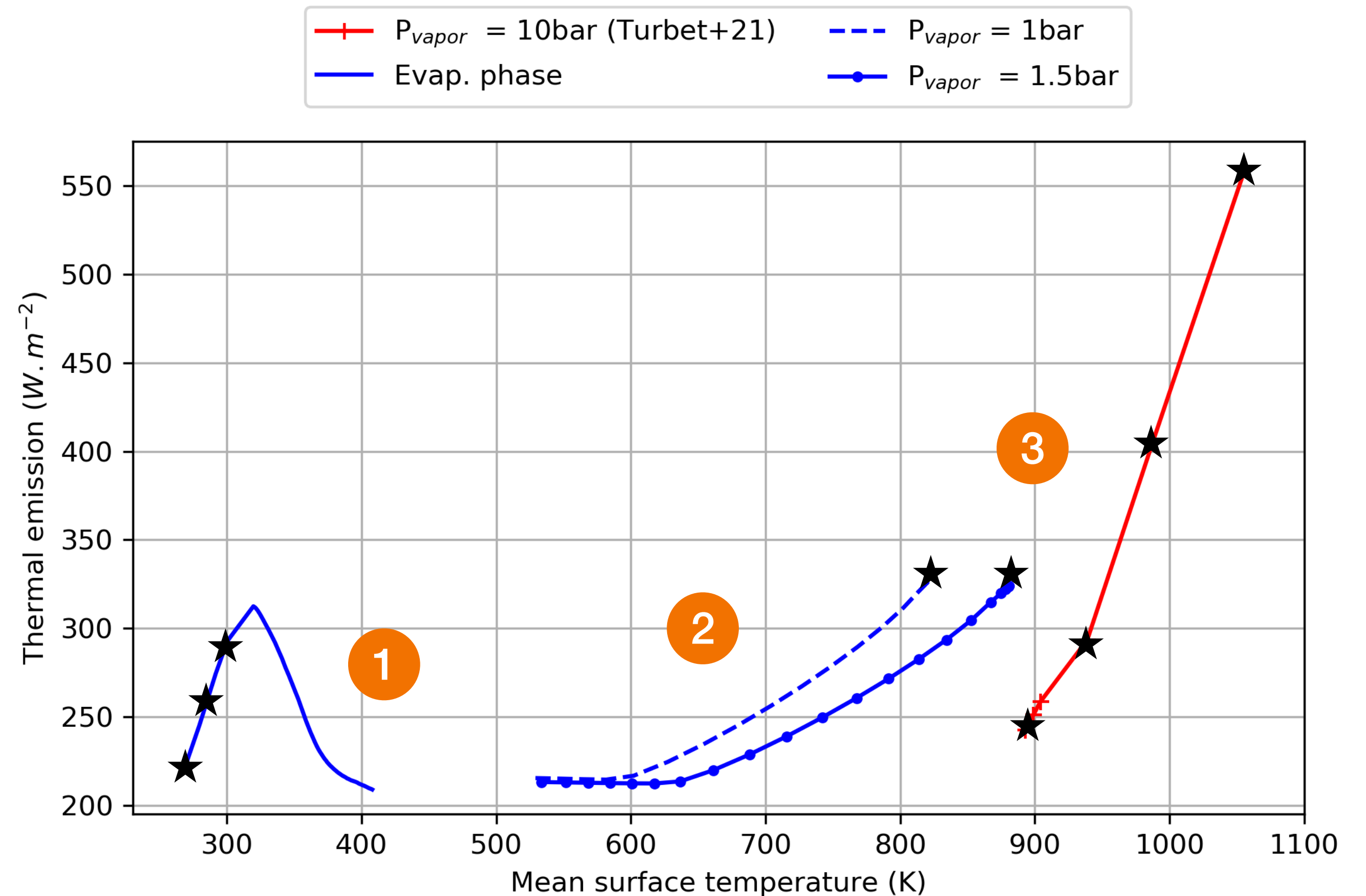
★ Stable states

The complete transition with 3D LMD-Generic

Preliminary results



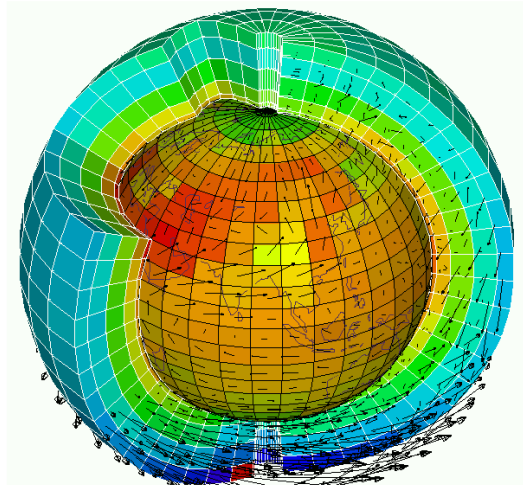
- 1) The thermal emission **decreases** during the evaporation phase
- 2) When there is no remaining ocean, the temperature inscreases rapidly and asymptotically (function of the vapor pressure and the insolation)
- 3) The thermal emission increases again to reach a **post runaway state**



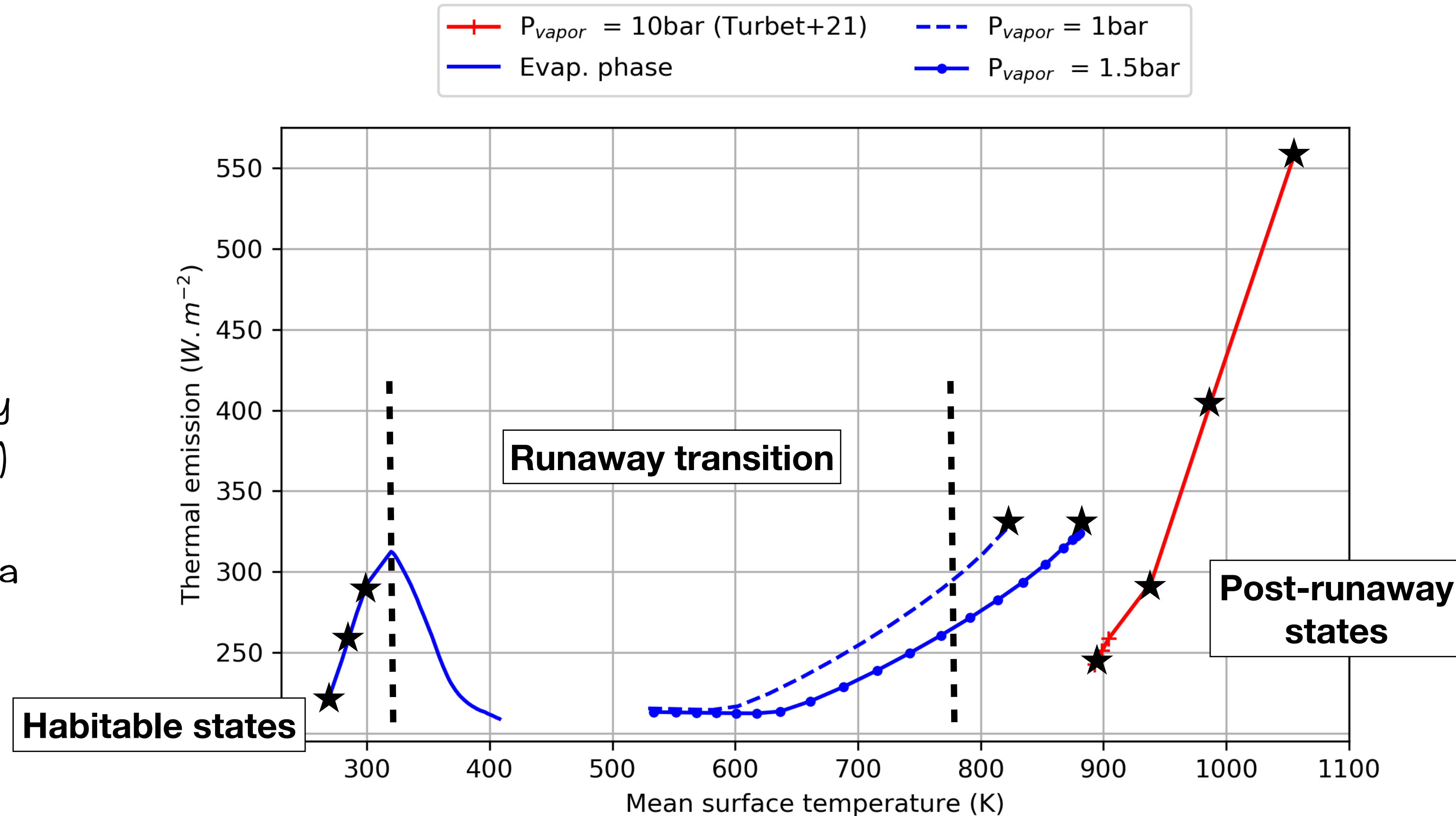
★ Stable states

The complete transition with 3D LMD-Generic

Preliminary results



- 1) The thermal emission **decreases** during the evaporation phase
- 2) When there is no remaining ocean, the temperature **increases** rapidly and asymptotically (function of the vapor pressure and the insolation)
- 3) The thermal emission **increases** again to reach a post runaway state



★ Stable states

Take away messages

Conclusions of the GCMs simulations:

- The dynamics is the key process for temperate stable states
- The runaway transition is determined by the evolution of the cloud coverage
- After an evaporation phase, when there is no remaining ocean the temperature increase quickly to reach a post runaway state
- Theses post runaway states depend on the vapor pressure

