

Are **terrestrial exoplanets**
really tidally synchronized?

...and why does it **matter**?

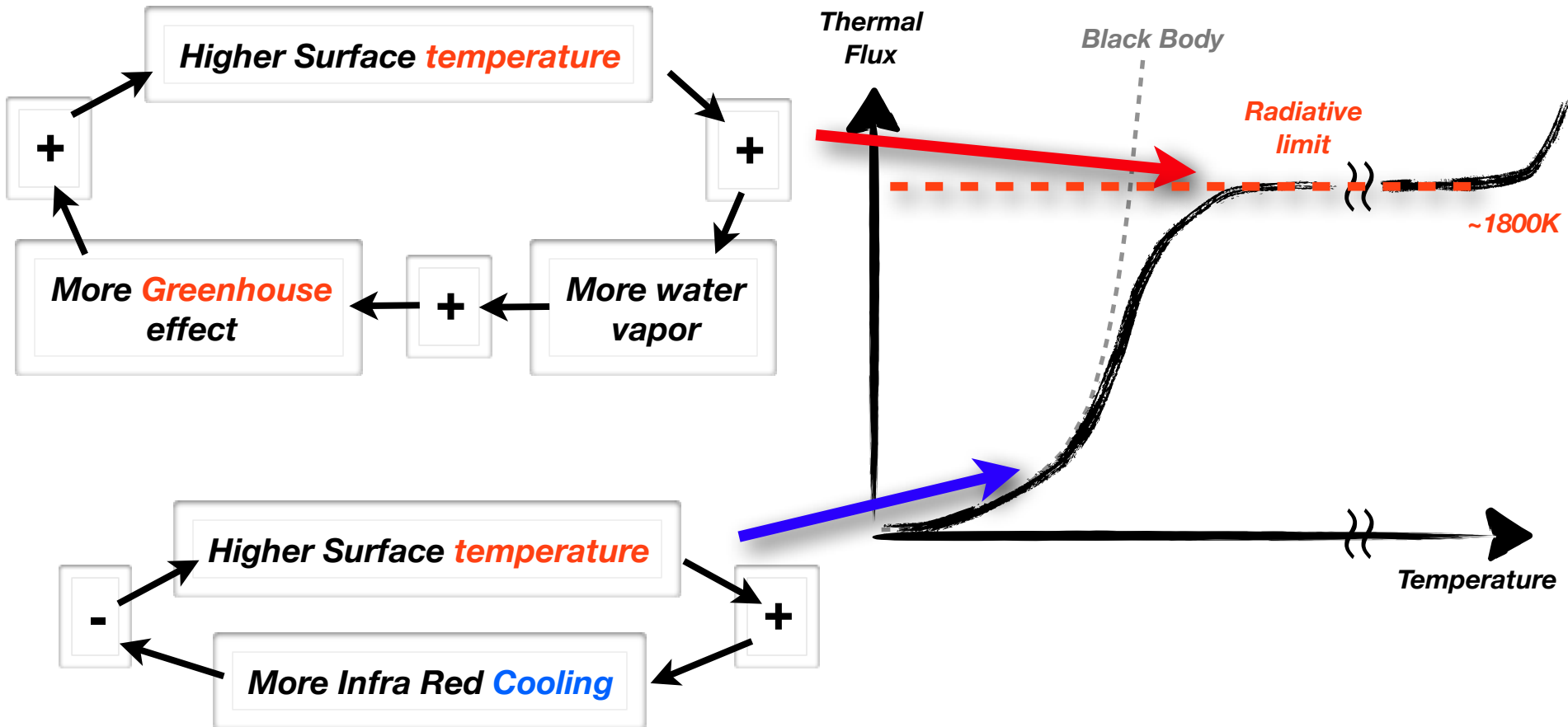
Jérémy Leconte

F. Forget, K. Menou, N. Murray, H. Wu



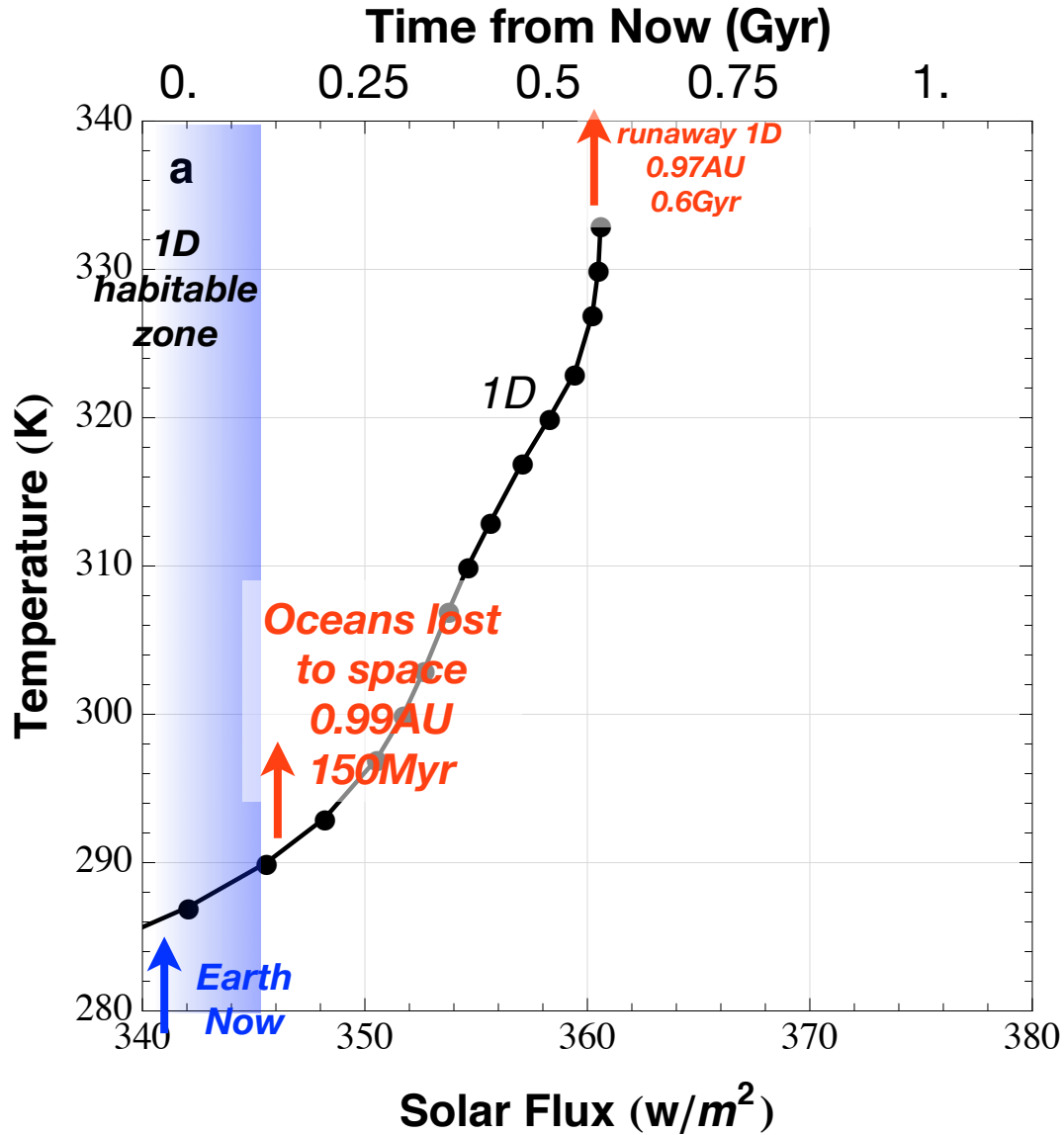
When will oceans boil?

The runaway greenhouse instability



Kasting (Icarus, 1988)

Unidimensional results



Development of a «generic» global climate model

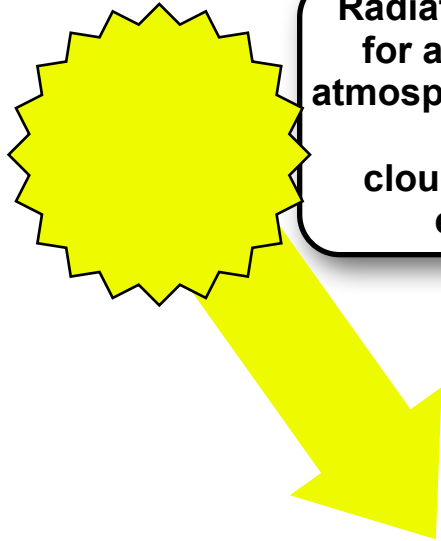


Development of a «generic» global climate model

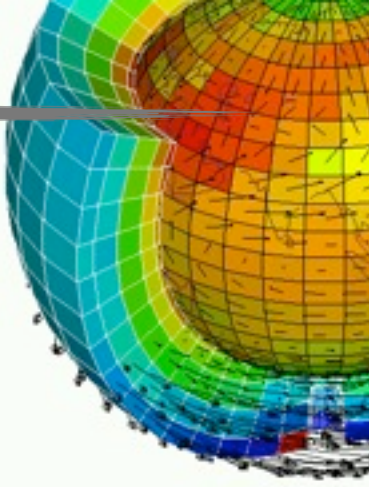
3D Hydrodynamical core



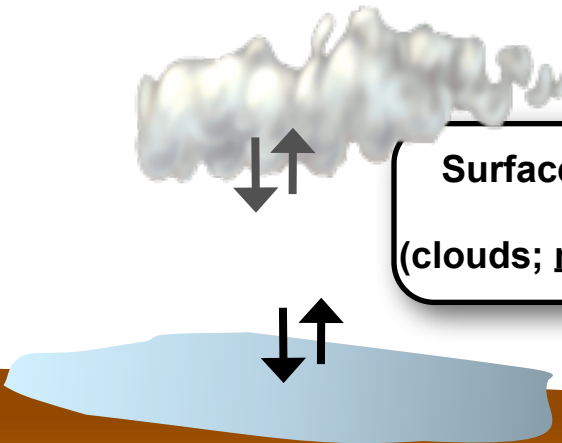
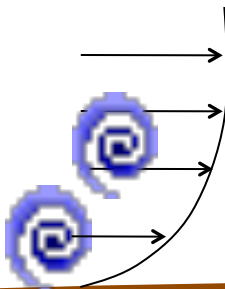
Radiative transfer for an arbitrary atmosphere and star + cloud radiative effects



Challenge: spectroscopy at high temperatures and pressures (100-3000K; 1Pa-100b)



Turbulence and convection

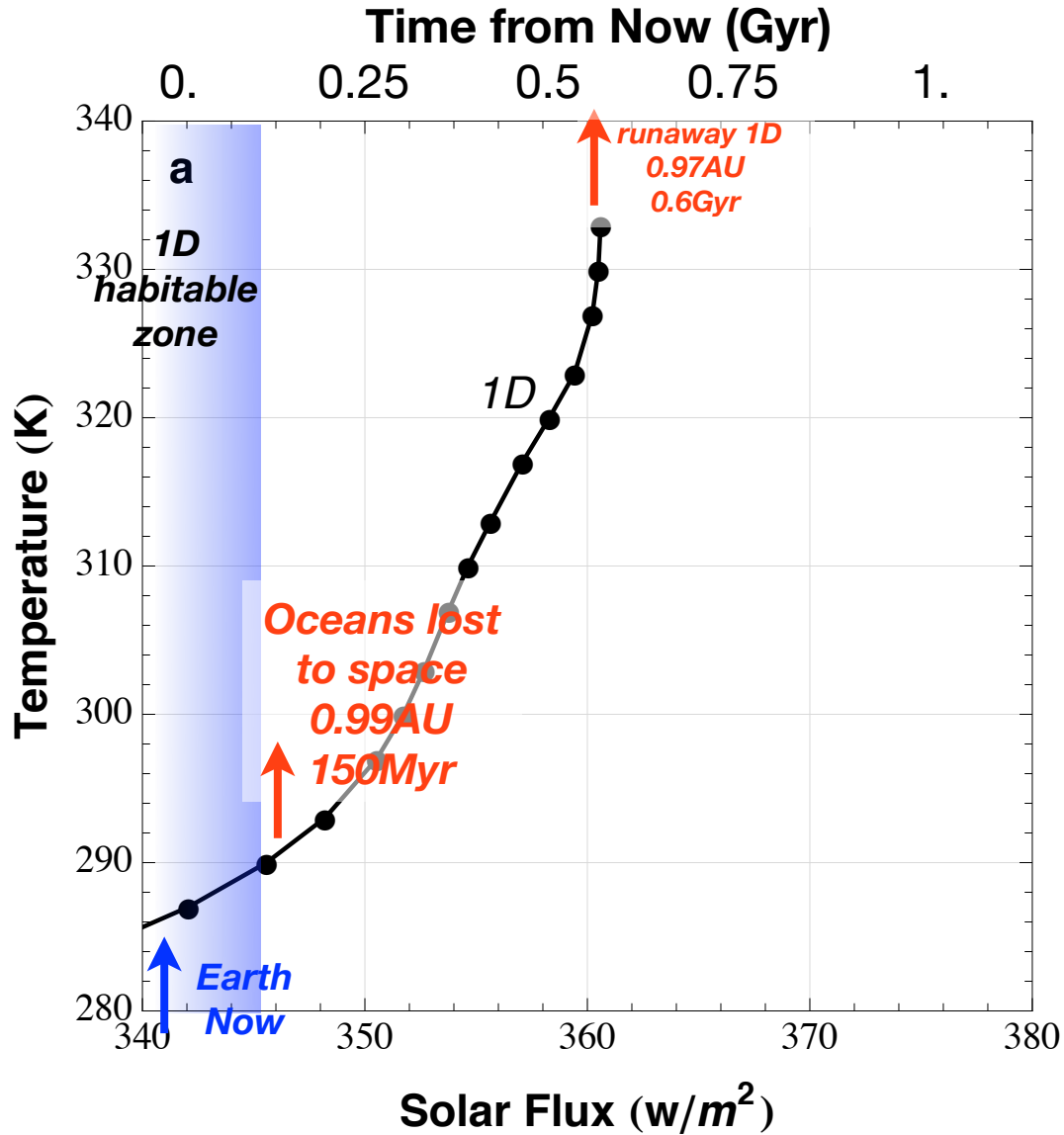


Surface and atmospheric condensation (clouds; minor/major species)

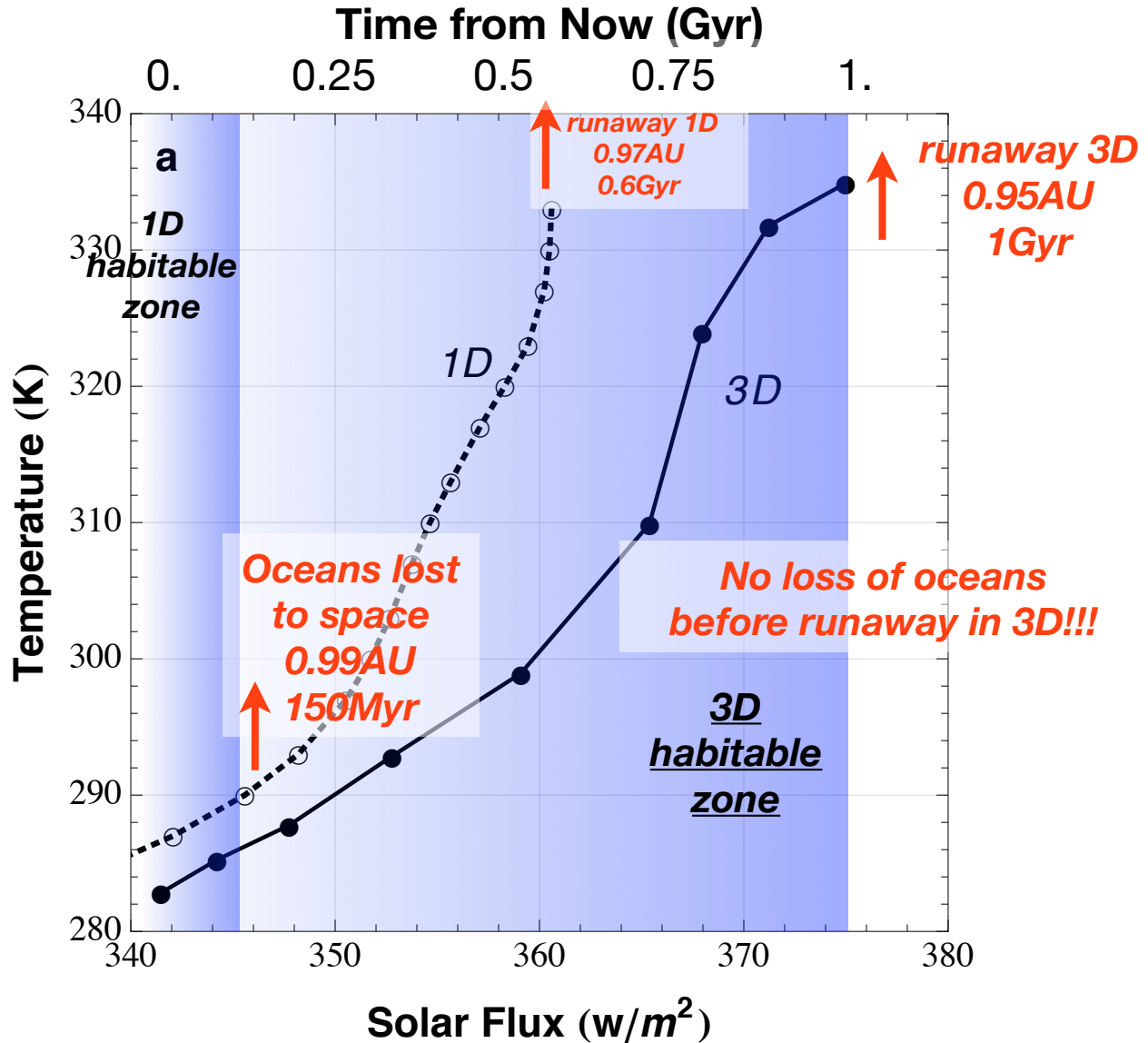
Ground thermal inertia

Wordsworth et al. (2011,2013), Forget et al. (2013), Charnay et al. (2013), Leconte, et al. (2013a)

Unidimensional results

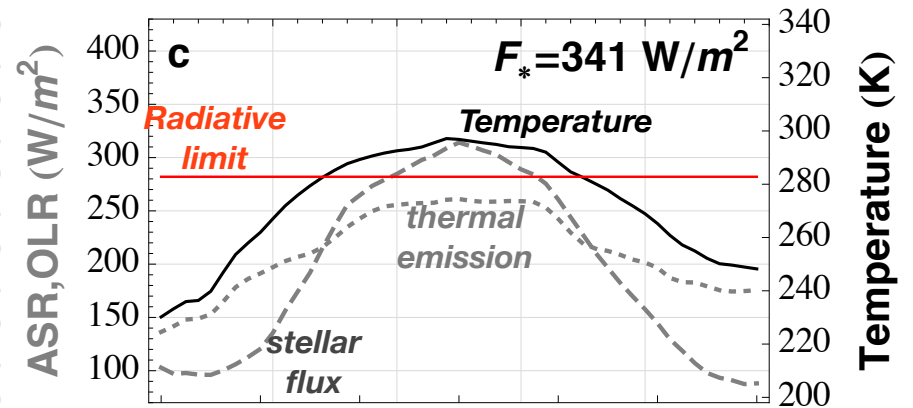
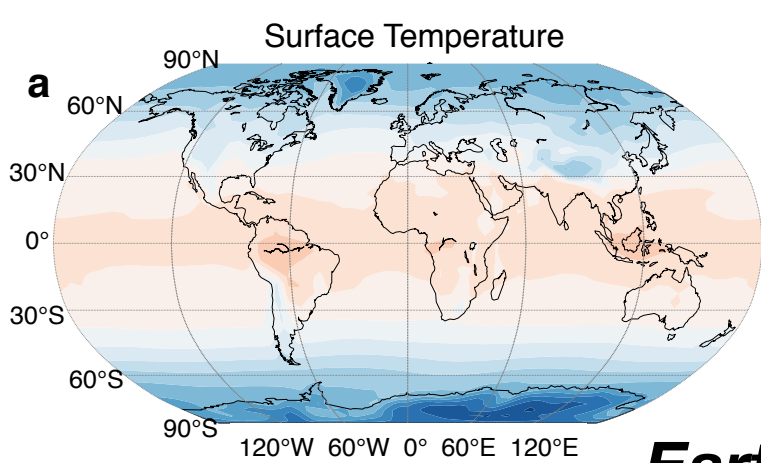


1D vs 3D: systematic biases

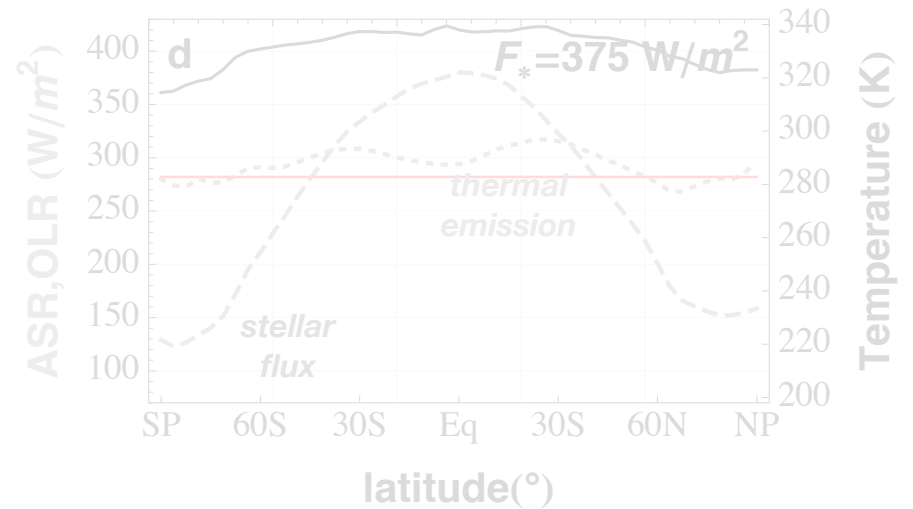
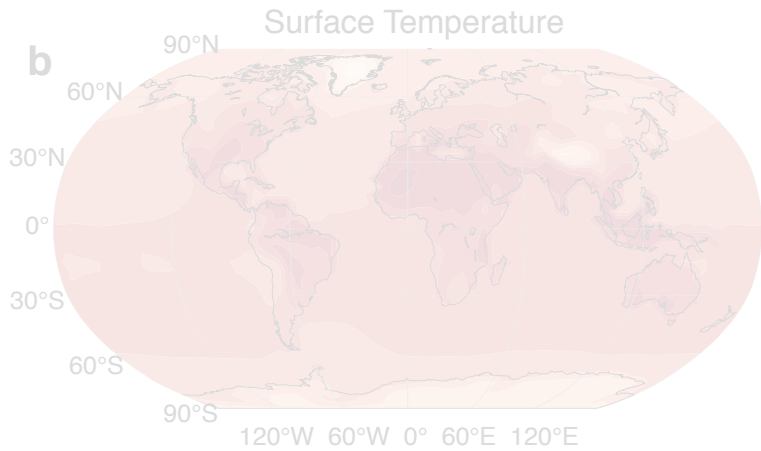


Heating the Earth!

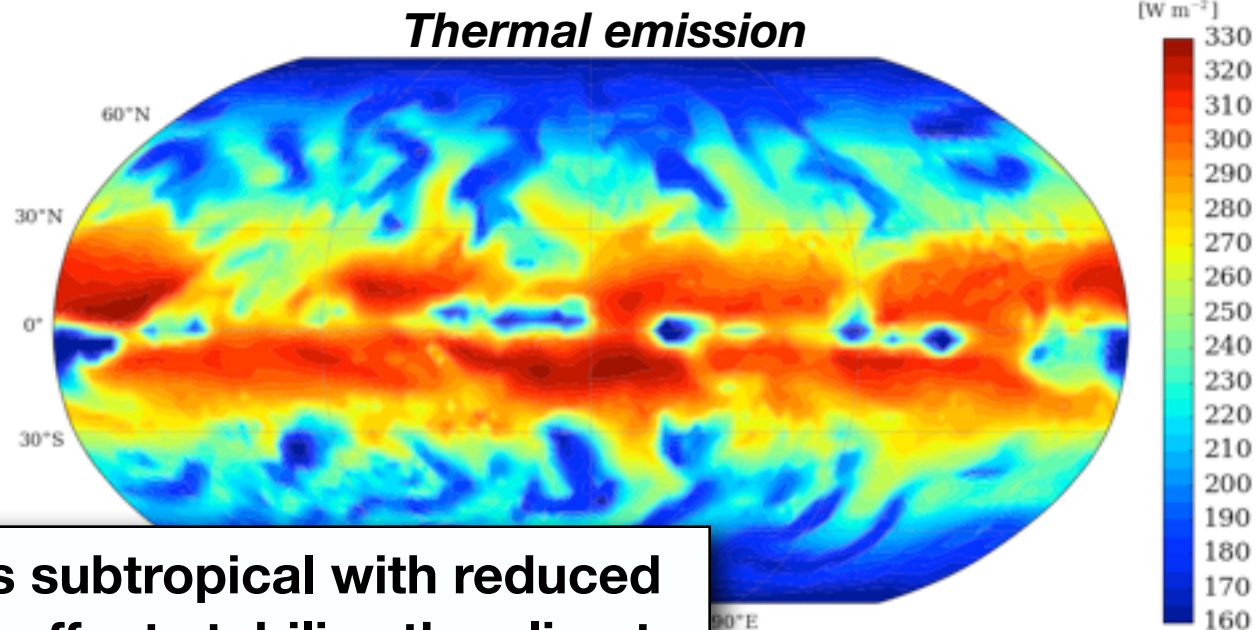
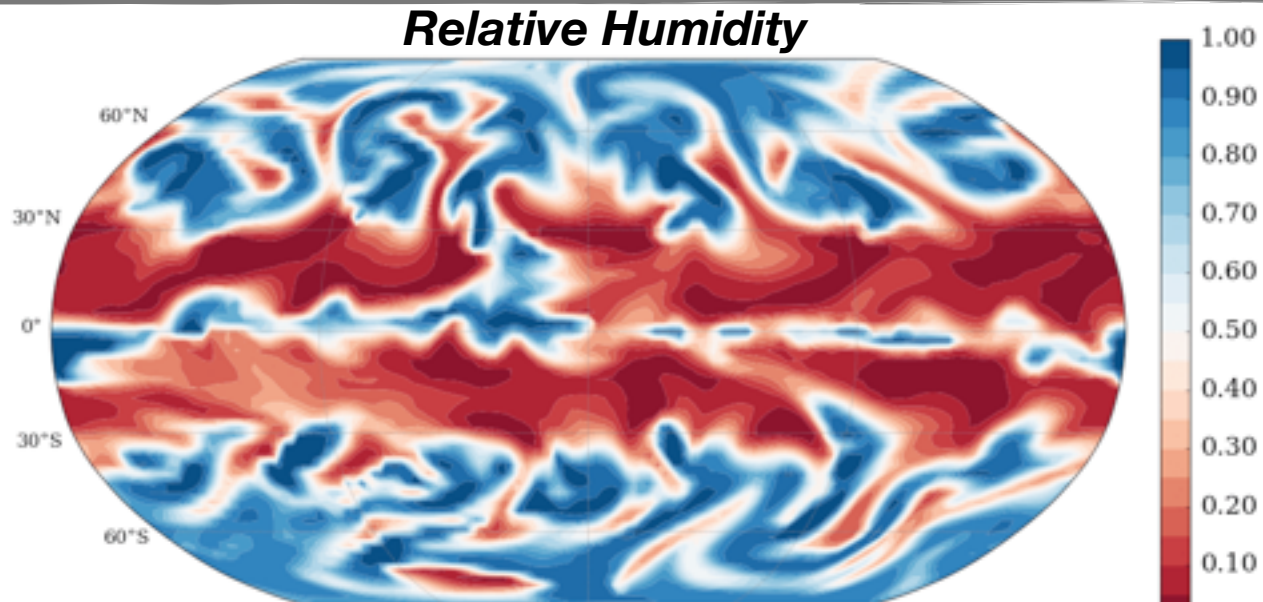
Earth now



Earth in $\sim 1\text{Gyr}$

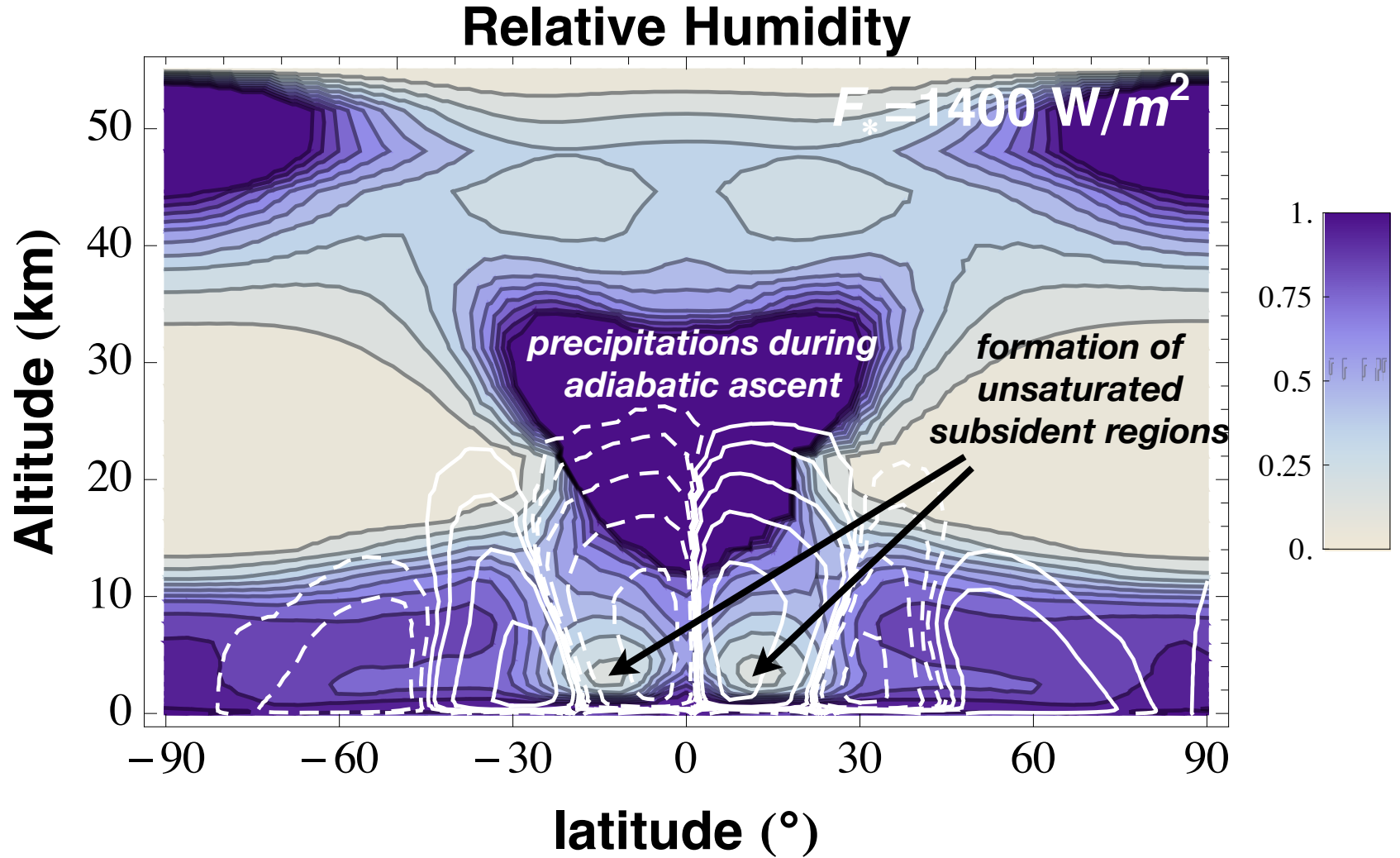


Unsaturated subtropical regions: radiative fins



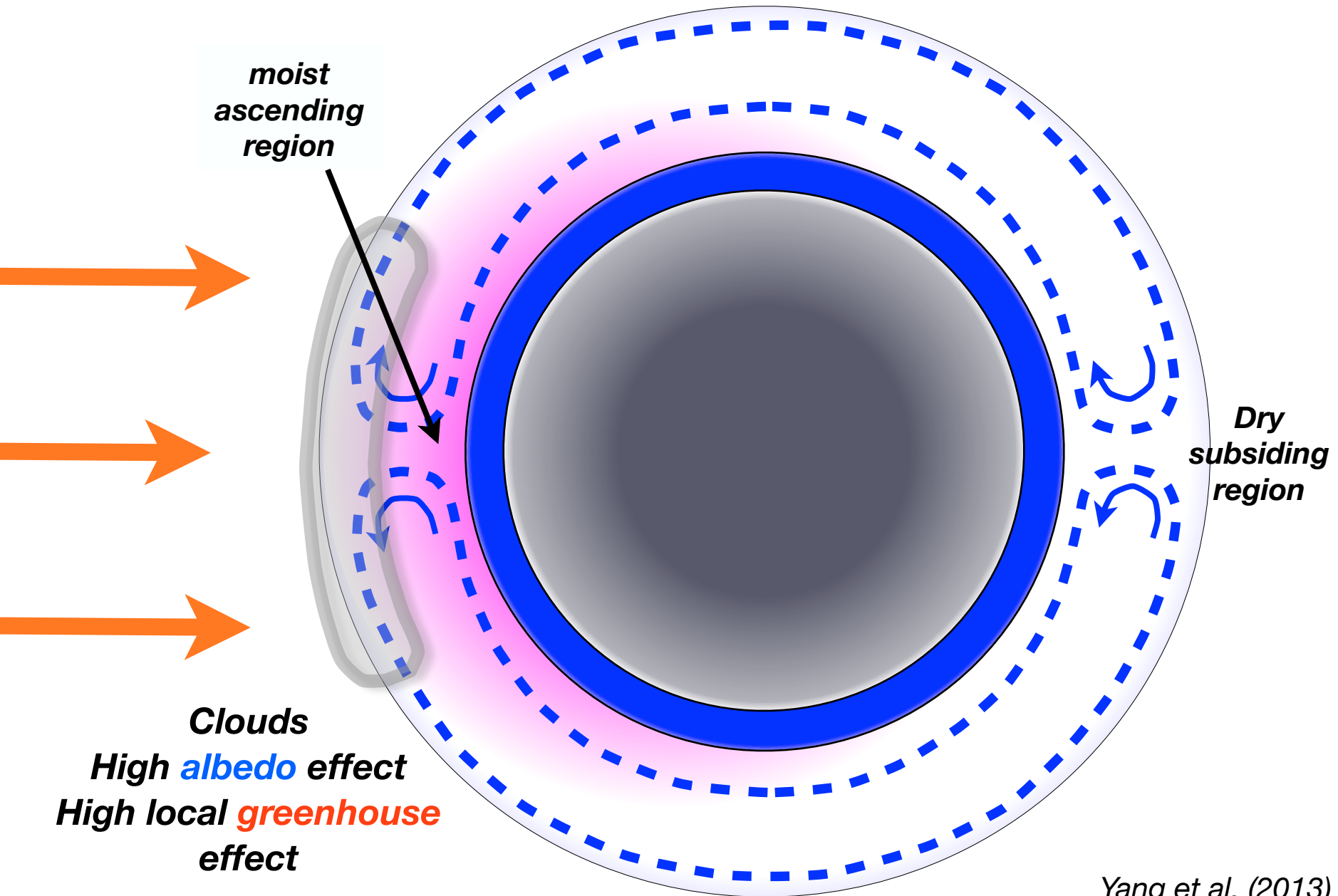
Dry regions subtropical with reduced greenhouse effect stabilize the climate

The impact of the Hadley cell



Pierrehumbert (JAS; 1995)
Leconte et al. (Nature; 2013)

Large scale **cloud** pattern on **tidally locked** planets

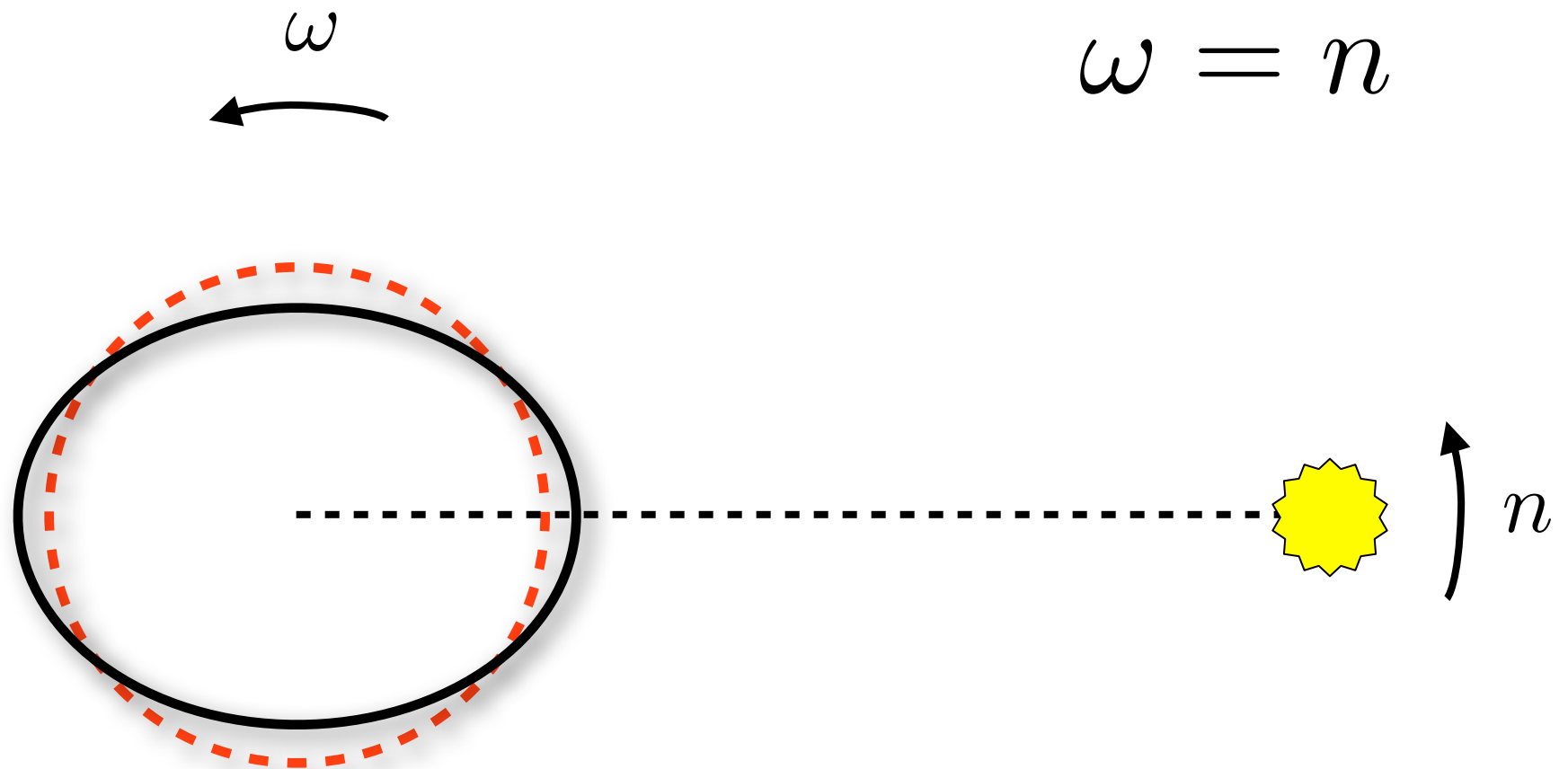


Are **exoplanets** really **synchronized**?

Venus is not!

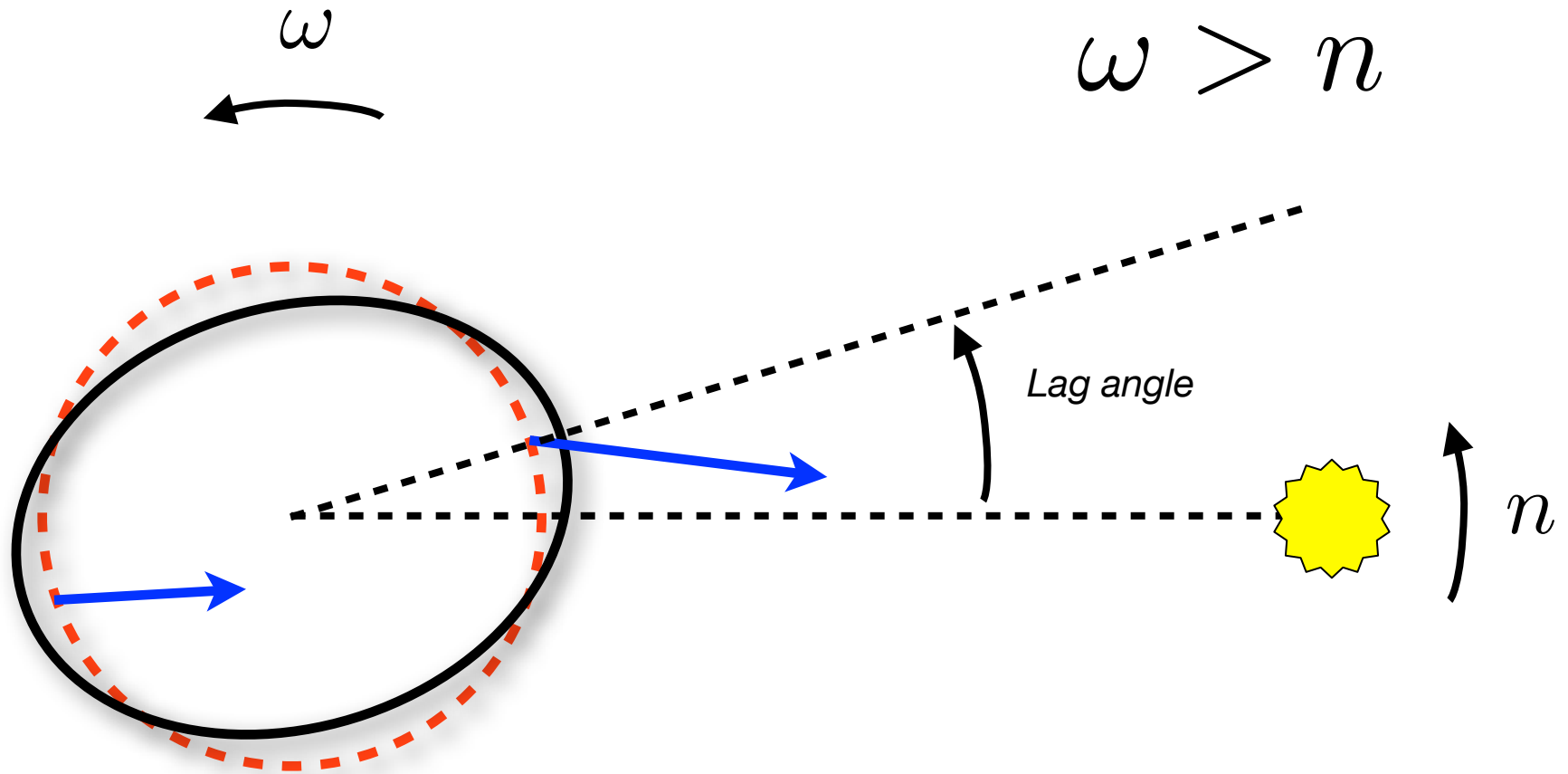


Are **exoplanets** really **synchronized**?



Gravitational Tides

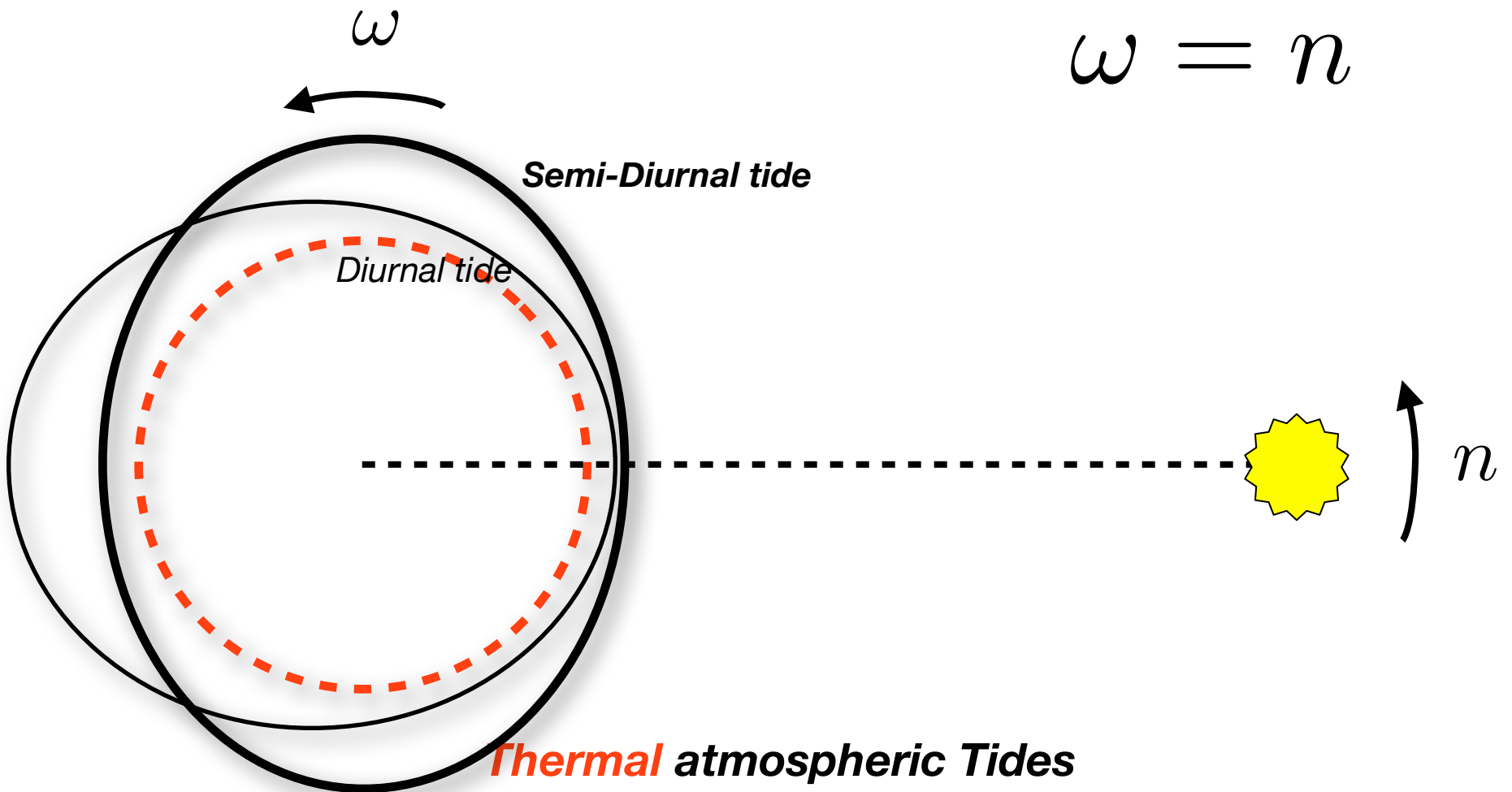
Are exoplanets really **synchronized**?



Gravitational Tides

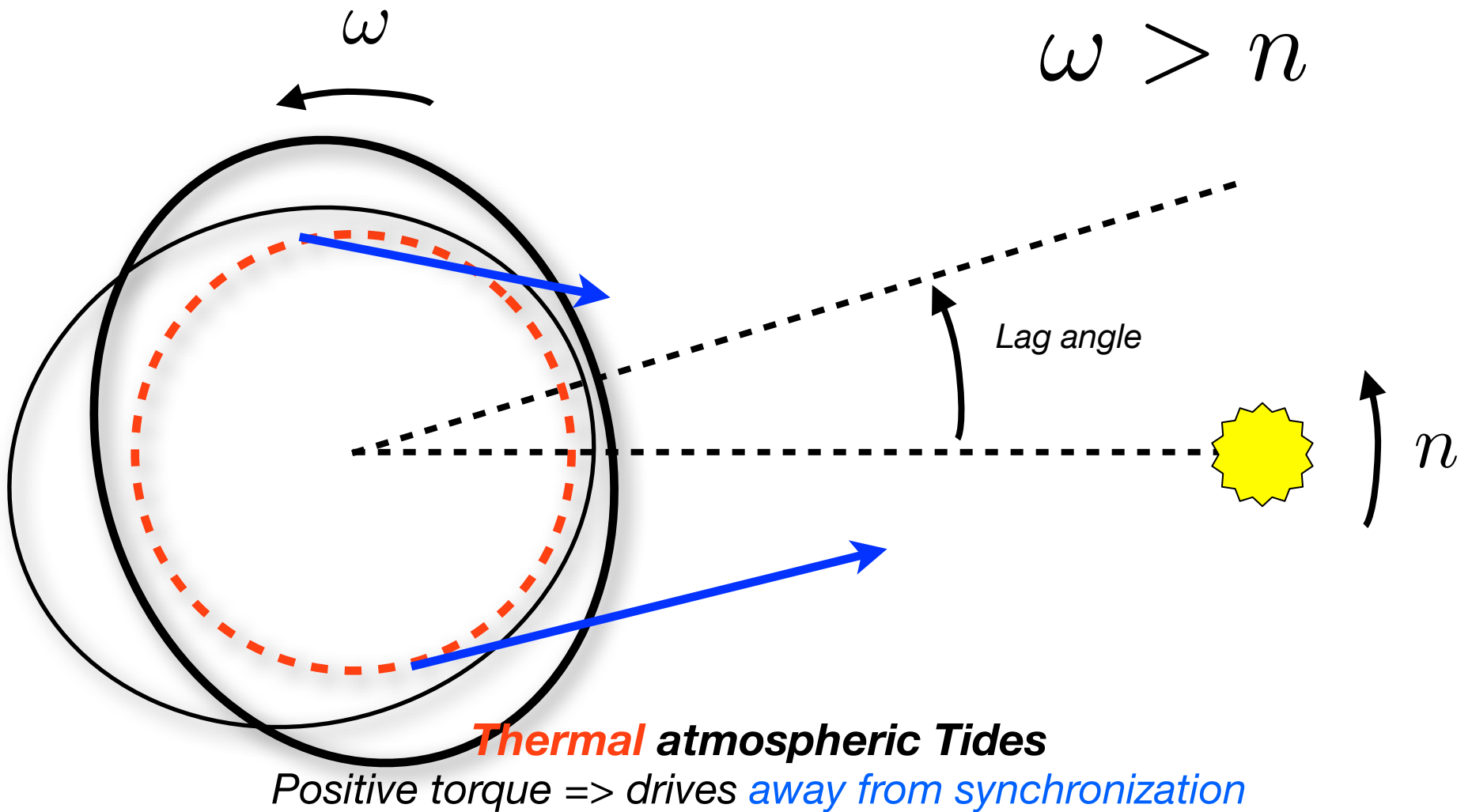
Negative torque => Spins down and **synchronizes**

Are exoplanets really synchronized?



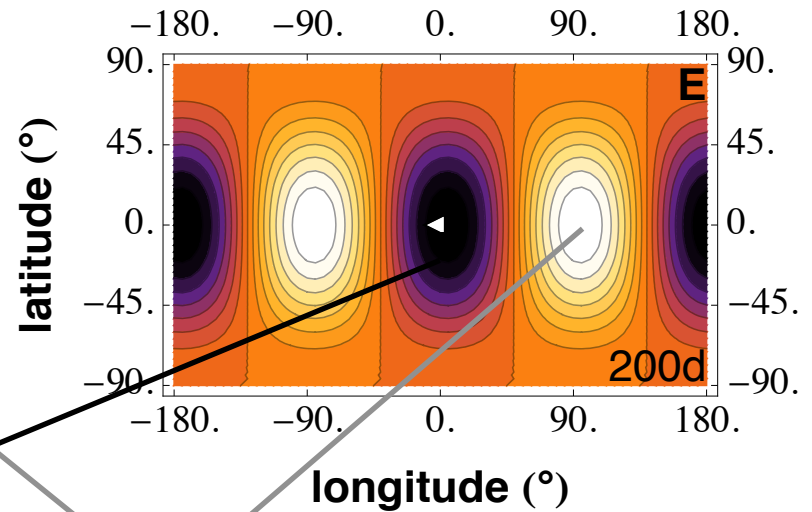
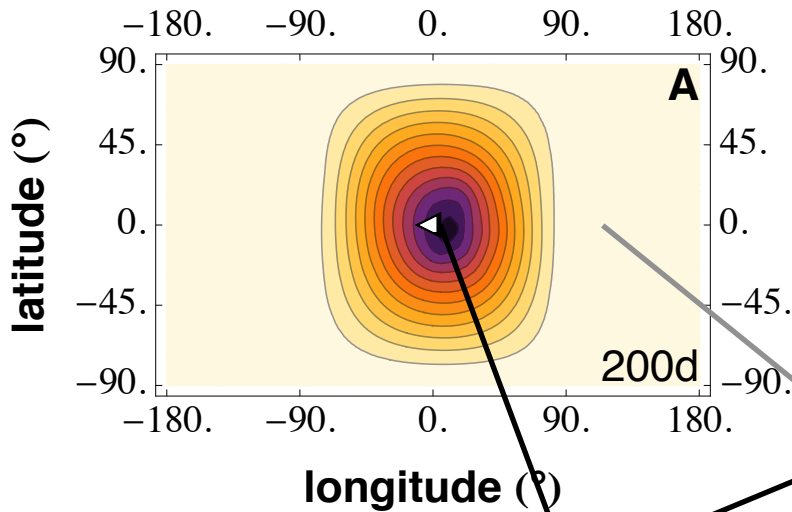
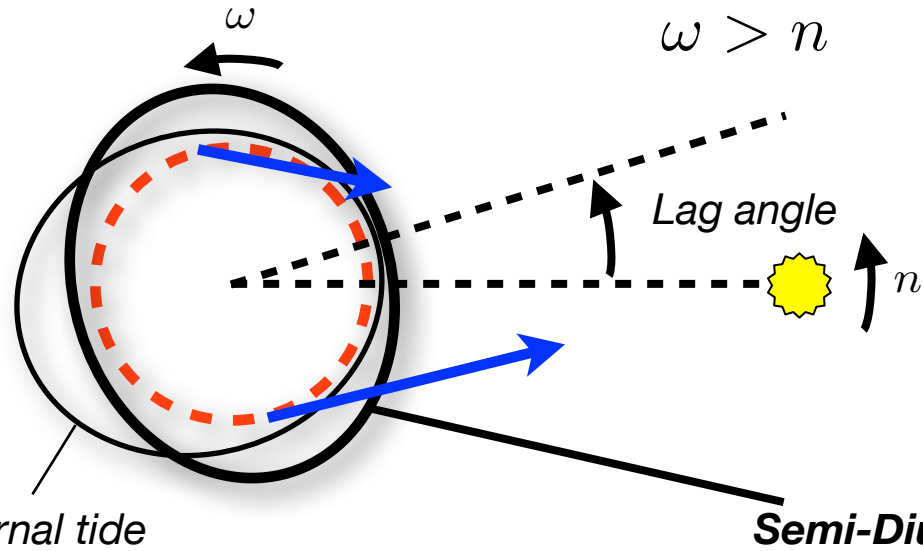
Gold and Soter (ApJ, 1969), Ingersoll & Dobrovolskis (Nature, 1978),
Correia & Laskar (Nature, 2001; JGR, 2003; Icarus, 2003)

Are exoplanets really synchronized?



Gold and Soter (ApJ, 1969), Ingersoll & Dobrovolskis (Nature, 1978),
Correia & Laskar (Nature, 2001; JGR, 2003; Icarus, 2003)

Are exoplanets really synchronized?



dark = Pressure minima / bright = Pressure maxima

Can it work for **exoplanets**?

in principle **yes** (Correia et al., A&A, 2008), **but...**

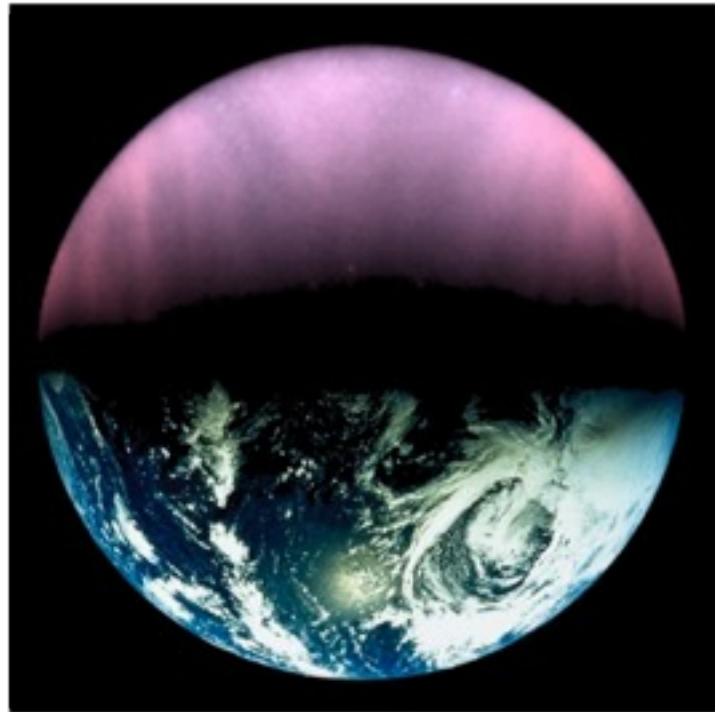
$$T_a \propto \frac{p_s}{H_p}$$

Venus

CO₂, 92bars, 700K

Terre

N₂, 1bar, 300K



Tides 50 times weaker
(For the same forcing frequency)

Simulations of the surface pressure field: Numerical model

★ **Goal: quantify the torque**

➔ *need mass redistribution*

➔ *need surface pressure $\Rightarrow m_{\text{atm}} = p_s / g$*

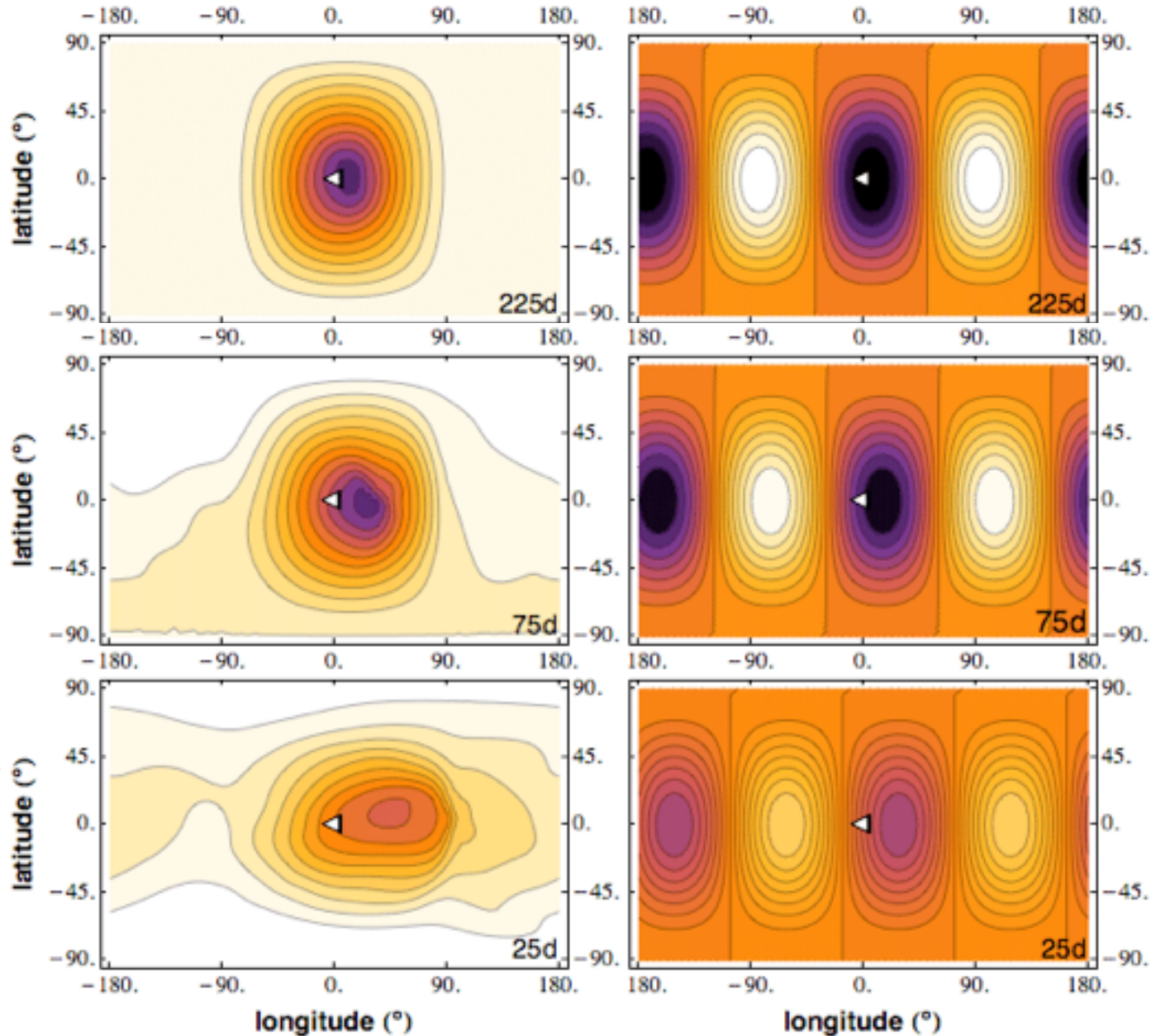
★ **Approach:**

➔ *Define an atmosphere (p_s , Flux, n , ...)*

➔ *Simulate atmospheric circulation for various rotation rates (synodic period)*

Simulations of the surface pressure field: Numerical model

Increase rotation rate / forcing frequency



Simulations of the surface pressure field: Numerical model

★ Goal: quantify the torque

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➔ need surface pressure $\Rightarrow m_{\text{atm}} = p_s / g$

★ Approach:

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➔ Simulate atmospheric circulation for various rotation rates (synodic period)

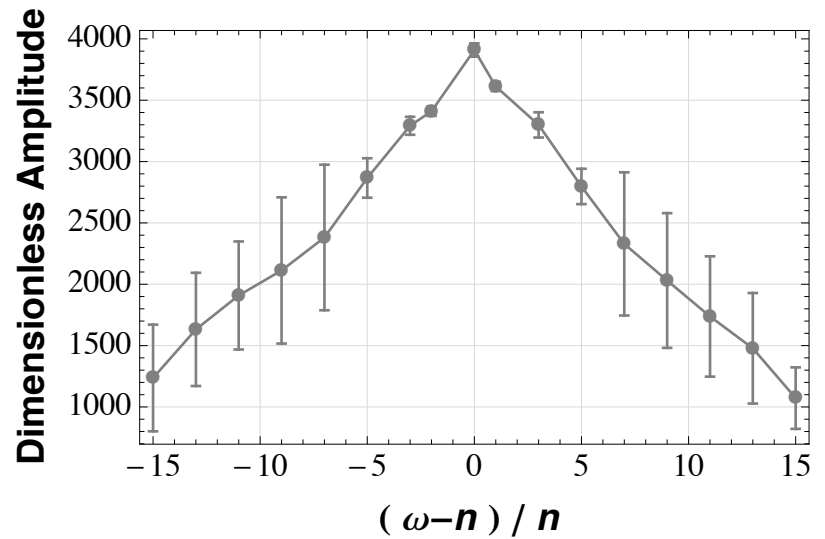
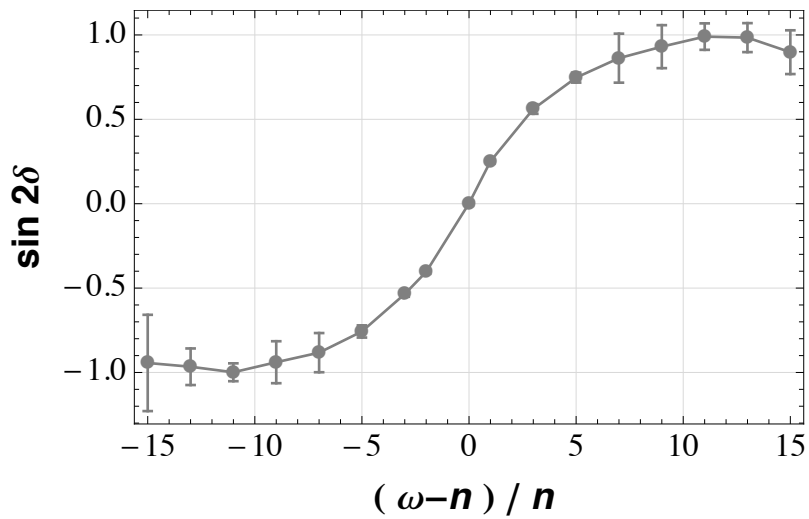
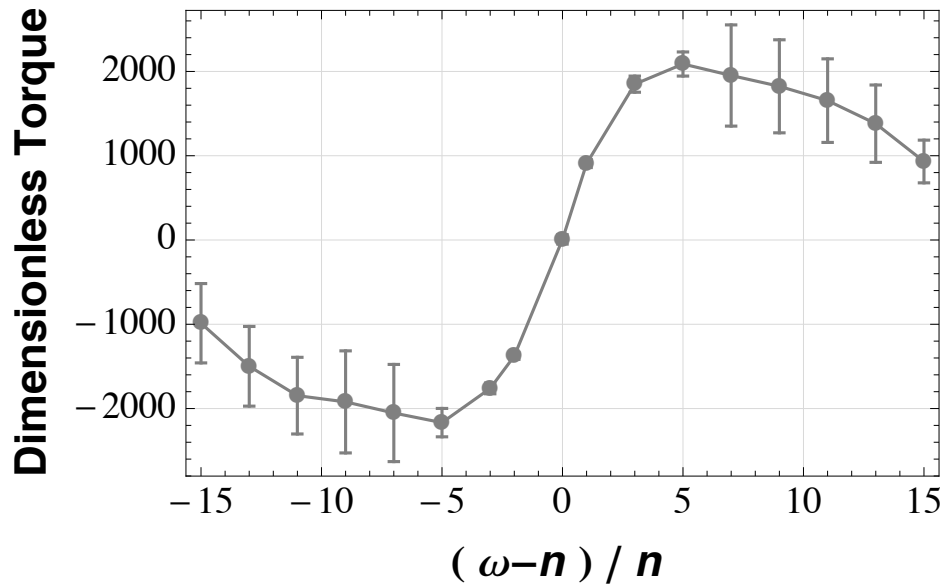
➔ Quantify the torque

$$T_a = -\frac{GM_\star R_p}{g} \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \left(\frac{R_p}{r}\right)^{l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l i^m p_l^m Y_l^m(\theta_\star = \frac{\pi}{2}, \phi_\star),$$

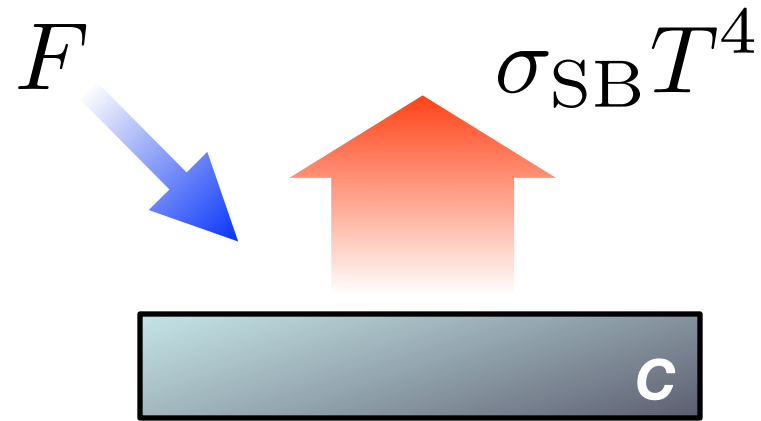
$$T_a = K_a \text{Im}(p_2^2)$$

$$p_l^m \equiv \int Y_l^{m*} p_s d\Omega$$

Pressure moment



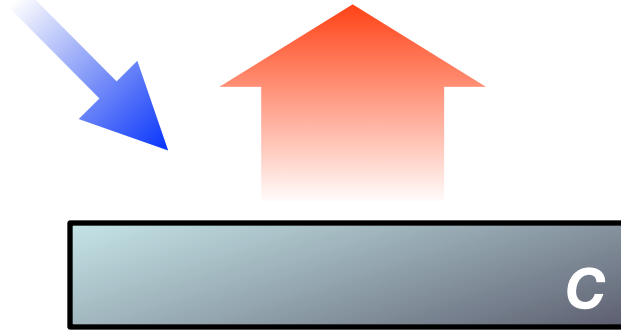
A simple analytical model: periodically heated slab



$$C \frac{dT}{dt} = F - \sigma T^4$$

A simple analytical model: periodically heated slab

$$F_0 + \delta F e^{i\sigma t} \qquad \sigma_{\text{SB}} T_0^4 + 4 \sigma_{\text{SB}} T_0^3 \delta T e^{i\sigma t}$$

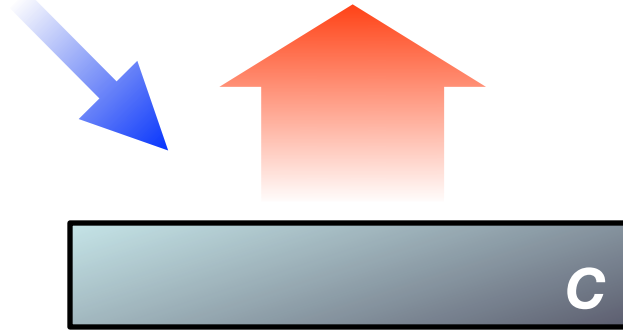


$$C \frac{d}{dt} \delta T = F_0 - \sigma T_0^4 + \delta F - 4\sigma T_0^3 \delta T.$$

$$\delta T \delta p \equiv \frac{\delta F}{2\omega_b C} \frac{q_0}{1\sigma} \frac{1}{(i2\omega_b)(2\omega_0)}$$

A simple analytical model: periodically heated slab

$$F_0 + \delta F e^{i\sigma t} \qquad \sigma_{\text{SB}} T_0^4 + 4 \sigma_{\text{SB}} T_0^3 \delta T e^{i\sigma t}$$

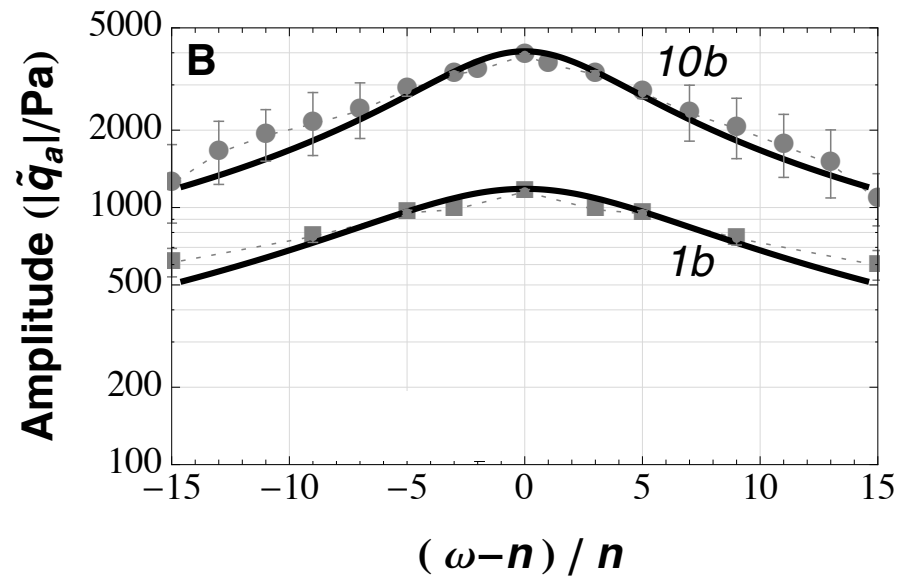
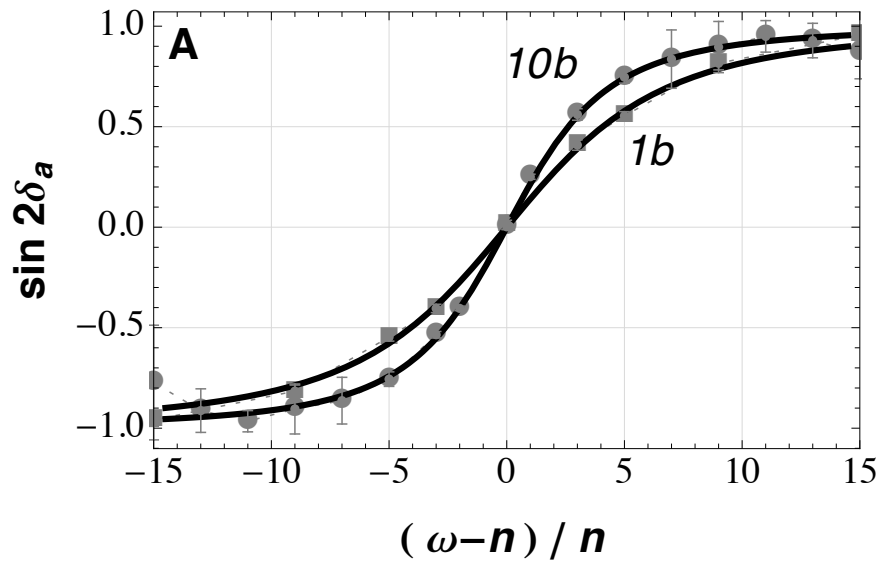
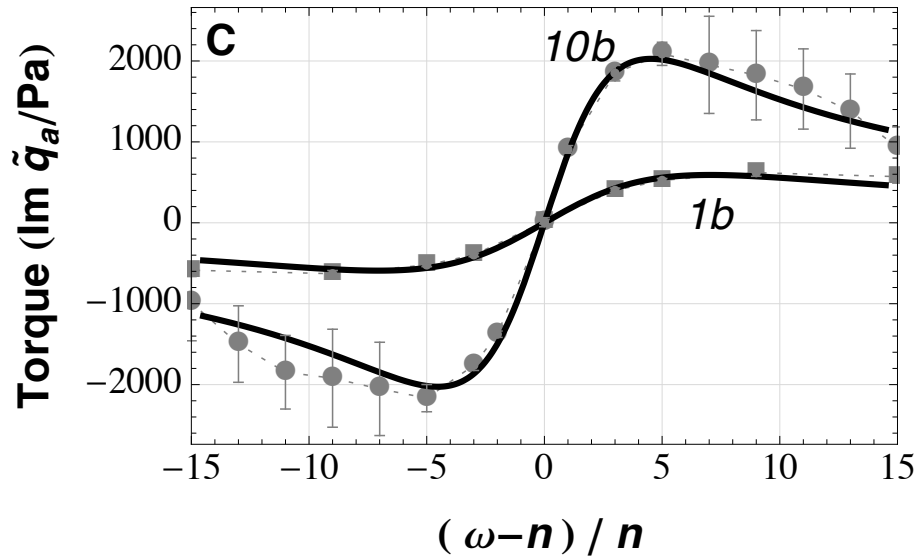


$$C \frac{d}{dt} \delta T = F_0 - \sigma T_0^4 + \delta F - 4\sigma T_0^3 \delta T.$$

$$\delta p = \frac{q_0}{1 + i\sigma / (2\omega_0)}$$

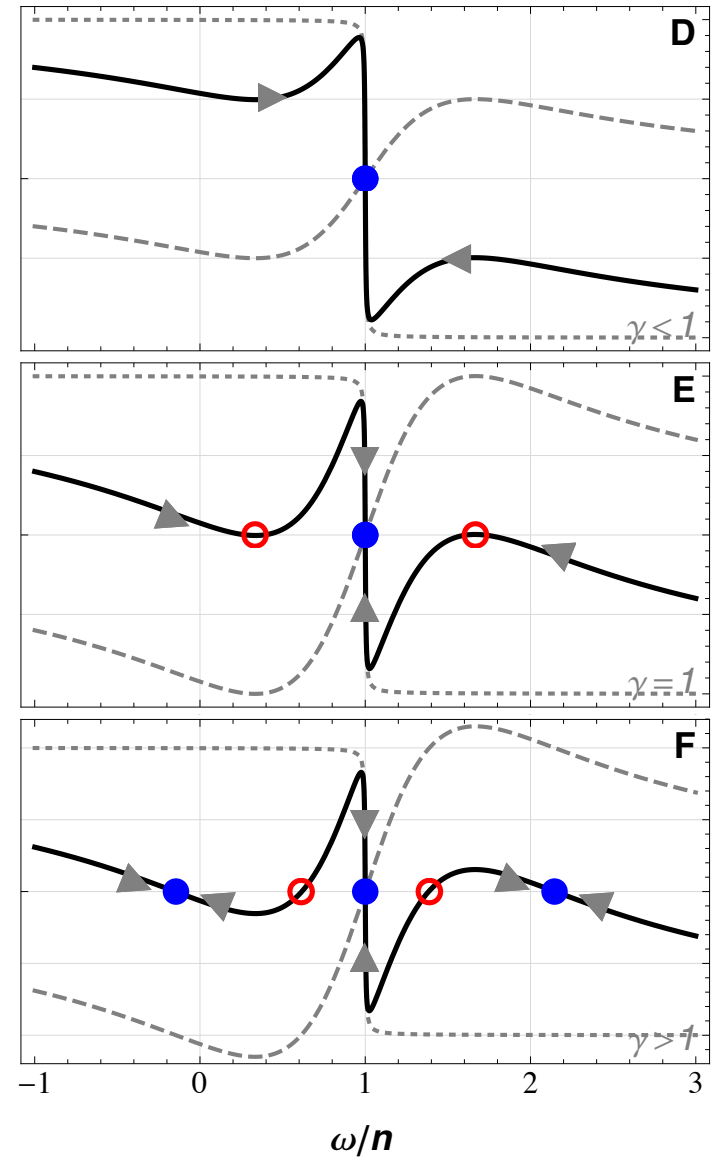
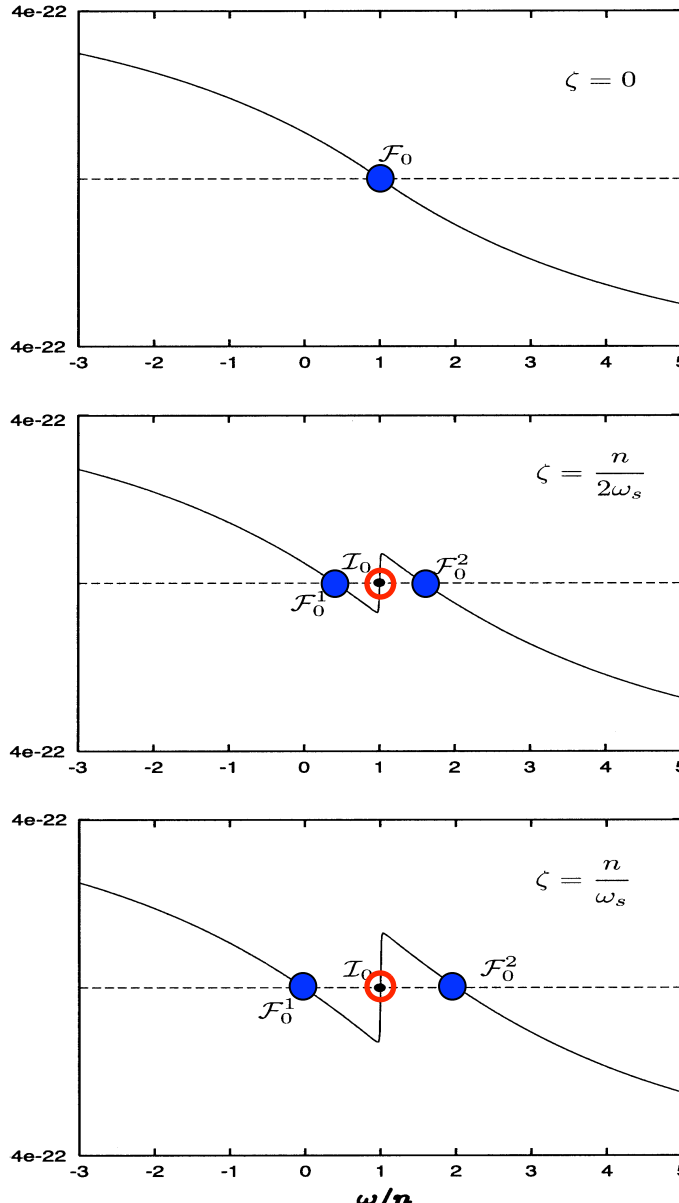
$$T_a = \text{Im}(\delta p) = K_a \frac{(\omega - n) / \omega_0}{1 + ((\omega - n) / \omega_0)^2}$$

Model validation



Equilibrium spin states

Increase thermal tides



Correia, Laskar, Neron de Surgy (*Icarus*, 2003)

Leconte et al. (2015, *Science*)

Critical asynchronous distance

