

# Mars Global Climate Model (GCM)

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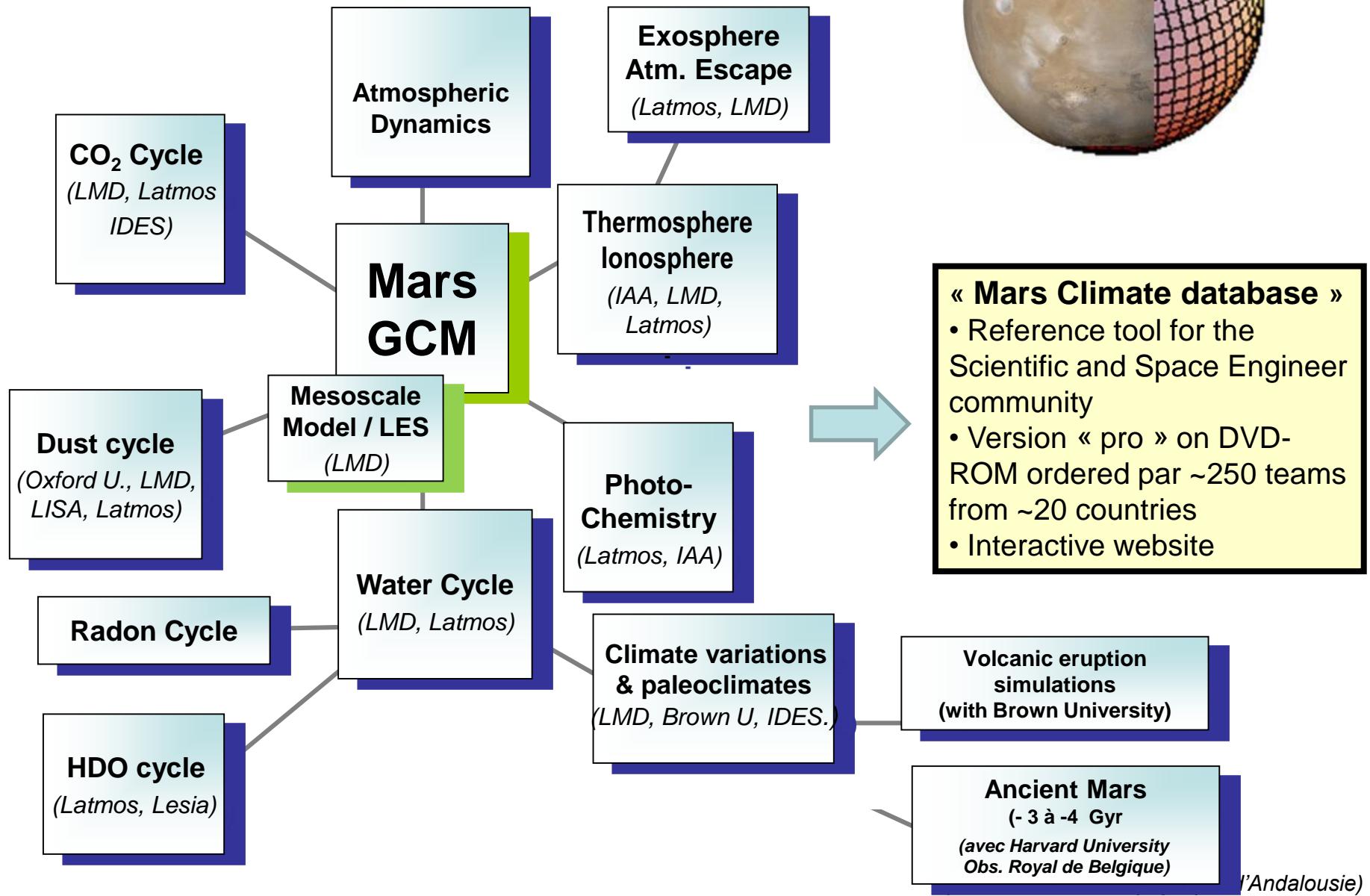
F. Gonzalez-Galindo, M.-A. Lopez-Valverde, IAA, Spain  
S. Lewis, *Open University*, P. Read, *AOPP, UK*

and the MCD/GCM team

# The LMD Mars Global Climate Model

- 1<sup>st</sup> version developped in the early 1990s (Hourdin et al. 1993)  $\Rightarrow$  *Reference publication Forget et al. (1999)*
- Now applied to all aspect of Mars atmospheric Sciences: Toward a “[Mars System Model](#)”

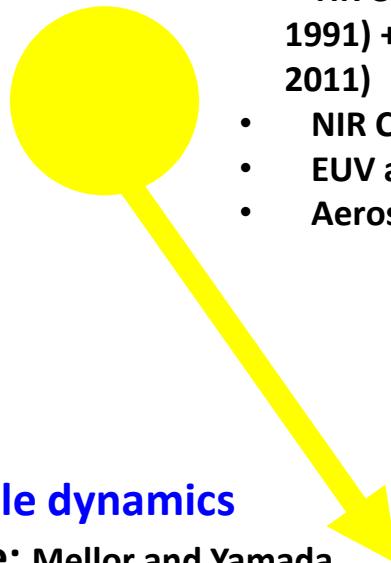
# The LMD/IPSL « Mars system simulator »



# The LMD Mars Global Climate Model

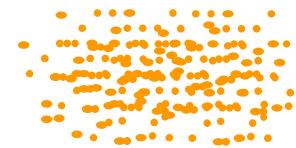
- 1<sup>st</sup> version developped in the early 1990s (Hourdin et al. 1993) ⇒ *Reference publication Forget et al. (1999)*
- Now applied to all aspect of Mars atmospheric Sciences: Toward a “[Mars System Model](#)”
- The GCM is constantly improved.
  - The current version is the outcome of 8 years of intense development to renew the model...
  - Validation with several datasets
    - ⇒ Used to produce a new [Mars Climate Database version 5](#) (see talk on Thursday by Ehouarn Millour)

# Basic characteristics of the Mars Global Climate Model :

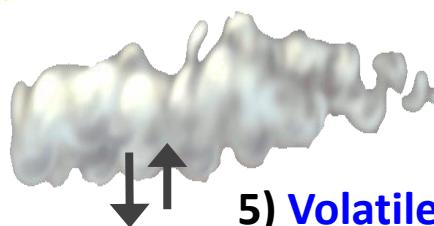


## 2) Radiative transfer:

- TIR CO<sub>2</sub> wide band model (Hourdin 1991) + NLTE model (Lopez-Valverde 2011)
- NIR CO<sub>2</sub> (NLTE)
- EUV absorption
- Aerosols: Toon et al. 1989

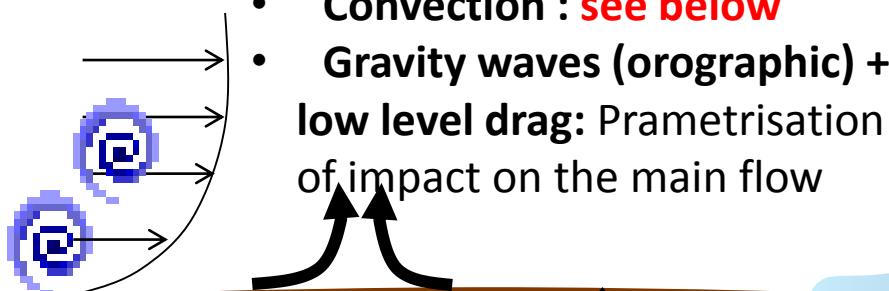


## 6) Dust transport and distribution : *see below*



## 5) Volatile:

- CO<sub>2</sub> cycle: *see below*
- H<sub>2</sub>O cycle: *see below*

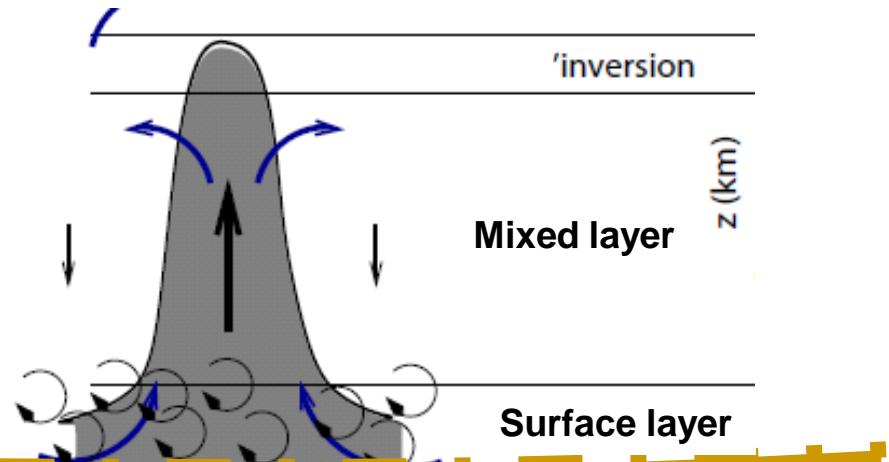


## 4) Surface and subsurface thermal balance

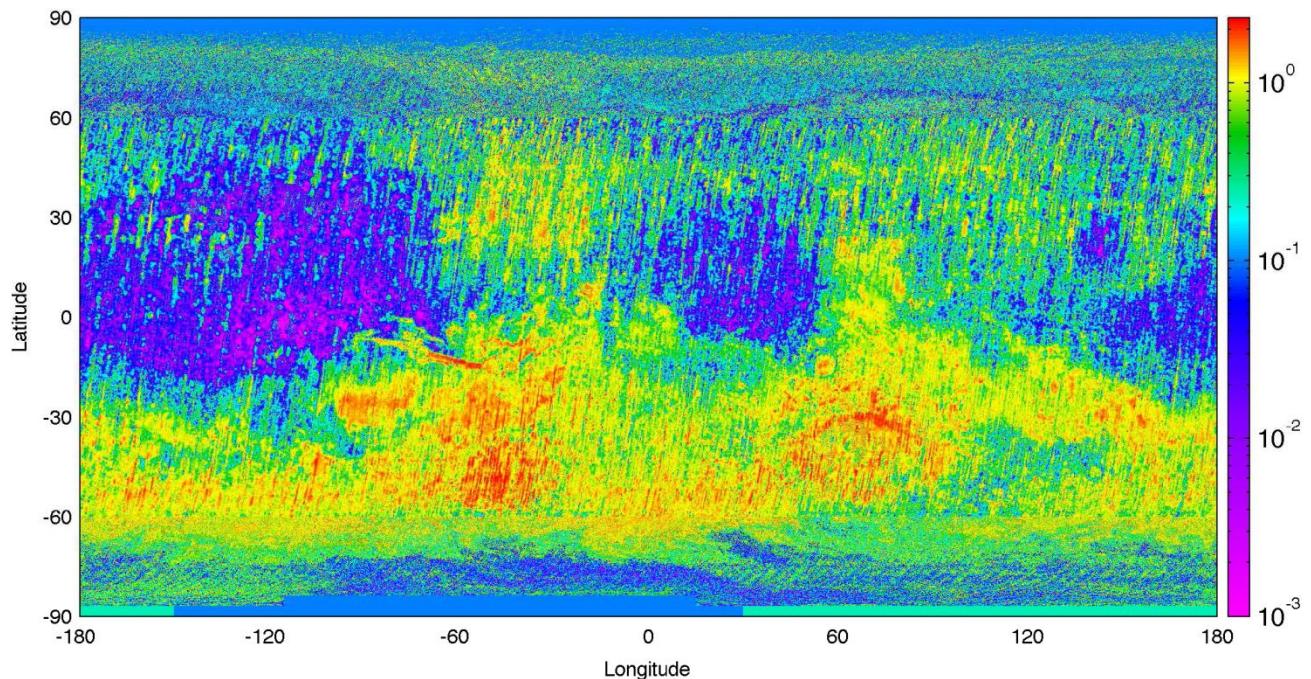
Forget and Lebonnois (2013) In  
“Comparative Climatology of Terrestrial  
Planets” book, Univ of Arizona press 2013

# Improved Dynamics, Convection and Turbulence Model

- New convective thermal models to replace “simplistic” convective adjustment.
- Subgrid scale gustiness
- Improved thermal drag coef.  
(Colaitis et al. 2012)

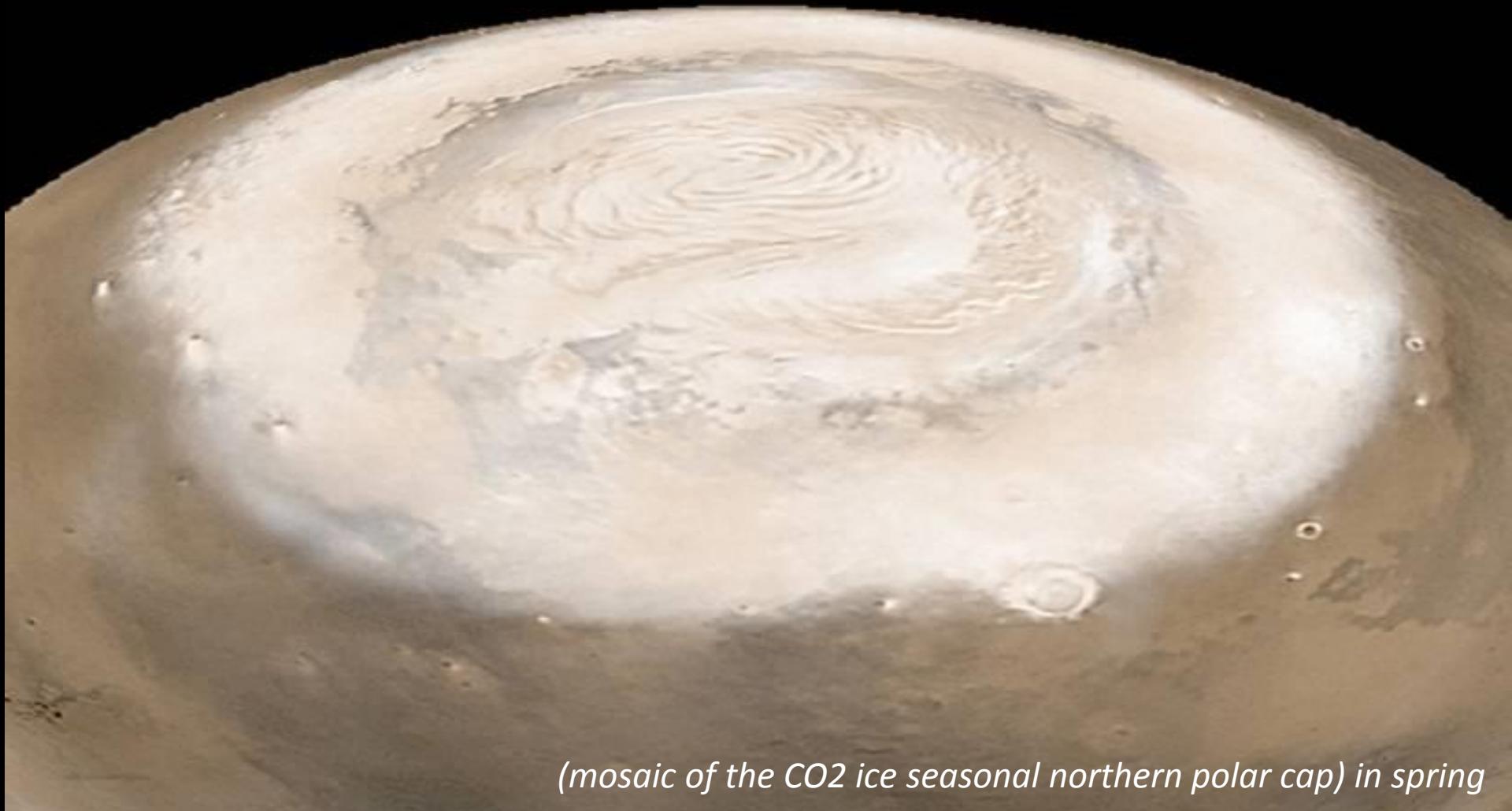


New Roughness Length “ $z_0$ ” Map derived from Extended Martian Rock Abundance Data (Hebrard et al. 2011)



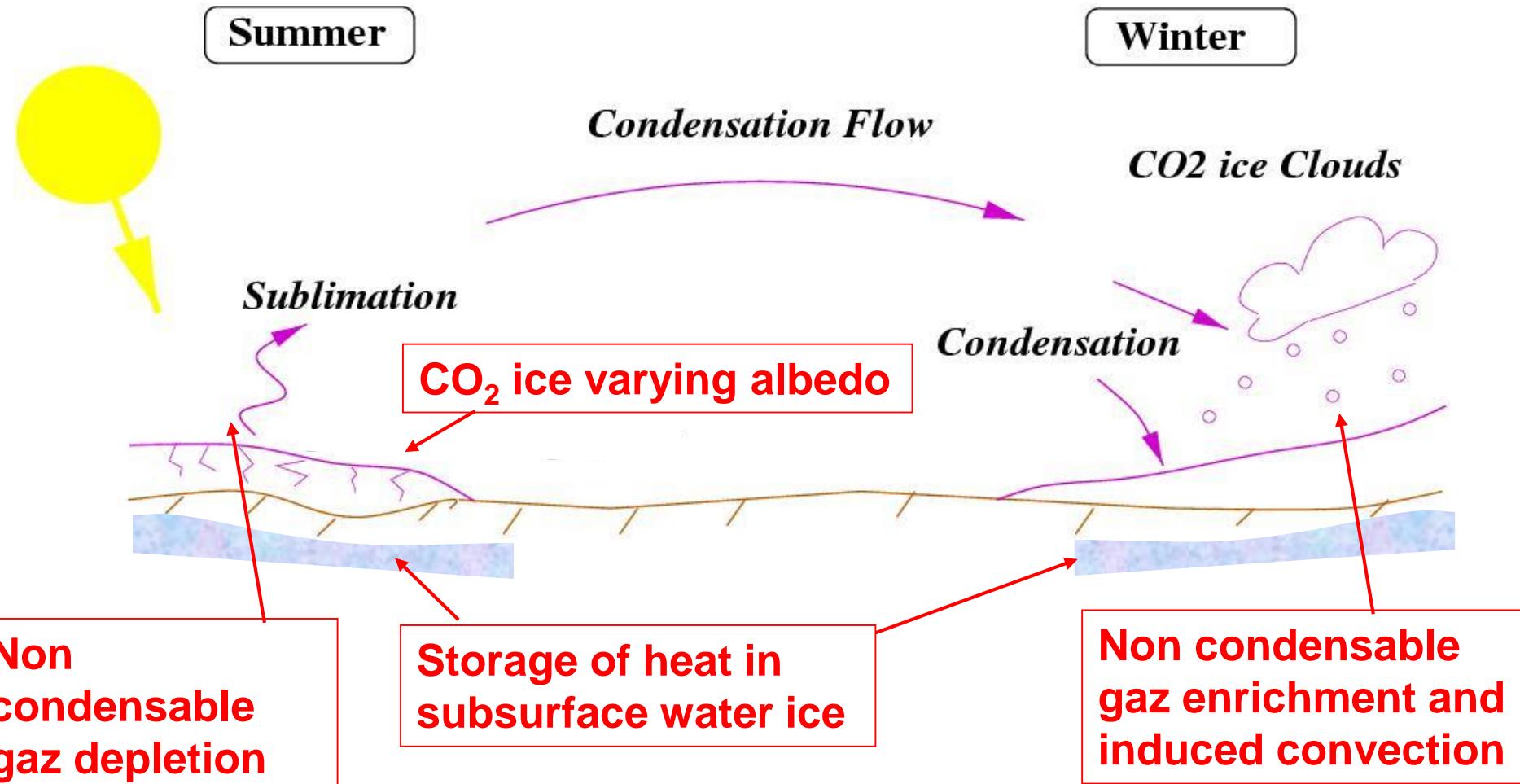
# CO<sub>2</sub> の循環

## 炭酸ガスの氷の層



*(mosaic of the CO<sub>2</sub> ice seasonal northern polar cap) in spring*

# Improved CO<sub>2</sub> cycle

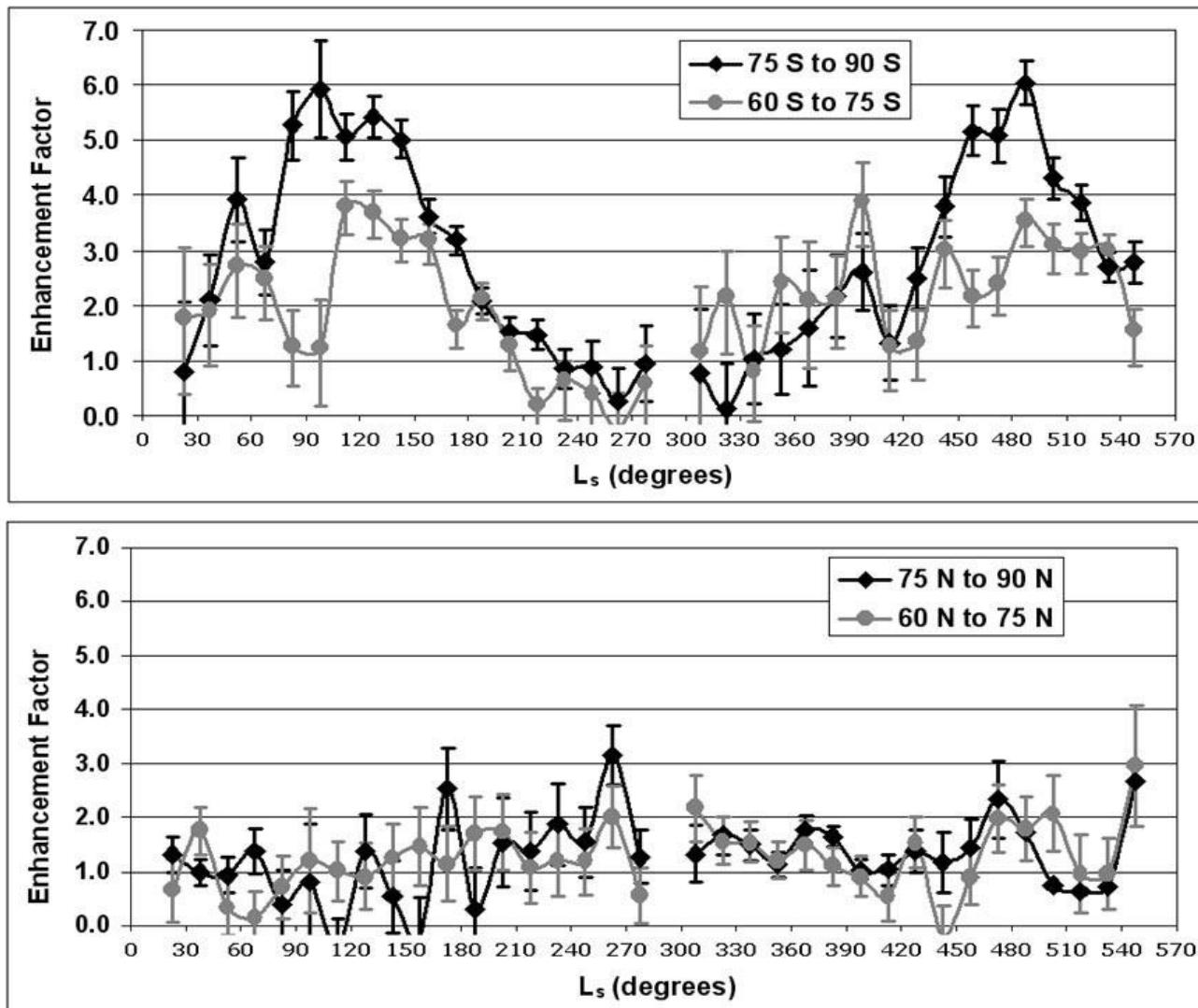


Surface  
condensation  
of CO<sub>2</sub>

Near Surface  
enrichment of  
other gases



# Argon enhancement observed by Mars Odyssey GRS



Sprague et al. Granada 2006

# Computation In a discretized world (GCM)

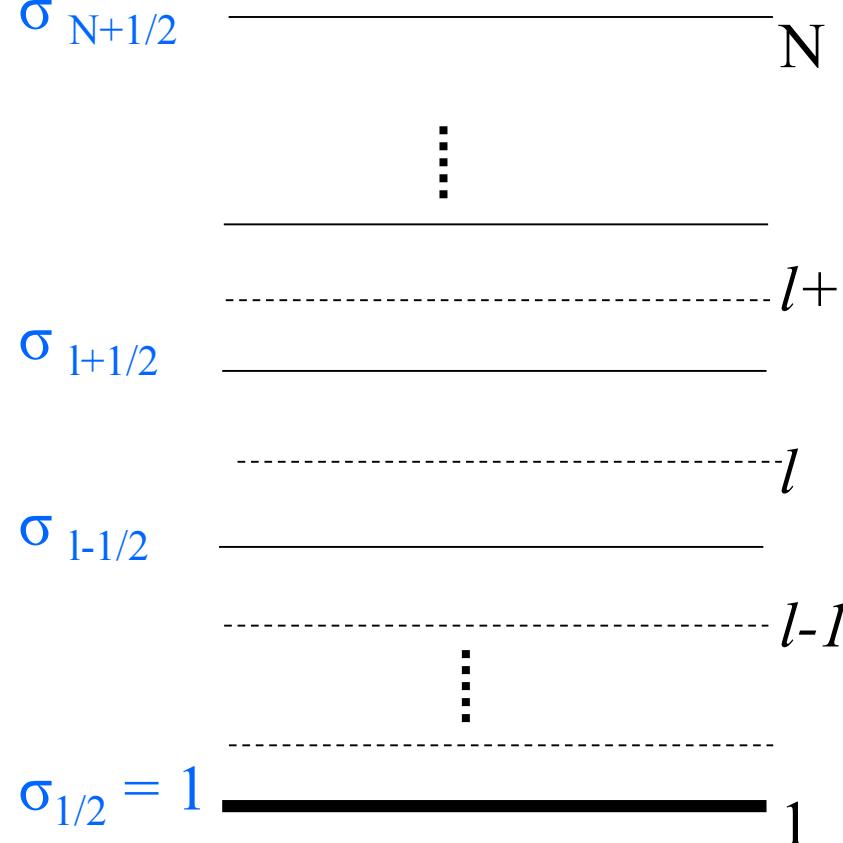
- In « hyprid coordinate »

$$\sigma = p/p_s \rightarrow p$$

⇒ each model layer is define by its boundary

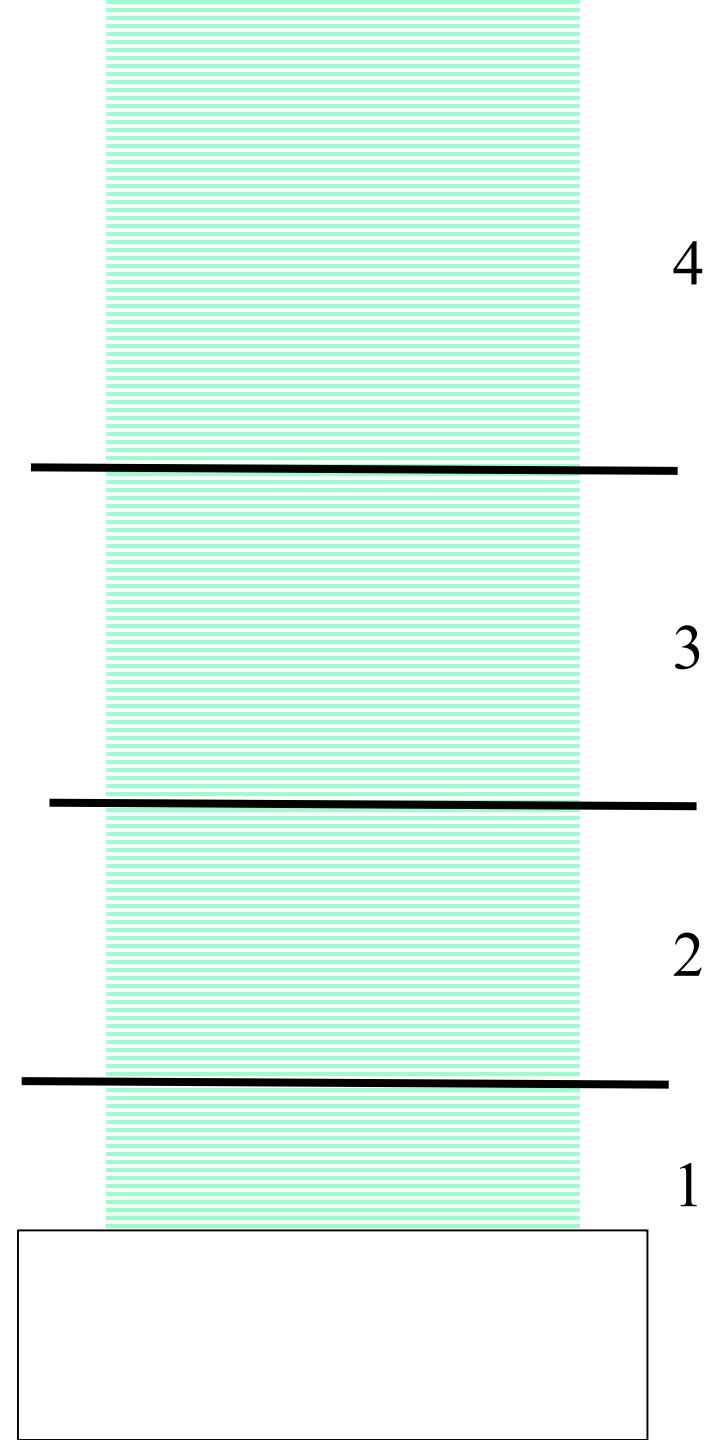
$$\sigma_{l+1/2}$$

$$\sigma_{l-1/2}$$



Surface  
condensation  
of CO<sub>2</sub>

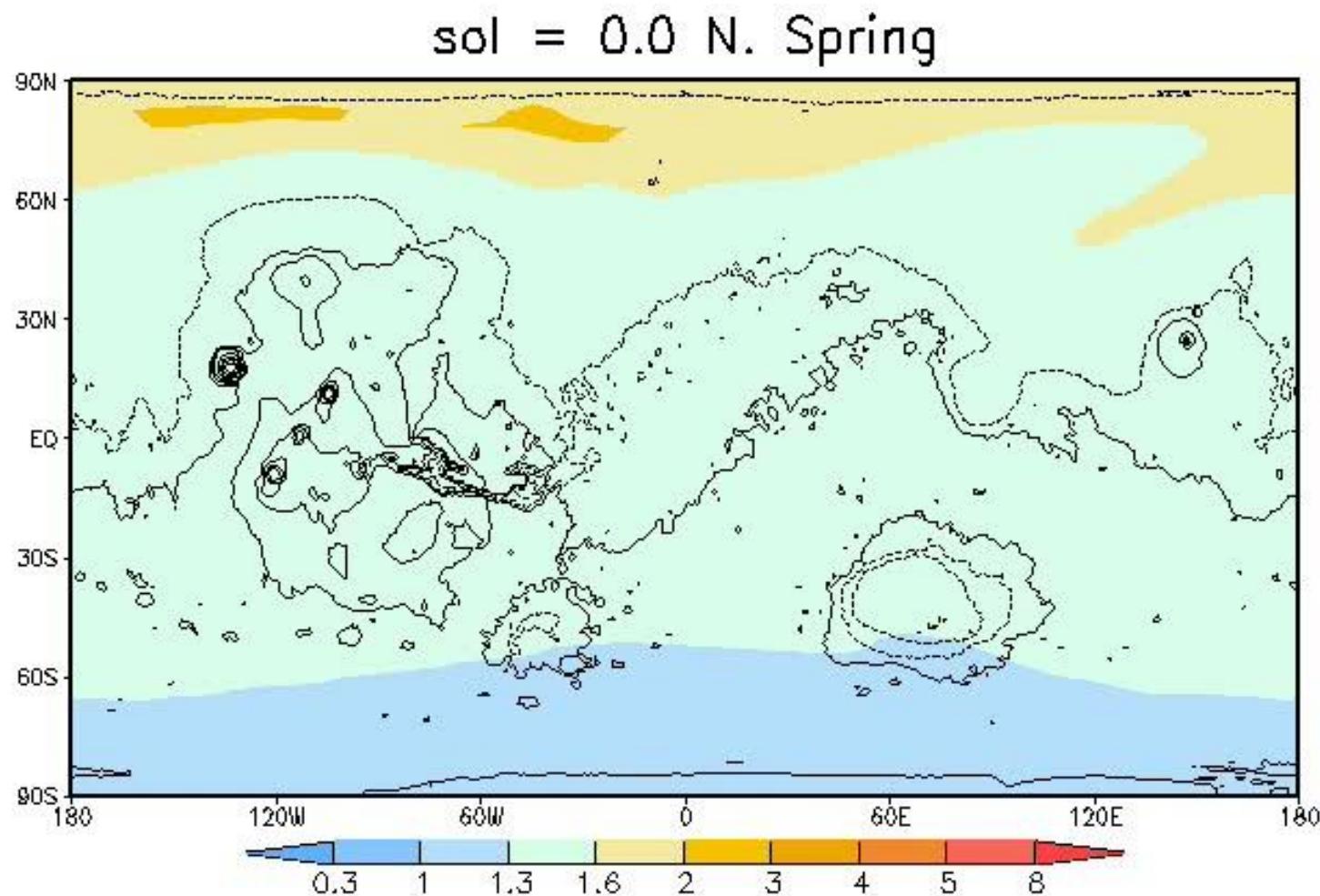
Near Surface  
enrichment of  
other gases



# Mixing and convection induced by non-condensable gas enrichment

- CO<sub>2</sub> :  $m = 44.0 \text{E-}3 \text{ kg mol-}1$
- Non-condensable gas (N<sub>2</sub>, Ar) are lighter:  
 $\Rightarrow m = 32.37 \text{E-}3 \text{ kg mol -}1$  (*Hess, 1979*)
- Induce convection near the surface !
- Density changes (  $\rho = Pm/(8.314 T)$  ) :  
 $\Delta m$  gradient equivalent to a temperature gradient  
 $\Delta T = m/T \Delta m$

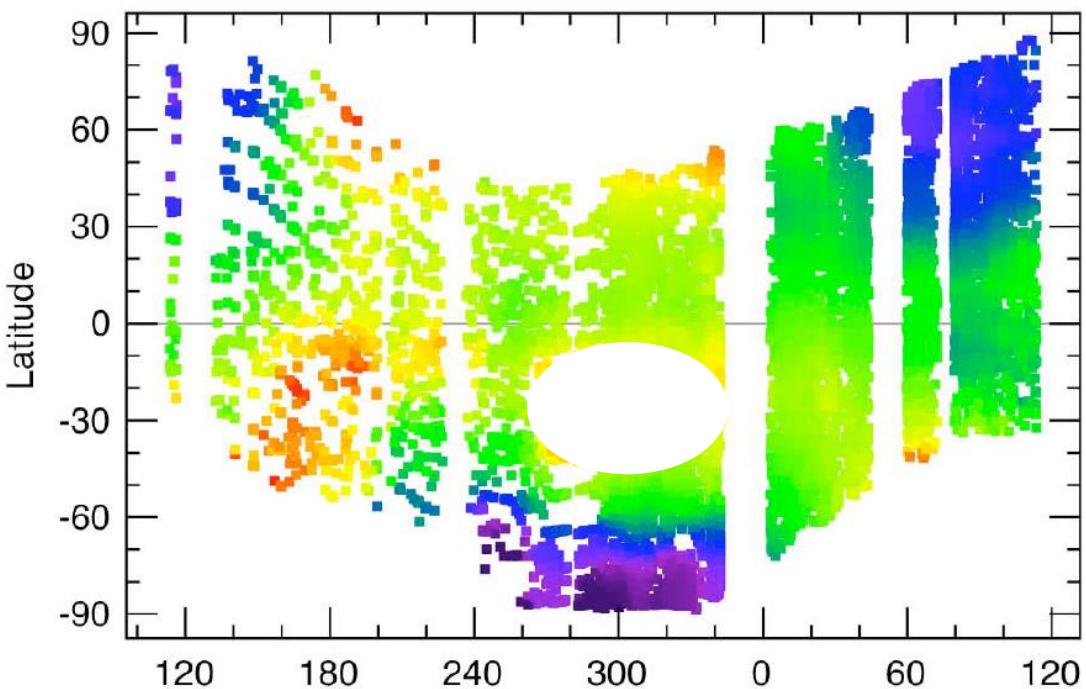
# Argon column averaged mixing ratio (%)



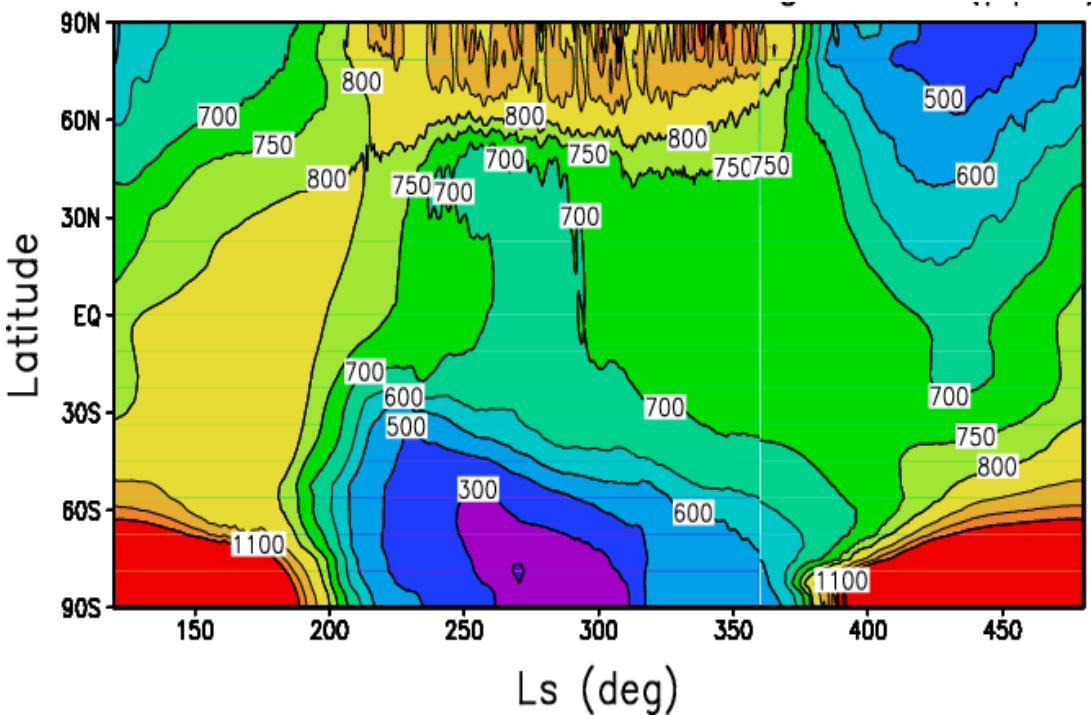
# Observation of CO by CRISM (ppm)

(Mike Smith 2008)

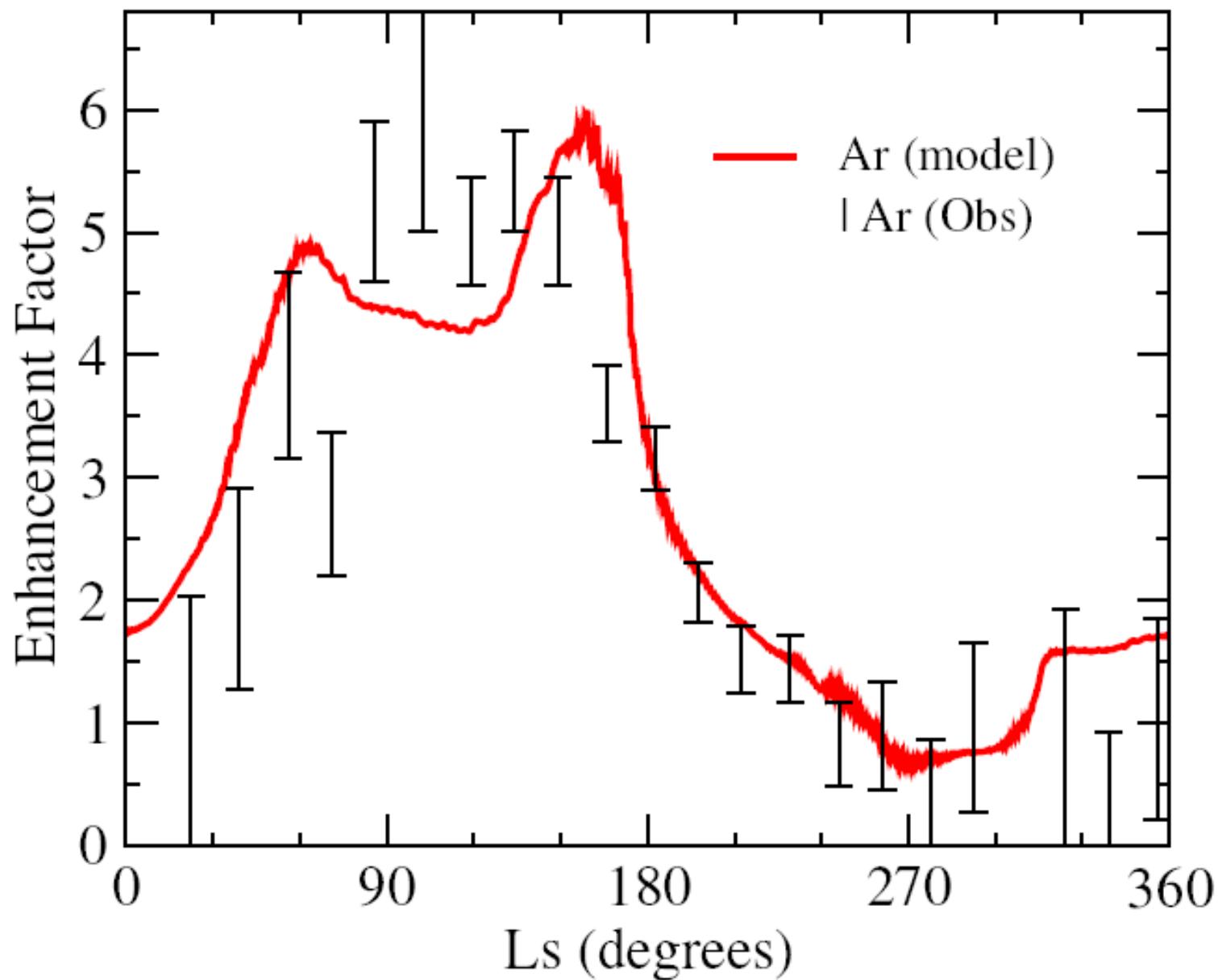
Observations



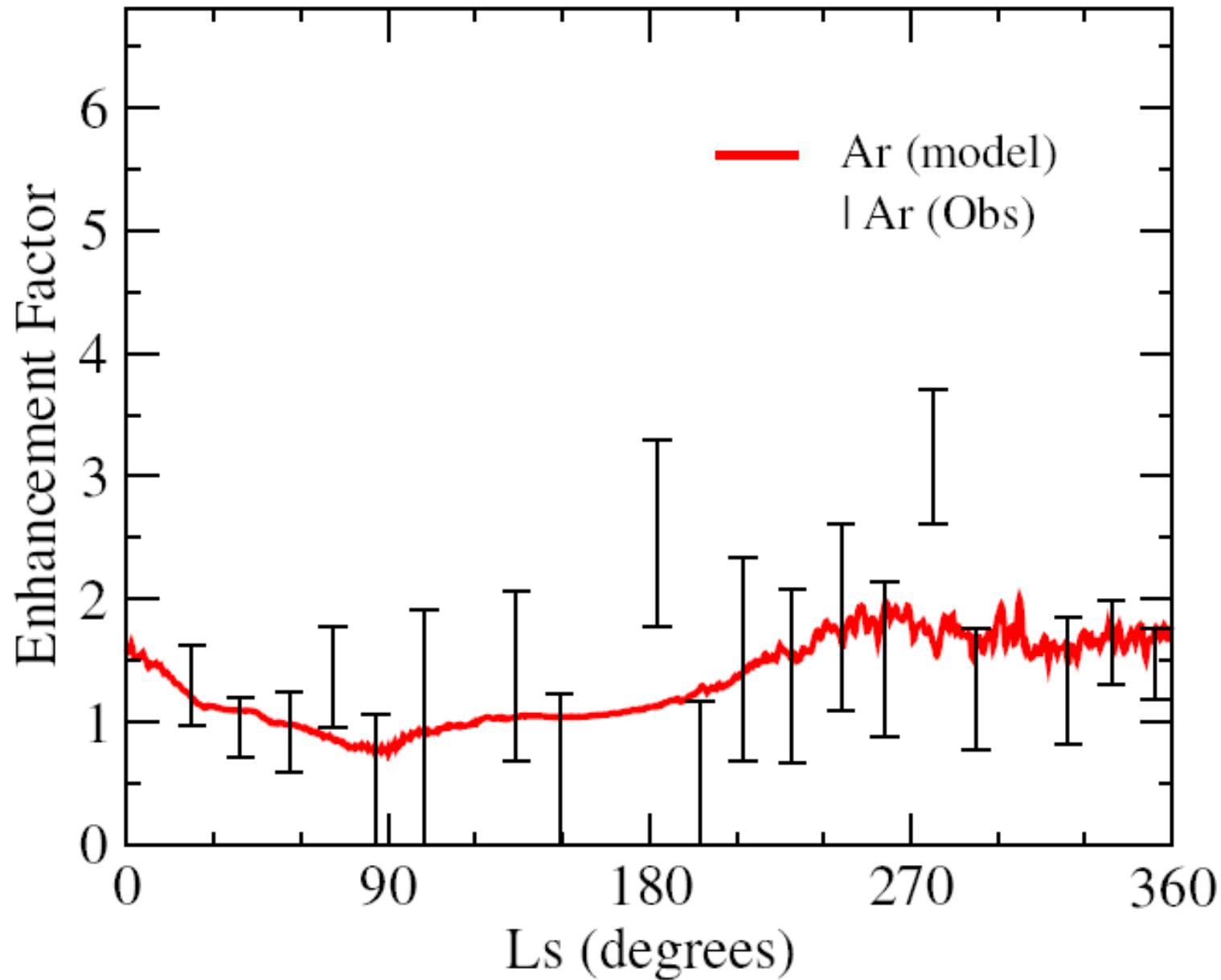
Model



75 S to 90 S



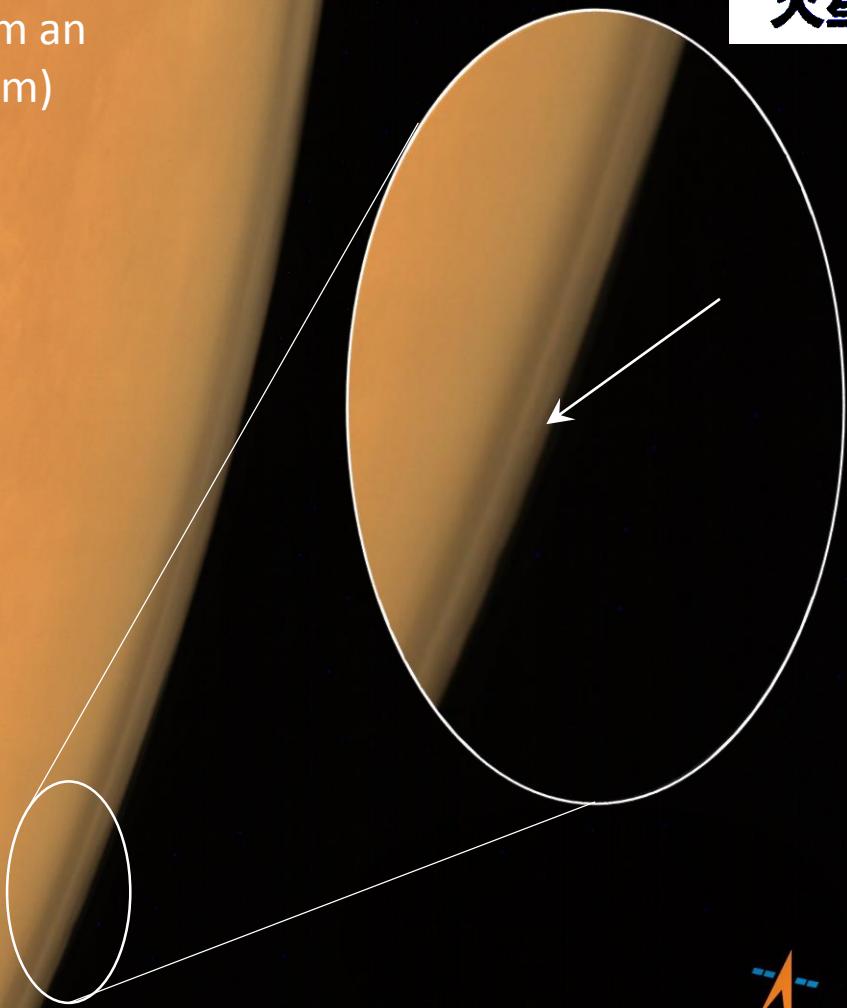
75 N to 90 N



Dust observed by India  
Mars Orbiter Mangalyaan  
mission (seen from an  
altitude of 8449 km)

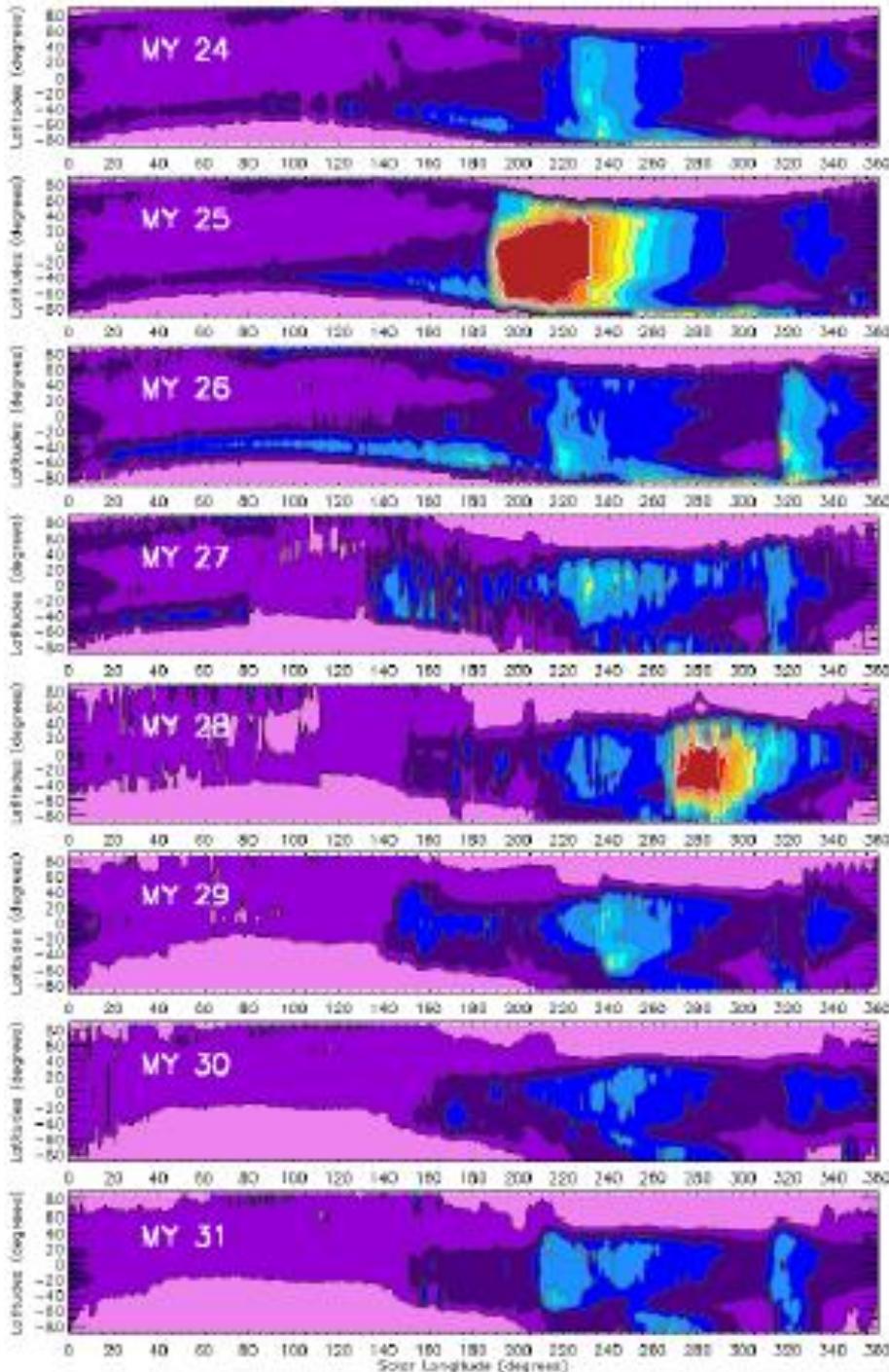
## ちりの循環

火星大気に浮遊するちり



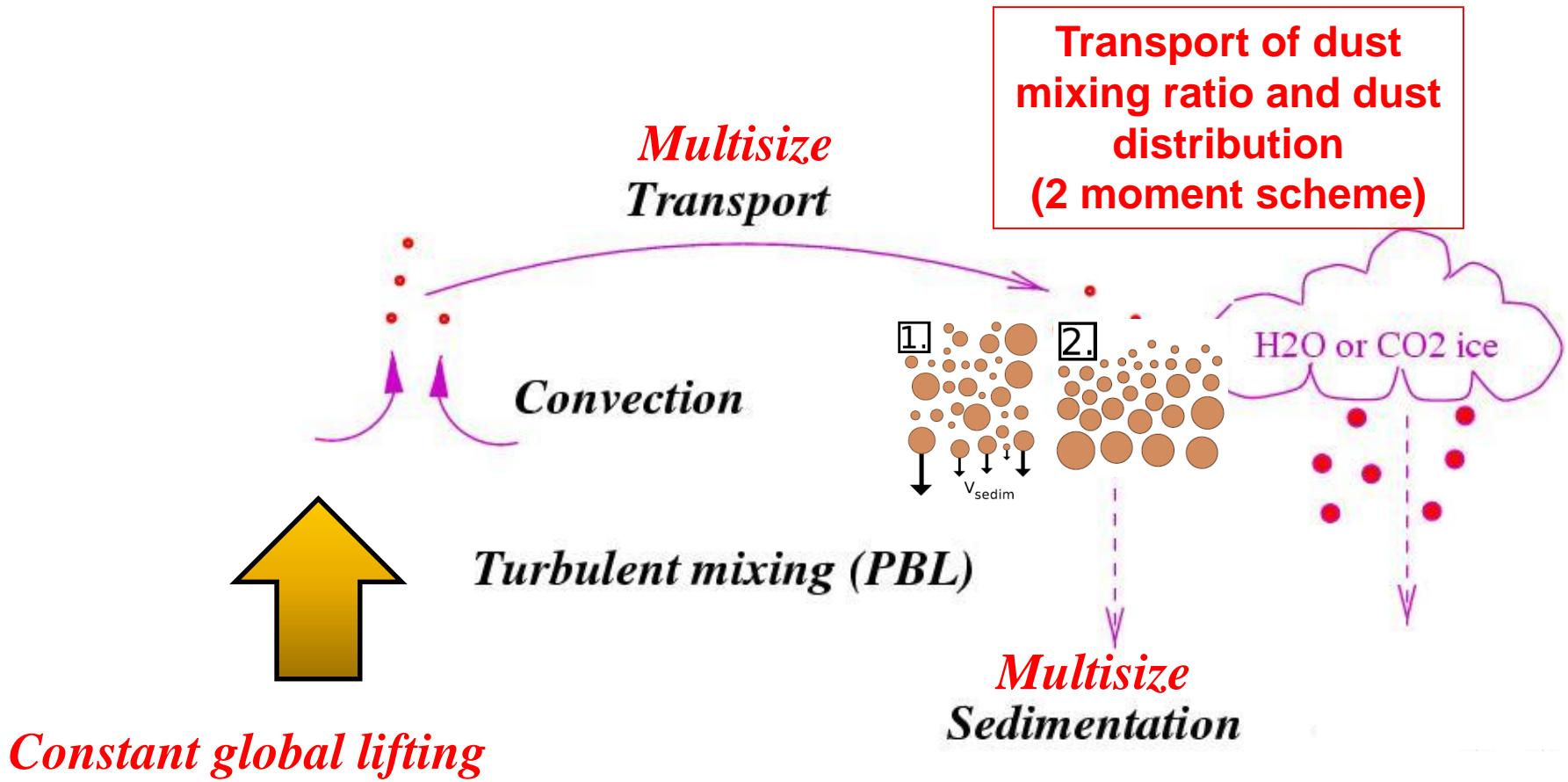
# DUST SCENARIOS

## Zonal mean of reconstructed column dust opacities for martian year 24-31



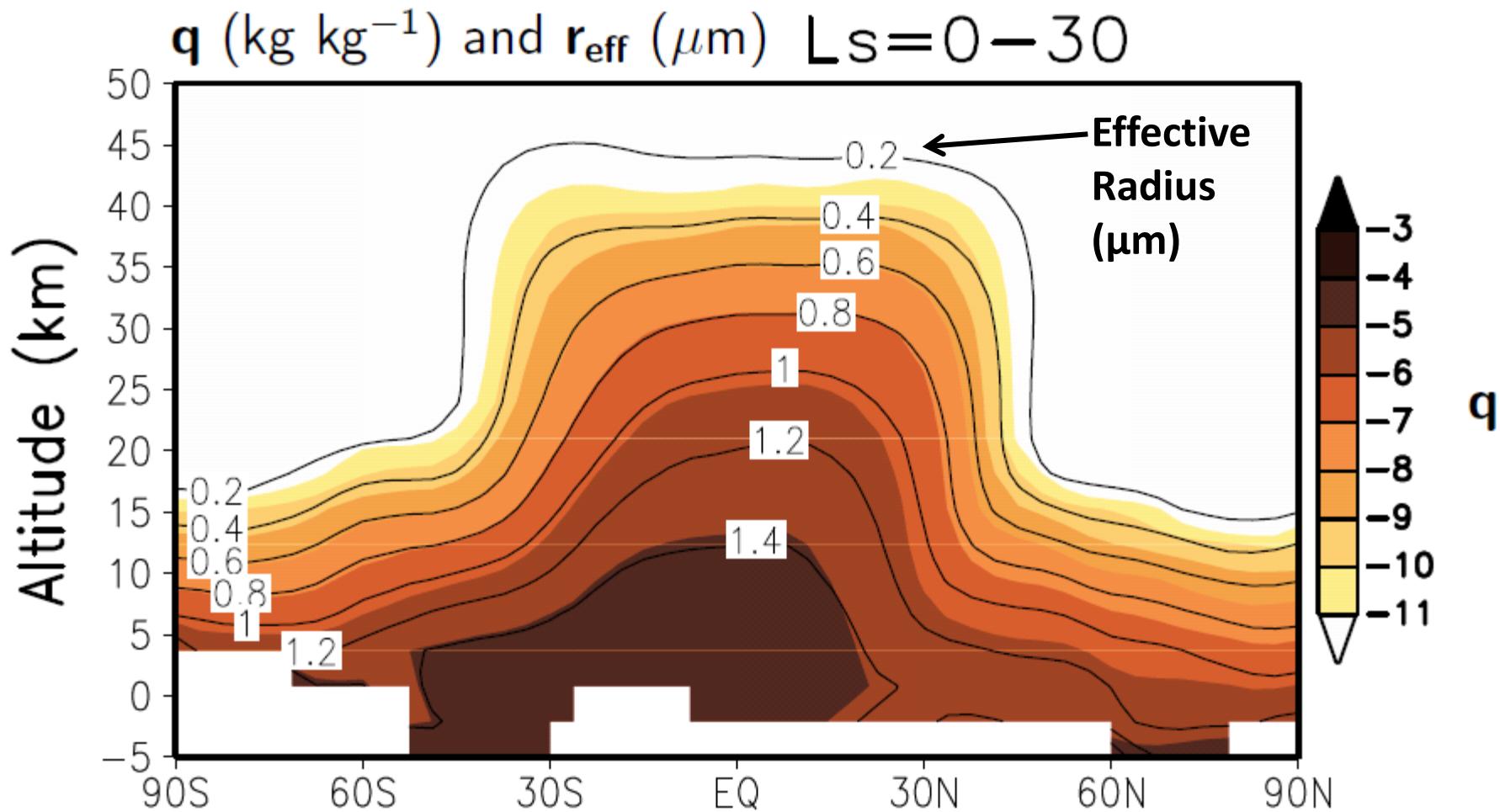
Montabone et al. 2015  
(Icarus)

# Improved “dust model” to simulate observed Martian years (MY24 – MY31)



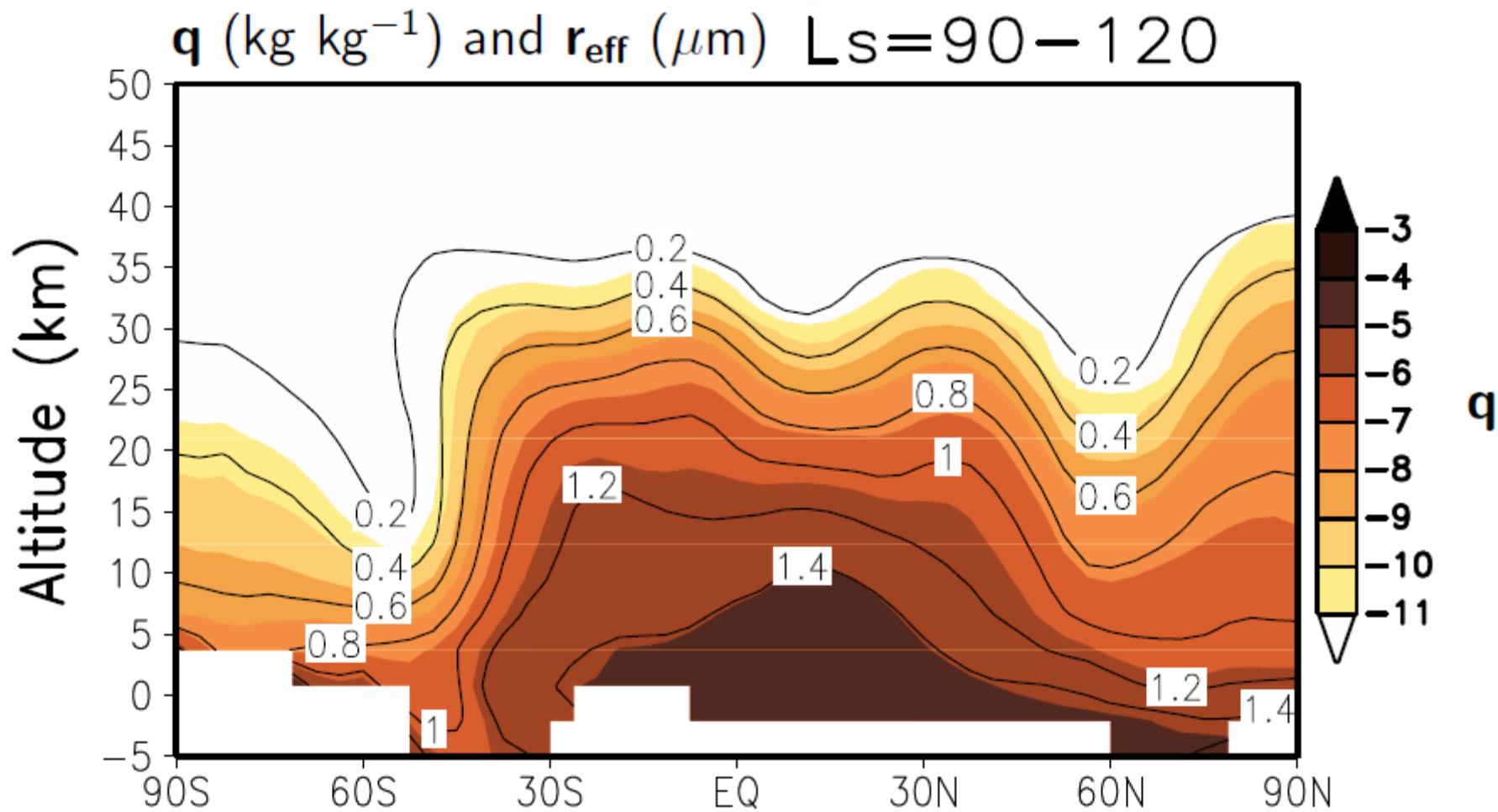
(Madeleine et al. 2011)

## Transported dust mixing ratio and size distribution (2 moment scheme)



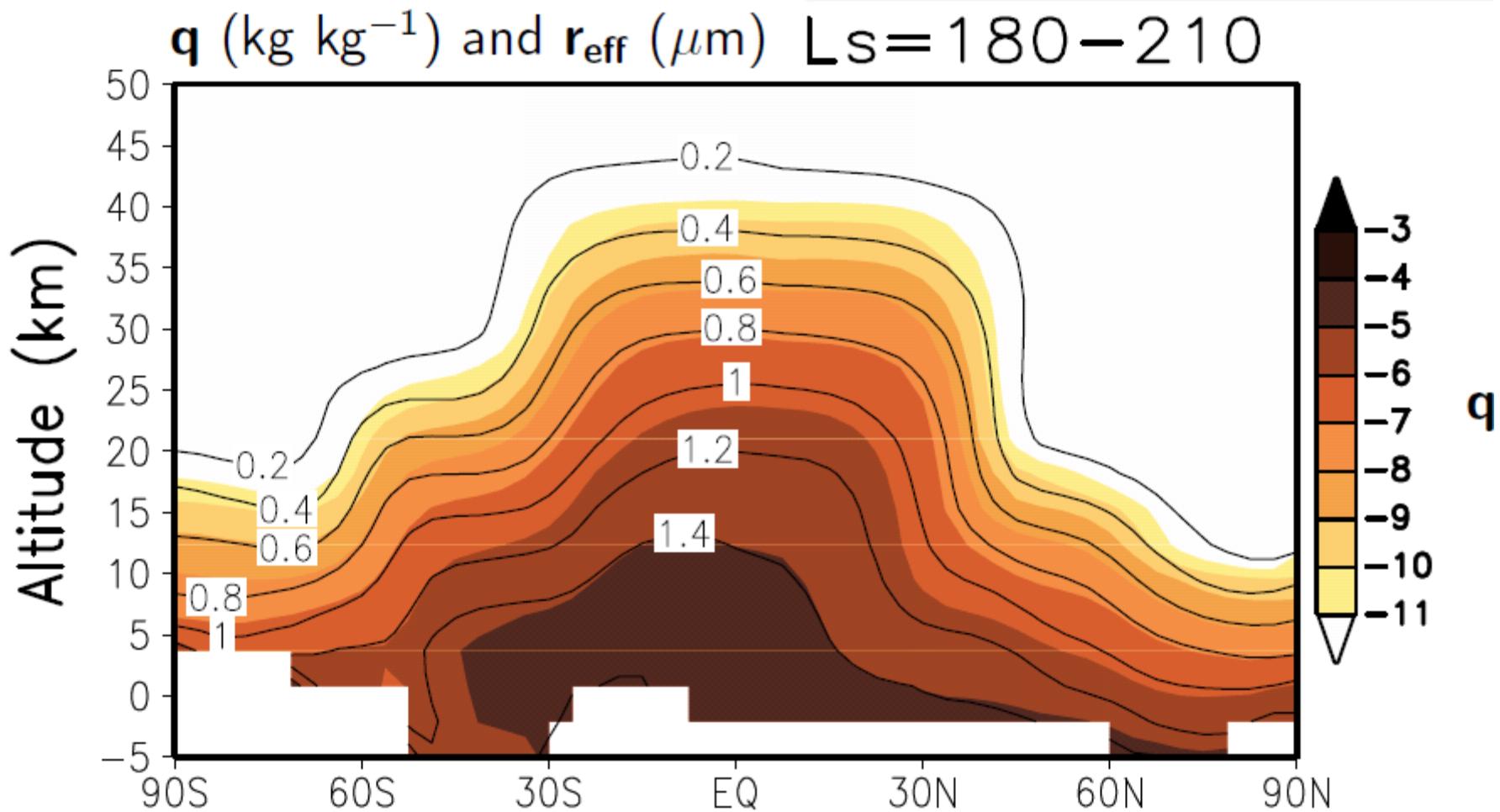
Madeleine et al. 2011

## Transported dust mixing ratio and size distribution (2 moment scheme)



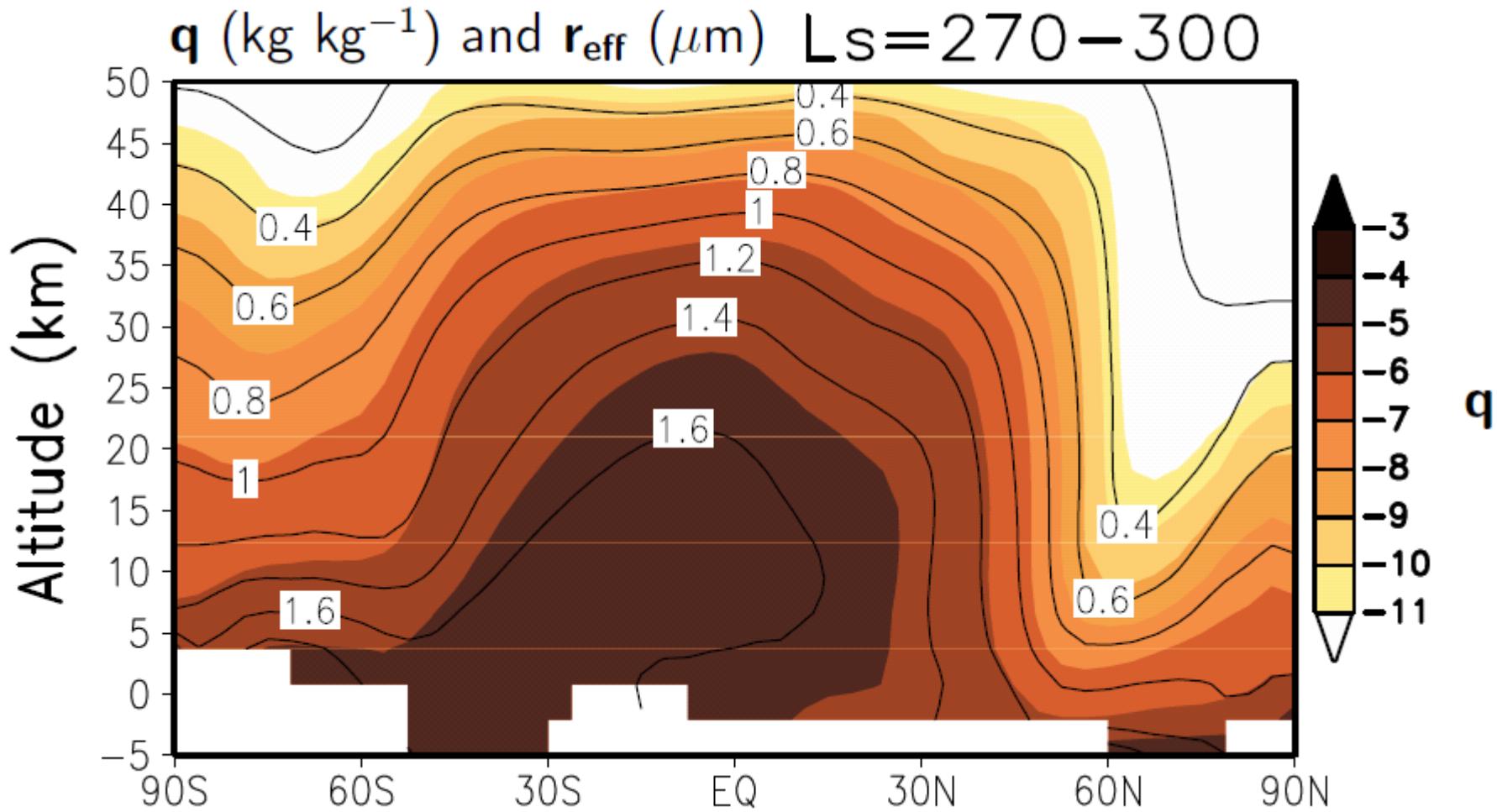
Madeleine et al. 2011

## Transported dust mixing ratio and size distribution (2 moment scheme)



Madeleine et al. 2011

## Transported dust mixing ratio and size distribution (2 moment scheme)



Madeleine et al. 2011

## 水循環

火星大気は水を水蒸気や雲の形で運搬する

NORTHERN SUMMER

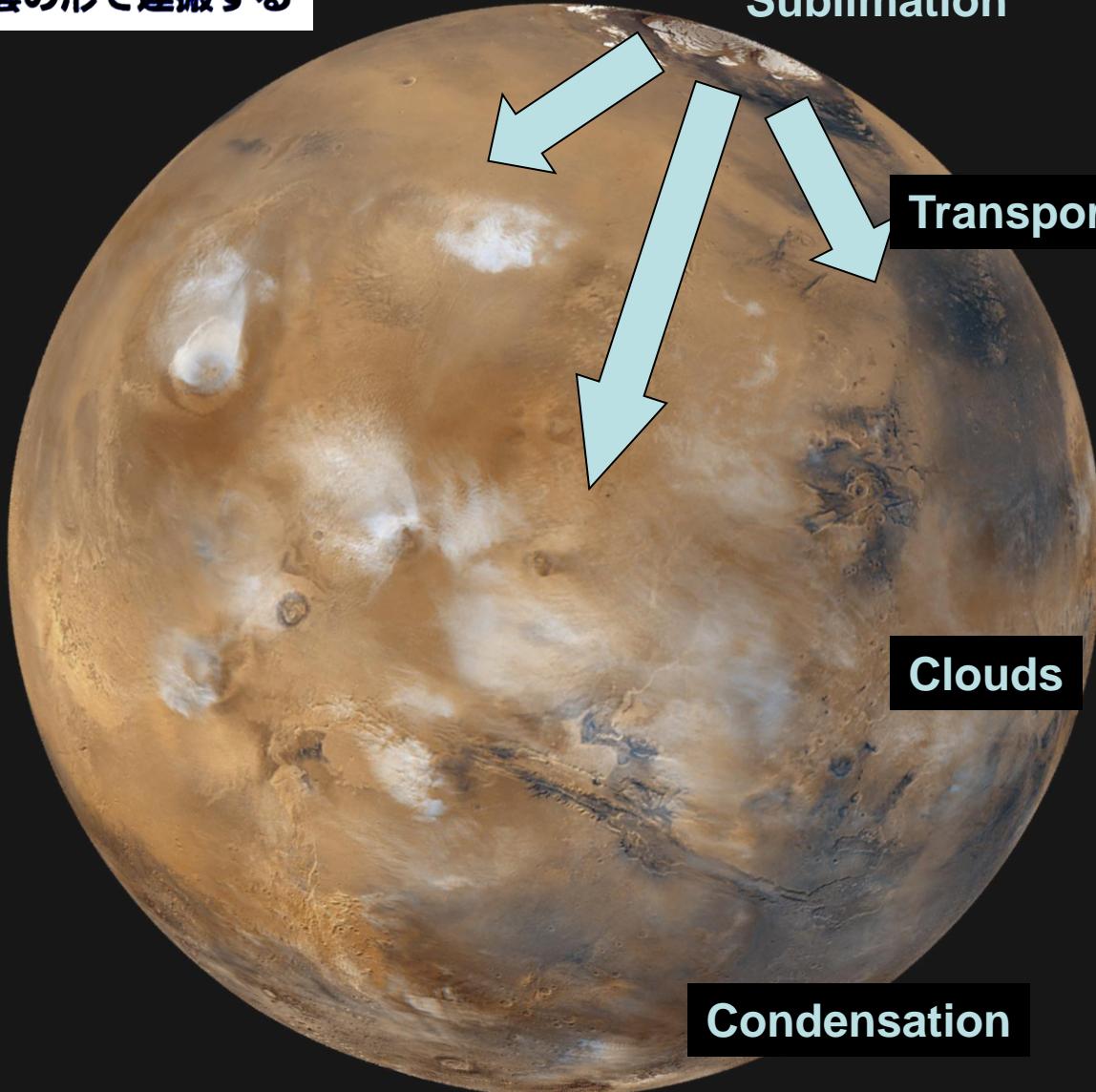
Solar Flux

Sublimation

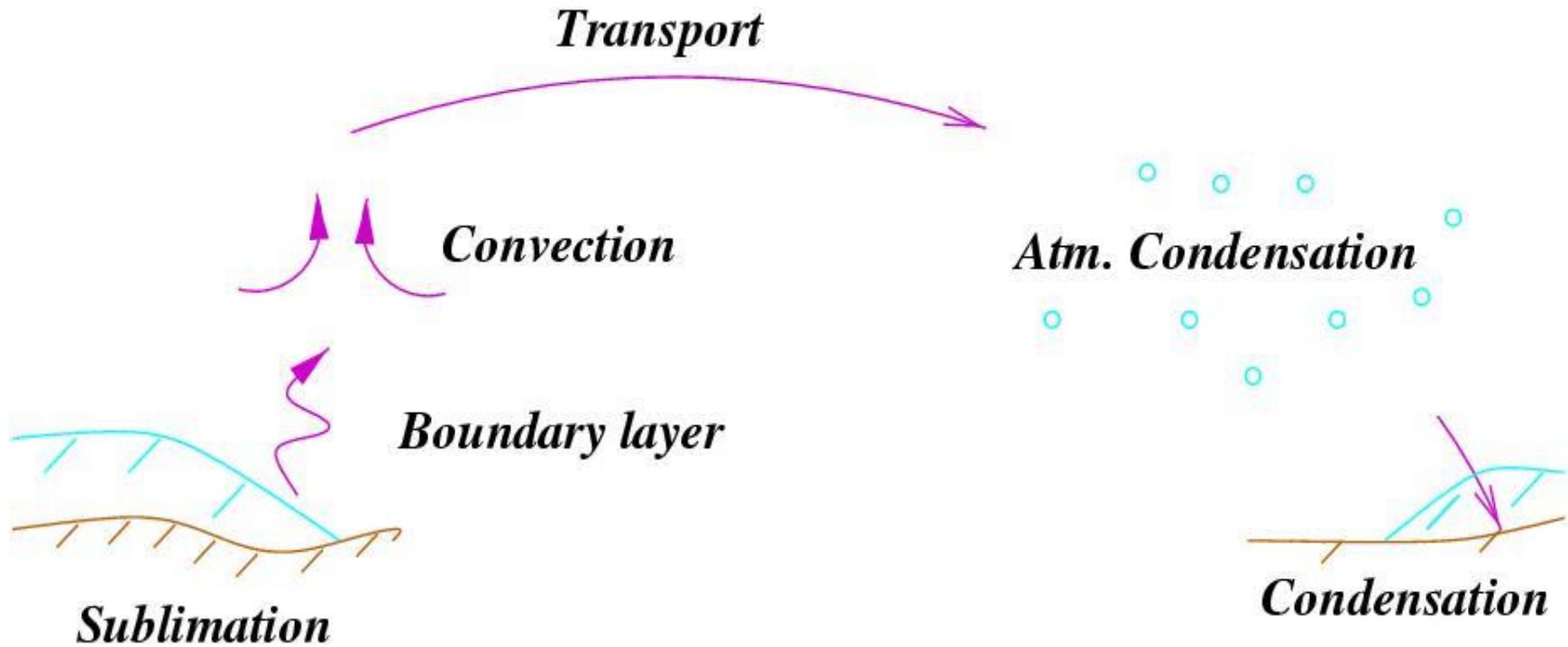
Transport

Clouds

Condensation



# Modelling water cycle and clouds

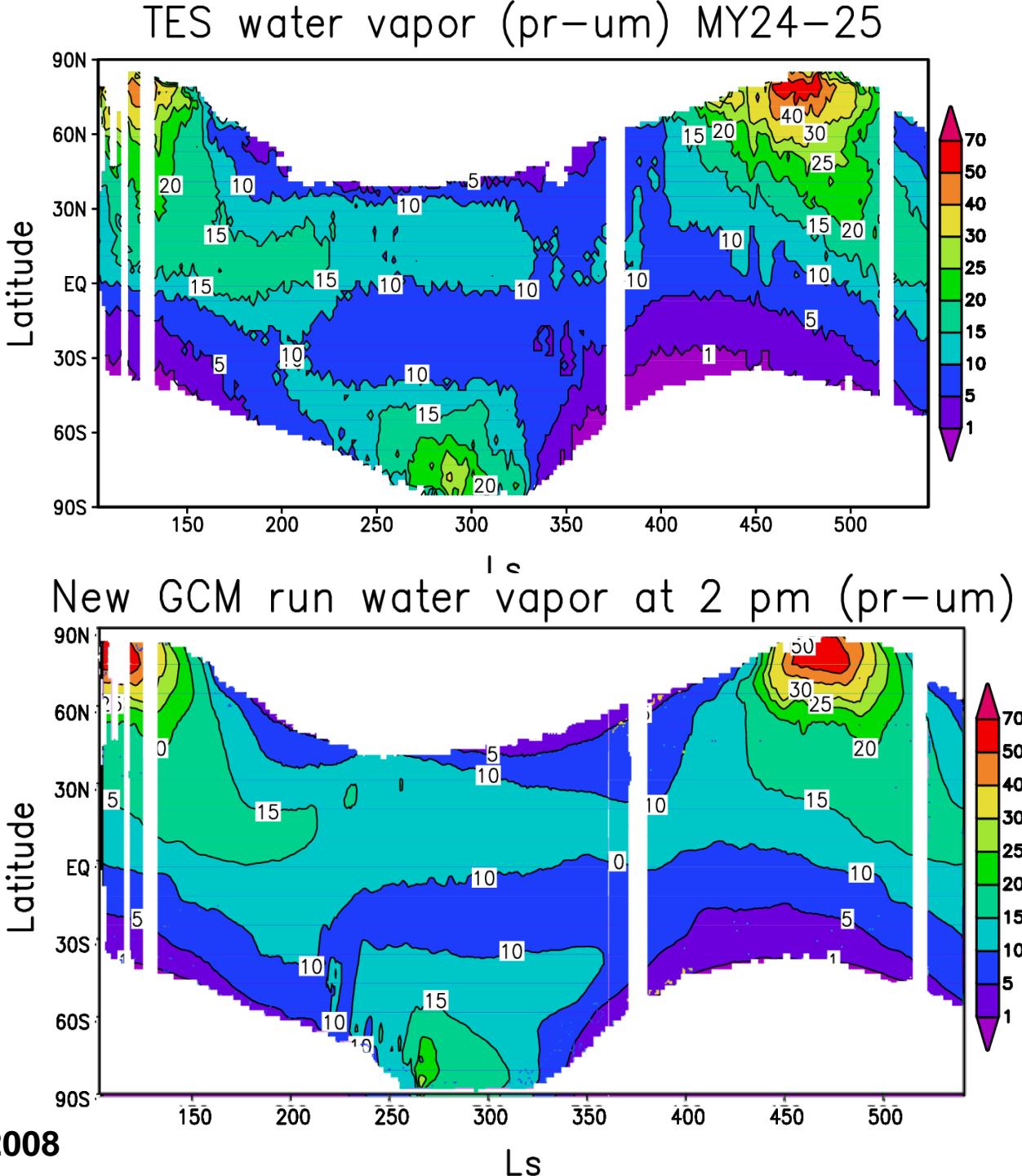


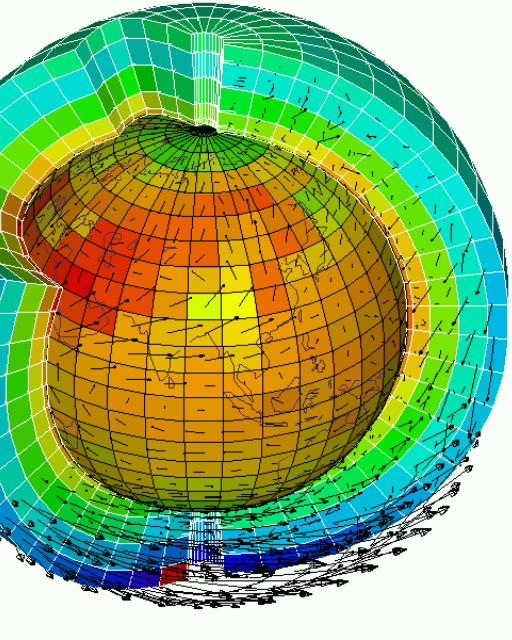
# EARLY GCMS SIMULATION of Mars water cycle: 1) water vapor

## OBSERVATION

(TES, Smith 2007)

MODEL  
(LMD GCM)

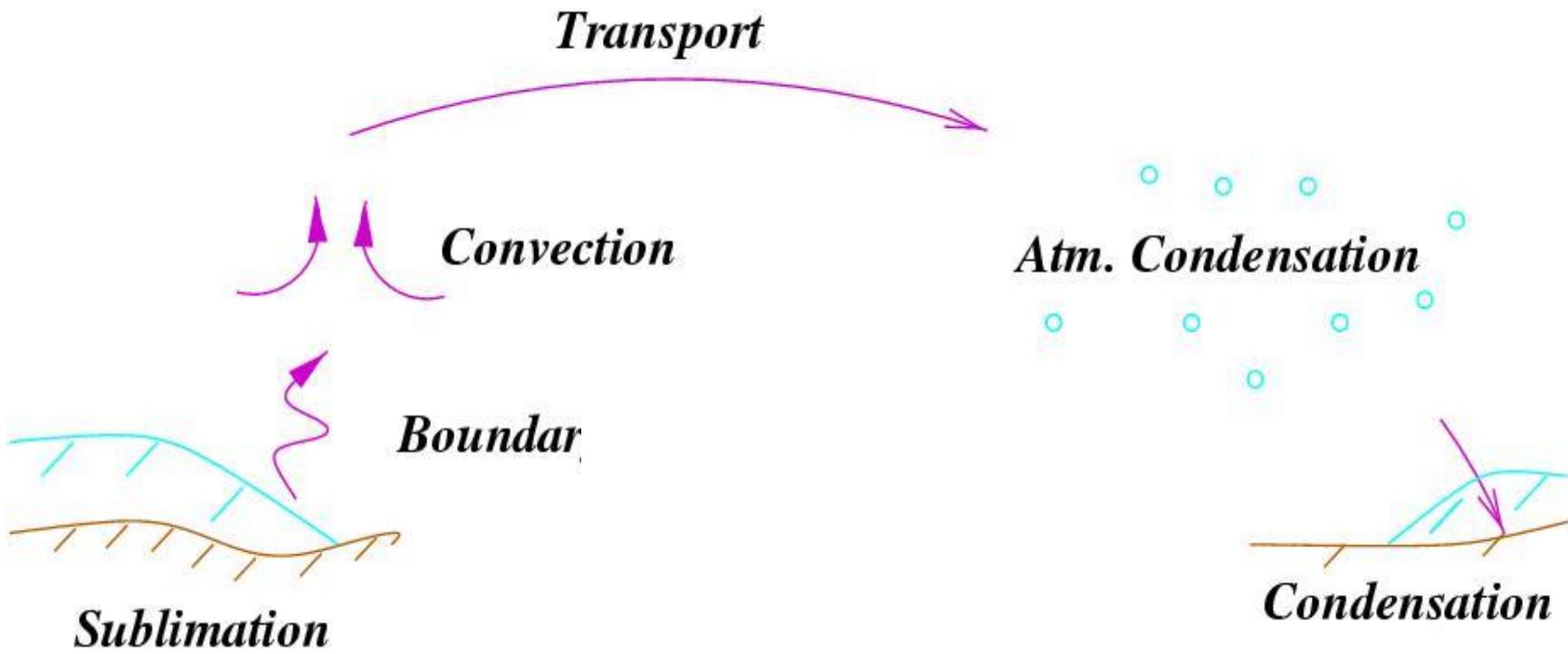




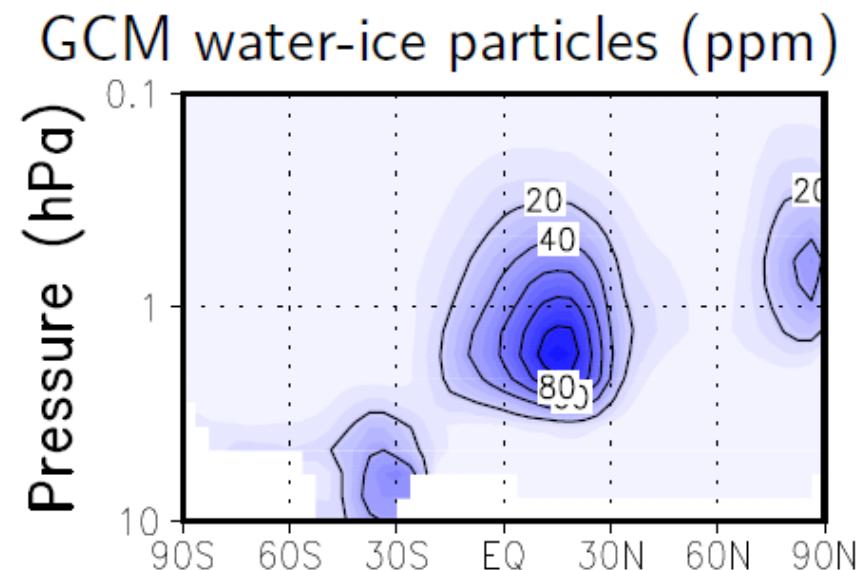
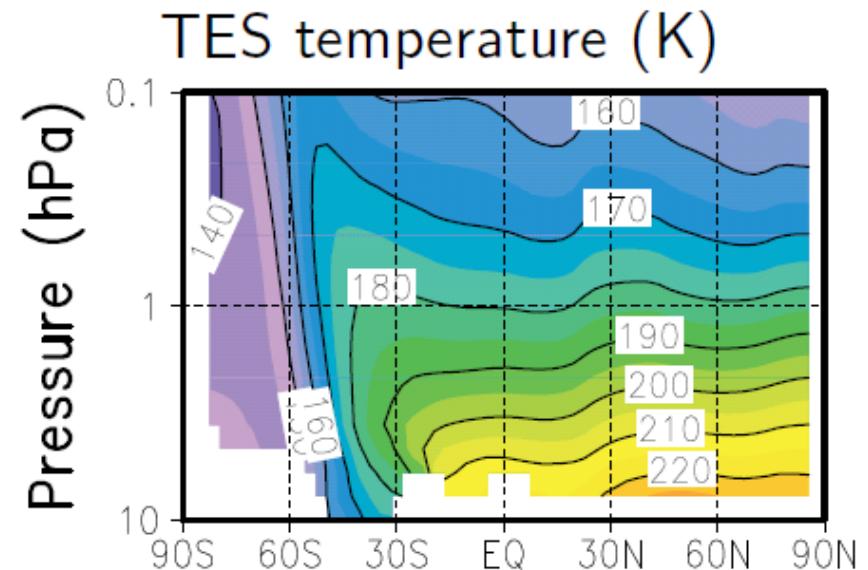
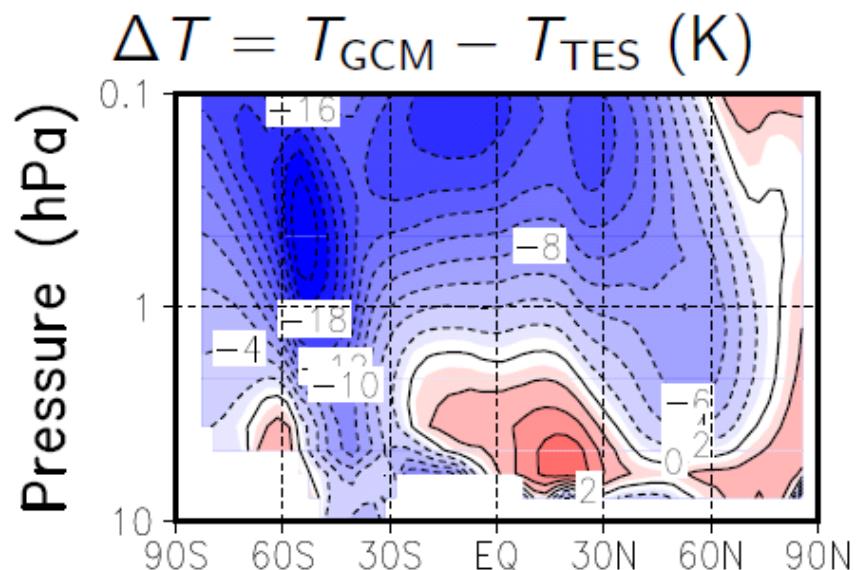
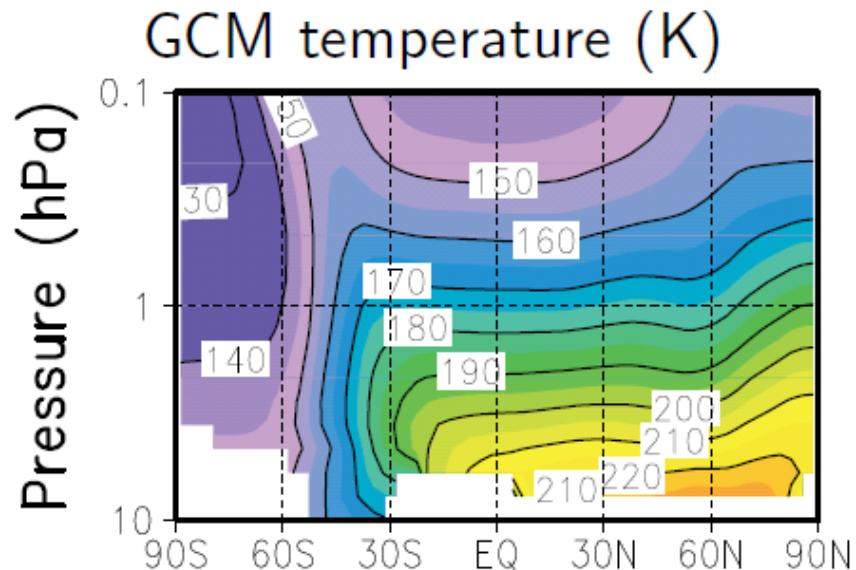
Did these « simple » GCM simulations explain the entire water cycle ?

No ! :

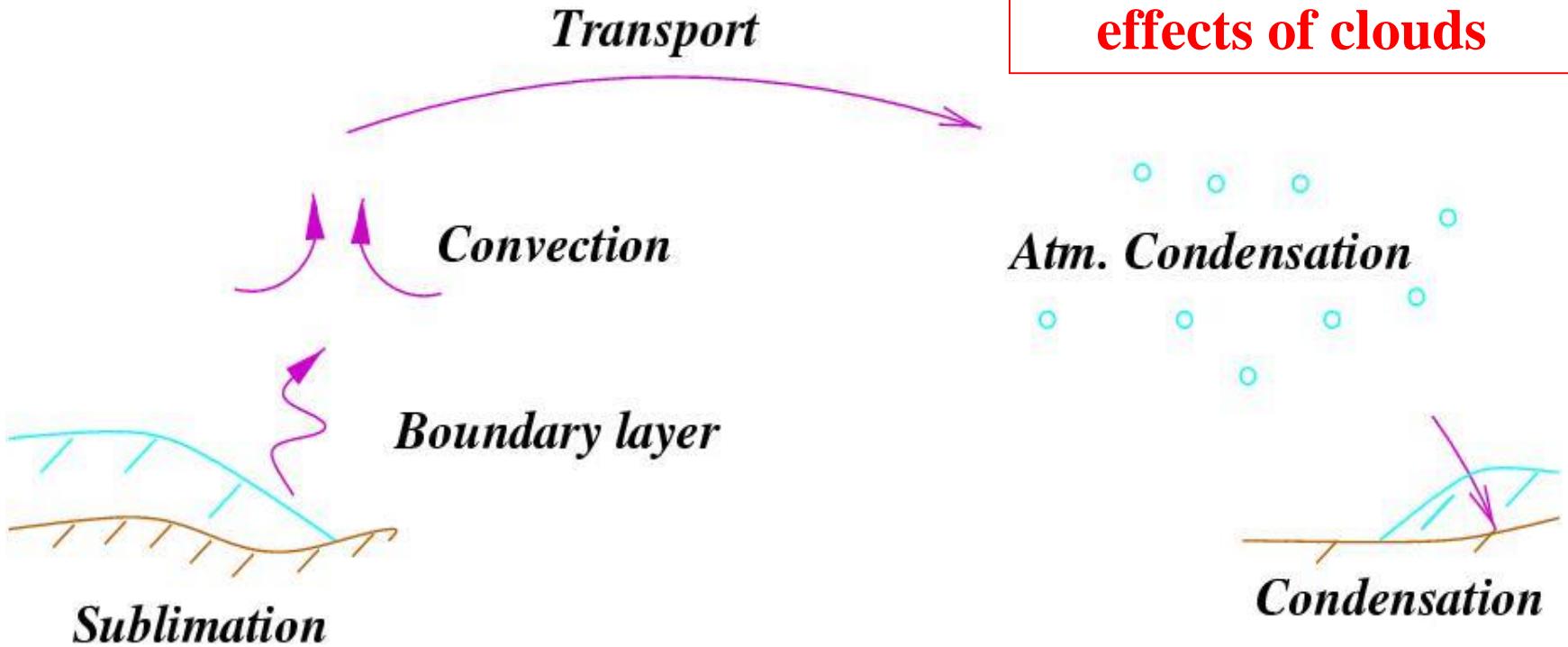
- Unrealistic temperatures => one must take into account the radiative effect of water ice clouds
  - Unrealistic water vapor vertical distribution (e.g. Fouchet et al. 2007; Maltagliatti et al. 2012)
- ⇒ Need for improved cloud microphysic



# Temperature without active clouds ( $L_s = 90^\circ$ )

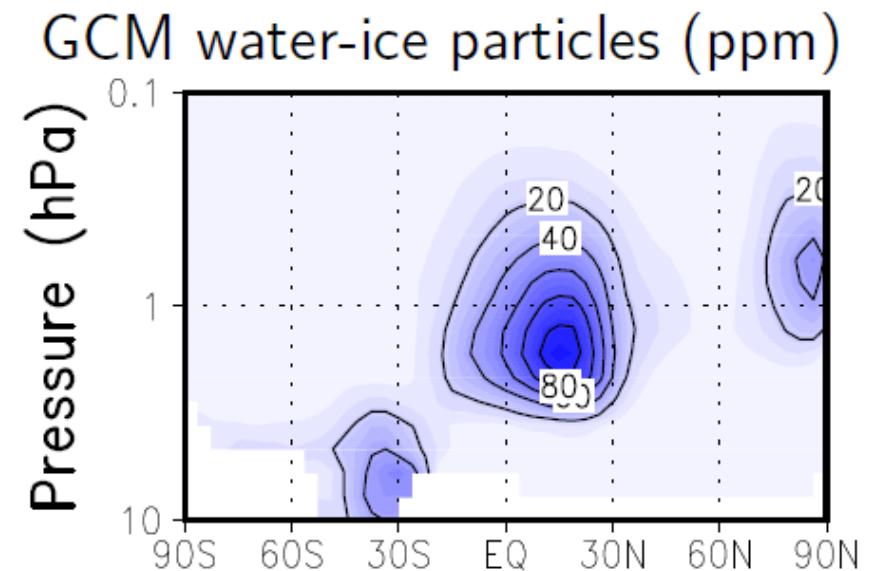
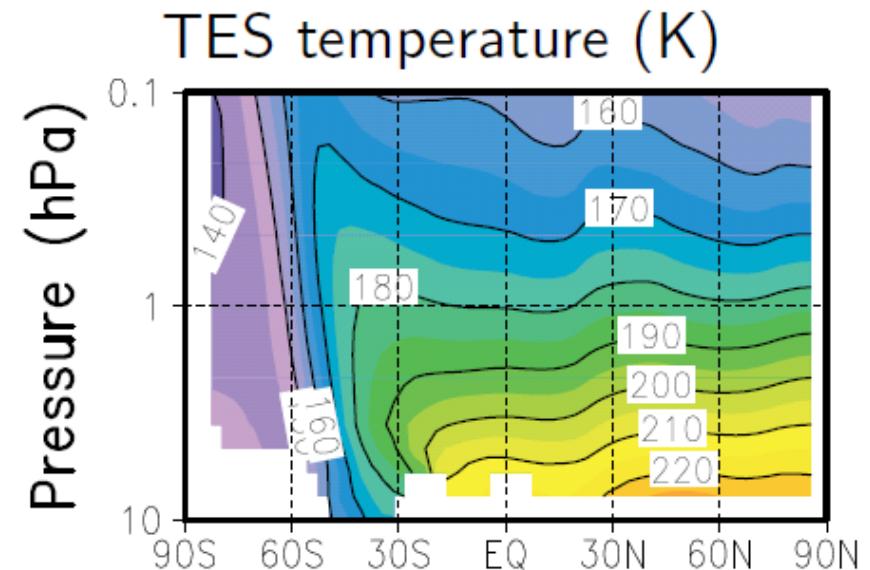
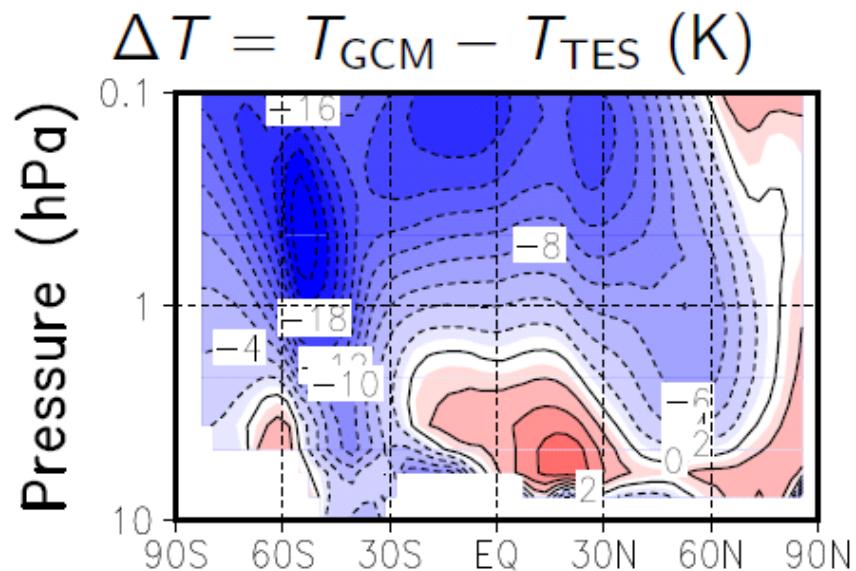
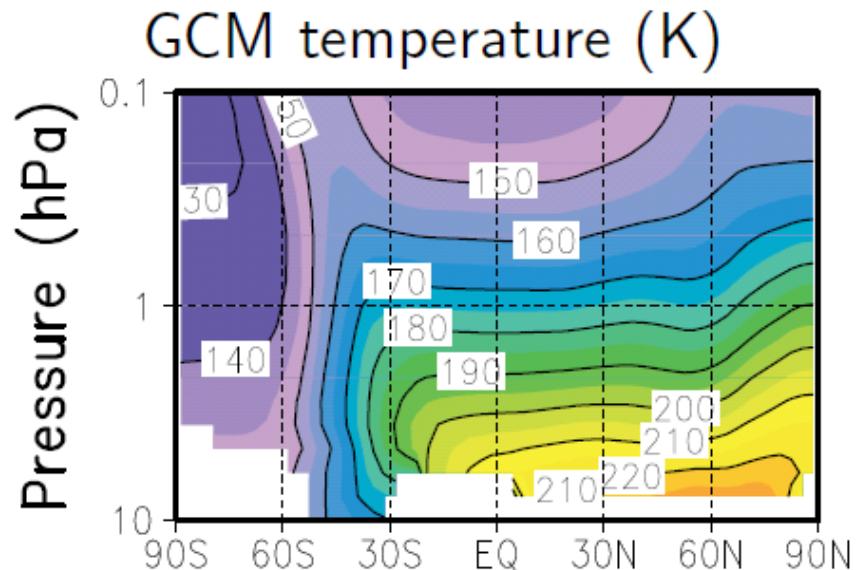


# Water cycle and clouds

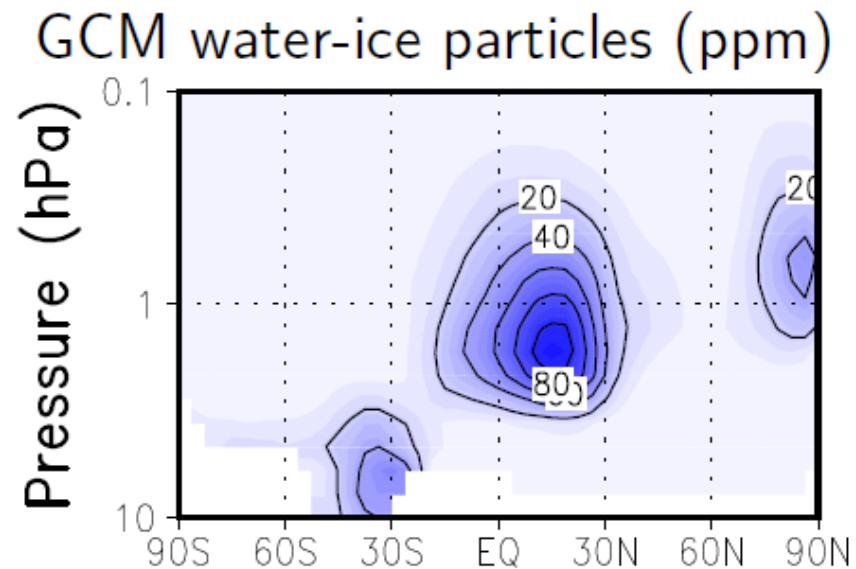
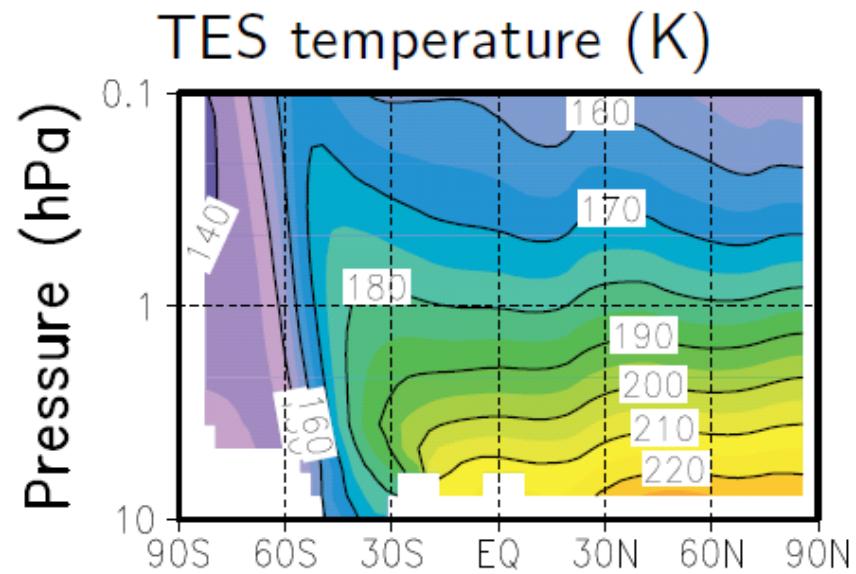
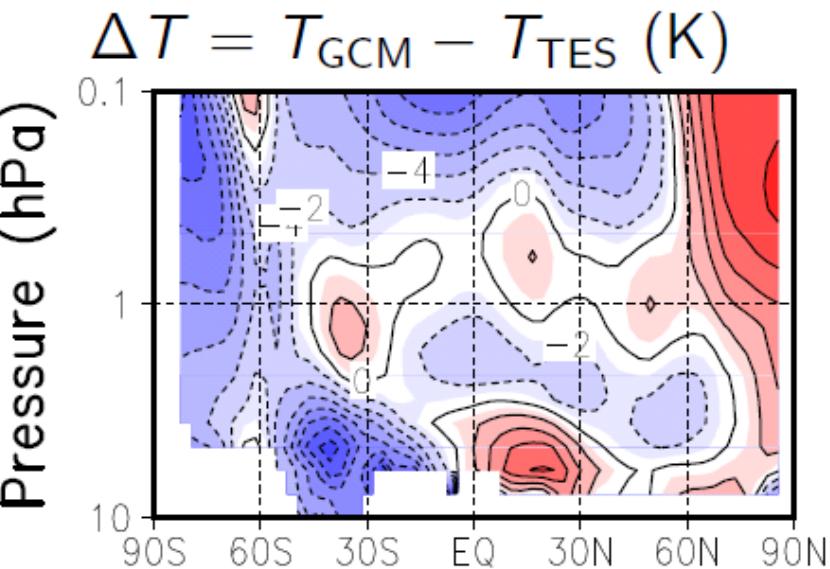
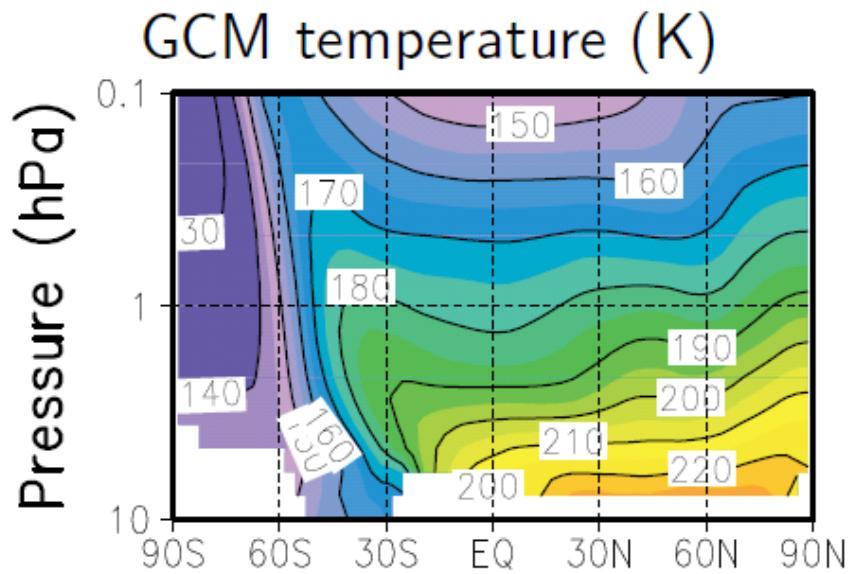


**Step#1 :IR and solar  
wavelength radiative  
effects of clouds**

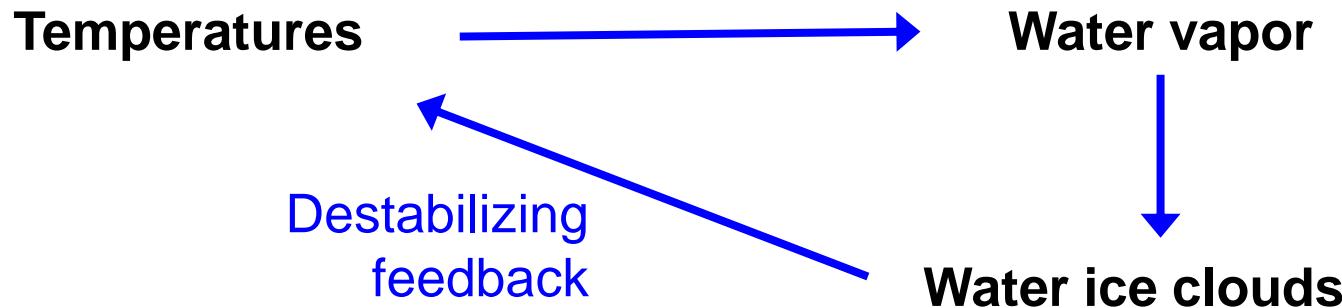
# Temperature without active clouds ( $L_s = 90^\circ$ )



# Temperature when clouds are active ( $L_s = 90^\circ$ )



# Radiatively active Water ice clouds in a GCM



Inactive Clouds



Active Clouds



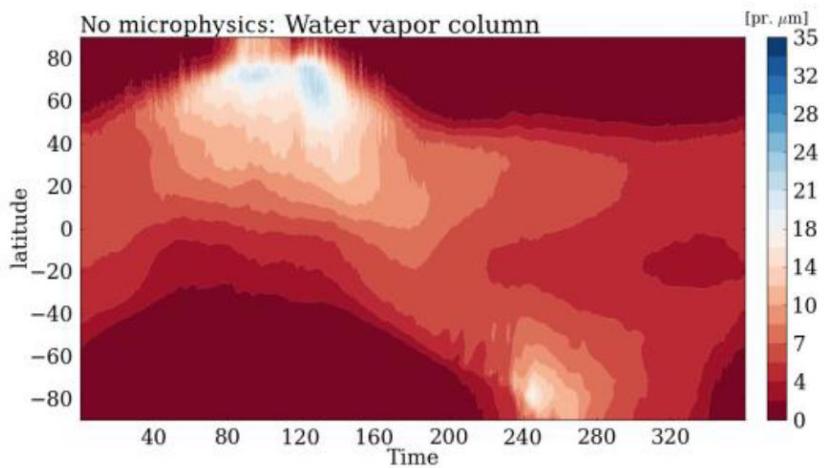
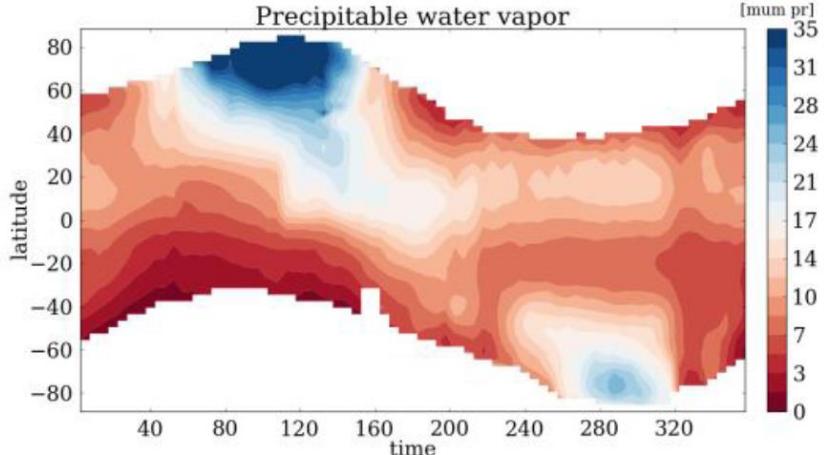
*Illustration off the difficulties ; from Thomas Navarro*

# Water vapor seasonal cycle

(Martian Year 26)

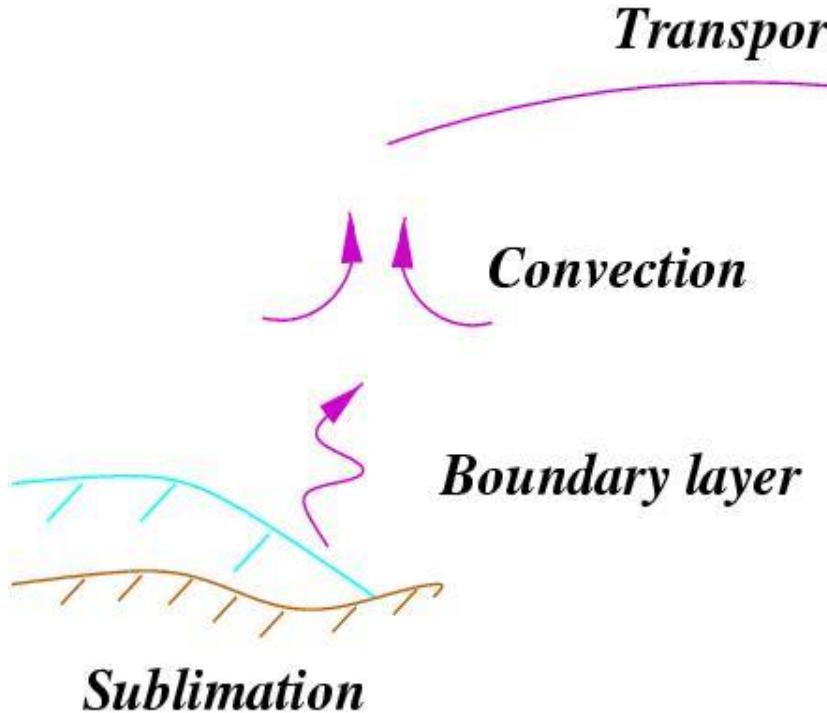
MGS/TES  
Observations

GCM simulations  
without microphysics

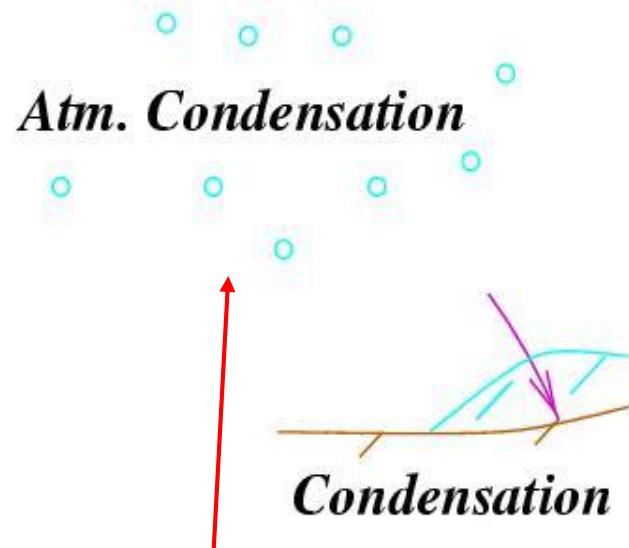


Solar Longitude Ls ( $^{\circ}$ )

# Improving water cycle and clouds



**Step#1 :IR and solar  
wavelength radiative  
effects of clouds**



**Step # 2: Improved cloud  
Microphysics  
(nucleation, growth, dust  
scavenging )**

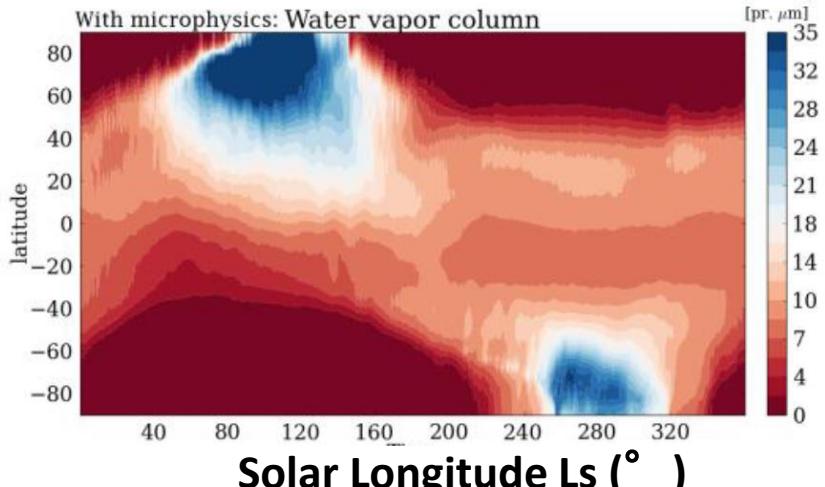
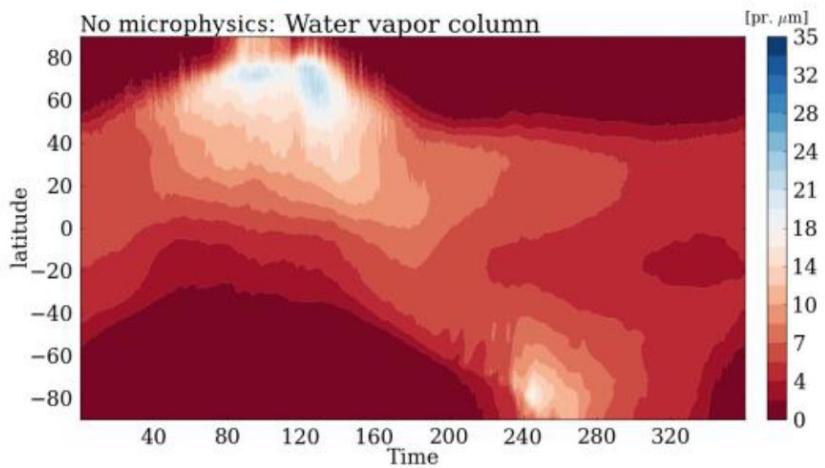
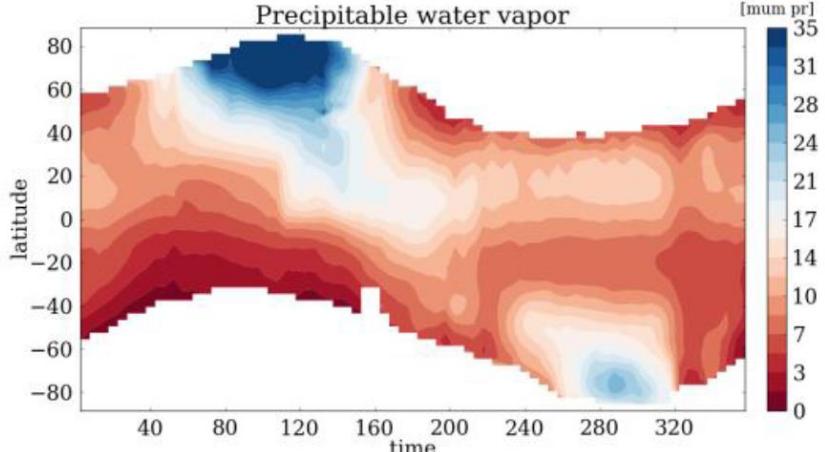
# Water vapor seasonal cycle

(Martian Year 26)

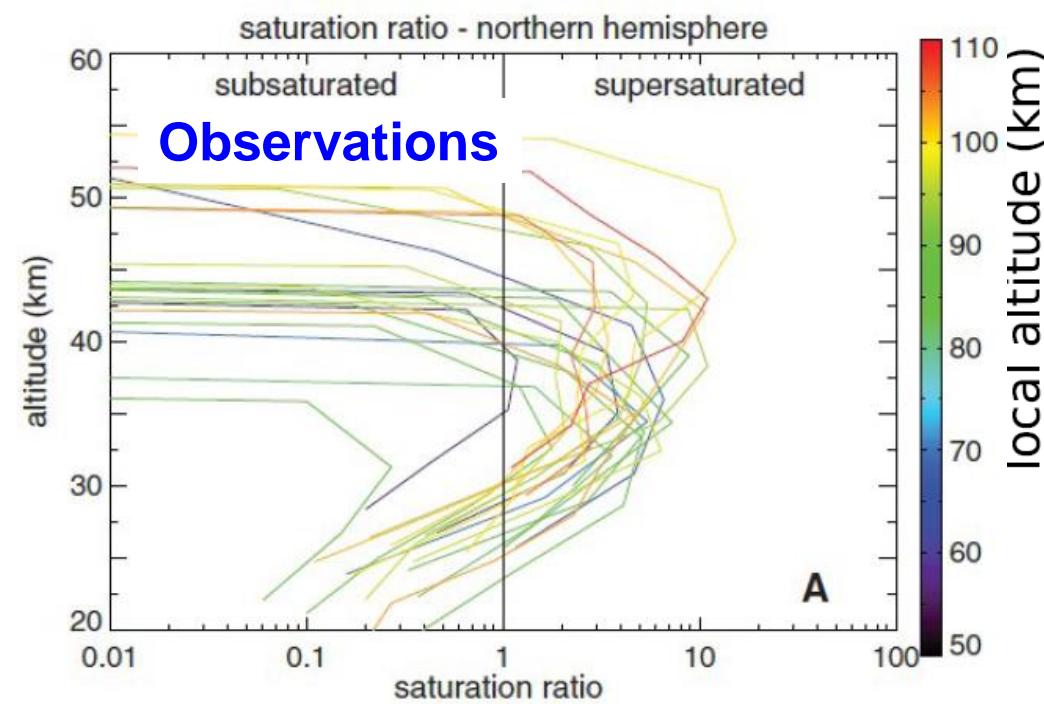
MGS/TES  
Observations

GCM simulations  
without microphysics

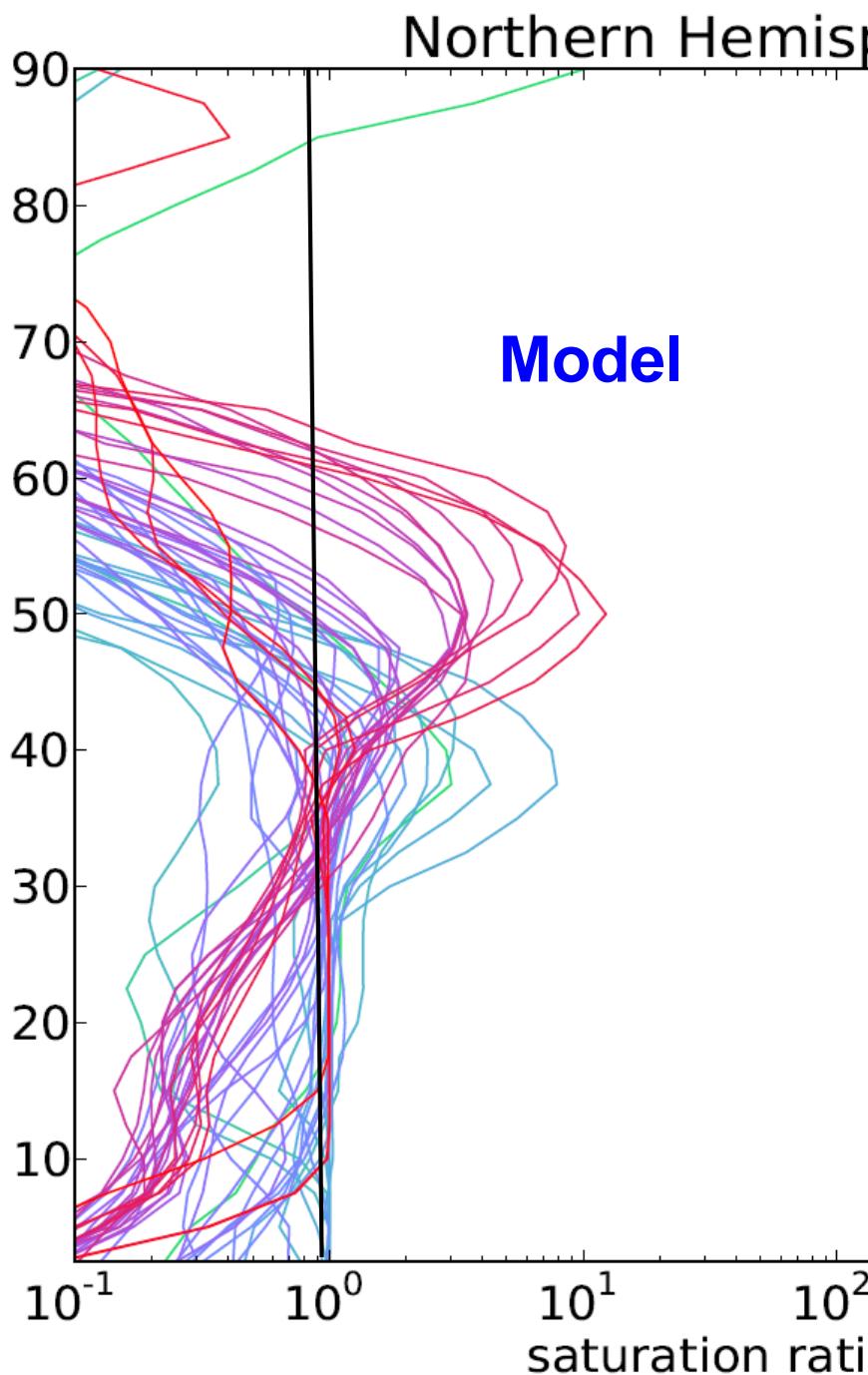
GCM simulations  
with microphysics



# Water vapor profiles with improved microphysics: comparison with SPICAM solar occultation data

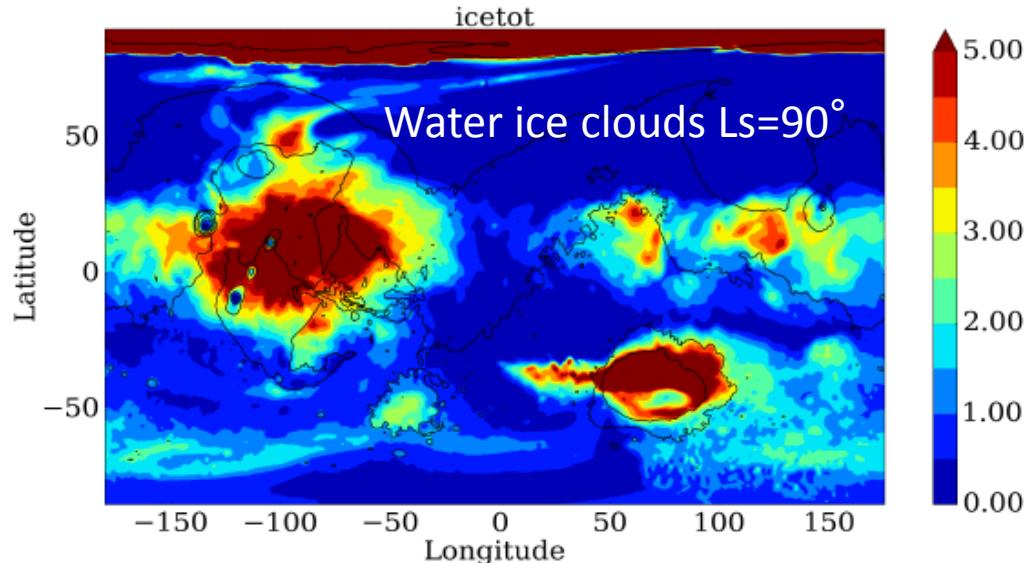


Malaglia et al. 2011, Science

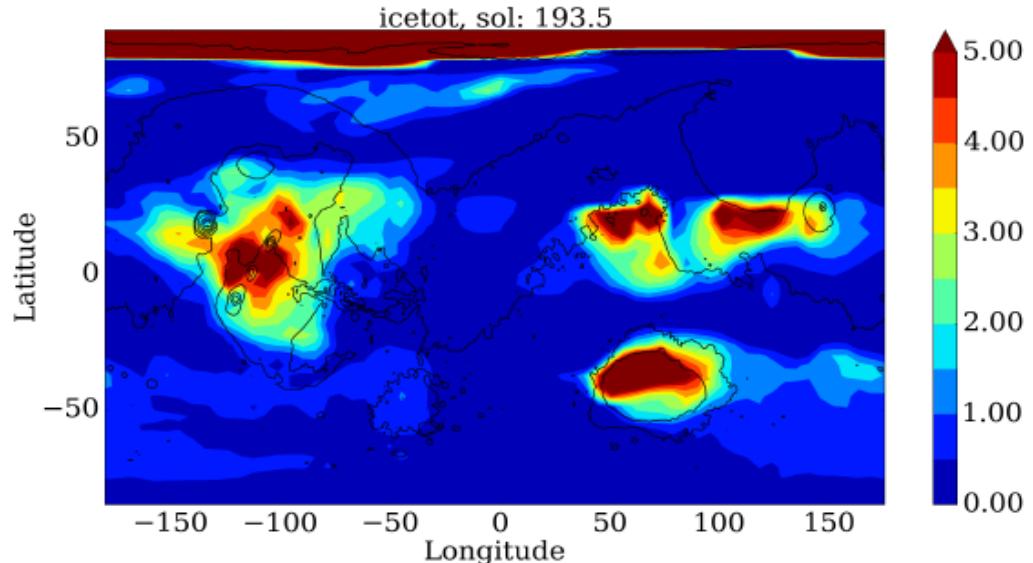


# High resolution ( $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ ) water cycle sims

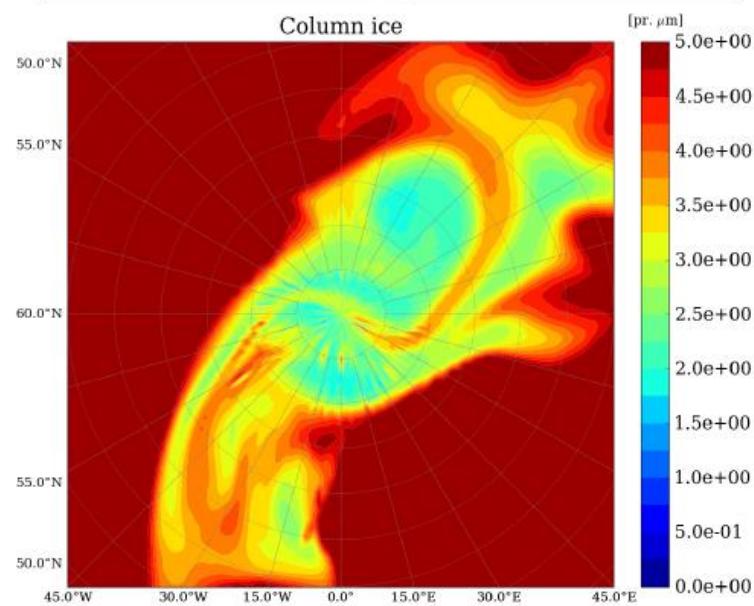
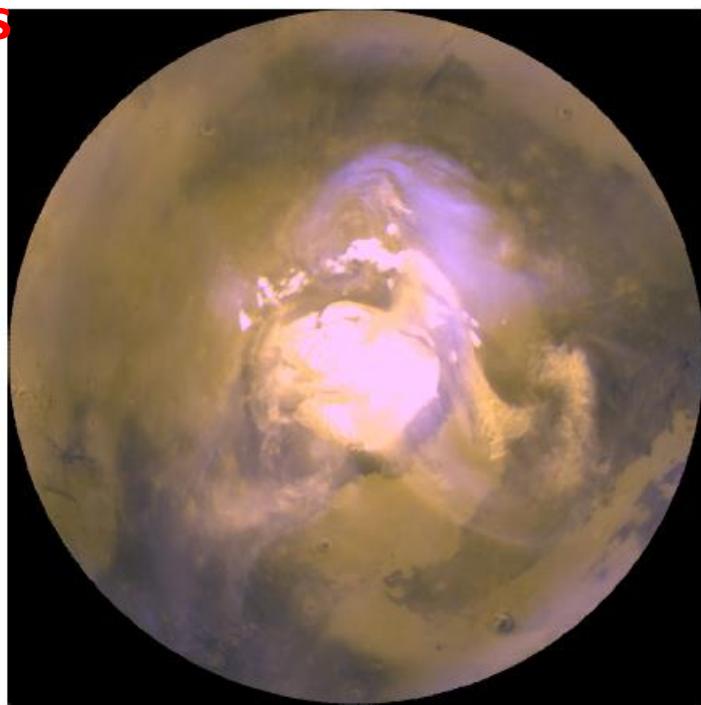
(Pottier et al. 2015)



(a) High resolution model

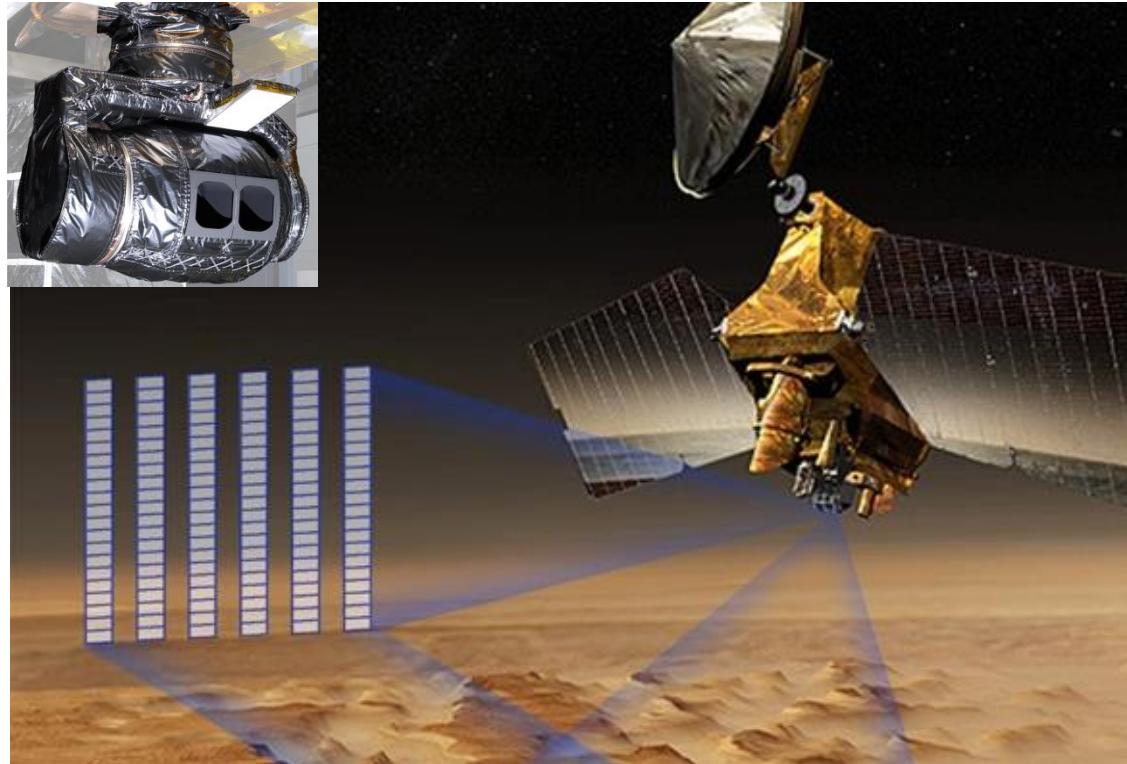


(b) Low resolution model



# Comparison with Mars Climate Sounder

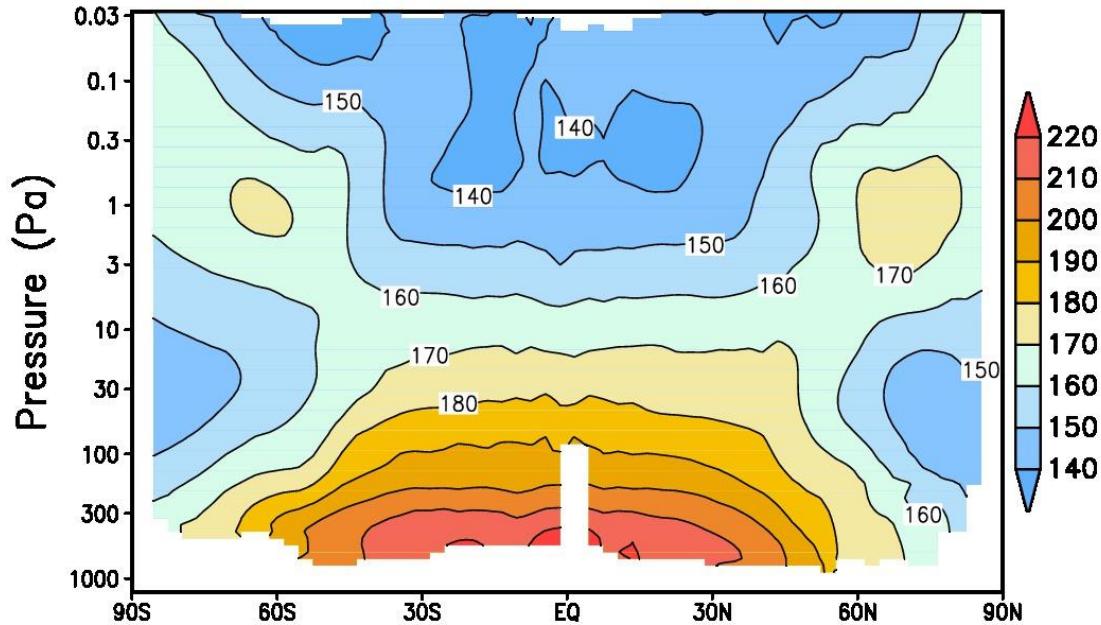
- Comparison with Binned Mars Climate Sounder data (*Luca Montabone*)
- Bin sizes: Ls:  $5^\circ$  lat:  $3^\circ$  lon  $7.5^\circ$
- Today : Martian Year 29



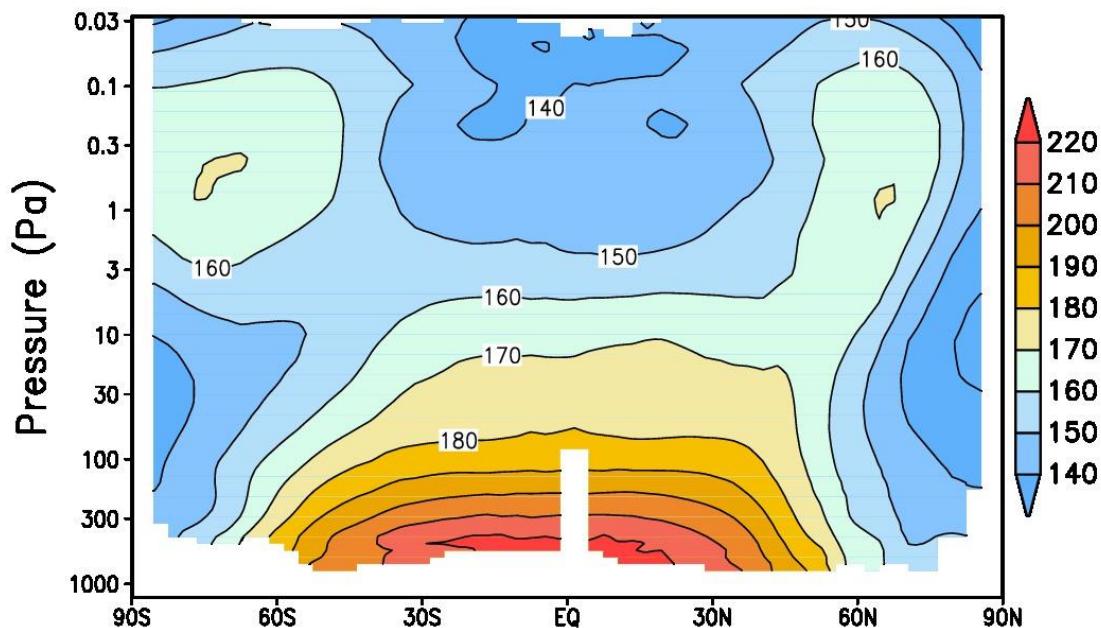
# Zonal mean temperatures

$$\frac{1}{2} (T_{\text{day}} + T_{\text{night}})$$

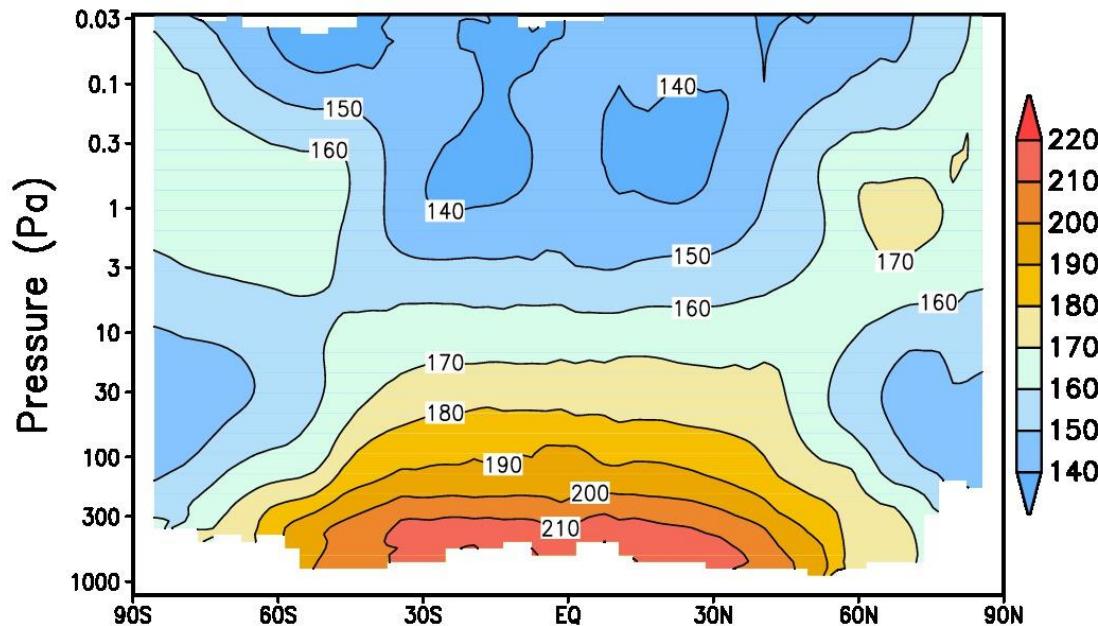
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 0 - 5$



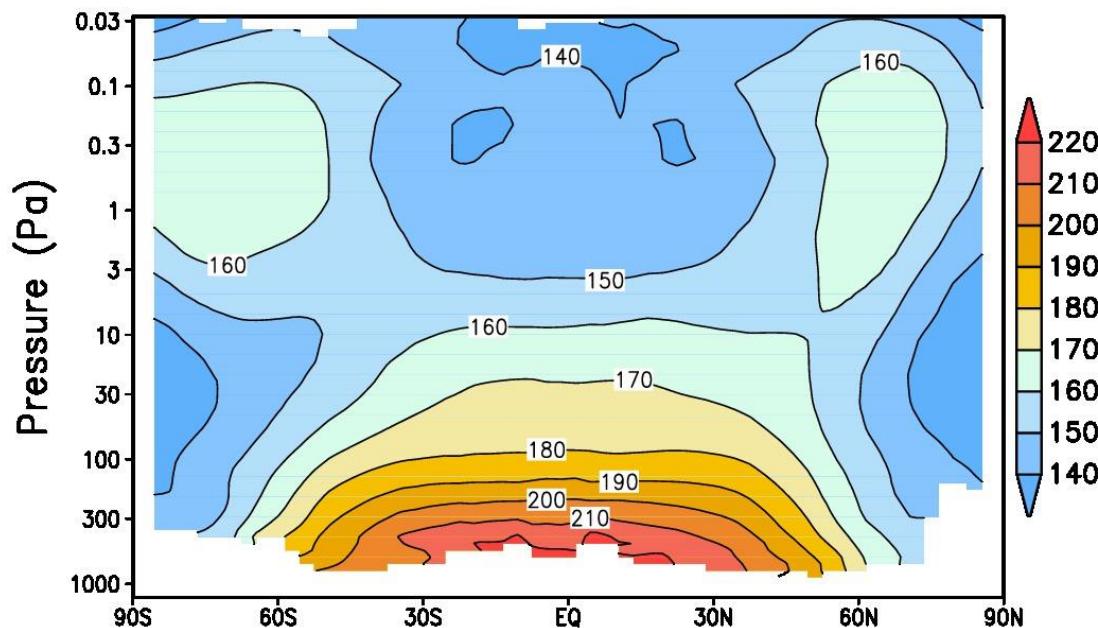
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 0 - 5$



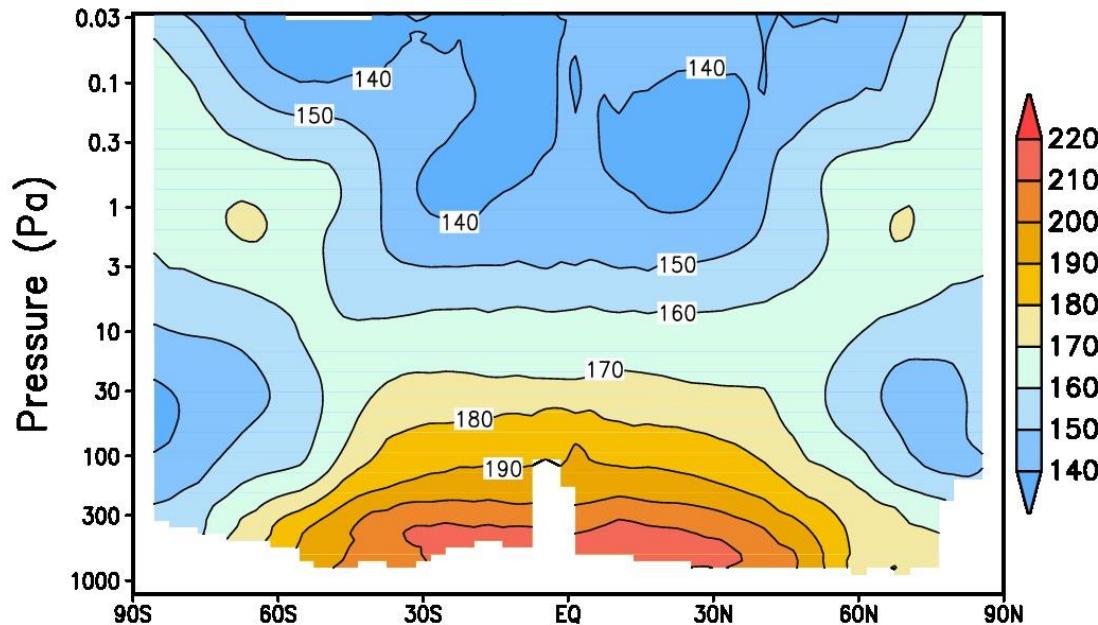
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 5 - 10$



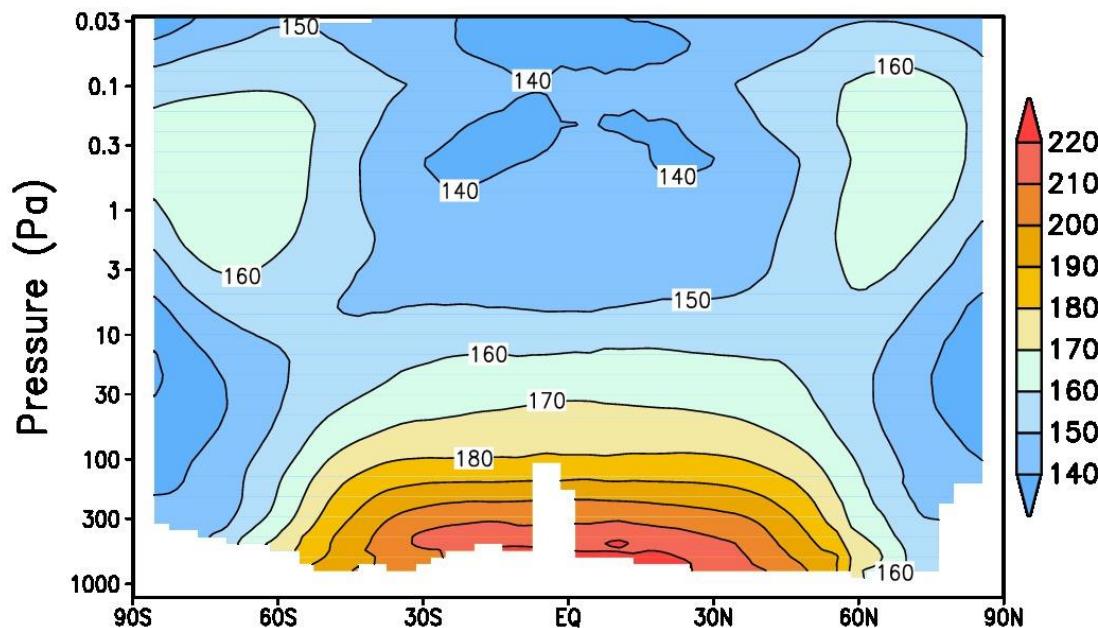
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 5 - 10$



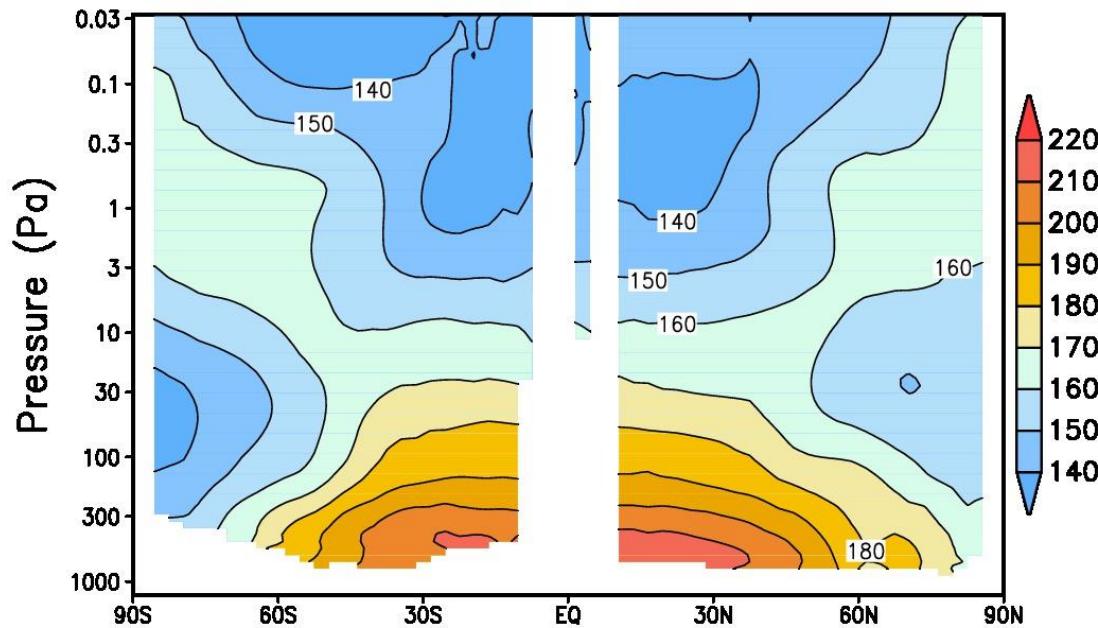
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 10 - 15$



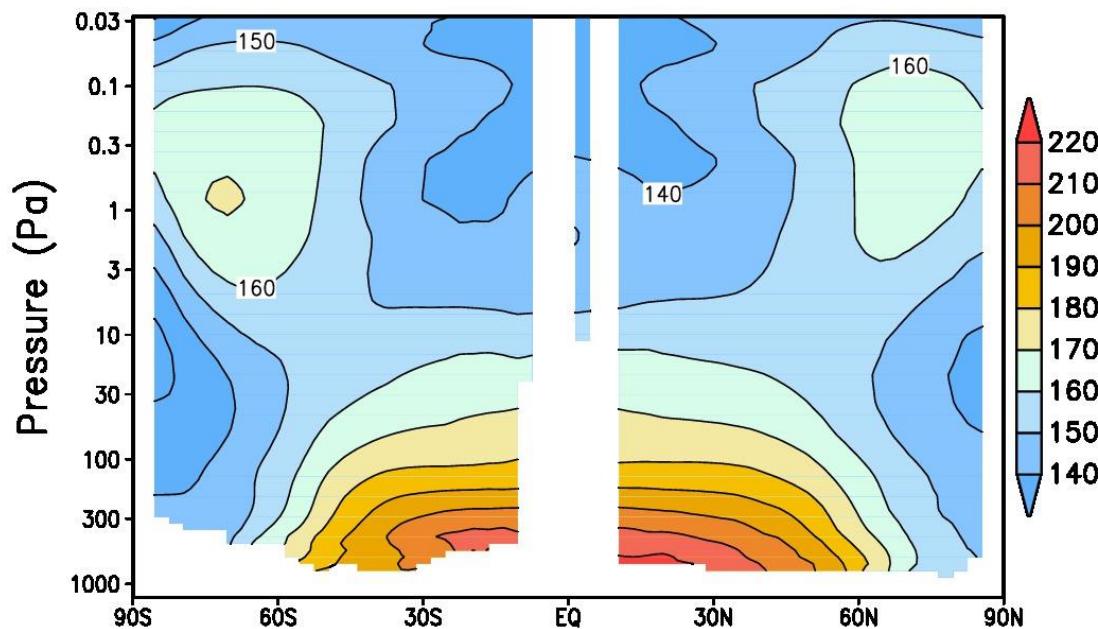
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 10 - 15$



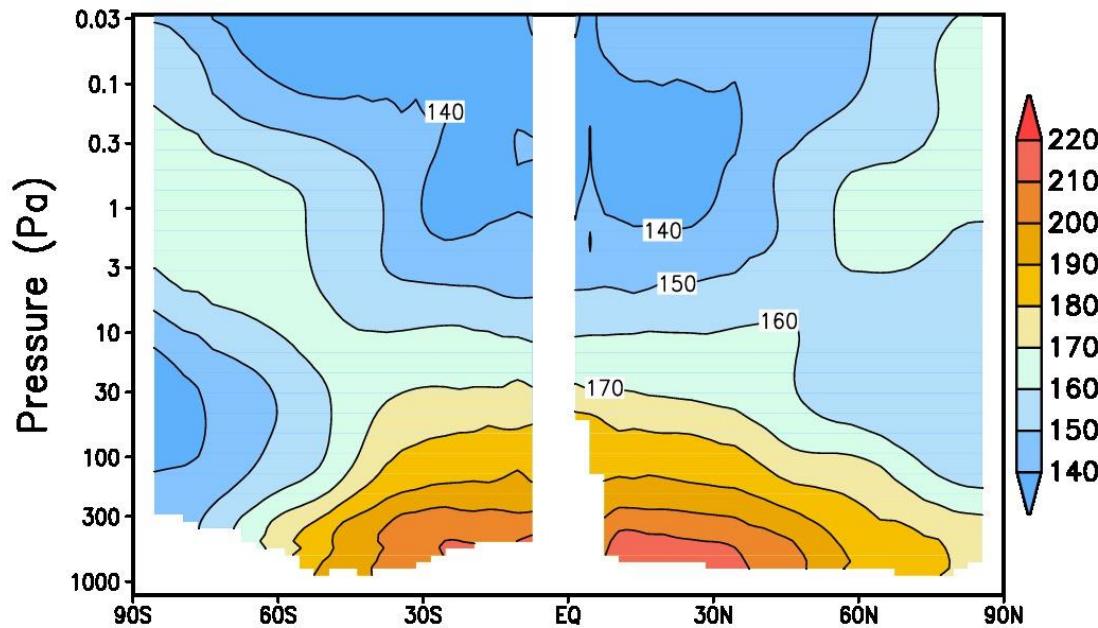
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 15 - 20$



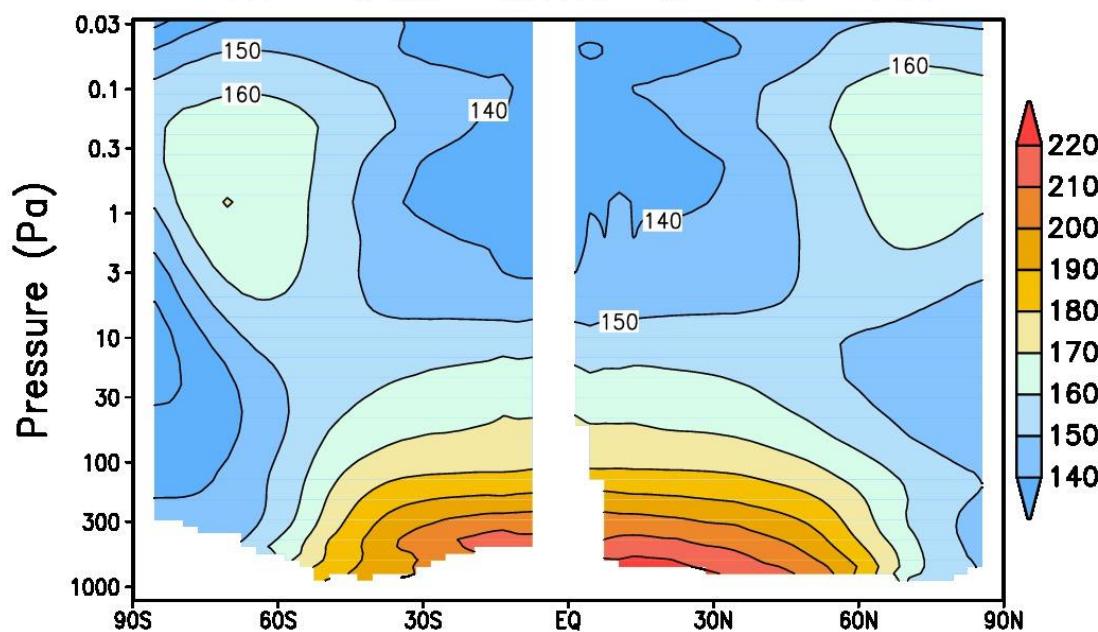
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 15 - 20$



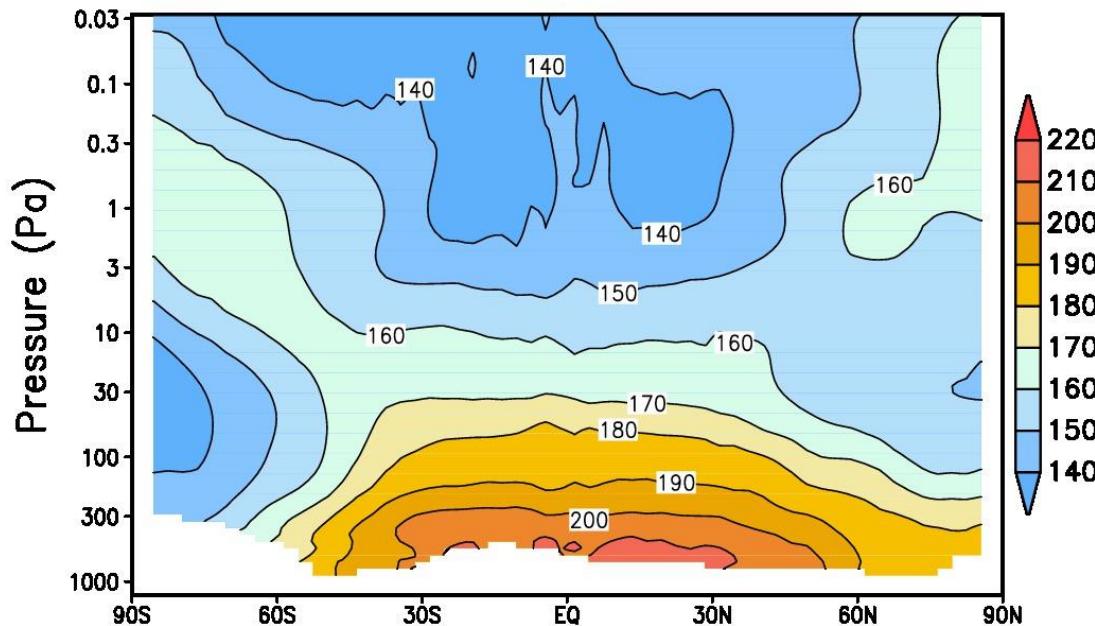
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 20 - 25$



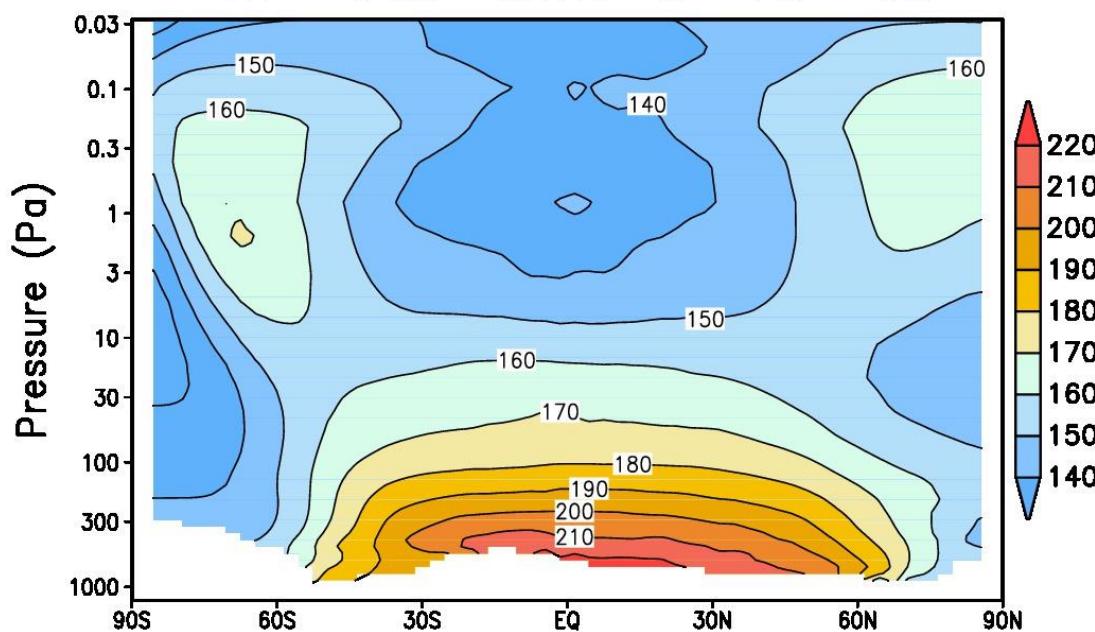
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 20 - 25$



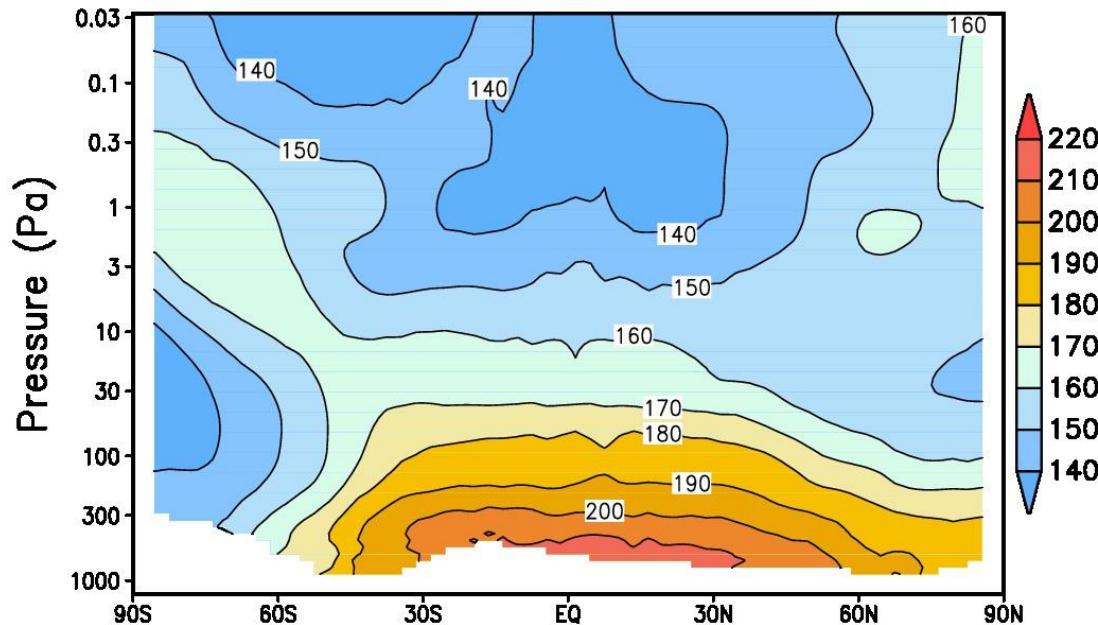
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 25 - 30$



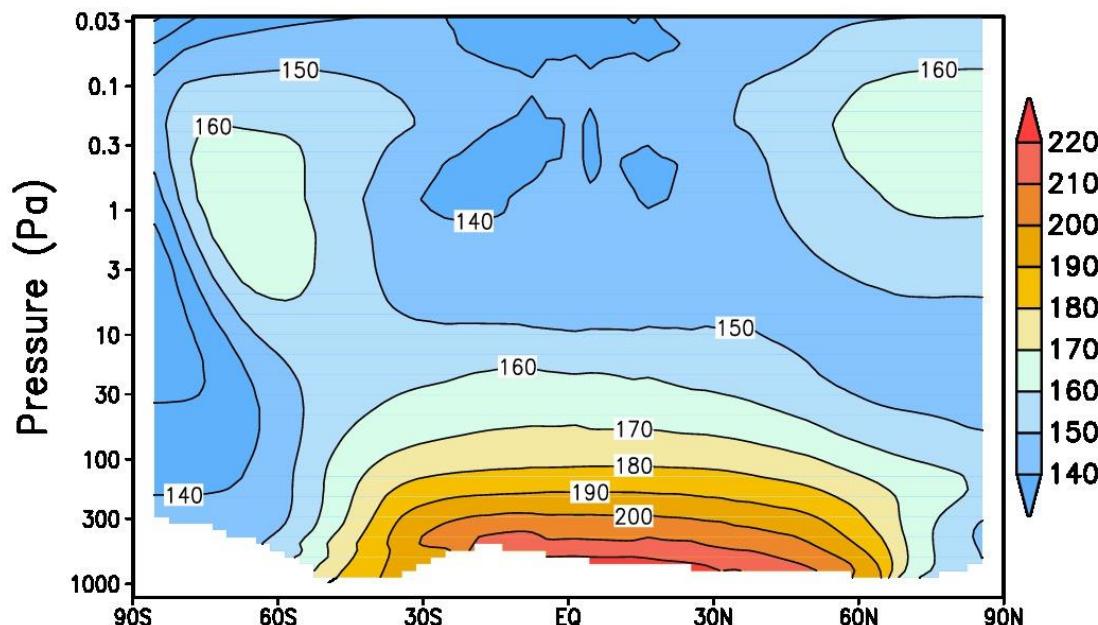
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 25 - 30$



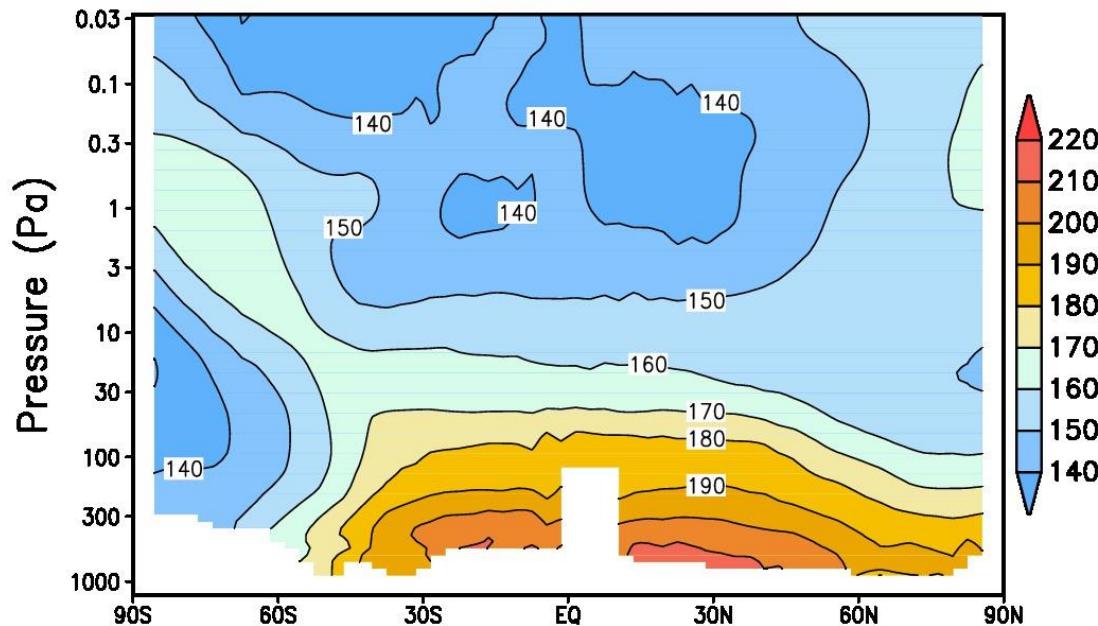
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 30 - 35$



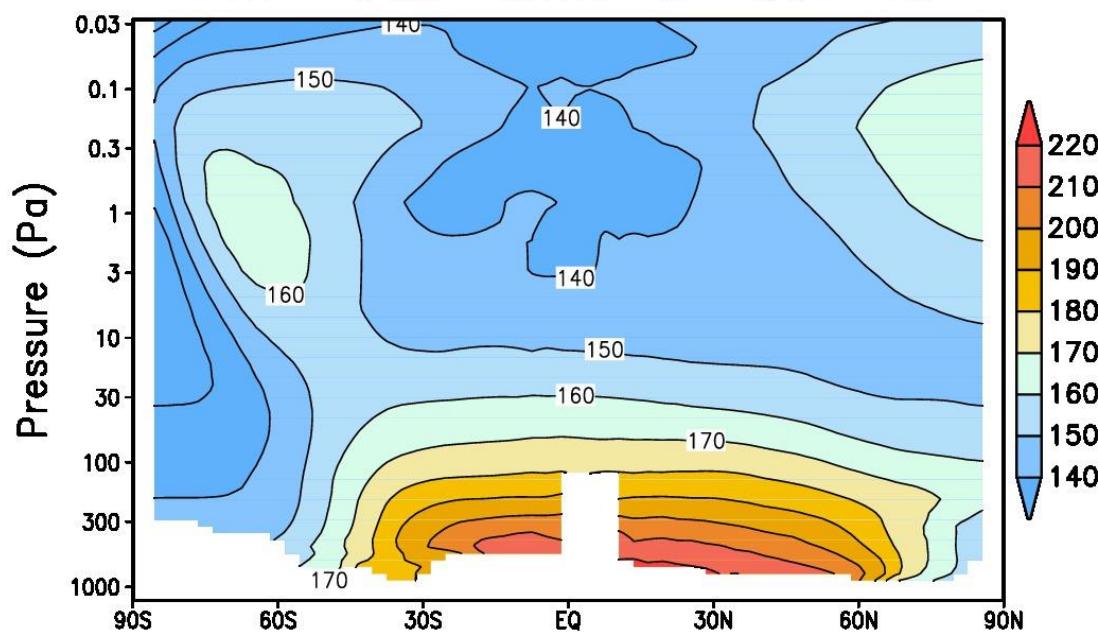
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 30 - 35$



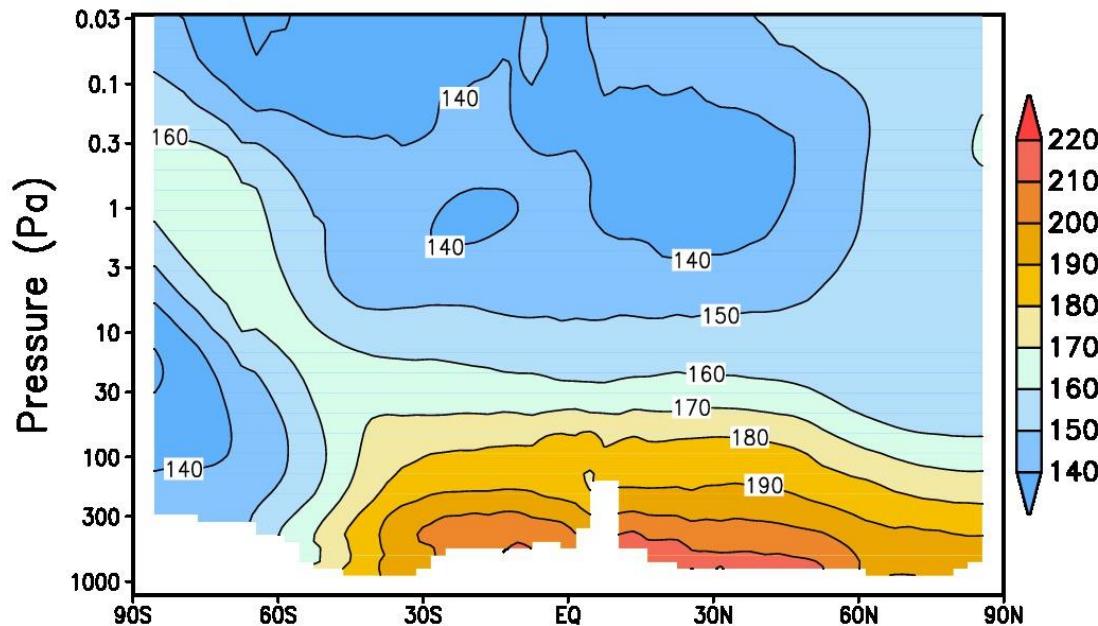
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 35 - 40$



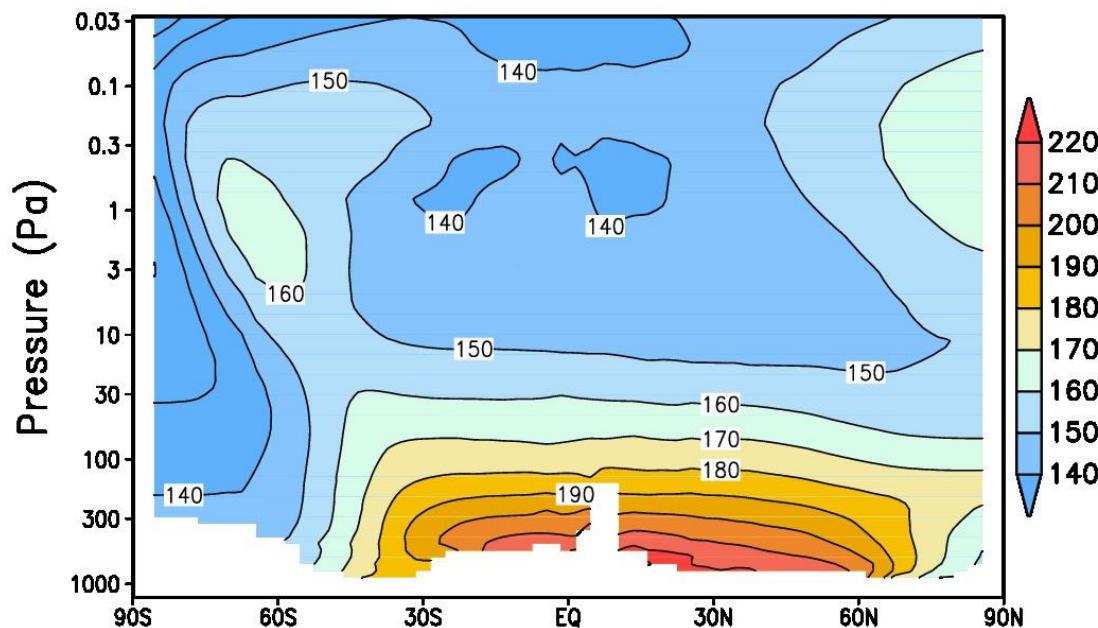
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 35 - 40$



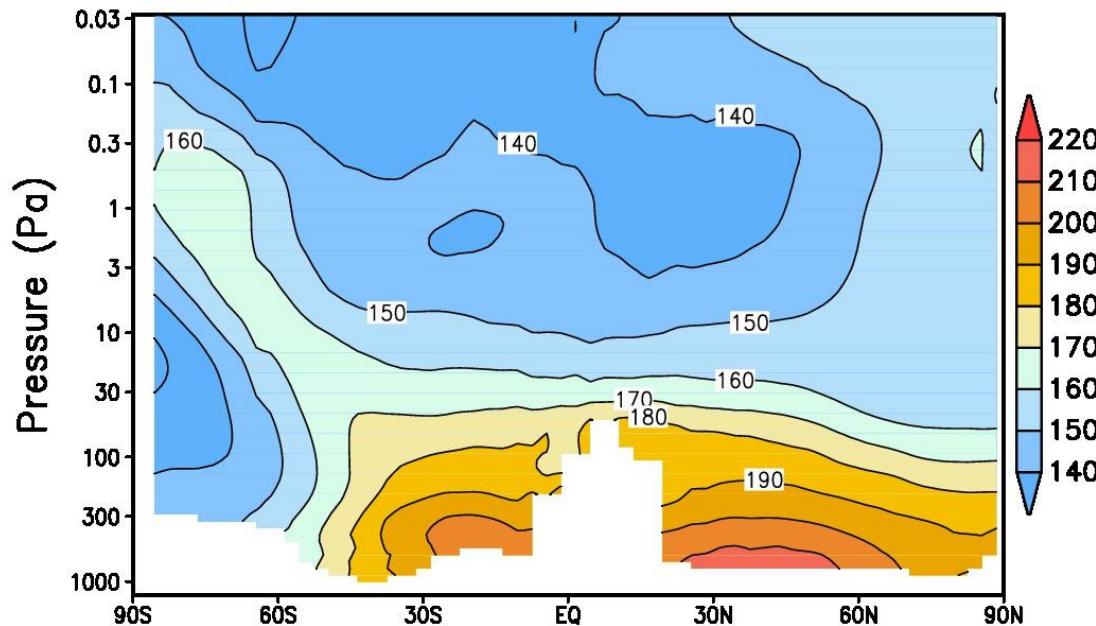
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 40 - 45$



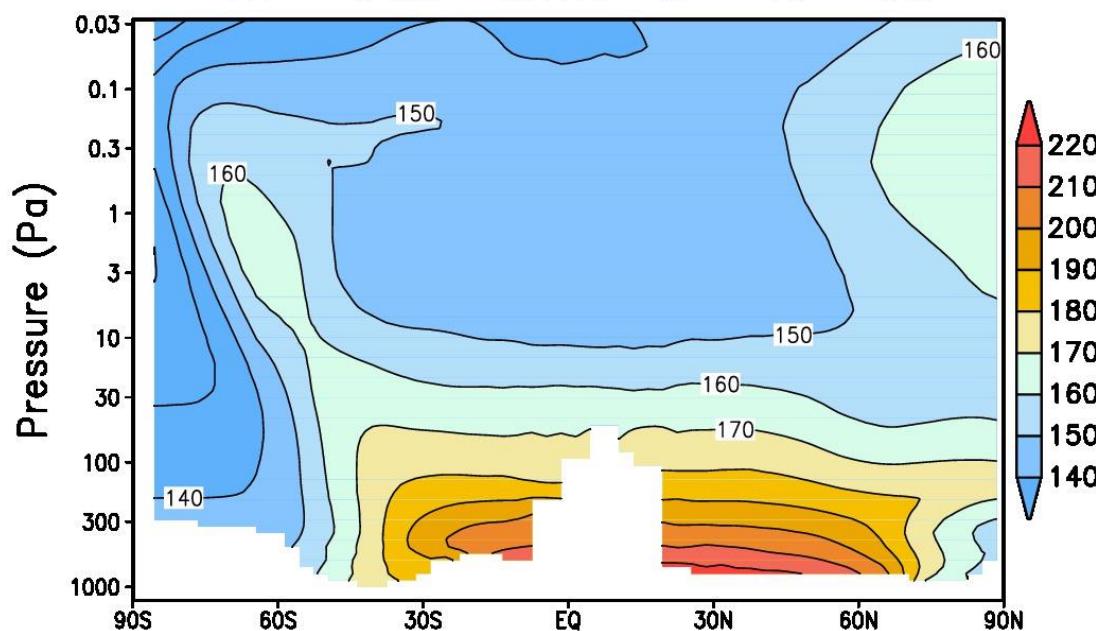
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 40 - 45$



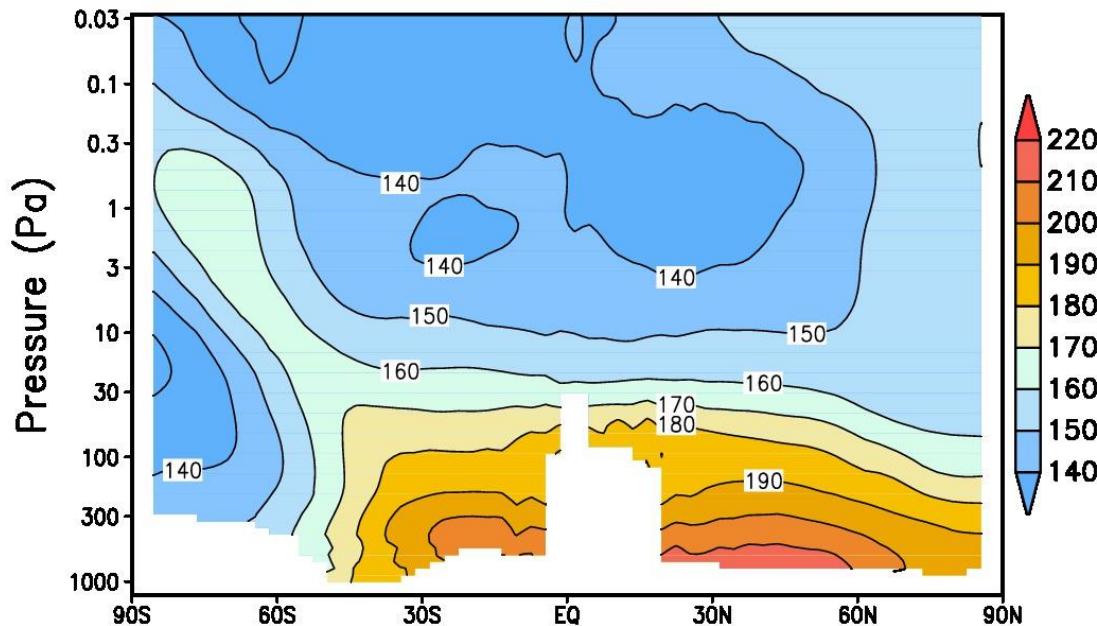
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29 Ls= 45– 50



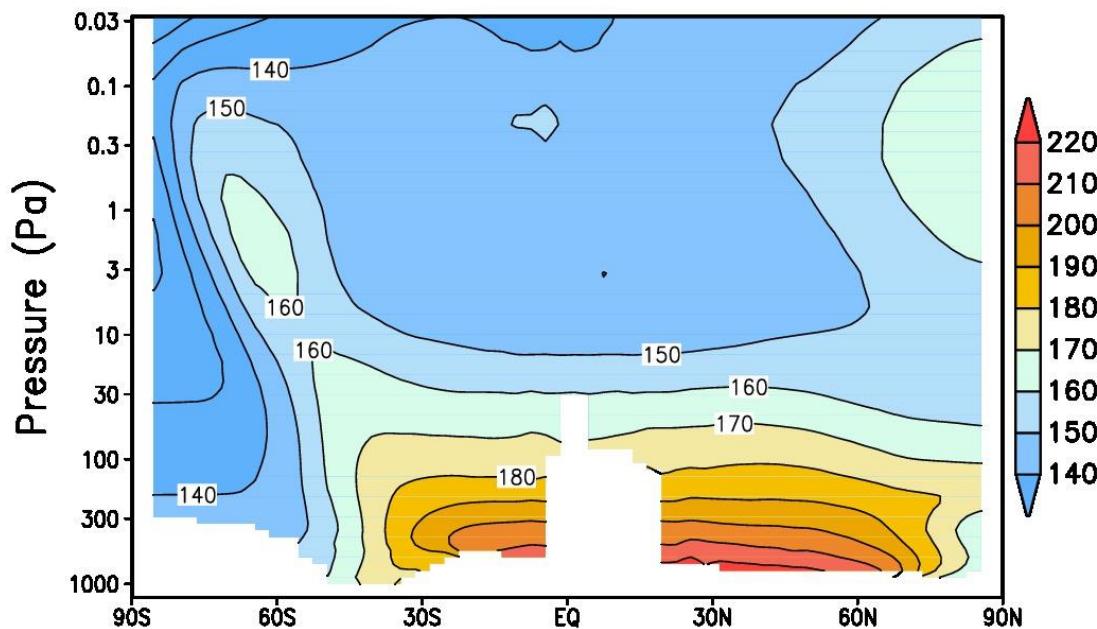
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29 Ls= 45– 50



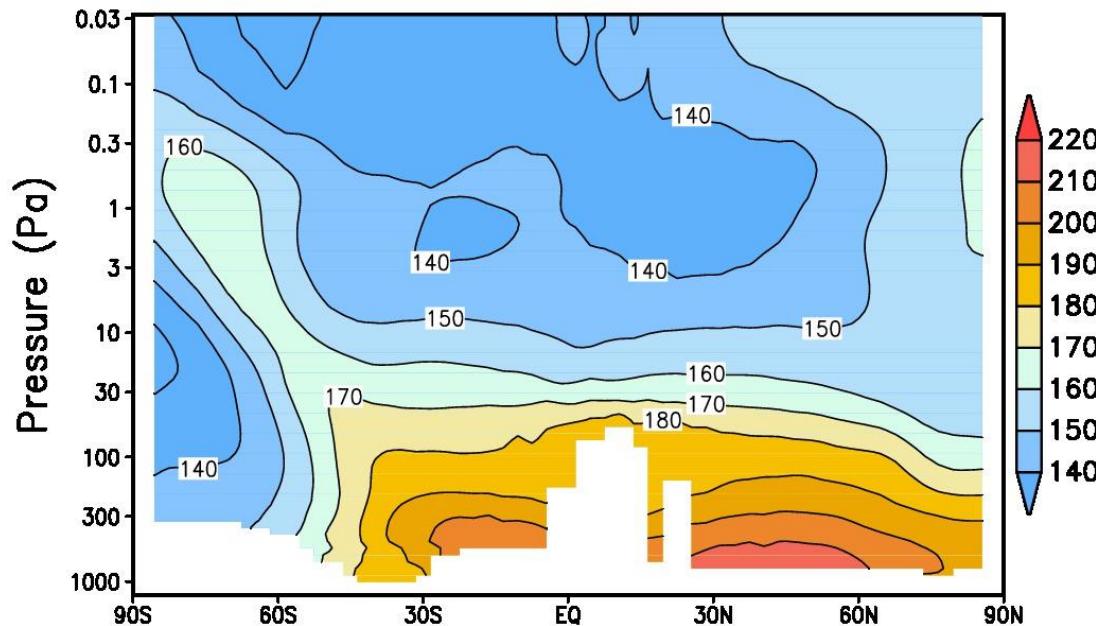
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 50 - 55$



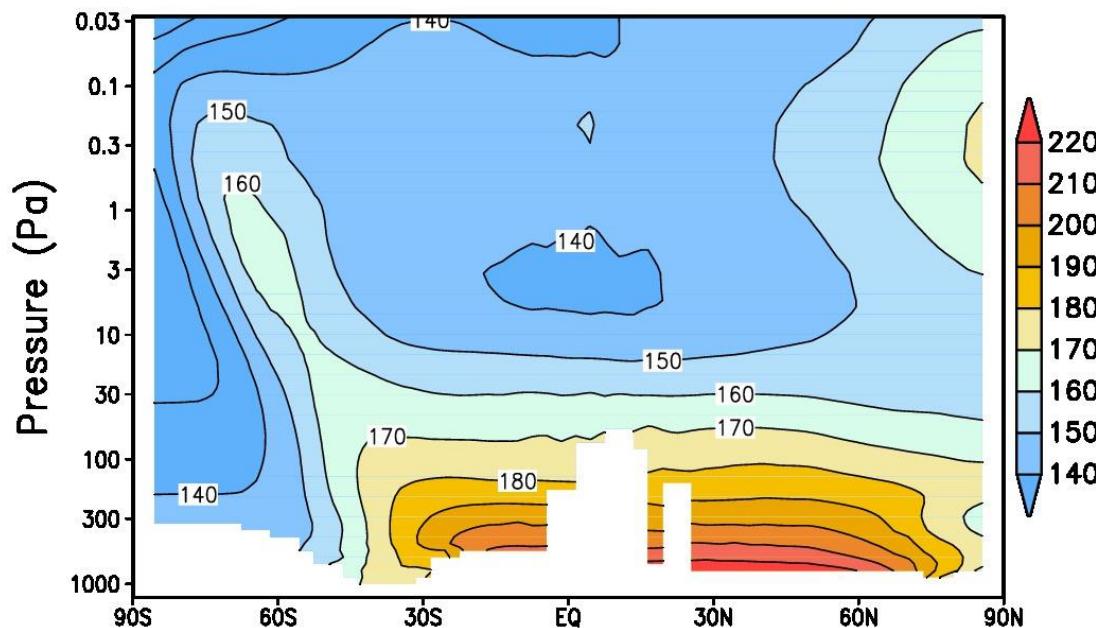
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 50 - 55$



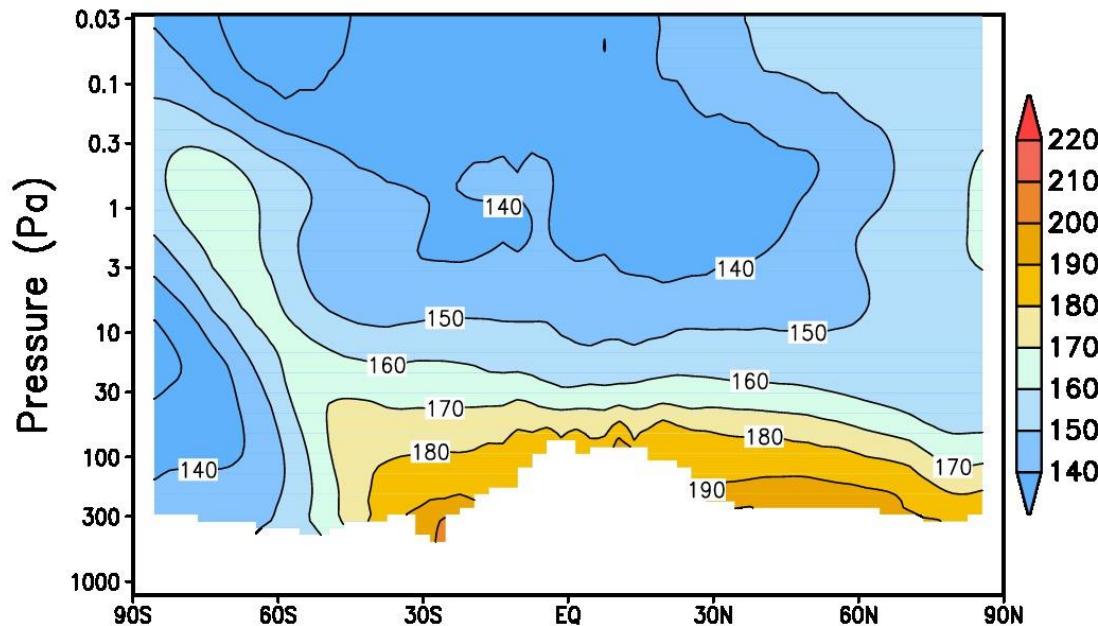
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29 Ls= 55– 60



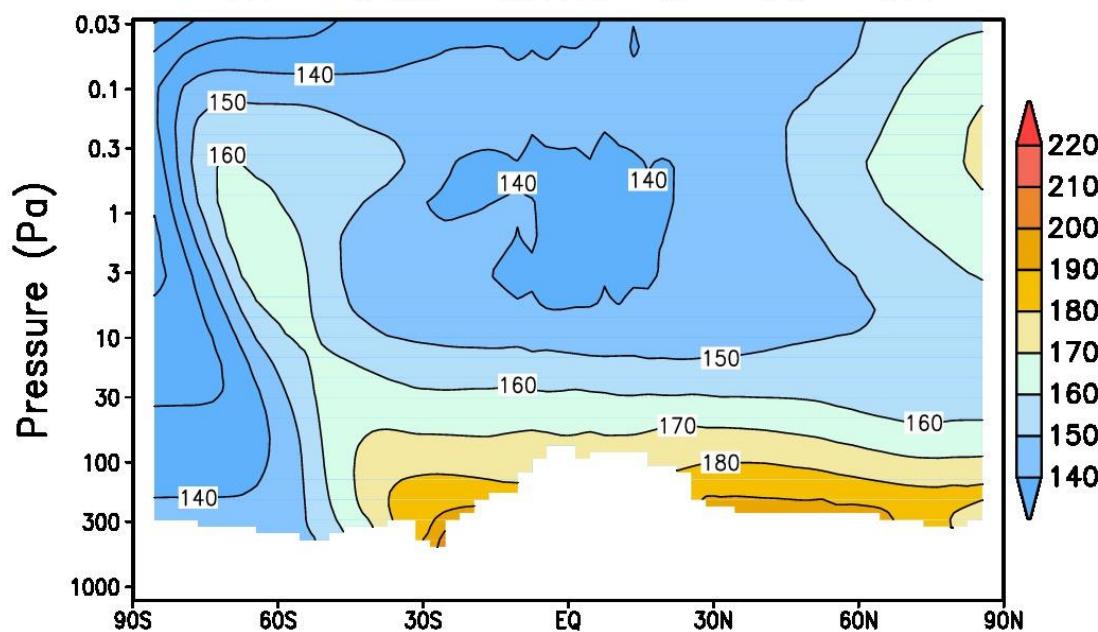
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29 Ls= 55– 60



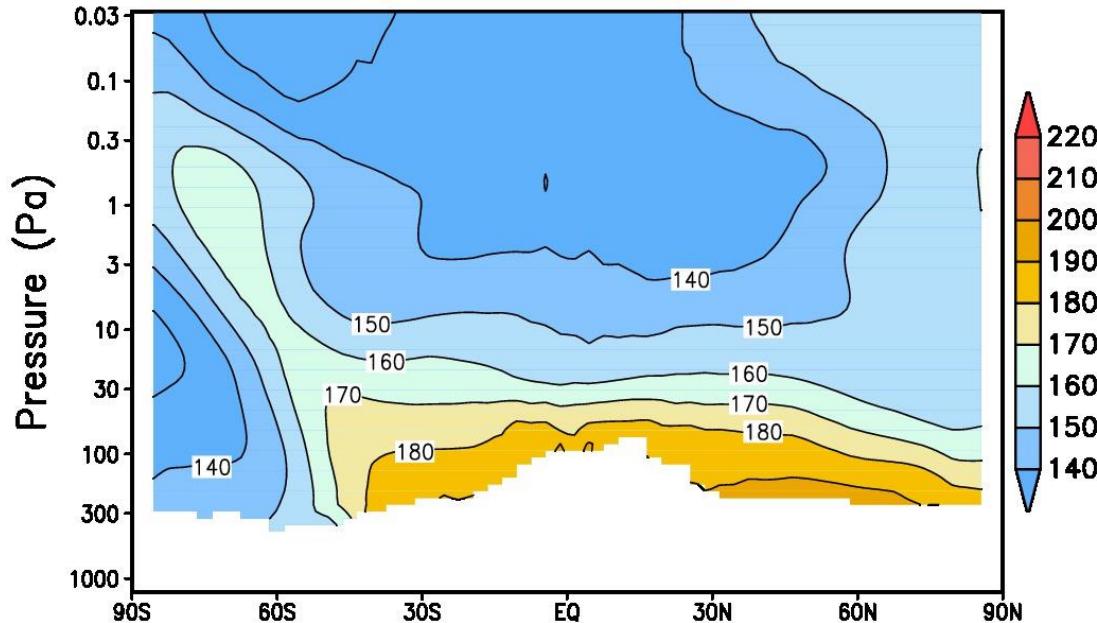
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29 Ls = 60 – 65



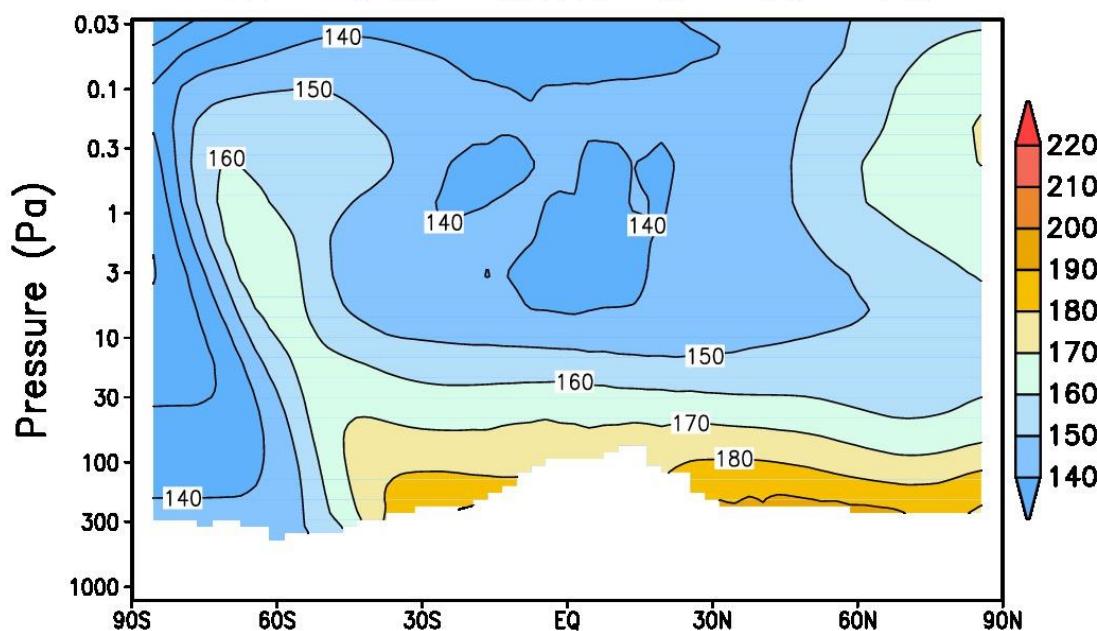
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29 Ls = 60 – 65



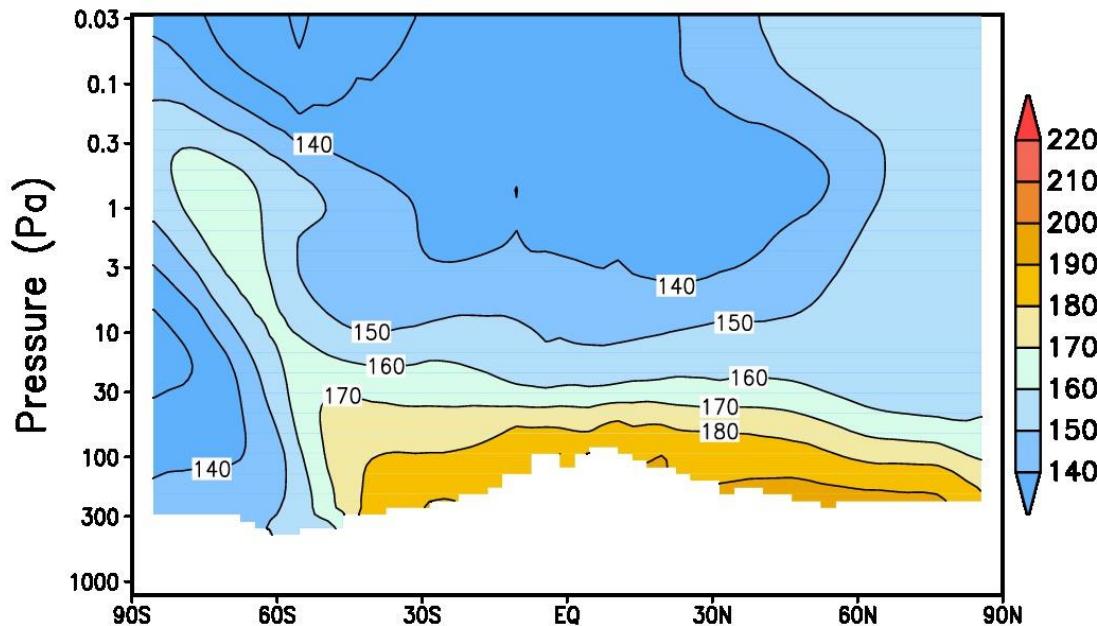
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 65 - 70$



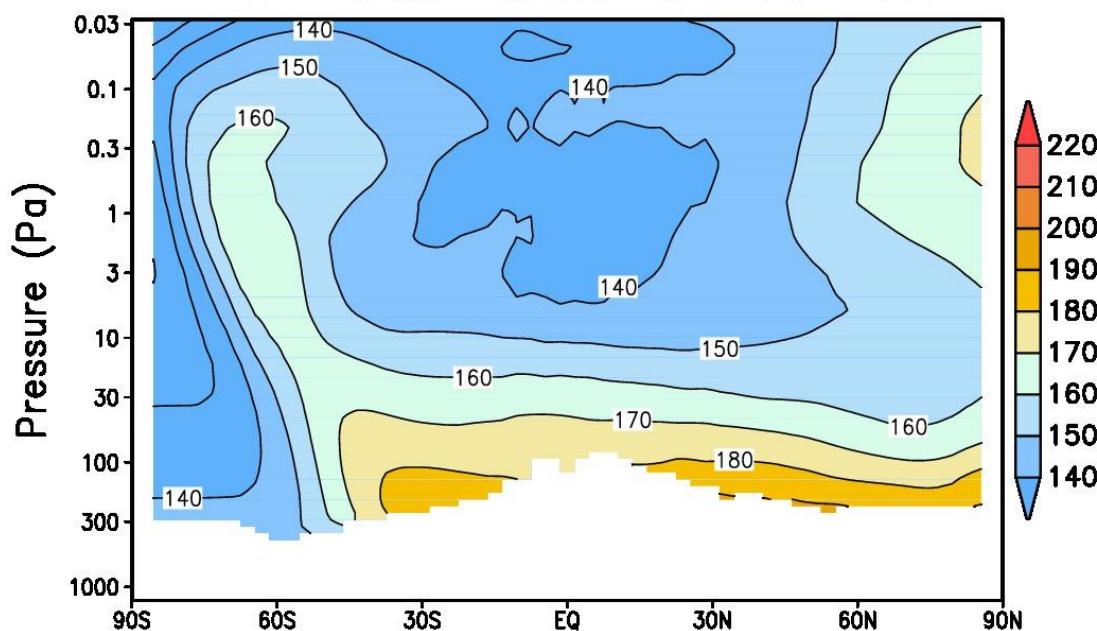
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 65 - 70$



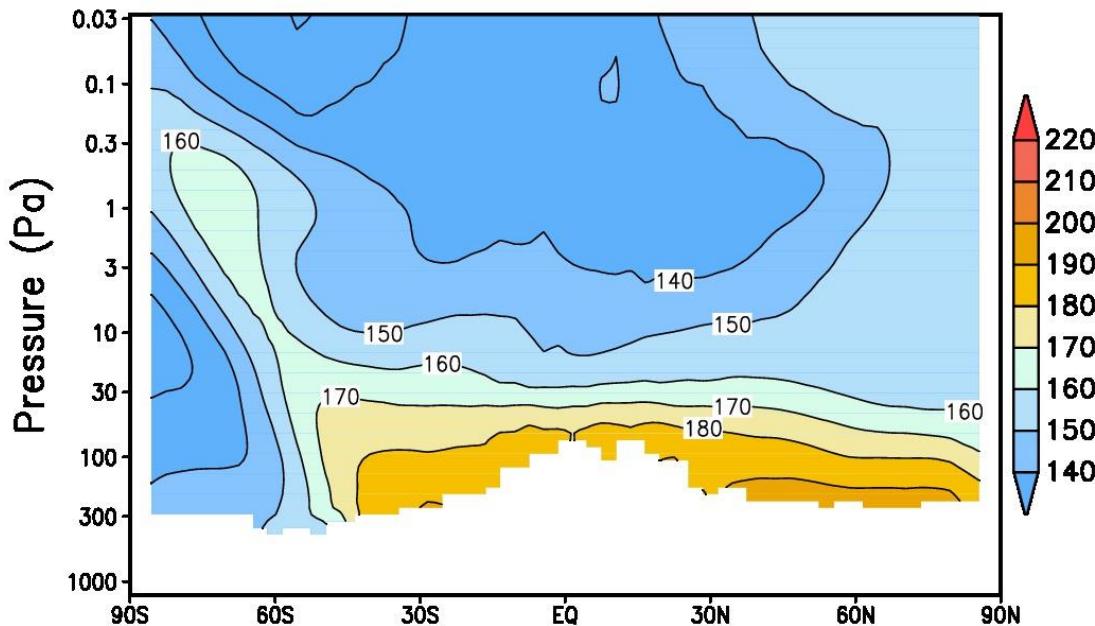
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 70 - 75$



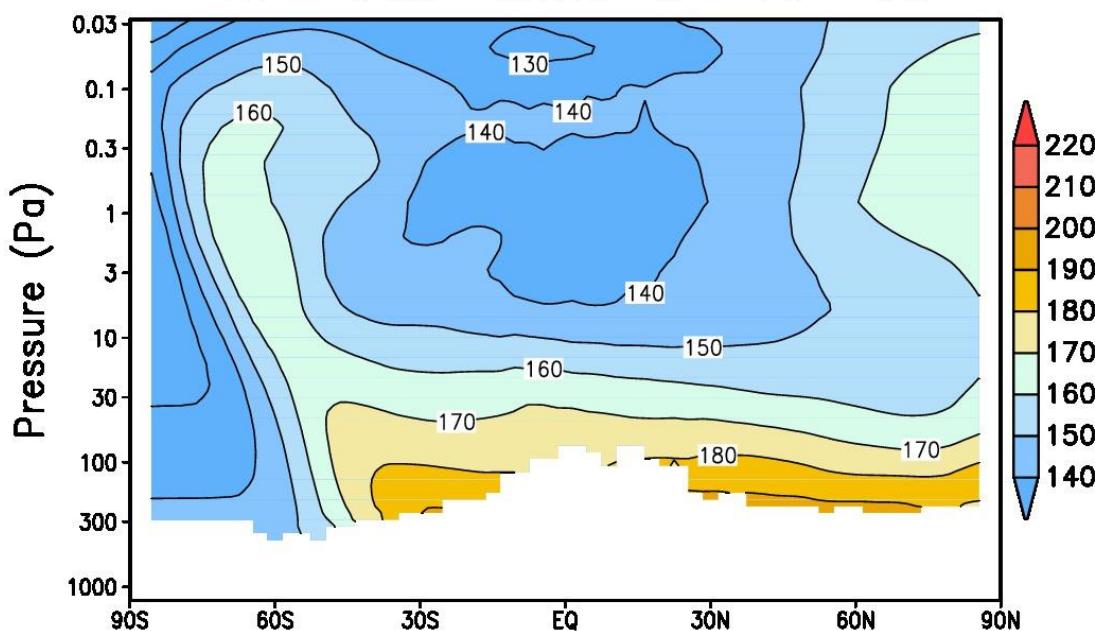
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 70 - 75$



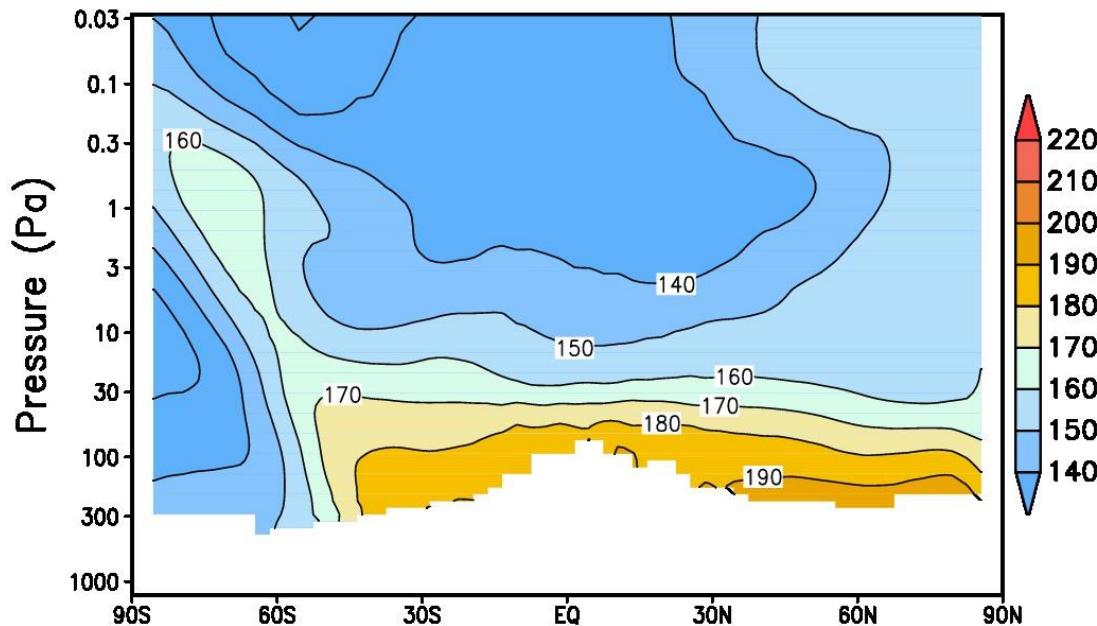
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 75 - 80$



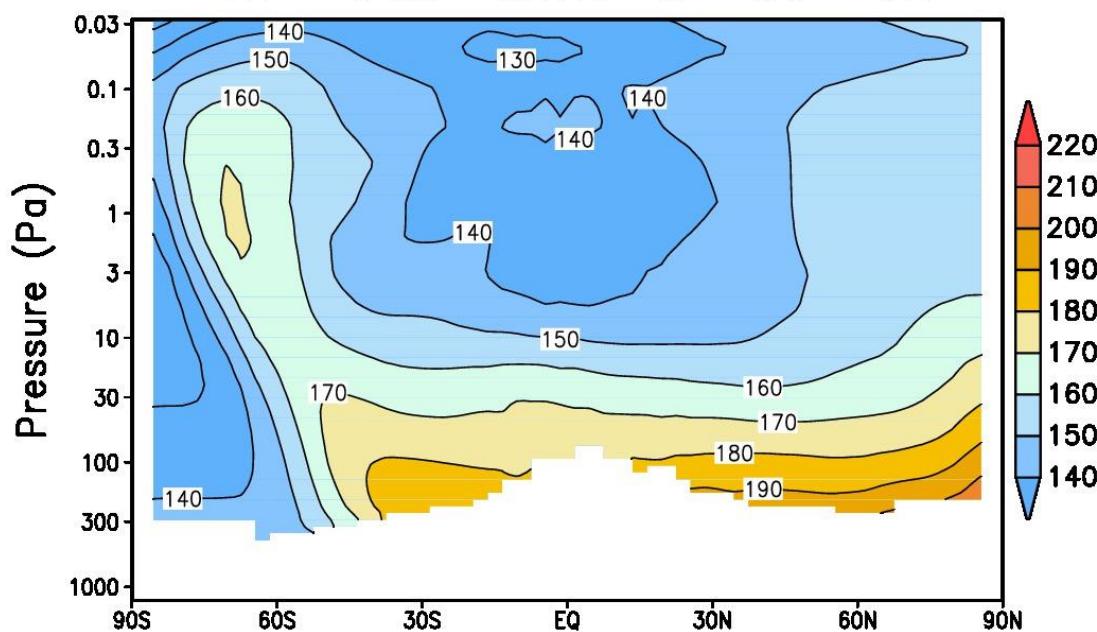
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 75 - 80$



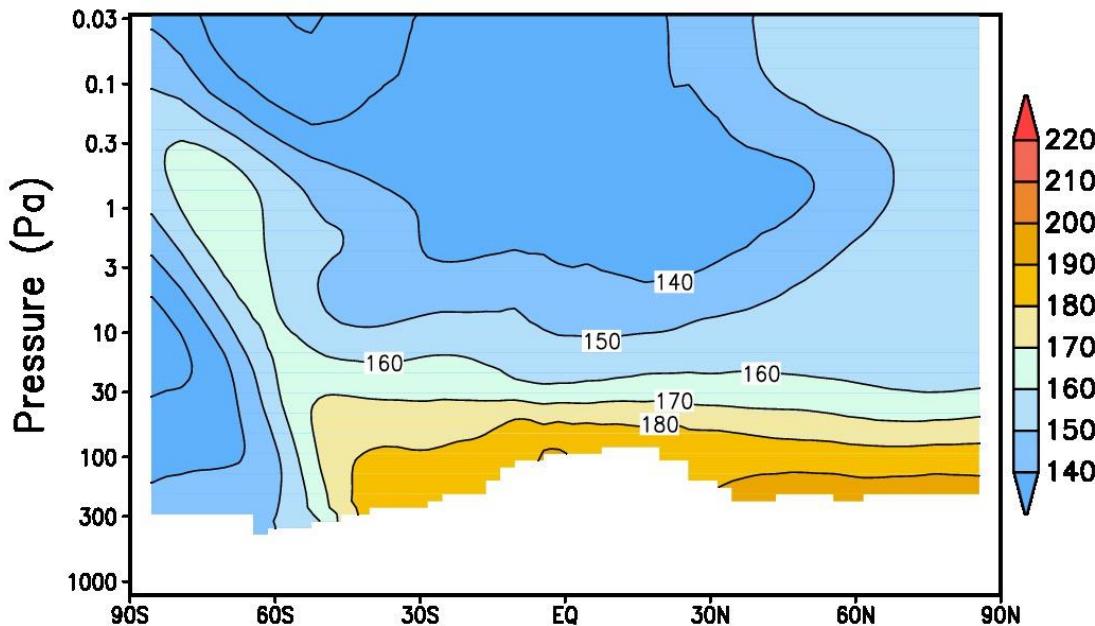
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 80 - 85$



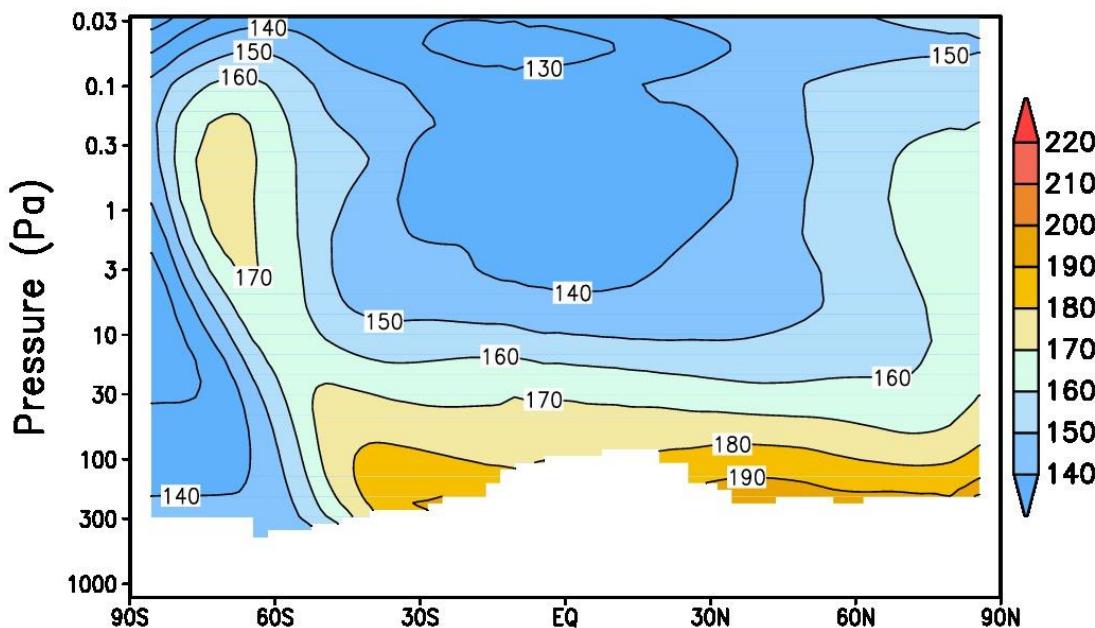
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 80 - 85$



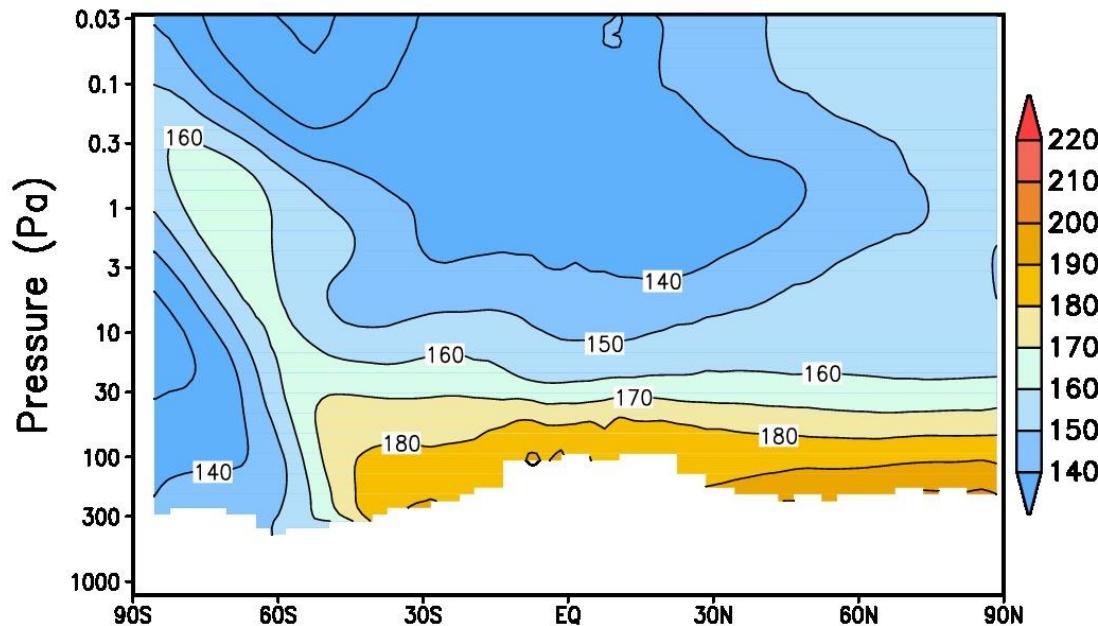
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29 Ls= 85– 90



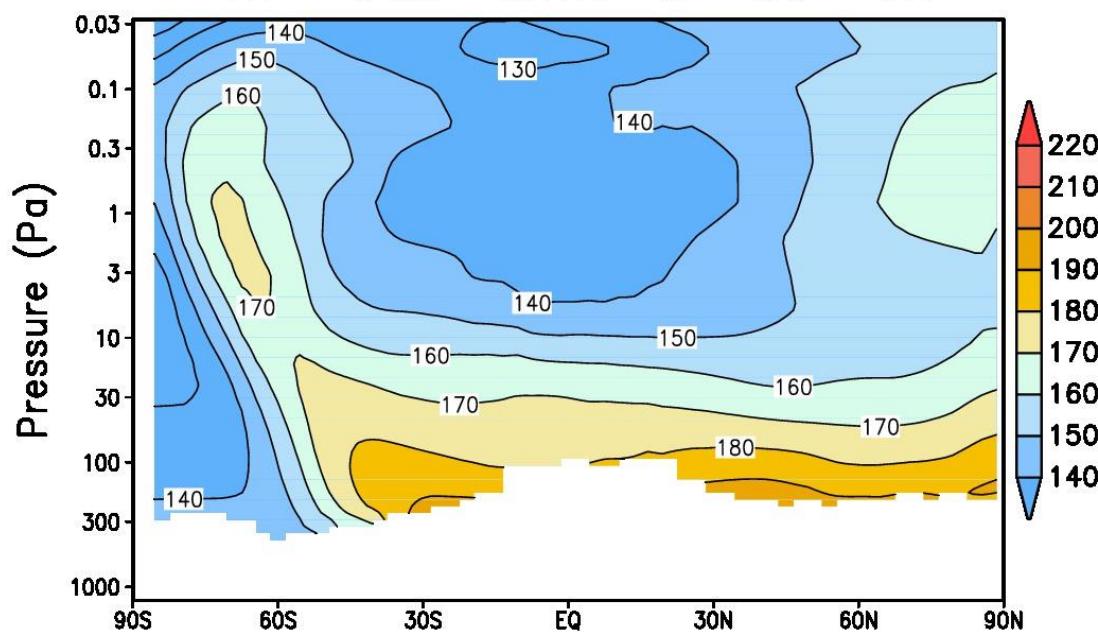
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29 Ls= 85– 90



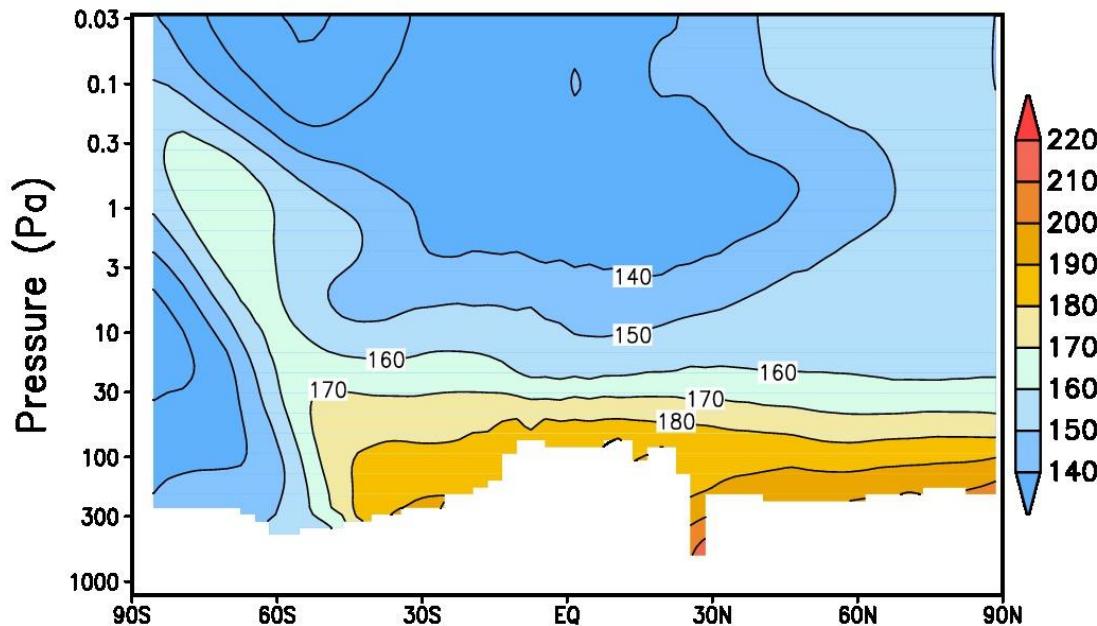
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29 Ls= 90– 95



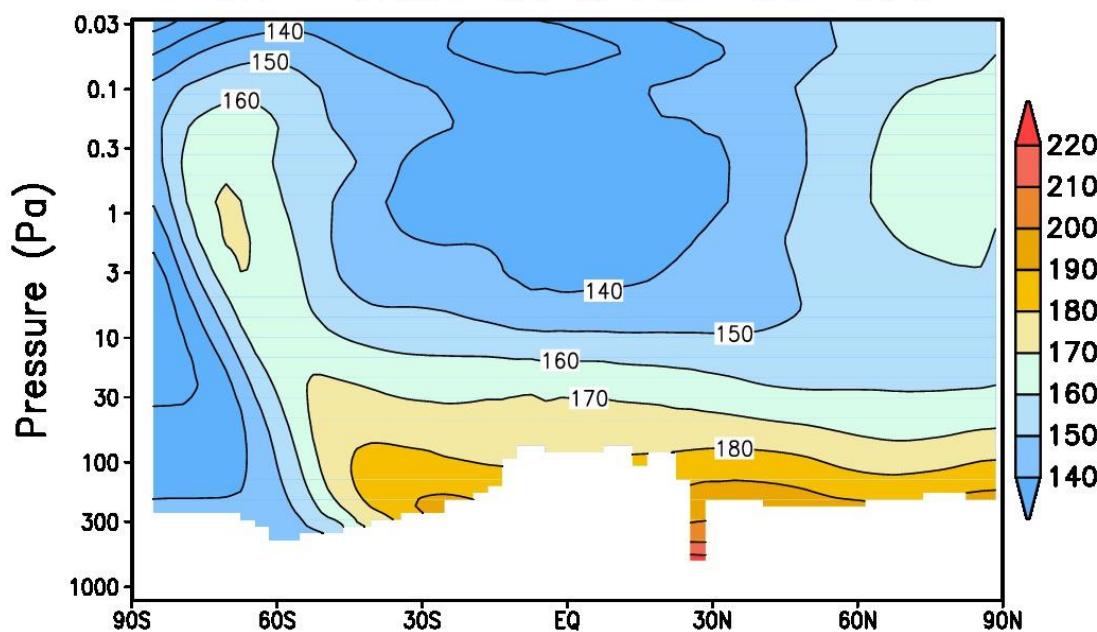
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29 Ls= 90– 95



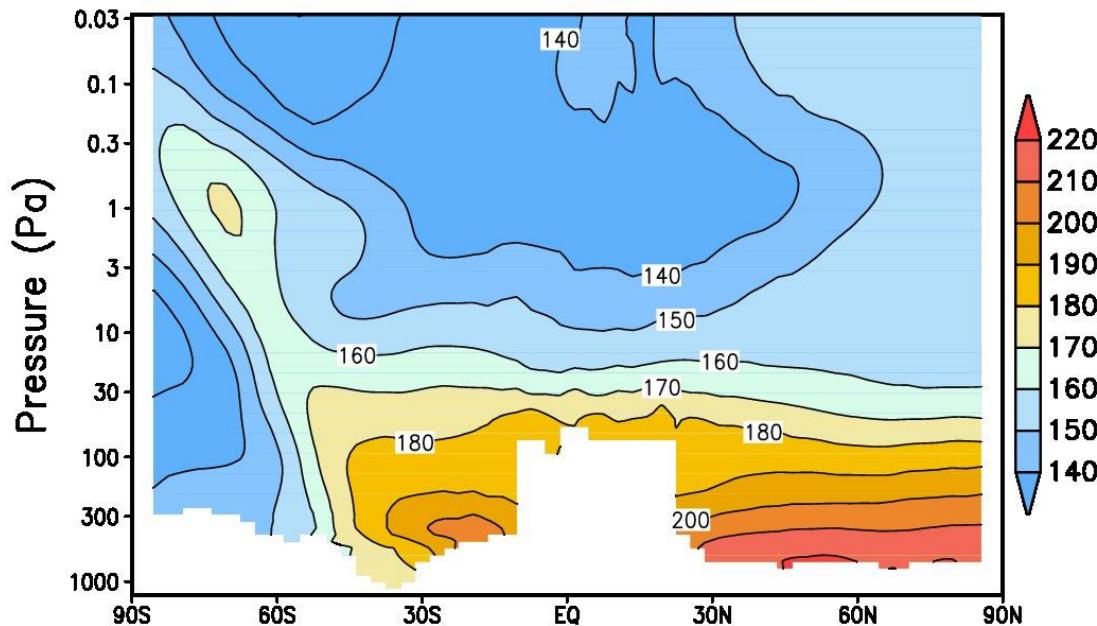
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s = 95-100$



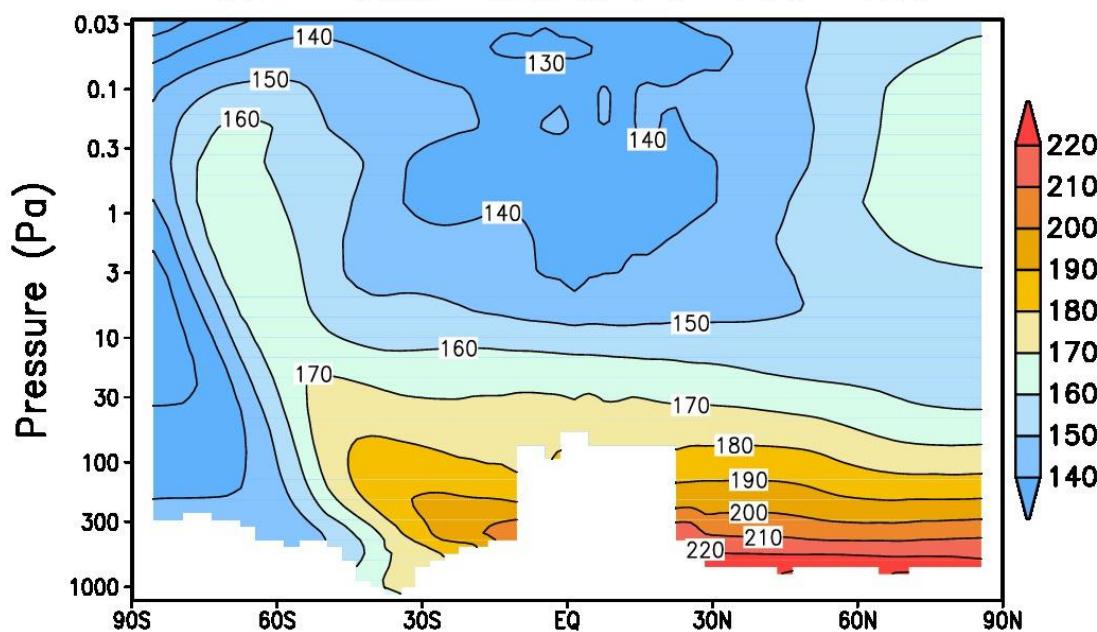
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s = 95-100$



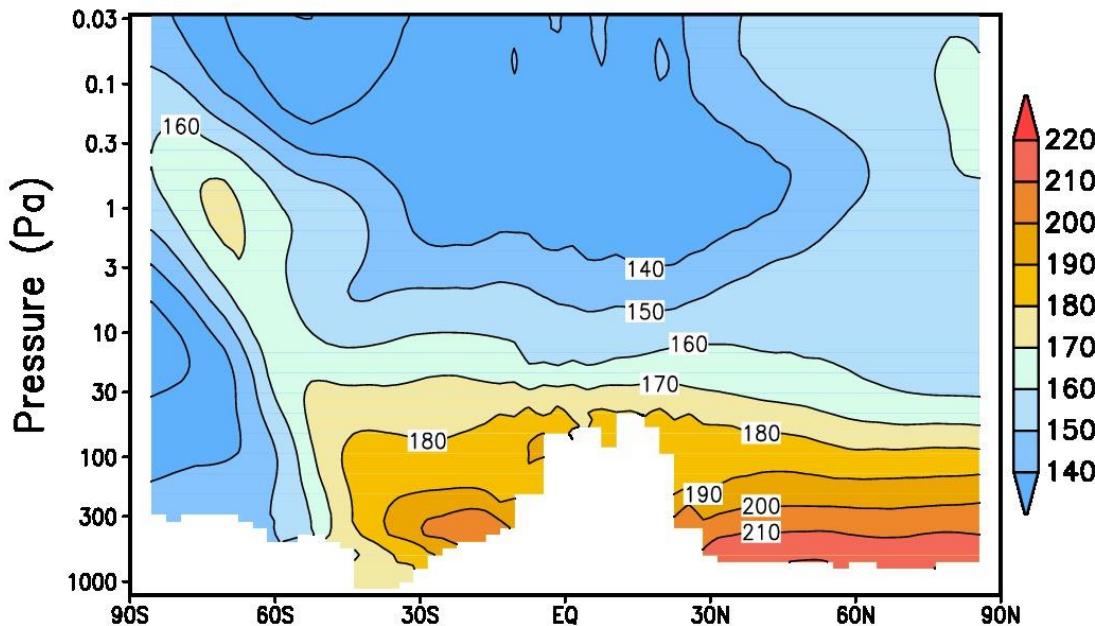
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=100-105$



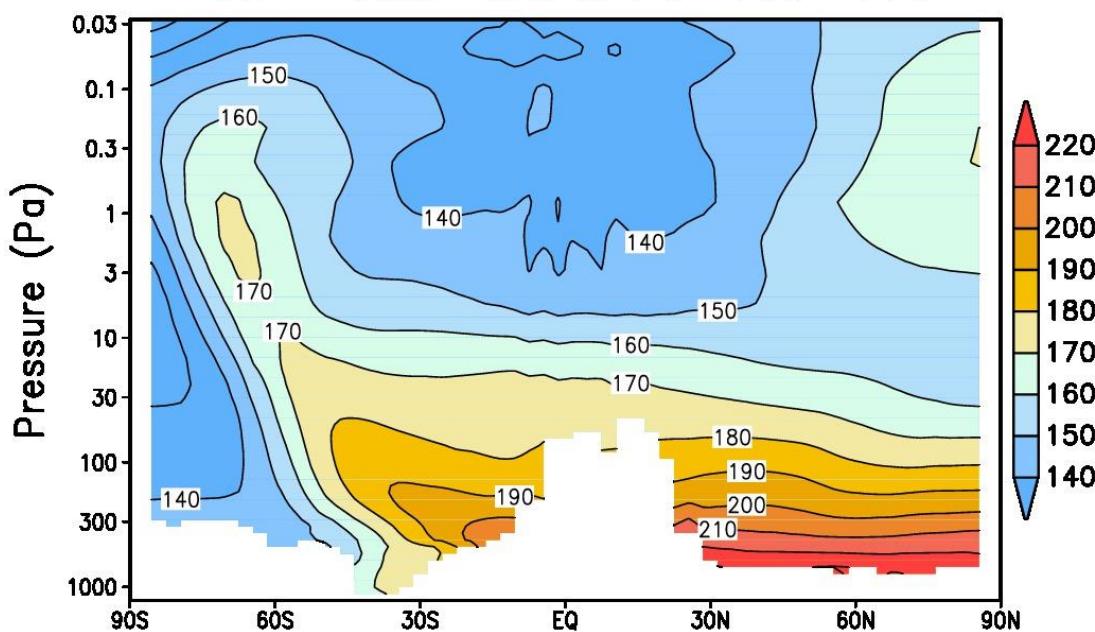
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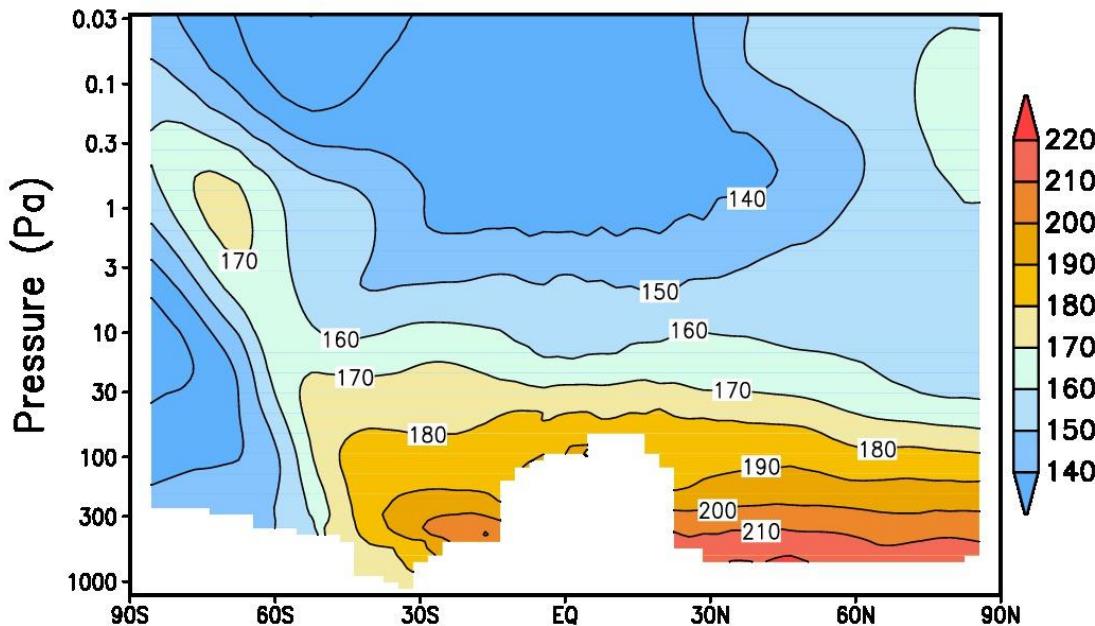
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=105-110$



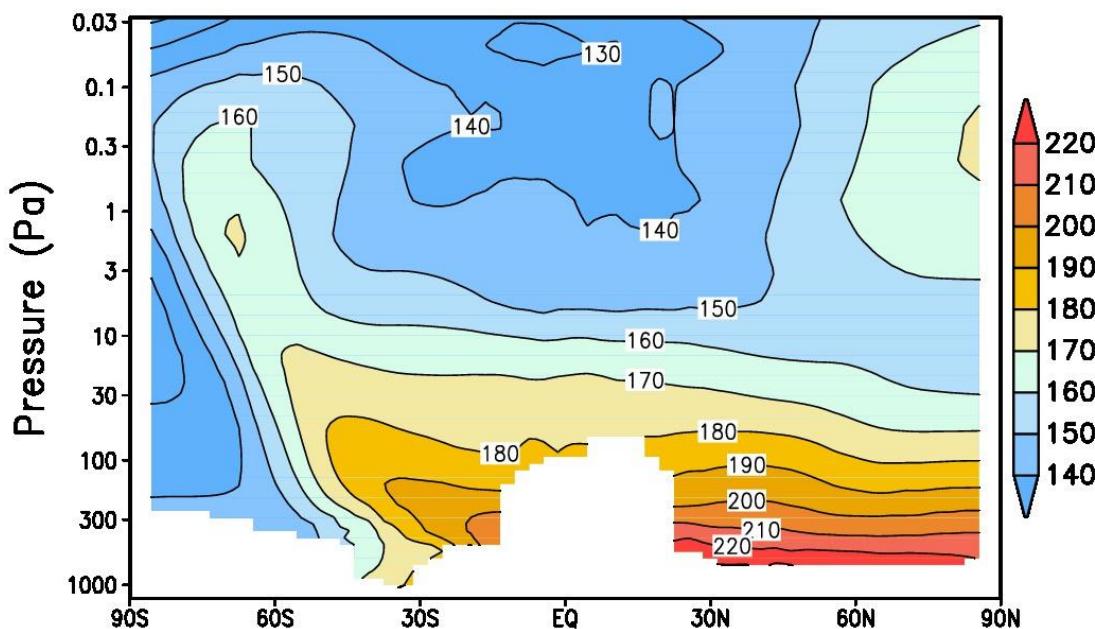
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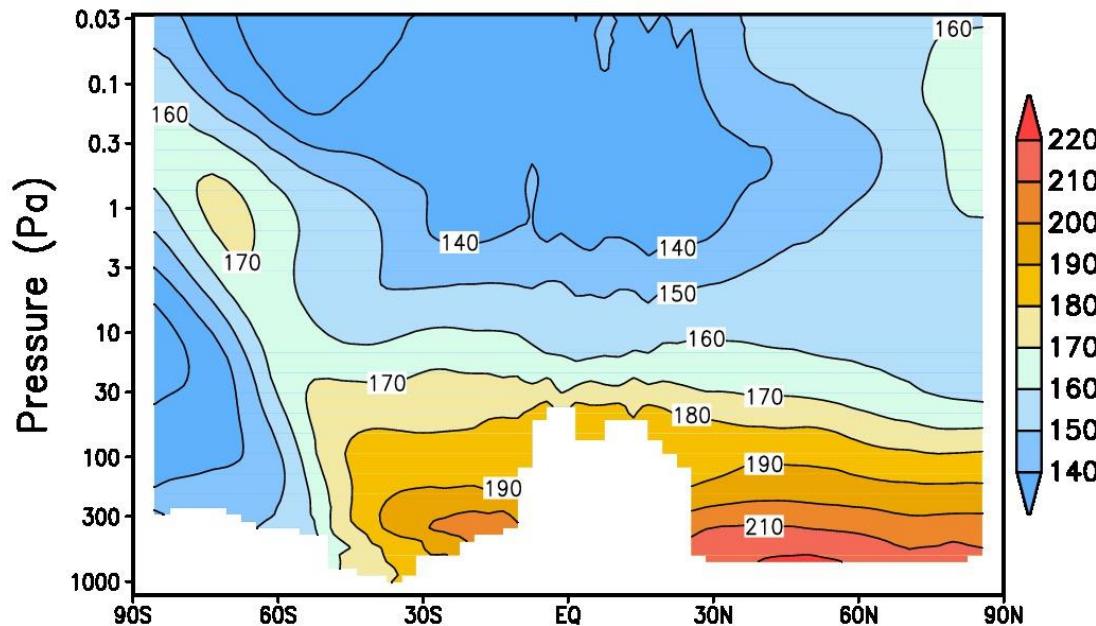
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=110-115$



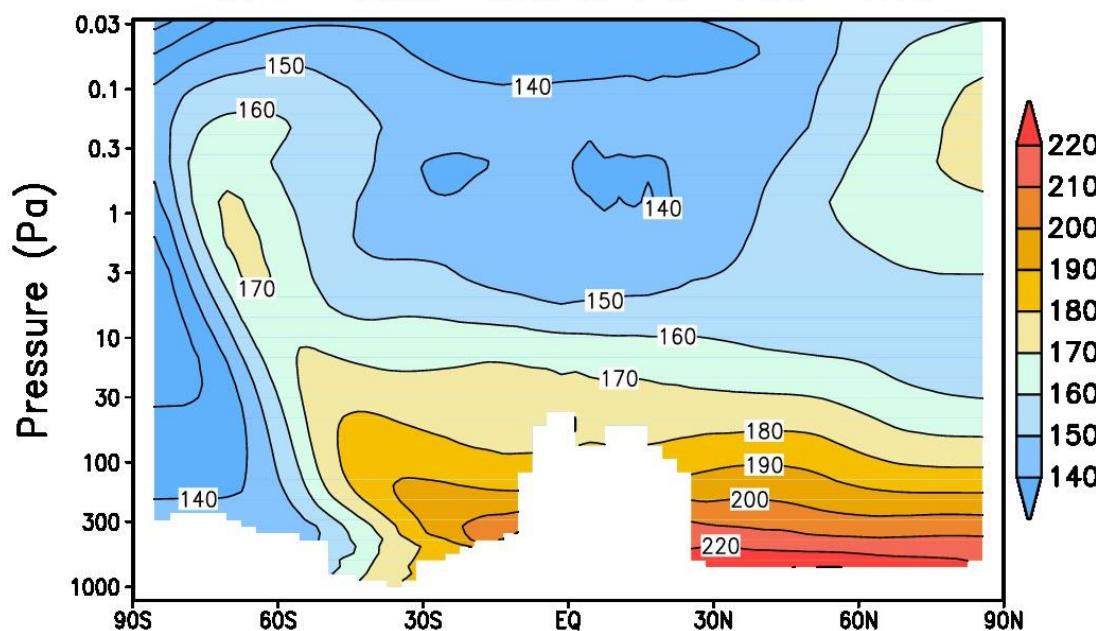
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=110-115$



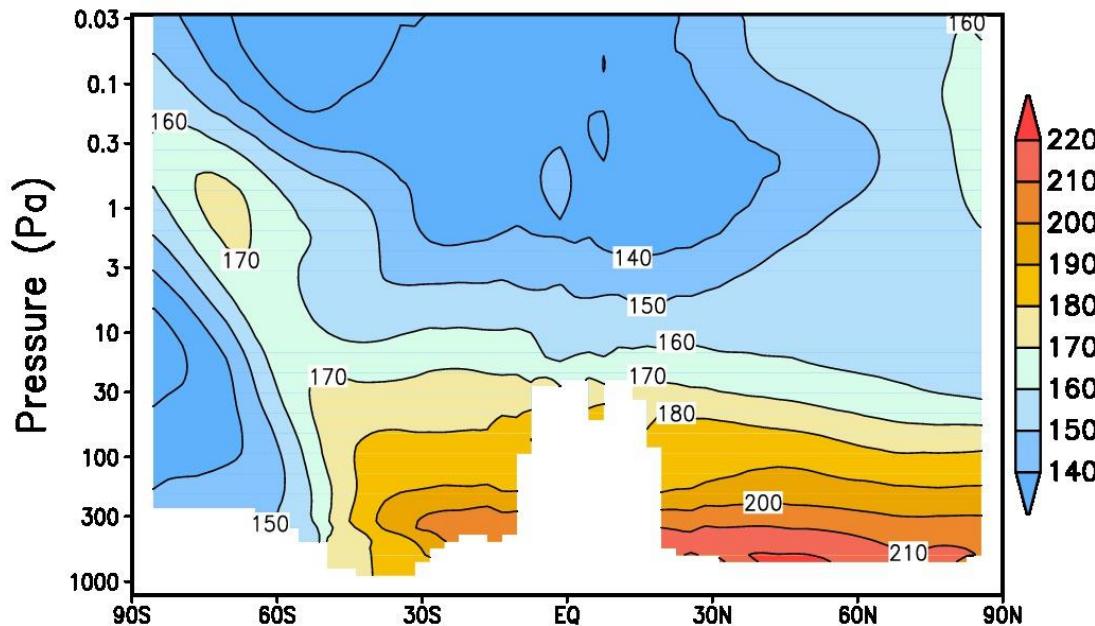
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=115-120$



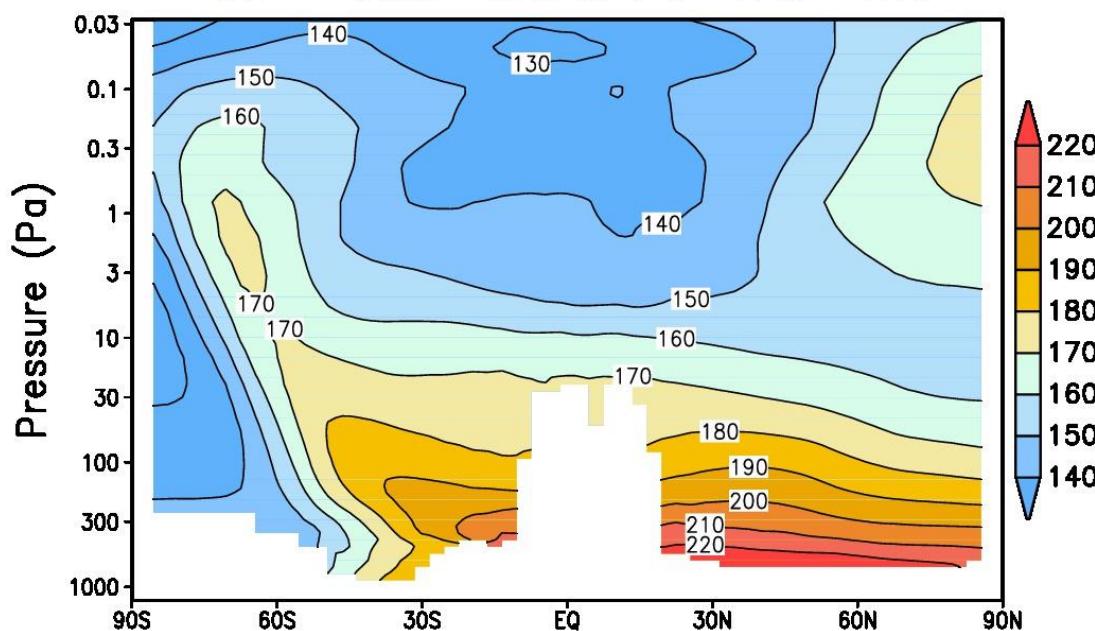
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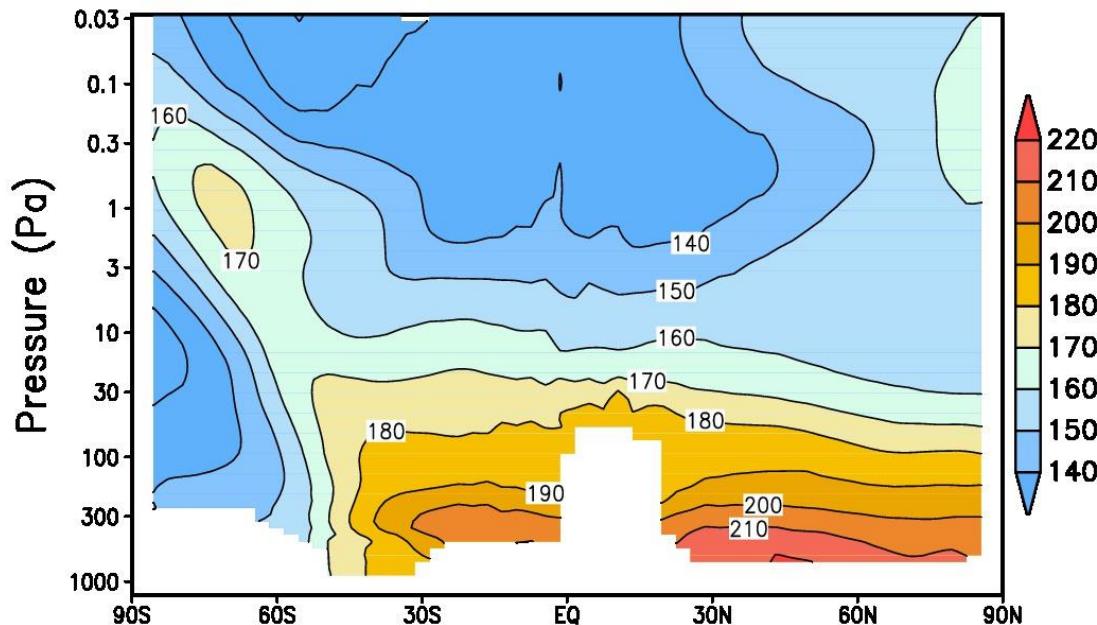
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=120-125$



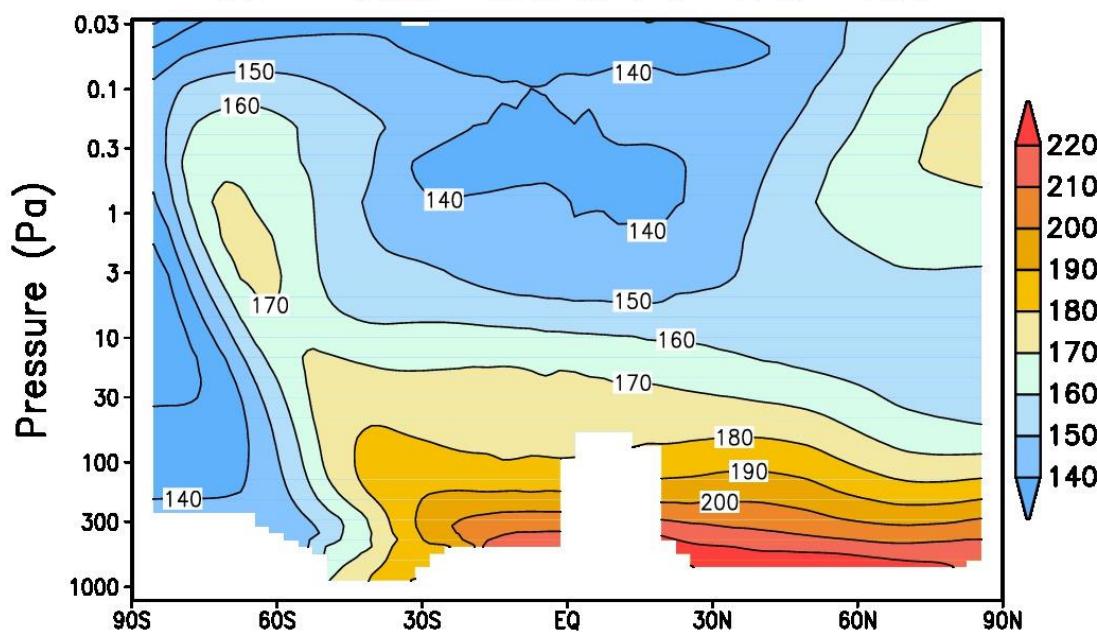
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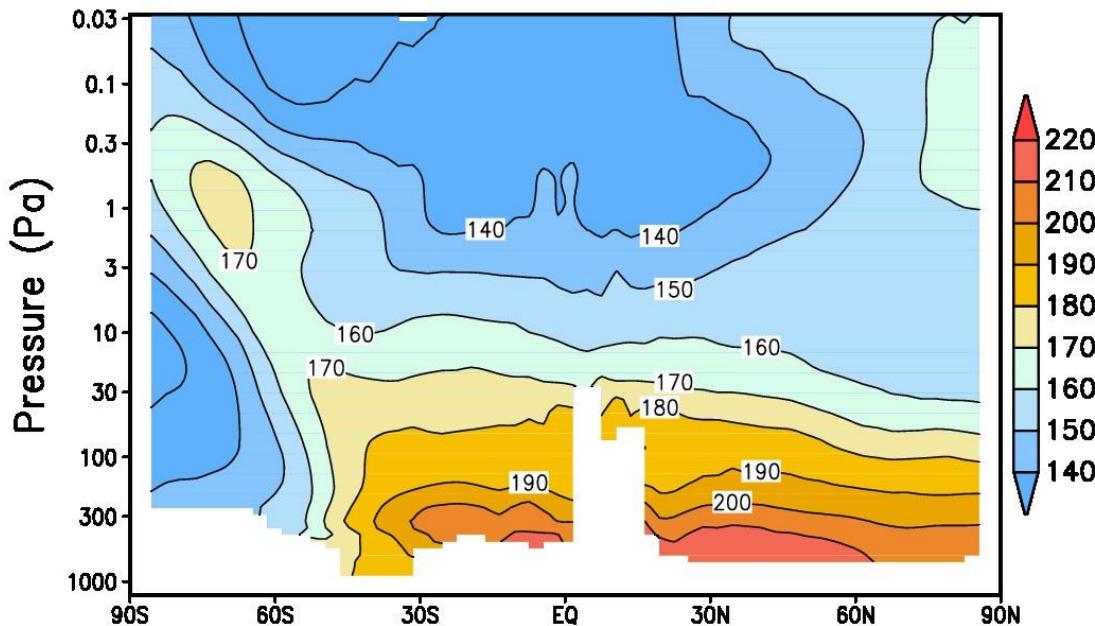
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=125-130$



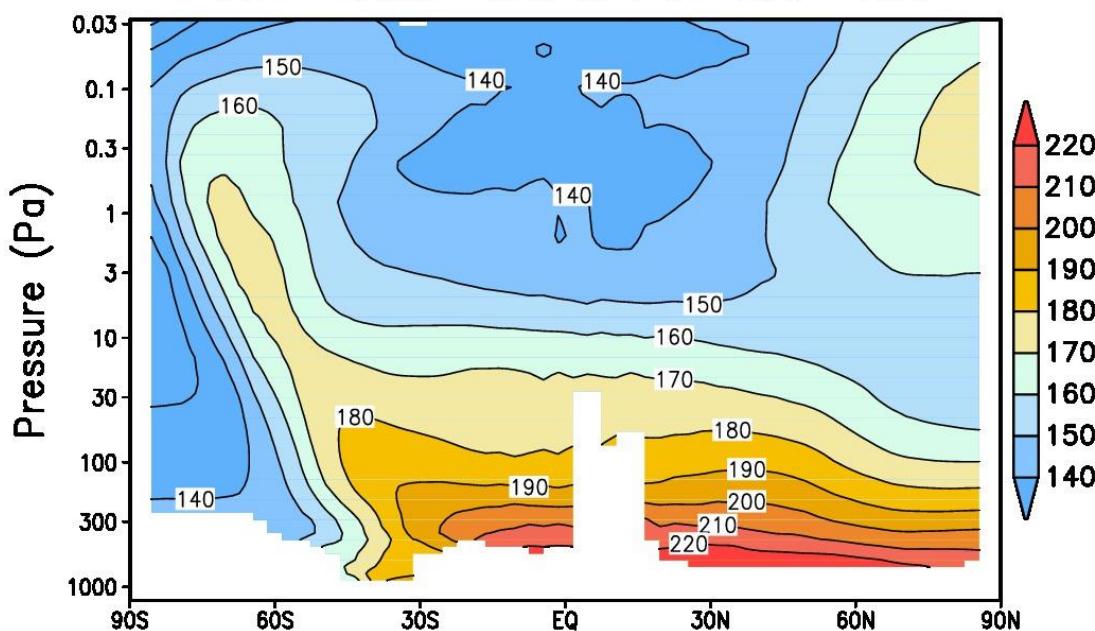
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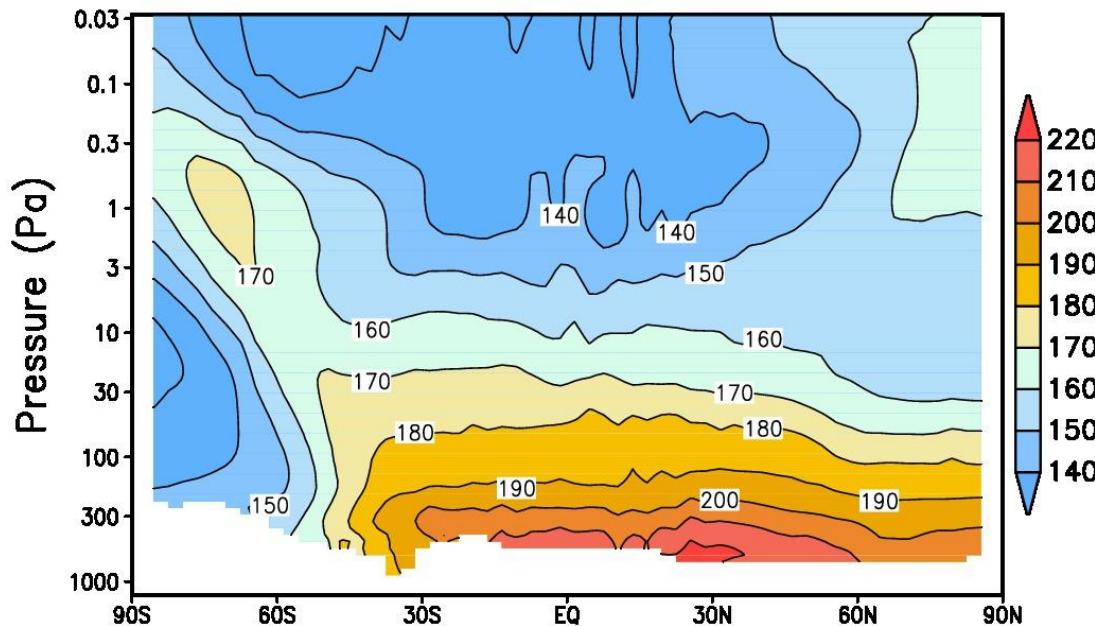
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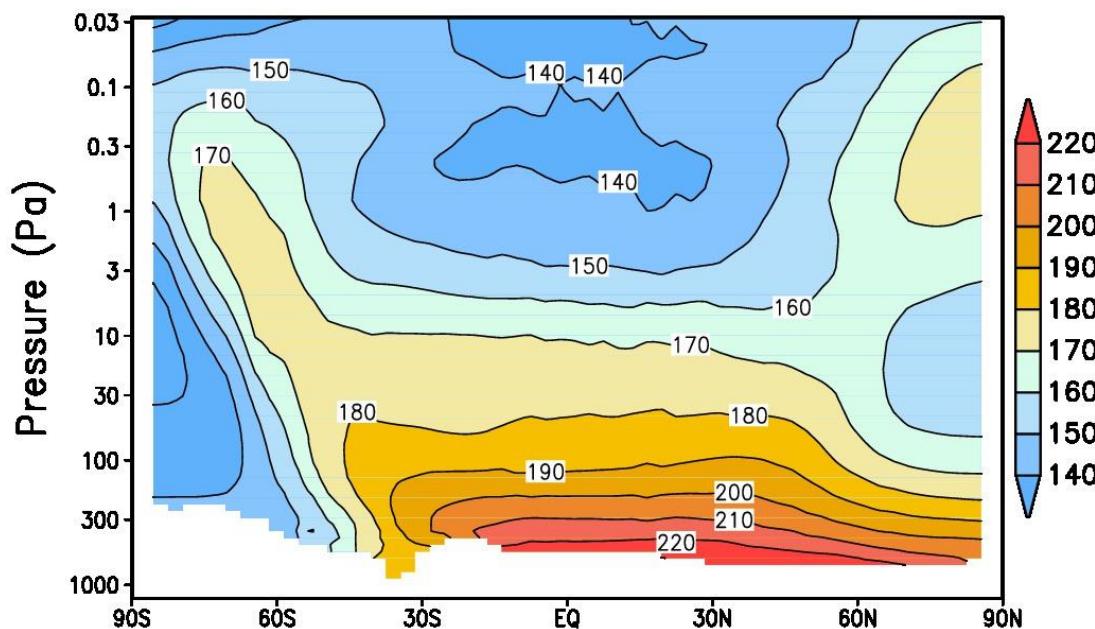
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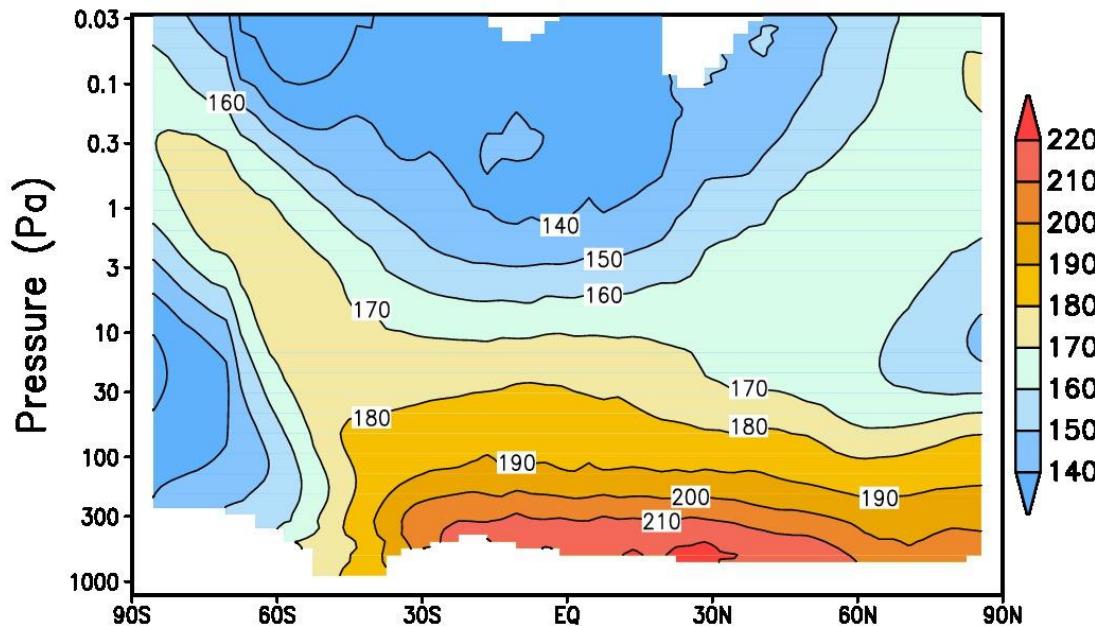
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=135-140$



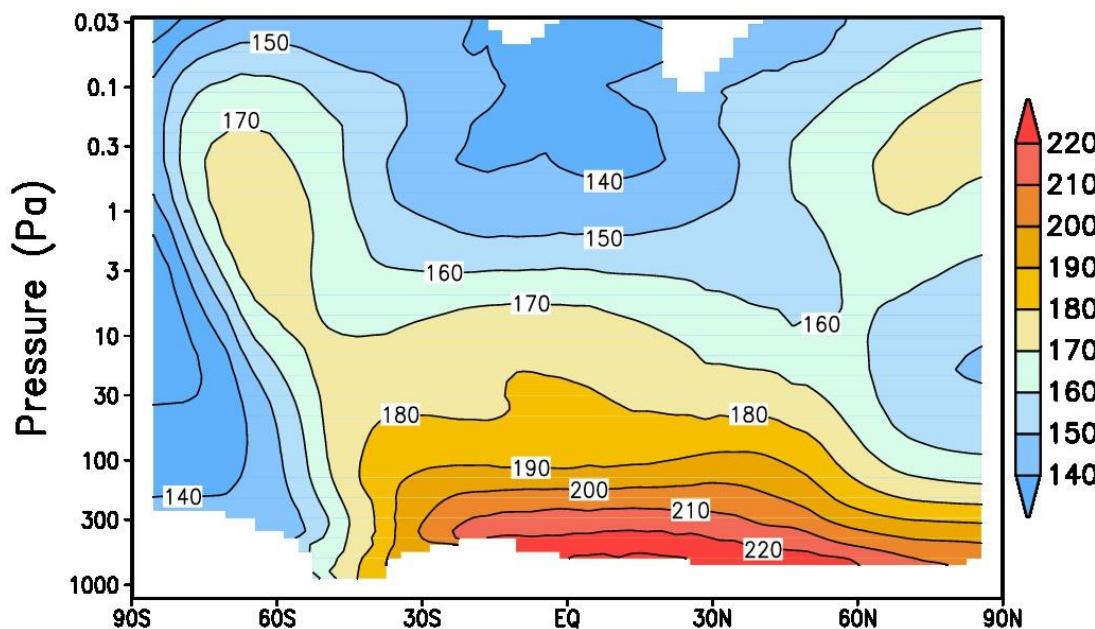
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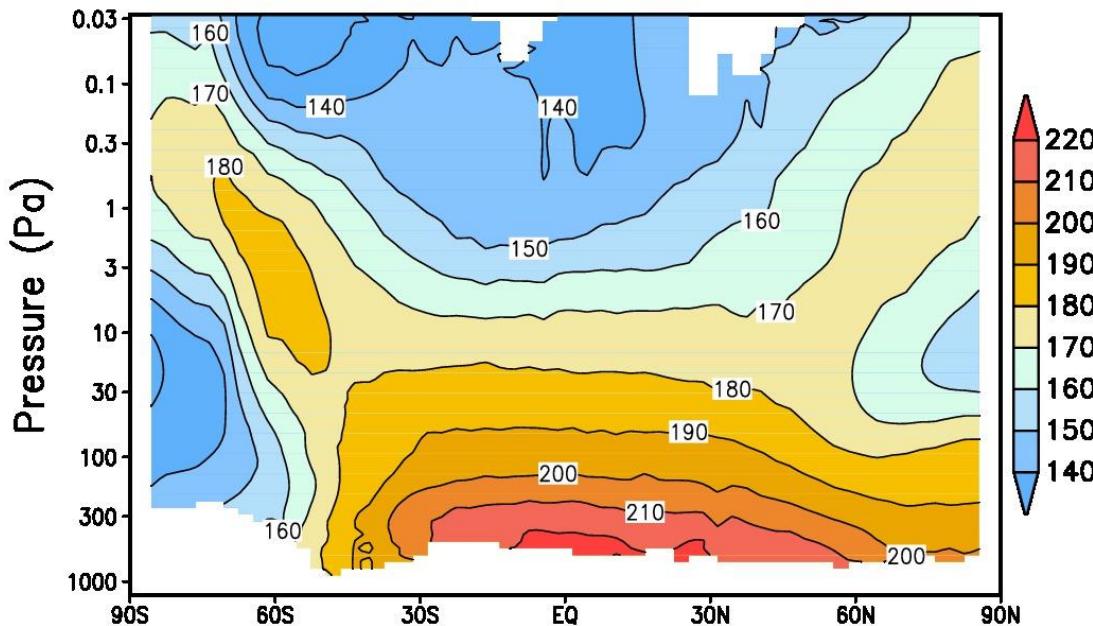
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=140-145$



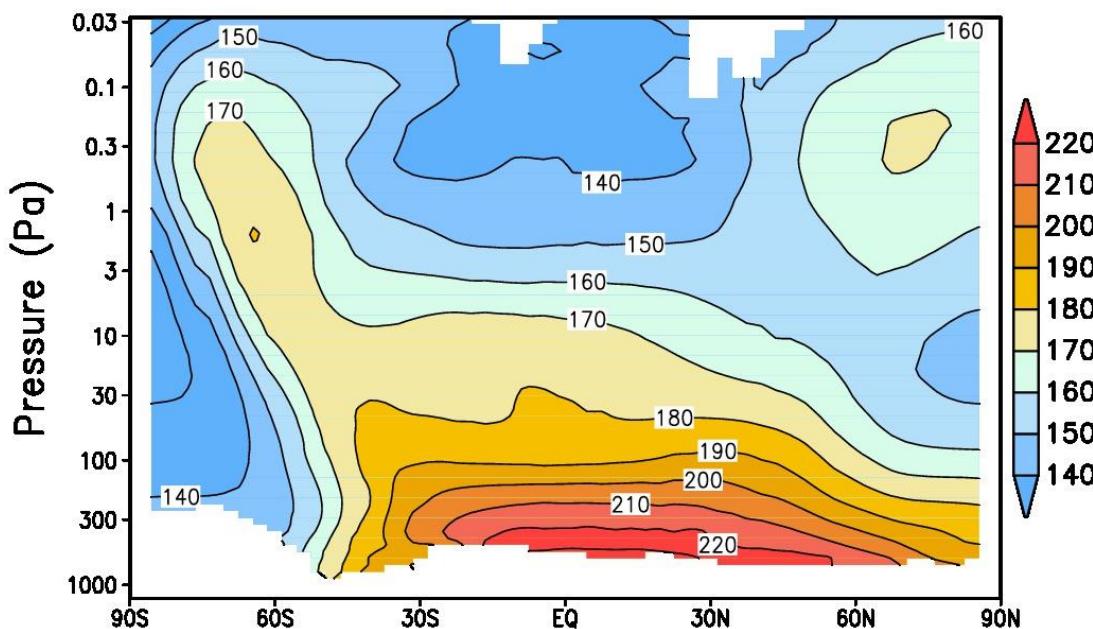
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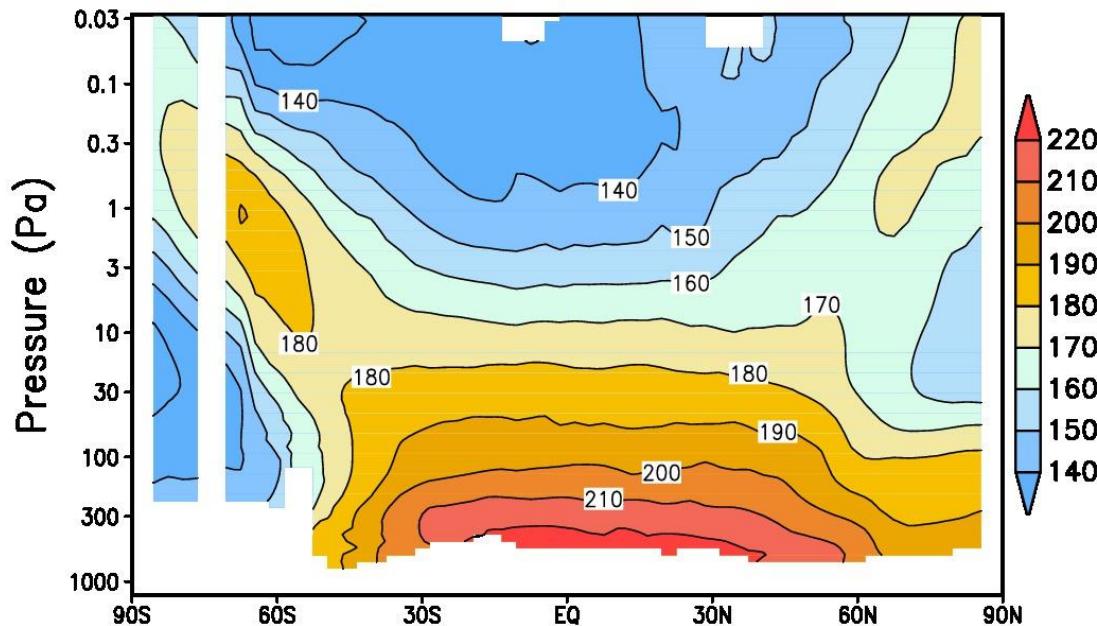
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29 Ls=145–150



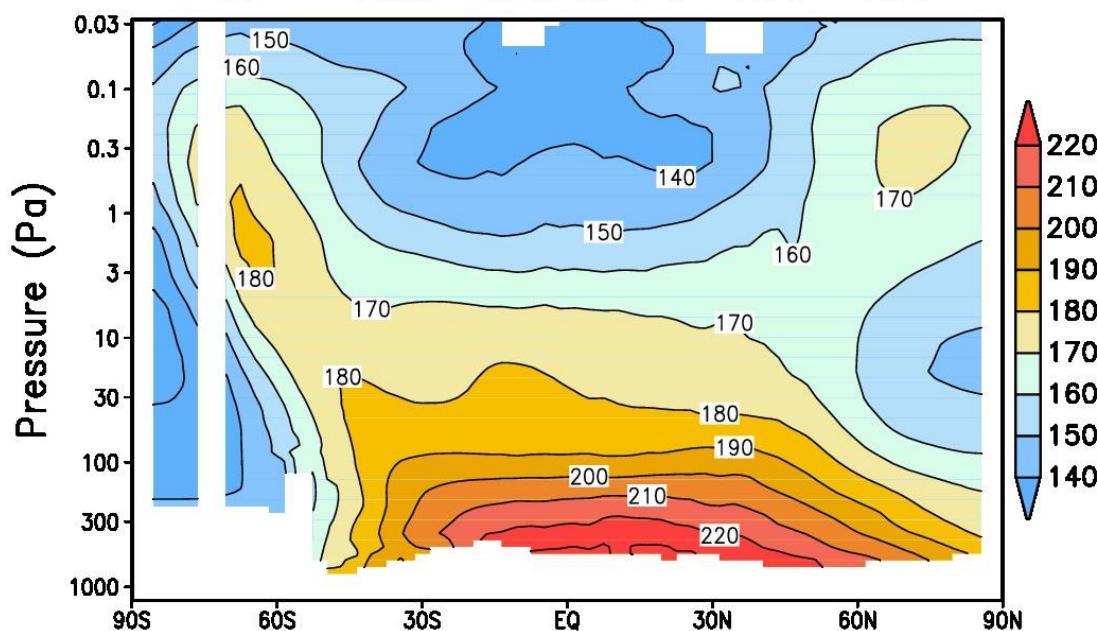
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29 Ls=145–150



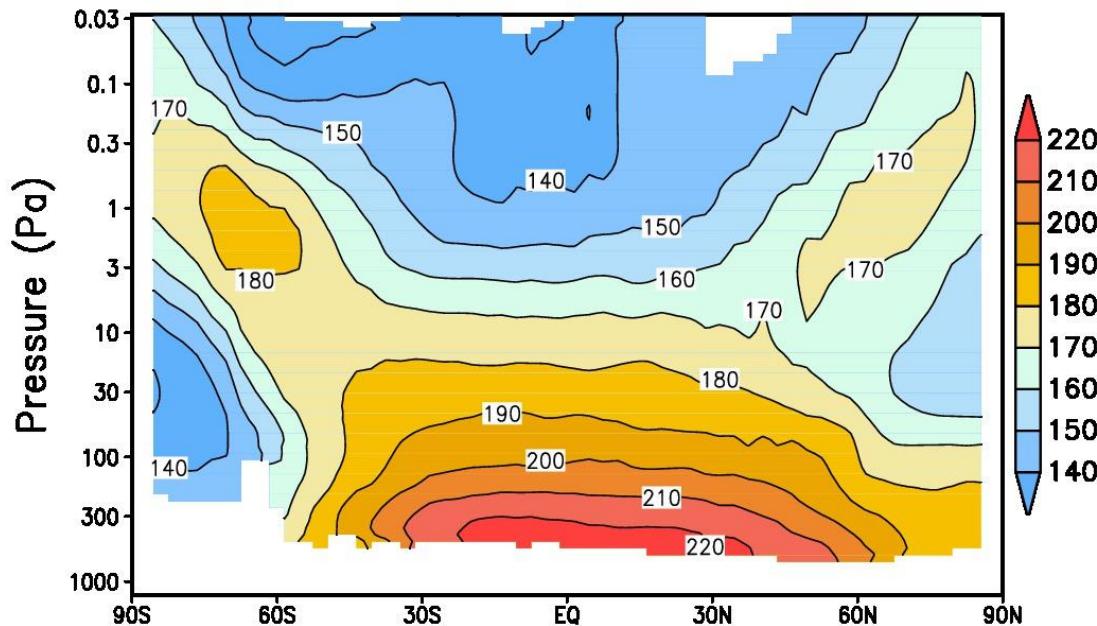
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=150-155$



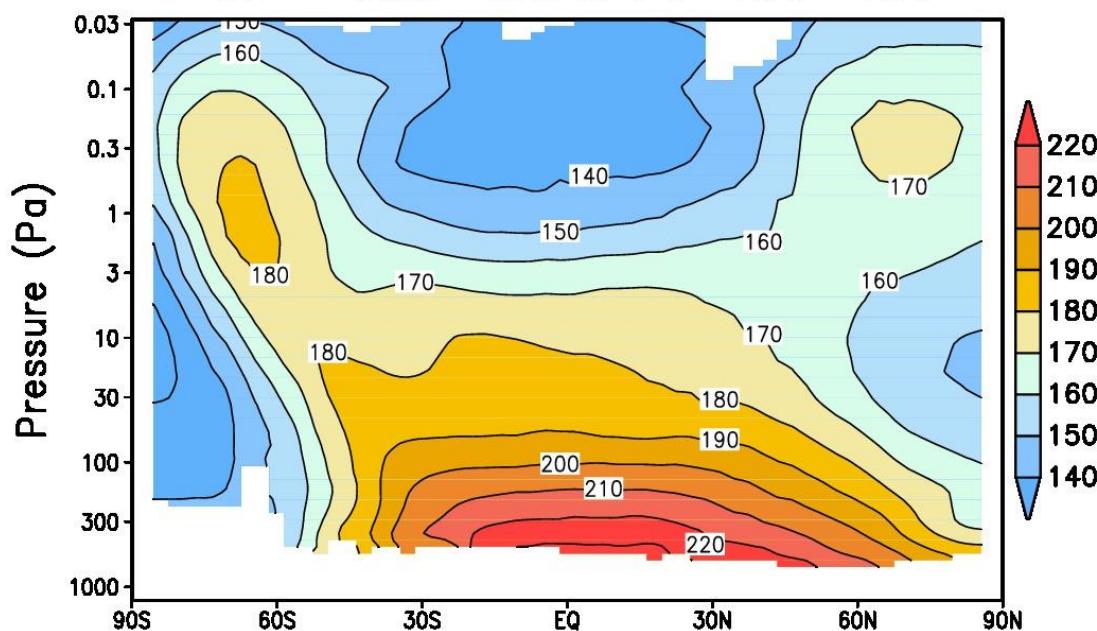
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=150-155$



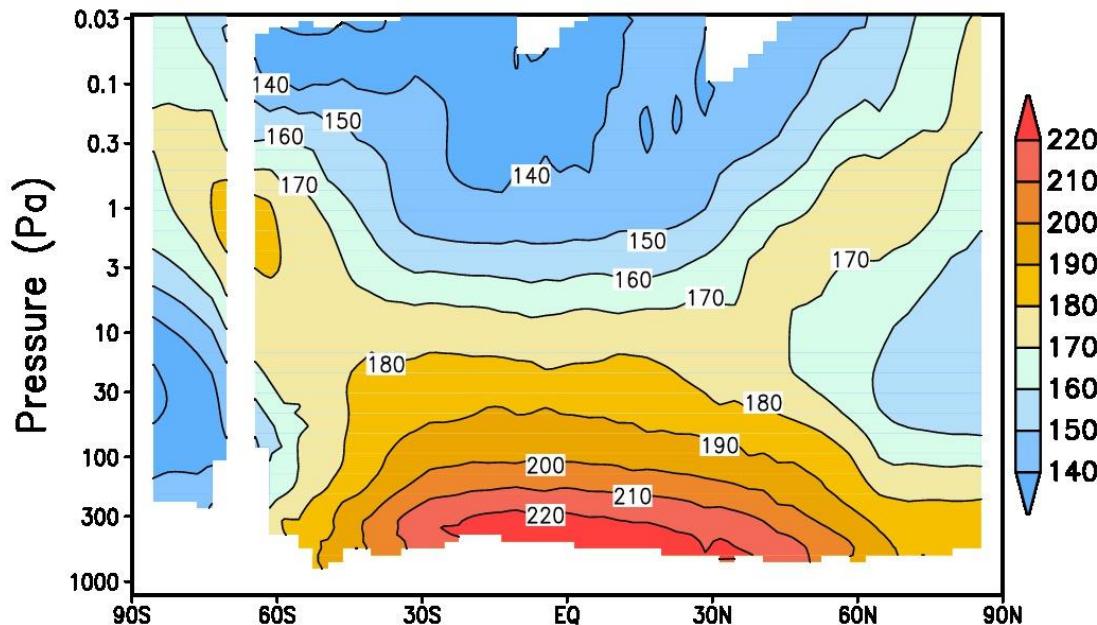
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=155-160$



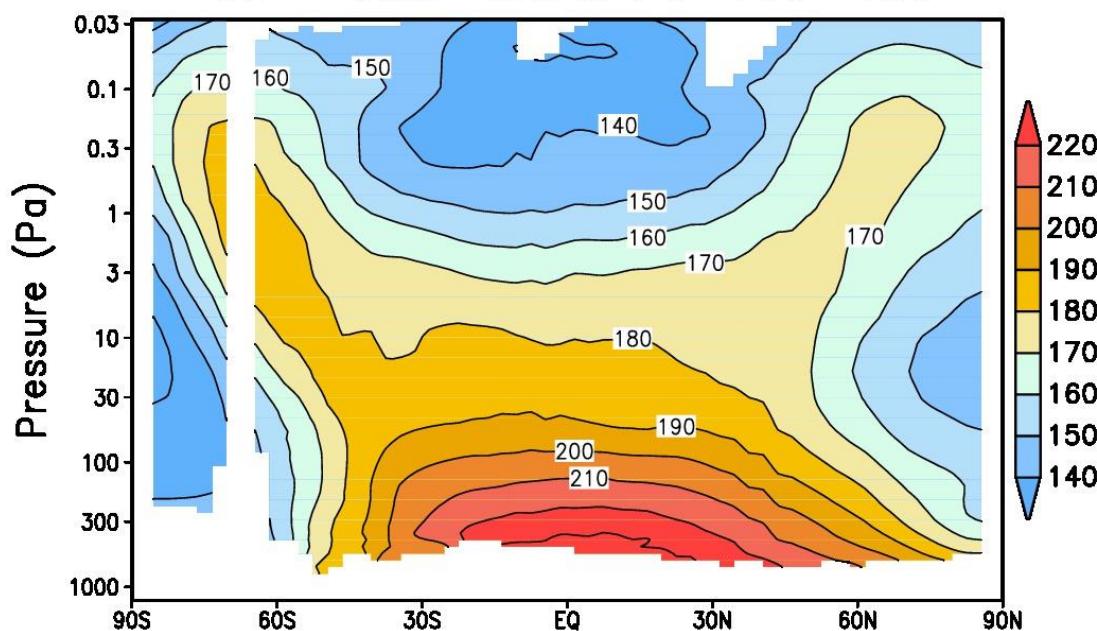
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=155-160$



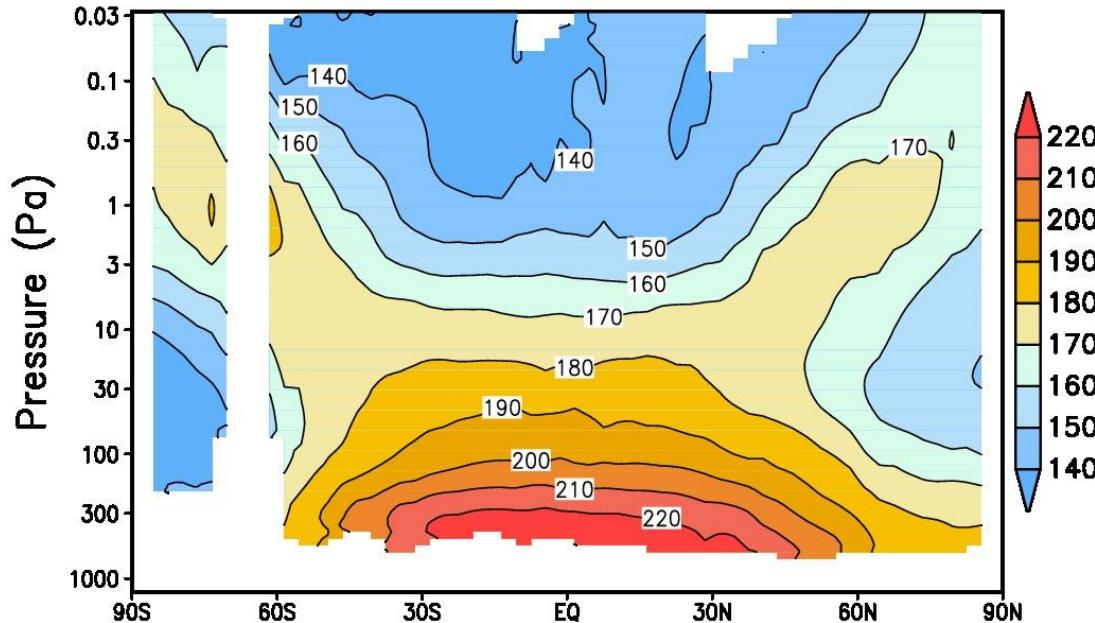
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29 Ls=160–165



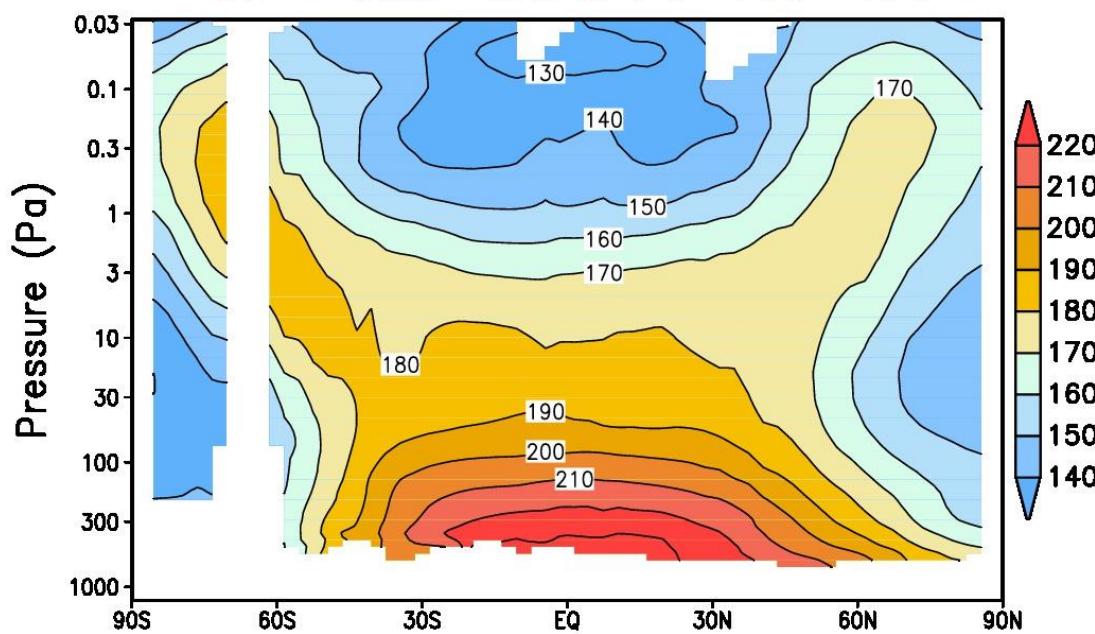
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29 Ls=160–165



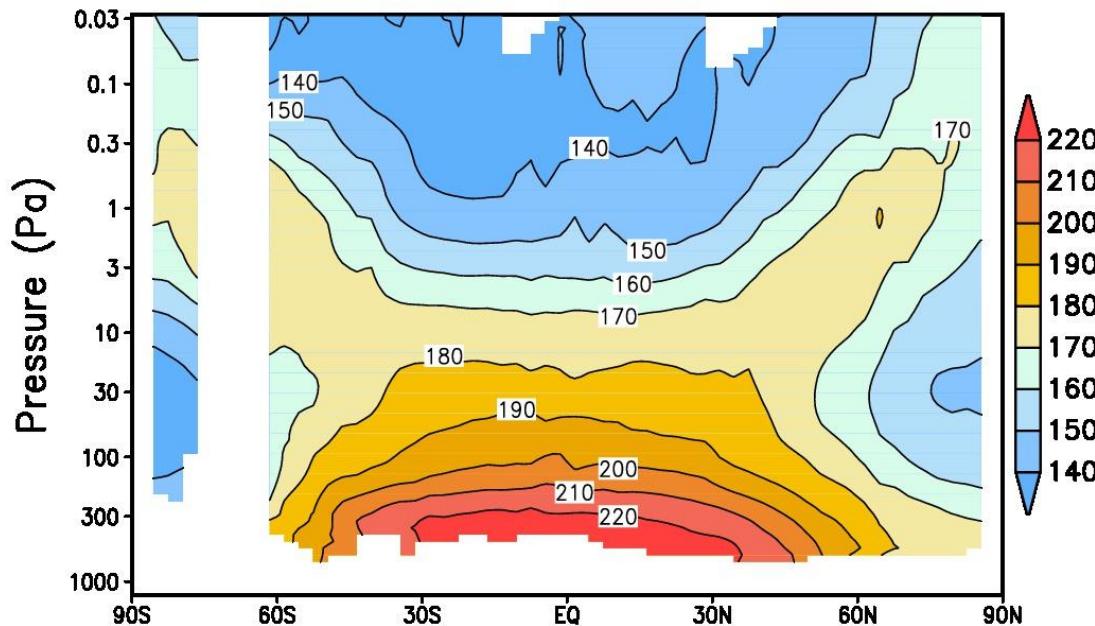
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=165-170$



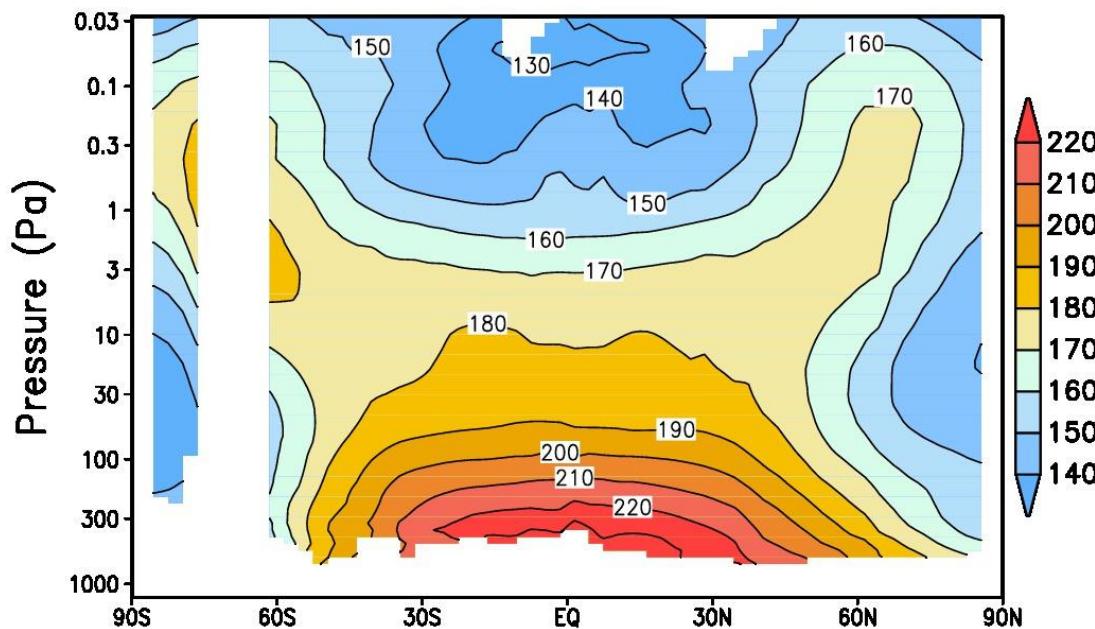
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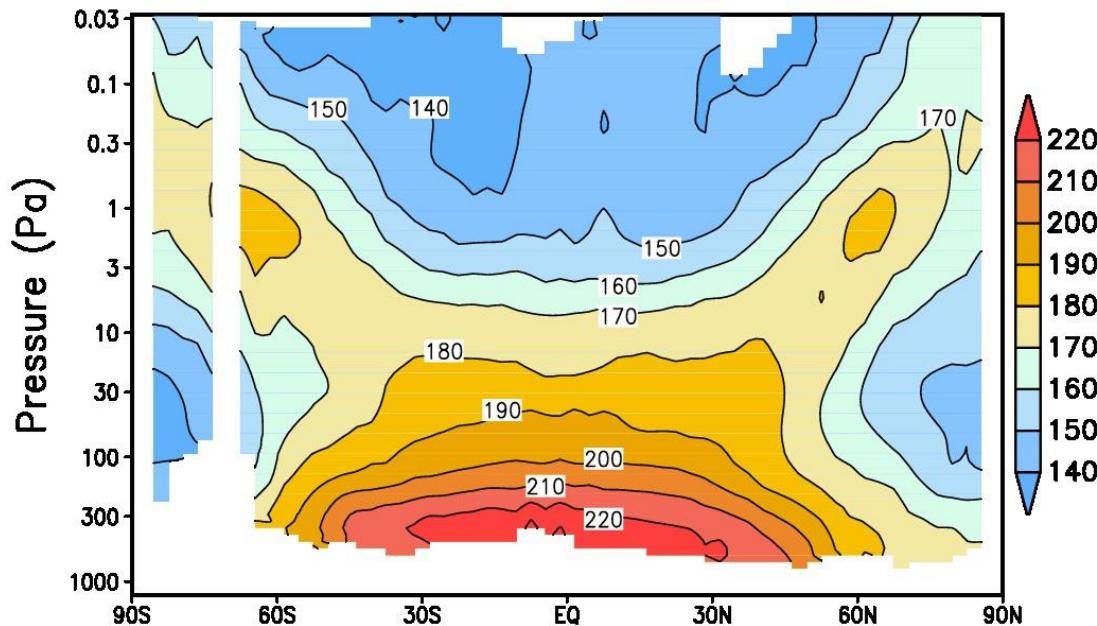
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=170-175$



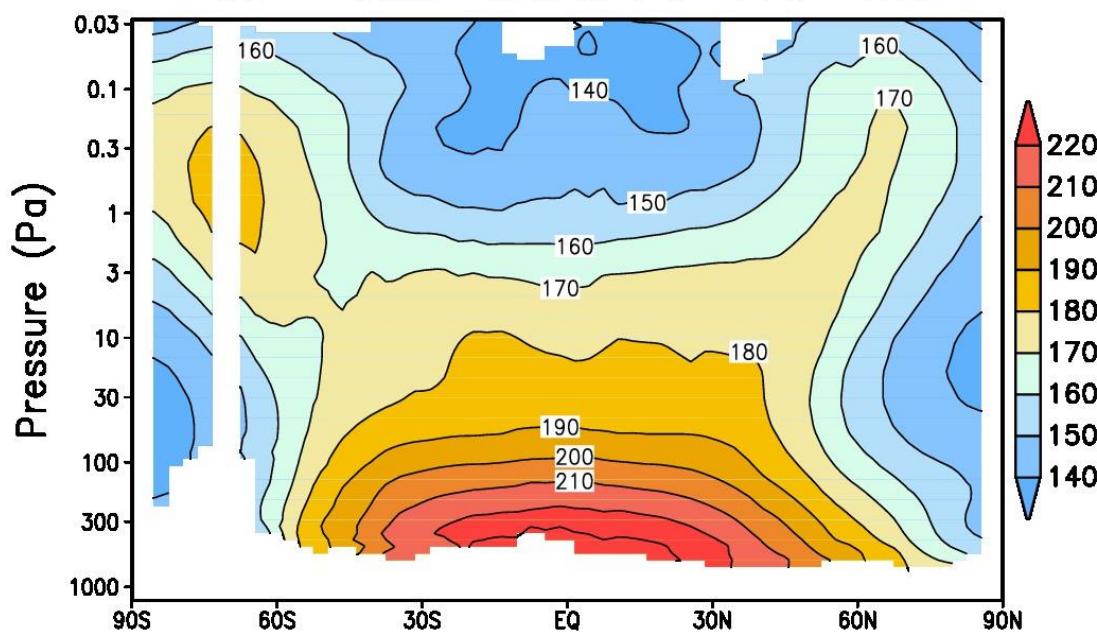
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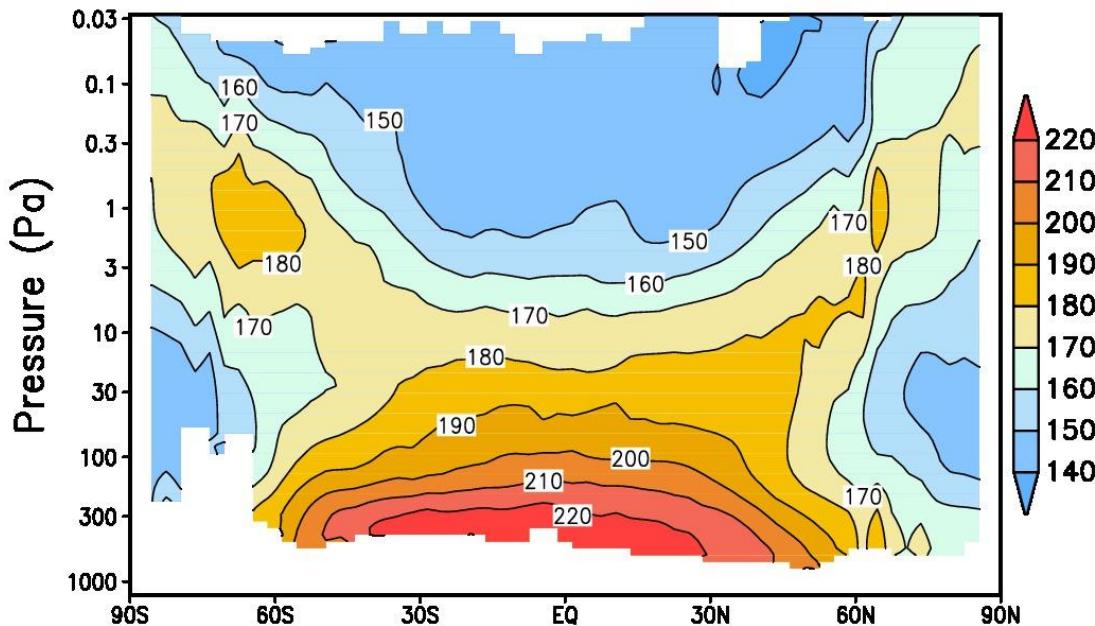
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=175-180$



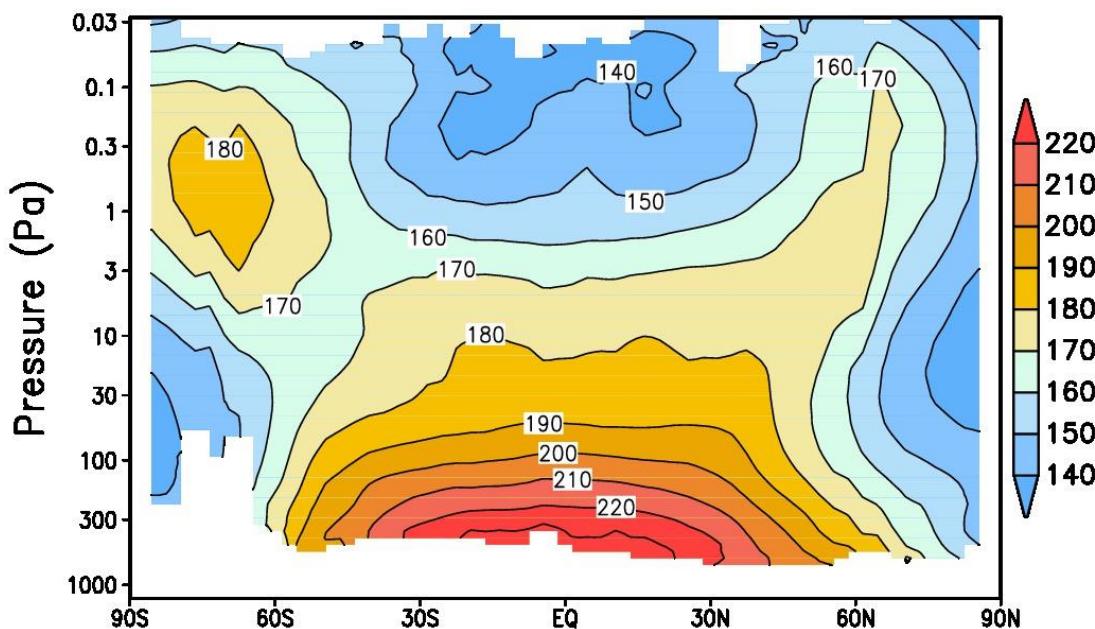
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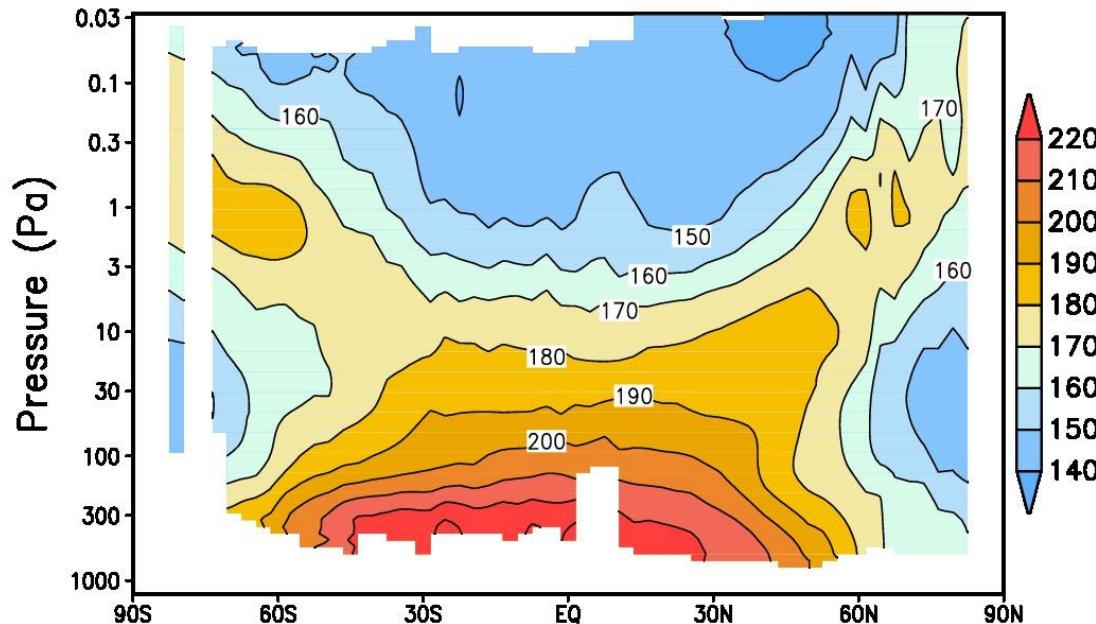
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=180-185$



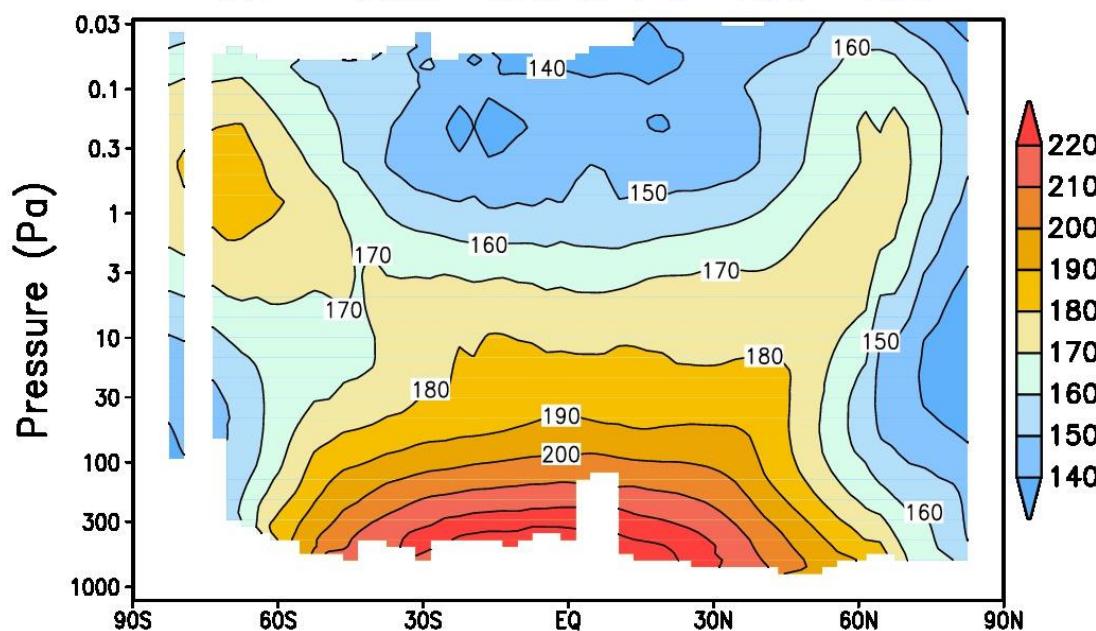
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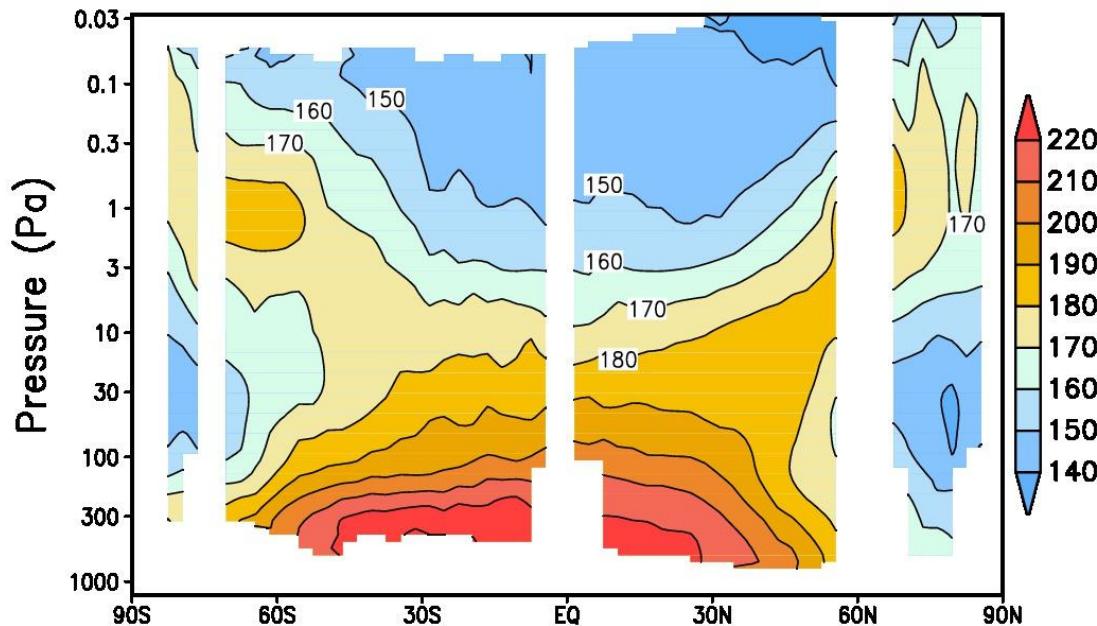
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=185-190$



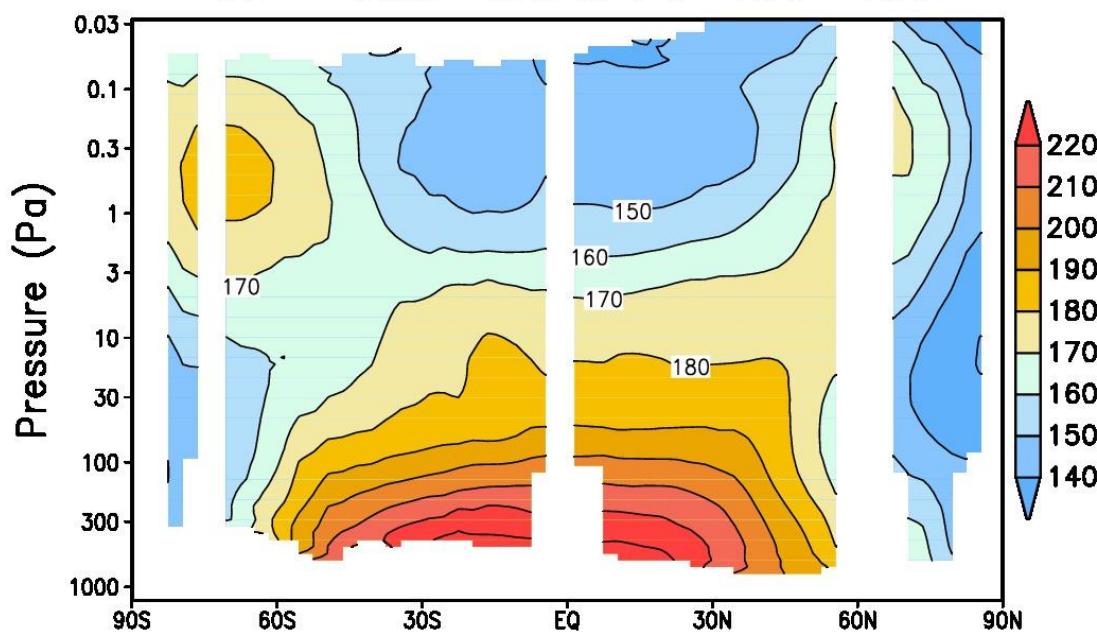
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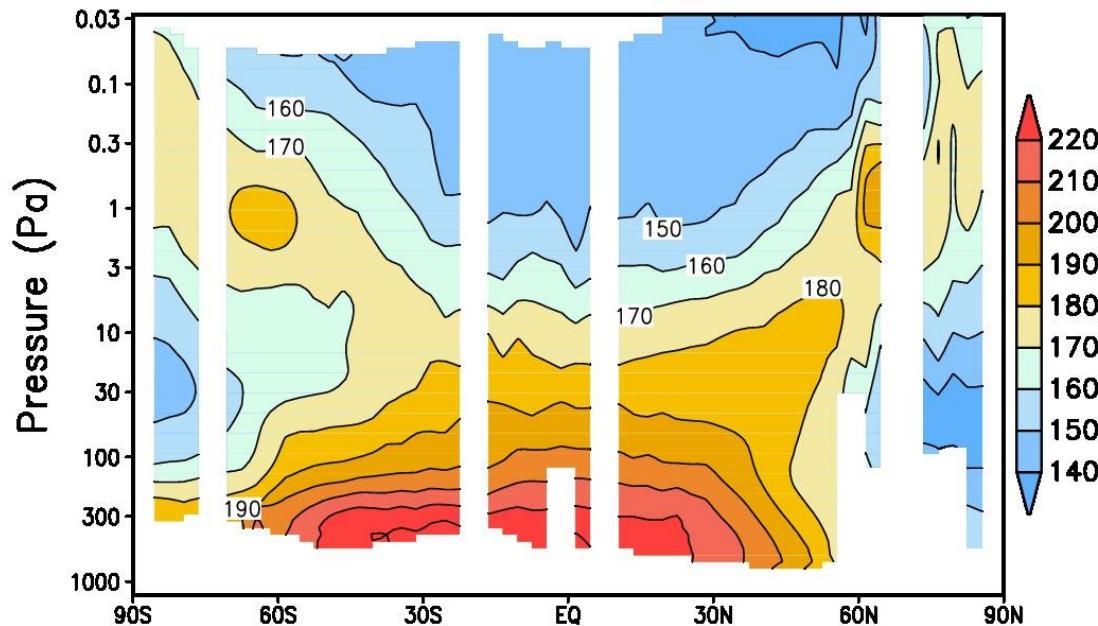
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=190-195$



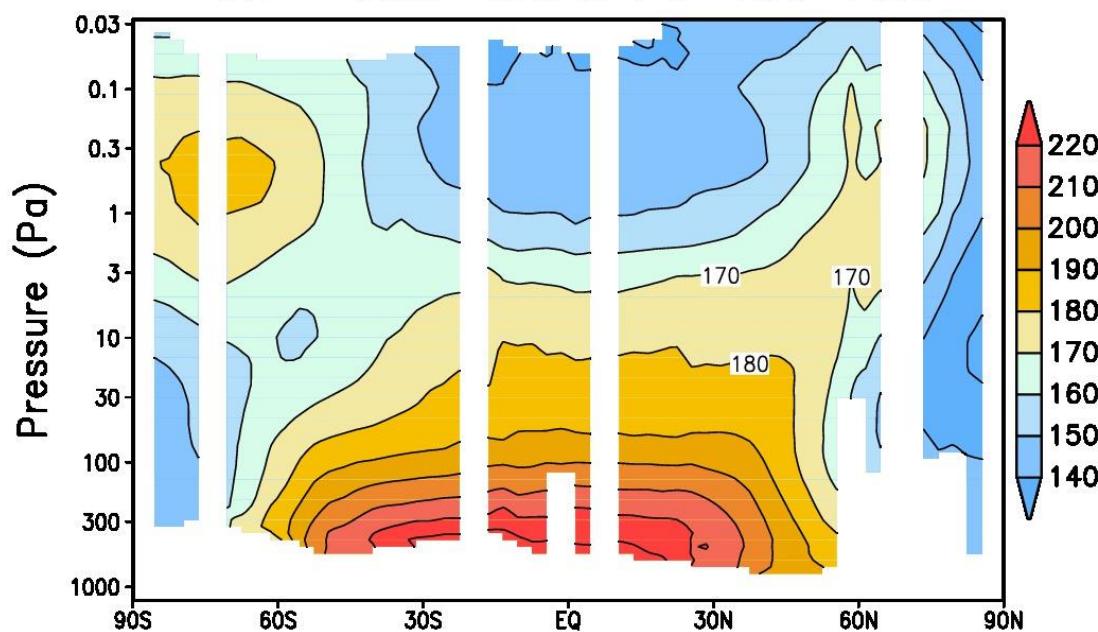
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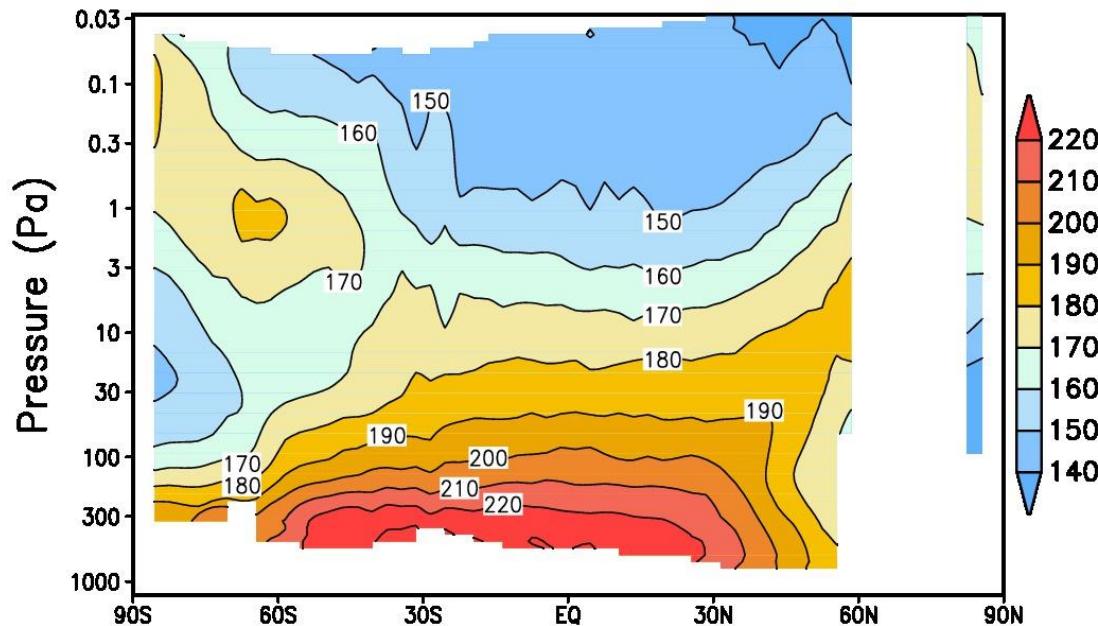
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=195-200$



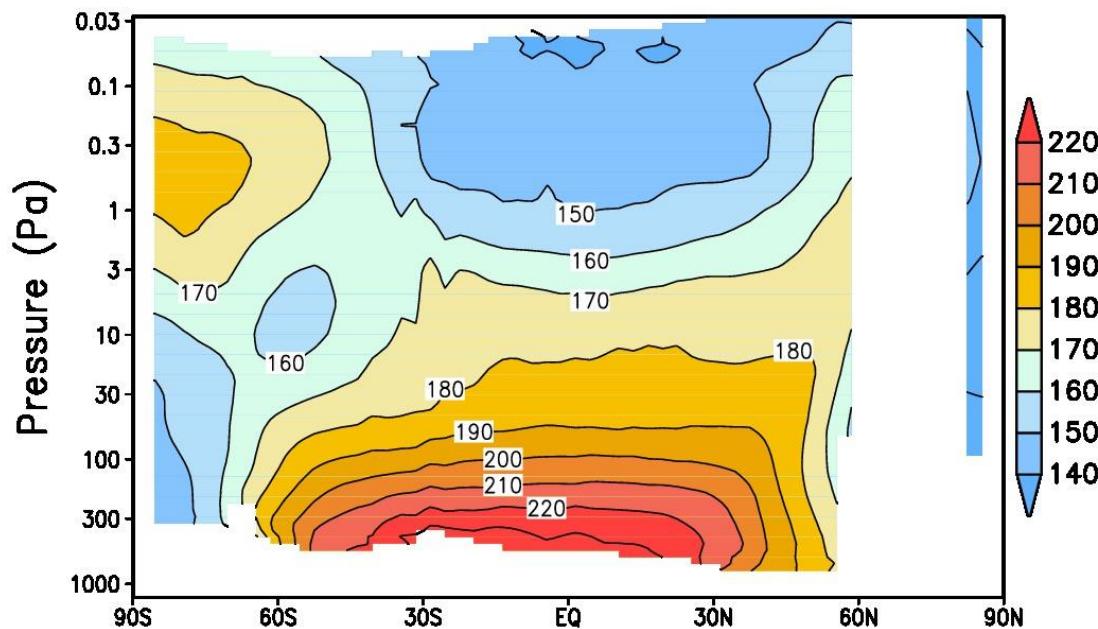
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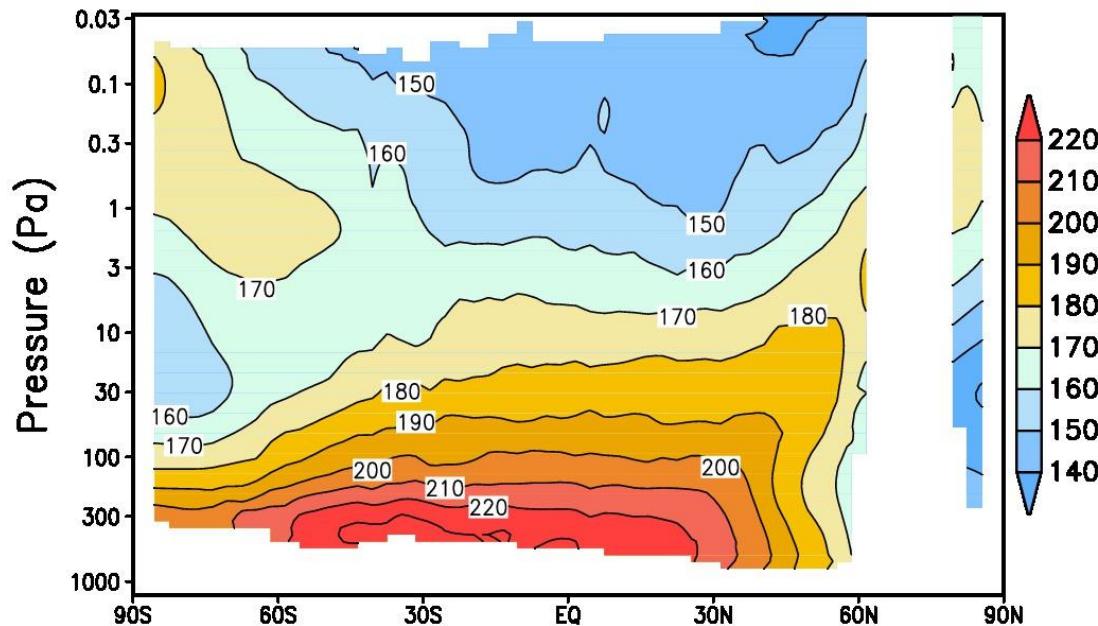
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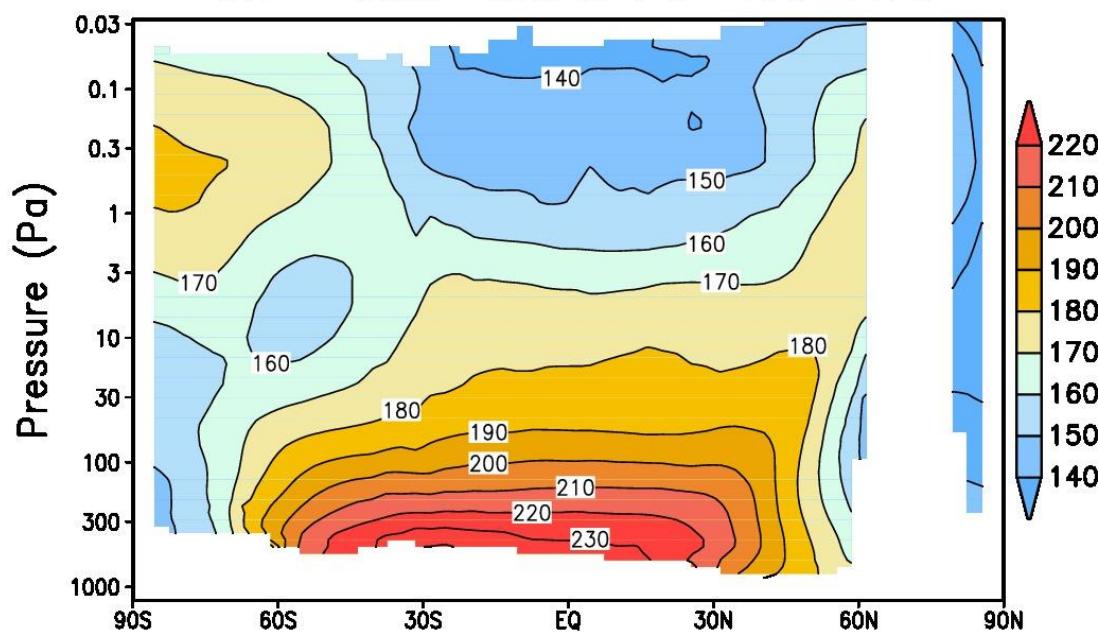
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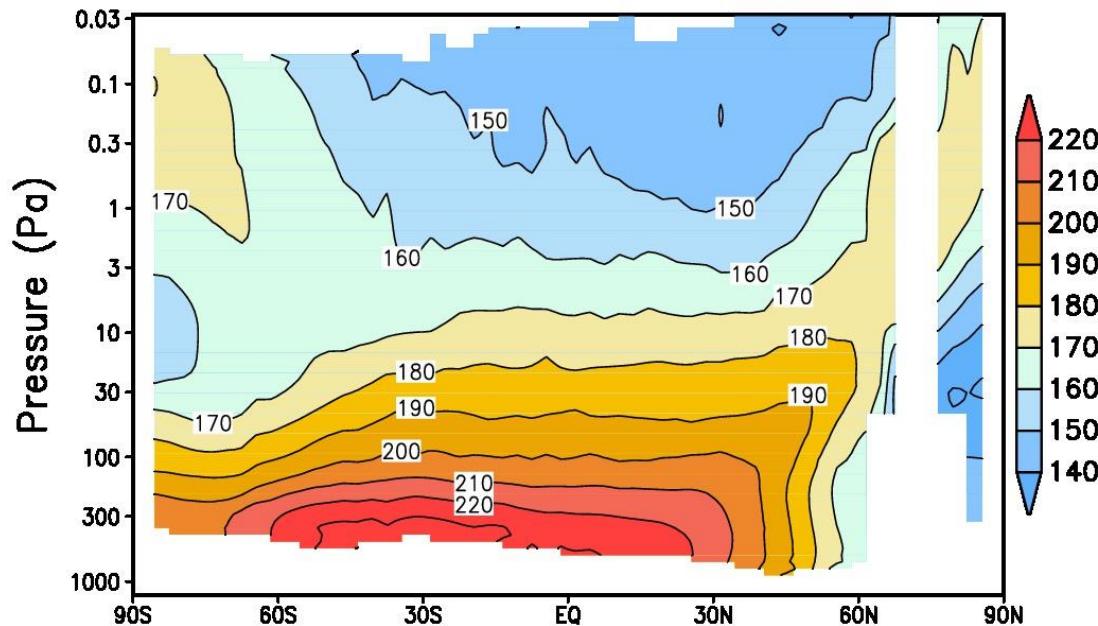
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=205-210$



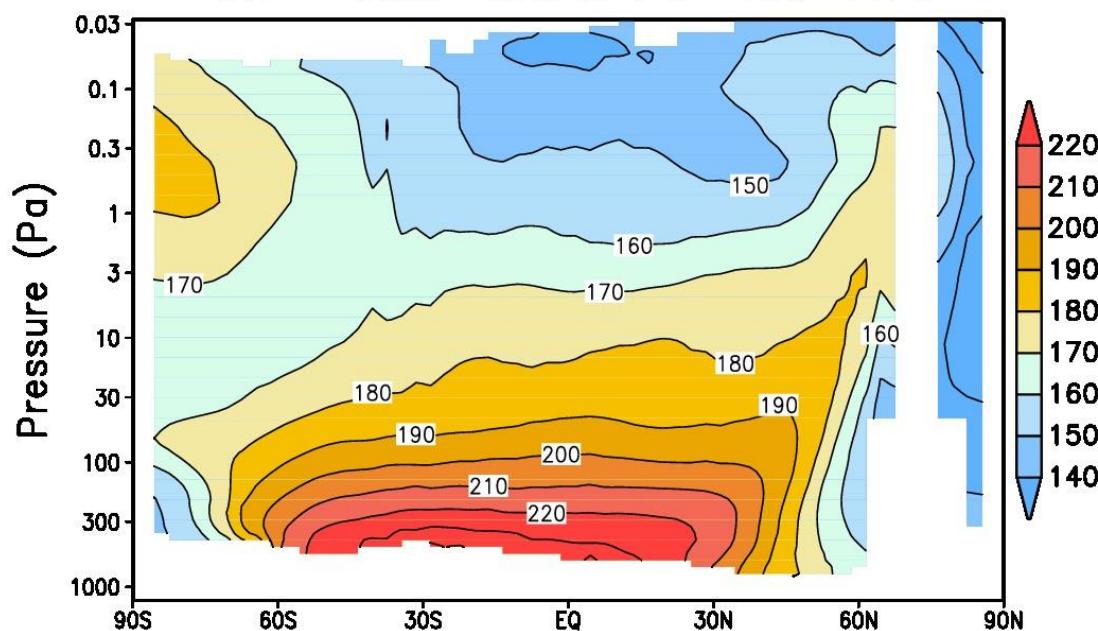
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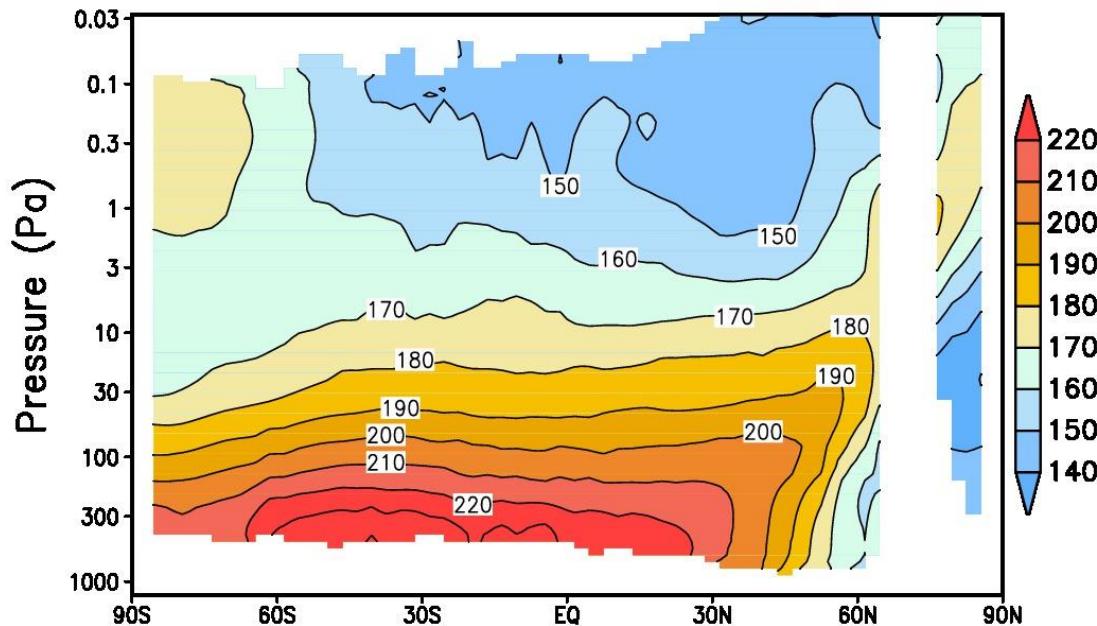
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=210-215$



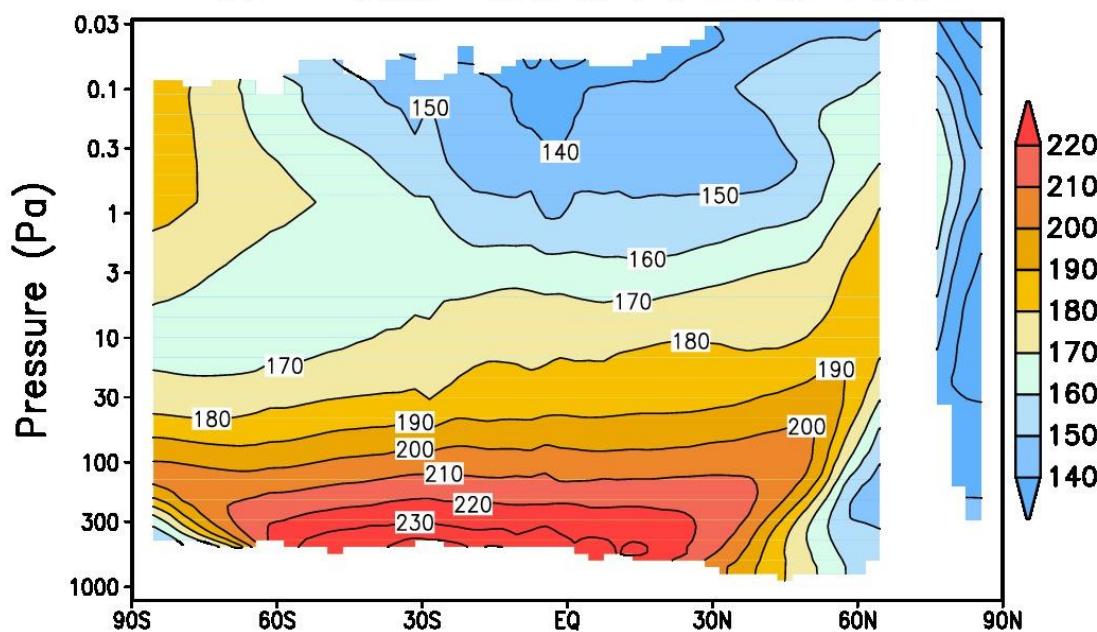
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=210-215$



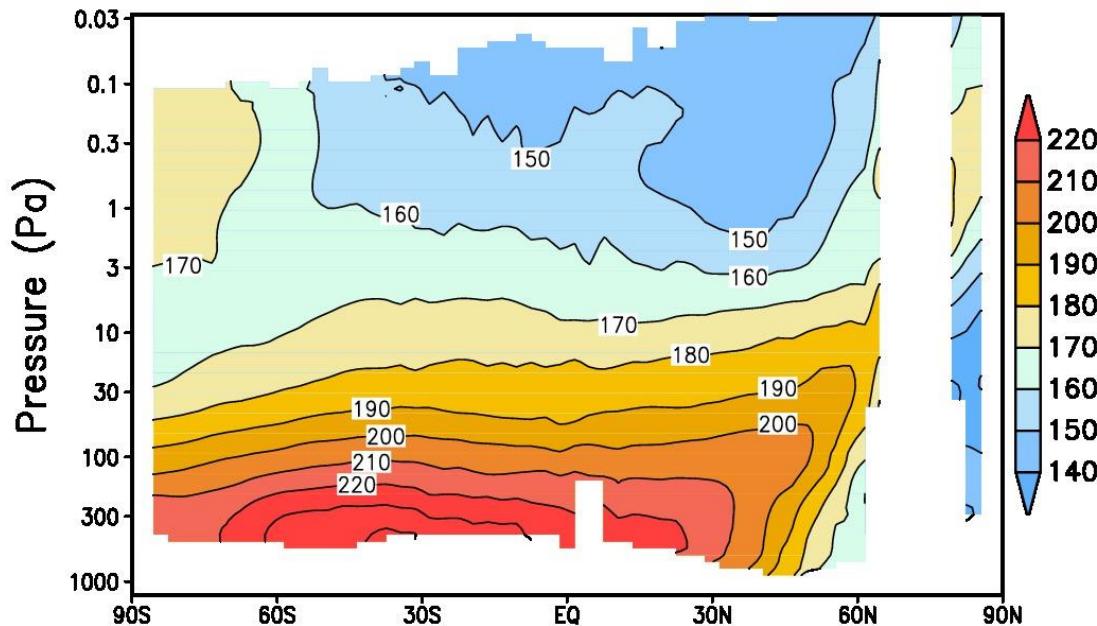
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=220-225$



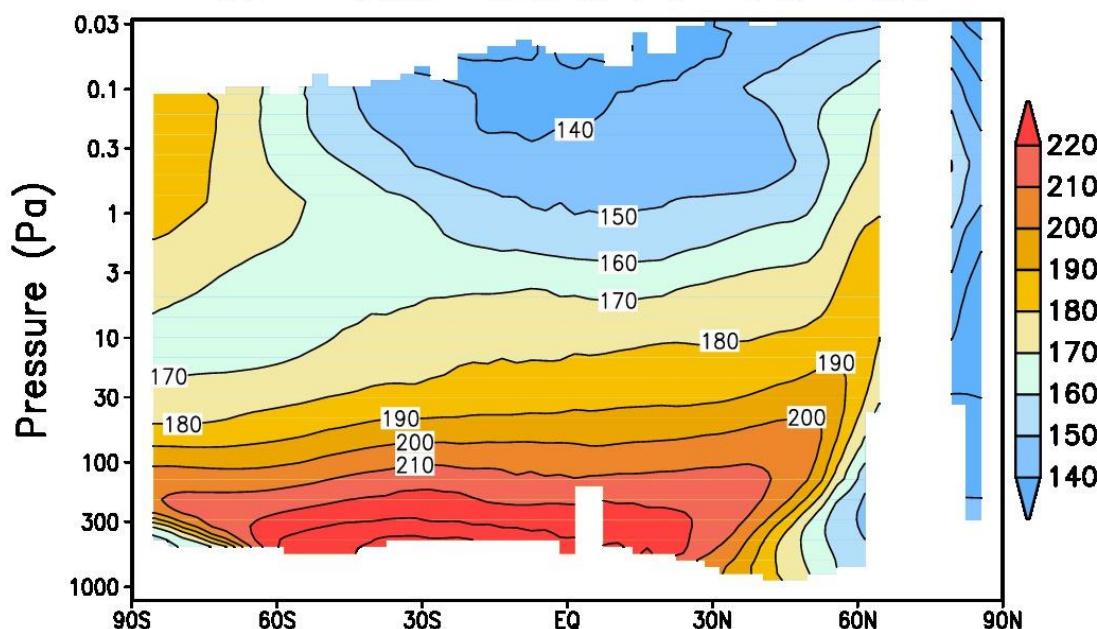
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=220-225$



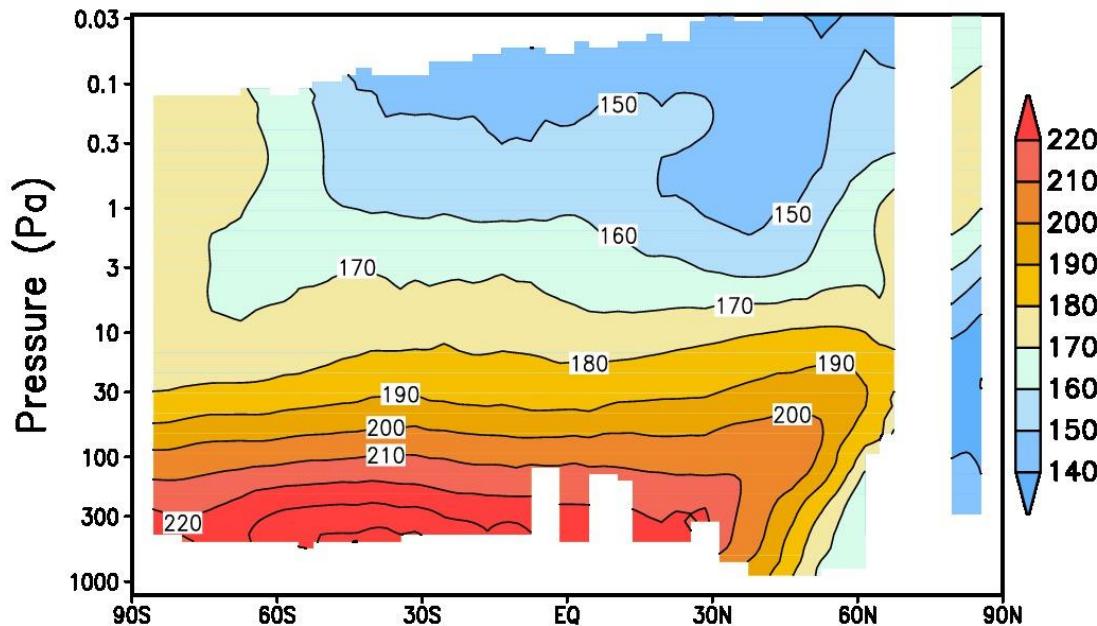
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=225-230$



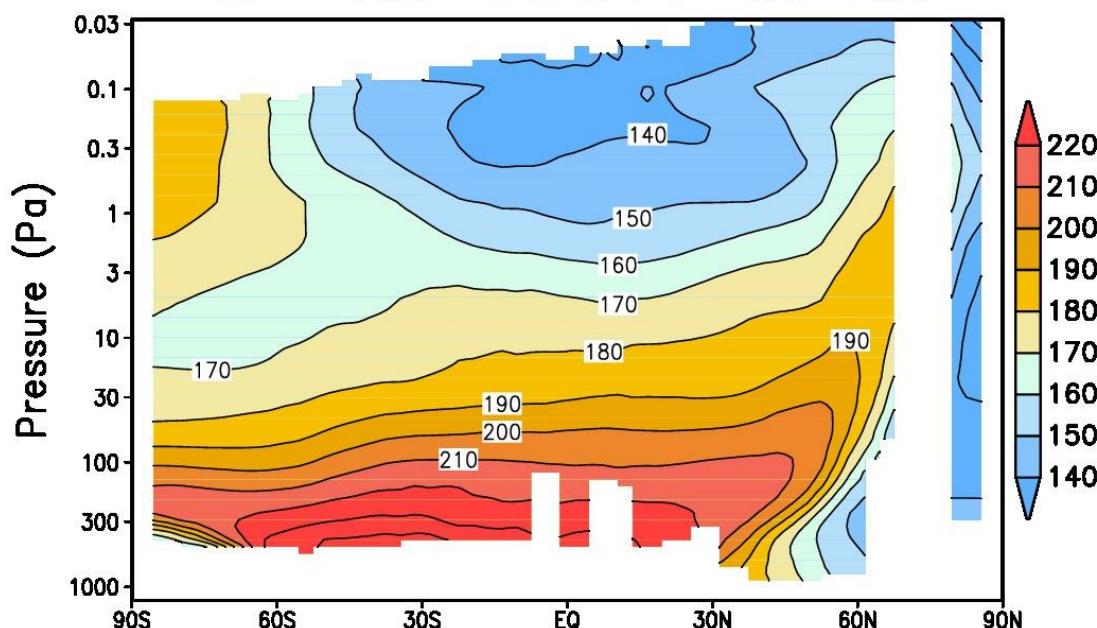
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=225-230$



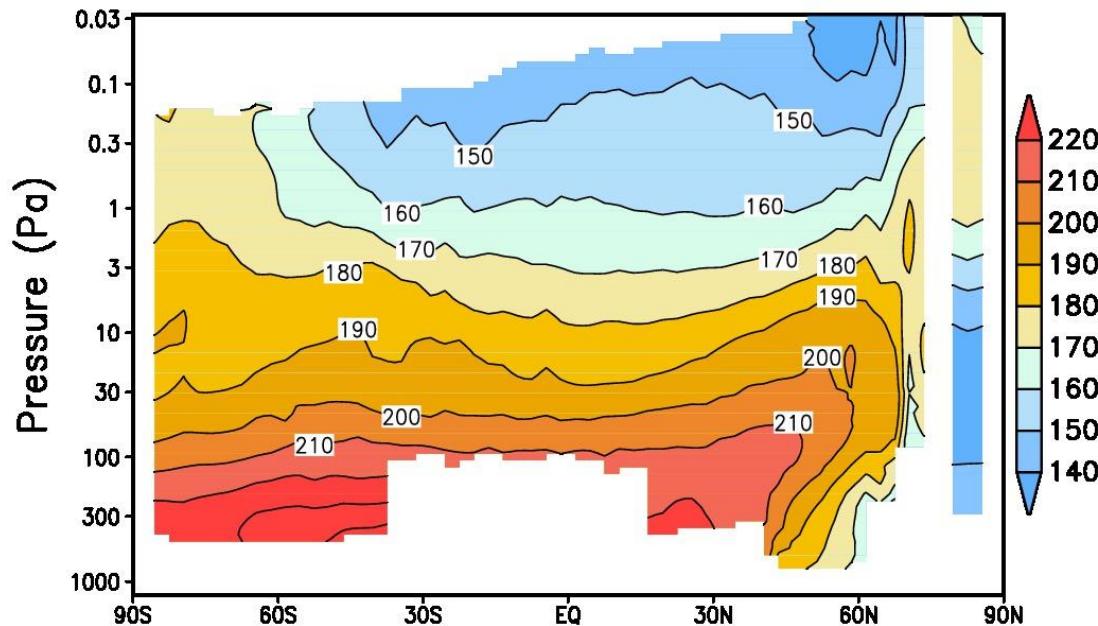
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=230-235$



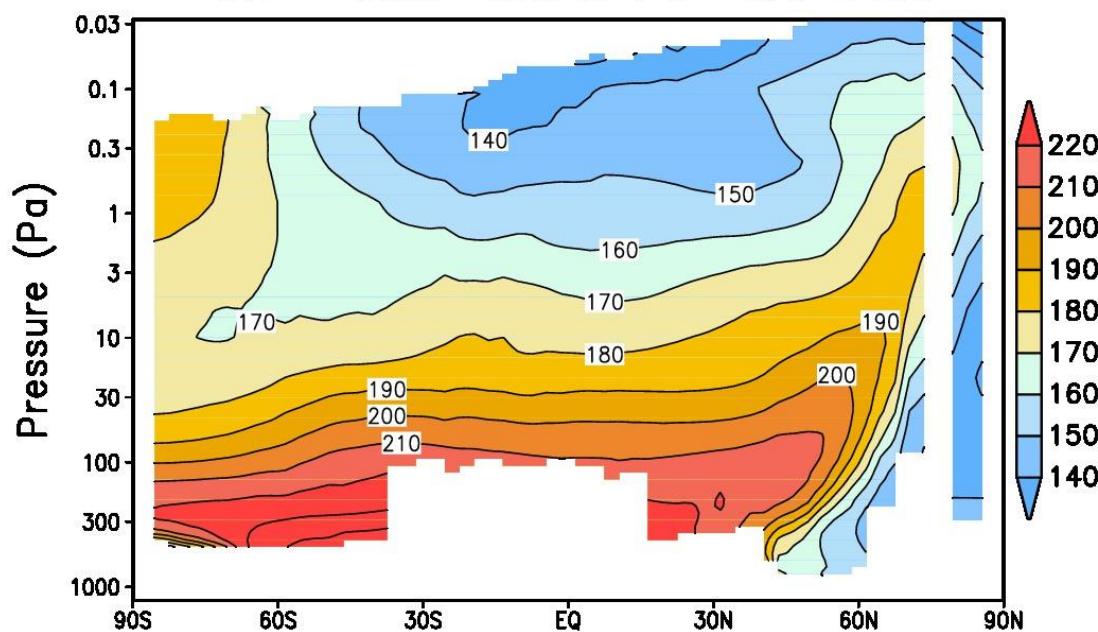
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=230-235$



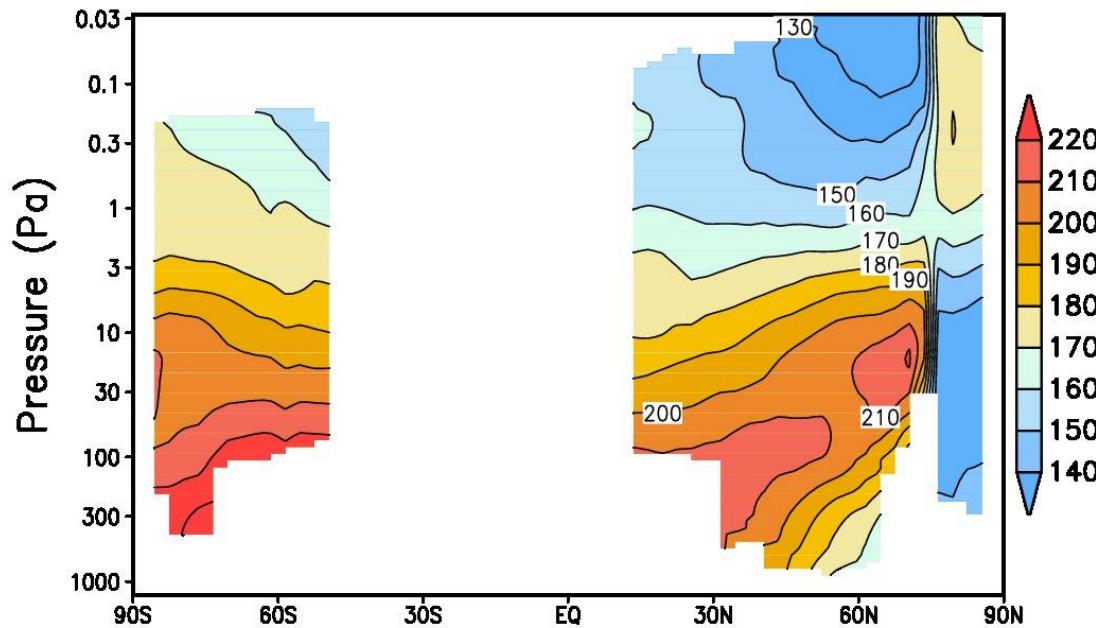
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=235-240$



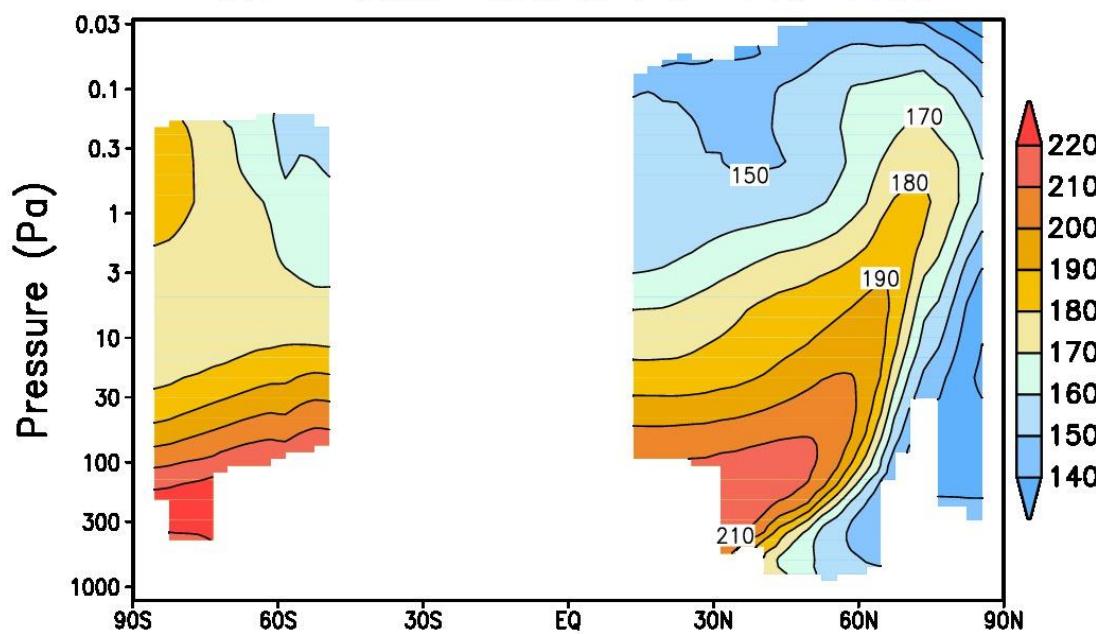
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=235-240$



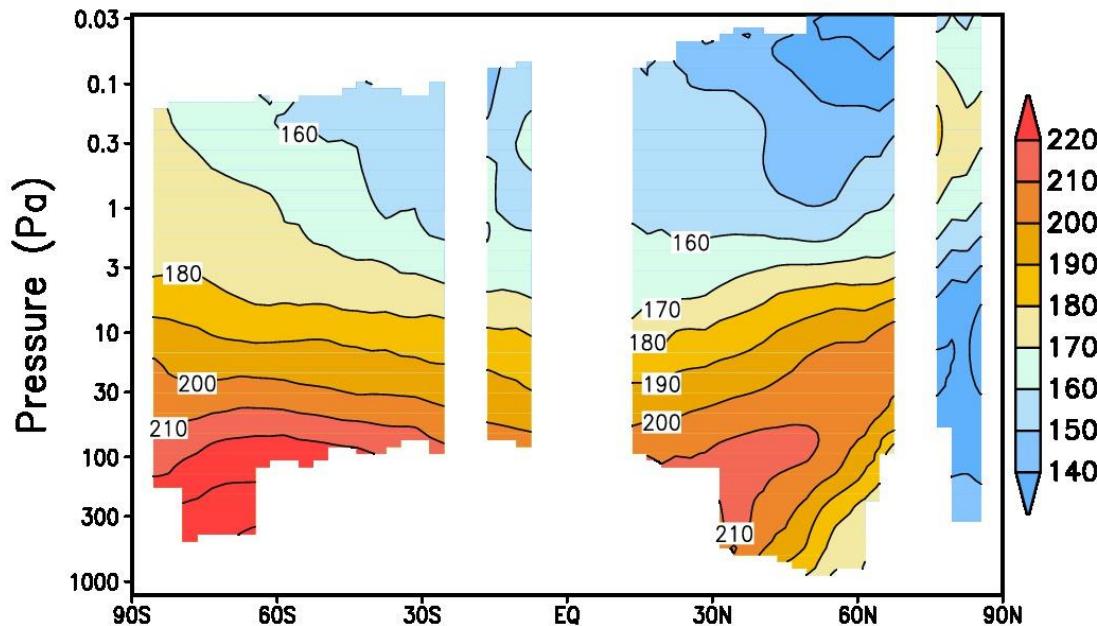
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=240-245$



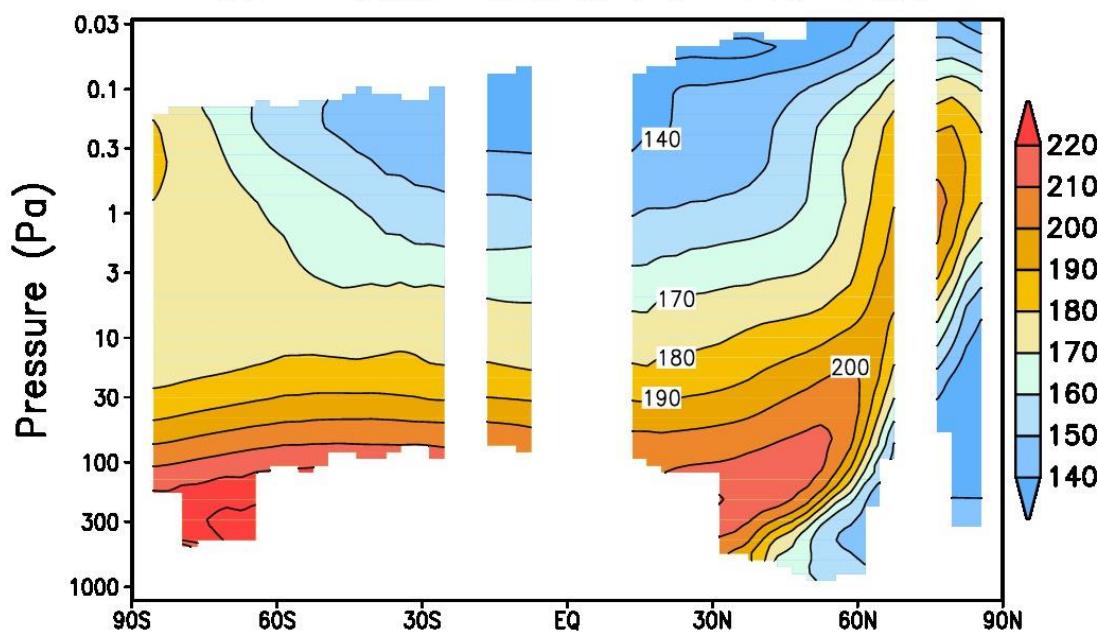
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=240-245$



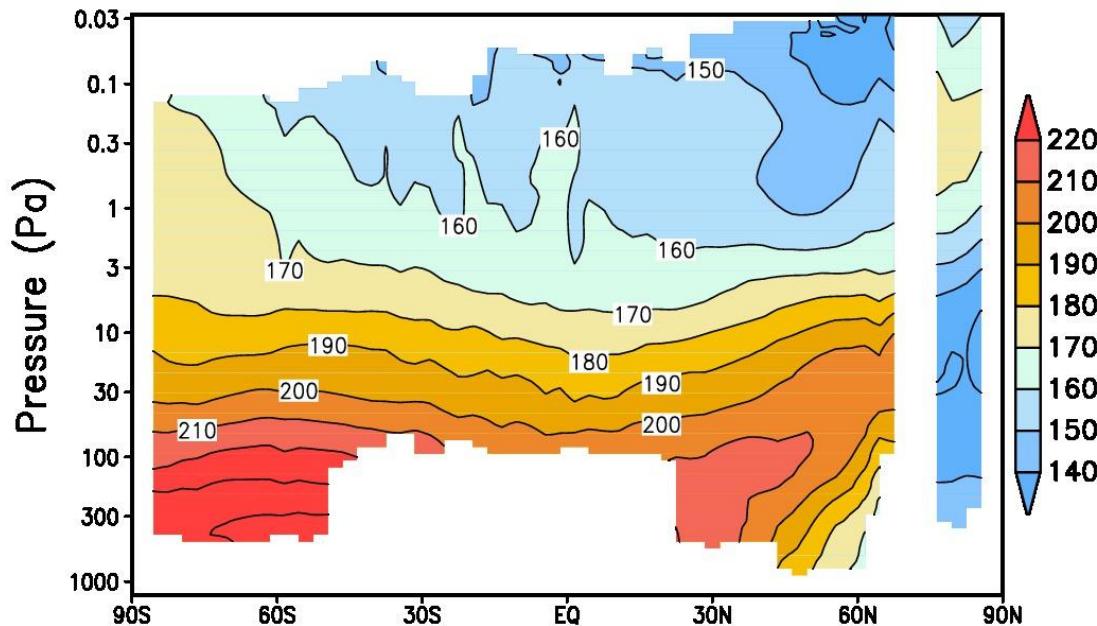
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=245-250$



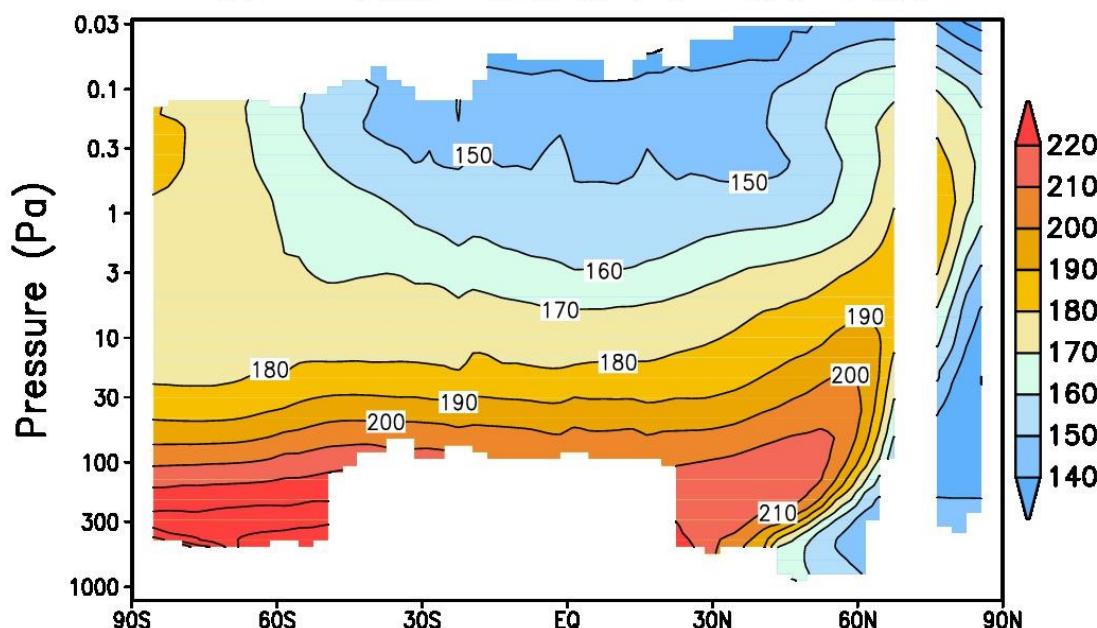
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=245-250$



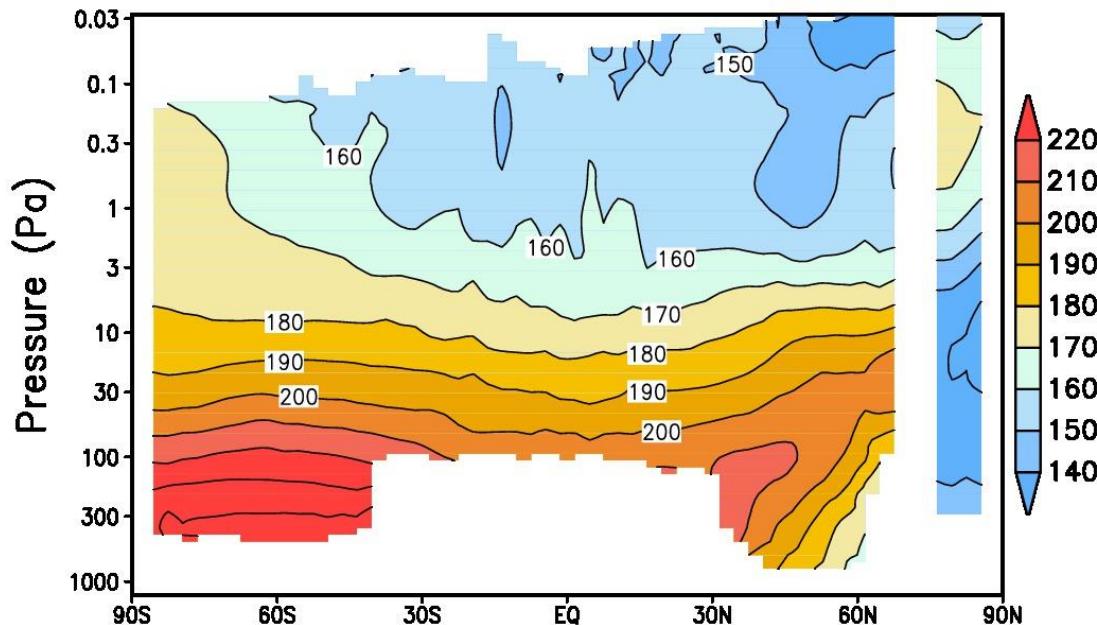
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=250-255$



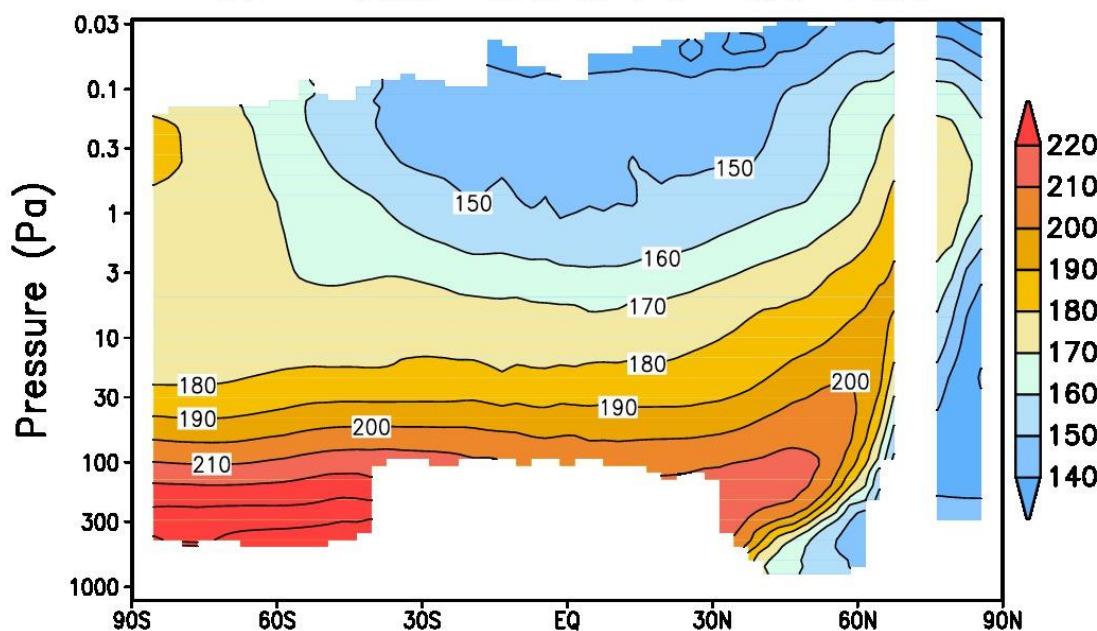
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=250-255$



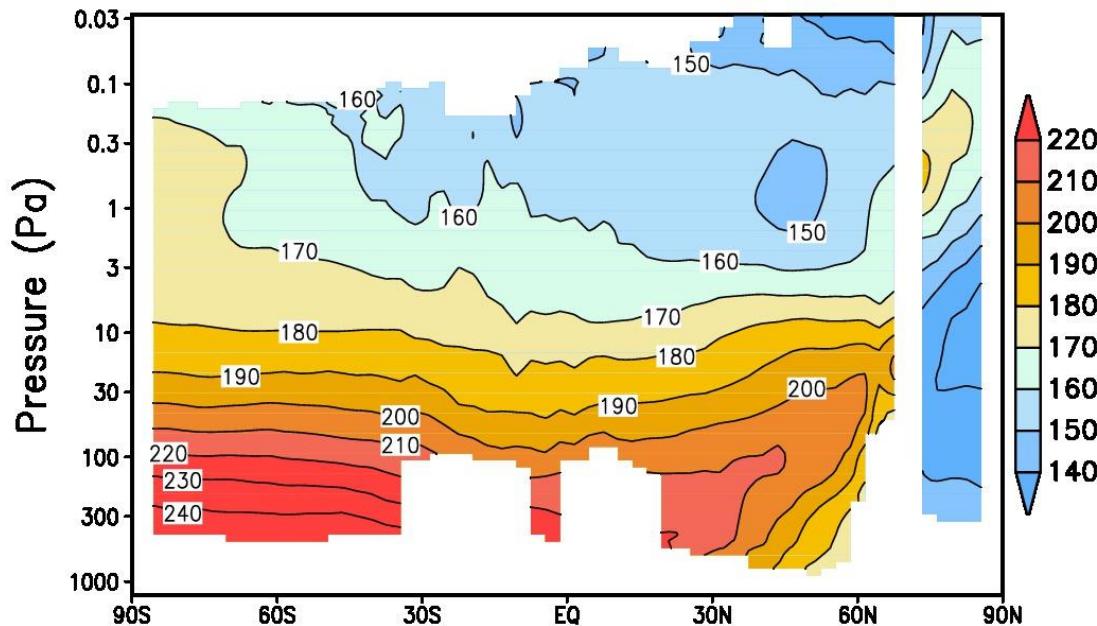
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=255-260$



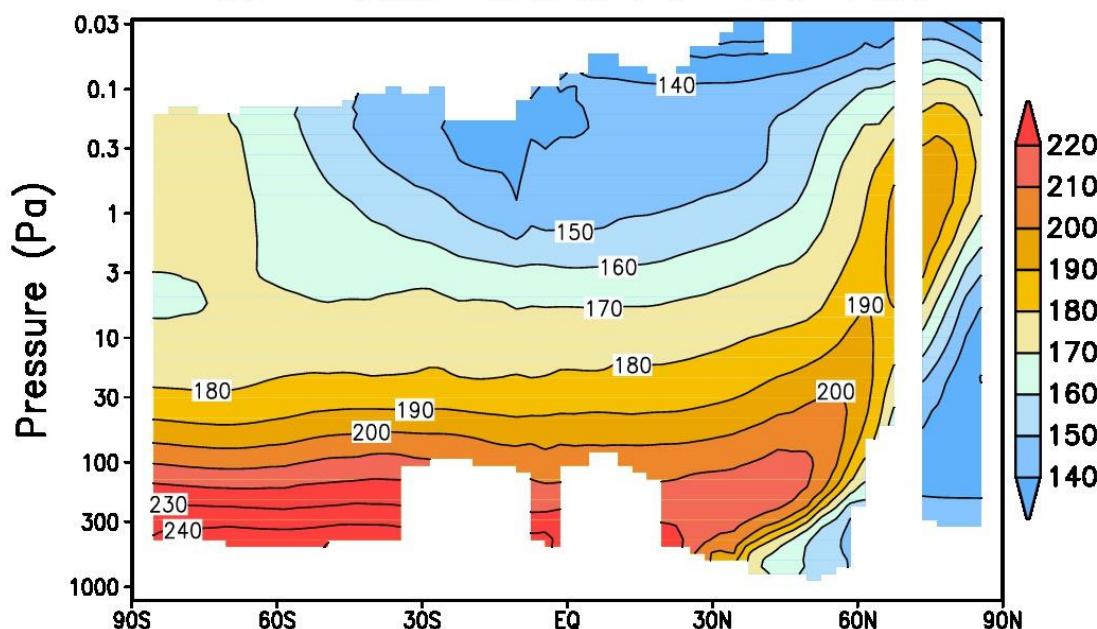
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=255-260$



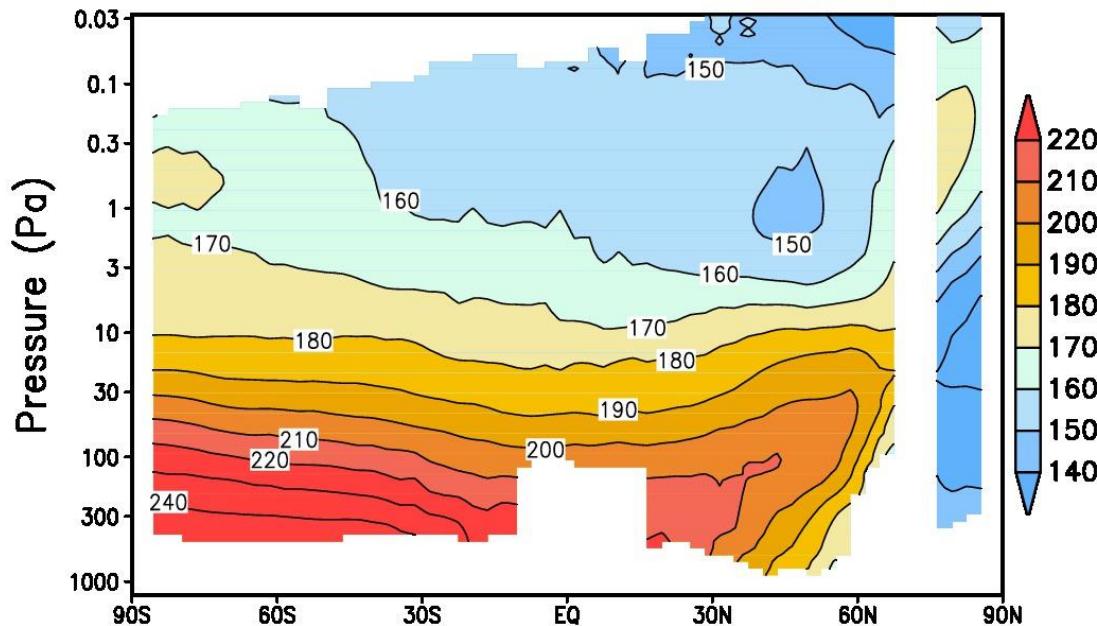
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=260-265$



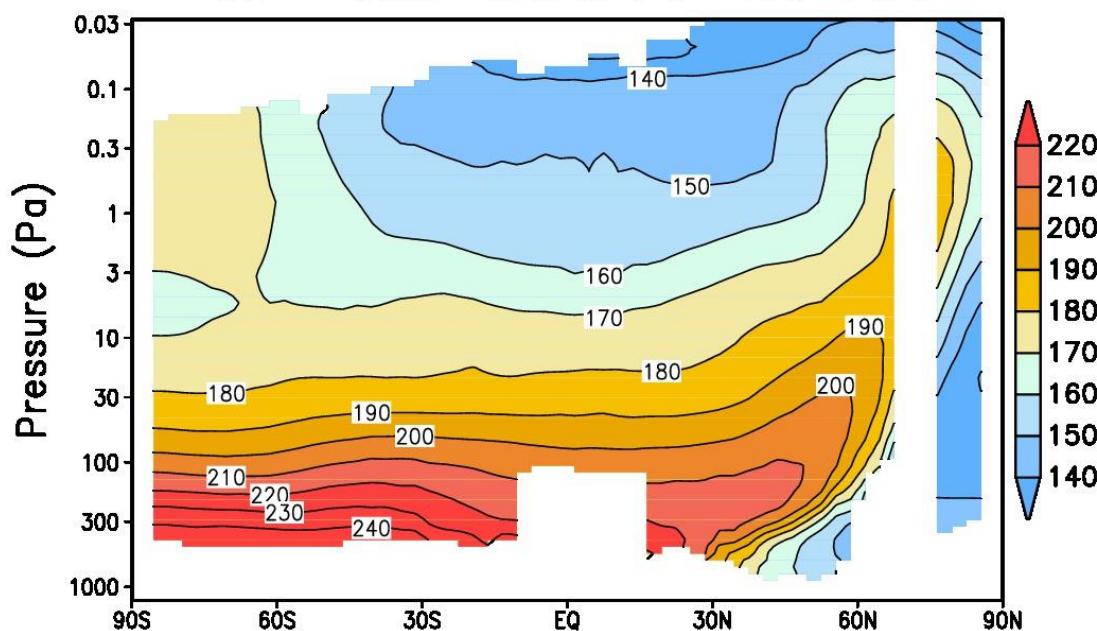
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=260-265$



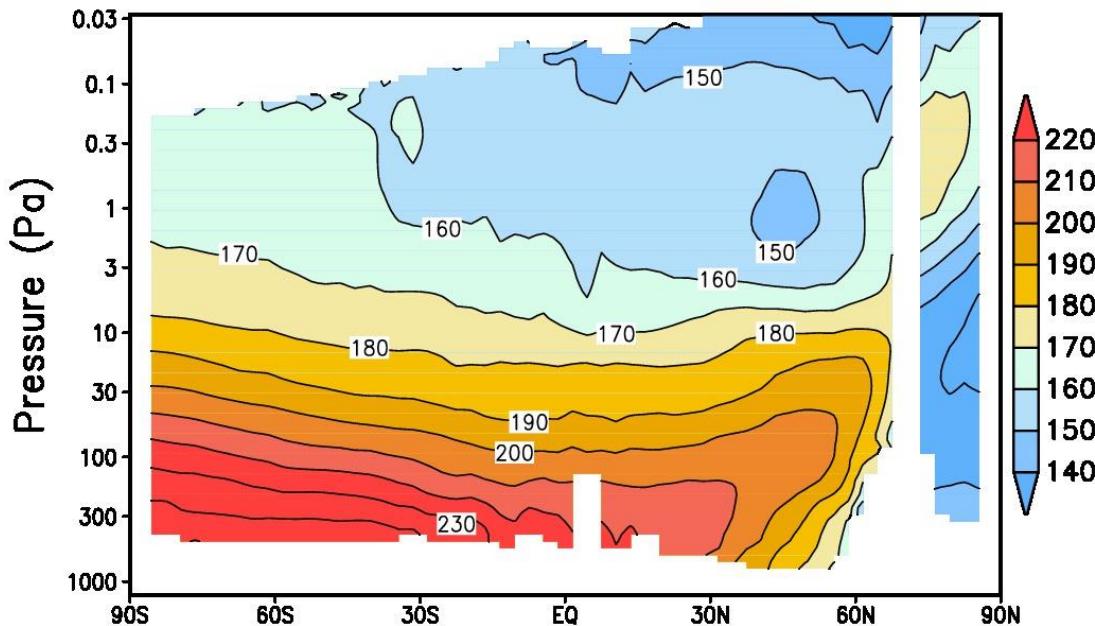
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=265-270$



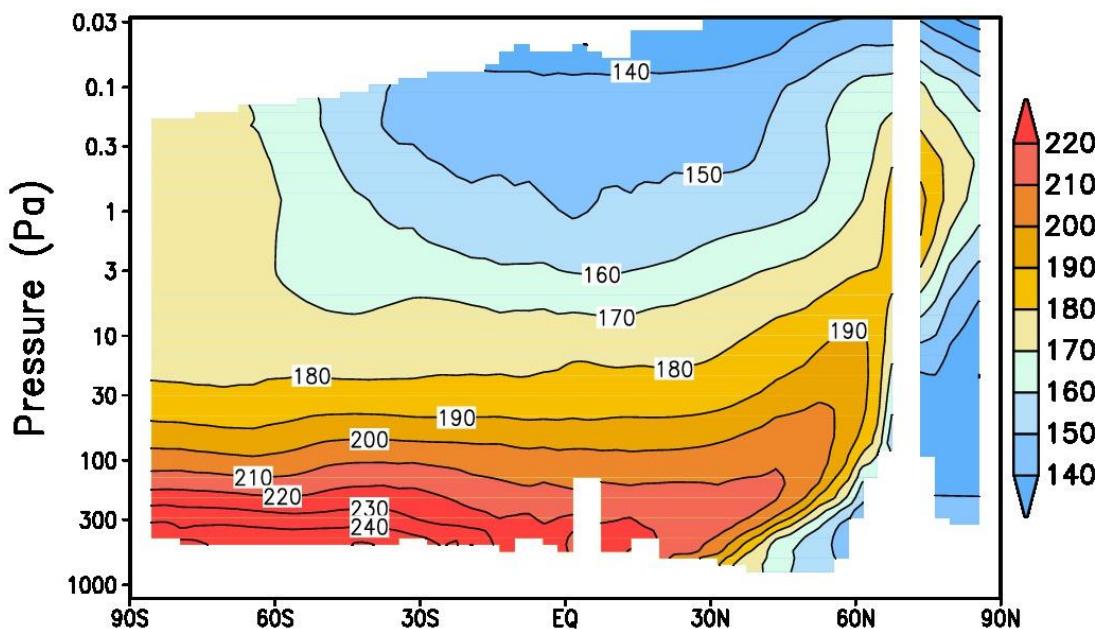
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=265-270$



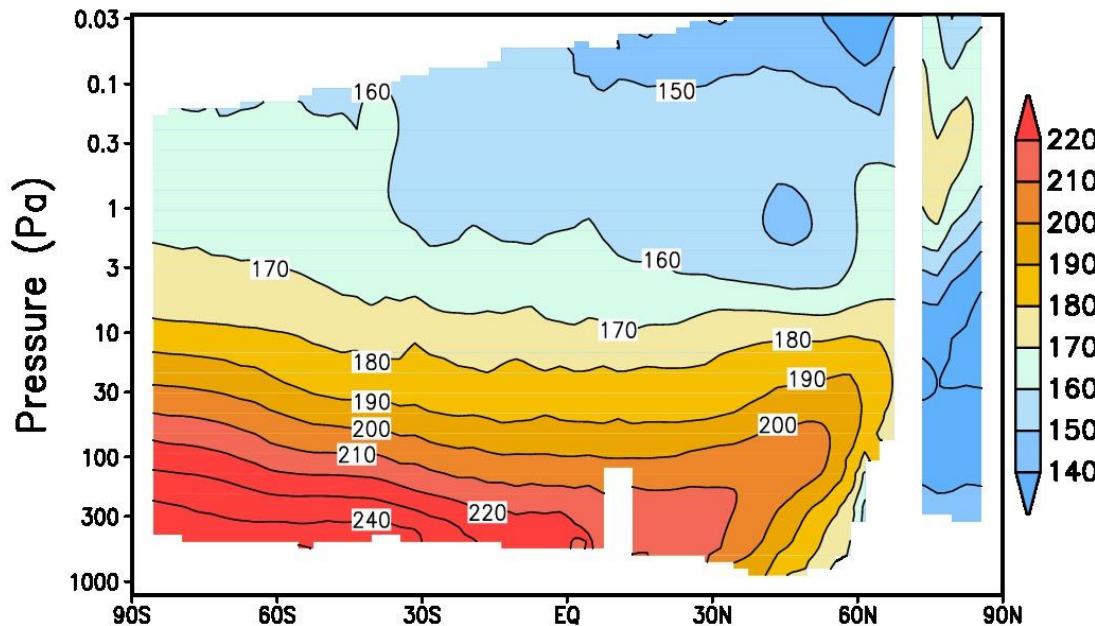
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=270-275$



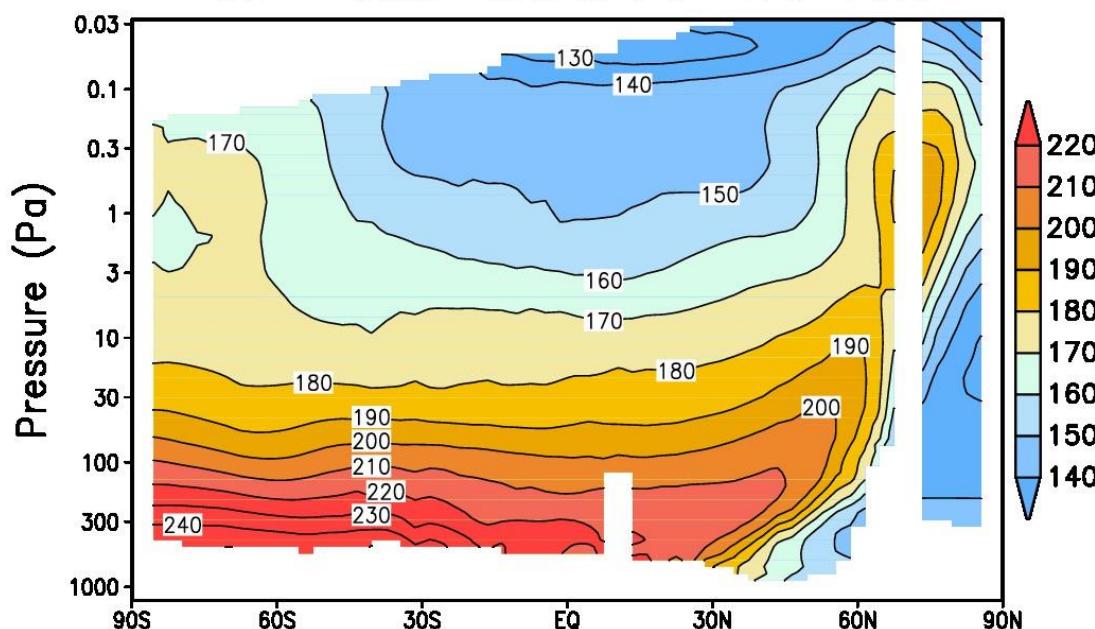
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=270-275$



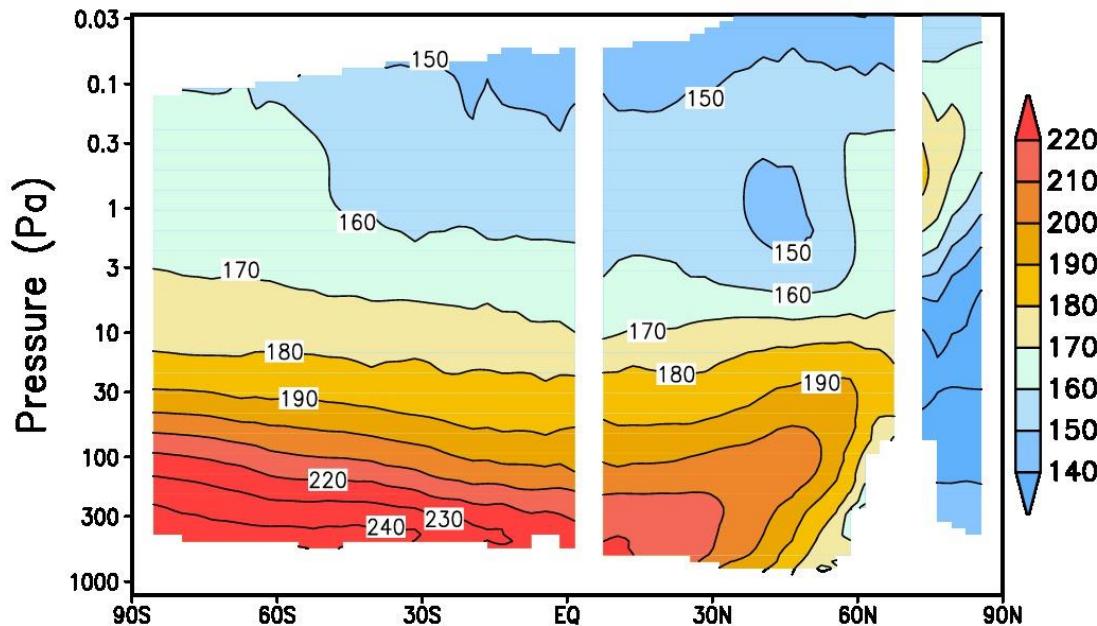
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=275-280$



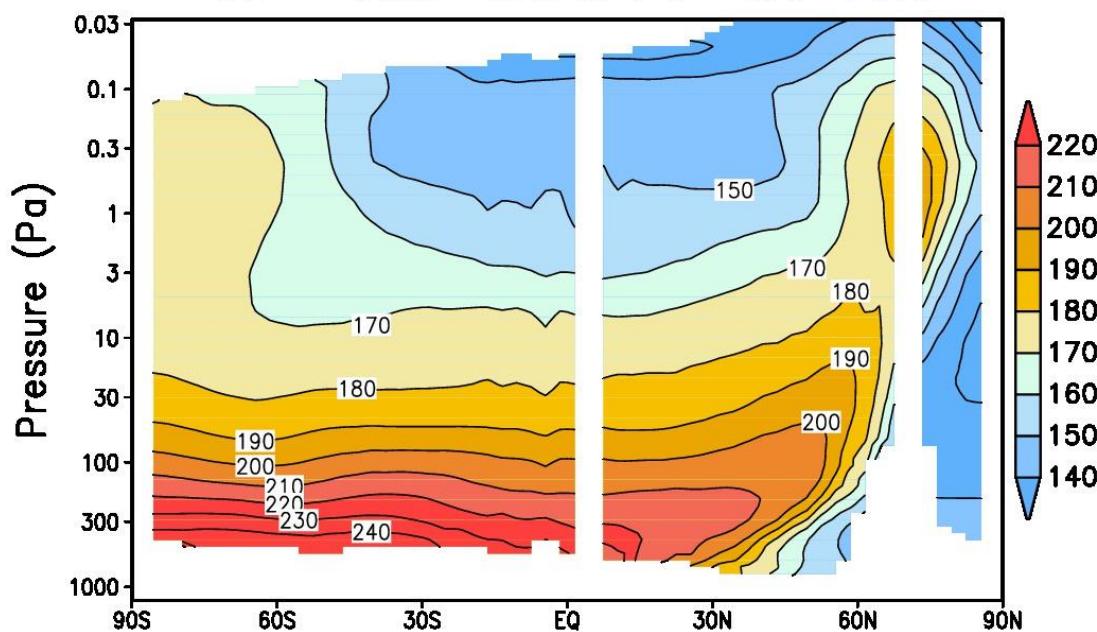
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=275-280$



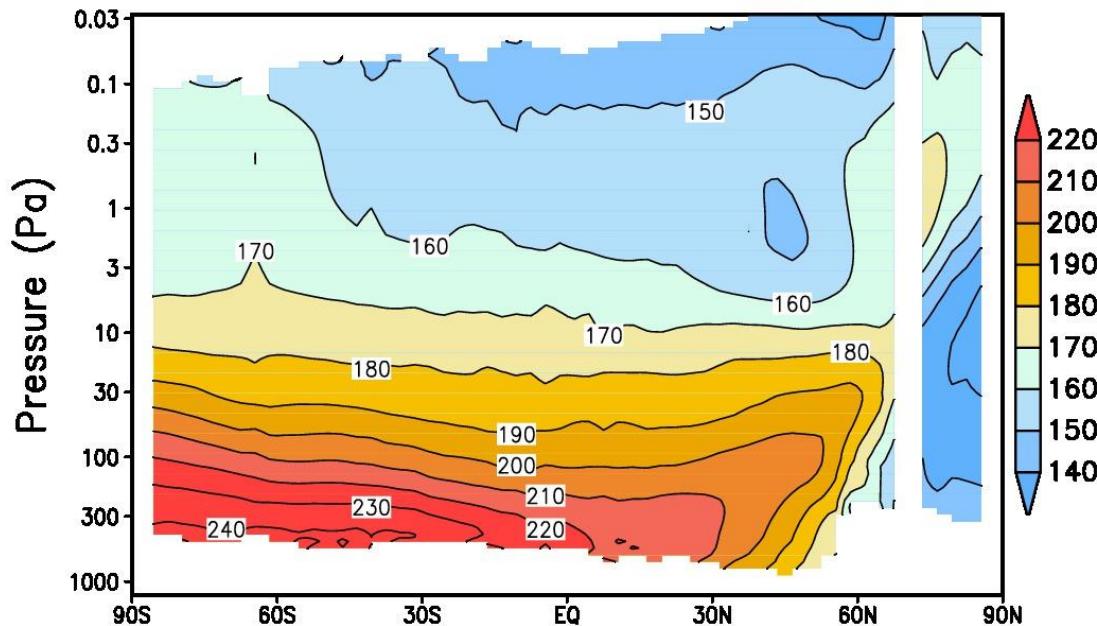
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=280-285$



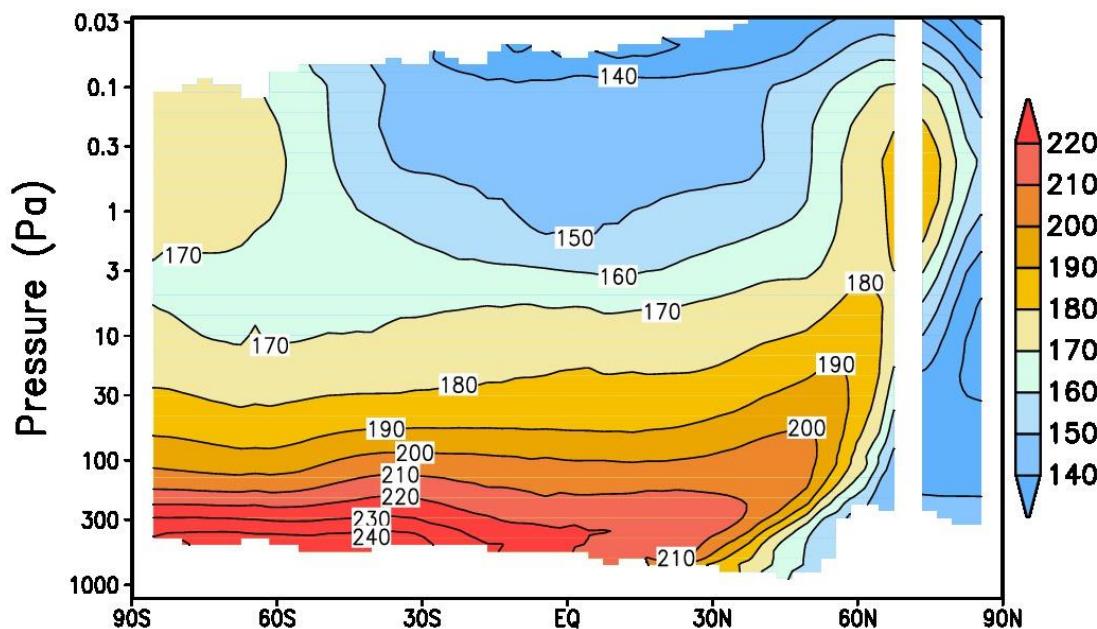
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=280-285$



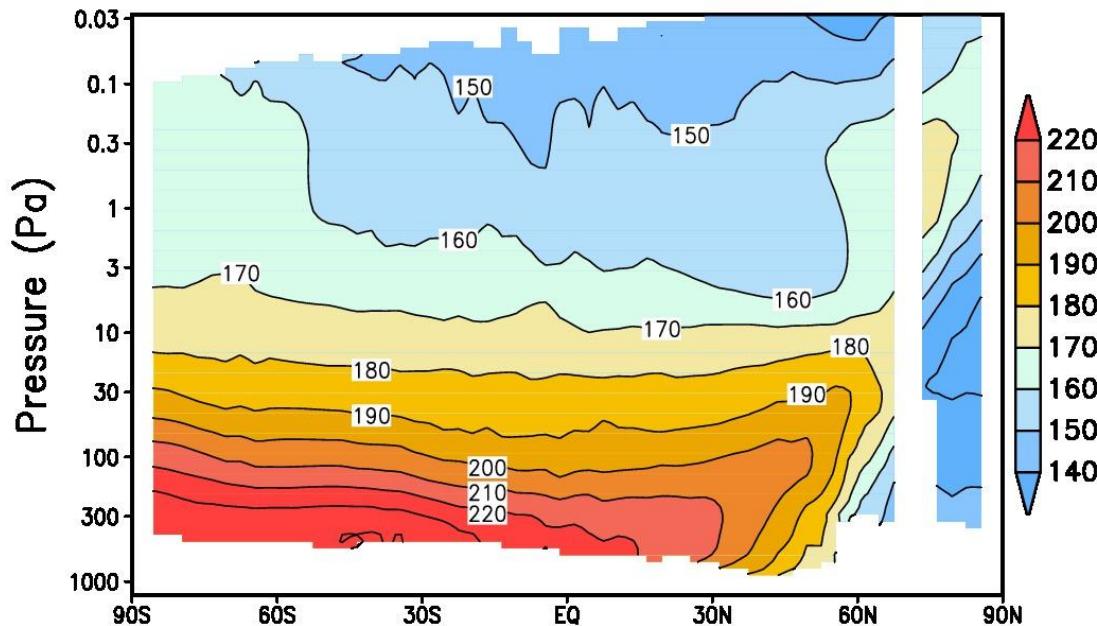
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=285-290$



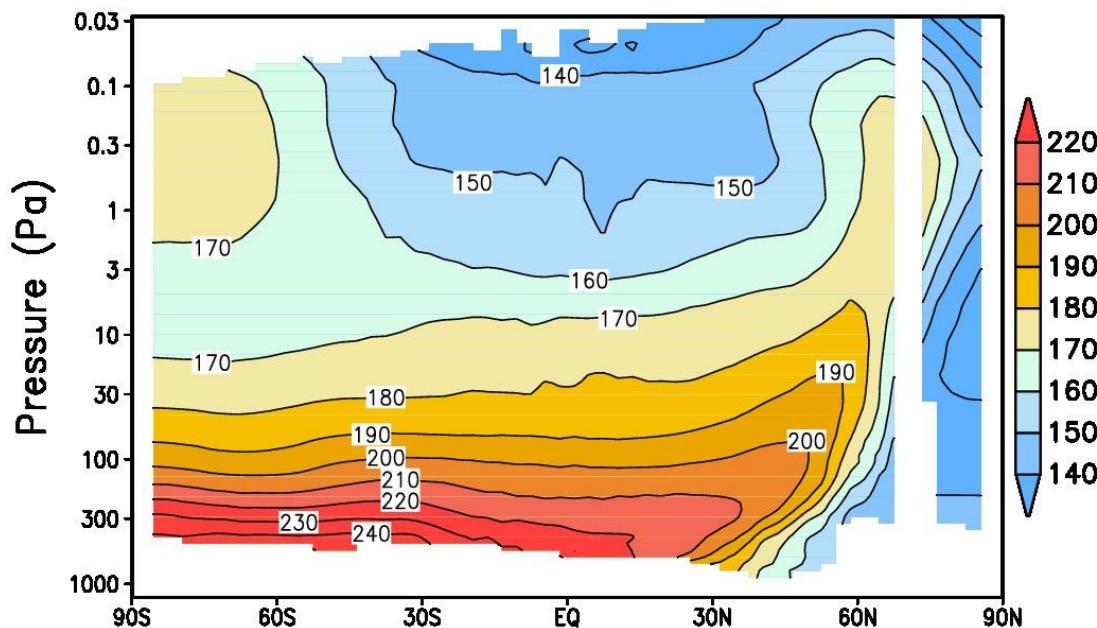
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=285-290$



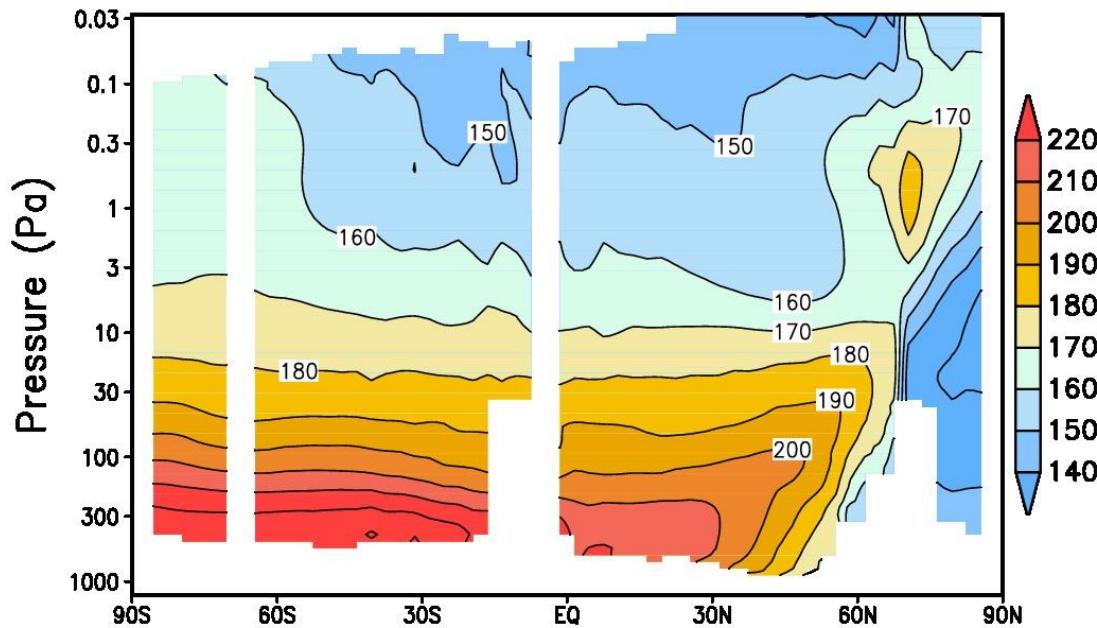
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=290-295$



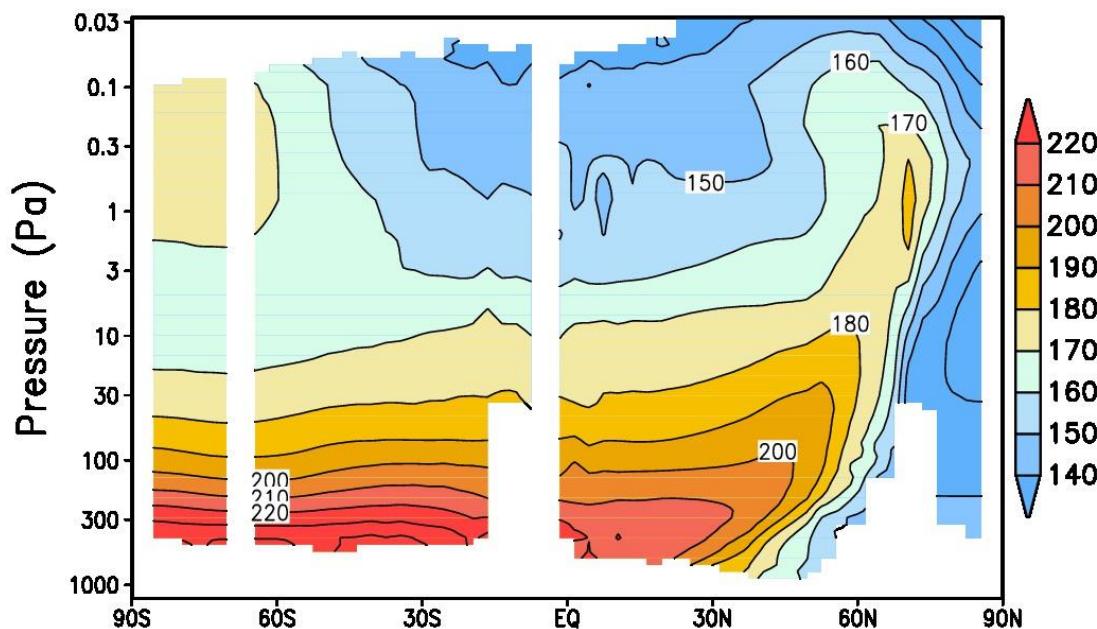
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=290-295$



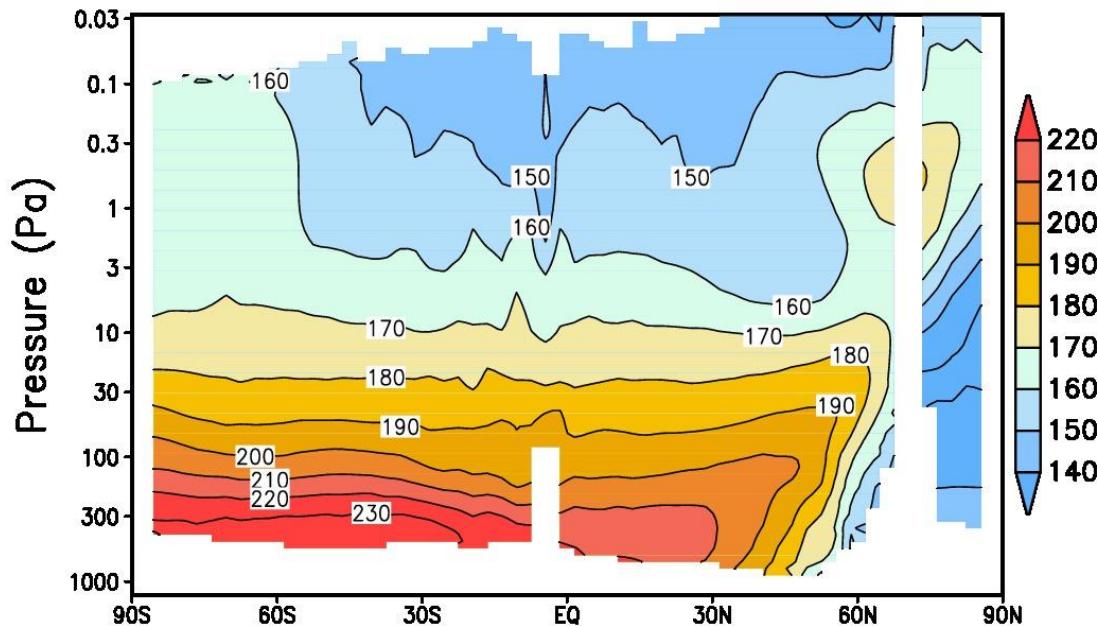
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=295-300$



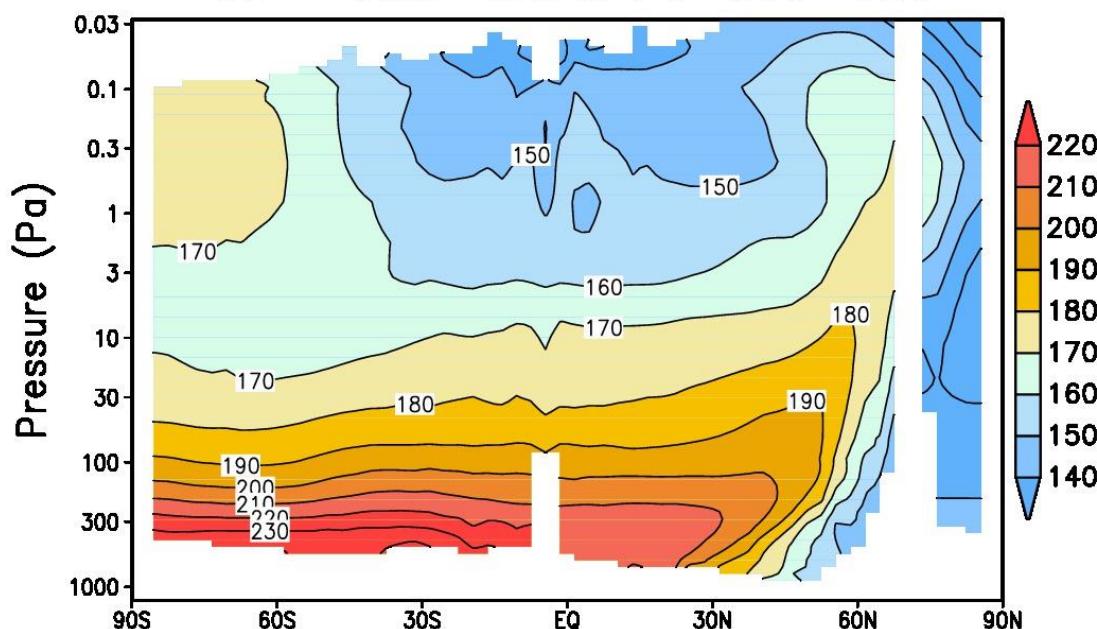
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=295-300$



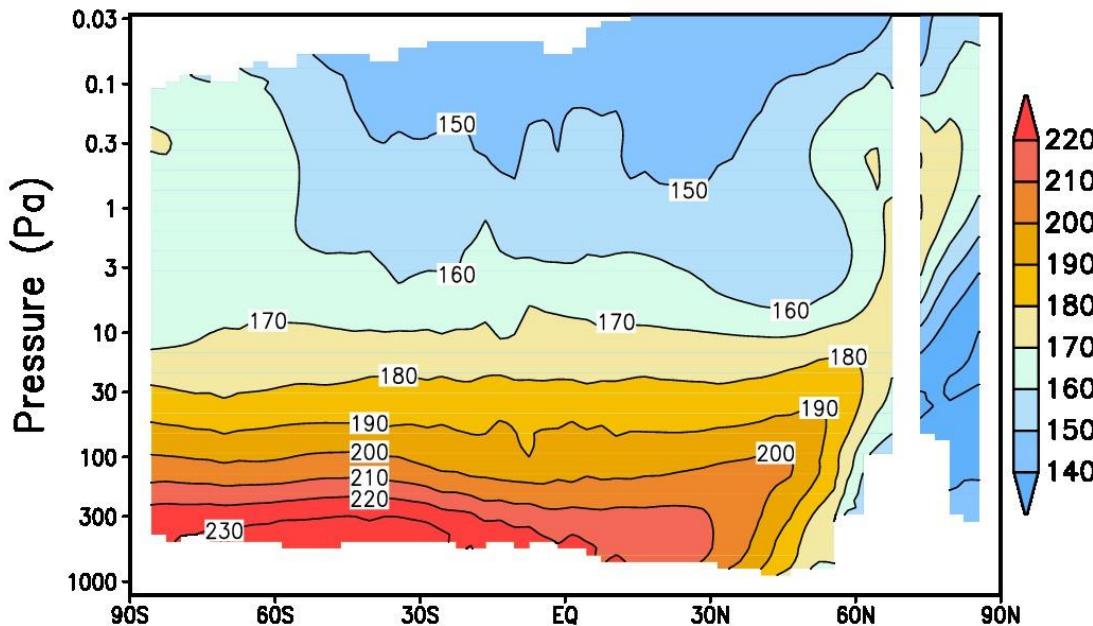
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=300-305$



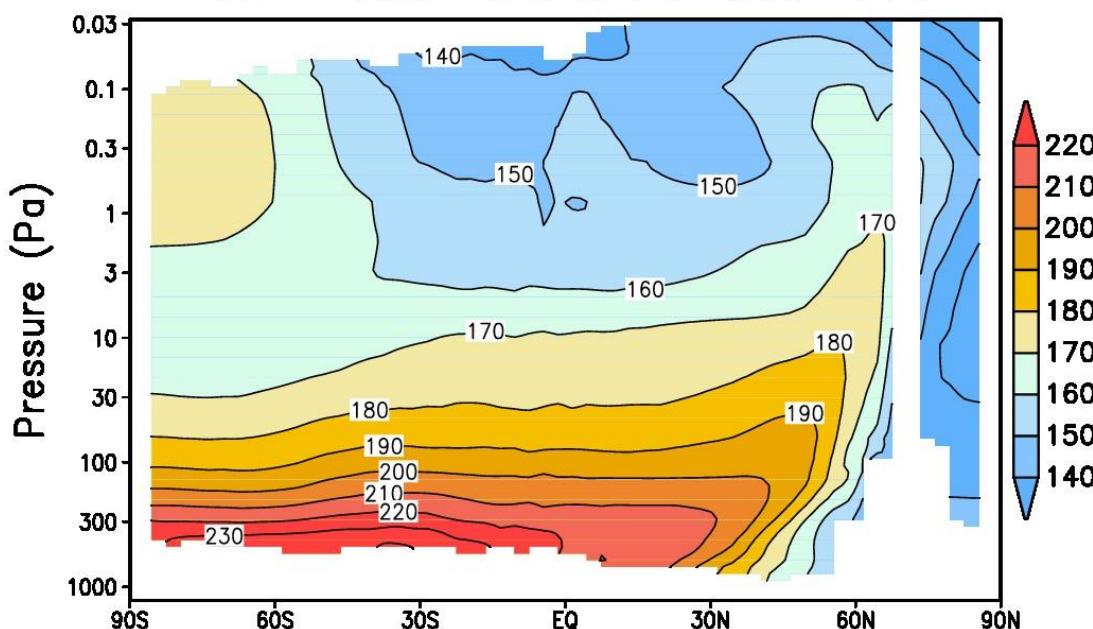
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=300-305$



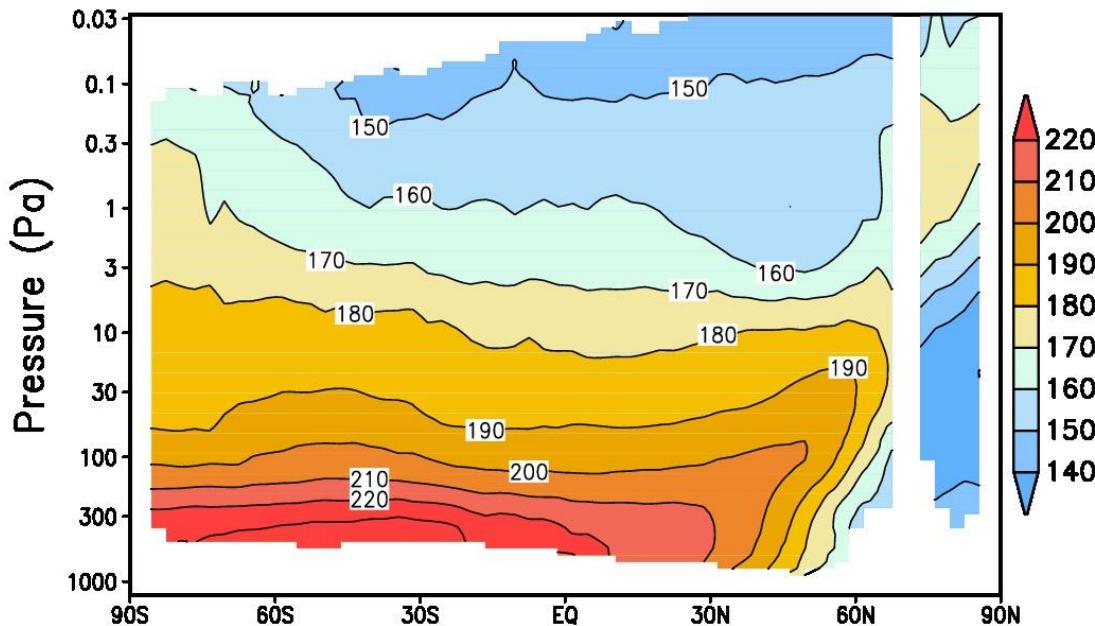
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=305-310$



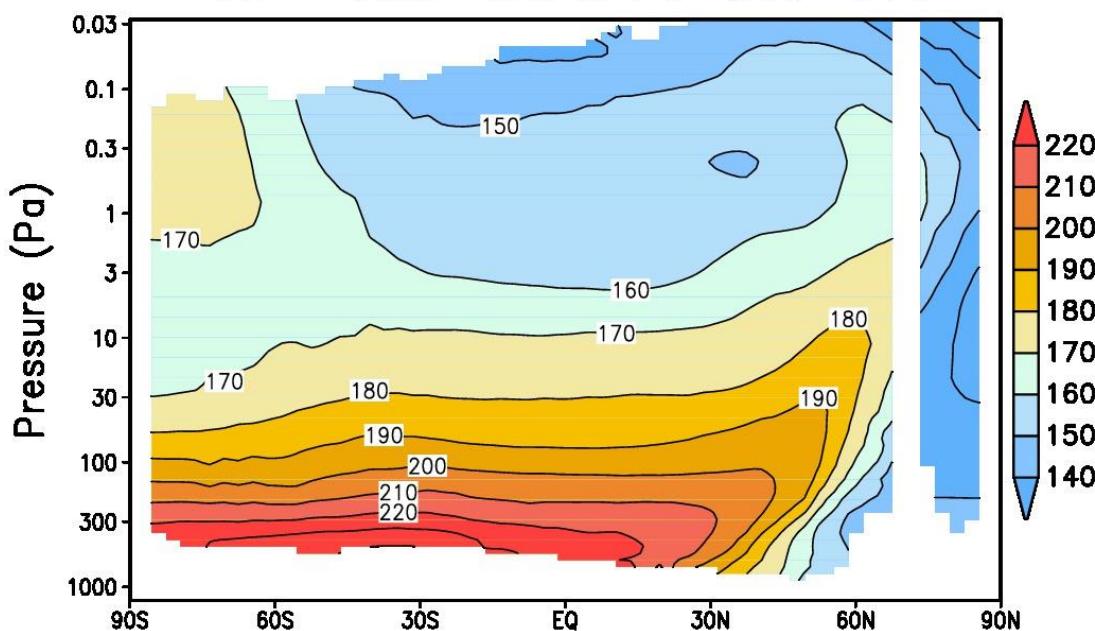
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=305-310$



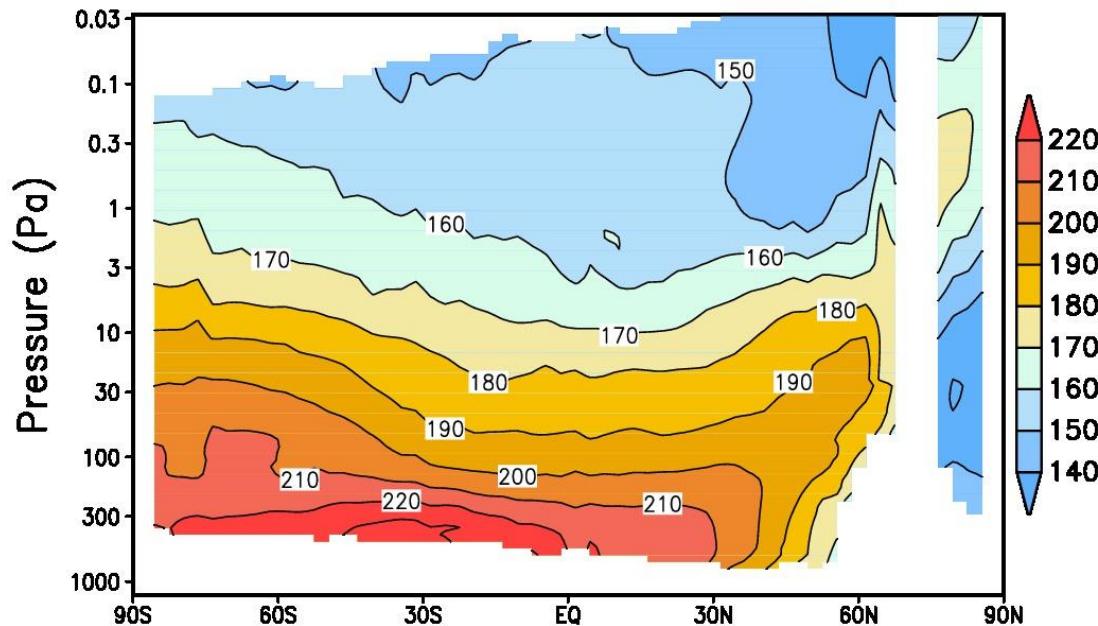
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29 Ls=310–315



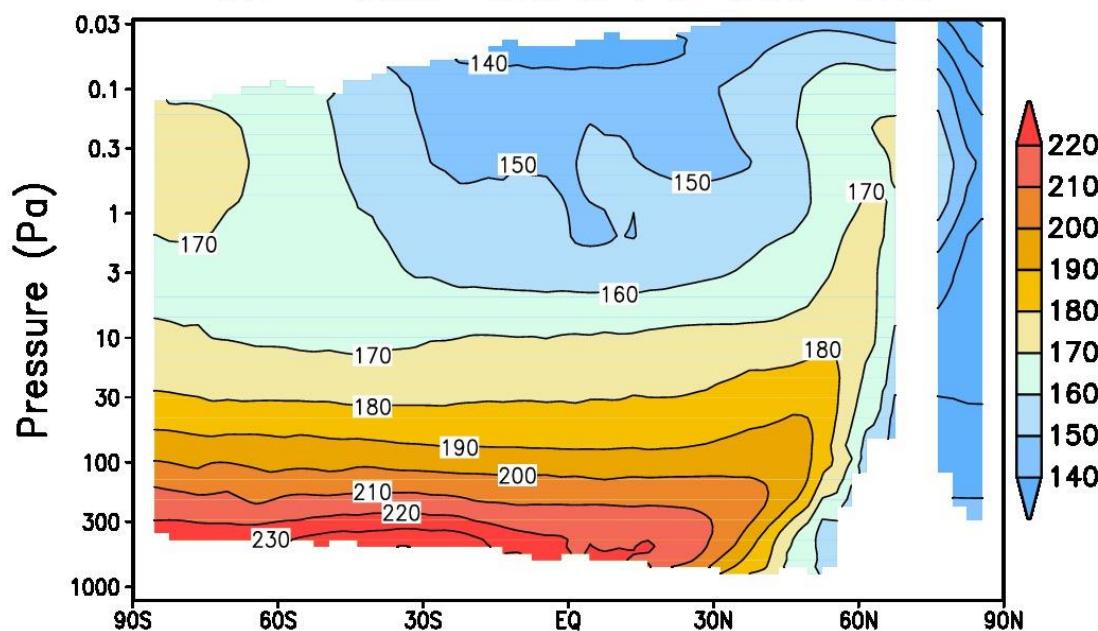
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29 Ls=310–315



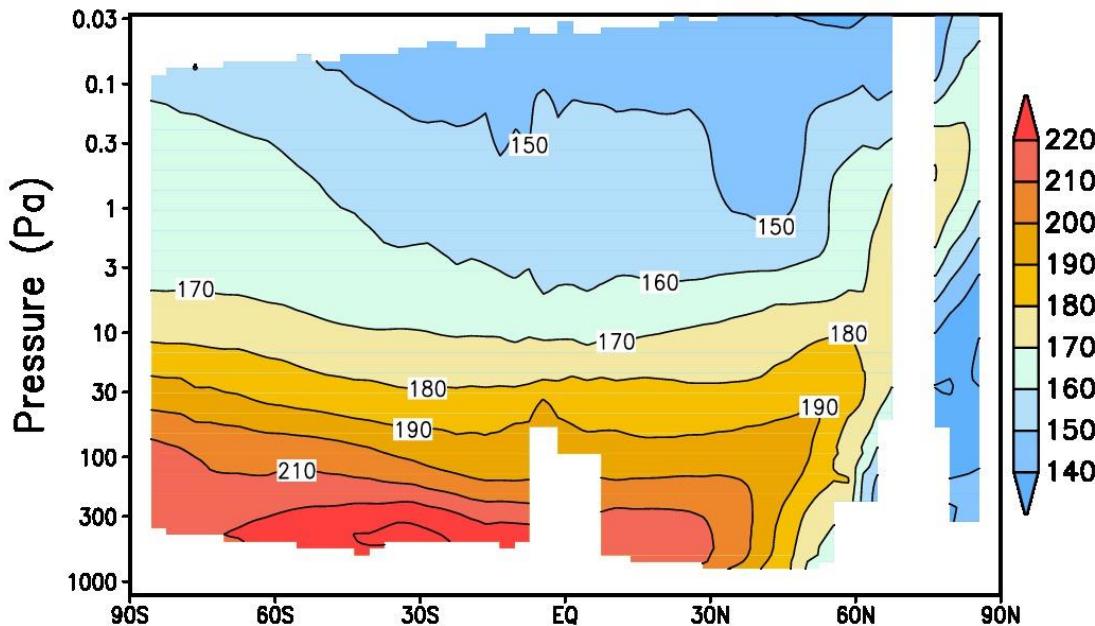
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=315-320$



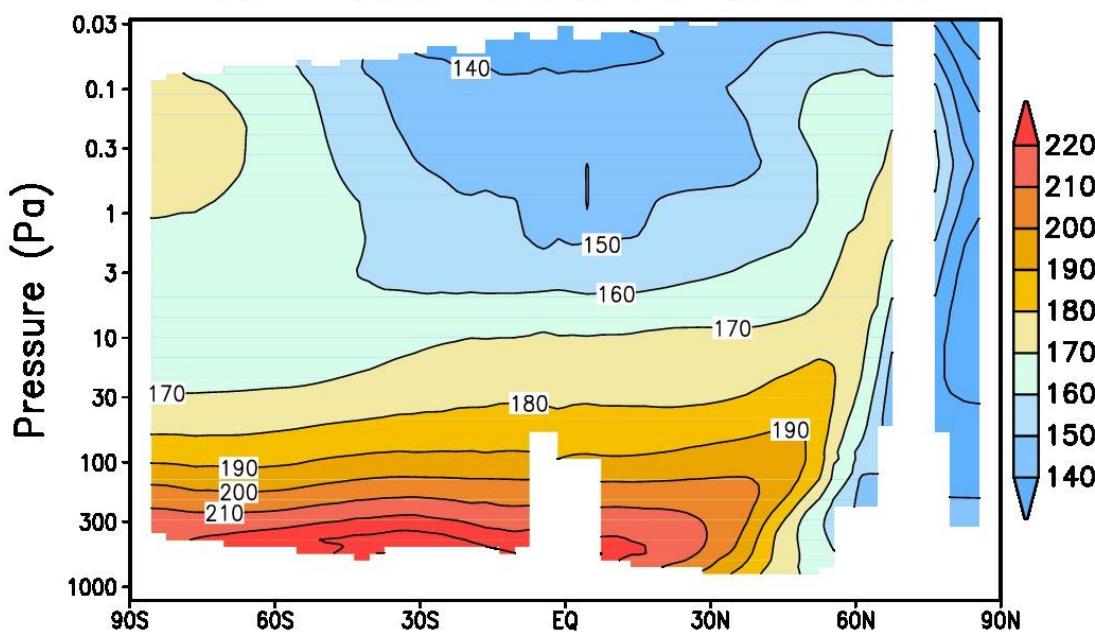
$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=315-320$



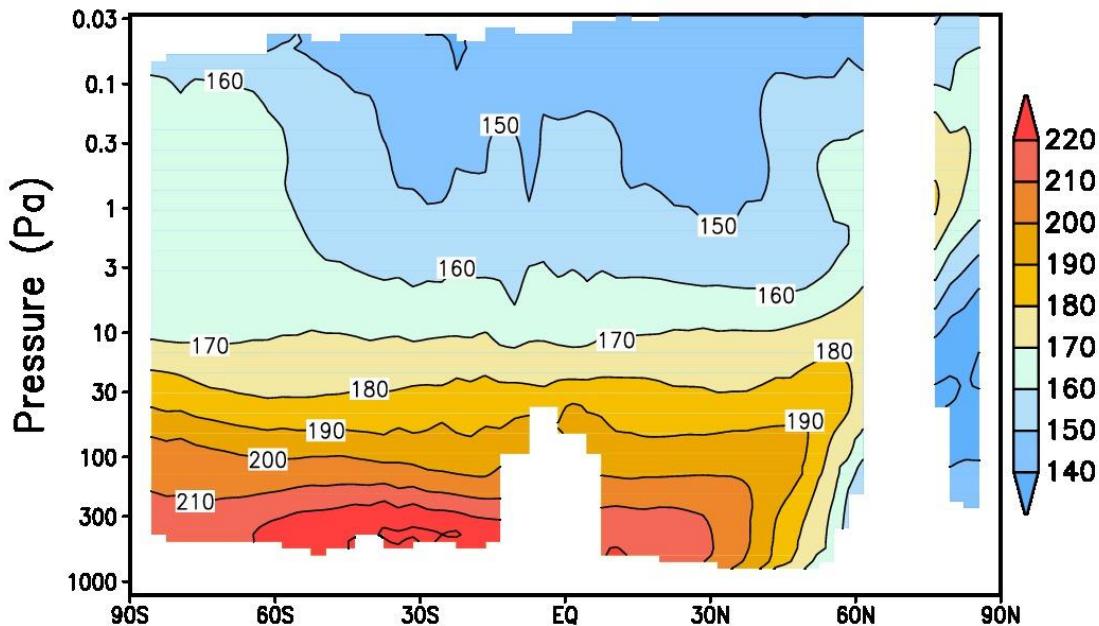
$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=320-325$



$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=320-325$



$\langle T \rangle$  MCS MY29  $L_s=325-330$



$\langle T \rangle$  GCM MY29  $L_s=325-330$

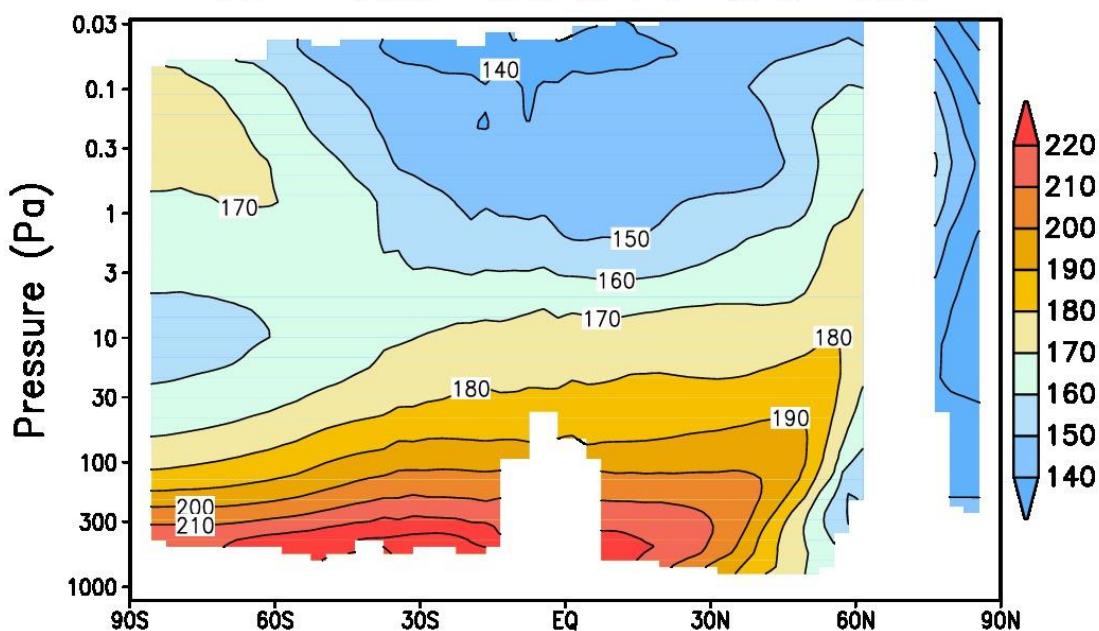
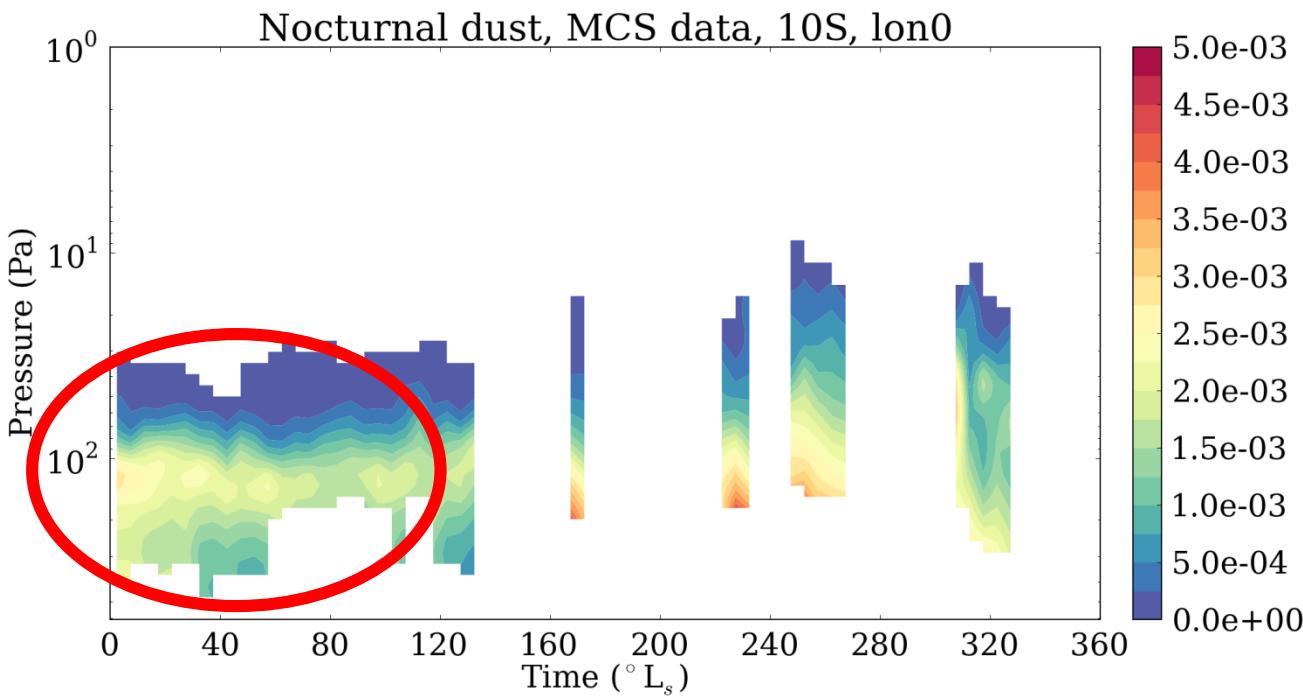


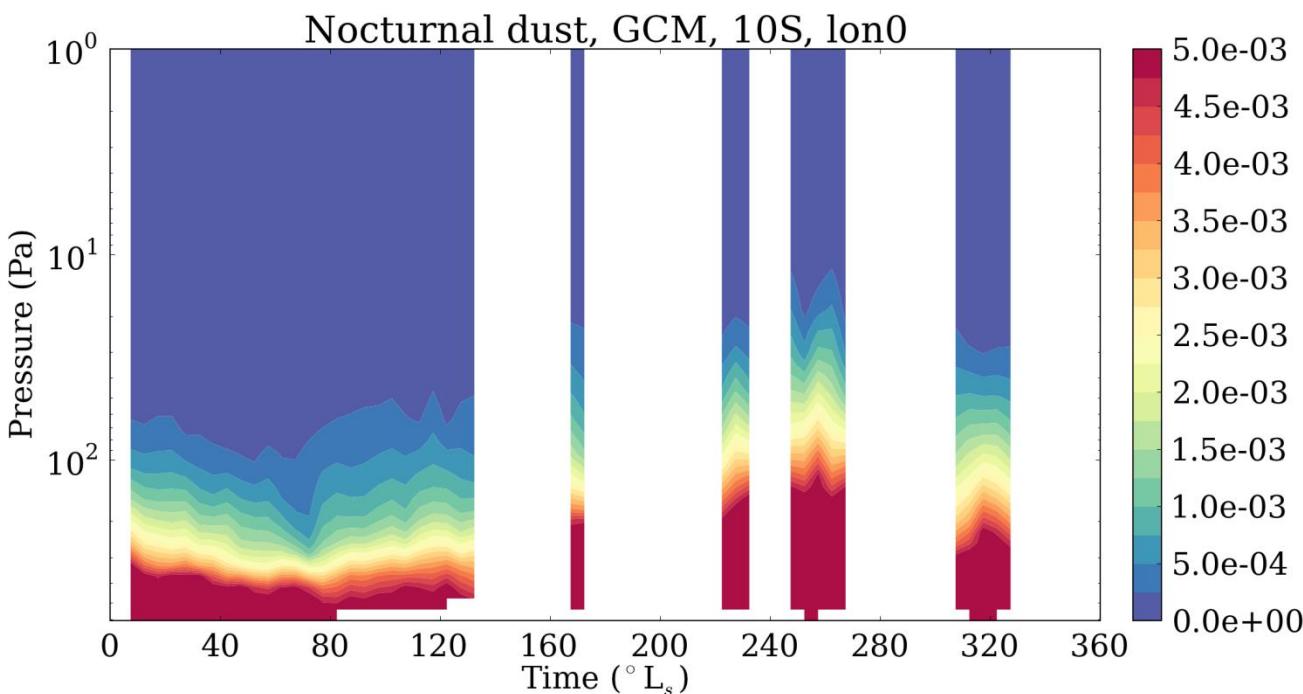
Figure from Alizee PottierC

Local Nighttime  
dust at  $10^{\circ}$  N  
 $0^{\circ}$  E

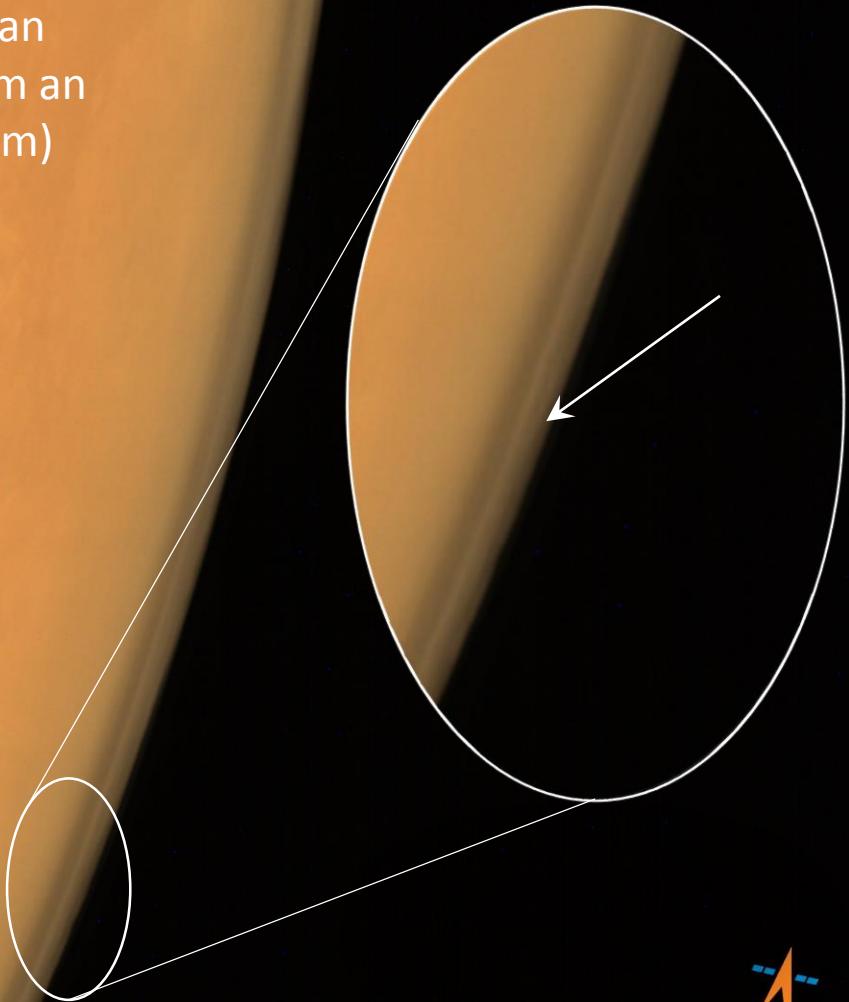
MCS observations



LMD GCM Model



Dust detached layers  
observed by India Mars  
Orbiter Mangalyaan  
mission (seen from an  
altitude of 8449 km)

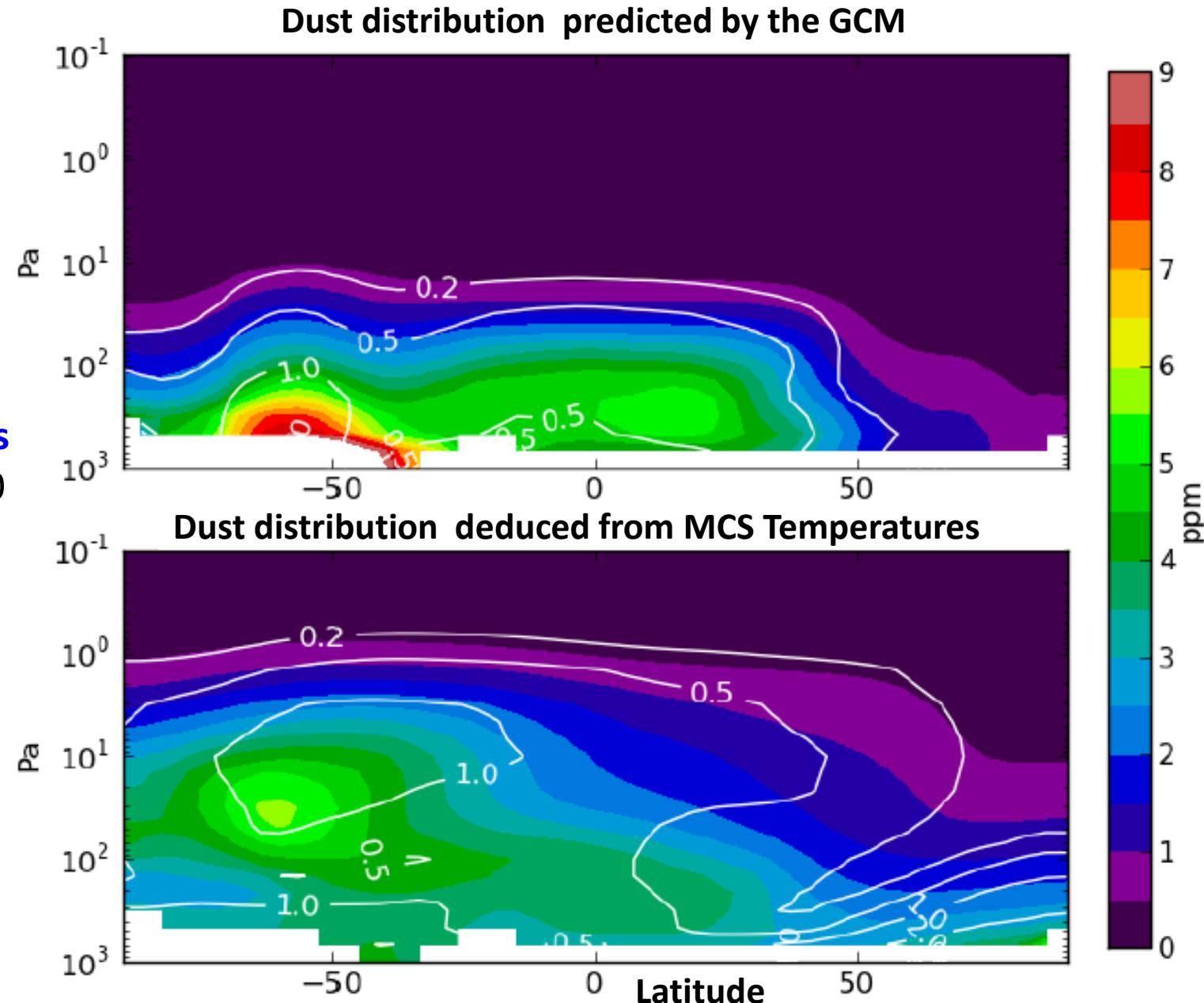


# Detached dust layer necessary to explain MCS observed thermal structure

Reconstructing  
the dust field  
from MCS  
temperature  
observations  
with an  
ensemble of  
GCM simulations  
 $L_s=310$  to  $L_s=320$   
MY29.

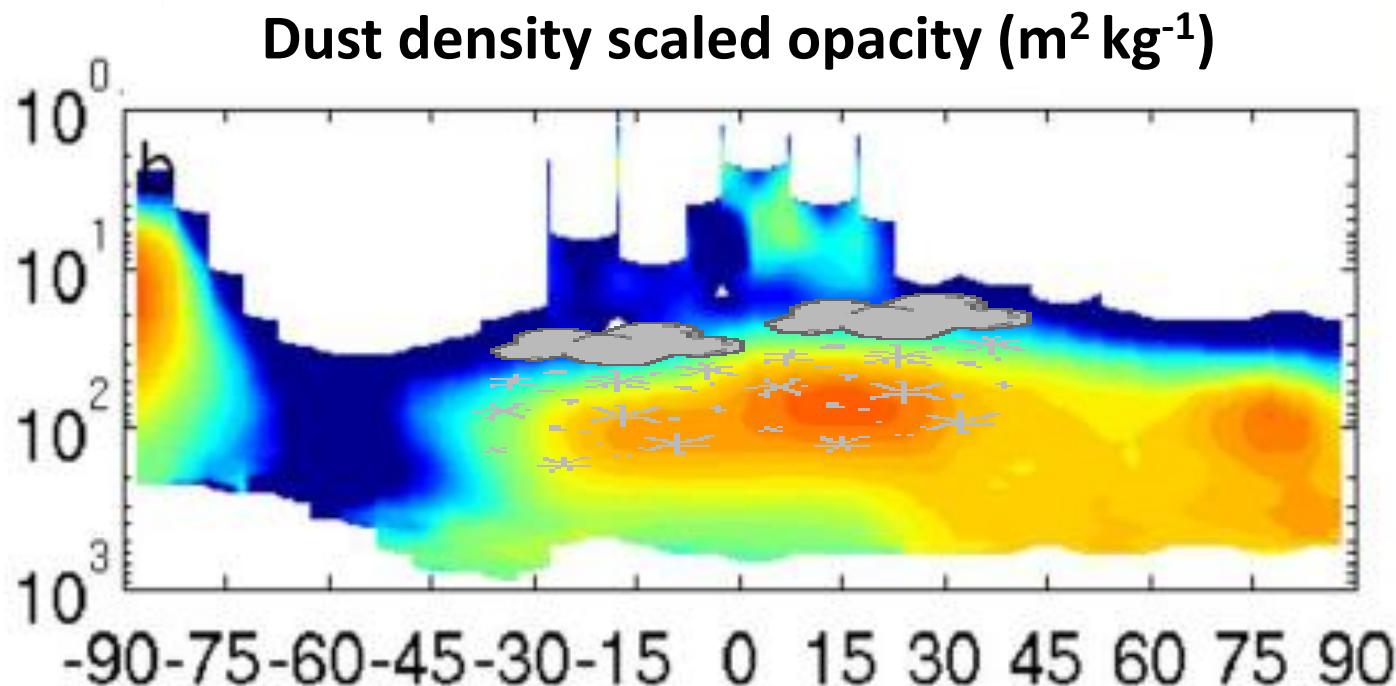
(LETKF data  
assimilation  
scheme)

(*Navarro et al.*  
2014)



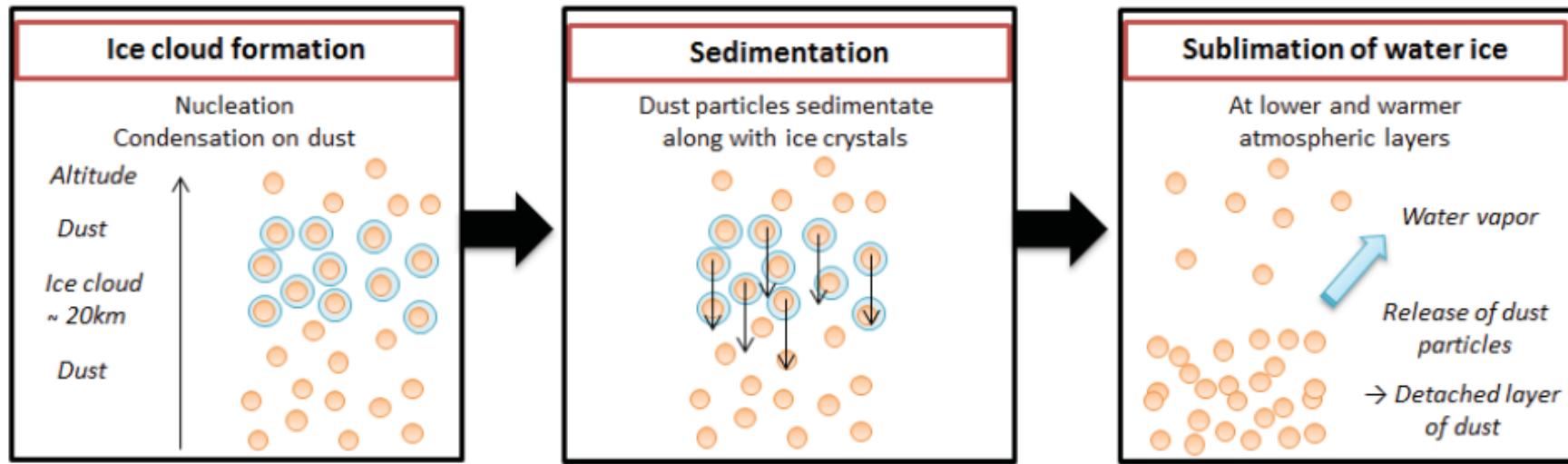
# What is the process forming detached dust layers ?

- 1) Dust enrichment below dust scavenging clouds  
*(Navarro et al. 2014)*

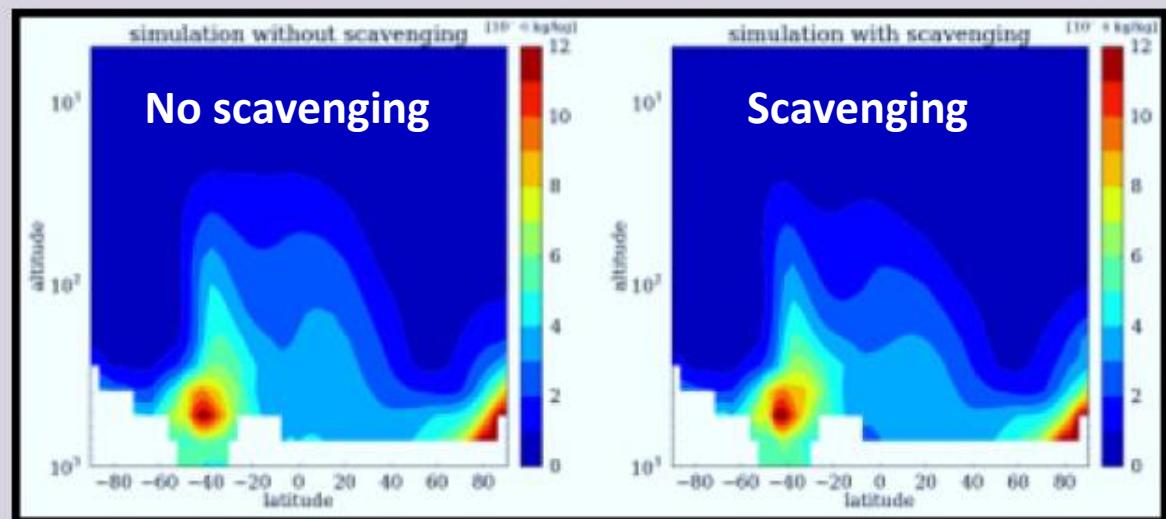


# Modelling dust scavenging by ice in LMD GCM

(*Navarro et al. 2014*)

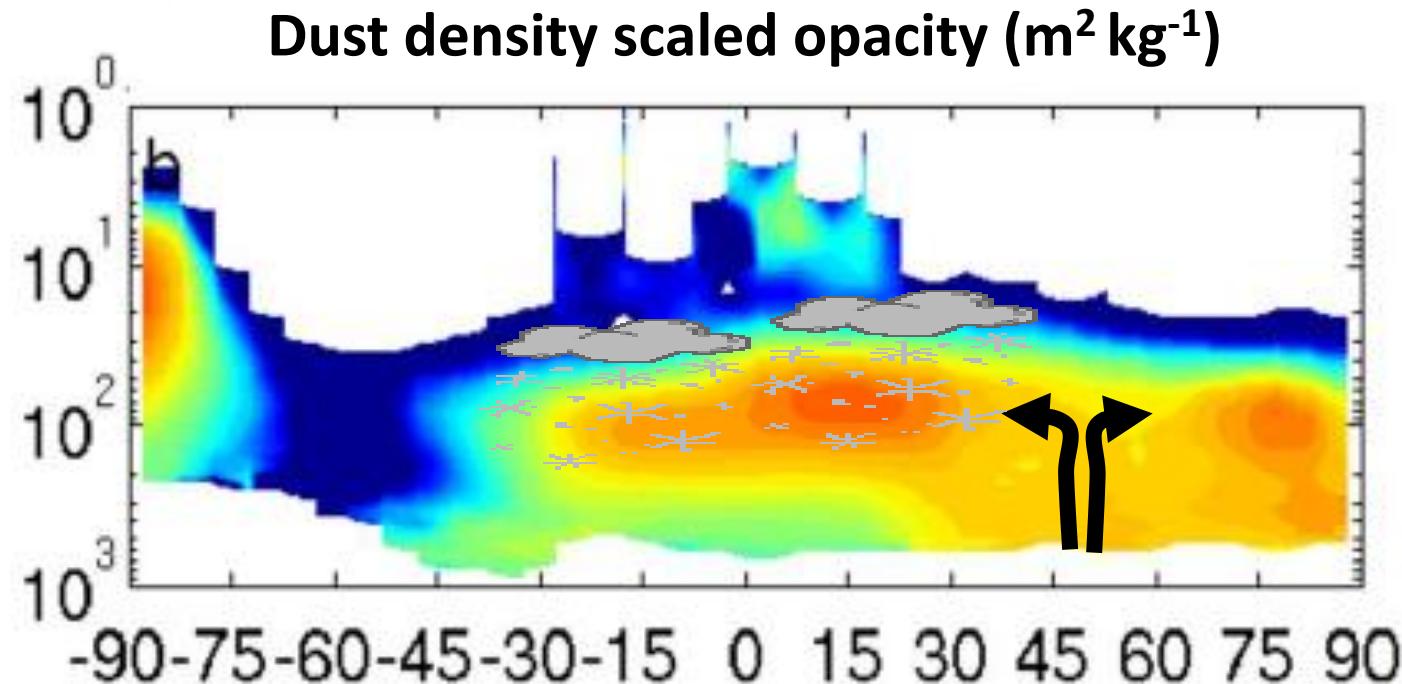


Zonal mean dust mixing ratio for simulations with (right) and without (left) scavenging by water ice cloud, averaged between  $Ls=90^\circ$  and  $Ls=120^\circ$  (presence of numerous water ice clouds during this period). No significant difference was found.



# What is the process forming detached dust layers ?

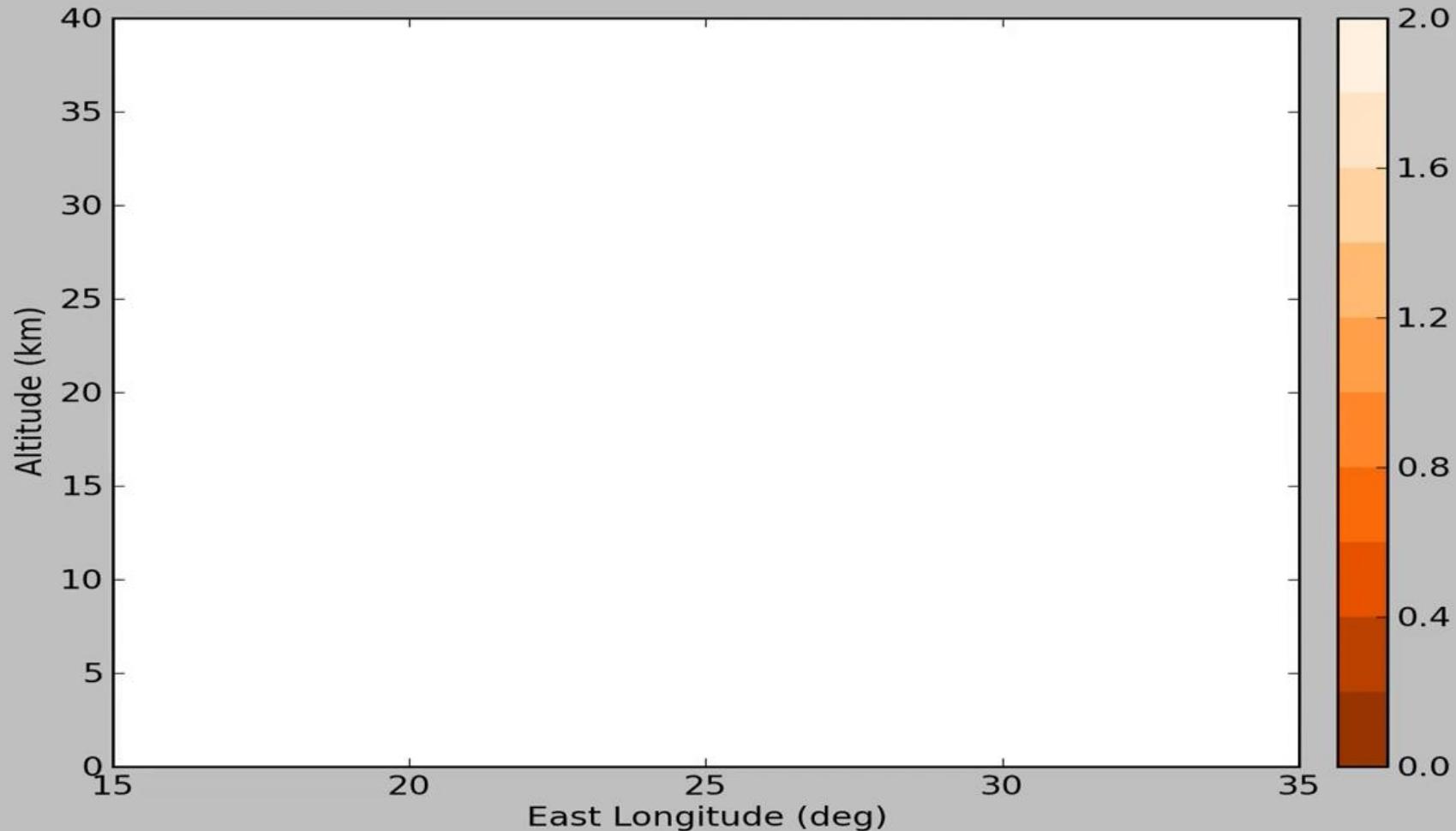
- 1) Dust enrichment below dust scavenging clouds  
~~(Navarro et al.  
2014)~~



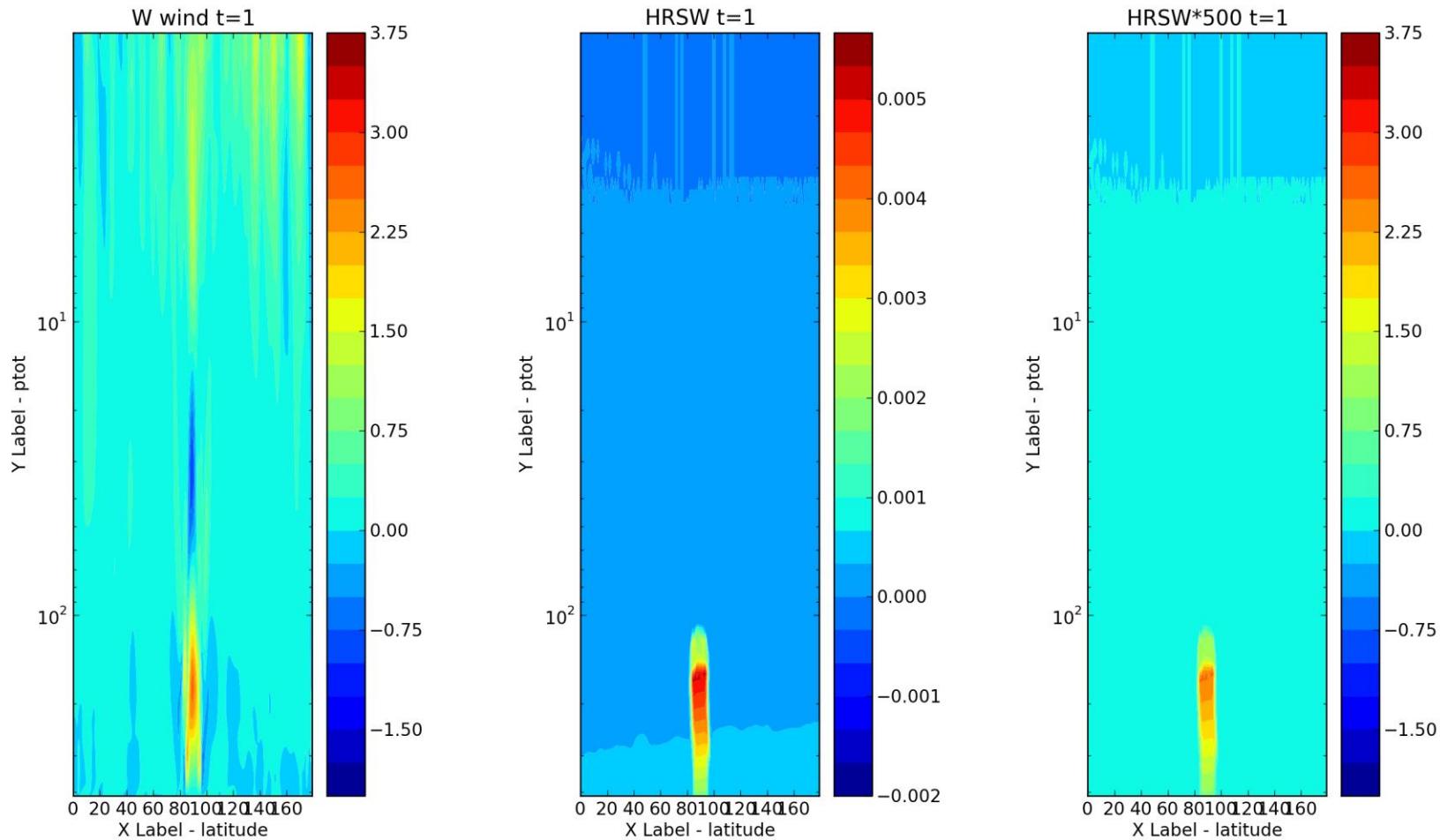
- 2) Direct transport of dust from the boundary layer to the mid atmosphere by “rocket dust storms” (Spiga et al. 2013) & Local topography circulation

# Rocket dust storm : evolution of a local dust storm as simulated by the LMD Mesoscale Model

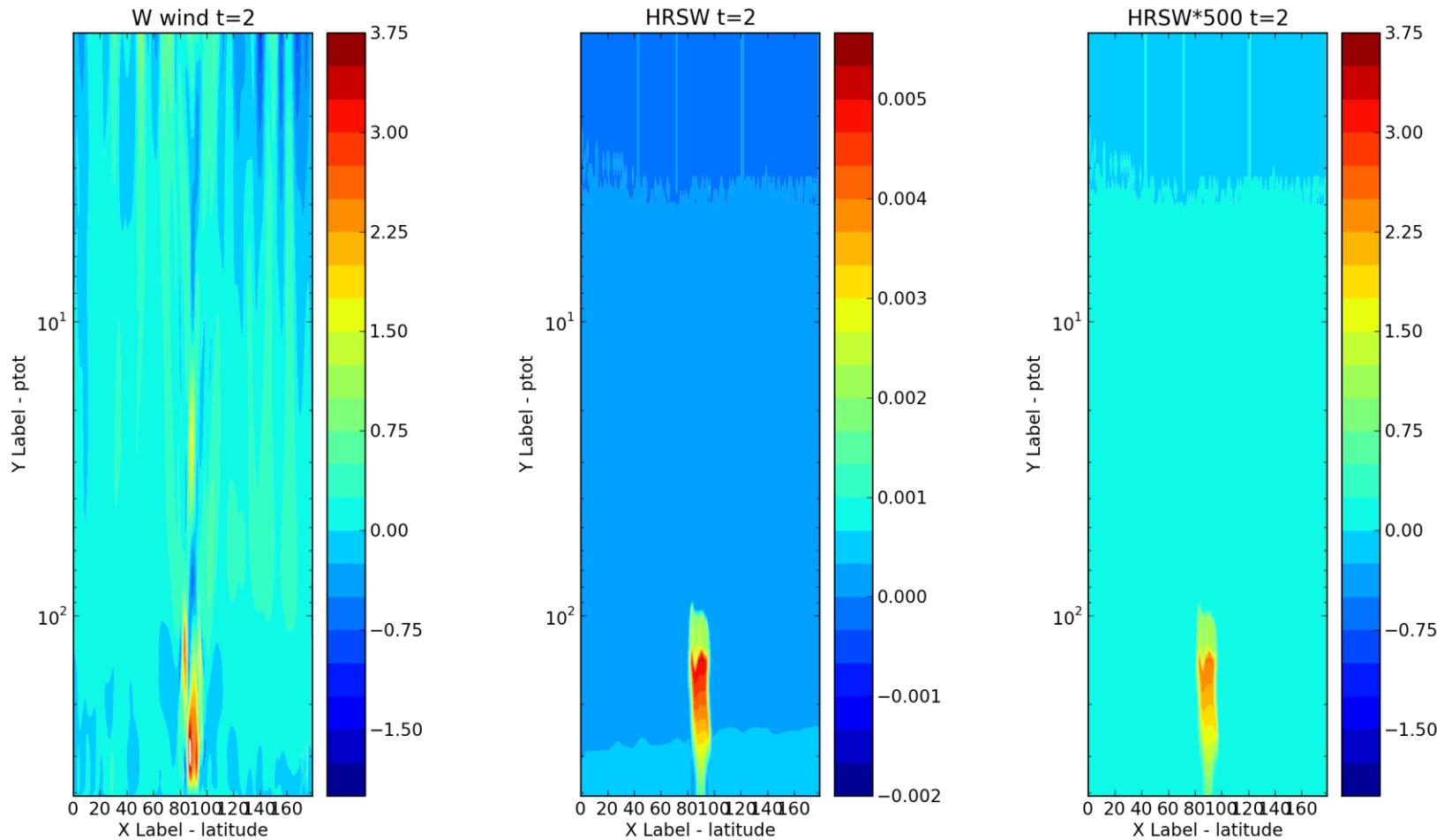
*Spiga et al. 2013. Model Resolution = 7 km*



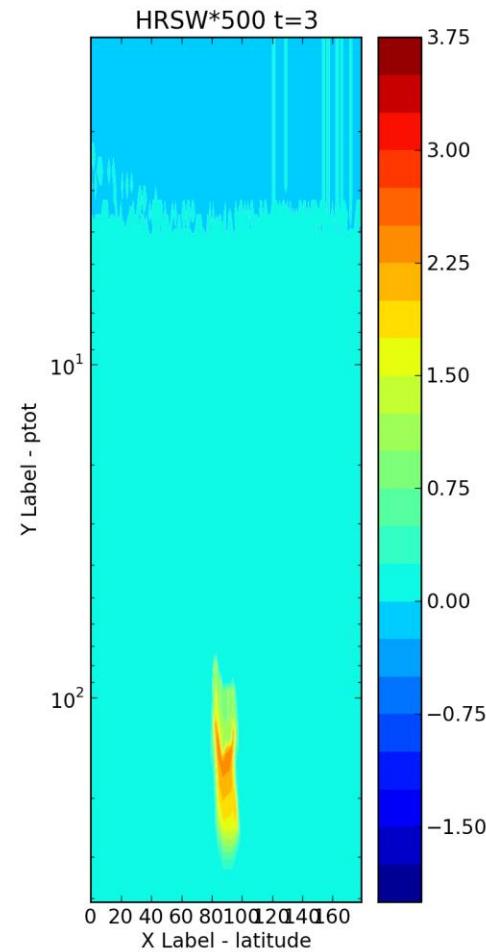
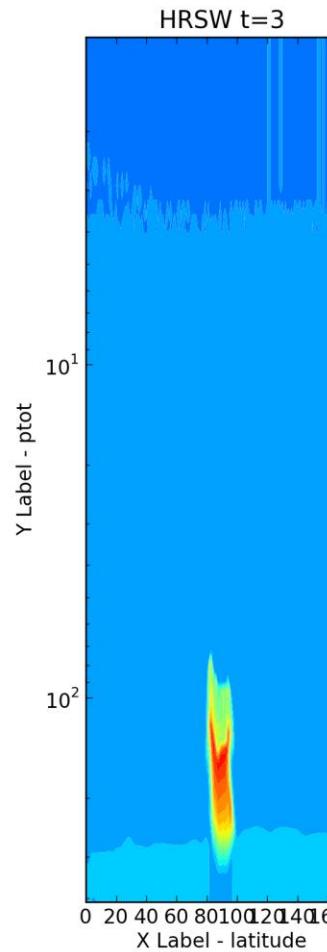
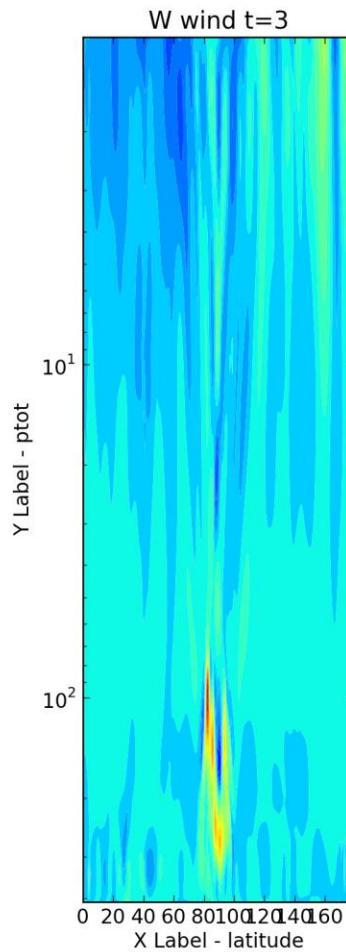
# Relation taux de chauffage – Vitesse verticale



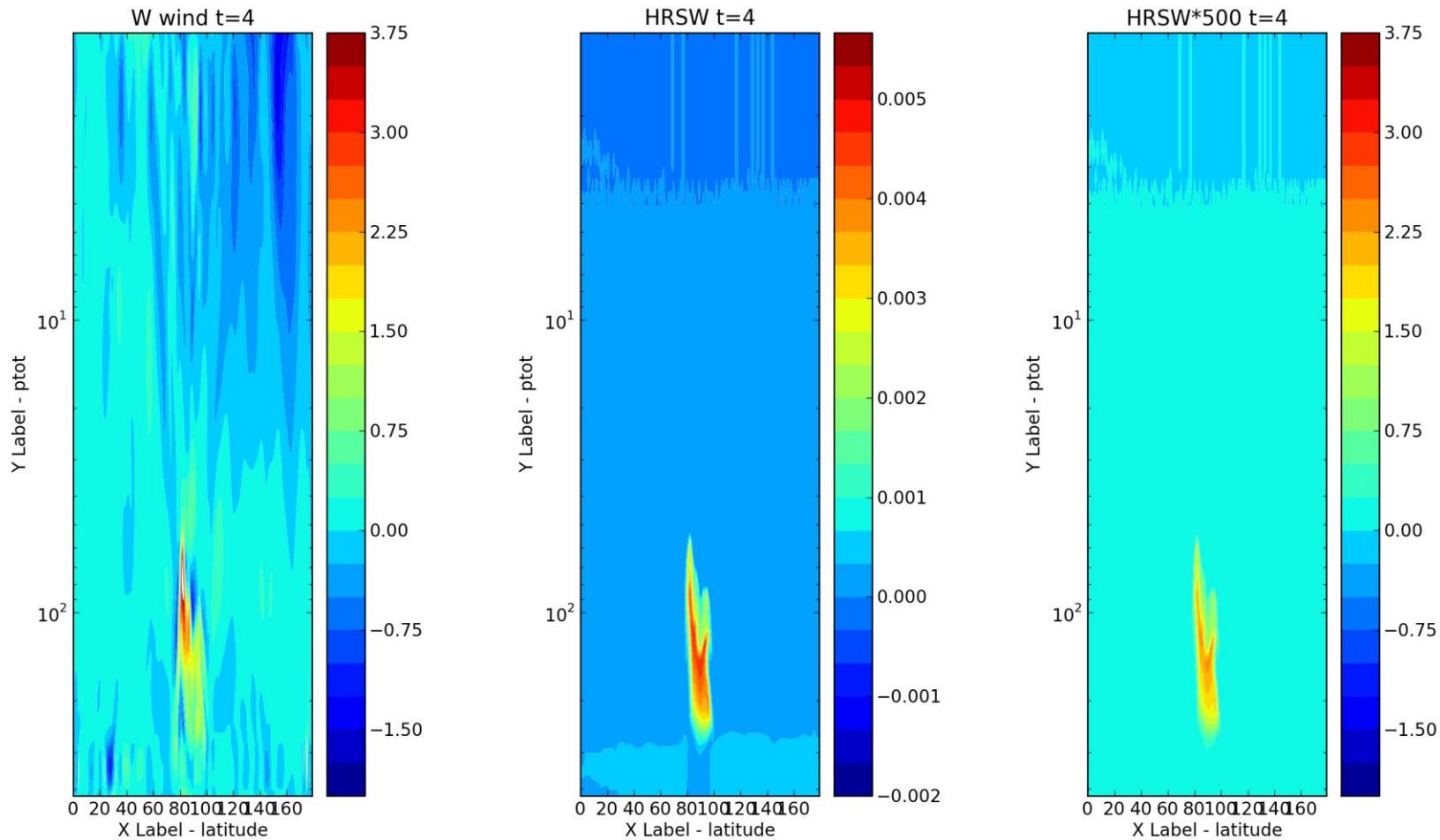
# Relation taux de chauffage – Vitesse verticale



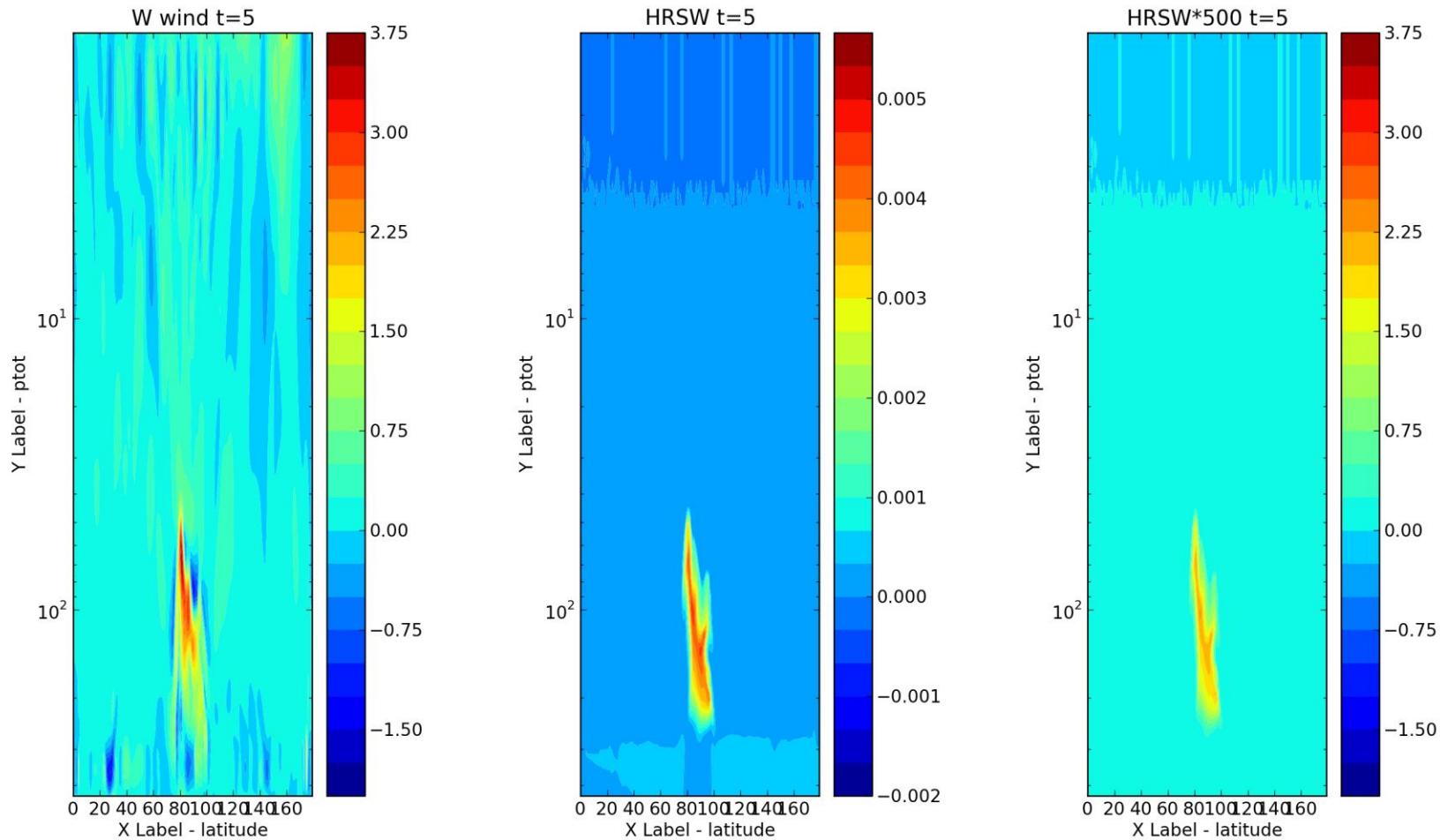
# Relation taux de chauffage – Vitesse verticale



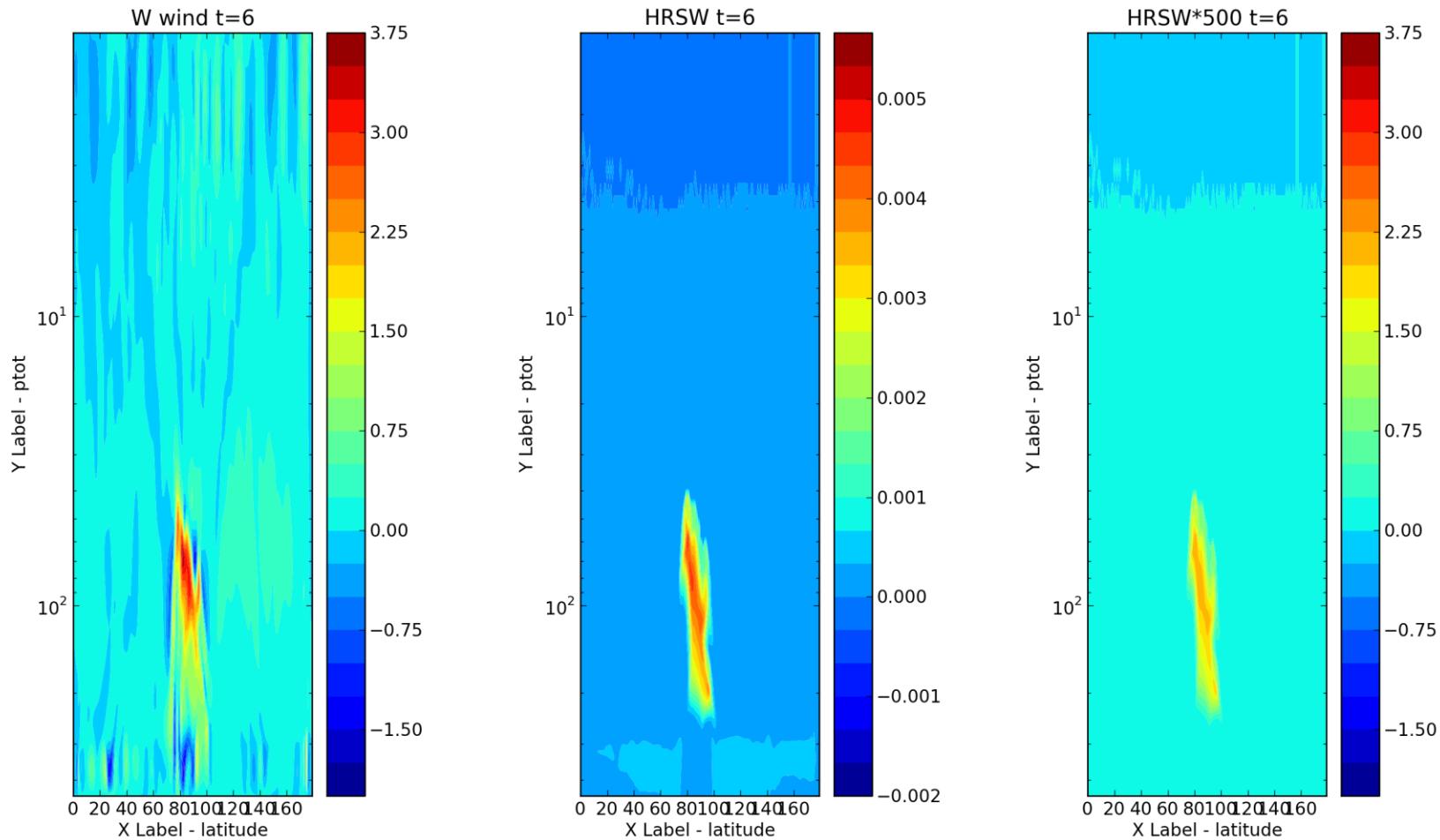
# Relation taux de chauffage – Vitesse verticale



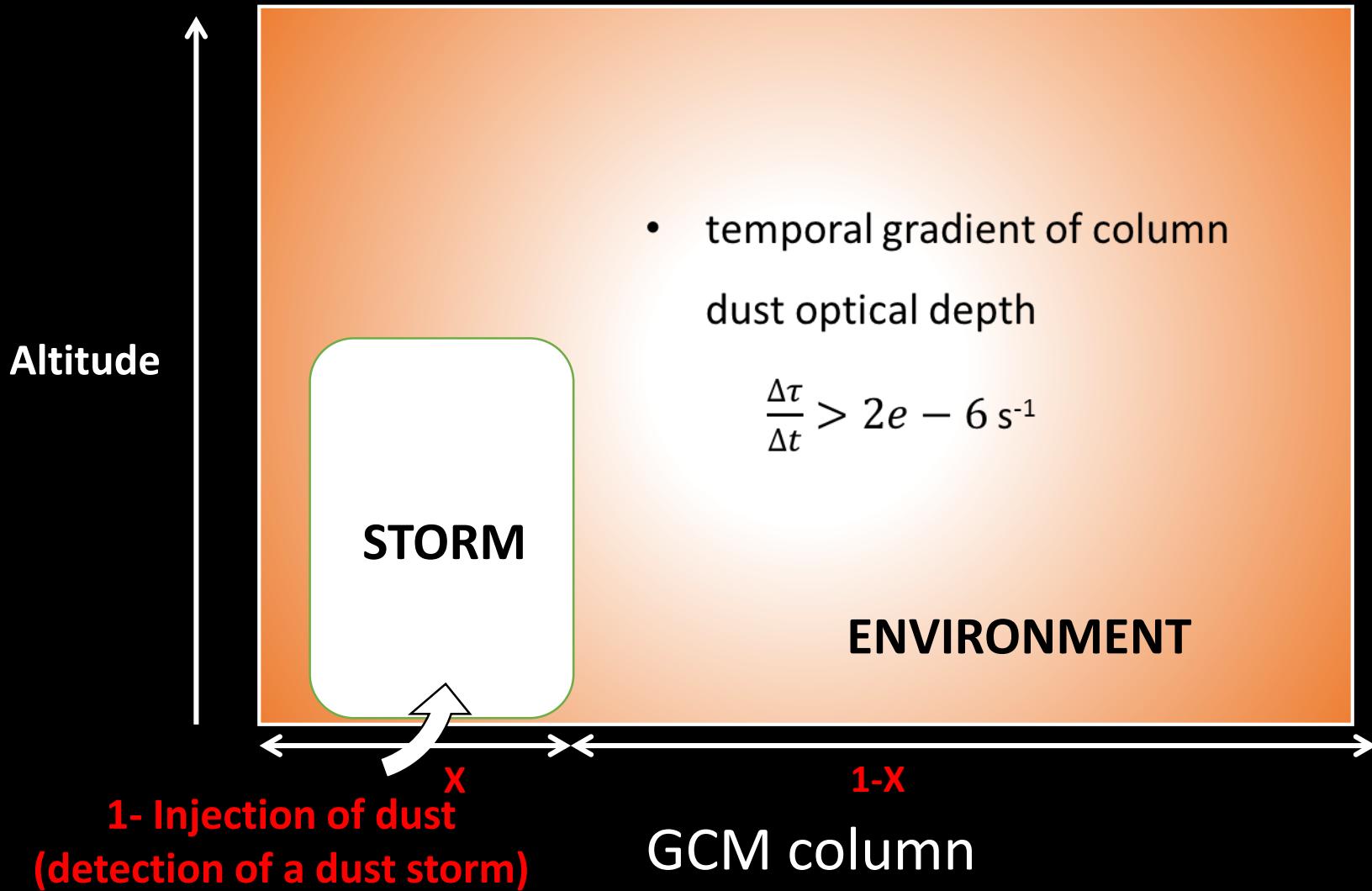
# Relation taux de chauffage – Vitesse verticale



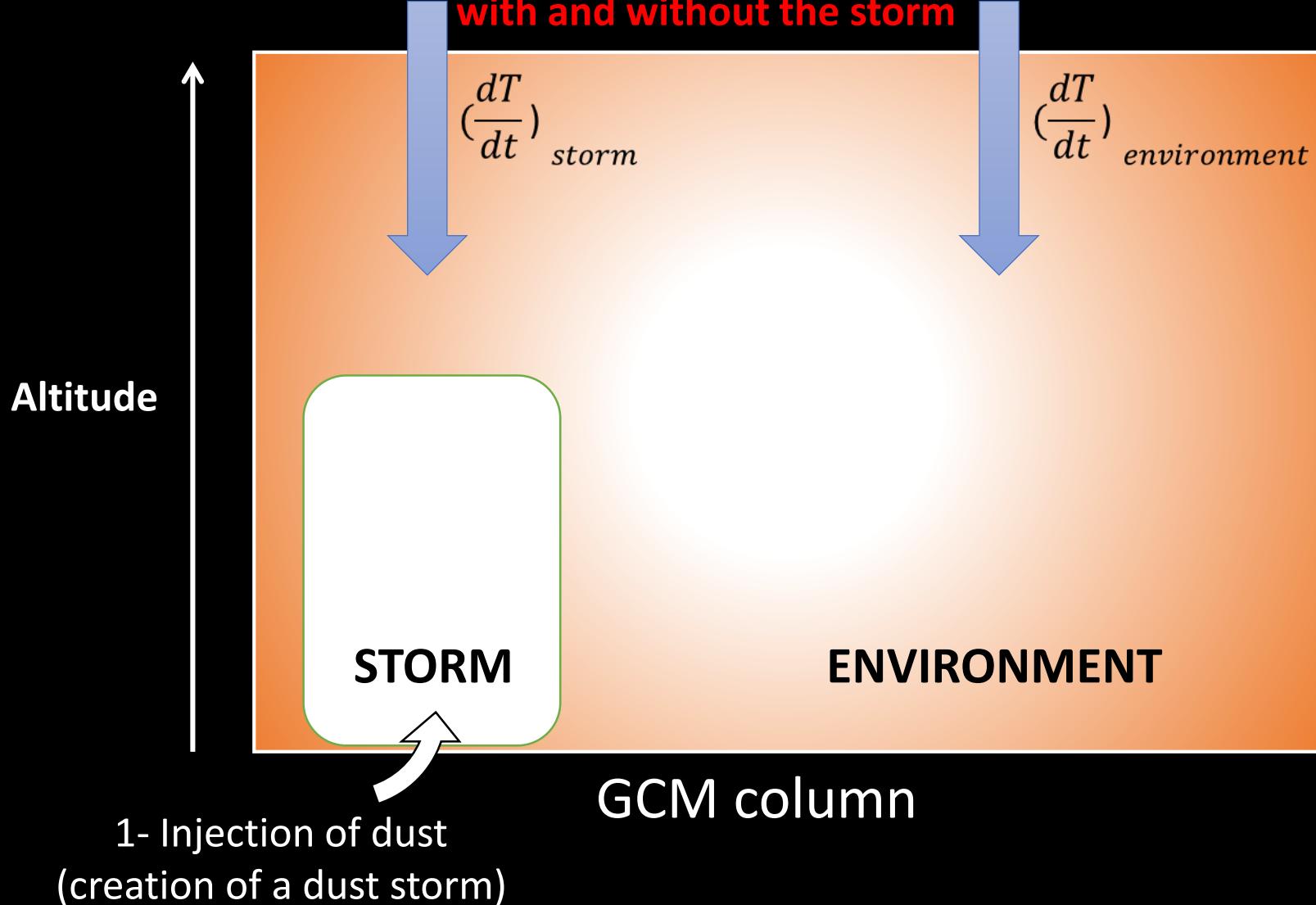
# Relation taux de chauffage – Vitesse verticale



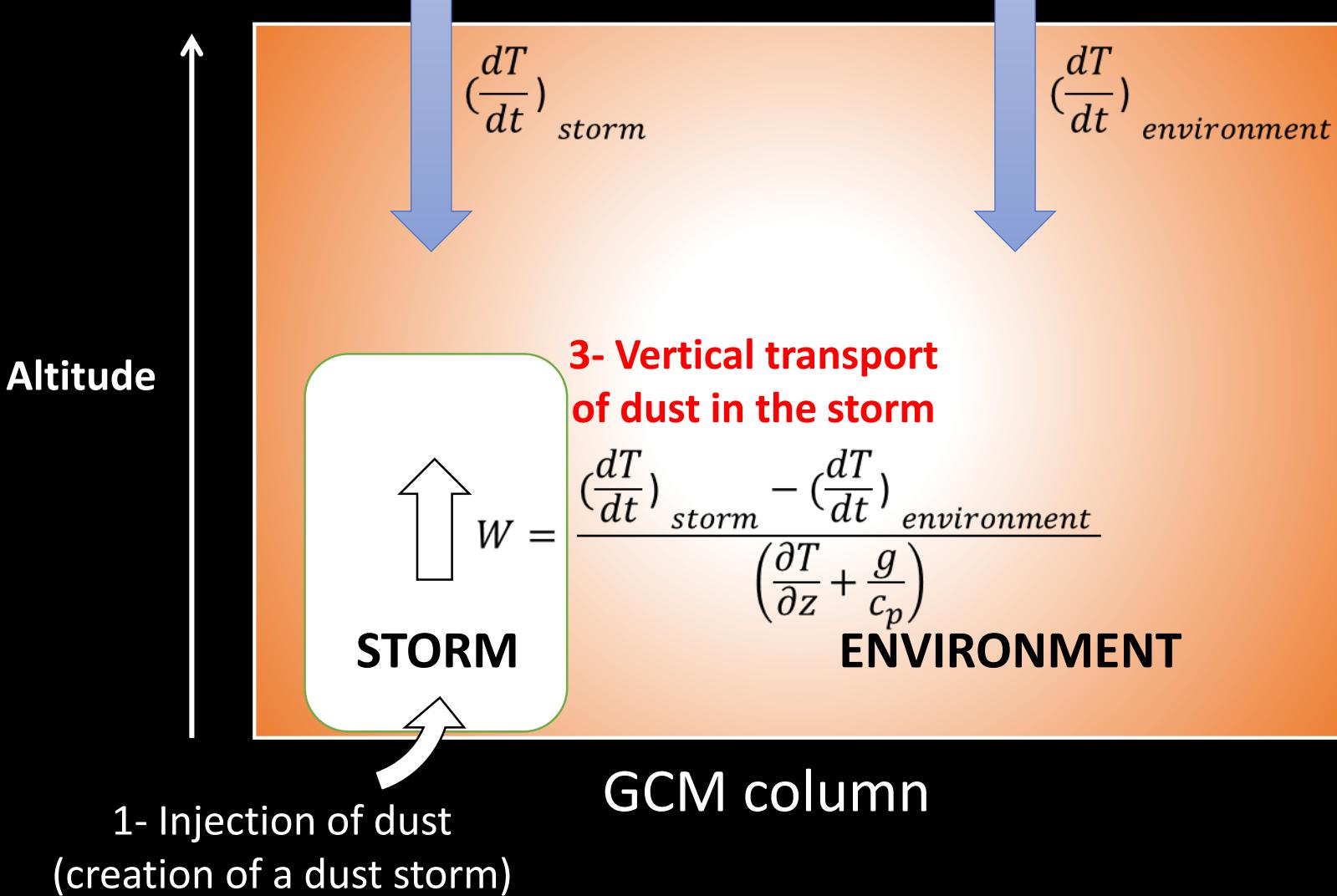
# Parameterizing rocket dust storm in LMD Global Climate Model (GCM)

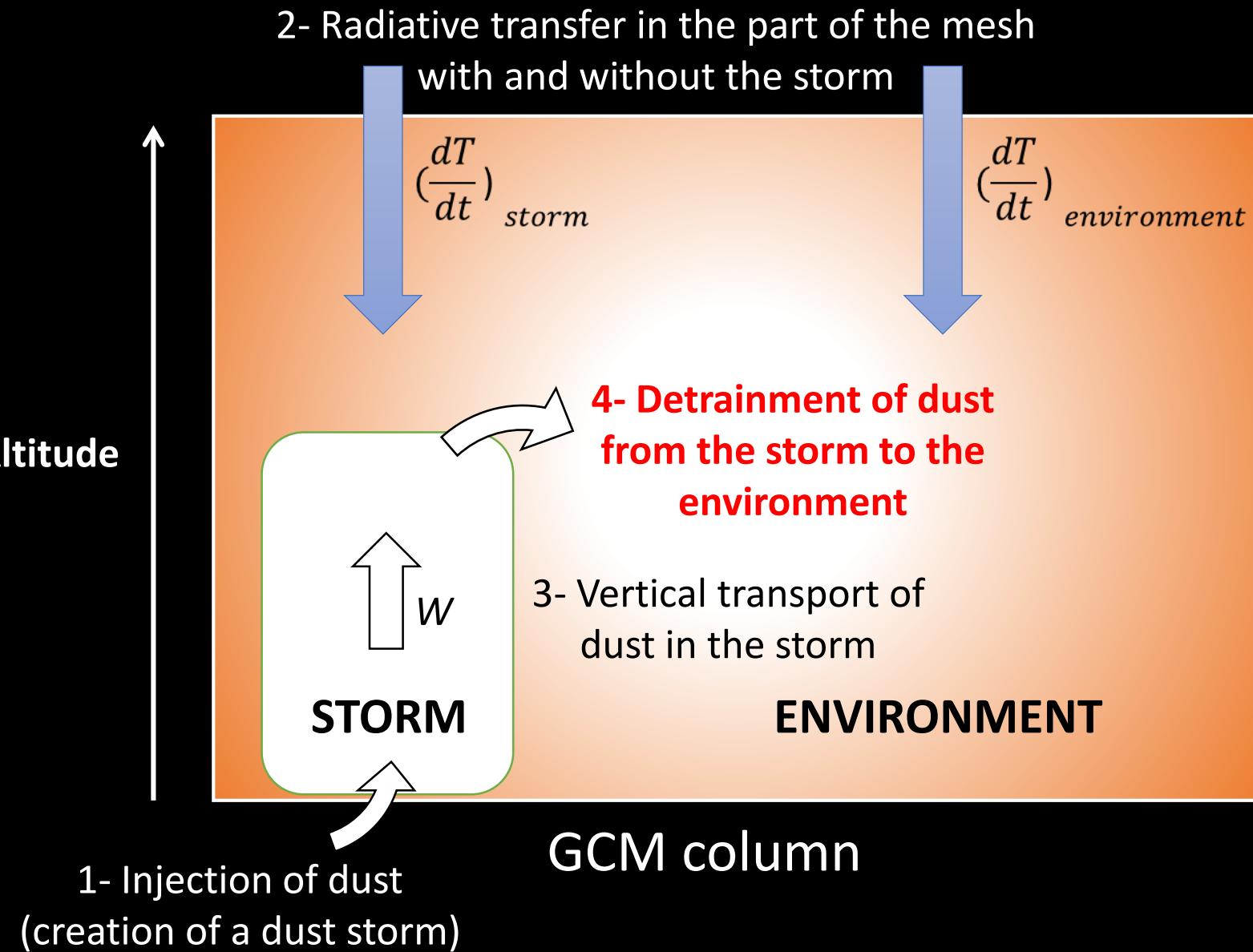


## 2- Radiative transfer in the part of the mesh with and without the storm

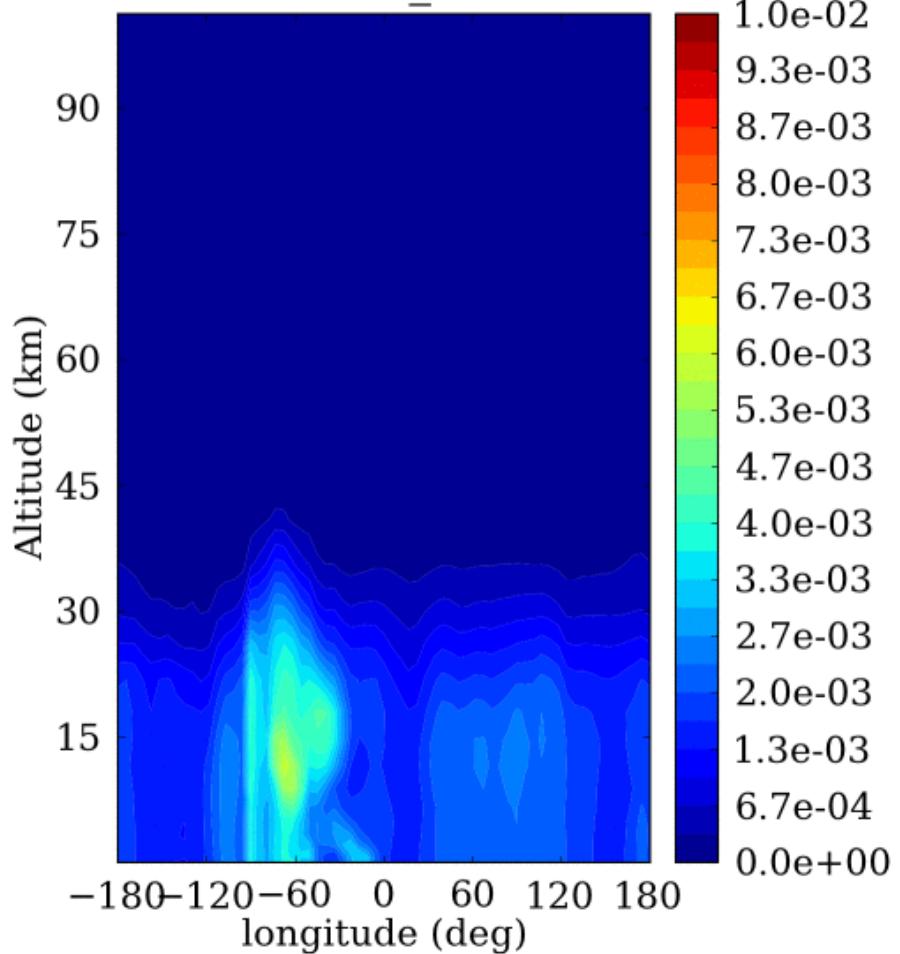


2- Radiative transfer in the part of the mesh  
with and without the storm

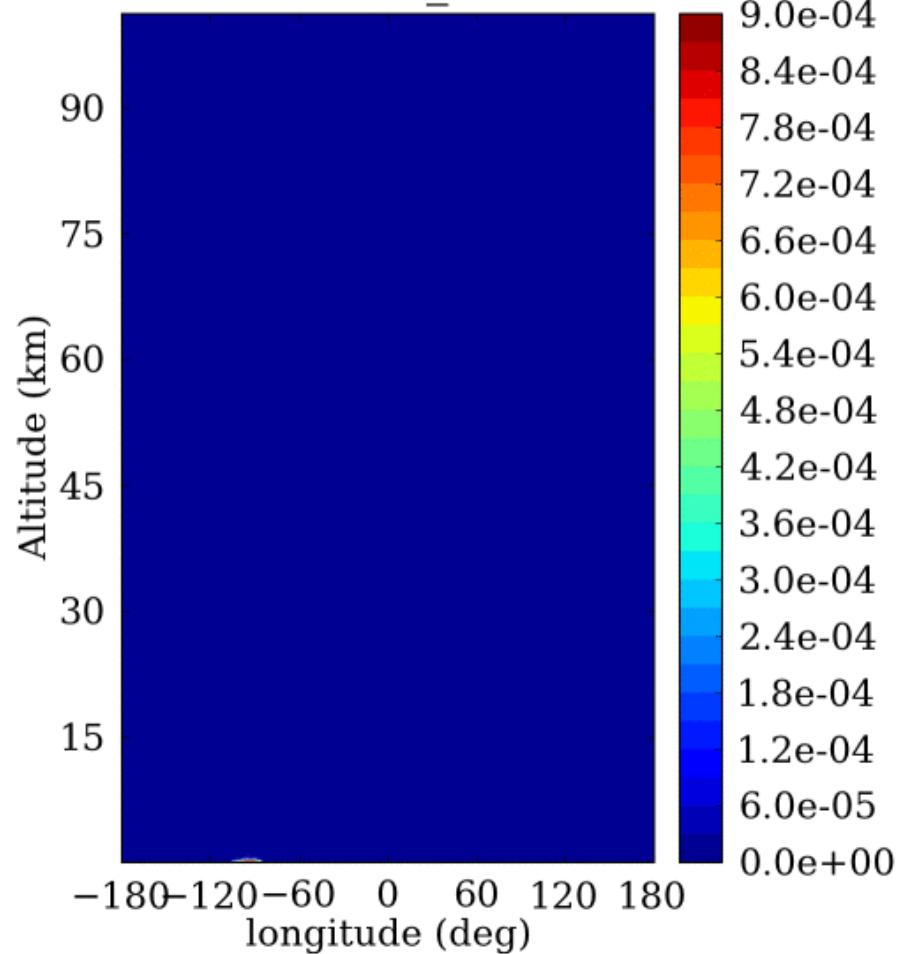




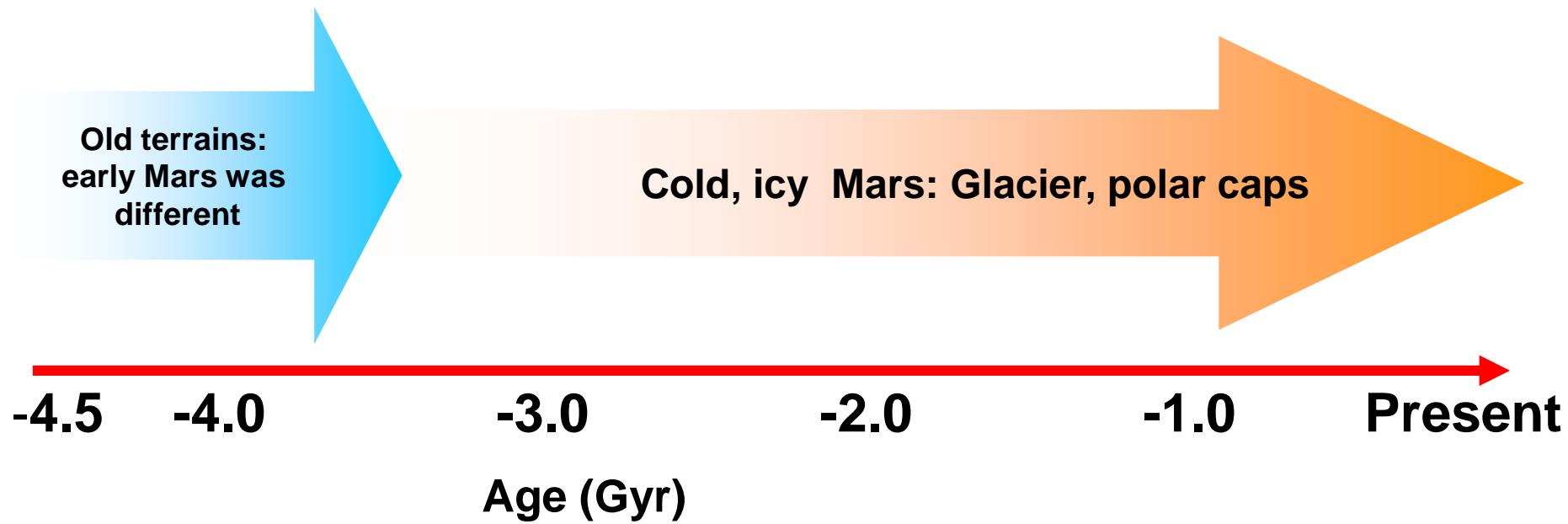
sol: 297.45\_dsodust



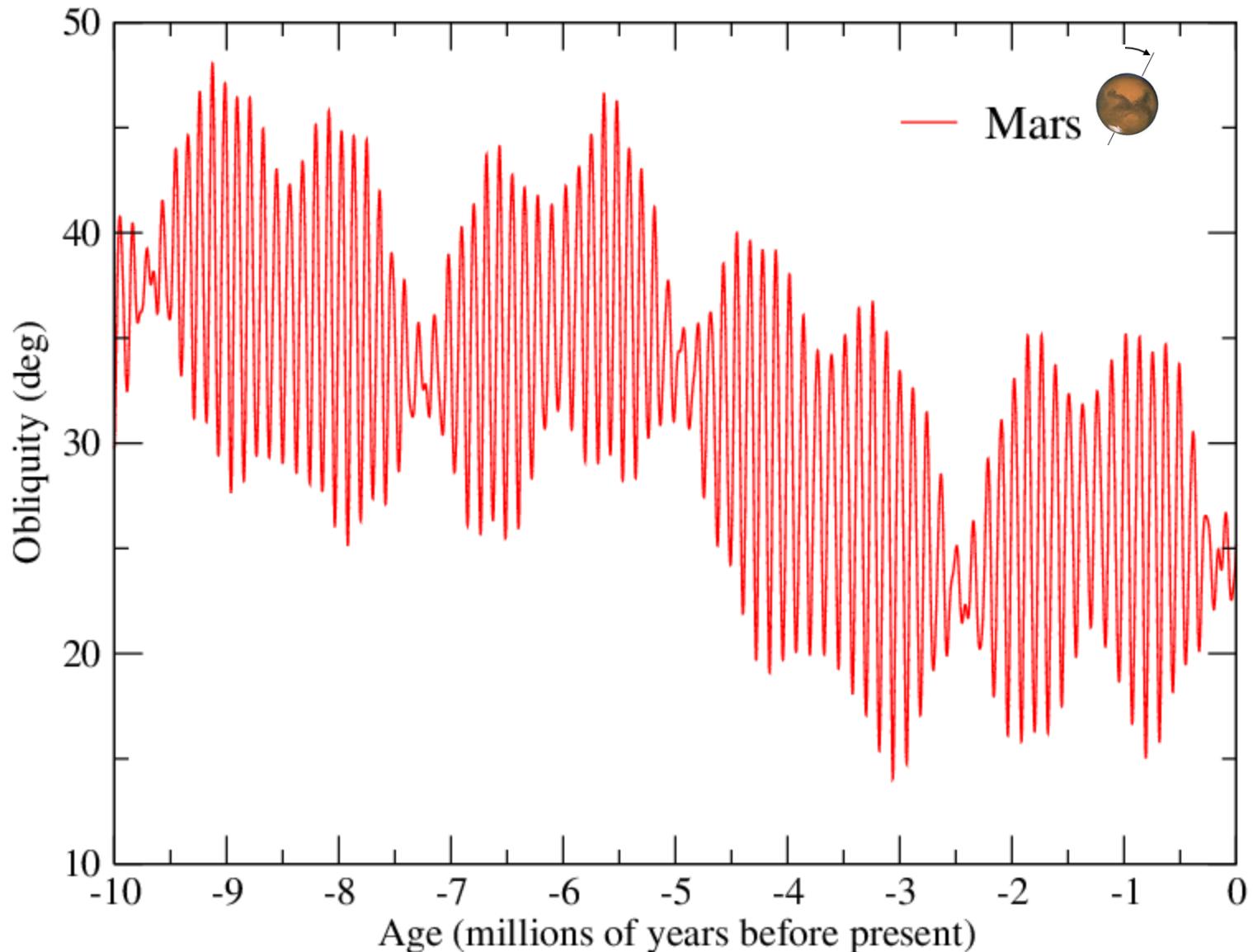
sol: 297.45\_dsords



# Evolution of the Martian Climate



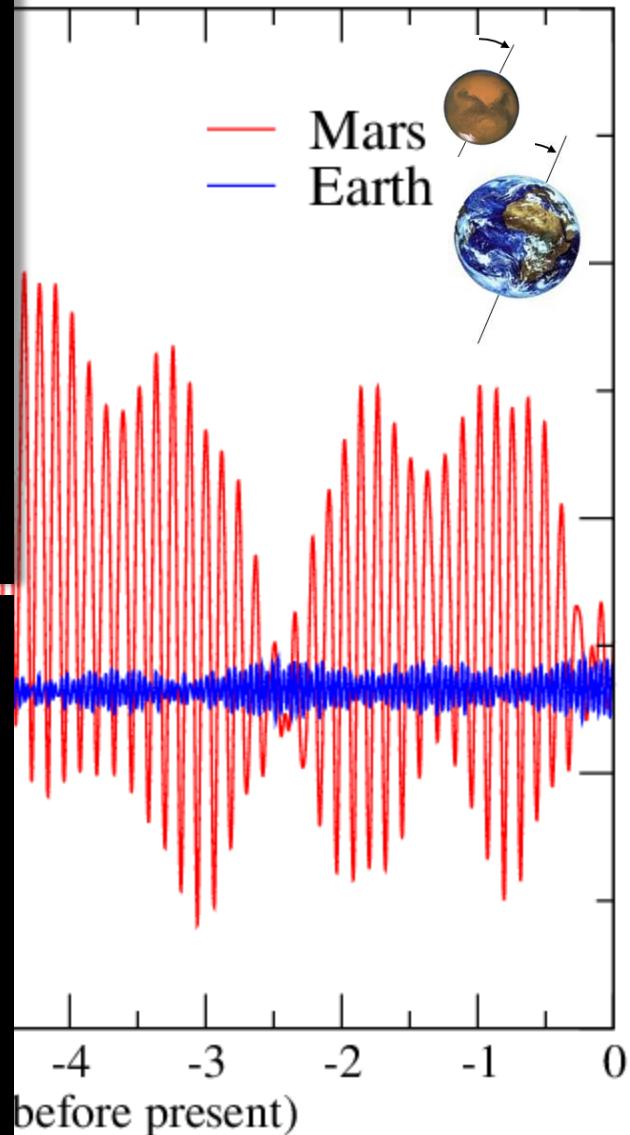
## Variations of Obliquity on Mars



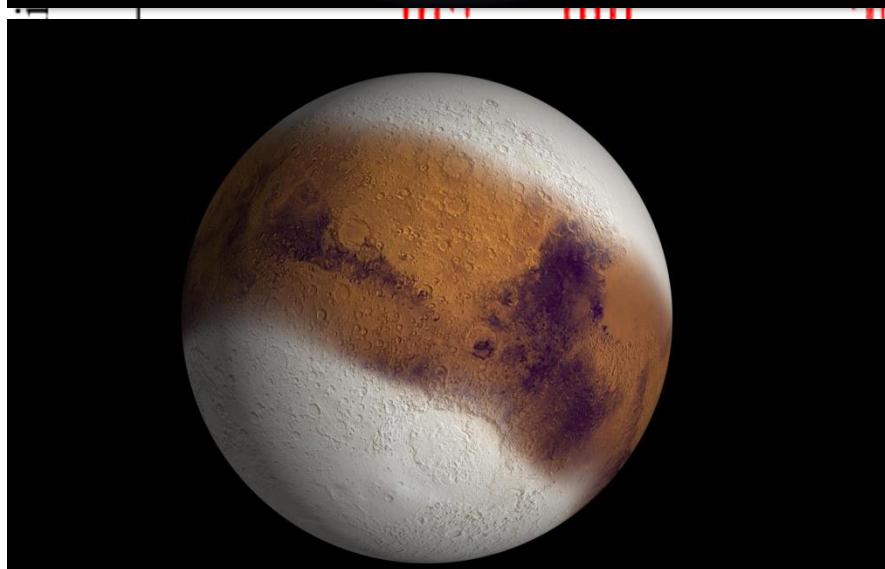
*Laskar and Robutel (1993), Touma and Wisdom (1993), Laskar (2004)*

## Milankovitch cycles on Mars

Ice age on the Earth:  
15,000 years ago



**Ice ages on Mars !**



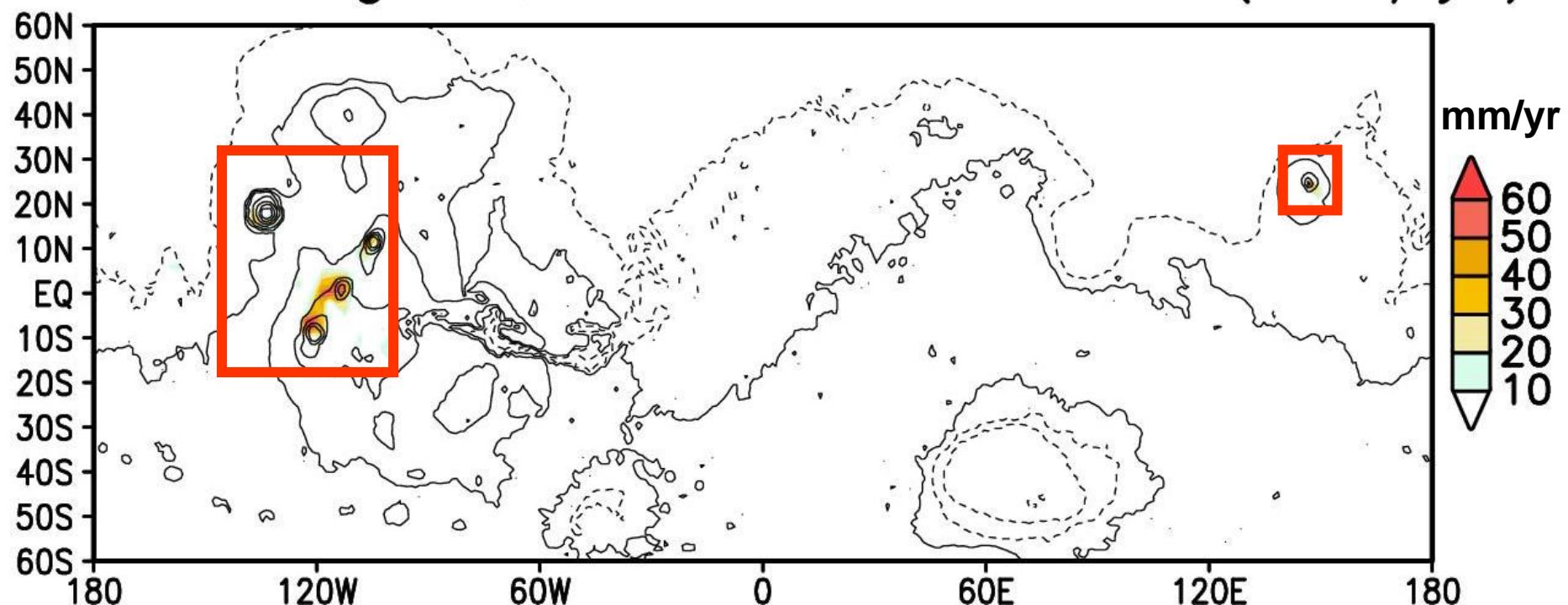
Laskar and Robutel (1993), Leama and Wisdom (1993), Laskar (2004)

# Ice accumulation rate (mm/yr)

high resolution simulation ( $2^\circ \times 2^\circ$ )

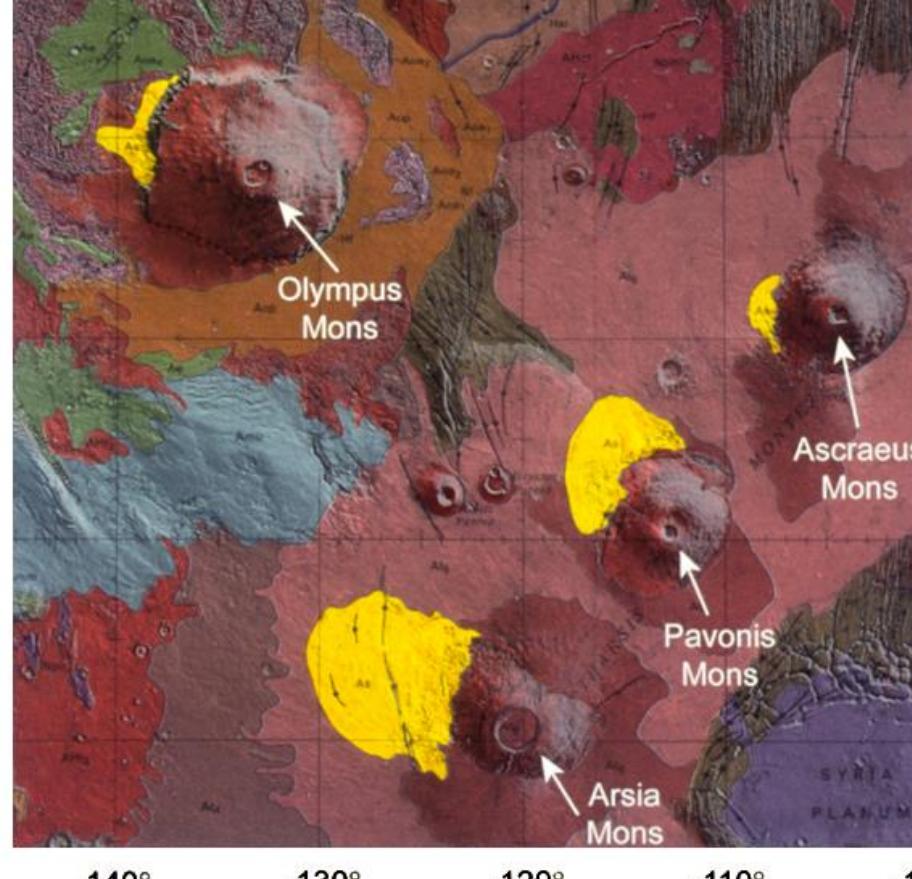
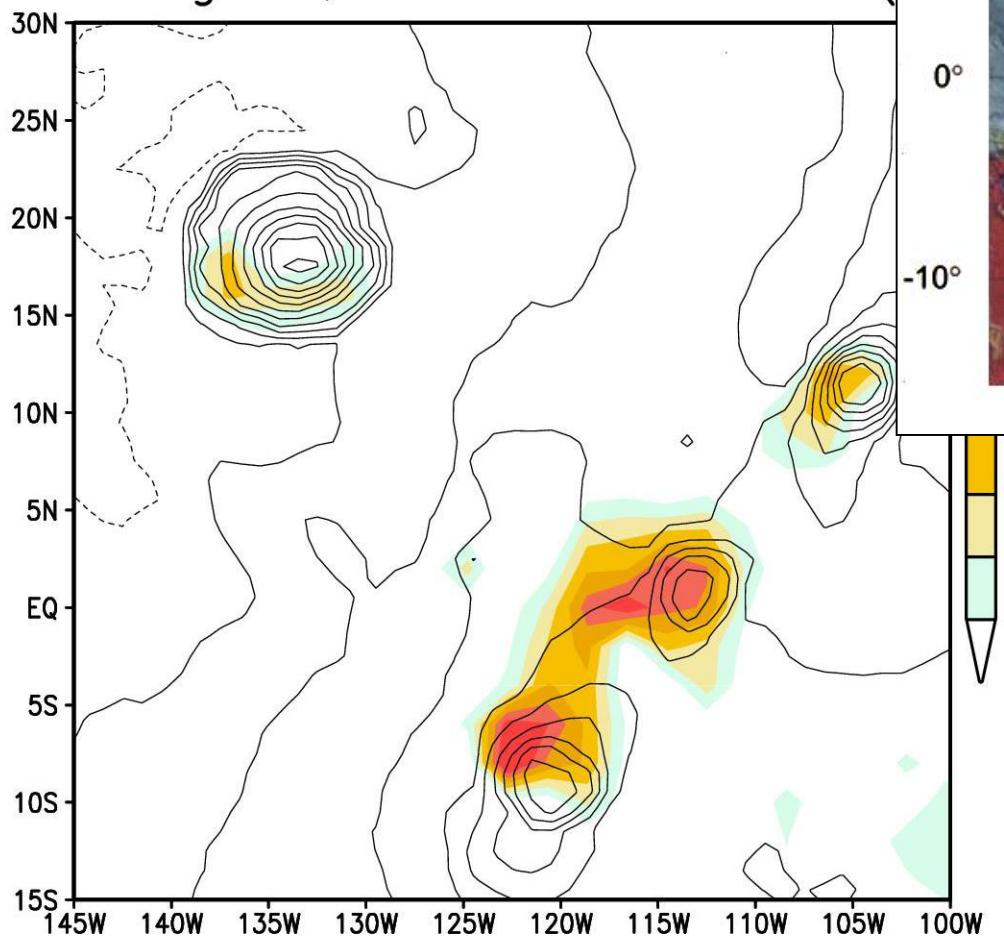
Obliquity =  $45^\circ$ , Excentricity = 0, Dust Opacity = 0.2

*Forget et al. Science 311, p368, 2006*



# The formation accumulation very high re

Forget et al. 2006: Obliquity = 45°

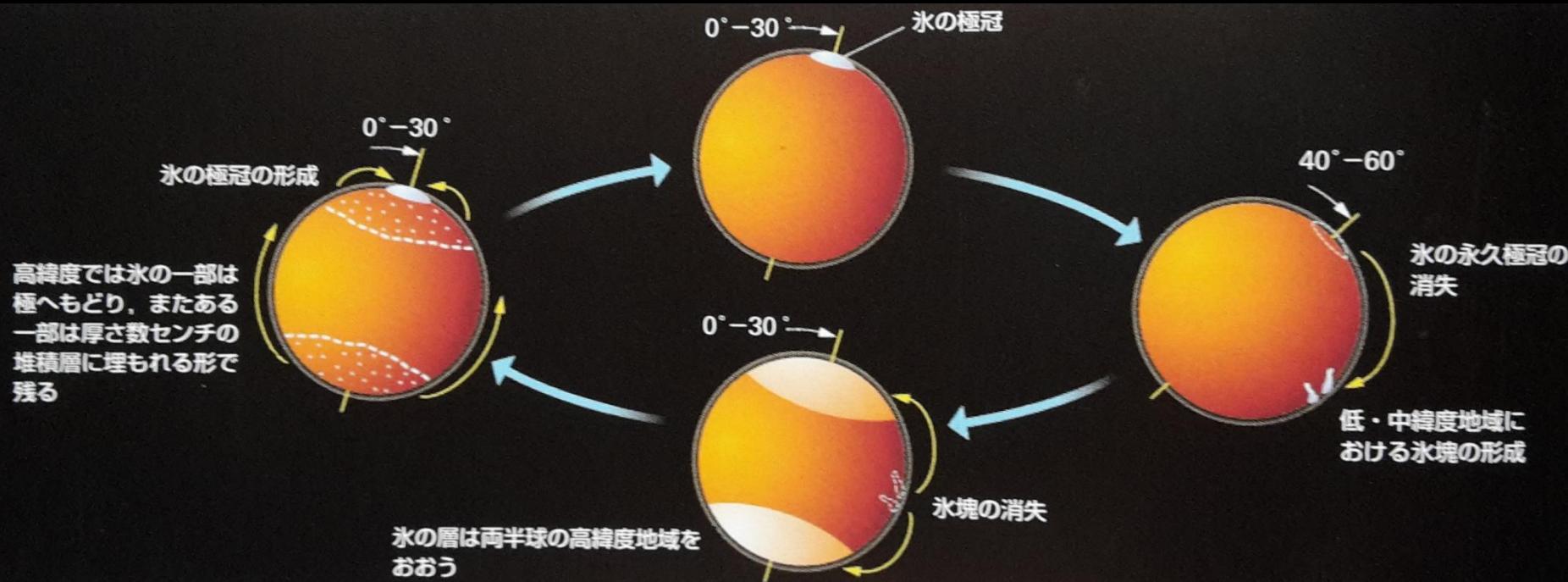


- Fan shaped deposits, drop moraines characteristic of cold based glaciers.

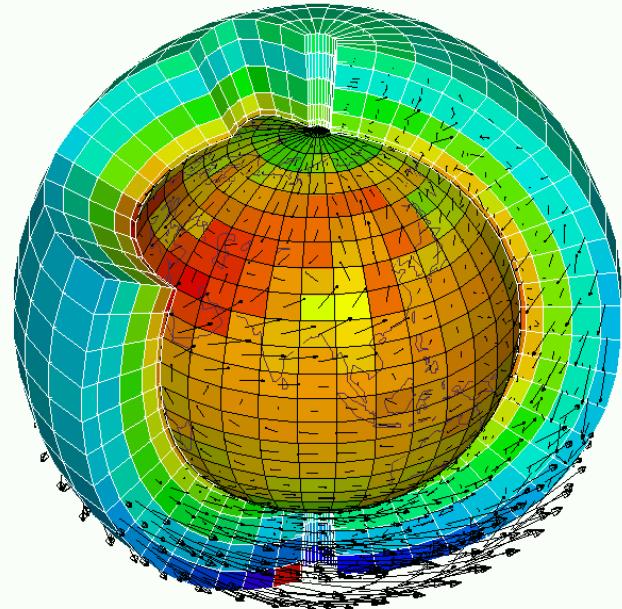
- Rock glaciers

**Lucchitta 1981, Head et al. 2003,  
Shean et al. 2005, 2007, Head et al.  
2005, Kadish et al. 2008, Schon  
and Head 2012**

# The climates of planet Mars controlled by a chaotic obliquity



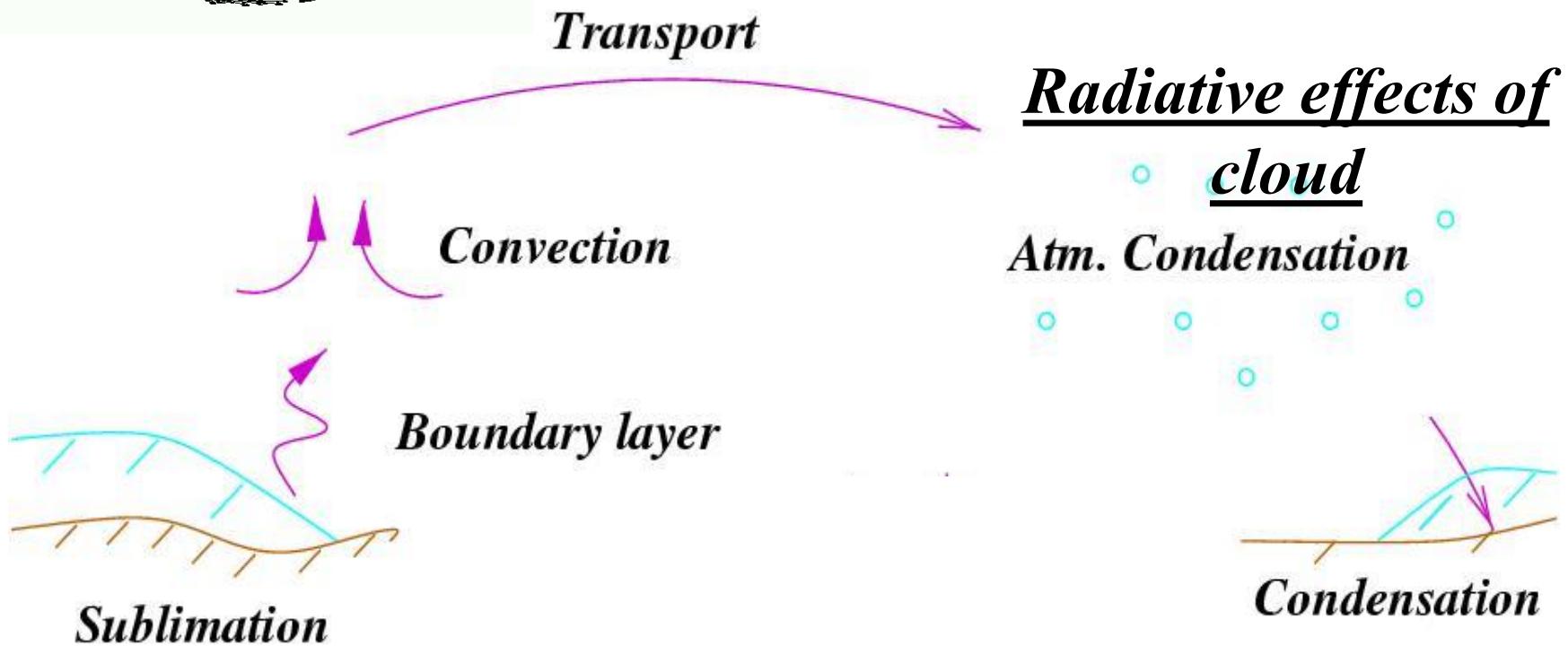
Forget et al. 2008



# Modelling Mars water cycle with the LMD Mars Global Climate Model

Forget et al. 1999, ontmessin et al. 2004, Forget et al. 2008

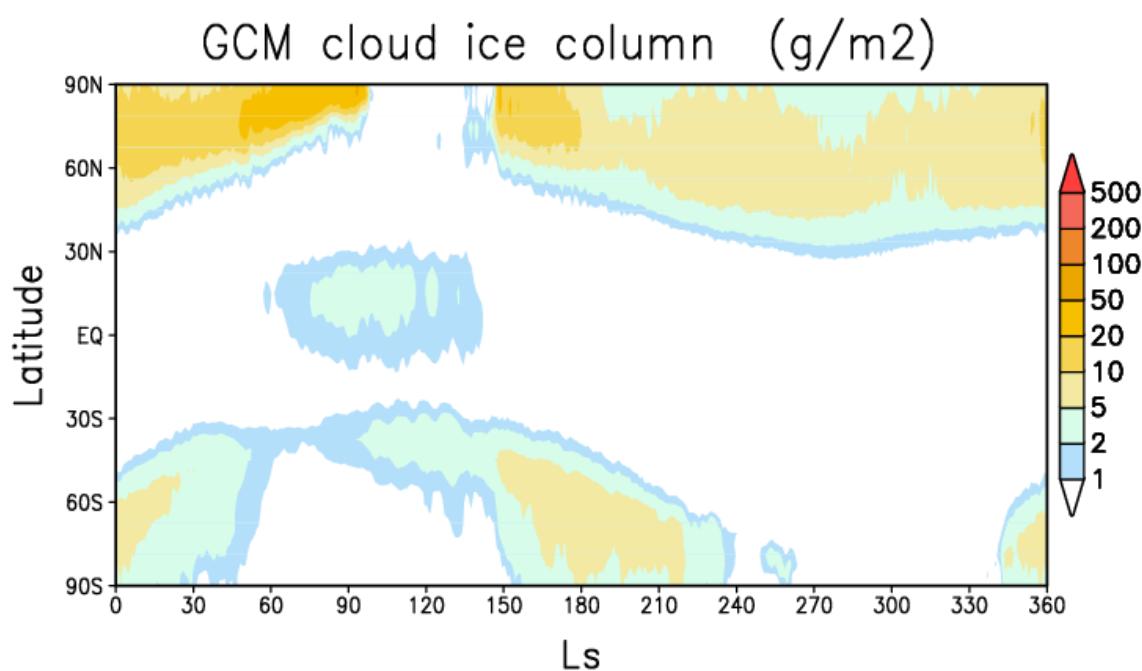
Madeleine et al. 2012, Navarro et al. 2014



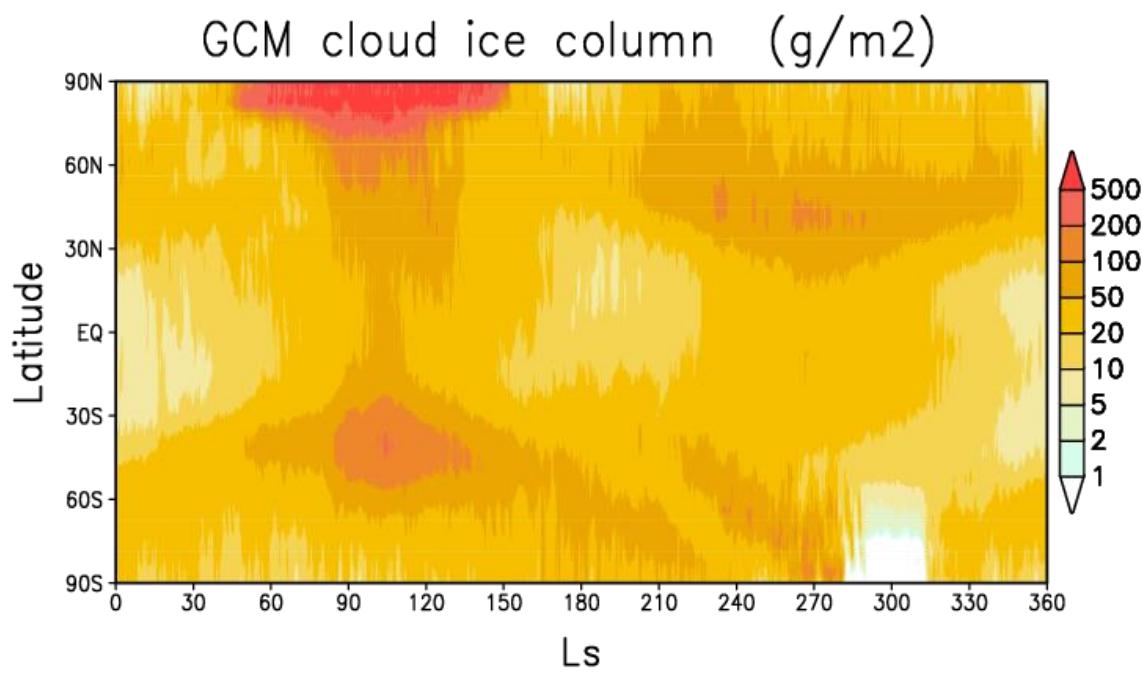
**LMD GCM**

(with radiatively active clouds)

Present day Mars  
(obliquity =  $25.2^\circ$ )



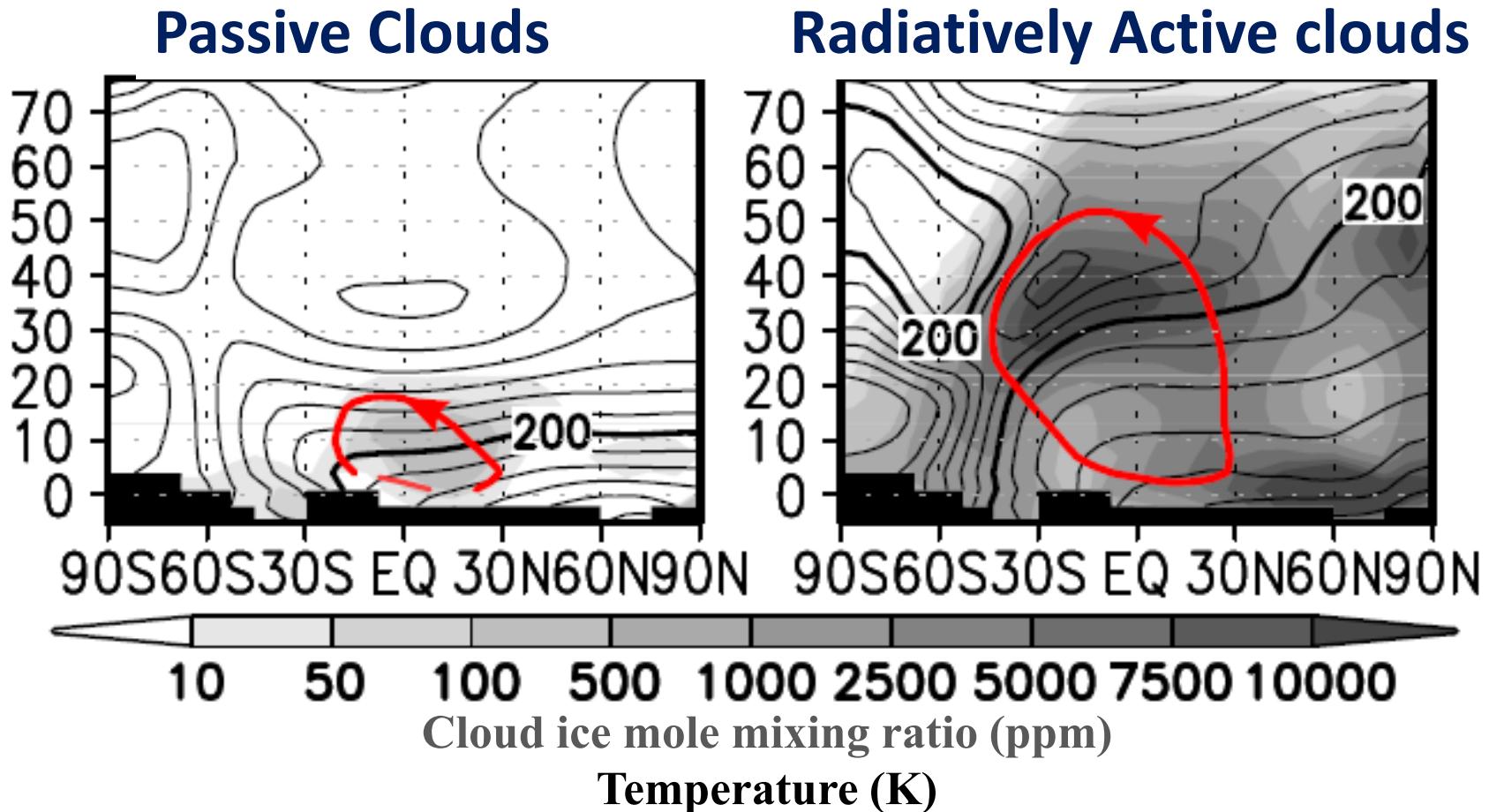
Same Mars but with  
obliquity =  $35^\circ$



## Radiatively active clouds warm the atmosphere

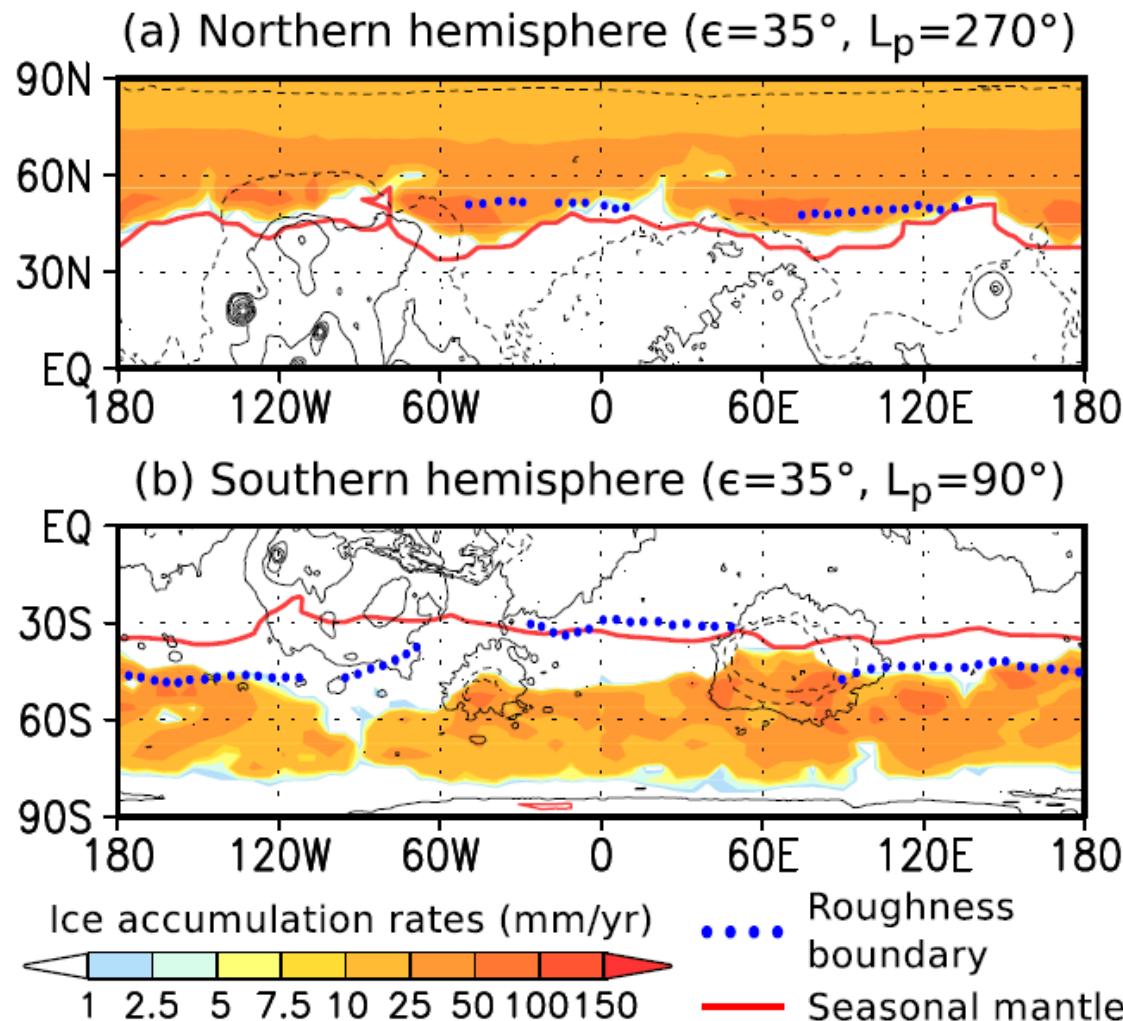
- ⇒ Much more intense water cycle (more water vapor)
- ⇒ More clouds (positive feedback)
- ⇒ More precipitations !

Obliquity = 35° N polar cap



Radiatively active clouds simulations, obliquity =  $35^\circ$ , excentricity = 0.1

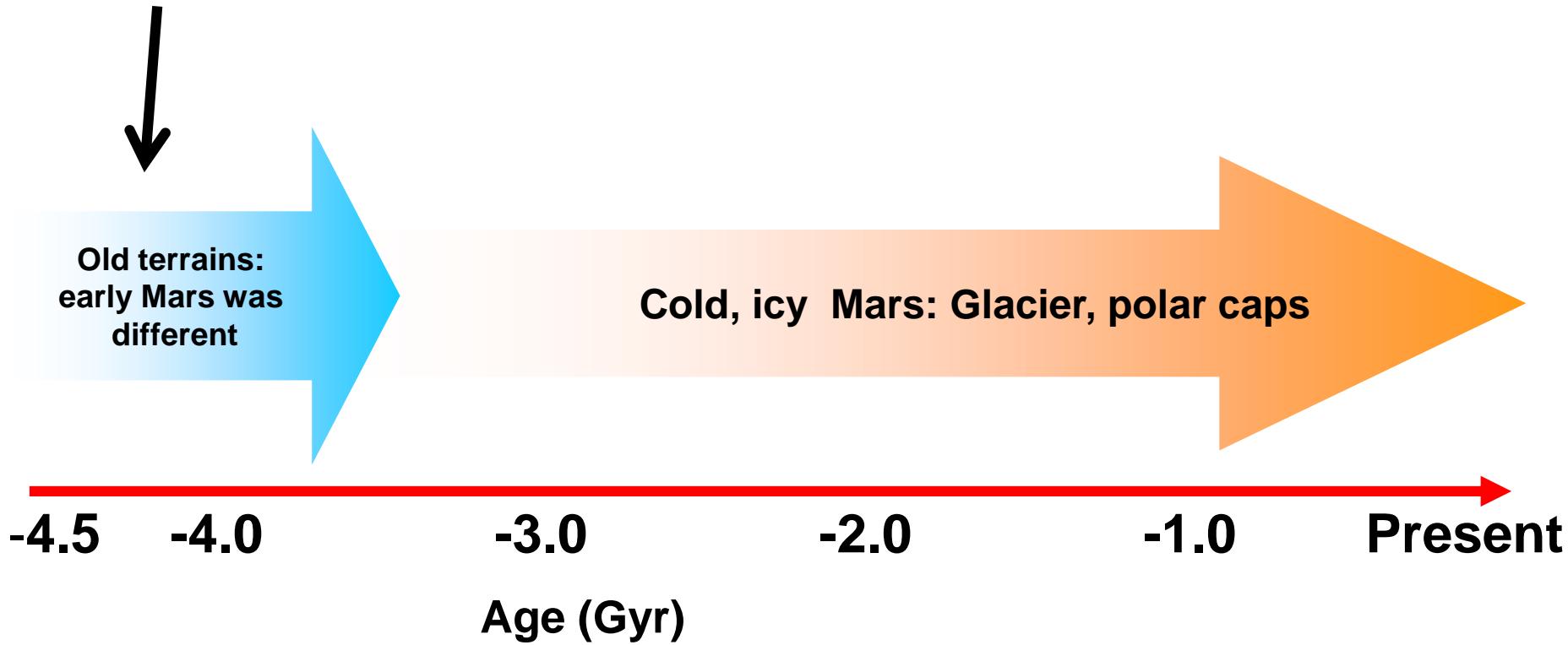
**Low snow albedo = 0.4, but dust storm during summer**

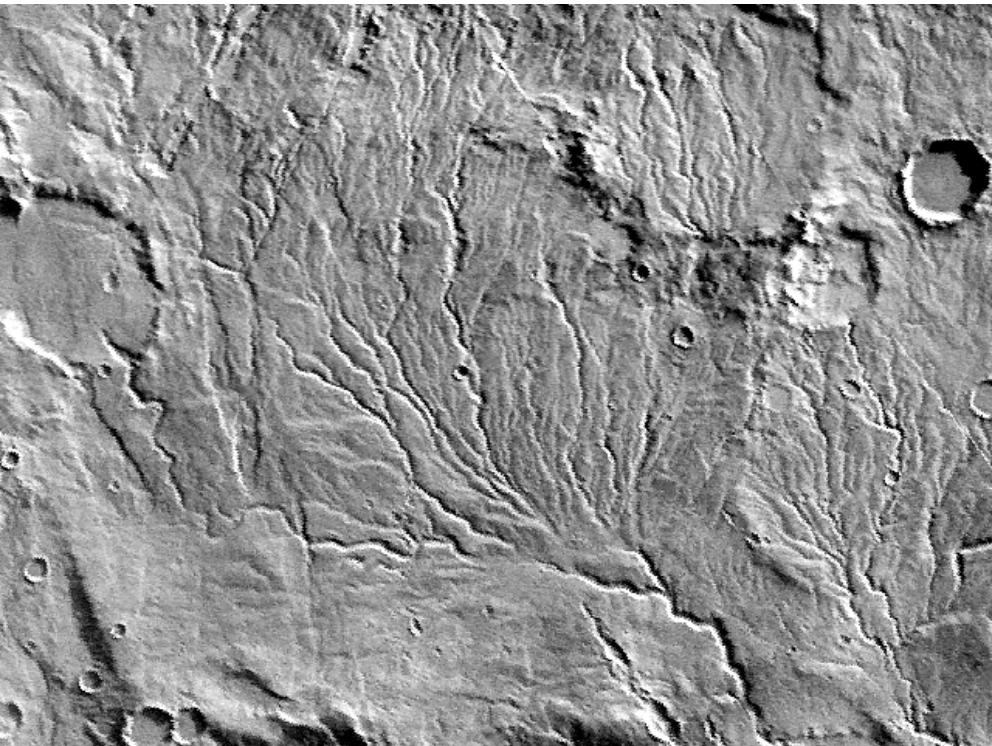


# Evolution of the Martian Climate

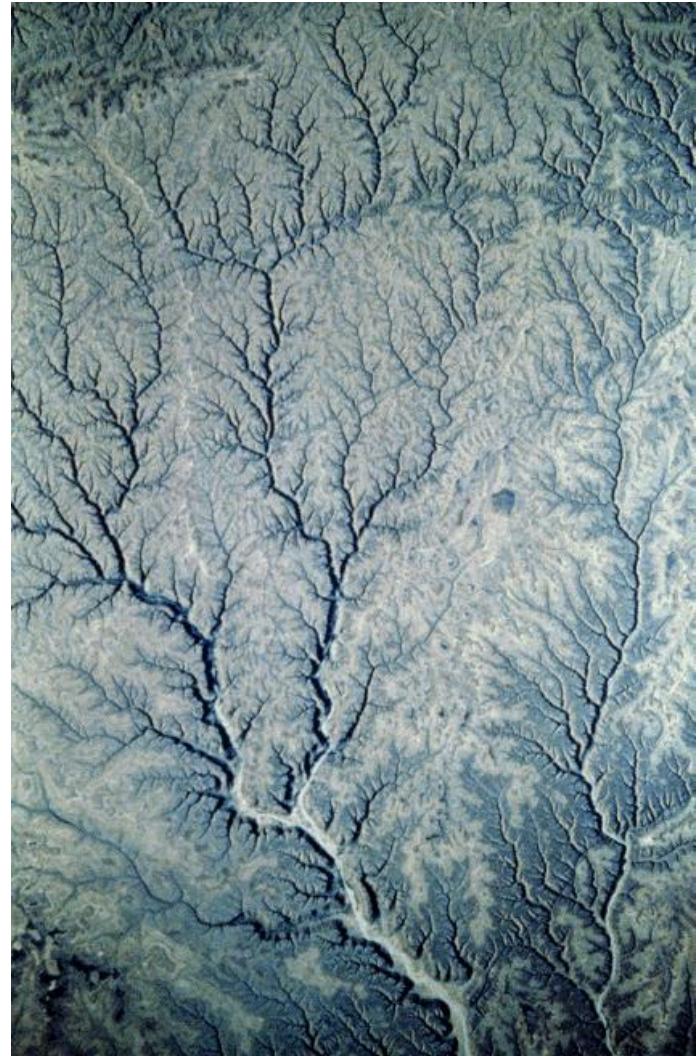
## 過去の火星気候のなぞ

まだ若く弱々しかった太陽と火星の気候

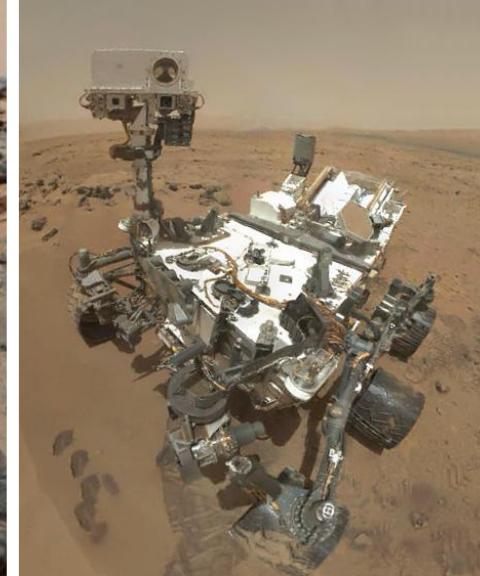




**MARS** : Warrego Vallis  
150 km



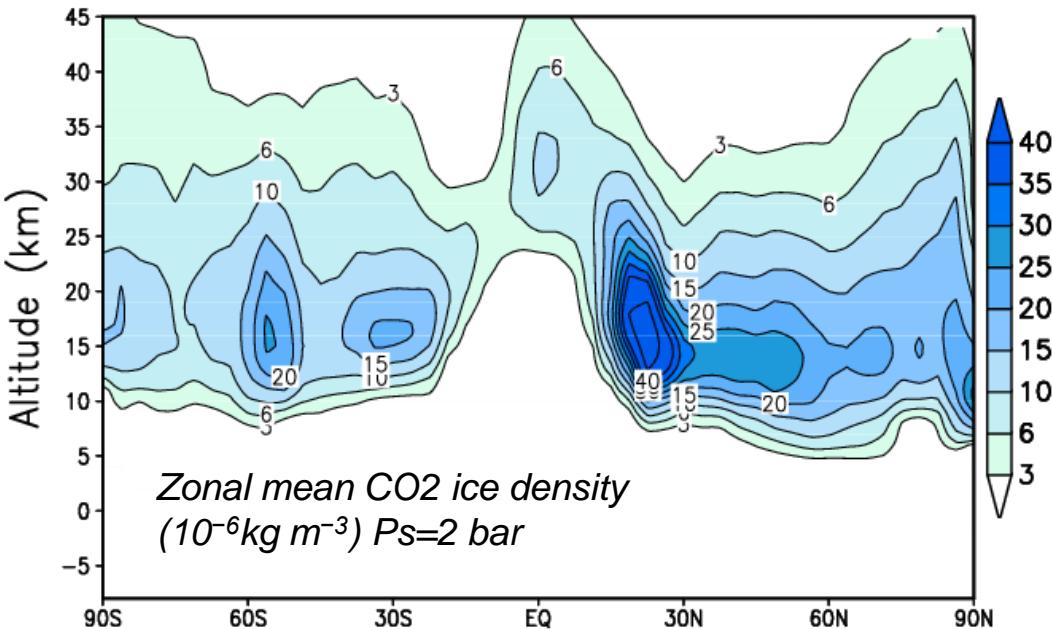
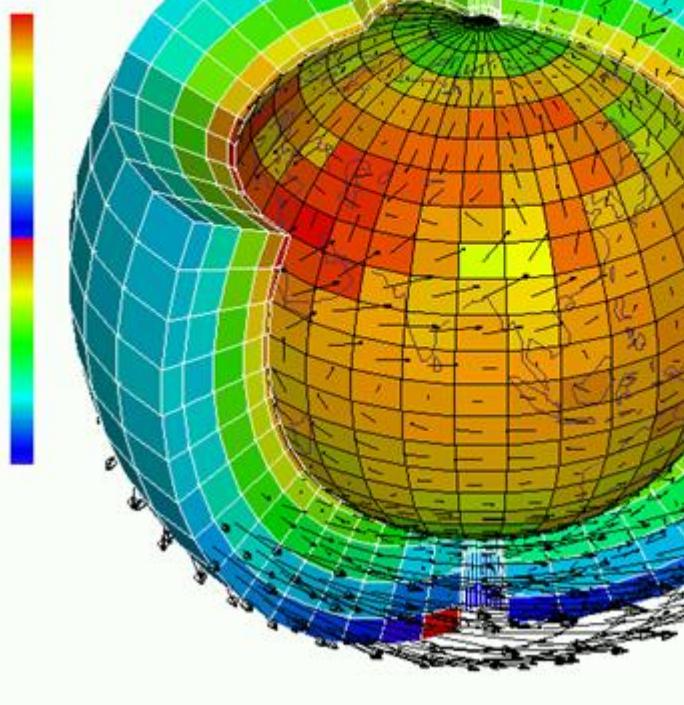
**EARTH**  
(Yemen ; same scale)



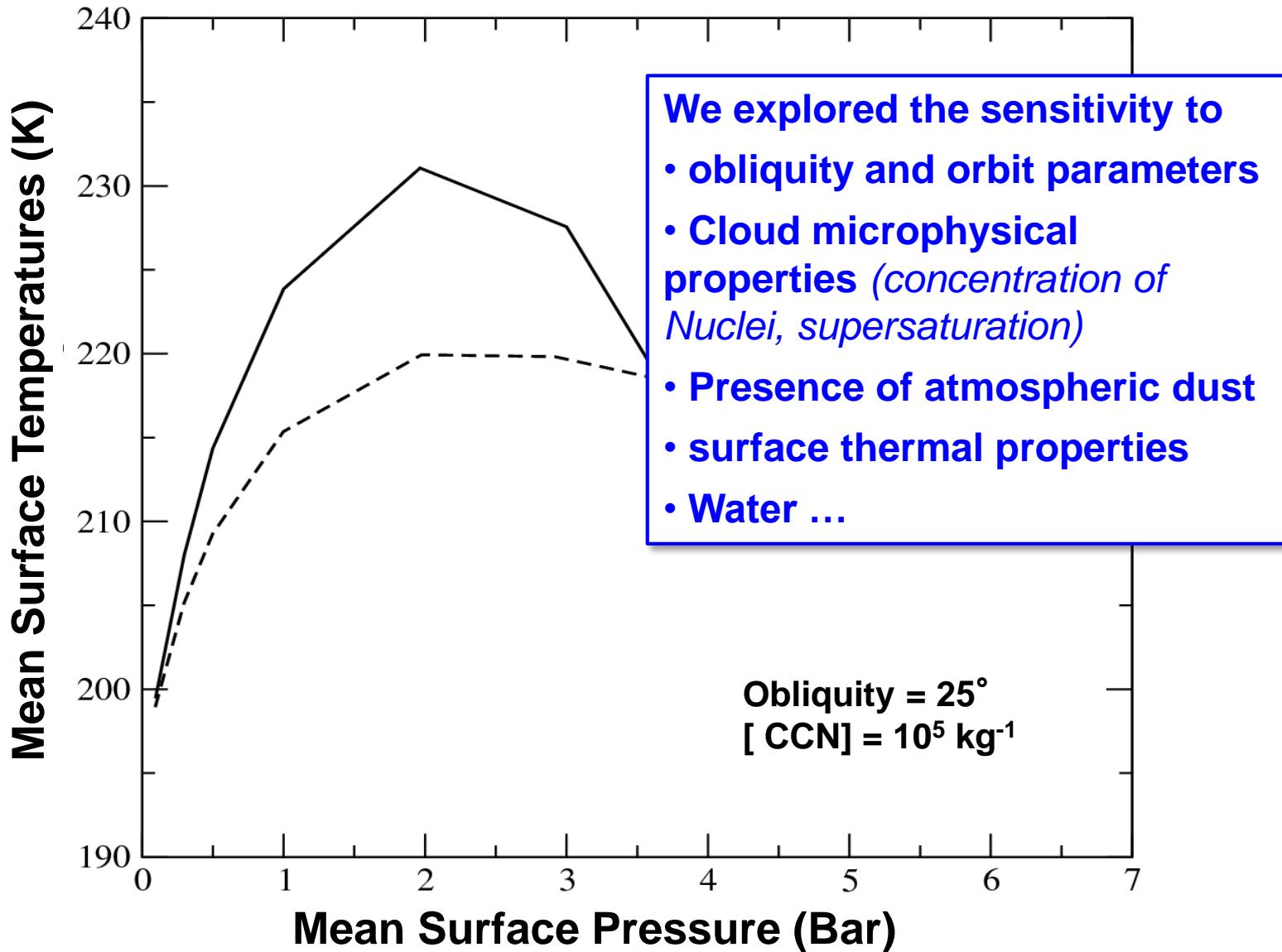
Curiosity, Gale Crater, 07/2014

# A 3D Global Climate Model (GCM) for early Mars

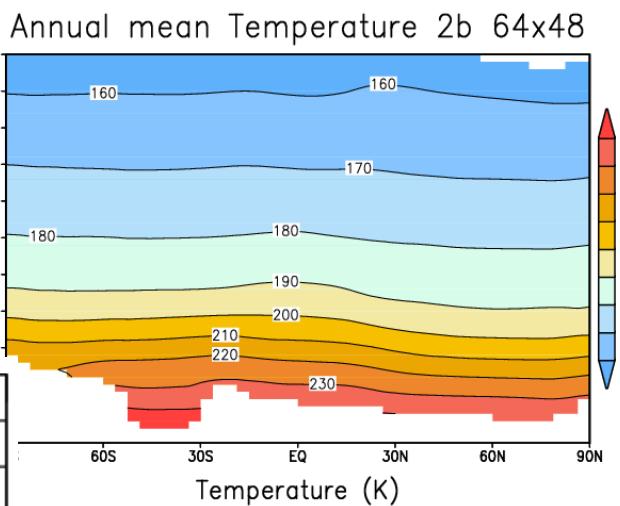
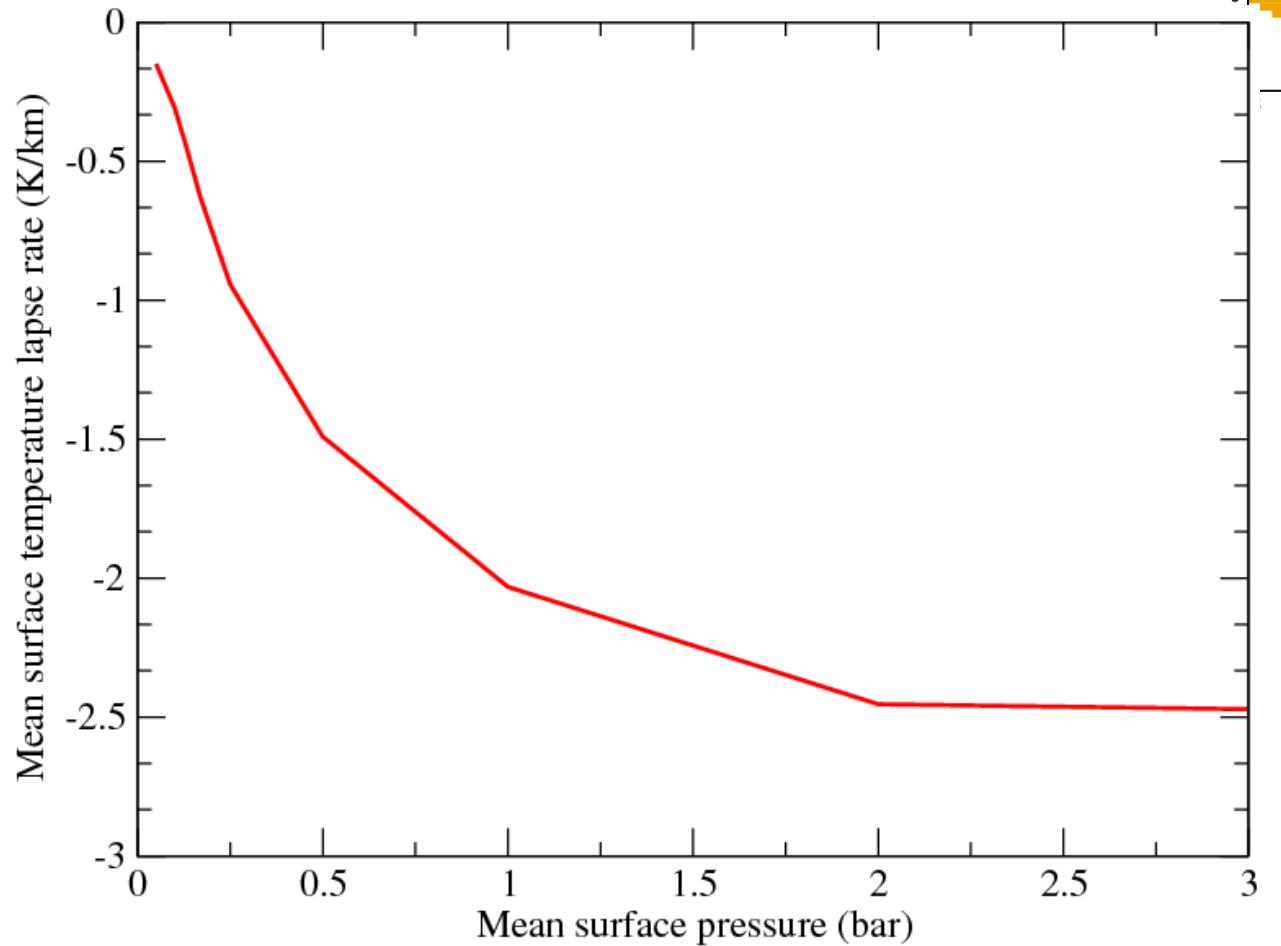
- LMDZ grid point dynamical core,
  - 64x48 or 32x32 grid points
  - 15 layers
- New radiative transfer core:
  - Correlated-k for the gaseous absorption
  - Toon et al. (1989) two-stream method for the aerosols
- Simple parametrisation of CO<sub>2</sub> cloud microphysics : condensation, nucleation, transport, sedimentation
  - (fixed CCN distribution, but variable mean cloud particle sizes)



# Global mean surface temperature (K)

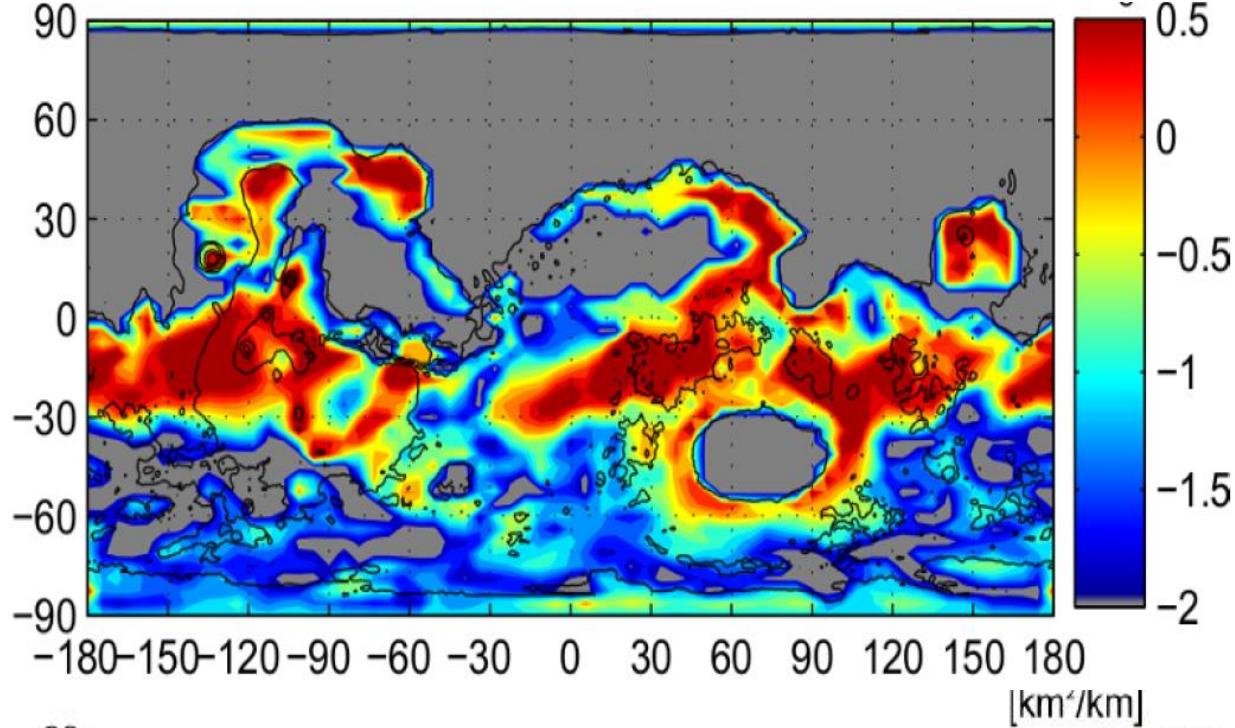


## Influence of pressure on surface temperature evolution with topography



# The Icy Highland Scenario

Map of Modeled  
Annual snow ice  
accumulation  
 $P=0.6 \text{ bar}$ ,  $\text{ob}=41.8^\circ$   
(Wordsworth et al. 2015)



Valley Network  
drainage density  
(Hynek et al., 2010)

