

# Mesoscale modeling of Venus' bow-shape waves

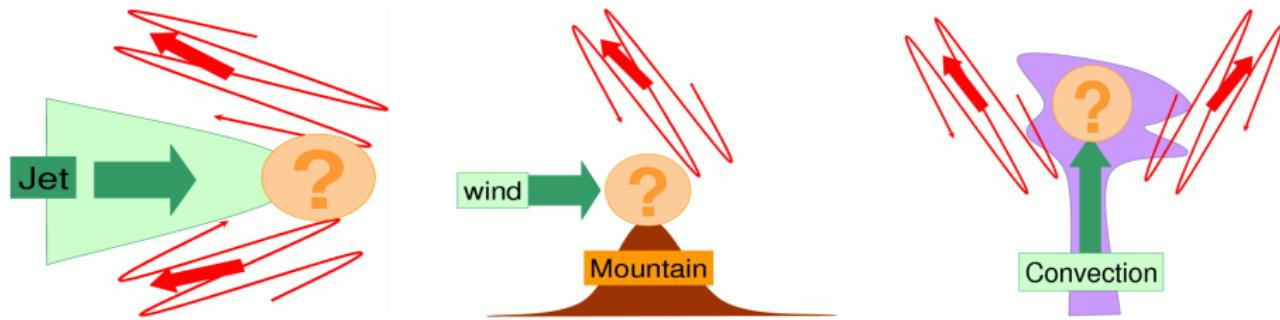
Maxence Lefèvre, Aymeric Spiga and Sébastien Lebonnois



International Venus Conference // June 3, 2019

# Gravity waves in planetary atmospheres

Gravity waves: atmospheric waves which restoring force is buoyancy



## Why study gravity waves?

- ☞ Link to characteristics of underlying flow
- ☞ Momentum transfer to large-scale flow
- ☞ Torque on surface and change of rotation rate
- ☞ Influence on tracer transport

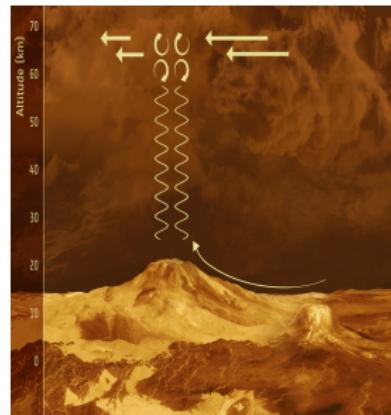
# Venus' clouds' gravity waves and topography

## VEGA balloons

- ⌚ Impact of surface topography on cloud dynamics [Blamont et al. Science 1986]
- ⌚ Modeling orographic GW propagate to cloud top [Young et al. JAS 1987 and 1994]

## Venus Express

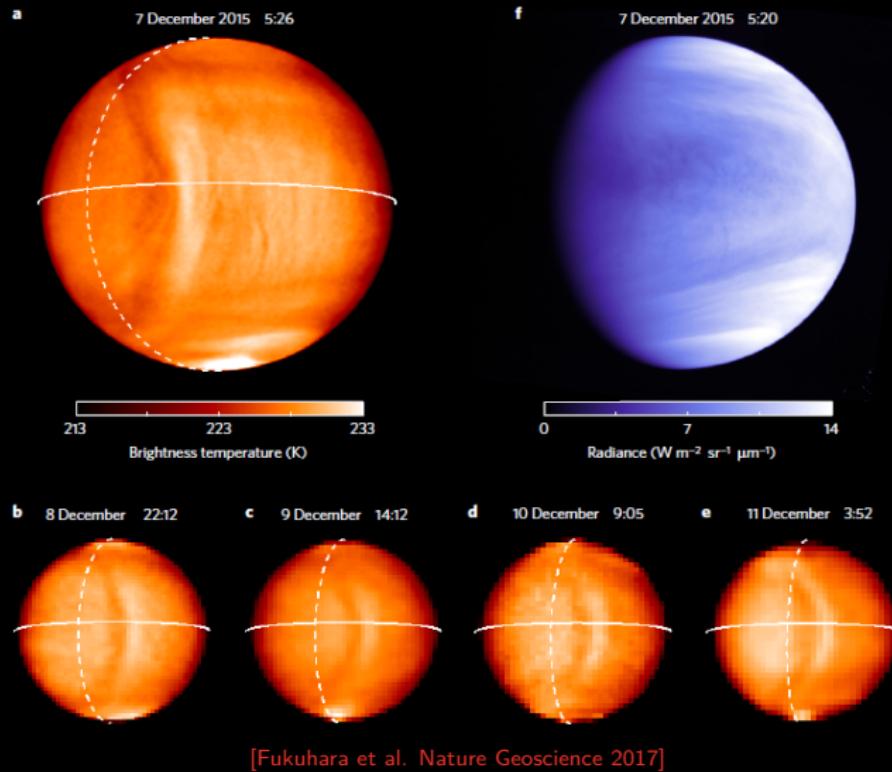
- ⌚ Correlation topography ↔ top of the cloud's zonal wind [Bertaux et al. JGR 2016]
- ⌚ Water minimum at cloud top above Aphrodite Terra [Fedorova et al. Icarus 2016]
- ⌚ Nighttime stationary features above topography [Peralta et al. Nature Astronomy 2017]



[Credits: ESA]

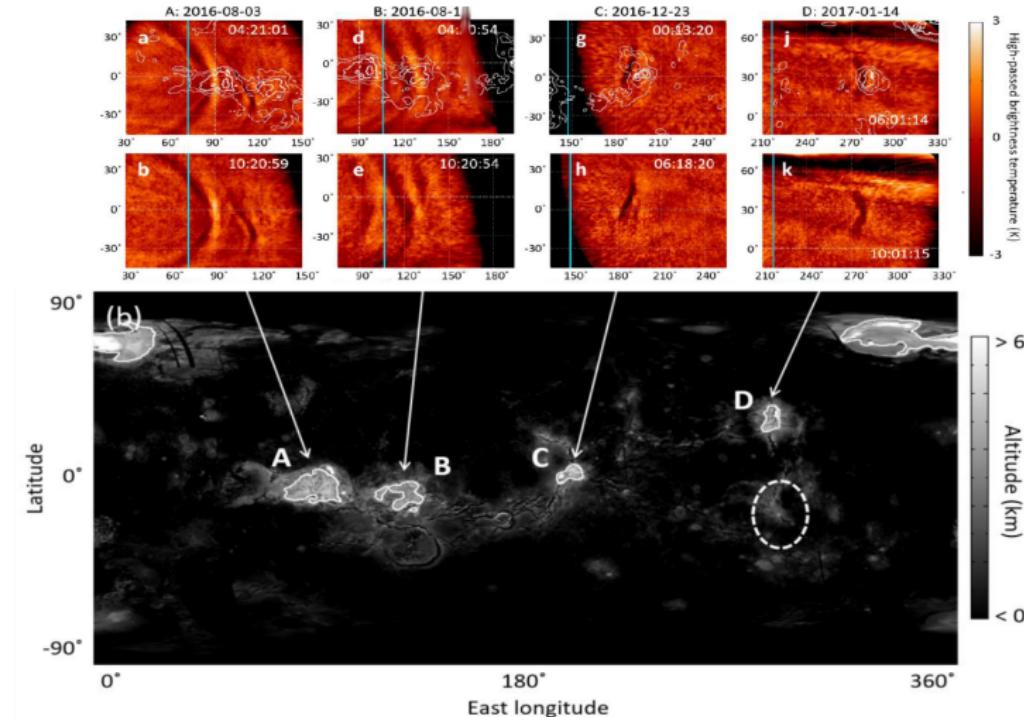
# Bow-shaped patterns in Venus' cloud top

Revealed by Akatsuki LIR and UV



# Bow-shaped patterns in Venus' cloud top

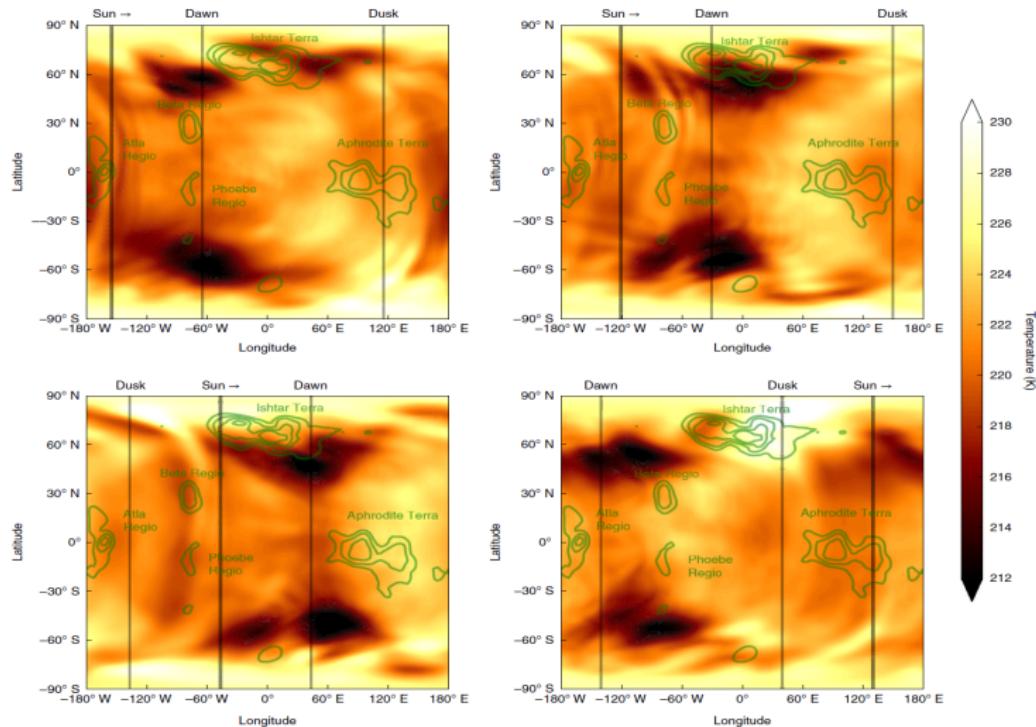
Revealed by Akatsuki LIR



[Kouyama et al. GRL 2018]

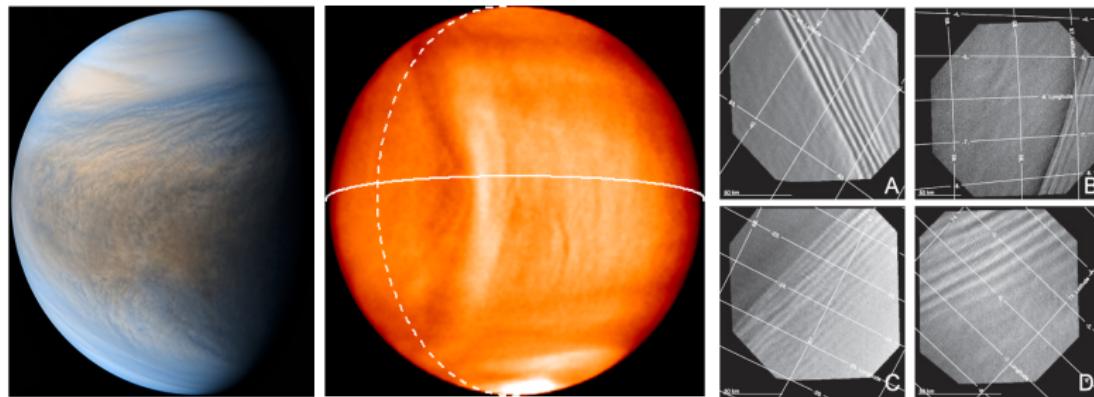
# Bow-shape waves in a Venus GCM

Adopting a semi-parameterized approach: GW momentum deposited at  $z = 35$  km



[Navarro et al. Nature Astronomy 2018]

# Atmospheric modeling for Venus



10000 km

1000 km

100 km

10 km

1 km

100 m

10m

1m

Global Circulation Models

Mesoscale Models

Large-Eddy Simulations

# Venus Mesoscale Model: LMD-VMM

Limited areal, grid spacing  $\sim 50 - 5$  km

## WRF dynamical core

integration of conservation laws for momentum, mass, energy, tracers

## LMD Venus physics

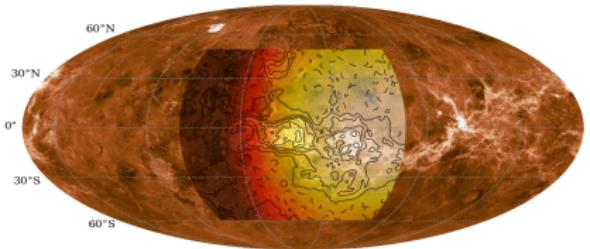
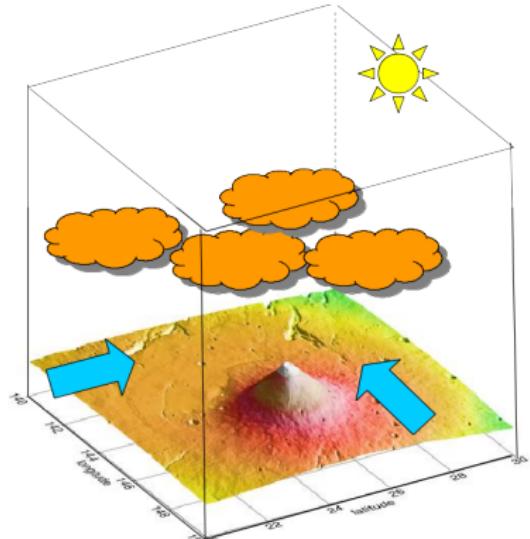
radiative transfer ( $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  clouds), soil model, vertical mixing, microphysics (not tested), photochemistry (not tested)

## LMD Venus GCM fields

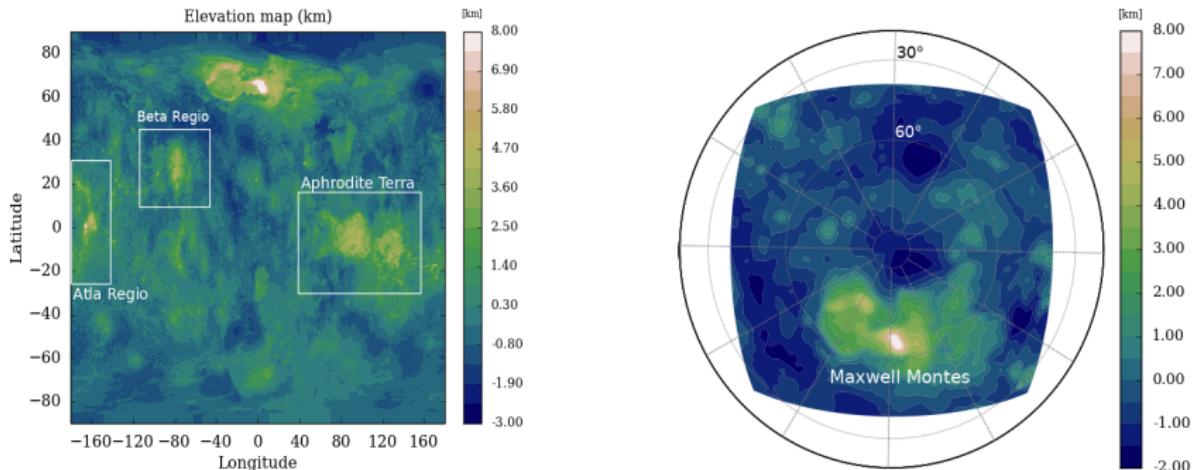
initial and boundary conditions

## Surface properties

Magellan high-resolution topography



# Venus mesoscale simulations for gravity waves

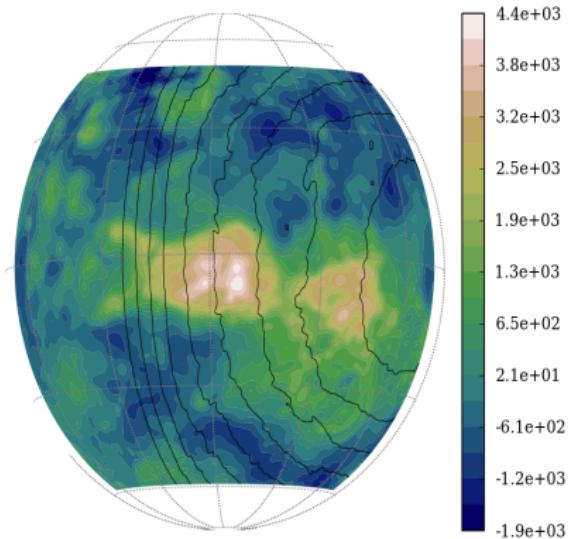


- GCM initial and boundary conditions: Garate-Lopez and Lebonnois 2018
- Boundaries updated every 1/100 Vd; Relaxation zone 5 grid points
- Vertical grid: 150 levels from the ground to 100 km altitude
- 5-km-deep Rayleigh-damping layer at model top

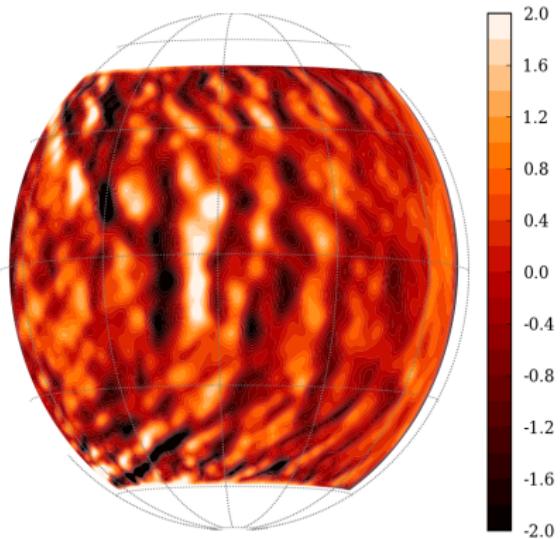
	Aphrodite Terra	Beta Regio	Atla Regio	Maxwell
Horizontal resolution (km)	40	30	15	40
Map projection	Mercator	Mercator	Mercator	Stereographic

# Aphrodite Terra mesoscale simulation

Topography & sunlight



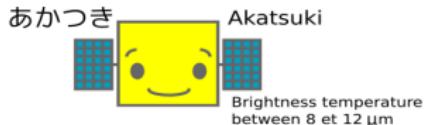
HP-filtered  $T_b$  at cloud top



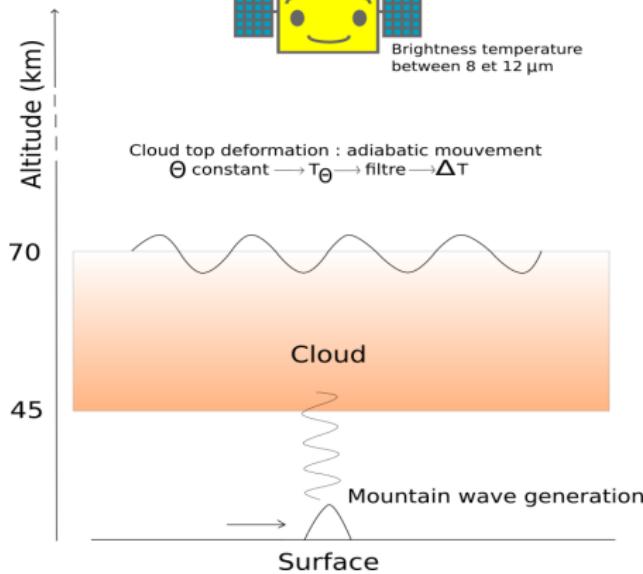
[Lefèvre, Spiga and Lebonnois, submitted to Icarus, arxiv 1902.07010]

# Aphrodite Terra mesoscale simulation

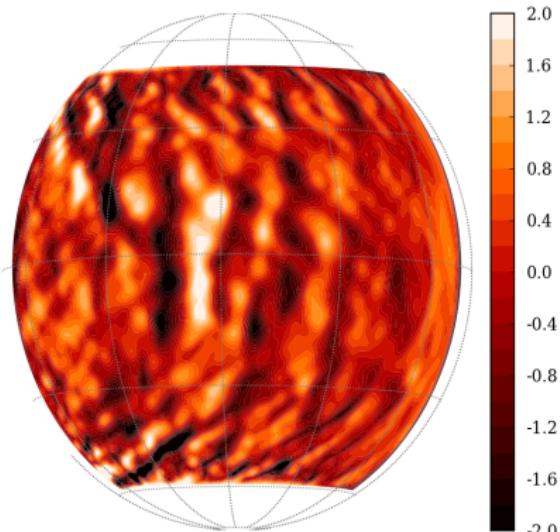
## Methodology



Cloud top deformation : adiabatic mouvement  
 $\Theta$  constant  $\rightarrow T_\Theta \rightarrow$  filtre  $\rightarrow \Delta T$



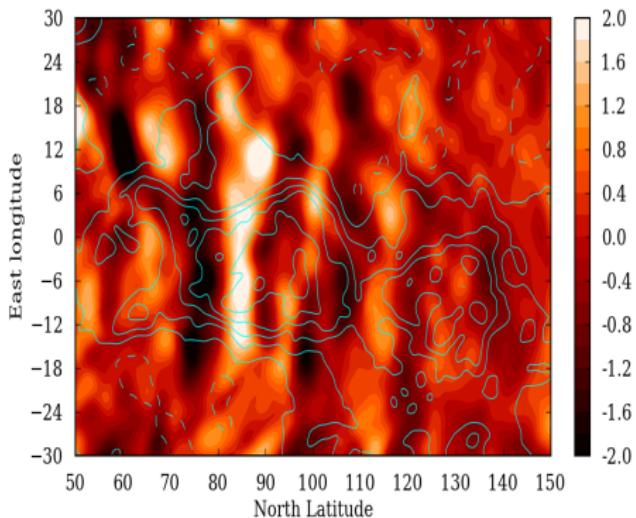
## HP-filtered $T_b$ at cloud top



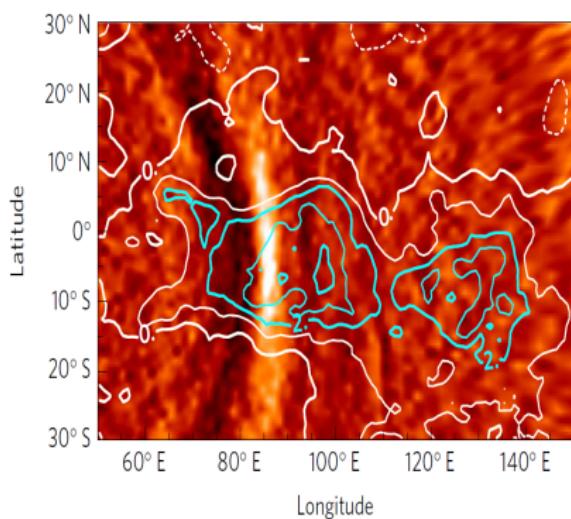
[Lefèvre, Spiga and Lebonnois, submitted to Icarus, arxiv 1902.07010]

# Aphrodite Terra bow-shape at cloud top

LMD Venus mesoscale simulation



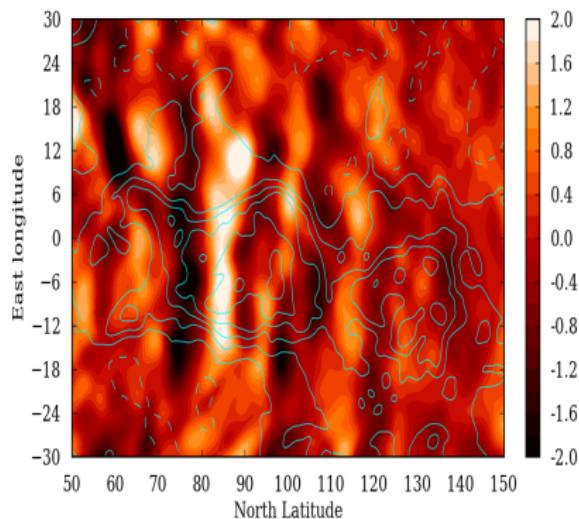
Akatsuki



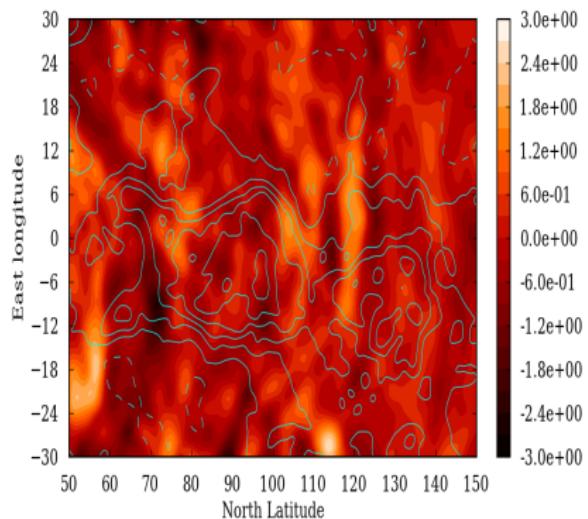
[Lefèvre, Spiga and Lebonnois, submitted to Icarus, arxiv 1902.07010 // Fukuhsra et al. Nature Geoscience 2017]

# Aphrodite Terra bow-shape: local time

Reference (afternoon)



Later (night)

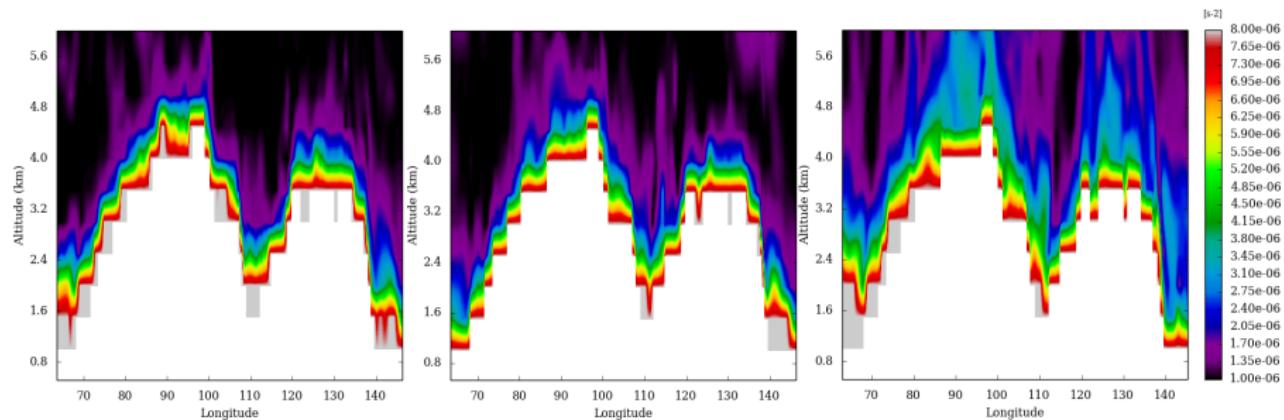


[Lefèvre, Spiga and Lebonnois, submitted to Icarus, arxiv 1902.07010]

# Local time of bow-shaped waves: why?

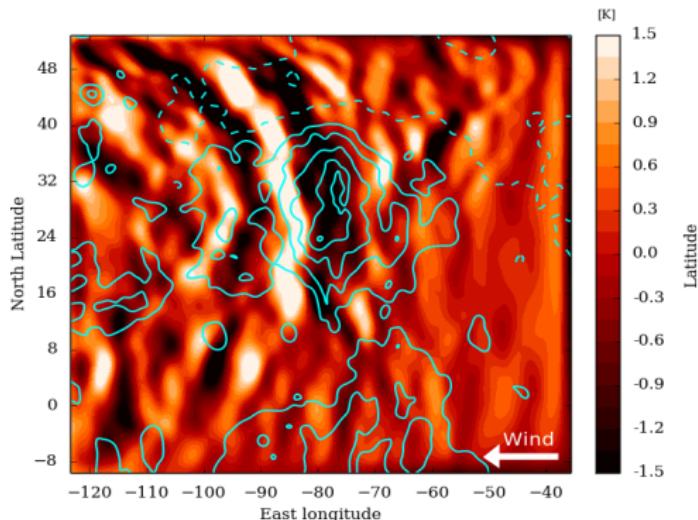
- Propagation: critical levels?  $\times$  ( $c \sim 0$  vs. super-rotation)
- Source: low-atmosphere wind?  $\times$  (little diurnal cycle)
- Source: low-atmosphere static stability?  $\checkmark$

midnight  $\Rightarrow$  noon  $\Rightarrow$  late afternoon

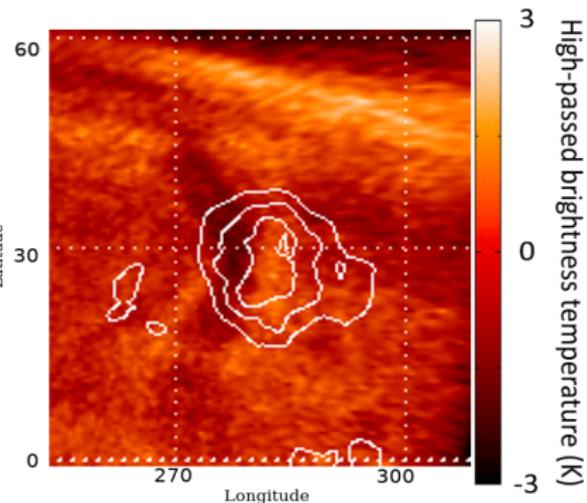


# Beta Regio bow-shape at cloud top

LMD Venus mesoscale simulation



Akatsuki



[Lefèvre, Spiga and Lebonnois, submitted to Icarus, arxiv 1902.07010 // Kouyama et al. Icarus 2017]

# How waves propagate through two mixed layers?

## Tunneling effects

Gravity waves are evanescent in neutral-stability layers, in which the energy of the waves decrease exponentially with altitude. However, if the vertical extension of the neutral region is not too large, it is possible for a significant fraction of the incident wave energy to pass through the neutral stability region, via wave tunneling.

## Computations [Sutherland and Yewchuk 2004]

From a region with a Brunt-Väisälä frequency  $N$  through a barrier of height  $H$  of  $N \sim 0$ , the transmission of energy  $\mathcal{T}$  is

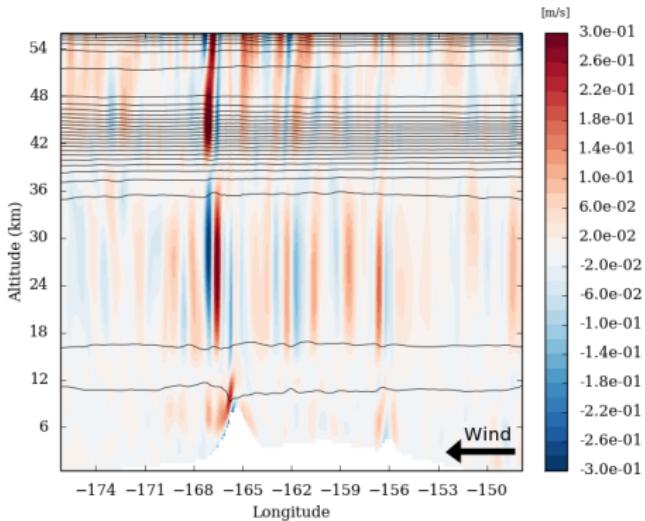
$$\mathcal{T} = \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{\sinh(k_x H)}{\sin 2\theta} \right)^2 \right]^{-1} \quad \theta = \cos(\omega/N)$$

with  $k_x$  the horizontal wavenumber and  $\omega$  the frequency of the wave.

# Vertical propagation of bow-shaped waves

From the surface to cloud top

Vertical wind (colors)  
Potential temperature (contours)



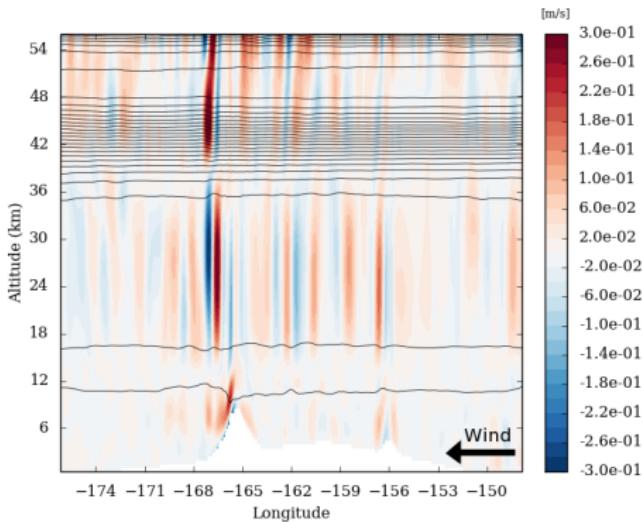
# Vertical propagation of bow-shaped waves

From the surface to cloud top

○○ Cloud convective layer ○○

↷↷ Large-scale mixing ↷↷

Vertical wind (colors)  
Potential temperature (contours)



# Vertical propagation of bow-shaped waves

From the surface to cloud top

↑ 18%

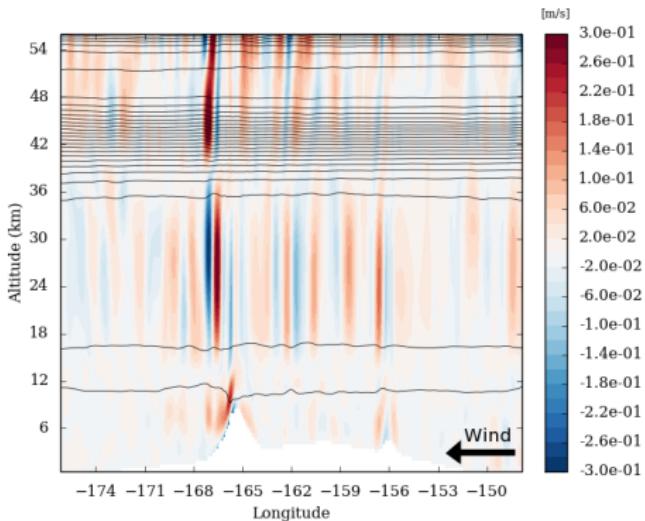
○○ Cloud convective layer ○○

↑ 21%

↷↷ Large-scale mixing ↷↷

↑ 100%

Vertical wind (colors)  
Potential temperature (contours)

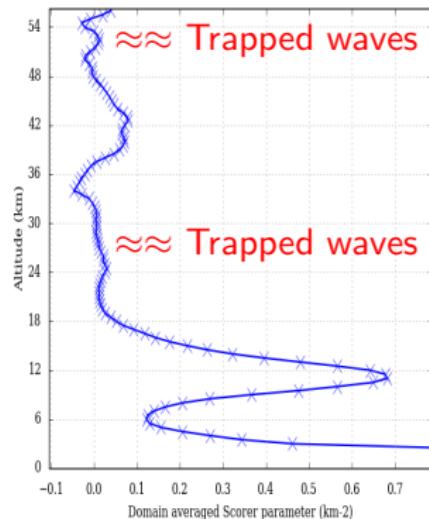


# Vertical propagation of bow-shaped waves

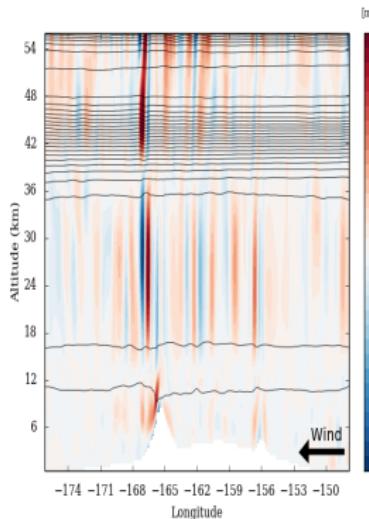
From the surface to cloud top

Scorer parameter

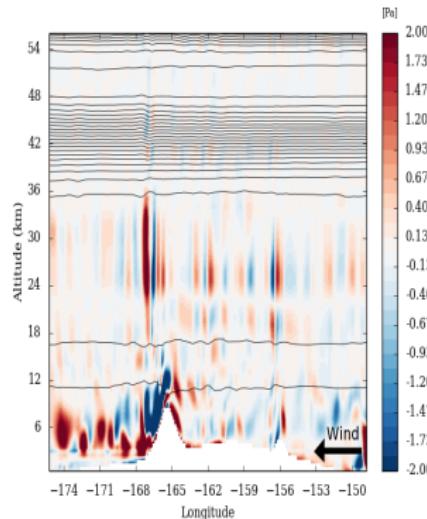
$$\frac{N^2}{U^2} - \frac{1}{U} \frac{dU}{dz}$$



Vertical wind and potential temperature

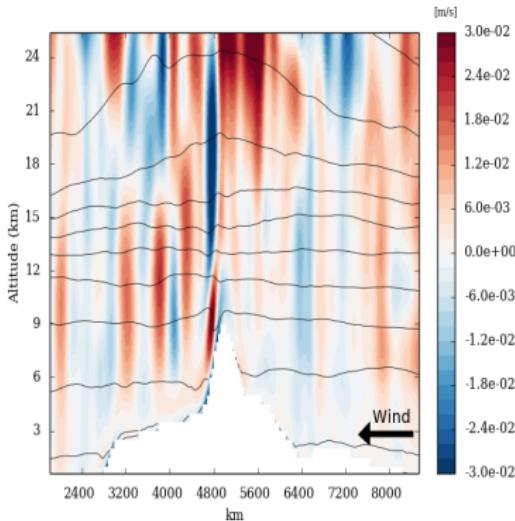
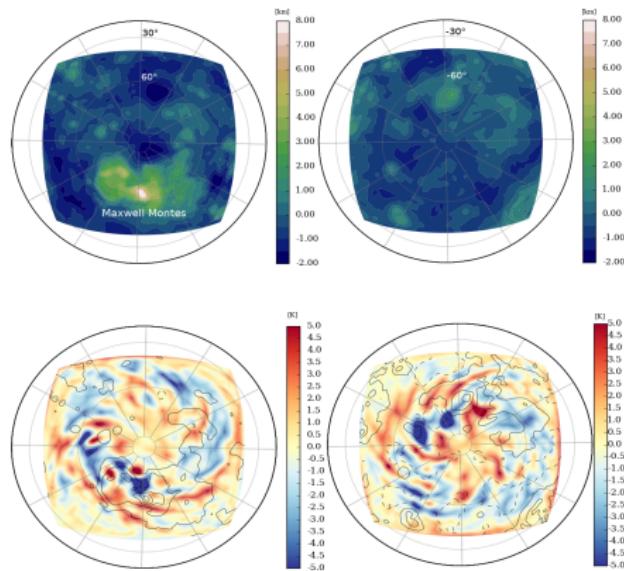


EP (momentum) flux  
 $-\rho u' v'$



[Lefèvre, Spiga and Lebonnois, submitted to Icarus, arxiv 1902.07010]

# Orographic gravity waves in polar regions?



	18-35 km	48-52 km	$\simeq$ total
$\mathcal{T}$ (low-latitude mountains)	21%	84 %	18 %
$\mathcal{T}$ (polar mountains)	13%	63%	8%

## Summary [Lefèvre, Spiga, Lebonnois revised for Icarus (arxiv 1902.07010)]

- ✎ A versatile mesoscale model for Venus with full physics
- ✎ Reproduced amplitude + morphology of Akatsuki's gravity waves
- ✎ Studied tunneling effects through the mixed layers
- ✎ Explained variability with local time
- ✎ Validated Navarro et al.'s semi-parameterized approach

## Perspectives for mesoscale modeling

- 👉 near-surface slope winds [Lebonnois et al. 2018]
- 👉 polar meteorology [Garate-Lopez et al. 2015]
- 👉 mesoscale structures near jets [Horinouchi et al. 2017]
- 👉 nighttime stationary waves [Peralta et al. 2017]
- 👉 mesoscale cyclones [McGouldrick, Limaye, this conference]