MEGA-MIP: M-Earth Global Atmospheres Model Intercomparison Project

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OVERVIEW

- Hagq-Misra+ (2018) introduced 3 circulation regimes for potentially habitable tidally-locked planets. For an 'Earthlike' planet (i.t.o. mass, radius, 1 bar N₂ atmosphere):
 - 'Fast rotators' (P_{rot} < 5 days)
 - 'Rhines rotators' (5 days < P_{rot} < 20 days)
 - 'Slow rotators' (P_{rot} > 20 days)
- ► Aims:
 - How do characteristics for each regime vary across models?
 - How does global circulation affect surface climate and habitability?







ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION: ZONAL MEAN ZONAL WIND + MERIDIONAL OVERTURNING

. С

MZMZ

2600K 4.25D: "FAST"



3300K 19.65D: "RHINES"



3000K 7.93D/7.65D: "RHINES"



3700K 38.66D: "SLOW"









ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION: MEAN ZONAL WIND SPEED + WIND DECOMPOSITION





SURFACE CLIMATE 2600K 4.25D: "Fast"





SUMMARY + NEXT STEPS

'Fast rotators':

- Atmospheric structure similar with two jets sitting high in the atmosphere and 2 meridional cells in each hemisphere, but planetary rotation leading to faster jet in ExoCAM.
- Increased equator-pole temperature contrast. Precipitation focused around sub-stellar point but with some precipitation in mid-latitudes on night-side. ExoCAM slightly warmer overall.
- Slow rotators':
 - ExoCAM and ROCKE-3D in broad agreement, showing a single jet that sits lower in the atmosphere and one meridional cell in each hemisphere.
 - Increased day-night temperature contrast, with ROCKE-3D slightly warmer. Models show slight differences in patterns of evaporation.
- '**Rhines'** rotators more of a 'transitionary' regime between 'fast' and 'slow' rotators?
- Finalise the rotation period for 3000K case
- ► Add more models to ensemble UM + Generic PCM

