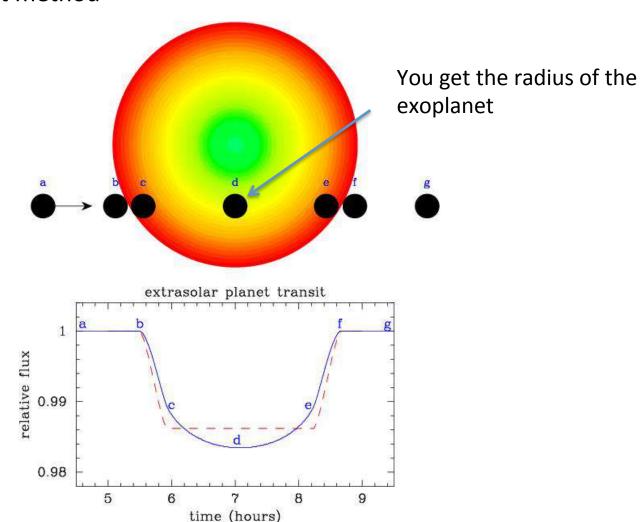
Global circulation models of hot jupiters with Dynamico: solving the radius inflation puzzle

P. Tremblin, S. Fromang & collaborators

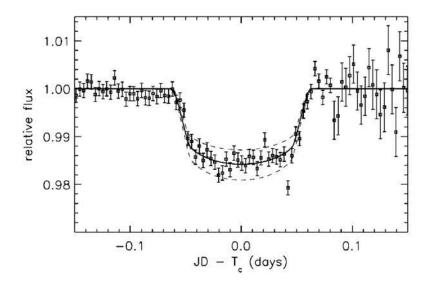
> A bit of history... the transit method

To confirm the 1995 radial velocity detection of an exoplanet,
 Astronomers were looking for a second undirect detection technique:
 the transit method



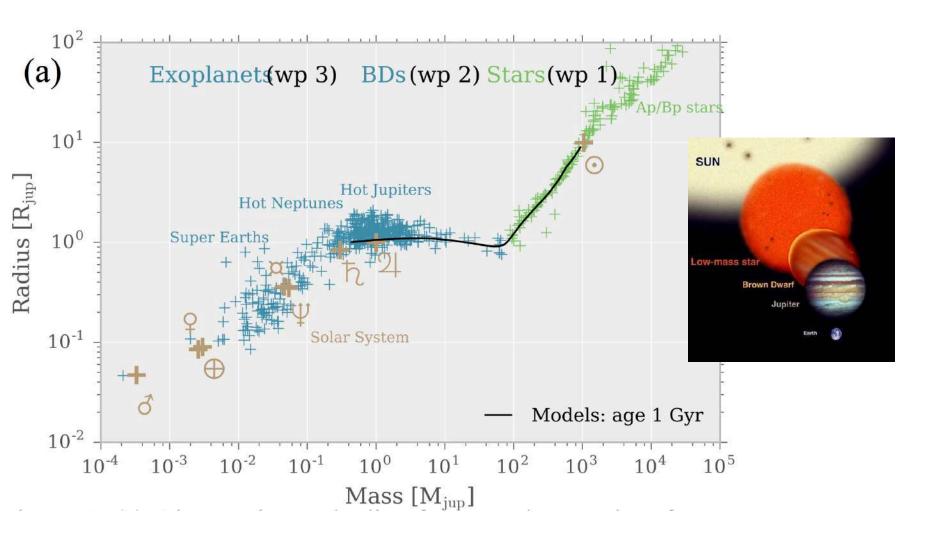
> A bit of history... the transit method

In 1999 Charbonneau et al. got the first detection by this method, a
 0.7 Jupiter-mass hot jupiter called HD209458b



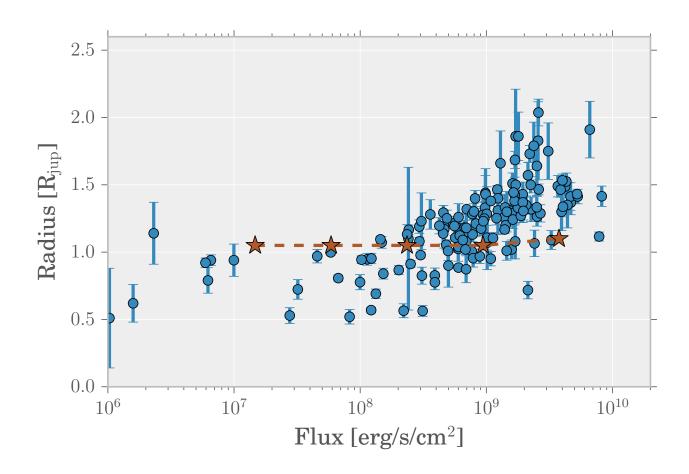
Finally fully confirming the existence of exoplanets!

Problem... the planet is inflated!



Problem... the planet is inflated!

- We know very well what the radius of ball of gas should be
- And we do not know why irradiated hot jupiters are bigger with increasing irradiation



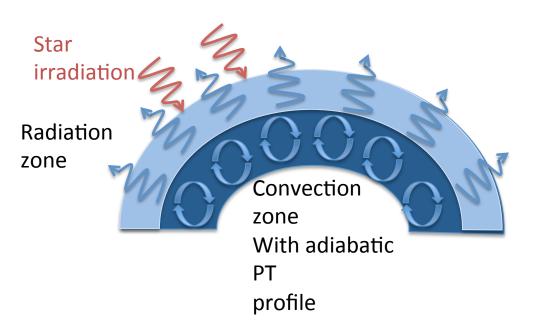
- We do not know why irradiated hot jupiters are bigger with increasing irradiation
- 1D atmospheric models

What you want to get:

- Pressure P
- Temperature T

What you need to solve (steady state):

- Hydrostatic balance
- Energy conservation



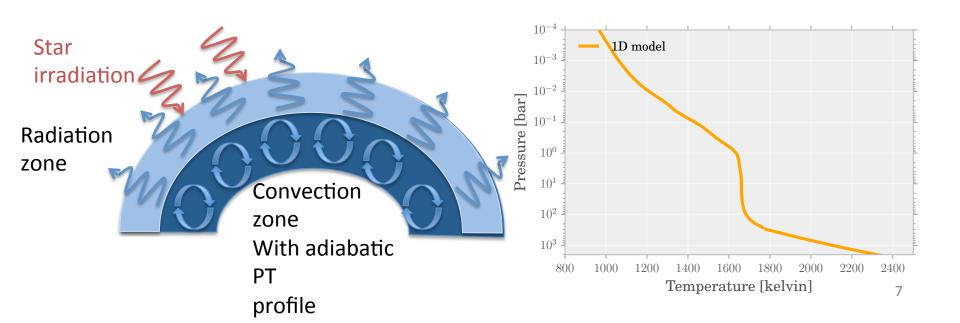
- We do not know why irradiated hot jupiters are bigger with increasing irradiation
- 1D atmospheric models

What you want to get:

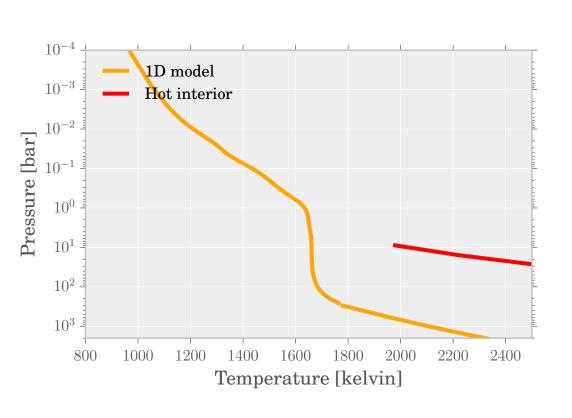
- Pressure P
- Temperature T

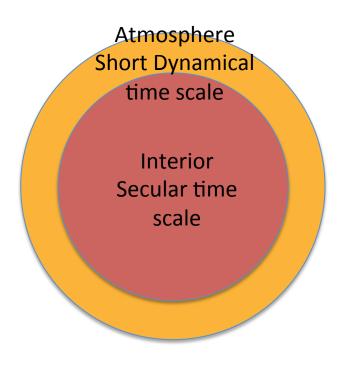
What you need to solve (steady state):

- Hydrostatic balance
- Energy conservation

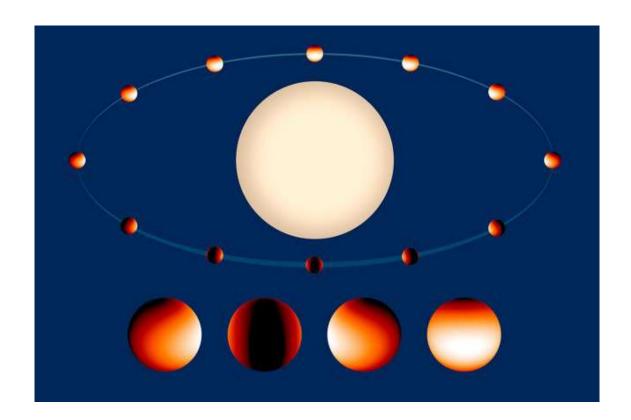


- We do not know why irradiated hot jupiters are bigger with increasing irradiation
- 1D atmospheric models do not work, too cold in the deep atmosphere

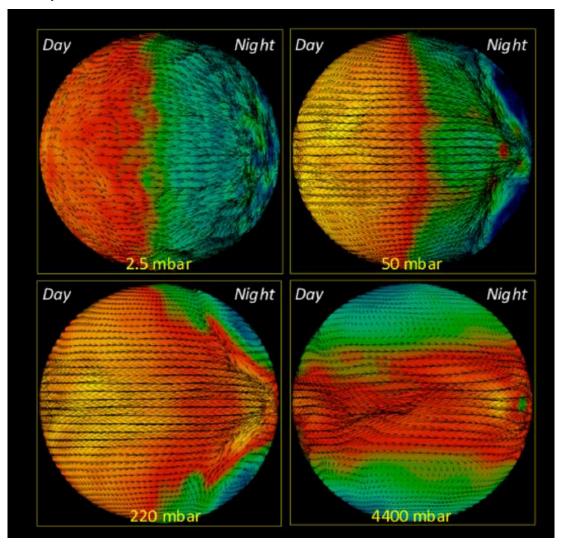




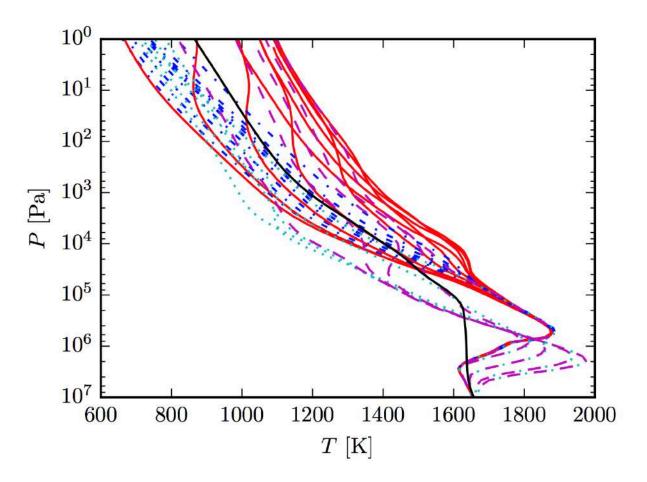
- A hot dayside and a cold nightside implies pressure gradients and winds
- 3D atmospheric models to study the circulation



 3D atmospheric models to study the circulation, evolution in time to get the steady state

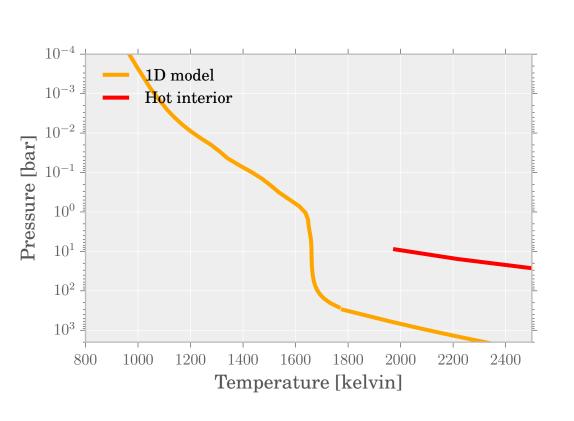


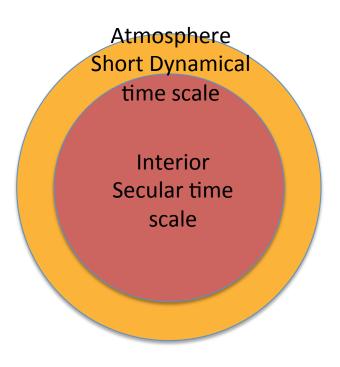
– Does it work ? No…



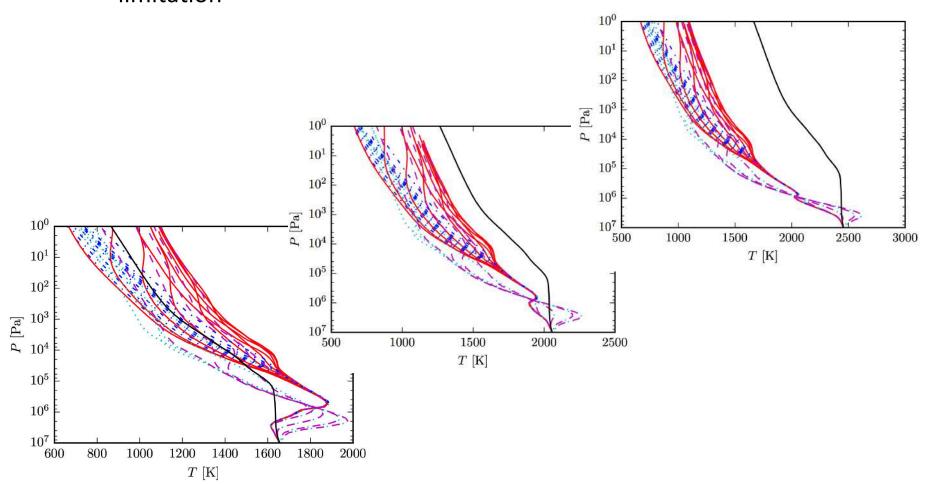
– Can you guess why?

- We do not know why irradiated hot jupiters are bigger with increasing irradiation
- 1D atmospheric models do not work, too cold in the deep atmosphere





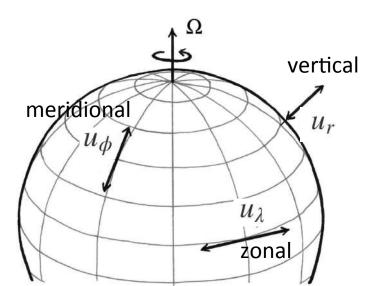
 The deep atmosphere is not converged in time because of computation limitation



- Need to construct a 2D steady state circulation model at the equator
 - Keep the steady state nature of the 1D model
 - Can take into account the asymetric irradiation as a 3D model

– Problems:

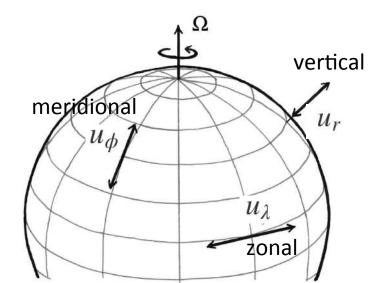
- The meridional wind u_{ϕ} is zero at the equator by north/south symetry but not its derivative $\partial u_{\phi}/\partial \phi$
- The meridional momentum equation vanishes at the equator and we lack one equation to close the system...



- Need to construct a 2D steady state circulation model at the equator
 - Keep the steady state nature of the 1D model
 - Can take into account the asymetric irradiation as a 3D model

– Problems:

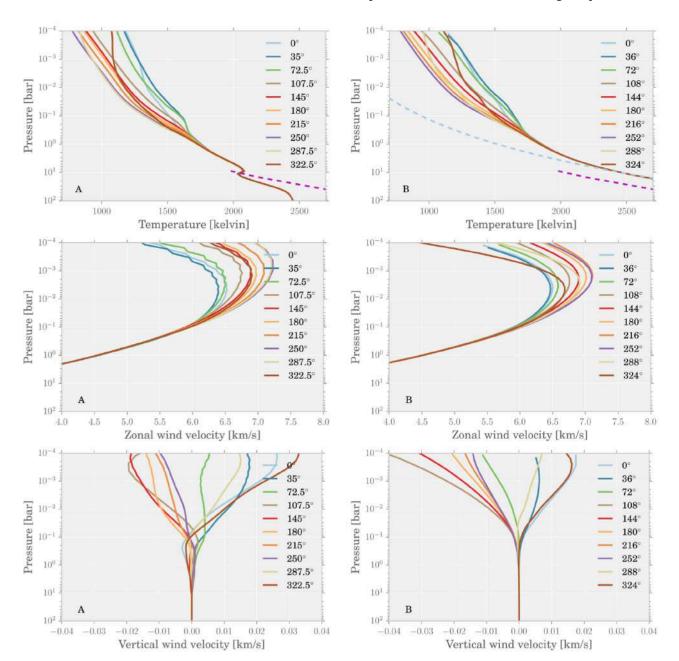
- The meridional wind u_{ϕ} is zero at the equator by north/south symetry but not its derivative $\partial u_{\phi}/\partial \phi$
- The meridional momentum equation vanishes at the equator and we lack one equation to close the system...



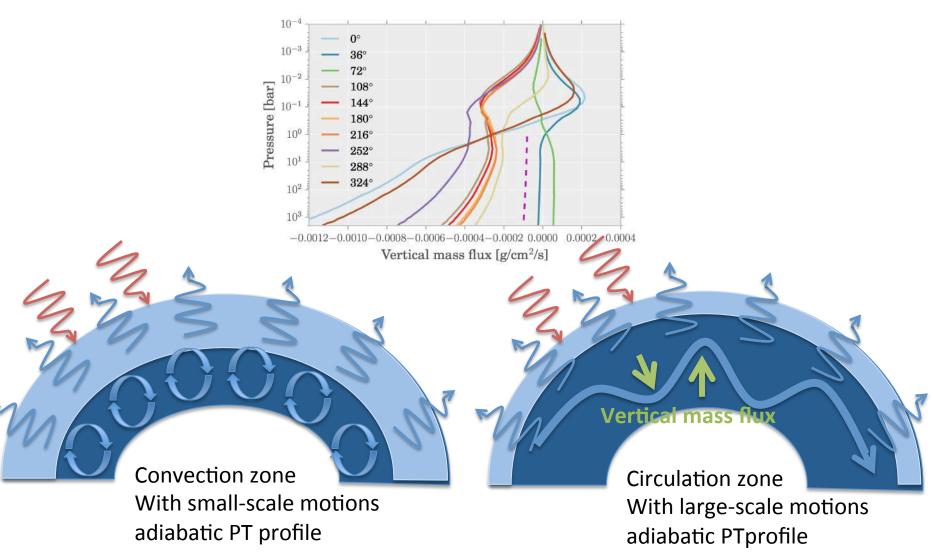
Just assume that transverse mass fluxes are proportional with a constant

$$\frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial r^2\rho u_r}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r\alpha}\frac{\partial \rho u_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

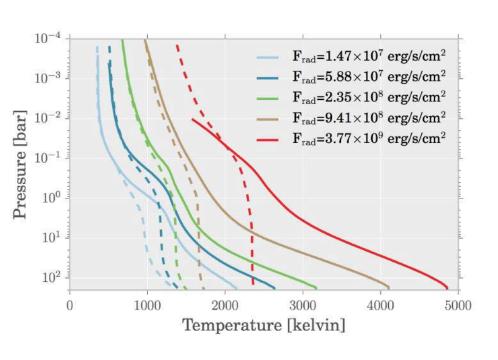
lpha
ightarrow 0 Zonal, vertical wind $lpha
ightarrow \infty$ Zonal, meridional wind

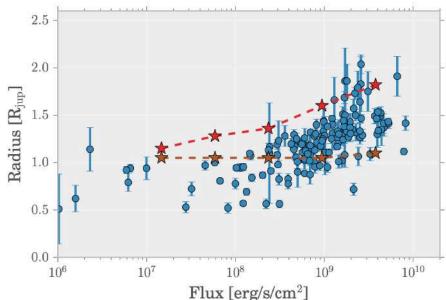


Get a hot deep interior because of vertical mass flows!

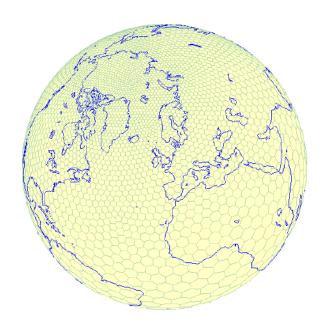


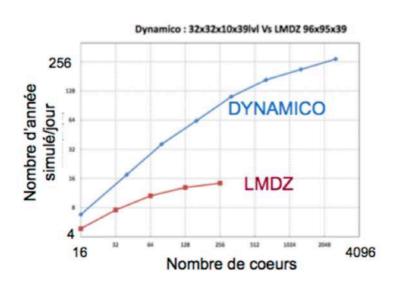
Get a hot deep interior because of vertical mass flows!





- But the solution is only 2D at the equator... what happen at other latitudes ?? Still need 3D simulations but need efficient HPC to reach the steady state
- Efficient new dynamical core for atmospheric circulation: Dynamico
 - Following the adaptation to hot Jupiters done by Sébastien
 - Develop a newtonian cooling parametrization to probe the deep vertical advection of entropy





Thanks!