Mars Climate Database Training day May 26th 2016

MCD Validation: where you should and should not trust the MCD

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How accurate is the MCD ? Color code:

- High Accuracy
- Acceptable Accuracy
- Possible problems
- Significant issues ; irrealistic values

Pressure, Temperature, Density

- Surface Pressure : excellent accuracy (<20 Pa)
- Surface temperature
 - Typically < 10K
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 - In particular : near CO2 ice cap in spring
- Atmospheric temperature and density below 70 km :
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- Atmospheric temperature above 70 km : mean up to ~30K ;+ high variability !
- Density above 70 km:
 - mean < 30% (z<120 km) or 100% (z> 150 km)
 - Very High variability !! Travelling waves + gravity waves
- Density above 250 300 km (MCD extrapoles above top GCM layer)
 - Not well extrapolated in version 5.2 (assumes constant composition ⇒ fix in MCD 5.3)
- - Thermal and solar radiative fluxes

Ice, aerosols and water

• CO₂ ice cover

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- Dust column opacity
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- Dust mass mixing ratio
 - Error by a factor 2 to 3 in detached layers around 20-30 km.
 - Accurate Vertical extension
- Dust effective radius
- Dust deposition rate
- [H2O] vapour
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- [H2O] ice
 - Column : good agreement with TES ; suffer from Ls interpolation
 - Mixing ratio : difficult validation with MCS data: diurnal cycle not understood and discrepancy with TES...
 - Effective radius: Ok in GCM, but severely bugged in MCD.

Trace species and other characteristics

- Long lived trace gas [CO2], [CO], [O], [O2], [N2], [Ar]
 - Accuracy Column & VMR below 120 km : high accuracy (2%)
 - VMR above 120 km: Currently validated with MAVEN NGIMS data
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- Chemically active specie : [O3]
- [H], [H2] above 100 km: discrepancy with MAVEN observations currently fixed.
- [electrons]
 - Between 60 km (1 Pa) and 200 km (5 10-6 Pa) : Good accuracy.
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- Air specific heat capacity, viscosity and reduced gas constant r
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Validation of the MCD climatology

- Ongoing work
- Available measurements are the best way to evaluate and validate the MCD, e.g.:
 - Surface temperatures, atmospheric temperatures and water vapour can be compared to TES values.
 - Atmospheric temperatures and water ice can be compared to MCS values.
 - Atmospheric temperatures can also be compared to MGS and Mars Express Radio Occultations.
 - Surface pressures can be compared to Viking Lander, Pathfinder, Phoenix and MSL measurements.

Surface Pressure Viking Landers Mars Years 12-13

MCDv5.2 validation – VL2 pressure Impact of dust scenario



Change in global behavior due to dust storm is well captured by MCD scenarios.

MCDv5.2 validation – VL2 pressure day-to-day variability



• Seasonal evolution of the day-to-day variability is well captured by MCD.

Surface Pressure REMS onboard Curiosity Mars Year 31-32

 Ongoing measurements for now over a Martian Year (MY31-32) and ongoing



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 Good representativeness of MCDv5.2 clim (and MY31, not shown) scenarios of the seasonal evolution of the Martian CO2 cycle



 Good representativeness of MCDv5.2 clim (and MY31) scenarios of the diurnal evolution of surface pressure (here for Ls 180).



 In some cases local mesoscale circulation, unresolved by the MCD, may induce variations (illustration for Ls=270). Surface Temperature TES onboard MGS Mars Years 24-27 (2am-2pm measurements)

Zonal values of surface temperature



Zonal values of surface temperature





Distributions of surface temperature difference between MCDv5.2 (clim scenario) and TES

- Statistics computed for:
 - MY24: 102.5 < Ls < 360
 - MY25: 0 < Ls < 180
 - -50 < latitude < 50
 - Bins of 1K

<u>Note</u>: MEAN and RMS values are computed from histograms; blue curves are normal distributions of same MEAN and RMS Atmospheric Temperature TES onboard MGS Mars Years 24-27 (2am-2pm measurements)

Zonal values of atmospheric temperature (106 Pa)



Zonal values of atmospheric temperature (106 Pa)





Distributions of atmospheric temperature difference, at 106 Pa, between MCDv5.2(high res.) and TES.

MCD a bit too warm at 2pm.

- Statistics computed for:
 - Pressure: 106 Pa
 - MY26: 0 < Ls < 360
 - MY27: 0 < Ls < 85
 - -50 < latitude < 50</p>
 - Bins of 1K

Bracketing TES with MCDv5.2 scenarios



Bracketing TES with MCDv5.2 scenarios

(MCD5.2-TES) DAYTIME TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE AT 106 PA, FOR MY25 STORM



during global Planet encircling storm (MY25)

MCD5.2-TES) NIGHTTIME TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE AT 106 PA, FOR MY25 STORM



Atmospheric Temperature Mars Express Radio Occultations Mars Years 27-29

Mars Express Radio Occultation data

- Radio Occultation profiles available, over years 2004-2008, ie MY27-MY29 (208 profiles; kindly provided by S. Tellman).
- Span a good range of local times and latitudes.



Mars Express Radio Occultation data

Radio Occultation retrievals require an a priori upper ۲ atmosphere temperature T(top).



orbit 473, MY 27, Ls = 45.5, LT = 17.1, lon = 238.4, lat = 16.7



Distributions of atmospheric temperature differences between MCDv5.2 cold/clim/warm scenarios and Mars Express Radio Occultations

- Statistics computed for:
 - MY27-MY29, 208 profiles
 - Bins of 1K
 - Altitude bands of 10 km



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- Statistics computed for:
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Atmospheric Temperature MCS onboard MRO Mars Years 28-31 (3am-3pm measurements)

Zonal values of atmospheric temperature (106 Pa)



Zonal values of atmospheric temperature (106 Pa)





Distributions of atmospheric temperature difference, at 106 Pa, between MCDv5.2 and MCS.

MCD a bit too cold at 3pm.

(whereas it was found to be a bit too warm at 2pm wrt TES!)

- Statistics computed for:
 - Pressure: 106 Pa
 - MY30: 0 < Ls < 360
 - MY31: 0 < Ls < 360
 - -50 < latitude < 50</p>
 - Bins of 1K

Bracketing MCS with MCDv5.2 scenarios

(MCD5.2-MCS) DAYTIME TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE AT 106 PA, FOR MY30-31



during regular martian years (e.g. MY30-31)



UPPER ATMOSPHERE: Spicam observations and MCD 4.3 vs MCD 5

Mean profile (S. winter)



UPPER ATMOSPHERE: Spicam observations and MCD 4.3 vs MCD 5 Mean profile (S. winter)



UPPER ATMOSPHERE: Spicam observations and MCD 4.3 vs MCD 5

Mean profile (N. winter)



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Upper atmosphere: MGS aerobraking density observations compared to MCD



Detailed analysis of MGS aerobraking measurements with the MCD

z = 115 Km Ls $\simeq 65^{\circ}$ Local time = 4 pm25 Observations 20 kg/km³ 15 10 5 Mars Climate database (GCM) Ω 100 200 300 ()Longitude

 Migrating tides : Wave directly forced by the sun ⇒ propagate westward

On Mars, the solar forcing interact with the topography and create "Non migrating tides" ⇒ they can propagate eastward !



Forbes et al. 2002

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MGS aerobraking in-situ density simulation: Analysis of the waves involved



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