Synthesis of MGS Observations of the 2001 Global Dust Storm on Mars: Implications for Atmospheric Dynamics

Robert M. Haberle John Noble James R. Murphy Alison F.C. Bridger Jeffery L. Hollingsworth Bruce Cantor Michael Malin Michael Smith

Objective

• Understand role of large-scale dynamics in onset and evolution of 2001 GDS

Key Data Sets

- MOC daily globals (Mike Malin and Bruce Cantor)
- TES temperature/opacity data (Phil Christensen and Mike Smith)
- MHSA (Terry Martin & Jim Murphy)

Approach

- Superimpose binned TES/MHSA data on MOC daily global maps
 - Better sense of how dust and temperature fields evolve
- Interpret Dynamics using Ames GCM
 - Force model with TES opacities

Storm Onset in Hellas





Wave One Peak Amplitude

TES 0.50 mb Temperature (K), Mars Year 25, L_s =187.517°, 2pm



MHSA Gives Similar Results

MHSA Quadrants 1 & 2 Average Daytime Temperature (K), L_s=187.517°



Claritas Storm Begins on the Next Sol This Region is Major Source of Dust for this Storm



Is there a dynamical connection between Hellas and Claritas?

Working Hypothesis

- Precursor pulses associated with traveling baroclinic eddies in combination with.....
- Amplification of apparent wave 1 is due to quasi stationary wave 1 response to enhanced dust heating in Hellas
- Claritas lifting (and possibly others) triggered by Rossby Wave Trains emanating from Hellas
 => This is a novel concept for Mars GDS <==



GCM Predicts Similar 0.5 mb Patterns

2PM Temperatures



Longitudinally Asymmetric Hadley Cell







Summary

- Many components of the GC appear to play a role
 - Traveling baroclinic eddies
 - Quasi stationary waves
 - Hadley circulation
 - Thermal Tides
- Understanding cause of the lifting in Claritas is the key
 - Rossby wave trains (action at a distance) are a novel idea for Mars dust storm theories
 - GCM results are very suggestive
 - But connection between them and surface stress needs to be understood