

# Condensate Clouds of Cool Objects

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# Clouds



on the way to meteor crater

# Uniqueness of Low T Atmosphere

- Complex chemistry and molecules
- Alkali opacity
- **Condensation and cloud formation**

**Condensate species:**

MgSi<sub>3</sub>, Mg<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>4</sub>, ...

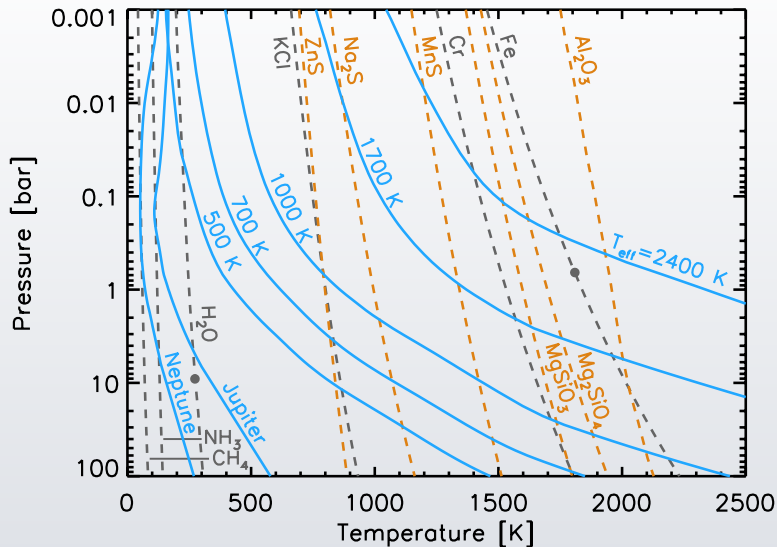
to H<sub>2</sub>O, NH<sub>3</sub>,...

# Cloud Keynotes

## WHAT DOES CLOUD MEAN?

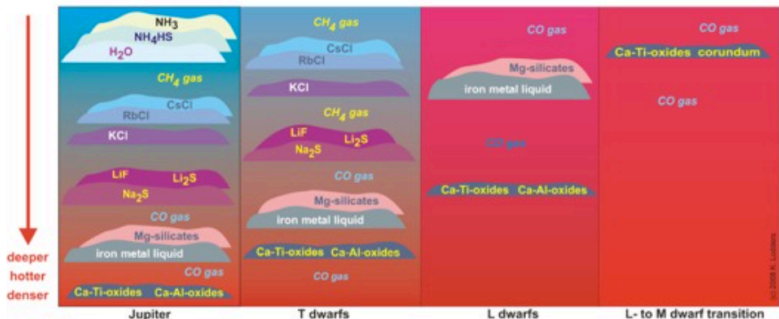
- solid/liquid particles formed by condensation

# Cloud Keynotes



Marley & Robinson 2014

# Cloud Keynotes



# Cloud Keynotes

## PHYSICAL PROCESSES

- dust particle formation
- the mixing of dust and gas
- dust growth and evaporation
- the feedback of condensation to chemical equilibrium.

# Cloud Keynotes



## LACK OF CONSTRAINTS

- degeneracy of spectroscopy

# Model Approaches

## TSUJI MODEL

- Precipitation described by critical temperature  $T_{\text{cr}}$
- Cloud thickness varies with  $T_{\text{cr}}$

# Model Approaches

## ALLARD SETTL MODEL

- mixing, condensate, coagulation, and sedimentation time scales are bonded by particle size and condensate fraction
- particle size and condensate fraction are calculated to balance those time scales

# Model Approaches

## ACKERMAN & MARLEY

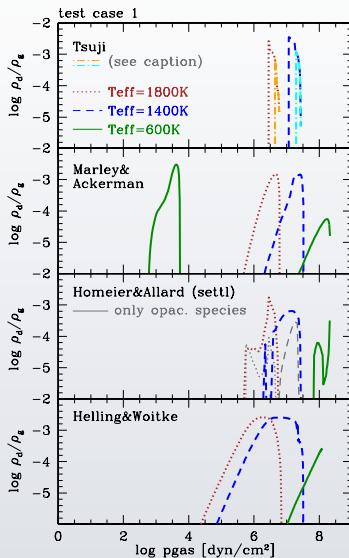
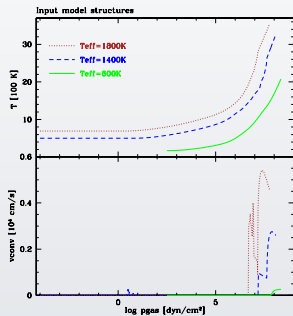
- using a scaling factor to describe the relationship of sedimentation velocity and turbulent mixing
- prescribing a particle size distribution

# Model Approaches

## HELLING & WOITKE

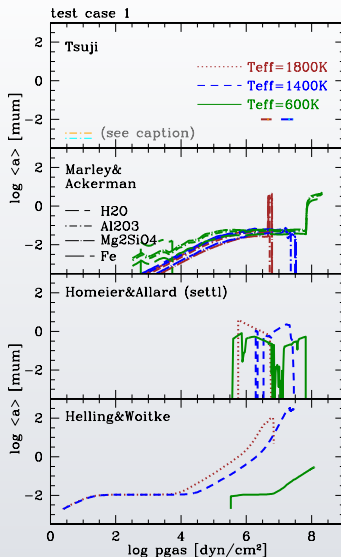
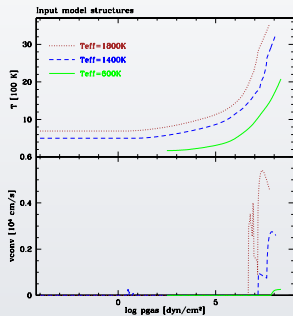
- Condensation starts with formation of seed particles
- seeds growing by gas-solid surface reaction

# Comparison



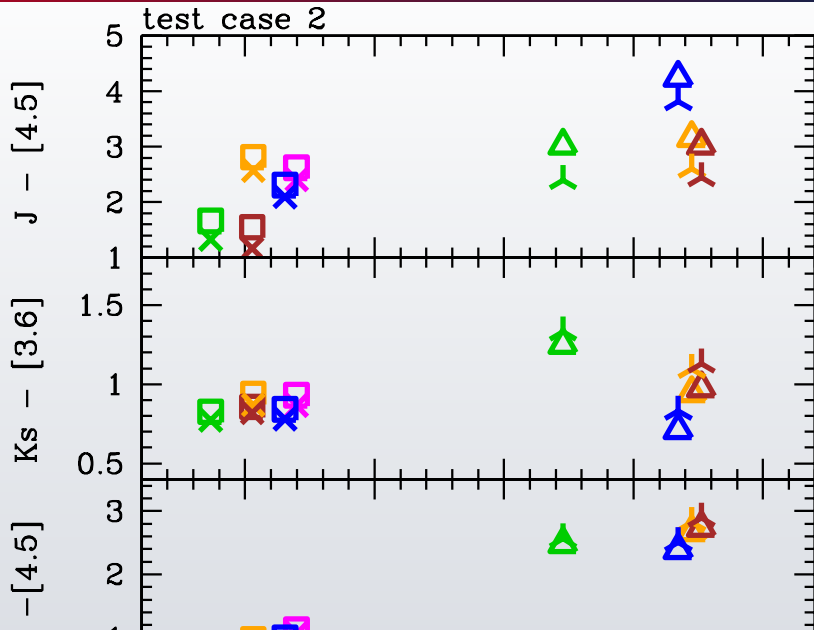
Helling et. al. (2008)

# Comparison



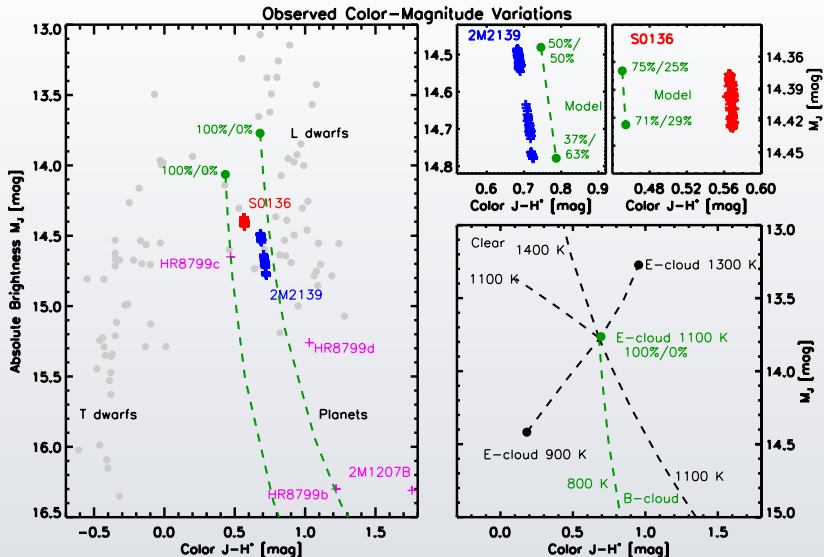
Helling et. al. (2008)

# Comparison



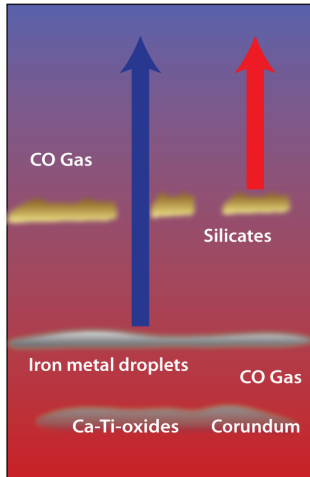


# Time resolved observation

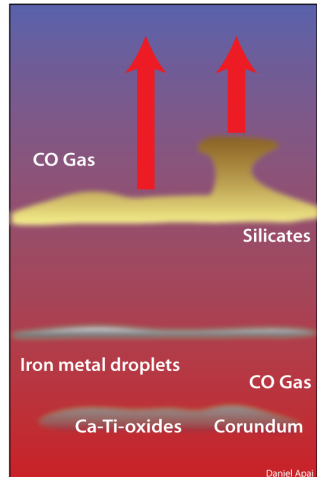


Apai et. al. (2013)

## Cloud Holes : Large Color Variations



## Cloud Thickness: Small Color Variations



Cool Upper  
Atmosphere

Hot Interior

Daniel Apai