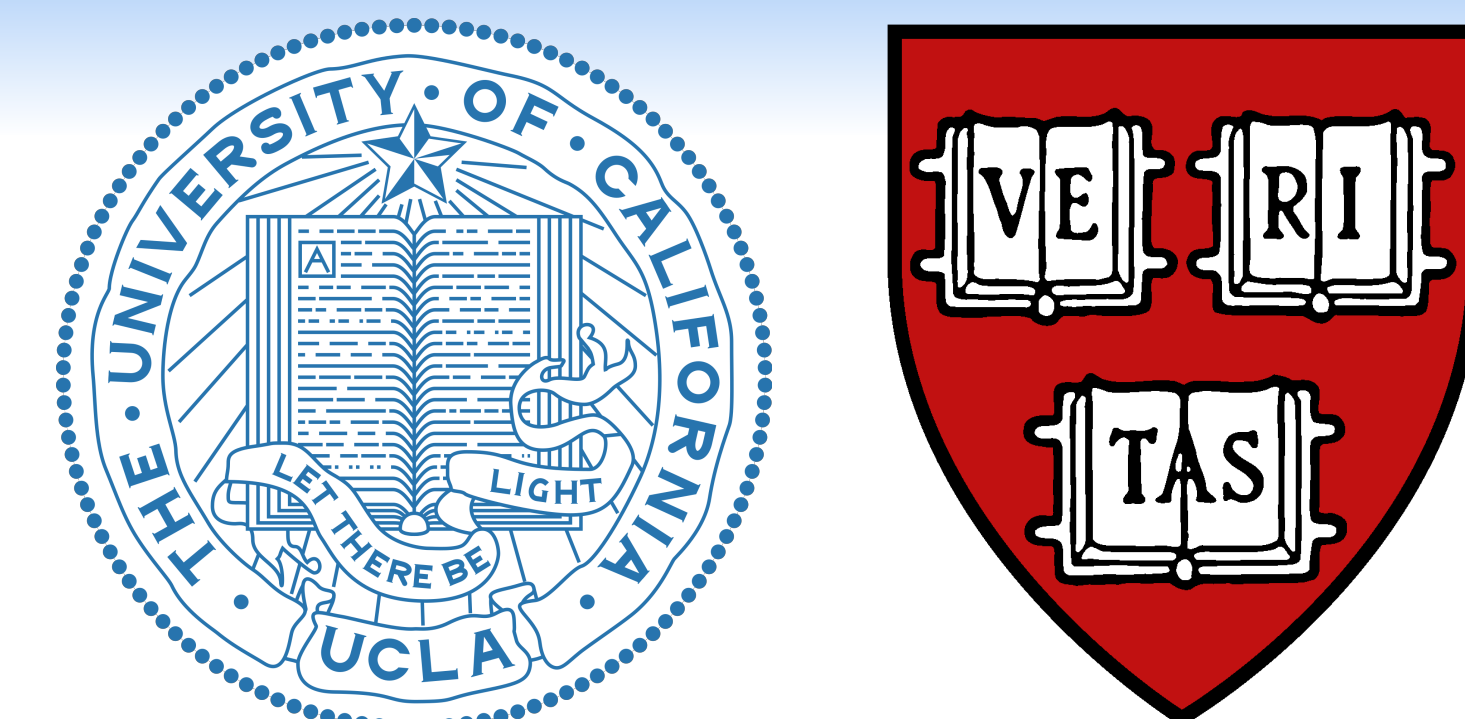


Investigating the Equatorial Gaps in Snowball Earth Sea Glaciers on Tidally-Locked Exoplanets around M-stars

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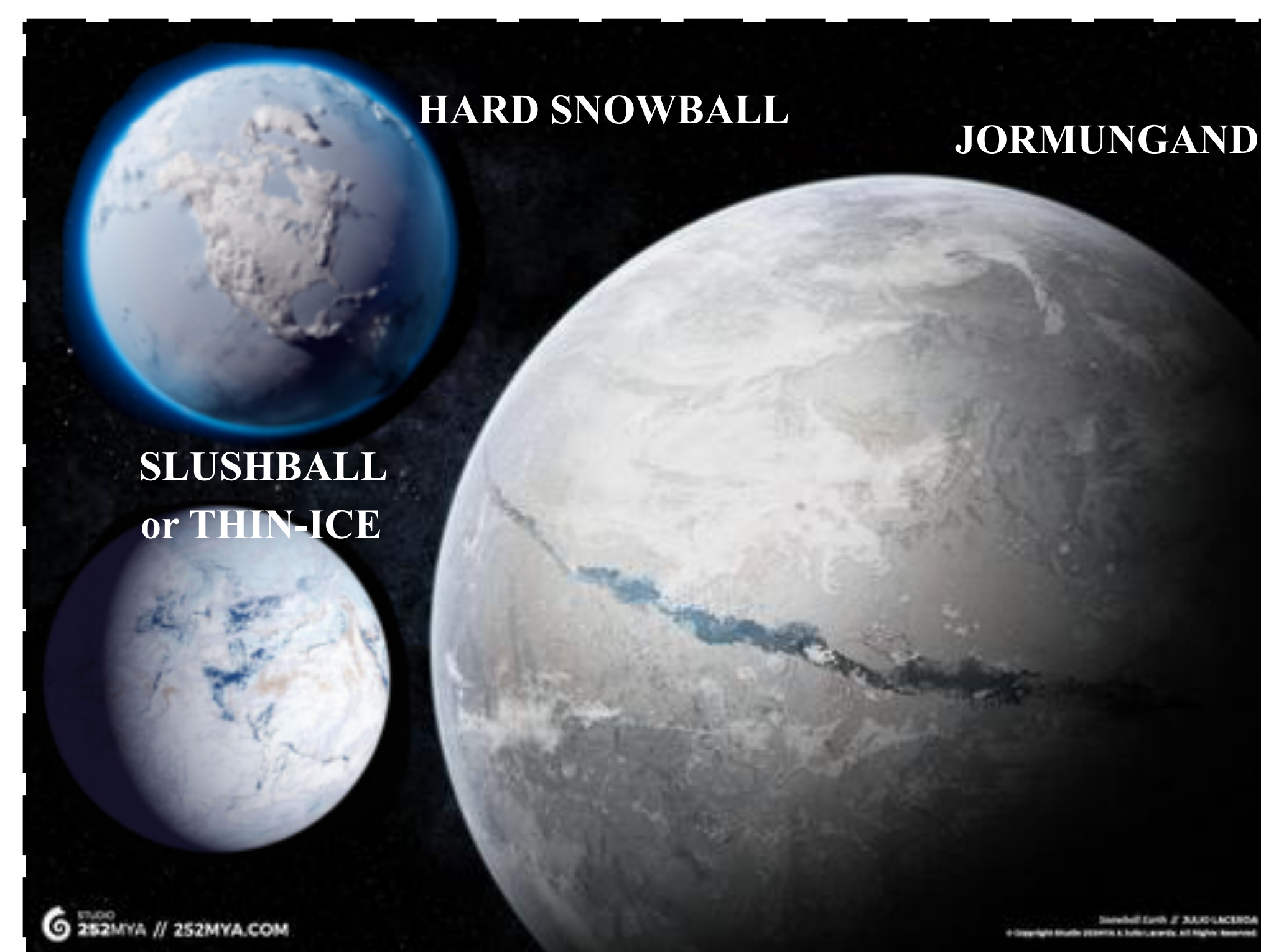


Main Points

- Here, we present the blueprint of a novel 1-D spherical ice flow model that will eventually be asynchronously coupled to 2-D atmospheric and oceanic models.
- The ice flow model allows for gaps in thick ice cover on a Snowball Earth or glaciated planet.
- At the edges of thick ice, dynamic boundary conditions and a parameterization for subgrid-scale advance and retreat was introduced.

The Earth's surface became globally or partially glaciated at least once during the Neoproterozoic by O(km) thick ice sheets.

- observations of vigorous glacial activity in low latitudes.³
- survival of photosynthetic, eukaryotic, marine life for millions of years.¹
- deglacial recovery without *excessive* buildup of atmospheric CO₂.³



Is an open-ocean or thin-ice climate solution viable?

- The form of the operating curve (equilibrium ice-line latitude versus CO₂) is still an open question for Snowball Earth.³

There is at least one Earth-sized Planet in the HZ of every M-star.¹

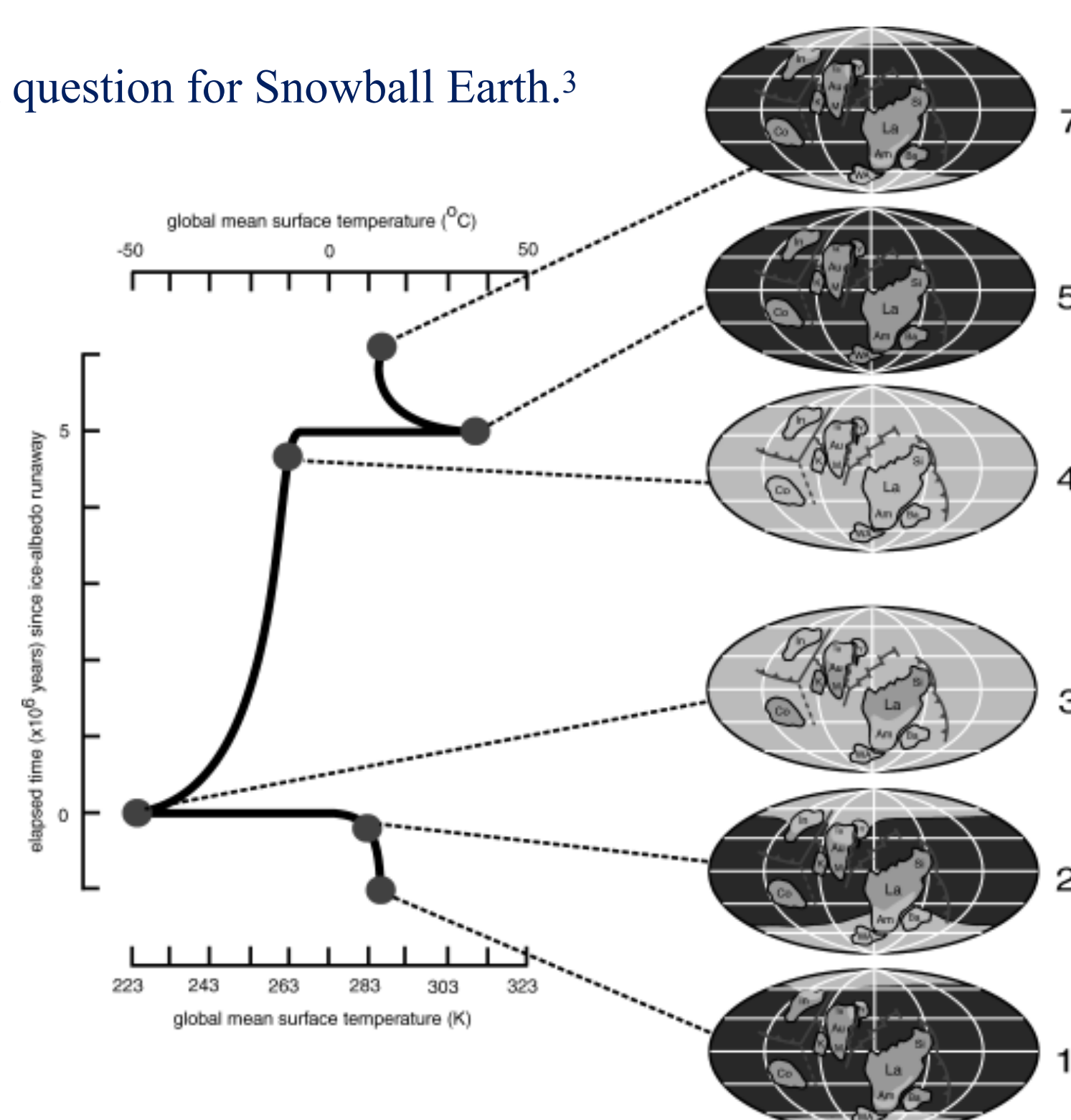
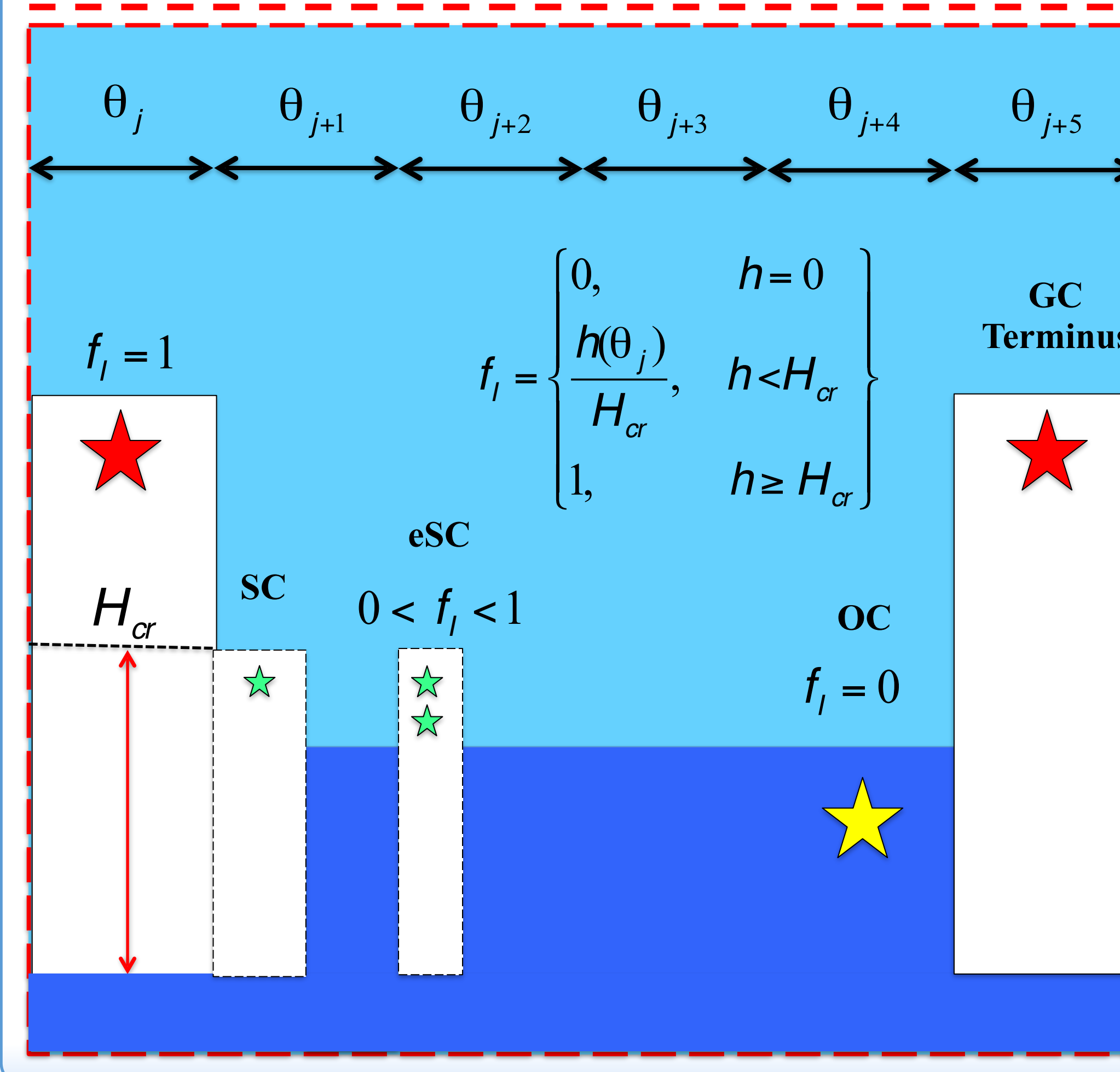
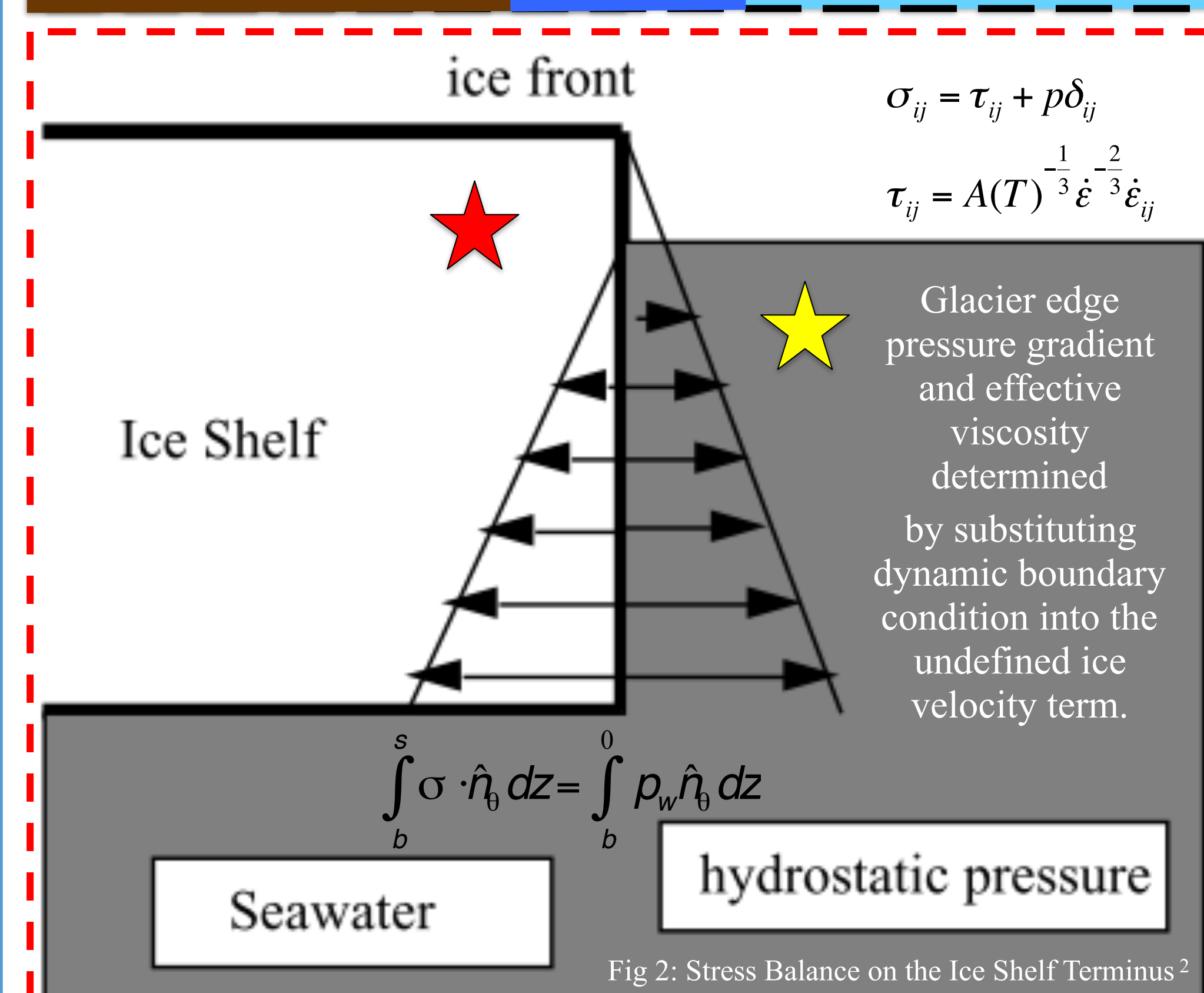
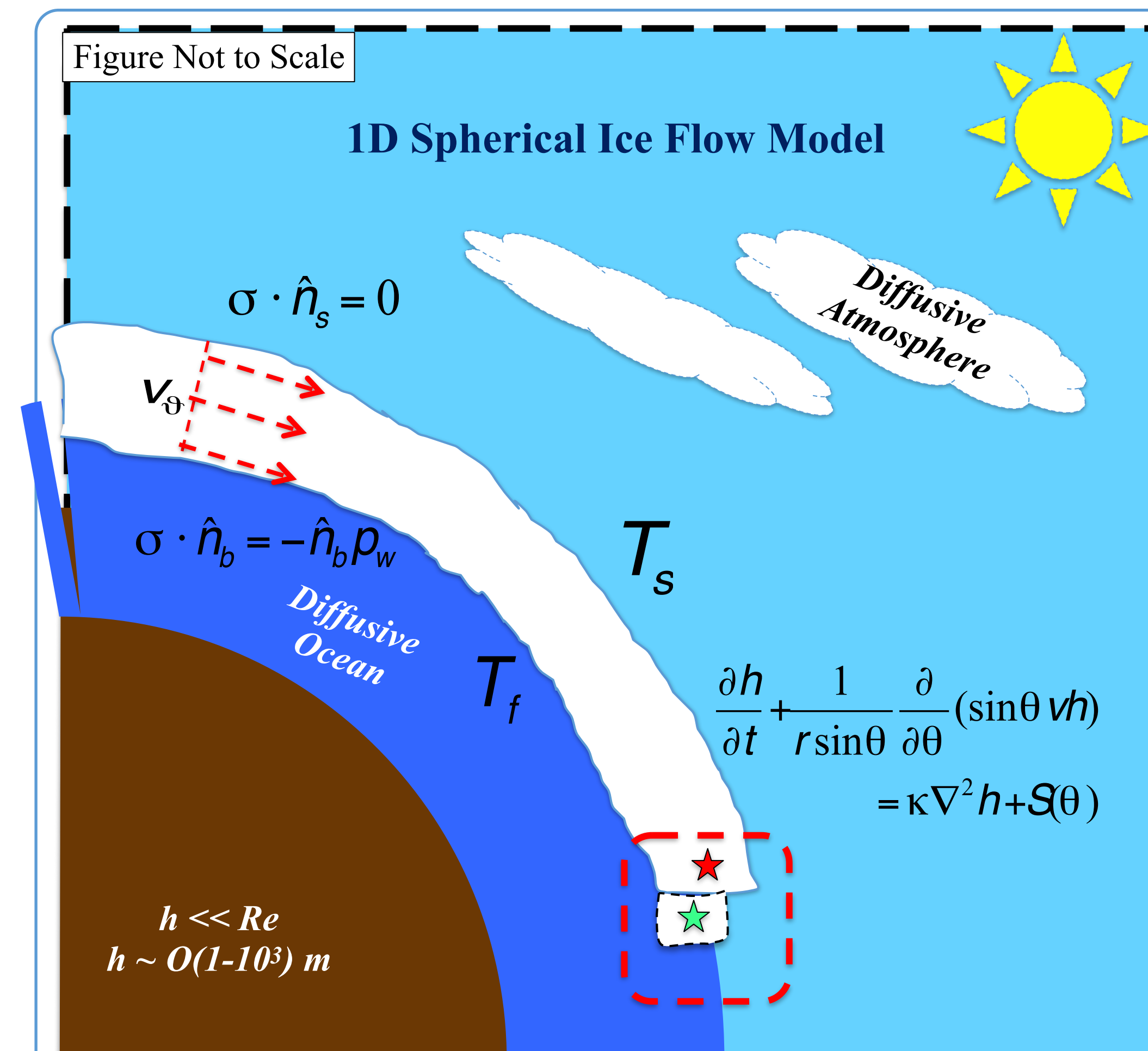
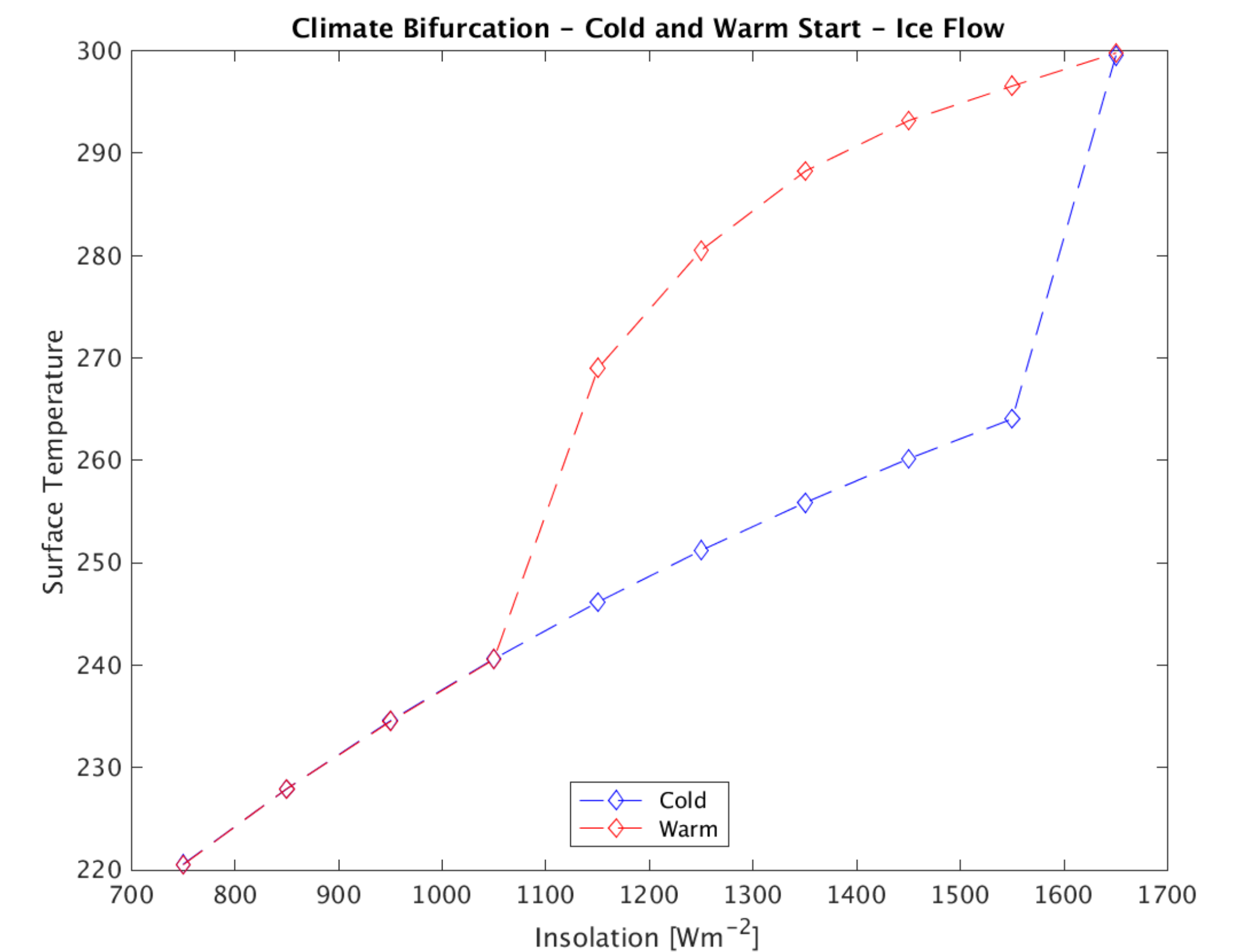
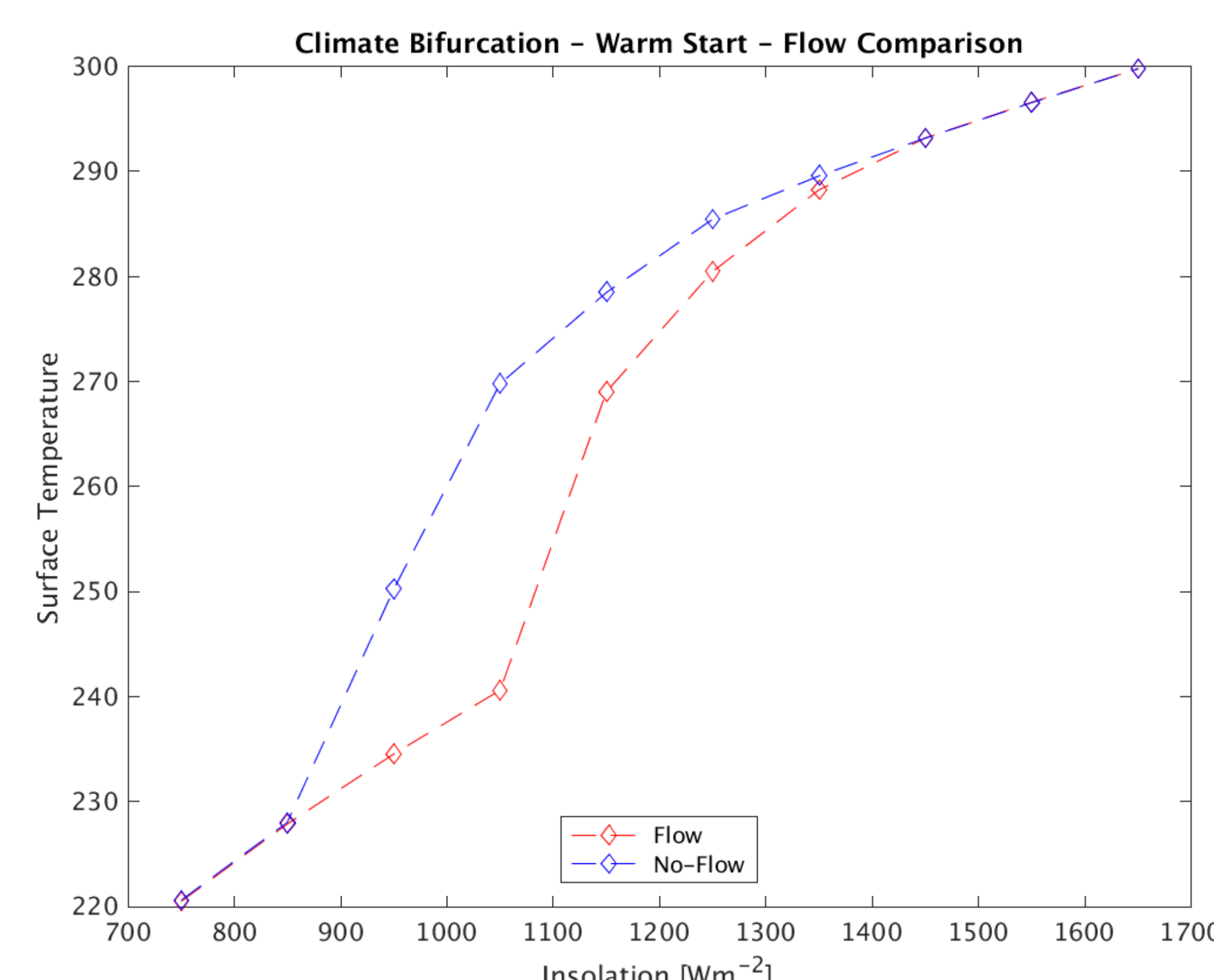
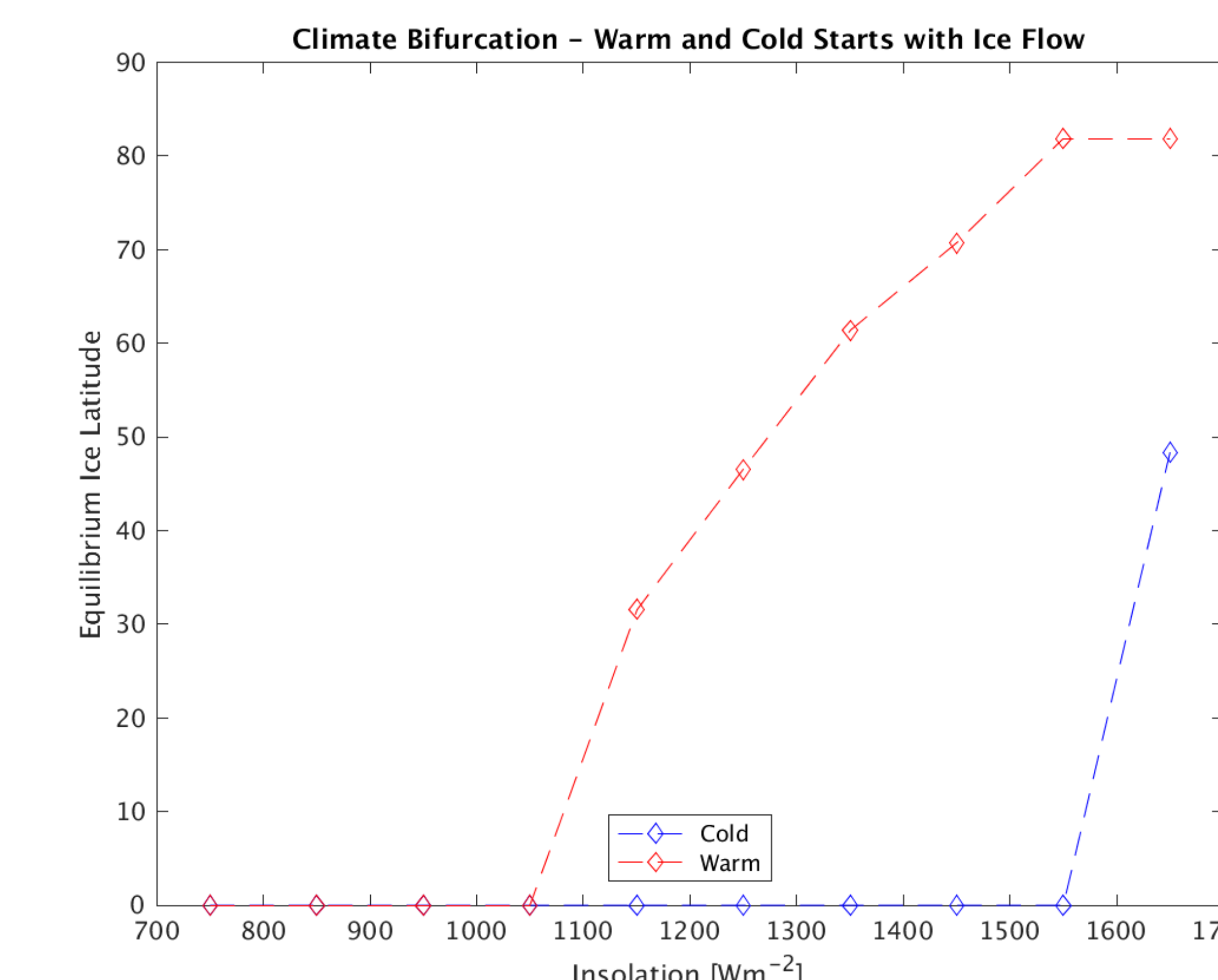
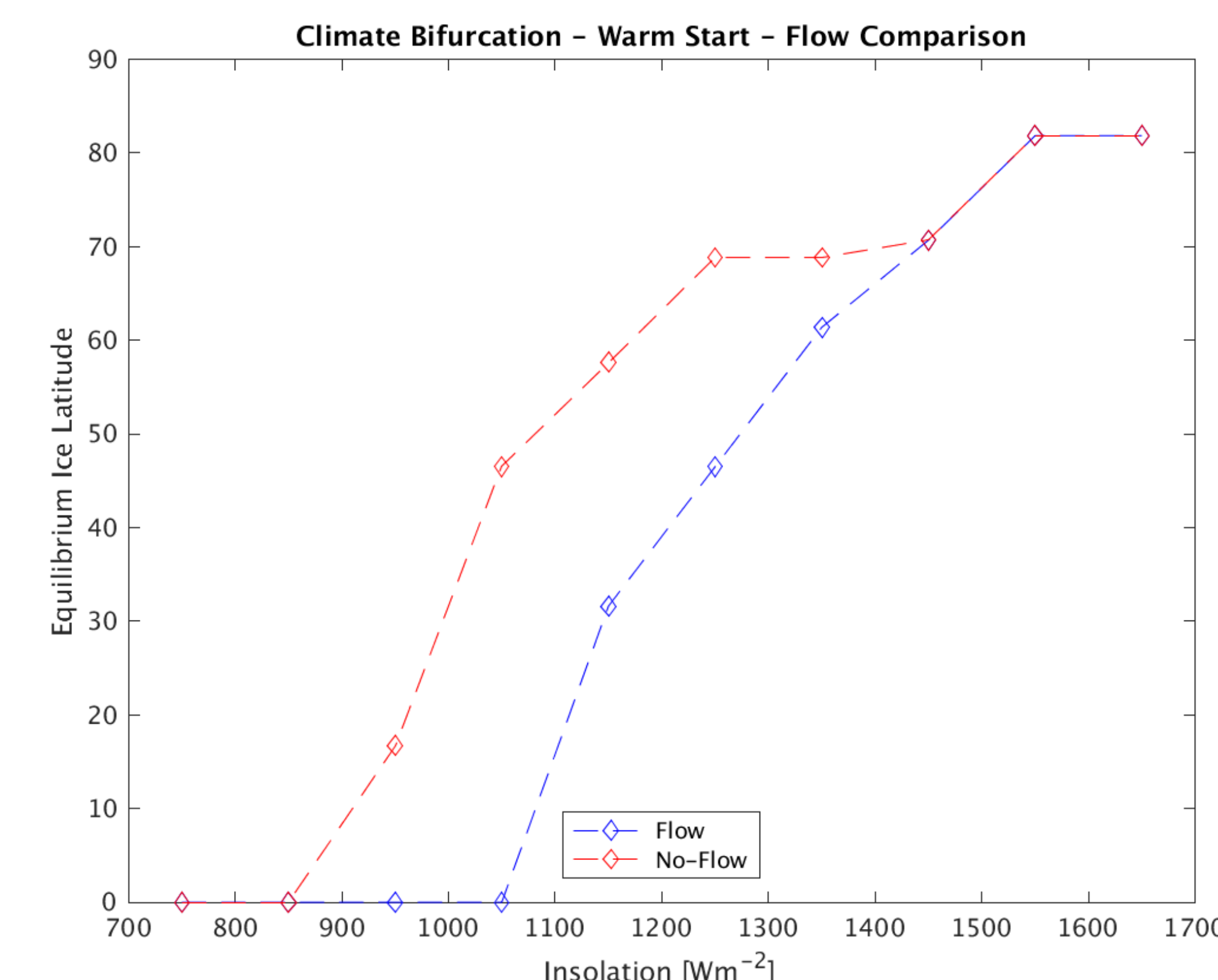


Fig 1: Snowball Earth Transition - from Hoffman and Schrag (2002)



Can gaps in thick, semi-global ice coverage be maintained as open-ocean or thin sea ice at the equator by ocean-ice-atmosphere dynamics?



Results for a Rapidly Rotating Earth-like Planet

- For warm-starts, ice flow increases hysteresis.
- The snowball-to-warm transition occurs at high insolation in the presence of ice flow.
- For warm-starts at a given solar insolation, ice flow reduces global mean surface temperatures.

Next Steps

- Sensitivity testing of artificial variables like the critical height
- Asynchronously coupling ice flow to 2D ocean and atmosphere model
- Apply full model to the research question and its applicable extensions

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