

Modèles simples de la Variabilité Climatique

François Lott

Cours 4:

Oscillations de basse fréquence dans la troposphère aux latitudes tempérées

1 Observations

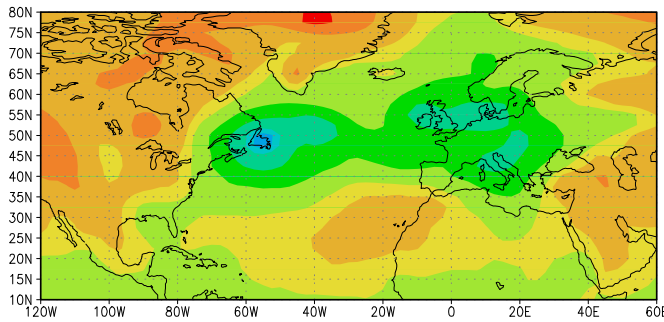
2 Le modèle simple de Charney et DeVore (1977)

3 Résolution numérique

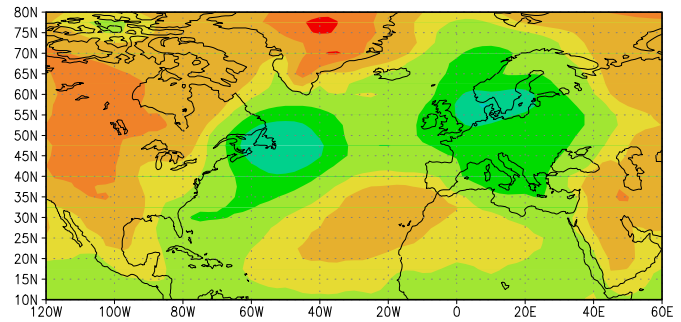
Trajectoire caractéristique d'une dépression sur l'Atlantique Nord

Pression au niveau de la mer

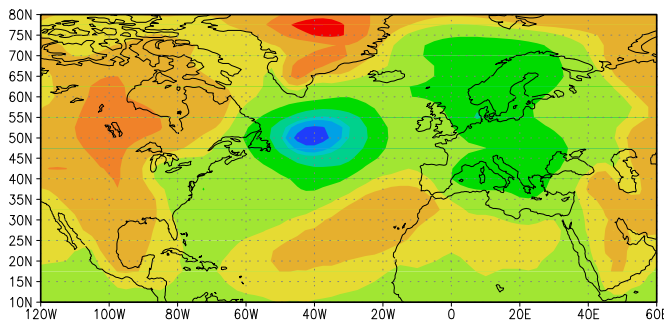
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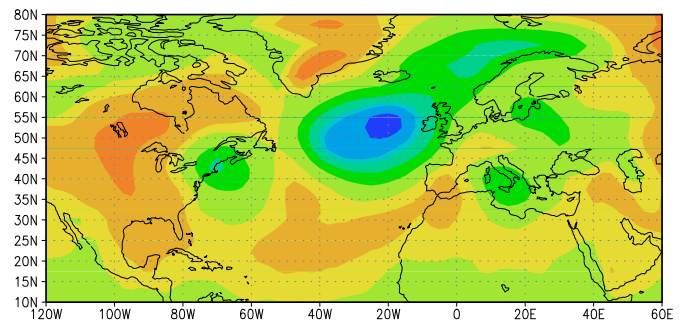
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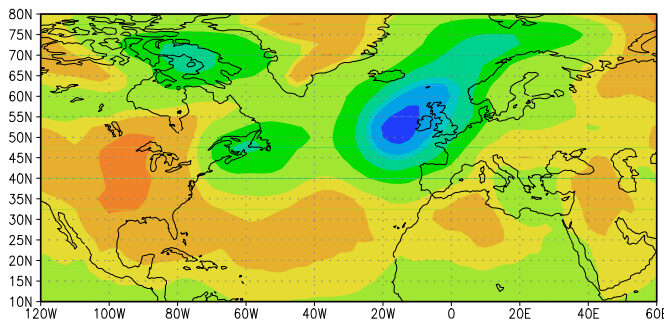
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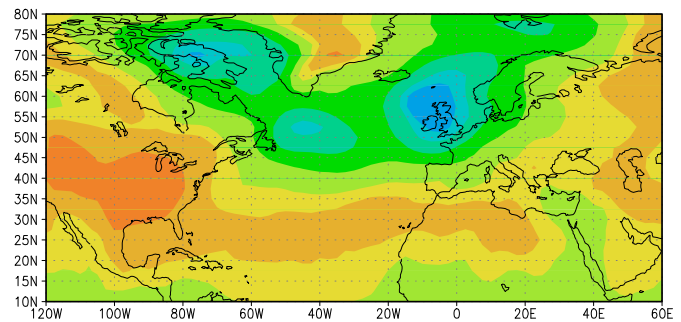
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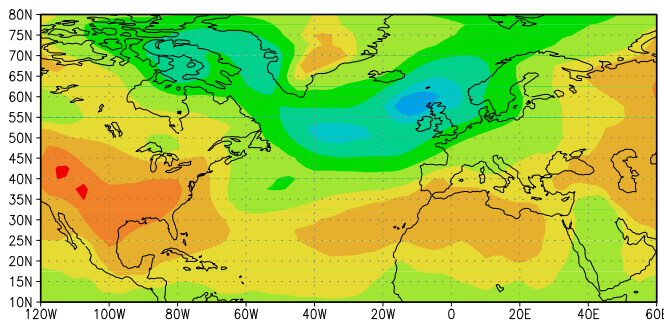
2001 1er Janvier



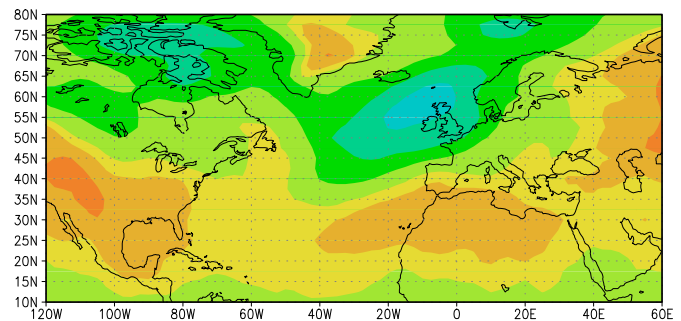
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2001 3 Janvier



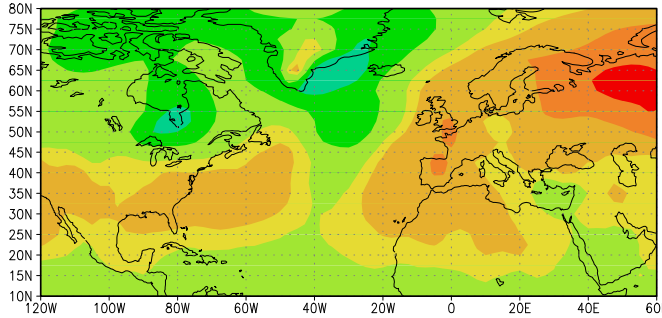
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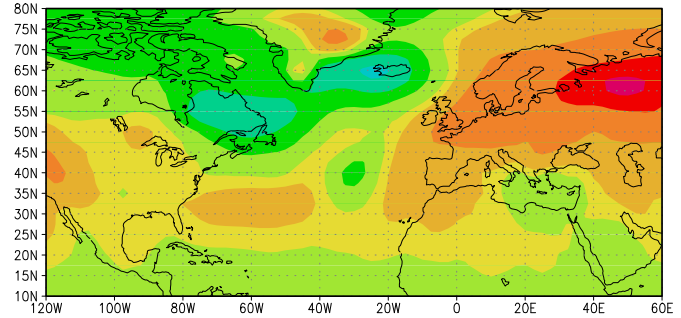
Exemple de la modification de la Trajectoire des dépressions sur l'Atlantique Nord

Pression au niveau de la mer

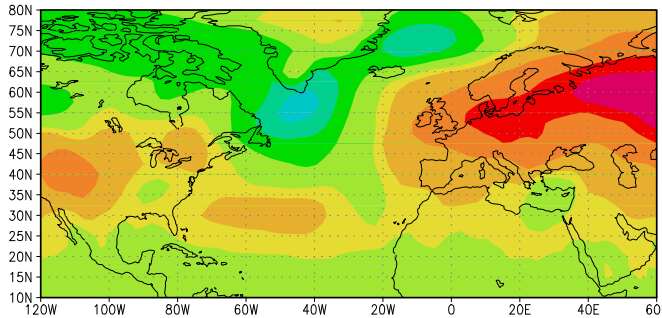
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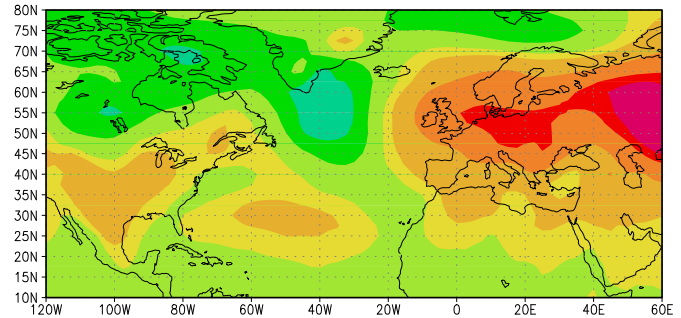
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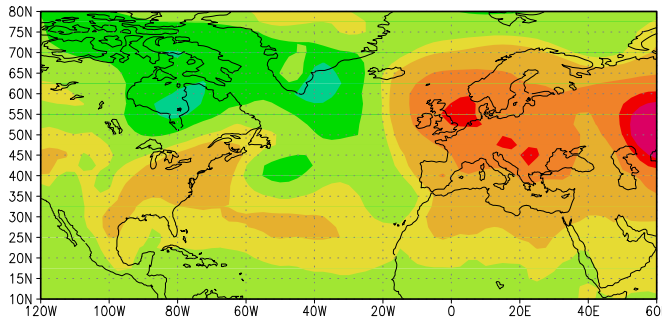
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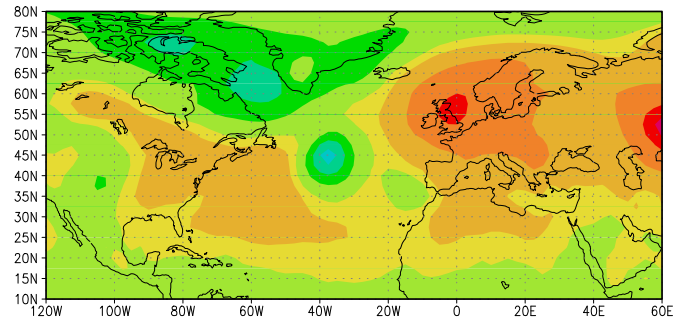
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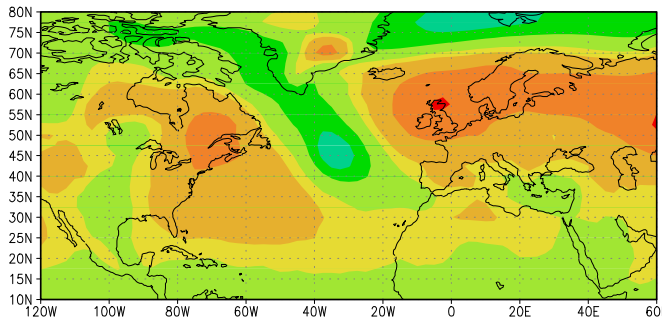
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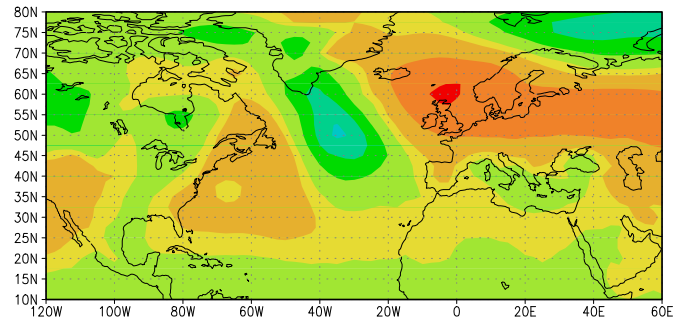
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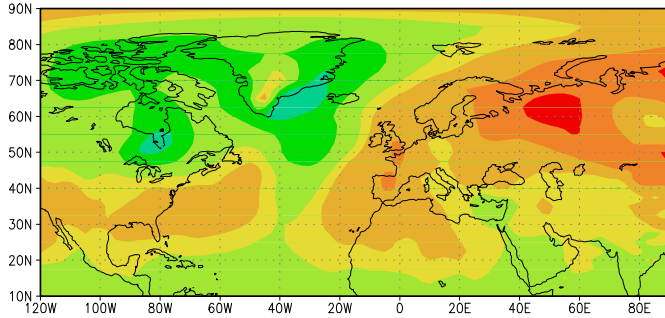
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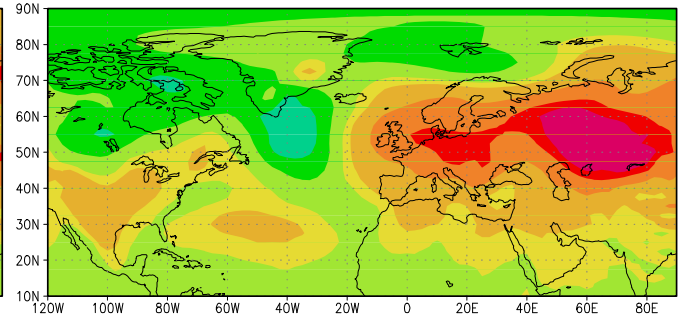
Exemple de la modification de la Trajectoire des dépressions sur l'Atlantique Nord

Pression au niveau de la mer Cartes tout les 3 jours

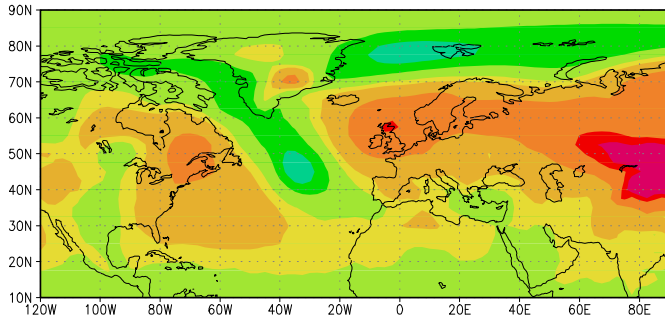
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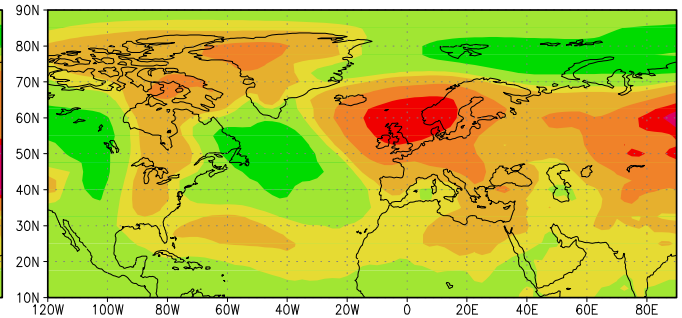
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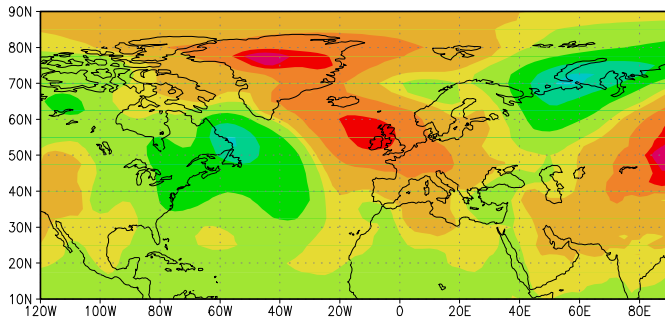
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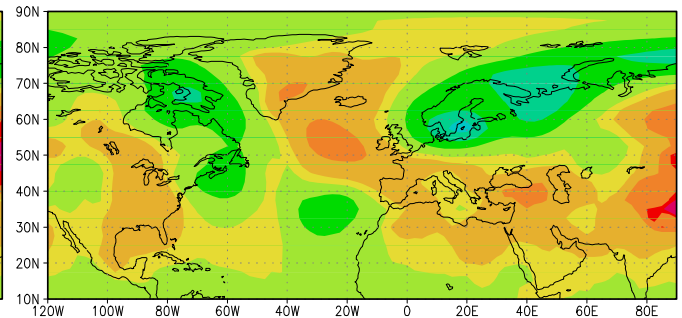
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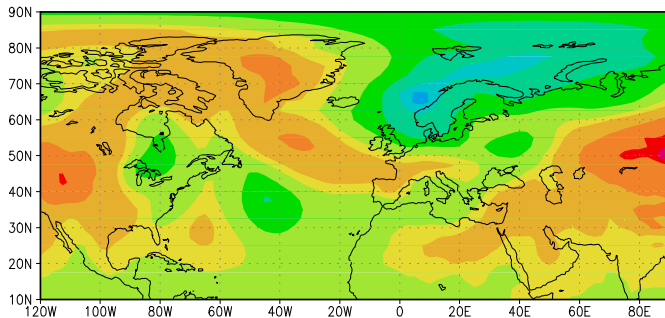
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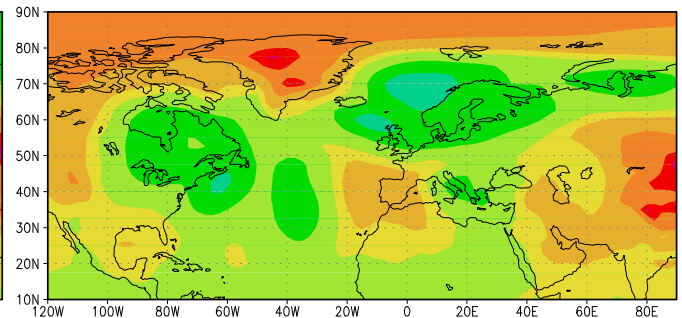
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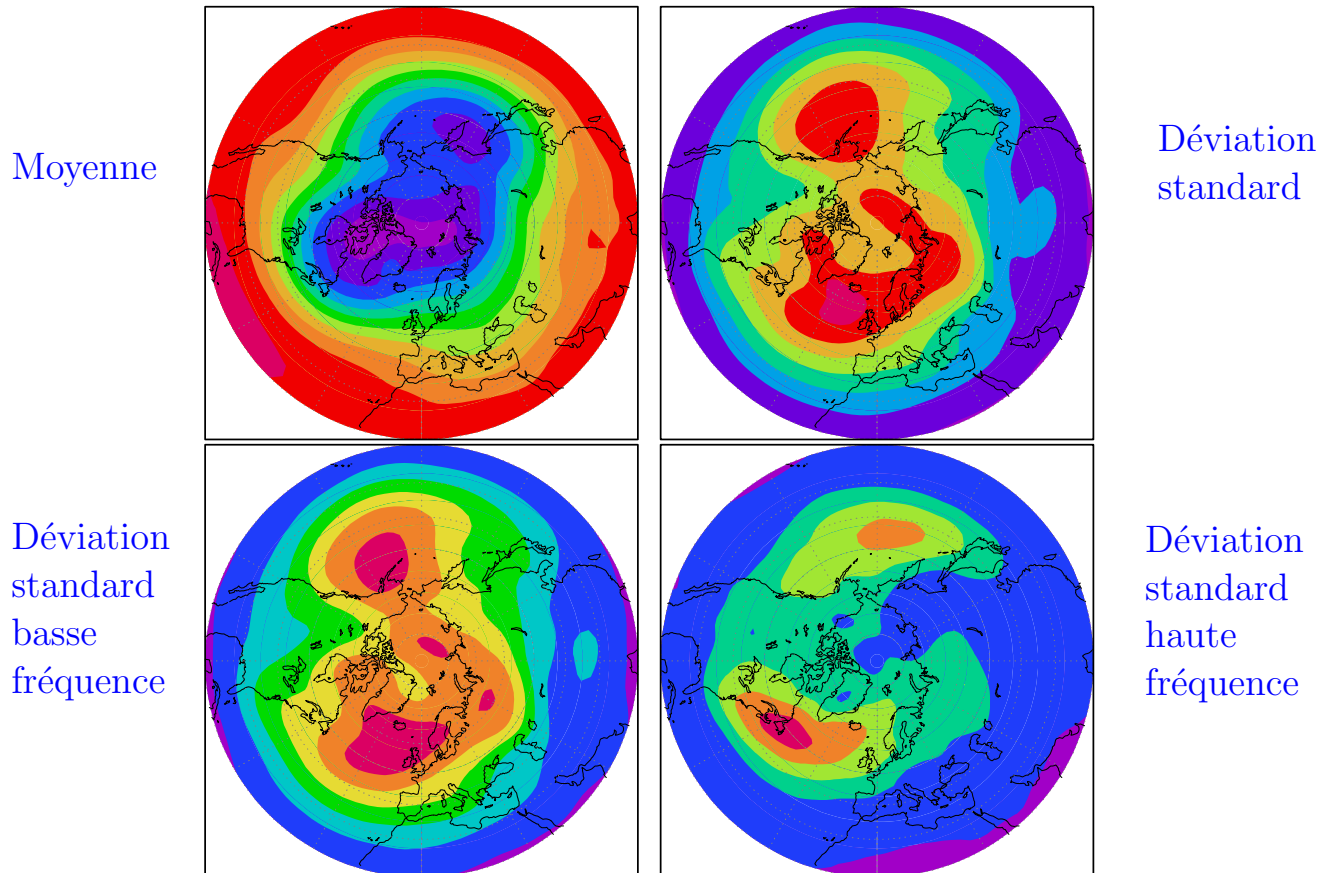


27 Decembre 2001



Statistiques de l'évolution du Géopotentiel à 700hPa

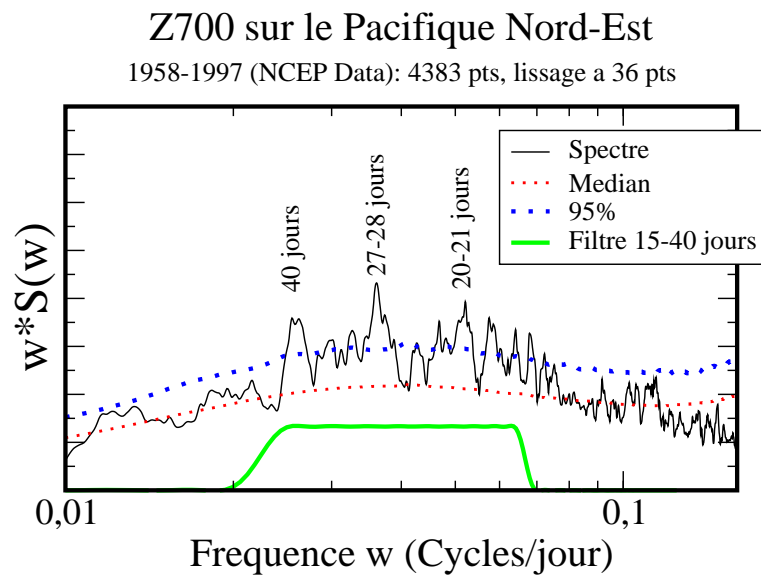
Mois d'hiver, 1958-1997, données NCEP



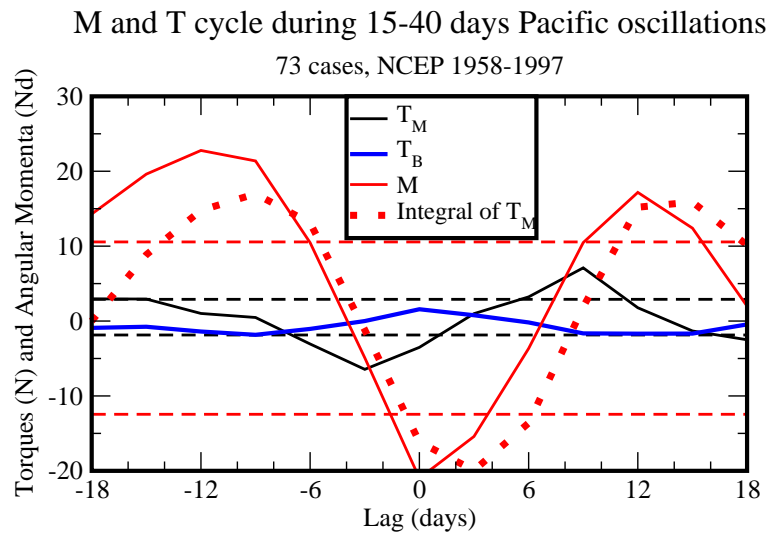
Analyse Spectrale des variations du Géopotential à 700hPa

Données NCEP sans cycle annuel, 1958-1997

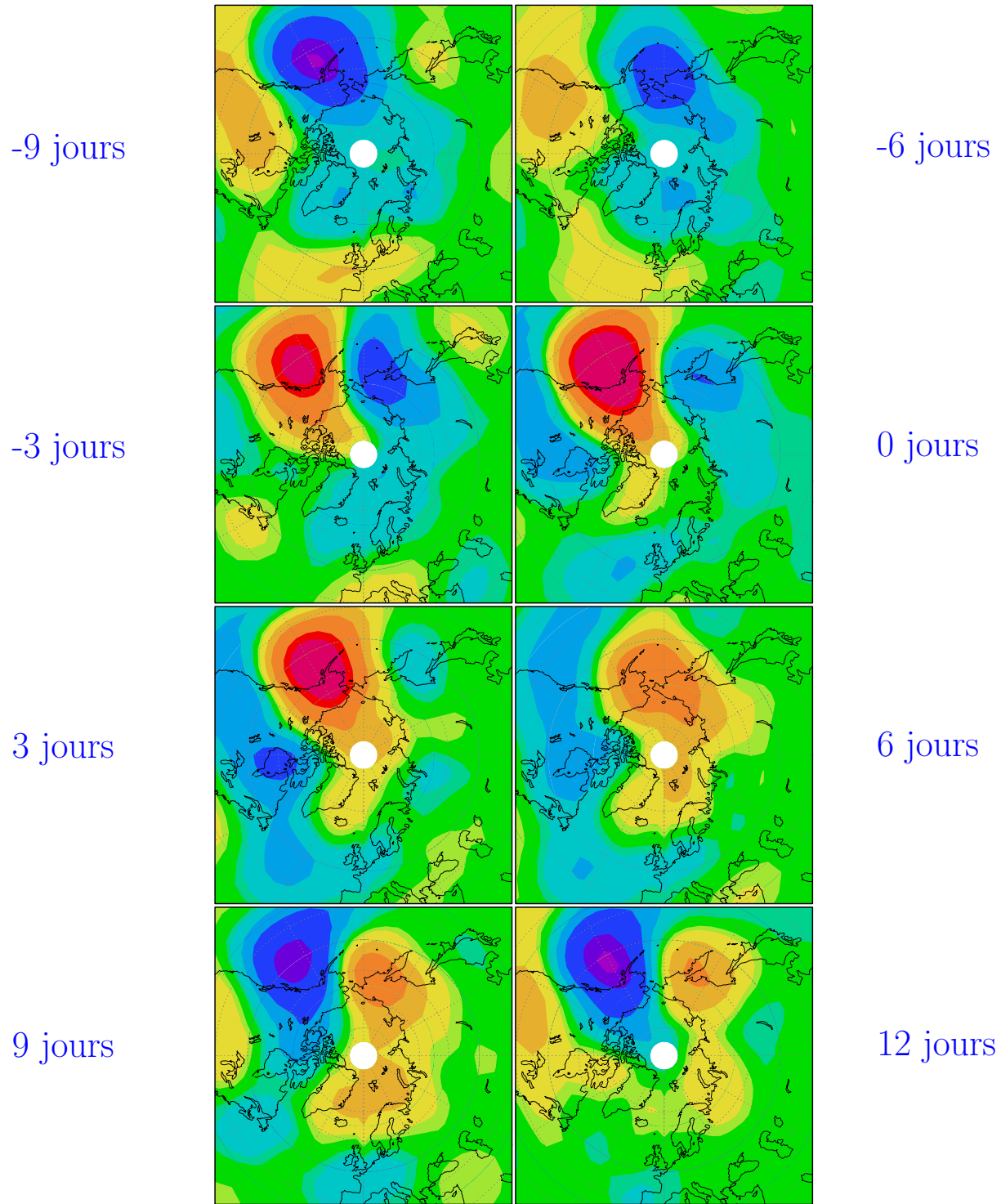
Evidence d'oscillations?



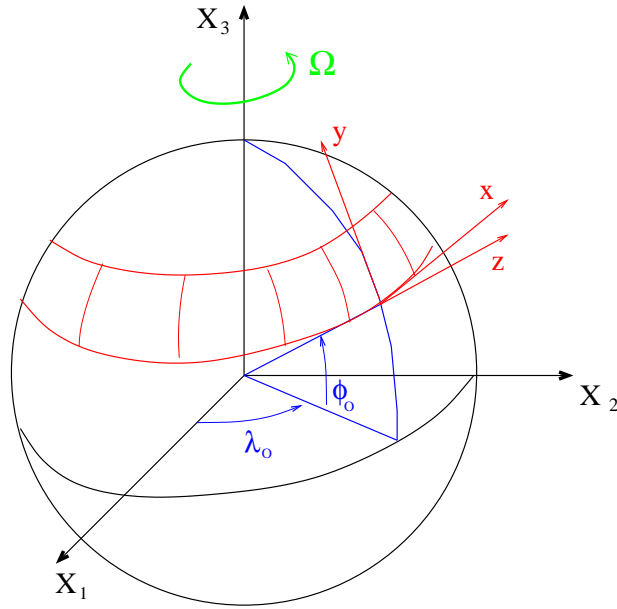
Cycle du moment Angulaire



Composites du géopotentiel à 700hPa sur les oscillatons du Pacifique Nord-Est à 15-40 jours



Approximation du plan β



Dérivée particulière:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D}{Dt} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{u_\lambda}{a \cos \phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{u_\phi}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \\ &\approx \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{aligned}$$

Avec: $x = a \cos \phi_0 (\lambda - \lambda_0)$, $y = a (\phi - \phi_0)$, et $z = r - a$.

Terme de Coriolis:

$$\begin{aligned} 2\Omega \sin \phi &\approx 2\Omega \sin \phi_0 + 2\Omega \cos \phi_0 (\phi - \phi_0) \\ &\approx f_0 + \beta y \end{aligned}$$

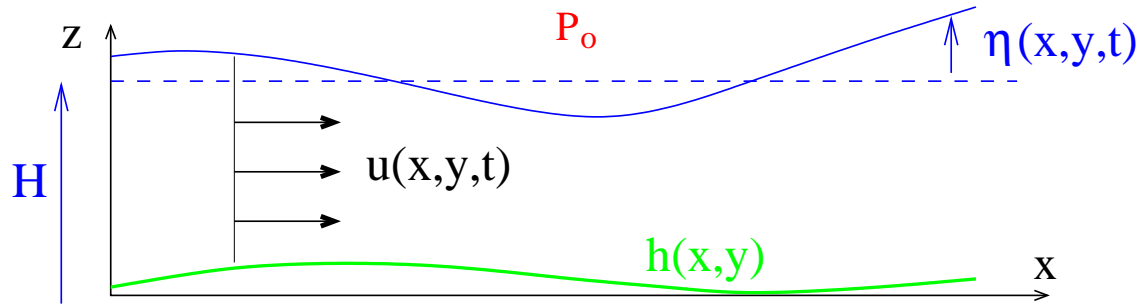
Continuité: $(\text{div} \vec{u} = 0) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$

Equations de la quantité de mouvement horizontale:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Du}{Dt} - (f_0 + \beta y) v &= -\frac{1}{\rho_r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + F_u \\ \frac{Dv}{Dt} + (f_0 + \beta y) u &= -\frac{1}{\rho_r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + F_v \end{aligned}$$

Les termes de sphéricité $\tan \phi \frac{uv}{a}$ et $\tan \phi \frac{u^2}{a}$ sont aussi négligés.

Modèle de Saint Venant



Equilibre Hydrostatique: $p = P_0 + \rho_r g (\eta - z)$

Conditions aux limites cinématiques:

$$w = \frac{D\eta}{Dt} \text{ en } z = H + \eta ; \quad w = \frac{Dh}{Dt} \text{ en } z = h$$

Dérivée particulaire:

$$\frac{D}{Dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

Continuité:

$$\int_h^{H+\eta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) dz = (H + \eta - h) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{D}{Dt} (H + \eta - h) = 0$$

Récapitulatif:

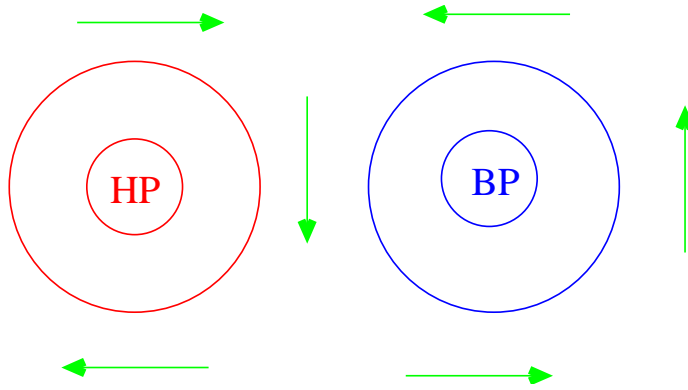
Continuité:

$$(H + \eta - h) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{D}{Dt} (H + \eta - h) = 0$$

Quantité de mouvement:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Du}{Dt} - (f_0 + \beta y) v &= -g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + F_u \\ \frac{Dv}{Dt} + (f_0 + \beta y) u &= -g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} + F_v \end{aligned}$$

Approximation Quasi-Géostrophique:



Equilibre géostrophique:

$$f_0 u \approx -g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = f_0 u_g ; \quad f_0 v \approx g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = f_0 v_g$$

la vitesse géostrophique (u_g, v_g) est non divergente

Equations quasi-géostrophique:

$$D_g u_g - f_0 v - \beta y v_g = -g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + F_u$$

$$D_g v_g + f_0 u + \beta y u_g = -g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} + F_v$$

$$(H + \eta - h) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + D_g (H + \eta - h) = 0$$

Avec:

$$D_g = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u_g \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v_g \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

Vorticité Potentielle:

$$D_g \frac{\Delta \psi + f}{H + h - \eta} = \frac{\partial_x F_v - \partial_y F_u}{H + h - \eta}$$

$\psi = \frac{g}{f_0} \eta$ est le fonction de courant de la vitesse géostrophique;

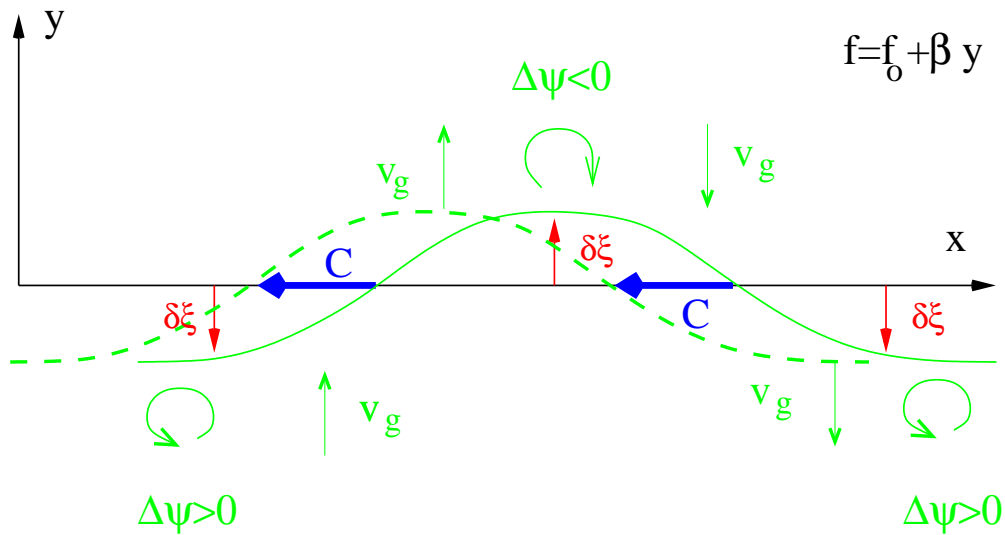
$$f = f_0 + \beta y$$

Vorticité Potentielle Quasi-Géostrophique:

Linéarisation pour η et h petits:

$$D_g \underbrace{\left(\Delta \psi + f - \frac{f_0^2}{gH} \psi + \frac{f_0}{H} h \right)}_{VPQG} = \partial_x F_v - \partial_y F_u$$

Ondes de Rossby:



Sans forçage ($h = F_u = F_v = 0$) dans un écoulement moyen au repos et pour de petites perturbations, la conservation de la VPQG devient:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\Delta\psi - \frac{f_0^2}{gH} \psi \right) + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \beta = 0$$

Ce qui donne, pour une onde monochromatique,

$$\psi(x, y, t) = \Re \left(\hat{\psi} e^{i(\omega t - kx)} \right) ,$$

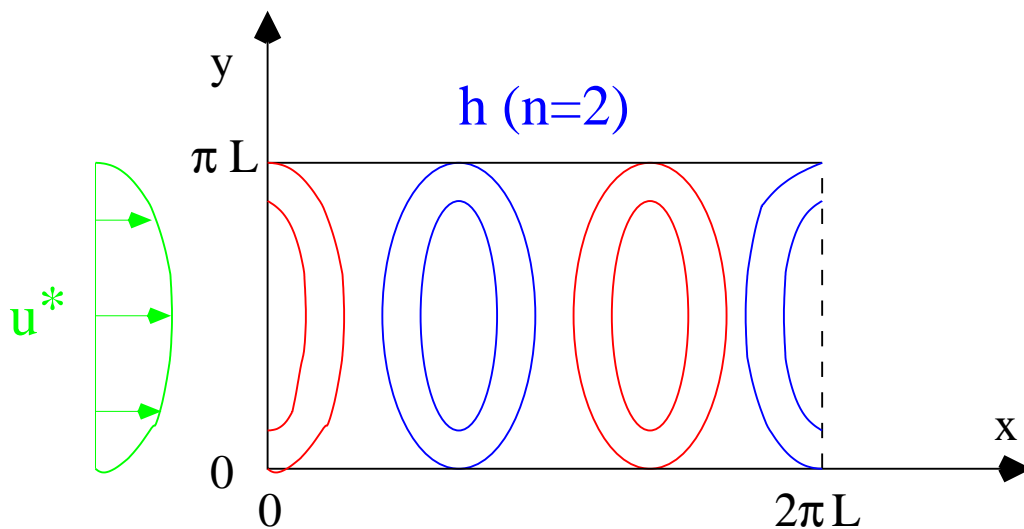
la relation de dispersion des ondes de Rossby:

$$\omega = - \frac{\beta k}{k^2 + \frac{f_0^2}{gH}}$$

Vitesse de phase vers l'Ouest:

$$C = \frac{\omega}{k} = - \frac{\beta}{k^2 + \frac{f_0^2}{gH}}$$

Modèle de Charney et DeVore (1979)



Canal périodique de longueur $2\pi a \cos \phi_0 = 2\pi L$ et de largeur πL

Rappel de l'écoulement vers une "climatologie":

$$F_u = -\gamma(u_g - u^*) ; F_v = -\gamma v_g$$

Vorticité Potentielle quasi géostrophique:

$$D_g \left(\underbrace{\Delta\psi + f - \frac{f_0^2}{gH}\psi + \frac{f_0}{H}h}_{VPQG} \right) = -\gamma\Delta(\psi - \psi^*)$$

Conditions aux limites:

$$v_g = \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} = 0 \text{ en } y = 0, \pi L$$

Il s'agit d'un modèle forcé et dissipatif

Ecriture sous forme non-dimensionnelle:

$$\bar{t} = f_0 t, \quad \bar{x}, \bar{y} = \frac{x, y}{L}, \quad \bar{\psi} = \frac{\psi}{L^2 f_0}, \quad \bar{\beta} = \frac{\beta L}{f_0}, \quad \bar{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{f_0}, \quad \bar{h} = \frac{h}{H}$$

Vorticité Potentielle quasi géostrophique:

$$\bar{D}_g \left(\Delta \bar{\psi} + \bar{\beta} \bar{y} - \frac{\bar{\psi}}{\bar{\lambda}^2} + \bar{h} \right) = -\bar{\gamma} \bar{\Delta} (\bar{\psi} - \bar{\psi}^*)$$

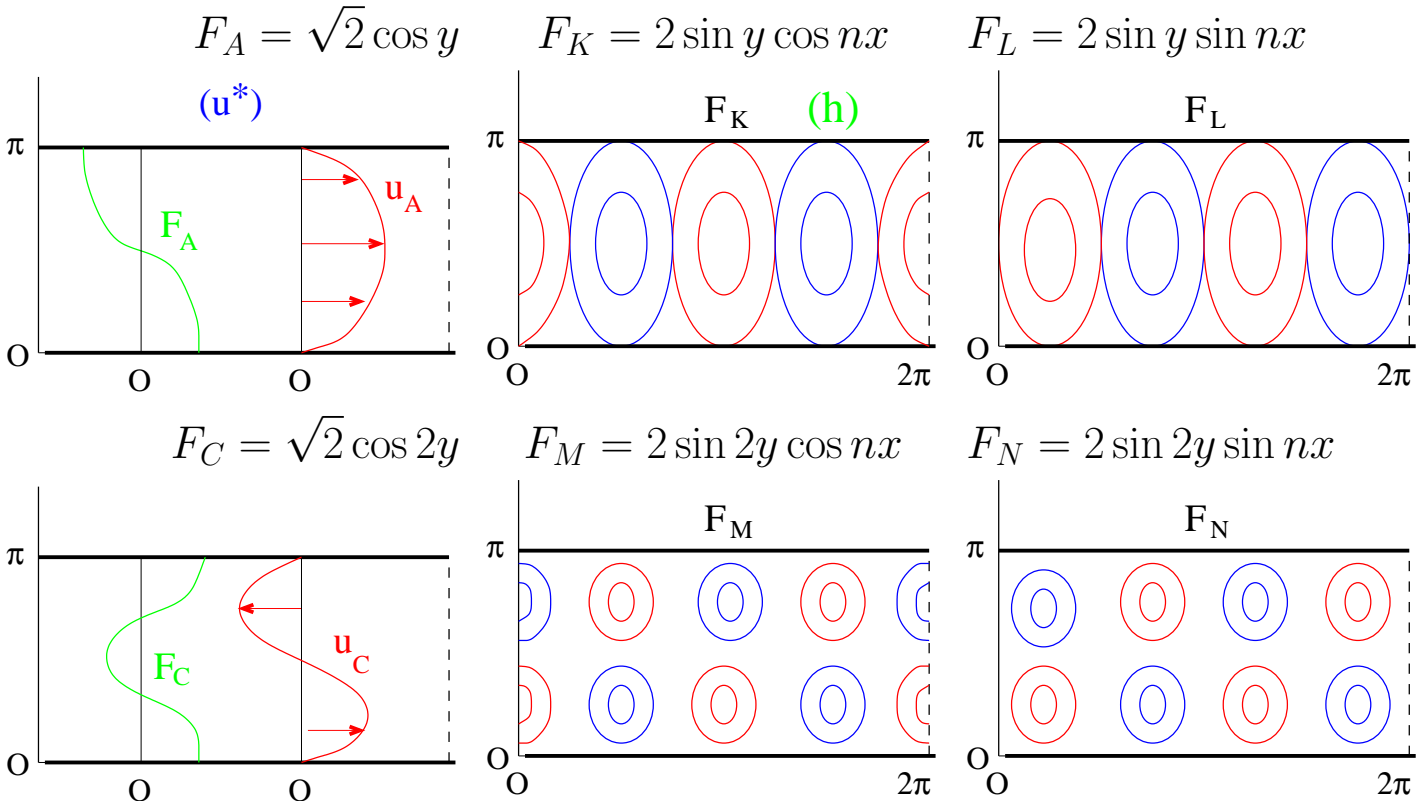
Rayon de déformation de Rossby normalisé: $\bar{\lambda}^2 = \frac{gH}{f_0^2 L^2}$. On omet les $\bar{(\)}$ par la suite.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\Delta \psi - \frac{\psi}{\lambda^2} \right) = -J \left(\psi, \Delta \psi - \frac{\psi}{\lambda^2} + h + \beta y \right) - \gamma \Delta (\psi - \psi^*)$$

Décomposition en série de six fonctions propres de l'opérateur Δ :

$$\Delta F_i = -a_i^2 F_i, \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi F_i F_j dy dx = 2\pi^2 \delta_{i,j}, \quad \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x} = 0 \text{ en } y = 0, \pi$$

$$\psi = \psi_A(t) F_A + \psi_K(t) F_K + \psi_L(t) F_L + \psi_C(t) F_C + \psi_M(t) F_M + \psi_N(t) F_N$$



Modèle de Charney et DeVore (1979) de l'instabilité topographique

Forçage:

Topography: $h = h_o F_K$. Climatology: $\psi^* = \psi_A^* F_A$.

On se limite dans un premier temps à 3 degrés de liberté

Evol.	Rappel	Rossby-Advection	Forçages
			Montagnes
$\dot{\psi}_A =$	$-k_{01}(\psi_A - \psi_A^*)$		$+h_{01}\psi_L$
$\dot{\psi}_K =$	$-k_{n1}\psi_K$	$+(\beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A)\psi_L$	
$\dot{\psi}_L =$	$-k_{n1}\psi_L$	$-(\beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A)\psi_K$	$-h_{n1}\psi_A$

Ondes de Rossby, libres:

$$h_0 = 0, \text{ et } k_{01} = k_{n1} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\psi}_A &= 0 \\ \dot{\psi}_K &= (\beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A)\psi_L \\ \dot{\psi}_L &= -(\beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A)\psi_K \end{aligned}$$

Solution pour un vent sous-critique: $\omega = \beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A > 0$.

$$\psi_K = \psi_{K0} \cos \omega t, \quad \psi_L = -\psi_{K0} \sin \omega t$$

Propagation vers l'Ouest

Solution pour un vent sur-critique: $\omega = \alpha_{n1}\psi_A - \beta_{n1} > 0$.

$$\psi_K = \psi_{K0} \cos \omega t, \quad \psi_L = \psi_{K0} \sin \omega t$$

Propagation vers l'Est (l'advection l'emporte)

Remarque: le système peut répondre de façon raisonnable au forçage des montagnes lorsque $\beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A \approx 0$

Solutions stationnaires

$$\dot{\psi}_A = \dot{\psi}_K = \dot{\psi}_L = 0$$

$$\psi_A = \psi_A^* + \frac{h_{01}\psi_L}{k_{01}}$$

$$\psi_L = -\frac{h_{n1}k_{n1}}{(\beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A)^2 + k_{n1}^2}\psi_A$$

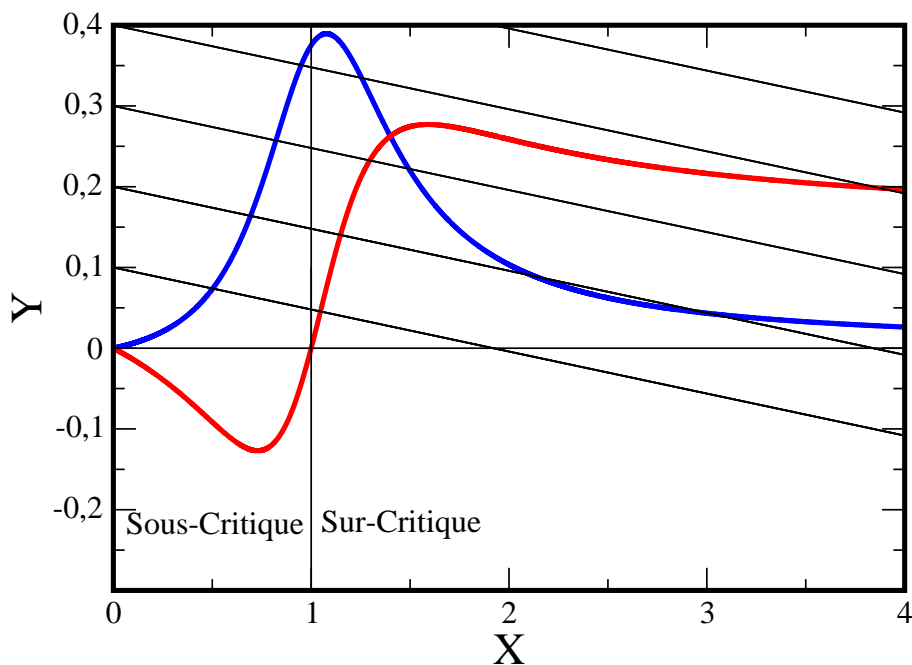
$$\psi_K = -\frac{h_{n1}(\beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A)}{(\beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A)^2 + k_{n1}^2}\psi_A$$

Résolution graphique:

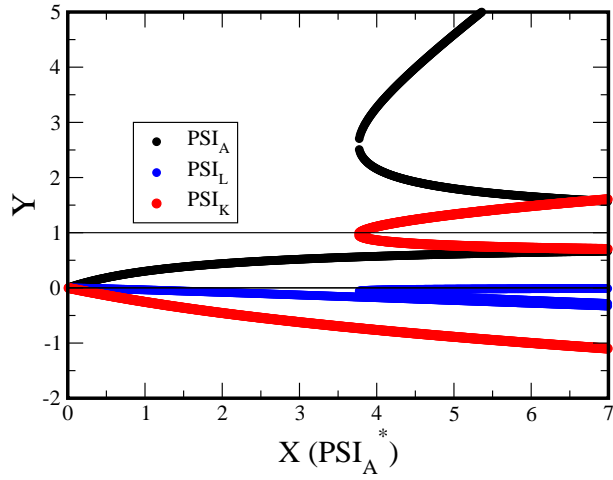
$$Y = -\frac{h_{01}\psi_L}{k_{01}} = \psi_A^* - \psi_A, \quad X = \frac{\alpha_{n1}\psi_A}{\beta_{n1}}$$

$$Y = -\frac{h_{01}\psi_L}{k_{01}} = \frac{h_{01}}{k_{01}} \frac{h_{n1}k_{n1}}{(\beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A)^2 + k_{n1}^2}\psi_A$$

$$Y = \frac{h_{01}\psi_K}{k_{01}}$$

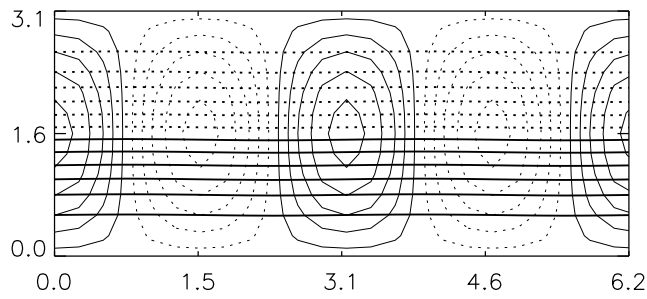


Solutions stationnaires

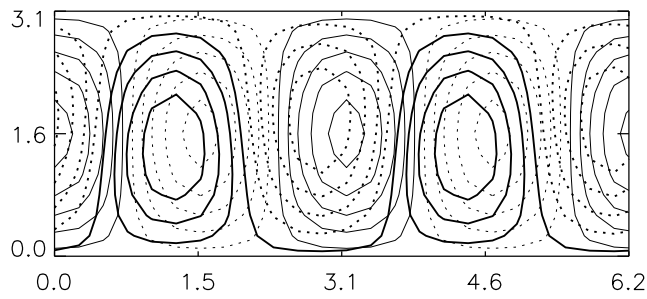


Fonctions de courant pour $\psi_A^* = 0.45$

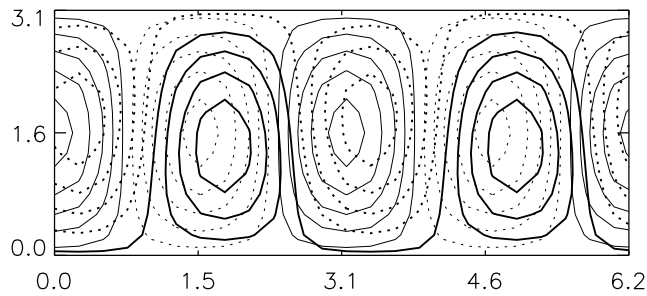
Zonal
Stable



Bloqué
Instable Fourche



Bloqué
Instable Hopf



Anomalies du Géopotential à 700hPa

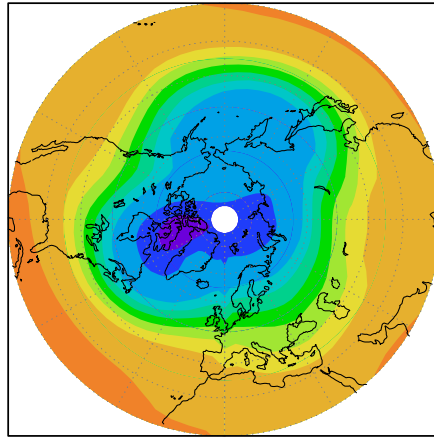
Données NCEP 1958-1997, durant les mois d'hiver

Moyenne et composites suivant la hauteur du
Géopotential sur l'Atlantique Nord-Est

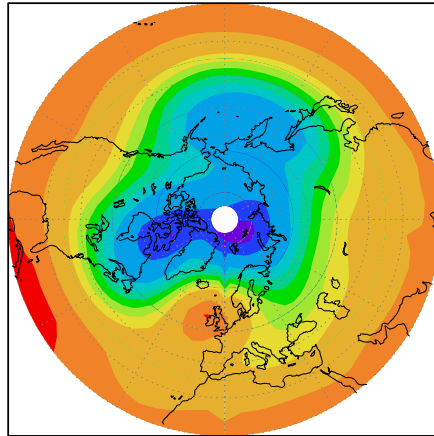
Localisation: 15°W , 58°N

(Voir Cours 2 pour plus de détails)

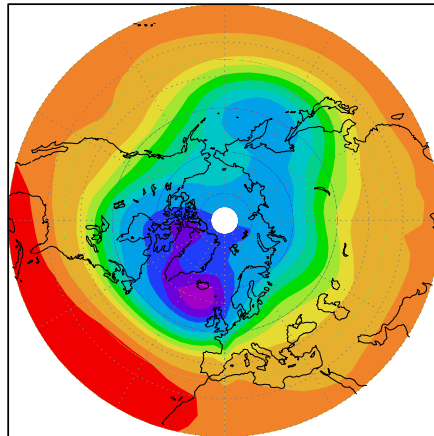
Moyenne d'hiver



Anomalie Positive
Situations de blocage



Anomalie négative
Situations zonales



Calcul de la stabilité des solutions stationnaires

$$\psi_A^S, \psi_L^S, \psi_K^S$$

on note les perturbations:

$$\psi'_A = \psi_A - \psi_A^S, \psi'_L = \psi_L - \psi_L^S, \text{ et } \psi'_K = \psi_K - \psi_K^S$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\psi}'_A &= -k_{01}\psi'_A && + h_{01}\psi'_L \\ \dot{\psi}'_K &= -k_{n1}\psi'_K + (\beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A^S)\psi'_L && - \alpha_{n1}\psi_L^S\psi'_A \\ \dot{\psi}'_L &= -k_{n1}\psi'_L - (\beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A^S)\psi'_K && + \alpha_{n1}\psi_K^S\psi'_A - h_{n1}\psi'_A \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Notation synthétique: } \dot{\vec{\psi}} = L(\vec{\psi}^S)\vec{\psi}$$

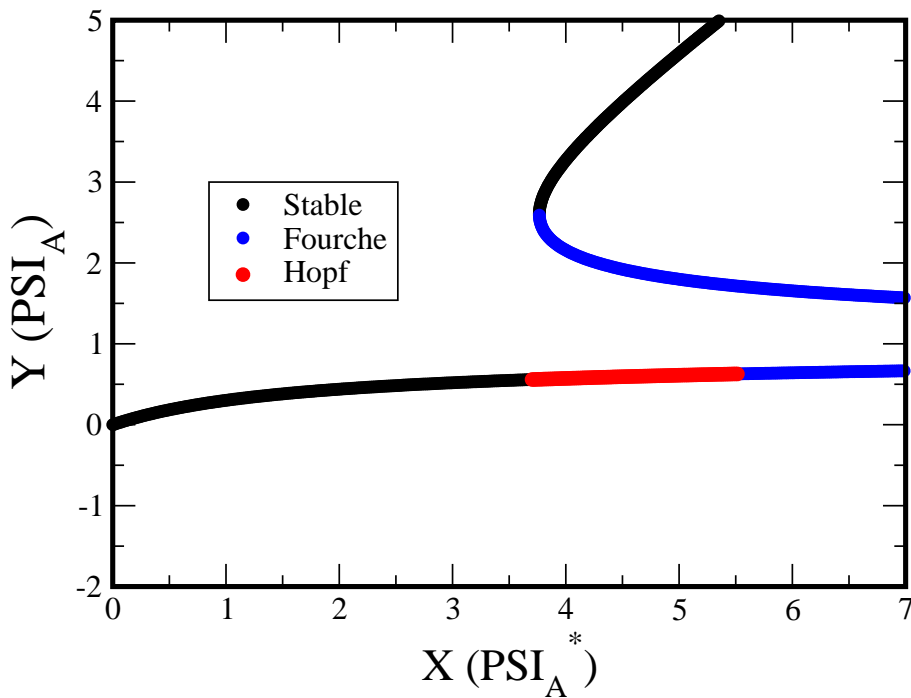
En fonction des valeurs propres λ_i de $L(\vec{\psi}^S)$ on distingue trois cas:

1. **Stable:** Pour tous les λ_i , $\Re(\lambda_i) < 0$
2. **Instable fourche** Pour certains λ_i , $\Re(\lambda_i) > 0$ mais $\Im(\lambda_i) = 0$
3. **Instable Hopf** Pour certains λ_i , $\Re(\lambda_i) > 0$ et $\Im(\lambda_i) \neq 0$

L'instabilité topographique

Dans le modèle de Charney et de Vore limité à 3 degrés de liberté seules 1 et 2 se produisent: la branche sous critique et la branche sur-critique pour laquelle $\vec{\psi}_A \approx \vec{\psi}_A^*$ sont stables. L'autre branche sur critique est instable (fourche).

Dans le modèle de Charney et de Vore à 6 degrés de liberté La branche sous-critique devient aussi instable (Hopf puis fourche) au delà de la première bifurcation:



Exemples d'évolution

Modèle complet:

Evol.	Rappel	Rossby-Advection	Forçages Montagnes	Ondes-ondes
$\dot{\psi}_A =$	$-k_{01}(\psi_A - \psi_A^*)$		$+h_{01}\psi_L$	
$\dot{\psi}_K =$	$-k_{n1}\psi_K$	$+(\beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A)\psi_L$		$-\delta_{n1}\psi_C\psi_N$
$\dot{\psi}_L =$	$-k_{n1}\psi_L$	$-(\beta_{n1} - \alpha_{n1}\psi_A)\psi_K$	$-h_{n1}\psi_A$	$+\delta_{n1}\psi_C\psi_M$
$\dot{\psi}_C =$	$-k_{02}\psi_C$		$+h_{02}\psi_N$	$+\epsilon_n(\psi_K\psi_N - \psi_L\psi_M)$
$\dot{\psi}_M =$	$-k_{n2}\psi_M$	$+(\beta_{n2} - \alpha_{n2}\psi_A)\psi_N$		$-\delta_{n2}\psi_C\psi_L$
$\dot{\psi}_N =$	$-k_{n2}\psi_N$	$-(\beta_{n2} - \alpha_{n2}\psi_A)\psi_M$	$-h_{n2}\psi_C$	$+\delta_{n2}\psi_C\psi_K$

Paramètres et constantes:

$$\frac{\gamma_{n1}}{5} = \frac{\gamma_{n2}}{4} = \frac{\gamma_{n3}}{8} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{15\pi}n ,$$

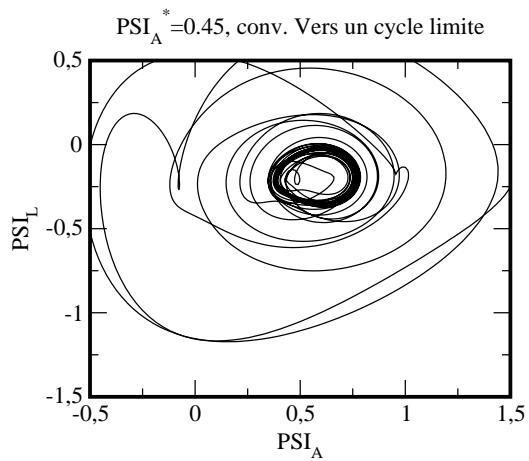
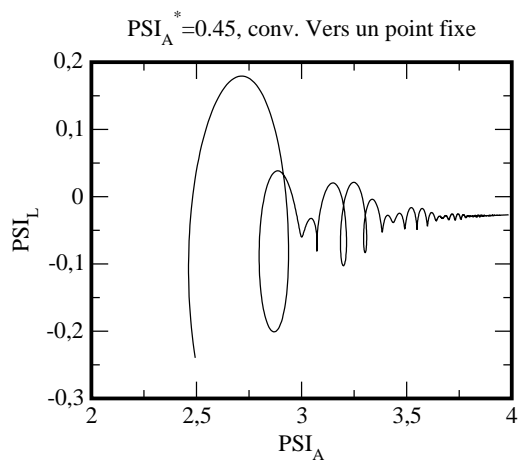
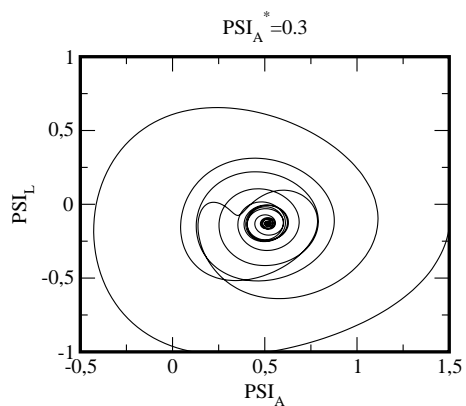
$$\alpha_{nm} = \frac{n^2 + m^2 - 1}{n^2 + m^2 + \lambda^{-2}}\gamma_{nm} , \quad \delta_{nm} = \frac{n^2 - m^2 + 1}{n^2 + m^2 + \lambda^{-2}}\gamma_{n3} , \quad \epsilon_n = \frac{3\gamma_{n3}}{4 + \lambda^{-2}} ,$$

$$k_{nm} = \frac{n^2 + m^2}{n^2 + m^2 + \lambda^{-2}}\gamma , \quad \beta_{nm} = \frac{n}{n^2 + m^2 + \lambda^{-2}}\frac{L}{a} \cot \phi_0 ,$$

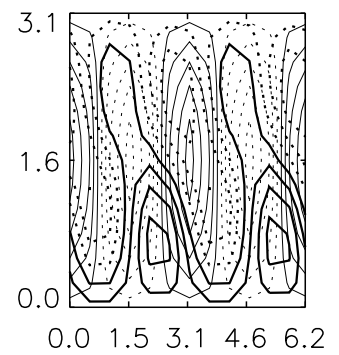
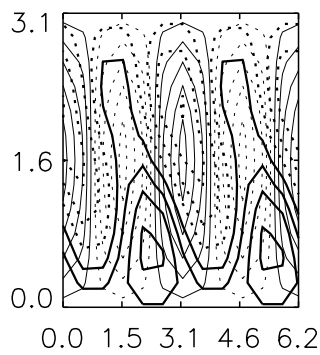
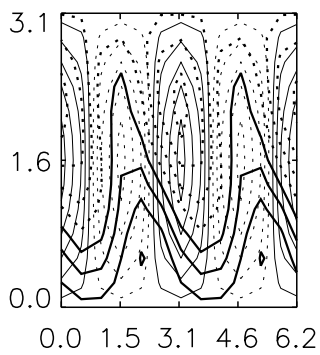
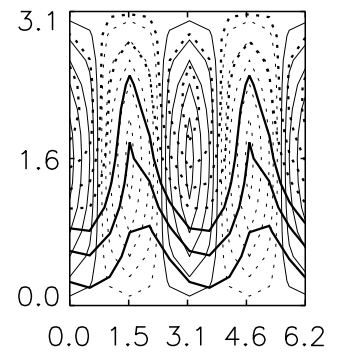
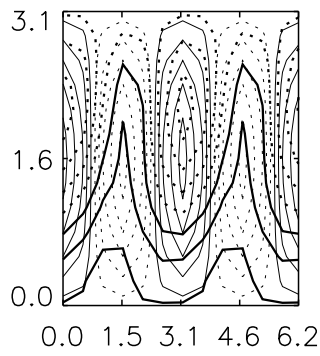
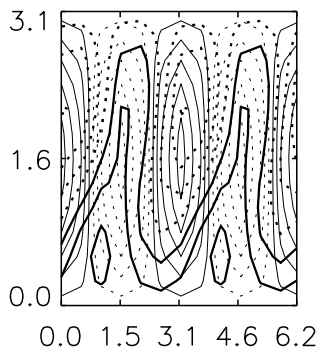
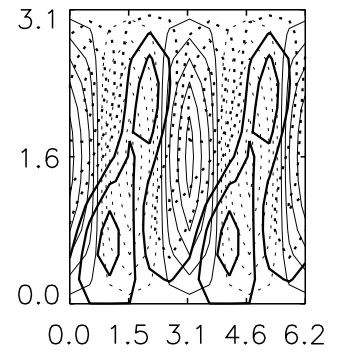
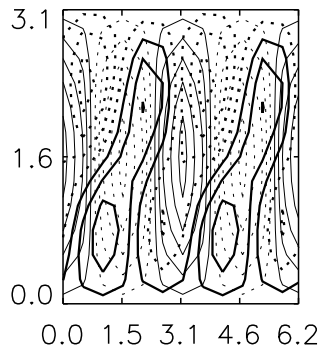
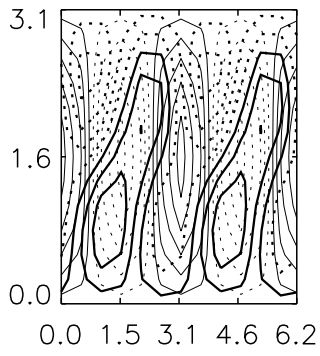
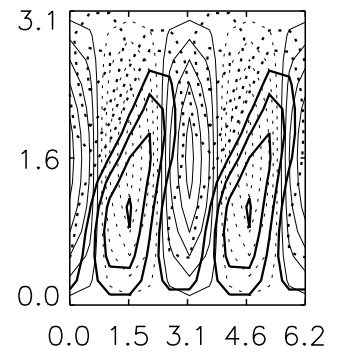
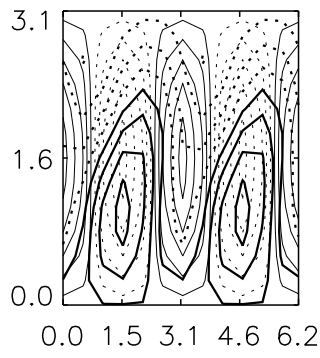
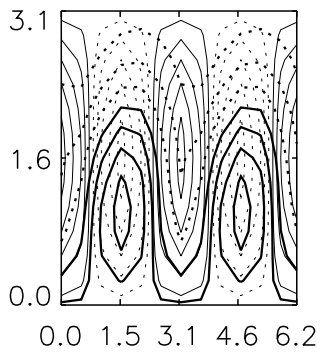
$$h_{01} = \frac{\gamma_{n1}}{1 + \lambda^{-2}}\frac{h_0}{2H} , \quad h_{02} = \frac{\gamma_{n3}}{4 + \lambda^{-2}}\frac{h_0}{2H} ,$$

$$h_{n1} = \frac{\gamma_{n1}}{n^2 + 1 + \lambda^{-2}}\frac{h_0}{2H} , \quad h_{n2} = \frac{\gamma_{n3}}{n^2 + 4 + \lambda^{-2}}\frac{h_0}{2H} .$$

Evolutions dans le diagramme des phases ψ_A, ψ_L



Fonction de courant tous les jours



Fonction de courant tous les jours, modes ψ_C ψ_M ψ_N seulement

