

# Météorologie

## COURS 3 DYNAMIQUE ATMOSPHERIQUE

L3 et prédoctorat Sciences de la Planète Terre

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I. Les ordres de grandeur dans les équations du mouvements - Nombre de Rossby - Equilibre géostrophique

II La circulation moyenne

II.1 Températures et vents moyens

II.2 La relation du vent thermique

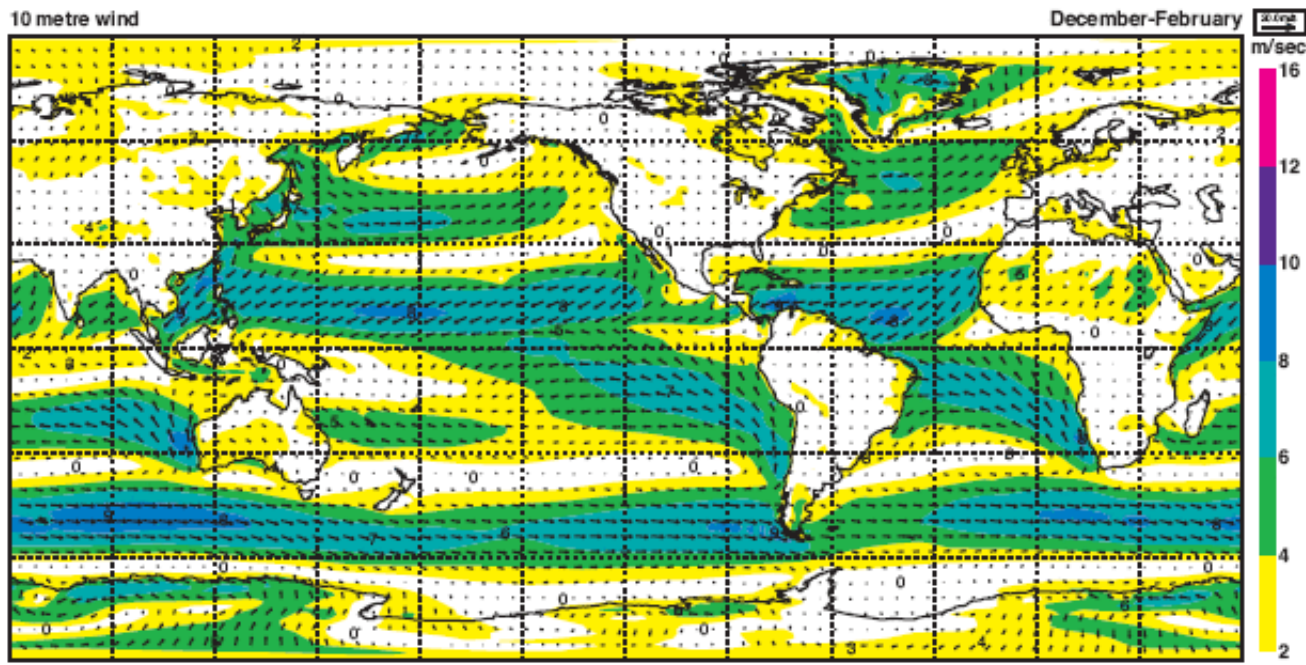
II. 3 Fonctions de courant et de potentiel. Circulation de Hadley-Walker

II.4 El Niño

III Dynamique de la vortacité

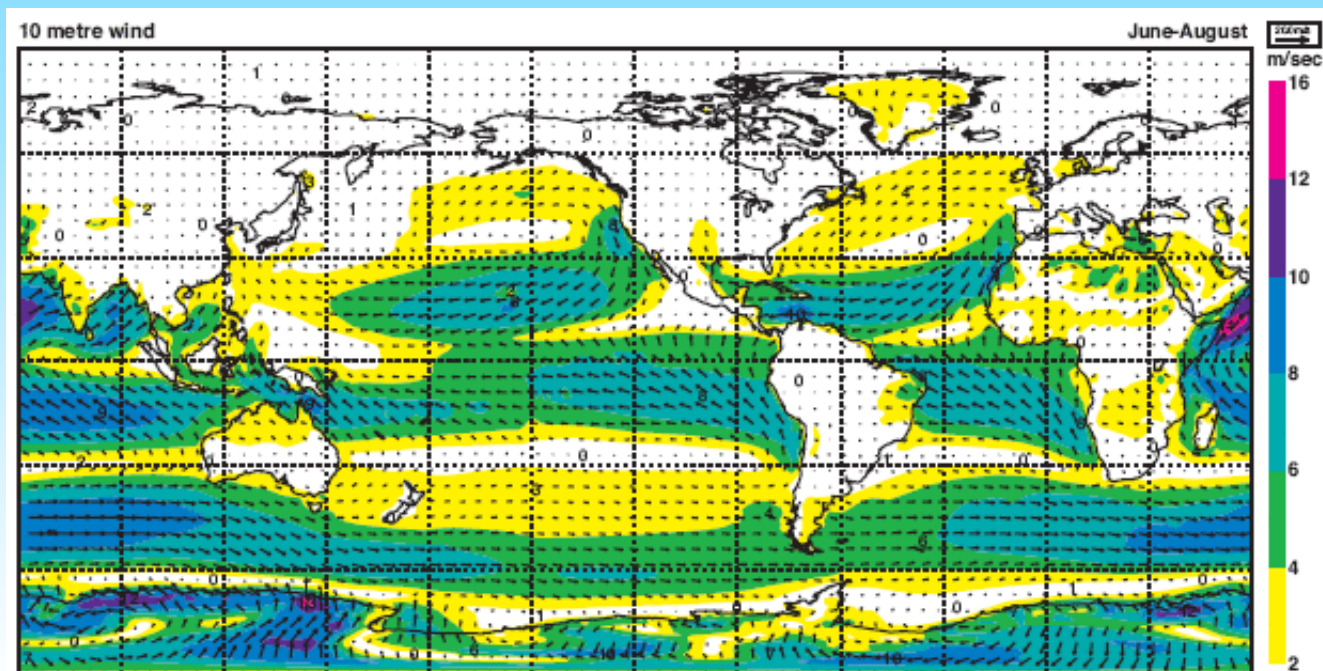
IV Variabilité

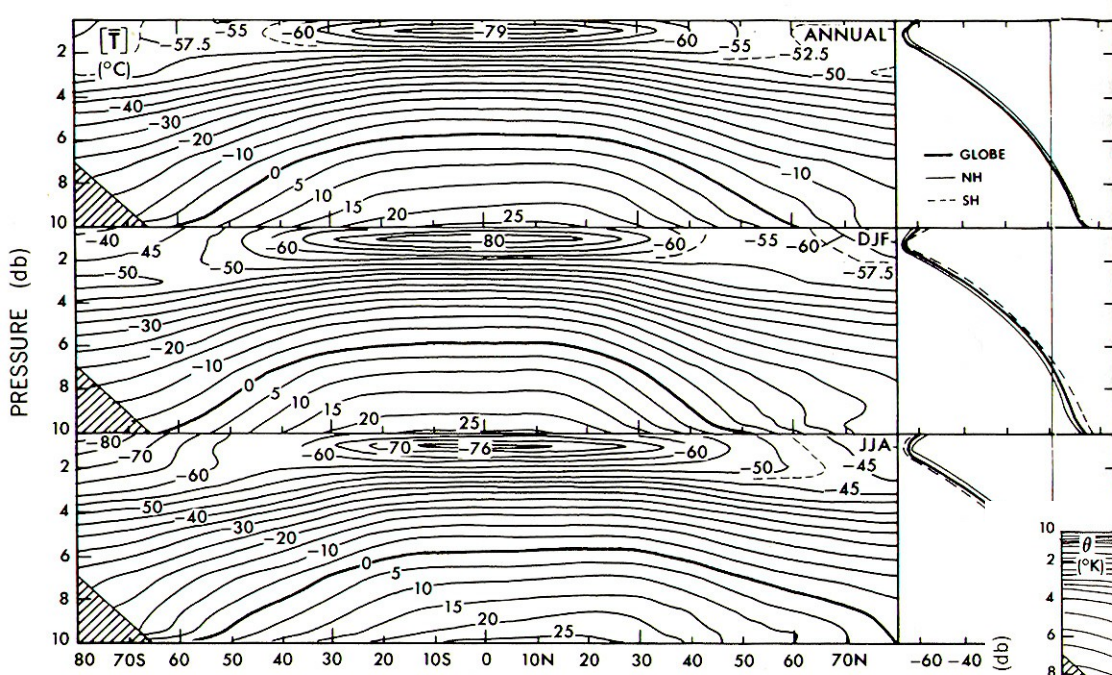
IV Les cyclones tropicaux



## II.1 Températures et vents moyens

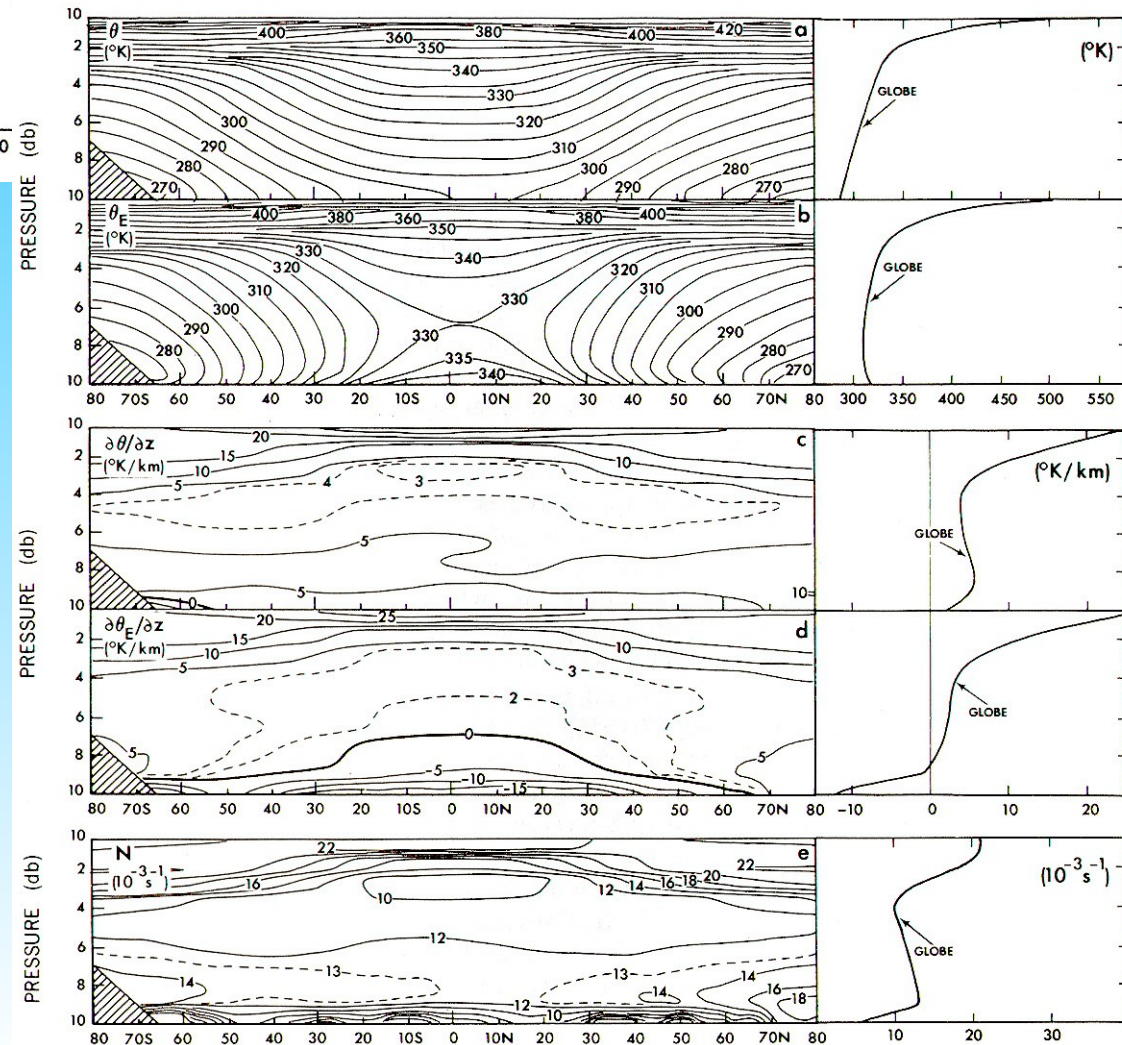
Etat moyen de l'atmosphère:  
écoulement à la surface

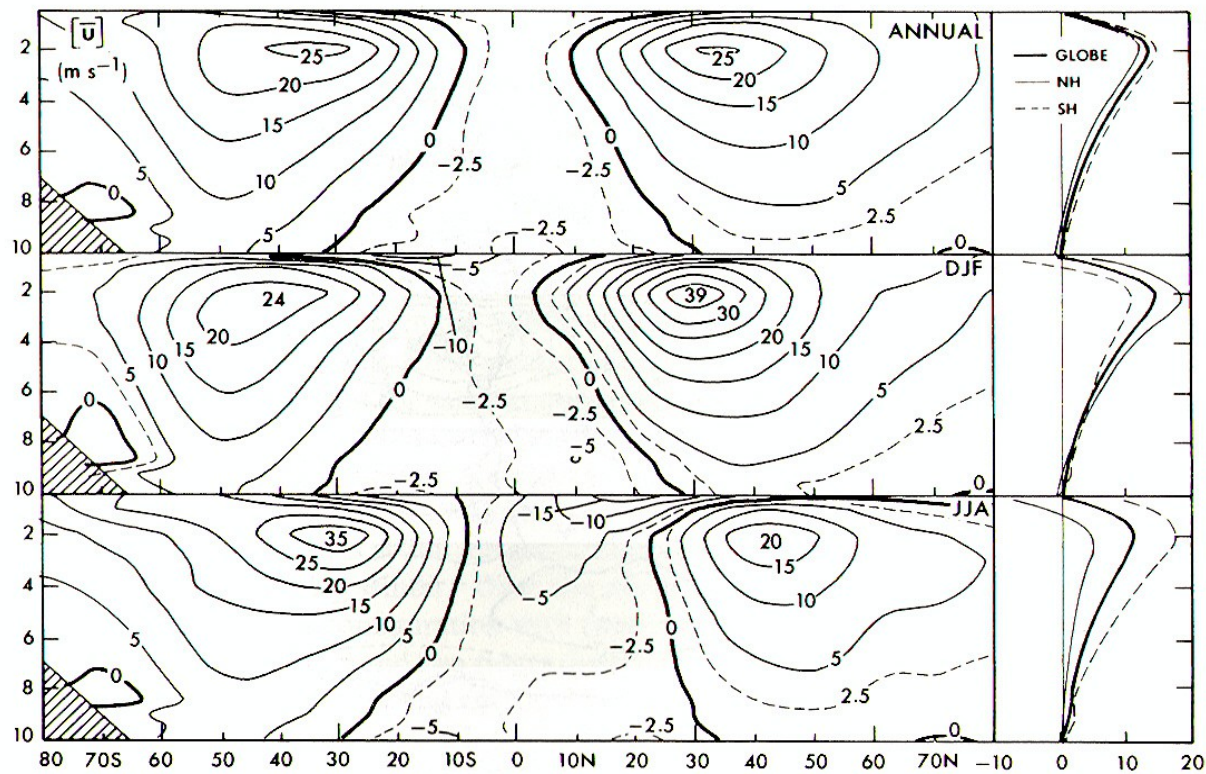




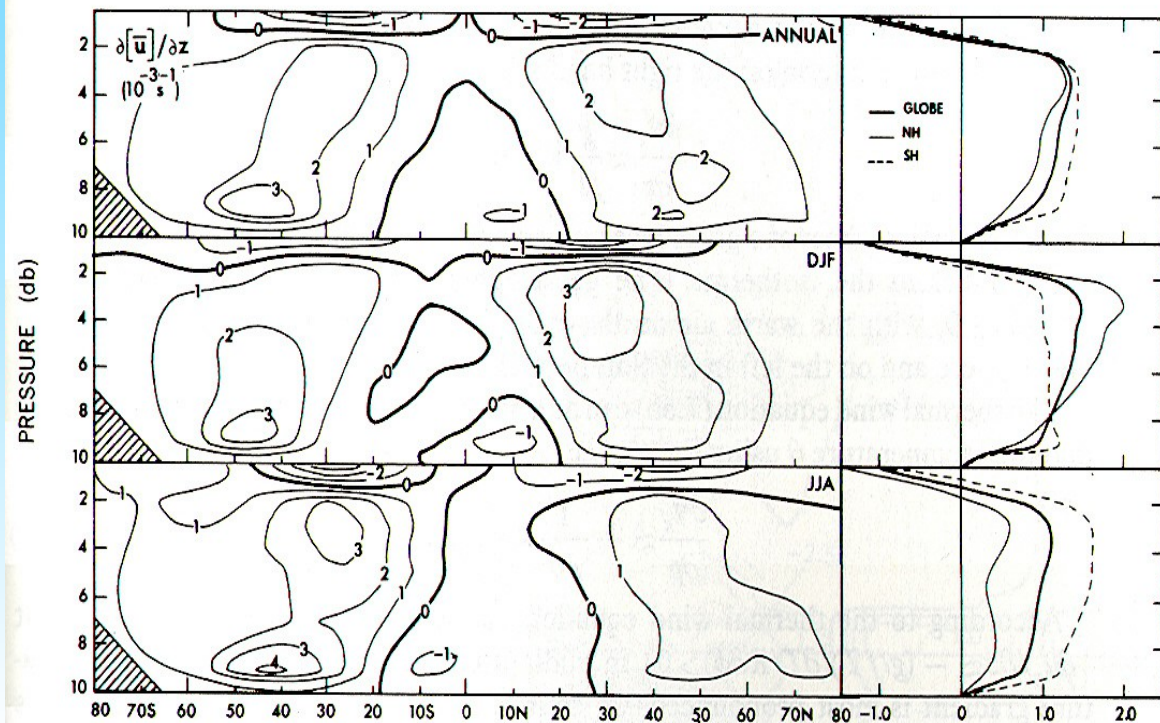
Minima de température au niveau de la tropopause équatoriale.

Distribution méridienne et verticale des températures et températures potentielles

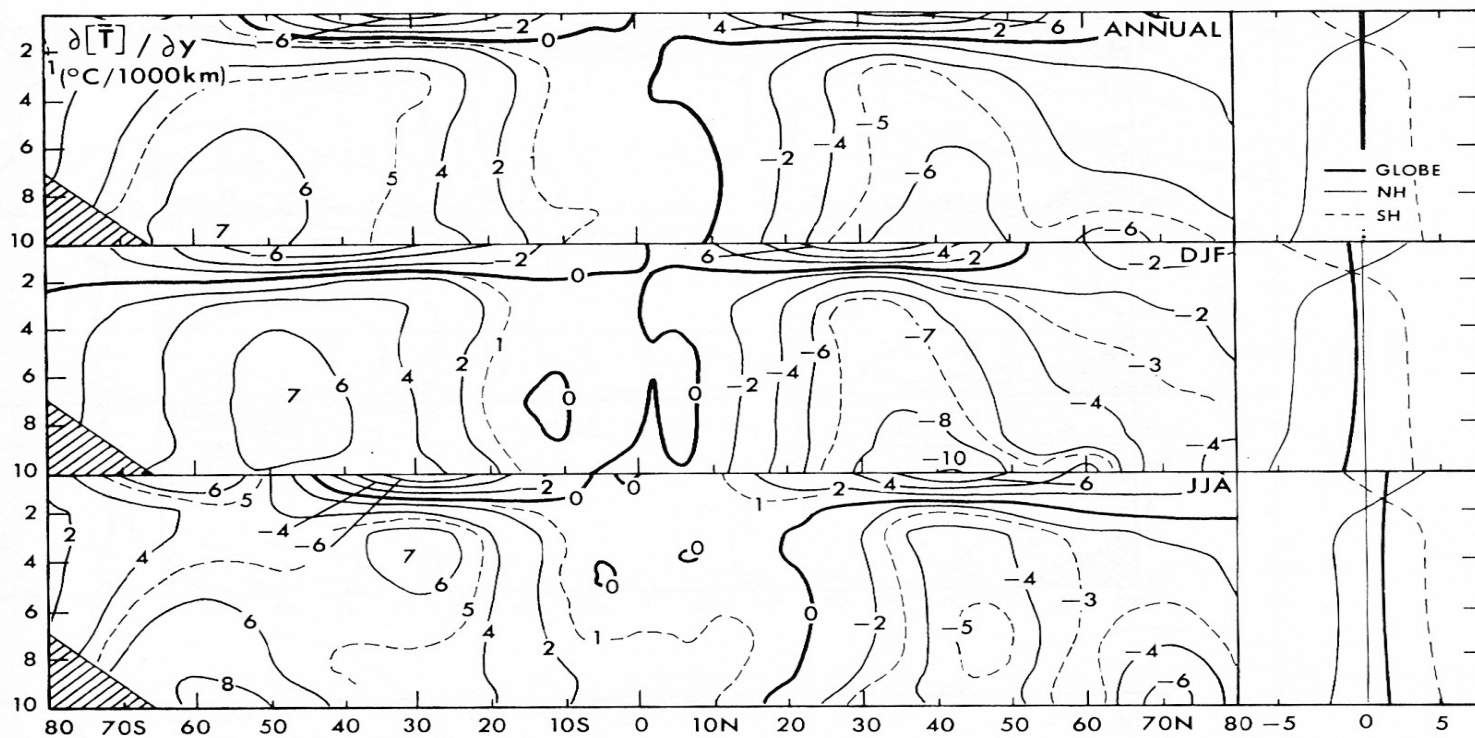




Sections méridiennes  
du vent et de son  
gradient vertical

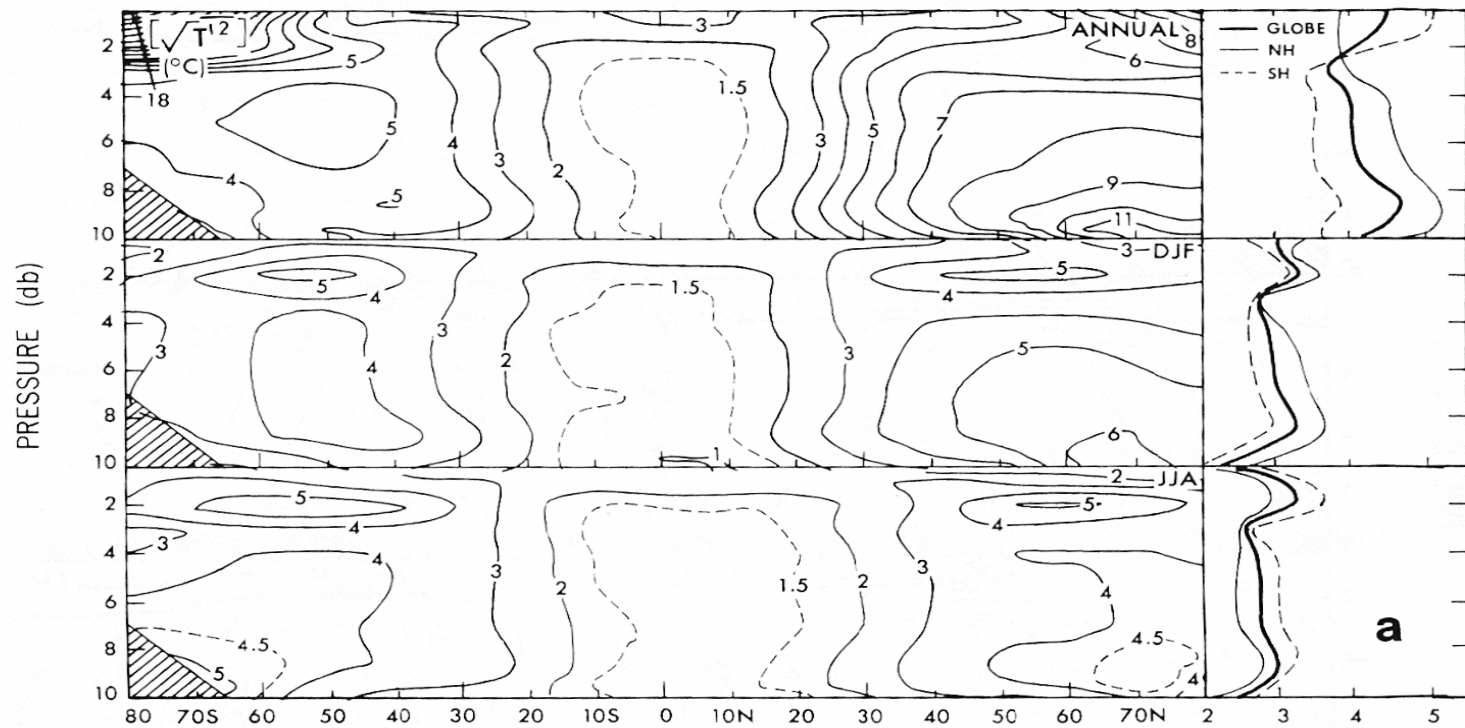


PRESSURE (db)

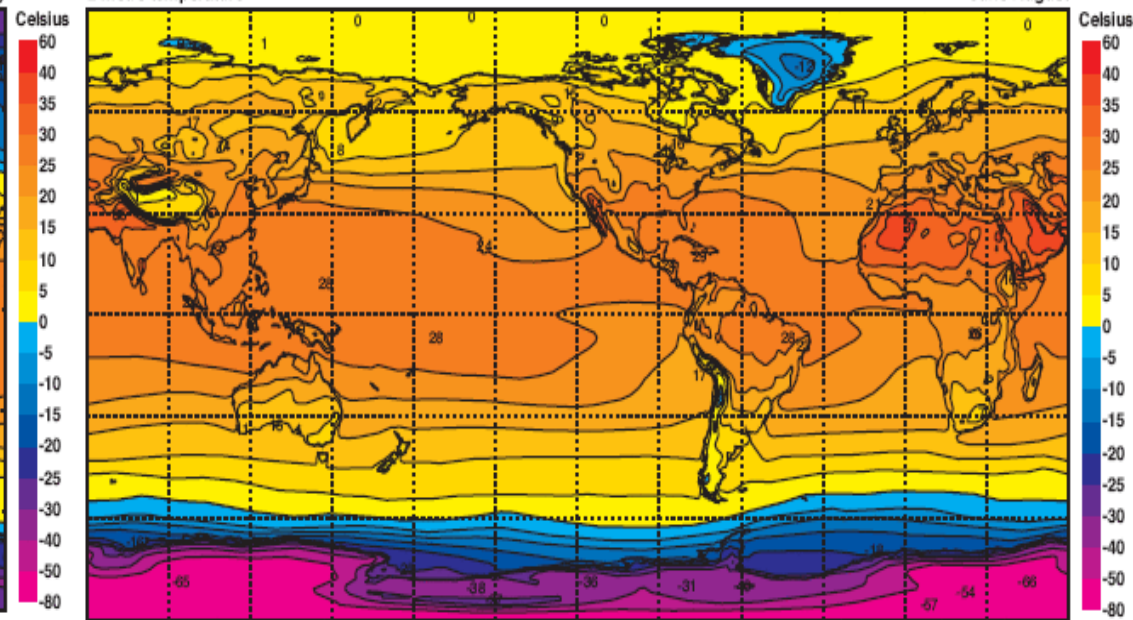
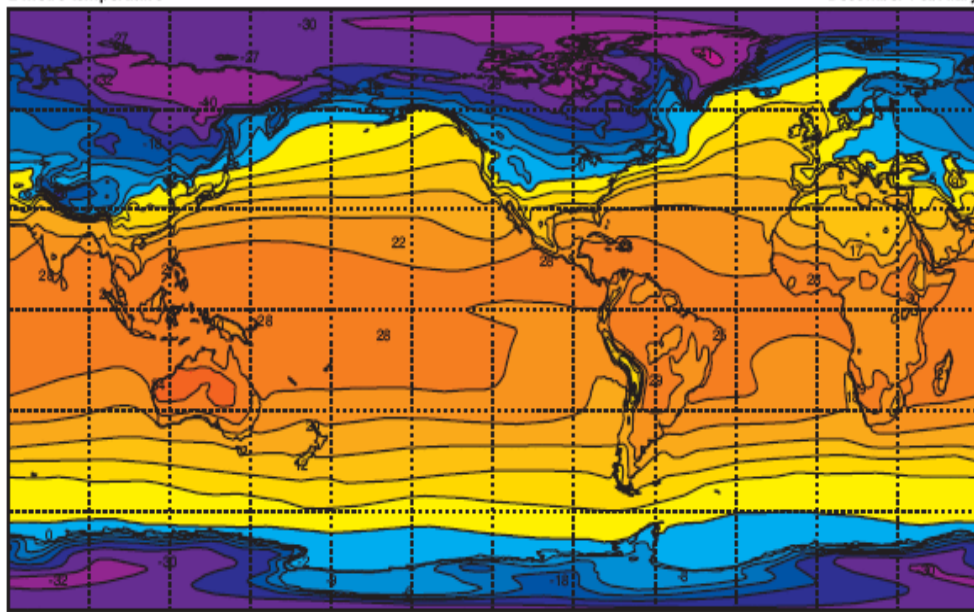


Gradient méridien  
de la  
température

Variance de la  
température



a



## Température de janvier et juillet au niveau du sol et écarts

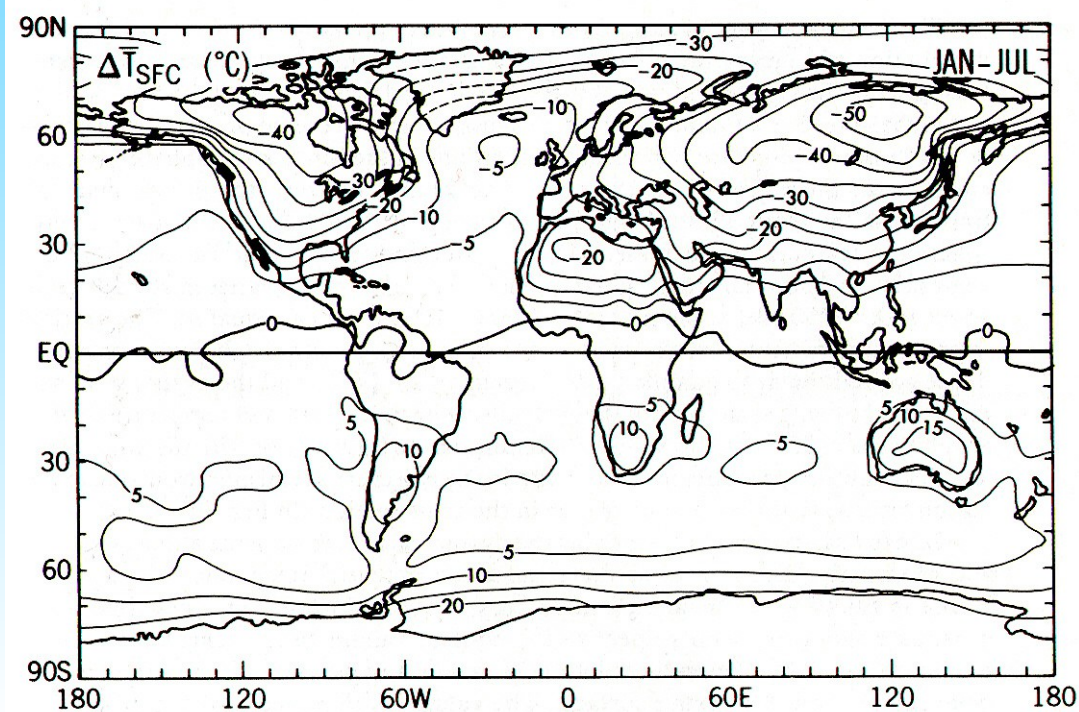
Continents chauds en été et froids en hiver.

Relativement aux continents, océans froids en été et chaud en hiver.

Forts écarts été-hiver dans les zones continentales, faibles écarts dans les océans.

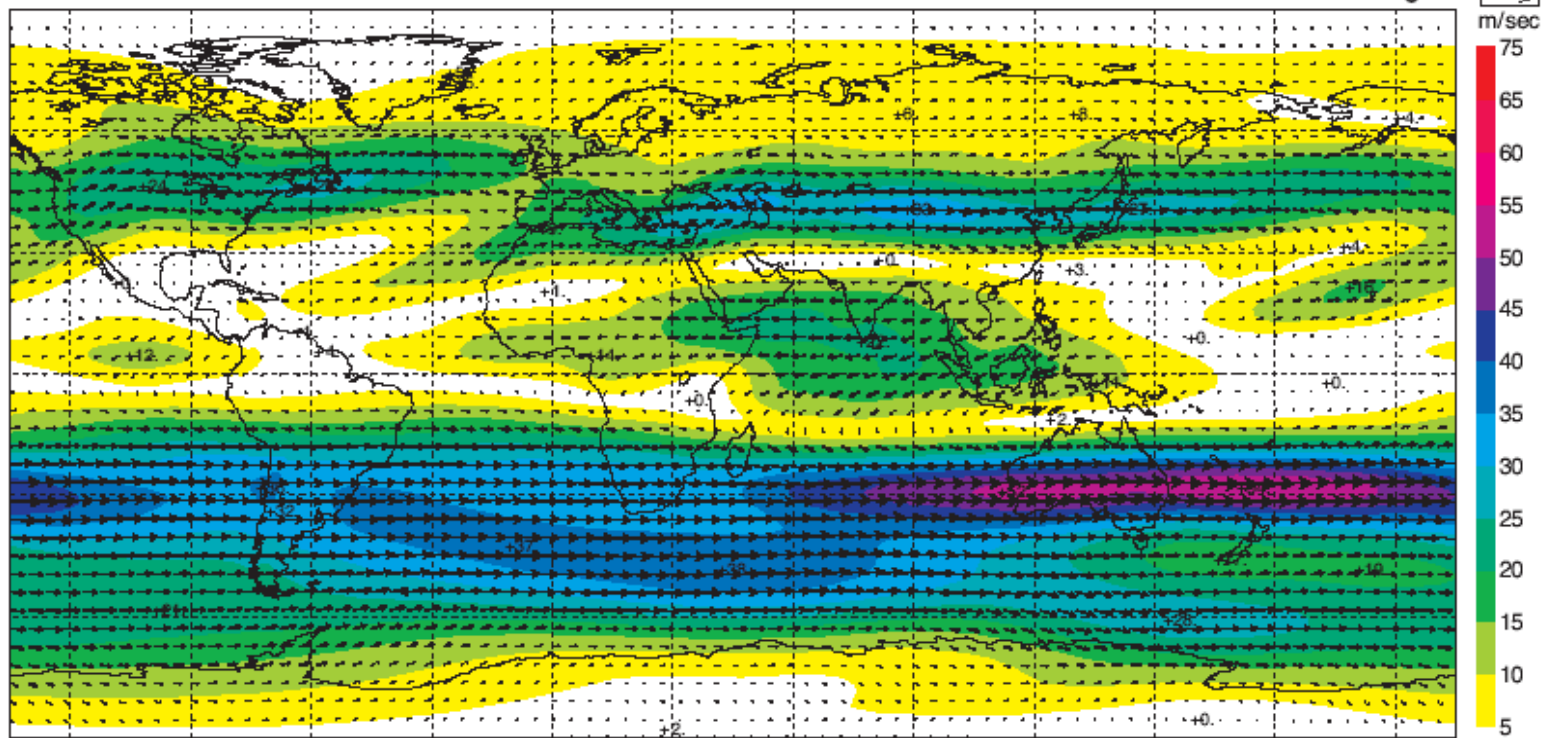
Isotherme 0 à très haute latitude dans l'Atlantique.

Forts gradients de température au large du Labrador et du Japon, surtout en hiver.



Wind vector and isotachs at 200 hPa

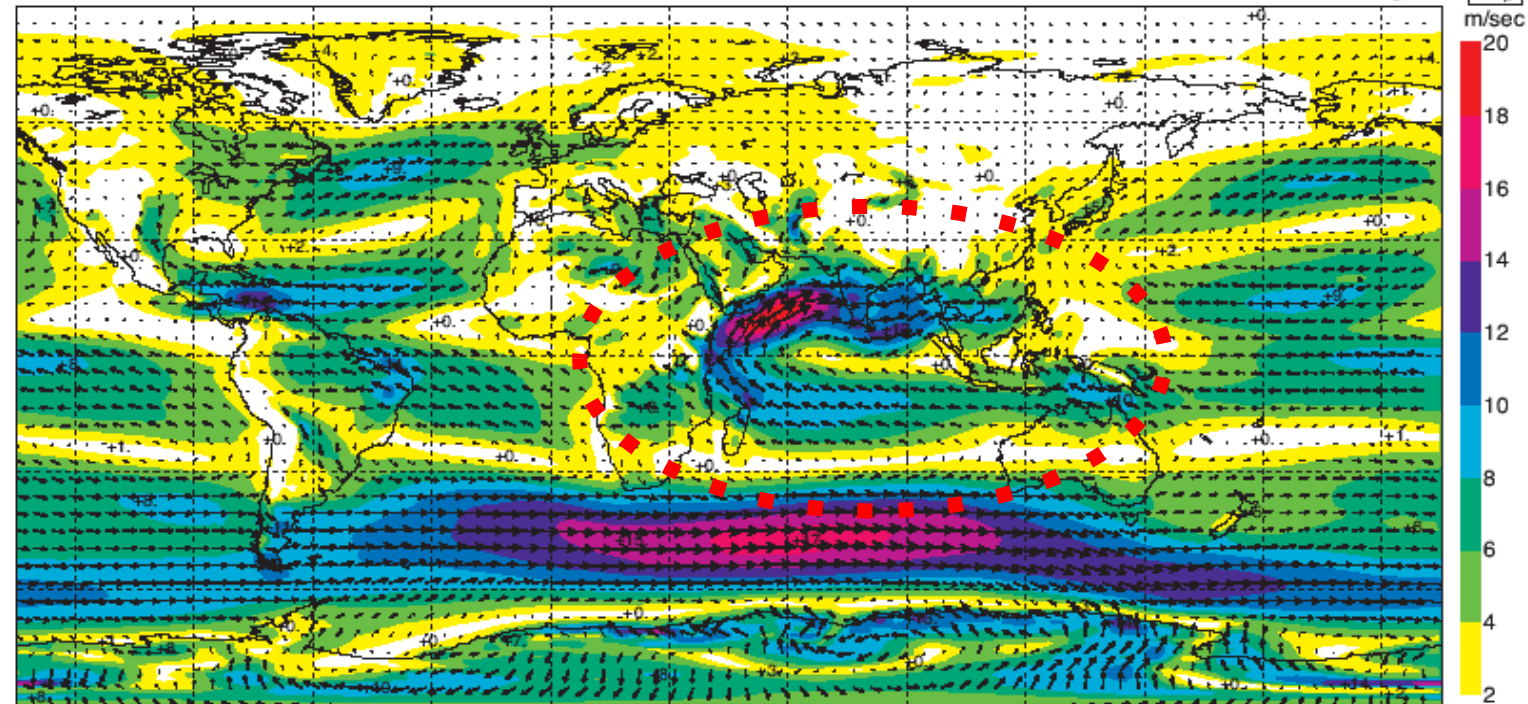
June-August



Vents alizés,  
mousson et  
circulation de  
Hadley

Wind vector and isotachs at 850 hPa

June-August



## II.2 Relation du vent thermique

### Géopotentiel

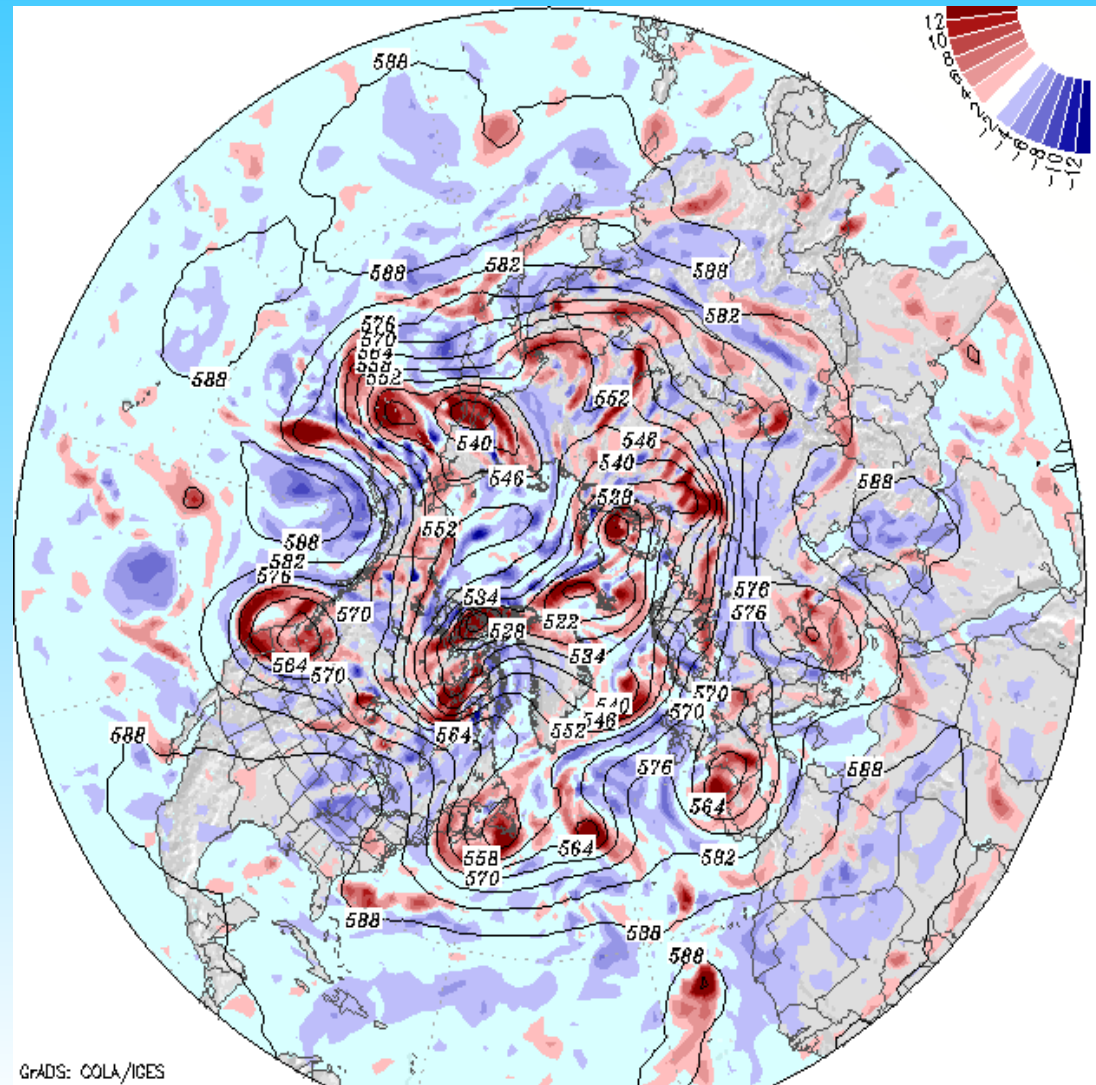
L'altitude géopotentielle pour un niveau de pression donné est l'altitude de ce niveau de pression. On produit ainsi des cartes d'altitude géopotentielle.

Le géopotential est  $\phi(x,y,p) = gz$ .  
*On utilise ici  $p$  au lieu de  $z$  comme coordonnée verticale, ce qui est rendu possible par la relation hydrostatique.*

Le principal intérêt du géopotential réside dans les relations

$$-f v = -\frac{1}{\rho} \left[ \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right]_{y,z} = - \left[ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right]_{y,p}$$
$$f u = -\frac{1}{\rho} \left[ \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right]_{x,z} = - \left[ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right]_{x,p}$$

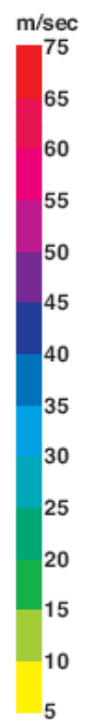
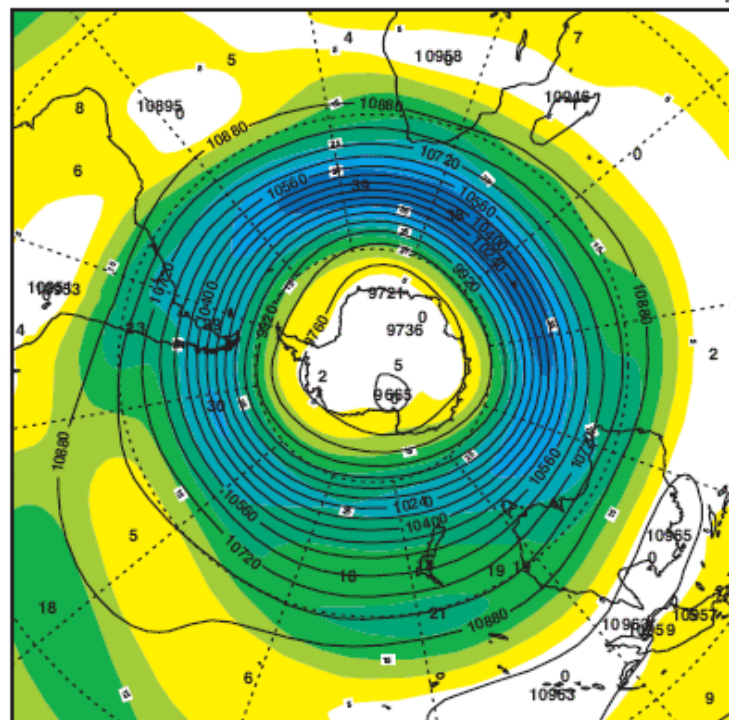
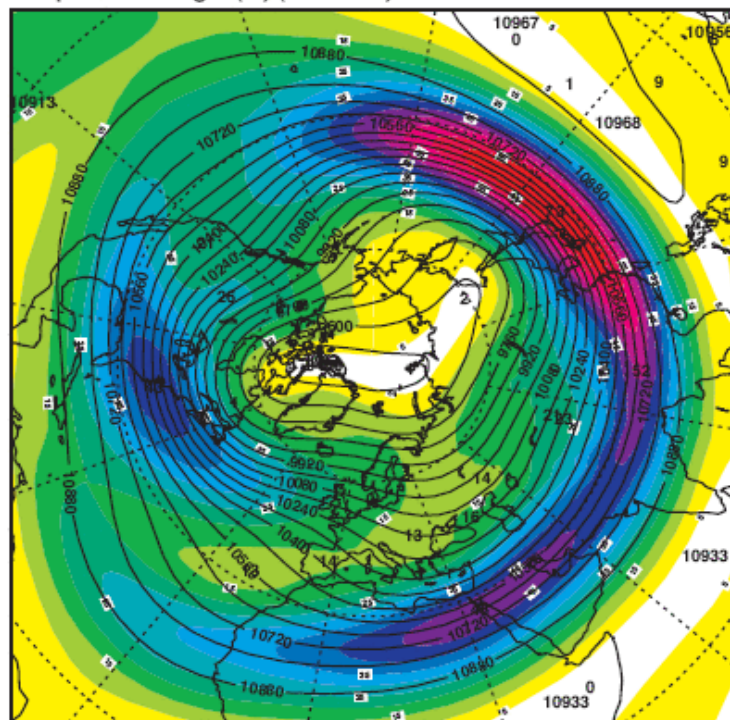
Ainsi le vent géostrophique est directement proportionnel au gradient du géopotential tourné de  $90^\circ$ .



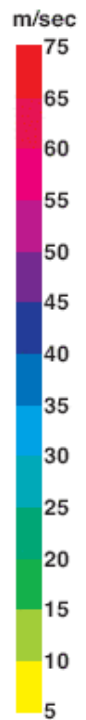
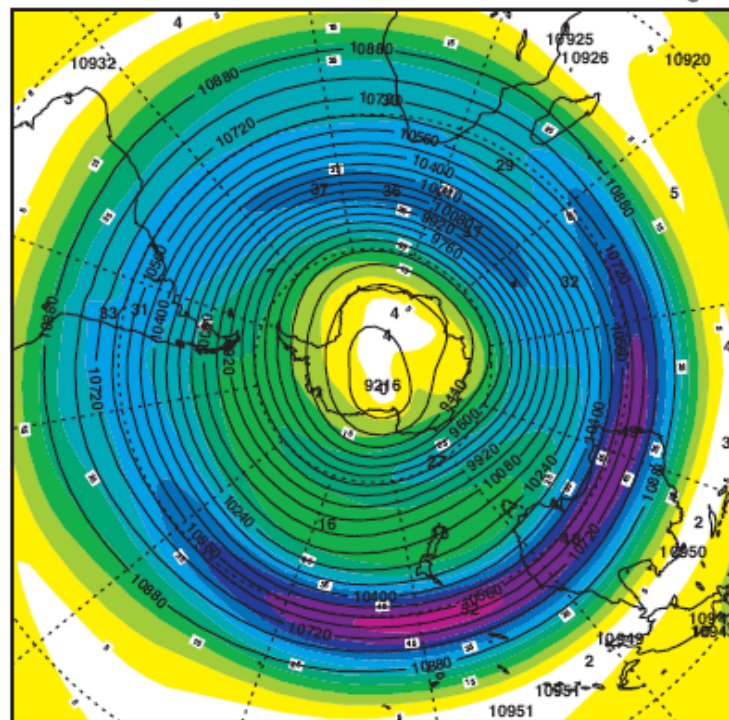
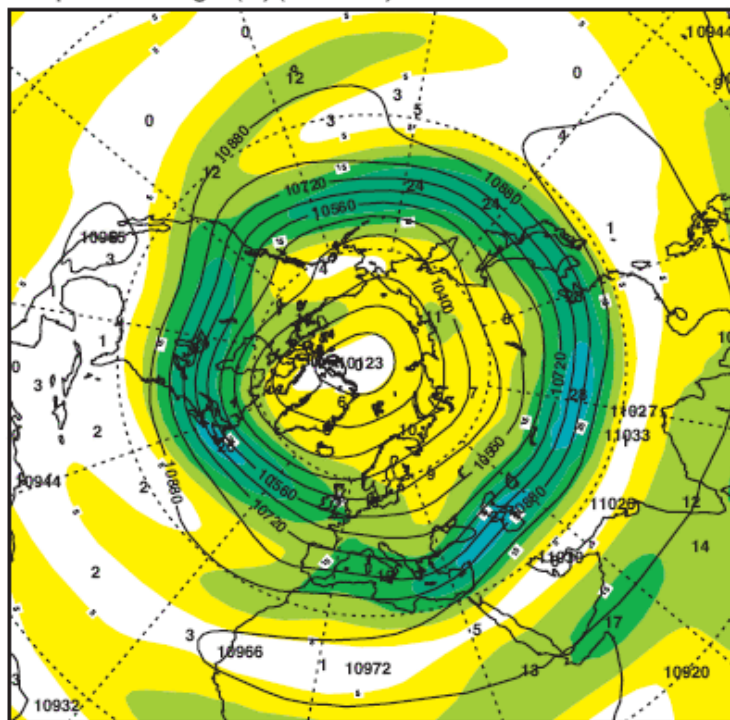
GRADS: COLA/IGES

96Hr GFS Issued: 00Z07SEP2005 Valid: 00Z Sun 11 SEP 2005 500mb Geopotential Heights (dam), Vorticity ( $10^{-4}/\text{sec}$ )

Geopotential height (m) (contours) and isotachs at 250 hPa



Geopotential height (m) (contours) and isotachs at 250 hPa



## Vent thermique

On dérive en  $p$  la relation géostrophique:

$$-f \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} = -\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial p}$$

On utilise la relation hydrostatique

$$-f \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial 1/\rho}{\partial x},$$

puis la loi du gaz parfait

$$-f \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} = \frac{R}{p} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}.$$

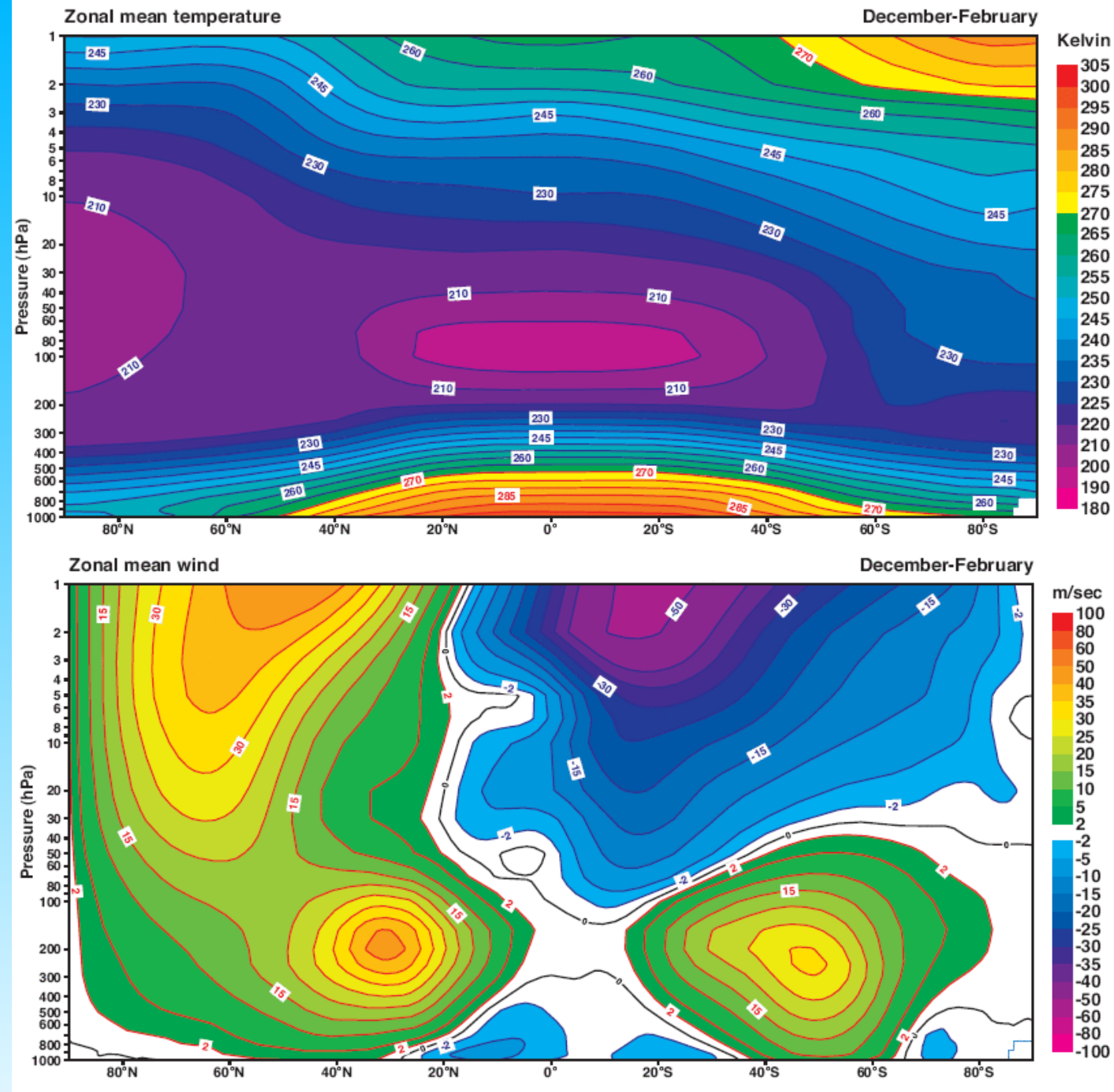
De même

$$f \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} = \frac{R}{p} \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}.$$

En résumé

$$H f \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial z^*} = \vec{k} \times \vec{\nabla} T$$

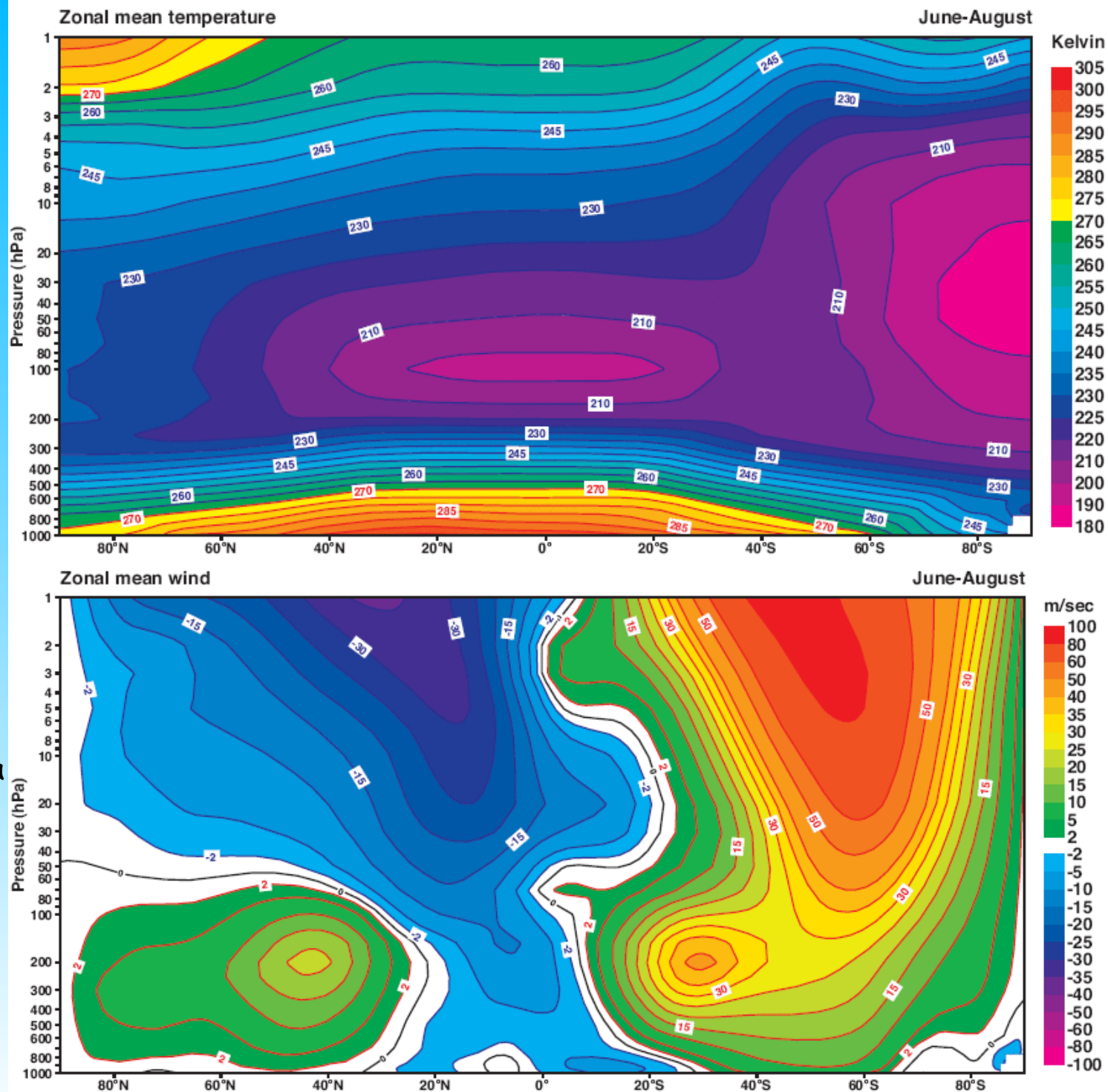
avec  $z^* = H \ln \frac{p_0}{p}$ , altitude hydrostatique isotherme.



Le gradient vertical du vent géostrophique en altitude est proportionnel au gradient horizontal de la température tourné de 90° (HN: sens direct, HS: sens indirect)

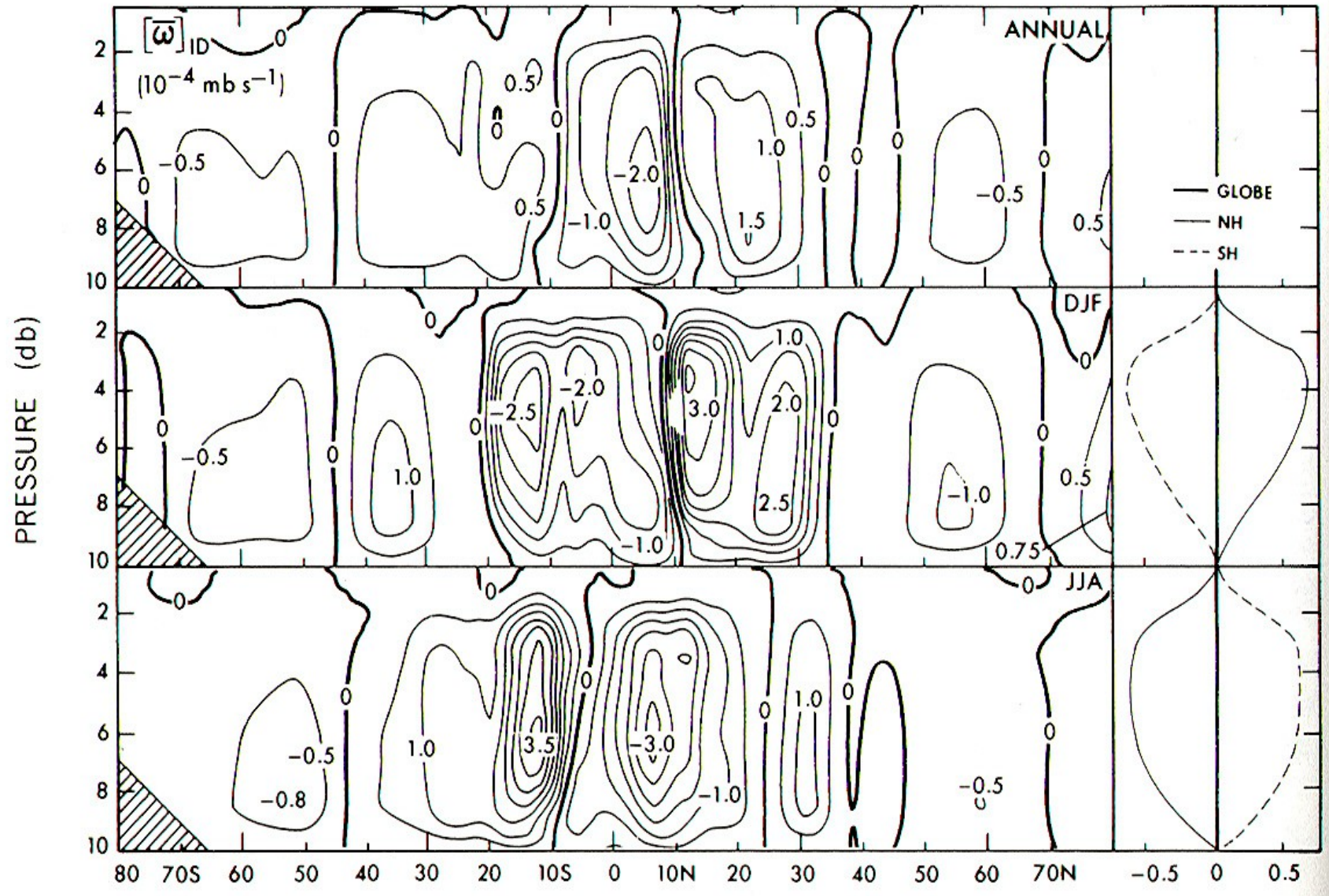
Dans l'hémisphère d'hiver, le fort gradient de température entre pôle plongé dans l'obscurité et latitudes tempérées induit un fort courant jet d'ouest dans la stratosphère et la mésosphère vers la latitude 60°.

Dans l'hémisphère d'été le gradient pôle vers équateur en altitude établit une circulation d'est dans la haute stratosphère et la mééosphère. La basse stratosphère est essentiellement en rotation solide.



## II.3 Circulation méridienne de Hadley dans la zone tropicale

Vitesse verticale  
 $\omega = Dp/Dt$



# Fonction de courant et fonction de potentiel dans le plan

Pour tout champ de vecteurs  $\vec{u}$  en 2D, il existe une décomposition unique

$$\vec{u}(x, y) = \vec{k} \wedge \vec{\nabla} \psi(x, y) + \vec{\nabla} \chi(x, y)$$

$\psi$ : fonction de courant

$$\vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{u} = \Delta \psi \vec{k}$$

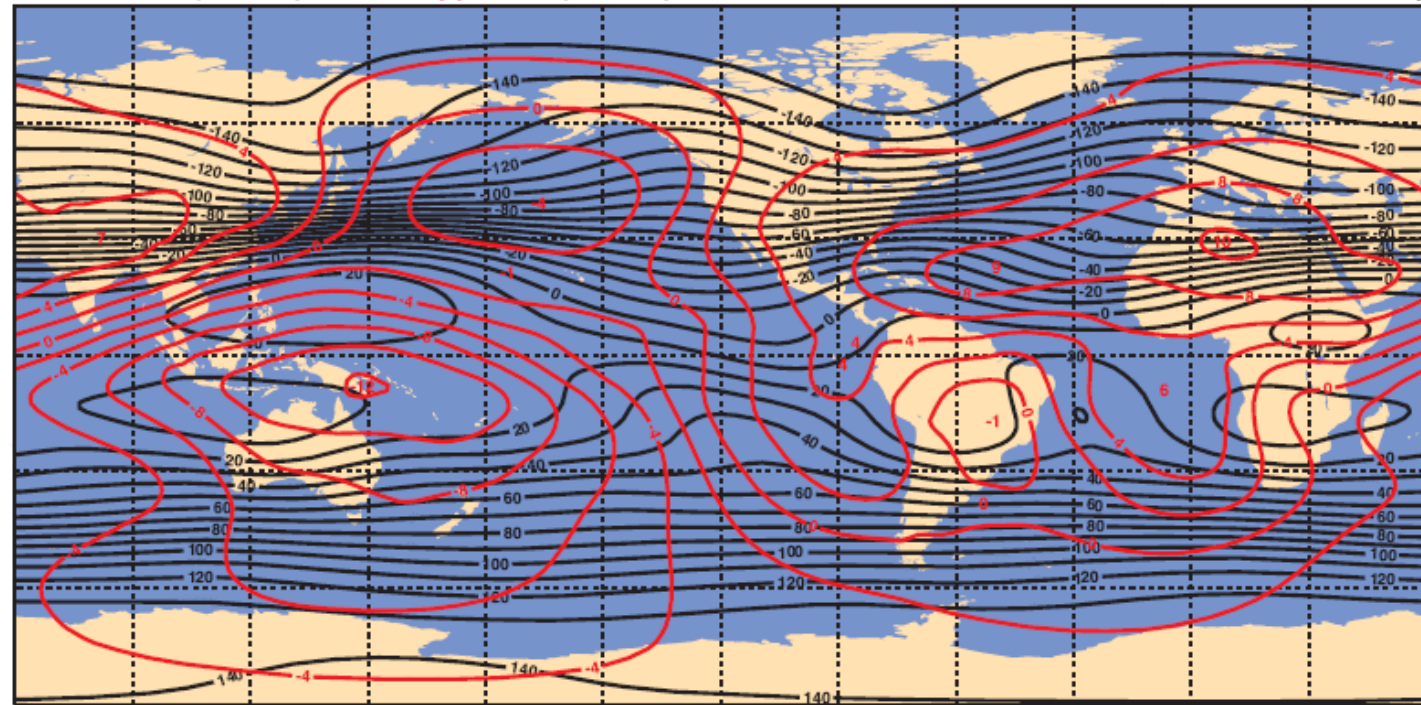
$\chi$ : potentiel de vitesse

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{u} = \Delta \chi$$

Aux latitudes moyennes et hautes, la circulation rotationnelle domine la circulation divergente d'un facteur de l'ordre  $1/R_o$  où  $R_o$  est le nombre de Rossby.

Streamfunction ( $10^6 \text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$ ) with velocity potential ( $10^6 \text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$ ) at 200 hPa

December-February



## Circulation de Hadley-Walker

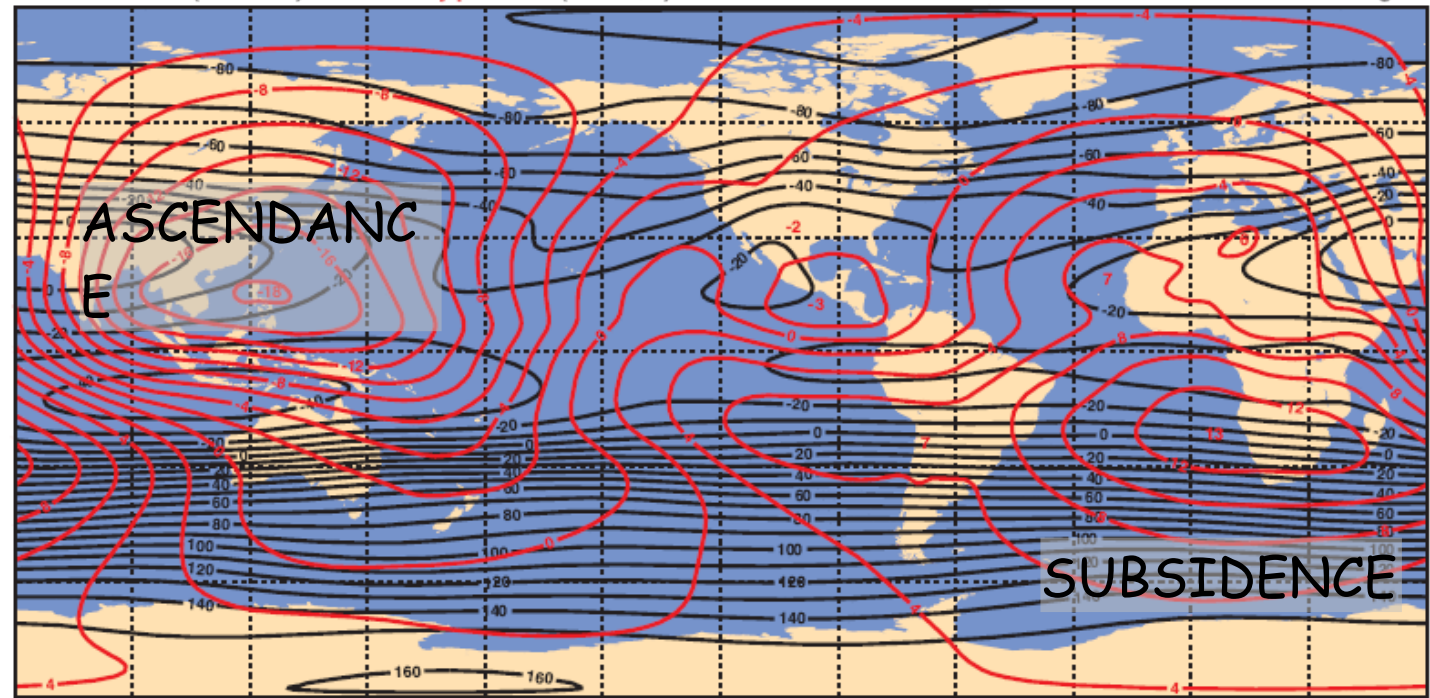
Dans les basses altitudes, la circulation divergente devient importante. La circulation divergente implique des branches verticales ascendantes et subsidentes.

En été boréal, cette circulation est dominée par la mousson d'Asie.

En hiver boréal, principale ascendance au dessus de l'Indonésie et subsidence sur l'Afrique.

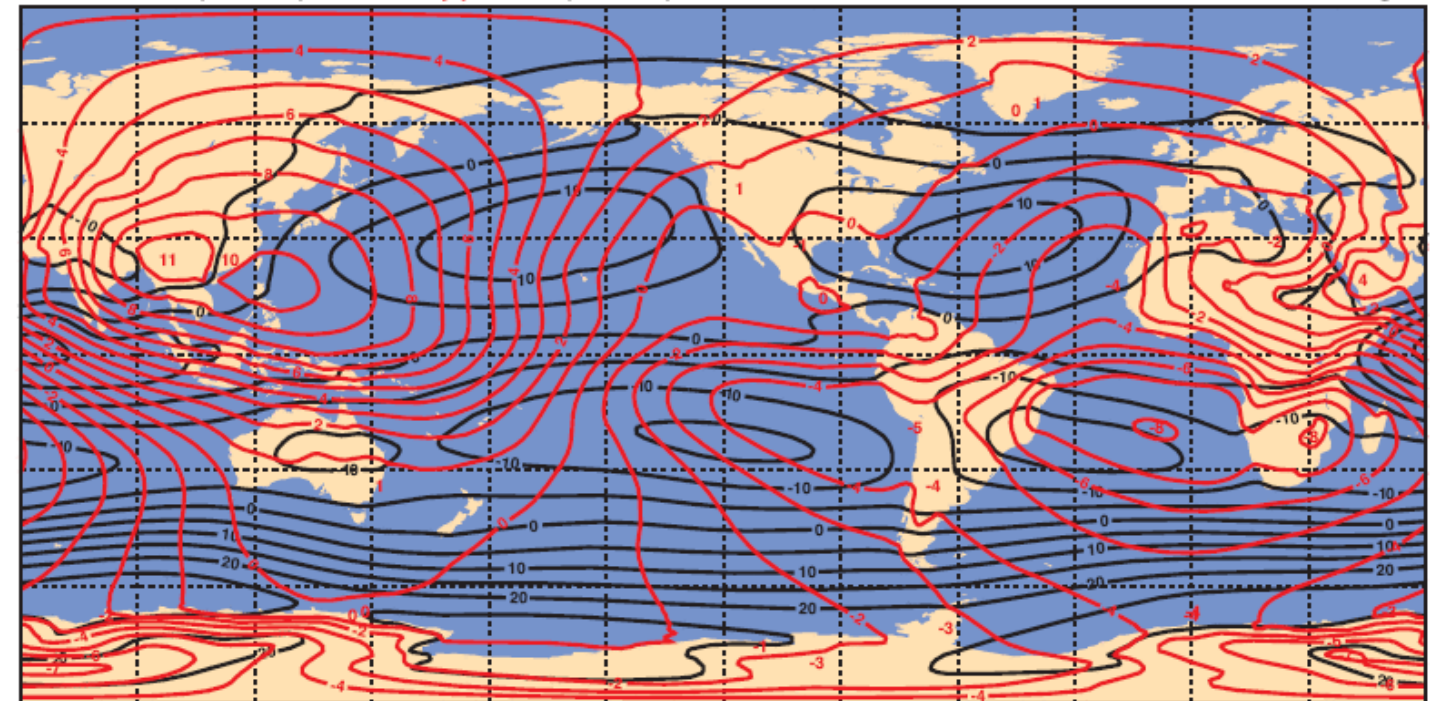
Streamfunction ( $10^6 \text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$ ) with velocity potential ( $10^6 \text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$ ) at 200 hPa

June-August



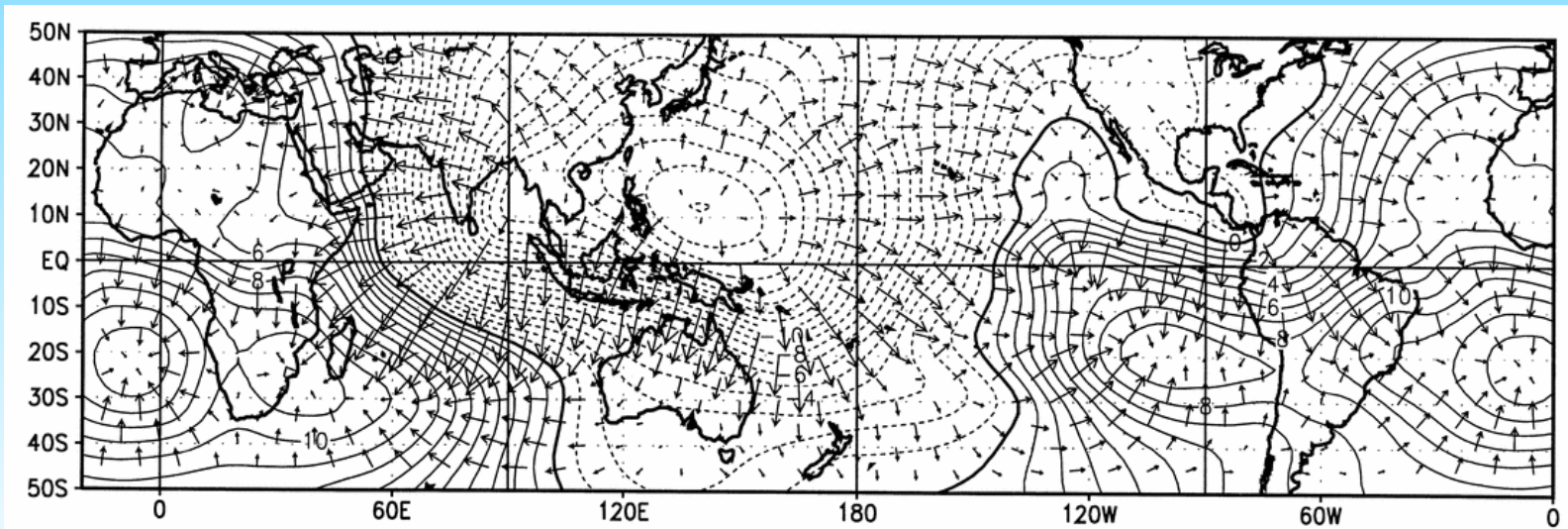
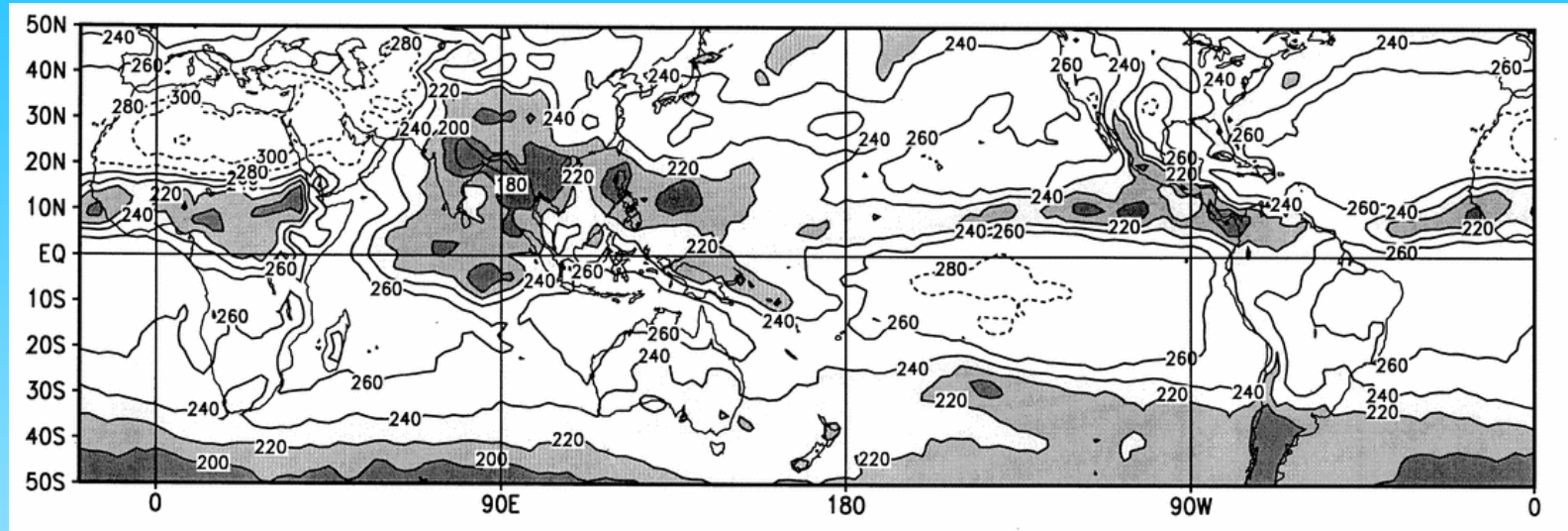
Streamfunction ( $10^6 \text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$ ) with velocity potential ( $10^6 \text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$ ) at 850 hPa

June-August

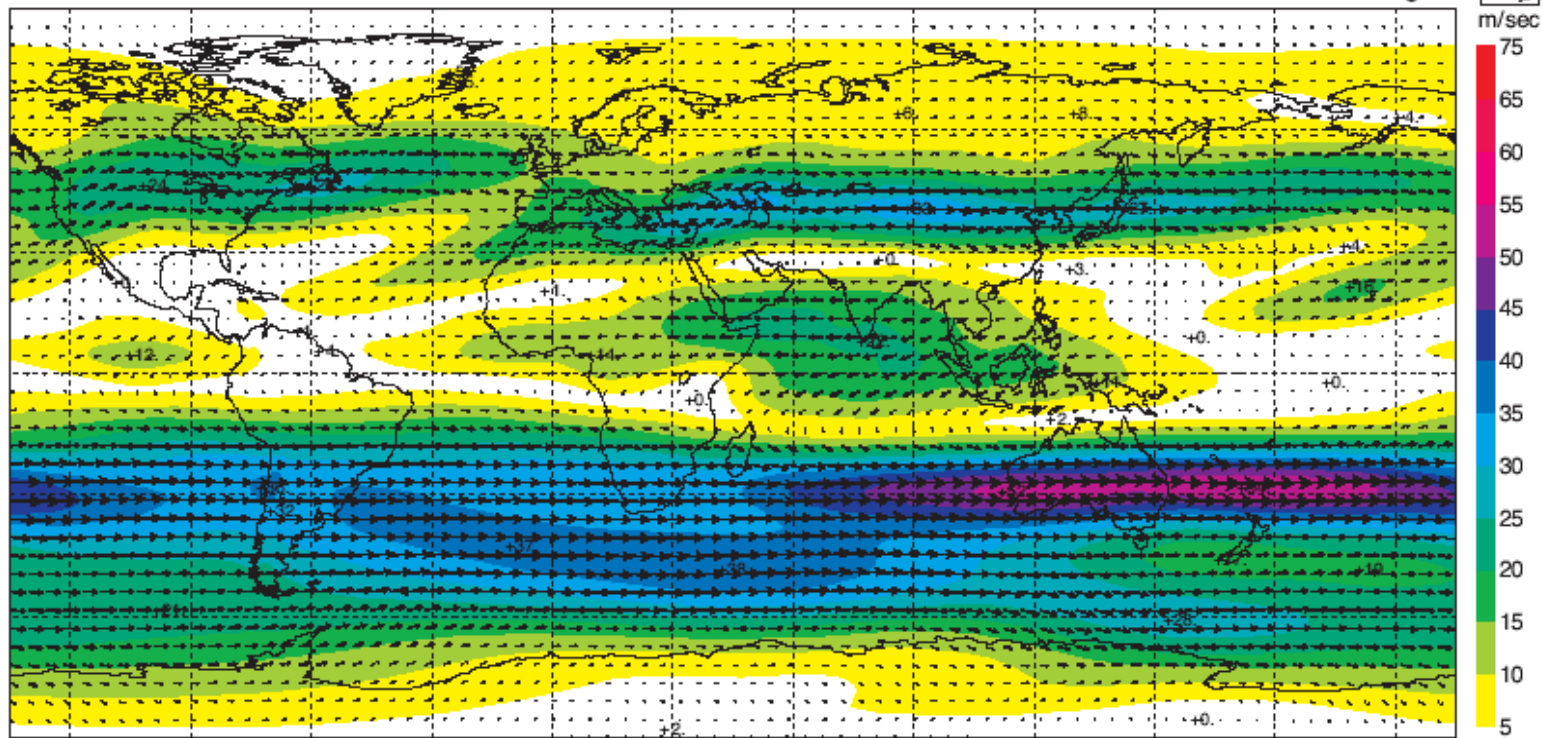


Juillet 2001

## Radiation IR sortante et potentiel de vitesse

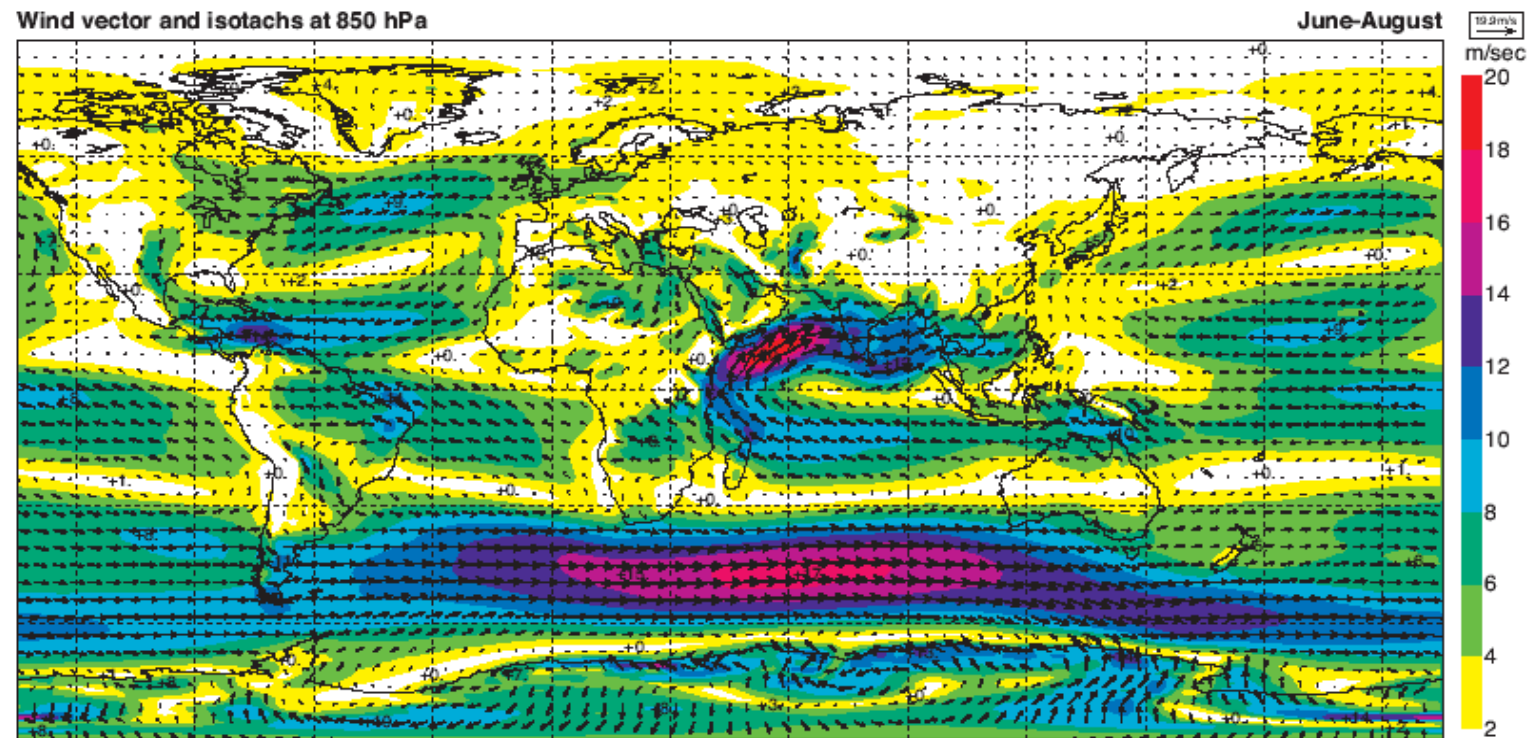


Wind vector and isotachs at 200 hPa



La mousson

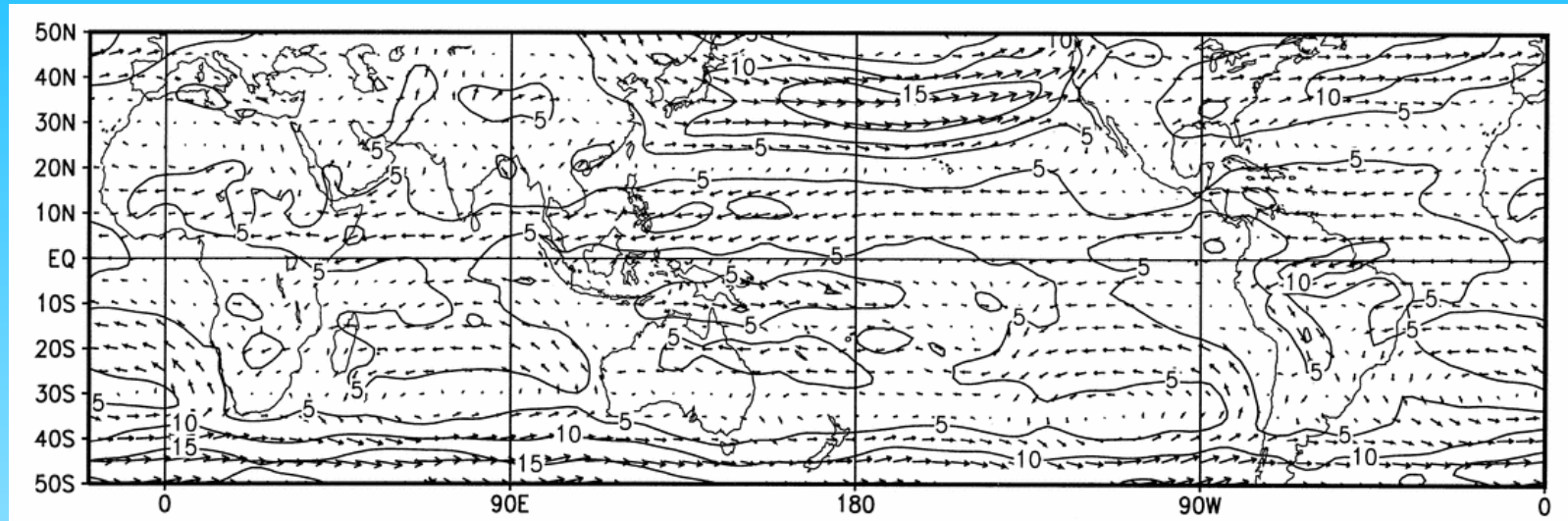
Wind vector and isotachs at 850 hPa



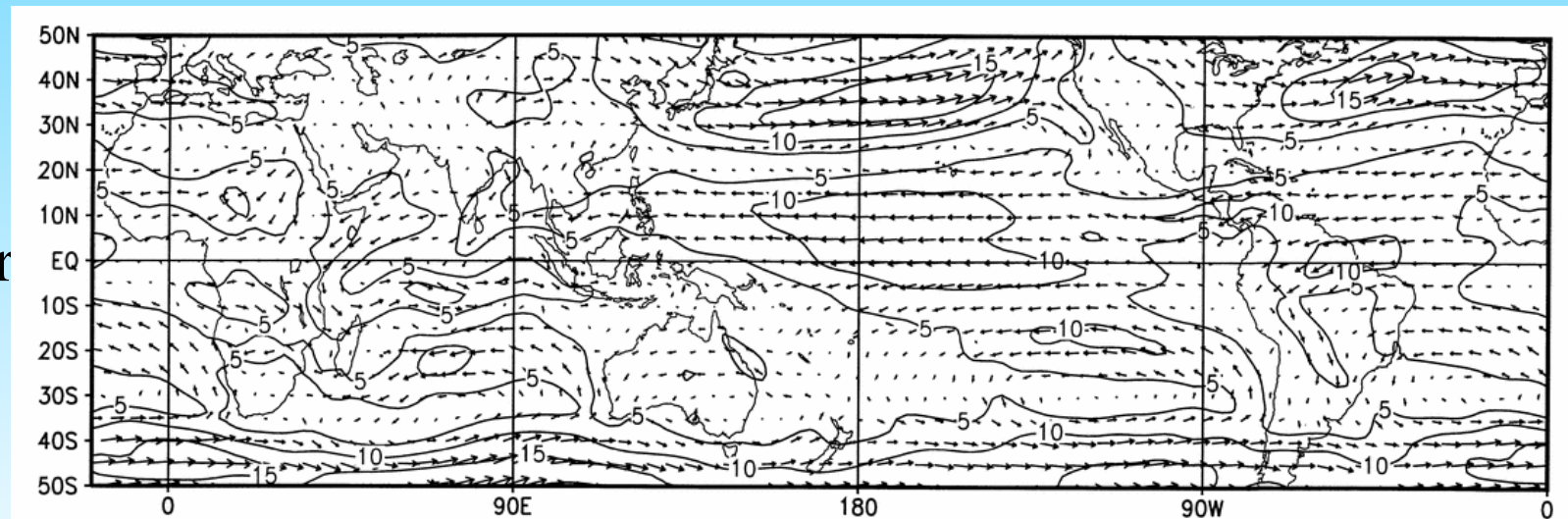
## II.4 Circulation à 850 hPa en janvier

### Situation El Niño versus situation normale

Janvier  
1998



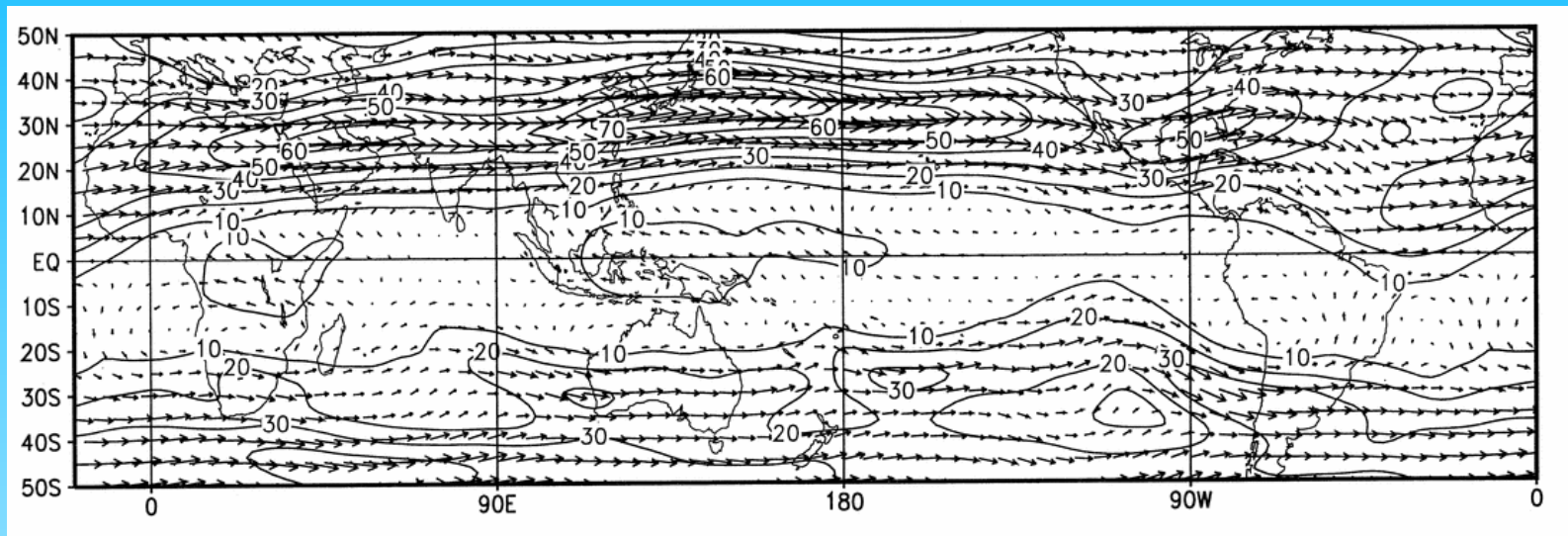
Janvier  
2001



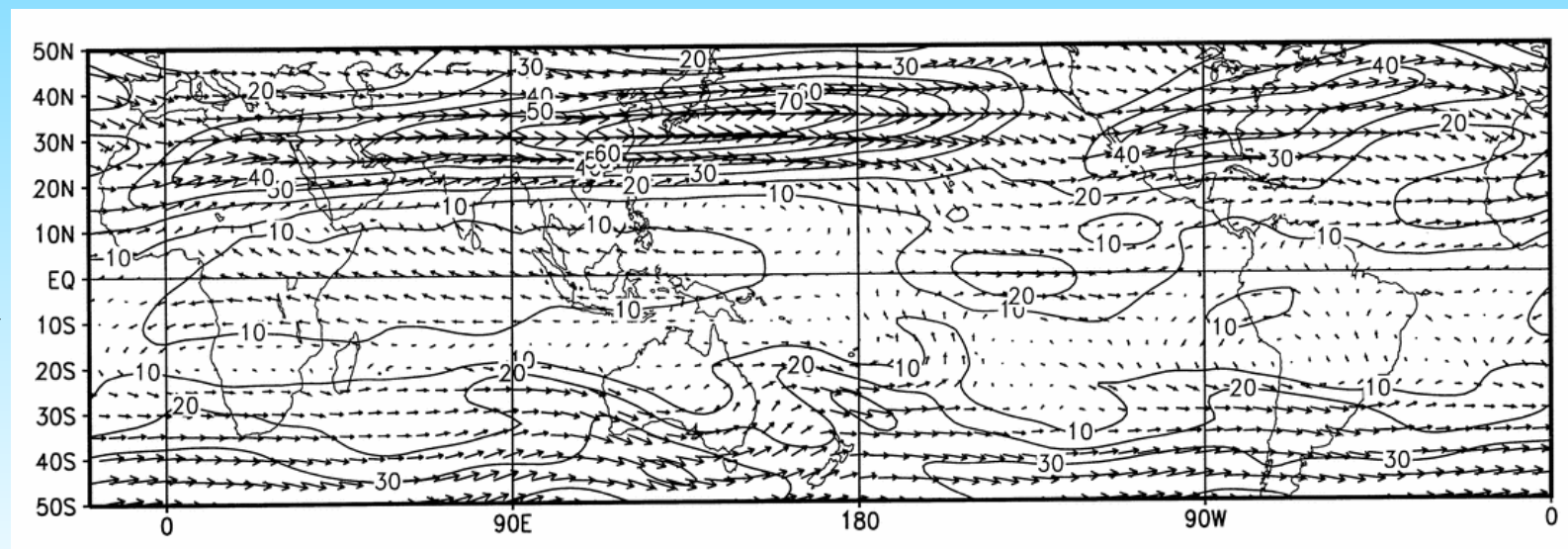
# Circulation à 200 hPa en janvier

## Situation El Niño versus situation normale

Janvier 1998



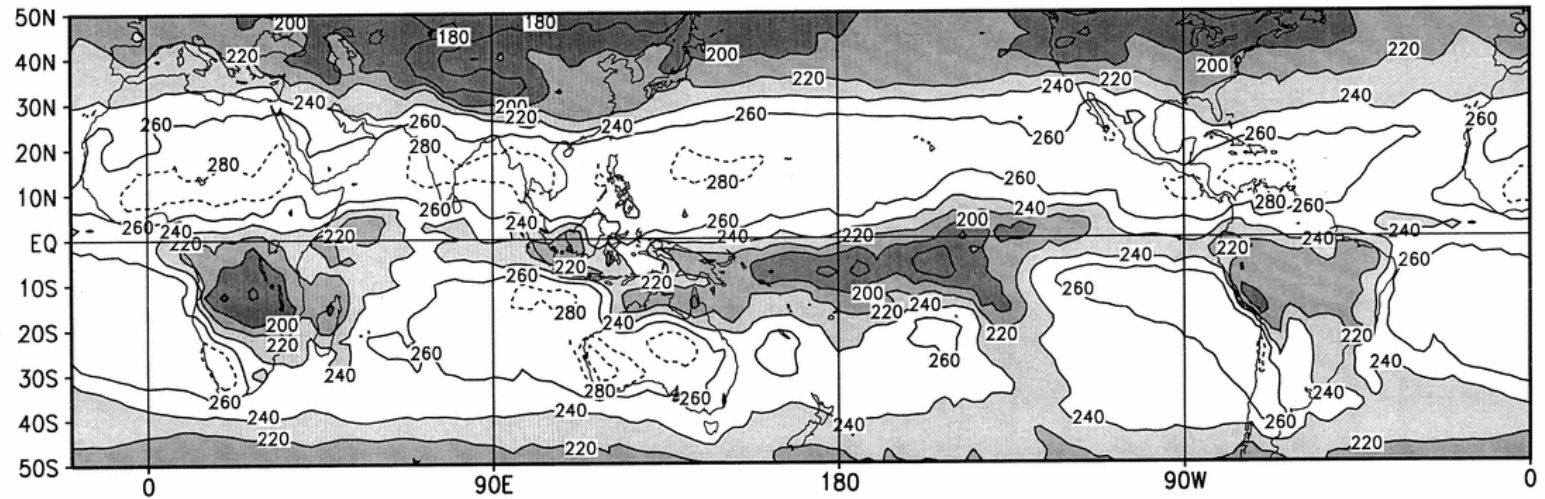
Janvier 2001



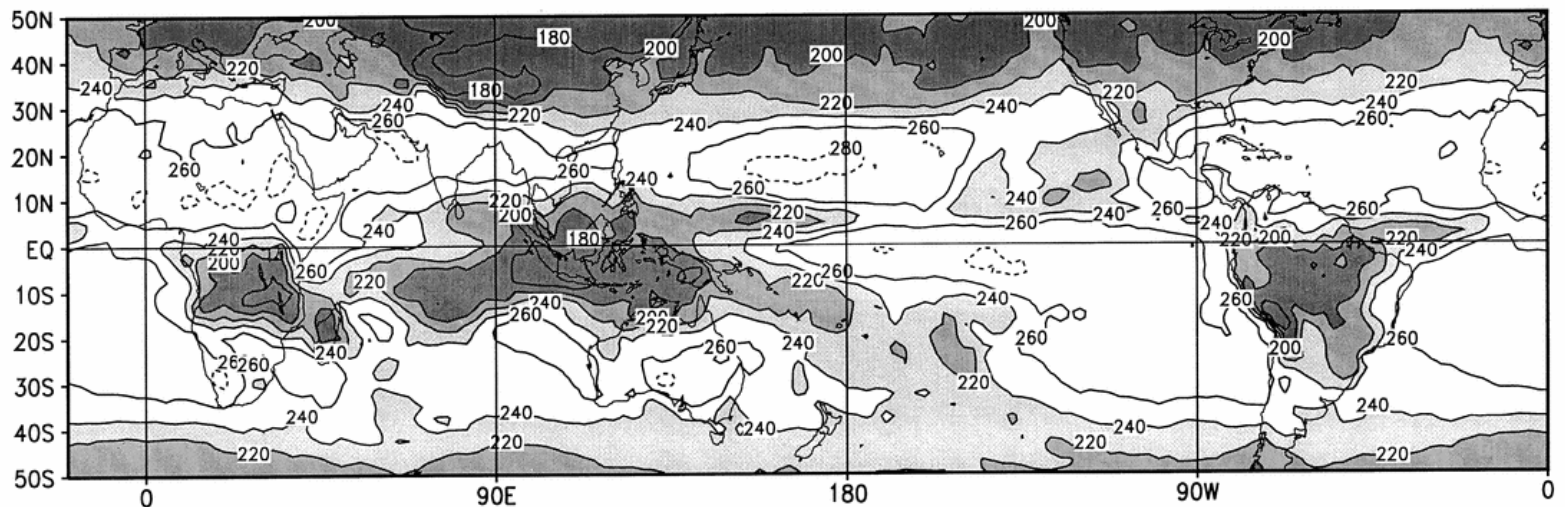
# Radiation IR sortante en janvier

## Situation El Niño versus situation normale

Janvier  
1998



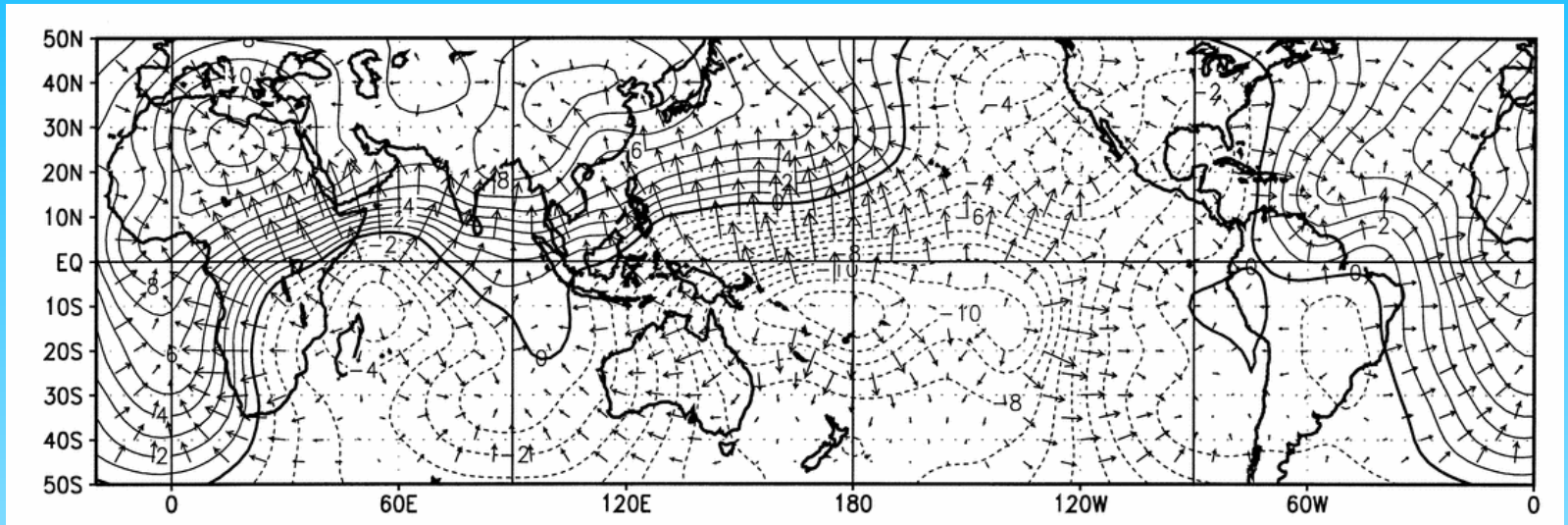
Janvier  
2001



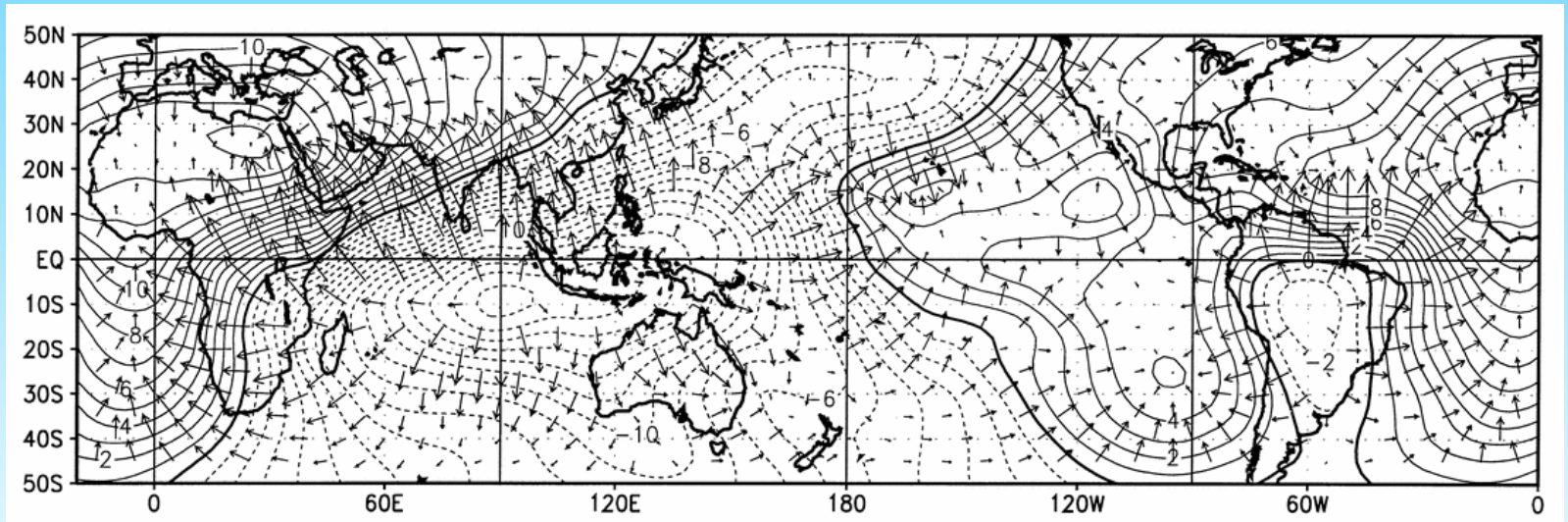
# Potentiel de vitesse à 200 hPa en janvier

## Situation El Niño versus situation normale

1998



2001



- I. Les ordres de grandeur dans les équations du mouvements - Nombre de Rossby - Equilibre géostrophique
- II La circulation moyenne
  - II.1 Températures et vents moyens
  - II.2 La relation du vent thermique
  - II. 3 Fonctions de courant et de potentiel. Circulation de Hadley-Walker
  - II.4 El Niño
- III Dynamique de la vorticité
- IV variabilité
- V Les cyclones tropicaux

- Circulation theorem (Kelvin, Bjerkness)



$$C = \oint \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$

$$\frac{DC}{Dt} = - \oint \frac{1}{\rho} dp$$

in particular  $\frac{DC}{Dt} = 0$  for

- incompressible (or Boussinesq) ( $\rho = \text{const}$ ),
- barotropic or isentropic ( $p(\rho)$ )

- 2d and quasi-2d Flows

$$\mathcal{S} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{u} \cdot \vec{k}$$

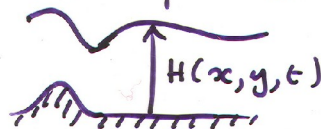
- incompressible, non divergent

$$C = \iint \mathcal{S} d\sigma \quad \frac{DC}{Dt} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{D\mathcal{S}}{Dt} = 0$$

- compressible, divergent  $p(x, y)$ ,  $w \neq 0$

$$\rho d\sigma = \text{const} \rightarrow \frac{D}{Dt} \left( \frac{\mathcal{S}}{\rho} \right) = 0$$

- incompressible, divergent

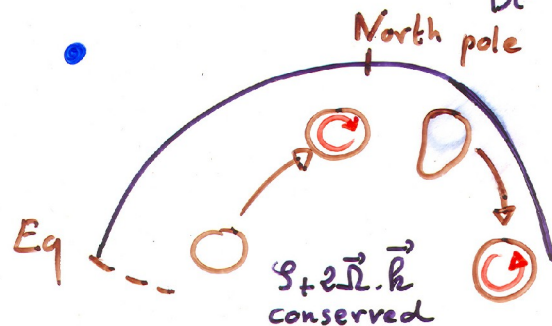


$$H d\sigma = \text{const}$$

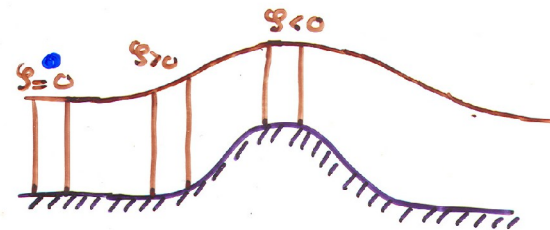
$$\frac{D}{Dt} \left( \frac{\mathcal{S}}{H} \right) = 0$$

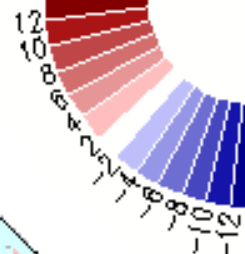
$$H = \eta + H_0 - h$$

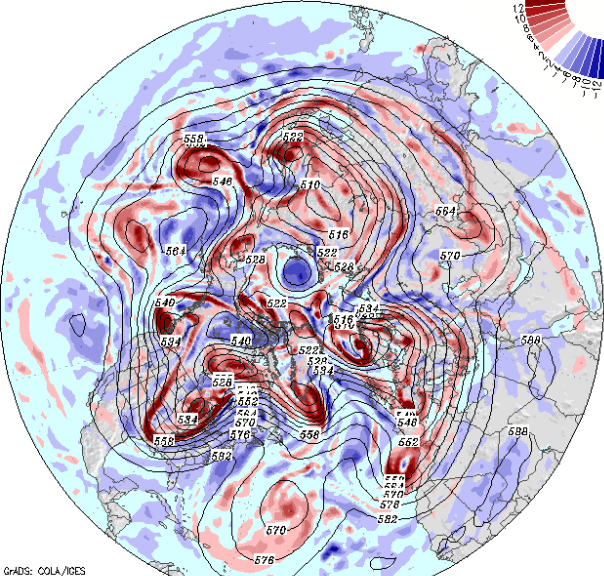
surface perturbation      orography



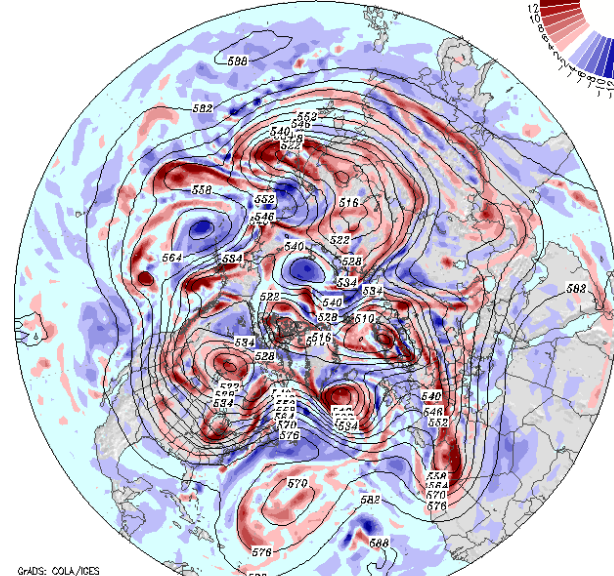
notation:  $f = 2\vec{\Omega} \cdot \vec{k}$



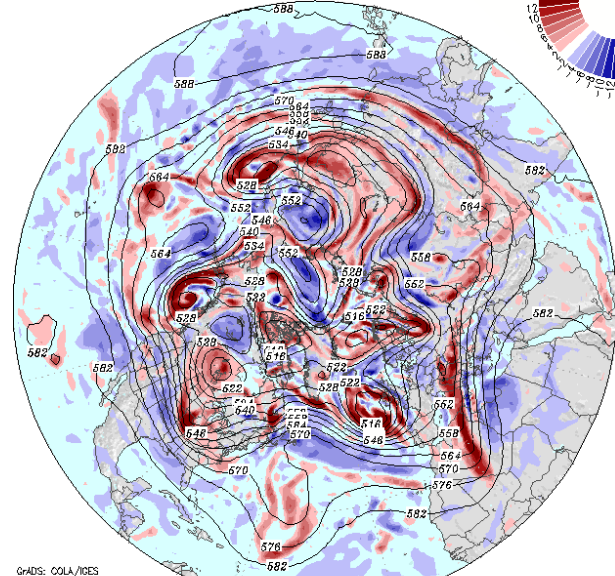




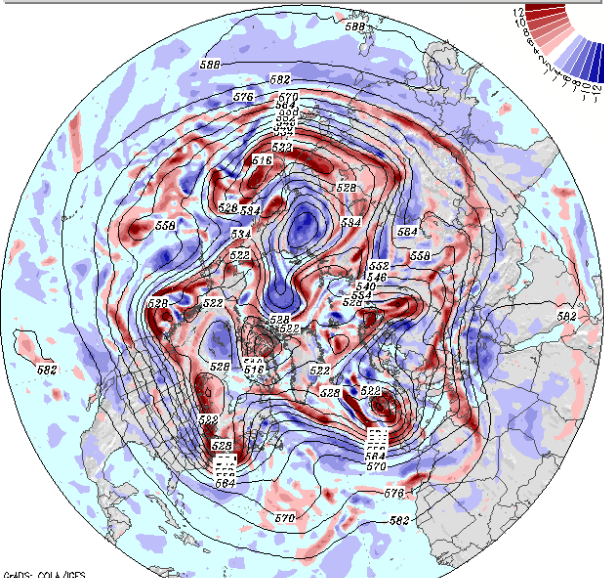
GADS: COLA/IGES  
24hr GFS issued: 12Z28NOV2005 Valid: 12Z Tue 29 NOV 2005 500mb Geopotential Heights (dam), Vorticity ( $10^{-4}/\text{sec}$ )



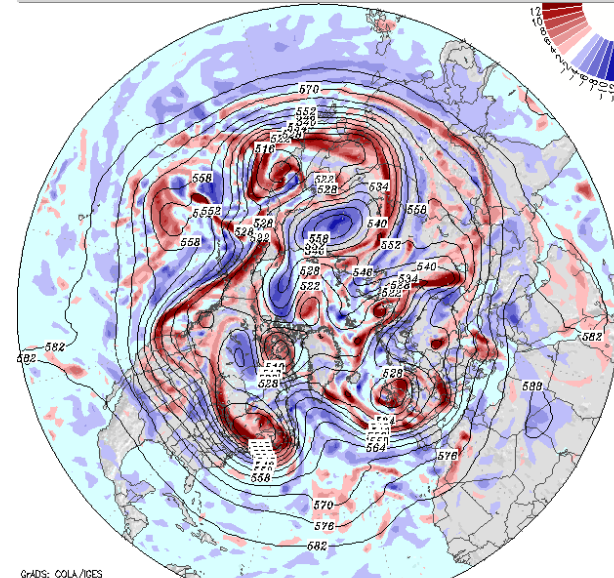
GADS: COLA/IGES  
48hr GFS issued: 12Z28NOV2005 Valid: 12Z Wed 30 NOV 2005 500mb Geopotential Heights (dam), Vorticity ( $10^{-4}/\text{sec}$ )



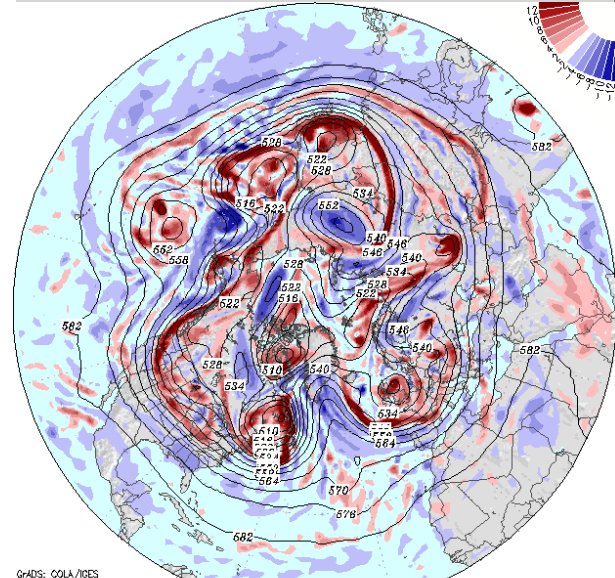
GADS: COLA/IGES  
72hr GFS issued: 12Z28NOV2005 Valid: 12Z Thu 01 DEC 2005 500mb Geopotential Heights (dam), Vorticity ( $10^{-4}/\text{sec}$ )



GADS: COLA/IGES  
96hr GFS issued: 12Z28NOV2005 Valid: 12Z Fri 02 DEC 2005 500mb Geopotential Heights (dam), Vorticity ( $10^{-4}/\text{sec}$ )

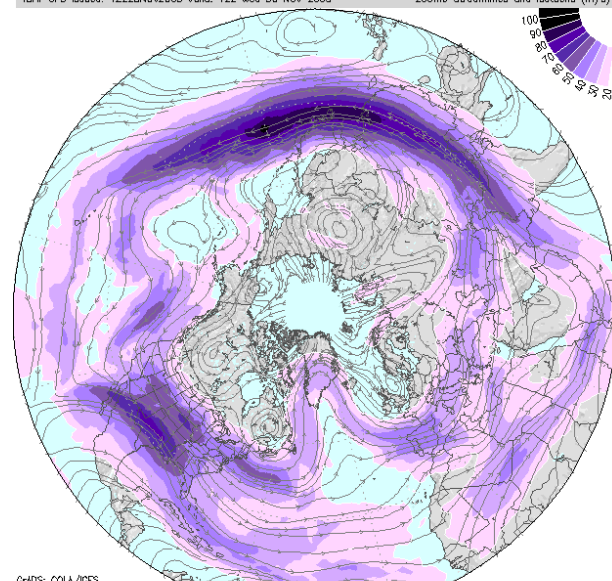
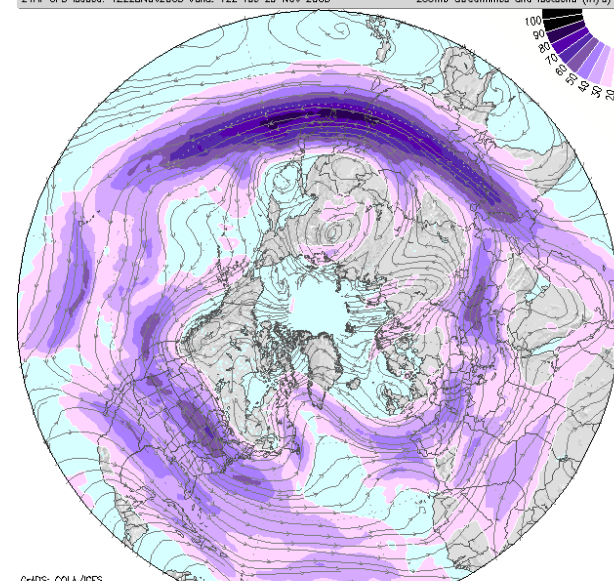
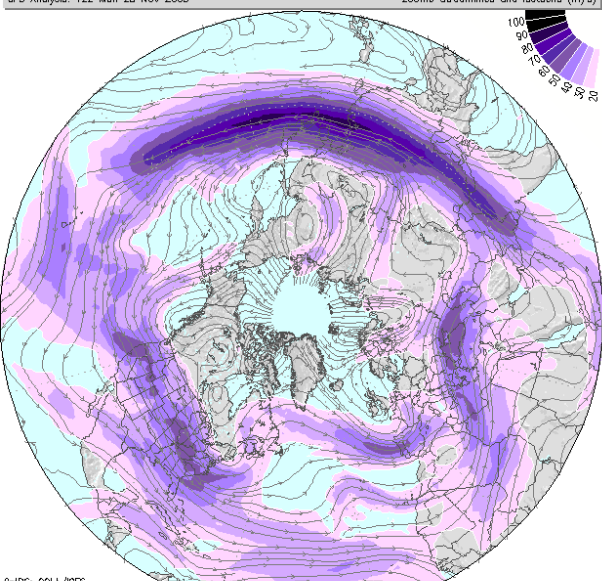
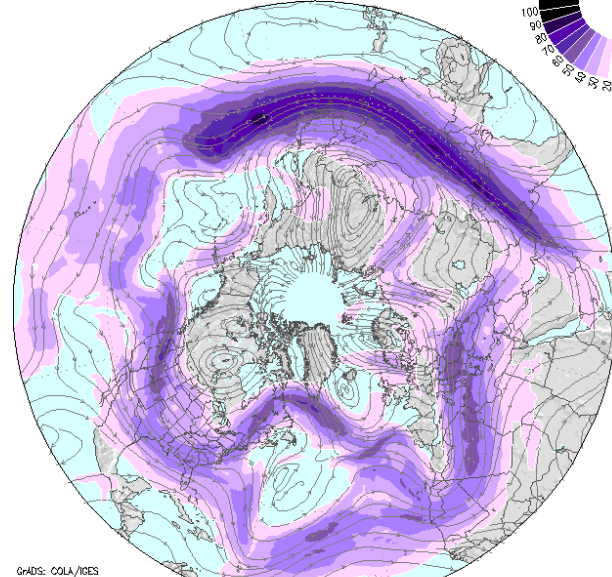
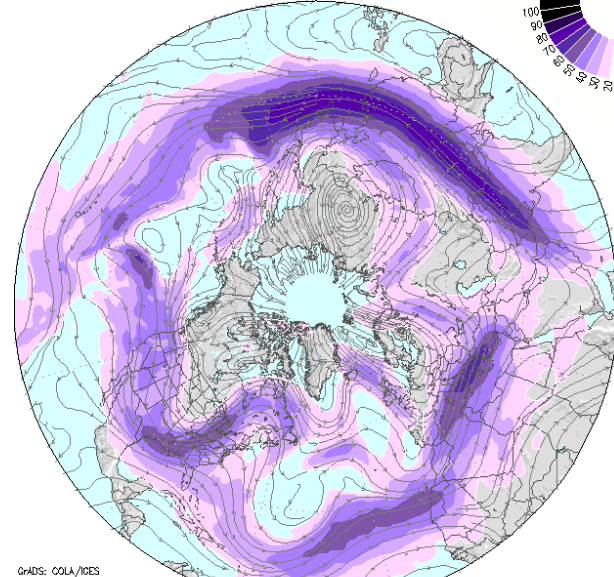
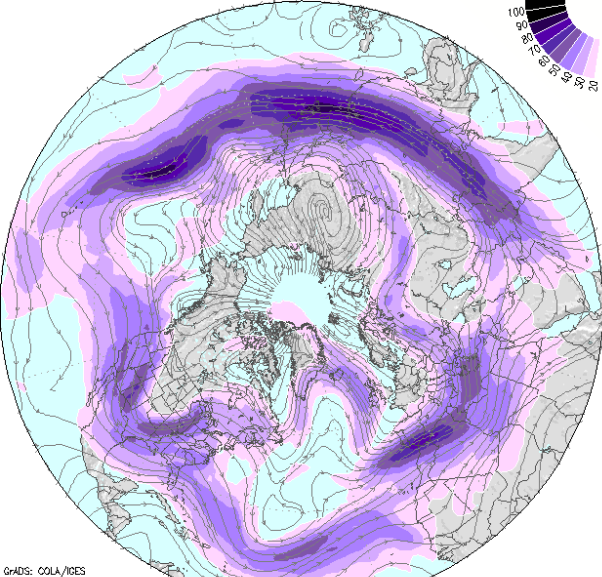


GADS: COLA/IGES  
120hr GFS issued: 12Z28NOV2005 Valid: 12Z Sat 03 DEC 2005 500mb Geopotential Heights (dam), Vorticity ( $10^{-4}/\text{sec}$ )

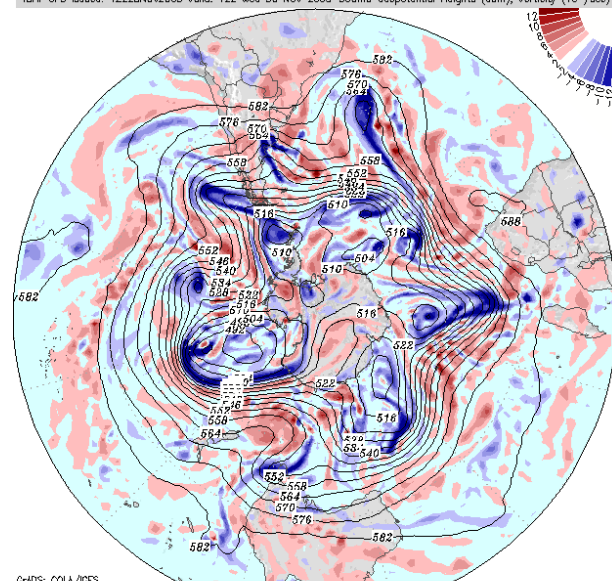
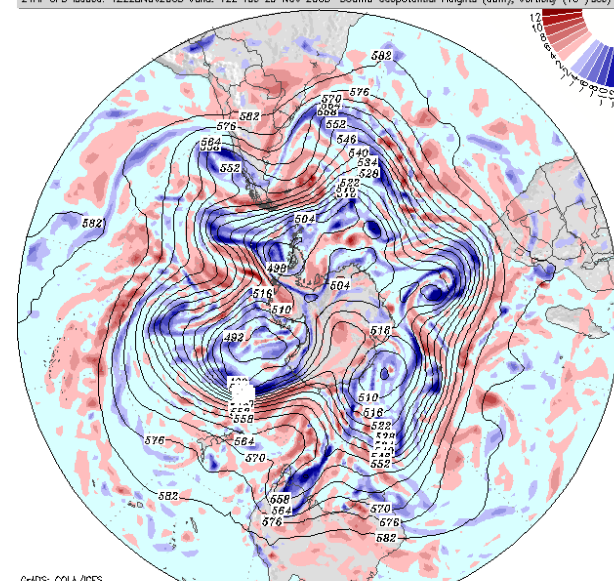
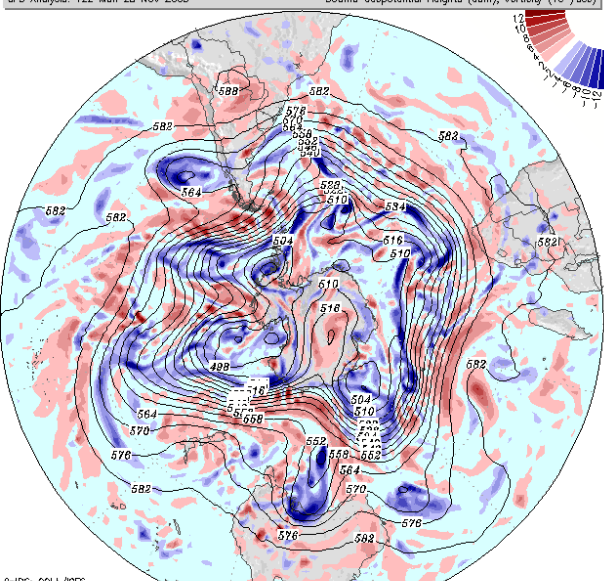
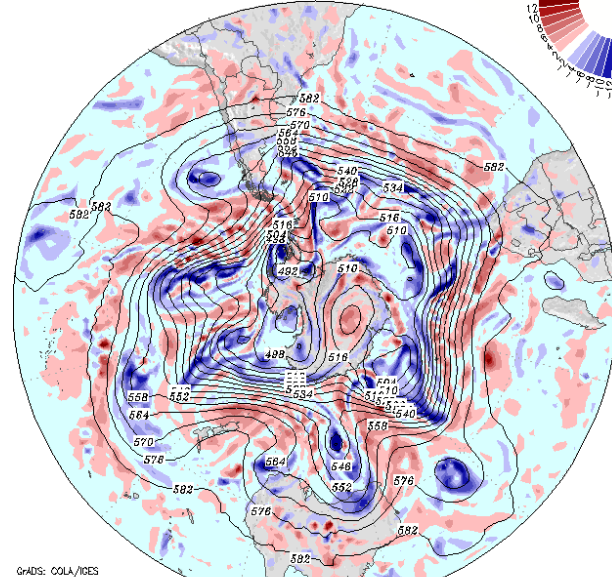
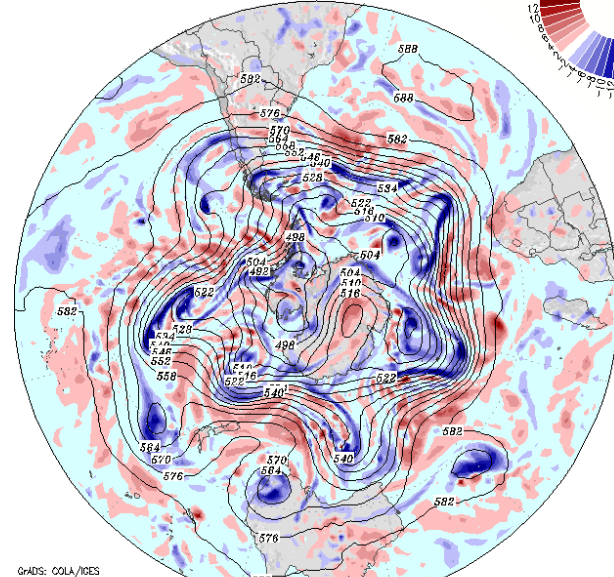
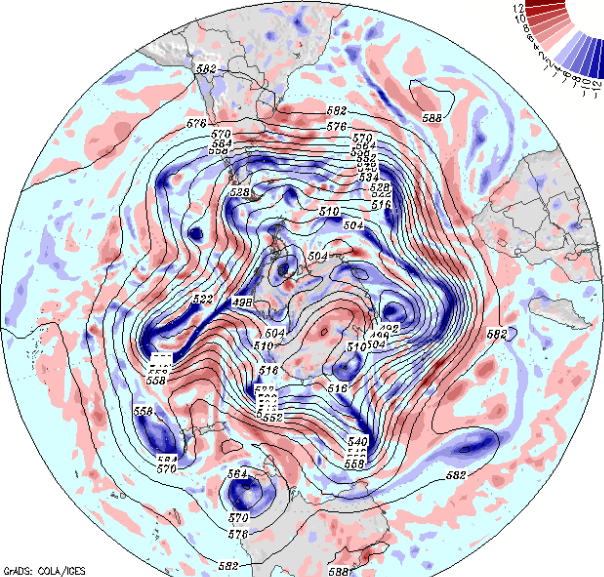


GADS: COLA/IGES  
144hr GFS issued: 12Z28NOV2005 Valid: 12Z Sun 04 DEC 2005 500mb Geopotential Heights (dam), Vorticity ( $10^{-4}/\text{sec}$ )

Prévision sur 5 jours  
contours du géopotentiel à 500 hPa  
et vorticité

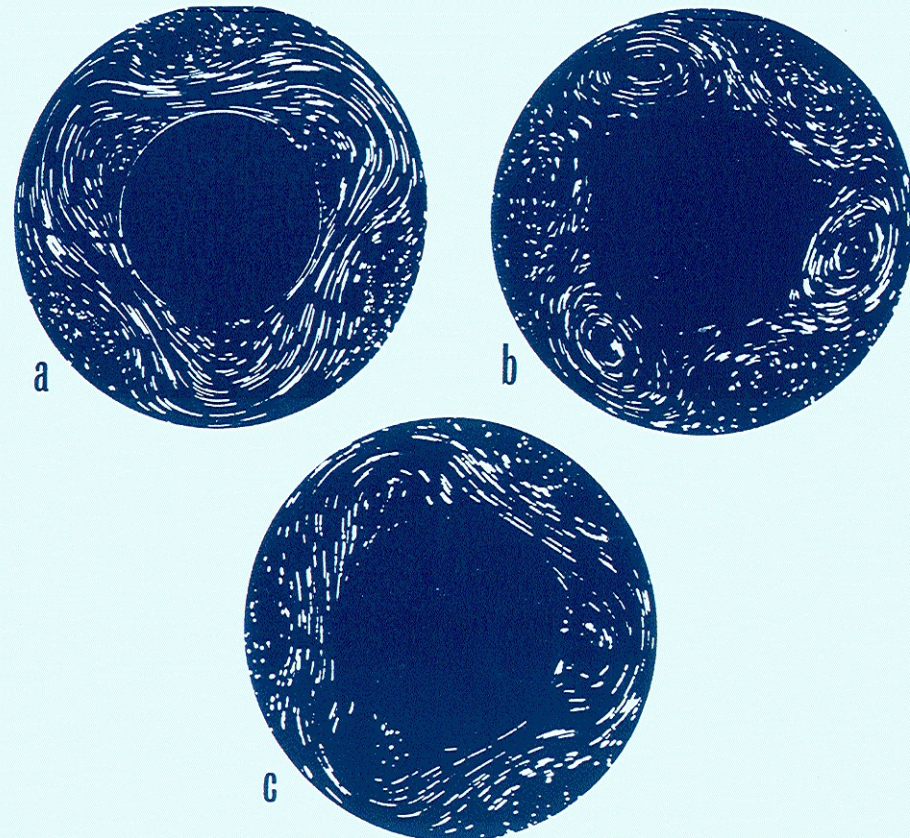
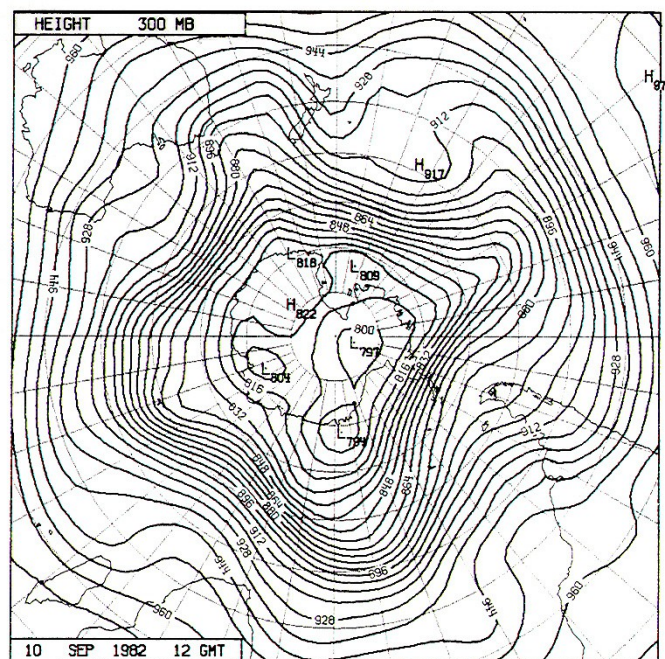
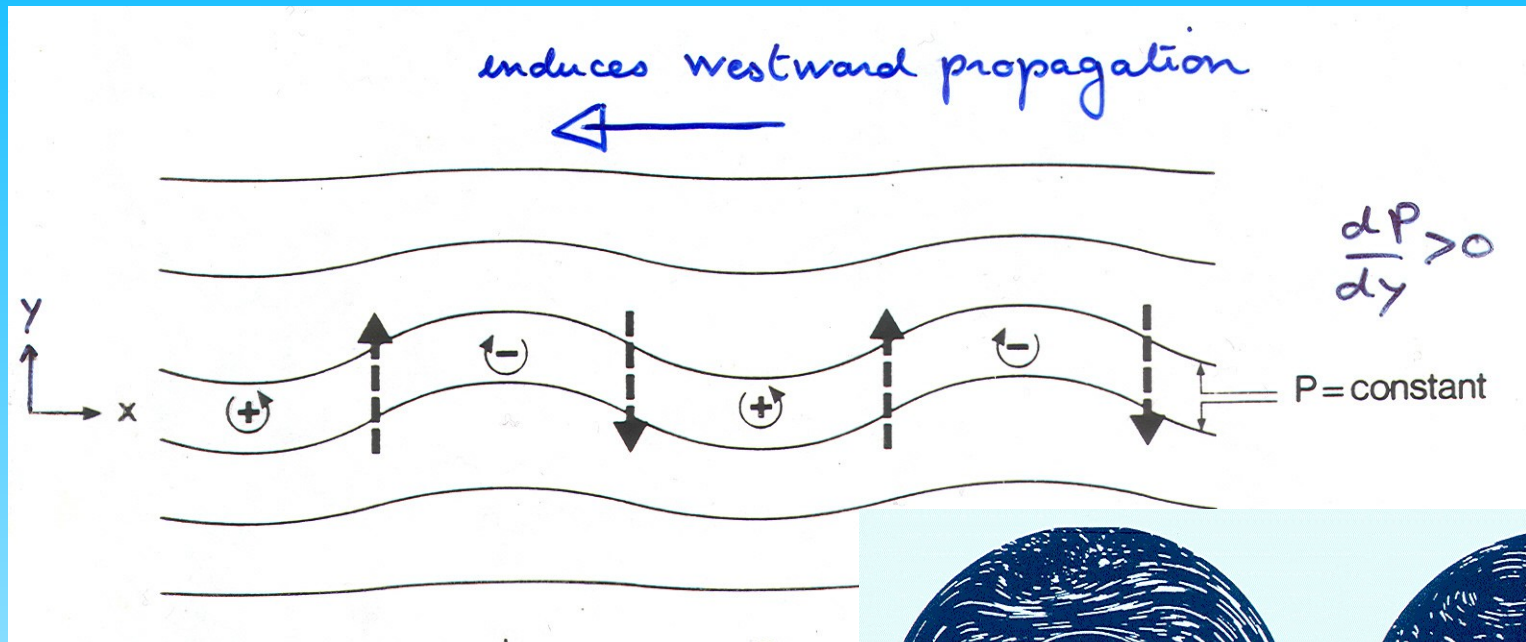


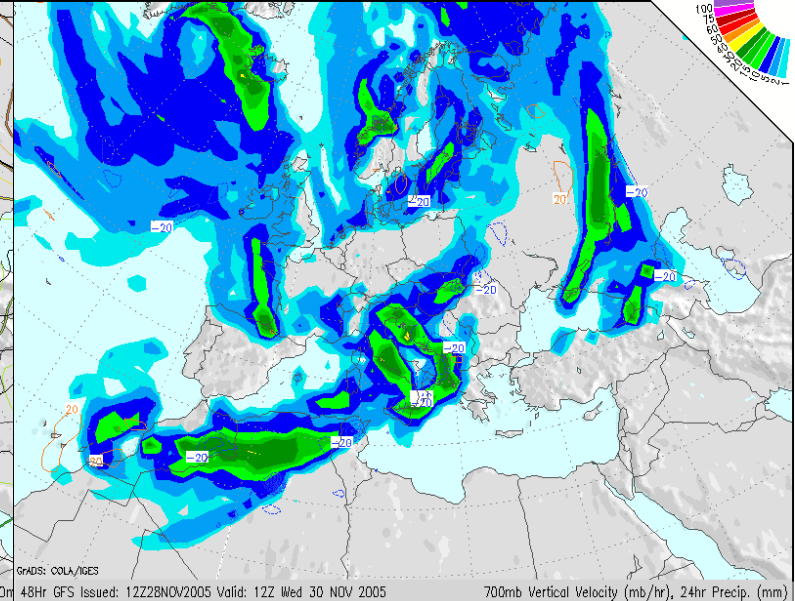
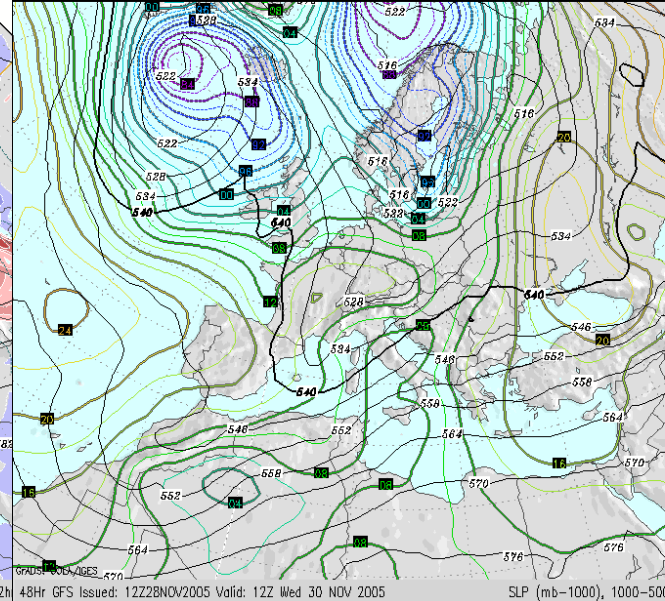
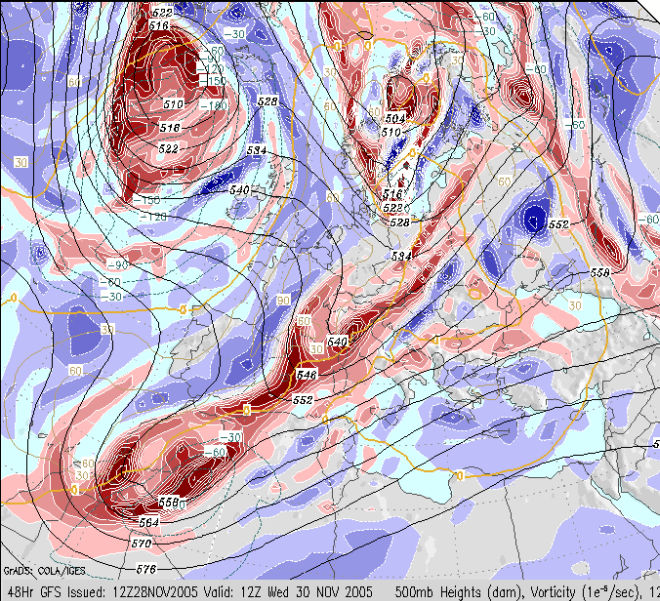
Prévisions sur 5 jours  
lignes de courant et  
contours du vent



Prévision sur 5 jours  
contours du géopotential à 500 hPa  
et vorticité, hémisphère sud

# Ondes de Rossby dans un gradient de vorticité

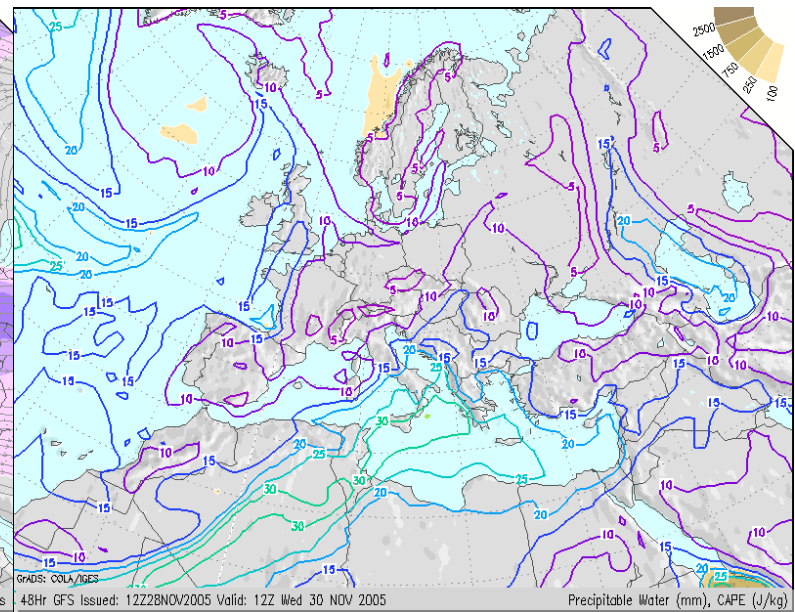
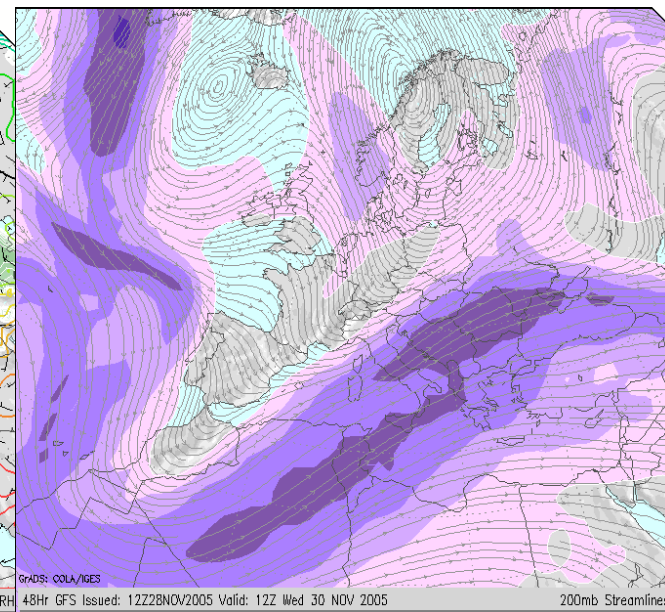
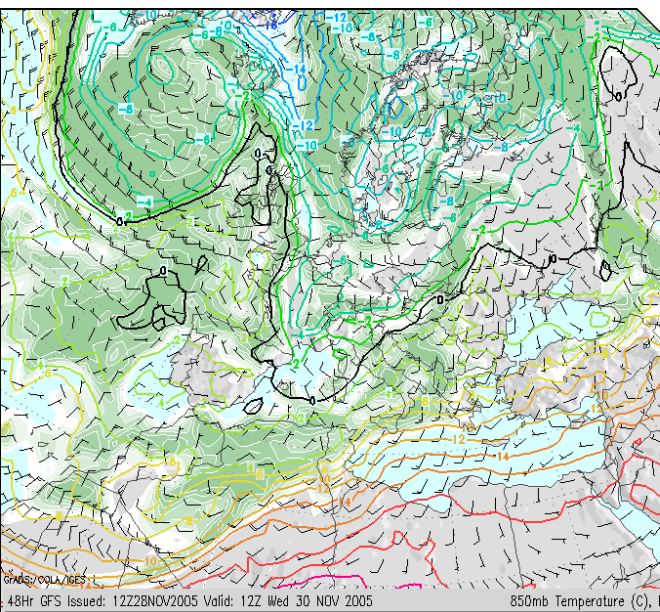




Géopotentiel à 500 hPa  
et vorticité

Pression mer et épaisseur  
1000-500 hPa

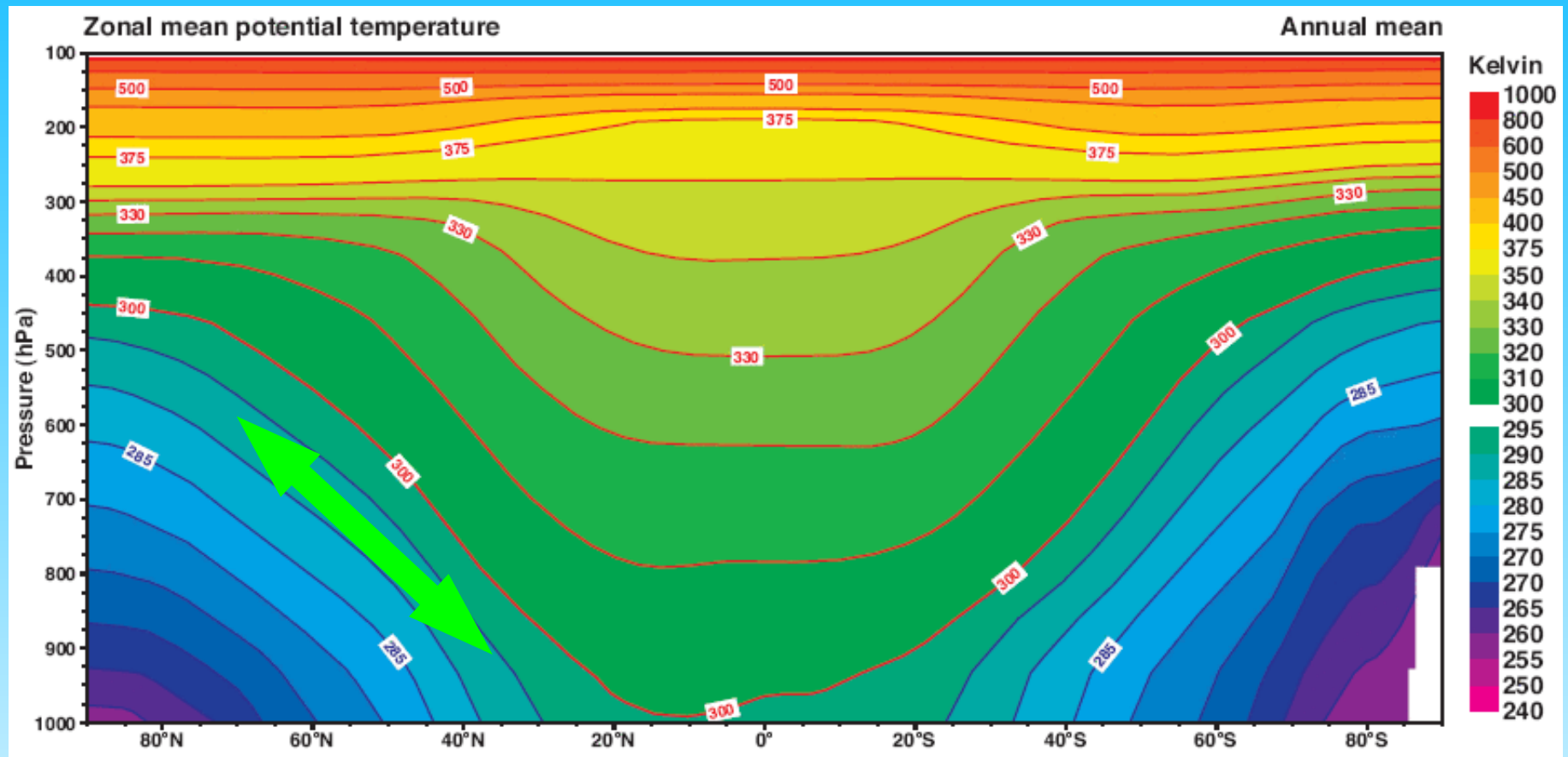
Vitesse verticale et  
précipitations



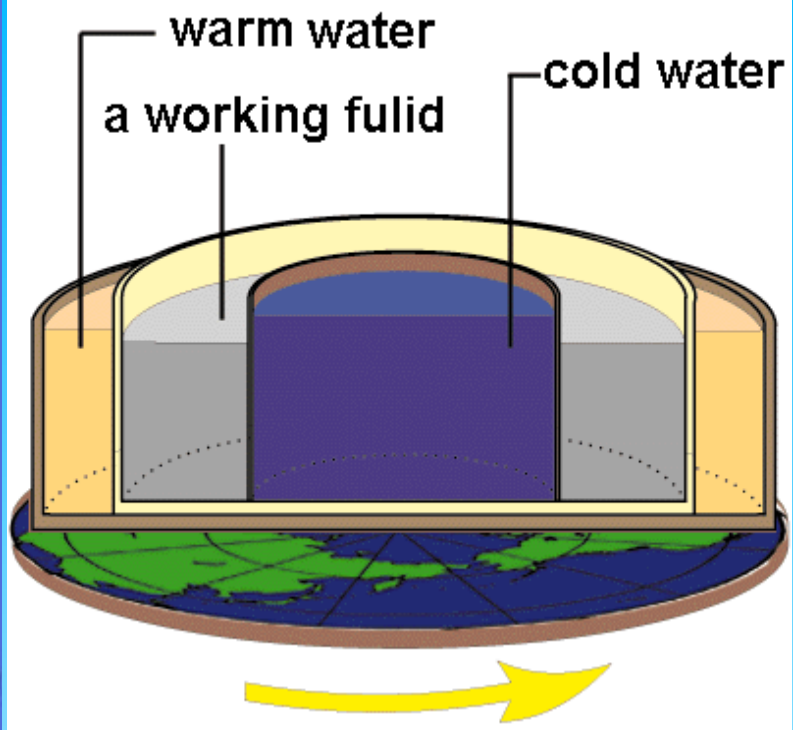
Température, humidité et  
vent à 850 HPa

Lignes de courant et vent

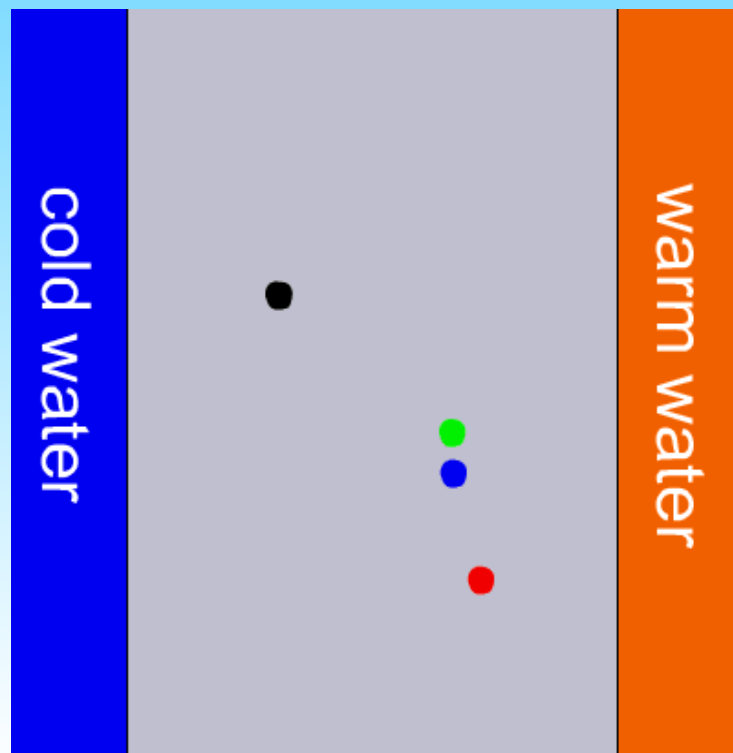
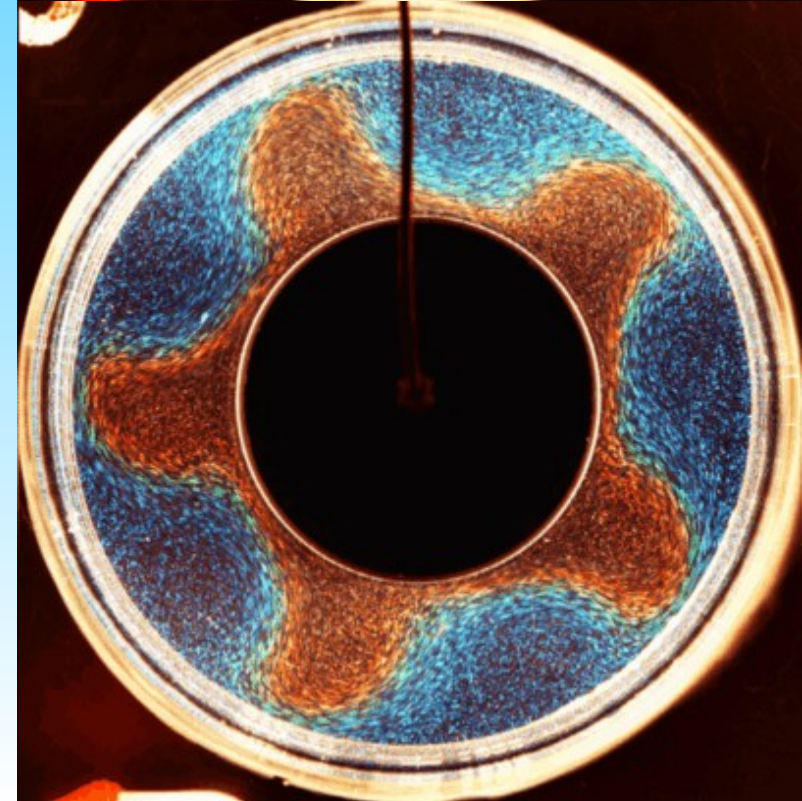
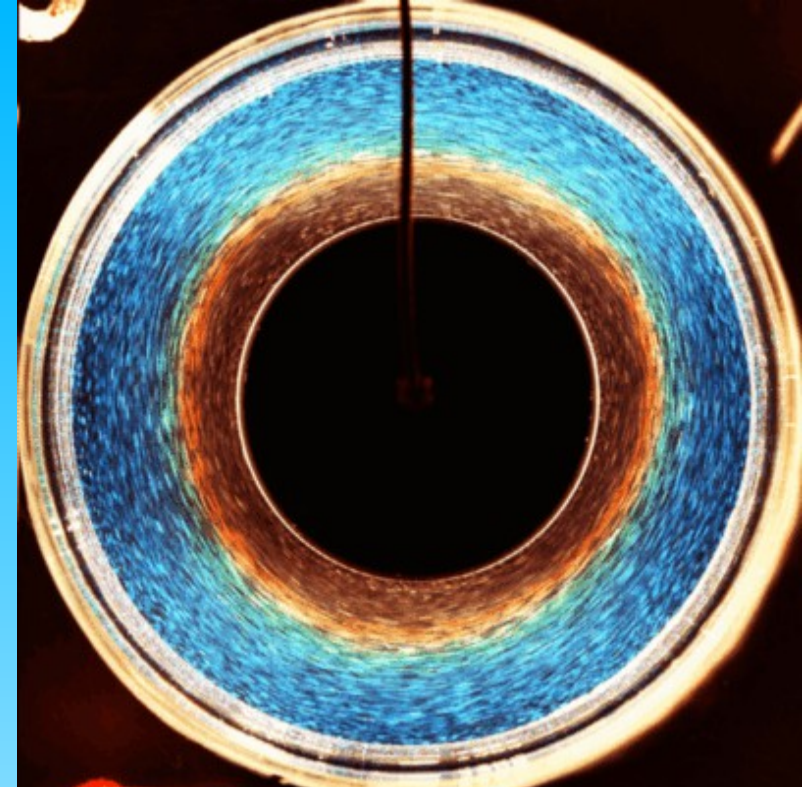
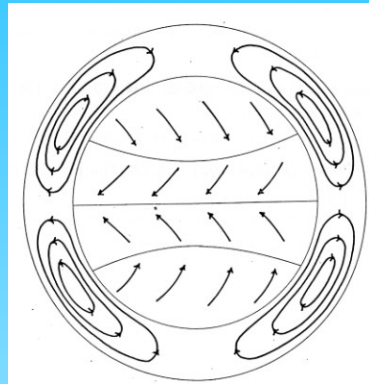
CAPE et eau précipitable



Les déplacements méridiens sont associés à des déplacements en altitude suivant l'inclinaison des surface de température potentielle.

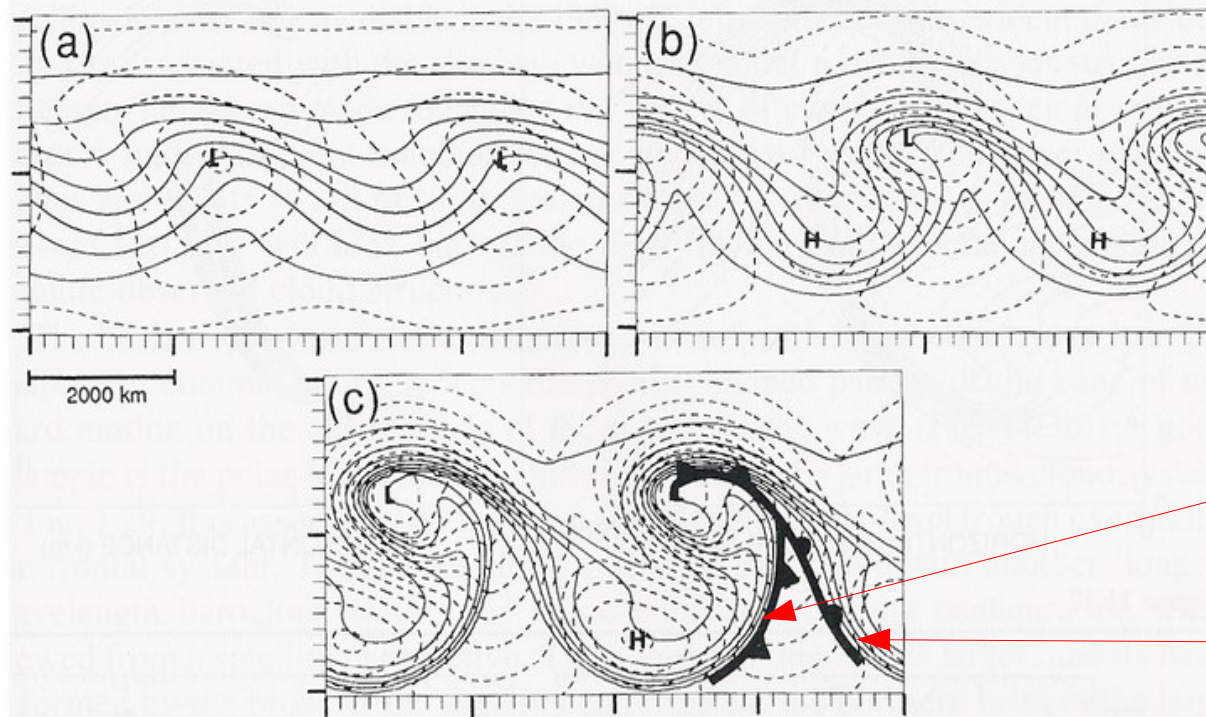


Régime  
axisymétrique



Régime  
barocline  
ondulatoire

Convection  
oblique



## Développement d'une perturbation barocline idéalisée

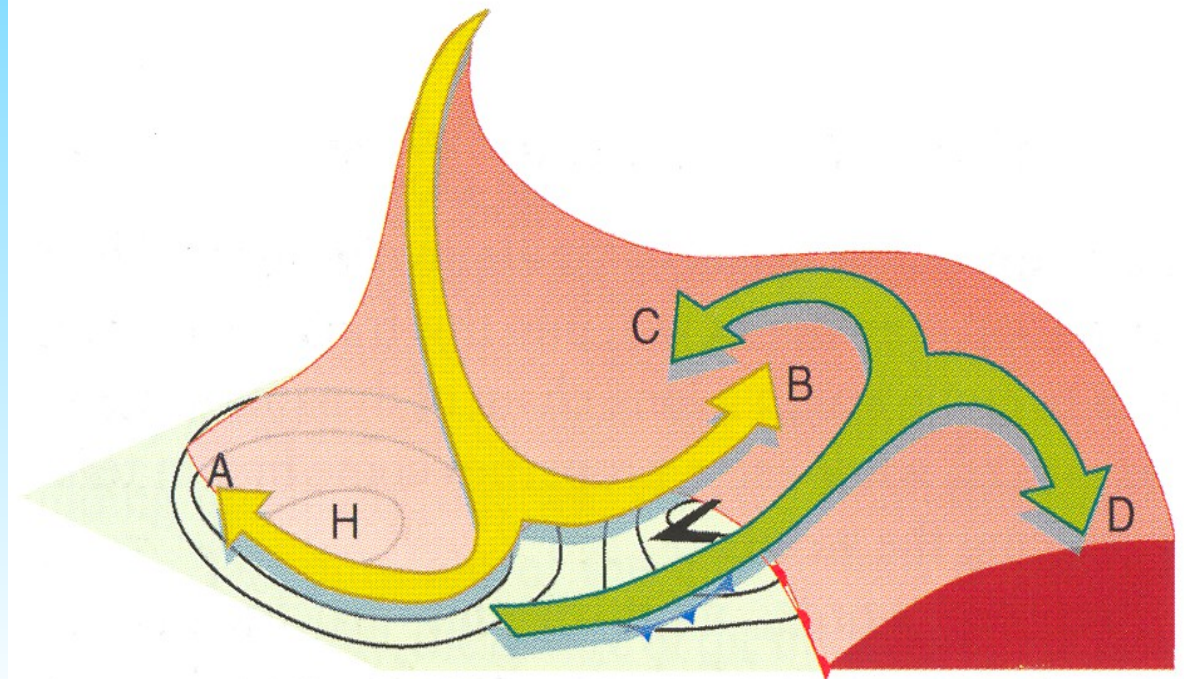
----- = pression

———— = température

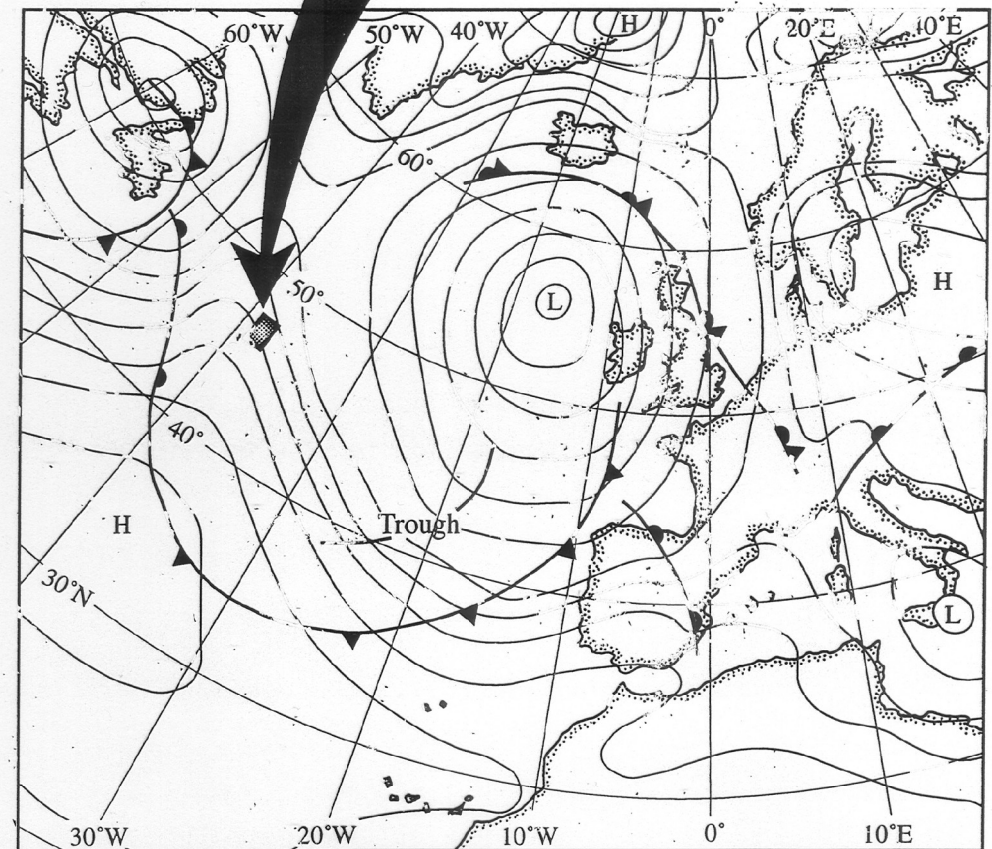
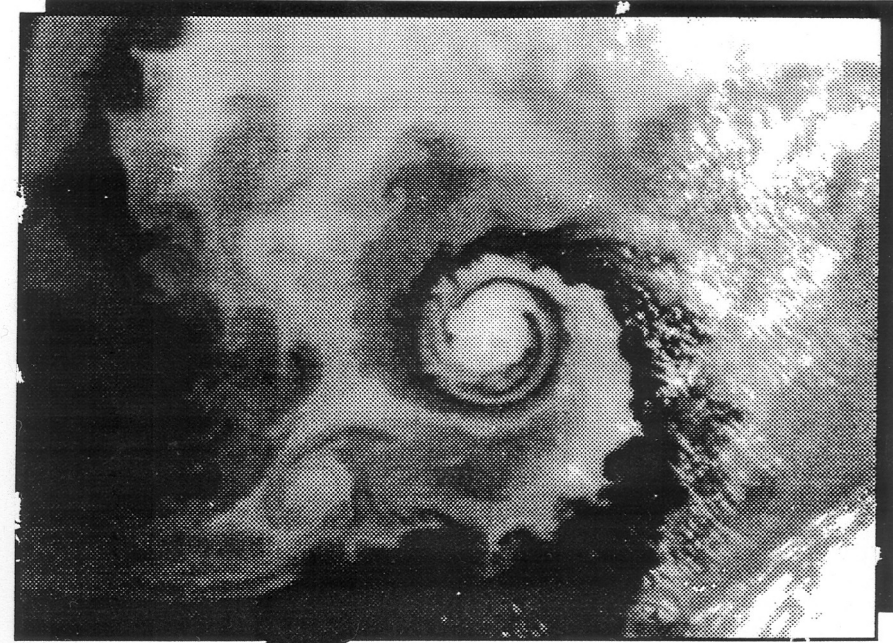
front froid

front chaud

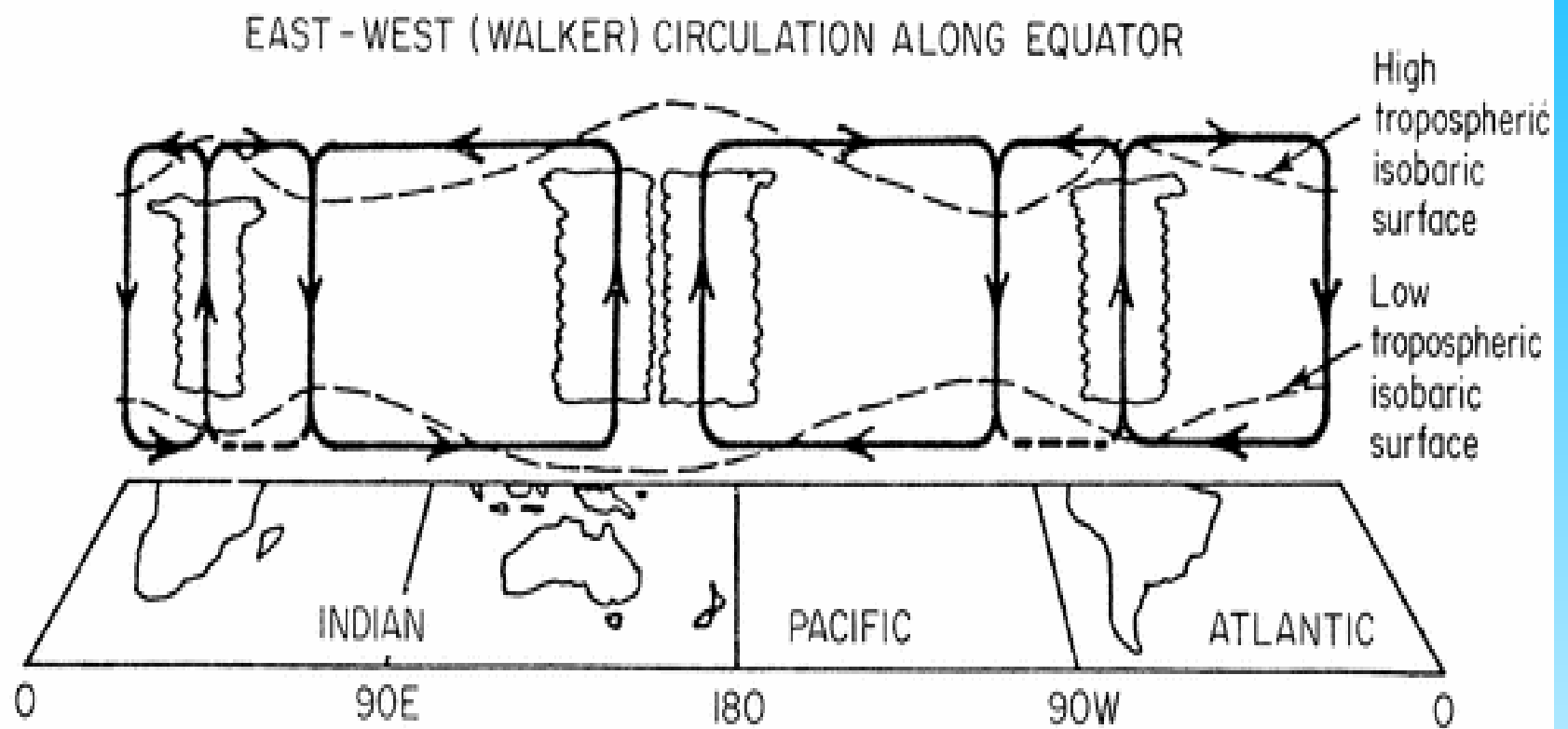
Mouvements de l'air associés au développement d'un système frontal.



Les tourbillons océaniques sont d'une échelle beaucoup plus petite (quelques dizaines de km) que les tourbillons atmosphériques.

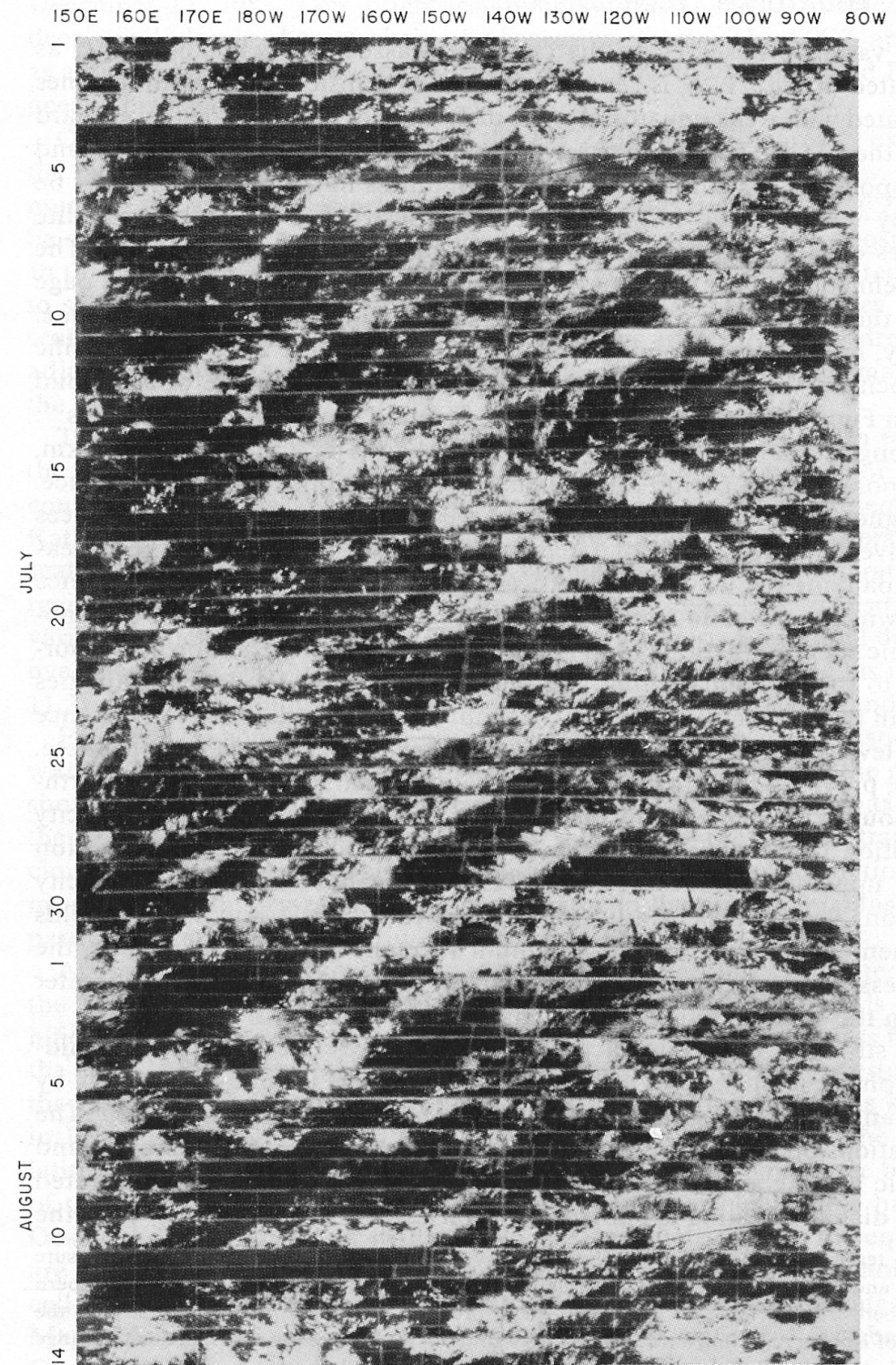


- I. Les ordres de grandeur dans les équations du mouvements - Nombre de Rossby - Equilibre géostrophique
- II La circulation moyenne
- III Dynamique de la vorticité
- IV Variabilité
- V Ondes tropicales. El Nino. Cyclones tropicaux

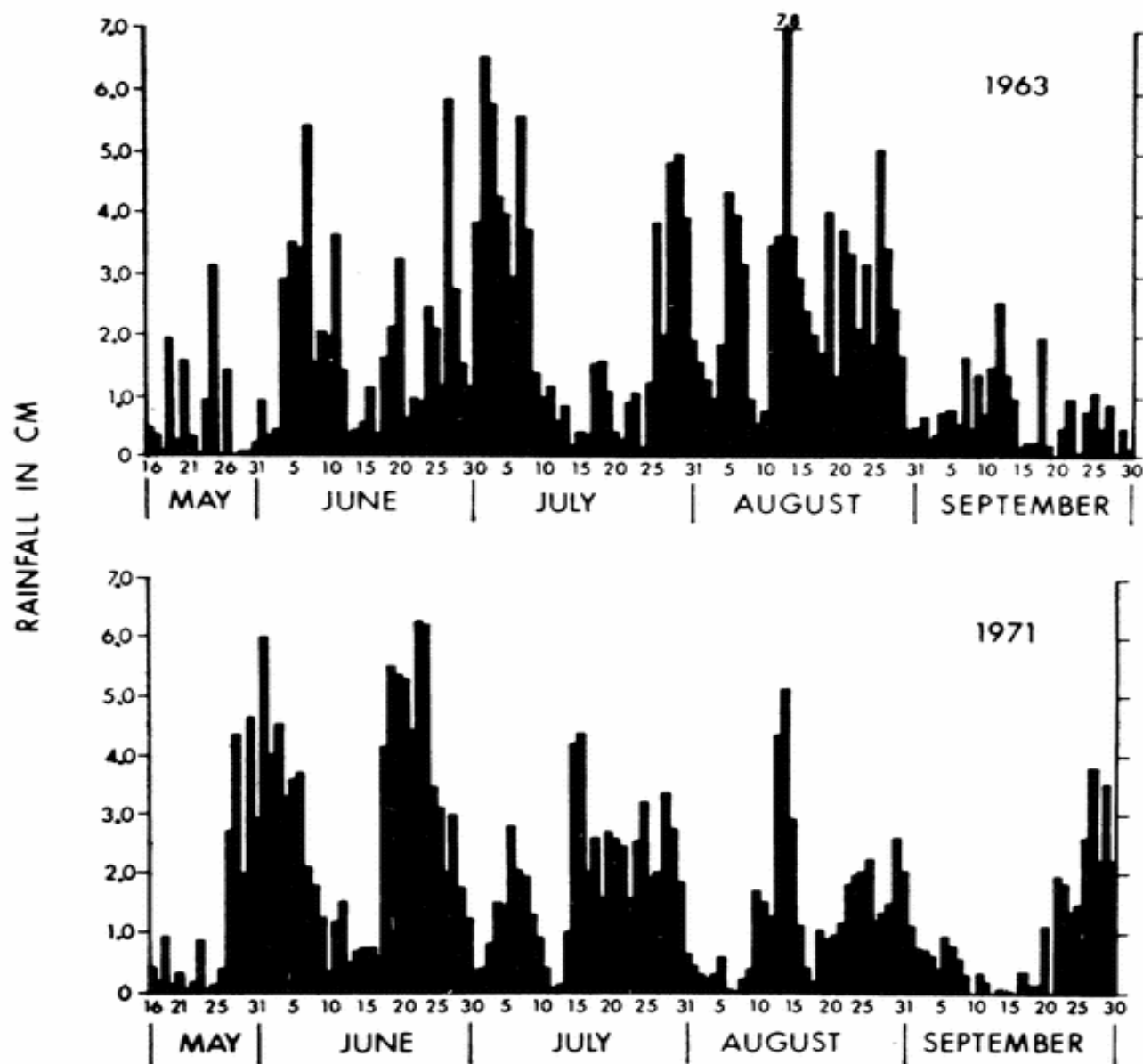


**Fig. 9.4** Schematic view of the equatorial symmetric planetary scale features. Regions

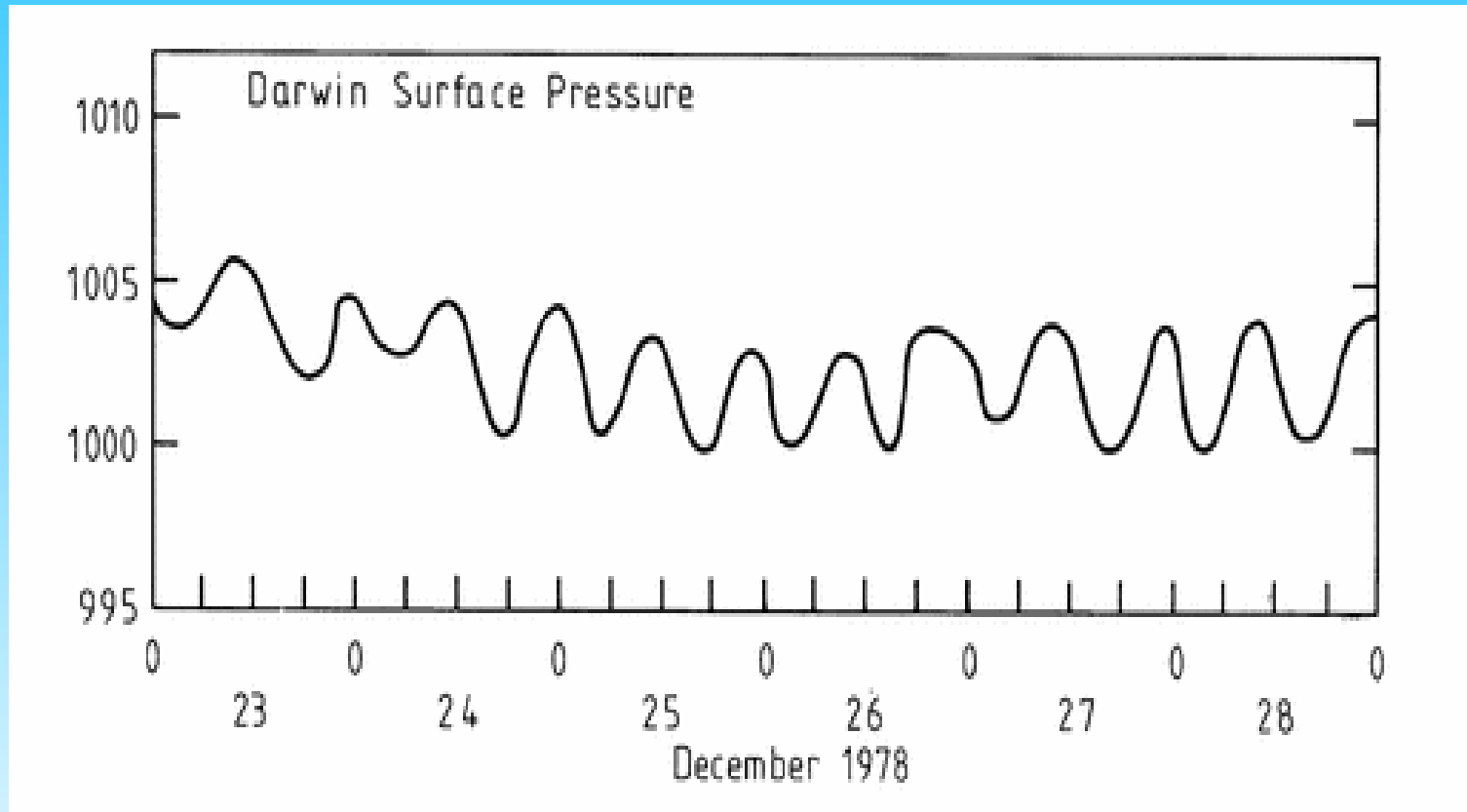
Perturbations tropicales:  
propagation vers l'ouest  
dans la zone convective  
diagramme temps longitude  
entre 5S et 10N à partir  
d'images satellite dans le visible



## Fluctuations des pluies de la mousson indienne

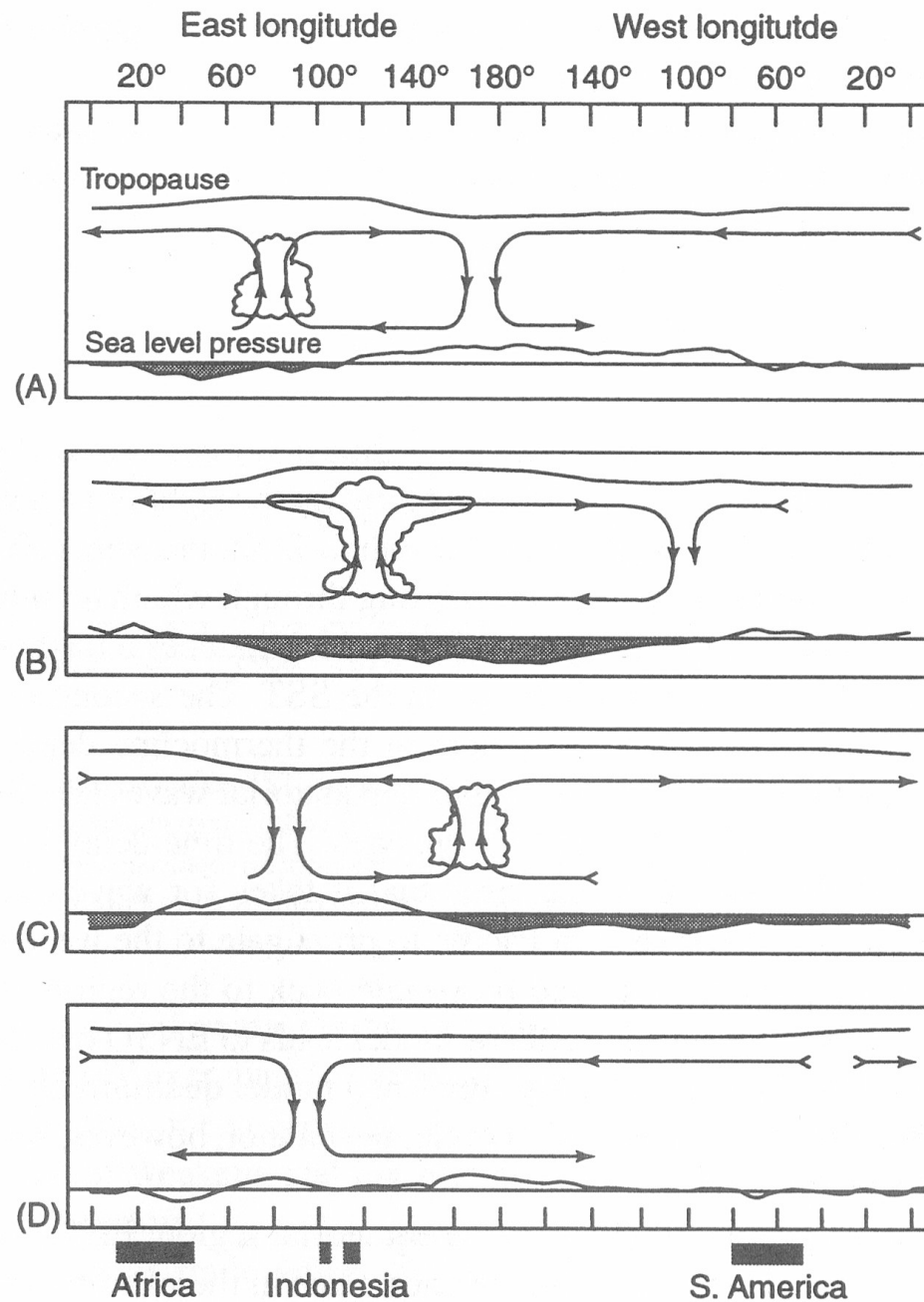


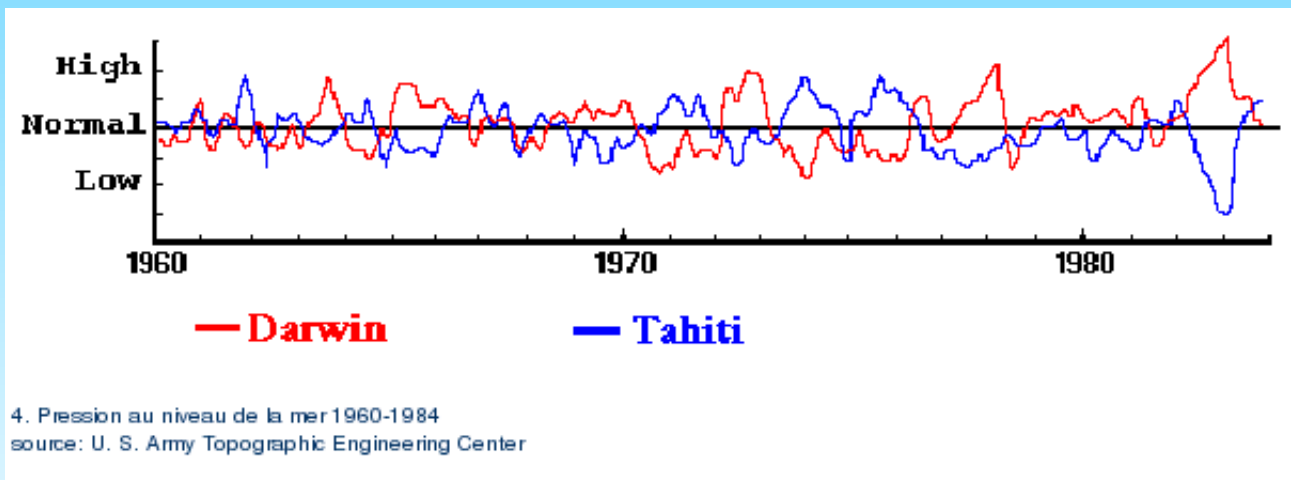
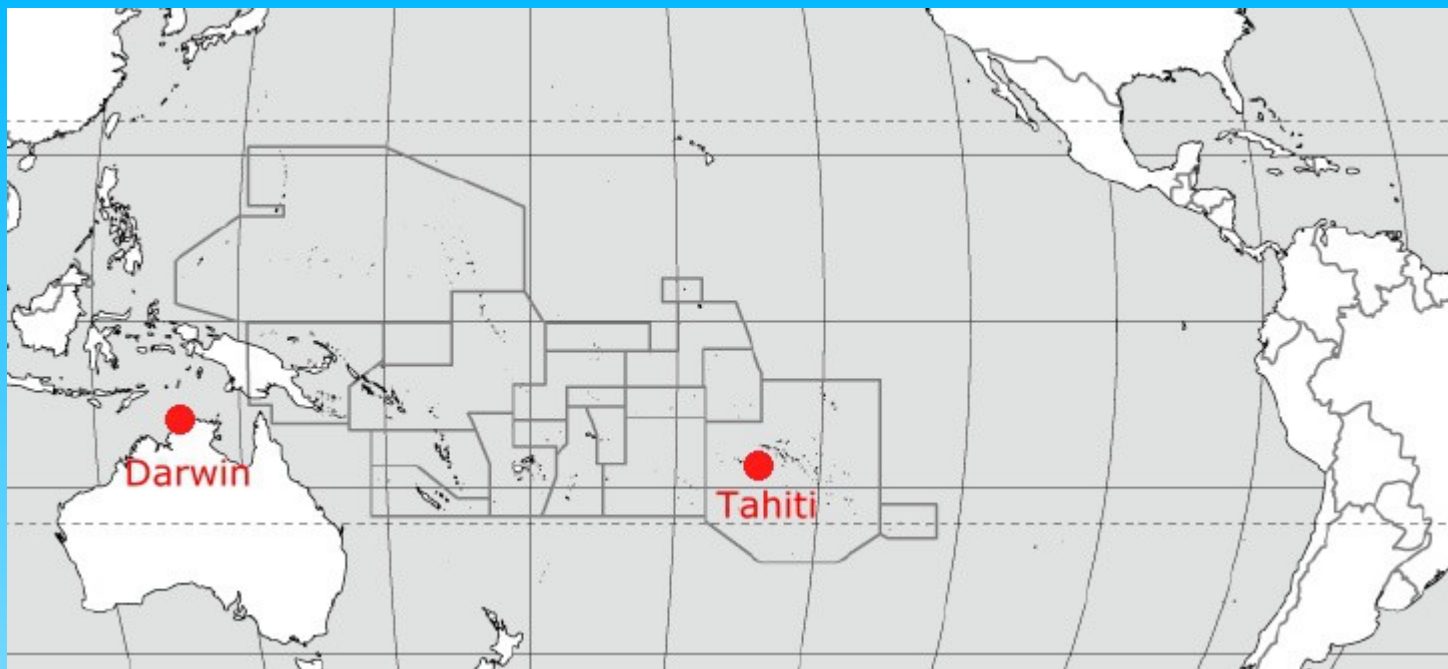
Cependant, les fluctuations de la pression au sol restent faibles (dominées par la marée semi-diurne)



# Oscillation de Madden-Julian

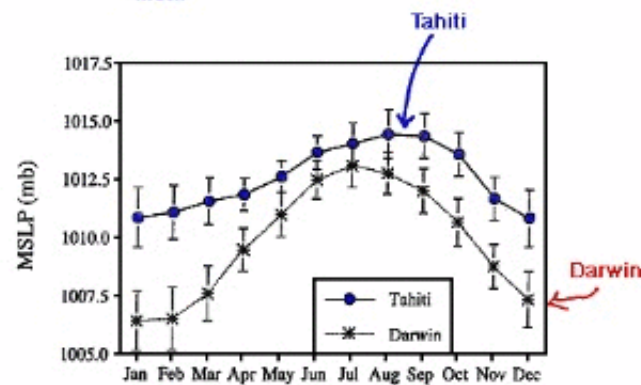
selon Madden 2003  
(Encyclopedia Atmos.  
Sciences)





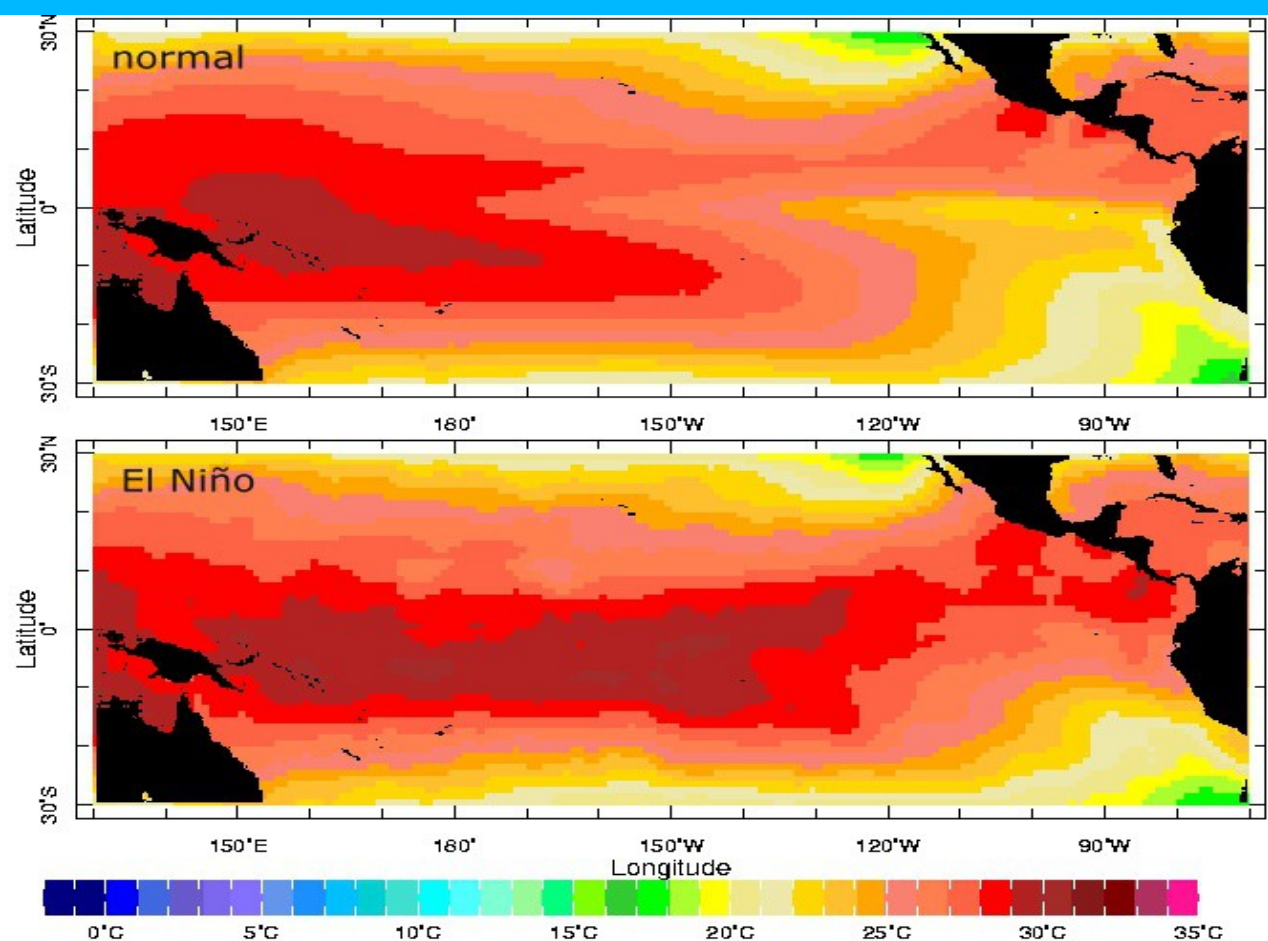
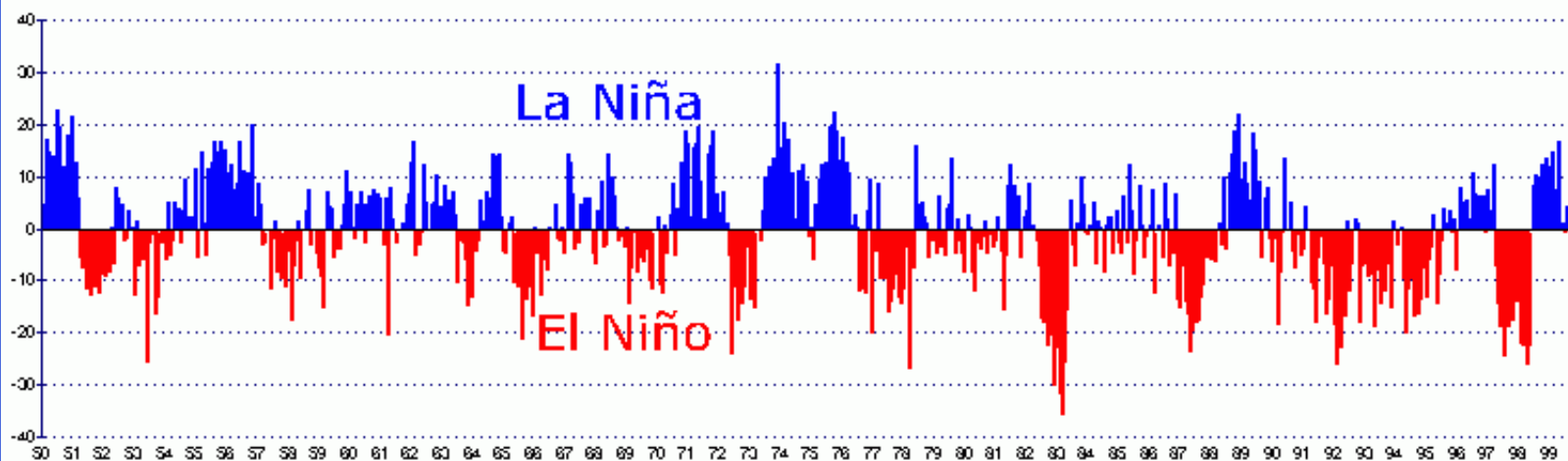
$$\text{SOI} \propto \frac{(\text{Tahiti} - \text{Darwin})}{\text{SD (T-D)}}$$

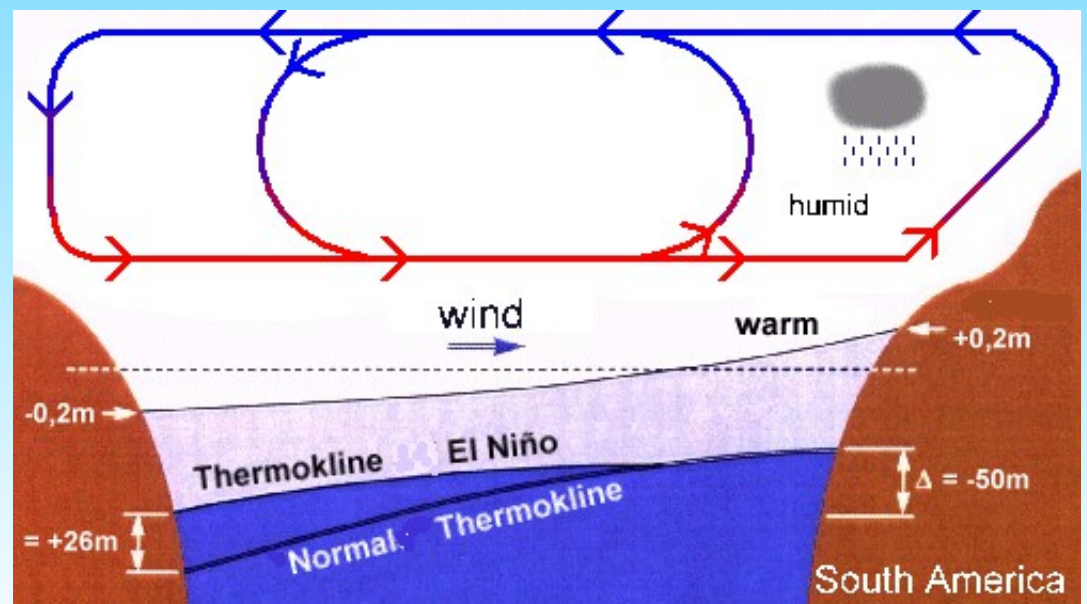
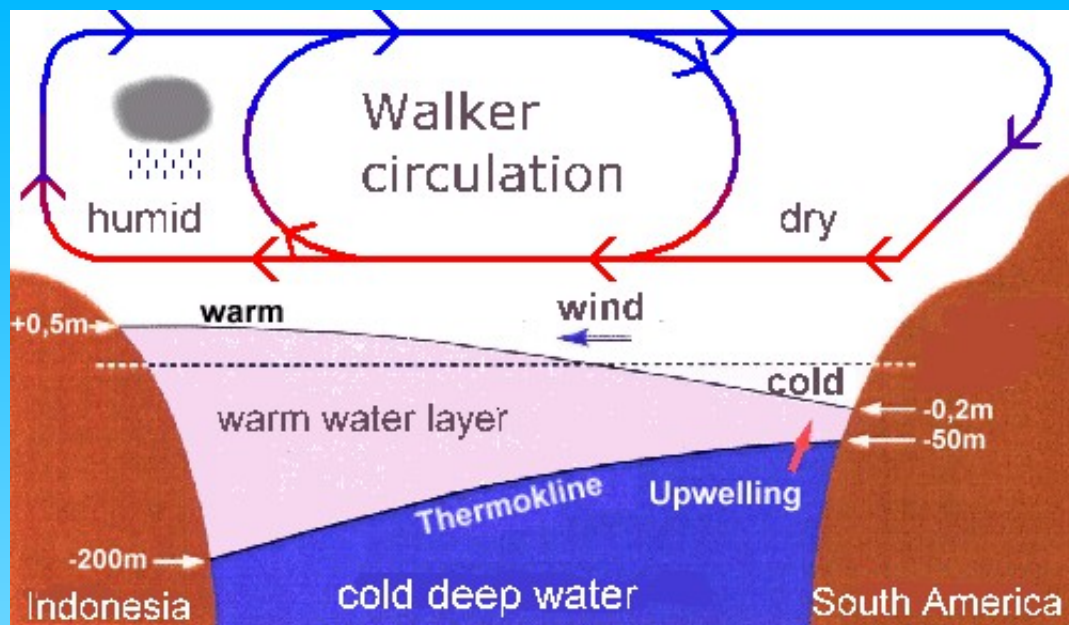
Southern Oscillation Index

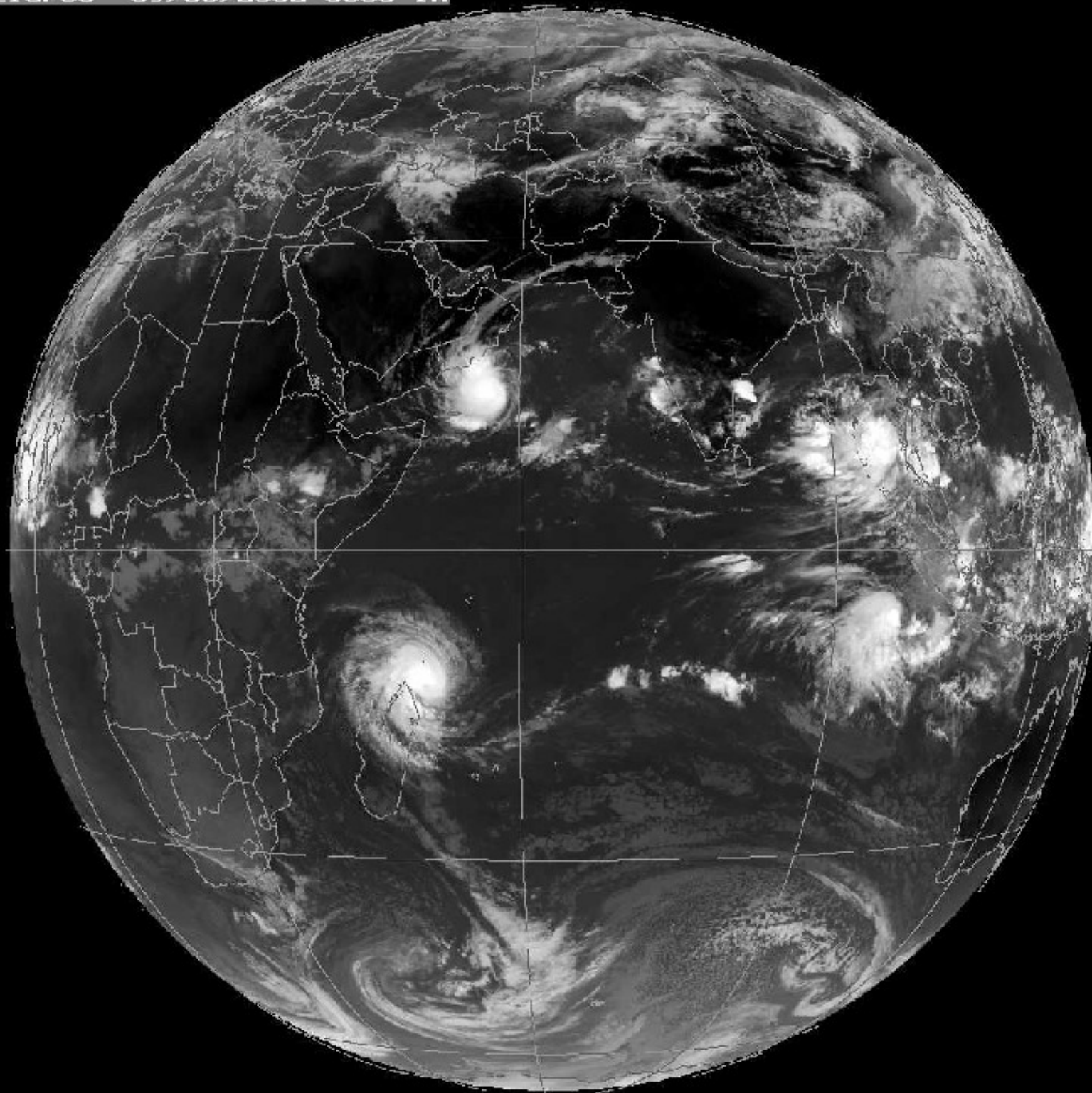


## SOUTHERN OSCILLATION INDEX

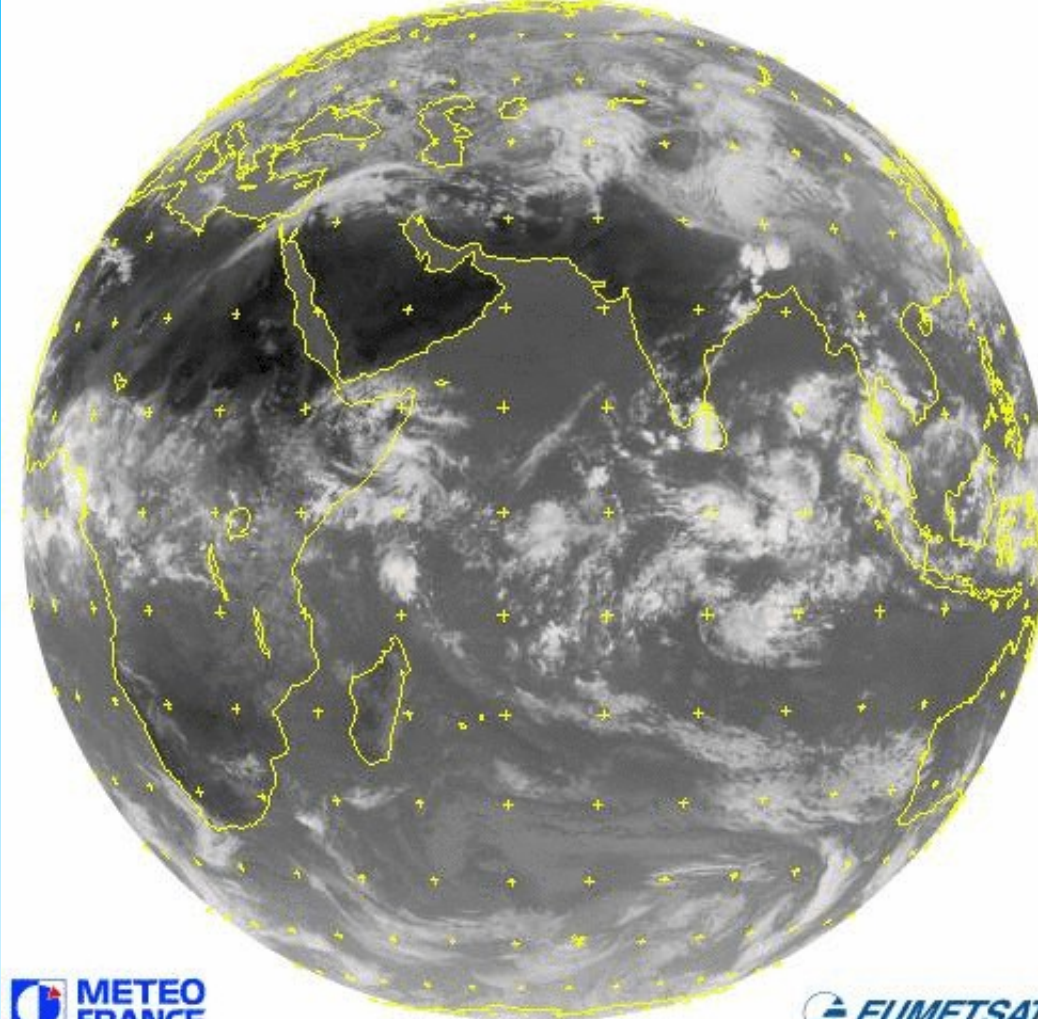
1950 to 1999





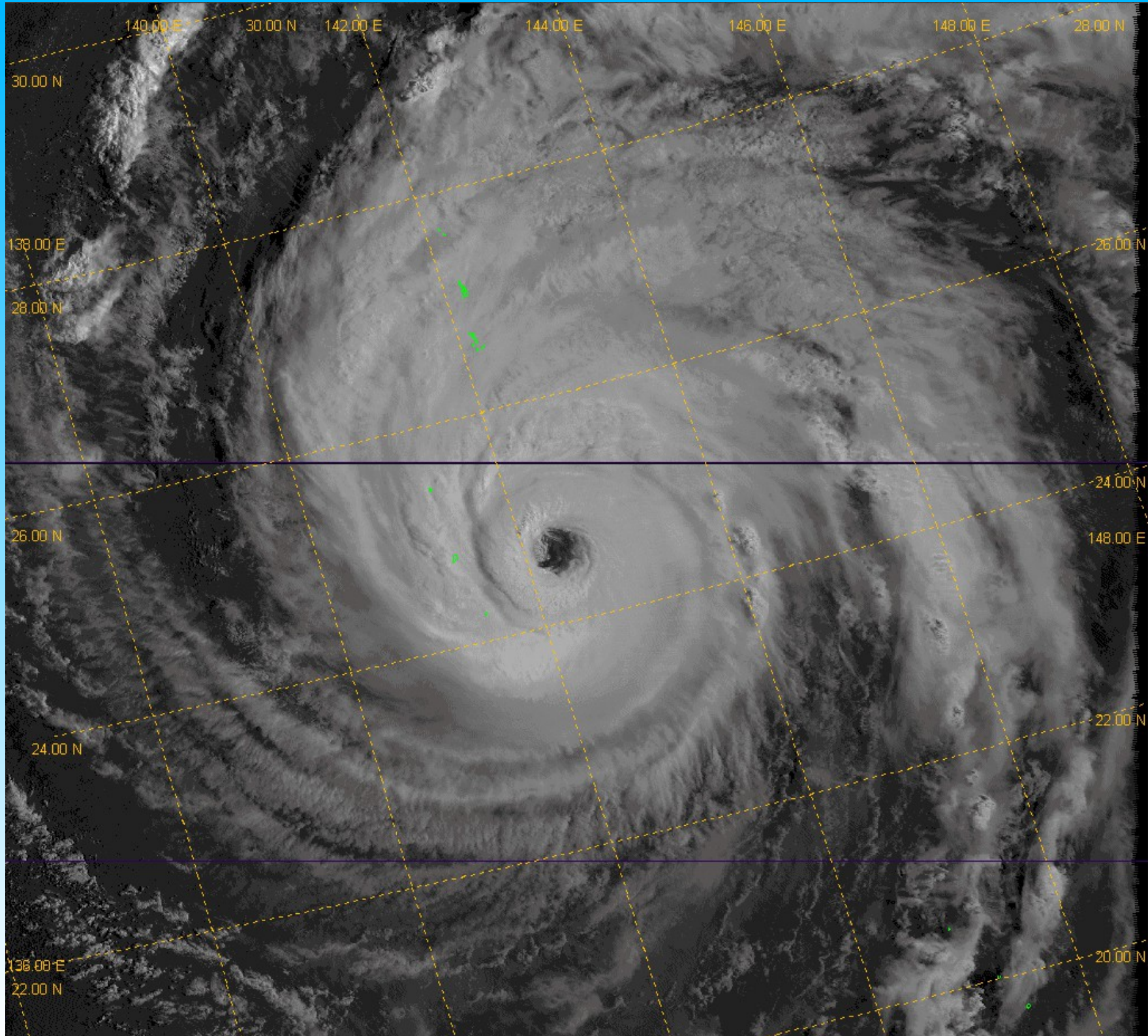


METEOSAT05 IR 26/04/02 12:00

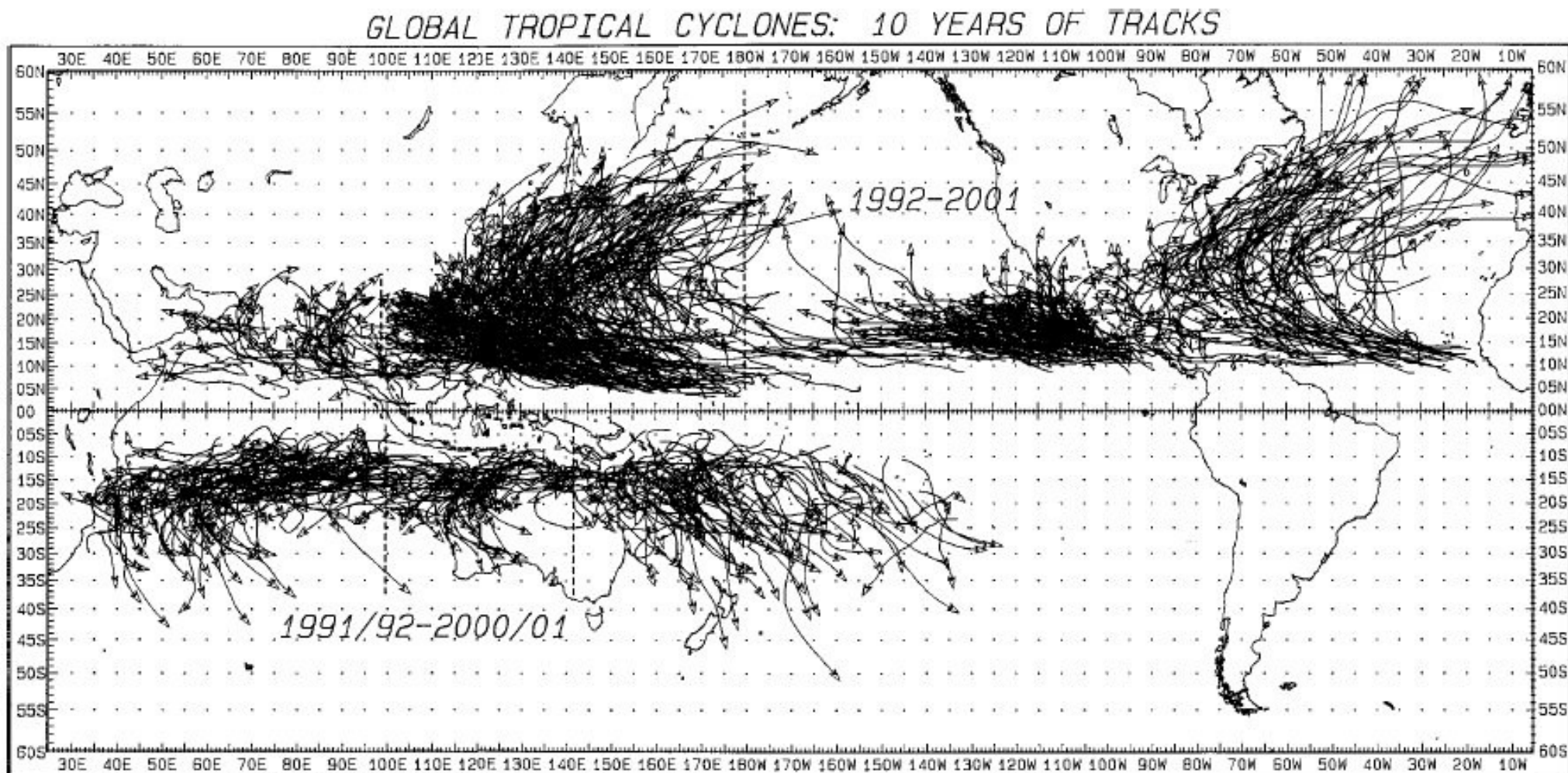


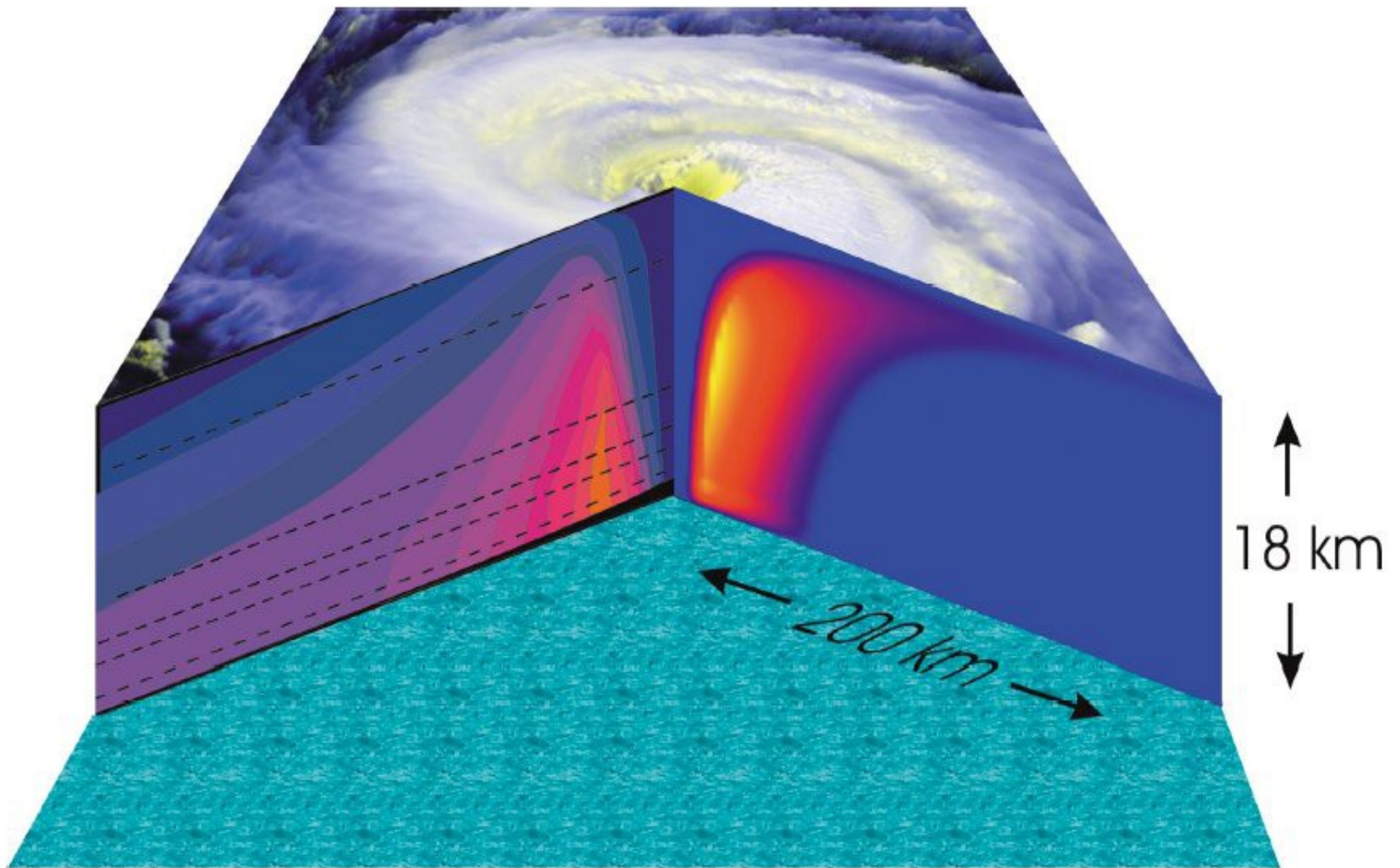
 **METEO  
FRANCE**

 **EUMETSAT**



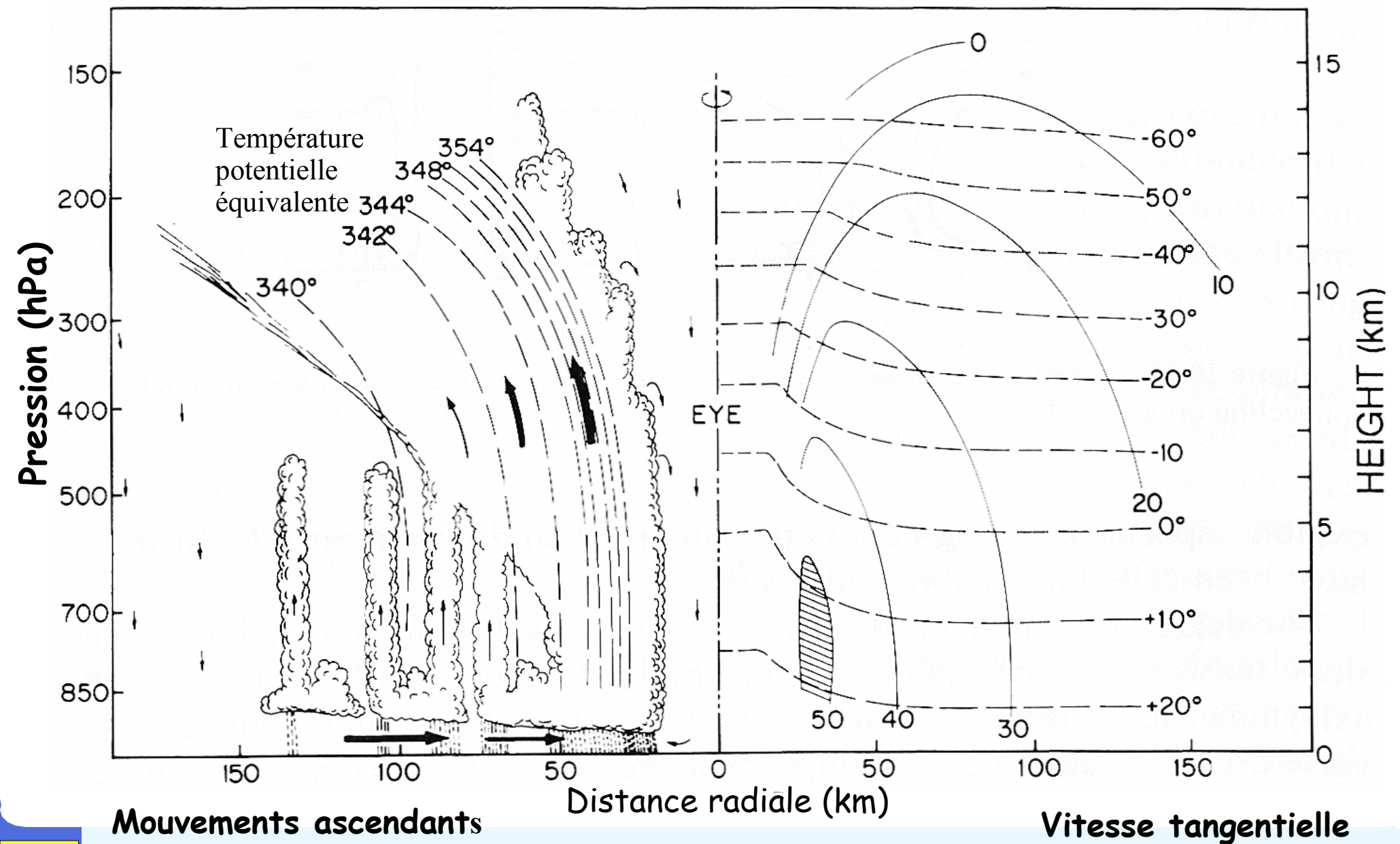
## Fréquence des cyclones tropicaux ( $v_{\max} > 17 \text{ m/s}$ ) sur la période 1992-2001)



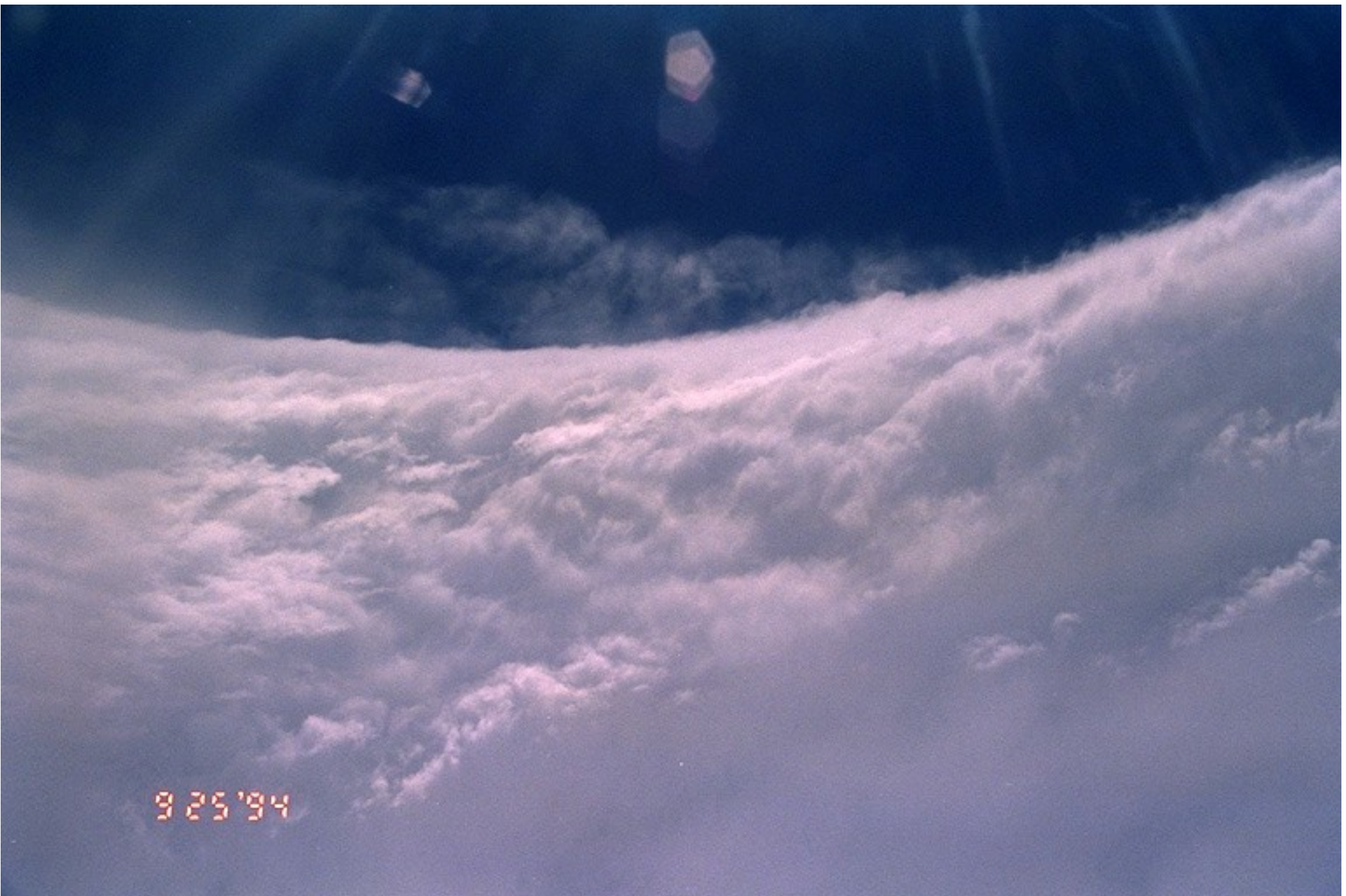


**Figure 3** Cutaway view of the structure of a tropical cyclone. The top of the storm is based on a satellite photograph of the cloud structure of Hurricane Fran of 1996. The right-hand cut shows the vertical component of velocity, from a numerical simulation of a hurricane using the model of Emanuel (1995a); maximum values (yellow) are approximately  $8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . The left-hand cut shows the magnitude of the tangential wind component measured in Hurricane Inez of 1966 by aircraft flying at levels indicated by the black dashed lines; from Hawkins & Imbembo (1976). Maximum values are approximately  $50 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ .

# Mouvements verticaux dans un cyclone tropical



Mur de nuages à l'intérieur de l'oeil du cyclone  
(photo prise depuis un avion « chasseur de cyclones »)



# Le cyclone comme machine de Carnot

