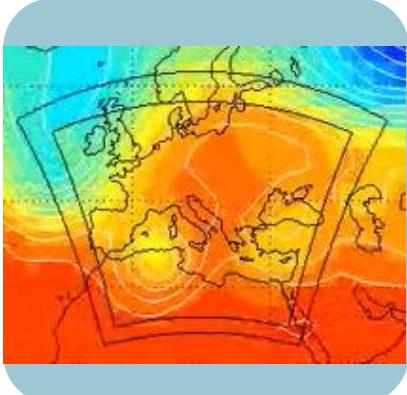




des services

Les défis  
scientifiques

climatiques



Merci à:  
S Somot (CNRM)  
M DeFelice (ENEA)  
R Vautard (CEA)

PM Ruti

ENEA



# Les défis scientifiques des services climatiques

- Une petite histoire des services climatiques
- La recherche et les services climatiques
- Formation pour élèves et société





# Ex1 – le réseau électrique



Est-ce que le réseau électrique en 2050 ca sera celui là?

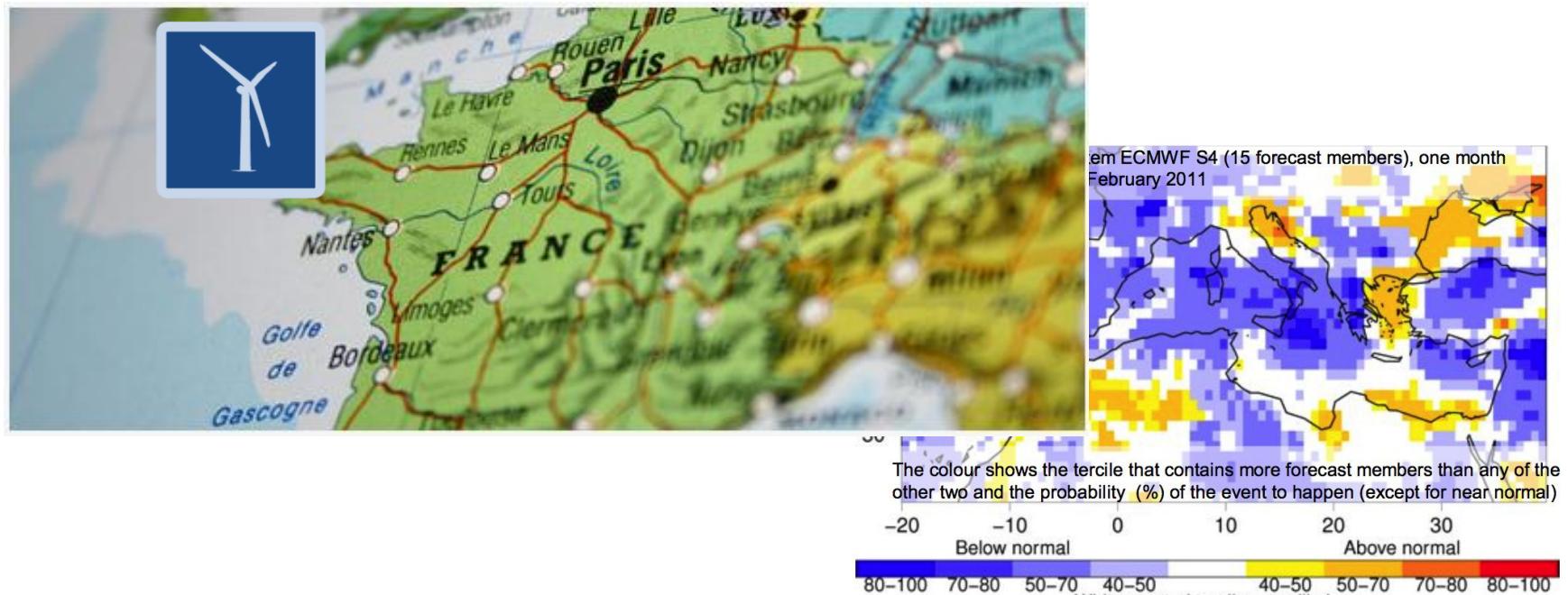
La transition énergétique (23% ENR) que va t'elle changer?

Source : RTE



## Ex2 – Planification des parcs éoliens

Évaluation des ressources renouvelables. Est-ce que c'est suffisant utiliser des mâts météorologiques pour recueillir diverses données sur la vitesse du vent et d'autres conditions climatiques sur une période d'au moins un an?





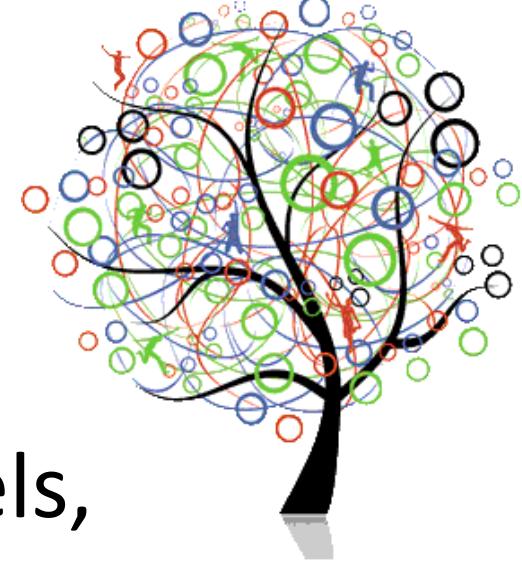
## Ex3 – Infrastructures critiques



le besoin d'adapter les infrastructures critiques au risque d'événements climatiques extrêmes ...



# Les points communs

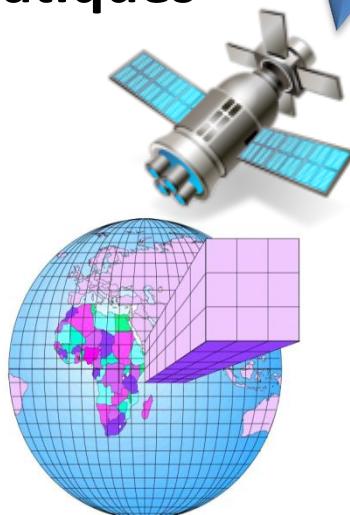


- Les usagers (politiciens, industriels, assurances, etc) ont des questions ciblées.
- Nécessite une information au niveau régional et local
- Le climat actuel et le future proche



# Définition de services climatiques

Données  
climatiques



Information

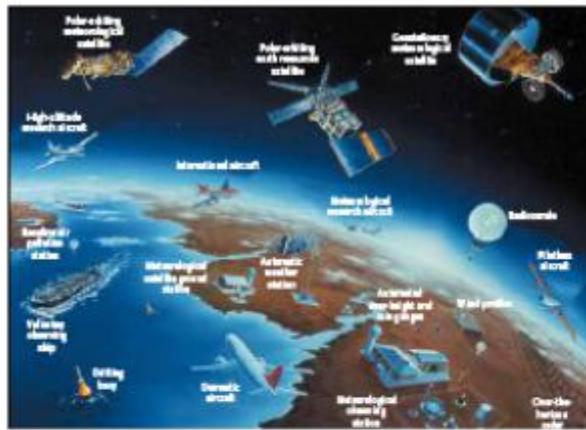
Développement de connaissances de géophysiques fondamentales, des questions aux interfaces de la mécanique comme la sécurité des infrastructures, la sécurité aérienne

Nécessités  
des usagers





# Point de départ: OMM 2009



Enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change and adaptation to climate change, through the development and incorporation of **science-based** climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice on the global, regional and national scale

GFCS





# Le premier projet européen



**CLIM-RUN**



Tourism: Tunisia, France, Cyprus, Croatia

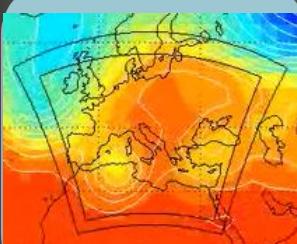
Energy: Spain, Morocco, Cyprus, Croatia

Wild Fires: Greece

Integrated Case Study: North Adriatic

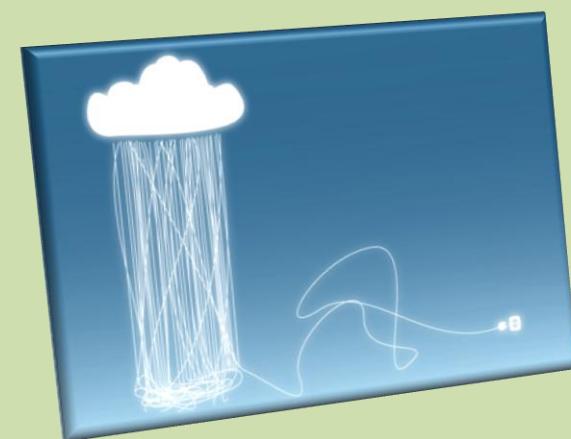


[www.climrun.eu](http://www.climrun.eu)

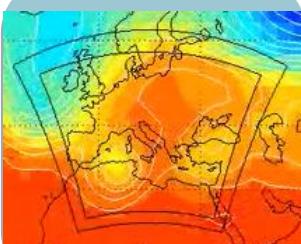


# Les défis scientifiques des services climatiques

- Une petite histoire des services climatiques
- La recherche et les services climatiques
- Formation pour élèves et société



# Simulations climatiques et prévisions

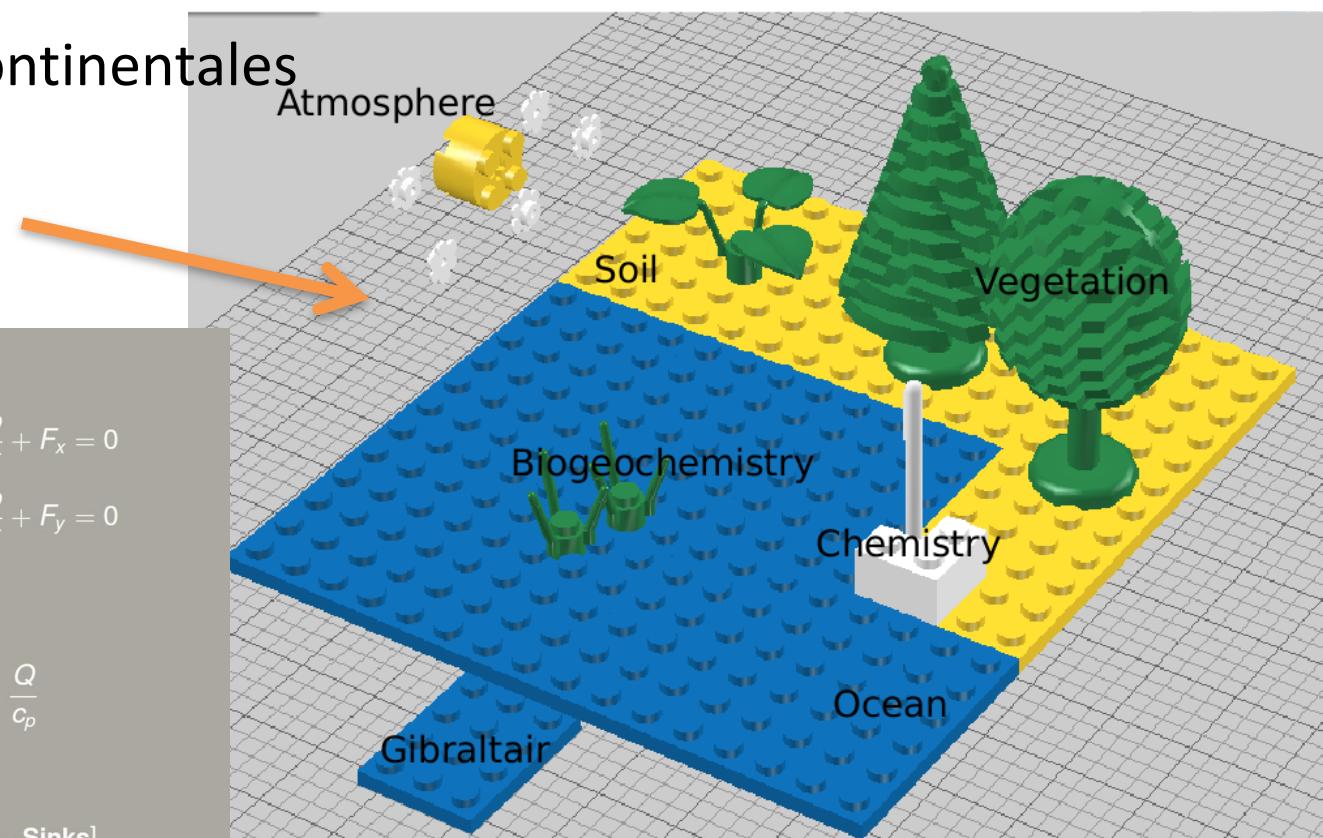


La simulation des changements climatiques nécessite de définir le système climatique, constitué de:

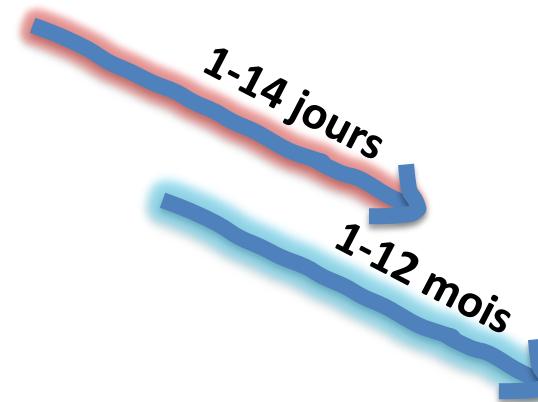
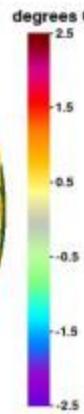
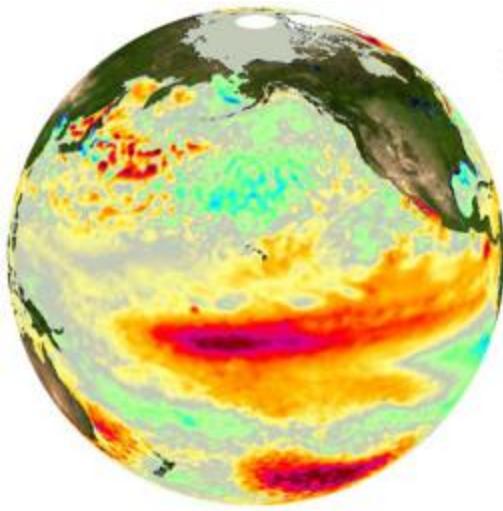
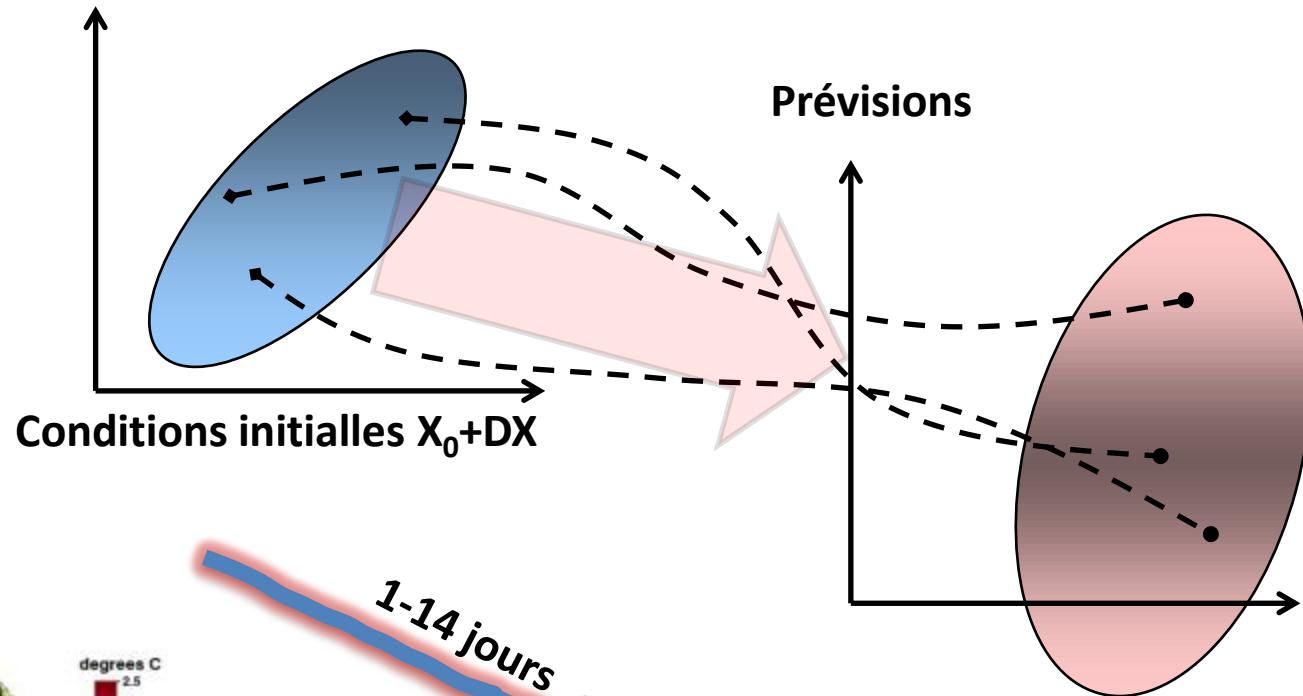
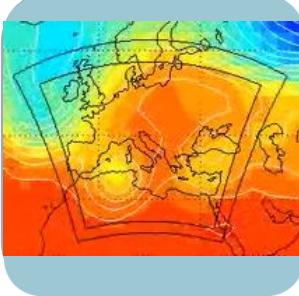
- l'atmosphère
- les surfaces continentales
- l'hydrosphère
- la cryosphère
- la biosphère

## The Primitive Equations

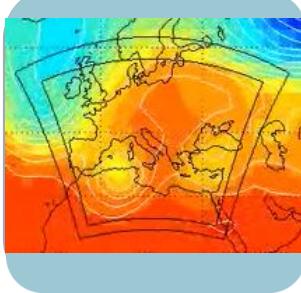
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dt} - \left( f + \frac{u \tan \phi}{a} \right) v + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + F_x &= 0 \\ \frac{dv}{dt} + \left( f + \frac{u \tan \phi}{a} \right) u + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + F_y &= 0 \\ p &= R_p T \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + g \rho &= 0 \\ \frac{dT}{dt} + (\gamma - 1) T \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} &= \frac{Q}{c_p} \\ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{V} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \rho_w}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho_w \mathbf{V} &= [\text{Sources} - \text{Sinks}] \end{aligned}$$



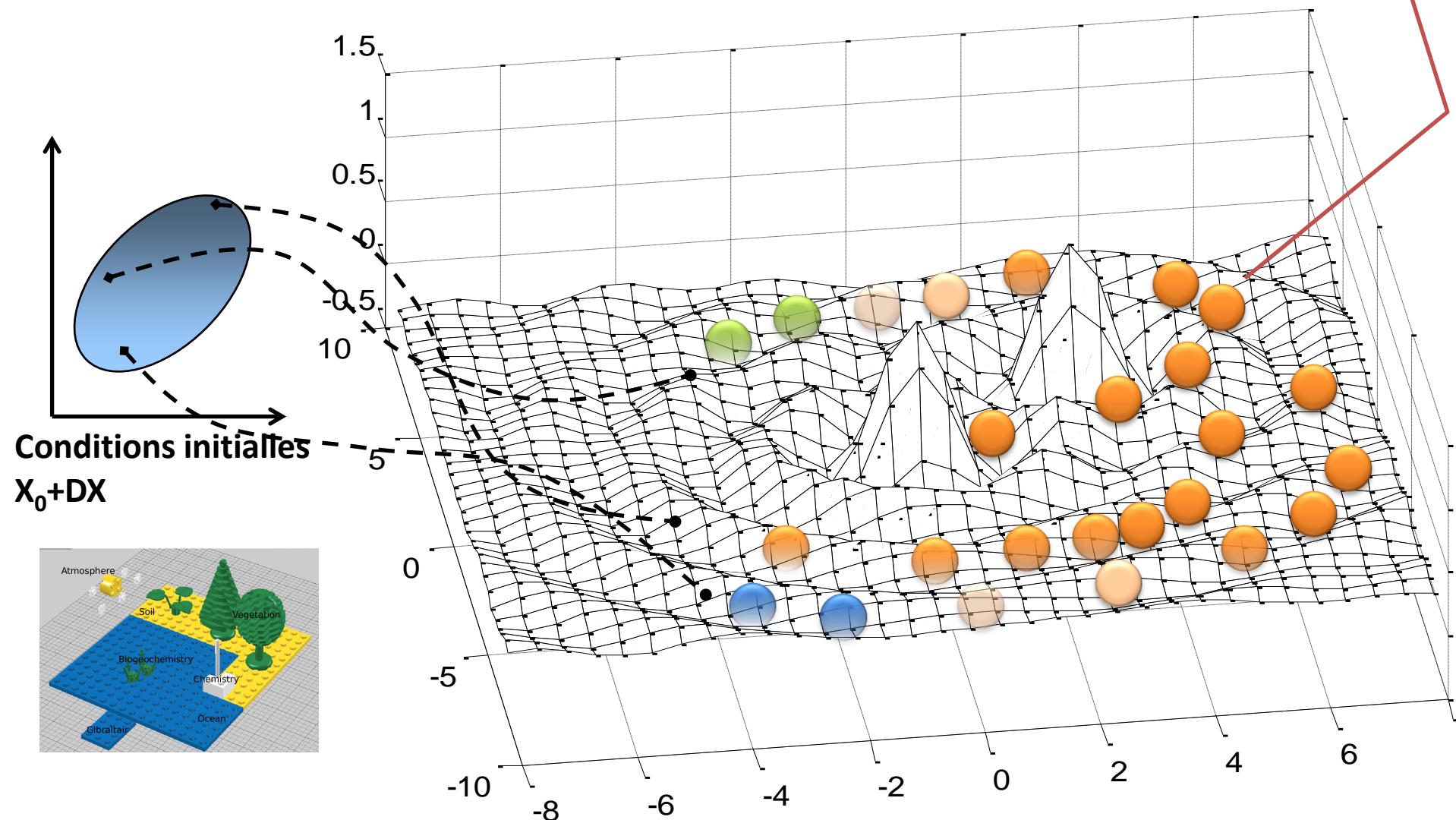
# Prévisions météo et saisonnières



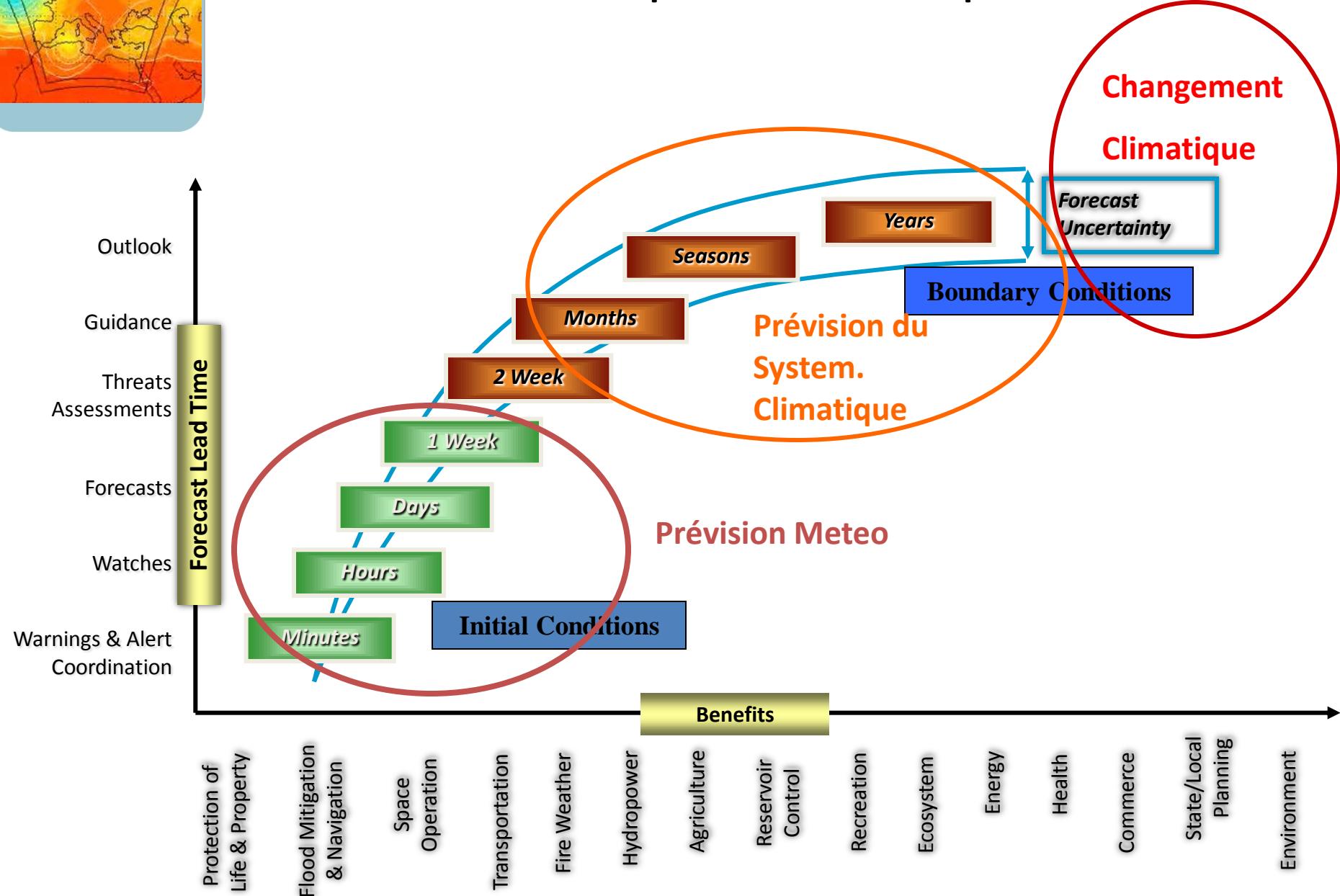
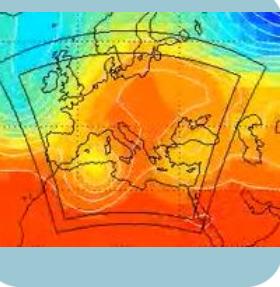
# Simulations climatiques et projections



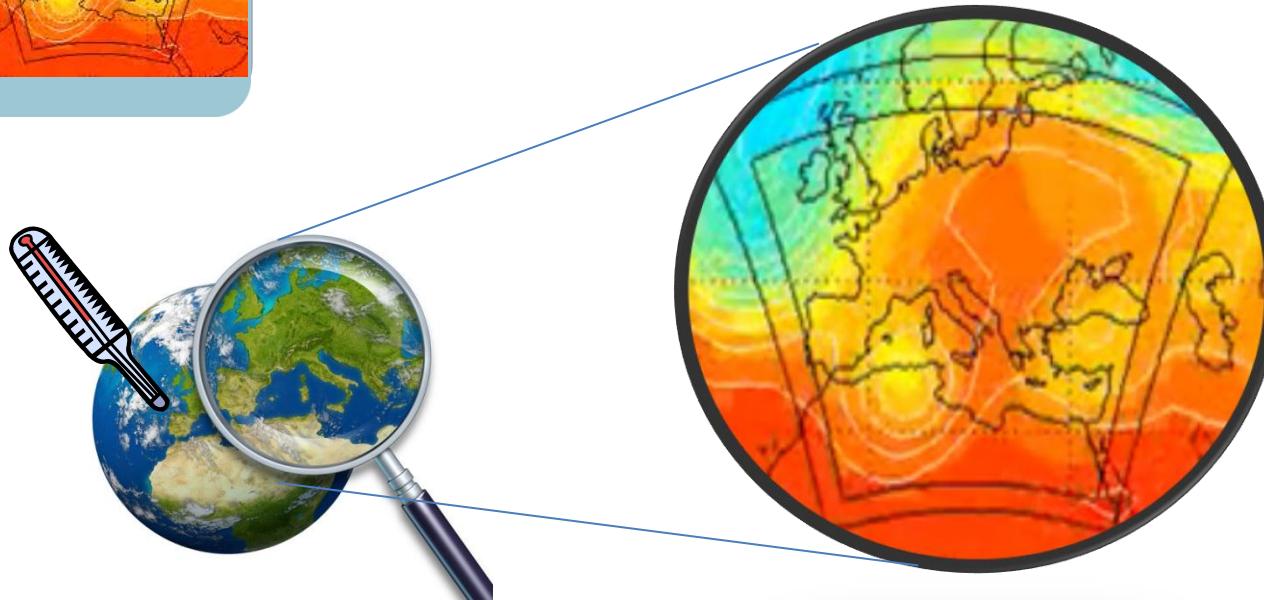
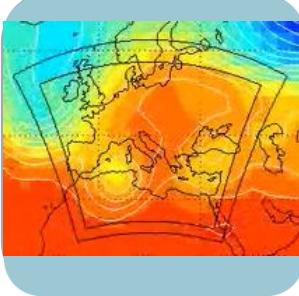
Forçage extérieur:  
orbital fac, CO<sub>2</sub>, etc



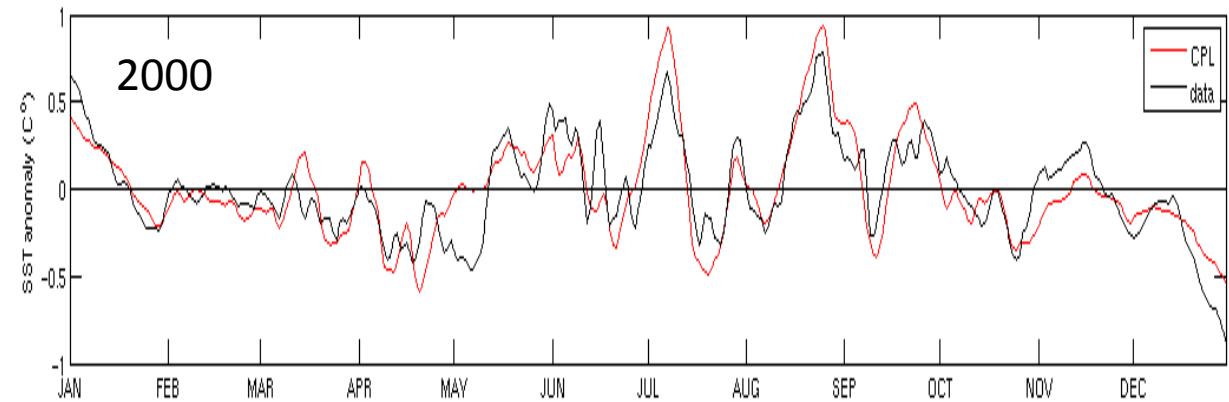
# Echéances temporelles des prévisions



# Information climatique au niveau régional

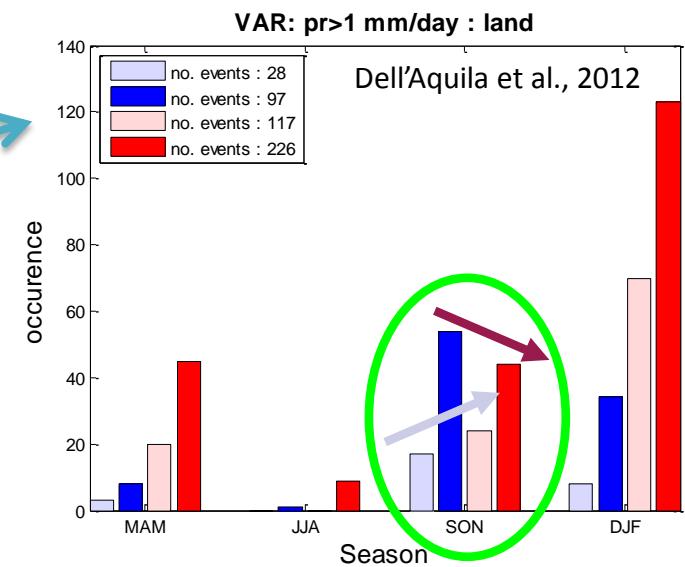
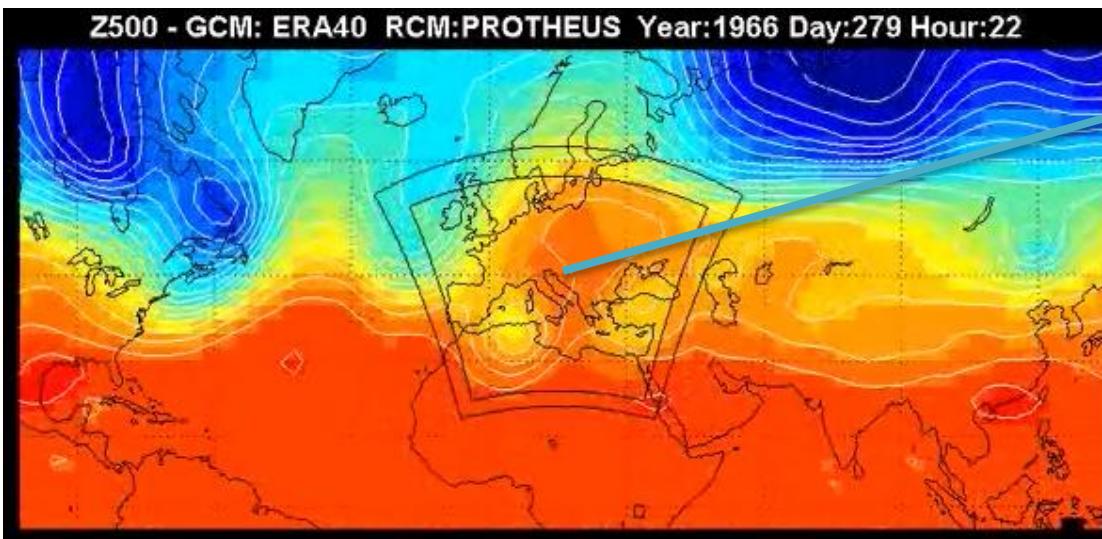
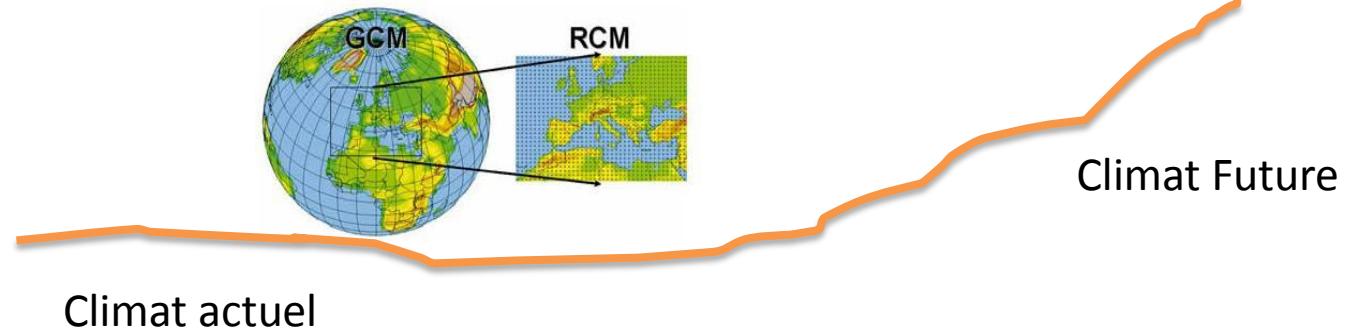
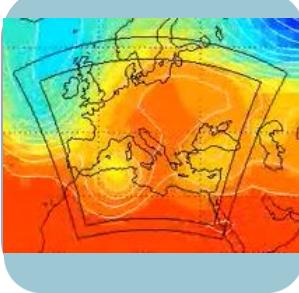


la modélisation régionale comme outils pour la reconstruction des données climatiques et pour évaluer la probabilité annuelle des extrêmes

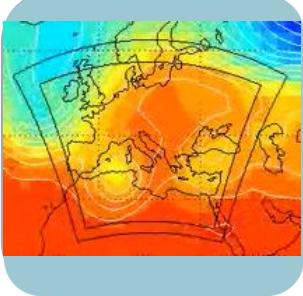


... après 40 ans de simulation ...

# Information climatique au niveau régional



la modélisation régionale comme outils pour la reconstruction des données climatiques et pour évaluer la probabilité annuelle des extrêmes

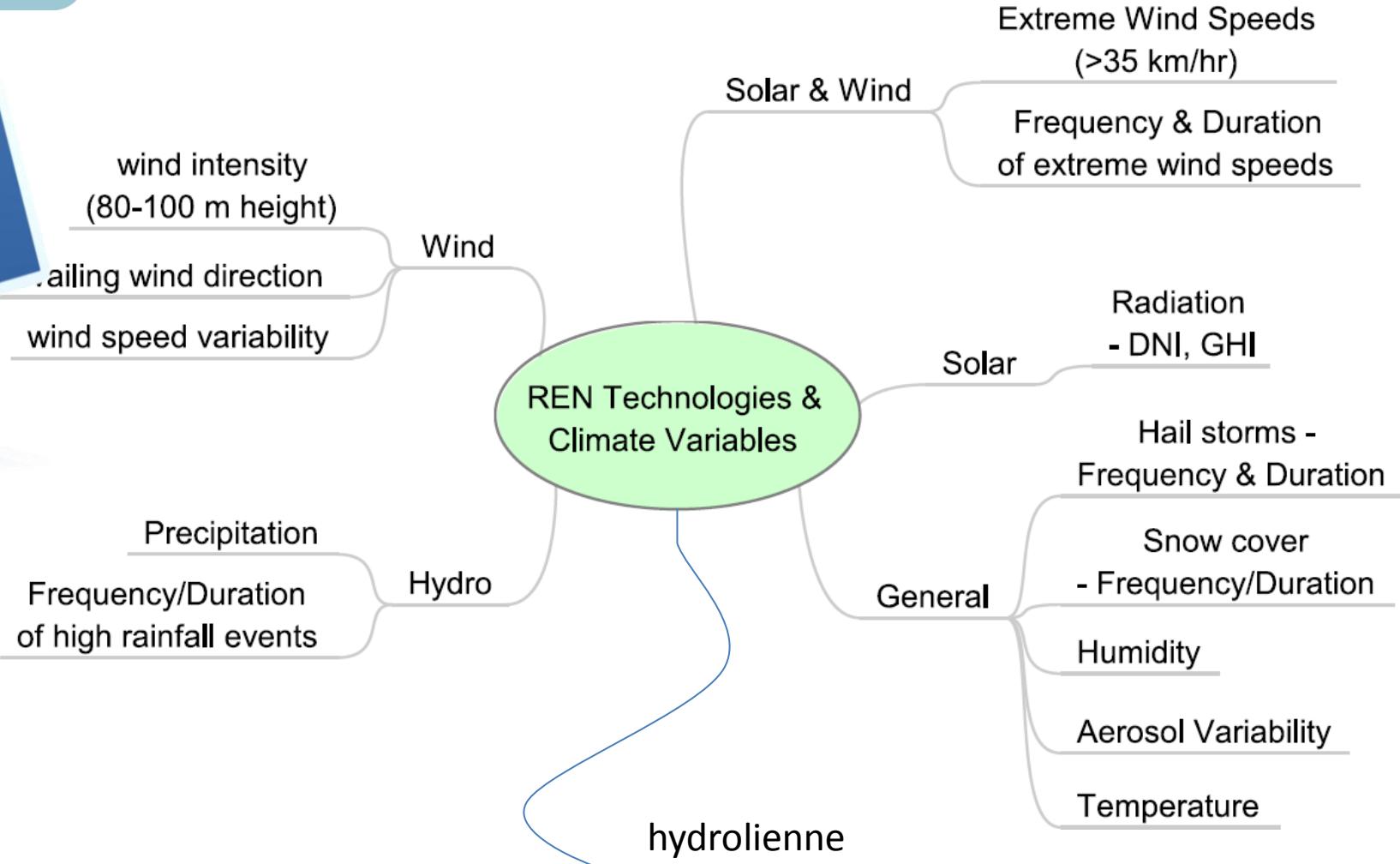
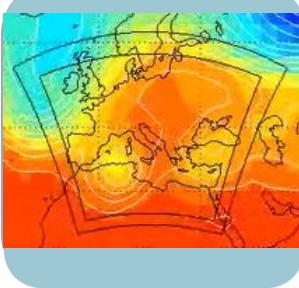


# La recherche dans les services climatiques

- Le Secteur des Energies Renouvelables
- Les événements climatiques extrêmes



# Le Secteur des Energies Renouvelables



# Prévision pour le réseau électrique

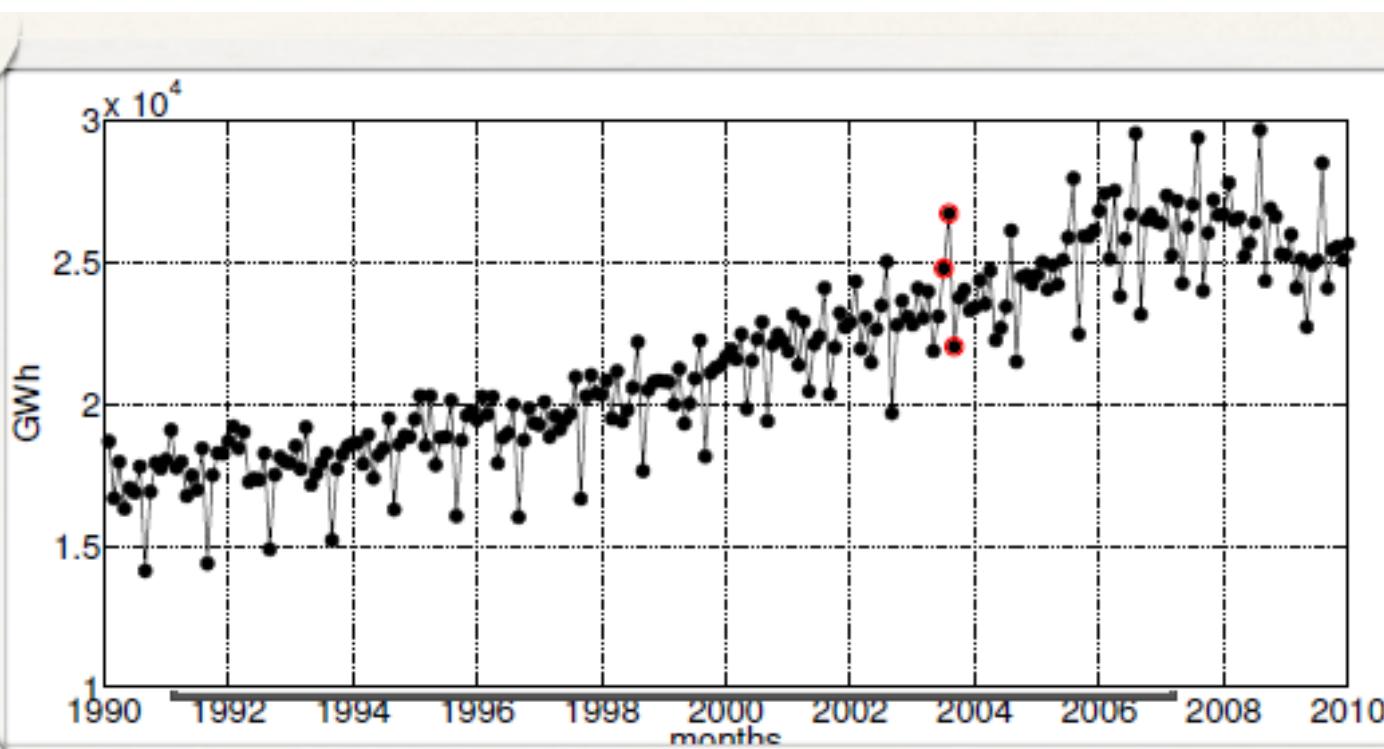
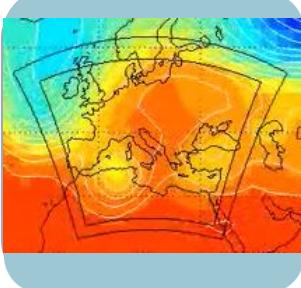
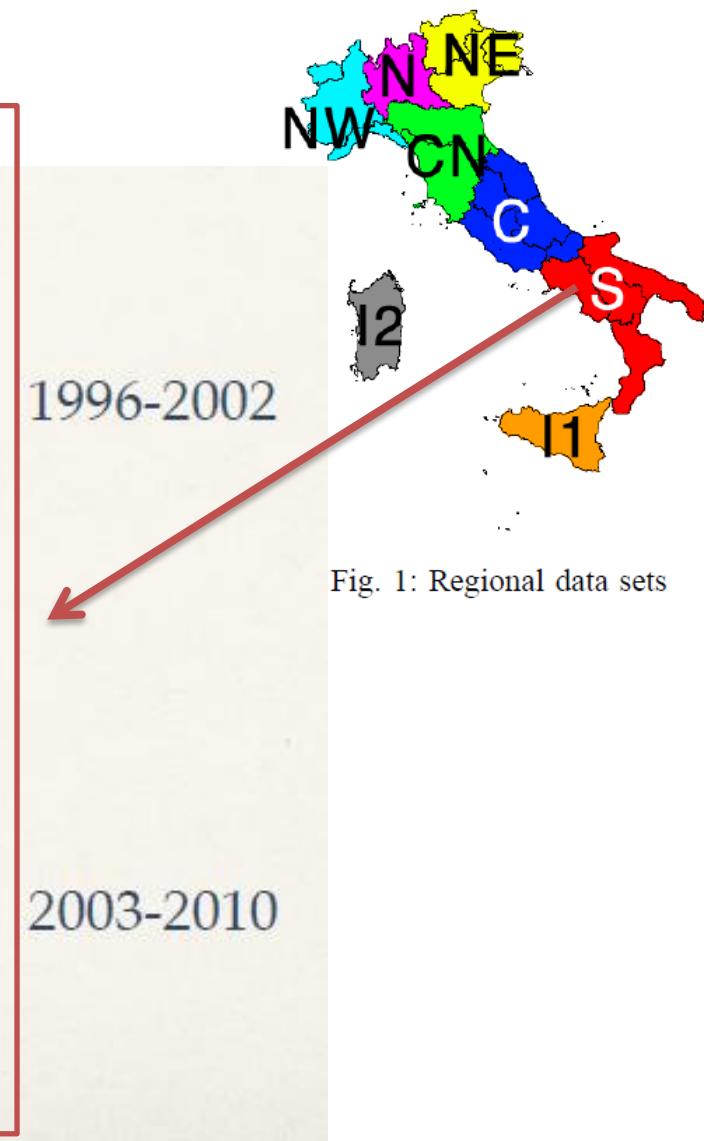
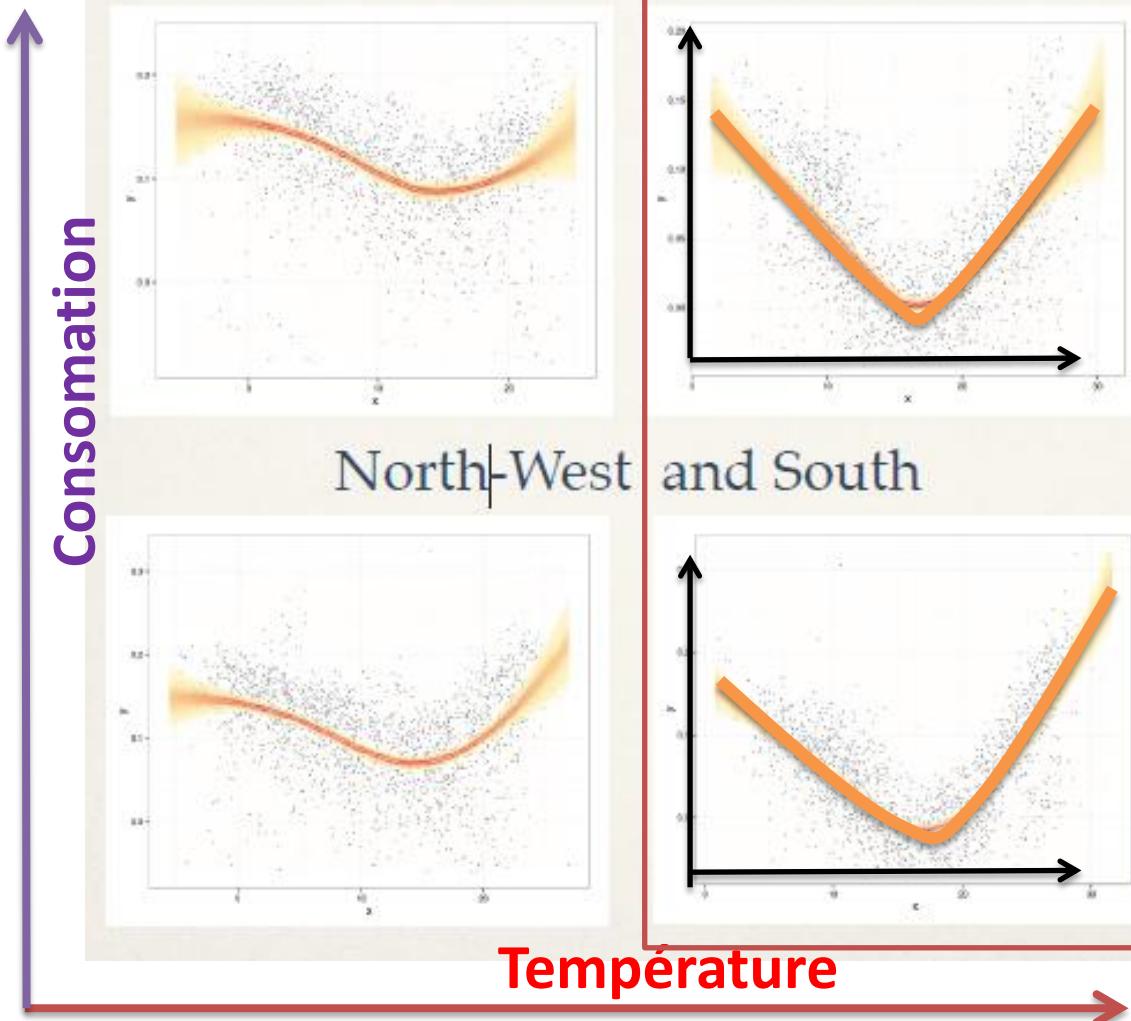
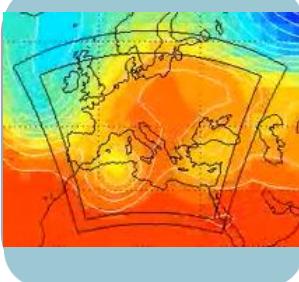


Fig. 1: Regional data sets

# Prévision pour le réseau électrique



# Prévisions météo de température

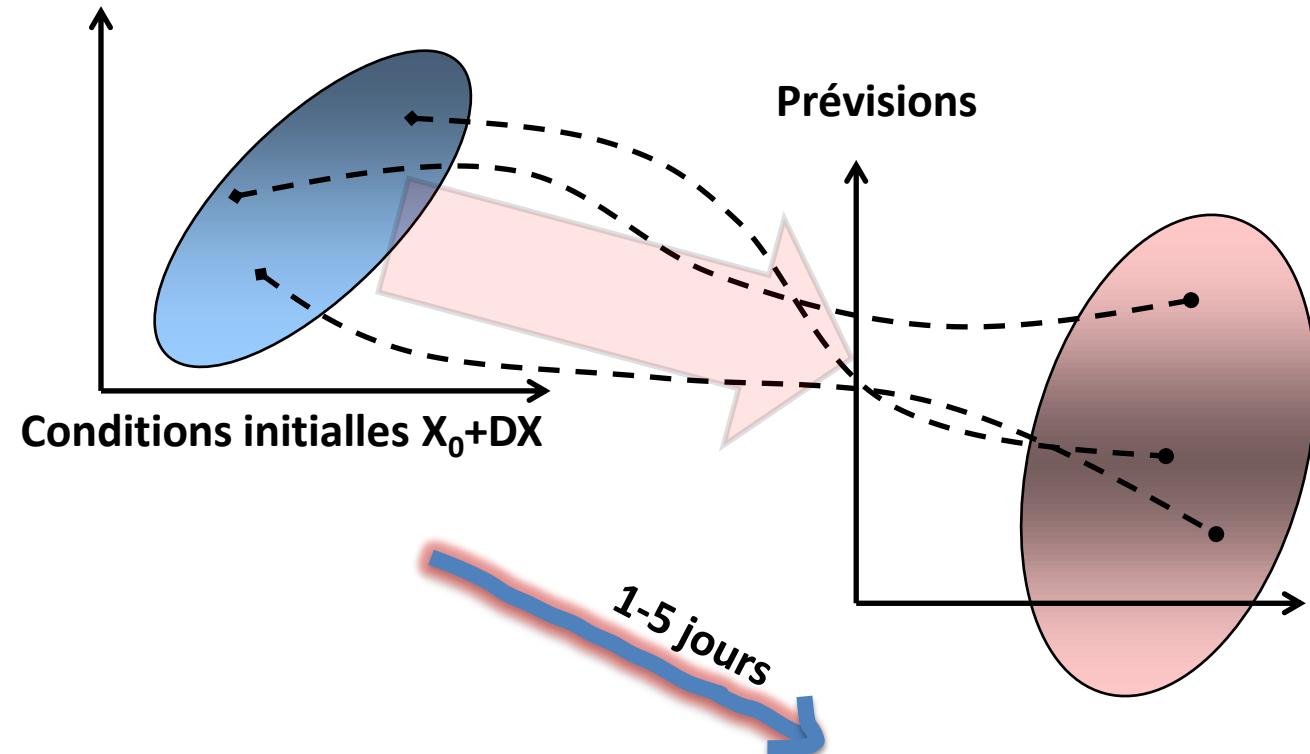
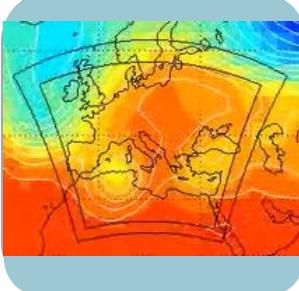
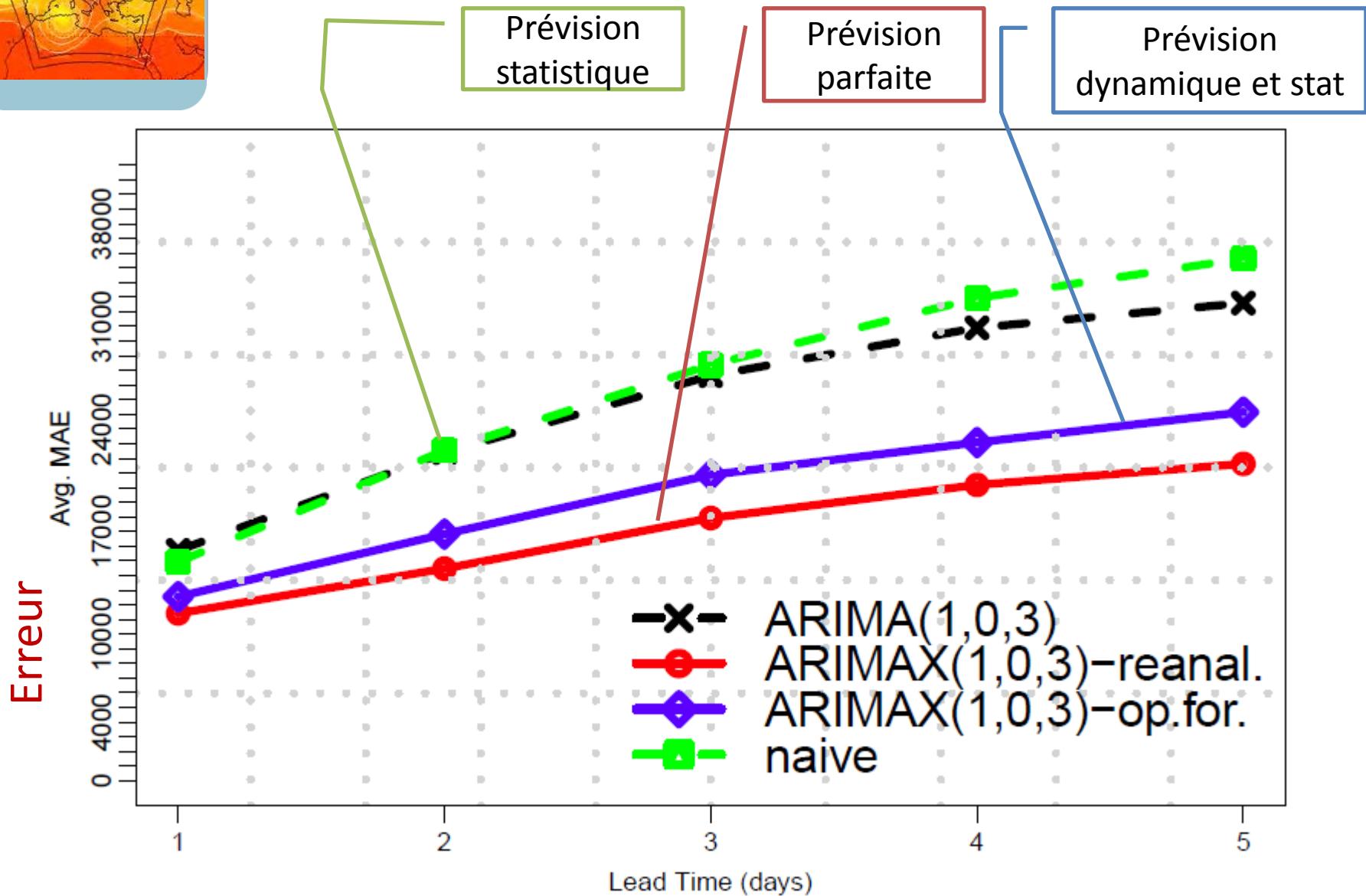
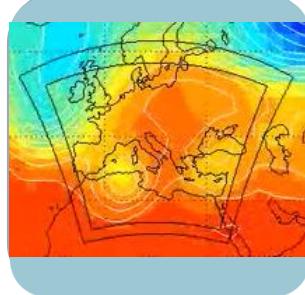
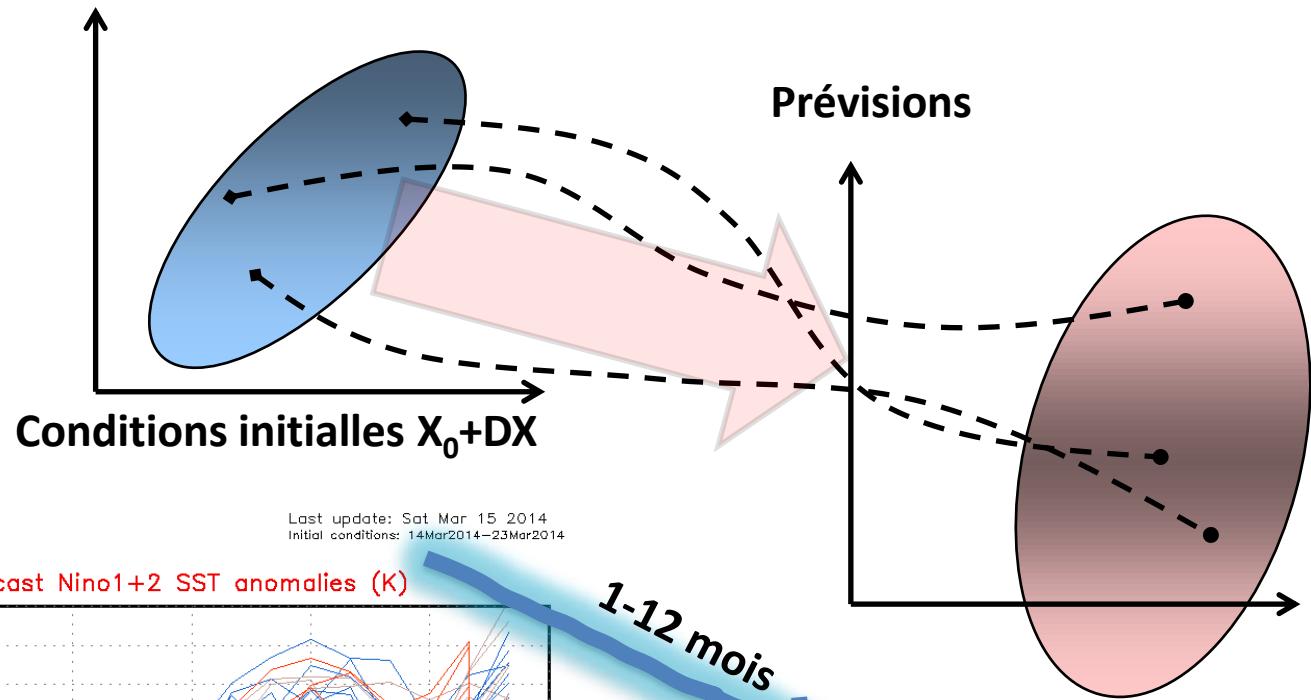
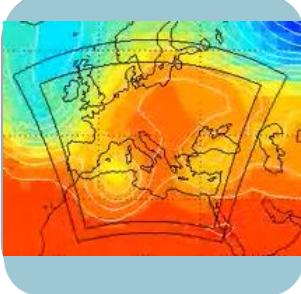


Fig. 1: Regional data sets

# Prévision pour le réseau électrique



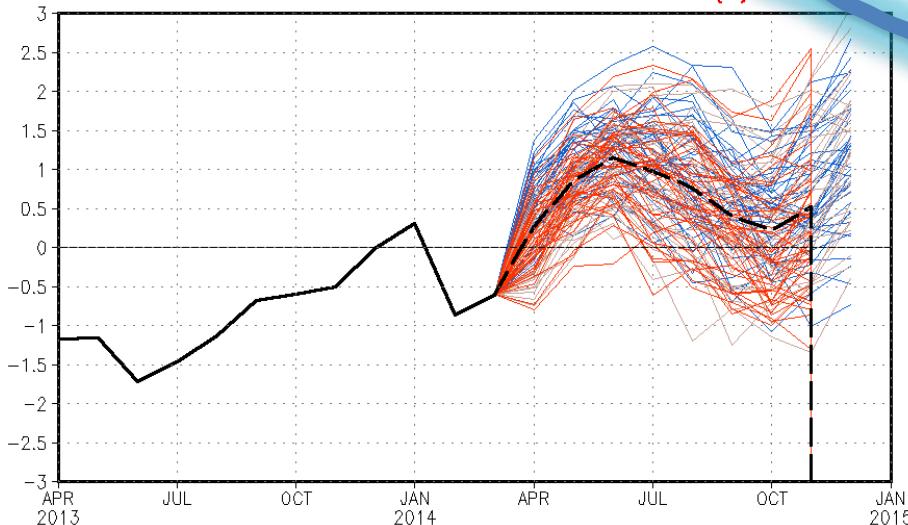
# Prévisions saisonnière de Température



NWS/NCEP/CPC

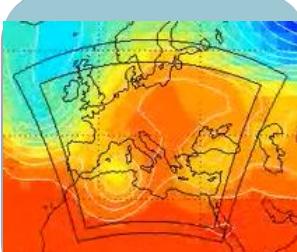
Last update: Sat Mar 15 2014  
Initial conditions: 14Mar2014–23Mar2014

CFSv2 forecast Nino1+2 SST anomalies (K)



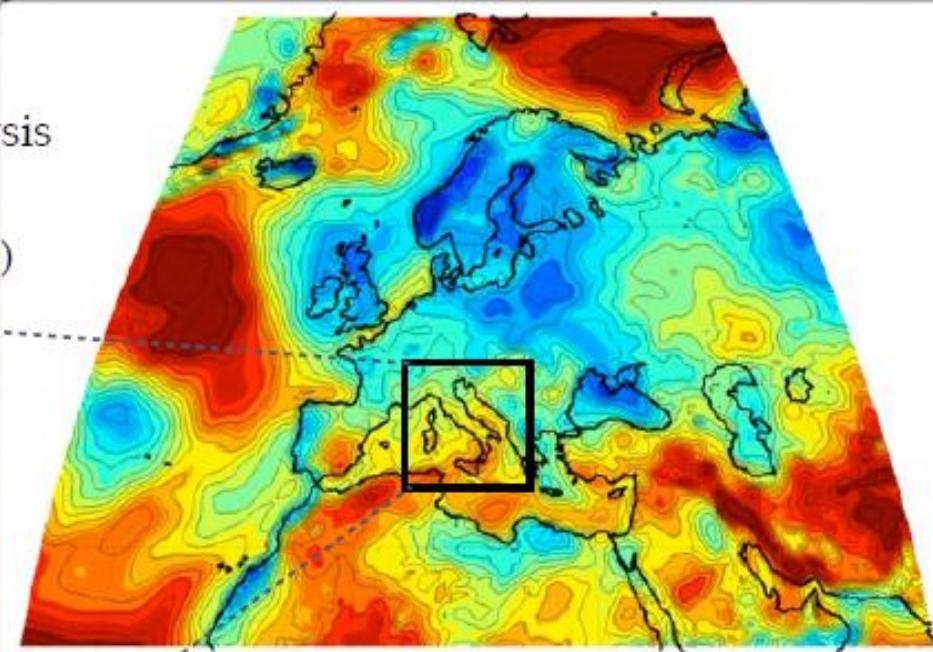
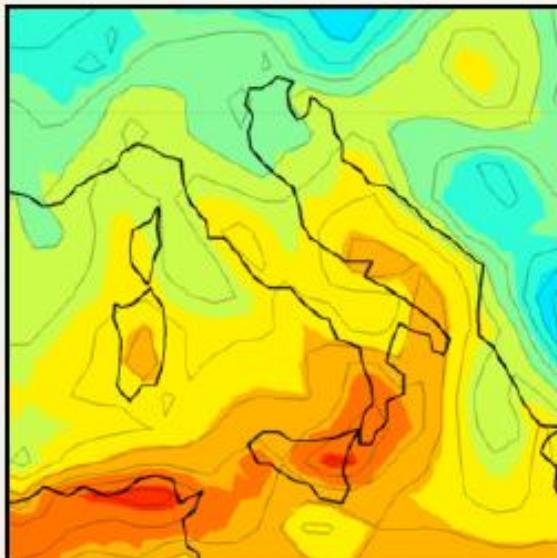
Latest 8 forecast members  
Earliest 8 forecast members  
Other forecast members

Forecast ensemble mean  
NCDC daily analysis

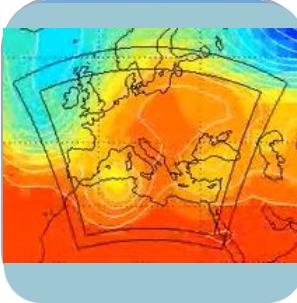


# Prévision saisonnière pour le réseau

- 2-metres temperature from:
  - I) ECMWF ERA-INTERIM Reanalysis
  - II) ECMWF System4 (issued in May)

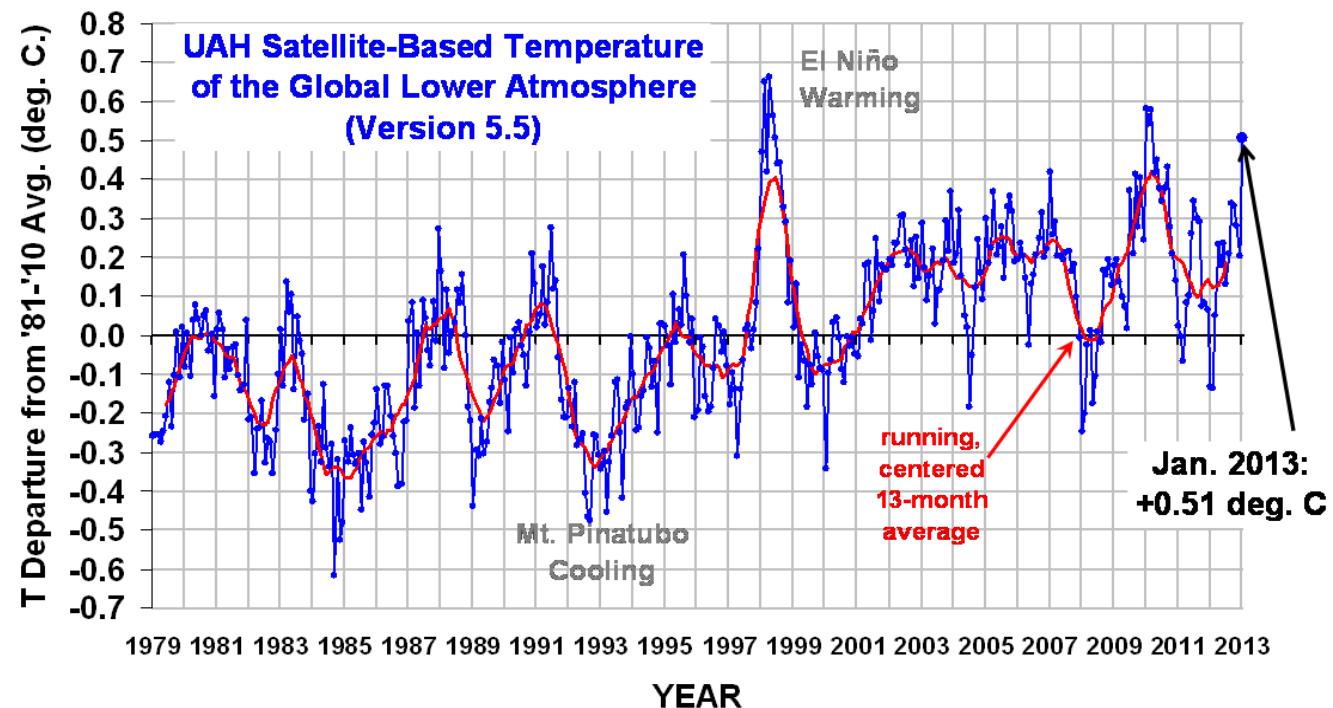


0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6

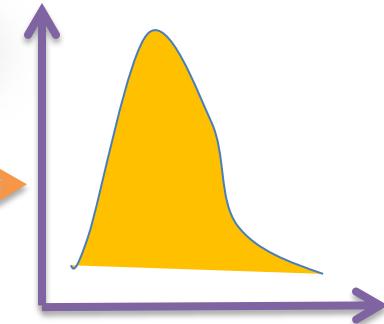
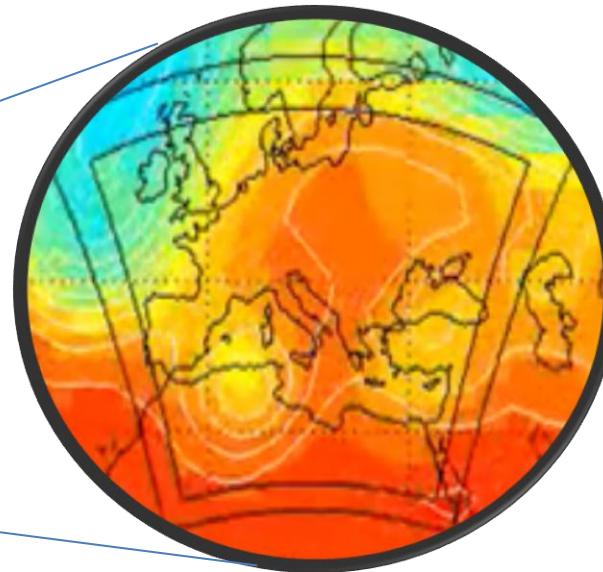
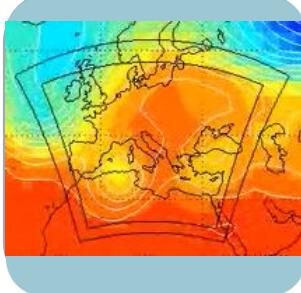


# Projections climatiques ...

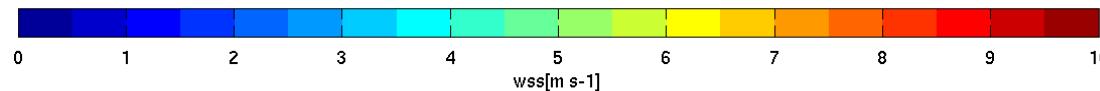
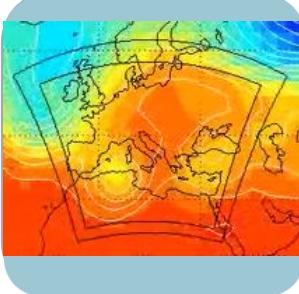
- Application prévision court terme
- Prévision saisonnière
- Et pour le long terme ...



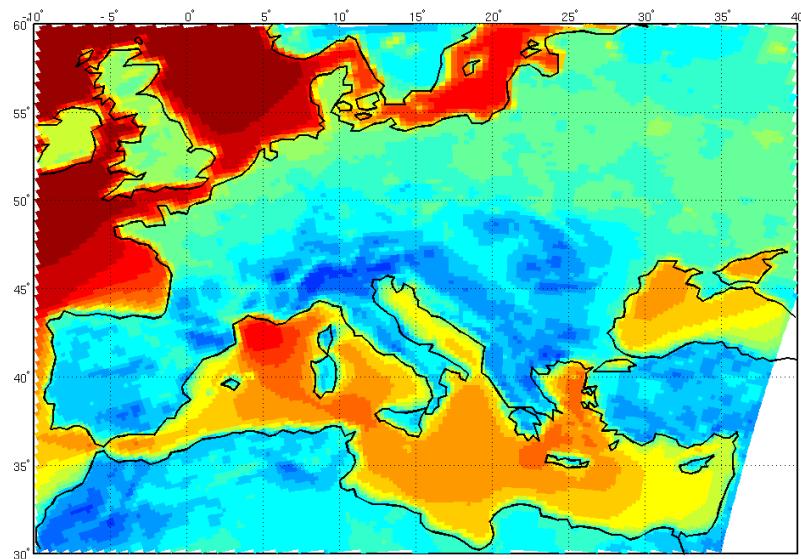
# Projections climatiques et éolien



# Reconstruction du climat actuel

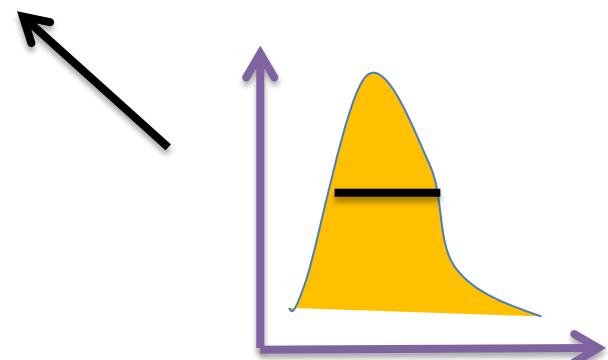
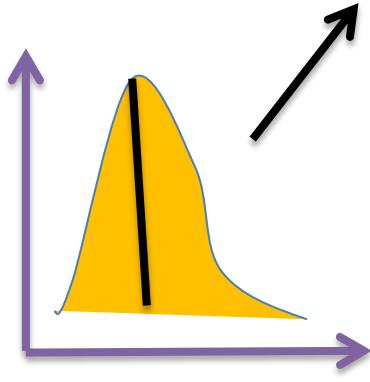
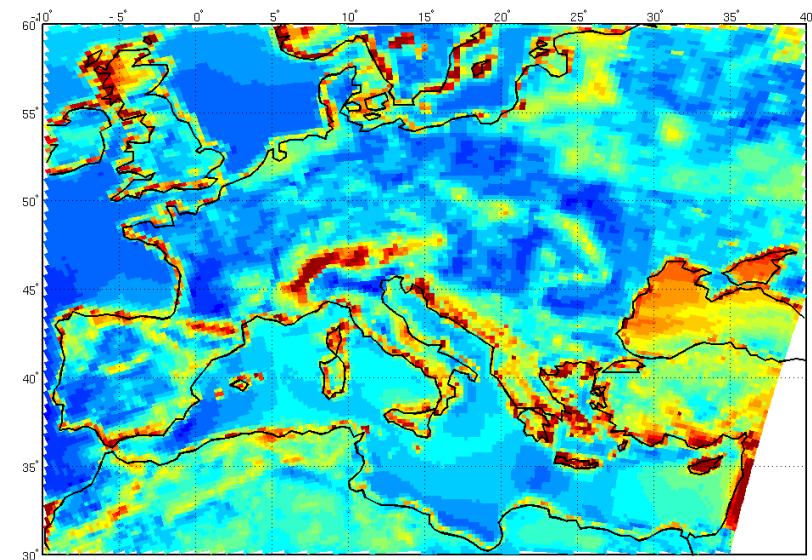


ENSEMBLES RCMs 25Km ERA40 Mean DJF

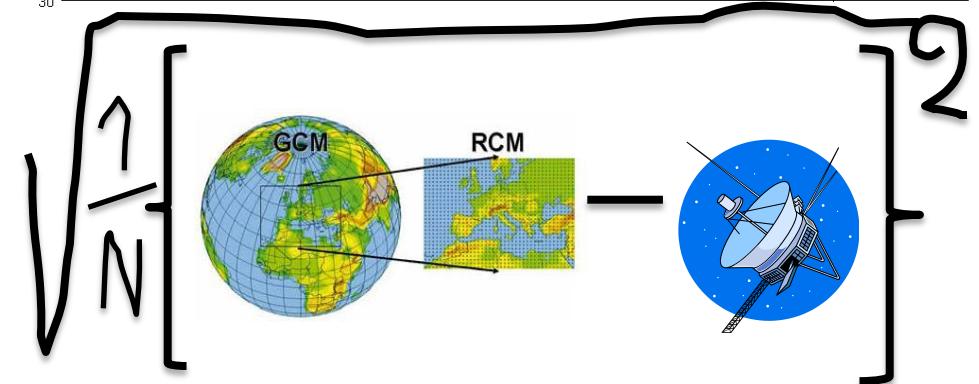
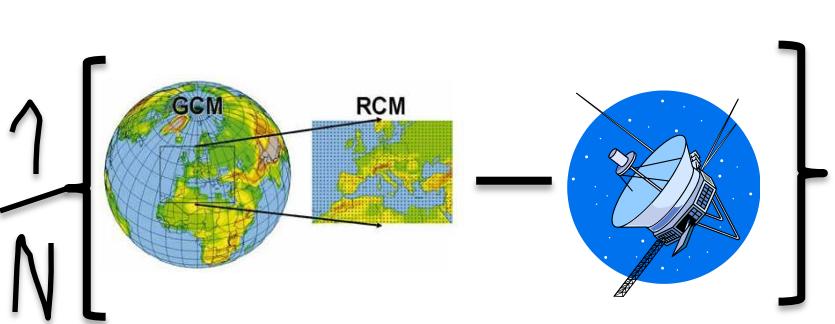
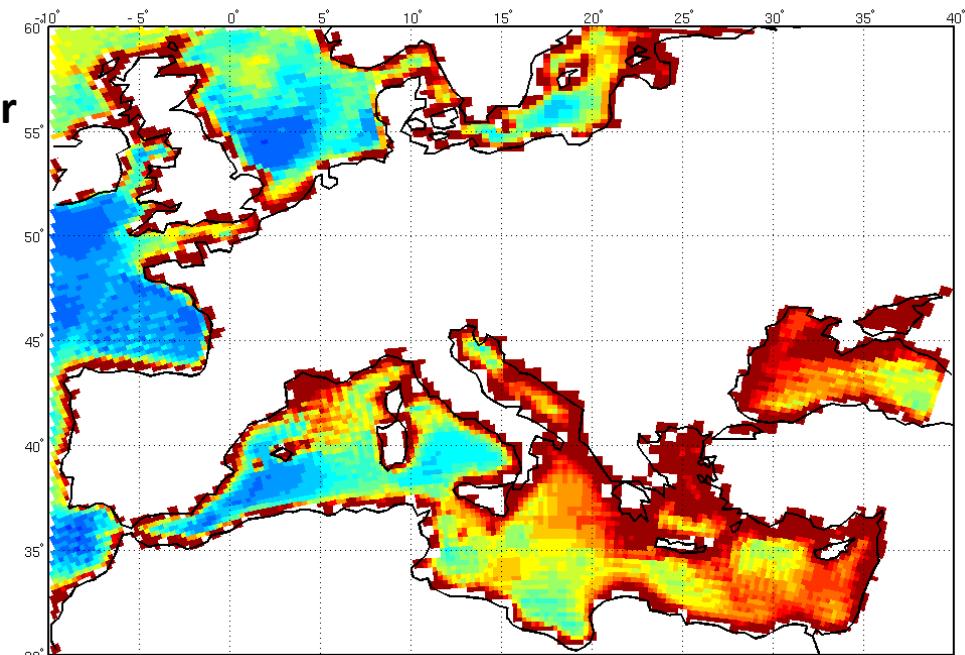
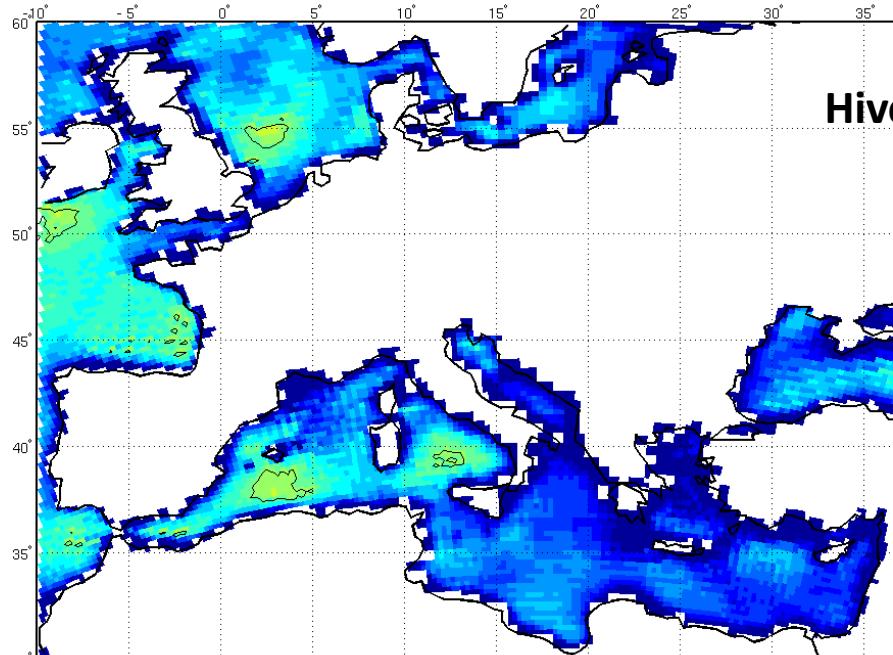
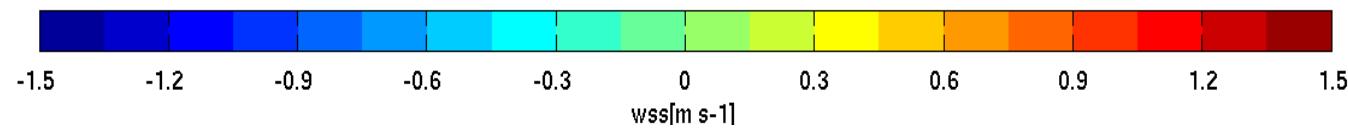
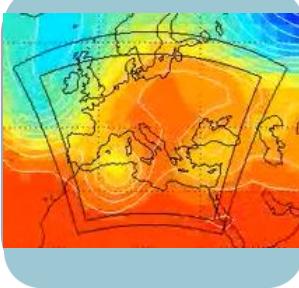


Hiver

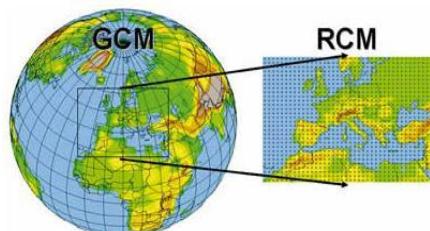
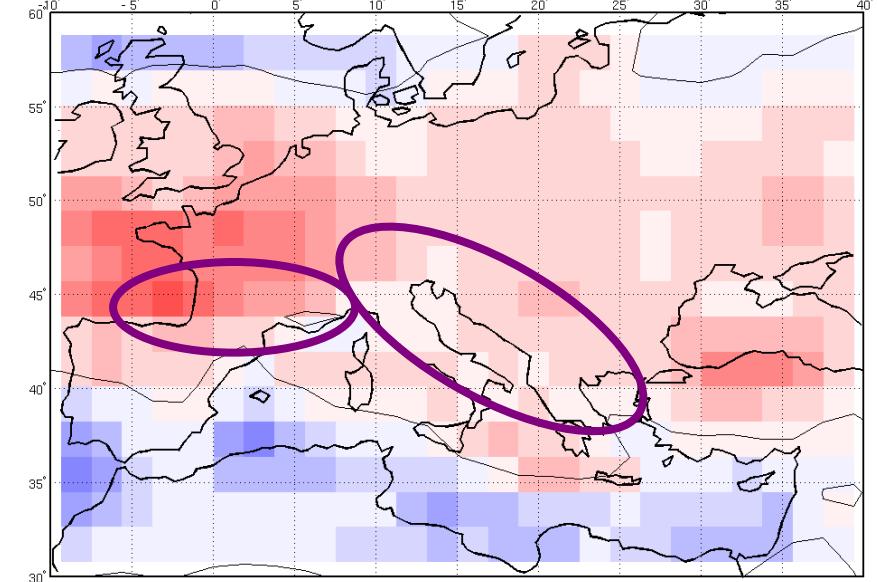
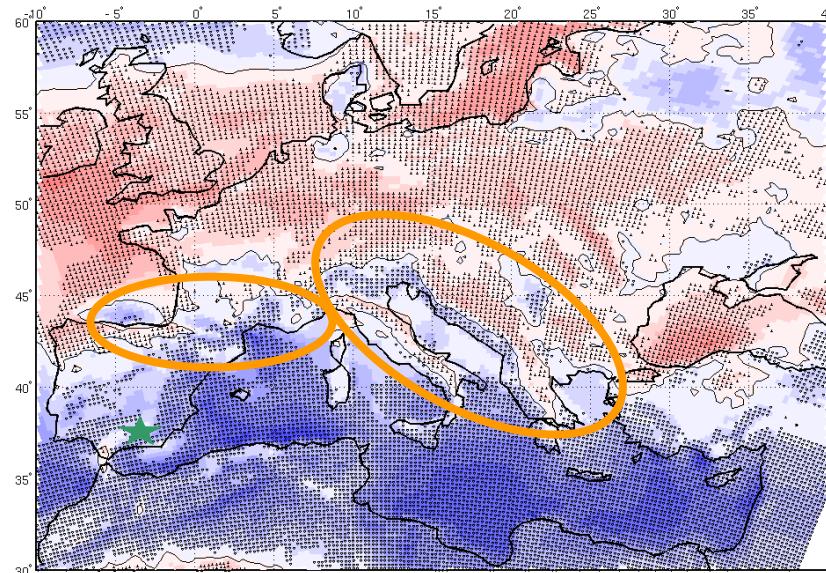
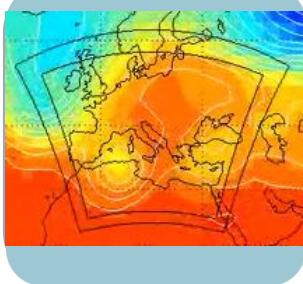
ENSEMBLES RCMs 25Km ERA40 SPREAD DJF



# Comparaison avec données sat.

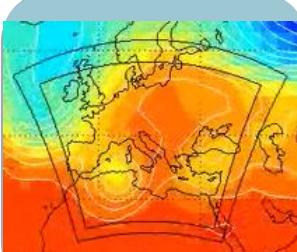


# Changement climatique x éoliens



2021/2050 – 1961/1990

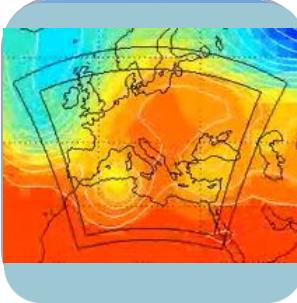




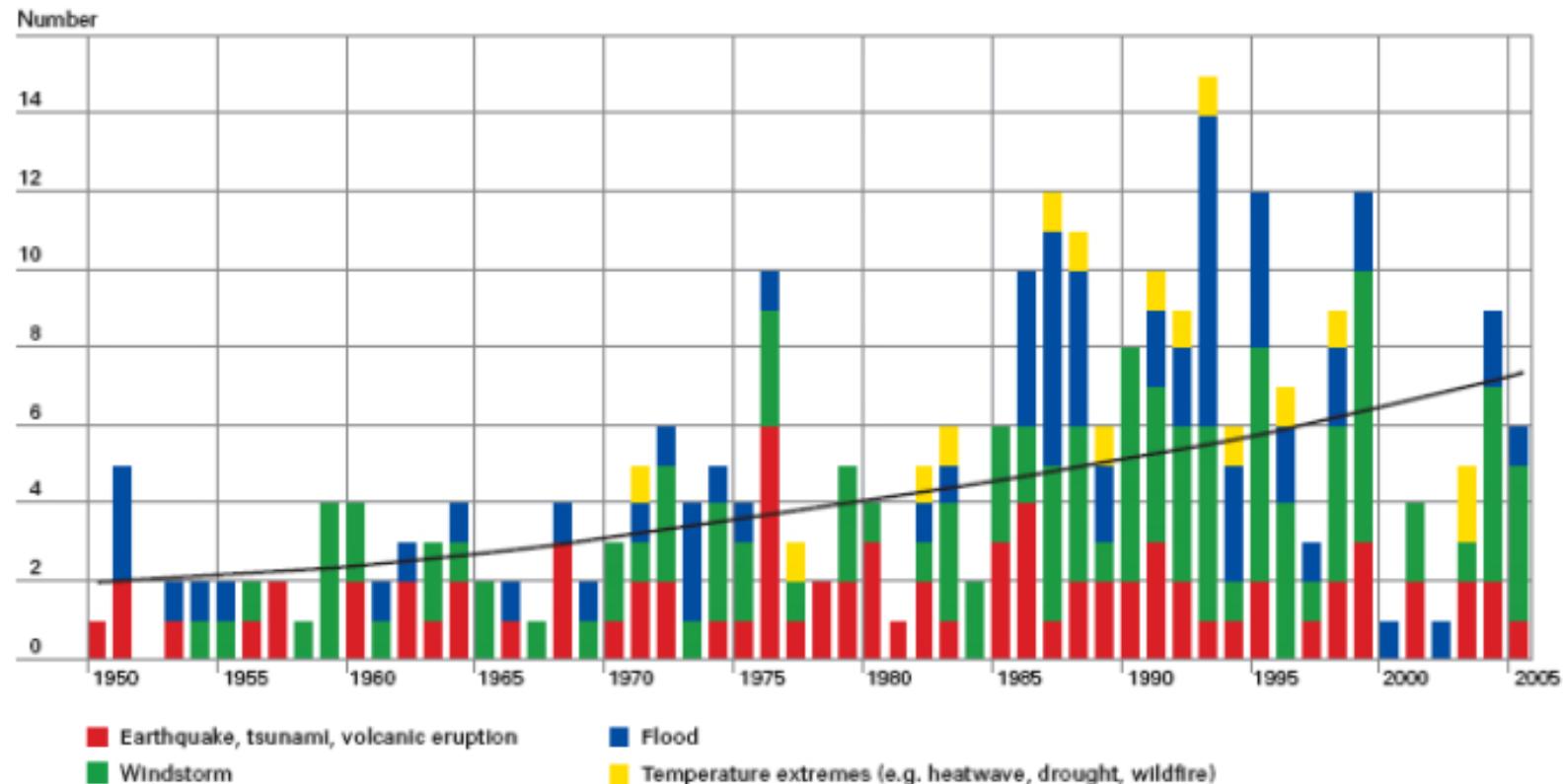
# Evénements extrêmes

- Evénements extrêmes de pluie au niveau régional
- Vagues de chaleur et impacts

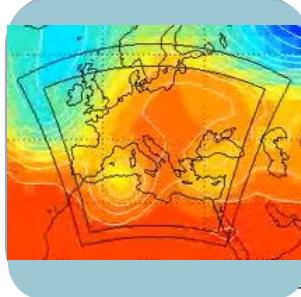




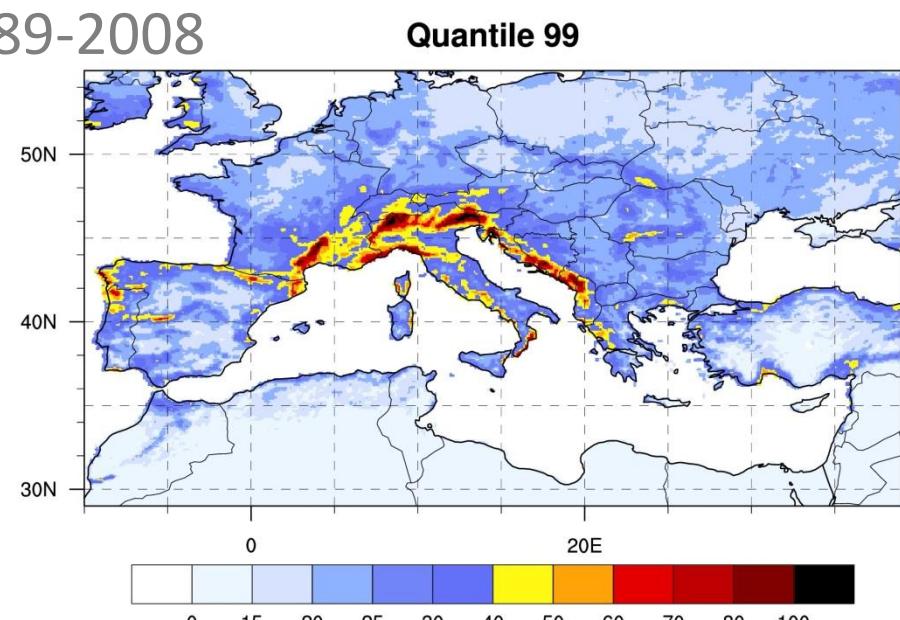
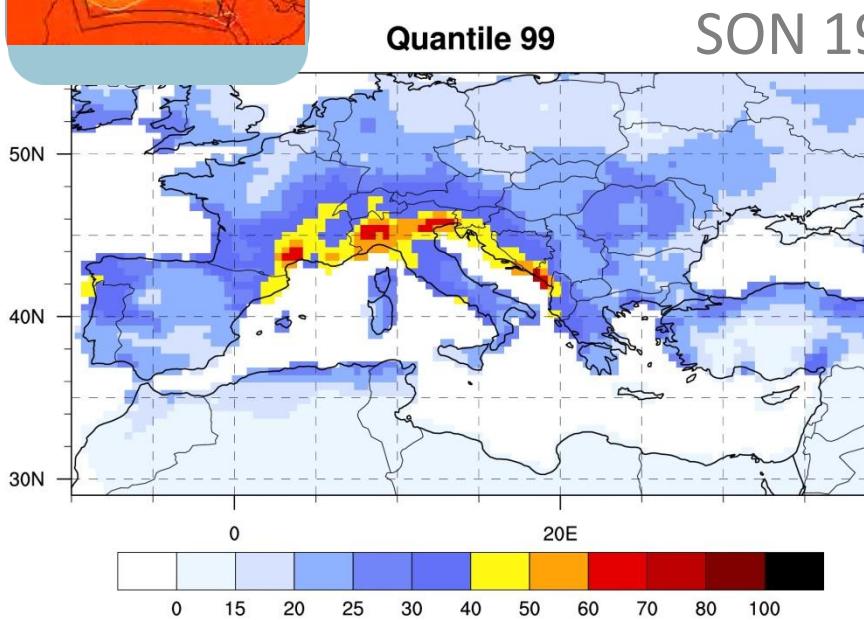
# Risques climatiques et naturels



The number of great natural catastrophes by year & types of events, 1950-2005 (Munich Re, 2005)



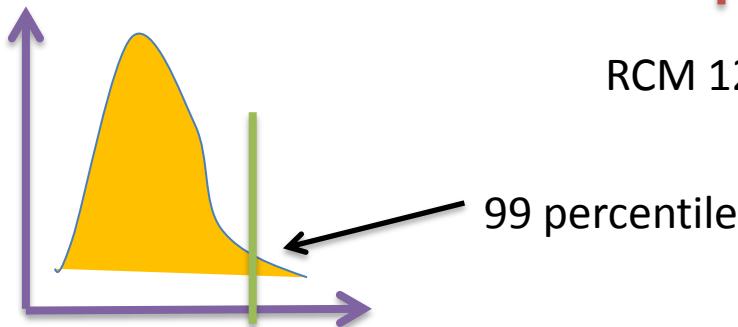
# Evénements extrêmes de pluie

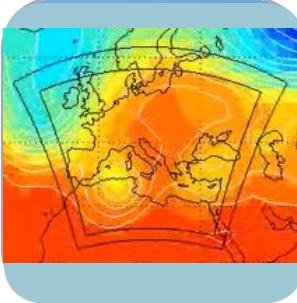


la résolution est-elle importante ?

## RCM 50 km

## RCM 12 km

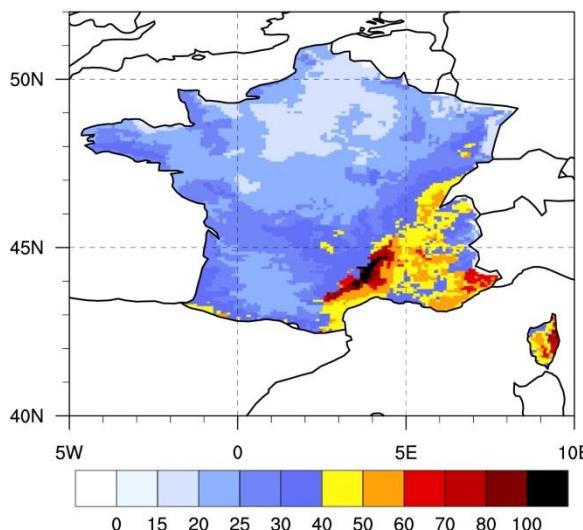




# Evénements extrêmes de pluie

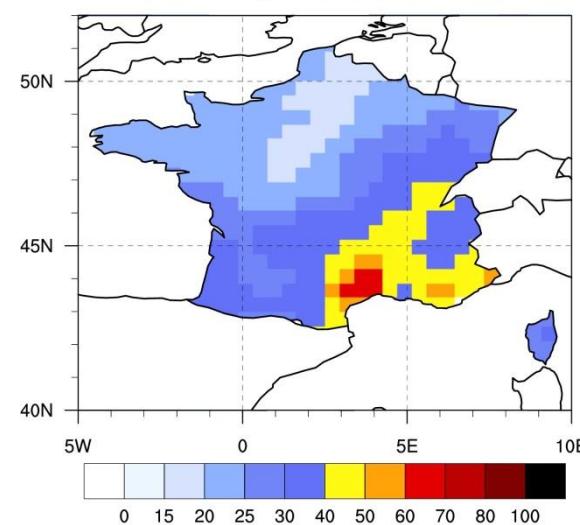
SON 1989-2008

Quantile 99



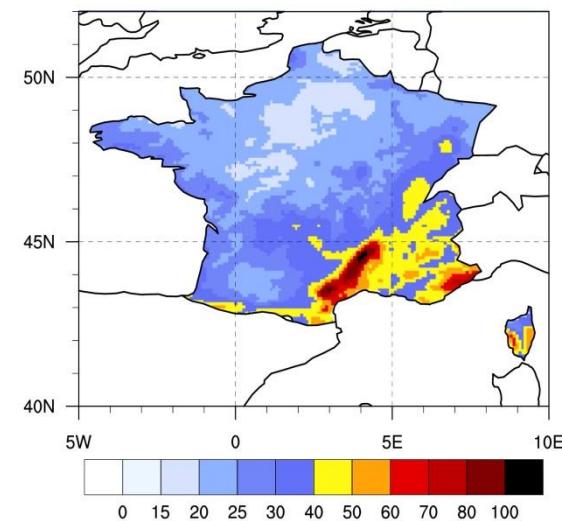
Obs Safran

Quantile 99



RCM 50 km

Quantile 99



RCM 12 km



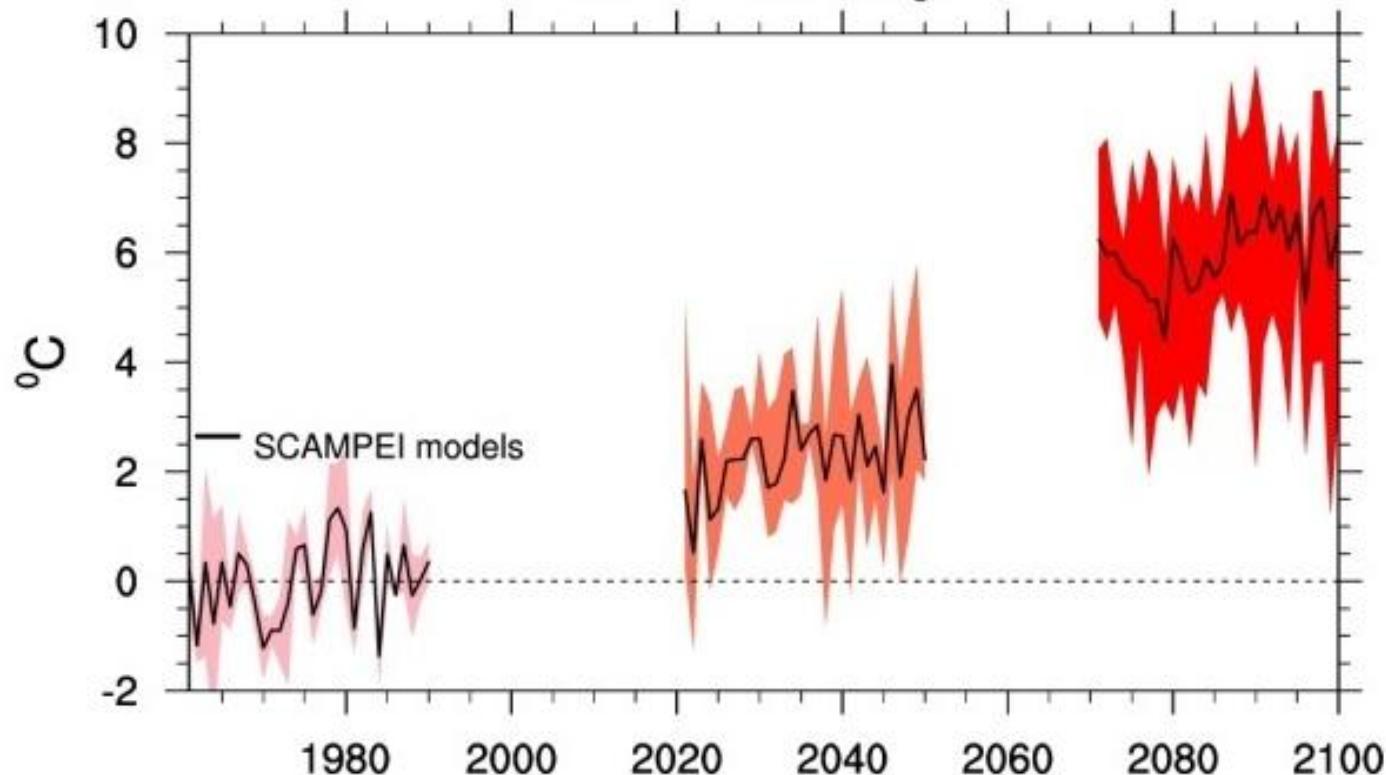
# Sécheresses et vagues de chaleur: tourisme

## Savoie 1500\_2500 meters

Maximum Temperature anomalies

from 1961-1990 average

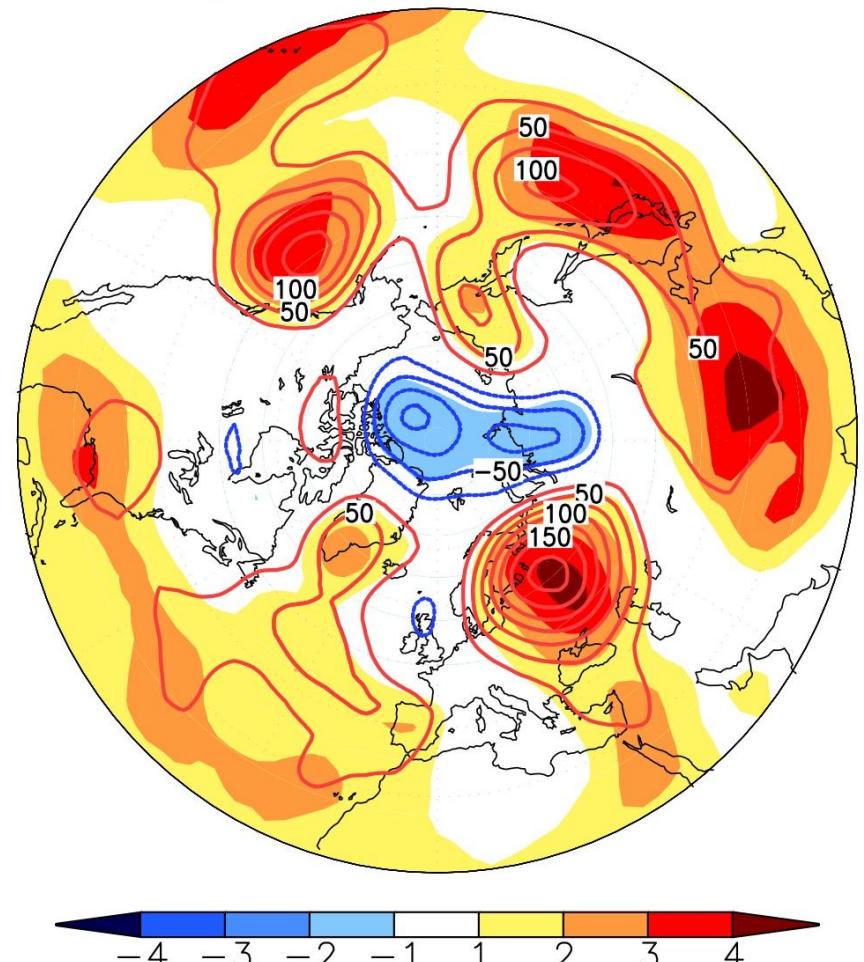
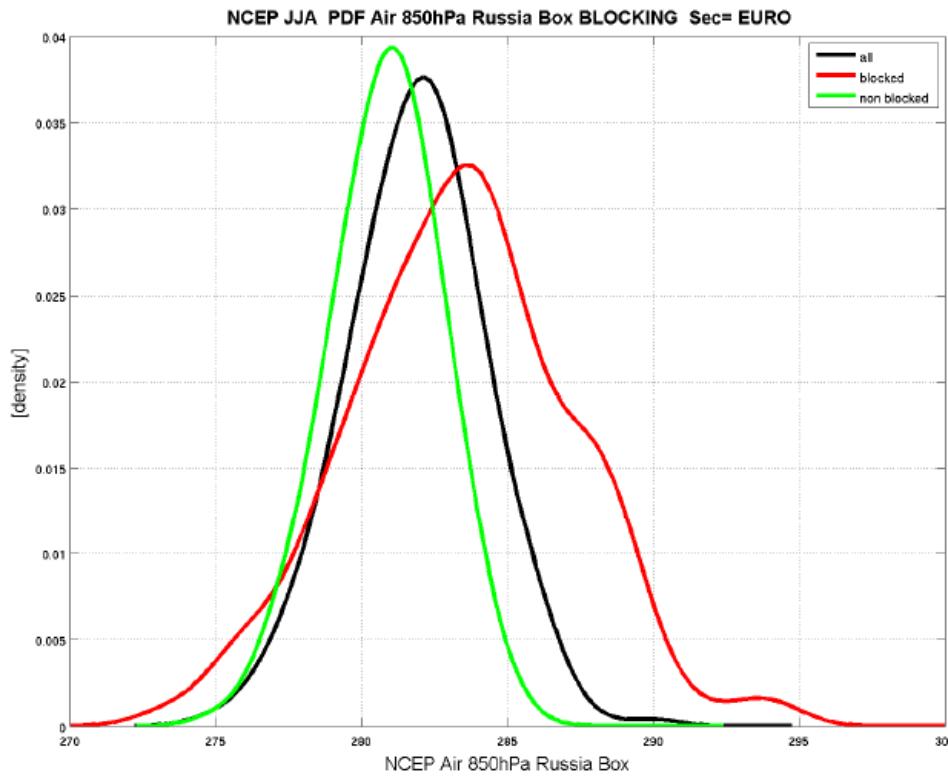
	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	$T_{\min}$	$T_{\text{mean}}$	$T_{\max}$
2021 - 2050		1.1	2.3	3.7
2071 - 2100		3.8	6.0	7.7

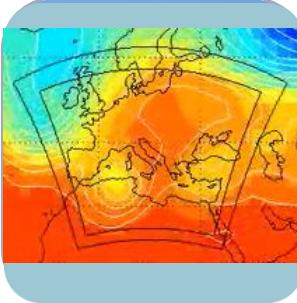




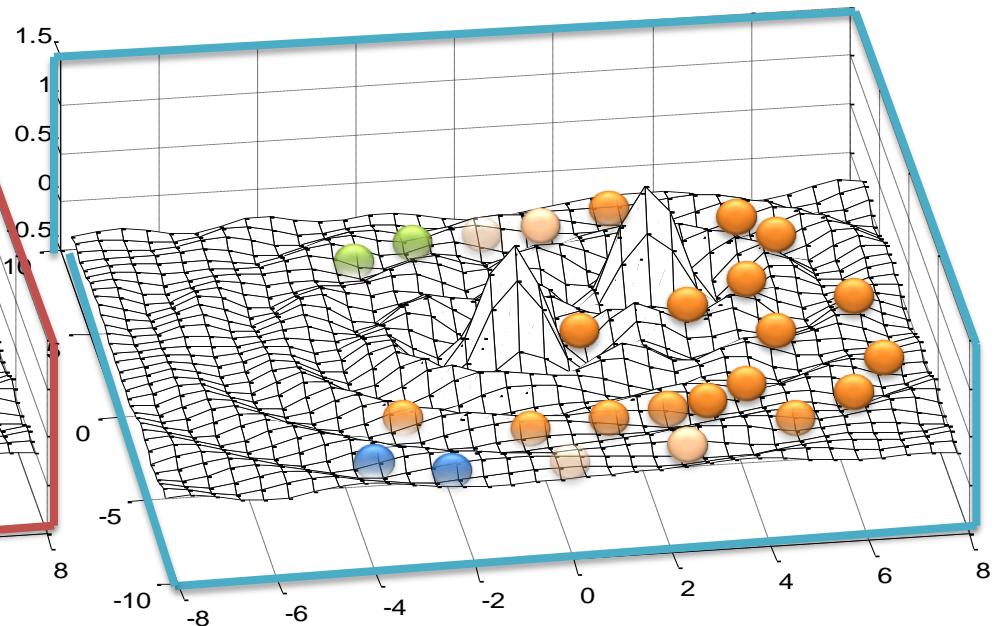
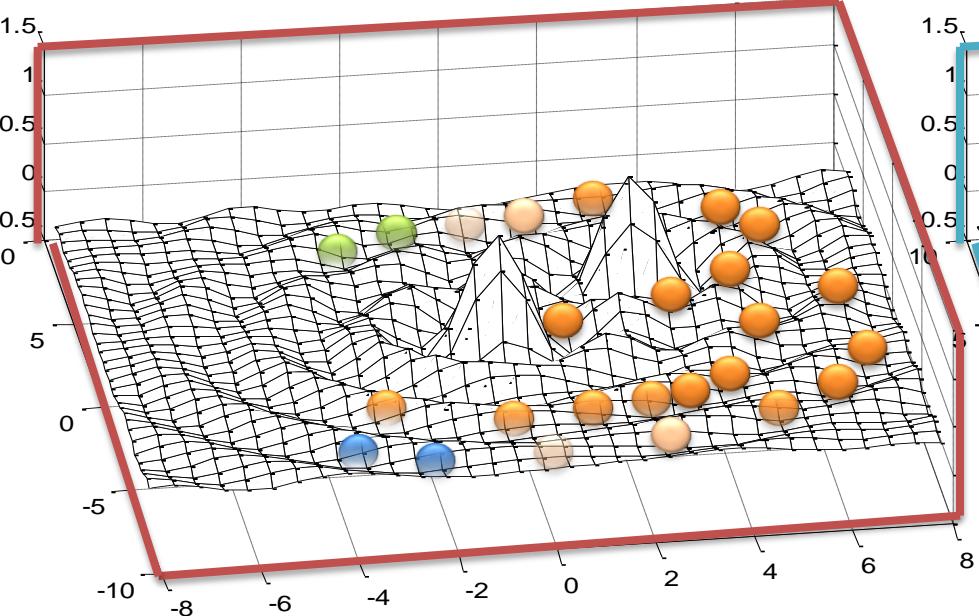
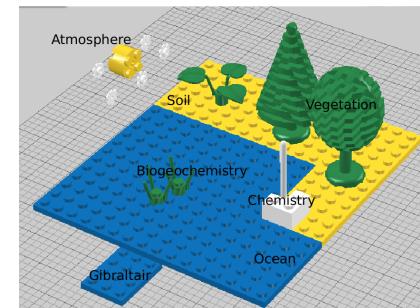
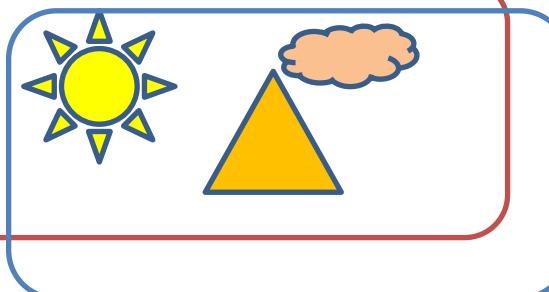
# Sécheresses et vagues de chaleur: remonte d'échelle

500 hPa Height Anomalies 10 Jul – 09 Aug 2010



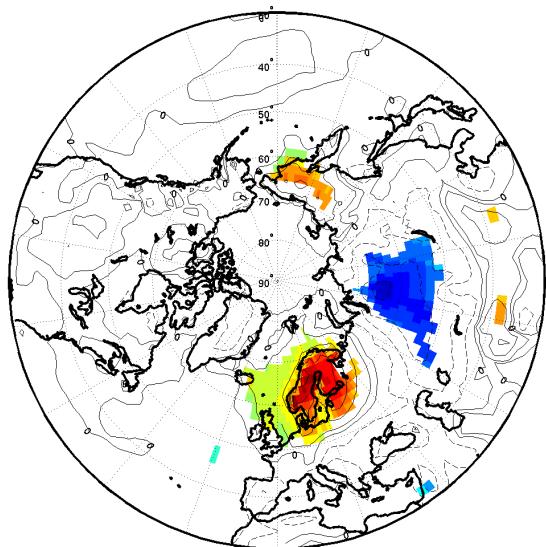


# Simulations climatiques et projections

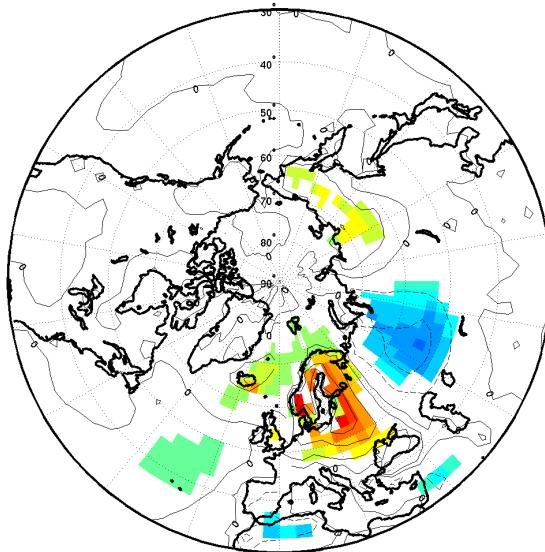




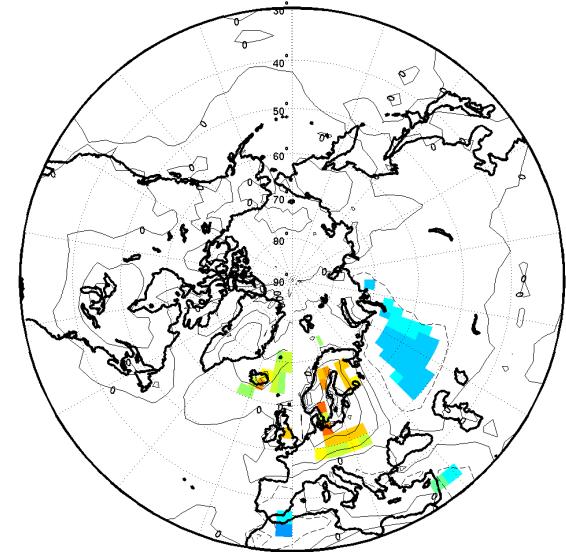
# vagues de chaleur et écoulement atmosphérique grande échelle



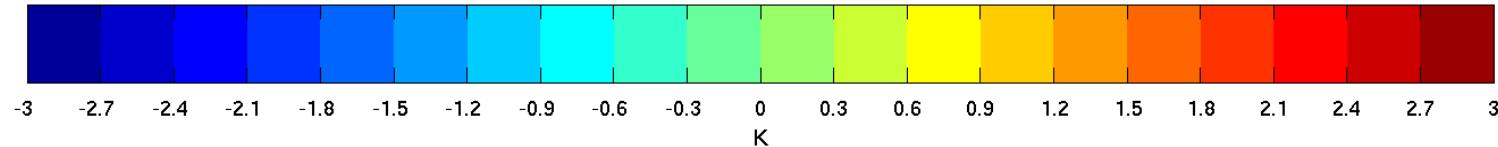
Climat actuel



effet anthropogénique



partie naturelle





# Impact – feu de forêt

Αριθμός ημερών αυξημένου κινδύνου πυρκαγιάς





# Impact dans le secteur de la santé

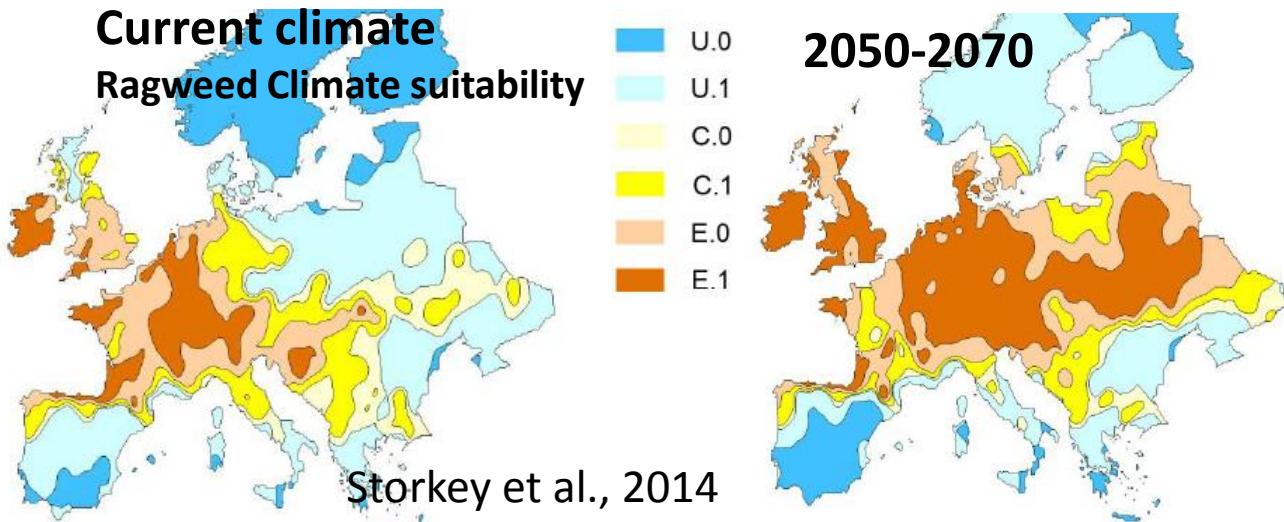
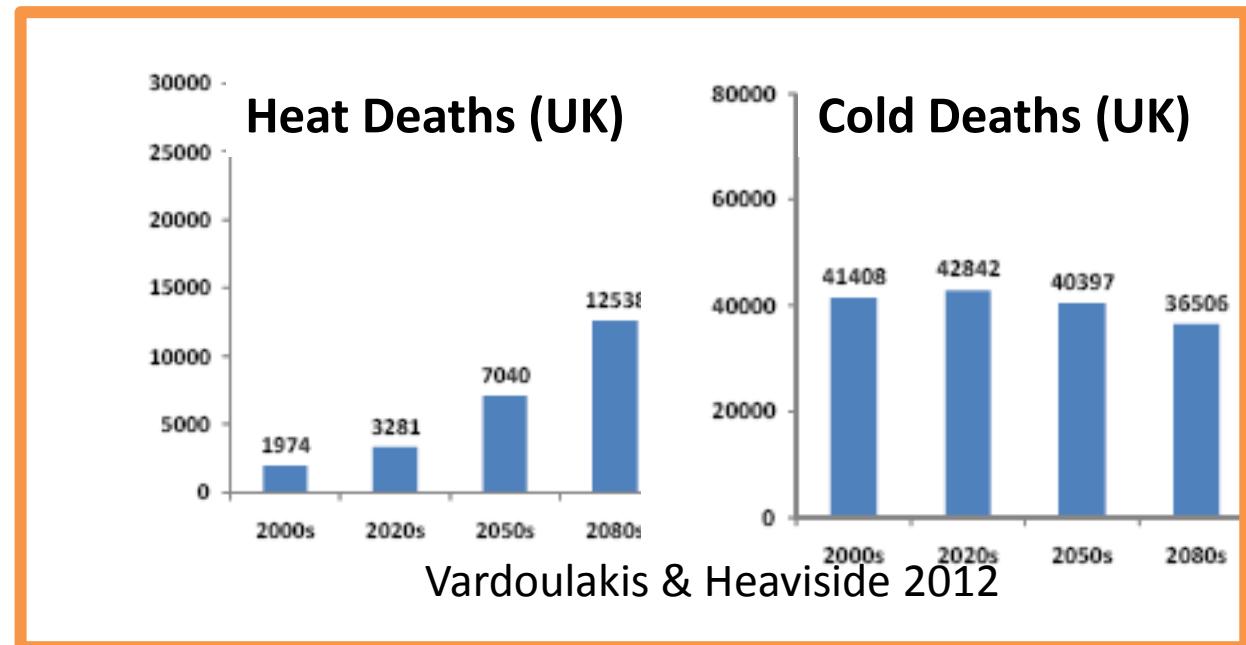
Users (public health)  
familiar with climate  
indicators

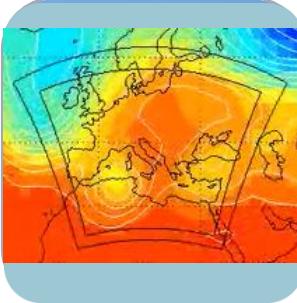
## Needs

- Heat/cold effect indicators for mortality
- Air pollution
- Pollen-related risks
- Infectious disease
- Vector-borne disease
- Extreme events
- Animal health



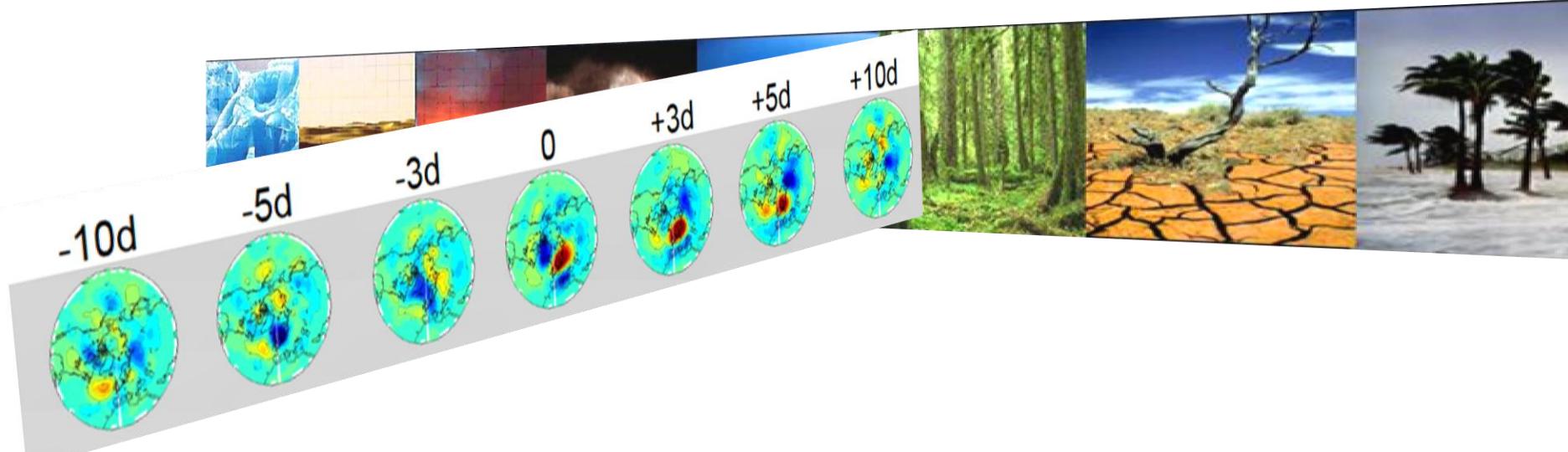
ATOPICA  
FP7





# Services et Evénements extrêmes

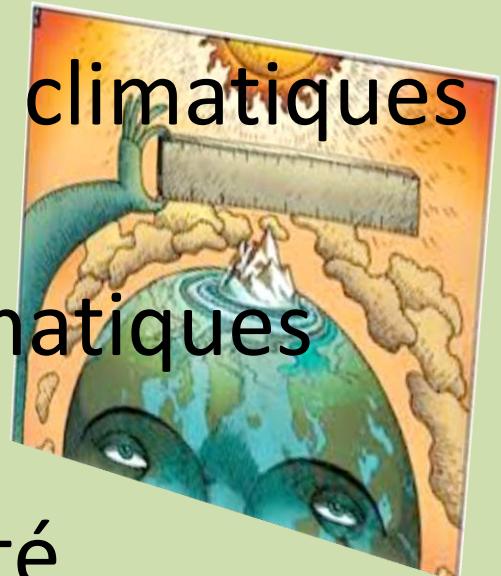
- Le potentiel de la modélisation
- La meilleure compréhension de la dynamique des fluides
- Approche multi - disciplinaire





# Les défis scientifiques des services climatiques

- Une petite histoire des services climatiques
- La recherche et les services climatiques
- Formation pour élèves et société





# Formation pour les services climatiques

Les services climatiques -un thème d'enseignement reposant sur:

- des concepts fondamentaux de la mécanique fondamentale (météorologie, hydrologie, climat),
- des approches transverses de la mécanique sur des questions plus applicatives (sécurité des infrastructures, énergie),
- des actions multi-disciplinaires (couplées avec l'économie, la sociologie, la physique).

# Nouveaux métiers ...

