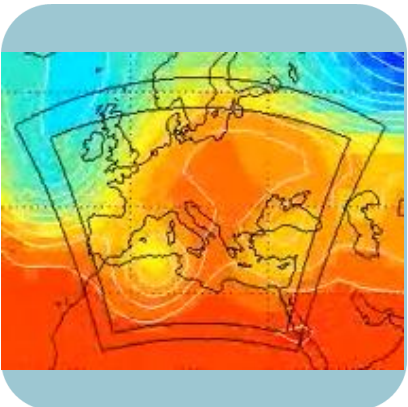




des services

Les défis
scientifiques

climatiques



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

PM Rutì

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



Source : RTE

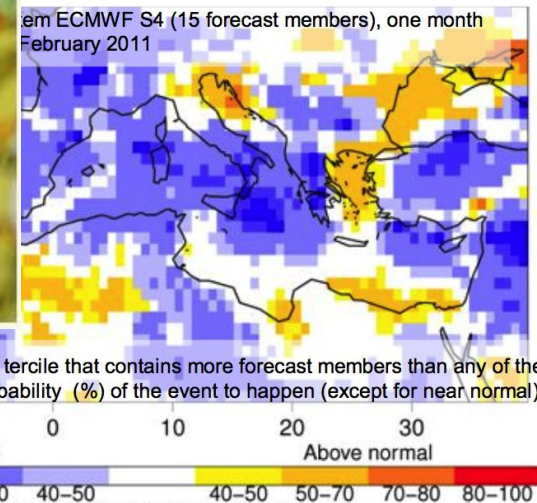
Est-ce que le réseau électrique en 2050 ca sera celui la?

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



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?





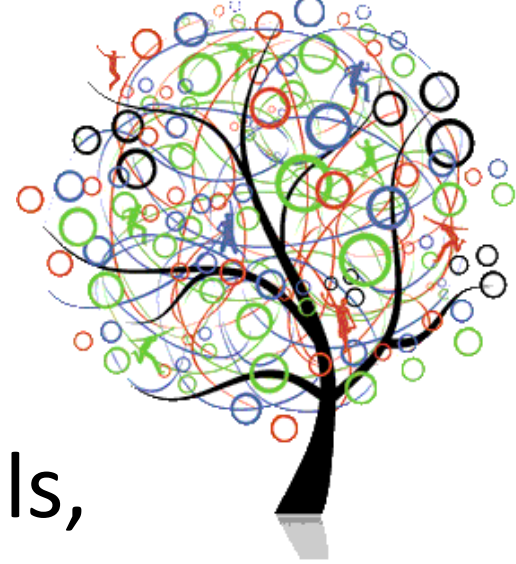
Ex3 – Infrastructures critiques



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



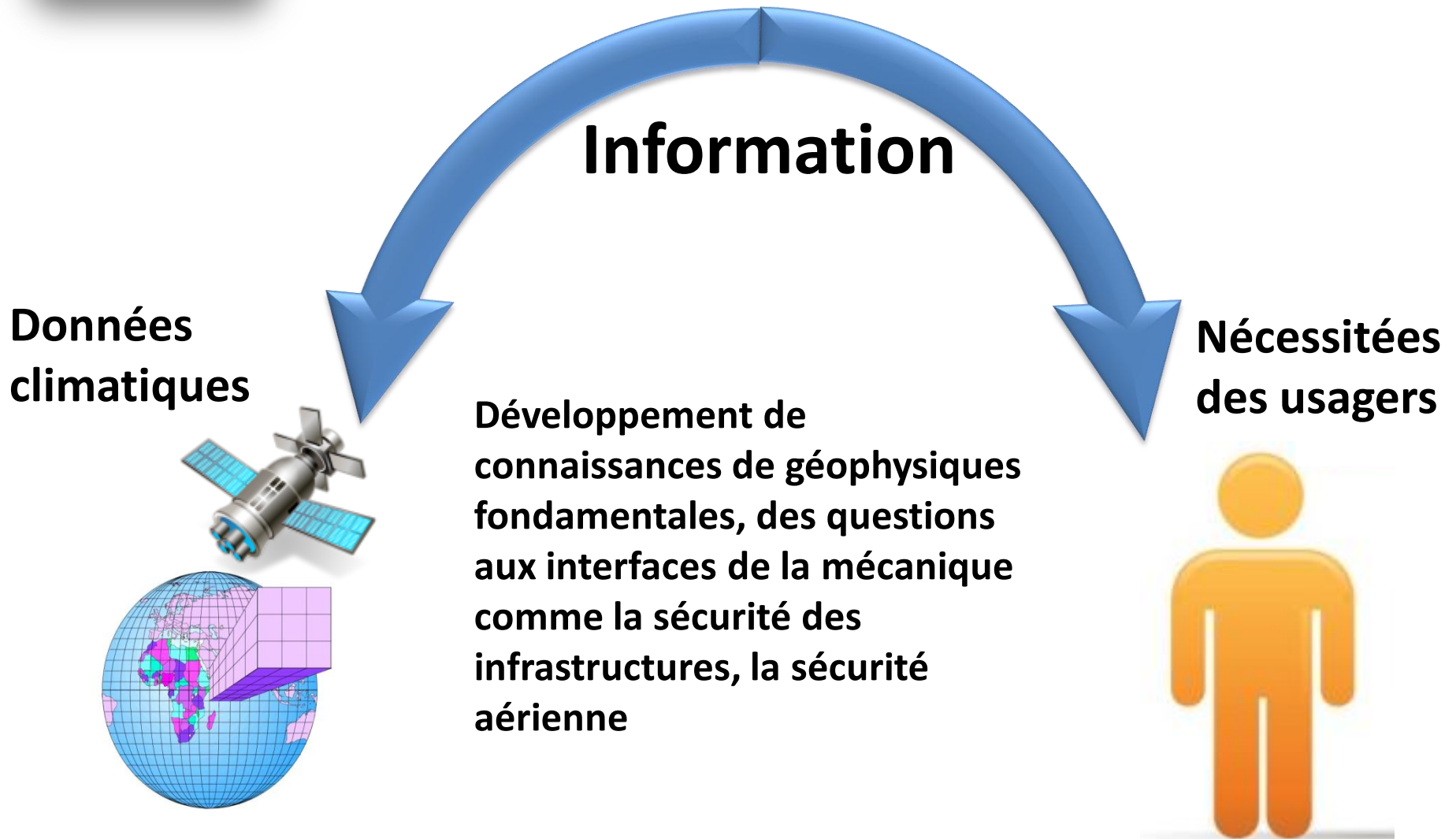
Les points communs



- 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





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

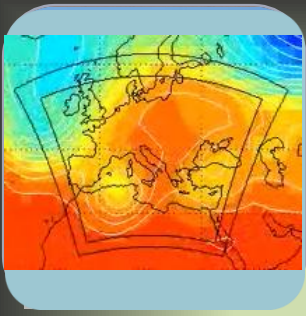
Energy: Spain, Morocco, Cyprus, Croatia

Wild Fires: Greece

Integrated Case Study: North Adriatic

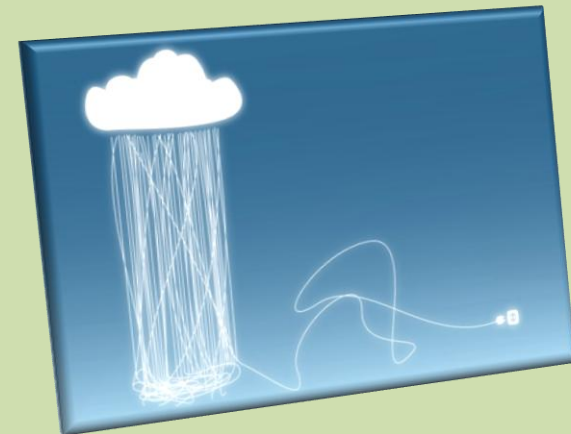
www.climrun.eu

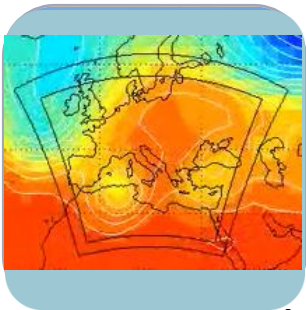




Les défis scientifiques des services climatiques

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

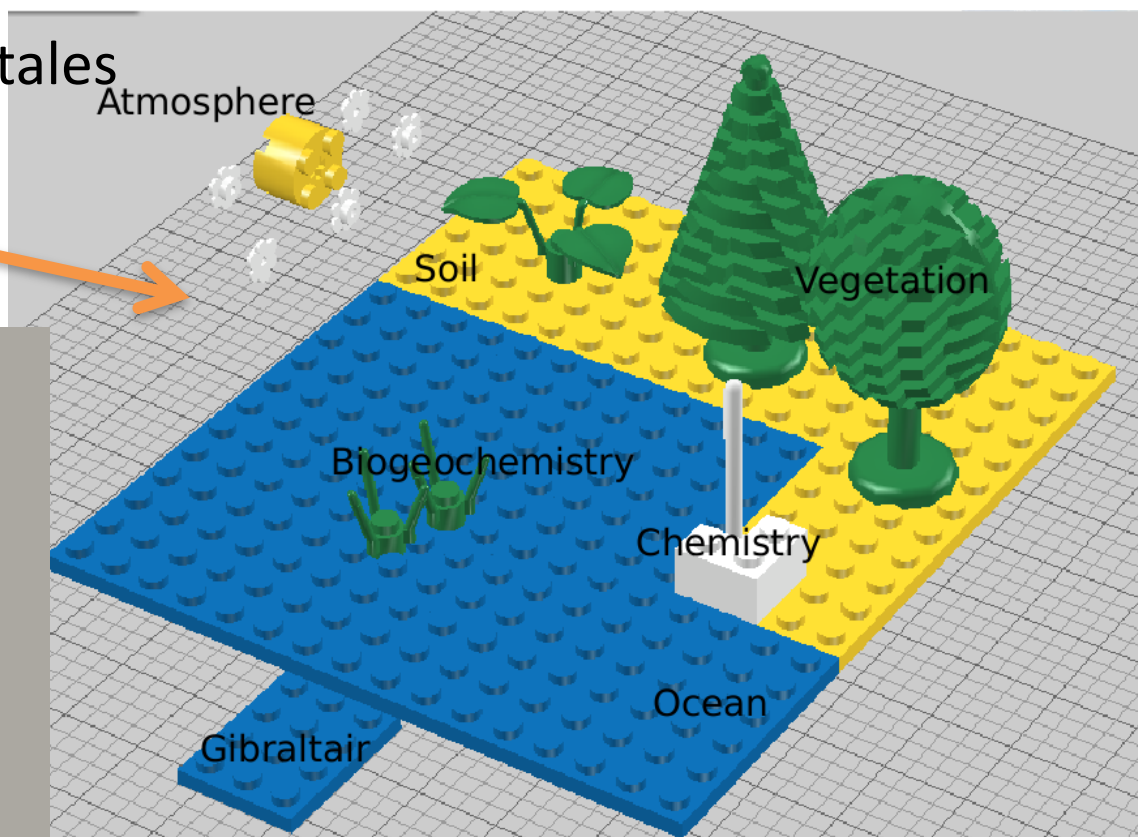




Simulations climatiques et prévisions

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

$$\frac{du}{dt} - \left(f + \frac{u \tan \phi}{a} \right) v + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + F_x = 0$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} + \left(f + \frac{u \tan \phi}{a} \right) u + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + F_y = 0$$

$$\rho = R \rho T$$

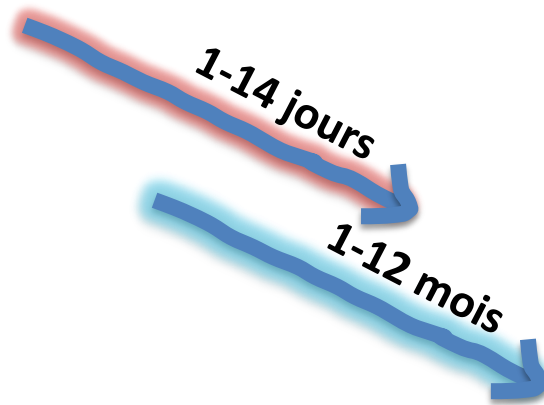
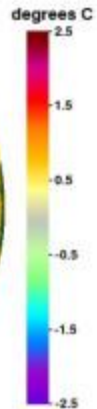
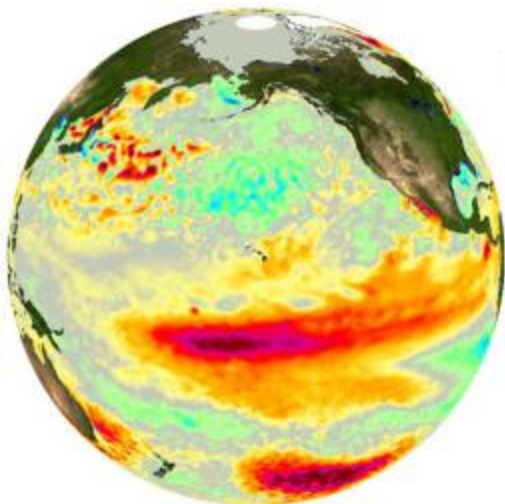
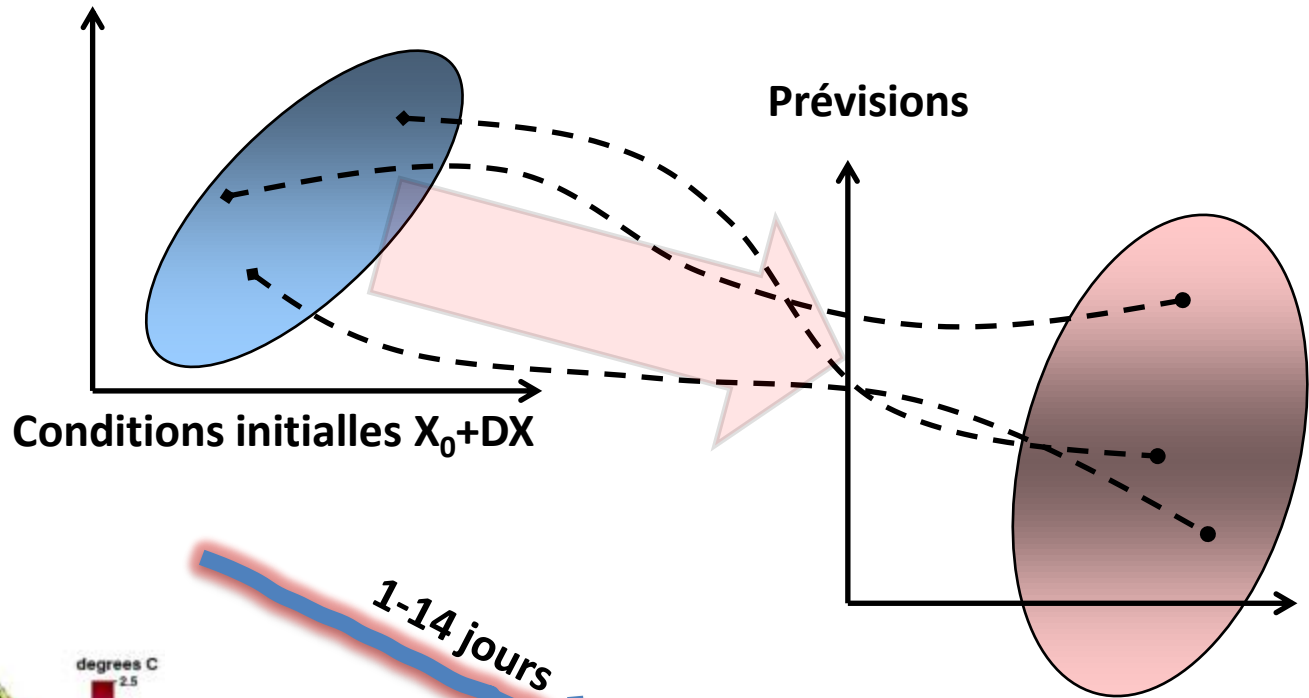
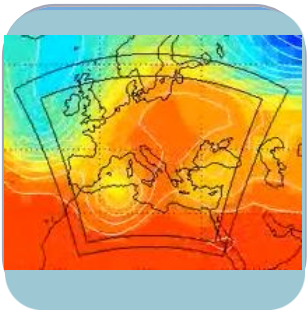
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + g \rho = 0$$

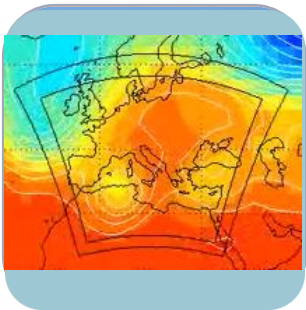
$$\frac{dT}{dt} + (\gamma - 1) T \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} = \frac{Q}{c_p}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{V} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_w}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho_w \mathbf{V} = [\text{Sources} - \text{Sinks}]$$

Prévisions météo et saisonnières

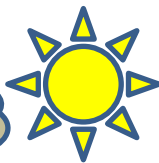




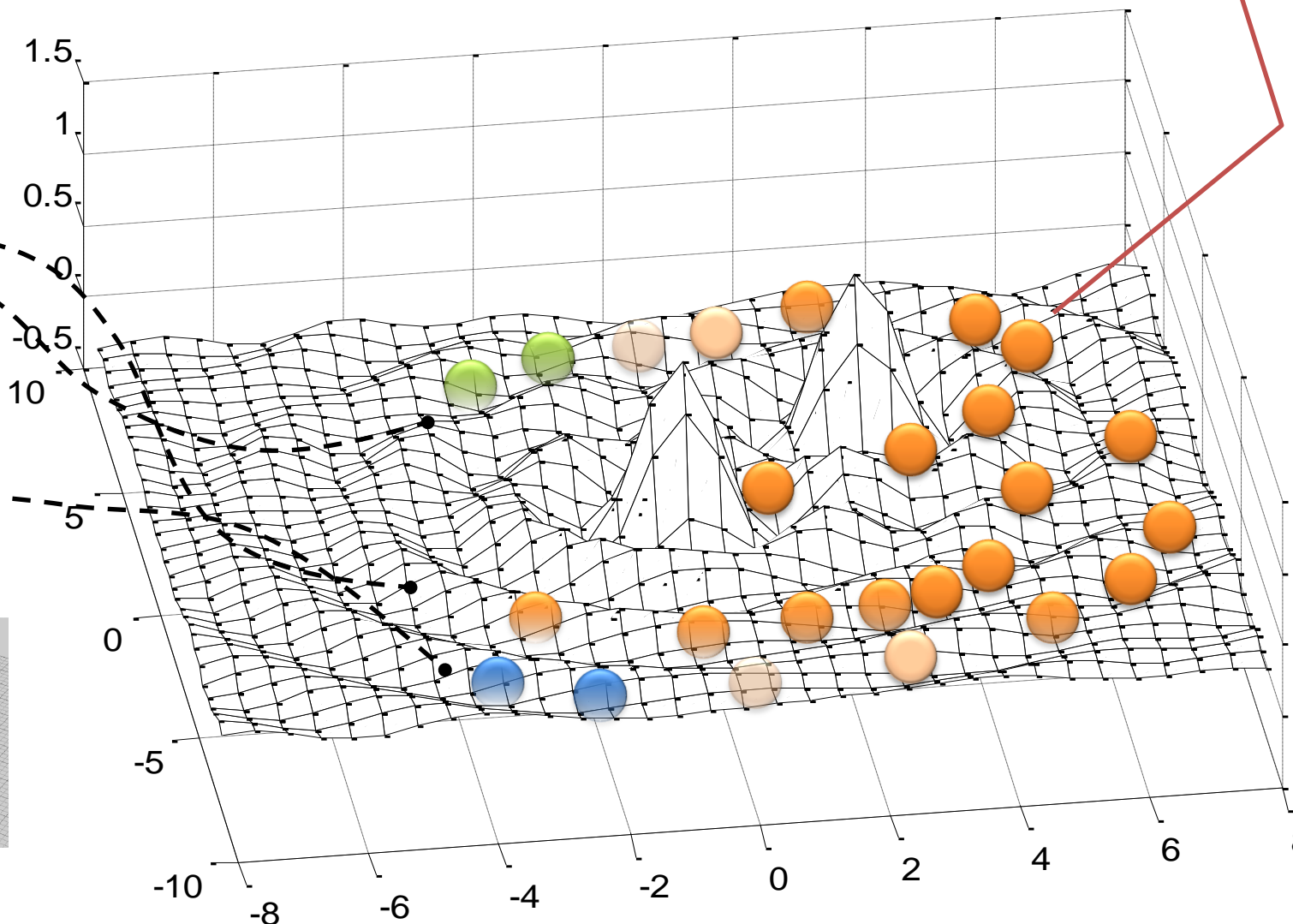
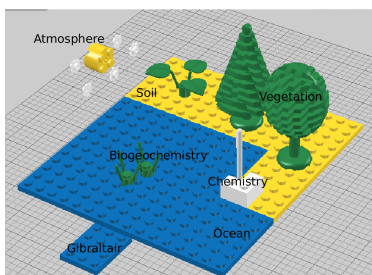
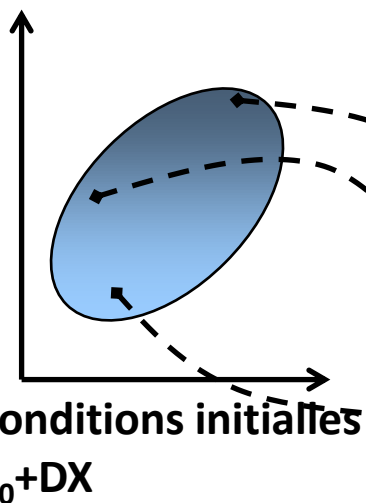
Simulations climatiques et projections

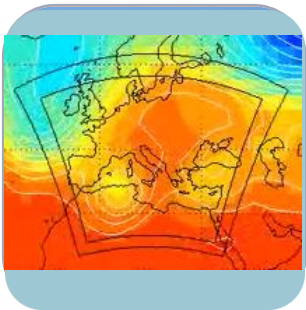
CO₂

Aerosol

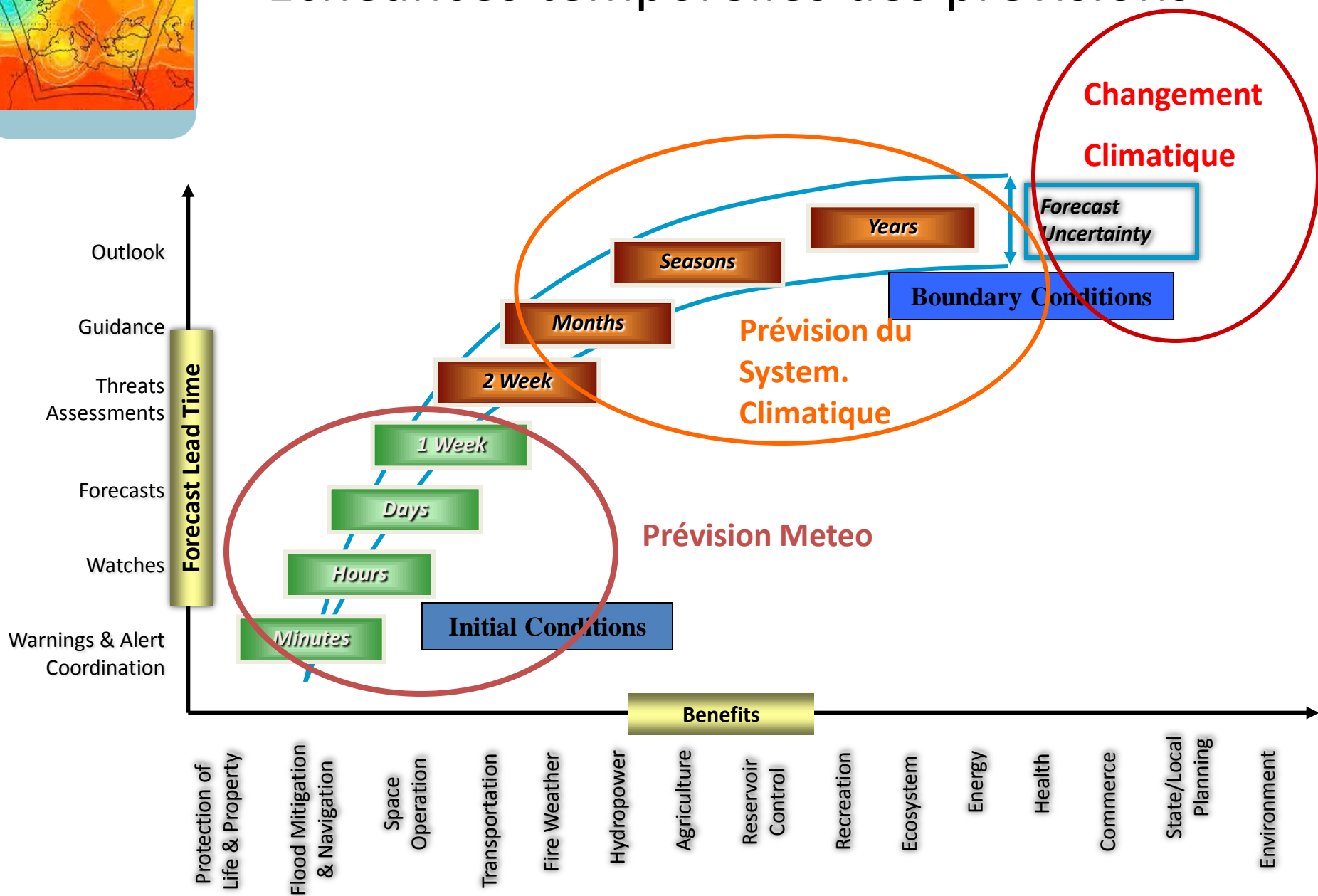


Forçage extérieur:
orbital fac, CO₂, etc

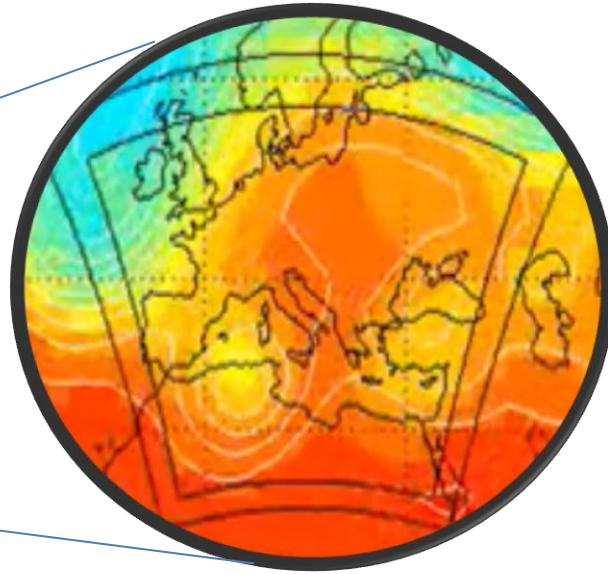
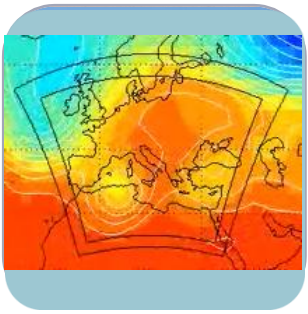




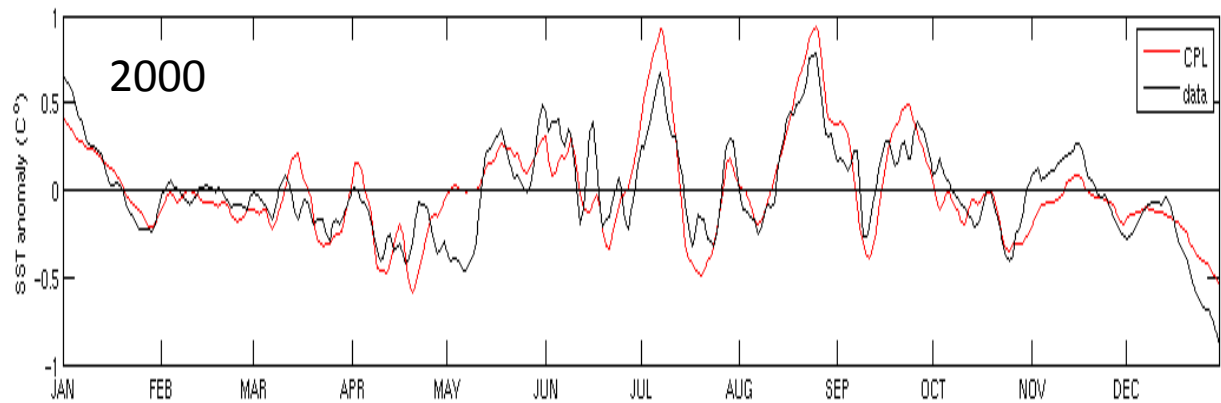
Echéances temporelles des prévisions



Information climatique au niveau régional

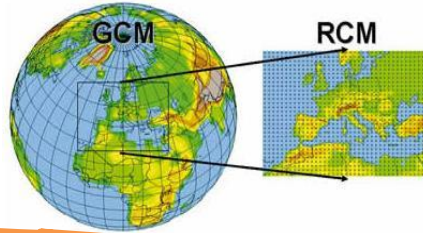
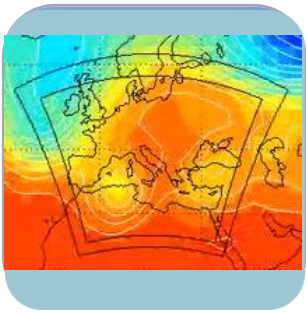


la modélisation régionale comme outils pour la reconstruction des données climatiques et pour évaluer la probabilité annuelle des extrêmes



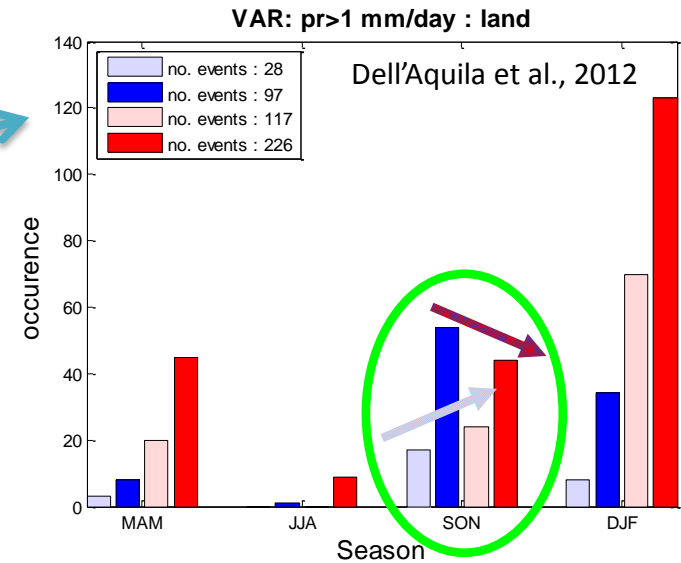
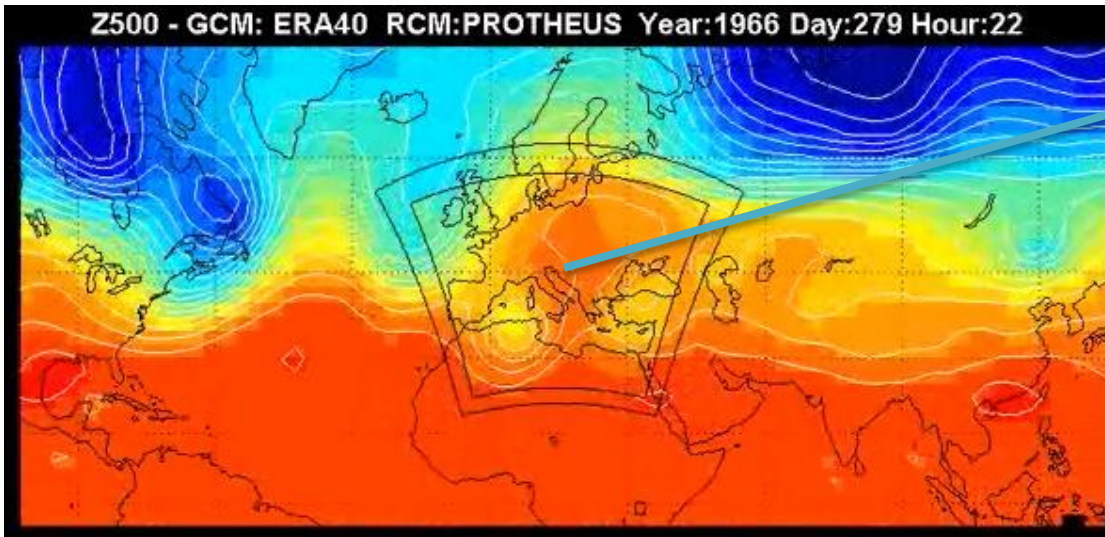
... après 40 ans de simulation ...

Information climatique au niveau régional

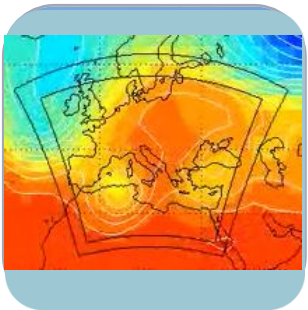


Climat actuel

Climat Future



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

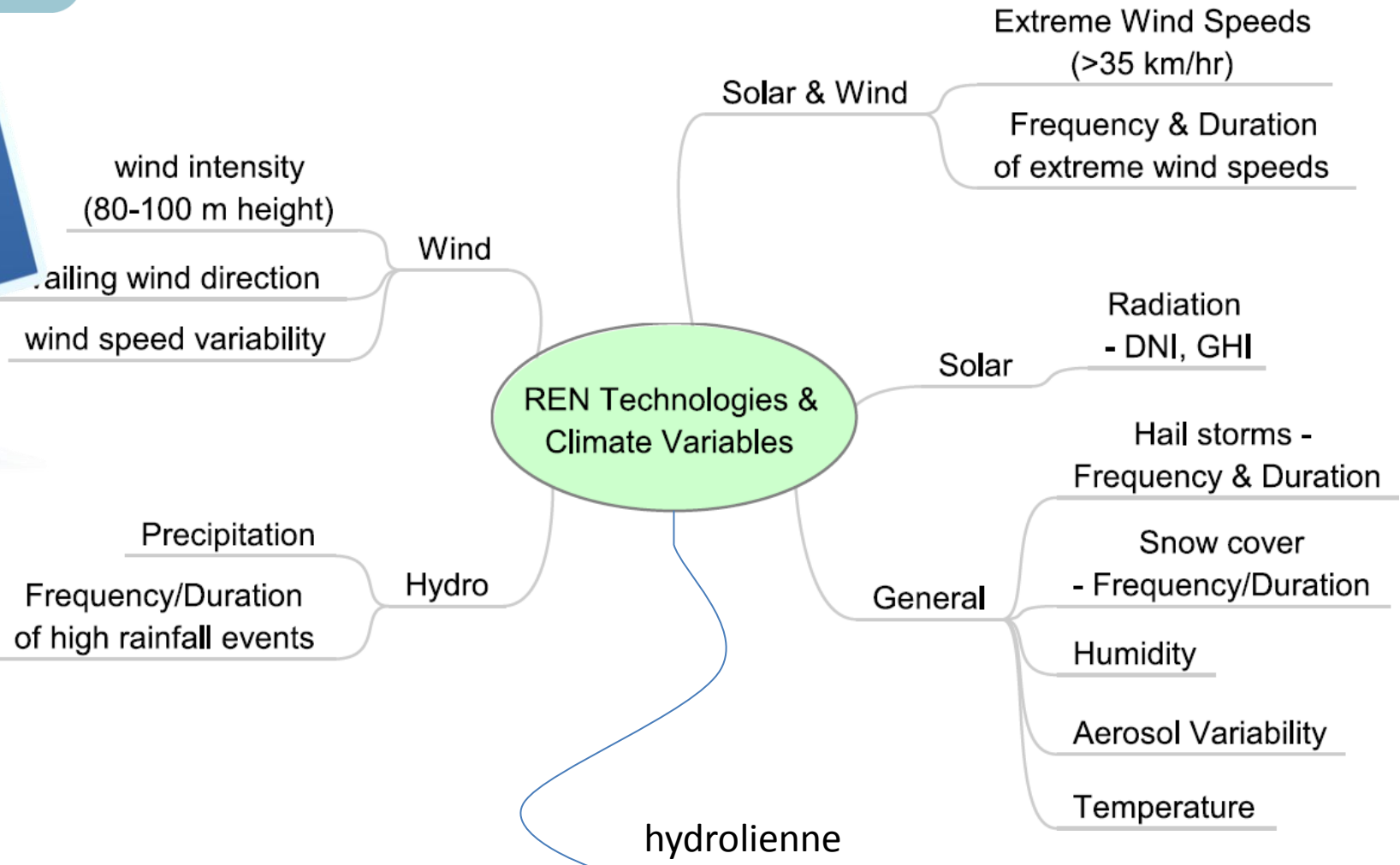
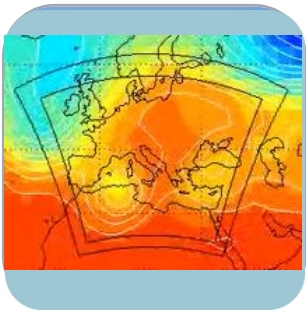


La recherche dans les services climatiques

- Le Secteur des Energies Renouvelables
- Les événements climatiques extrêmes



Le Secteur des Energies Renouvelables



Prévision pour le réseau électrique

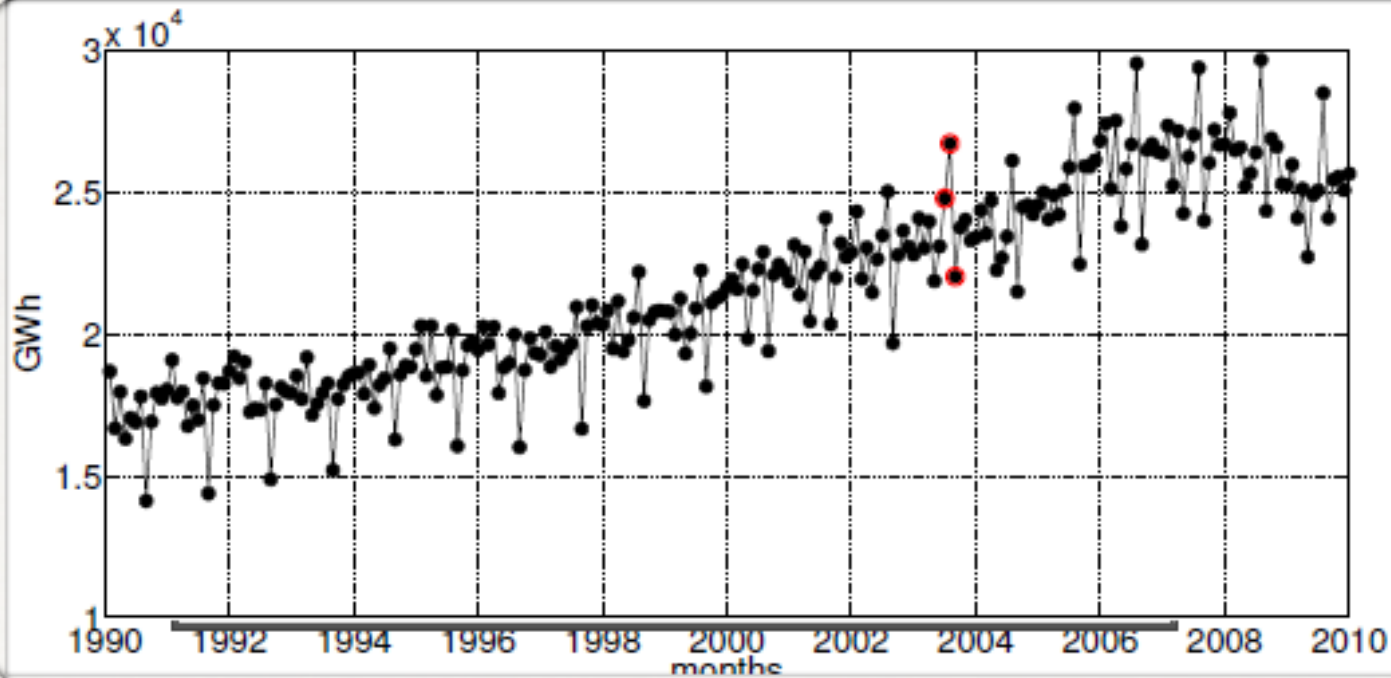
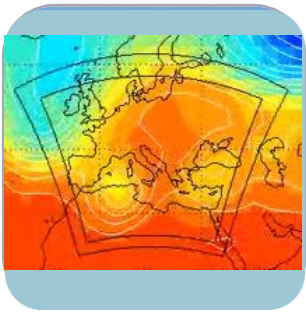
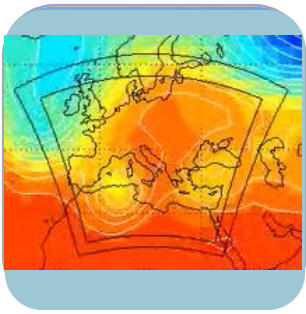
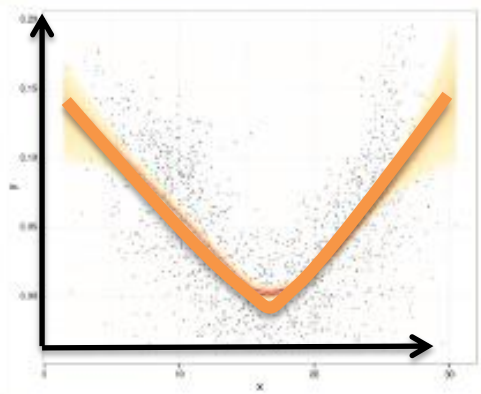
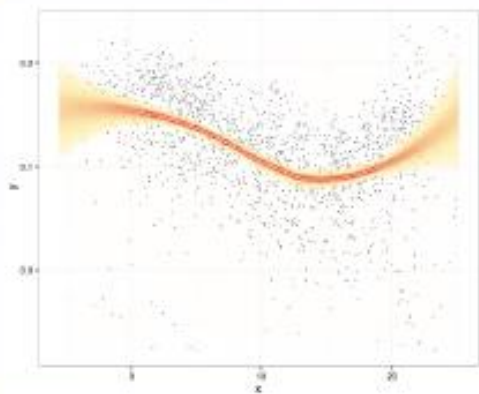


Fig. 1: Regional data sets

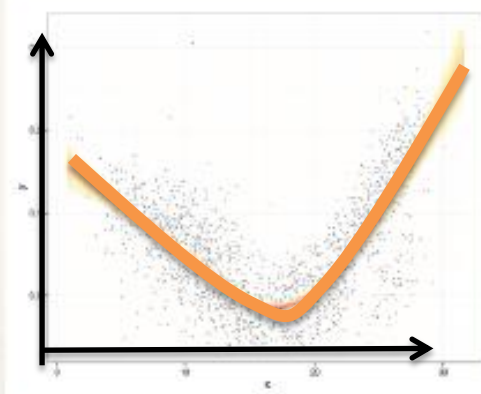
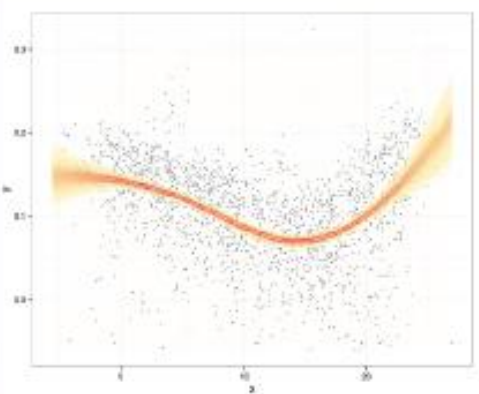
Prévision pour le réseau électrique



Consommation



North-West and South



Température

1996-2002

2003-2010

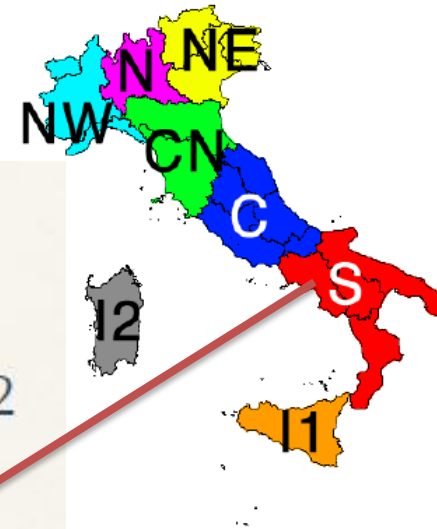


Fig. 1: Regional data sets

Prévisions météo de température

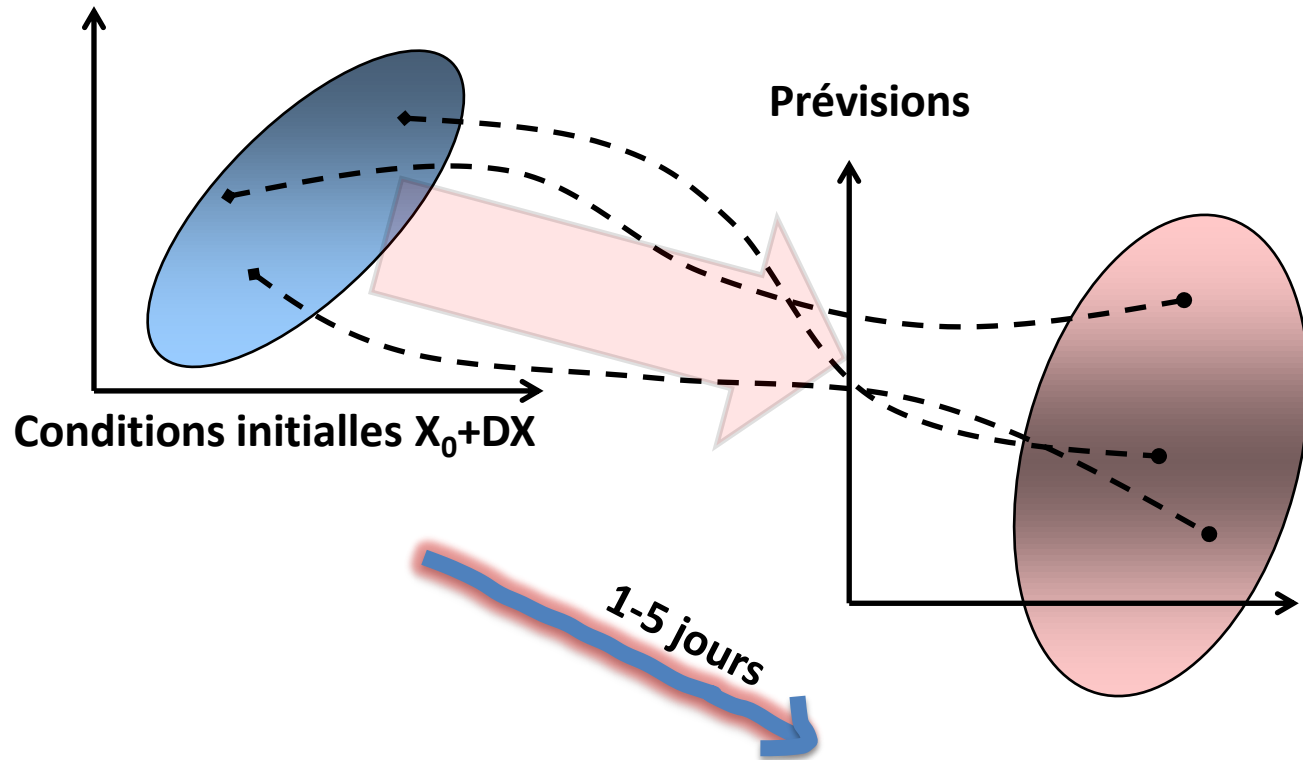
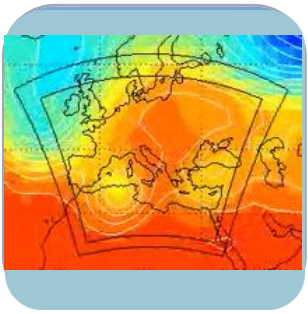
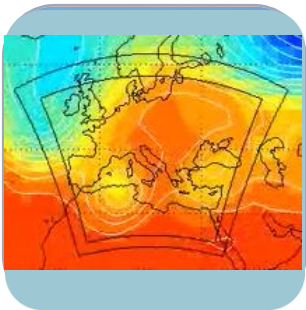
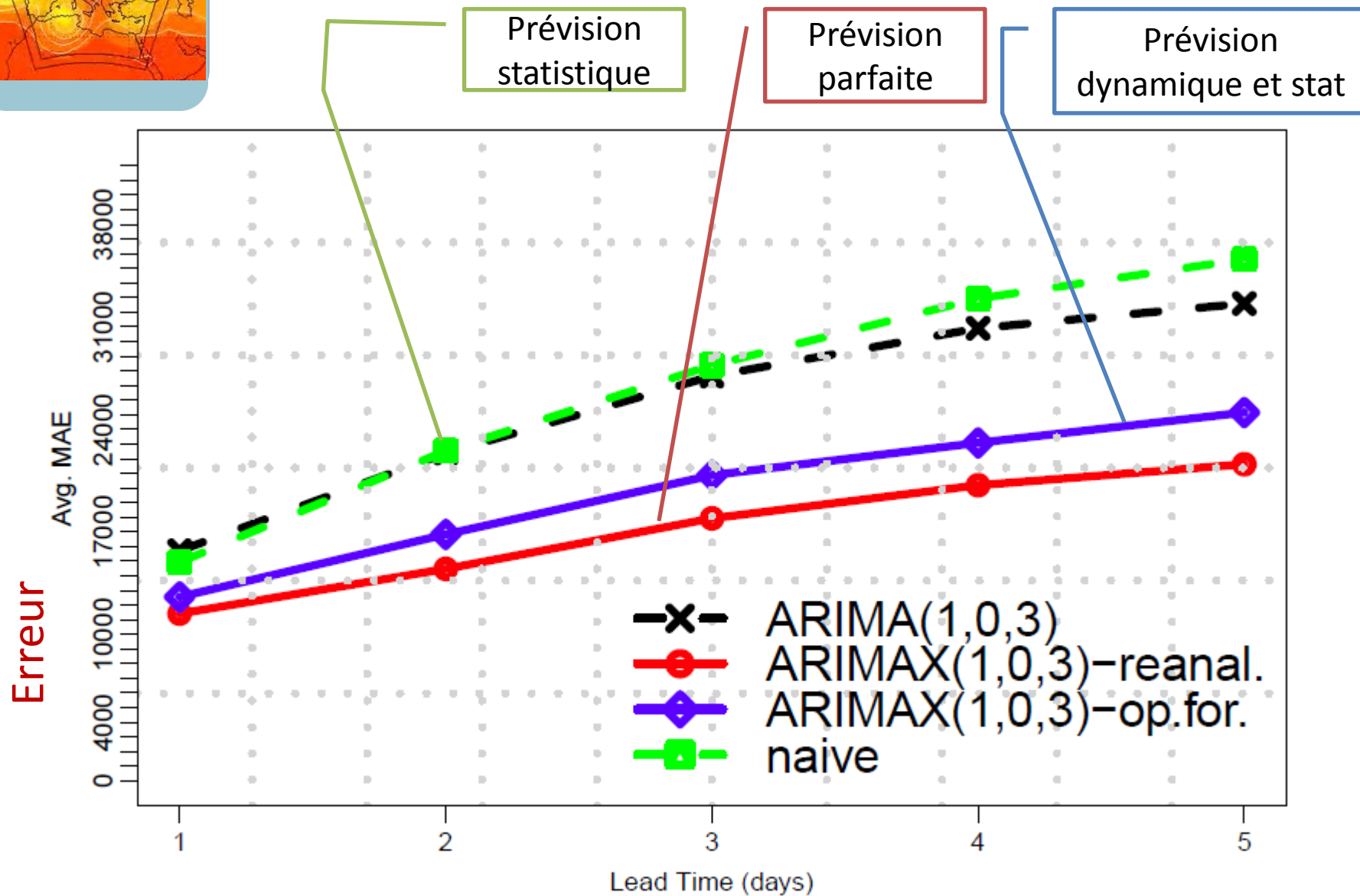


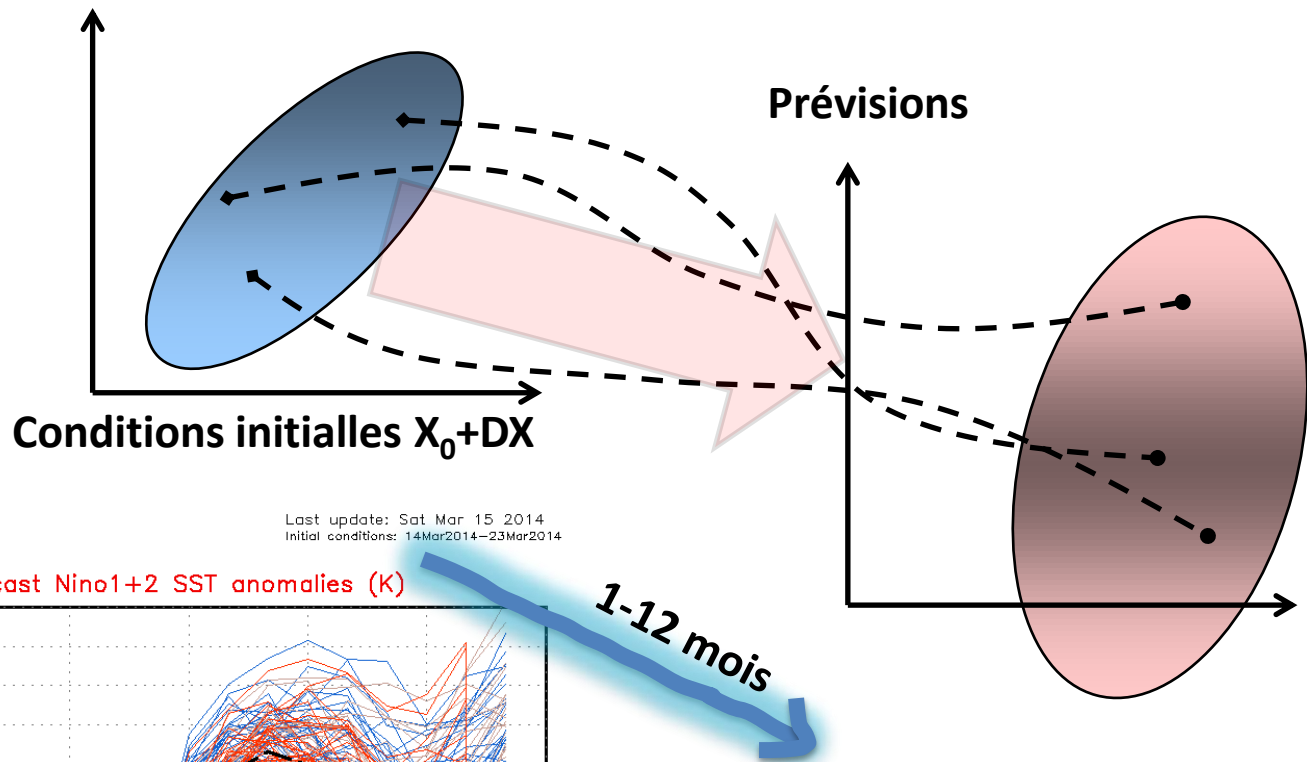
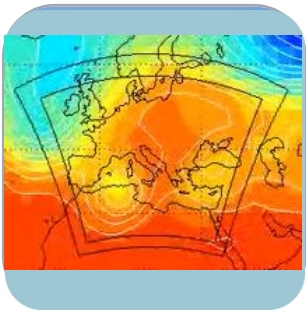
Fig. 1: Regional data sets



Prévision pour le réseau électrique

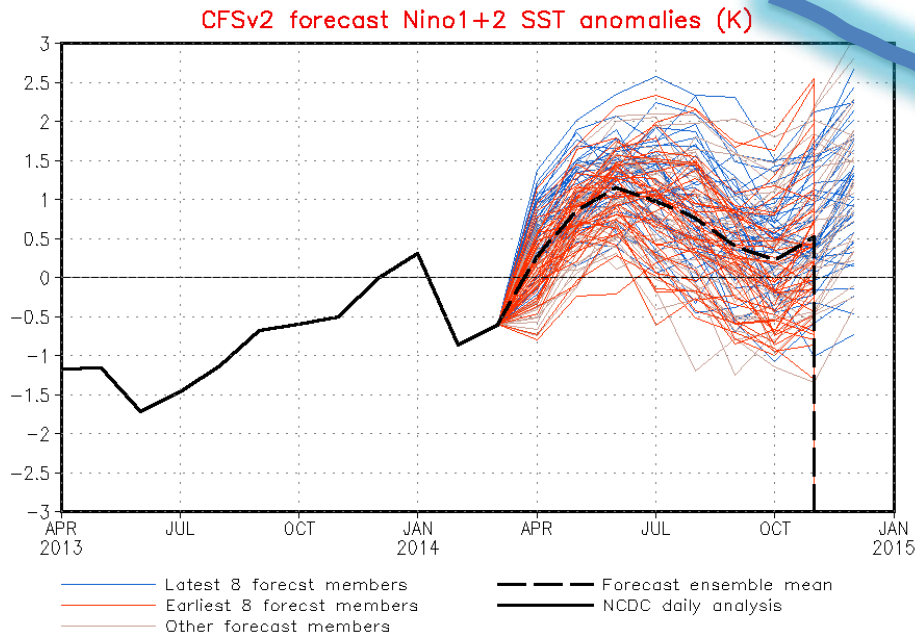


Prévisions saisonnière de Température



NWS/NCEP/CPC

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

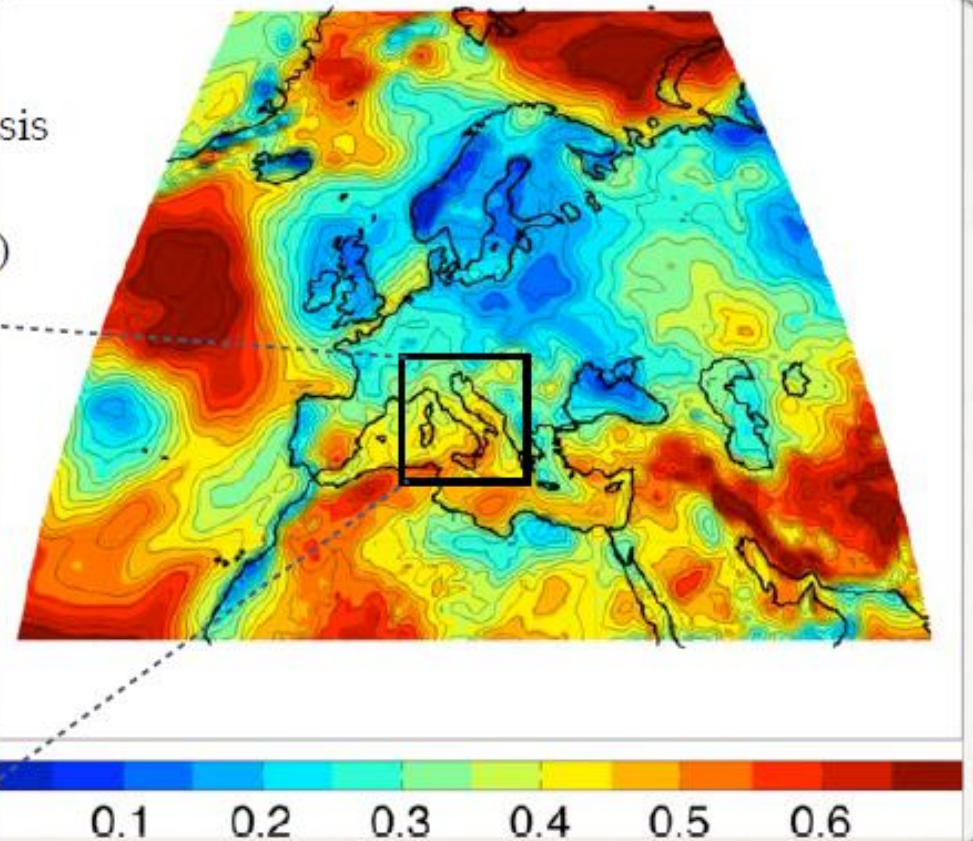
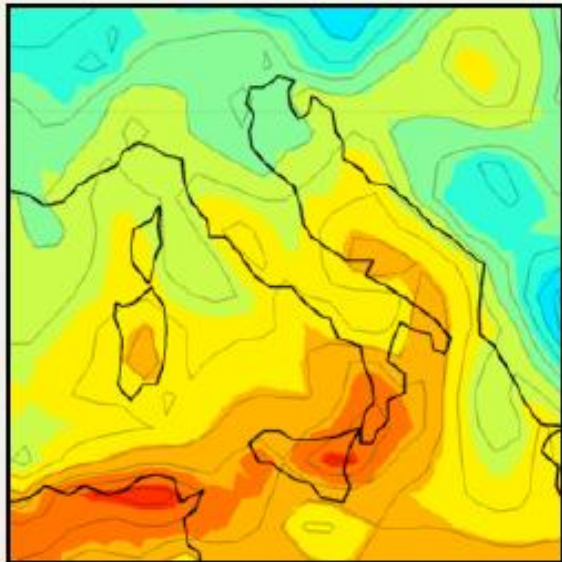


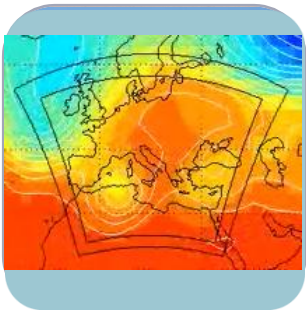
Prévision saisonnière pour le réseau

* 2-metres temperature from:

I) ECMWF ERA-INTERIM Reanalysis

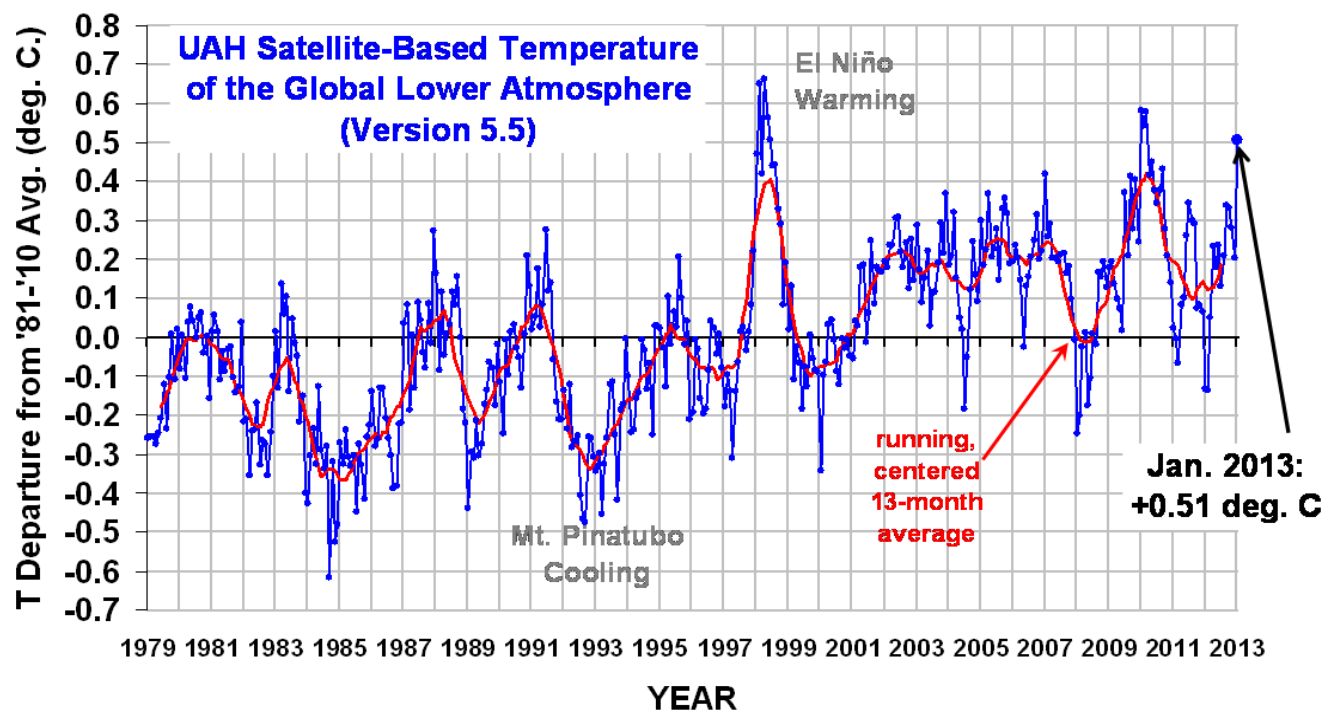
II) ECMWF System4 (issued in May)



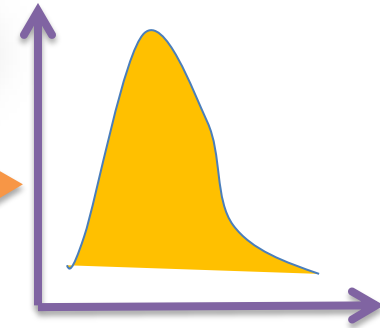
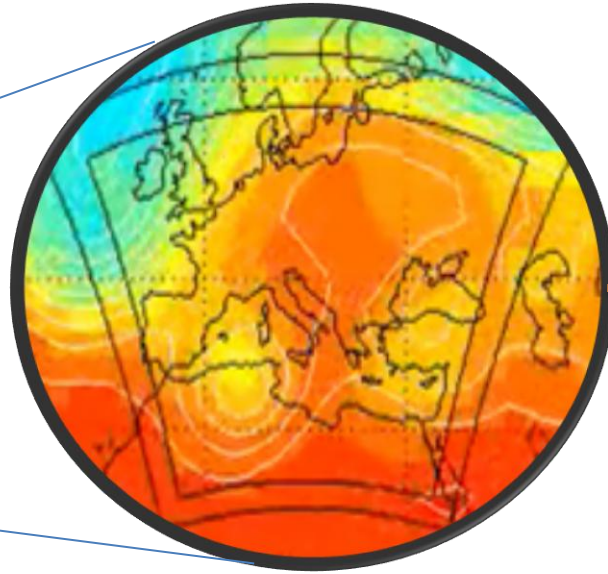
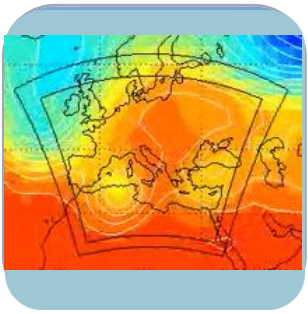


Projections climatiques ...

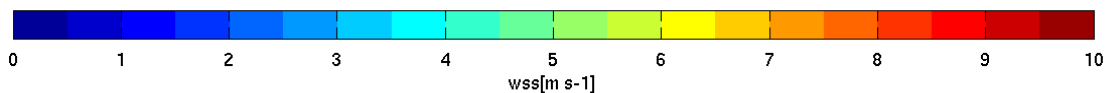
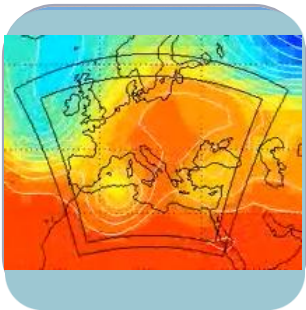
- Application prévision court terme
- Prévision saisonnière
- Et pour le long terme ...



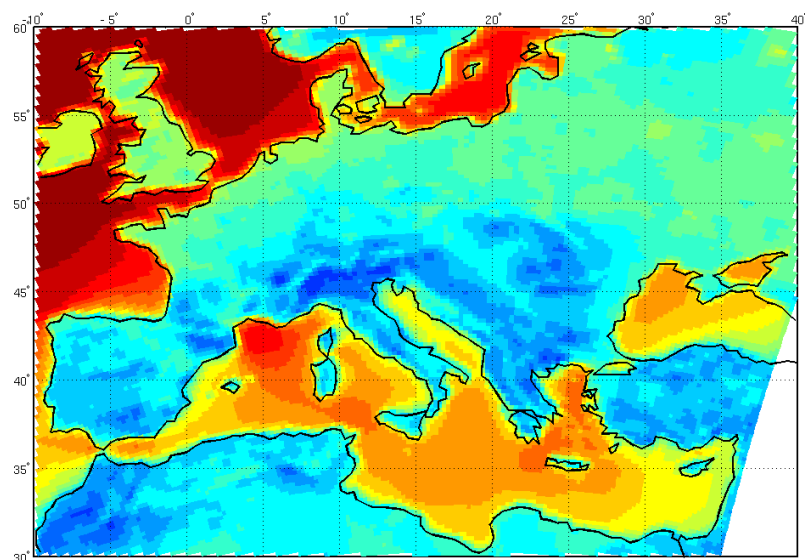
Projections climatiques et éolien



Reconstruction du climat actuel

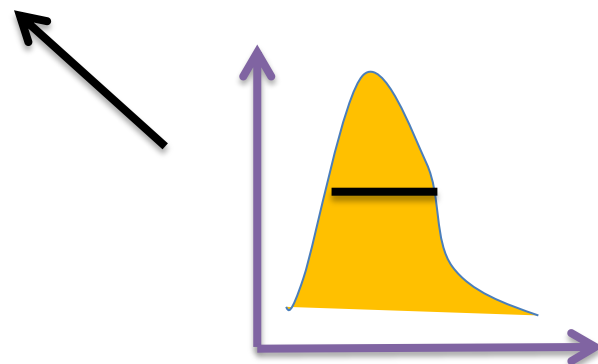
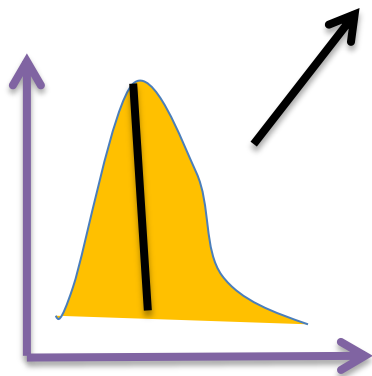
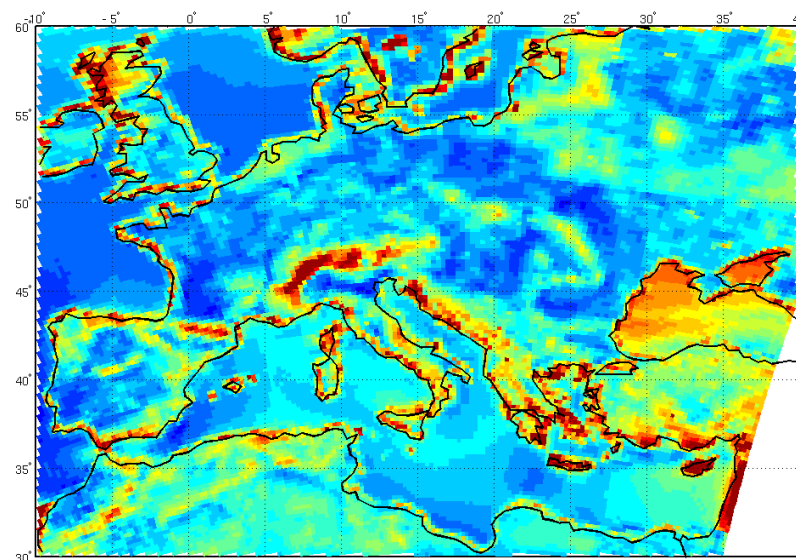


ENSEMBLES RCMs 25Km ERA40 Mean DJF

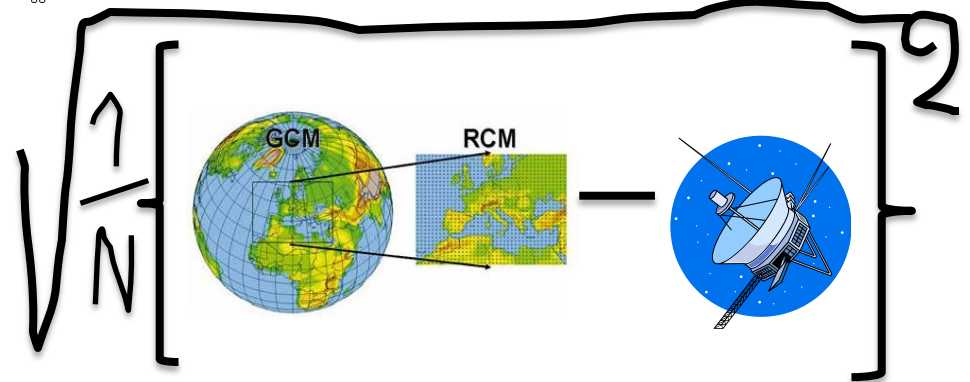
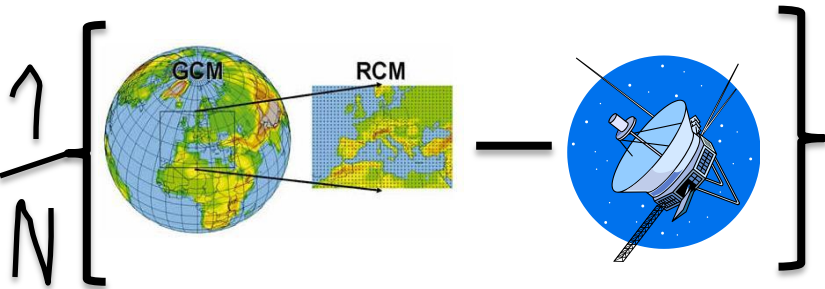
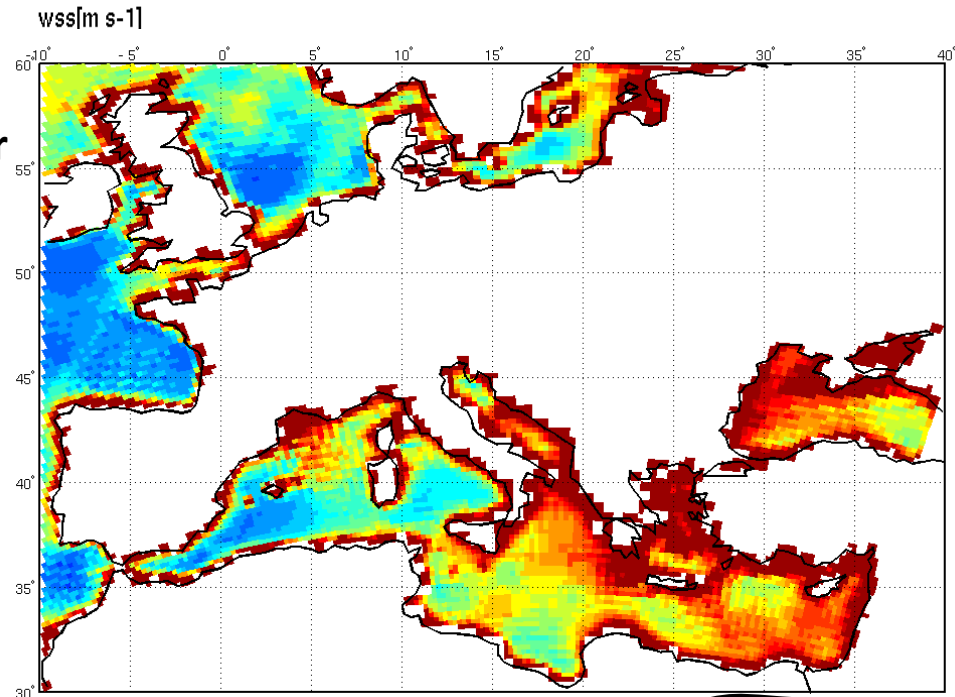
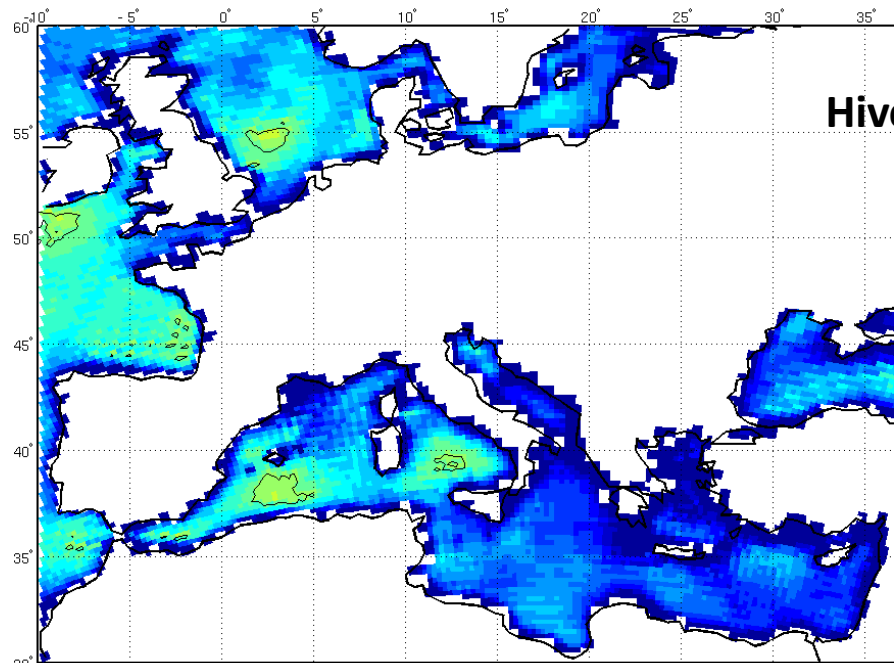
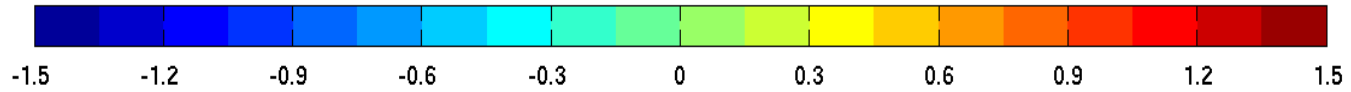
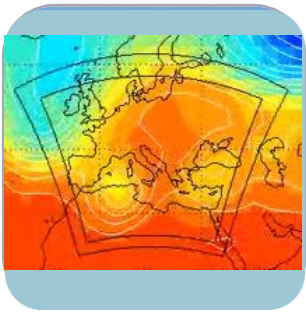


Hiver

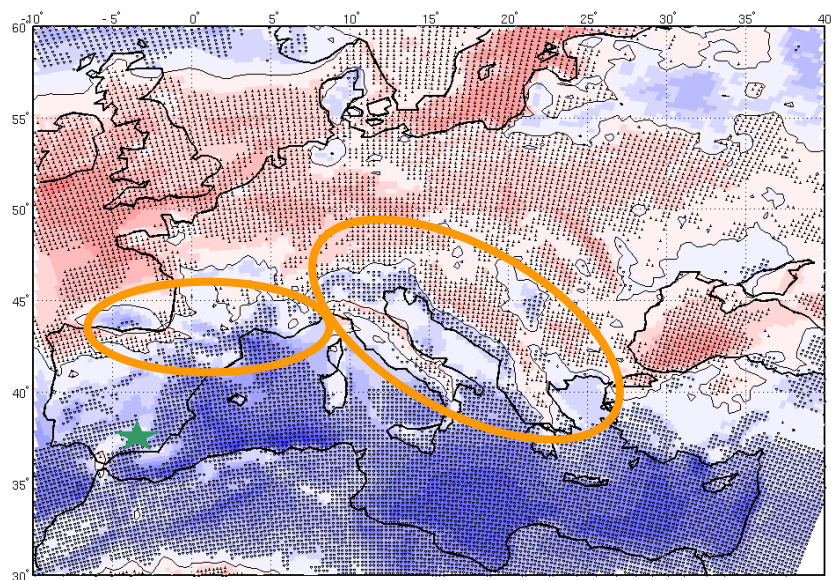
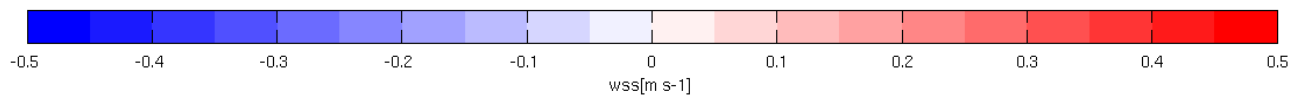
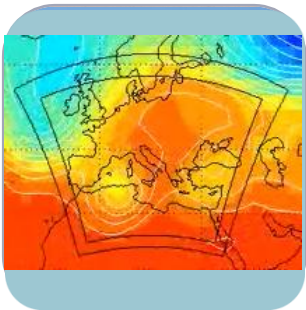
ENSEMBLES RCMs 25Km ERA40 SPREAD DJF



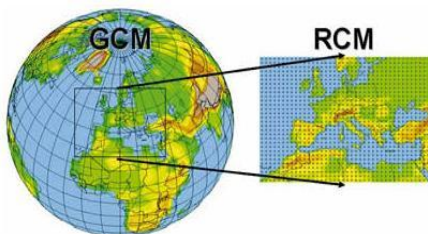
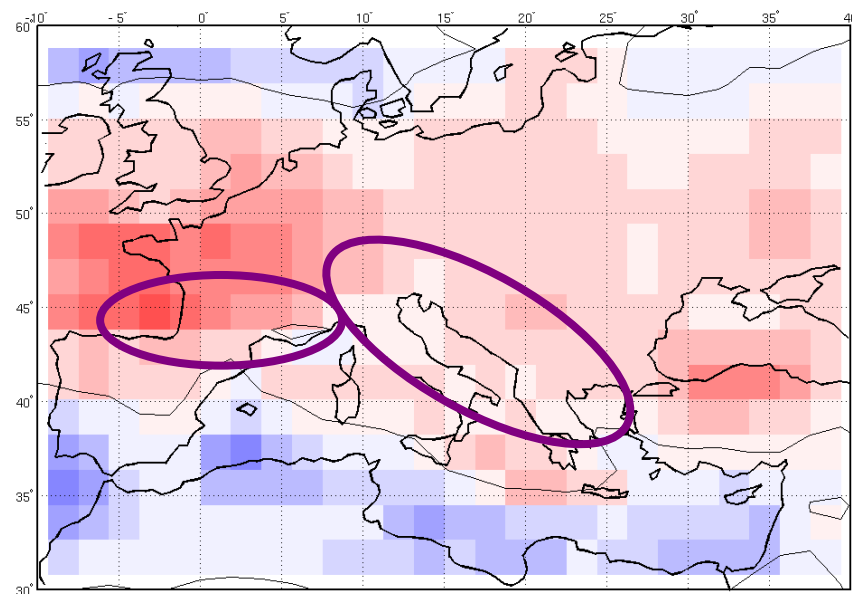
Comparaison avec données sat.



Changement climatique x éoliens

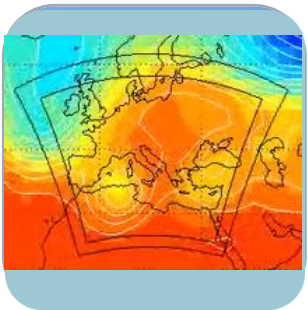


Hiver



2021/2050 – 1961/1990

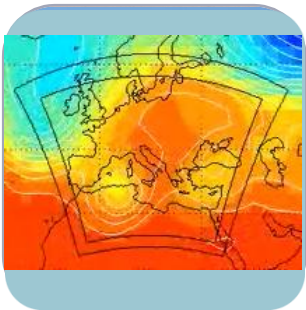




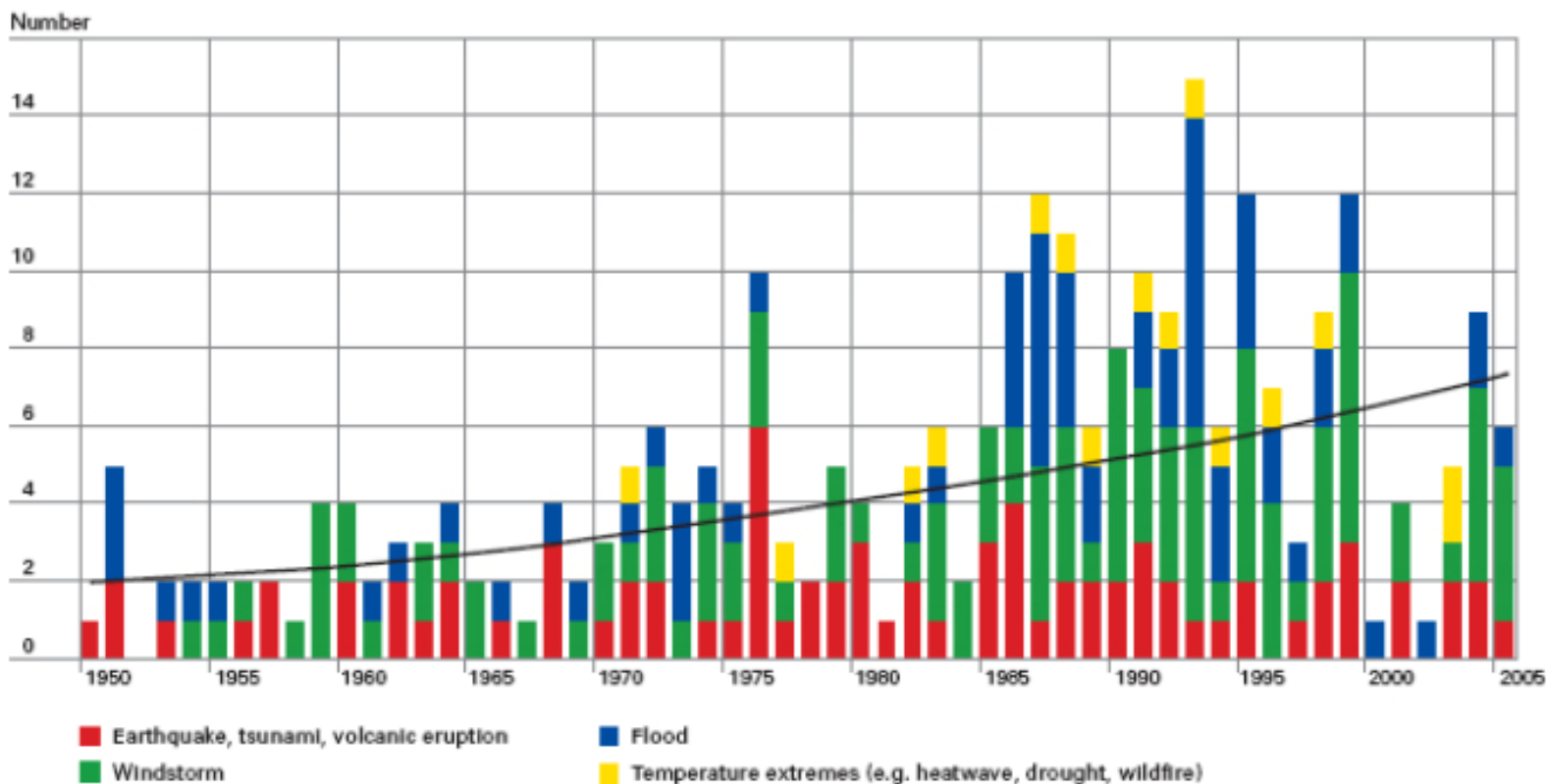
Evénements extrêmes

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



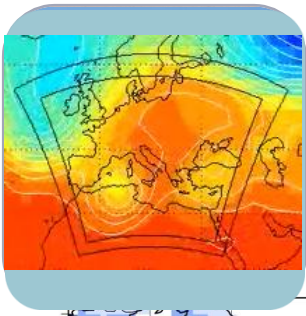


Risques climatiques et naturels



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

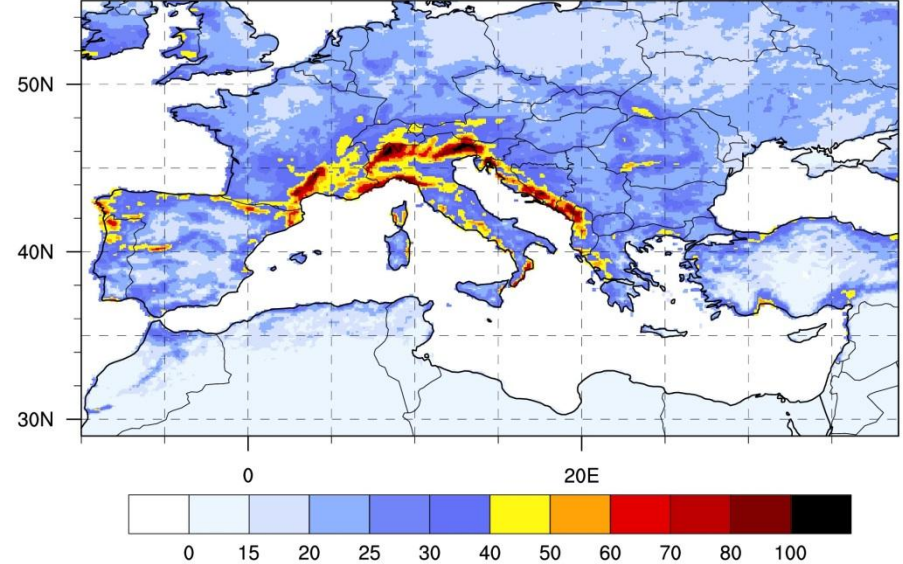
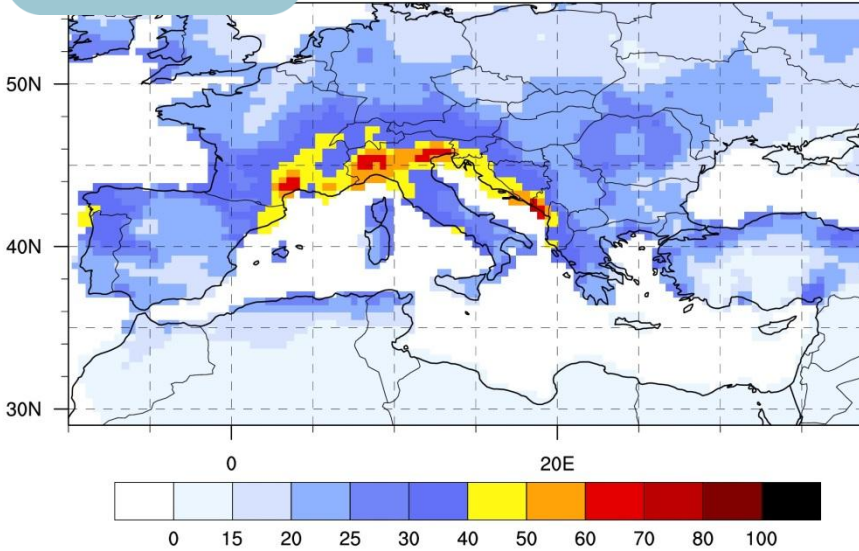
Evénements extrêmes de pluie



Quantile 99

SON 1989-2008

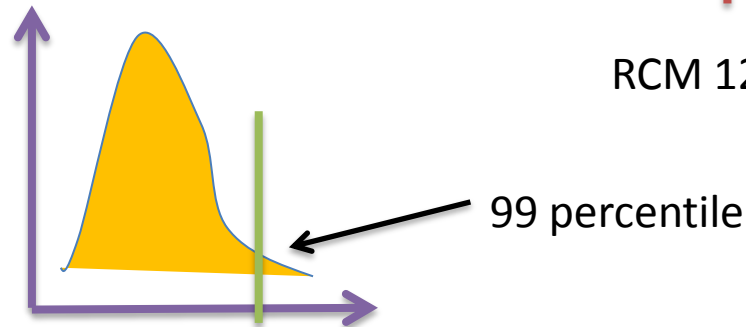
Quantile 99



la résolution est-elle importante ?

RCM 50 km

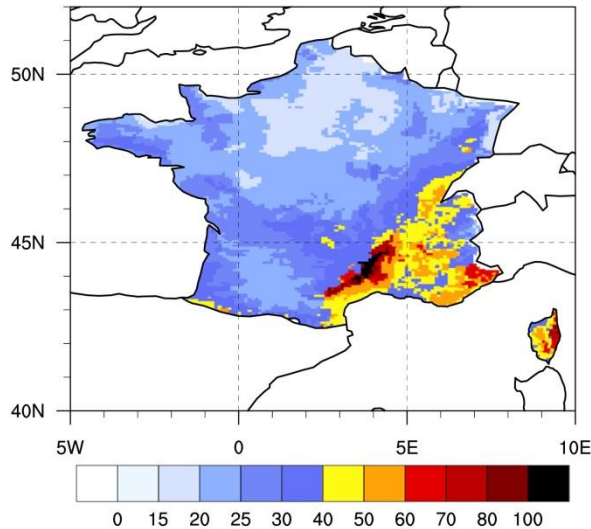
RCM 12 km



Evénements extrêmes de pluie

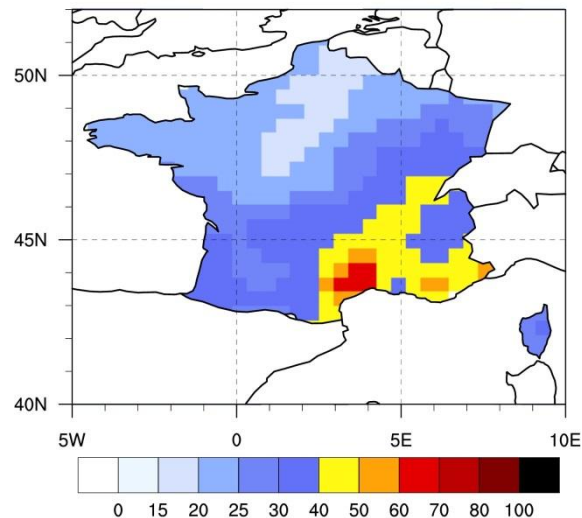
SON 1989-2008

Quantile 99



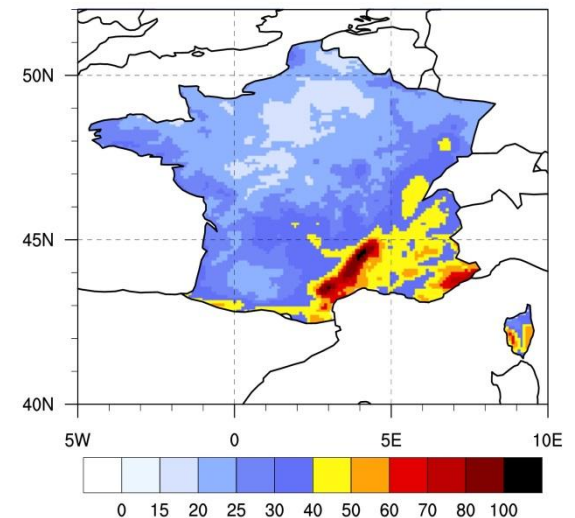
Obs Safran

Quantile 99



RCM 50 km

Quantile 99



RCM 12 km

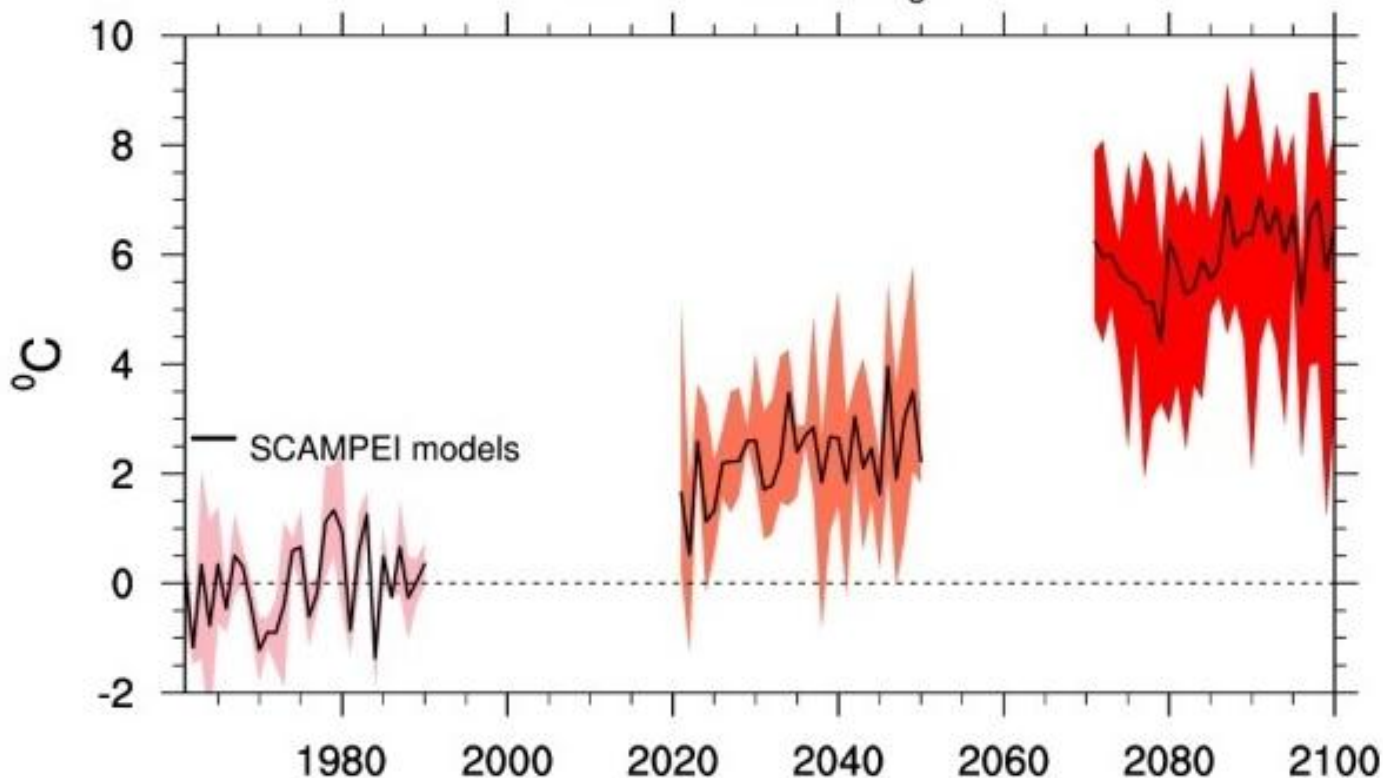


Sécheresses et vagues de chaleur: tourisme

Savoie 1500_2500 meters

Maximum Temperature anomalies
from 1961-1990 average

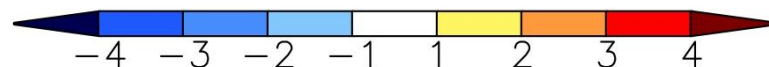
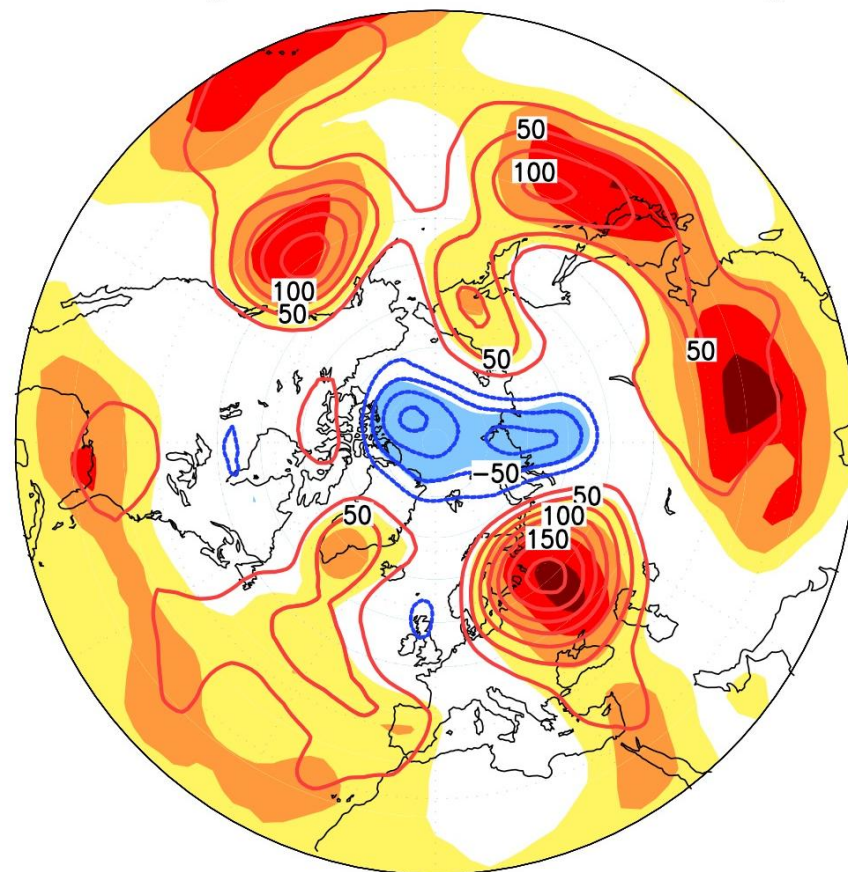
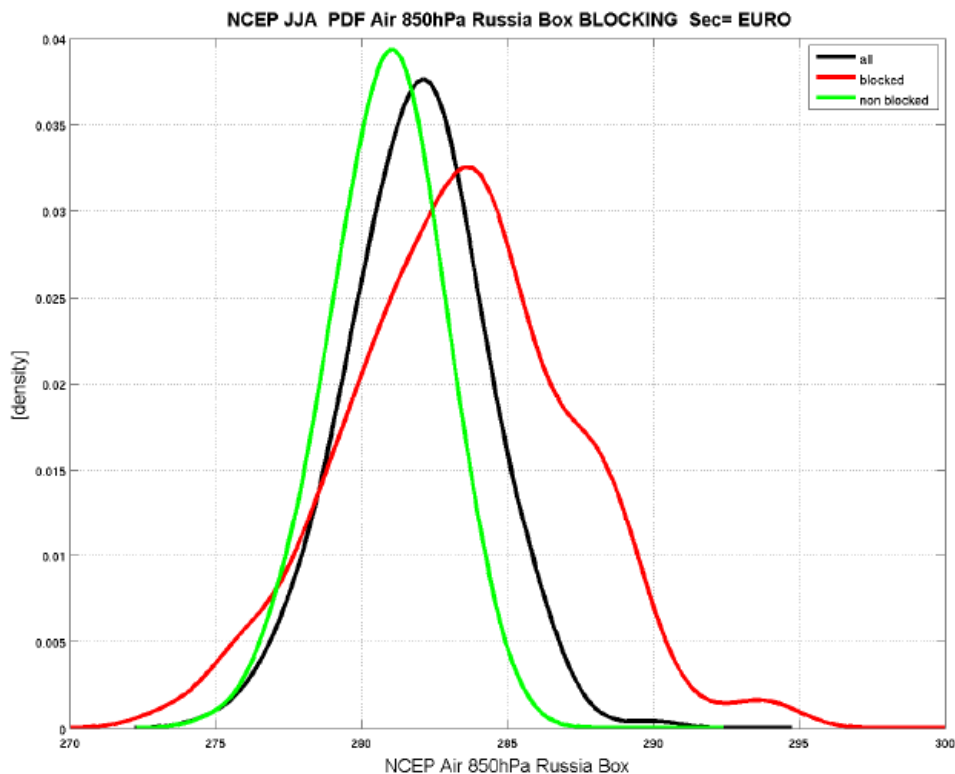
°C	T_{min}	T_{interm}	T_{max}
2021-2050	1.1	2.3	3.7
2071-2100	3.8	6.0	7.7



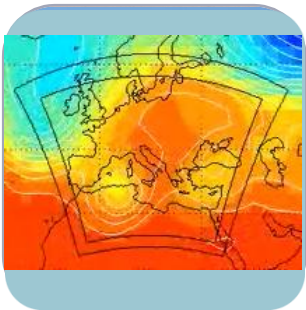


Sécheresses et vagues de chaleur: remonte d'échelle

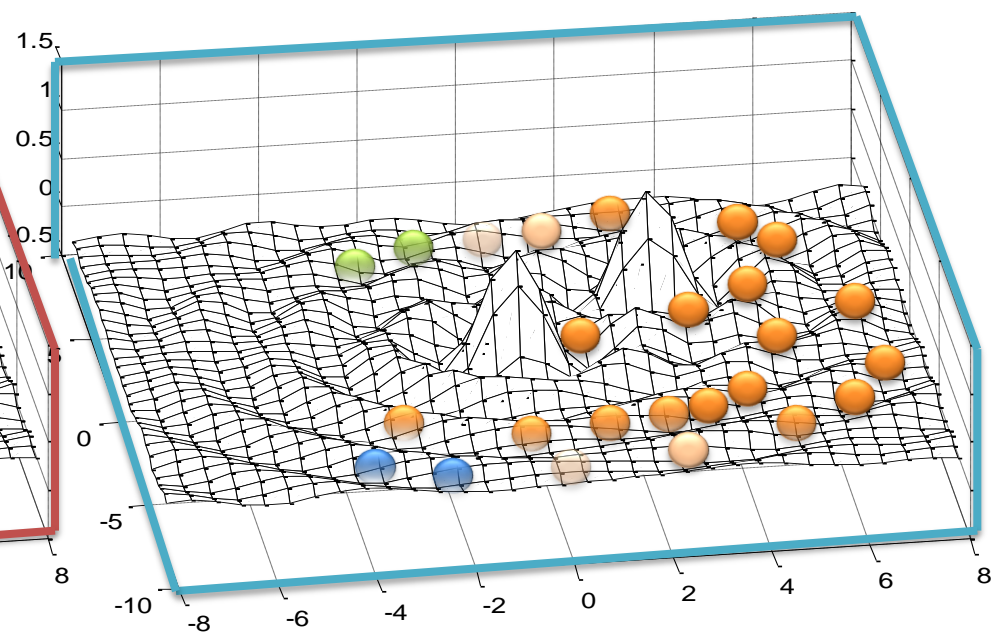
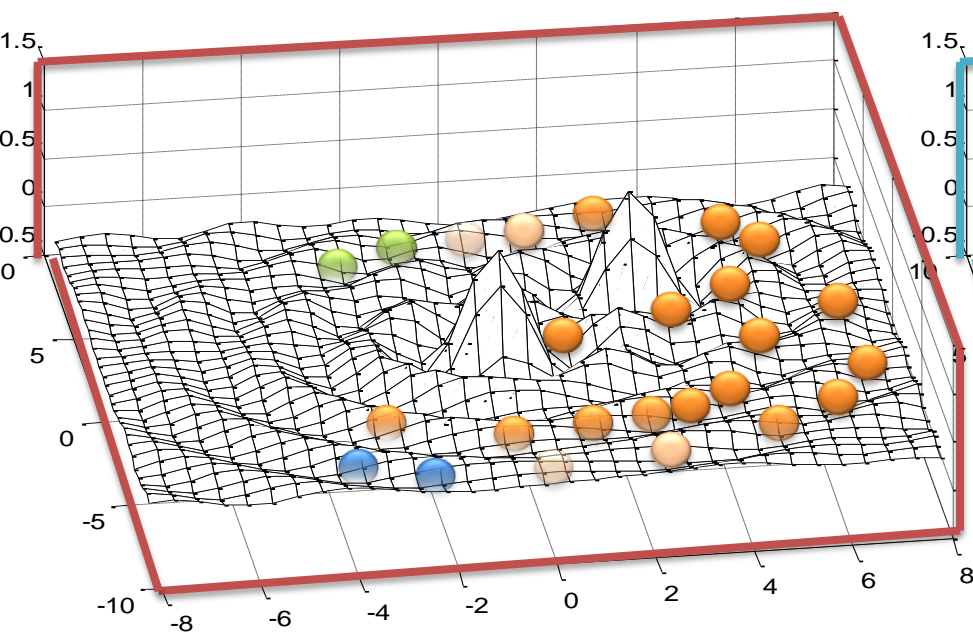
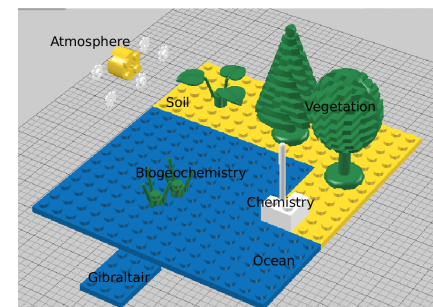
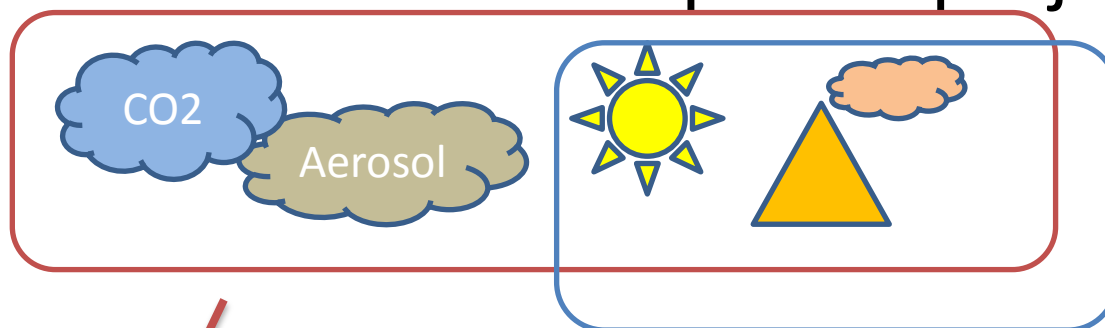
500 hPa Height Anomalies 10 Jul – 09 Aug 2010



Shading: Standardized Anomalies (base period July 1979–2009)

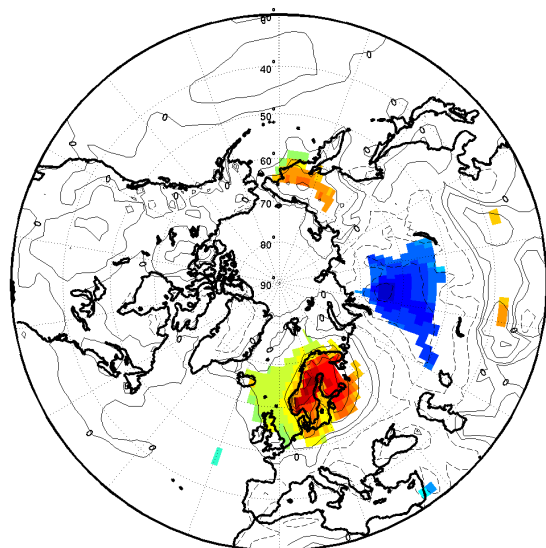


Simulations climatiques et projections

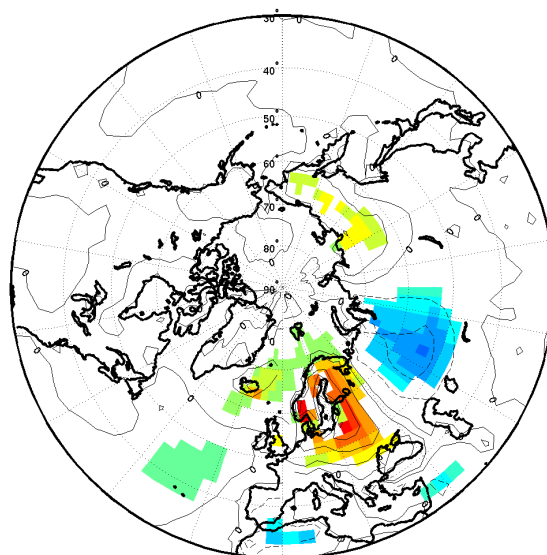




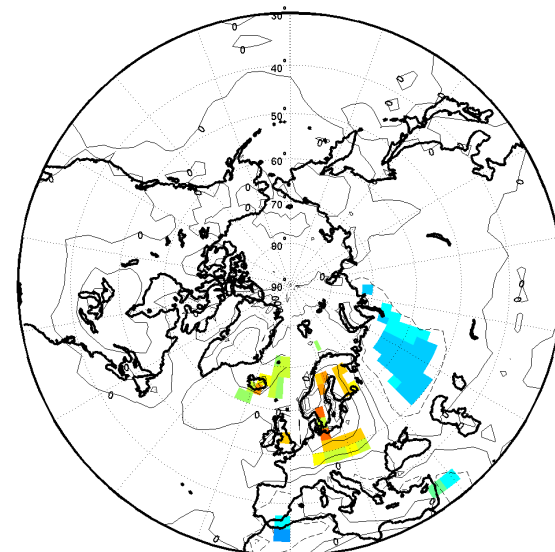
vagues de chaleur et écoulement atmosphérique grande échelle



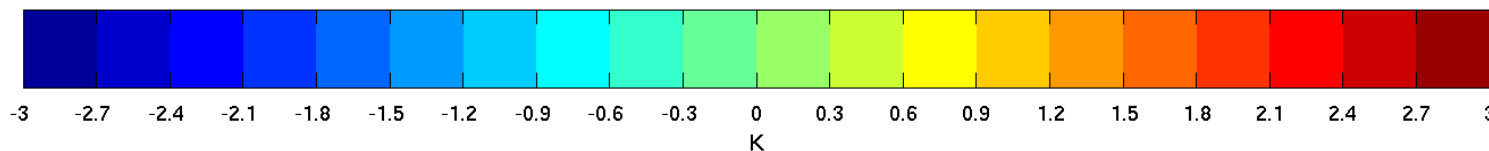
Climat actuel



effet anthropogénique



partie naturelle





Impact – feu de forêt

Αριθμός ημερών αυξημένου κινδύνου πυρκαγιάς





Impact dans le secteur de la santé

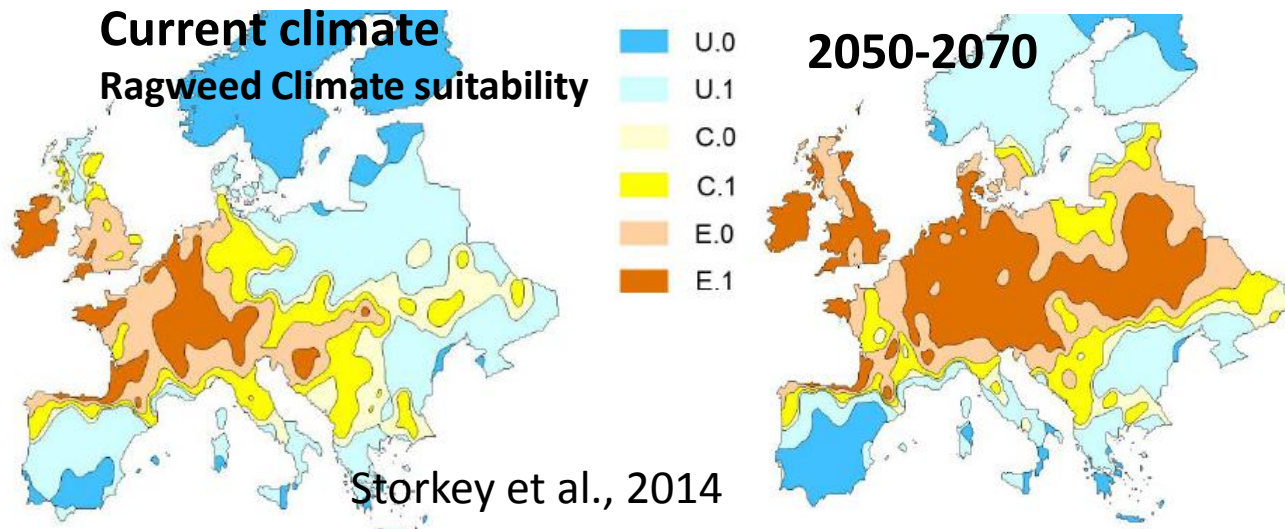
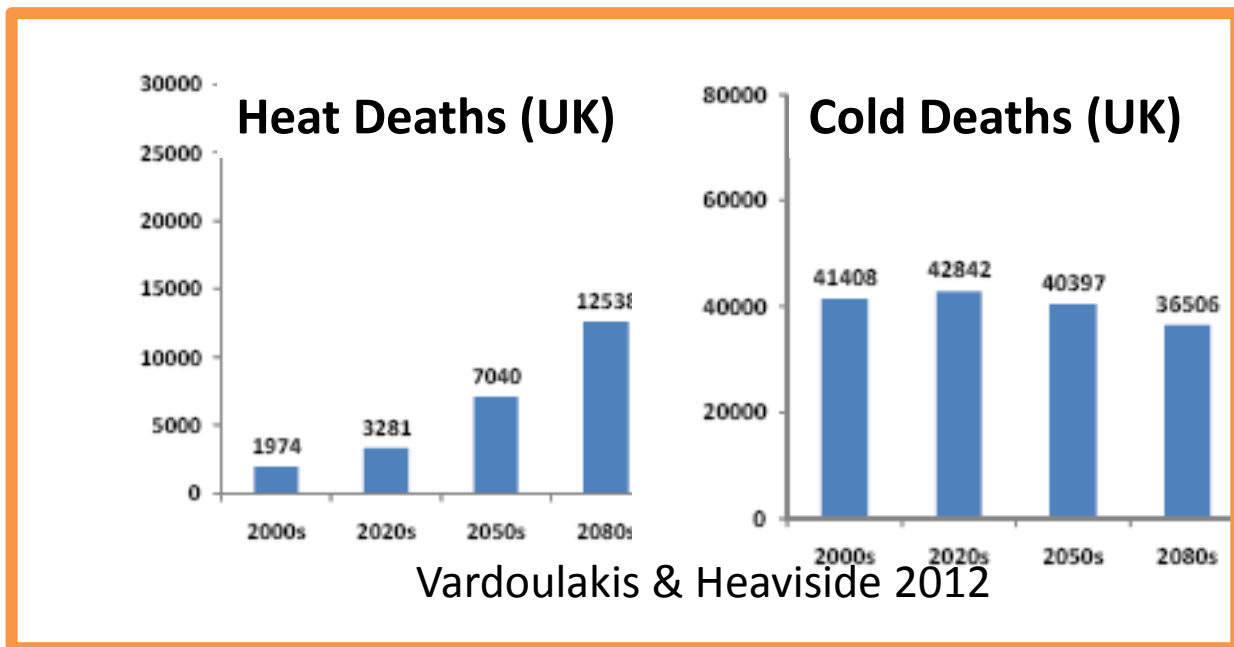
**Users (public health)
familiar with climate
indicators**

Needs

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



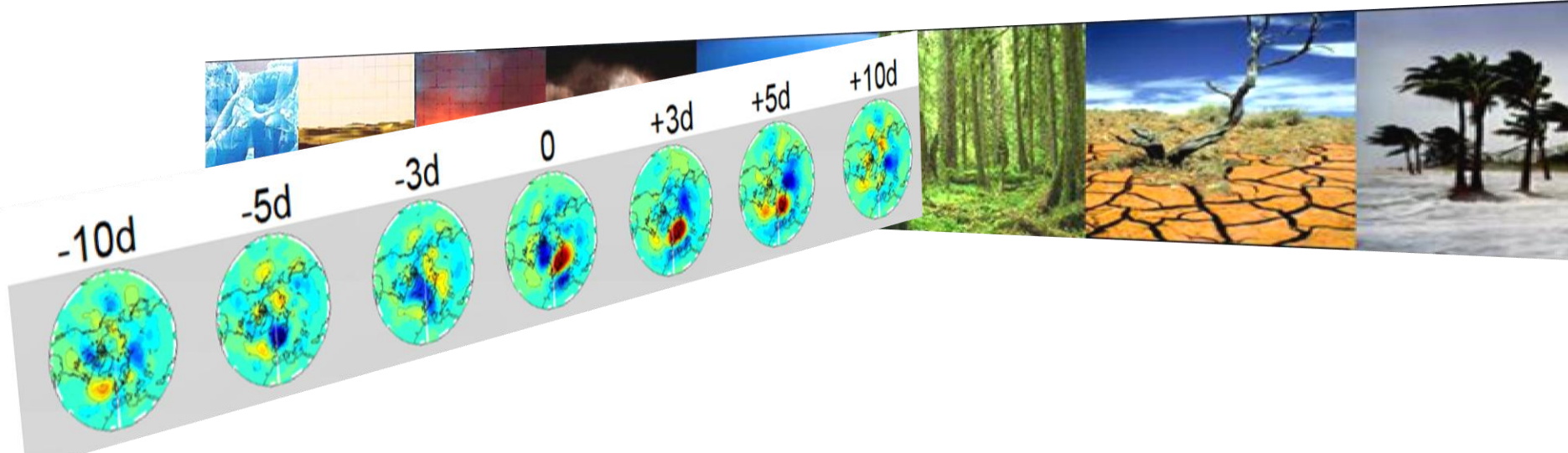
**ATOPICA
FP7**





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 infrastructure, énergie),
- des actions multi-disciplinaires (couplées avec l'économie, la sociologie, la physique).

Nouveaux métiers ...

