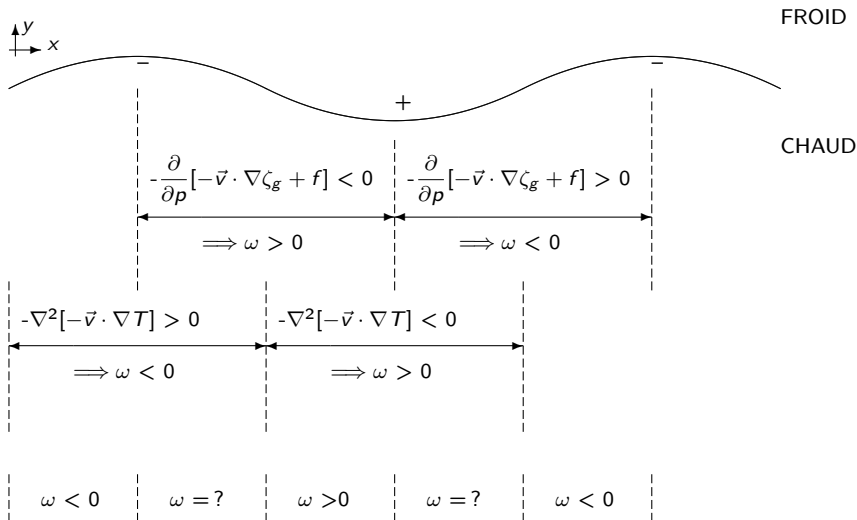


SCA 7043 - Météorologie synoptique

Quasi-Géostrophisme : Vecteur Q

Le Mardi 08 novembre 2016


Quel est le mouvement vertical de l'air à ces deux endroits ?



En combinant l'équation QG de la quantité de mouvement et l'équation thermodynamique pour un écoulement sur un plan f_0 sans friction et adiabatique. On obtient

$$\left(\sigma \nabla^2 + f_0^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} \right) \omega = -2 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{Q} \quad (1)$$

où

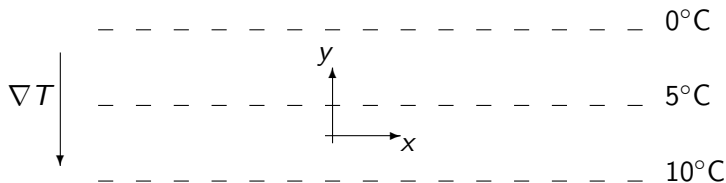
$$\mathbf{Q} = (Q_1, Q_2) = -\frac{R}{p} \frac{\partial \vec{v}_g}{\partial x} \cdot \nabla T \hat{i} - \frac{R}{p} \frac{\partial \vec{v}_g}{\partial y} \cdot \nabla T \hat{j} \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{Q} > 0 \implies \omega < 0 \implies \omega > 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{Q} < 0 \implies \omega > 0 \implies \omega < 0$$

Vecteur $\vec{Q}$

Cette expression est difficile à appliquer. Il est alors avantageux de la dériver en coordonnées naturelles. En supposant que l'axe x est parallèle aux isothermes, on peut dire que $\nabla T = \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \hat{j}$.

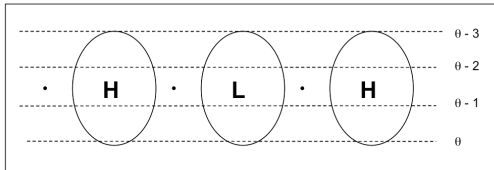


Donc,

$$Q = -\frac{R}{p} \left| \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right| \hat{k} \times \frac{\partial \vec{v}_g}{\partial x} \quad (3)$$

Vecteur $\vec{Q}$: Exemples

Q-Vectors with a pattern of midlatitude cyclones and anticyclones



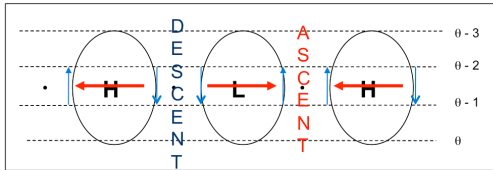
$$Q_1 = -\frac{\partial u_g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$$

$$Q_2 = -\frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$$

Following Sanders and Hoskins (1990, *Wea. Forecasting*)

Vecteur $\vec{Q}$: Exemples

Q-Vectors with a pattern of midlatitude cyclones and anticyclones



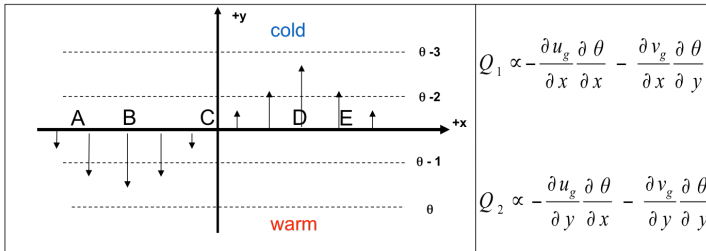
$$Q_1 = -\cancel{\frac{\partial u_g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}} - \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$$

$$Q_2 = -\cancel{\frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}} - \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$$

Vecteur $\vec{Q}$: Exemples (Lackmann, 2011)

$\uparrow$ = geo wind

Q-Vector Example



Example:

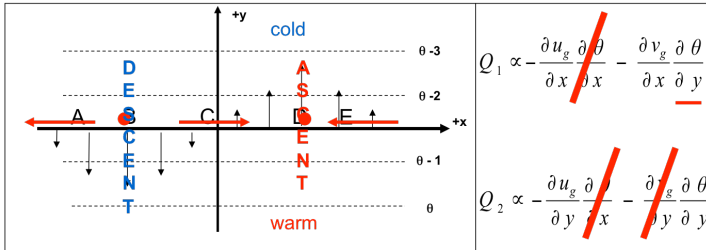
- Let x -axis be parallel to isentropes, cold to north
- Assume meridional geostrophic wind *varies only in x* , as indicated
- Determine Q at each of the points shown

—

Vecteur $\vec{Q}$: Exemples (Lackmann, 2011)

↑ = geo wind

Q-Vector Example



Example:

- Let x-axis be parallel to isentropes, cold to north
- Assume meridional geostrophic wind *varies only in x*, as indicated
- Determine Q at each of the points shown

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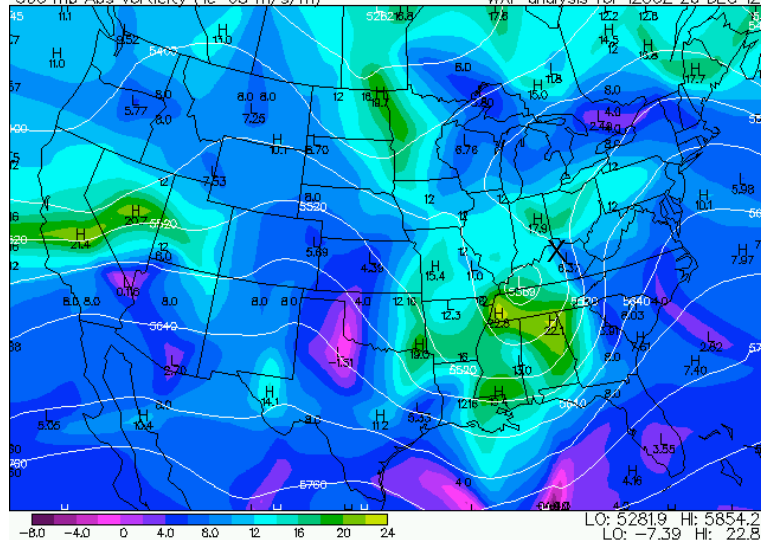
Déterminer le sens du mouvement vertical de l'air au point X

500 hPa : 1200 UTC 26 dec 2012

▼ Plymouth State Weather Center ▼

500 mb Geopotential Height (m)
500 mb Abs vorticity ($1e-05$ m/s/m)

WXP analysis for 1200Z 26 DEC 12
WXP analysis for 1200Z 26 DEC 12

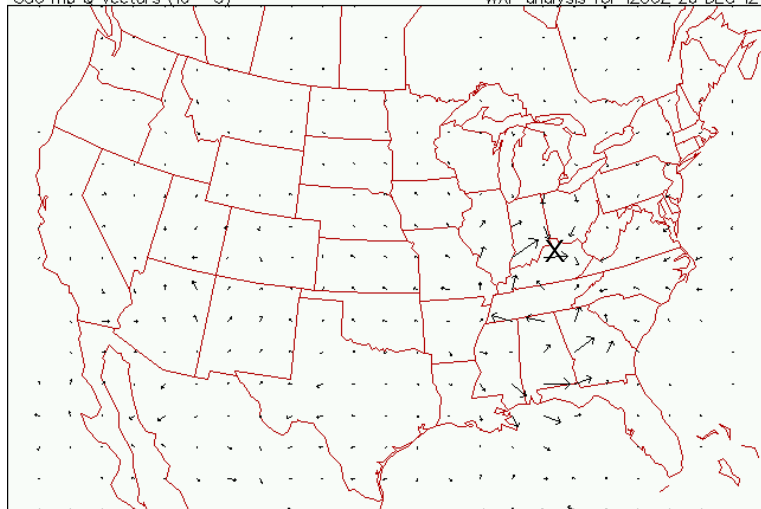


Réponse

▼ Plymouth State Weather Center ▼

850 mb Q vectors (10^{-3})

WXP analysis for 1200Z 26 DEC 12



MAX: 67.0

Niveau de la mer : 1200 UTC 26 dec 2012

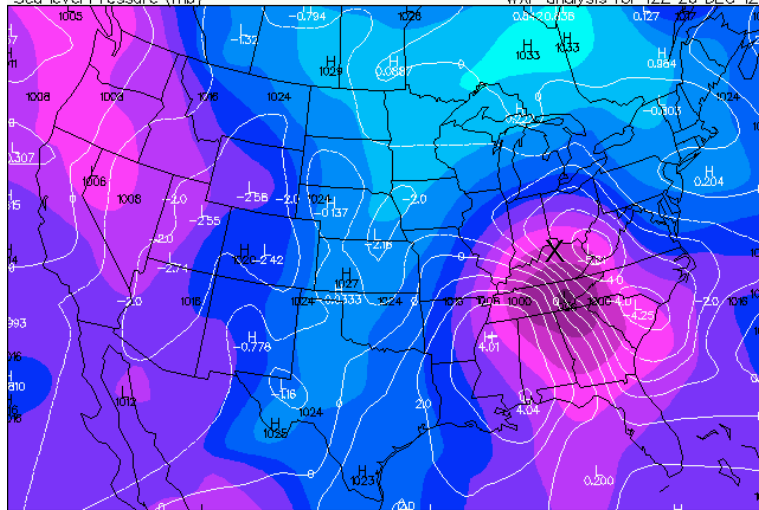
▼ Plymouth State Weather Center ▼

Surface Pressure tendency (mb)

Sea level Pressure (mb)

WXP analysis for 12Z 26 DEC 12

WXP analysis for 12Z 26 DEC 12

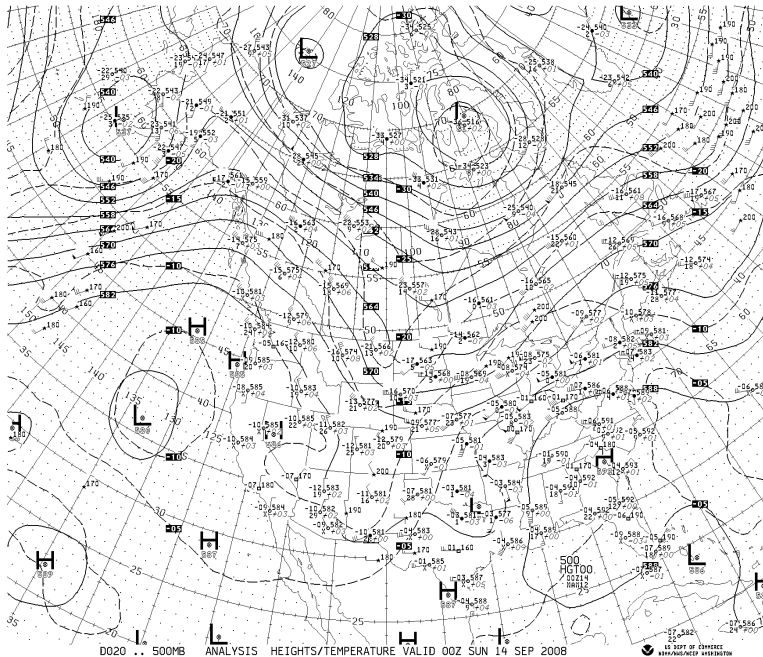


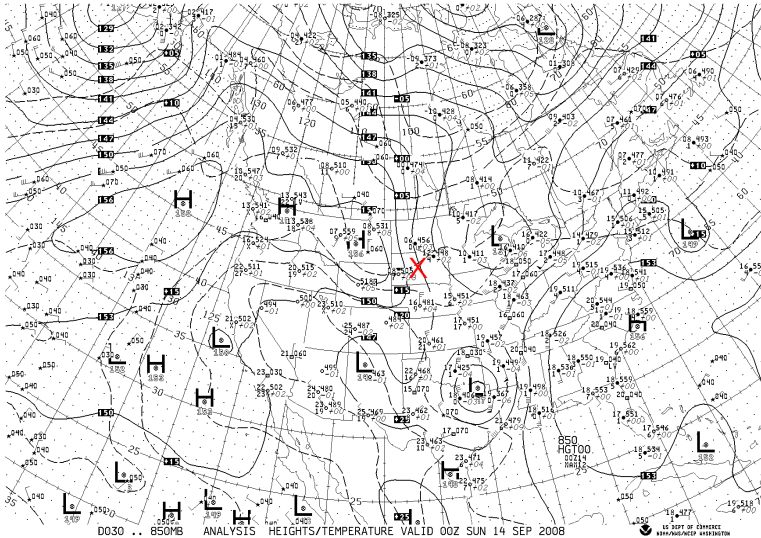
992 996 1000 1004 1008 1012 1016 1020 1024 1028 1032 1036

LO: -5.61 HI: 4.04
LO: 995.7 HI: 1032.6

Exercice

Déterminer le sens du mouvement vertical de l'air au point X :



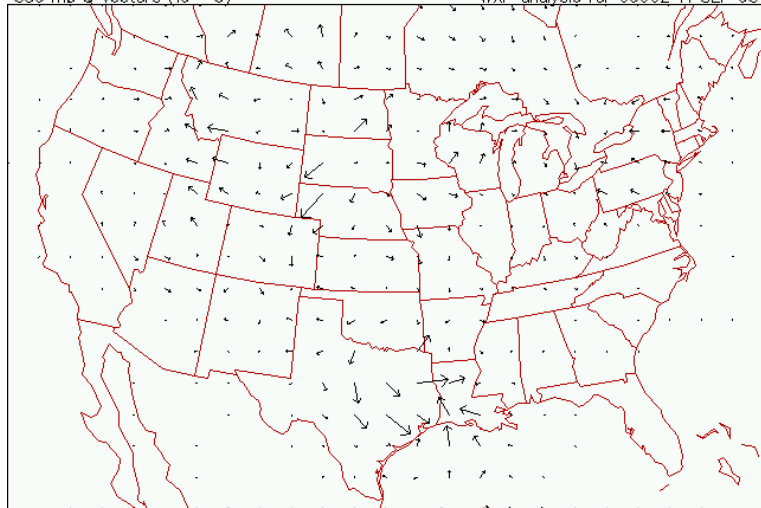


Réponse

▼ Plymouth State Weather Center ▼

850 mb Q vectors (10^{-3})

WXP analysis for 0000Z 14 SEP 08



MAX: 20.6