

Modélisation de la circulation océanique : La Baie du Bengal

Anna-Maria RAMMOU

OPB205 Modélisation de la circulation océanique
Master 1 OPB Océanographie-Physique-Biogéochimique

2012

La Baie du Bengal

6°N-22°N et 80°E-94°E
superficie $2,17 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km}^2$



Modèle : **ROMS** → 3D, régional, surface libre, suit la topographie

- Équations de Navier-Stokes moyennées au temps, Reynolds
- Approximations :
 - Hydrostatique
 - Boussinesq
 - Fluide incompressible
 - P_{atm} négligeable

Les équations primitives

Conservation de la quantité de mouvement :

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = - \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + fv + A_h \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + A_z \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = - \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - fu + A_h \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) + A_z \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2}$$

Conservation de la température et de la salinité :

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + U \cdot \nabla T = K_h \nabla_h^2 T + K_v \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + U \cdot \nabla S = K_h \nabla_h^2 S + K_v \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial z^2}$$

Équation hydrostatique et de continuité :

$$0 = - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \rho g$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

Équation internationale d'état de mer : $\rho = (T, S, p)$

Conditions aux limites

Surface : $z=\eta$

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = w$$

Cinématique

Fond : $z=-h$

$$w = -u \cdot \nabla H$$

Tension de la surface et du fond

$$K_h \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) = (\tau_{sx}, \tau_{sy})$$

$$K_h \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) = (\tau_{bx}, \tau_{by})$$

Flux de la salinité et de la température

$$K_s \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} = \frac{S(E-P)}{\rho_0}$$

$$K_T \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = \frac{Q}{\rho_o C_p}$$

$$K_s \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$K_T \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = 0$$

Exécuter le modèle

1. Télécharger et décompresser :

- Roms_Agrif_v2.1
- ROMSTOOLS
- ad_tools.tar.gz

2. Lancer :

- ad_findgeocoord.m
- make_grid.m
- make_forcing.m
- make_clim.m
- ad_cfl.m

3. Compiler :

- ./jobcomp

4. Lancer le modèle :

- ./roms roms.in

5. Visualiser les résultats :

- roms_gui.m

Exécuter le modèle

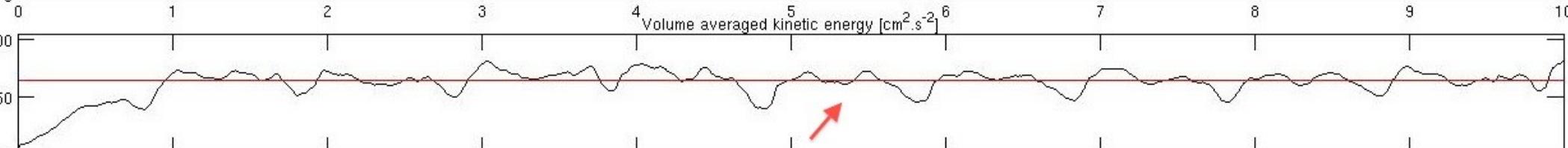
Résolution : $1/4^\circ$ Nombre de couches verticales : 32

Tension du vent : ICOADS(05)

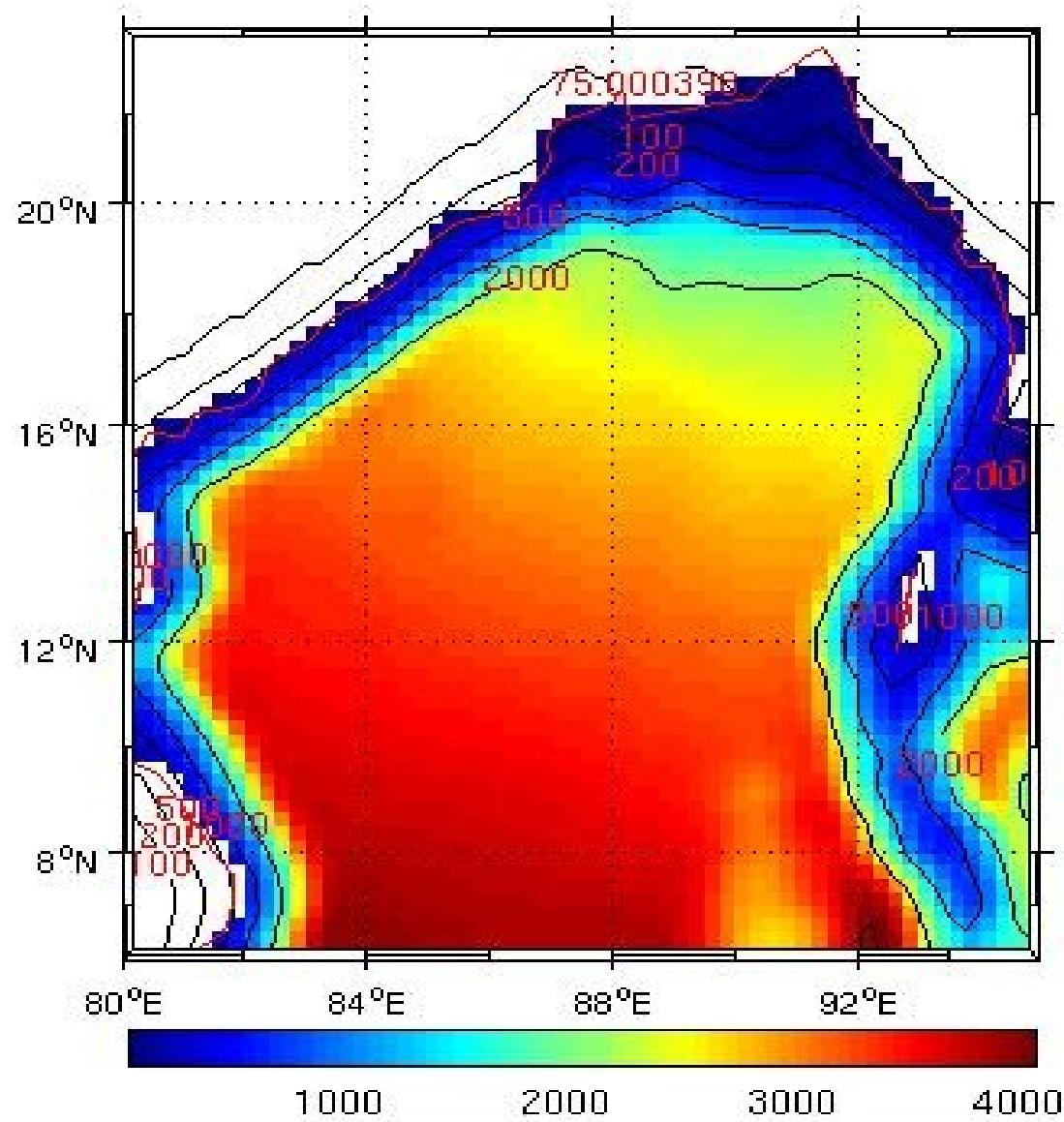
Coefficient horizontal : Schéma de Smagorinski (1993); hypothèse de mouvement horizontal isotrope

Coefficient vertical : K-profil Large et al. (1994); profil vertical de coefficient de viscosité et de diffusivité turbulent

Diagnostique du modèle : Résultats exploitable à partir de la 5^{ième} année



Bathymétrie de la Baie du Bengale



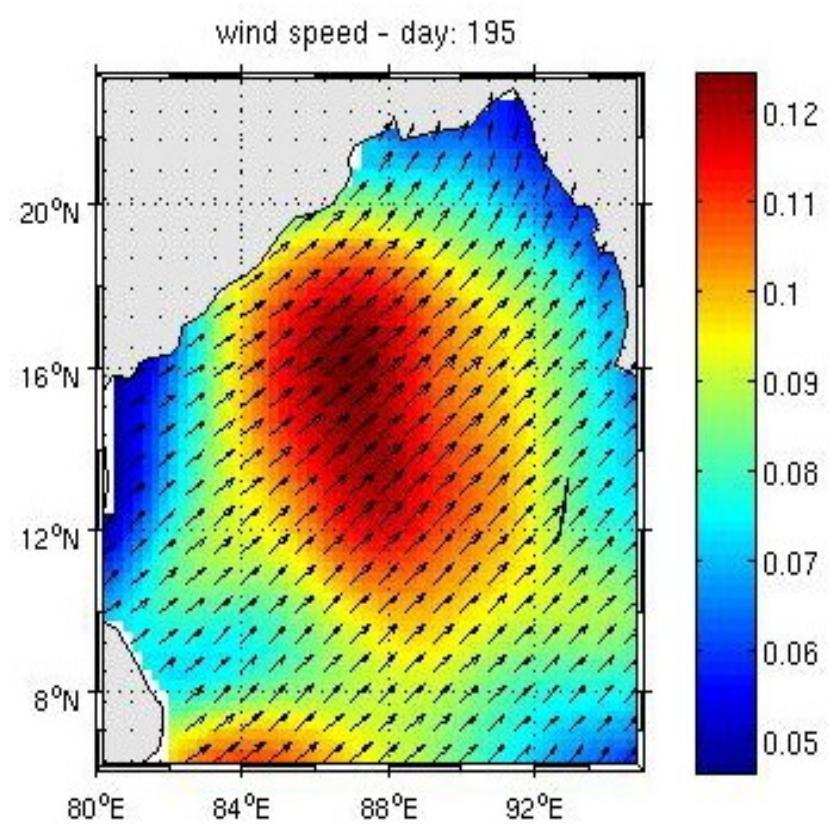
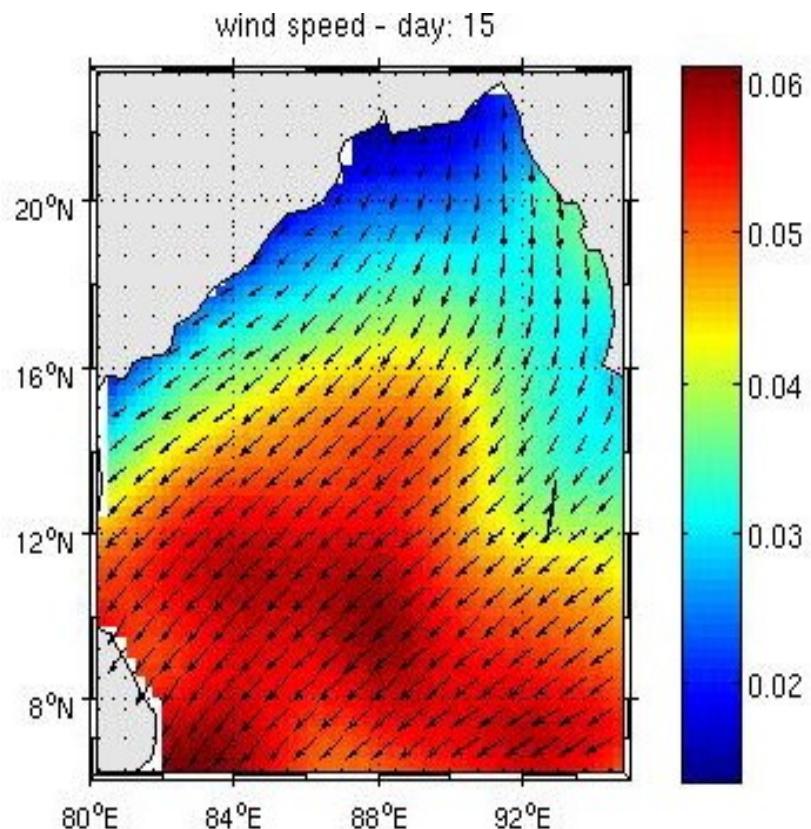
Circulation du vent

Hiver

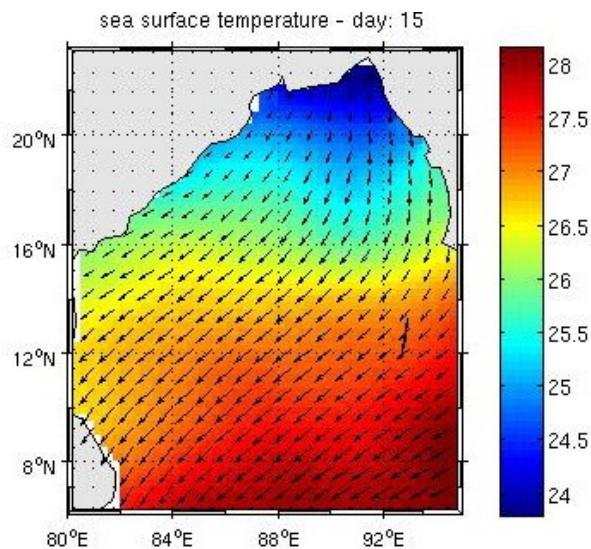
Nord-Est → Novembre-Février

Été

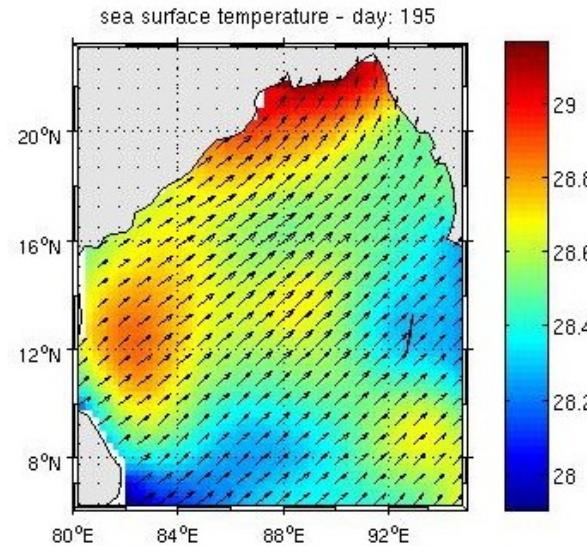
Sud-Ouest → Mai-Septembre



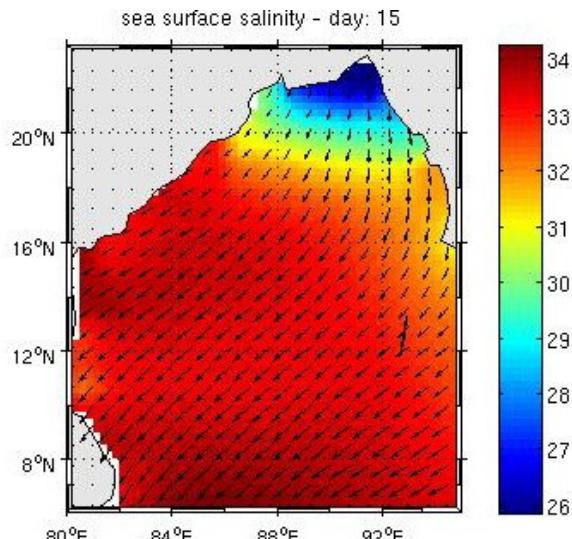
Température et Salinité de surface



T

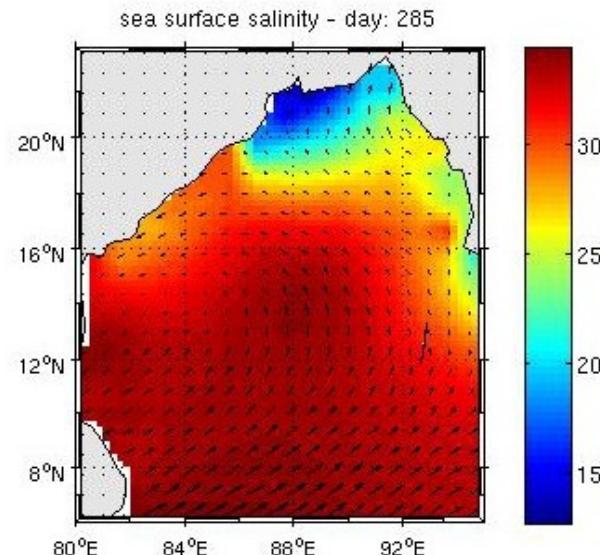


Mousson d'hiver



S

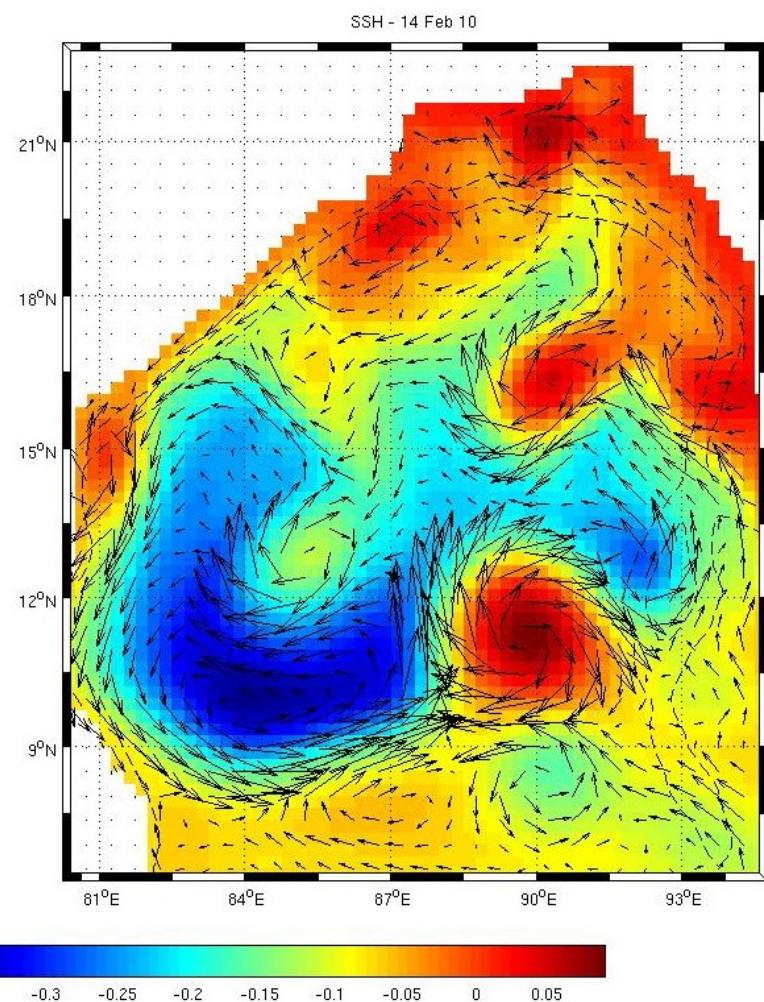
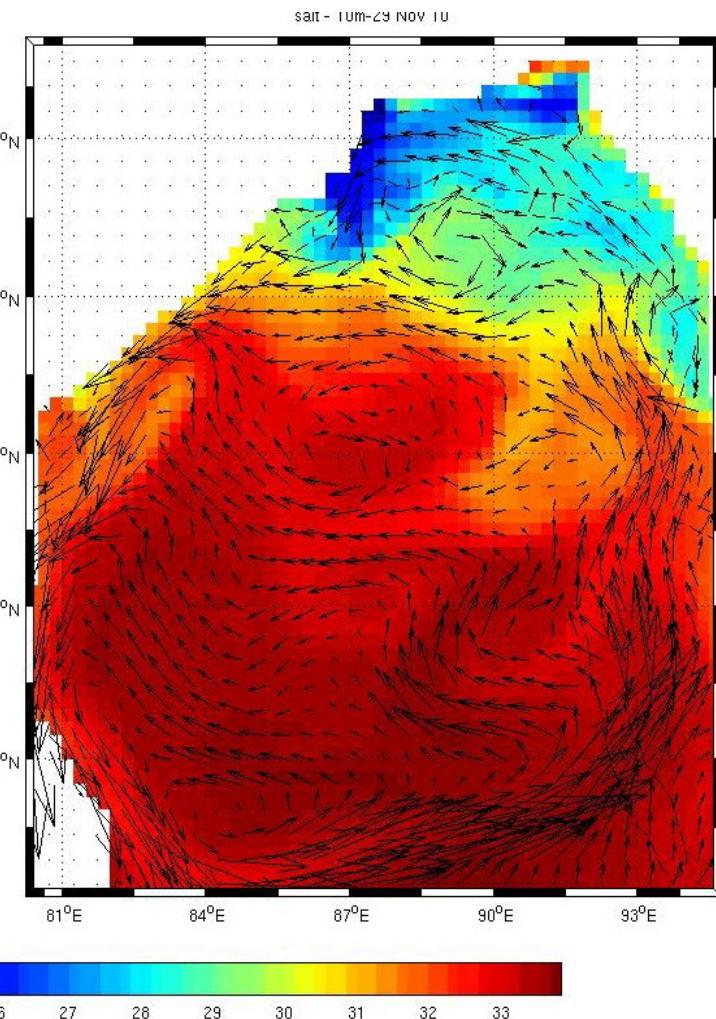
Automne



Circulation Générale

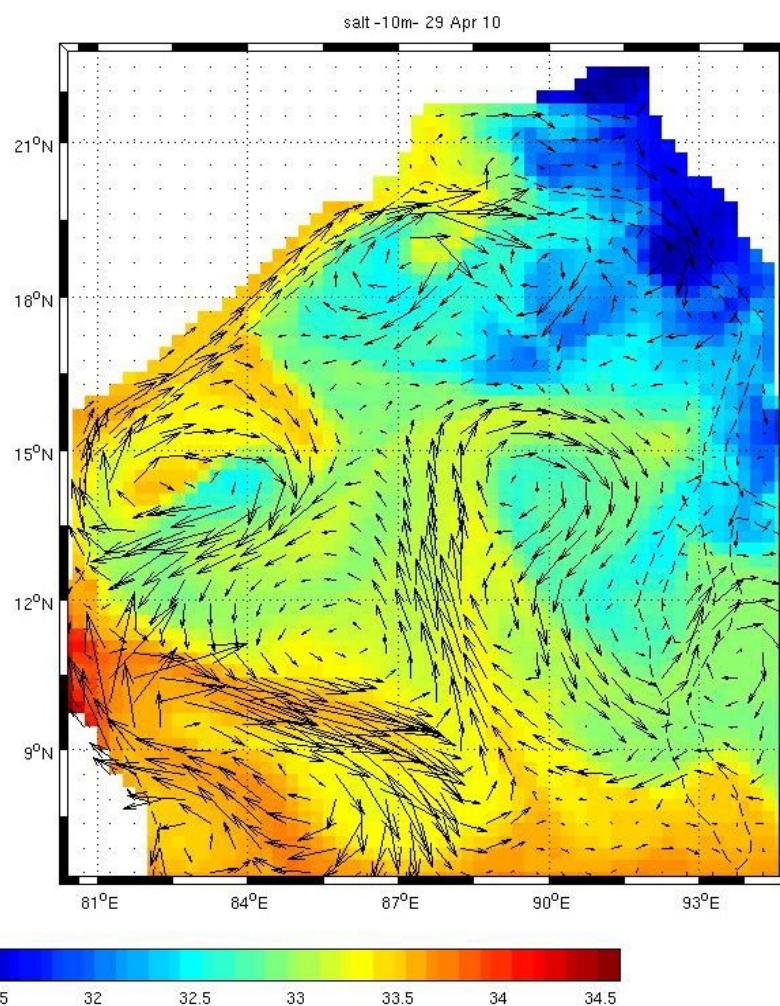
Novembre - Surface → EICC

Février → Pas de gyre anticyclonique

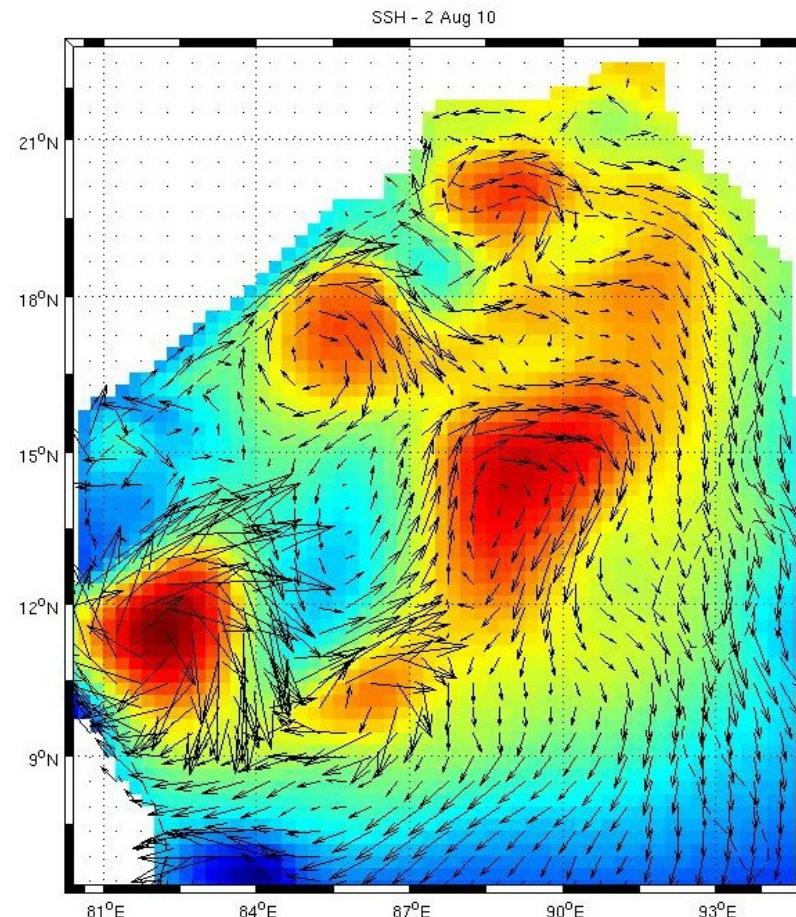


Circulation Générale

Avril - surface → WBC



Août



Hacker et al. (1998) Bay of Bengal currents during the northeast monsoon

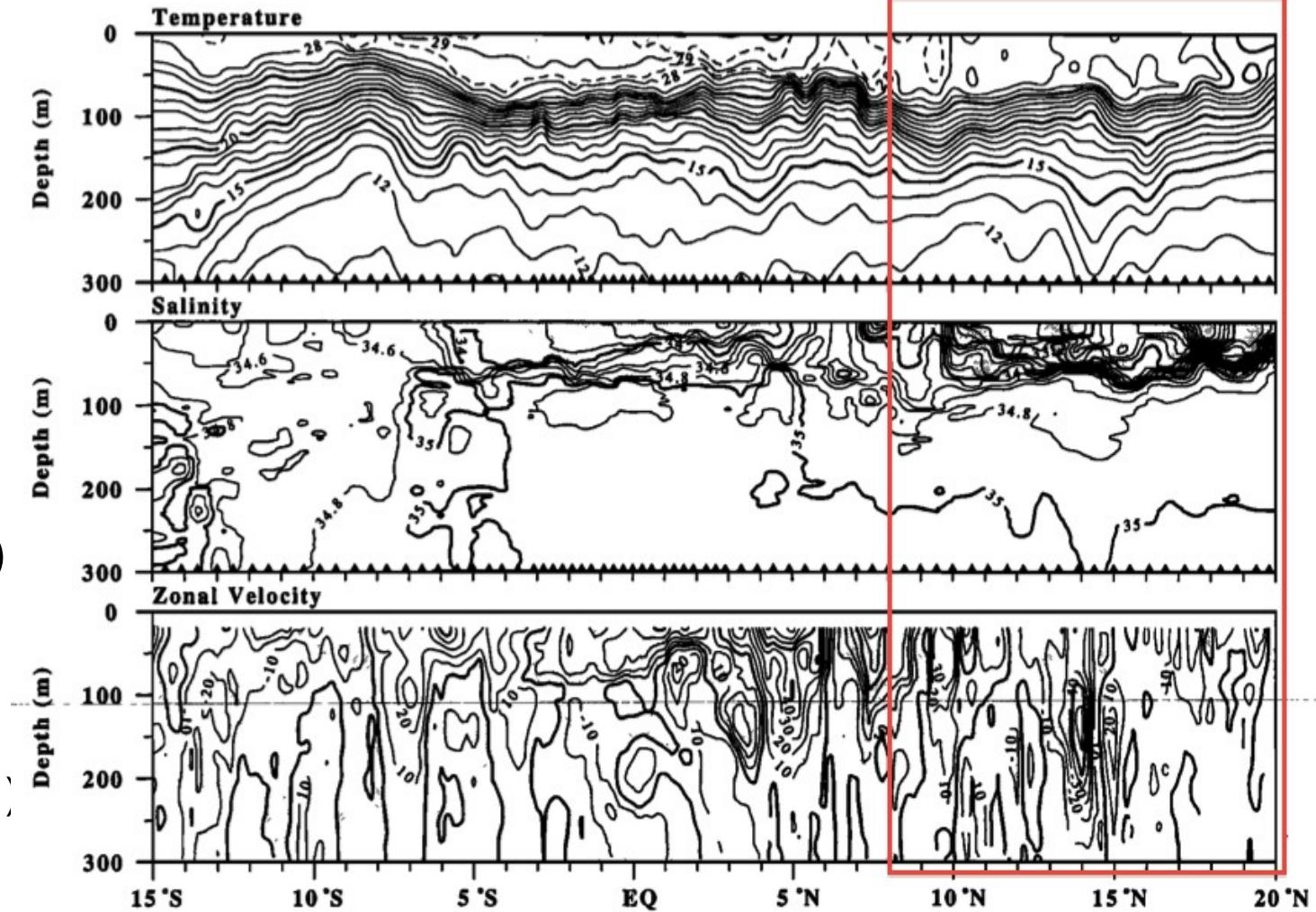
ADCP
CTD

Modèle :

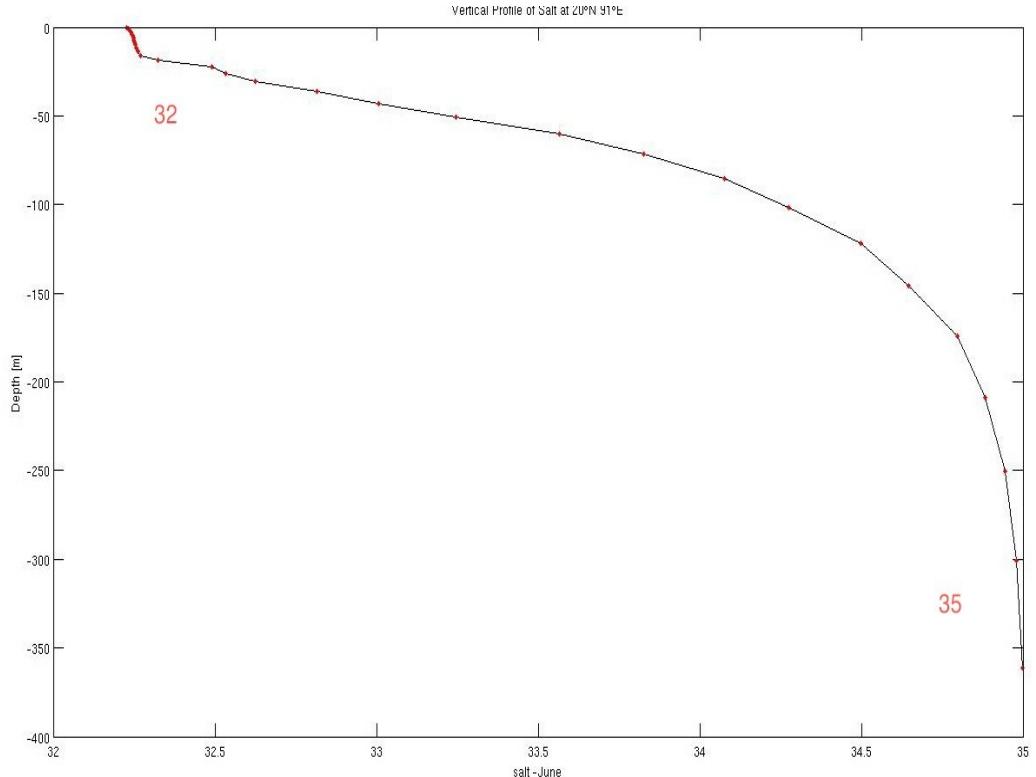
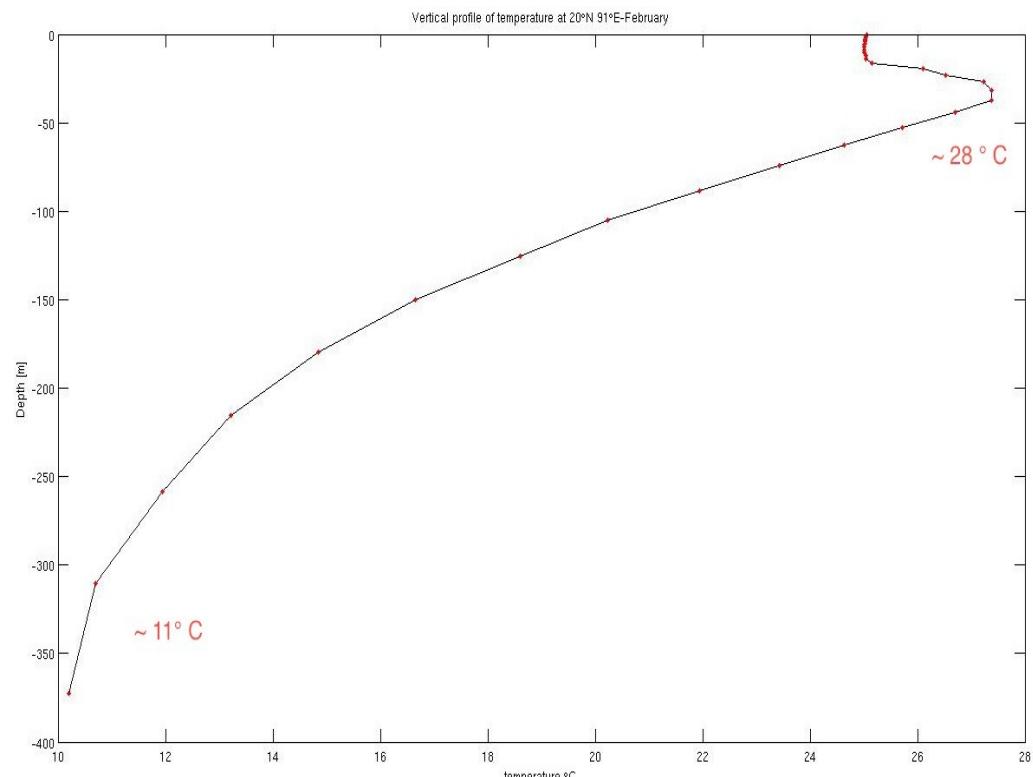
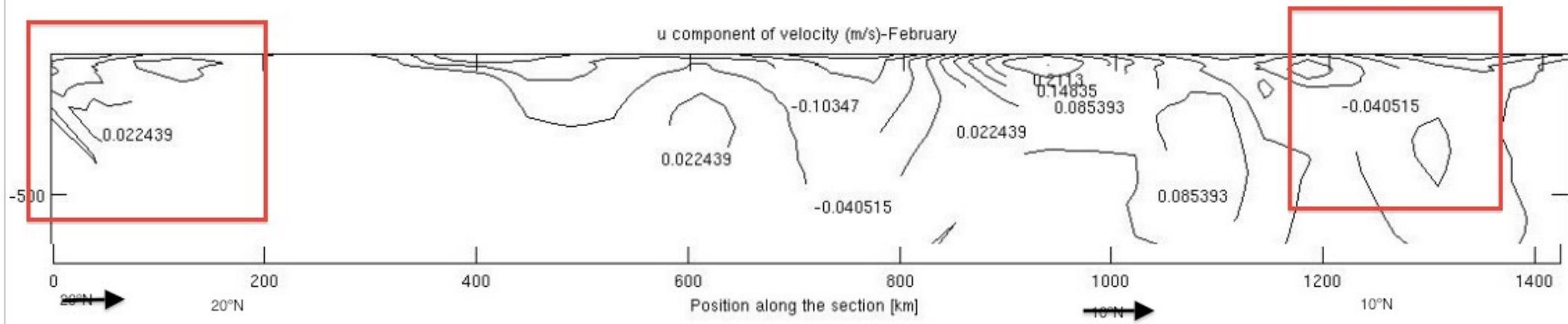
Multicouche (3layered)

ECMWF

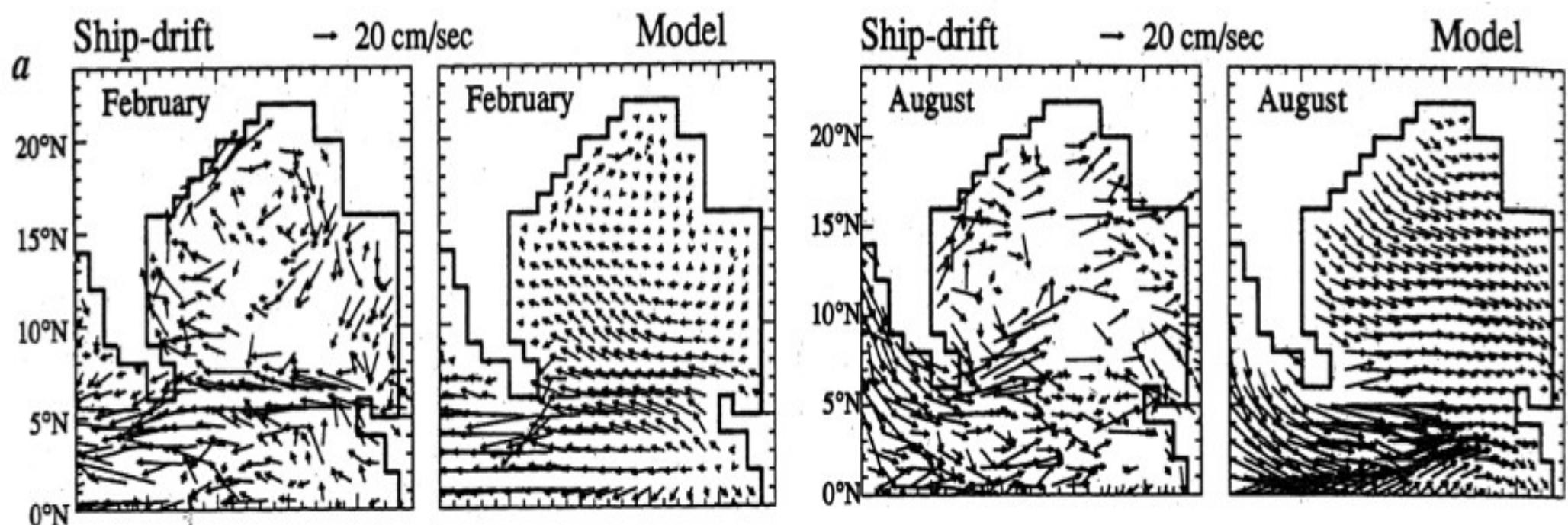
0.25° (lat) - 0.37° (long)



Résultats de ROMS



Vinayachandran et al. (1996) Forcing Mechanisms of the Bay of Bengal circulation



Modèle : Modular Ocean Model

1°

Schema KPP

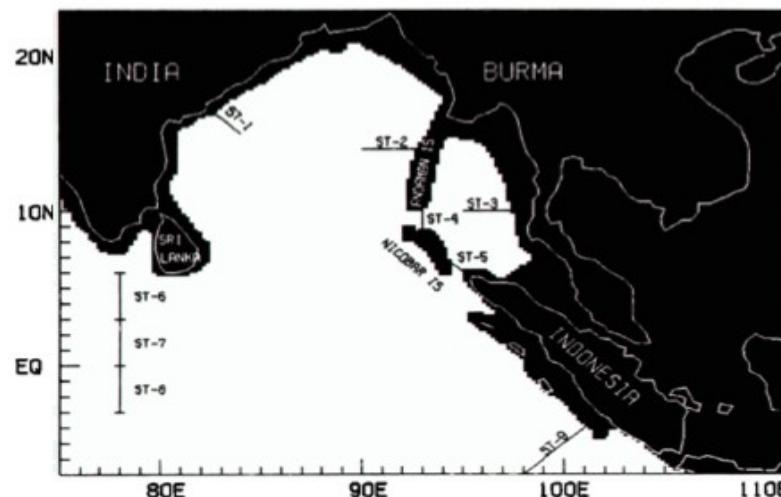
Levitus atlas

Potemra et al. (1991) The seasonal circulation of the Upper Ocean in the Bay of Bengal

Modèle :

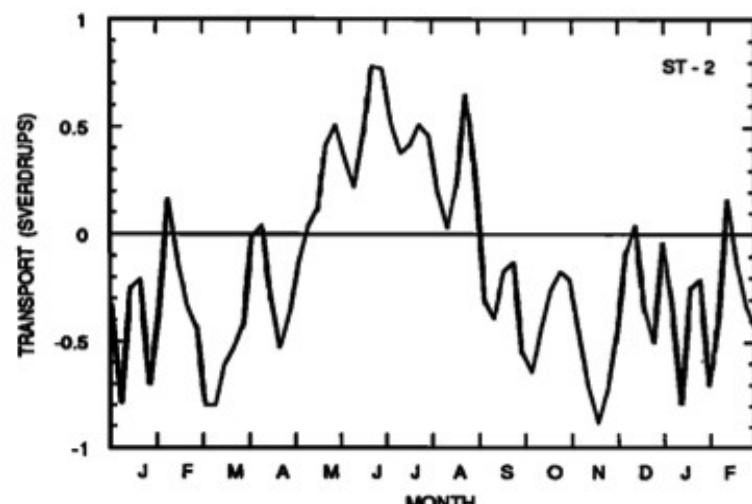
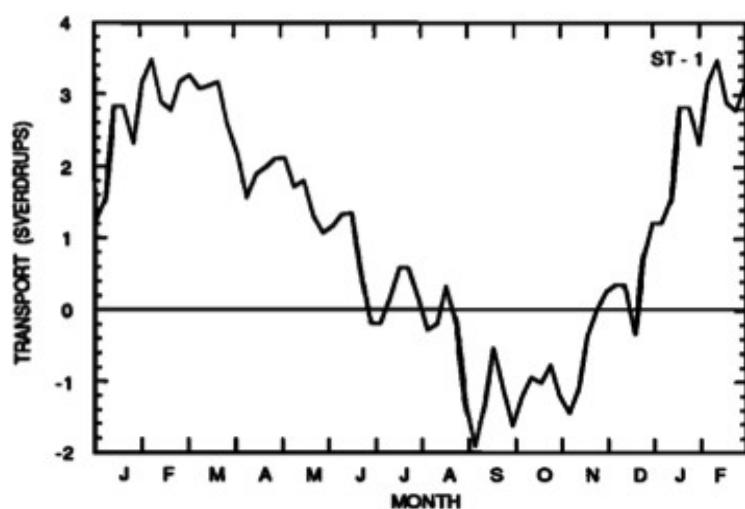
Multicouche
(4layered)

$$A_h = \text{cst}$$



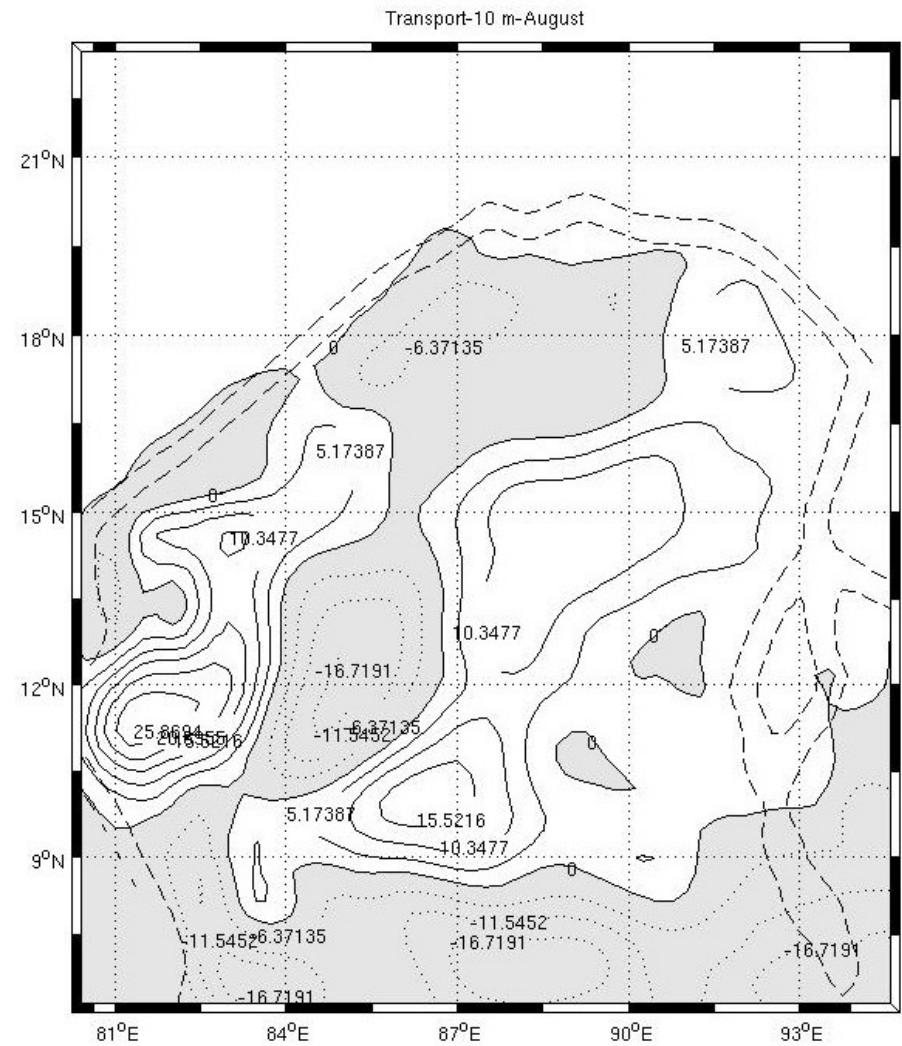
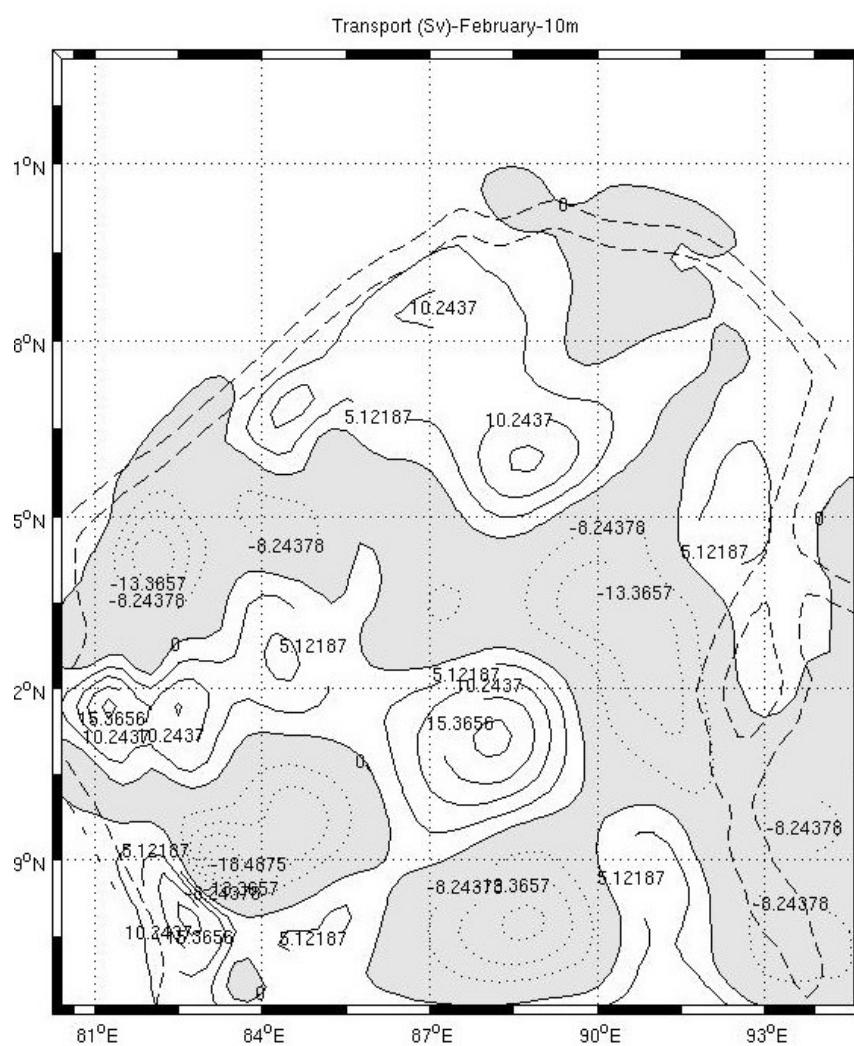
1/10°

Séries Temporelles de transport (Sv)



Résultats de ROMS

Transport (Sv) pour Février et Août



Conclusion

- ✓ Changement interannuel de la direction de la circulation
- ✗ Schémas caractéristiques de la circulation de la Baie du Bengal
- Frontières plus larges
- Les apports d'eaux douce