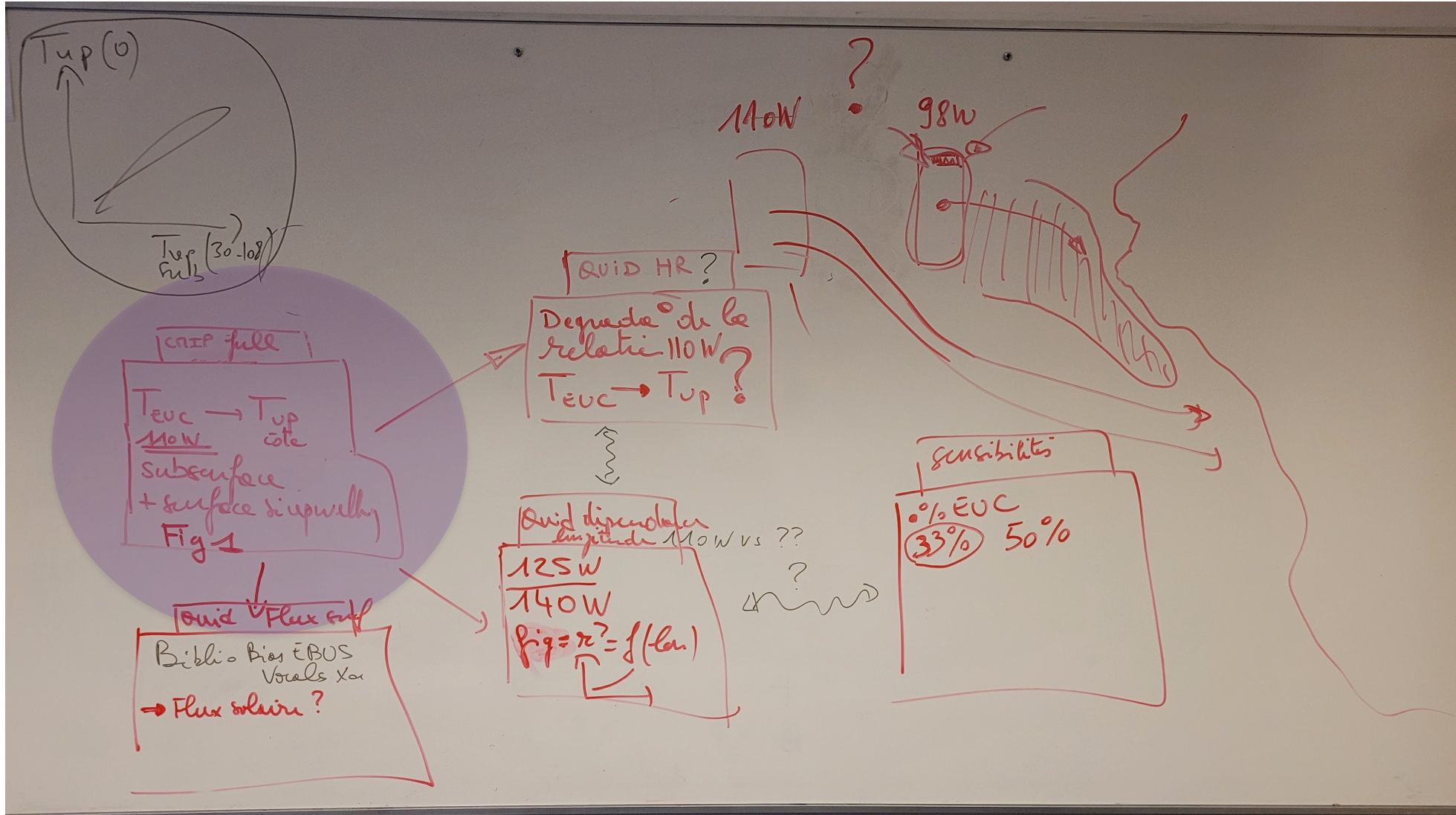


Histoire, 19 Avril 2023

INTRODUCTION

- Importance de la circulation équatoriale pacifique dans l'OMZ

$T_{up} = f(T_{EUC}, 110W, 20\%) : \text{diff_upBas} = \text{False} / -1^\circ / -0.5^\circ$



$T_{up}=f(T_{EUC}, 110W, 20\%, 31-108m)$: $diff_upBas = False / -1^\circ / -0.5^\circ$

Pour :

- Toutes les simus
- Tous les couplés
- C mip5 & 6

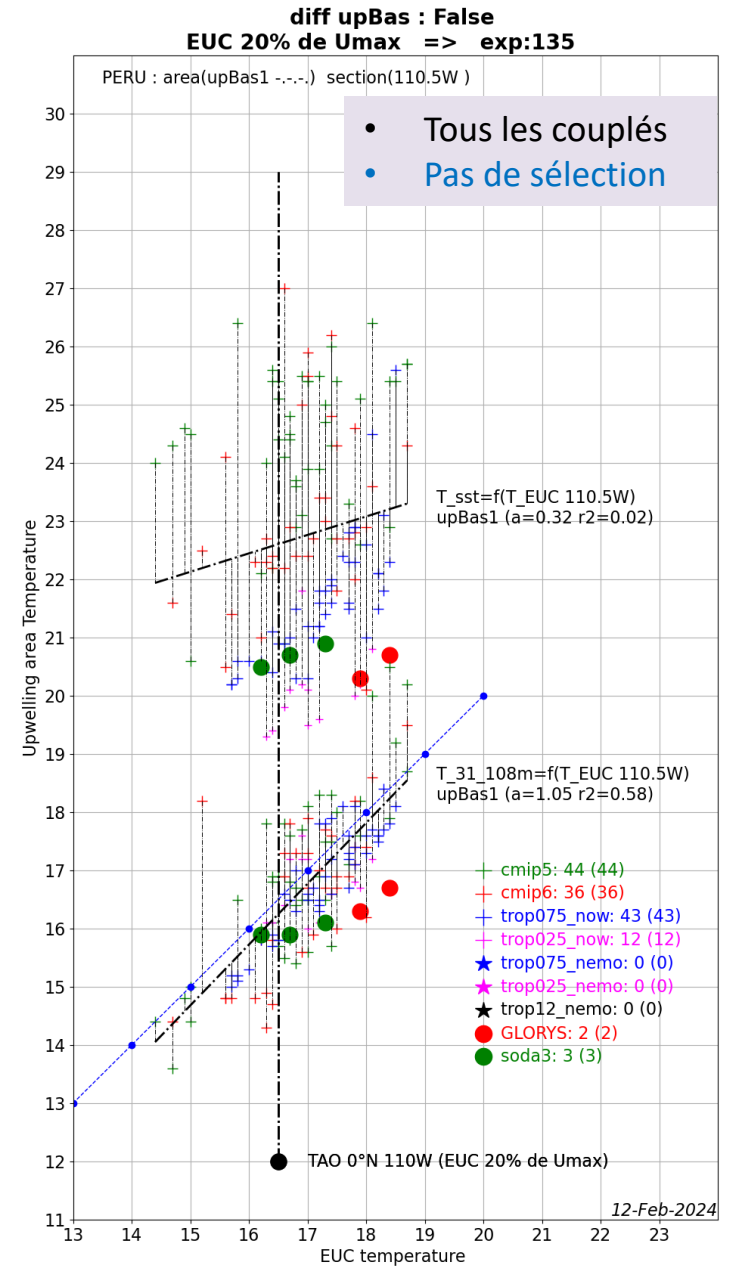
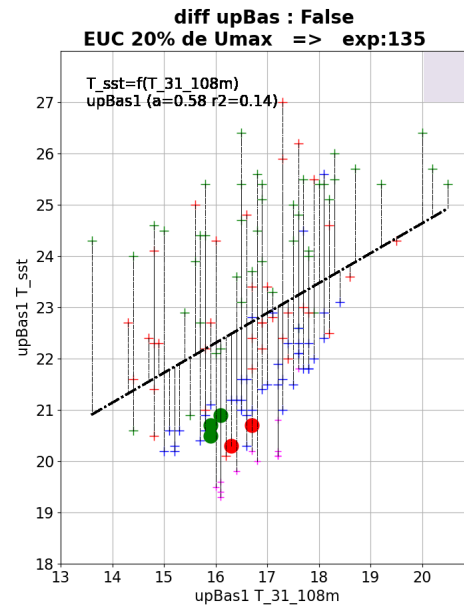
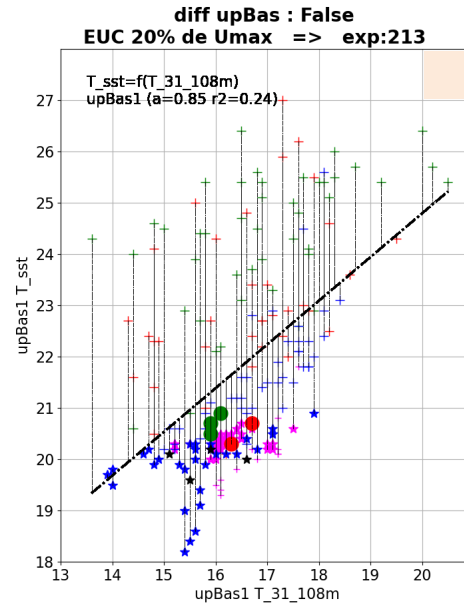
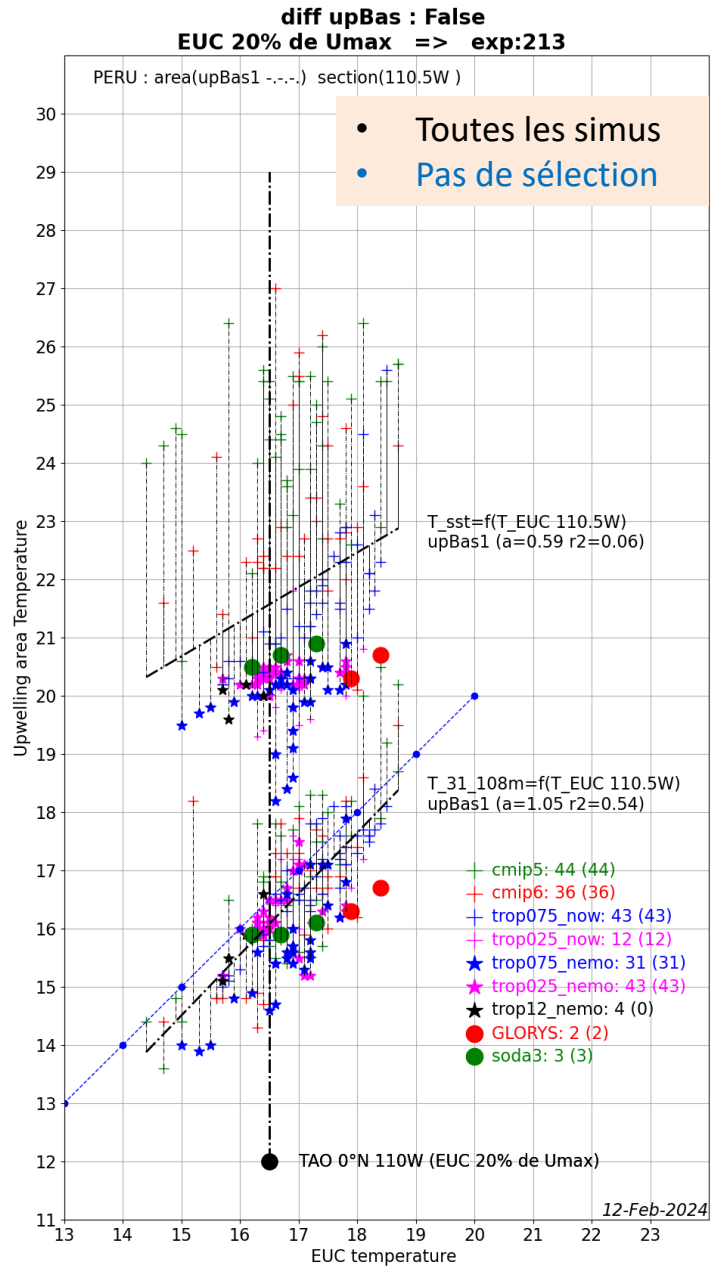
Compare :

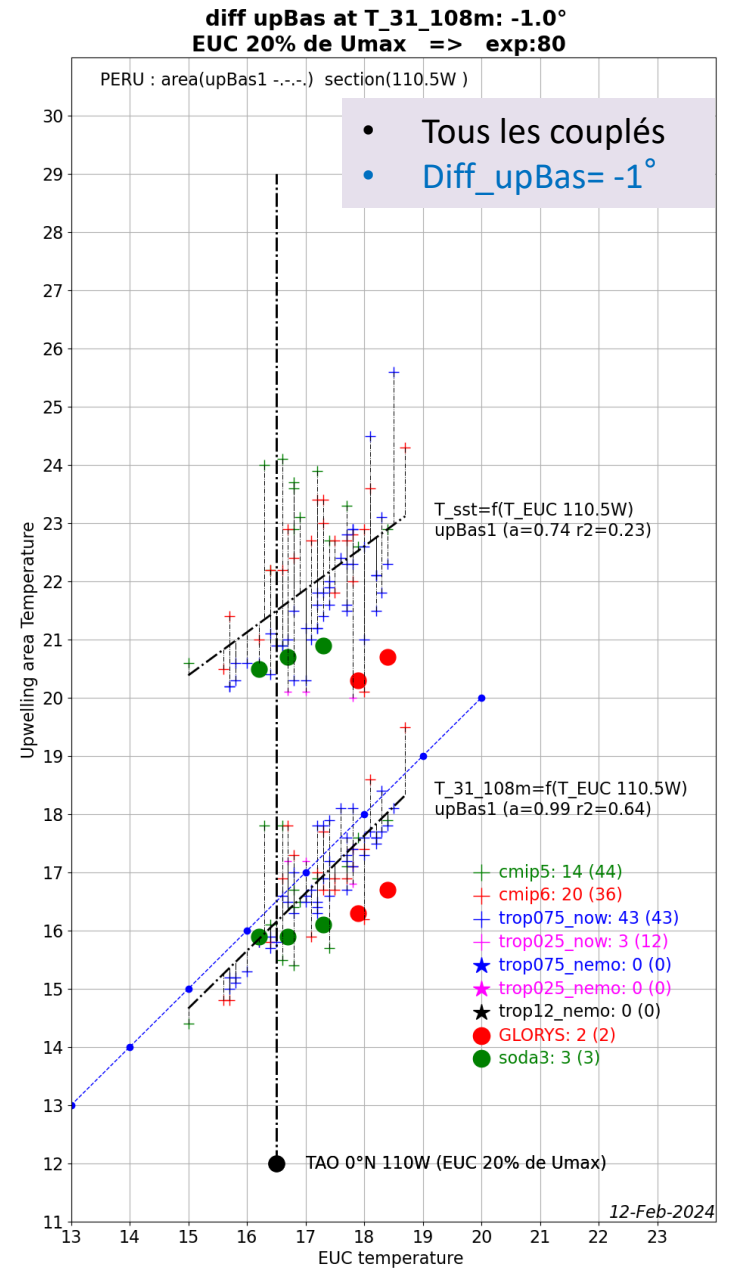
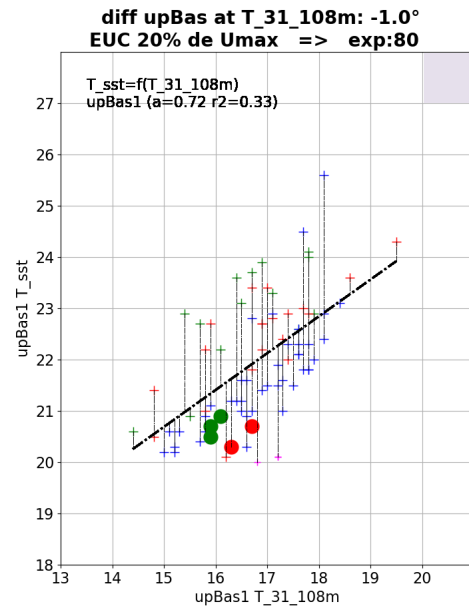
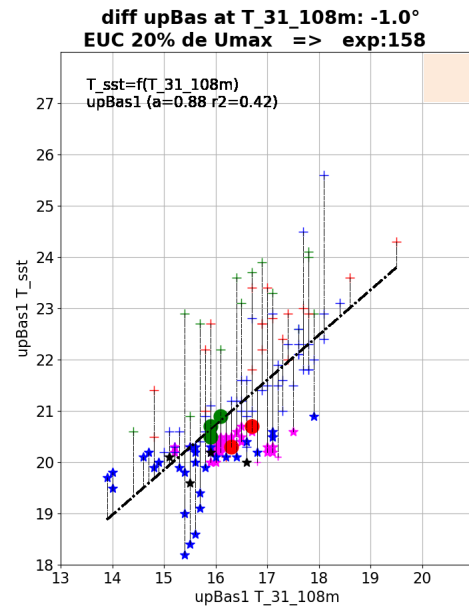
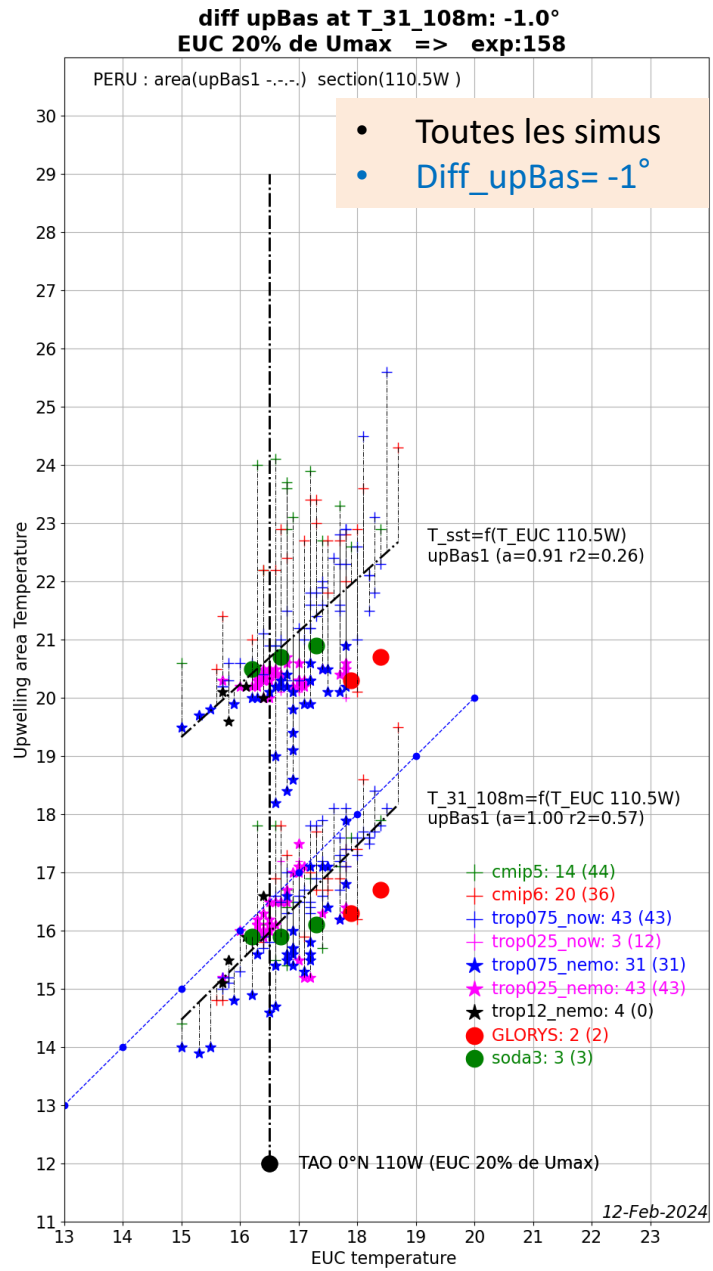
- $diff_upBas = False$
- $diff_upBas = -1^\circ$
- $diff_upBas = -0.5^\circ$

Sens:

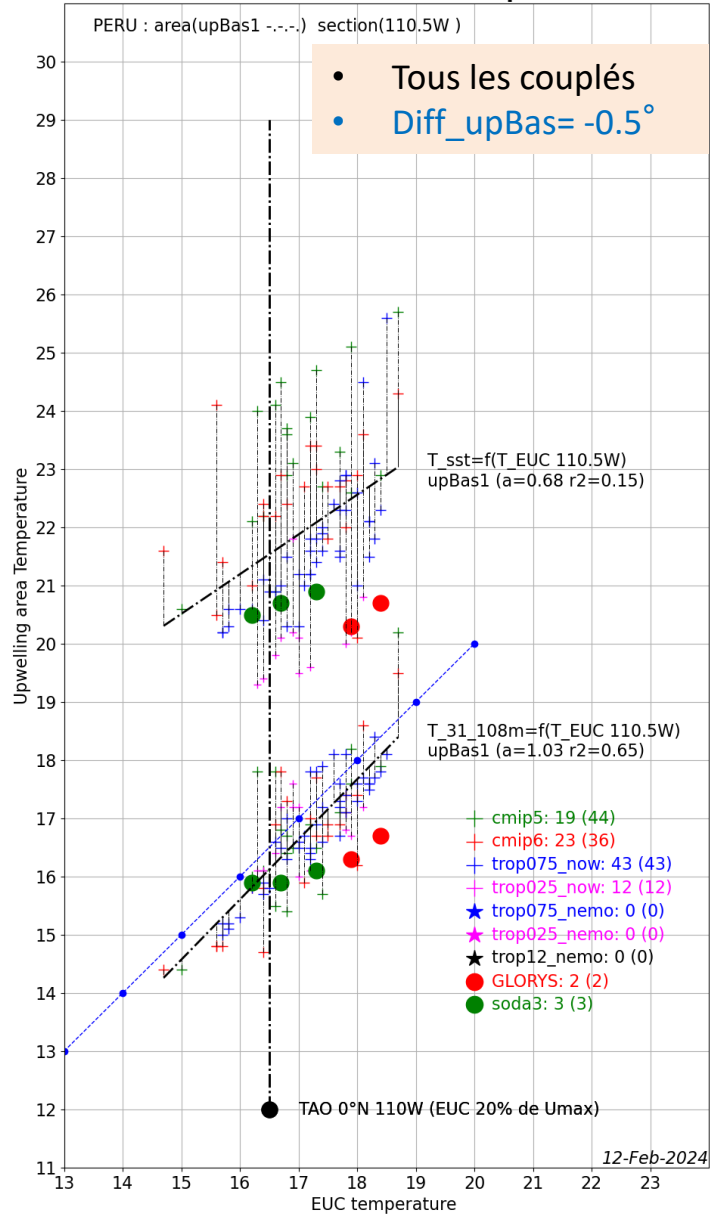
- Avec / sans les simus forcées?
- Avec/sans les simus couplées?

- Critère pour $diff_upBas$: sur T_{31_108m}
 - À priori meilleur et surtout plus de sens?

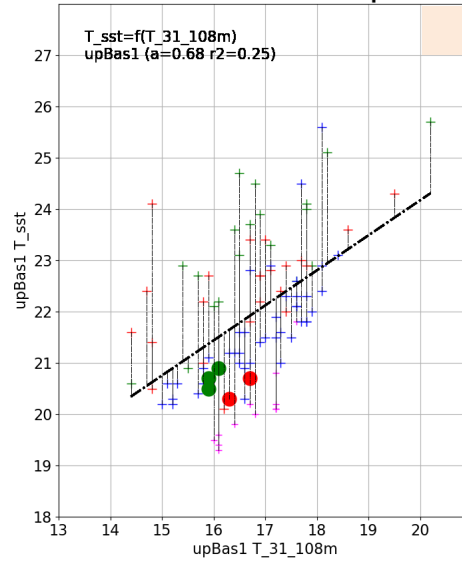




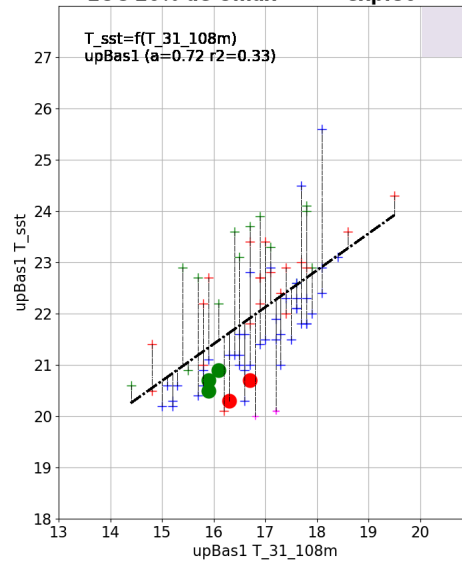
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:97



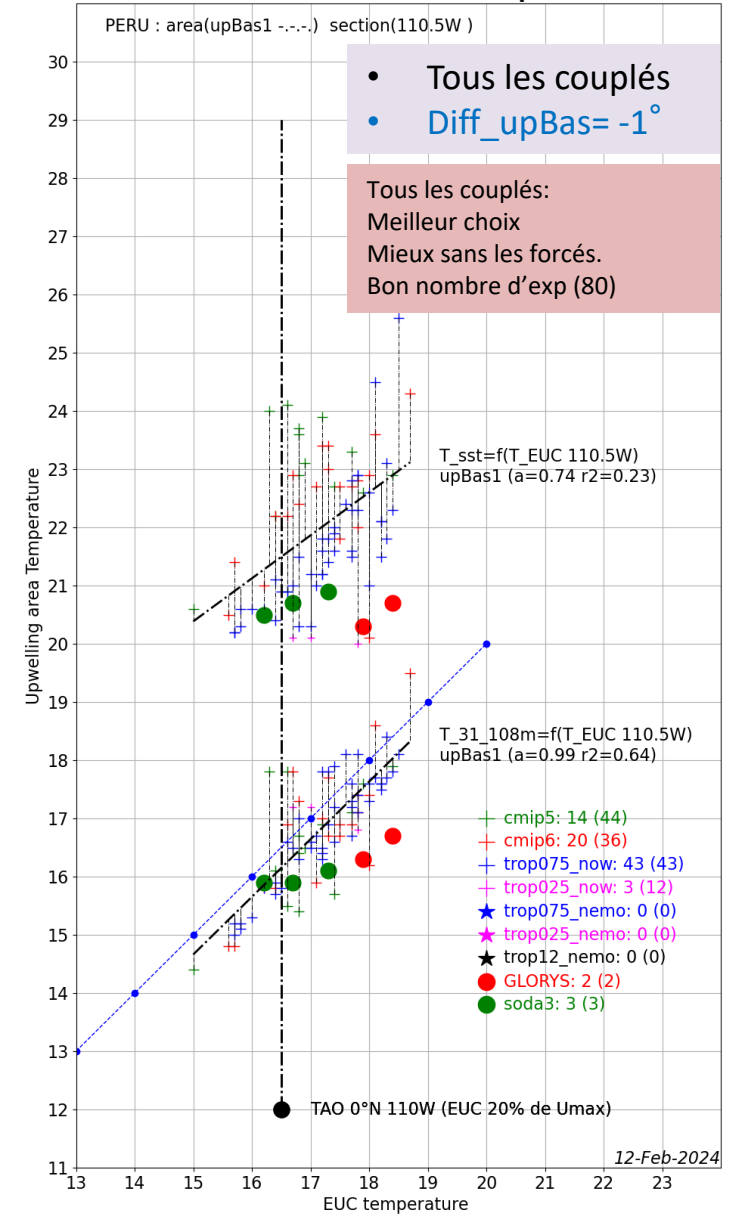
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:97

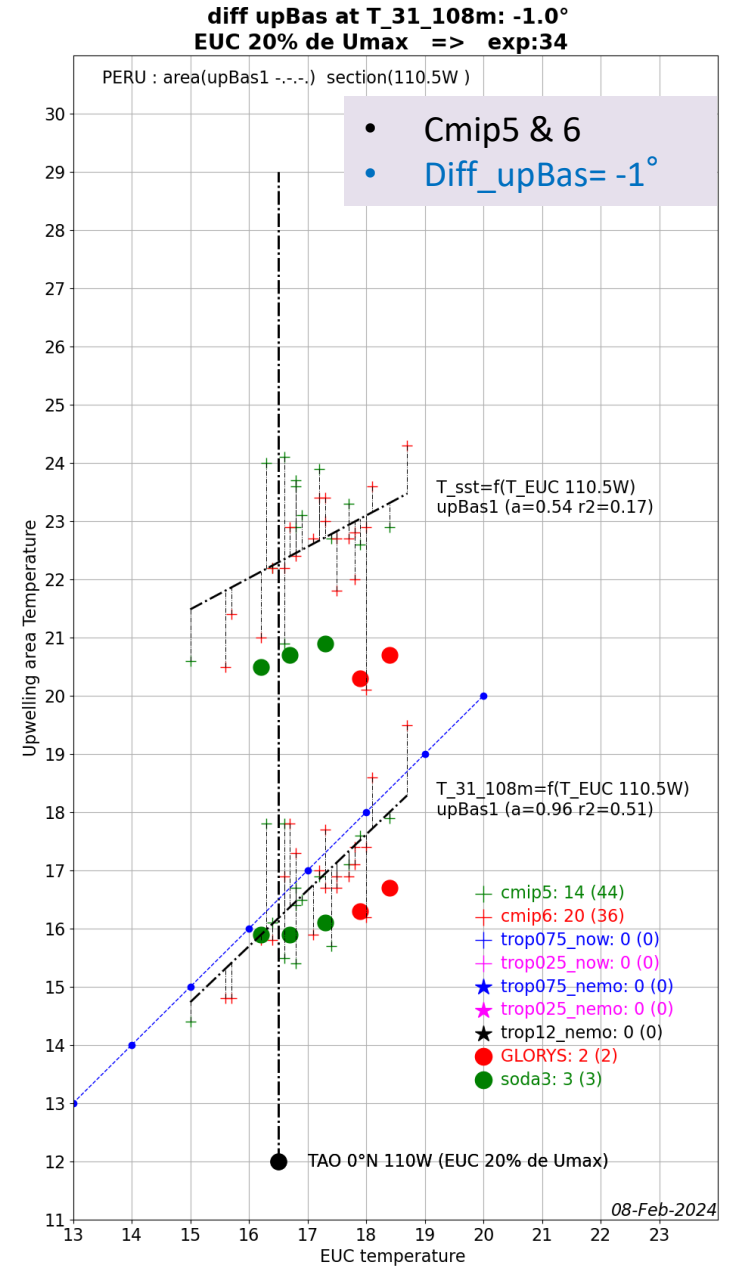
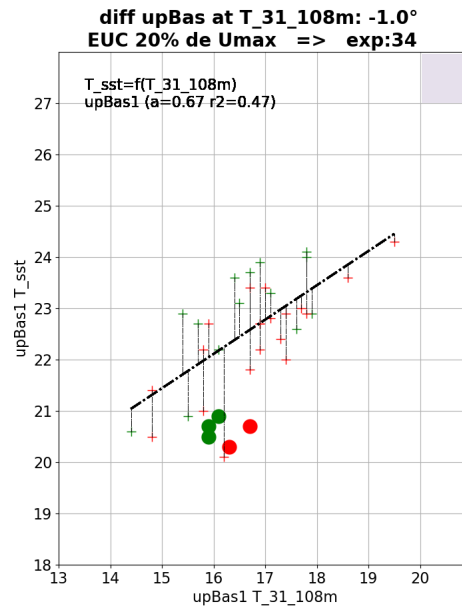
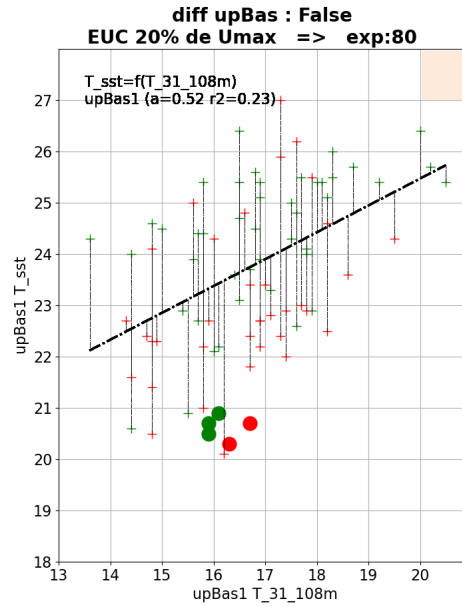
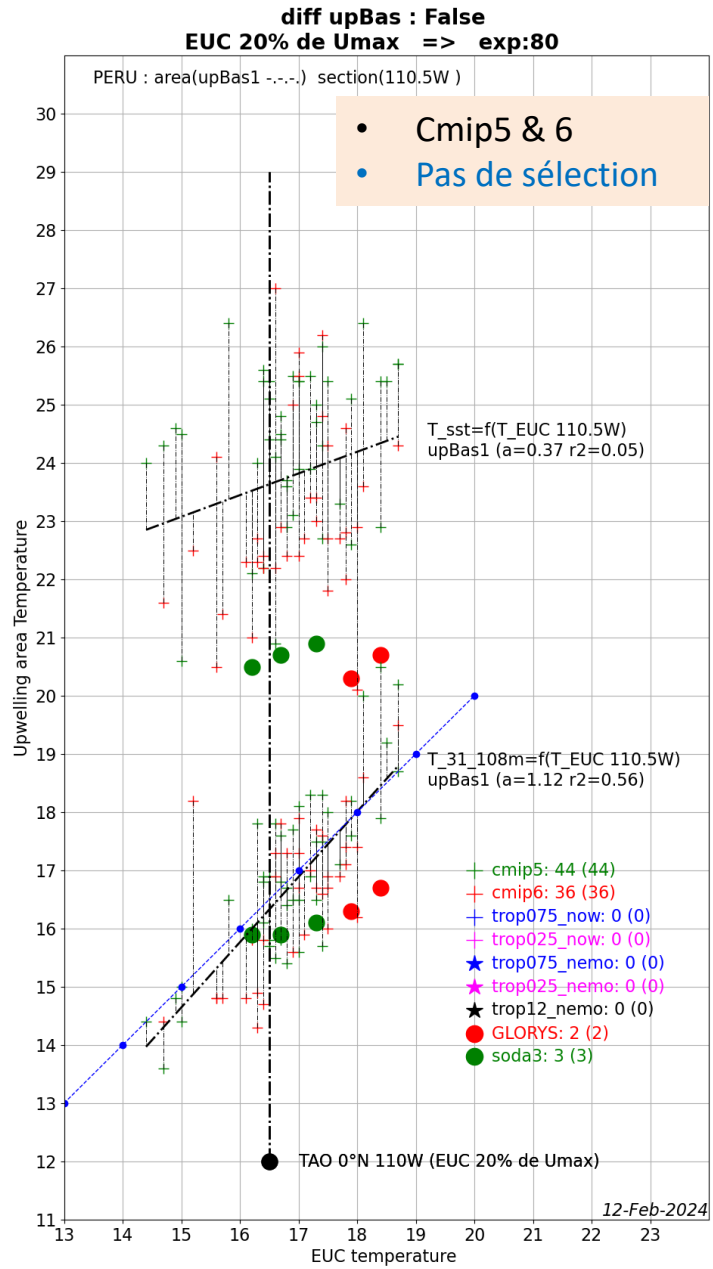


diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80

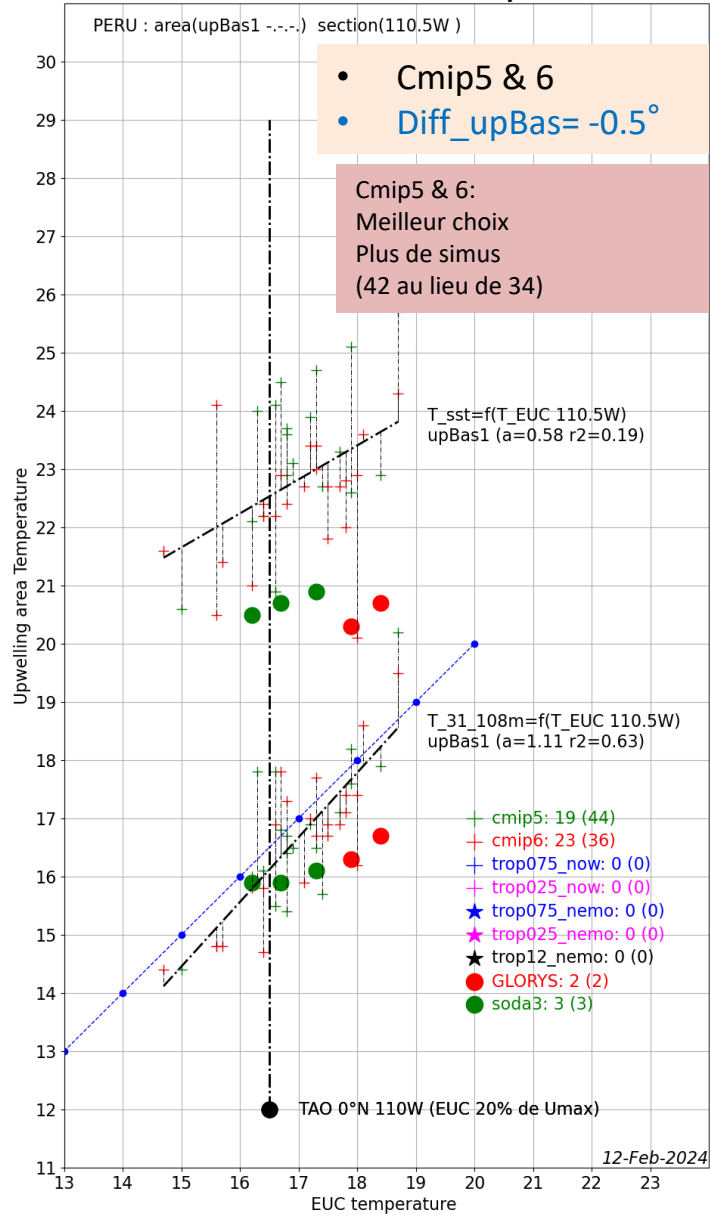


diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80

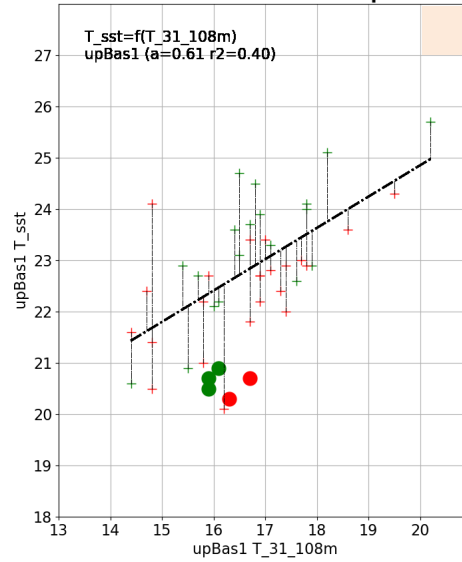




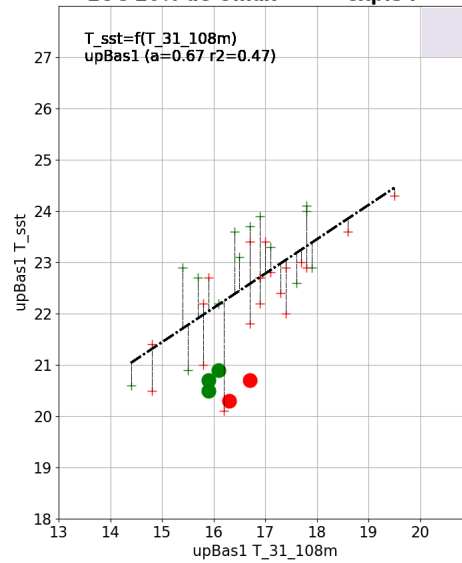
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



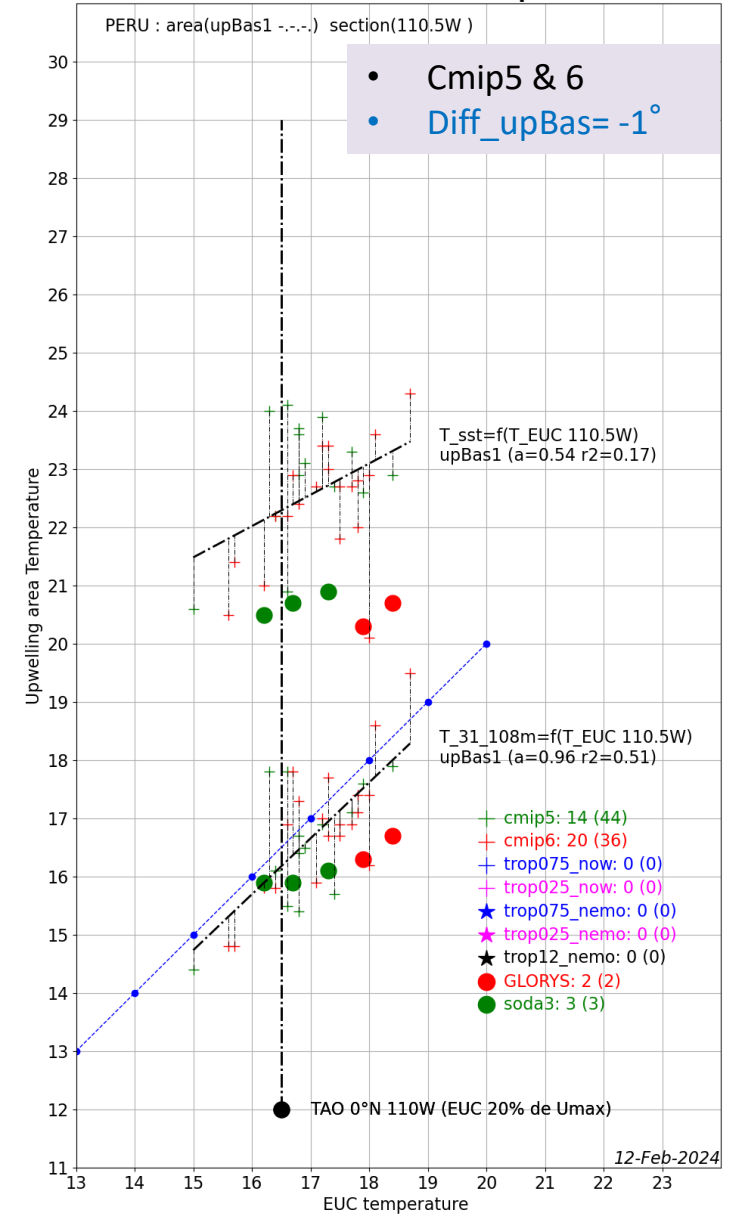
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42

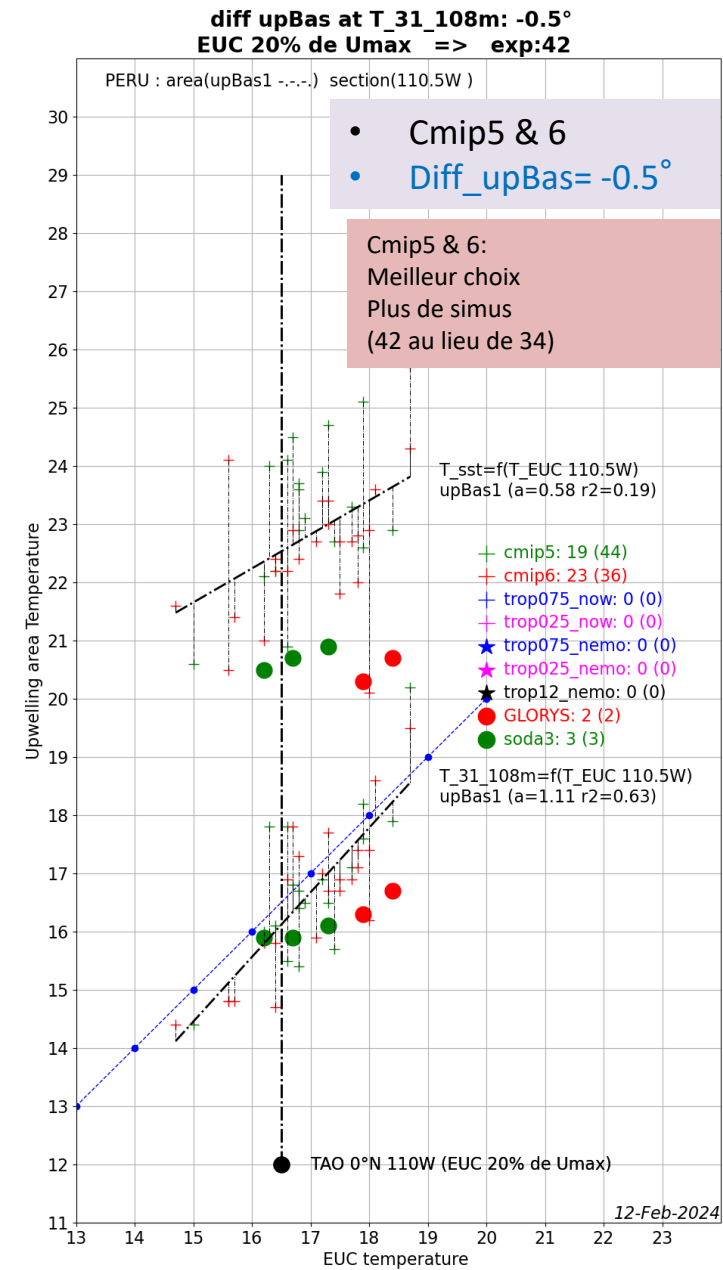
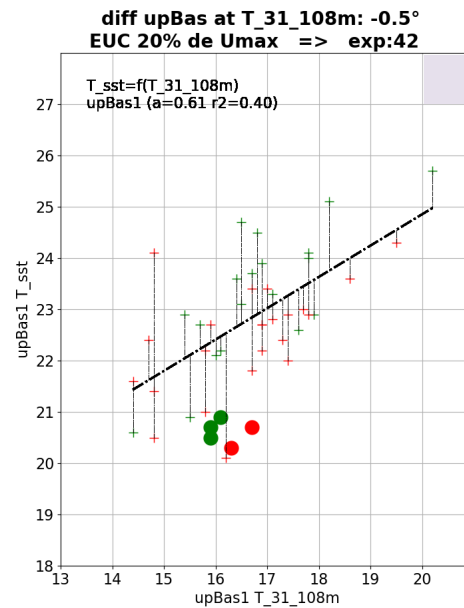
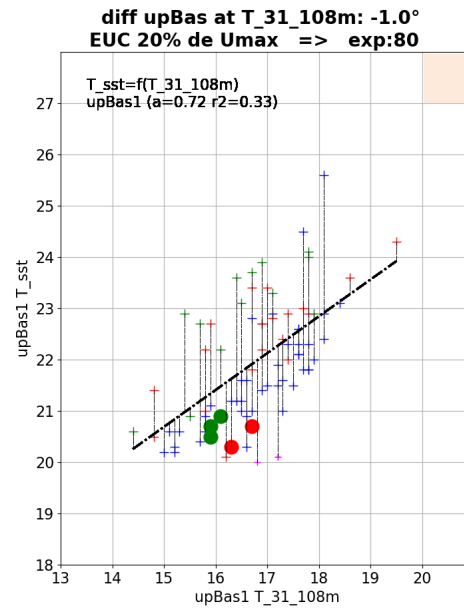
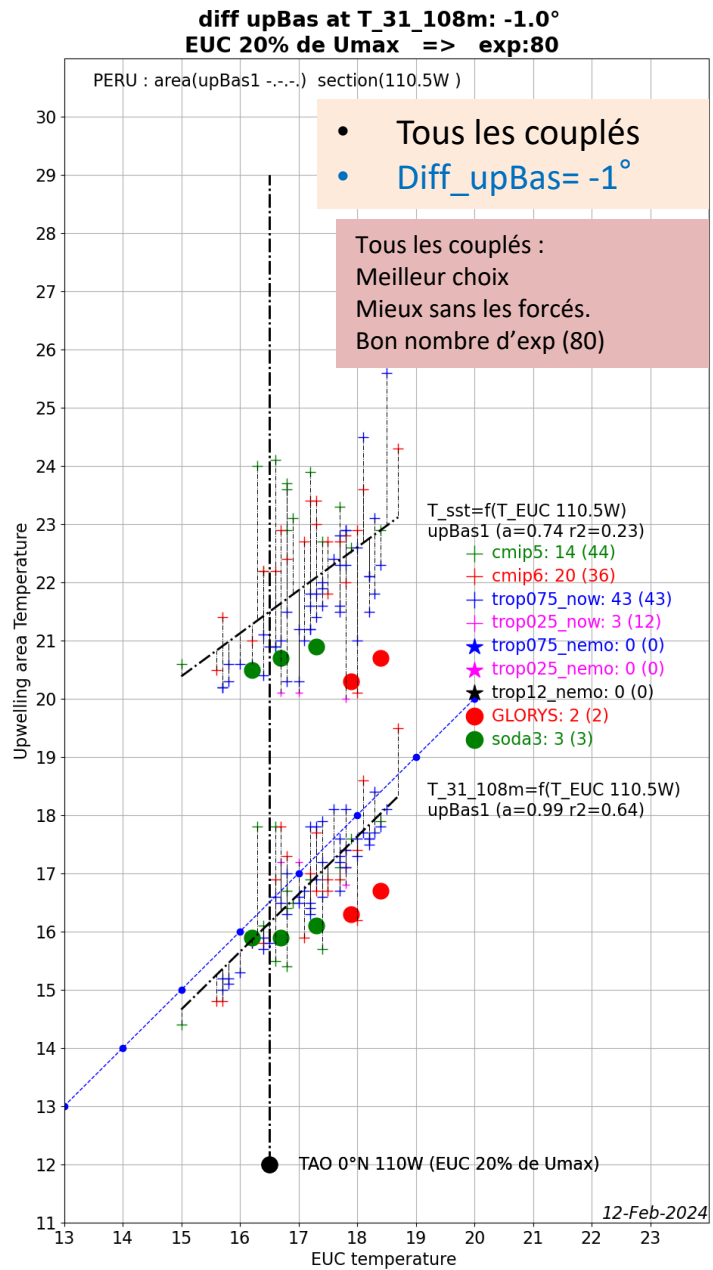


diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:34



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:34

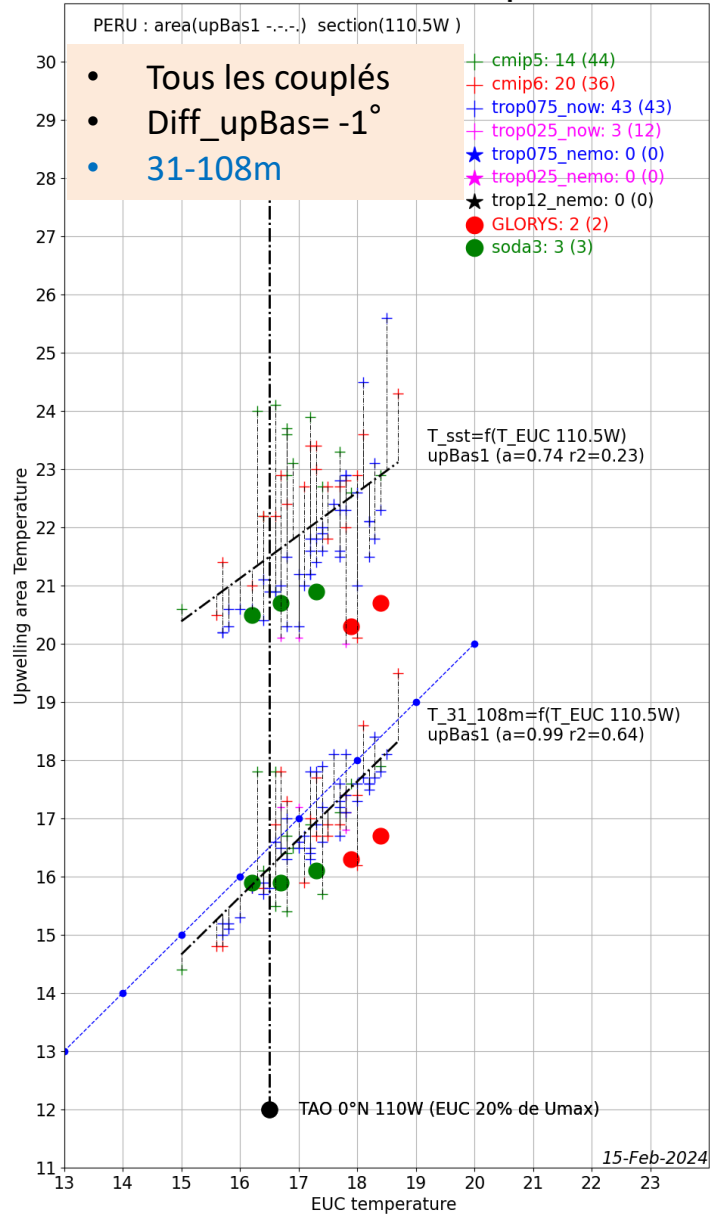




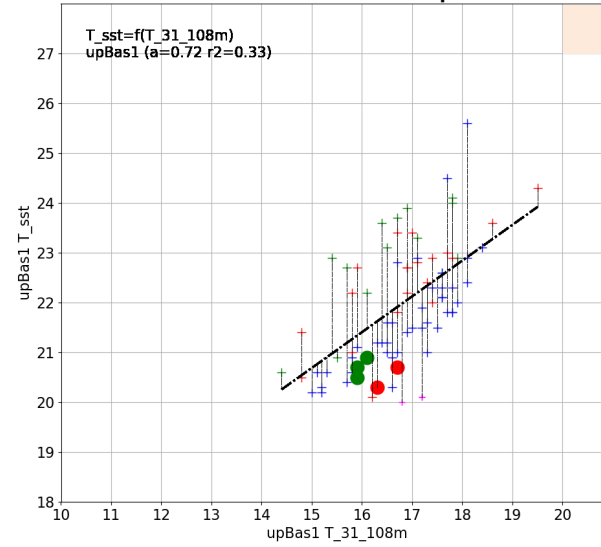
$T_{up}=f(T_{EUC}, 110W, 20\%, 31_{108m}) : 31_{108m} / 54m / 87m / 120m / 181m$

- Tous les couplés / Diff_upBas= -1°
- C mip5 & 6 / Diff_upBas= -0.5°
- Compare 31_108m / 54m / 87m / 120m / 181m
- Aussi pour vérifier que le cumul 31_108m est OK

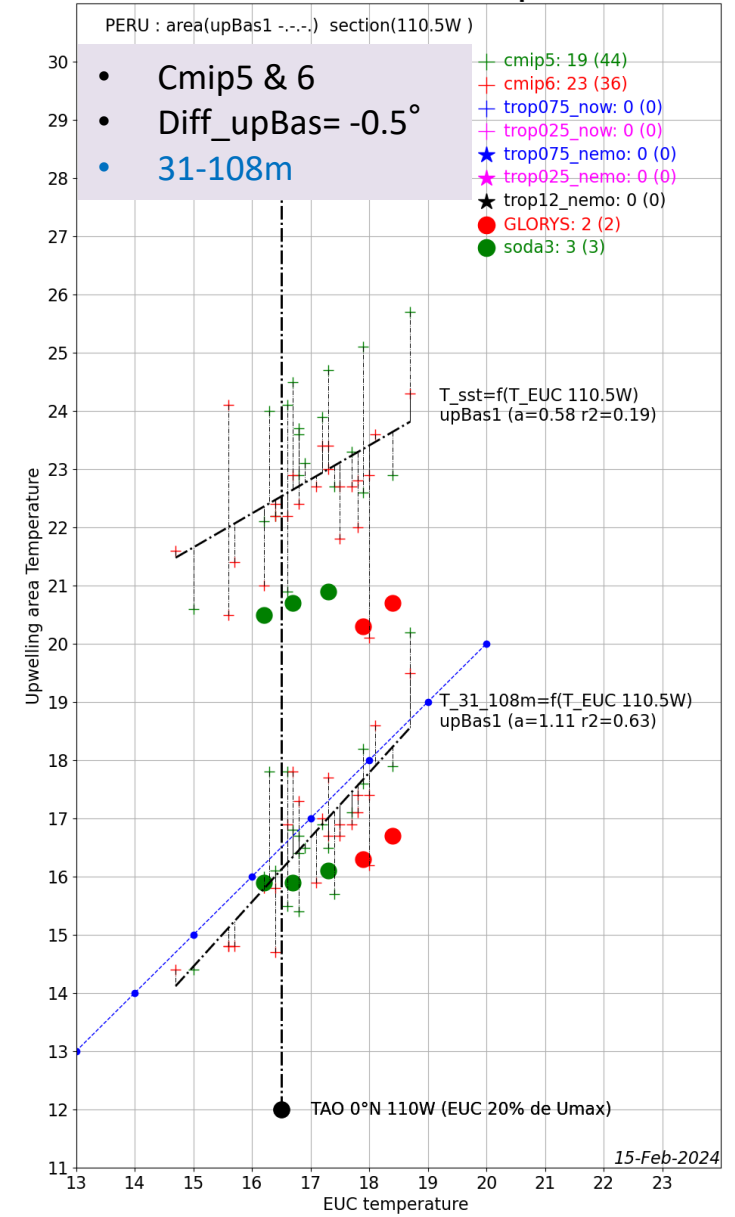
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



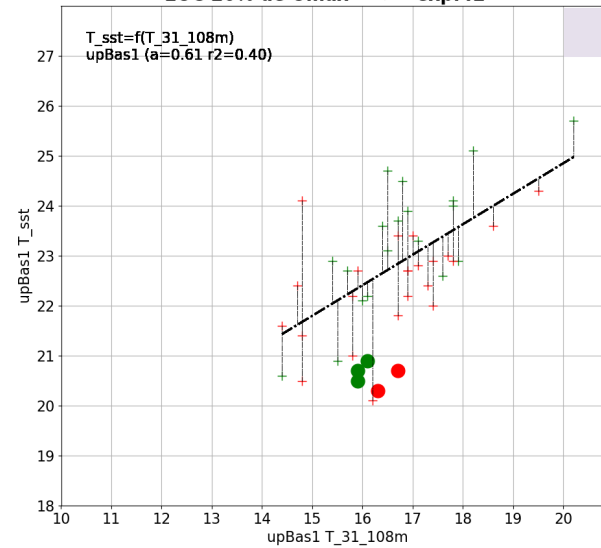
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



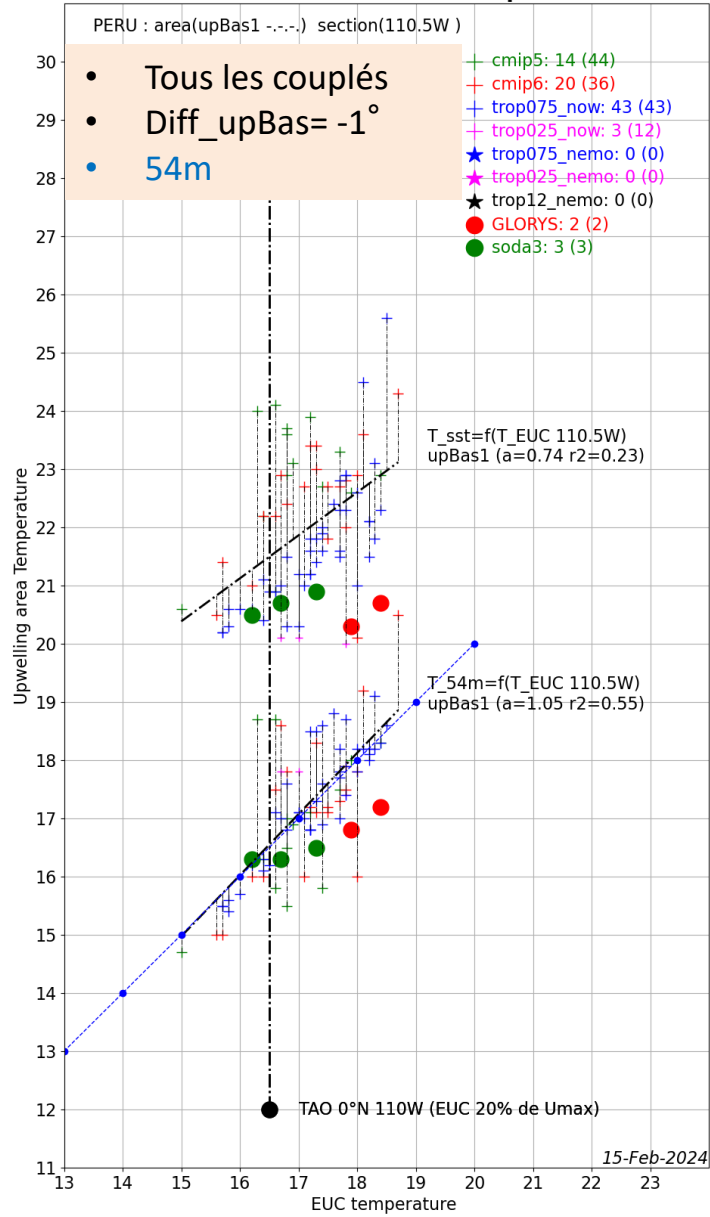
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



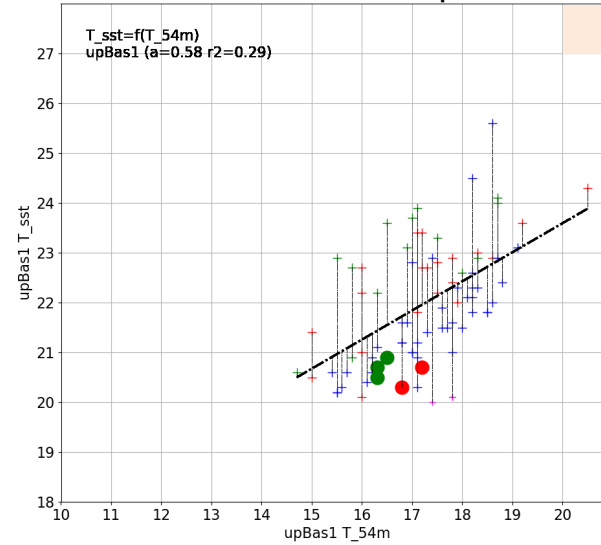
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



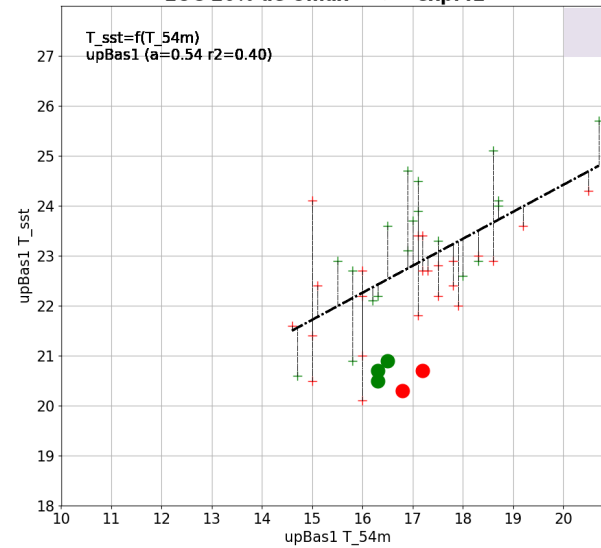
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



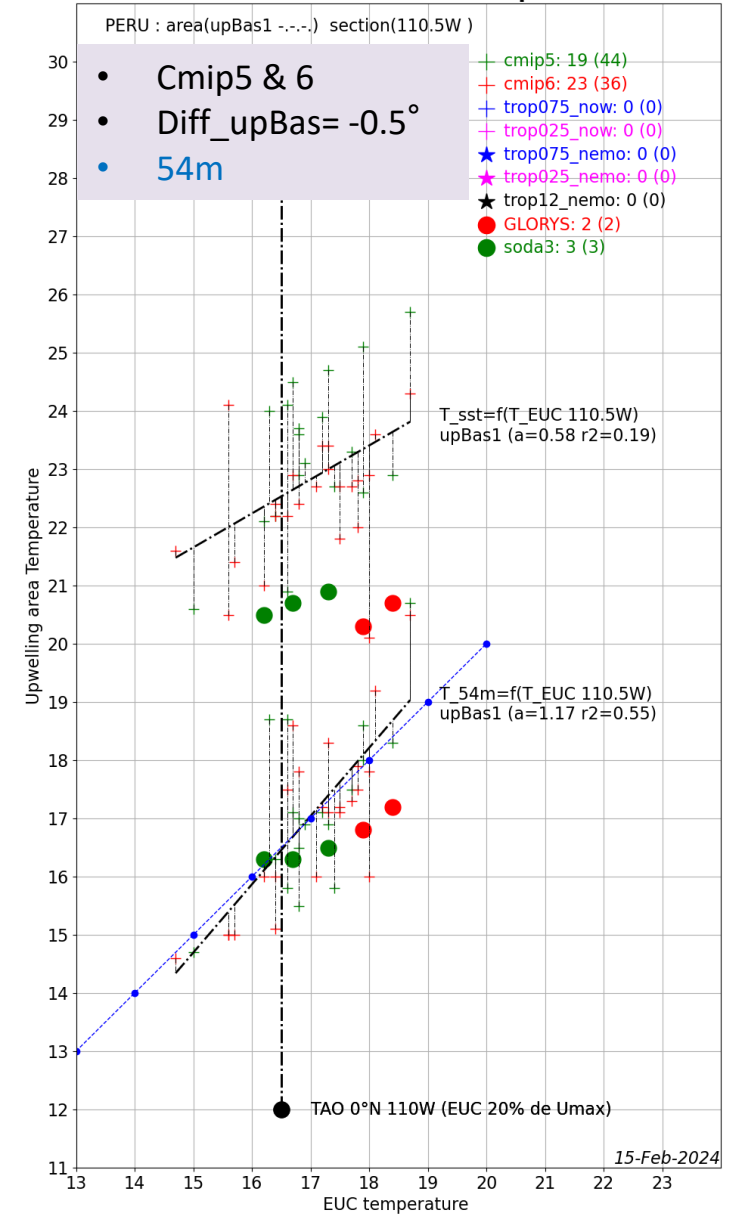
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



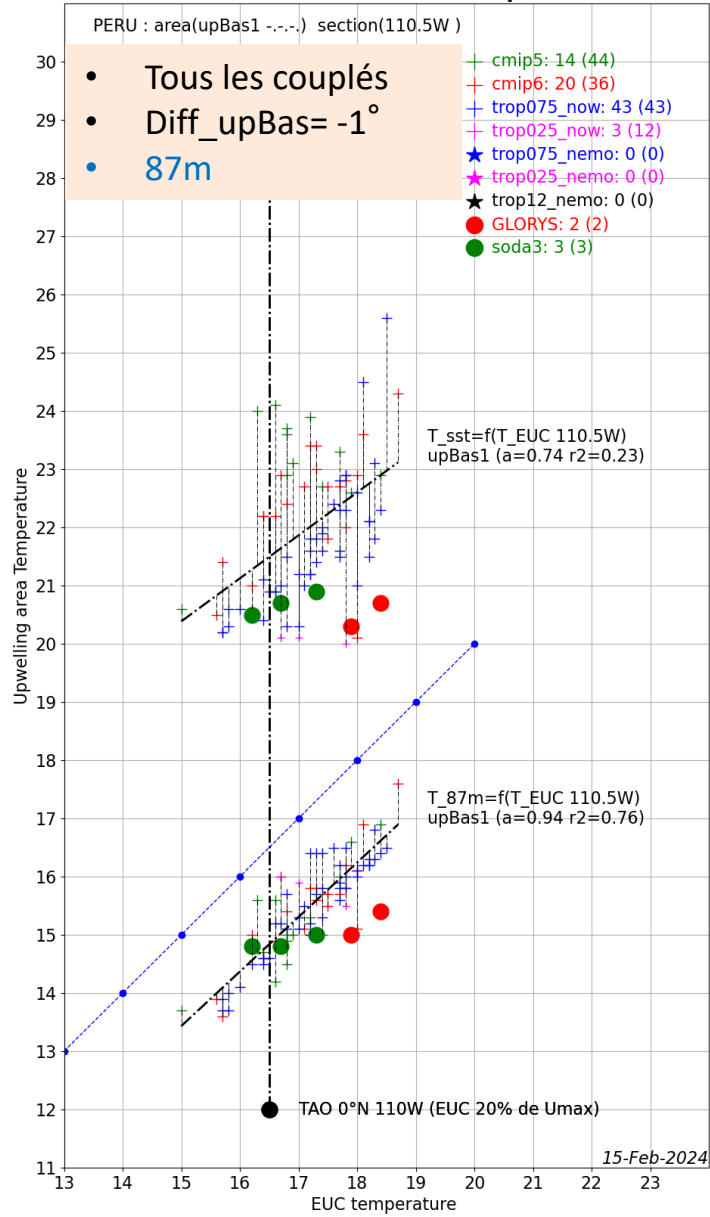
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



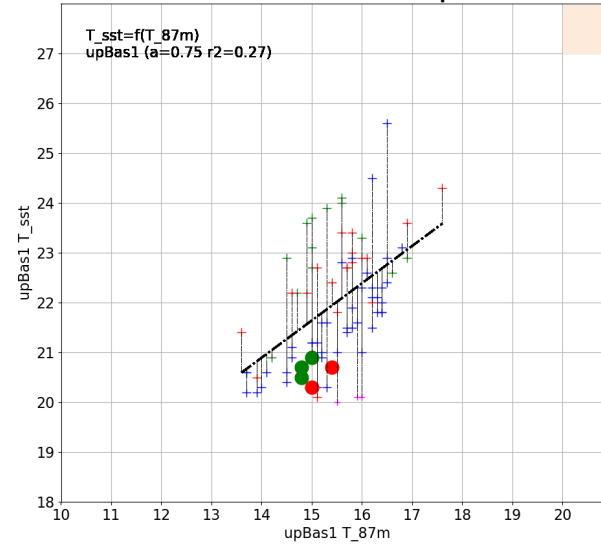
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



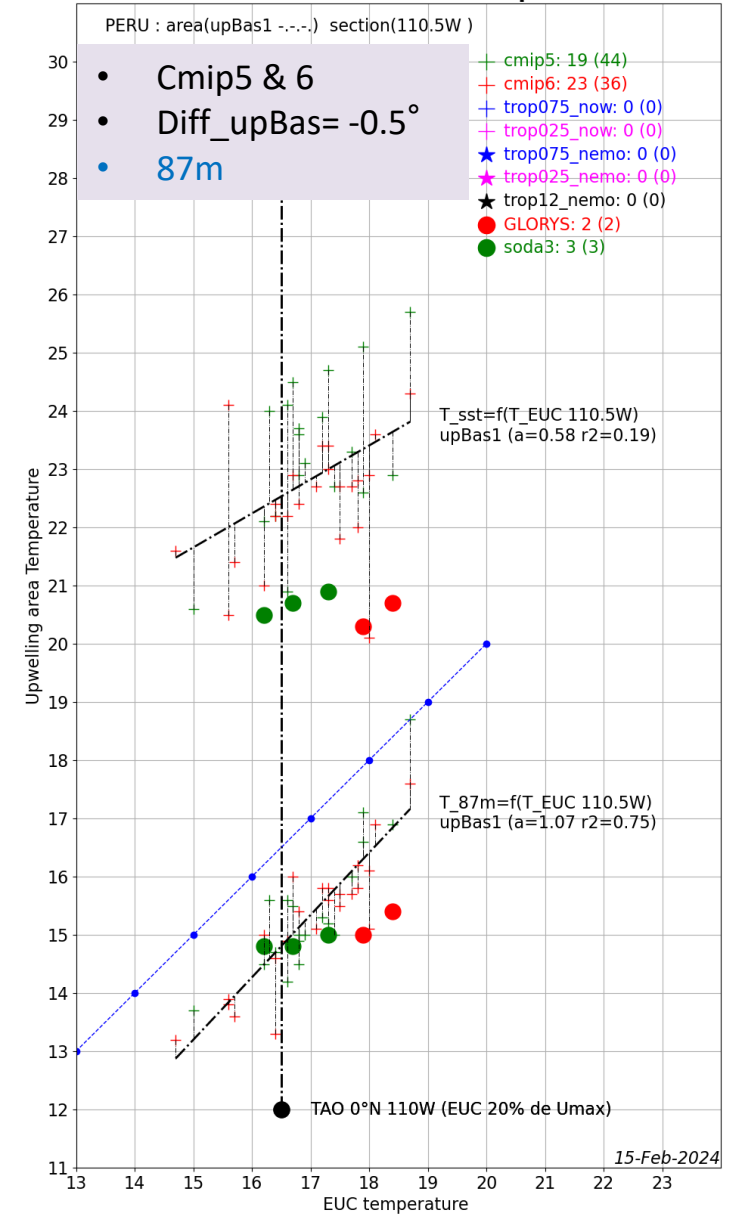
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



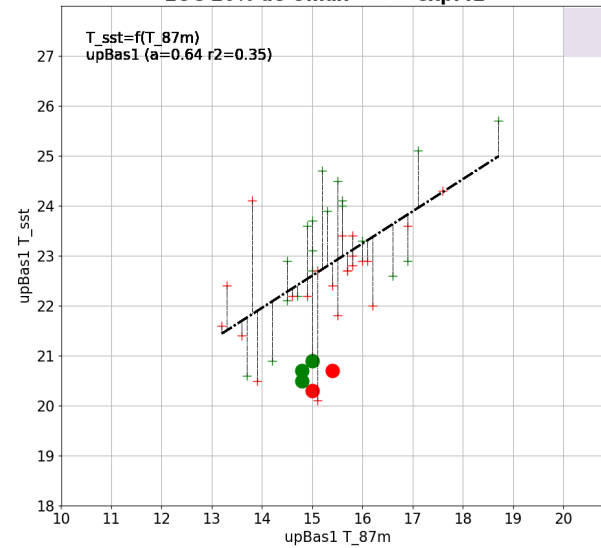
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



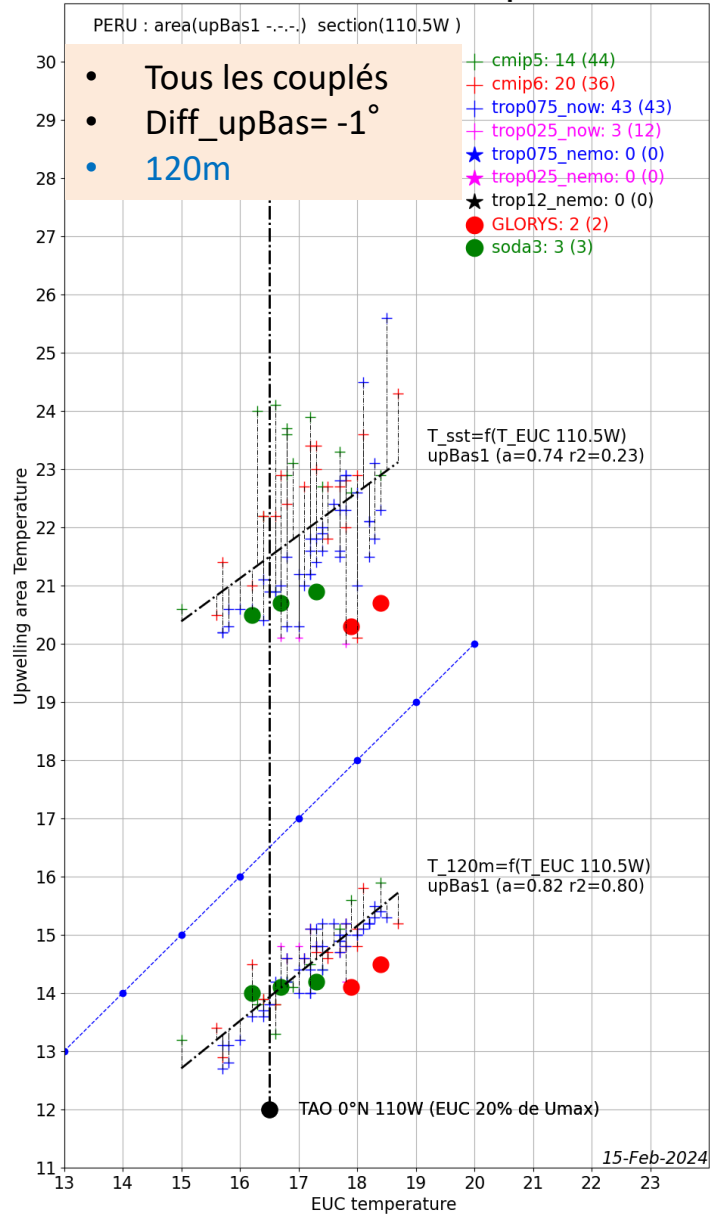
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



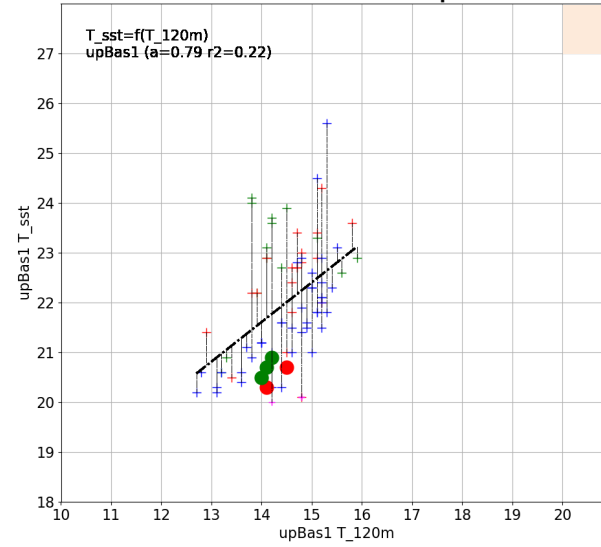
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



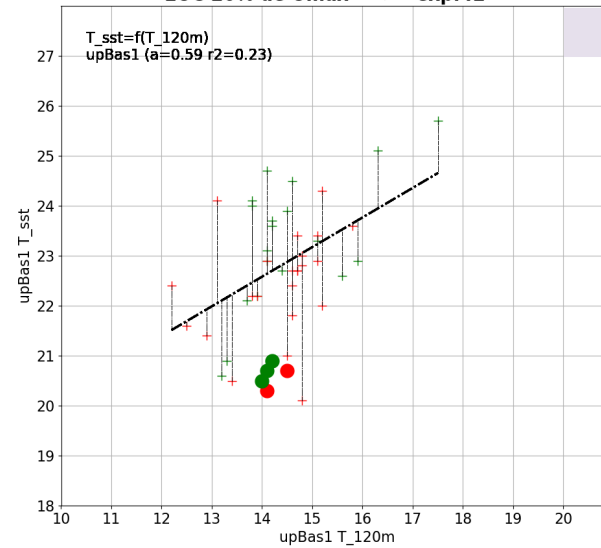
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



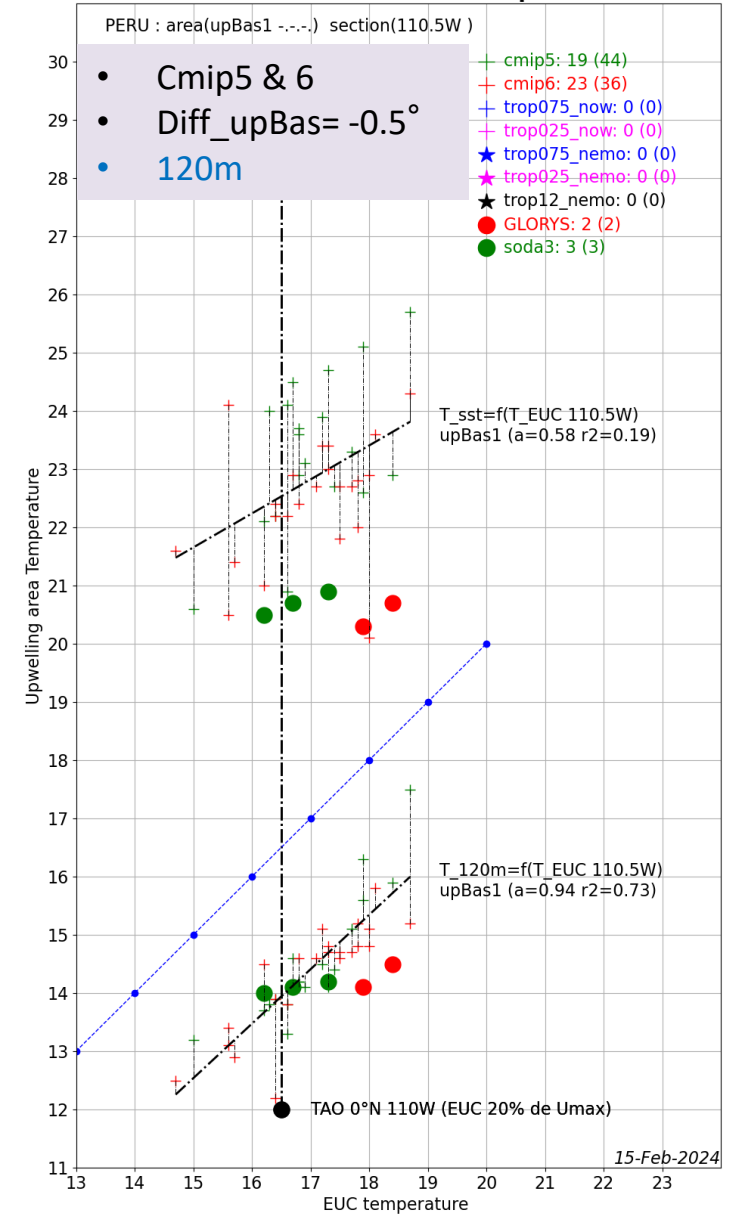
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



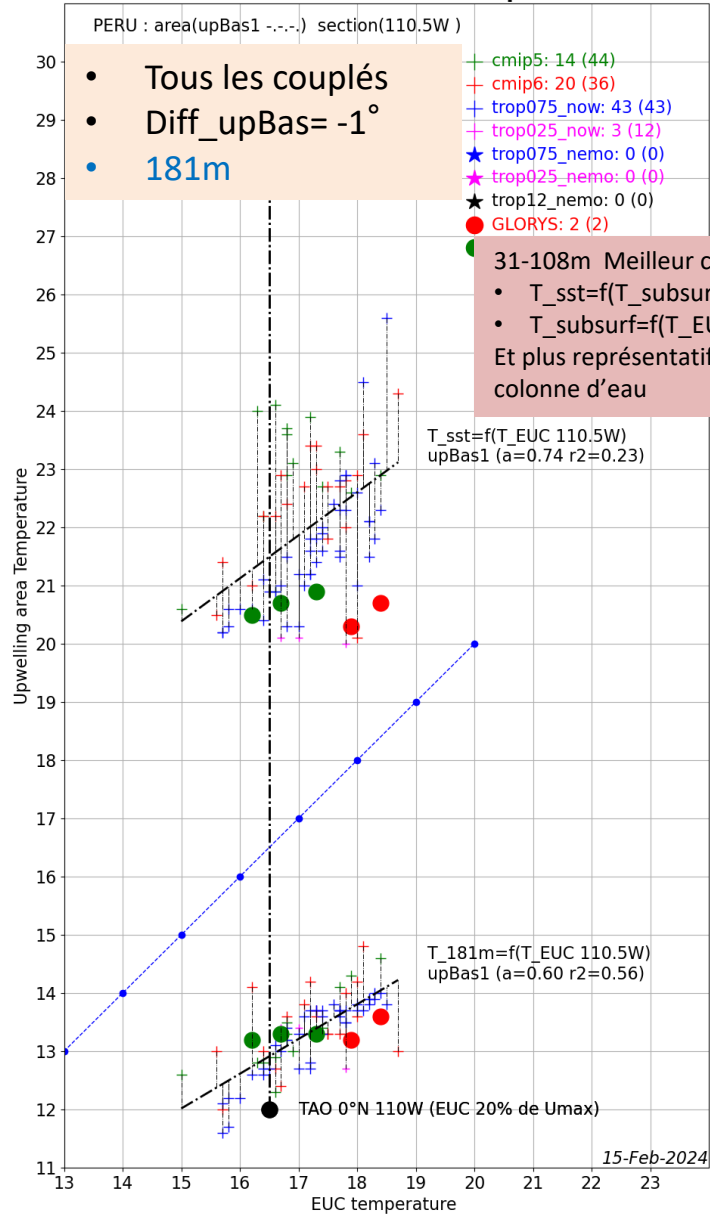
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



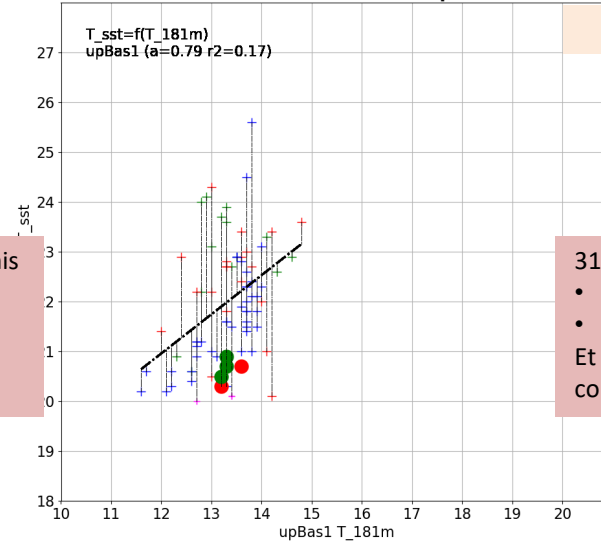
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



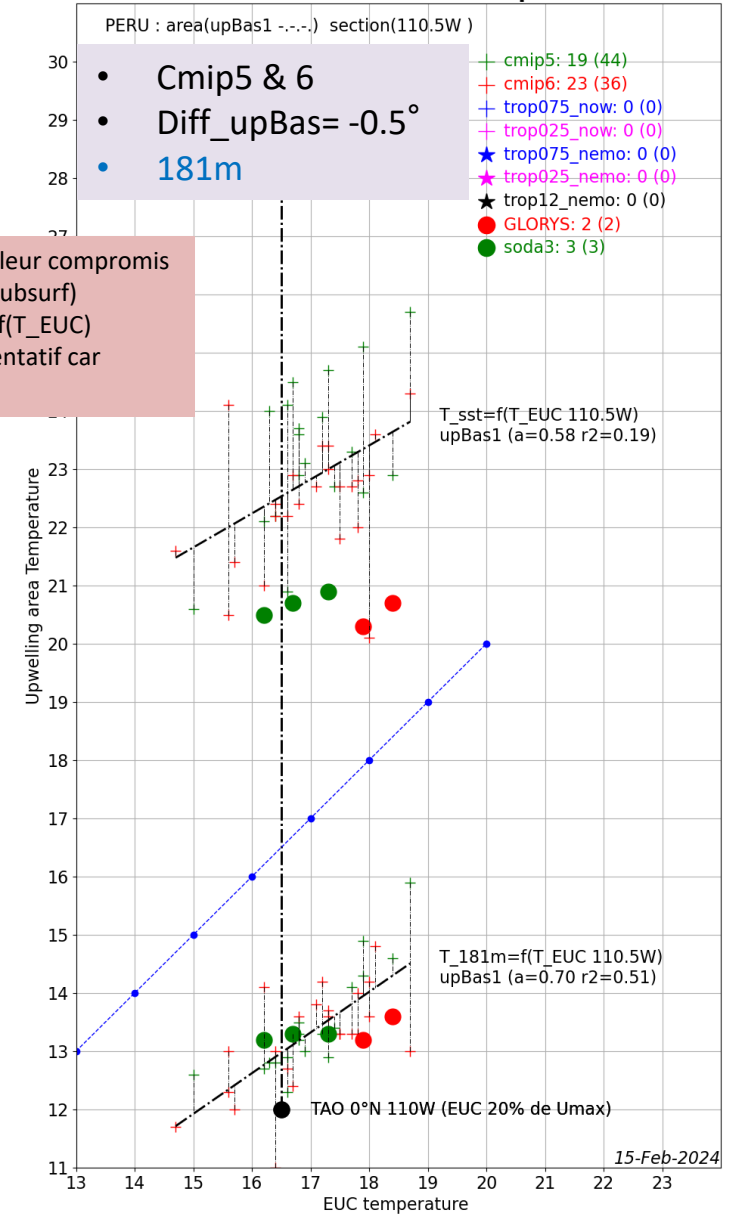
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



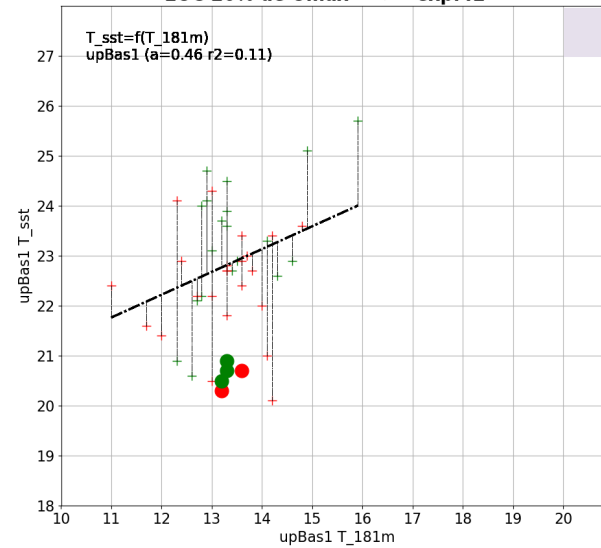
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



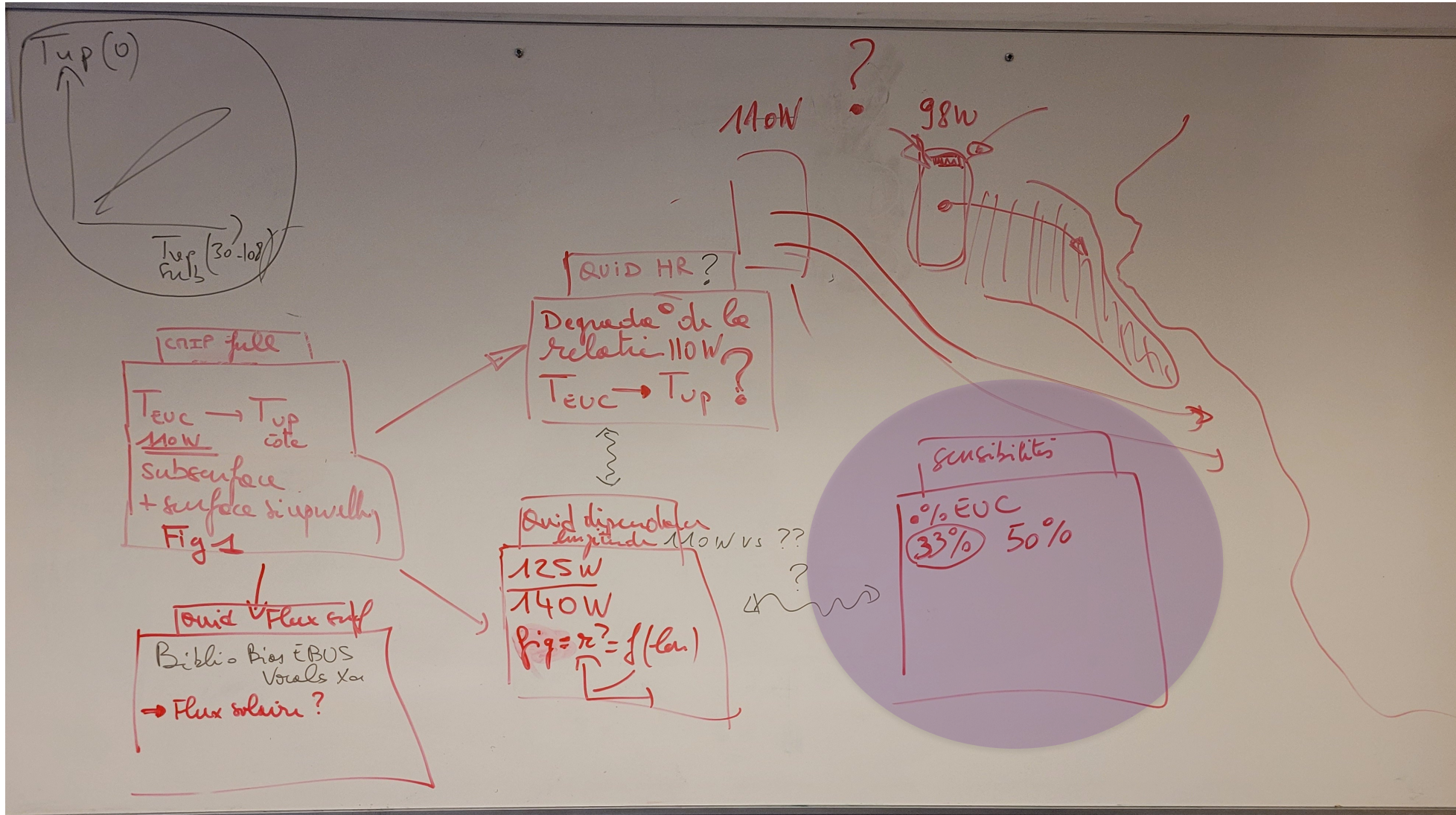
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



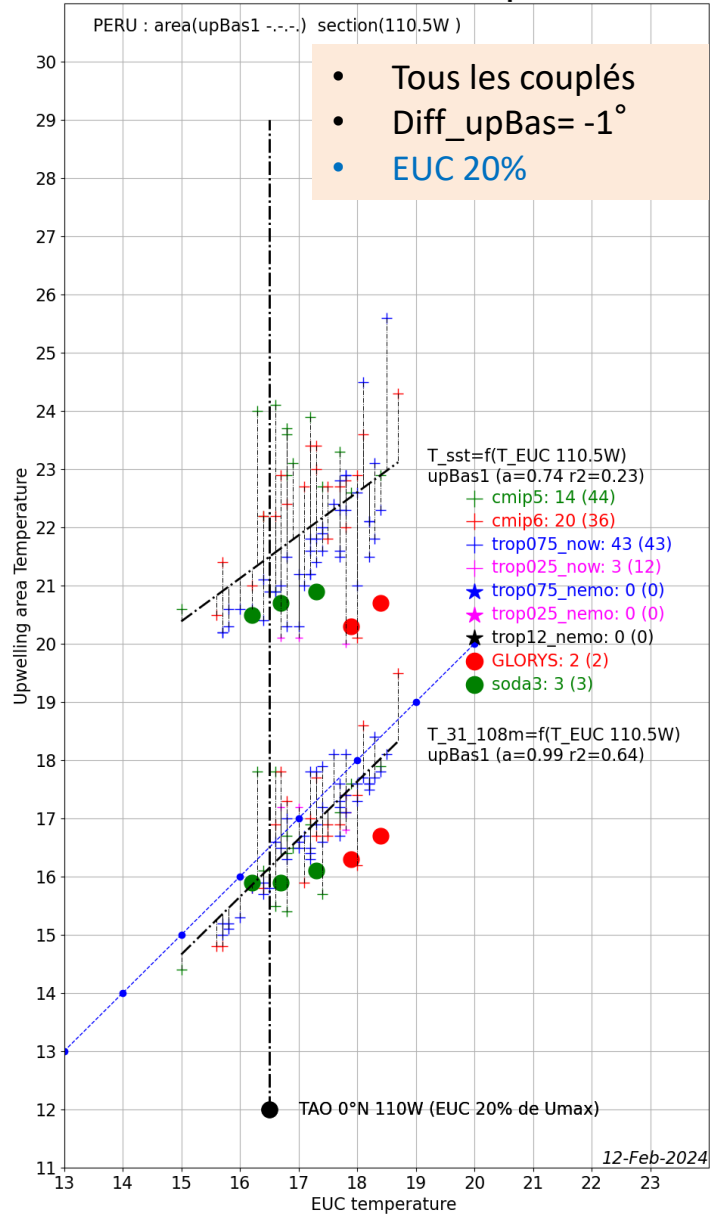
$T_{up} = f(T_{EUC}, 110W, 20\%, 31_{-108}m)$: EUC 20% / 33% / 66% / uo Max



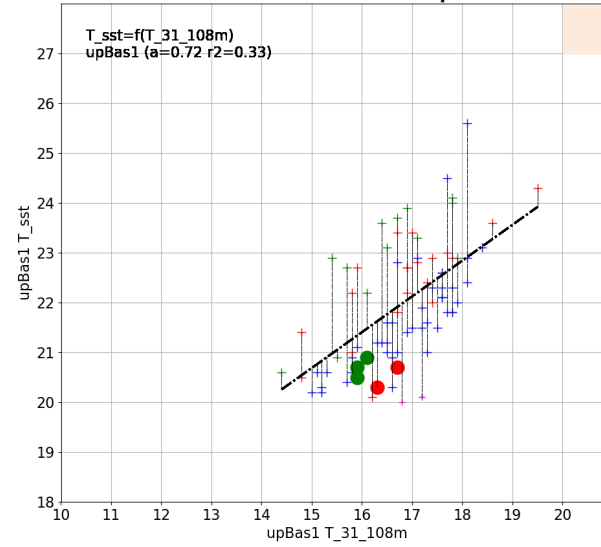
$T_{up}=f(T_{EUC}, 110W, 20\%, 31_{108m})$: EUC 20% / 33% / 66% / uo Max

- Tous les couplés / Diff_upBas= -1°
- C mip5 & 6 / Diff_upBas= -0.5°
- Compare EUC 20% / 33% / 66% / uo max

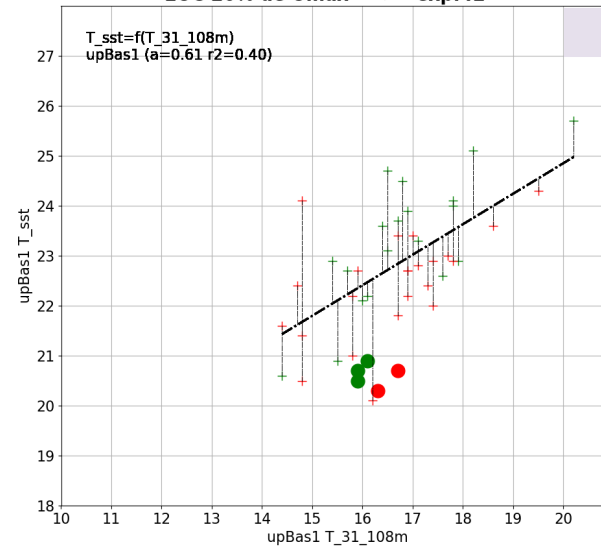
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



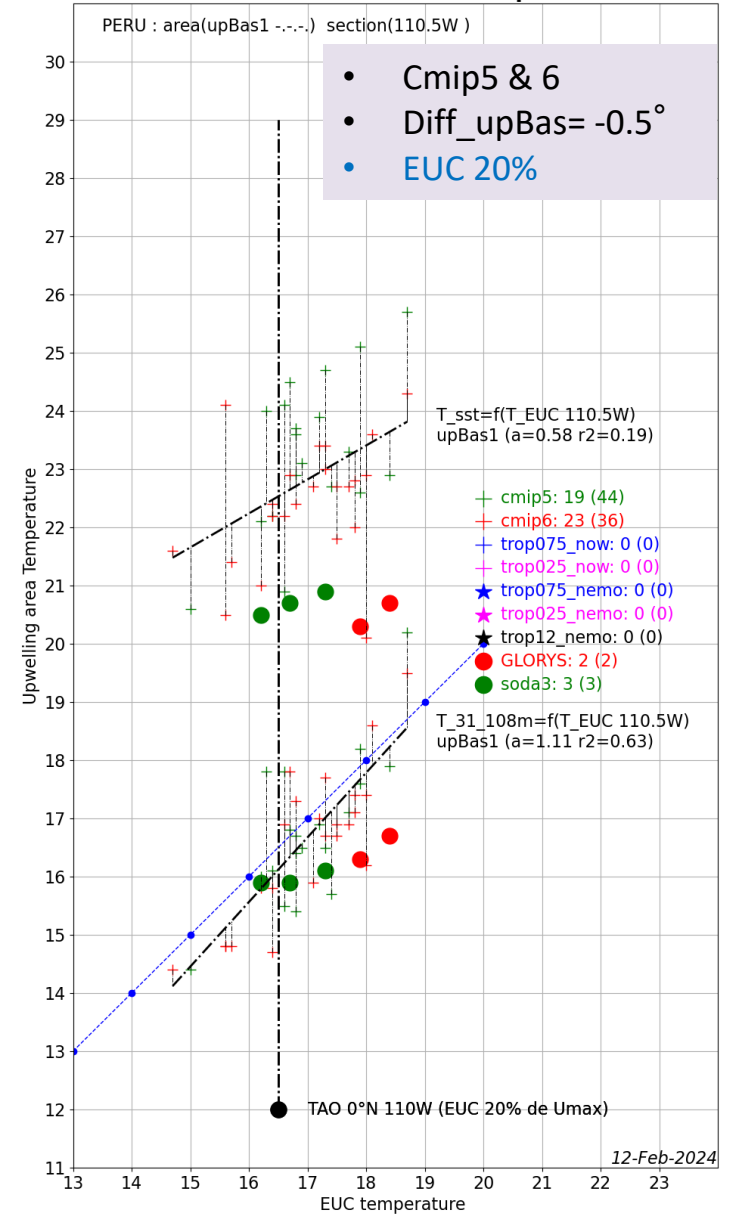
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



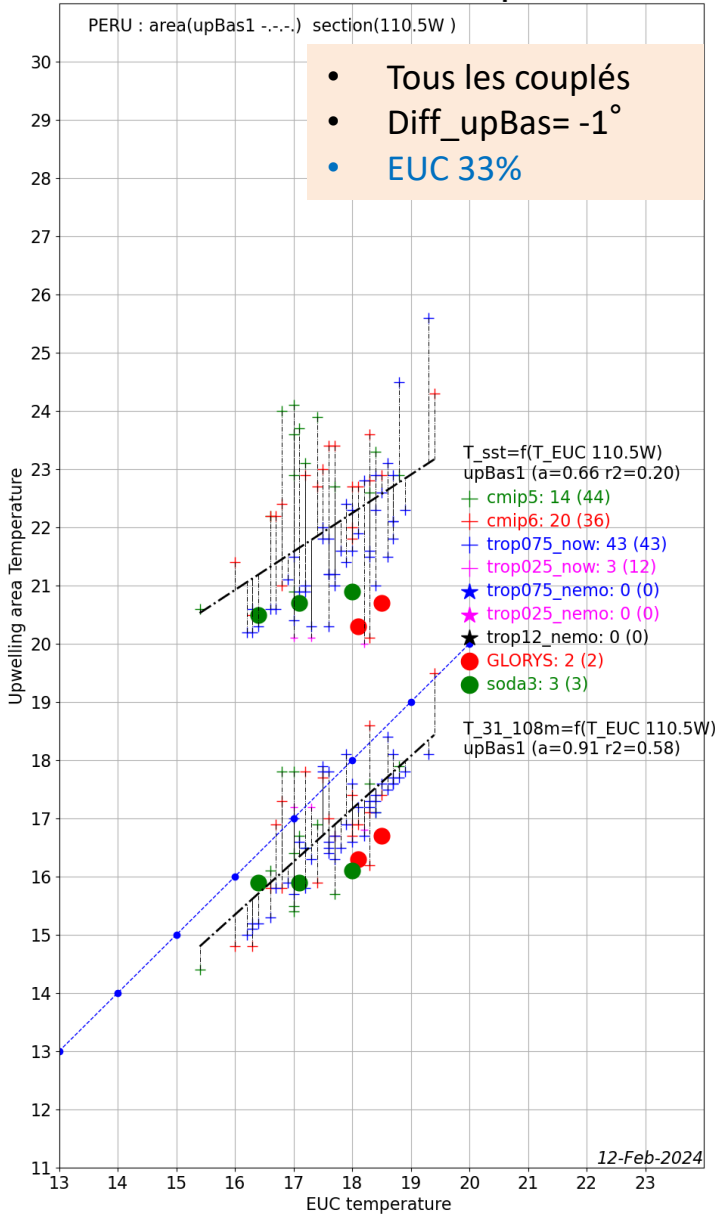
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



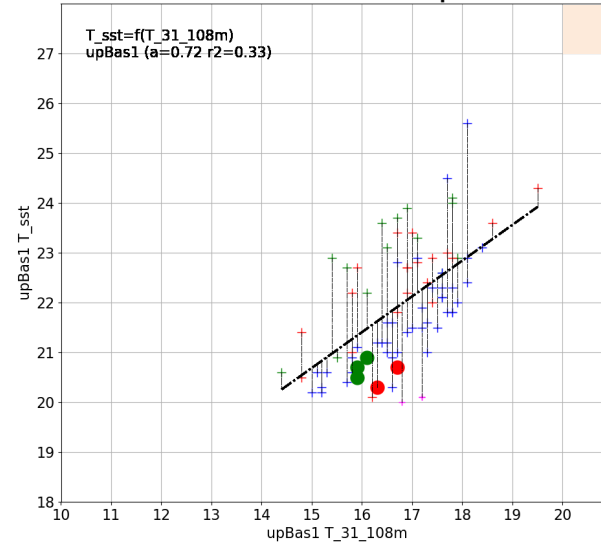
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



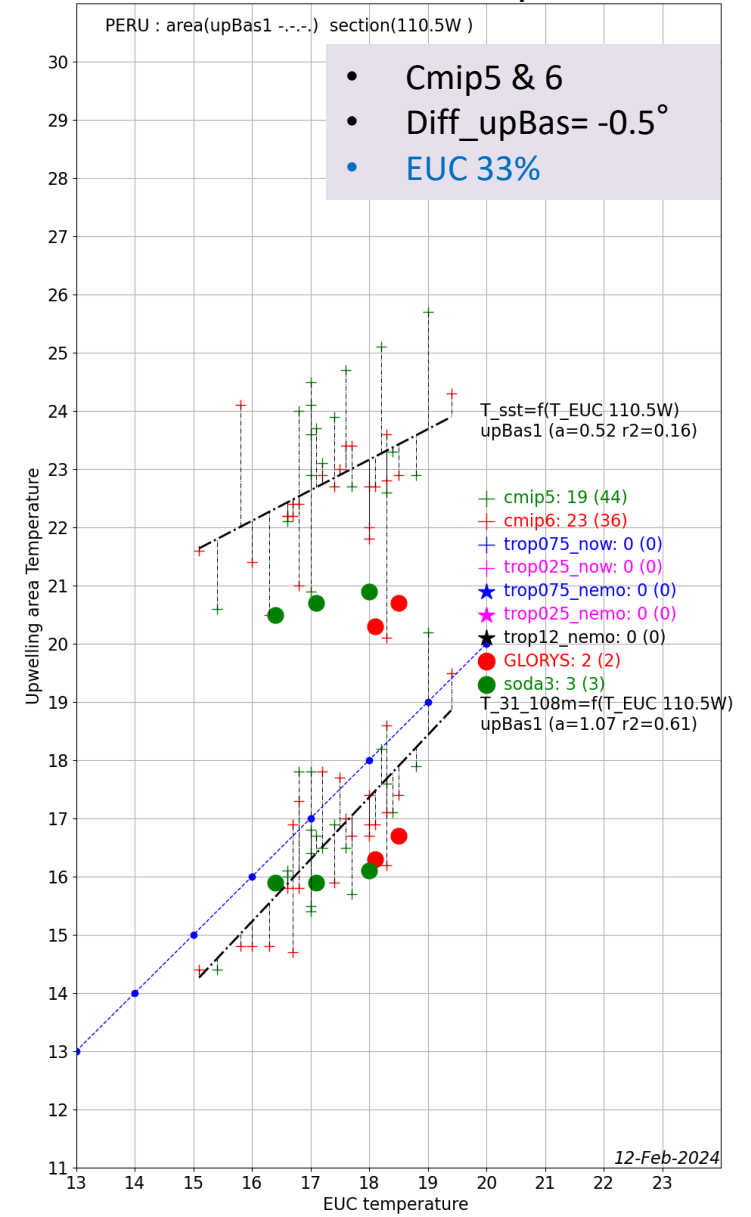
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 33% de Umax => exp:80



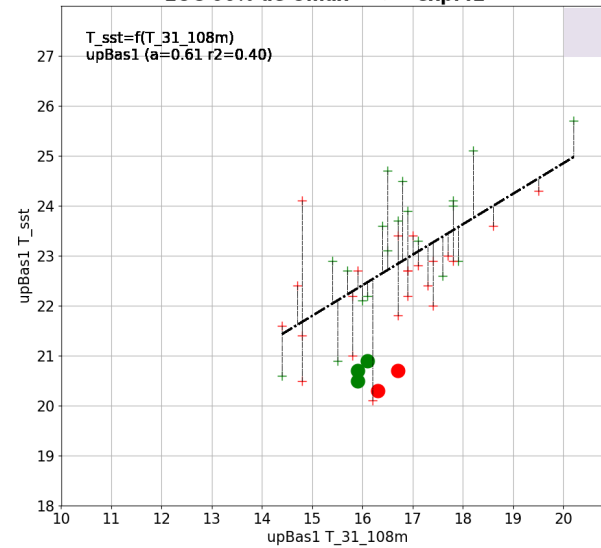
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 33% de Umax => exp:80



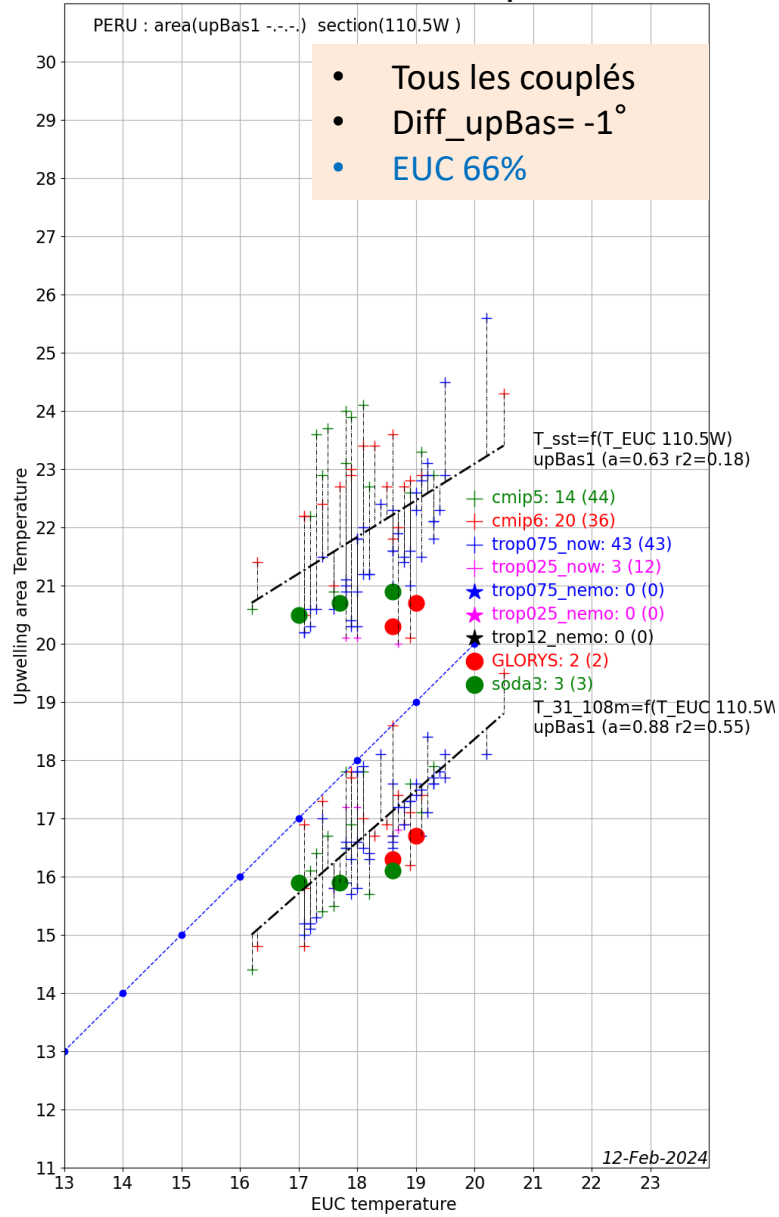
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 33% de Umax => exp:42



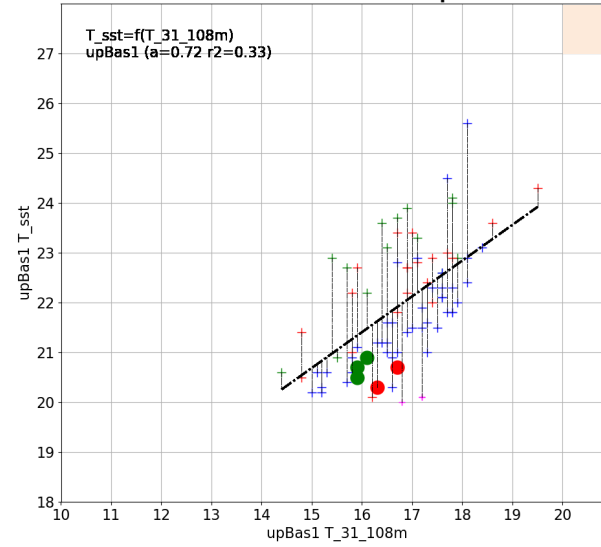
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 66% de Umax => exp:42



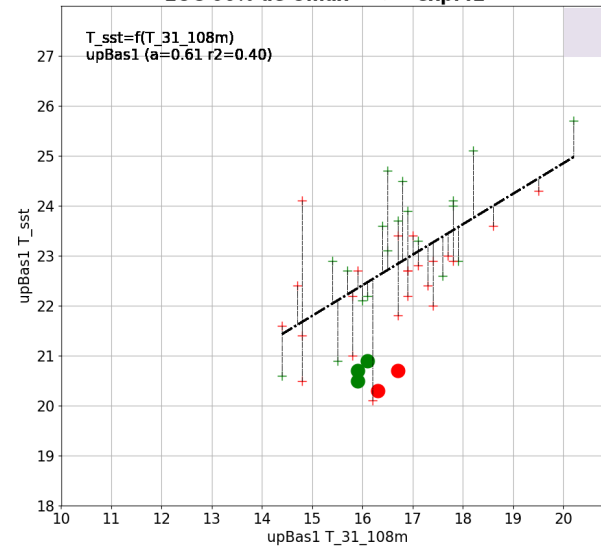
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 66% de Umax => exp:80



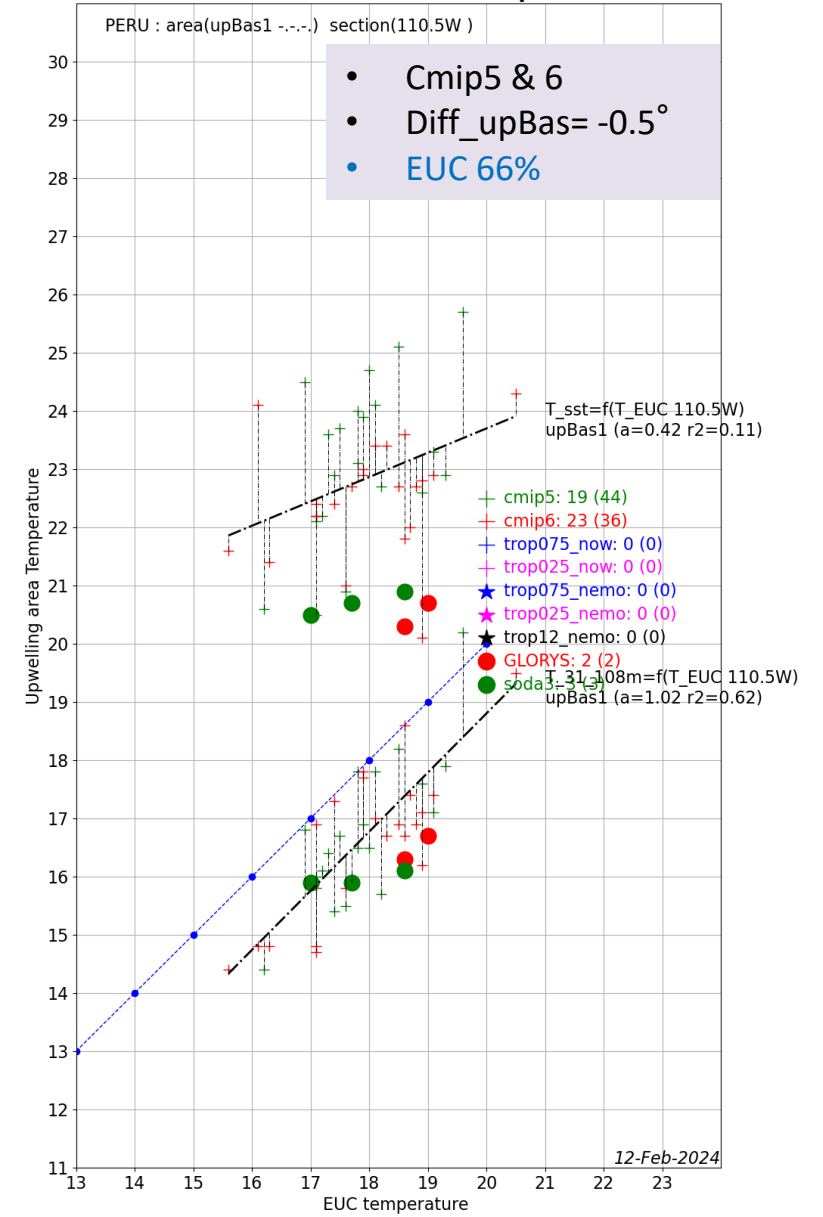
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 66% de Umax => exp:80



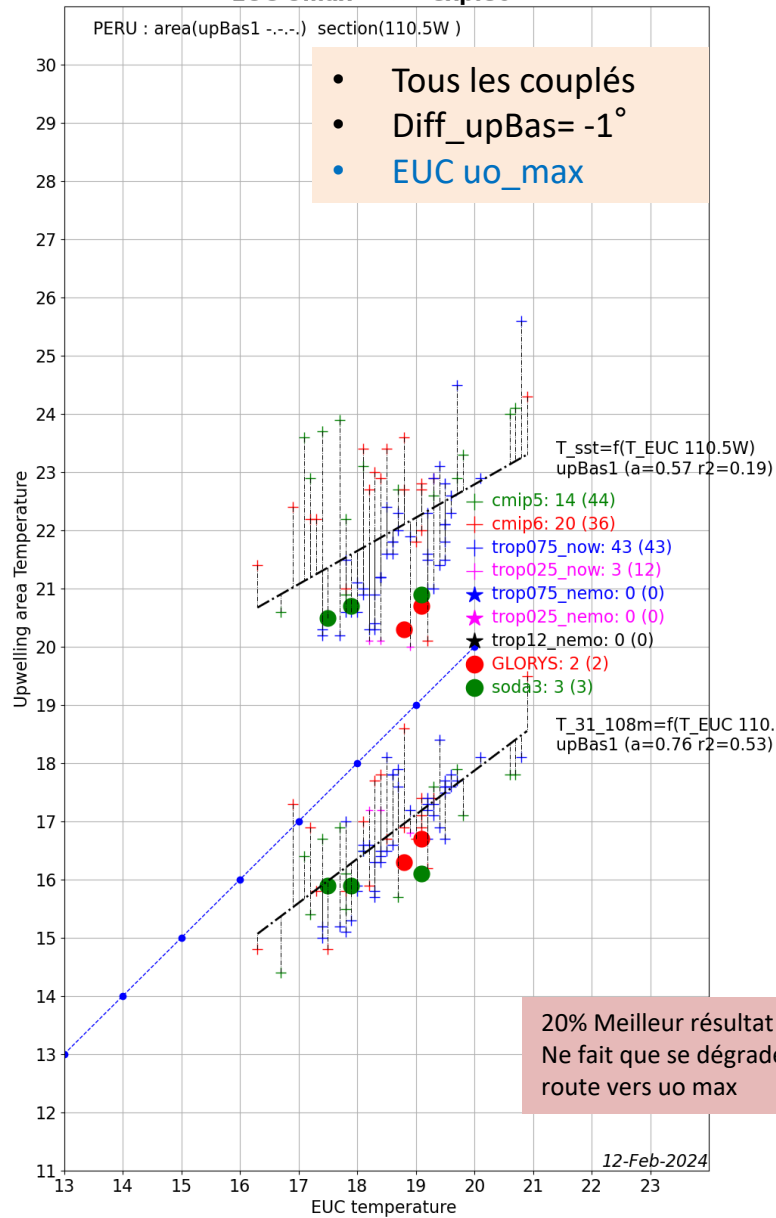
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 66% de Umax => exp:42



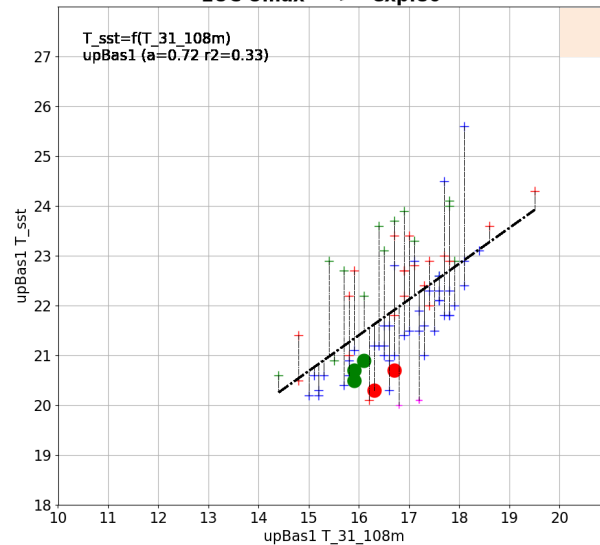
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 66% de Umax => exp:42



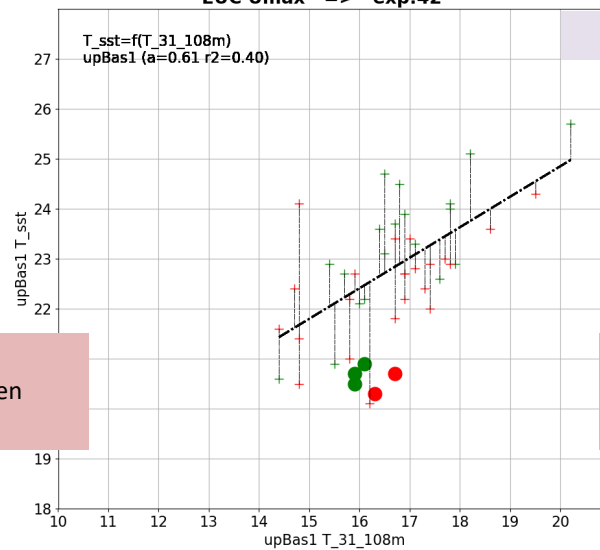
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC Umax => exp:80



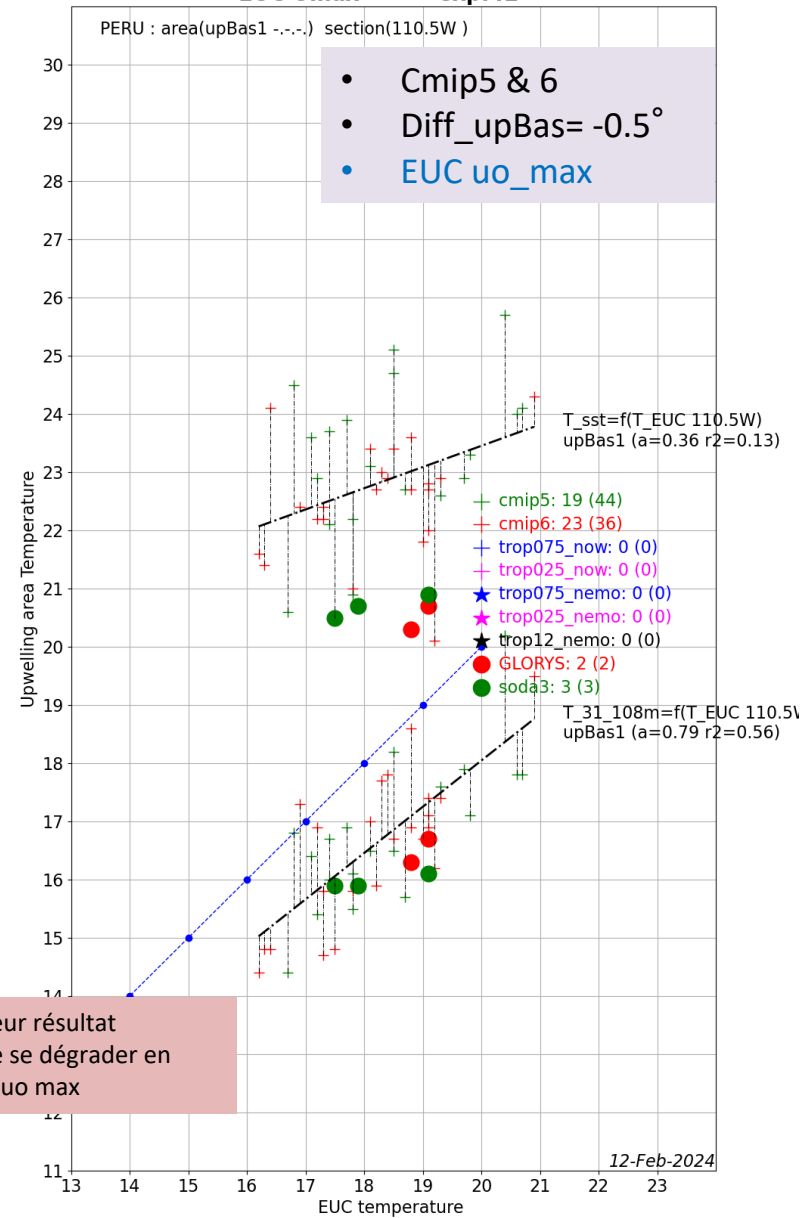
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC Umax => exp:80



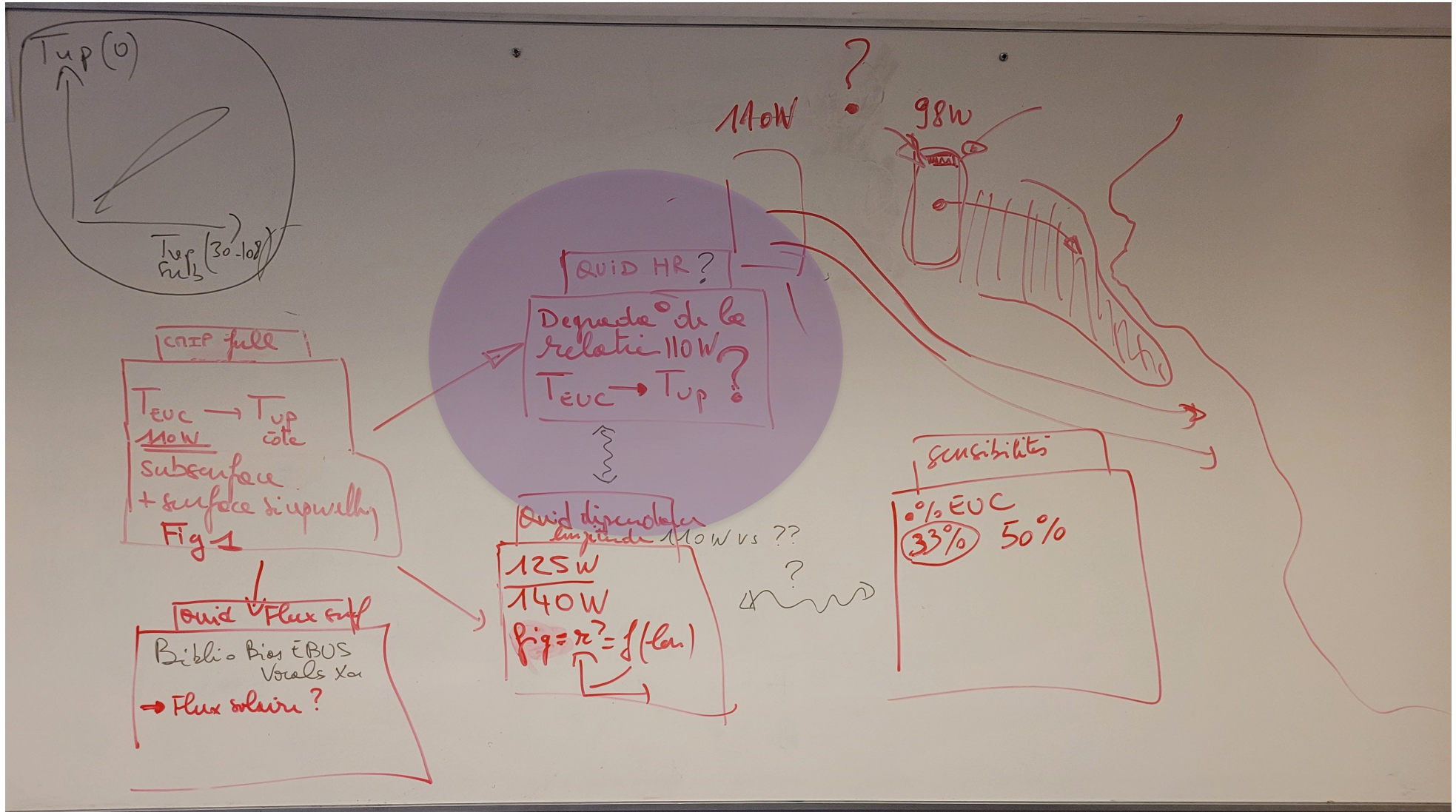
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC Umax => exp:42



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC Umax => exp:42



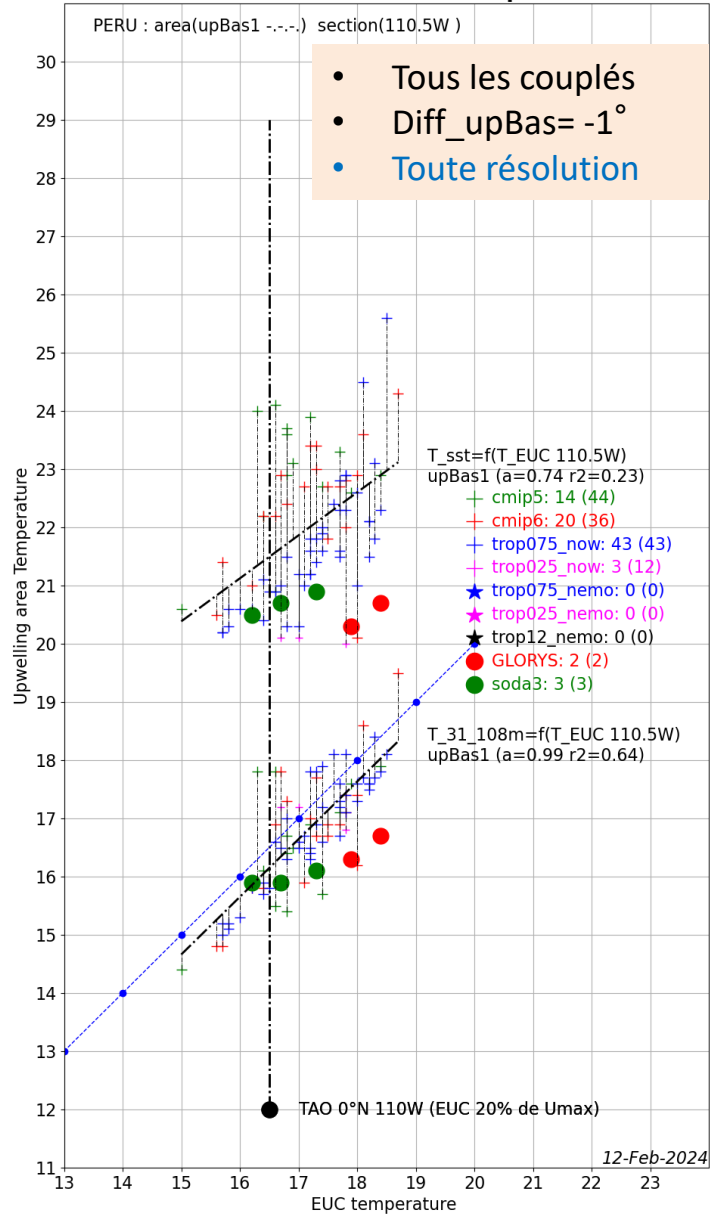
$T_{up} = f(T_{EUC}, 110W, 20\%, 31_{-108m})$: dy False / ≥ 0.6



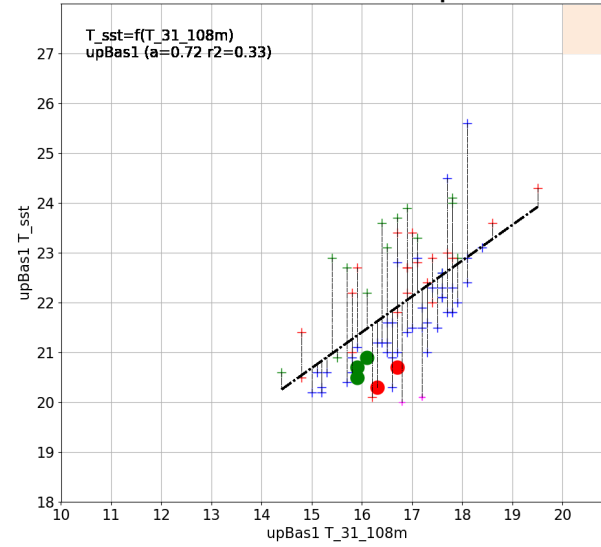
$T_{up}=f(T_{EUC}, 110W, 20\%, 31_{-}108m) : dy \text{ False} / \geq 0.6$

- Tous les couplés / Diff_upBas= -1°
- C mip5 & 6 / Diff_upBas= -0.5°
- Compare dy False / ≥ 0.6

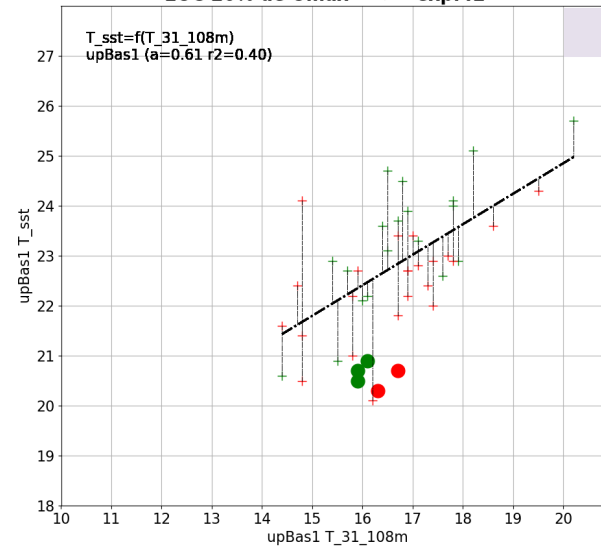
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



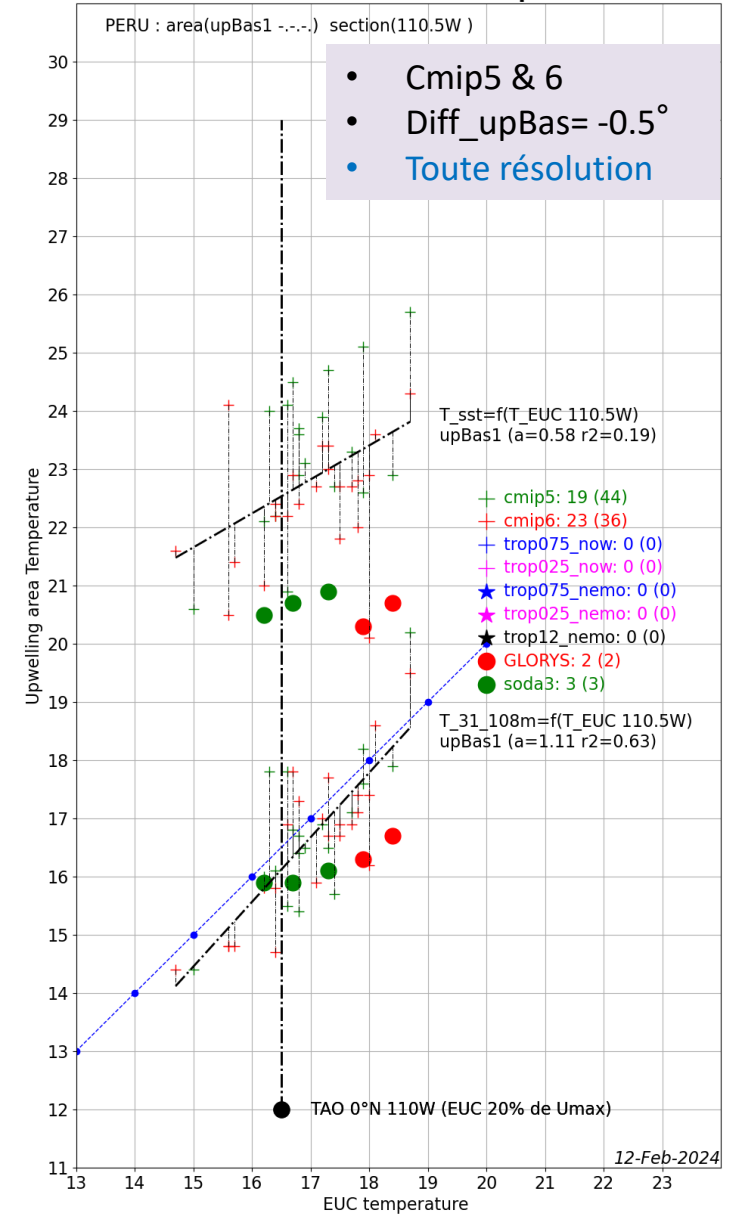
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



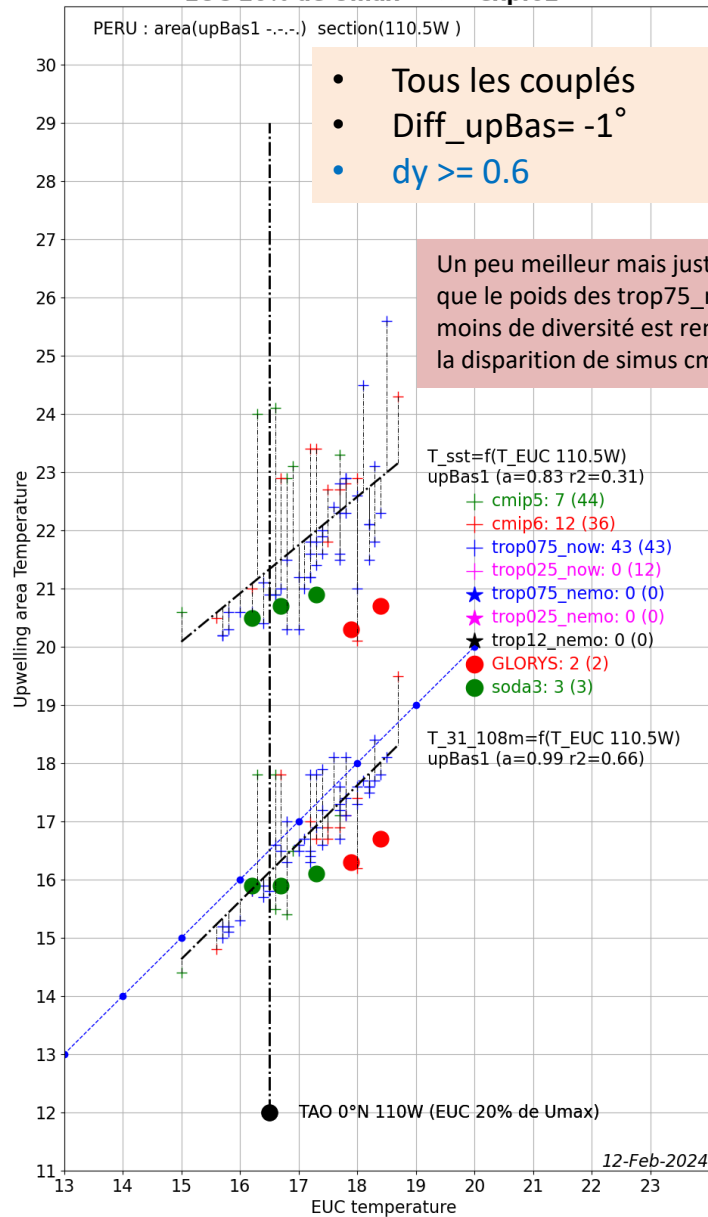
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



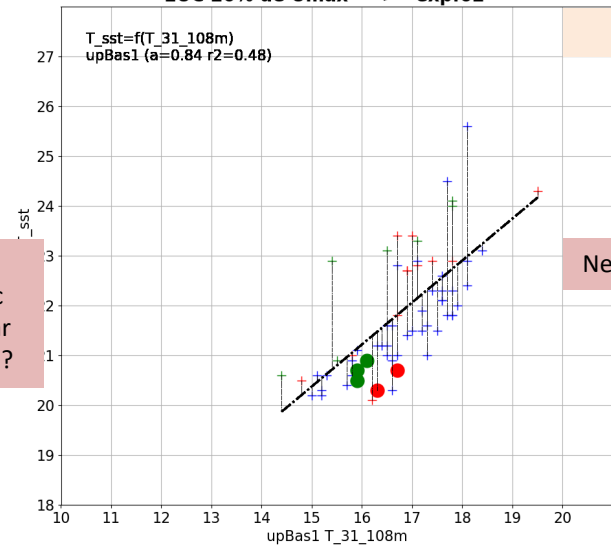
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0° (dx >= 0.0 dy >= 0.6)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:62

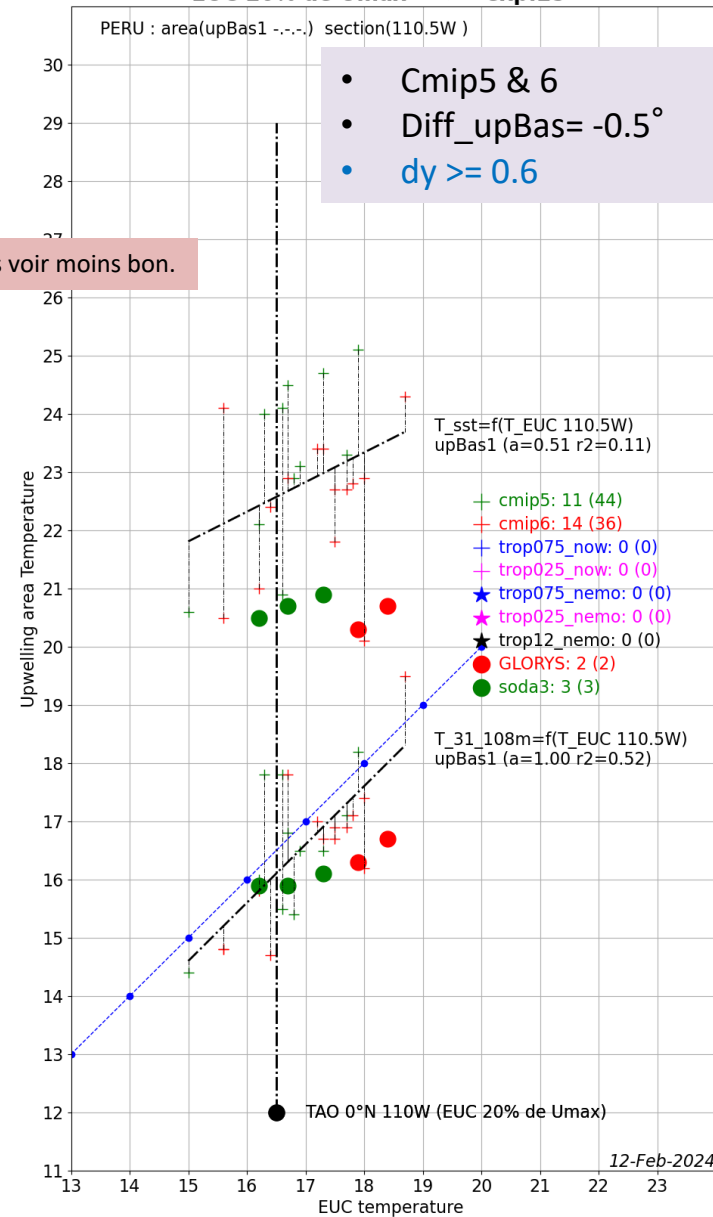


diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0° (dx >= 0.0 dy >= 0.6)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:62

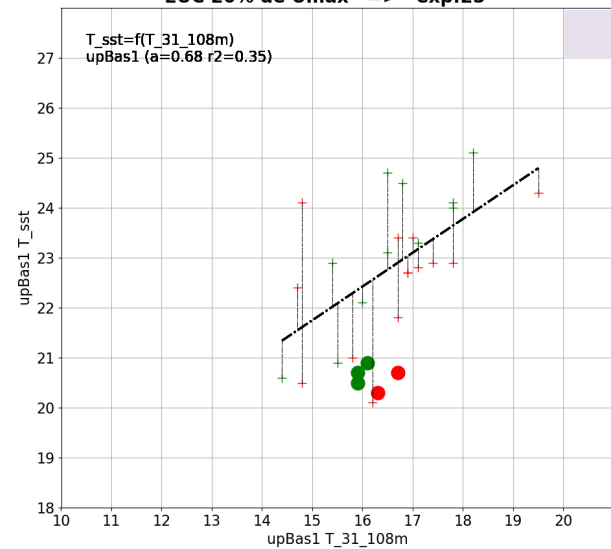


Ne change pas voir moins bon.

diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5° (dx >= 0.0 dy >= 0.6)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:25

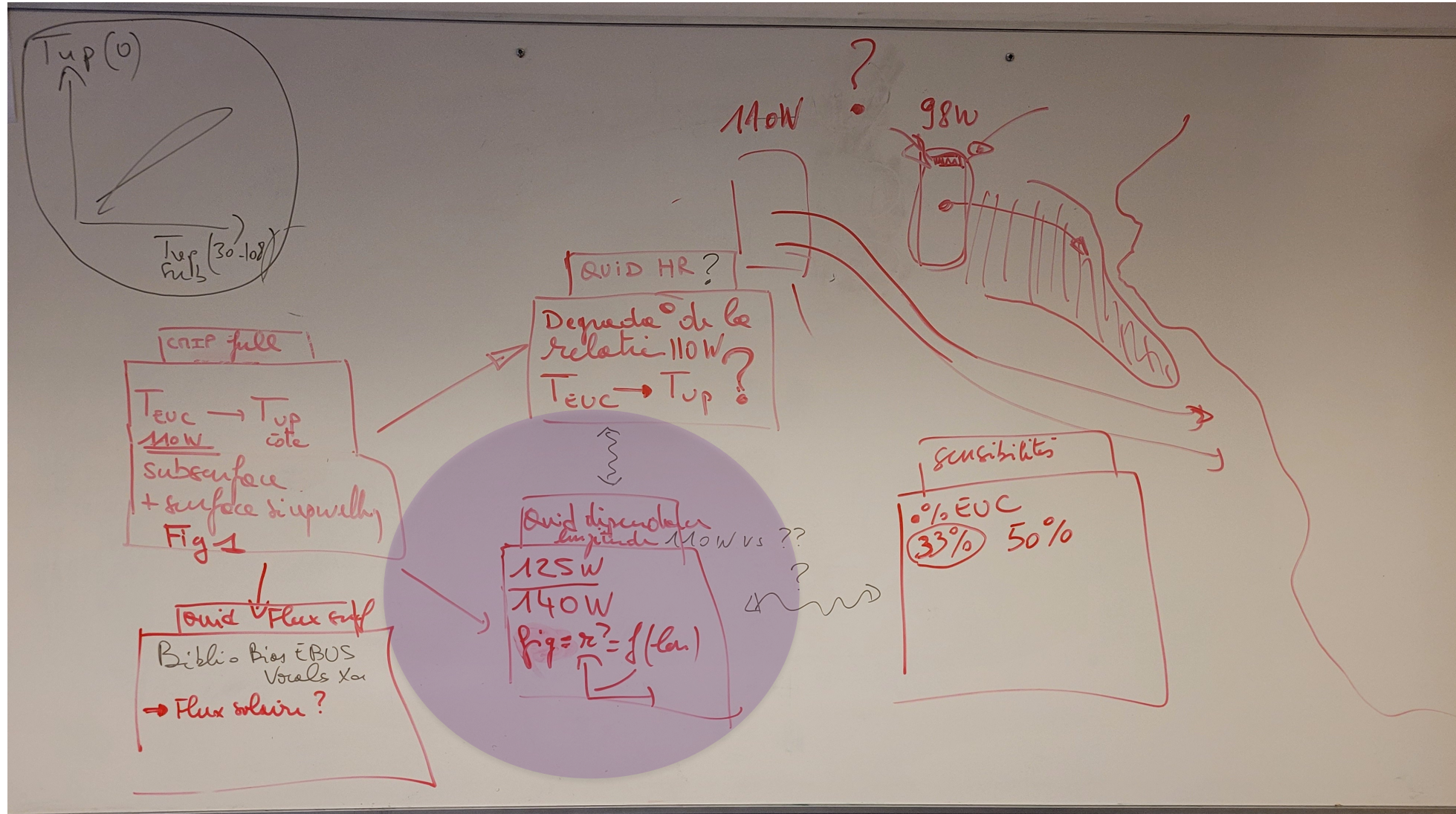


diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5° (dx >= 0.0 dy >= 0.6)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:25



Enlever les simus HR (dy >= 0.6) n'a rien de concluant. La HR ne perturbe pas la relation T_up=f(T_EUC) comme on l'espérait?

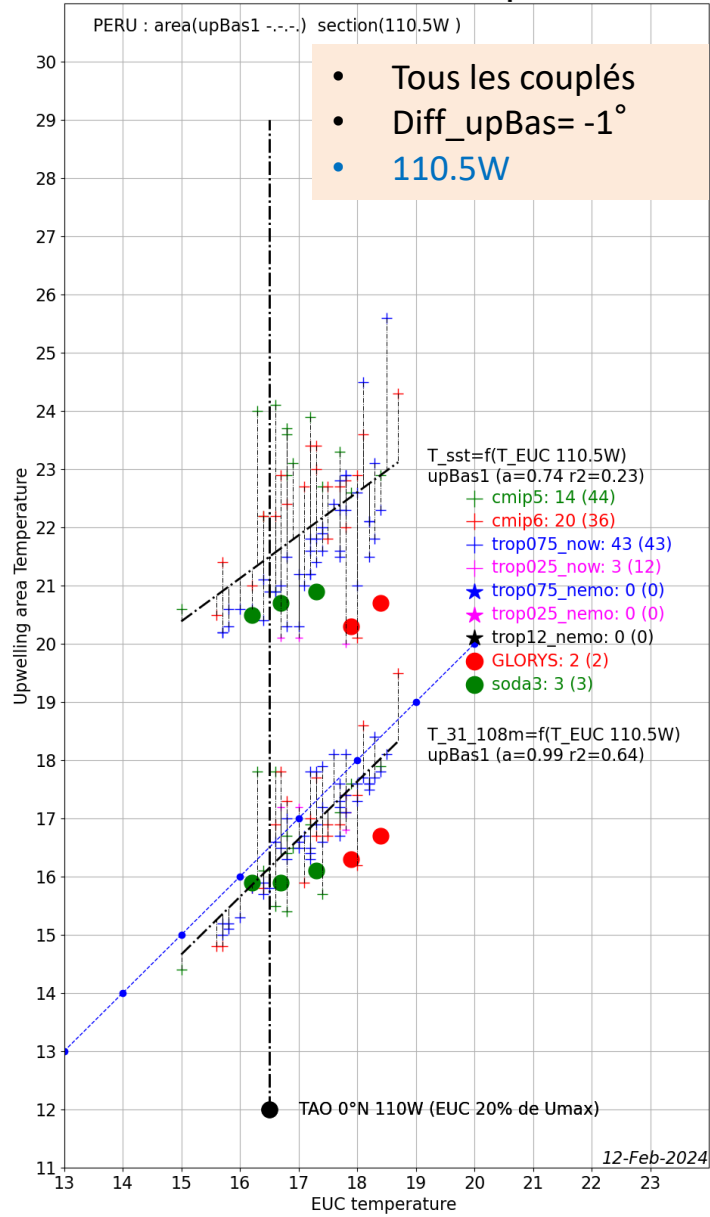
$T_{up} = f(T_{EUC}, 110W, 20\%, 31_{-108}m) : 85W, 98.5W, 110.5W, 120.25W, 130W, 140.5W, 170.5W$



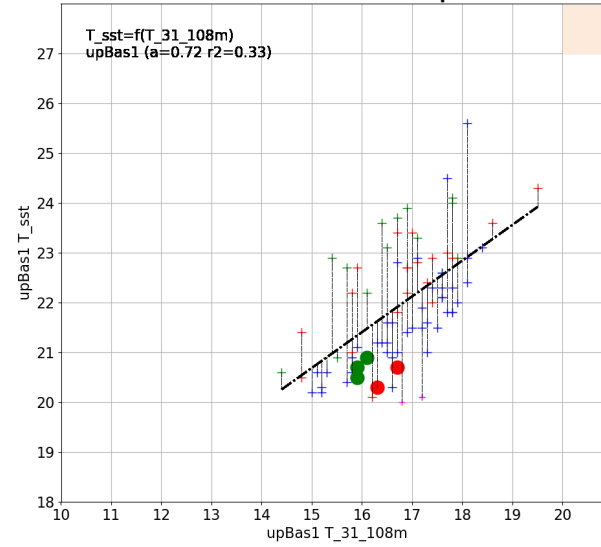
$T_{up}=f(T_{EUC}, 110W, 20\%, 31_{108m})$: 85W, 98.5W, 110.5W, 120.25W, 130W, 140.5W, 170.5W

- Tous les couplés / Diff_upBas= -1°
- C mip5 & 6 / Diff_upBas= -0.5°
- 85W, 98.5W, 110.5W, 120.25W, 130W, 140.5W, 170.5W

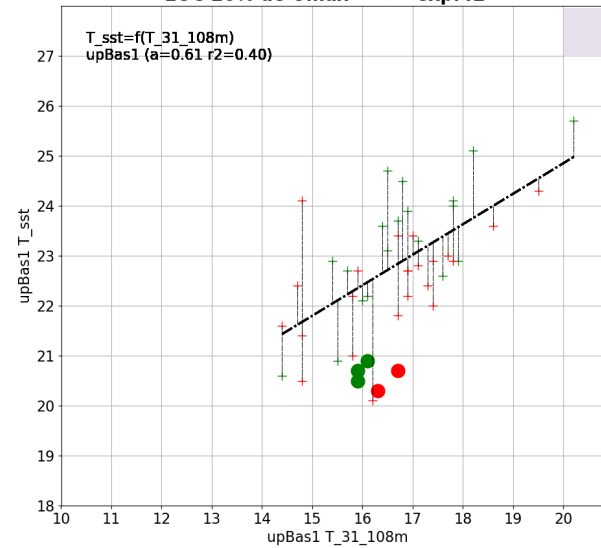
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



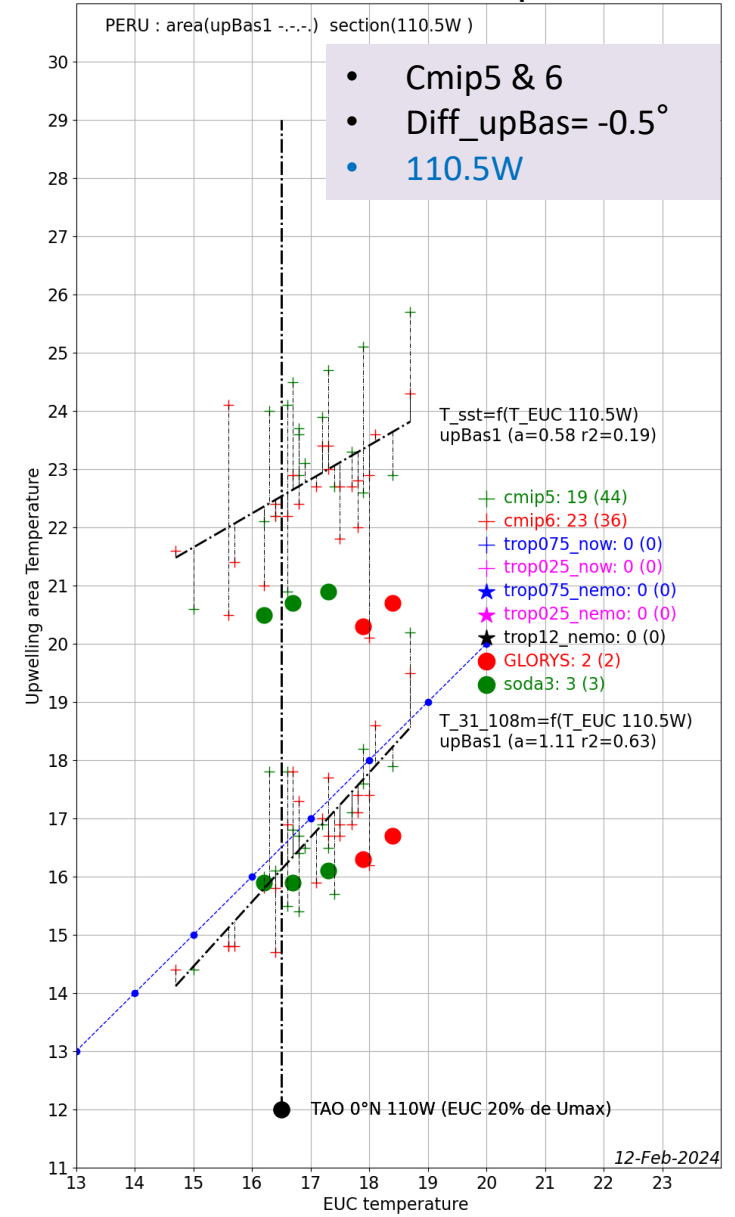
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



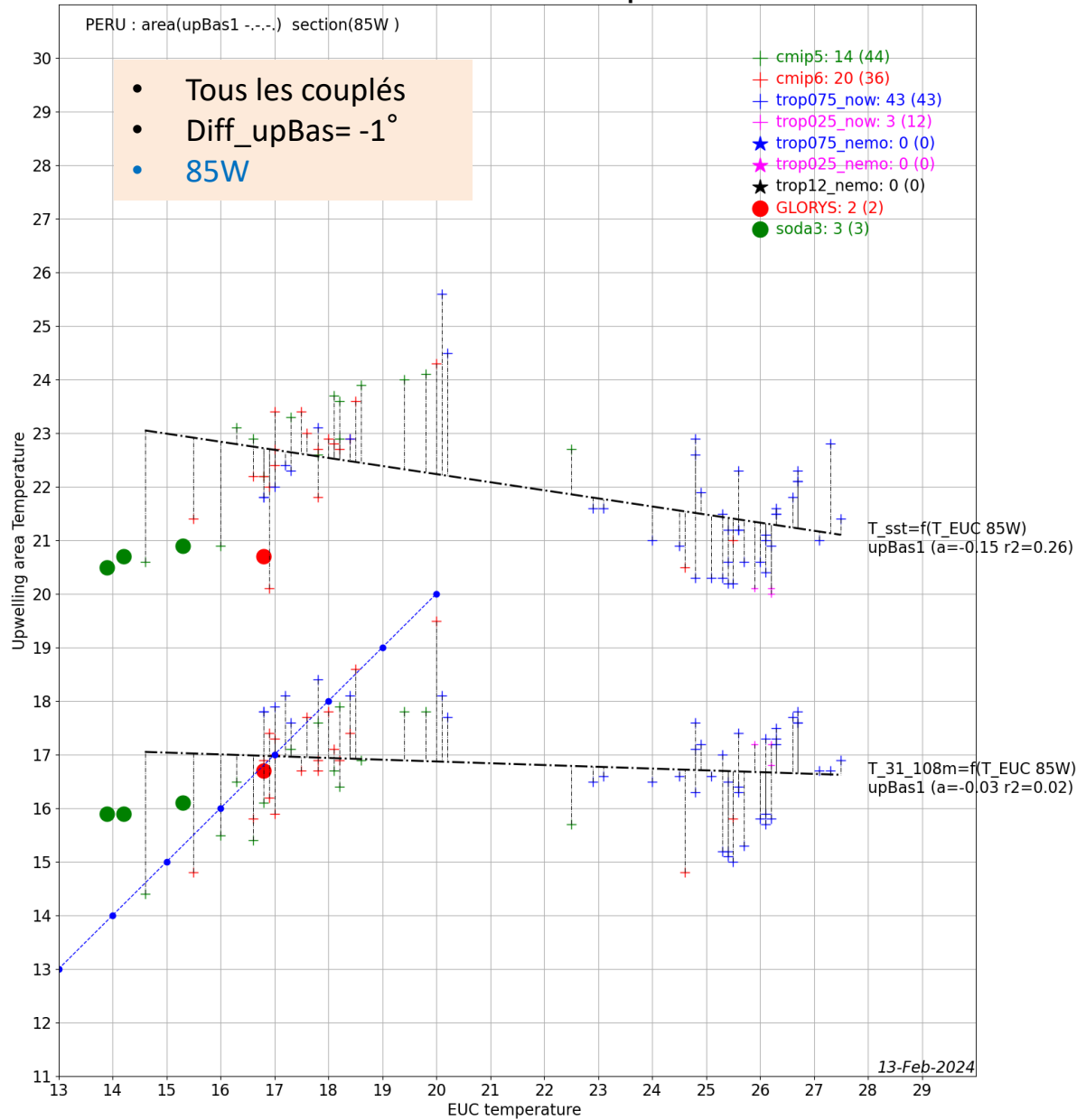
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



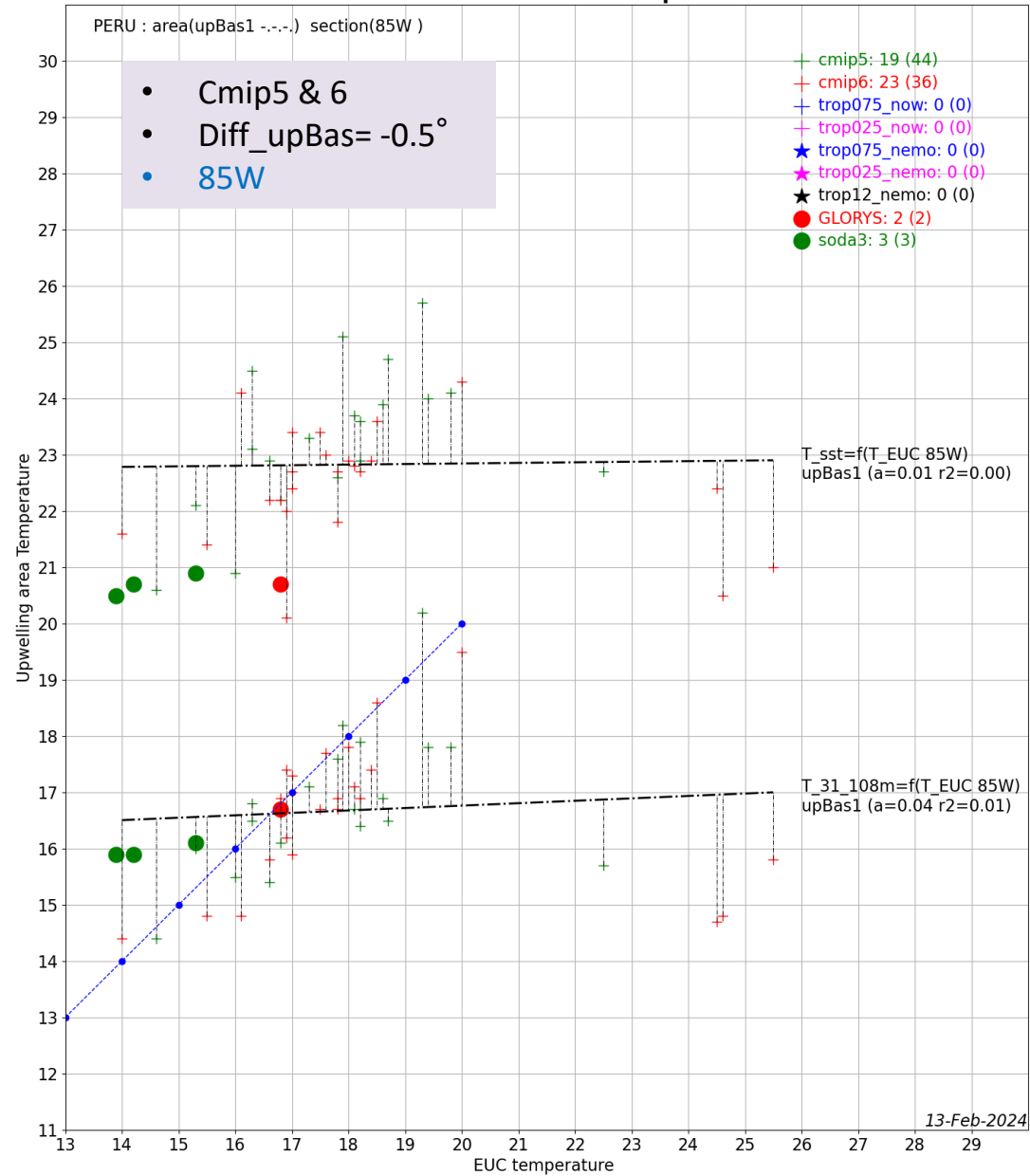
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



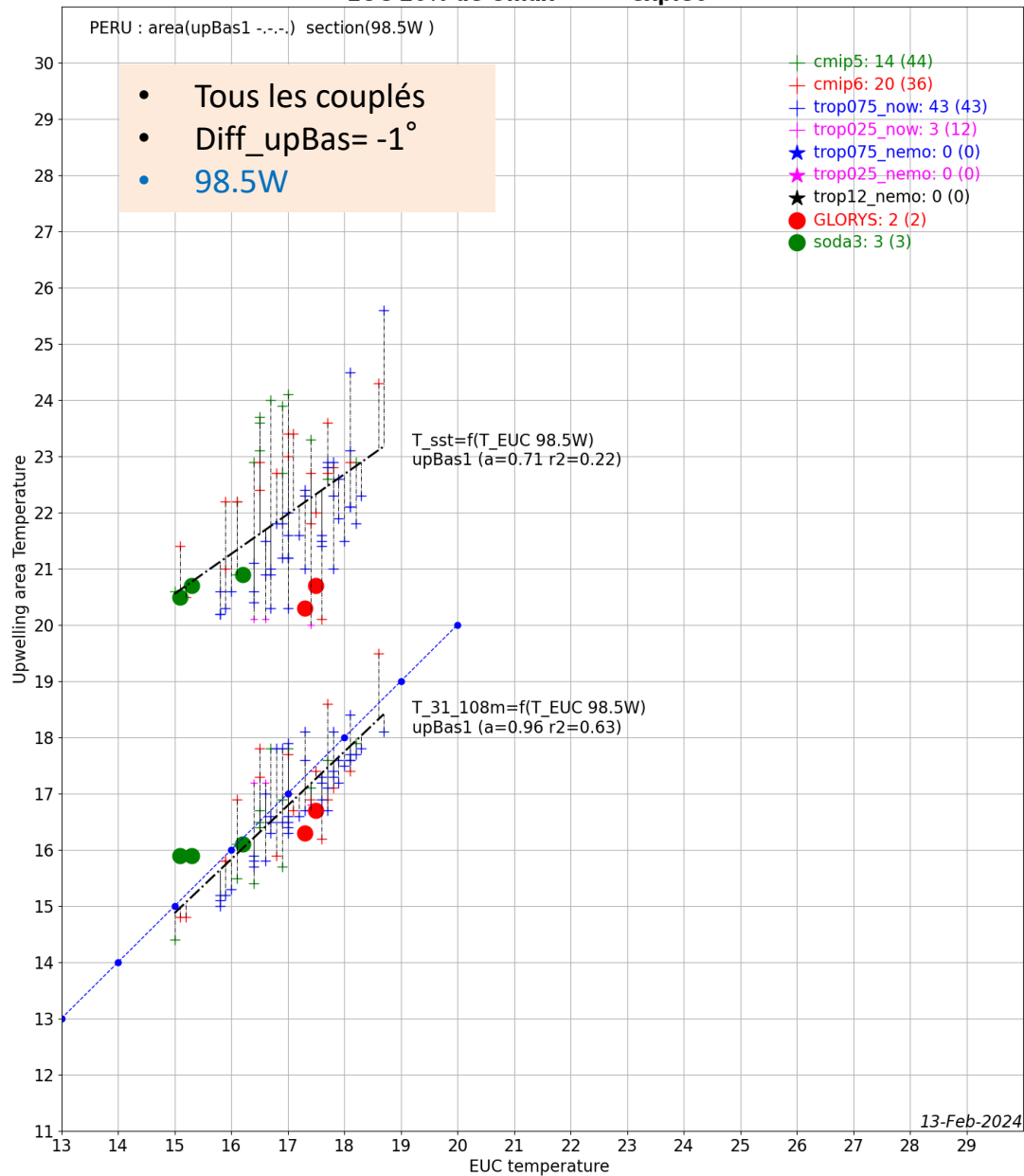
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



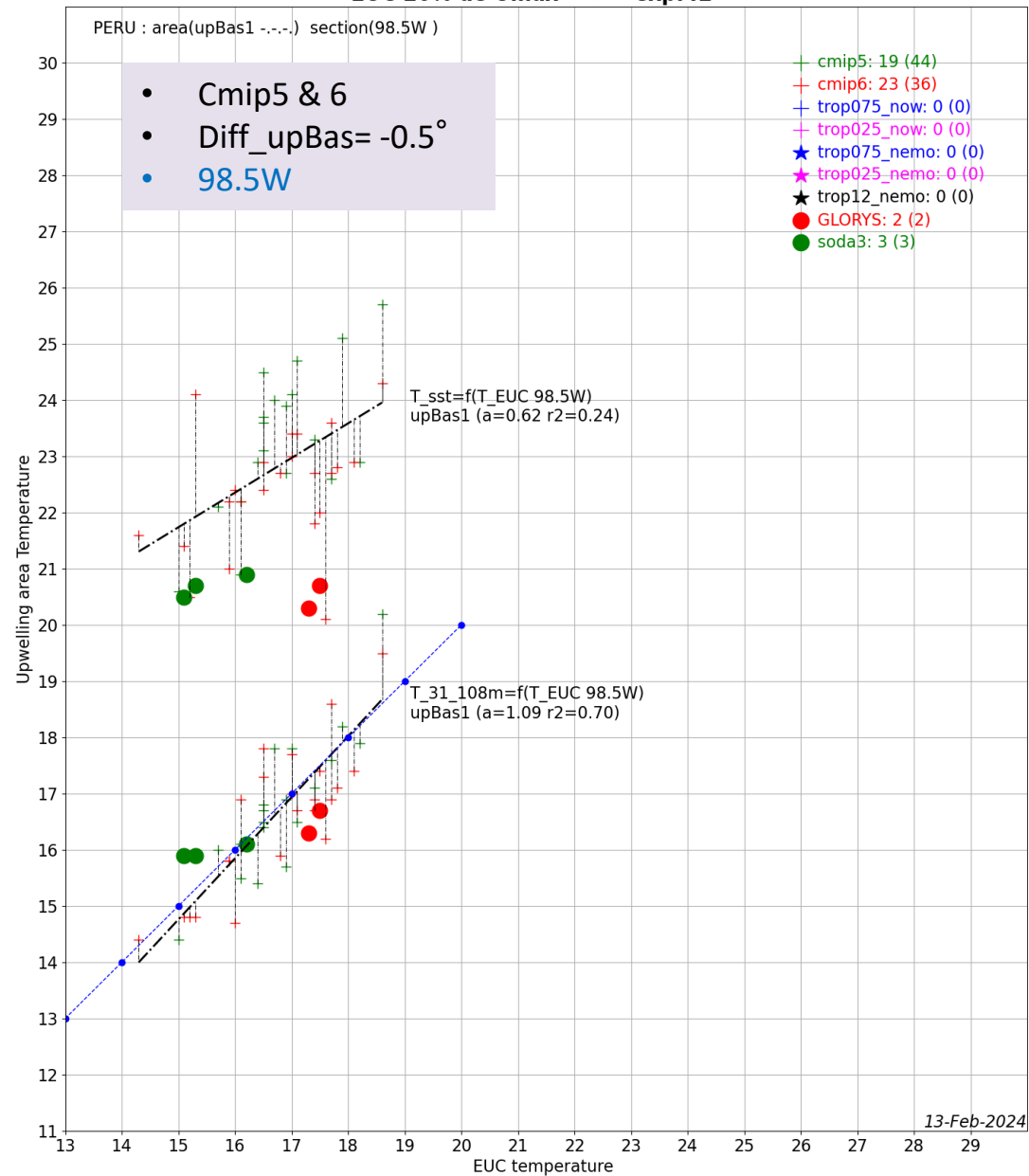
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



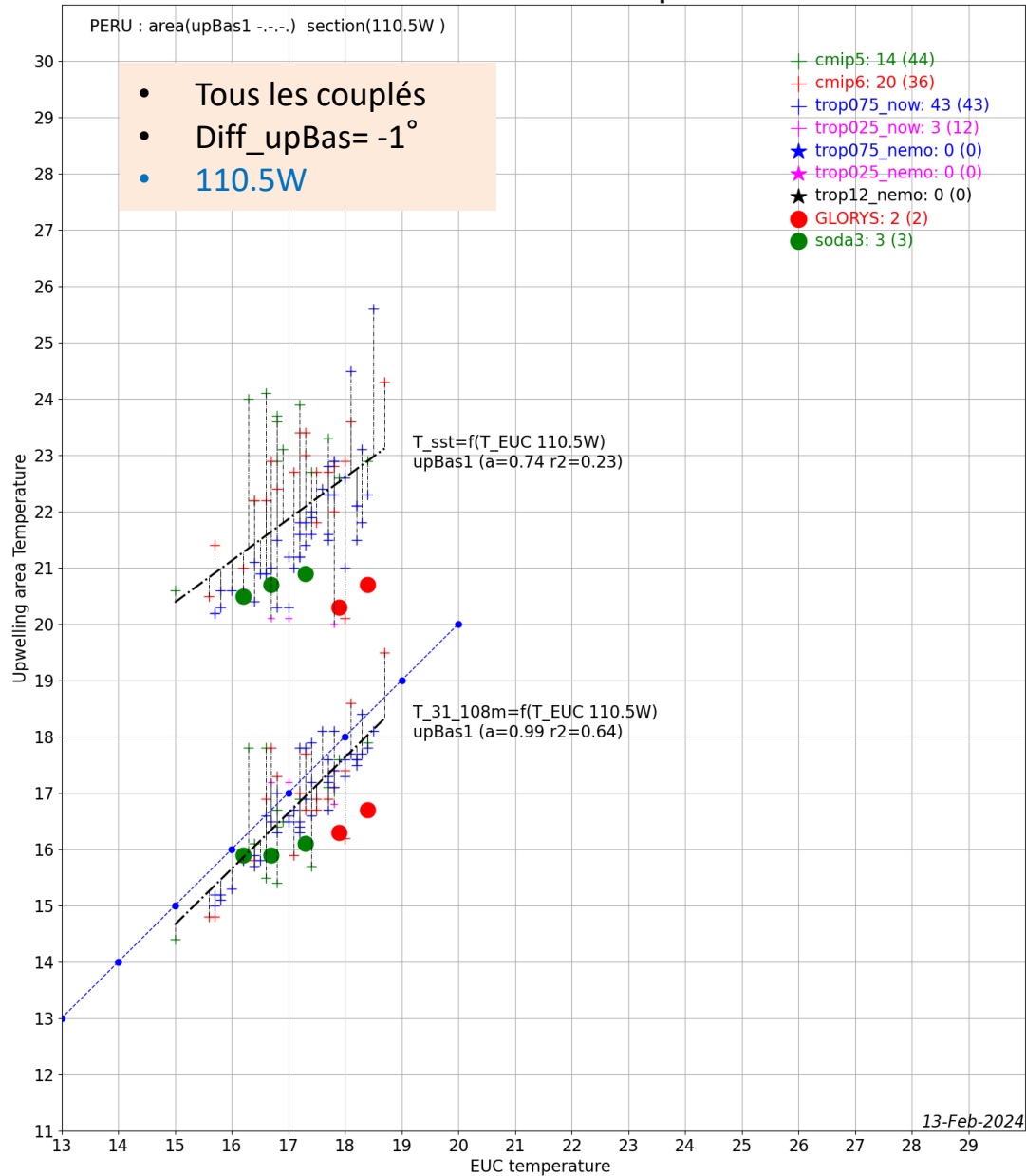
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



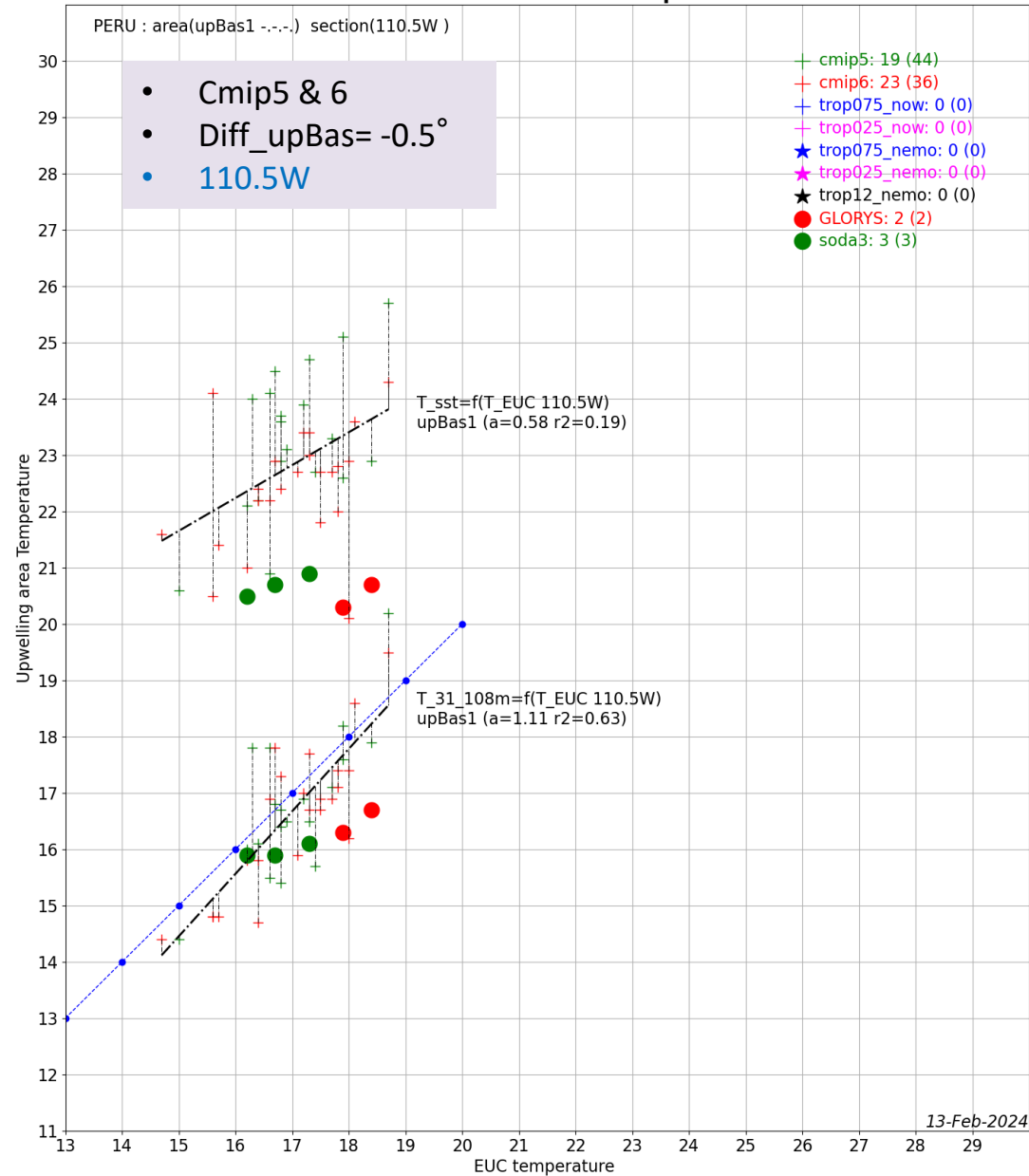
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



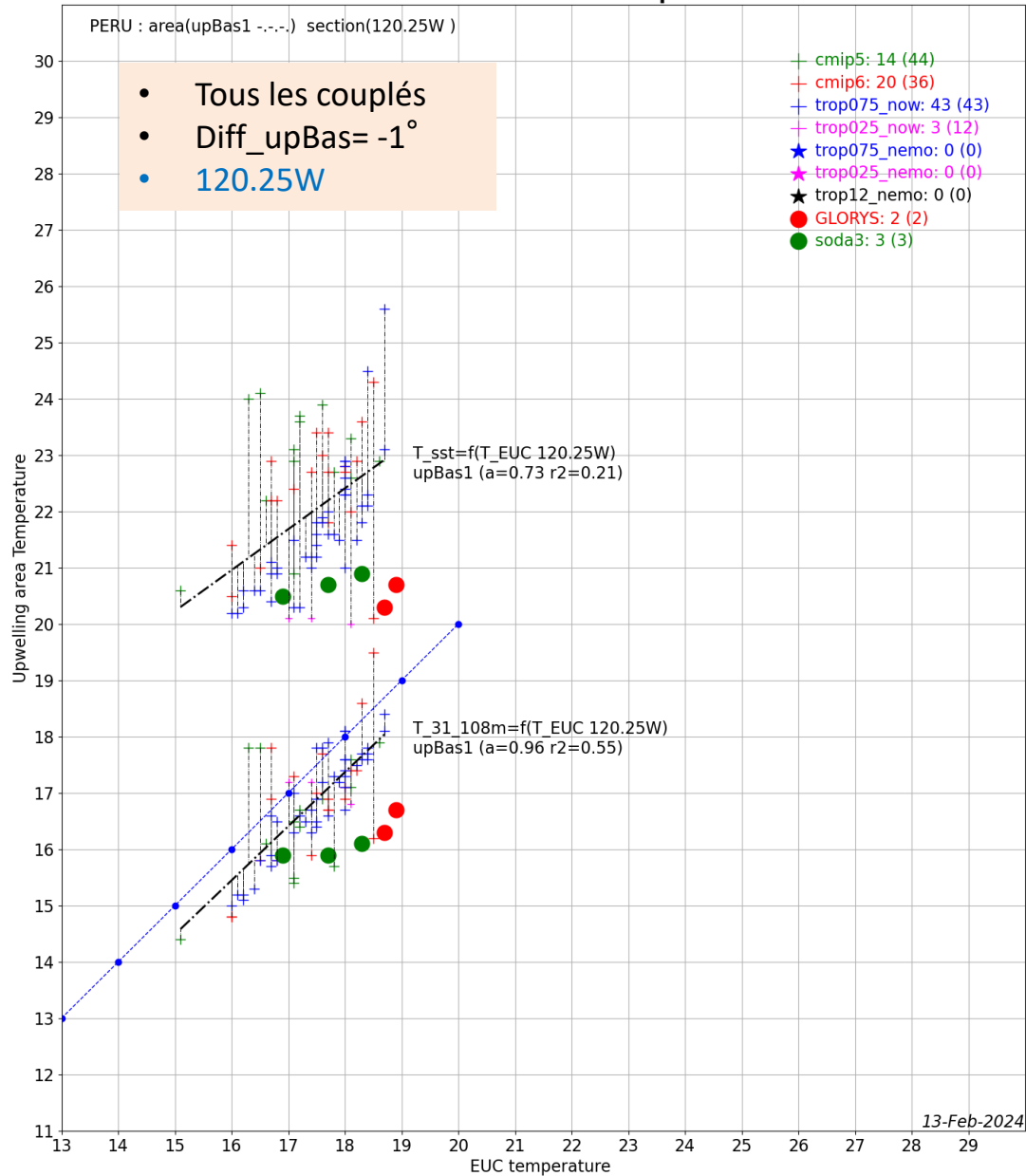
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



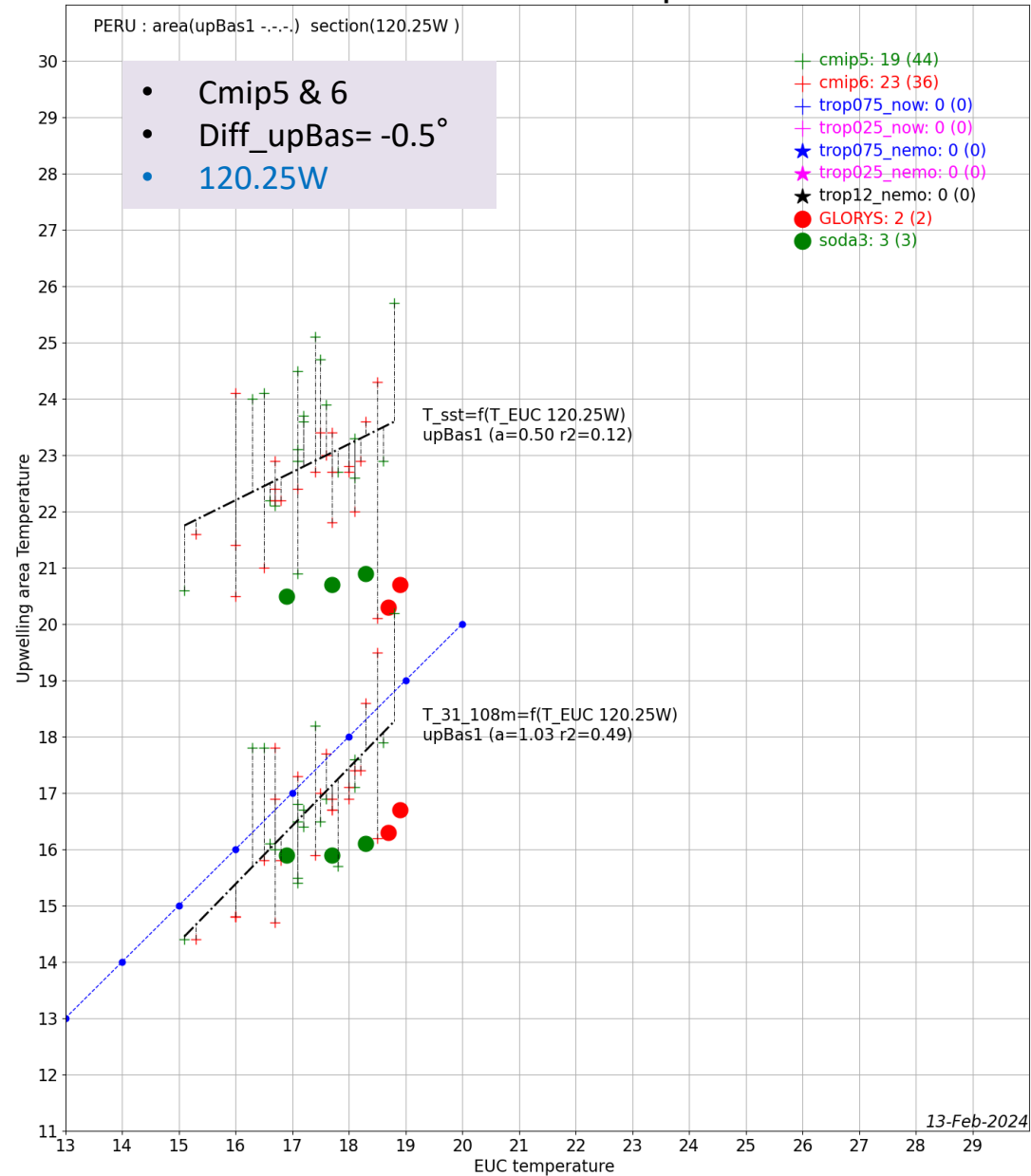
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



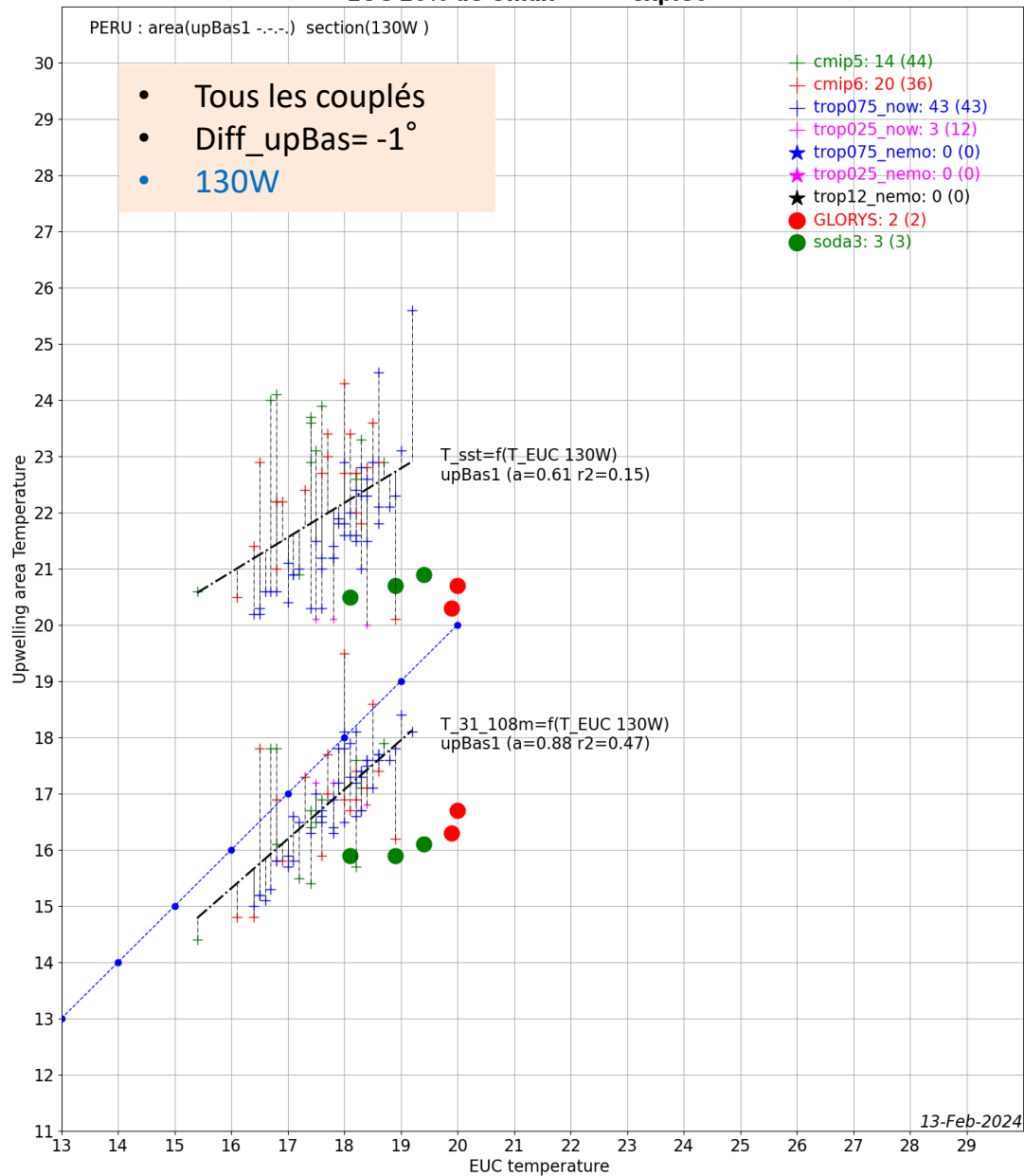
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



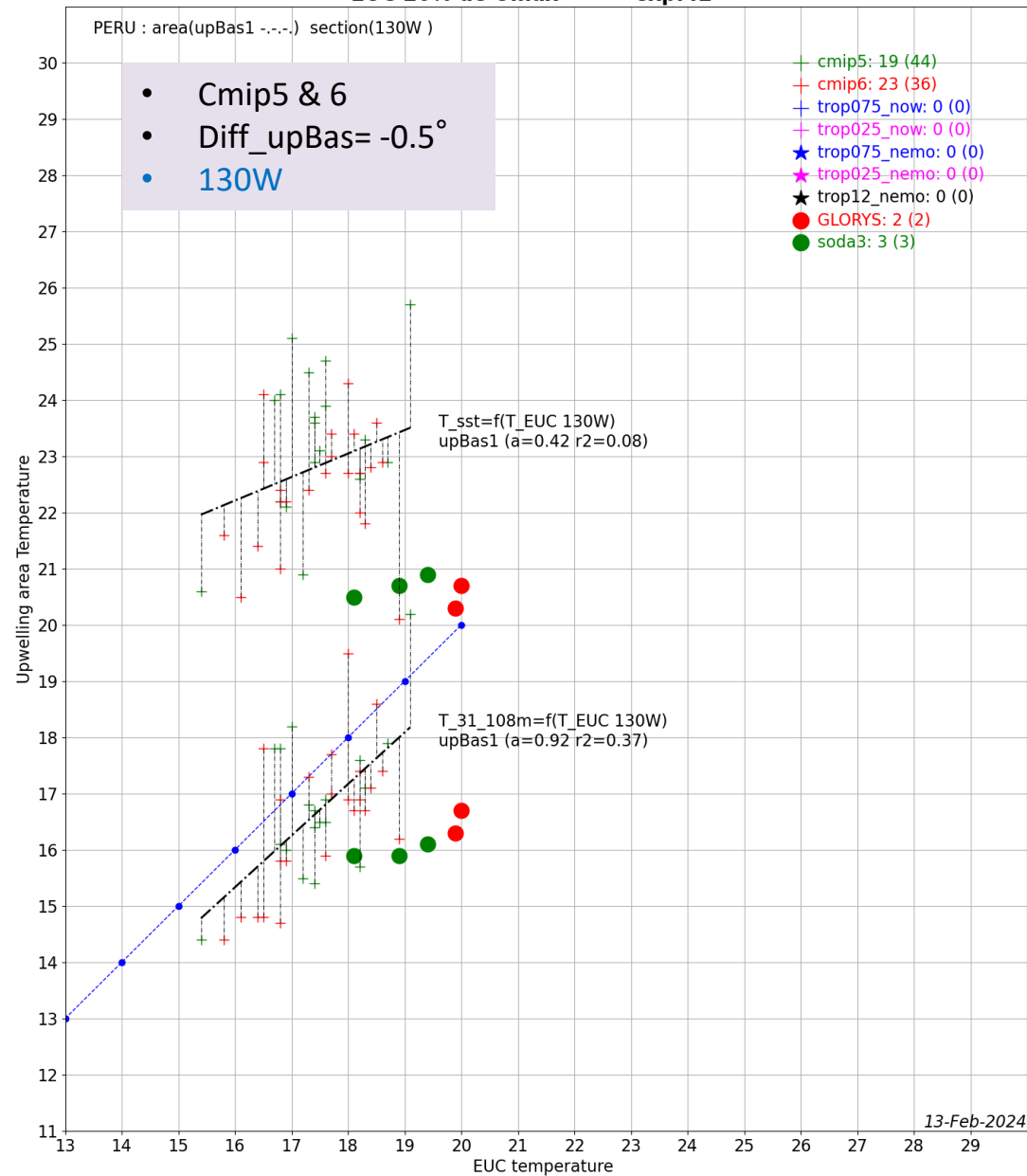
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



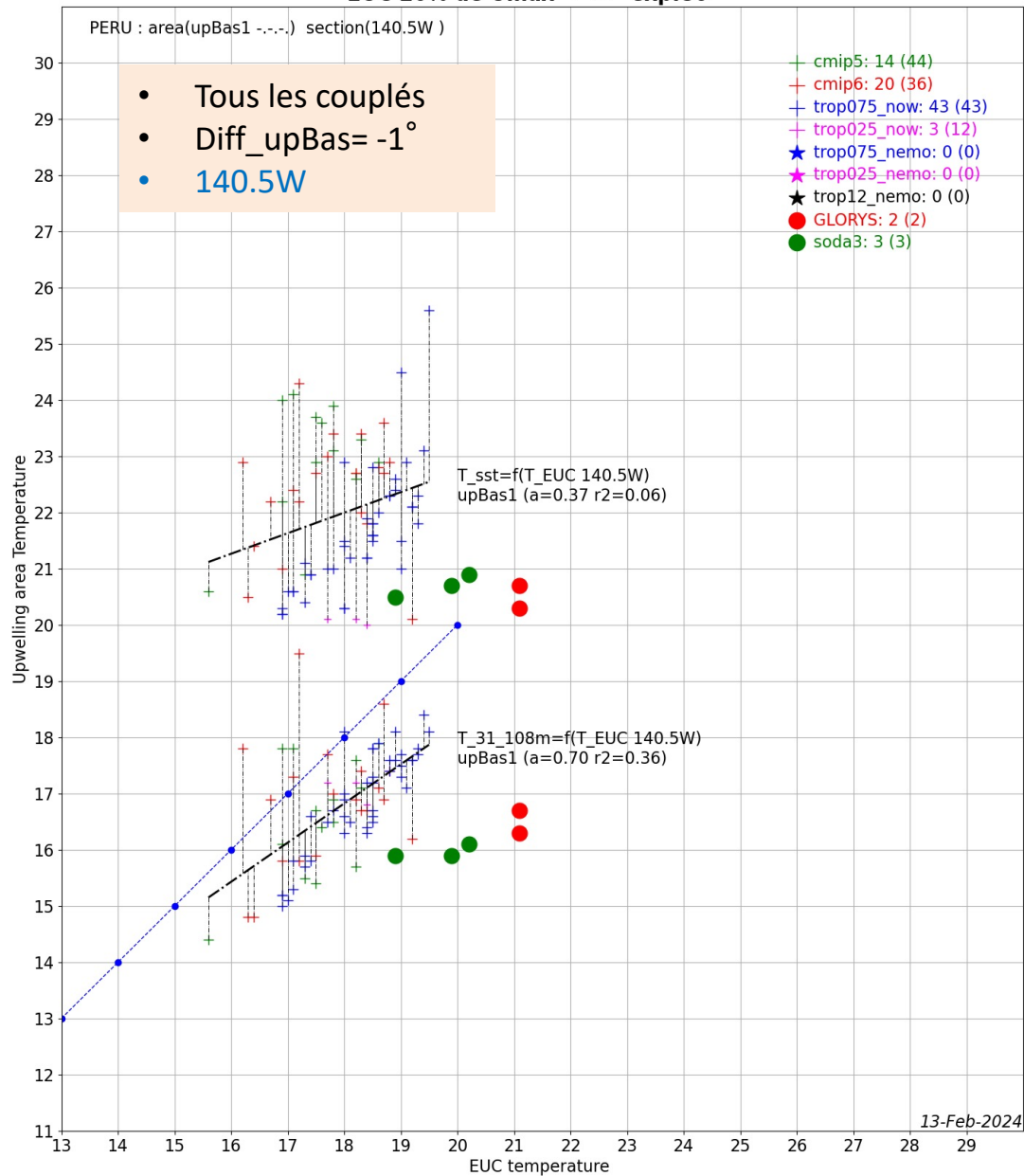
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



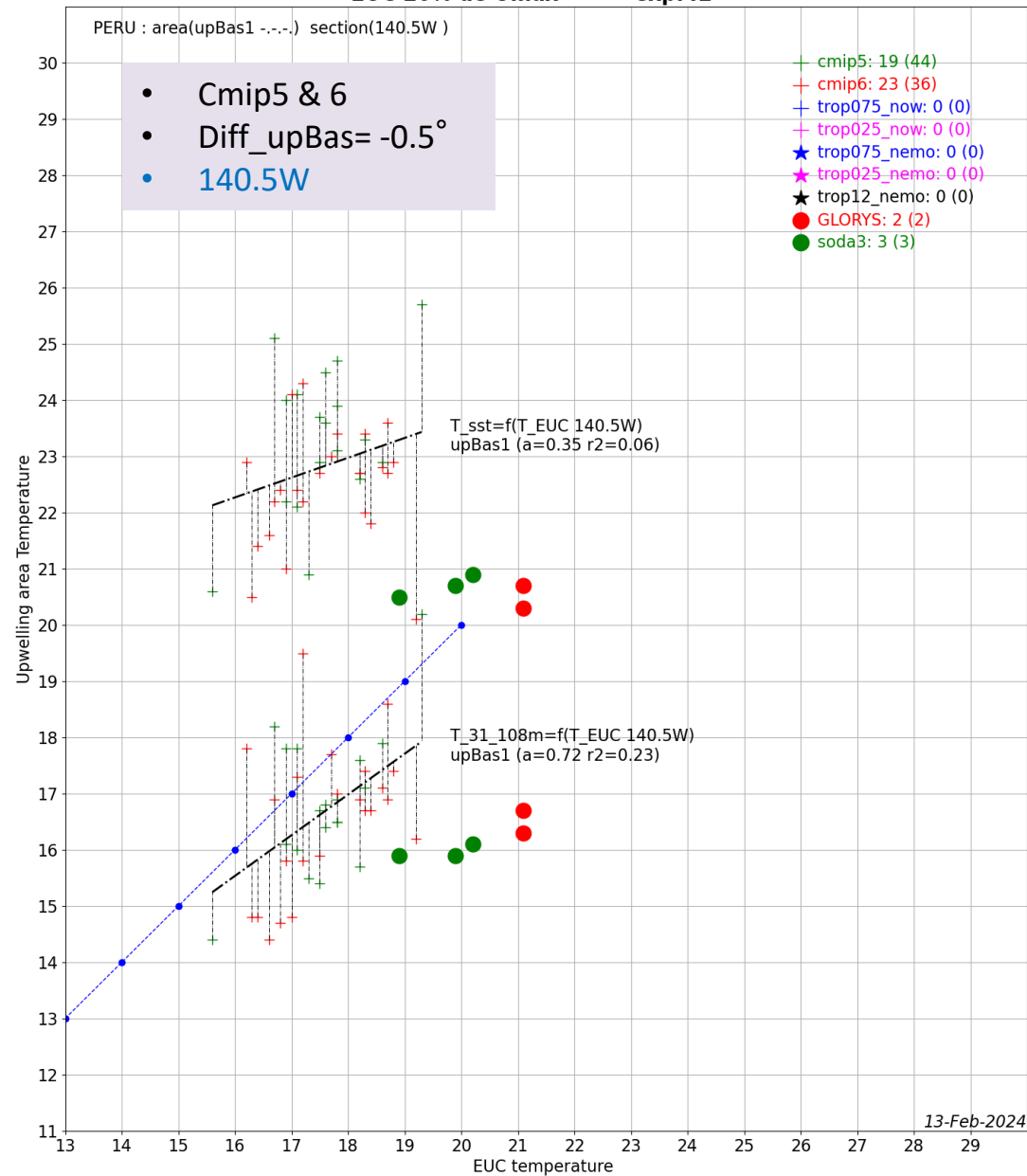
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



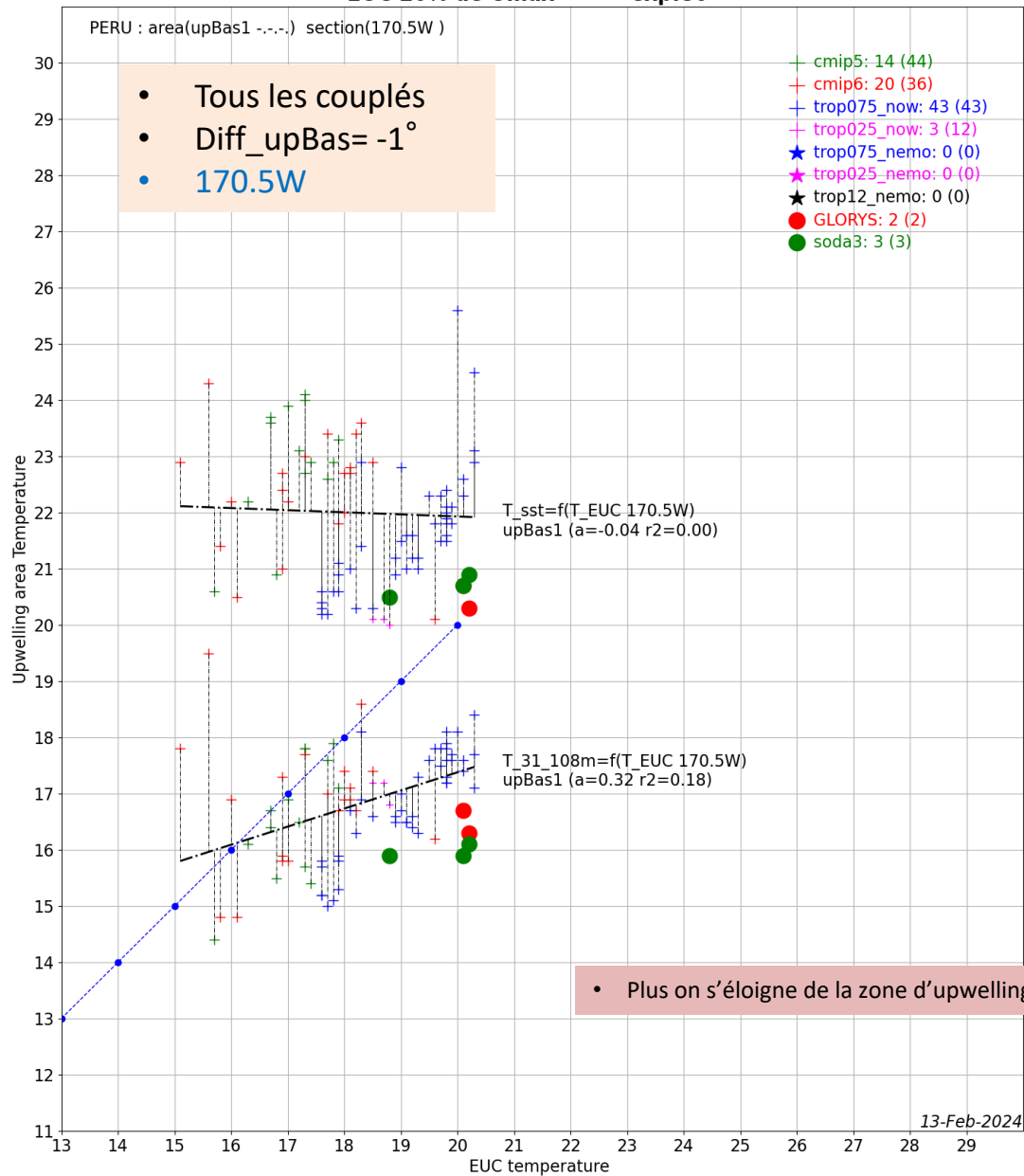
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



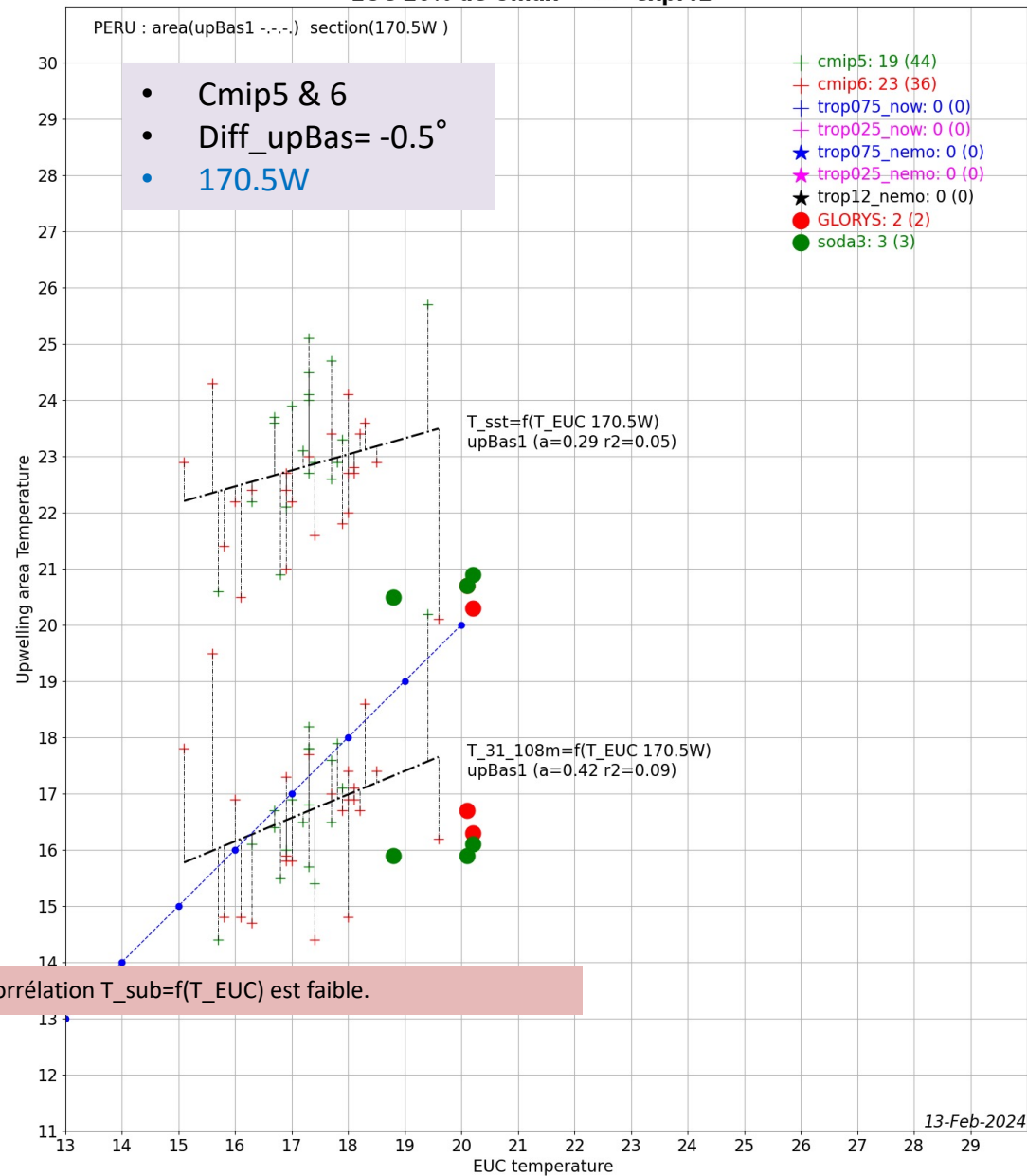
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42

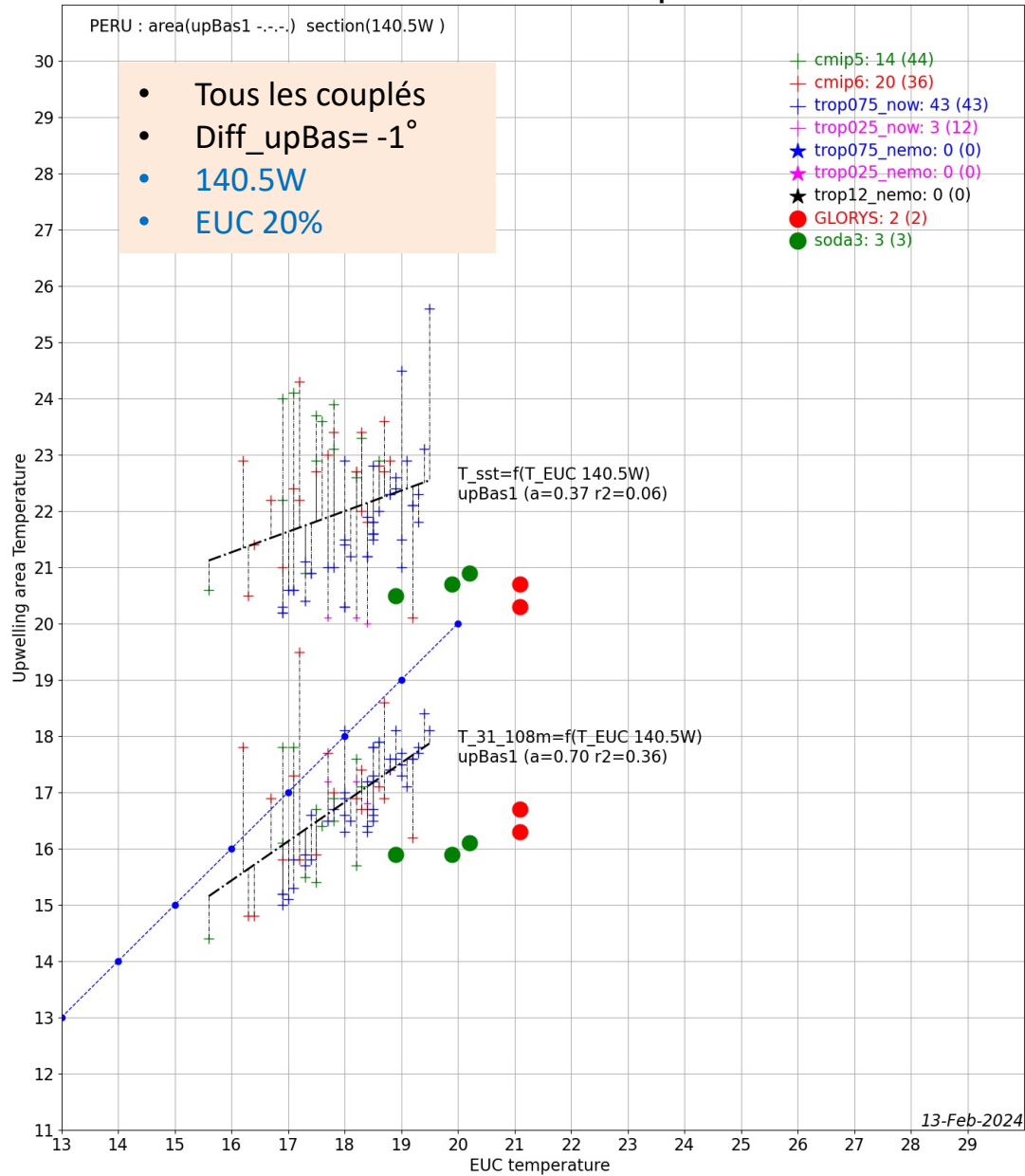


• Plus on s'éloigne de la zone d'upwelling, plus la corrélation $T_{sub}=f(T_{EUC})$ est faible.

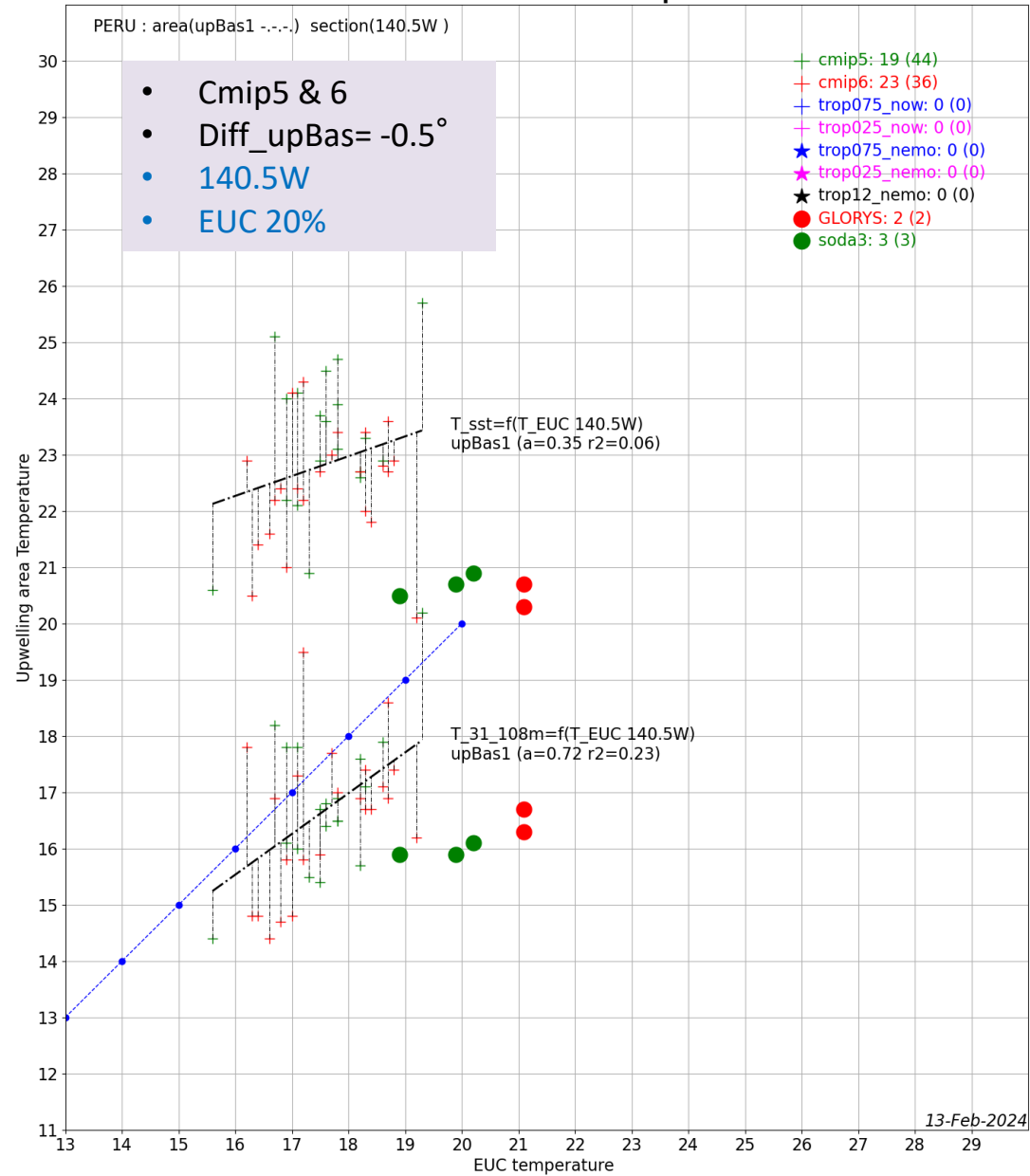
$T_{up}=f(T_{EUC}, 110W, uo_{max}, 31_{108m}) : 140.5W, 170.5W$

- Tous les couplés / Diff_upBas= -1°
- C mip5 & 6 / Diff_upBas= -0.5°
- Retour sur le cœur de l'EUC pour les sections lointaines
- Pour 140.5W, 170.5W
- Test EUC 20%, EUC 66%, EUC uo_{max}
- *Souvenir qu'au loin la corrélation était meilleure pour EUC uo_{max} ...*

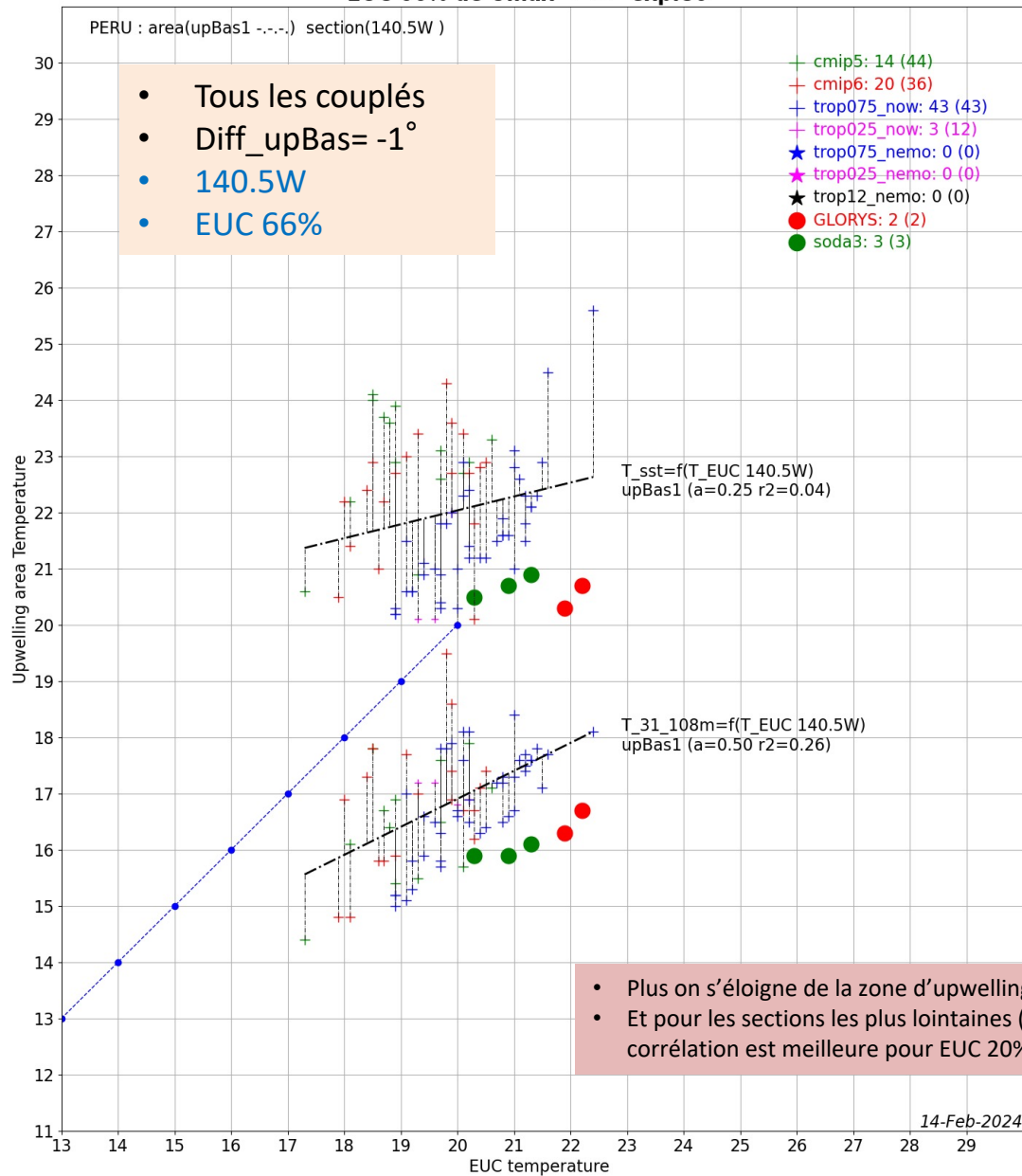
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



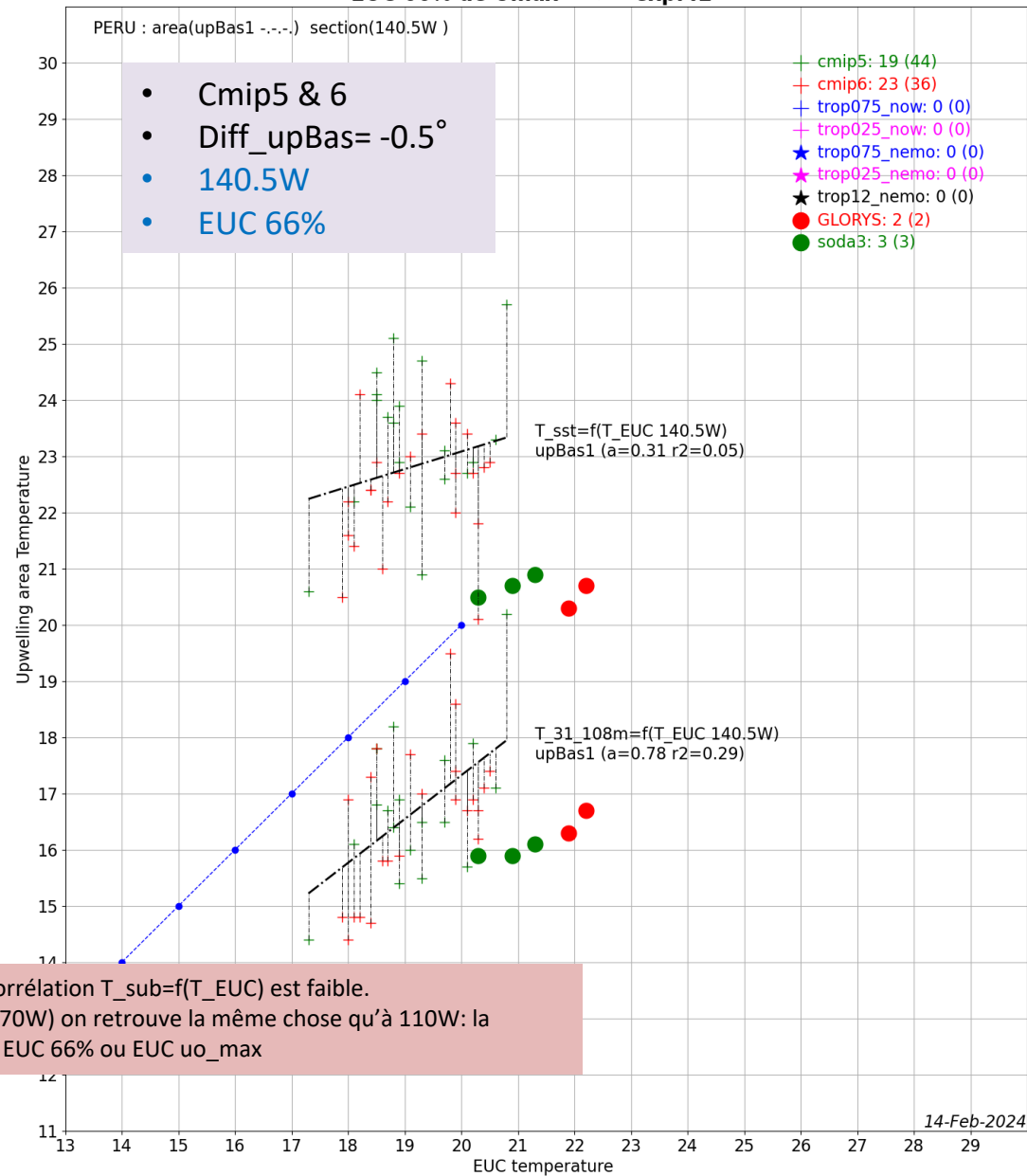
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 66% de Umax => exp:80

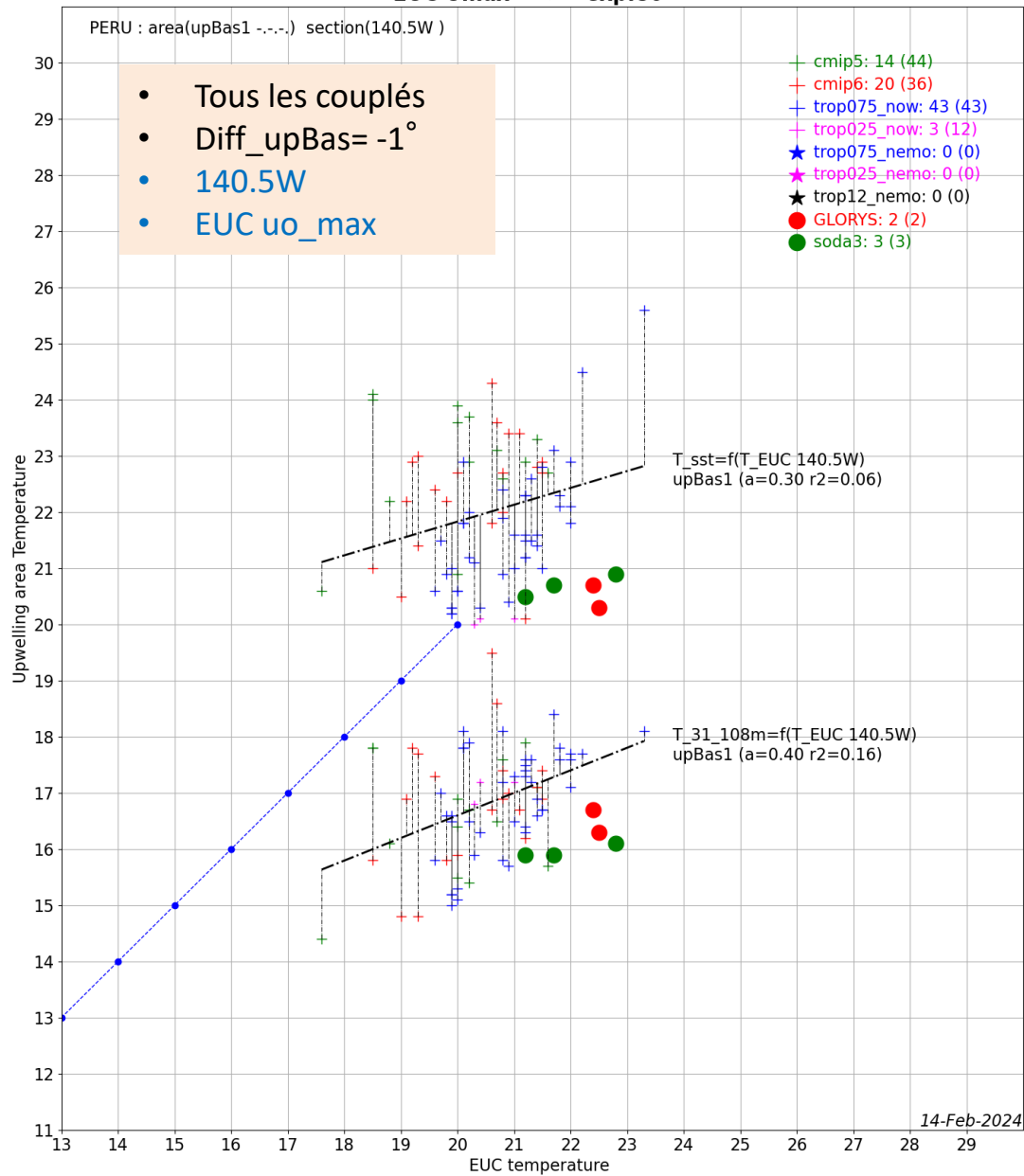


diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 66% de Umax => exp:42

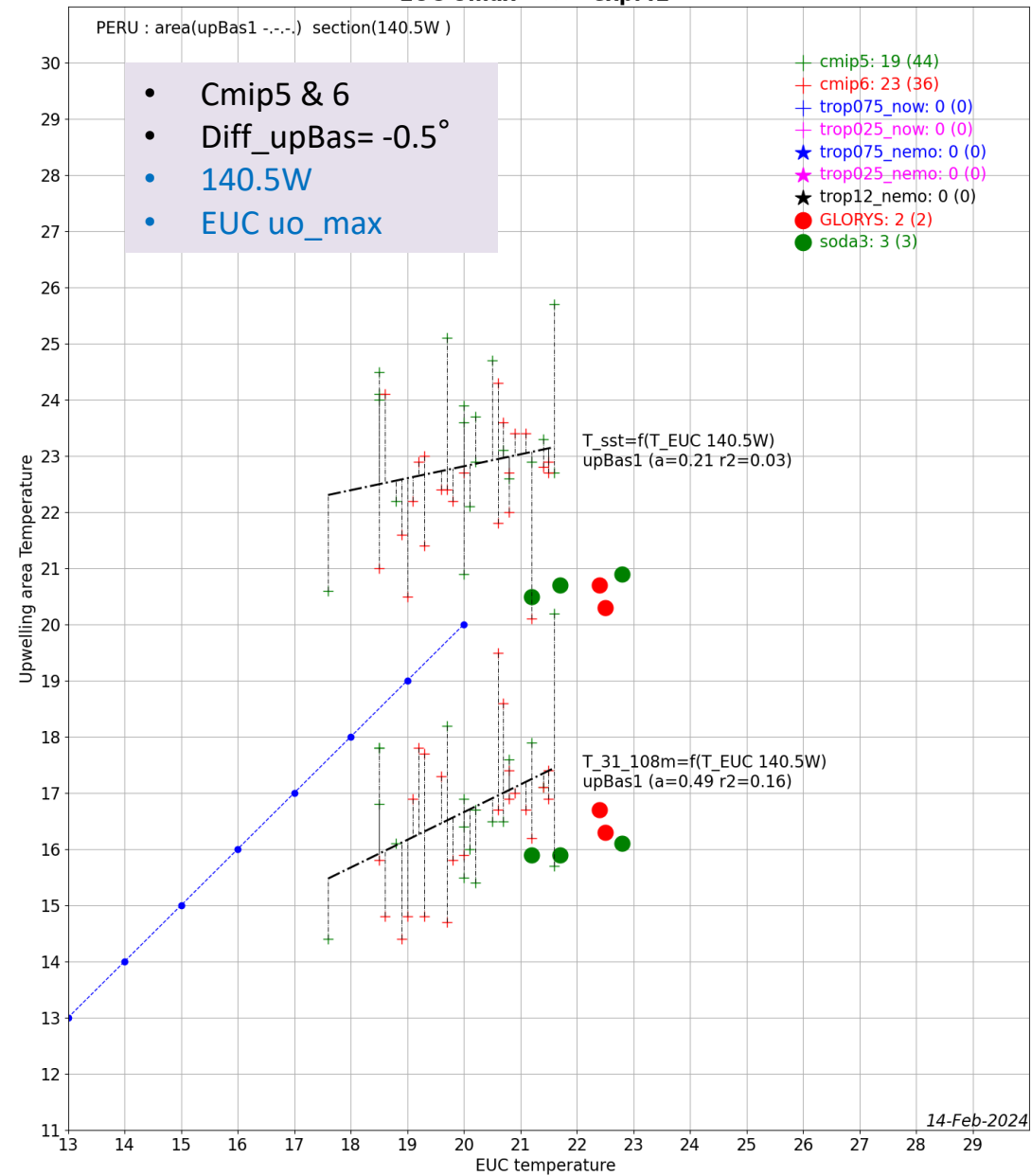


• Plus on s'éloigne de la zone d'upwelling, plus la corrélation $T_{sub}=f(T_{EUC})$ est faible.
 • Et pour les sections les plus lointaines (140W et 170W) on retrouve la même chose qu'à 110W: la corrélation est meilleure pour EUC 20% que pour EUC 66% ou EUC u_{o_max}

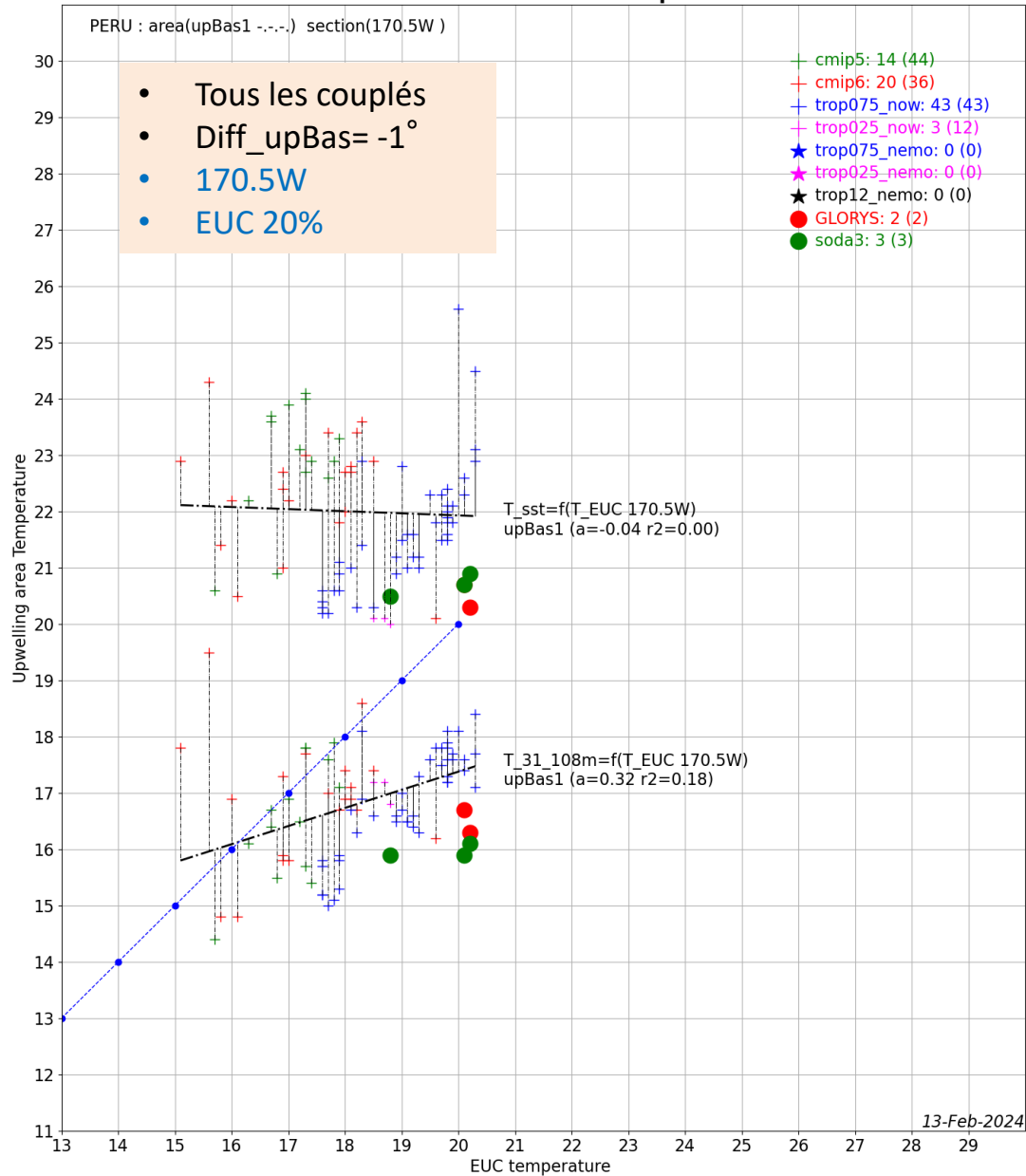
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC Umax => exp:80



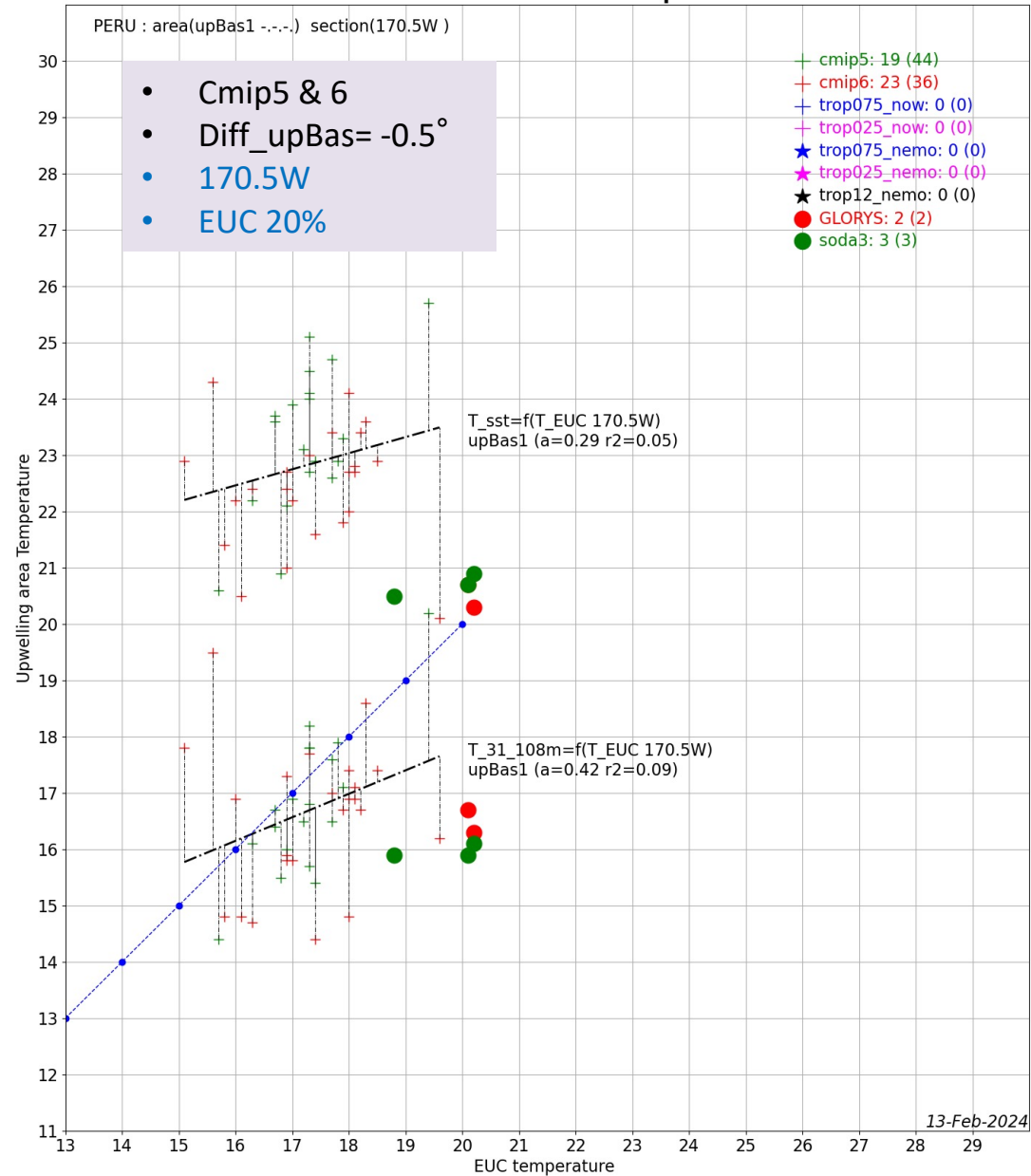
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC Umax => exp:42



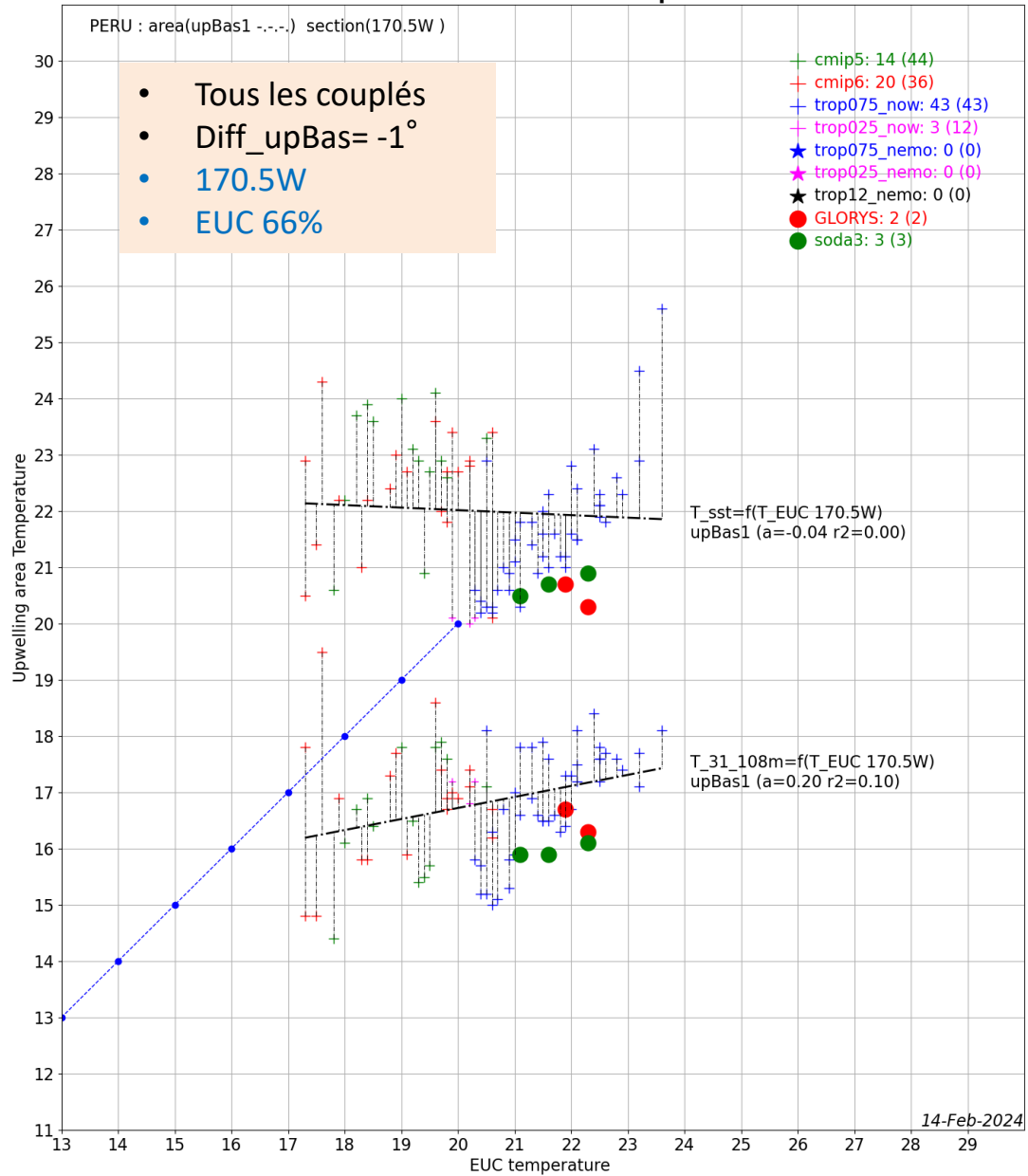
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



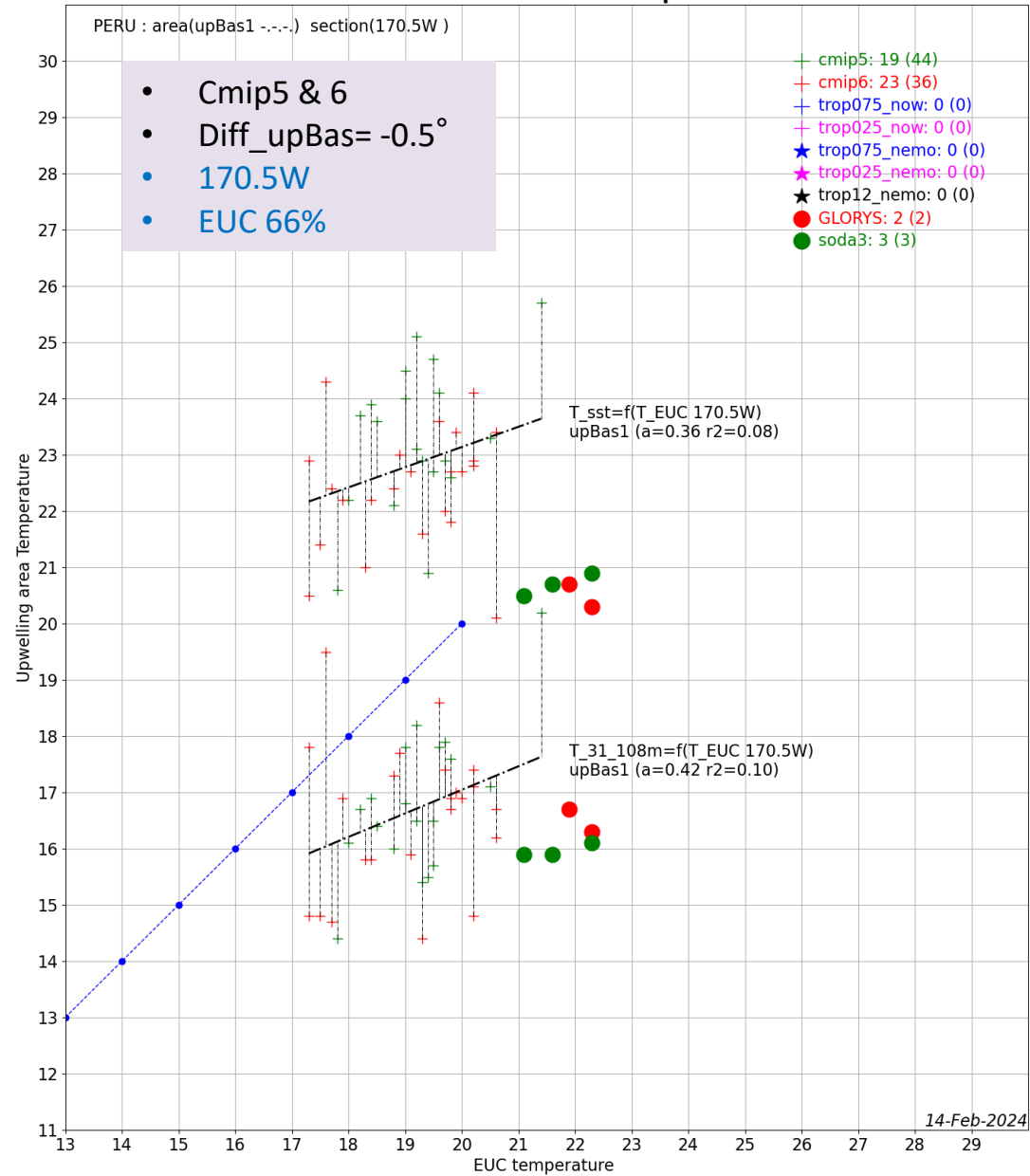
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



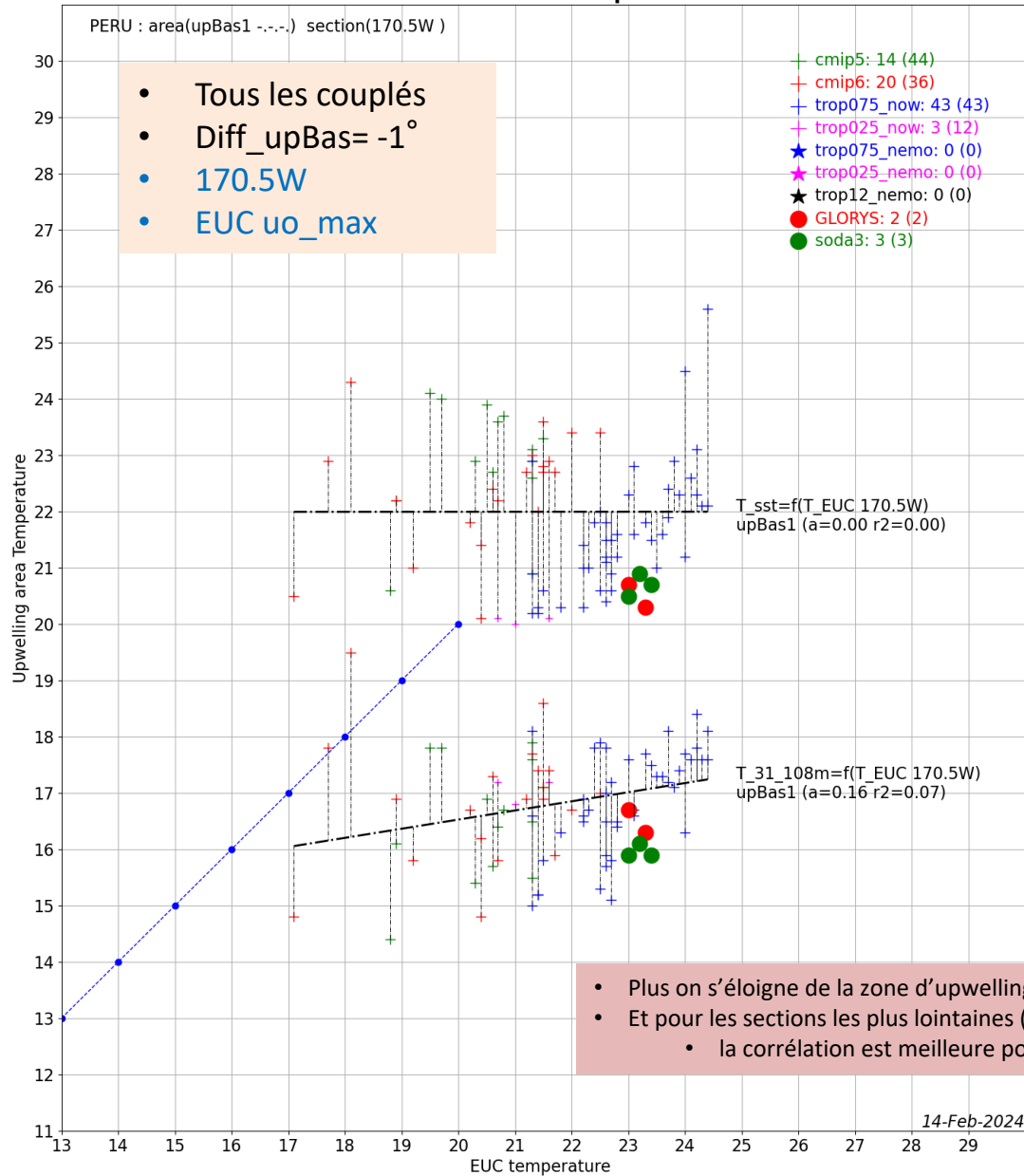
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 66% de Umax => exp:80



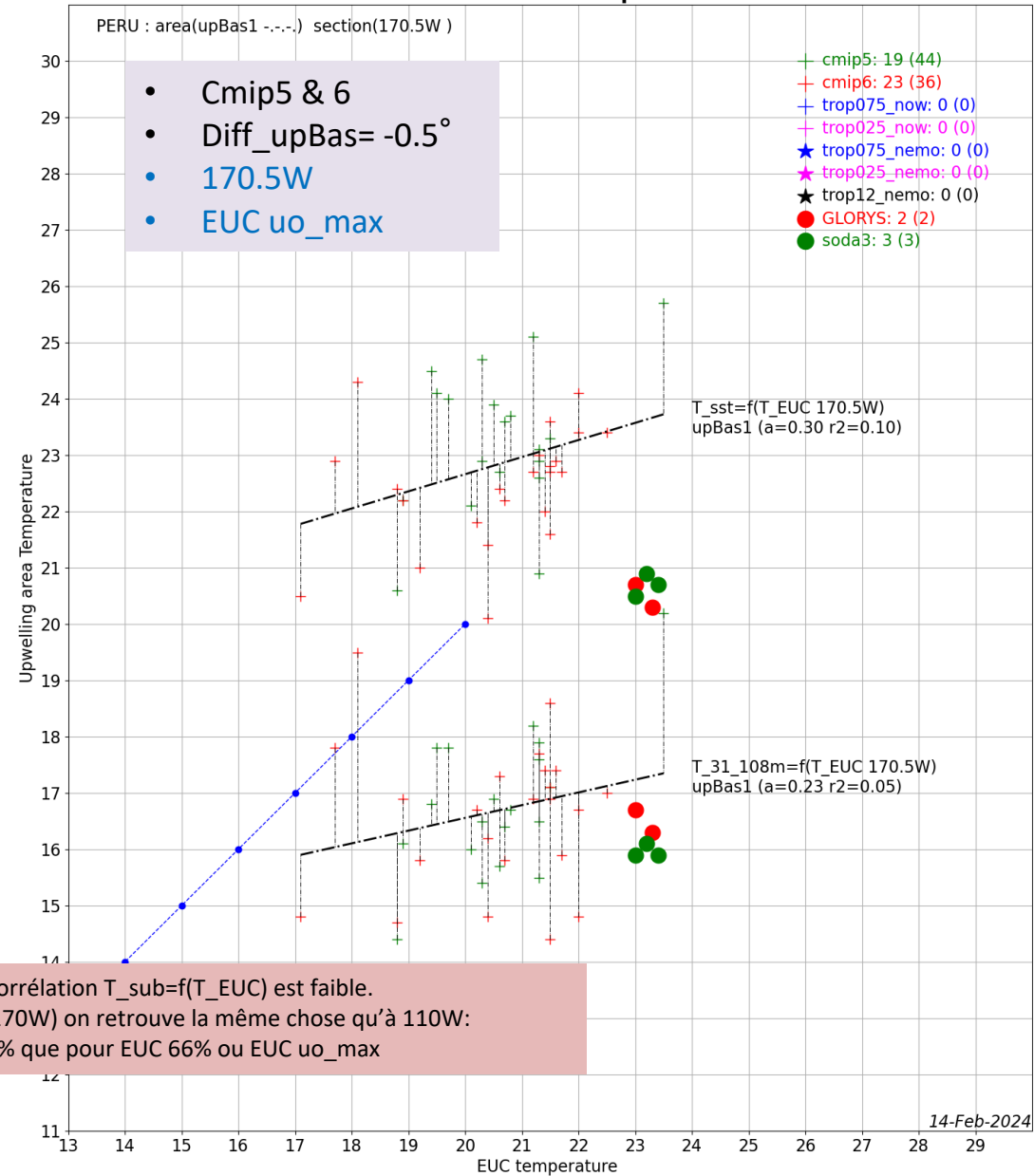
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 66% de Umax => exp:42



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC Umax => exp:80



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC Umax => exp:42



• Plus on s'éloigne de la zone d'upwelling, plus la corrélation $T_{sub}=f(T_{EUC})$ est faible.
 • Et pour les sections les plus lointaines (140W et 170W) on retrouve la même chose qu'à 110W:

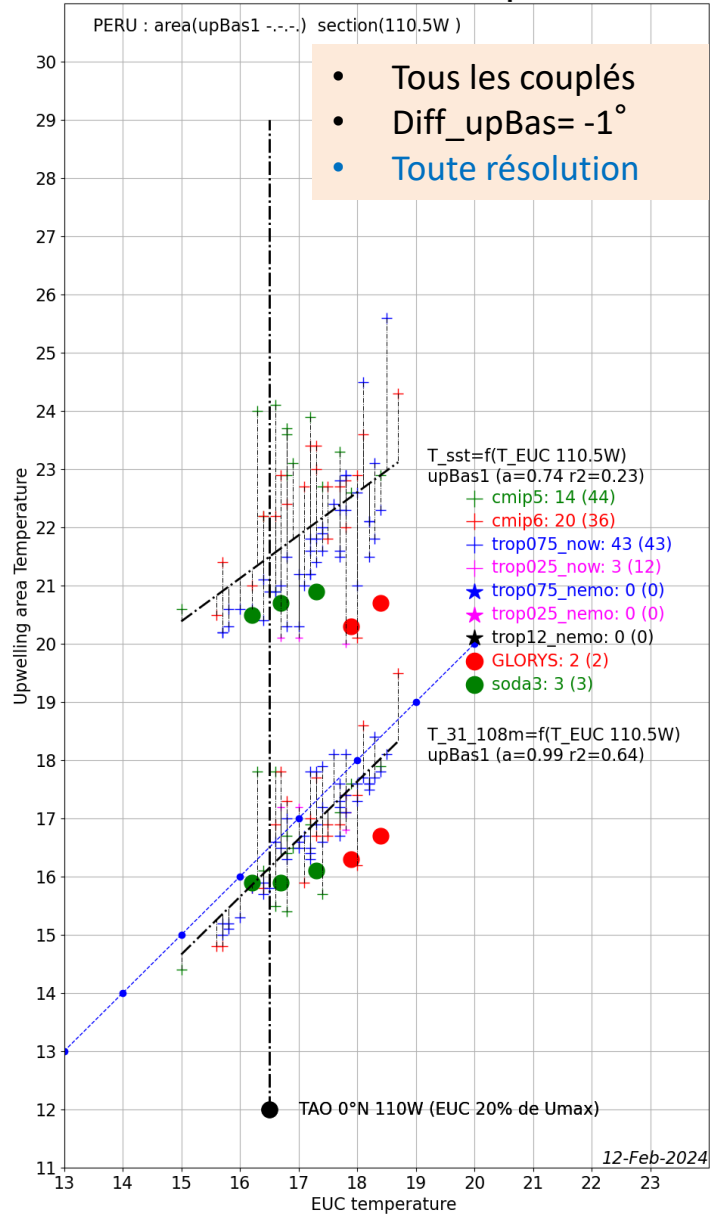
- la corrélation est meilleure pour EUC 20% que pour EUC 66% ou EUC uo_max

T_up=f(T_EUC, 110W, 20%, 31_108m) : dy False / >= 0.6

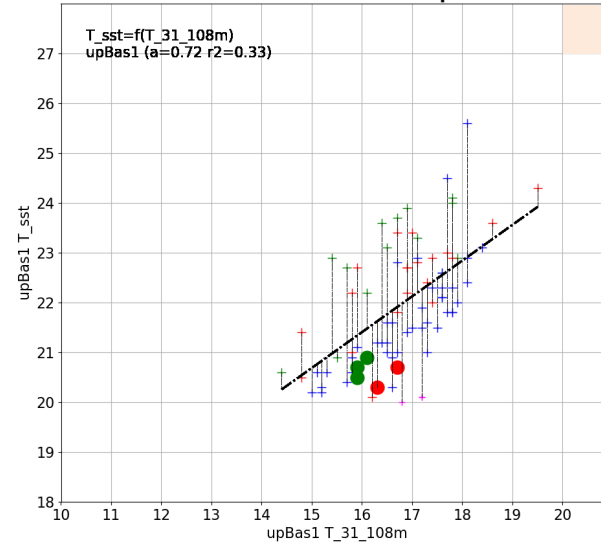
- **RETOUR SUR LA RESOLUTION DECEVANTE:**

- Tous les couplés / Diff_upBas= -1°
- C mip5 & 6 / Diff_upBas= -0.5°
- Compare dy False / >= 0.6
- Ajout de dy <= 0.4

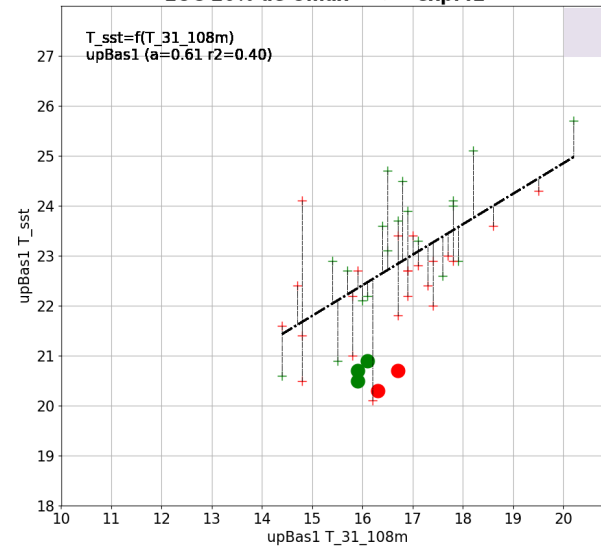
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



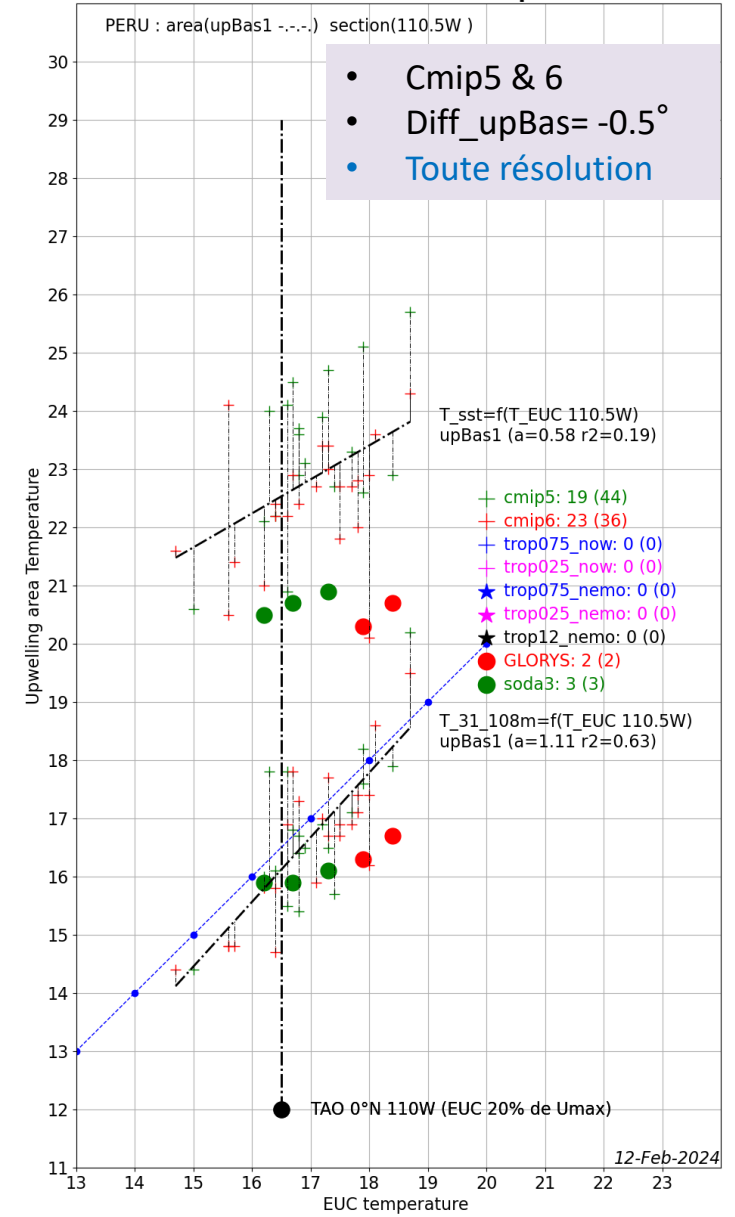
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



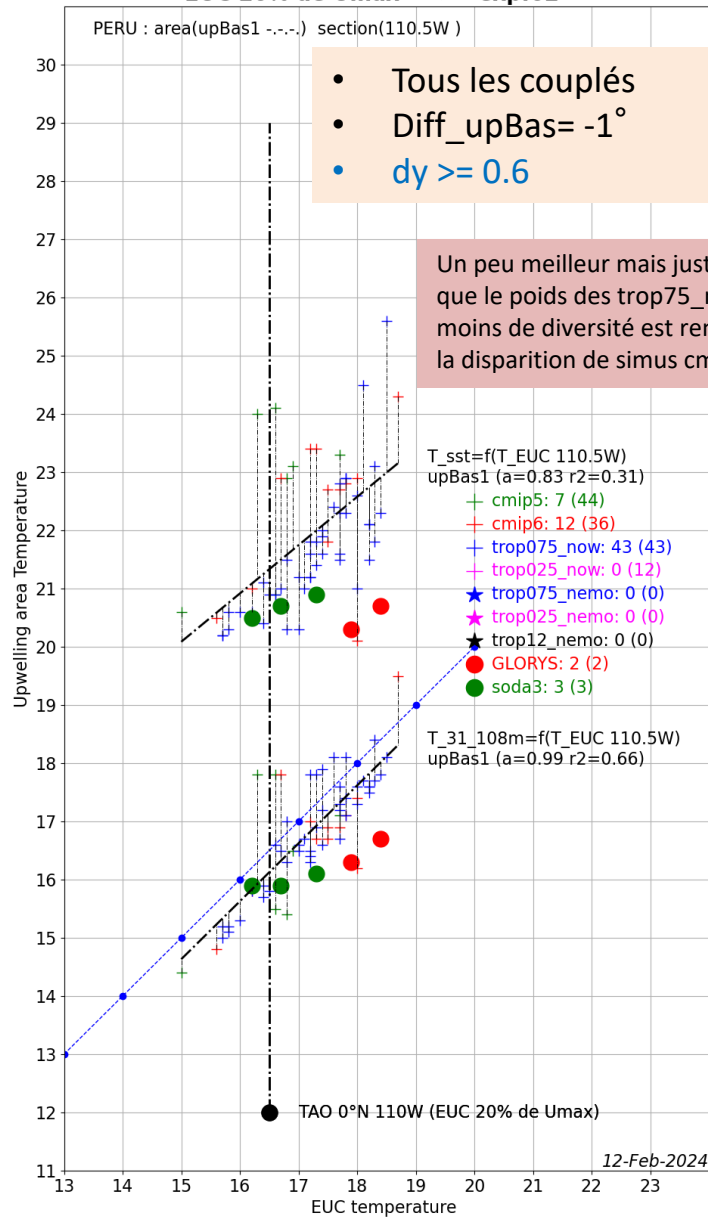
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



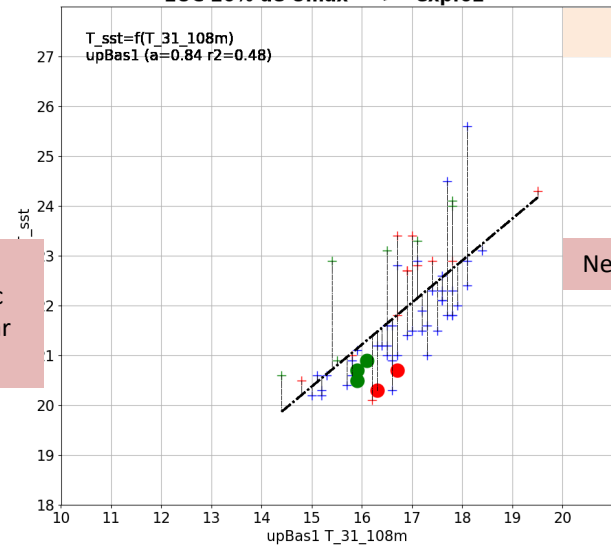
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0° (dx >= 0.0 dy >= 0.6)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:62

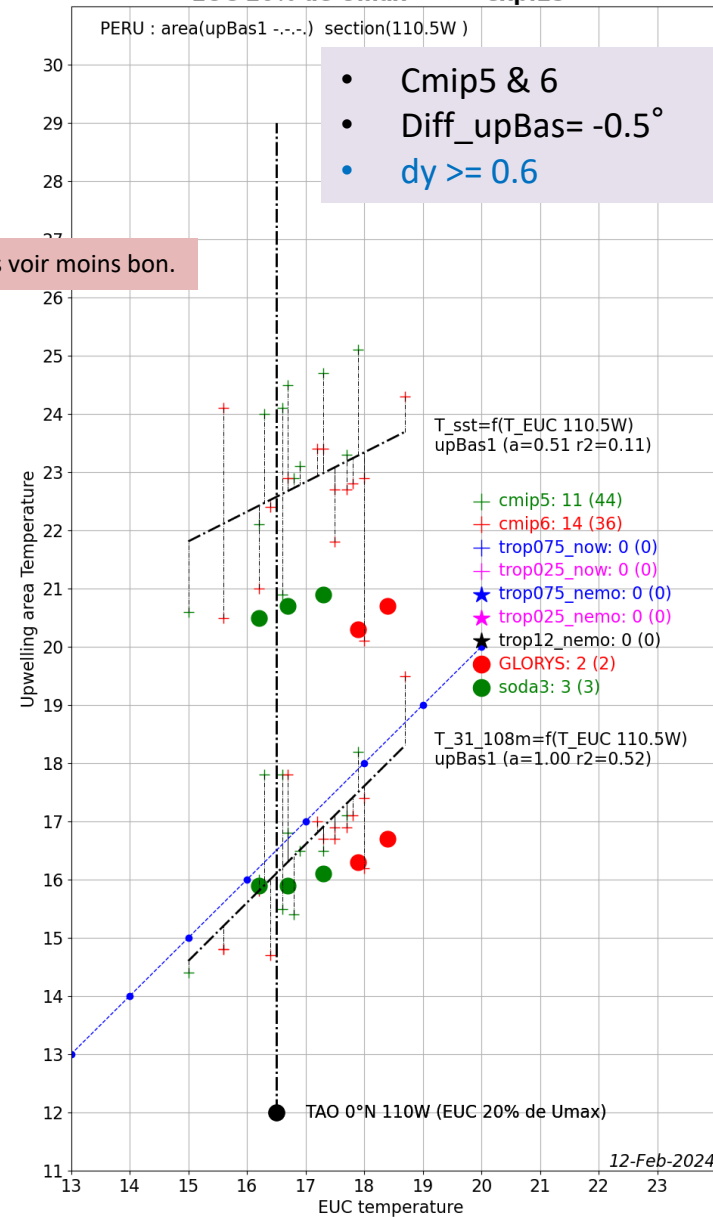


diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0° (dx >= 0.0 dy >= 0.6)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:62

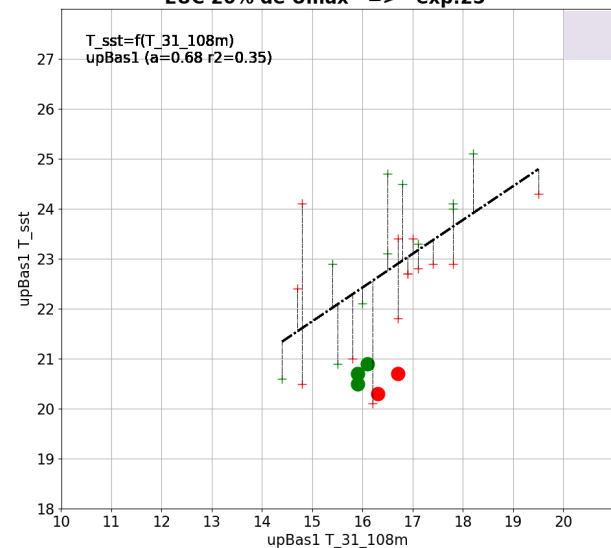


Ne change pas voir moins bon.

diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5° (dx >= 0.0 dy >= 0.6)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:25

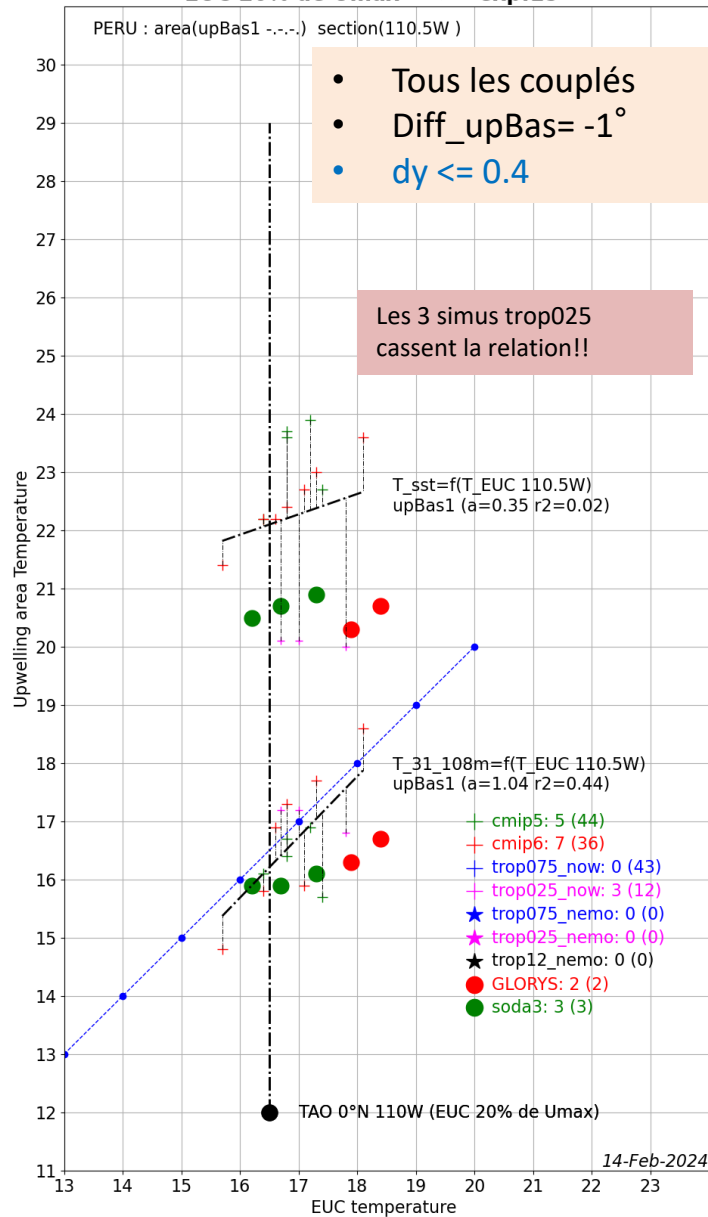


diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5° (dx >= 0.0 dy >= 0.6)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:25

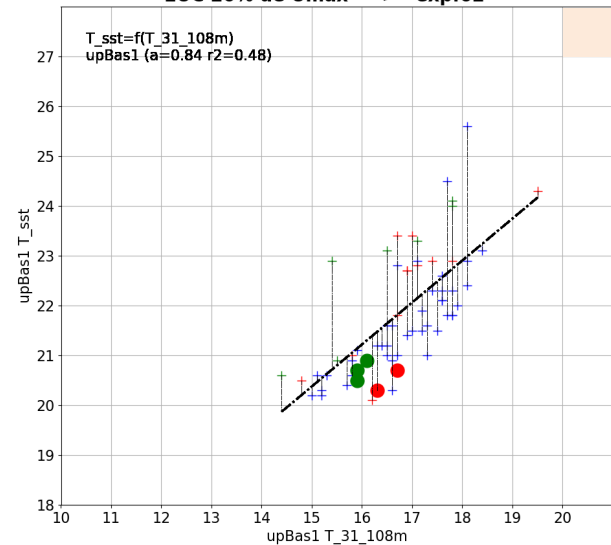


Enlever les simus HR (dy >= 0.6) n'a rien de concluant. La HR ne perturbe pas la relation T_up=f(T_EUC) comme on l'espérait.

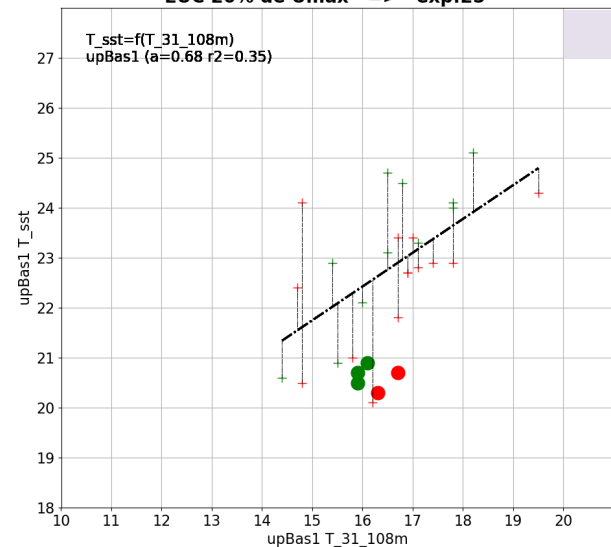
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0° ($dx \geq 0.0$ $dy \leq 0.4$)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:15



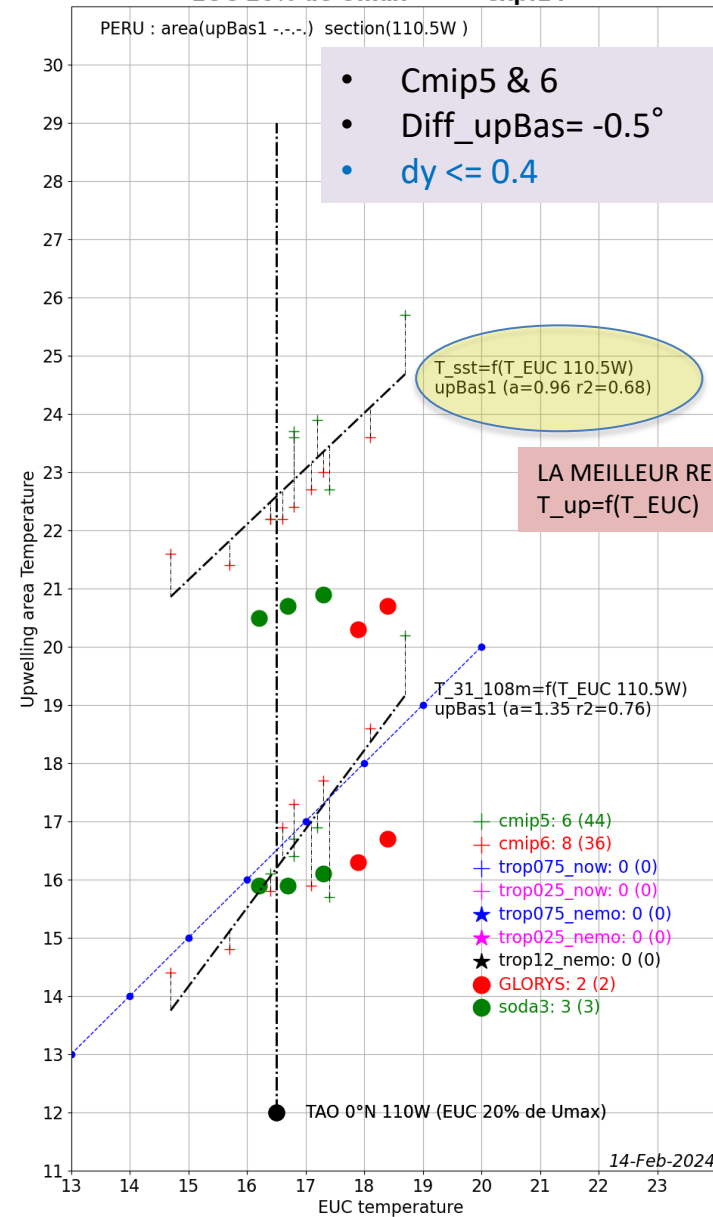
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0° ($dx \geq 0.0$ $dy \geq 0.6$)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:62



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5° ($dx \geq 0.0$ $dy \geq 0.6$)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:25



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5° ($dx \geq 0.0$ $dy \leq 0.4$)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:14

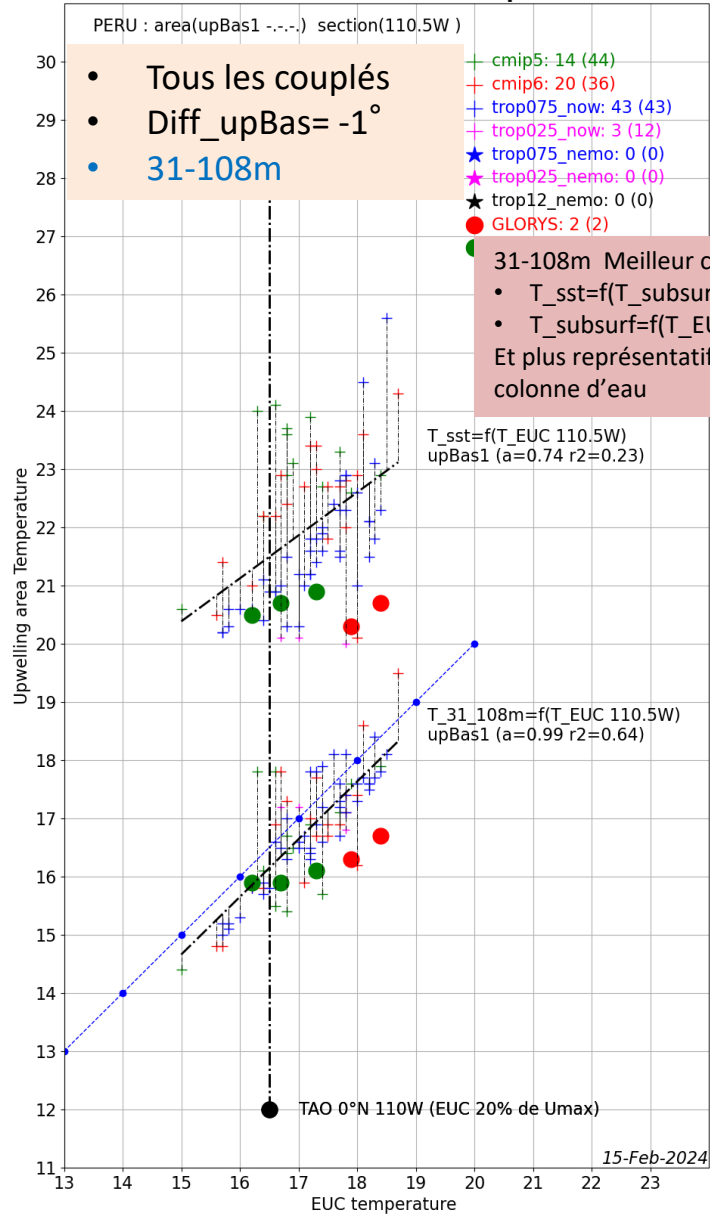


$T_{up}=f(T_{EUC}, 110W, 20\%, 31_{-108m}) : 31_{-108m} / 54m / 87m / 120m / 181m$

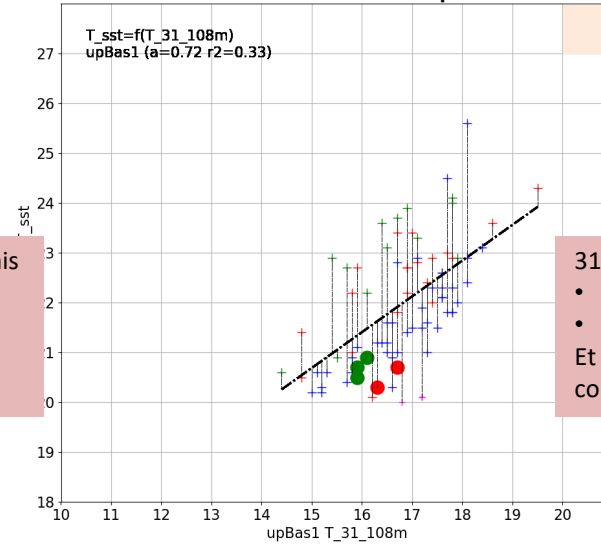
- **RETOUR SUR les couches d'upwelling les plus sensibles à l'EUC:**

- Tous les couplés / Diff_upBas= -1°
- C mip5 & 6 / Diff_upBas= -0.5°
- Compare 31_108m / 54m / 87m / 120m / 181m
- + tous les niveaux intermédiaire pour définir la meilleur couche cumulée à prendre en compte
- 27m / 36m / 54m / 61m / 69m / 78m / 87m / 97m / 108m / 120m / 133m / 147m / 163m / 181m

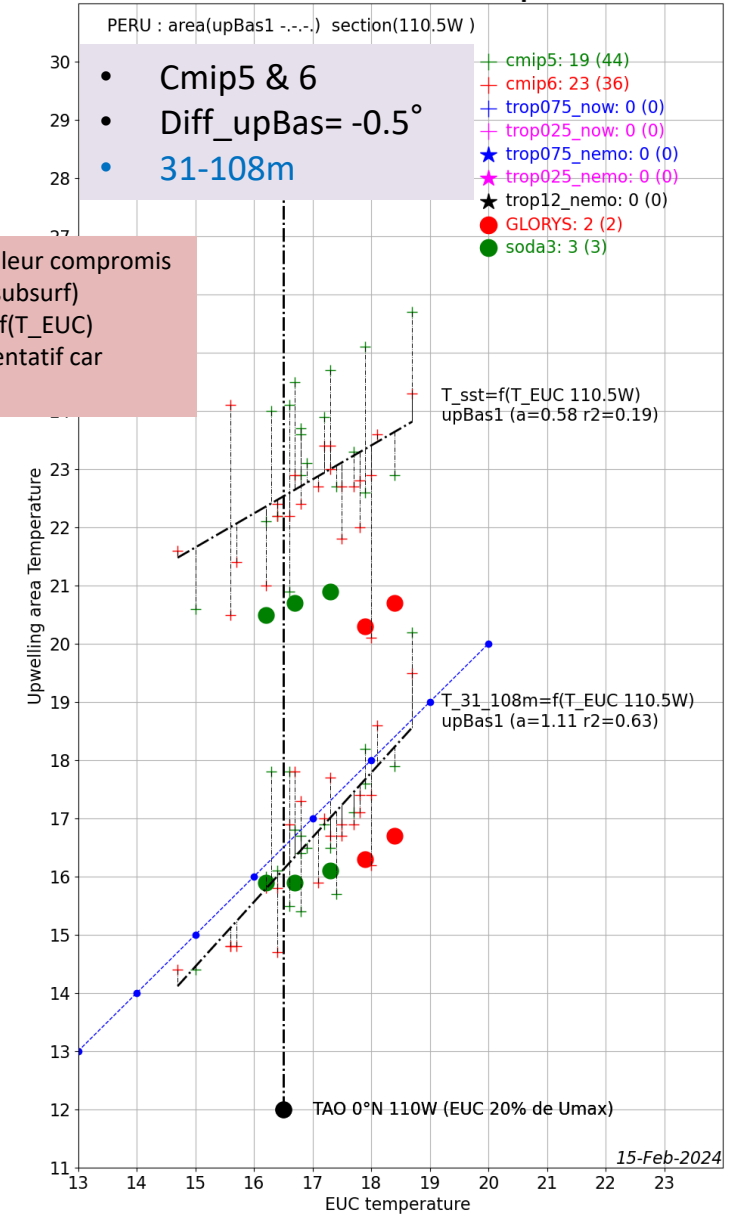
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



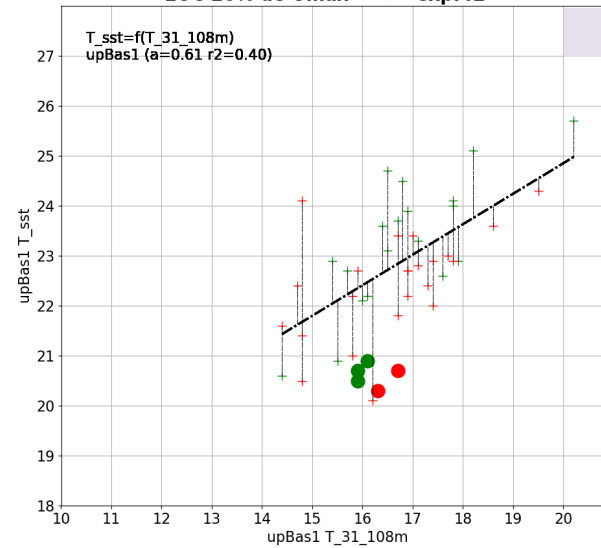
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



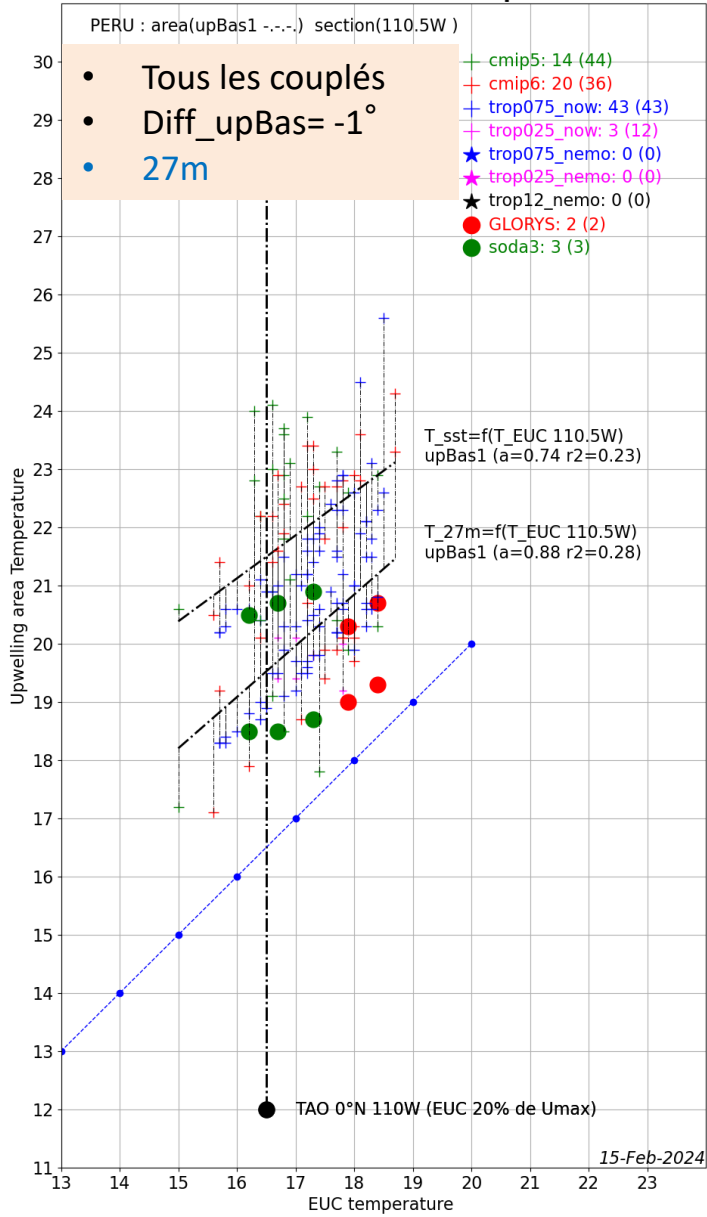
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



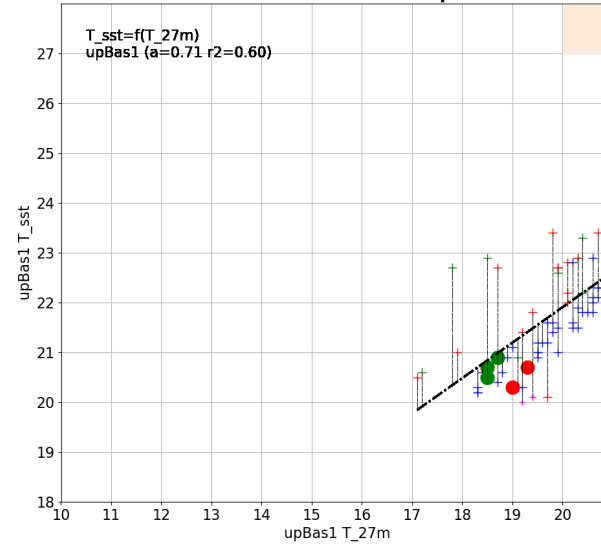
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



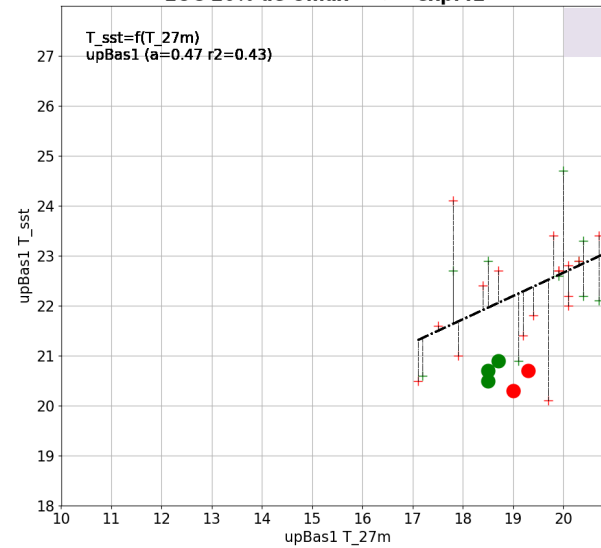
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



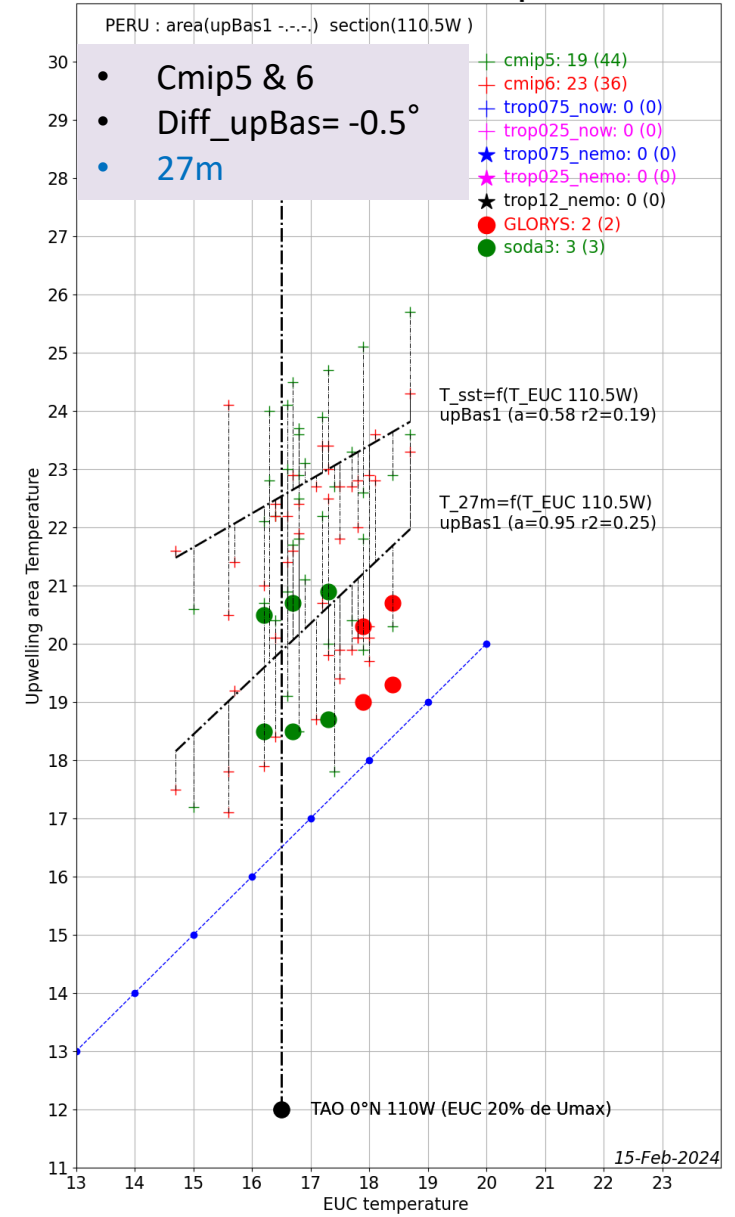
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



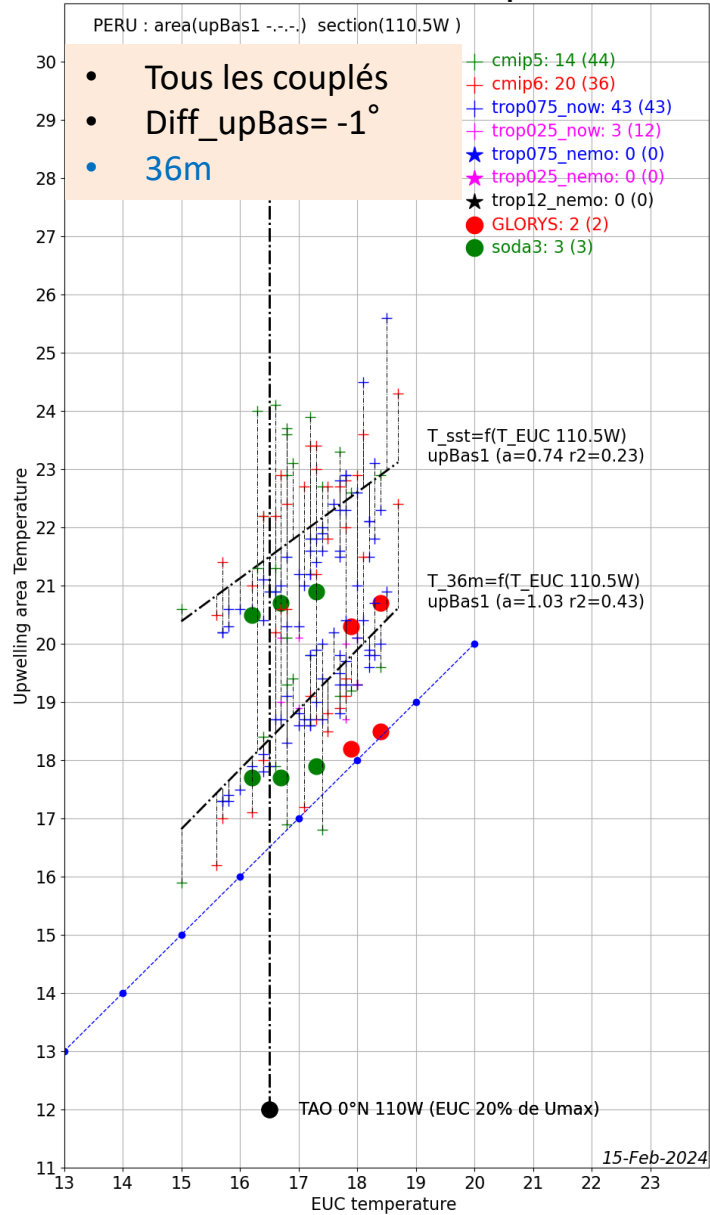
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



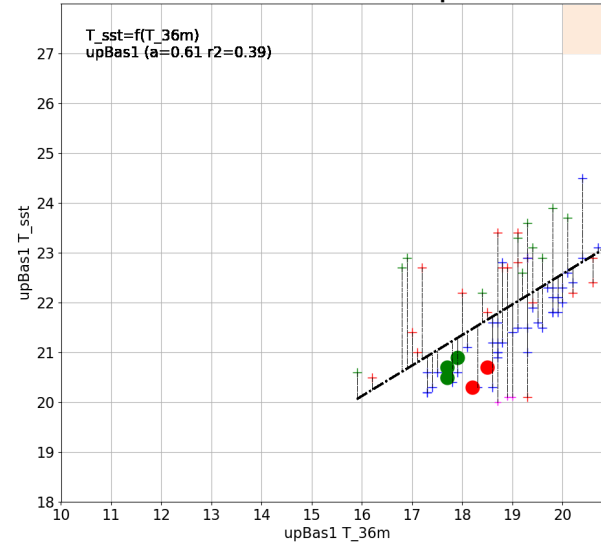
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



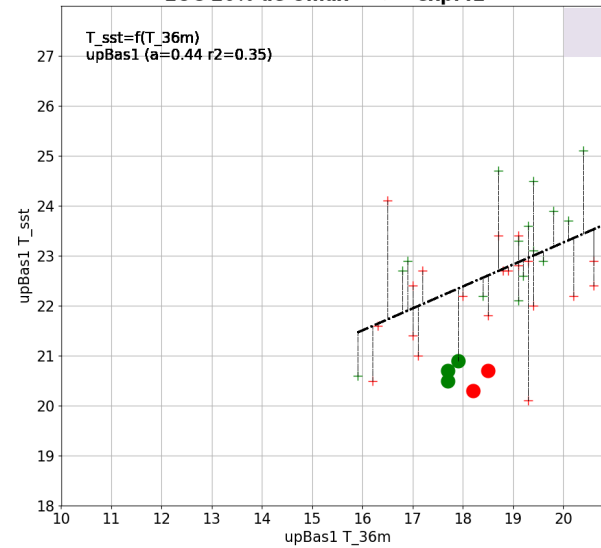
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



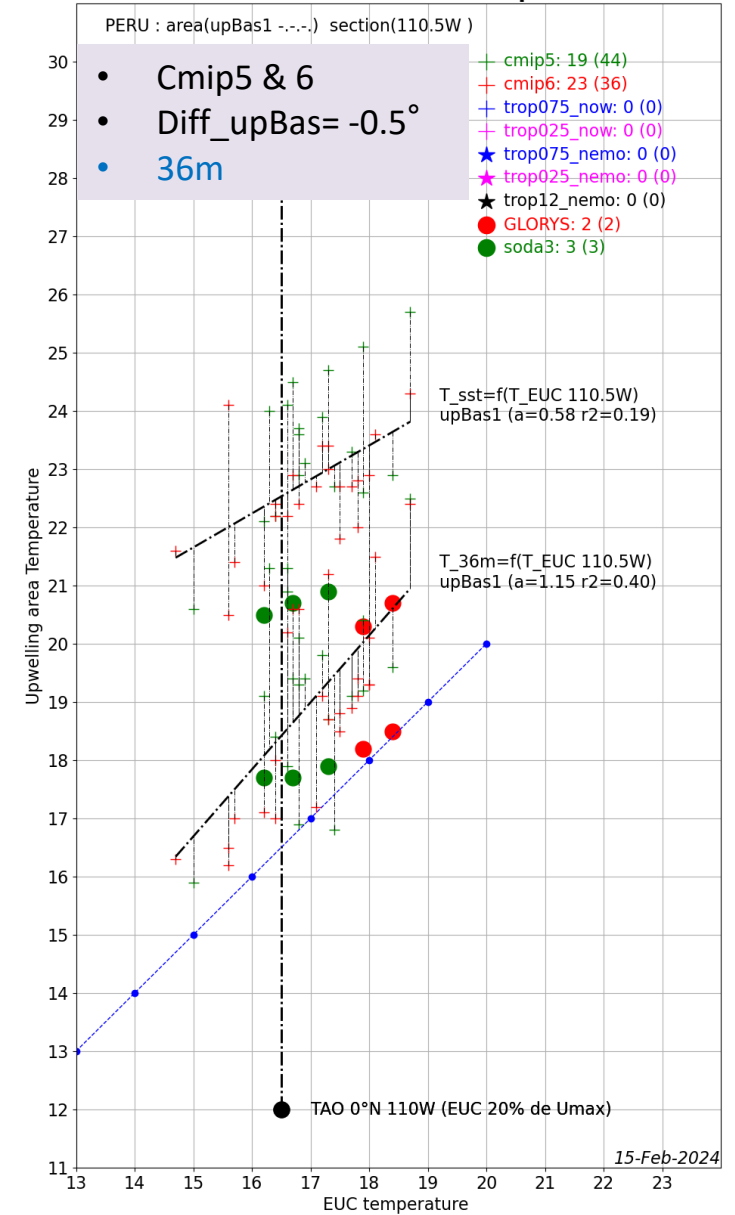
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



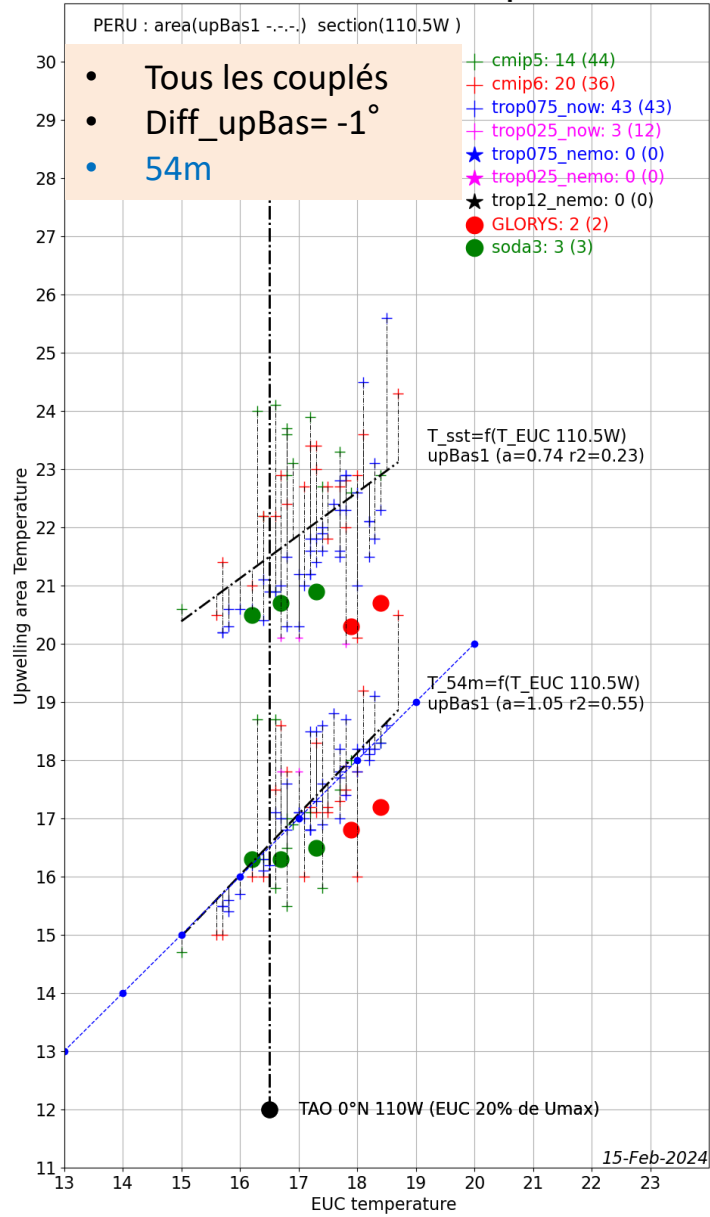
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



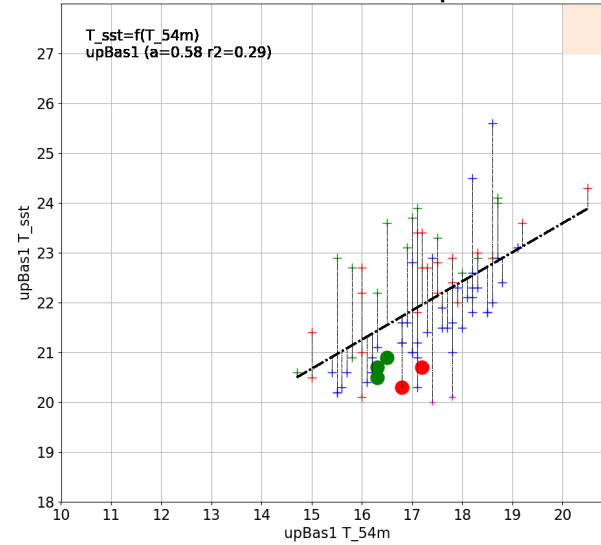
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



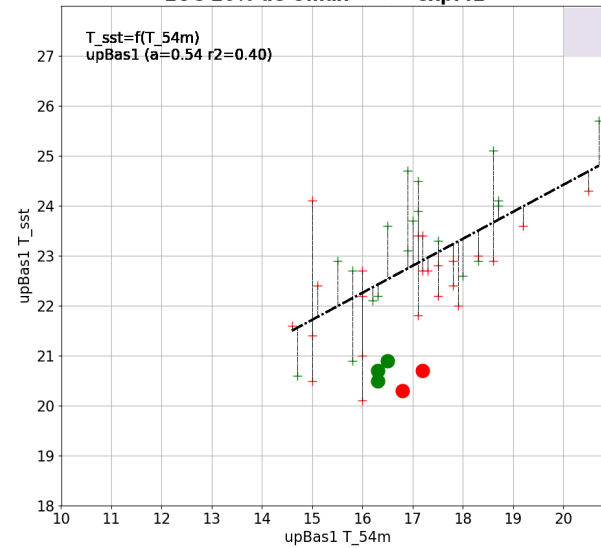
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



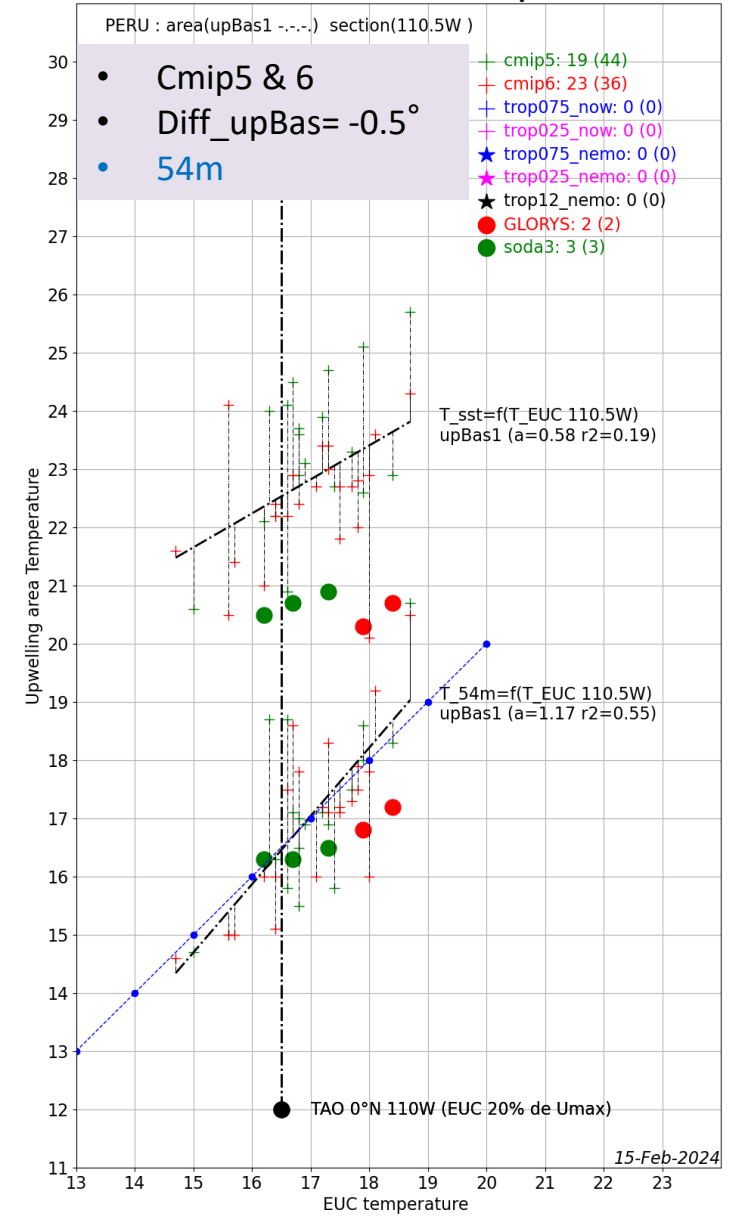
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



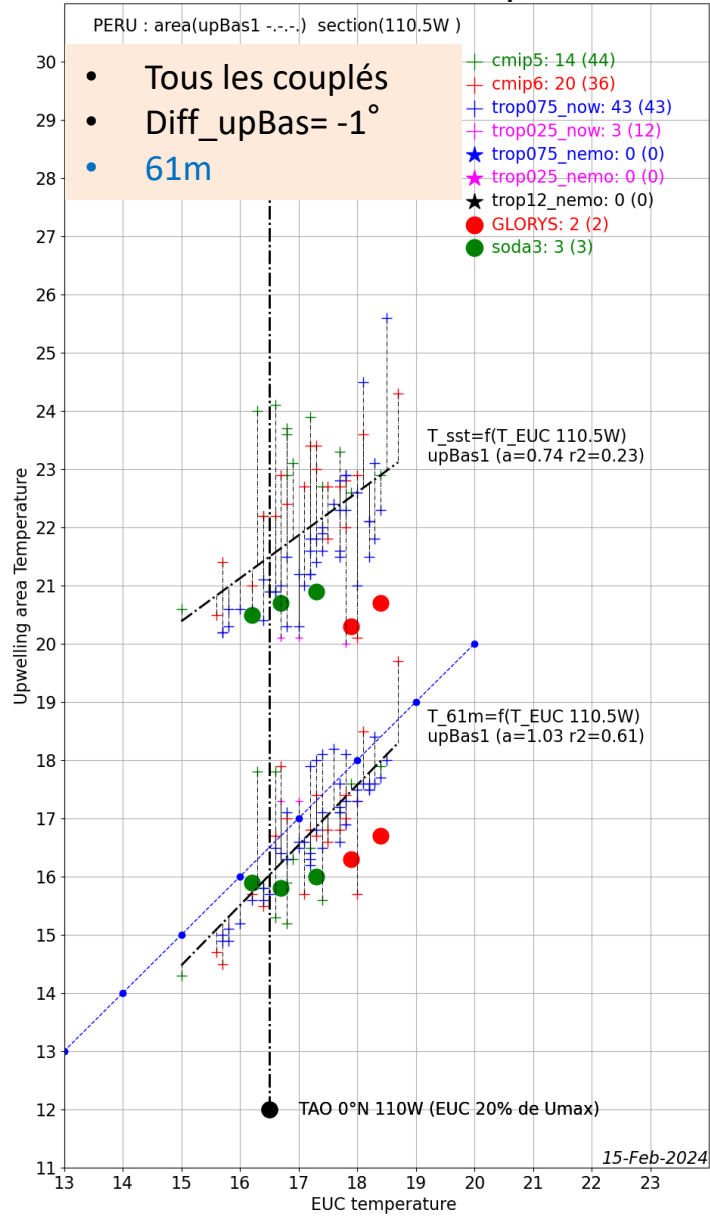
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



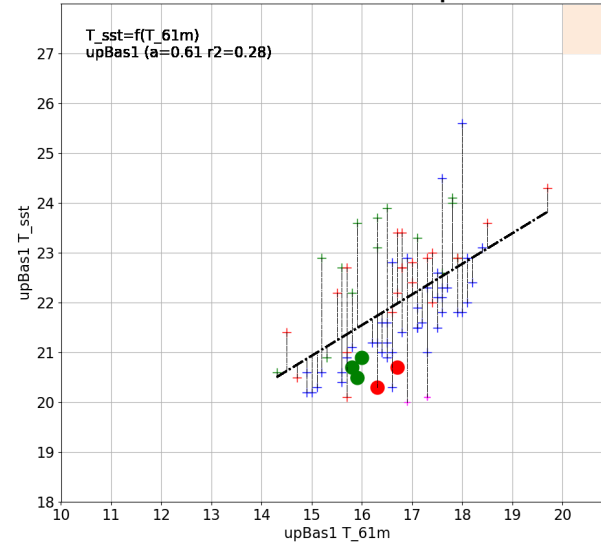
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



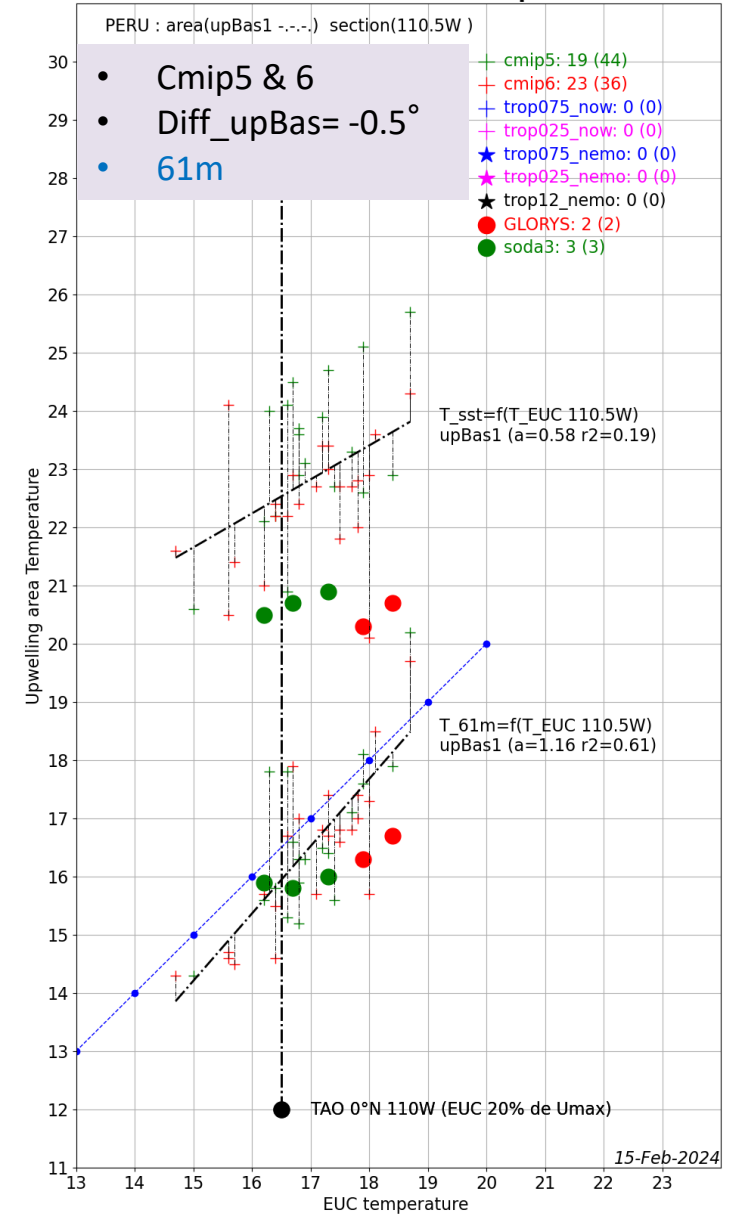
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



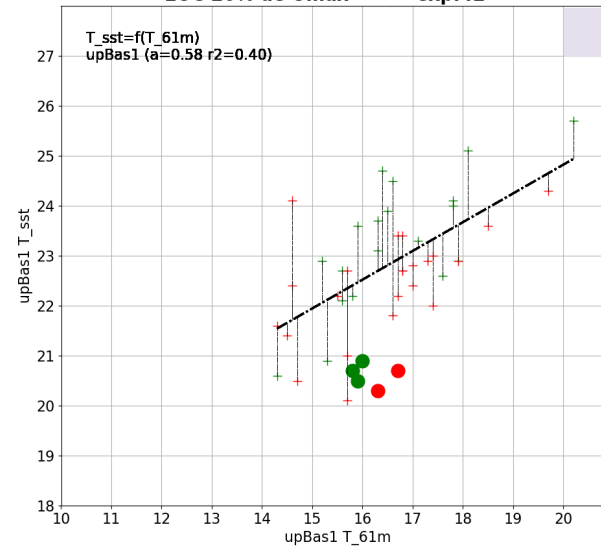
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



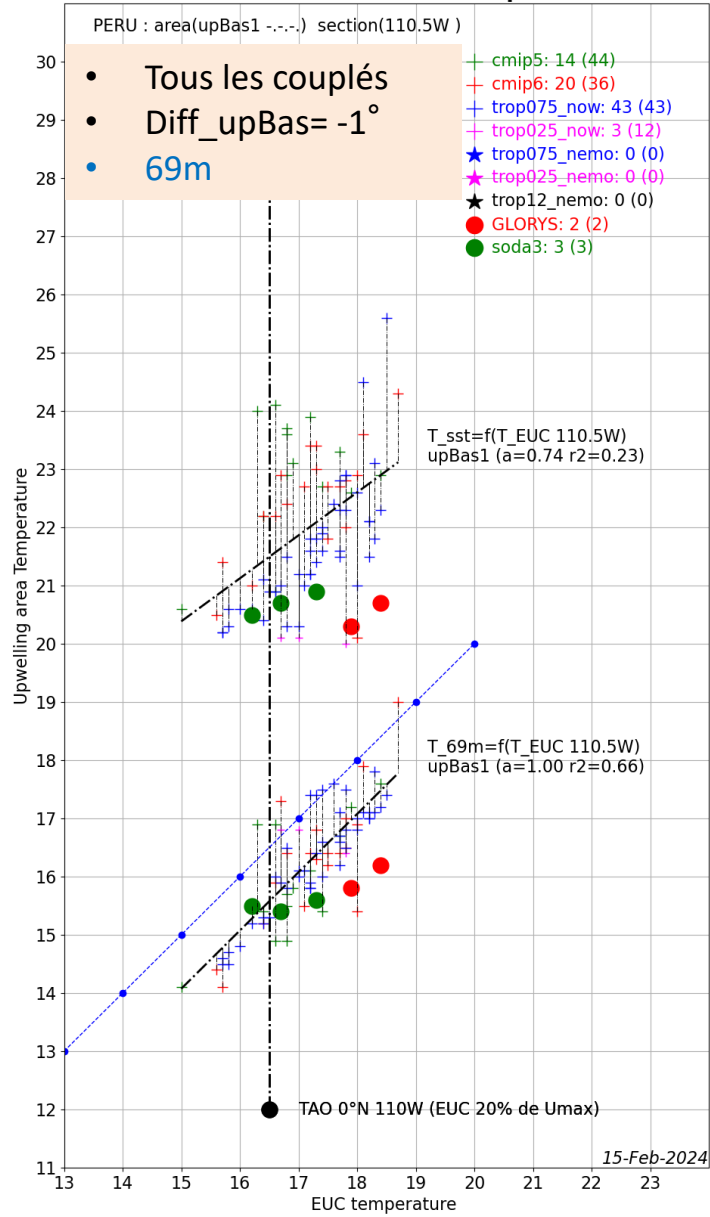
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



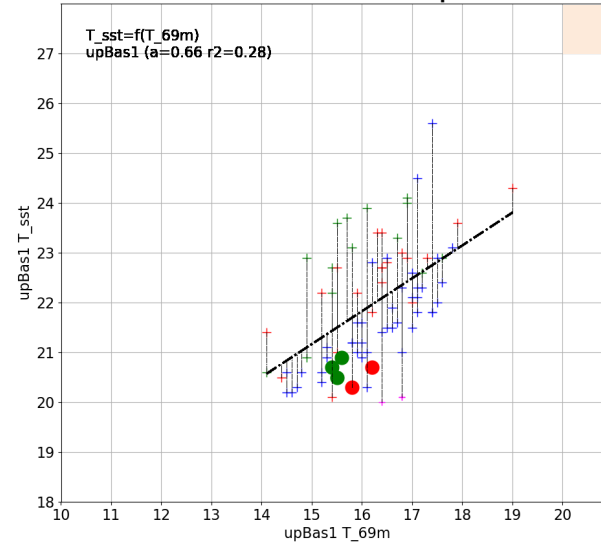
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



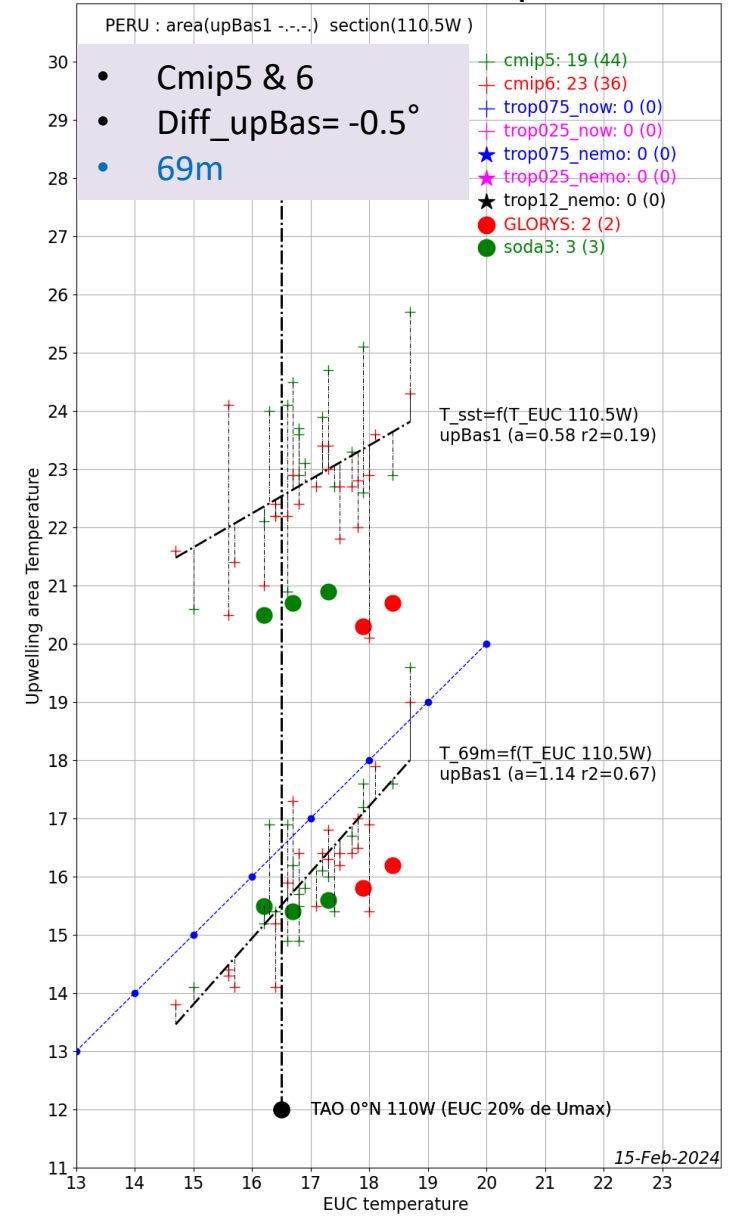
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



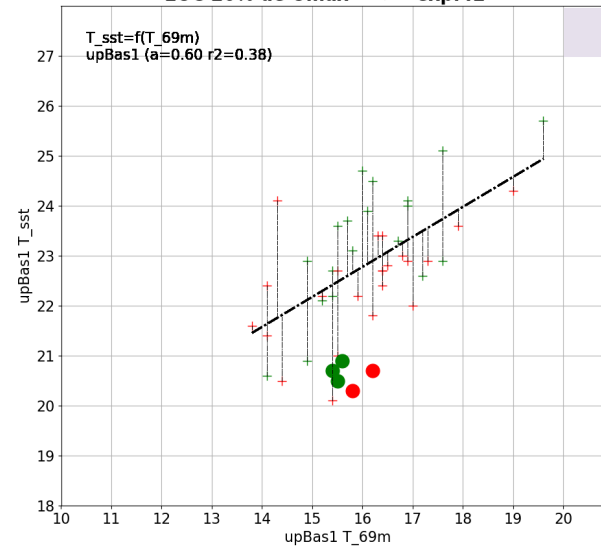
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



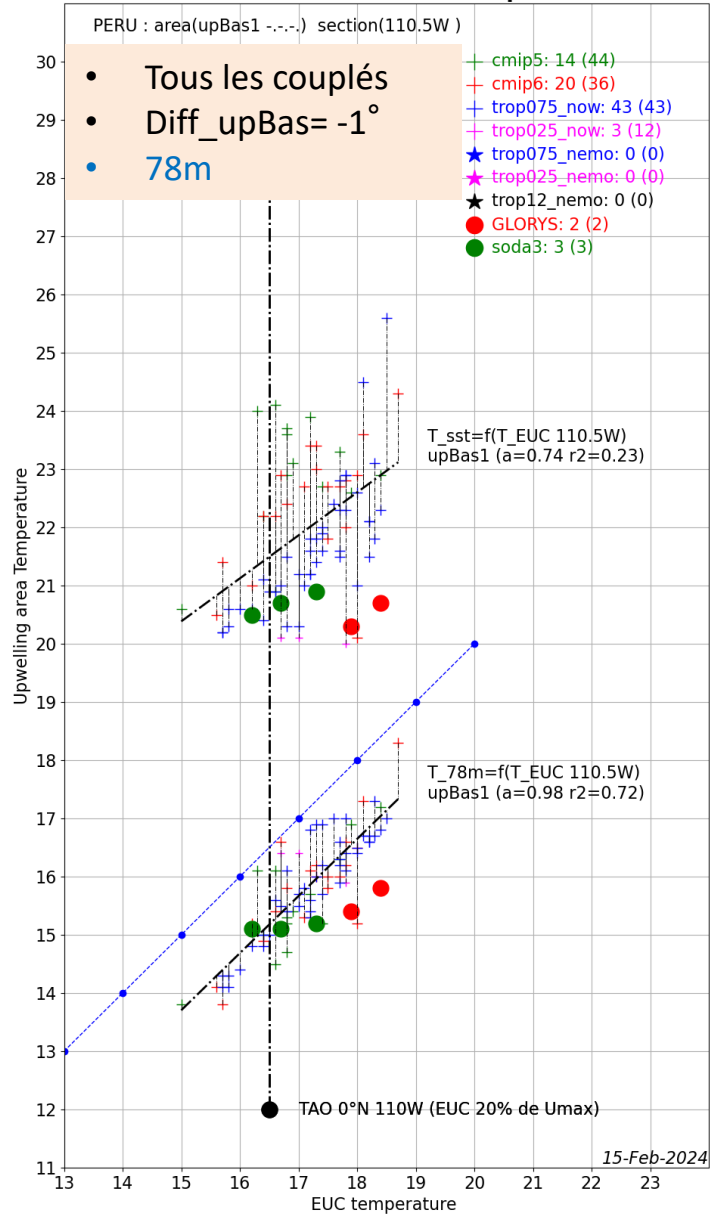
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



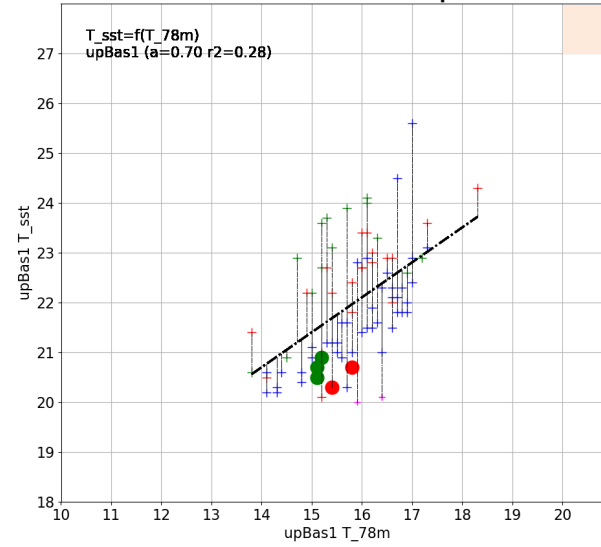
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



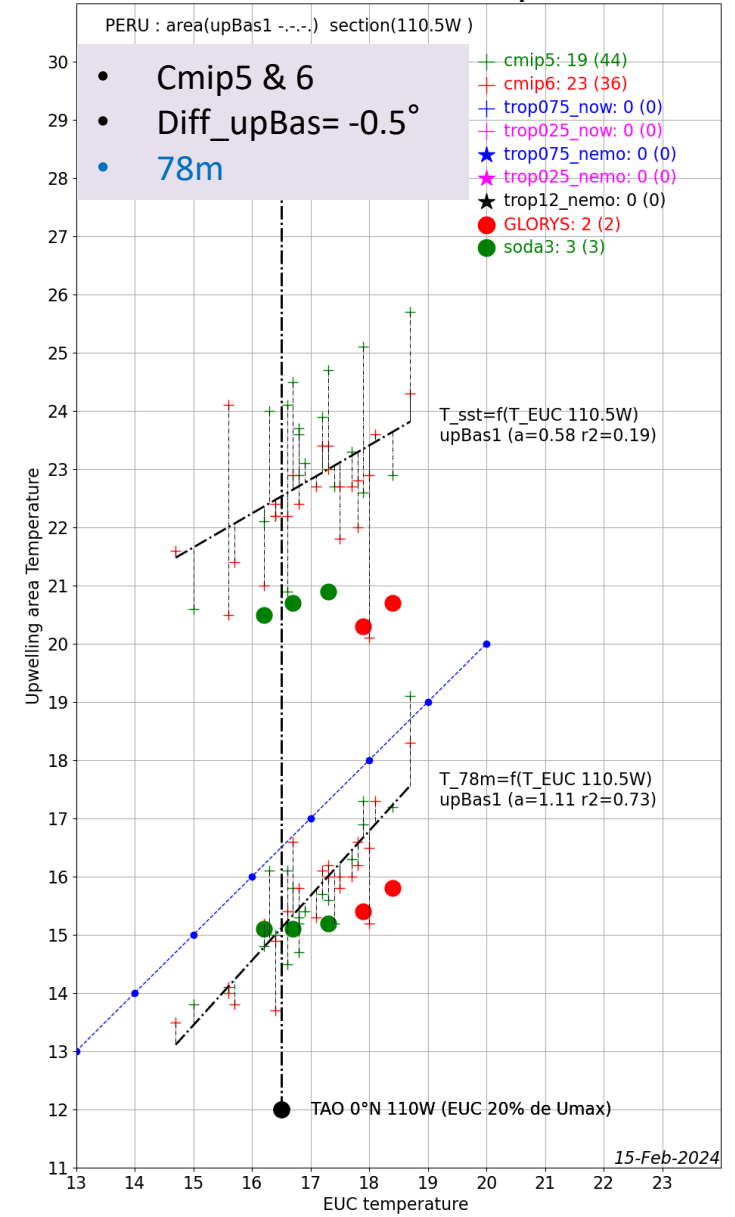
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



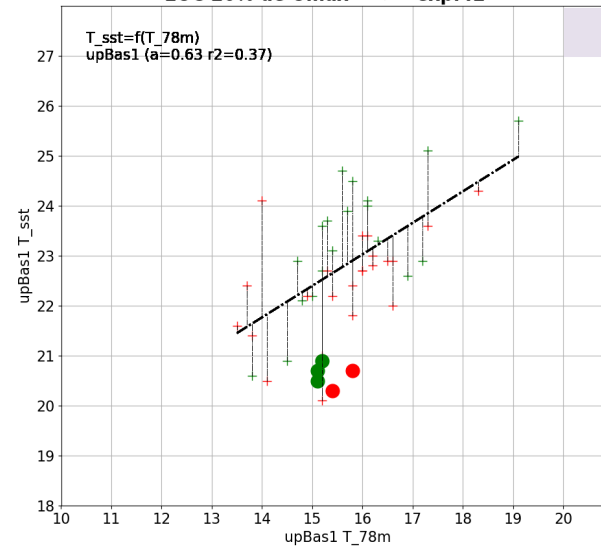
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



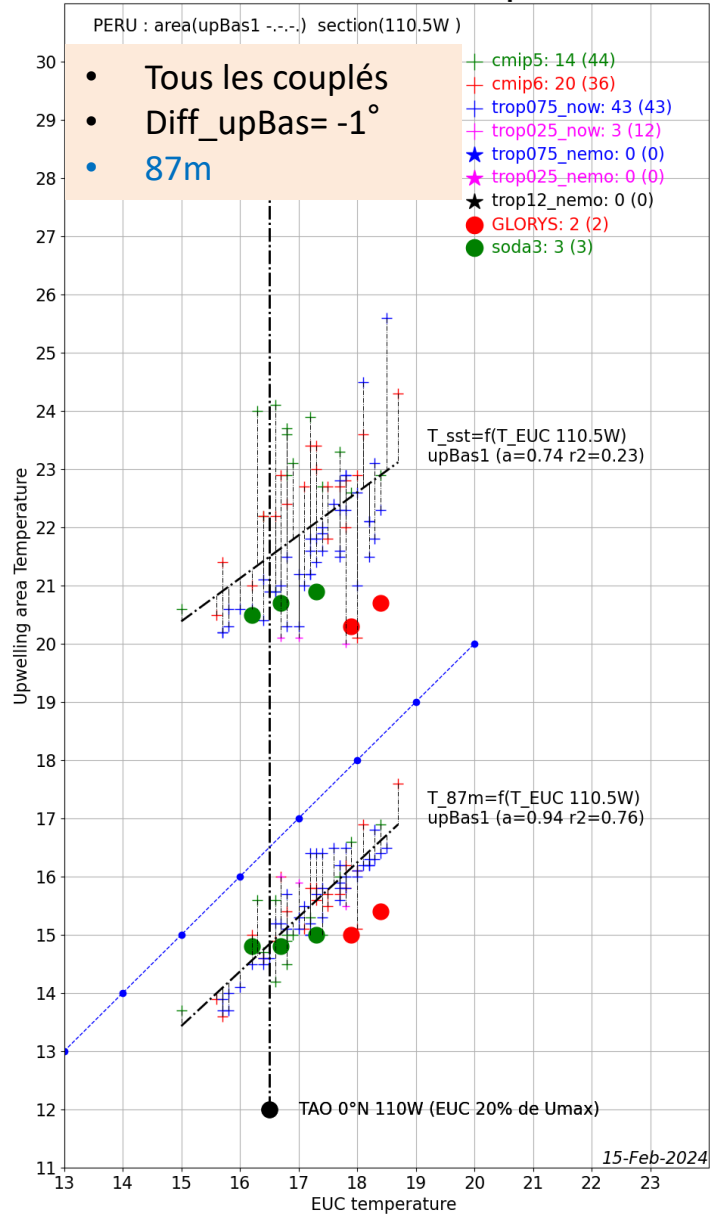
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



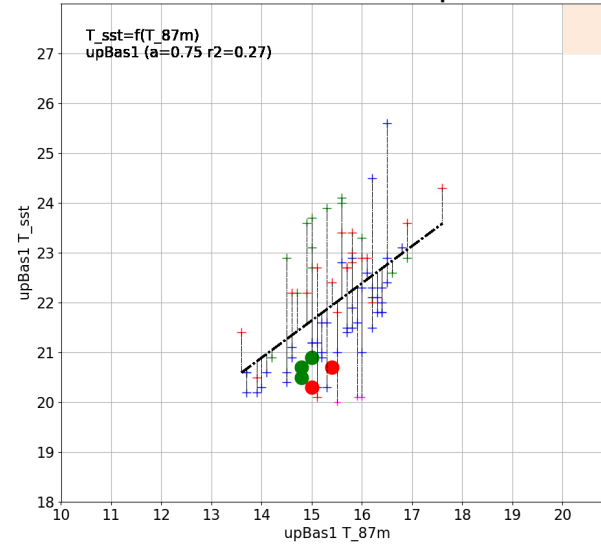
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



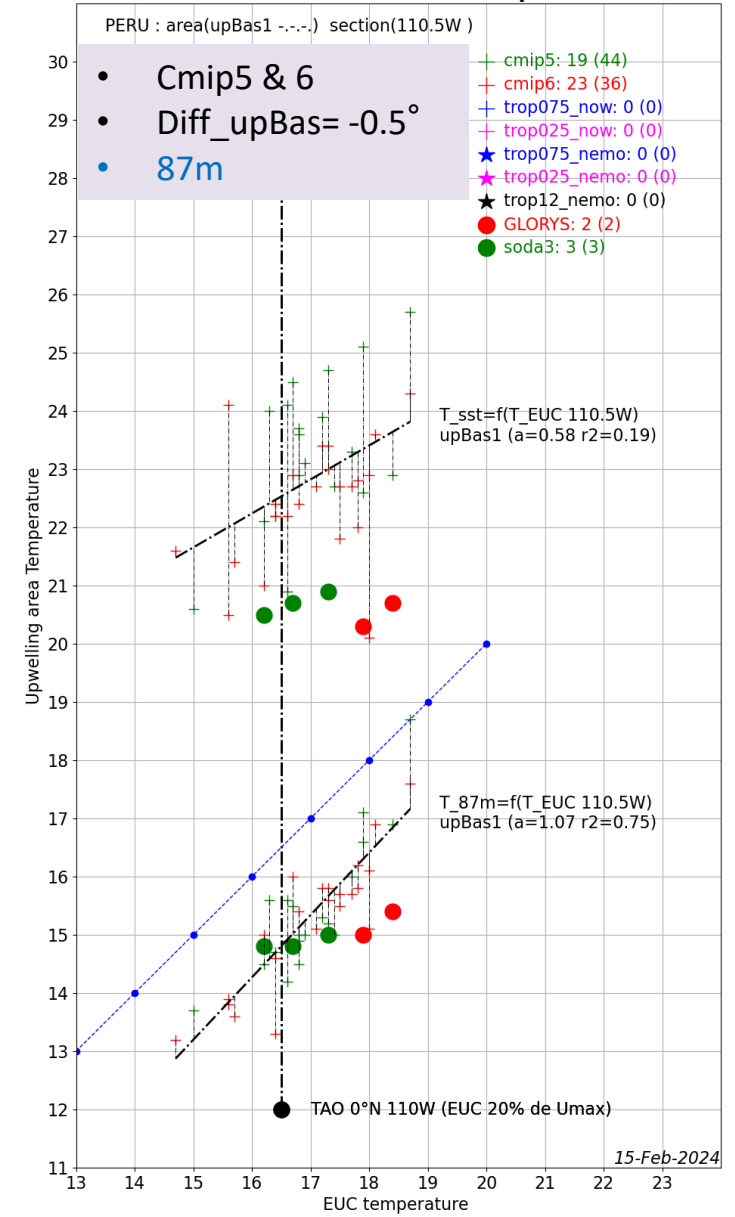
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



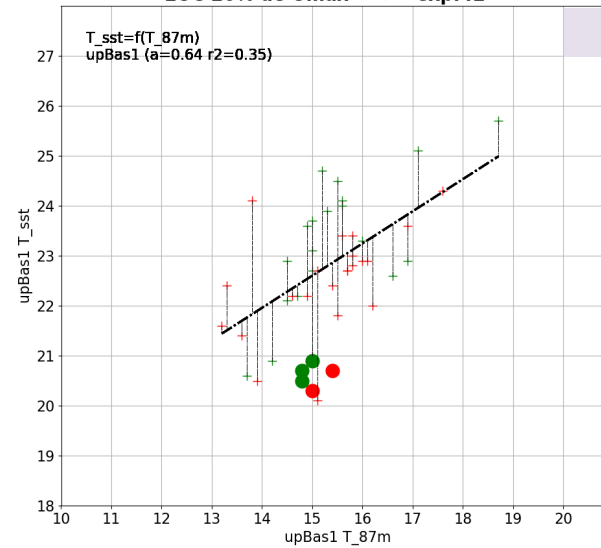
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



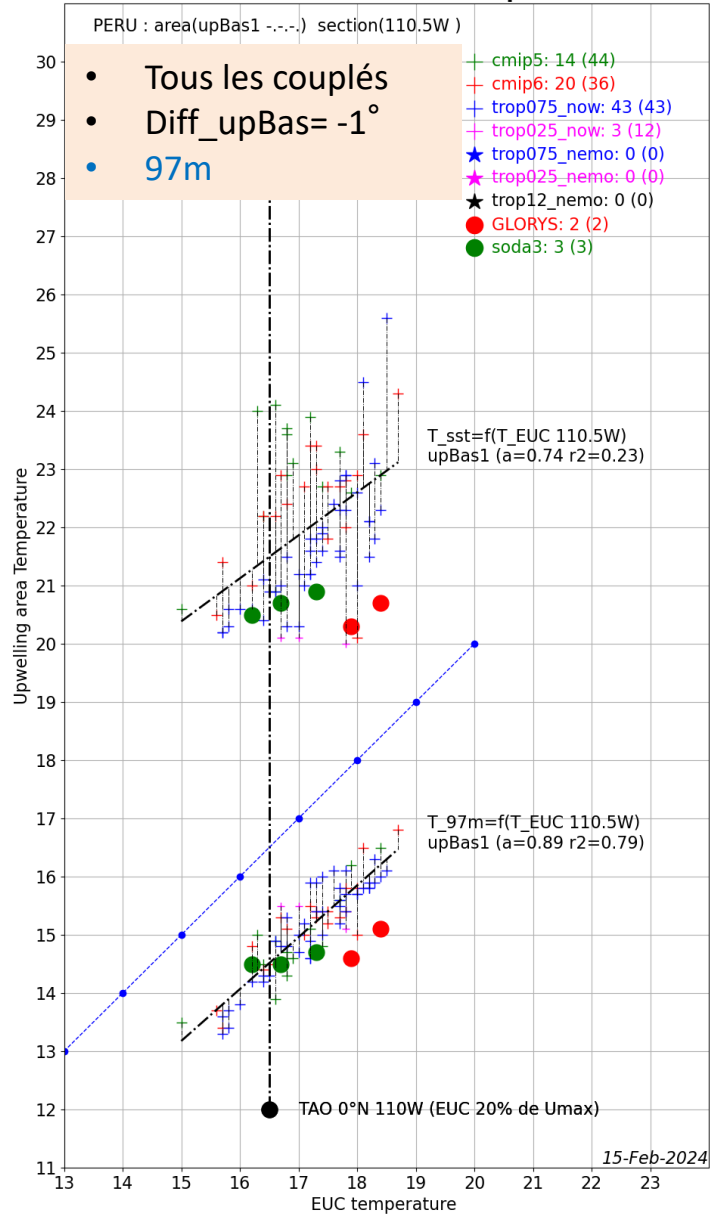
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



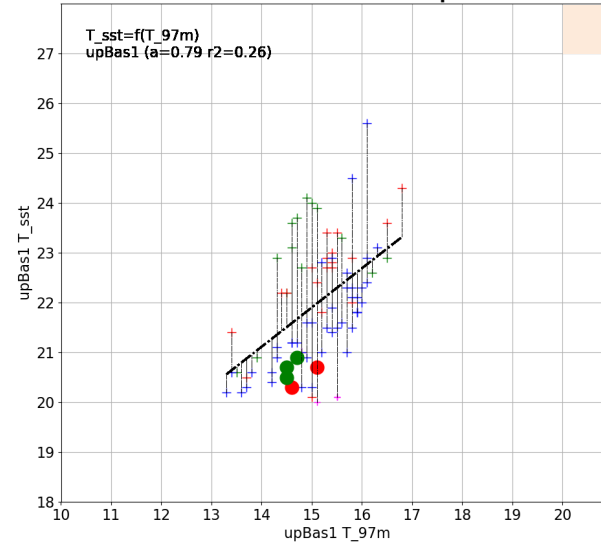
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



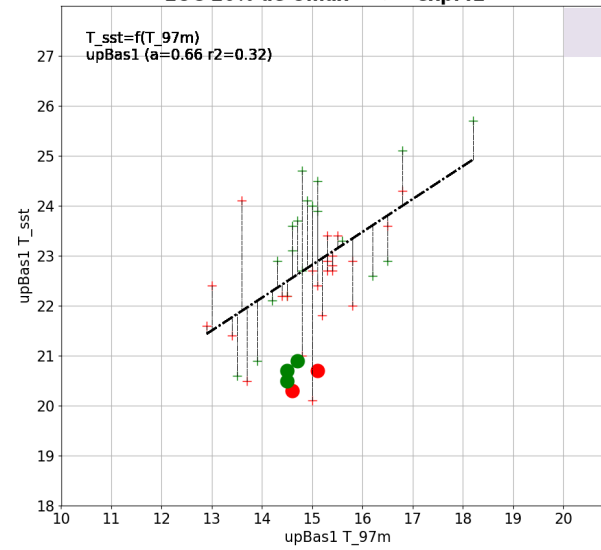
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



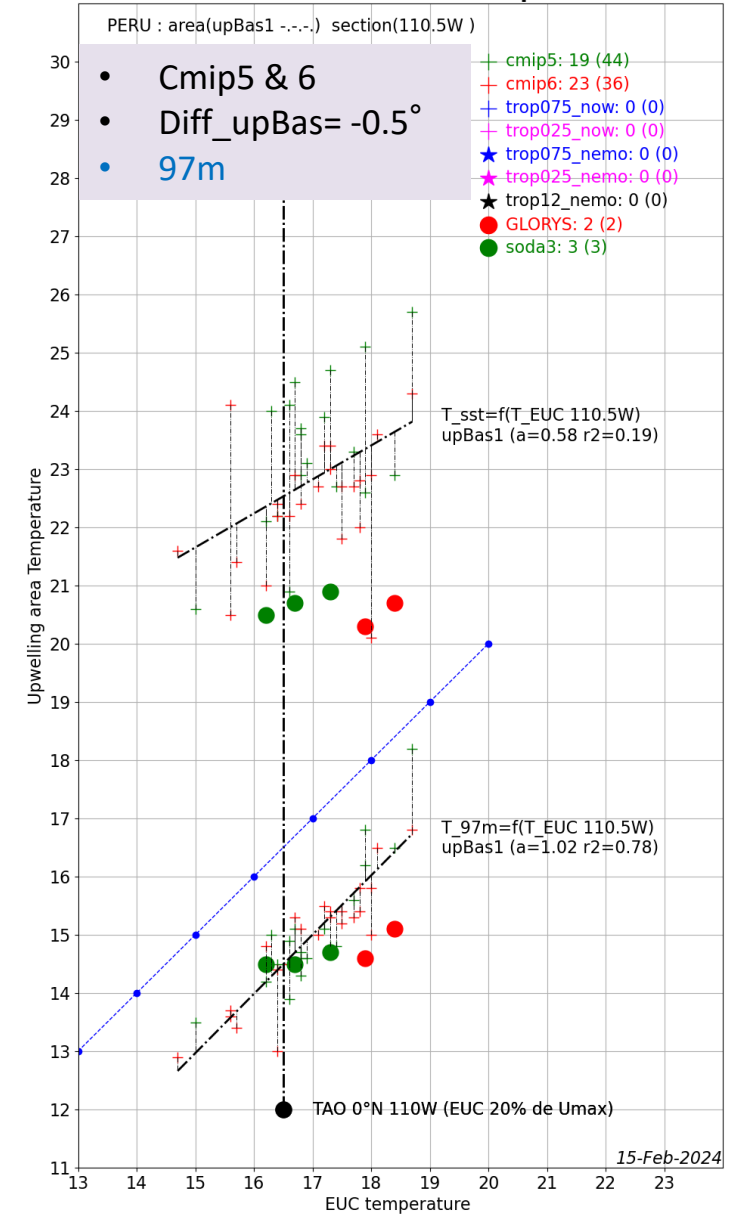
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



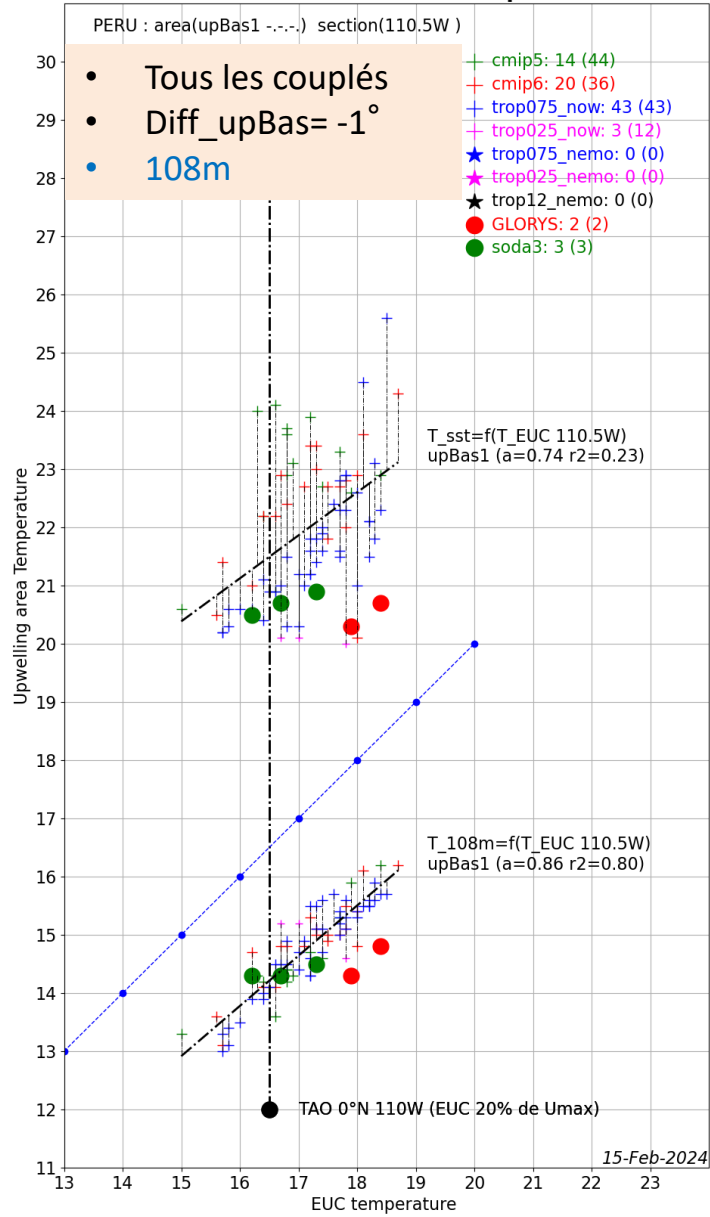
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



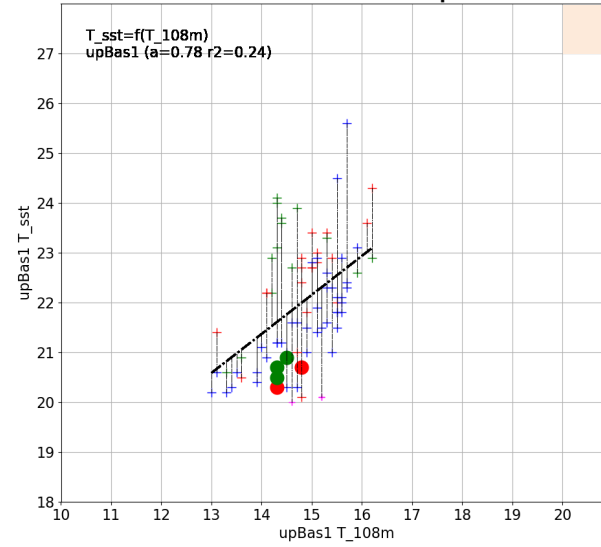
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



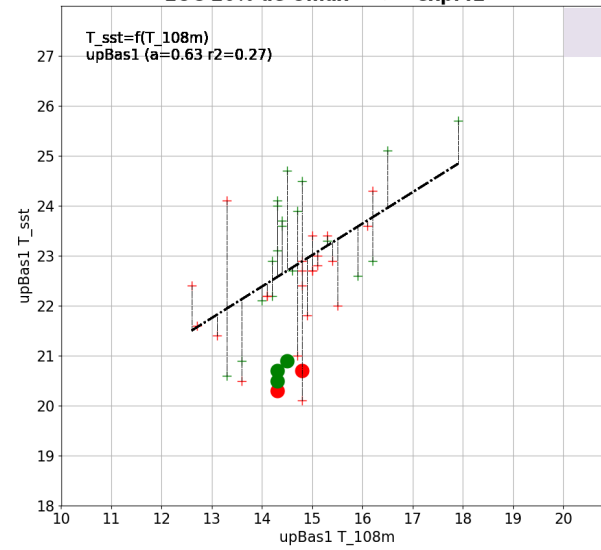
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



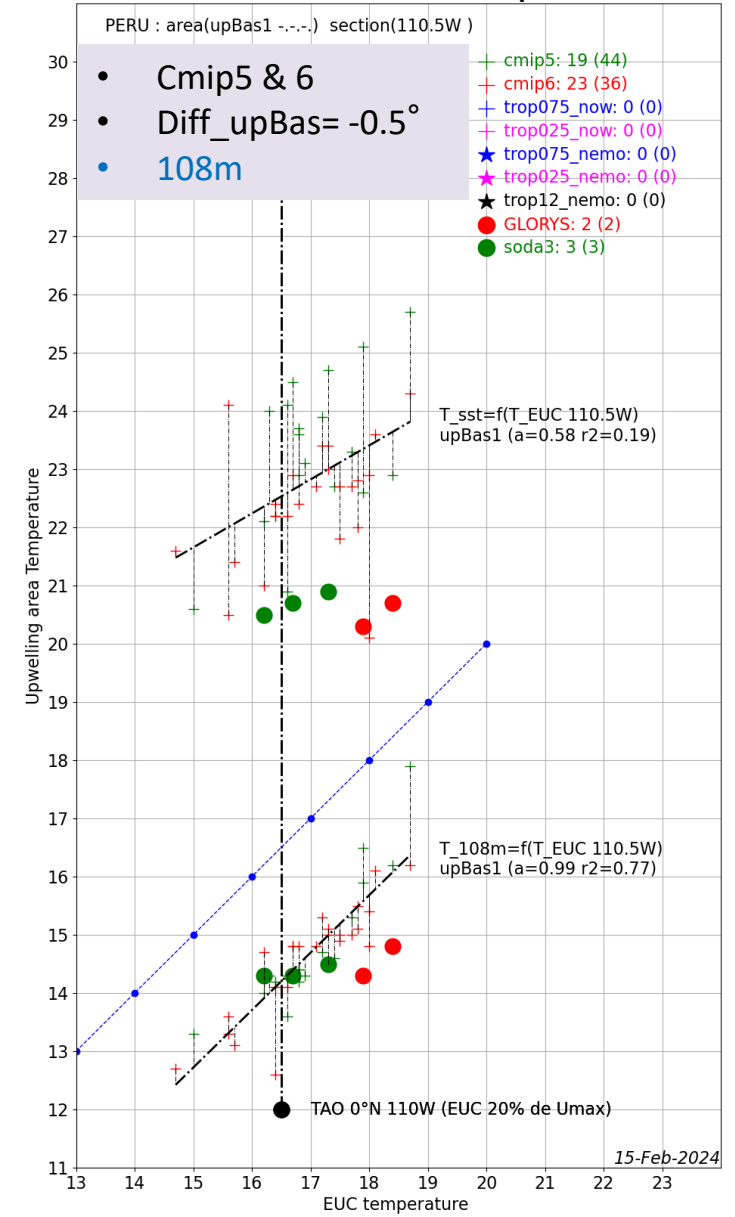
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



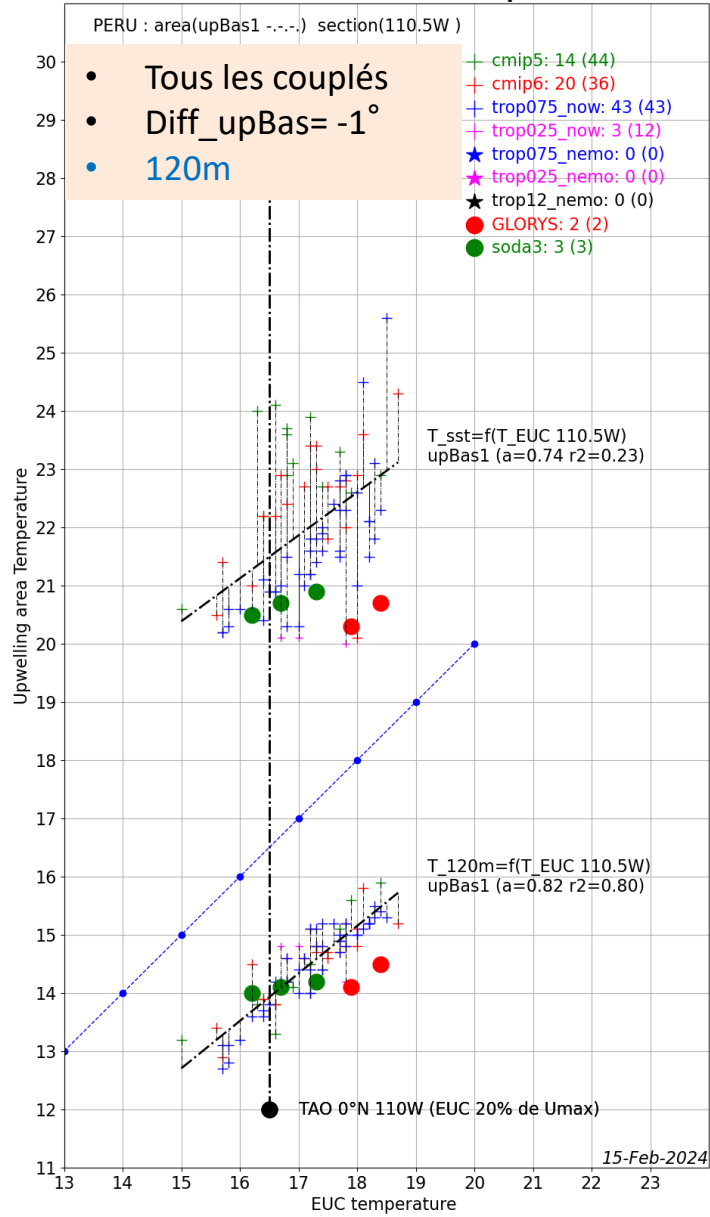
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



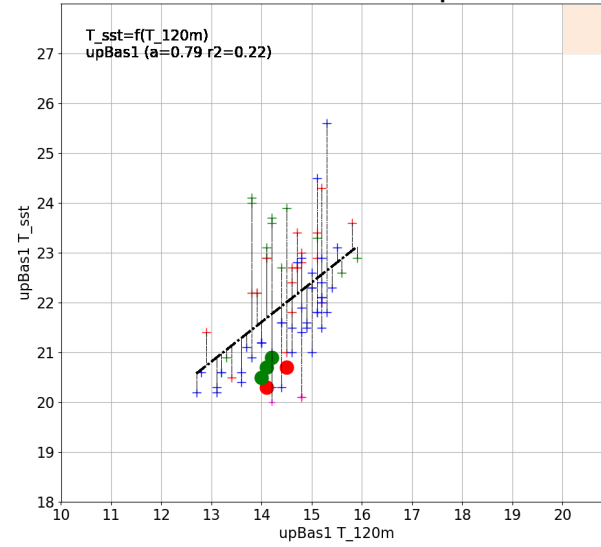
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



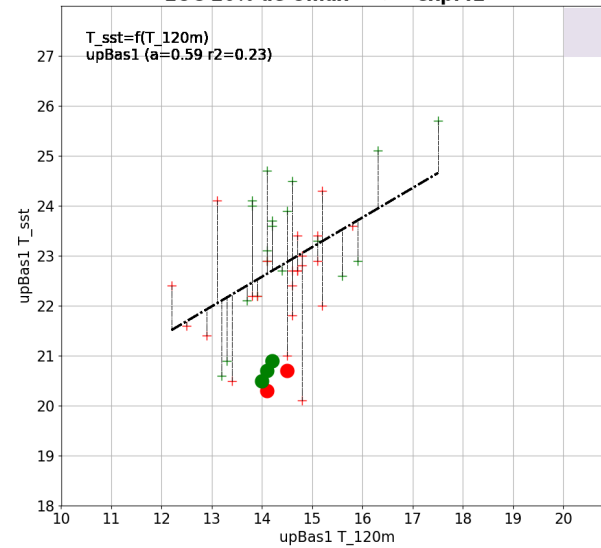
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



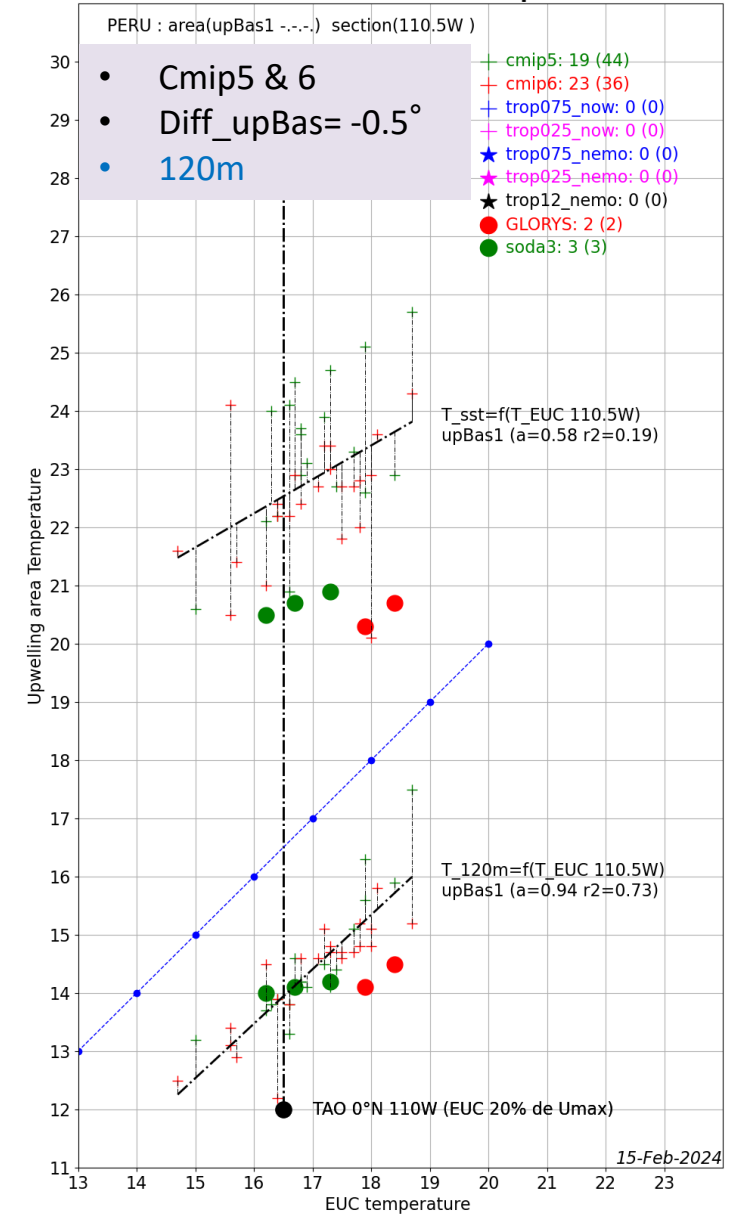
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



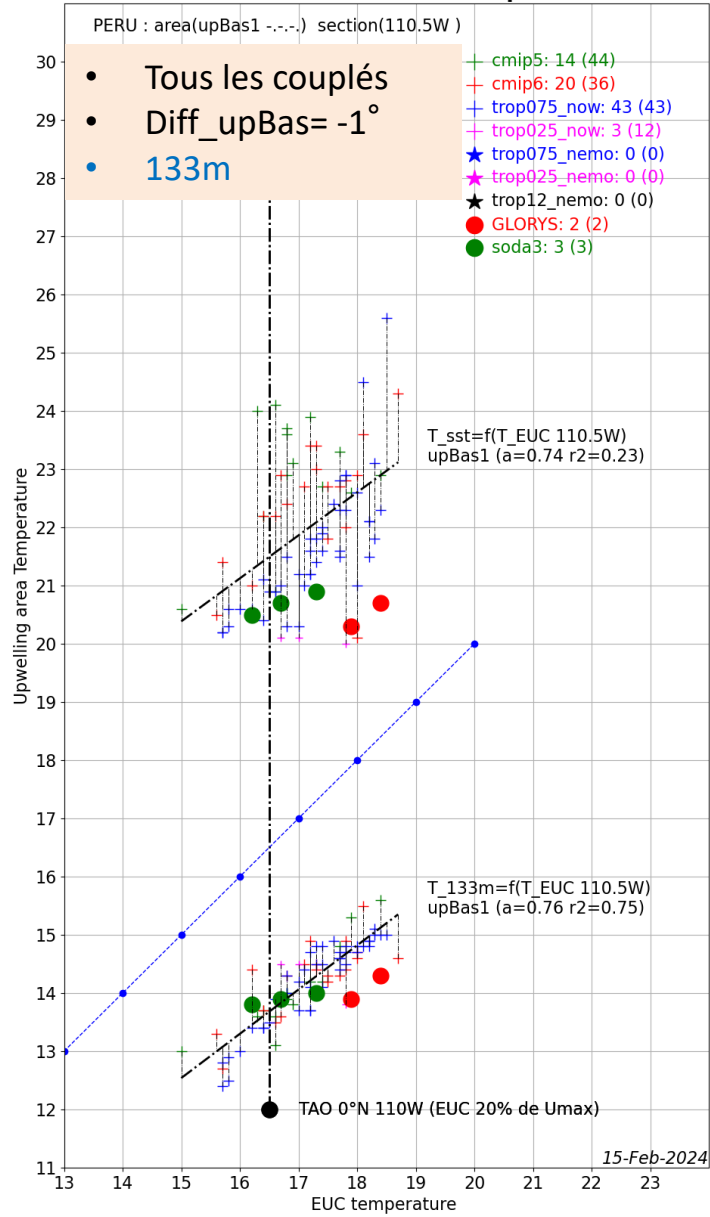
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



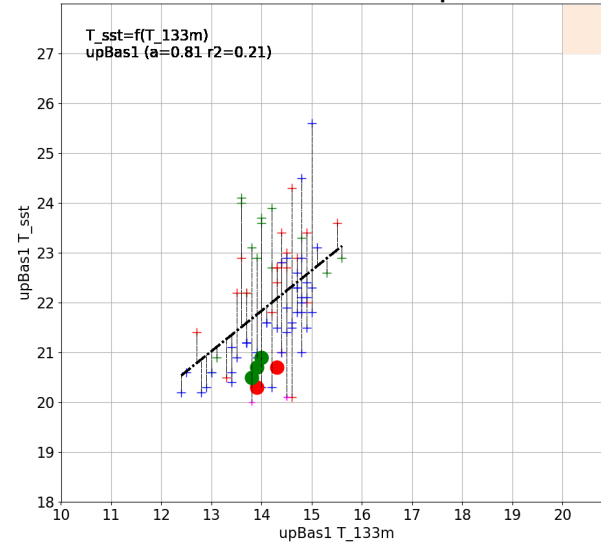
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



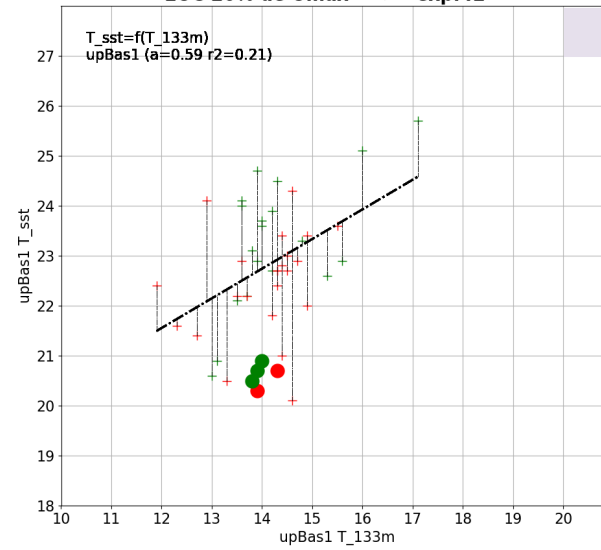
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



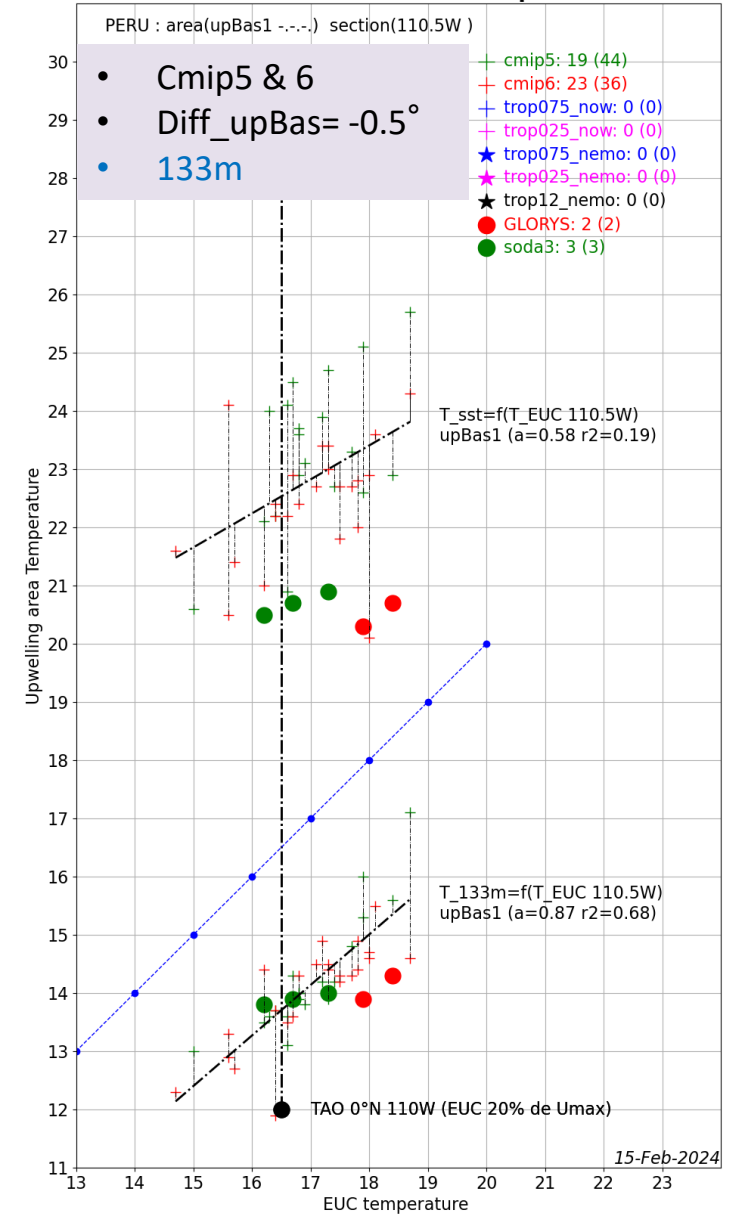
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



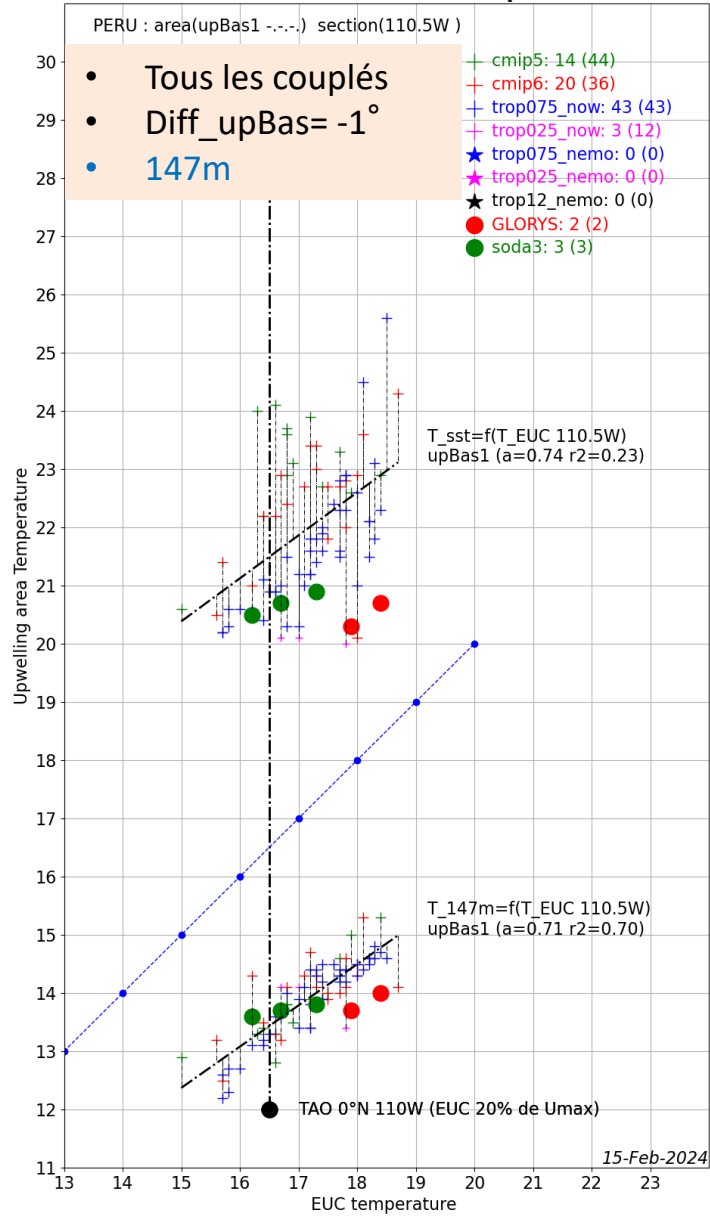
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



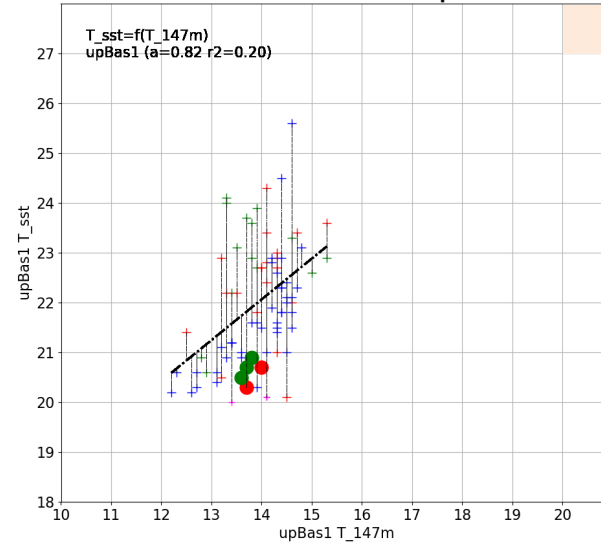
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



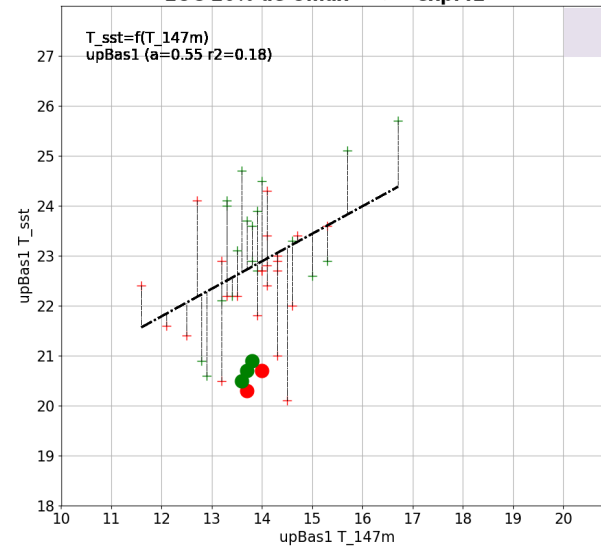
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



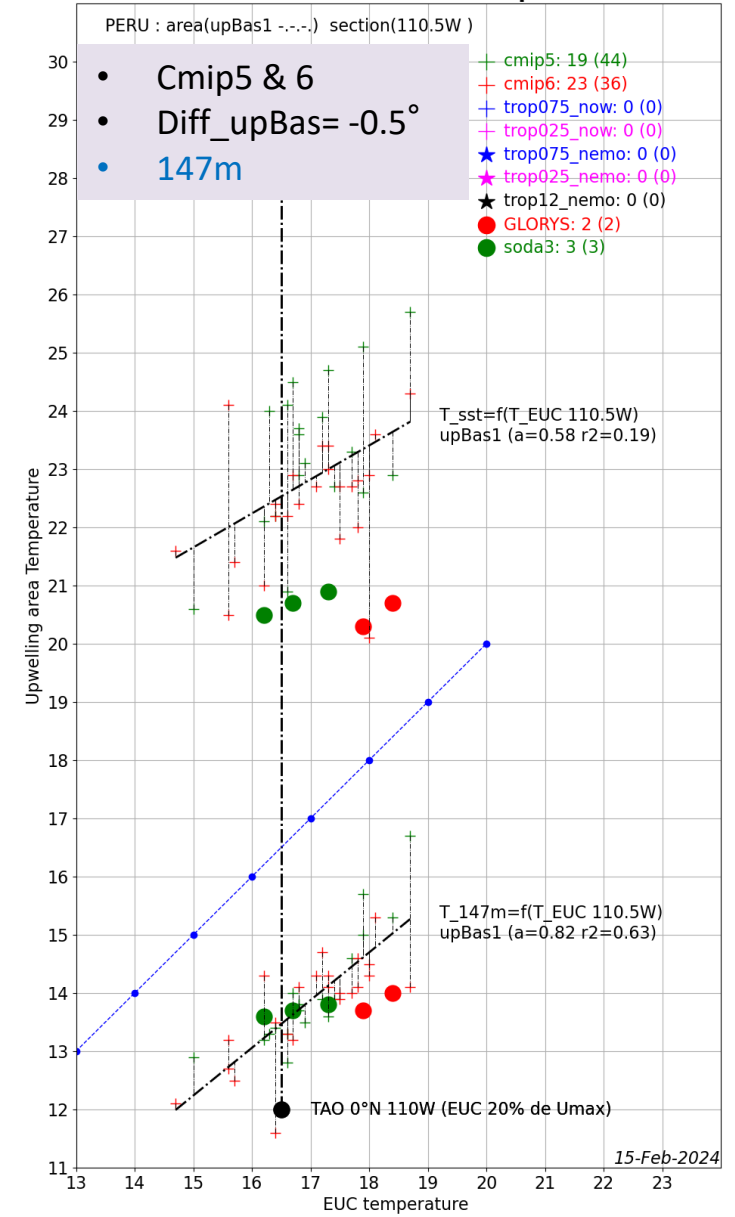
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



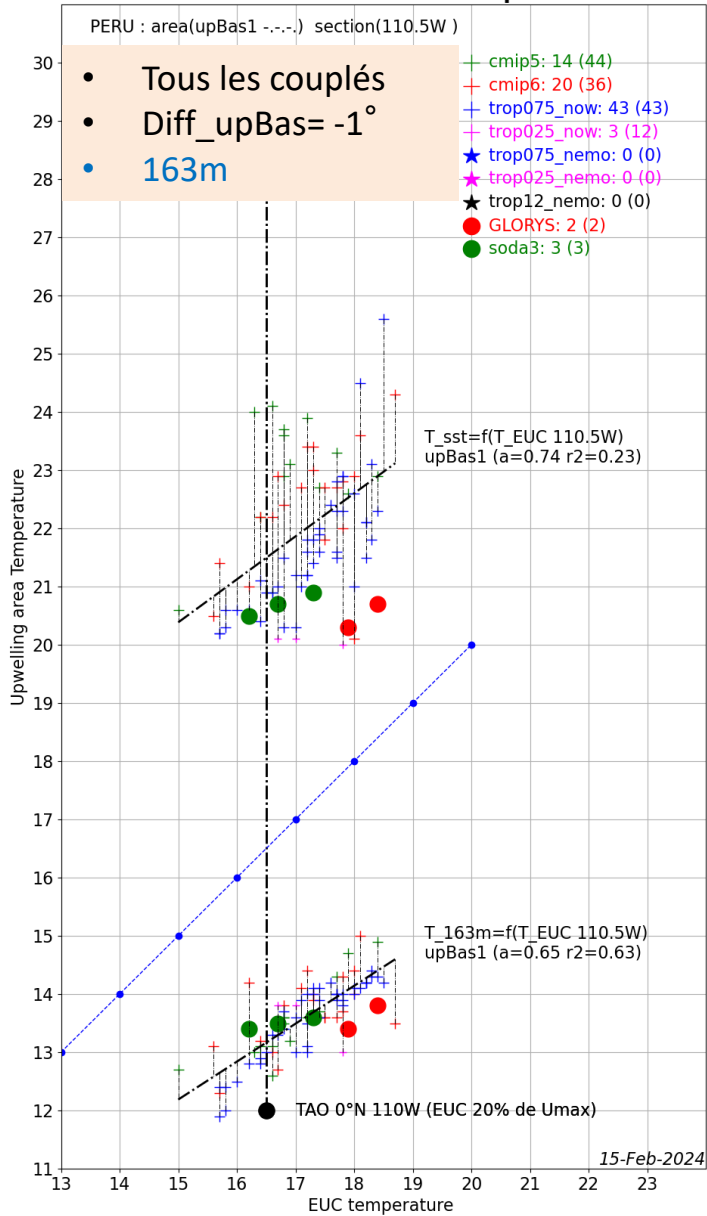
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



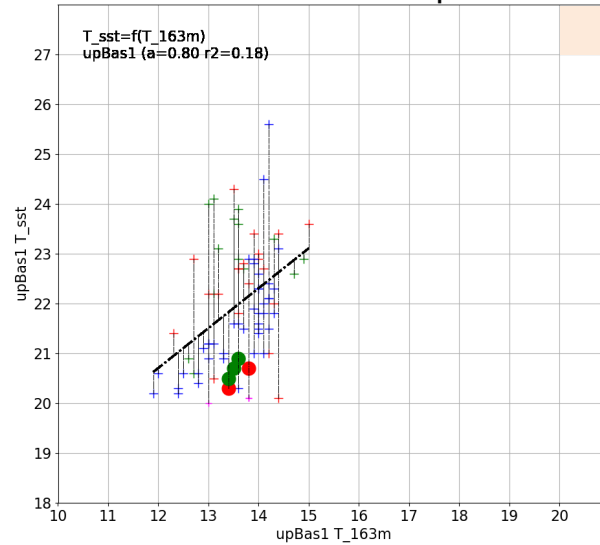
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



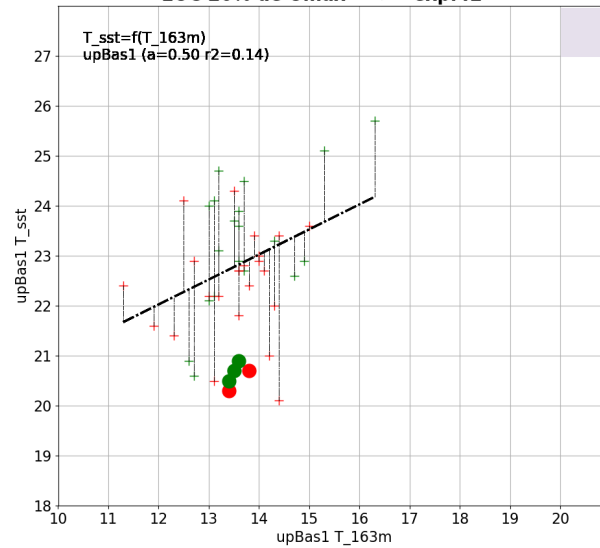
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



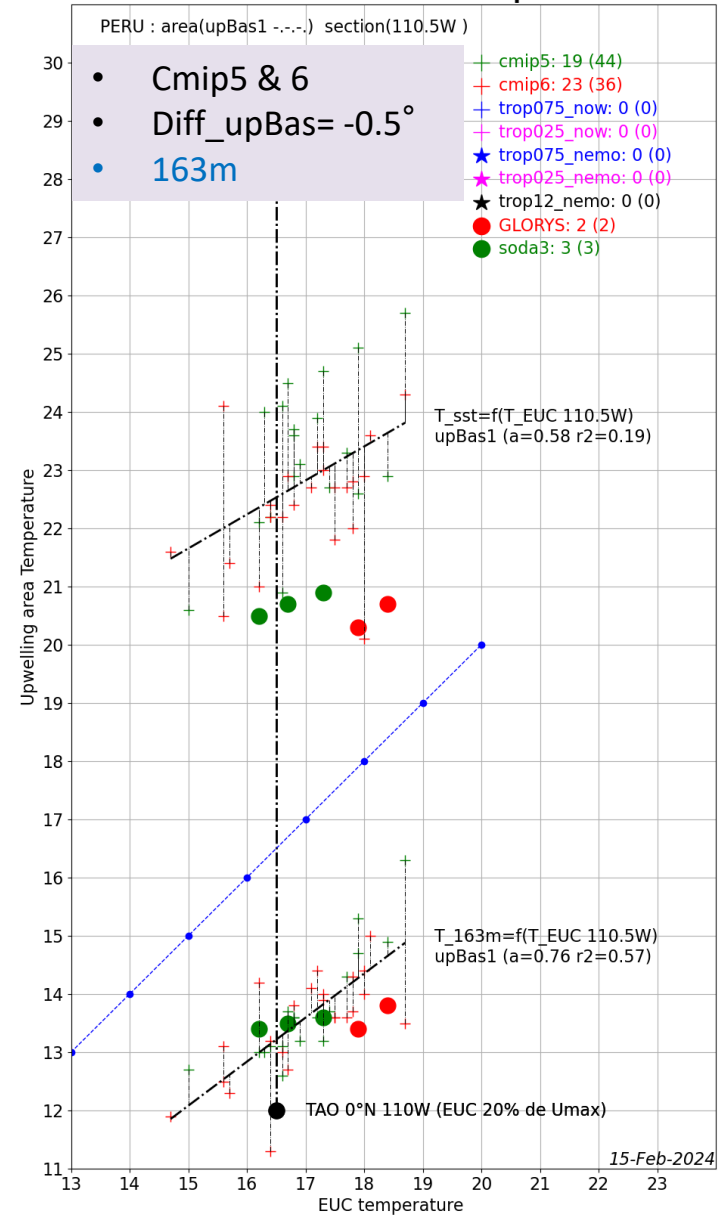
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



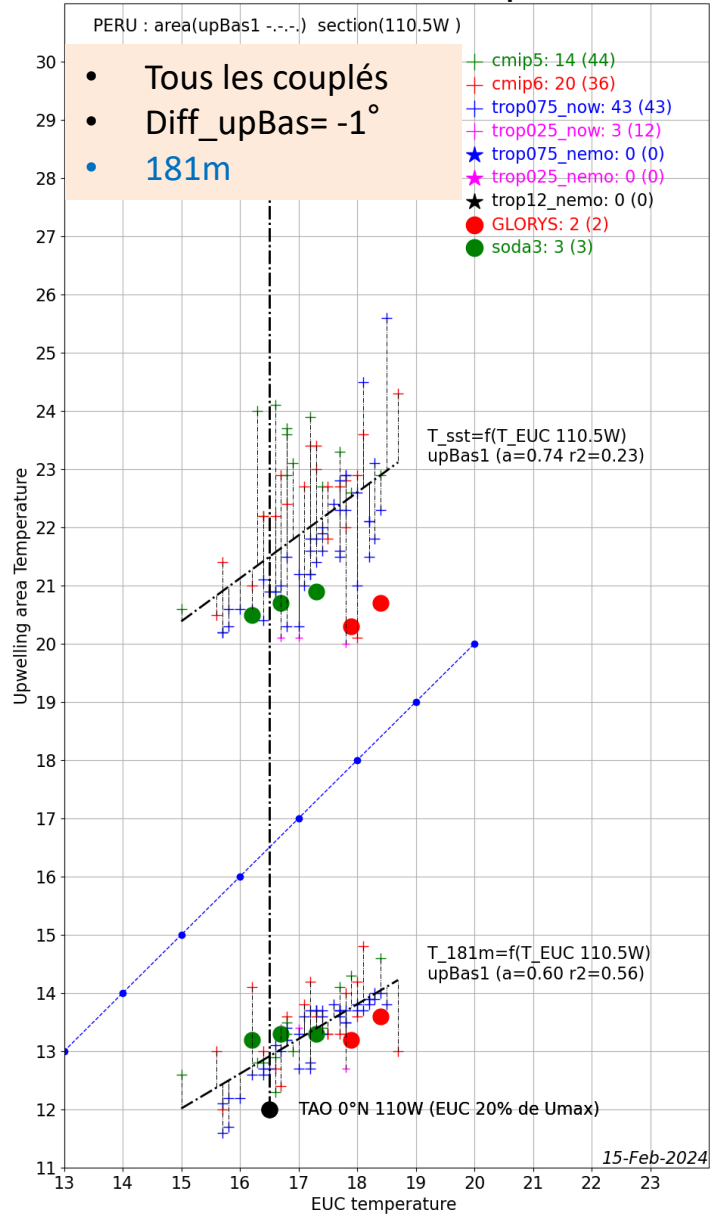
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



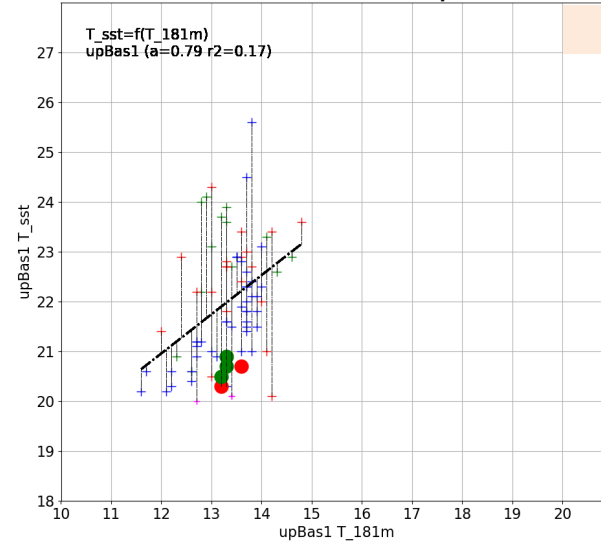
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



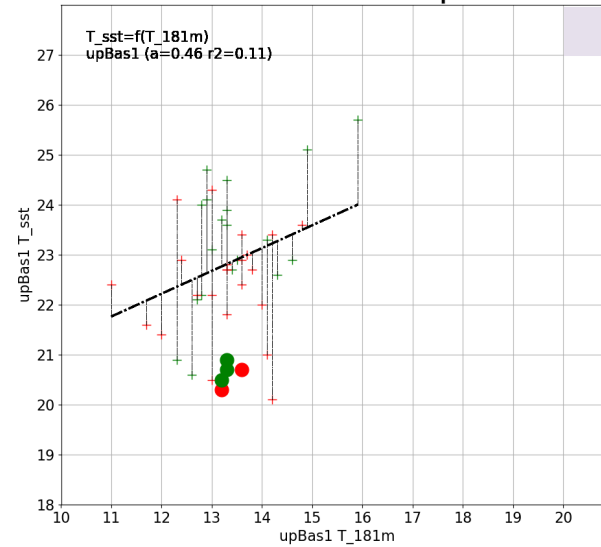
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



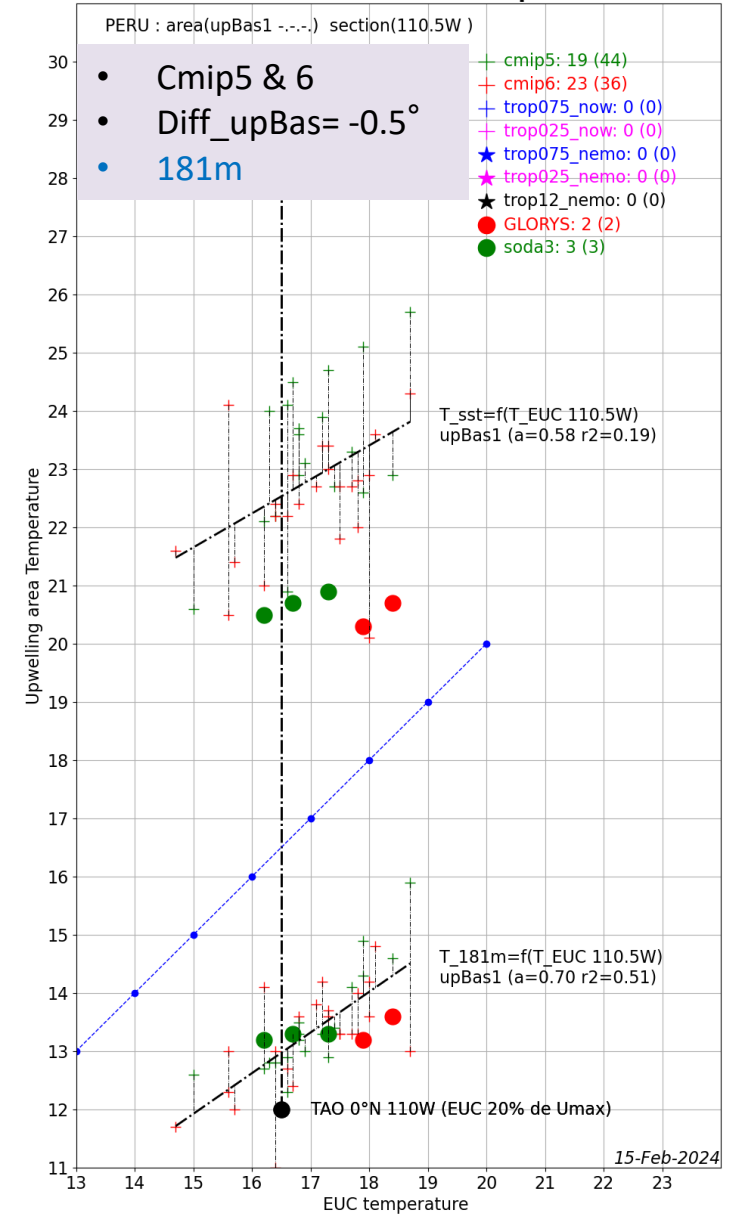
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80

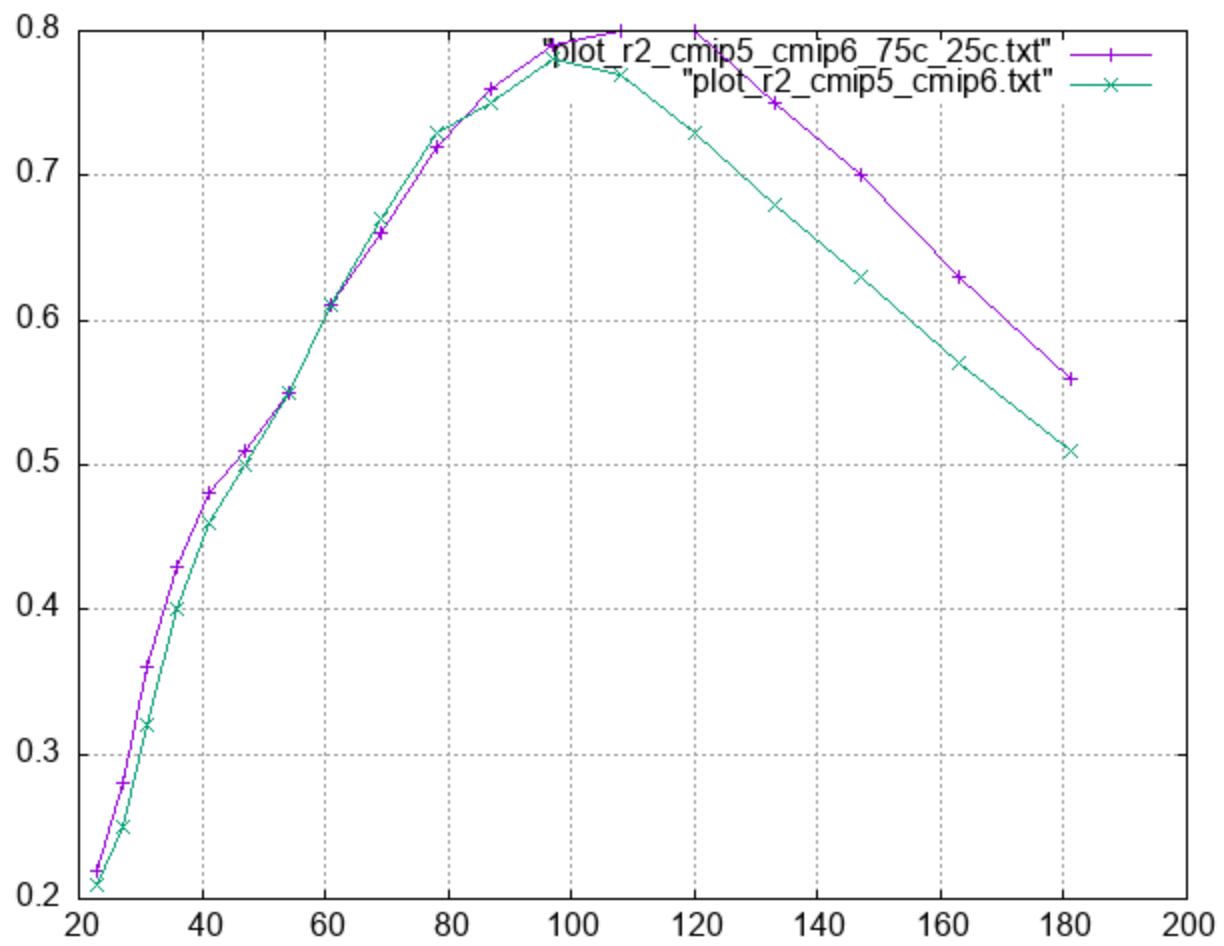


diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42

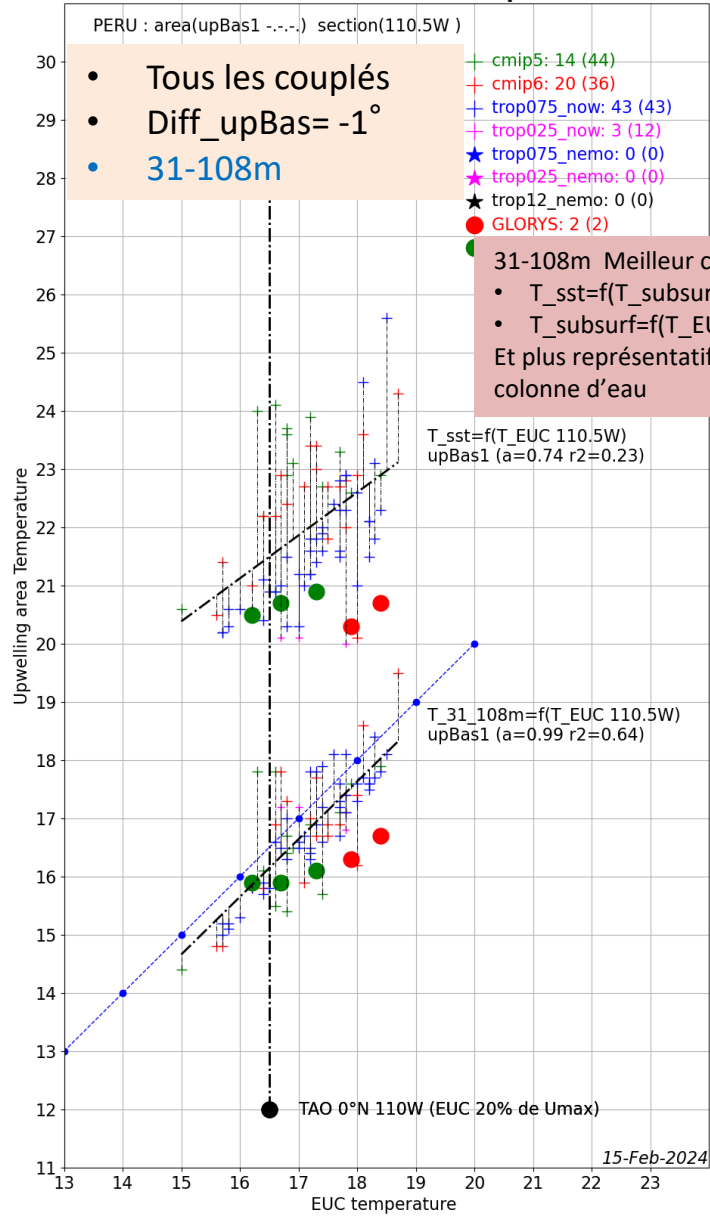


diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42

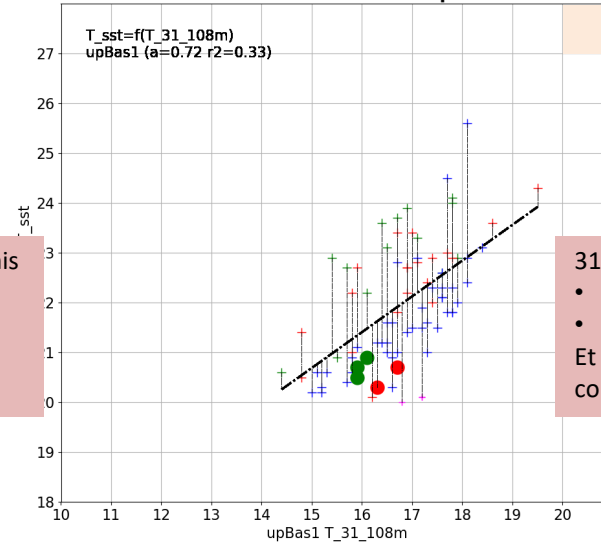




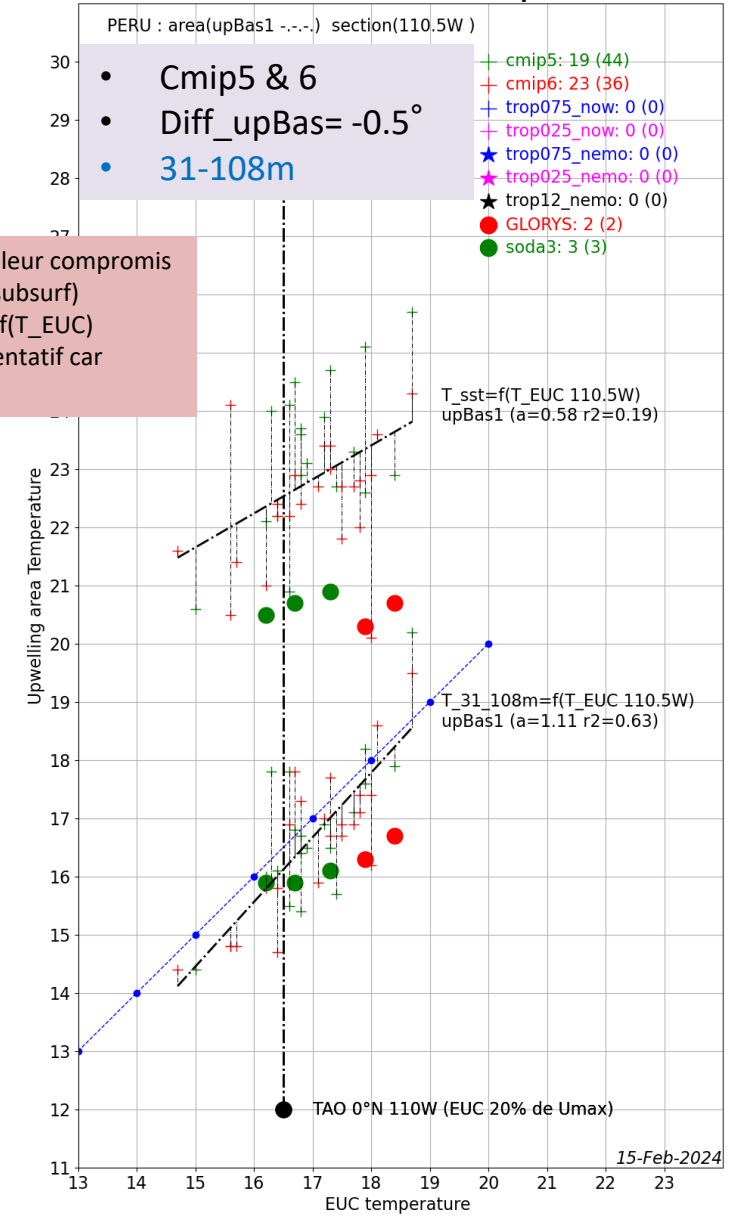
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



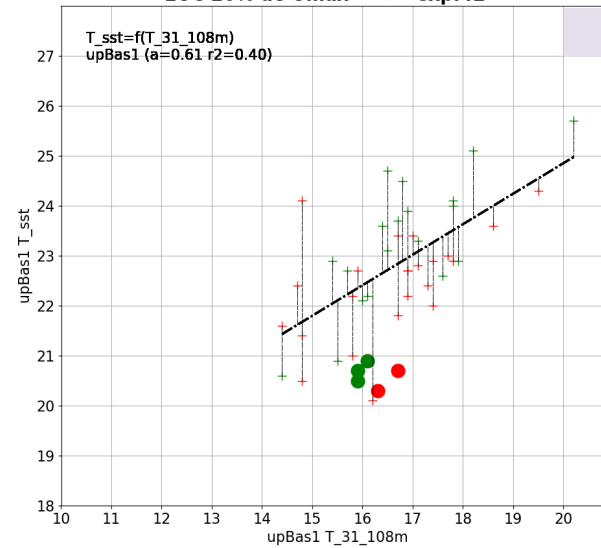
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



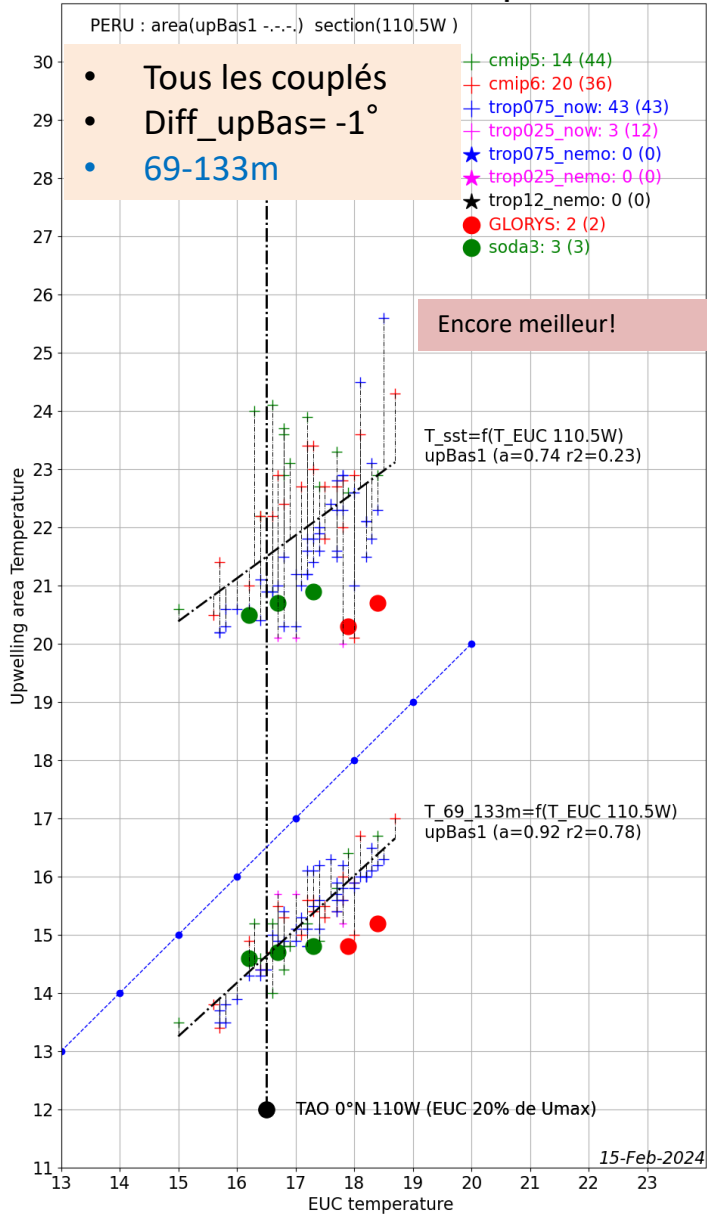
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



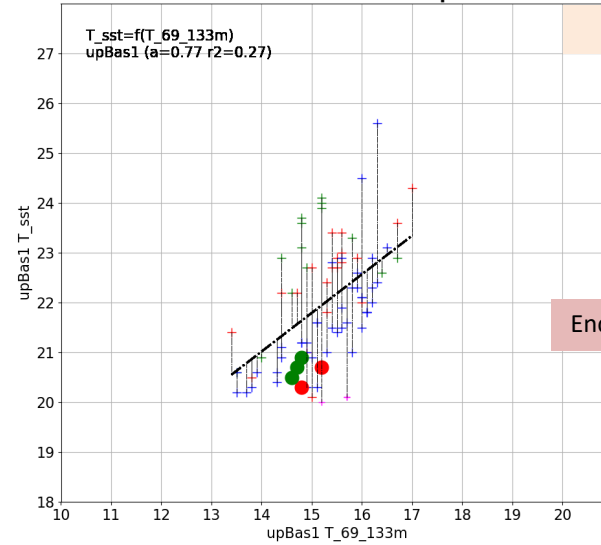
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



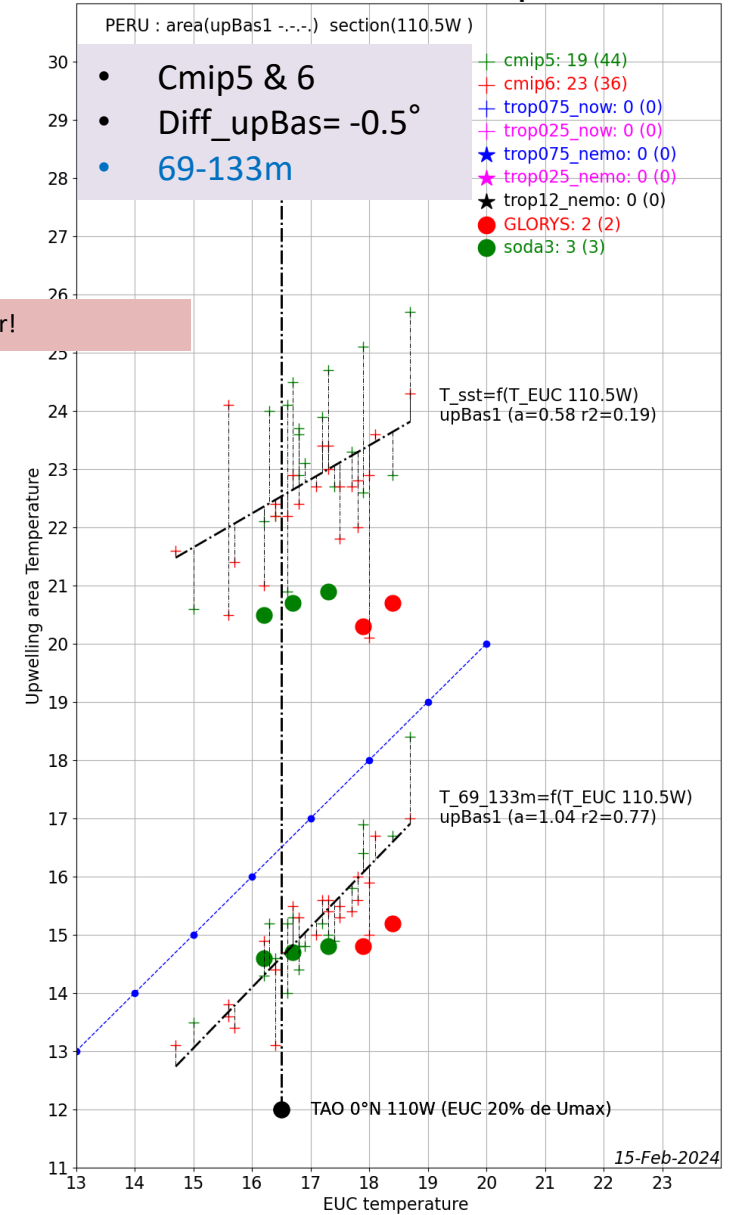
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



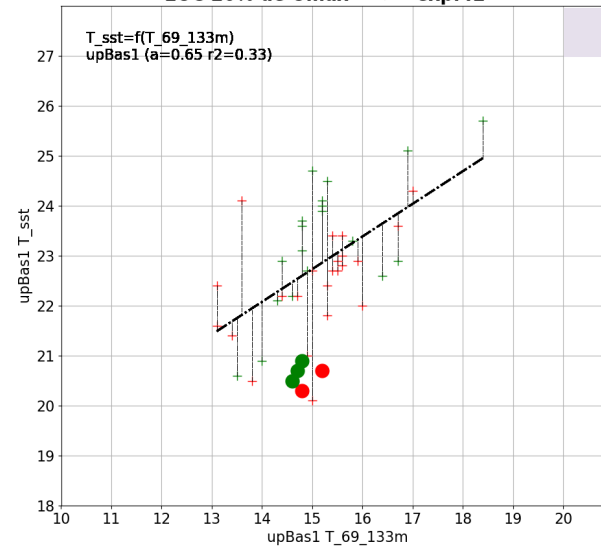
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:80



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5°
EUC 20% de Umax => exp:42

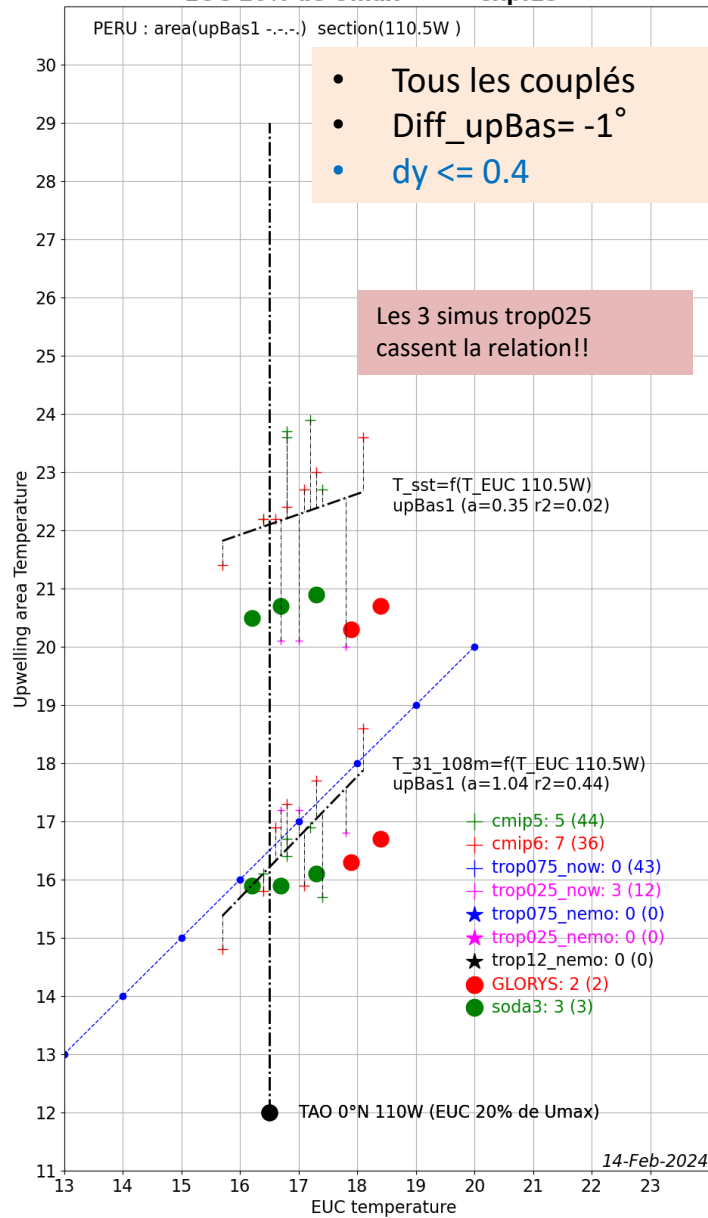


$T_{up}=f(T_{EUC}, 110W, 20\%, 31_{108m})$: dy False / ≥ 0.6

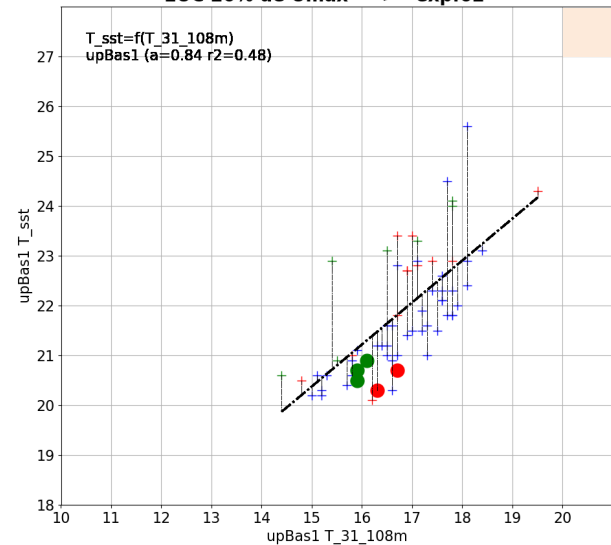
- **RETOUR SUR LA RESOLUTION DECEVANTE:**

- Tous les couplés / Diff_upBas= -1°
- C mip5 & 6 / Diff_upBas= -0.5°
- Sur 69_133m au lieu de 31_108m
- Ajout de dy ≤ 0.4

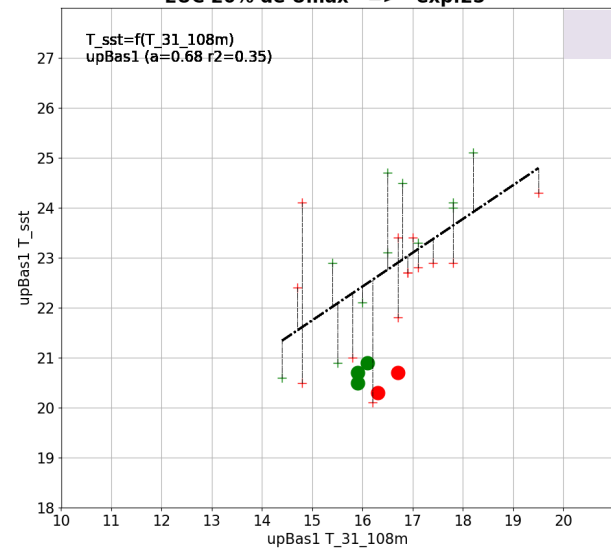
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0° ($dx \geq 0.0$ $dy \leq 0.4$)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:15



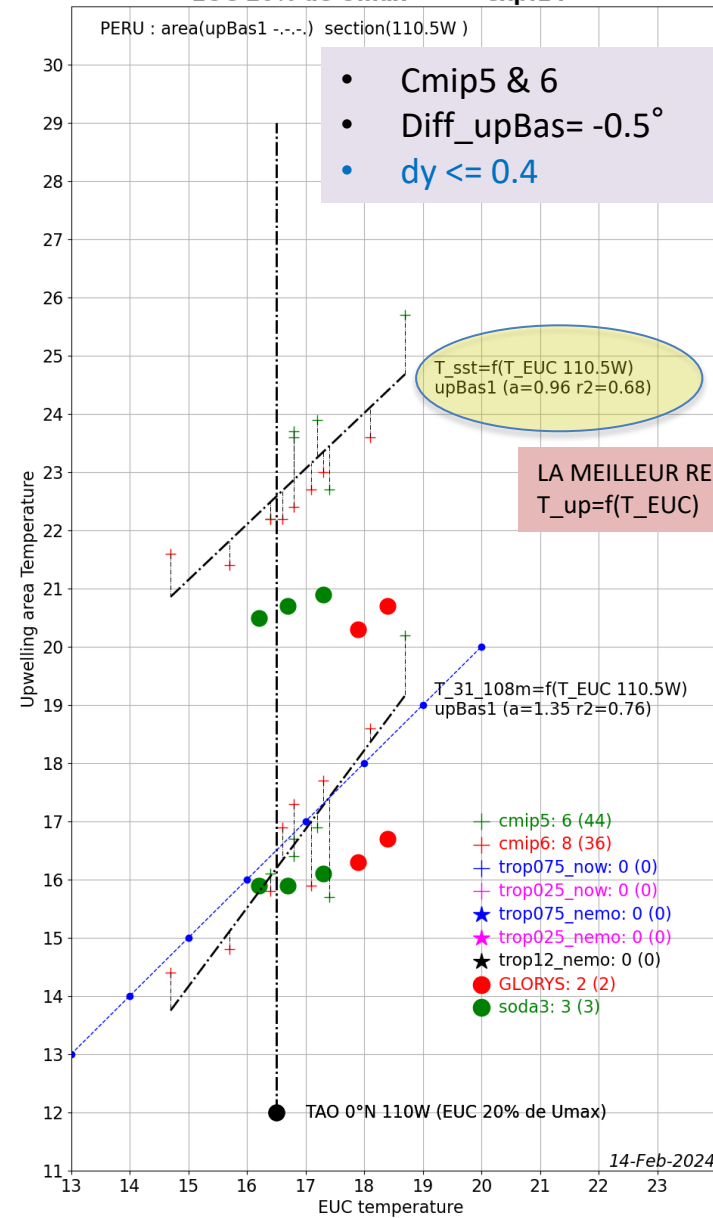
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0° ($dx \geq 0.0$ $dy \geq 0.6$)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:62



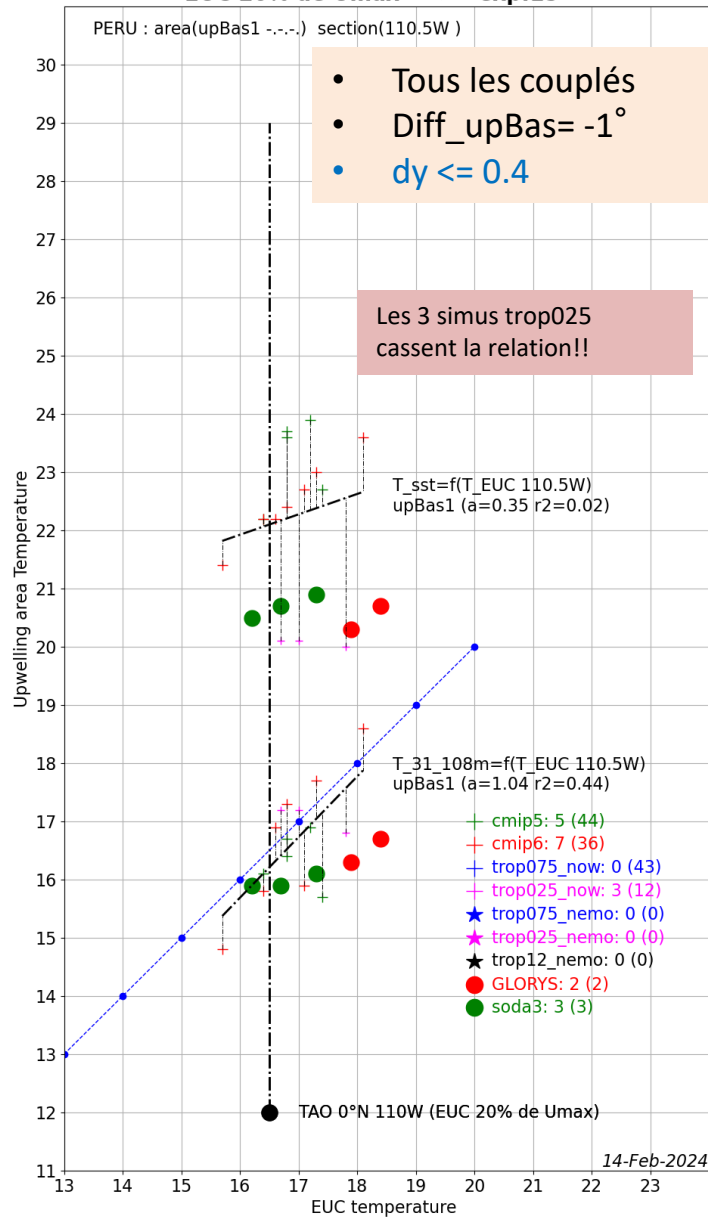
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5° ($dx \geq 0.0$ $dy \geq 0.6$)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:25



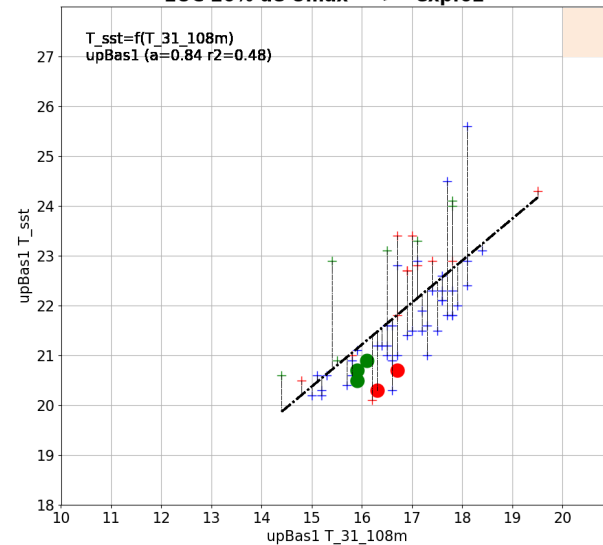
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5° ($dx \geq 0.0$ $dy \leq 0.4$)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:14



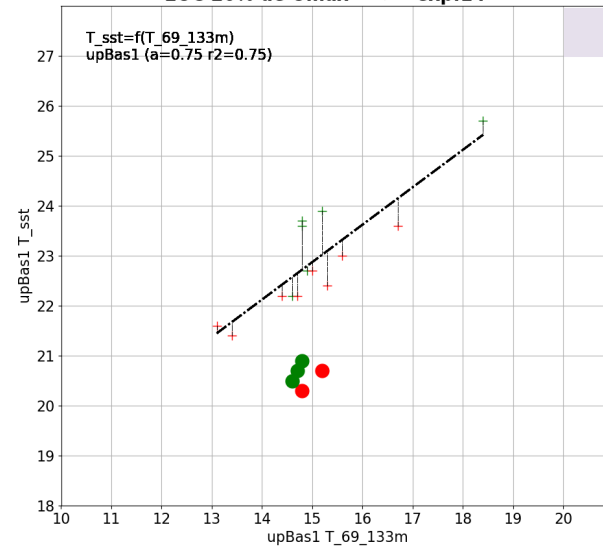
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0° ($dx \geq 0.0$ $dy \leq 0.4$)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:15



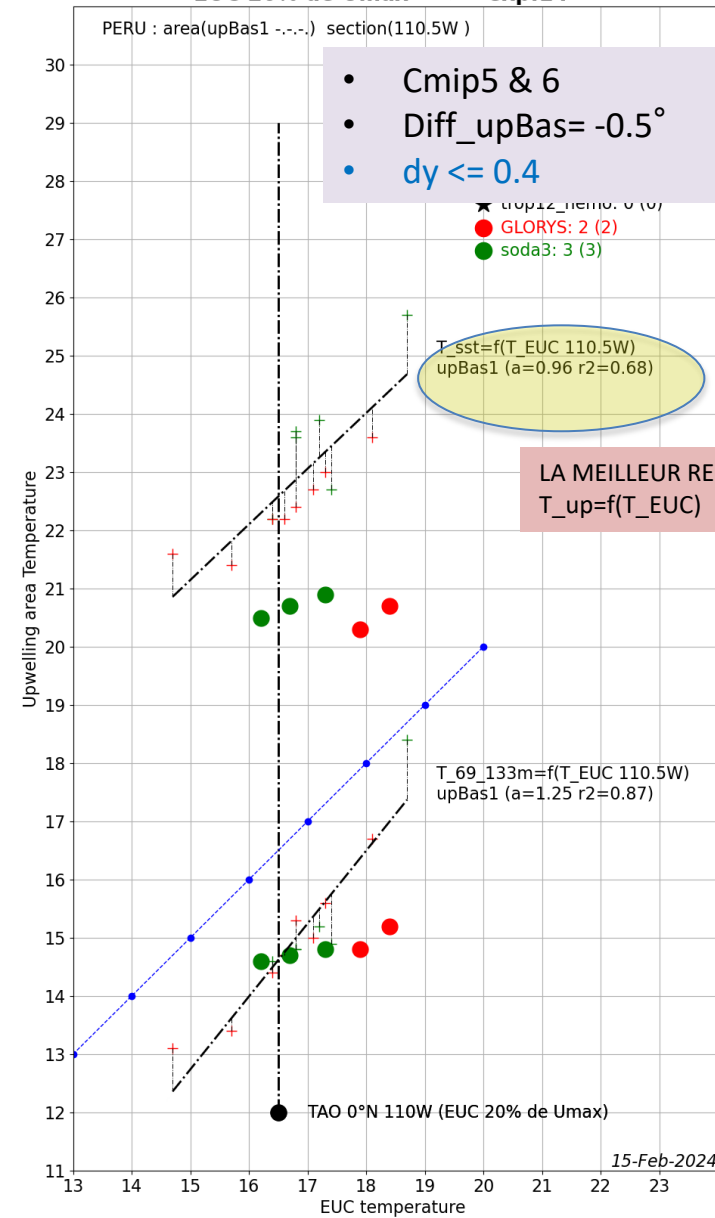
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -1.0° ($dx \geq 0.0$ $dy \geq 0.6$)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:62



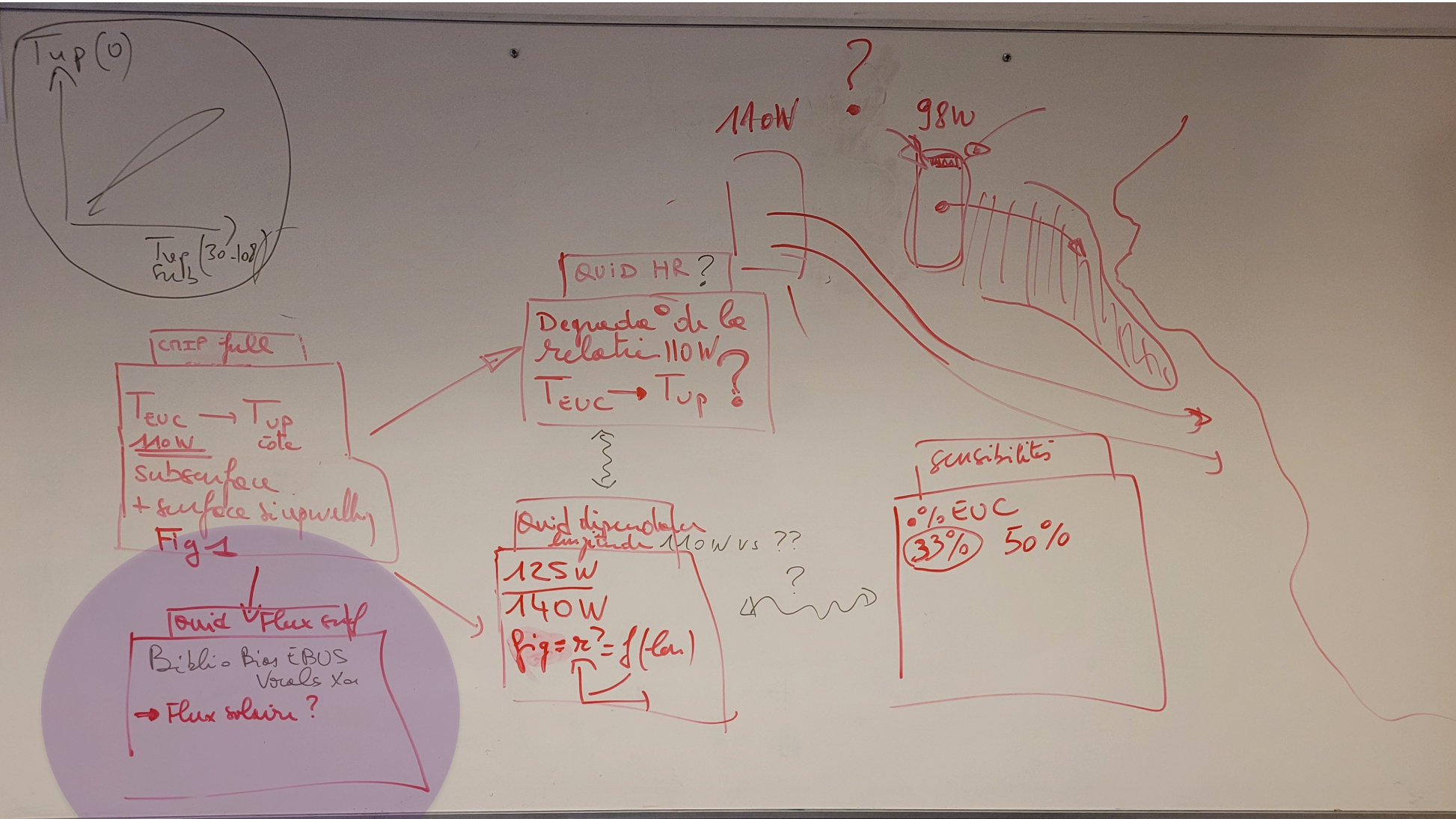
diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5° ($dx \geq 0.0$ $dy \leq 0.4$)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:14



diff upBas at T_31_108m: -0.5° ($dx \geq 0.0$ $dy \leq 0.4$)
 EUC 20% de Umax => exp:14



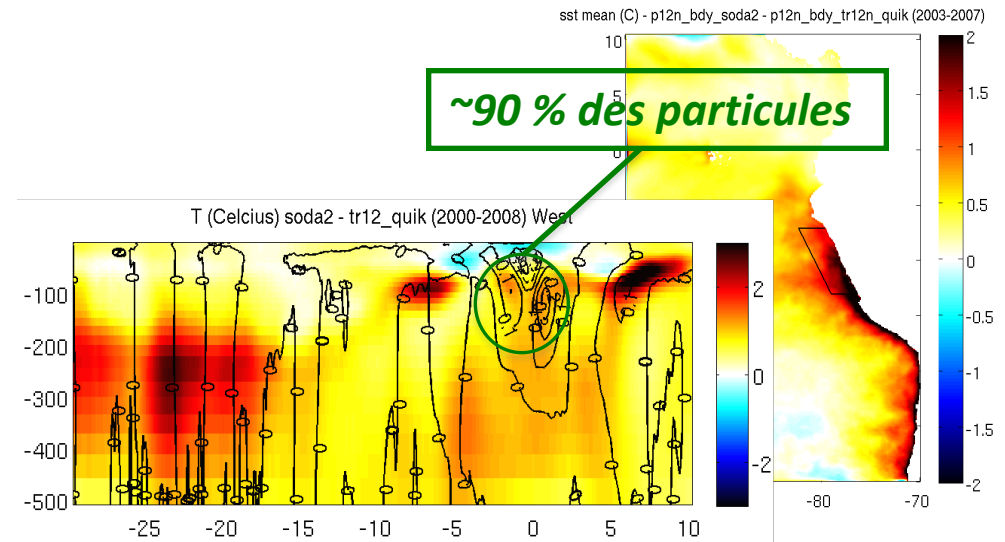
$T_{up} = f(T_{EUC}, 110W, 20\%, 31_108m) : hfdso$



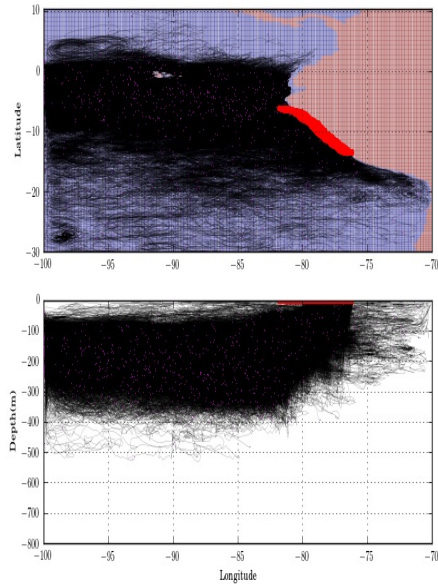
$T_{up}=f(T_{EUC}, \text{longitude \& \%EUC})$

- Quand on voit les profils U et T à l'Equateur, sans doute mieux de prendre **33%**
- **Si les plots sont intéressants à montrer, ajouter TAO**
 - paramétrer en fonction de la section dans plot...py
 - vérifier la dispo. Seulement 110W 140W et 170W

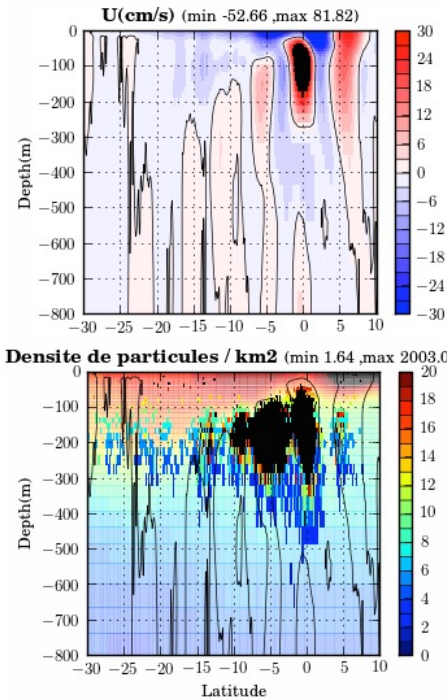
Alimentation du PCUS / essentiellement EUC



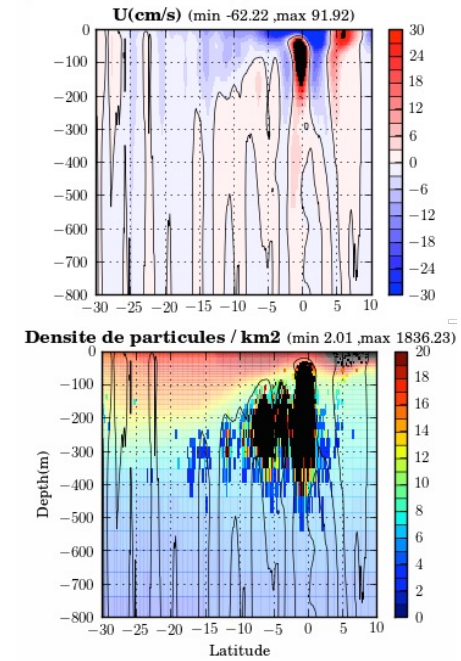
p12n_bdy_soda2 (2007 ⇒ 2003) section99W (85% of 3240 particules)



p12n_bdy_soda2 (2007 ⇒ 2003)



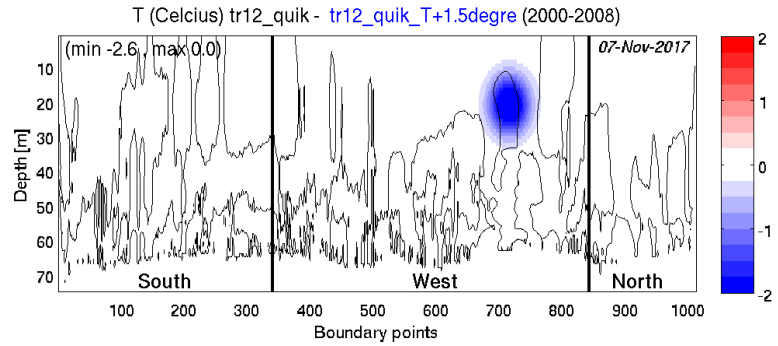
p12n_bdy_tr12n_quik (2007 ⇒ 2003)



Simulation régionale / biais en température

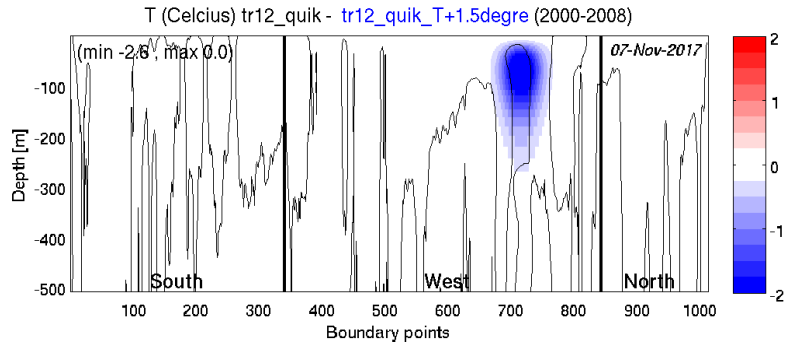
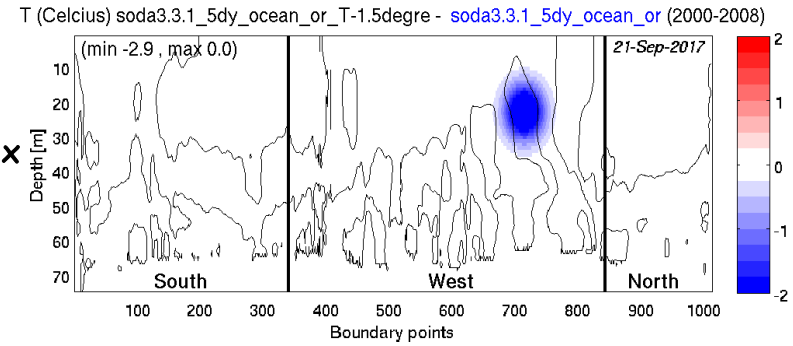
Tr12_quik+1.5° / soda3-1.5°

Tr12_quik - tr12_quik+1.5°

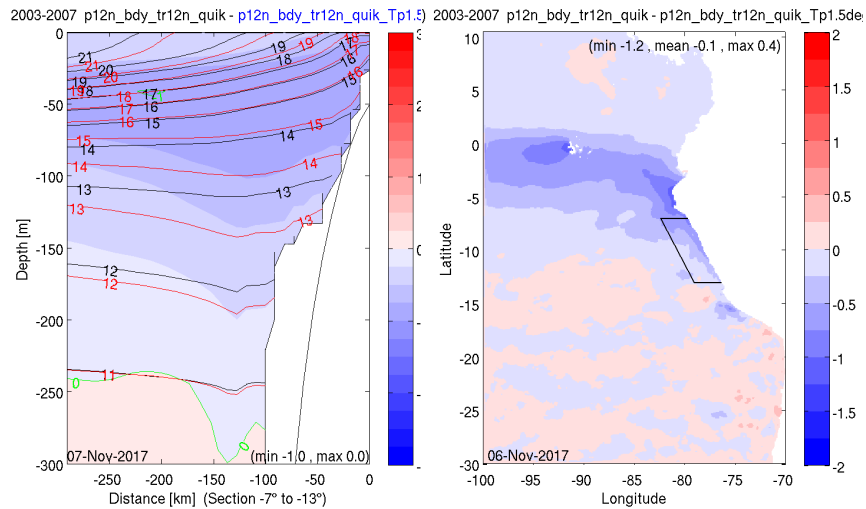
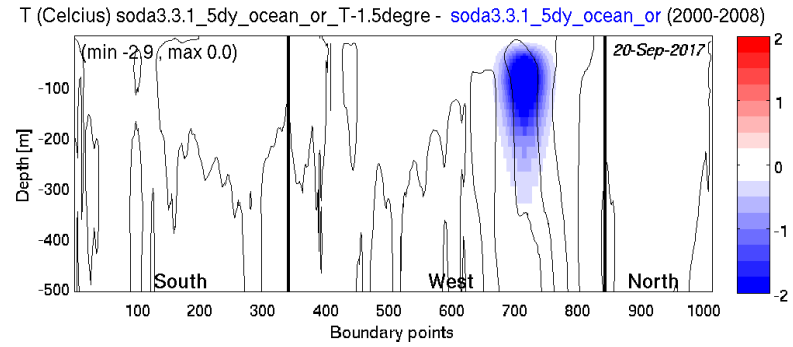


Les 75 niveaux
(debug)

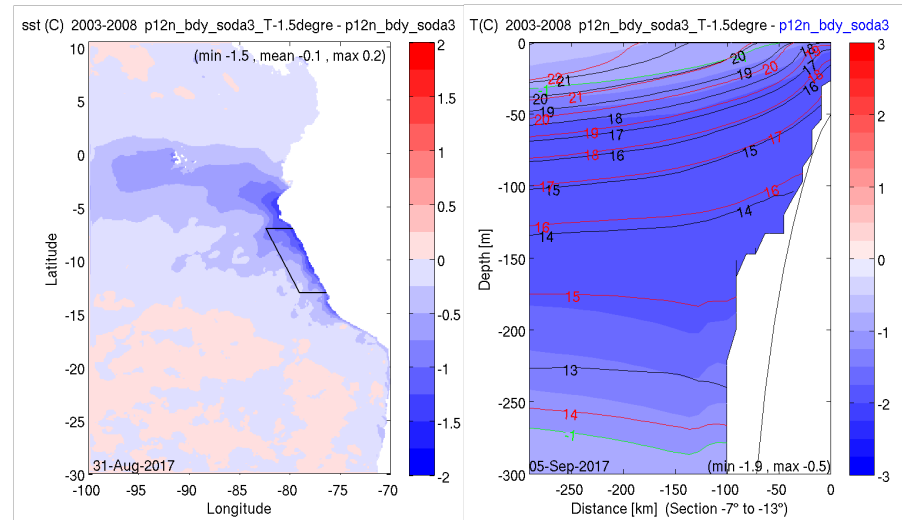
Soda3-1.5° - soda3



500 m

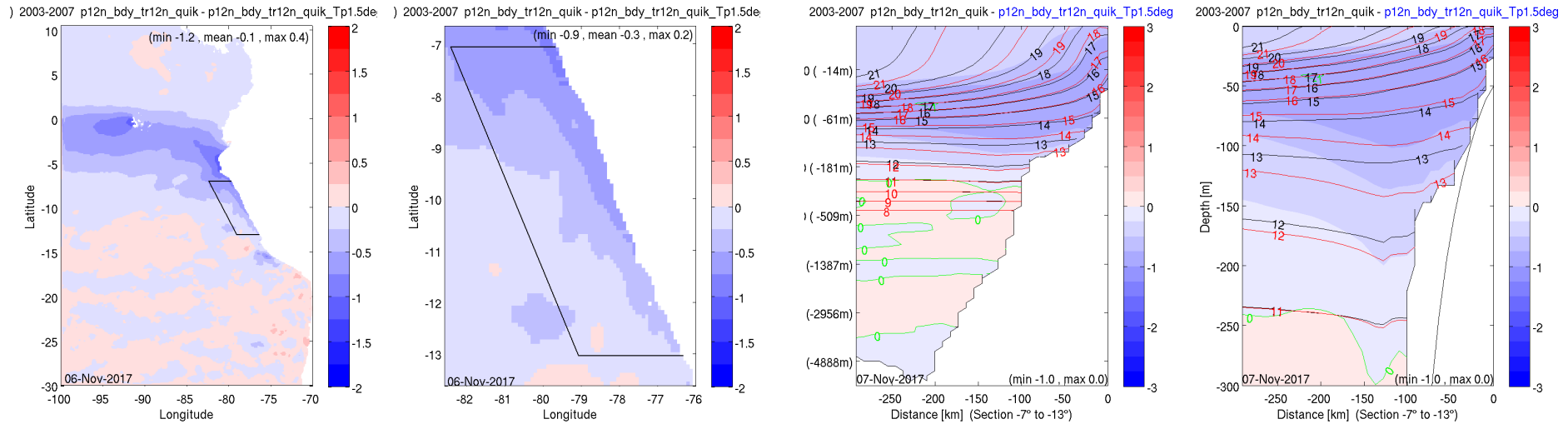


300 m

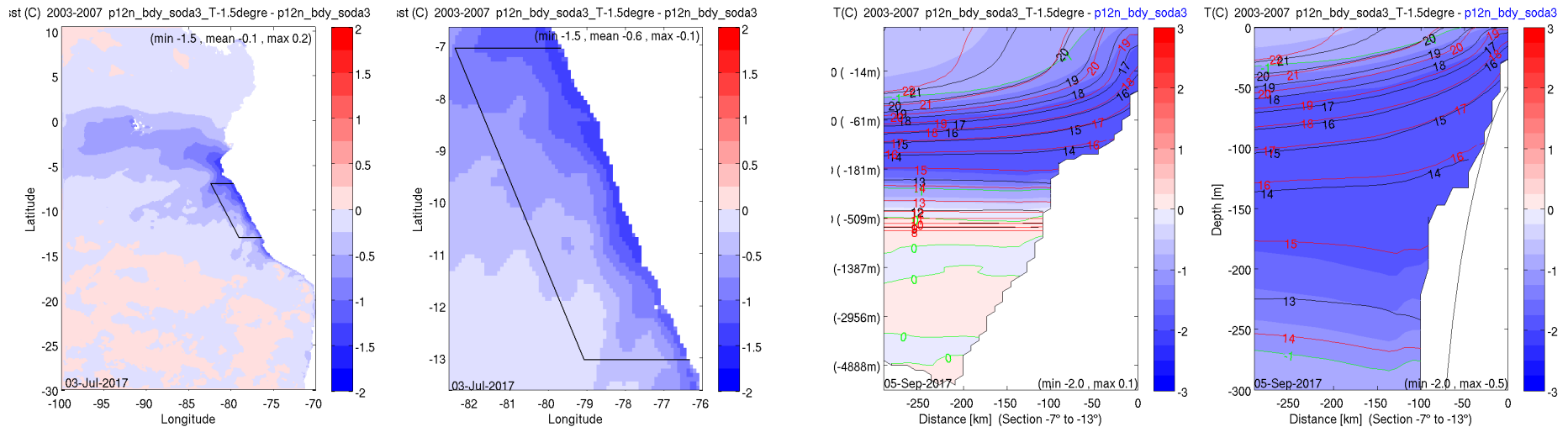


Tr12_quik+1.5° / soda3-1.5°

Tr12_quik - tr12_quik+1.5°



Soda3-1.5° - soda3

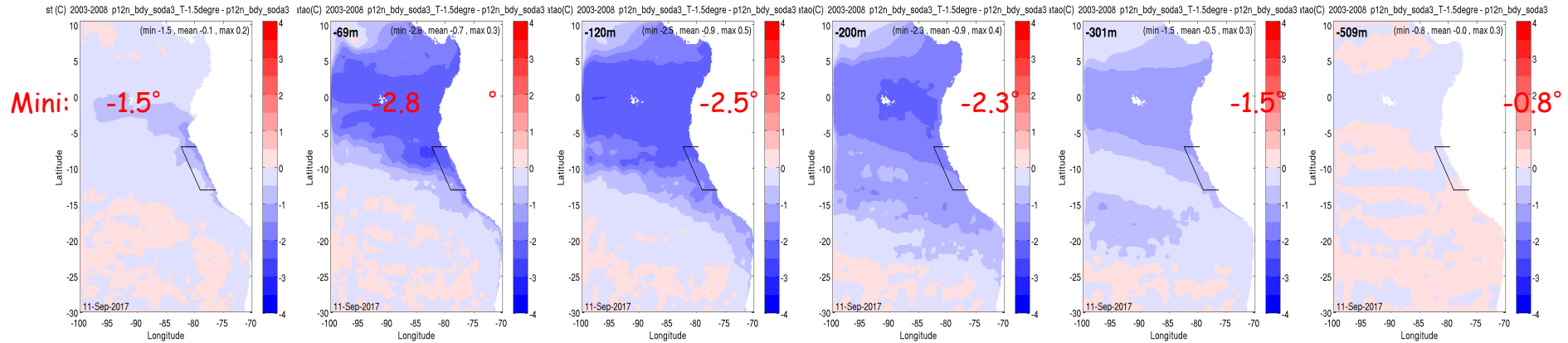


La même perturbation en température dans le cœur de l'EUC a des conséquences ~2 fois plus fortes dans le run soda3 que dans le run tr12_quik

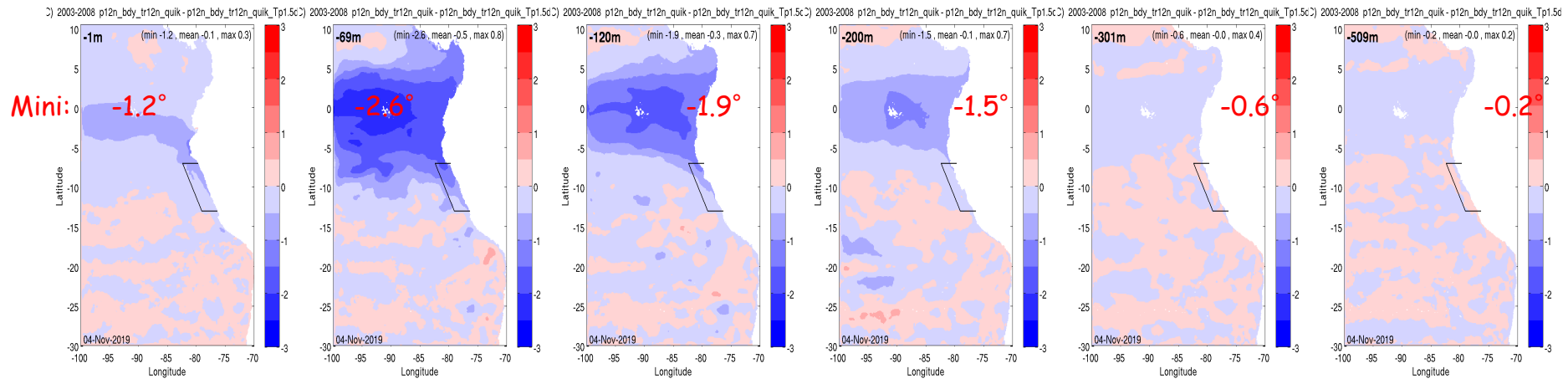
IV - Refroidissement grande échelle sur l'ensemble du domaine

Plus précisément sur les 500 premiers mètres de l'ensemble du domaine...
Echelle plus large (-4° / +4°)

soda3-1.5° - soda3



SST -70m -120m -200m -300m -500m

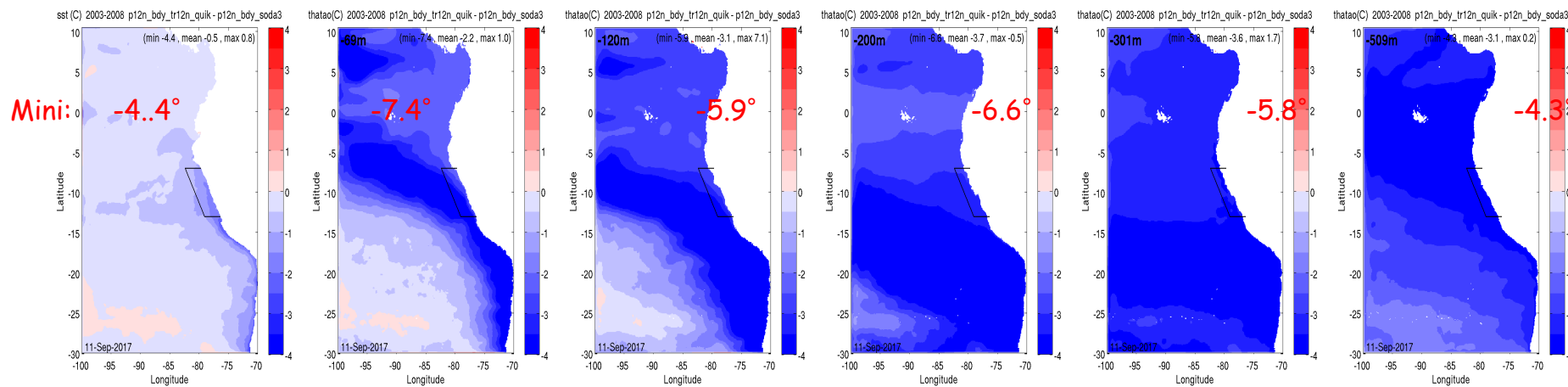
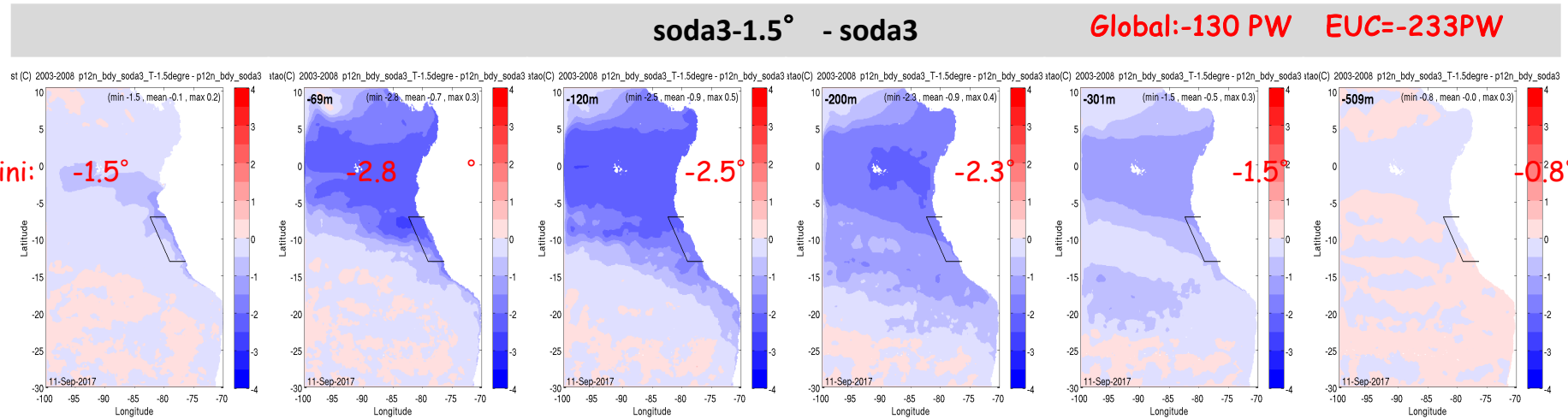


tr12n_quik + 1.5° - tr12n_quik

On voit l'importance des termes de rappel en surface (faible différence entre les SST)
Alors que très fortes différences en profondeur
=> nécessité de regarder en profondeur cette alimentation

IV - Refroidissement grande échelle sur l'ensemble du domaine

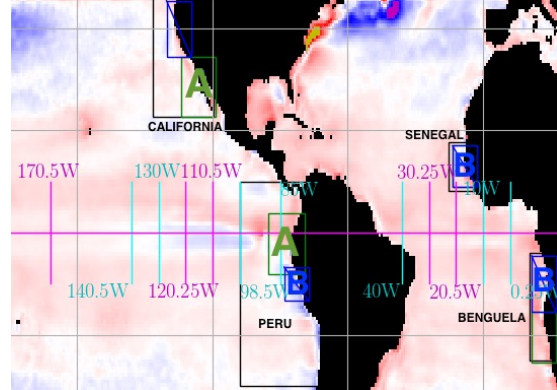
Plus précisément sur les 500 premiers mètres de l'ensemble du domaine...
Echelle plus large (-4° / +4°)



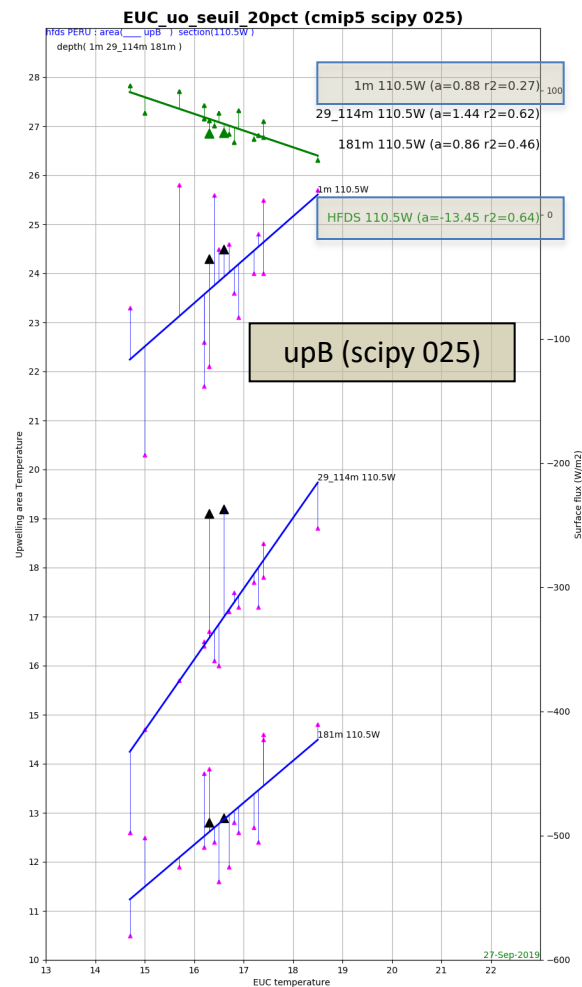
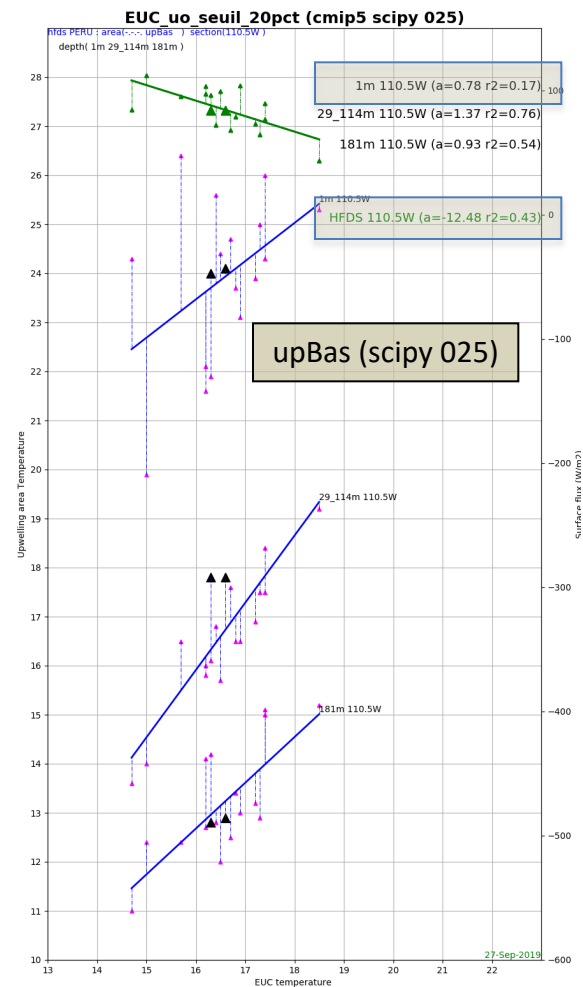
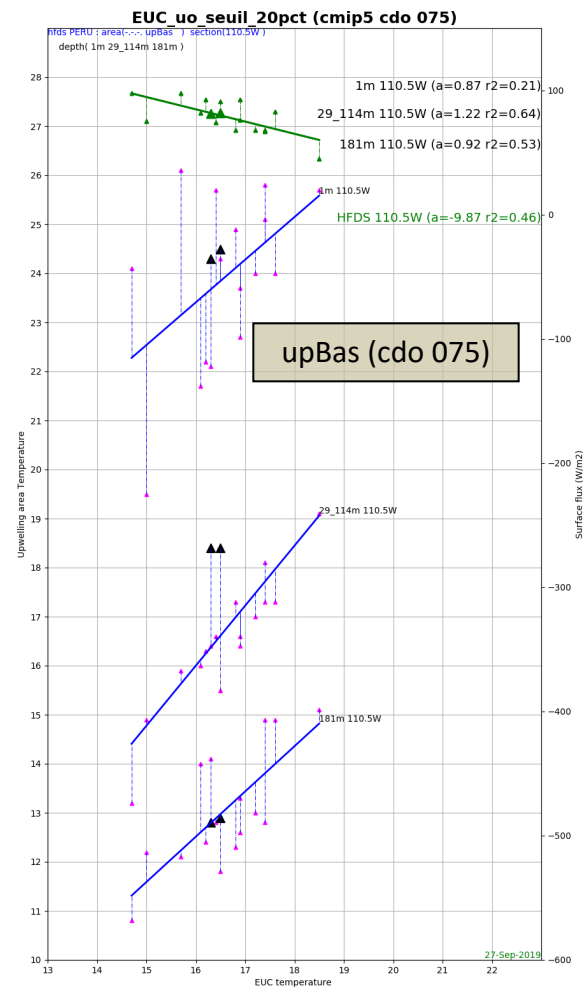
tr12n_quik - soda3

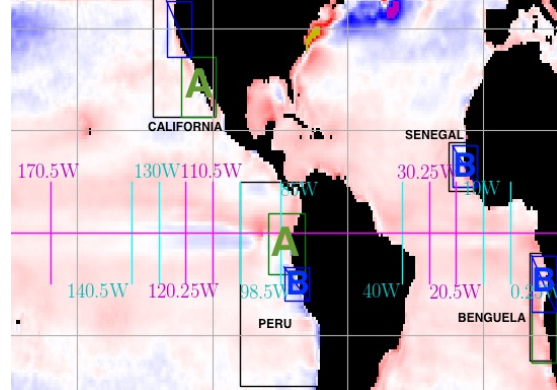
Global:+22PW **EUC=-138PW**

On voit l'importance des termes de rappel en surface (faible différence entre les SST)
Alors que très fortes différences en profondeur
=> nécessité de regarder en profondeur cette alimentation

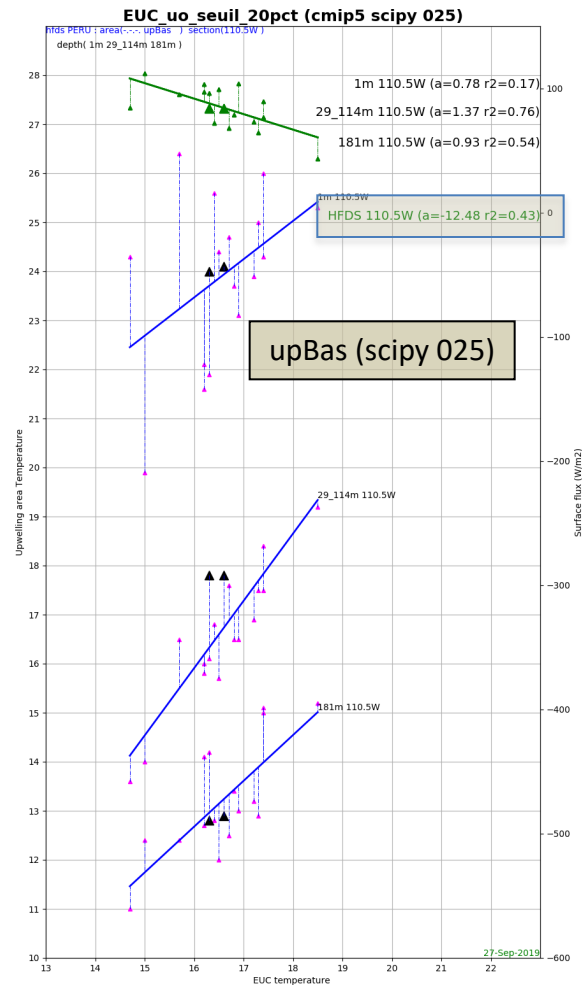
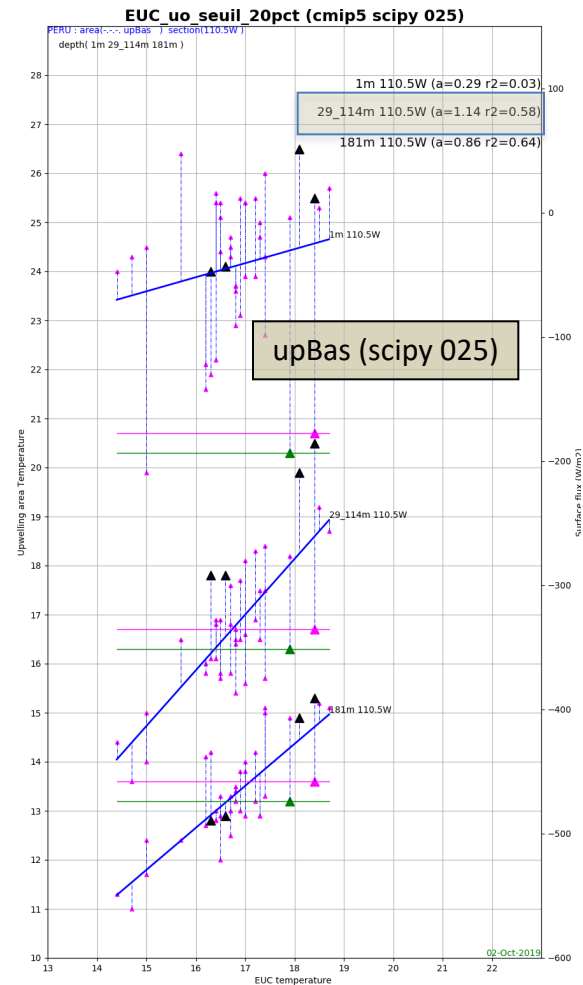
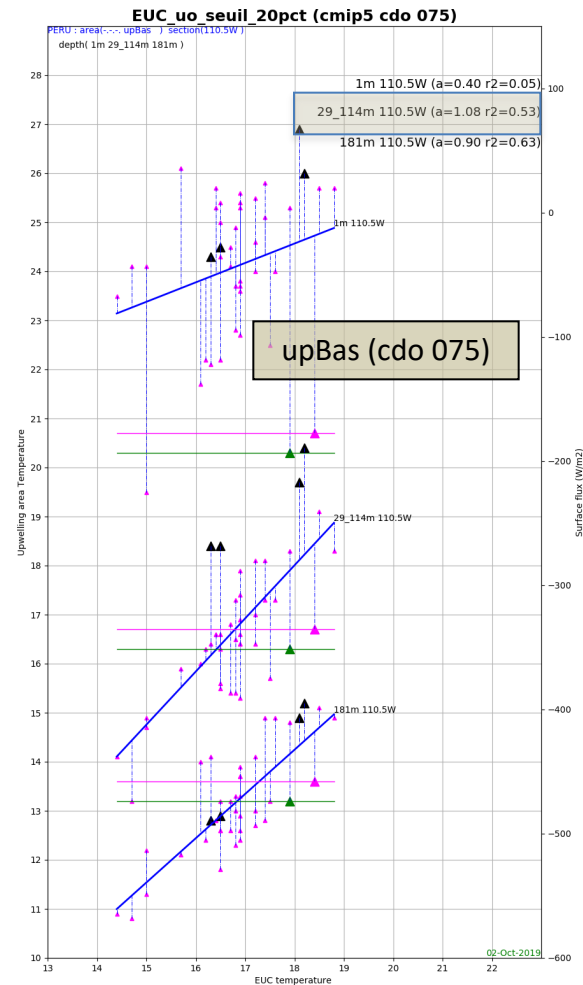


- Pour le PERU On retient :
 - ZONES upA et upBas
 - Profondeur 120m
 - Section 110.5W





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CONCLUSIONS

Messages principaux

- L'EUC est une source d'alimentation prédominante pour upwelling côtier Péruvien. (biblio (Yvonne mais lagrangien < shoot temperature + experience)
- Dépendance à la longitude
- Les biais en température de l'EUC (5° sur tout CMIP à 110W) ont une influence sur les biais dans la zone d'upwelling.
- Ces biais ont une manifestation réduite/négligeable sur la SST, mais une influence (modeste) sur les flux de chaleur OA

Points discut:

- Si continuer à améliorer la représentation du système d'upwelling côtier, très petite échelle, est indispensable, il faut aussi sans doute s'intéresser à son alimentation.
- En ce qui concerne le système d'upwelling du Pérou/Chili, la principale source de l'alimentation semblant être le l'EUC, pour améliorer la représentation de l'upwelling du Pérou, il faut sans doute améliorer la représentation de la circulation pacifique équatoriale.
- Or dans le tuning des modèles de climat, en cherchant à refroidir les zones d'upwelling de bord est, on impacte les échanges OA du reste du pacifique, avec sans doute des répercussions sur l'EUC et donc sur la zone d'upwelling.

CONCLUSIONS

Globalement, l'extension de la zone Pérou aux 4 régions d'upwelling de bord Est, à 38 simulations CMIP5 nous conforte plutôt dans l'existence d'une relation forte entre la température des régions de bord est et la température du cœur de l'EUC. L'extension de cette relation à des sections plus éloignées de la côte dans le Pacifique va également dans ce sens.

- Cette relation impacte la SST à priori essentiellement dans les périodes d'upwelling. Refaire les nuages de points en sélectionnant pour chacune des régions sa **période d'upwelling**. Surtout pour le Sénégal qui à une période de l'ordre de 3 mois contrairement au Pérou où l'upwelling a lieu presque toute l'année.
- Voir si c'est la dynamique qui crée le biais ou si la dynamique est bonne mais T et S se compensent pour donner la bonne densité aux masses d'eau parce que la dynamique est bonne. => **Cartes de Salinité**

PACIFIC & PERU :

- **Sections EUC plus au large de la côte Péruvienne** : Comme on pouvait s'y attendre, plus on prend une section EUC éloignée de la côte, plus la corrélation température (cœur EUC, zone upwelling) diminue. Mais cette corrélation diminue lentement et reste correcte de 100W à 130W, puis on note un saut pour les sections 140W et 170W. La pente est de l'ordre de 1!
 - Faire même diagnostique mais à 170W et 140W avec la température du max uo de l'EUC et non du cœur avec un seuil à 20%. Il nous avait semblé à première vue que la corrélation qui n'est plus du tout vraie à 170W avec le seuil à 20% l'était beaucoup plus avec la température du max de uo. Si c'est le cas, ça pourrait renforcer l'idée que le biais chaud de la zone d'upwelling, s'il est lié en partie à une température d'EUC trop chaude, soit lié en partie à la formation des eaux alimentant l'EUC à l'ouest du pacifique. (ce qui n'empêche des changements dans le chemin qui les amène de l'ouest à l'est ;-)
- **Introduction des CMIP5 en vrac**:
- On récupère tous les runs CMIP5 disponibles pour la période 1989-2005. Pas le temps de vérifier les interpolations donc méfiance...
- Les simus IPSL montrent un biais froid par rapport à Glorys. (**reprendre les observations pour vérifier le biais froid IPSL!**)
- On passe de 22 simulations Pulsation à 22+38=60 simulations.
- **Toutes les simulations CMIP5 ont un EUC marqué** donc on les ajoute!
- **Pérou**: Pour la zone A du Pérou anciennement et à tort nommée « cold tong » et la zone B alongshore, on voit qu'à 120 mètre de profondeur, on a une pente quasi de 1 et un coefficient de corrélation de l'ordre de 0.6. On voit en surface pour la zone A que si on retire les quelques simulations extrêmement froides comme CSIRO-Mk3-6-0, on retrouve quasiment la même pente avec l'ensemble des simulations que celle qu'on avait avec les simulations Pulsation uniquement!
 - **Pourquoi certaines simulations semblent sortir complètement des clous? A première vue ce sont les simulations de très basse résolution dans l'eau.**