

実験計画 (92年4月18日)

< A > 完全非線形モデル (T85)

(1) 初期値

第1セット: Y & Yと同じ初期値で帯状成分 (m=0) がゼロ

第2セット: エネルギースペクトルがホワイト $N=851$

第3セット: ピーターライオンズ型 (ある波数と次の波数だけに与える)

original band

$\Omega = \gamma_{00}$

おひび

(2) 実験パラメータ、実験内容はY & Yと同じ

(3)

データ解析: ギー、全エノンストロフイの時間変化

ア) 全エネルギースペクトル

イ) エネルギースペクトル

ウ) 帯状平均各運動量と波の活動度に関する収支解析

エ) 帯状平均した、帯状角運動量、なみの活動度 (A)、

絶対渦度、d (絶対渦度) / $d\phi$ 。時間変化、

帯状角運動量となみの活動度 (A) 時間変化、

EPフラックスダイバージェンス (PVフラックス)、粘性項

エ) ピーターライオンズのパラメータの緯度時間依存性

(4) 特別ラン

EPフラックスダイバージェンス (PVフラックス) の時間積分値

< B > 弱非線形モデル (T85)

(1) 初期値

第1セット: Y & Yと同じ初期値で違いを見る

第2セット: きれいな場 (ある波数の波・ガウス渦)

(2) 実験パラメータ、実験内容はY & Yと同じ

第2セットは、大きな粘性係数 (完全非線形の結果より決める)

(3) データ解析:

ア) 帯状平均各運動量と波の活動度に関する収支解析

イ) 帯状平均した、帯状角運動量、なみの活動度 (A)、

絶対渦度、d (絶対渦度) / $d\phi$ 。時間変化、

帯状角運動量となみの活動度 (A) 時間変化、

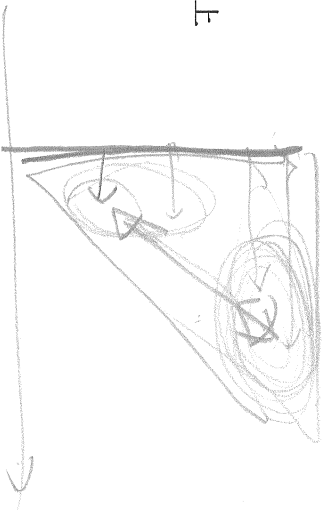
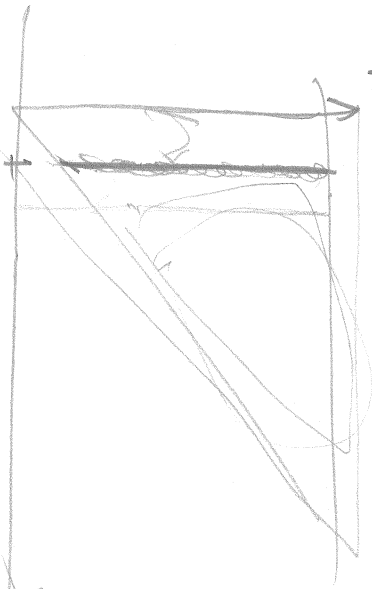
EPフラックスダイバージェンス (PVフラックス)、粘性項

< C > 1次元超高分解能モデル

どのメトリックでもいけるように作る

m

以上

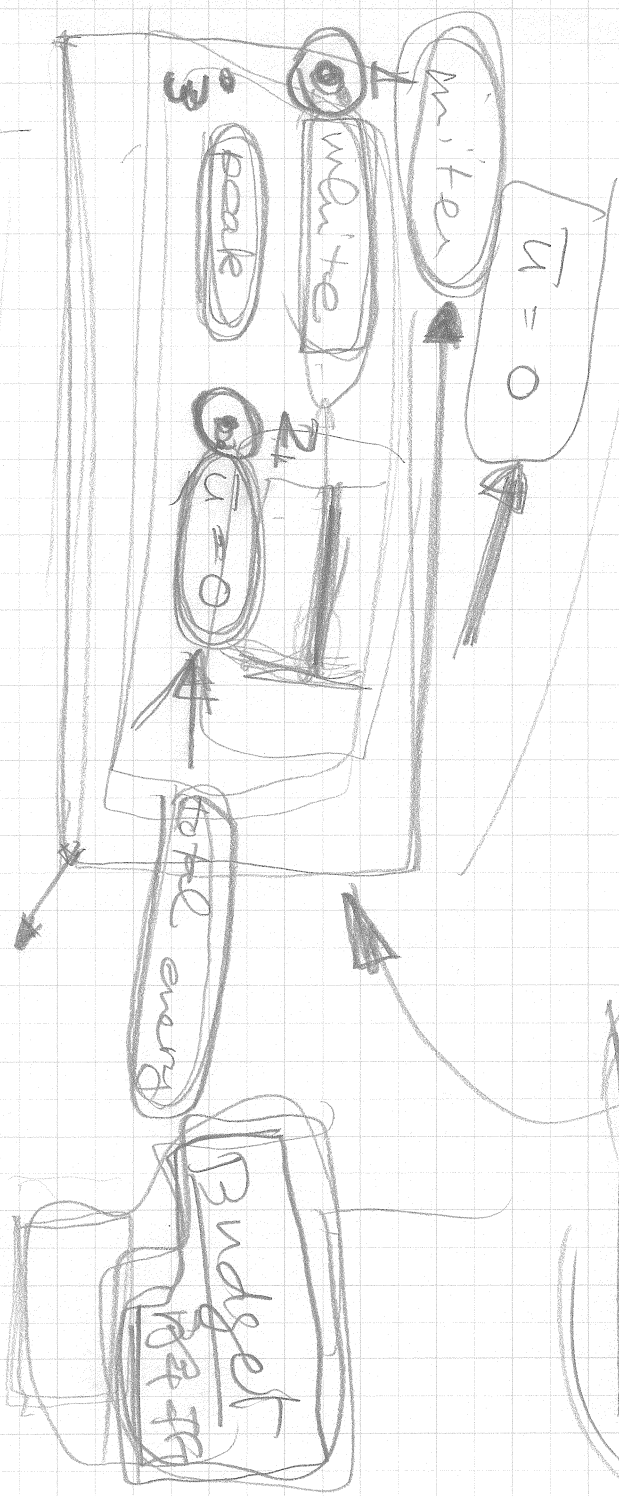


Full NL

15 mins

Case $\theta = 1$

1) Top plot
Amplification

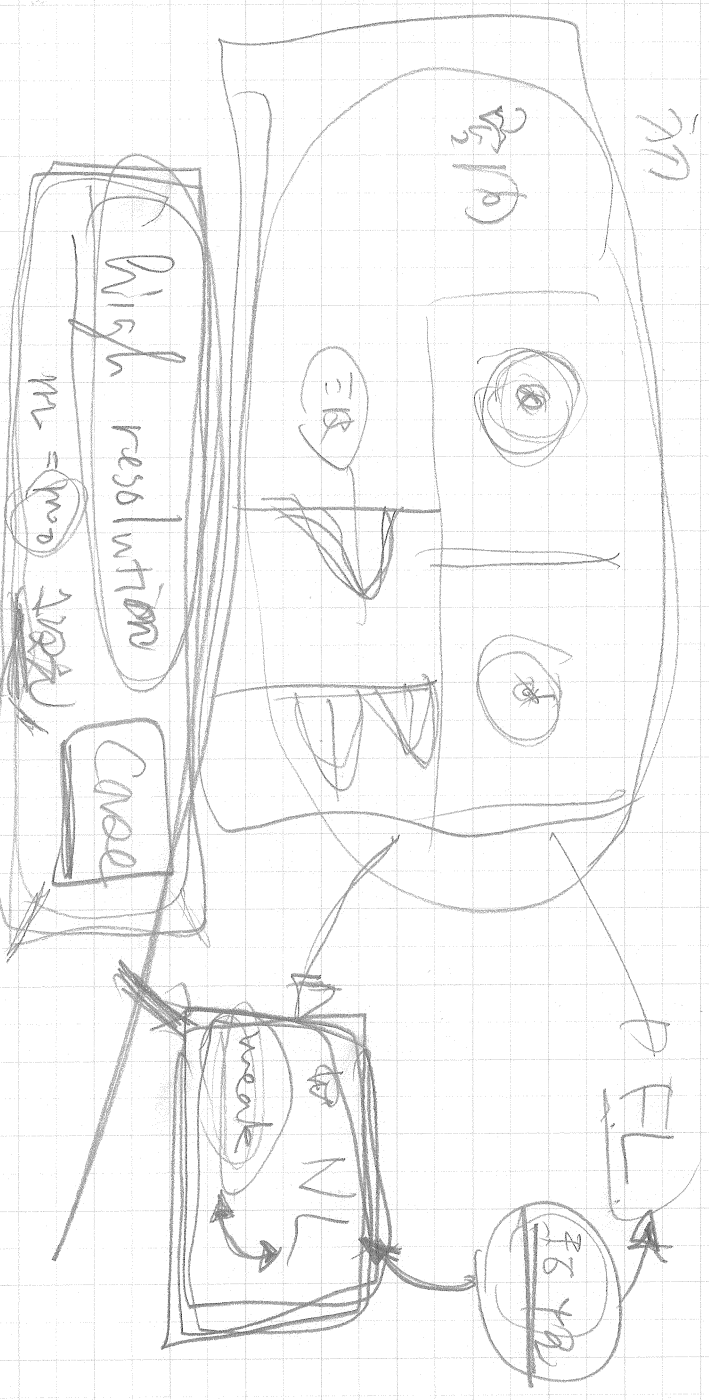


1) VAR 取值 2. 连写

Weak NL

Function

$J(\vec{u}, \vec{v}')$ + $J(\vec{v}, \vec{v}')$ + $J(\vec{v}, \vec{v})$



Williams

②

Prophets

R.

AMLR

Case

~~FT~~ at

02 — 0.22 $\int \frac{8'm-ae}{}$

Mail

1.1.1.1.1.1
100

817 JFM

Uybs

U=0

U=0 → 121

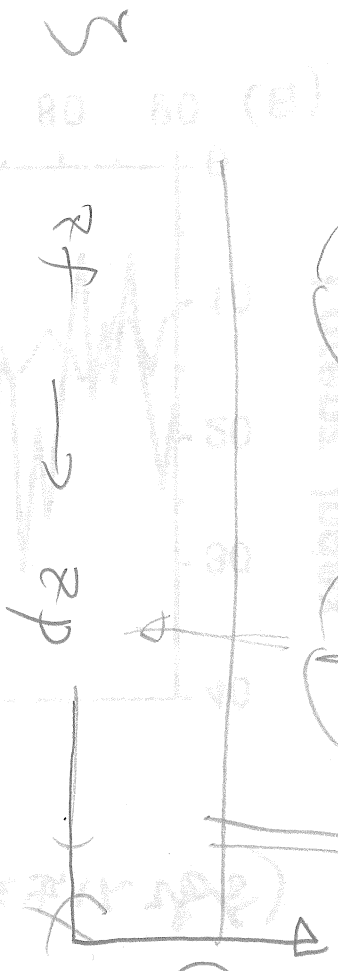
April 92

initial

initial

initial

4: $z_f \rightarrow z_p$ f



f, t
 mult f t h n
 c f f t . o

$z = \Delta^2 y$
 $= -n(n+1)y$

$y = \frac{-n(n+1)}{z}$

initial 3. f @ rossby/run

rossby/run/initial 3. f

run/run. f

ε stupidlos ? f f f

is stop ⇒ first
 on y a 2 =

Initial data

~/turbsp/rossby/grf / givingp3.f.

.frt

ms|frt

efft.o

run

rossby

rossby / run / initial3.f

it ~~is~~ → file

lab/yoden/rossby

initial / r00 k11 n12

r60 r61 r62
r0 30 60

~/turbsp/run/run.f

81 ~~is~~ → file

lab/yoden/rossby/run/r12

grf

stcid map

~/turbsp/grf / gwapt.f. ↪ file r12

2m anem

~/grf / cwzint.f

gwzint.f

gwzint

IT ~~is~~
↪ file r12

FPT

need. →

• $O(m, n)$

• $\#$

• (len, lat) →

• (lat, m)

①

全評

FOR MAT

FOR MAT

(BASE-127-871) (M x 671)

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

A

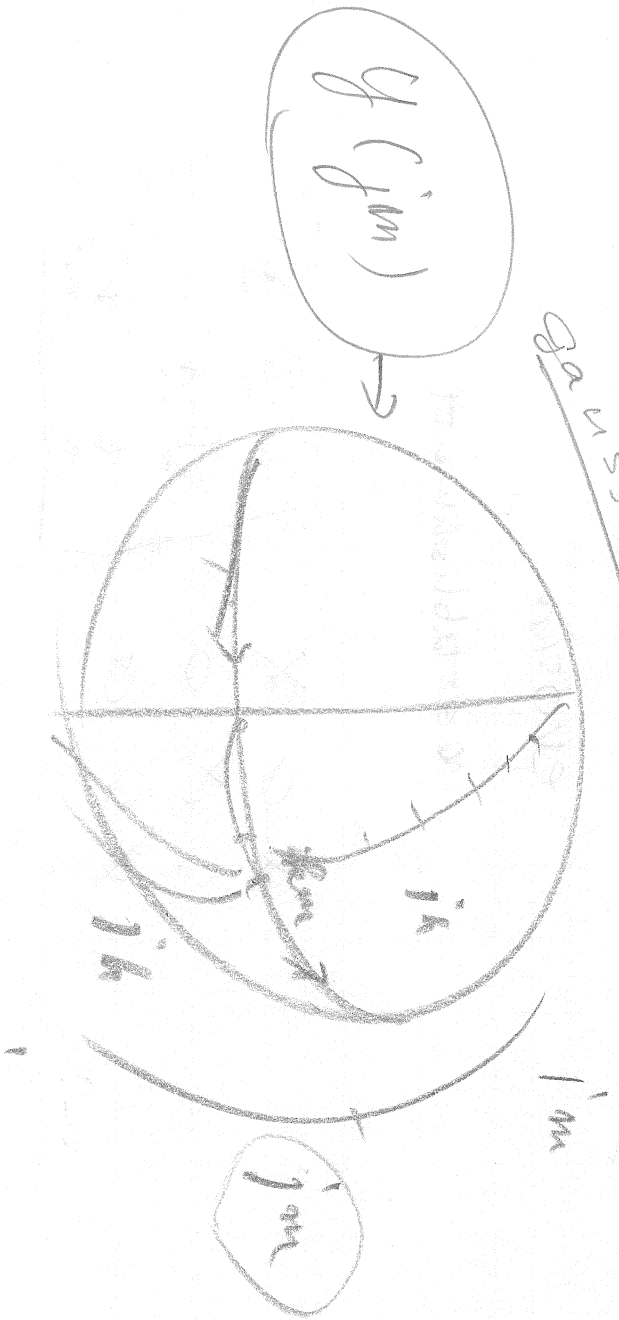
lat time

uoo ϕ

work non linear

②

Y-axis rotation of GC



$$X(j_k, 2)$$

$$1 \rightarrow \sin \phi_j$$

$$2 \rightarrow \cos \phi_j$$

ϕ_j - Glat.

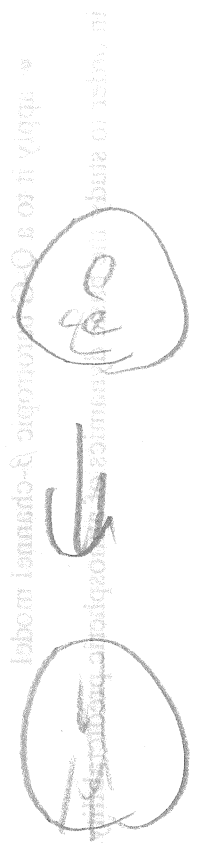
程

程

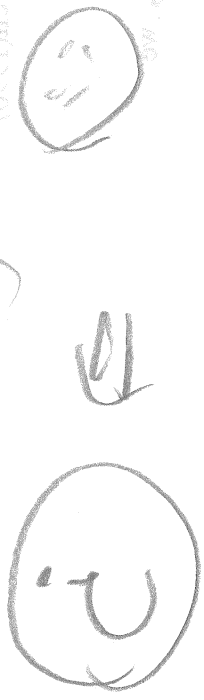
程

$$A(B_{ikm}, j_j)$$

6-20



• review the local Lyapunov stability analysis



Parisi (1990)

Chirikov and Prigogine (1983); Horiokaeru (1991)

• atmospheric predictability

Orlandi and Sardis (1989); Kimura and Okitsu (1990)

• model predictability

Goldreich, Silliman and Orszag (1987)

• local theory: linear perturbation growth for a finite time interval

Local Lyapunov stability and nonlinear systems



• forecasting skill

Palmer (1988); Kimoto, Motoki and Yoden (1991)

LeGros and Ghil (1985); Mikoungwa, Kimoto and Yoden (1991)

Forcman (1989)

• dependence on the circulation pattern

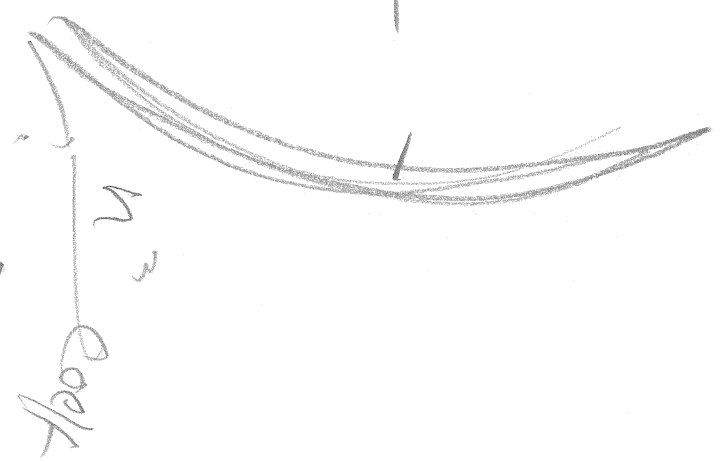
temporal variation of the quasigeostrophic predictability

$$\sigma \propto N^{-3}$$

introduction

$$\sigma \propto N^{-2}$$

57977



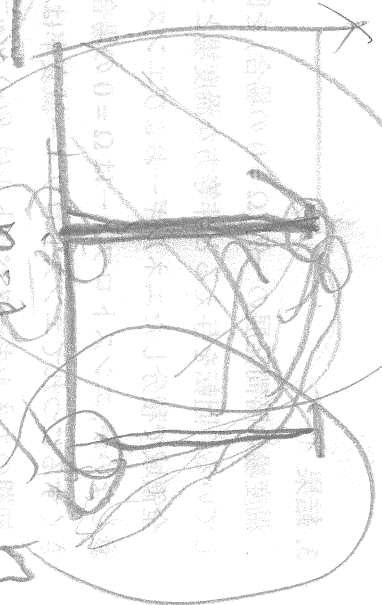
$N \log N$

77



$$\frac{Dg}{Dt} = 0$$

結果 6



$$Dg = \omega + f \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \dots$$



$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \dots$$



$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \dots$$

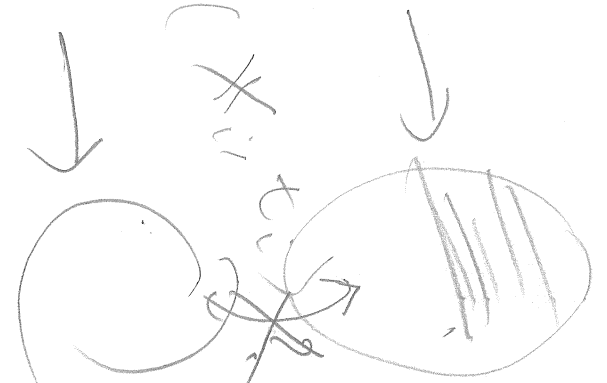
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \dots$$

$$\frac{Dg}{Dt} = \dots$$

$$|\phi| = |\psi|$$



大気中

NO

内閣府の環境省の月5.1

Uct(z)

1970-90

$\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (W_1, W_2)$

WICP3

TC $\Rightarrow f_{W_1}, (C_{\bar{u}})$

$f_{W_2}(C_{\bar{u}})$

60 obs

TCG

88

Uct(y,z)

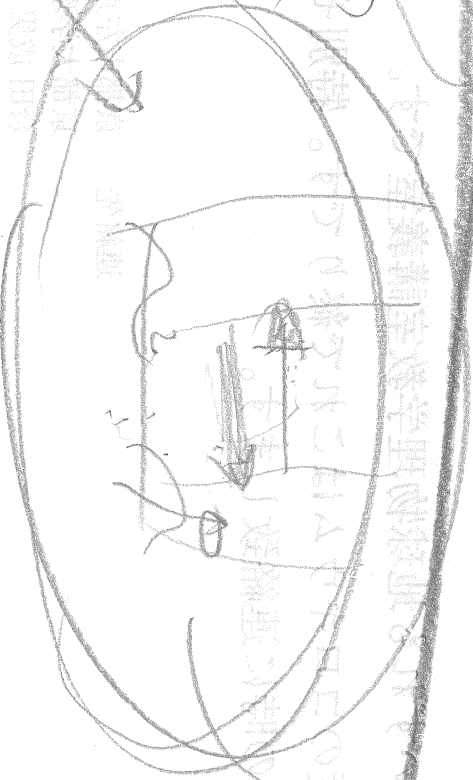
91-2

高風 Bo

065

UMI

実体



89

$$\bar{g} = \bar{r} + f$$

$$2V(N, 0) + 2\Omega \sin \phi$$

$\tau + 2\Omega M$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{g}}{\partial \phi} = \sqrt{1 - M^2} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{g}}{\partial M} + 2\Omega \right) : \text{after bar}$$

$$\bar{r}^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} r^{1/2} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{m=1}^M r^{1/2} e^{im\lambda} \sum_{m=0}^M r^{1/2} e^{im\lambda} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\sum_{m=0}^M (r_m(t) e^{im\lambda} + r_{-m}(t) e^{-im\lambda}) \right] d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi}$$

$$\bar{A} = \left(\frac{\partial \bar{g}}{\partial \phi} \right)^{-1} \frac{\bar{r}^{1/2}}{2} \cos \phi \quad \boxed{g, 10}$$

① data $\bar{r}^{1/2}$

$$A \propto \bar{r}^{1/2}$$

Lat 



$$\frac{1}{(w \cdot v)} d\lambda$$


```

C          WRITE(6,'(//''          ***** VORTICITY SETTING *****//)')
C
C          C*****ZONAL MEAN COMPONENT
C
C          DO 20 J = 1,JMAX+2
C             ZT0(J) = 0.0
C          CONTINUE
C
C          C*****WAVY FORCING
C             (PLACED AT J)
C          DO 50 J = 1,JMAX+1
C             FLAT = DIAT*FLOAT(J-1)+FLAT0
C             DO 30 I = 1,MMAX
C                FLONG = 2.0*PI*FLOAT(I-1)/FLOAT(MMAX)
C                CTEM(I) = ZINIT*EXP(-((FLAT-CLAT0)/SLAT)**2)
C                   * SIN(FLOAT(M0) * FLONG)
C             &
C          CONTINUE
C
C          DO 40 M = 1,MMAX/2
C             CALL FFT(CTEM,MMAX,-1.0)
C             CTEM(MMAX/2+1) = CTEM(MMAX/2+1)/2.0
C
C             DO 40 M = 1,MMAX/2
C                ZTM(MMAX/2-M+1,J)
C                 = CONJG( CTEM(M+1) / SQRT(FLOAT(MMAX)) )
C             ZTM(MMAX/2+M+1,J)
C                 = CTEM(M+1) / SQRT(FLOAT(MMAX))
C          CONTINUE
C          ZTM(MMAX/2+1,J) = 0.0
C          DO 60 M = 1,MMAX+1
C             ZTM(M,1) = 0.0
C             ZTM(M,JMAX+1) = 0.0
C          CONTINUE
C
C          WRITE(6,'(//'' INITIAL ZONAL VORTICITY''//)')
C          CALL WRTZ(ZT0,JMAX+2,SCLO,-0.5)
C          WRITE(6,'(//'' INITIAL WAVE VORTICITY''//)')
C          CALL REWA(AREAL,ZTM)
C          CALL WRTLL(AREAL,SCLO)
C
C          RETURN
C          END

```

```

*****
* TIME-INTEGRATION OF
* A SPECTRAL BAROTROPIC MODEL IN A SPHERICAL DOMAIN
*
* < version 0 >
*   for VP-400 / VP-2600
*   + Temperton's FFT
*
* Shigeo Yoden (Dept. of Geophysics, Kyoto Univ.)
*   May XX, 1990 / JULY 1, 1991
*****
PROGRAM FRUNVP
IMPLICIT REAL* 8 (A-H,O-Y)
IMPLICIT COMPLEX*16 (Z)

* transform resolution parameters
INCLUDE (FPARA)
PARAMETER ( DUMMY = 999.9 )

* parameters
* grid resolution
NLON = number of longitudes (must be an even number)
NLAT = number of latitudes
NLOH = NLON/2
NLAH = number of latitudes between pole and equator

* spectral resolution
MT = maximum wavenumber for triangle truncation
MCOE = total number of spectral components

* time-integrations
IMAX = number of time integrations
IMAXE = number of sampling points for TENG
IMAXP = number of sampling points for ZP and SENG
DT = a time increment
*****
DIMENSION ZP(0:MT,0:MT)
REAL TENG(0:IMAXE), SENG(MT,0:IMAXE)
REAL TENS(0:IMAXE), SENS(MT,0:IMAXE)

*
* ZP : spectral coefficients of stream functions
* TENG : total energy to be saved
* TENS : total energy to be saved
* SENG : energy spectra to be saved
* SENS : enstrophy spectra to be saved

*
* DIMENSION JMIN(0:MT), JMAX(0:MT)
*
* JMIN, JMAX : index arrays for one-dimensionalization

*
* DIMENSION COLAT(NLAT), GW(NLAT)
* DIMENSION PMN(NLAT,0:MT,0:MT), DPMN(NLAT,0:MT,0:MT)
*
* COLAT : colatitude(deg) of the Gaussian grids
* GW : Gaussian weight
* PMN : normalized Legendre functions
* DPMN : d(PMN)/d(COSCLT)

*
* DIMENSION IFCTR(2:5)
* DIMENSION TC(NLOH), TS(NLOH), TC2(NLOH), TS2(NLOH)
*
* IFCTR : factor of 2, 3, 4, and 5 for Temperton's FFT
* TC, TS : cosine and sine values for FFT
* TC2, TS2 : cosine and sine values for FFT

```

```

COMMON /GLINDX/ JMIN, JMAX
COMMON /GLIATS/ COLAT, GW
COMMON /GLFUNC/ PMN, DPMM
COMMON /GLTRIG/ IFCTR, TC, TS, TC2, TS2
COMMON /CONSTS/ OME, RNU4

CHARACTER CRDAT1*50, CRDAT2*50, CWDAT1*50, CWDAT2*50

DATA CRDAT1/'X57071.ZCOEF.DATA(T85F)'/
DATA CRDAT2/'X57071.AINIT.DATA(A??)'/
DATA CWDAT1/'X57071.AZ###.DATA(A??)'/
DATA CWDAT2/'X57071.AE###.DATA(A??)'/

```

* initialization of index arrays for 1-dim. data
 CALL ININDX

* initialization of Legendre functions
 CALL INILGD(CRDAT1)

* initialization of FFT
 CALL INIFFT
 * also check IFCTRS in INIFFT

* give some experimental constants
 DO 10 IIF=1,3
 IJK = 50 * 2**IIF
 OME = 1.0D0 * IJK
 RNU4 = 1.0D-6

```

WRITE(CWDAT1(10:12) , '(I3.3)') IJK
WRITE(CWDAT2(10:12) , '(I3.3)') IJK

```

```

DO 20 I=1,8
DO 20 J=1,6

```

```

WRITE(CRDAT2(20:20) , '(I1)') I
WRITE(CWDAT1(20:20) , '(I1)') I
WRITE(CWDAT2(20:20) , '(I1)') I
WRITE(CRDAT2(21:21) , '(I1)') J
WRITE(CWDAT1(21:21) , '(I1)') J
WRITE(CWDAT2(21:21) , '(I1)') J

```

* read initial conditions
 CALL INITIA(CRDAT2, ZP)

```

OPEN (11, FILE=CWDAT1, ACTION='WRITE', STATUS='SHR')
WRITE(11) IMAX, IMAXP, DT, OME, RNU4

```

* time integrations
 CALL INTEGR(ZP, TENG, TENS, SENG, SENS)
 CLOSE(11)

* output
 CALL OUTEE(CWDAT2, TENG, TENS, SENG, SENS)
 20 CONTINUE
 10 CONTINUE

```

STOP
END
*****
SUBROUTINE ININDX

```

* ININDX initializes index arrays for 1-dim. data

```

      IMPLICIT REAL* 8(A-H,O-Y)
      IMPLICIT COMPLEX*16(Z)

* transform resolution parameters
      INCLUDE (FPARA)
      PARAMETER ( DUMMY = 999.9 )

      DIMENSION JMIN(0:MT), JMAX(0:MT)

      COMMON /GLINDX/ JMIN, JMAX

-----
* set the index arrays
      JMIN(0) = 1
      JMAX(0) = 1 + MT

      DO 10 N=1,MT
         JMIN(N) = JMAX(N-1) + 1
         JMAX(N) = JMIN(N) + MT - N
      10 CONTINUE

      RETURN
      END
*****
      SUBROUTINE INILGD ( CRDAT1 )

* INILGD initializes Legendre functions at Gaussian latitudes
*
* On entry:
*   CRDAT1 - data set name to be read
*-----
      IMPLICIT REAL* 8(A-H,O-Y)
      IMPLICIT COMPLEX*16(Z)

* transform resolution parameters
      INCLUDE (FPARA)
      PARAMETER ( DUMMY = 999.9 )

      DIMENSION COLAT(NLAT), GW(NLAT)
      DIMENSION PMN(NLAT,0:MT), DPMM(NLAT,0:MT,0:MT)

      CHARACTER CRDAT1*50

      COMMON /GLIATS/ COLAT, GW
      COMMON /GLFUNC/ PMN, DPMM

-----
* read Gaussian weights and Legendre functions
      OPEN (1, FILE=CRDAT1, ACTION='READ', STATUS='SHR')
      READ (1) NMT, NNLAT, COLAT, GW, PMN, DPMM
      CLOSE(1)

      IF(NMT.NE.MT .OR. NNLAT.NE.NLAT) STOP 'ZCOEF'

      RETURN
      END
*****
      SUBROUTINE INITIA( CRDAT2, ZP )

* INITIA gives an initial condition.
*
* On entry:
*   CRDAT2 - data set name of the initial condition
* On exit:
*   ZP - spectral coefficients with initial values

```



```

-----*
      IMPLICIT      REAL* 8 (A-H,O-Y)
      IMPLICIT      COMPLEX*16 (Z)

* transform resolution parameters
      INCLUDE (FPARA)
      PARAMETER ( DUMMY = 999.9 )

      DIMENSION ZP(0:MT,0:MT)
      CHARACTER CRDAT2*50, CT*5

-----*
* set initial values
      OPEN (2, FILE=CRDAT2, ACTION='READ', STATUS='SHR')
      READ (2) CT, NMT, NNLAT, ZP
      CLOSE(2)

      IF (NMT.NE.MT .OR. NNLAT.NE.NLAT) STOP 'AINIT'
      RETURN
      END
*****
      SUBROUTINE INTEG( ZP0, TENG, TENS, SENG, SENS )

* Time integration by Runge-Kutta scheme
* On entry:
* ZP0 - spectral coefficients with initial values
* On exit:
* TENG - total energy to be saved
* TENS - total enstrophy to be saved
* SENG - energy spectra
* SENS - enstrophy spectra

-----*
      IMPLICIT      REAL* 8 (A-H,O-Y)
      IMPLICIT      COMPLEX*16 (Z)

* transform resolution parameters
      INCLUDE (FPARA)
      PARAMETER ( DUMMY = 999.9 )

      REAL          TENG(0:IMAXE), SENG(MT,0:IMAXP)
      REAL          TENS(0:IMAXE), SENS(MT,0:IMAXP)
      DIMENSION     ZP0(0:MT,0:MT), ZK1(0:MT,0:MT), ZK2(0:MT,0:MT),
+                 ZK3(0:MT,0:MT), ZK4(0:MT,0:MT), ZWK(0:MT,0:MT)

-----*
      ISTPE = IMAX / IMAXE
      ISTPP = IMAX / IMAXP

      IE = 0
      IP = 0

* time-integration loop-----
      DO 10 I=0,IMAX
* storage of energy and enstrophy for each ISTPE steps
        IF(MOD(I,ISTPE).EQ.0) THEN
          CALL ENGENS( IE, ZP0, TENG, TENS )
          IE = IE + 1
        END IF

* storage of ZP, energy and enstrophy spectra for each ISTPP steps
        IF(MOD(I,ISTPP).EQ.0) THEN
          CALL SEZP( I, IP, ZP0, SENG, SENS )
          IP = IP + 1
        END IF
      END DO

```

```

IF (IE.GT.IMAXE .OR. IP.GT.IMAXP) GO TO 999

* computation of tendency
CALL DELTA( ZP0, ZK1 )
DO 21 M=0,MT
DO 21 N=M,MT
  ZK1(N,M) = DT*ZK1(N,M)
  ZWK(N,M) = ZP0(N,M) + 0.5D0*ZK1(N,M)
21 CONTINUE

CALL DELTA( ZWK, ZK2 )
DO 22 M=0,MT
DO 22 N=M,MT
  ZK2(N,M) = DT*ZK2(N,M)
  ZWK(N,M) = ZP0(N,M) + 0.5D0*ZK2(N,M)
22 CONTINUE

CALL DELTA( ZWK, ZK3 )
DO 23 M=0,MT
DO 23 N=M,MT
  ZK3(N,M) = DT*ZK3(N,M)
  ZWK(N,M) = ZP0(N,M) + ZK3(N,M)
23 CONTINUE

CALL DELTA( ZWK, ZK4 )
DO 24 M=0,MT
DO 24 N=M,MT
  ZK4(N,M) = DT*ZK4(N,M)
24 CONTINUE

* one step forward
DO 30 M=0,MT
DO 30 N=M,MT
  ZP0(N,M) = ZP0(N,M)
  + ( ZK1(N,M) + 2.D0*(ZK2(N,M) + ZK3(N,M) + ZK4(N,M) ) /6.D0
30 CONTINUE

*check overflow
SUM = 0.D0
DO 40 M=0,MT
DO 40 N=M,MT
  SUM = SUM + ABS( ZP0(N,M) )
40 CONTINUE
IF(SUM .GE. 1.D1) GO TO 999

10 CONTINUE
-----
999 CONTINUE

RETURN
END
*****
*****
*****
SUBROUTINE SEFZP( I, IP, ZP, SENG, SENS )
*
* ENGENS computes energy and enstrophy.
*
* On entry:
* I - step #
* IP - step # for energy spectra calculation
* ZP - spectral coefficients
* On exit:
* SENG - energy spectra
* SENS - enstrophy spectra
*-----

```

```

      IMPLICIT REAL* 8 (A-H,O-Y)
      IMPLICIT COMPLEX*16 (Z)

* transform resolution parameters
      INCLUDE (FPARA)
      PARAMETER ( DUMMY = 999.9 )

      DIMENSION ZP(0:MT,0:MT)
      DIMENSION JMIN(0:MT), JMAX(0:MT)
      DIMENSION ENG(MT), ENS(MT)
      REAL SENG(MT,0:IMAXP), SENS(MT,0:IMAXP)
      COMPLEX ZOUT(MCOE)

COMMON /GLINDX/ JMIN, JMAX
COMMON /CONSTS/ OME, RNU4

-----
* compute energy and enstrophy spectrum
      DO 10 N=1,MT
         ENG(N) = 0.5D0*N*(N+1)*ABS(ZP(N,0))**2
         ENS(N) = 0.5D0*N*(N+1)*ABS(ZP(N,0))**2 *N*(N+1)
         DO 10 M=1,N
            ENG(N) = ENG(N) + N*(N+1)*ABS(ZP(N,M))**2
            ENS(N) = ENS(N) + N*(N+1)*ABS(ZP(N,M))**2 *N*(N+1)
         10 CONTINUE

         DO 20 N=1,MT
            SENG(N,IP) = ENG(N)
            SENS(N,IP) = ENS(N)
         20 CONTINUE

* store in one-dimensional array
         DO 30 L=0,MT
            M = -1
            DO 40 J=JMIN(L),JMAX(L)
               M = M + 1
               N = M + L
               ZOUT(J) = ZP(N,M)
            40 CONTINUE
            30 CONTINUE

         WRITE(11) I, ZOUT

      RETURN
      END
*****
      SUBROUTINE OUTEE( CWDAT2, TENG, TENS, SENG, SENS )
*****
      SUBROUTINE DELTA( ZP, ZFUN )

* DELTA computes the time derivative of each dependent variables.
*
* On entry:
* ZP - spectral coefficients
* On exit:
* ZFUN - time derivatives for each components
*-----
      IMPLICIT REAL* 8 (A-H,O-Y)
      IMPLICIT COMPLEX*16 (Z)

* transform resolution parameters
      INCLUDE (FPARA)

```

```

PARAMETER ( DUMMY = 999.9 )

+ DIMENSION ZP(0:MT,0:MT), ZFUN(0:MT,0:MT),
+ ZV(0:MT,0:MT), ZJAC(0:MT,0:MT)

+ DIMENSION GIP(NLAT,NLON), GJP(NLAT,NLON),
+ GIV(NLAT,NLON), GJV(NLAT,NLON),
+ GJA(NLAT,NLON)

COMMON /CONSTS/ OME, RNU4

-----
ZIX2 = (0.D0,2.D0)

* compute the vorticity
CALL LGPSTV( ZP, ZV )

* compute gradients in grids
CALL LGGSTG( ZP, GIP, GJP )
CALL LGGSTG( ZV, GIV, GJV )

* compute nonlinear terms in grids
CALL LGNON( GIP, GJP, GIV, GJV, GJA )

* convert the nonlinear terms into spectral coeff.
CALL LGSTS( GJA, ZJAC )

* compute ZFUN for the derivatives
DO 10 M=0,MT
DO 10 N=M,MT
ZFUN(N,M) = ZJAC(N,M)
+ ZIX2*OME*M*ZP(N,M)
+ - ZIX2*OME*M*ZP(N,M)
+ - RNU4*N*N*(N+1)*(N+1)*ZV(N,M)
10 CONTINUE

* special section for m=0
ZFUN(0,0) = (0.D0,0.D0)
DO 20 N=1,MT
ZFUN(N,0) = - ZFUN(N,0) / ( N*(N+1) )
20 CONTINUE

* all other m and n
DO 30 M=1,MT
DO 30 N=M,MT
ZFUN(N,M) = - ZFUN(N,M) / ( N*(N+1) )
30 CONTINUE

RETURN
END
*****
SUBROUTINE LGPSTV( ZP, ZV )

```