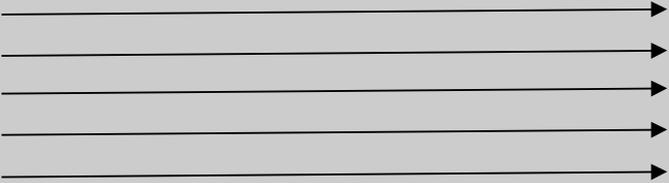
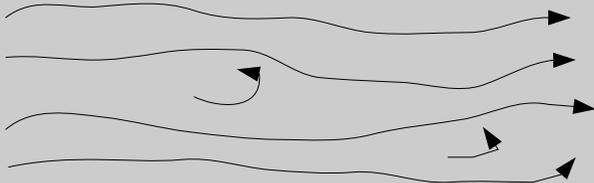


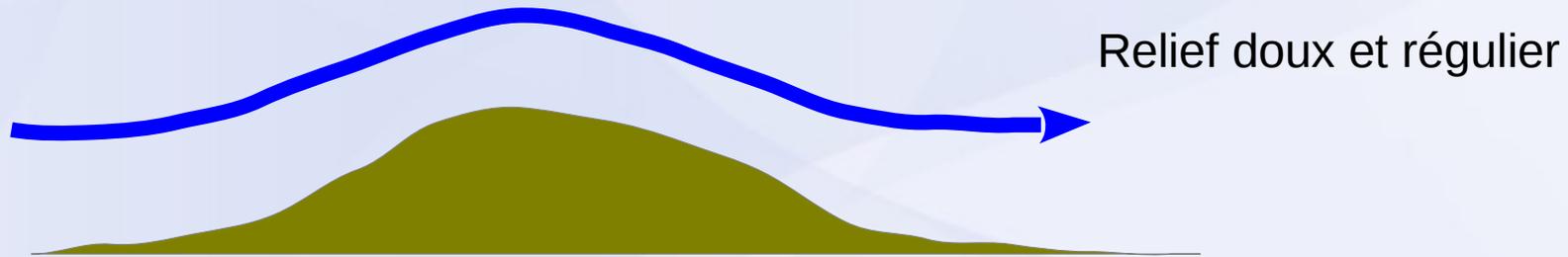
Quelques bases
d'Aérodynamique

Écoulements dynamiques

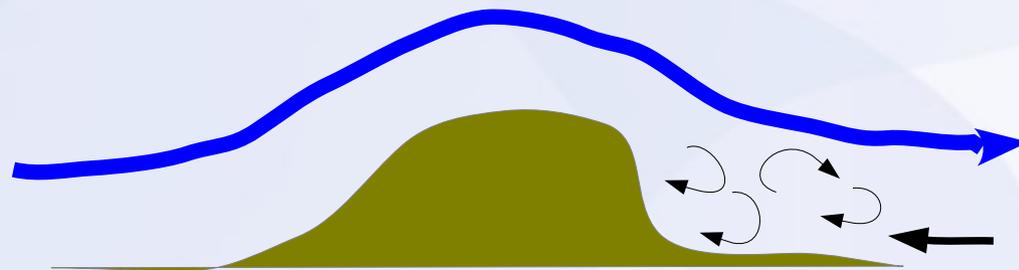
Écoulement Laminaire	Écoulement Turbulent
<p data-bbox="506 735 853 874">-Vent sur la mer -Terrain plat -Temps stable</p> 	<p data-bbox="1215 735 1676 874">-Vent sur sol rugueux -Relief accidenté -Temps perturbé</p> 

Ecoulements dynamiques

Ecoulement autour d'un relief



Relief accidenté :



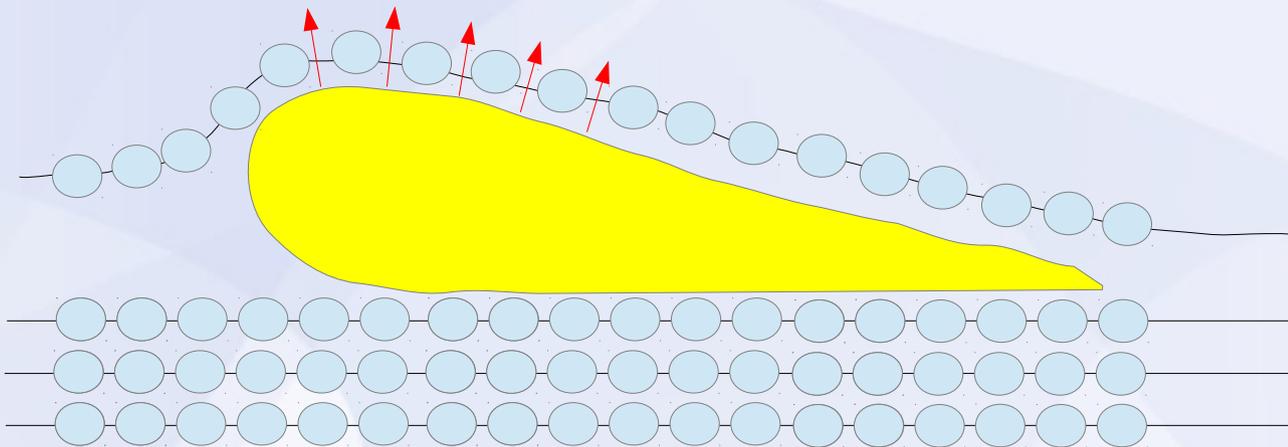
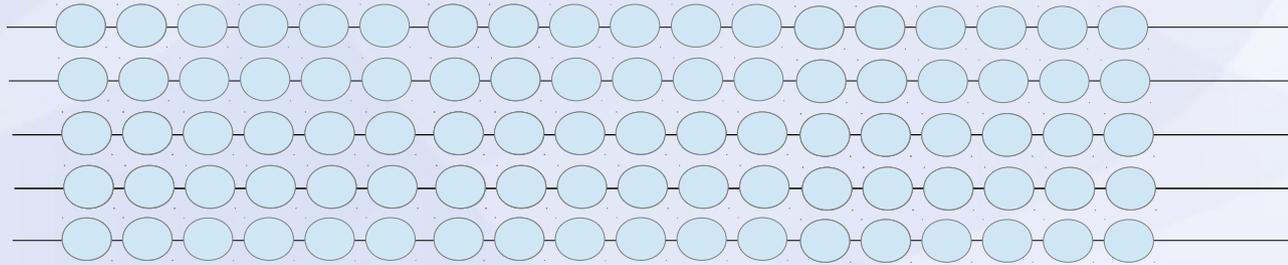
Ecoulements dynamiques

Ecoulement autour d'un relief. Exemple : Tenerife (Canaries)



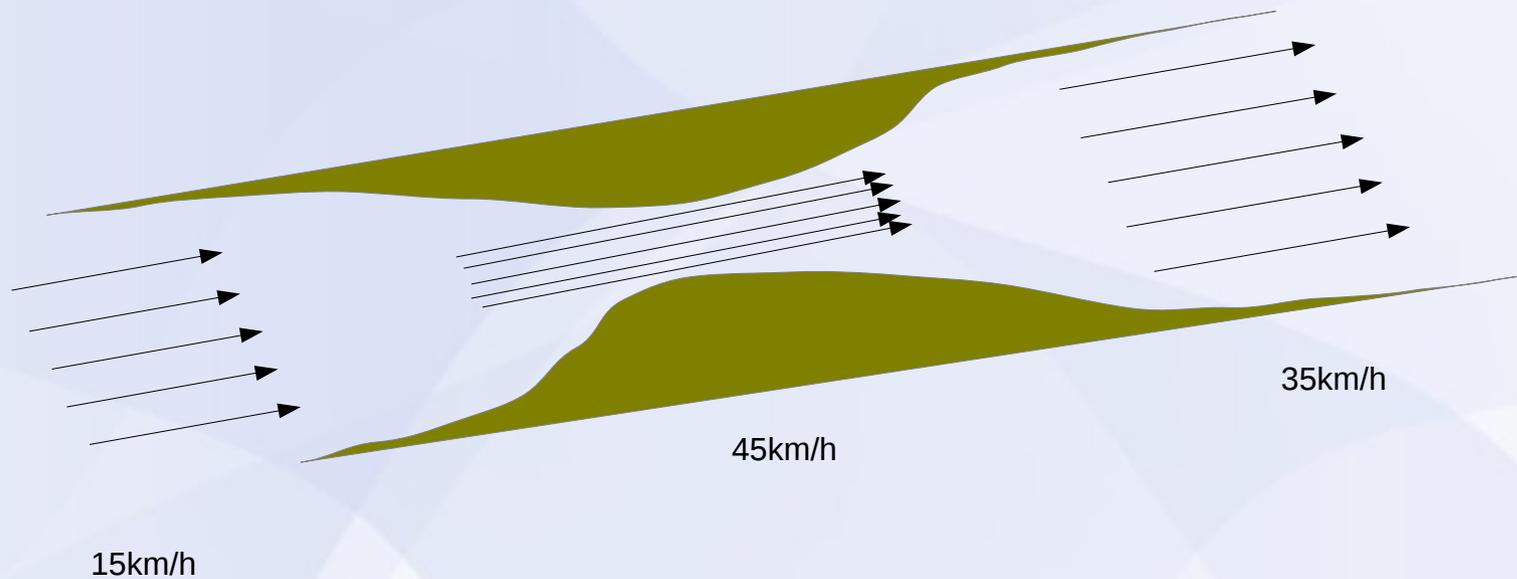
Alizés
(flux de NE)

Ecoulements dynamiques



Ecoulements dynamiques

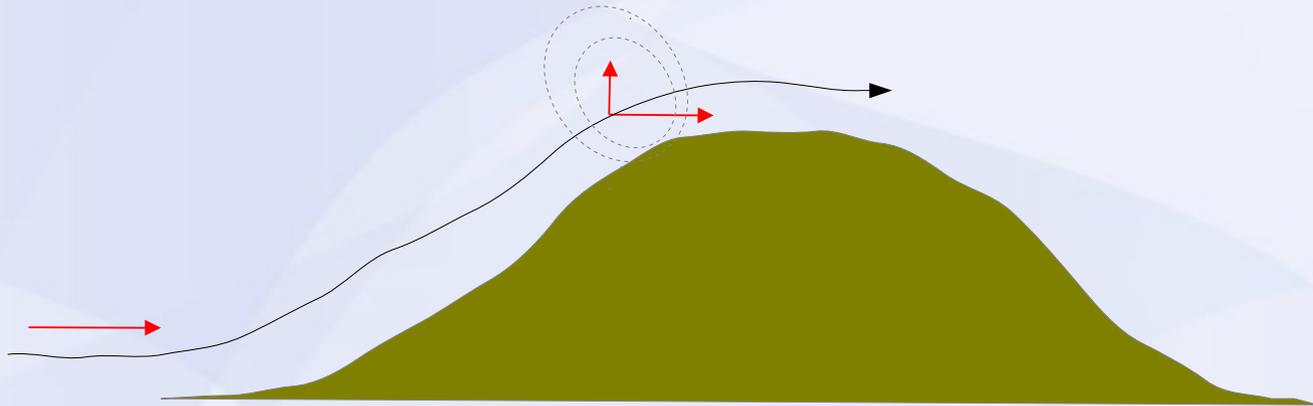
Effet Venturi



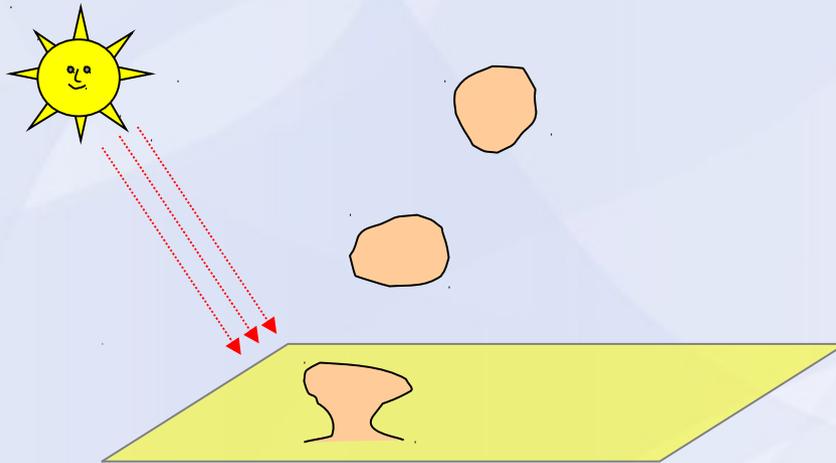
Ascendance dynamique

Ecoulement d'air sur une pente

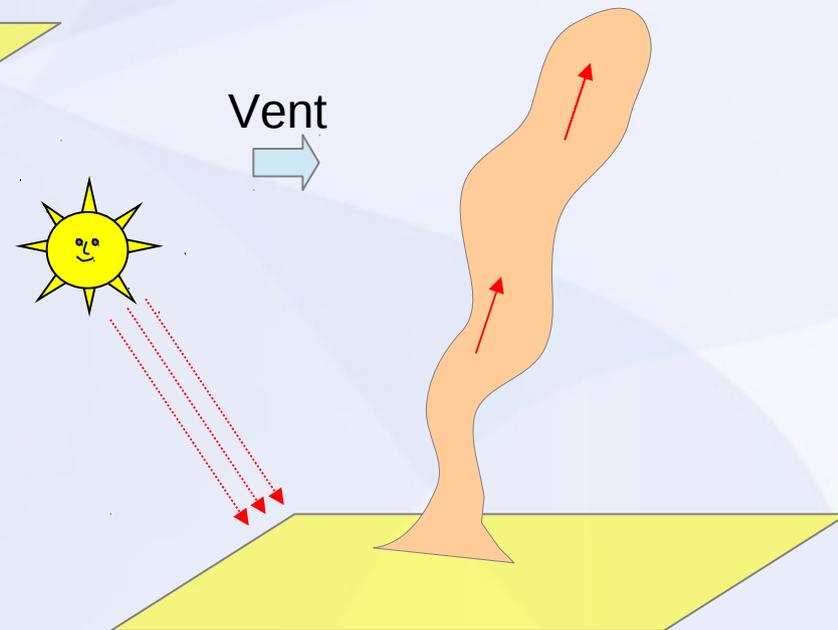
Création d'un mouvement vertical



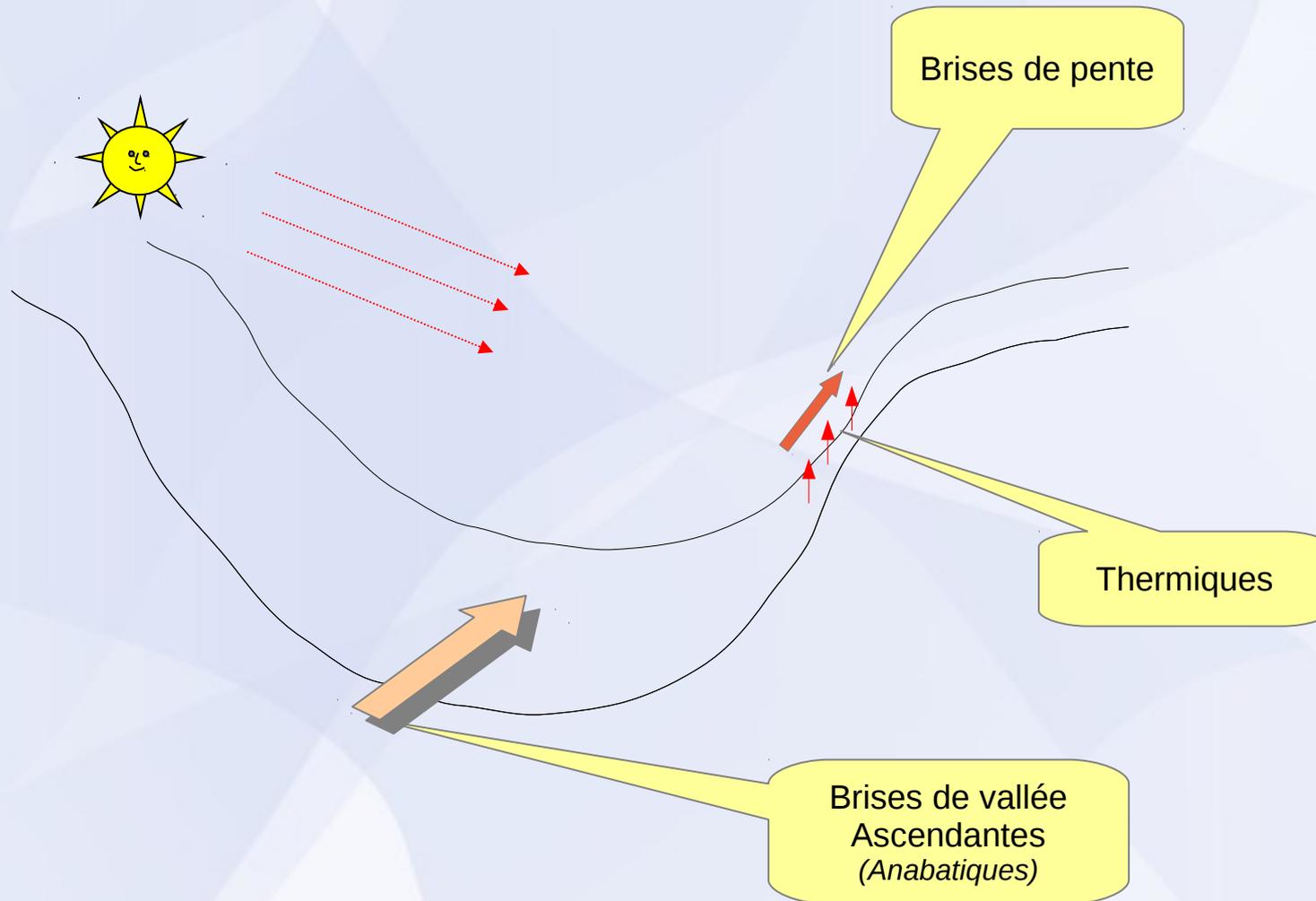
Ascendance thermique



Dans l'air, la chaleur se déplace principalement par convection : c'est à dire par déplacement de particules

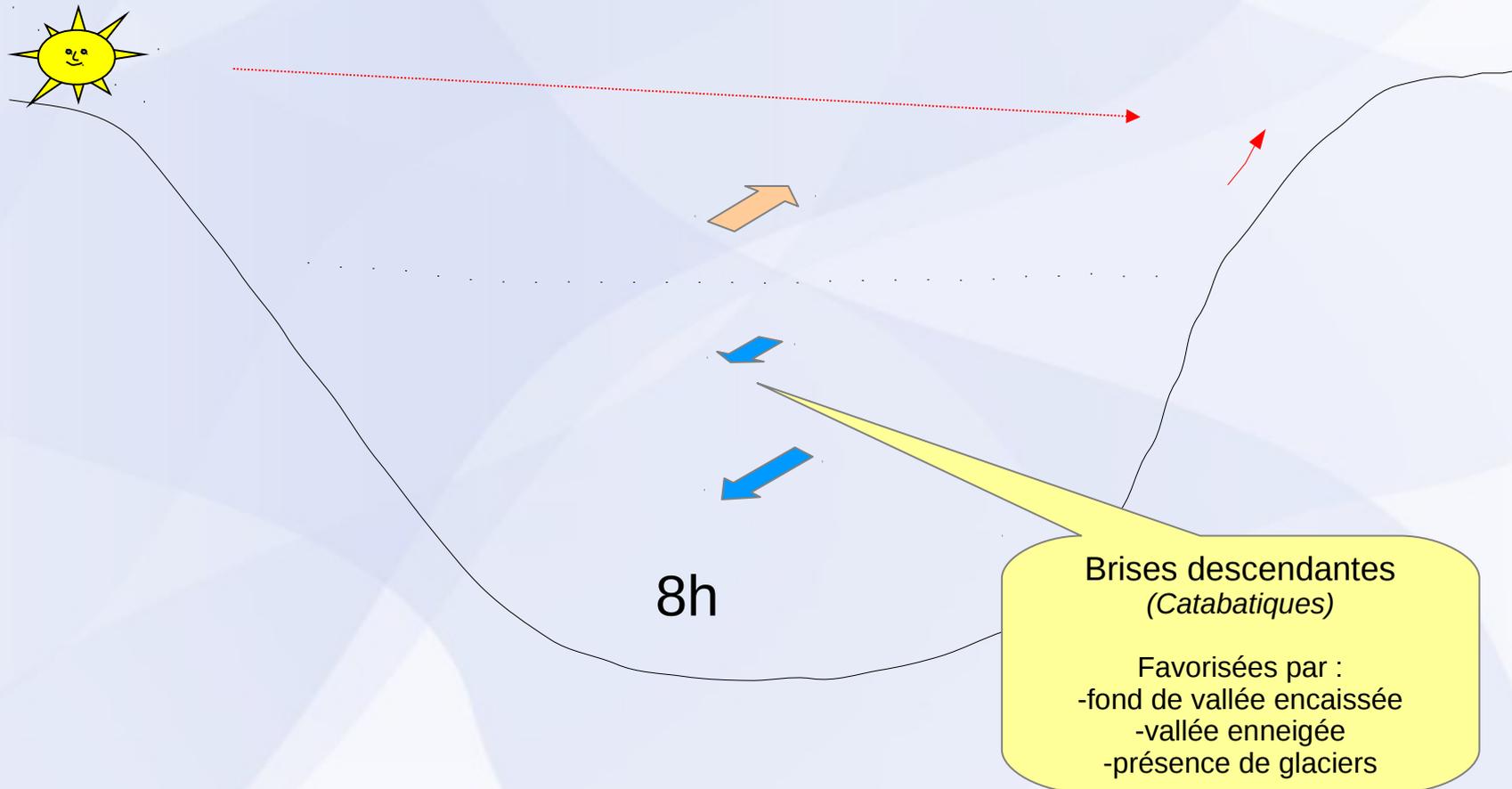


Brises de pente

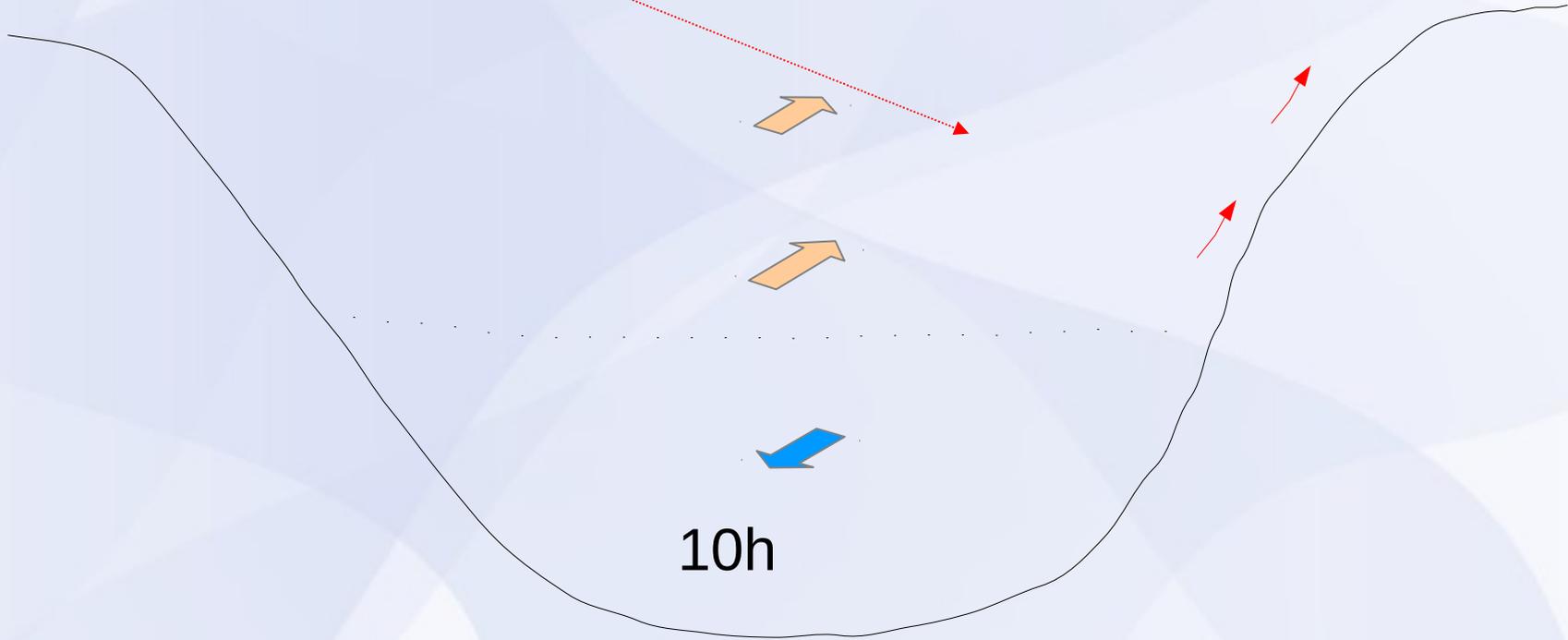


Brises de pente

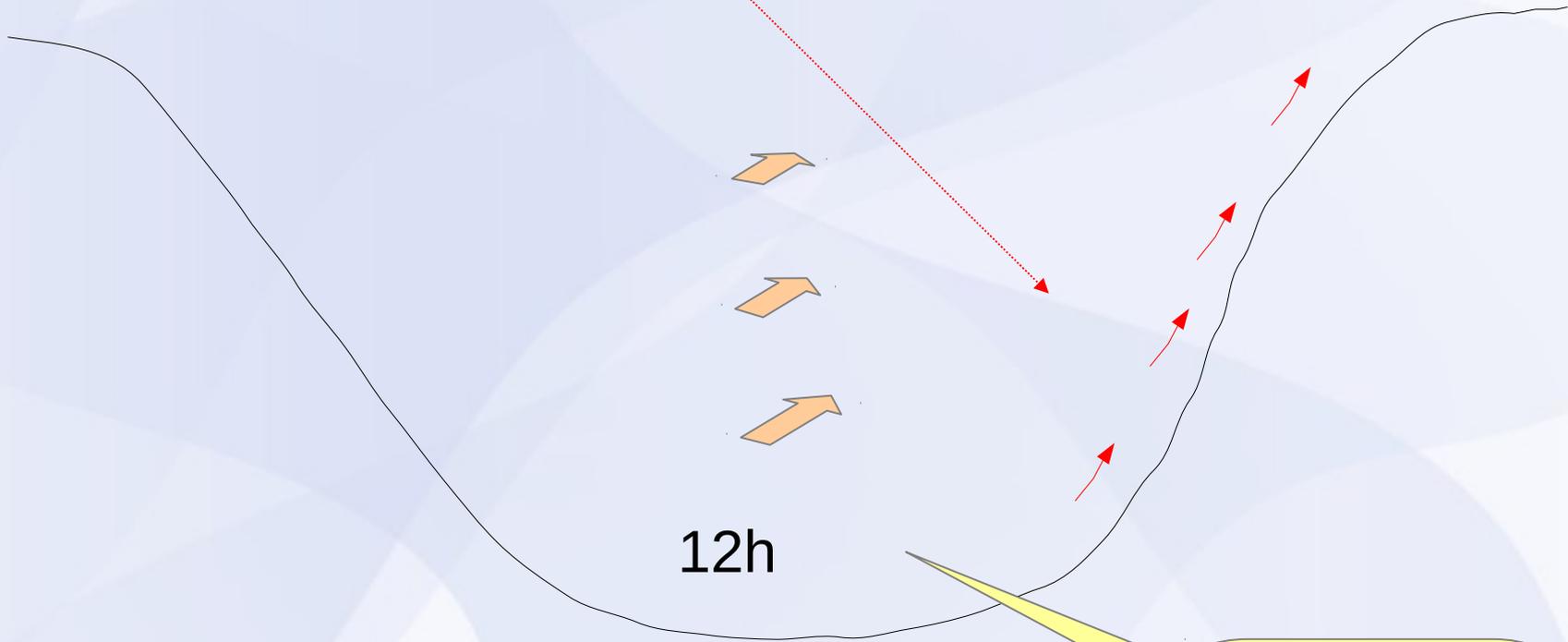
Evolutions au cours de la journée (ensoleillée)



Brises de pente



Brises de pente



12h

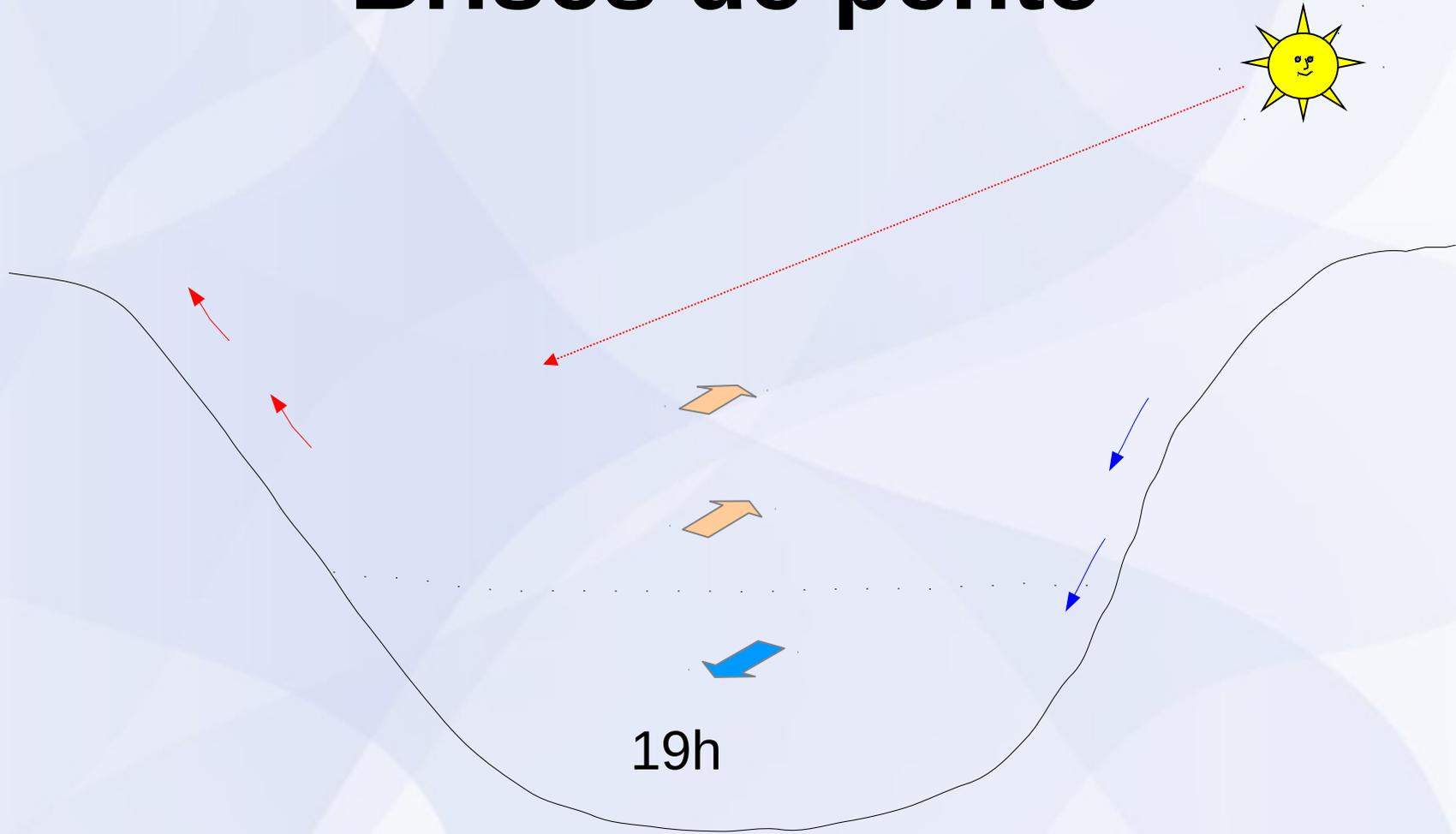
Brises de vallée
Ascendantes
(Anabatiques)

12

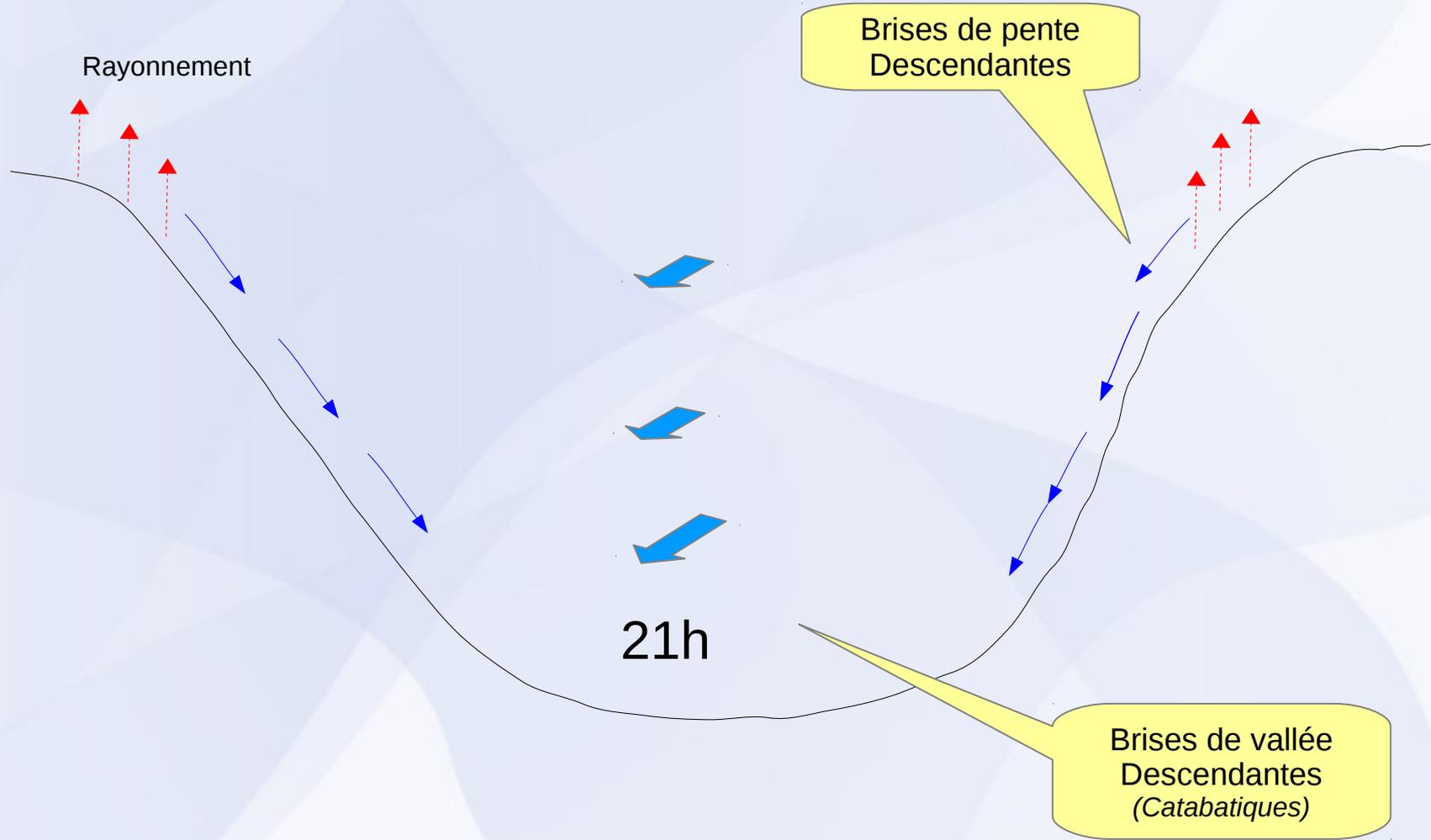
Brises de pente



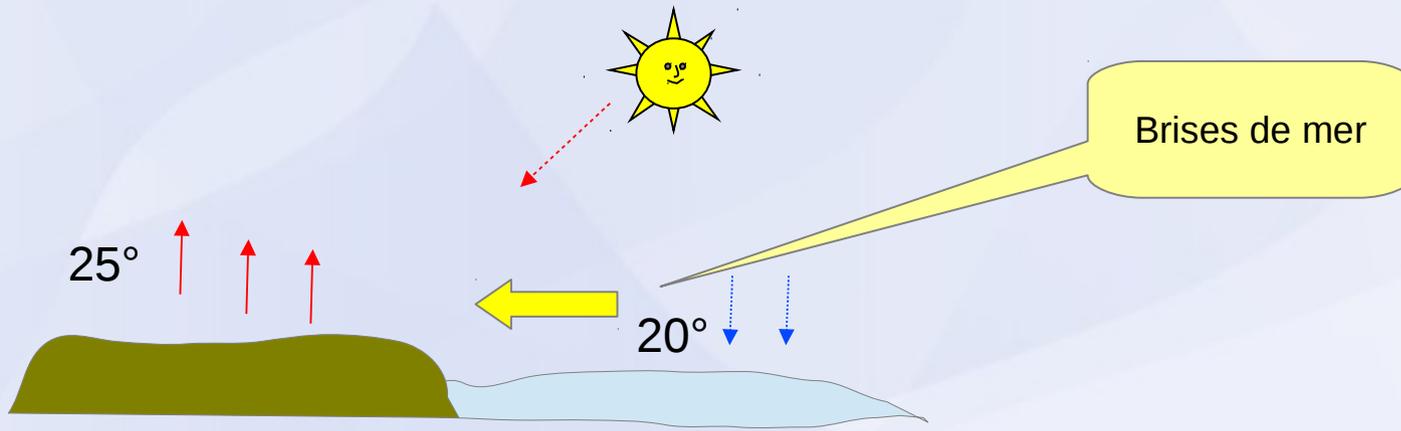
Brises de pente



Brises de pente



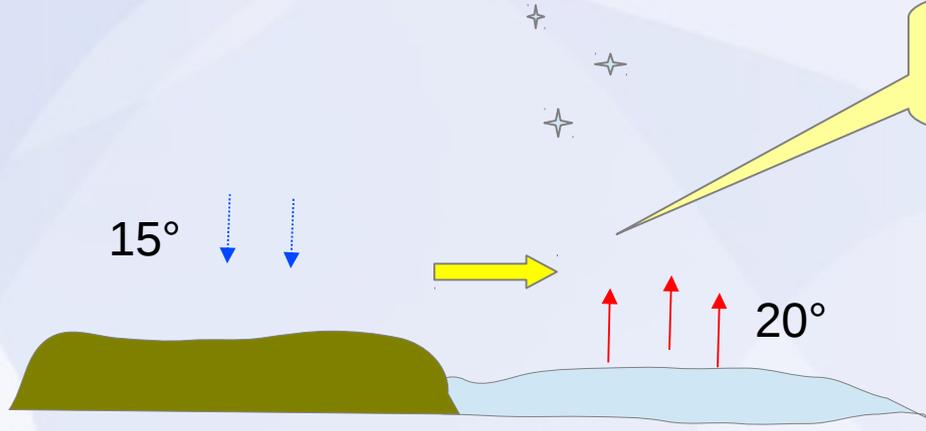
Brises de mer



Terre

Mer

Brises de terre



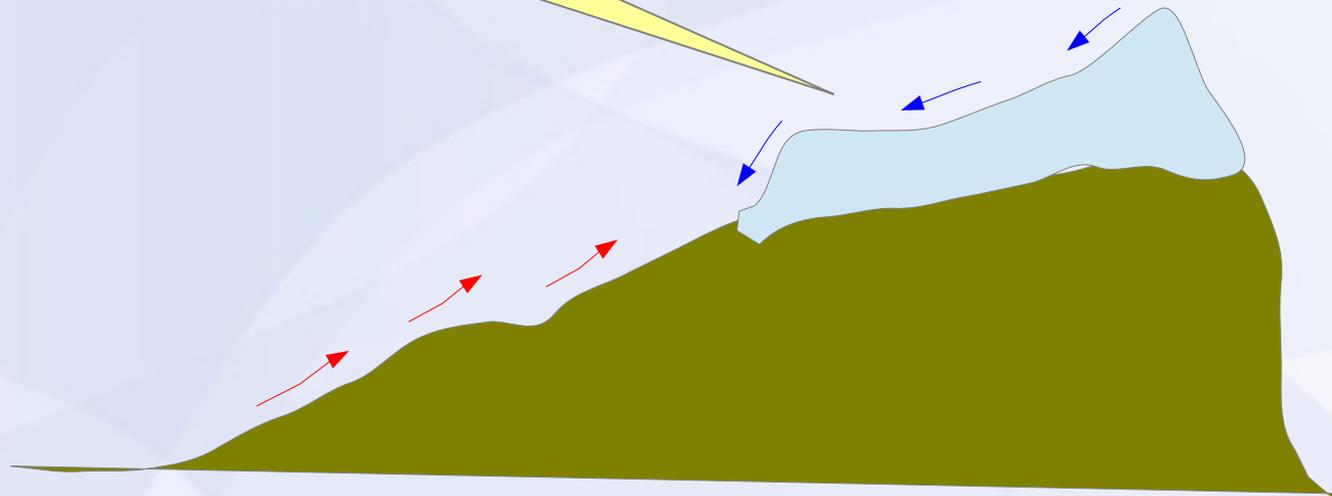
Terre

Mer

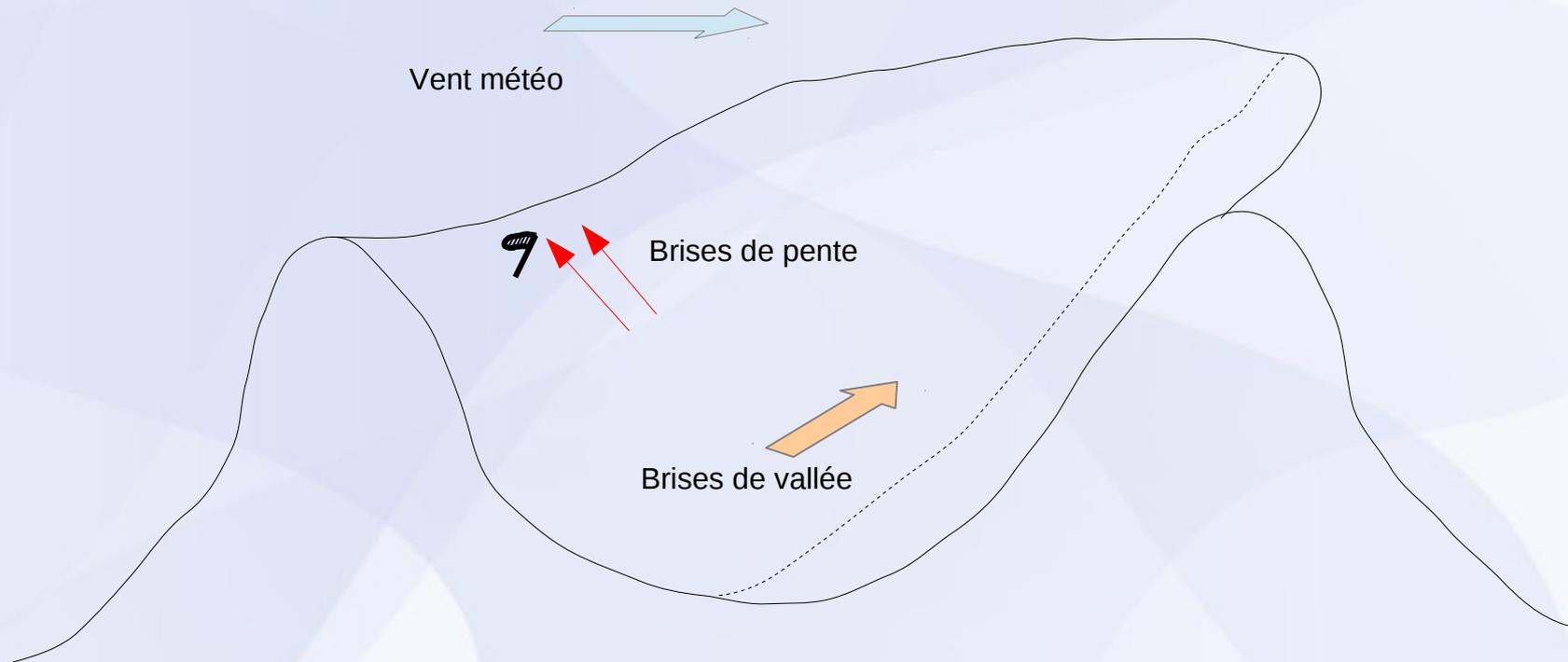
La brise de mer ne dépend pas de la marée

Brises de pente

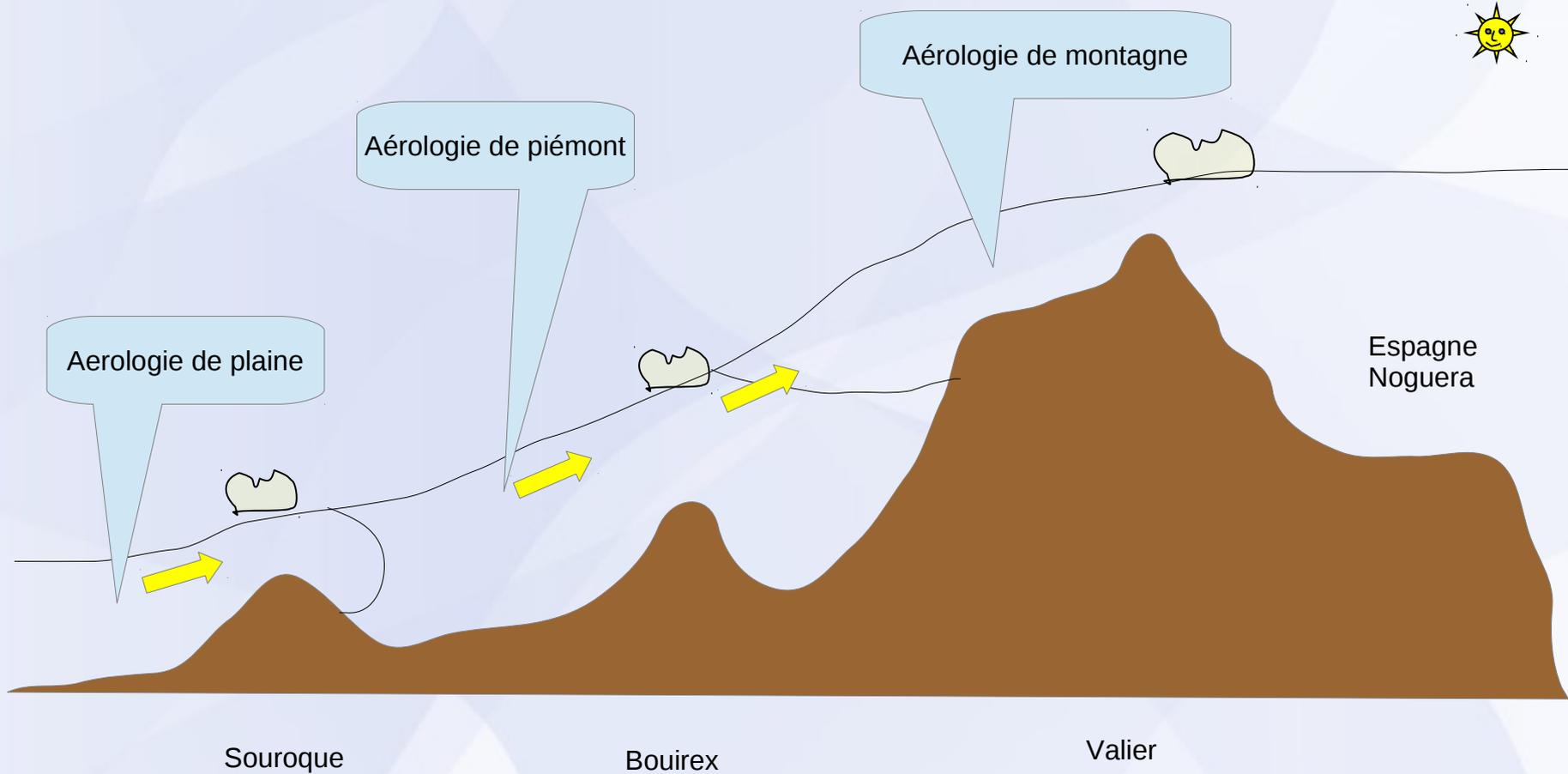
Brises de glacier
Descendantes
(Catabatiques)



De quel vent parle-t-on ?

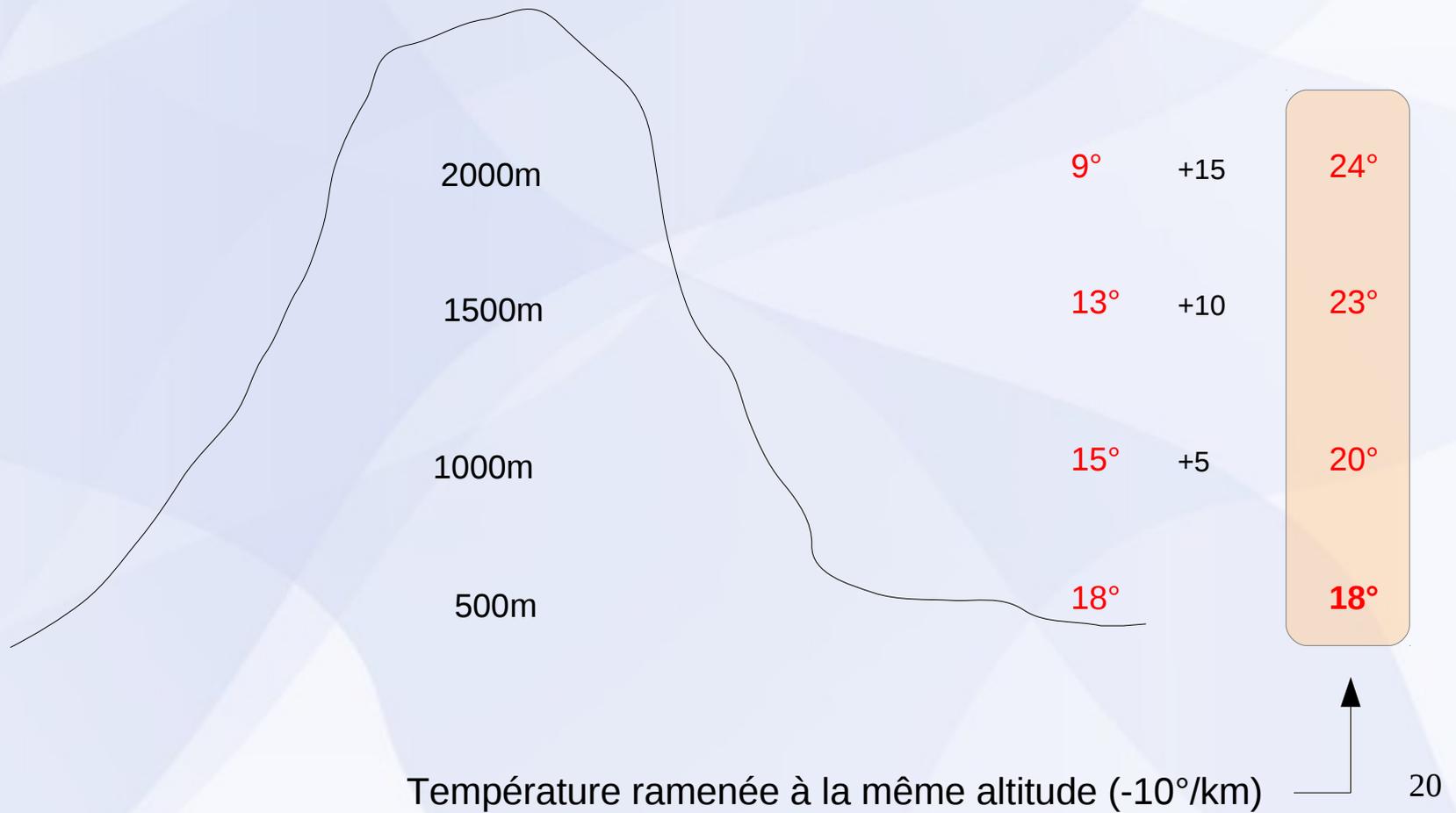


Echange Plaine-Montagne



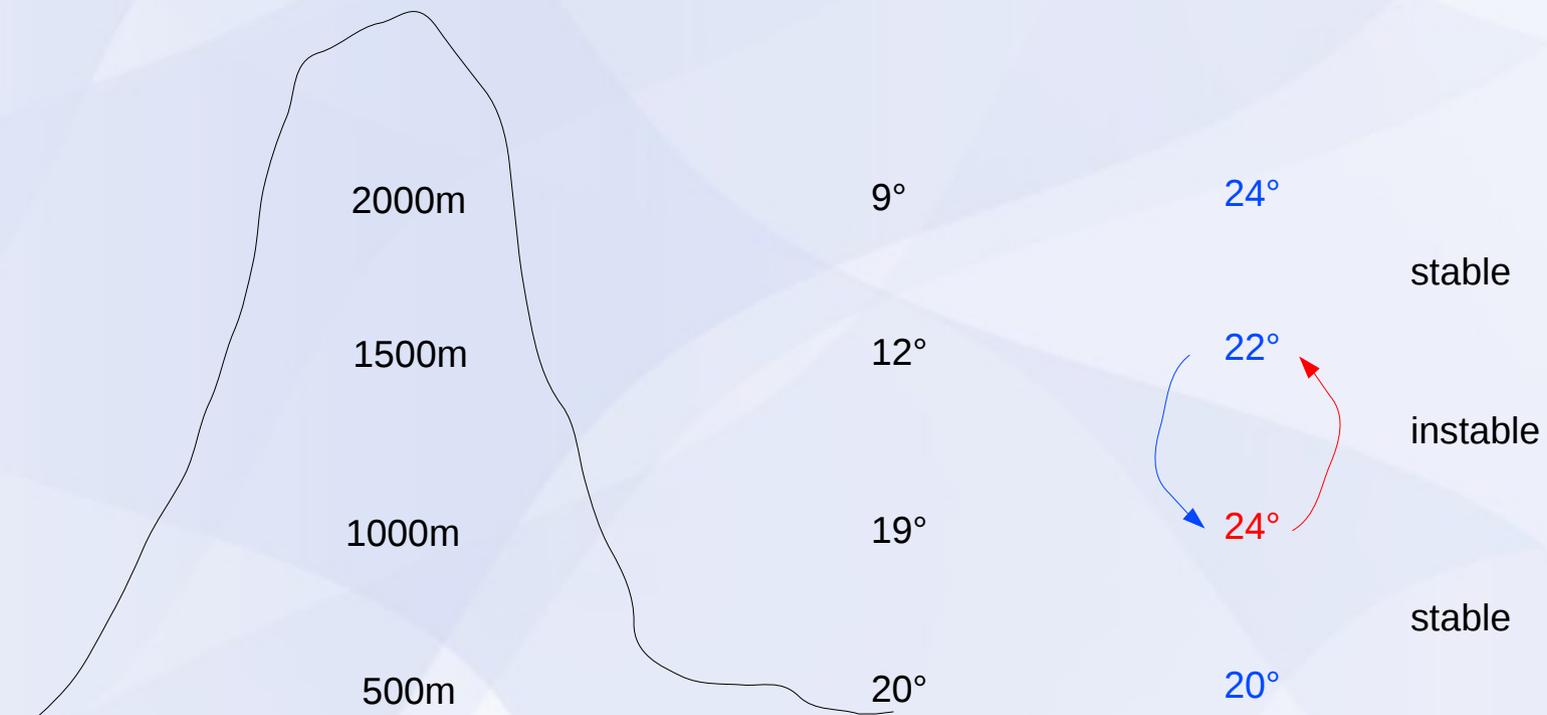
Stabilité - Instabilité

On dit que la chaleur monte ?



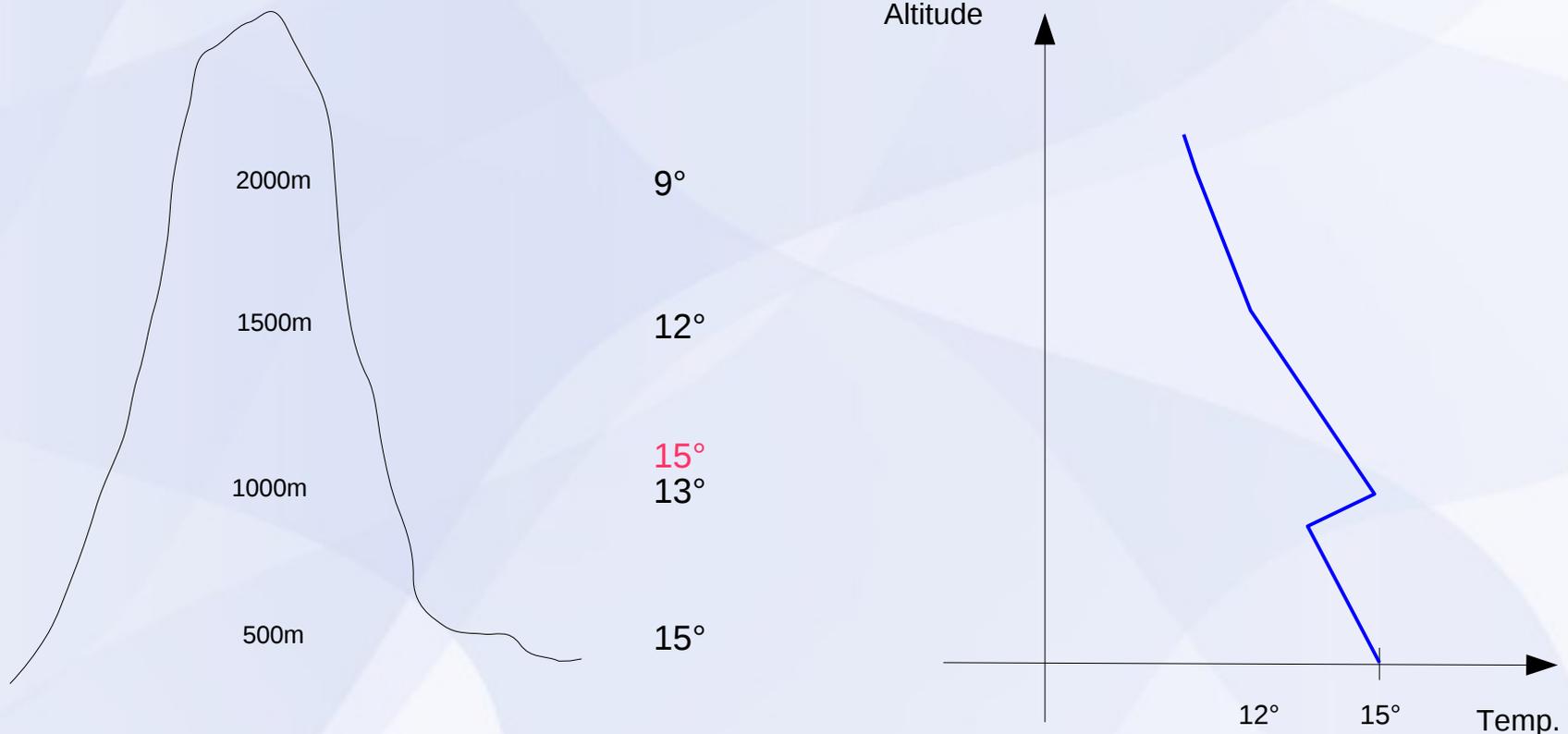
Stabilité - Instabilité

Stable ou instable ?



Couche d'inversion

La température s'inverse



Origine des couches d'inversion : le rayonnement nocturne, les masses d'air, les anticyclones

