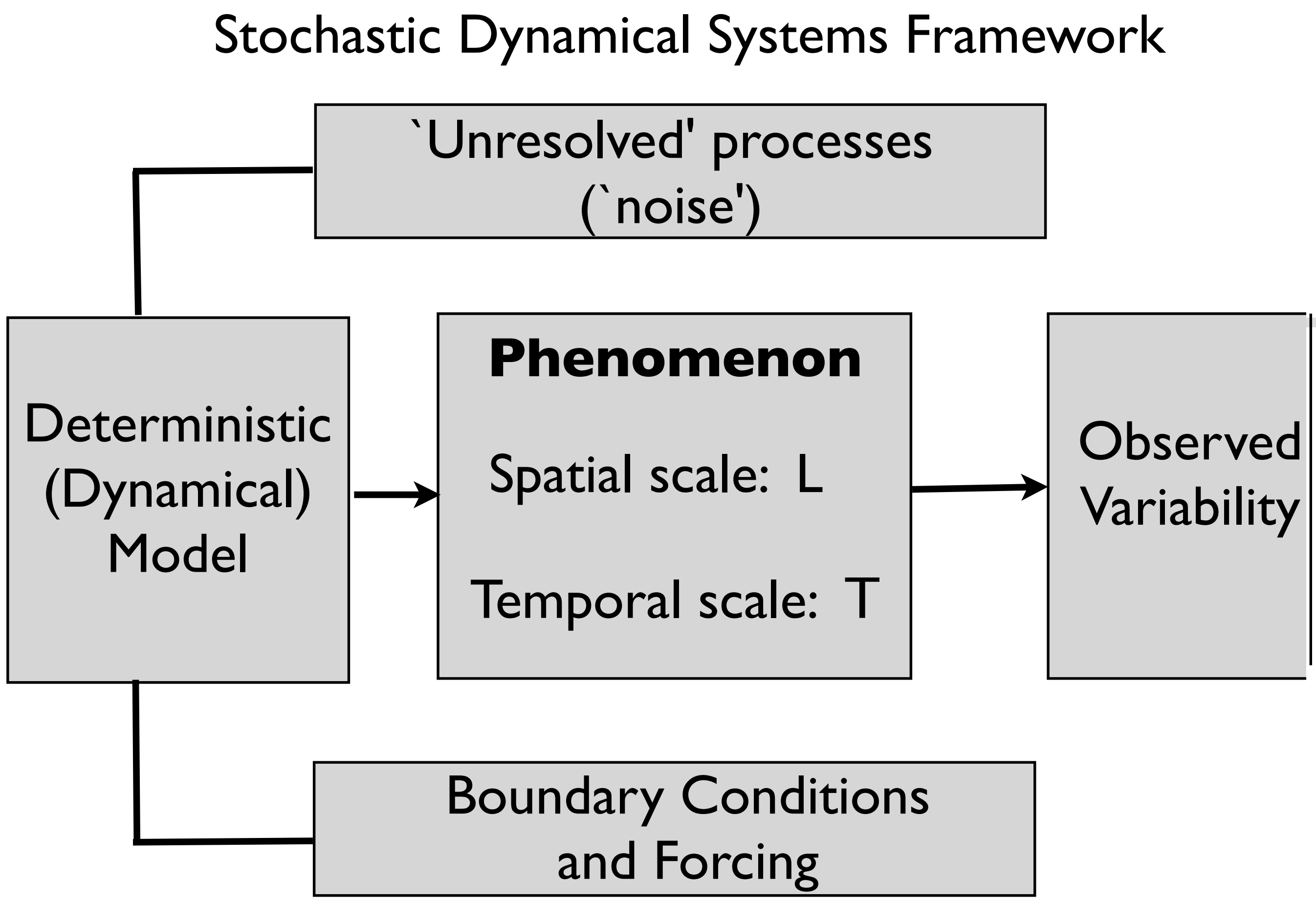
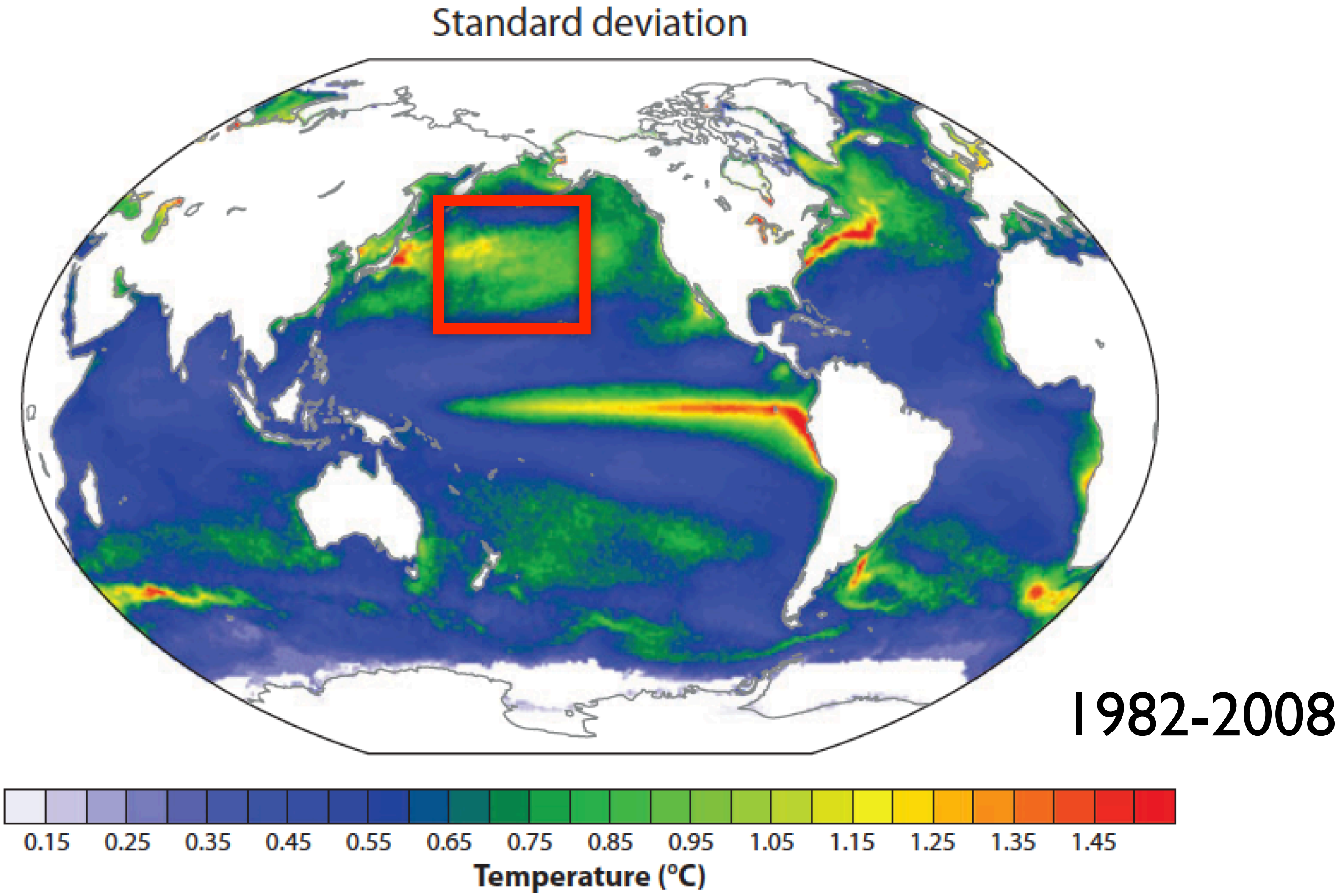
Stochastic Dynamical Modeling
UniTN: 27/1/2025 - 7/2/2025

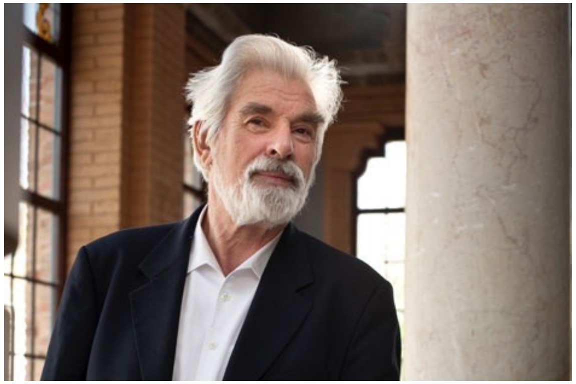


Sea surface temperature variability



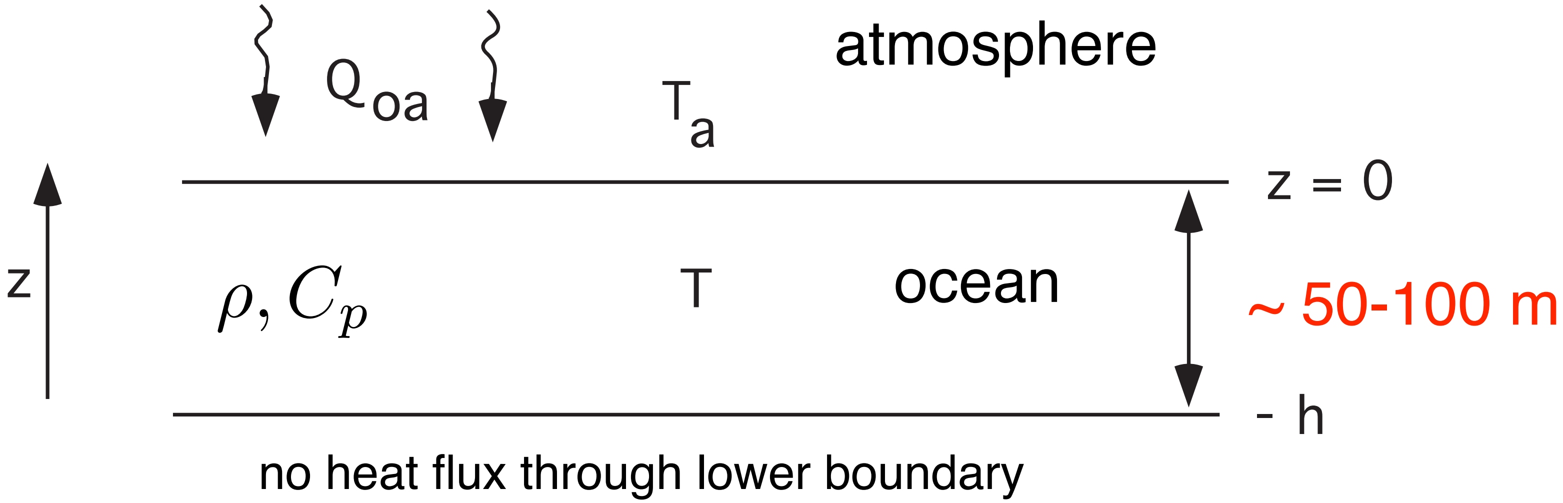
Deser et al., Ann. Rev. Mar. Sc. (2010)

Hasselmann approach (1976)



Klaus Hasselmann (1931-)

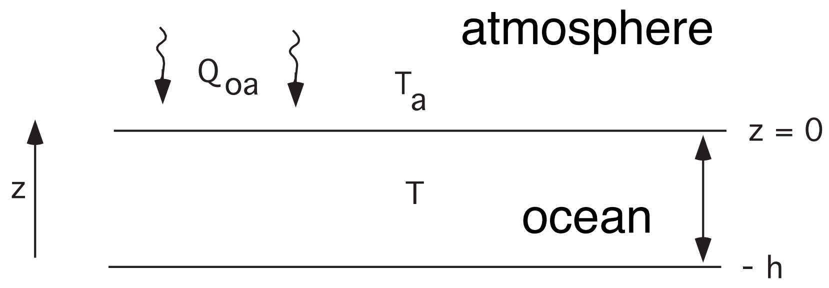
Hasselmann K. (1976), "Stochastic climate models, Part 1: Theory", *Tellus*, 28: 473-485.



Ocean Mixed-layer Model

Equation:

$$\rho C_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = K \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2}$$



Boundary conditions:

$$z = 0 : K \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = Q_{oa}$$

$$z = -h : \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = 0$$

Solution

Use: $$\bar{T} = \frac{1}{h}\int_{-h}^{0} T \, dz$$ and $$Q_{oa} = \alpha(T_a - \bar{T})$$

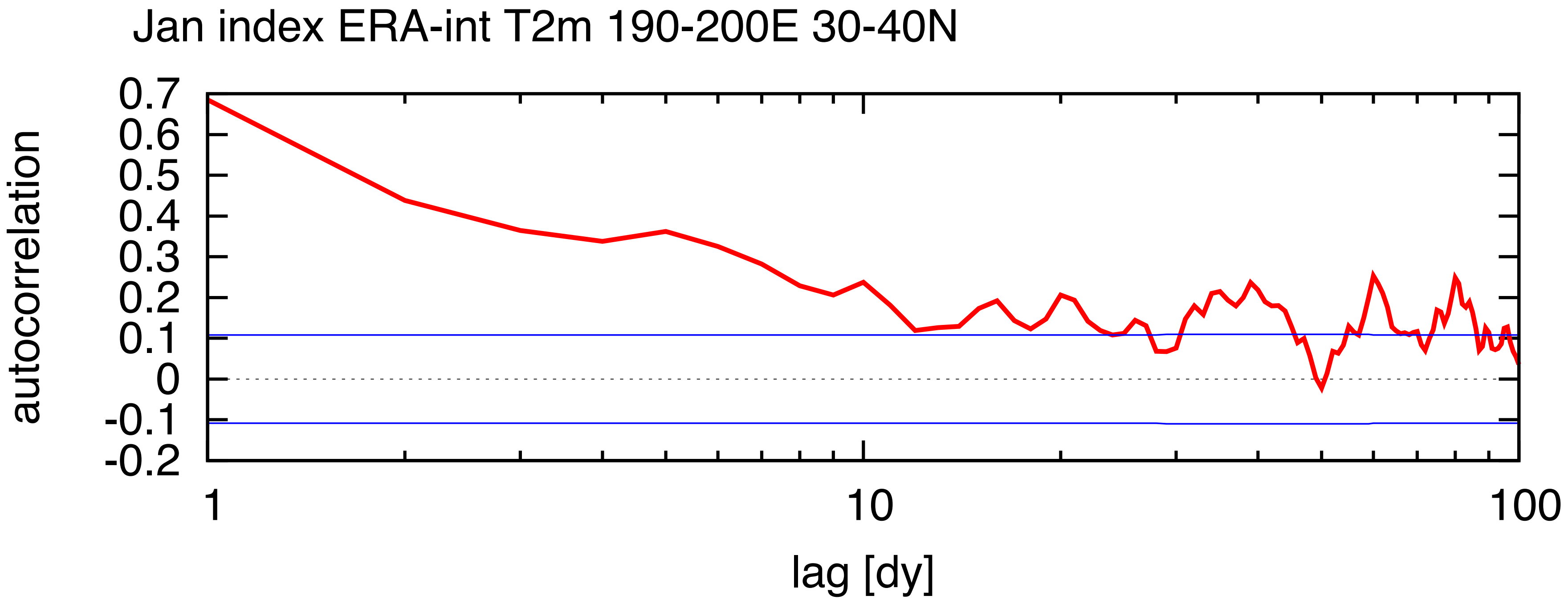
$$\bar{T} =< \bar{T} > +\tilde{T}$$

$$T_a =< T_a > +\tilde{T}_a$$

Result: $$\boxed{\frac{d\tilde{T}}{dt} = \frac{\alpha}{\rho C_p h}(\tilde{T}_a - \tilde{T})}$$

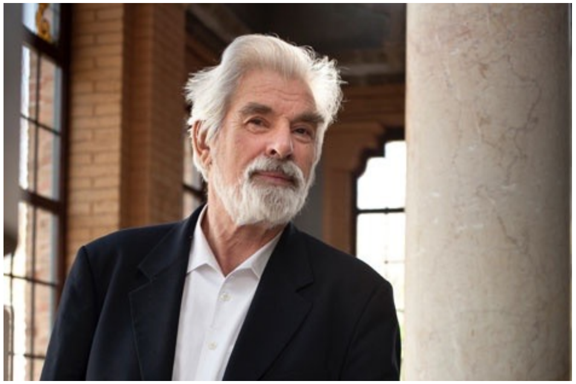
$$\gamma = \frac{\alpha}{\rho C_p h}$$ ~ 1/(100 days)

Example: Autocorrelation
Pacific atmospheric surface temperatures



Decorrelation time scale atmospheric forcing << ocean damping time scale

The Hasselmann (1976) stochastic climate model



Hasselmann K. (1976), "Stochastic climate models, Part 1: Theory", *Tellus*, 28: 473-485.

$$\boxed{\frac{d\tilde{T}}{dt} = -\gamma\tilde{T} + \sigma\xi} \qquad \gamma = \frac{\alpha}{\rho C_p h}$$

white noise

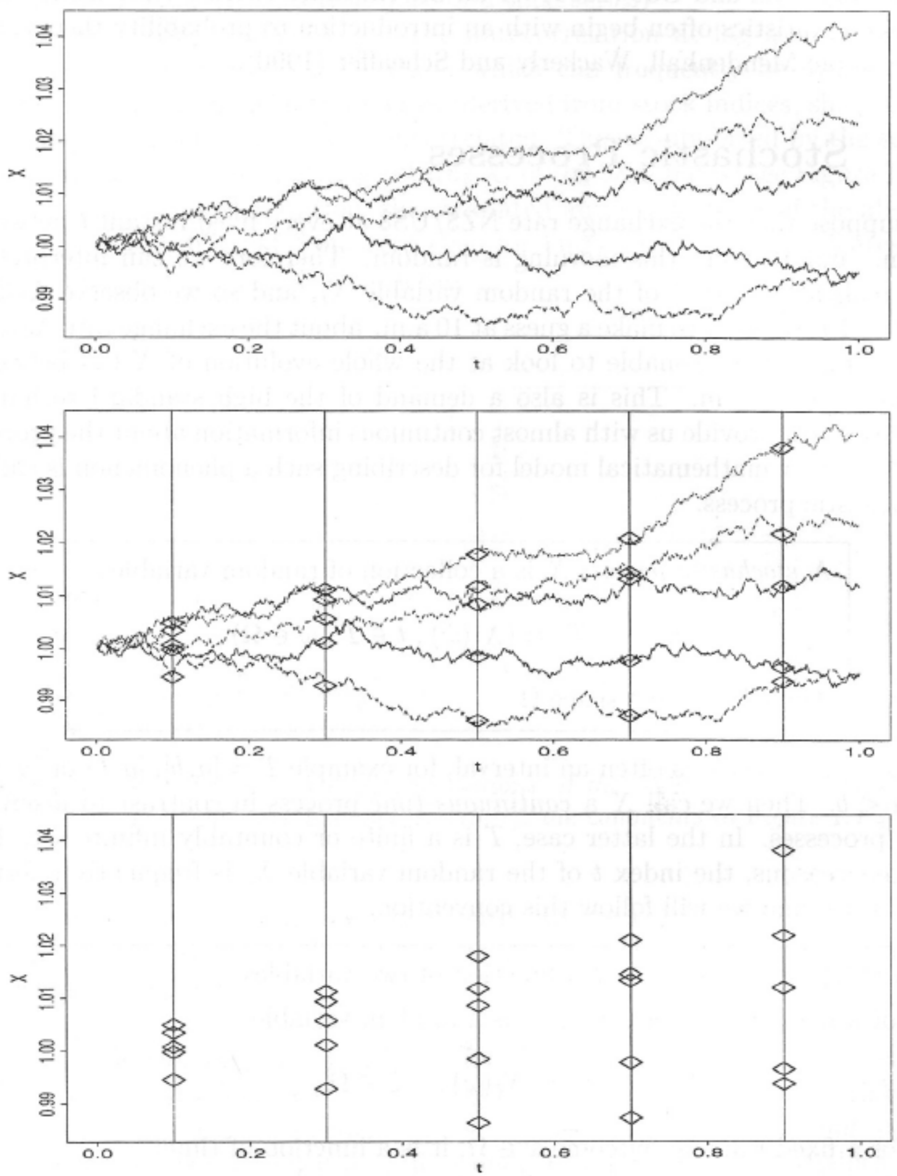
$$E[\xi(t)] = 0$$

$$E[\xi(t)\xi(s)] = \delta(t - s)$$

"The choice between a deterministic and a stochastic formulation of the equations …. [is] dictated by convenience" Lorenz (1987)

Stochastic process

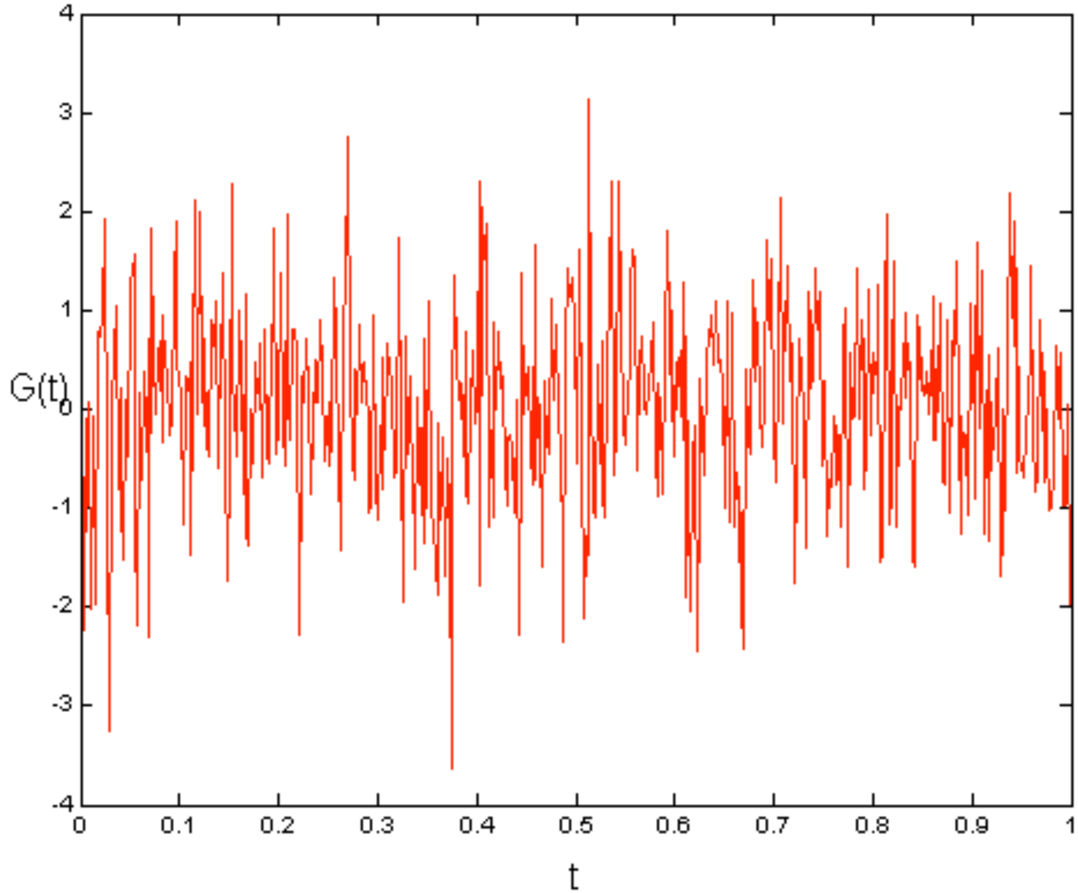
$X_t(\bar{\omega})$



$X_{\bar{t}}(\omega)$

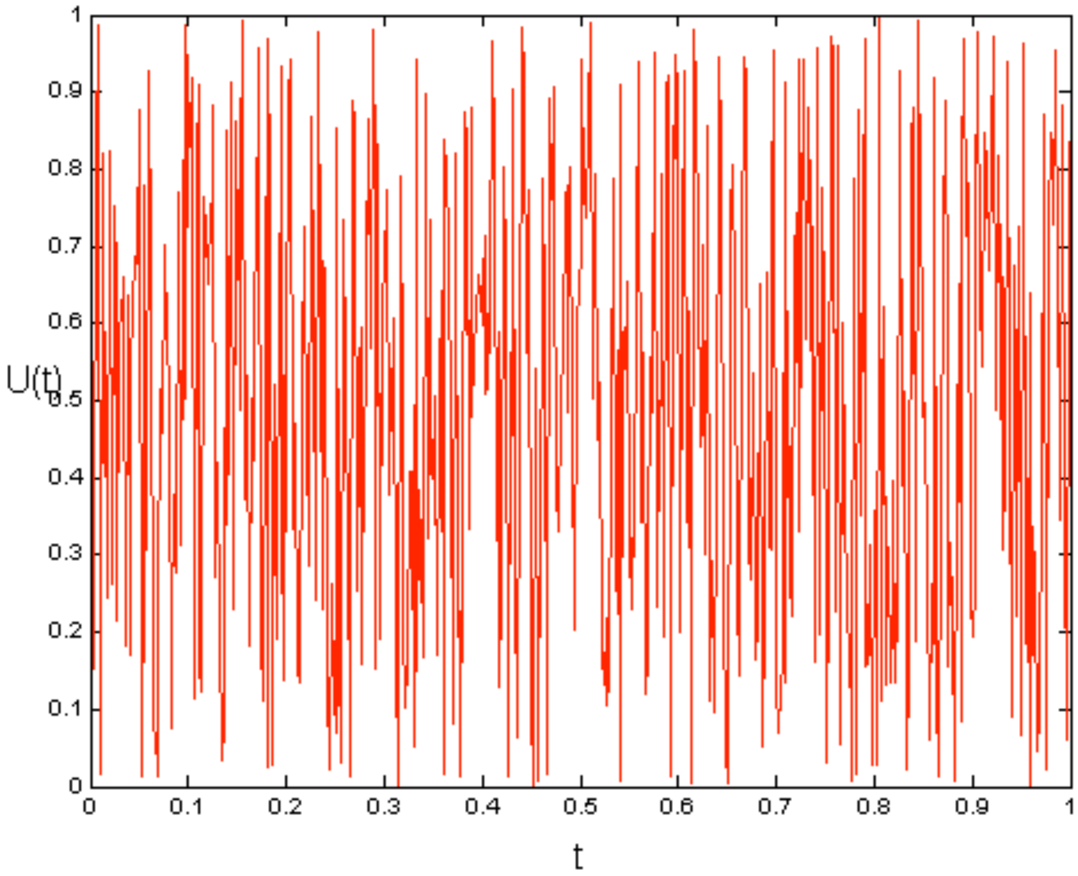
Gaussian process

$$X_t \ iid \ N(0,1)$$

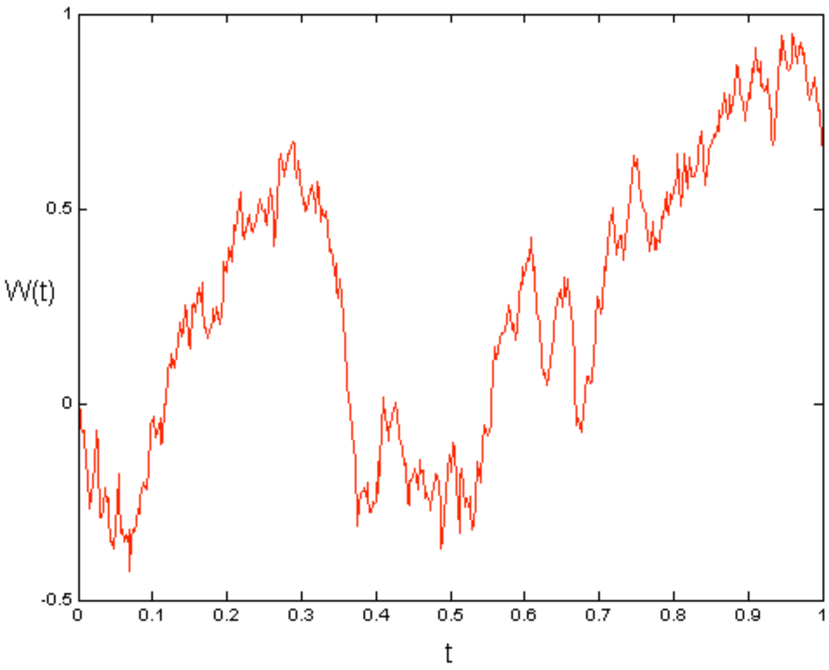


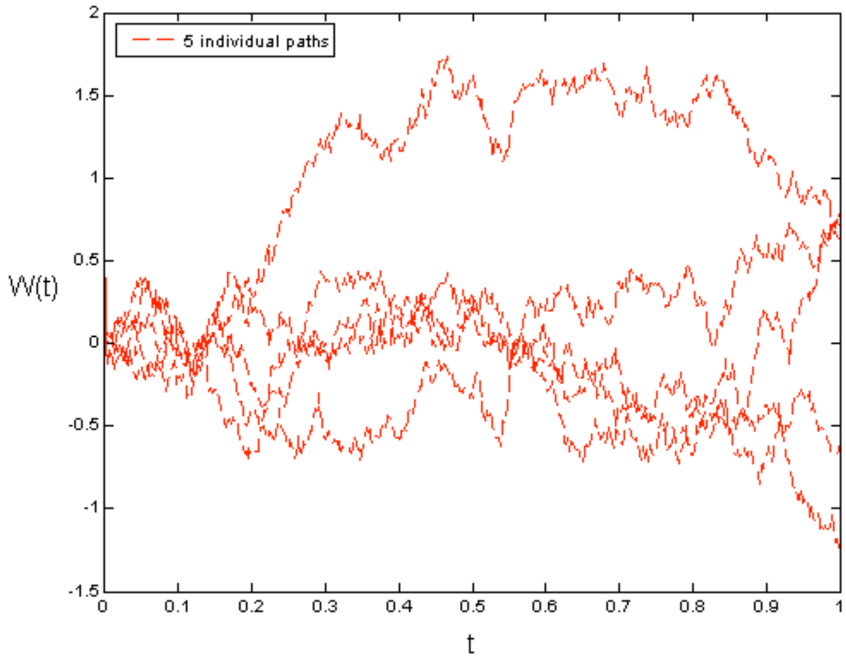
Uniform process

$$X_t \; iid \; U(0,1)$$

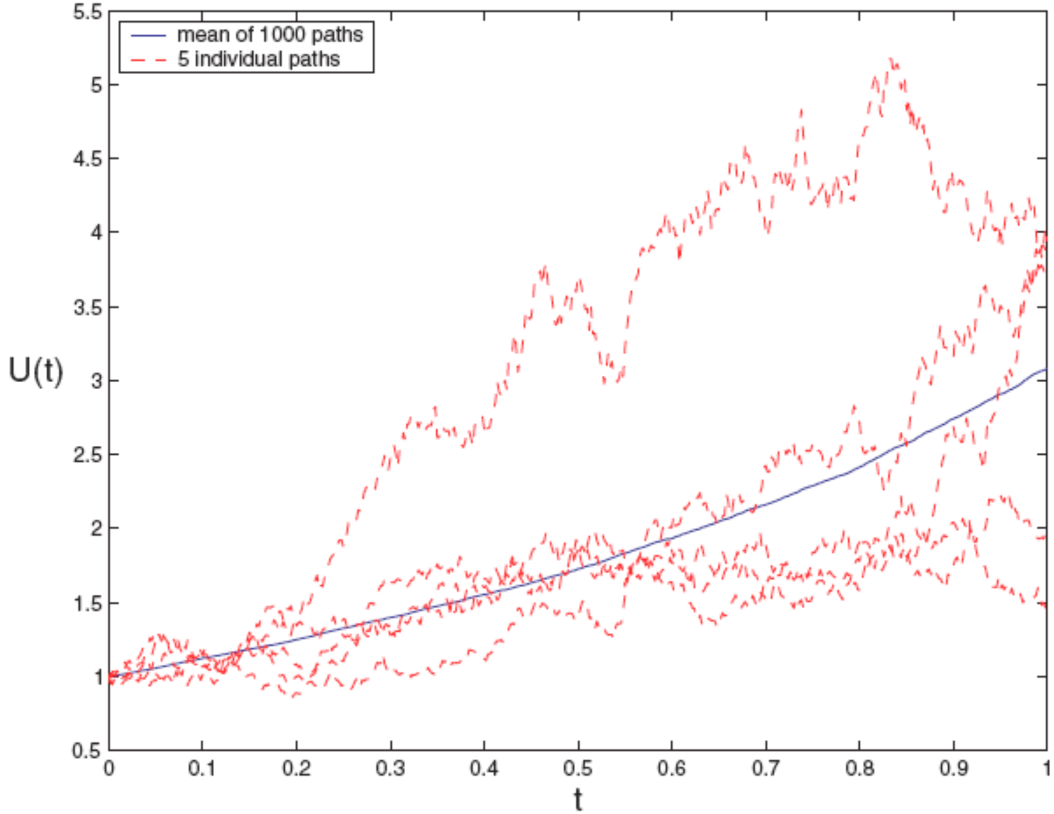


Wiener process





Function of a Wiener process



$$U_t = e^{t+W_t}$$