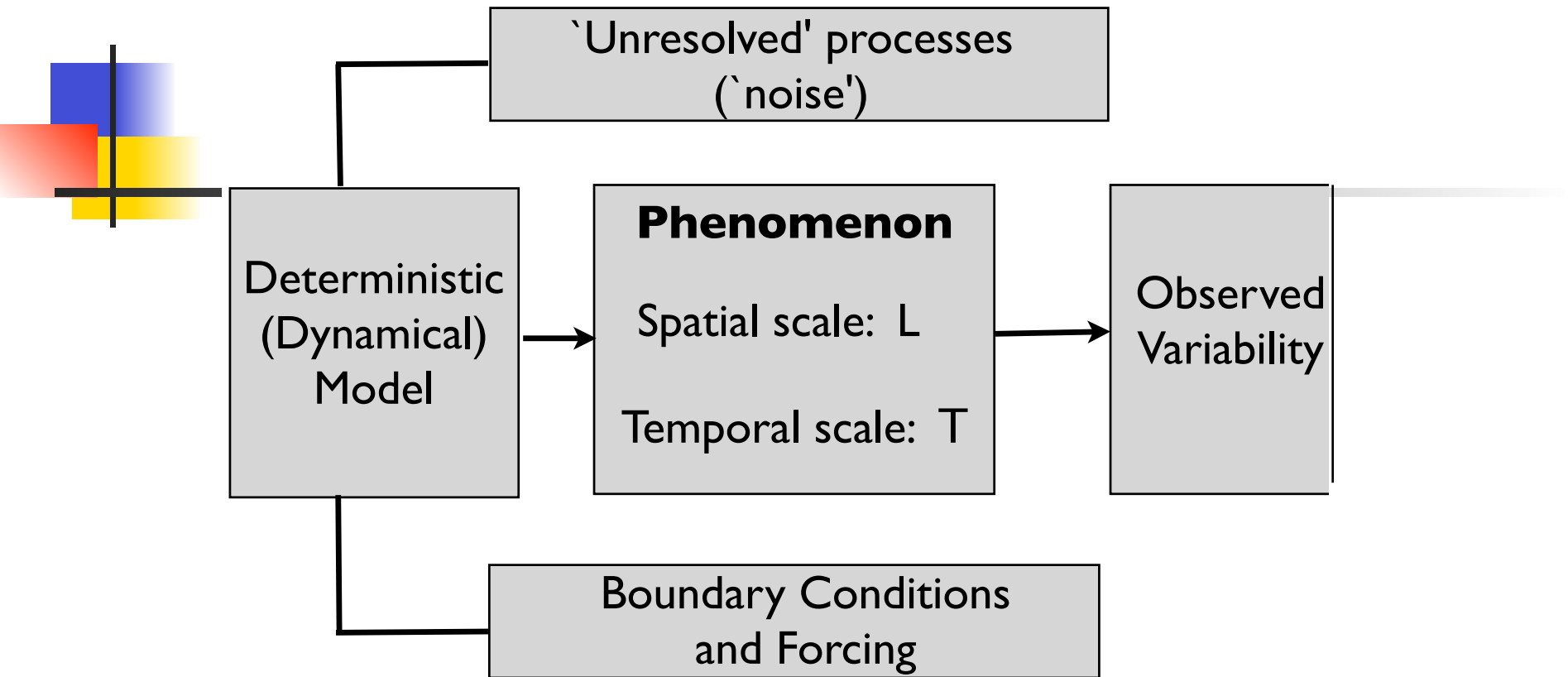


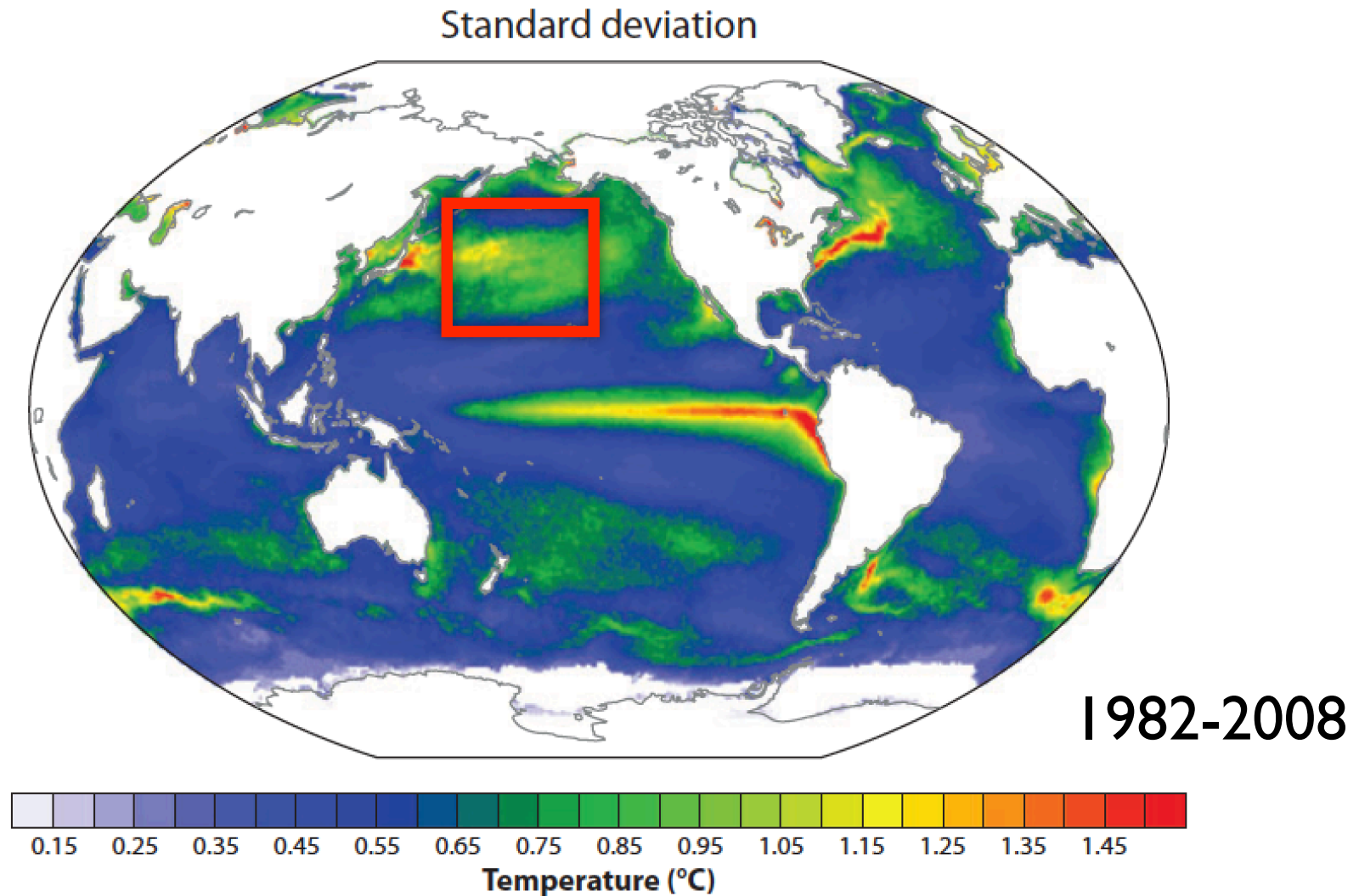
Stochastic Dynamical Modeling

UniTN: 27/1/2025 - 7/2/2025

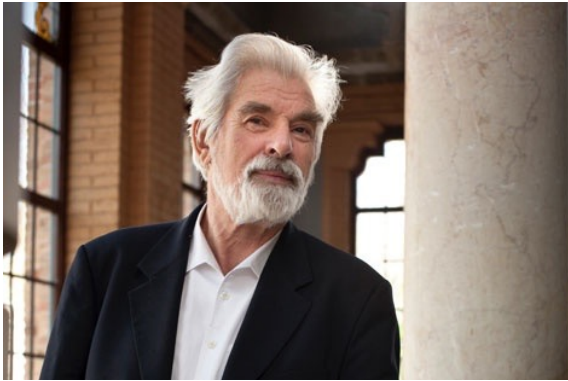
Stochastic Dynamical Systems Framework



Sea surface temperature variability

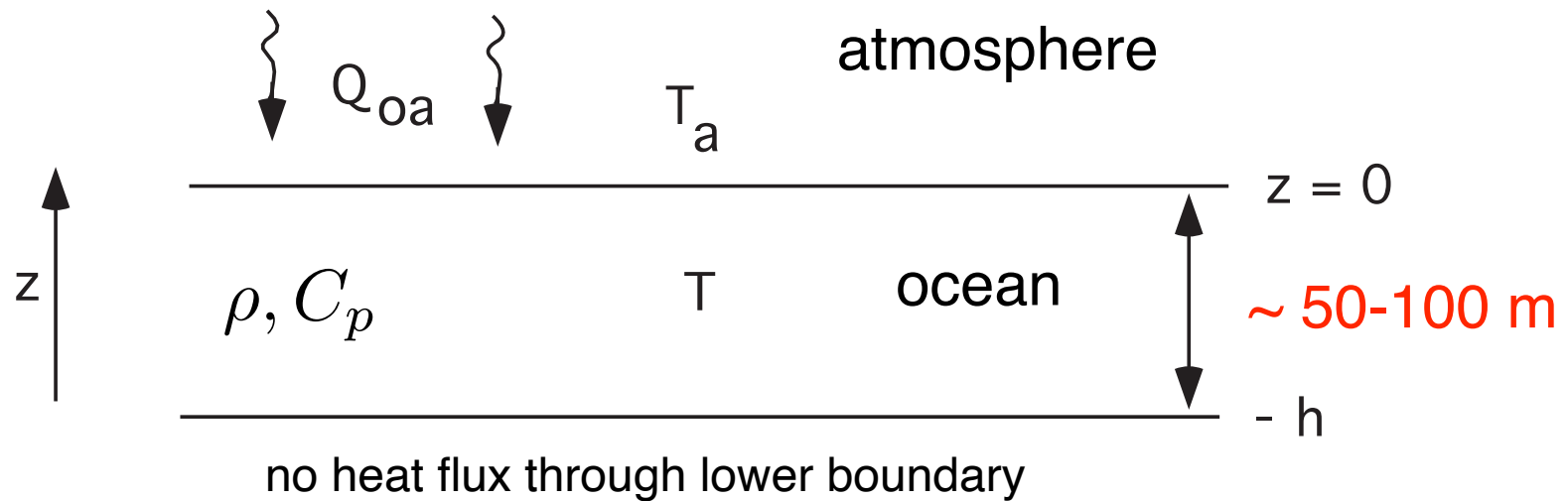


Hasselmann approach (1976)



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

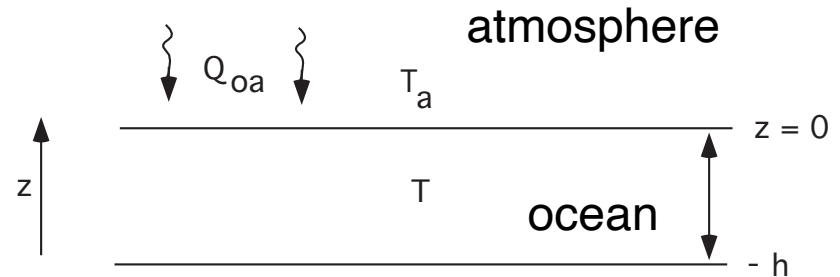
Klaus Hasselmann (1931-)



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 $Q_{oa} = \alpha(T_a - \bar{T})$

$$\bar{T} = \langle \bar{T} \rangle + \tilde{T}$$

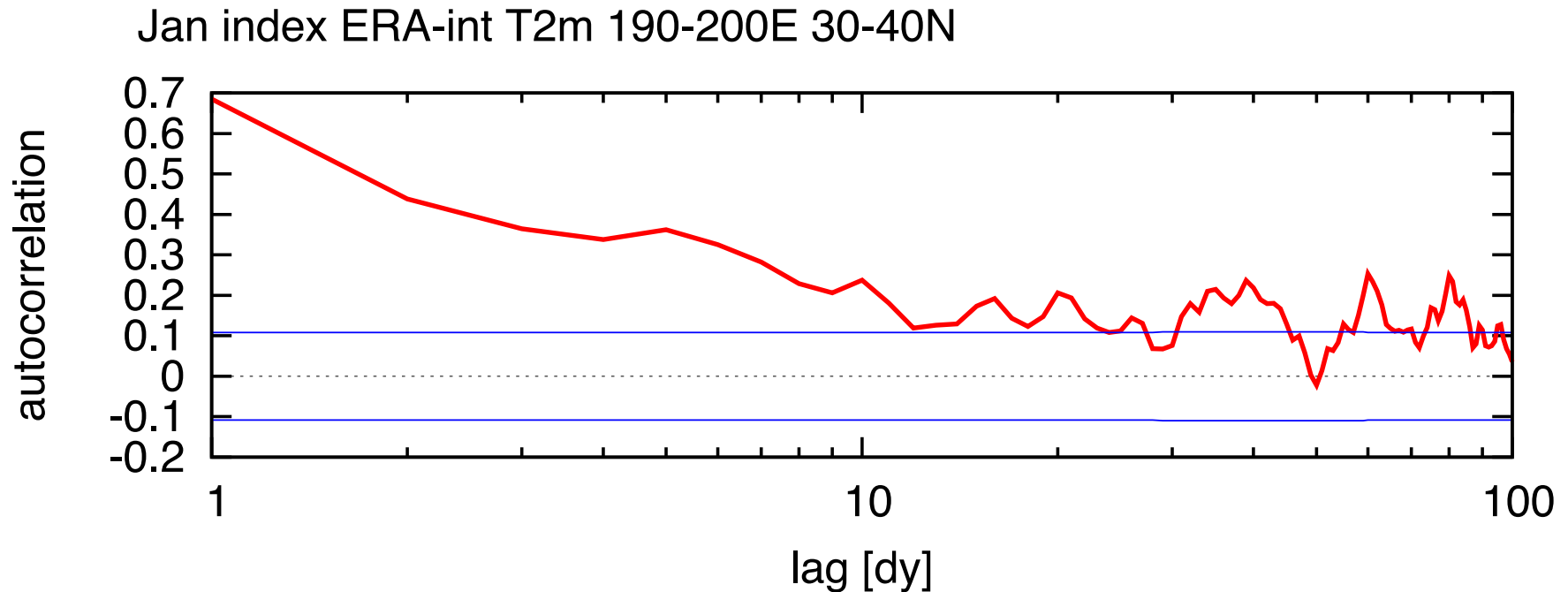
$$T_a = \langle T_a \rangle + \tilde{T}_a$$

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

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

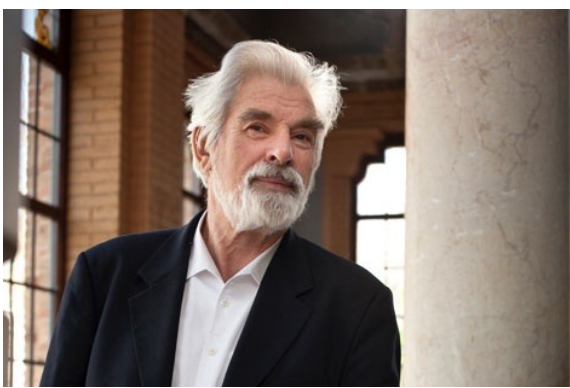
Example: Autocorrelation

Pacific atmospheric surface temperatures



Decorrelation time scale atmospheric forcing \ll ocean damping time scale

The Hasselmann (1976) stochastic climate model



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

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

white noise

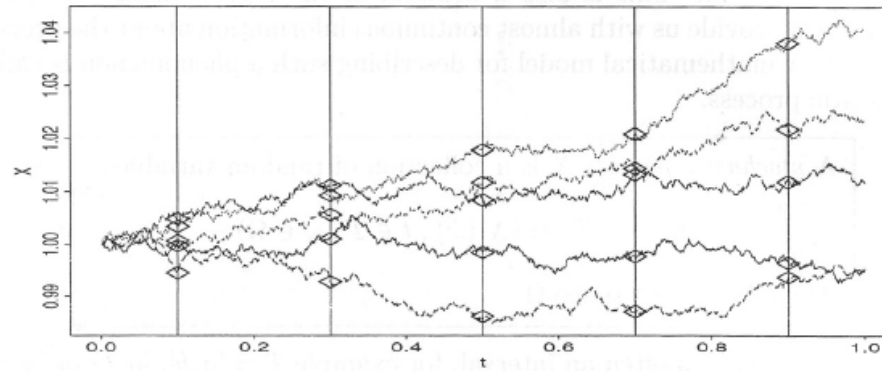
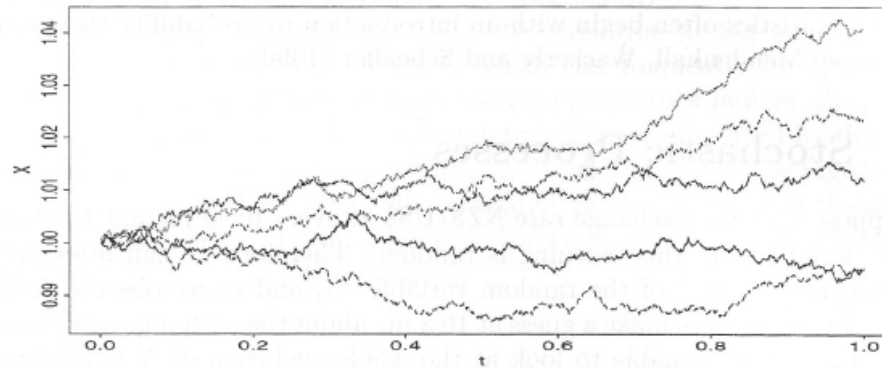
$$E[\xi(t)] = 0$$

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

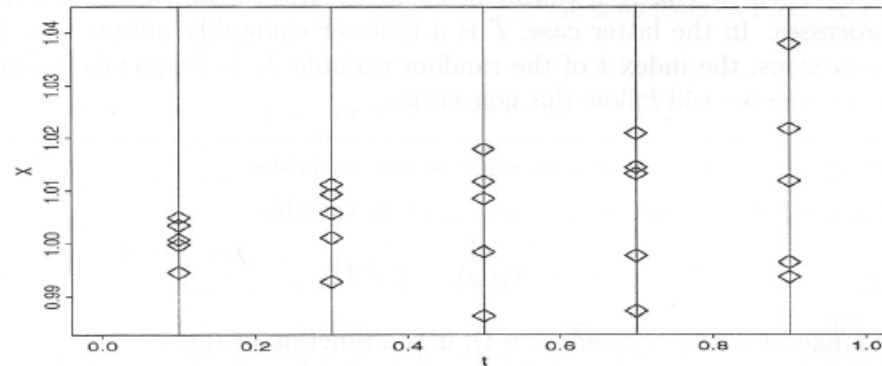
“The choice between a deterministic and a stochastic formulation of the equations [is] dictated by convenience” Lorenz (1987)

Stochastic process

$$X_t(\bar{\omega})$$

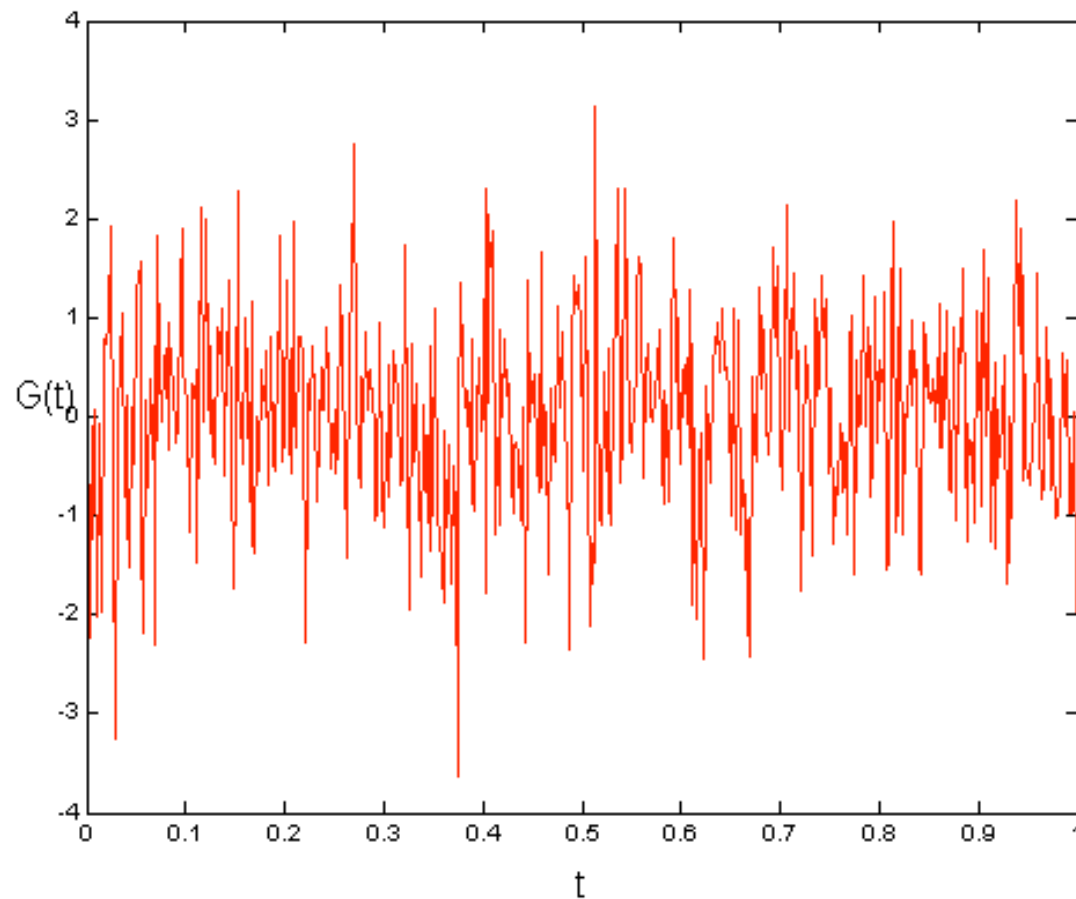


$$X_{\bar{t}}(\omega)$$



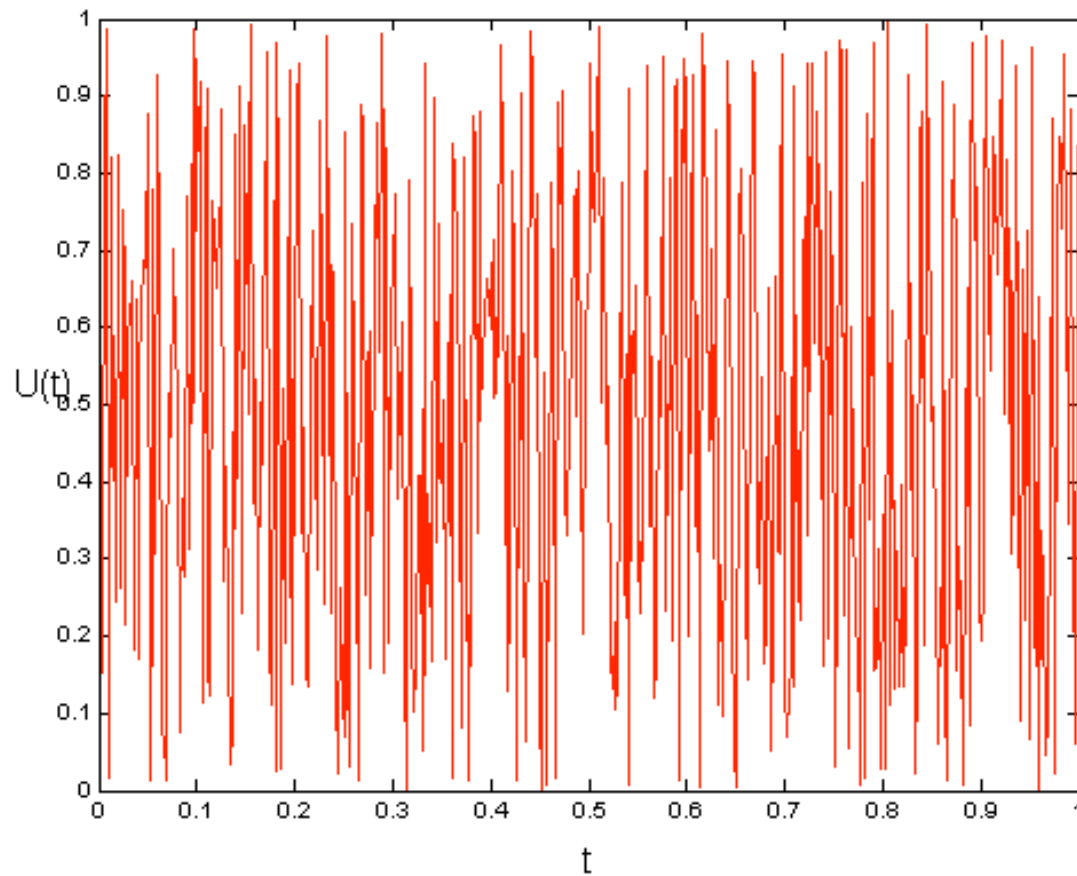
Gaussian process

$$X_t \text{ iid } N(0, 1)$$

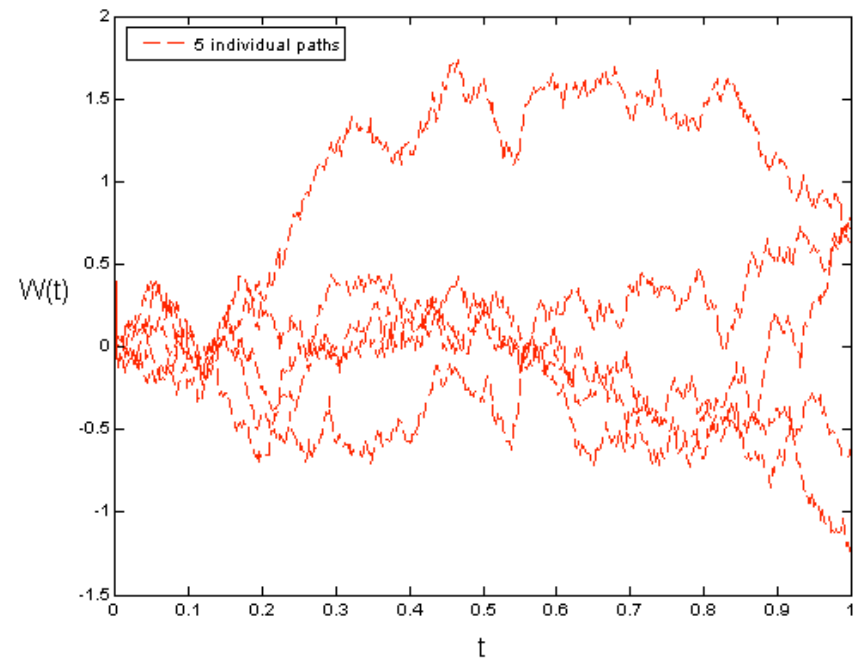
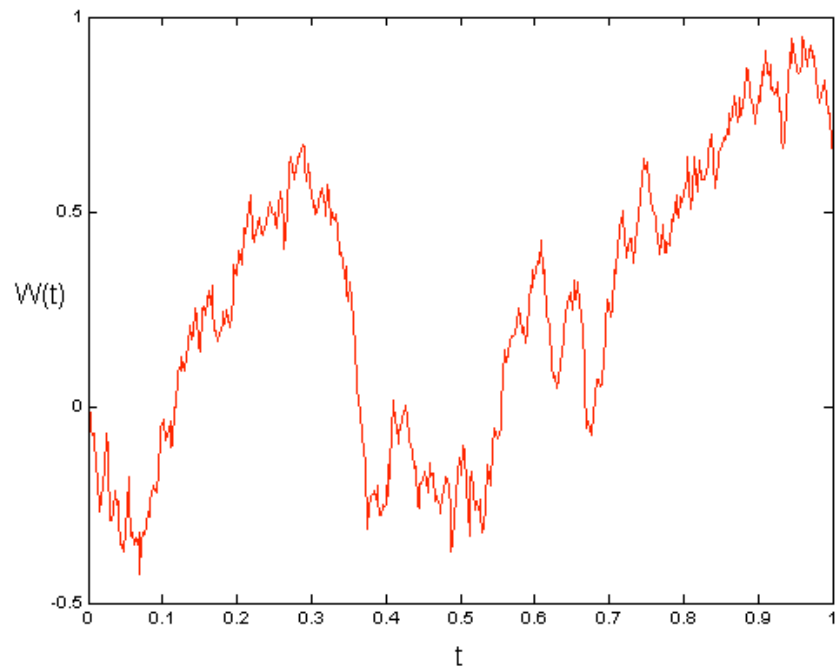
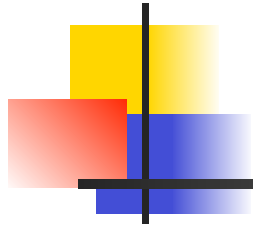


Uniform process

$$X_t \text{ iid } U(0, 1)$$



Wiener process



Numerical solution of SDEs

$$X(t) = X(0) + \int_0^t f(X(s))ds + \int_0^t g(X(s))dW(s)$$

$$\tau_j = j\Delta t, j = 0, \dots, n \text{ on } [0, T]$$

$$\Delta t = T/n$$



Euler-Maruyama scheme:

Gisiro Maruyama (1916-1986)

$$X_j - X_{j-1} = f(X_{j-1})\Delta t + g(X_{j-1})(W(\tau_j) - W(\tau_{j-1}))$$