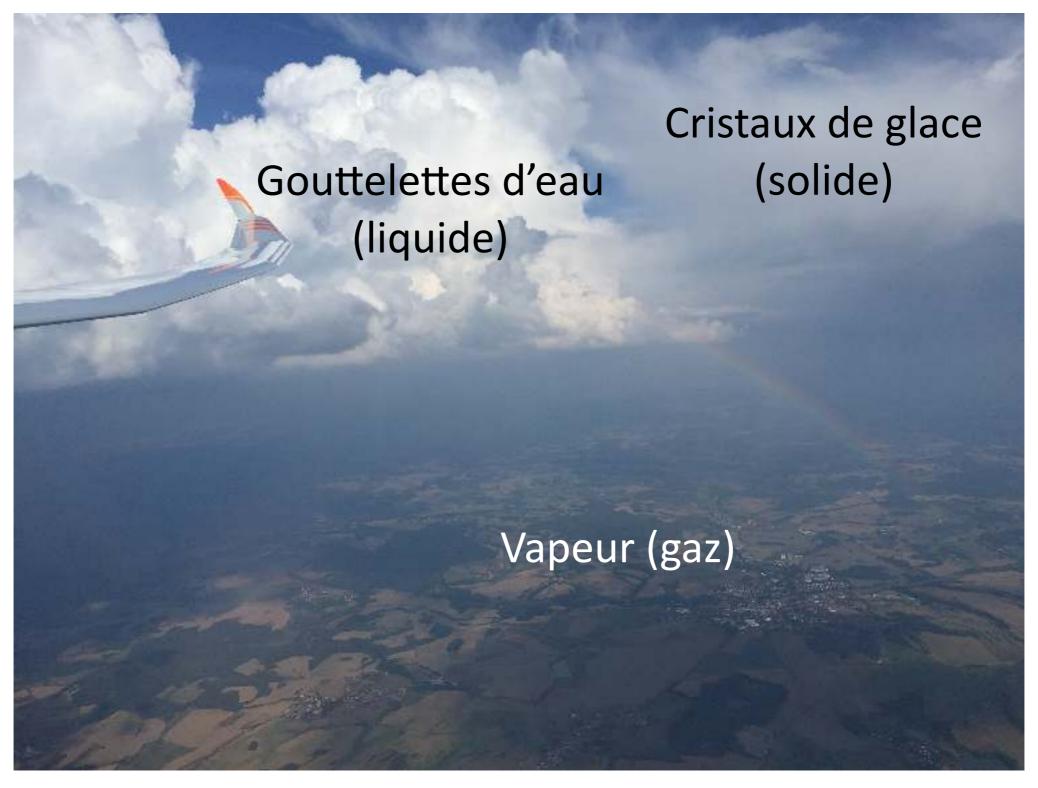
Prévision

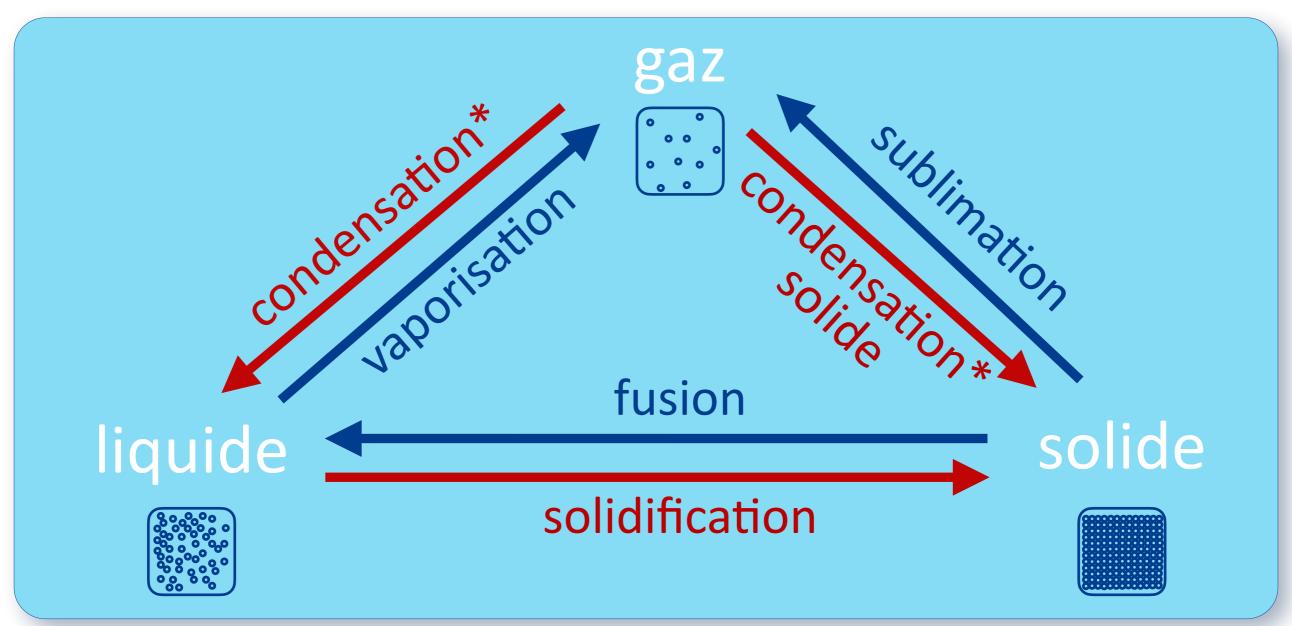
- 1. Atmosphère
- 2. Vent
- 3. Thermodynamique
- 4. Nuages
- 5. Brume et brouillard
- 6. Précipitations
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- 8. Climatologie
- 9. Dangers pour l'aviation
- 10. Information météorologique



3. Thermodynamique

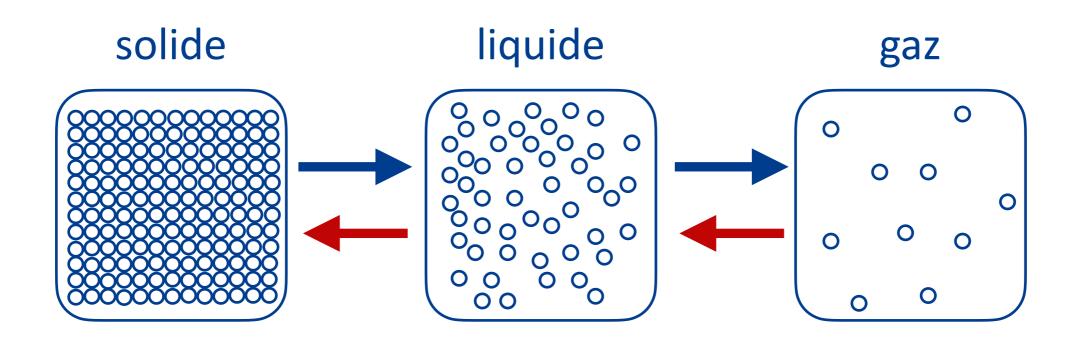


3.1 Changements d'état



*La condensation est la liquéfaction dans le langage courant.

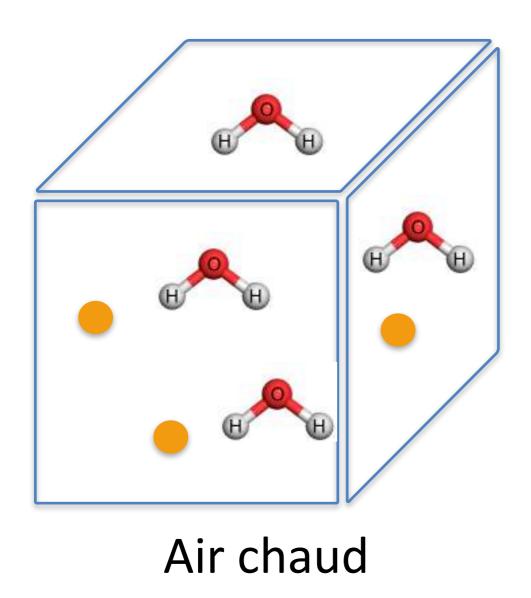
3.1 Changements d'état

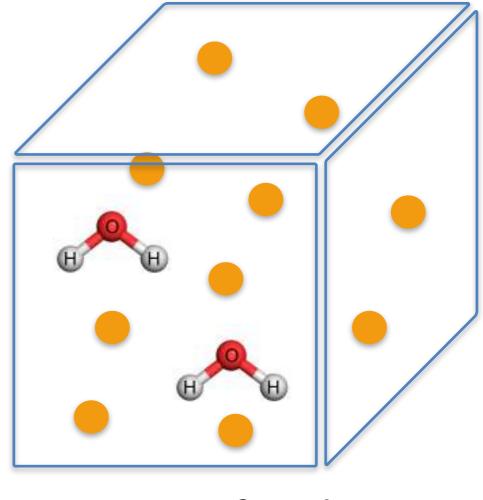


nécessite de l'énergie prélève de l'énergie au milieu

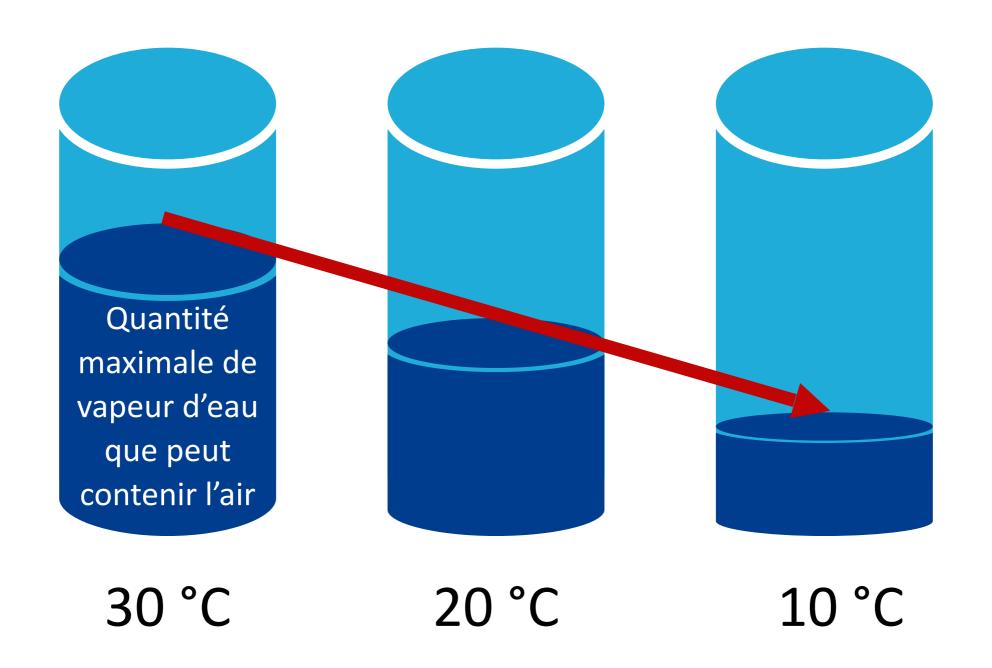
libère de l'énergie dans le milieu

Humidité absolue : masse de vapeur d'eau en g/m³ d'air sec





Air froid



Humidité relative*

$$\nearrow$$
 Humidité relative (%) = $\cfrac{Vapeur d'eau}{Vapeur d'eau à saturation}$

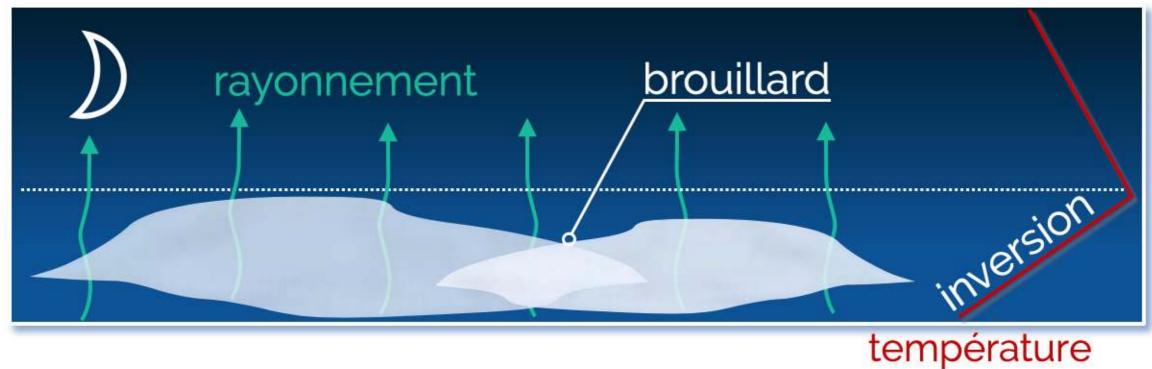
Point de rosée* (T_d): température à laquelle se produit la saturation (HR 100 %)

Saturation: refroidir l'air ou apporter de la vapeur d'eau

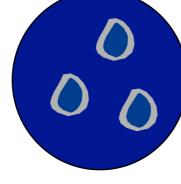
- 1) Refroidissement à pression constante = isobare*
- 2) Refroidissement par détente*

Refroidissement isobare



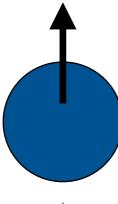


Refroidissement par détente

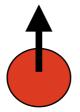


$$HR = 100 \% \longrightarrow T_d = 10 °C$$





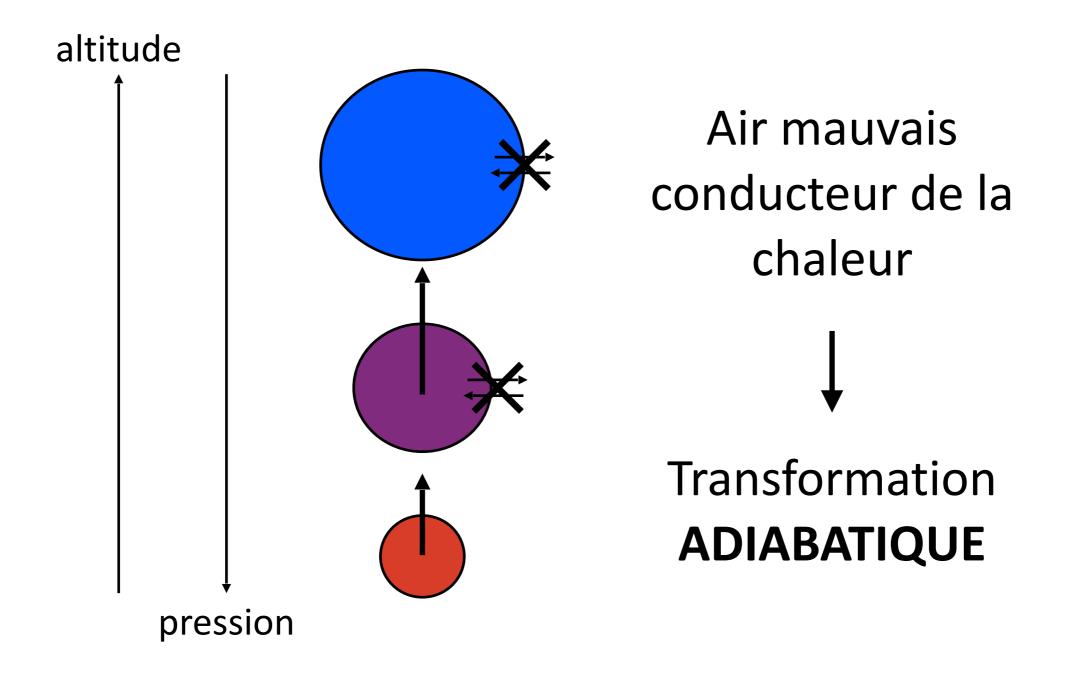
T = 20 °C

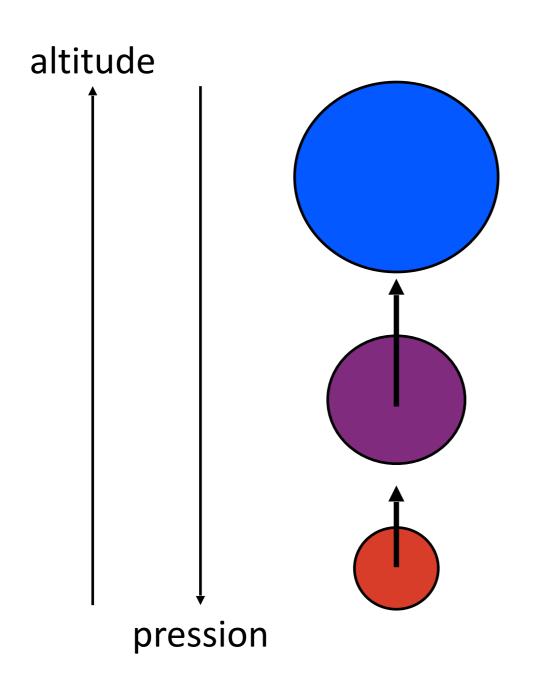


$$HR(\%) = \frac{Vapeur\ d'eau}{Vapeur\ d'eau\ \grave{a}\ saturation}$$

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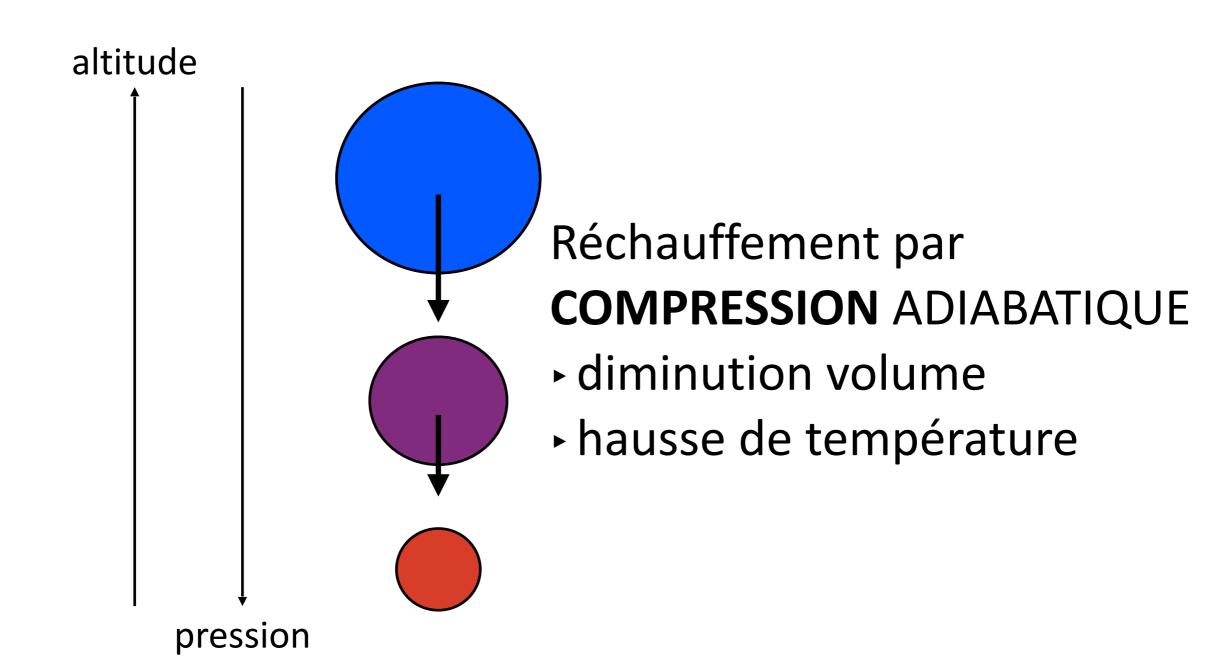
$$HR = 60 \%$$

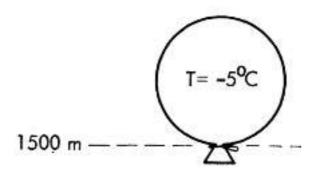


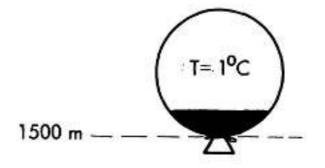


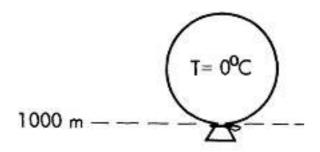
Refroidissement par **DÉTENTE** ADIABATIQUE

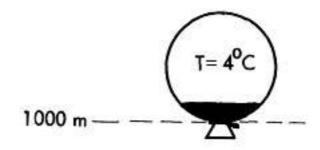
- augmentation volume
- baisse de température

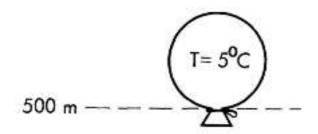


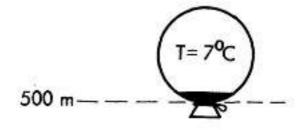


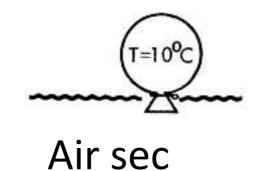


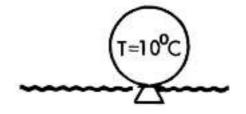








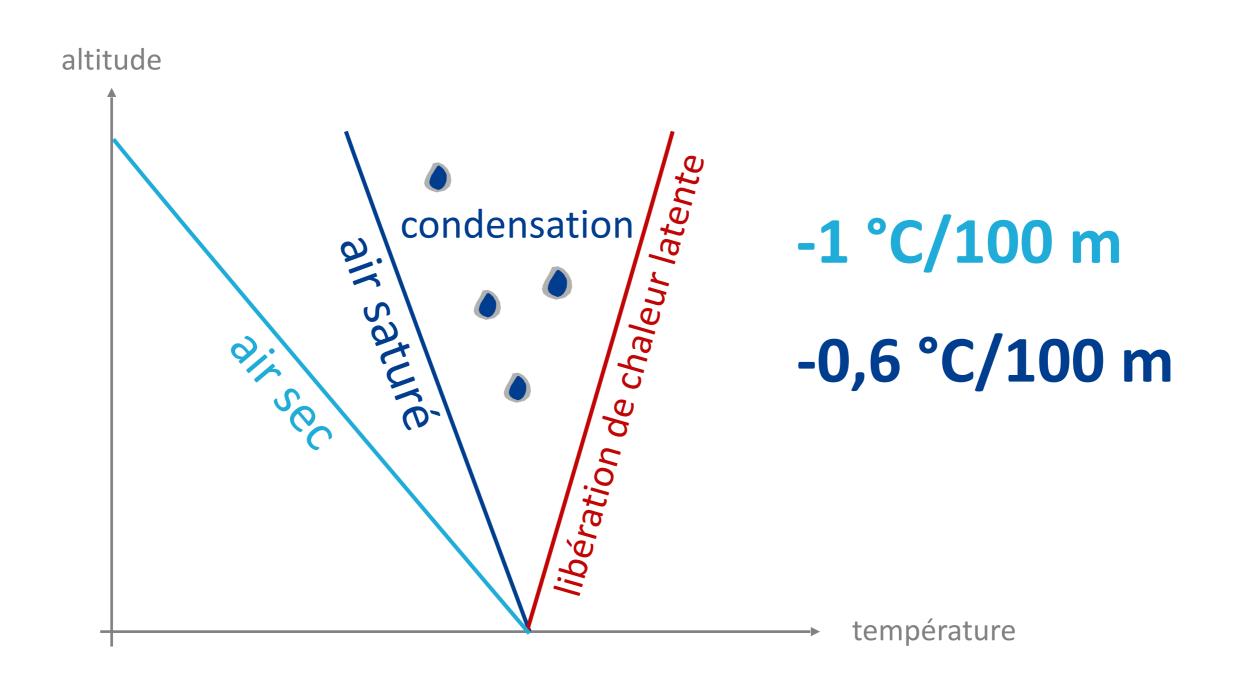




Air saturé

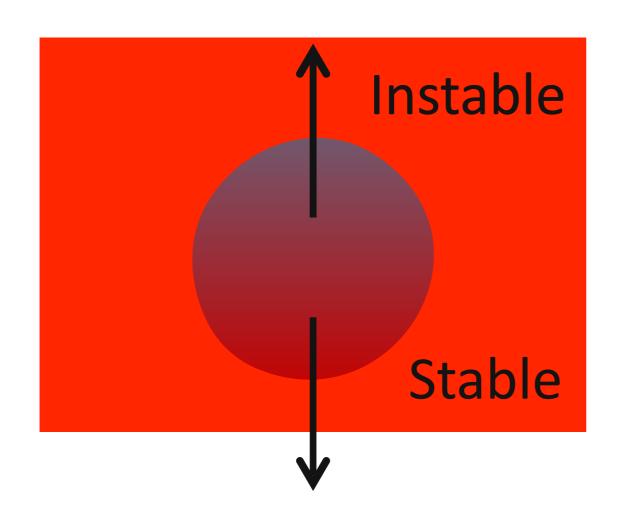
Météo 2025

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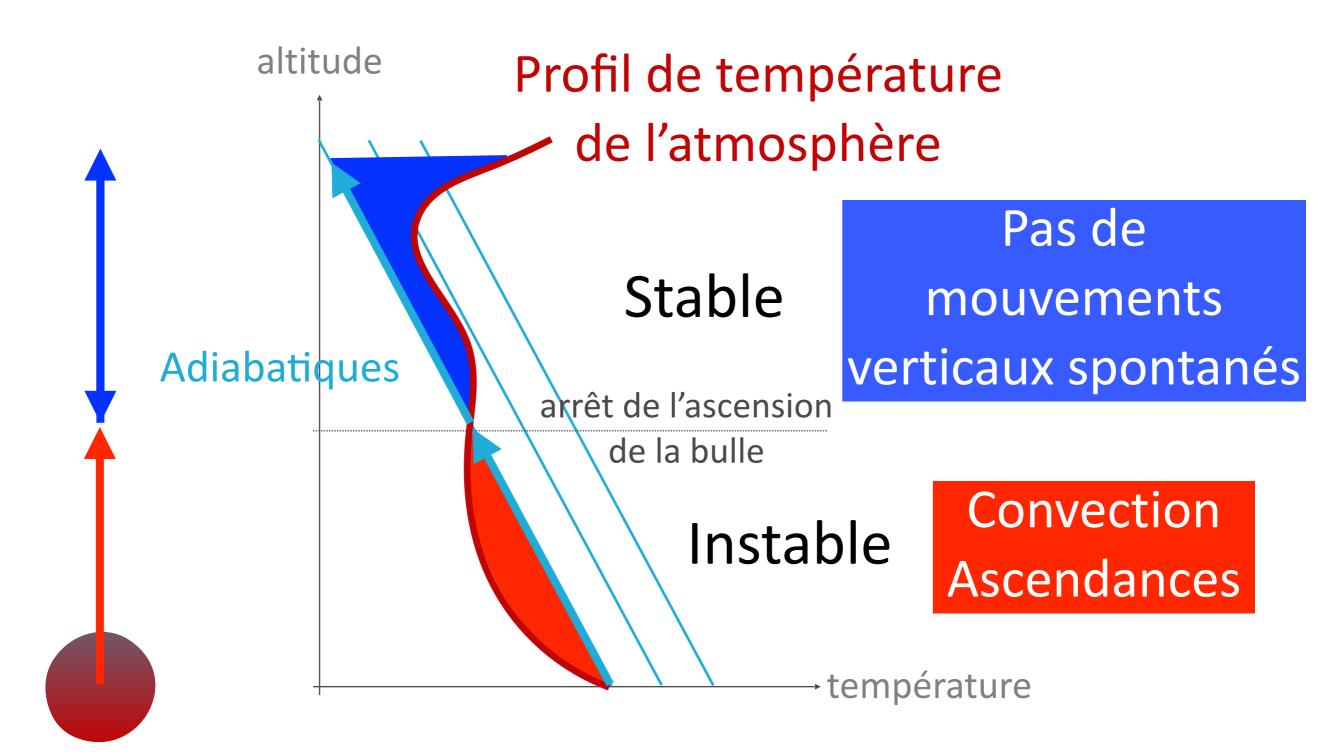
Gradients adiabatiques		Profil vertical T
Air sec	Air saturé	ISA
1°C / 100 m	~ 0,6°C / 100 m	0,65°C / 100 m

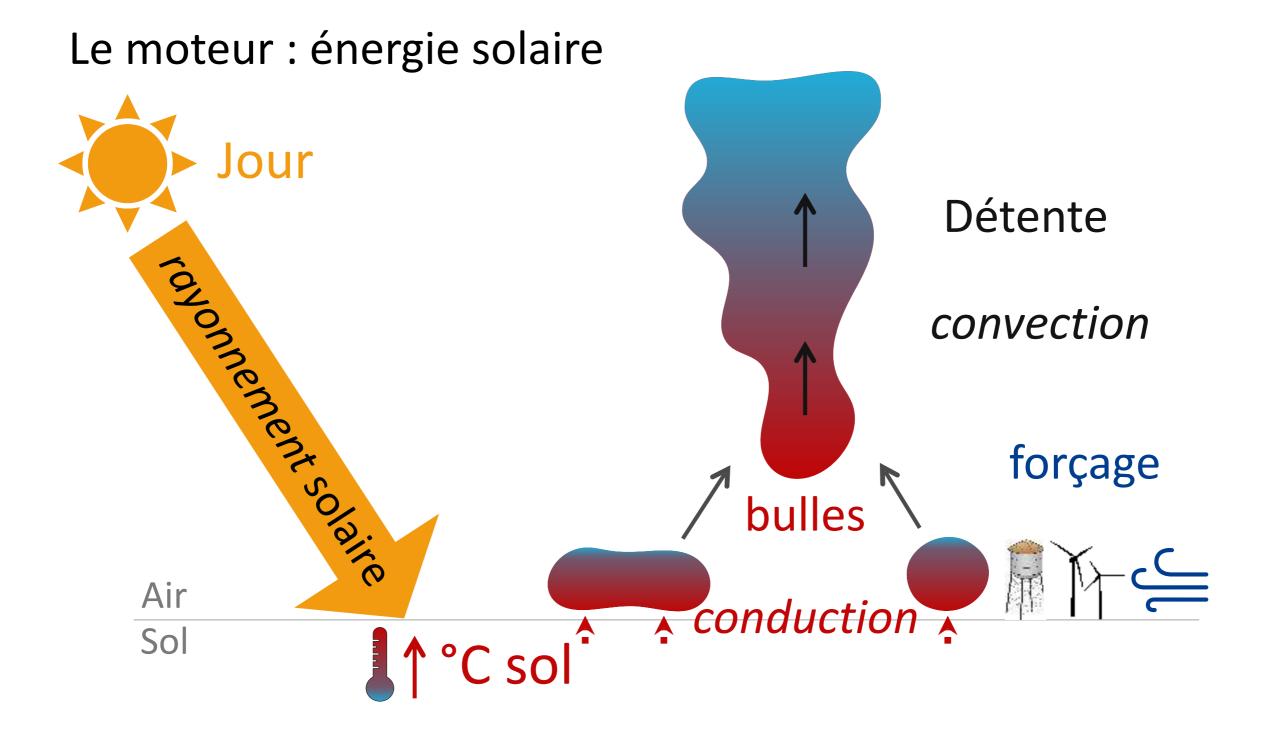
Devenir de la bulle d'air?

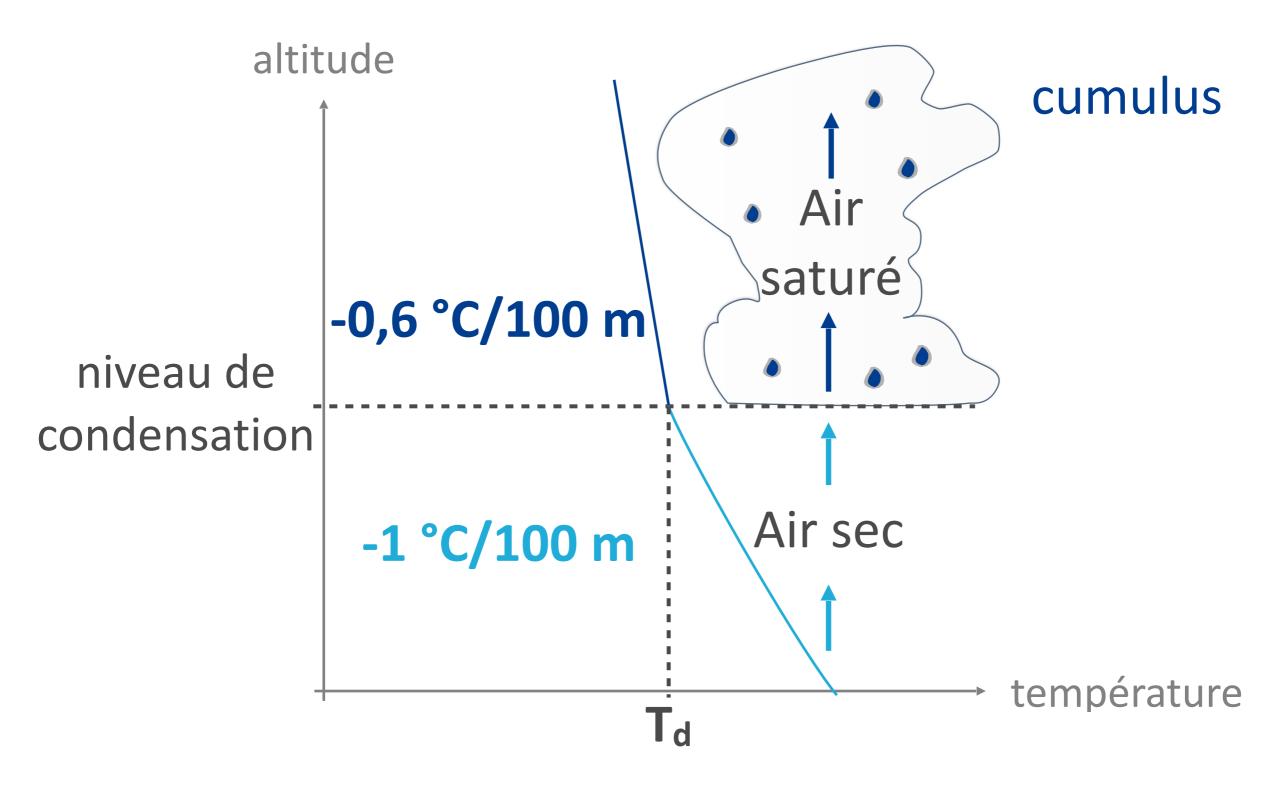


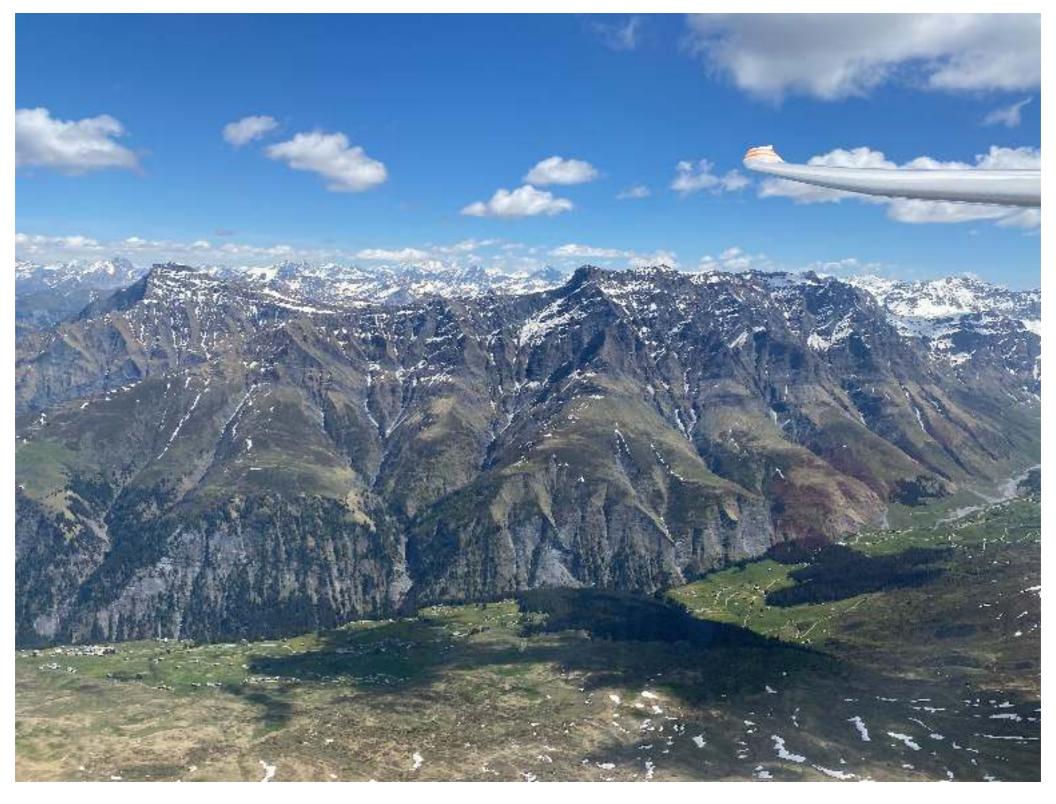
- Profil de température
- Humidité

3.4 Stabilité/instabilité





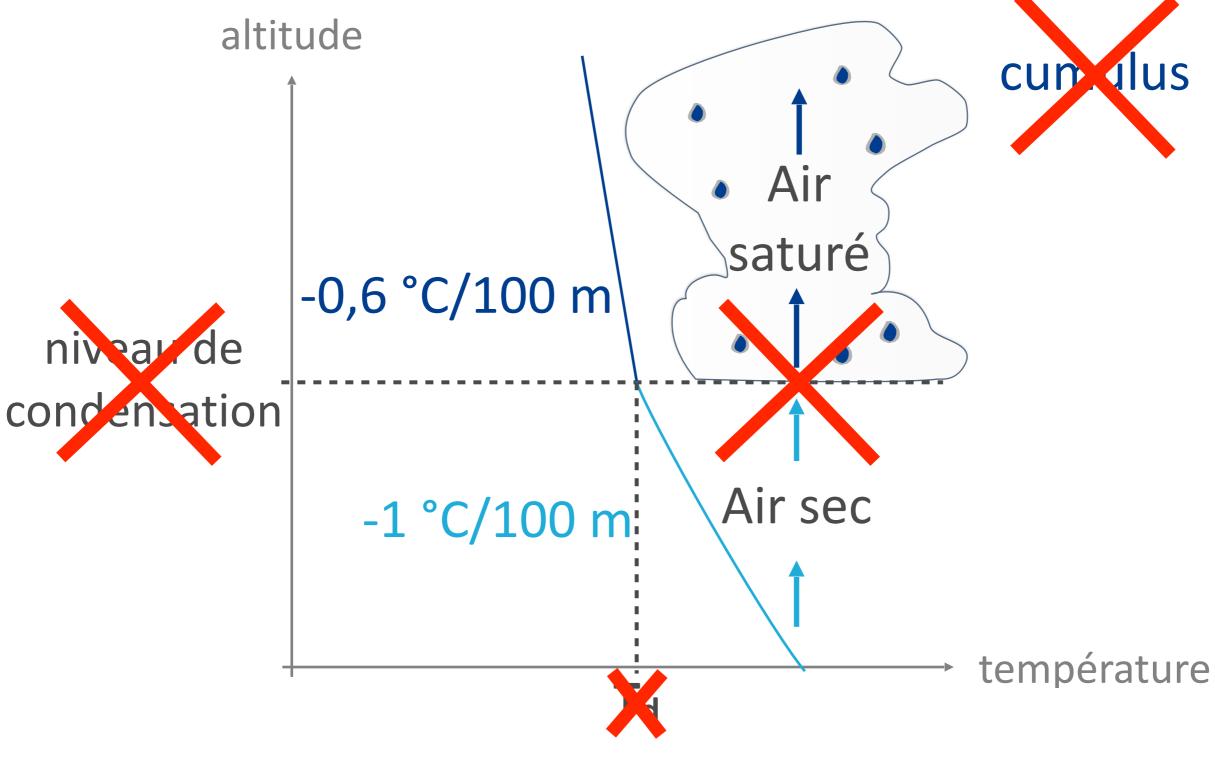






Sans cumulus, pas d'ascendances?

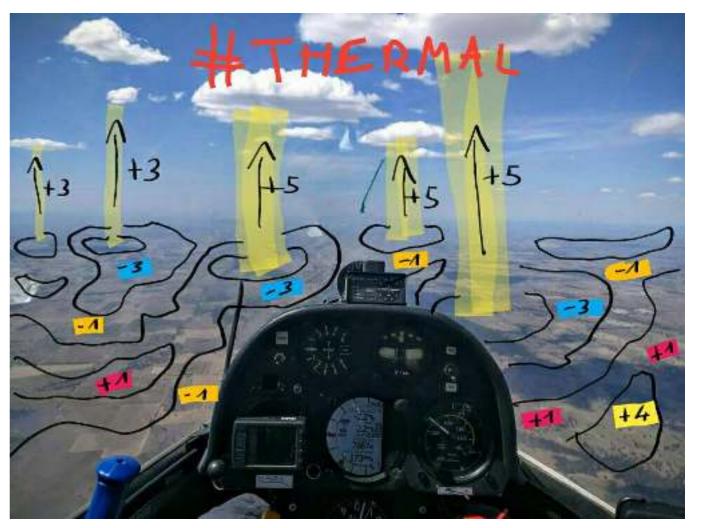




Repérage des ascendances

Quand matérialisées :

→ Observer le ciel



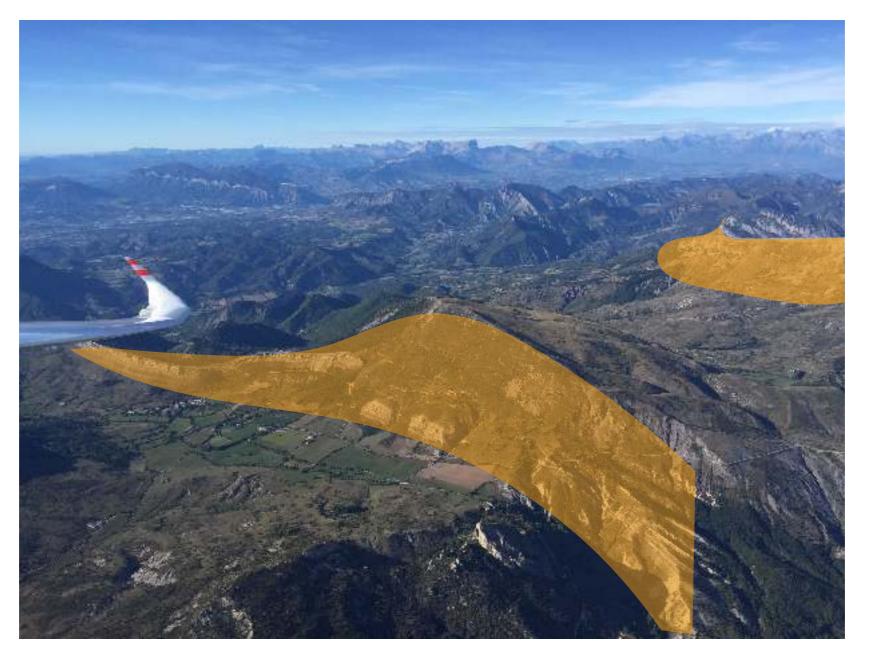
Repérage des ascendances

Quand matérialisées :

- → Observer le ciel
- → Forme du cumulus renseigne sur cycle de vie de l'ascendance



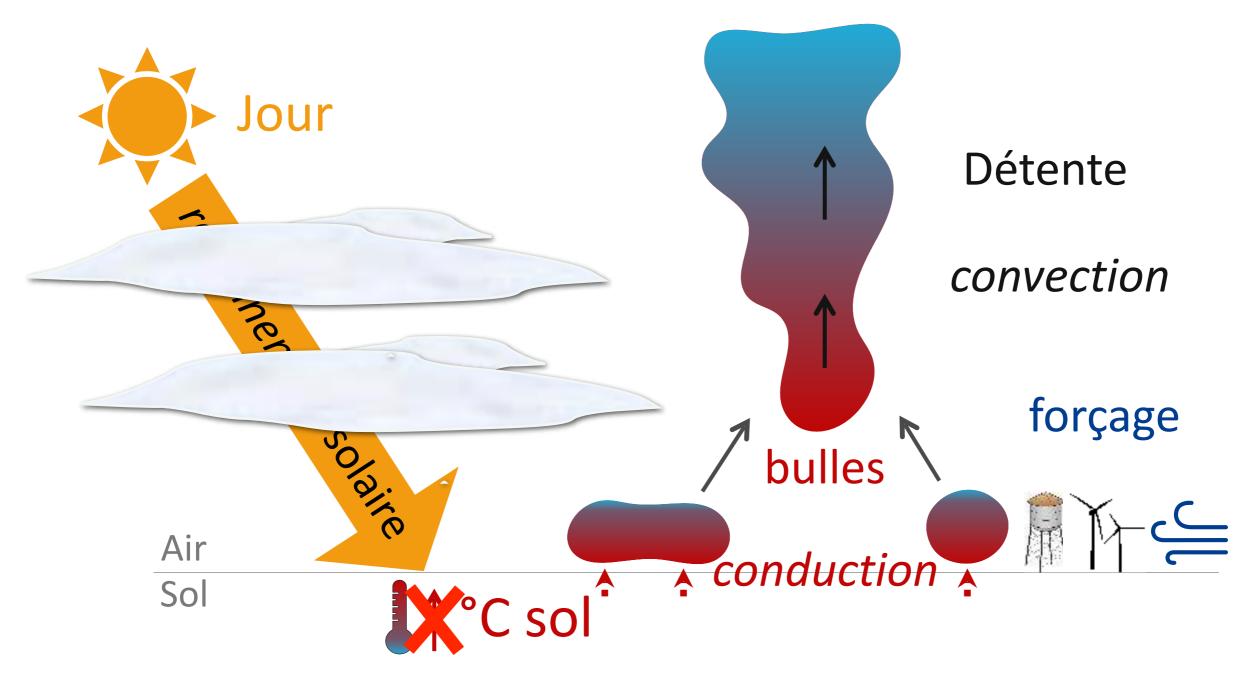
En thermique pur : Observer le sol et le relief



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Facteurs limitant la convection



Facteurs limitant la convection



Facteurs limitant la convection



Questions



Prévision

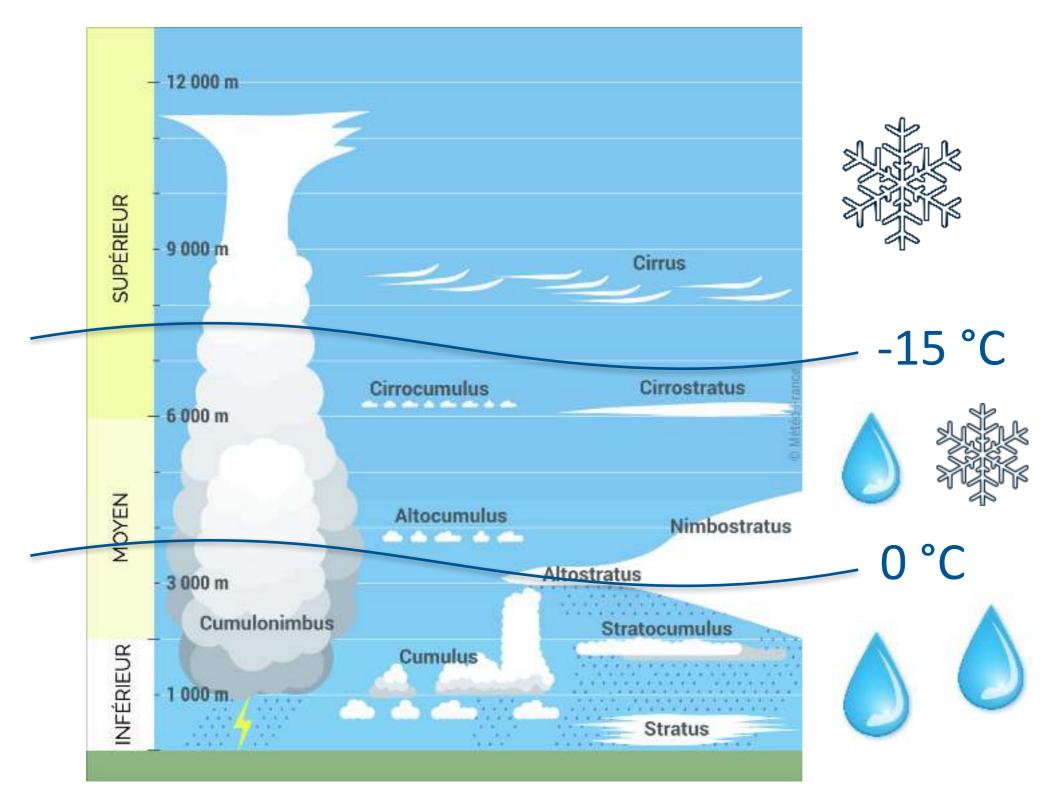
- 1. Atmosphère
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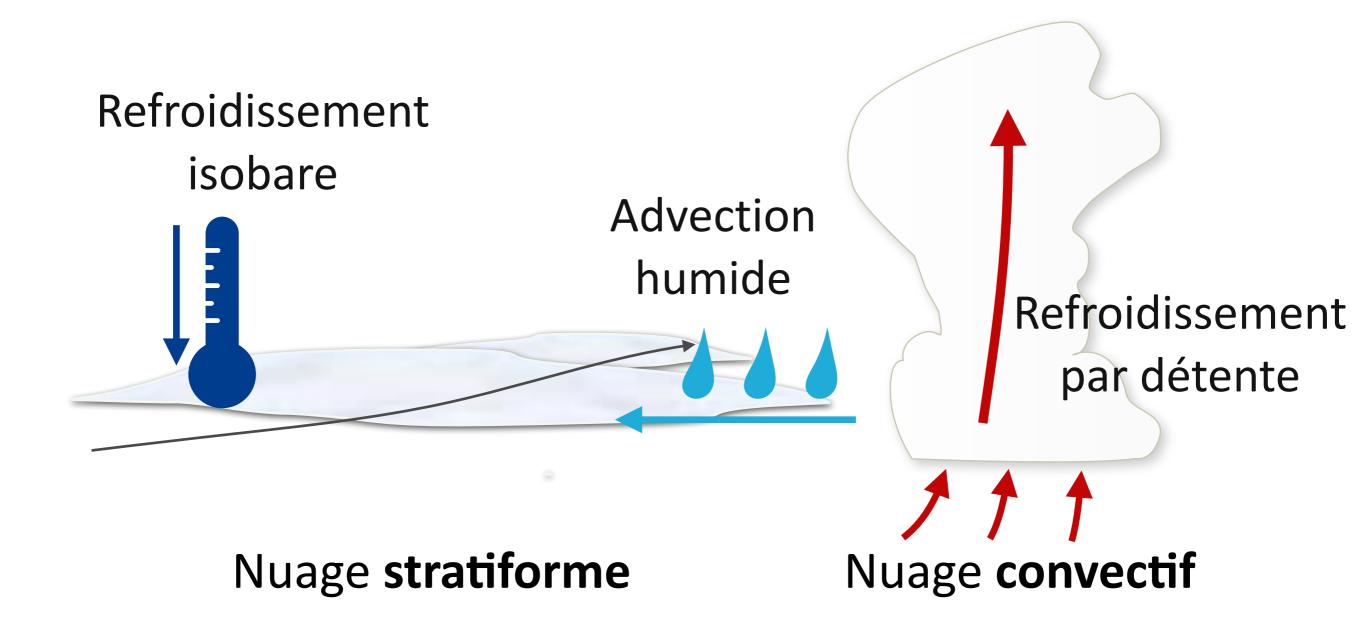
4. Nuages



4.1 Composition

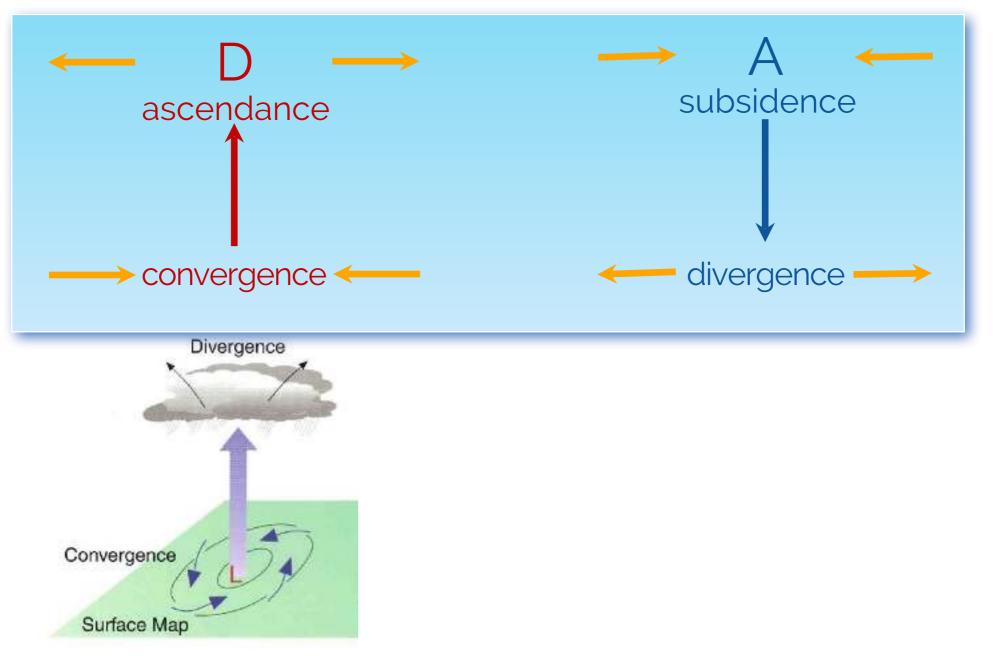


4.2 Formation



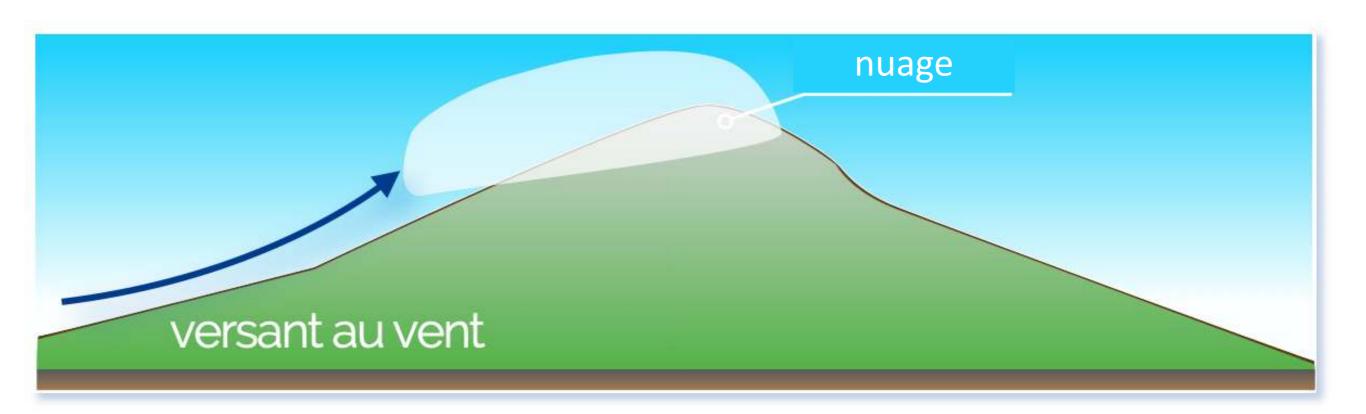
4.2 Formation

Soulèvement de grande échelle (dépression)



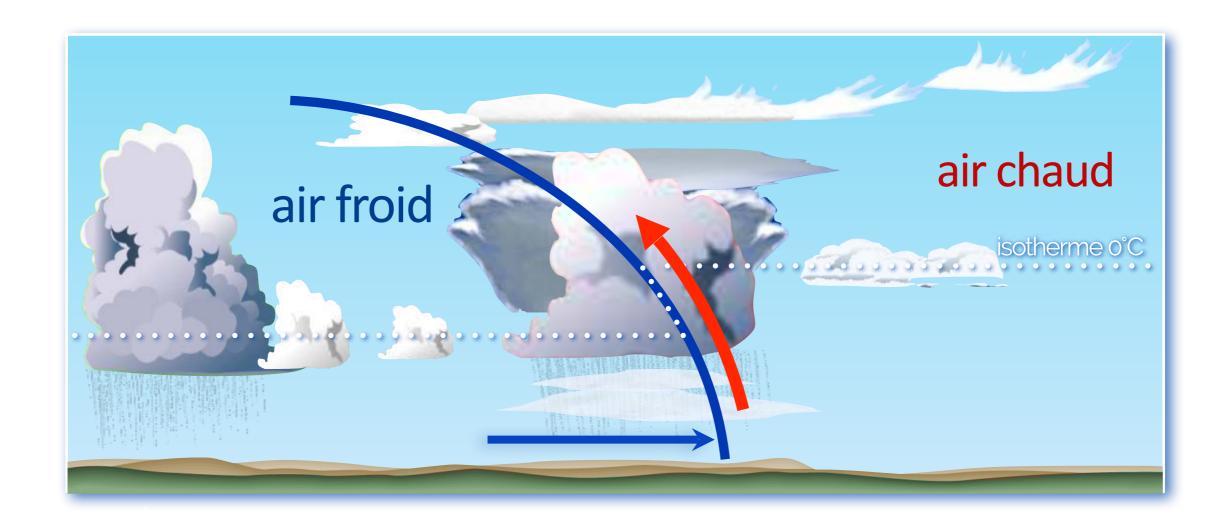
4.2 Formation

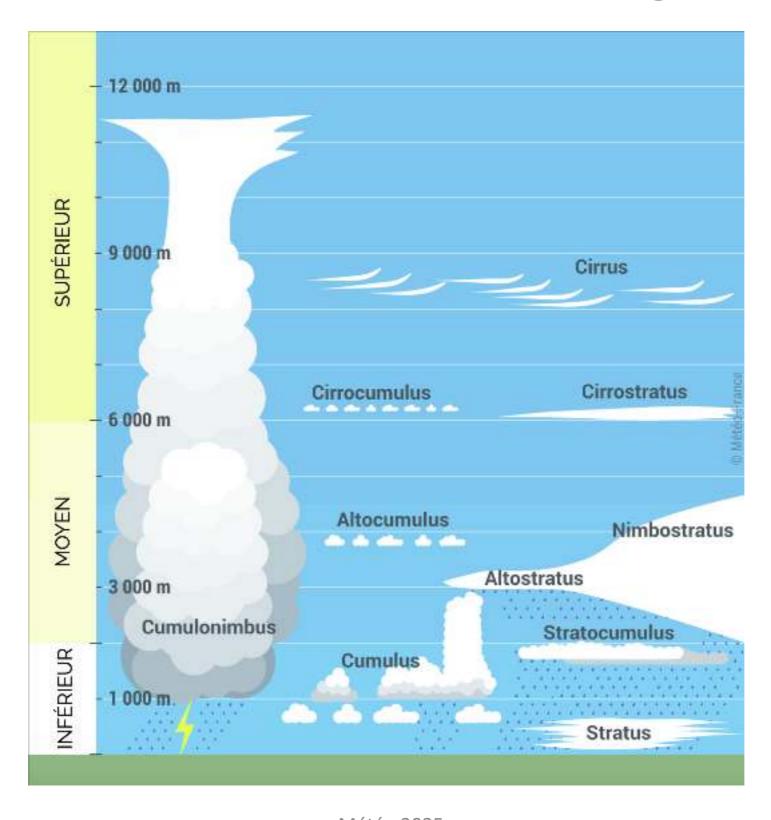
Soulèvement orographique

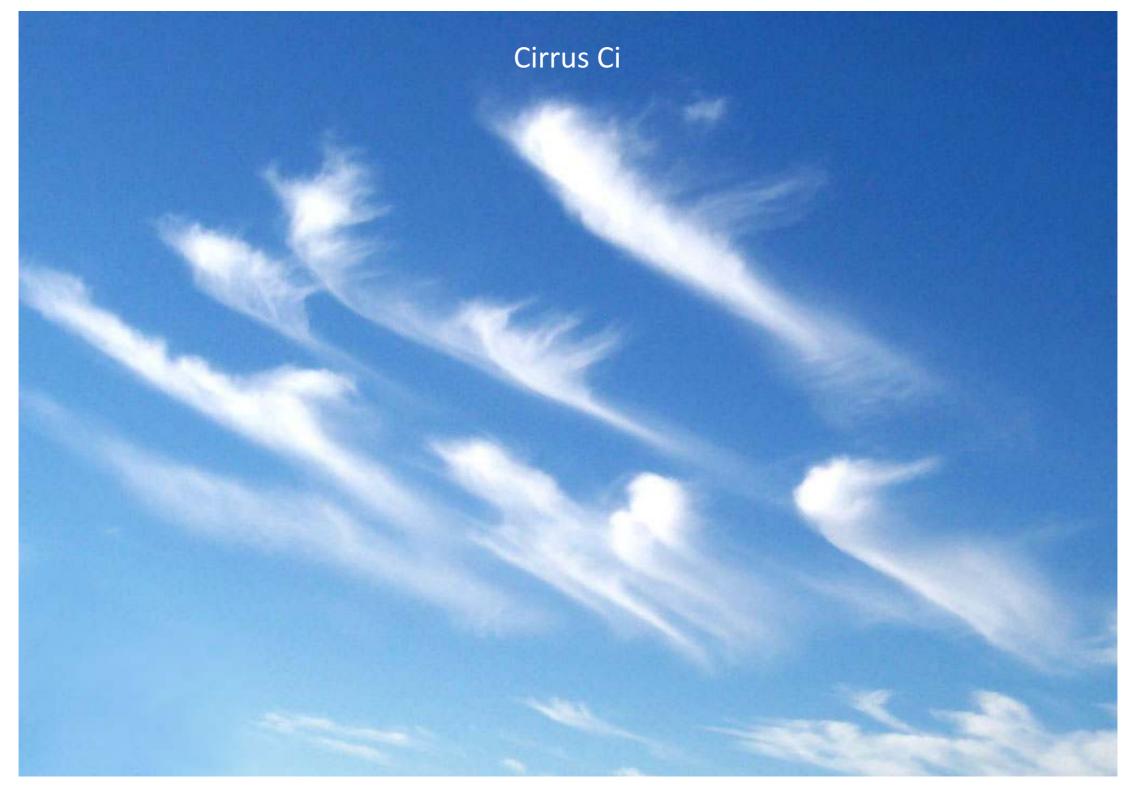


4.2 Formation

Soulèvement frontal









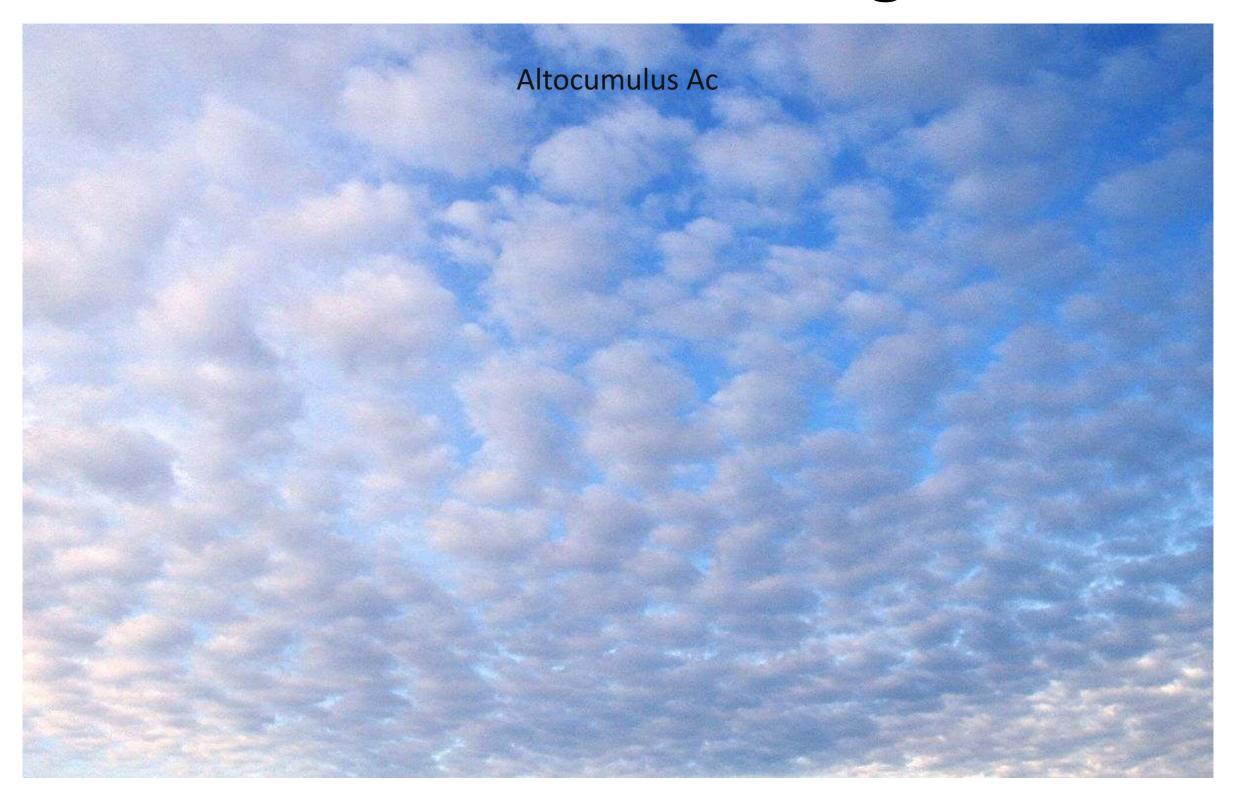
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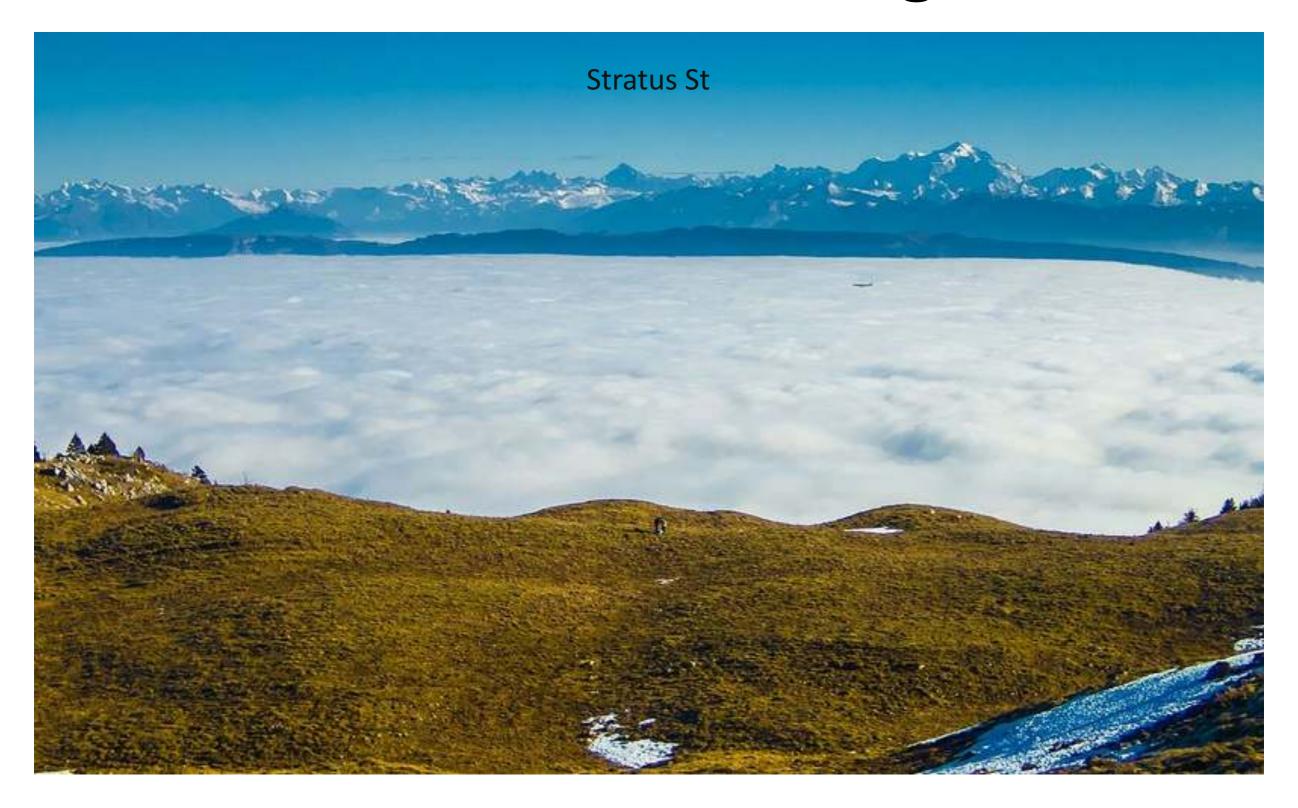




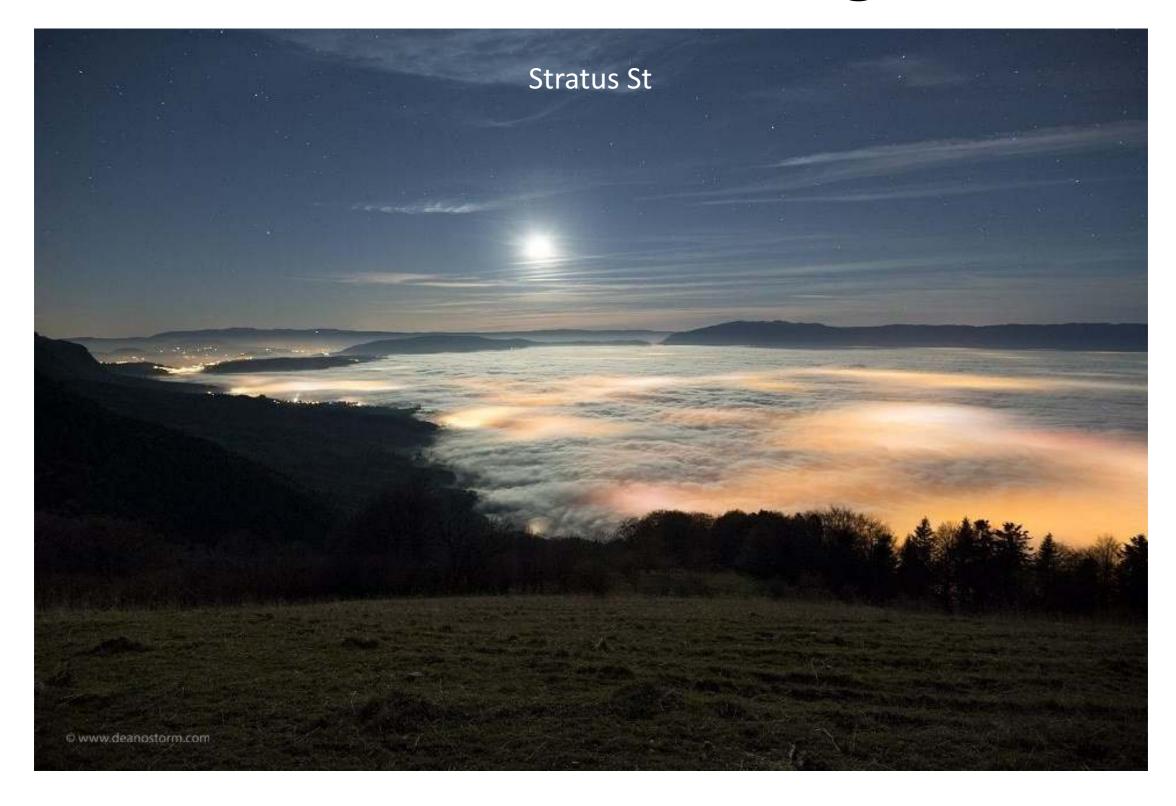


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Stratocumulus Sc

