

GFD II: Balance Dynamics

ATM S 542



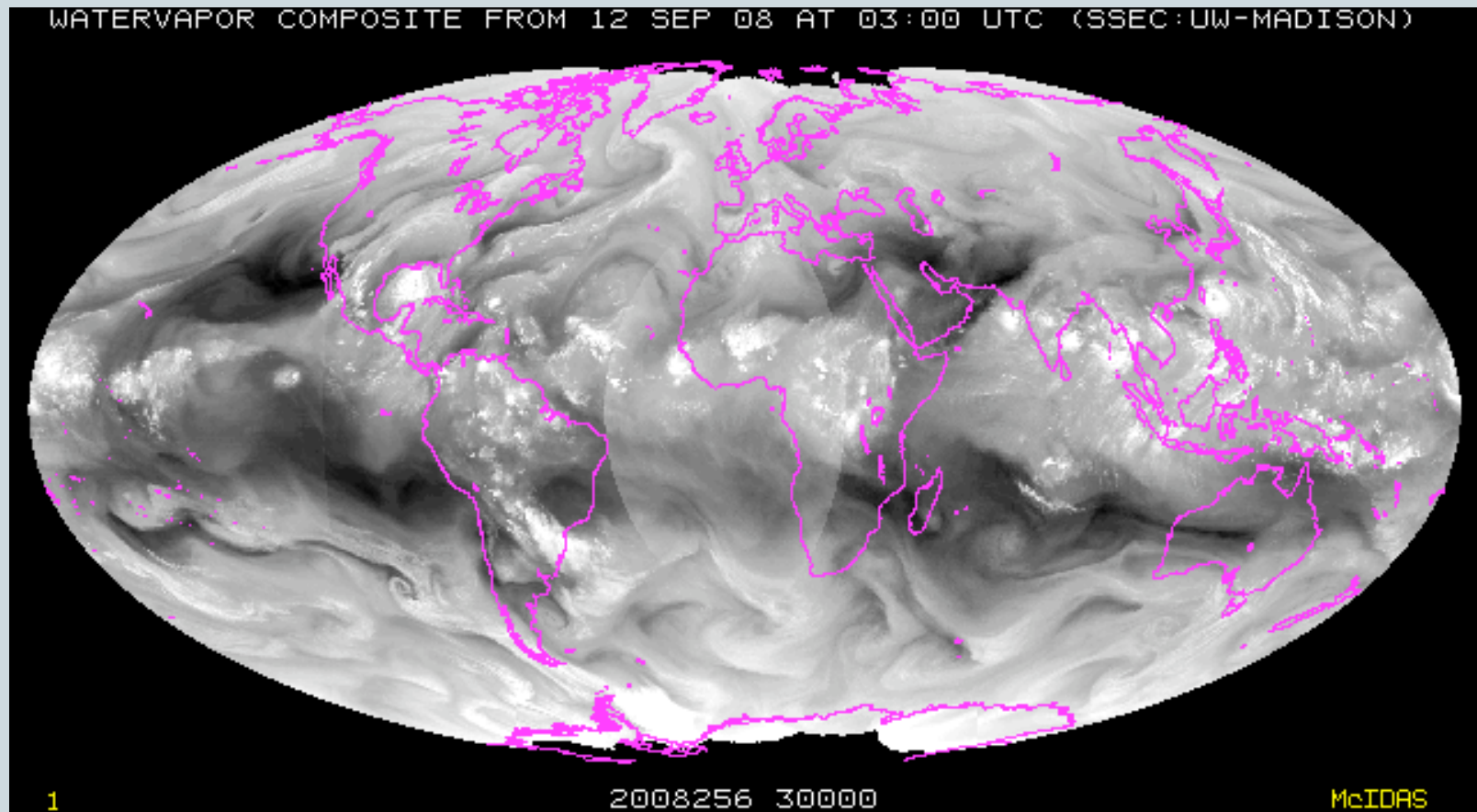
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LECTURE 1: 3/28/11

Atmospheric Motions



- Fluid motion on the sphere!



Water vapor global composite (U Wisc)

Class Summary



- Connecting GFD to the real atmosphere
- Looking for ways to interpret atmospheric circulations
 - Understanding of *why* different classes of motions occur

Instabilities



- Exponential growth of perturbations



Kelvin-Helmholtz Instability

Baroclinic Instability

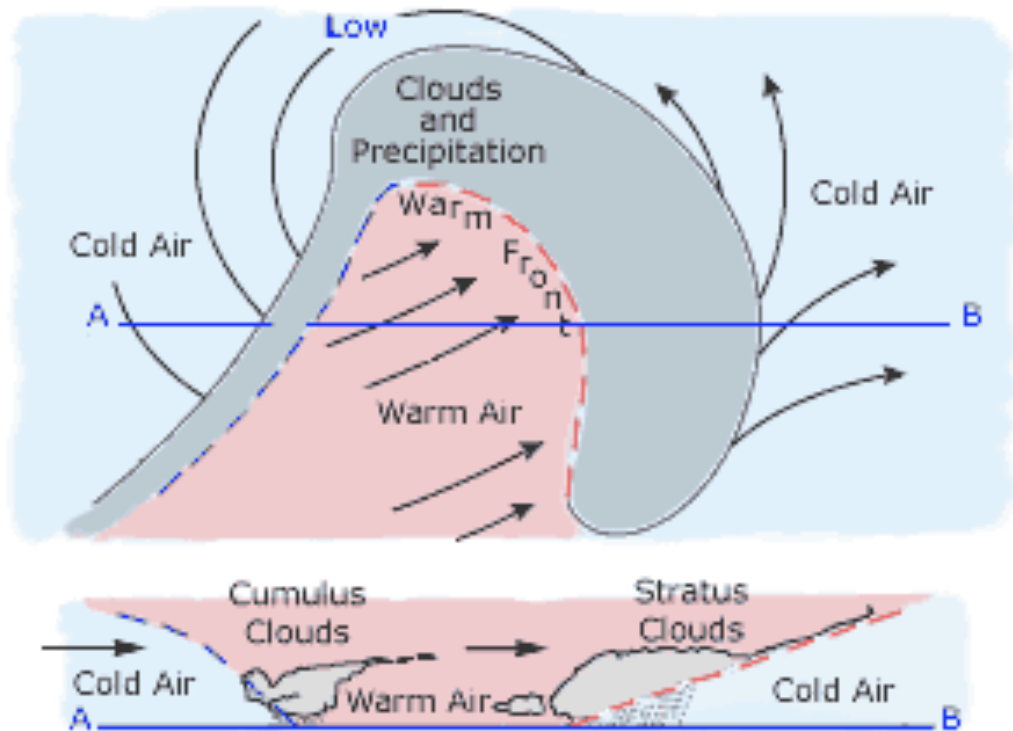


- Responsible for midlatitude weather patterns
- “Cyclogenesis”



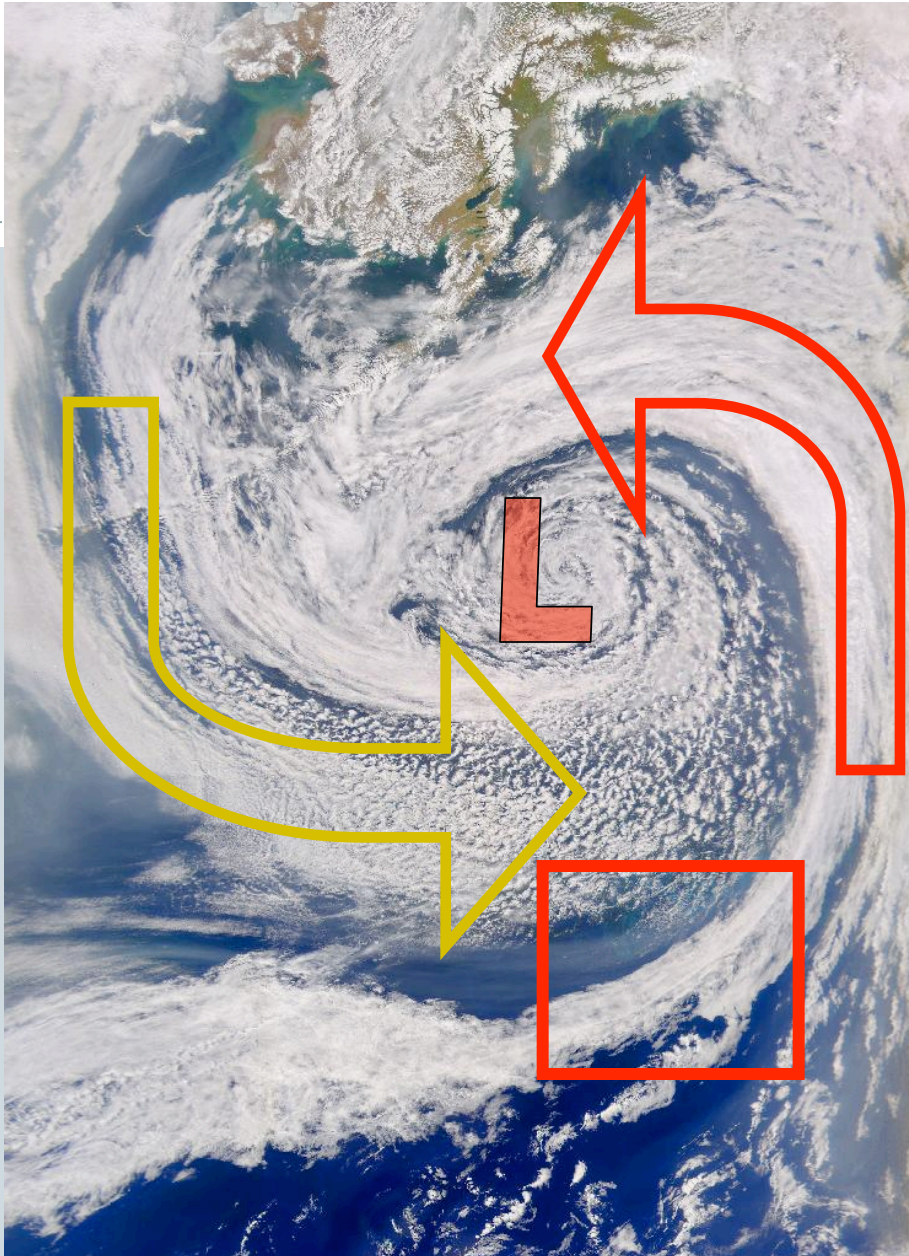
Slide courtesy of Greg Hakim

Cyclone Structure



- Center has lowest pressure
winds are ~geostrophic
- Warm air moves poleward
and upward
- Cold air moves equatorward
and downward
- “Warm front” & “cold front”
- Clouds & precipitation
 - ~ “comma” shape.

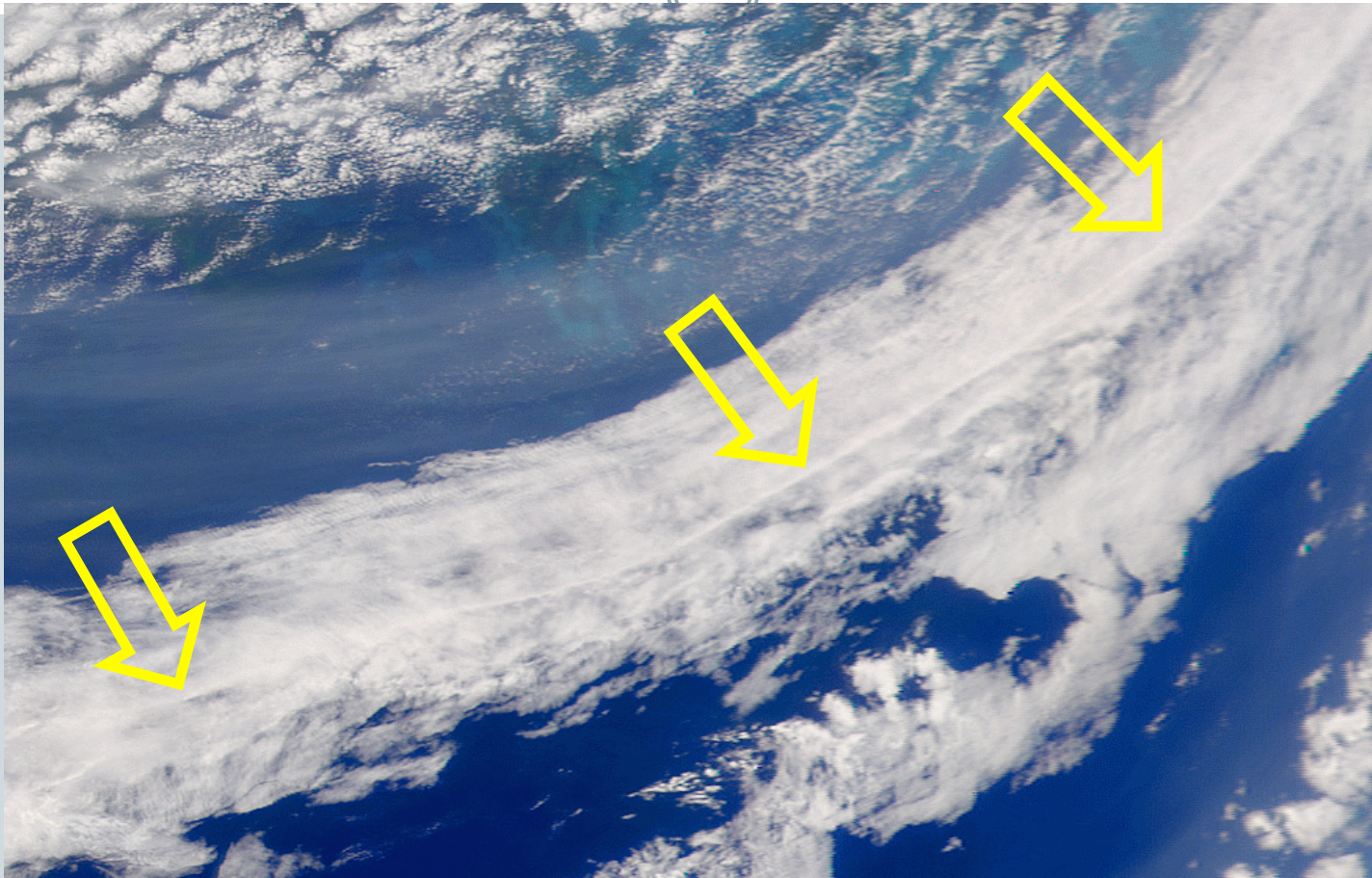
Pacific Extratropical Cyclone



- Intense vortex
 - Cold air: shallow cellular convection
 - Warm air: stratiform cloud
- Sharp frontal boundaries

Zoom in on cold front...

Frontogenesis



Scale collapse at cold front: “rope cloud”---narrow line convection.

Slide courtesy of Greg Hakim

What is “balance dynamics” anyway?

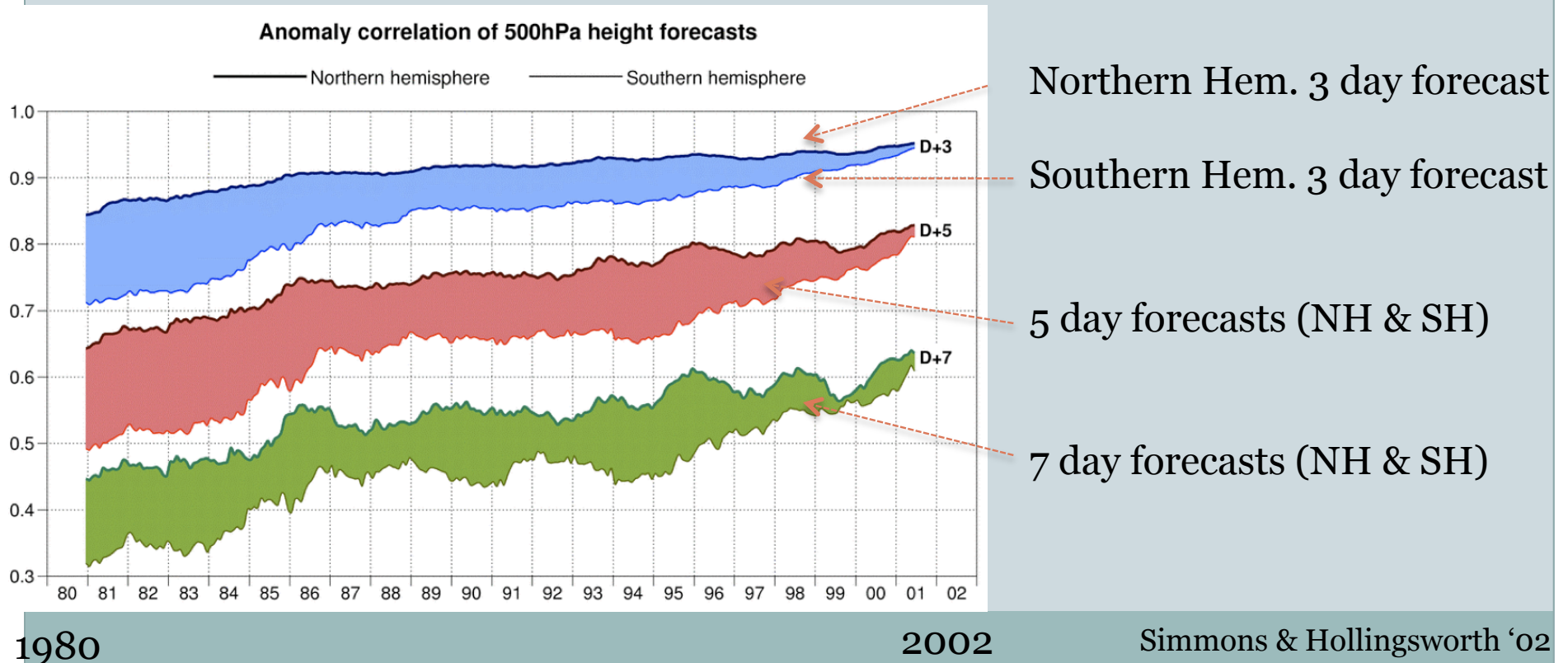


- And why is it important?
- We'll illustrate this with some history:
 - The first NWP experiment (Richardson, 1922)
 - The first successful NWP model (Charney, Fjortoft, & von Neumann, 1950)

All info on this topic is from Peter Lynch: Check out his book “The Emergence of NWP”!

Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP)

- Improvements in weather prediction over the last 60 years are among the most impressive accomplishments of society

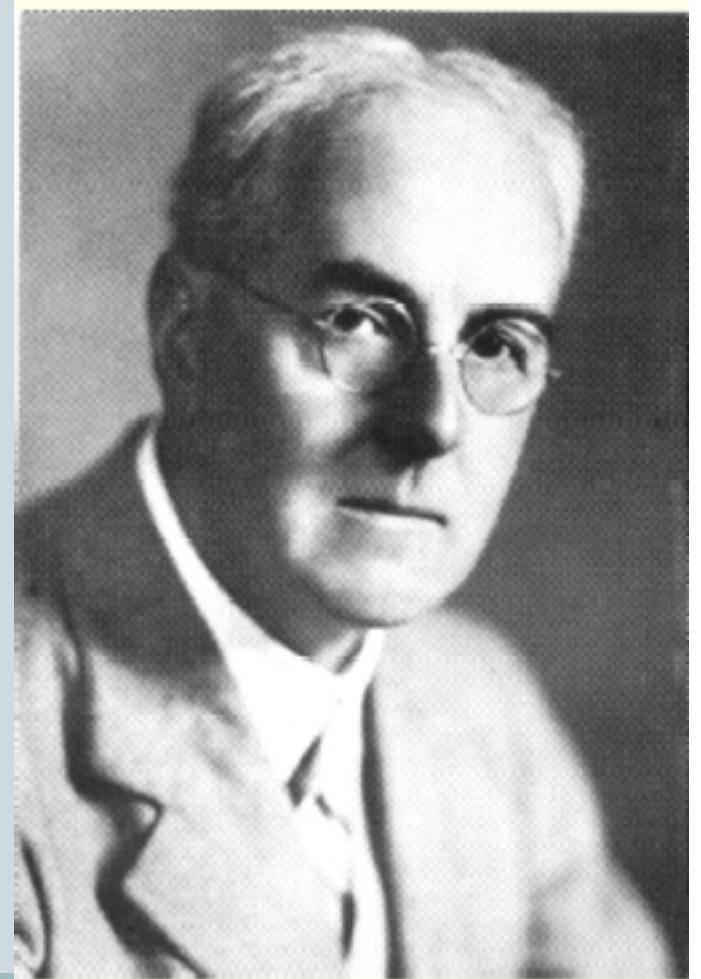


Lewis Fry Richardson



- British mathematician, physicist, atmospheric scientist
- Scientific career very influenced by his Quaker beliefs (pacifism)
- Made the first numerical weather prediction in **1922**

Also had a dream of the future of weather prediction...



The Forecast Factory

- Filled with employees (“computers”) doing calculations



Richardson's dream in 1922 of a global forecasting system

He estimated 64,000 “computers” (people) would be necessary to forecast over the globe

Richardson's Experiment



Used data from
May 20, 1910

SLP and surface
temperature

Isobaren im Meeresniveau in mm Quecksilber (ausgezogene Linien).
Isothermen an der Erdoberfläche (gestrichelte Linien).

1:10 000 000

— 1 —

20. Mai 1910, 7^h a. Gr. Z.

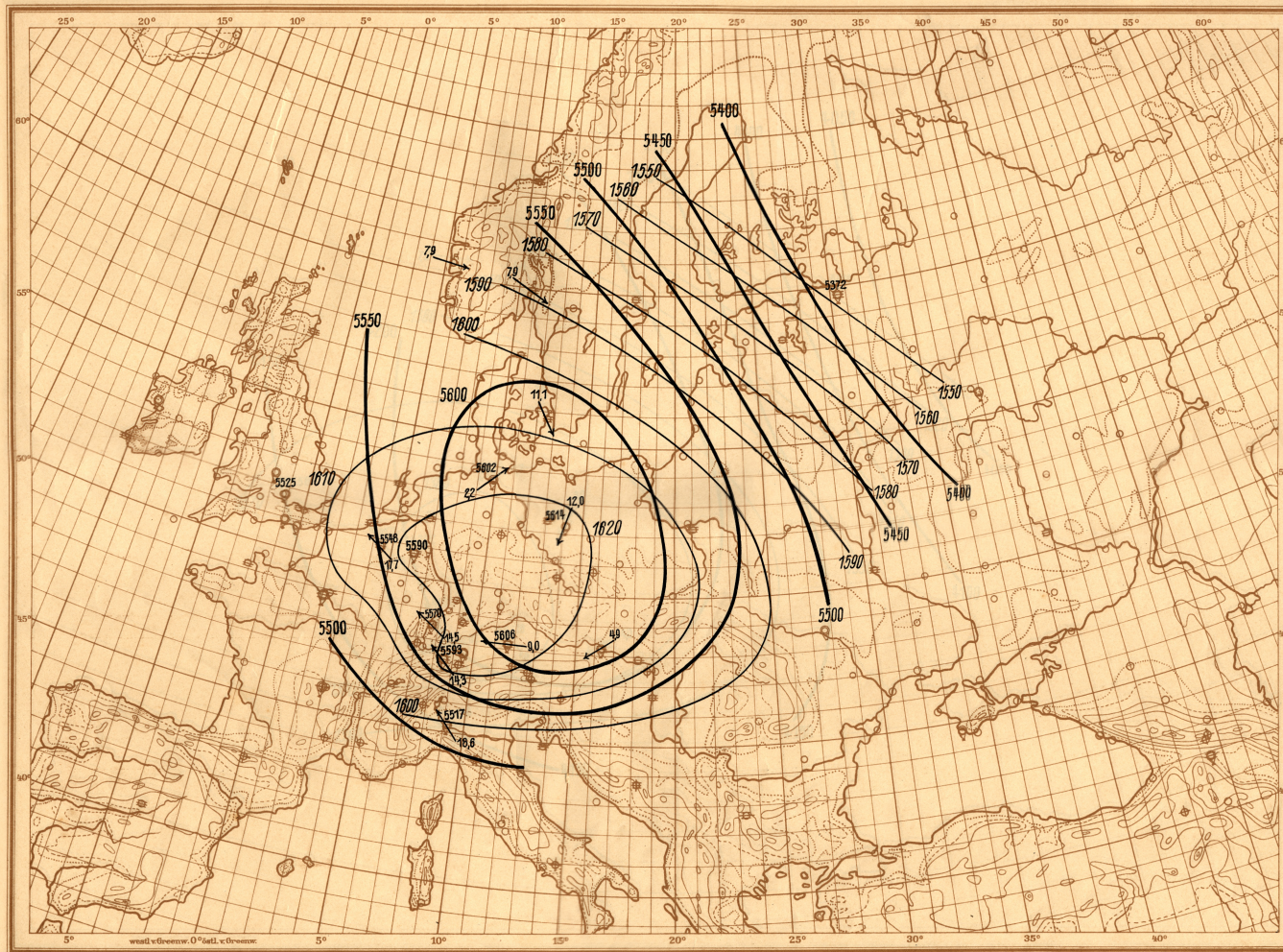
Richardson's Experiment



Data taken when
Halley's Comet
was passing
through the
atmosphere

Tabulated values
from these charts
by hand!

500 mbar heights
and 500-400 mbar
thickness



Hauptseite V, dargestellt durch die absolute Topographie der 500 mbar-Fläche (dicke Linien) und die relative Topographie der 400 mbar-Fläche (dünne Linien).

1:10 000 000

— 9 —

20. Mai 1910, 7h a. Gr. Z.

Richardson's Calculations



- Served as ambulance driver with the Friends' Ambulance Unit in France during WWI
 - Transported injured soldiers, often under heavy fire
- Took 1000 hours of work to perform the calculations
 - “My office was a heap of hay in a cold rest billet”
- Calculation book was lost during the battle of Champagne
 - But recovered months later under a heap of coal
- Eventually published in 1922

Richardson's *Spread-sheet*

COMPUTING FORM P XIII. Divergence of horizontal momentum-per-area. Increase of pressure

The equation is typified by : $-\frac{\partial R_{ss}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial M_{ss}}{\partial e} + \frac{\partial M_{ss}}{\partial n} - M_{ss} \frac{\tan \phi}{a} + m_{ss} - m_{ss}^* + \frac{2}{a} M_{ss}$. (See Ch. 4/2#5.)

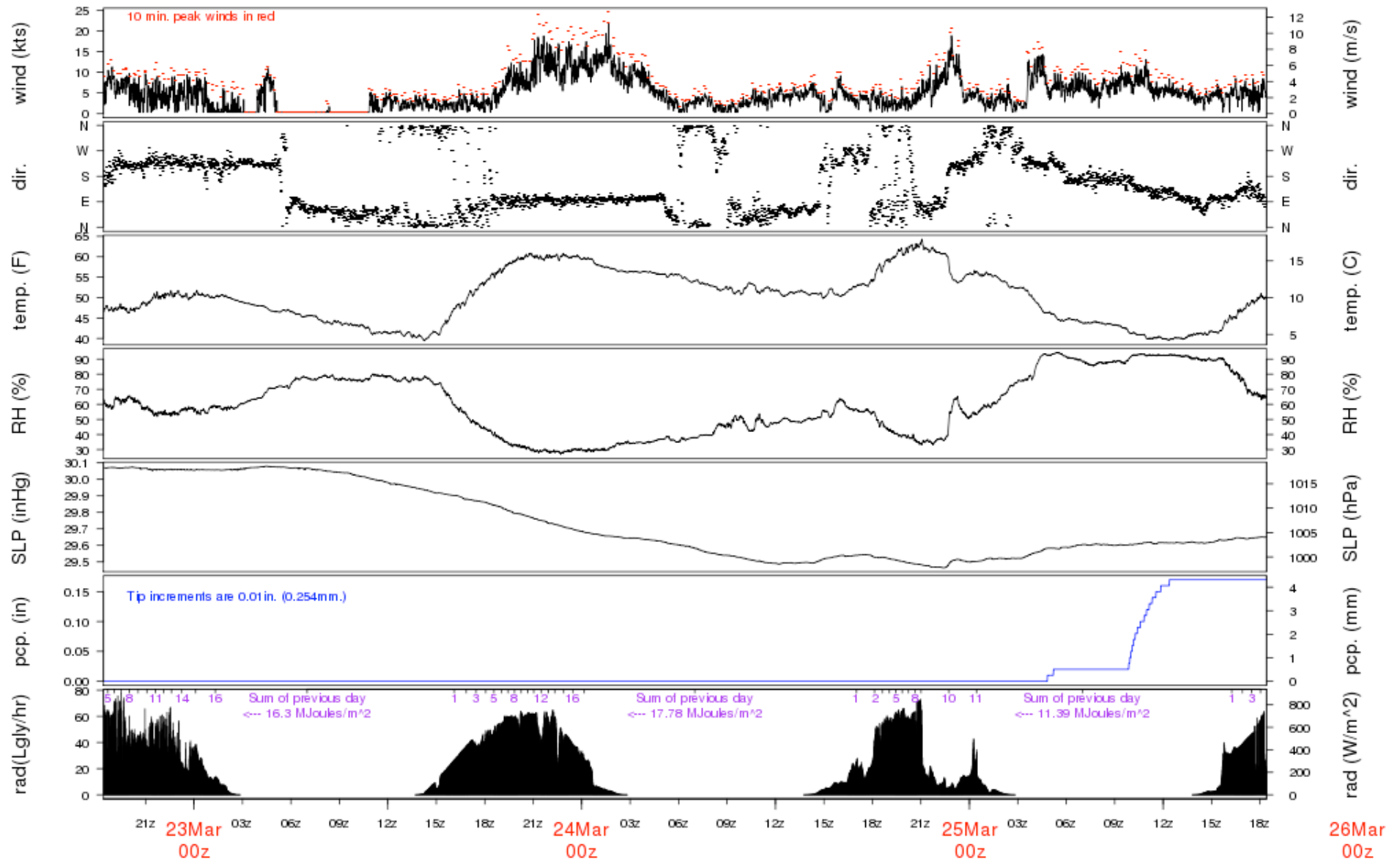
* In the equation for the lowest stratum the corresponding term $-m_{ss}$ does not appear

Longitude 11° East $\delta e = 441 \times 10^6$				Latitude 5400 km North $\delta n = 400 \times 10^6$		Instant 1910 May 20 th 7 ^h G.M.T. $a^{-1} \cdot \tan \phi = 1.78 \times 10^{-9}$		Interval, δt 6 hours $a = 6.36 \times 10^8$				
REF.:-				previous 3 columns	previous column		Form P XVI	Form P XVI	equation above	previous column	previous column	previous column
h	$\frac{\partial M_s}{\partial e}$	$\frac{\partial M_s}{\partial n}$	$-\frac{M_s \tan \phi}{a}$	$\text{div}'_{ss} M$	$-g \delta t \text{div}'_{ss} M$		m_{ss}	$\frac{2M_s}{a}$	$-\frac{\partial R}{\partial t}$	$+\frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \delta t$	$g \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \delta t$	$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \delta t$
	$10^{-5} \times$	$10^{-6} \times$	$10^{-8} \times$	$10^{-5} \times$	$100 \times$		$10^{-5} \times$	$10^{-6} \times$	$10^{-5} \times$		$100 \times$	$100 \times$
h_0						Leave the subsequent columns to be filled up after the vertical velocity has been computed on Form P XVI	0					0
h_2	-61	-245	-6	-312	656		-83		-229	49.5	483	483
h_4	367	-257	2	112	-236		165	0.06	-136	29.4	287	770
h_6	93	-303	-16	-226	478		63	0.11	-124	26.8	262	1032
h_8	32	-55	-12	-35	74		138	0.07	-110	23.8	233	1265
h_{10}	-256	38	-8	-226	479			0.03	-88	19.0	186	1451
	NOTE: $\text{div}'_{ss} M$ is a contraction for $\frac{\partial M_s}{\partial e} + \frac{\partial M_s}{\partial n} - M_s \frac{\tan \phi}{a}$				SUM = 1451 $= \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \delta t$							check by $\Sigma -g \delta t \text{div}'_{ss} M$

Richardson's Computing Form P_{XIII}

The figure in the bottom right corner is the forecast
change in surface pressure: **145 mb in six hours!**

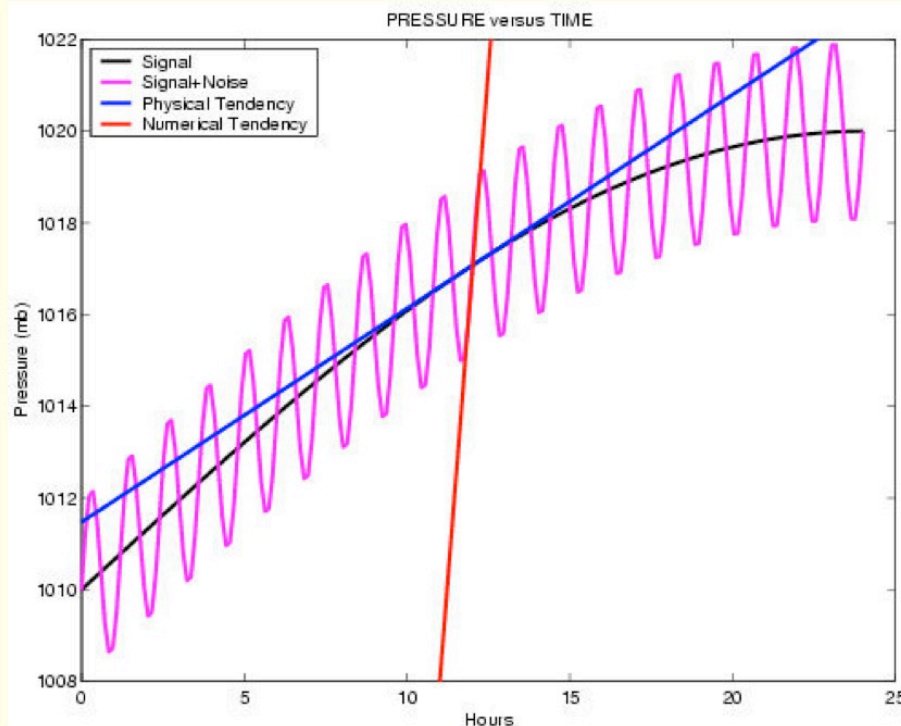
UW Rooftop data variability



UW Rooftop Data for 20110322 to 20110325 @ 18:23:41 (UTC)

Extrapolating noisy rates of change

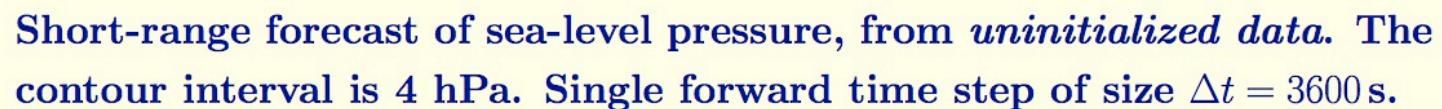
Tendency of a Noisy Signal



Unbalanced motions
which average to zero
on top of a smoothly
changing signal can
really mess up forecasts!

Balancing initial
conditions is still a
problem today!
(big problem in data
assimilation)

Forecast without Filtering



Richardson's Forecast

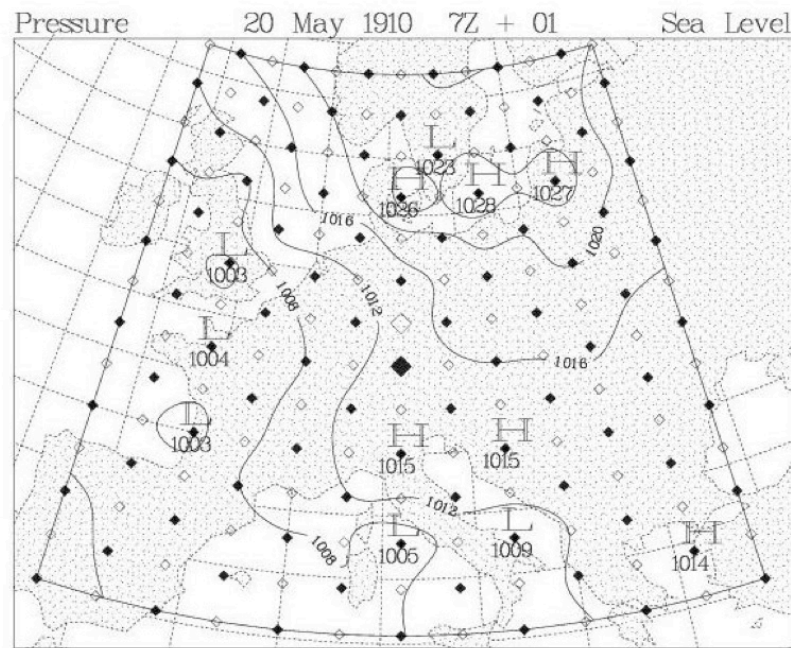


- Richardson himself realized that gravity waves (“imbalanced initial conditions”) were the problem
- He suggested smoothing of initial conditions
 - And proposed 5 different methods for this
- Unfortunately he couldn't implement them due to computational expense
 - But we can reproduce the results using today's computers...

“Balancing” the initial conditions



Forecast with Filtering



Short-range forecast of sea-level pressure, from *filtered data*. The contour interval is 4 hPa. Single forward time step of size $\Delta t = 3600$ s.

The First Successful NWP Experiment

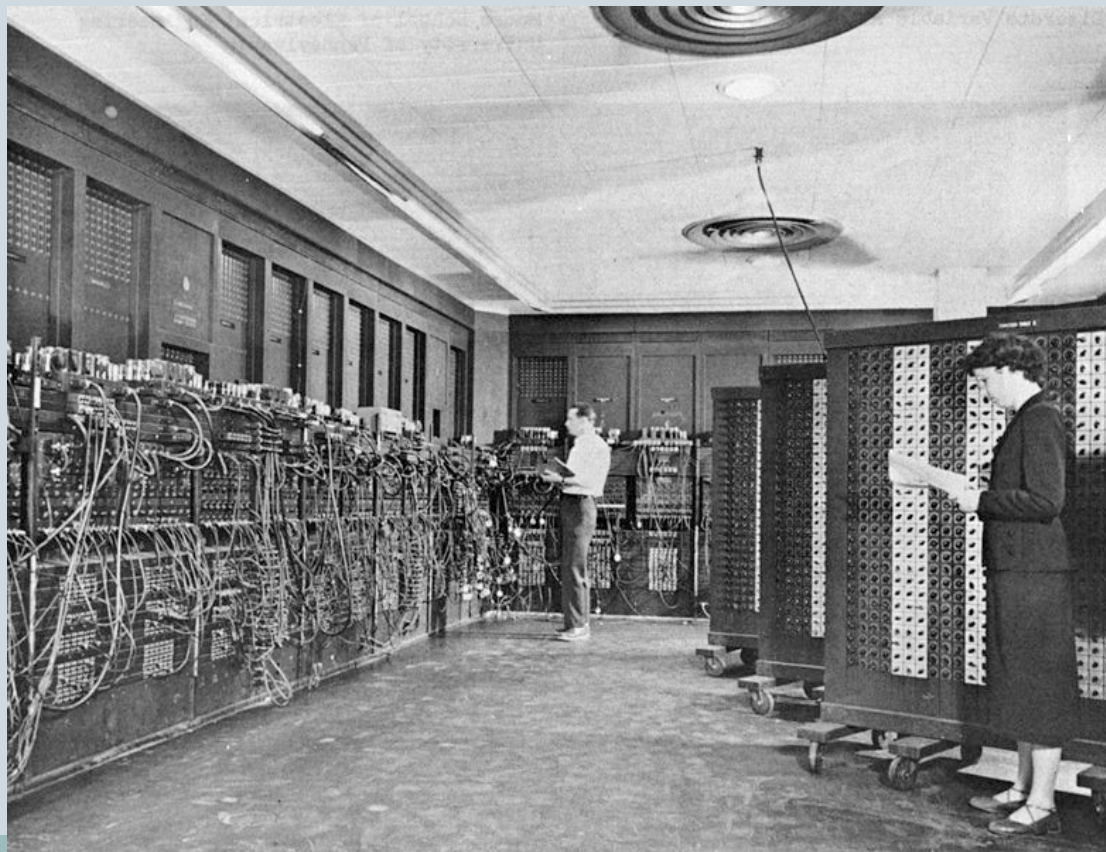


- Fast gravity waves were the problem:
 - Why not try predicting with a model that has no gravity waves?
- John von Neumann, Jule Charney, Ragnar Fjortoft
- Research proposal proposed three uses for NWP:
 - Weather prediction (duh)
 - Planning where to take observations
 - Weather modification!

The First Computer!



- ENIAC: The Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer



The First Computer!



- ENIAC: The Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer

