

GFD II: Balance Dynamics

ATM S 542



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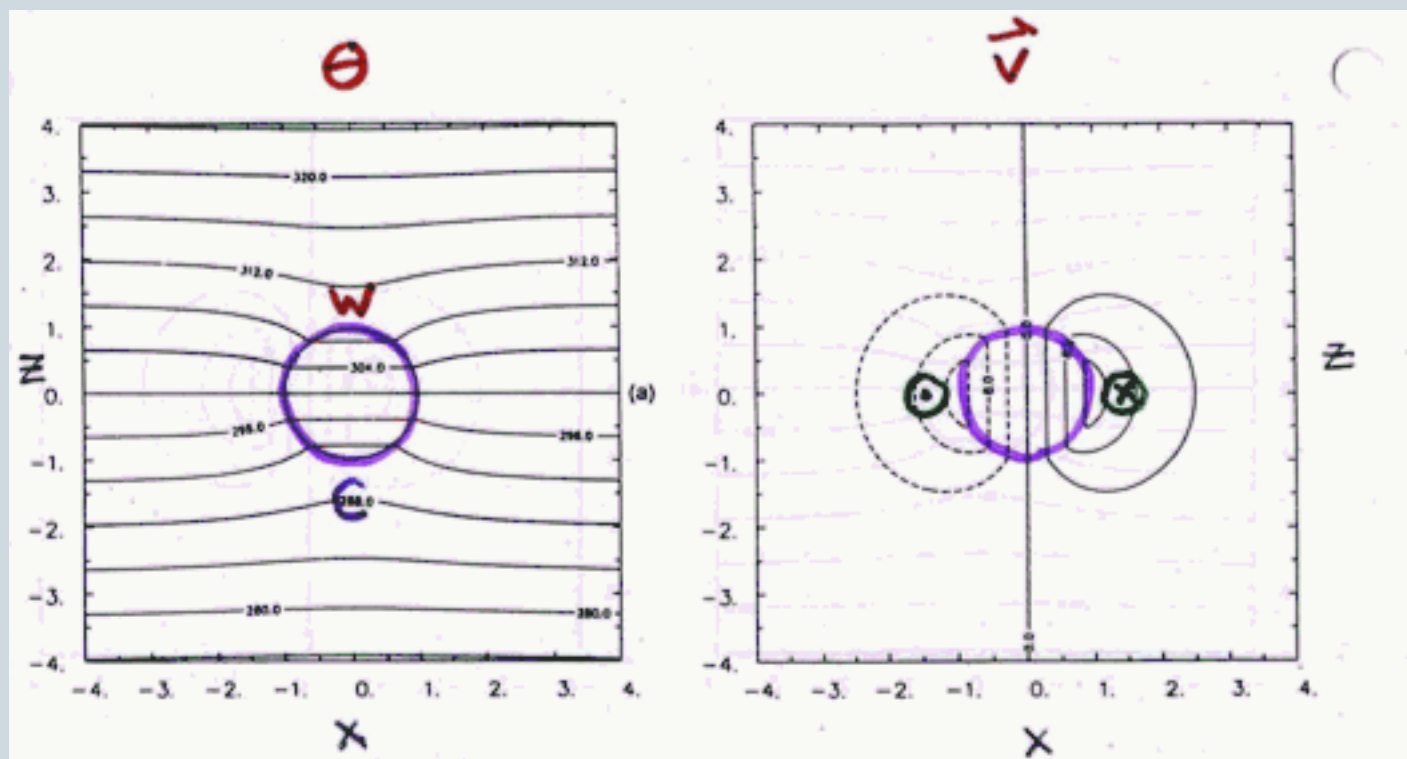
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QG Equations

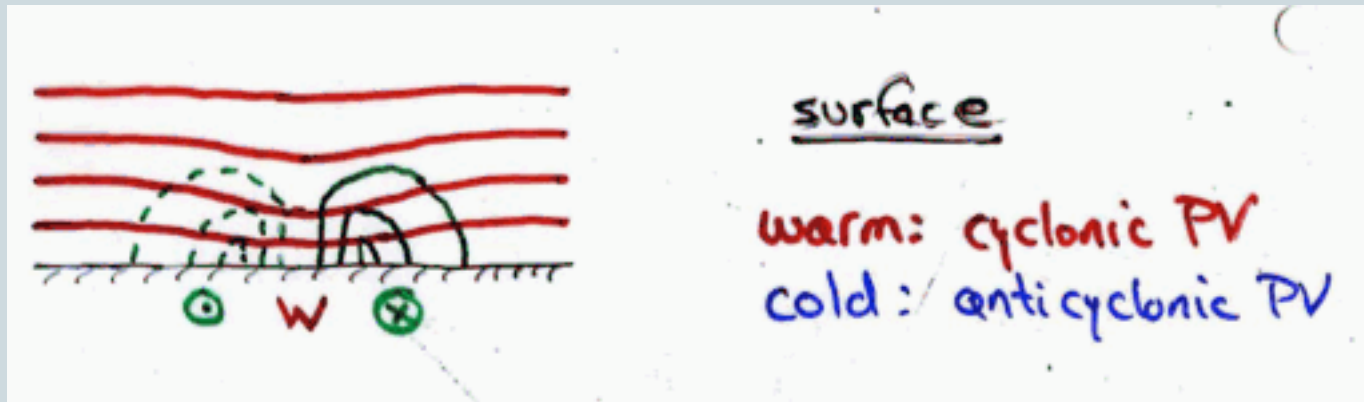


- **The QG system**
 - Started with 5 equations for 5 unknowns
 - Reduced to 1 equation for 1 unknown (streamfunction)
 - It's nonlinear though (so has very rich behavior)
 - Balanced in that there are no gravity waves

Response to a ball of PV



Response to a surface temperature anomaly



Just like top half of the previous picture!

PV Thinking



- Boussinesq, f-plane, adiabatic, frictionless QG PV equation:

$$\frac{D_g q}{Dt} = 0$$

- Advection by geostrophic velocities

- Inversion:

$$q = \nabla^2 \psi + \frac{f_0^2}{N^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2}$$

- Can invert PV to get all the geostrophic quantities:

$$\psi \text{ (and } u_g, v_g, \zeta_g, b)$$

Ageostrophic velocities



- Any change in the individual quantities happens due to ageostrophic motions though:

$$\frac{Du_g}{Dt} = f_0 v_a \quad \frac{Dv_g}{Dt} = -f_0 u_a$$

$$\frac{D\zeta_g}{Dt} = f_0 \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \quad \frac{Db}{Dt} = -N^2 w$$

Omega Equation



- Can reconstruct w from geostrophic quantities with a diagnostic relation: the omega equation
 - Derive this by eliminating partial derivatives with respect to time in the buoyancy and vorticity equation

W-thinking



- Thinking about factors that change the components of **thermal wind balance** leads to a completely different way of interpreting the ageostrophic velocities
- Geostrophic velocities are constantly trying to break apart thermal wind balance
 - Changing each the buoyancy gradient and shear in equal magnitudes, in the wrong direction to cancel

W-thinking



- Ageostrophic velocities are quietly working in the background to keep the flow in thermal wind balance
- This derivation also suggests a better version of the “omega equation”
 - “Q-vectors”: best way to depict vertical motion

$$\mathbf{Q} = - \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_g}{\partial x} \cdot \nabla b, \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_g}{\partial y} \cdot \nabla b \right)$$

$$\text{and} \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{Q} = \frac{N^2}{2} \left(\nabla^2 w + \frac{f_0^2}{N^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

Q-vectors point towards ascent