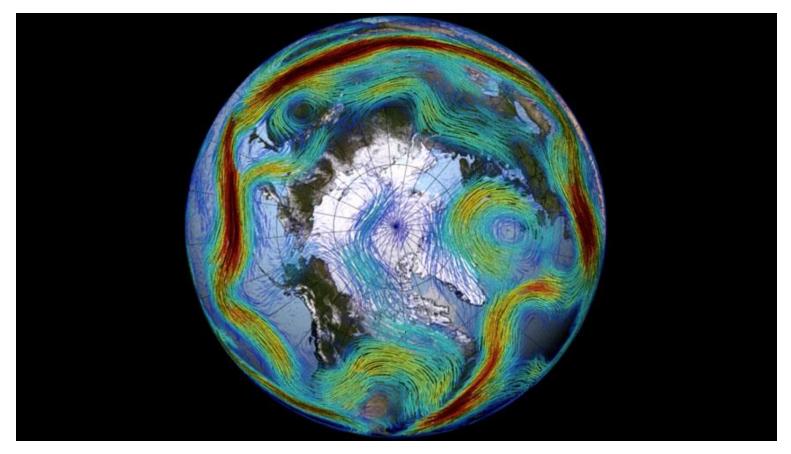
## Flows in a rotating frame

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Part III Preparatory Workshop 2020

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#### Motivation



National Ocean Service, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce

### Equations of motion

In a rotating frame of reference

$$\rho\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + 2\Omega \times \mathbf{u}\right) = -\nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} - \rho \Omega \times (\Omega \times \mathbf{x}) + \rho \mathbf{g}$$

$$\frac{|\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}|}{|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{u}|} \sim \frac{\mathbf{U}}{|\mathbf{u}|} \sim \frac{$$

$$Ro = \frac{U}{\Omega L}$$
 Rossby number

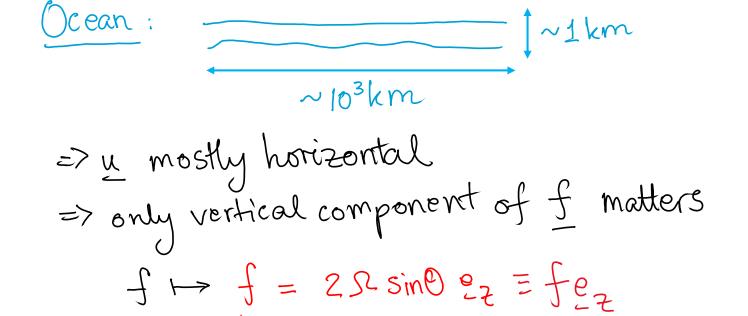
Euler's equation in a rotating frame:

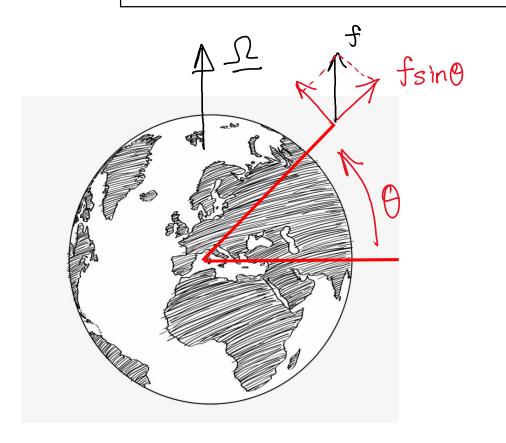
atmosphere: 
$$U \sim 10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$
  
 $L \sim 10^3 - 10^4 \text{ km} = 7 \text{ Ro} \sim 10^7 - 10^{-2}$   
 $\Omega \sim 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ 

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + 2\mathbf{\Omega} \times \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \mathbf{g}$$
Coriolis parameter

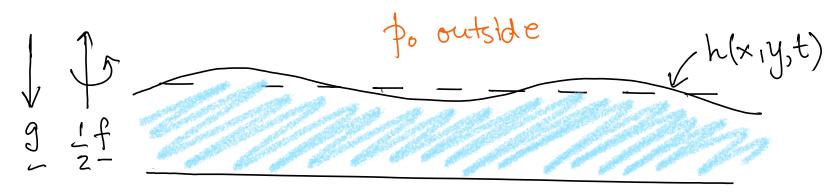
# Coriolis parameter / Planetary vorticity

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{f} \times \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \mathbf{g}$$





## Shallow water equations



$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{f} \times \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \mathbf{g}, \quad \mathbf{f} = f \mathbf{e}_{z}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - f v = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = -9 \frac{2h}{2x}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + f u = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = -9 \frac{2h}{2y}$$

$$0 = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - g \implies p = p_{0} + p_{2}(h - z)$$

Mostly horizontal

$$\frac{f}{d} = (0,0,f)$$

#### Geostrophic balance

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - fv = -g \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + fu = -g \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}$$

Steady
$$f \times u = -\frac{1}{p} \nabla p$$

$$u = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{gh}{f} \right), \quad v = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{gh}{f} \right)$$

Looks like 
$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$
,  $v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}$ 

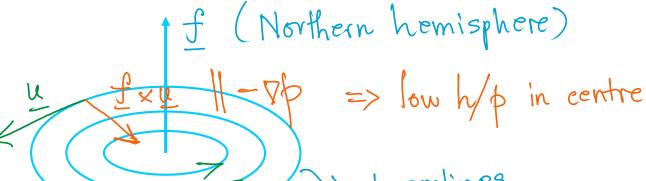
$$\psi = -\frac{gh}{f}$$

Shallow water streamfunction

Cyclones







contours of h/p/y

#### Potential vorticity

$$\mathbf{Q} = \nabla \times \mathbf{u} - \frac{h - h_0}{h_0} \mathbf{f}$$

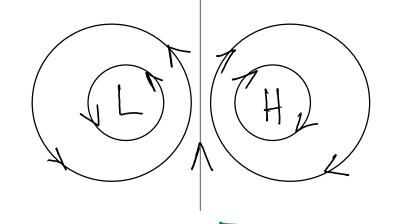
**Proposition**. Potential vorticity is conserved,

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}}{\partial t} = 0$$

Proof. From conservation of mass and kinematic BC at sutface. See lecture notes linked in the PDF for mathematical detail.

#### Example

$$\mathbf{Q} = \nabla \times \mathbf{u} - \frac{h - h_0}{h_0} \mathbf{f}$$



What is this lengthscale?

Atmosphere:  $R \sim \frac{\sqrt{10.10^3}}{10^{-4}} \approx 10^3 \text{km}$ Ocean:  $R \sim \frac{\sqrt{10.10}}{10^{-4}} \approx 100 \text{ km}$ 

Dimensional analysis:

 $[g] = ms^{-2}$   $[f] = s^{-1}$ [ho] = m

#### Final remarks

 Remember to attempt the exercises for this topic before the live session on

#### 2pm Thursday, 8 October

- Look inside the PDF notes for a link to a video about Rossby waves and extreme weather events.
- If you find any typos/mistakes in the PDF notes, please email me at mt599@cam.ac.uk

Thank you for watching!