Part III Fluid Dynamics of Climate

Peter Haynes (phh1@cam.ac.uk) University of Cambridge Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics (DAMTP) Cambridge Centre for Climate Science (CCfCS)



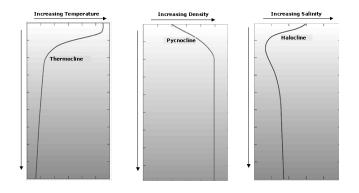


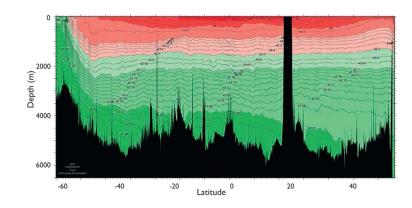






Ocean – density variation





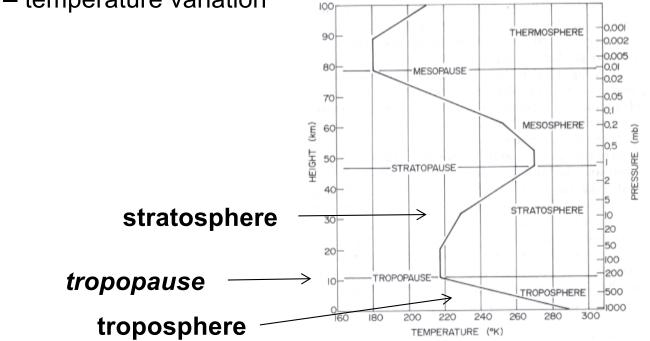
Schematic of typical temperature, salinity and density profiles in the ocean

WOCE potential density σ_4 (~150°W)

Nikurashin and Vallis (2011)





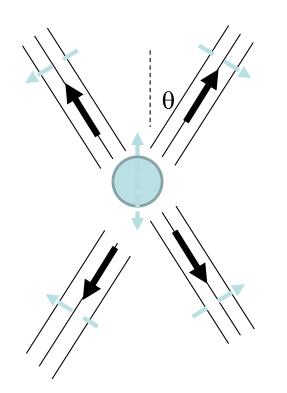


Atmosphere – temperature variation





Oscillating sphere



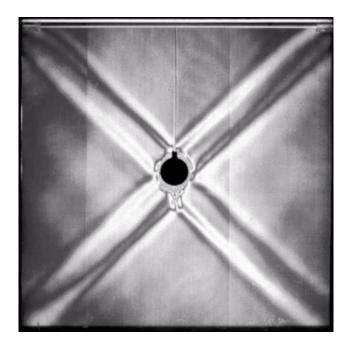
Direction of group propagation



Direction of phase propagation

http://dennou-k.gfd-dennou.org/library/gfd_exp/exp_e/index.htm

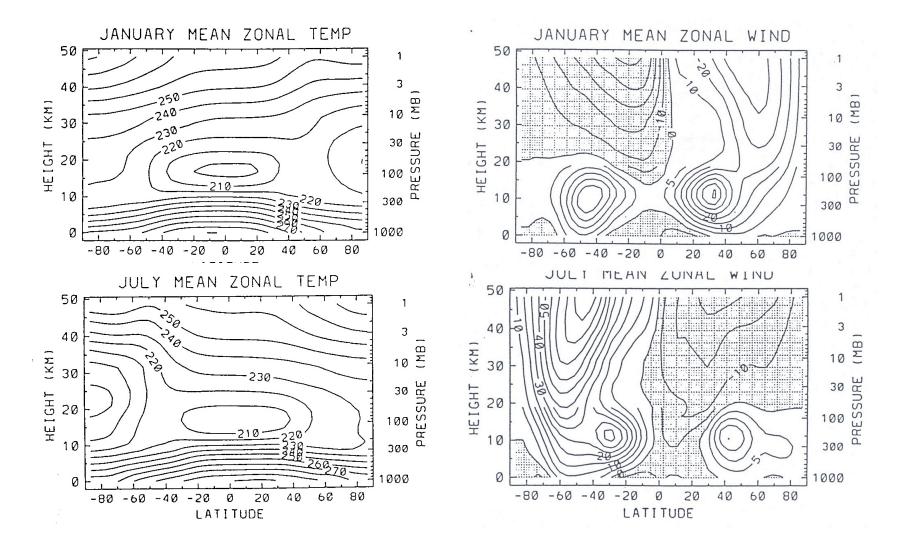
(Dr Satoshi Sakai)







Atmosphere -- zonal average temperature and zonal winds



'zonal' = 'longitudinal'

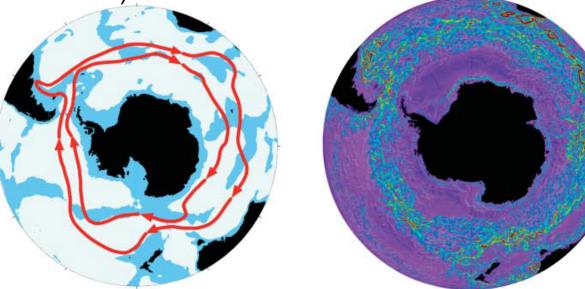
Randel (1992)





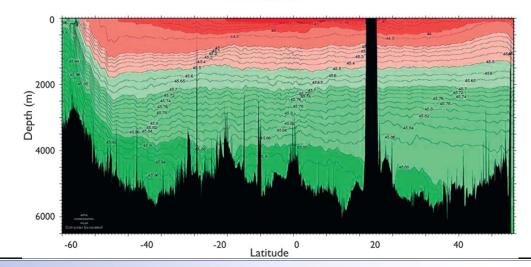
Ocean – current and density in ACC

Surface current: schematic (Thompson 2008), numerical simulation (Coward and Lee 2003)



WOCE potential density σ_4 (~ 150°W)

Nikurashin and Vallis (2011)

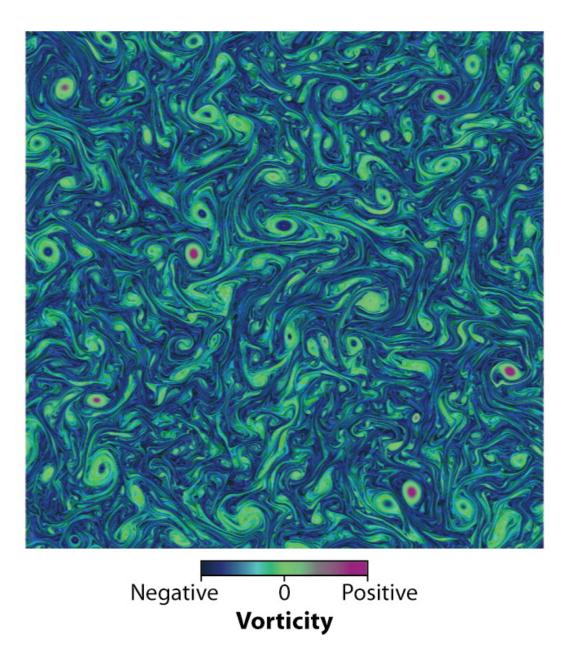






2-D turbulence

(Boffetta and Ecke 2012)

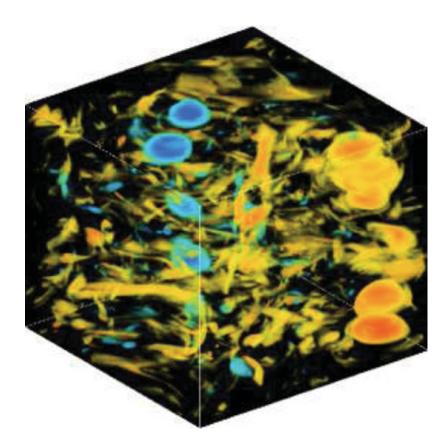


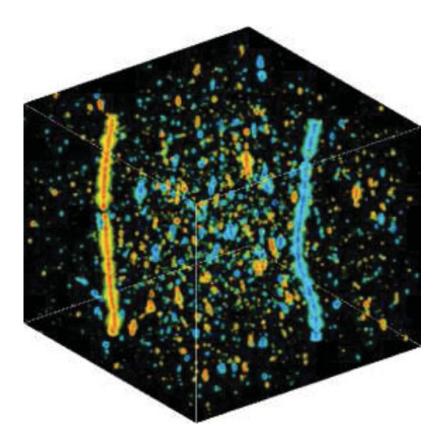




Quasi-geostrophic turbulence

1024³ numerical simulations (Vallgren and Lindborg 2010)

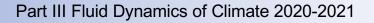




large-scale forcing

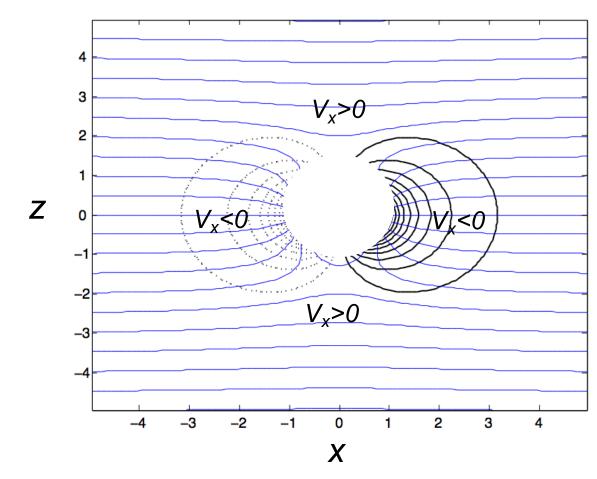
small-scale forcing







Circulation outside a positive quasigeostrophic point vortex



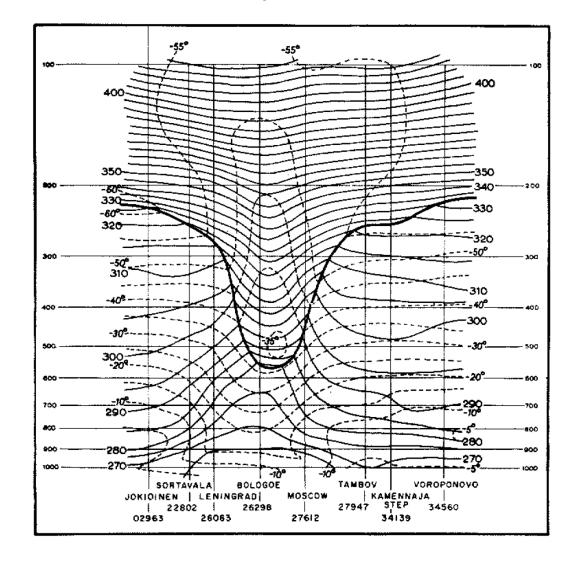
(Viewed in the y=0 plane.) The region around the singularity at the origin is obscured. Blue contours – density (including background stratification). Black contours – v (positive values solid, negative values dashed). Note that in regions where $v_x < 0$ density surfaces are relative closer (compression) and in regions where $v_x > 0$ they are relatively further apart (stretching)





Temperature structure of a 'cut-off cyclone'

Hoskins et al 1985

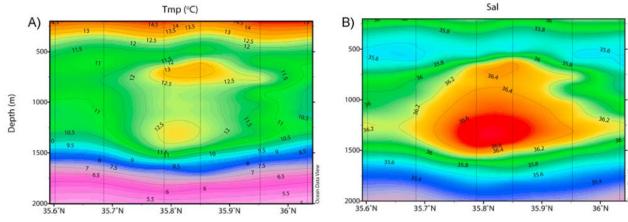




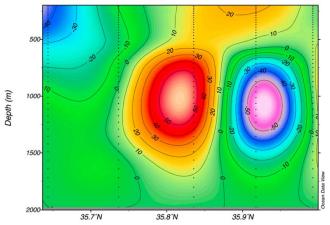


Density and temperature structure of 'meddy'

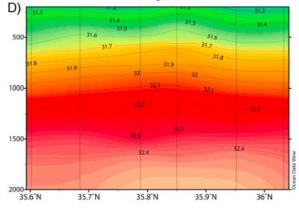
Carton et al 2010



Geostr. Vel. [cm/s]





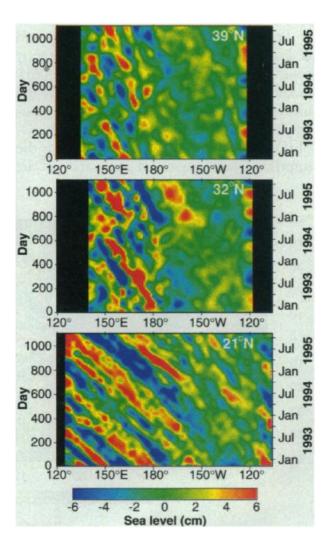


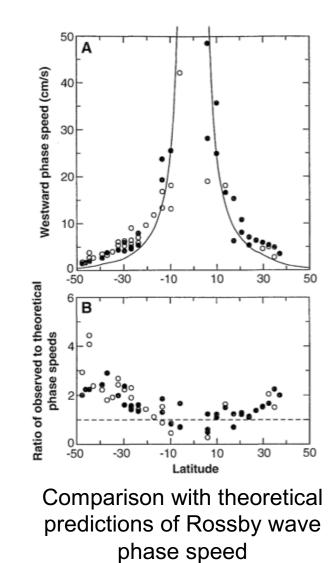




Global observations of oceanic Rossby waves

Chelton and Schlax 1996







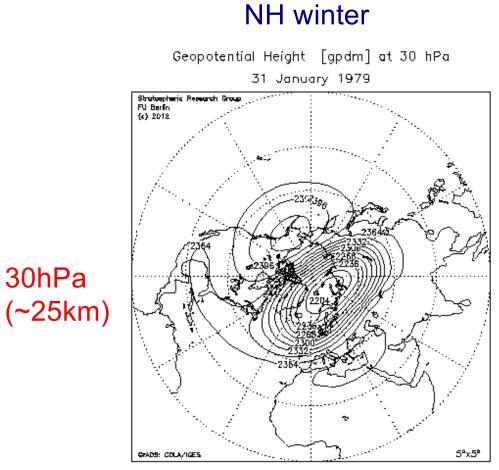
Rossby wave dispersion relation

Single layer with deformation radius R_d Plane waves $\psi' = \operatorname{Re}(\hat{\psi} e^{i(kx+ly-\omega t)})$ Dispersion relation $\omega = \frac{-\beta k}{k^2 + l^2 + R_d^{-2}}$ Group velocity $(c_g^{(x)}, c_g^{(y)}) = \frac{\beta(k^2 - l^2 - R_d^{-2}, 2\beta kl)}{(k^2 + l^2 + R_d^{-2})^2}$ Stratified fluid with buoyancy frequency NPlane waves $\psi' = \operatorname{Re}(\hat{\psi} e^{i(kx+ly+mz-\omega t)})$ Dispersion relation $\omega = \frac{-\beta k}{k^2 + l^2 + f_0^2 m^2/N^2}$ Vertical propagation (*m* real) if $-\frac{\beta}{\mu^2 \perp l^2} < \frac{\omega}{\nu} < 0$ Vertical group velocity $c_g^{(z)} = \frac{f_0^2}{N^2} \frac{2\beta km}{(k^2 + l^2 + f_0^2 m^2/N^2)^2}$





Winter-Summer differences



Plats of more than 30 years of doily data available at http://strat-www.met.fu-berlin.de/products

NH summer

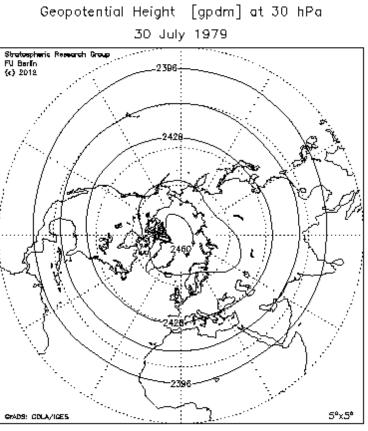


Plate of more than 30 years of daily data available at http://strat-www.met.fu-berlin.de/products

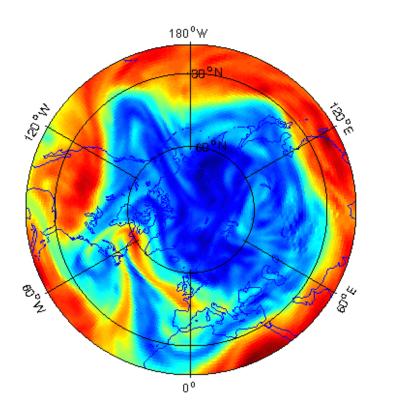


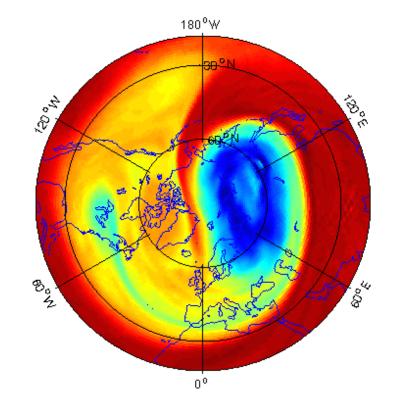
30hPa



Troposphere-Stratosphere differences

(NH winter)





Potential Vorticity on 360K (~10km)

Potential Vorticity on 850K (~30km)





Baroclinic instability **Bottom boundary** Top boundary in an Eady-like TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE t≈6.0 t=6.0, z=.45 -1 configuration 0 1 (a)ISENTROPES AND V-VELOCITY TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE .4 t=8.0, z=.45 t=8.0 -1 . 2 N 0 Ο. -2 -1 1 2 1 Initial state TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE t=10.0, z=.45 t=10.0 -1 Х 0 1 Davis et al (1991) у





Baroclinic lifecycle

