

Department of Atmospheric Sciences
National Central University
Advanced Applied Mathematics
Homework VI
2021/11/26-2022/01/14

This homework is about the application of variational analysis in thermodynamic retrieval. The following is the momentum equations, and Fig. 1 depicts the horizontal wind field at $Z=6$. Suppose we have already used the radar-derived 3D wind fields to compute the F 、 G and H (shown in Fig. 2 for $Z=6$) on the right-hand-side of the momentum equations, your missions are:

- (1) Get the files containing F 、 G 、 H and θ_{v0} 、 θ_0 from your TA.
 - (2) Plot the fields of F 、 G and H , and make sure your input data are correct.
 - (3) Use variational method introduced in class to retrieve the pressure and temperature perturbation fields (π', θ'_c) at each layer. Please show the results at $Z=2, 4, 6, 8$.
- Note that using the method we discussed in class you can only recover the perturbations' deviations from their horizontal average. **In this homework you can practice how to implement the Neumann boundary conditions.** The deadline of this homework is 2022/1/14, which is the last day of this semester. You will have enough time to finish this homework and prepare your final oral presentation.

The number of grids is 31 x 21 x 11, and the grid size is $DX = 1\text{km}$, $DY = 1\text{km}$, $DZ = 0.25\text{km}$.

The definitions of F 、 G and H are described as follow .

$$\pi = C_p \left(\frac{P}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{R}{C_p}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\theta_{v0}} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} - f v + \text{turb}(u) \right] = - \frac{\partial \pi'}{\partial x} \equiv -F$$

$$\frac{1}{\theta_{v0}} \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} + f u + \text{turb}(v) \right] = - \frac{\partial \pi'}{\partial y} \equiv -G$$

$$\frac{1}{\theta_{v0}} \left[\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{w} + \text{turb}(w) + g(q_r + q_s) \right]$$

$$= - \frac{\partial \pi'}{\partial z} + g \frac{\theta'_c}{\theta_{v0} \theta_0} \equiv -H$$

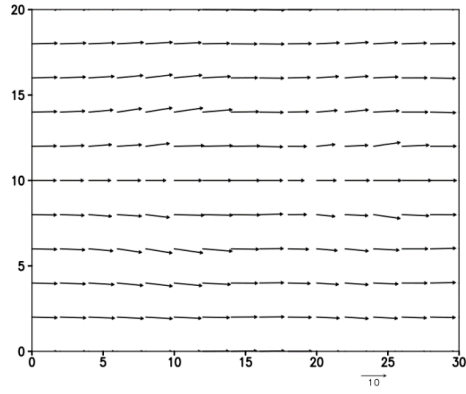
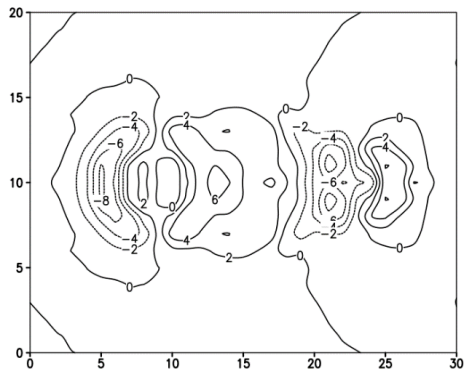
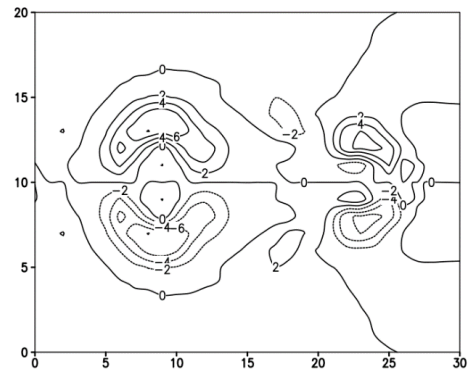


Figure 1. Horizontal wind field($Z=6$)

(a)



(b)



(c)

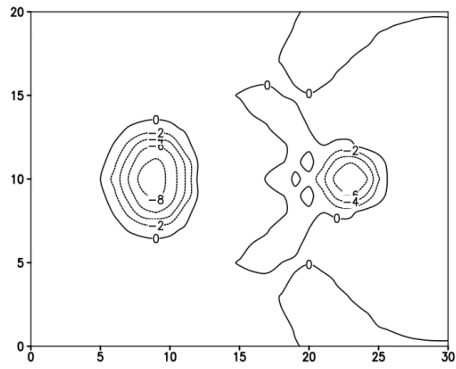


Figure 2. Fields of (a)F ; (b)G, but multiplied by 10^5 ; and (c) H, but multiplied by 10^4 , at $Z=6$.