A Glimpse of the Large-Scale Equatorial Dynamics:

The Equatorial β -Plane Approximation

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Geophysical Fluid Dynamics I Class project

Instructor: Dr. Tamay M. Özgökmen

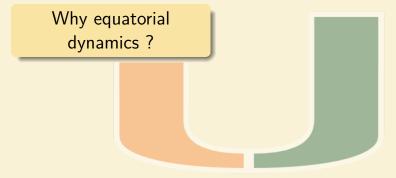
The Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science/University of Miami

03-December-2015

- 2 Equatorial β -plane approximation: Characteristics and a few solutions
 - The equatorial β -plane
 - Length and time scales of motions influenced by rotation
 - A note on geostrophy near the Equator
 - Free waves solutions and the equatorial waveguide

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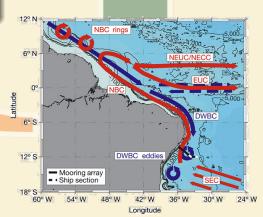
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Mass and energy transfer between hemispheres and basins

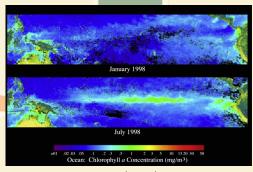


Source: Dengler et al. (2004)

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Climate, biological productivity, human activities ...



Source: Talley et al. (2011)

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I am going to talk about ocean!

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The equatorial β -plane

Basically, it is the representation of the equations of motion in the Cartesian coordinate system which keeps the effect of the Earth's curvature around the Equator.

$$\frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} + f\vec{k} \times \vec{v} = -\frac{\nabla p}{\rho_0} - g'\vec{k} + \nabla \cdot (\frac{\mu}{\rho_0} \nabla \vec{v})$$

$$f = 2\Omega sin(\theta_0) + \frac{2\Omega}{a} cos(\theta_1) y, f \approx \beta y$$

$$\beta \approx 2.3 \times 10^{-11} m^{-1} s^{-1}$$

(Cushman-Roisin and Beckers, 1994)

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Length and time scales of motions influenced by rotation

Rossby Deformation Radius and Inertial Period

Equatorial

$$R_{di} = \sqrt{rac{\sqrt{g'H}}{eta}} pprox 200 \ \mathrm{km}$$
 $T pprox 2 \ \mathrm{days}$

Mid-latitudes

$$R_{di} = \frac{\sqrt{g'H}}{f} \approx 10 \text{ km - } 50 \text{ km}$$

$$T \approx 15 \text{ hours - } 1 \text{ day}$$

Equatorial fluid motions must have larger length scales and longer time scales!

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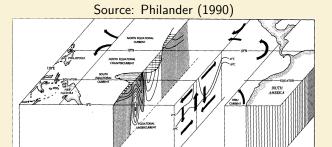
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A Few Solutions of the Equations of Motion

A steady solution: geostrophy near the Equator



EUC and SEC are indeed in geostrophic balance! (e.g., Lukas and Firing, 1984)

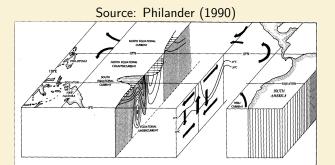
Equatoria

$$\beta u_{eq} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2}$$

Mid-latitudes

$$fu = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

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Reduced gravity model (Philander, 1990)

x-momentum:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \beta y v = -g' \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}$$

y-momentum:

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \beta y u = -g' \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}$$

continuity:

$$g'\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + c^2(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) = 0$$

where $c^2 = g'H$ and at the Equator y = 0

Combining the equations and assuming velocity wave-like perturbations: $\hat{V}(y) = \hat{V}(y) e_{t} + \hat{V}(y) e_{t}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{V}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{\hat{V}^4} (Y^2 - y^2) \hat{V} = 0$$

$$Y^2 = \left[\left(\frac{\omega}{c} \right)^2 - k^2 - \frac{\beta k}{\omega} \right] R_{eqs}^4$$

References

Linear free waves solutions

Reduced gravity model (Philander, 1990)



 $g'\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + c^2(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) = 0$

where $c^2 = g'H$ and at the Equator u = 0

combining the equations and velocity wave-like perturbations: $\hat{V}(y) = \hat{V}(y) e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left(Y^2 - y^2\right) \hat{V} = 0$

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e.g., $v(x, y, t) = \hat{V}(y)exp[i(kx - \omega t)]$

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$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{V}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{R_{eqi}^4} (Y^2 - y^2) \hat{V} = 0$$

 $\hat{V}(y)$ is sinusoidal function that decays towards $\pm V$

$$Y^2 = \left[\left(\frac{\omega}{c} \right)^2 - k^2 - \frac{\beta k}{\omega} \right] R_{eqi}^4$$

References

Linear free waves solutions

Using the same reasoning and assuming no cross-equatorial water transport (i.e. v=0):

$$\eta = e^{-\frac{y^2}{2R_{eqi}^2}} e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

$$u = \left(\frac{g'}{c}\right) e^{-\frac{y^2}{2R_{eqi}^2}} e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

$$v = 0$$

$$c = \frac{R_{eqi}^2}{\beta} = \sqrt{g'H}$$

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(Kelvin Waves)

Linear free waves solutions: meridional propagation?

What about $v(x, y, t) = \hat{V}exp[i(kx + ly - \omega t)]$?



Linear free waves solutions: meridional propagation?

What about
$$v(x,y,t) = \hat{V}exp[i(kx+ly-\omega t)]$$
 ?

Standing latitudinal modes: $l \propto 2n + 1$, n = 1, 2, 3...

3 wave classes

- 1 Equatorial Rossby waves $\omega \approx \frac{-\beta k}{k^2 + \frac{2n+1}{R^2}}$
- 2 Equatorial Inertial-Gravity waves $\omega^2 \approx (2n+1)\beta c + k^2c^2$
- 3 Rossby-Gravity (Yanai) waves $\frac{c}{2} \left[(\frac{\omega}{a})^2 k^2 \frac{\beta k}{a} \right] = 1$

Linear free waves solutions: meridional propagation?

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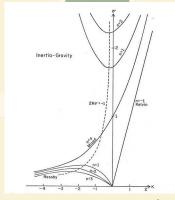
• Equatorial Rossby waves $-\beta k$

$$\omega pprox rac{-\beta k}{k^2 + rac{2n+1}{R_{eqi}^2}}$$

2 Equatorial Inertial-Gravity waves

$$\omega^2 \approx (2n+1)\beta c + k^2 c^2$$

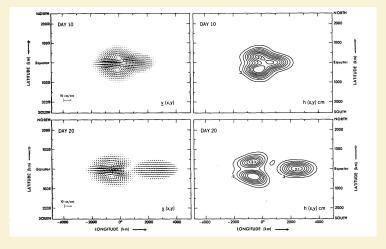
3 Rossby-Gravity (Yanai) waves $\frac{c}{\beta} \left[(\frac{\omega}{a})^2 - k^2 - \frac{\beta k}{\alpha} \right] = 1$



Source: Cane and Sarachik (1976)

Linear free waves solutions: praticle example

Simulations from Philander et al. (1984)



General behavior of the thermocline displacements during an El Niño event

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