

# Review for the midterm

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ATM2106

Energy budget

# Radiative balance

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- $dT/dt = E_{in} - E_{out}$ 
  - Solar radiation
  - albedo
- Stefan's Law
- The role of the atmosphere in the energy budget
- The sensitivity of the emission temperature to the extra heat

# Convection

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- Why does it happen?
- Stability
- Convection in the air and in the water
- Lapse rate
- Stability of the air with the temperature determined by radiative equilibrium.

# Energy Transport

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- Energy imbalance in low and high latitudes.
- The actual pole-to-equator temperature difference v.s. the pole-to-equator temperature difference in the radiatively balanced earth.
- Who transport the energy from where to where?

# Properties of the atmosphere

# Temperature v.s. potential temperature

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- Why do we need potential temperature?
- Is the atmosphere stable in the dry adiabatic condition?
- Dry potential  $T$  v.s. Equivalent potential  $T$
- Specific humidity, Saturation specific humidity and relative humidity, and their distributions
- Saturated adiabatic lapse rate
- Is the atmosphere stable in the presence of moisture?

# Geopotential height

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- Meaning?
- What controls the Geopotential height?
- Map of geopotential height and pressure distribution.
- Thickness of the atmosphere



# Wind

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- Zonal wind v.s. meridional wind
- Zonal wind distribution
- Meridional overturning circulation
  - Using streamfunction to get an idea of the meridional wind

# Equations of motion

# Eulerian derivative v.s. Lagrangian derivative

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- What are the meaning of these derivatives?
- How are they related?
- Which derivative is directly related to the net forcing?

# Forces

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- Gravity
- Pressure gradient force
- Friction
- Coriolis force on the rotating system

# Governing equations

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- Momentum equations
- Mass conservation (although I skipped, it is one of the governing equations.)

# Balanced flow - steady state

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$$\frac{Du}{Dt} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} - fv = F_x$$

$$\frac{Dv}{Dt} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} + fu = F_y$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + g = 0$$



- Characteristics of geostrophic wind

# Thermal wind equation

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- What is the meaning of this equation?
- Estimate the geostrophic wind using temperature.

# Subgeostrophic flow

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- When do we have subgeostrophic flow?
- Characteristics of subgeostrophic flow?



# General circulation of the atmosphere

# Hadley circulation

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- Extra energy in the tropics
- Extra angular momentum in the tropics
- Hadley circulation transports energy and momentum within the tropics
- Westerlies aloft but easterly near the surface because of the Coriolis force.
- Thermal wind, trade winds.

# Transport by eddies

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- When rotation becomes important, we see turbulent motions.
- These eddies transport energy and momentum.
- Where is the energy source for eddies?
- What determines the way of releasing energy?

# Total energy transport

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- Potential energy, kinetic energy, internal energy, latent heat
- What contributes to the poleward total energy transport within the Hadley circulation?
- How is the total energy transported in the middle latitudes?

Ocean

# The difference between the air and the ocean

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- Compressibility
- Moisture
- Boundaries
- Heating
- Stress

# Physical properties of the ocean

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- Salinity
- Density
- Cryosphere
- Mixed layer

# Equations of motion

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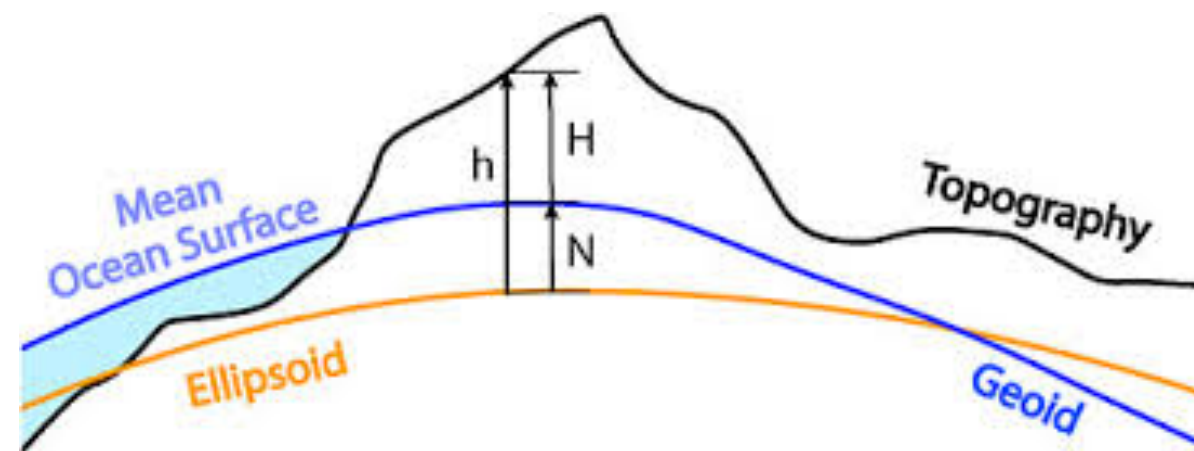
- The same equations of motion as the atmosphere
- Density varies little: treat it as a constant in the horizontal momentum equations.
- Pressure increases linearly downward.
- Geostrophic approximation is more accurate than in the atmosphere.
- Thermal wind equations



# Equations of motion

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- Geostrophic current at the surface : Sea surface height
- Geostrophic current at depth : sea surface height + isopycnal



From wikipedia: The **geoid** is the shape that the surface of the oceans would take under the influence of [Earth's gravity](#) and rotation alone, in the absence of other influences such as winds and tides.

# Ocean circulation

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- Subtropical gyres
- Wind-driven circulation
- Ekman transport
- Ekman pumping / suction
- Western boundary current