

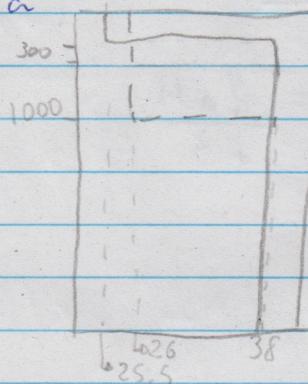
S



T

Large Scale Ob. Circ. Inverso Pte
Hw 2.

f-a



-10°N
--45°N

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{For } 45^\circ \text{ N} \quad F = 10^{\circ} \text{ N} \\ & H_1 = 1000 \text{ m} \quad H_2 = 300 \text{ m} \\ & H_2 = 4000 \text{ m} \quad H_1 = 4700 \text{ m} \\ & l_1 = 1028 \quad l_2 = 1028.5 \\ & l_2 = 1028 \quad l_1 = 1028 \\ & f = 1.0313 \times 10^{-4} \quad f = 2.5325 \times 10^{-5} \\ & g = g \left(\frac{l_2 - l_1}{l_1} \right) \quad g' = g \left(\frac{l_2 - l_1}{l_2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{f} \sqrt{\frac{g' H_1 H_2}{(H_1 + H_2)}}$$

$$g' = 0.0191$$

$$g' = 0.0239$$

for 10°N

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2.5325 \times 10^{-5}} \sqrt{\frac{0.0239 \times 1000 \times 4700}{5000}} = 1.0242 \times 10^5 = 102.42 \text{ km}$$



for 45°W

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{1.0313 \times 10^{-4}} \sqrt{\frac{0.0191 \times 1000 \times 4000}{5000}} = 3.7905 \times 10^4 \text{ m} = 37.95 \text{ km}$$

 $b - a = 0$ (homotopic)

$$w = \frac{\beta_0 K}{k^2 + l^2 + \frac{f^2}{gH}}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial k} = \beta_0 \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left[\frac{K}{k^2 + l^2 + \frac{f^2}{gH}} \right]}_a \quad \text{using } \frac{[u(x)]'}{[v(x)]'} = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$a = \frac{(k^2 + l^2 + \frac{f^2}{gH}) - K(2k)}{(k^2 + l^2 + \frac{f^2}{gH})^2} = -k^2 + l^2 + \frac{f^2}{gH}$$

$$(k^2 + l^2 + \frac{f^2}{gH})^2$$

1

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$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k} = \frac{\beta_0 (-k^2 + l^2 + \frac{f^2}{gH})}{(k^2 + l^2 + \frac{f^2}{gH})^2}$$

for long waves $k, l \rightarrow 0$

$$c_g = \frac{\beta_0 \left(\frac{f^2}{gH}\right)}{\left(\frac{f^2}{gH}\right)^2} = \frac{\beta_0 f^2}{gH} \frac{g^2 H^2}{f^4} = \frac{\beta_0 g H}{f^2}$$

for $i = 2$ (1st baroclinic)

$$\omega = \frac{\beta_0 k}{k^2 + l^2 + \left(\frac{1}{f} \sqrt{\frac{g' H_1 H_2}{(H_1 + H_2)}}\right)^2}$$

similarly to the barotropic mode

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k} = \frac{\beta_0 (-k^2 + l^2 + \left[\frac{f^2 (H_1 + H_2)}{g' H_1 H_2}\right])}{\left[k^2 + l^2 + \left(\frac{f^2 (H_1 + H_2)}{g' H_1 H_2}\right)\right]^2}$$

for long waves $l, k \rightarrow 0$

$$c_g = \frac{\beta_0 \left[\frac{f^2 (H_1 + H_2)}{g' H_1 H_2}\right]}{\left[\frac{f^2 (H_1 + H_2)}{g' H_1 H_2}\right]^2} = \frac{\beta_0 f^2 (H_1 + H_2)}{g'^2 H_1 H_2} \cdot \frac{g'^2 H_1^2 H_2^2}{f^4 (H_1 + H_2)^2}$$

$$c_g = \frac{\beta_0 g' H_1 H_2 (H_1 + H_2)}{f^2 (H_1 + H_2)^2} \quad \text{if } H_2 \ll H_1$$

$$c_g = \frac{\beta_0 g' H_1 H_2^2}{f^2 H_2^2} \Rightarrow c_g = \frac{\beta_0 g' H_1}{f^2}$$

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Debaki

 I_c for $40^\circ N$

$$H_1 = 300 \text{ m}$$

$$H_2 = 4700 \text{ m}$$

$$g' = 0.0239$$

$$f = 2.5325 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi R \cos(10)}{R_{\text{earth}}} = 2.2519 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$C_g = 0.2362 \text{ m/s}$$

$$C_g = \frac{\rho_0 g' H_1 H_2 (H_1 + H_2)}{f^2 (H_1 + H_2)^2} \quad (15^\circ \text{ baroclinic mode})$$

$$C_g = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{\Delta S}{C_g}$$

$$\Delta S = 5000 \text{ km} = 5 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

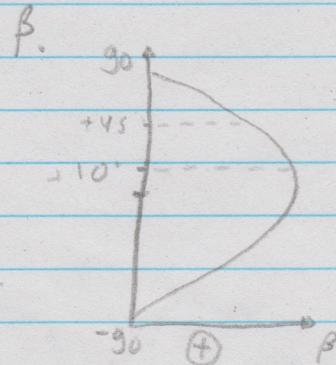
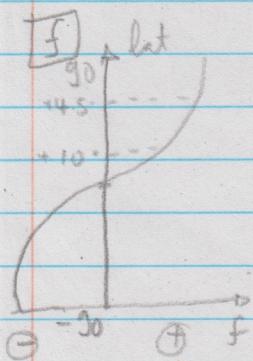
for $40^\circ N$

$$\Delta T = \frac{5 \times 10^6}{0.2362} = 2.1169 \times 10^7 \text{ s} \quad [0.67 \text{ yrs}]$$

for $45^\circ N$

$$\Delta T = \frac{5 \times 10^6}{0.0232} = 2.1552 \times 10^6 \text{ s} \quad [6.8 \text{ yrs}]$$

Important parameters,

 f, β, g' and depth of the layers.

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1.d. fastest Rossby wave \leftarrow Kelvin

9

$$\text{for Kelvin } C_g = \sqrt{g H e^2}$$

$n=1$

$$g H e^2 - g H_1 H e + g H_1 H_2 = 0$$

$$9.81 H e^2 - (9.81 \times 5000) H e + (0.0239 \times 500 \times 400) = 0$$

$$H e^2 - 5000 H e + 3435.2 = 0$$

$$H e = \frac{5000 \pm \sqrt{(5000)^2 - 4(3435.2)}}{2}$$

$$H e = 0.6871 \text{ m or } H e^2 = 4999.3 \text{ m}$$

$$C_g = \sqrt{9.81 \times 0.6871} = 2.59 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{\Delta S}{C_x} = \frac{5 \times 10^6}{2.59} = 1.92 \times 10^6 = [22.29 \text{ days}]$$

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2-a

