

1 Equations Needed

To obtain the bousinessq approximation we will need the 3-D Navier-Stokes Equations

$$\frac{\delta w}{\delta t} + w \cdot \nabla \vec{w} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\delta P}{\delta z} - g_z + \nu \nabla^2 w \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\delta v}{\delta t} + v \cdot \nabla \vec{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\delta P}{\delta y} + \nu \nabla^2 v \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\delta u}{\delta t} + u \cdot \nabla \vec{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\delta P}{\delta x} + \nu \nabla^2 u \quad (3)$$

$$P = \rho R T \quad (4)$$

$$\theta = T \left(\frac{P_s}{P} \right)^{\frac{R}{C_p}} = T \left(\frac{P_s}{P} \right)^\kappa \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\delta \rho}{\delta t} + \nabla \cdot \rho \vec{v} = 0 \quad (6)$$

2 Decomposition

Assume that the velocity, pressure, temperature, and density are composed of a long term mean and a perturbation from the mean. Additionally, the vertical velocity mean on a synoptic scale is very close to zero. Meaning

$$\zeta = \zeta_o + \zeta'(x, y, z, t) \quad (7)$$

3 Equation of state

Start by applying equation 7 to the density, pressure, and temperature terms of the equation of state (equation 4)

$$\begin{aligned} P_o + P' &= (\rho_o + \rho') R (T_o + T') \\ &= R (\rho_o T_o + \rho_o T' + \rho' T_o + \rho' T') \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Now take the mean of equation 8

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{P_o + P'} &= \overline{R (\rho_o T_o + \rho_o T' + \rho' T_o + \rho' T')} \\ \overline{P_o} + \overline{P'} &= R (\overline{\rho_o T_o} + \overline{\rho_o T'} + \overline{\rho' T_o} + \overline{\rho' T'}) \\ P_o &= R (\rho_o T_o + \overline{\rho' T'}) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

With this in mind divide equation 8 through by P_o and sub in equation 9

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_o + P' &= R(\rho_o T_o + \rho_o T' + \rho' T_o + \rho' T') \\
 1 + \frac{P'}{P_o} &= \frac{R(\rho_o T_o + \rho_o T' + \rho' T_o + \rho' T')}{P_o} \\
 &= \frac{R(\rho_o T_o + \rho_o T' + \rho' T_o + \rho' T')}{R(\rho_o T_o + \overline{\rho' T'})} \\
 &= \frac{\rho_o T_o}{(\rho_o T_o + \overline{\rho' T'})} + \frac{\rho_o T'}{(\rho_o T_o + \overline{\rho' T'})} + \frac{\rho' T_o}{(\rho_o T_o + \overline{\rho' T'})} + \frac{\rho' T'}{(\rho_o T_o + \overline{\rho' T'})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{\overline{\rho' T'}}{\rho_o T_o}\right)} + \frac{T'}{\left(T_o + \frac{\overline{\rho' T'}}{\rho_o}\right)} + \frac{\rho'}{\left(\rho_o + \frac{\overline{\rho' T'}}{T_o}\right)} + \frac{\rho' T'}{(\rho_o T_o + \overline{\rho' T'})}
 \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

If we assume that the covariance of the perturbations is much less than the product of the two mean terms (i.e. $\overline{\rho' T'} \ll \rho_o T_o$) we can deduce the following...

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\overline{\rho' T'}}{T_o} &\ll \rho_o \\
 \frac{\overline{\rho' T'}}{\rho_o} &\ll T_o
 \end{aligned}$$

These relations reduce equation 10 to the following...

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 + \frac{P'}{P_o} &= 1 + \frac{T'}{T_o} + \frac{\rho'}{\rho_o} + \frac{\rho' T'}{\rho_o T_o} \\
 \frac{P'}{P_o} &= \frac{T'}{T_o} + \frac{\rho'}{\rho_o} + \frac{\rho' T'}{\rho_o T_o}
 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

If we use the shallow convection approximation, which states that pressure perturbations in the vertical are really small in comparison to the mean state, then we can ignore the pressure term in 11

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\rho'}{\rho_o} &= -\frac{T'}{T_o} \\
 &= -\frac{\theta'_\rho}{\theta_{\rho,o}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Vertical Motion

Starting with equation 1, expand the pressure and density terms

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\delta w}{\delta t} + w \cdot \nabla \vec{w} &= -\frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \frac{\delta(P_o + P')}{\delta z} - g + \nu \nabla^2 w \\
 &= -\frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \frac{\delta P_o}{\delta z} - \frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \frac{\delta P'}{\delta z} - \frac{(\rho_o + \rho')}{(\rho_o + \rho')} g + \nu \nabla^2 w \\
 &= \frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \left(-\frac{\delta P_o}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta P'}{\delta z} - \rho_o g - \rho' g \right) + \nu \nabla^2 w
 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

Now in equation 12 assume the hydrostatic approximation using the background pressure and density $\frac{\delta P_o}{\delta z} = -\rho_o g$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\delta w}{\delta t} + w \cdot \nabla \vec{w} &= \frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \left(-\frac{\delta P_o}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta P'}{\delta z} + \frac{\delta P_o}{\delta z} - \rho' g \right) + \nu \nabla^2 w \\
 &= -\frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \left(\frac{\delta P'}{\delta z} + \rho' g \right) + \nu \nabla^2 w
 \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

In equation 13, expand the terms again and rearrange...

$$\frac{\delta w}{\delta t} + w \cdot \nabla \vec{w} = -\frac{1}{\rho_o(1 + \frac{\rho'}{\rho_o})} \left(\frac{\delta P'}{\delta z} + \rho' g \right) + \nu \nabla^2 w$$

If we assume that density perturbations are much much smaller then the mean state we can invoke the following,

$$\rho' \ll \rho_o$$

Therefore, $(1 + \frac{\rho'}{\rho_o}) \approx 1$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\delta w}{\delta t} + w \cdot \nabla \vec{w} &= -\frac{1}{\rho_o} \left(\frac{\delta P'}{\delta z} + \rho' g \right) + \nu \nabla^2 w \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\rho_o} \frac{\delta P'}{\delta z} - \frac{\rho'}{\rho_o} g + \nu \nabla^2 w \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\rho_o} \frac{\delta P'}{\delta z} + B + \nu \nabla^2 w
 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

$$B = -\frac{\rho'}{\rho_o} g \tag{15}$$

Horizontal Motion

Combine the horizontal winds in equations 3 and 4 follow the same basic steps as in the Vertical Motion section

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\delta \vec{V}_H}{\delta t} + \vec{V}_H \cdot \vec{\nabla} \vec{V}_H &= -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\delta P}{\delta x} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\delta P}{\delta y} + \nu \nabla^2 \vec{V}_H \\
 &= -\frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \frac{\delta(P_o + P')}{\delta x} - \frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \frac{\delta(P_o + P')}{\delta y} + \nu \nabla^2 \vec{V}_H \\
 &= -\frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \frac{\delta(P_o)}{\delta x} - \frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \frac{\delta P'}{\delta x} - \frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \frac{\delta(P_o)}{\delta y} - \frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \frac{\delta P'}{\delta y} + \nu \nabla^2 \vec{V}_H
 \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

Since we are assuming horizontal homogeneity then...

$$\frac{\delta(P_o)}{\delta x} = \frac{\delta(P_o)}{\delta y} = 0 \tag{17}$$

Place equation 17 into 16

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\delta \vec{V}_H}{\delta t} + \vec{V}_H \cdot \vec{\nabla} \vec{V}_H &= -\frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \frac{\delta P'}{\delta x} - \frac{1}{(\rho_o + \rho')} \frac{\delta P'}{\delta y} + \nu \nabla^2 \vec{V}_H \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\rho_o(1 + \frac{\rho'}{\rho_o})} \frac{\delta P'}{\delta x} - \frac{1}{\rho_o(1 + \frac{\rho'}{\rho_o})} \frac{\delta P'}{\delta y} + \nu \nabla^2 \vec{V}_H \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\rho_o} \frac{\delta P'}{\delta x} - \frac{1}{\rho_o} \frac{\delta P'}{\delta y} + \nu \nabla^2 \vec{V}_H
 \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

4 OTHER

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 p'_d = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_o \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{v}) + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_o \vec{F})$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 p'_d = -\rho_o \left[\left(\frac{\delta u}{\delta x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta v}{\delta y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta w}{\delta z} \right)^2 - \frac{d^2 \ln \rho_o}{dz^2} w^2 \right] - 2\rho_o \left[\frac{\delta v}{\delta x} \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} + \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} \frac{\delta u}{\delta z} + \frac{\delta w}{\delta y} \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} \right] + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_o \vec{F})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{v} &= \frac{1}{2} \nabla \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} - \vec{v} \times \nabla \times \vec{v} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \nabla \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} - \vec{v} \times \omega
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega &= \left(\frac{\delta w}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} \right) i + \left(\frac{\delta u}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} \right) j + \left(\frac{\delta v}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} \right) k \\
 \omega &= \omega_x i + \omega_y j + \omega_z k
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{v} \times \omega &= (v\omega_z - w\omega_y)i + (u\omega_z - w\omega_x)j + (v\omega_x - u\omega_y)k \\
(v\omega_z - w\omega_y)i &= \left[v \frac{\delta v}{\delta x} - v \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} - w \frac{\delta u}{\delta z} + w \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} \right] i \\
(u\omega_z - w\omega_x)j &= \left[u \frac{\delta v}{\delta x} - u \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} - w \frac{\delta w}{\delta y} + w \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} \right] j \\
(v\omega_x - u\omega_y)k &= \left[v \frac{\delta w}{\delta y} - v \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} - u \frac{\delta u}{\delta z} + u \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} \right] k
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \nabla \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\delta}{\delta x} (uu + vv + ww)i + \frac{\delta}{\delta y} (uu + vv + ww)j + \frac{\delta}{\delta z} (uu + vv + ww)k \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \cdot (\vec{v} \times \omega) &= \vec{\omega} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{v}) - \vec{v} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{\omega}) \\
\vec{\omega} \cdot \nabla \times \vec{v} &= \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{\omega} \\
&= \omega_x \omega_x + \omega_y \omega_y + \omega_z \omega_z \\
\left(\frac{\delta w}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} \right) \left(\frac{\delta w}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} \right) &= \frac{\delta w}{\delta y} \frac{\delta w}{\delta y} + \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} - 2 \frac{\delta w}{\delta y} \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} \\
\left(\frac{\delta u}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} \right) \left(\frac{\delta u}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} \right) &= \frac{\delta u}{\delta z} \frac{\delta u}{\delta z} + \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} - 2 \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} \frac{\delta u}{\delta z} \\
\left(\frac{\delta v}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} \right) \left(\frac{\delta v}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} \right) &= \frac{\delta v}{\delta x} \frac{\delta v}{\delta x} + \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} - 2 \frac{\delta v}{\delta x} \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} \\
\vec{v} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{\omega}) &= (ui + vj + wk) \cdot \\
\nabla \times \vec{\omega} &= \left(\frac{\delta \omega_z}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta \omega_y}{\delta z} \right) i + \left(\frac{\delta \omega_x}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta \omega_z}{\delta x} \right) j + \left(\frac{\delta \omega_y}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta \omega_x}{\delta y} \right) k \\
\left(\frac{\delta \omega_z}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta \omega_y}{\delta z} \right) &= \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta y} \left(\frac{\delta v}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} \right) - \frac{\delta}{\delta z} \left(\frac{\delta u}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} \right) \right) \\
&= \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta y} \frac{\delta v}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta}{\delta y} \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta}{\delta z} \frac{\delta u}{\delta z} + \frac{\delta}{\delta z} \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} \right) \\
\left(\frac{\delta \omega_x}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta \omega_z}{\delta x} \right) &= \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta z} \left(\frac{\delta w}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} \right) - \frac{\delta}{\delta x} \left(\frac{\delta v}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} \right) \right) \\
&= \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta z} \frac{\delta w}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta}{\delta z} \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta}{\delta x} \frac{\delta v}{\delta x} + \frac{\delta}{\delta x} \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} \right) \\
\left(\frac{\delta \omega_y}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta \omega_x}{\delta y} \right) &= \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta x} \left(\frac{\delta u}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} \right) - \frac{\delta}{\delta y} \left(\frac{\delta w}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} \right) \right) \\
&= \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta x} \frac{\delta u}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta}{\delta x} \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta}{\delta y} \frac{\delta w}{\delta y} + \frac{\delta}{\delta y} \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{v} \cdot (\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{v})) &= \vec{v} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{\omega}) \\
&= u \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta x} \frac{\delta v}{\delta y} + \frac{\delta}{\delta x} \frac{\delta w}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta}{\delta y} \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta}{\delta z} \frac{\delta u}{\delta z} \right) \\
&+ v \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta y} \frac{\delta u}{\delta x} + \frac{\delta}{\delta y} \frac{\delta w}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta}{\delta x} \frac{\delta v}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta}{\delta z} \frac{\delta v}{\delta z} \right) \\
&+ w \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta z} \frac{\delta u}{\delta x} + \frac{\delta}{\delta z} \frac{\delta v}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta}{\delta x} \frac{\delta w}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta}{\delta y} \frac{\delta w}{\delta y} \right)
\end{aligned}$$