

Numerical solution of the geostrophic adjustment problem

R. C. Scott

- When the atmosphere or ocean are perturbed away from geostrophy, how do they return to equilibrium?
- non-dimensional linear SW equations
 - f -plane dynamics
 - constant depth
 - small aspect ratio
- Poincaré wave excitation (dispersive)
 - $\omega^2/f^2 = 1+k^2\lambda_R^2$
- Scale dependence of transient and steady response
 - L relative to λ_R
- Gill (7.2,7.3), Holton (7.6), Pedlosky (Lecture 12)

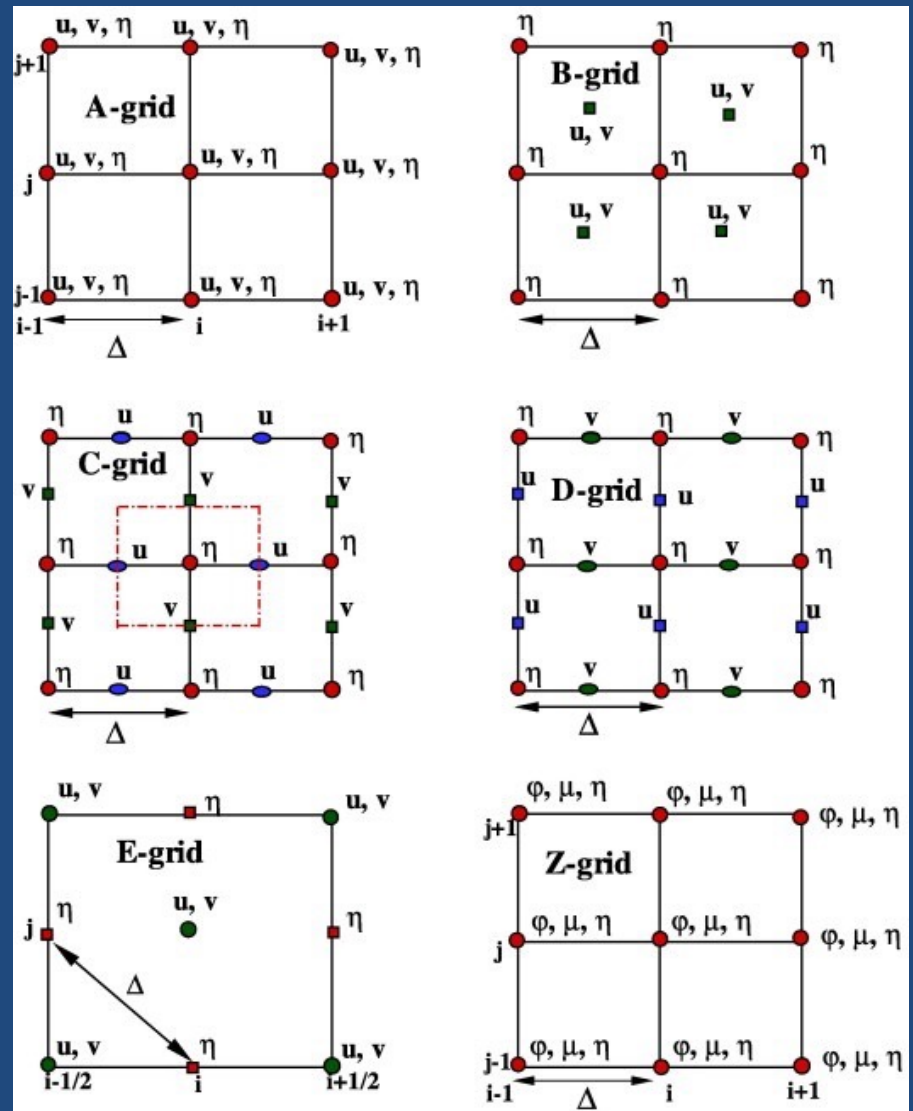
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - v = -\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \left(\frac{\lambda_R}{L}\right)^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\lambda_R^2 = \frac{gH}{f^2}$$

- Staggering of the spatial grid
 - “Arakawa” grids
 - (A), (B), ..., (E)
 - frequently employed in models of the ocean and atmosphere (why?)
- Analytical solutions to the transient problem known only for select initial conditions
 - special functions (Bessel) or integral (Fourier) transform methods
- Physical insight
 - examine many possible initial states



Numerical approach

Regular spatial grid,
leapfrog time stepping

Staggered spatial grid,
explicit forward-backward
in time

$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^{n-1} + 2\Delta t \left[v_j^n - \left(\frac{h_{j+1}^n - h_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right) \right]$$

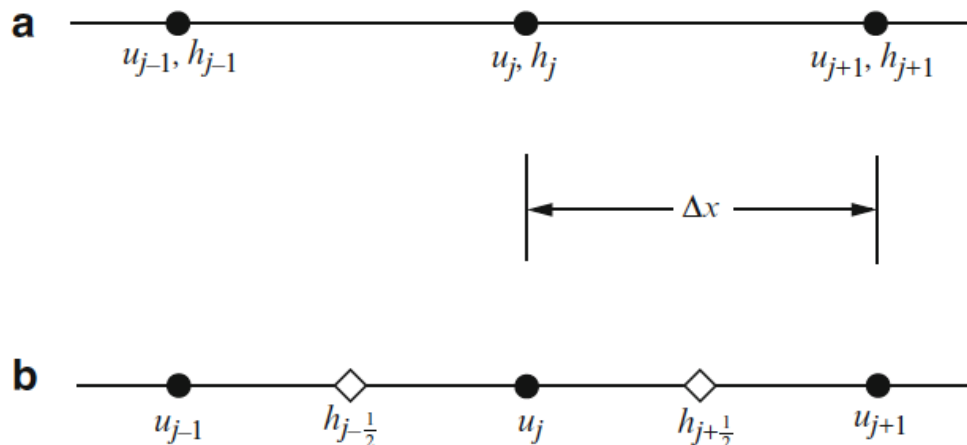
$$v_j^{n+1} = v_j^{n-1} + 2\Delta t u_j^n$$

$$h_j^{n+1} = h_j^{n-1} + \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} [u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n]$$

$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n + \Delta t \left[v_j^n - \left(\frac{h_{j+1/2}^n - h_{j-1/2}^n}{\Delta x} \right) \right]$$

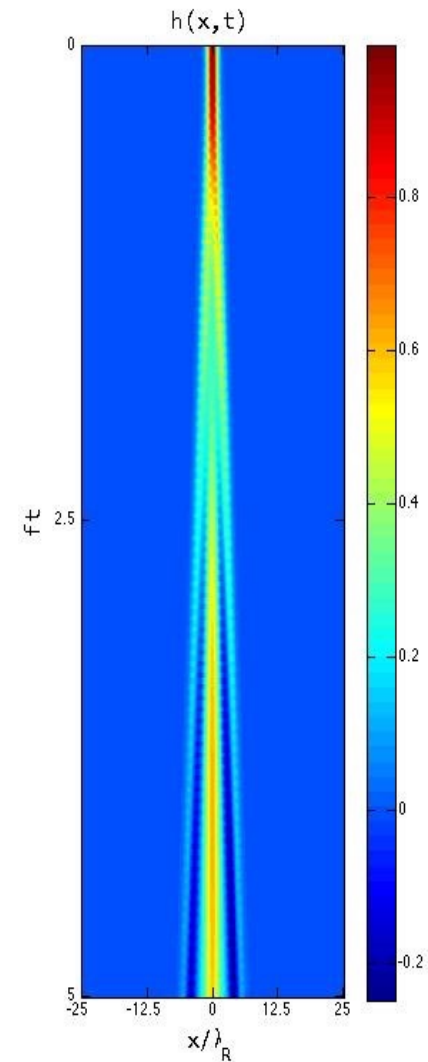
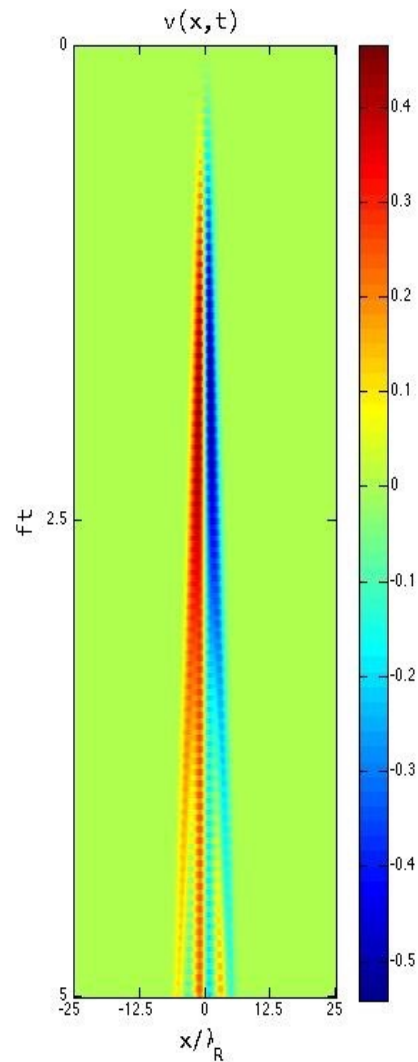
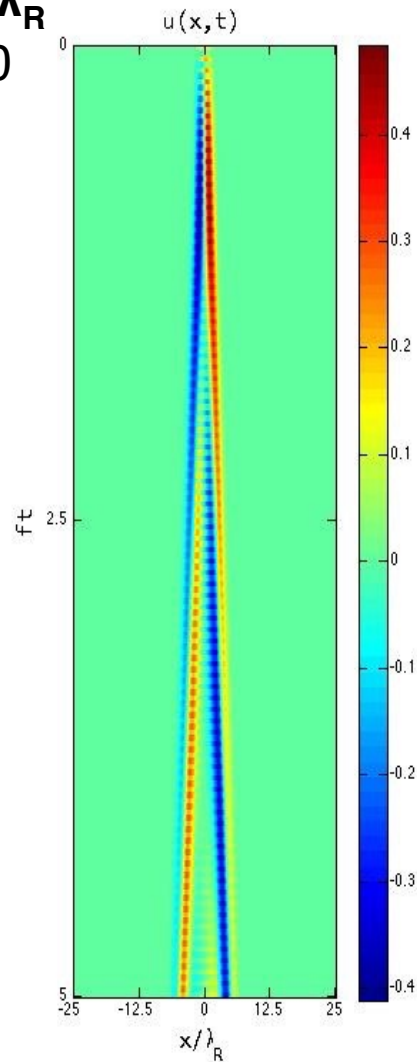
$$v_j^{n+1} = v_j^n + \Delta t u_j^{n+1}$$

$$h_{j+1/2}^{n+1} = h_{j+1/2}^n + \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} [u_{j+1}^{n+1} - u_j^{n+1}]$$



Unstaggered grid, leapfrog unit Gaussian IC

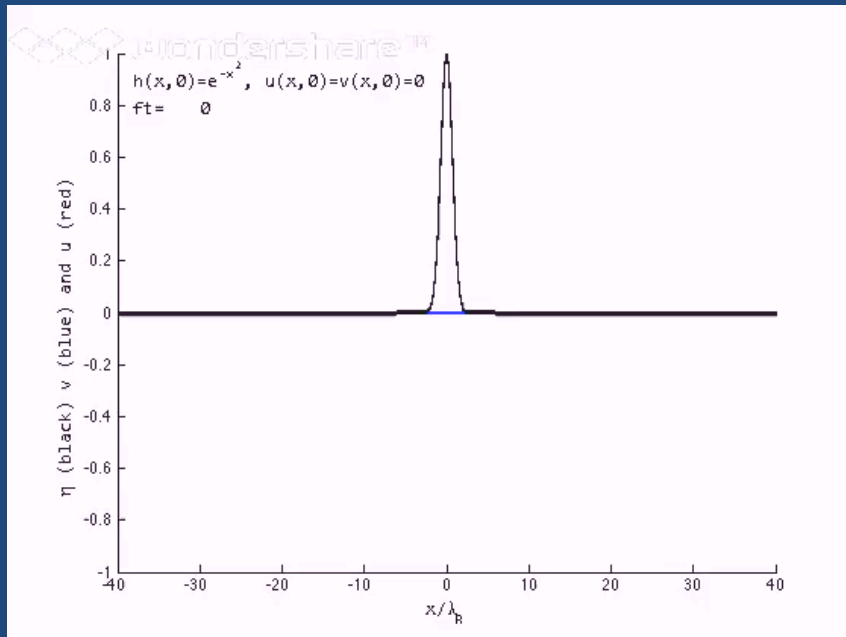
$$L = \lambda_R$$
$$f > 0$$



Evolution of Gaussian free surface deviation: comparison of numerical methods

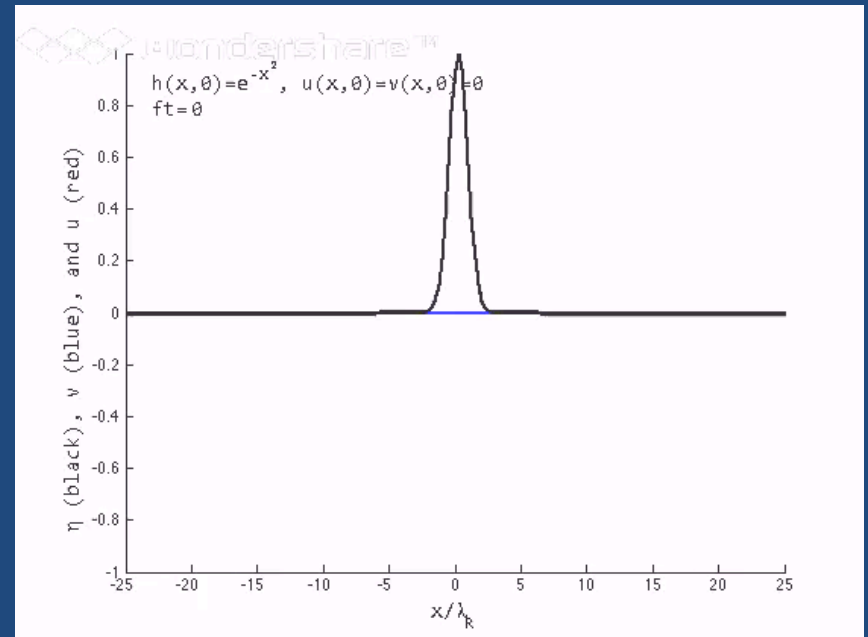
Grid: unstaggered

T-step: Leapfrog



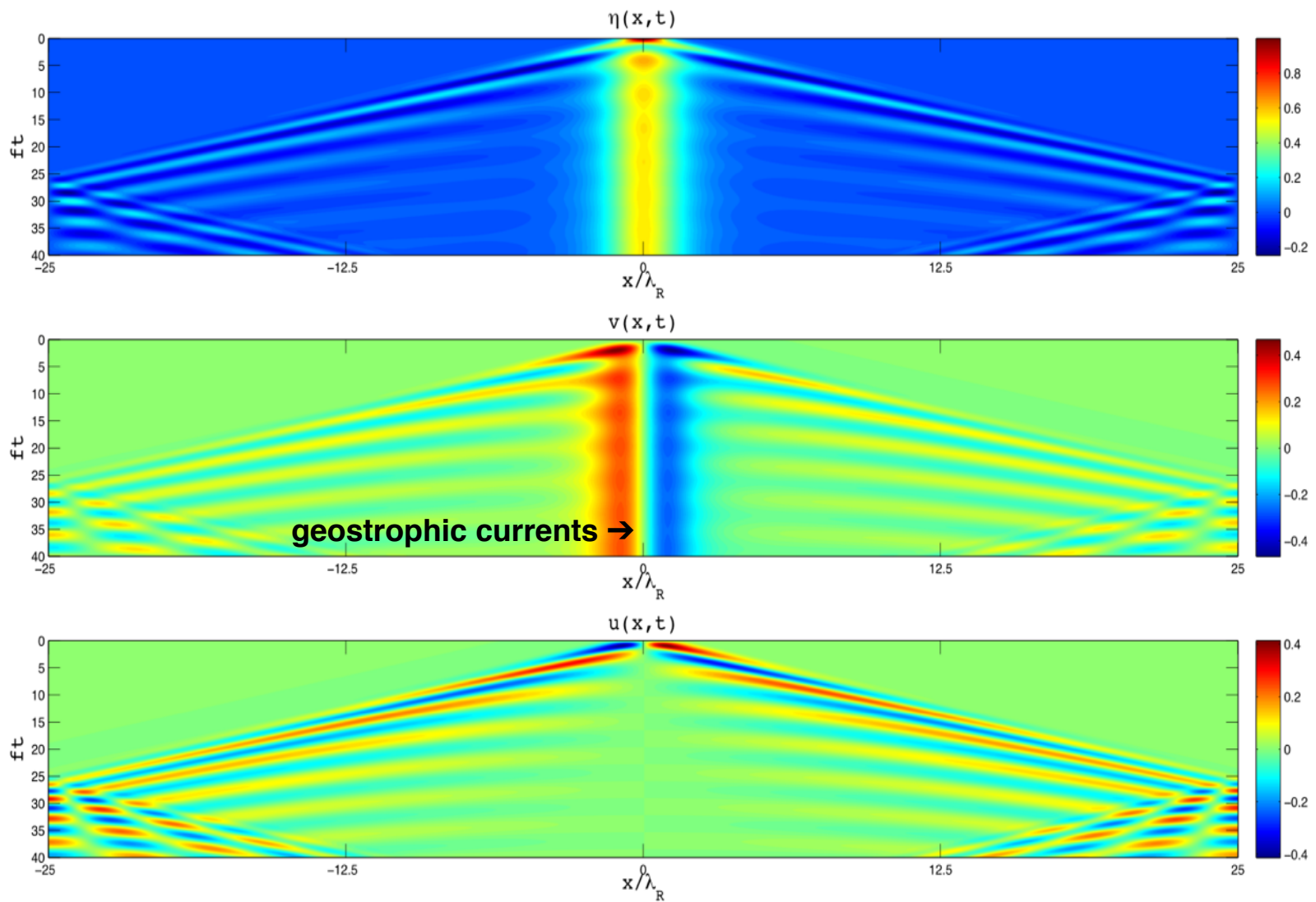
Grid: staggered

T-step: Forward-backward



Staggered grid, forward-backward
unit Gaussian IC

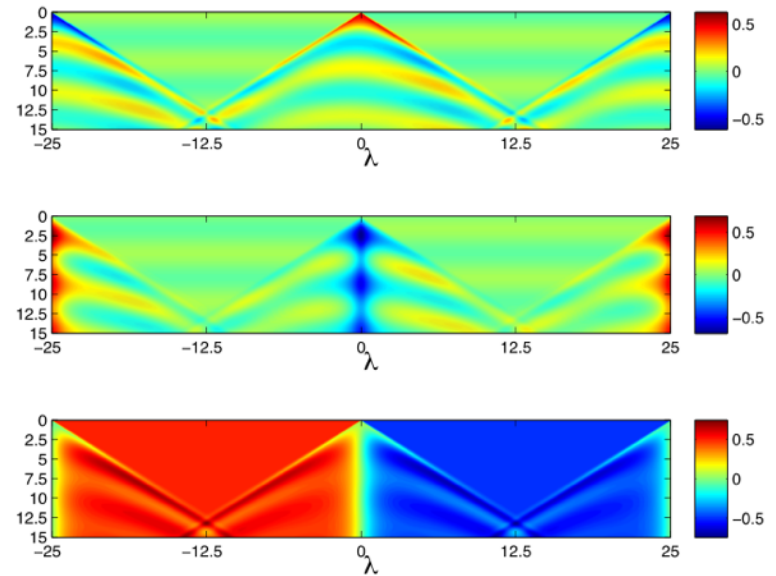
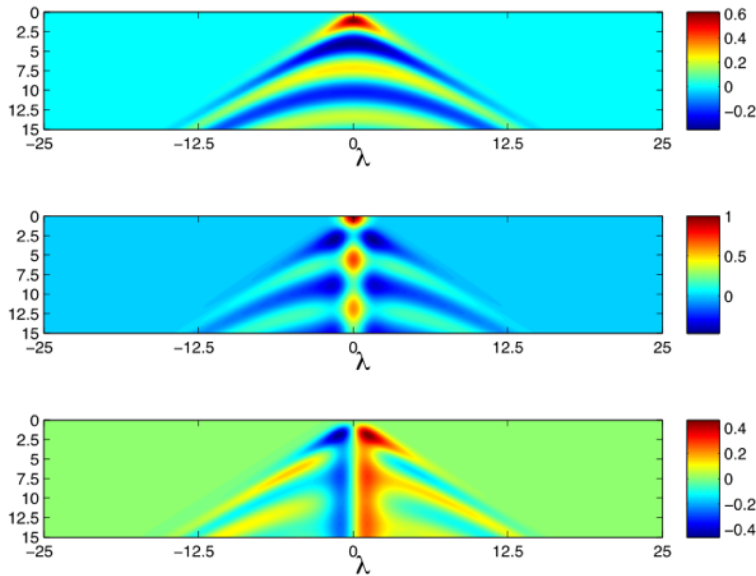
$$L = \lambda_R$$
$$f > 0$$



Examples of other initial states:

(A) Northward, laterally sheared jet
Free surface flat, zero zonal flow

(B) Step function displacement at origin,
motionless ($u = v = 0$)



Gill version (see notes)