

Geostrophic Adjustment

Energy Considerations

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PE/unit area

$$= \int_0^h \rho g z \, dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho g (h)^2$$

$$P_L / \text{unit area} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho g (h')^2$$

$$\Delta P_L = ?$$

- infinite many. Simply
compute ΔPE per unit y

$$\Delta PE = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \rho g \frac{\eta^2}{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \rho g (\eta')^2 dx$$

$$= 2 \times \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\rho g \gamma_b^2}{2} \left[1 - \left(1 - e^{-x/a} \right)^2 \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{\rho g \gamma_b^2}{2} a \int_0^{+\infty} \left[1 - 1 + 2e^{-x/a} - e^{-2x/a} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \rho g \eta_0^2 a \left[+2 - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$\Delta P_F = \frac{3}{2} \rho g \eta_0^2 a$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & KE \downarrow \text{geostrophic} = ? \\
 & \text{per unit area} \\
 & = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \rho (v')^2 dz
 \end{aligned}$$

$$KE_g = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 \eta$$

$$KE_g \text{ per unit } y = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \rho (H + \eta') \left(\frac{g \eta}{F a} \right) e^{-\eta/a} dx$$

$$K E_g = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \rho (v)^2 H dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho H \left(\frac{g h_b}{f a} \right)^2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x/a} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho H \left(\frac{g h_b}{f a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$KE_{lg} = \frac{1}{2} \rho g a^2$$

$$\Delta PE = 3 \times KE$$

$$[\text{Note: } a^2 = gH/f^2]$$

Transients

$$\frac{d^2 n'}{dt^2} - C \sqrt{n'} + f n'$$

$$= -f n_0 \sin \alpha$$

$$\text{or} \quad = -f H^2 Q' / (4 \mu_0)$$

General solution
must satisfy I.C.

$$\eta(t=0) + \eta'_{\text{steady}} = \eta_0 \operatorname{sgn}(x)$$

$$\eta'(t=0) = -\eta_0 \exp\left\{-\frac{|x|}{a}\right\} \operatorname{sgn}(x)$$

using

$$\eta'_{\text{steady}} = -\eta_0 \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{\gamma})$$

$$+ \begin{cases} \eta_0 \exp\{-\dot{\gamma}/a\} & \dot{\gamma} > 0 \\ -\eta_0 \exp\{-\frac{|\dot{\gamma}|}{a}\} & \dot{\gamma} < 0 \end{cases}$$

Equation above
(3 slides earlier)
can have wavelike
solutions:
 $\eta' \propto \exp \{ i(kx + l_y y - \omega t) \}$

$$\omega^2 = f^2 + (k^2 + l^2) c^2$$

$$c = \pm \sqrt{gH}$$

"Poincaré Waves"