

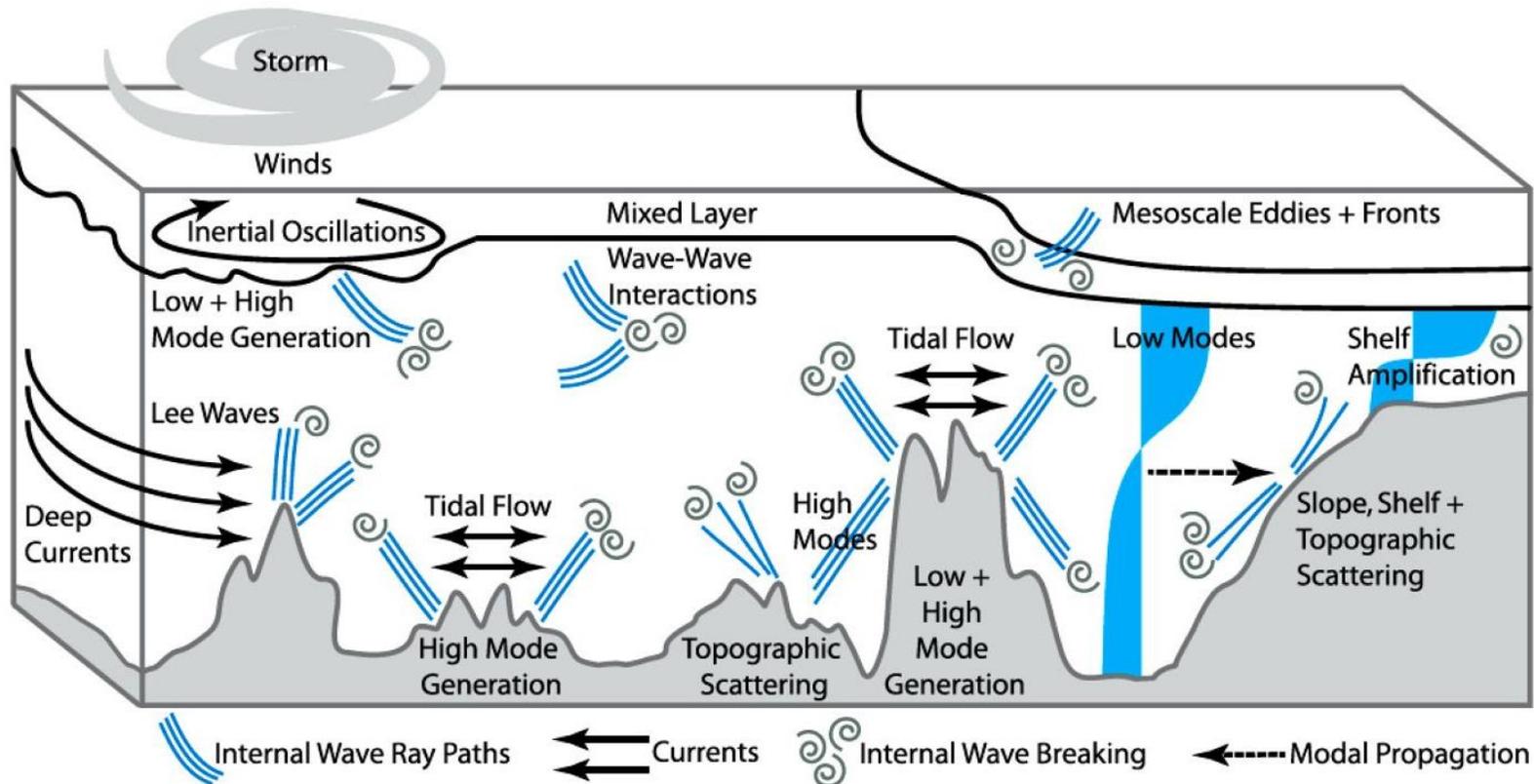
Internal gravity waves

Maria Tătulea-Codrean

Part III Preparatory Workshop 2020

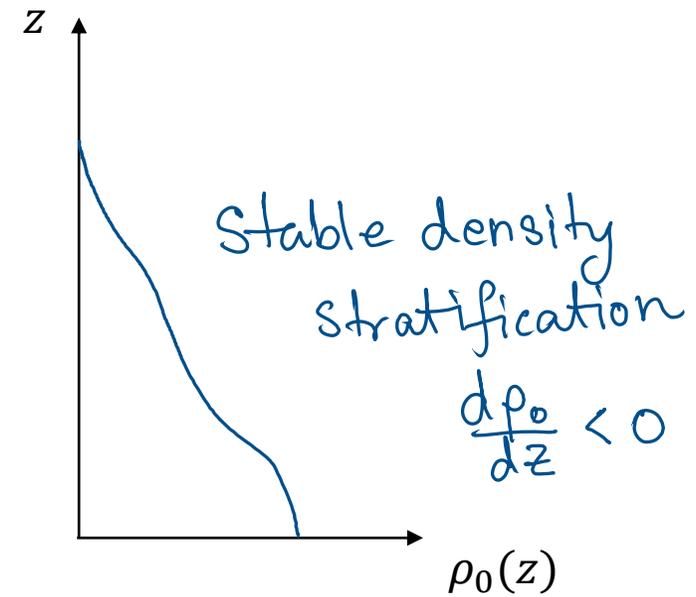
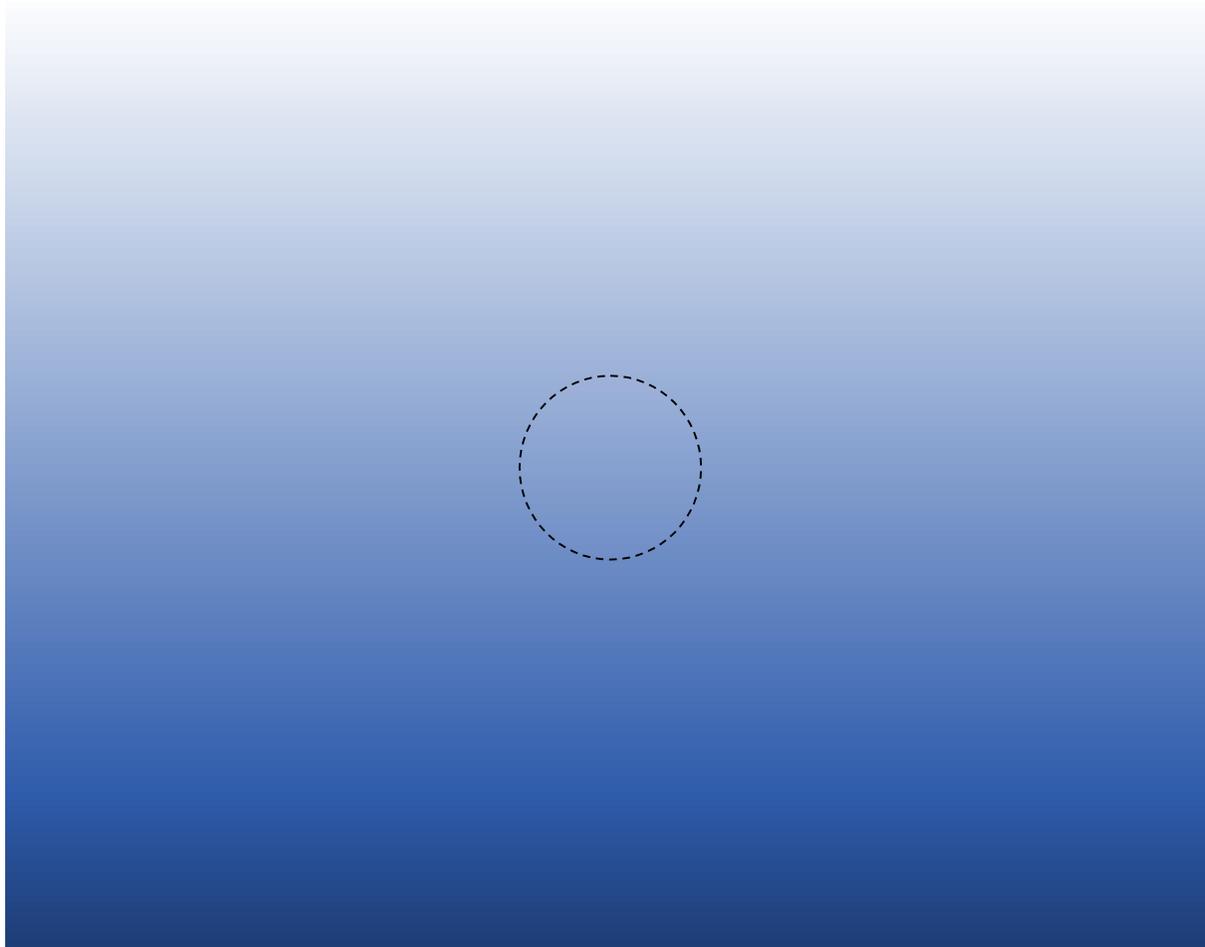
DAMTP, University of Cambridge

Motivation



MacKinnon, J. A. et al. (2017) *Bull. Am. Meteor. Soc.* **98**, 2429–2454

Physical mechanism



Governing equations

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} &= 0 \\ \rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \right) &= -\nabla p + \rho \mathbf{g} \\ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \rho &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Base state: $\mathbf{u} = 0$, $\rho = \rho_0(z)$, $p = p_0 - \int \rho_0(z)g \, dz$

Linear perturbations: $\underline{u} = \tilde{\underline{u}}$, $\rho = \rho_0 + \tilde{\rho}$
 $\phi = \phi_{\text{base}} + \tilde{\phi}$

Linearised equations:

$$\nabla \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\rho_0 \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{u}}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \tilde{p} + \tilde{\rho} \mathbf{g} \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{\rho}}{\partial t} + \tilde{w} \frac{d\rho_0}{dz} = 0 \tag{3}$$

Boussinesq approximation ?

$$\nabla \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\rho_0 \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{u}}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \tilde{p} + \tilde{\rho} \mathbf{g} \quad \text{Eliminate!} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{\rho}}{\partial t} + \tilde{w} \frac{d\rho_0}{dz} = 0 \quad (3)$$

Say ρ_0 and ρ_0' vary slowly on wavelength of IGW, so treat as constants.

$$\nabla \times \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (2) \Rightarrow \rho_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \nabla \times \underline{\mathbf{u}} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \times \nabla \tilde{p} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \tilde{\rho} \mathbf{g})$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\text{constant}}$
 $-\underline{\mathbf{g}} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \tilde{\rho}$

$$\rho_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \nabla \times \tilde{\mathbf{u}} = \frac{d\rho_0}{dz} \mathbf{g} \times \nabla \tilde{w}$$

By (3) $\Rightarrow + \underline{\mathbf{g}} \times \nabla \left(\tilde{w} \frac{d\rho_0}{dz} \right)$

$$\nabla \times \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \nabla \times \tilde{\mathbf{u}} = \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{d\rho_0}{dz} \mathbf{g} \times \nabla \tilde{w} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \nabla \times (\nabla \times \tilde{\mathbf{u}}) = \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{d\rho_0}{dz} \nabla \times (\mathbf{g} \times \nabla \tilde{w})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \underbrace{(-\nabla^2 \tilde{\mathbf{u}})}_{\text{using } \nabla \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} = 0} = \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{d\rho_0}{dz} (\mathbf{g} \nabla^2 \tilde{w} - (\mathbf{g} \cdot \nabla) \nabla \tilde{w})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{e}_z \cdot (\mathbf{g} \nabla^2 - (\mathbf{g} \cdot \nabla) \nabla) \\ &= -g \nabla^2 + g \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$z\text{-component} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \nabla^2 - N^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \right) \tilde{w} = 0$$

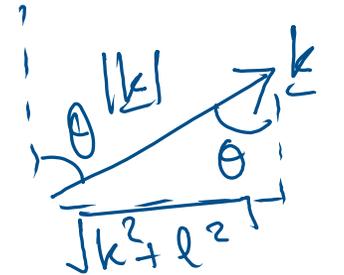
$$\text{Brunt-Väisälä frequency } N^2 = -\frac{g}{\rho_0} \frac{d\rho_0}{dz} > 0$$

Dispersion relation

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \nabla^2 - N^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \right) \tilde{w} = 0$$

Plane wave solutions: $\tilde{u}, \tilde{p}, \tilde{\rho} \propto e^{i(\underline{k} \cdot \underline{x} - \omega t)}$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2(-|\underline{k}|^2) - N^2(-k^2 - l^2) = 0 \quad \underline{k} = (k, l, m)$$



$$\omega^2 = \frac{N^2(k^2 + l^2)}{k^2 + l^2 + m^2}$$

$$= N^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \pm N \sin \theta$$

$$|\omega| < N = -\frac{g}{\rho_0} \frac{d\rho_0}{dz}$$

Final remarks

- Remember to attempt the exercises for this topic before the **live session** on

2pm Thursday, 8 October

- Look inside the PDF notes for a link to a video of *internal gravity waves generated in a water tank*.
- If you find any typos/mistakes in the PDF notes, please email me at mt599@cam.ac.uk

Thank you for watching!