

1. **Rossby, gravity, and Kelvin waves** (10 points, 3,3,4)

Start with the shallow water equations

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - fv = -g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + fu = -g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + H \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = 0 \quad (3)$$

with $H = \text{const.}$ as mean depth and η as surface anomaly.

a) With the elimination of the fast gravity waves in equation (3)

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = 0$$

derive the dispersion relation for divergence-free Rossby waves! Ansatz: Introduce a streamfunction for u, v : $\Psi \sim \exp(ikx + ily - i\omega t)$

b) With the assumption of $f = f_0 = 0$ derive the dispersion relation for gravity waves! The restoring force is related to gravity.

Ansatz: Start with the equation (3) and derive the solution.

c) Kelvin waves:

Derive the dispersion relation for Kelvin waves?

Why are Kelvin waves trapped along the equator and the coasts? Make a sketch!

2. **Questions about advection** (4 points, 2,2)

a) The temperature at a point 50 km north of a station is 3°C cooler than at the station. If the wind is blowing from the northeast at 20m/s and the air is being heated by radiation at a rate of 1°C/h, what is the local temperature change at the station?

b) The following data were received from 50 km to the east, north, west and south of a station, respectively: 90 degrees, 10m/s; 120 degrees, 4m/s; 90 degrees, 8m/s; 60 degrees, 4m/s. Given are the angle and absolute value of the wind speed. Calculate the approximate horizontal divergence at the station.

Notes on submission form of the exercises: *Working in study groups is encouraged, but each student is responsible for his/her own solution. The answers to the questions can be send until the due date (12:00 pm) to Alessandro Gagliardi (Alessandro.Gagliardi@awi.de), Georg Huettner (Georg.Huettner@awi.de).*