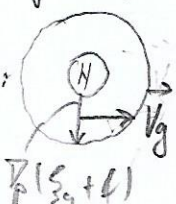


JEDBA TENDENCIJE VISINA IZOBARNIH PLOHA (TEHD. GEOPOTENCIJALA)

- Sutcliffe-ova teorija je uglavnom ograničena na priremne baričke otvorene sustove
- kada razmotrimo visinske baričke sustove za koje pretpostavljamo da su otvoreni (doline i grebeni) \Rightarrow u prirodi u srednjoj i visoj troposferi nalazimo takve baričke oblike
- i dok je Sutcliffe "ulris" član odvećaje rotornosti $\vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p(\xi_g + f)$: 
- ovdje ga razmatramo jer \vec{V}_g i $\nabla_p(\xi_g + f)$ nisu nužno okomiti!

$$\Rightarrow \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p(\xi_g + f) \neq 0$$

- umjesto lokalne promjene rotornosti koju je gledao Sutcliffe, ovdje gledamo lokalnom tendencije visina izobarnih ploha \Rightarrow pokušaje se da je toliko koncept puno praktičniji za dijagnozu
- definiramo tendenciju geop. visina kao $\chi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$ - lokalna promjena geopotencijala
- opet se kreće od AG jrtbe rotornosti:

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\xi_g + f) = -(\xi_g + f) \nabla_p \cdot \vec{v} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \xi_g}{\partial t} + \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p(\xi_g + f) = -f \nabla_p \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\xi_g = \frac{1}{f} \nabla_p^2 \phi ; \quad \nabla_p \cdot \vec{v} = -\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{f} \nabla_p^2 \phi \right) = -\vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p(\xi_g + f) + f \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p} / f$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_p^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \left[\nabla_p^2 \chi = f \left[-\vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p(\xi_g + f) \right] + f^2 \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p} \right] \quad (1)$$

- dakle, $\nabla_p^2 \chi = f \frac{\partial \xi_g}{\partial t} \sim \frac{\partial \xi_g}{\partial t} \Rightarrow$ tu nam rivi ciklogenetički kontekst!
- kako je $\chi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$, $\vec{V}_g = \frac{1}{f} \vec{k} \times \nabla_p \phi$ i $\xi_g = \frac{1}{f} \nabla_p^2 \phi$, u jedrli (1) imamo 2 nepoznane $\Rightarrow \phi$ i ω
- treba nam još jedna jrtbe da odvojimo sustov \Rightarrow IZTD za odjoblotske procese: $\frac{d}{dt} \ln \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\ln \theta) + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla(\ln \theta) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\ln \theta) + \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p(\ln \theta) + \omega \frac{\partial}{\partial p}(\ln \theta) = 0$$

$$\theta = T \left(\frac{p_0}{p} \right)^{\frac{R}{c_p}} / \ln \Rightarrow \ln \theta = \ln T + \frac{R}{c_p} \ln p_0 - \frac{R}{c_p} \ln p / \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)_p, \nabla_p$$

- na izobarnoj plohi: $\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial t} = \nabla_p \mu = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\ln \theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\ln T) ; \nabla_p(\ln \theta) = \nabla_p(\ln T)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\ln T) + \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p(\ln T) + \omega \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \ln \theta = 0$$

- plyšiska jdrība: $p\alpha = RT/\ln \Rightarrow \ln R + \ln T = \ln p + \ln \alpha / \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)_p$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\ln T) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\ln \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{T} \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p T + \frac{\omega}{\theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial p} = 0 / T \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} + \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p T + T \frac{\omega}{\theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial p} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R}{R} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} + \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p T + \frac{R\alpha}{R} \frac{\omega}{\theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial p} = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{parametrs} \\ \text{stabilitāte} \\ \text{stabilitāte} \end{array} \right) ; \text{xyr: } \alpha = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(- \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p} \right) + \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p T - \frac{R}{R} \alpha \omega = 0$$

$$- \frac{R}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = - \frac{R}{R} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial p}$$

$$\left[- \frac{R}{R} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial p} = - \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p T + \omega \alpha \frac{R}{R} \right] \quad (2)$$

- iz sistēma jdrība (1) i (2) se risināms ω -e

$$(1): \nabla_p^2 \chi = f \left[- \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p (\xi_g + f) \right] + f^2 \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial p}$$

$$(2): - \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial p} = - \frac{R}{R} \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p T + \omega \alpha / \left(- \frac{f^2}{\alpha} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \quad (*)$$

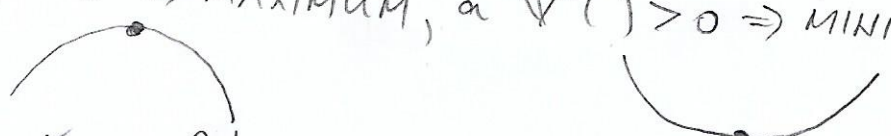
$$\left(\nabla_p^2 + \frac{f^2}{\alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} \right) \chi = f \left[- \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p (\xi_g + f) \right] - \frac{f^2}{\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[\frac{R}{R} \left(- \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p T \right) \right]$$

↳ QG jdrība tendencijā geopotenciāls

- za kvalitativu dispersiju marovins operator $\nabla_p^2 + \frac{f^2}{\alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} \equiv \nabla^2$ furkāl-

- šo moči laplonijon? \Rightarrow on je 2. derisija pa oho je

$\nabla^2(\) < 0 \Rightarrow \text{MAXIMUM}$, a $\nabla^2(\) > 0 \Rightarrow \text{MINIMUM}$

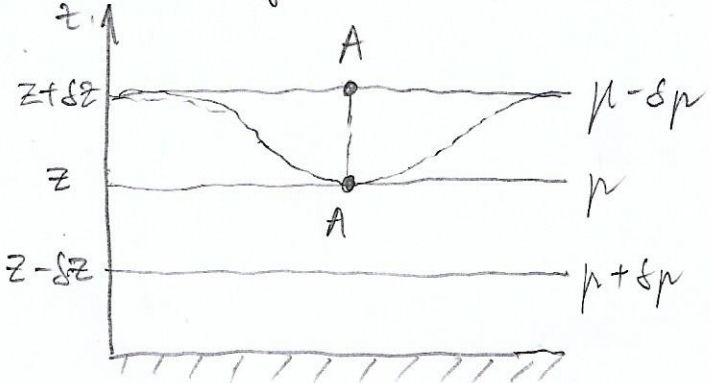


- šo moči $\chi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$? $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} > 0 \Rightarrow$ porost ϕ u vremen

$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} < 0 \Rightarrow$ smoyeje ϕ u vremen

uključimo: $\nabla^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \begin{cases} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{MAKSIMALNI PORAST } \phi \text{ u } t \\ \text{minimalni pad } \phi \text{ u } t \\ > 0 \Rightarrow \text{minimalni porast } \phi \text{ u } t \\ \text{MAKSIMALNI PAD } \phi \text{ u } t \end{cases}$

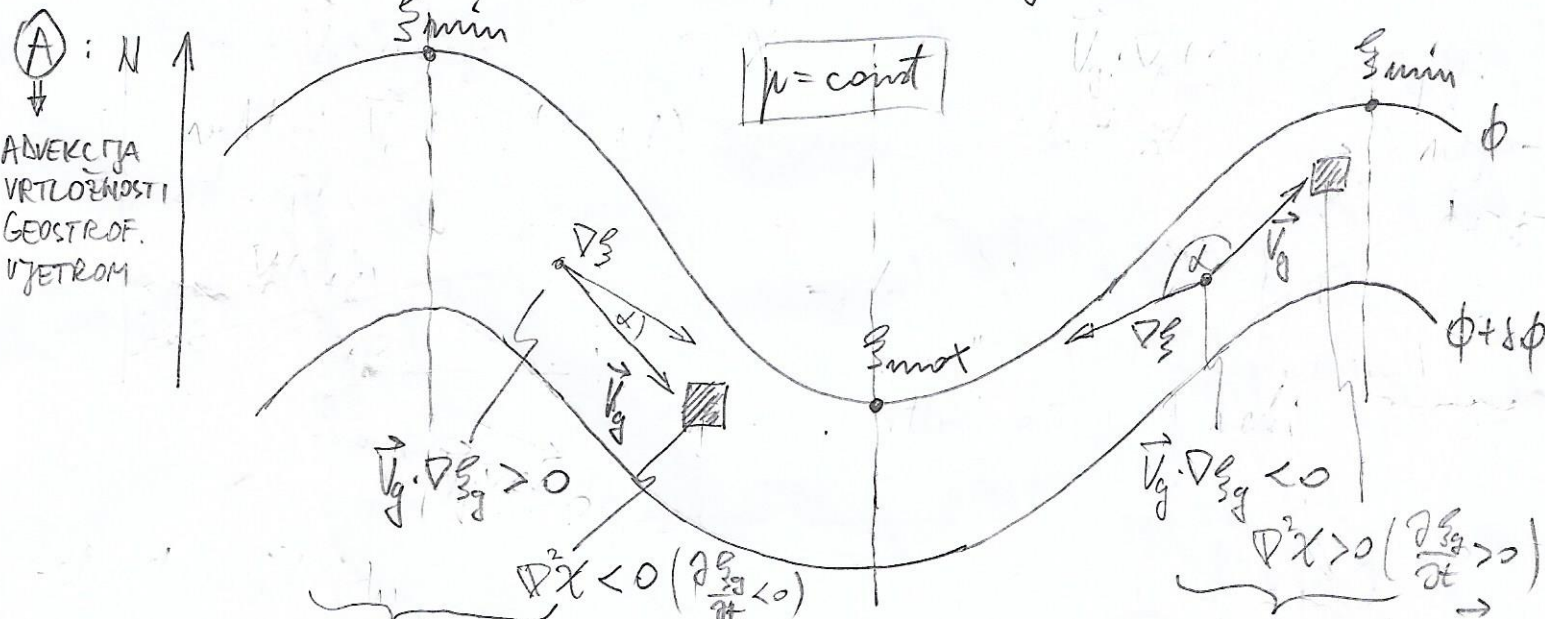
- budući da je $\xi_{3g} \sim \nabla_p^2 \phi / \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \xi_{3g}}{\partial t} \sim \nabla_p^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \nabla_p^2 \chi \Rightarrow$ lokalni porast ciklonalne vrtločnosti ($\frac{\partial \xi_{3g}}{\partial t} > 0$) uzrokuje lokalni pad geopotencijalnih visina f : SPUŠTANJE IZOBARNE PLOHE



- ako se u neporemećenom stanju u točki A dogodi porast ciklonalne vrtločnosti, visobna ploha će se spustiti pa će u točki A na visini z gdje je prije bio tlak p biti smanjeni tlak $p - \delta p \Rightarrow$ NISKI

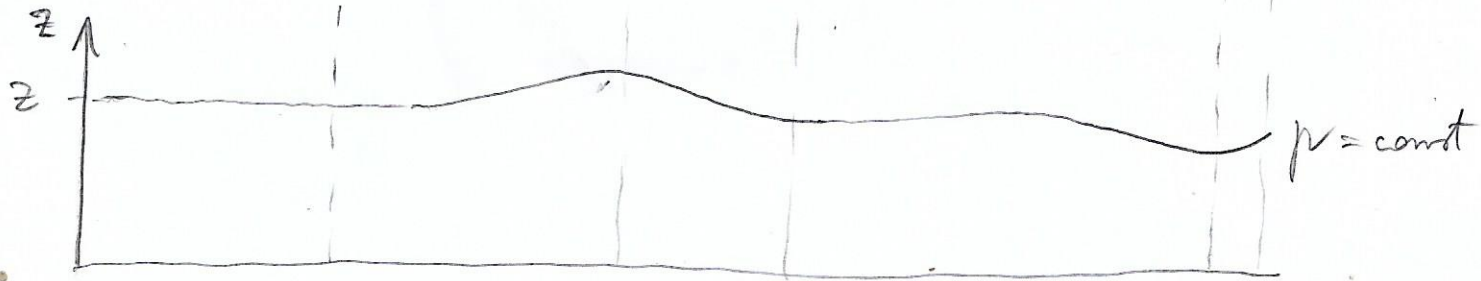
TLAK unutra, a visni tlak dole \Rightarrow dužerje CIKLONE

- andirinjamo sada klonave (A) i (B) koji se zajedno ravnaju FJA PRISILE \Rightarrow prisiljavaju ravni vorticitu da popravi odgovarajući deficit



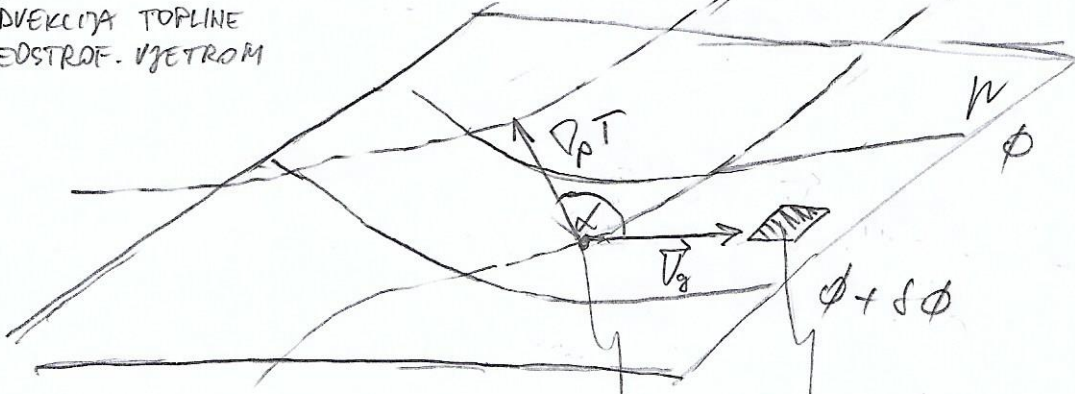
na ovoj lokaciji V_g donosi manju vrtločnost (antiklonalnu) pa uzrokuje porast ϕ u t (visob. ploha se diže)

na ovoj lokaciji V_g donosi veću vrtločnost (ciklonalnu) pa uzrokuje pad ϕ u t



(B) : $\nabla^2 \chi \sim -\frac{\partial}{\partial p} (-\vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p T) \sim \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (-\vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p T)$ T + \delta T
T

ADVEKCIJA TOPLINE
 GEOSTROF. VJETROM



$\vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p T < 0$ i oko odvedenja toplote usko

roste s visinom (odvedenja toplote usko je odbojna ispad plohe u nego unos nje) $\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \chi > 0 \Rightarrow \phi$ opada u t tj: ploha se spusta jer je ispad nje hladnije nego unos $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi_g}{\partial t} > 0$

- u stvarnosti, ukoliko on odvedenja vrtloznosti i/ili toplote dardjus joki, otvoreni visinski sustavi mogu prejeti u zatvorene sustave koji se normalno visinski ciklonoma/anticiklonoma \Rightarrow proces ODVAJANJA li eng. CUT-OFF

DIJAGNOZA CIKLOGENEZE (ANTICIKLOGENEZE) W - JDEZOM

- vert. gibanje on u uskoj veri s generom atmosferskih sustava jer npr. kod ciklone rade konvergencija prema medistu ste rezultirao vrtloznim gibanjima iz nje

- do w- plabe dolazimo eliminacijom X iz jedinci (1) \rightarrow str. 41 i (2) \rightarrow str. 42 : (1) / $\frac{R}{\sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial p}$ + (2) / ∇_p^2

$$\Rightarrow \left[(\nabla_p^2 + \frac{f^2}{\sigma} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2}) \omega = \frac{f}{\sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} [\vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p (\frac{e_g}{\sigma} + t)] + \frac{R}{p\sigma} \nabla_p^2 (\vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p T) \right] \begin{matrix} \text{TRADIC.} \\ \text{OBLIK} \end{matrix}$$

(A) (B)

- promatramo w na jednoj plodii i pp da on na toj plodii vorina te my radi lakse interpretacije predstavljamo ljepu pravilnu tripeindichu sinusom oscilaciju : $\omega = \omega_0 \sin kx \sin ly \sin m p$
 k, l, m ... volni brojevi po x, y, p

$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \omega = -(k^2 + l^2 + \frac{f^2}{\sigma}) \omega \sim -\omega \sim \omega$

⇒ pozitivna vrijednost f je prisile ke vrhovoti udorna, a negativna silarna gibanja!

$$\text{- član (A)} \equiv \frac{f}{G} \left[\frac{\partial \vec{V}_g}{\partial \eta} \cdot \nabla_p (\xi_g + f) + \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p \frac{\partial \xi_g}{\partial \eta} \right]$$

$$\text{- član (B)} \approx \frac{f}{G} \left[\frac{\partial \vec{V}_g}{\partial \eta} \cdot \nabla_p \xi_g - \vec{V}_g \cdot \nabla_p \frac{\partial \xi_g}{\partial \eta} \right] \quad \swarrow +$$

$$\left(\nabla_p^2 + \frac{f^2}{G} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \omega \approx 2 \frac{f}{G} \frac{\partial \vec{V}_g}{\partial \eta} \cdot \nabla_p \xi_g + \frac{f}{G} \frac{\partial \vec{V}_g}{\partial \eta} \cdot \nabla_p f \quad \leftarrow \leftarrow$$

↳ OK ra/meduji i viši troposferi

Sitchieff-ov član jer je on uhorao na rovnost odvlekuje gostrof. vrtlarosti termolnini vjetrom ra cilindrenu

- može i pomoću \vec{Q} vektora (DM III):

$$\left(\nabla_p^2 + \frac{f^2}{G} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \omega = -2 \nabla_p \cdot \vec{Q}$$