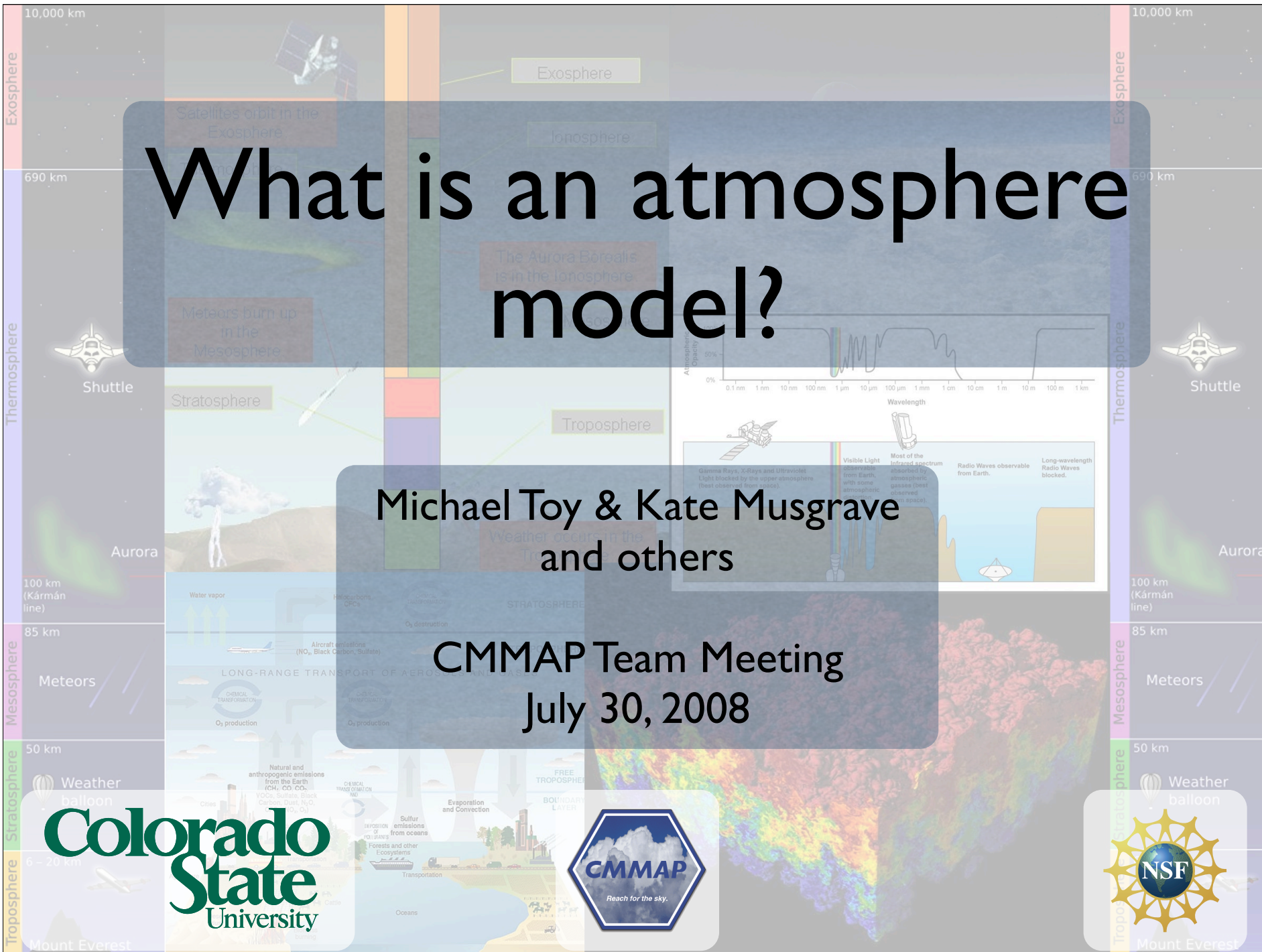


# What is an atmosphere model?

Michael Toy & Kate Musgrave  
and others

CMMAP Team Meeting  
July 30, 2008



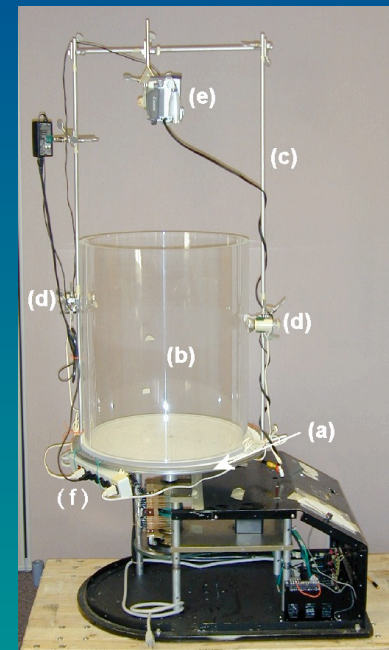
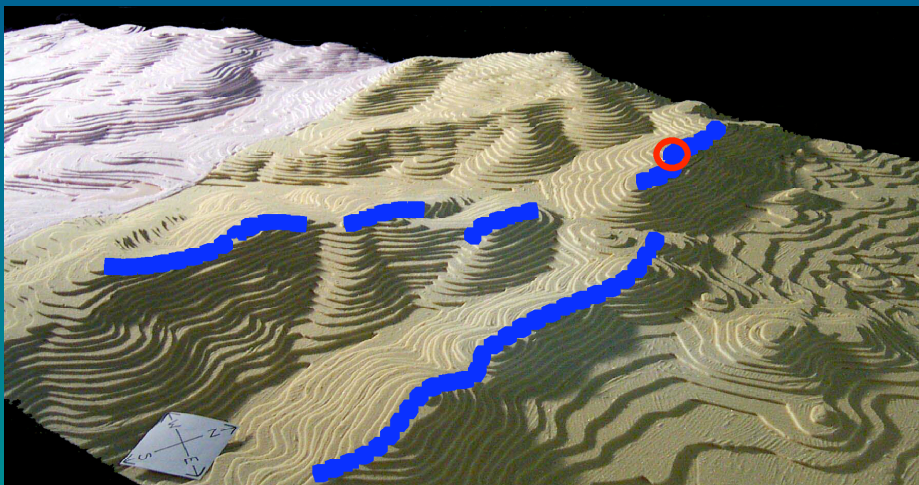
# Atmosphere models

**Mathematical model** -- a mathematical representation of a physical process or system of processes.

A couple of other types of atmosphere models:

- Wind tunnels

- Spin tanks



# Atmosphere models

Model development steps include

- Defining the purpose
  - Research?
  - Weather or climate prediction?
  - Regional or global?
- Defining the system
- Making assumptions
- Specifying the equations
- Determining method of solution
  - Analytical (continuous) or numerical (discrete)?
- Evaluating results

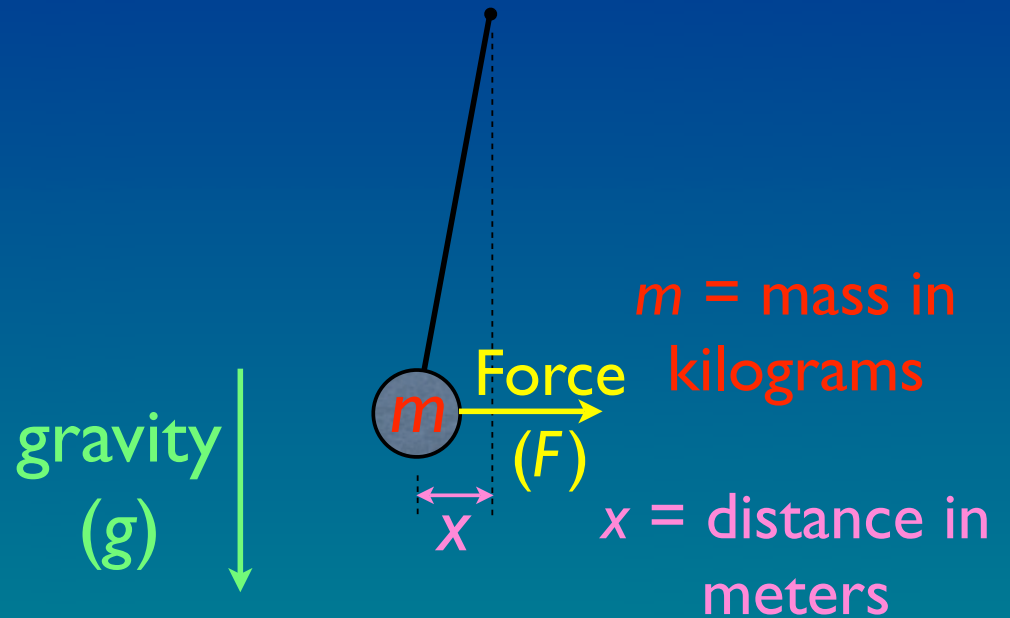
# A simple example: Pendulum

- Purpose: Designing a clock? Or just want to have some fun? Need to know the period of oscillation.
- System: A pendulum

# A simple example: Pendulum

## Assumptions

- No friction
- No air resistance
- Small-amplitude oscillations
- Massless string



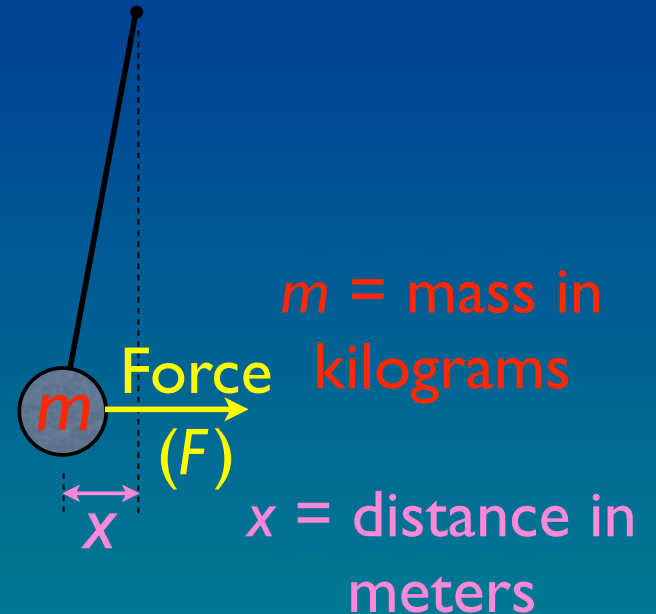
# A simple example: Pendulum

## Equations

- Momentum budget



gravity ↓



$$F = ma \longrightarrow \text{acceleration} = \frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{change in time}} \longrightarrow \text{velocity} = \frac{\text{change in position}}{\text{change in time}}$$

# A simple example: Pendulum

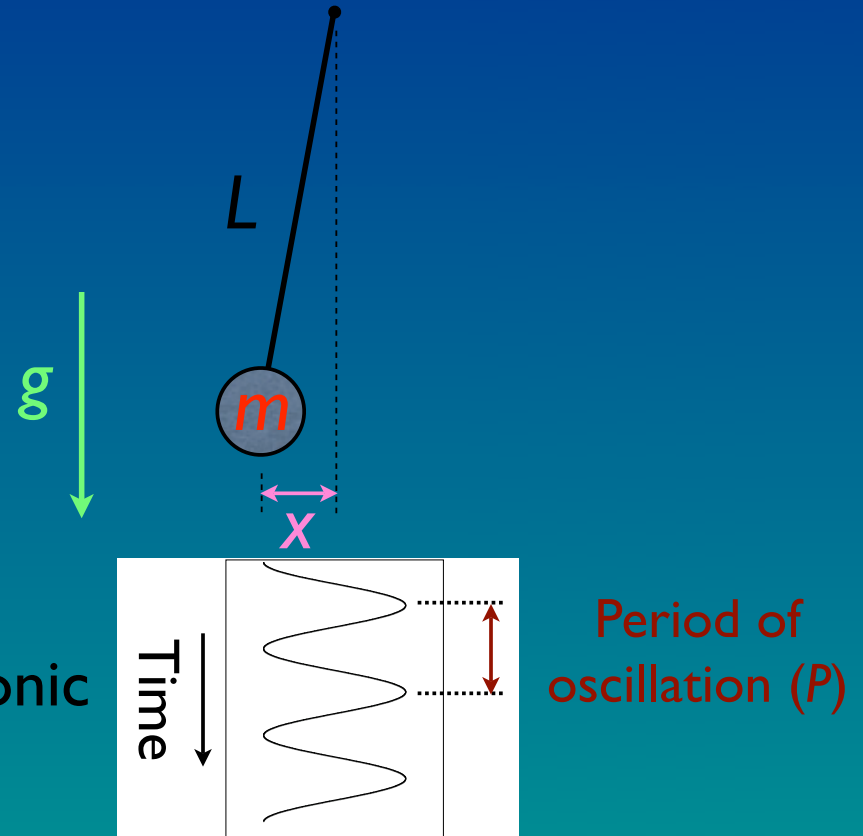
## Solution

- Analytical (exact solution to mathematical equations)

- Force =  $-\frac{mg}{L}x$  (linear)

- Period =  $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$

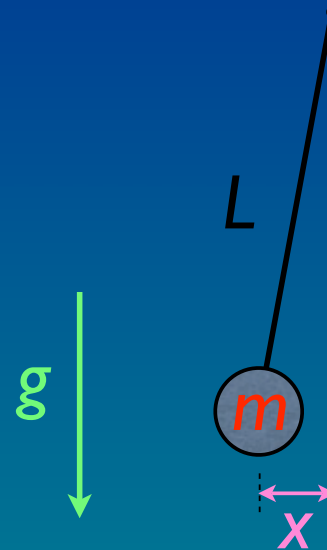
“Simple harmonic motion”



# A simple example: Pendulum

## Solution

- Numerical (approximate solution to mathematical equations)
- Force =  $-\frac{mg}{L}x$  (linear)



$$\begin{aligned} F = ma &\longrightarrow \text{acceleration} = \frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{change in time}} \longrightarrow \text{velocity} = \frac{\text{change in position}}{\text{change in time}} \\ &= -\frac{mg}{L}x \end{aligned}$$

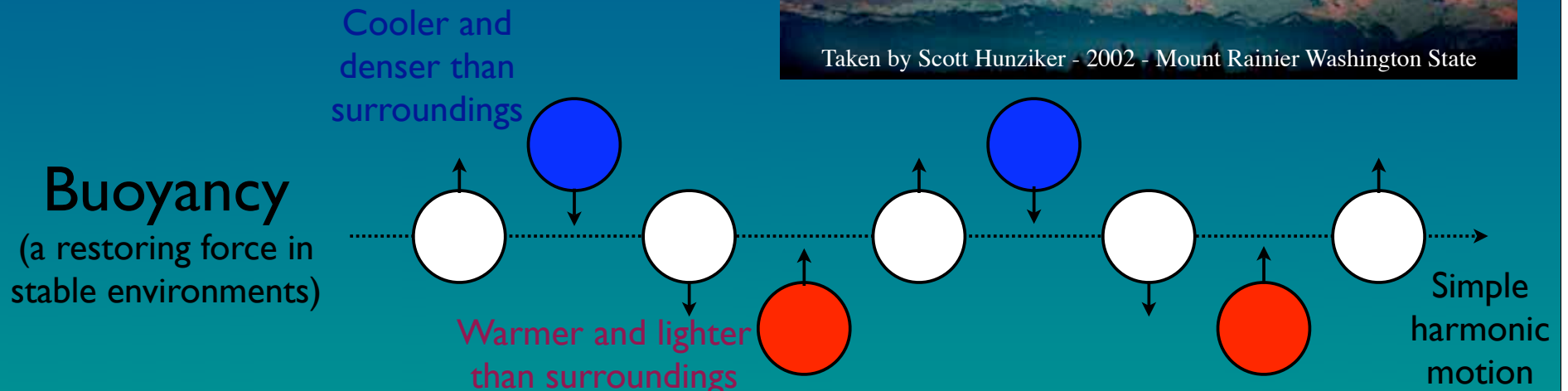


# Next example: Atmospheric gravity waves

- Purpose: Explaining observed mountain wave patterns
- System: A parcel of air



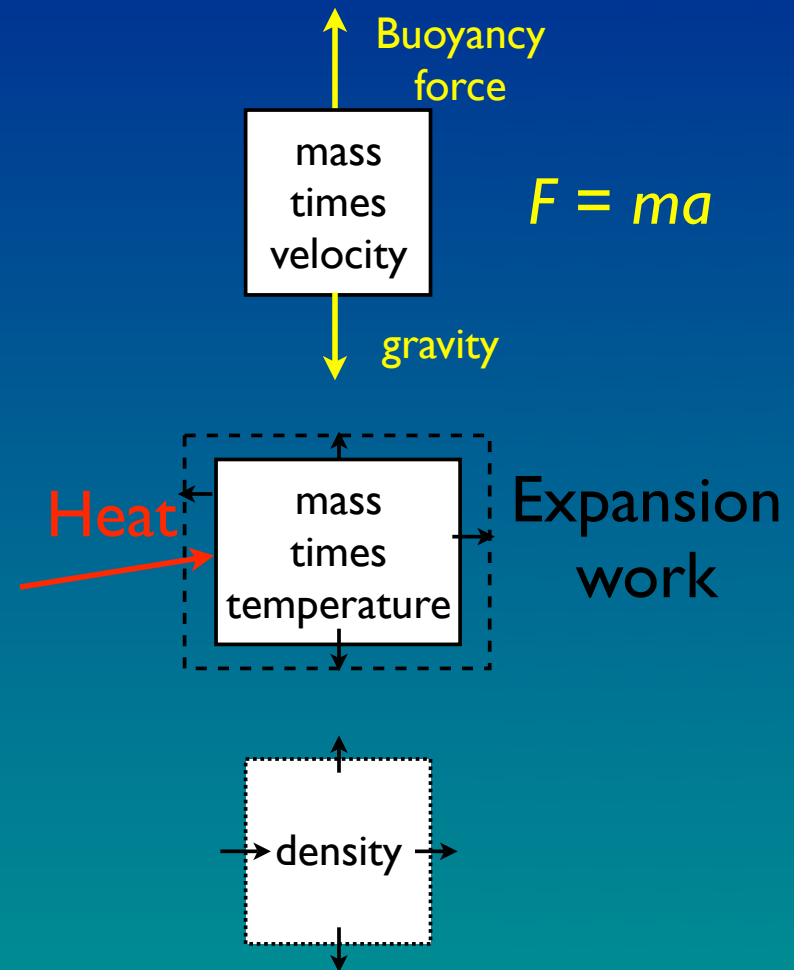
Taken by Scott Hunziker - 2002 - Mount Rainier Washington State



# Next example: Atmospheric gravity waves

Equations: Process is a little more complex than a pendulum

- Momentum budget
- Energy budget
- Mass conservation



# Next example: Atmospheric gravity waves

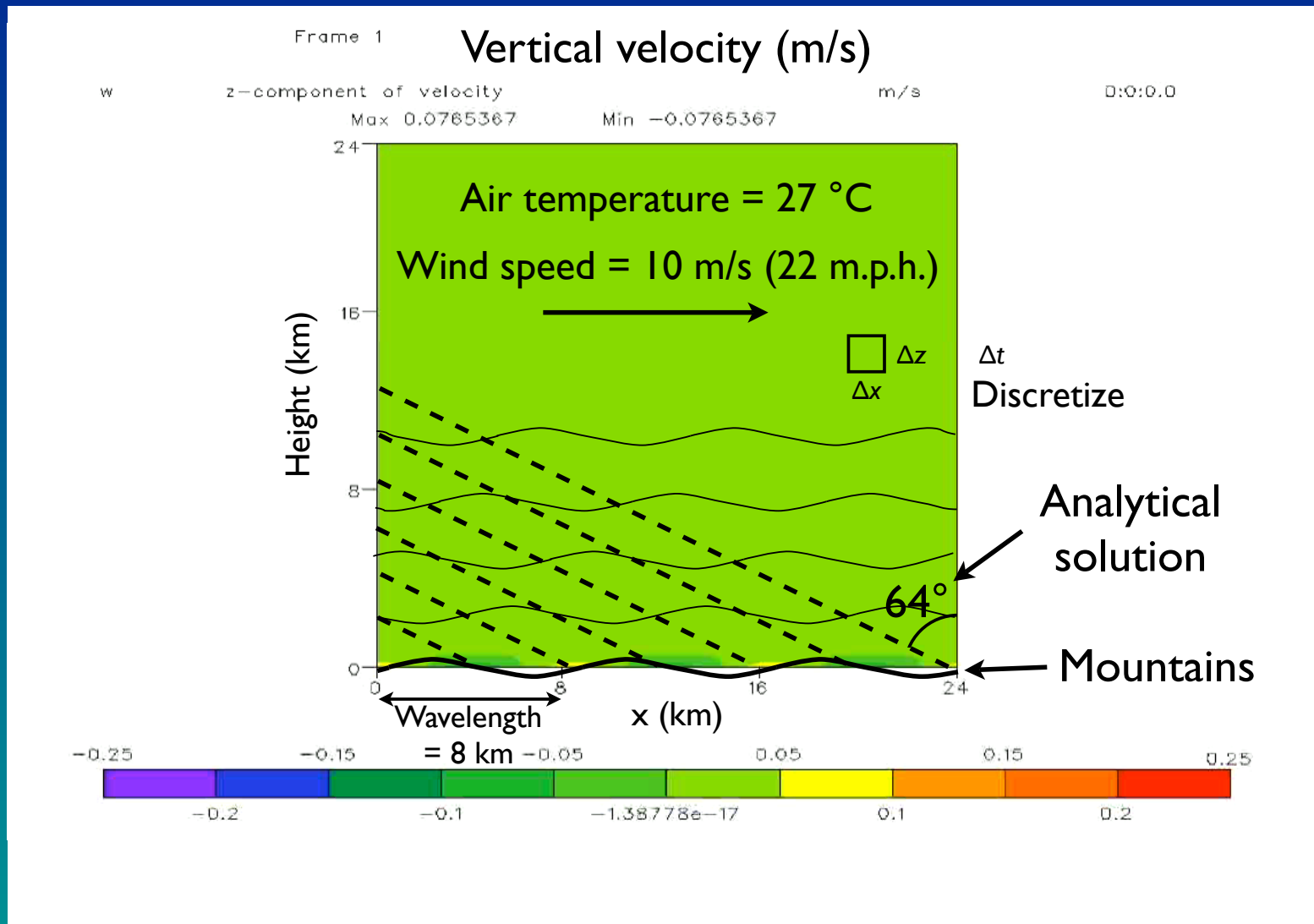
- Analytical solution (for an atmosphere at constant temperature):

$$\text{Period of oscillation} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{c_p \times \text{Temperature}}{\text{gravity}}}$$

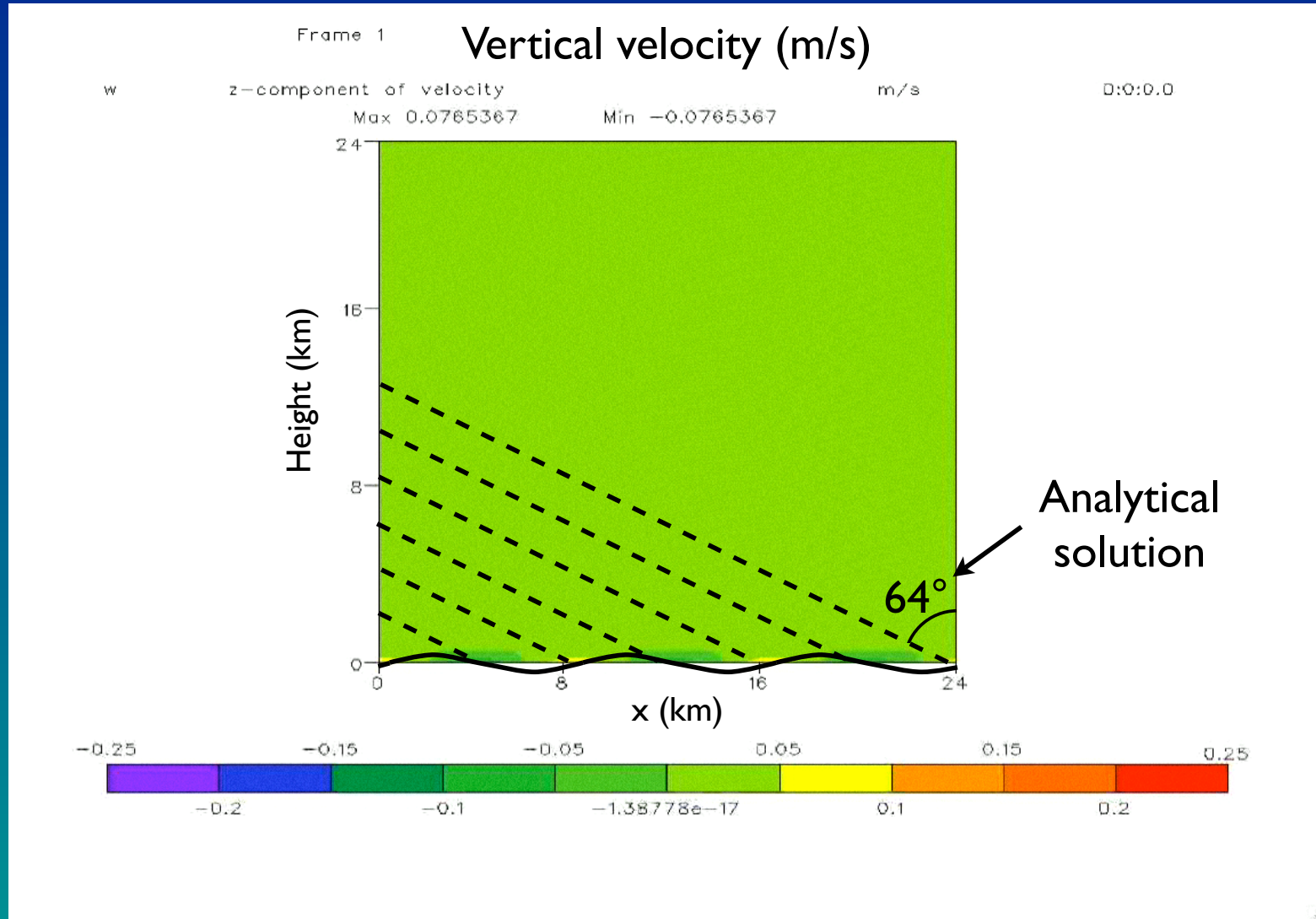
- Recall for pendulum:

$$\text{Period of oscillation} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\text{Pendulum arm Length}}{\text{gravity}}}$$

# Atmospheric gravity waves: Numerical model solution

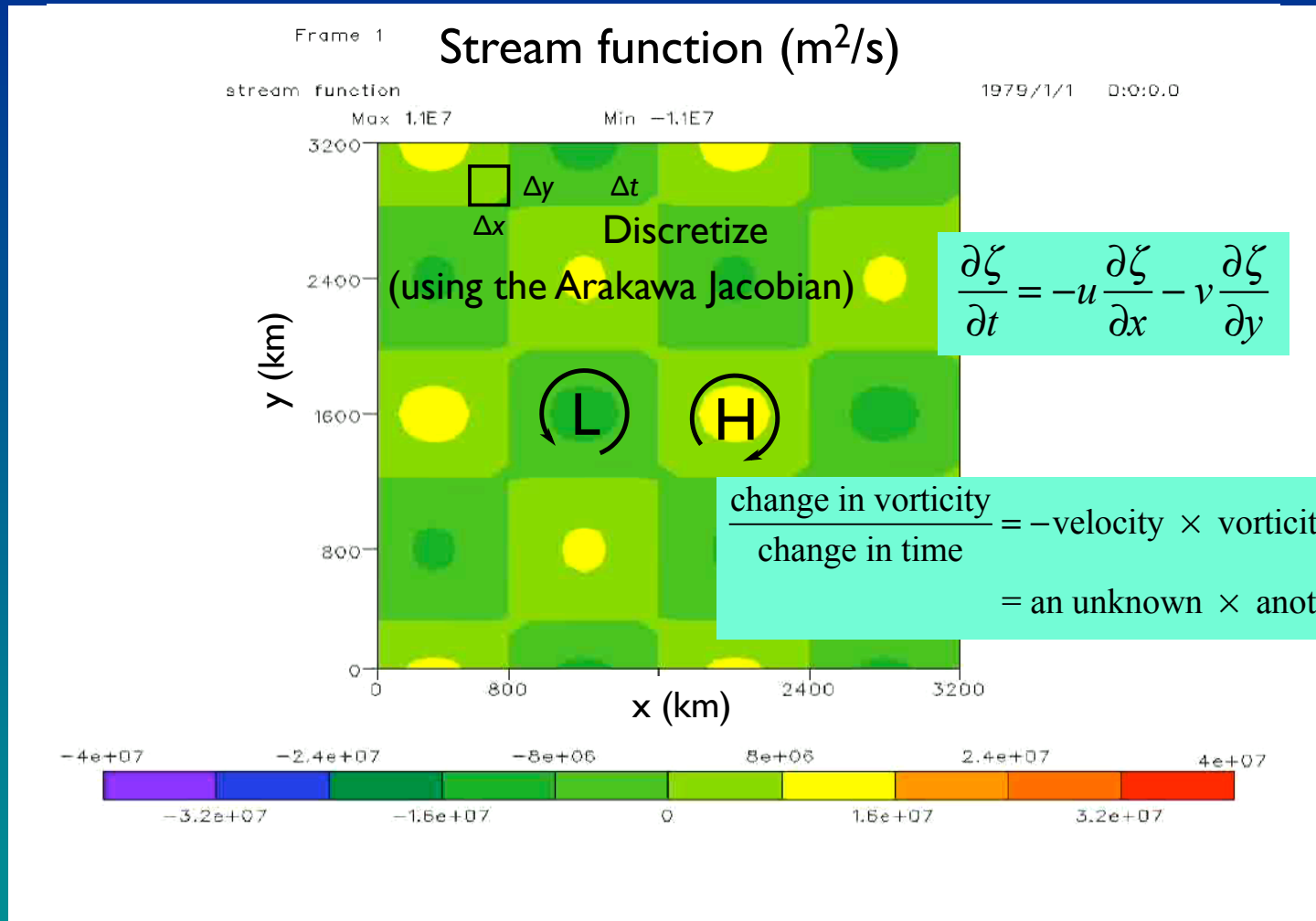


# Atmospheric gravity waves: Numerical model solution



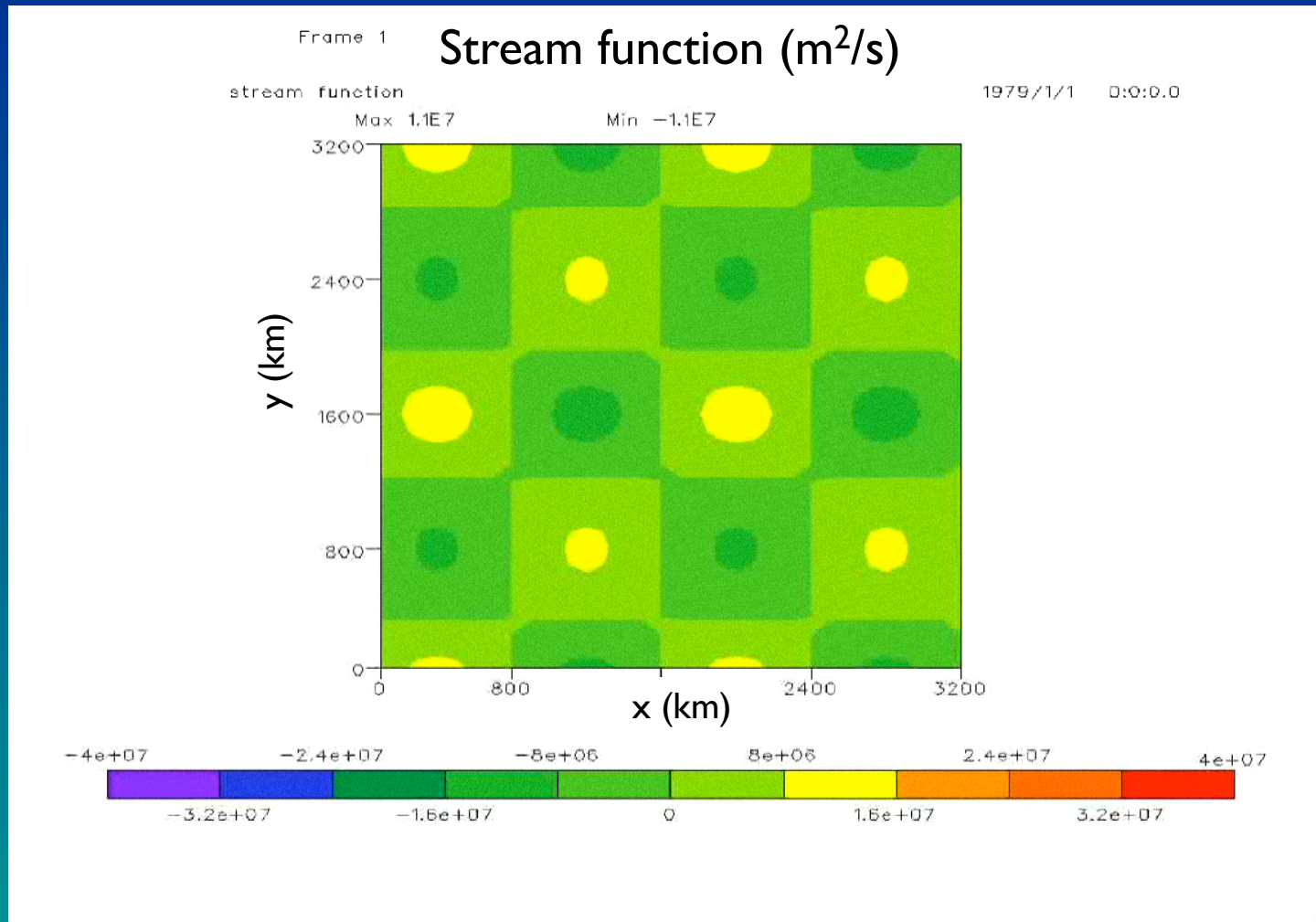
# A nonlinear case: 2D nondivergent flow

(there is no analytical solution -- must solve with numerical model)



# A nonlinear case: 2D nondivergent flow

(there is no analytical solution -- must solve with numerical model)



# Next steps

Just add water and some radiation (from the sun, that is), set on spin cycle, and you have a climate model !!!