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Toward a Physical Explanation of the Seasonal Dynamics and Thermodynamicsof the Gulf of California

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ABSTRACT

The annual component of the horizontal heat flux \mathcal{F}^x is calculated from the temperature advection by the geostrophic velocity. This estimate of \mathcal{F}^x is in good agreement, in amplitude and phase and as a function of the distance *x* to the head, with that calculated from the difference between the surface heat flux \mathcal{Q} and the local heating, that is, from $\partial \mathcal{F}^x/\partial x = \mathcal{Q} - \partial \mathcal{H}/\partial t$, where \mathcal{H} denotes the heat content.

Sea level η variations are well correlated with those of \mathcal{H} , while the surface velocity u_{surf} (which can be calculated from the difference of η between both

coasts) is well correlated with \mathcal{F}^x . The proportionality coefficients between (η, \mathcal{H}) and between $(u_{surf}, \mathcal{F}^x)$ correspond to what is expected for a dominance of the first baroclinic mode, in spite of the inhomogeneity of the gulf's topography.

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A linear one-dimensional two-layer model is enough to reproduce the observations of the transversely averaged (η , \mathcal{H} , u_{surf} , \mathcal{F}^x) fields at the annual frequency. Most of the dynamics and thermodynamics are controlled by the Pacific Ocean, which excites a baroclinic Kelvin wave at the mouth of the gulf. Wind drag produces a slight slope in η , whereas Q causes a local heating of the upper layer; both surface forcings have a small effect on u_{surf} and \mathcal{F}^x .



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