

Volume 17, Issue 11 (November 1987)

Journal of Physical Oceanography Article: pp. 1925–1943 | Abstract | PDF (1.37M)

A Continuously Stratified Nonlinear Ventilated Thermocline

Peter D. Killworth

Hooke Institute for Atmospheric Research, Department of Atmospheric Physics, University of Oxford, Oxford OXI 3PU and Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, Wormley Godalming, Surrey

(Manuscript received April 14, 1986, in final form February 3, 1987) DOI: 10.1175/1520-0485(1987)017<1925:ACSNVT>2.0.CO;2

ABSTRACT

Three exact, closed-form analytical solutions for the subtropical gyre are presented for the ideal fluid thermocline equations. Specifically, the flow is exactly geostrophic, hydrostatic, and mass and buoyancy conserving. Ekman pumping and density can be chosen as fairly arbitrary functions at the surface. No flow is permitted through the ocean's eastern boundary, or through its bottom. The solutions are continuous extensions of existing layered models. The first solution, discovered simultaneously with Janowitz's solution, uses a deep resting isopycnal layer; the surface density may only be a function of latitude for this solution. A second nonunique solution requires velocities to tend to zero at great depth, giving an additional degree of freedom which permits surface density to be specified almost arbitrarily. This second solution is unphysical in the sense that depth-integrated mass fluxes and energies are infinite. However, a small change in the solution (which returns surface density to a function of latitude only) permits solutions with finite fluxes once more. A third solution requires partial homogenization of the potential vorticity of fluid layers which,

Options:

- <u>Create Reference</u>
- Email this Article
- Add to MyArchive
- Search AMS Glossary

Search CrossRef for:

• Articles Citing This Article

Search Google Scholar for:

• Peter D. Killworth

while overlying a deep resting iopycnal layer, are not directly ventilated from the surface. Again, fairly arbitrary surface density and Ekman pumping are permitted. All the problems reduce to linear homogeneous second-order differential equations when density replaces depth as the vertical coordinate. The importance of the bottom boundary for closing the problem is stressed.



© 2008 American Meteorological Society <u>Privacy Policy and Disclaimer</u> Headquarters: 45 Beacon Street Boston, MA 02108-3693 DC Office: 1120 G Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington DC, 20005-3826 <u>amsinfo@ametsoc.org</u> Phone: 617-227-2425 Fax: 617-742-8718 <u>Allen Press, Inc.</u> assists in the online publication of *AMS* journals.