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A MODEL STUDY OF CHANGES IN WIND WITH ALTITUDE
IN A PLANETARY BOUNDARY LAYER

By

N. Godev, D. Iordanov



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By: N. Godev, D. Iordanov

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| <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p><i>like</i> (U) This paper presents a solution from which the majority of the known solutions are derived as partial cases. These equations and models are used in studying the time-wise changes in wind with height in the planetary boundary layer. Here $K(z)$ is the kinematic coefficient of turbulent exchange along the z axis and ω is the Coriolis force. (Orig. art. has: 9 formulas.</p> | | | | |

A MODEL STUDY OF CHANGES IN WIND WITH ALTITUDE IN A PLANETARY BOUNDARY LAYER

N. Godev, D. Iordanov

(Presented by Academician L. Krystanov on 25 May 1967)

The study of the time-steady variation in wind with altitude in the planetary boundary layer is associated with the solution of the following system of differential equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} K(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + l v &= l v_g \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} K(z) \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} - l u &= -l u_g \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where u, v, u_g, v_g are the components of the wind and of the geostrophic wind, respectively, along the x - and y -axes, $K(z)$ is the kinematic coefficient of turbulent exchange along the x -axis and l is the Coriolis parameter.

The following are the boundary conditions at which System (1) is solved:

$$\begin{aligned} u = v = 0 \text{ when } z = z_0 \\ u; v \text{ limited as } z \rightarrow \infty, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where z_0 is the roughness factor assumed to be constant.

From (1) we easily obtain:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} K(z) \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} - l M = -l M_g \quad (3)$$

while from (2)

$$M = 0 \text{ when } z = z_0 \text{ and } M \text{ limited as } z \rightarrow \infty, \quad (4)$$

where $M = u + iv$; $M_g = u_g + iv_g$.

A number of the works examined in the exhaustive review of Reference [1] yield the solution for Eq. (3) for various models of $K(z)$. An attempt is made in the present paper to provide a solution from which a large number of the known solutions will be derived as special cases. With this purpose in mind we will seek out solutions to Eq. (3) for the following model of $K(z)$:

$$K(z) = \begin{cases} K_1 z^p & \text{when } z \leq h \\ K_2 z^q \text{ or } K_3 z^r & \text{when } z \geq h \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

for the boundary conditions of (4) and the condition when $z = h$:

$$\begin{aligned} M(z)_{z=h-0} &= M(z)_{z=h+0} \\ K(z) \frac{dM}{dz} \Big|_{z=h-0} &= K(z) \frac{dM}{dz} \Big|_{z=h+0} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Solution (3) for Conditions (4), (5) and (6) is given by the expression

$$M(z) = M_0 \left\{ 1 - z^{\frac{1-p}{2}} \frac{(b_2 a_2 - b_1 a_1) H_\nu^{(2)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{2-p} \delta_1 z^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right) - (a_2 a_2 - a_1 a_1) H_\nu^{(1)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{2-p} \delta_1 z^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right)}{(a_1 a_1 - a_2 a_2) b_1(z_0) - (b_1 a_1 - b_2 a_2) a_1(z_0)} \right\} \quad (7)$$

when $z_0 \leq z \leq h$

$$M(z) = M_0 \left\{ 1 - x^{\frac{1-q}{2}} \frac{(a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) H_\mu^{(2)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{(2-q)b} \delta_2 x^{\frac{2-q}{2}} \right)}{(a_1 a_1 - a_2 a_2) b(z_0) - (b_1 a_1 - b_2 a_2) a_1(z_0)} \right\} \text{ when } z \geq h \quad (8)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= h^{\frac{1-p}{2}} H_\nu^{(2)} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{2-p} \delta_1 h^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]; & b_1 &= h^{\frac{1-p}{2}} H_\nu^{(1)} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{2-p} \delta_1 h^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]; \\ a_2 &= h^{\frac{1-2p}{2}} H_\nu^{(2)} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{2-p} \delta_1 h^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]; & b_2 &= h^{\frac{1-2p}{2}} H_\nu^{(1)} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{2-p} \delta_1 h^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]; \\ a_1(z_0) &= z_0^{\frac{1-p}{2}} H_\nu^{(2)} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{2-p} \delta_1 z_0^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]; & b_1(z_0) &= z_0^{\frac{1-p}{2}} H_\nu^{(1)} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{2-p} \delta_1 z_0^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]; \\ a_2 &= x_h^{\frac{1-q}{2}} H_\mu^{(2)} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{(2-q)b} \delta_2 x_h^{\frac{2-q}{2}} \right]; & a_1 &= \frac{dx}{dz} \Big|_{z=h} \left\{ \left[\frac{1-q}{2} - \frac{(2-q)\mu}{2} \right] \right. \\ & & & \left. \cdot \frac{x_h^{\frac{1+q}{2}} H_\mu^{(2)} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{(2-q)b} \delta_2 x_h^{\frac{2-q}{2}} \right] + x_h^{\frac{1-q}{2}} H_\mu^{(1)} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{(2-q)b} \delta_2 x_h^{\frac{2-q}{2}} \right]}{b} \right\} \\ v &= \frac{1-p}{2-p}; \quad \delta_1 = \sqrt{\frac{l}{K_1}}; \quad \mu = \frac{1-q}{2-q}; \quad \delta_2 = \sqrt{\frac{l}{K_2}} \end{aligned}$$

in the case $K(z) = K_0 z^a; a=q; x=z; b=1; x_h=h$

in the case $K(z) = K_0 z^a; a=2; q=3; x=lz; x_h=lh$.

It is not difficult from Expressions (7) and (8) to derive certain of the known solutions. For example, from (7), for the condition $h \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain the solution

$$M(z) = M_0 \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{z}{z_0} \right)^{\frac{1-p}{2}} \frac{H_\nu^{(2)} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{2-p} \delta_1 z^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]}{H_\nu^{(1)} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{-l}}{2-p} \delta_1 z_0^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]} \right\} \quad (9)$$

which was considered in the work by Köhler [2]. From Eq. (9) when $p = 1$ we obtain the Blinov-Kibel' [3] solution and when $p = 0$ we obtain the Ekman [sic] spiral. When $\frac{1-p}{2-p} = r + \frac{1}{2} (r=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ we obtain

the solution considered by Takev [4]. When $p = 2$ we obtain the solution considered by Takaya [5]. From Eq. (8) when $h \rightarrow z$, we can obtain: Expression (9) corresponding to the power model of $K(z)$ for $a=q; x=z; b=1$ or a known solution [6, 7] for a single-layer exponential model of $K(z)$. From (7) and (8) we can derive known two-layer models. Thus, for example, when $p=1; a=q=0; b_1=1, x=z, K_2=k_1h$ we obtain the Shvets and Yudin [8] model. When $p=p; a=q=0; x=z; b=1$ and $K_2=K_1h^p$ we obtain the Berlyand [9] model. When $p=0; a=q=0; x=z; b=1$ we obtain the Ariyel [10] model. When $p=p; K_1=\frac{k_1}{h^p}; K_2=\frac{k_1}{e^{-z}}; b=-\frac{z}{h}; a=2; q=3$ we obtain the model developed by Klyuchnikova, Laykhtman and Tseytin [11].

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