

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2\beta_0 H}{f_0 d} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = - \frac{d}{2} \frac{\partial \bar{\tau}^{(x)}}{\partial y}$$

Sverdrup Interior

western boundary

VORTICITY
EQUATION

(1) Sverdrup Interior

$$\frac{\partial p_s}{\partial x} = - \frac{f_0}{\beta_0 H} \frac{\partial \bar{\tau}^{(x)}}{\partial y}$$

known wind-forcing:
wind-stress curl

$$p_s(x, y) = - \frac{f_0}{\beta_0 H} \frac{\partial \bar{\tau}^{(x)}}{\partial y} \cdot x + P_1(y)$$

(2) Western Boundary

$$\frac{\partial^2 p_b}{\partial x^2} + \alpha \frac{\partial p_b}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2\beta_0 H}{f_0 d}$$

new length scale:
width of boundary current

$$p_b(x, y) = P_2(y) + P_3(y) e^{-\alpha x}$$

Matching conditions

$$\lim_{x_p \rightarrow \infty} p_b(x_p, y) = P_2(y)$$

$$\lim_{x_s \rightarrow 0} p_s(x_s, y) = P_1(y)$$

↓ $P_1(y) = P_2(y)$ will ensure matching solutions

$$p_2(x, y) = P_1(y) - \frac{f_0}{\beta_0 H} \frac{\partial \bar{z}^{(x)}}{\partial y} x \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{no boundary} \\ \text{conditions applied} \\ \text{yet} \end{array}$$

$$p_3(x, y) = P_1(y) + P_3(y) e^{-\alpha x} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{no boundary} \\ \text{conditions applied yet} \end{array}$$

Merged Solution valid for both Sverdrup interior and western boundary

$$p(x, y) = \underbrace{P_1(y)}_{\text{matching}} - \underbrace{\frac{f_0}{\beta_0 H} \frac{\partial \bar{z}^{(x)}}{\partial y} x}_{\text{small within western boundary layer}} + \underbrace{P_3(y) e^{-\alpha x}}_{\text{small outside western boundary}}$$

Now apply boundary conditions:

eastern side $x = L_1$, $u = -\frac{1}{f_0} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0$:

as exponential goes to zero at eastern boundary

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=L_1} = \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=L_1} - \frac{f_0}{\beta_0 H} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{z}^{(x)}}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{x=L_1} + \frac{\partial P_3}{\partial y} e^{-\alpha x} \Big|_{x=L_1} = 0 \Big|_{x=L_1}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=L_1} = + \frac{f_0}{\beta_0 H} L_1 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{z}^{(x)}}{\partial y^2}$$

or

$$P_1(y) \Big|_{x=L_1} = P_{10} + \frac{f_0 L_1}{\beta_0 H} \frac{\partial \bar{z}^{(x)}}{\partial y}$$

western side $x=0$ $u = -\frac{1}{\rho_0 f} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0$:

$$\left. \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} \right|_{x=0} + \left. \frac{\partial P_3}{\partial y} e^{-\kappa x} \right|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} \right|_{x=0} + \left. \frac{\partial P_3}{\partial y} \right|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$P_1(y) + P_3(y) = P_{30} = \text{constant} @ x=0$$

$$= \Psi(x=0, y) \cdot \rho_0 f$$

where

$$\Psi(x, y) \text{ is a } \underline{\text{stream function}} \quad \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} = -u, \quad \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = v$$

so that

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

Note that for geostrophy $u = -\frac{1}{\rho_0 f} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$, $v = +\frac{1}{\rho_0 f} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$

$$\Psi = \frac{p}{\rho_0 f} + \text{const}$$

As the constant does not matter, we can set $P_{30} = \Psi(x=0, y) \cdot \rho_0 f = 0$

Thus

$$P_3(y) = -P_1(y)$$

and thus

$$p(x,y) = P_{10} + \frac{f_0}{\beta_0 H} \frac{\partial \Sigma^{(x)}}{\partial y} \underbrace{(L_1 - x)}_{\rightarrow \sigma \text{ as } x \rightarrow L_1}$$

$$- \left(\frac{P_{10} + f_0 L_1}{\beta_0 H} \frac{\partial \Sigma^{(x)}}{\partial y} \right) \underbrace{e^{-\alpha x}}_{\rightarrow \sigma \text{ as } x \rightarrow L_1}$$

Now evaluate this pressure field at the eastern boundary $x = L_1$

$$p(x=L_1, y) = P_{10} = \rho_0 f \Psi(x=L_1, y)$$

but we also want to impose

This "defines" the ocean gyre

$$\int_0^{L_1} v \, dx = 0$$

or

$$\sigma = \int_0^{L_1} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \, dx = \Psi(x=L_1) - \Psi(x=0)$$

we already set this to 0 on western boundary

we have prescribe a closed basin OR a closed gyre bounded by $\frac{\partial \Sigma^{(x)}}{\partial y}$ in North + South

$$\downarrow \Psi(x=L_1) = 0$$

$$\downarrow P_{10} = 0$$

$$\downarrow p(x,y) = \frac{f_0 L_1}{\beta_0 H} \frac{\partial \Sigma^{(x)}}{\partial y} \left[1 - \frac{x}{L_1} - e^{-\alpha x} \right]$$