

# Physical Variables

مستقل

متغیرهای فیزیکی

وابسته

وابسته: (یا نرده ای است مانند فشار هوا P دما T چگالی و یا برداری مانند سرعت P سرعت P سرعت P نیرو P بنیرو P بنی

مستقل: (یا زمانی t و یا مکانی ( $x_i, y_i, z$ 

در نتیجه هر متغیر مانند P را می توان متغیری از مکان و زمان در نظر گرفت: P = P(x,y,z)

هر بسته هوا ممکن است با مکان و زمان تغییر کند که این تغییر مختصات را میتوان سرعت نامید.

$$V = V(x, y, z, t)$$
 $V(u, v, w)$ 
 $U(u, v, w)$ 
 $V(u, v,$ 

# دستگاه مختصات فیزیکی

$$\omega$$
= +2 mbar/s حرکت نزولی

 $\omega$ = -2 mbar/s حرکت صعودی

#### 1mb=100Pa=1hPa

1bar=10<sup>5</sup> Pa

مولفه سرعت در دستگاه p:

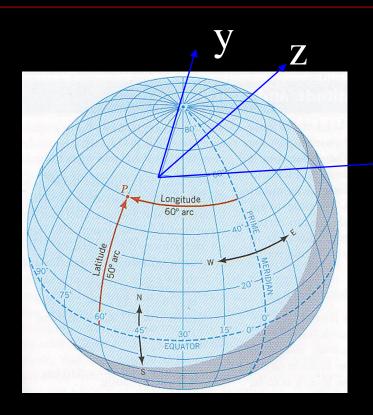
$$u = \frac{dx}{dt} \qquad p$$

$$v = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\omega = \frac{dp}{dt}$$

$$X$$

# انتخاب محورها



محور xها: در راستای محورهای عرض جغرافیایی (مدارات) از غرب به شرق.

محور ۷ها: در راستای محورهای طول جغرافیایی (نصف النهارات) از جنوب به شمال

محور Zها: قائم بر سطح و از سطح زمین به طرف بالا در نظر گرفته می شود.

### Operators Importance

### اهمیت عملگرها

### 1) The Gradient of a Scalar Function

The **gradient** operator is a *vector* operator, written and called ``del.'' It is defined as

$$\vec{\nabla} \equiv \hat{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

and can be applied directly to any scalar function of (x,y,z). Say T(x,y,z) to turn it into a vector function,

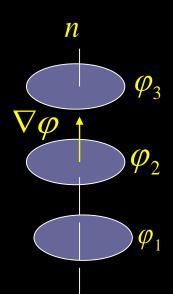
$$\vec{\nabla} \equiv \hat{i} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$$

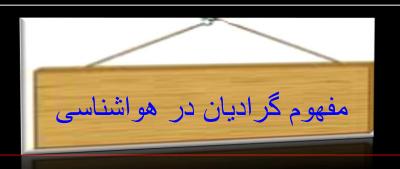
the gradient is the rate of change of a function, or the derivative of a multi-variable function,

یک تابع عددی در نظر بگیرید که بصورت  $\varphi = f(x,y,z)$  تعریف شده باشد.

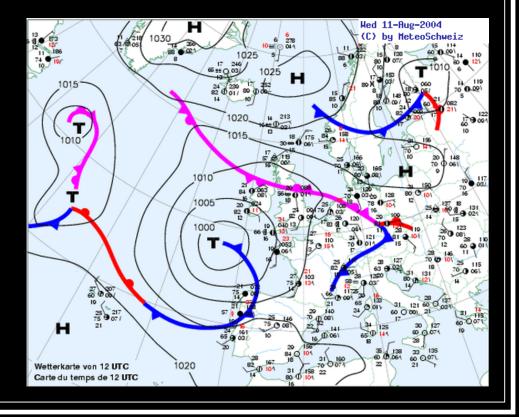
$$\vec{\nabla}\varphi = \hat{i}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} + \hat{j}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} + \hat{k}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z}$$

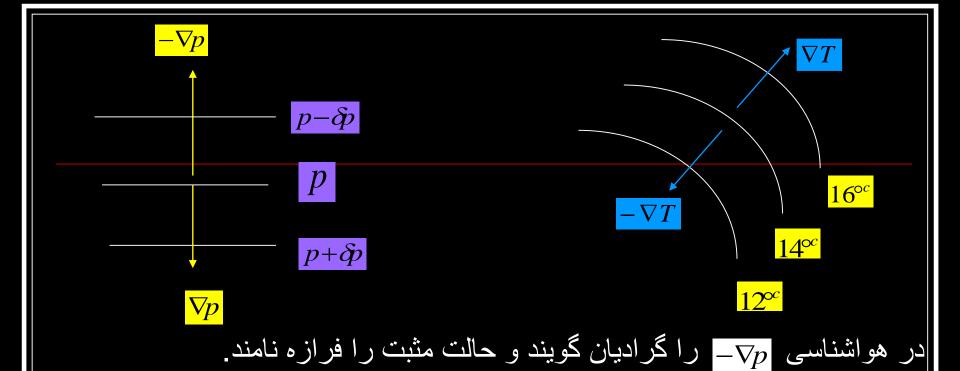
برداریست در جهت n و نشان دهنده حداکثر میزان فضایی تغییر  $\phi$  است





بر روی نقشه های هواشناسی خطوط همدما یا هم فشار را رسم می کنند یعنی نقاطی را که دارای یک دما یا یک فشار هستند به هم وصل می کنند آنگاه گرادیان دمادر هر نقطه از فضا بر خط همدما و گرادیان فشار در هر نقطه از فضا بر خط هم فشار عموداست.





Gradient: The space rate of decrease of a function.

$$-\nabla \varphi = \hat{i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$$

Ascendent: The negative of the gradient



Be careful not to confuse the coordinates and the gradient. The coordinates are the current location, measured on the x-y-z axis.

The gradient is a direction to move from our current location, such as move up, down, left or right.



# 2) عملگر واگرایی

#### The Divergence of a Vector Field

این عملگر بر روی میدان برداری اثر کرده و از آن یک کمیت نرده ای می سازد.

$$\vec{V} = \hat{i}u + \hat{j}v + \hat{k}w$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = (\hat{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}) \cdot (\hat{i}u + \hat{j}v + \hat{k}w)$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \qquad x, y, z \text{ (luri)}$$
is a similar of the contraction of the contr

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \approx \frac{\delta u}{\delta x} = \frac{u_2 - u_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$



بنا براین حاصل واگرایی سرعت انبساط و انقباض حجم است.

Divergence: The expansion or spreading out of a vector field

$$\vec{\nabla}$$
.  $\vec{V}$ >0  $\rightarrow$  Divergence

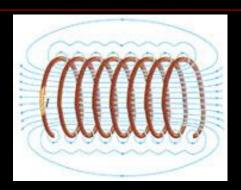
Convergence: The contraction of a vector field

$$\nabla . V(0 \rightarrow Convergence)$$

اما واگرایی باد واقعی به ورود و یا خروج هوا از یک نقطه در فضا بستگی دارد.

$$\nabla \cdot \left( \rho \vec{V} \right) \rangle 0 \implies \dot{\upsilon} - \iota - \circ - \dot{\varepsilon} \qquad \nabla \cdot \left( \rho \vec{V} \right) \langle 0 \implies \dot{\upsilon} - \dot{\upsilon} - \circ - \vartheta$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$
 B vector field is solenoidal



In vector calculus a solenoidal vector field (also known as an incompressible vector field or a divergence free vector field) is a vector field **B** with divergence zero at all points in the field.

#### The Curl of a Vector Field

This is a lot harder to visualize than the divergence, but not impossible.

Suppose you are in a boat in a huge river (or Pass) where the current flows mainly in the x direction but where the speed of the current (flux of water) varies with y.

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = (\hat{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}) \times (\hat{i}F_x + \hat{j}F_y + \hat{k}F_z)$$

$$=\hat{i}(...)+\hat{j}(...)+\hat{k}(...)$$

آهنگی که با آن نیرو حول محورها چرخش ایجاد می کند.

مثال: اگراین عملگر روی بردار سرعت اثر نماید خواهیم داشت:

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{V} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ u & v & w \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i} (\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}) + \hat{j} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}) + \hat{k} (\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y})$$
$$= \hat{i} \xi + \hat{j} \eta + \hat{k} \zeta$$

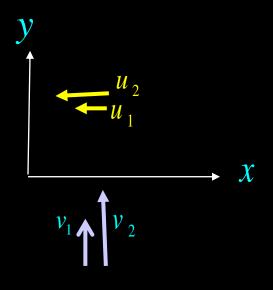
$$\xi, \eta \langle \zeta \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{V} = \vec{\zeta}$$

$$\therefore \zeta = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

### مولفه قائم چرخش سرعت

بیانگر تمایل حرکت چرخشی در سطح افق حول محور z است



$$\omega_1 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\omega_2 = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

### Advection operator

$$-\vec{V}.\vec{
abla}$$
 عملگر فرارفت (4

Advection: The process of transport of an atmospheric property solely by the velocity field of the atmosphere; Advection may be expressed in vector notation by

$$-\vec{V}.\vec{\nabla} \varphi$$

where V is the wind vector,  $\varphi$  the atmospheric property. In three-dimensional Cartesian coordinate, it is

$$-\left(u\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x}+v\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y}+w\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z}\right)$$

A good example to have in mind would be the transport of pollution in a river: the motion of the water carries the polluted water downstream.

In meteorology, advection usually refers to the predominantly horizontal transport of an atmospheric property or by the wind, e.g. moisture or heat advection.

In this context, the advection operator in P vertical coordinates is:

$$-\vec{V}.\nabla T = -(u\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + \omega\frac{\partial T}{\partial p})$$

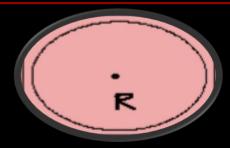
the horizontal transport of atmospheric temperature by wind

$$-\vec{V}.\nabla T \begin{cases} \langle 0 \rightarrow cold \ advection \\ \rangle 0 \rightarrow warm \ advection \end{cases}$$

#### 5) The Laplacian Operator

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \varphi \equiv \nabla^2 \varphi \equiv \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2}$$

Laplacian measures the difference between the average value of  $\phi$  in a region around R and the value of the  $\phi$  at a point R



If  $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$ , then  $\varphi$  cannot increase or decrease in all directions

<u>Corollary:</u> The solution of Laplacian equation  $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$  is unique at a given boundary condition.

#### Proof:

$$\nabla^{2} \varphi = 0 \implies \nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \varphi = 0$$

$$\nabla \varphi |_{R} \quad given$$

$$\left. arphi \right|_{R}$$
 given

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \varphi$$
 is unique  $\Rightarrow \varphi$  is unique

### Physical meaning of $\nabla^2$

The Laplacian gives the smoothness of a function. It measures the difference between the value of  $\varphi$  at a point and its mean value at surrounding points.

$$\varphi(x-a) = \varphi(x) - a\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{a^2}{2}\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \dots$$

A little to the right of x 
$$\varphi(x+a) = \varphi(x) + a \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \dots$$

On taking the average 
$$\bar{\varphi} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \varphi(x-a) + \varphi(x+a) \right] = \varphi(x) + \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\overline{\varphi} - \varphi(x) = \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2}$$

The deviation from the value of  $\phi$  at a point and its mean value in the surrounding region is proportional to Laplacian φ