



An analytic solution for periodic thermally-driven flows over an infinite slope

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The flow generated along an infinite slope in an unperturbed stably stratified atmosphere at rest by a time periodic surface temperature forcing is examined.

Following Defant (1949), a set of equations is derived which extends Prandtl's (1942) theory to allow for non-stationary conditions. Uniform boundary conditions are conducive to an along-slope parallel flow, governed by a periodically reversing local imbalance between along-slope advection and slope-normal fluxes of momentum and heat. Solutions include both a transient part and a subsequent periodic regime. The former can only be expressed in an integral form, whereas the latter is a combination of exponential and sine or cosine functions of time and height normal to the slope.

Key parameters are the quantity $N_\alpha = N \sin \alpha$ (where α is the slope angle, and N is the Brunt-Väisälä frequency of the unperturbed atmosphere) and the angular frequency of the driving surface temperature cycle, ω . Three different flow regimes may occur, namely subcritical ($N_\alpha < \omega$), critical ($N_\alpha = \omega$) and supercritical ($N_\alpha > \omega$). The properties of the solutions in each regime are examined and discussed. The relationship between the present solutions and the earlier time-dependent slope flow model by Defant (1949) is also discussed.

References

Defant, F., 1949: Zur Theorie der Hangwinde, nebst Bemerkungen zur Theorie der Berg- und Talwinde. [A theory of slope winds, along with remarks on the theory of mountain winds and valley winds]. Arch. Meteor. Geophys. Bioclimatol., Ser. A, 1, 421-450 (Theoretical and Applied Climatology). [English translation: Whiteman, C.D., and E. Dreiseitl, 1984: Alpine meteorology: Translations of classic contributions by A. Wagner, E. Ekhart and F. Defant. PNL-5141 / ASCOT-84-3. Pacific Northwest Laboratory, Richland, Washington, 121 pp].

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