

## The Concept of Thermal Vorticity ①

• thermal vorticity is analogous to thermal wind

• thermal wind: geostrophic wind at some upper level minus geostrophic wind at lower level

$$\vec{V}_T = \vec{V}_{g2} - \vec{V}_{g1}$$

• thermal vorticity: geostrophic vorticity at some upper level minus geostrophic vorticity at lower level

$$\zeta_T = \zeta_{g2} - \zeta_{g1}$$

Proof: start with  $\zeta_g = \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y}$

• take  $-\frac{\partial}{\partial p}$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial \zeta_g}{\partial p} &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\partial v_g}{\partial p} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{\partial u_g}{\partial p} \right) \end{aligned}$$

• recall that  $\vec{V}_T = -\frac{\partial \vec{V}_g}{\partial p} = \vec{V}_{g2} - \vec{V}_{g1}$

$$\rightarrow \zeta_T = -\frac{\partial \zeta_g}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial v_T}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u_T}{\partial y} = \zeta_{g2} - \zeta_{g1}$$

$\rightarrow \zeta_T$  is the vorticity of the thermal wind

$$v_T = \frac{1}{f} \hat{k} \times \nabla(\Phi_2 - \Phi_1)$$

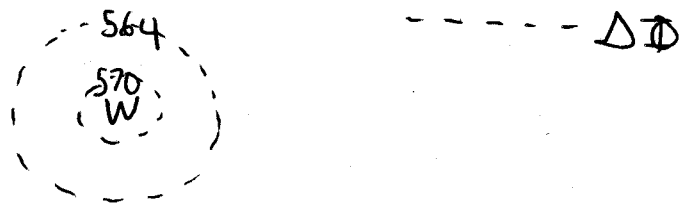
②

## concept of cold/warm core systems

warm core: warmest air is at center of system

cold core: coldest air " "

### warm core

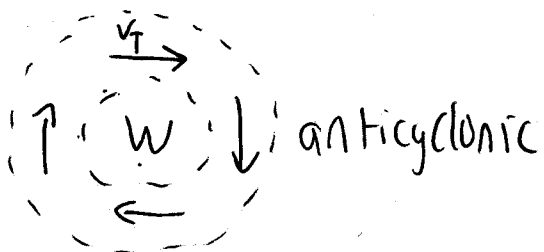


### cold core

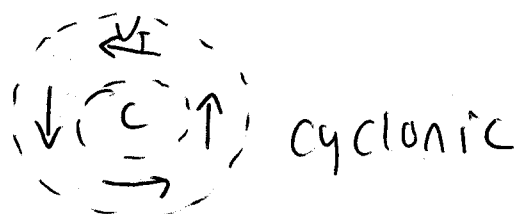


can draw  $\vec{v}_T$  for each to determine whether thermal vorticity (vorticity of thickness field) is cyclonic or anticyclonic

### warm core



### cold core



WARM CORE:  $V_T$  is anticyclonic

$\rightarrow \zeta_T < 0$  (in NH)

COLD CORE:  $V_T$  is cyclonic

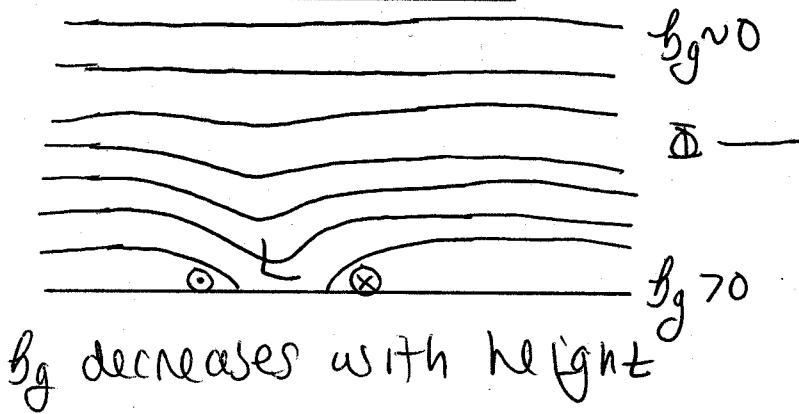
$\rightarrow \zeta_T > 0$  (in NH)

for all warm core systems,  $\zeta_T < 0$

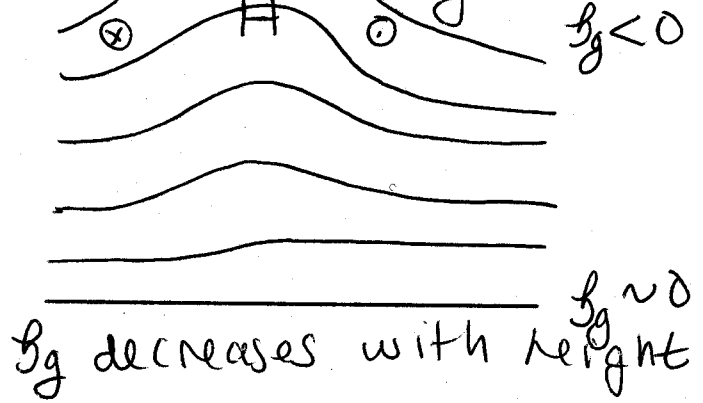
$\rightarrow$  means  $b_{g2} - b_{g1} < 0$

$\rightarrow b_g$  must decrease with height!

warm core low



warm core high

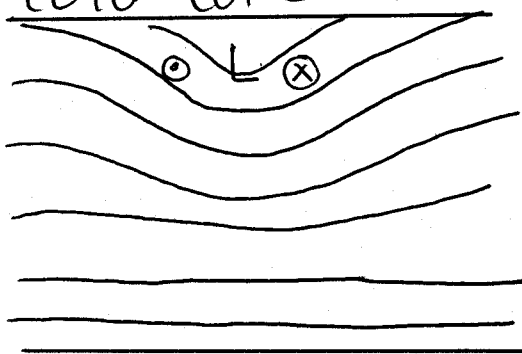


for all cold core systems,  $\zeta_T > 0$

$\rightarrow$  means  $b_{g2} - b_{g1} > 0$

$\rightarrow b_g$  must increase with height!

cold core low



$B_g > 0$

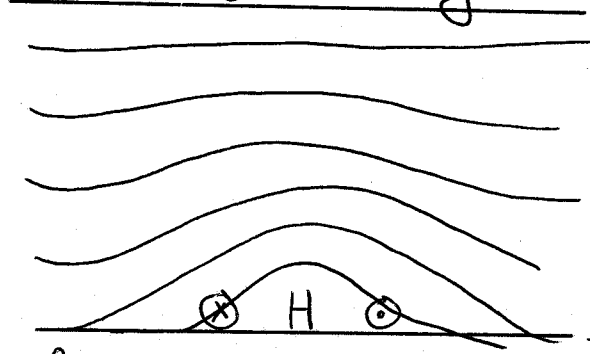
① —

$B_g \approx 0$

$B_g$  increases with height

④

cold core high



$B_g \approx 0$

$B_g < 0$

$B_g$  increases with height