An Efficient Code for the Simulation of Nonhydrostatic Stratified Flow Over Obstacles

Gregory G. Pihos and Morton G. Wurtele

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
TABLE OF CONTENTS
LIST OF FIGURES
LIST OF SYMBOLS
INTRODUCTION
  Background
  Gravity Waves and CAT
THE TWO-DIMENSIONAL, BOUSSINESQ MODEL
  Equations Solved by the Model
  A Justification of the Incompressible and
  Boussinesq Approximations
  Techniques for Analytical Solution of the Linear Problem
COMPARISON OF MODEL WITH ANALYTICAL SOLUTIONS
  Constant Velocity, Constant Stability Case
  Linear Shear, Constant Stability Case
  Exponential Shear, Constant Stability Case
  Nonlinear Case with Constant $\rho u^2$
  Comparison of Nonlinear Effects
COMPARISON OF MODEL WITH OBSERVATIONS
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
APPENDIX: DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPUTER PROGRAM
  DESCRIPTION OF CALCULATIONS
LIST OF FIGURES

Figure | Description | Page
--- | --- | ---
1. | Streamfunction field at 1000 seconds for case 1 (constant velocity, constant stability). | 101
2. | Streamfunction field at 1500 seconds for case 1. | 102
3. | Streamfunction field at 2000 seconds for case 1. | 103
4. | Density field at 1000 seconds for case 1. | 104
5. | Density field at 2000 seconds for case 1. | 105
6. | Vorticity field at 1000 seconds for case 1. | 106
7. | Vorticity field at 2000 seconds for case 1. | 107
8. | Richardson number field at 2000 seconds for case 1. | 108
9. | Streamfunction field at 3750 seconds for case 2 (linear shear, constant stability). | 109
10. | Streamfunction field at 7500 seconds for case 2. | 110
11. | Streamfunction field at 1200 seconds for case 3 (exponential shear, constant stability, $Ri_0^{1/2}=3.3$). | 111
12. | Streamfunction field at 4500 seconds for case 4 (exponential shear, constant stability, $Ri_0^{1/2}=6.0$). | 112
13. | Streamfunction field at 3000 seconds for case 5 (nonlinear, constant $pu^2$). | 113
14. | Vertical velocity field at 3000 seconds for case 5. | 114
15. | Streamfunction field at 1500 seconds for case 6 (constant velocity, constant stability, $k_sh=1.17$). | 115
16. | Density field at 1500 seconds for case 6. | 116
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Streamfunction field at 600 seconds for case 7 (constant velocity, constant stability, large obstacle, $k_s h = 1.95$).</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Streamfunction field at 800 seconds for case 7.</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Streamfunction field at 1000 seconds for case 7.</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Density field at 1000 seconds for case 7.</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Richardson number field at 1500 seconds for case 6.</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Richardson number field at 1000 seconds for case 7.</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Cross section of potential temperature (in K) along an east-west line through Boulder on 11 January 1972.</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Cross section of horizontal wind velocity (in m/sec) along an east-west line through Boulder on 11 January 1972.</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Streamfunction field at 4250 seconds for case 8 (Boulder windstorm).</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Horizontal velocity field at 4250 seconds for case 8.</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF SYMBOLS

a Amplitude of flow disturbance at the lower boundary

b Half the wavelength of the disturbance at the lower boundary

c Reciprocal of scale height of undisturbed flow, $\frac{1}{u_0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$

c₁, c₂, c₃ Arbitrary constants to be determined by boundary conditions

cₚ Specific heat capacity at constant pressure

cₛ Local sound speed

cᵥ Specific heat capacity at constant volume

d Dimensionless terrain height function

f Coriolis parameter, $2\Omega \sin \phi$

F $\frac{gS}{u_0^2} + \frac{s}{u_0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{4} s^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial s}{\partial z}$

+g,g Acceleration of gravity and its magnitude

G Dimensionless streamline function

h Terrain height function

H Total height of the fluid

i,j,k Unit coordinate vectors in the x, y, and z directions

J Jacobian operator

Jₜ Bessel function of the first kind

k Wavenumber in the x direction

Kᵢ,μ Bessel function of the third kind of imaginary order

$k₁ \frac{1}{c₂} \left( k^2 + \frac{1}{4} s^2 \right)$

$kₛ \text{ Stationary wave number, } \frac{gS}{u_0^2}$

$\ellₙ \left( \sigma^2 - n^2 \pi^2 \right)^{1/2}$
\[ m = 1 - \frac{\bar{u}^2}{c_s^2} \]

Brunt-Vaisala frequency, \( \left( \frac{g}{\theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} \right)^{1/2} \)

\[ \rho, \rho_0 \]

Pressure, reference pressure

\[ q \]

An arbitrary variable

\[ Q \]

Non-adiabatic heating

\[ r \]

Distance from barrier, \( (x^2 + z^2)^{1/2} \)

\[ R \]

Gas constant for dry air

\[ Ri \]

Richardson number, \( \frac{g}{\theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} / \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \)

\[ Ri_0 \]

\( gS/u_0^2c_s^2 \)

\[ s \]

Static stability of the incompressible atmosphere, \( -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} \)

\[ S \]

Static stability of the compressible atmosphere, \( \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} \)

\[ s_0 \]

\( -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} \)

\[ t \]

Time

\[ T, T_0 \]

Temperature, reference temperature

\[ u, v, w \]

Components of wind in the x, y, and z directions

\[ u_0 \]

Reference wind component in the x direction

\[ \vec{v} \]

Velocity vector

\[ x, y, z \]

Cartesian coordinates (z is vertical)

\[ Y_0 \]

Bessel function of the second kind

\[ z_0 \]

Height associated with a streamline far upstream of barrier

\[ z_1 \]

\( 1 + cz \)

\[ z_2 \]

\( \text{Ri}_0^{1/2} e^{-cz} \)

\[ \alpha \]

\( \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{z} \right) \)

\[ y, y_d \]

Lapse rate, dry adiabatic lapse rate
\[ \gamma_n = \frac{m \pi \lambda_n^2}{\lambda_n^2 - \pi^2} \]

\[ \delta = z_0 - z \]

\[ \xi \text{ Vorticity, } \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \]

\[ \theta \text{ Potential temperature, } T \left( \frac{p}{p_0} \right)^k \]

\[ \kappa = \frac{R}{c_p} \]

\[ \lambda \text{ Wavelength} \]

\[ \lambda_s \text{ Stationary wavelength, } \frac{2\pi u_0}{N} \]

\[ \mu = (\text{Ri}_0 - \frac{1}{4})^{1/2} \]

\[ \nu = \left( \frac{k^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)^{1/2} \]

\[ \pi = 3.14... \]

\[ \Pi \text{ Exner function, } c_p \left( \frac{p}{p_0} \right)^k \]

\[ \rho, \rho_0 \text{ Density, reference density} \]

\[ \sigma^2 = \left| \frac{g}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dz_0} \right| / u^2 \]

\[ \phi \text{ Latitude} \]

\[ \psi \text{ Streamfunction} \]

\[ \omega \text{ Density weighted vertical velocity, } \left( \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \right)^{1/2} w \]

\[ \Omega \text{ Angular rotational frequency of the earth} \]

\[ \nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \]

\[ \nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \]

\[ \hat{\cdot} \text{ Fourier transform of a variable} \]

\[ \cdot \text{ Unperturbed part of a quantity} \]

\[ \cdot \text{ Perturbed part of a quantity} \]

\[ \Delta \text{ Increment of a quantity} \]

\[ \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \]

\[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \text{ Partial derivatives with respect to } t, x, \text{ and } z \]
AN EFFICIENT CODE FOR THE SIMULATION OF
NONHYDROSTATIC STRATIFIED FLOW OVER OBSTACLES

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INTRODUCTION

Background

The gravity wave is the subject of a voluminous literature containing theoretical and/or observational studies. However, the numerical simulation of this phenomenon has received much less attention than has climate modeling or numerical weather prediction. A two-dimensional, nonlinear, nonhydrostatic model (Foldvik and Wurtele, 1967) produced realistic results, but was too expensive for operational use. Various linear models (Danielsen and Bleck, 1970; Vergeiner, 1971) avoided this difficulty, but could be considered reliable only when reproducing wave-like features and not when simulating turbulence-generating, wave-breaking patterns. Some highly successful computations are those of Klemp and Lilly (1978), which are applicable when the disturbance generated satisfies the quasi-hydrostatic approximation.

When the prediction of areas of clear-air turbulence (CAT) is the chief emphasis of a study, it is essential to retain both nonlinear and nonhydrostatic effects in any numerical model. Since 1966, computers and
computational techniques have been developed to an extent permitting the formulation of a model like that of Foldvik and Wurtele, but efficient enough to run at low cost. As a consequence, such a model can be used (1) to study sensitivity of results to input data; (2) to test the implications of a great variety of idealized initial and boundary conditions; and (3) to simulate easily and cheaply in real time the gravity-wave and CAT patterns associated with any operationally analyzed or predicted synoptic situation. The model and the code of the present study have been developed with all three of these purposes in mind.

Gravity Waves and CAT

Before describing the model in detail, it may be advisable to clarify some ideas and concepts involved in the relation between gravity waves and clear air turbulence. Although a number of subtle dynamic considerations are involved in the stability of stratified shear flow, for the purposes of this study we shall proceed from the assumption that a Richardson number of 0.25 is the marginally critical value for the stability of an incompressible Boussinesq flow to small perturbations. Normally the initial conditions assumed for the model will be characterized by Richardson numbers many times larger than the critical. By one means or another—represented in the model by flow over an obstacle—this flow is disturbed, and disturbed flow will contain areas in which the Richardson number is reduced from its initial value and areas in which it is increased. The dynamic/kinematic mechanism of this Richardson number modification-by-deformation is subject to various semi-quantitative explanations. Some
interpretations are reviewed by Pao and Goldburg (1969). The most widely accepted explanation of CAT generation is that large amplitude gravity waves resulting from flow over mountain ranges can and do generate local regions in which the Richardson number falls below the critical value, and moderate to severe CAT results.

Steady state linear or nonlinear solutions have been constructed for a number of highly idealized conditions. However, mathematical analysis cannot predict with any precision whether and where areas of subcritical Richardson number will occur from an arbitrary disturbance in an arbitrary flow field. Thus, for the purposes of the present work, we rely upon the numerical model exclusively to make these predictions. No attempt is made here to verify any particular theoretical interpretations of CAT formation; this must be the goal of further study. It should also be emphasized that qualitative features, such as wavelength, rotor formation, trapping, and upward propagation, are well simulated by various gravity wave models in the literature, but that there exist few quantitative comparisons with observational data. Further comparison to actual measurements will be required to measure the reliability of this model, or any other, to simulate nature. To this end, use of this model is welcome, and we have endeavored to make the code as understandable and as versatile as possible. In addition to the description of the model in the following section, a documentation of the code is given in the appendix.
THE TWO-DIMENSIONAL, BOUSSINESQ MODEL

The model must include buoyancy as the primary restoring force for any disturbance of the free stream. However, dynamic compressibility—the effect resulting in acoustic waves—is not significant in the study of CAT. Thus, incompressibility is assumed, but in a manner that retains the static effect of compressibility. Thus temperature, potential temperature, density, and pressure in the undisturbed atmosphere may be realistically represented in the initial conditions of the model. Further, the Boussinesq assumption is made, neglecting the kinematic effect of density variation (that is, where density multiplies velocity) while retaining the full dynamic effect of buoyancy (where density multiplies gravity).

The two-dimensional, Boussinesq model greatly facilitates computational ease and speed. Only two variables, vorticity and density, are directly advanced in time. The third variable, the streamfunction, is obtained at each time step by solving a Poisson equation (eq. (7c) below). The method of solution consists of applying a fast Fourier transform in the horizontal, then utilizing a one-dimensional marching solution in the vertical. This noniterative procedure is at least an order of magnitude faster than iterative relaxation techniques. Another advantage of this model is the existence of an energy integral for arbitrary mean density profiles, such as upstream inversions. (In contrast, non-Boussinesq models present computational difficulties when the stability profile is varying rapidly.) These factors will permit the program to be used frequently with sounding data, or in theoretical profiles. A description of the input/output
options is given in the appendix.

Equations Solved by the Model

We begin with the following set of equations:

The equation of motion:
\[ \frac{dv}{dt} + f \times v = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + g \]  
(1a)

The equation of state:
\[ p = \rho RT \]  
(1b)

The equation of continuity:
\[ \frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \nabla \cdot v = 0 \]  
(1c)

and the thermodynamic equation:
\[ \frac{dQ}{dt} = c_p \frac{d}{dt}(\ln T) - R \frac{d}{dt}(\ln p) \]  
(1d)

Molecular viscosity and thermal conductivity will be considered to be unimportant.

This set of four equations in four unknowns may be simplified by making several assumptions. First, we will concentrate on mountain-induced gravity waves, and will limit our consideration to length scales of motion which are small compared to cyclone scale motions, so the effect of rotation will be ignored. Second, the time scale of the motion is small compared to the time scale of radiative heating, so the adiabatic assumption, \( \frac{dQ}{dt} = 0 \), may be made. The system of equations then becomes:

\[ \frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + g \]  
(2a)
A further simplification results from assuming the fluid density to be incompressible but not homogeneous. This permits us to allow density gradients in the vertical and buoyant restoring force without the unnecessary computation of acoustic motions. Both terms in equation (2c) then become equal to zero. This permits us to express the system of equations (2) as a system of three equations in three unknowns:

\[
\frac{dp}{dt} = 0 \quad (3b)
\]

\[
\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \quad (3c)
\]

The Boussinesq approximation states that the kinematic effects of density gradients are negligible compared to the buoyancy effects of density gradients in the equation of motion. The nonlinear equation (3a) then becomes:

\[
\rho_0 \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -\nabla p + \rho \vec{g} \quad (4)
\]
where $\rho_0$ is an undisturbed reference density.

Although significant airflow is deflected around long mountain ranges such as the Sierra Nevada, even when the wind is normal to the ridgeline (Holmboe and Klieforth, 1957), we will concentrate on the flow passing directly over the mountain. For this purpose, the cross section of the range is sufficiently uniform such that the flow may be assumed to be two-dimensional. Taking the curl of equation (4) with the operator ($\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}$) in a left-handed x-z coordinate system yields the vorticity equation:

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot (\zeta \vec{V}) - \frac{g}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}$$  \hspace{1cm} (5a)

Similarly, $$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V})$$  \hspace{1cm} (5b)

where $\zeta \equiv \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$, and $u$ and $w$ are the horizontal and vertical components of $\vec{V}$.

The streamfunction $\psi$ for two-dimensional incompressible flow may be defined by $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \equiv w$ and $-\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \equiv u$. Then, $\zeta \equiv \nabla^2 \psi$, where $\nabla^2 \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$, and the system of equations (5) becomes:

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{g}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \hspace{1cm} (6a)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \hspace{1cm} (6b)$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = \zeta \hspace{1cm} (6c)$$
or introducing the Jacobian operator, $J(a,b) = \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x}$,

\[
\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} = J(\zeta,\psi) - \frac{g}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \tag{7a}
\]

\[
\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = J(\rho,\psi) \tag{7b}
\]

\[
\nabla^2 \psi = \zeta \tag{7c}
\]

The lower boundary condition is that the surface is a streamline:

\[
\psi(x,h(x)) = \text{constant} \tag{7d}
\]

where $h(x)$ is the height of the barrier. The upper boundary condition is that the kinetic energy becomes vanishingly small with elevation:

\[
\frac{1}{2} \rho(u^2 + w^2) = \frac{1}{2} \rho(\nabla \psi)^2 \to 0 \text{ as } z \to \infty . \tag{7e}
\]

The system of equations (7) constitutes the model on which the program is based. The scheme for their numerical solution and the associated code are fully described in the appendix. The assumptions made are justified and discussed below. In subsequent sections, numerical simulations with the model are compared with selected special cases for which analytical solutions can be obtained.

A Justification of the Incompressible and Boussinesq Approximations

The effect of these two assumptions may be seen by examining the vertical velocity profile of the steady state, linearized perturbation equations. Defining $\theta = T \left( \frac{P_0}{p} \right)^\kappa$ and $\Pi = c_p \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \right)^\kappa$, where $\kappa = R/c_p$, the compressible system of equations (2) may be reexpressed as:
\[
\frac{\text{d} \theta}{\text{d} t} = 0
\]  
(8c)

where \( c_s^2 \equiv \frac{c_p \kappa \Theta \Pi}{\gamma} = \frac{c_p R}{\gamma} \). In a two-dimensional steady-state system (where \( \frac{\text{d}}{\text{d} t} = 0 \)), these become:

\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -\theta \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial x}
\]  
(9a)

\[
\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -\theta \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial z} - g
\]  
(9b)

\[
\frac{\partial (u \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial z})}{\partial z} = -c_s^2 (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z})
\]  
(9c)

\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} = 0
\]  
(9d)

Now, assume that each variable \( q(x,z) \) in the system may be expressed as the sum of a perturbed part \( q'(x,z) \), and an unperturbed part \( \bar{q}(z) \); that is, \( q(x,z) = q'(x,z) + \bar{q}(x,z) \). Further assume that \( \bar{w}(z) = 0 \), and that the unperturbed state is in hydrostatic balance, that is, \( g = -\theta \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial z} \).

The linearized perturbation equations for the compressible system are then:

\[
\bar{w} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} + w' \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} = -\theta \frac{\partial \Pi'}{\partial x}
\]  
(10a)
This system is then solved for $w'$:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w'}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w'}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \ln \left( \frac{m}{2}\frac{\partial w'}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \ln \left( \frac{m}{2}\frac{\partial w'}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} w' = 0$$

where $m \equiv 1 - \frac{\bar{u}^2}{c_s^2}$. Usually, $\bar{u} << c_s$, which means $m \approx 1$, so the equation for $w'$ in the compressible system becomes:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w'}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w'}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} w' + \frac{gS}{\bar{u}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{u}{\bar{u}} \frac{\partial w'}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} w' \right) = 0$$

where $s \equiv -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}$, $S \equiv \frac{1}{\bar{u}} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z}$, and $s = s + \frac{g}{c_s^2}$.

To analyze the effect of the incompressible assumption, we will derive a similar equation for $w'$ from the incompressible system of equations (3). In a two-dimensional steady-state system, these equations have the form:

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - g$$
As before, assume that each variable $q(x,z)$ may be expressed as
$q(x,z) = q'(x,z) + \bar{q}(x,z)$, and assume that $g\bar{\rho} = \frac{-\partial \bar{\rho}}{\partial z}$. Then the linearized perturbation equations for the incompressible system are:

\begin{align*}
\bar{u} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} + w' \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x} \\
\bar{u} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x} - \frac{\rho' g}{\rho} \\
\bar{u} \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial \bar{\rho}}{\partial z} &= 0 \\
\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w'}{\partial z} &= 0
\end{align*}

The equation for $w'$ in the incompressible system is then:

\[
\frac{\partial^2 w'}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w'}{\partial z^2} - s \frac{\partial w'}{\partial z} + \left( \frac{gs}{u^2} + \frac{s}{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial z^2} \right) w' = 0
\]

The only difference between the steady-state compressible and incompressible equations appears in the terms $\frac{gs w'}{u^2}$ and $\frac{gs w'}{u^2}$. So atmospheric motions may still be modeled by the heterogeneous incompressible model by replacing the frequency of oscillation of the incompressible fluid $(gs)^{1/2}$ by the Brunt-Vaisala frequency $N = (gs)^{1/2}$ of atmospheric
buoyancy oscillations.

Now, to discuss the effect of the Boussinesq approximation, we will derive an equation for $w'$ from the system of equations (4), (3b), and (3c). The two-dimensional steady-state equations are:

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \quad (16a)$$

$$u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - \frac{\rho g}{\rho_o} \quad (16b)$$

The complete set includes equations (13c) and (13d). The linearized perturbation equations are:

$$\ddot{u} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} + w' \frac{\partial \ddot{u}}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial x} \quad (17a)$$

$$\ddot{u} \frac{\partial w'}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial x} - \frac{\rho'g}{\rho_o} \quad (17b)$$

The complete set of linearized equations includes (14c) and (14d). These result in the following equation for $w'$ in the Boussinesq system:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w'}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w'}{\partial z^2} + \left(\frac{s_o}{\ddot{u}^2} - \frac{1}{\ddot{u}} \frac{\partial^2 \ddot{u}}{\partial z^2}\right) w' = 0 \quad (18)$$

where $s_o \equiv -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \ddot{p}}{\partial z}$.

The incompressible Boussinesq and non-Boussinesq $w'$ equations may be made similar to each other by transforming the non-Boussinesq equation into the form:
\[ \frac{\partial^2 \omega'}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \omega'}{\partial z^2} + \left( \frac{gS}{u^2} + \frac{s}{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{4} s^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} \right) \omega' = 0 \]  

(19)

where \( \omega' \equiv \left( \frac{\bar{\rho}}{\bar{\rho}_0} \right)^{1/2} \omega \). In most atmospheric profiles, the \( \frac{gS}{u^2} \) and \( \frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial z^2} \) terms dominate over the \( \frac{s}{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z}, \frac{1}{4} s^2, \text{ and } \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} \) terms, so the dynamics of \( \omega' \) in the Boussinesq system are similar to the dynamics of \( \omega \) in the non-Boussinesq system. Since \( \omega' = \left( \frac{\bar{\rho}_0}{\bar{\rho}} \right)^{1/2} \omega \), the dynamics of the two systems are similar to the degree that \( \bar{\rho}(z) \) remains constant. This is true essentially for shallow atmospheric systems (Ogura and Phillips, 1962).

To sum up, the reason for using the incompressible assumption and Boussinesq approximation is to simplify the system of equations to be solved. In order to retain the dynamics of the compressible atmosphere, the stability \( S \) will be used, and vertical density gradients will be retained everywhere. The total percentage variation of density in the fluid will be kept small, since \( \rho \) will then have the same scale height as the potential temperature. Then the compressible system \( \omega' \) equation (12) applies, and may be similarly transformed using \( \omega' = \left( \frac{\bar{\rho}_0}{\bar{\rho}} \right)^{1/2} \omega \) to yield:

\[ \frac{\partial^2 \omega'}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \omega'}{\partial z^2} + F(z) \omega' = 0 \]  

(20)

where \( F(z) = \frac{gS}{u^2} + \frac{s}{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{4} s^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} \).

Techniques for Analytical Solution of the Linear Problem

The mountain wave problem consists of solving equation (20) with the appropriate boundary conditions in the upper half plane \( z \geq 0 \). The lower
boundary condition consists of tangential flow to the barrier,

\[ w'(x,z) = \frac{dh(x)}{dx} [\bar{u}(z) + u'(x,z)] \text{ at } z = h(x) \]  \hspace{1cm} (21)

where \( h(x) \) is the height of the barrier. Assuming that \( h \) is small, the linearized version of equation (21) is written as:

\[ w'(x,0) = \bar{u}(0) \frac{dh(x)}{dx} \]  \hspace{1cm} (22)

The upper boundary condition is that the kinetic energy, \( \rho w^2/2 \), vanish at \( r = \infty \) where \( r = (x^2 + z^2)^{1/2} \). In terms of \( \omega'(x,z) \), these conditions become:

\[ \omega'(x,0) = \bar{u}(0) \frac{dh(x)}{dx}, \text{ and } \lim_{r \to \infty} \omega' = 0. \]  \hspace{1cm} (23)

Now, assume that \( \omega'(x,z) \) may be expressed as a sum of individual wave components, \( \omega'(x,z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{\omega}(k,z)e^{ikx}dk \), and express the ground terrain as a sum of Fourier components, \( h(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{h}(k)e^{ikx}dk \). Since the system is linear, the behavior of a single wave component may now be examined. The system becomes:

\[ \frac{d^2\hat{\omega}(k,z)}{dz^2} + [F(z) - k^2]\hat{\omega}(k,z) = 0 \]  \hspace{1cm} (24a)

with boundary conditions:

\[ \hat{\omega}(k,0) = ik\bar{u}(0)\hat{h}(k), \text{ and } \lim_{z \to \infty} \hat{\omega}(k,z) = 0. \]  \hspace{1cm} (24b)
The general solution is \( \hat{\omega}(k,z) = c_1(k)\hat{\omega}_1(k,z) + c_2(k)\hat{\omega}_2(k,z) \), where \( c_1(k) \) and \( c_2(k) \) are arbitrary constants to be determined by \( \lim_{z \to \infty} [\hat{\omega}(k,z)] = 0 \).

Then \( \hat{\omega}(k,z) = c_3(k)\hat{\omega}_3(k,z) \), where \( \hat{\omega}_3(k,z) \) is a linear combination of \( \hat{\omega}_1(k,z) \) and \( \hat{\omega}_2(k,z) \), and \( c_3(k) \) is determined by another boundary condition, \( c_3(k) = \hat{\omega}(k,0)/\hat{\omega}_3(k,0) \). Then

\[
\hat{\omega}(k,z) = iku(0)\hat{h}(k) \frac{\hat{\omega}_3(k,z)}{\hat{\omega}_3(k,0)} \tag{25}
\]

\[
\omega'(x,z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ik\hat{u}(0)\hat{h}(k) \frac{\hat{\omega}_3(k,z)}{\hat{\omega}_3(k,0)} e^{ikx} \, dk \tag{26}
\]

This integral is improperly defined for any value of \( k \) where \( \hat{\omega}_3(k,0) = 0 \). If the integral is evaluated at these singularities by taking Cauchy's principal value, the primary contribution to the integral comes from the neighborhood of the singularities. These discrete values of \( k \), if any exist, correspond to free waves or resonance waves of the system, and represent eigensolutions of equation (24) which dominate other waves in the system.

For a given velocity and stability profile, the boundary conditions either do not uniquely determine the steady-state solution, or do not uniquely determine the amplitudes of the free waves. Mathematical uniqueness may be established, however, by some physical argument, such as requiring that all waves vanish far upstream of the barrier, or by considering a time-dependent system which asymptotically approaches the steady-state solution.
COMPARISON OF MODEL WITH ANALYTICAL SOLUTIONS

To establish confidence in the consistency of the numerical model, the computations will be compared to known analytical solutions. In general, these analytical solutions exist only for the linearized steady-state equations with simple idealized meteorological profiles. Although the model also incorporates nonlinear and transient motions, it should qualitatively and quantitatively resemble the linear, steady-state solutions after a period of model time, assuming that the barrier height and the density and velocity profiles have been selected to preclude highly nonlinear effects.

Constant Velocity, Constant Stability Case

This is basically the simplest case, since $F(z)$ in equation (20) has the constant value
\[ F = \frac{gS}{u_0^2} - \frac{1}{4} s^2, \]
where $\bar{u} = u_0$. Usually, $\frac{1}{4} s^2 \ll \frac{gS}{u_0^2}$, so that the $\omega'$ equation becomes:

\[ \frac{\partial^2 \omega'}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \omega'}{\partial z^2} + k_S^2 \omega' = 0 \]  
(27)

where $k_S \equiv \left( \frac{gS}{u_0^2} \right)$ is the stationary wavenumber. This wave equation specifies a disturbance with wavelength
\[ \lambda_s = \frac{2\pi}{k_S} = \frac{2\pi u_0}{N} = 2\pi u_0 \left[ \frac{T_0}{g(\gamma_d - \gamma)} \right]^{1/2} \]
(28)
where $T_0$ is the reference temperature, $\gamma$ is the lapse rate, and $\gamma_d$ is the dry adiabatic lapse rate, which is independent of the barrier and is approached asymptotically at large distances by the actual solution since the boundary conditions have not yet been taken into account. Using the previously
stated boundary conditions, Lyra (1943) expressed the vertical velocity field for an arbitrary obstacle \( z = h(x) \) as an infinite series of Bessel functions of the first and second kind \( (J_\nu \text{ and } Y_\nu) \):

\[
\omega'(x,z) = 2u_0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dh(x)}{dx} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \frac{1}{4} Y_\nu(k_sr) + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} J_{2\nu+1}(k_sr) \frac{\cos(2\nu+1)\alpha}{2\nu+1} \right] dx
\]

(28)

where \( \alpha = \tan^{-1}(\frac{x}{z}) \). Since the Bessel functions \( J_\nu \) are eigensolutions of the system, an infinite number of free waves exist, due to the zeros in the \( J_\nu \). For many barrier shapes, including the rectangular shape in the numerical model, the free waves add up to form an infinite series of backward tilting lee waves with \( \lambda \to \lambda_S \) as \( r \to \infty \).

Figures 1 through 3 show the transient development of the streamlines for the Lyra problem when \( u_0 = 25 \text{ m/sec}, T_0 = 273 \text{K}, \gamma = 0, \Delta x = \Delta z = 1000 \text{ m}, \) and \( \Delta t = 20 \text{ sec} \) (referred to as case 1) at times \( 50 \Delta t, 75 \Delta t, \) and \( 100 \Delta t \).

The qualitative appearance of the waves agrees with the results of Lyra, except for the influence of the top boundary in the model. This boundary will not be as important in most other velocity profiles, since more energy will be trapped at lower levels. The theory predicts that \( \lambda_S = 8.4 \text{ km} \).

The most reliable wavelength measurements for comparison to the analytical solutions are taken in the area of a well-developed wave pattern and as far downstream as is feasible to avoid distortions caused by the assumption of no upstream perturbations. At 7 km elevation, figure 3 exhibits 8.5 km separation between the second and third crests, and 8 km separation between the third and fourth crests.
As the model approaches a steady state, \( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \) or
\[
\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} / \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} / \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x};
\]
that is, the slopes of the isolines of streamfunction and density are everywhere equal, so that the isolines of these variables should coincide. Figures 4 and 5 show the general resemblance of the density field to the streamline field at time 50 \( \Delta t \) and 100 \( \Delta t \), except in the vicinity of the barrier, where most transient development is still taking place.

Assuming that \( \bar{\rho}(z) = \rho_0 \) in the model, then \( \omega' \approx \left( \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} \right)^{1/2} \omega' \equiv \omega' \equiv \frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial x} \), and equation (20) becomes:
\[
\frac{\partial^2 \psi'}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi'}{\partial z^2} + F(z) \psi' = 0 \tag{29}
\]
In the Lyra case, \( F(z) = k_s^2 \), and \( \zeta = 0 \), so then \( \zeta' = \nabla^2 \psi' \), which implies that \( \zeta' = -k_s^2 \psi' \); that is, the isolines of vorticity should coincide with the isolines of streamfunction displacement. Figures 6 and 7 show the resemblance of the vorticity field to the troughs and crests of the streamline field, except in the vicinity of the barrier, where the assumption of linearity is not valid. It should also be noted that the vorticity field shows small scale perturbations which are computational in nature. These short wavelength perturbations occur mainly as a result of aliasing, that is, the inability of any numerical model to resolve disturbances with wavelengths less than two grid intervals. As is discussed in the appendix, the finite differencing scheme used retards the unstable growth of these perturbations, and we have not found it necessary to use filtering, smoothing, or damping operators in order to run physically meaningful computations for a sufficiently long period of time. Since the vorticity is the second derivative of the streamfunction, the streamfunction field should remain smoother than the vorticity field.
The local Richardson number, defined as $\text{Ri} = -\frac{g}{\rho} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} \right)^2$ in the model corresponding to figures 3, 5, and 7 at time $100 \Delta t$, is shown in figure 8. It should be noted that Richardson number tends to vary rapidly over several orders of magnitude in disturbed sections of the flow. Thus, $\log_{10}(\text{Ri})$ is actually plotted, and values of $\text{Ri} \leq .16$ or $\text{Ri} > 10$ are set to 0.16 or 10 respectively, in order to highlight areas where $\text{Ri} < 0.25$. Also, since the Richardson number is the quotient of first and second derivatives, the finite-difference analog for $\text{Ri}$ is not dependable within one grid interval of the ground terrain.

**Linear Shear, Constant Stability Case**

For this case, $F(z) = \frac{gS}{u_0^2} + \frac{s}{u_0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{4} s^2$, where $u = u_0(1 + cz)$. Assuming that $\frac{gS}{u_0^2} - \frac{1}{4} s^2 \gg \frac{s}{u_0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$, equation (29) becomes:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi'}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi'}{\partial z^2} + \left( \frac{gS}{u_0^2} - \frac{1}{4} s^2 \right) \psi' = 0$$

(30)

Assume that $\psi'(x,z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} \psi(k,z)dk$, and let $z_1 = 1 + cz$. Then, for a single wave component:

$$\frac{d^2 \psi}{dz_1^2} + \left( -k_1^2 + \frac{R_{i0}}{z_1} \right) \psi = 0$$

(31)

where $k_1^2 = \frac{k^2 + \frac{s^2}{4}}{c^2}$, and $R_{i0} = \frac{gS}{u_0^2 c^2}$. The solution to this equation satisfying the upper boundary condition is a modified Bessel function of the third kind of imaginary order $K_{i\mu}(k_1z_1)$, where $\mu = (R_{i0} - \frac{1}{4})^{1/2}$. 

19
Using the lower boundary condition, the solution can be expressed as (Wurtele, 1953):

\[\psi'(x,z) = \frac{(1+cz)^{1/2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ixk} \frac{K_{i\mu}[k_1(1+cz)]}{K_{i\mu}(k_1)} dk \] (32)

The free waves of the system correspond to discrete values of \(k_n\) (or \((k_1)_n\)) for which \(K_{i\mu}[(k_1)_n] = 0\), with wavelength \(\lambda_n \equiv \frac{2\pi}{k_n} = 2\pi[(k_1)_n c^2 - \frac{1}{4} s^2]^{-1/2}\) and no tilt with height, and exist only for \(\mu > 0\) or \(\text{Ri}_0 > \frac{1}{4}\). The number of free waves with wavelengths in the mesoscale range increases with decreasing shear, approaching an infinite number in the Lyra case.

When \(u_0 = 10\) m/sec, \(c = 2.7 \times 10^{-4}/m\), \(T_0 = 250K\), and \(\gamma = 6.76K/km\) (referred to as case 2), then \(\text{Ri}_0 = 16.0\), \(\mu = 3.97\), and the theory predicts two free wave modes with wavelengths 13.7 km and 31.0 km. Figure 9 shows the streamfunction field at 3750 seconds. Only the first wave has developed, with two crests separated by 13 km. At 7500 seconds, figure 10 reveals the shorter wave dominating below 5 km, and a longer wave with two crests separated by 29 km prevailing at higher elevations, in accordance with the theory.

**Exponential Shear, Constant Stability Case**

In this case, \(\bar{u} = u_0 e^{cz}\), so \(F(z) = \frac{gS}{u_0^2} = e^{-2cz} + sc - c^2 - \frac{1}{4} s^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial s}{\partial z}\). Assuming that the total percentage variation of \(\bar{u}\) is small compared to the total percentage variation of \(\bar{u}\), then the terms \(s^2\), \(\frac{\partial s}{\partial z}\), and \(sc\) are all much smaller than \(c^2\), and equation (29) becomes:

\[\frac{\partial^2 \psi'}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi'}{\partial z^2} + \left(\frac{gS}{u_0^2} e^{-2cz} - c^2\right) \psi' = 0\] (33)
Assume that \( \psi'(x,z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} \hat{\psi}(k,z) dk \), and let \( z_2 = R_{i0}^{1/2} e^{-cz} \), where \( R_{i0} \equiv \frac{qS}{u_0 z_2} \). Then, for a single wave component:

\[
\frac{d^2\psi}{dz_2^2} + \frac{1}{z_2} \frac{d\psi}{dz_2} + \left( 1 - \frac{k^2 + 1}{c^2} \right) \psi = 0
\]

The solution to this equation satisfying the upper boundary condition is a Bessel function of the first kind, \( J_\nu(z_2) \), where \( \nu \equiv \left( \frac{k^2 + 1}{c^2} \right)^{1/2} \geq 1 \). Using the lower boundary condition, the solution can be expressed as (Palm and Foldvik, 1960):

\[
\psi'(x,z) = \bar{u}(z) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} \hat{\psi}(k) J_{\nu}(R_{i0}^{1/2} e^{-cz}) J_{\nu}(R_{i0}^{1/2}) \, dk
\]

The free waves, if any, result from discrete values of \( k_n \) (or \( \nu_n \)) for which \( J_{\nu}(R_{i0}^{1/2}) = 0 \), and have wavelength \( \lambda_n = \frac{2\pi}{k_n} = \frac{2\pi}{c(\nu_n^2 - 1)^{1/2}} \) with maximum amplitude development at \( z_n = \frac{1}{c} \ln\left( \frac{z_2}{R_{i0}} \right) \), where \( (z_2)_n \) is the value of \( z_2 \) at which \( J_{\nu}(z_2) \) attains its maximum value between the \( n \)th and \( (n+1) \)th zeros of \( J_{\nu}(z_2) \).

It can be seen graphically (Jahnke and Emde, 1945) that no waves exist if \( R_{i0}^{1/2} \leq 3.8 \), one wave exists if \( 3.8 \leq R_{i0}^{1/2} \leq 7.0 \), and two waves exist if \( 7.0 \leq R_{i0}^{1/2} \leq 10.2 \). When \( u_0 = 20 \text{ m/sec} \), \( c = 1.8 \times 10^{-4} / \text{m} \), and \( N = 1.2 \times 10^{-2} / \text{sec} \) (referred to as case 3), then \( R_{i0}^{1/2} = 3.3 \), and the theory predicts no waves. Figure 11 shows no waves after 1200 seconds. When \( u_0 = 10 \text{ m/sec} \), \( c = 2 \times 10^{-4} / \text{m} \), and \( N = 1.2 \times 10^{-2} / \text{sec} \) (referred to as case 4), then \( R_{i0}^{1/2} = 6.0 \), and the theory predicts one wave mode with \( \lambda = 12.8 \text{ km} \), and with maximum amplitude development at \( z = 2.24 \text{ km} \). At 4500 sec, Figure 12 shows two crests separated by 13 km and maximum amplitude occurs at \( z = 2 \text{ km} \).
Nonlinear Case with Constant $\rho u^2$

This case, developed by Long (1955), solves the nonlinear equations with a nonlinear barrier in a fluid with a rigid top and bottom. The incompressible, steady-state equations of motion (13a,b) may be rewritten as follows:

\[
\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{u^2 + w^2}{2} \right) - \zeta pw = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \tag{36a}
\]

\[
\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{u^2 + w^2}{2} \right) + \zeta pu = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - \rho g \tag{36b}
\]

where $\rho = \rho(\psi)$ and $\zeta = \zeta(\psi)$. Eliminating $p$, equation (36) becomes:

\[
(u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z})[\zeta + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{d\psi} (\frac{u^2 + w^2}{2} + g\zeta)] = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \zeta + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{d\psi} (\frac{u^2 + w^2}{2} + g\zeta) \right] = 0 \tag{37}
\]

This is then integrated to yield:

\[
\nabla^2 \psi + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{d\psi} \left( \frac{\nabla \psi}{2} \right)^2 = \zeta + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{d\psi} \left[ \frac{u^2}{2} + g(z_0 - z) \right] \tag{38}
\]

where $u(\psi)$ and $z_0(\psi)$ are the horizontal velocity and height associated with the streamline for constant $\psi$ far upstream of the barrier. Noting that $\frac{d}{d\psi} = - \frac{1}{u} \frac{d}{dz_0}$, and substituting $\delta = z_0 - z$ yields an equation in $\delta$:

\[
\nabla^2 \delta + \left[ \frac{(\nabla \delta)^2}{2} + \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial z} \right] \frac{d}{dz_0} (\ln \rho u^2) = \frac{\rho}{\rho u^2} \frac{d\rho}{dz_0} \delta \tag{39}
\]

Now, if $\rho u^2$ is constant, then $|\frac{\rho}{d\rho d\psi}|/u^2$ is constant, and equation (39) becomes the linear equation:

\[
\nabla^2 \delta + \sigma^2 \delta = 0 \tag{40}
\]

where $\sigma^2 = |\frac{\rho}{d\rho d\psi}|/u^2$. The constant $\rho u^2$ criterion is satisfied approximately by the model by setting $u$ constant and keeping density gradients small.
Specifying the boundary conditions as \( \delta(x,0) = \frac{\hat{a}}{2}(1 + \cos \frac{\pi x}{b}) \) for \(-b \leq x \leq b\), with \( \delta(x,0) = 0 \) elsewhere, and \( \delta(x,H) = 0 \) at the top boundary \( z = H \), Long expressed the solution of (38) as:

\[
\delta(x > b, z) = -a \sum_{n=1}^{n_1} \left[ 2\gamma_n \sin(\ell_n b) \sin(\ell_n x) \sin(n\pi z) \right] + a \sum_{n=n_1+1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\gamma_n}{2} \left[ e^{\ell_n (x-b)} - e^{-\ell_n (x+b)} \right] \sin(n\pi z) \right\}
\]

where \( \ell_n^2 = \sigma^2 - n^2 \pi^2 \), \( \gamma_n = \frac{n\pi}{\ell_n^2} - n\pi/(\ell_n^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{b^2}) \) and \( n_1 \) is the largest integer for which \( \ell_n > 0 \).

When \( u_o = 30 \text{ m/sec} \), \( N = 1.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{/sec} \), \( H = 10 \text{ km} \), \( a = 0.3H \), and \( b = 0.4H \) (referred to as case 5), the theory predicts a single wave mode with wavelength \( \chi_1 = \frac{2\pi H}{\ell_1} = \frac{2\pi H}{\left( \frac{N^2 H^2}{u_o^2} - \frac{\pi^2}{b^2} \right)^{1/2}} = 25.4 \text{ km} \) with maximum vertical velocity

\[
|w_{max}| = 2au_o \gamma_1 \ell_1 b = 21.2 \text{ m/sec}.
\]

In order to obtain numerical computations corresponding to Long's solution, the model simulates the lower boundary condition by specifying the nonrigid flow boundary

\[
w(x,0) = -\frac{u_o a_n}{2b} \sin(\frac{\pi x}{b}) \text{ for } -b \leq x \leq b, \text{ and } w(x,0) = 0 \text{ elsewhere.}
\]

Values of \( a \) and \( b \) have been chosen to preclude highly nonlinear disturbances downstream. Figures 13 and 14 show the streamline and vertical velocity fields at time 3000 sec. The separation between the two crests is approximately 25 km, and the maximum vertical velocity is approximately 18 m/sec. It should be noted that the vertical velocity is defined to have a greater value than this at the inflow, and that the measurements must be taken at least beyond the first crest.
Comparison of Nonlinear Effects

In the cases above, the height of the barrier has been chosen to be sufficiently small so that the model will produce linear effects. However, features such as the reversed flow or rotors often observed in association with mountain lee waves arise from the nonlinearity of the barrier. This concept may be explained as follows. According to equation (22), the linearized surface boundary condition for the streamfunction may be written:

\[ \psi'(x,0) = u_0 h(x) = u_0 d(x) \]  (42)

where \( d(x) \) is a dimensionless profile function of order unity, and \( h \) is the maximum height of the barrier. In the constant velocity, constant stability case, for example, \( \psi'(x,z) \) is a function of \( k_s h \), so that \( \psi \) may be expressed in the form:

\[ \psi = \overline{\psi} + \psi' = -u_0 z \cdot G(k_s x, k_s z) \]  (43)

where \( G \) is of order unity, and \( G(k_s x, 0) = d(x) \). The horizontal velocity is then:

\[ u = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} = u_0 - u_0 h \frac{\partial G(k_s x, k_s z)}{\partial z} = u_0 [1 - k_s h \frac{\partial G(k_s x, k_s z)}{\partial (k_s z)}] \]  (44)

where \( \partial G/\partial (k_s z) \) is dimensionless and of order unity. The condition for reversed flow, or \( u \leq 0 \), is then approximately \( k_s h \geq 1 \). Miles (1969) calculated the critical values of \( k_s h \) for flow over semi-elliptical barriers to be between 0.67 and 1.73, depending on the ellipticity of the barrier.

Figure 15 displays the streamline field at 1500 seconds for the Lyra problem when \( k_s h = 1.17 \) (referred to as case 6), showing that the
critical limit has just been exceeded, with reverse flow at some points in the field. This case is similar to case 1, except that $\Delta x = \Delta z = 750 \text{ m}$, and $\Delta t = 15 \text{ sec}$. The corresponding density field is displayed in figure 16. A more highly nonlinear case with $k_s h = 1.95$, $T_0 = 250 \text{ K}$, $\Delta x = \Delta z = 625 \text{ m}$, $\Delta t = 10 \text{ sec}$ (referred to as case 7) is portrayed in figures 17 through 19, at times 600 seconds, 800 seconds, and 1000 seconds, respectively. This sequence reveals the development of highly unstable configurations which break down realistically into rotorlike formations. It should be noted that the turbulence associated with the instability of the breaking wave is not simulated. The density field corresponding to streamline figure 19 is shown in figure 20. The Richardson number fields corresponding to streamline figures 15 and 19 are shown in figures 21, and 22, respectively.

**COMPARISON OF MODEL WITH OBSERVATIONS**

Some of the most detailed observations of the atmospheric structure associated with mountain-induced waves have been taken over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains near Boulder and Denver. Boulder is located at the immediate base of the north-south range, and is susceptible to occasional downslope windstorms. On January 11, 1972, a particularly violent windstorm with peak mean wind velocities of 30 m/sec, and gusts to 55 m/sec swept through the area. Lilly and Zipser (1972) derived cross sections of the potential temperature (figure 23) and horizontal wind velocity (figure 24) from aircraft observations taken during this event. The figures reveal a severe downslope windstorm and extensive mid-tropospheric clear air turbulence induced by a wave of large amplitude and wavelength.
Nonlinear numerical simulations of this case have been performed by Klemp and Lilly (1978), and by Peltier and Clark (1979).

The wind and stability profiles are initialized for our model from the Grand Junction, Colorado sounding at 000Z on 12 January 1972. Grand Junction is approximately 300 km upwind and at approximately the same elevation as Boulder. The lee slope of the Rocky Mountains in the vicinity of Boulder is reproduced as closely as is possible with a resolution of $\Delta x = 2000$ m and $\Delta z = 500$ m. The upwind terrain is quite complex, but its model representation was not found to have an appreciable effect in the computation owing to partial upstream blocking. Since the potential temperature often varies on the surface of a high mountain, the density has been allowed to vary on the surface of the barrier for this computation.

Figures 25 and 26 show the streamline field and the horizontal velocity field at 4250 seconds. The model reproduces many of the observed features of the mountain wave. The computed trough of the wave is located almost directly over Boulder, which is situated within one grid point of the lee slope. The computation shows the first crest of the wave to be 38 km downstream from the crest of the mountain, compared to an observed distance of 37 km. The wave shows no tilt with height up to the tropopause at approximately 11 km, then tilts back sharply into the stratosphere.

In comparing the locations of the maximum and minimum wind velocities, it should be noted that figure 23 contains two sets of observations taken several hours apart. The winds in figure 24 are derived from the data taken during the time when the trough of the wave had moved over the lee slope of the mountain, presumably due to variation in the upstream wind or stability profiles. A study of numerous windstorms in the Boulder area by Brinkmann
(1974) reveals that the surface wind speed maximum is localized beneath the trough of the wave, and the output of the model is in agreement with this finding.

**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

This report has described the development of a numerical model for the simulation of nonlinear, nonhydrostatic stratified flow over obstacles. This type of model is appropriate for the investigation of clear air turbulence associated with gravity waves resulting from flow over mountain ranges. To simplify the equations to be solved, the flow has been assumed to be two dimensional and incompressible, and the Boussinesq approximation has been made. These features have made possible a code which is sufficiently versatile and efficient to accommodate case studies using either idealized profiles or actual sounding data.

Simplicity has also been retained in the boundary conditions. Disturbances are generated by a rigid barrier, which is part of the lower boundary. The top boundary is also rigid, with periodic boundary conditions at the sides. Although these conditions require a sufficiently large computational field to produce physically useful results before contamination occurs, the computational speed of the program has always made this feasible.

The consistency of the numerical model has been established by comparing the computations to known analytic solutions, and by comparison with mountain wave observations. The model reproduced qualitative and quantitative features of the steady-state solutions, and also realistically simulated breaking wave patterns associated with highly nonlinear obstacles.
These tests provide confidence that the model may now be applied to observational data for further comparison.
APPENDIX: DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPUTER PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION OF CALCULATIONS

The System to be Solved

The program solves the time-dependent system of equations:

\[ \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} = J(\zeta, \psi) - \frac{g}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \quad (A1a) \]

\[ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = J(\rho, \psi) \quad (A1b) \]

\[ \psi^2 = \zeta \quad (A1c) \]

on a rectangular grid in the x-z plane, with rigid slip boundaries (tangential flow) at the top and bottom (where \( \psi \) and \( \rho \) have constant, fixed values), and periodic boundary conditions at the sides such that the inflow at one side matches the outflow at the other. To facilitate the finite difference calculation of horizontal derivatives in the program, the second to last column is a duplicate of the first, and the last column is a duplicate of the second. Disturbances are generated in the flow by a rigid barrier of user-specified shape and size, which becomes part of the lower boundary. This system is pictured in the diagram below. Grid points in the x-z plane are indexed with the letters \((i,j)\) beginning with \((i,j) = (1,1)\). In this system, all variables will be assumed to have values only at the same discrete grid points \((i,j)\). All finite difference
expressions are valid for all unique \((i,j)\) in the grid unless otherwise stated.

\[
\begin{align*}
  j &= NJ \\
  \psi &= \psi_t \\
  \rho &= \rho_t \\
  \psi &= \psi_c \\
  \rho &= \rho_c \\
  i &= 1 \\
  j &= 1
\end{align*}
\]

Several comments need to be made regarding the boundary conditions. First, since the streamfunction is held constant at all times along the lower surface and the barrier, the program is applying a nonlinear boundary condition in every problem. Thus, the potential exists for nonlinear features to form even when simulating a linear analytic solution. The distinction between "linear" and "nonlinear" cases is determined by the degree of nonlinear behavior in the solution.

Second, it should be noted that a periodic boundary condition in the \(x\)-direction allows disturbances which propagate to either lateral boundary to reenter through the opposite side, eventually contaminating the solution. The computational field must be given sufficient horizontal extent so that useful results are obtained before contamination occurs. This disadvantage is offset by the absence of reflection at the lateral boundaries, and by the flexibility of the model to simulate a wide variety of nonlinear flow prob-
lems without the necessity of devising a suitable set of open boundary conditions for each problem.

Finally, we mention that the top boundary condition constitutes a rigid lid. Since this is highly reflective, the computational field must be given sufficient vertical extent so that useful results are obtained before significant reflection occurs. Due to the computational speed of the model, it has always been feasible to utilize a sufficiently large array for these purposes.

Scheme for Solving the Equations

The program uses an explicit, centered-time (leapfrog), centered-space finite differencing scheme with fixed boundary conditions on $\psi$ and $\rho$ to solve the system of equations (1). Assuming that $\psi$, $\rho$, and $\zeta$ are all known at time steps $m-1$ and $m$, then equations (1a) and (1b) may be integrated to yield $\rho$ and $\zeta$ at time step $m+1$:

$$\zeta^{m+1} = [J(\zeta^m, \psi^m) - \frac{g}{\rho^0} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}] \cdot 2 \Delta t + \zeta^m$$  \hspace{1cm} (A2a)$$

$$\rho^{m+1} = J(\rho^m, \zeta^m) \cdot 2 \Delta t + \rho^{m-1}$$  \hspace{1cm} (A2b)$$

where $\rho^m$ and $\zeta^m$ are the values of $\rho$ and $\zeta$ at time step $m$. Then $\psi^{m+1}$ is found from $\zeta^{m+1}$ by relaxing $\nabla^2 \psi^{m+1} = \zeta^{m+1}$.

To begin the procedure, $\psi$, $\rho$, and $\zeta$ are initialized at all points at time step 0. Then, in order to start the three level time differencing scheme, it is necessary to obtain the values of the variables at time step
1 by another method. The model uses a Matsuno-type scheme, which involves taking a half time step forward, then using a centered time difference to proceed to time step 1, as follows:

\[
\zeta^{1/2} = [J(\zeta^0, \psi^0) - \frac{g}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}] \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{2} + \zeta^0 \quad (A3a)
\]

\[
\rho^{1/2} = J(\rho^0, \psi^0) \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{2} + \rho^0 \quad (A3b)
\]

relax \quad \nabla^2 \psi^{1/2} = \zeta^{1/2} \quad \text{for} \quad \psi^{1/2} \quad (A3c)

\[
\zeta^1 = [J(\zeta^{1/2}, \psi^{1/2}) - \frac{g}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \rho^{1/2}}{\partial x}] \cdot \Delta t + \zeta^0 \quad (A4a)
\]

\[
\rho^1 = J(\rho^{1/2}, \psi^{1/2}) \cdot \Delta t + \rho^0 \quad (A4b)
\]

relax \quad \nabla^2 \psi^1 = \zeta^1 \quad \text{for} \quad \psi^1. \quad (A4c)

This scheme results in less computational error, and is less destabilizing than taking a full forward time step.

After hundreds of time steps, the leapfrog scheme may introduce a time-splitting instability into the solution of this nonlinear model. This instability may be suppressed by the occasional insertion of a time step made by a two level scheme (Mesinger and Arakawa, 1976). Thus, the program restarts the procedure every 25 time steps with the scheme described above. This is not the only method which may be used, but it is a standard numerical procedure (Arakawa and Lamb, 1977).
Initialization of $\psi^0$, $\rho^0$, and $\zeta^0$

The user determines the unperturbed $\psi^0(z)$, $\rho^0(z)$, and $\zeta^0(z)$ by specifying the initial horizontal velocity profile, $u^0(z)$, and either the initial stability profile, $S^0(z)$, or the initial temperature and pressure profiles, $T^0(z)$ and $p^0(z)$. In two dimensions, $\psi^0(x,z) \equiv - \int [u^0(x,z)dz - w^0(x,z)dx]$. When $w^0(x,z) = 0$, and $u^0(x,z)$ is a function of $z$ only, this becomes:

$$\psi^0(z) = -\int_0^z u^0(z')dz' + \psi_c$$  \hspace{1cm} (A5)

where $\psi_c$ is an arbitrary constant which has been set to zero by the program. Denoting the value of $\psi^0$ at grid point $(i,j)$ as $\psi_{ij}^0$, the finite difference form of equation (A5), using the trapezoidal rule, is:

$$\psi_{i,1}^0 = 0$$  \hspace{1cm} (A6a)

$$\psi_{i,j}^0 = \psi_{i,j-1}^0 - \left( \frac{u_{i,j-1}^0 + u_{i,j}^0}{2} \right) \Delta z \text{ for all } j = 2, \ldots, NJ$$  \hspace{1cm} (A6b)

where $\psi_{ij}^0 \equiv \psi^0[(j-1)\Delta z]$.

For the compressible atmosphere, the stability is $S^0(z) = \frac{1}{\theta^0(z)} \frac{\partial \theta^0(z)}{\partial z}$. The density profile in this incompressible model is defined to correspond to the stability of the compressible atmosphere by setting $-\frac{1}{\rho^0(z)} \frac{\partial \rho^0(z)}{\partial z} \equiv S^0(z)$. The expression for $\rho^0(z)$ is then:

$$\rho^0(z) = \rho_c \exp[-\int_0^z S^0(z')dz']$$  \hspace{1cm} (A7)
where $\rho_c$ is an arbitrary constant which has been set to 1.25 kg/m$^3$. Using the trapezoidal rule, the finite difference form of equation (A7) is:

$$\rho_i,1 = \rho_c \tag{A8a}$$

$$\rho_{i,j} = \rho_{i,j-1} \exp\left[-\frac{\Delta z}{2}(s_{i,j-1}^0 + S_{i,j}^0)\right] \text{ for all } j=2, \ldots, N \tag{A8b}$$

If the user specifies the temperature and pressure profiles instead of the stability, then using the definition $\theta^0 = T^0(\frac{p_0}{p_c})^\kappa$, the density profile is defined by setting $-1 \frac{\partial \rho^0}{\partial z} = 1 \frac{\partial T^0}{T^0} - \frac{p}{c_p} \frac{\partial p^0}{p_c}$. The expression for $\rho^0(z)$ becomes:

$$\rho^0(z) = \rho_c \frac{T}{T^0(z)} \left(\frac{p^0(z)}{p_c}\right)^\kappa \tag{A9}$$

where $\rho_c$, $T_c$, and $p_c$ are arbitrary constants which have been set to 1.25 kg/m$^3$, 273K, and $10^5$ kg/m-sec$^2$ respectively, and $\kappa = 2/7$. The finite difference form of equation (A9) is:

$$\rho_{i,j} = \frac{\rho_c T_c}{T_{i,j}} \left(\frac{p_{i,j}^0}{p_c}\right)^{2/7} \tag{A10}$$

The vorticity is calculated initially from the streamfunction by the expression $\zeta^0 = \nabla^2 \psi^0$. Since $\psi^0$ is a function of $z$ only, the expression for $\zeta^0$ becomes:

$$\zeta^0(z) = \frac{\partial^2 \psi^0(z)}{\partial z^2} \tag{A11}$$
The finite difference form of equation (A11) is:

\[
\frac{\Xi^0_{i,j}}{(\Delta z)^2} = \frac{1}{(\Delta z)^2} \left( \Psi^0_{i,j-1} + \Psi^0_{i,j+1} - 2\Psi^0_{i,j} \right) \text{ for } j = 2, \ldots, NJ-1 \tag{A12a}
\]

\[
\Xi^0_{i,1} = \Xi^0_{i,2}
\tag{A12b}
\]

\[
\Xi^0_{i,NJ} = \Xi^0_{i,NJ-1}
\tag{A12c}
\]

Influence of the Barrier

Since Fourier transform methods are used to relax \( \nabla^2 \psi = \zeta \) for the streamfunction at each time step, all interior grid points in the field, including those on or inside the barrier, must be considered to be part of the flow. Values of \( \psi \) at these points are thus subject to change as a result of the transformations. To preserve the desired boundary condition on the barrier, the effect of the vorticity generated by each separate point on the barrier is superposed with the effect of the vorticity generated by all the internal points in the grid. Then, the streamfunction at each point on the barrier is expressed as a linear combination of the relaxation solutions associated with these vorticities (Roache, 1972):

\[
\psi^\ell = \psi^\ell_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{N\text{PB}} \alpha_k \psi^\ell_k \quad \text{for all } \ell = 1, N\text{PB} \tag{A13}
\]

where \( \psi_0 \) is the solution of \( \nabla^2 \psi_0 = \zeta \), \( \psi_k \) is the solution of \( \nabla^2 \psi_k = \zeta_k \) due to a unit vorticity \( \zeta_k \) at barrier point \( k \), the superscript \( \ell \) represents the values of \( \psi \), \( \psi_0 \), and \( \psi_k \) at barrier point \( \ell \), and NPB is the number of
points on the barrier. The $\alpha_k$'s are determined at each time step from the linear system (A13). Then, at each grid point $(i,j)$ in the system,

$$\psi_{i,j} = (\psi_0'_{i,j} + \sum_{k=1}^{NPB} \alpha_k(\psi_k)_{i,j} \quad (A14)$$

Although the superposed solution $\psi$ results from additional vorticity on the barrier, the solution is a valid one, since it satisfies $V^2\psi = \zeta$ at all internal points in the flow, and satisfies all boundary conditions, including the barrier. The additional vorticity on the barrier introduces no perturbations in the vorticity of the flow at any time.

As an example in computing the $\alpha_k$'s, consider the case with three points on the barrier. The system of equations (A13) then becomes:

$$\psi^1 = \psi_0^1 + \alpha_1\psi_1^1 + \alpha_2\psi_2^1 + \alpha_3\psi_3^1$$

$$\psi^2 = \psi_0^2 + \alpha_1\psi_1^2 + \alpha_2\psi_2^2 + \alpha_3\psi_3^2 \quad (A15)$$

$$\psi^3 = \psi_0^3 + \alpha_1\psi_1^3 + \alpha_2\psi_2^3 + \alpha_3\psi_3^3$$

Applying Cramer's rule,

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix} (\psi^1 - \psi_0^1) & \psi_2^1 & \psi_3^1 \\ (\psi^2 - \psi_0^2) & \psi_2^2 & \psi_3^2 \\ (\psi^3 - \psi_0^3) & \psi_2^3 & \psi_3^3 \end{vmatrix} \quad (A16)$$
where $D$ is the determinant of the matrix
\[
\begin{vmatrix}
\psi_1^1 & \psi_2^1 & \psi_3^1 \\
\psi_1^2 & \psi_2^2 & \psi_3^2 \\
\psi_1^3 & \psi_2^3 & \psi_3^3 
\end{vmatrix}
\]
and $\beta_{11} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix}
\psi_2^2 & \psi_3^2 \\
\psi_2^3 & \psi_3^3 
\end{vmatrix}$, $\beta_{12} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix}
\psi_2^1 & \psi_3^1 \\
\psi_2^3 & \psi_3^3 
\end{vmatrix}$, $\beta_{13} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix}
\psi_2^1 & \psi_3^1 \\
\psi_2^2 & \psi_3^2 
\end{vmatrix}$, (A17)

with similar expressions for $\alpha_2$ and $\alpha_3$. For the general case with NPB points on the barrier,

\[
\alpha_k = \sum_{\kappa=1}^{NPB} (\psi_\kappa^0 - \psi_\kappa^0) \beta_{k\kappa}, \text{ for all } k=1, NPB, \quad \text{(A18)}
\]

where the $\beta_{k\kappa}$ need to be calculated only once. A Gaussian elimination scheme is used to calculate the determinants for the $\beta_{k\kappa}$'s.

Specifying the Initial Conditions

At time step 0, the barrier is suddenly introduced into the flow by defining the bottom topography to be a line of constant $\psi$ and $\rho$. To reduce the physical shock of introducing the barrier, a solution due to the barrier may be added to $\Psi^0$ without perturbing the vorticity in the flow. This is expressed as $\Psi^0 = \Psi^0 + \psi_{\text{barrier}}$, where $\psi^0$ is the streamfunction at time step 0, and $\nabla^2 \psi_{\text{barrier}} = 0$. Since the isolines of $\psi$ and $\rho$ coincide everywhere as the model approaches a steady state, a similar perturbation is added to $\rho^0$ so that the isolines of $\psi^0$ and $\rho^0$ approximately coincide, as
The finite difference expressions for \( \psi^0, \rho^0, \) and \( \zeta^0 \) are then:

\[
\psi_{i,j}^0 = \psi_{i,j}^0 + \sum_{k=1}^{N_{PB}} \left( \psi_{k,i,j}^0 \cdot \sum_{l=1}^{N_{PB}} \left[ \psi_{l,i,j} - (\psi_{l,i,j})^0 \right] \right)
\]

(A19a)

\[
\rho_{i,j}^0 = \rho_{i,j}^0 - (\psi_{i,j}^0 - \psi_{i,j}^0) \cdot (\rho_{i,j}^0 - \rho_{i,j}^0) / (\psi_{i,j}^0 - \psi_{i,j}^0)
\]

(A19b)

\[
\zeta_{i,j}^0 = \zeta_{i,j}^0
\]

(A19c)

where, in equation (19b), \( j' \geq 2 \) is the lowest row number for which \( |\psi^0_{i,j'}| \geq |\psi^0_{i,j}| \).

It should be noted that the potential flow scheme described above does not have a beneficial effect for every possible initial velocity profile \( u^0(z) \). Specifically, if the velocity changes direction at upper levels, or is generally decreasing with height, then the code should be modified to
set $\psi^0$ and $\rho^0$ to $\tilde{\psi}^0$ and $\tilde{\rho}^0$ (except on the barrier, where $\psi^0 = \psi_c$ and $\rho^0 = \rho_c$).

Calculation of $J(\xi, \psi)$, $J(\rho, \psi)$, and $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$

The long-term computational stability of the model depends on the finite difference form of the equations to be integrated. Arakawa (1966) devised a method to retard nonlinear computational instability in the equation

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = J(\xi, \psi)$$

by conserving mean vorticity, mean kinetic energy, and mean square vorticity. This scheme is used by the program to calculate $J(\xi, \psi)$ on the boundaries, and $J(\xi, \psi)$ and $J(\rho, \psi)$ at interior grid points. The finite difference form, $J_{ij}(\xi, \psi)$, depends on the location of the grid point, which may be one of ten types, as shown below.

After applying boundary conditions, and using the fact that $\psi$ is constant on the upper boundary and $\psi \equiv 0$ on the lower boundary, the finite difference expressions for $J(\xi, \psi)$ are as follows:
for type 0, \( J_{ij}(\zeta, \psi) = \frac{-1}{12\Delta x\Delta z} \left[ (\psi_{i+1,j-1} + \psi_{i+1,j+1} - \psi_{i,j+1} - \psi_{i+1,j+1})\zeta_{i+1,j} + \right. \)

\[ + (-\psi_{i-1,j-1} + \psi_{i,j-1} + \psi_{i+1,j+1})\zeta_{i-1,j} + \]

\[ + (\psi_{i+1,j} + \psi_{i+1,j+1} - \psi_{i,j} - \psi_{i+1,j+1})\zeta_{i,j+1} + \]

\[ + (\psi_{i+1,j-1} + \psi_{i+1,j+1} - \psi_{i,j} + \psi_{i+1,j+1})\zeta_{i-1,j+1} + \]

\[ + (\psi_{i+1,j} + \psi_{i+1,j+1} - \psi_{i,j+1} + \psi_{i+1,j+1})\zeta_{i,j} + \]

\[ + (\psi_{i-1,j} + \psi_{i-1,j+1} - \psi_{i+1,j} + \psi_{i+1,j+1})\zeta_{i+1,j-1} + \]

\[ + \left. (\psi_{i,j} + \psi_{i+1,j} - \psi_{i-1,j} - \psi_{i+1,j+1})\zeta_{i,j} \right]\] (A20a)

for type 1, \( J_{ij}(\zeta, \psi) = \frac{-1}{6\Delta x\Delta z} \left[ (\psi_{i+1,j-1} + \psi_{i+1,j-1} - 2\psi_{i,j})\zeta_{i+1,j} + \right. \)

\[ + (-\psi_{i-1,j-1} + \psi_{i,j-1} + 2\psi_{i,j})\zeta_{i-1,j} + \]

\[ + (-\psi_{i+1,j-1} + \psi_{i+1,j-1})\zeta_{i,j} + \]

\[ + (-\psi_{i,j} + \psi_{i,j})\zeta_{i,j} \] (A20b)

for type 2, \( J_{ij}(\zeta, \psi) = \frac{-1}{6\Delta x\Delta z} \left[ (-\psi_{i+1,j} - \psi_{i+1,j+1})\zeta_{i+1,j} + \right. \)

\[ + (-\psi_{i-1,j} + \psi_{i,j+1})\zeta_{i-1,j} + \]

\[ + (\psi_{i+1,j+1} - \psi_{i-1,j+1})\zeta_{i,j+1} + \psi_{i,j+1}\zeta_{i-1,j+1} \] (A20c)
for type 3, $J_{ij}(\zeta, \psi) = \frac{-1}{6h \Delta x \Delta z} \left[ (-\psi_i-1,j-1 + \psi_{i-1,j+1}) \zeta_{i-1,j} 
+ (-\psi_i-1,j - \psi_{i-1,j+1}) \zeta_{i,j+1} + \psi_{i-1,j} (\zeta_{i-1,j-1} - \zeta_{i-1,j+1}) \right] (A20d)$

for type 4, $J_{ij}(\zeta, \psi) = \frac{-1}{6h \Delta x \Delta z} \left[ (\psi_{i+1,j-1} - \psi_{i+1,j+1}) \zeta_{i+1,j} 
+ (\psi_{i+1,j} + \psi_{i+1,j+1}) \zeta_{i,j+1} + (-\psi_{i+1,j-1} - \psi_{i+1,j+1}) \zeta_{i,j-1} \right] (A20e)$

for type 5, $J_{ij}(\zeta, \psi) = \frac{-1}{3h \Delta x \Delta z} \left[ \psi_{i-1,j+1} (\zeta_{i-1,j} - \zeta_{i,j+1}) \right] (A20f)$

for type 6, $J_{ij}(\zeta, \psi) = \frac{-1}{3h \Delta x \Delta z} \left[ \psi_{i+1,j+1} (\zeta_{i,j+1} - \zeta_{i+1,j}) \right] (A20g)$

for type 7, $J_{ij}(\zeta, \psi) = \frac{-1}{9h \Delta x \Delta z} \left[ (-\psi_{i,j} + \psi_{i+1,j+1}) \zeta_{i+1,j} 
+ (-\psi_{i,j} + \psi_{i-1,j+1} + \psi_{i,j+1}) \zeta_{i-1,j} + \psi_{i,j+1} (\zeta_{i-1,j-1} - \zeta_{i-1,j+1}) \right] (A20h)$

for type 8, $J_{ij}(\zeta, \psi) = \frac{-1}{9h \Delta x \Delta z} \left[ (\psi_{i+1,j-1} - \psi_{i,j+1} - \psi_{i+1,j+1}) \zeta_{i+1,j} 
+ (\psi_{i+1,j} + \psi_{i,j+1}) \zeta_{i,j-1} + \psi_{i,j+1} (\zeta_{i+1,j-1} - \zeta_{i+1,j+1}) \right] (A20i)$

for type 9, $J_{ij}(\zeta, \psi) \equiv 0 (A20j)$

For point type 0, $J_{ij}(\rho, \psi)$ has a similar expression to equation (A20a).
For all other types, $J_{ij}(\rho, \psi) = 0$, which is equivalent to fixing the value of $\rho$ on the boundaries. This method appears to be the most suitable for modeling physically significant transient motions in the system. When the Arakawa form of the Jacobian was used for $J(\rho, \psi)$ on the boundaries, the system remained stable, but often approached a steady state at an unacceptably slow rate, since $\rho$ was free to vary on the boundaries while $\psi$ was fixed.

The finite difference expressions for $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}$ are:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} = \frac{\rho_{i+1,j} - \rho_{i-1,j}}{2\Delta x} \quad \text{for point types 0,7,8} \quad (A21a)$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{for types 1,2,5,6,9} \quad (A21b)$$

$$= \frac{\rho_{i,j} - \rho_{i-1,j}}{\Delta x} \quad \text{for type 3} \quad (A21c)$$

$$= \frac{\rho_{i+1,j} - \rho_{i,j}}{\Delta x} \quad \text{for type 4.} \quad (A21d)$$

Relaxation of $\nabla^2 \psi = \zeta$ for $\psi$

The finite difference form of the equation $\nabla^2 \psi = \zeta$ is:

$$\zeta_{i,j} = \frac{\psi_{i-1,j} + \psi_{i+1,j} - 2\psi_{i,j}}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{\psi_{i,j-1} + \psi_{i,j+1} - 2\psi_{i,j}}{(\Delta z)^2} \quad (A22)$$

The exact, noniterative solution of equation (A22), with periodic boundary conditions in $x$, may be expressed as the sum of discrete Fourier components $c_n(z)$ in $x$ at each level of $z$:
\[ \psi(x, z) = \frac{1}{N_x} \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} c_n(z) e^{inkx} \]  

(A23)

where \( k = \frac{2\pi}{N_x \Delta x} \); \( x = p \Delta x \) for \( p = 0, \ldots, N_x - 1 \); \( z = q \Delta z \) for \( q = 1, \ldots, N_z \); \( N_x = N \Delta x - 2 \), the number of unique grid points in the \( x \)-direction; and \( N_z = N \Delta z - 2 \), the number of interior grid points in the \( z \)-direction.

The \( c_n(z) \) are calculated from the boundary values of \( \psi \), and from the Fourier components \( d_n(z) \) of \( \zeta \) (where \( \zeta(x, z) = \frac{1}{N_x} \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} d_n(z) e^{inkx} \)), through a system of finite difference equations which result from marching in the \( z \)-direction for each component \( n \).

The relationship between the Fourier components \( c_n \) and \( d_n \) is derived as follows:

\[ \zeta(p \Delta x, q \Delta z) = \frac{1}{N_x} \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} d_n(q \Delta z) e^{inkp \Delta x} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial (p \Delta x)^2} \psi(p \Delta x, q \Delta z) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial (q \Delta z)^2} \psi(p \Delta x, q \Delta z) \]

\[ = \frac{1}{N_x} \left( \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} + \frac{1}{(\Delta z)^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial q^2} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} c_n(q \Delta z) e^{inkp \Delta x} \]  

(A24)

\[ = \frac{1}{N_x} \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} \left[ c_n(q \Delta z) \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2} \frac{d^2}{dp^2} e^{inkp \Delta x} + e^{inkp \Delta x} \frac{1}{(\Delta z)^2} \frac{d^2}{dq^2} c_n(q \Delta z) \right]. \]

Using a centered finite difference approximation for the second derivative,

\[ \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2} \frac{d^2}{dp^2} e^{inkp \Delta x} = \frac{\sin(k(p+1) \Delta x) + \sin(k(p-1) \Delta x) - 2 \sin(kp \Delta x)}{(\Delta x)^2} \]  

(A25)

\[ = e^{inkp \Delta x} \frac{2}{(\Delta x)^2} \cos(k \Delta x) - 1 \]

and

\[ \frac{1}{(\Delta z)^2} \frac{d^2}{dq^2} c_n(q \Delta z) = \frac{c_n((q+1) \Delta z) + c_n((q-1) \Delta z) - 2c_n(q \Delta z)}{(\Delta z)^2} \]  

(A26)
Equation (A24) then becomes:

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} \sum_{q} d_{n,q} e^{inkpAx} = \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} \left\{ c_{n,q} \frac{2}{(\Delta x)^2} [\cos(\frac{2\pi n}{N_x}) - 1] e^{inkpAx} + \frac{c_{n,q+1} + c_{n,q-1} - 2c_{n,q}}{(\Delta z)^2} e^{inkpAx} \right\} \tag{A27}
\]

where \( c_{n,q} \equiv c_n(q\Delta z) \). Since each Fourier component responds independently of the others, the relationship under the summation holds separately for each \( n \):

\[
d_{n,q} = c_{n,q} \cdot \frac{2}{(\Delta x)^2} [\cos(\frac{2\pi n}{N_x}) - 1] + \frac{c_{n,q+1} + c_{n,q-1} - 2c_{n,q}}{(\Delta z)^2} \tag{A28}
\]

which becomes:

\[
-c_{n,q-1} + [2 + (k')^2]c_{n,q} - c_{n,q+1} = (\Delta z)^2 d_{n,q} \tag{A29}
\]

where \((k')^2 \equiv 2 \frac{(\Delta z)^2}{(\Delta x)^2} [1 - \cos(\frac{2\pi n}{N_x})] \).

For each \( n=0, \ldots, N_x - 1 \), equation (A29) comprises a set of \( N_z \) linear equations in \( N_z \) unknowns \( c_{n,q} \), for \( q = 1, \ldots, N_z \), and is equivalent to the matrix equation \( Ac_n = b \).
The \( d_{n,q} \) terms are found by taking the Fourier series of \( \zeta \) at each interior level \( z = q \Delta z, q = 1, \ldots, N_z \), and the \( c_{n,0} \) and \( c_{n,N_z+1} \) terms are found by taking the Fourier series of \( \psi \) at the upper and lower boundaries, as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\left( \begin{array}{cccc}
2+k^2 & -1 \\
-1 & 2+k^2 & -1 \\
& \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\
& & -1 & 2+k^2 & -1 \\
& & & -1 & 2+k^2 \\
\end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c}
c_{n,1} \\
\vdots \\
c_{n,N_z} \\
\end{array} \right) &= \\
\left( \begin{array}{c}
c_{n,0} - (\Delta z)^2 d_{n,1} \\
- (\Delta z)^2 d_{n,2} \\
\vdots \\
- (\Delta z)^2 d_{n,N_z-1} \\
c_{n,N_z+1} - (\Delta z)^2 d_{n,N_z} \\
\end{array} \right),
\end{align*}
\]

(A30)

The \( d_{n,q} \) terms are found by taking the Fourier series of \( \zeta \) at each interior level \( z = q \Delta z, q = 1, \ldots, N_z \), and the \( c_{n,0} \) and \( c_{n,N_z+1} \) terms are found by taking the Fourier series of \( \psi \) at the upper and lower boundaries, as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_{p=0}^{N_x-1} \zeta(p\Delta x, q\Delta z) e^{-inkp\Delta x} \\
\sum_{p=0}^{N_x-1} \psi(p\Delta x, 0) e^{-inkp\Delta x} \\
\sum_{p=0}^{N_x-1} \psi(p\Delta x, (N_z+1)\Delta z) e^{-inkp\Delta x}
\end{align*}
\]

(A31a)

(A31b)

(A31c)

From this, the \( c_{n,q} \) terms for each \( n = 0, \ldots, N_x - 1 \), for all \( q = 1, \ldots, N_z \)
are found by inverting the tridiagonal matrix $A$:

$$c_n = A^{-1}b, \text{ for each } n=0,\ldots,N_x-1. \quad (A32)$$

Then, $\psi$ is obtained by taking the inverse Fourier transform of the $c_{n,q}$:

$$\psi(p\Delta x, q\Delta z) = \frac{1}{N_x} \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} c_{n,q} e^{inkp\Delta x}. \quad (A33)$$

The scheme for calculating the $c_{n,q}$ for each $n$ is the following:

$$a_d \equiv 2[1 + \frac{(\Delta z)^2}{(\Delta x)^2} \cos(\frac{2\pi n}{N_x})]\}$$

$$u_p(1) = a_d, \quad f(1) = b(1)$$

then $u_q = \frac{-1}{u_p(q-1)}$

$$u_p(q) = a_d + u_q$$

$$f(q) = b(q) - u_q \cdot f(q-1)$$

then $c_{n,N_z} = \frac{f(N_z)}{u_p(N_z)}$

and $c_{n,q} = \frac{f(q) + c_{n,q+1}}{u_p(q)}$ for $q=N_z-1,\ldots,1$. \)
Calculation of $u$, $R_i$, and $w$

These quantities are calculated from $\psi$, $\rho$, and $\zeta$ at any time step specified by the user. Since the values are not used for any subsequent time step, the finite difference equations for $u$ are smoothed by using cubic spline function interpolation to calculate continuous first and second derivatives of $\psi$ and $\rho$ in $z$.

For each column of $x$, the procedure is to match the first and second derivatives of subsequent pairs of $NJ-1$ cubic polynomials $q_j(z)$ ($j = 2, \ldots, NJ$), at $NJ-2$ internal grid points, $z_j$ ($j = 2, \ldots, NJ-1$), given boundary conditions at $z_1$ and $z_{NJ}$. Let these polynomials have the form:

$$q_j(z) = tv_j + (1-t)v_{j-1} + t\Delta z(1-t)[(k_j - d_j)(1-t) - (k_j - d_j)t], \quad (A35)$$

where $t = \frac{z-z_j}{\Delta z}$, $d_j = \frac{v_j - v_{j-1}}{\Delta z}$, $v_j$ = the value of $\psi$ or $\rho$ at point $j$, and $k_j = \frac{dq_j(z_j)}{dz}$ (Dahlquist and Bjorck, 1974). Then the expressions for the first and second derivatives in $z$ become:

$$\frac{dq_j(z)}{dz} = \frac{v_j - v_{j-1}}{\Delta z} + (3t^2 - 4t + 1)(k_j - d_j) + (3t^2 - 2t)(k_{j+1} - d_j), \quad (A36)$$

and

$$\frac{d^2q_j(z)}{dz^2} = \frac{1}{\Delta z} [(6t - 4)(k_j - d_j) + (6t - 2)(k_{j+1} - d_j)]. \quad (A37)$$

These polynomials satisfy the relationships:

$$\frac{dq_{j+1}(z_j)}{dz} = \frac{dq_j(z_j)}{dz} = k_j \quad \text{for } j = 2, \ldots, NJ-1 \quad (A38)$$
and \( \frac{d^2 q_j(z_j)}{dz^2} = \frac{d^2 q_{j+1}(z_{j-1})}{dz^2} = \frac{1}{\Delta z} [-4k_j + 6d_{j+1} - 2k_{j+1}] \) for \( j=2, \ldots, NJ-1 \) (A39)

provided that \( k_{j-1} + 4k_j + k_{j+1} = 3(d_{j+1} + d_j) \).

(A40)

The boundary conditions are:

\( \frac{d^2 q_2(z_1)}{dz^2} = a' = \frac{1}{\Delta z} [-4k_1 + 6d_2 - 2k_2] \) or \( 2k_1 + k_2 = 3(d_2) - \frac{a' \Delta z}{2} \) (A41a)

\( \frac{d^2 q_{NJ}(z_{NJ})}{dz^2} = b' = \frac{1}{\Delta z} [2k_{NJ-1} - 6d_{NJ} + 4k_{NJ}] \) or

\( k_{NJ-1} + 2k_{NJ} = 3d_{NJ} + \frac{b' \Delta z}{2} \) (A41b)

Equations (A41a), (A40), and (A41b) comprise a set of \( NJ \) linear equations in \( NJ \) unknowns \( k_j \), \( j=1, \ldots, NJ \), and are equivalent to the matrix equation \( Ac_n=b \):

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\
1 & 4 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 4 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & 1 & 4 & \cdots & 4 & 1 & 0 \\
& 1 & 4 & \cdots & \cdots & 4 & 1 \\
& 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
k_1 \\
\vdots \\
\vdots \\
\vdots \\
k_{NJ} \\
\end{pmatrix}
= 
\begin{pmatrix}
3d_2 - \frac{a' \Delta z}{2} \\
3(d_2 + d_3) \\
\vdots \\
\vdots \\
3(d_{NJ-1} - d_{NJ}) \\
\frac{b' \Delta z}{2} + 3d_{NJ} \\
\end{pmatrix}
\]

(A42)

The \( \frac{a^2 v_j}{\Delta z} = k_j \) are found by inverting the tridiagonal matrix \( A \) according to the following scheme:
\[ u_p(1) = a_d(1) \]
\[ f(1) = b(1) \]
\[ u_l = \frac{-1}{u_p(j-1)} \]
\[ u_p(j) = a_d(j) + u_l \quad \text{for } j = 2, \ldots, NJ \quad (A43) \]
\[ f(j) = b(j) + u_l \cdot f(j-1) \]
\[ \text{then } k_{NJ} = \frac{f(NJ)}{u_p(NJ)} \]
\[ \text{and } k_j = \frac{f(j) - k_{j+1}}{u_p(j)} \quad \text{for } j = NJ - 1, \ldots, 1 \]

where \( a_d(t)=2, a_d(j)=4 \) for \( j=2, \ldots, NJ-1 \), and \( a_d(NJ)=2 \).

Then, by equation (39) the second derivative of \( v_j \) becomes:
\[ \frac{\partial^2 v_j}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{\Delta z} \left[ -4 \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial z} + 6\left(\frac{v_{j+1} - v_j}{\Delta z}\right) - 2 \frac{\partial v_{j+1}}{\partial z} \right] \quad \text{for } j=2, \ldots, NJ-1 \quad (A44) \]

The finite difference expressions for \( u = -g \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \) and \( Ri = -g \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} / (\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2})^2 \) are as follows:
\[ u_{i,j} = \frac{-\partial \psi_{i,j}}{\partial z} \quad (A45) \]
\[ Ri_{i,j} = \frac{-g}{\rho_{i,j}} \frac{\partial \rho_{i,j}}{\partial z} / (\frac{\partial^2 \psi_{i,j}}{\partial z^2})^2 \quad (A46) \]

The first derivative of \( \psi \) is obtained for each column \( (i=1, \ldots, NI) \) by applying equation (A42) with \( d_{i,j} = \frac{\psi_{i,j} - \psi_{i,j-1}}{\Delta z} \), \( a' = \frac{-\delta x}{\xi_{i,1}} \), and \( b' = \frac{-\delta x}{\xi_{i,NJ}} \). Then the second derivative of \( \psi \) may be expressed as:
\begin{align*}
\frac{\partial^2 \psi_{i,j}}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{1}{\Delta z} \left[ -4 \frac{\partial \psi_{i,j}}{\partial z} + 6 \left( \frac{\psi_{i,j+1} - \psi_{i,j}}{\Delta z} \right) - 2 \frac{\partial \psi_{i,j+1}}{\partial z} \right] \tag{A47}
\end{align*}

The first derivative of \( \psi \) is obtained for each column \((i=1, \ldots, N_I)\) by applying equation (A42) with \( d_{i,j} = \frac{\rho_{i,j} - \rho_{i,j-1}}{\Delta z} \), \( a' = 0 \), and \( b' = 0 \).

The finite difference expression for \( w = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \) is:

\begin{align*}
w_{i,j} &= \frac{\psi_{i+1,j} - \psi_{i-1,j}}{2\Delta x} \tag{A48}
\end{align*}

This equation may be solved by expressing \( \psi(x,z) \) and \( w(x,z) \) as a sum of discrete Fourier components \( c_n(z) \) and \( d_n(z) \) in \( x \) at each level of \( z \):

\begin{align*}
\psi(x,z) &= \frac{1}{N_x} \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} c_n(z)e^{i n k x} \tag{A49} \\
w(x,z) &= \frac{1}{N_x} \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} d_n(z)e^{i n k x} \tag{A50}
\end{align*}

where \( k = \frac{2\pi}{N_x \Delta x} \), \( x = p \Delta x \) for \( p = 0, \ldots, N_x-1 \), and \( N_x = N_I - 2 \). The relationship between the Fourier components \( c_n \) and \( d_n \) is derived as follows:

\begin{align*}
w(p \Delta x, z) &= \frac{1}{N_x} \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} d_n(z)e^{i n k p \Delta x} = \frac{\partial \psi(p \Delta x, z)}{\partial (p \Delta x)} \\
&= \frac{1}{N_x \Delta x} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} c_n(z)e^{i n k p \Delta x} = \frac{1}{N_x} \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} c_n(z) \frac{1}{\Delta x} \frac{d}{dp} e^{i n k p \Delta x} \tag{A51} \\
&= \frac{1}{N_x} \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} c_n(z) \left[ e^{i (n+1) k \Delta x} - e^{i (n-1) k \Delta x} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{N_x} \sum_{n=0}^{N_x-1} c_n(z) \left( \frac{i}{\Delta x} \sin(n k \Delta x) \right) e^{i n k p \Delta x}
\end{align*}
Since each Fourier component responds independently of the others, the terms under the summation are equal for each $n$:

$$d_n(z) = c_n(z) \frac{i}{\Delta x} \sin(nk\Delta x) \quad (A52)$$

The $c_n(z)$ terms are found by taking the Fourier series of $\psi$ at each level of $z$:

$$c_n(z) = \Sigma_{n=0}^{N_x-1} \psi(p\Delta x, z)e^{-inkp\Delta x} \quad (A53)$$

Then equation (A52) yields $d_n(z)$, and $w$ is obtained by taking the inverse Fourier transform of the $d_n(z)$:

$$w(p\Delta x, z) = \frac{1}{N_x} \Sigma_{n=0}^{N_x-1} d_n(z)e^{inkp\Delta x} \quad (A54)$$
DESCRIPTION OF CARD INPUT DATA

Space and Time Data

Space and Time Card:   NI,NJ,NT,NPB,IBT,ISAVE,DELTAX,DELTAZ,DELTAT

(format:   6I4,1P3D10.2)

NI    Number of grid points in the x-direction (i.e., number of columns).
      Due to restrictions imposed by the fast Fourier transform
      routine, NI must equal $2^n + 2$, where n is a positive integer.

NJ    Number of grid points in the z-direction (i.e., number of rows).

NT    Number of time steps.

NPB   Number of grid points on the surface of the barrier, excluding
      points on the lowest row. Refer to explanation of barrier
      data below.

IBT   Beginning time step. If IBT = 0, then read wind velocity and
      stability data. If IBT.NE.0, then the data saved at time
      step IBT from a previous run is to be input from a tape or
      permanent file.

ISAVE Data retention indicator. If ISAVE = 1, then data at the last
      time step is to be saved on a tape or permanent file. Other-
      wise, set ISAVE = 0.

DELTAX Grid spacing in the x-direction (in meters).

DELTAZ Grid spacing in the z-direction (in meters).

DELTAT Time step interval (in seconds).
Barrier Data

Barrier Card(s):  (IB(I),JB(I),I=1,NPB)
(format: 2014)

IB(I)  Column number of the Ith point on the barrier.
JB(I)  Row number of the Ith point on the barrier.

As shown in the example below, IB(I) and JB(I) are to be specified in a continuous fashion along the surface of the barrier, beginning with the leftmost grid point in the second row, and ending with the rightmost grid point in the second row. The surface of the barrier must connect adjacent grid points only horizontally or vertically, never diagonally. No barrier grid point may ever be specified in the first row. The position and shape of the barrier may be arbitrary, but only one barrier is permitted, and its width may not exceed (NI-4) horizontal grid intervals. On the barrier pictured below, NPB = 16, with IB(1) = 5 JB(1) = 2, IB(2) = 6, JB(2) = 2, etc. The width of the barrier is 7 horizontal grid intervals.
Graphical Output Data

The output of the program consists of shaded, line printer graphical displays of the streamfunction ($\psi$), density ($\rho$), vorticity ($\zeta$), horizontal velocity ($u$), vertical velocity ($w$), or Richardson number ($R_i$) at any time step specified by the user. The shading consists of alternating clear areas and printed areas. To emphasize aspects of the flow, the user may output any segment of the entire grid, vary the vertical scale of the printout, or vary the resolution of the shading.

**Grid Plot Card:**  
\[ \text{IS,JS,IN,JN,NJSM} \]  
(format: 5I4)

- **IS**: First grid point in the x-direction to be plotted.
- **JS**: First grid point in the z-direction to be plotted.
- **IN**: Number of grid points in the x-direction to be plotted.
- **JN**: Number of grid points in the z-direction to be plotted.
- **NJSM**: Number of lines of print between two vertical grid points.

**Shading Level Card:**  
\[ \text{NPSILV,NRHOLV,NZTALV,NULV,NWLV,NRILV} \]  
(format: 6I4)

- **NPSILV**: Maximum number of levels of shading on $\psi$ graphs.
- **NRHOLV**: Maximum number of levels of shading on $\rho$ graphs.
- **NZTALV**: Maximum number of levels of shading on $\zeta$ graphs.
- **NULV**: Maximum number of levels of shading on $u$ graphs.
- **NWLV**: Maximum number of levels of shading on $w$ graphs.
- **NRILV**: Maximum number of levels of shading on $R_i$ graphs.
\[ \psi \text{ Plot Card: } IPSIGR(I) \ (I\leq 20) \]
\[ \text{(format: } 2014) \]

IPSIGR
Sequence of time steps at which \( \psi \) is to be printed.

\[ \rho \text{ Plot Card: } IRHOGR(I) \ (I\leq 20) \]
\[ \text{(format: } 2014) \]

IRHOGR
Sequence of time steps at which \( \rho \) is to be printed.

\[ \zeta \text{ Plot Card: } IZTAGR(I) \ (I\leq 20) \]
\[ \text{(format: } 2014) \]

IZTAGR
Sequence of time steps at which \( \zeta \) is to be printed.

\[ u \text{ Plot Card: } IUGR(I) \ (I\leq 20) \]
\[ \text{(format: } 2014) \]

IUGR
Sequence of time steps at which \( u \) is to be printed.

\[ w \text{ Plot Card: } IWGR(I) \ (I\leq 20) \]
\[ \text{(format: } 2014) \]

IWGR
Sequence of time steps at which \( w \) is to be printed.

\[ R_i \text{ Plot Card: } IRIGR(I) \ (I\leq 20) \]
\[ \text{(format: } 2014) \]

IRIGR
Sequence of time steps at which \( \log_{10}(R_i) \) is to be printed.
Note that all variables need not be output at the same time steps, but that all time steps must be in order for any one variable. If a particular variable is not to be printed at all during a job, then a "-1" must be punched in columns 3 and 4 of the appropriate card. Time step 0 is a legitimate time step at which any field may be printed.

If IBT.NE.0, there are no more cards to be read beyond this point.

Wind Velocity Data

This data determines the initial values of \( \psi^0(z) \) and \( \zeta^0(z) \).

Wind Card: ICASE

(format: I4)

ICASE Wind velocity profile indicator.

If ICASE = 1, this is a sounding data case, and temperature and pressure data are to be read in addition to wind data.

Sounding Cards: U(J), T(J), P(J) for J = 1,...,NJ

(format: 1P3D10.2)

U(J) Horizontal wind at row J (in knots)
T(J) Temperature at row J (in \(^\circ\)C).
P(J) Pressure at row J (in mb).

If ICASE = 1, there are no more cards to be read beyond this point.

If ICASE = 2, this is a constant velocity profile case.
**Velocity Card:**  \( U_1 \)

(format: 1P2D10.2)

\( U_1 \)  
Horizontal velocity at all levels (in m/sec).

Then, \( U(J) = U_1 \) for \( J = 1, \ldots, NJ \).

If ICASE = 3, this is a constant shear profile case.

**Velocity and Shear Card:**  \( U_1, C \)

(format: 1P2D10.2)

\( U_1 \)  
Horizontal velocity at row 1 (in m/sec).

\( C \)  
Vertical shear (in \( \text{sec}^{-1} \)).

Then, \( U(J) = U_1 + C \times \Delta Z \times (J - L) \) for \( J = 1, \ldots, NJ \).

If ICASE = 4, this is an exponential profile case.

**Velocity and Shear Card:**  \( U_1, U_2, C \)

(format: 1P3D10.2)

\( U_1 \)  
Constant velocity to be added to the profile at all levels (in m/sec).

\( U_2 \)  
Base horizontal velocity (in m/sec).

\( C \)  
Vertical shear divided by \( U_2 \) (in \( \text{m}^{-1} \))

Then, \( U(J) = U_1 + U_2 \times \exp(C \times \Delta Z \times (J-L)) \) for \( J = 1, \ldots, NJ \).

If ICASE = 5, this is a hyperbolic tangential profile case.

**Velocity Card:**  \( U_1, U_2, LI, MDZ \)
Horizontal velocity to be added to the profile at all levels (in m/sec).

Base horizontal velocity (in m/sec).

Row number at which the profile has its inflection point.

Number of rows away from the inflection point at which $U_1$ is deflected by the amount $U_2$. The sign of $MDZ$ determines the sign of $(U(NJ)-U(1))$.

Then, $U(J) = U_1 + U_2 \cdot DTANH((J-LI)/MDZ)$ for $J = 1, \ldots, NJ$.

If $ICASE = 6$, this is a case, other than a sounding data case, for which the velocity is to be specified at each row.

**Velocity Card(s):** $U(J)$ for $J = 1, \ldots, NJ$

(formats: 1P2D10.2)

$U(J)$ Horizontal velocity at row $J$ (in m/sec).

**Stability Data**

This data determines the initial values of $\bar{\rho}^0(z)$.

**Stability Card:** $JCASE$

(formats: I4)

$JCASE$ = Stability profile indicator.
IF JCASE = 1, this is a constant lapse rate case.

**Lapse Rate Card:** GAMMA, TO  
(format: 1P2D10.2)

GAMMA  Lapse rate (in °C/m).  
TO  Reference temperature (in °C)

Then, \( S(J) = (\text{DALR} - \text{GAMMA}) / \text{TO} \) for \( J = 1, \ldots, NJ \),  
where DALR = dry adiabatic lapse rate.

If JCASE = 2, this is a constant Brunt-Vaisala frequency case.

**Frequency Card:** BV  
(format: 1PD10.2)

BV  Brunt-Vaisala frequency (in sec\(^{-1}\)).

Then, \( S(J) = \text{BV} \times 2 / G \) for \( J = 1, \ldots, NJ \); where \( G = \)  
acceleration of gravity.

If JCASE = 3, this is a constant Richardson number case.

**Ri Card:** RI  
(format: 1PD10.2)

RI  Richardson number.

Then, \( S(1) = R \times (U(1) - U(0)) \times 2 \), where  
\[
R = \text{RI} / (G \times \text{DELTAZ} \times 2),
\]
\[
S(J) = R \times (U(J+1) - U(J-1)) \times 2 / 4
\]
for $J = 2, \ldots, NJ-1$, and

$$S(NJ) = R \ast (U(NJ) - U(NJ-1))^2.$$
Summary of input card data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF IBT = 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>graphical output data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barrier data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space/time data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| stability wind data (if ICASE NE.1) |
| data required by JCASE |
| JCASE (I4) |

| data required by ICASE |
| ICASE (I4) |

| IRGR array |
| IWGR array |
| IUGR array |
| IZTGR array |
| RHOGR array |

| IPSIGR(1): IPSIGR(2) etc. |
| IPSILV (I4) |
| NRHOLV (I4) |
| NZTALV (I4) |
| NULV (I4) |
| NWLV (I4) |
| NRILV (I4) |

| IS (I4) |
| JS (I4) |
| IN (I4) |
| JN (I4) |
| NJSM1 (I4) |

| IB(1) (I4) |
| JB(1) (I4) |
| IB(2) (I4) |
| JB(2) (I4) |
| IB(3) (I4) |
| etc. |

| NI (I4) |
| NJ (I4) |
| NT (I4) |
| NPB (I4) |
| IBT (I4) |
| ISAVE (1PD10.2) |
| DELTAX (1PD10.2) |
| DELTAZ (1PD10.2) |
| DELTAT (1PD10.2) |

All data is right-justified in field
I4 = XXXX
1PD10.2 = A+X.XXX+XX
FLOW OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAM

A. read, write space and time data
MT = IBT
IET = IBT + NT
IB25 = 0
$\Delta T = \Delta T \times 2$
B. read, write barrier data
C. read, write graphical output data

If IBT=0

no

D. read, write wind velocity data, and calculate $u^0$
E. calculate $\Psi^0$
F. read, write stability data, and calculate $S^0$
G. calculate $\rho^0$
define $a_d$
H. solve $\nabla^2 \psi_k = \varepsilon_k$ for each vertical level $k$ on the surface of the barrier, and calculate $(\psi_k)^0$
I. calculate $\beta$
calculate Fourier coefficients $c_{n,N_z+1}$
J. initialize $\psi^0$, $\rho^0$, and $\zeta^0$

If IB25=1

yes

K. read $\psi$, $\rho$, $\zeta$, $\rho^0$, $(\psi_k)^0$, $\beta$, $n$, $N_z$, and $c_{n,N_z+1}$ from tape or disk

L. calculate graphical output for time step MT
LIST OF VARIABLES IN THE PROGRAM

For reference, the variables are briefly described in alphabetical order, with array dimensions, and symbolic references, if any.

Variables in the Main Routine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A(NI,NJ)</td>
<td>Temporary array for storage of fields to be plotted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD(NI)</td>
<td>Diagonal elements of the matrix used to relax $\nabla^2 \psi = \zeta$ for x. ($a_d$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJZP</td>
<td>Jacobian for $\zeta$ and $\psi$, $J(\zeta,\psi)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK(NI)</td>
<td>Coefficients used to calculate vertical velocity from $\psi$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARGI</td>
<td>Argument used for sinusoidal functions in AD and AK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS(NJ)</td>
<td>Diagonal elements of the spline matrix. ($a_d$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 through A9</td>
<td>Temporary storage for values of $\psi$ at selected grid points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETA(NPB,NPB)</td>
<td>Coefficients used to calculate $\alpha$. ($\beta$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLANK4</td>
<td>4 blank print symbols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BV</td>
<td>Brunt-Vaisala frequency. ($N$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 through B8</td>
<td>Temporary terms for the calculation of Jacobian terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Shear in horizontal velocity. ($c$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDZ</td>
<td>$C$ divided by DELTAZ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFAC</td>
<td>Cofactor sign divided by the determinant of the $\alpha$ matrix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CKTMAPS</td>
<td>Conversion factor from knots to meters/sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR1</td>
<td>Constant Richardson number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DALR</td>
<td>Dry adiabatic lapse rate. ($\gamma_d$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELTAT</td>
<td>Time step interval. ($\Delta t$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELTAH</td>
<td>Grid interval in the horizontal direction. ($\Delta x$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELTAY</td>
<td>Grid interval in the vertical direction. ($\Delta z$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMGDTO</td>
<td>$(DALR - GAMMA) / STMP$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRHO</td>
<td>Density differential in the horizontal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DXM2  DELTAX multiplied by 2.
DXSQ  DELTAX squared.
DZD2  DELTAZ divided by 2.
DZD6  DELTAZ multiplied by 6.
DZM2  DELTAZ multiplied by 2.
DZSQ  DELTAZ squared.
DZ2DX2 DZSQ divided by DXSQ.

FAC  -1 / (12 * DELTAX * DELTAZ)
FACM2  FAC multiplied by 2.
FACM4  FAC multiplied by 4.
FACM43 FAC multiplied by 4/3.
FTI(NI,NJ)  Imaginary part of the Fourier transform of $\psi$, (Im(C_n,q))
FTR(NI,NJ)  Real part of the Fourier transform of $\psi$, (Re(C_n,q))
F1(NI)  Utility array used by subrouting CALCW.
F2(NI)  Utility array used by subroutine CALCW.

G  Acceleration of gravity. (g)
GAMMA  Lapse rate. (\(\gamma\))

I  An index.
IB(NPBP2)  Column numbers of points on the barrier.
IBT  Number of the first time step.
IB25  Indicator of an even multiple of 25 time steps.
ICASE  Wind velocity profile indicator.
IDUM(8)  Filler array for tape or disk read/write.
IE  Number of the last column to be plotted.
IEB  Rightmost column number on the barrier.
IET  Number of the last time step.
IEW  Number of the last column at which w is calculated.
IEXP2  Power of two of the number of unique horizontal grid points, \(N_x\).
IL  Number of print symbols to be plotted in a line of graphic output.
IN
IN1
IPSIGR(20)
IRIOGR(20)
IRIGR(20)
IS
ISAVE
ISB
ISW
ITYPE(NI,NJ)
IUGR(20)
IWB
IWGR(20)
IZTAGR(20)

Number of columns to be plotted.
IN minus 1.
Time step numbers at which \( \psi \) is plotted.
Time step numbers at which \( \rho \) is plotted.
Time step numbers at which \( \log_{10}(R_i) \) is plotted.
Number of the first column to be plotted.
Tape save parameter.
Leftmost column number on the barrier.
Number of the first column at which \( w \) is calculated.
Grid point type.
Time step numbers at which \( u \) is plotted.
Horizontal grid point width of the barrier.
Time step numbers at which \( w \) is plotted.
Time step numbers at which \( \xi \) is plotted.

J
An index

JB(NBP2)
Row numbers of points on the barrier.
JCASE
Stability profile indicator.
JE
Number of the highest row to be plotted.
JMAX
Highest row number on the barrier.
JMAXM1
JMAX minus 1.
JN
Number of rows to be plotted.
JS
Number of the lowest row to be plotted.

K
An index

KM2
K minus 2.

L
An index.

LI
Row number at which the hyperbolic tangential profile has its inflection point.

LINE14(33)
Part of annotation on graph of field.
LINE24(33)
Line of print symbols associated with a level of the grid.
LINE3(132,NJSM1)
Logical symbol equivalent of LINE34.
LINE34(33,NJSM1)
Lines of print symbols between two levels of the grid.
LINE48(14) Part of annotation on shading value scale.
LINE58(14) Part of annotation on shading value scale.
LINE68(14) Part of annotation on shading value scale.

M
MDZ
MT

N
NAME(2,6)
NEWRHO(NI,NJ)
NEWZTA(NI,NJ)

NI
NIM1
NIM2
NIPA
NIS
NISM1
NJ
NJM1
NJM2
NJSM1

NPB
NPSIGR
NPSILV
NRHOGR

An index.
Number of rows away from the inflection point at which U1 is deflected by the amount U2.
Time step number.

An index.
Titles of quantities on graphical output.
Temporary array for newly calculated density.
Temporary array for newly calculated vorticity.
Number of grid points in the horizontal direction, or number of columns.
NI minus 1.
Number of unique columns = NI minus 2.
Number of unique columns, plus the horizontal grid point width of the barrier.
Number of print symbols from one horizontal grid point to the next.
NIS minus 1.
Number of grid points in the vertical direction, or number of rows.
NJ minus 1.
NJ minus 2. \(N_z\)
Number of print lines between two vertical grid points.
Number of grid points on the surface of the barrier
NPB minus 1.
NPB plus 1.
NPB plus 2.
Next time step number at which \(\psi\) is to be plotted.
Maximum number of levels of shading for \(\psi\) graphs.
Next time step number at which \(\rho\) is plotted.
NRHOLV Maximum number of levels of shading for $\rho$ graphs.
NRILV Maximum number of levels of shading for $\log_{10}(Ri)$ graphs.
NT Number of time steps.
NUGR Next time step number of which $u$ is to be plotted.
NULV Maximum number of levels of shading for $u$ graphs.
NWGR Next time step number at which $w$ is to be plotted.
NWLV Maximum number of levels of shading for $w$ graphs.
NZTAGR Next time step number at which $\zeta$ is to be plotted.
NZTALV Maximum number of levels of shading for $\zeta$ graphs.

OLDRHO(NI,NJ) Density from the previous timestep. (old $\rho$)
OLDZTA(NI,NJ) Vorticity from the previous timestep. (old $\zeta$)

P Pressure. ($p$)
PIM2 $\pi$ multiplied by 2.
PSI(NI,NJ) Streamfunction. ($\psi$)
PSIAUX(NIPA, NJM2,JMAXM1) The solution to $\nabla^2 \psi_k = \zeta_k$ for each vertical level on the surface of the varrier. ($\langle \psi_k \rangle_0$)
PSIBFT(NIM2,2) Fourier transform of the upper boundary of $\psi$. ($c_n(N_{z+1})$)
PSIM(NPB,NPB) Barrier influence coefficient matrix. ($\alpha$)
PSIO(NJ) Initial unperturbed streamfunction. ($\overline{\psi}(z)$)

RDCP $R/c_p = 2/7$
RHO(NI,NJ) Density. ($\rho$)
RHOO(NJ) Initial unperturbed density. ($\overline{\rho}(z)$)
RI(NI,NJ) Richardson number. ($Ri$)
RIDZSG $CRI / (DELTAZ ** 2 * G)$.

S(NJ) Initial stability. ($S(z)$)
SBV Stability in the constant Brunt-Vaisala frequency case.
SPR Pressure at the lower boundary. ($\rho_c$)
SPSI Streamfunction on the lower boundary. ($\psi_c$)
SRHO Density on the lower boundary. ($\rho_c$)
SRTP $SRHO * STMP / SPR ** RDCP$.
Temperature at the lower boundary. \( (T_c) \)

Symbols used in printout of fields.

Temperature. \( (T) \)

Temporary array formed from PSIM.

Base temperature for constant lapse rate atmosphere. \( (T_0) \)

Horizontal velocity. \( (u) \)

Utility arrays used by subroutines FA, CALCRI, and CALCU.

Utility array used by subroutines FA and CALCRI.

Utility array used by subroutine CALCRI.

Initial horizontal velocity. \( (u_0(z)) \)

Horizontal velocity to be added to \( u \) at all levels. \( (u_1) \)

Base horizontal velocity for profiles. \( (u_2) \)

Vertical velocity. \( (w) \)

Vorticity. \( (\zeta) \)

Diagonal elements of the spline matrix. \( (a_d) \)

Elements of the \( h \) matrix. \( (h) \)

Backward-difference derivatives of \( \psi \) or \( \rho \) with respect to \( z \). \( (d) \)

Term which incorporates vorticity into bottom boundary condition. \( (a'\Delta z/2) \)

Term which incorporates vorticity into top boundary condition. \( (b'\Delta z/2) \)

Temporary storage variable for first derivative of \( \psi \).

Temporary storage variable for first derivative of \( \psi \).

First derivative of \( \rho \) in the vertical. \( (\partial \rho / \partial z) \)

Second derivative of \( \psi \) in the vertical. \( (\partial^2 \psi / \partial z^2) \)
Temporary storage variable for the Richardson number.

Temporary variable used in inverting the spline matrix. 

Temporary array used in inverting the spline matrix. 

Temporary array used in inverting the spline matrix. 

Diagonal elements of the spline matrix. 

Elements of the b matrix. 

Backward-difference derivative of \( \psi \) with respect to \( z \). 

Temporary variable used in inverting the spline matrix. 

Temporary array used in inverting the spline matrix. 

Imaginary part of the Fourier transform of \( \psi \). 

Real part of the Fourier transform of \( \psi \). 

Temporary variable used to store Fourier coefficients. 

Imaginary part of the elements of the b matrix. 

Real part of the elements of the b matrix. 

Temporary variable used in inversion of the relaxation matrix. 

Temporary array used in inversion of the relaxation matrix. 

Imaginary part of the temporary array used in inversion of the relaxation matrix. 

Real part of the temporary array used in inversion of the relaxation matrix.
Variables Used Uniquely in Subroutine FAST

Except for the addition of the calling parameter INV, this subroutine is the fast Fourier transform subroutine from the UCLA BMD library. The calling parameters are:

INV
+1, the Fourier transform is calculated.
-1, the inverse Fourier transform is calculated.
M
Power of two of N.
N
Dimension of the complex array (X,Y).
X(N)
Real part of the array to be transformed, and also the real part of the transform.
Y(N)
Imaginary part of the array to be transformed, and also the imaginary part of the transform.

Variables Used Uniquely in Subroutine GE

D
Ratio of the element beneath the pivotal element to the pivotal element.
IPl
Lowest row number for which an element beneath the pivotal element is to be zeroed out.
N1
Dimensions of the array X.
N2
Dimensions of the square matrix for which the determinant is calculated.
N2M1
N2 minus 1.
T
Temporary variable for the exchange of column elements.
X(N1,N1)
Array from which the matrix is selected for calculation of the determinant.
XMAX
Largest element in a row of the matrix.
Y
Temporary variable for the storage of XMAX.
Variables Used Uniquely in Subroutine GRAFIC

D          Temporary value increment between levels of shading.
DIFI       Difference in value from one print character in a line to the next.
DIFJ       Number of levels of shading from one vertical grid point to the next.
DL         LOG10(D).
DV         Number of print lines from one vertical grid point to the next multiplied by XINC.
E          Largest absolute value to be plotted.
EL         LOG10(E).
IDL        LOG10(XINC).
IEL        Base part of the values of the lines separating levels of shading.
IMAX       Number of levels of shading between zero and XMAX.
IMIN       Number of levels of shading between zero and XMIN.
LINE2(132) Logical symbol equivalent of LINE24.
NEW(132)   Minimum-adjusted value at each print character in the line corresponding to the present vertical grid point.
NQ         Number corresponding to variable to be plotted.
OLD(132)   Minimum-adjusted value at each print character in the line corresponding to the previous vertical grid point.
SIGPRT     Significant part of XINC.
TEMP       Temporary variable for storage of the symbol index.
VINC       Increment between the values of V1 and V2.
V1(13)      Significant part of the values of the lines separating levels of shading.
V2(13)      Significant part of the values of the lines separating levels of shading.
X(NI,NJ)   Array to be plotted.
XINC       Value increment between levels of shading.
XMAX  Maximum value in the field; also, maximum value to be plotted.
XMIN  Minimum value in the field; also, minimum value to be plotted.
Y     Temporary storage variable for X array elements.

Variables Used Uniquely in Subroutine GRAFIN

BLANK  1 blank symbol.
BLANK4 4 blank symbols.
BLANK8 8 blank symbols.
DASH   Symbol used in annotation of shading value scale.
DOT    Symbol used in annotation of graph.
LINE1(132) Logical symbol equivalent of LINE14.
LINE2(132) Logical symbol equivalent of LINE24.
LINE4(112) Logical symbol equivalent of LINE48.
LINE5(112) Logical symbol equivalent of LINE58.
LINE6(112) Logical symbol equivalent of LINE68.
NAME1(2,6) Titles of quantities on graphical output.
NAME2(2,6) Titles of quantities on graphical output.
NFB    First word in LINE24 and LINE34 which is to be filled with blank symbols.
SYM1(53) Symbols used in graph of field.
SYM2(53) Symbols used in graph of field.

Variables Used Uniquely in Subroutine PTSPEC

None.

Variables Used Uniquely in Subroutine SP

ALPHA Barrier influence coefficient. (α)
X(NI,NJ) Variable for which a superposition solution is required. (ψ or ρ)
Value of the array $X$ on the lower boundary.

($\psi^0_{11}$ or $\rho^0_{11}$)
CONSIDERATIONS IN RUNNING THE PROGRAM

The user must specify all pertinent dimensions at the beginning of the first routine. The variables whose dimensions are subject to change are:

- \( \text{PSI}(\text{NI},\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{RHO}(\text{NI},\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{ZETA}(\text{NI},\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{OLDRHO}(\text{NI},\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{OLDZTA}(\text{NI},\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{NEWRHO}(\text{NI},\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{NEWZTA}(\text{NI},\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{U}(\text{NI},\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{W}(\text{NI},\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{RI}(\text{NI},\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{A}(\text{NI},\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{PSIAUX}(\text{NIPA},\text{NJM2},\text{JMAXM1}) \)
- \( \text{FTR}(\text{NI},\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{FTI}(\text{NI},\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{PSIBFT}(\text{NIM2},2) \)
- \( \text{UO}(\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{S}(\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{RHOO}(\text{NJ}) \)
- \( \text{PSIO}(\text{NJ}) \)

where \( \text{NI}, \text{NJ}, \text{NPB}, \text{NPBP2}, \text{NIM2}, \text{NJM2}, \text{NIPA}, \text{JMAXM1}, \) and \( \text{NJSML} \) are defined in the previous section.
On the IBM 360/91, the approximate execution space is: 

$$60 \times NI \times NJ + 8 \times NIPA \times NJM2 \times JMAXM1 + 6 \times NI + 11 \times NJ + 80K \text{ IBM bytes, or roughly,}$$

$$8 \times (JMAXM1 + 8) \times NI \times NJ + 80K \text{ IBM bytes.}$$

Approximately 7K bytes of additional space are required for each tape used in conjunction with the program, for buffering purposes.

On the IBM 360/91, the approximate execution time is: 

$$0.00013 \times NI \times NJ \times NT \times (1 + 0.0017 \times NPB^2) + 2 \text{ seconds.}$$

The running time is not appreciably increased by moderate increases in the amount of graphical output.

A version of this program exists which is compatible with CDC systems.

A SAMPLE CASE

Consider the Lyra case for $u_0 = 25 \text{ m/sec, } T_0 = 250K$, and $\gamma = 0$ on a $64 \times 24$ grid for 80 timesteps, with $\Delta x = \Delta z = 625 \text{ m, } \Delta t = 10 \text{ sec, and a}$ 2500 m high by 1875 m wide rectangular barrier. Suppose that the entire field of $\psi$ is to be output on a vertically exaggerated scale at time step 60, and $\psi, \rho, \zeta, u, w$, and $\log_{10}(R_i)$ are to be output at time step 80, with no data to be saved. The source program deck, the data card deck, and the actual output from this case are displayed on pages 77 through 97. The estimated execution space and time on the IBM 360/91 are 237K and 17 seconds.
Listing of source program

```
      THIS IS THE MAIN ROUTINE WHICH READS THE DATA, INITIALIZES THE
      FIELDS, AND INTEGRATES THE DENSITY AND VORTICITY EQUATIONS

      IMPLICIT REAL*4(A-H,O-Z)
      REAL*4 PSI(66,24),PHI(66,24),ZETA(66,24)
      1)

      2)
      NEWZTA(66,24),F2(64),

      3)
      PSIUXE(67,22,4),,TAI(66,24),F1(66,24),JTWFF(64,2).

      4)
      U(624,24),AI(66,24),XAIU(66,24),FIT(66,24),FAI(66,24),

      5)
      A(24),UAI(24),JAI(24),JAS(24),UAS(24),JAS(24),UAS(24),

      6)
      FT(10,10),PSI1(10,10),TM1(10,10),

      7)
      LINE14(33),LINE24(33),LINE34(33,32),NAE(2,6),

      INTEGERIPSIGR(20),IHRDGR(20),IZTAGR(20),IUG2(20),IAGR(20),

      1)
      IGR(20),ITYPE(66,24),IR(12),JAI(12),JAIU(12)

      LOGICALLIN3(132,2),SYM(53)

      EQUIVALENCE(LINE3(1),LINE3(1)),(NEWZTA(1),J(1)),

      1)
      R(1),I(1),

      COMMON/C1ZDELTAX,DELTAZ2ZM2,DZ,DZN,NI1,NI2,IEXP2

      COMMON/C2ZLINE14,LINE24,LINE34,LINE14,LINE24,LNAME,

      SPECIFIC PHYSICAL FACTORS

      G = 9.8

      1)
      1852. / 3600.

      SP2 = 0.

      1)
      1.25

      STM = 273.

      1)
      1.0D+05

      SRP = SRH * STM / SP2 ** (2./7.)

      1)
      9.7660-03

      1)

      UNITS

      READ, WRITE SPANDE AND TIME DATA

      1082 FORMAT(5,1002) (11(JJ,11),I=2,NP3P1)
```

WRITE(*,2002) (I1(1),JS(1),JN=2,NPBP1)

2002 FORMAT(110,COORD INATES OF LARRIER - I.10(2X","I2.**,12.*",")*)

CALCULATE QUANTITIES WHICH DEPEND ON BARRIER DATA

IWB = I1(NPBP1) = I1B2)

CALCULATE TYPE OF EACH GRID POINT
CALL TYPESPCT(1,2,BJ,JS,N1,NJ,NPBP2)

JMAXM1 = JMAX + 1
NDUM = 2 * MOD(NJ*(J1+1)+NM2+3,NI*NM2+JMAXM1+NPB**2+4)

DO 15 1 = 1,NDUM

15 IDUM(I) = 0

C. READ, WRITE GRAPHICAL OUTPUT DATA

READ(5,1003) IS,JS,IN,JSM1,NPSILV,NMRHOLV,NZTALV,NJLV,NL1V,

1
NRLV,IPSI GR,IRMRGR,IZTAGR,1UGR,1UWGR,1U1GR

1003 FORMAT(5I4/6I4/*2014) WRITE(6,1003) IS,JS,IN,JSM1,NPSILV,NMRHOLV,NZTALV,NJLV,

1
NRLV,IPSI GR,IRMRGR,IZTAGR,1UGR,1UWGR,1U1GR

2003 FORMAT(140,JS=140.14=140,1=140*14=140*14=140*14=140

1

I = JNI(1) INJ = JNI

G 5

IR1GR = 1.2014)

C. CALCULATE QUANTITIES WHICH DEPEND ON GRAPHICAL DATA

NPSIGR = 1

NMRGR = 1

NITAGR = 1

NUGR = 1

NWGR = 1

IE = IS + IN - 1

JE = JS + JN - 1

C. CALCULATE HORIZONTAL EXTENT OF GRID POINTS AT WHICH I IS TO BE

CALCULATED

ISW = IS

IF(ISW+1) ISW = 2

IEW = IE

IF IE=EQ.4N1) IEM = NIM1

INM = IN - 1

C. SET UP ANNOTATION FOR GRAPHICAL OUTPUT

CALL GRAFIN(LINE34,LINE3,NIJSMI)

IF (1B1,1K=0) GO TO 230

C. D. READ WIND VELOCITY DATA, AND CALCULATE UO

READ(5,1004) ICASE

1004 FORMAT(I)

GO TO (6,70,50,90,100,110,ICASE)

C. DUNING CASE 1 CALCUJATE SHC4T4 IN ADDITION IJ UKJ

60 WRITE(6,2004)

2004 FORMAT(100, JOUN, J0(J),J1, J1P3010.2)

DO 65 J = 1,NJ

65 U0(J) = U0(J1, J1P3010.2)

C. CONSTANT VELOCITY CASE

70 READ(5,1006) U1

1006 FORMAT(1P10.2)

WRITE(6,2006) U1

2006 FORMAT(100, CONSTA NT VELOCITY CASE, U1 =*1P10.2)

70 7 = 1, NJ

75 U0(J) = U1

GO TO 120

C. CONSTANT VELOCITY CASE

80 READ(5,1007) U1

1007 FORMAT(1P10.2)

WRITE(6,2007) U1

2007 FORMAT(100, CONSTANT SHEAR CASE, U1 =*1P10.2, E =*1P3010.2//

1

6X, 1U/)

C02 = C + DELTAZ

80 85 J = 1, NJ

85 U0(J) = U1 + C02 * (J - 1)

85 WRITE(6,2008) U0(J)

2008 FORMAT(1X,1P10.2)

GO TO 120

78
C EXPONENTIAL PROFILE CASE
90 READ(5,1005) U1,U2,C
100 FORMAT(1H0,'EXPONENTIAL PROFILE CASE. U1 = ',1P10.2,' U2 = '.1P10.2,' C = ',1P10.2)' 6X,'U'/'
CDZ = C * DELTAX
DO 95 J = 1,NJ
U0(J) = U1 + U2 * DEXP(CDZ*(J-1))
95 WRITE(6,2008) U0(J)
GO TO 120

C HYPERBOLIC TANGENTIAL PROFILE CASE
100 READ(5,1008) U1,U2,L1,M1
105 WRITE(6,2010) U1,U2,L1,M1
DO 105 J = 1,NJ
UJ = U1 - 1P010.2**L1 * M1
105 WRITE(6,2008) U0(J)
GO TO 120

C OTHER VELOCITY CASE
110 WRITE(6,2011)
115 WRITE(6,2008) U0(J)

C E. CALCULATE PSI0
120 PSIO(1) = 0.
125 PSIO(J) = PSIO(J-1) - DZD2 * (U0(J-1) + U0(J))
IF(CASE.EQ.1) GO TO 170

C F. READ, WRITE STABILITY DATA, AND CALCULATE STABILITY
READ(5,1004) JCASE
GO TO 130
130 READ(5,1007) GAMMA,T0
135 WRITE(6,2012) GAMMA,T0
DO 135 J = 1,NJ
D4GOTO = (DALR - GAMMA) / T0
135 WRITE(6,2008) D4GOTO
GO TO 160

C C. CONSTANT BRUNT-VAISALA FREQUENCY CASE
140 READ(5,1006) BV
WRITE(6,2013) BV
DO 145 J = 1,NJ
145 WRITE(6,2014) BV
GO TO 160

C C. CONSTANT RICHARDSON NUMBER CASE
150 READ(5,1006) CR1
WRITE(6,2014) CR1
DO 155 J = 1,NJ
155 WRITE(6,2015) CR1
GO TO 160

C C. CALCULATE RI00
160 RI00(J) = SRHO
DO 165 J = 2,NJ
165 RI00(J) = RI00(J-1) + DZD3*(DZ2*(S(J-1) + S(J)))

C INITIALIZE VORTICITY, ANGULAR ARGUMENTS, MATRIX DIAGONAL ELEMENTS, AND FOURIER TRANSFORM PSI = 0 CN TOP JANUARY FOR CALCULATIONOF BARRIER INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS.
C
C DO 170 I = 1,NJ
170 ZET(A(1J)) = 0.

C PIM2 = 6.23018530718900
DO 180 I = 1,NM2
180 PIM2 = PIM2 * (I - 1) / NM2
AK(I,1) = 25. + DZ202 * (I. - DC0S(ARG1))
DO 180 J = 1, 2
C DEFINE SPLINE MATRIX DIAGONAL ELEMENTS
A(I) = 2.
DO 182 J = 1, NJM1
A(J) = 4.
A(NJ) = 2.
DO 180 J = 1, 2
C SOLVE POISSON EQUATION WITH UNIT VORTICITY DISTURBANCE AT EACH
VERTICAL LEVEL FOR WHICH THERE IS A POINT ON THE UPWIND OF THE
BARRIER, AND STORE RESULTS INTO PSIAX
DO 190 K = 1, JMAXM1
ZETA(I, NPBP1, K+1) = 0.
CALL FA(PSI, ZETA, FTR = T, PSIBFT, AD, UA1, UA2, UA3, UA4, UA5, NI, NJ, NJM2, 1,
I
ZETA(I, NPBP1, K+1) = 0.
DO 187 J = 1, NJM2
N = 0, NJM2
DO 187 J = 1, NJM1
C 3kF/1YE SPLINE JAXTRI AL DIAGONAL ELEMENTS
AS(J) = 4.
AS(NJ+1) = 2.
DO 187 L = 1, IYB
PSIAUX(NLW2, L, J) = PSIAUX(L, J, K)
DO 190 K = 1, NJM2
N = 0, NJM2
DO 187 J = 1, NJM1
DO 190 K = 1, NJM2
N = 0, NJM2
N = N + 1
TY(M, N) = PSIM(K, L)
DO 205 I = 1, NPB
DO 205 J = 1, NPB
FAC = (-1)**((I+J)/DET)
CALL GEA(M, DET, NPB, NPB, IACC1)
C CALCULATE DETERMINANT OF ALPHA MATRIX
CALL GEITM, DET, NPB, NPB, IACC1)
C CALCULATE BETA
DO 205 I = 1, NPB
DO 205 J = 1, NPB
FAC = (-1)**((I+J)/DET)
CALL GEA(M, DET, NPB, NPB, IACC1)
C SELECT COFACTOR MATRIX ELEMENTS
M = 0.
DO 200 K = 1, NPB
IF(I.EQ.K) GO TO 200
M = M + 1
DO 195 L = 1, NPB
IF(J.EQ.L) GO TO 195
N = N + 1
TY(M, N) = PSIM(K, L)
DO 200 K = 1, NPB
IF(I.EQ.K) GO TO 200
M = M + 1
DO 195 L = 1, NPB
IF(J.EQ.L) GO TO 195
N = N + 1
TY(M, N) = PSIM(K, L)
195 CONTINUE
DO 205 I = 1, NPB
DO 205 J = 1, NPB
FAC = (-1)**((I+J)/DET)
CALL GEA(M, DET, NPB, NPB, IACC1)
C CALCULATE FOURIER TRANSFORM OF PSI ON TOP BOUNDARY
DO 210 I = 1, NJM2
PSIBFT(I, 1) = PSI0(NJ)
CALL FAST(PSIBFT(I, 1), PSIBFT(I, 2), NJM2, IEXP2, 1)
C INITIALIZE PSI, RH0, AND ZETA
DO 210 I = 1, NI
DO 210 J = 1, NJ
PSI(I, J) = PSI0(I, J)
C SUPERPOSITION SOLUTION FOR PSI FOR TIME STEP O
CALL SPF(PSI, PSIAX, XITYPE, BETA, IJ, EPSI, NI, NJ, NJM2, NIPA, 1,
JMAXM1, NPB, NPBP2)
DO 215 I = 1, NI
DO 215 J = 1, NJ
214 IF(DABS(PSI(J, J)) .LE. DABS(PSI0(K)) GO TO 215
215 RH0(I, J) = (PSI(I, J) - PSI0(K-1)) * (RH0(I, J) + R4(J)(K-1)) /
(PSI0(K) - PSI0(K-1)) + P4(K-1)
C CALCULATE ZETA FROM PSI0
DO 220 J = 2, NJM1
220 PSIAUX(I, J) = PSI0(J-1) - PSI0(J) * PSI0(J-1) - PSI0(J) * PSI0(J-1)
C ZERO OUT VORTICITY INSIDE BARRIER
DO 227 I = 150, 199
DO 227 J = 1, JMAXM1
80
227 IF(Iftype(I,J) EQ.9) ZETA(I,J) = 0.
GO TO 235

K* READ PSI, RH0, ZETA, RH00, PSIAUX, BETA, ITYPE, AD, PSIIF
FROM TAPE OR DISK

230 READ(I) PSI, RH0, ZETA, RH00, PSIAUX, BETA, ITYPE, AD, PSIIF
1 (IDU(I), I=1, NDJ)

235 IF(ITB25.EQ.1) GO TO 280

1. CALCULATE GRAPHICAL OUTPUT FOR TIME STEP NT

IF(MT.NE.IPSIFG(NPSIFG)) GO TO 240
CALL GRAFIC(PSI, LINE3, LINE4, NPSILV, NI, NJ, NJSML)
NPSIFG = NPSIFG + 1

240 IF(MT.NE.IRH0GR(NRH0GR)) GO TO 245
CALL GRAFIC(RH0, LINE3, LINE4, NRHOLV, NI, NJ, NJSML)
NRH0GR = NRH0GR + 1

245 IF(MT.NE.IZTAGR(NZTAGR)) GO TO 250
CALL GRAFIC(ZETA, LINE3, LINE4, NZTALV, NI, NJ, NJSML)
NZTAGR = NZTAGR + 1

250 IF(MT.NE.IUGR(NUGR)) GO TO 255
CALL CALCR(PSI, ZETA, UAS, UAL, UAZ, UAM, NI, NJ)
CALL GRAFIC(UAS, LINE3, LINE4, NULV, NI, NJ, NJSML)
NUGR = NUGR + 1

255 IF(MT.NE.IWGR(NWGR)) GO TO 260
CALL CALCR(RH0, ZETA, UAS, UAL, UAZ, UAM, NI, NJ)
CALL GRAFIC(UAS, LINE3, LINE4, NULV, NI, NJ, NJSML)
NWGR = NWGR + 1

260 IF(MT.NE.IRJGR(NRJGR)) GO TO 265
CALL CALCR(PSI, RH00, ZETA, UAS, UAL, UAZ, UAM, NI, NJ)
CALL GRAFIC(RH00, LINE3, LINE4, NULV, NI, NJ, NJSML)
NRJGR = NRJGR + 1

265 IF(MT.EQ.I;ET) GO TO 270

M* WRITE PSI, RH0, ZETA, RH00, PSIAUX, BETA, ITYPE, AD, AND PSIIF
ONTO TAPE OR DISK

IF(ISAVE.EQ.1) WRITE(2) PSI, RH0, ZETA, RH00, PSIAUX, BETA, ITYPE, AD.
1 (IDUM(I), I=1, NDJ)
STOP

270 IF(MOD(MT,25).NE.0) GO TO 280

M* SET OLDRHO = RH0, ULDZTA = ZETA

DO 275 J = 2, NI
DO 275 J = 1, NJ
OLDRHO(I,J) = RH0(I,J)
275 ULDZTA(I,J) = ZETA(I,J)

0. CALCULATE JACOBIANS J(ZETA, PSI), J(RH0, PSI)

290 DO 345 J = 2, NJ
DO 345 J = 1, NJ
K = ITYPE(I,J)
NEWRHO FOR POINT TYPES 1 THROUGH 9
NEWRH01(J) = ULRH01(I,J)
IF(K.NE.O) GO TO 295

JACOBIANS FOR POINT TYPE 0
A1 = PSI(I-1,J+1)
A2 = PSI(I,J+1)
A3 = PSI(I+1,J+1)
A4 = PSI(I+1,J-1)
A5 = PSI(I+1,J-1)
A6 = PSI(I,J-1)
A7 = PSI(I,J-1)
A8 = PSI(I-1,J-1)
A9 = PSI(I+1,J+1)

B1 = A8 + A9 - A2 - A3
B2 = A5 + A3 - A6 - A2
B3 = A6 + A3 - A5 - A1
B4 = A5 - A6 + A7 + A4
B5 = A6 - A2
B6 = - A8 + A4
B7 = A2 - A4
B8 = - A6 + A3
AJ2P = FAC *( B1 + ZETA(I+1,J)) + B2 + ZETA(I-1,J) + B3*
ZETA(I+1,J-1)) + B4 + ZETA(I+1,J+1) + B5*
ZETA(I-1,J-1)) + B6 + ZETA(I,J+1)

D2RHO = RH0(I+1,J) - RH0(I-1,J) + RJ
NEWRH01(I,J) = FAC *( B1 + RH0(I+1,J)) + B2 + RH(I-1,J) + A3*

C CALCULATE NEWRHO FOR POINT TYPE 0
NEWRH01(I,J) = FAC *( B1 + RH0(I,J+1)) + B2 + RH(I,J-1) + A3*

81
CONTINUE
IF(MOD(MT,25) EQ 0) GO TO 355

P* SET OLDTA = ZETA, OLDRHO = RHO
DO 350 I = 2,NM1
OLDTA(I,J) = ZETA(I,J)
ODRHO(I,J) = RHO(I,J)
GO TO 365

355 DELTA = DELTA * 2.
IF(I.BGE.100) GO TO 300
I = 1
MT = MT - 1
GO TO 365

360 I = 2
I = 0
SET ZETA = NEWZTA, RHO = NEWRHO

365 DO 370 I = 2,NM1
ZETA(I,J) = ZETA(I,J)
RHO(I,J) = RHO(I,J)
GO TO 365

R* CALCULATE PSI FOR NEXT TIME STEP
SOLVE POISSON EQUATION FOR PSI
CALL FA(PSI,ZETA,FIR,FI1,PSIBF,AD,UA1,UA2,U43,UA4,UA5,NI,NJ,NI,M, 
JP,JMP)

SUPERPOSITION SOLUTION FOR PSI AT TIME STEP MT
CALL SPG(S1,PSI,X,TYPE,BETA,IB,SPS1,NI,NJ,NI,M,NI,M,NI,M,NI,M,NI,M, 
MT = MT + 1
GO TO 235

END

THIS ROUTINE CALCULATES THE RICHARDSON NUMERICAL FIELD H
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
1 REAL*8 PSI(NI,NJ),RHO(NI,NJ),ZETA(NI,NJ),RI(NI,NJ),J1(NJ), 
AD(NI,NJ),I(NI,NJ),J1(NJ),J2PSI(NI,NJ),DHU(NJ)
COMMON/CI/DCTA,AJ+2,DELTA,DOZI,DZH,DZI,DRZ,DIR,1X1,IEA, 
s,J,NJ,I,NJ,ZPSI,PSI,PSI,NI,NJ,NJ,FRAT,
1 IS,JS,IE,J1,IS,1LW,NPBP,JMAX,1NB,1EU

A. CALCULATE SECOND DERIVATIVE OF PSI
   UP(I) = AD(I)
   DO 10 I = IS,IE
      AD(I) = 0.
   10 CONTINUE
   DO 10 I = IS,IE
      BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ON SECOND DERIVATIVE OF PSI
   D2PSI(I) = ZETA(I,1)
   PSI(I,1) = ZETA(I,1)
   DB = D2PSI(I) / DELTA
   DT = D2PSI(NJ) / DELTA
   DO 20 J = 2,NJ
      JO(J) = (PSI(I,J) - PSI(I,J-1)) / DELTA
   20 Z(I,J) = JO(J) / DB
   B(J) = UP(I) + Z(I,J-1)
   D2PSI = PSI(I,J) / UP(J)
   A. CALCULATE SECOND DERIVATIVE OF PSI FROM FIRST DERIVATIVE OF PSI
   DO 30 J = 2,NJ
      K = J1 - J + 1
      DPS1 = (Z(J) - D2PSI) / UP(J)
   30 3PS1 = D2PSI
   B. CALCULATE FIRST DERIVATIVE OF RHO

83
DO J = 2, NJ
    D(J) = (RHO(I,J) - RHO(I,J-1)) / DELTAZ
    CALL D MATRIX ELEMENTS
    B(J) = 3* B(J) + B(J-1)
    B(NJ) = 3* D(NJ)

/* RDIAGONAL SPLINE MATRIX INVERSION SCHEME */
Z(I) = B(I)
DO J = 2, NJ
    UL = U(J-1) / U(J)
    JP(J) = AD(J) + UL
Z(J) = B(J) + UL * Z(J-1)
DO J = 2, NJ
    D(J) = (Z(J) - Z(J-1)) / U(J)

C. CALCULATE RI FROM D RH O, D 2 PSI
DO J = 2, NJ
    1F(D2PSI(J)*R<=-0.0) GO TO B
    R = R * 25
    GO TO 7
1F(R<=-9.99) GO TO 9
RI(J) = DLO10(R)
CONTINUE
RETURN
END -- .-

SUBROUTINE CALC(Psi, Zeta, Ad, JP, B, Z, DNI, NJ)
THIS ROUTINE CALCULATES THE HORIZONTAL VELOCITY FIELD U

C. CALL REAL*8 PSI, ZET A, J, AD, J P, B, Z, DNI, NJ
C. COMMON/Cl/DELTAZ, DM2, DZTAZ, DZM2, DZSO, DZDB, N14, NJ4, IE P2...
1, UP(I) = AD(I)
D(I) = 0.
DO J = 15, 1E
    DO I = 1, NIN2
        F(I) = PSI(I, J)
        FTR(I) = 0.
        CALL FAST(F, FT, I, NM2)
C. CALL FOURIER COEFFICIENTS OF "U"
DO 2 I = 1, NM2
    FTR(I) = - Ak(I) * FT1(I)
RETURN
END -- .-

SUBROUTINE CALC(K, FT, I, NM2, IE P2)
C. CALL REAL*8 PSI, K, FT, I, AK, NM2, NM2, NJ, NIM2)
C. COMMON/Cl/DELTAZ, JXN2, JELTAZ, DZM2, DZSO, DZDB, N14, NJ4, IE P2,
1, IS, JS, IE, I E, IWP, PJ, JM, 133, 1 Ed
C. CALL FOURIER TRANSFORM OF PSI
DO 3 J = 15, 1E
    DO I = 1, NM2
        FTR(I) = PSI(I, J)
        CALL FAST(F, FT, I, NM2, IEP2, -1)
C. CALL FOURIER COEFFICIENTS OF "K"
DO 2 I = 1, NM2
    FTR(I) = - Ak(I) * FT1(I)
SUBROUTINE FA(Psi, Zeta, FT1, PSI1FT, AD, BK, J, ZI, JN1, NJ)

THIS ROUTINE SOLVES THE POISSON EQUATION FOR THE NEUMANN FUNCTION USING A FOURIER TRANSFORM IN X, MARCHING SOLUTION IN Y TECHNIQUE

IMPLICIT REAL*8(H, O, Z).-
REAL*8 Psi(NJ1, NJ), Zeta(NJ1, NJ), FT1(NJ1, NJ), PSI1FT(NJ1, NJ), AD(NJ1), BK(NJ1), ZI(NJ), J(NJ), UP(NJ)
COMMON/C1/DELTA,X, DELTAZ, DX, DELTA2, DX2, DELTA2Z, DXZ, ZI(NJ), J(NJ), UP(NJ)

CALCULATE FOURIER TRANSFORM OF ZETA
DO 2 J = 2, NJM2
DO 1 I = 1, NJM2
FTR(I, J) = ZETA(I, J)
1 CONTINUE
2 CALL FAST(FTR(1, J), FT1(I, J), NJM2, 1EXP2, 1)

CALCULATE B MATRIX ELEMENTS
DO 3 J = 1, NJM2
3 B(J) = - DZSQ * FTR(I, J+1)
3 CONTINUE
4 CALL FAST(FTR(1, J), FT1(I, J), NJM2, 1EXP2, 1)

CALCULATE FOURIER COEFFICIENTS OF PSI BY TRIANGULAR MATRIX
UP(1) = AD(1)
ZI(1) = BI(1)
DO 4 J = 2, NJM2
UP(J) = AD(J) + UL
ZI(J) = BI(J) - UL * ZR(J-1)
4 CONTINUE
5 CALL FAST(FTR(I, NJM1), FT1(I, NJM1), NJM2, 1EXP2, 1)

INVERSION SCHEME
DO 5 J = 2, NJM2
5 K = NJM2 - J + 1
3 I = 1
3 CONTINUE
5 CONTINUE
5 CALL FAST(FTR(I, J), FT1(I, J), NJM2, 1EXP2, 1)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE FAST(X, Y, NJ, INV)

THIS ROUTINE CALCULATES THE FAST FOURIER TRANSFORM OF THE COMPLEX MATRIX (X, Y) IN PLACE, WHERE THE LENGTH OF X AND Y IS A POWER OF TWO

IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H, O-Z)
REAL*8 X(NJ), Y(NJ)
IMAX = NJ
L = 1
DO 10 I = 1, IMAX
FJ = JOELT
ARG = INV * PI42 / FJ
C = DCOS(ARG)
S = DSIN(ARG)
U = 1
V = 0
10 CONTINUE
DO 20 I = 1, IMAX
J = I + IMAX
XJ = X(I) + X(J)
YJ = Y(I) + Y(J)
XX = X(I) - X(J)
YY = Y(I) - Y(J)
XK = U * XX - V * YY
WK = U * YY + V * XX
20 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
Y(J) = Y(J)
T = C * U - S * V
V = C * V + S * U
J = 1
NT = N / 2
IMAX = N - 1
DO 3 J = 1, IMAX
IF (J.GE.J) GO TO 3
T = X(J)
X(J) = X(1)
(1) = T
Y(J) = Y(1)
Y(1) = T
3 K = NT
4 IF (K.GE.J) GO TO 5
J = J - K
K = K / 2
DO TO 4
5 J = J + K
IF (INV.EQ.1) RETURN
FN = N
DO 6 I = 1, N
X(I) = X(I) / FN
6 Y(I) = Y(I) / FN
RETURN

SUBROUTINE GCA(X, DET, N1, N2, NACC)
This routine calculates the determinant of the matrix X, in place,
using Gaussian elimination and partial pivoting.

IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H, O-Z)
REAL*8 X(N1, N2)
N2M1 = N2 - 1
IACC = 0
DET = 1
DO 7 J = 1, N2M1
FOR EACH ROW, DETERMINE LARGEST MATRIX ELEMENT
XMAX = 0
K = 0
DO 1 J = 1, N2
Y = DABS(X(I, J))
IF (Y.EQ.XMAX) GO TO 1
XMAX = Y
K = J
1 CONTINUE
IF (K.NE.0) GO TO 2
DET = 0
RETURN
2 IF (K.EQ.1) GO TO 4
C INTERCHANGE COLUMNS IF NECESSARY
DO 3 J = 1, N2
T = X(J, 1)
X(J, 1) = X(H, K)
3 K = T
DET = - DET
4 IPI = I + 1
MULTIPLY ROW CONTAINING PIVOTAL ELEMENT BY APPROPRIATE CONSTANTS;
AND ADD TO PIVOT ELEMENT, SO AS TO ZERO OUT ALL ELEMENTS BENEATH
PIVOTAL ELEMENT
DO 5 J = IPI, N2
IF (X(J, 1).EQ.0) GO TO 6
(1) = X(J, 1) / X(I, 1)
DO 6 S = IPI, N2
5 J = X(J, 1) - D * X(I, 1)
6 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE DETERMINANT FROM DIAGONAL ELEMENTS
5 A = I + N2
IF (A3DET).LT.10^(-90) GO TO 8
DET = DET * 1.1 - 50
IACC = IACC + 1
8 DET = DET * X(I, 1)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE GRAPHIC(X, A, LINE3, LINE5, NLEV, NLEV, N, V, W, W)
This routine creates a shaded, line printer graphical display
of the field X within the defined limits of X1 and Xn.
Determine minimum and maximum values in the field, and store field up-side down inside. 

\[ \text{XMIN} = \text{X(IS,JS)} \]

\[ \text{K} = \text{JE} - J + 1 \]

\[ \text{DO 5 J = JS,JE} \]

\[ \text{Y} = \text{X(IS,J)} \]

\[ \text{IF}(\text{Y} \geq \text{XMAX}) \text{ XYAX} = \text{Y} \]

\[ \text{IF}(\text{Y} < \text{XMIN}) \text{ XMN} = \text{Y} \]

\[ \text{GO TO 5} \]

\[ \text{GO TO 25} \]

\[ \text{IF}(\text{SIGPRT} \geq 10.) \text{ GO TO 20} \]

\[ \text{GO TO 5} \]

\[ \text{GO TO 25} \]

\[ \text{XINC} = \text{SIGPRT} \times 10. \times 100 \]

\[ \text{DV} = (\text{NJS1} + 1) \times \text{XINC} \]

\[ \text{INMIN} = \text{XMIN} / \text{XINC} \]

\[ \text{IF}(\text{XMIN} \leq 0.) \text{ INMIN} = \text{INMIN} - 1 \]

\[ \text{XMIN} = \text{INMIN} \times \text{XINC} \]

\[ \text{INMAX} = \text{XMAX} / \text{XINC} \]

\[ \text{IF}(\text{XMAX} \leq 0.) \text{ INMAX} = \text{INMAX} + 1 \]

\[ \text{GO TO 25} \]

\[ \text{GO TO 20} \]

\[ \text{WRITE} (6,2003) \text{ LINE} = \text{SYM} \]

\[ \text{WRITE} (6,2002) \text{ LINE} = \text{SYM} \]

\[ \text{WRITE} (6,2001) \text{ LINE} = \text{SYM} \]

\[ \text{WRITE} (6,2000) \text{ LINE} = \text{SYM} \]

\[ \text{WRITE} (6,2003) \text{ LINE} = \text{SYM} \]
WRITE(6,2003) LINE14
CALCULATE THE VALUE OF EACH LINE SEPARATING LEVELS OF SHADING
E = DMAX(DABS(XMIN),DABS(XMAX))
ELSE = DLOG10(E)

IEL = EL
IF(IL.EQ.0) IEL = IEL - 1
V2(I) = XMIN / 10. ** IEL
VINC = 2. * VINC
DO 55 I = 2,13
V2(I) = V2(I-1) + VINC
55 RETURN

C WHITE SHADING VALUE SCALE
WRITE(6,2004) V1,LINES,LINES,LINES,LINES,LINES,LINES,LINES,LINES,LINES,LINES
2004 EDH/4111.9,15X,13FB,2/14*SCALE (TO BE*14AF/14AF* MULTIPLIED)
1 14AF/14AF/14AF/14AF/14AF/14AF/14AF/14AF/14AF/14AF/14AF/14AF/14AF
RETURN

C ROUTINE INITIALIZES ANNOTATION FOR GRAPHICAL OUTPUT
REAL*4 LINE14,LINE24,LINES,LINE34,NJM1,LN134,LNM1,LNAME24,LNAME34,
1 NAME14,LNAME14,LNAME24,LNAME34,LNAME44,NAME54,NAME64,
1 NAME74,NAME84,NAME94,NAME104,NAME114,NAME124,
1 NAME134,NAME144,NAME154,NAME164,NAME174,NAME184,
1 NAME194,NAME204,NAME214,NAME224,NAME234,NAME244,
1 NAME254,NAME264,NAME274,NAME284,NAME294,NAME304,
1 NAME314,NAME324,NAME334,NAME344,NAME354,NAME364,
1 NAME374,NAME384,NAME394,NAME404,NAME414,NAME424,
1 NAME434,NAME444,NAME454,NAME464,NAME474,NAME484,
1 NAME494,NAME504,NAME514,NAME524,NAME534,NAME544,
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1 NAME3134,NAME3144,NAME3154,NAME3164,NAME3174,NAME3184,
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
INTEGER*4 ITYPE(I,NJ),13(INPB,P2),JB(INPB,P2)
COMMON/C1/DeltaX,DX2,DELTAZ,DXM2,DZ2,Q,DZ2,NI,JMJ,EXP2,
&VB1,I,J,K,M,N,NP1,1,NAME,MAX,1EB
C INITIALIZ E ALL INTERNAL POINTS, AND UPPER AN D LOWER BOUNDARIES
DO 1 J = 1,NJ
1 ITYPE(I,NJ) = 0
ITYPE(I,NJ) = 1
Determine type of all points on the surface of the barrier.
C Proceeding from left to right
DO = 162
16B = 13NPB1
JO(I) = 16B
ITYPE(I,JO(I)) = 6
JMAX = 1
DO 16 I = 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16
J = I
K = J
L = J
3 Type(K,L) = 7
IF(L.EQ.3.OR.L.EQ.5) K = 0
GO TO 2
IF(JMAX = 1 ) GO TO 9

C Define all points inside the barrier to be type 4

C Define all points inside the barrier to be type 4
C
DO 10 J = 1,JMAX
1 K = 0
10 L = ITYPE(I,J)
IF(L.EQ.3.OR.L.EQ.5) K = 1
IF(L.EQ.1 OR.L.EQ.6) K = 0
GO TO 9
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE SP(X,PZZAUX,ITYPE,BETA,EXP,BJXO,NI,JMJ,MAX,EXP2,
&VB1,NAME,MAX,1EB)
C This routine superposes the solution of the Poisson equation with
the effect of psi generated by the vorticity produced by a point on
the surface of the barrier.
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
REAL*8 X(NI,JMJ),PSIAUX(NI,NM2,MAXM2),BETA(VP3,VP3)
INTEGER*4 ITYPE(NI,JMJ),13(NPB,P2),JB(INPB,P2)
COMMON/C1/DeltaX,DX2,DELTAZ,DXM2,DZ2,Q,DZ2,NI,JMJ,EXP2,
&VB1,I,J,K,M,N,NP1,1,NAME,MAX,1EB
DO 2 K = 1,1NPB
ALPHA = 0.
DO 1 L = 1,1NPB
CALCULATE ALPHA FROM BETA
1 ALPHA = ALPHA + BETA(K,L) * (X0 - X(NP1,K)) - BETA(K,L)
M = JB(K,L) - 1
DO 2 I = 1,1NM2
2 J = 1,1NM2
C Define psi at side boundaries
DO 3 J = 2,NJ
3 X(NI,J) = X(NI,J)
C Define boundary condition exactly on and inside barrier
DO 4 I = 1,1NPB
4 J = 2,JMAX
IF(ITYPE(I,J) .NE.0) X(I,J) = X0
RETURN
END
Listing of data cards

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Beginning of output

SUMMARY OF INPUT DATA FOR NON-ITERATIVE, SOLID BARRIER PROGRAM

NI = 55, NJ = 24, NT = 80, NP8 = 10, I8T = 0, ISAVE = 0, DX = 6.25D+02, DZ = 6.25D+02, DT = 1.00D+01
COORDINATES OF BARRIER = (12, 2) (12, 3) (12, 4) (12, 5) (13, 5) (14, 5) (15, 5) (15, 4) (15, 3) (15, 2)
IS = 1, JS = 1, IN = 65, JN = 24, JSIN = 3
NP8LV = 40, NRTLV = 40, NTLAV = 25, NULV = 25, NRULV = 25
IPSLGR = 60 60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
IRISGR = 80 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
IZATGR = 80 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ITUGR = 80 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
INGR = 80 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
IRISGR = 80 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CONSTANT VELOCITY CASE, UI = 2.50D+01
CONSTANT LATE RATE CASE, GAMMA = 0.0, T0 = 2.50D+02
REFERENCES


The figures show the line printer output at fixed times for selected fields in the (x,z) plane, that is, in a cross section normal to the axis of the disturbing obstacle. The top line contains the symbolic name of the scalar field, the time step number, the range of the values plotted, the interval from one band to the next, and the grid point (i,j) values for the lower left hand corner of the output field. Value intervals are represented by alternating bands of letters and clear space. The values of the equi-scalar contours constituted by the boundaries of these bands may be read from the scale at the bottom of the diagram. The scale is subject to change for each diagram, since it is automatically adjusted to the range of output values.

The grid points at which the scalar field is calculated are delineated by dots around the edge of the diagram. Values between the grid points are determined by an interpolation routine. The barrier is indicated by a solid line at the bottom of each diagram, except for figures 13 and 14. For this case only, the lower boundary was specified by a nonrigid flow condition located between 11 and 20 grid points from the left side.
Figure 1. Streamfunction field at 1000 seconds for case 1 (constant velocity, constant stability). $\Delta x = 1000\, \text{m}$, $\Delta z = 1000\, \text{m}$, horizontal extent displayed = 64 km, vertical extent displayed = 23 km.
Figure 2. Streamfunction field at 1500 seconds for case 1. Dimensions as in figure 1.
Figure 3. Streamfunction field at 2000 seconds for case 1. Dimensions as in figure 1.
Figure 4. Density field at 1000 seconds for case 1. Dimensions as in figure 1.
Figure 5. Density field at 2000 seconds for case 1. Dimensions as in figure 1.
Figure 6. Vorticity field at 1000 seconds for case 1. Dimensions as in figure 1.
Figure 7. Vorticity field at 2000 seconds for case 1. Dimensions as in figure 1.
Figure 8. Richardson number field at 2000 seconds for case 1.

Dimensions as in figure 1. Areas in which $R_i < 1$ are indicated by a dashed line. Areas in which $R_i < 1/4$ are indicated by the symbol "A".
Figure 9. Streamfunction field at 3750 seconds for case 2 (linear shear, constant stability). Δx = 2000 m, Δz = 1000 m, horizontal extent displayed = 128 km, vertical extent displayed = 20 km.
Figure 10. Streamfunction field at 7500 seconds for case 2. Dimensions as in figure 9.
Figure 11. Streamfunction field at 1200 seconds for case 3 (exponential shear, constant stability, $\text{Ri}_0^{1/2}=3.3$). $\Delta x = 500$ m, $\Delta z = 500$ m, horizontal extent displayed = 32 km, vertical extent displayed = 7.5 km.
Figure 12. Streamfunction field at 4500 seconds for case 4 (exponential shear, constant stability, $Ri_0^{1/2}=6.0$). $\Delta x = 750$ m, $\Delta z = 500$ m, horizontal extent displayed = 48 km, vertical extent displayed = 7.5 km.
Figure 13. Streamfunction field at 3000 seconds for case 5 (nonlinear, constant $\rho u^2$). $\Delta x = 1000$ m, $\Delta z = 1000$ m, horizontal extent displayed = 64 km, vertical extent displayed = 10 km.
Figure 14. Vertical velocity field at 3000 seconds for case 5.
Dimensions as in figure 13.
Figure 15. Streamfunction field at 1500 seconds for case 6 (constant velocity, constant stability, $k_s h = 1.17$). $\Delta x = 750$ m, $\Delta z = 750$ m, horizontal extent displayed = 48 km, vertical extent displayed = 17.25 km.
Figure 16. Density field at 1500 seconds for case 6. Dimensions as in figure 15.
Figure 17. Streamfunction field at 600 seconds for case 7 (constant velocity, constant stability, large obstacle, $k_s h = 1.95$).

$\Delta x = 625$ m, $\Delta z = 625$ m, horizontal extent displayed = 40 km, vertical extent displayed = 14.38 km.
Figure 18. Streamfunction field at 800 seconds for case 7. Dimensions as in figure 17.
Figure 19. Streamfunction field at 1000 seconds for case 7. Dimensions as in figure 17.
Figure 20. Density field at 1000 seconds for case 7. Dimensions as in figure 17.
Figure 21. Richardson number field at 1500 seconds for case 6.

Dimensions as in figure 15. Areas in which Ri < 1 are indicated by a dashed line. Areas in which Ri < 1/4 are indicated by the symbol "A".
Figure 22. Richardson number field at 1000 seconds for case 7.

Dimensions as in figure 17. Areas in which Ri < 1 are indicated by a dashed line. Areas in which Ri < 1/4 are indicated by the symbol "A".

122
Figure 23. Cross section of the potential temperature (in K) along an east-west line through Boulder on 11 January 1972. Analysis above the heavy dashed line is from the Sabreliner data, taken between 1700 and 2000 MST, and analysis below this line is primarily from the Queen Air data, taken between 1330 and 1500 MST. Flight tracks are indicated by the light dashed lines (from Lilly and Zipser, 1972).
Figure 24. Cross section of horizontal wind velocity (in m/sec) along an east-west line through Boulder on 11 January 1972. This analysis was derived from Sabreliner data only. The analysis below 500 mb was partially obtained from vertical integration of the continuity equation, assuming two-dimensional, steady-state flow. Crosses indicate turbulent portions along the flight track (from Lilly and Zipser, 1972).
Figure 25. Streamfunction field at 4250 seconds for case 8 (Boulder windstorm). $\Delta x = 2000$ m, $\Delta z = 500$ m, horizontal extent displayed = 128 km, vertical extent displayed = 11.5 km, elevation at base of mountain = 1.5 km.
Figure 26. Horizontal velocity field at 4250 seconds for case 8.

Dimensions as in figure 25.
A number of years have passed since the first nonlinear, non-hydrostatic mountain wave simulation; and a versatile and efficient code for case studies and possible operational use has now been developed. This report describes the physical model and computational procedure of the code in detail. The code is validated in tests against a variety of known analytical solutions from the literature and is also compared against actual mountain wave observations. The code will receive as initial input either mathematically idealized or discrete observational data. The form of the obstacle or mountain is arbitrary.