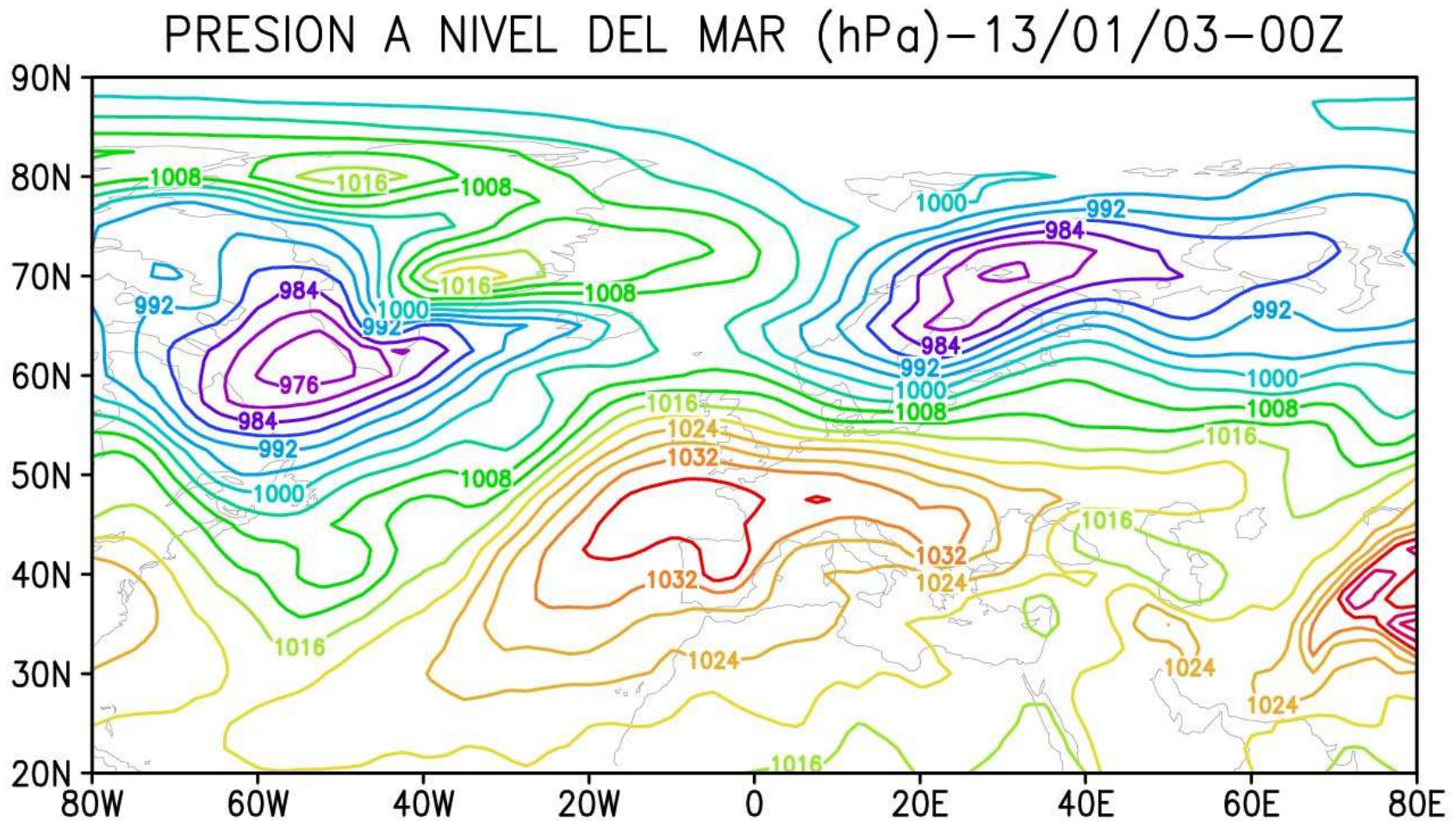
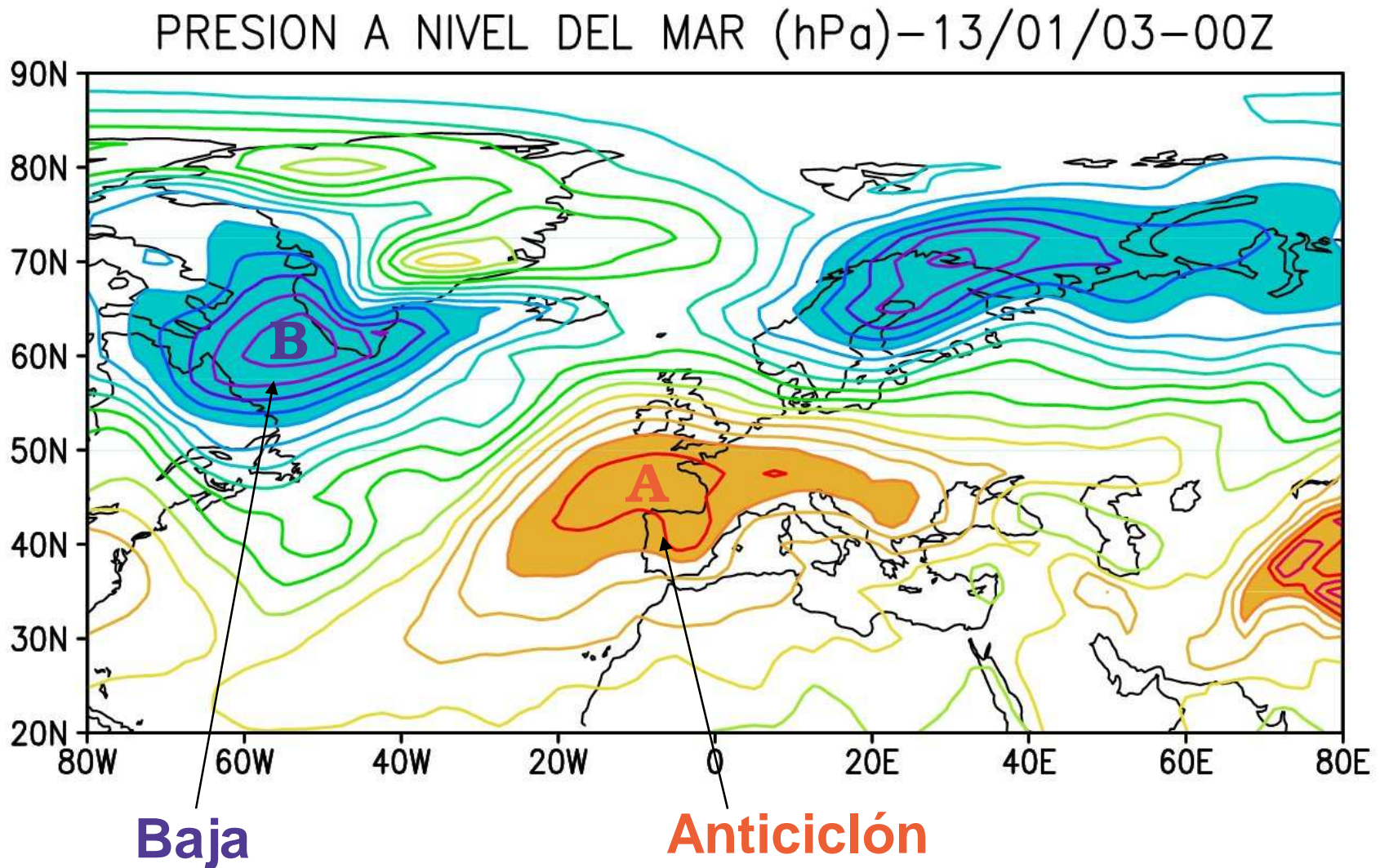
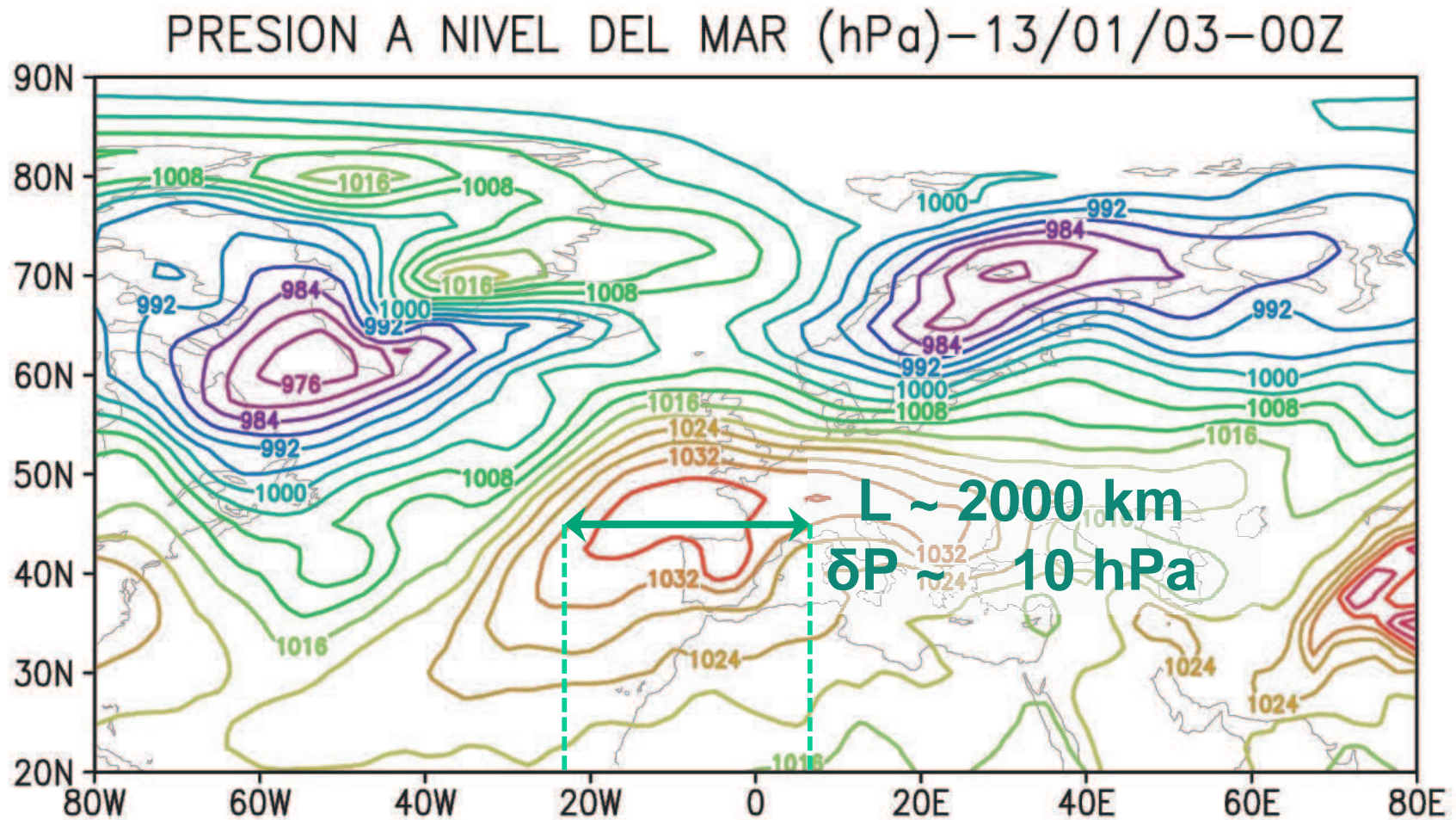
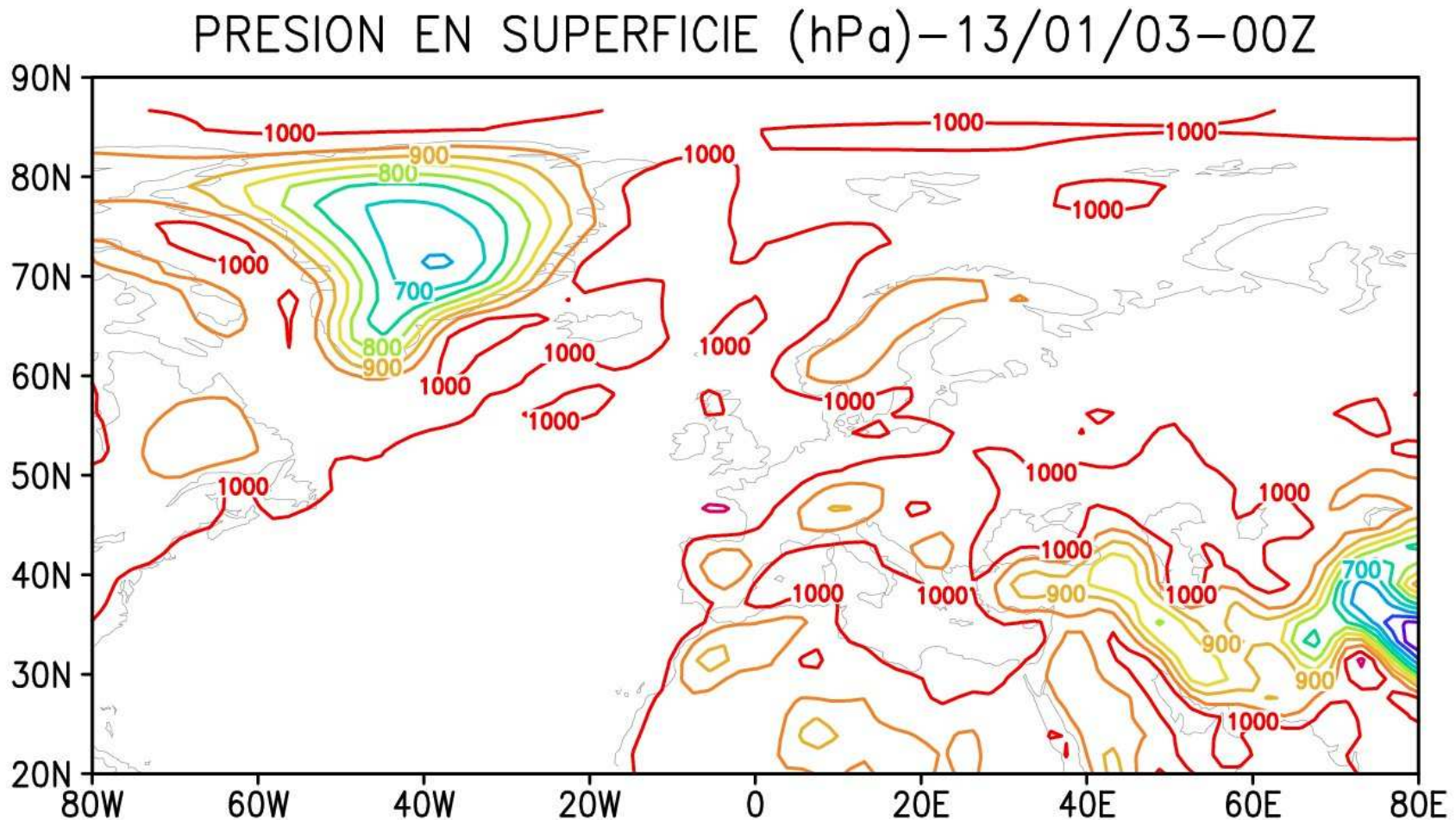


- **Presión, geopotencial y vientos**
- **Ecuaciones de movimiento**
- **Equilibrio geostrófico**
- **Desviaciones del equilibrio geostrófico.  
Viento del gradiente.**

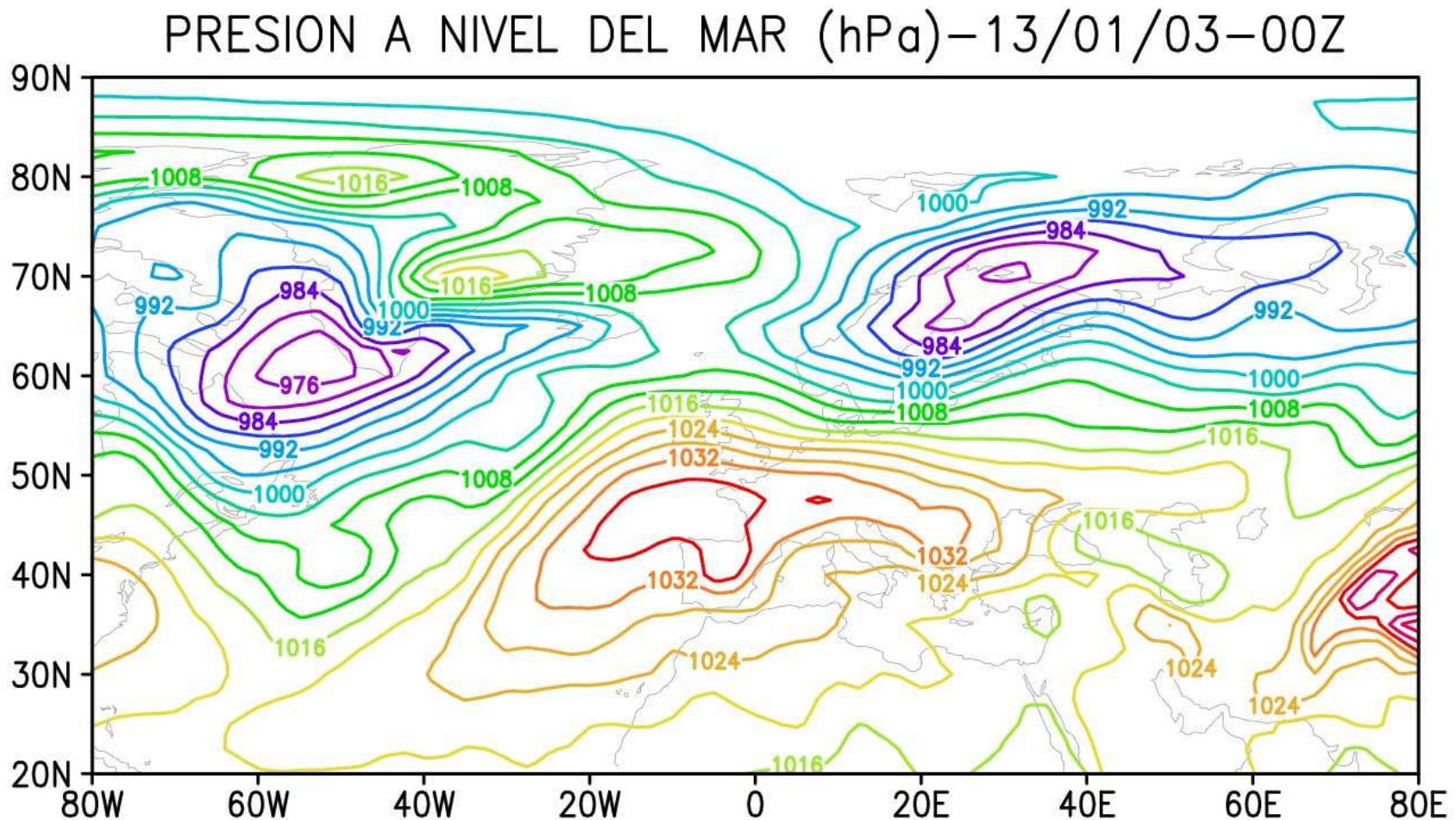




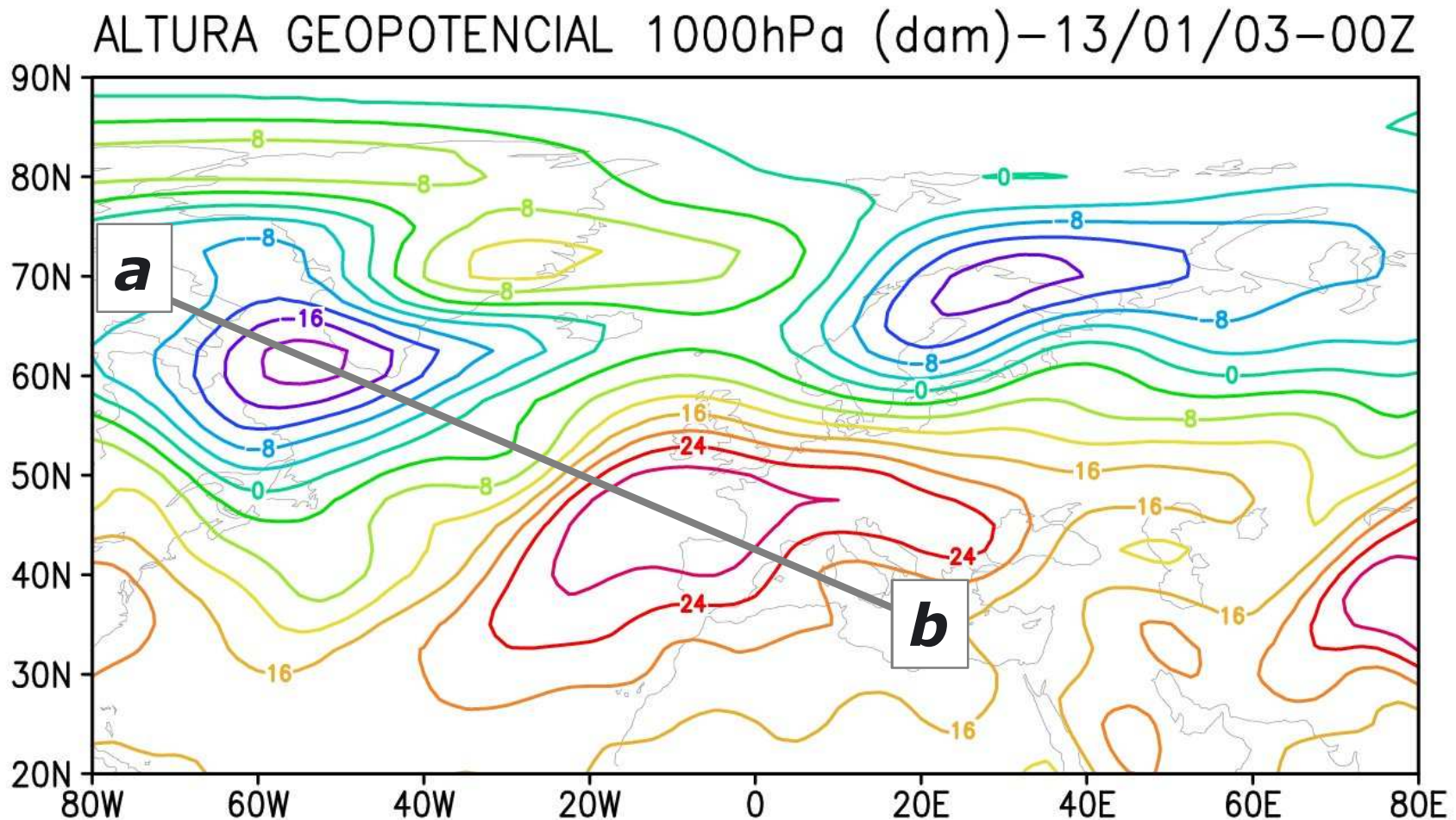




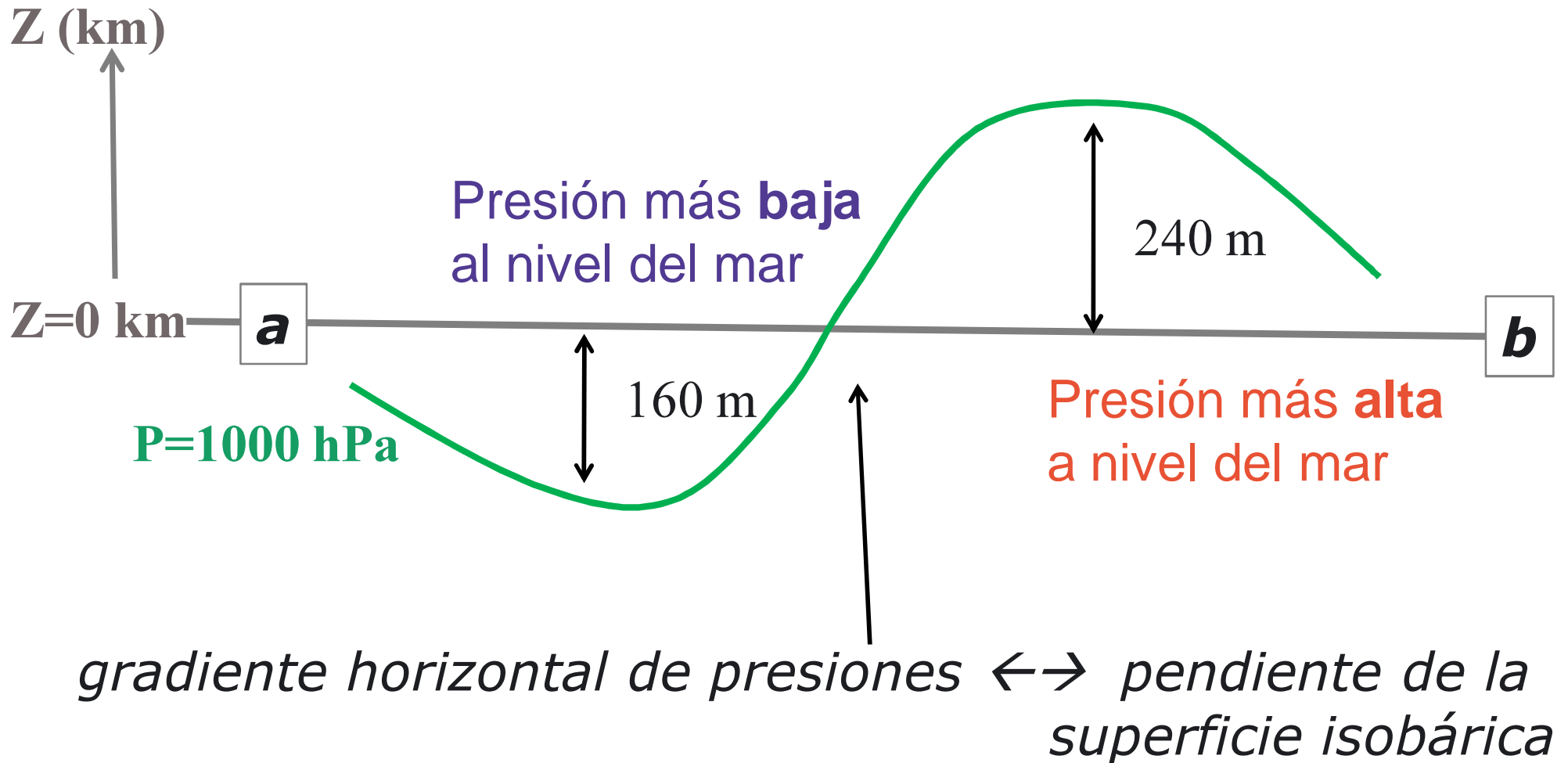
*¡No hay que confundir **presión a nivel del mar** con **presión en superficie!***



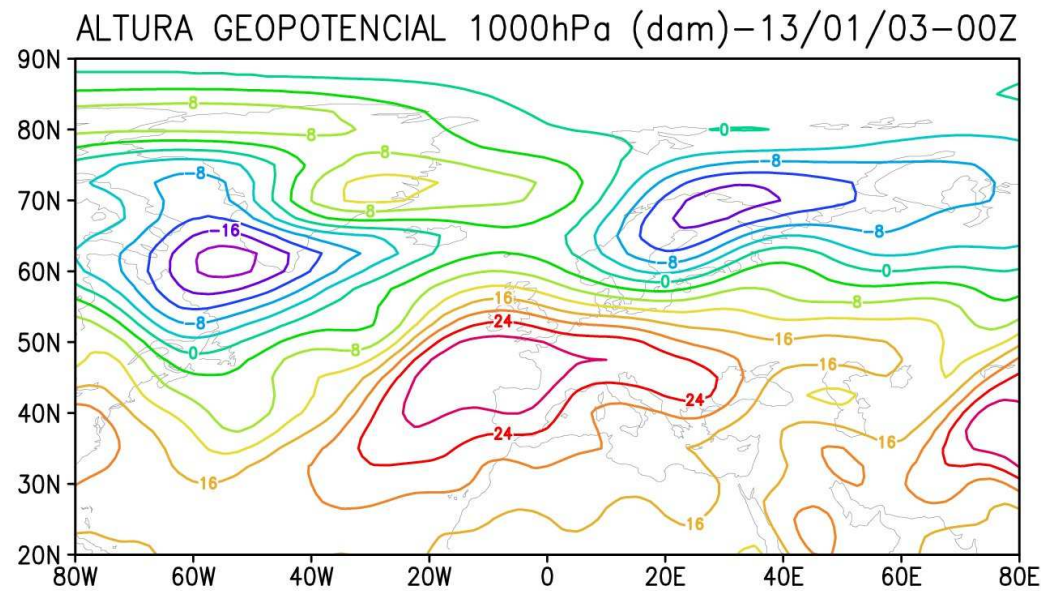
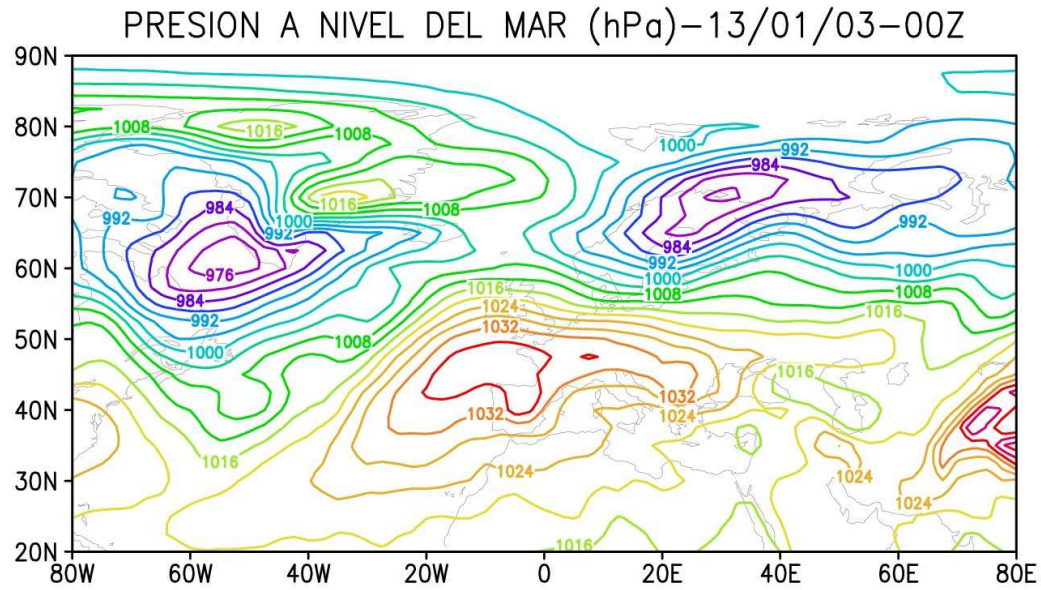
*En este mapa se representan valores de presión en la superficie horizontal a una altura de  $Z=0$  km*

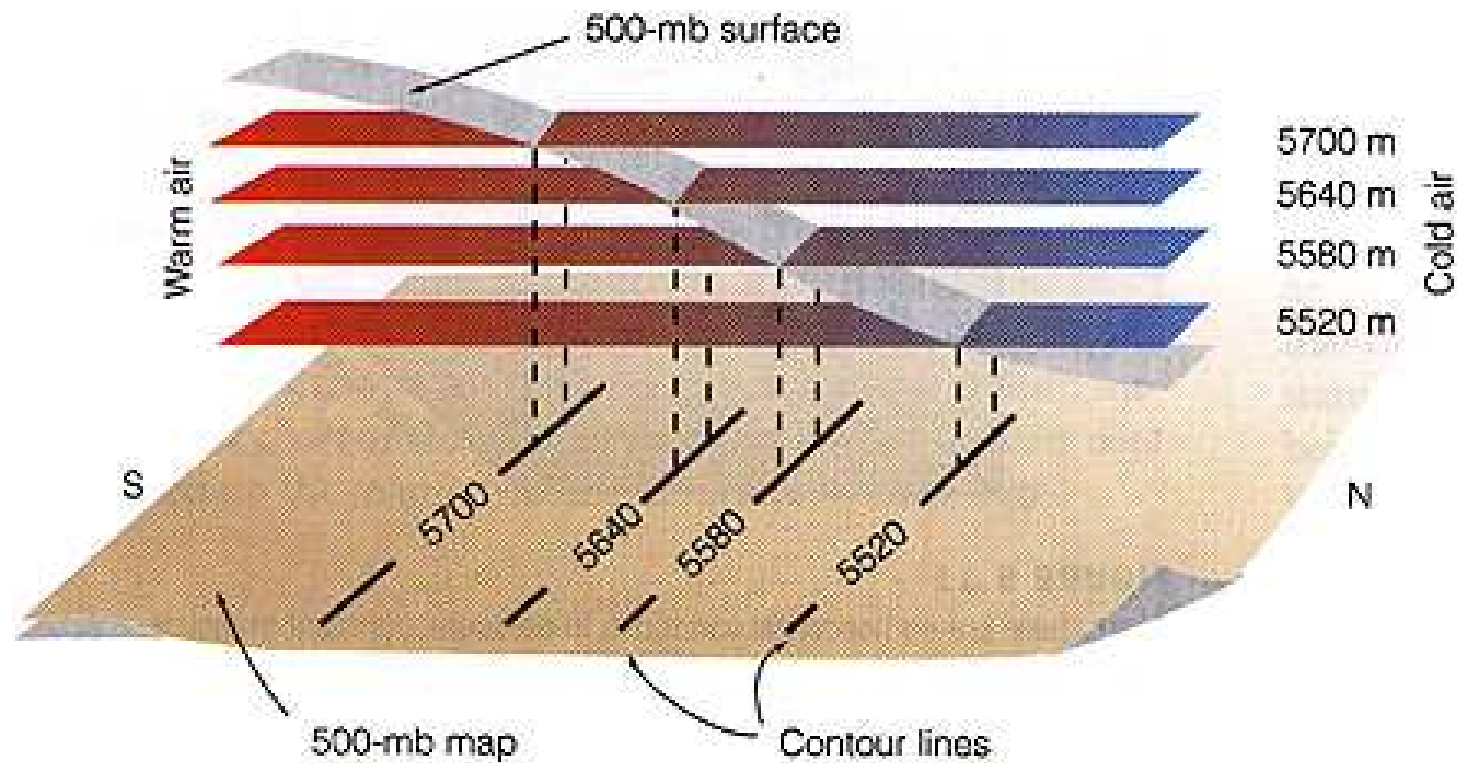


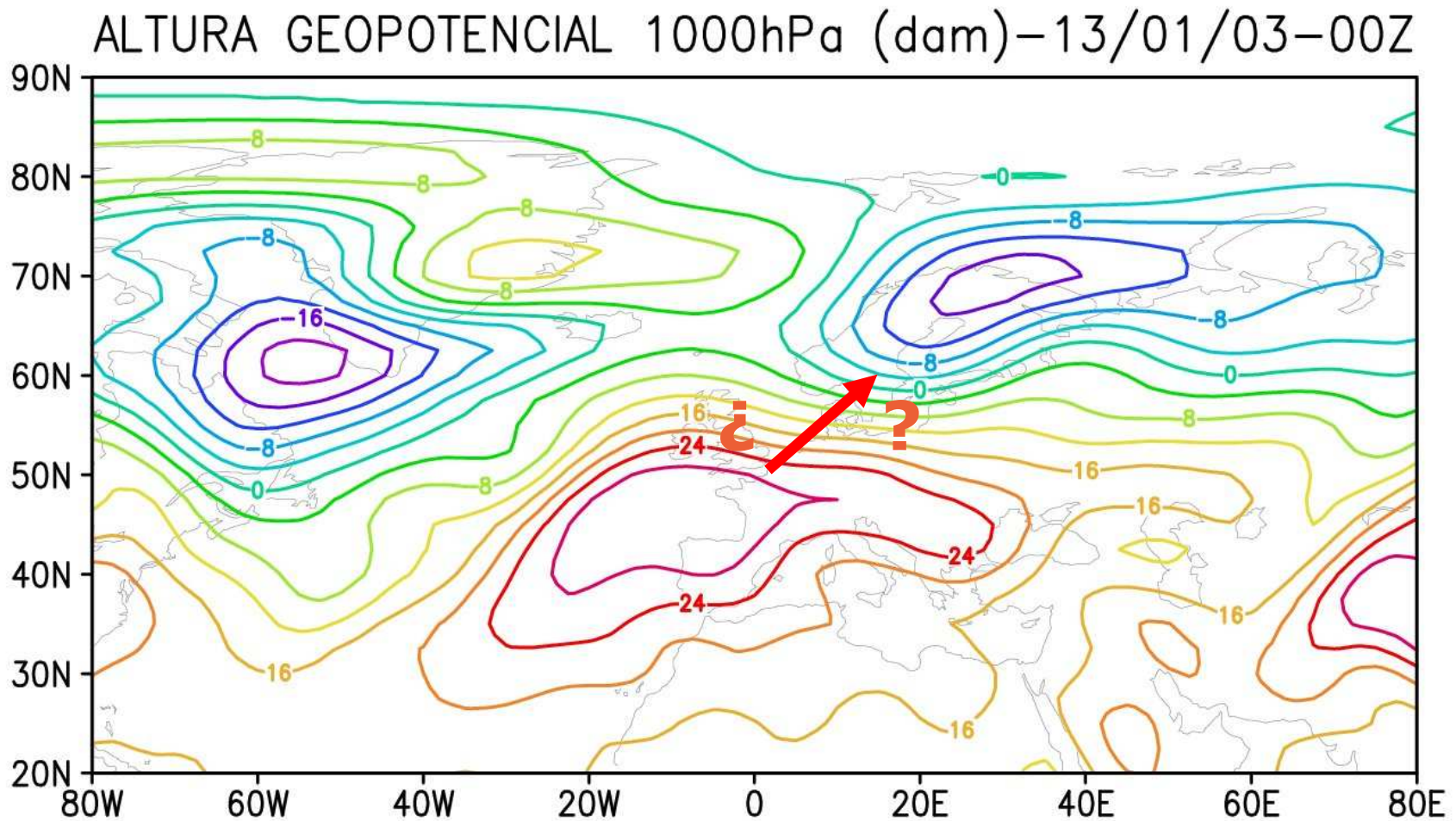
*En éste, se representa la altura a la que se encuentra en cada punto la superficie isobárica de 1000 hPa.*



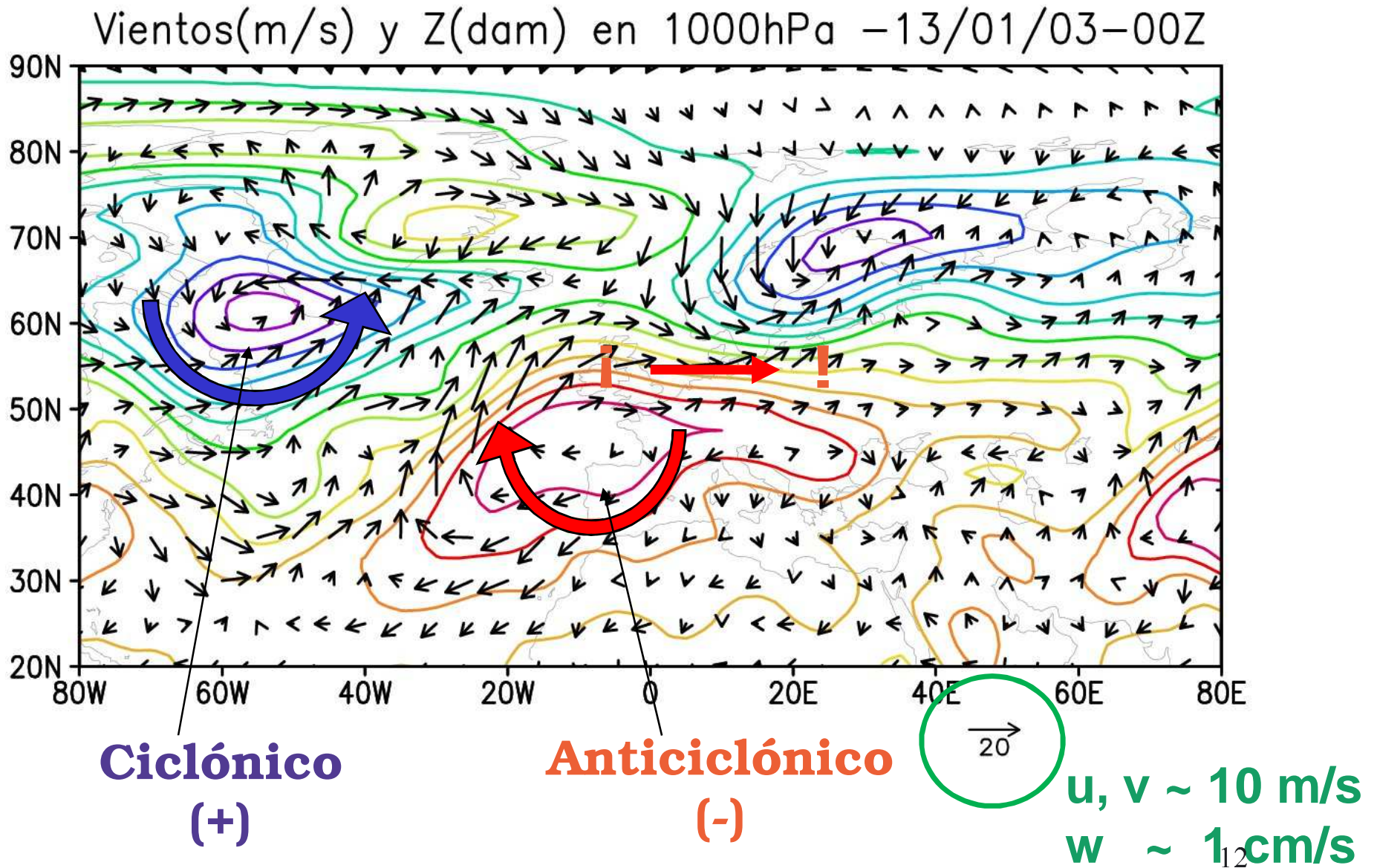


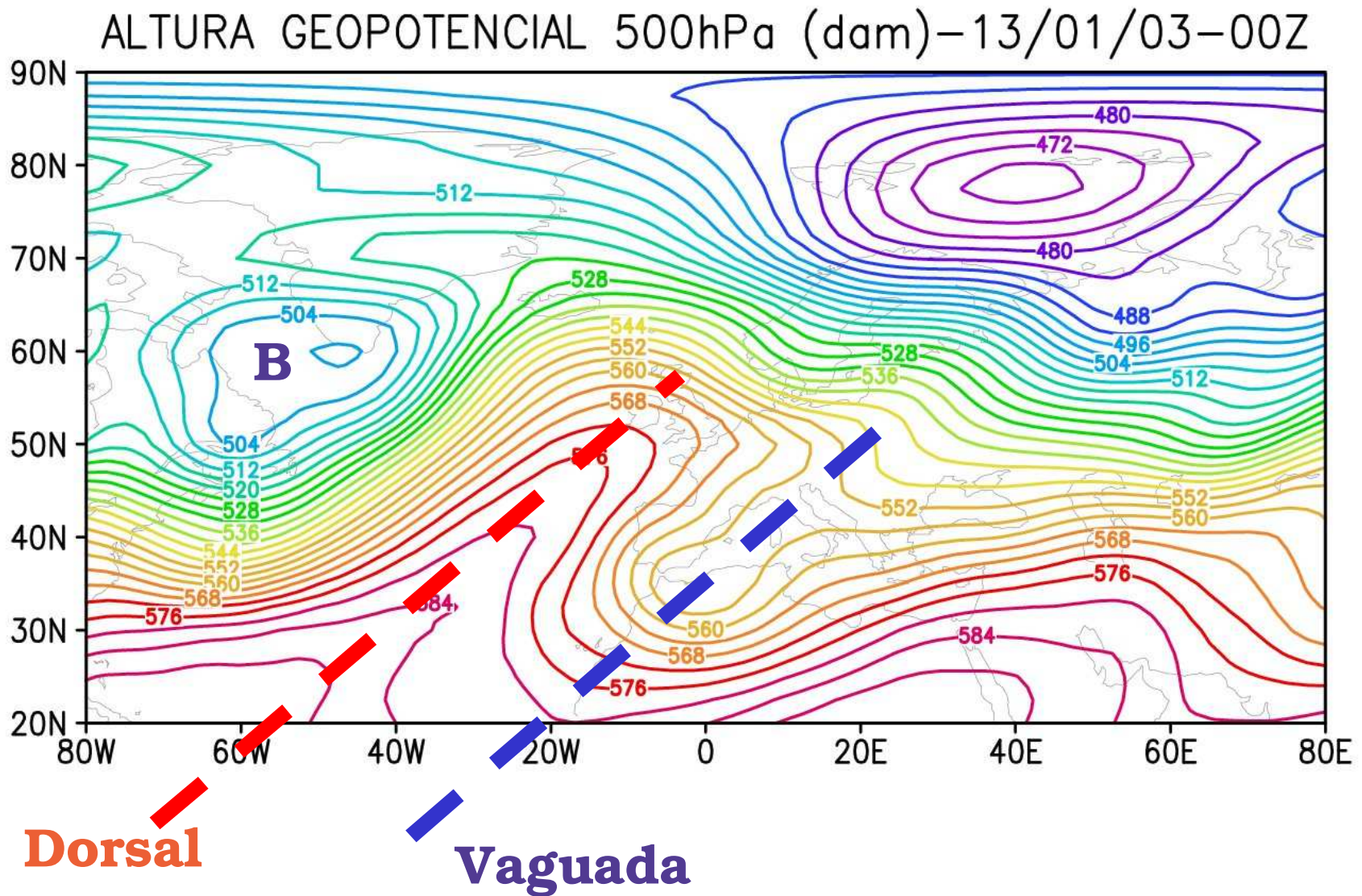


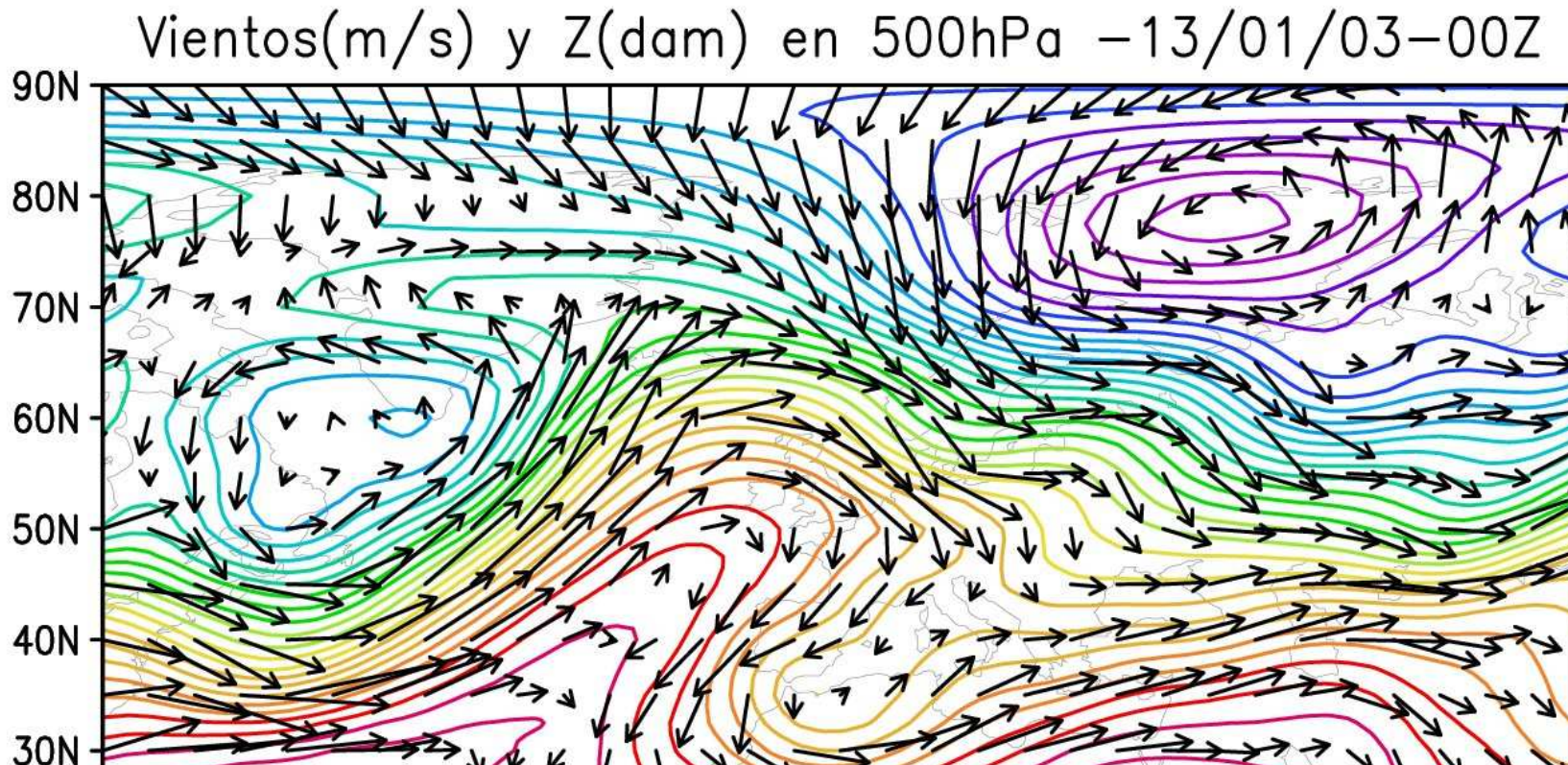




*¿Sopla el viento de mayor a menor presión?*





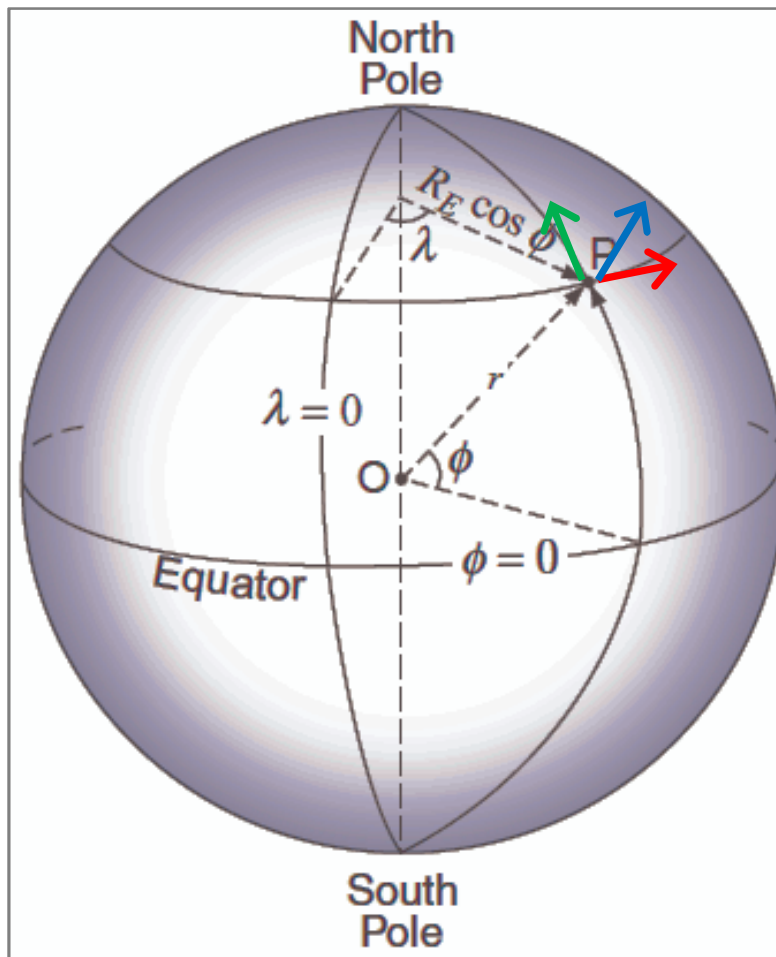


*En las latitudes medias del Hemisferio Norte  
el viento sopla **paralelo a las isobaras**  
dejando las **altas presiones a su derecha.***

**Equilibrio geostrófico**

Ecuación de movimiento (unidad de masa)

$$\frac{DU}{Dt} = -2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{U} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{F}_r$$



$$\mathbf{U} = (u, v, w) = u \mathbf{i} + v \mathbf{j} + w \mathbf{k}$$

Velocidad del aire (m/s)

$u \equiv$  componente zonal

(a lo largo del paralelo)

positiva hacia el E (vientos del O)

$v \equiv$  componente meridional

(a lo largo del meridiano)

positiva hacia el N (vientos del S)

$w \equiv$  componente vertical

(a lo largo de la vertical local)<sub>5</sub>

positiva hacia arriba

Ecuación de movimiento (unidad de masa)

$$\frac{DU}{Dt} = -2\Omega \times \mathbf{U} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{F}_r$$

*Fuerza de Coriolis* (pointing to  $-2\Omega \times \mathbf{U}$ )

*Densidad del aire* (pointing to  $\rho$ )

*gravedad* (pointing to  $\mathbf{g}$ )

*fricción* (pointing to  $\mathbf{F}_r$ )

*Fuerza del gradiente de presiones* (pointing to  $\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p$ )

**Fuerza ficticia**

*debida al uso de un sistema de referencia no inercial*

**Desvía los objetos en movimiento hacia la derecha del mismo**

$\Omega \equiv$  *velocidad angular de rotación de la Tierra*

*Vector paralelo al eje de rotación –  $|\Omega| \approx 7.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s}$*



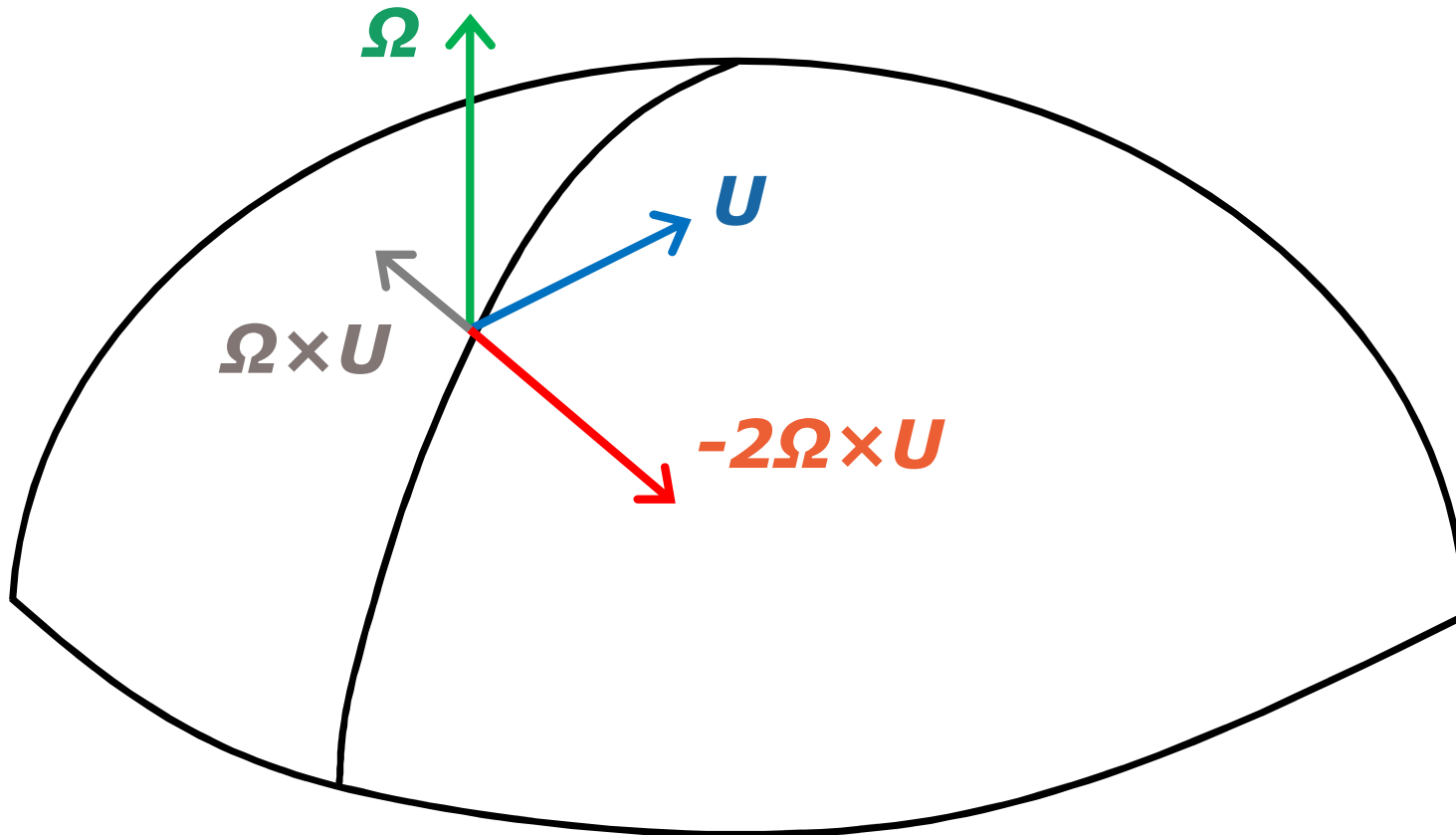
Ecuación de movimiento (unidad de masa)

**Fuerza  
de Coriolis**

$$\frac{DU}{Dt} =$$

$$-2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{U}$$

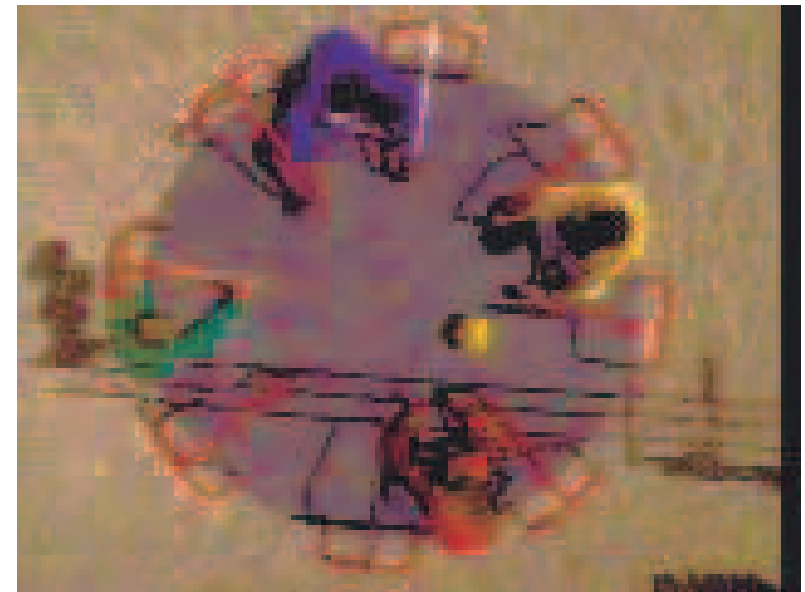
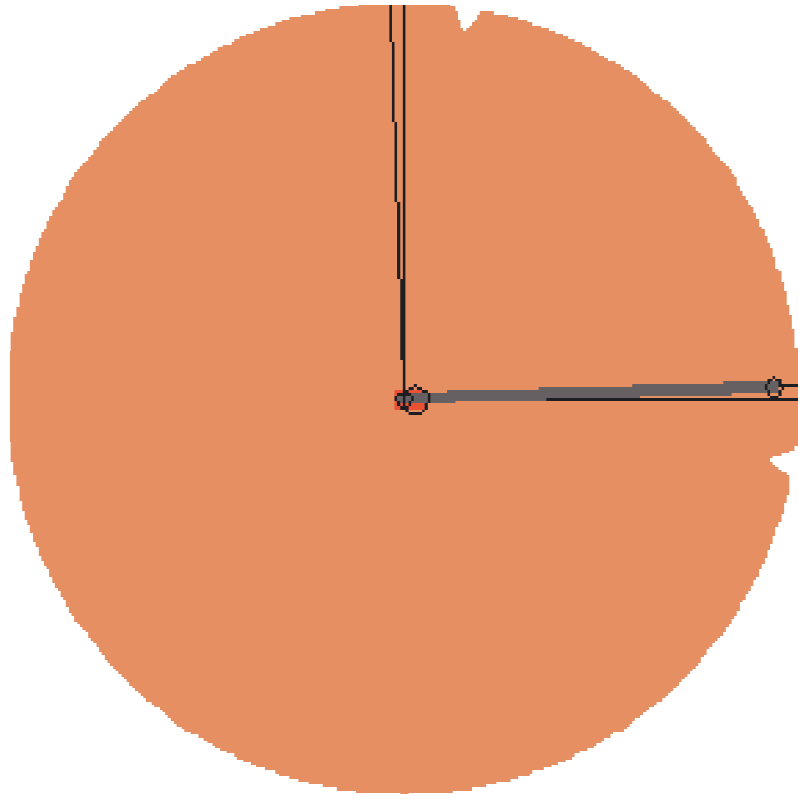
$$- \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{F}_r$$

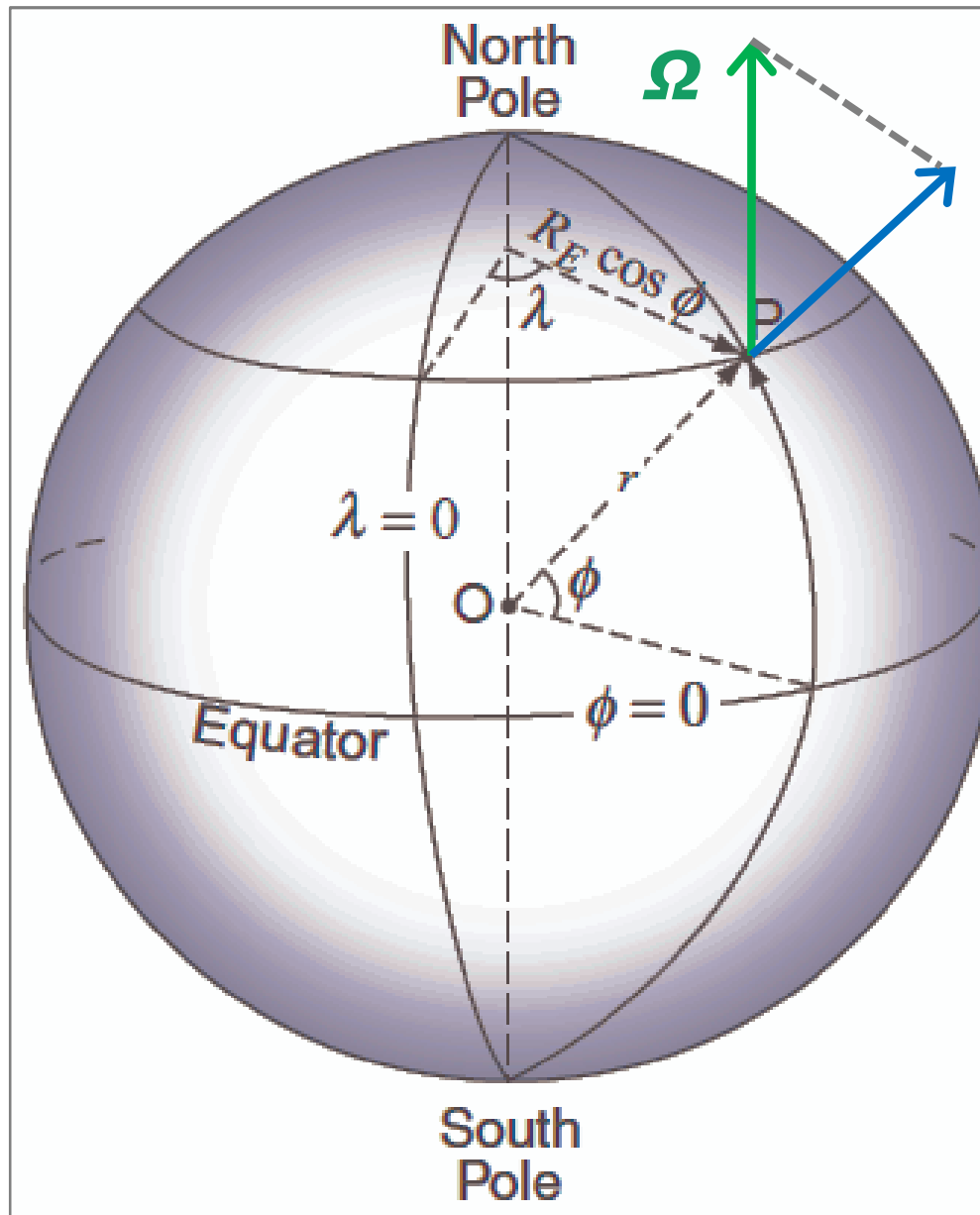


Ecuación de movimiento (unidad de masa)

**Fuerza  
de Coriolis**

$$\frac{DU}{Dt} = -2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{U} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{F}_r$$





$\sim 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$  en latitudes medias

$$2\Omega \sin \phi = f \equiv$$

**parámetro**

Vorticidad **de Coriolis** planetaria

Componente horizontal de la fuerza de Coriolis:

$$(-2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{U})_{\text{H}} \approx f v \mathbf{i} - f u \mathbf{j}$$

Ecuación de movimiento (unidad de masa)

$$\frac{DU}{Dt} = -2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{U} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{F}_r$$

*gravedad efectiva*

*g. real* *Fuerza centrífuga (ficticia)*

$$\mathbf{g} \equiv -g\mathbf{k} \equiv \mathbf{g}^* + \Omega^2 \mathbf{R}$$

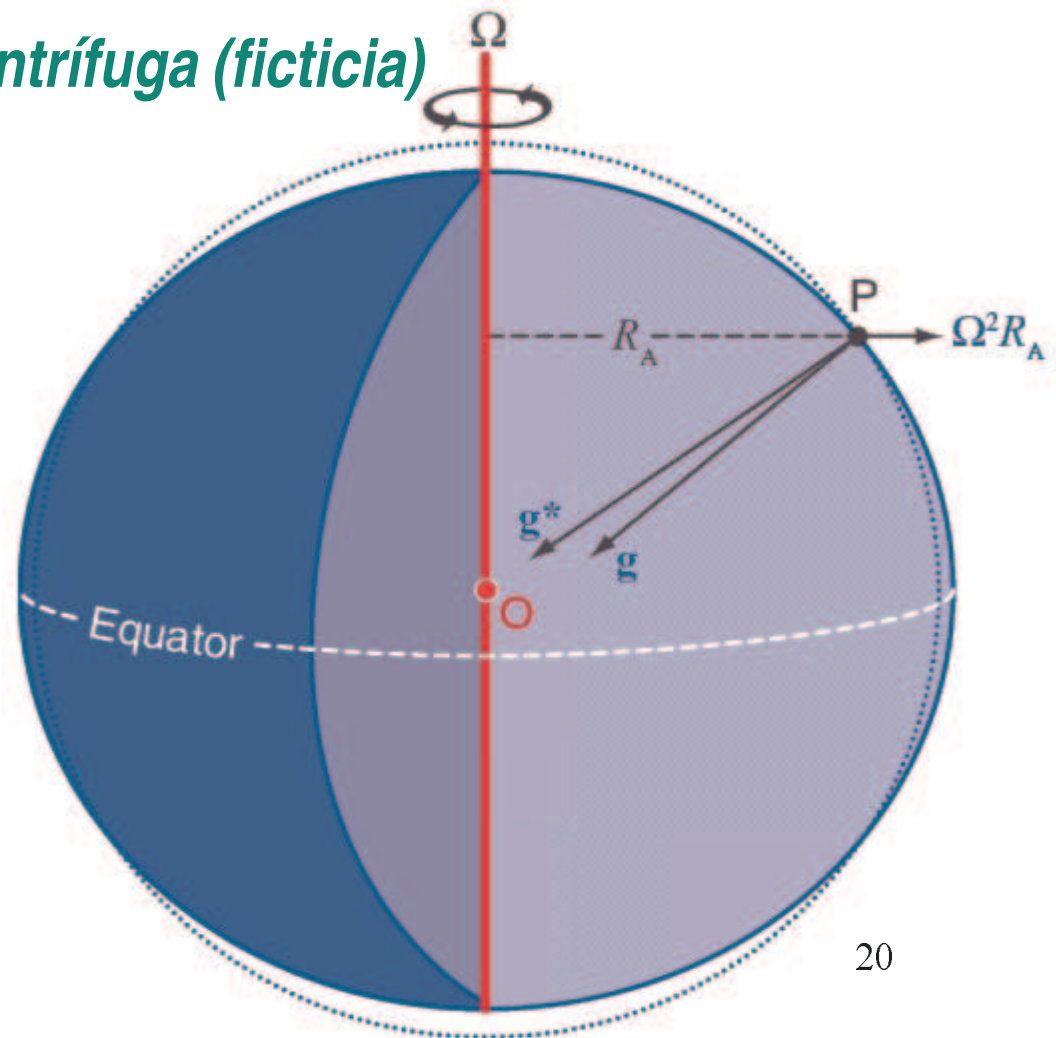
Geopotencial (J/kg)

$$\Phi = \int_0^z g dz$$

Altura geopotencial (m.g.p.)

$$Z = \frac{\Phi}{g_0} \approx z$$

*gravedad en superficie*



Ecuación de movimiento (unidad de masa)

$$\frac{DU}{Dt} = -2\Omega \times \mathbf{U} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \mathbf{g}}_{\text{Despreciamos la fricción}} + \mathbf{F}_r$$

Equilibrio hidrostático en la vertical

$$-\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = g$$

$\sim 10^{-4} \text{ ms}^{-2}$        $\sim 10^{-3} \text{ ms}^{-2}$        $\sim 10^{-3} \text{ ms}^{-2}$

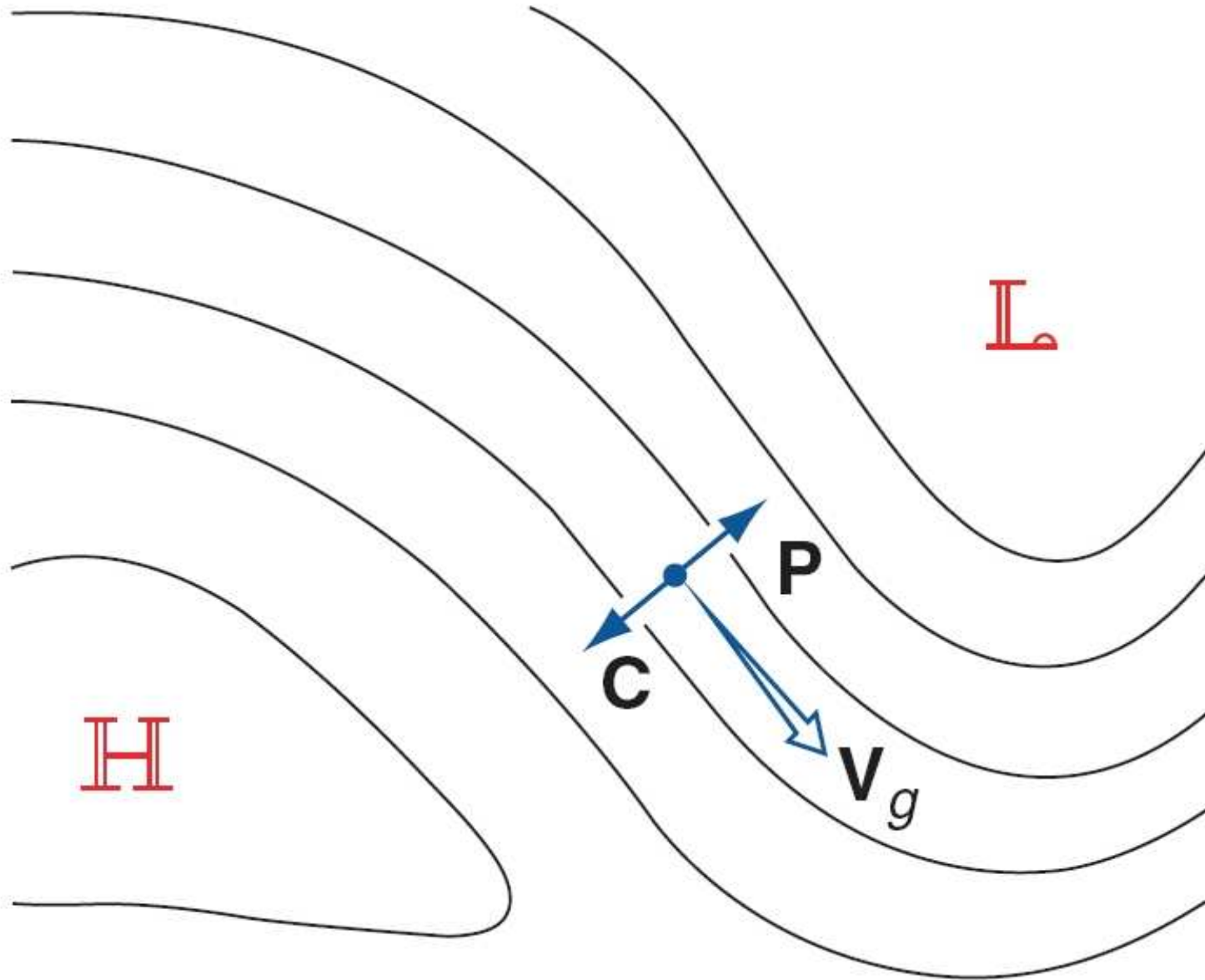
$$\frac{Du}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + fv$$

$$\frac{Dv}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} - fu$$



Equilibrio geostrófico

$$fu \approx -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$
$$-fv \approx -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$



**Equilibrio geostrófico**

$$fu \approx -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

$$-fv \approx -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$



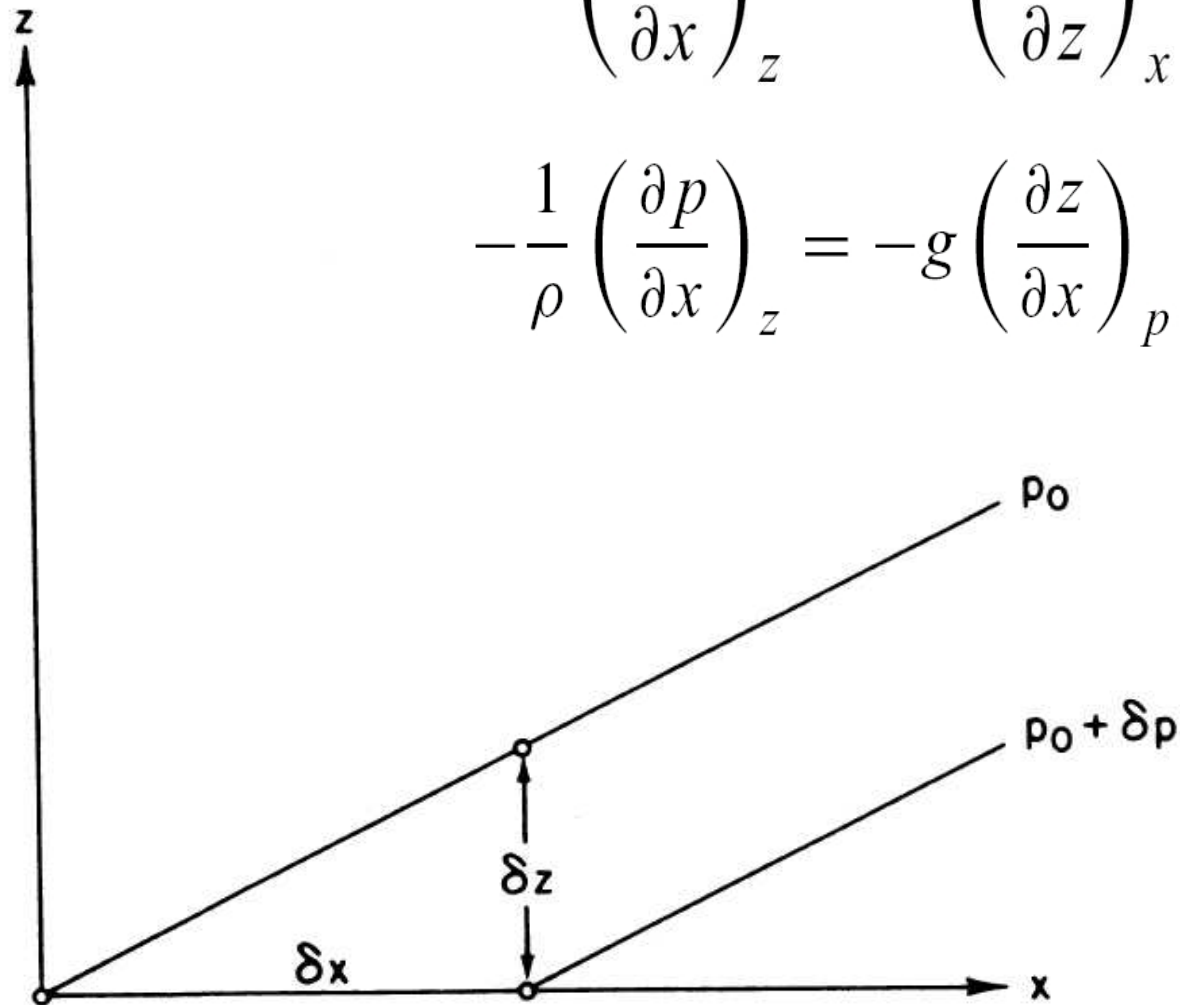
**Viento geostrófico**

$$u_g = -\frac{1}{\rho f} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

$$v_g = +\frac{1}{\rho f} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\right)_z = - \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial z}\right)_x}^{-\rho g} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_p$$

$$-\frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\right)_z = -g \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_p = - \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}\right)_p$$





**Viento geostrófico**

$$u_g = -\frac{1}{\rho f} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

$$v_g = +\frac{1}{\rho f} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

**... en coordenadas isobáricas**

$$u_g = -\frac{g_0}{f} \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right)_p$$

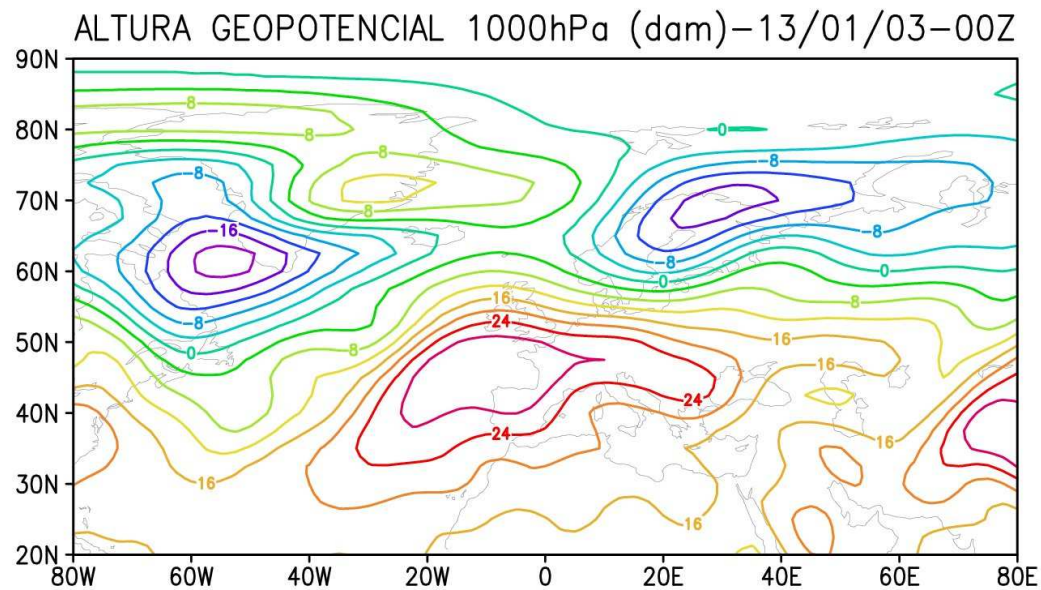
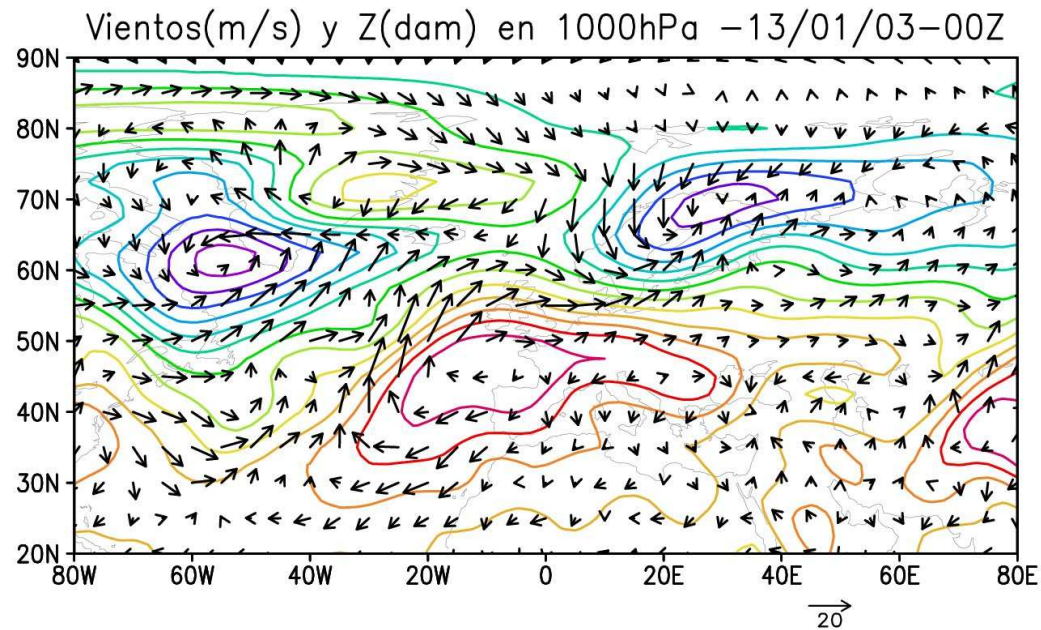
$$v_g = +\frac{g_0}{f} \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_p$$

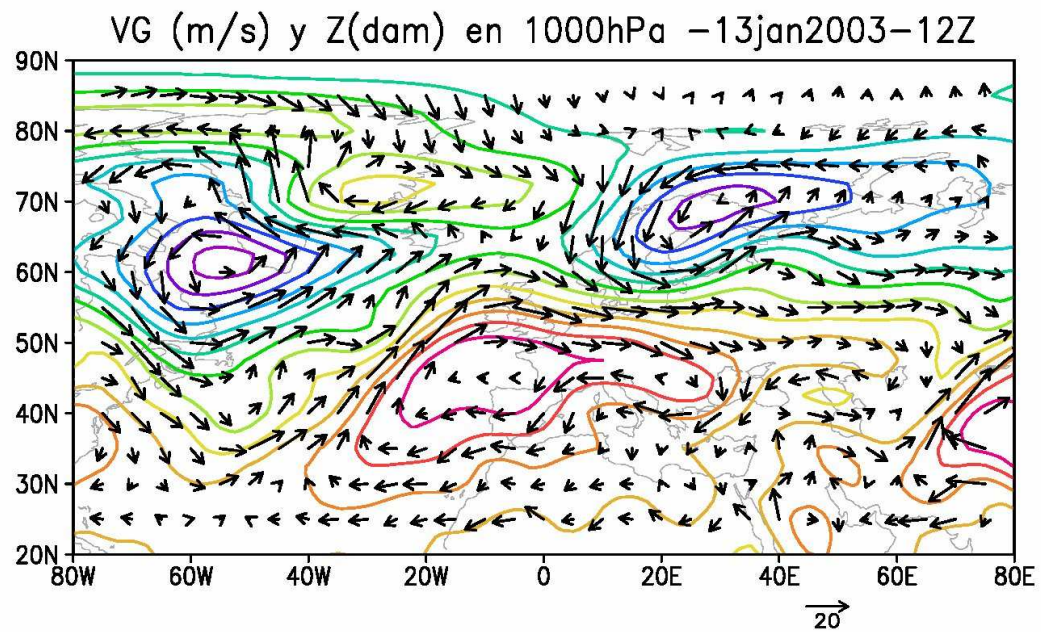
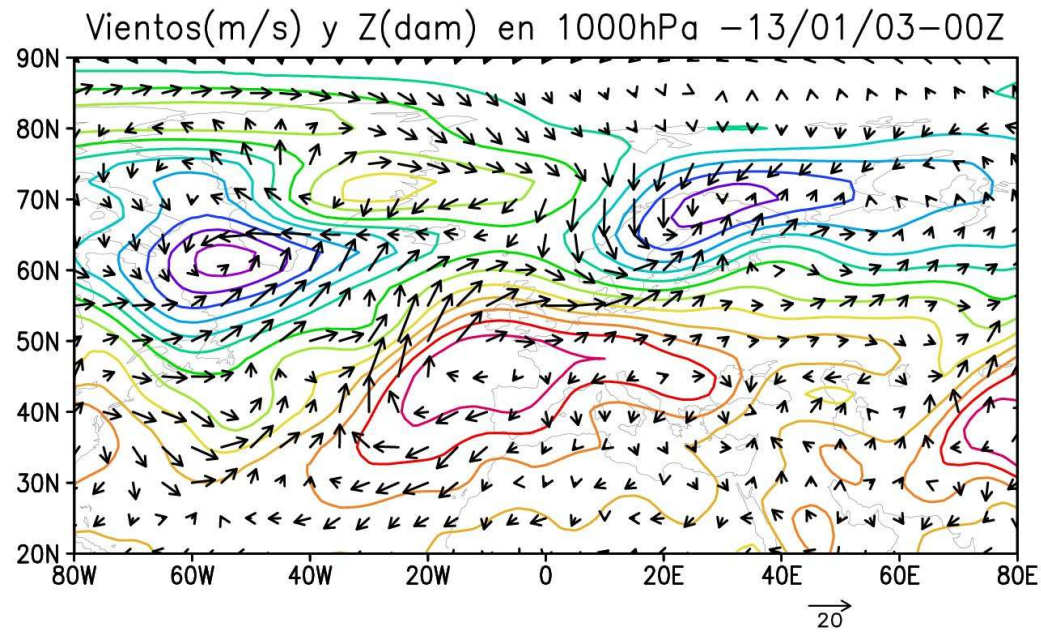
$$|\mathbf{V}_g| = \frac{1}{\rho f} |\nabla_H p|$$

**Módulo**

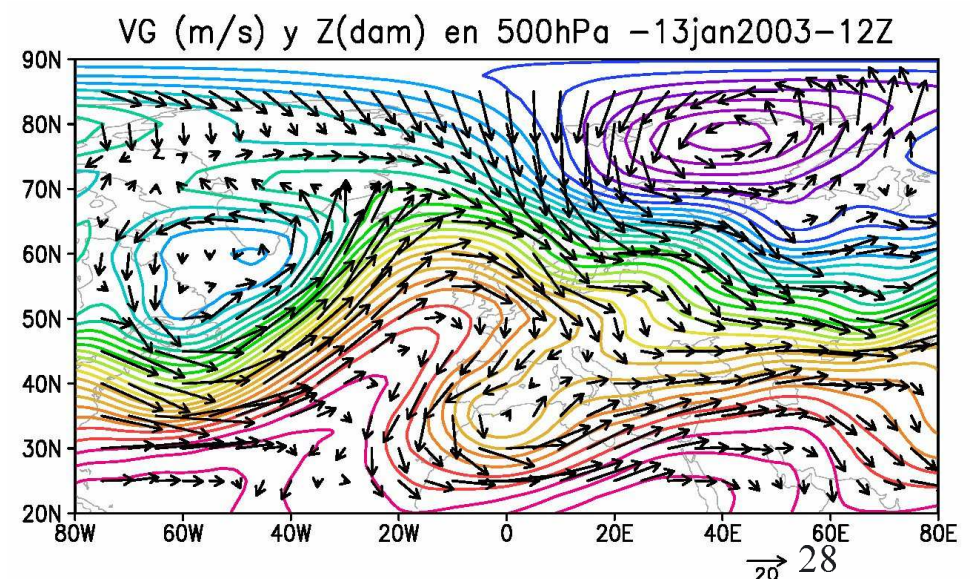
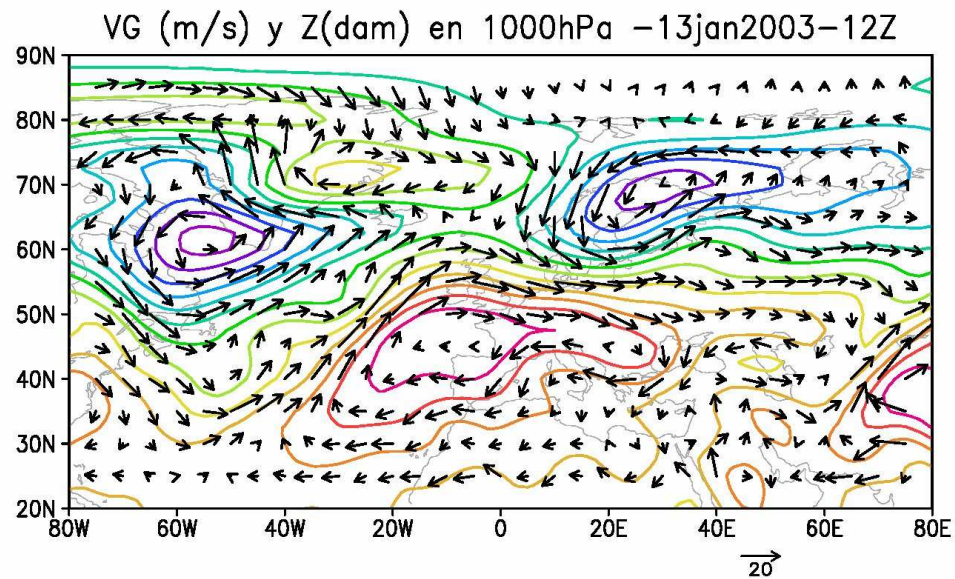
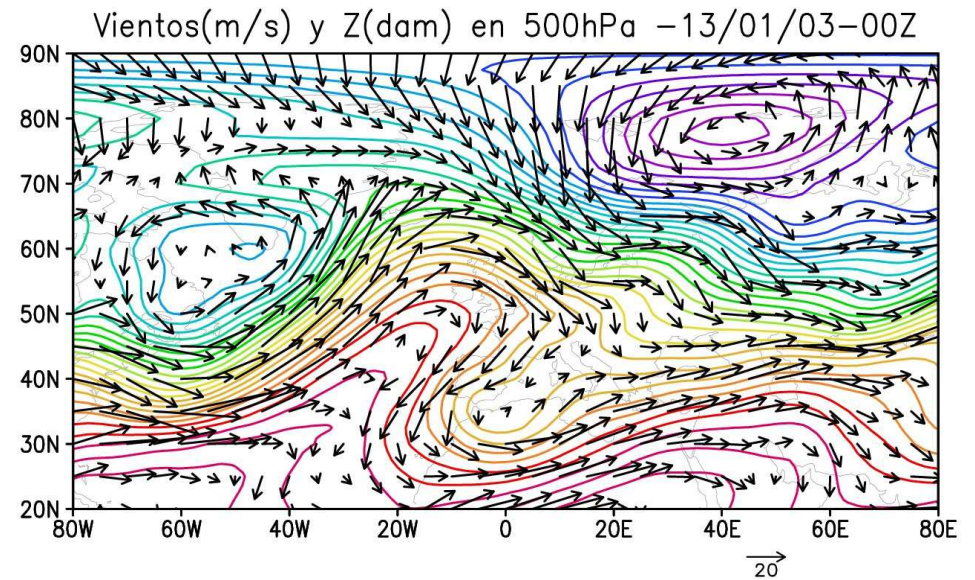
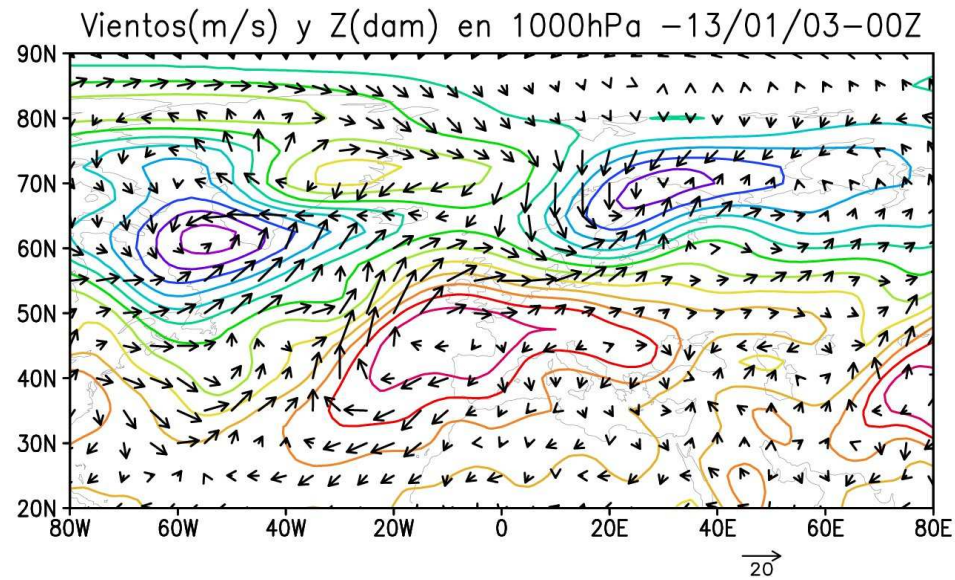
$$|\mathbf{V}_g| = \frac{g_0}{f} |\nabla_P Z|$$

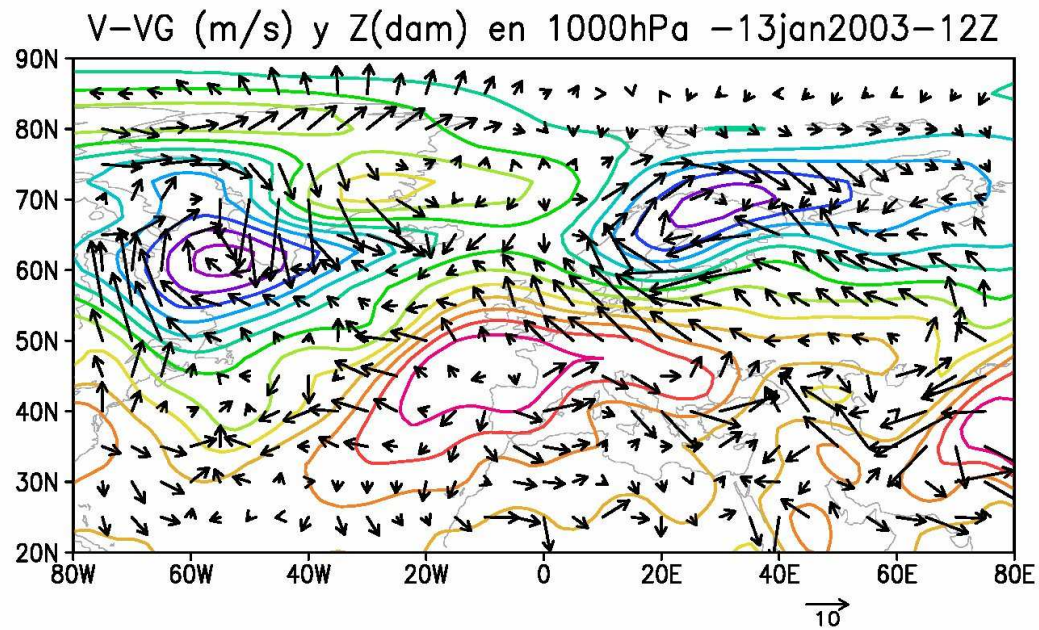
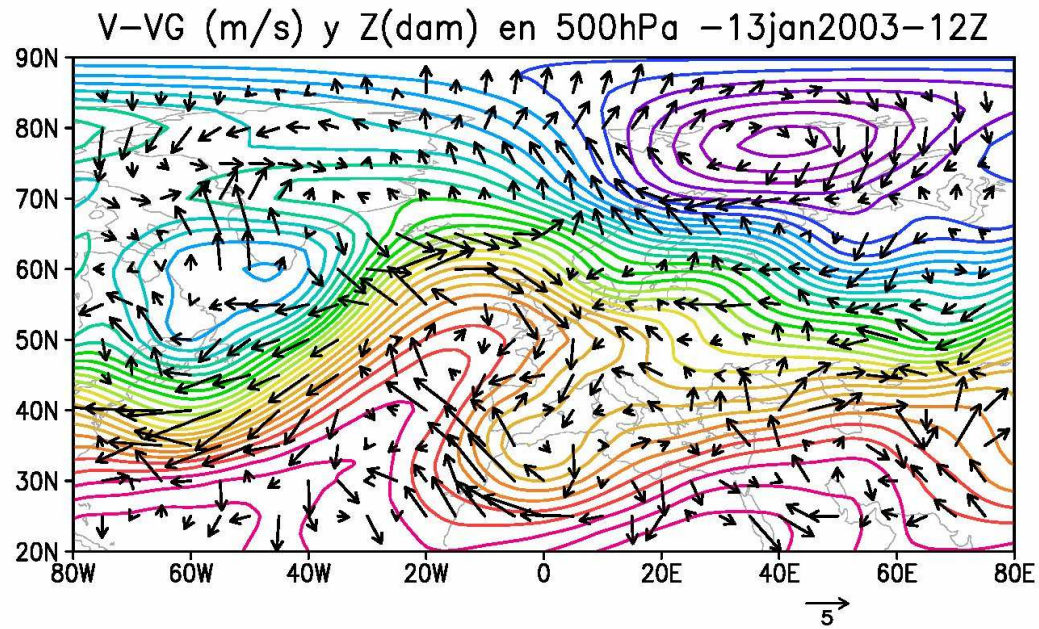
**A lo largo de las isobaras (isohipsas),  
dejando las altas a la derecha del movimiento (en el HN).**

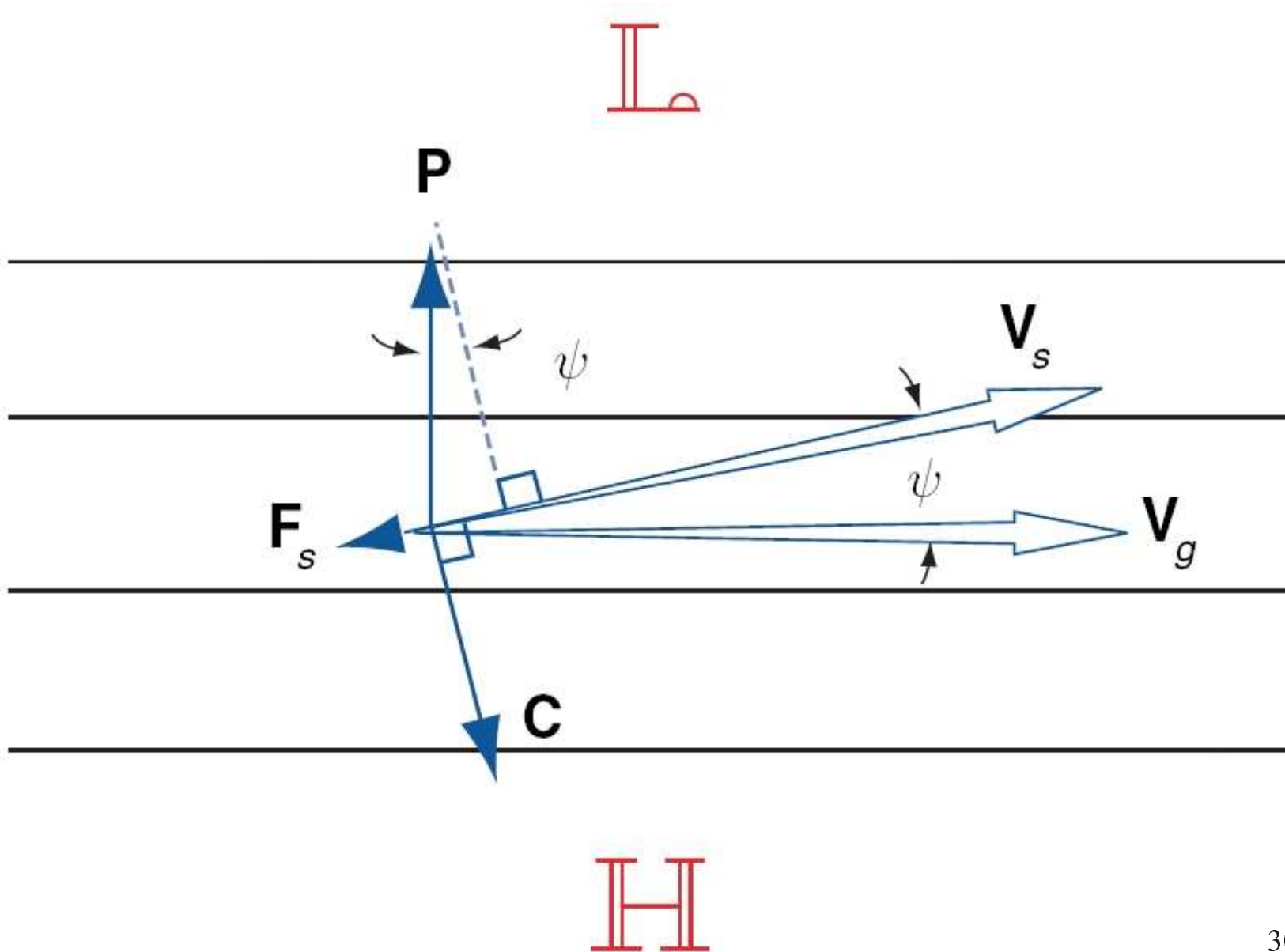




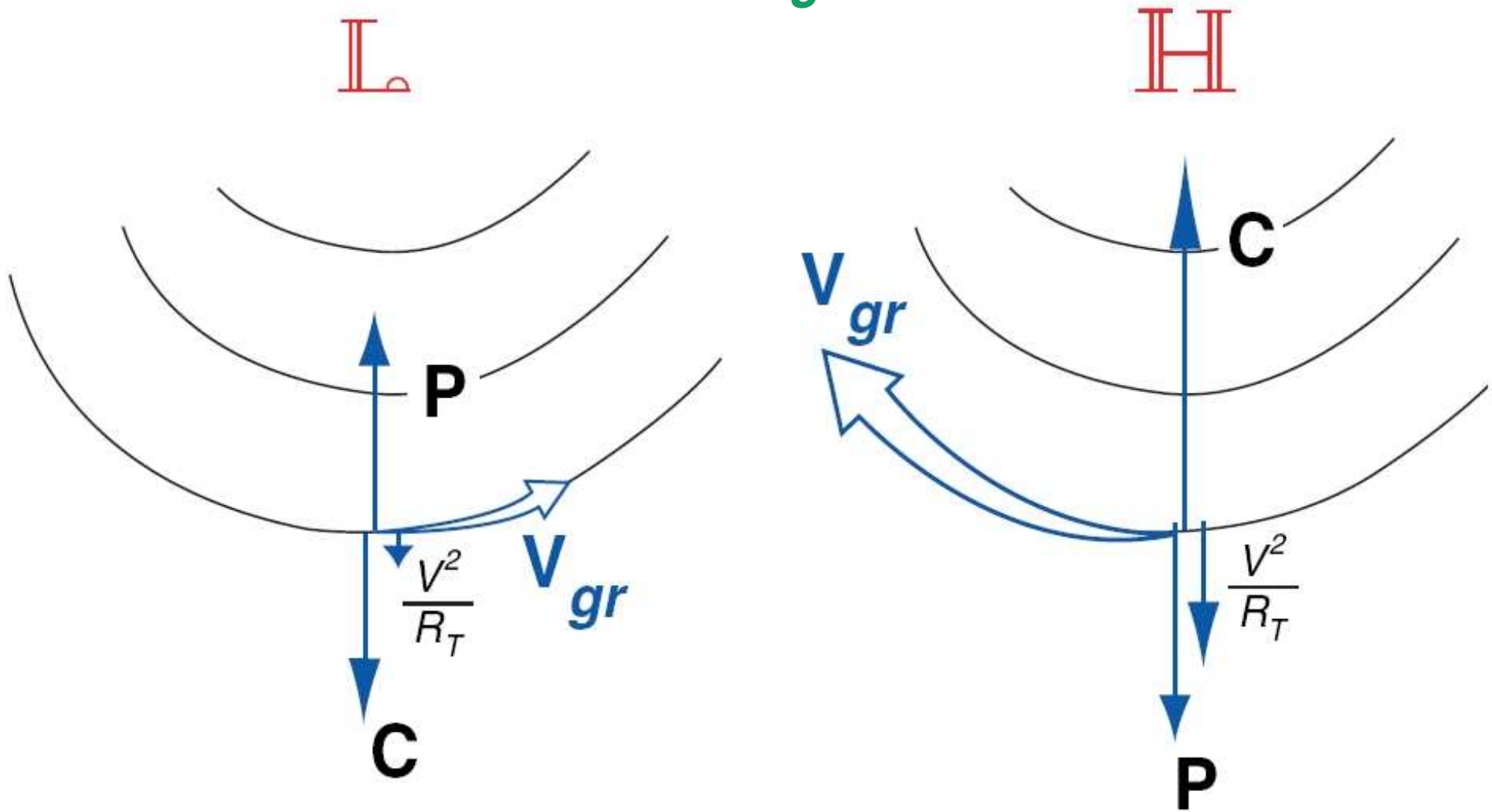
# Meteorología – Licenciatura en CC. AA.- 2010-11







## Viento del gradiente



**Isobaras  $\neq$  trayectorias**

