The Available Energy and its Trends

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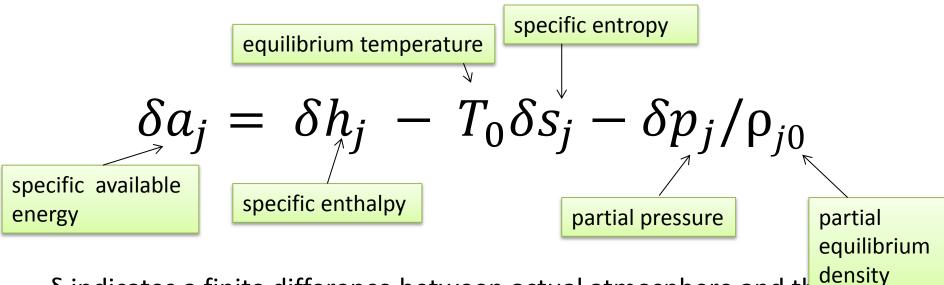
Available Energy

- AE is **not** the APE of Lorenz
- Formulation by Gibbs: improves on APE
- Maximum amount of work a system can do

 Also called 'Free Energy' or 'Exergy'
- AE = TPE TPE₀ where $\delta S_{sys} = 0$
- APE = TPE TPE_A where $\delta s_{particle} = 0$

Atmospheric Available Energy

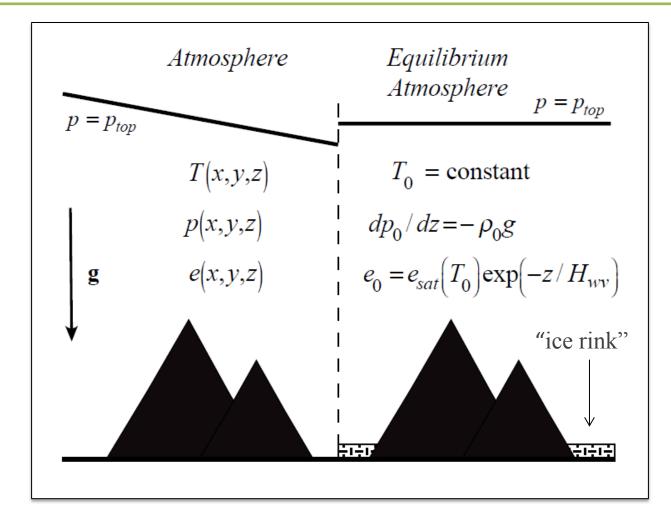
Minimize an availability function to uniquely determine the equilibrium temperature and thus the available energy:



 δ indicates a finite difference between actual atmosphere and the equilibrium atmosphere

j = *d*, *v* for dry air and water vapor

The Equilibrium Atmosphere

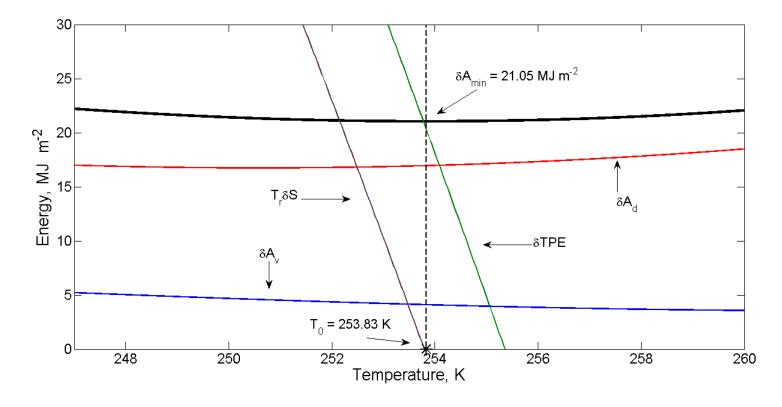


ERA-Interim Reanalysis

- 1.5 by 1.5 degree horizontal grid
- All 37 pressure levels from 1000 to 1 hPa
- Monthly mean data
- 34 years (1979-2012)

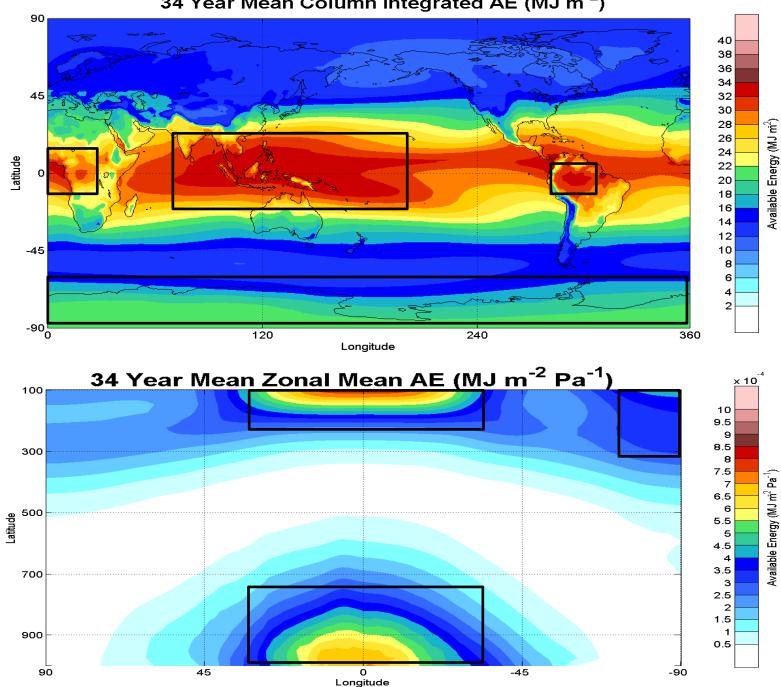
• Equilibrium temperature and available energy determined for each month.

Minimization of the Availability Function

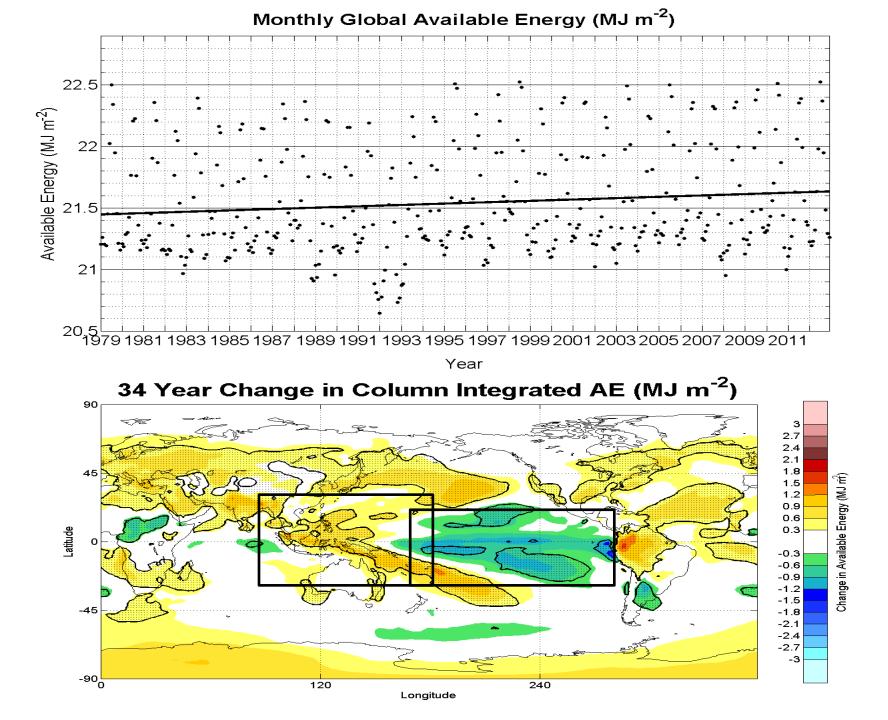


 $AE = \delta A(T_0) = \delta TPE$

 $\delta S = 0$



34 Year Mean Column Integrated AE (MJ m⁻²)



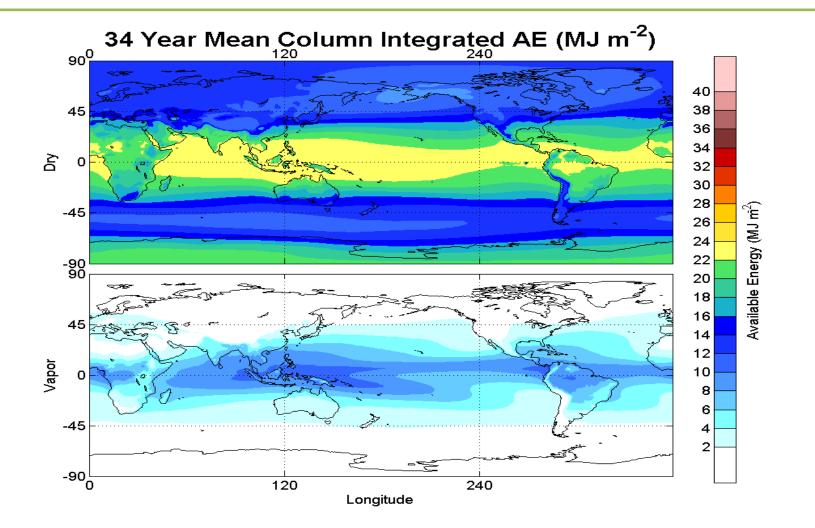
Summary

- Available Energy measures the maximum available kinetic energy
 - Dry air and water vapor included
 - Baroclinic and convective contributions
 - Terrain effects included
- Globally, AE 5 times as large as APE
- Dry air contribution dominates the available energy
- In the tropics, water vapor component is equally large

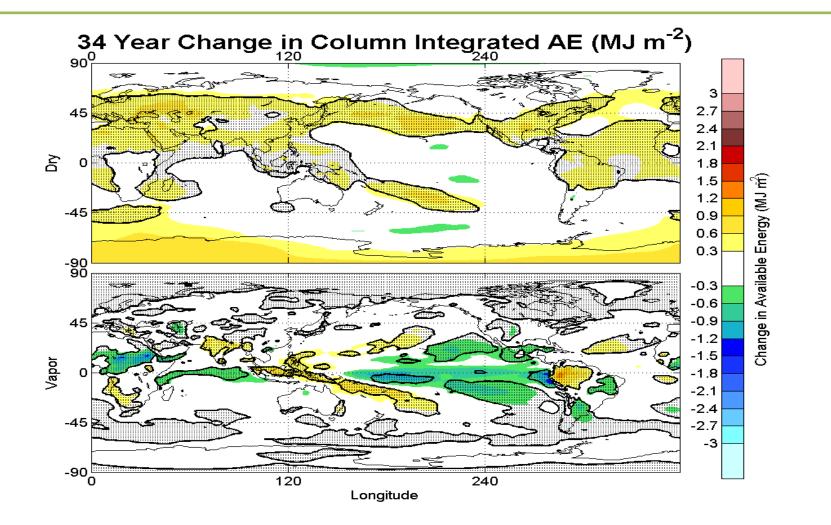
Conclusions

- Globally, AE is increasing in ERA-Interim Reanalysis data
 - -AE of dry air is increasing
 - -AE of water vapor is decreasing
- AE is increasing in West Pacific, decreasing over Central Pacific
- → consistent with strengthening of Walker circulation

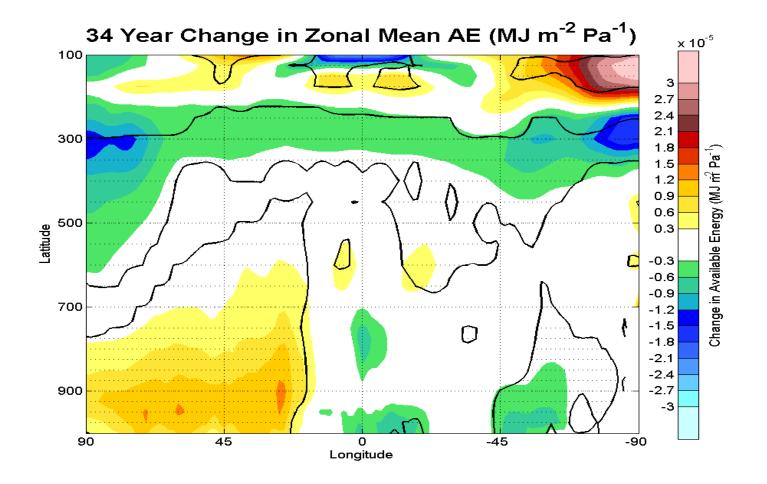
Column Integrated Mean



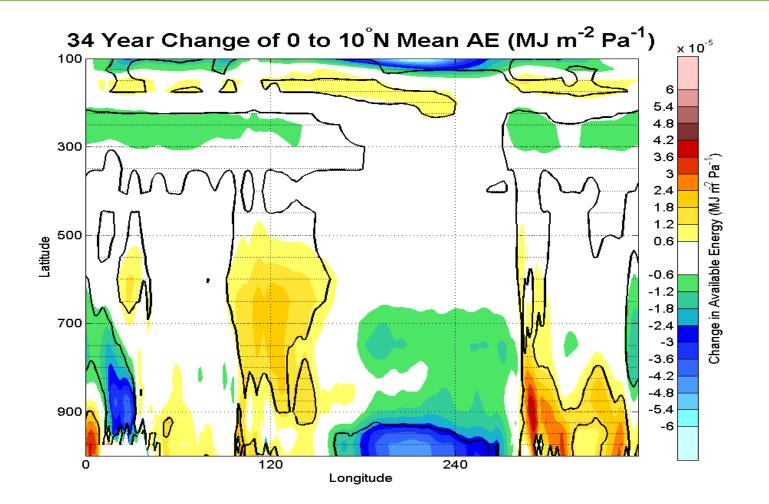
Column Integrated Trend



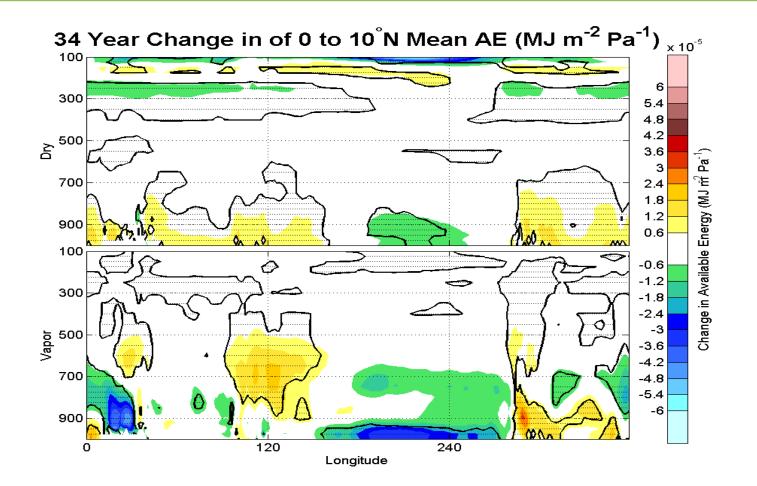
Zonal Mean Trend



Tropics Total Trend



Tropics Trend Components



Global Components

