SMS 303: Integrative Marine Sciences III

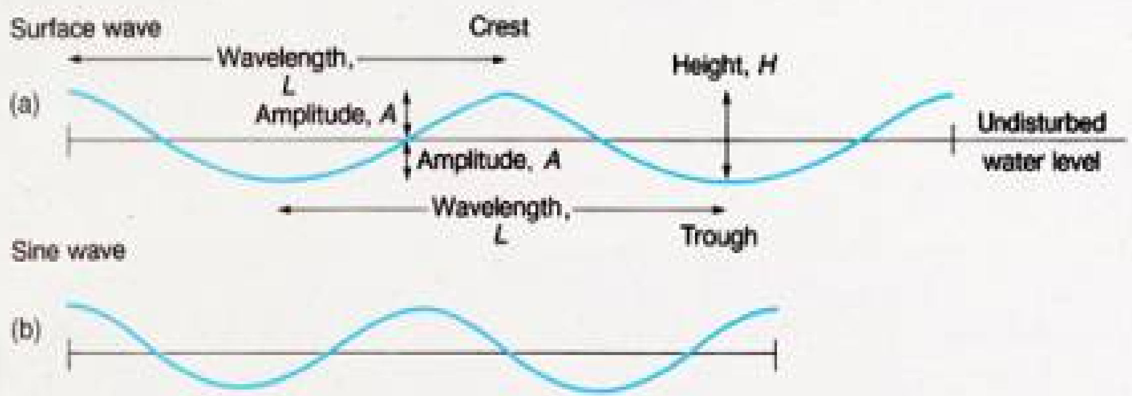
- Instructor: E. Boss, TA: L. Brothers

emmanuel.boss@maine.edu, 581-4378

- 4 weeks & topics: waves, tides, Coriollis and mixing.
- Expectations: participation, question asking, and homework (can be done in group, handed in individually)
- www.marine.maine.edu/~eboss/classes

- Review: Waves
  - What characterizes waves:
    - Periodic behavior in time or space that propagates energy
    - Examples: ???
    - We will focus on *gravity* waves (where gravity is the restoring force).

Description:

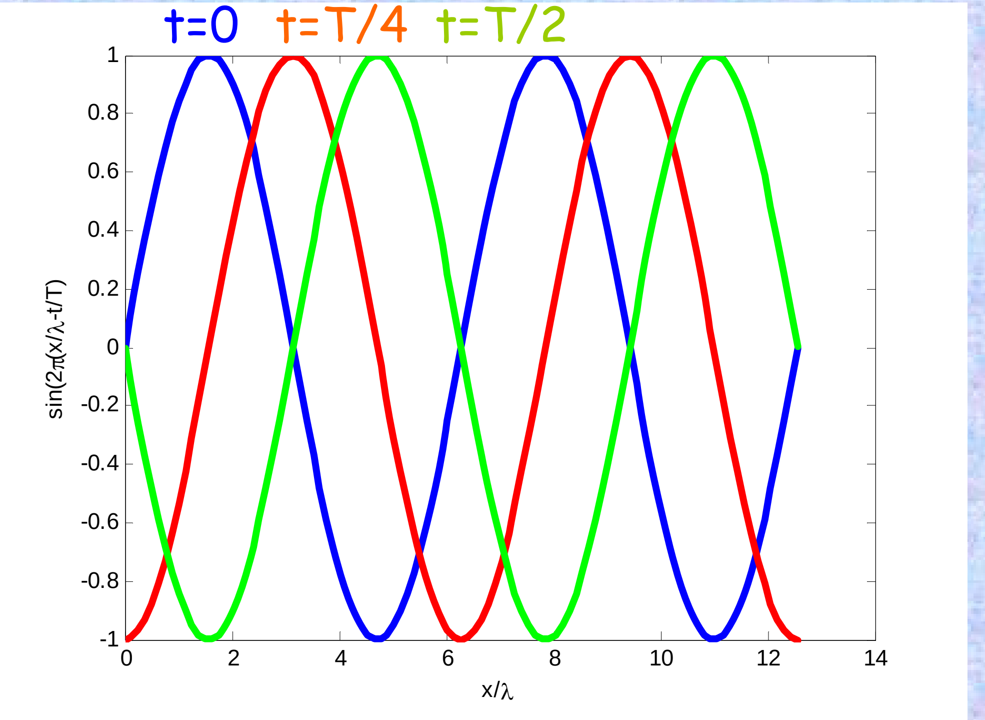


$$A\sin\{2\pi(x/\lambda - t/T)\} + B\cos\{2\pi(x/\lambda - t/T)\} = C\sin\{2\pi(x/\lambda - t/T) + \phi\}$$

- Wave propagation:
  - Plane wave propagating in positive x direction:

    $h = A\sin\{2\pi(x/\lambda - t/T) + \phi\}$

    Phase: $2\pi(x/\lambda - t/T) + \phi$



  - Speed of propagation:
    - Phase speed (celerity): $c = \lambda/T$
    - Group speed-speed of energy propagation.
    - Not necessarily the same.

- Deep and shallow-water waves (H-water depth):
  - –Different behavior

Deep water waves: $\lambda<2H$, $C=[g\lambda/2\pi]^{1/2}$

Different waves (λ) have different speed- *dispersion.*

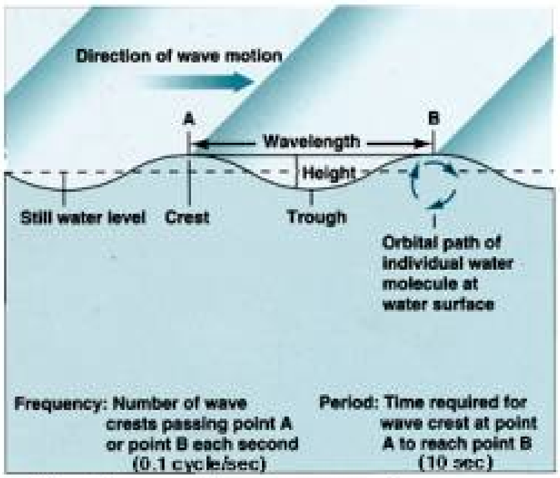
$c_g=0.5C$

Sallow water waves: $\lambda>20H$, $C=[gH]^{1/2}$

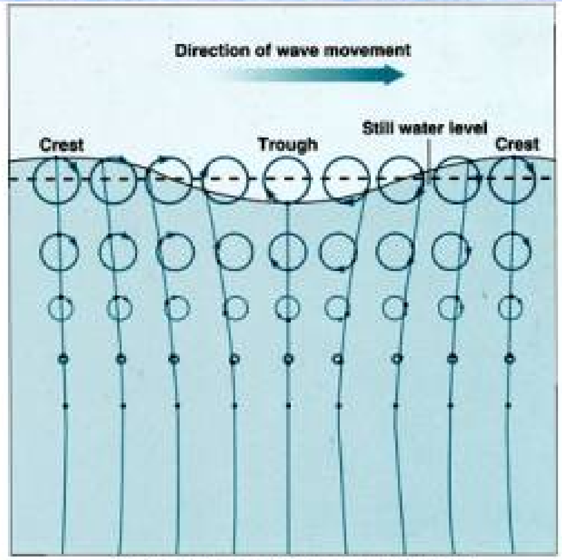
Different waves have the same speed- non-dispersive.

$c_g=C$

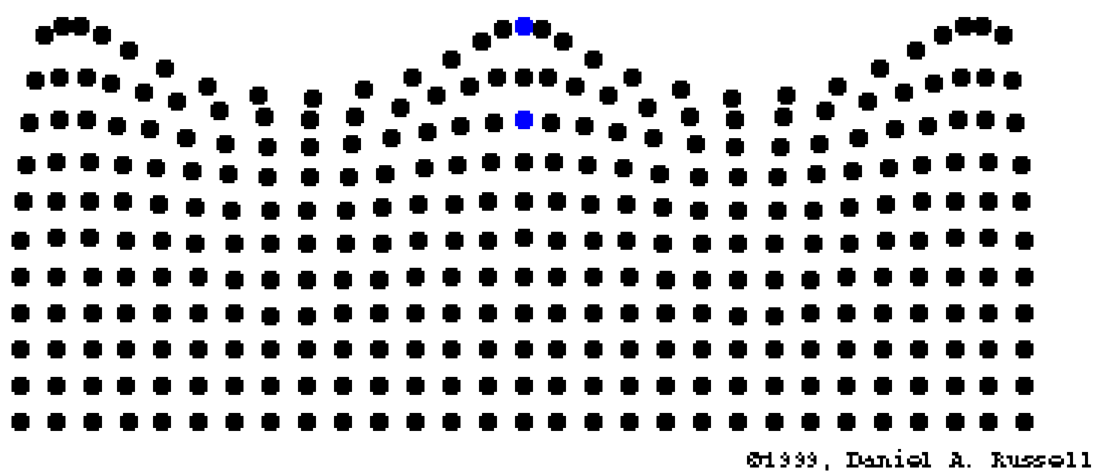
- Particle trajectory in a wave:
  - Decay with depth exp(kz), $k=2\pi/\lambda$, z-vertical distance.



Anatomy of a progressive wave



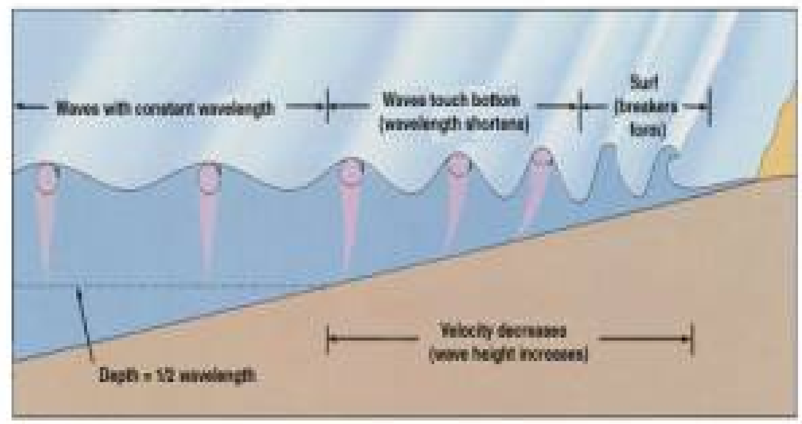
Orbital motion in waves



- Breaking waves:
  - As wave approach beach, change in particle trajectory.
  - Change in wavelength
  - When wave steepness ($2a/\lambda$) >1/7 $\rightarrow$breaks.

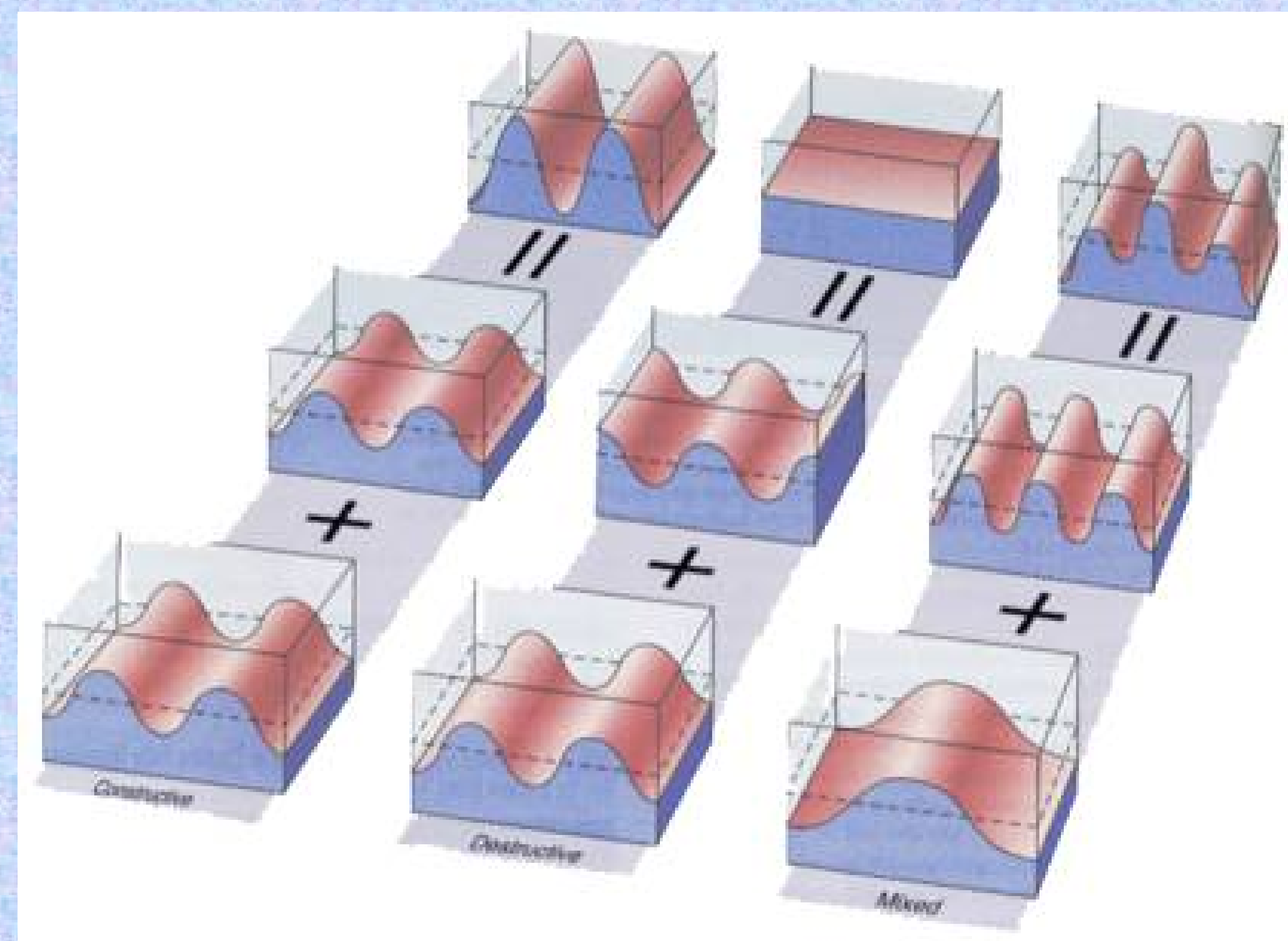
Breakers

$\frac{H}{L} \gtrsim \frac{1}{7}$
Wave Steepness



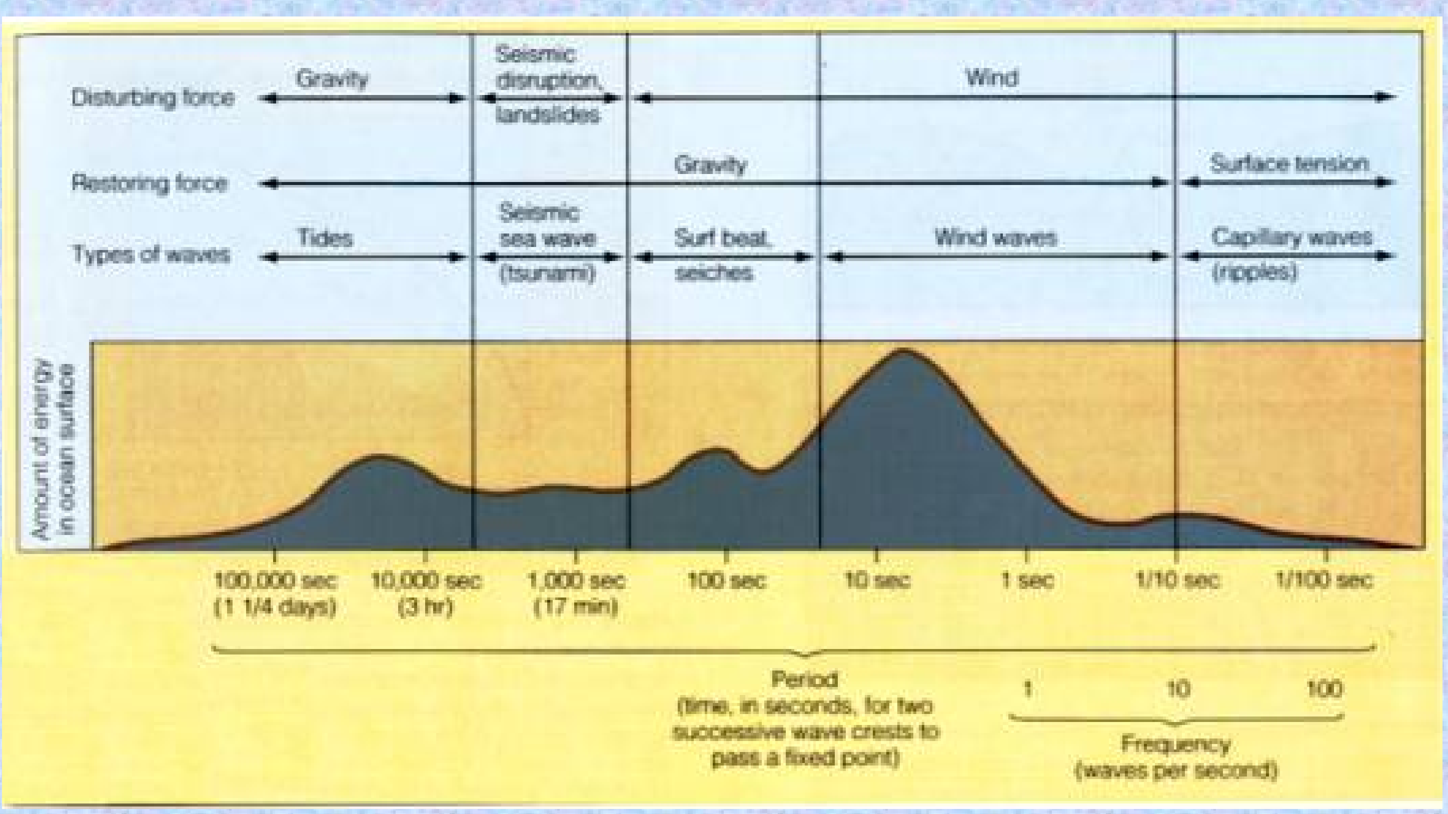
Surf Zone

- Surface: superposition of many waves:

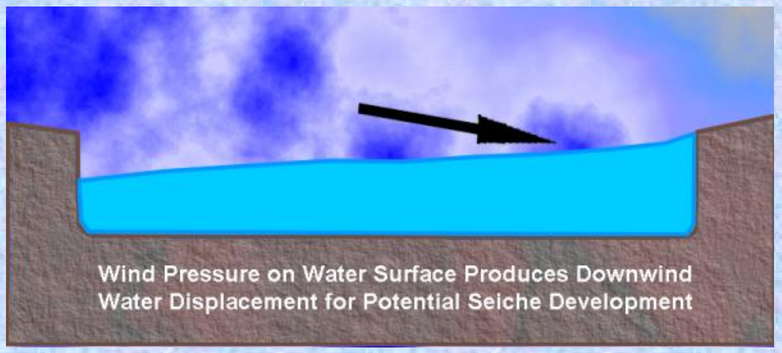


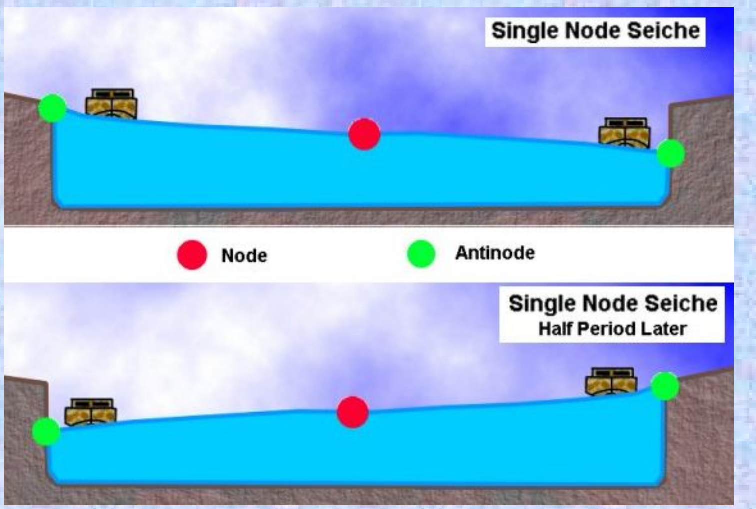
in phase Out of phase

- Wave energy
  - $E=(\rho g a^2)/2$, per L^2 both kinetic and potential
  - Propagate with c_g
  - energy flux (per L of beach): $c_g E$



Seiches – the natural modes of a basin





http://www.islandnet.com/~see/weather/almanac/arc2004/alm04jun.htm

Seiche calculator (http://www.coastal.udel.edu/faculty/rad/seiche.html)

In an enclosed basin: the 1st (usually dominant) mode is half wavelength long.

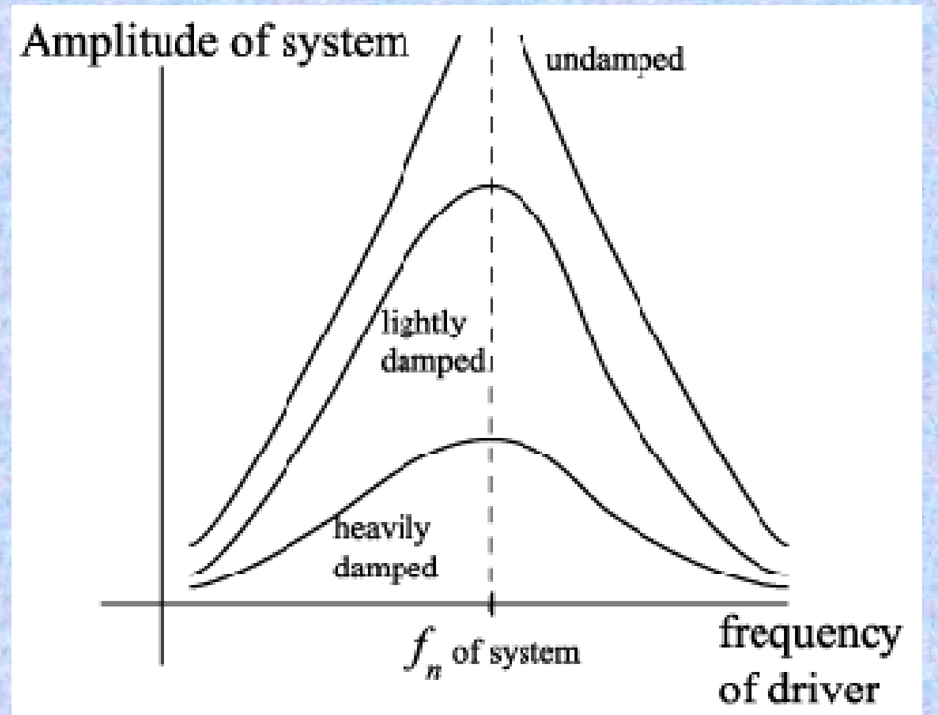
In a basin open at one side: the 1st mode is a quarter wavelength long.

The seiche is the 'natural' wave of the basin. When forced at that frequency we get resonance.

How do we determine that frequency for a basin of depth H and length L?

Resonance

- Physical construct have natural frequencies based on their dimensions (think about musical instruments).
- Forcing at these frequencies (among others) result in large response at the resonant (s) frequency (ies).



Doppler shift

- Change in frequency due to the motion of the source and/or the receiver
- Allows for determination of movement of target.

Stationary source:

$f = c/\lambda$

$f' = (c \pm u_r)/\lambda$

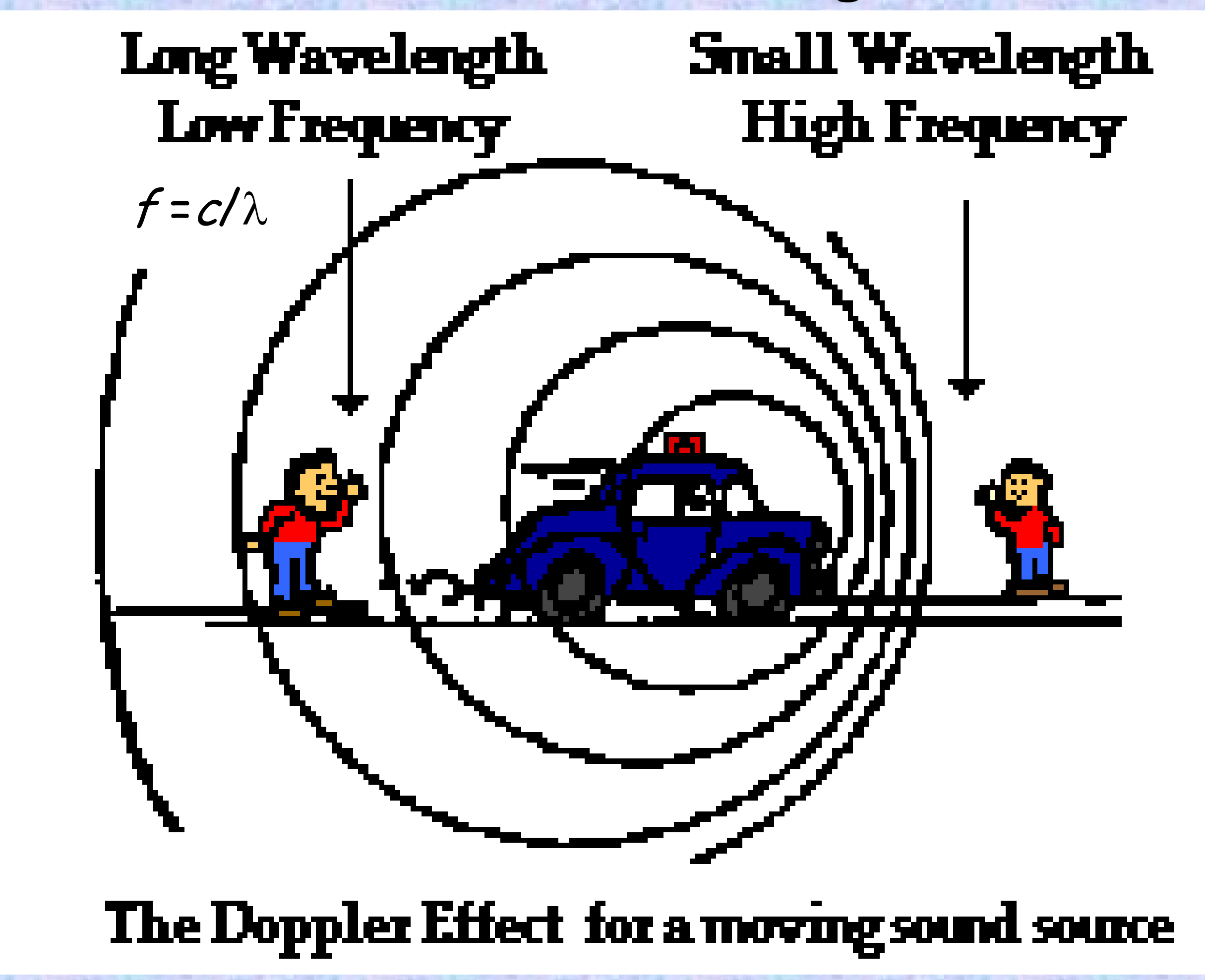
$\rightarrow \Delta f = \pm f u_r/c$

Stationary receiver:

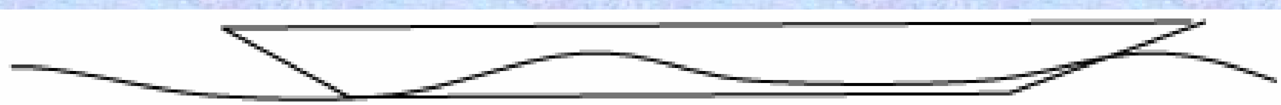
$\Delta f = \pm f u_s/(c \pm u_s) \sim \pm f u_s/c$

Both moving:

$\Delta f = f(\pm u_s \pm u_r)/c$



- Hull speed
  - Speed of wave formed at the surface by moving an object (boat, duck)=$(gL/(2\pi))^{1/2}$
  - Going faster than hull speed results in excessive drag.



A boat moving at slow speeds creates a series of waves with short wavelenths

A boat moving at higher speeds will create longer waves. At a critical speed, called the Hull Speed, the length of the wave will equal the length of the boat, and to go faster, the boat must work against gravity to climb out of the trough of its own wave. Powerboats can exceed Hull Speed by climbing out of the trough and skimming (hydroplaing) on top of the water, but human powered boats cannot.

http://students.washington.edu/~ukc/library/052902-1notes.pdf