

海洋内部波の物理の基礎

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本日の内容

- 1. 海洋内部波の特徴
- 2. 海洋内部波の重要性
- 3. 海洋内部波の物理(線形理論)
- 4. 海洋内部波の励起
- 5. 海洋内部波の普遍平衡スペクトル
- 6. 海洋内部波の非線形相互作用



①内部波の時間スケール

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②内部波の空間スケール(波長)

海洋中の内部波の波長は非常に広いスペクトルレンジを占める O(1)m < 「内部波の波長」 < O(100)km 乱流スケール 中規模渦スケール



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Woods(1968)
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FIGURE 14. Stages in the growth of an exceptionally large breaker (λ , 250 cm; 2a, 60 cm). Note the 10 cm markings on the scale at bottom right.

数値シミュレーションにより再現された北西太平洋の内部潮汐波 ~水深1000mにおける鉛直変位~



3.5大気擾乱起源の内部波





投棄式流速計XCPを利用して ハワイ海嶺の近傍で観測された 水平流速の鉛直プロファイル

Nagasawa et al.(2002)

投棄式流速計XCPの投入



④海洋内部波の普遍平衡スペクトル

海洋深層で観測される内部波スペクトルの形状と規格化したエネルギー レベルが場所や時間に寄らずほぼ一定に保たれている。 ⇒Garrett-Munk(GM)スペクトル。



⑤海洋内部波の様々な物理過程



Fig. 5. Physical processes affecting internal waves.

Thorpe (1975)



⑥海洋内部波スペクトルのエネルギーバランス



2. 海洋内部波の重要性

大西洋(上)と太平洋(下)の 水温の南北鉛直断面図







高緯度域で冷却されて深層へ沈み込んだ海水が長い年月をかけて全球を巡る。





深層海洋大循環の物理過程



サンドストロームの定理:定常的な閉じた循環を維持するには、Sandstrom(1908)熱源が冷却源の下部に位置する必要がある。



 a) Heat source higher than cold source: No circulation.



a) Circulation driven by molecular mixing is extremely weak.



海洋循環

b) Effective depth of heat source moved downward by tidal and wind mixing: circulation is very strong.

Munk(1966): Abyssal Recipes 水温と炭素同位体の鉛直分布から鉛直乱流混合係数を推定



Munk(1966)



深層海洋大循環モデルの流量・パターンが サブグリッドスケールの鉛直渦拡散係数に強く依存する

熱輸送量の乱流混合係数(Kv)依存性

Park and Bryan(2000)



FIG. 1. Results from earlier studies. **B** is for Bryan (1987), **V** is for Colin de Verdière (1988), **W** is for Winton (1996), **H** is for Hu (1996), and **M** is for Marotzke (1997). Single hemispheric sector basins with flat-bottom geometry are used in all cases. **B**, **W**, and **M** are from depth coordinate models based on primitive equations, **V** is from a depth coordinate model based on planetary geostrophic equation, and **H** is from an isopycnal layer model. In **M**, κ is nonzero along eastern and western boundaries. In other cases κ is uniform throughout the domain. Surface wind stress is considered in **B** and **H**. Numbers represents the power dependence of the meridional heat transport on κ for each case.

$$W \frac{\Delta T}{H} = K_V \frac{\Delta T}{H^2} \quad \text{鉛直移流} \\ \frac{U}{H} = \frac{g\alpha\Delta T}{fL} \quad \text{温度風の関係} \\ \frac{W}{H} = \frac{U}{L} \quad \text{違続の式} \\ H = \left(\frac{K_V fL^2}{g\alpha\Delta T}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad U = \left(\frac{K_V (g\alpha\Delta T)^2}{f^2 L}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ \mathbf{A} \mathbf{m} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E} \propto \Delta T U H L \\ = \left(\frac{K_V^2 g\alpha\Delta T^4 L^4}{f}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \propto K_V^{2/3}$$

<u>鉛直渦拡散係数Kvの直接測定</u> Tracer Release実験 Ledwell et al.(2000)



鉛直渦拡散係数Kvの測定 $\langle \rho'w' \rangle = K_V \frac{d\rho_0}{dz}$ ^{乱流密度フラックス} →海洋中での 直接測定が困難

乱流エネルギーバランス(仮定:定常性、水平一様性) $0 = -\langle u'w' \rangle \frac{dU}{dz} - \frac{g}{\rho_0} \langle \rho'w' \rangle - \mathcal{E}$ 乱流エネルギー 散逸 内部波の砕波に伴う 内部波シアーによる 乱流混合による位置 乱流エネルギーの生成 エネルギーの増加

フラックス
リチャードソン数
$$R_{f} \equiv \frac{-\frac{g}{\rho_{0}} \langle \rho' w' \rangle}{\langle u' w' \rangle \frac{dU}{dz}} \sim 0.15$$

実験
$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{f} = \frac{K_{V} N^{2}}{A_{V} \left(\frac{dU}{dz}\right)^{2}} = \frac{K_{V}}{A_{V}} R_{i} \end{pmatrix}$$



 $\Gamma \approx 0.2$ 混合効率





エネルギー散逸率



等方性乱流の場合



 $K_V = \Gamma \frac{\mathcal{E}}{N^2}$





観測結果の一例 (St1-1 25.9N 144.9E)









































1.1 非回転系における内部波-2層流体モデル-

基礎方程式(x-z平面, y方向は無視)

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$
$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

$$\rho\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + w\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - \rho g$$

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$


•線形化+静水圧近似

仮定1:流速Uが波の伝播速度Cに比べ十分に小さい(U<<C)。
 →非線形項が無視できる(線形化)。

$$\frac{u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}} \approx \frac{U\frac{U}{L}}{\frac{U}{T}} = \frac{U}{L/T} \approx \frac{U}{C} \ll 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \gg u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

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第1式より
$$\rho \frac{U}{T} \approx \frac{P}{L} \rightarrow P \approx \frac{\rho L U}{T}$$
 第3式より $\frac{U}{L} = \frac{W}{H}$

第2式の第1項
と第3項の比
$$\frac{\rho \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}}{\frac{\partial P}{\partial z}} \approx \frac{\rho W}{\frac{P}{H}} \approx \frac{\rho HU}{\frac{LT}{\rho LU}} = \frac{H^2}{L^2} \ll 1 \Rightarrow \rho \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \ll \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}$$

2層流体モデル方程式←非回転系、線形・静水圧近似

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} + g \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} + g \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial x} - g' \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial x} + g' \frac{\partial \eta_2}{\partial x} = 0$$
Reduced gravity
$$g' = \frac{\rho_2 - \rho_1}{\rho_2} g \approx 10^{-3} g$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \eta_2}{\partial t} + H_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta_2}{\partial t} + H_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = 0$$

(④'、⑤'、⑥'式より*u*₁, *u*₂, *n*₂を*n*₁で表すと、

$$u_{1} = \frac{g}{c} \eta_{1}, u_{2} = \frac{g}{c} \left(1 - \frac{g'H_{1}}{c^{2}}\right) \eta_{1}, \eta_{2} = \left(1 - \frac{gH_{1}}{c^{2}}\right) \eta_{1}$$

バロトロビックモード
(外部モード、順圧モード)

$$c = \pm \sqrt{gH} (1 + O(\delta))$$

$$\eta_{2} = \frac{H_{2}}{H} \eta_{1} (1 + O(\delta))$$

$$u_{1} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{H}} \eta_{1} (1 + O(\delta))$$

$$u_{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{H}} \eta_{1} (1 + O(\delta))$$

$$u_{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{H}} \eta_{1} (1 + O(\delta))$$

$$u_{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g'H_{2}}{H}} \eta_{1} (1 + O(\delta))$$

$$u_{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g'H_{1}}{H}} \eta_{2} (1 + O(\delta))$$

$$u_{3} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g'H_{1}}{H}} \eta_{2} (1 + O(\delta))$$

バロトロピックモード(外部モード、順圧モード)

$$\begin{array}{l} \label{eq:constraint} \mbox{${\rm G}$} {\rm T}_{0} = \pm \sqrt{g \left(H_{1} + H_{2} \right)} \times \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm f}$}_{g} = \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho_{2}} \sim 10^{-3} \ \mbox{${\rm gong}$} {\rm for ${\rm gs}$}_{g} \\ \mbox{${\rm T}$}_{g} = \frac{H_{2}}{P_{2}} \eta_{1} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm u}_{1} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{H}} \eta_{1} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm u}_{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{H}} \eta_{1} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm u}_{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{H}} \eta_{1} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm u}_{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{H}} \eta_{1} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{1} = \frac{1}{P_{1}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \left(1 + O \left(\delta \right) \right) \\ \mbox{${\rm v}_{2} = \frac{1}{P_{2}} \left(1 + O \left(\delta$$



全流量 $u_1H_1 + u_2H_2 = \sqrt{\frac{g'H_1H_2}{H}}\eta_2 \times O(\delta) \approx 0$ バロクリニックモードの 全流量は殆どゼロ=非発散

バロクリニックモードを記述する式

・近似1: <u>Rigid-lid (鍋ブタ) 近似</u> ←バロクリモード $\eta_1/\eta_2 \sim \Delta \rho / \rho \sim 10^{-3}$

⇒海表面にフタをする(η₁=0)。フタの下の圧力Psを導入。

・近似2: <u>ブジネスク近似</u> ← 慣性項(加速度項)の密度差(ρ₁=ρ₂)を無視。 浮力項(g'の項)のみに密度差(Δρ≠0)を考慮する。



Rigid-Lid近似+ブジネスク近似

$$\frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial P_{s}}{\partial x} \\
\frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial P_{s}}{\partial x} - g' \frac{\partial \eta_{2}}{\partial x} \\
-\frac{\partial \eta_{2}}{\partial t} + H_{1} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial x} = 0 \\
\frac{\partial \eta_{2}}{\partial t} + H_{2} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta_{BC}}{\partial t} + \frac{H_{1}H_{2}}{H_{1} + H_{2}} \frac{\partial u_{BC}}{\partial x} = 0$$
波動方程式
$$\frac{\partial^{2} \eta_{BC}}{\partial t^{2}} = g' \frac{H_{1}H_{2}}{H_{1} + H_{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \eta_{BC}}{\partial x^{2}} \\
\frac{\partial^{2} \eta_{BC}}{\partial t^{2}} = g' \frac{H_{1}H_{2}}{H_{1} + H_{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \eta_{BC}}{\partial x^{2}} \\
\frac{\partial^{2} \eta_{BC}}{\partial t^{2}} = g' \frac{H_{1}H_{2}}{H_{1} + H_{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \eta_{BC}}{\partial x^{2}}$$
伝播速度
$$C = \sqrt{g' \frac{H_{1}H_{2}}{H_{1} + H_{2}}} = 43$$

1.4 回転流体の場合分散関係

バロクリニック方程式に代入



$$\begin{aligned} -i\omega & -f & ig'k \\ f & -i\omega & ig'l \\ iH_{BC}k & iH_{BC}l & -i\omega \\ & \tilde{\eta}_{BC} \end{aligned} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \tilde{\eta}_{BC} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \tilde{\eta}_{BC} \end{pmatrix}$$
 行列式=0
 バロクリニックモード分散関係式
$$\begin{aligned} \omega^2 &= f^2 + g' \frac{H_1 H_2}{H_1 + H_2} (k^2 + l^2) \end{aligned}$$

バロトロピックモード分散関係式

$$\omega^2 = f^2 + g(H_1 + H_2)(k^2 + l^2)$$



2層内部波の観測(ミシガン湖) Mortimer (1971)



コリオリカの影響で流速ベクトルが時計回り(北半球)に回転

*海洋内部波の記述方法

<u>1. 鉛直モードの方法</u>

二層流体→連続成層に拡張 海底と海面の境界を考慮 鉛直構造を保ちつつ水平方向に伝播 鉛直波長の大きな内部波に適用

<u>単色波の方法</u>
 上下境界を考慮せず
 鉛直斜め方向に伝播
 鉛直波長の小さな内部波に適用

2. 連続成層流体中の内部波: 鉛直モード

2.1 基礎方程式 ρ_* 基準密度(一定値) ϵ ブジネスク近似 $\rho_* \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \rho_* f v$ $\rho_* \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial v} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial v} - \rho_* f u$ $\rho_* \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - \rho g$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$ $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial v} + w \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} = 0$ 流体粒子に乗って密度は一定(時間変化)せず。 ただし流体粒子間で密度は異なる。



Gerkema and Zimmerman (2008)

・基本静止状態からのズレ
$$: \rho = \rho' + \rho_0(z), p = p' + p_0(z)$$

$$\rho_* \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x} + \rho_* fv$$

$$\rho_* \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p'}{\partial y} - \rho_* fu$$

$$\rho_* \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p'}{\partial z} - \rho' g$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial z} = \frac{\rho_* N^2(z)}{g} w$$

線形近似
$$w = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t}$$
 $\eta =$ 鉛直変位を導入

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= -\frac{1}{\rho_*} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial x} + fv \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} &= -\frac{1}{\rho_*} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial y} - fu \\ \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2} &= -\frac{1}{\rho_*} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial z} - N^2(z) \eta \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z \partial t} = 0 \\ \rho' &= \frac{\rho_* N^2(z)}{g} \eta \end{aligned}$$

p'が存在しない仮想的条件下では $\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2} = -N^2 \eta \longrightarrow$ 浮力周波数 で上下に振動

さらに静水圧近似(水平波長>>水深)

 $-\frac{1}{\rho_*}\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x}$ ∂u), $-\frac{1}{\rho_*}\frac{\partial p'}{\partial y}$ ∂v $\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial p'}{\partial r} - N^2$ $(z)\eta$ $-\frac{\partial v}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z \,\partial t} = 0$ ∂u

※同じ鉛直(z)依存性を持つ変数

u, v, p'

2.2 鉛直モード解

鉛直(z)依存性、水平時間(x,y,t)依存性の考察 から解が次のような変数分離形で表せる。

$$\begin{split} u &= \tilde{u}(x, y, t) P(z) \\ v &= \tilde{v}(x, y, t) P(z) \\ p' &= \alpha \tilde{\eta}(x, y, t) P(z) \\ \eta' &= \tilde{\eta}(x, y, t) W(z) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} & \tilde{u} = -\frac{\alpha}{\rho_*} \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial x} + fv \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\alpha}{\rho_*} \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - fu \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{u} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{v} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{v} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{v} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{v} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{v} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{v} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{v} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{v} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial y} - f\tilde{v} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} - f\tilde{v} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} \\$$

基礎方程式(第4式)・連続の式に代入

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{u}(x,y,t)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}(x,y,t)}{\partial y}\right) P(z) + \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}(x,y,t)}{\partial t} \frac{dW(z)}{dz} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{-\frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}(x,y,t)}{\partial t}}{\left(\frac{\partial \tilde{u}(x,y,t)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}(x,y,t)}{\partial y}\right)} = \frac{P(z)}{dz} = h \,\, \widehat{\mathcal{T}}_{ab}^{\mathfrak{R}} \\ \widehat{\mathcal{T}}_{ab}^{\mathfrak{R}} + h\left(\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial y}\right) = 0 \\ P(z) = h \,\frac{dW(z)}{dz} \end{aligned}$$

基礎方程式(第1,2,3式)に代入

~~

内部波の水平伝播を決める方程式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}(x,y,t)}{\partial t} &= -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}(x,y,t)}{\partial x} + f \tilde{v}(x,y,t) \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}(x,y,t)}{\partial t} &= -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}(x,y,t)}{\partial y} - f \tilde{u}(x,y,t) \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{\eta}(x,y,t)}{\partial t} + h \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{u}(x,y,t)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}(x,y,t)}{\partial y} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

水深hの一層流の
運動方程式と同じ形
h: 等価水深
(Equivalent Depth)
分散関係式
$$\omega^2 = f^2 + gh(k^2 + l^2)$$

内部波の鉛直構造(鉛直モード)を決める方程式

$$\frac{dP(z)}{dz} + \frac{N^2(z)}{g} W(z) = 0$$

$$P(z) = h \frac{dW(z)}{dz} \int \frac{d^2W(z)}{dz^2} + \frac{N^2(z)}{gh} W(z) = 0$$

2.3 鉛直モードと等価水深の決定

$$N(z) = N_0$$
(一定值)

$$\frac{d^2W(z)}{dz^2} = -\frac{N_0^2}{gh}W(z) \implies W(z) = A\sin\left(\frac{N_0}{\sqrt{gh}}z\right) + B\cos\left(\frac{N_0}{\sqrt{gh}}z\right)$$

境界条件1
$$W(0) = 0 \rightarrow W(z) = A \sin\left(\frac{N_0}{\sqrt{gh}}z\right)$$

境界条件2 $W(-H) = 0 \rightarrow A \sin\left(\frac{N_0}{\sqrt{gh}}H\right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{N_0H}{\sqrt{gh}} = n\pi$

$$\begin{vmatrix} h_n = \frac{N_0^2 H^2}{g\pi^2} \frac{1}{n^2} \\ c_n = \sqrt{gh_n} = N_0 \frac{H}{n\pi} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$W_n(z) = \sin(\frac{n\pi}{H}z)$$
$$P_n(z) = h_n \frac{dW_n}{dz} = \frac{N_0^2 H}{g\pi n} \cos(\frac{n\pi}{H}z)$$



Thorpe (1968)





2.4鉛直モードの直交性

内部波場は鉛直モードの重ね合わせで表現できる

$$\begin{aligned} u(x,y,z,t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{u}_n(x,y,t) P_n(z) \\ v(x,y,z,t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{v}_n(x,y,t) P_n(z) \\ p'(x,y,z,t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{p}'_n(x,y,t) P_n(z) \\ w(x,y,z,t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{w}_n(x,y,t) W_n(z) \\ \rho'(x,y,z,t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\rho}'_n(x,y,t) N^2(z) W_n(z) \end{aligned}$$

異なるモードの鉛直モード関数は直交する

$$n \neq m \rightarrow \int_{-H}^{0} N^2(z) W_n(z) W_m(z) dz = 0$$
$$\int_{-H}^{0} P_n(z) P_m(z) dz = 0$$

証明
$$\int_{-H}^{0} W_m \times \left(\frac{d^2 W_n(z)}{dz^2} + \frac{N^2(z)}{gh_n} W_n(z) \right) dz = 0$$

$$- \int_{-H}^{0} W_n \times \left(\frac{d^2 W_m(z)}{dz^2} + \frac{N^2(z)}{gh_m} W_m(z) \right) dz = 0$$

直交性を利用して鉛直モード展開の係数を求める。

$$\begin{aligned} u(x,y,z,t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{u}_n(x,y,t) P_n(z) \\ v(x,y,z,t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{v}_n(x,y,t) P_n(z) \\ p'(x,y,z,t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{p}'_n(x,y,t) P_n(z) \\ w(x,y,z,t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{w}_n(x,y,t) W_n(z) \\ \rho'(x,y,z,t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\rho}'_n(x,y,t) N^2(z) W_n(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\widetilde{u}_{n}(x,y,t) = \frac{\int_{-H}^{0} u(x,y,z,t) P_{n}(z) dz}{\int_{-H}^{0} P_{n}^{2}(z) dz}$$
$$\widetilde{w}_{n}(x,y,t) = \frac{\int_{-H}^{0} w(x,y,z,t) N^{2}(z) W_{n}(z) dz}{\int_{-H}^{0} N^{2}(z) W_{n}^{2}(z) dz}$$
$$\widetilde{\rho}_{n}'(x,y,t) = \frac{\int_{-H}^{0} \rho'(x,y,z,t) W_{n}(z) dz}{\int_{-H}^{0} N^{2}(z) W_{n}^{2}(z) dz}$$

2.5 非静水圧の場合
周波数 の依存性を仮定する

$$u(x,y,z,t) = u(x,y,z)e^{-i\omega t}$$

 $v(x,y,z,t) = v(x,y,z)e^{-i\omega t}$
 $v(x,y,z,t) = v(x,y,z)e^{-i\omega t}$
 $p'(x,y,z,t) = p'(x,y,z)e^{-i\omega t}$
 $\eta(x,y,z,t) = \eta(x,y,z)e^{-i\omega t}$
 $\eta(x,y,z,t) = \eta(x,y,z)e^{-i\omega t}$
 $\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{\rho_*}\frac{\partial p'}{\partial z} - N^2(z)\eta$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho_*}\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x} + fv$
 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho_*}\frac{\partial p'}{\partial y} - fu$
 $0 = -\frac{1}{\rho_*}\frac{\partial p'}{\partial y} - fu$
 $0 = -\frac{1}{\rho_*}\frac{\partial p'}{\partial z} - (N^2(z) - \omega^2)\eta$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z \partial t} = 0$

非静水圧の場合:鉛直モードを決める方程式

$$\frac{d^2 W(z)}{dz^2} + \frac{N^2(z) - \omega^2}{gh} W(z) = 0 \longrightarrow W_n(z) = W_n(z,\omega), \ h_n = h_n(\omega)$$
分散関係式
$$\omega^2 = f^2 + gh_n(\omega)(k^2 + l^2)$$

$$N(z) = N_0(-定値) の場合$$
$$W_n(z,\omega) = \sin\frac{n\pi}{H}z$$
$$h_n(z,\omega) = \frac{\left(N_0^2 - \omega^2\right)H^2}{g\pi^2}\frac{1}{n^2}$$

分散関係式

$$\begin{aligned} & \omega^2 = f^2 + \frac{\left(N_0^2 - \omega^2\right)H^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \left(k^2 + l^2\right) \\ & \to \omega^2 = \frac{N_0^2 \left(k^2 + l^2\right) + f^2 \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{H^2}}{k^2 + l^2 + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{H^2}} \\ & f < \omega < N_0 \\ & \sqrt{k^2 + l^2} \to 0 \quad \omega \to f \\ & \sqrt{k^2 + l^2} \to \infty \quad \omega \to N_0 \end{aligned}$$





Figure 5 The wavefunctions for vertical displacement at three specified frequencies for modes 1 and 5 in a model ocean with density and Väisälä frequency as shown to the left (Garrett & Munk 1972a).

Garrett and Munk(1972)

3.4 内部潮汐波の励起1(大陸棚境界)





大陸棚(内部
$$x \rightarrow x$$
の正の方向に伝播)

$$\begin{aligned} u^{S} &= U_{0} \frac{H}{H^{S}} e^{-i\omega t} + U_{0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n} P_{n}^{S}(z) e^{i(+k_{n}^{S}x - \omega t)} \\ w^{S} &= -iU_{0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n} h_{n}^{S} k_{n}^{S} W_{n}^{S}(z) e^{i(+k_{n}^{S}x - \omega t)} \end{aligned}$$

接続条件1

$$u(0,z) = \begin{cases} u^{s}(0,z) & for & -H^{s} < z < 0\\ 0 & for & -H < z < -H^{s} \end{cases}$$

両辺に
$$P_m(z)$$
を掛けて – $H < z < 0$ で積分
$$a_m = c_m + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{mn} b_n \left[c_m = \frac{\frac{H}{H^s} \int_{-H^s}^{0} P_m dz}{\int_{-H}^{0} P_m^2 dz}, A_{mn} = \frac{\int_{-H^s}^{0} P_m P_n^s dz}{\int_{-H}^{0} P_m^2 dz} \right]$$

$$w(0,z) = w^{S}(0,z) \quad for \quad -H^{S} < z < 0$$

両辺に
$$N^{2}(z)W_{m}^{S}(z)$$
を掛け $\tau - H_{S} < z < 0$ で積分
$$b_{m} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_{mn}a_{n}$$
$$B_{mn} = \frac{-h_{n}k_{n}\int_{-H^{s}}^{0} N^{2}W_{n}W_{m}^{S}dz}{h_{m}^{S}k_{m}^{S}\int_{-H^{s}}^{0} N^{2}(W_{m}^{S})^{2}dz}$$





大陸棚境界で励起される内部潮汐波 →鉛直1~25モードの重ね合わせ。

Gerkemma and Zimmerman(2008)

Fig. 7.5: Internal-tide generation over a steep continental slope: the horizontal baroclinic velocity (in m s⁻¹) at five instances during half a tidal period. Parameter values are: $N = 2 \times 10^{-3}$, $f = 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ (latitude $\phi = 45^{\circ}$ N), $\omega = 1.4 \times 10^{-4}$ rad s⁻¹; H = 4000 m, $H_s = 300$ m, and $Q_0 = 100$ m² s⁻¹; 25 modes are included.


Gerkemma and Zimmerman(2008)



longitude

基礎方程式

静水圧近似+ブジネスク近似 + 微少減衰項(後でε→0とする) $\frac{1}{2} \left| \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \varepsilon \right)^2 + f^2 \right\} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} + N^2 \left(z \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) w = 0 \right|$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\alpha^*} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial x} + fv - \varepsilon u$ $w(x,y,z,t) = w(x,z)e^{-i\omega t}$ $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho^*} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial v} - fu - \varepsilon v$ $0 = -\frac{\partial p'}{\partial z} - \rho' g$ $\left\{ \left(-i\omega + \varepsilon \right)^2 + f^2 \right\} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} + N^2 \left(z \right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$ $w(x,z) = \sum a_n(x) W_n(z)$ $\frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t} = -\frac{\rho_* N^2(z)}{\sigma} w - \varepsilon \rho'$ $\Rightarrow a_n(x) = \int_{-H}^{0} N^2(z) w(x,z) W_n(z) dz$

(規格化 $\int_{u}^{0} N^{2}(z) W_{n}^{2}(z) = 1$)

$$\begin{split} \int_{-H}^{0} N^{2}(z) \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}} W_{n}(z) dz &= \frac{d^{2} a_{n}(x)}{dx^{2}} \\ \int_{-H}^{0} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial z^{2}} W_{n}(z) dz &= \left[\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} W_{n} \right]_{-H}^{0} - \left[w \frac{dW_{n}}{dz_{n}} \right]_{-H}^{0} + \int_{-H}^{0} w \frac{d^{2} W_{n}}{dz^{2}} dz \\ &= w(x, -H) \frac{dW_{n}(-H)}{dz} - \int_{-H}^{0} w \frac{N^{2}(z)}{gh_{n}} W_{n} dz \\ &= U_{0} \frac{dh(x)}{dx} \frac{dW_{n}(-H)}{dz} - \frac{1}{gh_{n}} a_{n}(x) \end{split}$$

$$\frac{du^{2}}{dx^{2}} - \frac{(-i\omega + \varepsilon)^{2} - g}{gh_{n}} = 0$$

フーリエ変換

$$\hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$

 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk$
 $\frac{df(x)}{dx} \Rightarrow ik\hat{f}(k), \quad \frac{d^2 f(x)}{dx^2} \Rightarrow -k^2 \hat{f}(k)$

$$-k^{2}\hat{a}_{n}(k) - \frac{(-i\omega + \varepsilon)^{2} + f^{2}}{gh_{n}}\hat{a}_{n}(k) + \left((-i\omega + \varepsilon)^{2} + f^{2}\right)U_{0}\left(ik\hat{h}(k)\right)\frac{dW_{n}(-H)}{dz} = 0$$

$$\hat{a}_{n}(k) = \frac{i\left(\omega^{2} - f^{2} - \varepsilon^{2} + 2i\varepsilon\omega\right)U_{0}k\hat{h}(k)\frac{dW_{n}(-H)}{dz}}{\left(k - k_{n}^{+}\right)\left(k - k_{n}^{-}\right)}$$
$$k_{n}^{\pm} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{\omega^{2} - f^{2} - \varepsilon^{2}}{gh_{n}}} + i\frac{2\varepsilon\omega}{gh_{n}} \approx \pm\sqrt{\frac{\omega^{2} - f^{2}}{gh_{n}}} \pm iO(\varepsilon)$$

$$a_{n}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{a}_{n}(k) e^{ikx} dk$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{a}_{n}(k) e^{ikx} dk$$

$$x > 0 \ge kx < 000 \ \text{Be} \cap \mathbb{R}^{5} \oplus \mathbb{R}$$

Gerkemma and Zimmerman(2008)





z↑

the horizontal baroclinic velocity u (in ms⁻¹) at five instances during half a tidal period. Parameter values are: $N = 2 \times 10^{-3}$, $f = 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ (latitude $\phi = 45^{\circ}$ N), $\omega = 1.4052 \times 10^{-4}$ rad s⁻¹ (M₂ tidal frequency); H = 4000 m, $r_0 = 500$ m, L = 10 km, and $Q_0 = 100$ m² s⁻¹; 25 modes are included.

3.6 移動性大気擾乱(前線)による内部波の励起





静水圧近似+ブジネスク近似+外力(風応力)

モード展開



大気擾乱 移動性前線=デルタ関数、x方向に一定速度Uで移動、y方向に一定。 $F_n^{x,y}(x,y,t) = F_n^{x,y}\delta(x - Ut)$ 解の形 $\eta_n(x,y,t) = \eta_n(x - Ut), u_n(x,y,t) = u_n(x - Ut) \cdots$

補足

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho_*} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial x} + fv + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(A_v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \quad \text{B.C. } A_v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = \tau_x$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho_*} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial y} - fu + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(A_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \quad A_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = \tau_y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial p_n}{\partial x} + fv_n + \frac{\tau_x P_n(0)}{\int_{-H}^0 P_n^2 dz} - \frac{\alpha}{gh_n} u_n$$

$$\frac{\partial u_n}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial p_n}{\partial x} - fu_n + \frac{\tau_y P_n(0)}{\int_{-H}^0 P_n^2 dz} - \frac{\alpha}{gh_n} v_n$$

$$\frac{\partial v_n}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial p_n}{\partial x} - fu_n + \frac{\tau_y P_n(0)}{\int_{-H}^0 P_n^2 dz} - \frac{\alpha}{gh_n} v_n$$

$$\frac{dv_n}{dt} = -\frac{\partial p_n}{\partial x} - fu_n + \frac{\tau_y P_n(0)}{\int_{-H}^0 P_n^2 dz} - \frac{\alpha}{gh_n} v_n$$









time in days

一定速度で移動する大気擾乱により励起される内部波(線形計算)





3.7 非静水圧の場合

大気擾乱の移動速度が 固有速度より遅い場合

・静水圧近似の場合⇒近慣性内部波は励起されない。



4. 内部波の鉛直伝播

内部波の基本的性質⇒鉛直斜めの特定の方向に伝播







Pedlosky(2003)



5.2 内部波の群速度



Pedlosky(2003)

群速度と位相速度の直交性(水槽実験) http://www.gfd-dennou.org/library/gfd_exp/exp_j/index.htm



群速度と位相速度の直交性(水槽実験) http://www.gfd-dennou.org/library/gfd_exp/exp_j/index.htm



Κ **Polarization relations** 水平流速ベクトル $-\frac{\left(N^2-\omega^2\right)}{\left(\omega^2-f^2\right)}\frac{\left(k\omega+ilf\right)}{\omega m}$ 鉛直上方に向けて 半時計(時計)回り V 位相:上(下)向き U $\frac{\left(N^2-\omega^2\right)}{\left(\omega^2-f^2\right)}\frac{\left(l\omega-ikf\right)}{\omega m}$ 群速度:下(上)向き V $\tilde{w} \exp(i(kx+ly+mz-\omega t))$ W ρ' p'>0 $i ho^*N^2$ p'<0 p' ωg V $\rho^*(N^2-\omega^2)$ p'>0 \vec{C}_{g} p'<0 ωm Ζ l=0の場合 $v=-i\frac{f}{2}u$ \vec{C}_{g} p'<0 Κ $\Rightarrow u = A\cos(kx + mz - \omega t)$ Leaman and Sanford(1975) p'<0 $v = A \frac{f}{\omega} \sin(kx + mz - \omega t)$ p'>0 **u** p'>0 97 \vec{k}





エネルギー方程式(線形近似)
$$u \times \left[\rho, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x} + fv\right]$$

 $v \times \left[\rho, \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial p'}{\partial y} - fu\right]$
 $w \times \left[\rho, \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial p'}{\partial z} - g\rho'\right]$
 $g^2 \rho'^2 \times \left(\frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t} = \frac{\rho, N^2}{g}w\right)$ $\int \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2}\rho^* \left(u^2 + v^2 + w^2\right) + \frac{1}{2}\frac{g^2 \rho'^2}{\rho^* N^2}\right)$
 $= -\frac{\partial \left(p'u\right)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \left(p'v\right)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \left(p'w\right)}{\partial z}$ $\frac{g^2 \rho'}{\rho, N^2} \times \left(\frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t} = \frac{\rho, N^2}{g}w\right)$ $KE = \frac{1}{2}\rho^* \overline{\left(u^2 + v^2 + w^2\right)} = \frac{\rho^*}{4} \left(\frac{N^2 - \omega^2}{\omega^2} \cdot \frac{\omega^2 + f^2}{\omega^2 - f^2} + 1\right) |\tilde{w}|^2$ $F_z = \overline{p'u} = C_{gz}E = \frac{\left(N^2 - \omega^2\right)^2}{\left(\omega^2 - f^2\right)} \frac{k}{\omega m^2} \frac{\rho^* |\tilde{w}|^2}{2}$ $F_y = \overline{p'v} = C_{gz}E = -\frac{\left(N^2 - \omega^2\right)}{\omega m} \frac{\rho^* |\tilde{w}|^2}{2}$



$$\omega^{2} = \frac{N^{2}(z)(k^{2}+l^{2})+f^{2}m^{2}}{k^{2}+l^{2}+m^{2}} \longrightarrow m(z) = \sqrt{\frac{N^{2}(z)-\omega^{2}}{\omega^{2}-f^{2}}}(k^{2}+l^{2}) \propto \sqrt{N^{2}(z)-\omega^{2}}$$

基礎方程式

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}\right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + f^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} + N^2 \left(z\right) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right) w = 0$$

$$w = W(z) e^{i(kx+ly-\omega t)}$$

$$\frac{d^2 W(z)}{dz^2} + m^2(z)W(z) = 0, \quad m(z) = \sqrt{\frac{N^2(z) - \omega^2}{\omega^2 - f^2}} (k^2 + l^2)$$

解の形
$$W(z) = e^{i\phi(z)}$$
 基礎
方程式 $i\frac{d^2\phi}{dz^2} - \left(\frac{d\phi}{dz}\right)^2 + m^2(z) = 0$
仮定: 二階微分を無視
 $\left|\frac{d^2\phi}{dz^2}\right| < < |m^2(z)|$ $\left(\frac{d\phi}{dz}\right)^2 + m^2(z) \approx 0 \rightarrow \int_{\phi_{\pm}(z)}^{z} (z) \approx \pm \int_{z}^{z} m(s) ds$
 $\left|\frac{dm}{dz}\right| < < |m|^2 \Rightarrow \left|\frac{dm}{dz}\right| \frac{1}{m}\right| < < |m|$
 \neg_{z} 長での $m(z)$ の変化
 $< m(z)$ 自身 WKB近似
 $\left(\frac{d\phi_{\pm}}{dz}\right)^2 \approx m^2(z) \pm i\frac{dm(z)}{dz} \rightarrow \frac{d\phi_{\pm}}{dz} \approx \pm m(z) + \frac{i}{2m}\frac{dm(z)}{dz}$
 $j_{\pm}(z) = \pm \int_{z}^{z} m(s) ds + i \ln \sqrt{m}$
 $W(z) = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{m(z)}} \exp(i\int_{z}^{z} m(s) ds) + \frac{C_2}{\sqrt{m(z)}} \exp(-i\int_{z}^{z} m(s) ds)$



4.内部波の励起 Munk(1966): Abyssal Recipes 水温と炭素同位体の鉛直分布から鉛直乱流混合係数を推定



Munk(1966)



1990年代後半~

乱流混合ホットスポットの発見












・バロトロピック潮汐方程式

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = +fV - g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} + D_x$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -fU - g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} + D_y$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -fU - g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} + D_y$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -\left(\frac{\partial UH}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial VH}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$\cdot \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x} \mathbf{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2}(U^2 + V^2)H + \frac{1}{2}g\eta^2\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(g\eta UH) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(g\eta VH)$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\Phi UH) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\Phi VH)$$

$$-\Phi \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + UHD_x + VHD_y$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} + D_y$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} + D_y$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} +$$

TOPEX/Poseidon海面高度計により観測された ハワイ海嶺起源のM₂内部潮汐波 Ray and Mitchum(1996)







太平洋の内部潮汐波の数値シミュレーション Niwa and Hibiya(2001)



Plate 2. Model-predicted distribution of the depth-integrated kinetic energy of the M_2 internal tide.













数値シミュレーションで再現された内部潮汐波と海面高度計観測との比較



Figure 3. High-pass-filtered amplitudes of the M_2 tidal surface elevation along the TOPEX/Poseidon (left) ascending and (right) descending ground tracks over the Hawaiian Ridge obtained from the baroclinic simulation (thick solid lines) and from the TOPEX/Poseidon altimetric observation (thin solid lines).

Niwa and Hibiya(2001)

エネルギー方程式 ☆内部潮汐エネルギー $\frac{\partial \overline{E}_{bc}D}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \{\overline{P'U'D}\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \{\overline{P'V'D}\} + g\overline{\rho'W_{bt}}D + Advect_{bc} + Dissip_{bc}$ ☆バロトロピック潮汐エネルギー

$$\frac{\partial \bar{E}_{bt}D}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ (\bar{\rho}_0 g(\eta - \xi) + \bar{P}') \overline{U}D \right\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ (\rho_0 g(\eta - \xi) + \bar{P}') \overline{V}D \right\} - g \overline{\rho' W_{bt}}D + \bar{\rho}_0 g \xi \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + Advect_{bt} + Dissip_{bt} \right\}$$

☆バトロピック潮汐から内部潮汐へのエネルギー転嫁率 $Conv = g \overline{\rho' W_{bt}} D$ (W_{bt} : バトロピック潮汐鉛直流)

 $= g\rho' \left\{ \bar{U} \left(\frac{z-\eta}{\eta+H} \right) \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \bar{V} \left(\frac{z-\eta}{\eta+H} \right) \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{z+H}{\eta+H} \right) \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right\}$

バロトロピック潮汐から内部潮汐波へのエネルギー転嫁率

ավարուվորումիրուսվորուվորուվորուներուներուներուներուներուներումիրումիրումիրումիրումիրումիրում



数値シミュレーションにより再現された内部潮汐波 ~水深1000mにおける鉛直変位~



3次元数値シミュレーション(水平グリッド1/15°)で得られた 半日周期M2内部潮汐波の運動エネルギー分布(鉛直積分)



Niwa and Hibiya(2011))

半日周期M₂+S₂内部潮汐波(水深1000mの鉛直変位)

TIME(hour) = 0.00





- 日周潮汐周期(約24時間)の臨界緯度30°[ω_{K1}=f(30°)]
- ■臨界緯度より低緯度($\omega_{tide} < f$) ⇒自由伝播できる内部潮汐波が存在
- ■臨界緯度より高緯度(ω_{tide}<f) ⇒自由伝播不可。地形捕捉波として存在(Kelvin波)



- ・日周潮汐周期(約24時間)の臨界緯度30°[ω_{K1}=f(30°)]
- ■臨界緯度より低緯度(ω_{tide}<f) ⇒自由伝播できる内部潮汐波が存在</p>
- ■臨界緯度より高緯度(ω_{tide}<f) ⇒自由伝播不可。地形捕捉波として存在(Kelvin波)

日周期K₁+O₁内部潮汐波(水深1000mの鉛直変位)



内部潮汐波へのエネルギー転嫁率のグリッド依存性 - Niwa and Hibiya(2014)



Baroclinic Conv. Rate $(M_2+S_2+K_1+O_1)$ **393GW**(dx=1/5)

内部潮汐波へのエネルギー転嫁率のグリッド依存性 - Niwa and Hibiya(2014)



バロトロピック潮汐から内部潮汐へのエネルギー転嫁率

全海洋のエネルギー転嫁率:1238±35GW



Niwa and Hibiya (2014)





Niwa and Hibiya (2014)

<mark>内部潮汐の主要励起源 (∆x=1/20°)</mark> Niwa and Hibiya (2014)



シア多島海



内部潮汐の主要励起源におけるエネルギー転嫁率



内部潮汐の主要励起源におけるエネルギー転嫁率



内部潮汐の主要励起源におけるエネルギー転嫁率



内部潮汐波エネルギー転嫁率の全球積分値の見積もりの推移

	Method	M ₂ (GW)	All(GW)
Sjöberg and Stigebrandt [1992]	Simple I.W. parameterization	1300	
Morozov[1995]	Analytical Solution (Ridge)	1100	
Kantha and Tierney [1997]	Topex/Poseidon	360	520
Egbert and Ray [2000]	Topex/Poseidon + Assimilation	550-850	
Jayne and Laurent [2001]	Topex/Poseidon+I.W. parameterization	720	1070
Niwa and Hibiya [2001]	3D-simulation in the Pacific Ocean	740-940	
Simmons et al.[2004]	Global 3D-simulatioin	670-890	
Nycander [2005]	Analytical Method (linear theory)	800	1200
Niwa and Hibiya [2011,2014]	Global 3D-simulatioin	937±35	1238±35

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Jayne 全球内部潮汐波エネルギー 1070					
Niw ≈ 1200GW(>900GW;Munk and Wunsch(1998))					
Simmons et al.[2004]	Global 3D-simulatioin	670-890			
Nycander [2005]	Analytical Method (linear theory)	800	1200		
Niwa and Hibiya [2011.2014]	Global 3D-simulatioin	937±35	1238±35		

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Nycander [2005]	Analytical Method (linear theory)	800	1200		
Niwa and H [2011,201 →深層	深層の乱流混合	う この維持	1238±35		



<u> 内部潮汐波エネルギー消散率(5°×5°領域積分)</u>



内部潮汐エネルギー消散率= エネルギー転嫁率+エネルギーフラックス発散 $\langle \overline{DIS}_{bc} \rangle \approx - \langle g \overline{\rho' w_{bt}} D \rangle + \frac{\partial \langle \overline{P' U' D} \rangle}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \langle \overline{P' V' D} \rangle}{\partial y}$

Niwa and Hibiya (2011)



外洋域の内部潮汐エネルギー消散率の鉛直積算分布



外洋域の内部潮汐エネルギー消散率の鉛直積算分布



外洋域の内部潮汐エネルギー消散率の鉛直積算分布




大気擾乱起源の内部波⇒混合層内の慣性振動が卓越



混合層内の近慣性振動:観測(細線)とスラブモデル(太線)の比較 Pollard & Millard(1970)



スラブモデルを用いて計算した近慣性振動の全球分布の季節変動











Furuichi et al.(2008)



Figure 11. Schematic diagram showing the annual mean energy balance for each of the three areas outlined by the red boxes in Figure 1. Labels are as follows: a, annual mean wind energy input to each area; b, annual mean energy dissipation rate within the surface 150 m in each area together with its ratio to the local wind energy input; c, annual mean energy dissipation rate from 150 m depth to the bottom in each area together with its ratio to the local wind energy dissipation rate from 1000 m depth to the bottom in each area together with its ratio to the local wind energy flux integrated over the equatorward cross section of each area together with its ratio to the local wind energy flux integrated over the equatorward cross section of each area together with its ratio to the local wind energy input.



Furuichi et al.(2008)



地衡流と海底地形の相互作用によって励起される 風下波のエネルギーフラックスのグローバル分布

Nikurashin and Ferrari (2011)



Munk & Wunsch (1998) Abyssal Recipes II



Munk & Wunsch (1998) Abyssal Recipes II



数値モデルに投入したトレーサーの軌跡から求めた 北大西洋深層水(NADW)起源の海水の鉛直速度



Plate 4.2.3 (see p. 212) Vertical velocity of the originally North Atlantic Deep Water as it reaches the isopycnal $\sigma_0 = 1027.625$ kg m⁻³ calculated from 1.58 million trajectories made using data from the OCCAM model. On the right is the meridionally integral of the vertical transport. The total transport of NADW in the model is 15.8×10^6 m³ s⁻¹. (Adapted from Döös and Coward, 1997).

Döös and Coward(1997)

風応力の作用(Ekman suction)によって南極海で深層水が湧昇 →深層循環の別の駆動機構



Plate 4.2.3 (see p. 212) Vertical velocity of the originally North Atlantic Deep Water as it reaches the isopycnal $\sigma_0 = 1027.625$ kg m⁻³ calculated from 1.58 million trajectories made using data from the OCCAM model. On the right is the meridionally integral of the vertical transport. The total transport of NADW in the model is 15.8×10^6 m³ s⁻¹. (Adapted from Döös and Coward, 1997).

Döös and Coward(1997)

風応力の作用(Ekman suction)によって南極海で深層水が湧昇 →深層循環の別の駆動機構









Webb and Suginohara(2001)のエネルギーダイアグラム



Tidal Energy



Webb and Suginohara(2001)のエネルギーダイアグラム







乱流混合エネルギー合計=1.3TW



Oka and Niwa(2013)



Oka and Niwa(2013)パラメタリゼーションの問題点



高波数地形による散乱、海底地形の臨界反射など

2. 内部波の励起源近傍及び離れた海域 での乱流混合の鉛直分布は不明

$$F_{NEAR}(z) \propto \exp(-\frac{z}{500m}), \quad F_{FAR}(z) = \frac{1}{H}$$
仮定:一定のスケールハイト 仮定:鉛直一様な分布

Oka and Niwa(2013)パラメタリゼーションの問題点



仮定:一定のスケールハイト 仮定:鉛直一様な分布

5. 海洋内部波の普遍スペクトルモデル (Garrett-Munk (GM)スペクトル)

海洋中の内部波場:様々な波数・周波数を持つ無数の内部波のランダムな重ね合わせ。



海洋内部波の普遍スペクトル

海洋深層で観測される内部波スペクトルの(規格化した)エネルギー レベルとその形状が場所や時間に寄らずほぼ一定に保たれている。 ⇒Garrett-Munk(GM)スペクトルと呼ばれている。



Garrett& Munk (1972, 1975), Munk(1981)

断片的な観測データから海洋内部波場を記述する 経験的なスペクトルモデルを構築した。

※内部波場の完全な情報:

 $\vec{u}(x,y,z,t), \rho'(x,y,z,t)$

 $\vec{u}(\mathbf{X},\mathbf{X},z,\mathbf{X}),$

 $\rho'(\mathbf{X},\mathbf{X},z,\mathbf{X})$

空間3次元+時間1次元 の各物理量のデータ

実際に得られる観測データ=内部波場の断片的な情報

投下観測





https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/CTD















※観測データの周波数スペクトルにフィットする関数形 $\int_{0}^{\infty} E(m,\omega) dm \propto B(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{f}{\omega \sqrt{\omega^{2} - f^{2}}}$

規格化
$$\int_{f} B(\omega) = 1$$



ウィナーヒンチンの定理
パワースペクトル
$$P_{q^2}(m)$$
 と自己相関 $r_{qq}(\Delta z)$ はフーリエ変換の関係
 $r_{qq}(\Delta z) = E[q(z)q(z + \Delta z)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P_{q^2}(m)e^{im\Delta z}dm$
 $E[q(z)q(z + \Delta z)] = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} q(t,z)q(t,z + \Delta z)dt$
 Δz 離れた2点の係留点で得られた
時系列データの間の相関

ウィナーヒンチンの定理のイメージ



コヒーレンス 相関係数を周波数に分解する

$$Coh[\omega: q(t,z), q(t,z+\Delta z)] = \frac{E[\tilde{q}_{z}(\omega)\tilde{q}_{z+\Delta z}^{*}(\omega)]}{\sqrt{E[|\tilde{q}_{z}(\omega)|^{2}]}\sqrt{E[|\tilde{q}_{z+\Delta z}(\omega)|^{2}]}}$$

$$Coh[\omega;q(z),q(z+\Delta z)] \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P_{q^{2}}(m,\omega)e^{im\Delta z}dm$$

$$\square E(m,\omega) OBB iz 数 i c l c b b i z 数$$

$$I = - \nu \nu z$$



異なる水深(Δz=40m) 鉛直変位のコヒーレンス



④海洋内部波の普遍平衡スペクトル

海洋深層で観測される内部波スペクトルの形状と規格化したエネルギー レベルが場所や時間に寄らずほぼ一定に保たれている。 ⇒Garrett-Munk(GM)スペクトル。 西部大西洋で観測された 西部太平洋で観測された 水平流速の周波数スペクトル 水平流速の周波数スペクトル ^{10⁻¹} F Polzin and Lvov(2011) thin = E_k thick = % GM Average Spectrum for A1 Feb 26 - Mar 25, 1967 10^{-2} ∫E, dω Depth $\mathsf{E}_{\mathsf{L}}(\omega)$ Niwa and Hibiya(1999) 7Ô% 100% 106 m 1.81 GM cph⁻¹ 511 m 3 10 GM 10^{-3} 75% 110% 1013 m 1.55 GM 1950 m 2.46 GM 106 Spectral Density (m² s⁻² / cpd) $_{-4}^{-1}$ 0 $_{-4}^{-1}$ 0 $_{-4}^{-1}$ 0 $_{-4}^{-1}$ 0 GMスペクトル s N ¢m² 10⁻⁵ Ń 105 10⁻⁶ t y ß den 10⁻⁸ 띧 10^{4} R ref $\propto \omega^{-1} (\omega^2 - f^2)^{-1/2}$ M2 2f 10^{-9} Η 10⁻¹⁰ 0.050.1179 10° 10^{1} 10^{2} 10 Freq. (cph) Frequency (cpd)

GMスペクトルの普遍性の維持プロセス?


内部波の長距離伝播

TIME(days) = 0.00



内部潮汐波は大洋中を10000km以上伝播できる。 ⇒GMスペクトルの普遍的エネルギーレベルを維持?

Current Meter Data of Mooring Obs.

- ★ The Buoy Data Archive of Oregon State University
- Sea floor depth ≥ 1000m
 Current meter depth: Zcm > 100m, Zcm < sea floor depth-100.
- Sampling interval ≤ 180min.
 Record length ≥ 60 days
- •Number of current meters ≥ 2
- Min(Zcm) < Zero-crossing of the 1st mode wave < Max(Zcm)



Data Analysis

- **1. Band Pass Filterring ⇒ Semidiurnal Period Components**
- 2. Vertical Mode Analysis ⇒ Barotropic Mode+First Vertical Mode
- ⇒ 1st-Vertical-Mode Semidiurnal Internal Tide Energy

Comparison between Mooring Obs. and Model Results











数値実験で再現された内部波平衡スペクトル

Sugiyama et al.(2008)



6.1 弱非線形相互作用(三波共鳴相互作用)



$$\eta = A_1 \cos(\vec{k}_1 \cdot \vec{x} - \omega(k_1)t) + A_2 \cos(\vec{k}_2 \cdot \vec{x} - \omega(k_2)t) + \cdots$$
定数
定数
分散関係式
定数
分散関係式

・弱非線形の内部波場 =分散関係式を満たす線形内部波の重ね合わせ。 ただし、各成分波は微小な非線形項を通じて エネルギーを相互に交換しあいゆっくり振幅が変化する。

$$\eta = A_1(t)\cos(\vec{k}_1 \cdot \vec{x} - \omega(k_1)t) + A_2(t)\cos(\vec{k}_2 \cdot \vec{x} - \omega(k_2)t) + \cdot$$

振幅変化 線形波 振幅変化 線形波

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - fv + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = -u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - w\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

線形項

非線形項→線形項に対する 微弱な外力と見なす (弱非線形の仮定) 二つの単色波が存在すると $u = A_1 \cos(\vec{k_1} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega(k_1)t) + A_2 \cos(\vec{k_2} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega(k_2)t)$

非線形項を通じて

 $u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = B_{+1+2}\cos\left[\left(\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2\right) \cdot \vec{x} - \left(\omega(k_1) + \omega(k_2)\right)t\right]$ $+B_{+1-2}\cos\left[\left(\vec{k}_{1}-\vec{k}_{2}\right)\cdot\vec{x}-\left(\omega(k_{1})-\omega(k_{2})\right)t\right]+\cdots\cdots$

 $k_3 = k_1 \pm \tilde{k}_2$ 微弱な 一般に第三の波は 第三の波が 分散関係式を満たさない $\omega_3 = \omega(\vec{k}_1) \pm \omega(\vec{k}_2)$ 励起される



内部波の共鳴条件



GMスペクトルのバイスペクトル解析

Furuichi et al. (2005)



基礎方程式

無次元化 ブジネスク近似・Navier Stokes方程式 $t = \frac{t}{\omega}, \quad (x, y, z) = \frac{1}{k} (\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z}), \quad (u, v, w) = U(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, \tilde{w}), \quad \rho' = \Delta \rho \cdot \tilde{\rho}'$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho^*} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial x} + fv$ $f = \omega \tilde{f}, N = \omega \tilde{N}, p' = \frac{\rho^* \omega U}{r} p', g = \frac{\rho^* \omega U}{\Lambda \rho} \tilde{g}$ $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{o^*} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial y} - fu$ 非線形パラメータ $\varepsilon = \frac{U}{\omega/k}$ 微少量と仮定 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho^*} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial z} - \frac{g}{\rho^*} \rho'$ $\frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial z} = \frac{\rho^* N^2}{g} w$ $\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \varepsilon \left(\tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{v}} + \tilde{w} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{z}} \right) = -\frac{\partial \tilde{p}'}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \tilde{f} \tilde{v}$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$ $\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \varepsilon \left(\tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{v}} + \tilde{w} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{z}} \right) = -\frac{\partial \tilde{p}'}{\partial \tilde{v}} - \tilde{f}\tilde{u}$ $\frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \varepsilon \left(\tilde{u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tilde{v}} + \tilde{w} \frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial \tilde{z}} \right) = -\frac{\partial \tilde{p}'}{\partial \tilde{z}} - \tilde{g} \tilde{\rho}'$ $\frac{\partial \tilde{\rho}'}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \varepsilon \left(\tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{\rho}'}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{\rho}'}{\partial \tilde{v}} + \tilde{w} \frac{\partial \tilde{\rho}'}{\partial \tilde{z}} \right) = \frac{\tilde{N}^2}{\tilde{z}} \tilde{w}$ $\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{x}} +$

$$-\frac{\partial v}{\partial \tilde{y}} + \frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial \tilde{z}} = 0$$
192

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} & \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) w + f^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} + N^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) w \\ &= \varepsilon \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z \partial x \partial t} - f \frac{\partial}{\partial z \partial y} \right) \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial z \partial y \partial t} + f \frac{\partial}{\partial z \partial x} \right) \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \left(u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + g \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \left(u \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} \right) \\ \end{split}$$

$$w = a(\varepsilon t)e^{i(kx+ly+mz-\omega t)}$$

$$w = a(T)e^{i(kx+ly+mz-\omega t)}, T \equiv \varepsilon t$$

 $t \ge T$ をそれぞれ独立変数として扱う
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial T}$

 ε^{0} 次オーダー方程式 $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) w + f^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} + N^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) w = 0$

$$0次オーダーの解: 共鳴条件を満たす3波の重ね合わせ
w = $\sum_{i=1}^{3} \operatorname{Re}\left(a_{i}(T)e^{i(\vec{k}_{i}\cdot\vec{x}-\omega_{i}t)}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{1}{2}a_{i}(T)e^{i(\vec{k}_{i}\cdot\vec{x}-\omega_{i}t)} + \frac{1}{2}a_{i}^{*}(T)e^{-i(\vec{k}_{i}\cdot\vec{x}-\omega_{i}t)}$
u = $\sum_{i=1}^{3} \operatorname{Re}\left[-\frac{(N^{2}-\omega_{i}^{2})(k_{i}\omega_{i}+il_{i}f)}{(\omega_{i}^{2}-f^{2})\omega_{i}m_{i}}a_{i}(T)e^{i(\vec{k}_{i}\cdot\vec{x}-\omega_{i}t)}\right]$
v = $\sum_{i=1}^{3} \operatorname{Re}\left[-\frac{(N^{2}-\omega_{i}^{2})(l_{i}\omega_{i}-ik_{i}f)}{(\omega_{i}^{2}-f^{2})\omega_{i}m_{i}}a_{i}(T)e^{i(\vec{k}_{i}\cdot\vec{x}-\omega_{i}t)}\right]$
 $\rho' = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{iN^{2}}{\omega_{i}g}a_{i}(T)e^{i(\vec{k}_{i}\cdot\vec{x}-\omega_{i}t)}\right]$$$

 ε^1 次オーダー方程式

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \,\partial T} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) w \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z \,\partial x \,\partial t} - f \frac{\partial}{\partial z \,\partial y} \right) \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial z \,\partial y \partial t} + f \frac{\partial}{\partial z \,\partial x} \right) \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \left(u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + g \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \left(u \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} + w \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} \varepsilon^{0} \chi t - \varphi - \mathcal{O} \mathfrak{R} \varepsilon (t \lambda) \\ \sum_{i=1}^{3} -i\omega_{i} \left(k_{i}^{2} + l_{i}^{2} + m_{i}^{2}\right) \frac{da_{i}}{dT} e^{i\left(\vec{k}_{i},\vec{x}-\omega_{i}\right)} + i\omega_{i} \left(k_{i}^{2} + l_{i}^{2} + m_{i}^{2}\right) \frac{da_{i}^{*}}{dT} e^{-i\left(\vec{k}_{i},\vec{x}-\omega_{i}\right)} \\ = \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z \partial x \partial t} - f \frac{\partial}{\partial z \partial y}\right) \left(u\left(a\right) \frac{\partial u\left(a\right)}{\partial x} + v\left(a\right) \frac{\partial u\left(a\right)}{\partial y} + w\left(a\right) \frac{\partial u\left(a\right)}{\partial z}\right) + \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial z \partial y \partial t} + f \frac{\partial}{\partial z \partial x}\right) \left(u\left(a\right) \frac{\partial v\left(a\right)}{\partial x} + v\left(a\right) \frac{\partial v\left(a\right)}{\partial y} + w\left(a\right) \frac{\partial v\left(a\right)}{\partial z}\right) \\ + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}\right) \left(u\left(a\right) \frac{\partial w\left(a\right)}{\partial x} + v\left(a\right) \frac{\partial w\left(a\right)}{\partial y} + w\left(a\right) \frac{\partial w\left(a\right)}{\partial z}\right) + g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}\right) \left(u\left(a\right) \frac{\partial v\left(a\right)}{\partial y} + w\left(a\right) \frac{\partial v\left(a\right)}{\partial y}\right) \\ + A_{1}a_{1}a_{1}a_{1}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{1}-\vec{k}_{1}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{1}+\omega_{1}\right)t\right)} + A_{12}a_{1}a_{2}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{1}-\vec{k}_{2}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{1}+\omega_{2}\right)t\right)} + A_{13}a_{1}a_{3}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{1}-\vec{k}_{3}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{1}+\omega_{3}\right)t\right)} \\ + A_{2}a_{2}a_{1}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{2}-\vec{k}_{1}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{1}-\omega_{1}\right)t\right)} + A_{2}a_{2}a_{3}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{2}-\vec{k}_{2}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{2}-\omega_{2}\right)t\right)} + A_{2}a_{3}a_{3}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{1}-\vec{k}_{3}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{1}-\omega_{3}\right)t\right)} \\ + A_{2}a_{2}a_{1}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{2}-\vec{k}_{1}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{2}-\omega_{1}\right)t\right)} + A_{2}a_{2}a_{3}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{2}-\vec{k}_{2}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{2}-\omega_{2}\right)t\right)} + A_{2}a_{3}a_{3}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{2}-\vec{k}_{3}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{2}-\omega_{3}\right)t\right)} \\ + A_{3}a_{3}a_{1}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{3}-\vec{k}_{1}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{3}+\omega_{1}\right)t\right)} + A_{3}a_{2}a_{3}a_{3}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{3}-\vec{k}_{3}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{2}-\omega_{3}\right)t\right)} \\ + A_{3}a_{3}a_{1}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{3}-\vec{k}_{1}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{3}+\omega_{1}\right)t\right)} + A_{3}a_{2}a_{3}a_{3}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{3}-\vec{k}_{3}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{3}+\omega_{3}\right)t\right)} \\ + A_{3}a_{3}a_{1}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{3}-\vec{k}_{1}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{3}+\omega_{1}\right)t\right)} + A_{3}a_{3}a_{3}a_{3}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{3}-\vec{k}_{3}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{3}+\omega_{3}\right)t\right)} \\ + A_{3}a_{3}a_{3}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{3}-\vec{k}_{1}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{3}+\omega_{3}\right)t\right)} \\ + A_{3}a_{3}a_{3}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{3}-\vec{k}_{3}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{3}+\omega_{3}\right)t\right)} \\ + A_{3}a_{3}a_{3}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{3}-\vec{k}_{3}\right)\vec{x}-\left(\omega_{3}+\omega_{3}\right)t\right)} \\ + A_{3}a_{3}a_{3}e^{i\left(\left(\vec{k}_{3}-\vec{k}_{3}\right)\vec$$

具体的な式の形は Neef (2004)

※ 初期状態: a_3 =有限振幅, a_1,a_2 =無限小振幅の場合 $\frac{d\tilde{a}_3}{dt} = -i\varepsilon\omega_3\Gamma\tilde{a}_1\tilde{a}_2 \approx 0 \rightarrow \tilde{a}_3 \approx \tilde{a}_3^C = -定$ $\frac{d^2\tilde{a}_1}{dt^2} \approx -i\varepsilon\omega_1\Gamma^*\frac{d\tilde{a}_2^*}{dt}\tilde{a}_3^c \approx \varepsilon^2\omega_1\omega_2|\Gamma|^2|\tilde{a}_3^c|^2\tilde{a}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{a}_1 \propto \exp(\varepsilon\sqrt{\omega_1\omega_2}|\Gamma||\tilde{a}_3^c|t)$ $\frac{d^2\tilde{a}_2}{dt^2} \approx -i\varepsilon\omega_2\Gamma^*\frac{d\tilde{a}_1^*}{dt}\tilde{a}_3^c \approx \varepsilon^2\omega_1\omega_2|\Gamma|^2|\tilde{a}_3^c|^2\tilde{a}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{a}_2 \propto \exp(\varepsilon\sqrt{\omega_1\omega_2}|\Gamma||\tilde{a}_3^c|t)$ 指数関数的増加 196



Figure 2: Exchange of energy between the three waves in a resonant triad. In this example, f = 0, and the wave frequencies are $\omega_0 = 1$, $\omega_1 = 0.2$, $\omega_2 = 0.8$. Initial wave amplitudes and phases are given in Table 1.

エネルギースペクトル時間発展式(波動乱流理論, Hasselman(1966))

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} A(\mathbf{k}) = \int d\mathbf{k}' d\mathbf{k}'' \left\{ T^+ \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}' - \mathbf{k}'') \delta(\omega - \omega' - \omega'') \right. \\ \left. \cdot \left[A(\mathbf{k}') A(\mathbf{k}'') - A(\mathbf{k}) A(\mathbf{k}') - A(\mathbf{k}) A(\mathbf{k}'') \right] \right]$$

$$\left. \left. + 2T^- \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{k}'') \delta(\omega - \omega' + \omega'') \right\}$$

$$\left. \left. \left. \left. + 2T^- \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{k}'') \delta(\omega - \omega' + \omega'') \right. \right\} \right\}$$

$$\left. \left. \left. \left. \left. \right. \right\} \right\} \right\} = \left. \left. \left. \left. \left. \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

$$[A(\mathbf{k}') A(\mathbf{k}'') + A(\mathbf{k}) A(\mathbf{k}') - A(\mathbf{k}) A(\mathbf{k}'')]$$

where $A(\mathbf{k}) = (E(\mathbf{k})/\omega(\mathbf{k}))$ is the action density spectrum and T^+ and T^- are transfer functions depending on \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}' , and \mathbf{k}'' . Explicit expressions for T^+ and $T^$ can be found in the works by *Müller and Olbers*, [1975] and *Olbers* [1976]. The transfer equation can be inter-

Müller et al.(1986)

ъ.

擾乱を加えたGMスペクトルが元に戻る緩和時間



FIG. 4. Interaction time for a 10% spike perturbation to the GM spectrum. Negative values (dashed) indicate that the spike grows.



擾乱を加えたGMスペクトルが元に戻る までの緩和時間

100 71 Induced Diffusion(I.D.) 21 →GMスペクトルの維持機構 10-1 7 α ω/f 2 105 10^{-2} 1.22 1.01 100 10^{3} 101 10^{2} 10^{4} 低波数·近慣性周波数

McComas(1977)

M in km⁻

FIG. 4. Interaction time for a 10% spike perturbation to the GM spectrum. Negative values (dashed) indicate that the spike grows.



 $\tau'(k)$ in sec



FIG. 4. Interaction time for a 10% spike perturbation to the GM spectrum. Negative values (dashed) indicate that the spike grows.

GMスペクトルの時間発展の数値実験

Hibiya et al.(1996)

GMスペクトルのバイスペクトル解析

Furuichi et al.(2005)

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