

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	<i>page 2</i>
Part I Fluid Dynamics and Waves	7
1 Elements of fluid dynamics	9
1.1 Flow kinematics	9
1.1.1 Mass, momentum, and velocity	10
1.1.2 Material trajectories and derivatives	11
1.1.3 Lagrangian and Eulerian variables	12
1.1.4 Evolution of material elements	13
1.2 Perfect fluid dynamics	14
1.2.1 Euler's equation	14
1.2.2 Constitutive relations	15
1.2.3 The polytropic fluid model	16
1.3 Conservation laws and energy	17
1.4 Circulation and vorticity	18
1.4.1 Circulation theorem	19
1.4.2 Vorticity and potential vorticity	20
1.5 Rotating frames of reference	23
1.6 Shallow-water system	24
1.6.1 Available potential energy	26
1.7 References	27
2 Linear waves	28
2.1 Linear dynamics	29
2.1.1 Particle displacements and the virial theorem	30
2.1.2 Vortical and wave modes	31
2.1.3 Kinematics of plane waves	32
2.1.4 Shallow-water plane waves	34

2.1.5	Refraction	37
2.1.6	WKB theory for slowly varying wavetrains	39
2.1.7	Related wave equations and adiabatic invariance	43
2.2	References	45
3	Geometric wave theory	46
3.1	Two-dimensional refraction	47
3.1.1	Characteristics and Fermat's theorem	47
3.1.2	Ocean acoustic tomography	49
3.1.3	Ray tubes	50
3.2	Caustics	52
3.2.1	Green's function representation	52
3.2.2	High-wavenumber boundary-value problem	53
3.2.3	Stationary phase approximation	54
3.2.4	Curved wave fronts and focusing	56
3.2.5	The phase shift across caustics	57
3.2.6	Solution directly on the caustic	58
3.2.7	Non-smooth wavemakers and diffraction	59
3.3	References	60
4	Dispersive waves and ray tracing	61
4.1	Facets of group velocity	61
4.1.1	Beat waves	62
4.1.2	Boundary forcing and radiation condition	62
4.1.3	Asymptotic solution to initial-value problem	64
4.1.4	Asymptotic wave energy dynamics	68
4.1.5	The case of equal-and-opposite frequencies	70
4.2	Examples of dispersive waves	72
4.2.1	Rotating shallow water	72
4.2.2	Two-dimensional Rossby waves	75
4.3	Ray tracing for dispersive wavetrains	79
4.3.1	Model example	80
4.3.2	Generic ray-tracing equations	82
4.3.3	Symmetries and ray invariants	84
4.3.4	A note on the asymptotic phase in ray tracing	85
4.4	Ray tracing in moving media	86
4.4.1	Doppler shifting and the intrinsic frequency	86
4.4.2	Refraction by the basic flow	87
4.4.3	Fermat's principle for dispersive wavetrains	89
4.4.4	Wave action conservation and amplitude prediction	91
4.5	Wave activity conservation laws	93

4.5.1	Ensemble conservation law in discrete mechanics	94
4.5.2	Ensemble conservation law for linear waves	95
4.5.3	Pseudomomentum and pseudoenergy	96
4.5.4	Wave action for slowly varying wavetrains	98
4.5.5	Moving media and several dimensions	99
4.6	References	101
Part II Wave–Mean Interaction Theory		103
5	Zonally symmetric wave–mean interaction theory	105
5.1	Basic assumptions	106
5.1.1	Small-amplitude wave–mean interactions	106
5.1.2	Simple geometry	108
5.1.3	Zonal averaging	109
6	Internal gravity waves	111
6.1	Boussinesq system and stable stratification	111
6.1.1	Momentum, energy, and circulation	113
6.2	Linear Boussinesq dynamics	114
6.2.1	Vortical mode	115
6.2.2	Plane internal gravity waves	115
6.2.3	Spatial structure of time-periodic waves	118
6.2.4	Two-dimensional vertical slice model	119
6.3	Zonal pseudomomentum of internal waves	119
6.3.1	Lagrangian and Eulerian pseudomomentum	120
6.3.2	Forcing and dissipation of pseudomomentum	123
6.4	Mountain lee waves and drag force	124
6.4.1	Linear lee waves in two dimensions	125
6.4.2	Hydrostatic solution using Hilbert transforms	129
6.4.3	Drag force and momentum flux	130
6.5	Mean-flow response	133
6.5.1	Eulerian-mean equations	133
6.5.2	Mean buoyancy and pressure response	134
6.5.3	Zonal mean-flow response	137
6.5.4	Mass, momentum, and energy budgets	138
6.6	Wave dissipation	141
6.6.1	Radiative damping and secular mean-flow growth	142
6.6.2	Non-acceleration and the pseudomomentum rule	143
6.7	Extension to variable stratification and density	146
6.7.1	Variable stratification and wave reflection	146
6.7.2	Density decay and amplitude growth	147

6.8	References	149
7	Shear flows	151
7.1	Linear Boussinesq dynamics with shear	152
7.1.1	Wave activity measures with shear	153
7.1.2	Energy changes for a sheared wavetrain	154
7.1.3	Rayleigh's theorem for shear instability	155
7.1.4	Ray tracing in a shear flow	156
7.2	Critical layers	157
7.2.1	Validity of ray tracing in critical layers	158
7.2.2	Failure of steady linear theory for critical layers	159
7.2.3	Causal linear theory for critical layers	162
7.2.4	Singular wave absorption by dissipation	164
7.2.5	Strongly nonlinear critical layers	165
7.2.6	Numerical simulations and drag parametrization	167
7.2.7	Saturation parametrization of critical layers	168
7.3	Joint evolution of waves and the mean shear flow	169
7.3.1	Multi-scale expansion in wave amplitude	170
7.3.2	Examples of joint wave-mean dynamics	174
7.3.3	The quasi-biennial oscillation	177
7.4	References	179
8	Three-dimensional rotating flow	180
8.1	Rotating Boussinesq equations on an f -plane	180
8.2	Linear structure	181
8.2.1	Balanced vortical mode and Rossby adjustment	181
8.2.2	Internal inertia-gravity waves	184
8.2.3	Rotating lee waves and mountain drag	187
8.3	Mean-flow response and the vortical mode	189
8.3.1	Leading-order response and the TEM equations	190
8.3.2	Forcing of mean vortical mode	191
8.4	Rotating vertical slice model	192
8.4.1	Stratification and rotation symmetry	192
8.4.2	Wave-mean interactions in the slice model	194
8.5	References	194
9	Rossby waves and balanced dynamics	195
9.1	Quasi-geostrophic dynamics	195
9.1.1	Governing equations	196
9.1.2	Conservation properties	198
9.1.3	Quasi-geostrophic β -plane	200
9.1.4	Response to effective zonal mean force	200

9.2	Small amplitude wave–mean interactions	202
9.2.1	Rossby-wave pseudomomentum	203
9.2.2	Localized forcing and dissipation	203
9.3	Rossby waves and turbulence	205
9.3.1	The Taylor identity for quasi-geostrophic dynamics	205
9.3.2	Turbulent mixing of PV	207
9.3.3	PV staircases and self-sharpening jets	209
9.4	References	212
10	Lagrangian-mean theory	214
10.1	Lagrangian and Eulerian averaging	215
10.1.1	Stokes corrections	217
10.1.2	Stokes drift, pseudomomentum, and bolus velocity	220
10.2	Elements of GLM theory	221
10.2.1	Lifting map and Lagrangian averaging	221
10.2.2	The mean material derivative and trajectories	223
10.2.3	Mean mass conservation	224
10.2.4	Small-amplitude relations for the mass density	227
10.2.5	The divergence effect	227
10.2.6	Mean surface elements and conservation laws	230
10.2.7	Circulation and pseudomomentum	233
10.2.8	Why pseudomomentum is conserved	235
10.2.9	Vorticity and potential vorticity	237
10.3	Wave activity conservation in GLM theory	239
10.3.1	General wave activity equation	240
10.3.2	Pseudomomentum and pseudoenergy	242
10.3.3	Non-barotropic flows	244
10.3.4	Angular momentum and pseudomomentum	245
10.4	Coriolis forces in GLM theory	247
10.4.1	Rotating circulation and pseudomomentum	248
10.4.2	Wave activity relations	249
10.4.3	Angular momentum and pseudomomentum	250
10.4.4	Gauged pseudomomentum and the β -plane	251
10.5	Lagrangian-mean gas dynamics and radiation stress	255
10.5.1	Radiation stress and pseudomomentum flux	256
10.6	References	258
11	Zonally symmetric GLM theory	259
11.1	GLM theory for the Boussinesq equations	259
11.1.1	Dissipative pseudomomentum rule	262
11.1.2	Pseudomomentum with vertical shear	263

11.2	Rotating Boussinesq equations on an f -plane	264
11.2.1	Residual and Lagrangian-mean circulations	265
11.2.2	EP flux in GLM theory	266
11.2.3	Rotating vertical slice model in GLM theory	266
11.3	References	267
Part III Waves and Vortices		269
12	A framework for local interactions	271
12.1	A geometric singular perturbation	272
12.2	Examples of mean pressure effects	274
12.2.1	Mean-flow response to acoustic wavetrain	274
12.2.2	Mean force on a wavemaker	278
12.2.3	Large-scale return flow beneath surface waves	280
12.3	Vortical mean-flow response	284
12.3.1	Local interactions in shallow water	285
12.3.2	Bretherton flow	286
12.3.3	A wavepacket life cycle	288
12.3.4	Strong interactions and potential vorticity	290
12.4	Impulse and pseudomomentum conservation	291
12.4.1	Classical impulse theory	292
12.4.2	Impulse and pseudomomentum in GLM theory	295
12.5	References	298
13	Wave-driven vortex dynamics on beaches	299
13.1	Wave-driven longshore currents	299
13.2	Classic theory based on simple geometry	301
13.2.1	Wave structure	302
13.2.2	Mean-flow response	304
13.3	Theory for inhomogeneous wavetrains	308
13.4	Vorticity generation by wave breaking and shock formation	309
13.5	Vortex dynamics on sloping beaches	313
13.5.1	Impulse for one-dimensional topography	314
13.5.2	Self-advection of vortices	315
13.5.3	Mutual interaction of vortices and rip currents	318
13.5.4	A statistical argument for vortex locations	319
13.6	Barred beaches and current dislocation	321
13.6.1	Current dislocation by vortex dynamics	323
13.6.2	Bottom friction and turbulence	324
13.7	References	325

14	Wave refraction by vortices	327
14.1	Anatomy of wave refraction	328
14.1.1	Refraction by a bath-tub vortex	330
14.2	Remote recoil	331
14.3	Wave capture of internal gravity waves	334
14.3.1	Impulse and pseudomomentum for stratified flow	336
14.3.2	Wavepacket and vortex dipole example	339
14.3.3	Mean-flow response at the wavepacket	340
14.4	Wave–vortex duality and dissipation	343
14.5	References	344
	<i>Bibliography</i>	345
	<i>Index</i>	349