

# Contents

*Preface*

*page* xv

<b>Part I</b>	<b>Fluid Dynamics and Waves</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Elements of fluid dynamics</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Flow kinematics	3
1.1.1	Mass, momentum and velocity	3
1.1.2	Material trajectories and derivatives	5
1.1.3	Lagrangian and Eulerian variables	6
1.1.4	Evolution of material elements	6
1.2	Perfect fluid dynamics	8
1.2.1	Euler's equation	8
1.2.2	Constitutive relations	9
1.2.3	The polytropic fluid model	10
1.3	Conservation laws and energy	11
1.4	Circulation and vorticity	12
1.4.1	Circulation theorem	12
1.4.2	Vorticity and potential vorticity	14
1.5	Rotating frames of reference	16
1.6	Shallow-water system	18
1.6.1	Available potential energy	19
1.7	Notes on the literature	20
<b>2</b>	<b>Linear waves</b>	<b>21</b>
2.1	Linear dynamics	22
2.1.1	Particle displacements and the virial theorem	23
2.1.2	Vortical and wave modes	24
2.1.3	Kinematics of plane waves	25
2.1.4	Shallow-water plane waves	27

2.1.5	Refraction	30
2.1.6	WKB theory for slowly varying wavetrains	32
2.1.7	Related wave equations and adiabatic invariance	36
2.2	Notes on the literature	37
<b>3</b>	<b>Geometric wave theory</b>	<b>38</b>
3.1	Two-dimensional refraction	39
3.1.1	Characteristics and Fermat's theorem	39
3.1.2	Ocean acoustic tomography	41
3.1.3	Ray tubes	42
3.2	Caustics	44
3.2.1	Green's function representation	44
3.2.2	High-wavenumber boundary-value problem	45
3.2.3	Stationary phase approximation	46
3.2.4	Curved wave fronts and focusing	48
3.2.5	The phase shift across caustics	49
3.2.6	Solution directly on the caustic	50
3.2.7	Non-smooth wavemakers and diffraction	51
3.3	Notes on the literature	52
<b>4</b>	<b>Dispersive waves and ray tracing</b>	<b>53</b>
4.1	Facets of group velocity	53
4.1.1	Beat waves	54
4.1.2	Boundary forcing and radiation condition	54
4.1.3	Asymptotic solution to initial-value problem	56
4.1.4	Asymptotic wave energy dynamics	60
4.1.5	The case of equal-and-opposite frequencies	62
4.2	Examples of dispersive waves	64
4.2.1	Rotating shallow water	64
4.2.2	Two-dimensional Rossby waves	67
4.3	Ray tracing for dispersive wavetrains	70
4.3.1	Model example	72
4.3.2	Generic ray-tracing equations	74
4.3.3	Symmetries and ray invariants	76
4.3.4	A note on the asymptotic phase in ray tracing	77
4.4	Ray tracing in moving media	77
4.4.1	Doppler shifting and the intrinsic frequency	78
4.4.2	Refraction by the basic flow	79
4.4.3	Fermat's principle for dispersive wavetrains	80
4.4.4	Wave action conservation and amplitude prediction	83

4.5	Wave activity conservation laws	85
4.5.1	Ensemble conservation law in discrete mechanics	86
4.5.2	Ensemble conservation law for linear waves	87
4.5.3	Pseudomomentum and pseudoenergy	88
4.5.4	Wave action for slowly varying wavetrains	90
4.5.5	Moving media and several dimensions	91
4.6	Notes on the literature	93
<b>Part II Wave–Mean Interaction Theory</b>		<b>95</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Zonally symmetric wave–mean interaction theory</b>	<b>97</b>
5.1	Basic assumptions	98
5.1.1	Small-amplitude wave–mean interactions	98
5.1.2	Simple geometry	100
5.1.3	Zonal averaging	101
<b>6</b>	<b>Internal gravity waves</b>	<b>103</b>
6.1	Boussinesq system and stable stratification	103
6.1.1	Momentum, energy and circulation	105
6.2	Linear Boussinesq dynamics	106
6.2.1	Vortical mode	107
6.2.2	Plane internal gravity waves	107
6.2.3	Spatial structure of time-periodic waves	110
6.2.4	Two-dimensional vertical slice model	111
6.3	Zonal pseudomomentum of internal waves	111
6.3.1	Lagrangian and Eulerian pseudomomentum	112
6.3.2	Forcing and dissipation of pseudomomentum	115
6.4	Mountain lee waves and drag force	116
6.4.1	Linear lee waves in two dimensions	117
6.4.2	Hydrostatic solution using Hilbert transforms	121
6.4.3	Drag force and momentum flux	122
6.5	Mean-flow response	125
6.5.1	Eulerian-mean equations	125
6.5.2	Mean buoyancy and pressure response	126
6.5.3	Zonal mean-flow response	129
6.5.4	Mass, momentum and energy budgets	130
6.6	Wave dissipation	133
6.6.1	Radiative damping and secular mean-flow growth	134
6.6.2	Non-acceleration and the pseudomomentum rule	135

6.7	Extension to variable stratification and density	137
6.7.1	Variable stratification and wave reflection	138
6.7.2	Density decay and amplitude growth	139
6.8	Notes on the literature	141
<b>7</b>	<b>Shear flows</b>	<b>142</b>
7.1	Linear Boussinesq dynamics with shear	143
7.1.1	Wave activity measures with shear	144
7.1.2	Energy changes for a sheared wavetrain	145
7.1.3	Rayleigh's theorem for shear instability	146
7.1.4	Ray tracing in a shear flow	147
7.2	Critical layers	148
7.2.1	Validity of ray tracing in critical layers	149
7.2.2	Failure of steady linear theory for critical layers	150
7.2.3	Causal linear theory for critical layers	152
7.2.4	Singular wave absorption by dissipation	154
7.2.5	Strongly nonlinear critical layers	156
7.2.6	Numerical simulations and drag parametrization	158
7.2.7	Saturation parametrization of critical layers	158
7.3	Joint evolution of waves and the mean shear flow	160
7.3.1	Multi-scale expansion in wave amplitude	161
7.3.2	Examples of joint wave-mean dynamics	164
7.3.3	The quasi-biennial oscillation	168
7.4	Notes on the literature	170
<b>8</b>	<b>Three-dimensional rotating flow</b>	<b>171</b>
8.1	Rotating Boussinesq equations on an $f$ -plane	171
8.2	Linear structure	172
8.2.1	Balanced vortical mode and Rossby adjustment	172
8.2.2	Internal inertia-gravity waves	175
8.2.3	Rotating lee waves and mountain drag	178
8.3	Mean-flow response and the vortical mode	180
8.3.1	Leading-order response and the TEM equations	181
8.3.2	Forcing of mean vortical mode	182
8.4	Rotating vertical slice model	183
8.4.1	Stratification and rotation symmetry	183
8.4.2	Wave-mean interactions in the slice model	184
8.5	Notes on the literature	185
<b>9</b>	<b>Rossby waves and balanced dynamics</b>	<b>186</b>
9.1	Quasi-geostrophic dynamics	186
9.1.1	Governing equations	187

9.1.2	Conservation properties	189
9.1.3	Quasi-geostrophic $\beta$ -plane	191
9.1.4	Response to effective zonal mean force	192
9.2	Small amplitude wave–mean interactions	193
9.2.1	Rossby-wave pseudomomentum	194
9.2.2	Localized forcing and dissipation	194
9.3	Rossby waves and turbulence	196
9.3.1	The Taylor identity for quasi-geostrophic dynamics	196
9.3.2	Turbulent mixing of PV	198
9.3.3	PV staircases and self-sharpening jets	200
9.4	Notes on the literature	203
<b>10</b>	<b>Lagrangian-mean theory</b>	<b>204</b>
10.1	Lagrangian and Eulerian averaging	205
10.1.1	Stokes corrections	207
10.1.2	Stokes drift, pseudomomentum and bolus velocity	209
10.2	Elements of GLM theory	211
10.2.1	Lifting map and Lagrangian averaging	211
10.2.2	The mean material derivative and trajectories	213
10.2.3	Mean mass conservation	214
10.2.4	Small-amplitude relations for the mass density	217
10.2.5	The divergence effect	217
10.2.6	Mean surface elements and conservation laws	220
10.2.7	Circulation and pseudomomentum	223
10.2.8	Why pseudomomentum is conserved	225
10.2.9	Vorticity and potential vorticity	226
10.3	Wave activity conservation in GLM theory	229
10.3.1	General wave activity equation	230
10.3.2	Pseudomomentum and pseudoenergy	232
10.3.3	Non-barotropic flows	234
10.3.4	Angular momentum and pseudomomentum	235
10.4	Coriolis forces in GLM theory	237
10.4.1	Rotating circulation and pseudomomentum	238
10.4.2	Wave activity relations	239
10.4.3	Angular momentum and pseudomomentum	240
10.4.4	Gauged pseudomomentum and the $\beta$ -plane	241
10.5	Lagrangian-mean gas dynamics and radiation stress	245
10.5.1	Radiation stress and pseudomomentum flux	246
10.6	Notes on the literature	248

<b>11</b>	<b>Zonally symmetric GLM theory</b>	249
11.1	GLM theory for the Boussinesq equations	249
11.1.1	Dissipative pseudomomentum rule	252
11.1.2	Pseudomomentum with vertical shear	253
11.2	Rotating Boussinesq equations on an $f$ -plane	254
11.2.1	Residual and Lagrangian-mean circulations	255
11.2.2	EP flux in GLM theory	255
11.2.3	Rotating vertical slice model in GLM theory	256
11.3	Notes on the literature	257
	<b>Part III Waves and Vortices</b>	259
<b>12</b>	<b>A framework for local interactions</b>	261
12.1	A geometric singular perturbation	262
12.2	Examples of mean pressure effects	263
12.2.1	Mean-flow response to acoustic wavetrain	264
12.2.2	Mean force on a wavemaker	267
12.2.3	Large-scale return flow beneath surface waves	270
12.3	Vortical mean-flow response	274
12.3.1	Local interactions in shallow water	275
12.3.2	Bretherton flow	276
12.3.3	A wavepacket life cycle	278
12.3.4	Strong interactions and potential vorticity	280
12.4	Impulse and pseudomomentum conservation	281
12.4.1	Classical impulse theory	281
12.4.2	Impulse and pseudomomentum in GLM theory	285
12.5	Notes on the literature	288
<b>13</b>	<b>Wave-driven vortex dynamics on beaches</b>	289
13.1	Wave-driven longshore currents	289
13.2	Classic theory based on simple geometry	291
13.2.1	Wave structure	292
13.2.2	Mean-flow response	294
13.3	Theory for inhomogeneous wavetrains	298
13.4	Vorticity generation by wave breaking and shock formation	299
13.5	Vortex dynamics on sloping beaches	303
13.5.1	Impulse for one-dimensional topography	304
13.5.2	Self-advection of vortices	305

## *Contents*

13.5.3	Mutual interaction of vortices and rip currents	308
13.5.4	A statistical argument for vortex locations	309
13.6	Barred beaches and current dislocation	311
13.6.1	Current dislocation by vortex dynamics	313
13.6.2	Bottom friction and turbulence	314
13.7	Notes on the literature	315
<b>14</b>	<b>Wave refraction by vortices</b>	<b>317</b>
14.1	Anatomy of wave refraction	318
14.1.1	Refraction by a bath-tub vortex	320
14.2	Remote recoil	321
14.3	Wave capture of internal gravity waves	324
14.3.1	Impulse and pseudomomentum for stratified flow	326
14.3.2	Wavepacket and vortex dipole example	329
14.3.3	Mean-flow response at the wavepacket	330
14.4	Wave-vortex duality and dissipation	333
14.5	Notes on the literature	334
	<i>References</i>	<b>335</b>
	<i>Index</i>	<b>339</b>