

AMERICAN METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

AMS Journals Online

AMS Home

Journals Home

Journal Archive

Subscribe

For Authors

Help

Advanced Search

Search



Abstract View

Volume 13, Issue 7 (July 1983)

Journal of Physical Oceanography

Article: pp. 1227–1240 | Abstract | PDF (993K)

Weak Interactions of Equatorial Waves in a One-Layer Model. Part II: Applications

P. Ripa

Oceanología, C.I.C.E.S.E., Ensenada, B.C.N., México

(Manuscript received July 19, 1982, in final form March 16, 1983) DOI: 10.1175/1520-0485(1983)013<1227:WIOEWI>2.0.CO;2

ABSTRACT

There are pairs of resonant triads with two common components. Analytic solutions describing the evolution of a system with such a *double resonant triad* are presented and compared with the resonant three-wave problem. Both solutions for constant energies (and shifted frequencies) and for maximum energy exchange (and unshifted frequencies) are discussed. The latter problem is integrable; a subclass of solutions can be written in terms of those of the one-triad system.

Unlike problems of mid-latitude quasi-geostrophic flow and internal gravity waves in a vertical plane, there are resonant triads of equatorial waves with the same speed which have a finite interaction coefficient. This includes the case of second-harmonic resonance or, more generally, a chain of resonant harmonies (a finite number of them in the case of Rossby waves, but an infinite number for inertia–gravity modes). Some analytic and numerical solutions describing the

Options:

- Create Reference
- Email this Article
- Add to MyArchive
- Search AMS Glossary

Search CrossRef for:

• Articles Citing This Article

Search Google Scholar for:

• P. Ripa

evolution of different chains of resonant harmonies are presented and compared with the (resonant) three-wave problem. Both solutions for constant energies (and shifted frequencies) and for maximum energy exchange (and unshifted frequencies) are presented. The evolution of a chain of resonant harmonies with more than five components is aperiodic, chaotic and unstable.

The derivation of the equations of long-short wave resonances and Korteweg-deVries is straightforward from the evolution equations in phase-space, i.e., there is no need of the usual and cumbersome perturbation expansion in physical space. These equations govern the interaction of a packet of Rossby and inertia—gravity waves with a long Rossby mode of the same group velocity and the self-interaction of long Rossby waves, respectively.



© 2008 American Meteorological Society Privacy Policy and Disclaimer Headquarters: 45 Beacon Street Boston, MA 02108-3693

DC Office: 1120 G Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington DC, 20005-3826 amsinfo@ametsoc.org Phone: 617-227-2425 Fax: 617-742-8718

Allen Press, Inc. assists in the online publication of AMS journals.