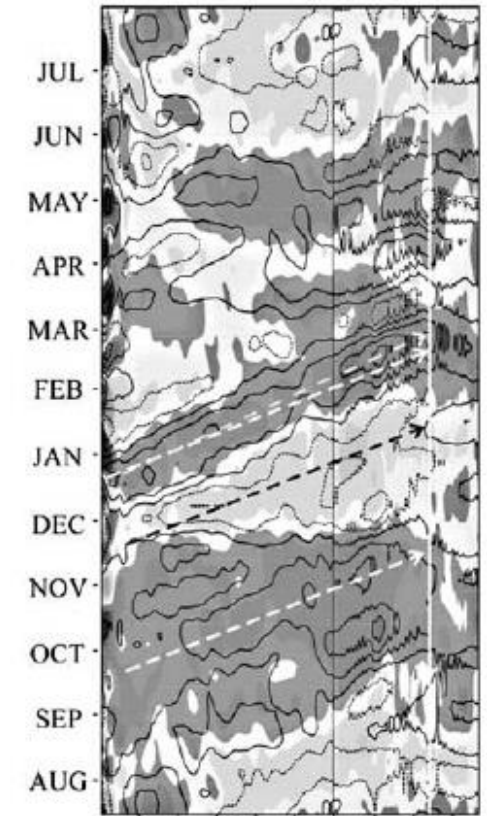
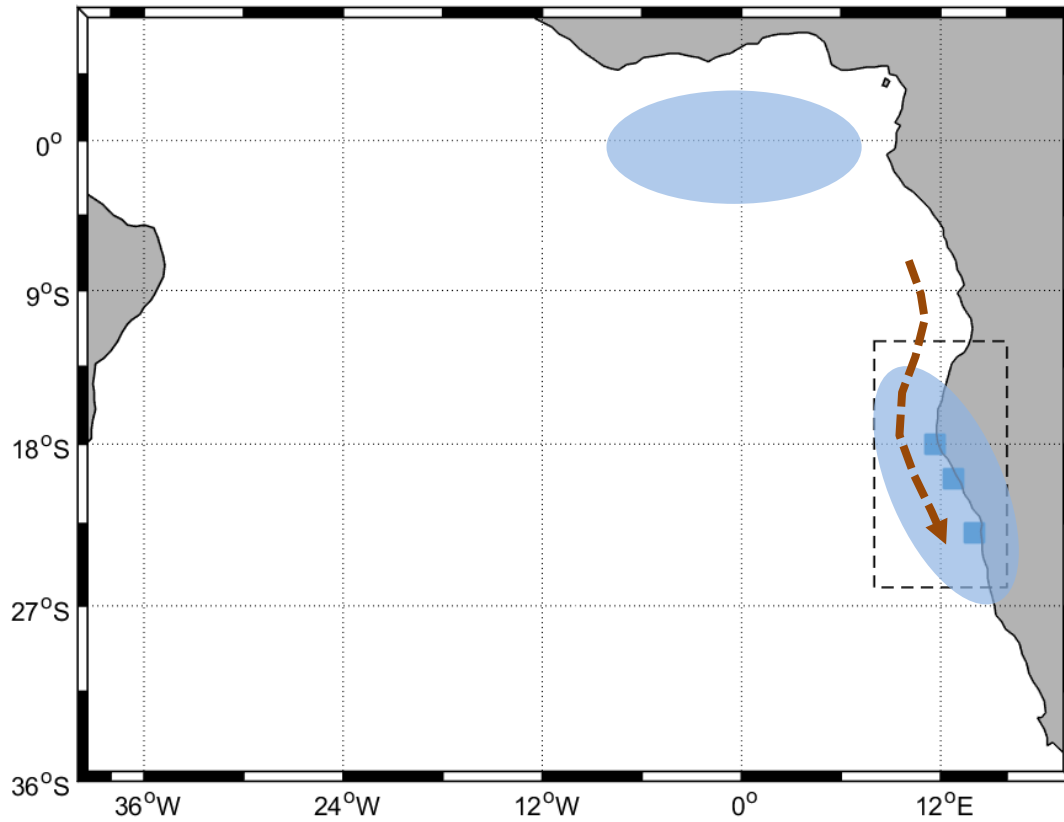


# Wave propagation characteristics along the south-west African shelf as revealed by mooring observations

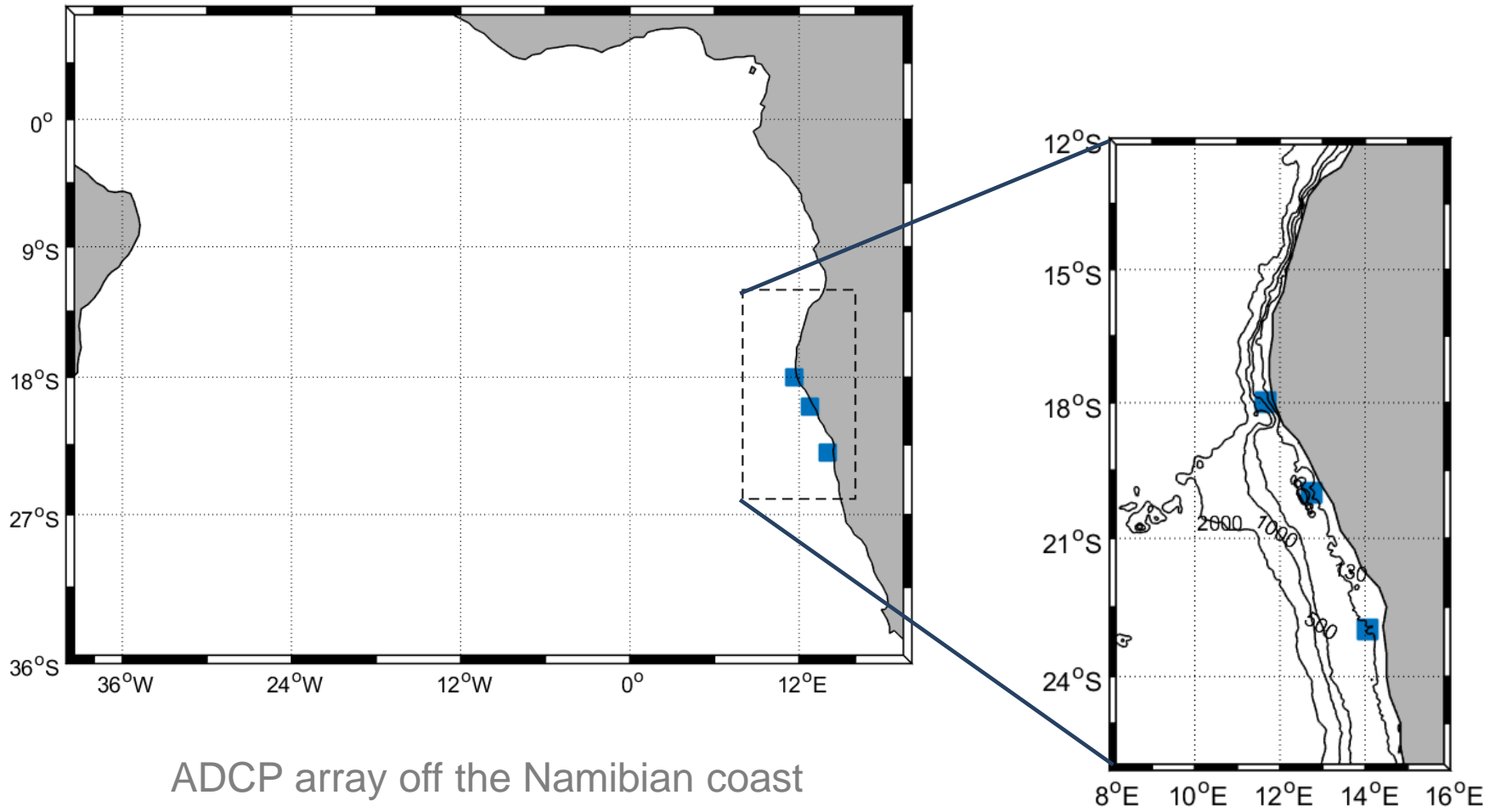
Tim Junker // Volker Mohrholz // Lydia Siegfried

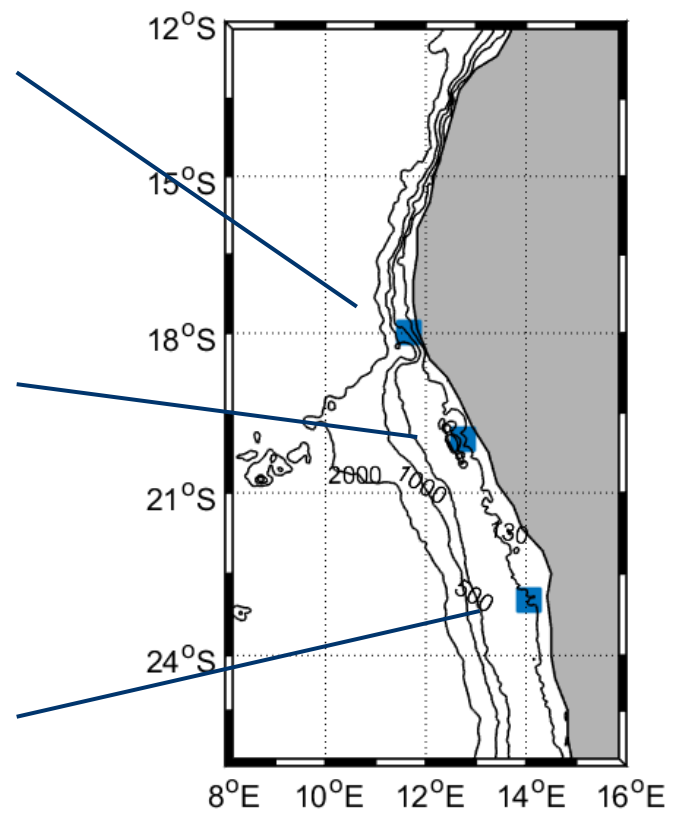
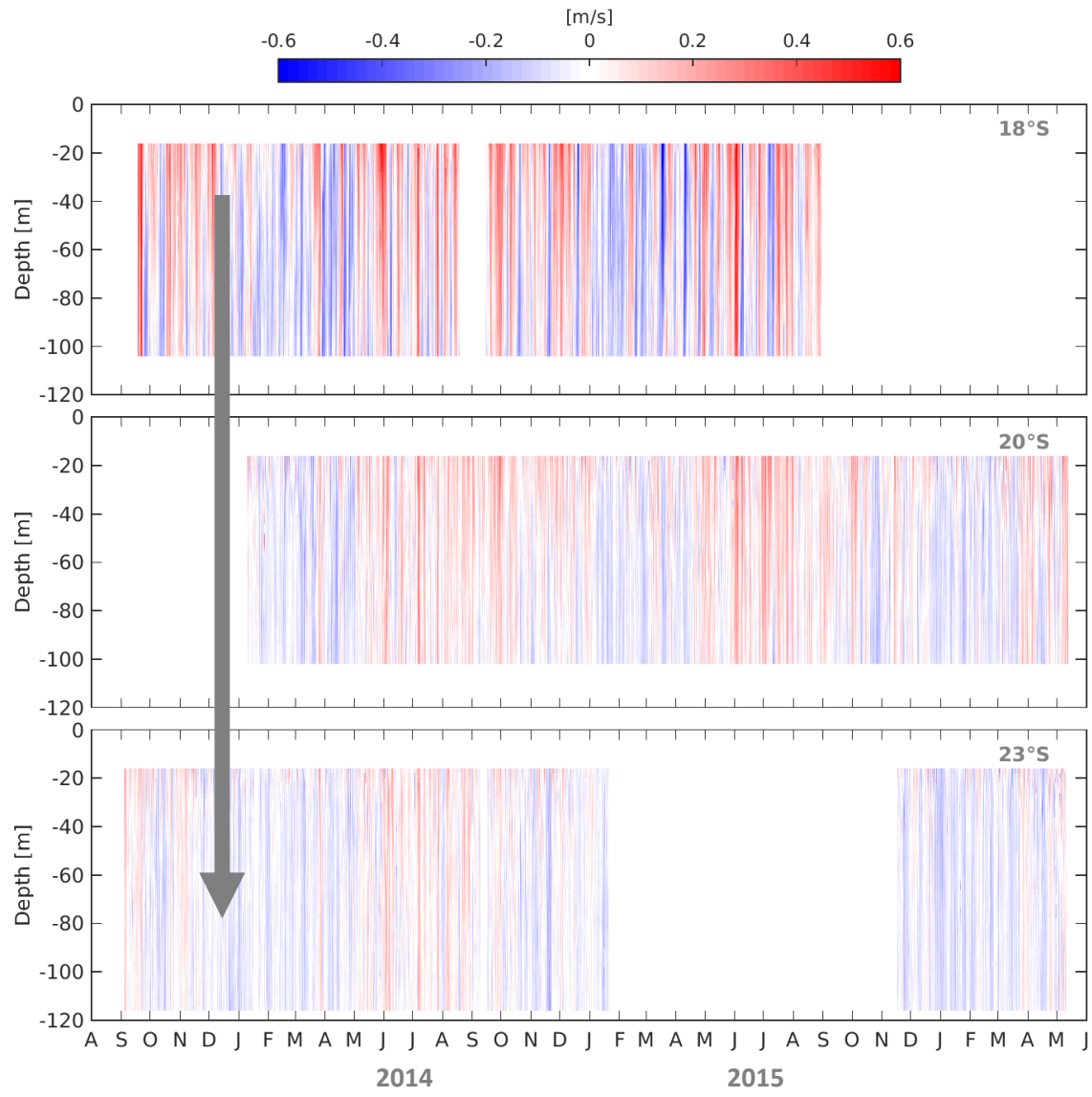
Martin Schmidt // Anja van der Plaas

TAV-PREFACE-Meeting, Paris, 28/11/2016

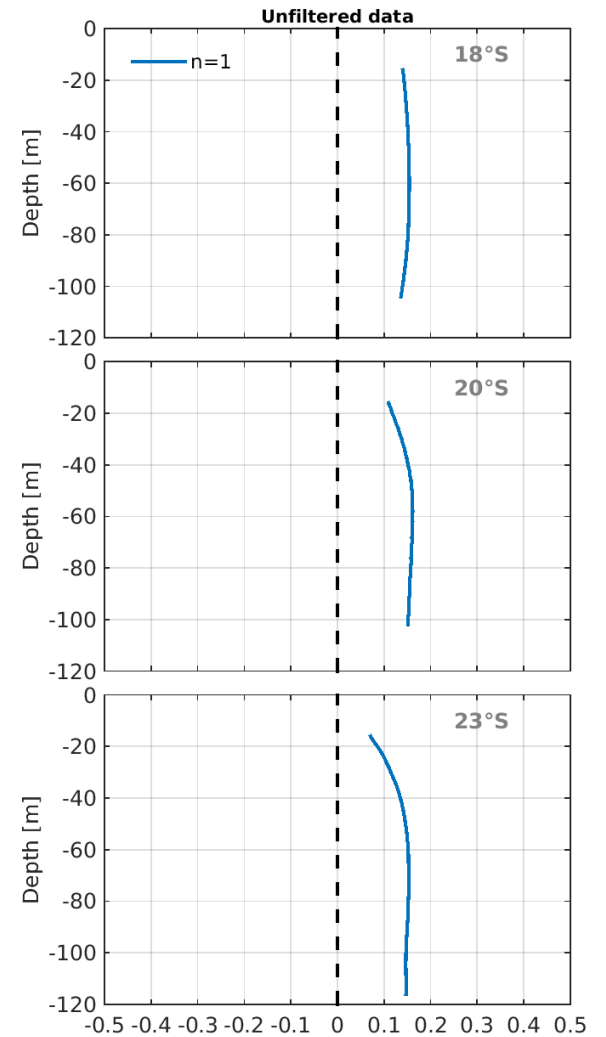
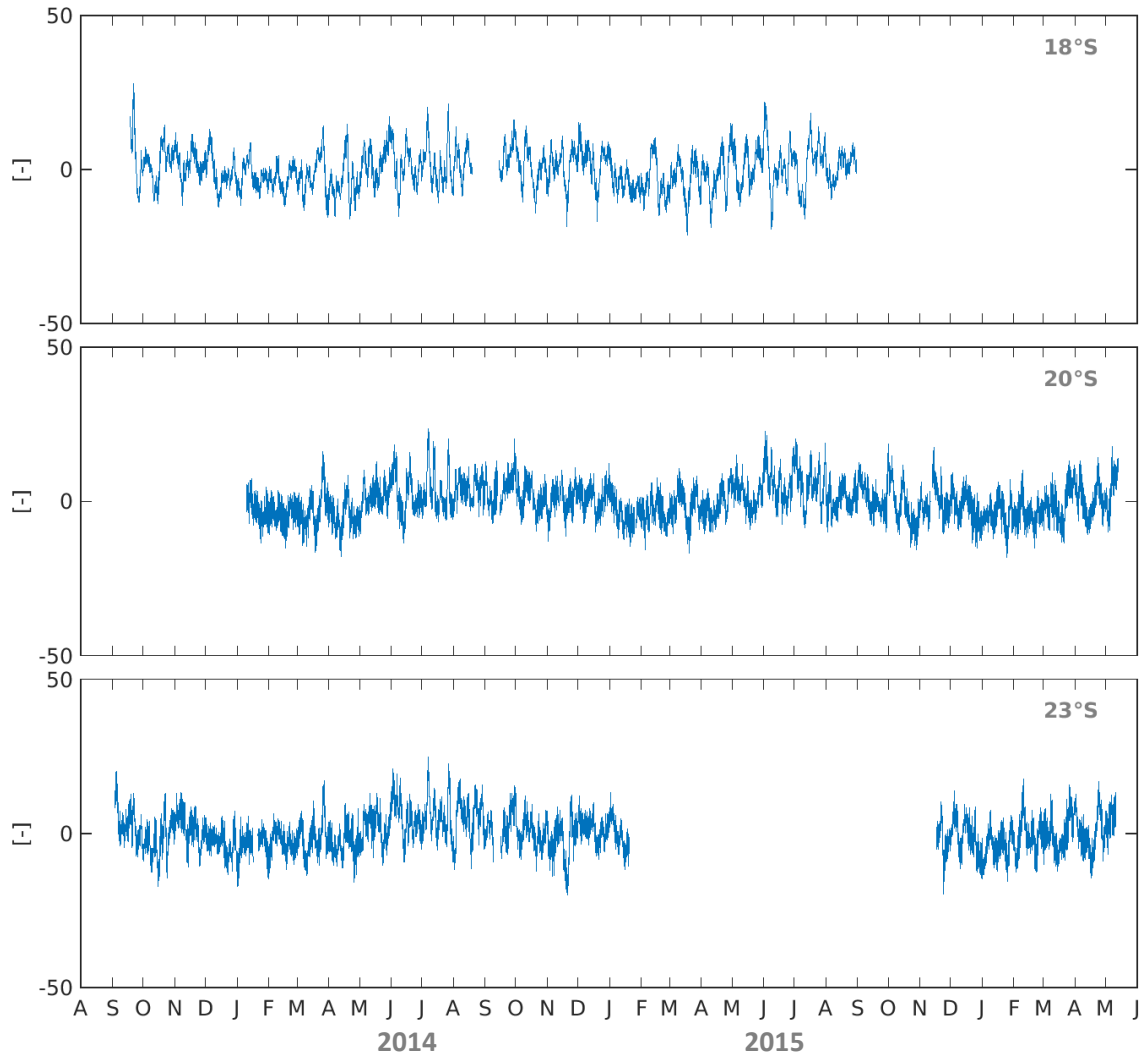


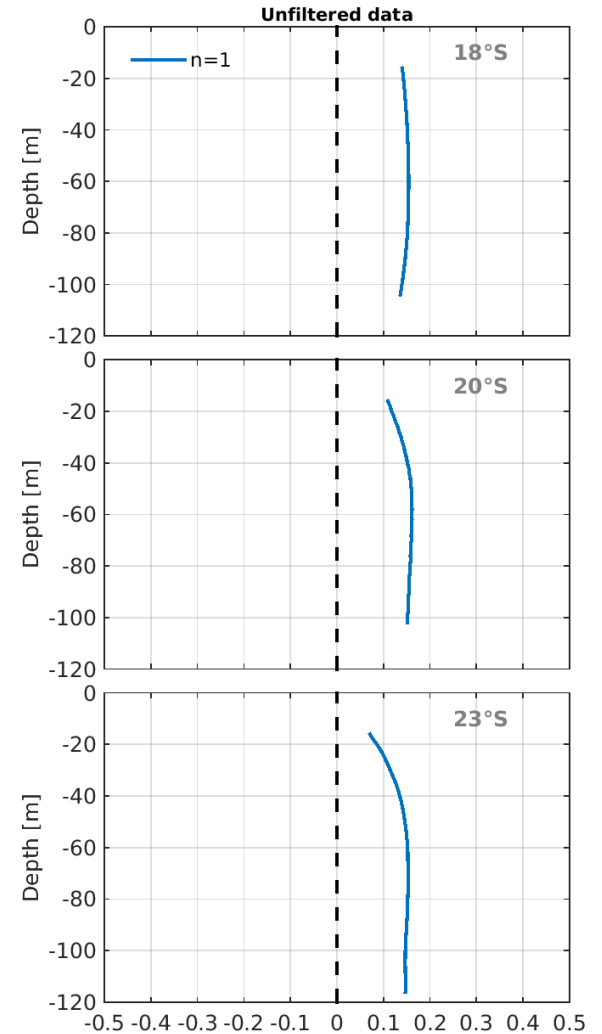
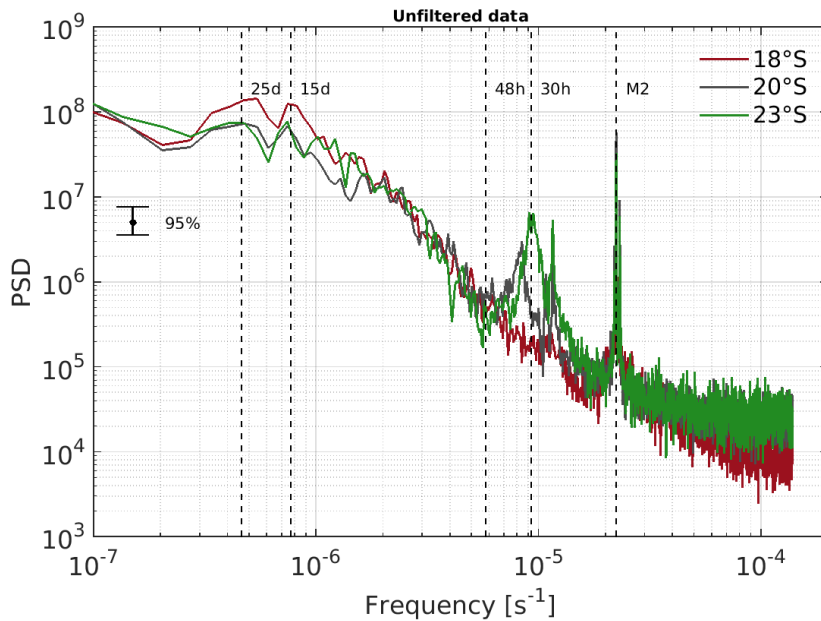
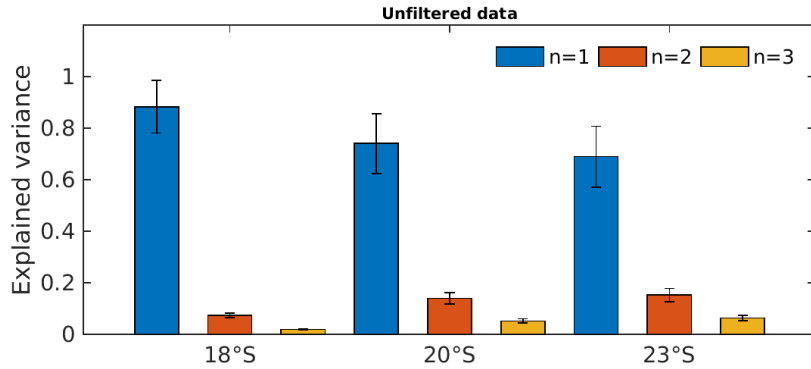
40	80	120	160
30W	10W	9E	12E
Eq	Eq	1S	14S
Equator		Southern coast	

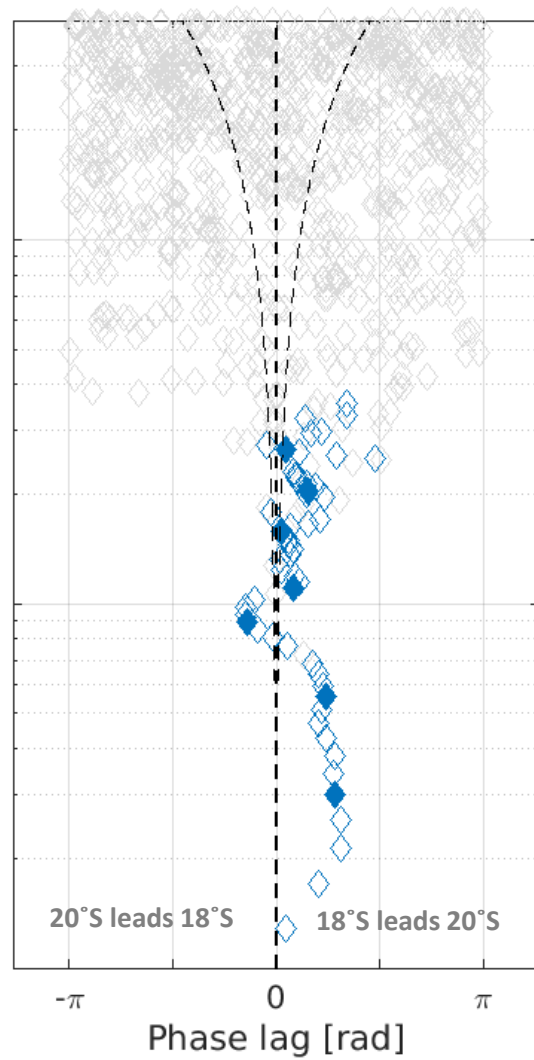
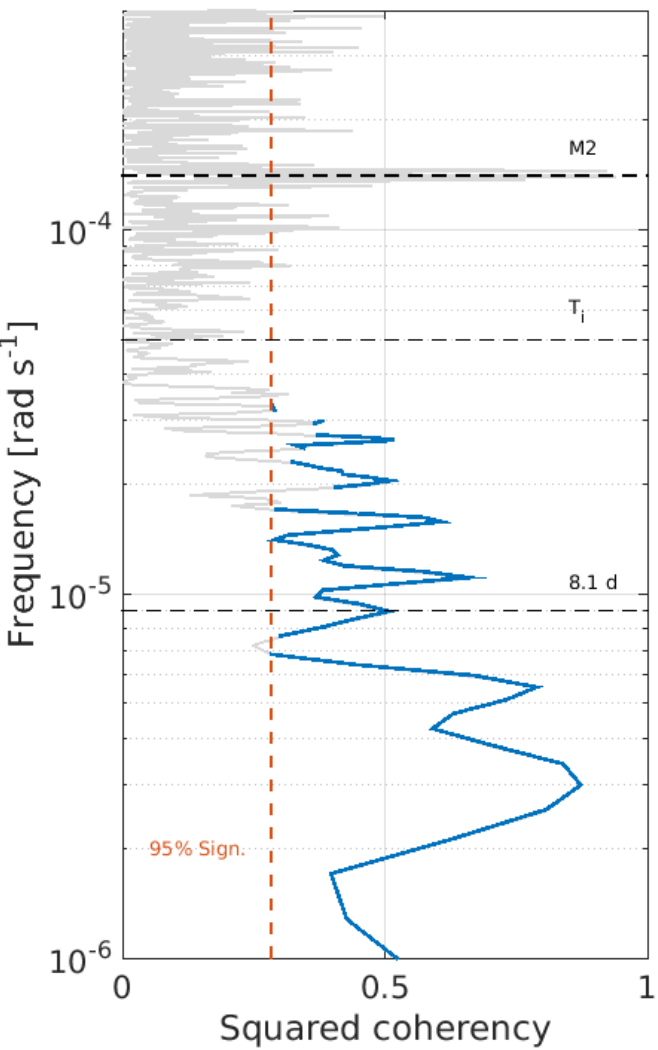


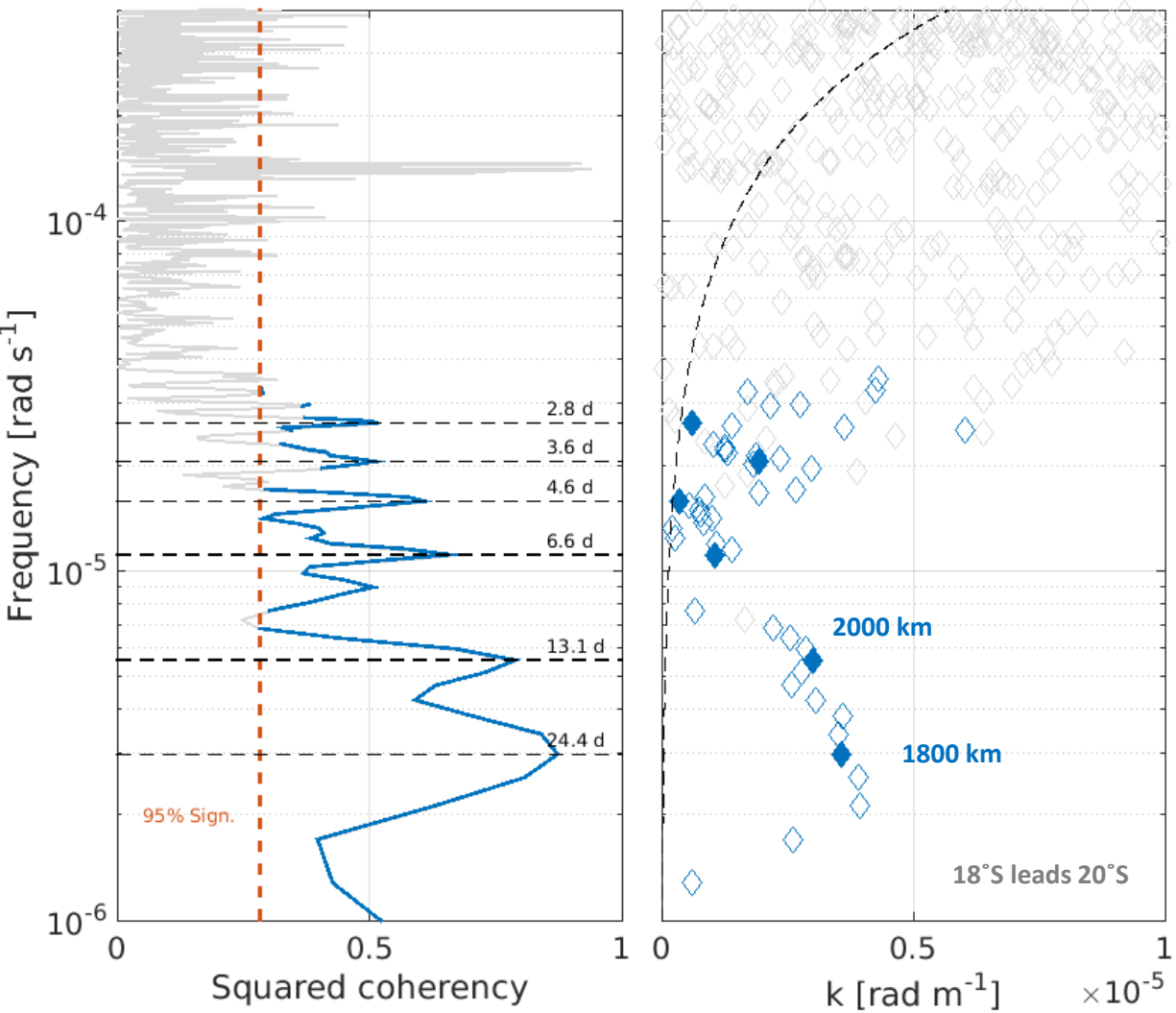


## Amplitudes

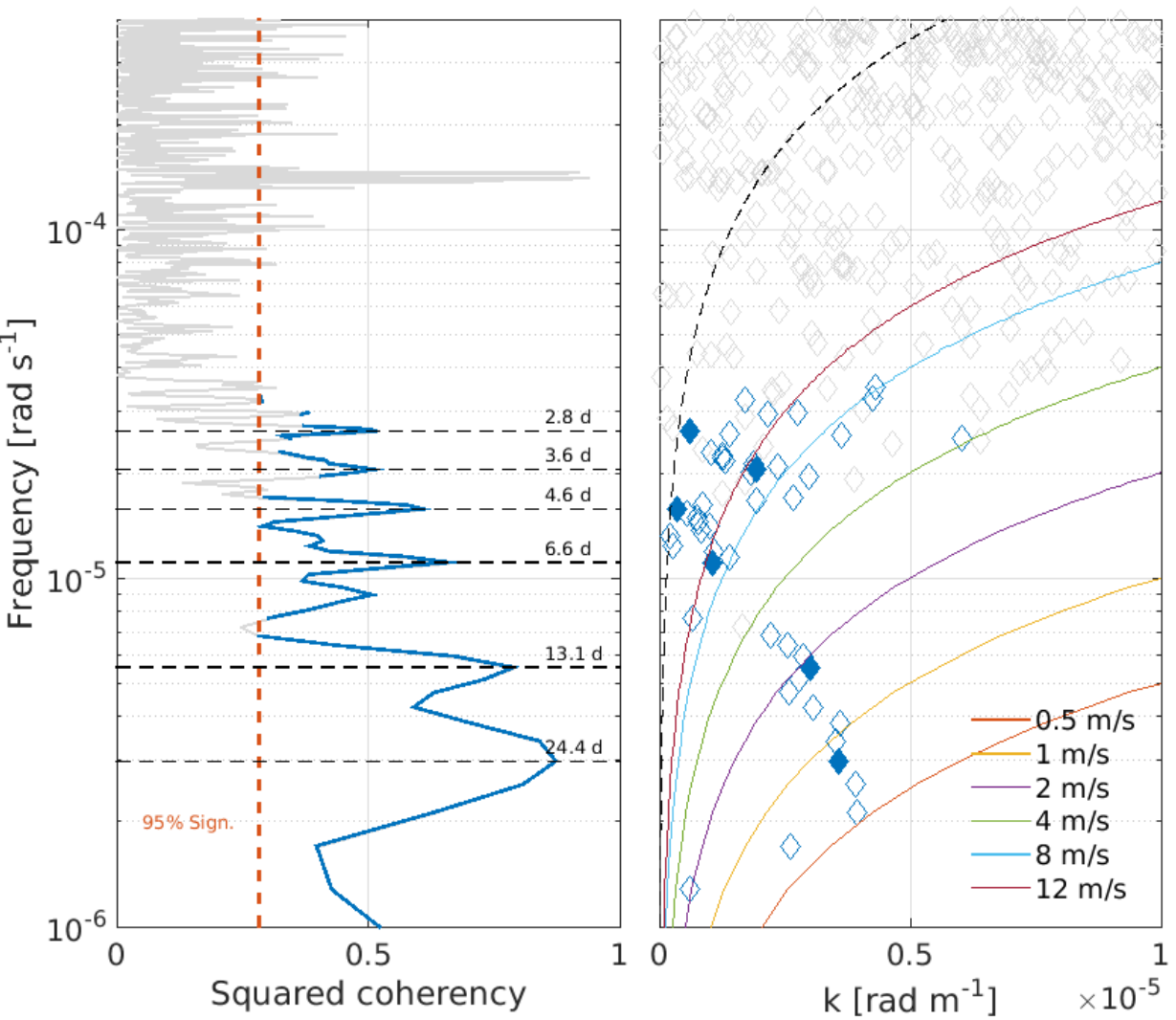












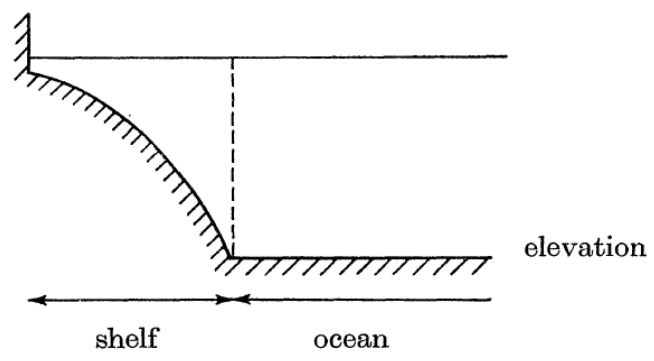
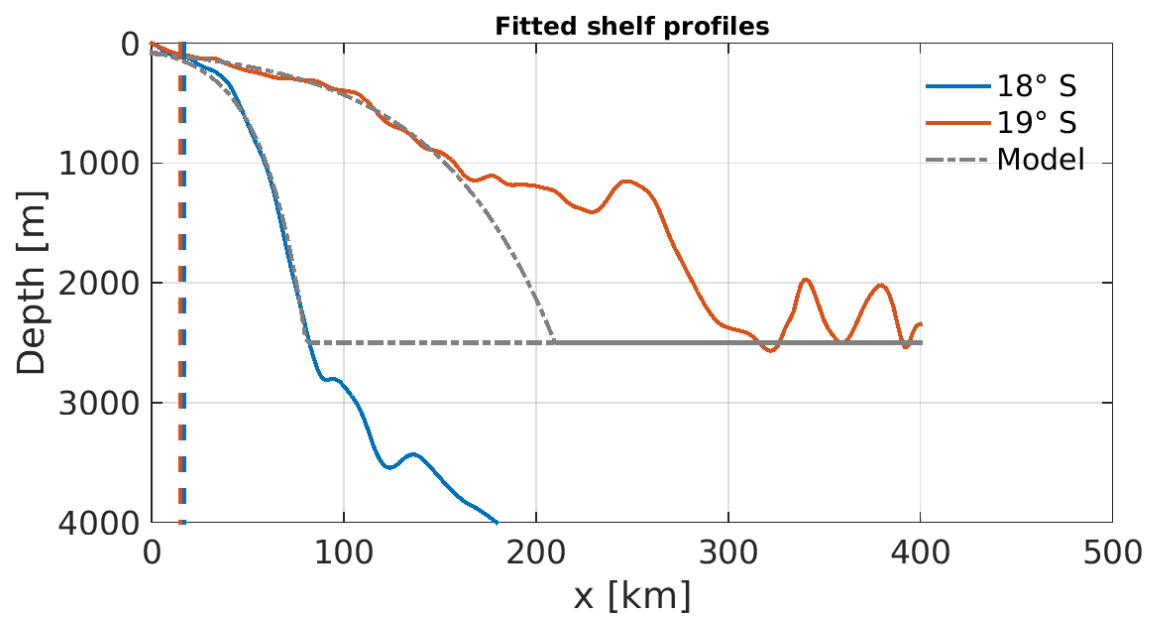
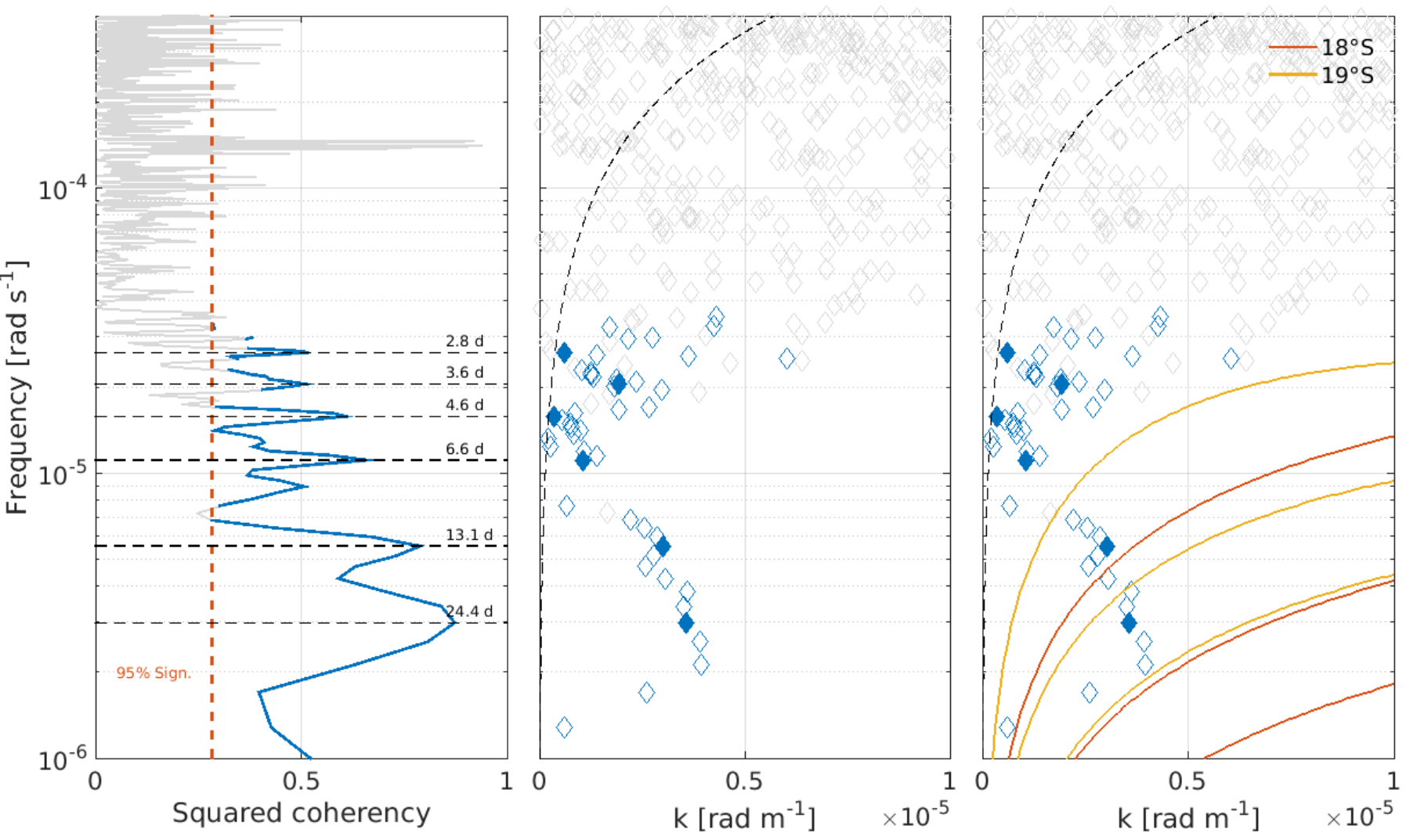


FIGURE 1. Shelf model in plan and elevation.

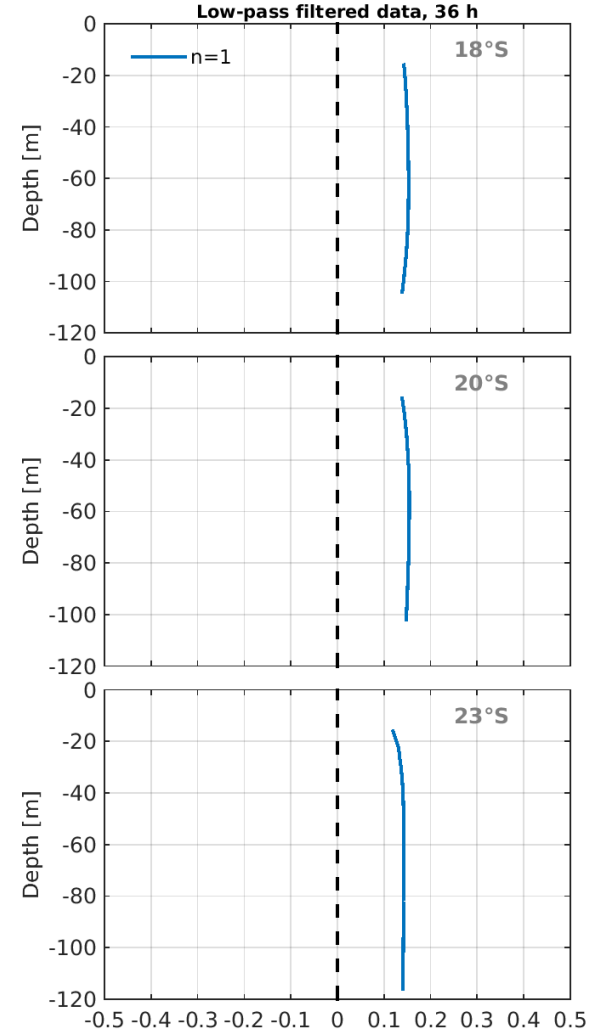
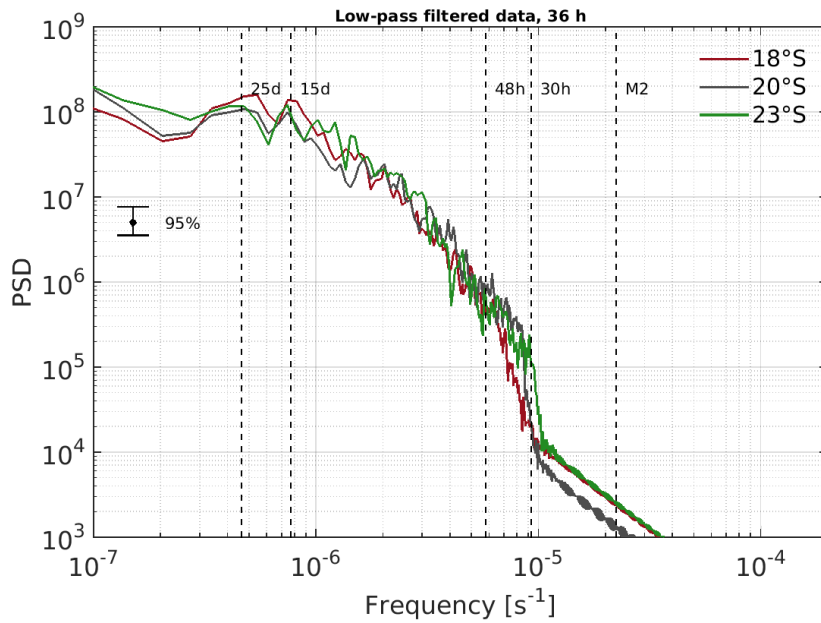
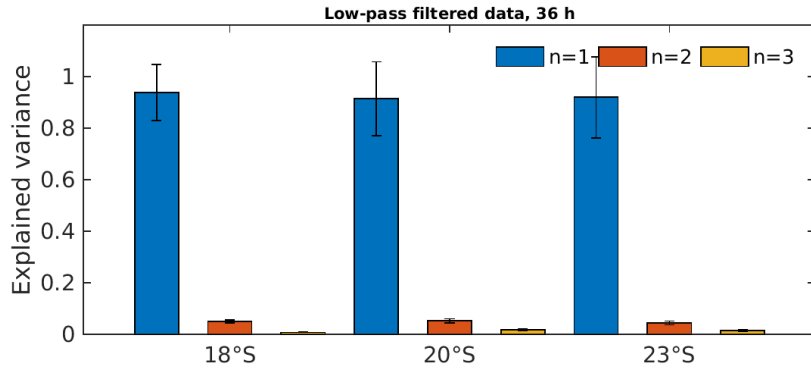
Buchwald\_and\_Adams\_1968



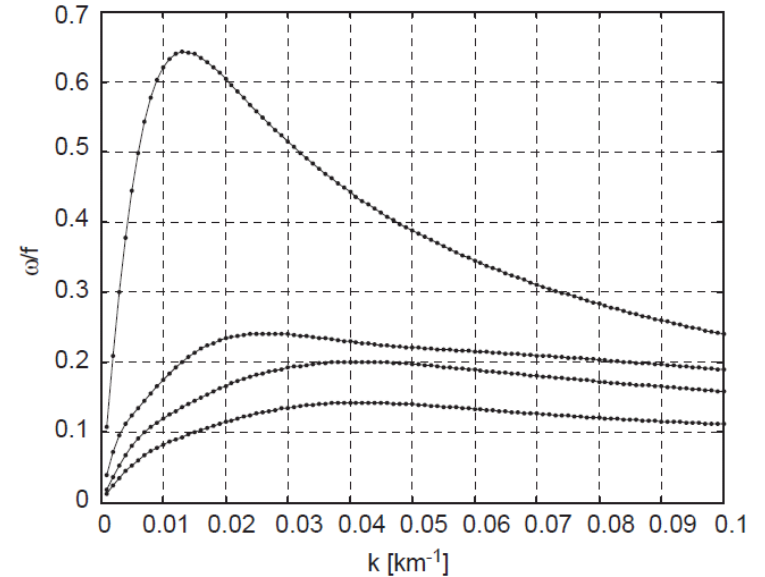


- Concurrent ADCP data from a mooring array along the Namibian shelf investigated
  - Meridional current component dominated by a “barotropic” mode explaining more than 70 % of the total variance
- 
- Wave patterns with dominant periods of ~13 d and ~24 d, wave length ~1800 km and phase speed 0.5 - 4 m/s identified
  - These signals correspond most likely to 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> mode of CSW

Thank you for your attention !



Dispersion relation of barotropic CSW: First 4 modes off Walvis Bay



Lass\_and\_Mohrholz\_2005

**Tab. 3:** Abschätzungen von charakteristischen Perioden ( $d$ ), Wellenlängen (km) und Phasengeschwindigkeiten ( $\text{km d}^{-1}$ ) freier CSW mit  $c_g = 0$  bei exponentieller Approximation des Schelfprofils

n	Peru ( $15,0^\circ$ S)			Oregon ( $44,8^\circ$ N)			NWA ( $21,5^\circ$ N)			SWA ( $21,5^\circ$ S)		
	$T^\circ$	$\lambda^\circ$	$c^\circ$	$T^\circ$	$\lambda^\circ$	$c^\circ$	$T^\circ$	$\lambda^\circ$	$c^\circ$	$T^\circ$	$\lambda^\circ$	$c^\circ$
1	2,7	102	38	1,0	213	213	1,9	321	169	1,9	820	432
2	4,3	64	15	1,6	135	84	3,0	203	68	3,0	519	173
3	6,1	46	8	2,2	95	43	4,3	143	33	4,3	367	85
4	7,9	35	4	2,9	73	25	5,6	110	20	5,6	281	50

Hagen\_1979