

Ocean Waves

Capillary

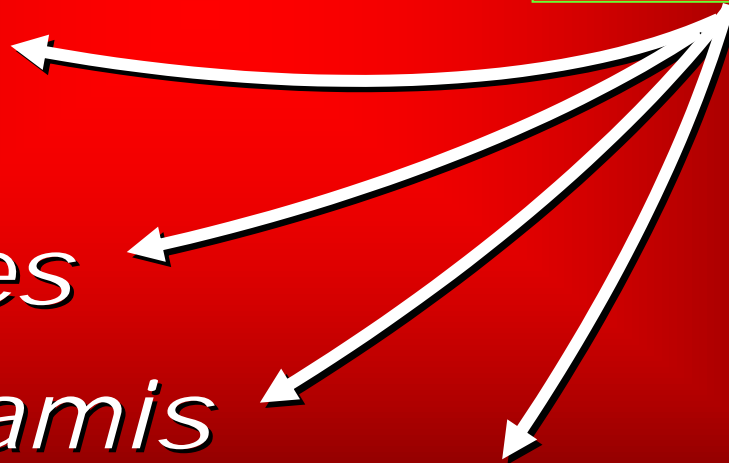
Gravity

*Wind
generated*

Tides

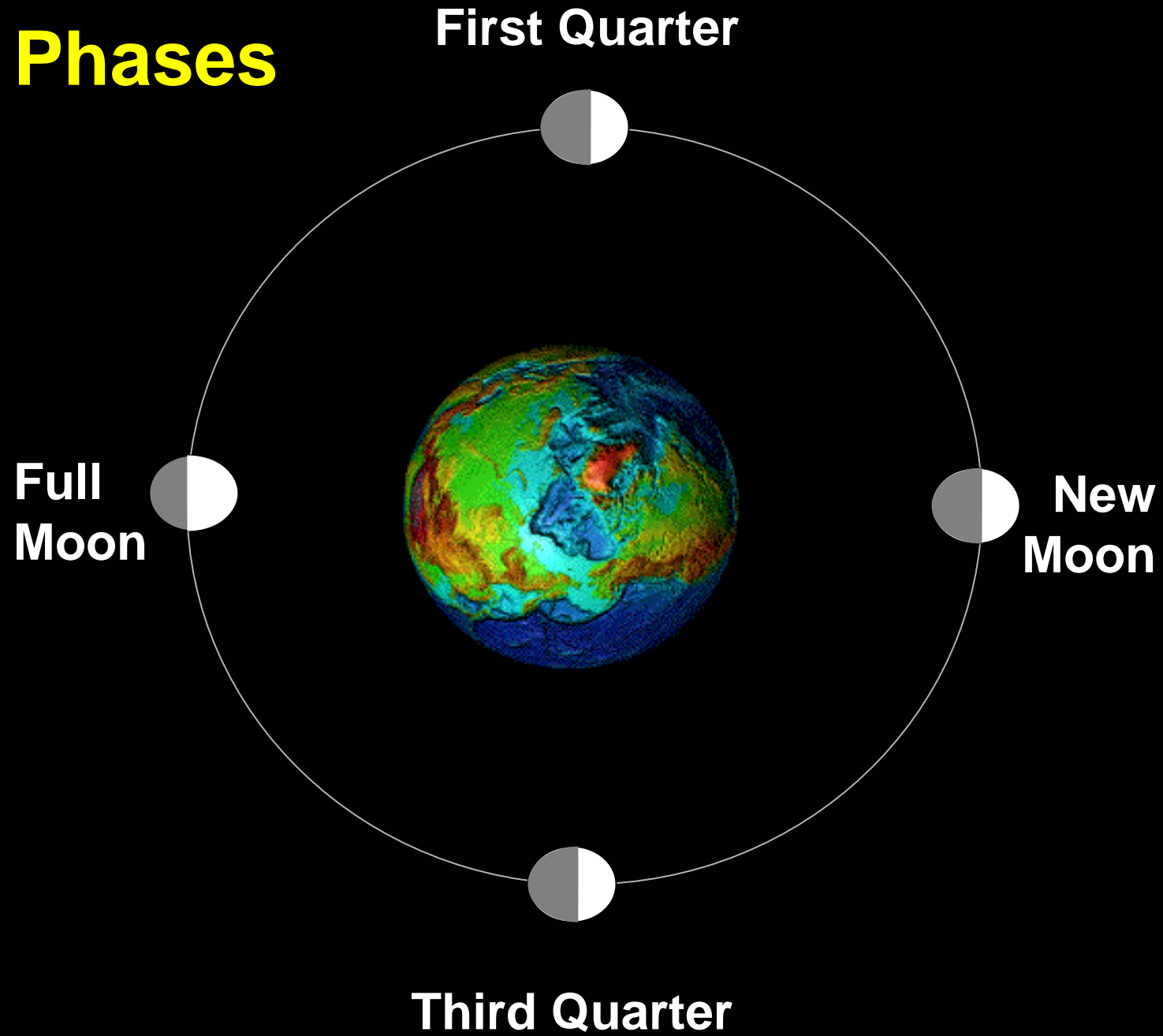
Tsunamis

Seiches

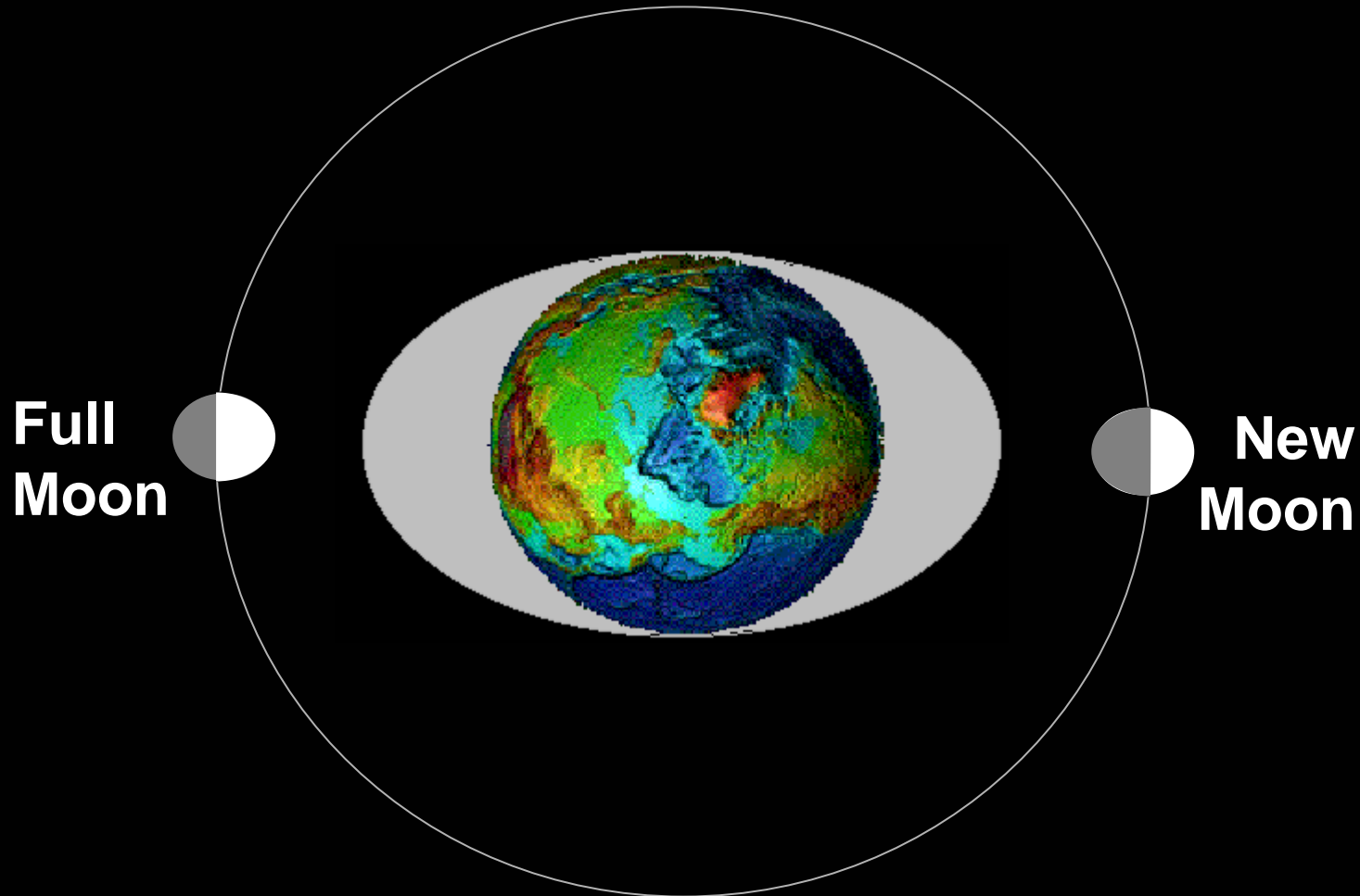


Tides

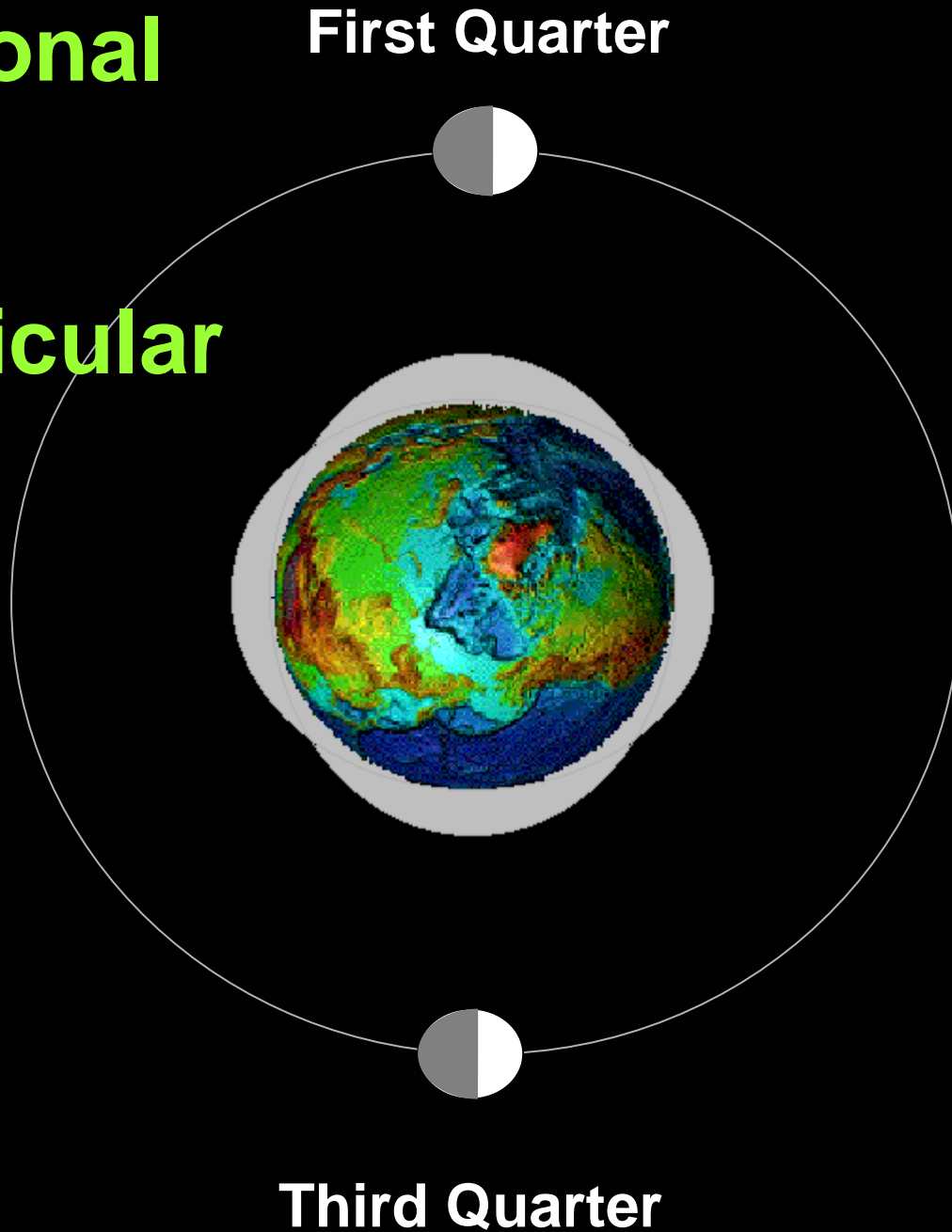
Lunar Phases



Spring Tides occur when the lunar and solar gravitational pulls add up

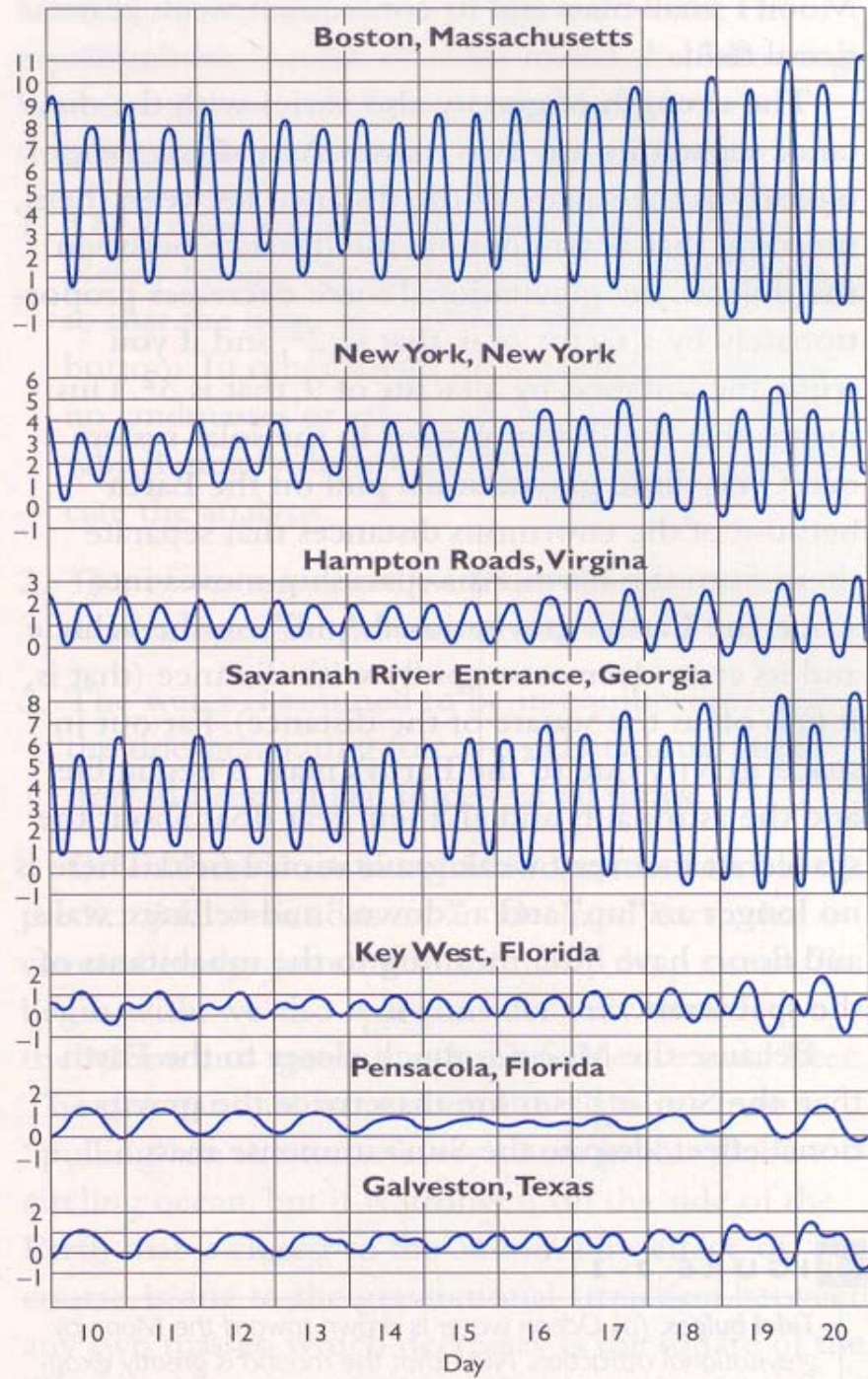
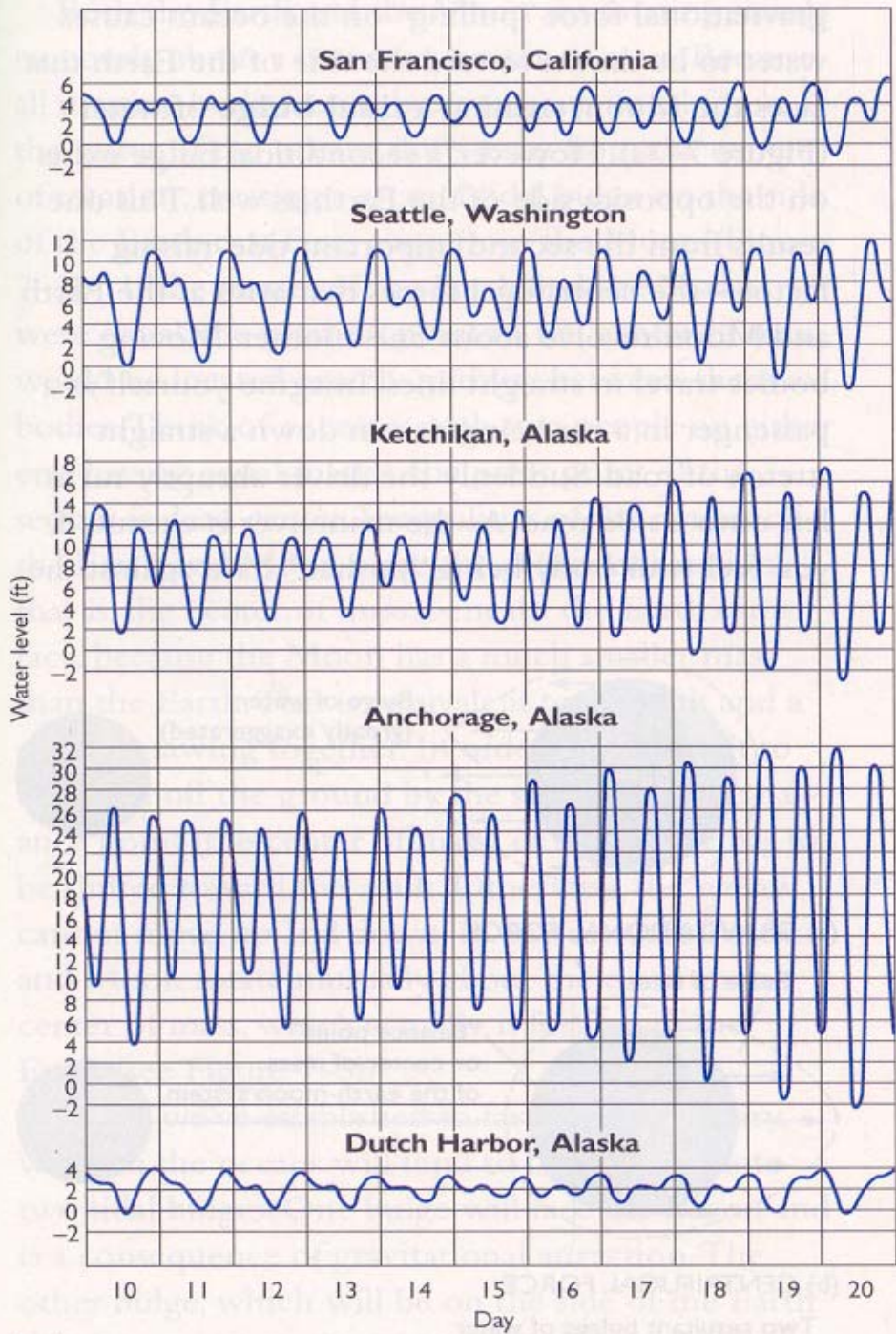


Neap Tides occur when lunar and solar gravitational pulls are mutually perpendicular

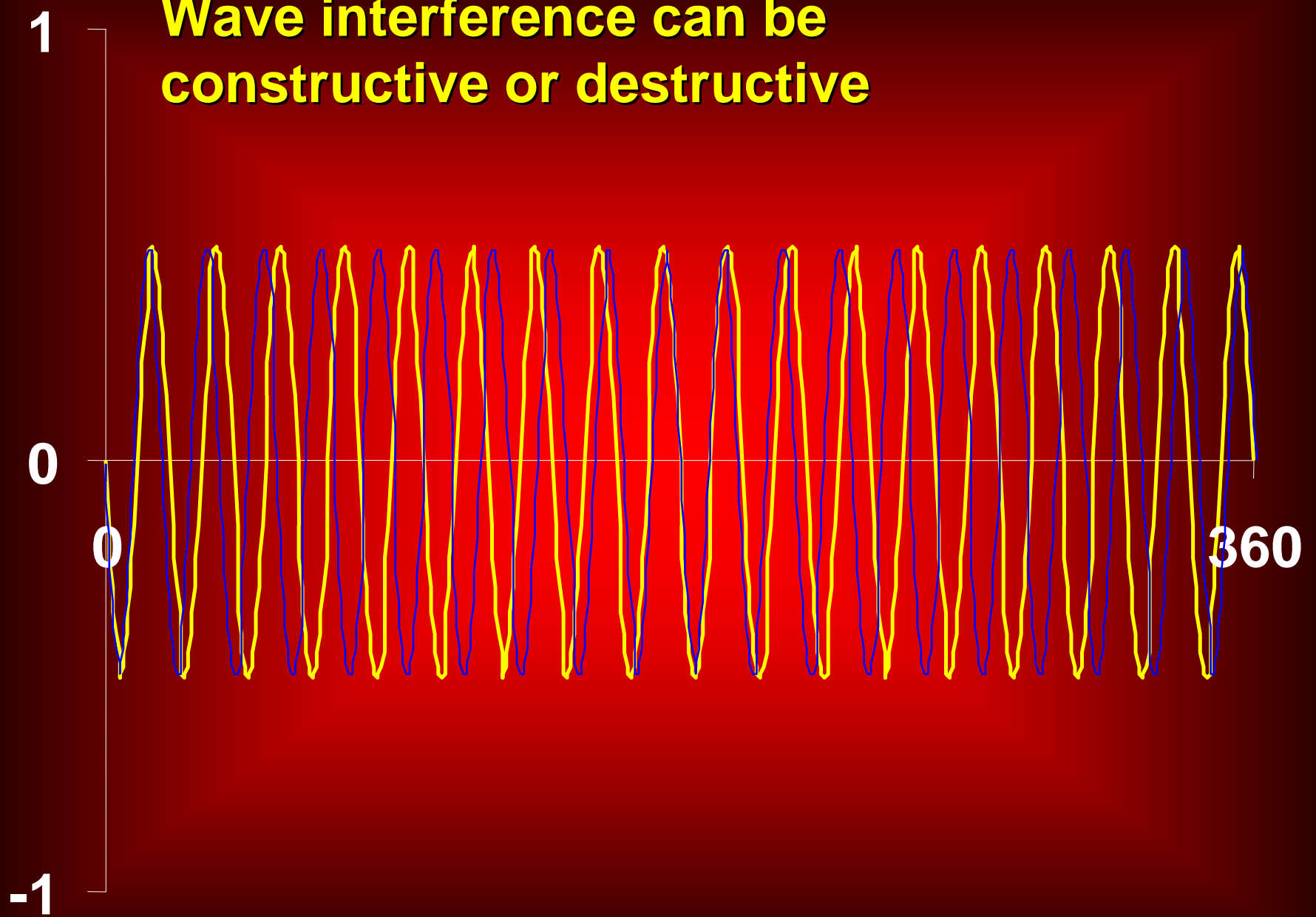


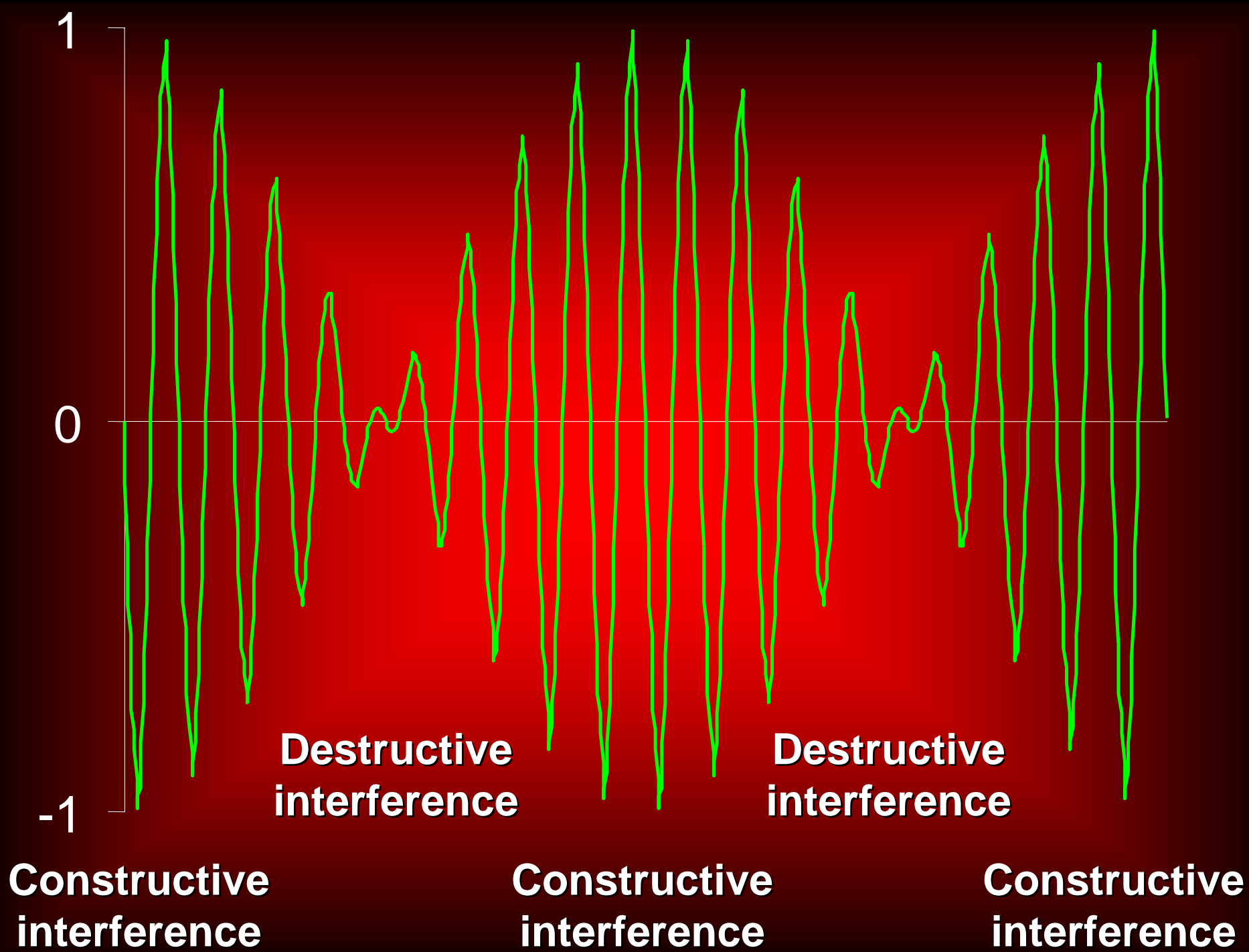
Tides can be

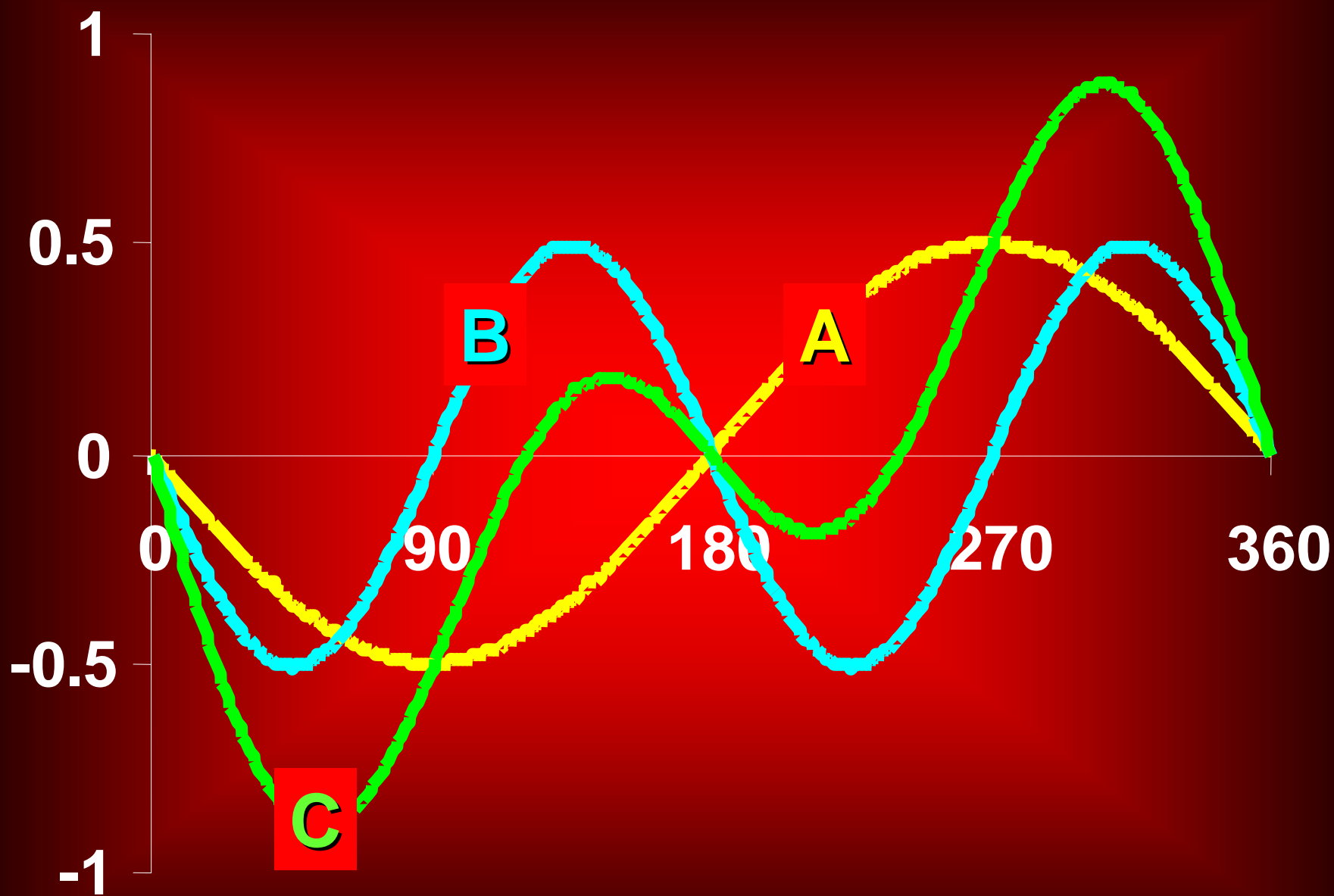
- *SPRING and NEAP, depending on the relative positions of Sun and Moon*
- *DIURNAL, SEMIDIURNAL or MIXED, depending on their daily cycles*



**Wave interference can be
constructive or destructive**







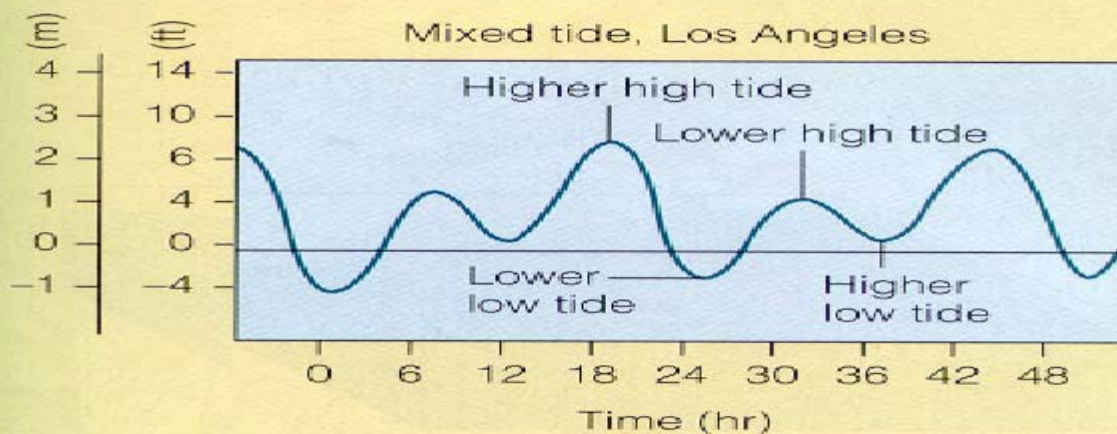
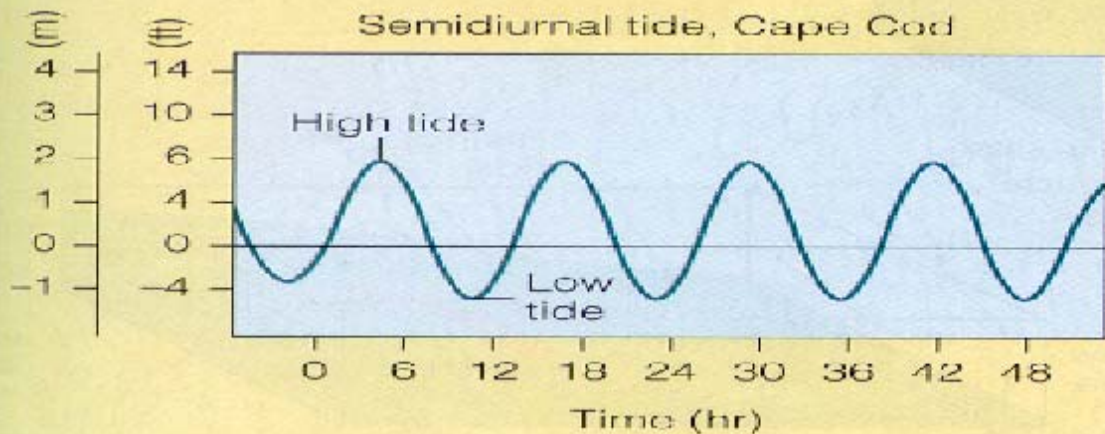
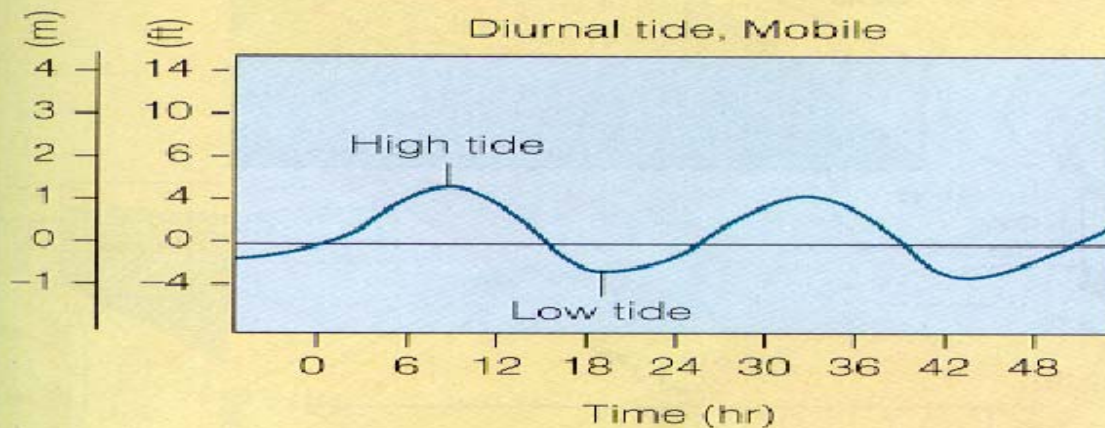
Tides can be

**1. Diurnal: or
once daily**

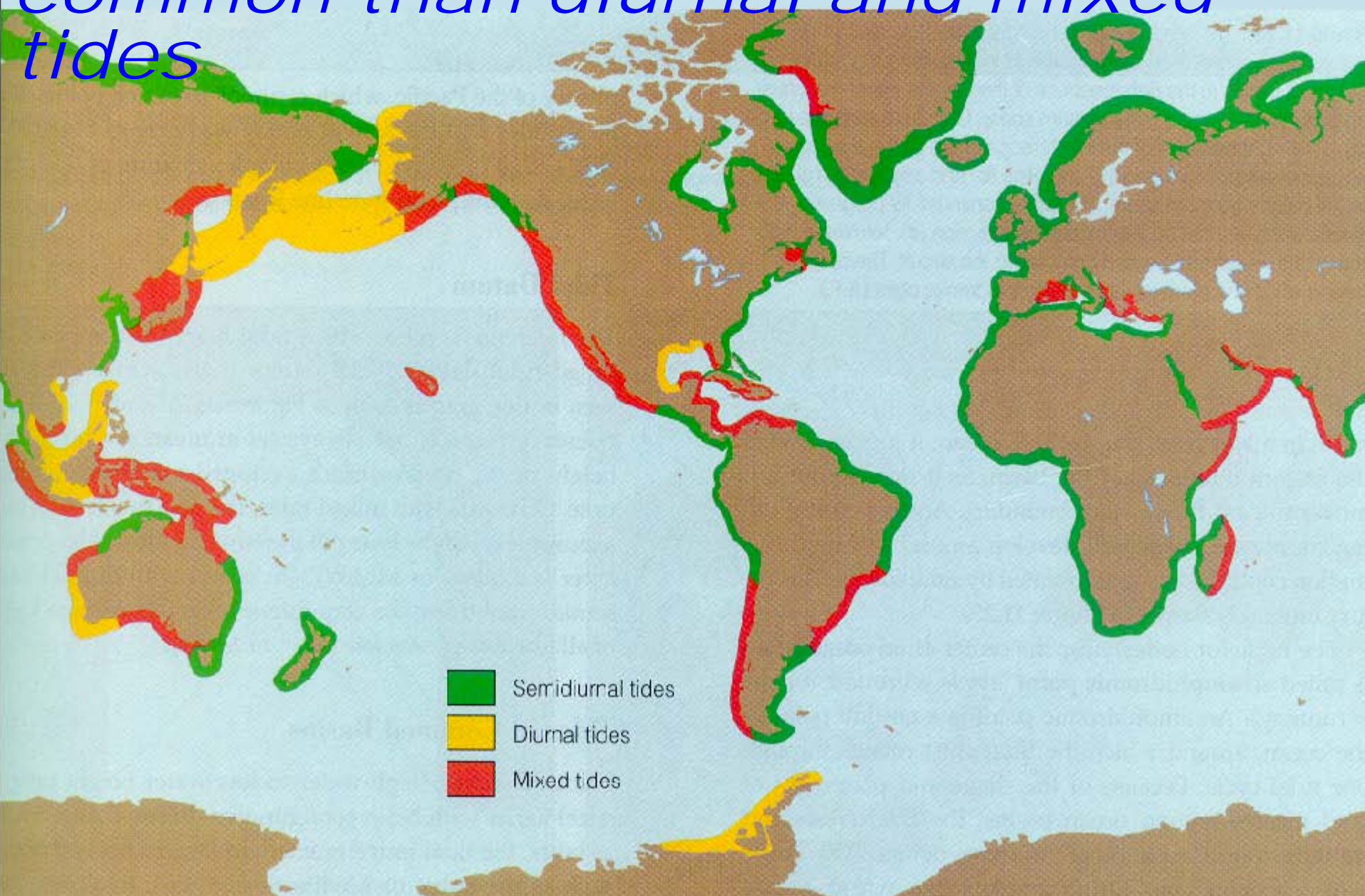
**2. Semidiurnal
or twice daily**

and

3. Mixed

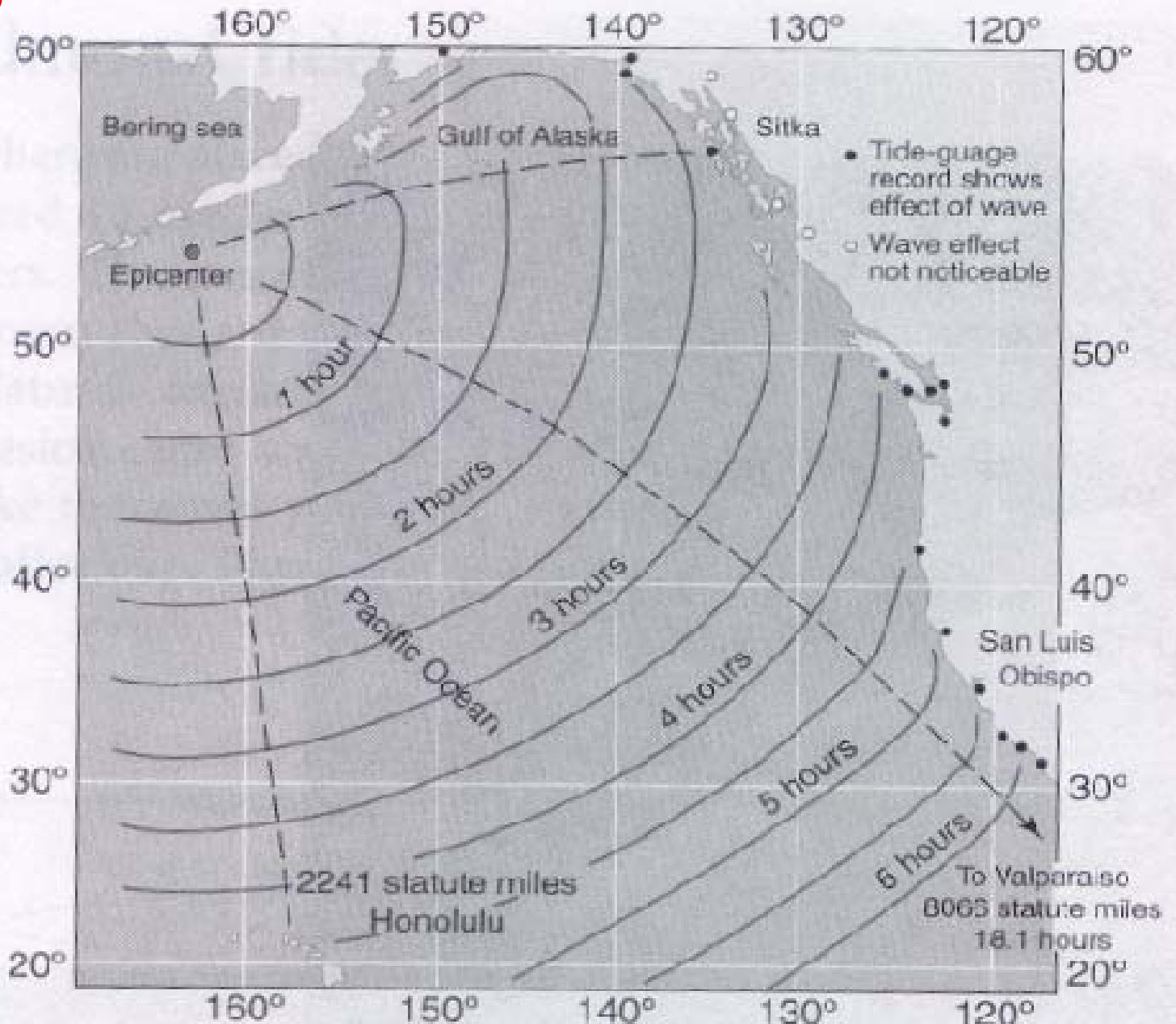


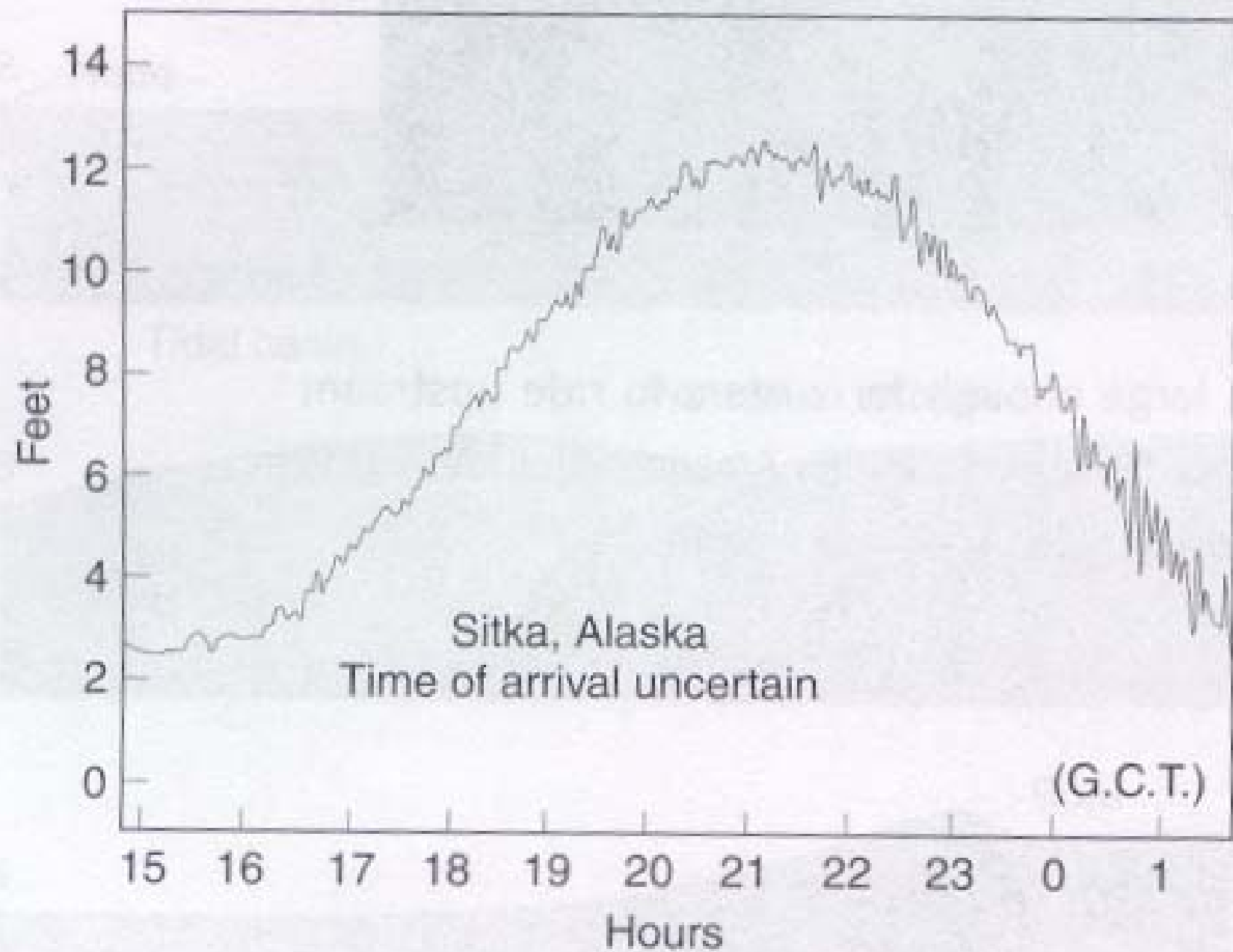
Semidiurnal tides are more common than diurnal and mixed tides

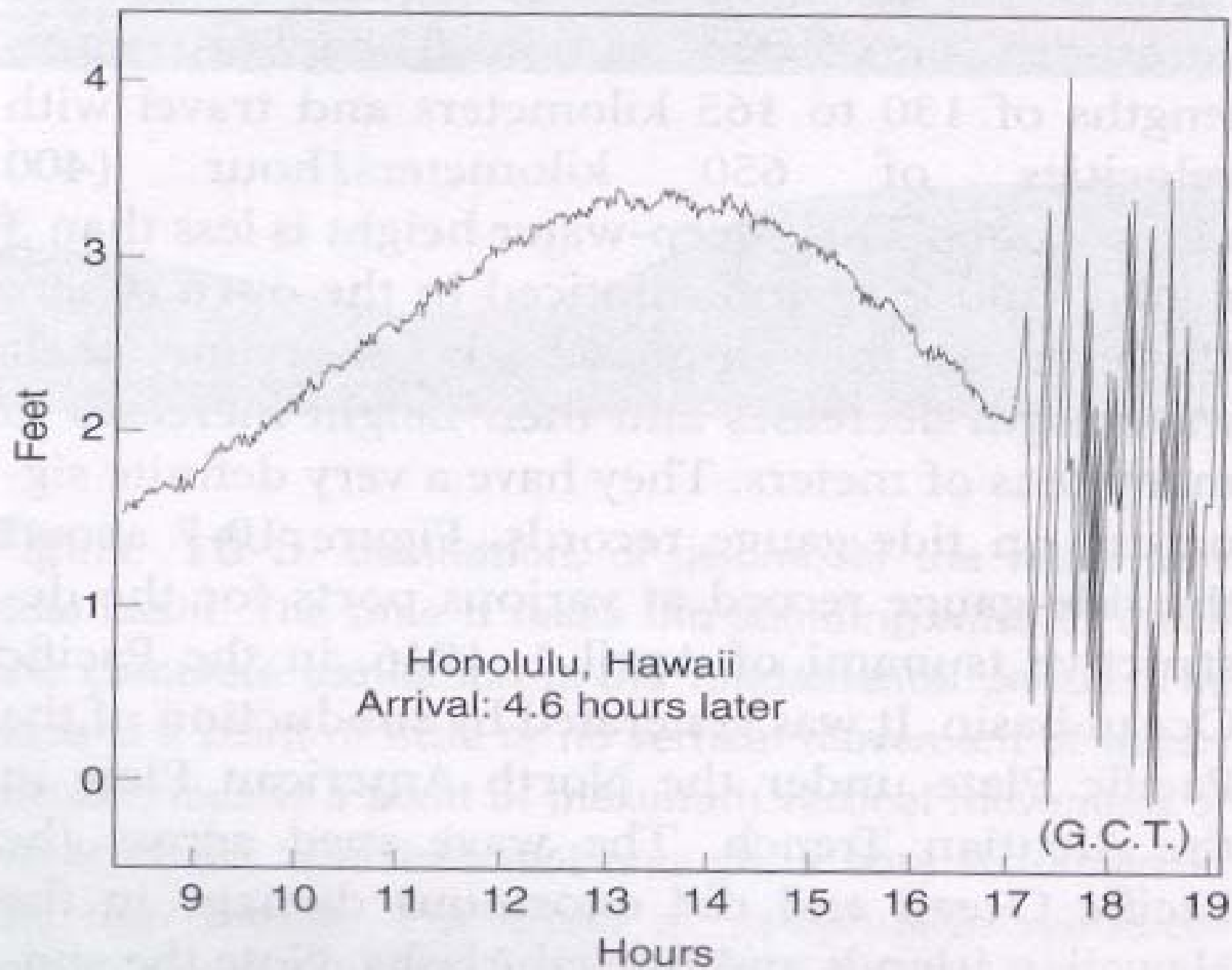


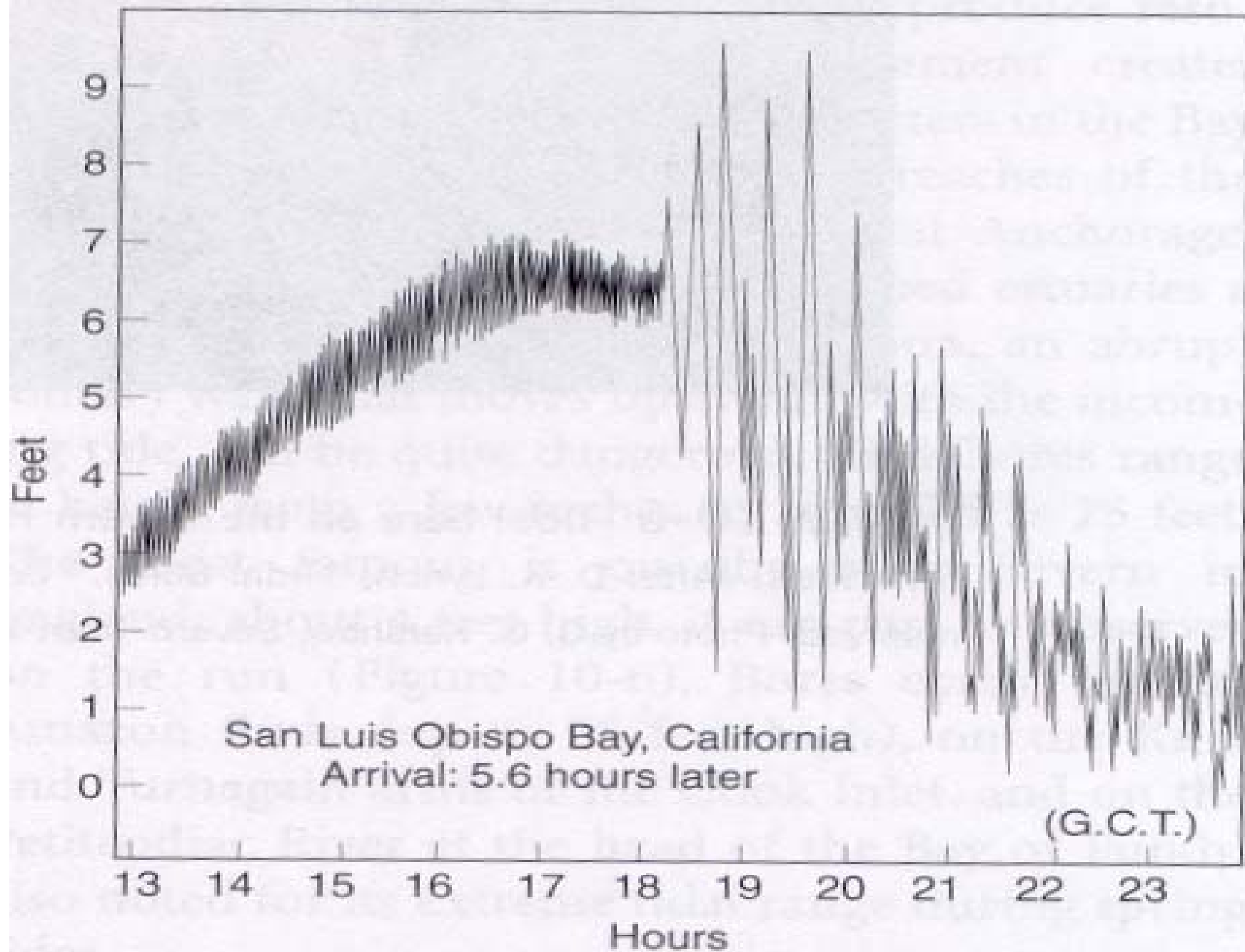
Tsunamis

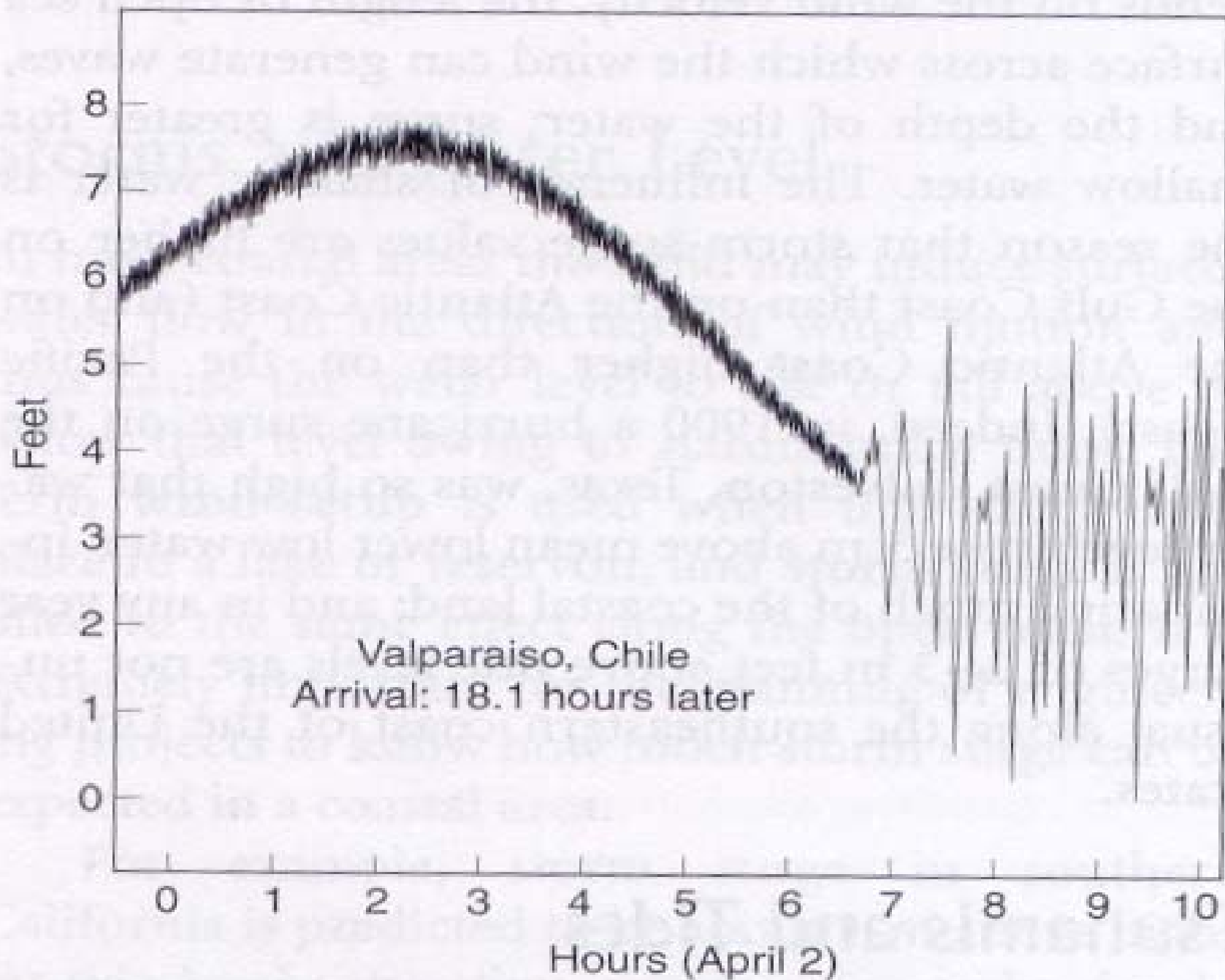
The travel-path of the tsunami of April 1, 1946

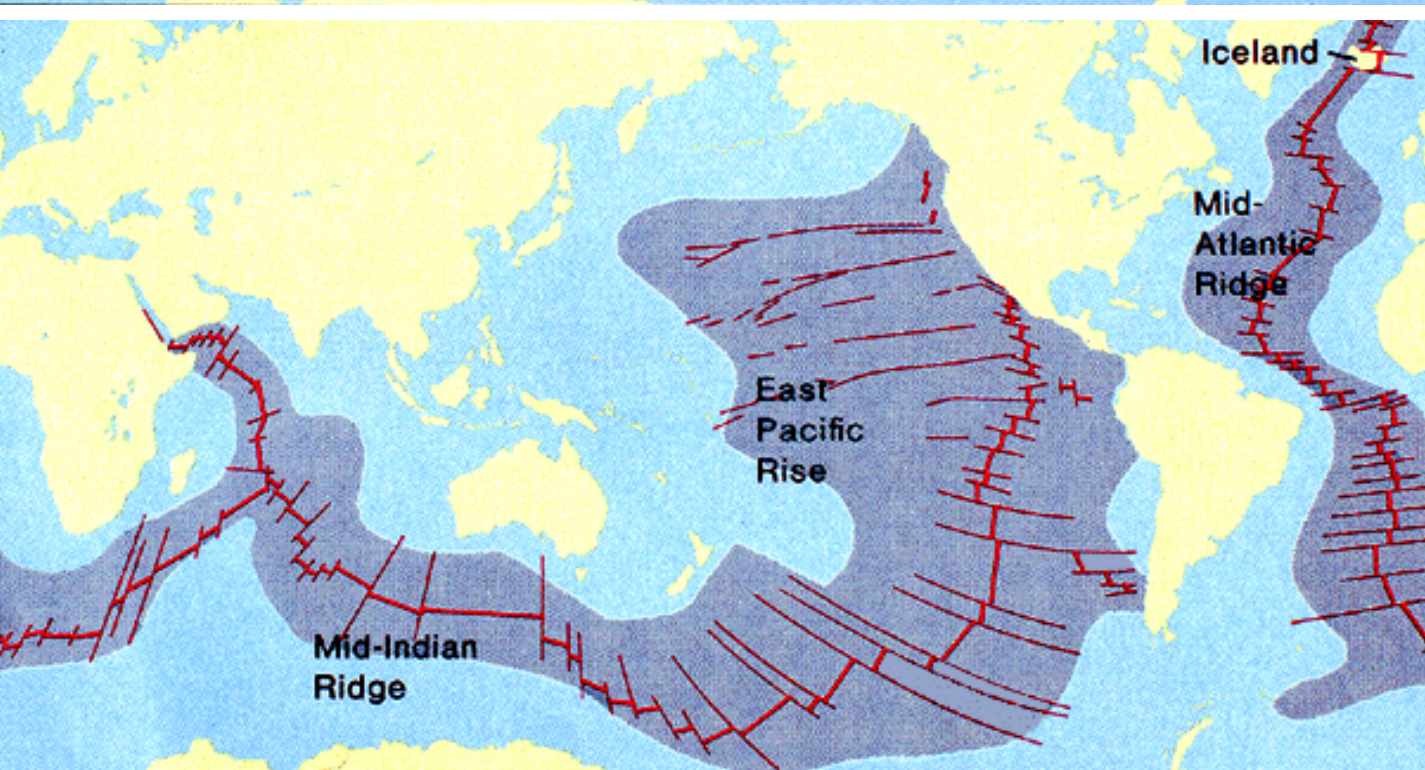
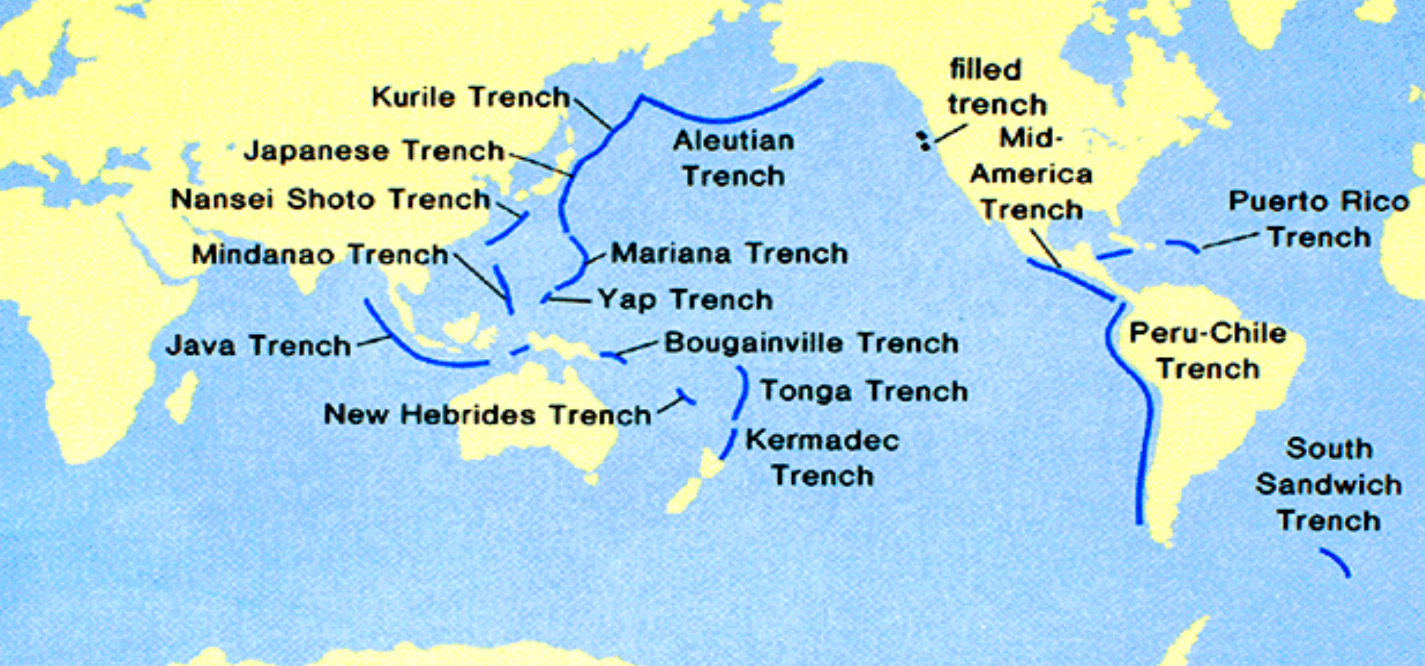






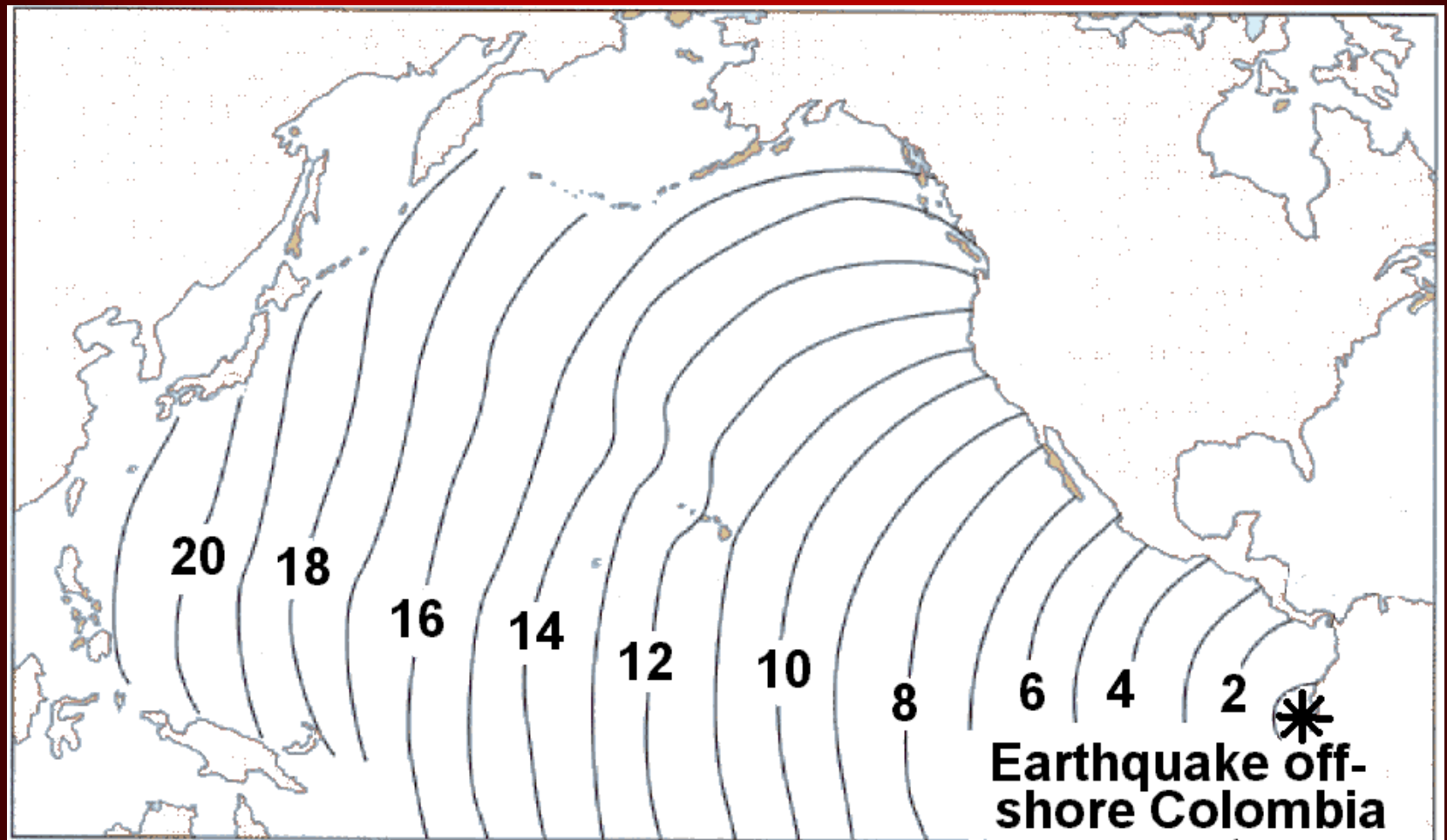






Active ocean-continent margins should expect tsunamis more frequently than the passive ones

The map below shows the position of the leading wave of a tsunami generated by a 1979 earthquake offshore Colombia, South America*. These contours are for the tsunami arrival times in hours.



*K. Ida & T. Iwasaki (Ed.): Tsunamis: Their Science and Engineering (D. Reidel, Boston MA, 1983)

Consider an earthquake with its epicenter at Honolulu, Hawaii. The corresponding tsunami travel times (in hours) from Hawaii are given in this map of the Pacific Ocean.

