

Wave refraction in weak currents over slowly varying bathymetry

Trygve Halsne¹ and Yan Li²

Wave refraction 170 km East of here

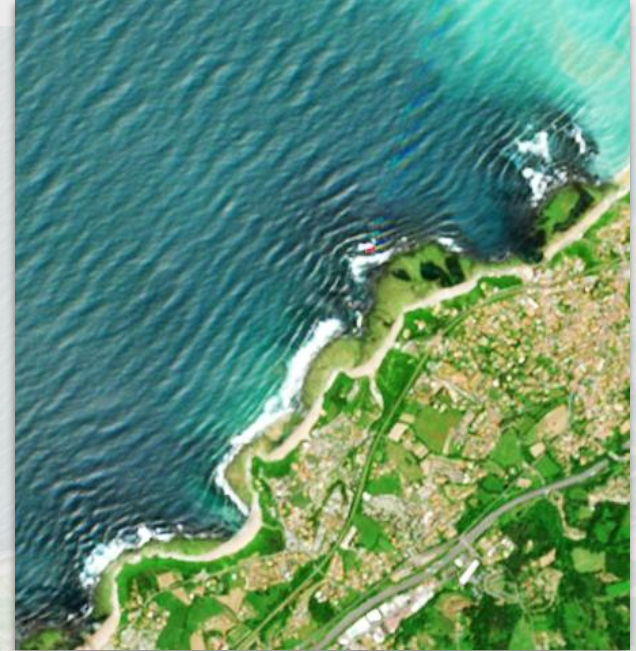
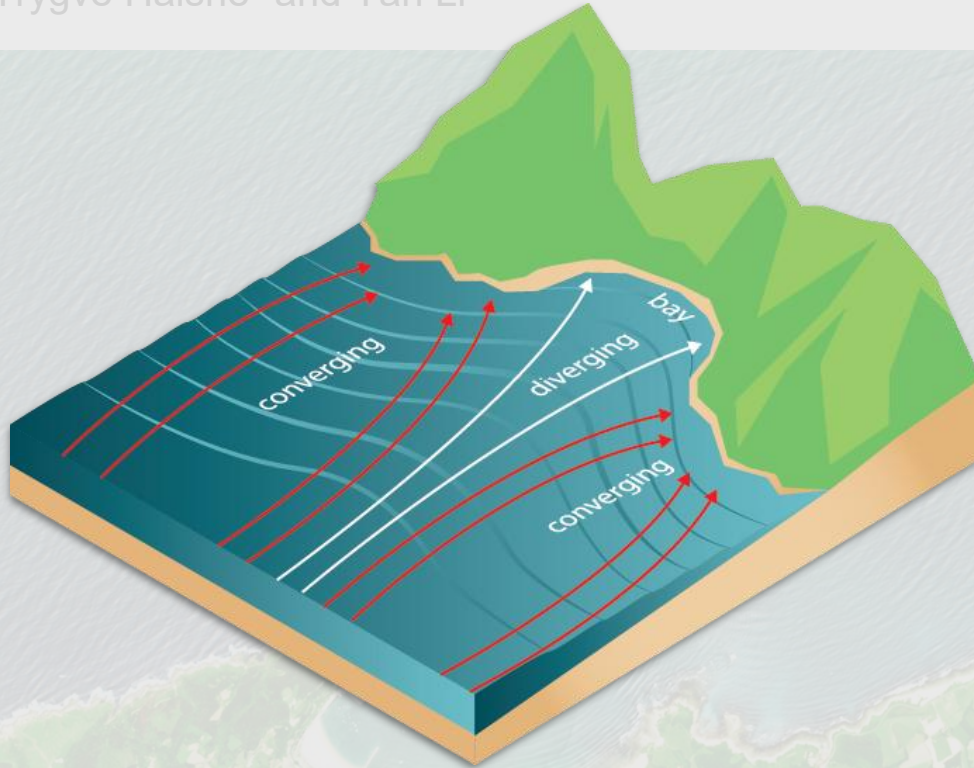


Wave refraction in weak currents over slowly varying bathymetry

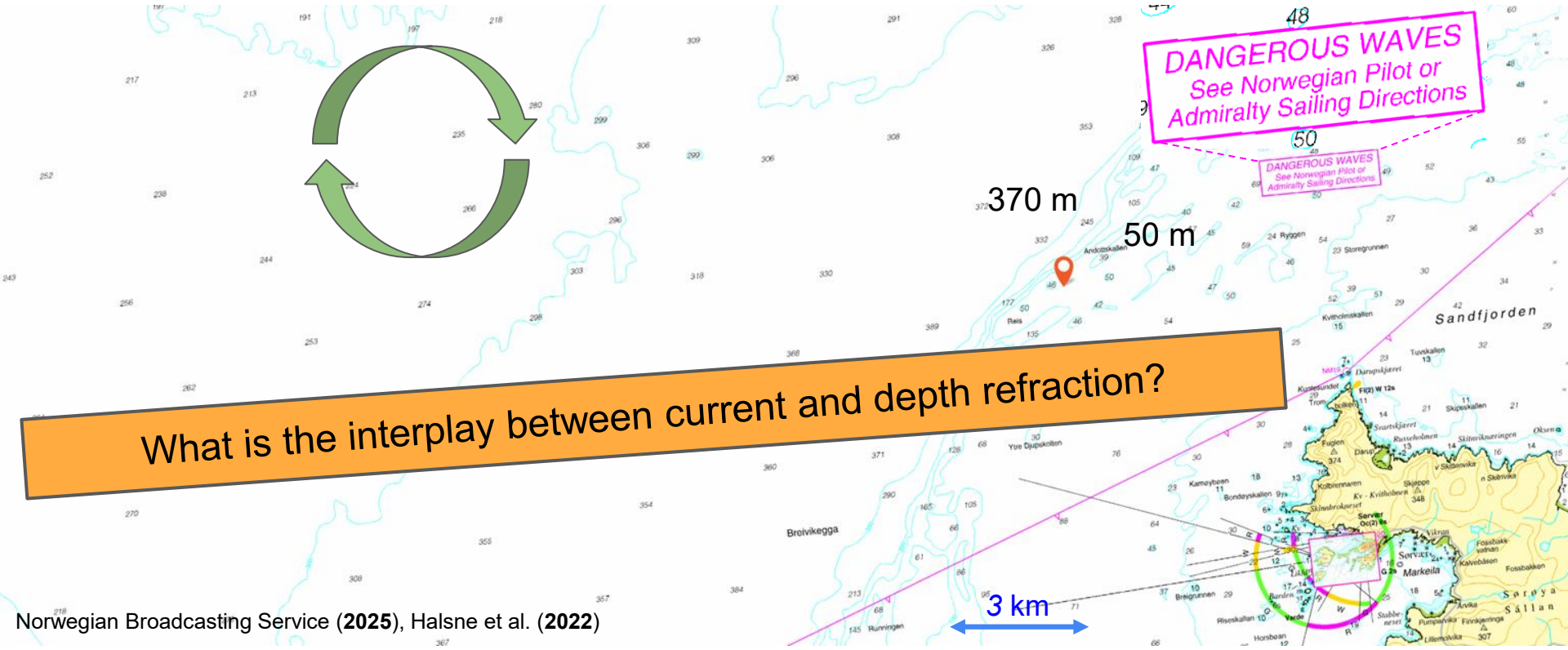
Trygve Halsne¹ and Yan Li²



Norwegian
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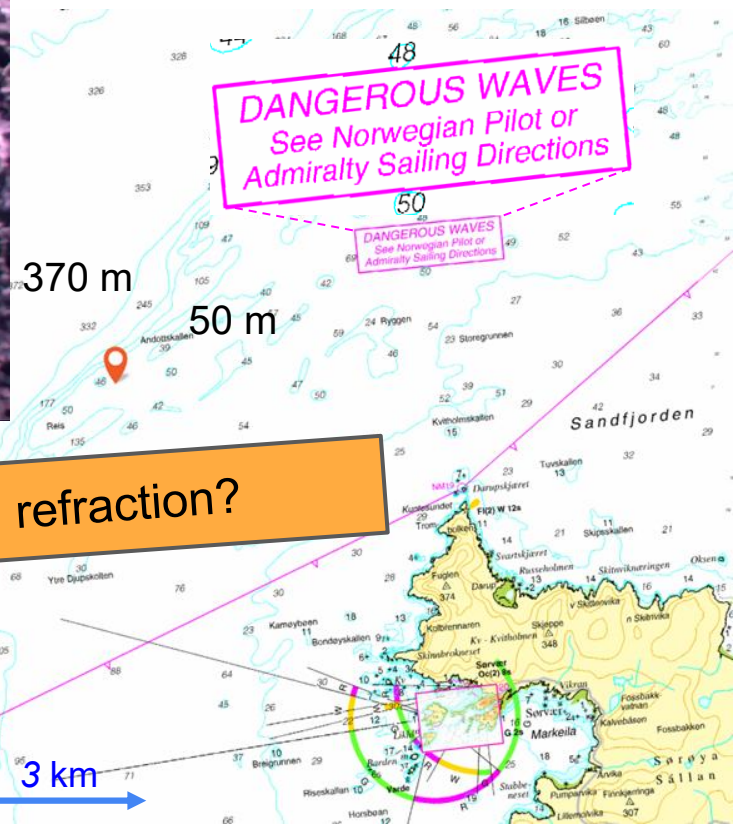
Strong current- and depth-gradients in Northern Norway



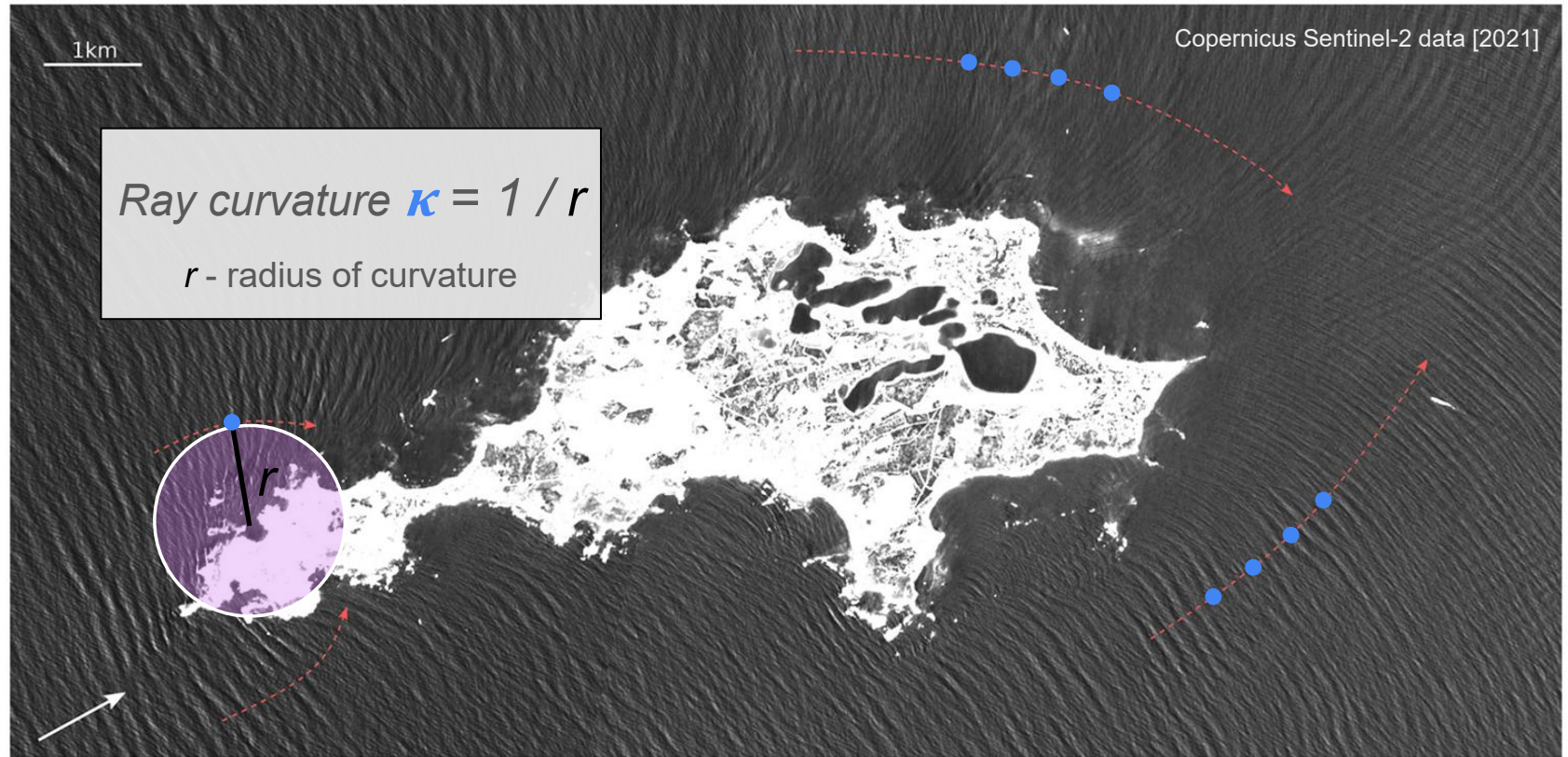


“Loenget [captain] also says that the estimated waves were 4–5 meters high.

– So it was rough seas, he says.”



What is the interplay between current and depth refraction?



Curvature: a measure of the deviation from straightness

Long story short*: The approximate ray curvature solution

From the stationary wave ray equations, collecting terms to $O(\varepsilon = |\mathbf{U}|/c_g)$, we obtain

$$\kappa_{\approx} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial_x U_2 - \partial_y U_1}{c_{g,i}}}_{\kappa_c} + \underbrace{\frac{\mathbf{e}_{k,\perp} \cdot \nabla c}{c_{g,i}}}_{\kappa_d}$$

Recovers

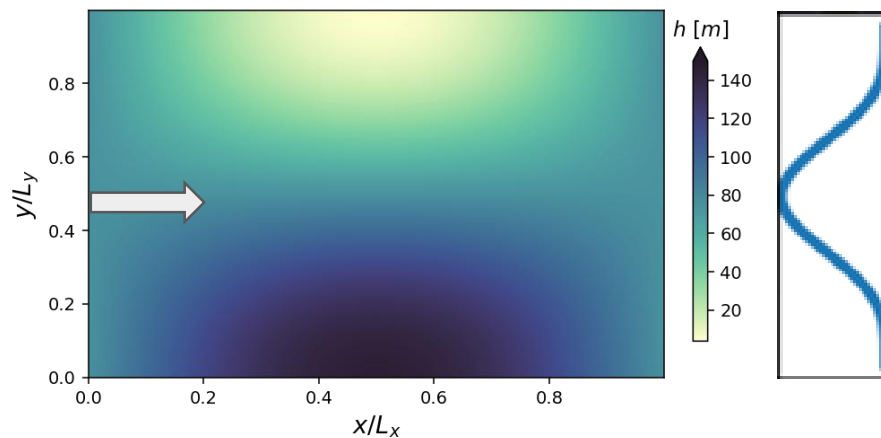
- Vertical vorticity component
- Directional dependence

- Deep-water limit: Kenyon (1971) and Dysthe (2001).
- Zero currents: Arthur et al. (1952).

*See Halsne and Li (2025) for more details

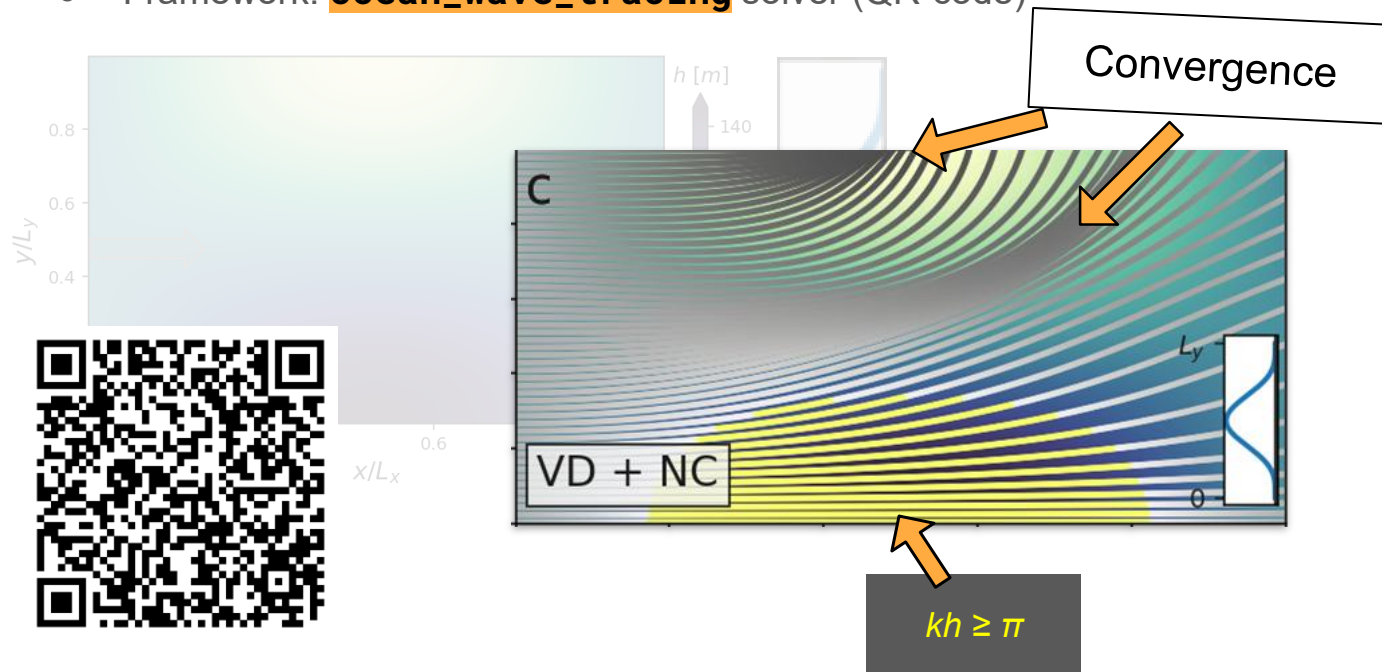
Ray tracing: highlighting the physics

- Variable depth bathymetry (VD)
- Negative current jet (NC)



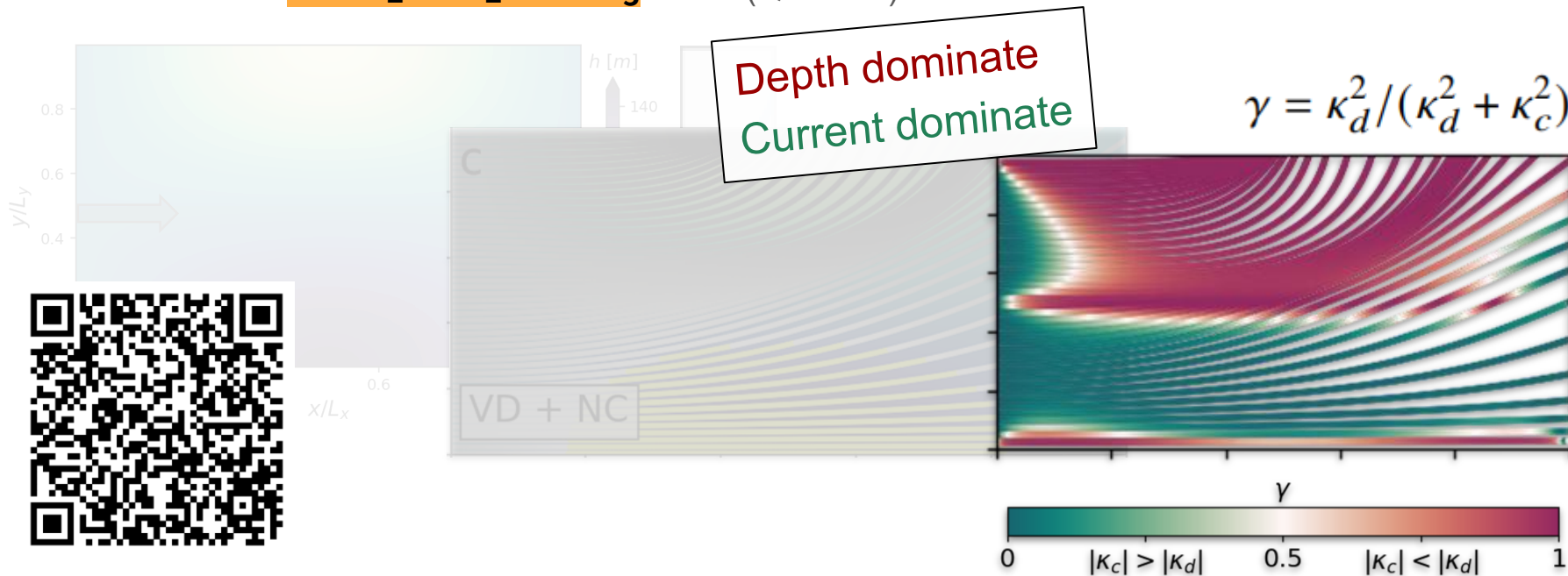
Ray tracing: highlighting the physics

- Variable depth bathymetry (VD)
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- Framework: **ocean_wave_tracing** solver (QR-code)

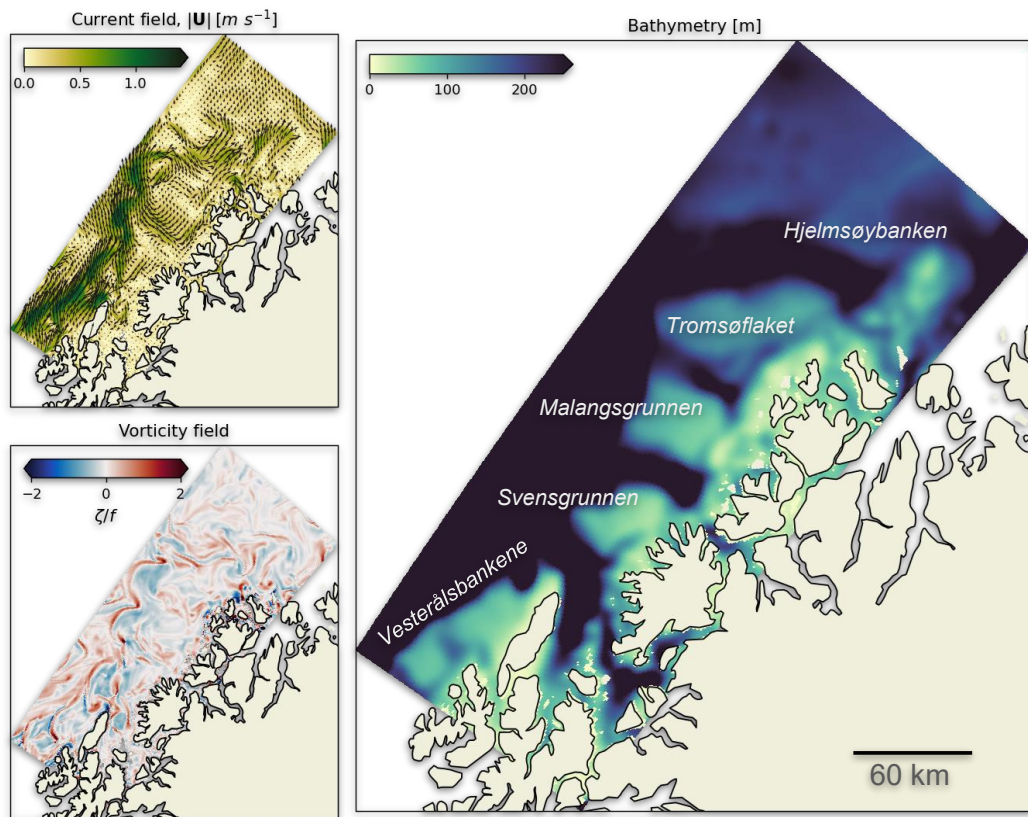


Ray tracing: highlighting the physics

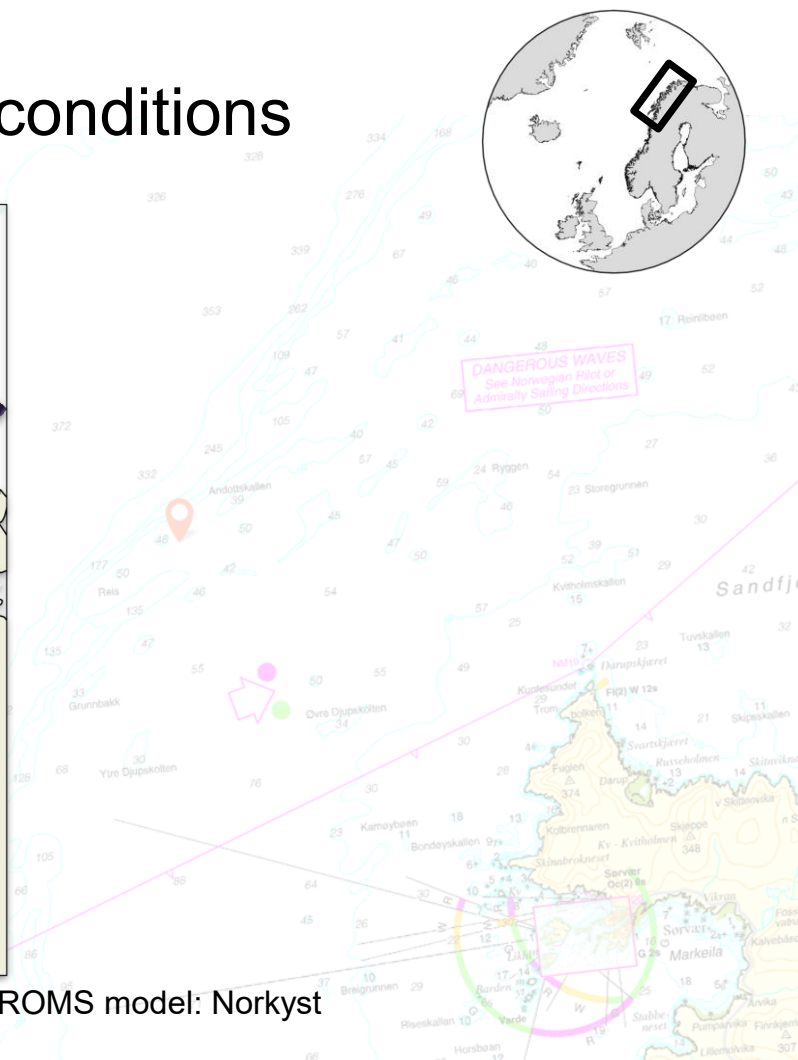
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- Mapping the dominating wave scatterer



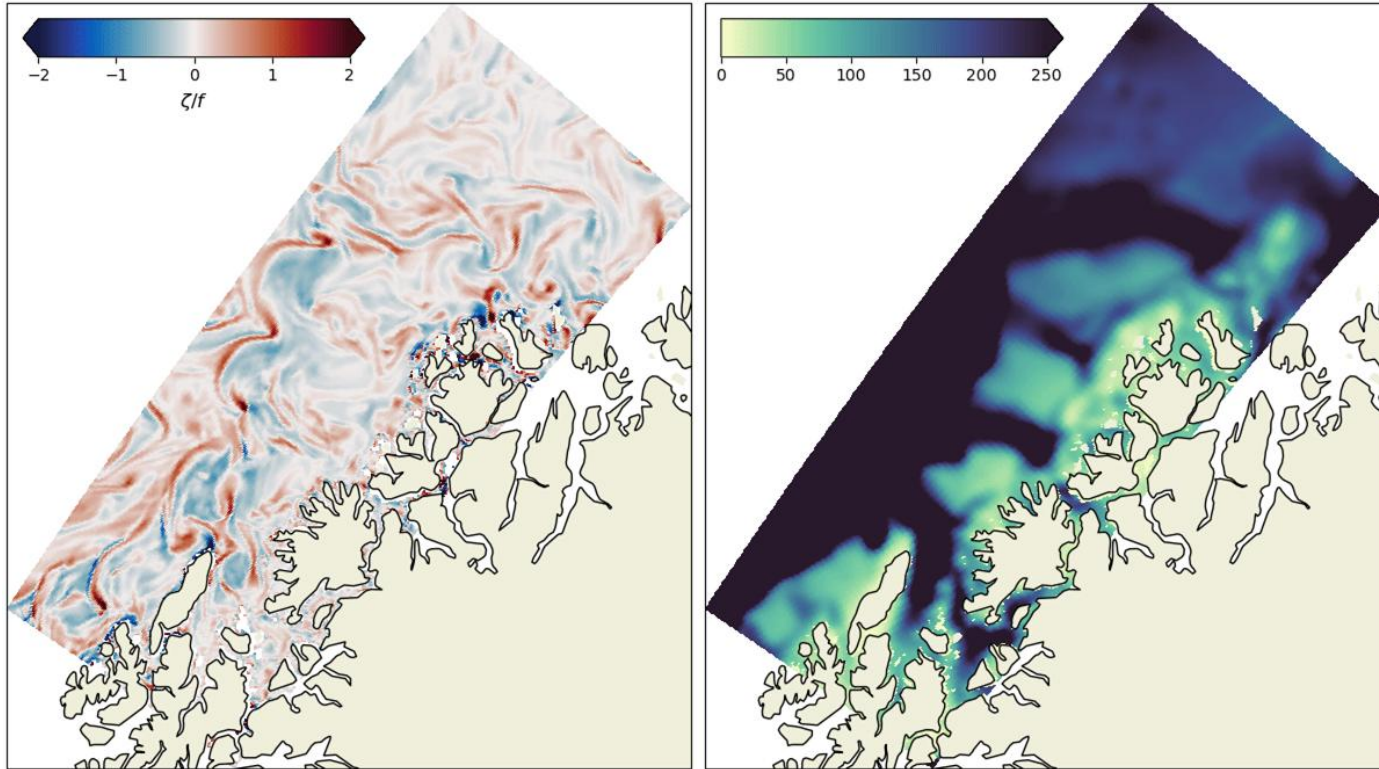
Applying the framework in realistic conditions



Surface currents and bathymetry from MET Norway's operational coastal ROMS model: Norkyst

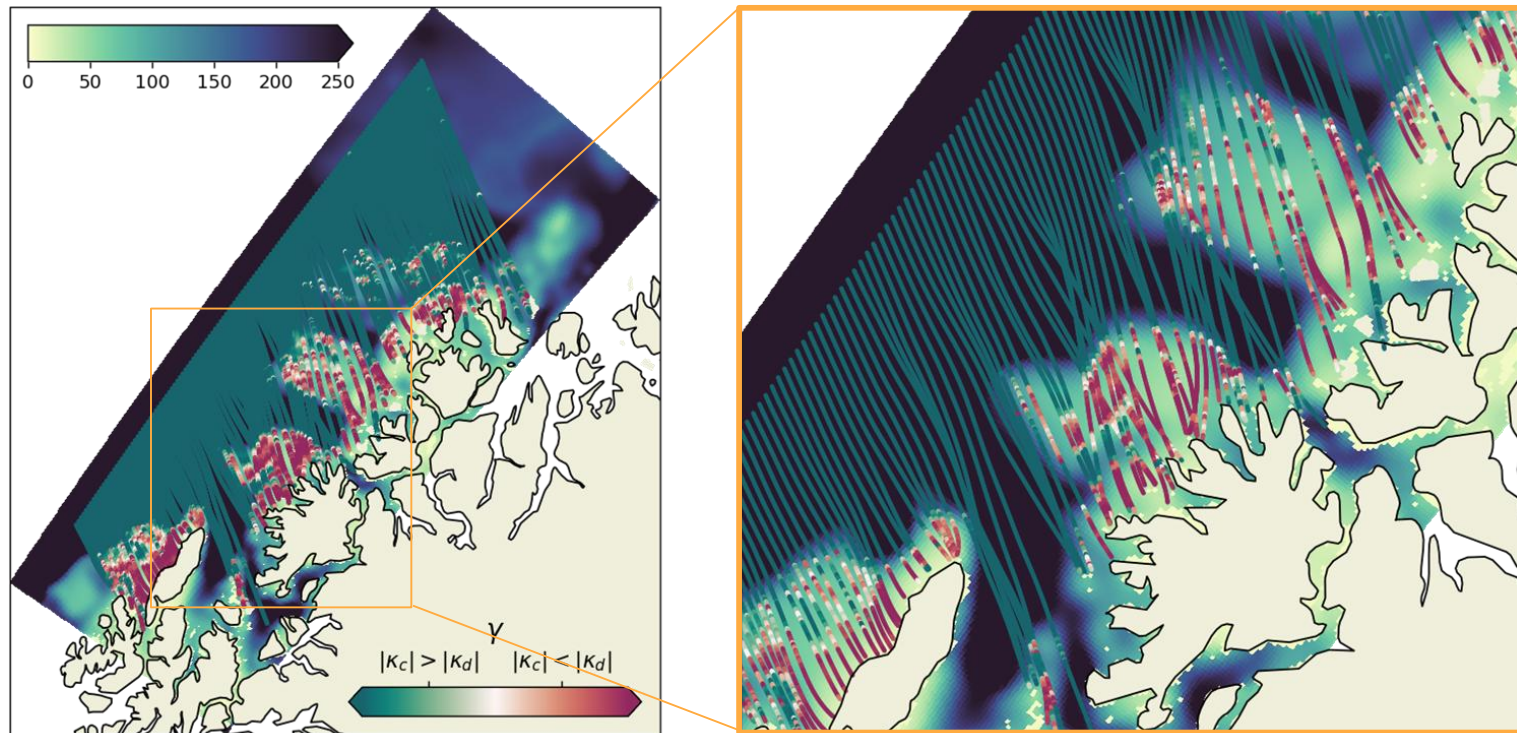


Wave rays reflecting peak period (12 s) and direction for a given sea state

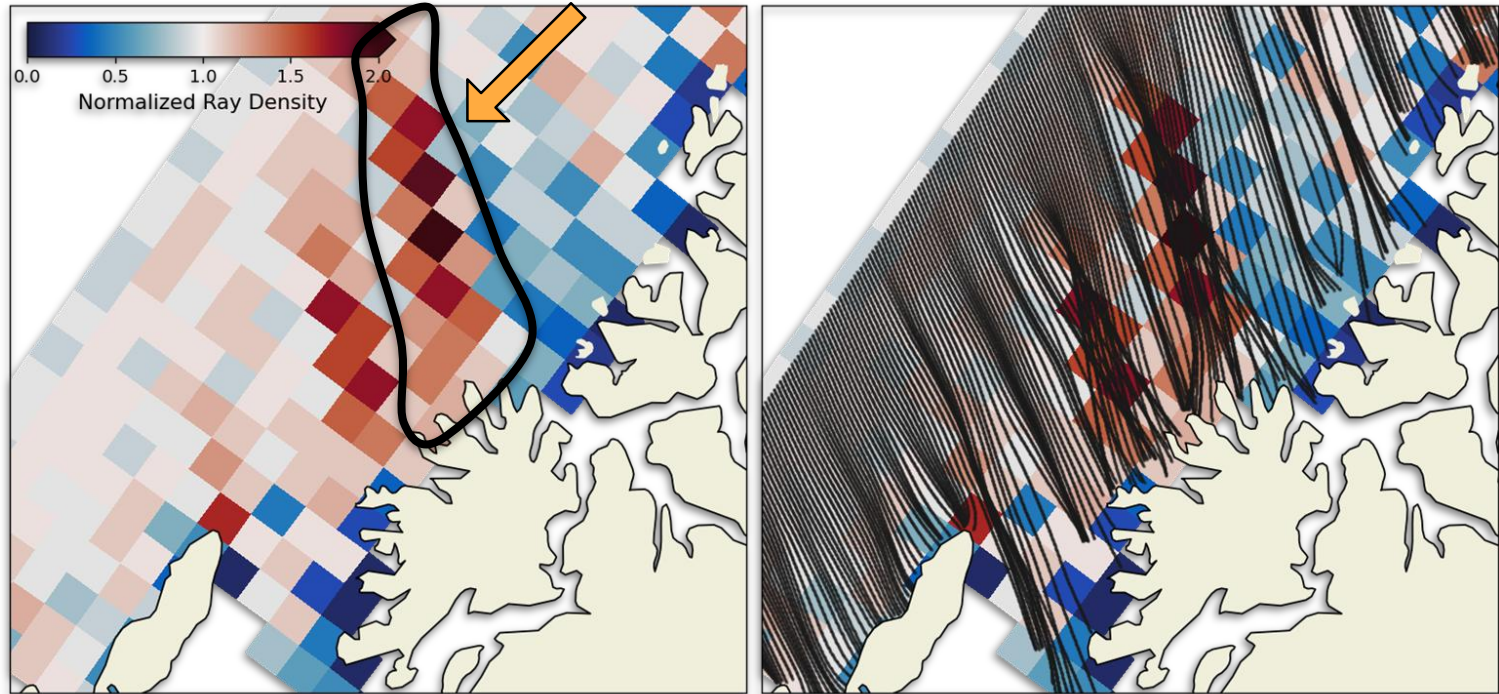


Mapping the dominant wave scatterer

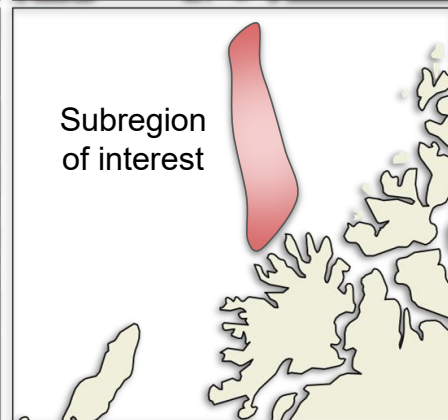
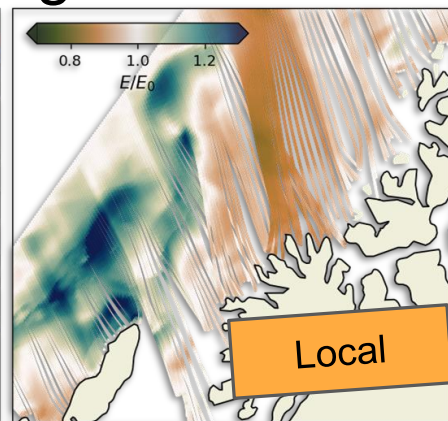
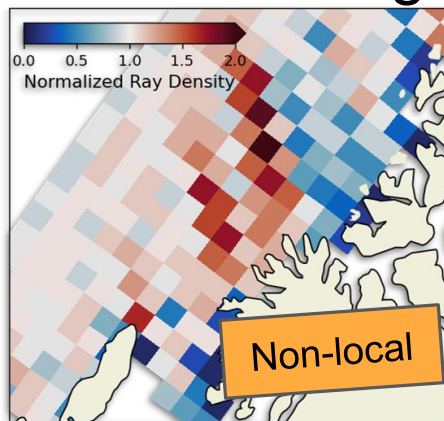
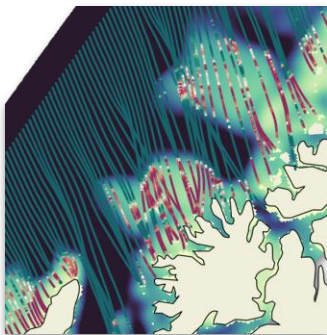
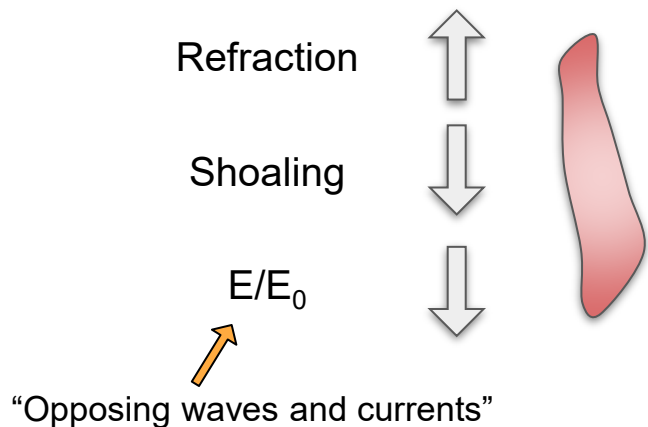
- Depth dominate
- Current dominate



This may allow for order-of-magnitude wave height analysis



Wave–current–depth interactions: disentangling mechanisms



Summary and conclusions

- We have developed an approximate ray c
- propagating in weak currents over slowly v
- We have highlighted their complex interact
- Future / ongoing work:
 - Assess the importance of different eff
 - Compare simulations with ray paths d



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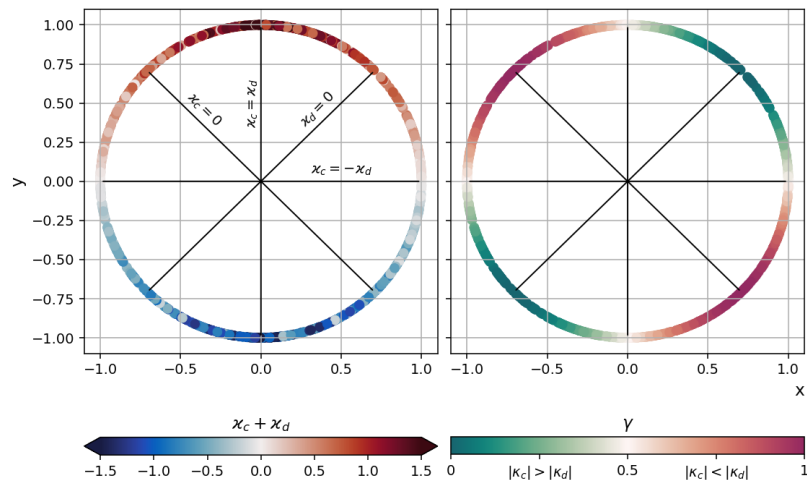


Extra slides

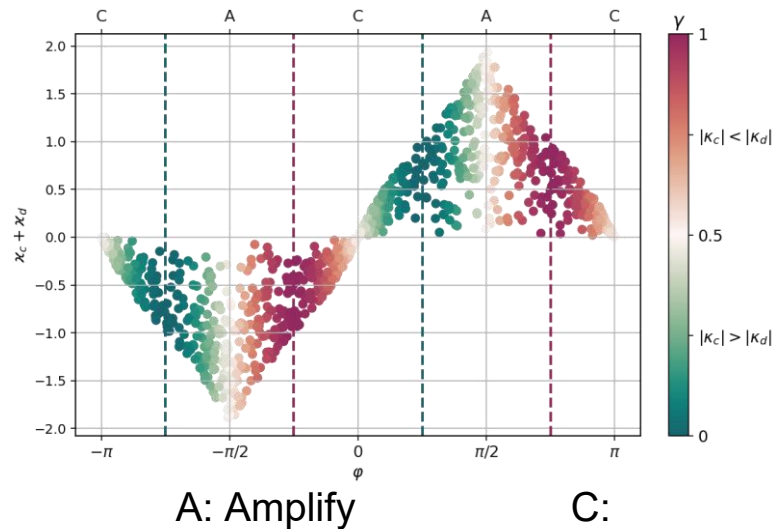
Properly mapping dominating condition: Turner Angle analogy

$$\hat{\mathbf{d}} = \frac{\mathbf{d}}{|\mathbf{d}|} = \frac{(\kappa_c - \kappa_d, \kappa_c + \kappa_d)}{\sqrt{2(\kappa_c^2 + \kappa_d^2)}},$$

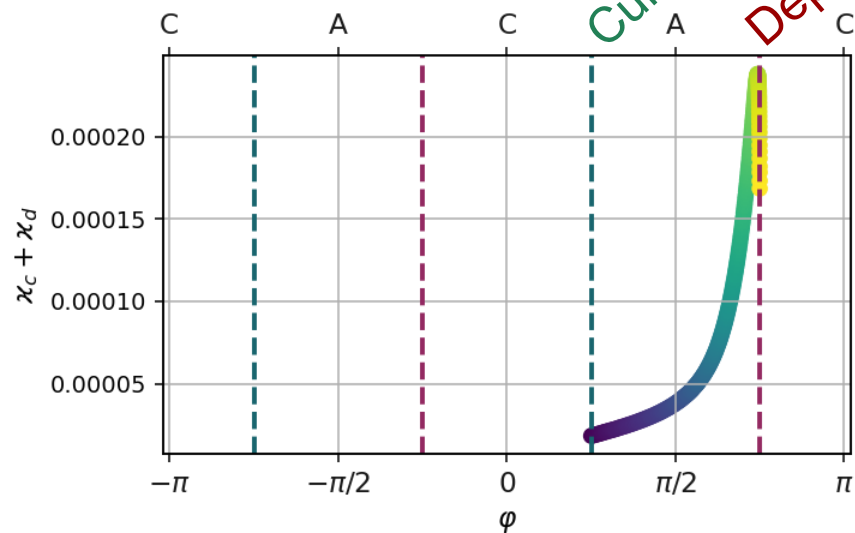
x-y view



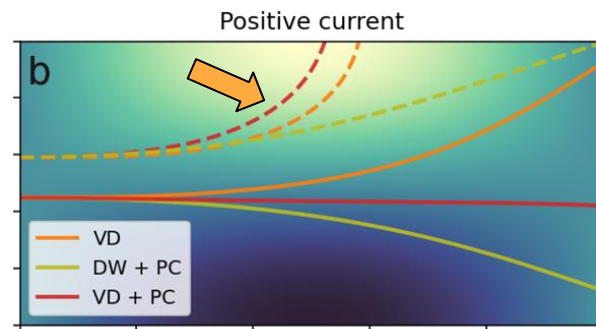
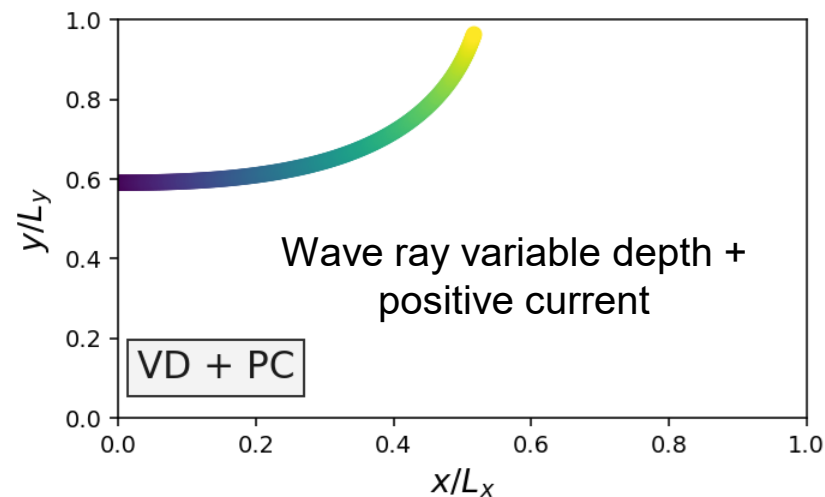
Polar coordinate view



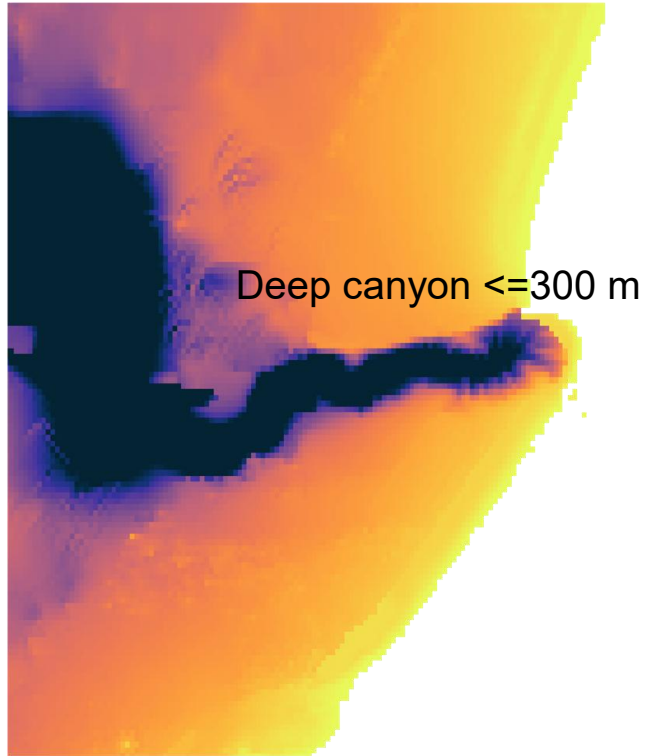
A: Amplify
C: Counteract



Current only
Depth only



Wave refraction at Nazaré



Copernicus Sentinel-2 image [2023]

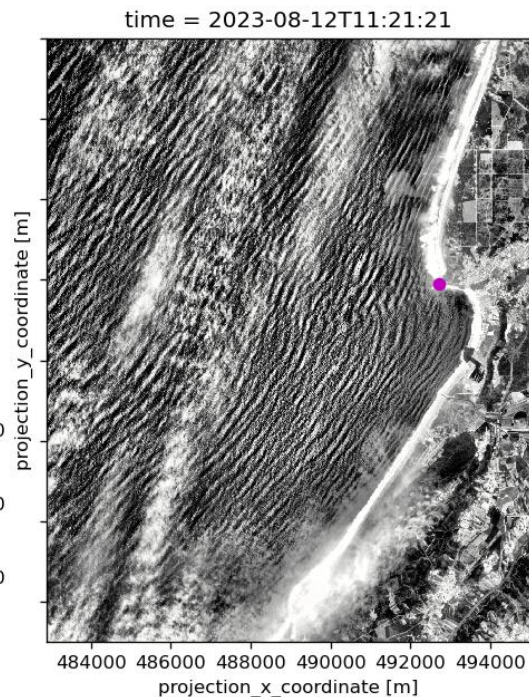
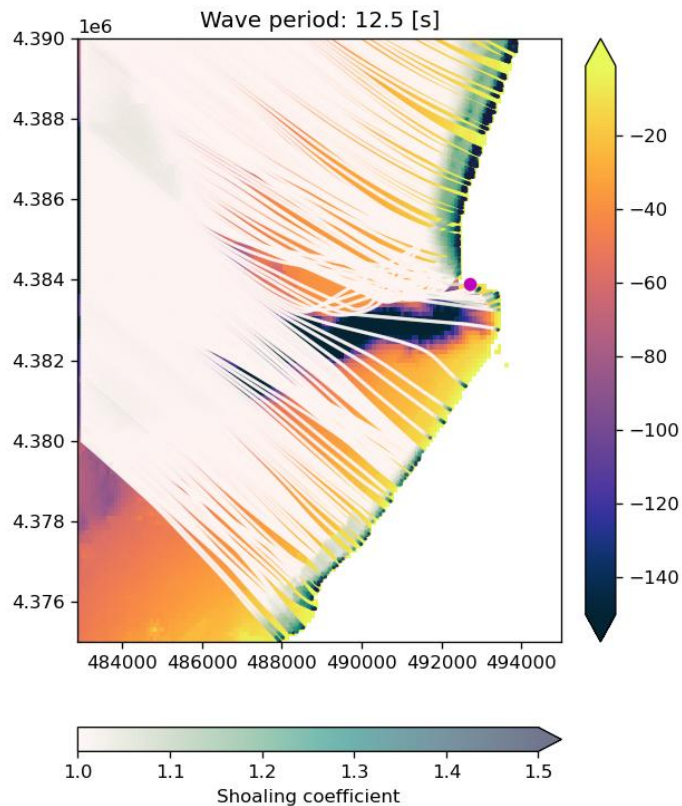


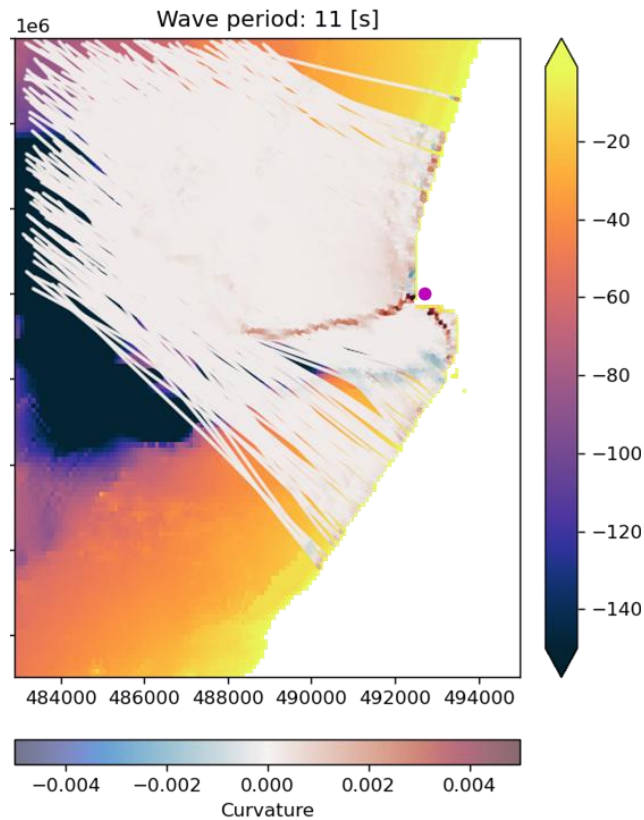
5 km



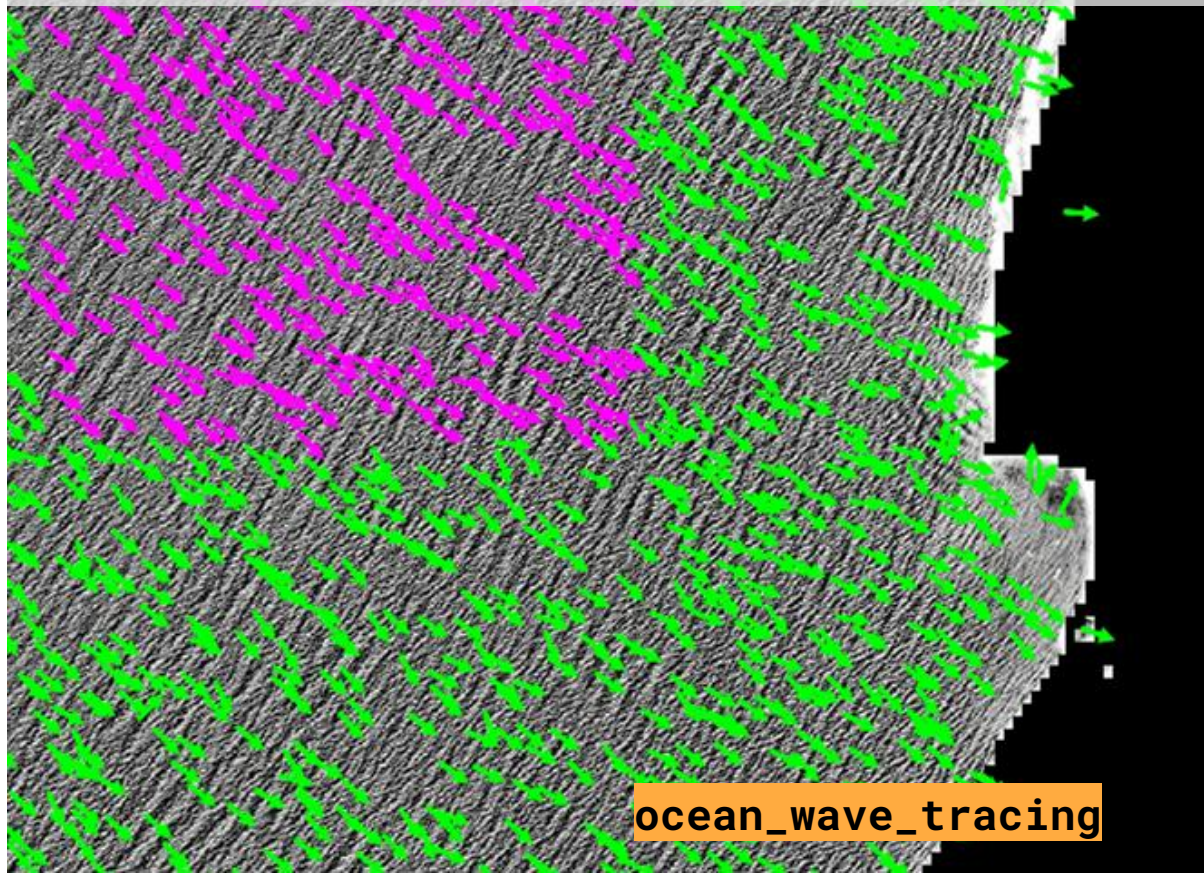
From surf-escape.com

Other examples from Nazaré

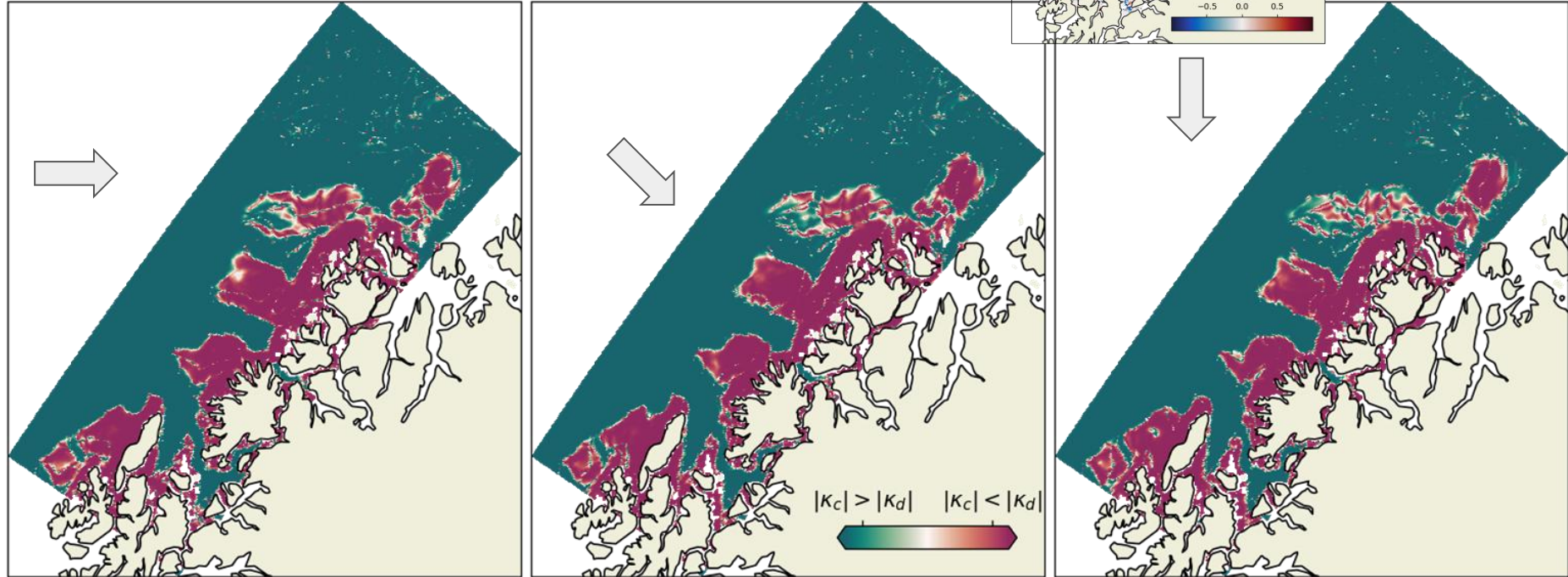




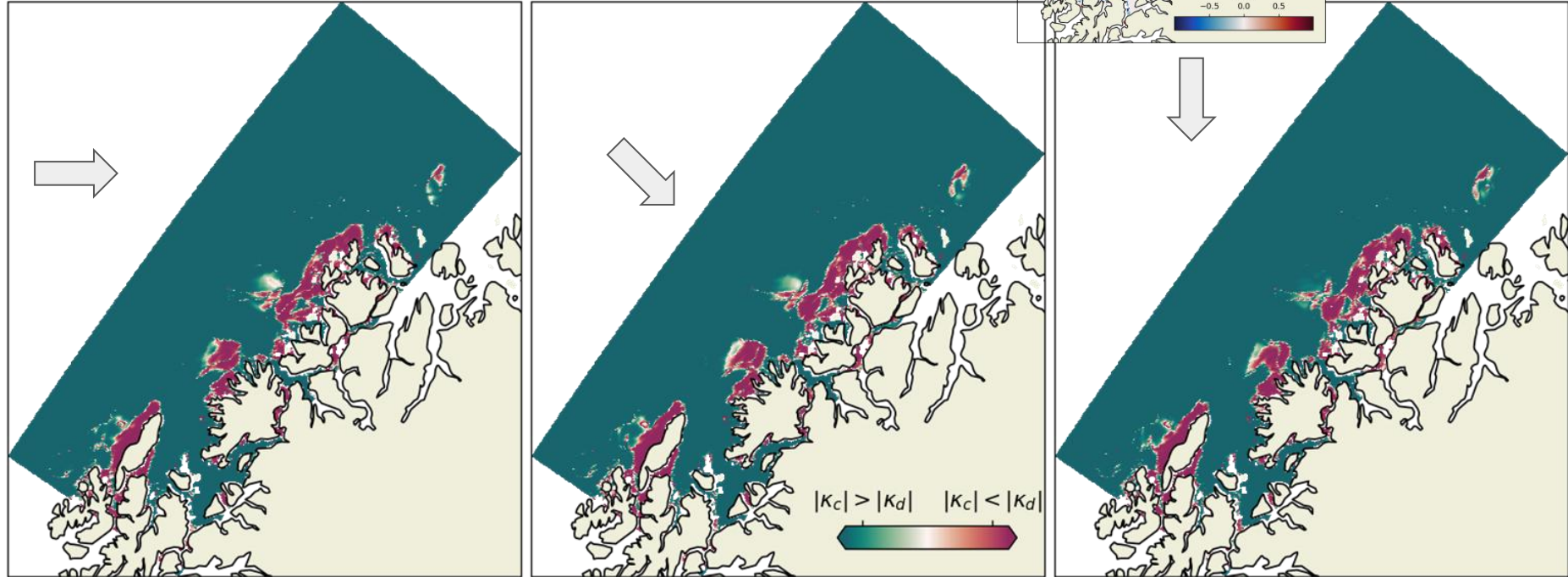
Propagating rays with location and
initial direction from Sentinel-2 image

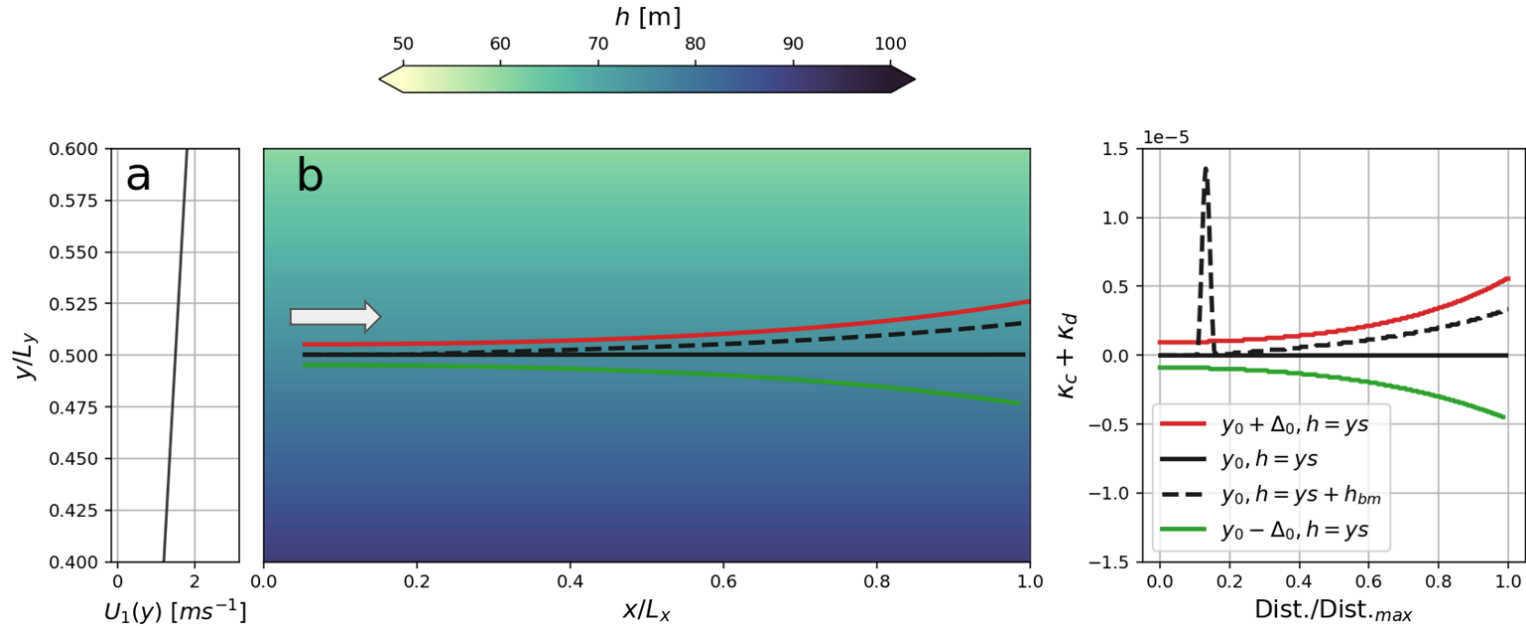


Simulating some directions (12s)



Simulating some directions (8 s)





Sensitivity to initial position and bathymetry variations

- Current with constant shear + bathymetry with constant slope
- Small bump in bathymetry change both kh and k (dashed line)

Ray tracing: elucidating the wave-current-depth interactions

