

CASE 1
 NO.1

DX : 40 KM. DT : 1 HOUR

DIR. OF WAVE : S

PERIOD : 20 SEC

TIME (DAY)	TOTAL ENERGY
0.0	0.999999
0.5	0.999978
1.0	0.988420
1.5	0.000000
2.0	0.000000
2.5	0.000000
3.0	0.000000

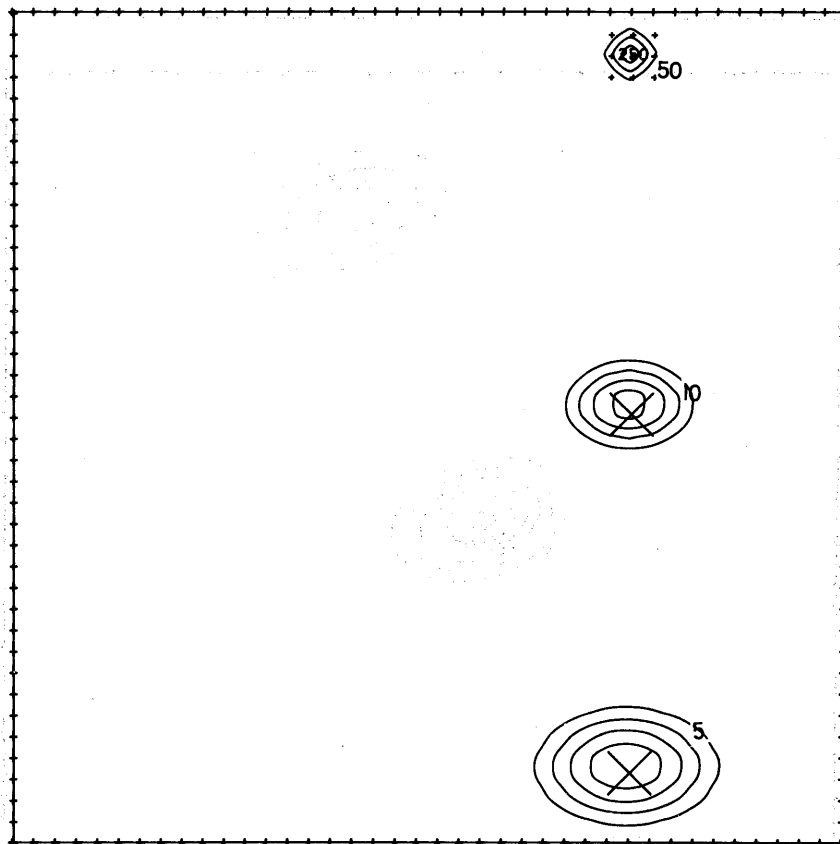


Fig. 1-0-0 contours of $F(f, \theta)$ vs. X and Y for $f=0.05$ Hz and $\theta=\pi$, every 0.5 day. Numerals on the contours show the interval of them in the unit of 1/1000. The energy is initially at the grid points marked +. The mark \times shows the theoretically expected location of the center of the energy packet.

CASE 1
NØ.2

DX : 40 KM, DT : 1 HOUR

DIR. ØF WAVE : SSW

PERIØD : 20 SEC

TIME (DAY)	TØTAL ENERGY
0.0	0.999999
0.5	0.999976
1.0	0.999597
1.5	0.000159
2.0	0.000000
2.5	0.000000
3.0	0.000000

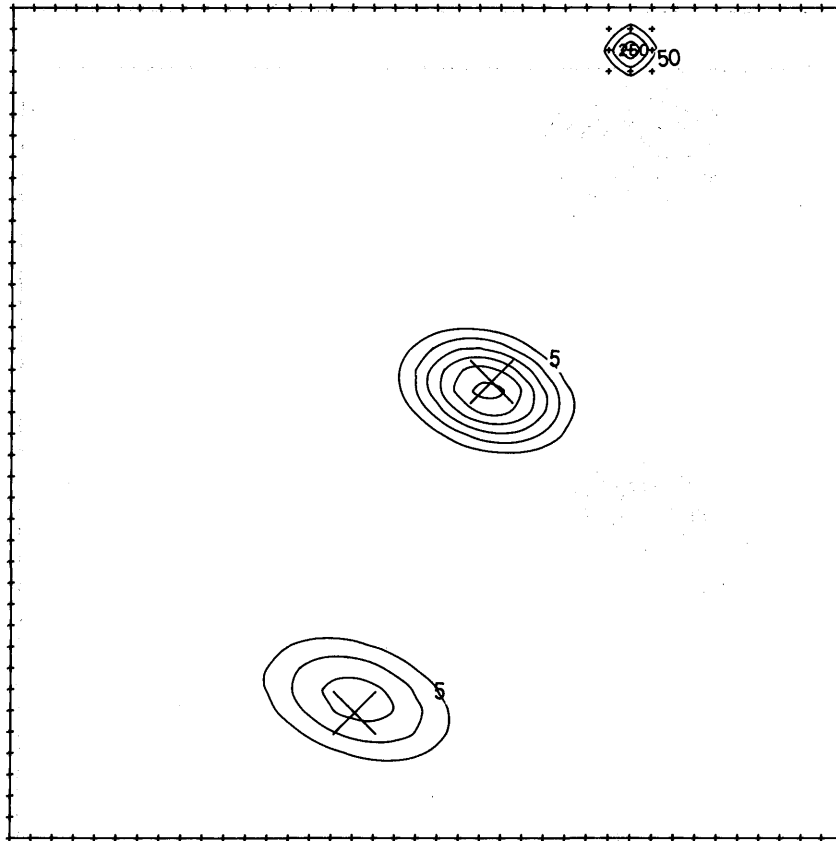


Fig. 2-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $\theta=9\pi/8$

CASE 1
NO. 3

DX : 40 KM. DT : 1 HOUR

DIR. OF WAVE : SW

PERIOD : 20 SEC

TIME (DAY)	TOTAL ENERGY
0.0	0.999999
0.5	0.999972
1.0	0.995960
1.5	0.007618
2.0	0.000000
2.5	0.000000
3.0	0.000000

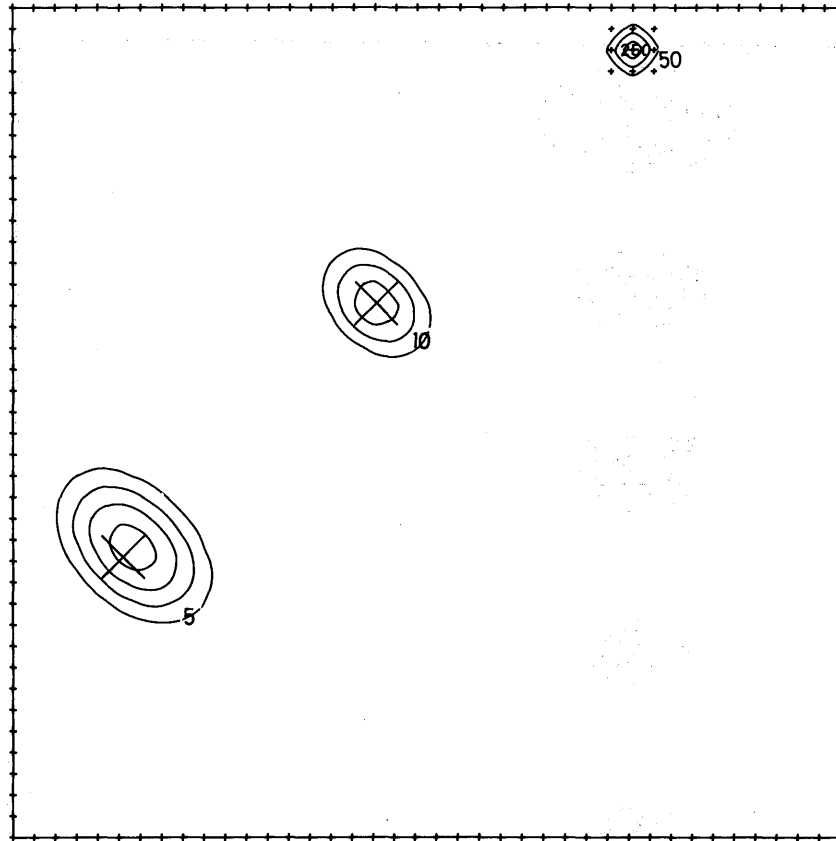


Fig. 3-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $\theta=10\pi/8$

CASE 1
NO. 4

DX : 40 KM, DT : 1 HOUR

DIR. OF WAVE : S

PERIOD : 10 SEC

TIME (DAY)	TOTAL ENERGY
0.0	0.999999
0.5	0.999990
1.0	0.999980
1.5	0.999907
2.0	0.997680
2.5	0.005855
3.0	0.000000

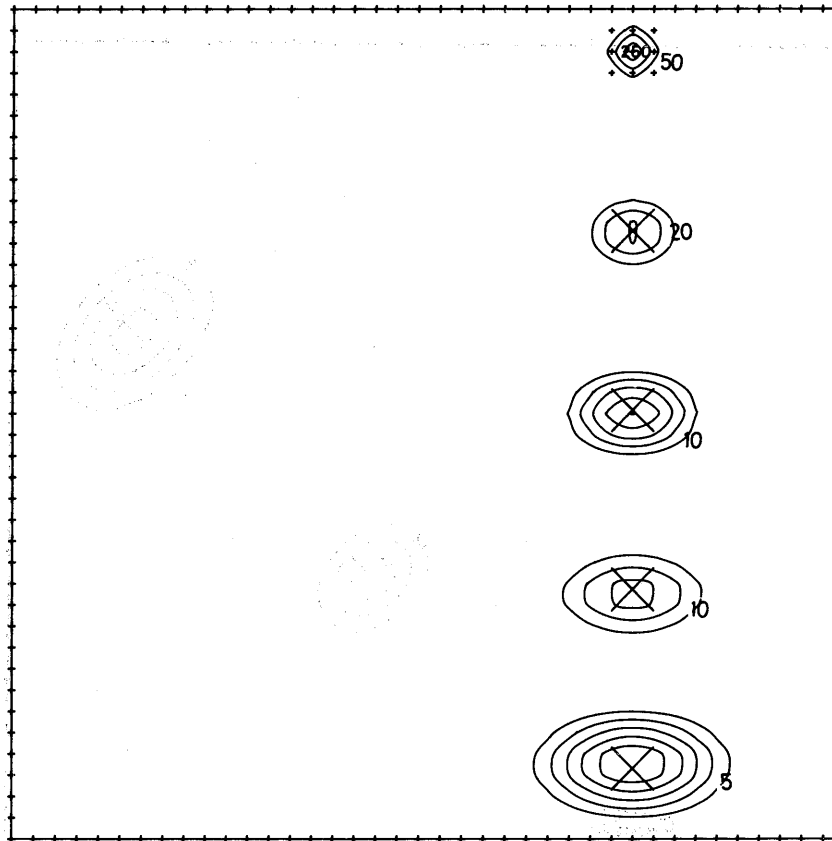


Fig. 4-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $f=0.10$ Hz and $\theta=\pi$

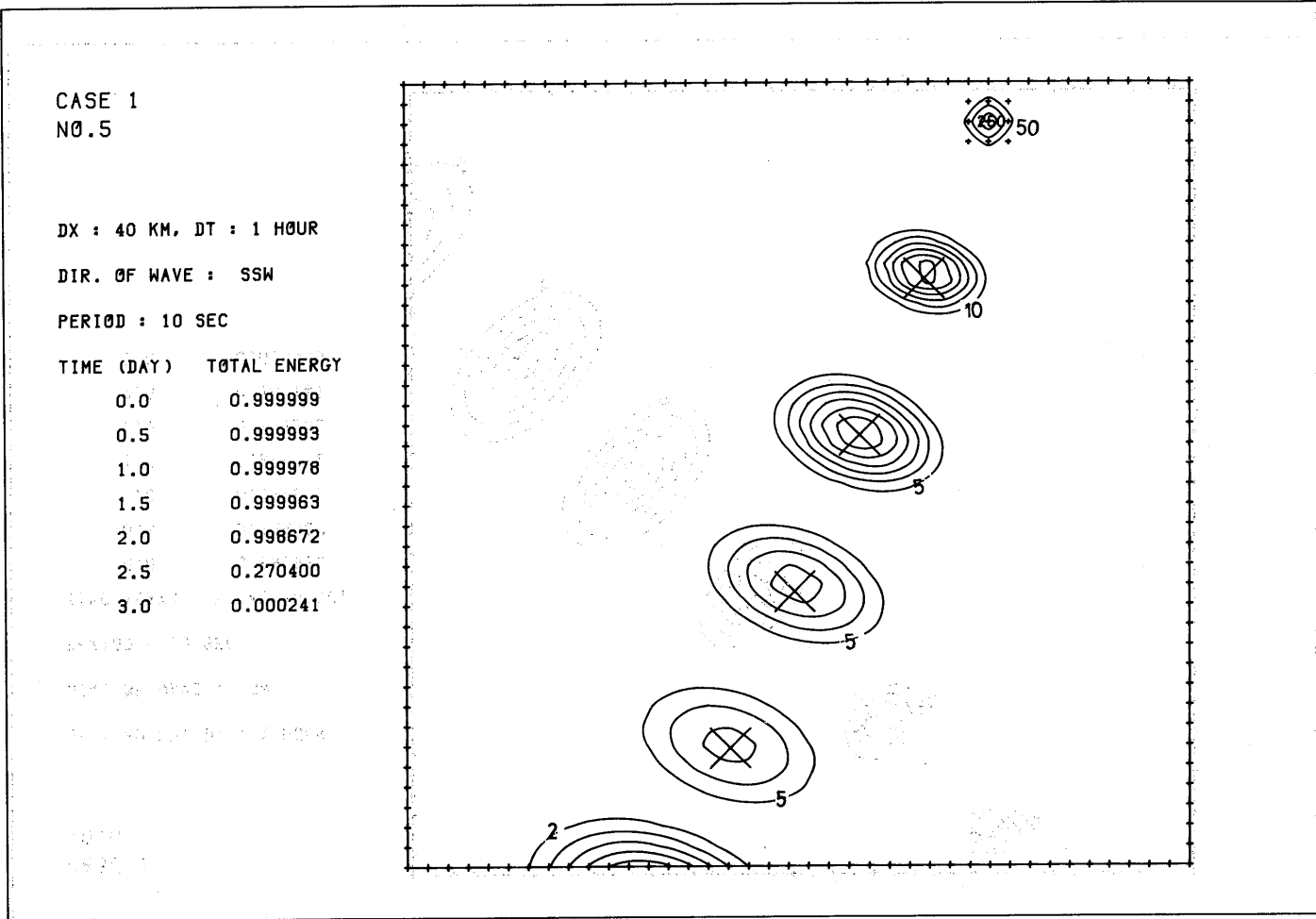


Fig. 5-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $f=0.10$ Hz and $\theta=9\pi/8$

CASE 1
NO. 6

DX : 40 KM, DT : 1 HOUR

DIR. OF WAVE : SW

PERIOD : 10 SEC

TIME (DAY)	TOTAL ENERGY
0.0	0.999999
0.5	0.999987
1.0	0.999976
1.5	0.999962
2.0	0.997295
2.5	0.469141
3.0	0.005435

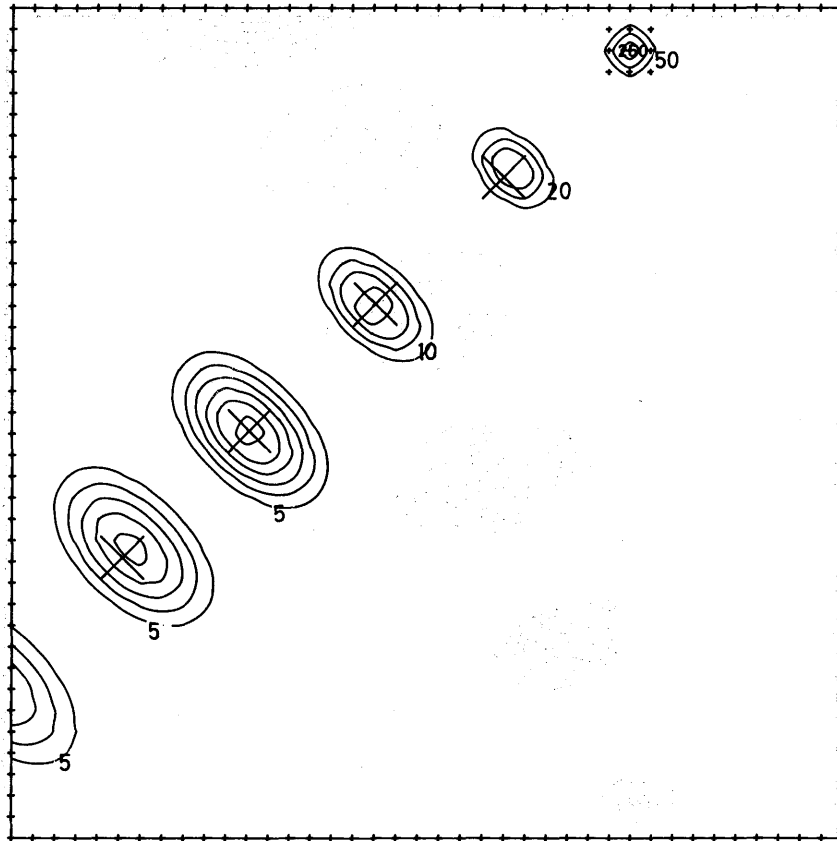


Fig. 6-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $f=0.10$ Hz and $\theta=10\pi/8$

CASE 1
NØ.7

DX : 40 KM, DT : 1 HOUR

DIR. OF WAVE : S

PERIOD : 5 SEC

TIME (DAY)	TOTAL ENERGY
0.0	0.999999
0.5	0.999995
1.0	0.999991
1.5	0.999988
2.0	0.999985
2.5	0.999977
3.0	0.999954

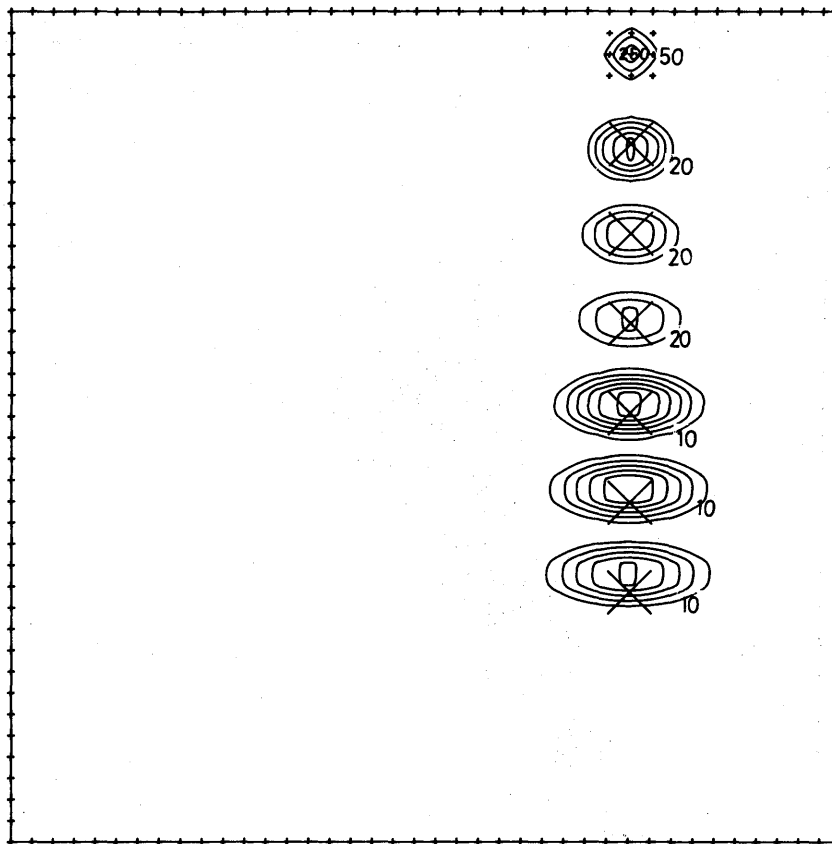


Fig. 7-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $f=0.20$ Hz and $\theta=\pi$

CASE 1
NO. 8

DX : 40 KM, DT : 1 HOUR

DIR. OF WAVE : SSW

PERIOD : 5 SEC

TIME (DAY)	TOTAL ENERGY
0.0	0.999999
0.5	0.999997
1.0	0.999994
1.5	0.999988
2.0	0.999981
2.5	0.999975
3.0	0.999971

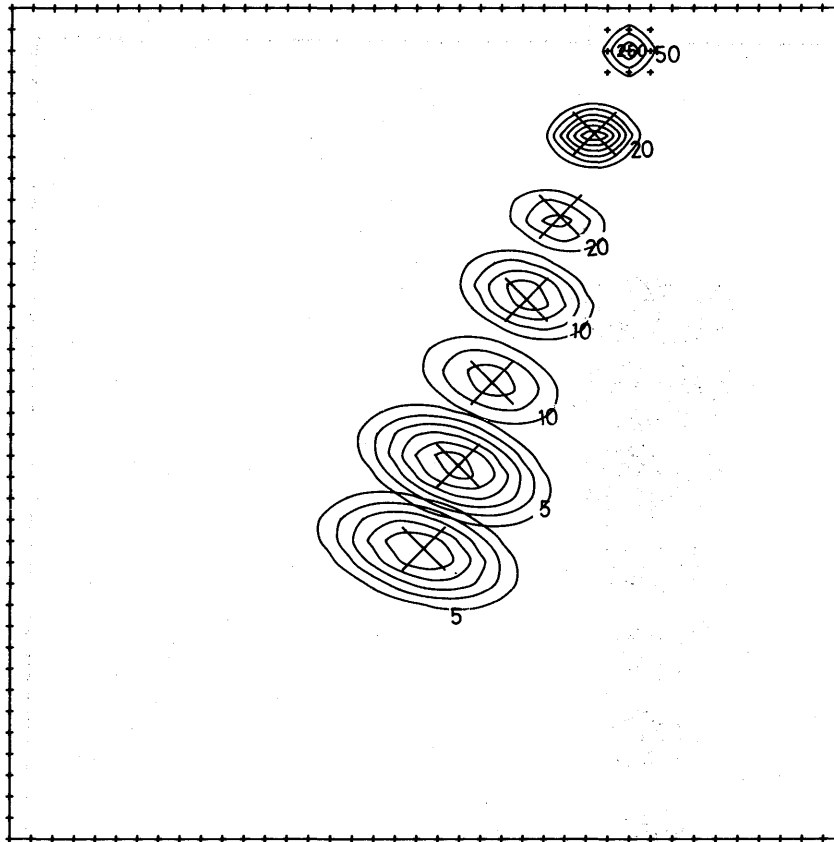


Fig. 8-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $f=0.20$ Hz and $\theta=9\pi/8$

CASE 1
NO. 9

DX : 40 KM, DT : 1 HOUR

DIR. OF WAVE : SW

PERIOD : 5 SEC

TIME (DAY)	TOTAL ENERGY
0.0	0.999999
0.5	0.999971
1.0	0.999967
1.5	0.999960
2.0	0.999954
2.5	0.999949
3.0	0.999941

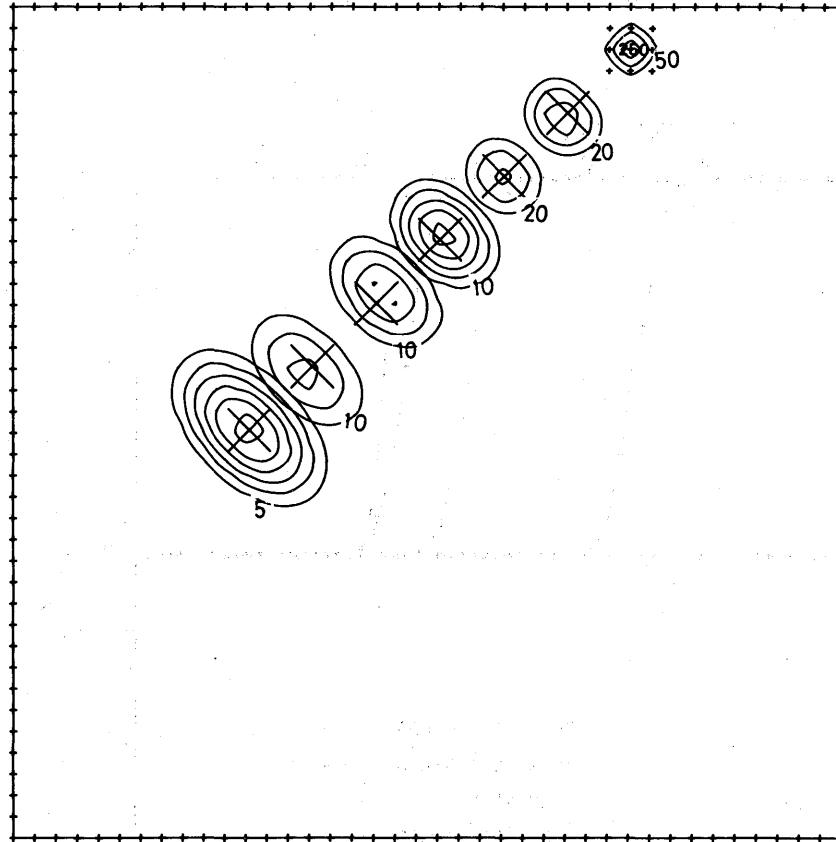


Fig. 9-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $f=0.20$ Hz and $\theta=10\pi/8$

CASE 1

DX : 40 KM, DT : 1.0 HOUR

IMAX=40 : JMAX=40

X EXTENT:0-1560 KM

Y EXTENT:0-1560 KM

E(N) VS. TIME

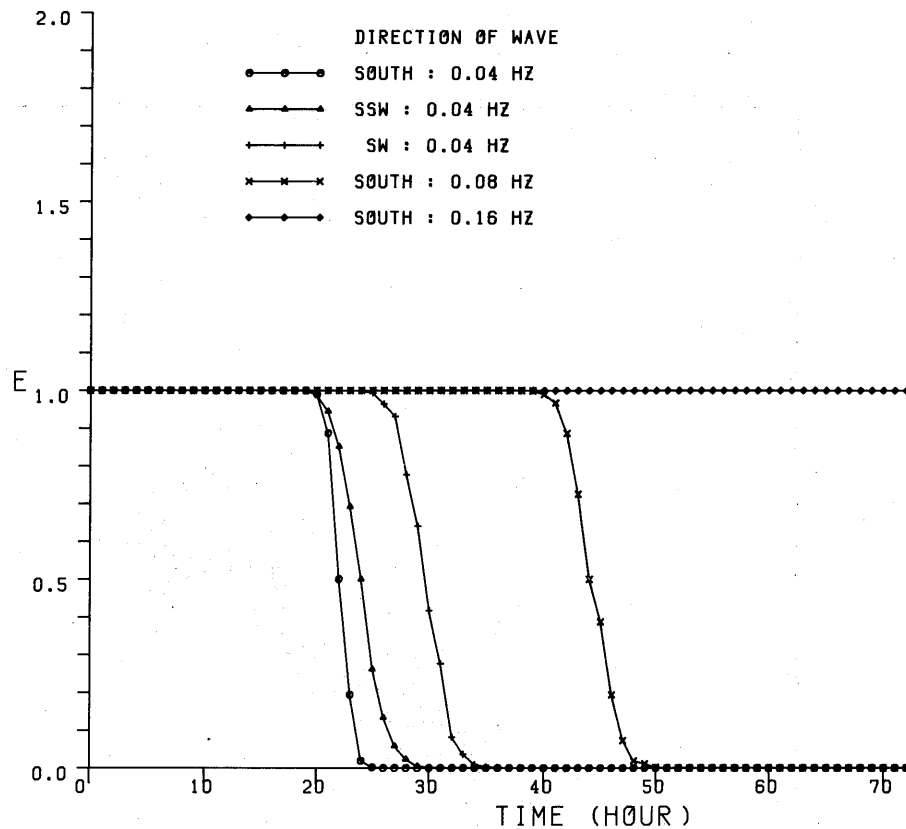
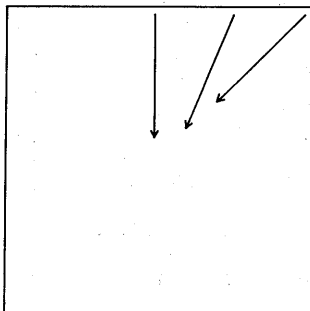


Fig. 10-0-0 E(n) vs. n with f and θ as parameters. The energy level falls to zero when the energy travels out of the calculation area.

CASE 1

DX : 40 KM, DT : 1.0 HOUR
 IMAX=40 : JMAX=40
 X EXTENT:0-1560 KM
 Y EXTENT:0-1560 KM

$\overline{I(N)}$ VS. TIME
 $\overline{J(N)}$ VS. TIME

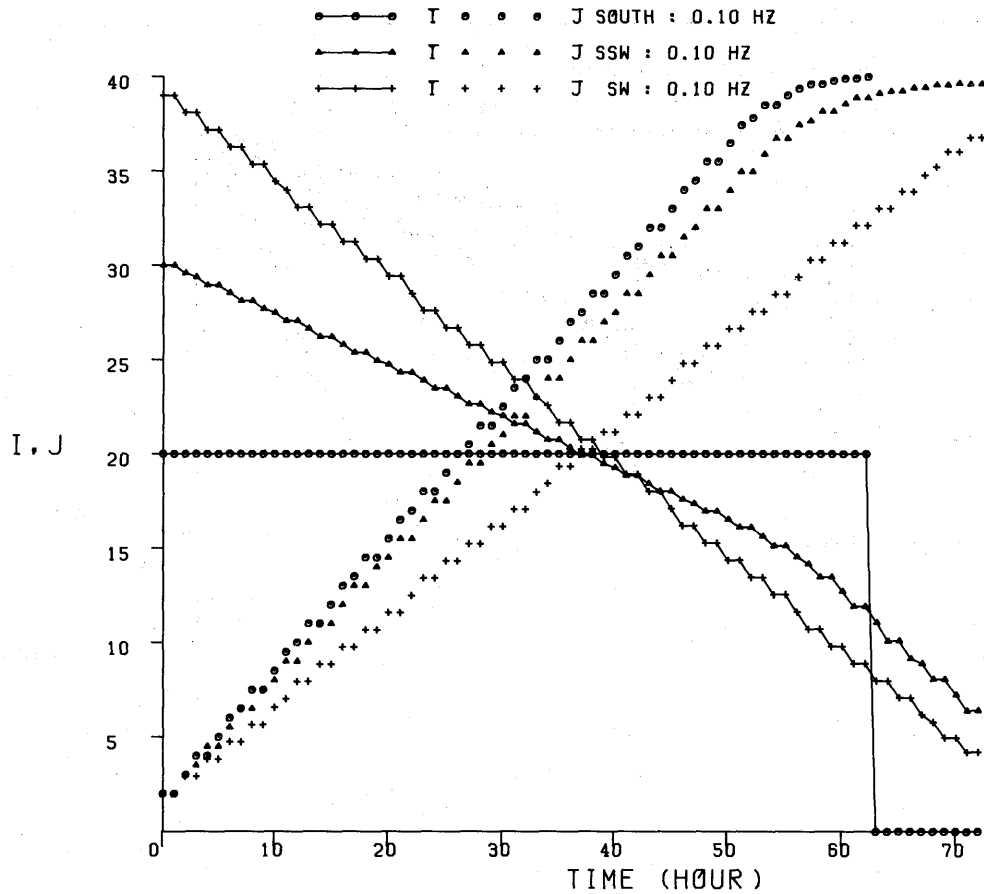
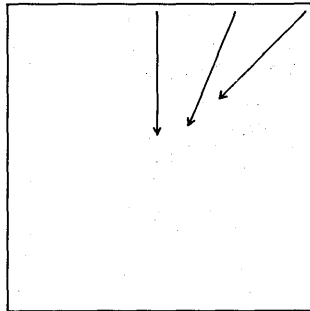


Fig. 11-0-0 $I(n)$ and $J(n)$ vs. n with θ as parameter. The end effect appears at around $n=50$, because the maximum grid number in I and J direction is 40.

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CASE 1

IMPROVED PROPAGATION
AUGUST 1981
DX : 40 KM, DT : 1.0 HOUR
IMAX=40 : JMAX=40
X EXTENT:0-1560 KM
Y EXTENT:0-1560 KM

S² VS. N

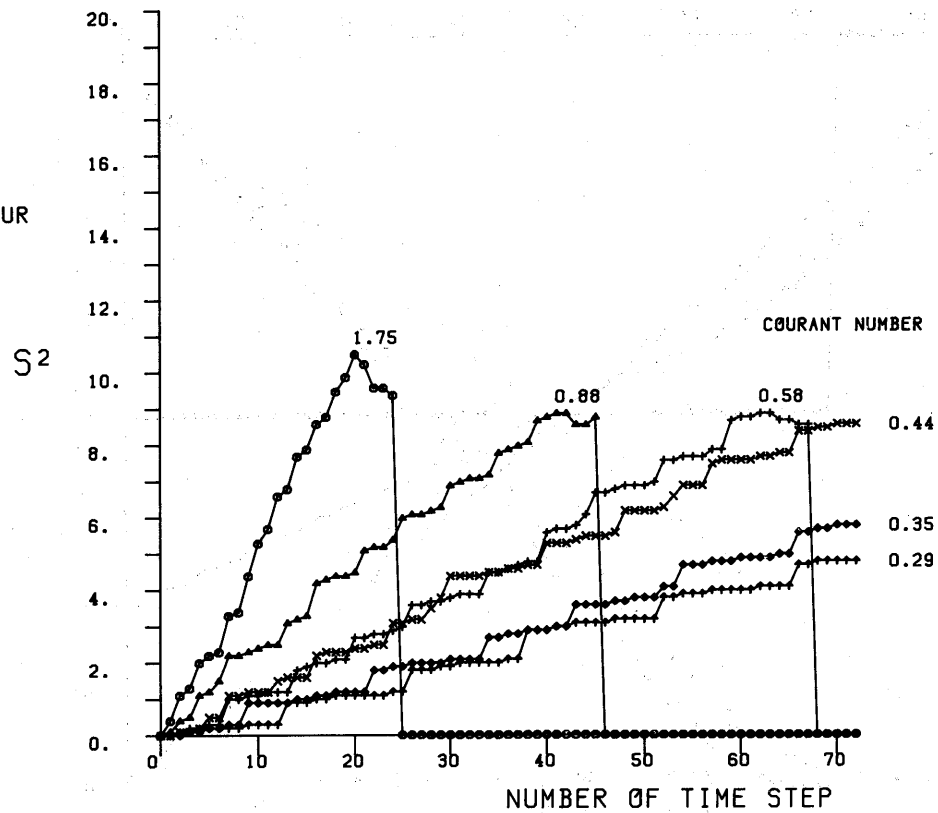
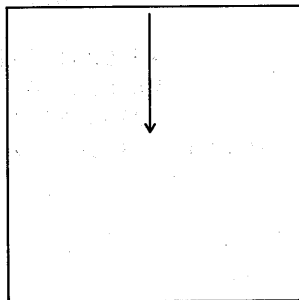


Fig. 12-0-0 S² vs. n with C as parameter for $\theta = \pi$. The larger the value of C of the wave component, the faster the wave travels out of the calculation area and S² is reduced in value.

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CASE 1

IMPROVED PROPAGATION
AUGUST 1981
DX : 40 KM, DT : 1.0 HOUR
IMAX=40 : JMAX=40
X EXTENT:0-1560 KM
Y EXTENT:0-1560 KM

S² VS. N

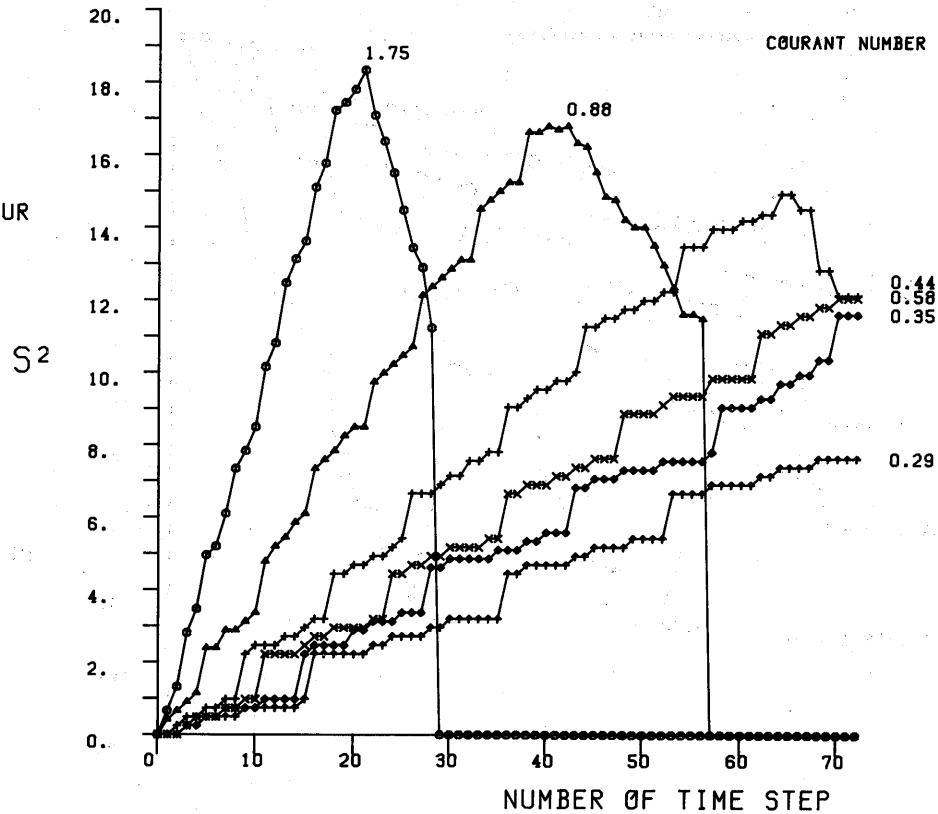
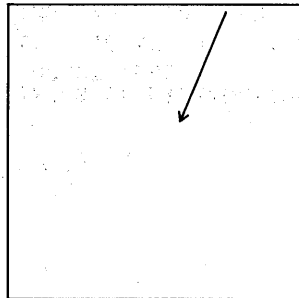


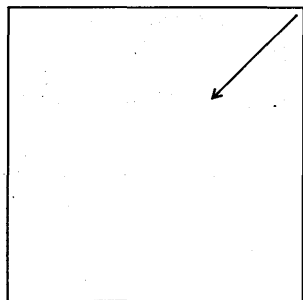
Fig. 13-0-0 The same as Fig. 12-0-0 except for $\theta=9\pi/8$

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CASE 1

IMPROVED PROPAGATION
AUGUST 1981
DX : 40 KM, DT : 1.0 HOUR
IMAX=40 : JMAX=40
X EXTENT:0-1560 KM
Y EXTENT:0-1560 KM

S² VS. N



S²

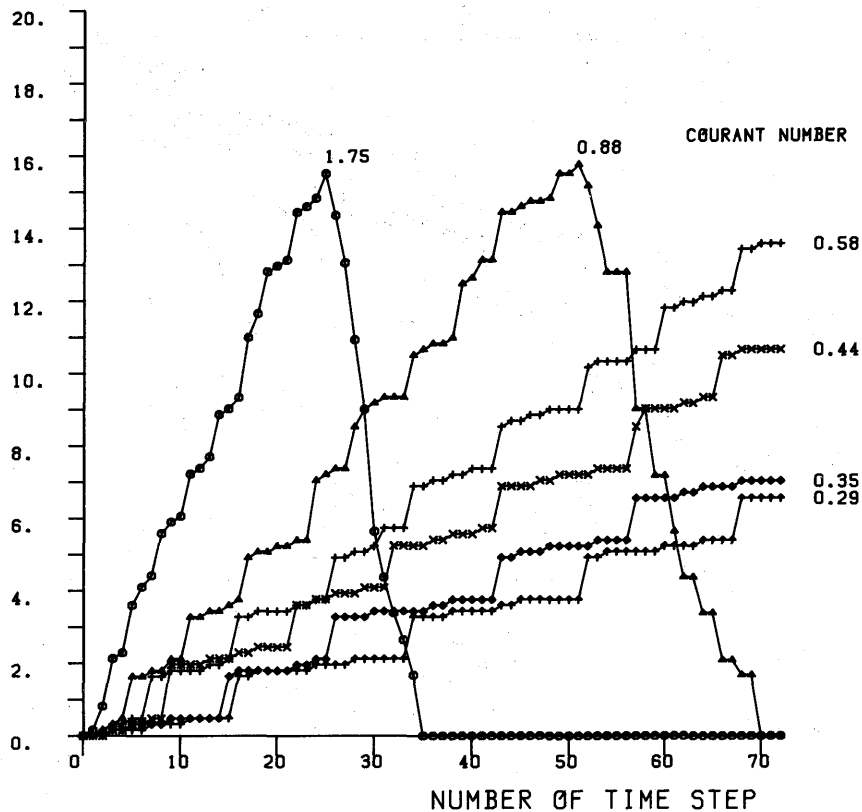


Fig. 14-0-0 The same as Fig. 12-0-0 except for $\theta=10\pi/8$