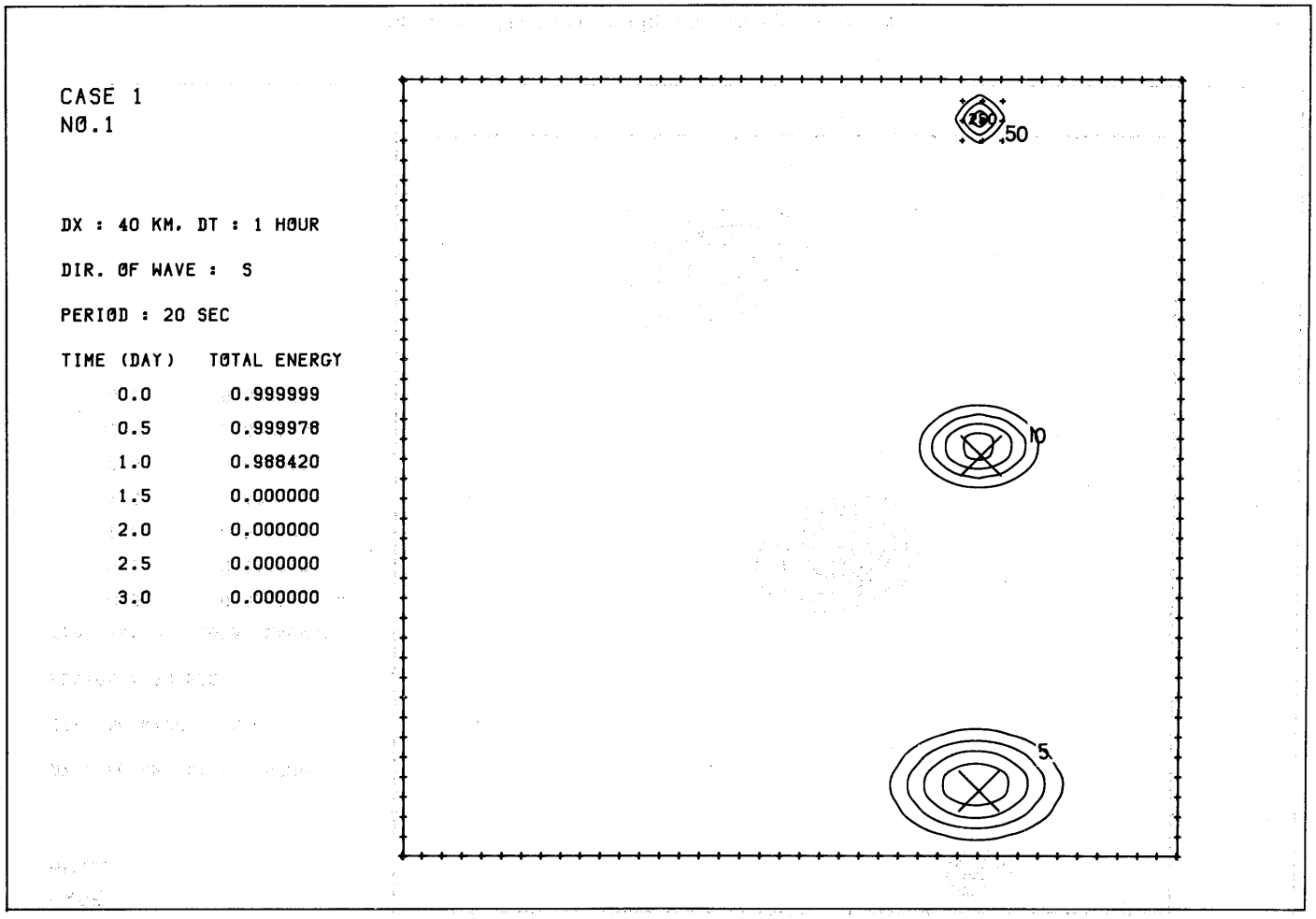

Fig. 1-0-0 contours of $F(f,\theta)$ vs. X and Y for $f=0.05$ Hz and $\theta=\pi$, every 0.5 day. Numerals on the contours show the interval of them in the unit of 1/1000. The energy is initially at the grid points marked+. The mark × shows the theoretically expected location of the center of the energy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

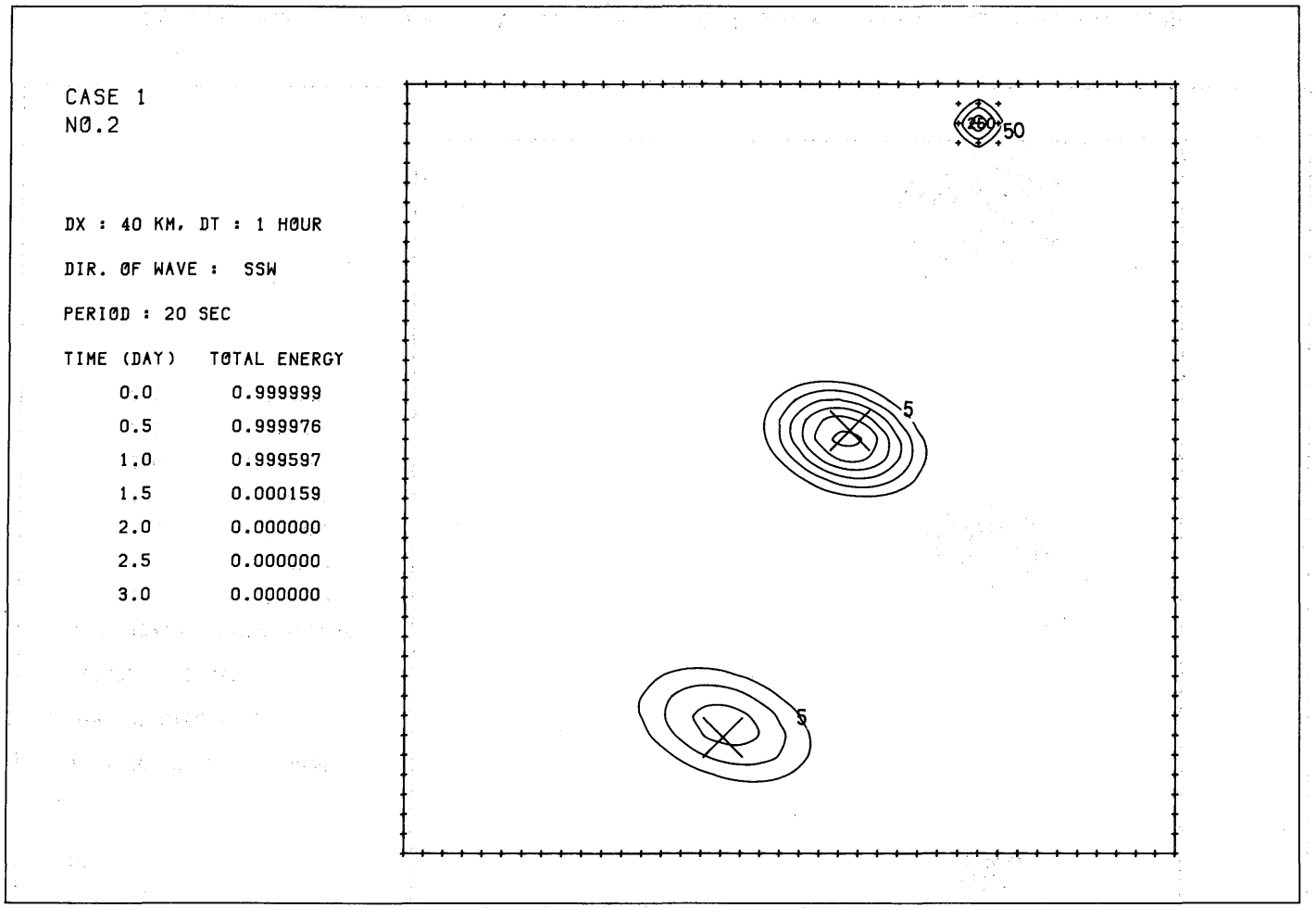

Fig. 2-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $\theta=9\pi/8$

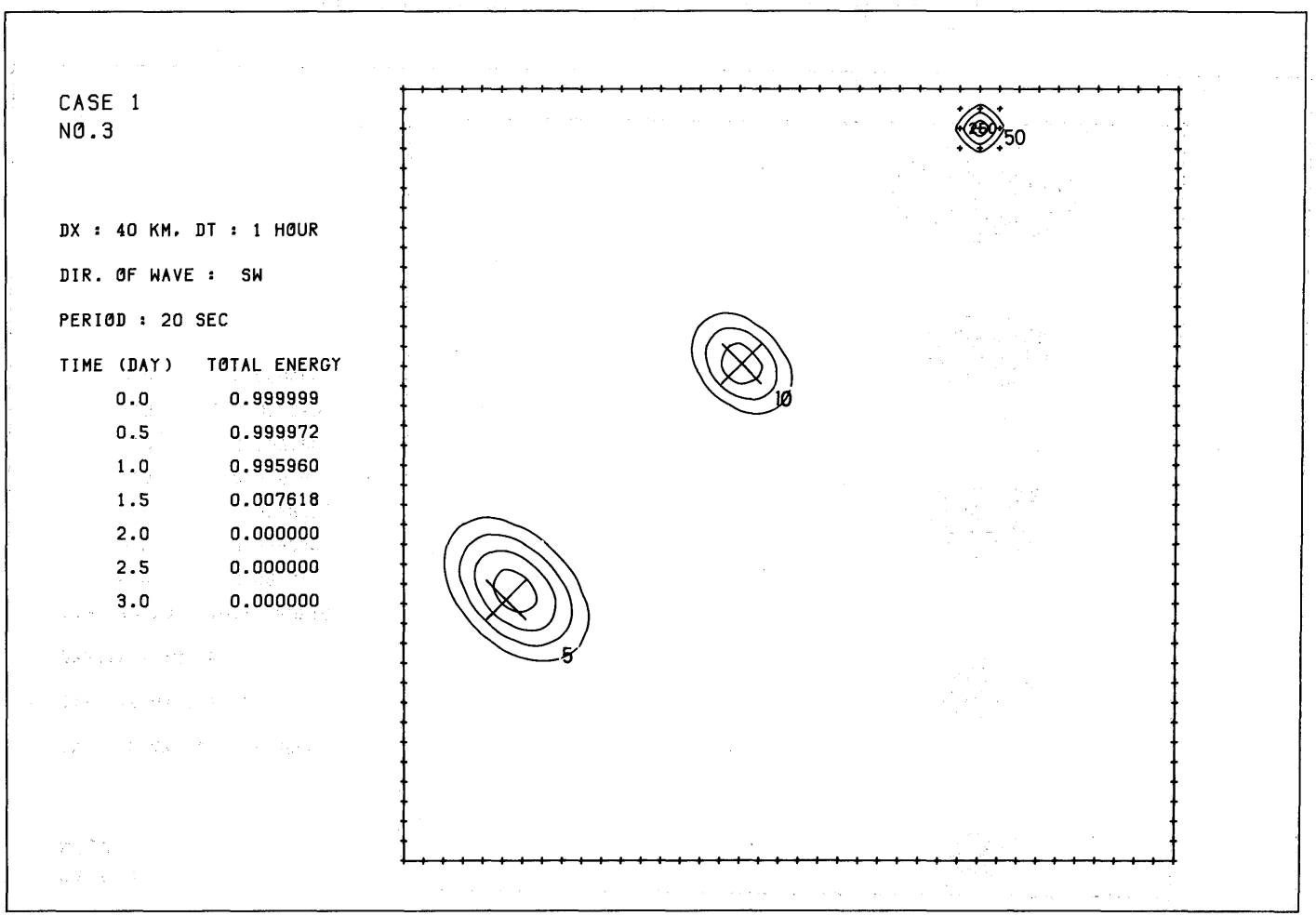

Fig. 3-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $\theta=10\pi/8$

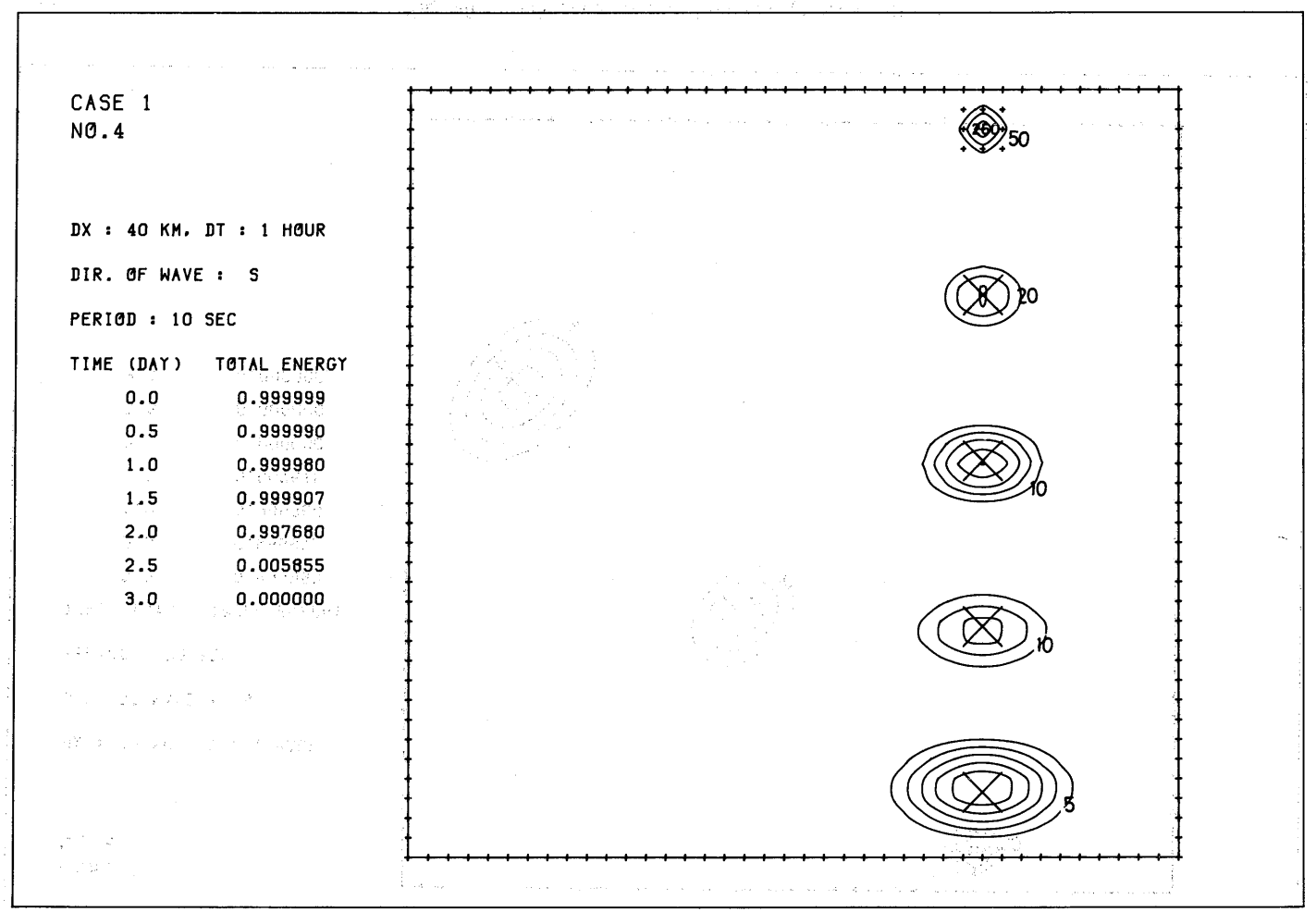

Fig. 4-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $f=0.10$ Hz and $\theta=\pi$

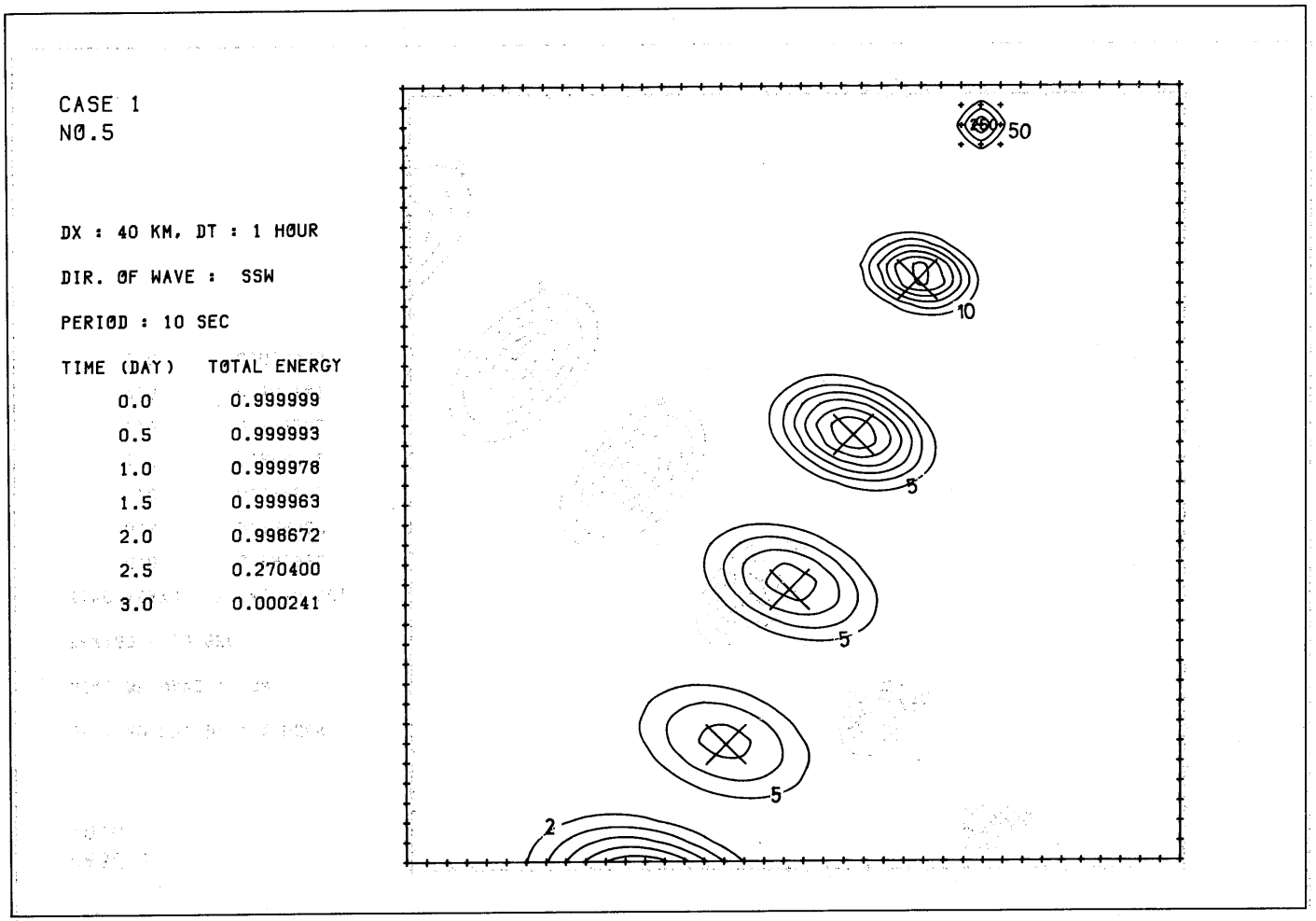

Fig. 5-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $f=0.10$ Hz and $\theta=9\pi/8$

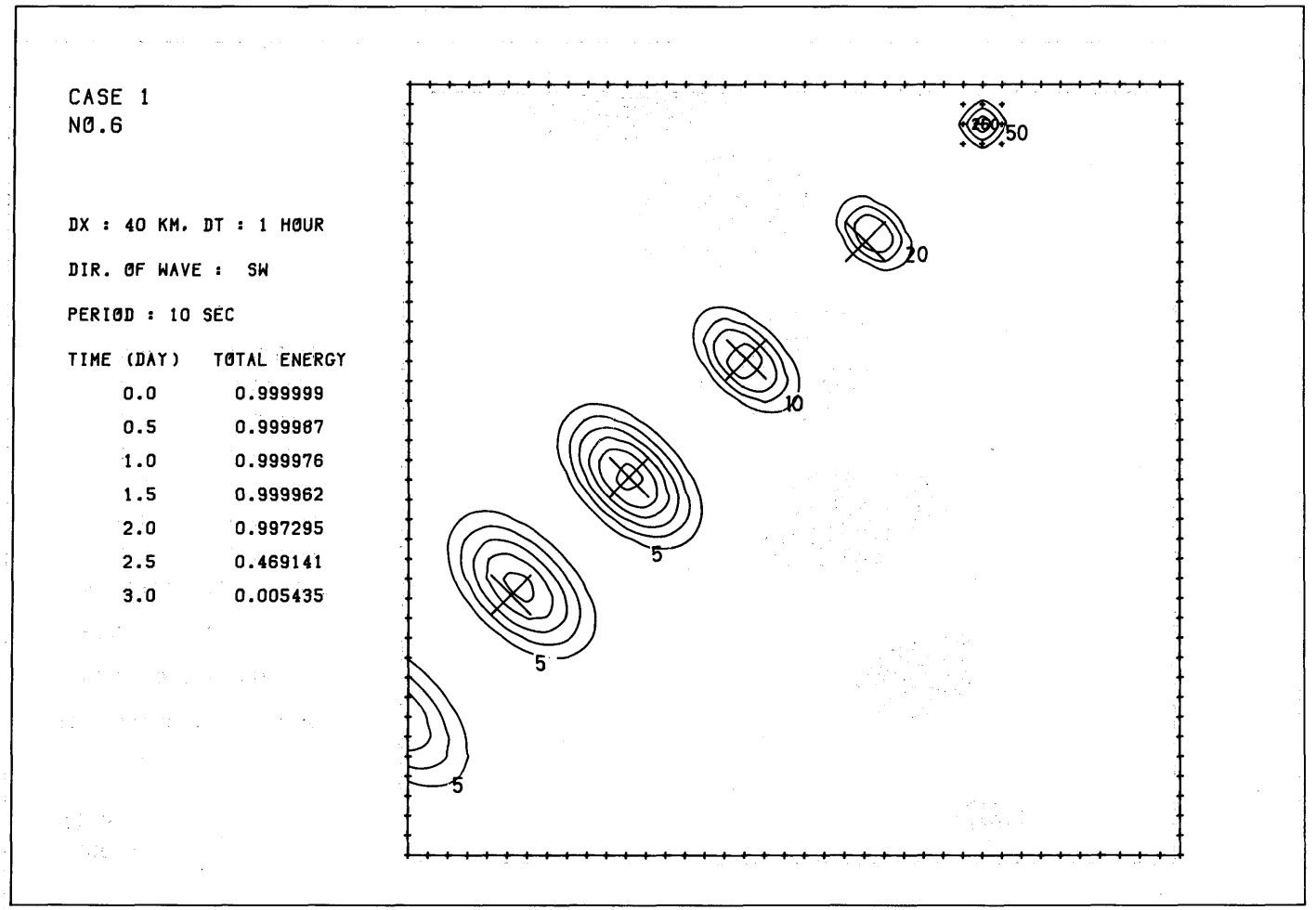

Fig. 6-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $f=0.10$ Hz and $\theta=10\pi/8$

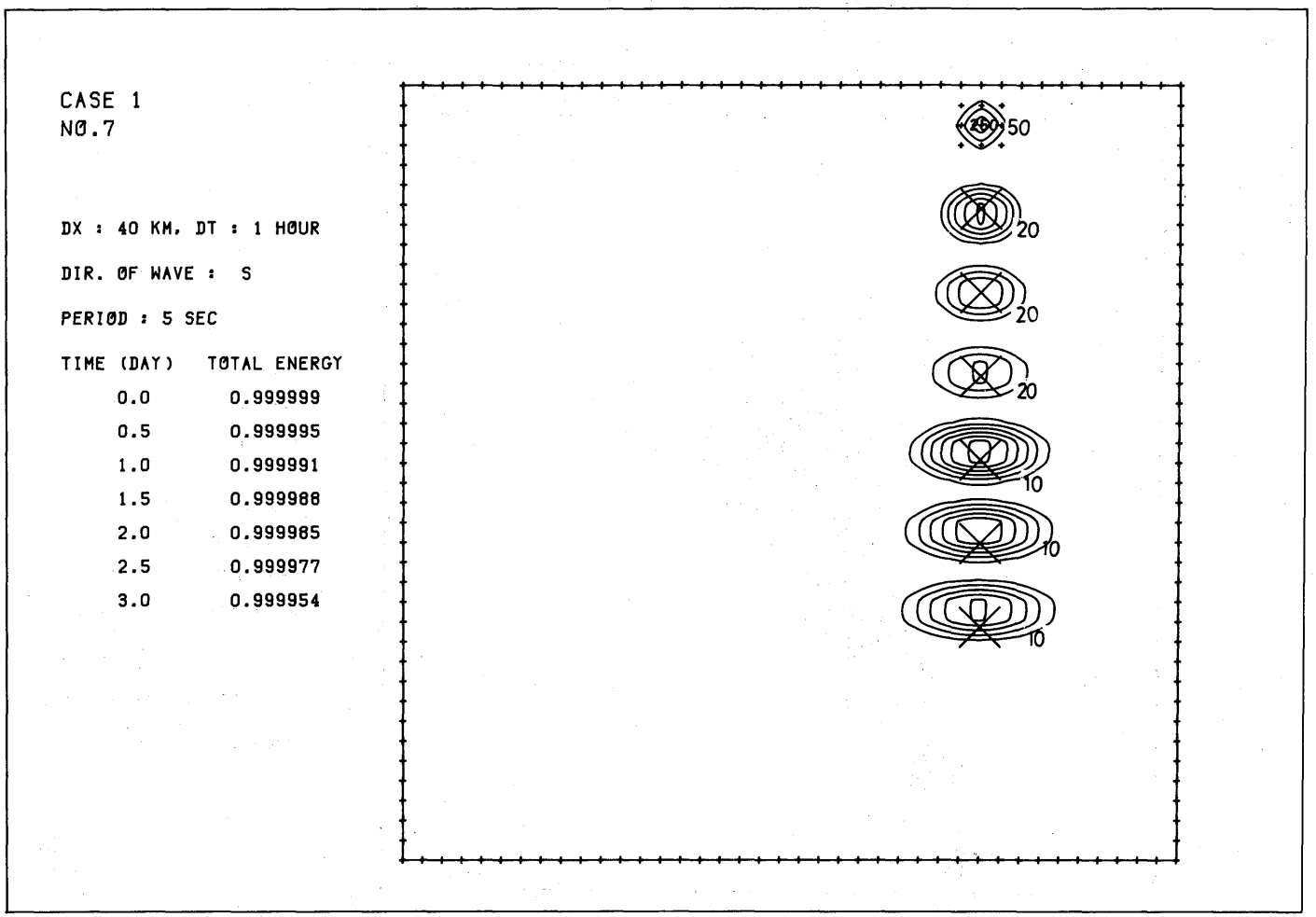

Fig. 7-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $f=0.20$ Hz and $\theta=\pi$

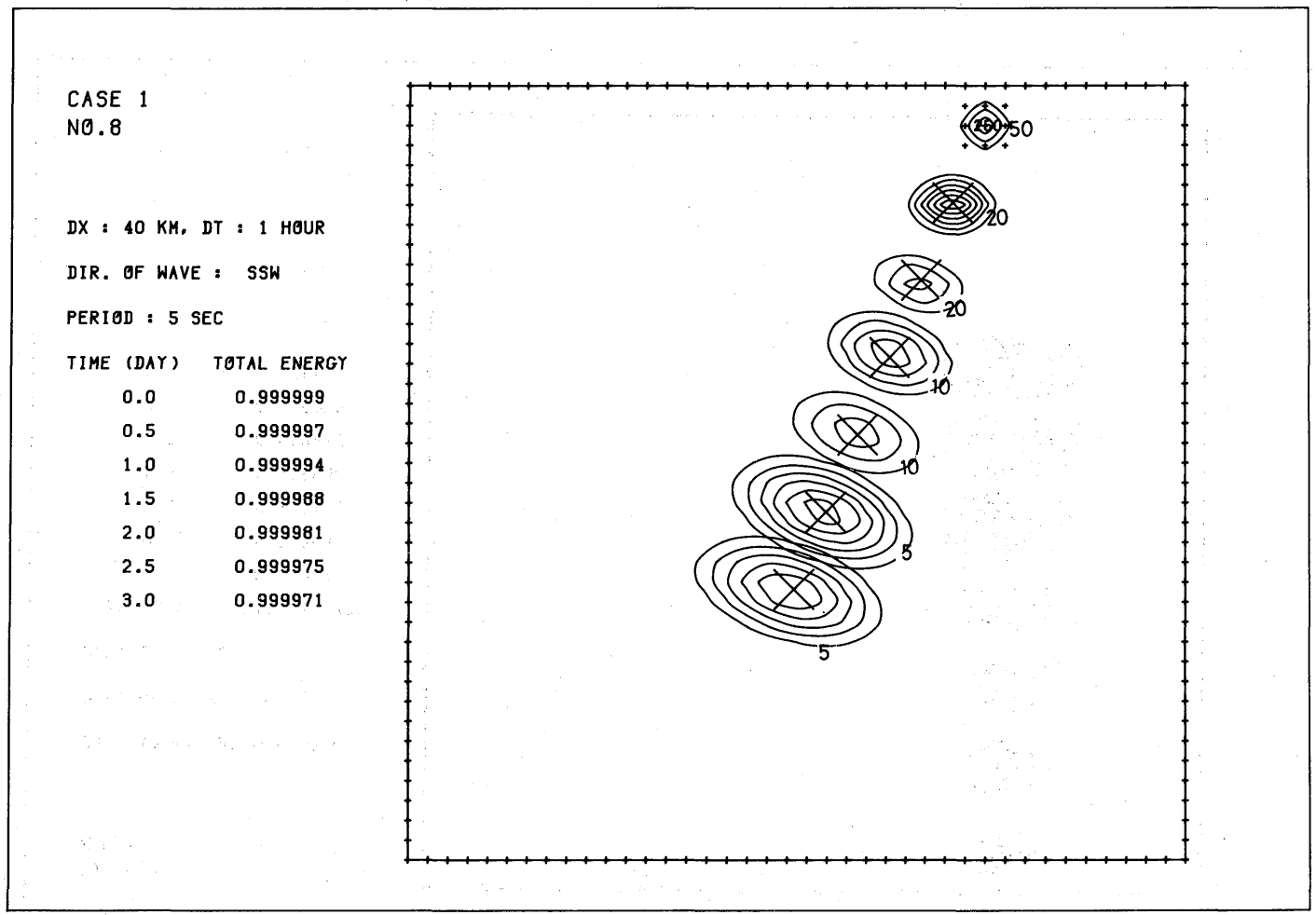

Fig. 8-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $f=0.20$ Hz and $\theta=9\pi/8$

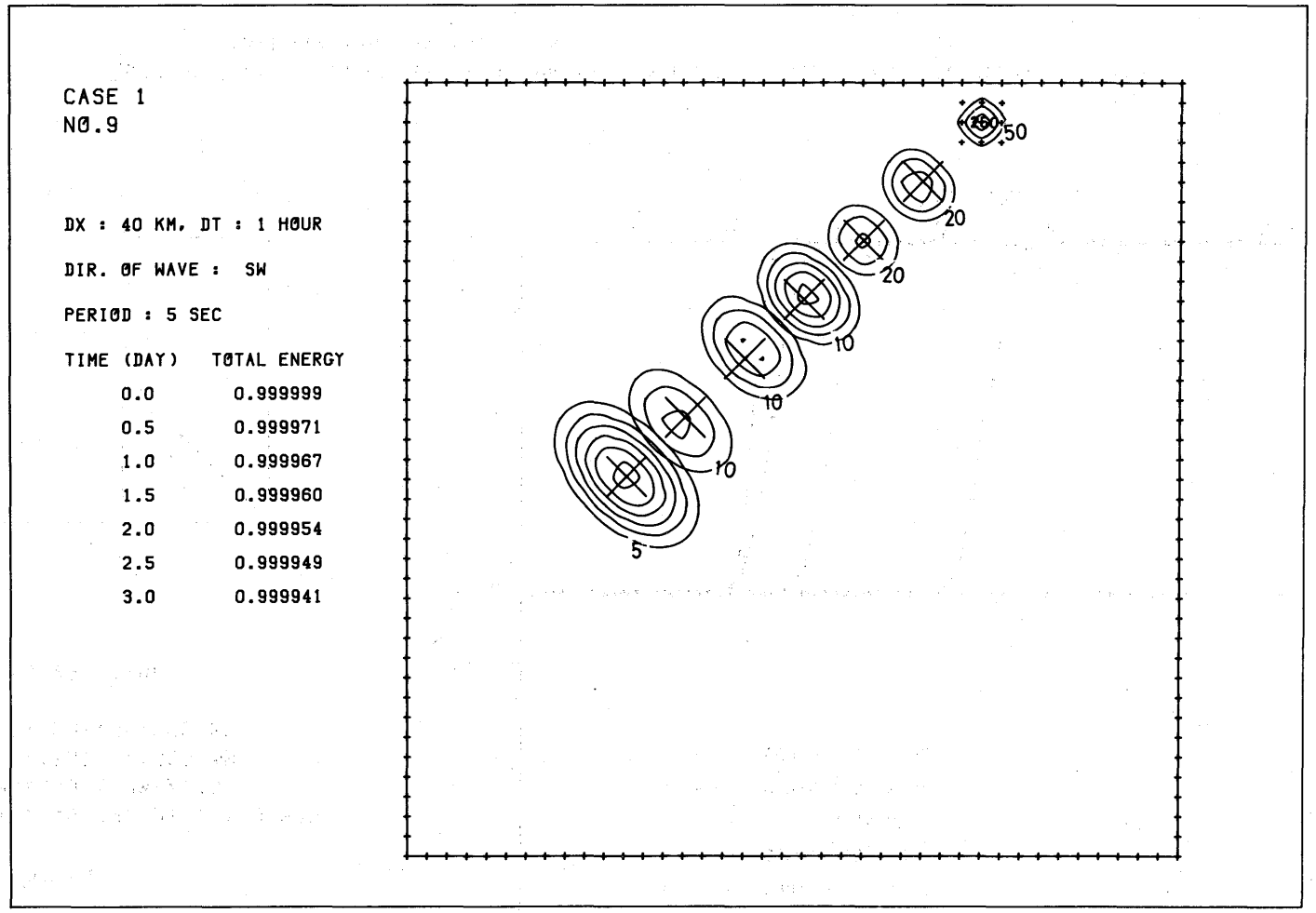

Fig. 9-0-0 The same as Fig. 1-0-0 except for $f=0.20$ Hz and $\theta=10\pi/8$

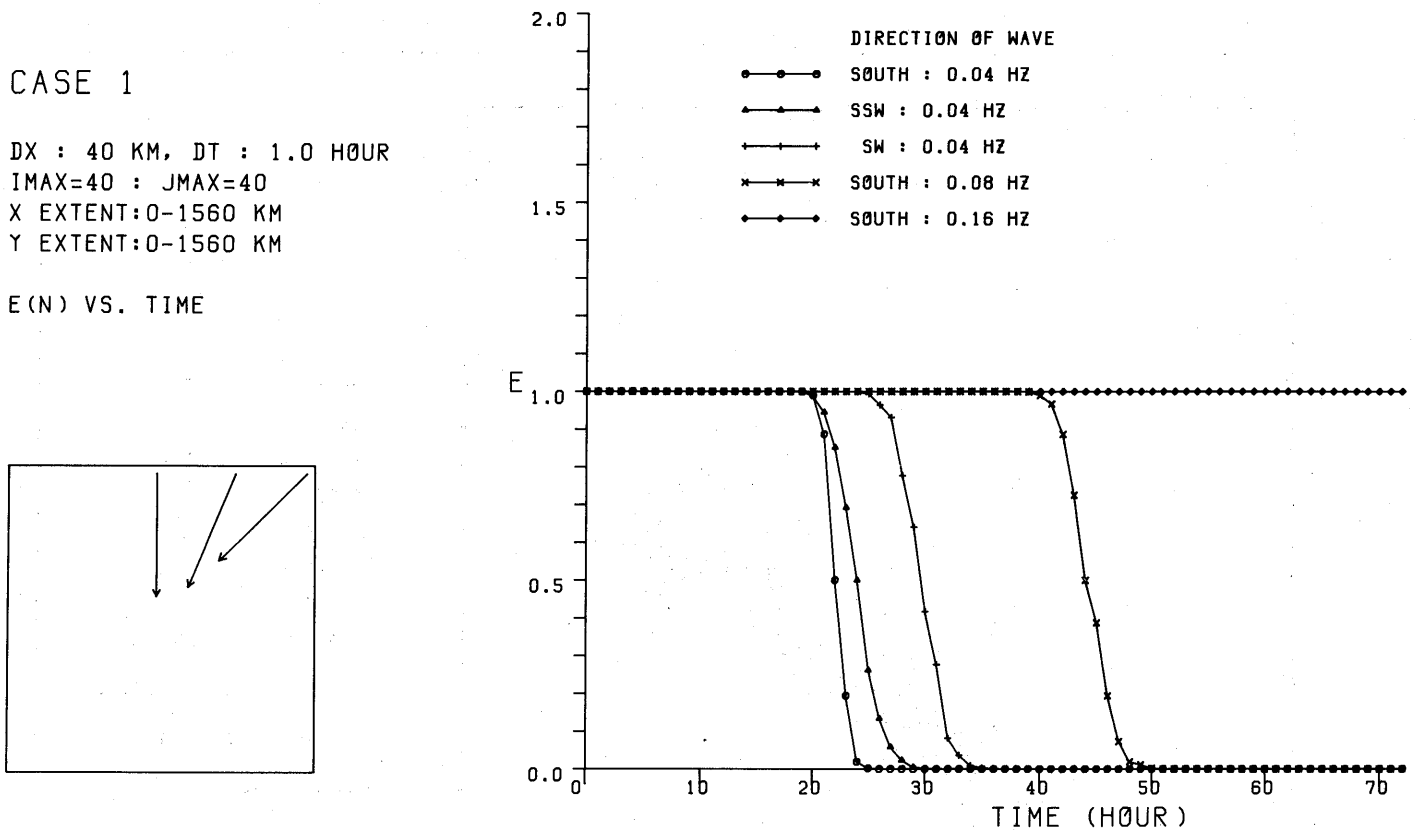

Fig. 10-0-0 E(n) vs. n with f and θ as parameters. The energy level falls to zero when the energy travels travels out of the calculation area.

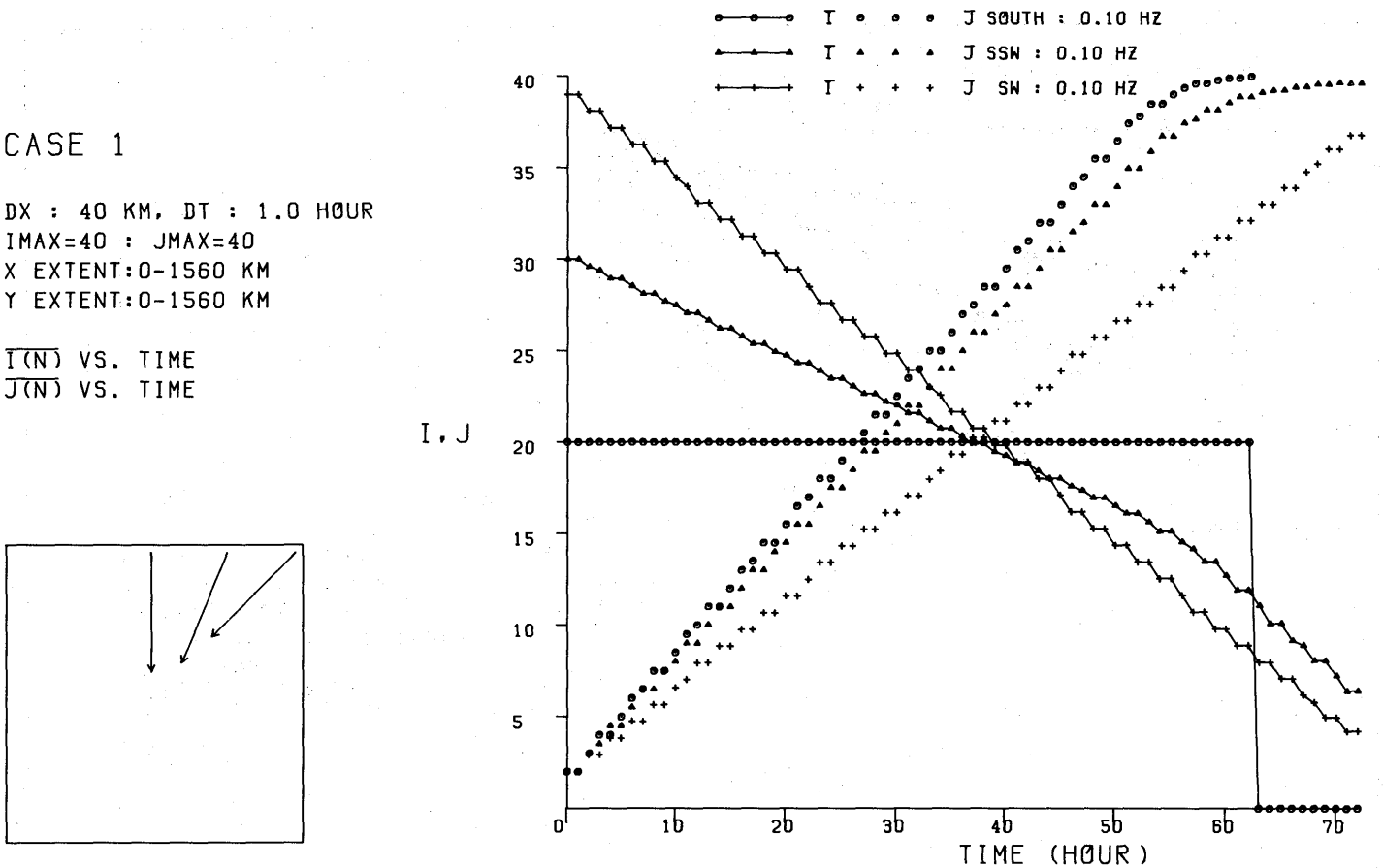

Fig. 11-0-0 I(n) and J(n) vs. n with θ as parameter. The end effect appears at around $n=50$, because the maximum grid number in I and J direction is 40.

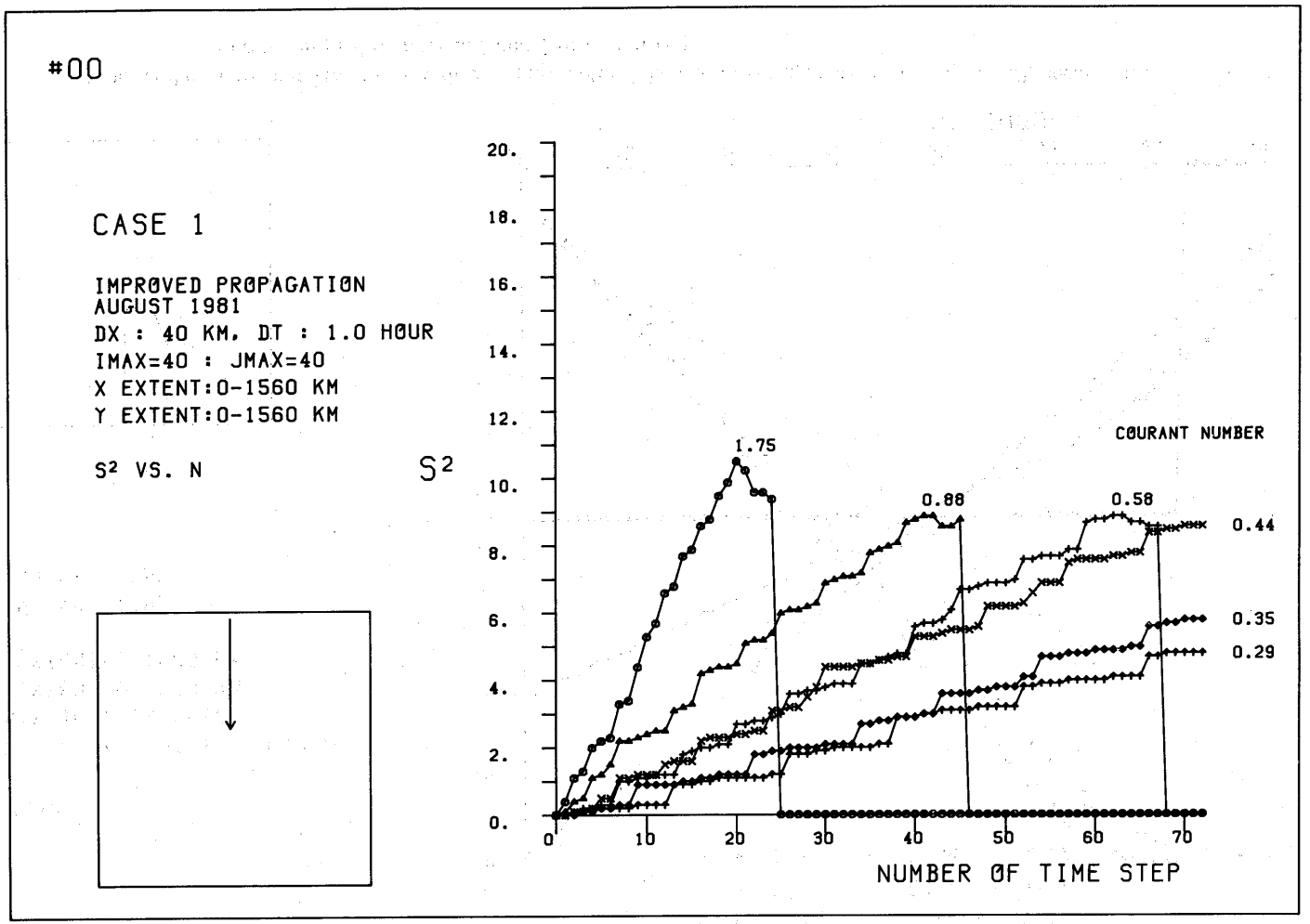

Fig. 12-0-0 S^2 vs. n with C as parameter for $\theta=\pi$. The larger the value of C of the wave component, the faster the wave travels out of the calculation area and S^2 is reduced in value.

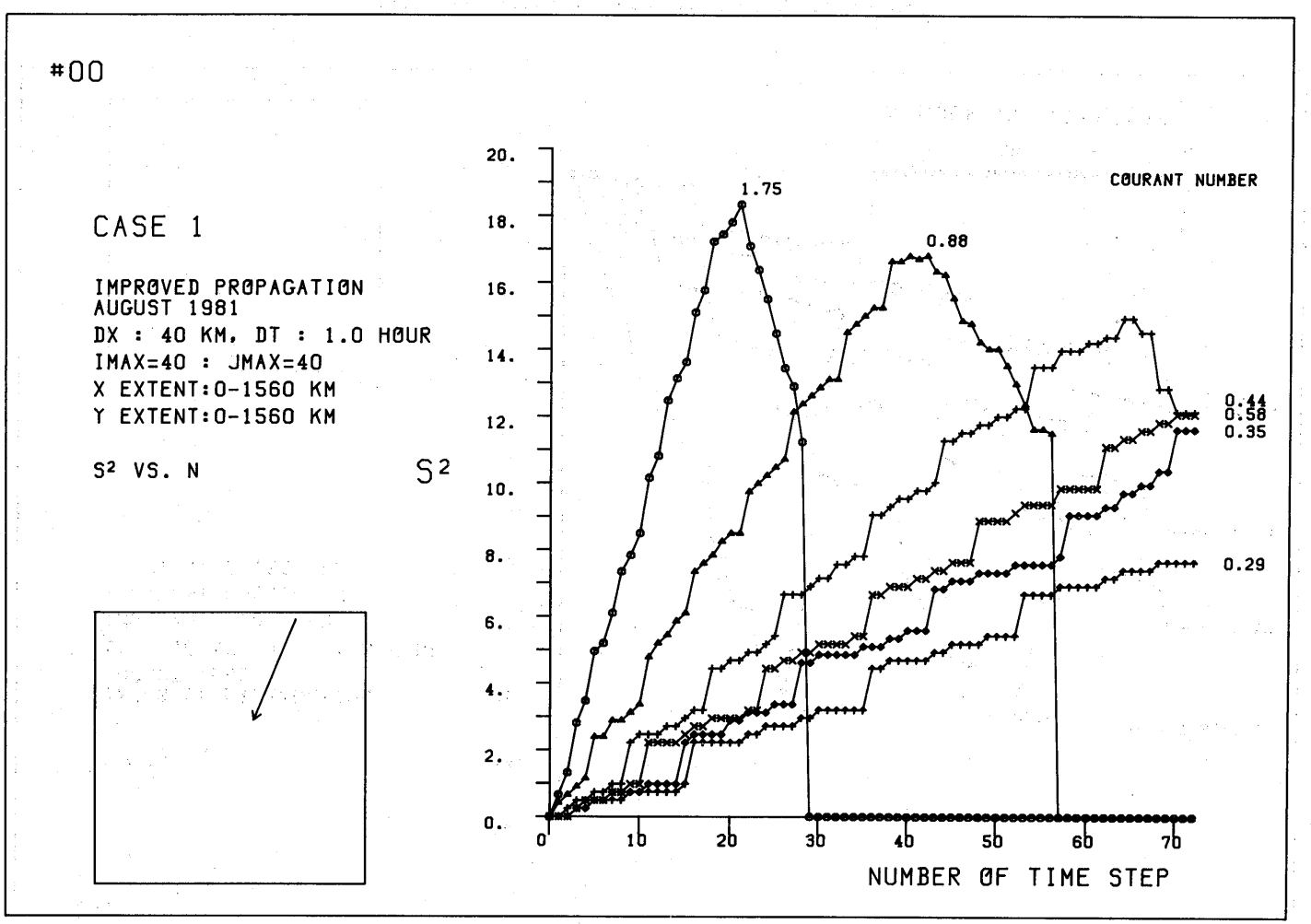

Fig. 13-0-0 The same as Fig. 12-0-0 except for $\theta=9\pi/8$

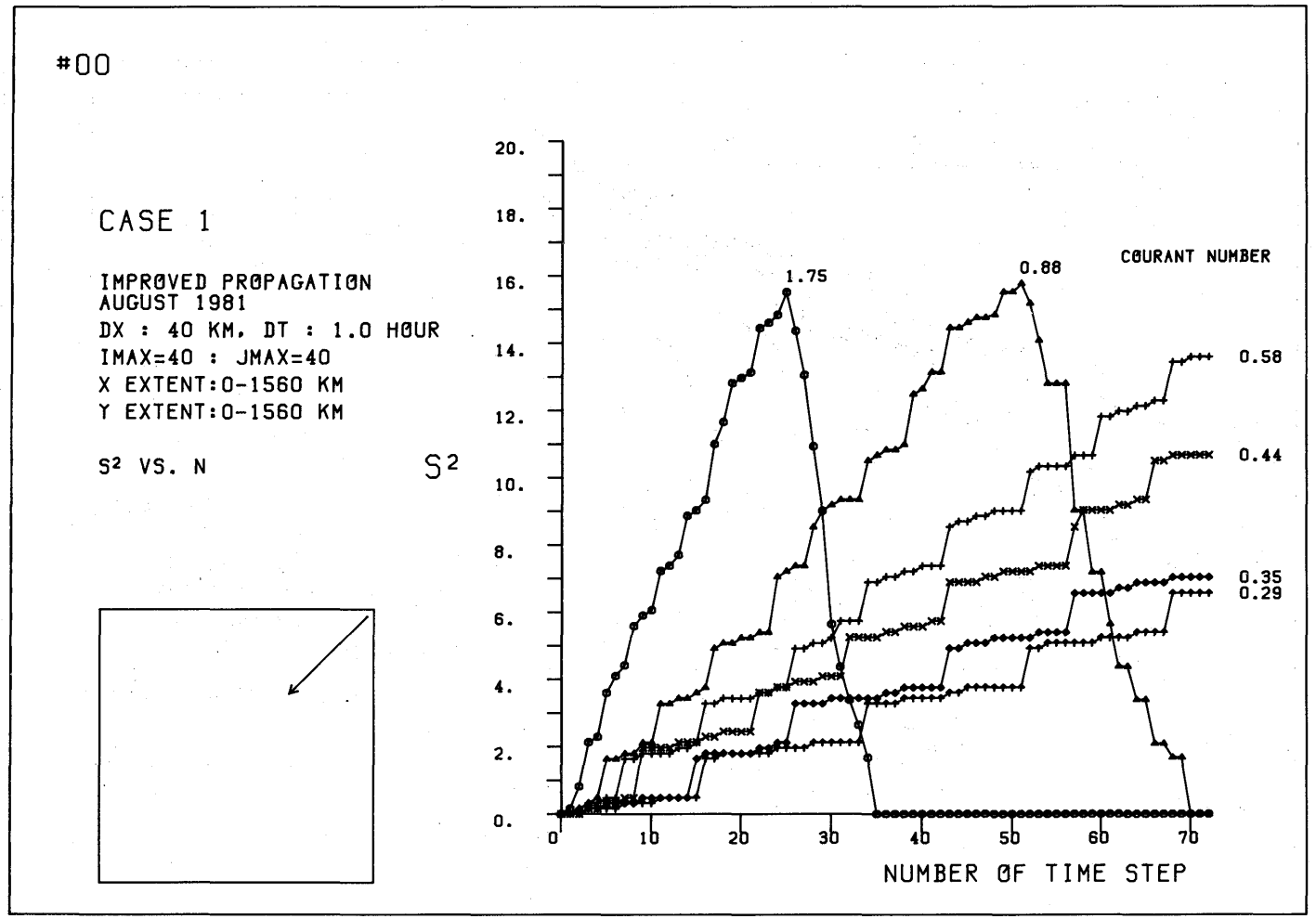

Fig. 14-0-0 The same as Fig. 12-0-0 except for $\theta=10\pi/8$