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## 閉鎖性海域における吹送流の風応力方向依存性

日向博文\*

要 旨

閉鎖性海域における吹送流 (WDC) の風応力方向依存性を,理想地形と線形定常理論 (エクマン解)に基づいて調べた.本モデルは湾央部に適用可能である.既存の理論解析とは異なり,本解析では任意の方向の風応力を考慮している.

横断方向に変化する水深は、全流量を湾軸方向に限定する。一方、風応力により生じる流量の方向は、当然、風応力の方向に応じて変化する。それ故、圧力勾配に駆動される流量、すなわち圧力勾配は風応力方向に依存する。結果として、閉鎖性海域におけるWDCには風応力方向依存性が生じる。依存性は、エクマン数 (E) と局所エクマン数 (E) に応じて変化する。

表層流速と風速(あるいはそのべき乗)との線形相関解析、あるいは表層流速の経験的直交関数を用いて閉鎖性海域のWDCを研究する場合、その結果の解釈には注意が必要である。閉鎖性海域におけるWDCは、風応力方向に対して非等方的な応答をする圧力勾配による流れ(PDC)を含むからである。風速(あるいはそのべき乗)は風応力に駆動される流れ(WSDC)と比較されるべきである。

今後、本解析で得られた知見を実際の観測結果の解釈に応用していく必要がある。また、閉鎖性海域のWDCをより深く理解するためには、現地における圧力勾配の測定(推定)技術の開発が必須である。

キーワード:吹送流,風応力,圧力勾配,閉鎖性海域,エクマン解

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## Dependence of Wind-Driven Current on Wind Stress Direction in a Small Semienclosed, Homogeneous Rotating Basin

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## **Synopsis**

The dependence of wind-driven current (WDC) on wind stress direction in a small semi-enclosed, homogeneous rotating basin is investigated using a linear steady-state analytical model based on Ekman solutions. The model is applicable to the middle of the basin (mid-basin) and the current is driven by a constant wind stress of an arbitrary direction. The WDC is made up of wind-stress driven current (WSDC) and pressure-driven current (PDC) components. The laterally varying water depth of the basin confines the total volume transport in the longitudinal direction, while the wind-stress-driven volume transport changes direction according to the wind stress direction. Therefore, the pressure-driven volume transport, or equivalently the pressure gradient, depends on the wind stress direction: the relationship between the pressure gradient and the wind stress is anisotropic. As a result, the mid-basin WDC is also dependent on the wind stress direction. The dependence varies according to the lateral position and Ekman number (E). For large E (small rotation), the longitudinal volume transport is generally proportional to the longitudinal wind stress component. Hence, the ratio of the volume transport driven by the wind stress of direction  $\theta$  ( $\theta$ > 0) to that driven by the longitudinal wind stress ( $\theta = 0$ ) becomes  $\cos \theta$ . For small E (large rotation), the ratio becomes larger than  $\cos\theta$ . The extent to which each component of wind stress contributes to the generation of the pressure gradient to satisfy no-net-longitudinal and no-lateral transports is determined by a wind stress-pressure gradient transformation matrix, whose components depend on the lateral position and E.

The majority of the model-derived surface WDC can be decomposed into two EOF modes, but these modes do not represent the anisotropic response of the surface WDC to the winds. Therefore, care is required when making any physical interpretations of such EOF modes. In addition, our results suggest that linear correlations between the surface currents and the winds would be physically less meaningful for real small semi-enclosed basins. The surface currents in the real basins include anisotropic PDC component which also depends on coastal and bottom topography. The winds should be compared with the WSDC component.

**Key Words**: wind-driven current, surface wind stress, pressure gradient, semienclosed basin, Ekman solution

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