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The Breaking Wave Breaking Waves New Organic Architecture The Breaking Waves Dashed High All the Breaking Waves An Experimental Investigation of the Breaking Waves Using LDA System The Breaking Waves Dashed High (The Pilgrim Fathers) The Breaking Waves The Breaking Waves Dashed High (1883) The Breaking of Ocean Surface Waves The Breaking Waves Dashed High The Breaking Waves Dashed High (the Pilgrim Fathers) Acoustical Studies of Breaking Surface Waves in the Open Ocean Laboratory Measurements of the Sound Generated by Breaking Waves Breaking Waves on the Ocean Surface A Note on Breaking Waves The Infrared Signature of Breaking Waves The Kinematics of Breaking Waves in the Surf Zone Kinematics of Breaking Waves in the Surf Zone Ocean Waves Breaking and Marine Aerosol Fluxes Prediction of Occurrence of Breaking Waves in Deep Water. Revision Breaking Waves The Breaking Wave Between the Ocean and the Breaking Waves An Experimental Study of Breaking-wave Pressures Breaking Waves Breaking waves The Stability of a Sand Bed Under the Action of Breaking Waves The Breaking Waves Dashed High Breaking Waves and the Dispersion of Surface Films Breaking Waves The Breaking Waves Dashed High The Breaking Waves Dashed High Pressure of breaking waves A Numerical Model for Breaking Waves Breaking Wave Criterion on a Sloping Beach Predicting Deep Water Breaking Wave Severity Probability Density Functions of Breaking Waves Breaking Waves on Finite Water Depth Shadow Over Breaking Waves

There are essentially four types of breaking waves, as described by Galvin (1968) and many others. The first two types are the plunging breaker, in which the wave crest curls forward and plunges into the slope of the wave at some distance away from the crest; and the spilling breaker, in which the broken region tends to develop more gently from an instability at the crest and often forms a quasi-steady whitecap on the forward face of wave. The third type, surging, sometimes develops as waves are incident upon a sloping beach. A fourth type of breaking, collapsing, is considered by many to be special limiting case of the plunging breaker. Several advances toward an understanding of wave breaking have been made in recent years. These include the experimental characterization of the instability mechanisms which lead to wave breaking in deep water, proposed mathematical models for these instability mechanisms, and numerical simulations of wave overturning and incipient breaking. These topics are discussed here. Little is known quantitatively about the processes of air entrainment in breaking waves. However, a more complete knowledge of the air entrainment process will be required for the further development of plausible models for radar scattering from breaking waves on the ocean surface. A forecase model for the breaking of deep water waves has been proposed and a breaking critierion for use with the model has been formulated. Recent laboratory experiments to study the onset of wave breaking in deep water provide one means for quantifying this criterion in terms of a breaking coefficient. An alternate means for determining this coefficient has been proposed on the basis of stream function wave theory. These topics also are discussed here. Excerpt from The Breaking Waves Dashed High: The Pilgrim Fathers About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. This book fills a gap in knowledge of breaking waves and their influence on the generation of marine fluxes from ocean surfaces. Based on published data as well as on the author's experience, the text explores in detail the relationship chain of breaking *waves, whitecaps coverage, rate of wave energy dissipation, amount of aerosol fluxes rising from a given sea basin, and possible seasonal variations. Simultaneous measurements of sea surface elevation and onshore and alongshore water particle velocities were measured at three locations within the surf zone using two capacitance type penetrating wave staffs and three two-component electromagnetic flow meters. The probability density functions, pdf, for the sea surface elevation were always highly positively skewed, whereas the pdf's for the velocities were both negatively and positively skewed. Mean values of the onshore and alongshore components of flow reflected the influence of a rip current frequently observed just south of the instrument locations. Strong harmonics in the spectra of sea surface fluctuations and particle velocities infer nonlinear conditions. Coherence values between waves and onshore flow were high, ranging above 0.9. The coherence between waves and onshore flow was used to separate the turbulence and wave-induced velocity components. Over the range of collapsing to spilling breakers a reasonable value for the ratio of turbulent to wave-induced velocity was determined to be approximately 0.75. Saturation regions were found in the wave and velocity energy-density spectra at higher frequencies as evidenced by -5 and -3 slopes, respectively. (Author). Ocean Wave Energy Converters (WECs) operating on the water surface are subject to storms and other extreme events. In particular, high and steep waves, especially breaking waves, are likely the most dangerous to WECs. A method for quantifying the breaking severity of waves is presented and applied to wave data from Coastal Data Information Program station 139. The data are wave height and length statistics found by conducting a zero-crossing analysis of time-series wave elevation records. Data from the top ten most severe storms in the data set were analyzed. In order to estimate the breaking severity, two different steepness-based breaking criteria were utilized, one being the steepness where waves begin to show a tendency to break, the other the steepness above which waves are expected to break. Breaking severity is assigned as a fuzzy membership function between the two conditions. The distribution of breaking severity is found to be exponential. It is shown that the highest waves are not necessarily the most dangerous. Even so, waves expected to be breaking are observed being up to 17 meters tall at station 139. The primary motivation for this research was to determine whether measurements of the sound generated by breaking waves could be used to quantitatively study the dynamics of the breaking process. The sound beneath two and three-dimensional breaking waves was measured. It was determined that the mean square acoustic pressure correlates with the wave slope and dissipation for waves of moderate slope and that the amount of acoustic energy radiated by an individual breaking event scales with the amount of mechanical energy dissipated by breaking. Sound at frequencies as low as 10 Hz was observed and the mean square acoustic pressure, in the frequency bands below 1 kHz correlate strongly with the wave slope and dissipation. The correlations of the mean square acoustic pressure and the wave amplitude were found to be similar for the two and three-dimensional breakers. The spectra of the sound generated by the large scale three-dimensional breaking waves sloped at -5 to -6 dB per octave at frequencies greater than 1 KHz. Evidence is presented which supports the hypothesis that the low frequency signals observed beneath both the two and three-dimensional breaking waves were caused by the collective oscillation of bubble clouds. A model of the sound produced by breaking waves which uses the sound radiated by a single bubble oscillating at its linear resonant frequency and the bubble size distribution to estimate the sound spectrum is presented. Collection of short stories from around the world and from authors of every background and walk of life. "After a harrowing accident tore her family apart, Molly Brennan fled from the man she loved and the tragic mistake she made. Twelve years later, Molly has created a new life for herself and her eight-year-old daughter, Cassie. The art history professor crafts jewelry as unique and weathered as the surf-tumbled sea glass she collects, while raising her daughter in a safe and loving environment--something Molly never had. But when Cassie is plagued by horrific visions and debilitating nightmares, Molly is forced to return to the one place she swore she'd never move back to--home to Pacific Grove."-- A method to evaluate the frequency of occurrence of breaking waves in deep water is developed based on the joint probability* *distribution of wave excursion and associated time interval for a non-narrow-band random process. Wave breaking which takes place along an excursion crossing the zero-line as well as that occurs along an excursion above the zero-line are considered. The breaking criterion is obtained from measurements of irregular waves generated in the tank. It is found that the functional relationship between wave height and period at the time of breaking of the irregular waves is by and large different from that known for regular waves. Comparisons between computed and observed frequencies of occurrence of wave breaking made for four different sea conditions generated in the tank show reasonably good agreement. The effect of sea severity on the frequency of occurrence of breaking waves is obtained by carrying out numerical computations using a family of wave spectra. The probability of occurrence of breaking waves depends to great extent on the shape of the wave spectrum. The probability increases significantly with increase in the 4th moment of the spectrum irrespective of sea severity. In the open ocean, breaking waves are a critical mechanism for the transfer of energy, momentum, and mass between the atmosphere and the ocean. Despite much study, fundamental questions about wave breaking, such as what determines whether a wave will break, remain unresolved. Measurements of oceanic breakers, or "whitecaps," are often used to validate the hypotheses derived in simplified theoretical, numerical, or experimental studies. Real-world measurements are also used to improve the parameterizations of wave-breaking in large global models, such as those forecasting climate change. Here, measurements of whitecaps are presented using ship-based cameras, from two experiments in the North Pacific Ocean. First, a method for georectifying the camera imagery is described using the distant horizon, without additional instrumentation. Over the course of the experiment, this algorithm correctly identifies the horizon in 92% of images in which it is visible. In such cases, the calculation of camera pitch and roll is accurate to within 1 degree. The main sources of error in the final georectification are from mislabeled horizons due to clouds, rain, or poor lighting, and from vertical "heave" motions of the camera, which cannot be calculated with the horizon method. This method is used for correcting the imagery from the first experiment, and synchronizing the imagery from the second experiment to an onboard inertial motion package. Next, measurements of the whitecap coverage, W, are shown from both experiments. Although W is often used in models to represent whitecapping, large uncertainty remains in the existing parameterizations. The data show good agreement with recent measurements using the wind speed. Although wave steepness and dissipation are hypothesized to be more robust predictors of W, this is shown to not always be the case. Wave steepness shows comparable success to the wind parameterizations only when using a mean-square slope variable calculated over the equilibrium range waves and normalizing by the wave directional spread. Meanwhile, correlation of W with turbulent dissipation measurements is significantly worse, which may be due to uncertainty in the measurements or bias related to micro-breaking waves. Finally, phase-resolved, three-dimensional, measurements of the whitecaps were made from a new ship-based stereo video system. Comparison with concurrent buoy measurements indicate that the stereo data accurately reproduces the wave statistics, including the frequency spectra. The whitecaps are characterized by transient and spatially localized regions of extreme surface gradients, rather than large crest-to-trough steepnesses. It was found that whitecaps were around 10 times more likely to have extreme slopes, and 50% of the observed extreme surface slopes were in the vicinity of the breaking waves. The maximum whitecap slopes show good agreement with the Stokes 120 degree limiting crest geometry, and the whitecap crest loses much of its maximum steepness shortly after the onset of breaking. The whitecap phase speeds are consistently less than the linear or weakly nonlinear predicted phase speed, which indicate the effect of narrow-band wave groups, despite the broad-band wave spectra. The breaking waves dashed high - 1883 edition illustrated The various wave theories, theoretical breaking criteria and derived breaking criteria are reviewed for shallow water waves. To account for the non-linear hydrodynamics present in a shallow water wave breaking on a beach with a sloping bottom, the perturbation technique of Iwagaki and Sakai is used to derive a second order expression for the horizontal water particle velocity for long* *waves. The kinematic breaking criterion is applied to the derived c(2) and u(2) values to establish breaking. The results indicate that the ratios of eta(b)/L(o) and h(b)/H(o) provide reliable breaking criteria. Each of the parameters is dependent only upon beach slope and h(o)/L(o). Theoretically derived values for h(b)/H(o) compare favorably with field measurements and offer significant improvement over previous theory. Predicted breaking depths are less than those present in experimental data, suggesting extension to higher orders may be warranted. (Author). A beautifully illustrated portrayal of modern organic architecture featuring over 20 architects from all over the world as well as the author's own work This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. Measurements were made of the water level fluctuations and horizontal water particle velocities in breaking waves. The breaking waves were identified and classified. The mean value of the height of breaking to depth of breaking was calculated and found to be 0.86 for a composite of the waves measured; the mean ratio values for collapsing, plunging and spilling were 0.84, 0.87 and 0.90, respectively. Probability distributions were plotted for wave heights and horizontal velocities and qualitatively compared with Rayleigh distributions; the wave distributions fit well but velocity did not. The spectra of wave profile and horizontal velocity were calculated and indicated a narrow banded data set. The coherence values between horizontal water particle velocities and wave profile were generally high, indicating that the horizontal particle velocities measured were highly wave-induced. The phase shift at the peak energy frequency was about 40 deg which suggested the presence of reflected waves. (Author). A poem is more than frivolous doggerel, being a statement about an idea, an experience, a premonition, or fundamental truth about life. It is often a view on the "human condition." Harriet owes a debt to Rick Seton's family, and to repay it she gives up her job to help Rick set up the Breaking Waves Surf School in Roslarren. But there are problems - notably the arrival of Jem Williams, intent on finding a suitable venue for his geology courses, for which their building would be suitable. Attracted to Jem, Harriet strives to remain loyal to Rick's interests. Can the two be reconciled and Harriet and Jem find lasting happiness together? This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. Wave breaking is a commonly occurring phenomena associated with wave motion in fluids, often inducing significant effects which are of fundamental and technological importance, A familiar illustration is provided with white-capping and microbreaking of the wind-driven ocean sUrface waves, which is believed to play an important part in the transfers of* *momentum, mass and heat across the air-sea interface, as well as in the production of underwater ambient noise and augmented microwave backscatter. The enhanced hydrodynamic forces associated with the breaking of the more energetic ocean wave components constitute a significant challenge in ocean engineering, coastal engineering and naval architecture. Other less conspicuous but equally important manifestations are the breaking of internal waves and the fila mentation of vorticity interfaces. Despite recent theoretical and observational progress towards a more complete understanding of wave breaking, mathematical descriptions of its onset and consequences are presently lacking. The aim of this Symposium was to bring together theoretical and observational expertise, with the goal of determining the current state of knowledge of wave breaking and providing a stimulus to future research. The Symposium focused on water waves of all scales from capillary waves to ocean swell, but also considered internal waves and the filamentation of vorticity interfaces. Specific topics included were: Fundamental theoretical studies; wave instabilities; routes to breaking. Models of wave breaking. Field observations, including statistical information. Laboratory studies. Shoaling waves, breaking waves on currents, breaking induced by the motion of a ship. A conspiracy of earth-shaking importance; a successful nationalist revolution in Russia; the spectre of nuclear war in Europe, Bosnia- Herzegovina centre-stage. African leaders converge to chart the destiny of their country in the event of global rupture, and a visioary African leader emerges to plot the survival of his continent. Theoretical breaking criteria for progressive surface gravity waves are examined, and laboratory and field experiments concerned with breaking waves are reviewed with respect to the testing of these breaking criteria. The measurements of Komar and Simmons are presented here for the first time. Only three theoretical breaking criteria have been proposed for maximum steady waves in water of constant depth: (1) the kinematic breaking criterion, in which the horizontal partical velocity at the crest just equals the wave phase velocity, (2) the reversal of the vertical particle velocity near the crest as the ratio of wave height to water depth, H/h, increases, and (3) the reversal of the vertical pressure gradient beneath the crest as H/h increases. Although most theoreticians have applied the kinematic breaking criterion in conjunction with relatively simple wave theories (based on the motion being inviscid, irrotational, incompressible, surface tension free, and two dimensional), they do not always obtain identical results; for example, theoretical estimates of the particle acceleration at the crest range from zero to g, the gravitational acceleration. For shoaling waves, the kinematic breaking criterion and the presence of a vertical surface are suggested as breaking criteria. Unfortunately, these criteria were applied to the long wave theory which is considered inadequate near the breaking position. The re-examination of experiments on breaking waves shows that past measurements are not sufficient for testing any of these breaking criteria. In particular, the following improvements should be made: (1) standardize definitions of wave and breaking parameters, (2) apply or design, if necessary, more accurate techniques to measure water particle velocities and accelerations, and (3) monitor the fluid motions from which the breakers cannot be separated (e.g. backwash, solitons, reflected waves, edge waves and rip currents). Studies specifically designed to obtain the necessary measurements for testing the theoretical breaking criteria are needed. The ability to measure the strength, or scale, of wave breaking in the open ocean remains elusive. Recent measurements of the infrared signature of wave breaking suggest that quantitative information about the breaking process can be provided by infrared techniques. (MM).*

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