1-d model that consists
of only a Kelvin
Wave and an l=1
Rossby wave.

Amplitude of interior solution,
Which is also called
Particular solution in our
Paper, |qp|. It is “directly
forced Kelvin +
Rossby waves” by white
noise of winds.
It is consistent with the
Linear model “directly forced
Response” of Han 2005.

No 90-day peak, but there is
power at the 90-day period.

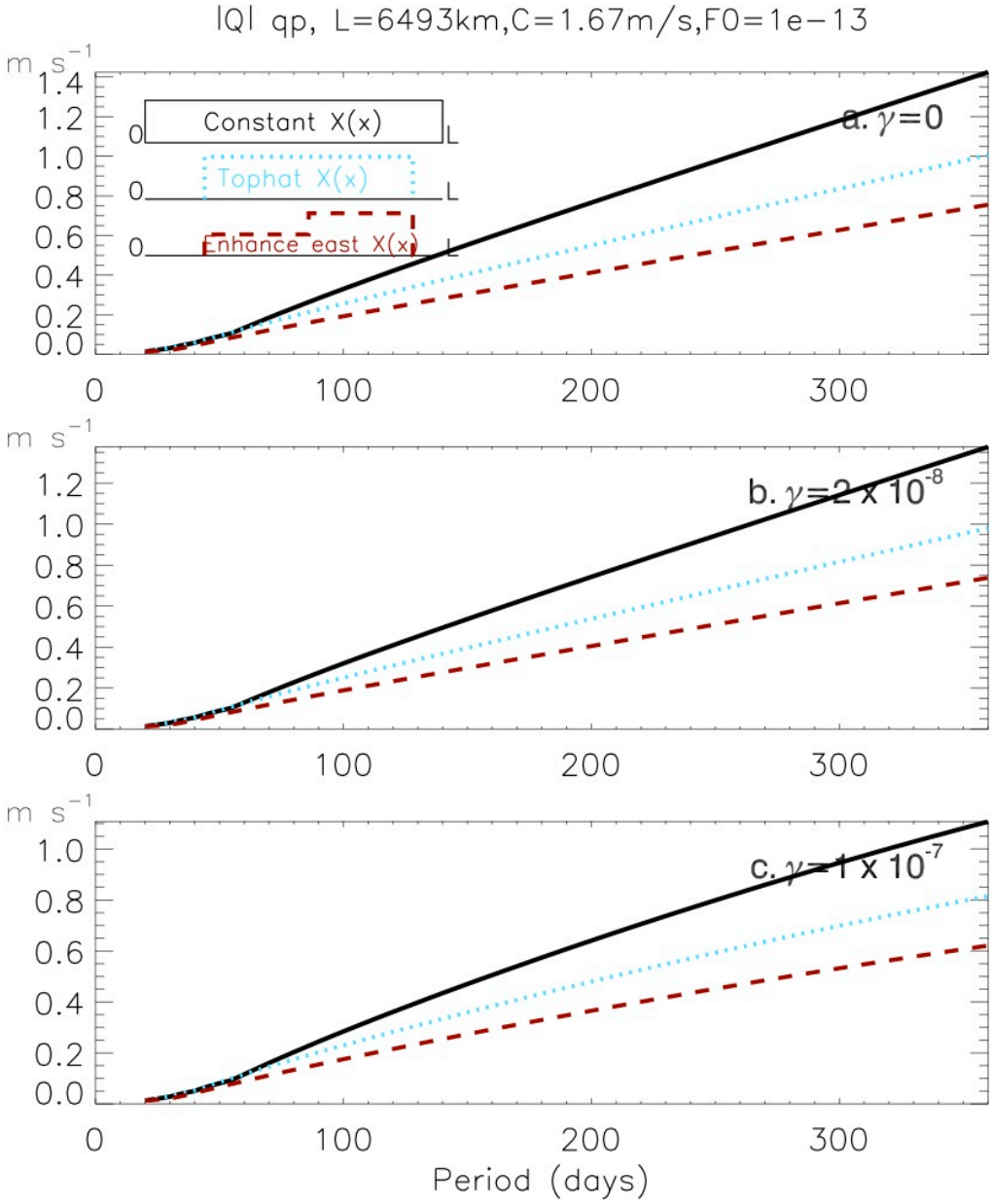

Fig. 1

Same as Fig. 1 but for |qp + qb Rossby|, which is the sum of the interior solution with eastern boundary reflection.

It equals the solution in a semi-infinite basin "without" western boundary.

No 90-day peak, but there is power at the 90-day period, and the 90-day power is enhanced by the reflected Rossby wave.

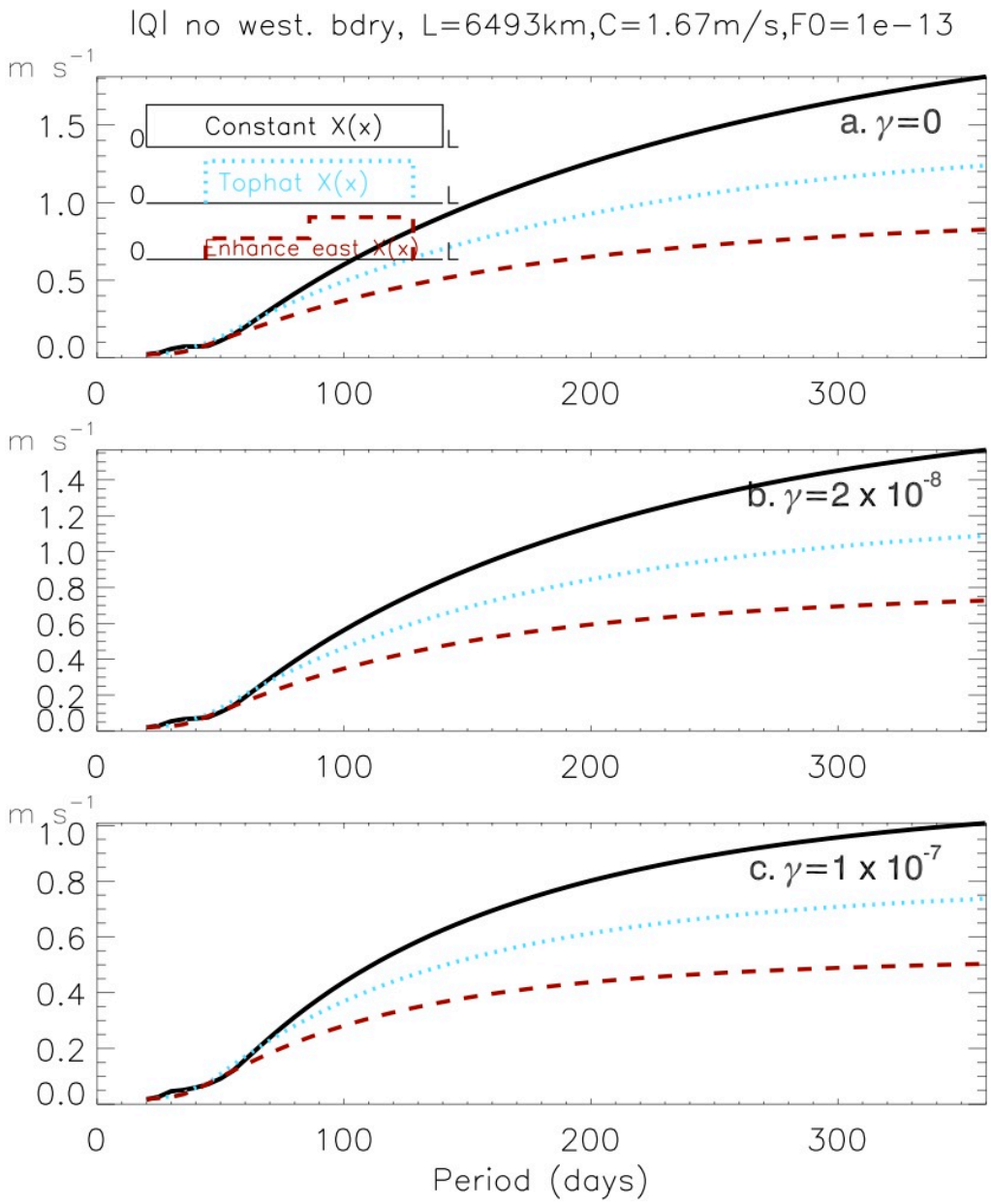

Fig. 2

Same as Fig. 1 but for the total solution, including reflected Kelvin wave from the western boundary.

It is the sum of directly forced Kelvin and Rossby waves, reflected Rossby wave from the east boundary and reflected Kelvin wave from the west boundary. The 90-day peak response appears only when both boundaries are considered. Fig. 3

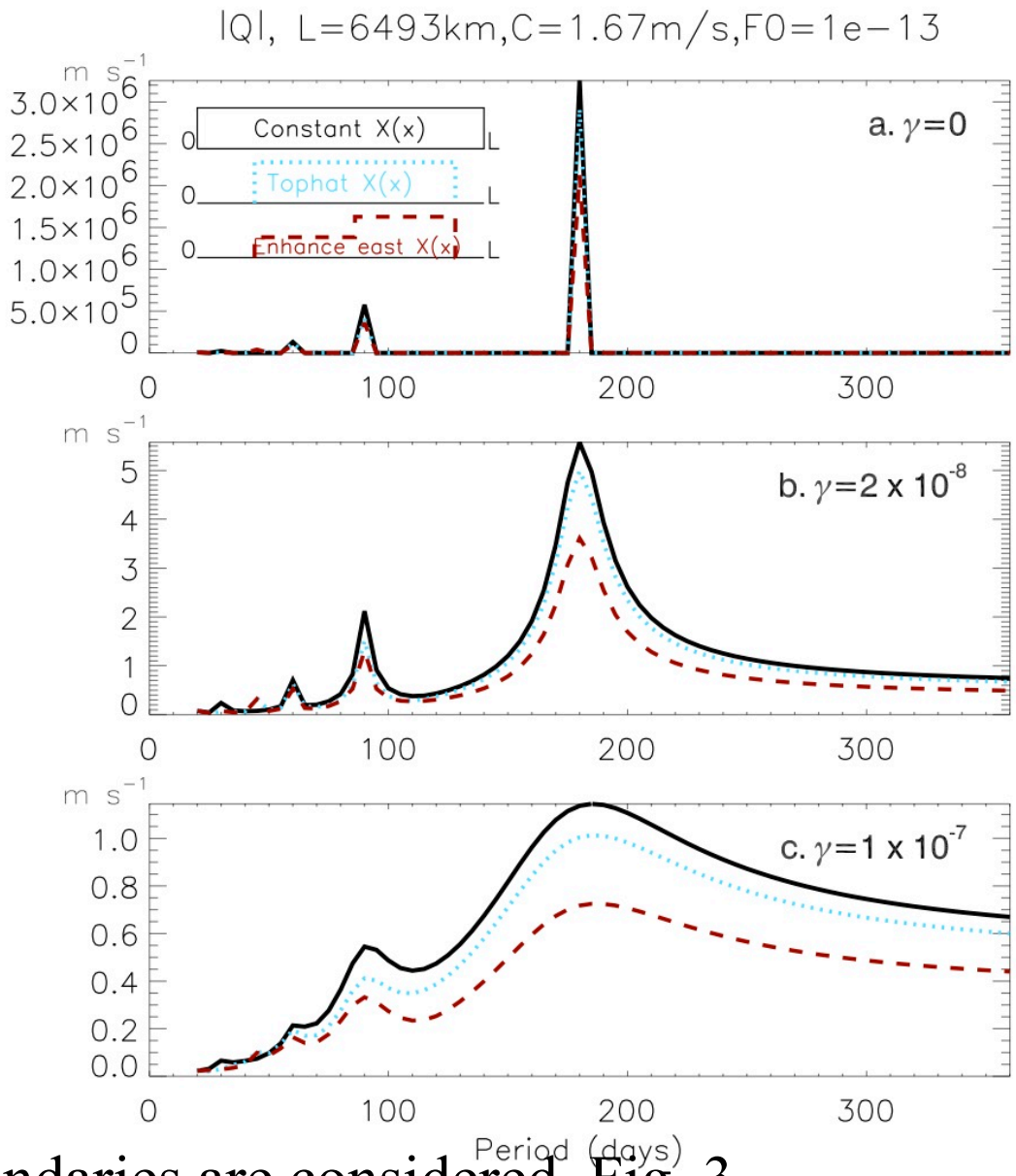

Fig. 4.

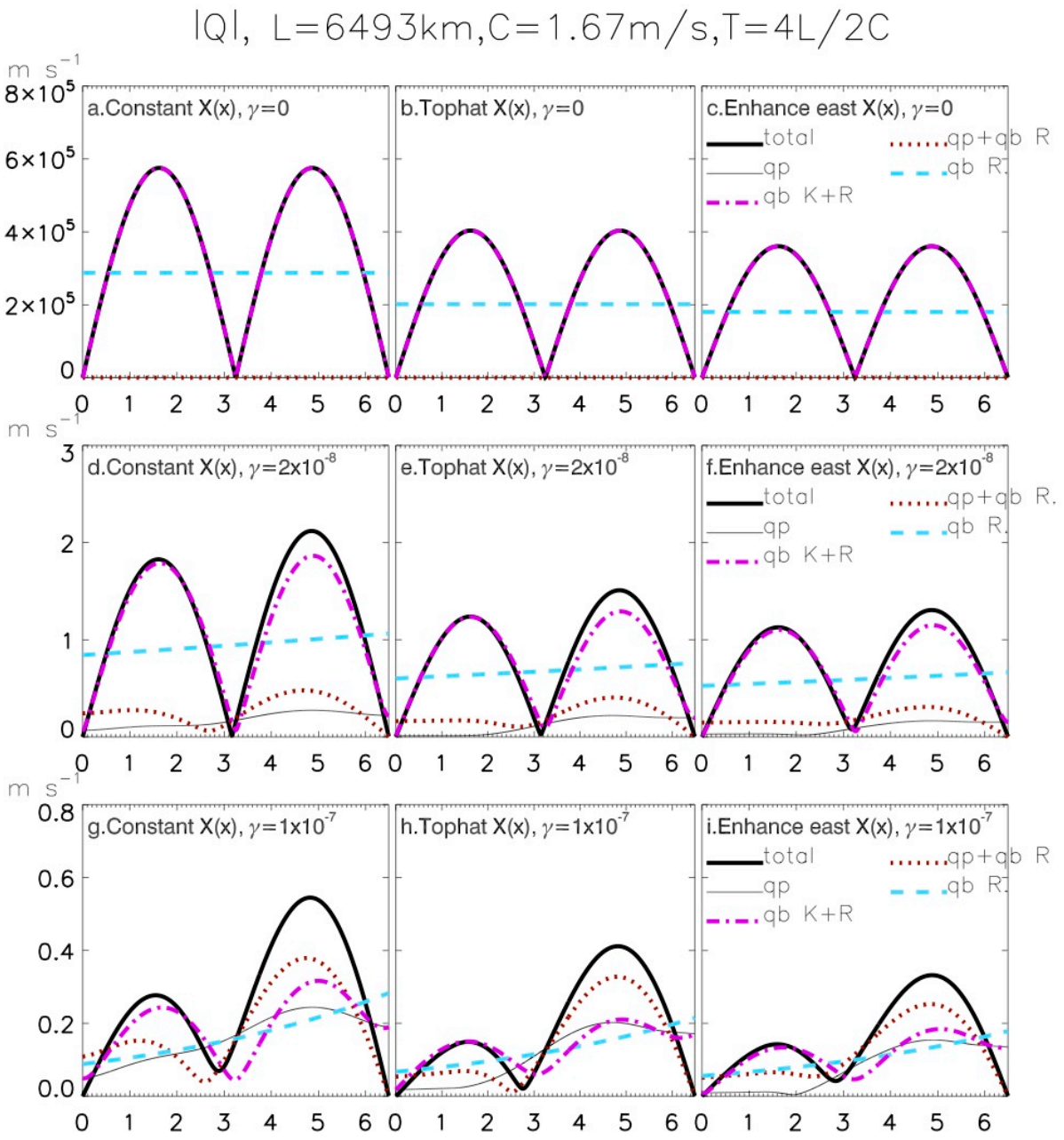
|Q|, L=6493km,C=1.67m/s,T=4L/2C
m s^{-1}
a.Constant X(x), γ=0
b.Tophat X(x), γ=0
c.Enhance east X(x), γ=0
total
qp
qb K+R
qp+qb R
qb R
d.Constant X(x), γ=2x10^{-8}
e.Tophat X(x), γ=2x10^{-8}
f.Enhance east X(x), γ=2x10^{-8}
g.Constant X(x), γ=1x10^{-7}
h.Tophat X(x), γ=1x10^{-7}
i.Enhance east X(x), γ=1x10^{-7}

Fig. 5

Bottom-left Panel Compares With Fig. 8g Of the manuscript