

MATHEMATICAL STUDY OF ROTATING FLUIDS WITH RESONANT SURFACE STRESS

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ABSTRACT. We are interested here in describing the linear response of a highly rotating fluid to some surface stress tensor, which admits fast time oscillations and may be resonant with the Coriolis force. In addition to the usual Ekman layer, we exhibit another - much larger - boundary layer, and we prove that for large times, the effect of the surface stress may no longer be localized in the vicinity of the surface. From a mathematical point of view, the main novelty here is to introduce some systematic approach for the study of boundary effects.

The goal of this paper is to understand the influence of a surface stress - depending on time - on the evolution of an incompressible and homogeneous rotating fluid. More precisely, we are interested in the effects of a resonant forcing, i.e. of a stress oscillating with the same period as the rotation of the fluid.

In the non-resonant case, the works by Desjardins and Grenier [5] then by Masmoudi [16] show that the wind forcing creates essentially some boundary layer in the vicinity of the surface, which contributes to the mean motion by a source term, known as the Ekman pumping. For a precise description of the method leading to such convergence results, we refer to the book [4] by Chemin, Desjardins, Gallagher and Grenier.

Here the situation is much more complicated since the resonant part of the forcing will be proved to generate another boundary layer with a different typical size, and may overall destabilize the whole fluid with the apparition of a vertical profile. We give here a precise description of these (linear) effects of the Coriolis force in presence of resonant wind.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let us first present the mathematical framework of our study.

1.1. A linear model for rotating fluids.

- Our starting point is the linear version of the **homogeneous incompressible Navier-Stokes system in a rotating frame**

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_t u + \nabla p &= \mathcal{F} + u \wedge \Omega, \\ \nabla \cdot u &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

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where \mathcal{F} denotes the frictional force acting on the fluid, Ω is the rotation vector, and p is the pressure defined as the Lagrange multiplier associated with the incompressibility constraint. We assume that equation (1.1) is already in a nondimensional form, meaning that all unknowns and parameters are dimensionless. For a precise dimensional analysis, we refer for instance to [14] (section I.3).

We assume further that the rotation vector Ω is constant, homogeneous, and has constant vertical direction, which we denote by e_3 . Moreover, we wish to study the limit of fast rotation, i.e. $|\Omega| \rightarrow \infty$. Hence, we set

$$\Omega := \frac{1}{\epsilon} e_3, \quad \text{with } \epsilon \rightarrow 0,$$

where the parameter ϵ is called the Rossby number.

- We consider the motion **in some horizontal strip**

$$\omega = \omega_h \times [0, 1]$$

where the bottom and upper surface of the fluid are assumed to be flat at $z = 0$ and $z = 1$. For the sake of simplicity, we restrict our attention to the case when $\omega_h = \mathbf{T}^2$ is the two-dimensional torus.

As boundary conditions on the upper surface, we enforce

$$(1.2) \quad \begin{aligned} u_3|_{z=1} &= 0, \\ \partial_z u_h|_{z=1} &= \beta \sigma^\epsilon, \end{aligned}$$

where β is a positive constant and σ^ϵ is a given stress tensor of order one, describing the stress on the surface of the fluid.

At the bottom we use the Dirichlet boundary condition

$$(1.3) \quad u|_{z=0} = 0.$$

- At last, we assume that **frictional forces** \mathcal{F} are given by

$$\mathcal{F} = \Delta_h u + \nu \partial_{zz} u,$$

such a choice is classical in the rotating fluids literature, see for instance [4, 16, 17]. We refer to paragraph 6.1 for an attempt of justification in a geophysical context.

Hence, our goal is to study the asymptotic behaviour as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ of the solution of

$$(1.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_t u + \frac{1}{\epsilon} e_3 \wedge u + \nabla p - \Delta_h u - \nu \partial_{zz} u &= 0, \\ \nabla \cdot u &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

supplemented with the boundary conditions (1.2)-(1.3), depending of the order of magnitude of the vertical viscosity ν .

1.2. Formal study of the asymptotics.

The system (1.2)-(1.4) has already been studied by several authors, see for instance [16, 5], and also [4, 17] when Dirichlet boundary conditions are enforced at the top and at the bottom. Before describing the precise issues we wish to study in the present paper, let us recall briefly some of the main results and techniques for singular perturbation problems.

- The first step is to determine the **geostrophic motion**. The only way to control the Coriolis force as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ is to balance it with the pressure gradient term (see for instance [14]). Hence in the limit, $e_3 \wedge u$ must be a gradient

$$(1.5) \quad e_3 \wedge \bar{u}_{mean}^{int} = -\nabla p$$

which leads to

$$u_{mean}^{int} = \nabla_h^\perp p$$

where the limit pressure and thus the limit velocity are independent of z . In particular, u_{mean}^{int} is a two-dimensional, horizontal, divergence-free vector-field. The fluid being limited by rigid boundaries, from above and below, the divergence-free condition leads indeed to $u_3 = 0$ (at least to first order in ϵ). In other words, all the particles which have the same x_h have the same velocity. The particles of fluid move in vertical columns, called Taylor-Proudman columns. That is the main effect of rotation and a very strong constraint on the fluid motion.

As the domain evolution is limited by two parallel planes, the height of Taylor-Proudman columns is constant as time evolves, which is compatible with the incompressibility constraint. We can then prove that the columns move freely and in the limit of high rotation the fluid behaves like a two-dimensional incompressible fluid. Integrating the motion equation (1.4) with respect to z and taking formal limits as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ leads indeed to

$$(1.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_t u_{mean}^{int} + \nabla_h p &= \Delta_h u_{mean}^{int}, \\ \nabla_h \cdot u_{mean}^{int} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Note however that on the boundary of the domain, where the velocity is prescribed, the z independence is violated. That leads to **vertical boundary layers** modifying the limit equation (1.6), which will be investigated in the rest of the paper.

- Before starting with the precise study of these boundary layers, let us now describe what happens for the three-dimensional **ageostrophic part** of the initial data, i.e. the part of the initial data that does not satisfy the geostrophic constraint (1.5). The dominant process is then governed by the Coriolis operator

$$(1.7) \quad L : u \in V_0 \mapsto \mathbb{P}(e_3 \wedge u) \in V_0,$$

where V_0 denotes the subspace of $L^2(\omega)$ of divergence-free vector fields having zero flux both through the bottom and through the surface

$$V_0 = \{u \in L^2([0, 1] \times \mathbf{T}^2) \mid \nabla \cdot u = 0 \text{ and } u_3|_{z=0} = u_3|_{z=1} = 0\},$$

and \mathbb{P} denotes the orthogonal projection onto V_0 in $L^2(\omega)$. Notice that in general, V_0 is strictly smaller than the space of divergence-free vector fields in $L^2(\omega)$, and consequently \mathbb{P} is different from the Leray projector.

The equation

$$\epsilon \partial_t u + Lu = 0$$

turns out to describe the propagation of waves, called Poincaré waves. More precisely, one can prove (see for instance [14], [4] and Appendix A at the end of this paper for more details) that there exists a hilbertian basis of V_0 , denoted by $(N_k)_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^3 \setminus \{0\}}$, constituted of eigenvectors of the linear penalization: for all $k \in \mathbf{Z}^3 \setminus \{0\}$, we have

$$(1.8) \quad LN_k = \mathbb{P}(e_3 \wedge N_k) = i\lambda_k N_k, \quad \text{where } \lambda_k = -\frac{k_3 \pi}{\sqrt{|k_h|^2 + (\pi k_3)^2}}.$$

That means that the three-dimensional part of the initial data generates waves, which propagate very rapidly in the domain (with a speed of order ϵ^{-1}). The time average of these waves vanish, like their weak limit, but they carry a non-zero energy.

1.3. Resonant forcing. In view of the remarks of the previous paragraph, it seems interesting, in order to study possible resonances between the surface stress and the Coriolis operator L , to consider in (1.2) a stress tensor of the form

$$\sigma^\epsilon(t, x_h) = \sigma \left(\frac{t}{\epsilon}, x_h \right),$$

with $\sigma \in L^\infty([0, \infty) \times \mathbf{T}^2)$ almost periodic in its first variable, i.e.

$$(1.9) \quad \sigma(\tau, x_h) = \sum_{k_h \in \mathbf{Z}^2} \sum_{\mu \in M} \hat{\sigma}(\mu, k_h) e^{i\mu\tau} e^{ik_h \cdot x_h},$$

where M is a finite set. The corresponding boundary layer terms are then expected to oscillate with the frequencies μ/ϵ , with either $\mu \in M$ or $\mu = -\lambda_k$ for some $k \in \mathbf{Z}^3$. The construction of such boundary layer terms is relatively well understood (see for instance [4, 16, 17]), insofar as $\mu \neq \pm 1$. When $|\mu| = 1$, the classical construction of boundary layers fails; the usual way to get round this difficulty is to assume that the initial data and the stress tensor satisfy some spectral assumptions, in order to avoid the apparition of the frequencies $\mu = \pm 1$ altogether.

Our goal in this paper is precisely to study the **influence of such resonant frequencies** on the global behaviour of the fluid, starting with the boundary layers. To that end, we have developed a systematic way of computing the boundary layer profiles associated with some given boundary conditions; our main result in that regard is stated in the next paragraph,

and proved in section 3. Next, we use the boundary layer profiles so defined in order to construct an approximate solution for equation (1.4), supplemented with (1.2)-(1.3), and we prove a strong convergence result for (1.4).

2. MAIN RESULTS

2.1. Description of the boundary layers.

We begin with the construction of boundary layers. Let us first emphasize that since equation (1.4) is linear, we can work with a finite number of Fourier modes in the horizontal domain and in time. Note that on the contrary, because of the boundary conditions at $z = 0$ and $z = 1$, there is a strong coupling between the vertical modes.

Hence, let $N > 0$ be an arbitrary integer, and let M_0 be a finite set such that $M \subset M_0$. We consider some arbitrary boundary conditions δ_h^0 and δ_h^1 which take the form

$$(2.1) \quad \delta_h^j(\tau, x_h) = \sum_{|k_h| \leq N} \sum_{\mu \in M_0} \hat{\delta}_h^j(\mu, k_h) e^{i\mu\tau} e^{ik_h \cdot x_h}, \quad j = 0 \text{ or } 1.$$

Here and in the whole paper, the superscript 0 (resp. 1) stands for functions associated with some boundary conditions at the bottom (resp. at the surface).

Our goal is to construct some stationary boundary layer profiles, denoted by v^0, v^1 , which have respectively exponential decay with respect to z and $1 - z$, are exact solutions of equation (1.4), and satisfy

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} v_{h|z=0}^0(t, x_h) &= \delta_h^0\left(\frac{t}{\epsilon}, x_h\right), \\ \partial_z v_{h|z=0}^1(t, x_h) &= \delta_h^1\left(\frac{t}{\epsilon}, x_h\right). \end{aligned}$$

Notice that we do not enforce boundary conditions on both sides for v_h^j , and that we do not specify the boundary condition on the vertical component of each function v^j : indeed, the vertical component of v^j is dictated by the assumption that v^j is divergence free and that its dependance on the vertical variable z is given by a decaying exponential. Similarly, the trace of v^0 at $z = 1$ is imposed by the exponential profile condition. At last, we do not specify any initial data for v^0, v^1 , for the same reasons as above; we only require that $\|v_{|t=0}^j\|_{L^2} = o(1)$ as $\epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0$.

However that construction fails if some particular coefficients $\hat{\delta}^j(k_h, \mu)$ in the boundary condition are not identically zero (see Remark on page 15). This leads to the following definition:

Definition 2.1. Assume that the boundary conditions δ_h^j are given by

$$\delta_h^j(t, x_h) = \sum_{k_h} \sum_{\mu} \hat{\delta}_h^j(\mu, k_h) e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} e^{i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}}.$$

We define the **resonant part** $\delta_{h,res}^j$ of the boundary conditions by

$$\delta_{h,res}^j := \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \hat{\delta}_h^j(1,0) \right\rangle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{i\frac{t}{\epsilon}} + \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \hat{\delta}_h^j(-1,0) \right\rangle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{t}{\epsilon}}$$

We will say that a boundary condition δ_h^j is **non-resonant** if $\delta_{h,res}^j = 0$.

In the resonant case, we will indeed see that the boundary profiles are not stationary. More precisely, we will prove the following result

Theorem 2.2. *Let δ_h^0, δ_h^1 be given by (2.1). Then there exist v^0, v^1 which are exact solutions of (1.4) supplemented with (2.2), and such that v^0 decays exponentially with z , and v^1 with $1 - z$. Moreover, each function v^j ($j = 0$ or 1) can be written as*

$$v^j = \bar{v}^j + \tilde{v}^j + v_{res}^j$$

where the stationary boundary profiles \bar{v}^j, \tilde{v}^j satisfy the following estimates

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \|\bar{v}_h^j\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+, L^2(\omega))} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}} \|\tilde{v}_3^j\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+, L^2(\omega))} &\leq C(\epsilon\nu)^{\frac{1+2j}{4}} \|\delta_h^j\|, \\ \|\tilde{v}_h^j\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+, L^2(\omega))} + \left(\frac{\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}{\epsilon\nu}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\tilde{v}_3^j\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+, L^2(\omega))} &\leq C \left(\frac{\epsilon\nu}{\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right)^{\frac{1+2j}{4}} \|\delta_h^j\|, \end{aligned}$$

while the resonant part v_{res}^j satisfies

$$(2.4) \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad \|v_{res,h}^j(t)\|_{L^2(\omega)} \leq C(\nu t)^{\frac{1+2j}{4}} \|\delta_{h,res}^j\|, \quad v_{res,3}^j \equiv 0,$$

where

$$\|\delta_h^j\| = \sum_{\mu \in M_0} \sum_{|k_h| \leq N} |\hat{\delta}_h^j(\mu, k_h)|^2$$

and C is a nonnegative constant depending on N .

Theorem 2.2 will be proved in section 3. The definition of the boundary layer operator \mathcal{B} is then as follows:

Definition 2.3. *Let δ_h^0, δ_h^1 be given by (2.1). We denote by \mathcal{B} the bilinear operator such that with the notations of Theorem 2.2,*

$$\begin{aligned} v^0 &= \mathcal{B}(\delta_h^0, 0), \\ v^1 &= \mathcal{B}(0, \delta_h^1). \end{aligned}$$

Remark 2.4. (i) *As we shall see in the course of the proof, the terms \bar{v}^j correspond to the **usual Ekman layers**, for which the typical size of the boundary layer is $\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}$. The corresponding boundary conditions are given by*

$$\bar{\delta}_h^j(\tau, x_h) = \sum_{|k_h| \leq N} \sum_{|\mu| \neq 1} \hat{\delta}_h^j(\mu, k_h) e^{i\mu\tau} e^{ik_h \cdot x_h}.$$

On the contrary, the terms \tilde{v}^j are due to the **quasi-resonant modes**, for which $|\mu| = 1$ and $k_h \neq 0$; for these modes, the typical size of the boundary layer is much larger, of order $\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}/(\sqrt{\epsilon} + (\epsilon\nu)^{1/4})$.

$$\bar{\delta}_h^j(\tau, x_h) = \sum_{k_h \neq 0} \sum_{|\mu|=1} \hat{\delta}_h^j(\mu, k_h) e^{i\mu\tau} e^{ik_h \cdot x_h}.$$

(ii) The last terms v_{res}^j are due to **resonant forcing** on the modes $|\mu| = 1, k_h = 0$. Notice that for these modes, the estimate is not global in time: indeed, the typical size of the boundary layer is $\sqrt{\nu t}$.

$$\bar{\delta}_h^j(\tau, x_h) = \sum_{|\mu|=1} \hat{\delta}_h^j(\mu, 0) e^{i\mu\tau}.$$

In particular, for large times ($t \gg \nu^{-1}$), the boundary layer penetrates the interior of the fluid.

(iii) As outlined above, the boundary layer term v^0 (resp. v^1) does not vanish on $z = 1$ (resp. on $z = 0$). Precisely, we find that there exists a positive constant C (depending on N and M) such that

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v}_{|z=1}^0 &= O\left(\exp\left(-\frac{C}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right)\right), & \bar{v}_{|z=0}^1 &= O\left(\sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \exp\left(-\frac{C}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right)\right), \\ \tilde{v}_{|z=1}^0 &= O\left(\exp\left(-\frac{C}{(\epsilon\nu)^{1/4}}\right)\right), & \tilde{v}_{|z=0}^1 &= O\left((\epsilon\nu)^{1/4} \exp\left(-\frac{C}{(\epsilon\nu)^{1/4}}\right)\right), \\ v_{res|z=1}^0 &= O\left((\nu t)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4\nu t}\right)\right), & v_{res|z=0}^1 &= O\left((\nu t)^{3/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4\nu t}\right)\right). \end{aligned}$$

2.2. Construction of approximate solutions to (1.4)-(1.2)(1.3).

Once the mechanism of construction of boundary layers is understood, one possible application lies in the definition of an approximate solution of equation (1.4), with a view to derive a limit system for this equation. This approximate solution is the sum of boundary terms u^{BL} , obtained as above, and interior terms u^{int} .

• Hence, we now explain the asymptotic behaviour of the **interior part of the solution**. Following the multi-scale analysis initiated in the previous paragraph, we expect the solution u_ϵ to (1.4) to behave like some function $\exp(-tL/\epsilon)u_L^{int}(t)$, where L is the Coriolis operator defined by (1.7).

In order to understand the evolution with respect to the slow time variable, the idea is then to get rid of the penalization term by filtering out the oscillations in equation (1.4) (see [11, 23]), that is, by composing equation (1.4) by the Coriolis semi-group $\exp(tL/\epsilon)$.

The filtered function $u_{\epsilon,L}(t) := \exp(tL/\epsilon)u_\epsilon(t)$ satisfies a linear equation with vanishing viscosity (and without any penalization term); passing to the

limit in the latter yields the so-called ‘envelope equation’

$$(2.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_t u_L^{int} - \Delta_h u_L^{int} + \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} S_{Ekman} u_L^{int} &= 0, \\ u_L^{int}|_{t=0} &= \gamma, \end{aligned}$$

where $S_{Ekman} : V_0 \rightarrow V_0$ is a linear, positive and continuous operator resulting from the non commutation between the vertical Laplacian $\nu \Delta_z$ with boundary conditions and the Coriolis semi-group (see [4] and (5.21) below for a precise definition).

- The approximation of the function u_ϵ constructed in this paper is actually much more precise than the mere function $\exp(-tL/\epsilon)u_L^{int}$. Indeed, we will need to build **boundary and corrector terms**, which are all small in L^2 norm, and thus do not play a role in the final convergence result, but are necessary in order that equation (1.4) is approximately satisfied.

2.3. Convergence result.

Theorem 2.5. *Let $\gamma \in V_0$, and let σ be given by (1.9). Let $u_\epsilon \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R}^+, V_0) \cap L_{loc}^2(\mathbf{R}^+, H^1(\mathbf{T}^2 \times [0, 1]))$ be the unique solution of (1.4) supplemented with (1.2)-(1.3), and let $u_L^{int} \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R}^+, V_0) \cap L^2(\mathbf{R}^+, H_h^1(\mathbf{T}^2 \times [0, 1]))$ be the solution of equation (2.5).*

Assume that σ has a finite number of Fourier modes, i.e. σ satisfies (2.1).

Then under the technical scaling assumption (4.17) on the parameters ϵ, ν and β , we have, as $\epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0$,

$$(2.6) \quad u_\epsilon(t) - \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\epsilon}L\right)u_L^{int}(t) \rightarrow 0$$

in $L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+, L^2(\mathbf{T}^2 \times [0, 1]))$.

Remark 2.6. (i) *That result extends previous works by Masmoudi [16] and Chemin, Desjardins, Gallagher and Grenier [4]. They have indeed studied analogous boundary problems for rotating fluids, but have used in a crucial way a spectral assumption on the forcing modes, which ensures that the forcing is non-resonant, or in other words that the boundary layers remain stable.*

(ii) *The above theorem holds for all values of the ratio ν/ϵ , but the asymptotic behaviour of \bar{u}_L depends on the scaling of ν/ϵ .*

Note that, in the case when $\epsilon \gg \nu$, the effects of the boundary terms, even damped by the penalization, remain localized in the vicinity of the surface and thus do not contribute to the mean motion.

If $\nu/\epsilon \rightarrow \infty$, the vertical dissipation damped by the penalization induces a strong relaxation mechanism, so that we expect the solution to be well approximated, outside from some initial layer, by a ‘stationary’ solution to the wind-driven system. That initial layer should be of size $O(\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\nu}})$ and the relaxation should be governed by the Ekman dissipation process (2.5).

(iii) If the forcing σ bears on resonant modes only, then we are able to prove a global result. Precisely, assume that

$$\sigma(\tau, x_h) = \hat{\sigma}^+ e^{i\tau}(1, i) + \hat{\sigma}^- e^{-i\tau}(1, -i).$$

Then there exists some destabilization profile v_ν solution of the heat equation (3.10) such that

$$(2.7) \quad u_\epsilon(t) - \left[\exp\left(-\frac{t}{\epsilon}L\right) (u_L^{int}(t) + v_\nu(t)) \right] \rightarrow 0$$

in $L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+, L^2(\mathbf{T}^2 \times [0, 1])) \cap L^2(\mathbf{R}^+, L^2(\mathbf{T}^2 \times [0, 1]))$.

In particular, for large times,

$$u(t) \approx \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\epsilon}L\right) v_\nu(t) = O(\beta).$$

Since β may be very large (see (4.17)), there is a destabilization of the whole fluid inside the domain as $t \rightarrow \infty$. Note that the two convergences (2.6) and (2.7) are compatible, since with assumption (4.17),

$$v_\nu = O(\nu^{3/4}\beta) = o(1) \text{ in } L^2([0, T] \times \mathbf{T}^2 \times [0, 1])$$

for any finite time $T > 0$.

2.4. Method of proof.

Let us now give some details about our method of proof. As the evolution equation is linear, we will use some superposition principle, meaning that we will deal separately with the forcing and with the initial condition.

- More precisely, we will consider on the one hand the wind-driven system

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_t u + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mathbb{P}(e_3 \wedge u) \Delta_h u - \nu \partial_{zz} u &= 0, \\ \nabla \cdot u &= 0, \\ u|_{t=0} &= 0, \\ u|_{z=0} &= 0, \\ u_3|_{z=1} = 0, \quad \partial_z u_h|_{z=1} &= \beta \sigma^\epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

For that system, we will construct an approximate solution constituted of a boundary term $u^{BL,1}$ localized near the surface, and some interior term $v^{int,1}$, which accounts for the fact that the vertical component of $u^{BL,1}$ does not match the no-flux boundary condition at the surface (see Remark 2.4 (ii)).

The convergence of the modes such that $|\mu| \neq 1$ is then proved using a somewhat soft argument, which can be applied with a crude approximation.

Concerning the quasi-resonant modes, for which $|\mu| = 1$ and $k_h \neq 0$, the situation is more complicated, and we have to build several correctors before reaching the adequate order of approximation.

- On the other hand, we will study the initial value problem

$$(2.9) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_t u + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mathbb{P}(e_3 \wedge u) - \nu_h \Delta_h u - \nu \partial_{zz} u &= 0, \\ \nabla \cdot u &= 0, \\ u|_{t=0} &= \gamma, \\ u|_{z=0} &= 0, \\ u_3|_{z=1} = 0, \quad \partial_z u_h|_{z=1} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Here we will use, following [4], an energy method which requires to obtain a very precise approximation. A quantitative result about the required precision is given in the stopping condition in the Appendix (Lemma 1): when the approximate solution satisfies the hypotheses of Lemma 1, we put an end to the construction of correctors and conclude thanks to an energy estimate, whence the name ‘stopping Lemma’. The approximate solution is actually obtained as the sum of two interior terms u^{int} that we seek in the form

$$u^{int} = \sum c_l N_l e^{-i\lambda_l \frac{t}{\epsilon}}$$

coming from the analysis of the linear penalization as an operator of L^2 , and two boundary terms $u^{BL,0}$. We emphasize that in the case $\nu = O(\epsilon)$, the construction of an approximate solution for system (2.9) has already been dealt with by several authors (see [4, 16]); we recall it here for the reader’s convenience, and further extend it to the case when $\nu \gg \epsilon$.

Of course, in the nonlinear case the superposition principle does not hold anymore, and both systems (2.8) and (2.9) will be coupled.

The next sections are devoted to the proofs of Theorems 2.2 and 2.5. We start with a precise description of the boundary layer operator \mathcal{B} in Section 3. We then build, in Section 4, the approximation and prove the convergence for the (possibly resonant) wind-driven system (2.8). For the sake of completeness, we finally study the system (2.9) which has already been dealt with in a number of mathematical papers. Let us recall that in both cases we need a refined approximation with many orders. We have then to iterate some process giving the successive correctors. Note however that we are not able to really obtain an asymptotic expansion leading to a more accurate approximation (in L^2 sense). At each step of the process the order of the resonances involved in the estimates is indeed increased, so that it is not possible to obtain convergent series. For more precisions regarding that point, we refer to the proof in Section 5.

3. THE BOUNDARY LAYER OPERATOR

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 2.2.

3.1. Non-resonant case.

We recall that the boundary conditions are given by (2.1). and that we seek the boundary terms as a sum of oscillating modes, rapidly decaying in z . Our goal in this paragraph is to characterize these modes, or in other words to describe the propagation with respect to z of the boundary conditions

$$v|_{z=0} = \delta_h^0, \quad \partial_z v_h|_{z=1} = \delta_h^1.$$

We will use the following Ansatz

$$v(t, x) = v^0(t, x) + v^1(t, x)$$

with

$$v^j(t, x) = \sum_{\mu, k_h} V^j(\mu, k_h; x) \exp\left(i\frac{t}{\epsilon}\mu\right)$$

where μ and k_h are the oscillation period and horizontal Fourier mode.

We further seek $V^0(\mu, k_h)$ and $V^1(\mu, k_h)$ in the form

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{aligned} V^0(\mu, k_h; x) &= \hat{v}^0(\mu, k_h) \exp(ik_h \cdot x_h) \exp\left(-\lambda(\mu, k_h) \frac{z}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right), \\ V^1(\mu, k_h; x) &= \hat{v}^1(\mu, k_h) \exp(ik_h \cdot x_h) \exp\left(-\lambda(\mu, k_h) \frac{(1-z)}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

so that they are expected to be localized in a neighbourhood of size $O(\sqrt{\epsilon\nu})$ respectively near the bottom and near the surface. Note in particular that, with such a choice, v^0 (resp. v^1) introduces only exponentially small error terms on the surface (resp. at the bottom).

Plugging this Ansatz in the system (1.4) we get actually

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{aligned} i\mu\hat{v}_1 - \lambda^2\hat{v}_1 + \epsilon k_h^2\hat{v}_1 - \hat{v}_2 + \epsilon\nu \frac{k_1 k_2 \hat{v}_1 - k_1^2 \hat{v}_2}{\lambda^2 - \epsilon\nu k_h^2} &= 0, \\ i\mu\hat{v}_2 - \lambda^2\hat{v}_2 + \epsilon k_h^2\hat{v}_2 + \hat{v}_1 + \epsilon\nu \frac{-k_1 k_2 \hat{v}_2 + k_2^2 \hat{v}_1}{\lambda^2 - \epsilon\nu k_h^2} &= 0, \\ \sqrt{\epsilon\nu}(ik_1\hat{v}_1 + ik_2\hat{v}_2) \pm \lambda\hat{v}_3 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

which expresses the balance between the forcing, the viscosity, the Coriolis force and the pressure.

Denote by A_λ the matrix corresponding to (3.2)

$$A_\lambda(\mu, k_h) = \begin{pmatrix} i\mu - \lambda^2 + \epsilon k_h^2 + \frac{\epsilon\nu k_1 k_2}{\lambda^2 - \epsilon\nu k_h^2} & -1 - \frac{\epsilon\nu k_1^2}{\lambda^2 - \epsilon\nu k_h^2} \\ 1 + \frac{\epsilon\nu k_2^2}{\lambda^2 - \epsilon\nu k_h^2} & i\mu - \lambda^2 + \epsilon k_h^2 - \frac{\epsilon\nu k_1 k_2}{\lambda^2 - \epsilon\nu k_h^2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Classical results on boundary layers are then based on the fact that $|\mu| \neq 1$, which ensures that the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu & i \\ -i & \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

is hyperbolic in the sense of dynamical systems, i.e. that its eigenvalues have non zero real parts. In particular, there exist two complex numbers $\lambda = \lambda(\mu, k_h)$ with nonnegative real parts such that $\det A_\lambda = 0$.

This feature, as well as general properties of the system, is therefore stable by small perturbation. The method consists then in neglecting the perturbation, i.e. the pressure and horizontal viscosity terms and to compute a solution to

$$\partial_t v + e_3 \wedge v - \nu \partial_{zz} v = 0$$

with suitable boundary conditions.

Now, if $|\mu| = 1$, the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu & i \\ -i & \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

admits zero as an eigenvalue, and we expect its behaviour to be very sensitive to perturbations. Actually we will distinguish between two cases

- either $k_h \neq (0, 0)$ and we will prove that the same type of behaviour as previously occurs, with the difference that the decay rate λ of the singular component is anomalously small. We will thus develop a general method, which can be used independently of the size of λ (the classical method fails since the error depends on $1/\lambda^2$).
- or $k_h = (0, 0)$ and we have a bifurcation. The solution v is not localized anymore.

Case when $k_h \neq (0, 0)$.

• Let us first introduce some notations in order to define an abstract framework to deal with. For the sake of simplicity, we omit here all the parameters μ and k_h .

Let λ be such that $\det(A_\lambda) = 0$, then there exists w_λ such that

$$(3.3) \quad A_\lambda w_\lambda = 0.$$

In other words the vector fields W_λ^0 and W_λ^1 defined by

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{aligned} W_\lambda^0(t, x) &= \begin{pmatrix} w_\lambda \\ \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}{\lambda} ik_h \cdot w_\lambda \end{pmatrix} \exp(ik_h \cdot x_h) \exp(i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}) \exp\left(-\lambda \frac{z}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right) \\ W_\lambda^1(t, x) &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}{\epsilon\nu\lambda} w_\lambda \\ -\frac{1}{\lambda^2} ik_h \cdot w_\lambda \end{pmatrix} \exp(ik_h \cdot x_h) \exp(i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}) \exp\left(-\lambda \frac{(1-z)}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

are exact solutions to (1.4) satisfying respectively the horizontal boundary condition

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\lambda,h|z=0}^0 &= w_\lambda \exp(ik_h \cdot x_h) \exp(i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}), \\ \partial_z W_{\lambda,h|z=1}^0 &= -\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}} w_\lambda \exp(ik_h \cdot x_h) \exp(i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}) \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_z W_{\lambda,h|z=1}^1 &= w_\lambda \exp(ik_h \cdot x_h) \exp(i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}), \\ W_{\lambda,h|z=0}^1 &= \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}{\lambda} w_\lambda \exp(ik_h \cdot x_h) \exp(i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}) \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

We have moreover the following estimates (provided that $\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}} \gg 1$)

(3.5)

$$\begin{aligned} W_\lambda^0 &= O(1)_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+, L^\infty(\Omega))}, & W_\lambda^0 &= O\left(\left(\frac{\epsilon\nu}{\lambda^2}\right)^{1/4}\right)_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+, L^2(\Omega))}, \\ W_\lambda^1 &= O\left(\left(\frac{\epsilon\nu}{\lambda^2}\right)^{1/2}\right)_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+, L^\infty(\Omega))}, & W_\lambda^1 &= O\left(\left(\frac{\epsilon\nu}{\lambda^2}\right)^{3/4}\right)_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+, L^2(\Omega))}. \end{aligned}$$

We intend to build one particular solution to (1.4) satisfying the horizontal boundary condition

$$\begin{aligned} v_h|_{z=0} &= \delta_h^0, \\ \partial_z v_h|_{z=1} &= \delta_h^1. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we only have to find (for all μ and k_h) some w_{λ^-} and w_{λ^+} constituting a basis of \mathbf{C}^2 .

• In order to determine some suitable w_{λ^-} and w_{λ^+} , we have to get some asymptotic expansions of the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $A_\lambda(\mu, k_h)$.

In view of the previous paragraph, at leading order, we have

$$A_\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} i\mu - \lambda^2 & -1 \\ 1 & i\mu - \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} + o(1)$$

so that

$$\det(A_\lambda) = (i\mu - \lambda^2)^2 + 1 + o(1) = 0$$

for $(\lambda^-)^2 = i(\mu + 1) + o(1)$ or $(\lambda^+)^2 = i(\mu - 1) + o(1)$. We further have

$$w_{\lambda^-} = (1, -i) + o(1) \text{ and } w_{\lambda^+} = (1, i) + o(1)$$

For $|\mu| \neq 1$, we choose λ^- and λ^+ to be the roots of $\det(A_\lambda) = 0$ with non-negative real parts. The previous asymptotic equivalences are then enough to prove that

$$\det(w_{\lambda^-}, w_{\lambda^+}) = 2i + o(1)$$

from which we deduce that $(w_{\lambda^-}, w_{\lambda^+})$ is a (quasi-orthogonal) basis of \mathbf{C}^2 , and that we have uniform bounds (with respect to ϵ sufficiently small and ν bounded) on the transition matrix P and its inverse.

For $\mu = 1$ we expect λ^- to be given by $(\lambda^-)^2 = 2i + \eta^-$ with $\eta^- = o(1)$, and λ^+ to be given by $(\lambda^+)^2 = \eta^+$ with $\eta^+ = o(1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A_\lambda) &= \left(i\mu - \lambda^2 + \epsilon k_h^2 + \frac{\epsilon\nu k_1 k_2}{\lambda^2 - \epsilon\nu k_h^2} \right) \left(i\mu - \lambda^2 + \epsilon k_h^2 - \frac{\epsilon\nu k_1 k_2}{\lambda^2 - \epsilon\nu k_h^2} \right) \\ &\quad - \left(-1 - \frac{\epsilon\nu k_1^2}{\lambda^2 - \epsilon\nu k_h^2} \right) \left(1 + \frac{\epsilon\nu k_2^2}{\lambda^2 - \epsilon\nu k_h^2} \right) \\ &= \left(-i - \eta^- + \epsilon k_h^2 + \frac{\epsilon\nu k_1 k_2}{2i} \right) \left(-i - \eta^- + \epsilon k_h^2 - \frac{\epsilon\nu k_1 k_2}{2i} \right) \\ &\quad + \left(1 + \frac{\epsilon\nu k_1^2}{2i} \right) \left(1 + \frac{\epsilon\nu k_2^2}{2i} \right) + o(\epsilon) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A_\lambda) &= \left(i - \eta^+ + \epsilon k_h^2 + \frac{\epsilon\nu k_1 k_2}{\eta^+} \right) \left(i - \eta^+ + \epsilon k_h^2 - \frac{\epsilon\nu k_1 k_2}{\eta^+} \right) \\ &\quad - \left(-1 - \frac{\epsilon\nu k_1^2}{\eta^+} \right) \left(1 + \frac{\epsilon\nu k_2^2}{\eta^+} \right) + O(\epsilon^2\nu^2/(\eta^+)^2) \end{aligned}$$

from which we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \eta^- &= \epsilon k_h^2 + \frac{1}{4}\epsilon\nu k_h^2 + o(\epsilon) \\ \eta^+ &= \epsilon k_h^2 + \frac{\epsilon\nu k_h^2}{2i\eta^+} + o(\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}) + o(\epsilon). \end{aligned}$$

We have then

$$(\lambda^-)^2 = 2i + O(\epsilon).$$

On the other hand, a discussion taking into account the relative sizes of ϵ and ν shows that

$$(\lambda^+)^2 \sim \epsilon k_h^2 \text{ if } \nu \ll \epsilon, \quad (\lambda^+)^2 \sim \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}|k_h|(1+i)$$

while an easy argument of homogeneity gives

$$(\lambda^+)^2 \sim C(k_h)\epsilon \text{ if } \nu \sim \epsilon,$$

for some constant $C(k_h)$, depending only on k_h . Thus there exists a constant $C(k_h)$ such that

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{aligned} C(k_h)^{-1} &\leq |\lambda^-(1, k_h)| \leq C(k_h), \\ C(k_h)^{-1}(\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon\nu})^{1/2} &\leq |\lambda^+(1, k_h)| \leq C(k_h)(\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon\nu})^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Plugging these expansions in the formula of A_λ leads then to

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\lambda^-} &= (1, -i + O(\epsilon)), \\ w_{\lambda^+} &= (1, i + O(\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}) + O(\epsilon)) \end{aligned}$$

In particular we have

$$\det(w_{\lambda^-}, w_{\lambda^+}) = 2i + O(\epsilon) + O(\sqrt{\epsilon\nu})$$

from which we deduce that $(w_{\lambda^-}, w_{\lambda^+})$ is a (quasi-orthogonal) basis of \mathbf{C}^2 , and that we have uniform bounds (with respect to ϵ and ν sufficiently small) on the transition matrix P and its inverse.

For $\mu = -1$ we have in the same way

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{aligned} C(k_h)^{-1}(\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon\nu})^{1/2} &\leq |\lambda^-(-1, k_h)| \leq C(k_h)(\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon\nu})^{1/2}, \\ C(k_h)^{-1} &\leq |\lambda^+(-1, k_h)| \leq C(k_h) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$w_{\lambda^-} = (1, -i + O(\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}) + O(\epsilon)), \quad w_{\lambda^+} = (1, i + O(\epsilon))$$

from which we deduce uniform bounds (with respect to ϵ and ν sufficiently small) on the transition matrix P and its inverse.

- We then define $V^0(\mu, k_h)$ and $V^1(\mu, k_h)$ by

$$(3.8) \quad V^j(\mu, k_h; x) \exp\left(i\mu\frac{t}{\epsilon}\right) = \alpha_-^j W_{\lambda^-}^j(t, x) + \alpha_+^j W_{\lambda^+}^j(t, x)$$

where W_{λ}^j is defined in terms of w_{λ} by (3.4) and the coefficients α_-^j and α_+^j are defined by

$$(3.9) \quad (\alpha_-^j, \alpha_+^j) = P^{-1} \hat{\delta}_h^j(\mu, k_h).$$

Case when $k_h = (0, 0)$.

That case is strongly different since there is no term of higher order in (3.2) :

$$A_{\lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} i\mu - \lambda^2 & -1 \\ 1 & i\mu - \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

For $|\mu| \neq 1$ we use exactly the same arguments as previously and define $\hat{v}^j(\mu, 0)$ by formulas (3.8)(3.9).

Remark 3.1. *When $|\mu| = 1$ we cannot find a basis of eigenvectors $(w_{\lambda^-}, w_{\lambda^+})$ with $\Re(\lambda^-) > 0$ and $\Re(\lambda^+) > 0$. One of the eigenvalue is necessarily 0, and thus the corresponding solution has no decay in z . In other words we do not expect the boundary terms to be localized in the vicinity of the boundary uniformly in time.*

The assumption that the boundary condition is non resonant ensures however that there is no such contribution.

If $|\mu| = 1$ we have

$$\lambda^{-\mu} = 2\mu i \text{ and } \lambda^{\mu} = 0$$

with

$$w_{\lambda^-} = (1, -i) \text{ and } w_{\lambda^+} = (1, i).$$

If we define as previously $W_{\lambda^{-\mu}}^j$ by (3.4), and α_{\pm}^j by (3.9), we have

$$\alpha_{\mu}^j = 0.$$

Setting, for $j = 0$ or $j = 1$,

$$V^j(\mu, 0; x) \exp\left(i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}\right) = \alpha_{-\mu}^j W_{\lambda-\mu}^j(t, x)$$

we can check that it is an exact solution to (1.4), which further satisfies the required horizontal boundary condition.

3.2. Resonant case.

Let us then focus on the resonant part of the motion. The singular component $u_{\epsilon, res}$ of the velocity is a 2D vector field (depending only on t and z), so that (1.4) can be rewritten

$$\partial_t u_{\epsilon, res} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} u_{\epsilon, res} \wedge e_3 - \nu \partial_{zz} u_{\epsilon, res} = 0,$$

meaning that the pressure is constant.

- Therefore the equation can be filtered by a simple change of unknown :

$$v_\nu(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| u_{\epsilon, res} \right\rangle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{t}{\epsilon}} + \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| u_{\epsilon, res} \right\rangle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{i\frac{t}{\epsilon}}$$

A straightforward computation leads then to

$$(3.10) \quad \partial_t v_\nu - \nu \partial_{zz} v_\nu = 0,$$

which is nothing else than the heat equation with small conductivity ν . We therefore expect the boundary effects to remain localized (in L^2 sense) in layers of size $O(\sqrt{\nu t})$ near the boundaries.

- Let us then introduce a boundary layer approximation

$$v_{L, res} = v_{L, res}^0 + v_{L, res}^1$$

for v_ν . The heat equation on $v_{L, res}^j$ is supplemented with the boundary condition

$$v_{L, res}^0|_{z=0} = \delta_{L, res}^0, \quad \partial_z v_{L, res}^1|_{z=1} = \delta_{L, res}^1$$

and the initial condition

$$v_{L, res}^j|_{t=0} = 0.$$

Notice that once again we do not enforce boundary conditions on both sides for $v_{L, res}^j$: the trace of v^j at $z = 1 - j$ will be imposed by the exponential profile condition. We indeed seek $v_{L, res}^j$ in the form of self similar profiles

$$(3.11) \quad v_{L, res}^0 = \varphi^0\left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{\nu t}}\right), \quad \partial_z v_{L, res}^1 = \varphi^1\left(\frac{(1-z)}{\sqrt{\nu t}}\right).$$

We then get

$$-\frac{1}{2} X \varphi'(X) - \varphi''(X) = 0,$$

from which we deduce that

$$\varphi'(X) = \varphi'(0) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4}X^2\right),$$

and

$$\varphi(X) = - \int_X^{+\infty} \varphi'(0) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4}Y^2\right) dY.$$

We thus choose

$$(\varphi^j)'(0) = -\delta_{L,res}^j \left(\int_0^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4}Y^2\right) dY \right)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \delta_{L,res}^j.$$

Note that, in order that $v_{L,res}^1$ satisfies the heat equation (3.10), we have to further impose that $v_{L,res}^1(-\infty) = 0$.

- We deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} v_{L,res}^0 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \delta_{L,res}^0 \int_{\frac{z}{\sqrt{\nu t}}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{Y^2}{4}} dY \\ &\sim_{z \neq 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \delta_{L,res}^0 \left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{\nu t}} \right)^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{\nu t}} \right)^2\right) \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we have

$$v_{L,res}^1(t, z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \varphi^1\left(\frac{1-z'}{\sqrt{\nu t}}\right) dz',$$

with

$$\varphi^1\left(\frac{1-z}{\sqrt{\nu t}}\right) \sim_{z \neq 1} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \delta_{L,res}^1 \left(\frac{1-z}{\sqrt{\nu t}} \right)^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1-z}{\sqrt{\nu t}} \right)^2\right).$$

Therefore

$$v_{L,res}^1(t, z) \sim_{z \neq 1} -\frac{4(\nu t)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \delta_{L,res}^1 (1-z)^{-2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1-z}{\sqrt{\nu t}} \right)^2\right).$$

In particular $v_{L,res}^j$ is exponentially small outside from a layer of size $O(\sqrt{\nu t})$.

3.3. Continuity estimates.

We now turn to the derivation of the estimates of Theorem 2.2.

Thanks to the previous paragraph, the resonant part of the boundary layer, namely v_{res}^j defined by (3.11), satisfies the third estimate in (2.3).

We then split $v^j - v_{res}^j$ according to the size of the boundary layers

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v}^j &= \sum_{k_h} \sum_{\mu\sigma \neq 1} \alpha_{\sigma}^j(\mu, k_h) W_{\lambda^{\sigma}(\mu, k_h)}^j, \\ \tilde{v}^j &= \sum_{k_h \neq 0} \sum_{\mu\sigma=1} \alpha_{\sigma}^j(\mu, k_h) W_{\lambda^{\sigma}(\mu, k_h)}^j \end{aligned}$$

By definition of $\alpha_\sigma^j(\mu, k_h)$ and $W_{\lambda^\sigma(\mu, k_h)}^j$, we then obtain the estimates

$$\|\bar{v}_h^j\|_{L^2} + (\epsilon\nu)^{-1/2}\|\tilde{v}_3^j\|_{L^2} \leq C\beta^j(\epsilon\nu)^{\frac{1+2j}{4}}\|\delta_h^j\|$$

for the classical boundary layer, and

$$\|\tilde{v}_h^j\|_{L^2(\omega)} + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon} + (\epsilon\nu)^{1/4}}{(\epsilon\nu)^{1/2}}\|\tilde{v}_3\|_{L^2(\omega)} \leq C\beta^j\left(\frac{\epsilon\nu}{\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right)^{\frac{1+2j}{4}}\|\delta_h^j\|$$

for the quasi-resonant boundary layer.

4. STUDY OF THE WIND-DRIVEN PART OF THE MOTION

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 2.5 in the case where the initial data γ vanishes. In other words, we study here the asymptotic behaviour of the system (2.8). Our goal is to prove that under a technical scaling assumption which will be precised later on, the solution u of (2.8) converges towards zero in $L_{\text{loc}}^\infty(\mathbf{R}_+, L^2(\omega))$ as $\epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0$.

As explained in section 2, the method of proof relies on the construction of an approximate solution u_{app} , defined as the sum of boundary layer terms obtained thanks to Theorem 2.2, and interior terms which will be determined by a filtering process. The presence of these interior terms is due to the fact that the vertical components of the boundary layer terms constructed in Theorem 2.2 do not vanish on $z = 0$ and $z = 1$. More importantly, the traces of these boundary layer terms do not satisfy the assumptions of the stopping Lemma 1 in Appendix B, which quantifies the order of approximation required for u_{app} . Hence in general, the approximate solution is constituted of several correctors, which all vanish in L^2 norm.

The different modes of the wind stress σ will be treated independently of each other. Indeed, in the case where the stress σ does not have any quasi-resonant mode, it will be sufficient to construct a very crude approximation, constituted merely of one boundary layer term and one additional corrector. On the other hand, the vertical components of the quasi-resonant boundary layer terms have a much larger trace on $z = 1$ and $z = 0$ than the classical ones, as can be seen in inequalities (2.3). Consequently, the quasi-resonant part of the stress σ will require a much more refined approximation, with several orders of boundary layer terms and interior terms.

The organization of this section is as follows: first, we give in paragraph 4.1 a general convergence result for the system (2.8). Then, in paragraph 4.2, we construct the first orders of the approximate solution u_{app} . In paragraph 4.3, we conclude in the case when there is no quasi-resonant mode $|\mu| = 1$, $k_h \neq 0$. At last, we prove the theorem for the quasi-resonant part of the stress σ in paragraph 4.4. At each step, we give some sufficient assumptions on the parameter β , and at the end of the proof, we only keep the most restrictive ones, which will lead to the scaling assumption (4.17).

4.1. Some stability inequality for the wind-driven system (2.8). As mentioned in Section 2, for the non-resonant part of wind-driven system (2.8), we will only need a rather crude approximation of the solution. We have indeed the following

Proposition 4.1. *Denote by u_ϵ the solution to (2.8) and by u_{app} any approximate solution in the sense that*

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_t u_{app} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mathbb{P}(e_3 \wedge u_{app}) - \Delta_h u_{app} - \nu \partial_{zz} u_{app} &= \eta, \\ \nabla \cdot u_{app} &= 0, \\ u_{app}|_{t=0} &= \eta_{ini}, \\ u_{app,3}|_{z=0} &= 0, \quad u_{app,h}|_{z=0} = \epsilon \eta_0, \\ u_{app,3}|_{z=1} &= 0, \quad \partial_z u_{app,h}|_{z=1} = \beta \sigma^\epsilon + \eta_1, \end{aligned}$$

with $\eta \rightarrow 0$ in $L^2([0, T] \times \omega)$, $\eta_{ini} \rightarrow 0$ in $L^2(\omega)$ and $\eta_0, \nu^{3/4} \eta_1, \epsilon \partial_t \eta_0 \rightarrow 0$ in $L^2([0, T] \times \omega_h)$. Then as $\epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_\epsilon - u_{app}\|_{L^\infty([0, T], L^2(\omega))} &\rightarrow 0, \\ \|\nabla_h(u_\epsilon - u_{app})\|_{L^2([0, T] \times \omega)} + \sqrt{\nu} \|\partial_z(u_\epsilon - u_{app})\|_{L^2([0, T] \times \omega)} &\rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. • The first step consists in building a family w such that $v_{app} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} u_{app} + w$ satisfies

$$(4.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_t v_{app} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mathbb{P}(e_3 \wedge v_{app}) - \Delta_h v_{app} - \nu \partial_{zz} v_{app} &= \zeta, \\ \nabla \cdot v_{app} &= 0, \\ v_{app}|_{t=0} &= \zeta_{ini}, \\ v_{app,3}|_{z=0} &= 0, \quad v_{app,h}|_{z=1} = 0, \\ v_{app,3}|_{z=1} &= 0, \quad \partial_z v_{app,h}|_{z=1} = \beta \sigma^\epsilon + \eta_1. \end{aligned}$$

with $\zeta_{ini} \rightarrow 0$ in $L^2(\omega)$ and $\zeta \rightarrow 0$ in $L^2([0, T] \times \omega_h)$.

In order to do so, we just apply Lemma 1 in the Appendix with

$$\delta_h^0 = -\epsilon \eta_0, \quad \delta_3^0 = 0 \text{ and } \delta^1 = 0.$$

A simple computation allows then to establish all the properties (4.2).

• The convergence is then obtained by a standard energy estimate. Combining (4.2) and (2.8), and integrating by parts lead indeed to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \|(u_\epsilon - v_{app})(t)\|_{L^2}^2 + \int_0^t \|\nabla_h(u_\epsilon - v_{app})\|_{L^2}^2 ds + \nu \int_0^t \|\nabla_h(u_\epsilon - v_{app})\|_{L^2}^2 ds \\ \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\zeta_{ini}\|_{L^2(\omega)}^2 + \int_0^t \|u_\epsilon - v_{app}\|_{L^2(\omega)} \|\zeta\|_{L^2(\omega)} ds \\ + \nu \int_0^t \|(u_\epsilon - v_{app})_h|_{z=1}(t)\|_{L^2(\omega_h)} \|\eta_1\|_{L^2(\omega_h)} ds \end{aligned}$$

• To conclude we therefore need to estimate the trace $(u_\epsilon - v_{app})_h|_{z=1}$ in $L^2(\omega_h)$ in terms of the H^1 norm of $u_\epsilon - v_{app}$. By Sobolev embeddings and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we have

$$\nu^{1/2} \|(u_\epsilon - v_{app})_h|_{z=1}\|_{L^2(\omega_h)}^2 \leq C \|u_\epsilon - v_{app}\|_{L^2(\omega)}^2 + \nu \|\partial_z(u_\epsilon - v_{app})\|_{L^2(\omega)}^2$$

Plugging that estimate in the previous energy inequality, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \|(u_\epsilon - v_{app})(t)\|_{L^2}^2 + \int_0^t \|\nabla_h(u_\epsilon - v_{app})\|_{L^2}^2 ds + \frac{\nu}{2} \int_0^t \|\partial_z(u_\epsilon - v_{app})\|_{L^2}^2 ds \\ \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\zeta_{ini}\|_{L^2(\omega)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \|\zeta\|_{L^2(\omega)}^2 ds + \nu^{3/2} \int_0^t \|\eta_1\|_{L^2(\omega_h)}^2 ds \\ + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \|(u_\epsilon - v_{app})(s)\|_{L^2(\omega)}^2 ds \end{aligned}$$

using again the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality. We conclude by Gronwall's lemma

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \|(u_\epsilon - v_{app})(t)\|_{L^2}^2 + \int_0^t \|\nabla_h(u_\epsilon - v_{app})\|_{L^2}^2 ds + \nu \int_0^t \|\partial_z(u_\epsilon - v_{app})\|_{L^2}^2 ds \\ \leq \frac{e^{2Ct}}{2} \|\zeta_{ini}\|_{L^2(\omega)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \|\zeta\|_{L^2(\omega)}^2 e^{2C(t-s)} ds + \nu^{3/2} \int_0^t \|\eta_1\|_{L^2(\omega_h)}^2 e^{2C(t-s)} ds \end{aligned}$$

which proves that $u_\epsilon - v_{app}$ converges to 0 in $L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbf{R}_+, L^2(\omega))$. Theorem 2.5 will be proved in the case when $\gamma = 0$ if we are able to build some approximate solution u_{app} that converges strongly to 0 as $\epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0$. \square

Remark 4.2. *The above proposition can be slightly modified if one wishes to work with a source term η belonging to $L^2([0, T], H^{-1}(\omega))$, for instance. In this case, following exactly the same argument as in the proof above, the relevant assumption on η is*

$$(4.3) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\nu}} \|\eta\|_{L^2([0, T], H^{-1}(\omega))} = o(1) \quad \text{as } \epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0.$$

4.2. The first order terms of the approximate solution. In order to obtain some approximate solution to (2.8) (in the sense (4.1) of the previous paragraph), we will essentially need to construct the boundary layer term and some small corrector to account for the vertical component of the boundary condition.

• We define with the notations of Proposition 2.2

$$u^{BL,1} = \mathcal{B}(0, \beta\sigma) = \bar{u}^{BL,1} + \tilde{u}^{BL,1} + u_{res}^{BL,1}.$$

Since we assume that σ has a finite number of horizontal Fourier modes k_h and of oscillating modes μ , by Lemma 2.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\bar{u}_h^{BL,1}\|_{L^2(\omega)} &\leq C \|\sigma\|_{L^2(\omega_h)} \beta(\epsilon\nu)^{3/4}, \\ \|\bar{u}_3^{BL,1}\|_{L^2(\omega)} &\leq C \|\sigma\|_{L^2(\omega_h)} \beta(\epsilon\nu)^{5/4}, \end{aligned}$$

and for the quasi-resonant modes with $|\mu| = 1$, $k_h \neq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}\|\tilde{u}_h^{BL,1}\|_{L^2(\omega)} &\leq C\|\sigma\|_{L^2(\omega_h)}\beta\left(\frac{\epsilon\nu}{\epsilon+\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right)^{3/4} \leq C\beta\nu^{3/4}, \\ \|\tilde{u}_3^{BL,1}\|_{L^2(\omega)} &\leq C\|\sigma\|_{L^2(\omega_h)}\beta\left(\frac{\epsilon\nu}{\epsilon+\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right)^{5/4} \leq C\beta\nu^{5/4}.\end{aligned}$$

As for the resonant modes $|\mu| = 1$, $k_h = 0$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\|u_{res,h}^{BL,1}\|_{L^2([0,T]\times\omega)} &\leq C\beta T^{5/4}\|\sigma\|_{L^\infty([0,T],L^2(\omega_h))}\nu^{3/4}, \\ u_{res,3}^{BL,1} &\equiv 0.\end{aligned}$$

Hence $u^{BL,1}$ vanishes provided

$$(4.4) \quad \beta\nu^{3/4} = o(1) \quad \text{as } \epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0.$$

Furthermore, using the explicit formula for \mathcal{B} , we get

$$\begin{aligned}\|\bar{u}_{3|z=1}^{BL,1}\|_{H^s(\omega_h)} &= O(\beta(\epsilon\nu)) \quad \text{and} \quad \|\partial_t \bar{u}_{3|z=1}^{BL,1}\|_{H^s(\omega_h)} = O(\beta\nu) \\ \|\bar{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1}\|_{H^s(\omega_h)} &= O(\beta(\epsilon\nu)^N) \quad \text{and} \quad \|\partial_t \bar{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1}\|_{H^s(\omega_h)} = O(\beta(\epsilon\nu)^N), \\ \|\tilde{u}_{3|z=1}^{BL,1}\|_{H^s(\omega_h)} &= O(\beta(\epsilon\nu)^{1/2}) \quad \text{and} \quad \|\partial_t \tilde{u}_{3|z=1}^{BL,1}\|_{H^s(\omega_h)} = O\left(\beta\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}}\right) \\ \|\tilde{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1}\|_{H^s(\omega_h)} &= O(\beta(\epsilon\nu)^N) \quad \text{and} \quad \|\partial_t \tilde{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1}\|_{H^s(\omega_h)} = O(\beta(\epsilon\nu)^N)\end{aligned}$$

for any integer N , and uniformly in time. As a consequence, $\bar{u}_{3|z=1}^{BL,1}$, $\bar{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1}$ and $\tilde{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1}$ satisfy the conditions of the stopping Lemma 1 in the Appendix as soon as $\beta\nu = o(1)$, which is always ensured by hypothesis (4.4). We denote by w the function defined in Lemma 1 with

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_h^0 &= 0, \quad \delta_h^1 = 0 \\ \delta_3^0 &= -\bar{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1} - \tilde{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1}, \quad \delta_3^1 = -\bar{u}_{3|z=1}^{BL,1}.\end{aligned}$$

- The term $\tilde{u}_{3|z=1}^{BL,1}$, on the other hand, does not match the conditions of Lemma 1. We therefore introduce some corrector $v^{int,1}$ to restore the zero-flux condition. We first define its vertical component

$$v_3^{int,1} = -\tilde{u}_{3|z=1}^{BL,1} z,$$

then its horizontal component in order that the divergence-free condition is satisfied

$$v_h^{int,1} = \nabla_h(\Delta_h)^{-1}\tilde{u}_{3|z=1}^{BL,1}.$$

Note that for $k_h = 0$, $v^{int,1}$ is identically zero. In any case, we get easily that

$$\|v^{int,1}\|_{L^\infty([0,\infty),H^s(\omega))} = O\left(\beta\frac{\epsilon\nu}{\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right) = O(\beta\nu),$$

$$\|\partial_t v^{int,1}\|_{L^\infty([0,\infty),L^2(\omega))} = O\left(\beta\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}}\right).$$

With the above notations, the first order of the approximate solution is given by

$$u_{app}^1 = u^{BL,1} + w + v^{int,1}.$$

4.3. Proof of Theorem 2.5 when there is no quasi-resonant mode.

If there is no quasi-resonant mode (see the precise definition in the previous section), namely if $\tilde{u}^{BL,1} = 0$, we then claim that u_{app}^1 satisfies the required conditions. We indeed have clearly

$$u_{app,3|z=0}^1 = u_{app,3|z=1}^1 = 0$$

by definition of w . Notice that in this case $v^{int,1} = 0$. We further have

$$\partial_z u_{app,h|z=1}^1 - \beta\sigma^\epsilon = 0,$$

$$\|u_{app,h|z=0}^1\|_{L^2(\omega_h)} = O(\beta(\epsilon\nu)^N) \text{ and } \|\partial_t u_{app,h|z=0}^1\|_{L^2(\omega_h)} = O(\beta(\epsilon\nu)^N)$$

for all N . We also have for all $t \geq 0$

$$\|u_{app}^1(t)\|_{L^2(\omega)} \leq \|u^{BL,1}(t)\|_{L^2(\omega)} + \|w(t)\|_{L^2(\omega)} = O(\beta(\epsilon\nu)^{3/4}) = o(1).$$

It remains then to check that the evolution equation is approximately satisfied. We have

$$\partial_t u_{app}^1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon}\mathbb{P}(e_3 \wedge u_{app}^1) - \Delta_h u_{app}^1 - \nu\partial_{zz} u_{app}^1 = O(\nu\beta)_{L^2([0,T]\times\omega)} = o(1)$$

supplemented with some initial condition

$$u_{app|t=0}^1 = O(\beta(\epsilon\nu)^{3/4})_{L^2(\omega)}.$$

We therefore apply Proposition 4.1 and conclude that u_{app}^1 has the same asymptotic behaviour as the solution of

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_t u + \frac{1}{\epsilon}\mathbb{P}(e_3 \wedge u) - \Delta_h u - \nu\partial_{zz} u &= 0, \\ \nabla \cdot u &= 0, \\ u|_{t=0} &= 0, \\ u_{3|z=0} &= 0, \quad u_{h|z=0} = 0, \\ u_{3|z=1} &= 0, \quad \partial_z u_{h|z=1} = \beta\sigma^\epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Since u_{app}^1 vanishes in $L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbf{R}_+, L^2(\omega))$, Theorem 2.5 is proved when $\gamma = 0$ and when there is no quasi-resonant mode in the forcing σ .

4.4. Proof of the Theorem in the quasi-resonant case. For the quasi-resonant modes $|\mu| = 1$, the influence of the forcing is much more extended inside the domain. In particular, the defect

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma &= \partial_t v^{int,1} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} e_3 \wedge v^{int,1} - \Delta_h v^{int,1} \\ &= \sum_{\mu=\pm 1} \sum_{k_h} \left(i \frac{\mu}{\epsilon} + |k_h|^2 \right) \hat{v}^{int,1}(\mu, k_h, z) e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} e^{i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_{\mu=\pm 1} \sum_{k_h} \begin{pmatrix} -\hat{v}_2^{int,1}(\mu, k_h, z) \\ \hat{v}_1^{int,1}(\mu, k_h, z) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} e^{i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}}\end{aligned}$$

does not converge strongly to 0 in L^2 norm. It is however expected to have rapid oscillations, and thus to converge weakly to 0. The standard method to deal with such a problem consists then in building some corrector which will be small in L^2 norm in contrast with its time derivative which has to compensate the previous defect.

More precisely we will use the small divisor estimate stated in Appendix B. For $K > 0$ arbitrary, denote by $\delta u_K^{int,1} = \sum_l \hat{w}_l e^{-i \frac{t}{\epsilon} \lambda_l} N_l$ the solution to

$$\partial_t \delta u_K^{int,1} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mathbb{P}(e_3 \wedge \delta u_K^{int,1}) - \Delta_h \delta u_K^{int,1} - \nu \partial_{zz} \delta u_K^{int,1} = -\mathbb{P}_K(\Sigma),$$

supplemented with the initial condition

$$\delta u_K^{int,1}|_{t=0} = 0.$$

The notation \mathbb{P}_K stands for the projection onto the vector space generated by $\{N_l, |l| \leq K\}$. The idea is to choose carefully the truncation parameter K , depending on ϵ and ν , so that both $\delta u_K^{int,1}$ and the error term $\mathbb{P}(\Sigma) - \mathbb{P}_K(\Sigma)$ are small in suitable Sobolev norms as ϵ and ν vanish.

- Let us first derive the equation on \hat{w}_l . For $|l| \leq K$, \hat{w}_l is the solution of

$$\partial_t \hat{w}_l + |l_h|^2 \hat{w}_l + \nu' |l_3|^2 \hat{w}_l = -e^{i \lambda_l \frac{t}{\epsilon}} \langle N_l | \Sigma \rangle$$

where $\nu' = \pi^2 \nu$. Direct computations give for $l_h \neq 0$, $\mu = \pm 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{v}_h^{int,1}(\mu, l_h, z) &= i \hat{\delta}_3(\mu, l_h) \frac{l_h}{|l_h|^2}, \\ \hat{v}_3^{int,1}(\mu, l_h, z) &= \hat{\delta}_3(\mu, l_h) z,\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\hat{\delta}_3(\mu, l_h) = i \beta(\epsilon \nu) \frac{\alpha_\mu^1(\mu, l_h) l_h \cdot w_{\lambda^\mu}}{(\lambda^\mu)^2},$$

where α_μ^1 and w_λ were defined in the previous section by (3.9) and (3.3) respectively. Notice moreover that λ^μ satisfies the estimates (3.6)-(3.7), so that in general,

$$(\lambda^\mu)(\mu, k_h)^{-2} = O((\epsilon \nu)^{-1/2}).$$

Moreover,

$$(4.6) \quad \left\langle N_l \left| \begin{pmatrix} il_1 \\ il_2 \\ |l_h|^2 z \end{pmatrix} e^{il_h \cdot x_h} \right. \right\rangle = i \frac{|l_h|^3}{2\pi^2 |l| l_3} (-1)^{l_3} \mathbf{1}_{l_3 \neq 0}$$

$$\left\langle N_l \left| \begin{pmatrix} -il_2 \\ il_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{il_h \cdot x_h} \right. \right\rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } l_3 \neq 0, \\ -\frac{|l_h|}{2\pi} & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

We thus have

$$(4.7) \quad \partial_t \hat{w}_l + (|l_h|^2 + \nu' |l_3|^2) \hat{w}_l = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_{\mu=\pm 1} \frac{\hat{\delta}_3(\mu, l_h)}{2\pi} \left(\mathbf{1}_{l_3 \neq 0} \frac{(\mu - i\epsilon |l_h|^2) |l_h|}{\pi |l| l_3} + \frac{\mathbf{1}_{l_3=0}}{|l_h|} \right) e^{i(\lambda_l + \mu) \frac{t}{\epsilon}}.$$

• We now estimate the different terms and explain how to choose the truncation parameter K . Notice first that by truncating the large frequencies in l , we have introduced a source term in the equation. Precisely, $\delta u_K^{int,1} + v^{int,1}$ is a solution of equation (1.4) with a source term equal to

$$(\Sigma - \mathbb{P}\Sigma) + (\mathbb{P}\Sigma - \mathbb{P}_K \Sigma).$$

The term $\Sigma - \mathbb{P}\Sigma$ belongs to V_0^\perp by definition of \mathbb{P} , and thus for all $u \in V_0$, we have

$$\int_{\omega} (\Sigma - \mathbb{P}\Sigma) \cdot u = 0.$$

As for the remainder term $\mathbb{P}\Sigma - \mathbb{P}_K \Sigma$, we have

$$(4.8) \quad \|\mathbb{P}\Sigma - \mathbb{P}_K \Sigma\|_{L^\infty((0,\infty), L^2(\omega))} \leq C\beta \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} K^{-3/2},$$

$$\|\mathbb{P}\Sigma - \mathbb{P}_K \Sigma\|_{L^\infty((0,\infty), H^{-1}(\omega))} \leq C\beta \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} K^{-5/2}.$$

With a view to apply Proposition 4.1, or its variant sketched in Remark 4.2, we need the source term $\mathbb{P}\Sigma - \mathbb{P}_K \Sigma$ to be either $o(1)$ in L^2 norm or $o(\sqrt{\nu})$ in H^{-1} norm as $\epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0$ (see condition (4.3)). Precisely, according to Proposition 4.1 and Remark 4.2, the parameter K should satisfy either

$$(4.9) \quad \beta \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} K^{-3/2} = o(1) \quad \text{as } \epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0,$$

or

$$(4.10) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\nu}} \beta \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} K^{-5/2} = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} K^{-5/2} = o(1) \quad \text{as } \epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0.$$

On the other hand, we apply Lemma 2 to get

$$\|\delta u_K^{int,1}\|_{H^s(\omega)} \leq C\beta(\epsilon\nu)^{\frac{1}{2}} K^{s+\frac{1}{2}}.$$

For further purposes, we have to choose K such that the H^s norm of $\delta u_K^{int,1}$ satisfies

$$\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \|\delta u_K^{int,1}\|_{H^s(\omega)} = o(1) \quad \text{as } \epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0,$$

and such that at least either (4.9) or (4.10) is satisfied. We distinguish between the cases when ν is large (say $\nu \geq \epsilon$) and ν is small (say $\nu \leq \epsilon$), which yield different values for K .

- If $\nu \leq \epsilon$, we choose K so that

$$\beta \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} K^{-3/2} = \beta \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} (\epsilon \nu)^{1/2} K^{s+\frac{1}{2}}$$

for some $s > 3/2$, which yields

$$K = (\epsilon \nu)^{-\frac{1}{2(s+2)}}.$$

With this choice, we have

$$\|\mathbb{P}\Sigma - \mathbb{P}_K \Sigma\|_{L^2}, \quad \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \|\delta u_K^{int,1}\|_{H^s(\omega)} \leq C \beta \nu^{1-\frac{s+\frac{1}{2}}{2(s+2)}} \epsilon^{-\frac{s+\frac{1}{2}}{2(s+2)}};$$

Now, assume that β satisfies the following assumption

$$(4.11) \quad \begin{aligned} \exists (\alpha_0, \alpha_1) \in (0, \infty)^2, \quad \alpha_0 < 5/7 \text{ and } \alpha_1 > 2/7, \quad \exists C > 0, \\ \nu \leq \epsilon \Rightarrow \beta \leq C \nu^{-\alpha_0} \epsilon^{\alpha_1}. \end{aligned}$$

We choose $s_0 > 3/2$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \frac{s_0 + \frac{1}{2}}{2(s_0 + 2)} - \alpha_0 &> 0, \\ \alpha_1 - \frac{s_0 + \frac{1}{2}}{2(s_0 + 2)} &> 0, \end{aligned}$$

and we have, as $\epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0$,

$$(4.12) \quad \|\mathbb{P}\Sigma - \mathbb{P}_K \Sigma\|_{L^2} + \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \|\delta u_K^{int,1}\|_{H^{s_0}(\omega)} = o(1).$$

- Else, we choose K so that

$$\beta \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} K^{-5/2} = \beta \nu K^{s+\frac{1}{2}}$$

for some $s > 3/2$, which yields

$$K = (\nu \sqrt{\epsilon})^{-\frac{1}{s+3}}.$$

Assume now that β satisfies the following assumption

$$(4.13) \quad \begin{aligned} \exists (\alpha_0, \alpha_1) \in (0, \infty)^2, \quad \alpha_0 < 5/9 \text{ and } \alpha_1 > 2/9, \quad \exists C > 0, \\ \nu \geq \epsilon \Rightarrow \beta \leq C \nu^{-\alpha_0} \epsilon^{\alpha_1}. \end{aligned}$$

We then choose $s_0 > 3/2$ such that

$$\alpha_1 - \frac{s_0 + \frac{1}{2}}{2(s_0 + 3)} > 0,$$

$$1 - \alpha_0 - \frac{s_0 + \frac{1}{2}}{s_0 + 3} > 0,$$

and we have, as $\epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0$,

(4.14)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\nu}} \|\mathbb{P}\Sigma - \mathbb{P}_K \Sigma\|_{L^\infty((0,\infty), H^{-1}(\omega))} + \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \|\delta u_K^{int,1}\|_{L^\infty((0,\infty), H^{s_0}(\omega))} = o(1).$$

We emphasize that this method remains valid when $\nu = O(\epsilon)$; however, if $\nu = \epsilon$, condition (4.13) is more restrictive than (4.11).

• Because of the terms $v^{int,1}$ and $\delta u_K^{int,1}$, the horizontal boundary conditions are no longer satisfied at $z = 0$ (notice however that they are satisfied at $z = 1$). Thus, we construct another boundary layer term, which we denote by $\delta u^{BL,1}$, such that

$$\delta u^{BL,1} = \mathcal{B}(-v_{h|z=0}^{int,1} - \delta u_{K,h|z=0}^{int,1}, 0).$$

The above definition is not entirely licit, since $\delta u_{K,h|z=0}^{int,1}$ takes the form

$$\delta u_{K,h|z=0}^{int,1}(t, x_h) = \sum_{|l| \leq K} \hat{w}_l(t) e^{-i\lambda_l \frac{t}{\epsilon}} e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} \begin{pmatrix} n_1(k) \\ n_2(k) \end{pmatrix},$$

where the vector $n(k)$ is defined in Appendix A (see (6.7)-(6.8)). Hence $\delta u_{K,h|z=0}^{int,1}$ depends on the fast time variable t/ϵ , but also on the slow time variable t through the coefficient \hat{w}_l . In the definition of $\delta u^{BL,1}$, we forget the time dependance of \hat{w}_l , and consider the coefficients \hat{w}_l as constants. Consequently, the boundary layer term $\delta u^{BL,1}$ is not an exact solution of equation (1.4), but there is an error term depending on $\partial_t \hat{w}_l$. This error term will be estimated later on.

We now decompose $\delta u^{BL,1}$ into $\delta u^{BL,1} = \delta \tilde{u}^{BL,1} + \delta \bar{u}^{BL,1}$ as in Lemma 2.2; the term $\delta \tilde{u}^{BL,1}$ is due to the modes $k_h \neq 0$, $|\mu| = 1$, and thus depends only on $v^{int,1}$, since $|\lambda_k| < 1$ if $k_h \neq 0$. Notice that there is no term $\delta u_{res}^{BL,1}$ because $\hat{v}^{int,1}(\mu, l_h, z) = 0$ for $k_h = 0$, $\hat{w}_l = 0$ for $k_h = 0$.

According to the estimates (2.3), and provided (4.13) holds, we have, for all $t > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\delta u_h^{BL,1}(t)\|_{L^2(\omega)} &\leq C \|v^{int,1}(t)\|_{L^2(\omega)} (\epsilon\nu)^{\frac{1}{8}} + C \|\delta u_K^{int,1}(t)\|_{H^{s_0}} (\epsilon\nu)^{1/4} \\ &\leq C (\epsilon\nu)^{1/8}, \\ \|\delta u_3^{BL,1}(t)\|_{L^2(\omega)} &\leq \|v^{int,1}(t)\|_{L^2(\omega)} (\epsilon\nu)^{\frac{3}{8}} + C \|\delta u_K^{int,1}(t)\|_{H^{s_0+1}} (\epsilon\nu)^{3/4} \\ &\leq C (\epsilon\nu)^{3/8} + C (\epsilon\nu)^{3/4} (\nu\sqrt{\epsilon})^{-\frac{1}{s_0+3}}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\delta u^{BL,1}$ vanishes in $L^\infty([0, T], L^2(\omega))$.

Let us now estimate the error term in equation (1.4) due to the time dependance of \hat{w}_l . According to (4.7), there exists a constant C such that

$$|\partial_t w_l| \leq \frac{C}{|l_3|^2} \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \beta,$$

so that $\delta u^{BL,1}$ is an approximate solution of equation (1.4), with an error term which is bounded from above in $L^2([0, T] \times \omega)$ by

$$\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \beta (\epsilon \nu)^{1/4} = \nu^{3/4} \epsilon^{-1/4} \beta.$$

Hence, the new condition on β is

$$(4.15) \quad \beta = o\left(\nu^{-3/4} \epsilon^{1/4}\right) \quad \text{as } \epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0.$$

Notice that (4.15) immediately entails (4.4).

• Let us now check that the remaining boundary terms are all sufficiently small to conclude. To begin with, the terms $\delta u_{h|z=1}^{BL,1}$, $\delta u_{3|z=1}^{BL,1}$ are exponentially small, and thus satisfy the hypotheses of Proposition 4.1 and Lemma 1 respectively. We now prove that under conditions (4.11)-(4.13), $\delta \bar{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1}$ also satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 1. Using the construction of the previous section, it can be checked that $\delta \bar{u}^{BL,1}$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \bar{u}^{BL,1}(t) &= \sum_{|k_h| \leq N} \sum_{|k_3| \leq K} \sum_{\mu \in \{-1, 1\}} e^{-i\lambda_k \frac{t}{\epsilon}} \alpha_\mu^0(-\lambda_k, k_h) W_{\lambda^\mu}^0 \\ &+ \sum_{|k_h| \leq N} \sum_{\mu \in \{-1, 1\}} e^{i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}} \alpha_{-\mu}^0(\mu, k_h) W_{\lambda^{-\mu}}^0 \end{aligned}$$

where the coefficients α_μ^0 satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} \forall k \in \mathbf{Z}^3, \quad |\alpha_\mu^0(-\lambda_k, k_h)| &\leq C |\hat{w}_k|, \\ \text{and } |\alpha_{-\mu}^0(\mu, k_h)| &\leq C \left| \hat{\delta}_3(\mu, k_h) \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Recalling the expression of W_λ^0 (see (3.4)), we infer that for all t, x_h

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \delta \bar{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1}(t, x_h) \right| &\leq C \sum_{|k_h| \leq N} \sum_{|k_3| \leq K} \sum_{\mu \in \{-1, 1\}} |\hat{w}_k| \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon \nu}}{|\lambda^\mu(-\lambda_k, k_h)|} \\ &+ C \sqrt{\epsilon \nu} \sum_{|k_h| \leq N} \sum_{\mu \in \{-1, 1\}} \left| \hat{\delta}_3(\mu, k_h) \right| \\ &\leq C \sqrt{\epsilon \nu} \sum_{|k_h| \leq N} \sum_{|k_3| \leq K} |k| |\hat{w}_k| + C \beta \epsilon \nu, \end{aligned}$$

and thus, using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality (recall that $s_0 > 3/2$ and that N is bounded)

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \delta \tilde{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1} \right\|_{L^\infty([0,T],L^2(\omega_h))} &\leq C\sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \sup_{t \in [0,T]} \left[\sum_{\substack{|k_h| \leq N, \\ |k_3| \leq K}} |k|^{2s_0} |\hat{w}_k(t)|^2 \right]^{1/2} + C\beta\epsilon\nu \\ &\leq C\sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \left\| \delta u_K^{int,1} \right\|_{L^\infty([0,T],H^{s_0})} + C\beta\epsilon\nu. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, under conditions (4.11)-(4.13) and by definition of K , the remaining boundary term $\delta \tilde{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1}$ satisfies the conditions of Lemma 1.

We now consider $\delta \tilde{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1}$, which is due to the modes $\mu = \pm 1$, $k_h \neq 0$ in $v^{int,1}$; we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \delta \tilde{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1} \right\|_{L^\infty([0,T],L^2(\omega_h))} &\leq C \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}{(\epsilon\nu)^{1/4} + \sqrt{\epsilon}} \|v^{int,1}\|_{L^\infty([0,T],L^2(\omega))} \\ &\leq C\beta \left(\frac{\epsilon\nu}{(\epsilon\nu)^{1/2} + \epsilon} \right)^{3/2} \|\sigma\|_{L^\infty([0,T],L^2(\omega_h))} \\ &\leq C\beta(\epsilon\nu)^{3/4}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\delta \tilde{u}_{3|z=0}^{BL,1}$ satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 1, provided (4.15) is satisfied.

Thus, we slightly modify the definition of the function w given by Lemma 1, so that the boundary conditions are now

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_h^0 &= 0, \quad \delta_h^1 = 0 \\ \delta_3^0 &= -u_{3|z=0}^{BL,1} - \delta u_{3|z=0}^{BL,1}, \quad \delta_3^1 = -\tilde{u}_{3|z=1}^{BL,1} - \delta u_{3|z=1}^{BL,1}. \end{aligned}$$

- We then claim that under hypotheses (4.11), (4.13) and (4.15),

$$u_{app} = u^{BL,1} + w + v^{int,1} + \delta u_K^{int,1} + \delta u^{BL,1}$$

satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 4.1. We indeed have clearly

$$u_{app,3|z=0} = u_{app,3|z=1} = 0$$

by definition of $v^{int,1}$ and w . We further have, for all $N > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\partial_z u_{app,h|z=1} - \beta\sigma^\epsilon\|_{L^2(\omega_h)} &= O((\epsilon\nu)^N), \\ \|u_{app,h|z=0}\|_{L^2(\omega_h)} &= O((\epsilon\nu)^N) \text{ and } \|\partial_t u_{app,h|z=0}\|_{L^2(\omega_h)} = O((\epsilon\nu)^N). \end{aligned}$$

We also have for all $t \geq 0$

$$\|u_{app}(t)\|_{L^2(\omega)} \leq C \left(\beta\nu^{3/4} + \beta(\epsilon\nu)^{1/2} (\sqrt{\nu\epsilon})^{-\frac{1}{2s_0+6}} \right) = o(1).$$

By definition of the different terms, the evolution equation is approximately satisfied, up to an error term of order $o(\sqrt{\nu})$ in $L^\infty((0, \infty), H^1(\omega))$, and another one of order $o(1)$ in $L^2((0, T) \times \omega)$.

We therefore apply the variant of Proposition 4.1 sketched in Remark 4.2 and conclude that u_{app} has the same asymptotic behaviour as the solution of

$$(4.16) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_t u + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mathbb{P}(e_3 \wedge u) - \Delta_h u - \nu \partial_{zz} u &= 0, \\ \nabla \cdot u &= 0, \\ u|_{t=0} &= 0, \\ u_3|_{z=0} = 0, \quad u_h|_{z=0} &= 0, \\ u_3|_{z=1} = 0, \quad \partial_z u_h|_{z=1} &= \beta \sigma^\epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the solution of (4.16) vanishes in $L^\infty([0, T], L^2(\omega))$ norm as $\epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0$ with (ϵ, ν, β) satisfying (4.11), (4.13) and (4.15).

• We conclude this paragraph by giving a scaling assumption on β which entails all three conditions (4.11), (4.13) and (4.15). Assume that the parameter β is such that

$$(4.17) \quad \exists \alpha_0 \in \left(0, \frac{7}{12}\right), \quad \beta = O(\nu^{-\alpha_0} \epsilon^{1/4}) \quad \text{as } \epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0;$$

we now check that each of the assumptions (4.11), (4.13) and (4.15) are satisfied.

First, it is obvious that

$$\nu^{3/4} \epsilon^{-1/4} \beta = O(\nu^{3/4 - \alpha_0}) = o(1)$$

since $3/4 - \alpha_0 > 1/6 > 0$. Hence (4.15) is satisfied.

We now tackle condition (4.11); since $\alpha_0 < 7/12$, there exists positive numbers (α'_0, α'_1) such that

$$\alpha'_0 < 5/7, \quad \alpha'_1 > 2/7, \quad \text{and } \alpha'_0 - \alpha'_1 = \alpha_0 - \frac{1}{4}.$$

In view of (4.17), there exists a constant C such that

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &\leq C \nu^{-\alpha'_0 + \alpha'_1 - \frac{1}{4}} \epsilon^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ &\leq C \nu^{-\alpha'_0} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\nu}\right)^{\frac{1}{4} - \alpha'_1} \epsilon^{\alpha'_1}. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that $\alpha'_1 > 1/4$, and thus if $\nu \leq \epsilon$, we deduce that

$$\beta \leq C \nu^{-\alpha'_0} \epsilon^{\alpha'_1}.$$

Hence we have proved that (4.17) \Rightarrow (4.11).

The treatment of (4.13) is similar. We first choose positive numbers α''_0, α''_1 such that

$$\alpha''_0 < 5/9, \quad 2/9 < \alpha''_1 < 1/4, \quad \text{and } \alpha''_0 - \alpha''_1 = \alpha_0 - \frac{1}{4}.$$

Then if $\nu \geq \epsilon$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &\leq C\nu^{-\alpha''_0 + \alpha''_1 - \frac{1}{4}} \epsilon^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ &\leq C\nu^{-\alpha''_0} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\nu}\right)^{\frac{1}{4} - \alpha''_1} \epsilon^{\alpha''_1} \\ &\leq C\nu^{-\alpha''_0} \epsilon^{\alpha''_1}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence we also have (4.17) \Rightarrow (4.13), and eventually, we deduce that under hypothesis (4.17), the solution of (2.8) converges towards zero in $L^\infty([0, T], L^2)$ for all $T > 0$.

5. STUDY OF THE DISSIPATING PART OF THE MOTION

This section is dedicated to the rest of the proof of Theorem 2.5. According to the preceding section, there remains to define the term $u^{Dirichlet}$, which is an approximate solution of (1.4), supplemented with the following boundary conditions

$$\begin{aligned} u_{h|z=0}^{Dirichlet} &= 0, \quad u_{3|z=0}^{Dirichlet} = 0 \\ \partial_z u_{h|z=1}^{Dirichlet} &= 0, \quad u_{3|z=1}^{Dirichlet} = 0, \\ u_{|t=0}^{Dirichlet} &= \gamma. \end{aligned}$$

This point has already been investigated by several authors, see for instance [4]: the idea is to construct an interior term, denoted by u^{int} , which satisfies the evolution equation up to error terms which are $o(1)$, and a boundary layer term, denoted by u^{BL} , which restores the horizontal boundary conditions violated by the interior term. We emphasize that in order that the equation and the boundary conditions are satisfied up to sufficiently small error terms, we need to build some second order terms in both u^{int} and u^{BL} .

The organization of the section is as follows: in the spirit of Theorem 2.2 and Definition 2.3, we first define an operator \mathcal{U} , which allows us to construct an interior term, given arbitrary vertical boundary conditions. Then we explain how to choose the boundary conditions for the boundary layer term and the interior term in order to retrieve (1.2) and (1.3) with $\sigma \equiv 0$. In the last paragraph, we build one additional boundary layer term, and we prove Theorem 2.5 thanks to an energy estimate.

Throughout this section, we use repeatedly the following norm: if $\delta \in L^\infty([0, \infty) \times [0, \infty), L^2(\omega_h))$ is such that

$$\delta(t, \tau, x_h) = \sum_{|k_h| \leq N} \sum_{k_3 \in \mathbf{Z}} \hat{\delta}(-\lambda_k, k_h; t) e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} e^{-i\lambda_k \tau},$$

where τ stands for the fast time variable t/ϵ , then

$$\|\delta(t, \cdot)\|_s := \left(\sum_{|k_h| \leq N} \sum_{k_3 \in \mathbf{Z}} |k_3|^{2s} |\hat{\delta}(-\lambda_k, k_h; t)|^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

5.1. Construction of the operator \mathcal{U} . Let δ_3^1 and δ_3^0 in $L^\infty([0, \infty) \times [0, \infty), L^2(\omega_h))$ be such that

$$(5.1) \quad \delta_3^j(t, \tau, x_h) = \sum_{|k_h| \leq N} \sum_{k_3 \in \mathbf{Z}} \hat{\delta}_3^j(-\lambda_k, k_h; t) e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} e^{-i\lambda_k \tau},$$

and let $\gamma \in V_0$. In practice, the functions δ_3^1 and δ_3^0 will not be arbitrary, and will be dictated by the expression of the boundary layer operator constructed in the third section. In fact, we will see that $\delta_3^1 = 0$, so that the expression of u^{int} below is simpler, but we have preferred to keep an arbitrary value for δ_3^1 in order not to anticipate on this result.

We define the operator \mathcal{U} by

$$\mathcal{U}(\gamma; \delta_3^0, \delta_3^1) = u^{int},$$

where u^{int} is an approximate solution of equation (1.4) and satisfies the following boundary conditions

$$(5.2) \quad u_3^{int}|_{z=1} = \sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \delta_3^1,$$

$$(5.3) \quad u_3^{int}|_{z=0} = \sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \delta_3^0,$$

$$(5.4) \quad u|_{t=0} = \gamma + o(1).$$

We emphasize that conditions (5.2)-(5.3) will be satisfied exactly (without any error term). Of course the above conditions are not sufficient to define the term u^{int} unequivocally. We merely define here a particular solution of this system, which is sufficient for our purposes.

The explicit construction of u^{int} requires three steps: first, we exhibit a divergence-free vector field $v^{int,0}$ which satisfies the vertical boundary conditions (5.2)-(5.3), but not equation (1.4), and then we define a function $\delta u^{int,0}$, which satisfies homogeneous boundary conditions, and such that

$$(5.5) \quad u^{int} := \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\epsilon}\right) u_L^{int} + \delta u^{int,0} + v^{int,0}$$

is an approximate solution of (1.4), supplemented with the initial condition (5.4). As usual in this type of problem, we first assume that $\exp(-t/\epsilon) u_L^{int}$ is the preponderant term in u^{int} , and thus we begin by deriving an equation for the corrector term $\delta u^{int,0}$ involving u_L^{int} . Ultimately, this will allow us to write an equation for u_L^{int} . In the third step, we prove that the function $\delta u^{int,0}$ thus defined is of order $O(\sqrt{\nu\epsilon})$ in L^2 .

- A natural choice for $v^{int,0}$ is

$$(5.6) \quad \begin{cases} v_3^{int,0} = \sqrt{\epsilon\nu} [\delta_3^1 z + \delta_3^0 (1-z)], \\ v_h^{int,0} = \sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \nabla_h \Delta_h^{-1} [\delta_3^0 - \delta_3^1]. \end{cases}$$

(Note that $v^{int,0}$ is not uniquely determined by (5.2)-(5.3)). We denote by $\hat{v}^{int,0}(\mu, k_h, t, z)$ the Fourier coefficient of $v^{int,0}$, that is

$$v^{int,0}(t, x) = \sum_{\mu, k_h} \hat{v}^{int,0}(\mu, k_h, t, z) \exp(ik_h \cdot x_h) \exp\left(i\frac{t}{\epsilon}\mu\right).$$

The fact that $v_3^{int,0} \neq 0$ means that a small amount of fluid, of order $\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}\delta_3^j$, enters the domain (or the boundary layer, depending on the sign of the coefficient). This phenomenon is called Ekman suction and $v_3^{int,0}$ is called Ekman transpiration velocity. This velocity will be responsible for global circulation in the whole domain, of order $(\epsilon\nu)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, but not limited to the boundary layer.

Furthermore the Ekman suction at the bottom has a very important effect in the energy balance. The order of magnitude of $\nu \int |\nabla u^{BL}|^2$ in the Ekman layer is indeed $O(\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}})$, so that the Ekman layer damps the interior motion, like a friction term. This phenomenon is called **Ekman pumping**. We therefore expect that the weak limit flow of (1.4) in the high rotation limit is not determined by the formal equations (1.6) but by a dissipative versions of this equation.

- As in the previous section, we seek

$$(5.7) \quad \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\epsilon}L\right) u_L^{int} = \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^3} c_l(t) e^{-i\lambda_l \frac{t}{\epsilon}} N_l,$$

$$(5.8) \quad \delta u^{int,0} = \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^3} \delta c_l(t) e^{-i\lambda_l \frac{t}{\epsilon}} N_l,$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\partial_t + \frac{1}{\epsilon}L - \nu\partial_{zz} - \Delta_h \right] \left(\exp\left(-\frac{t}{\epsilon}L\right) u_L^{int} + \delta u^{int,0} \right) \\ &= \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^3} \partial_t(c_l(t) + \delta c_l(t)) e^{-i\lambda_l \frac{t}{\epsilon}} N_l \\ & \quad + \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^3} (|l_h|^2 + \nu'|l_3|^2)(c_l(t) + \delta c_l(t)) e^{-i\lambda_l \frac{t}{\epsilon}} N_l, \end{aligned}$$

where $\nu' = \pi^2\nu$.

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\partial_t + \frac{1}{\epsilon}e_3 \wedge - \nu\partial_{zz} - \Delta_h \right] v^{int,0} \\ &= \sum_{\mu, k_h} [\partial_t \hat{v}^{int,0}(\mu, k_h, t, z) + |k_h|^2 \hat{v}^{int,0}(\mu, k_h, t, z)] e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} e^{i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}} \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_{\mu, k_h} i\mu \hat{v}^{int,0}(\mu, k_h, t, z) e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} e^{i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}} \\ & \quad + \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \sum_{\mu, k_h} \frac{(\hat{\delta}_3^1 - \hat{\delta}_3^0)(\mu, k_h, t)}{|k_h|^2} \begin{pmatrix} -ik_2 \\ ik_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} e^{i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}}. \end{aligned}$$

In order that $\exp(-t/\epsilon)L u_L^{int} + \delta u^{int,0} + v^{int,0}$ is an approximate solution of (1.4), we project both equations on N_l for $l \in \mathbf{Z}^3$, multiply by $\exp(i\lambda_l \frac{t}{\epsilon})$,

and identify each term. We further apply the following rules in order to determine the equations for $\delta u^{int,0}$ and u_L^{int} :

- all the terms which do not have fast oscillations and are of order $O(\delta_3^j \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}})$ become source terms in the equation on c_l ,
- all the terms which are either $o(\delta_3^j \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}})$ or oscillating at a frequency $1/\epsilon$ become source terms in the equation on δc_l .

We work with a fixed $l \in \mathbf{Z}^3$. Recall that $v^{int,0}$ has no purely vertical component, i.e. $\hat{v}^{int,0}(\mu, l_h, t, z) = 0$ if $l_h = 0$. Thanks to formulas (4.6), the equation on c_l reads

$$(5.9) \quad \partial_t c_l + |l_h|^2 c_l + \nu' |l_3|^2 c_l = -\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \frac{|l_h|}{2\pi |l|^2} \left[\hat{\delta}_3^0(-\lambda_l, l_h, t) - (-1)^{l_3} \hat{\delta}_3^1(-\lambda_l, l_h, t) \right],$$

supplemented with the initial condition

$$(5.10) \quad c_l(0) = \langle N_l | \gamma \rangle,$$

and the equation on δc_l is

$$(5.11) \quad \begin{aligned} & \partial_t \delta c_l + (|l_h|^2 + \nu' |l_3|^2) \delta c_l \\ &= - \sum_{\mu \neq -\lambda_l} \left\langle N_l | (\partial_t \hat{v}^{int,0}(\mu, l_h, t, z) + |l_h|^2 \hat{v}^{int,0}(\mu, l_h, t, z)) e^{i l_h \cdot x_h} \right\rangle e^{i(\lambda_l + \mu) \frac{t}{\epsilon}} \\ & \quad - \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \sum_{\mu \neq -\lambda_l} \frac{\hat{\delta}_3^0(\mu, l_h, t) - (-1)^{l_3} \hat{\delta}_3^1(\mu, l_h, t)}{2\pi} \times \\ & \quad \times \left(\mathbf{1}_{l_3 \neq 0} \frac{\mu |l_h|}{\pi |l| l_3} + \frac{\mathbf{1}_{l_3 = 0}}{|l_h|} \right) e^{i(\lambda_l + \mu) \frac{t}{\epsilon}}. \end{aligned}$$

For the time being, we do not specify an initial condition for δc_l . Indeed, we shall see that it is convenient to choose another condition than $-\langle N_l, v^{int,0} \rangle$, in order to use the possible decay of $\hat{\delta}_3^j(\mu, l_h, t)$ with respect to t . This choice will be made clear in paragraph 5.4.

As in the previous section, we truncate the large frequencies in δc_l . This creates an error term in the evolution equation, which is of order

$$O\left(\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \frac{1}{K^{3/2}}\right)_{L^2},$$

where K is the truncation parameter, to be chosen later on. We set

$$\delta u_K^{int,0} = \sum_{l_h} \sum_{|l_3| \leq K} \delta c_l N_l.$$

• We now apply to $\delta u_K^{int,0}$ the small divisor estimate stated in Lemma 2 in the Appendix with

$$\begin{aligned} s(\mu, l, t) &= -\sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \left[\hat{\delta}_3^0(\mu, l_h, t) - (-1)^{l_3} \hat{\delta}_3^1(\mu, l_h, t) \right] \mathbf{1}_{l_3 \neq 0} \frac{|l_h|^3}{\pi |l| l_3} \\ &\quad - \sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \left[\partial_t \hat{\delta}_3^0(\mu, l_h, t) - (-1)^{l_3} \partial_t \hat{\delta}_3^1(\mu, l_h, t) \right] \mathbf{1}_{l_3 \neq 0} \frac{|l_h|}{\pi |l| l_3} \\ &\quad - \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \frac{\hat{\delta}_3^0(\mu, l_h, t) - (-1)^{l_3} \hat{\delta}_3^1(\mu, l_h, t)}{2\pi} \left(\mathbf{1}_{l_3 \neq 0} \frac{\mu |l_h|}{\pi |l| l_3} + \frac{\mathbf{1}_{l_3=0}}{|l_h|} \right), \end{aligned}$$

from which we deduce that if $s \leq 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\delta u_K^{int,0}(t)\|_{H^s} &\leq CK^{1/2} \sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \sum_j \left\{ \|\delta_3^j(0)\|_4 + \|\delta_3^j(t)\|_4 \right\} \\ &\quad + CK^{1/2} \sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \sum_j \left\{ \int_0^t \|\partial_s \delta_3^j(s)\|_4 ds + \sup_{s \in [0,t]} \|\delta_3^j(s)\|_4 \right\} \\ &\quad + \|\delta u_{K|t=0}^{int,0}\|_{H^s}. \end{aligned}$$

We now choose K such that

$$\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \frac{1}{K^{3/2}} = K^{1/2} \sqrt{\epsilon\nu},$$

i.e. $K = \epsilon^{-1/2}$. We infer that the error term in the evolution equation is of order $\epsilon^{1/4} \nu^{1/2}$ in $L^\infty([0, T], L^2(\omega))$, and that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\delta u_K^{int,0}\|_{L^\infty([0,T], H^2(\omega))} &\leq C \epsilon^{1/4} \nu^{1/2} \sum_j \sup_{t \in [0,T]} \|\delta_3^j(t)\|_4 \\ &\quad + C \epsilon^{1/4} \nu^{1/2} \sum_j \int_0^T \|\partial_s \delta_3^j(s)\|_4 ds \\ &\quad + \|\delta u_{K|t=0}^{int,0}\|_{H^2(\omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

The operator \mathcal{U} is thus defined by

$$\mathcal{U}(\gamma; \delta^0, \mathfrak{z}, \delta_3^1)(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\epsilon} L\right) u_L^{int}(t) + v^{int,0} + \delta u_K^{int,0},$$

where \bar{u}^{int} , $v^{int,0}$, $\delta u_K^{int,0}$ are defined by (5.7), (5.6) and (5.8) respectively.

5.2. Choice of the boundary conditions for u^{BL} and u^{int} . We now explain how the boundary conditions are chosen. As before, we work with k_h fixed. Also, since the boundary conditions are all almost-periodic with respect to the fast time variable t/ϵ , we work with a fixed frequency $\mu \in \mathbf{R}$. Note that this decomposition is allowed by the linearity of the equation.

We set

$$u^{BL} = \mathcal{B}(\delta_h^0, \delta_h^1),$$

where the boundary conditions δ_h^0, δ_h^1 are yet to be defined.

In order to match the boundary conditions (1.2)-(1.3) with $\sigma = 0$, we must take u^{BL} and u^{int} such that

$$\begin{aligned} (u_h^{BL} + u_h^{int})|_{z=0} &= o(\delta), \\ \partial_z (u_h^{BL} + u_h^{int})|_{z=1} &= o(\delta), \\ (u_3^{BL} + u_3^{int})|_{z=0} &= o(\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}\delta), \\ (u_3^{BL} + u_3^{int})|_{z=1} &= o(\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}\delta), \end{aligned}$$

denoting by δ the order of magnitude of δ^0, δ^1 , in a sense to be made clear later on.

We now examine each of the boundary conditions independently.

- At $z = 0$, the horizontal boundary condition yields

$$(5.12) \quad \hat{\delta}_h^0(\mu, k_h, t) + \mathbf{1}_{\mu=-\lambda_k} c_k(t) \begin{pmatrix} n_1(k) \\ n_2(k) \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

where the vector $n(k)$ is defined in Appendix A (see (6.7),(6.8)). Since k_h is fixed, note that for all $\mu \in \mathbf{R}$, there exists at most one $k_3 \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $\lambda_{k_h, k_3} = -\mu$, and thus the expression above is well-defined.

- Let us now tackle the vertical boundary condition at $z = 0$. According to the third section, the vertical component of u^{BL} at $z = 0$ depends on δ_h^0 . Precisely, we recall that

$$\hat{u}_3^{BL}(\mu, k_h)|_{z=0} = \sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \sum_{\sigma \in \{-1, 1\}} \frac{\alpha_\sigma^0}{\lambda^\sigma} (ik_1 w_{\lambda^\sigma, 1} + ik_2 w_{\lambda^\sigma, 2}),$$

(up to exponentially small terms), and

$$(\alpha_-, \alpha_+) = P^{-1} \hat{\delta}_h^0(\mu, k_h).$$

As a consequence, in order that the vertical boundary condition at $z = 0$ is approximately satisfied, we choose

$$(5.13) \quad \hat{\delta}_3^0 = - \sum_{\sigma \in \{-1, 1\}} \frac{\alpha_\sigma^0}{\lambda^\sigma} (ik_1 w_{\lambda^\sigma, 1} + ik_2 w_{\lambda^\sigma, 2}).$$

- At $z = 1$, $\partial_z u_h^{int}$ is identically zero by construction of the operator \mathcal{U} , and thus we infer $\delta_h^1 = 0$.
- Concerning the vertical component at $z = 1$, the calculation is the same as before. Since $\delta_h^1 = 0$, we deduce that $\delta_3^1 = 0$.

The above relations (5.12)-(5.13) allow us to write δ^0 in terms of u_L^{int} . Conversely, the equation (5.9) on u_L^{int} depends on δ_3^0 , and thus on δ_h^0 through the operator \mathcal{B} . In other words, there is a coupling between the boundary condition at the bottom for u^{BL} , and the equation satisfied by u_L^{int} . Since u_L^{int} is the only non-vanishing term in L^2 norm, we choose (as is usually

done in the rotating fluids literature) to write an explicit equation for u_L^{int} , and to express u^{BL} in terms of u_L^{int} .

5.3. Derivation of the equation for u_L^{int} . We now compute the Ekman pumping term, that is, the right-hand side in the equation satisfied by c_k (see (5.9)). Notice that if $k \in \mathbf{Z}^3$ and $k_h \neq 0$, then $|\lambda_k| \neq 1$. In other words, the source term in (5.9) involves only the part \bar{u}^{BL} of the boundary layer; precisely, with the notations of section 3, the decay rate of $u^{BL}(t, \lambda_k, k_h)$ is

$$(\lambda_k^\pm)^2 = i(-\lambda_k \mp 1) + o(1),$$

which yields (remember that $\Re(\lambda_k^\pm) > 0$)

$$\lambda_k^\pm = \sqrt{1 \pm \lambda_k} \exp\left(\mp i \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + o(1).$$

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_-^0, \alpha_+^0) &= P^{-1}[-c_k(t)(n_1(k), n_2(k))] \\ &= -c_k(t)(n_-(k), n_+(k)), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} (n_-(k), n_+(k)) &:= P^{-1}(n_1(k), n_2(k)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(n_1(k) + in_2(k), n_1(k) - in_2(k)) + o(1). \end{aligned}$$

Replacing these expressions in the formula giving δ_3^0 , we infer

$$\hat{\delta}_3^0(-\lambda_k, k_h, t) = c_k(t) \sum_{\sigma \in \{-1, 1\}} \frac{n_\sigma(k)}{\lambda_k^\sigma} (ik_1 w_{\lambda^\sigma, 1} + ik_2 w_{\lambda^\sigma, 2}).$$

We deduce that c_k satisfies a linear evolution equation with a damping term, namely

$$(5.14) \quad \frac{dc_k}{dt} + |k_h|^2 c_k + \nu' |k_3|^2 c_k + \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} A_k c_k(t) = 0,$$

where $\nu' = \pi^2 \nu$ and

$$A_k := \mathbf{1}_{k_h \neq 0} \frac{|k_h|}{2\pi |k|^2} \sum_{\sigma \in \{-1, 1\}} \frac{n_\sigma(k)}{\lambda_k^\sigma} (ik_1 w_{\lambda^\sigma, 1} + ik_2 w_{\lambda^\sigma, 2}).$$

An estimate of $\Re(A_k)$, where $\Re(x)$ denotes the real part of a complex number x , is computed in Remark 5.2 below. Using Duhamel's formula, we deduce that

$$(5.15) \quad |c_k(t)| \leq \exp\left(-t \left(|k_h|^2 + \nu' |k_3|^2 + \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \Re(A_k)\right)\right) |\langle N_k, \gamma \rangle|.$$

We deduce the following Lemma:

Lemma 5.1. *Assume that $\gamma \in V_0$. Then there exists a unique solution $\bar{u}_L^{int} \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbf{R}_+, V_0) \cap L_{loc}^2(\mathbf{R}_+, H_h^1(\omega))$ of the equation*

$$(5.16) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u_L^{int} - \Delta_h u_L^{int} + \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} S [u_L^{int}] = 0, \\ u_L^{int}|_{t=0} = \gamma, \end{cases}$$

where the operator S is defined by

$$(5.17) \quad S [u_L^{int}] = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^3} A_k \langle N_k, u_L^{int} \rangle N_k.$$

Hence, in the rest of the section, we take

$$(5.18) \quad c_k(t) = \hat{\gamma}_k \exp \left(- \left(|k_h|^2 + \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} A_k \right) t \right).$$

By doing so, we have neglected the vertical viscosity term $\nu \partial_z^2$.

Remark 5.2. (i) *Notice that with the scaling we have chosen for the wind-stress, there is no Ekman pumping due to the wind. Indeed, the Ekman pumping term is of order $\nu\beta$, which vanishes as $\epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0$ according to hypothesis (4.17).*

(ii) *We emphasize that the operator S constructed above depends on ν and ϵ through the matrix P , the vectors w_{λ^\pm} and the eigenvalues λ_k^\pm . However, it is useful, for later purposes, to compute the leading order terms in A_k , which amounts to deriving an equation for the limit of the term u_L^{int} as ϵ, ν vanish. Hence we now compute the limit of A_k as $\epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0$.*

Recall that $n_1(k)$ and $n_2(k)$ are given by (1.8). Thus, at first order,

$$\begin{aligned} A_k &= \frac{|k_h|}{2\pi|k|^2} \sum_{\sigma \in \{-1,1\}} \frac{n_1(k) - i\sigma n_2(k)}{2\lambda_k^\sigma} (ik_1 - \sigma k_2) \\ &= \frac{|k_h|^2}{8\sqrt{2\pi^2}|k|^2} \left[\frac{1 - \lambda_k}{\sqrt{1 + \lambda_k}} (1 - i) + \frac{1 + \lambda_k}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda_k}} (1 + i) \right] + o(1) \\ &= R_k + iI_k + o(1) \end{aligned}$$

where R_k and I_k are real numbers given by

$$(5.19) \quad R_k := \frac{1 - \lambda_k^2}{8\sqrt{2\pi^2}} \left(\frac{1 + \lambda_k}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda_k}} + \frac{1 - \lambda_k}{\sqrt{1 + \lambda_k}} \right) > 0$$

$$(5.20) \quad I_k := \frac{1 - \lambda_k^2}{8\sqrt{2\pi^2}} \left(\frac{1 + \lambda_k}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda_k}} - \frac{1 - \lambda_k}{\sqrt{1 + \lambda_k}} \right).$$

The **Ekman operator** appearing in equation (2.5) is thus given by the following formula, for $u \in V_0$

$$(5.21) \quad S_{Ekman} [u] := \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^3} (R_k + iI_k) \langle N_k, u \rangle N_k.$$

(iii) Recalling the definition of λ_k , we deduce that

$$R_k \geq C \frac{|k_h|}{|k|},$$

and thus for every k , for ϵ, ν small enough, we have

$$\Re(A_k) \geq C \frac{|k_h|}{|k|},$$

$$|\Im(A_k)| \leq C.$$

To conclude this paragraph, we now give estimates on the boundary conditions δ_h^0, δ_3^0 in the norm $\|\cdot\|_s$.

Lemma 5.3. *Assume that δ_h^0, δ_3^0 are given by (5.12)-(5.13). Then the following estimates hold*

$$\|\delta_h^0(t)\|_s \leq \left(\sum_k |k|^{2(s+1)} |c_k(t)|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C \|\gamma\|_{H^{s+1}},$$

and

$$\|\delta_3^0(t)\|_s \leq \|\delta_h^0(t)\|_{s+1} \leq C \|\gamma\|_{H^{s+2}(\omega)}.$$

Proof. The bound on δ_h^0 is easily deduced from inequality (5.15) together with formula (5.12) and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality. Concerning the other bound, let us recall that if $\mu = -\lambda_k$, for $k \in \mathbf{Z}^3$, then the decay rates $\lambda^\pm(-\lambda_k, k_h)$ satisfy

$$|\lambda^\pm| \leq C \left(\frac{|k_3|}{|k_h|} + 1 \right).$$

Plugging all this estimate into (5.13) yields the desired inequality. \square

5.4. Estimates on the boundary layer and corrector terms. Now that u_L^{int} is rigorously defined by Lemma 5.1, we may define the other terms $v^{int,0}, \delta u^{int,0}$ and $u^{BL,0}$. We have gathered in this paragraph some estimates which are needed in the proof of Theorem 2.5.

- The boundary layer term of order zero, denoted by u^{BL} , is defined by

$$u^{BL,0} = \mathcal{B}(\delta_h^0, 0),$$

where δ_h^0 is given by (5.12). Thus we deduce that the decay rates $\lambda^\pm(\mu, k_h)$ in the non-resonant part of the boundary layer term $u^{BL,0}$ are all of order one. Consequently, according to (2.3), the boundary layer term $\bar{u}^{BL,0}$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \|\bar{u}_h^{BL,0}(t)\|_{L^2(\omega)} + (\epsilon\nu)^{-1/2} \|\bar{u}_3^{BL,0}(t)\|_{L^2(\omega)} &\leq C \|\delta_h^0(t)\|_{H^1(\omega_h)} (\epsilon\nu)^{1/4} \\ (5.22) \qquad \qquad \qquad &\leq C \|\gamma\|_{H^1(\omega)} (\epsilon\nu)^{1/4}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the definition of c_k entails that $\bar{u}^{BL,0}$ is an approximate solution of (1.4), with an error term (due to the fact that $\partial_t c_k$ does not vanish)

bounded in $L^2([0, T] \times \omega)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} & (\epsilon\nu)^{1/4} \left(\int_0^T \sum_k |\partial_t c_k(t)|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \\ & \leq 2(\epsilon\nu)^{1/4} \left(\int_0^T \sum_k \left(|k_h|^2 + \frac{\nu}{\epsilon} |A_k|^2 \right) |\hat{\gamma}_k|^2 e^{-2t(|k_h|^2 + \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \Re(A_k))} dt \right)^{1/2} \\ & \leq C(\epsilon\nu)^{1/4} \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_k (1 + |k|)^3 |\hat{\gamma}_k|^2 \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

The right-hand side of the above inequality vanishes as $\epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0$, and thus the error term satisfies the assumption of Proposition 4.1.

Notice that the Dirichlet boundary condition at $z = 0$ also generates a resonant boundary layer term, namely

$$u^{BL,0} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{\mu \in \{-1,1\}} \sum_{k_3 \in 2\mathbf{Z}+1} \sum_{\substack{l_3 \in \mathbf{Z}, \\ \text{sign}(l_3)\mu=1}} c_{(0,0,l_3)}(t) e^{i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon} - \nu k_3^2 t} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{k_3-1}{2}}}{k_3^2} M_{k_3}^\mu.$$

We have clearly

$$\|u^{BL,0}\|_{L^\infty([0,\infty), L^2(\omega))} \leq C \|\gamma\|_{L^2(\omega)}.$$

• The term $v^{int,0}$ is given by (5.6), in which $\delta_3^1 = 0$ and δ_3^0 is defined in (5.13). As a consequence, $v^{int,0}$ satisfies the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \|v^{int,0}(t)\|_{L^2(\omega)} & \leq C \|\delta_3^0(t)\|_{L^2(\omega_h)} (\epsilon\nu)^{1/2} \\ (5.23) \qquad \qquad \qquad & \leq C \|\gamma\|_{H^2(\omega)} (\epsilon\nu)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

• At last, the term $\delta u^{int,0}$ is given by equation (5.11). As stated earlier, we choose a special solution of (5.11) in order to keep track of the exponential decay of δ_3^0 . Indeed, we have, for all $k \in \mathbf{Z}^3 \setminus \{0\}$,

$$\hat{\delta}_3^0(-\lambda_k, k_h, t) = i\hat{\gamma}_k \exp\left(-\left(|k_h|^2 + \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} A_k\right)t\right) \sum_{\sigma \in \{-1,1\}} \frac{n_\sigma(k)}{\lambda_k^\sigma} k_h \cdot w^{\lambda_k^\sigma}.$$

Thus we choose for δc_l , $|l| \leq K$, the special solution constructed in Remark 6.1 in Appendix C. With this choice, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\delta u_A^{int,0}(t)\|_{H^2} \leq \\ & C\epsilon^{1/4} \nu^{1/2} \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^3} \frac{(1 + |k_3|)^4}{\left|\frac{1}{|k_3|^3} - \sqrt{\epsilon\nu} |\Im(A_k)|\right|^2} |\gamma_k|^2 \exp\left(-2\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \Re(A_k)t\right) \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, we recall (see Remark 5.2) that there exists a constant C such that $|\Im(A_k)| \leq C$ for all k ; and in the sequel, we will choose γ so that $\hat{\gamma}_k = 0$

for k_3 large enough. In this case, we have

$$\frac{1}{|k_3|^3} - \sqrt{\epsilon\nu} |\Im(A_k)| \geq \frac{1}{2|k_3|^3}$$

for ϵ, ν small enough and for all k such that $\hat{\gamma}_k \neq 0$. The above estimate then becomes

(5.24)

$$\|\delta u_A^{int,0}(t)\|_{H^2} \leq C\epsilon^{1/4}\nu^{1/2} \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}^3} (1 + |k_3|)^{10} |\gamma_k|^2 \exp\left(-2\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} \Re(A_k)t\right) \right)^{1/2}.$$

5.5. Conclusion: proof of Theorem 2.5 when $\sigma = 0$. The idea is to use the construction of the previous paragraphs in order to compute an approximate solution of the evolution equation (1.4), which satisfies the boundary conditions up to sufficiently small error terms. We now have to quantify the order of approximation required on the boundary condition. This is done in Lemma 1 in the Appendix, and thus we build interior and boundary layer terms until the conditions of the Lemma 1 are met.

Let us emphasize that equation (1.4) supplemented with homogeneous boundary conditions at $z = 0$ and $z = 1$ is a contraction in L^2 . As a consequence, it is sufficient to prove the Theorem for arbitrarily smooth initial data. Thus, without any loss of generality, we assume from now on that the initial data γ only has a finite number of Fourier modes, that is

$$\gamma = \sum_{|k_h| \leq N} \sum_{|k_3| \leq N'} \hat{\gamma}_k N_k.$$

Let us now explain the construction in detail.

- First, we set

$$u^0 := u^{int} + u^{BL,0},$$

where u^{int} and $u^{BL,0}$ have been defined in the previous paragraphs. We have seen that u^0 is an approximate solution of the evolution equation (1.4), with error terms which are all $o(1)$ in L^2 . We now evaluate the error on the boundary conditions. Indeed, setting $\delta u := u - u^0$, we have proved that \tilde{u} is an approximate solution of (1.4), with some boundary conditions η^0, η^1 , namely

$$\begin{aligned} \delta u_h|_{z=0} &= \eta_h^0, & \partial_z \delta u_h|_{z=1} &= \eta_h^1, \\ \delta u_3|_{z=0} &= \eta_3^0, & \delta u_3|_{z=1} &= \eta_3^1. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have to estimate $\delta\gamma := \delta u|_{t=0}$, together with the terms η^0, η^1 .

First, since $u_L^{int}|_{t=0} = \gamma$ and $u_{res}^{BL,0}|_{t=0} = 0$, we obtain

$$(5.25) \quad \delta\gamma = -\bar{u}|_{t=0}^{BL,0} - v|_{t=0}^{int,0} - \delta u|_{t=0}^{int,0},$$

where $u|_{t=0}^{BL,0}, v|_{t=0}^{int,0}$ and $\delta u|_{t=0}^{int,0}$ satisfy the estimates (5.22), (5.23), and (5.24) respectively. Thus

$$\|\delta\gamma\|_{L^2} \leq C \left(\|\gamma\|_{H^1}(\epsilon\nu)^{1/4} + \|\gamma\|_{H^2}(\epsilon\nu)^{1/2} + \|\gamma\|_{H^5}\epsilon^{1/4}\nu^{1/2} \right).$$

Then, by construction of the operators \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{B} , the horizontal remainder boundary term at $z = 1$ is exponentially small: indeed, we have $\partial_z u_h^{int}|_{z=1} = 0$, and consequently,

$$(5.26) \quad \eta_h^1 = - \sum_{\mu, k_h} \sum_{\sigma \in \{-1, 1\}} \alpha_\sigma^0 \frac{\lambda^\sigma}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}} e^{-\frac{\lambda^\sigma}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}} w_{\lambda^\sigma} e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} e^{i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}}.$$

We infer that

$$(5.27) \quad \begin{aligned} \|\eta_h^1\|_0^2 &\leq C \exp\left(-\frac{C}{N'\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right) \sum_{|k_h| \leq N} \sum_{|k_3| \leq N'} |\hat{\delta}_h^0(-\lambda_k, k_h, t)|^2 \\ &\leq C \|\delta_h^0\|_0^2 \exp\left(-\frac{C}{N'\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$(5.28) \quad \eta_3^1 = \sum_{\mu, k_h} \sum_{\sigma \in \{-1, 1\}} \alpha_\sigma^0 \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}{\lambda^\sigma} ik_h \cdot w_{\lambda^\sigma} e^{-\frac{\lambda^\sigma}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}} e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} e^{i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}},$$

and thus

$$(5.29) \quad \|\eta_3^1\|_0 \leq CN' \sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \exp\left(-\frac{C}{N'\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}\right) \|\delta_h^0\|_2.$$

The treatment of the vertical boundary condition at $z = 0$ is easier. Indeed, since $\delta^1 = 0$, we have $\eta_3^0 = 0$, because

$$(5.30) \quad \eta_3^0 = - \sum_{\mu, k_h} \sum_{\sigma \in \{-1, 1\}} \alpha_\sigma^1 \frac{\epsilon\nu}{(\lambda^\sigma)^2} ik_h \cdot w_{\lambda^\sigma} e^{-\frac{\lambda^\sigma}{\sqrt{\epsilon\nu}}} e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} e^{i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}} = 0.$$

There remains to compute η_h^0 ; because of the terms $\delta u_K^{int,0}$ and $v^{int,0}$, η_h^0 is the largest term of all. Precisely, we have

$$(5.31) \quad \begin{aligned} \eta_h^0(t) &= - \left[v_h^{int,0}(t) + \delta u_{K,h|z=0}^{int,0}(t) \right] \\ &= -\sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \sum_{\mu, k_h \neq 0} ik_h \cdot \frac{\hat{\delta}_3^0(\mu, k_h, t)}{|k_h|^2} e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} e^{i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}} \\ (5.32) \quad &- \sum_{k_h} \sum_{|k_3| \leq K} \delta c_k(t) e^{ik_h \cdot x_h} e^{-i\lambda_k \frac{t}{\epsilon}} \eta_h(k), \end{aligned}$$

and thus there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that for all $t \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\eta_h^0(t)\|_{L^2} &\leq C \left(\sqrt{\epsilon\nu} \|\delta_3^0(t)\|_0 + \|\delta u_K^{int,0}(t)\|_{H^1} \right) \\ &\leq C \epsilon^{1/4} \nu^{1/2} \|\gamma\|_{H^6} \exp\left(-c \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}} t\right). \end{aligned}$$

Now, the remaining boundary terms $\eta_h^1, \eta_3^1, \eta_3^0$ are all of order $o(\epsilon)$ according to (5.27)-(5.30). Notice furthermore that by construction,

$$\int_{\omega_h} \eta_3^j = 0 \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1.$$

Consequently, $\eta_h^1, \eta_3^1, \eta_3^0$ all match the conditions of the stopping Lemma 1.

• We now have to continue the construction with the “bad” part of the remaining boundary conditions, i.e. η_h^0 . Let us define the boundary layer term

$$\delta u^{BL,0} := \mathcal{B}(\eta_h^0, 0).$$

According to (2.3),

$$\|\delta u^{BL,0}\|_{L^\infty([0,\infty), L^2(\omega))} \leq C(\epsilon\nu)^{1/4} \|\eta_h^0\|_0 \leq C\epsilon^{1/2}\nu^{3/4} \|\gamma\|_{H^6},$$

and $\delta u^{BL,0}$ is an approximate solution of equation (1.4) with a $o(1)$ error term. Moreover, notice that for all $t \geq 0$, for all $s \geq 0$,

$$\|\delta u_{3|z=0}^{BL,0}(t)\|_{H^s(\omega_h)} \leq C\epsilon^{3/4}\nu \|\gamma\|_{H^7} \exp\left(-c\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\epsilon}}t\right).$$

We deduce that for all $T > 0$, for all $s \geq 0$

$$\|\delta u_{3|z=0}^{BL,0}\|_{L^2((0,T), H^s(\omega_h))} \leq C\epsilon^{3/4}\nu \|\gamma\|_{H^7} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\nu}\right)^{1/4} = o(\epsilon).$$

Thus $\delta u_{3|z=0}^{BL,0}$ satisfies the hypotheses of Lemma 1. Additionally, $\delta u_{|z=1}^{BL,0}$ is exponentially small, and thus also satisfies the conditions of Lemma 1.

• We now define the approximate solution u_{app} by

$$u_{app} := u^{int} + u^{BL,0} + \delta u^{BL,0} + w,$$

where w is defined by Lemma 1 with the remaining boundary conditions. By construction, u_{app} is an approximate solution of the evolution equation (1.4), with

$$u_{app}|_{t=0} = u|_{t=0} + o(1),$$

and u_{app} satisfies homogeneous boundary conditions at $z = 0$ and $z = 1$. By a simple energy estimate analogous to that of Proposition 4.1, we deduce that

$$\|u - u_{app}\|_{L^\infty((0,T), L^2)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall T > 0.$$

Since all the terms in u_{app} except u_L^{int} and $u^{sing,0}$ are $o(1)$ in L^2 norm, Theorem 2.5 is proved.

Remark 5.4. *The proof of Theorem 2.5 for $\sigma = 0$ is valid for all ranges of ϵ, ν such that $\epsilon, \nu \rightarrow 0$. In particular, we do not assume that $\nu = O(\epsilon)$. However, in the case $\nu \gg \epsilon$, all the modes such that $k_h \neq 0$ in u_L^{int} are of order $\exp(-c\sqrt{\nu/\epsilon}t)$, and vanish exponentially for all $t > 0$. Thus the effect of the heterogeneous horizontal modes of the initial data vanishes outside an initial layer of size $\sqrt{\epsilon/\nu}$. On the other hand, the modes corresponding to $k_h = 0$ are not damped, and give rise to resonant boundary layer term $u_{res}^{BL,0}$. Eventually, for $t \gg \sqrt{\epsilon/\nu}$, we have*

$$u(t) \approx \sum_{k_3 \in \mathbf{Z}^*} \hat{\gamma}_{(0,0,k_3)} N_{(0,0,k_3)} + u_{res}^{BL,0}.$$

6. TOWARDS MORE REALISTIC MODELS

6.1. Justification of equation (1.4) for geophysical models. We now explain how our results may give some insight on models of wind-driven oceanic circulation, which we recall below. In general, these equations are too difficult to deal with in complete mathematical generality, and thus crude assumptions are necessary in order to focus on some special phenomena. Since our aim in this paper is to describe particular kinds of boundary layers occurring at the top and the bottom of rotating fluids, we give in this regard a few elements on the derivation of the system (1.4) supplemented with (1.2)-(1.3). We emphasize that this derivation is rigorous neither physically (since a number of important physical phenomena will be neglected in the process), nor mathematically. Our sole purpose is to present some motivations for the study of equation (1.1), and more generally to derive mathematical tools which may be useful in models of physical oceanography.

- As a starting point, we recall that the ocean can be considered as an incompressible fluid with variable density ρ ; hence, neglecting in a first approximation the temperature and salinity variations, the velocity u of the oceanic currents satisfies the Navier-Stokes equations, with a Coriolis term accounting for the rotation of the Earth

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6.1) \quad & \partial_t \rho + u \cdot \nabla \rho = 0, \\
 & \rho [\partial_t u + (u \cdot \nabla) u] + \nabla p = \mathcal{F} + \rho u \wedge \Omega, \\
 & \nabla \cdot u = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{F} denotes as in the first section the frictional force acting on the fluid, Ω is the (vertical component of the) Earth rotation vector, and p is the pressure defined as the Lagrange multiplier associated with the incompressibility constraint.

We assume that the movement to be studied occurs at midlatitudes. At such latitudes, we can **neglect the variations of the Coriolis parameter** Ω and use the f -plane approximation, which makes the analysis much simpler than in the case of the full model.

The observed persistence over several days of large-scale waves in the oceans shows that **frictional forces** \mathcal{F} are weak, almost everywhere, when compared with the Coriolis acceleration and the pressure gradient, but large when compared with the kinematic viscous dissipation of water. One common but not very precise notion is that small-scale motions, which appear sporadic or on longer time scales, act to smooth and mix properties on the larger scales by processes analogous to molecular, diffusive transports. For the present purposes it is only necessary to note that one way to estimate the dissipative influence of smaller-scale motions is to retain the same representation of the frictional force

$$\mathcal{F} = A_h \Delta_h u + A_z \partial_{zz} u$$

where A_z and A_h are respectively the vertical and horizontal turbulent viscosities, of much larger magnitude than the molecular value, supposedly because of the greater efficiency of momentum transport by macroscopic chunks of fluid. Notice that $A_z \neq A_h$ is therefore natural in geophysical framework (see [19]). Moreover, models of oceanic circulation usually assume that the vertical viscosity A_z is not constant (see [3, 18]); we will come back on this point later on.

- Let us now describe the boundary conditions associated with (6.1): typically, Dirichlet boundary conditions are enforced at the bottom of the ocean and on the lateral boundaries of the horizontal domain ω_h (the coasts), i.e.

$$(6.2) \quad \begin{aligned} u|_{z=h_B(x_h)} &= 0 \quad (\text{bottom}), \\ u|_{x \in \partial\omega_h} &= 0 \quad (\text{coasts}). \end{aligned}$$

In equation (1.1), we have **neglected the effects of the lateral boundary conditions** by considering the case when ω_h is the two-dimensional torus. Of course such an assumption is not physically relevant. It is well known for instance that the lateral boundary layers, called Munk layers, play a crucial role in the oceanic circulation, in particular in the western intensification of currents. Moreover, for the sake of simplicity, we did not take into account the **topography of the bottom** in (1.3). The topographic effects described by the function h_B should actually modify the Ekman boundary layer and consequently the limit equations, even if the variations of the bottom are small (see [5] and [8] for instance).

We assume that the upper surface, which we denote by Γ_s , has an equation of the type $z = h_S(t, x_h)$. As boundary conditions on Γ_s , we enforce (see [9])

$$(6.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \Sigma \cdot n_{\Gamma_s} &= \sigma_w, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{1}_{0 \leq z \leq h_S(t,x)} + \operatorname{div}_x (\mathbf{1}_{0 \leq z \leq h_S(t,x_h)} u) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

where Σ is the total stress tensor of the fluid, and σ_w is a given stress tensor describing the **wind on the surface of the ocean**. In general, Γ_s is a free surface, and a moving interface between air and water, which has its own self consistent motion. In (1.2), we have assumed that

$$h_S(t, x_h) \equiv D,$$

where D is the typical depth of the ocean. Hence (1.2) is a rigid lid approximation, which is a drastic, but standard simplification. The justification of (1.2) starting from a free surface is mainly open from a mathematical point of view; we refer to [1] for the derivation of Navier-type wall laws for the Laplace equation, under general assumptions on the interface, and to [13] for some elements of justification in the case of the great lake equations. Nevertheless, from a physical point of view, the simplification does not appear so dramatic, since in any case the free surface is so turbulent with waves and foam, that only modelization is tractable and meaningful. Condition

(1.2) is a simple modelization which already catches most of the physical phenomena (see [19]).

• Let us now evaluate the order of magnitude of the different parameters occurring in (6.1), and write the equations in a nondimensionalized form. First, since the variations of density are of order 10^{-3} , we neglect the effects of the variations of ρ in (6.1) and we assume that

$$\rho \equiv \rho_0 = 10^3 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}.$$

Moreover, we set

$$\begin{aligned} u_h &= U u'_h, & u_3 &= W u'_3, \\ x_h &= H x'_h, & z &= D z', \end{aligned}$$

where U (resp. W) is the typical value of the horizontal (resp. vertical) velocity, H is the horizontal length scale, and D the depth of the ocean. In order that $u'(x')$ remains divergence-free, we choose

$$W = \frac{UD}{H}.$$

Typical values for the mesoscale eddies that have been observed in western Atlantic (see for instance [19]) are

$$U \sim 1 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \quad H \sim 100 \text{ km}, \quad \text{and } D \sim 4 \text{ km}.$$

With these values, we get

$$\epsilon := \frac{U}{H\Omega} \sim 10^{-3},$$

and hence $\epsilon \ll 1$ (notice that the parameter ϵ is dimensionless). Thus the asymptotic of fast rotation (small Rossby number) is valid.

A typical value of the horizontal turbulent velocity is $A_h \sim 10^6 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ (see [3]), which yields

$$\frac{A_h}{\rho_0 U H} \sim 1.$$

In general, the vertical eddy viscosity A_z is not assumed to be constant; in [3, 18], the authors consider a vertical viscosity which takes the form

$$A_z = \rho_0 \left(\nu_b + \nu_0 \left(1 - \frac{5g\partial_z\rho}{\rho_0|\partial_z u_h|^2} \right)^{-2} \right)$$

and they assume in their numerical computations that $A_z \geq 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$. They quantify

$$(6.4) \quad Ri := -(g\partial_z\rho)/(\rho_0|\partial_z u_h|^2)$$

is called the local Richardson number. Equation (1.4) corresponds to a constant approximation for the viscosity A_z ; this is largely inaccurate, since according to [18], measurements show that the value of A_z is usually large inside the boundary layer (say, 3 to 10 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$), but substantially

smaller in the interior (under the thermocline). However, since we are primarily interested in the boundary layer behaviour, we only retain the typical boundary layer value $A_z \sim 5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, which yields

$$\nu := \frac{HA_z}{\rho_0 U D^2} \sim 5 \cdot 10^{-3}.$$

Hence we also have $\nu \ll 1$, which justifies our assumption of vanishing vertical viscosity. Notice that the parameter ν is also dimensionless.

Thus the nondimensionalized system (see for instance [19, 10]) becomes

$$(6.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_t u' + u' \cdot \nabla u' + \frac{1}{\epsilon} e_3 \wedge u' + \left(\frac{\nabla_h p'}{\delta^2} \right) - \Delta_h u' - \nu \partial_{zz} u' &= 0, \\ \nabla \cdot u' &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $\delta := D/H$ is the aspect ratio. The boundary conditions are (1.2), (1.3), with

$$\beta := \frac{|\Sigma|D}{A_z U}.$$

The equation for the boundary layers at $z = 1$ and $z = 0$ in the above system is exactly the same as in (1.4). Thus, we believe that the phenomena we have highlighted (atypical size of boundary layers for resonant forcing, possible destabilization of the fluid for large times) may prove to be useful when studying models of oceanic circulation. However, we do not claim that our results truly apply as such to realistic geophysical models, since, as mentioned above, a series of drastic simplifications have been made. Furthermore, some assumptions of Theorem 2.5, such as (4.17), are purely technical, and do not have any physical ground. Thus, we now turn to some possible mathematical extensions of Theorem 2.5 to more realistic models.

6.2. Possible extensions. The previous study allows to characterize the linear response of a rotating incompressible fluid to some surface stress, which admits fast time oscillations and may be resonant with the Coriolis force. In addition to the usual Ekman layer, we have exhibited another - much larger - boundary layer, and a resonant boundary layer term, the size of which depends on time. Note that these effects do not modify the mean motion (i.e. the L^2 asymptotics) when considering moderate times, say for instance $t \ll \frac{1}{\nu}$.

• **Extensions to nonlinear equations.** In order to take into account more physics in our model, the first point is to understand the nonlinear response of the fluid to the same surface stress. In other words, we are interested in the asymptotic behaviour of the full Navier-Stokes-Coriolis equation (6.5)-(1.2)-(1.3) including in particular the nonlinear contribution of the convection.

In the case of a non-resonant forcing, the asymptotic motion of the fluid is obtained by some filtering method : there is indeed two time scales, a rapid time scale at which the fluid oscillates according to the modes of the linear penalization, and a slow one which characterizes the nonlinear evolution

of the wave envelopes. The boundary effects do not play any role in the nonlinear process since they are localized in the vicinity of the surface. They contribute to the envelope equations only by the Ekman pumping. In the case of a resonant forcing, the boundary effects - which are not expected to be localized in the same way - could play a different role.

• **Towards more physically relevant models.** The present theory of the wind-driven circulation of a fluid of uniform density is actually inadequate to capture the velocity structure of the oceans. We indeed expect the wind forcing to modify in depth the circulation. The profile arising from the resonant part of the forcing and the Ekman pumping are not enough to get a relevant description of that vertical structure.

We will mention here many phenomena that have been neglected in our study and which seem to be crucial to obtain realistic models.

- (i) we first need to consider the **variations of the Coriolis parameter**, keeping at least the β -plane approximation :

$$\Omega = f + \beta y$$

where y is the coordinate measuring the latitude. Such a spatial dependence of Ω is necessary to derive Sverdrup's theory of horizontal transport, which is still one of the foundations of all theories of the ocean circulation (see [20] for instance).

From a mathematical point of view, we refer to [5][7] and references therein for some preliminary studies on inhomogeneous rotating fluids.

- (ii) the vertical structure of the ocean circulation is also related to the variations of the density ρ , the so-called **stratification** of the oceans. The theoretical works of Rhines and Young [21] have brought some understanding about geostrophic contours, potential vorticity homogenization and their role in shaping the pattern of circulation. Luyten, Pedlosky and Stommel [15] have then developed a theory for the full density and velocity structure of the wind-driven circulation by going beyond the quasi-geostrophic approximation to consider the important effect of the ventilation of the thermocline which occurs as oceanic density surfaces rise to intersect the oceanic mixed layer.

However, to our knowledge, there is no mathematical contribution on that topics, the first difficulty being to determine some suitable functional framework to deal with the inhomogeneous incompressible Navier-Stokes equations. Moreover, the behaviour of the fluid is expected to depend in a crucial way on the order of magnitude of the Richardson number Ri , defined in (6.4) above: when Ri is small (say, $Ri < 1/4$), instabilities may develop, leading in turn to some turbulent mixing across layers of equal density. We refer to [24] for more details.

- (iii) we finally have to take into account the bottom topography which may have an important contribution to the mean circulation as proved for instance in [5] or [8].

The crucial point to understand these features from a mathematical point of view is to get a description of the boundary layer operator which is not based on the Fourier transform, but on the spectral decomposition of the Coriolis operator. The Coriolis penalization becomes indeed in the two first cases a skew-symmetric operator with non-constant coefficients (depending on Ω and ρ). We therefore have to develop new tools to obtain the asymptotic expansions in a more abstract and systematic way.

APPENDIX A: SPECTRAL RESULTS ON THE CORIOLIS OPERATOR

For the sake of completeness, we recall here - essentially without proof - some fundamental properties of the Coriolis operator leading to (1.8). For a detailed study of these spectral properties we refer for instance to [4].

Extending any $u \in V_0$ on $[-1, 1] \times \mathbf{T}^2$ as follows

$$(6.6) \quad u_h(x_h, z) = u_h(x_h, -z) \quad \text{and} \quad u_3(x_h, z) = -u_3(x_h, -z)$$

(which is compatible with the incompressibility constraint $\nabla \cdot u = 0$) we obtain a periodic function, so that it is possible to use some Fourier decomposition.

Setting

$$(6.7) \quad \begin{cases} n_1(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi|k_h|}(ik_2 + k_1\lambda_k) \\ n_2(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi|k_h|}(-ik_1 + k_2\lambda_k) & \text{if } k_h \neq 0, \\ n_3(k) = i\frac{|k_h|}{2\pi\sqrt{|k_h|^2 + (\pi k_3)^2}} \end{cases}$$

and

$$(6.8) \quad \begin{cases} n_1(k) = \frac{\text{sign}(k_3)}{2\pi} \\ n_2(k) = \frac{i}{2\pi} \\ n_3(k) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{else,}$$

what can be proved actually is that the family (N_k) defined by

$$N_k = \exp(ik_h \cdot x_h) \begin{pmatrix} n_1(k) \cos(\pi k_3 z) \\ n_2(k) \cos(\pi k_3 z) \\ n_3(k) \sin(\pi k_3 z) \end{pmatrix}$$

is an hilbertian basis of V_0 constituted of eigenvectors of the linear penalization, satisfying (1.8).

APPENDIX B: THE STOPPING CONDITION

We have postponed here the statement and the proof of the stopping condition since it is just a technical result (based on straightforward computations) which is used in several places (Sections 4 and 5).

Lemma 1 (Stopping condition). *Let $\delta^0, \delta^1 \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+, H^3(\omega_h))$ be two families such that*

$$\int (\delta_3^1 - \delta_3^0) dx_h = 0$$

and

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \|\delta^i\|_{H^1(\omega_h)} \rightarrow 0, \quad \|\delta^i\|_{H^3(\omega_h)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ and } \|\partial_t \delta^i\|_{H^1(\omega_h)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0$$

Then there exists a family $w \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+, L^2(\Omega))$ with $\nabla \cdot w = 0$ such that

$$w|_{z=0} = \delta^0, \quad w_3|_{z=1} = \delta_3^1 \text{ and } \partial_z w_h|_{z=1} = \delta_h^1$$

and satisfying the following estimates

$$\|w\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ and } \left\| \partial_t w + \frac{1}{\epsilon} Lw - \nu \partial_{zz} w - \Delta_h w \right\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. Here we have to build a family $w \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+, L^2(\Omega))$ with $\nabla \cdot w = 0$ such that

$$w|_{z=0} = \delta^0, \quad w_3|_{z=1} = \delta_3^1 \text{ and } \partial_z w_h|_{z=1} = \delta_h^1.$$

Of course it is not uniquely defined. We just want to obtain one such family satisfying further suitable continuity estimates.

Given any two-dimensional vector field w_h , we get a divergence-free vector field by setting

$$w_3(x_h, z) = w_3(x_h, 0) - \int_0^z (\partial_1 w_1 + \partial_2 w_2)(x_h, z') dz'.$$

In order that the boundary conditions on w_3 are satisfied, the only condition on w_h is therefore

$$\int_0^1 (\partial_1 w_1 + \partial_2 w_2)(x_h, z') dz' + \delta_3^1(x_h) - \delta_3^0(x_h) = 0.$$

We therefore choose

$$\begin{aligned} w_1(x_h, z) &= \delta_1^0(x_h) + \delta_1^1(x_h)z + \partial_1 \phi(x_h)z(1-z)^2, \\ w_2(x_h, z) &= \delta_2^0(x_h) + \delta_2^1(x_h)z + \partial_2 \phi(x_h)z(1-z)^2, \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\nabla_h \cdot \delta_h^0 + \frac{1}{2} \nabla_h \cdot \delta_h^1 + \frac{1}{12} \Delta_h \phi + \delta_3^1 - \delta_3^0 = 0.$$

Standard elliptic estimates give for any $s \geq 0$

$$\|\phi\|_{H^{s+1}(\omega_h)} \leq C(\|\delta^0\|_{H^s(\omega_h)} + \|\delta^1\|_{H^s(\omega_h)}).$$

Therefore

$$\|w\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \leq C(\|\delta^0\|_{H^3(\omega_h)} + \|\delta^1\|_{H^3(\omega_h)})$$

so that, using the assumptions on δ^0, δ^1 ,

$$\|w\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

Furthermore, since w is given in terms of δ^0, δ^1 by linear relations with constant coefficients,

$$\|\partial_t w\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C(\|\partial_t \delta^0\|_{H^1(\omega_h)} + \|\partial_t \delta^1\|_{H^1(\omega_h)}).$$

We conclude, using again the assumptions on δ^0, δ^1 that

$$\left\| \partial_t w + \frac{1}{\epsilon} Lw - \nu \partial_{zz} w - \Delta_h w \right\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

□

APPENDIX C: THE SMALL DIVISOR ESTIMATE

We recall here the by-now standard arguments used to obtain some estimate for the solution to fast-oscillating linear equation with non-resonant source terms :

$$(6.9) \quad \partial_t w + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mathbb{P}(w) - \nu \Delta_h w - \nu \partial_{zz}^2 w = \Sigma$$

where the horizontal Fourier mode l_h is fixed and

$$\Sigma(t) = e^{il_h \cdot x_h} \sum_{\mu} \sum_{\substack{k_3 \in \mathbf{Z} \\ \mu \neq -\lambda_k}} s(\mu, k, t) e^{i\mu \frac{t}{\epsilon}} N_k.$$

We further assume that the frequencies μ belong either to $\{-\lambda_l, l_3 \in \mathbf{Z}^3\}$, or to some finite set M .

The small divisor estimate is the following:

Lemma 2. *Let w be the solution of (6.9), i.e. for all $l = (l_h, l_3)$ with $l_3 \in \mathbf{Z}$,*

$$\partial_t w_l + (|l_h|^2 + \nu' |l_3|^2) w_l = \sum_{\mu \neq -\lambda_l} s(\mu, l, t) e^{i(\mu + \lambda_l) \frac{t}{\epsilon}}$$

where $\nu' = \pi^2 \nu$.

Then there exists a constant C such that for all $t > 0$, $r > 0$, for all $K > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbb{P}_K w(t)\|_{H^r(\omega)} &\leq C\epsilon \{ \|s|_{t=0}\|_{r,K} \exp(-(|l_h|^2 + \nu' l_3^2)t) + \|s(t)\|_{r,K} \} \\ &+ C\epsilon \int_0^t \|\partial_u s(u)\|_{r,K} \exp(-(|l_h|^2 + \nu' l_3^2)(t-u)) du \\ &+ C\epsilon \sup_{u \in [0,t]} \|s(u)\|_{r,K} \\ &+ \|\mathbb{P}_K w|_{t=0}\|_{H^r(\omega)}, \end{aligned}$$

where the norm $\|\cdot\|_{r,K}$ is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \|s(t)\|_{r,K}^2 &:= \sum_{|l| \leq K} \sum_{\substack{k_3 \in \mathbf{Z} \\ k_3 \neq l_3}} |k_3|^8 |l|^{2r} |s(-\lambda_k, l, t)|^2 \\ &+ \sum_{|l| \leq K} \sum_{\substack{\mu \in M \\ \mu \neq -\lambda_l}} (1 + \mathbf{1}_{|\mu|=1} |l|^4) |l|^{2r} |s(\mu, l, t)|^2. \end{aligned}$$

We recall that the notation \mathbb{P}_K stands for the projection onto the vector space generated by N_k for $|k| \leq K$.

Proof. For all $K > 0$, define

$$w_K := \mathbb{P}_K w = \sum_{|k| \leq K} w_l N_l.$$

We deduce from Duhamel's formula that

$$(6.10) \quad |w_l(t)| \leq |w_l(0)| \exp(-(|l_h|^2 + \nu' l_3^2)t) + \left| \int_0^t \sum_{\mu \neq -\lambda_l} s(\mu, l, u) e^{i(\mu + \lambda_l) \frac{u}{\epsilon}} \exp(-(|l_h|^2 + \nu' l_3^2)(t - u)) du \right|.$$

Integrating by parts, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^t s(\mu, l, u) e^{i(\lambda_l + \mu) \frac{u}{\epsilon}} \exp(-(|l_h|^2 + \nu' l_3^2)(t - u)) du \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\epsilon}{|\lambda_l + \mu|} |s(\mu, l, t)| + \frac{\epsilon}{|\lambda_l + \mu|} |s(\mu, l_h, 0)| e^{-(|l_h|^2 + \nu' l_3^2)t} \\ & + \frac{\epsilon}{|\lambda_l + \mu|} \int_0^t (|l_h|^2 + \nu' |l_3|^2) |s(\mu, l, u)| \exp(-(|l_h|^2 + \nu' l_3^2)(t - u)) du \\ & + \frac{\epsilon}{|\lambda_l + \mu|} \int_0^t |\partial_u s(\mu, l, u)| \exp(-(|l_h|^2 + \nu' l_3^2)(t - u)) du. \end{aligned}$$

Plugging this inequality back into (6.10), we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} |w_l(t)| & \leq |w_l(0)| \exp(-(|l_h|^2 + \nu' l_3^2)t) \\ & + C\epsilon \sum_{\mu \neq -\lambda_l} \frac{|s(\mu, l, t)|}{|\lambda_l + \mu|} \\ & + C\epsilon \sum_{\mu \neq -\lambda_l} \frac{|s(\mu, l_h, 0)|}{|\lambda_l + \mu|} \exp(-(|l_h|^2 + \nu' l_3^2)t) \\ & + C\epsilon \int_0^t F_l(u) \exp(-(|l_h|^2 + \nu' l_3^2)(t - u)) du, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} F_l(u) & := \sum_{\mu \neq -\lambda_l} \frac{1}{|\lambda_l + \mu|} |\partial_u s(\mu, l, u)| \\ & + (|l_h|^2 + \nu' |l_3|^2) \sum_{\mu \neq -\lambda_l} \frac{1}{|\lambda_l + \mu|} |s(\mu, l, u)|. \end{aligned}$$

There remains to derive bounds for quantities of the type

$$\sum_{\mu \neq -\lambda_l} \frac{1}{|\mu + \lambda_l|} |s(\mu, l, u)|.$$

Remember that either $\mu = -\lambda_k$ for some $k = (l_h, k_3) \in \mathbf{Z}^3$ with $k_3 \neq -l_3$, or $\mu \in M$, where M is a finite set. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{\mu \neq -\lambda_l} \frac{1}{|\mu + \lambda_l|} |s(\mu, l, u)| \right)^2 \\ & \leq 2 \left(\sum_{k_3 \neq l_3} \frac{1}{|\lambda_l - \lambda_k|} |s(-\lambda_k, l, u)| \right)^2 \\ & \quad + 2 \left(\sum_{\mu \in M} \frac{1}{|\mu + \lambda_l|} |s(\mu, l, u)| \right)^2 \\ & \leq C \sum_{k_3 \neq l_3} |k_3|^2 \frac{1}{|\lambda_l - \lambda_k|^2} |s(-\lambda_k, l, u)|^2 \\ & \quad + C \sum_{\mu \in M} \frac{1}{|\mu + \lambda_l|^2} |s(\mu, l, u)|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that the function $l_3 \mapsto \lambda_l$ is monotonous for l_h fixed. Hence $|\lambda_l - \lambda_k|$ is minimal for $k_3 = l_3 \pm 1$. Consequently, it is easily checked that for all $l_3 \in \mathbf{Z}$,

$$|\lambda_l - \lambda_k|^{-1} \leq C \frac{|k|^3}{|l_h|^2}.$$

Moreover, if $\mu \in M$, then either $\mu \notin \{0, 1, -1\}$, and in this case

$$|\lambda_l - \mu|^{-1} \leq C,$$

or $\mu = 0$, and then

$$|\lambda_l - \mu|^{-1} \leq C \frac{|l|}{|l_3|},$$

or $\mu \in \{1, -1\}$, and then

$$|\lambda_l - \mu|^{-1} \leq C \frac{|l|^2}{|l_h|^2}.$$

Gathering all these results we get

$$\begin{aligned} |w_l(t)| & \leq |w_l(0)| + C\epsilon D_l^0(t) \\ (6.11) \quad & + C\epsilon \int_0^t D_l^1(u) \exp\left(-\left(\frac{|l_h|^2}{2} + \nu' l_3^2\right)(t-u)\right) du, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_l^0(t) &:= \left[\sum_{k_3} |k_3|^8 |s(-\lambda_k, l, 0)|^2 \right]^{1/2} \exp(-(|l_h|^2 + \nu' l_3^2)t) \\
 &+ \sum_{\substack{\mu \in M, \\ \mu \neq -\lambda_l}} (1 + \mathbf{1}_{|\mu|=1} |l|^2) |s(\mu, l, 0)| \exp(-(|l_h|^2 + \nu' l_3^2)t) \\
 &+ \left[\sum_{k_3} |k_3|^8 |s(-\lambda_k, l, t)|^2 \right]^{1/2} \\
 &+ \sum_{\substack{\mu \in M, \\ \mu \neq -\lambda_l}} (1 + \mathbf{1}_{|\mu|=1} |l|^2) |s(\mu, l, t)|
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_l^1(u) &:= \left[\sum_{k_3} |k_3|^8 |\partial_u s(-\lambda_k, l, u)|^2 \right]^{1/2} \\
 &+ \sum_j \sum_{\substack{\mu \in M, \\ \mu \neq -\lambda_l}} (1 + \mathbf{1}_{|\mu|=1} |l|^2) |\partial_u s(\mu, l, u)| \\
 &+ (|l_h|^2 + \nu' |l_3|^2) \left[\sum_{k_3} |k_3|^8 |s(-\lambda_k, l, u)|^2 \right]^{1/2} \\
 &+ (|l_h|^2 + \nu' |l_3|^2) \sum_{\substack{\mu \in M, \\ \mu \neq -\lambda_l}} (1 + \mathbf{1}_{|\mu|=1} |l|^2) |s(\mu, l_h, u)|.
 \end{aligned}$$

The estimate of Lemma 2 follows. \square

Remark 6.1. Assume that the Fourier coefficients of s have exponential decay, meaning that for all (μ, l) , there exists $s_0(\mu, l) \in \mathbf{C}$, and $c(\mu, l) \in \mathbf{C}$ with nonnegative real part such that

$$s(\mu, l, t) = s_0(\mu, l) \exp(-c(\mu, l)t).$$

Then provided the sequence $s_0(\mu, l)$ is sufficiently convergent, a special solution of (6.9) can be built, which preserves the exponential decay property. Indeed, for all $l \in \mathbf{Z}^3$, set

$$w_l(t) := \sum_{\mu \neq -\lambda_l} s_0(\mu, l) \frac{\exp(i(\lambda_l + \mu)\frac{t}{\epsilon} - c(\mu, l)t)}{i\frac{\lambda_l + \mu}{\epsilon} - c(\mu, l) + |l_h|^2 + \nu |l_3|^3}.$$

Then it can be readily checked that w is a solution of (6.9), and moreover

$$|w_l(t)| \leq \epsilon \sum_{\mu \neq -\lambda_l} \frac{1}{|\lambda_l + \mu - \epsilon \Im(c(\mu, l))|} |s_0(\mu, l)| \exp(-\Re(c(\mu, l))t).$$

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