



Fig. 5. Propagation diagram for internal inertial waves, including current vector helices. A break in the helix indicates that the velocity vector  $\mathbf{v}$  is passing behind the wave number vector  $\mathbf{k}$  at that point. The  $z$  coordinate increases positively away from the ocean surface.  $\mathbf{C}_g$  is the group velocity vector.