

台湾海峡及南海东北部潮汐的解析模式

方 越¹ 杜 勇²

(¹国家海洋局北海分局 青岛 266033)

(²青岛海洋大学 266003)

提要 将摩擦力项取为线性形式,联合考虑了科氏力、摩擦力以及非摩擦非线性效应,给出了等深海峡中源潮波及浅水潮波解析形式的解;探讨了各分潮波振幅的分布变化情况,并将本文的解析模式应用于台湾海峡及南海东北部海域;计算了 M_2 , S_2 , M_4 和 MS_4 4 个分潮的理论解。与实际观测比较表明,在台湾海峡内,半日潮和四分日潮解析解与实测符合较好;在南海东北部,半日潮波解析解与实测差异较大。作者认为这是由于来自吕宋海峡传入的潮波的影响。四分日潮波解析解与实测仍较一致,表明南海东北部四分日潮仍主要受来自台湾海峡潮波控制。

关键词 潮波, 浅水潮波, 台湾海峡, 解析模式

台湾海峡西北岸潮差很大, 是我国沿岸最大潮差区域之一, 相应的海峡中潮流亦相当

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强,与此相比东南岸潮差则较小。目前对于台湾海峡的潮汐已有许多研究^[1,2,4],但多采用观测资料分析和数值方法。由于解析解能更直观地反映潮波的运动特点和形成机制,因而本文将采用解析的方法研究台湾海峡潮波,同时也将涉及南海东北部沿岸海区。

1 潮波运动的微分方程

为简化解析解的求解过程,我们假定摩擦力与流速的一次方成比例,略去横向流速分量,采用直角坐标系下的潮波基本方程:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial t} + \tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x} = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\zeta}}{\partial x} - k \tilde{u} \\ f' u = -g \frac{\partial \tilde{\zeta}}{\partial y} \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \tilde{\zeta}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(h + \tilde{\zeta}) \tilde{u}] = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

$$(3)$$

方程中各量均为有因次量,其中 \tilde{u} 为 \tilde{x} 方向的流速, $\tilde{\zeta}$ 为潮高, k 为摩擦系数且 $k = \frac{8K}{3\pi h} U$, f' 为科氏参数, g 为重力加速度, h 为水深。海峡的

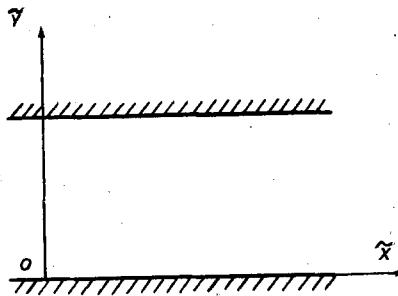


图 1 理想海峡和坐标系

Fig. 1 Idealized strait and coordinate system

几何形状及坐标轴的选取见图 1。

将方程(1)~(3)的各量进行无因次化处理^[3,5],进一步得到无因次形式的方程:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} - k' u \\ f' u = -\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \end{array} \right. \quad (4)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(1 + \varepsilon \zeta) u] = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (5)$$

$$(6)$$

方程(4)~(6)中的各量均为无因次量,其

中 $(x, y) = (\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})/L$, L 为特征波长; $\zeta = \tilde{\zeta}/R$, R 为特征波高; $t = \tilde{t}/(L/\sqrt{gh})$; $f' = f(L/\sqrt{gh})$; $k' = k(L/\sqrt{gh})$; $u = \tilde{u}/(R\sqrt{gh})$ 。若设 u, ζ 可展开如下形式:

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j u_j(x, y, t) \quad (7)$$

$$\zeta(x, y, t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j \zeta_j(x, y, t) \quad (8)$$

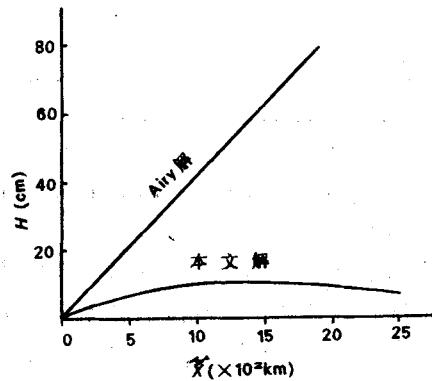


图 2 本文解与 Ariy 解的比较

Fig. 2 Comparison between the solution derived in the present paper and the Ariy solution

将(7),(8)代入(4)~(6)中比较 ε 的同次幂系数可得:

零阶方程

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \zeta_0}{\partial x} - k' u_0 \\ f' u_0 = -\frac{\partial \zeta_0}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \zeta_0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

一阶方程

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} + u_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \zeta_1}{\partial x} - k' u_1 \\ f' u_1 = -\frac{\partial \zeta_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \zeta_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \zeta_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + u_0 \frac{\partial \zeta_0}{\partial x} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

二阶方程可类似得出。

2 方程的解

为了使问题的求解简单化,又能反映出不

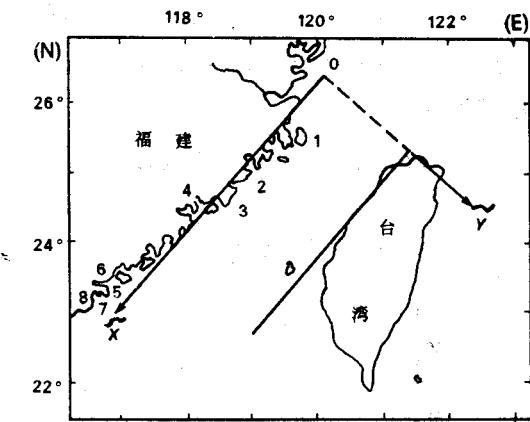


图3 实际海区坐标系的设置

Fig. 3 Layout of the coordinate system in the studied sea area

同源潮波之间的相互作用,可以考虑两个源潮波的情况。设这两个源潮波的频率分别为 σ_1 和 σ_2 (σ_1, σ_2 均为无因次圆频率),利用分离变量法求得零阶方程的解为:

$$u_0 = A_1 e^{-\alpha_{11}x - \beta_{11}y} \cos(\sigma_1 t - \alpha_{12}x - \beta_{12}y - \psi_1) + A_2 e^{-\alpha_{21}x - \beta_{21}y} \cos(\sigma_2 t - \alpha_{22}x - \beta_{22}y - \psi_2) \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_0 = & B_1 A_1 e^{-\alpha_{11}x - \beta_{11}y} \cos(\sigma_1 t - \alpha_{12}x - \beta_{12}y - \psi_1 - \Delta\psi_1) \\ & + B_2 A_2 e^{-\alpha_{21}x - \beta_{21}y} \cos(\sigma_2 t - \alpha_{22}x - \beta_{22}y - \psi_2 - \Delta\zeta_2) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{其中, } \alpha_{j1} = \sigma_j \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{1 + \mu_j^2} - 1}{2}},$$

$$\alpha_{j2} = \sigma_j \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{1 + \mu_j^2} + 1}{2}}, \mu_j = \frac{k'}{\sigma_j} \quad (11)$$

$$\beta_{j1} = f' \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{1 + \mu_j^2} + 1}{2(1 + \mu_j^2)}},$$

$$\beta_{j2} = f' \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{1 + \mu_j^2} - 1}{2(1 + \mu_j^2)}}, \beta_j = (1 + \mu_j^2)^{\frac{1}{4}},$$

$$\Delta\psi_j = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\alpha_{j1}}{\alpha_{j2}} \quad (j = 1, 2)$$

将零阶方程的解(9),(10)代入一阶方程,可得一阶方程的解为:

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_1 = & Y_1 A_1^2 e^{-\alpha_{11}x - 2\beta_{11}y} \cos(2\sigma_1 t - \alpha'_{12}x - 2\beta'_{12}y + \theta_1 - \\ & 2\psi_1) - Y_1 A_1^2 e^{-2\alpha_{11}x - 2\beta_{11}y} \cos(2\sigma_1 t - 2\alpha_{12}x - 2\beta_{12}y + \theta_1 - 2\psi_1) + Y_2 A_2^2 e^{-\alpha'_{21}x - 2\beta'_{21}y} \cos(2\sigma_2 t - \alpha'_{22}x - 2\beta'_{22}y + \theta_2 - 2\psi_2) - Y_2 A_2^2 e^{-2\alpha_{21}x - 2\beta_{21}y} \cos(2\sigma_2 t -$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\alpha_{22}x - 2\beta_{22}y + \theta_2 - 2\psi_2) + Z_1 A_1 A_2 e^{-\alpha'_{11}x - (\beta_{11} + \beta_{21})y} \cos[(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)t - \alpha'_{12}x - (\beta_{12} + \beta_{22})y + r_1 - (\psi_1 + \psi_2)] - Z_1 A_1 A_2 e^{-(\alpha_{11} + \alpha_{21})x - (\beta_{11} + \beta_{21})y} \cos[(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)t - (\alpha_{12} + \alpha_{22})x - (\beta_{12} + \beta_{22})y + r_1 - (\psi_1 + \psi_2)] + Z_2 A_1 A_2 e^{-\alpha'_{21}x - (\beta_{11} + \beta_{21})y} \cos[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)t - \alpha'_{22}x - (\beta_{12} - \beta_{22})y + r_2 - (\psi_1 - \psi_2)] - Z_2 A_1 A_2 e^{-(\alpha_{11} + \alpha_{21})x - (\beta_{11} + \beta_{21})y} \cos[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)t - (\alpha_{12} - \alpha_{22})x - (\beta_{12} - \beta_{22})y + r_2 - (\psi_1 - \psi_2)] + G_1 A_1^2 (e^{-2\alpha_{11}x - 2\beta_{11}y} - 1) + G_2 A_2^2 (e^{-2\alpha_{21}x - 2\beta_{21}y} - 1) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中,

$$Y_j = \sqrt{Y_{1j}^2 + Y_{2j}^2}/dj,$$

$$\theta_j = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{Y_{1j}}{Y_{2j}}, dj = 2\sigma_j^2 \mu_j,$$

$$Y_{1j} = -3\alpha_{j1}^2 + 2 \frac{k'}{\sigma_j} \alpha_{j1} \alpha_{j2} + 3\alpha_{j2}^2,$$

$$Y_{2j} = \frac{k'}{\sigma_j} \alpha_{j1}^2 + 6\alpha_{j1} \alpha_{j2} - \frac{k'}{\sigma_j} \alpha_{j2}^2,$$

$$Z_j = \sqrt{Z_{1j}^2 + Z_{2j}^2}/\sqrt{l_j^2 + m_j^2},$$

$$r_j = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{m_j Z_{1j} + l_j Z_{2j}}{m_j Z_{2j} - l_j Z_{1j}},$$

$$Z_{1j} = \frac{1}{2} \{ (-1)^j (\alpha_{11} + \alpha_{21}) x_{1j} + [\alpha_{12} - (-1)^j \alpha_{22}] x_{2j} \},$$

$$Z_{2j} = \frac{1}{2} \{ (\alpha_{11} + \alpha_{21}) x_{2j} + [\alpha_{12} - (-1)^j \alpha_{22}] x_{1j} \},$$

$$X_{1j} = [\alpha_{21} \sigma_1^2 + \alpha_{11} \sigma_2^2 + (-1)^j (k' \alpha_{22} \sigma_1 + k' \alpha_{12} \sigma_2)] / \sigma_1 \sigma_2 - (-1)^j 2(\alpha_{11} + \alpha_{21}),$$

$$X_{2j} = [\alpha_{22} \sigma_1^2 - (-1)^j (\alpha_{12} \sigma_2^2 + k' \alpha_{21} \sigma_1) + k' \alpha_{11} \sigma_2] / \sigma_1 \sigma_2 + 2\alpha_{12} - (-1)^j 2\alpha_{22},$$

$$l_j = 2[\alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} + (-1)^j \alpha_{12} \alpha_{22} + \sigma_1 \sigma_2],$$

$$m_j = 2(\alpha_{11} + \alpha_{21}) [\alpha_{12} - (-1)^j \alpha_{22}] - k' [\sigma_1 - (-1)^j \sigma_2],$$

$$G_j = \frac{k' \alpha_{j2} - \alpha_{j1} \sigma_j}{4 \alpha_{j1} \alpha_j} \quad (j = 1, 2)$$

在式(11)中以 $2\sigma_j$ 代替 σ_j ,可得到 α'_{j1} 和 α'_{j2} 的表达式,分别以 $\sigma_1 + \sigma_2, \sigma_1 - \sigma_2$ 代替(11)式中的 σ_j 可得到 $\alpha'_{11}, \alpha'_{12}, \alpha'_{21}$ 和 α'_{22} 的表达式。

u_1 的形式与 ζ_1 的形式相似,只需把(12)式中的 Y_1, Y_2, Z_1, Z_2 分别以 Y'_1, Y'_2, Z'_1, Z'_2 代替; $\theta_1, \theta_2, r_1, r_2$ 分别以 $\theta_1 + \Delta\theta_1, \theta_2 + \Delta\theta_2, r_1 + \Delta r_1, r_2 + \Delta r_2$ 代替;最后两项分别以 $G'_1 A_1^2 e^{-2\alpha_{11}x - 2\beta_{11}y}$ 和 G'_2

$A_2^2 e^{-2\alpha_{11}x - 2\beta_{21}y}$ 代替。其中，

$$Y_j = 2Y_j / (1 + \mu_j^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}, Z_j' \{ (\beta_{11} + \beta_{21})^2 + [\beta_{12} - (-1)^j \beta_{22}]^2 \}^{\frac{1}{2}} / f',$$

$$G_j' = 2\beta_{j1} G_j / f', \Delta\theta_j = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\beta_{j2}}{\beta_{j1}},$$

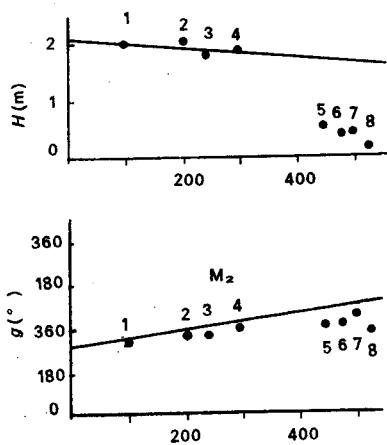


图 4 解析解所得到的各分潮振幅和迟角与实测值的比较

Fig. 4 Comparison between calculated and observed amplitudes and phase lags for each tidal constituent waves

3 解析解在台湾海峡和南海东北部中的应用

由于上面的解完全是在理想化了的条件下求得的，将其应用于台湾海峡及南海东北部，考察其符合情况。台湾海峡西北部海域水深较浅而东南部较深，其平均深度约 50m，潮流的平均振幅在 2m 左右，潮流平均振幅在 0.6m/s 左

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$$\Delta r_j = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\beta_{12} - (-1)^j \beta_{22}}{\beta_{11} + \beta_{21}}$$

同样，我们还可以求得更高阶方程的解 $U_2, \zeta_2, U_3, \zeta_3, \dots$ 。下面将着重讨论式(10)和(12)，对 U 可做类似的讨论。

(10) 中的两项为源潮波，(12) 中前四项为倍潮波，中间四项为复合潮波，最后两项为余水位。从 (10) 式中可以看出源潮波振幅沿 x 和 y 方向以指数形式衰减，并且波向线不与 x 轴平行而是偏向左岸。(12) 式中前两项都是频率为 $2\sigma_1$ 的倍潮波，由于 α'_{12} 和 $2\alpha_{12}$ 的量值相差很小，因此这两项的位相差也很小。若取 $h = 50m, k = 0.002, \tilde{\sigma}_1 = 1.405 \times 10^{-4}s^{-1}$ ，即使在 $x = 500km$ 处位相差也只不过 0.7° ，可近似地认为是同步的，两项可合为一项： $(e^{-\alpha_{11}x} - e^{-2\alpha_{11}x}) Y_1 A_1^2 e^{-2\beta_{11}y} \cos(2\sigma_1 t - 2\alpha_{12}x - 2\beta_{12}y + \theta_1 - 2\psi_1)$ ，其振幅沿 y 方向以指数形式衰减，但在 x 方向上则是先增大后减小，即由零开始，随 x 的增大而增大，在 $x = \frac{\ln \alpha_{11} - \ln 2\alpha_{11}}{\alpha'_{11} - 2\alpha_{11}}$ 处达最大，然后再沿 x 方向衰减，这与不考虑摩擦作用的 Airy 解不同（见图 2）。对于(12) 式中的 3, 4 项；5, 6 项和 7, 8 项可做类似的处理。

右，因此我们在把解析解应用到台湾海峡时取 $h = 50m, R = 2.1m, U = 0.6m/s$ ，把 M_2 及 S_2 看作源潮波，在实际计算中取 $\tilde{\sigma}_1 = 1.405 \times 10^{-4}s^{-1}, \tilde{\sigma}_2 = 1.454 \times 10^{-4}s^{-1}$ ，其它参数考虑到实际情况时分别取为 $A_1 = 1.0, A_2 = 0.3, \psi_1 = 280^\circ, \psi_2 = 310^\circ, k = 0.002$ ，坐标系的设置如图 3 所示。我们选取了位于台湾海峡西北岸的平潭、崇

① 文中涉及实际情况的讨论中，各量均采用有因次形式， $\tilde{\sigma}_1, \tilde{\sigma}_2$ 分别是对应于无因次圆频率 σ_1, σ_2 的有因次圆频率。

武、深沪和厦门 4 个测站和位于南海东北部沿岸的南沃、汕头、表角和资深 4 个测站的潮位振幅和迟角的实测资料,解析解与这 8 个测站的实际资料的比较如图 4 所示(在图中分别以 1, 2, 3, ……8 所标示的点为这 8 个站的实测值),从图中可以看到由解析方法得到的 1~4 号站的潮汐振幅和迟角无论是半日潮还是四分日潮均与实际观测吻合很好,但对于 5~8 号站,由解析方法得到的半日潮位振幅和迟角则与观测值相差很大,但四分日潮的潮位振幅和迟角则与实际观测值仍较符合。

5~8 号站半日潮解析解与实测的不一致是由于这 4 个站实际上在台湾海峡之外,受南海潮波和台湾海峡南下的潮波共同控制。浅水分潮是沿 x 方向先增长后衰减的,但对于目前所讨论的实际海区来讲其纵向长度还比较小,浅水分潮尚未表现出衰减的特点,自台湾海峡南下的半日潮仍继续向浅水潮波供给能量,维

持着较大的振幅,同时南海向台湾海峡传播的潮波在这一带尚未引起显著的浅水潮波,故总起来,这里的浅水潮仍主要受来自台湾海峡的浅水潮波的控制。这支浅水潮波的影响甚至向西延伸到相当远,更进一步的证明可以借助数值计算的方法。从以上的比较和分析我们可以看出解析模式较好地反映了台湾海峡和南海东北部潮汐的基本特征,其效果是令人满意的。

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ANALYTIC MODEL FOR TIDAL WAVES IN THE TAIWAN STRAIT AND THE NORTHEAST PART OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

Fang Yue¹ and Du Yong²

(¹The North China Sea Sub-Administration, SOA, Qingdao, 266033)

(²Ocean University of Qingdao, 266003)

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Abstract

An analytic solution of primary tidal waves and shallow-water waves in a strait with uniform width and depth is obtained. The Coriolis force, linear friction and non-frictional nonlinear effects are considered in the study. Discussions on the variation of the amplitudes of primary and shallow-water tidal waves are also presented. As an application, the analytic solution has been used in the Taiwan Strait and the northeast

part of the South China Sea. M_2 , S_2 , M_4 and MS_4 tides have been calculated, showing (1) in the Taiwan Strait, both the semi-diurnal and the quarter-diurnal tidal waves are consistent with observed results. (2) in the northeast part of the South China Sea, agreement between calculated and observed quarter-diurnal tidal waves is satisfactory, indicating that the quarter-diurnal waves in the northeast part of the South China Sea are mainly dominated by tidal waves from the Taiwan Strait. But the calculated semi-diurnal tidal waves do not agree with the observed ones. This is mainly attributed to the primary tidal waves from the Lu Song Strait.