

# Curso Básico CROCO 2022

Tema: Mareas

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## Mareas: Parte teórica (referencias)

- ▶ Hendershott M, Munk W. Tides. Annual review of fluid mechanics. 1970 Jan;2(1):205-24.
- ▶ Hendershott MC. Ocean tides. Eos, Transactions American Geophysical Union. 1973 Feb;54(2):76-86.
- ▶ Godin G. Tides. CICESE, ENSENADA(MEXICO), 1988, 290. 1988.
- ▶ Egbert GD, Erofeeva SY. Efficient inverse modeling of barotropic ocean tides. Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic technology. 2002 Feb;19(2):183-204.
- ▶ Hendershott M. Lecture 1: Introduction to ocean tides. 2004 Program of Study: Tides. 2005 Jul:1. Pawlowicz R, Beardsley B, Lentz S.
- ▶ Classical tidal harmonic analysis including error estimates in MATLAB using T\_TIDE. Computers & Geosciences. 2002 Oct 1;28(8):929-37.

## Mareas: Parte teórica



**Figure 1:** Interstellar: tides triggered by a black hole gravity (The Science of Interstellar)

# Mareas: Qué son y por qué son importantes?

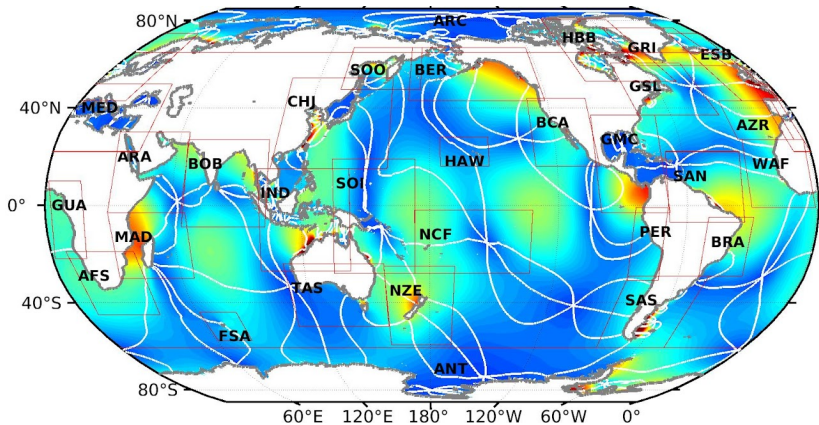


Figure 2: Mapa global TPXO de mareas (link)

# Mareas: Qué fuerzas las generan?

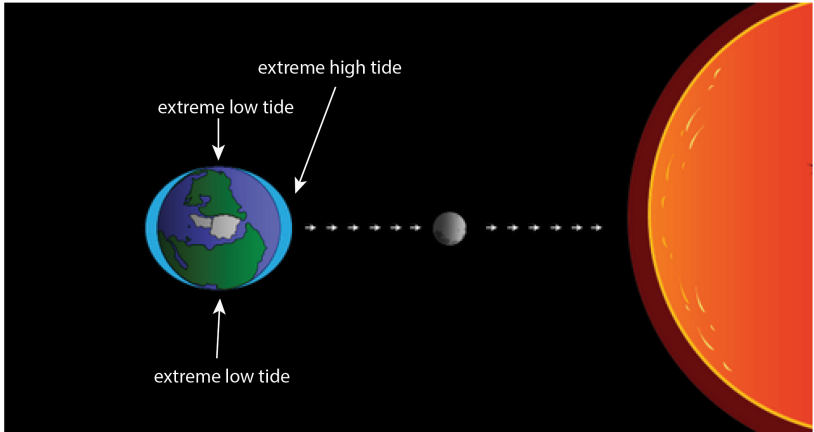


Figure 3: what causes tides?

# Mareas: Análisis y predicción

$$\eta(t) = \text{trend}(\eta_t) + \sum_k A_k \cos(\omega_k t + \theta_k)$$

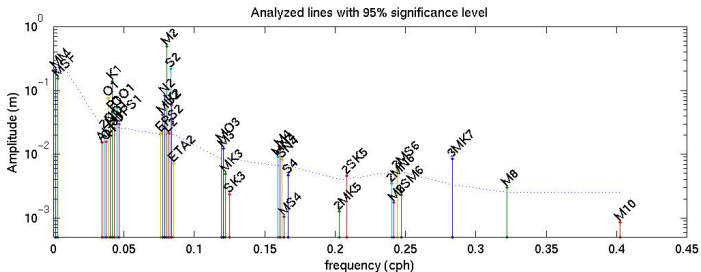
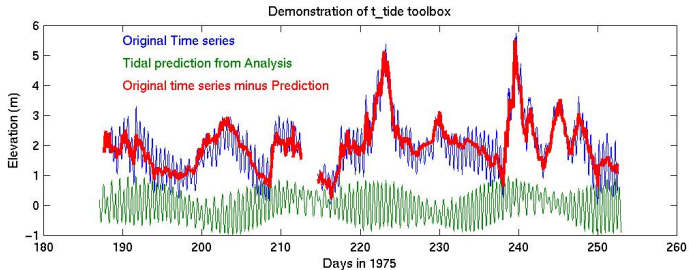
- ▶  $\eta_t$ : elevación del mar
- ▶  $\text{trend}(\eta_t)$ : tendencia de la elevación del mar
- ▶  $A_k$ : Amplitud de la componente "k"
- ▶  $\omega_k$ : período de la componente "k"
- ▶  $\theta_k$ : fase de la componente "k"

# Mareas: Análisis y predicción

<b>Table 1</b>		
<b>Principal tidal constituents (Defant 1961)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Period, solar hr</b>
Principal lunar	$M_2$	12.42
Principal solar	$S_2$	12.00
Larger lunar elliptic	$N_2$	12.66
Luni-solar semidiurnal	$K_2$	11.97
Larger solar elliptic	$T_2$	12.01
Smaller solar elliptic	$L_2$	12.19
Lunar elliptic second order	$2N_2$	12.91
Larger lunar evectional	$v_2$	12.63
Smaller lunar evectional	$\lambda_2$	12.22
Variational	$\mu_2$	12.87
Luni-solar diurnal	$K_1$	23.93
Principal lunar diurnal	$O_1$	25.82
Principal solar diurnal	$P_1$	24.07
Larger lunar elliptic	$Q_1$	26.87
Smaller lunar elliptic	$M_1$	24.84
Small lunar elliptic	$J_1$	23.10
Lunar fortnightly	$Mf$	327.86
Lunar monthly	$Mm$	661.30
Solar semiannual	$Ssa$	2191.43

Figure 4: Defant, A. (1961). Physical oceanography (Vol. 1). Pergamon.

# Mareas: mediante T\_TIDE





## Mareas: dentro del modelo CROCO

- ▶ El modelo CROCO permite añadir la influencia de las fuerzas generadoras de marea usando el código en matlab **make\_tides** la cual se agrega al archivo netcdf **croco\_frc.nc**
- ▶ Este código emplea la metodología descrita en Flather (1976).
- ▶ Previamente se debe haber compilado el código **make\_forcing**

## Mareas: crocotools\_param.m

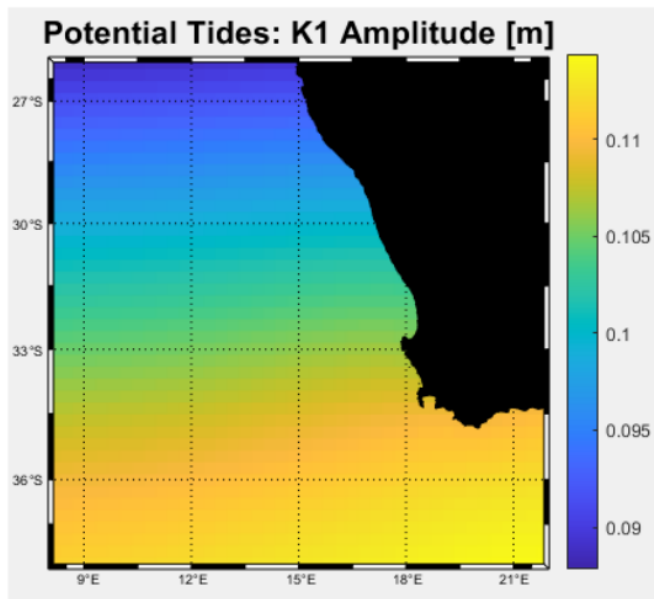
```
%%%  
%  
% 5-Parameters for tidal forcing  
%  
%%  
%  
% TPX0 file name (TPX07)  
%  
tidename=[CROCOTOOLS_dir,'TPX07/TPX07.nc'];  
%  
% Number of tides component to process  
%  
Ntides=10;  
%  
% Chose order from the rank in the TPX0 file :  
% "M2 S2 N2 K2 K1 O1 P1 Q1 Mf Mm"  
% " 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10"  
%  
tidalrank=[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10];  
%  
% Compare with tidegauge observations  
%  
lon0=18.37;  
lat0=-33.91; % Cape Town location  
Z0=1; % Mean depth of the tidegauge in Cape Town
```

# Mareas: compilando ...

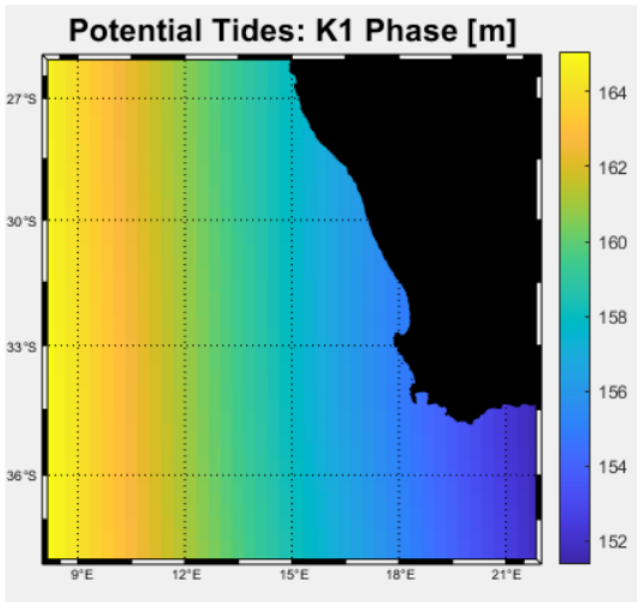
- ▶ start.m
- ▶ make\_tides.m

```
mkdir: cannot create directory '/home/courses/instructor01/croco/MAREAS/CROCO_FILES/':  
File exists  
Start date for nodal correction : 1-Jan-2005  
Reading CROCO grid parameters ...  
Tidal components : M2 S2 N2 K2 K1 O1 P1 Q1 Mf Mm  
Processing tide : 1 of 10  
  ssh...  
Getting ssh_r for time index 1  
Getting ssh_i for time index 1  
  u...  
Getting u_r for time index 1  
Getting u_i for time index 1  
  v...  
Getting v_r for time index 1  
Getting v_i for time index 1  
Convert to tidal ellipse parameters...  
Process equilibrium tidal potential...  
Process tidal loading and self-attraction potential...  
Get total tidal potential...
```

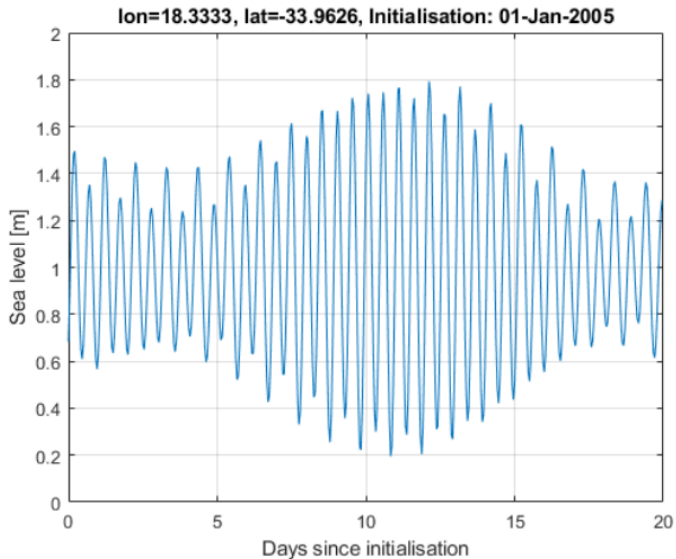
Mareas: graficando ...



Mareas: graficando ...



## Mareas: graficando ...



## Mareas: cppdef.h

```
/* Open Boundary Conditions */
# define TIDES

/* Open Boundary Conditions */
# ifdef TIDES
# define SSH_TIDES
# define UV_TIDES
# define POT_TIDES
# undef TIDES_MAS
# ifndef UV_TIDES
# define OBC_REDUCED_PHYSICS
# endif
# define TIDERAMP
# endif
# define OBC_M2CHARACT
# undef OBC_M2ORLANSKI
# define OBC_M3ORLANSKI
# define OBC_TORLANSKI
# undef OBC_M2SPECIFIED
# undef OBC_M3SPECIFIED
# undef OBC_TSPECIFIED
```

## Mareas: param.h

```
#if defined SSH_TIDES || defined UV_TIDES
    integer Ntides                ! Number of tides
                                ! ===== == =====
# if defined IGW || defined S2DV
    parameter (Ntides=1)
# else
    parameter (Ntides=10)
# endif
#endif
```

**Nota:** el número de componentes de la marea debe ser aquí debe ser consistente con **crocotools\_param.m**