

عنوان مقاله:

Tidal components along the north of Oman Gulf and Persian Gulf

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

This study concentrates on the tidal constituents of stations on the north of Oman Gulf (OG), Strait of Hormuz (SH) and Persian Gulf (PG). Five-years tidal data (2014-2018, 30-minutes intervals) was achieved by Iran National Cartographic Center to calculate mean levels of stations. Then, *t_tide* library was used to calculate tidal constituents by 95% of confidence in Matlab for 2018 data. Then, they sorted by the magnitude of the amplitude to express the most significant ones in each stations. Results shows that the mean levels of the northwest and northeast of PG are mirror images. Although the major diurnal and semidiurnal tidal constituents of stations are M_2 , K_1 , S_2 and O_1 , by changes in order of importance; in stations, N_2 constituent is more important than O_1 . These exceptions go back to the stations of SH and northwest of PG, which shows the importance of the SH bending and the shallowing of the northwest of PG. Moreover, the top ten components of all stations are not 10 unique components and they include 21 components. Due to the Form factor, F , all the studied stations are mainly mixed semidiurnal type. The predicted *t_tide* tides show small errors compare with the original ones. The results also showed that the range and components of harmonic astronomical tides are influenced by local geography. On the head of PG, the Emam Khomeini's tides is sharp due to the shallow water, and the semidiurnal components (S_2 and N_2) are much stronger than the diurnal components (O_1 and P_1). The Pol Port's tides is effected by narrowing of SH. Therefore, in some ports, non-tidal parameters such as geographical shape or shallow water are effective while considering astronomical components of moon and sun.

کلمات کلیدی:

Tides, Tidal constituents, Persian Gulf, *t_tide* Library, MATLAB

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