

# Manual for Package: tide

## Revision 6:11M

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## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>e/@T_Tide</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1	T_Tide . . . . .	6
1.2	build_index . . . . .	6
1.3	from_tpxo . . . . .	6
1.4	get_constituents . . . . .	6
1.5	reorder . . . . .	6
1.6	select . . . . .	6
1.7	shift_time_zone . . . . .	6
<b>2</b>	<b>e/@Tidal_Envelope</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	Tidal_Envelope . . . . .	7
2.2	init . . . . .	7
<b>3</b>	<b>e/@Tide_wft</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1	Tide_wft . . . . .	7
3.2	transform . . . . .	7
<b>4</b>	<b>e/@Tidetable</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1	Tidetable . . . . .	8
4.2	analyze . . . . .	8
4.3	export_csv . . . . .	8
4.4	generate . . . . .	8
4.5	generate_tpxo_input . . . . .	8
4.6	import_tpxo . . . . .	8
4.7	plot_neap_spring . . . . .	8
<b>5</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1	constituents . . . . .	9
5.2	doodson . . . . .	9
5.3	envelope_amplitude . . . . .	9

5.4	envelope_slack_water . . . . .	9
5.5	interval_extrema . . . . .	9
5.6	interval_extrema2 . . . . .	9
5.7	interval_zeros . . . . .	9
5.8	lunar_phase . . . . .	10
5.9	rayleigh_criterion . . . . .	10
<b>6</b>	<b>e/river-tide/@River_Tide</b>	<b>10</b>
6.1	River_Tide . . . . .	10
6.2	bc_transformation . . . . .	10
6.3	bcfun . . . . .	10
6.4	check_continuity . . . . .	11
6.5	check_momentum . . . . .	11
6.6	d2au1_dx2 . . . . .	11
6.7	d2az1_dx2 . . . . .	11
6.8	decompose . . . . .	11
6.9	discharge2level . . . . .	12
6.10	dkq_dx . . . . .	12
6.11	dkz_dx . . . . .	12
6.12	even_overtide_analytic . . . . .	12
6.13	friction_coefficient_dronkers . . . . .	12
6.14	friction_coefficient_godin . . . . .	13
6.15	friction_coefficient_lorentz . . . . .	13
6.16	friction_dronkers . . . . .	13
6.17	friction_exponential_dronkers . . . . .	14
6.18	friction_godin . . . . .	14
6.19	friction_lorentz . . . . .	14
6.20	friction_quadratic . . . . .	14
6.21	friction_trigonometric_dronkers . . . . .	14
6.22	friction_trigonometric_godin . . . . .	14
6.23	friction_trigonometric_lorentz . . . . .	15
6.24	generate_delft3d . . . . .	15
6.25	init . . . . .	15
6.26	mwloffset . . . . .	15
6.27	mwloffset_2 . . . . .	15
6.28	mwloffset_analytic . . . . .	15
6.29	odefun . . . . .	15
6.30	odefun0 . . . . .	16
6.31	odefun1 . . . . .	16
6.32	odefun2 . . . . .	16
6.33	solve . . . . .	16
6.34	solve_swe . . . . .	16
6.35	solve_wave . . . . .	16
6.36	wave_number_analytic . . . . .	17

6.37	wave_number_approximation . . . . .	17
<b>7</b>	<b>e/river-tide/@River_Tide_Cai</b>	<b>17</b>
7.1	Gamma . . . . .	17
7.2	River_Tide_Cai . . . . .	17
7.3	river_tide_cai_ . . . . .	17
7.4	rt_quantities . . . . .	18
<b>8</b>	<b>e/river-tide/@River_Tide_Empirical</b>	<b>18</b>
8.1	River_Tide_Empirical . . . . .	18
8.2	fit_amplitude . . . . .	18
8.3	fit_mwl . . . . .	18
8.4	fit_phase . . . . .	18
8.5	fit_range . . . . .	18
8.6	predict_amplitude . . . . .	18
8.7	predict_mwl . . . . .	19
8.8	predict_phase . . . . .	19
8.9	predict_range . . . . .	19
8.10	rt_model . . . . .	19
<b>9</b>	<b>e/river-tide/@River_Tide_JK</b>	<b>19</b>
9.1	River_Tide_JK . . . . .	19
9.2	damping_modulus . . . . .	19
9.3	mean_level . . . . .	19
9.4	rivertide_predict . . . . .	20
9.5	rivertide_regress . . . . .	20
9.6	tidal_discharge . . . . .	20
9.7	tidal_range . . . . .	20
<b>10</b>	<b>e/river-tide/@River_Tide_Map</b>	<b>20</b>
10.1	River_Tide_Map . . . . .	20
10.2	fun . . . . .	20
10.3	key . . . . .	21
10.4	plot . . . . .	21
<b>11</b>	<b>e/river-tide/@River_Tide_Network</b>	<b>21</b>
11.1	River_Tide_Network . . . . .	21
11.2	discharge_amplitude . . . . .	21
11.3	mean_water_level . . . . .	21
11.4	plot_mean_water_level . . . . .	21
11.5	plot_water_level_amplitude . . . . .	21
11.6	solve . . . . .	22
11.7	water_level_amplitude . . . . .	22
<b>12</b>	<b>e/river-tide</b>	<b>22</b>

12.1	damped_wave_bvp . . . . .	22
12.2	damped_wave_ivp . . . . .	22
12.3	damping_modulus_river . . . . .	23
12.4	rdamping_to_cdrag_tide . . . . .	23
12.5	river_tide_godin . . . . .	23
12.6	rt_celerity . . . . .	23
12.7	rt_quasi_stationary_complex . . . . .	23
12.8	rt_quasi_stationary_trigonometric . . . . .	23
12.9	rt_reflection_coefficient_gradual . . . . .	23
12.10	rt_wave_equation . . . . .	24
12.11	rt_z2q . . . . .	24
<b>13</b>	<b>e/river-tide/test/test</b>	<b>24</b>
13.1	test_bvp2c_sym . . . . .	24
13.2	test_celerity . . . . .	24
13.3	test_characteristic_rate_of_change . . . . .	24
13.4	test_dronkers_compound . . . . .	25
13.5	test_friction_dronkers . . . . .	25
13.6	test_friction_dronkers2 . . . . .	25
13.7	test_fv_compare_schemes . . . . .	25
13.8	test_fv_convergence . . . . .	25
13.9	test_power_series . . . . .	25
13.10	test_reflection_coefficient_gradual . . . . .	25
13.11	test_ricatti . . . . .	25
13.12	test_river_tide_models . . . . .	25
13.13	test_rt_reflection . . . . .	25
13.14	test_rt_zs0 . . . . .	26
13.15	test_swe . . . . .	26
13.16	test_utm2latlon . . . . .	26
13.17	test_wave_twopass . . . . .	26
<b>14</b>	<b>e/river-tide/test</b>	<b>26</b>
14.1	test_bvp2c2 . . . . .	26
14.2	test_complex_even_overtide . . . . .	26
14.3	test_fourier_power_exp . . . . .	26
14.4	test_friction . . . . .	26
14.5	test_reflection . . . . .	26
14.6	test_rt_wave_number . . . . .	27
14.7	test_tidal_river_network . . . . .	27
14.8	test_tidal_river_network_z0 . . . . .	27
14.9	test_tide_slack_exp . . . . .	27
14.10	test_wave_number_godin . . . . .	27
14.11	test_wave_numer_aproximation . . . . .	27

<b>15 e/river-tide</b>	<b>27</b>
15.1 tidal_ellipse . . . . .	27
15.2 tide_slack_exp . . . . .	27
15.3 wave_number_tide . . . . .	28
15.4 wavetrainz . . . . .	28
15.5 wavetwopassz . . . . .	28
<b>16 e/test/river-tide</b>	<b>28</b>
16.1 example_river_tide . . . . .	28
16.2 example_river_tide_map . . . . .	28
16.3 river_tide_test . . . . .	28
16.4 river_tide_test_01 . . . . .	28
16.5 river_tide_test_02 . . . . .	29
16.6 river_tide_test_03 . . . . .	29
16.7 river_tide_test_04 . . . . .	29
16.8 river_tide_test_05 . . . . .	29
16.9 river_tide_test_06 . . . . .	29
16.10 river_tide_test_07 . . . . .	29
16.11 river_tide_test_08 . . . . .	29
16.12 river_tide_test_09 . . . . .	29
16.13 river_tide_test_10 . . . . .	29
16.14 river_tide_test_11 . . . . .	30
16.15 river_tide_test_12 . . . . .	30
16.16 river_tide_test_plot . . . . .	30
<b>17 e/test</b>	<b>30</b>
17.1 test_tidal_harmonic_analysis . . . . .	30
<b>18 e</b>	<b>30</b>
18.1 tidal_constituents . . . . .	30
18.2 tidal_energy_transport_1d . . . . .	30
18.3 tidal_envelope . . . . .	30
18.4 tidal_envelope2 . . . . .	31
18.5 tidal_harmonic_analysis . . . . .	31
18.6 tidal_range_exp . . . . .	31
18.7 tidal_range_tri . . . . .	31
<b>19 e/tide-savenije</b>	<b>32</b>
19.1 savenije_phase_lag . . . . .	32
19.2 savenije_tidal_range . . . . .	32
19.3 savenije_tidal_rangel . . . . .	32
19.4 savenije_timing_hw_lw . . . . .	33
19.5 tide-savenije . . . . .	33

<b>20</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>33</b>
20.1	tide_low_high_exp . . . . .	33
20.2	tide_low_high_tri . . . . .	33

## 1 e/@T\_Tide

### 1.1 T\_Tide

wrapper for TPX0 generated tidal time series

### 1.2 build\_index

build a structure whose field names contain the index

### 1.3 from\_tpxo

read TPX0 output into tidetable object

### 1.4 get\_constituents

extract constituents of tpxo object

### 1.5 reorder

order constituents as specified by "name"

### 1.6 select

select a subset of constituents

### 1.7 shift\_time\_zone

shift phase according to time zone

## 2 e/@Tidal\_Envelope

### 2.1 Tidal\_Envelope

process tidal data to extrac the tidal envelope

### 2.2 init

initialize with data

## 3 e/@Tide\_wft

### 3.1 Tide\_wft

wavelet transform of tidal time series

### 3.2 transform

wavelet transform tidal time series

input:

time : [1xn] abszissa of input vector, for example time, must be  
equally spaced

val : [1xn] signal, input data series (e.g water level or  
velocity)

F : [1xm] base frequencies, 1, 1, 2, ... for mean level,  
diurnal, semidirunal ...

base periods from base frequencies  $T=1/F$

n : [1xm] wavelet window length in multiple of periods

fc, nc : [scalar] low frequency cutoff and window length in periods

winstr : [char] fourier windows (kaiser (recommended), hanning, box  
, etc)

dt\_max : [scalar] maximum time to fill gaps in input data series (  
recommended 3/24 for tide)

output:

tide : struct with fields

w\_coeff : [1xn] wavelet coefficients (complex)

amplitude : amplitude

phase : phase

range :

h\_tide :

h\_low :

h

## **4 e/@Tidetable**

### **4.1 Tidetable**

Tide table

### **4.2 analyze**

extract tidal envelope from time series

### **4.3 export\_csv**

export tide table to csv file

### **4.4 generate**

run TPX0 to generate time series

### **4.5 generate\_tpxo\_input**

generate tpxo input table  
Note: superseded by perl script

### **4.6 import\_tpxo**

import TPX0 data into tidetable object

### **4.7 plot\_neap\_spring**

plot average neap and spring tide



## **5 e**

### **5.1 constituents**

### **5.2 doodson**

frequency of tidal constituents  
method of doodson  
source: wikipedia

### **5.3 envelope\_amplitude**

compute envelopes of hw and low water

### **5.4 envelope\_slack\_water**

slack water envelope of the tide

### **5.5 interval\_extrema**

times and elevations for high and low water

### **5.6 interval\_extrema2**

minimum and maximum within intervals of constant length,  
intended for periodic functions

### **5.7 interval\_zeros**

times of slack water determined from velocity u

## 5.8 lunar\_phase

lunar phase

## 5.9 rayleigh\_criterion

rayleigh criterion for resolving tidal constituents  
 $T > 1/|f_1 - f_2|$

# 6 e/river-tide/@River\_Tide

## 6.1 River\_Tide

river tide in a single 1D channel  
TODO split in two classes:  
one that stores data (RT\_Solve), one that provides equations (RT\_Analytic)

## 6.2 bc\_transformation

## 6.3 bcfun

Robin (mixed) boundary conditions for the river tide,  
supplied for each frequency component,  
wrapper that copies values are from the member struct "bc"

```
q*(p*Q_1^- + (1-p)*dQ_1^-/dx
input :
    x      : coordinate (left or right end)
    id,ccdx : frequency component index
              (1 = 0 omega (mean), 2 : 1 omega, 3 : 2 omega, ...)
columns of bc : frequency
rows of bc, left, right boundary
output :
    p : [2x1] linear combination of Dirichlet and Neumann
          boundary condition
    p(1) -> weight Dirichlet boundary condition
    p(2) -> weight Neumann boundary condition
```

q linear combination of left and right travelling (incoming and outgoing) wave  
 q(1) weight left going wave  
 q(2) weight right going wave  
 rhs = 0 -> homogeneous boundary condition

```
function [rhs, p, q, obj] = bcfun(obj,x,y,ccdx)
```

## 6.4 check\_continuity

## 6.5 check\_momentum

## 6.6 d2au1\_dx2

second derivative of the tidal velocity magnitude

note: this is for finding zeros,  
 the true derivative has to be scaled up by z

## 6.7 d2az1\_dx2

second derivative of the tidal surface elevation

note: this is for finding zeros,  
 the true derivative has to be scaled up by z

## 6.8 decompose

decompose the tide into a right and left travelling wave,  
 i.e. into incoming and reflected wave

## 6.9 discharge2level

tidal component of surface elevation determined from tidal  
discharge

by continuity :

$$\begin{aligned} dz/dt + dq/dx &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow i \circ z &= - dq/dx \\ \Rightarrow z &= -1/(i\omega) dq/dx \\ \Rightarrow z &= 1i/\omega dq/dx \end{aligned}$$

TODO allow Q as input

TODO rename into Q1\_to\_z1

Mon 7 Oct 19:04:14 PST 2019 : added correction for change of width

## 6.10 dkq\_dx

along-channel derivative of the wave number of the discharge  
neglects width variation

TODO, rederive with g as variable

## 6.11 dkz\_dx

along channel derivative of the wave number of the tidal surface  
elevation  
ignores width variation  $dh/dx$  and second order depth variation ( $d^2h/dx^2$ )

TODO rederive with g symbolic

## 6.12 even\_overtide\_analytic

## 6.13 friction\_coefficient\_dronkers

friction coefficient according to Dronkers

the coefficients are semi-autogenerated

```

c.f. dronkers 1964
c.f. Cai 2016

p = [p0,p1,p2,p3];
alpha =  $U_r/U_t$  = river velocity / tidal velocity amplitude = (umax+
    umin)/(umax-umin)

function p = friction_coefficient_dronkers(alpha,order)

```

## 6.14 friction\_coefficient\_godin

```

friction coefficient according to Godin
these coefficients are identical to Dronker's for  $U_R = \phi = 0$ 

function G = friction_coefficient_godin(obj,phi)

```

## 6.15 friction\_coefficient\_lorentz

```

friction coefficient according to Lorentz
identical to Dronker's coefficient for zero river flow
and a single frequency component
c.f. Cai
c.f. Dronkers

function L = friction_coefficient_lorentz(obj,phi)

```

## 6.16 friction\_dronkers

```

friction determined by Dronker's method

input :
    u      : velocity time series
    Umid   : arithmetic mean of minimum and maximum velocity
            (not the mean of the velocity, usually non-zero even
            without river flow)
    Uhr    : half-range of the velocity, less than the sum of
            the frequency amplitudes, except at perigean spring
            tides

function [uau_sum uau p] = friction_dronkers(u,Umid,Uhr,order)

```

## 6.17 friction\_exponential\_dronkers

friction coefficients for the frequency components computed by  
Dronkers method

c.f. Dronker's 1964 eq 8.2 and 8.4

Note: Cai denominates alpha as phi

```
function [c uau uau_p] = friction_trigonometric_dronkers(u,dp,Umid
    ,Uhr,order,psym)
```

## 6.18 friction\_godin

compute friction with the method of Godin

## 6.19 friction\_lorentz

## 6.20 friction\_quadratic

friction determined by Dronker's method

## 6.21 friction\_trigonometric\_dronkers

friction computed by the method of Dronkers  
expressed as coefficients for the frequency components  
c.f. dronkers 1964 eq 8.2 and 8.4  
Note: Cai denominates alpha as phi

## 6.22 friction\_trigonometric\_godin

friction computed by the method of Godin  
expressed as coefficients of the frequency components (  
trigonometric form)

```
function [c, uau] = friction_trigonometric_godin(obj,u,dp,Umax)
```

## 6.23 friction\_trigonometric\_lorentz

friction computed by the method of Lorentz  
expressed as coefficients of the frequency components (  
trigonometric form)

## 6.24 generate\_delft3d

## 6.25 init

provide initial condition by solving the backwater equation for  
surface level  
TODO this should not be solved as a ivp but included in the bvp  
iteration  
TODO generate the mesh here and precompute fixed values instead of  
passing functions  
TODO Q0 should not be a function  
function obj = init(obj, Xi)

## 6.26 mwl\_offset

offset of the tidally averaged surface elevation caused by tidal  
friction  
Linear estimate of the mean water level offset (ignoring feed-back  
of tide)

## 6.27 mwl\_offset\_2

## 6.28 mwl\_offset\_analytic

## 6.29 odefun

coefficients of the backwater and wave equation for river-tides

### 6.30 odefun0

coefficients of the backwater equation for the river tide  
TODO merge with backwater

### 6.31 odefun1

coefficients of the differential equation of the main tidal species

$$f1 Q'' + f2 Q' + f3 Q + f4 = 0$$

TODO rename f into c  
TODO better pass dzb\_dx instead of dz0\_dx  
TODO aa, oh and gh terms are not tested for width  $\sim 1$

### 6.32 odefun2

coefficients of the ordinary differential equation of the even  
overtide

### 6.33 solve

call stationary or non-stationary solver respectively

function obj = solve(obj)

### 6.34 solve\_swe

determine river tide by the fully non-stationary FVM and then  
extract the tide  
this is experimental and not yet fully working

### 6.35 solve\_wave

solve for the oscillatory (tidal) components

function obj = solve\_wave(obj)



## 6.36 wave\_number\_analytic

analytic expression of the wave number

valid for both tidally, river dominated and low friction conditions  
and converging channels

$k$  : complex wave number in a reach with constant width and bed  
slope  
 $\text{im}(k)$  : damping modulus (rate of amplitude change)  
 $\text{re}(k)$  : actual wave number (rate of phase change)

c.f. `derive_wave_number`

## 6.37 wave\_number\_approximation

approximate wave number of the left and right traveling wave for  
variable coefficients

TODO merge with `wave_number_analytic`

function `[k, k0, dk0_dx_rel, obj] = wave_numer_aproximation(obj)`

# 7 e/river-tide/@River\_Tide\_Cai

## 7.1 Gamma

Gamma parameter for tidal propagation  
c.f. Cai 2014

## 7.2 River\_Tide\_Cai

prediction of river tide by the method of Cai (2014)

## 7.3 river\_tide\_cai\_

determine the surface amplitude of the river-tide  
c.f. Cai

## 7.4 `rt_quantities`

determine the quantities that determine the tidal propagation  
c.f. Cai

Note: this computes 4 unknowns following Cai, however,  
lambda, mu and epsilon can be substituted  
making it an equation in one unknown (delta) only

## 8 `e/river-tide/@River_Tide_Empirical`

### 8.1 `River_Tide_Empirical`

class for fitting models to at-a-station time series of tidal  
elevation

### 8.2 `fit_amplitude`

fit the oscillatory components

### 8.3 `fit_mwl`

fit the tidally averaged water level

### 8.4 `fit_phase`

fit the phase of the oscillatory components

### 8.5 `fit_range`

fit the tidal range

### 8.6 `predict_amplitude`

predict the oscillatory components

## 8.7 predict\_mwl

predict the mean water level

## 8.8 predict\_phase

predict tidal phase

## 8.9 predict\_range

predict the tidal range

## 8.10 rt\_model

select the model for fitting

# 9 e/river-tide/@River\_Tide\_JK

## 9.1 River\_Tide\_JK

## 9.2 damping\_modulus

damping modulus of the river tide  
c.f. Jay and Kukulka  
function r = damping\_modulus(obj,h0,b,Qr)

## 9.3 mean\_level

tidally averaged surface elevation  
c.f. Jay and Kukulka

## 9.4 rivertide\_predict

predict river tide by the method of jay and kukulka  
TODO rename

## 9.5 rivertide\_regress

Regression of tidal coefficients according to Jay & Kukulka  
  
coefficients of the r-regression factor 2 apart for specis (jay C7)  
this can be repeated for each tidal species (diurnal, semidiurnal)

## 9.6 tidal\_discharge

tidal discharge  
c.f. Jay and Kukulka  
function Qt = tidal\_discharge(obj,x,R0,h0,b,Qr)

## 9.7 tidal\_range

predict tidal range

# 10 e/river-tide/@River\_Tide\_Map

## 10.1 River\_Tide\_Map

container class to store individual river tide scenarios

## 10.2 fun

compute river tide for a scenario with specific boundary conditions  
and store it in the hash,  
or retrieve the scenario, if it was already computed

## 10.3 key

key for storing a scenario

```
function [key obj] = key(obj,varargin)
```

## 10.4 plot

quick plot of scenario result

```
function obj = plot(obj,Xi,Q0,W0,S0,z1_downstream,cd,zb_downstream,  
    omega,q,opt)
```

# 11 e/river-tide/@River\_Tide\_Network

## 11.1 River\_Tide\_Network

tide in a fluvial delta channel network, extension of 1D river tide  
the network is a directed graph  
TODO convert from trig-to exponential form

## 11.2 discharge\_amplitude

discharge amplitude

## 11.3 mean\_water\_level

predict the mean water level

## 11.4 plot\_mean\_water\_level

plot tidally averaged water level

## 11.5 plot\_water\_level\_amplitude

plot surface elevation amplitude

## 11.6 solve

solve for the tide in a fluvial channel network

boundary condition at end points not connected to junctions  
[ channel 1 id, endpoint id (1 or 2), s0, c0  
...  
channel n id, endpoint id (1 or 2), s0, c0]

conditions at junctions are specified as cells  
each cell contains an nx2 array  
n : number of connecting channels  
[channel id1, endpoint id (1 or 2), ...  
channel idn, endpoint id (1 or 2)]

every tidal species for each channel has 4 unknowns  
these are 2x2 unknowns for the sin + cos of left and right going  
wave

## 11.7 water\_level\_amplitude

predict the surface elevation amplitude

## 12 e/river-tide

### 12.1 damped\_wave\_bvp

solved damped wave equation  
 $z'' + a z = 0$   
 $z(0) = z_0, z(L) = 0$

### 12.2 damped\_wave\_ivp

linearly damped wave in rectangular channel  
solve tide as initial value problem  
damped wave approximation

$z'' + a z = 0$

$x_t = Ax + b$

### 12.3 `damping_modulus_river`

damping modulus of the tidal wave for river flow only

### 12.4 `rdamping_to_cdrag_tide`

converts damping rate to drag coefficient  
c.f. friedrichs, ippen harleman

### 12.5 `river_tide_godin`

analytic solution to the river tide formulated as boundary value  
problem  
in a river with finite length  
  
c.f. Godin 1986

### 12.6 `rt_celerity`

celerity of the tidal wave

### 12.7 `rt_quasi_stationary_complex`

quasi-stationary solution of the SWE  
TODO staggered grid does not help: q1' needed

### 12.8 `rt_quasi_stationary_trigonometric`

quasi stationary form of the SWE

### 12.9 `rt_reflection_coefficient_gradual`

reflection coefficient for gradual varying cross section geometry  
without damping

## 12.10 rt\_wave\_equation

solve river tide as boundary value problem

```
input:
omega : [nfx1] angluar frequency of tidal component, zero for mean
        flow
reach : [nrx1] struct
.L    : [1x1] length of reaches
        .width(x,h)  width
        .bed(x,h)    bed level
        .surface(x,h) surface elevation
        .Cd(x,h)     drag coefficient
.bc   : [nd,nf] boundary/junction conditions
        bc(id,if).type : {surface, velocity, discharge} (dirichlet)
        bc(id,if).val  : value
opt   : [1x1] struct
        - constant surface elevation
        - deactivative advective acceleration
        .dx : spatial resolution

dimensions:
nr : nurmber or reaches
nd : upstream/downstream index
nf : frequency index
```

## 12.11 rt\_z2q

determine tidal discharge from water level for tidal wave

# 13 e/river-tide/test/test

## 13.1 test\_bvp2c\_sym

## 13.2 test\_celerity

## 13.3 test\_characteristic\_rate\_of\_change



13.4 test\_dronkers\_compound

13.5 test\_friction\_dronkers

13.6 test\_friction\_dronkers2

13.7 test\_fv\_compare\_schemes

13.8 test\_fv\_convergence

13.9 test\_power\_series

13.10 test\_reflection\_coefficient\_gradual

13.11 test\_ricatti

13.12 test\_river\_tide\_models

13.13 test\_rt\_reflection

13.14 test\_rt\_zs0

13.15 test\_swe

13.16 test\_utm2latlon

13.17 test\_wave\_twopass

14 e/river-tide/test

14.1 test\_bvp2c2

14.2 test\_complex\_even\_overtide

14.3 test\_fourier\_power\_exp

14.4 test\_friction

14.5 test\_reflection

14.6 test\_rt\_wave\_number

14.7 test\_tidal\_river\_network

14.8 test\_tidal\_river\_network\_z0

14.9 test\_tide\_slack\_exp

14.10 test\_wave\_number\_godin

14.11 test\_wave\_numer\_aproximation

## 15 e/river-tide

15.1 tidal\_ellipse

tidal ellipse, numerical ode solution

15.2 tide\_slack\_exp

### 15.3 wave\_number\_tide

wave number of the tide without river flow  
c.f. friedrichs, ippen harleman  
output :  
k : wave number, such that  
$$z(t,x) = z_1(t,0) \exp(i(\omega t - kx))$$
  
re(k) : rate of phase change  
-im(k) : damping rate  
  
function [k k\_low k\_high] = damping\_modulus\_tide(omega,cd,h0,az1)

### 15.4 wavetrainz

determine river tide by iterated integration of the surface  
elevation

### 15.5 wavetwopassz

two pass solution for the linearised wave equation, for surface  
elevation

## 16 e/test/river-tide

### 16.1 example\_river\_tide

### 16.2 example\_river\_tide\_map

### 16.3 river\_tide\_test

### 16.4 river\_tide\_test\_01

16.5 river\_tide\_test\_02

16.6 river\_tide\_test\_03

16.7 river\_tide\_test\_04

16.8 river\_tide\_test\_05

16.9 river\_tide\_test\_06

16.10 river\_tide\_test\_07

16.11 river\_tide\_test\_08

```
hold on;  
plot(x,abs(z),'--');  
hold on;  
plot(x,angle(z),'--');
```

16.12 river\_tide\_test\_09

16.13 river\_tide\_test\_10

16.14 river\_tide\_test\_11

16.15 river\_tide\_test\_12

16.16 river\_tide\_test\_plot

17 e/test

17.1 test\_tidal\_harmonic\_analysis

18 e

18.1 tidal\_constituents

18.2 tidal\_energy\_transport\_1d

energy transport of a tidal wave

18.3 tidal\_envelope

envelope of the tide

input : t time in days  
        f surface elevation  
output : tl time of low water  
          vl surface elevation at low water  
          ldx index of low water  
          th time of high water  
          vh surface elevation at high water

```

hdx index of high water
ndx neap index
sdx spring index
dmax:
drange: range per day

```

## 18.4 tidal\_envelope2

surface levelation envelope of the tide  
low water, high water and tidal range for lunar each day

```

input:
    time :
    L     : surface elevation
    order : interpolation order (default 2)
ouput:
    timei : vector eqispaced
    lmini : minimum level
    lmaxi : maximum level
    rangei : range
    midrangei : (min + max)/2, usually different from mean
    phii : pseudo phase

```

Note: the pseudo phase phi jumps, this is because if the tide is semidiurnal, sometimes the lower hw becomes the next day higher then than the current high water, e.g. there is no smooth transition by 51min but a jump by 12h

## 18.5 tidal\_harmonic\_analysis

tidal\_harmonic analysis

## 18.6 tidal\_range\_exp

## 18.7 tidal\_range\_tri

## 19 e/tide-savenije

### 19.1 savenije\_phase\_lag

phase lag of high and low water

phi :  $u_{\text{river}}/u_{\text{tide}} < 1$

$\text{delta\_eps\_hw} = \omega \cdot (t_{\text{hws}} - t_{\text{hw}})$

$\text{delta\_eps\_hw} = \omega \cdot (t_{\text{lws}} - t_{\text{lw}})$

c.f. savenije

### 19.2 savenije\_tidal\_range

tidal range

based on Savenije 2012

x : distance to river mouth

eta : range

eta0 : range at river mouth

hbar : mean water depth

phi : velocity ratio  $u_{\text{tide}}/u_{\text{river}}$

note: this varies in strongly convergent estuaries

K : mannings coefficient

I : residual surface slope I

### 19.3 savenije\_tidal\_range1

tidal range

based on Horrevoets/Savenije, 2004

H0 : tidal range at river mouth

h0 : initial water depth

v : velocity scale

b : convergence length

sine : phase lag

K : Mannings coefficient

Q\_r : river discharge



## 19.4 savenije\_timing\_hw\_lw

time of high water and low water  
c.f. savenije 2012

## 19.5 tide-savenije

## 20 e

### 20.1 tide\_low\_high\_exp

### 20.2 tide\_low\_high\_tri