

العنوان:	دراسة تأثير الأنواء الجوية على مياه شط العرب
المصدر:	مجلة دراسات البصرة
الناشر:	جامعة البصرة - مركز دراسات البصرة والخليج العربي
المؤلف الرئيسي:	المحيي، عبدالحليم علي
المجلد/العدد:	ع20
محكمة:	نعم
التاريخ الميلادي:	2015
الصفحات:	1 - 24
رقم MD:	940765
نوع المحتوى:	بحوث ومقالات
اللغة:	Arabic
قواعد المعلومات:	HumanIndex
مواضيع:	التغيرات المناخية، الأنواء الجوية، شط العرب، الأمواج البحرية، العراق
رابط:	http://search.mandumah.com/Record/940765

دراسة تأثير الأنواء الجوية على مياه شط العرب

أ.م.د. عبد الحليم علي المحيي
مركز علوم البحار / قسم الفيزياء والمصبات البحرية
جامعة البصرة

Abstract

The strength of the interaction between the elements of weather and climate, and sea water surfaces or shallow water surfaces constitutes naval and air phenomena constitute. The water of Shatt al-Arab, like the water in the seas and oceans affected qualitatively and quantitatively by the elements of weather and climate. Wind plays a large role in the rise of water surface , generation of waves, increase the amount of evaporation, generation of sea currents, change the concentration of salt in sea water in addition to other effects of weather elements on water. Therefore, in our work we studied some phenomena , including the amount of water evaporation, speed of the current, wave heights , wave energy and the concentration of salts. Results show that the elements of weather and climate have a clear impact on the water of Shatt al-Arab

.

%

. []

.

.

() /

48° 35'

99° 57'

()

()

[4]()

[]

()

:

:

Tide

(Tide)

()

%

()

()

()

() ()

wrinkles

()

.

.

[]

(Beaufort Wind Scale)

[]

() /

$$E = \frac{1}{8}(\rho g H^2) \text{ ----- (1)}$$

, (J/m²) = E

(kg/m³) = ρ

(m/sec²) = g

(m) = H

()

:

. ()

[1]



- 1

- 3

- 2

[]

$$E = \rho C_D U (q_0 - q) \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

= E

(/)

= ρ

(/)

= U

(drag coefficient)

= C_D

(/)

= q

= q₀

$$q_0 = 0.622 \frac{e_0}{p} , \quad q = 0.622 \frac{e}{p}$$

= p

= e₀

= e

[] C_D

() /

$$C_D = (0.75 + 0.067U_{10})10^{-3}$$

U_{10}

()

)

()

(

() ()

/

(m² /)

/

(m²/)

() Tide

()

()



// ()

/ .

() Tide

//

/

/

()

()

()

)

(

() /

:

.

[]

•

.

[]

()

.

.

•

()

()

. 3/4

•

/

-

/

()

[],

-

•

.



()

.(ms .)

· · ·
· · ·
- - /
-
· ·
· ·
· · ·
/
· /
· ·
· · ·
· · ·
·

9- Institute for Atmospheric and Climate Science-IACETH, Atmospheric Physics Lab Work

10-Joan B. , Angela C., Dave P., John P., Dave R., John W (1993). Ocean Circulation, pergamon press , Oxford. New York. Sydney. Tokyo

11-Joan B. , Angela C., Dave P., John P., Dave R., John W (1991). Wave, Tide and Shallow-Water Processes, pergamon press , Oxford. New York. Beijing. Frankfurt. Seoul. Sydney. Tokyo

12-Jon F. and Ann Calver,(2008) Methods for the quantification of evaporation from lakes, prepared for WMO Commission for Hydrology

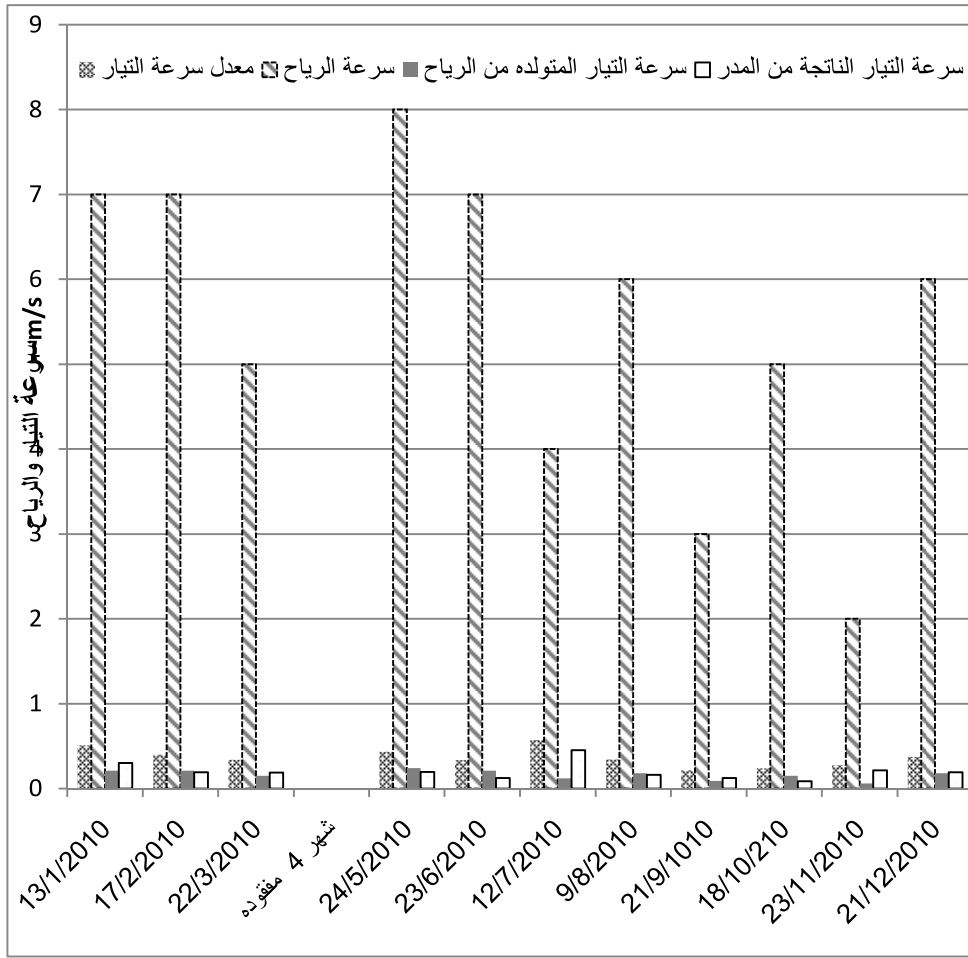
13- Stenseth, N. C., Mysterud, A., Ottersen, G., Hurrell, J. W., Chan, K.-S. & Lima, M. (2002) Ecological effects of climate fluctuations. *Science*, 297, 1292-1296.

14-V.K. Makin, V. N. Kudryavtsev and C.Masternbroek, Drag of the Sea Surface, Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI), De Bilt, The Netherlands

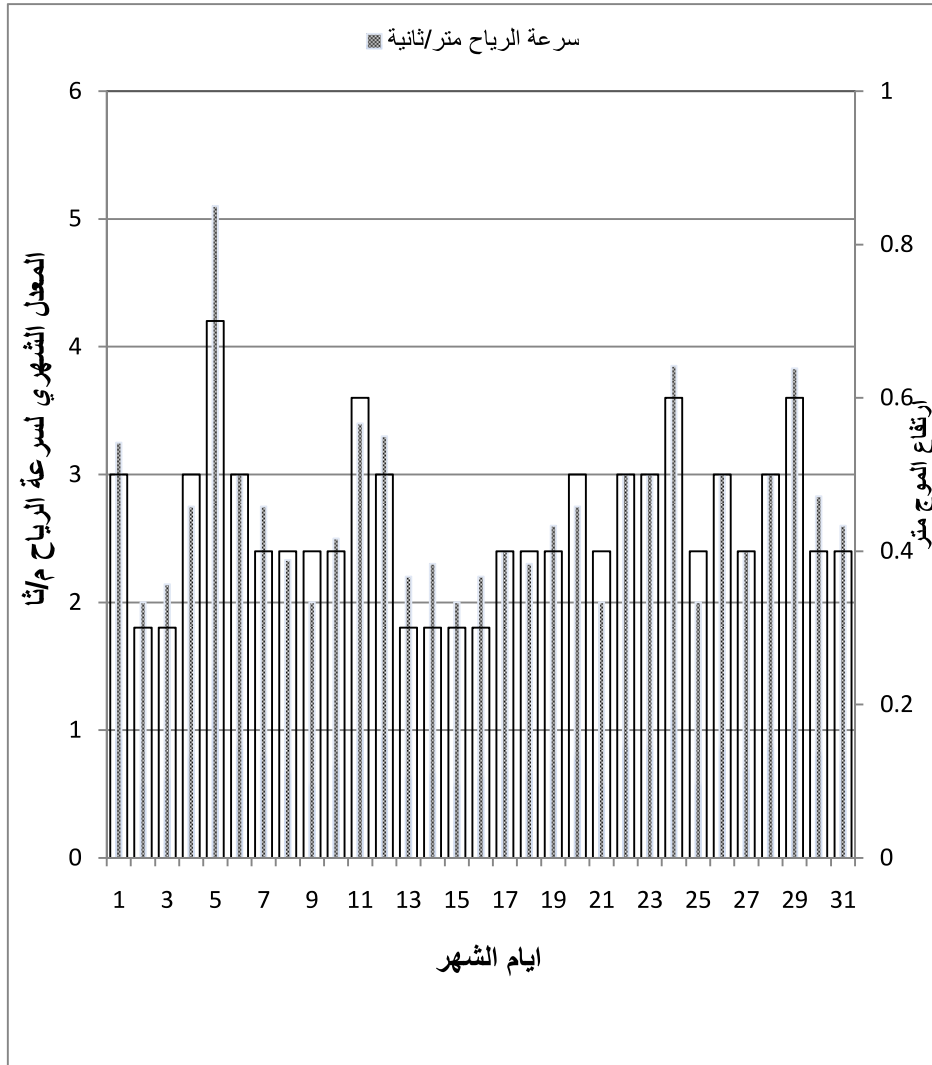
15-Thamer Al-Rashidi , (2009) an analysis of drivers of sea water temperature in Kuwait bay, Arabian gulf , PhD. Thesis, University of outhampton, Faculty of Engineering , Science and Mathematics School of Ocean and Earth Sciences

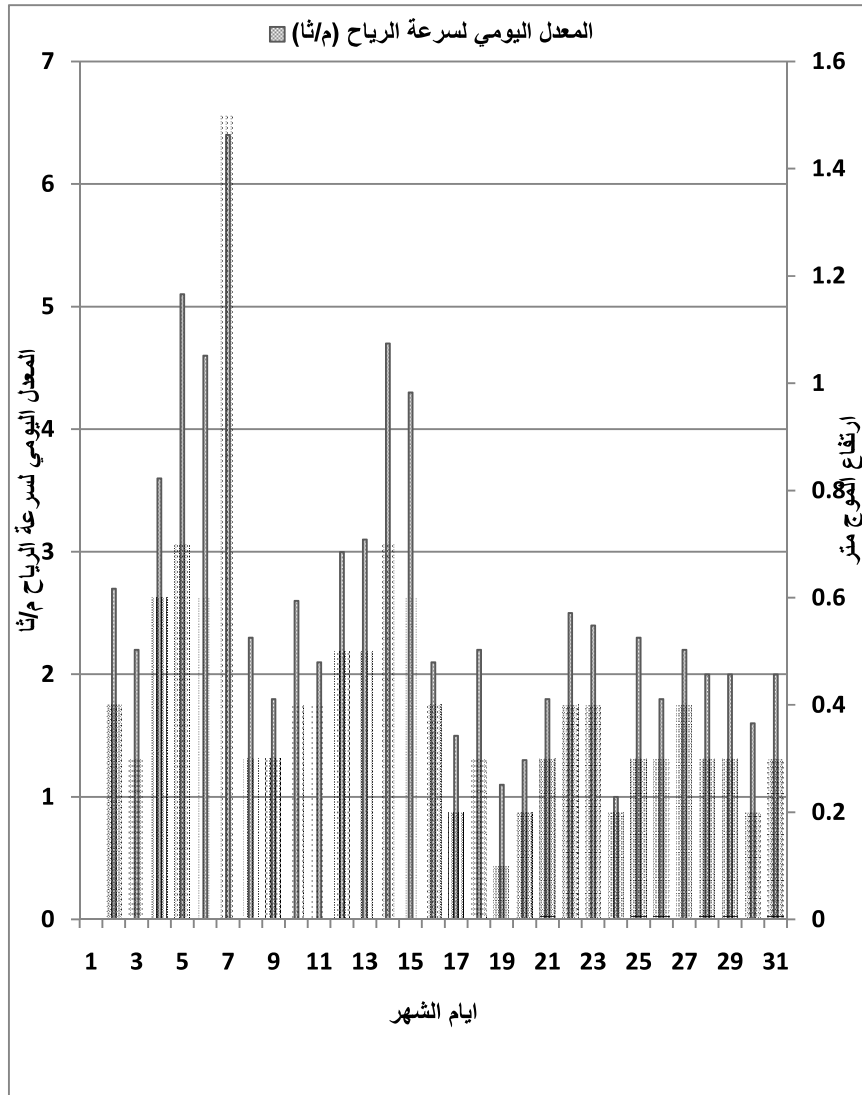
16- W J Emery, 2003 , Air–Sea Interaction/ Sea Surface Temperature, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, USA



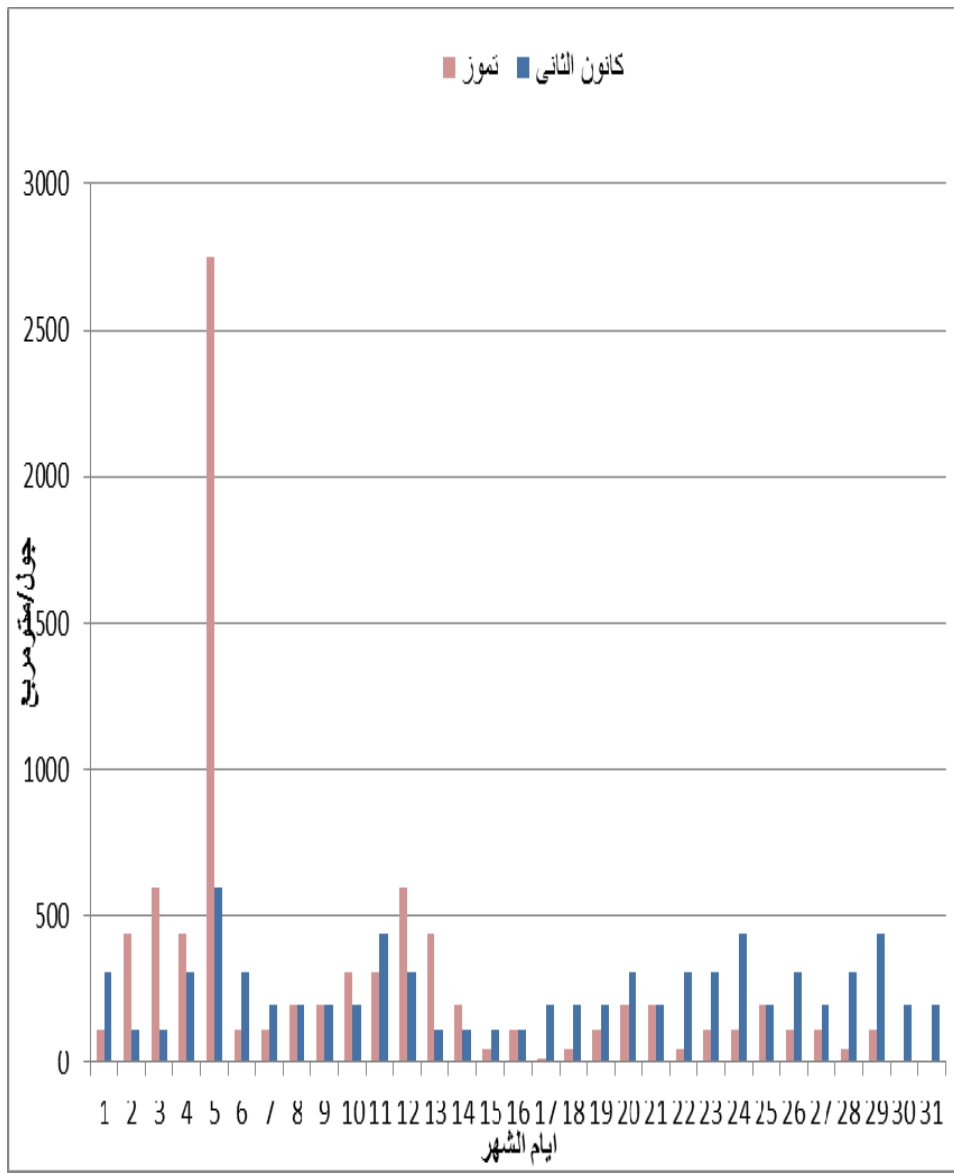


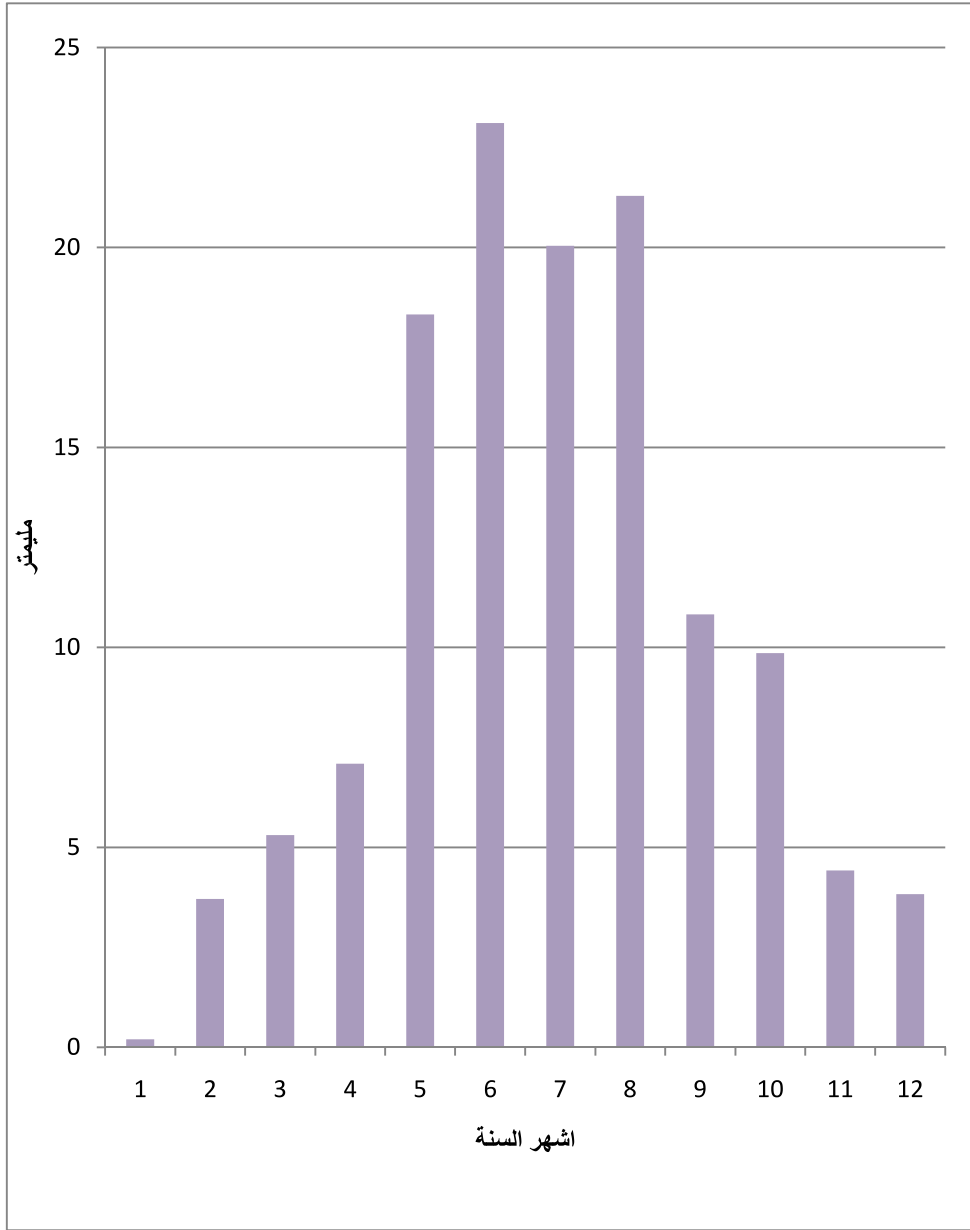
(1)



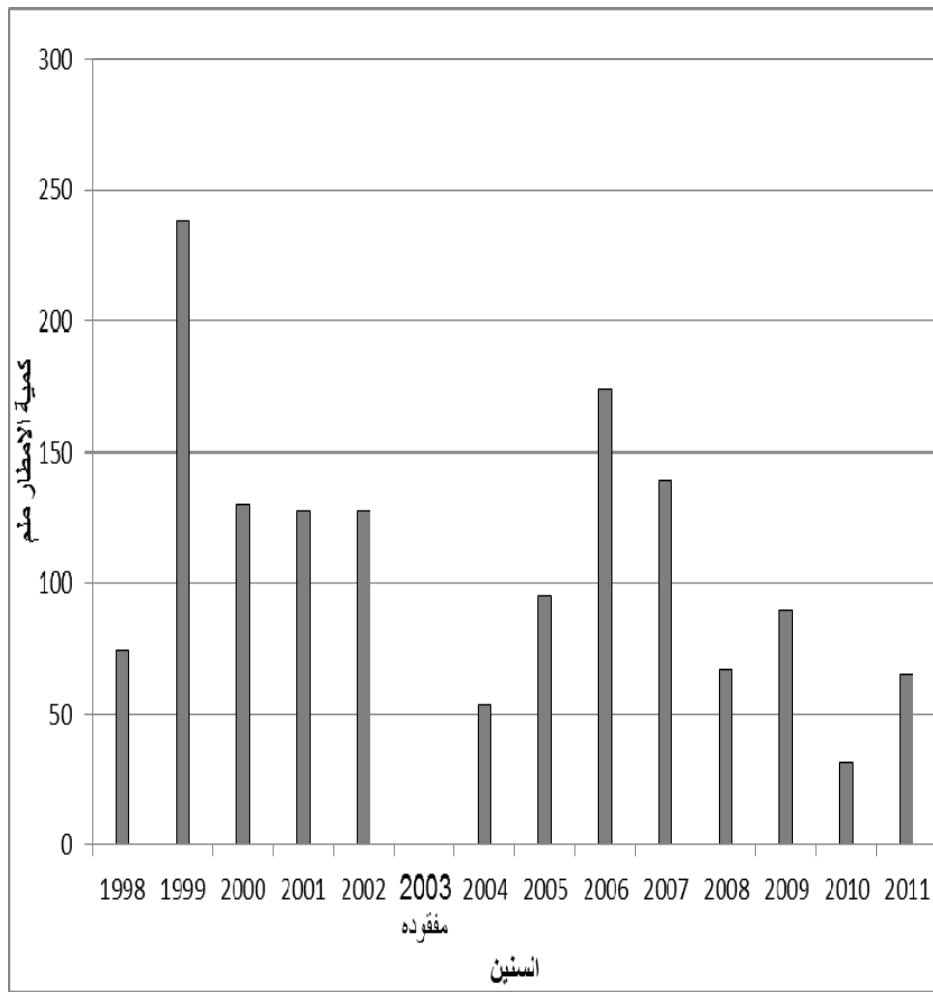


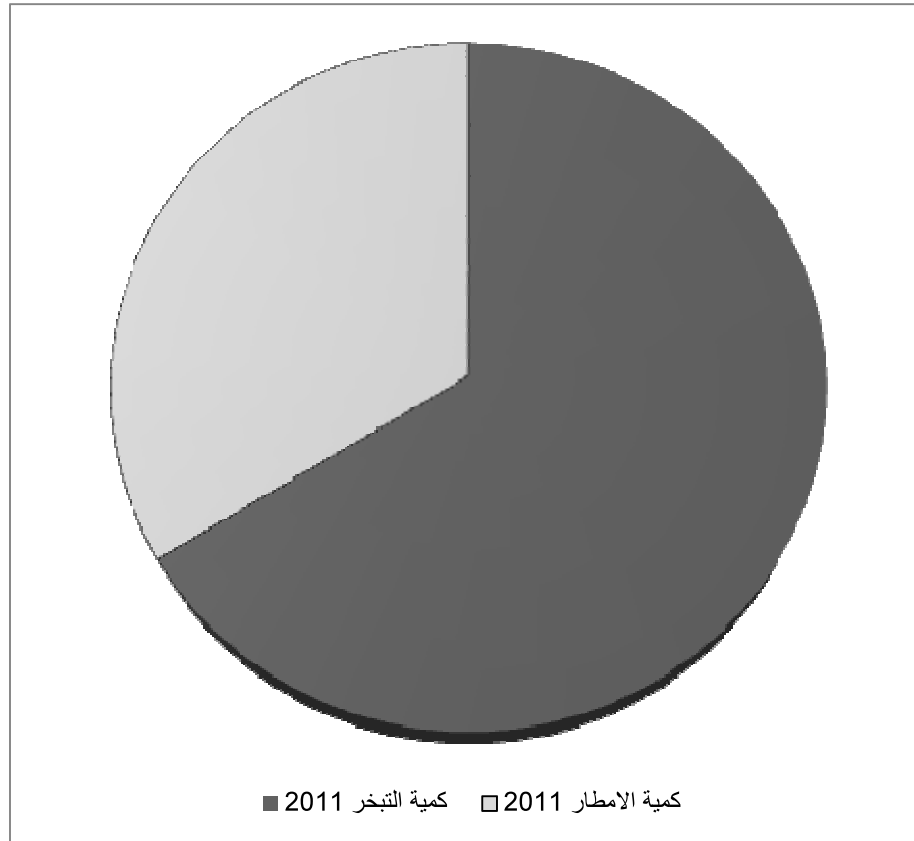
()



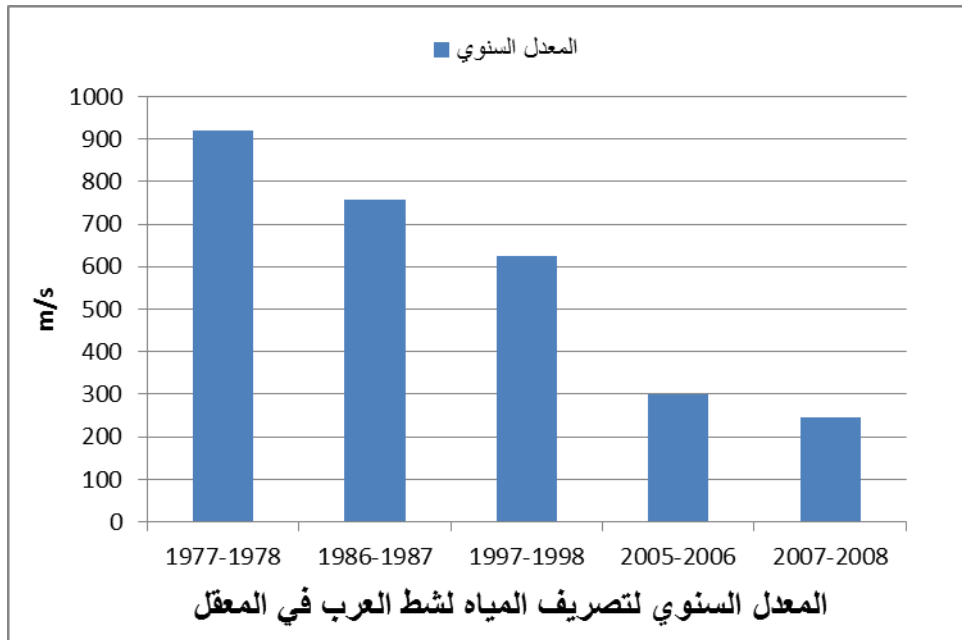


()





()



()

(-)

[]

/		/	/	
0.24	0.12	0.36	4	20 06:00 pm
0.33	0.24	0.57	8	20 09:00 pm
0.25	0.21	0.46	7	21 12:00 am
.	0.09	0. 8	3	21 03:00 am
0.49	0	0.49		21 06:00 am
0.14	0.06	0.2		21 09:00 am

()

/ / -

() /

/	/	/	/	
.	.	0.496	4	09:04 am
.	.	0.460	6	12:04 am
.	.	0.251	5	15:14 pm
.	.	0.480	4	18:10 pm

()

//

/	/	/		
. -	.	0.118		09:01 am
.	.	0.228		11:58 am
. -	.	0.175		14:56 pm
.	.	0.346		17:57 pm

()

//