

台灣附近海水面監測、分析、影響 探討



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國立成功大學測量及空間資訊學系

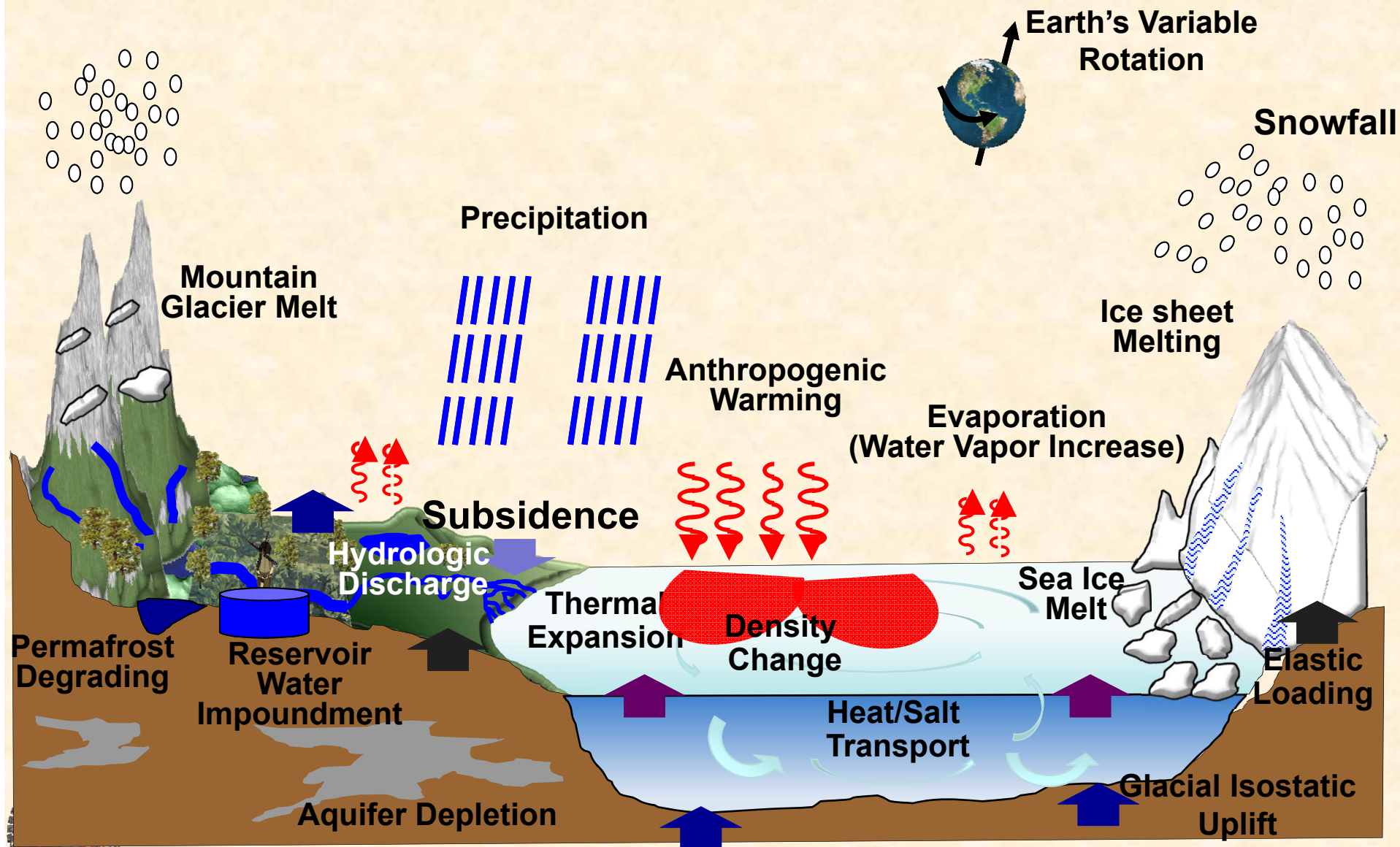


台灣省測量技師公會
106年度第一次測量科技研討會
民國106年4月6日



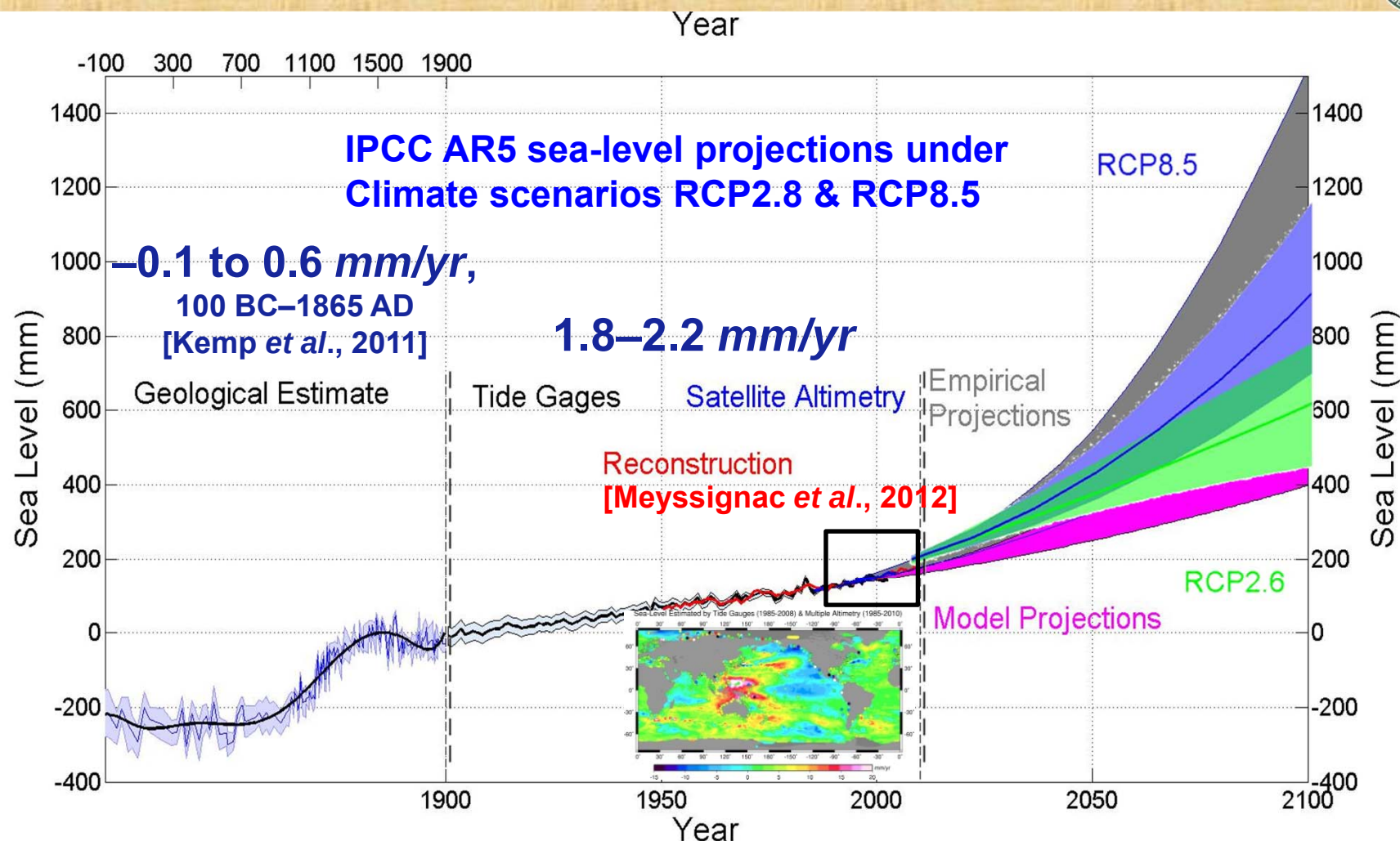
Contributors: 藍文浩、林立青、C.K. Shum、莊文傑、李俊穎、
李啟民

海水面變化影響因子



Not to scale

Credit: Jinwoo Kim, Ohio State Univ. 2



2007 IPCC AR4 海水面上升預測 [Bindoff et al., Solomon et al. 2007]: 2100可達0.58 m

2013 IPCC AR5 海水面上升預測 [Church et al., 2013]: 2100 最高可達 0.98 m

2013 海水面上升預測中包含冰蓋(ice-sheets)融化後的影響

海水面上升預測為全球性海水面變化, 非區域性海水面變化

■ 潮位站(Tide gauge; 時間涵蓋1993-2012)

1. 中央氣象局、內政部、水利署、港灣技術研究中心
2. 平均海平面永久服務中心(Permanent Service for Mean Sea Level, PSMSL) [Holgate *et al.*, 2013; PSMSL, 2014]

■ 衛星測高 (資料來源: AVISO與RADs)

1. TOPEX/Poseidon, 1992/09~2002/08
2. Jason-1, 2002/01~2009/01
3. Jason-2, 2008/07~now

■ 氣候指標 (Climate index)

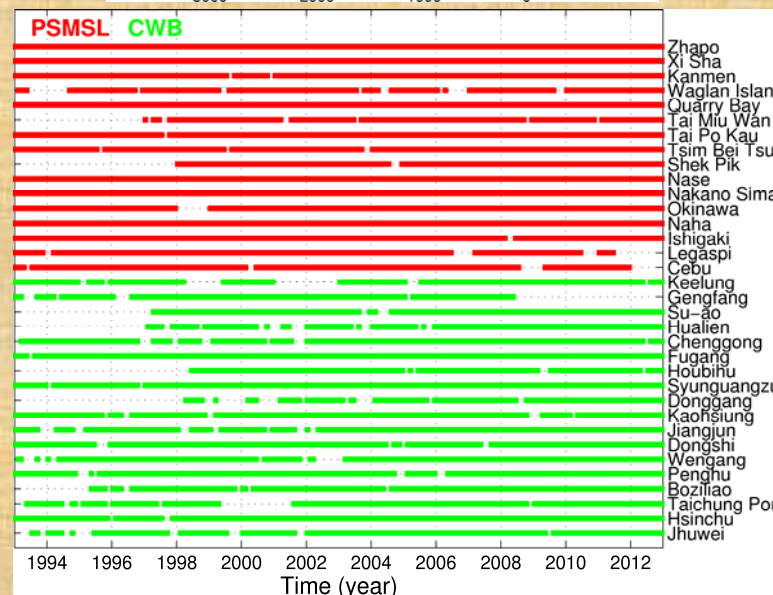
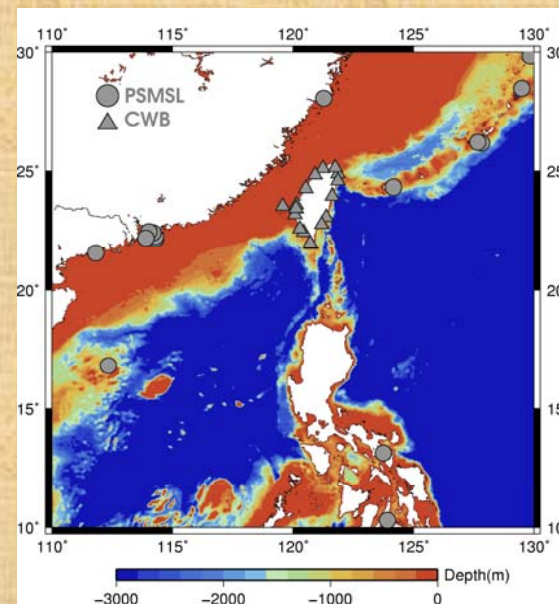
1. 多重聖嬰-南方振盪(ENSO)指數 (Multivariate ENSO Index, MEI)
2. 太平洋年代際振盪(PDO)指數

■ 數值高程模型(Digital Elevation Model, DEM)

內政部地政司(5公尺 x 5公尺)

■ 地表垂直變動量(VLM)

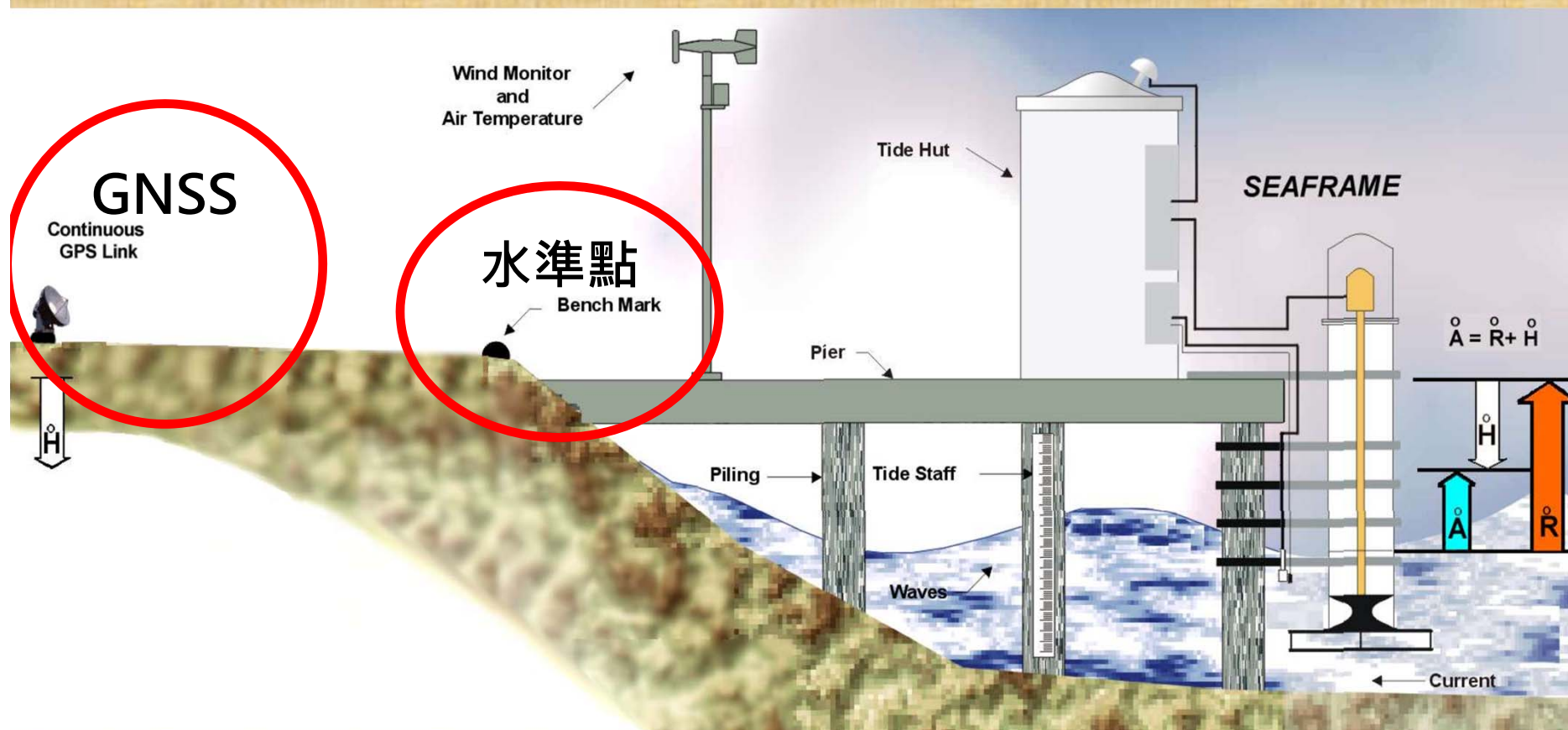
1. GPS資料來自於Ching *et al.* [2011]
2. 精密水準資料來自於Chen *et al.* [2011]



■ 最大天文潮(HAT)

TWN5T模型來自於林勝豐等人 [2014]

■ 濕地(Wetland)

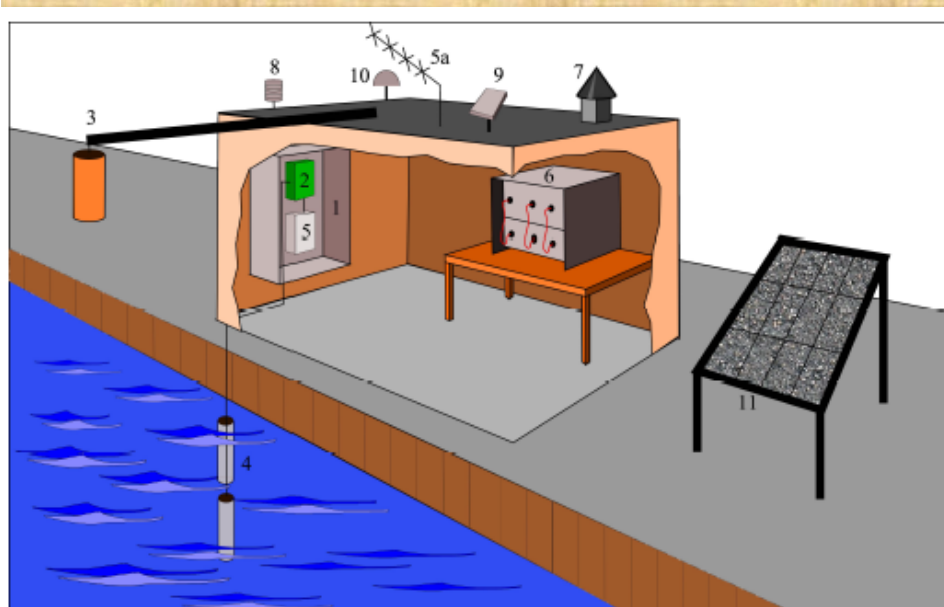


潮位站量測相對海水面，故需要
GNSS量測地表垂直變動

What does GNSS measure?

Figure Credit: John Luick, NTF

GNSS潮位站-設置型式



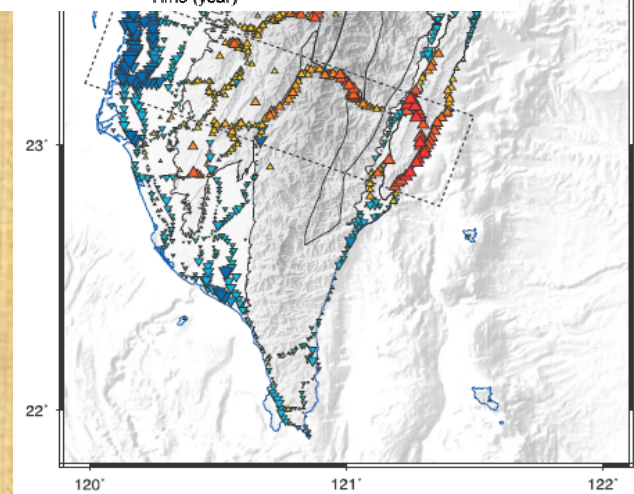
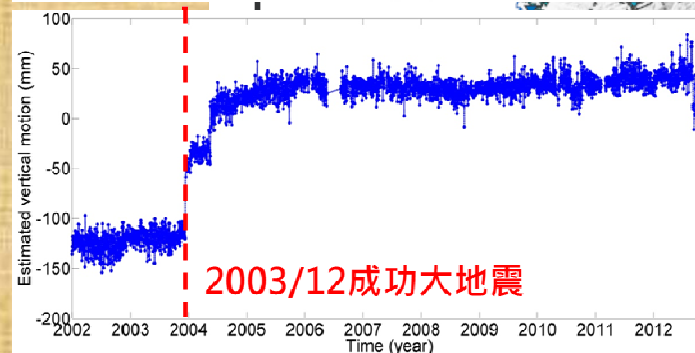
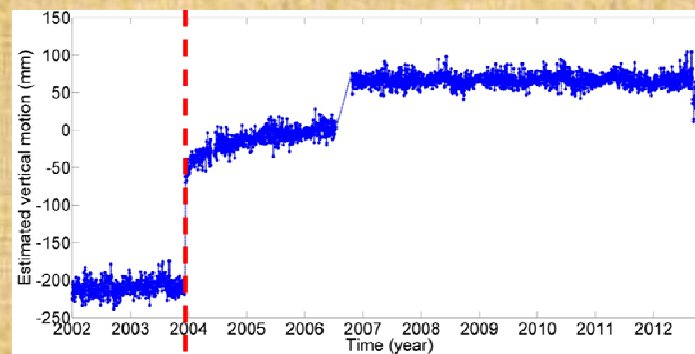
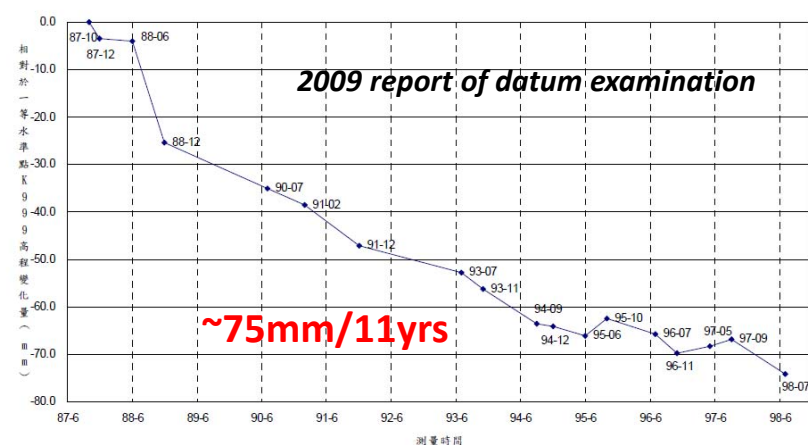
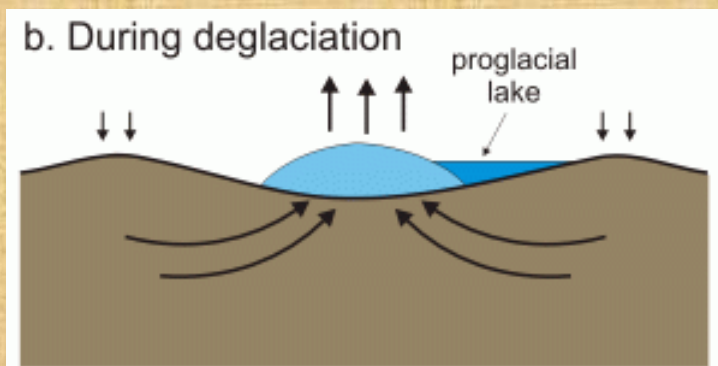
Sadeng, Java/Indonesia



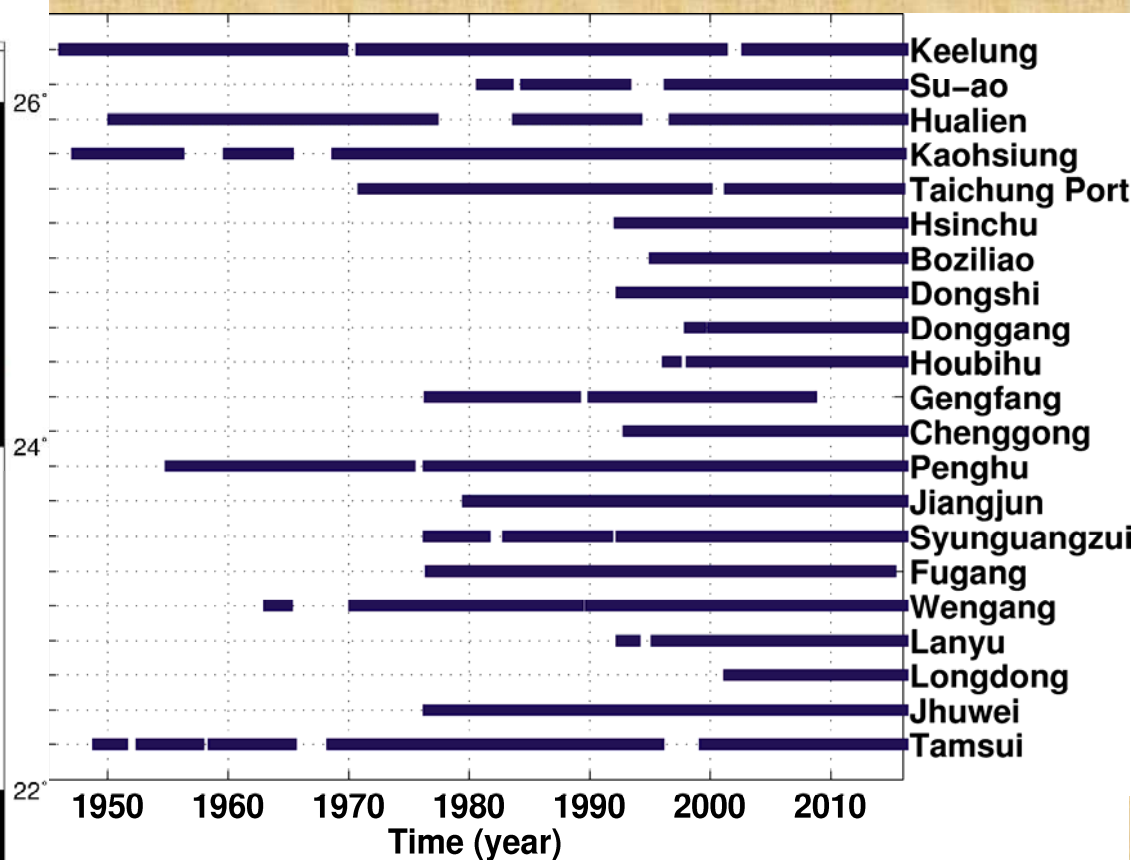
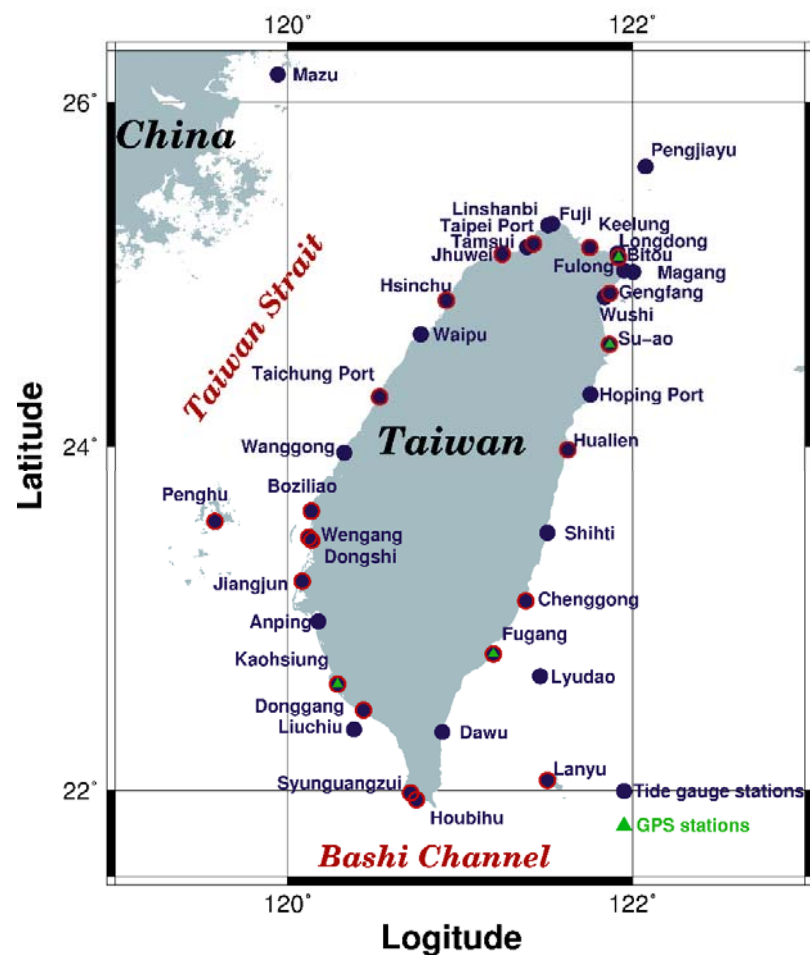
(Schone et al., 2011)

改正:

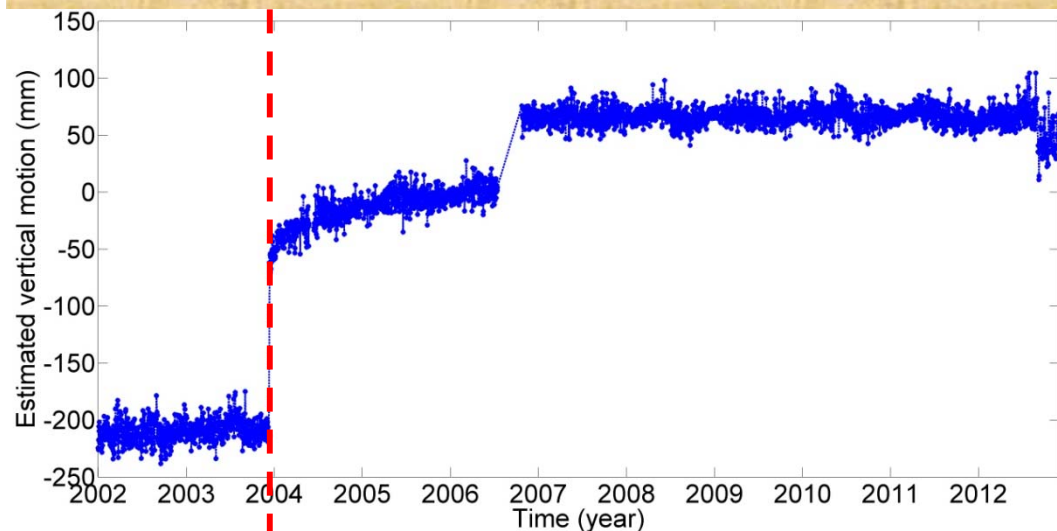
- 基準偏移
- 逆氣壓效應
- 地表垂直變動或冰後回彈



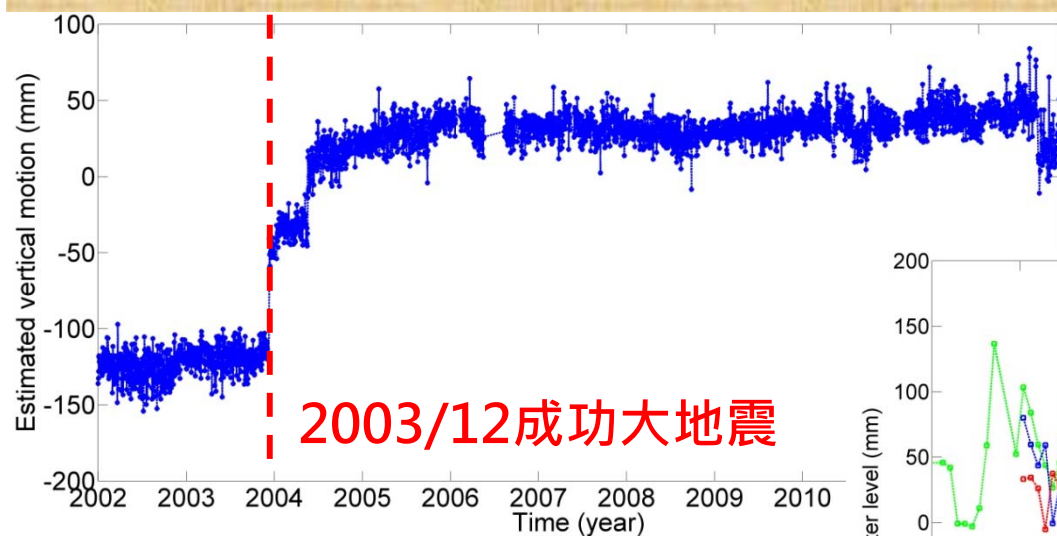
本研究使用之潮位站位置(紅圈)



潮位站問題:地震

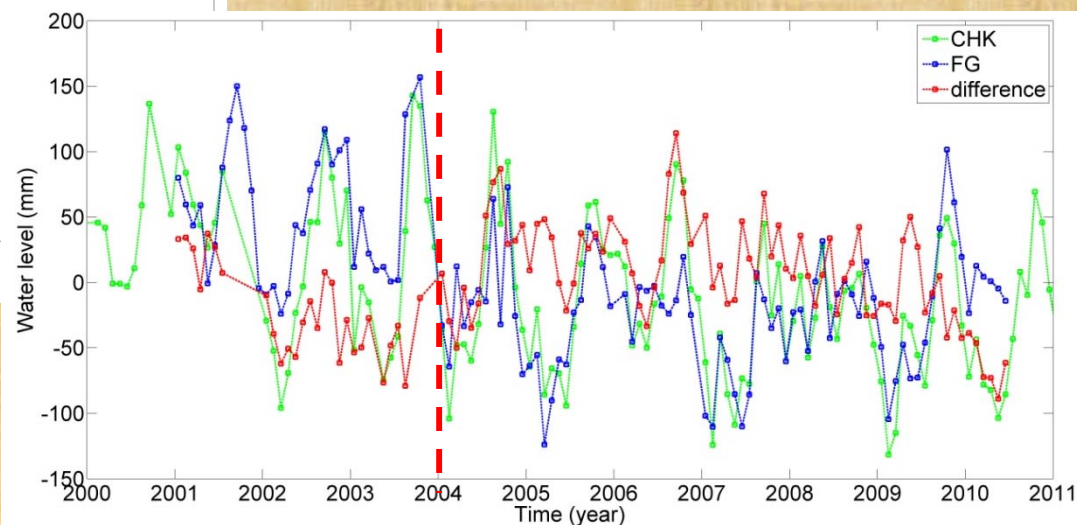


■ 距離成功驗潮站(CHK)最近的GPS測站(相距約0.7 km)

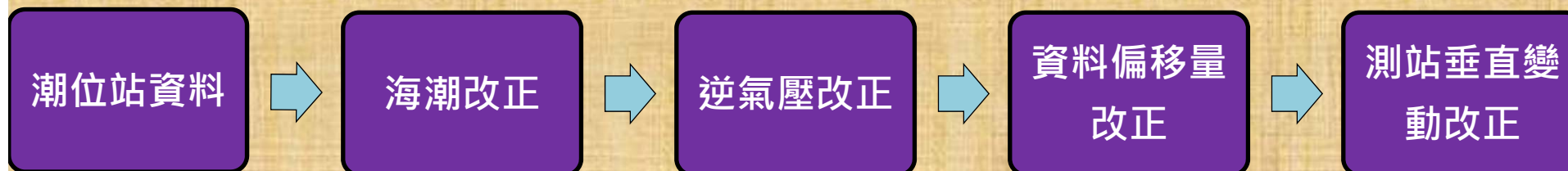


■ 距離富岡(FG)驗潮站最近的GPS測站(相距約3.3 km)

2003/12成功大地震



潮位站資料校正



$$TG(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + \sum_{i=1}^{37} [A_i \sin(\omega_i t) + B_i \cos(\omega_i t)]$$

TG : 潮位站觀測水位高度資料

t : 時間

a_0 、 a_1 、 A_i 、 B_i : 未知參數

ω_i : 各分潮之頻率

$$IB = -9.948 \times (P_{atm} - P)$$

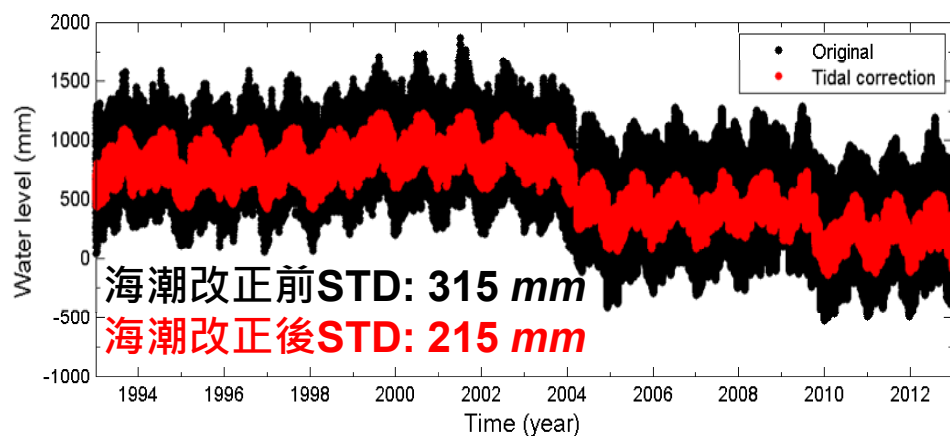
P_{atm} : 海水表面壓力 (毫巴)

P : 隨時間變化之全球海水表面平均壓力

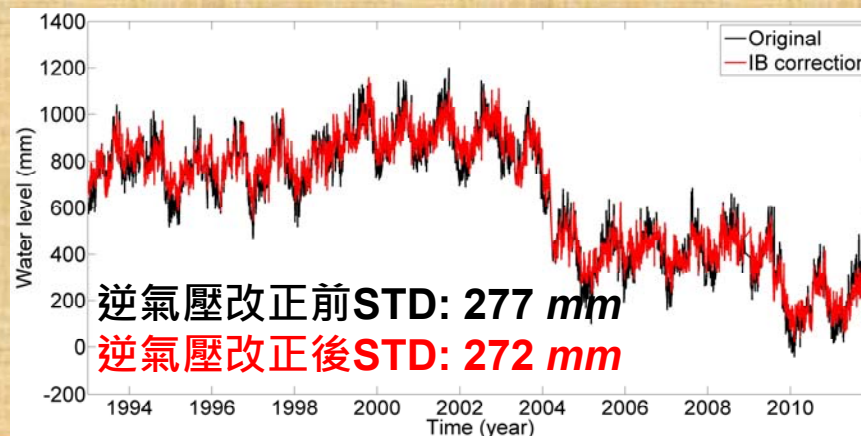
尺度因子 9.948: 中緯度之經驗值 [Wunsch, 1972]

ECMWF

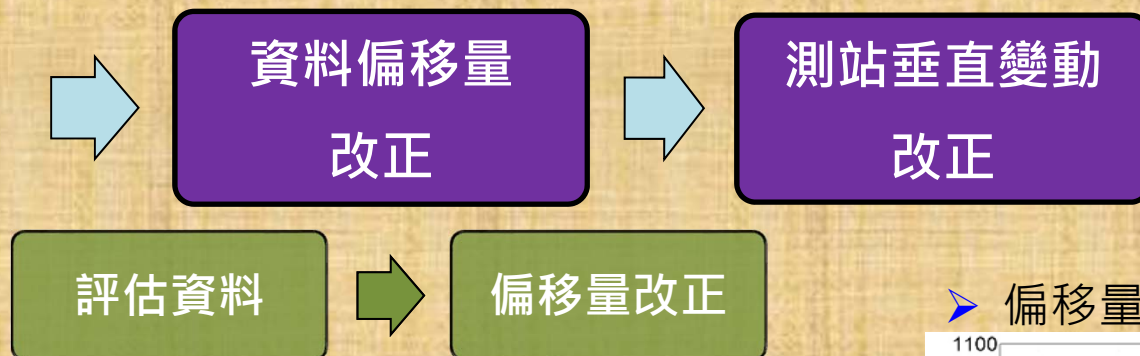
➤ 海潮改正(高雄潮位站)



➤ 逆氣壓改正(高雄潮位站)



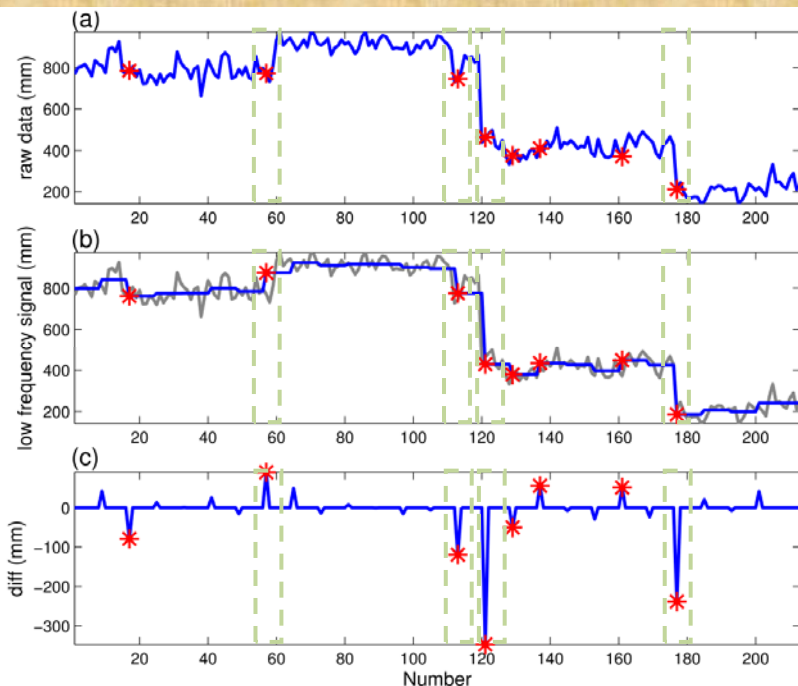
潮位站資料校正



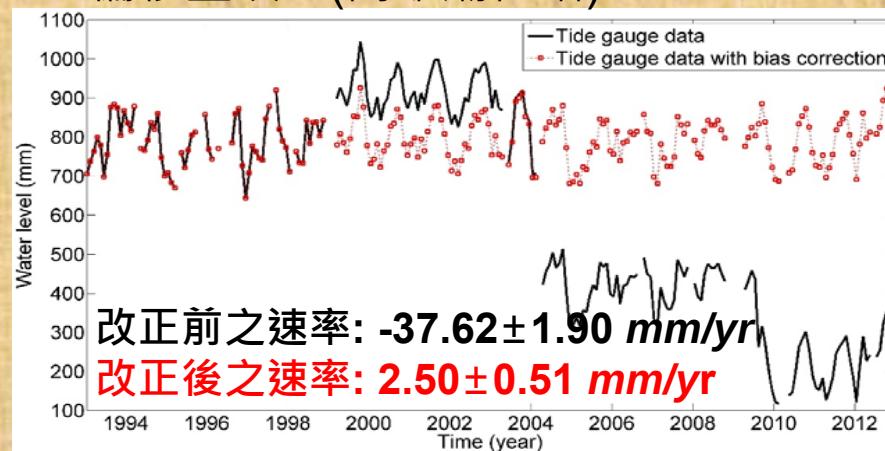
$$VM(t) = a + bt$$

VM: 地表垂直變動時間序列
a 與 b: 偏差與垂直變動斜率

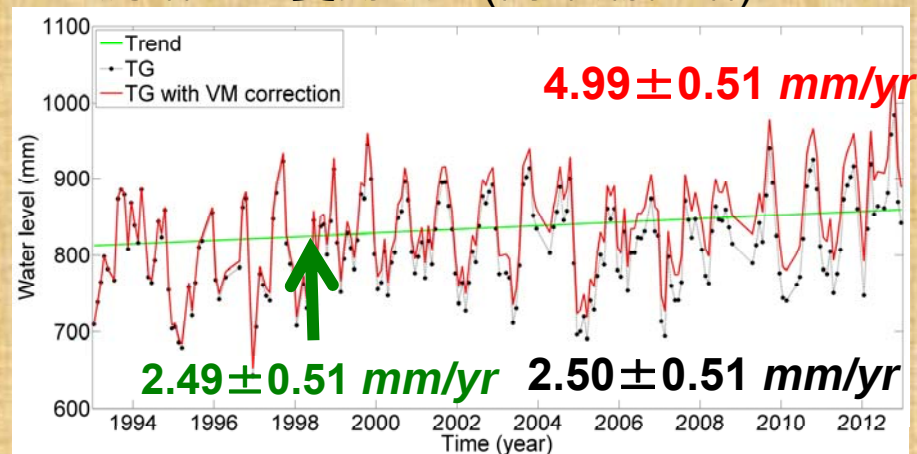
➤ 偏移量偵測(高雄潮位站)



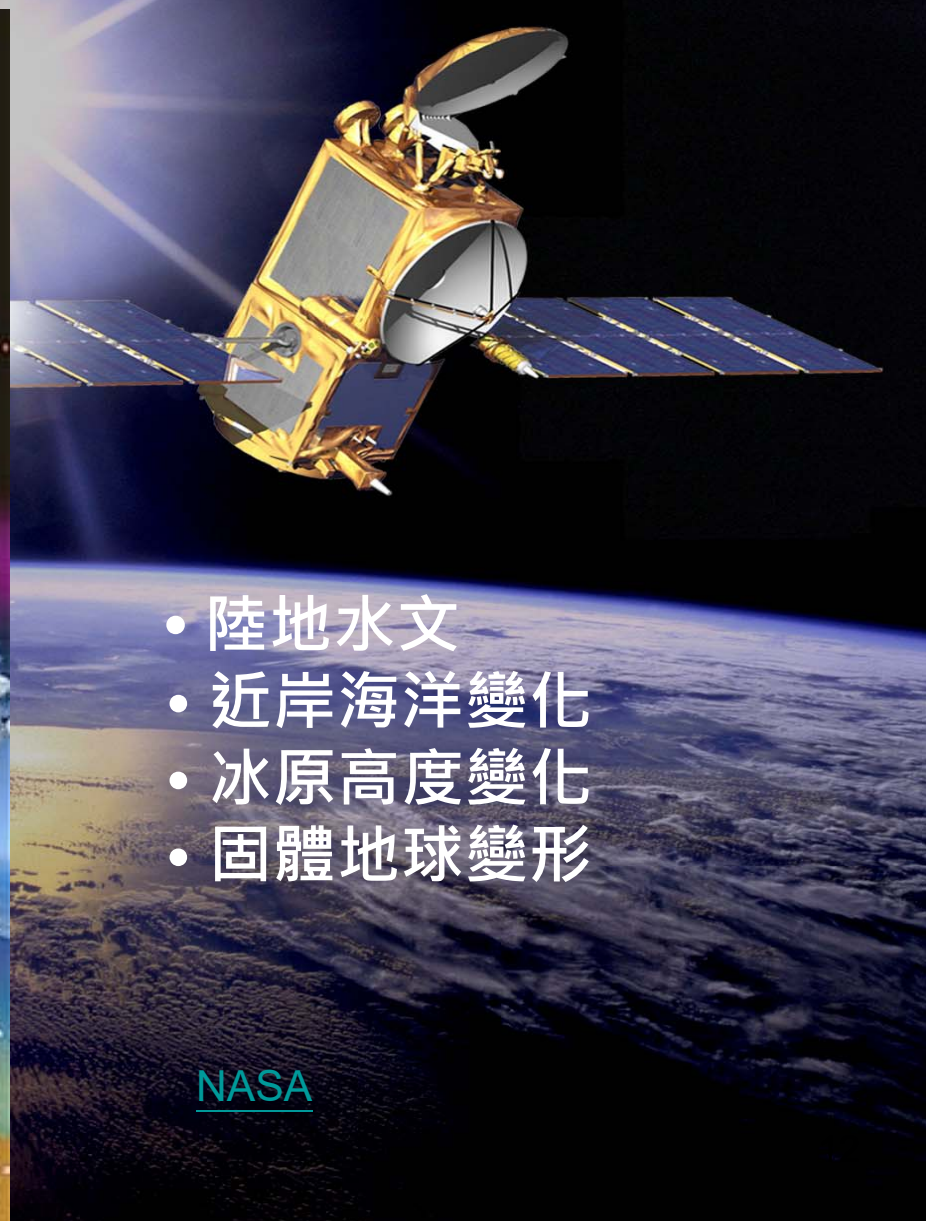
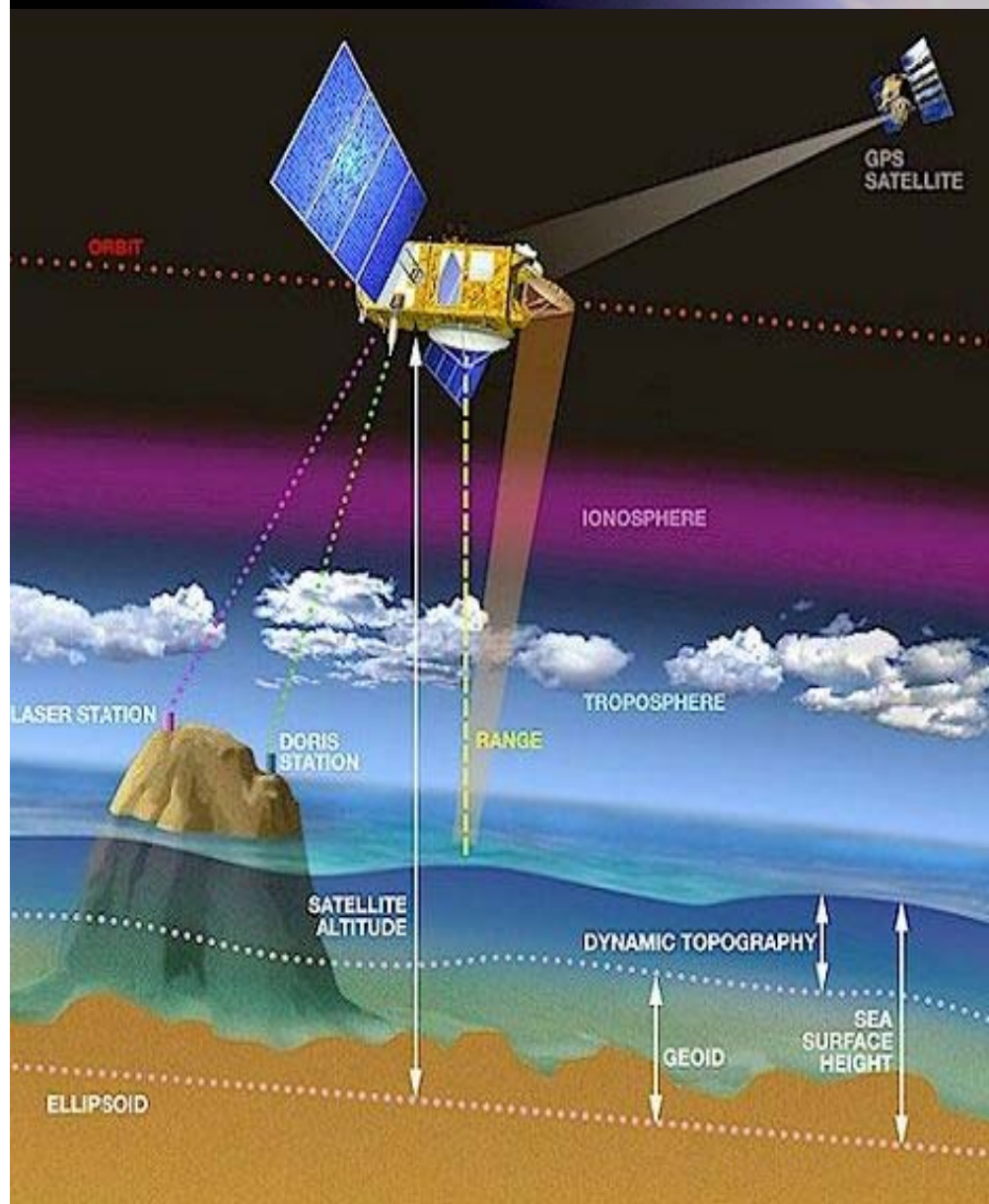
➤ 偏移量改正(高雄潮位站)



➤ 測站垂直變動改正(高雄潮位站)



衛星測高: 最初設計來量測深海



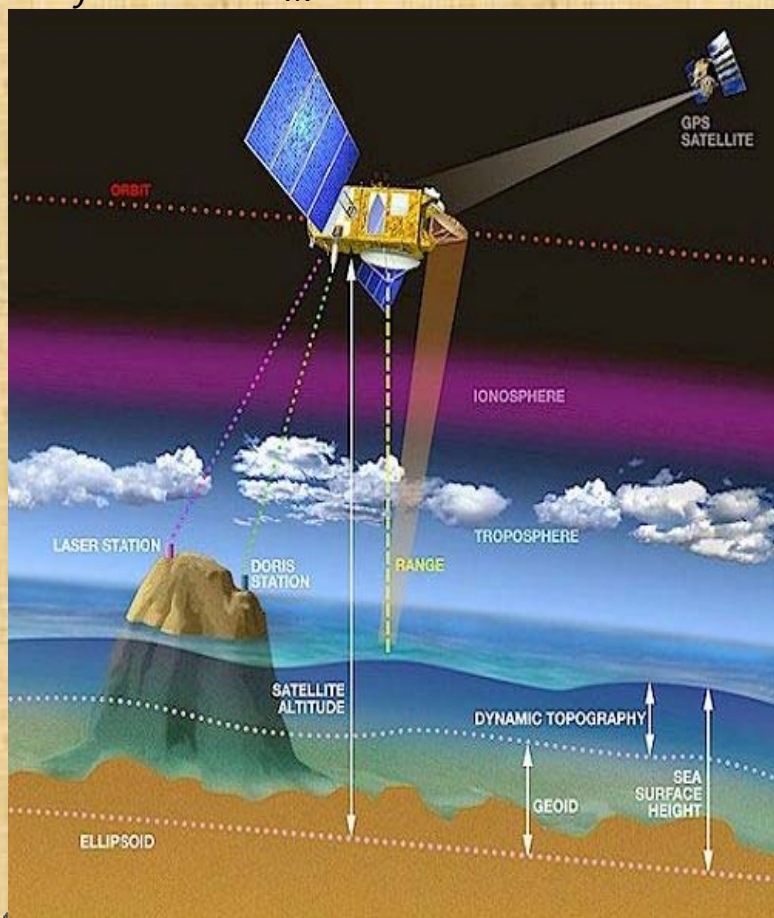
- 陸地水文
- 近岸海洋變化
- 冰原高度變化
- 固體地球變形

[NASA](https://www.nasa.gov/)

海水面異常(Δh)

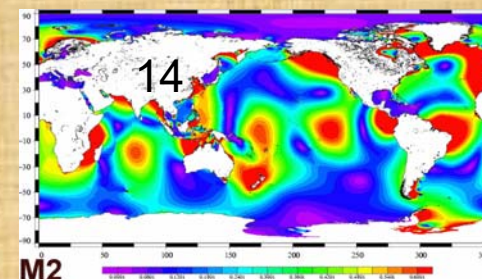
$$\Delta h = H - R + \sum_j \Delta R_j - h_M$$

H : 衛星軌道高度, R : 衛星到海表面距離,
 ΔR_j : 改正量, h_M : 平均海水面



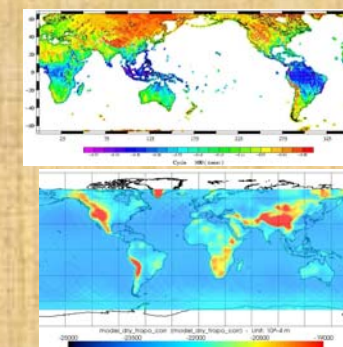
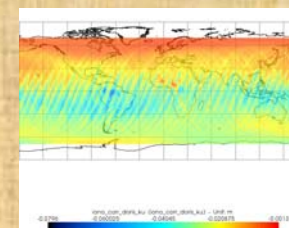
地球物理改正

海潮
固體潮
極潮



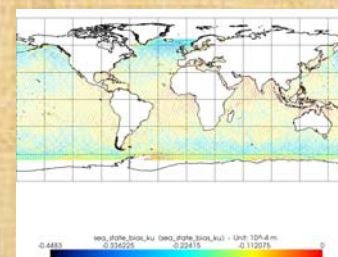
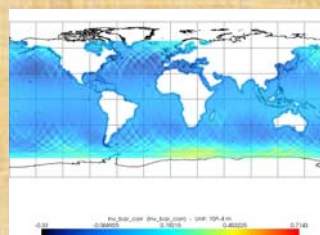
傳播介質改正

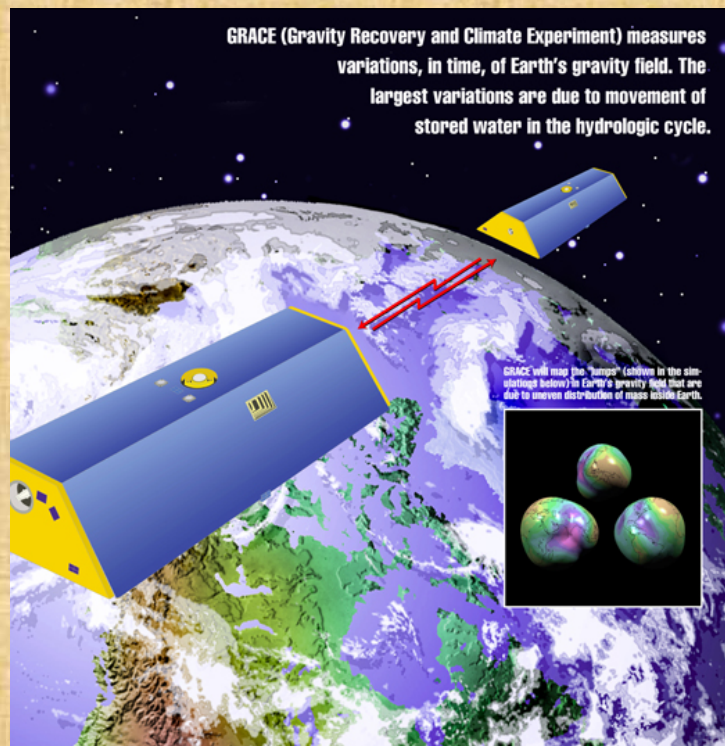
電離層
乾溼對流層



海面改正

逆氣壓
電磁偏差





圖摘自: <http://grace.jpl.nasa.gov/>

- 美國及德國太空中心研發並於2002年3月發射
- 軌道高度485 公里，傾角89度，兩顆子衛星間相距220公里，空間解析度可達400~40000公里 [Tapley *et al.*, 2004]
- 提供高解析度重力場解及觀測靜態與動態重力場之變化用於觀測水文質量交換

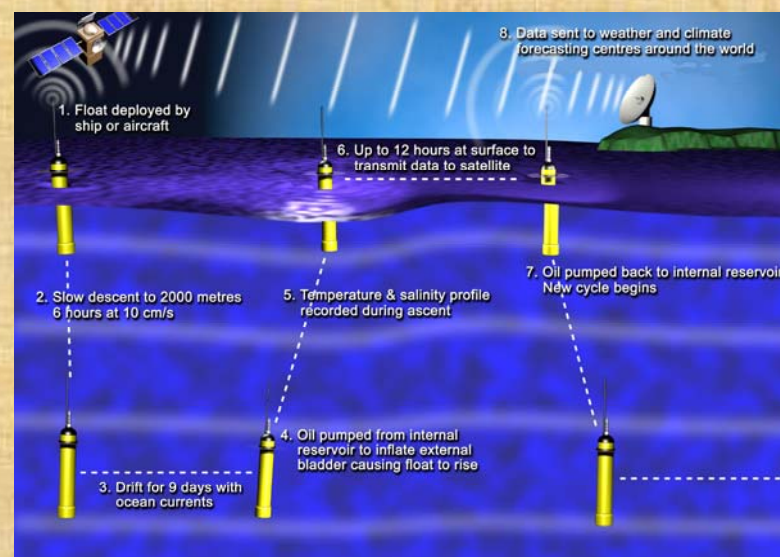
■ GRACE重力場解計算質量變化

1. 衛星雷射測距觀測加入或取代GRACE GSM之一階項和 C_{20}
2. 移除步驟1處理完之所有月份重力場解平均值
3. 利用van der Wal *et al.* [2011]模型移除冰後回彈效應
4. 進行去相關性濾波處理 [$K = 15$, $UP = (30, 0) (10, 10)$]
5. 利用處理後係數計算質量變化
6. 進行半徑300公里高斯濾波處理
7. 進行洩漏效應改正
8. 將AOD計算之質量變化加入步驟7之計算結果

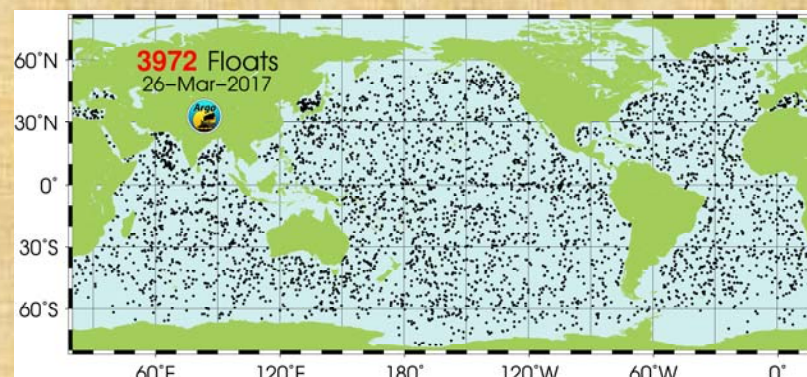
- 比容海水面(Steric sea level)變化可由海水溫度及鹽度資料計算海水密度加上由深度轉換之壓力積分求得，公式如下：

$$h_{steric} = \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \frac{\rho_0(S_0, T_0, z) - \rho(S, T, z)}{\rho_0(S_0, T_0, z)} dz$$

其中 S_0 與 T_0 為長時間平均之鹽度及溫度資料， S 與 T 為月平均之鹽度及溫度資料， ρ 和 ρ_0 分別為海水密度和參考海水密度， z 為海水深度



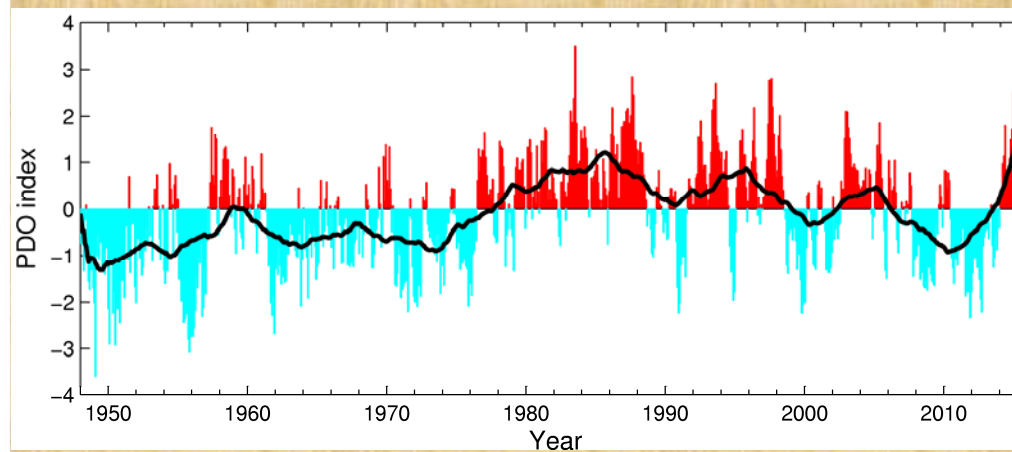
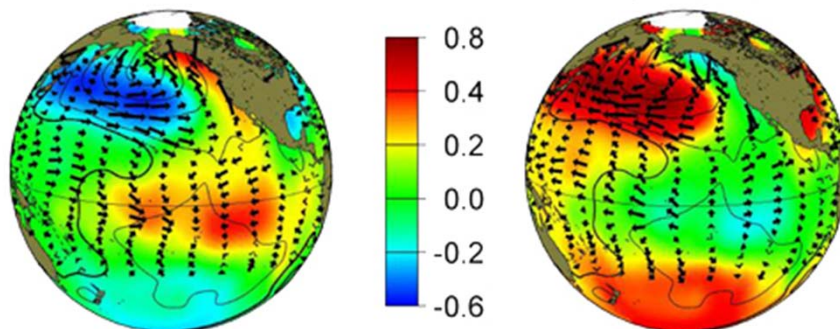
Data	Spatial resolution	Depth (layers)	Data period	Data Sources
Ishii [Ishii and Kimoto, 2009]	1°x1°	1500m (24)	1945/01-2012/12	CTD/XBT/Argo



(a) Pacific Decadal Oscillation

positive phase

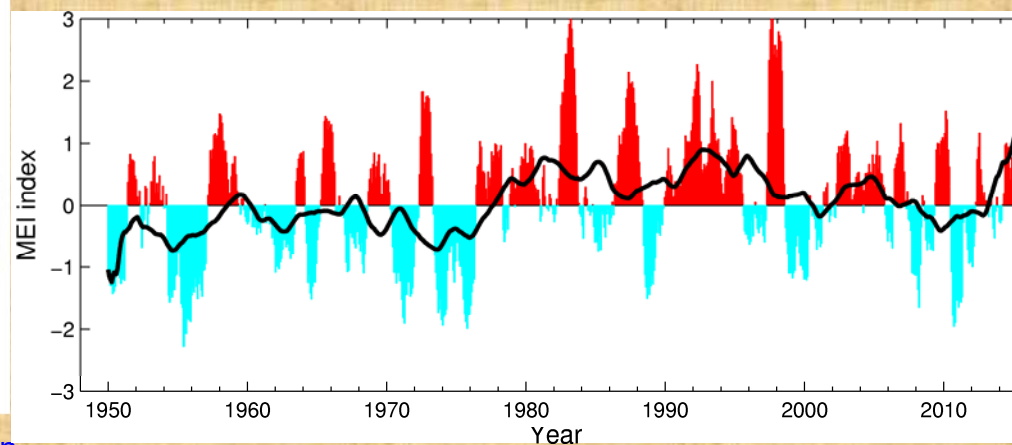
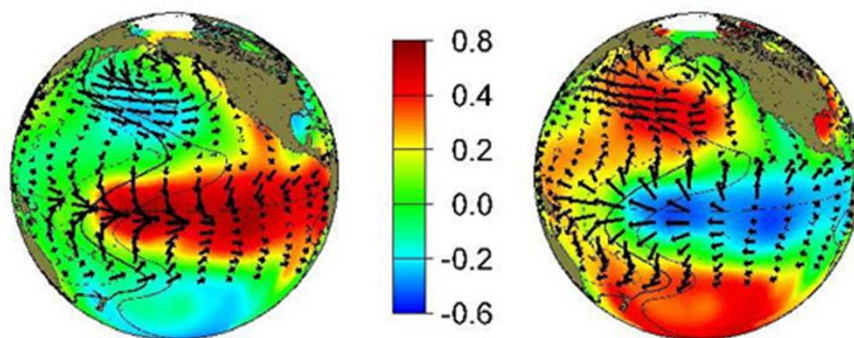
negative phase



(b) El Nino Southern Oscillation

El Nino

La Nina



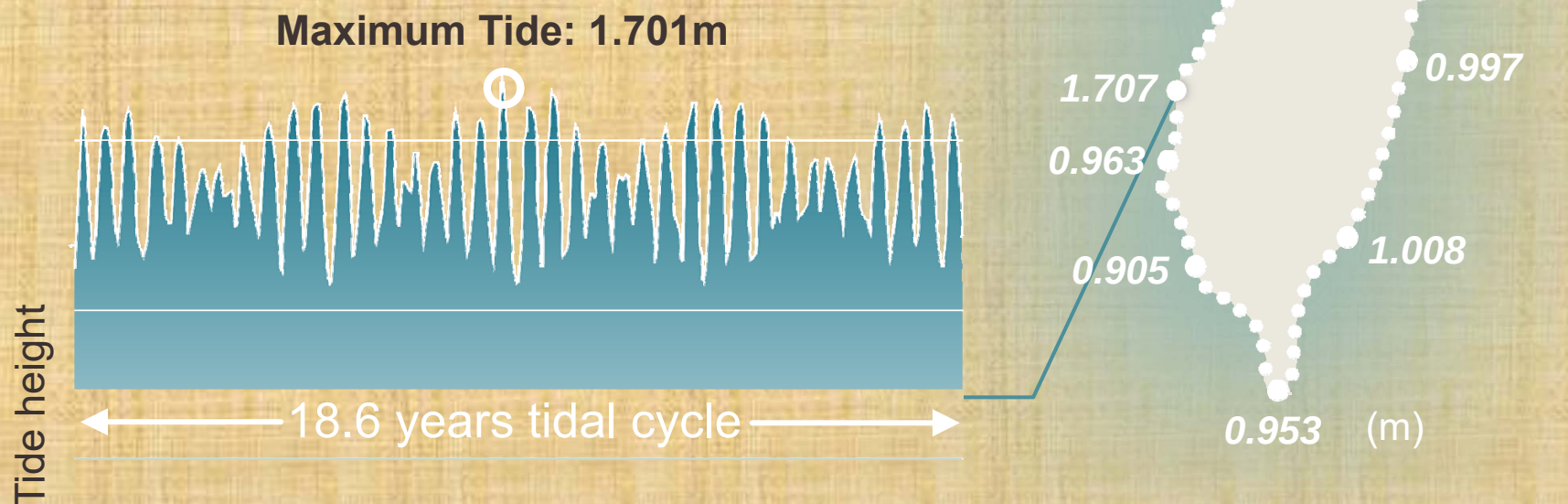
[圖摘自: <http://fden-2.phys.uaf.edu/645fall2003/web.dir/JasonAmundson/pdomain.htm>]

台灣區域海潮模型: TWN5T

- 時間段: 18.6 年週期
- 位置: 12 台灣沿岸驗潮站

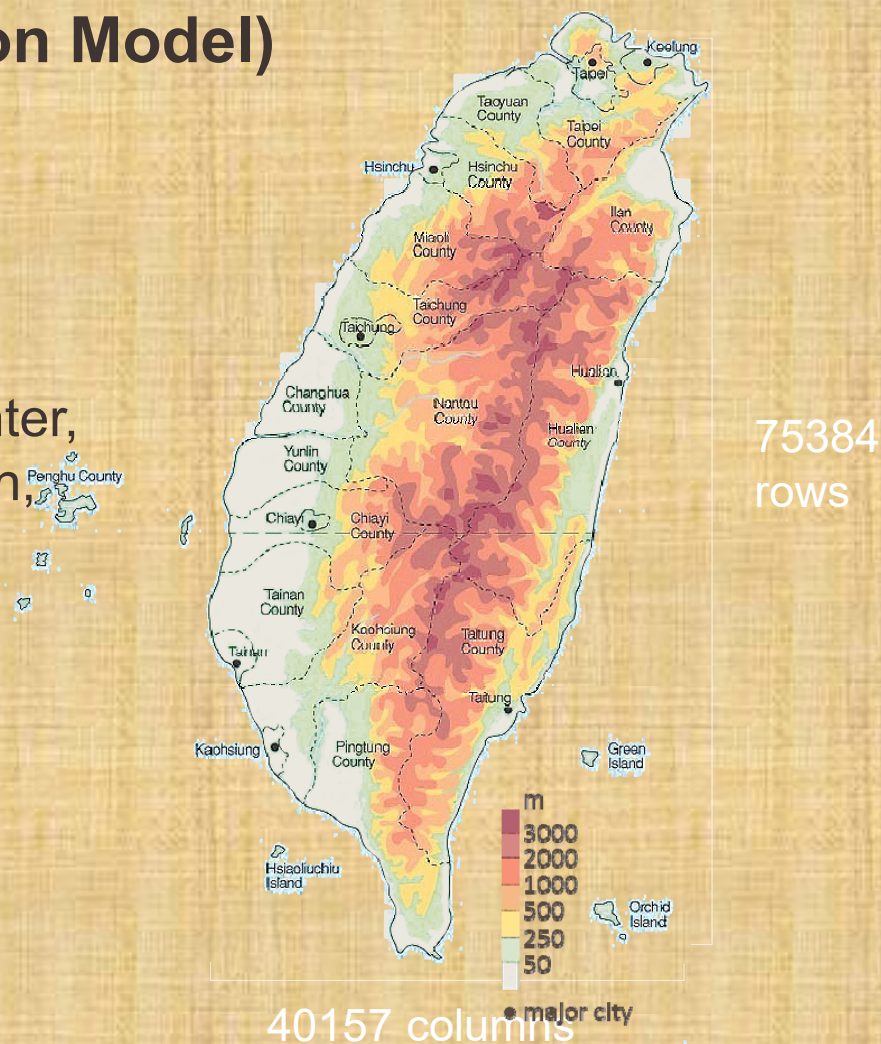
資料處理:

- 取得18.6年間最大天文潮
- 利用Kriging method 進行內插



數值地形模型 (Digital Elevation Model)

- 空間解析度 : 5m
- Size : 40157 * 75384
- Vertical datum : TWVD2001
- Vertical datum : TWD97
- Published by Satellite Survey Center,
Department of Land Administration,
M. O. I.



多變量線性擬合 [Zhang and Church, 2012]

$$SL(t) = a + a'_1 t + c \sin(2\pi t) + d \cos(2\pi t) + e \sin(4\pi t) + f \cos(4\pi t) + gICI + hDCI$$

SL : 測高資料

a : 偏差

a'_1 : 海平面上升速率

ICI : 經帶通濾波後MEI指數

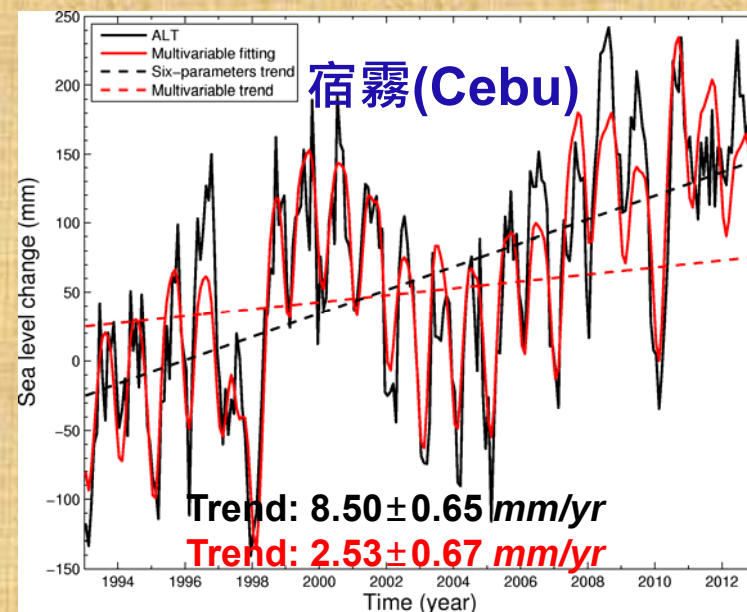
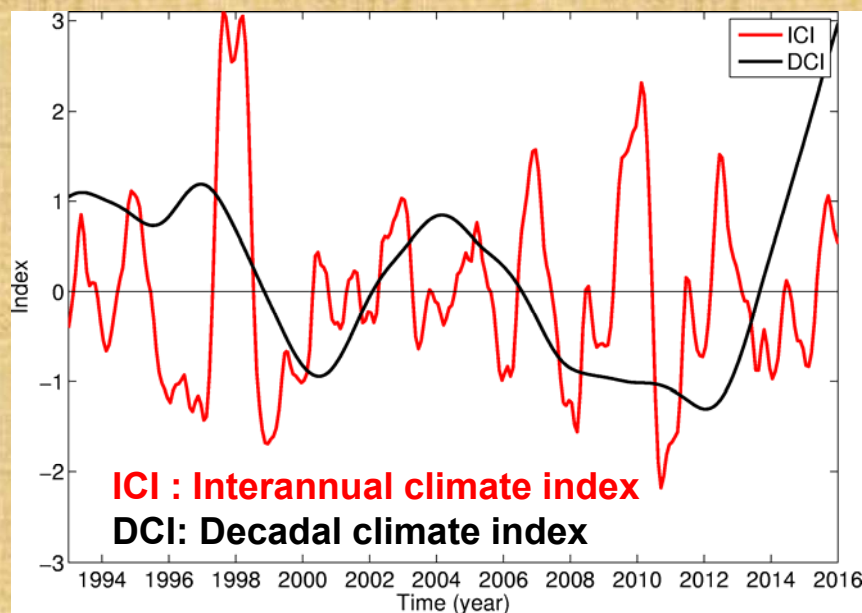
DCI : 經平滑化後PDO指數(65個月移動平均)

g 與 h : ICI 與 DCI 係數，正、負號表示海平面與對應氣候指標為正、負相位，其大小表示氣候指標對於海平面之影響量

氣候指標

移除季節性
訊號

平滑化處理



合成平均差異推算法 (Composite Mean Difference Projection, CMD) [Camp and Tung, 2007]

$$P(x) = \overline{T(x, G_1)} - \overline{T(x, G_2)}$$

G : 由影響因子時間序列中設定一門檻值

$T(x, t)$: 時變之空間海水位資料(x :座標、 t :時間)

$$T(x, t) = \sum C_n(t) P_n(x)$$

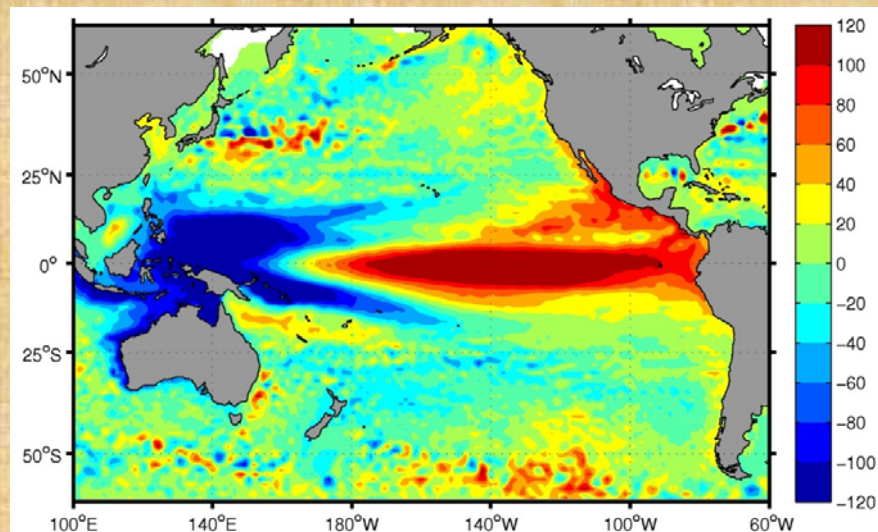
n : 影響海水位的氣候因子，包含ENSO、PDO

與人類影響因子共三項

$$C_j(t) = \frac{\int T(x, t) P_j(x) dx}{\int P_j^2(x) dx}$$

P : 受氣候因子影響的海水位空間模態

C : 線性迴歸係數

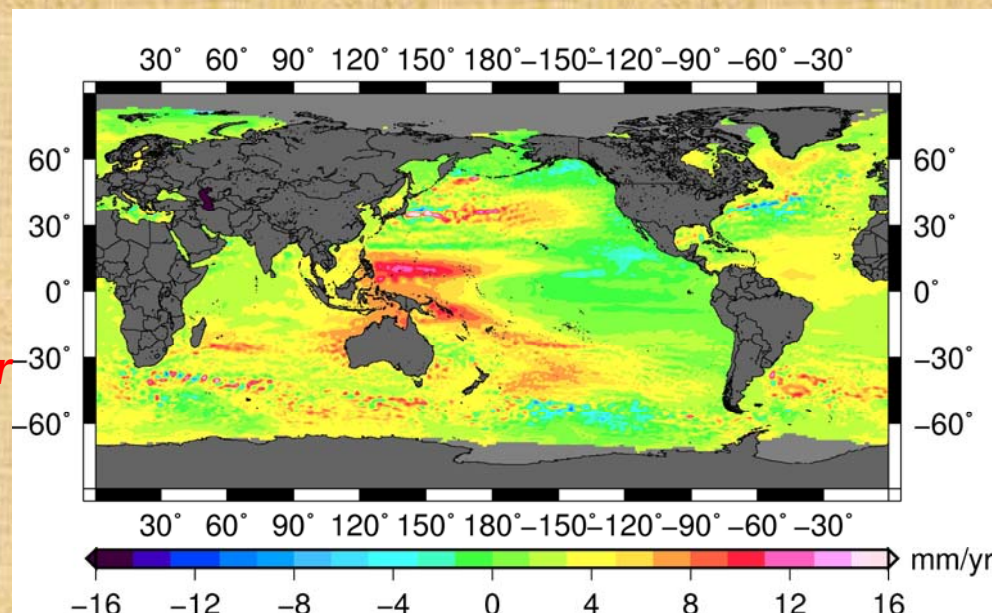


AVISO測高資料, **1993~2012**

Six-parameters regression analysis

海水面變化速率($\pm 66^\circ$): **2.9 ± 0.4 mm/yr**

全球海水面變化速率: **2.9 ± 0.4 mm/yr**

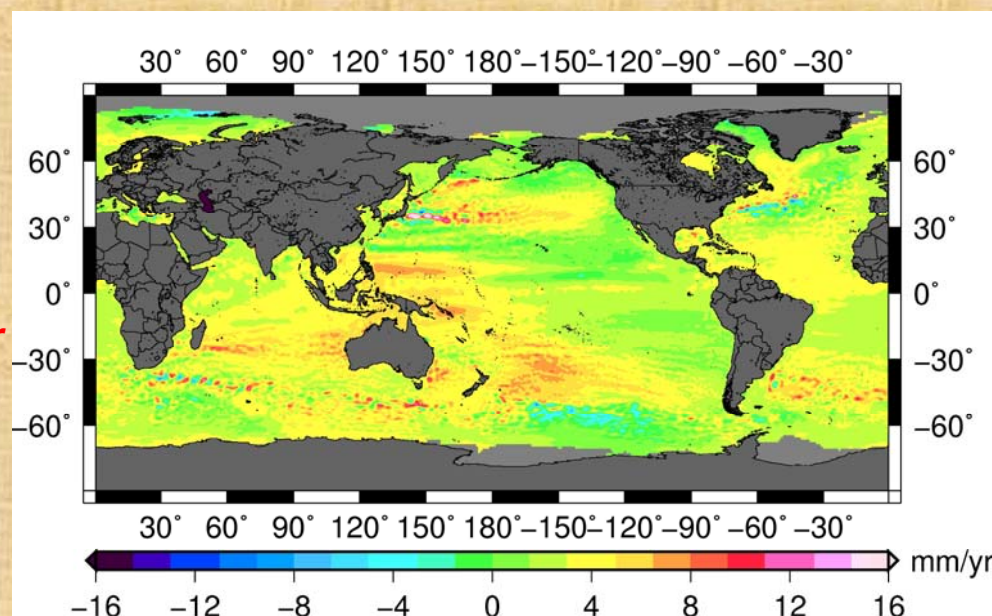


AVISO測高資料, **1993~2015**

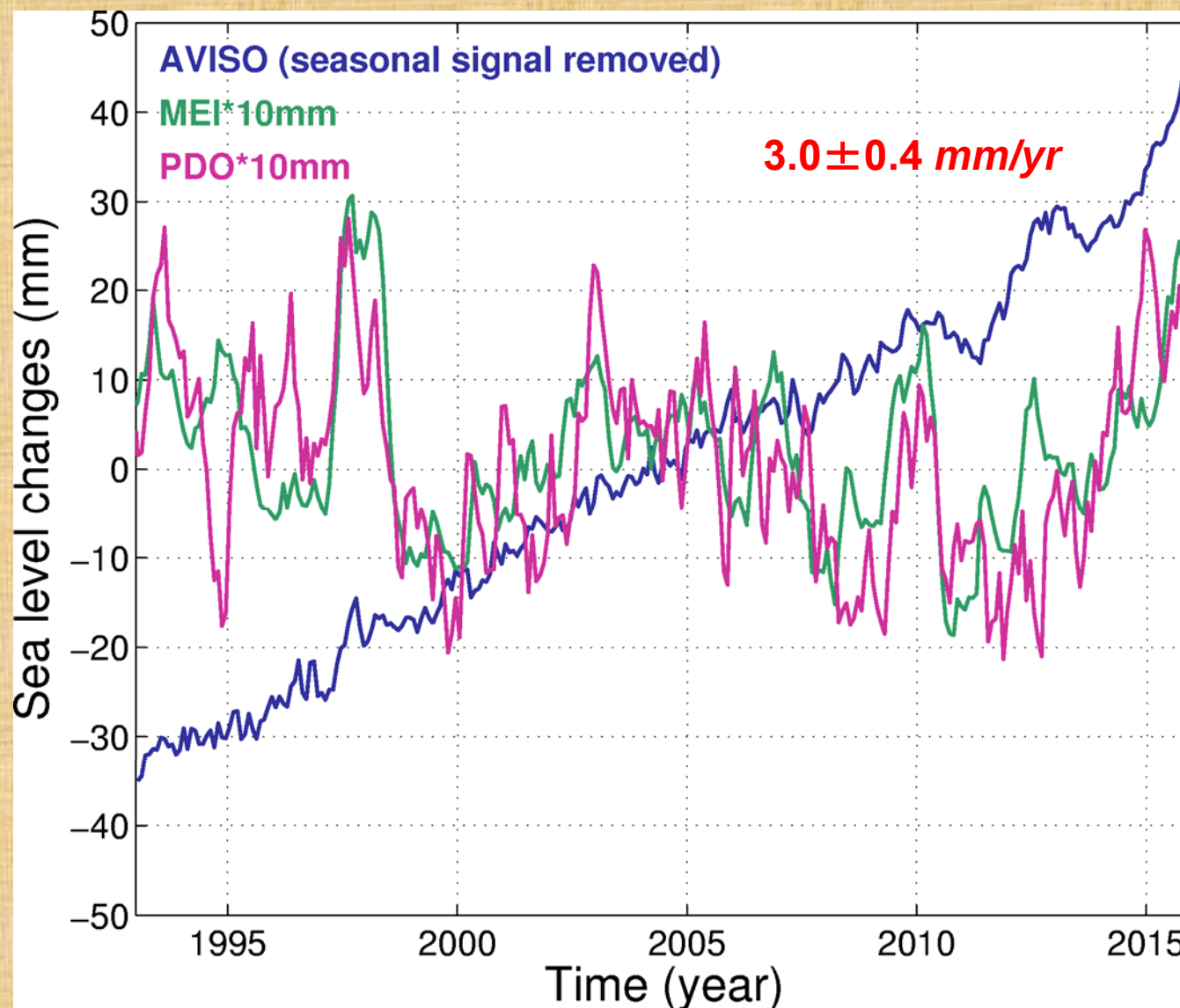
Six-parameters regression analysis

海水面變化速率($\pm 66^\circ$): **3.0 ± 0.4 mm/yr**

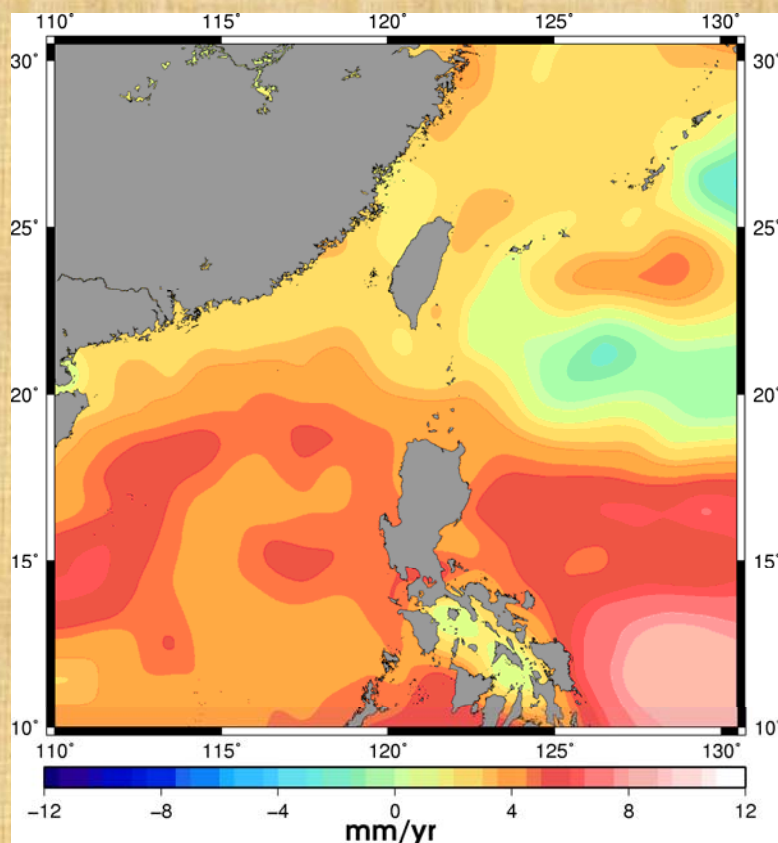
全球海水面變化速率: **3.0 ± 0.4 mm/yr**



初步成果:全球海水面變化



初步成果:台灣附近絕對海平面上升 速率

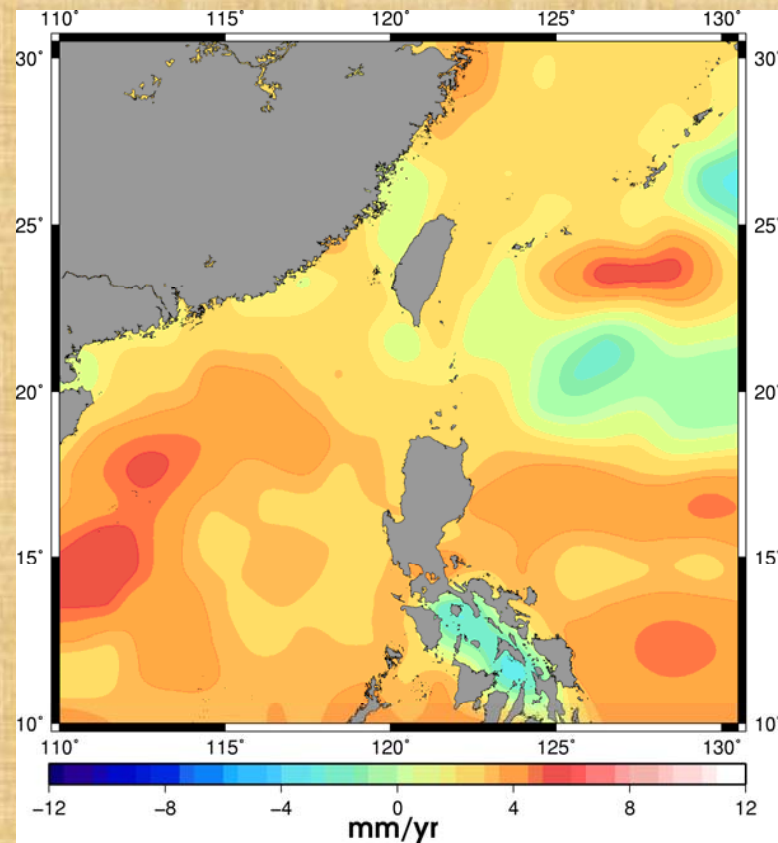


AVISO測高資料, 1993~2015,

Six-parameters regression analysis

海水面上升速率 (110°~130°E & 10°~30°N):

3.6 ± 0.3 mm/yr

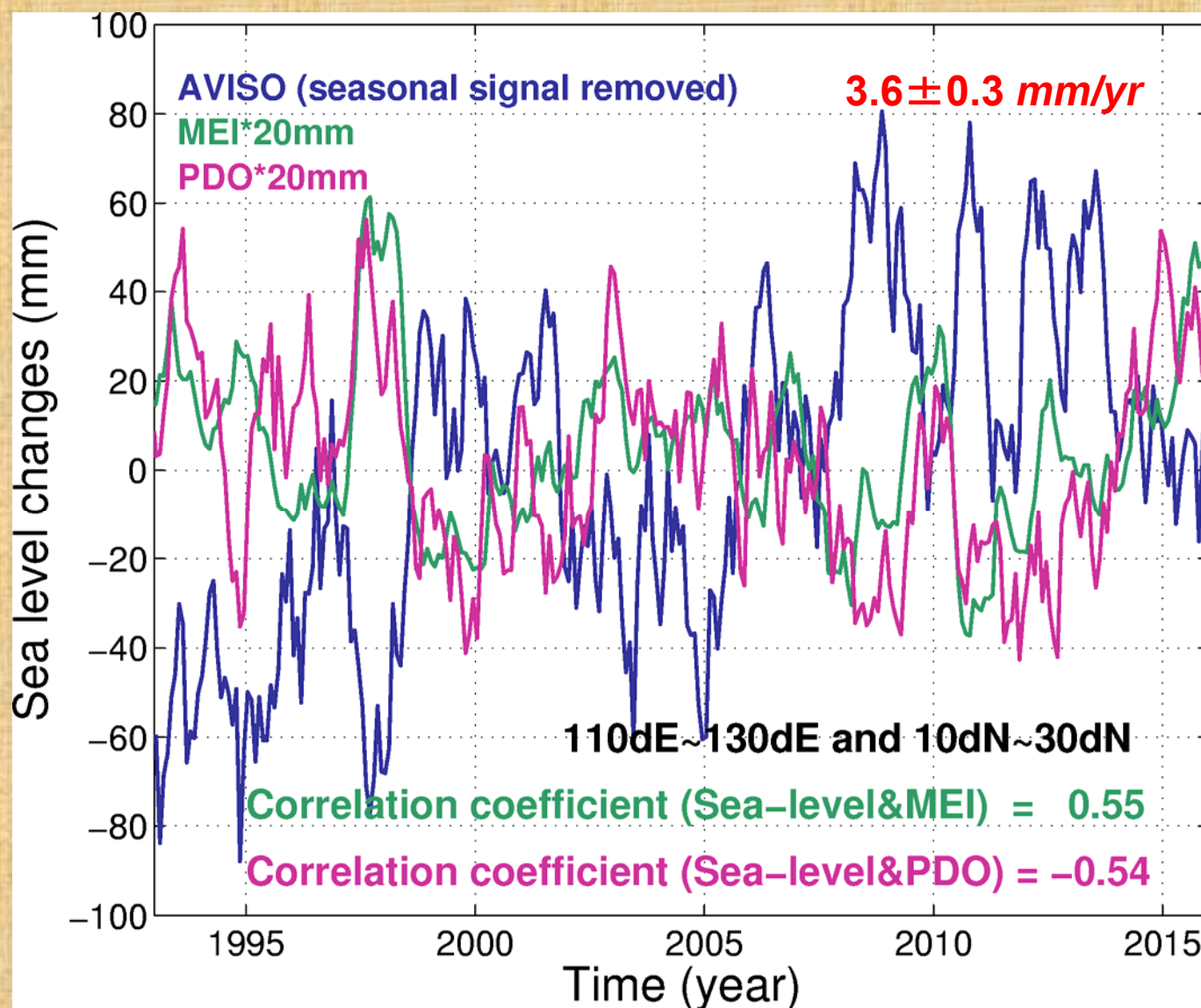


AVISO測高資料, 1993~2015,

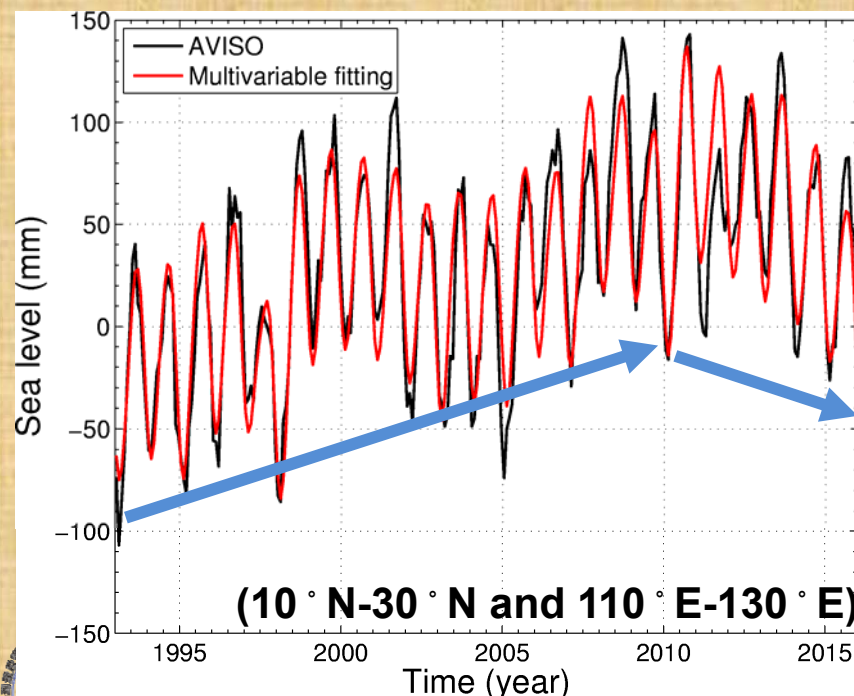
Multivariate regression analysis

海水面上升速率 (110°~130°E & 10°~30°N):

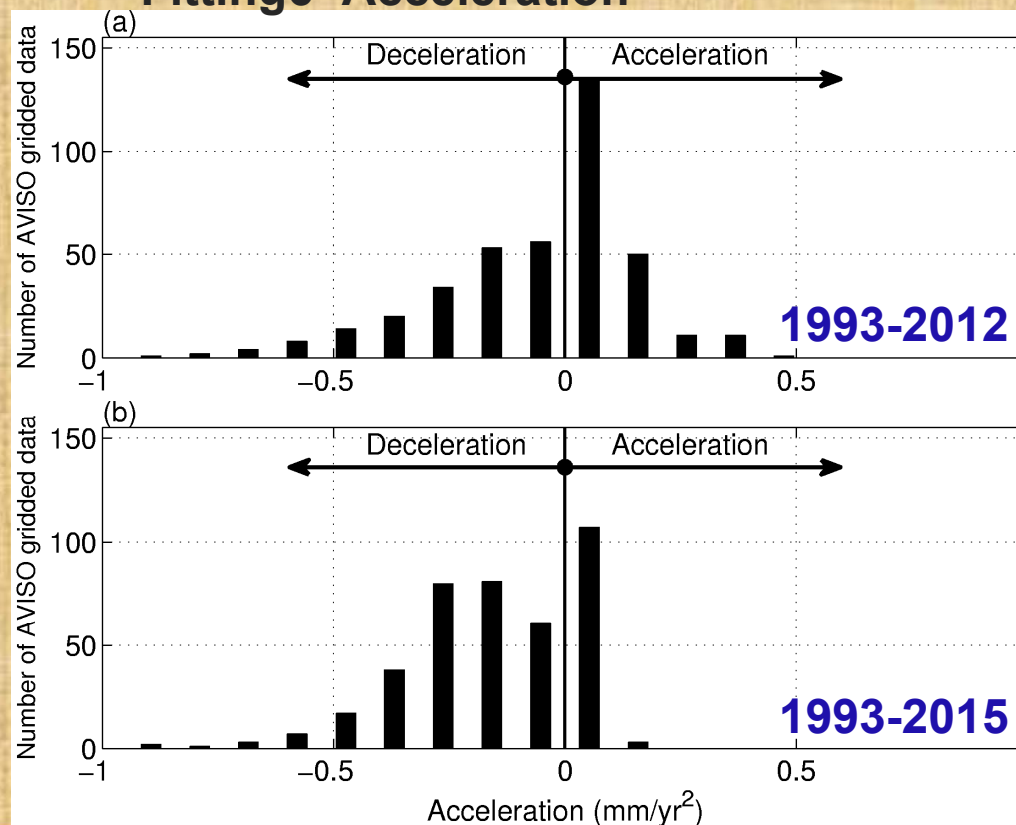
2.8 ± 0.2 mm/yr



Time period	Fitting6	Fitting6+ Acceleration		Multivariable	Multivariable+ Acceleration	
	Trend (mm/yr)	Trend (mm/yr)	Accel. (mm/yr ²)	Trend (mm/yr)	Trend (mm/yr)	Accel. (mm/yr ²)
1993-2012	4.5±0.3	5.8±1.2	-0.1±0.1	1.8±0.4	3.9±0.9	-0.1±0.4
1993-2015	3.6±0.3	8.3±1.0	-0.2±0.0	2.8±0.2	2.8±0.9	0.0±0.0

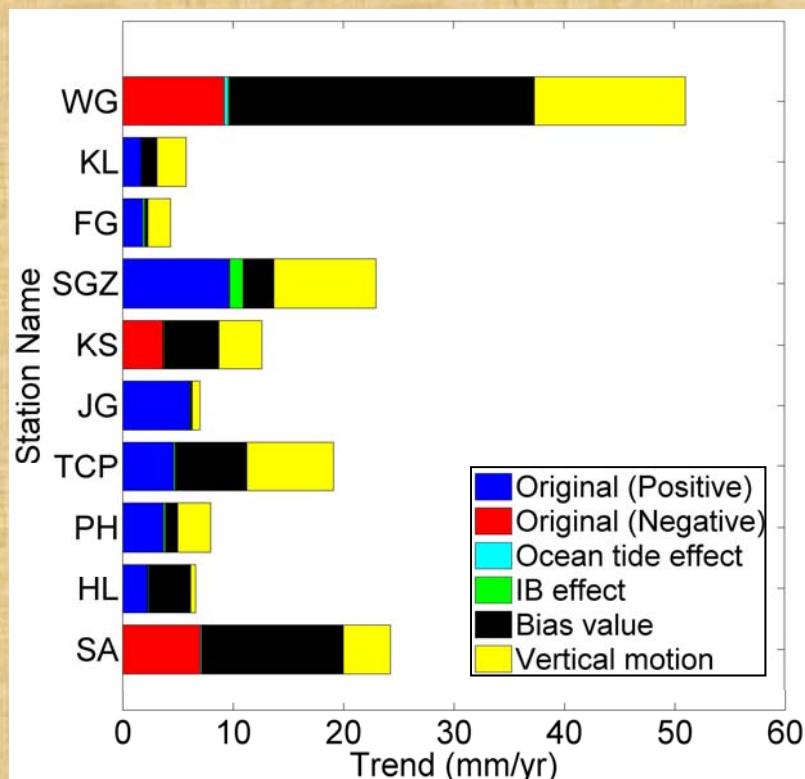


Fitting6+Acceleration

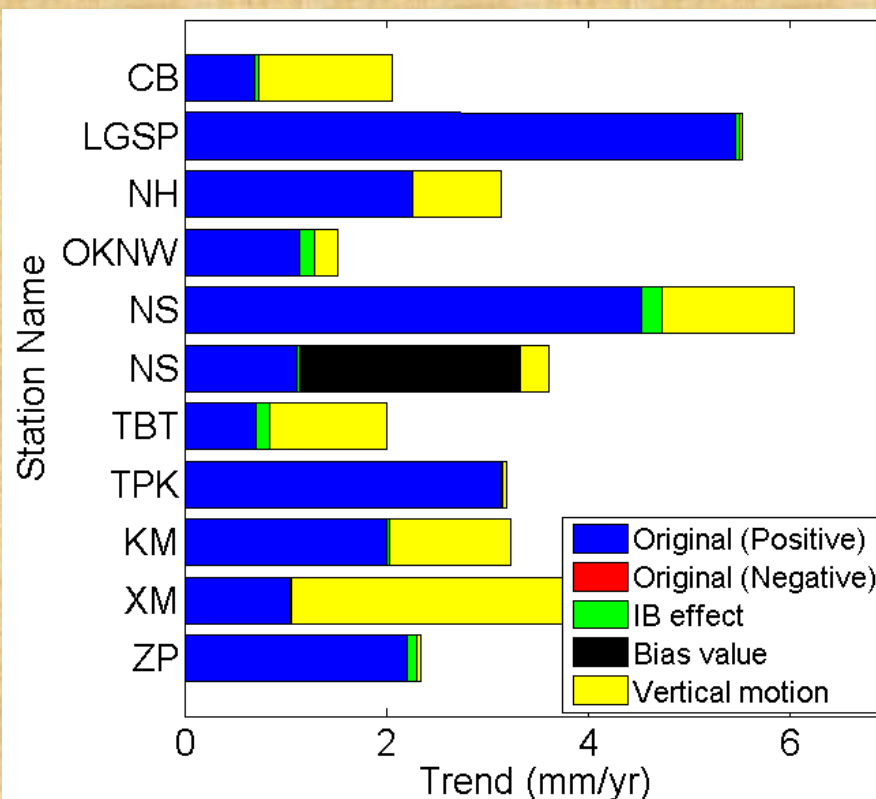


✓使用AVISO衛星測高資料

➤ CWB



➤ PSMSL



涵蓋時間: 1993-2012

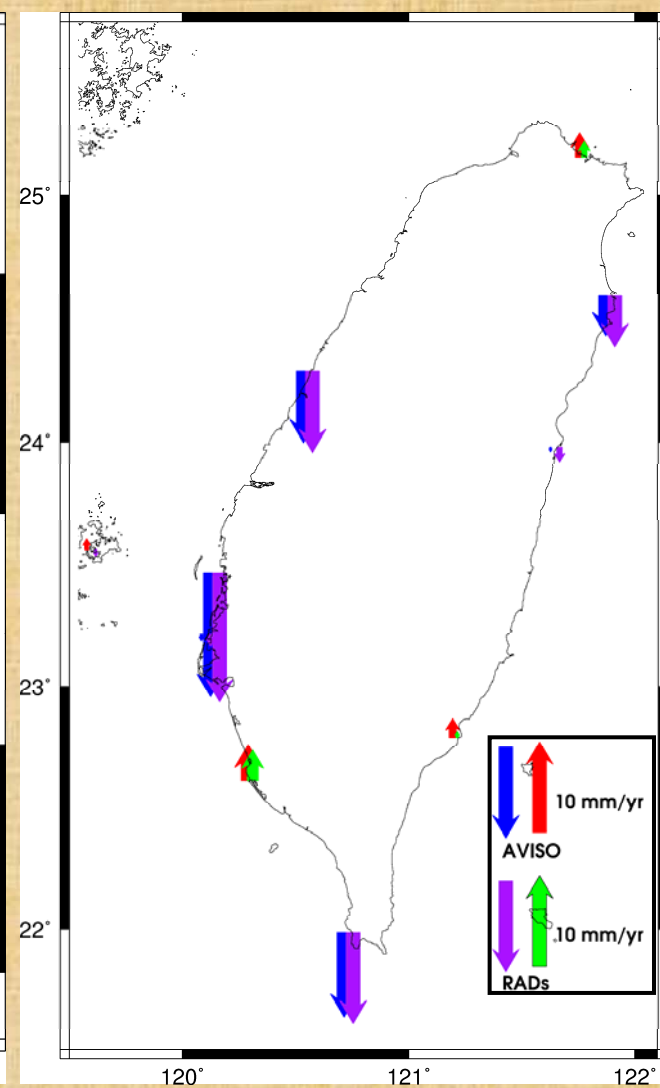
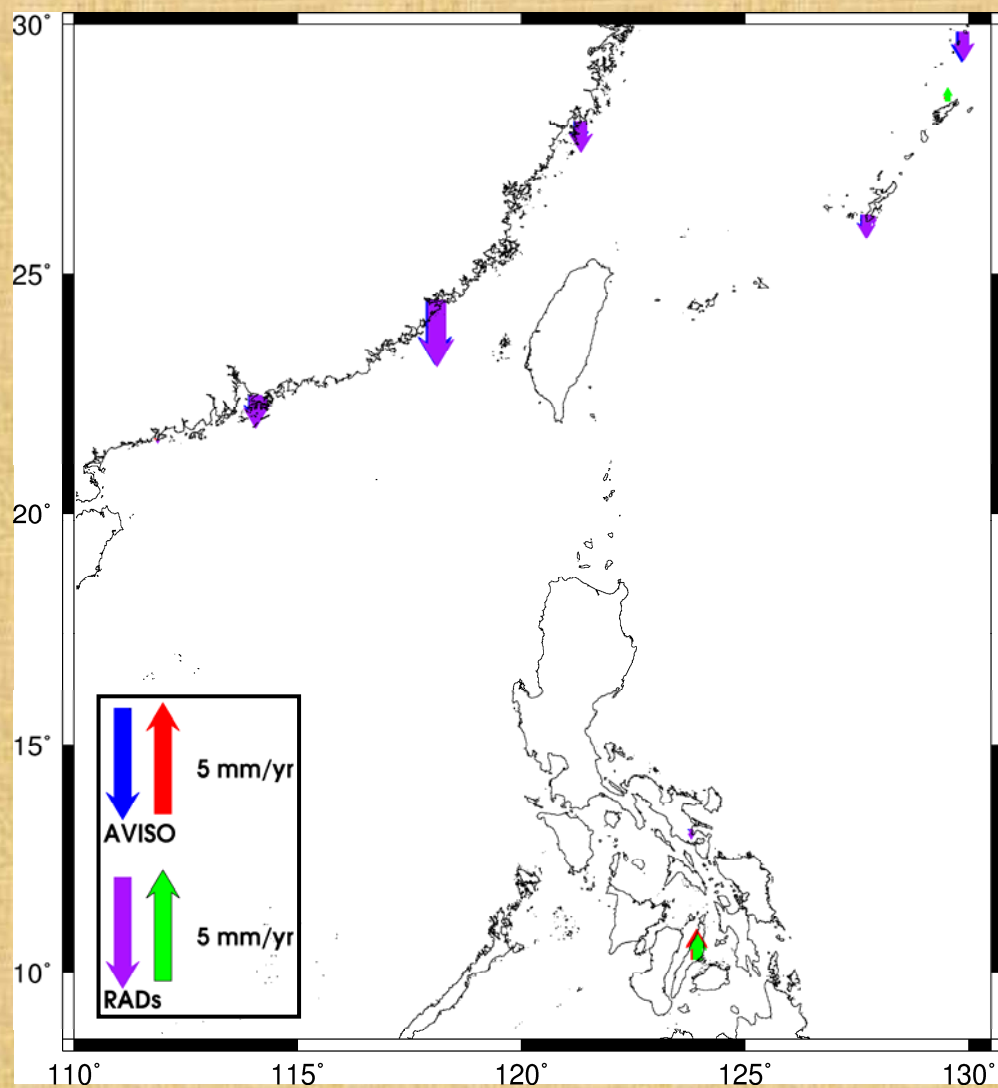
■ 各項改正之影響量 (mm/yr):

➤ 海潮改正: 0-1
影響量平均值: 0.1

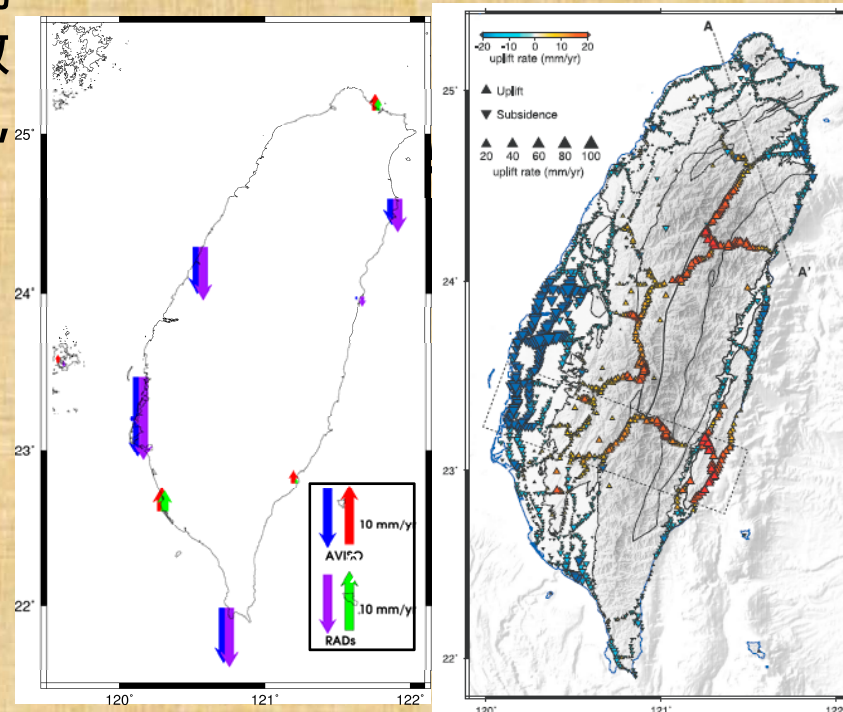
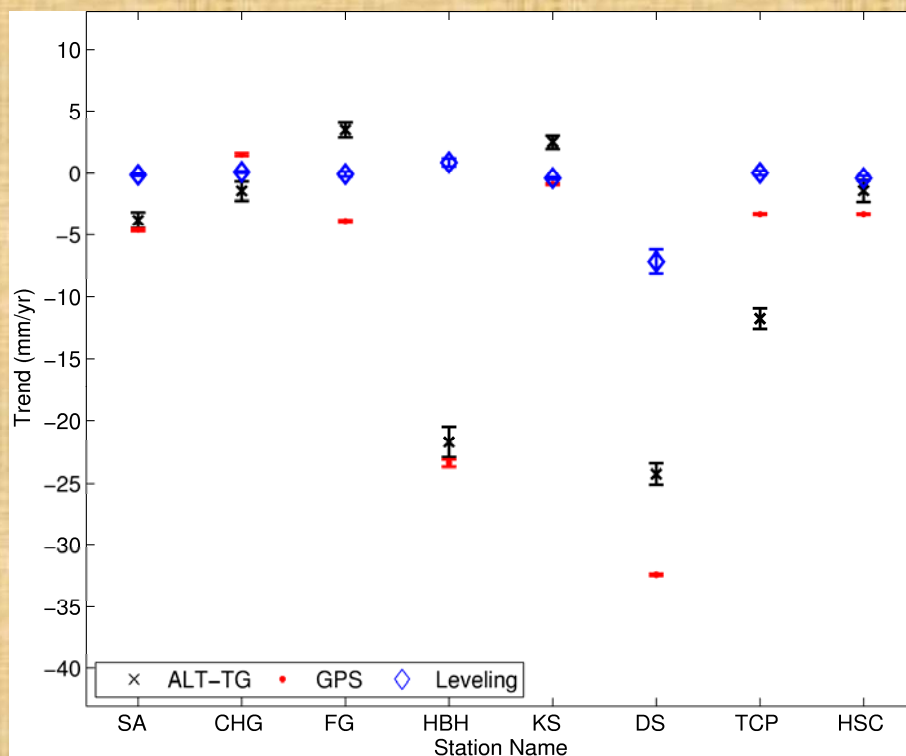
➤ 偏移量改正: 0-28
影響量平均值: 6

➤ 逆氣壓改正: 0-1
影響量平均值: 0

➤ 垂直變動改正: 0-14
影響量平均值: 5



- 估算之地表垂直變動速率與現有成果(水準 (Levelling) 與全球衛星定位系統 (Global Positioning System, GPS)[內政部國土測繪中心, 2014; Ching et al., 2011] 比較



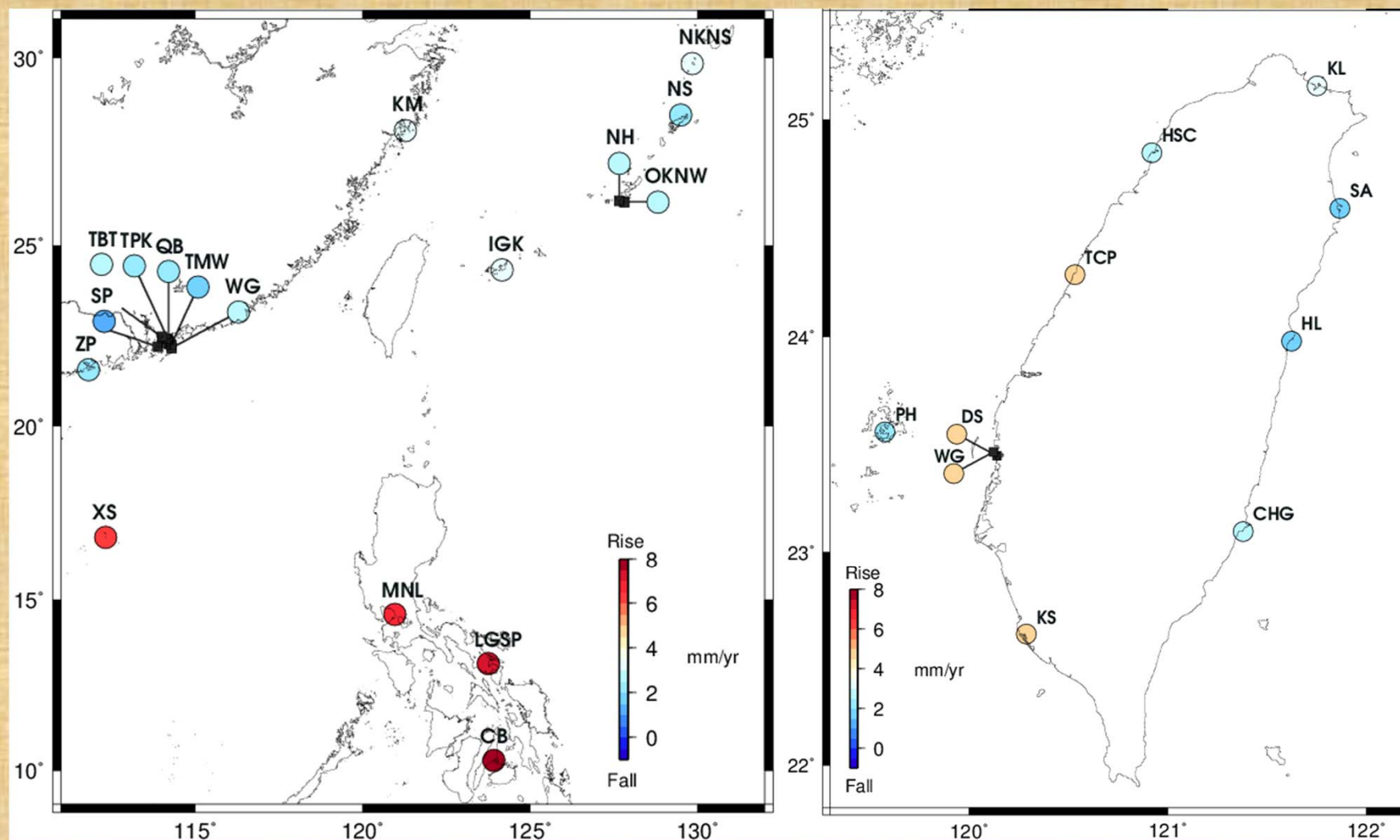
差值平均值與標準偏差 (mm/yr):

ALT-TG V.S. GPS : -1.5 ± 5.4

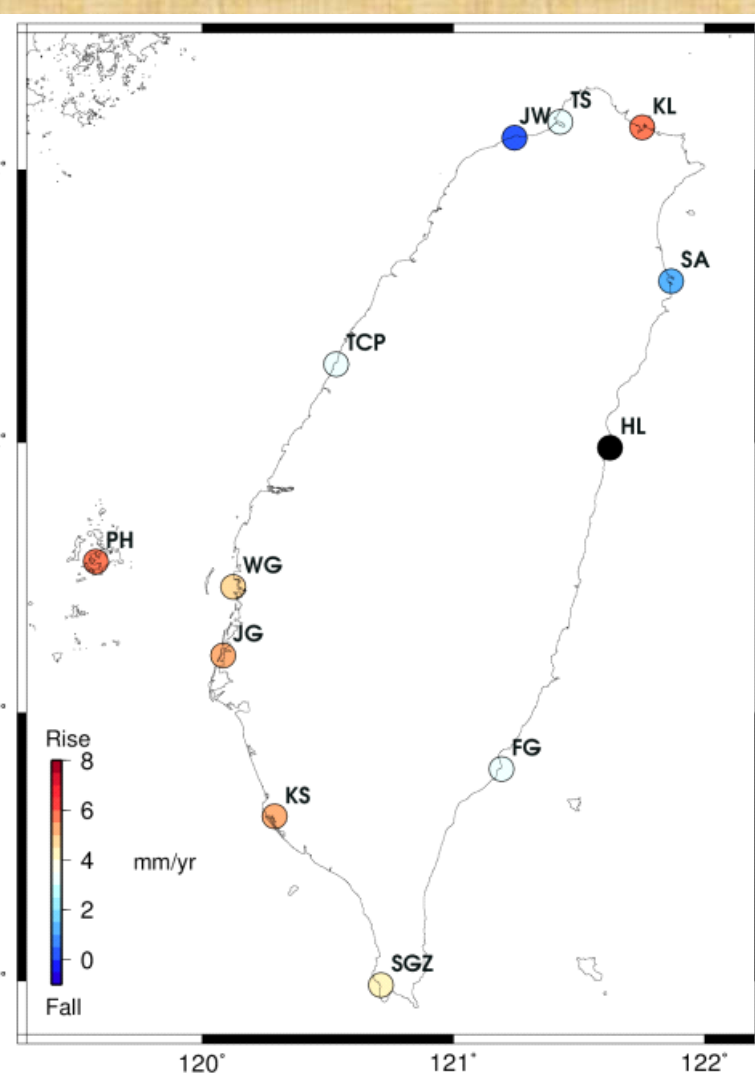
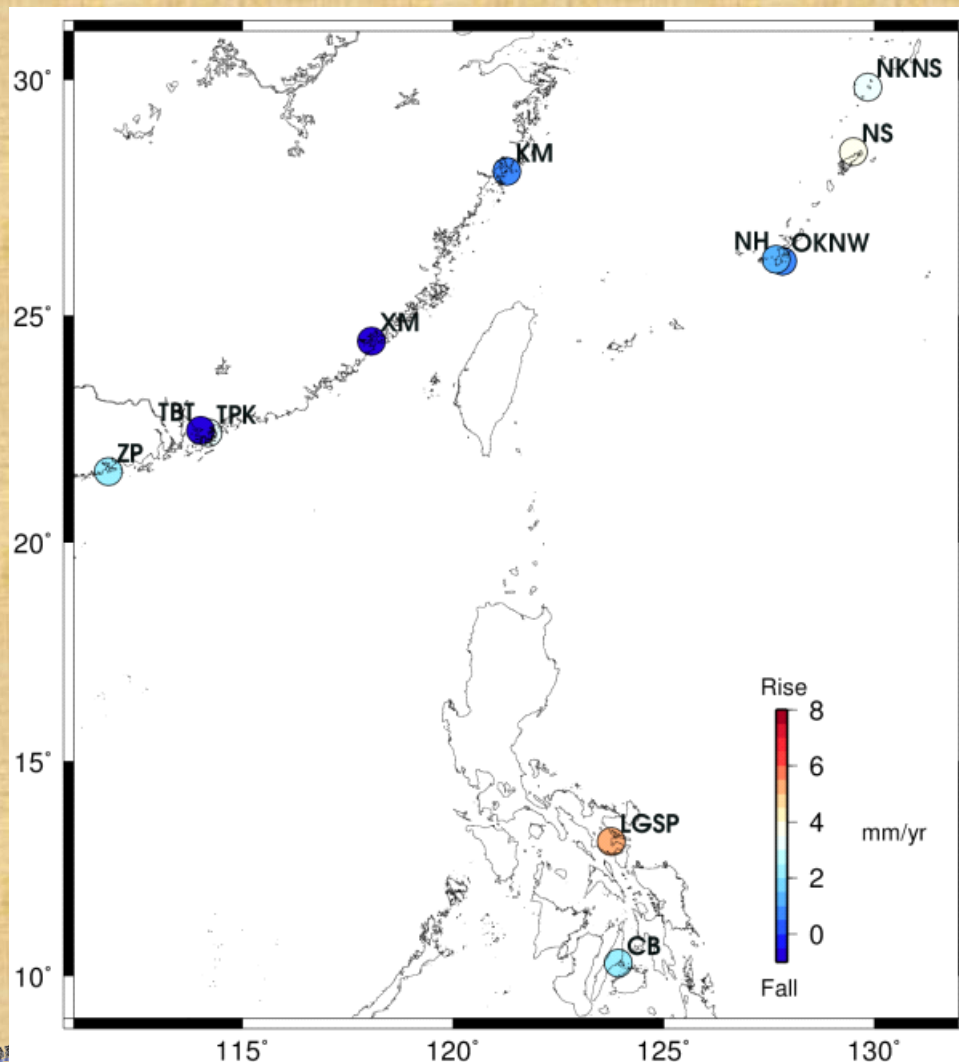
ALT-TG V.S. Leveling : 2.6 ± 5.5

GPS V.S. Leveling : -6.6 ± 8.6

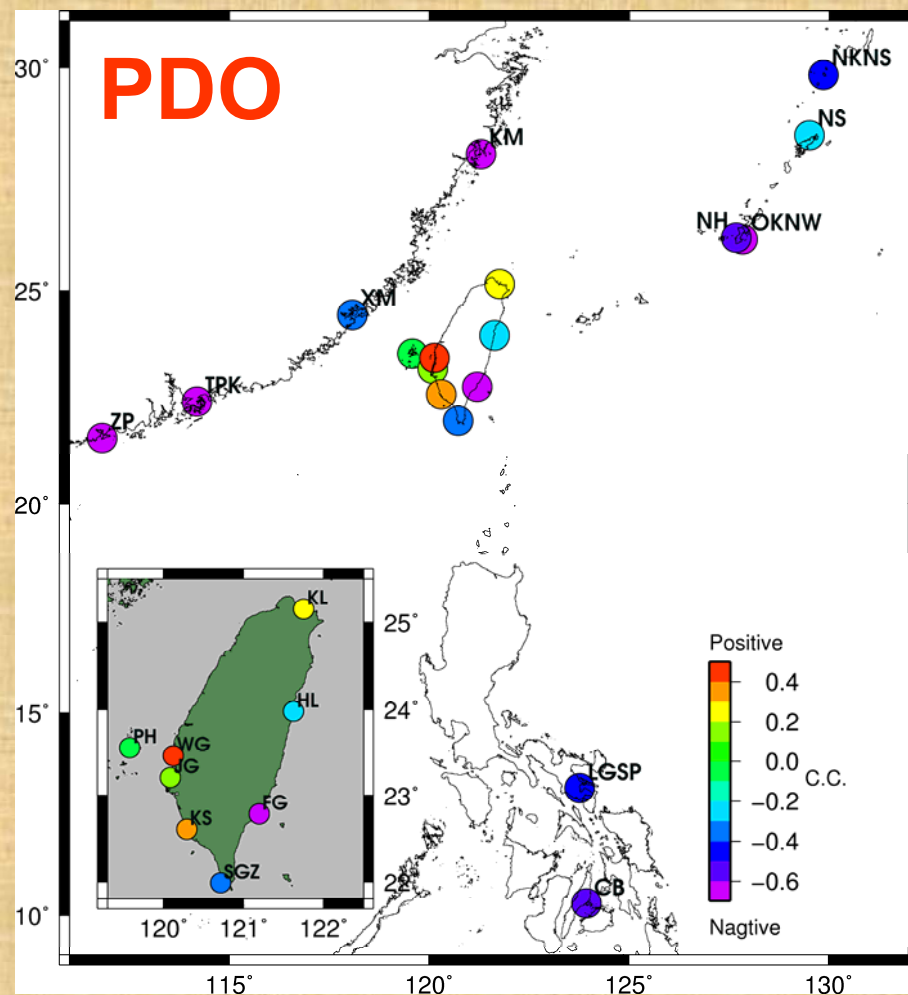
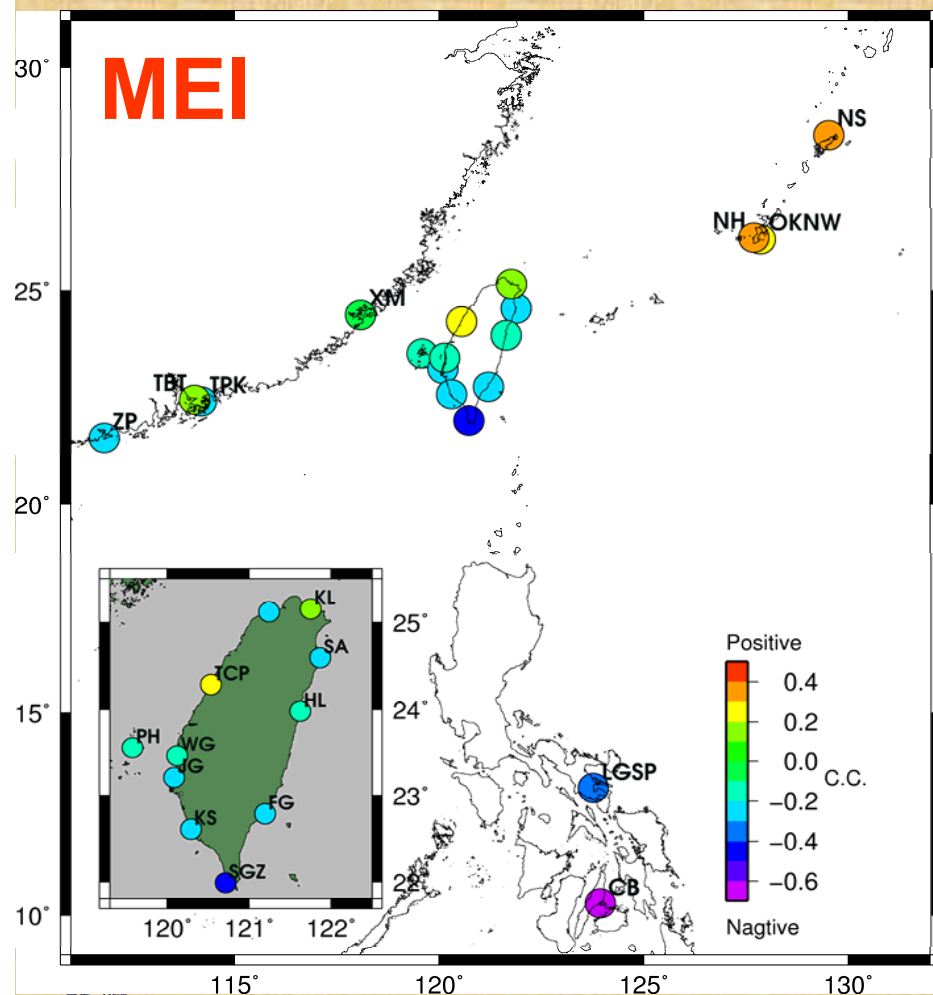
1993-2012潮位站資料計算之絕對海水面速率



■ > 30年潮位站資料計算之絕對海水面速率

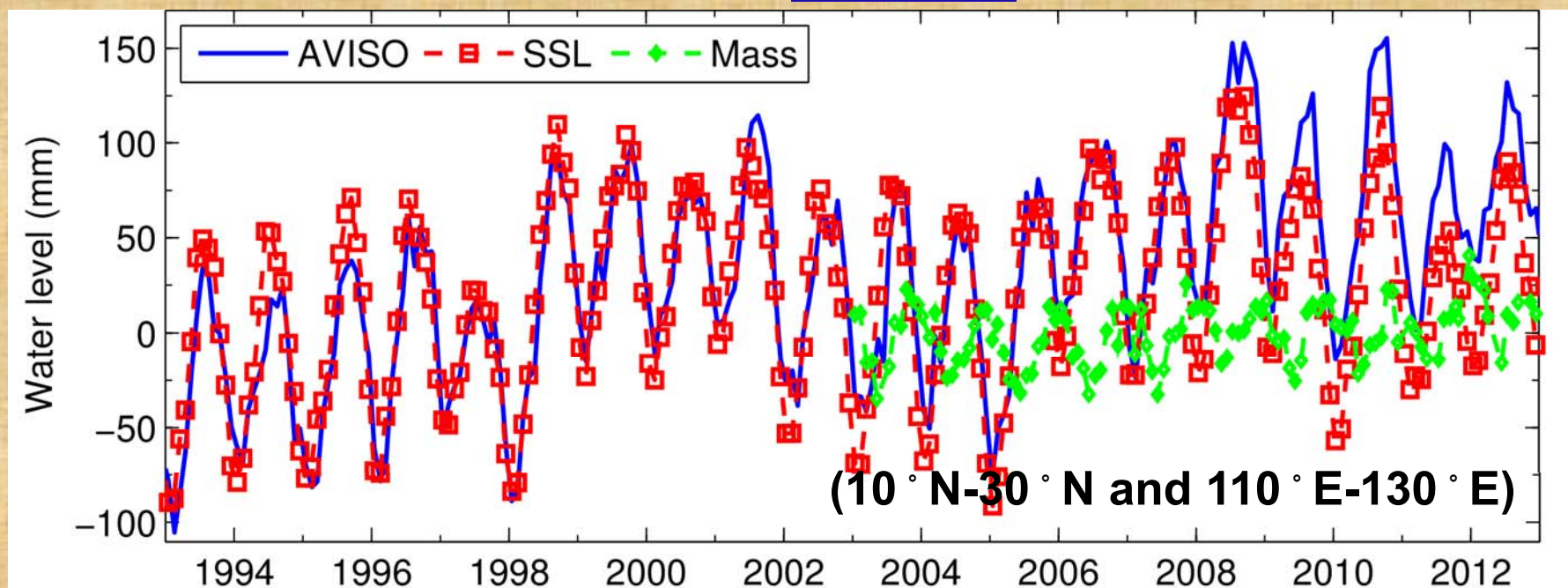


潮位站資料與氣候因子之相關係數(EEMD)

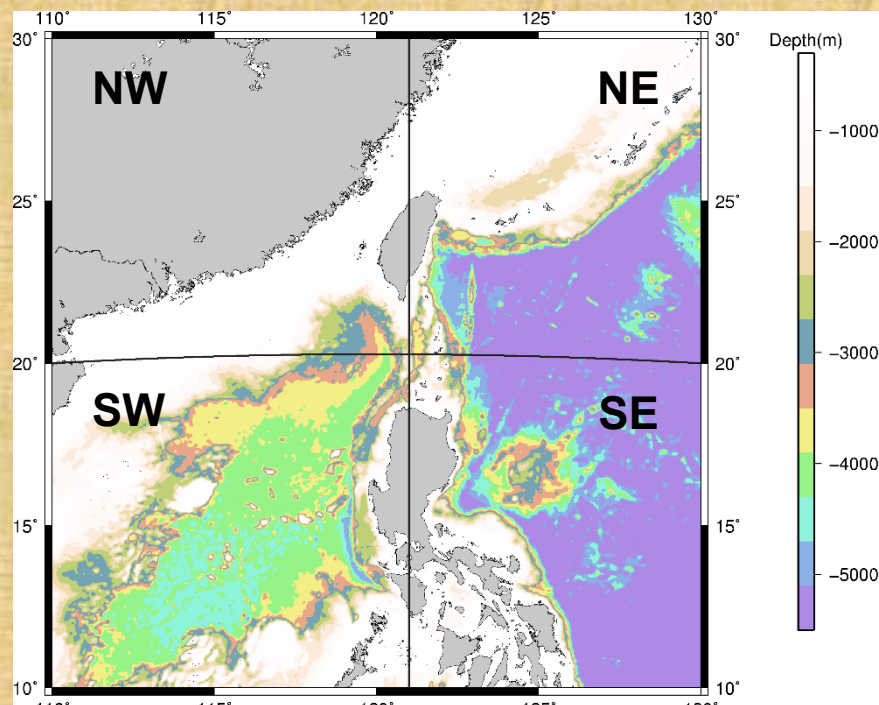


初步成果:台灣周圍海域海水面上升之原因

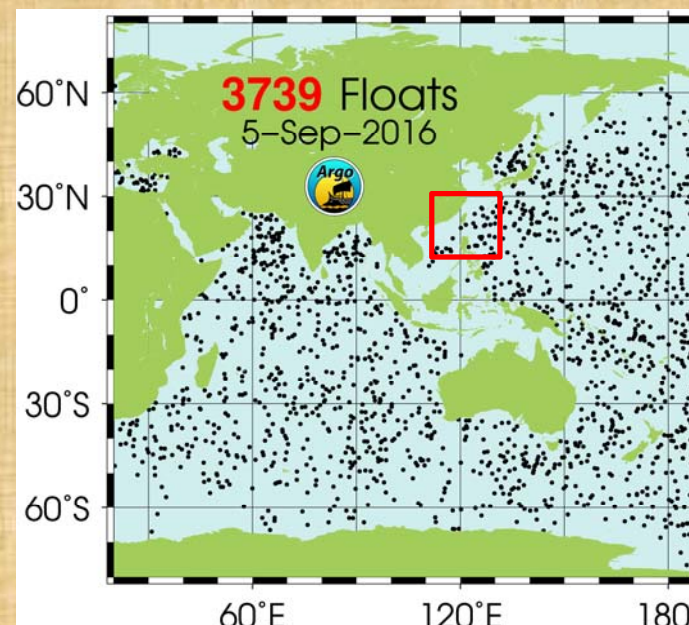
✓使用AVISO衛星測高資料



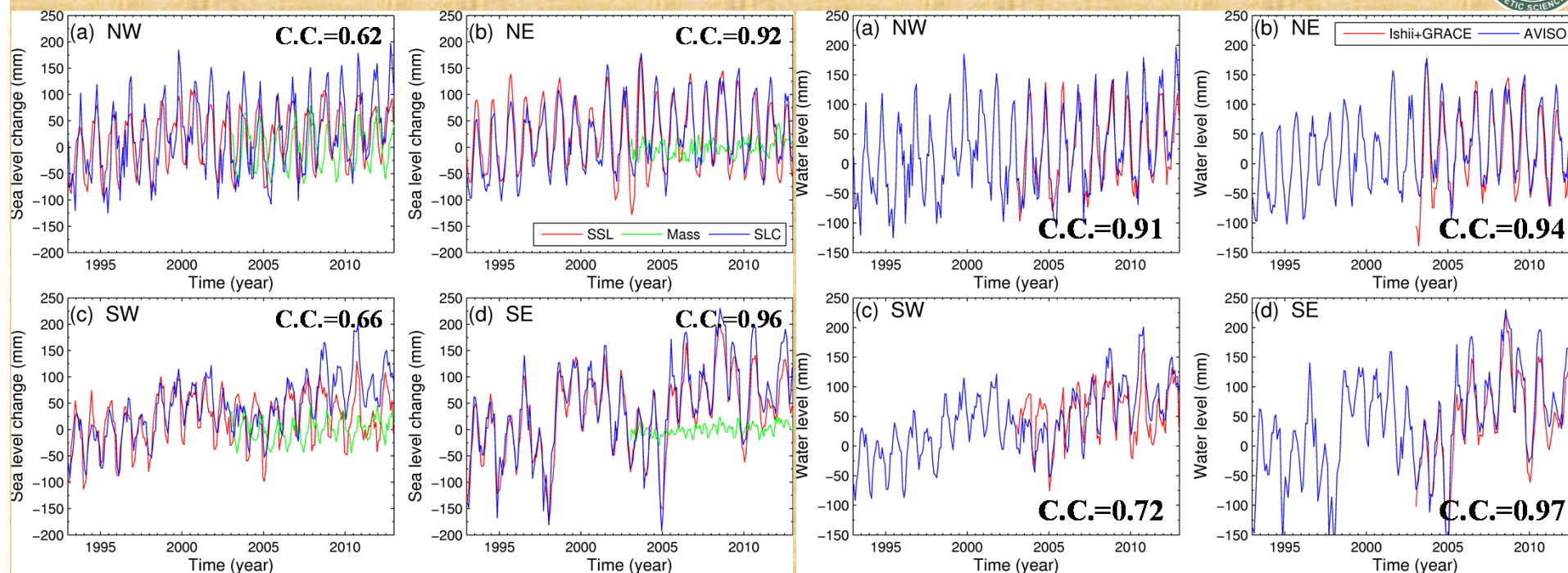
Data	2003-2012			1993-2012		
	Trend (mm/yr)	Corr. with AVISO	Corr. with RADs	Trend (mm/yr)	Corr. with AVISO	Corr. with RADs
AVISO	8.11±0.88	x	x	5.23±0.31	x	x
RADs	6.66±0.88	x	x	4.43±0.31	x	x
Ishii	2.46±0.82	0.90	0.92	2.34±0.29	0.90	0.91
Mass	1.59±0.29	0.02	-0.02	x	x	x
Ishii+mass	4.19±0.92	0.91	0.93	x	x	x



Argo分佈圖

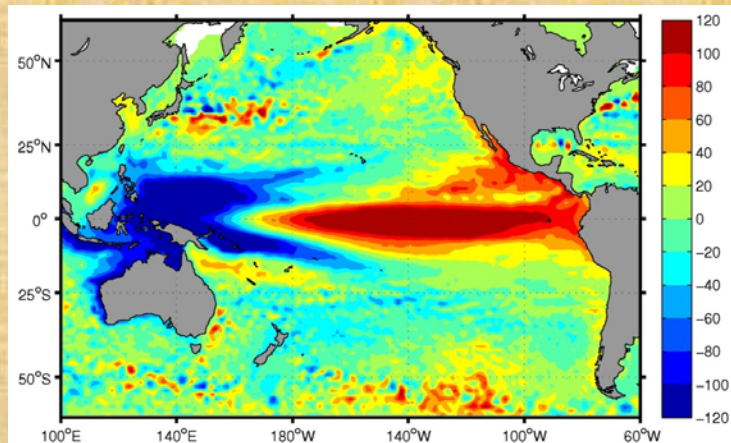


Data	Sea level trends (mm/yr) over 2003-2012			
	NE	NW	SE	SW
AVISO	-0.5 ± 0.9	7.8 ± 1.0	14.3 ± 1.9	11.2 ± 0.9
RADs	-1.8 ± 0.9	5.1 ± 1.0	12.0 ± 1.9	10.5 ± 0.9
Ishii	-2.2 ± 0.8	2.1 ± 0.7	9.9 ± 1.7	1.3 ± 0.9
JAMSTEC	-4.9 ± 1.1	-3.1 ± 1.8	8.3 ± 1.7	-1.1 ± 1.7
GRACE	1.9 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.5	1.8 ± 0.3	1.5 ± 0.4
Ishii+GRACE	0.0 ± 1.0	3.4 ± 0.8	12.5 ± 1.8	3.0 ± 1.0
JAMSTEC+GRACE	-2.9 ± 1.2	-0.2 ± 1.9	10.9 ± 1.8	1.6 ± 1.8

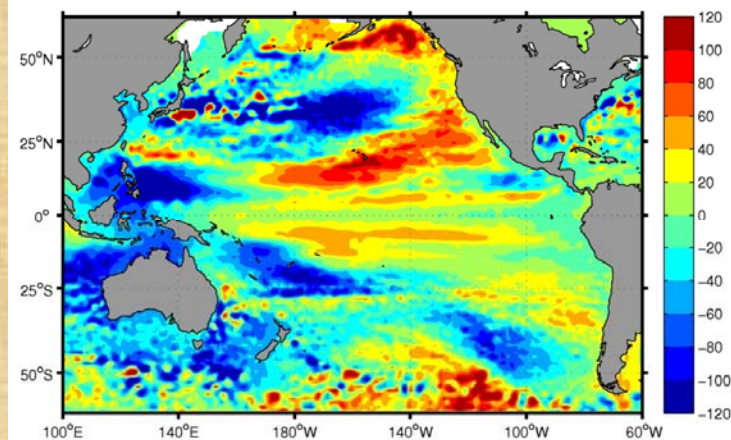


Data	Sea level trends (mm/yr) over 2003-2012			
	NE	NW	SE	SW
AVISO	-0.5 ± 0.9	7.8 ± 1.0	14.3 ± 1.9	11.2 ± 0.9
RADs	-1.8 ± 0.9	5.1 ± 1.0	12.0 ± 1.9	10.5 ± 0.9
Ishii	-2.2 ± 0.8	2.1 ± 0.7	9.9 ± 1.7	1.3 ± 0.9
JAMSTEC	-4.9 ± 1.1	-3.1 ± 1.8	8.3 ± 1.7	-1.1 ± 1.7
GRACE	1.9 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.5	1.8 ± 0.3	1.5 ± 0.4
Ishii+GRACE	0.0 ± 1.0	3.4 ± 0.8	12.5 ± 1.8	3.0 ± 1.0
JAMSTEC+GRACE	-2.9 ± 1.2	-0.2 ± 1.9	10.9 ± 1.8	1.6 ± 1.8

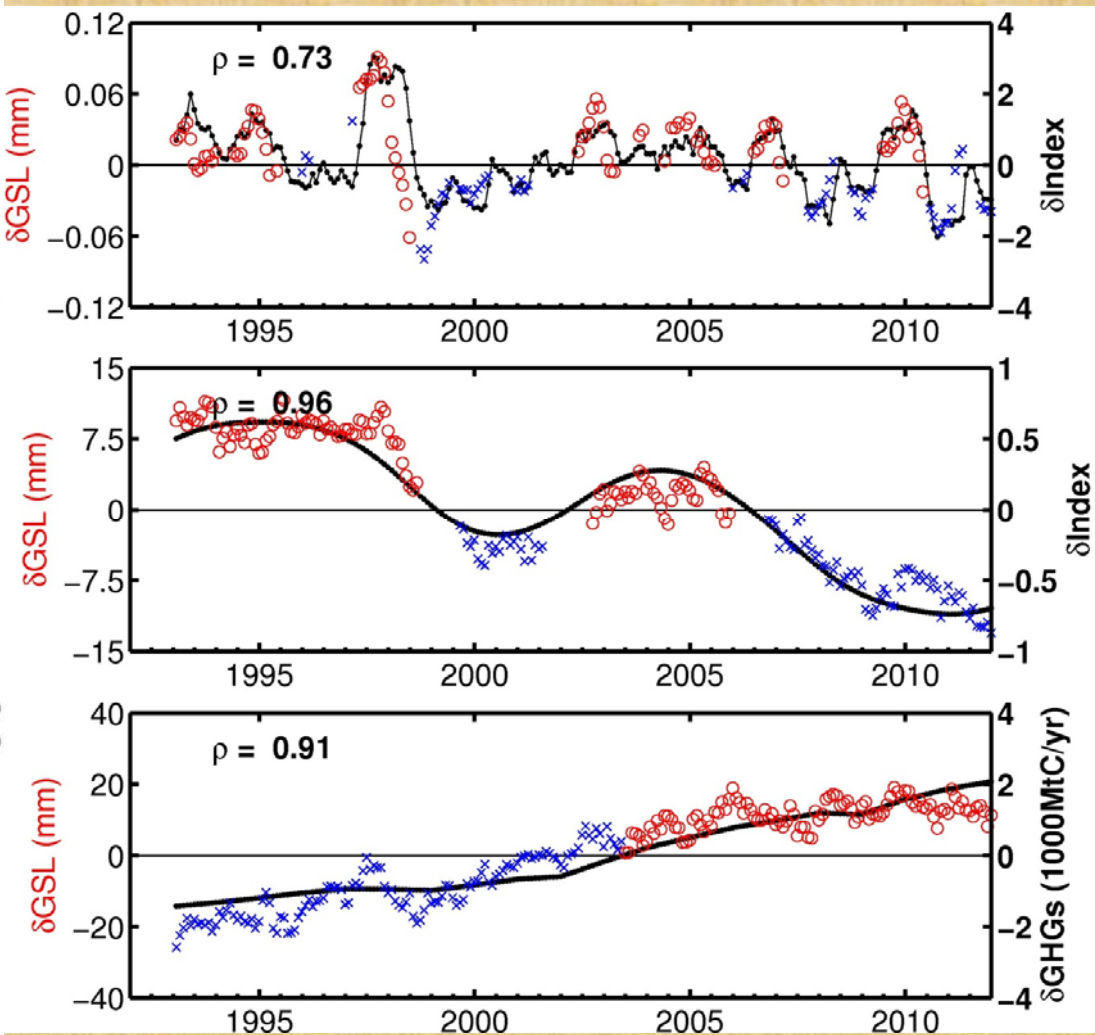
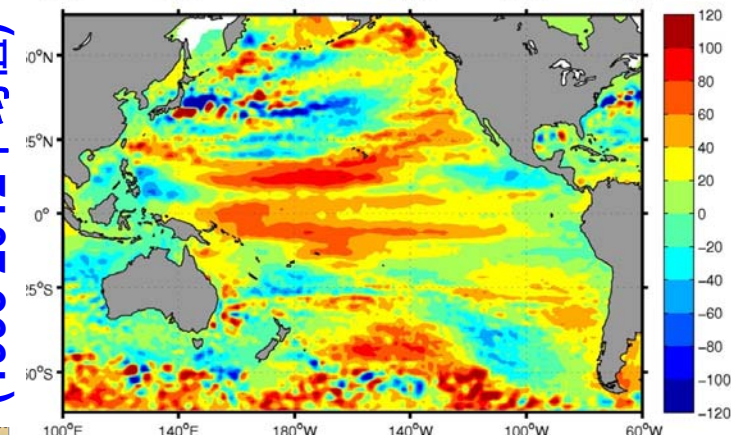
ENSO(0.5/-0.5)

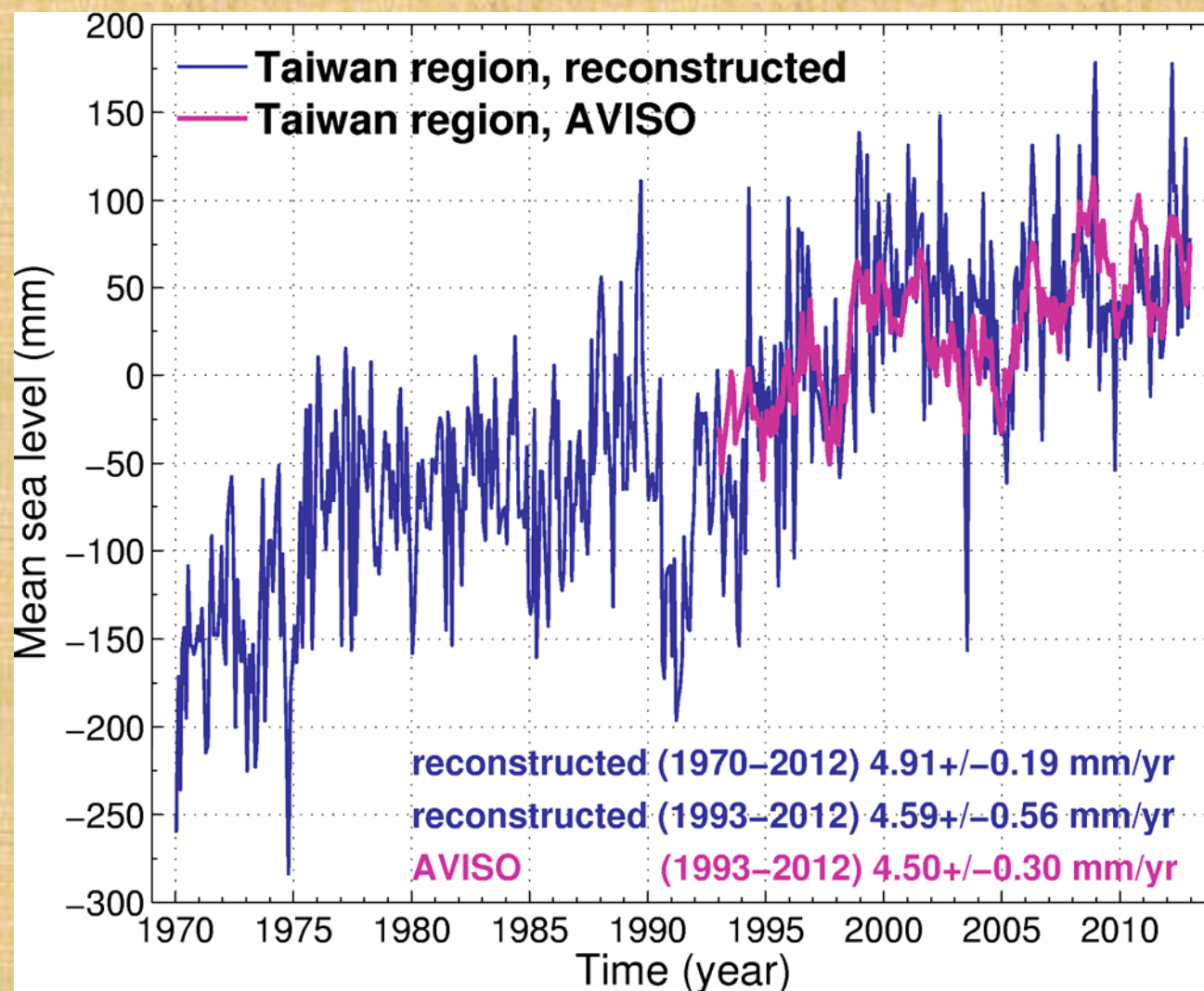


PDO(0.1/-0.1)



石化燃料排放
(1993-2012平均值)

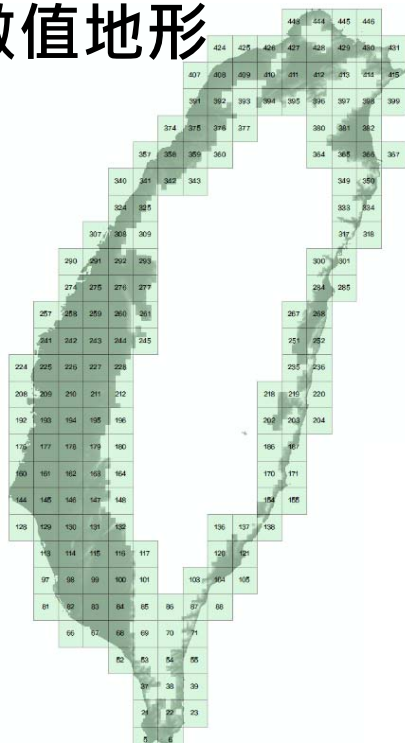




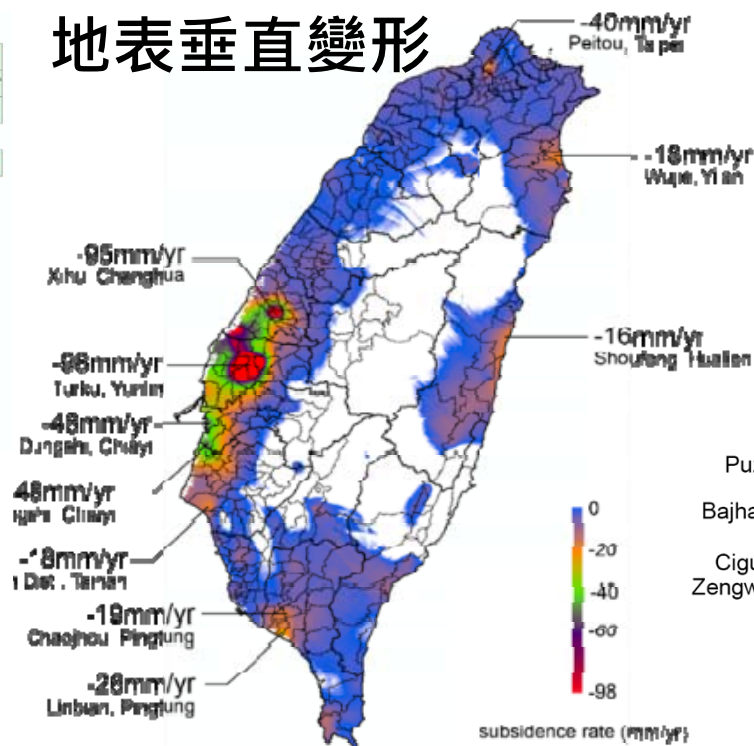
The discrepancy between our result and previous study [Church *et al.*, 2006] may be caused by several factors, such as the distribution of tide gauge is not even, the quality of tide gauge records used in this study is not good, and the part of tide gauge records includes nonlinear vertical motion.

計算溢淹區域之相關資料

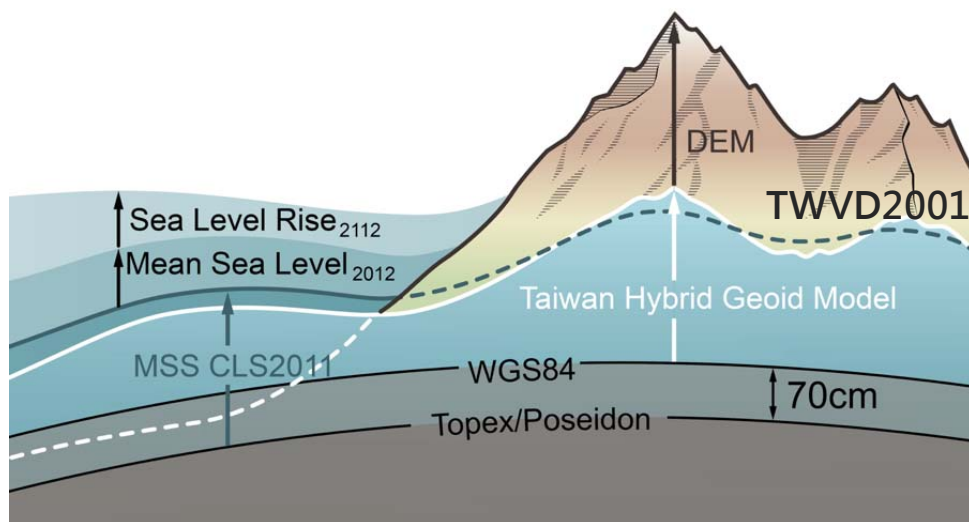
數值地形



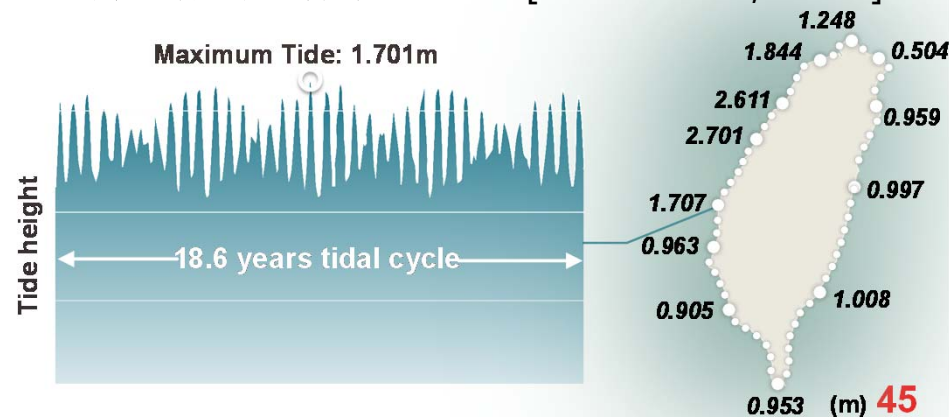
地表垂直變形



濕地



最大天文潮HAT [林勝豐等人, 2014]

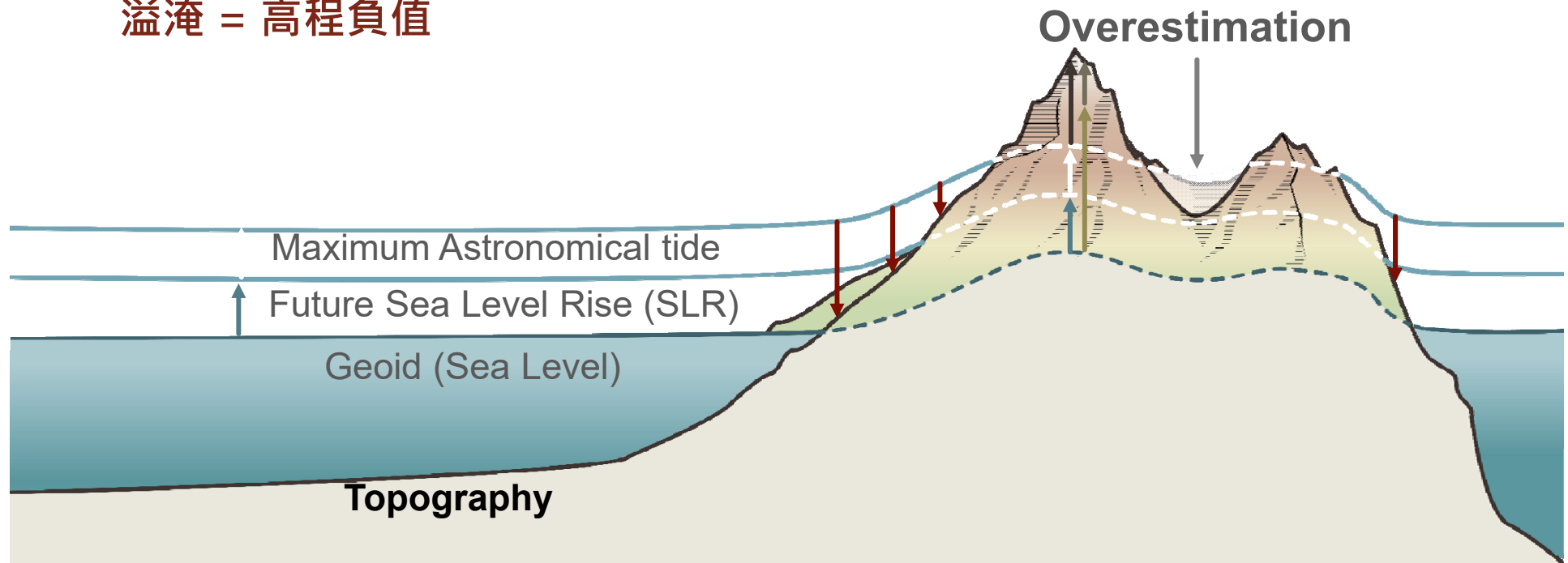


靜態淹水

$$\text{溢淹面積地圖} = \text{DEM}_{t(0)} + \text{VLM} - \text{SLR} - \text{HAT}_{18.6\text{yr from TWN5T}}$$

$s \times (t_x - t_0)$ $SLR_{trend} \times (t_x - t_0)$

溢淹 = 高程負值



利用區域成長法(Region growing algorithm) 判斷實際溢淹區域



Sea level rise at 2112 = 1m
Seed point 1

Sea level rise at 2112 = 1.2m
Seed point 2

► Find out grids at coastal line

Foreach grids

{

► Get DEM_{future}

Region growing : $DEM_{future} < 0$

if $depth(i,j) > previous\ depth(i,j)$

► $DEM(i,j)$ is inundated

}

初步成果:臺灣海岸淹水潛勢

溢淹面積地圖 = DEM_{t(0)}



VLM

$$s \times (t_x - t_0)$$



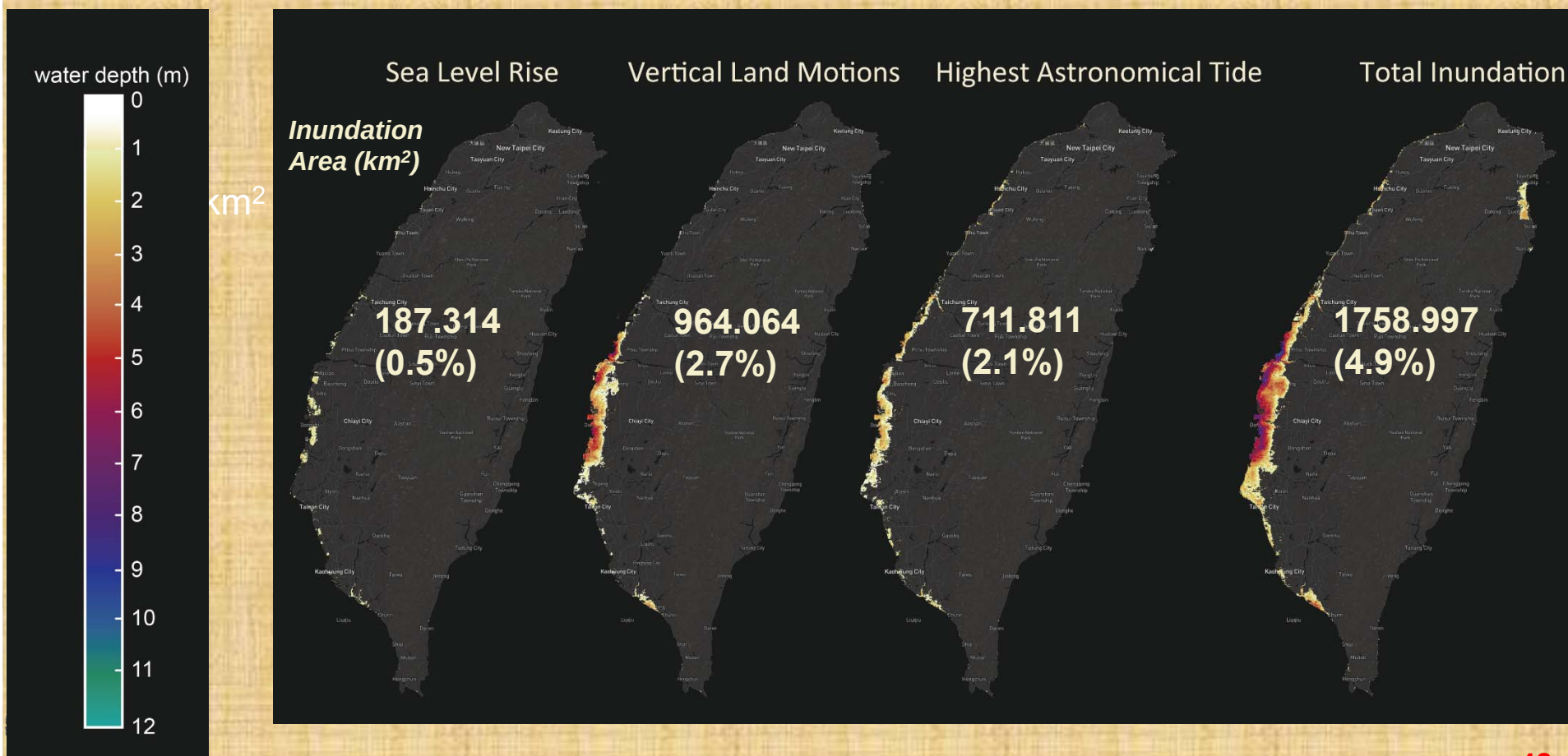
SLR

$$SLR_{trend} \times (t_x - t_0)$$



HAT_{18.6yr}

from TWN5T



初步成果:臺灣海岸淹水潛勢

溢淹面積地圖 = DEM_{t_0}



VLM

$s \times (t_x - t_0)$



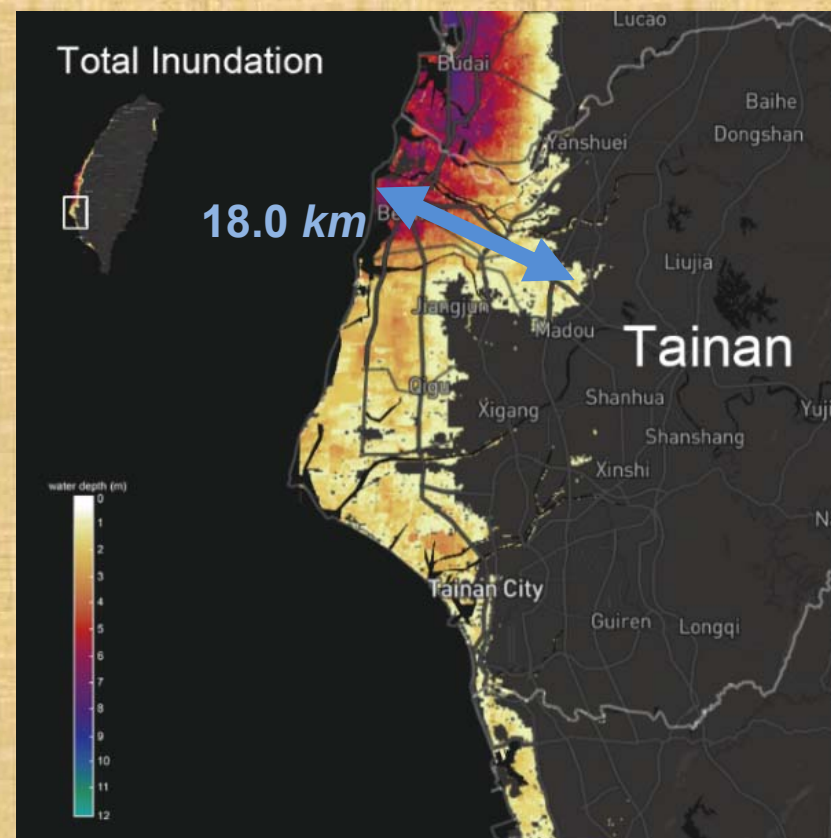
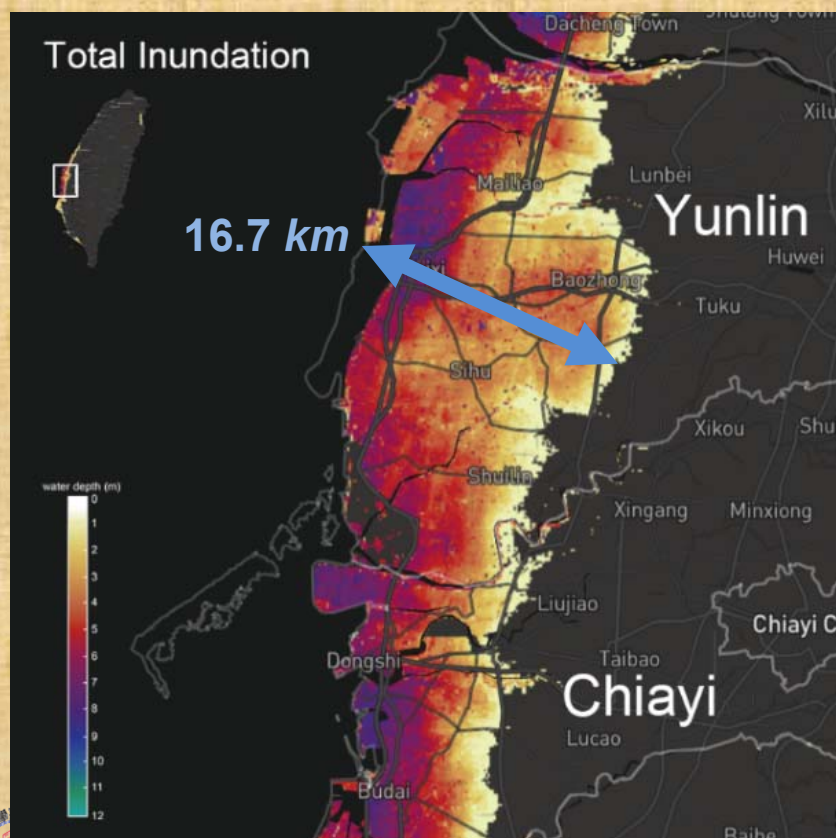
SLR

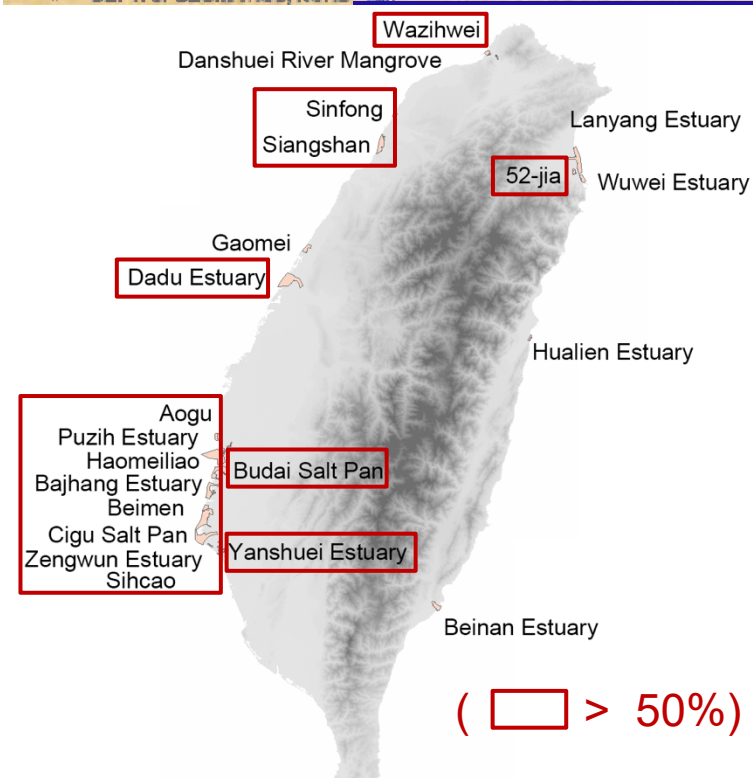
$SLR_{trend} \times (t_x - t_0)$



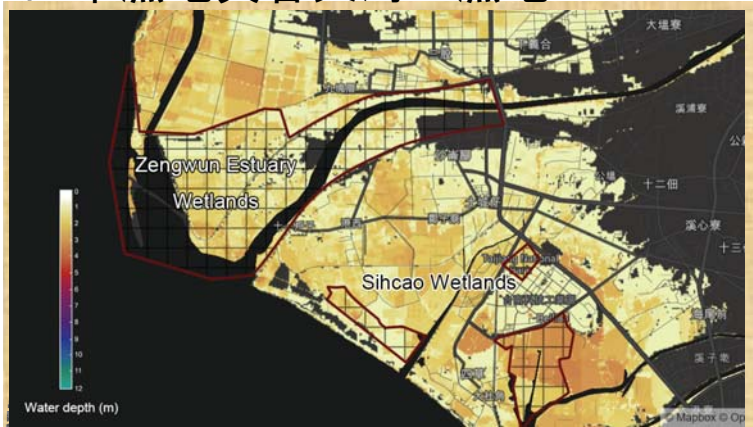
HAT_{18.6yr}

from TWN5T





四草濕地與曾文河口濕地



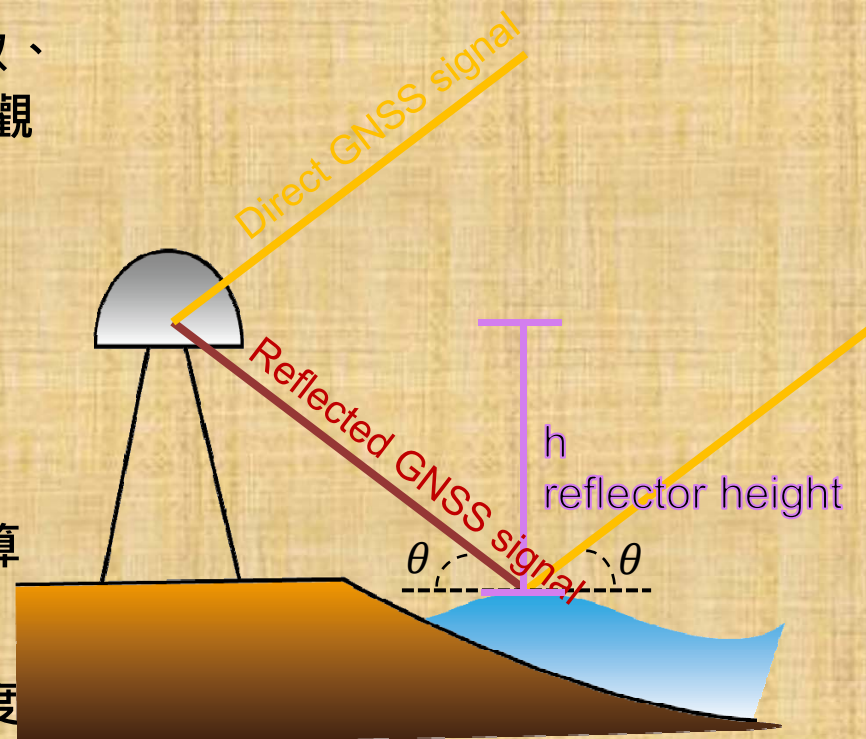
(<http://140.116.47.231/apin/webmap/>)

Name	Location	Total inundation(%)
Wazihwei	New Taipei City	82.59
Lanyang Estuary	Yilan County	44.62
52-jia	Yilan County	99.51
Wuwei Harbor	Yilan County	27.15
Hualien Estuary	Hualien County	47.77
Beinan Estuary	Taitung County	3.56
Yanshuei Estuary	Tainan City	96.97
Sihcao	Tainan City	99.47
Zengwun Estuary	Tainan City	88.51
Cigu Salt Pan	Tainan City	98.98
Beimen	Tainan City	99.77
Bajhang Estuary	Chiayi County and Tainan City	100.00
Budai Salt Pan	Chiayi County	100.00
Haomeiliao	Chiayi County	100.00
Puzih Estuary	Chiayi County	96.80
Aogu	Chiayi County	100.00
Dadu Estuary	Taichung City and Changhua County	89.54
Gaomei	Taichung City	31.38
Siangshan	Hsinchu City	96.33
Sinfong	Hsinchu County	77.17
Danshuei River Mangrove	New Taipei City	0.00
Mean		75.24

- 結合GNSS和訊雜比(SNR)資料提供更一致、更廣泛、更低成本、更彈性位置的海水面觀測量
- 觀測絕對海水面高度

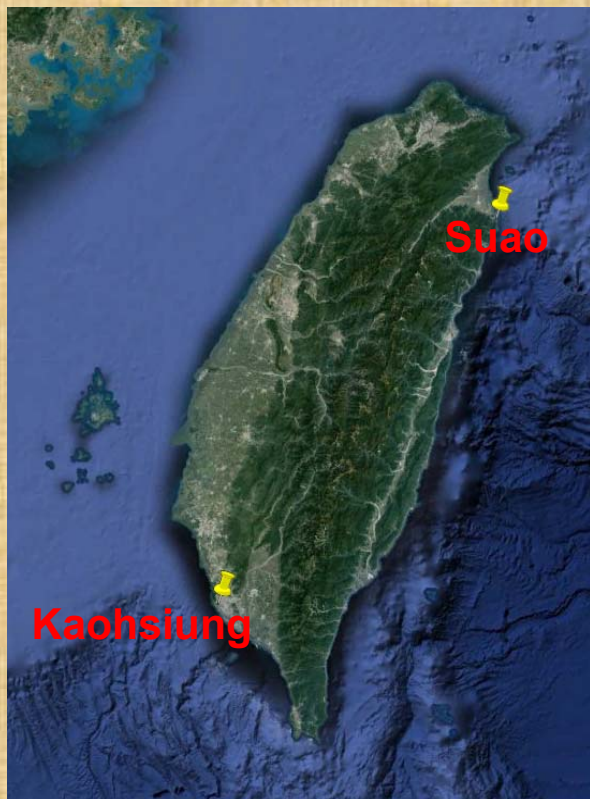
✓目的:

- 分析利用台灣潮位站共站之GNSS資料計算海水面高度之可行性
- 提升利用GNSS資料計算之海水面變化精度



[Credit: Revised from Larson et al., 2012]

潮位站和GNSS資料

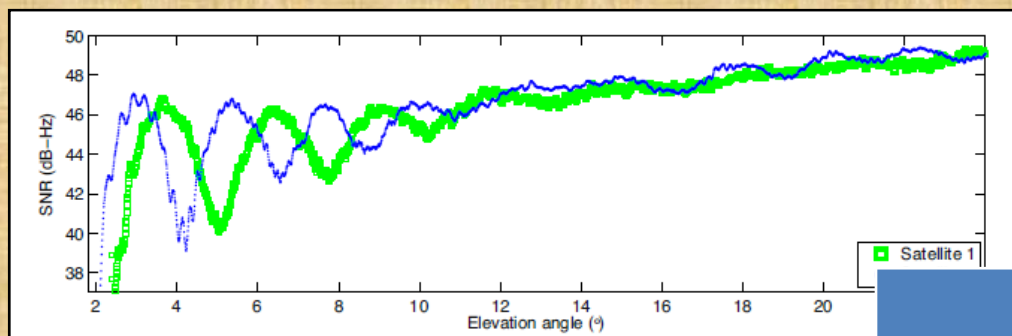


[Credit: Google Earth]

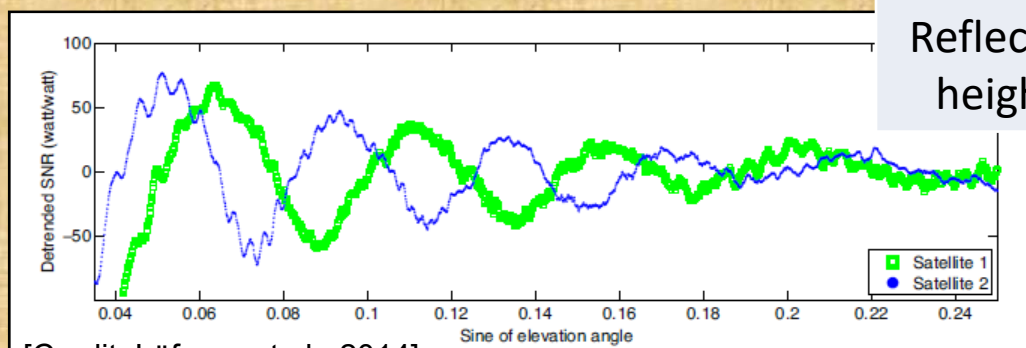
GNSS Stations		
Site	Time span	Sampling interval



Site	Time span	Sampling interval	Tidal Range
Kaohsiung	2009/01/01-2009/12/31	6 min	1 m
Suao	2015/01/01-2015/12/31		1.5-2 m



$$\begin{aligned}\delta\text{SNR} &= \text{SNR} - f(\text{SNR}, 2) \\ &= A \cos(\psi + \varphi) \\ &= A \cos(4\pi h \lambda^{-1} \sin \varepsilon + \varphi)\end{aligned}$$

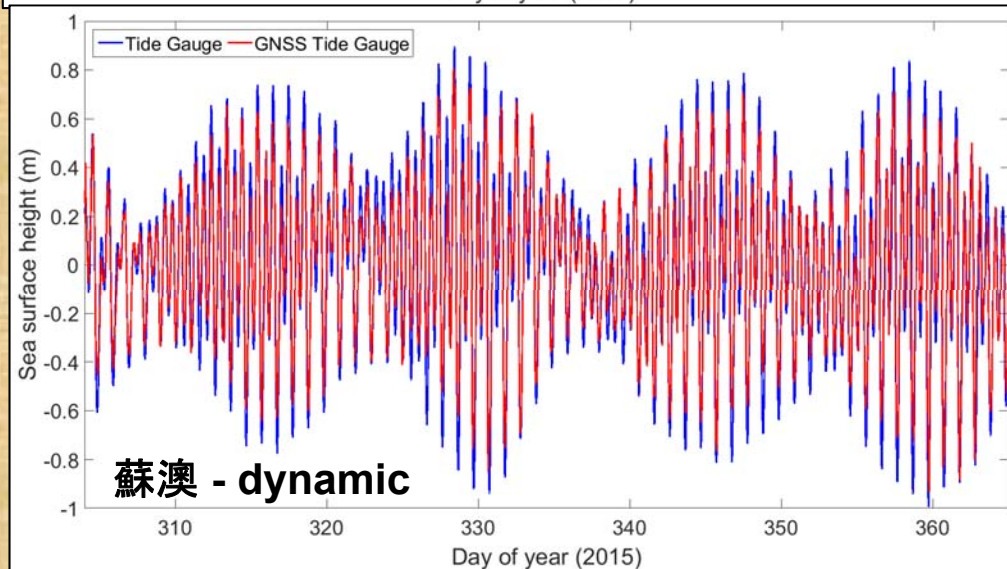
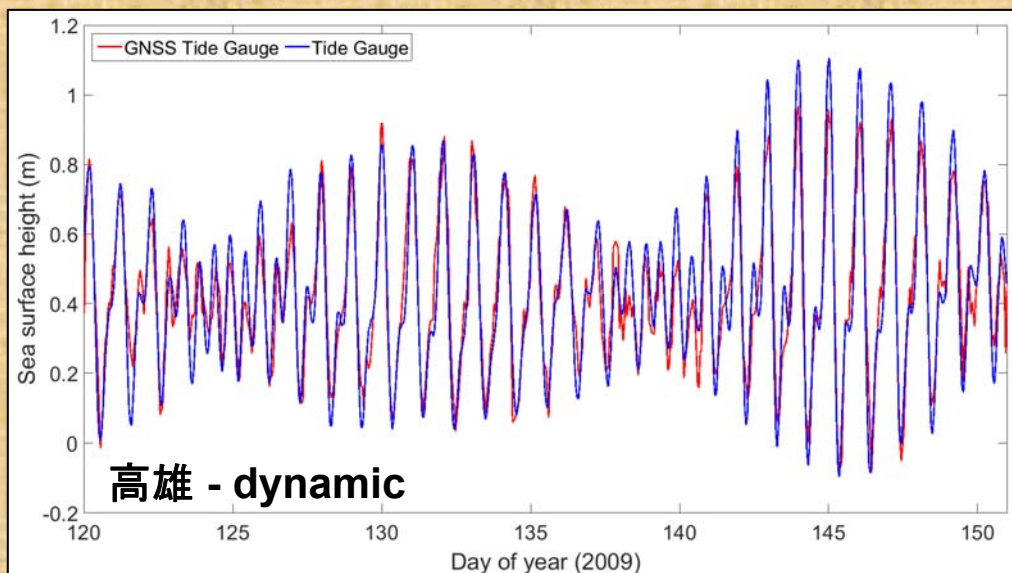


[Credit: Löfgren et al., 2014]

	Static ($\dot{h} = 0$)	Dynamic ($\dot{h} \neq 0$)
Frequency	$f_{LSP} = \frac{2h}{\lambda}$	$f_{LSP} = \frac{2\dot{h} \tan \varepsilon}{\lambda \dot{\varepsilon}} + \frac{2h}{\lambda}$
Reflector height	$h = \frac{f_{LSP} * \lambda}{2}$	$h = \frac{f_{LSP} * \lambda}{2} + \dot{h} \frac{\tan \varepsilon}{\dot{\varepsilon}}$

Correction term

ψ : Phase angle φ : Phase offset
 h : Reflector height λ : Wavelength
 ε : Satellite elevation angle f : Frequency



潮位站	海表面狀態	標準偏差	相關係數
高雄	Static	8.3 cm	0.94
	Dynamic	8.0 cm	0.94
蘇澳	Static	11.0 cm	0.96
	Dynamic	9.9 cm	0.97

- 海水面真的在上升!
- 更多經費投注在監測、了解海洋和預防日後可能造成災害是必須的

謝謝