THESIS

APPLICATION OF NUMERICAL MODEL ON THE WATER CIRCULATION AND SUSPENDED SOLID DISPERSION IN THE UPPER GULF OF THAILAND

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GRADUATE SCHOOL, KASETSART UNIVERSITY
2007

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APPLICATION OF NUMERICAL MODEL ON THE WATER CIRCULATION AND SUSPENDED SOLID DISPERSION IN THE UPPER GULF OF THAILAND

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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy (Marine Science)
Graduate School, Kasetsart University
2007

Monton Anongponyoskun 2007: Application of Numerical Model on the Water Circulation and Suspended Solid Dispersion in the Upper Gulf of Thailand. Doctor of Philosophy (Marine Science), Major Field: Marine Science, Department of Marine Science. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Shettapong Meksumpun, Ph.D. 101 pages.

In the numerical modeling of dispersion process caused by total suspended solid, the diffusion coefficient plays an important role. In this study, the diffusion coefficient was calculated by using the statistical procedure of periodicity of the tidal current data. When the autocorrelation coefficient became insignificantly different from zero after some time lag, the estimating of diffusion coefficient was straightforward. In the Upper Gulf of Thailand, the diffusion coefficient along the north-south direction was higher than in the east-west direction which agreed well with the stronger tidal current condition in the north-south direction.

The seawater level was calculated by using phase lag and amplitude of 25 tidal constituents as follow: S_a, S_{sa}, M_m, M_{sf}, M_f, Q_1, O_1, M_1, P_1, S_1, K_1, OO_1, $2N_2$, μ_2, N_2, ν_2, M_2, λ_2, L_2, T_2, S_2, K_2, M_3, M_4 and M_6. The predicted seawater level matched nicely to the observed data especially during spring tide. Each tidal constituent had the same phase lag and tidal range for the whole Upper Gulf of Thailand. Sea levels rose from the eastern part to the western part.

The Hydrodynamic and TSS dispersion model was based on Finite difference methods were used to study the variations of flow pattern and distribution of TSS pattern in the Upper Gulf of Thailand. The Hydrodynamic model was based on the conservation of water mass and momentum equations. The depth averaged two dimensional model was used to study the tidal circulation in a discrete representation of continuum problem with a variety of computational procedures and boundary condition. By using POM (Princeton Ocean Model), the numerical model was developed to achieve the proposed solutions. Calibration of the results showed satisfactory comparison of observed and computed current speed and direction.

The TSS dispersion model was based on the principle of conservation of mass. The model was used to study the TSS concentration fields in the immediate vicinity of the rivers mouth and in the Upper Gulf of Thailand. The verification had been done by comparing the predicted diffusion patterns with the satellite image. The comparison of the TSS dispersion pattern between the observed TSS dispersion and the simulated result was quite similar. It appeared that it might be possible to obtain TSS information in the Upper Gulf of Thailand by using the TSS dispersion model.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would sincerely like to acknowledge the efforts of many people who contributed my researches and to this thesis in particular. Without them, the work would be never undertaken. Technically, I am profoundly indebted to my thesis advisors Associate Professor Dr. Shettapong Meksumpun, Associate Professor Dr. Saran Petpiroon and Assistant Professor Dr. Pramot Sojisuporn for their direction, suggestion, and encouragement. I would like to thank Assistant Professor Dr. Suriyan Tunkijjanukij, staffs of Si Racha Research Station, Head of Marine office 6 (Samutprakan branch) and all persons who help me until completed the thesis. I appreciated to Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency, GISTDA for supporting satellite image data. Mostly appreciation devotes to my wife and daughters who gave me heartfelt supports. Finally, I am obliged to record my sincere appreciation to department of Marine Science, Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University and Cooperative research network (CRN) for giving me chance and fund.

Monton Anongponyoskun

October 2007

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