


Tides
Moon, Sun, Earth, Water

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Tides are an artifact of gravity

- Gravitational Force looks like:

$$F = GMm/r^2$$

- Since $F = ma$, $a = F/m$, so mass m accelerates with

$$a = GM/r^2$$
- Not all points on earth are equidistant to the moon
 - closest side accelerates faster toward moon than does center
 - farthest side accelerates slower toward moon than does center

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Differential acceleration

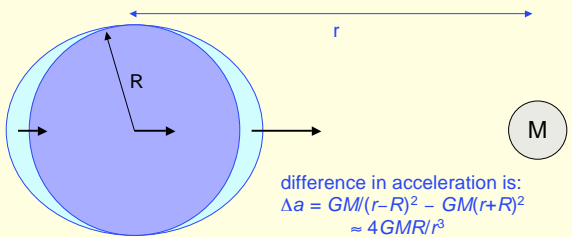
- As earth free-falls toward moon...
 - ...and why shouldn't it: the moon pulls on the earth, and nothing holds the earth from accelerating due to this force!
- The near side tries to accelerate faster
 - gets ahead of the rest of the earth
- The far side doesn't accelerate as fast
 - lags the rest of the earth
- Result is a bulge in front (eager), and a bulge behind (sluggish)

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In picture form (exaggerated)

- Near side experiences **greater acceleration** toward moon
- Center acceleration is "just right" (just is what it is)
- Far side experiences **lesser acceleration** toward moon



difference in acceleration is:

$$\Delta a = GM/(r-R)^2 - GM/(r+R)^2$$

$$= 4GM/Rr^3$$

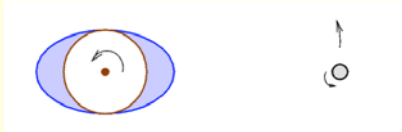
So tidal influence on planet scales like M/r^3 , where M is the mass of the tidal perturber

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High Tide Twice Per Day

- As Earth rotates underneath the bulge (which stays pointing roughly toward the moon), a fixed point on earth experiences two high tides and two low tides per day



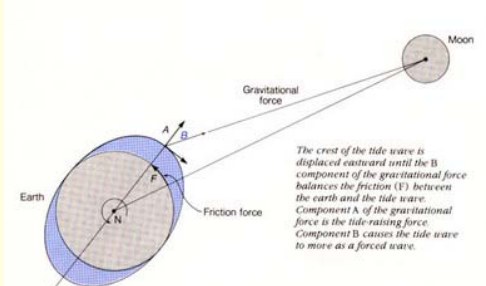
- Not only are oceans affected: the "solid" earth (not completely rigid) moves up and down about 0.4 meter peak-to-peak twice a day!

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Tidal friction makes the moon's orbit grow

- http://spiff.rit.edu/classes/phys235/no_moon/no_moon.html
- The bulge is carried forward by rotation (via friction), producing a gravitational "carrot" after which the moon races, gaining orbital energy and thus expanding the orbit by 3.8 cm per year



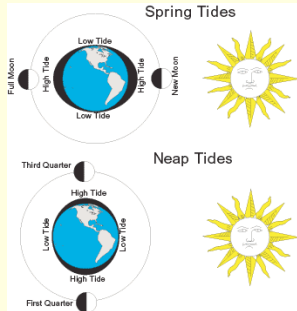
The crest of the tide wave is displaced eastward until the B component of the gravitational force balances the friction (F) between the earth and the tide wave. Component A of the gravitational force is the tide-raising force. Component B causes the tide wave to move as a forced wave.

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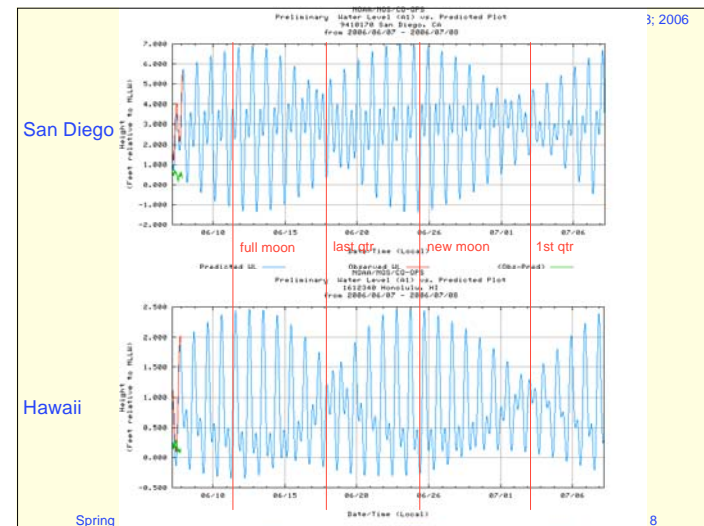
The Sun is a Player Too

- The M/r^3 ratio for the sun is 45% that of the moon
- When earth, moon, and sun are aligned (new moon, full moon), the tides add
 - called spring tides
- When 90° out of phase (first quarter, last quarter), they partly cancel
 - called neap tides
 - moon dominates, so high tide still along earth-moon direction



deceptive view: should be polar view of earth

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Tidal Resonance

- In Hawaii, the tides are less than a meter peak-to-peak
 - representing the natural size of the bulge
- On a continental shelf, can get greater amplitude due to “sloshing” behavior
 - 8 ft (2.5 m) peak-to-peak in San Diego
- Some inlets (Puget Sound, Bay of Fundy) experience **resonance**
 - if natural “slosh” time has a 12-hour period, can get substantial amplification
 - greater than 10 m peak-to-peak in some special locations

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