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Synoptic fluctuation of the Taiwan Warm Current in winter on the East China Sea shelf

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Highlights

- Synoptic fluctuations of the wintertime Taiwan Warm Current appear mainly in two areas: north of Taiwan and the inshore area
- Synoptic fluctuation is mainly driven by the Taiwan Strait Current north of Taiwan and by wind in the inshore area
- Large Taiwan Strait Current intrusion generates a cross-shore transport from the coastal area to the offshore area
- Winter monsoon affects the alongshore transport of Taiwan Warm Current water between the 30 and 100 m isobaths
- Winter monsoon affects the cross-shore transport of Taiwan Warm Current water at the latitudes 26.5 °N and 28 °N

Abstract. The seasonal mean and synoptic fluctuation of the wintertime Taiwan Warm Current (TWC) were investigated using a well validated finite volume community ocean model. The spatial distribution and dynamics of the synoptic fluctuation were highlighted. The seasonal mean of the wintertime TWC has two branches: an inshore branch between the 30 and 100 m isobaths and an offshore branch between the 100 and 200 m isobaths. The Coriolis term is much larger than the inertia term and is almost balanced by the pressure gradient term in both branches, indicating the geostrophic balance of the mean current. Two areas with significant fluctuations of the TWC were identified during wintertime. One of the areas is located to the north of Taiwan with velocities varying in the cross-shore direction. These significant cross-shore fluctuations are driven by barotropic pressure gradients associated with the intrusion of the Taiwan Strait Current (TSC). When a larger TSC intrudes north of Taiwan, the isobaric slope tilts downward from south to north, leading to a cross-shore current from the coastal area to the offshore area. When the TSC intrusion is weak, the cross-shore current to the north of Taiwan is directed from offshore to inshore. The other area of significant fluctuation is located in the inshore area, extending in the region between the 30 and 100 m isobaths. The fluctuations are generally strong in the alongshore direction, in particular at the latitudes 26.5 °N and 28 °N where they are important for the local cross-shore transports. Wind affects the synoptic fluctuation through episodic events. When the northeasterly monsoon prevails, the southward Zhe-Min Coastal Current dominates the inshore area associated with a deepening of the mixed layer. When the winter monsoon is weakened or the southerly wind prevails, the northward TWC dominates in the inshore area.

Keywords:

Synoptic fluctuation, East China Sea, Taiwan Warm Current, Taiwan Strait Current, Kuroshio, Zhe-Min

Coastal Current, wind

1 Introduction

On the East China Sea (ECS) shelf, the mean path of the Taiwan Warm Current (TWC) has two branches: the inshore branch along the 50 m isobath and the offshore branch along the 100 m isobath (Su and Pan, 1987). The summer TWC has been well studied because the current is stationary and strong, with an average speed of 0.3 m/s (Guan, 1978; Fang et al., 1991; Isobe, 2008; Yang et al., 2011, 2012). The spatial structure and temporal variation of the wintertime TWC are less known due to its weak mean velocity superimposed by pronounced small-scale spatial and synoptic temporal variations.

The wintertime TWC on the ECS shelf shows synoptic fluctuations (Cui et al., 2004; Zhu et al., 2004; Zeng et al., 2012; Huang et al., 2016). These synoptic fluctuations show some features common with those over other continental shelves, i.e., they have periods between 3 and 15 days and are associated with coastal sea level changes, which can be explained by local winds or by coastal trapped waves (Huyer, 1990). These synoptic fluctuations are also known to influence the regional material transport, especially when the amplitude of the fluctuations is comparable to, or even larger than, the mean current. On the ECS shelf, some recent observations have shown that the intermittency of the TWC in winter reaches maximum velocity variations larger than 0.2 m/s (Zhu et al., 2004; Zeng et al., 2012). Moreover, it has been observed that the intermittency of the TWC in winter causes a cross-shelf current which is closely linked to the alongshore component (Huang et al., 2016). Therefore, we focus on studying the spatial patterns of synoptic fluctuations to better understand the role of the wintertime TWC on the cross-shelf water exchange.

A comparison between the wintertime climatological density (Fig. 1a) and synoptic density distributions observed during two surveys (Figs. 1b and 1c) suggests that two distinct areas with significant synoptic fluctuations exist. The climatological density is taken from the Generalized Digital Environment Model (GDEM, Carnes, 2009) data, and the two surveys were carried out in February 2007 by two research vessels. Because the isopycnal lines are closely related to geostrophic currents, we can infer the strength of the TWC from the horizontal gradient of the isopycnals between 24-σ_t and 25-σ_t contours (Fig. 1a). This accounts for the fact that in winter the water mass of TWC is located in this density range [according to the hydrography analysis of Su et al. (1994)]. The two-branch structure of the TWC can be inferred from the wintertime climatological density. In this paper, we defined that the near-coast area is the area between the coast and 30 m isobath where the Zhe-Min Coastal Current (ZMCC) occurs; the inshore area is the area between the 30 and 100 m isobaths where the TWC inshore branch dominates; and the offshore area is the region between the 100 and 200 m isobaths where the TWC offshore branch prevails. However, these two branches were missing during the two synoptic surveys (Figs. 1b and 1c), indicating strong synoptic fluctuations of the TWC on the ECS shelf. Furthermore, the density anomalies between the two surveys and the GDEM data (Figs. 1d and 1e) indicate that the most significant fluctuations are located north of Taiwan and in the inshore area. Both surveys show negative density anomalies north of Taiwan, indicating that the TWC was weak and that less low-density coastal water was transported to the ECS shelf during the observational periods. The density anomalies in the inshore area show different patterns for the two synoptic surveys, with a positive anomaly in the first survey (Fig. 1d) and a negative anomaly in the second (Fig. 1e), indicating a much stronger synoptic fluctuation in the inshore area.

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Figure 1

Candidate factors for driving these synoptic fluctuations are local wind, surface cooling, and the upstream currents of the Kuroshio Current and the Taiwan Strait Current (TSC). As discussed by Huyer (1990), wind is often considered as the major driving mechanism of synoptic fluctuations of the wintertime TWC. The northeasterly monsoon wind in winter blows against the northeastward TWC and produces a southwestward ZMCC (Chuang and Liang, 1994; Oey et al., 2010). Zhu et al. (2004) suggested that the occurrence and duration of the TWC are associated with the meandering of the Kuroshio Current north of Taiwan. The TSC, as an upstream flow of the TWC, also influences the synoptic fluctuation of the wintertime TWC. Guan and Fang (2006) showed evidence that the TSC and the TWC merge in the area between the Taiwan Strait and the Zhe-Min coastal region. Takahashi and Morimoto (2013) pointed out that the annual variation of the TWC is characterized by the propagation of vorticity anomalies originating from northeast of the Taiwan Strait.

To explore the spatial distribution of synoptic fluctuations of the wintertime TWC on the ECS shelf, current data with high resolution in both space and time are required. Previous studies on the wintertime TWC were based on cruise surveys (Su and Pan, 1987; Chen et al., 1994; Chen and Wang, 1999), anchored mooring observations (Zhu et al., 2004; Zeng et al., 2012; Huang et al., 2016) and numerical simulations (Guo et al., 2003, 2006; Yang et al., 2011, 2012; Xuan et al., 2012). The observation data are limited in terms of temporal and spatial coverage; hence, they cannot fully reveal the synoptic fluctuations of the TWC and their regional differences. Numerical simulations provide a promising

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approach for studying the overall structure and driving mechanisms of synoptic fluctuations of the TWC in more detail.

In this study, the Finite Volume Coastal Ocean Model (FVCOM; Chen et al., 2003) is used to investigate synoptic fluctuations and their mechanisms of the wintertime TWC. The rest of this paper is organized as follows. In Sect. 2, we provide a description of methods and validation. The mean distribution, synoptic fluctuations, and dynamic diagnostics of the wintertime TWC are given in Sect. 3. The impact of synoptic fluctuation on water exchange is further discussed in Sect. 4, followed by conclusions in Sect. 5.

2 Methods and validation

2.1 Model configuration

To investigate the currents (TWC, Kuroshio Current, ZMCC, etc.) and their synoptic fluctuations on the ECS shelf, an unstructured-grid FVCOM was developed for the entire Bohai, Yellow, and East China Seas (part of the Japan/East Sea, and part of the Pacific Ocean). A regional refinement of the resolution (approximately 3 km) was specified around the ECS shelf break at the 200 m isobaths, where a strong excursion of the Kuroshio Current also occurs. The General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (Smith and Sandwell, 1997) provides high-resolution (approximately 1 km) bathymetric data. Twenty vertical layers were specified in the water column in a sigma-stretched coordinate system. A detailed description of model configuration can be found in Xuan et al. (2016).

The driving forces of the numerical simulation include tides, river discharge, surface heat fluxes, wind, and open boundary conditions. Harmonic constants of 11 major tidal constituents (M_2, S_2, N_2, K_2, K_1, O_1, P_1, Q_1, M_4, MS_4, and MN_4) were used; these are based on the Oregon State University global inverse tidal model TPXO.7.0 (Egbert et al., 1994; Egbert and Erofeeva, 2002). The river discharge of the Changjiang and Huanghe were taken from publicly available observation data at the Datong hydrometric station (http://yu-zhu.vicp.net/). The daily-mean heat fluxes were from the objectively analyzed air–sea fluxes (Yu and Weller, 2007), and the 3-hourly wind stress data was from the ERA-40 re-analysis (Uppala et al., 2005). The open boundary conditions, including daily temperature, salinity, and velocities at the Taiwan Strait, the western Pacific Ocean, and the Japan/East Sea, were obtained from the Hybrid Coordinate Ocean Model (Bleck, 2002) and interpolated onto the FVCOM model grid points. The temporal resolution of all the driving force fields is better than or equal to one day, which is essential to resolve synoptic fluctuations.

The hindcast outputs of sea surface height, temperature, salinity, and velocities for the five years of simulation from 2009 to 2013 are used, following three years of spin up from the initial climatological conditions. The model time step was 90 seconds. All of the output fields were processed with a tidal filter (Godin, 1972) to remove tidal oscillations (considering that the major time scale of synoptic fluctuations in this study area is 3–15 days).

Since the currents in 2009 could partly be validated by means of available observational data (see Sect. 2.2), the currents from January 1 to February 28, 2009 were selected for analysis of the wintertime TWC.

2.2 Validation of the mean currents and synoptic fluctuations

The mean current was calculated by averaging the outputs of January and February 2009. We validated the mean flow in terms of overall structure, boundary fluxes, and coastal currents.

The overall structure of the surface mean flow (Fig. 2) shows three major currents in the ECS in winter: the Kuroshio Current, the TWC, and the ZMCC. The Kuroshio Current, with a speed of about 1 m/s, enters the ECS just northeast of Taiwan and flows along the shelf break up to the northern area and ultimately leaves the ECS through the Tokara Strait. Both the route and strength of the Kuroshio are comparable with those reported in the literature (Guan, 1978; Qiu and Imasato, 1990). The TWC has two northward branches, one inshore (between the 30 and 100 m isobaths) and another offshore (between the 100 and 200 m isobaths), which is consistent with Su and Pan (1987). The southward directed ZMCC in the nearshore area from the Changjiang Estuary to the Taiwan Strait agrees well with that reported in previous studies (Guan and Mao, 1982; Zeng et al., 2012).

The simulated volume transports across the Taiwan Strait, the East Taiwan Channel, the Tsushima Strait, the Tokara Strait, and the shelf break of the 200 m isobath were validated using results from the literature (Table 1). The volume transports across the Taiwan Strait and the Tokara Strait, and the cross-shelf exchange, affected the path and magnitude of the TWC. The annual mean transport across the 200 m isobath toward the shelf is 1.66 Sv, which is balanced by the inflow from the Taiwan Strait (1.22 Sv) and the outflow through the Tsushima Strait (2.85 Sv).

Figure 2

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Table 1

Figure 3 shows a comparison between simulation and observation results for the alongshore currents and the cross-shore currents on the ECS shelf. The observational data were obtained from four mooring surveys (Fig. 2, red stations) off the Zhe-Min coast (Zeng et al., 2012). The observed and simulated currents were both averaged for the observational period, which was from January 1 to February 28, 2009. We defined the alongshore direction from southwest (218°) to northeast (38°), which is the mean tangential direction of the isobaths on the southwestern shelf of the ECS. The cross-shelf direction is the mean normal direction of the isobaths from northwest (308°) to southeast (128°). The alongshore components (Figs. 3a and 3b) show that the ZMCC flows southwestward parallel to the coast in winter, with a maximum speed of 0.15 m/s along the 30 m isobath. The TWC flows northeastward with a speed of 0.05 m/s, and the core is located in the lower layer at about 50 m at Station 4. The cross-shore component (Figs. 3c and 3d) is much weaker than the alongshore components, and it shows a complex spatial pattern. It flows offshore in the upper layer and onshore in the lower layer at Station 1. Moreover, it mainly flows onshore at Station 2, and it flows offshore in the entire water column at Stations 3 and 4. Altogether, the simulated pattern and magnitude both of the alongshore and cross-shore components are in good agreement with the observations. However, there are some differences between the observed and simulated results; for example, the simulated ZMCC occupies a broader space than that in the observations. This may have been caused by the relatively low number of observational stations.

Figure 3

Synoptic fluctuations of the wintertime TWC were also validated against the mooring results (Fig. 4). Since the TWC shows a strong signature at Station 4, the time series of the alongshore currents and cross-shore currents in the whole water column of Station 4 were used for the validation. To eliminate the influence of local effects, the simulated currents were averaged in a 10 × 10 km^2 area around Station 4. Both the observed and simulated results show that the TWC fluctuates with a period of 3–15 days. The simulated TWC (Fig. 4a, warm color) appeared stronger (> 0.1 m/s) on Jan. 7, Jan. 12, Jan. 18, Jan. 21, Jan. 26, Jan. 29, Feb. 10, Feb. 14, Feb. 19, Feb. 22, and Feb. 25, which agrees well with data from the observations (Fig. 4b). The time series of the simulated cross-shore component (Fig. 4c) are virtually in phase with the observations (Fig. 4d). In contrast to the anisotropic feature for the mean currents (Fig. 3), i.e., that the alongshore component is nearly one order of magnitude larger than the cross-shore component, the magnitude of the cross-shore fluctuations is comparable to the alongshore fluctuations.

Figure 4

2.3 EOF analysis of synoptic fluctuations

The Empirical Orthogonal Function (EOF) method (Emery and Thomson, 2001) was used to analyze synoptic fluctuations of the wintertime TWC. The simulated currents from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 2009 were selected and their anomalies were calculated. Then, using the Matlab EOF-function, the current vectors were separated into several orthogonal modes to show the spatial and temporal variations. Because the first two leading modes explain 91 % of the total variance, only these two modes were used for the analysis.

The spatial distributions of the two leading EOF modes were used to analyze the regional difference of the synoptic fluctuations. To investigate the driving force of the two EOF modes, the temporal variation was compared to the potential influence factors, such as wind, upstream currents, and net surface heat flux.

2.4 Momentum analysis

The driving mechanisms of the synoptic fluctuations were further analyzed using the momentum equation. First, the momentum balance as implemented in FVCOM (Chen et al., 2003) is shown in Eq. (1). The three terms on the left hand side represent local acceleration, Coriolis acceleration, and advection, respectively, and the three terms on the right hand side represent pressure gradient, friction, and diffusion, respectively.

$$\frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t} - 2\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{V} + (V \bullet \nabla \vec{V}) = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla P + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(K_m \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial z}) + \vec{F}, \qquad (1)$$

where V is velocity, Ω is the Earth's rotation angular velocity, ρ_0 is the average density, P is pressure, K_m is the vertical eddy viscosity coefficient, and F is horizontal diffusion.

Second, according to the hydrostatic assumption used in FVCOM [as shown in Eq. (2)], the pressure is integrated from depth z to the sea surface. This results in Eq. (3), which indicates that pressure gradient can be decomposed into the effects of the barotropic and baroclinic components, as shown in Eq. (4).

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \rho g, \qquad (2)$$

$$P_z = \int_z^{\eta} \rho g dz = \int_z^{\eta} (\rho_0 + \rho') g dz = \rho_0 g (z + \eta) + \int_z^{\eta} \rho' g dz, \qquad (3)$$

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$$\nabla\vec{P} = \rho_0 g\nabla\eta + \nabla\left(\int_z^{\eta}\rho' g dz\right), \qquad (4)$$

where ρ is density, ρ' is density anomaly, g is the gravitational acceleration, and η is sea surface height.

Finally, the momentum equation is vertically integrated to estimate momentum balance for the water column. Since the horizontal diffusion is a comparably small term, it is neglected for simplicity.

$$\underbrace{\int_{-H}^{0}\frac{\partial\vec{V}}{\partial t}}_{Acceleration} + \underbrace{\int_{-H}^{0}-2\vec{\Omega}\times\vec{V}}_{Coriolis} + \underbrace{\int_{-H}^{0}(V\bullet\nabla\vec{V})}_{Advection} = \underbrace{\underbrace{-gH\nabla\eta}_{Barotropic} - \underbrace{\int_{-H}^{0}\nabla\left(\int_z^{\eta}\rho' g dz\right)}_{Baroclinic}}_{Total\ Pressure} + \underbrace{\tau_a}_{Wind} \underbrace{-\tau_b}_{Bot}, \quad (5)$$

where τ_a is wind stress and τ_b is bottom stress.

3 Results

3.1 Mean distribution of TWC in winter

Since the observational results (Su and Pan, 1987; Zeng et al., 2012) show that both branches of the wintertime TWC are flowing in the subsurface, we use the vertical maximum velocity (VMV) and its corresponding depth as two indices to quantify the strength of the subsurface currents (Fig. 5).

As stated above, the distribution of the VMV shows two branches of the TWC (Fig. 5a). The inshore branch (Fig. 5a, blue arrow of IB), which was located between the 30 and 100 m isobaths, followed a straight route from the northwest of Taiwan to the northern ECS shelf. The offshore branch (Fig. 5a, blue arrow of OB) existed near the 100 m isobath and had a horizontal structure with two meanders. The two meanders turn to the cross-shore direction along latitudes 26.5°N and 28°N. These two branches are further illustrated in the distributions of current speed along the six cross-TWC sections (S1-S6), which were located at critical points in the two meanders (Fig. 6). From the VMV structure, it can be inferred that the intrusions of the TSC and the Kuroshio Current both affected the origin of the offshore branch (Fig. 6, S1–S3). In wintertime, both branches flowed on the isobaths, which is fully in accordance with the conservation of potential vorticity.

We further examined the subsurface current core using the depth of the VMV (Fig. 5b). We found that the VMV of the TWC was located 40–60 m below the surface at the inshore branch and 20–40 m below the surface at the offshore branch. Figure 6 shows the VMV positions in the subsurface layer; it also illustrates that the depth of the subsurface VMV in the inshore branch was deeper than that in the offshore branch. The northerly wind in winter weakens the northward TWC, particularly in the upper layer, which leads to the formation of the subsurface VMV. Different cooling makes the coastal shallow water cooler than the offshore deep water; hence generating a horizontal density gradient leading to a southeastward vertical current shear according to the thermal wind relationship, resulting in an increasing southwestward flow component from surface to bottom, which in turn weakens the northeastward flow of the TWC inshore branch. The fact that the depth of the subsurface VMV in the inshore branch is greater than that in the offshore branch indicates that the effects of baroclinicity and wind friction on the TWC in the coastal area are stronger than those in the offshore area.

The magnitude of the wintertime TWC was obtained by flux analysis. Two dividing lines (Fig. 5a, red lines) were defined as the boundaries for the ZMCC, the TWC inshore branch, and the TWC offshore branch, which had the weakest flows. The flux of each branch (Fig. 5c) was calculated using the

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horizontal integration between the boundaries and the vertical integration in the water column. The inshore branch intensifies along its way and becomes significant north of 26.5 °N, showing particularly strong flow velocities between 27.5 and 28.0 °N. In this area, the subsurface current was much stronger from S4 to S5 than in the other areas (Fig. 6). The flux in the entire offshore branch was large, particularly north of Taiwan.

Figure 5

Figure 6

3.2 Synoptic fluctuations

The observations (Fig. 4) have demonstrated that the synoptic fluctuation in the TWC inshore branch (near 121.5 °E, 27.0 °N) is significant. We further investigated the regional difference of fluctuations in the two TWC branches in winter 2009 using the following three steps: (i) two regions with significant fluctuations are identified by the current standard deviations of the VMV (Fig. 7) and the corresponding temporal variation of vertical structures at their extremes (Fig. 8); (ii) each of the two significant fluctuations is decomposed into EOF components (Fig. 9), and (iii) the influence factors, such as wind, upstream currents, and net surface heat flux, are investigated by examining their correlations with the first two leading EOF components (Figs. 10 and 11).

The current standard deviations (Fig. 7) shows that prominent fluctuations occurred in two regions: north of Taiwan and the inshore area. The standard deviations of VMV at the two regions were larger than 0.1

m/s (comparable to the mean currents). In the area north of Taiwan, the fluctuation was located in the origin area of the TWC offshore branch. The fluctuation in this region was in phase with the fluctuation in the Taiwan Strait, indicating that the TSC played an important role in generating the fluctuation north of Taiwan (to a greater extent than did the Kuroshio intrusion). The TWC fluctuation had a strong magnitude in the cross-shore direction, which means the fluctuation transported the water north of Taiwan to both the inshore and offshore branches. In the inshore area, the fluctuation was located in a wide region between the 30 and 100 m isobaths, where the southwestward flowing ZMCC and the northeastward directed TWC meet. The currents fluctuated in the alongshore direction, indicating that the TWC inshore branch occurred episodically.

Figure 7

The vertical structures of the fluctuations north of Taiwan and in the inshore area at two representative points and their relation with upper mixed layer depth are further analyzed (Fig. 8). The major component (the alongshore current) of the TWC in each of the two regions (P1 and P2, Fig. 7) is used to show the vertical structure of the fluctuation. The depths of the upper mixed layer were determined by a Richardson number criterion [as in Xuan et al. (2012)], where the critical Richardson number equals 0.25. The mean depth of the upper mixed layer north of Taiwan (20 m) was much shallower than the mean depth in the inshore area (42 m). However, the TWC (Fig. 8, warm color) fluctuated with significant variations of the upper mixed layer depth (Fig. 8, gray lines) in both areas. When the upper mixed layer deepened, the northeastward TWC (Fig. 8, warm color) was weakened or even replaced by the southwestward ZMCC, and vice versa. Hence, wind and surface cooling, which both drive the mixed

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layer depth, can affect the TWC fluctuation.

Figure 8

The TWC fluctuations were further decomposed into EOF modes. The first two leading EOF modes account 54% and 37% of the total variances (Fig. 9), which were associated with the two prominent fluctuations north of Taiwan and in the inshore area (Fig. 7). Both EOF modes had a maximum fluctuation larger than 0.2 m/s (comparable to the mean currents). The spatial pattern of the first EOF mode (EOF1, Fig. 9a) shows that the fluctuation continued from the Taiwan Strait to the area north of Taiwan, indicating that the fluctuation north of Taiwan was related to the TSC and not to the Kuroshio Current. The alongshore component also showed a strong fluctuation in the Taiwan Strait, which means that the TSC episodically intruded the shelf. The cross-shelf component revealed a great fluctuation north of Taiwan that was larger than 0.1 m/s. This cross-shore fluctuation impacted on the trajectory of the TWS water, synoptically flowing into the TWC inshore branch, offshore branch, or Kuroshio Current.

The spatial pattern of the second EOF mode (EOF2, Fig. 9b) shows a synoptic fluctuation in the inshore area. The fluctuation mainly varied in the alongshore direction, which indicates the episodic occurrence of the TWC inshore branch. The area with alongshore fluctuation (Fig. 9d) larger than 0.1 m/s was located between the 30 and 100 m isobaths, which demonstrates that the TWC could also episodically affect this area. In addition, there were cross-shore fluctuations in the inshore area (Fig. 9f), mostly along the latitudes 26.5 °N and 28 °N. The latitudes of great cross-shore fluctuations agreed well with the latitudes where the TWC offshore branch of the mean currents (Fig. 5a) turned to the cross-shore direction. This indicated that the cross-shore transports were most significant at the latitudes 26.5°N and 28°N, according to both the mean currents and the synoptic fluctuations.

Figure 10 shows the temporal variation of EOF1 and its relation with north-south component of wind speed, net surface heat flux, the TSC, and the Kuroshio Current. We found a close correlation between EOF1 and TSC (R = 0.86), demonstrating that the TSC played the most important role in generating the TWC fluctuation north of Taiwan. The EOF1 and TSC were positively correlated, meaning that a larger TSC intrusion north of Taiwan leads to a cross-shore current from the coastal area to the offshore area and that a weak TSC intrusion causes a cross-shore current from offshore to inshore north of Taiwan.

Figure 11 shows the temporal variation of EOF2 and its relation with the north-south component of wind speed, net surface heat flux, the TSC, and the Kuroshio Current. It can be seen that EOF2 and wind are well correlated (R = 0.89), indicating the important role of wind in generating the TWC fluctuation in the inshore area. The northerly monsoon would greatly enhance the southwestward ZMCC, which replaces the northeastward TWC in the inshore area. Together with the effect of net surface heat flux, the stronger northerly monsoon during Jan. 5-13, Jan. 19-25 and Feb. 16-18 causes the deepening of the mixed layer (P2, Fig. 8).

Figure 9

Figure 10

Figure 11

3.3 Dynamic diagnostics

The seasonal mean of the water column momentum balance (Fig. 12) is used to show the overall distribution of the fundamental forces over the ECS shelf. The Coriolis force (Fig. 12a) is mainly balanced by the total pressure (Fig. 12b) in both branches, indicating the dominant role of geostrophic balance in the wintertime TWC. However, the wind-induced surface friction plays an important role in the TWC, especially in the inshore area (Fig. 12c). The bottom friction has an impact north of Taiwan under the condition of significant Kuroshio intrusion (Fig. 12d). The effects of advection and acceleration are predominantly local indicated by mostly incoherent small scale distributions (Figs. 12e, 12f), so they can be ignored when studying the large-scale current of the wintertime TWC.

Figure 12

The variation of the driving forces at two representative points P1 and P2 were used to analyze the dynamics of synoptic fluctuations north of Taiwan and in the inshore area. Regarding the results from the EOF analysis, the three force terms, namely Coriolis, total pressure, and wind (Fig. 13), were selected to investigate the effect of the TSC on the fluctuation north of Taiwan (Fig. 9a) and the effect of wind on the fluctuation in the inshore area (Fig. 9b).

In the area north of Taiwan, the cross-shore fluctuations were induced by the TSC intrusion. The variation of alongshore Coriolis force (Fig. 13a, black line) was much greater than the cross-shore Coriolis force

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(Fig. 13b, black line), which means that the fluctuation north of Taiwan was mainly in the cross-shore direction. The Coriolis force (Fig. 13a, black line) was mainly balanced by the total pressure (Fig. 13a, blue line), which means the currents fluctuations north of Taiwan are dominated by geostrophic balance. As mentioned in Sect. 3.2, the TWC fluctuation north of Taiwan was associated with the TSC rather than with the Kuroshio Current. Therefore, the TSC mainly caused variations in the barotropic pressure gradients, which further generated the cross-shore fluctuation. The mechanism can be interpreted as follows. When a larger TSC intrusion occurred, the isobaric slope tilted downward from south to north, generating a cross-shore current from the coastal area to the offshore area. On the contrary, when the TSC intrusion was weak, the Kuroshio intrusion from offshore to inshore dominated north of Taiwan.

Wind friction (Figs. 13c and 13d) was a fundamental factor in generating the fluctuations in the inshore area. Although the geostrophic balance dominated in the inshore branch for most of the time, the episodically strong winter monsoon had an important role in generating the TWC fluctuations. The negative Coriolis force (Fig. 13c, black line) shows that the southwestward ZMCC occurred on Jan. 12, Jan. 22, and Feb. 14, 2009 and was associated with a northerly wind (Fig. 13c, red line). It indicates that strong winter monsoon can weaken or even stop the TWC in the inshore area, causing the intermittency of the TWC inshore branch.

Figure 13

4 Discussion

The wintertime TWC, which is manifested by with two subsurface branches and significant synoptic fluctuations, has a very different structure when compared with the stationary and surface summertime TWC reported in previous studies (Guan, 1978; Fang et al., 1991; Isobe, 2008). The synoptic fluctuations modulate the spatial structure of the wintertime TWC, especially when their magnitudes are comparable with that of the mean currents, such as the two prominent fluctuations north of Taiwan and in the inshore area (Fig. 7). Therefore, the two prominent fluctuations will be discussed next in terms of their contributions to the alongshore and cross-shore transports.

4.1 Cross-shore transport north of Taiwan induced by the TSC

In the area north of Taiwan, the TSC intrusion generated strong fluctuations of the TWC in the cross-shore direction (Fig. 9a). When a larger TSC intrusion occurred, the isobaric slope tilted downward from south to north, generating a cross-shore current from the coastal area to the offshore area. Compared to the reported summer route that transports Taiwan Strait water to the inshore area between the 30 and 100 m isobaths (Guan, 1978; Fang et al., 1991; Isobe, 2008; Yang et al., 2011, 2012), our results showed that most Taiwan Strait water was transported to the TWC offshore branch and to the Kuroshio area as a result of the cross-shore fluctuations induced by the synoptic TSC intrusion.

A numerical tracer simulation was used to analyze the role of the cross-shore fluctuation in the transport of the TSC water and the Kuroshio water north of Taiwan. The release location and start date of the particles were configured as follows. Two sections, one in the Taiwan Strait and another in the East Taiwan Channel, were selected as the source locations for the water masses of the TSC and the Kuroshio, respectively. The particles were released on January 1, 2009 and tracked until March 31, 2009 (a total of 90 days). The tracer assimilation was part of the FVCOM simulation; therefore, all the above mentioned

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dynamics were involved, e.g., tide, wind, and boundary forces.

Figure 14a shows the tracers originating from the TSC area. Unlike the traditional route, where the TSC water flows from the Taiwan Strait to the inshore area between the 30 and 100 m isobaths, most particles (Fig. 14a, gray lines) were concentrated in the offshore branch under the effect of cross-shore fluctuation. Two particles were selected to show the inshore route (Fig. 14a, red line) and offshore route (Fig. 14a, blue line), with both passing the area north of Taiwan. When the two particles arrived at the area north of Taiwan, the behavior of the tracers, according to specific velocity conditions (Fig. 14c), was very different: a northwestward transport occurred on Jan. 25 for the inshore particles (Fig. 14c) and a northeastward transport occurred on Feb. 12 for the offshore particles (Fig. 14c). The velocity conditions in the area north of Taiwan corresponded to the variation of the Taiwan Strait flux (Fig. 10), which shows that the Taiwan Strait flux on Feb. 12 was much greater than on Jan. 25. Therefore, it can be concluded that the TSC intrusion induced an offshore transport north of Taiwan.

Figure 14b shows the tracers originating from the Kuroshio area. In the same way as the TSC water, the Kuroshio water was also transported to the northern shelf via both the inshore branch and the offshore branch. The separation of the two branches north of Taiwan was caused by cross-shore fluctuations of the currents. When the two particles arrived at the area north of Taiwan, a northwestward transport occurred on Feb. 2 for the inshore particles (Fig. 14c) and a northeastward transport occurred on Feb. 12 for the offshore particles (Fig. 14c). This means that the offshore transport induced by the TSC also had an effect on the distribution of Kuroshio water north of Taiwan.

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Figure 14

Our results may underestimate the impact of Kuroshio intrusion on the fluctuation of the TWC north of Taiwan, especially at the seasonal and interannual time scales. Wei et al. (2013) demonstrated that the annual and interannual variations of the Kuroshio volume transport are large. In addition, Zhou et al. (2015) pointed out that the annual and interannual variations of the Kuroshio intrusion north of Taiwan are prominent. Liu et al. (2014b) presented supportive evidence that the Kuroshio intrusion, from east of Taiwan to the onshore area north of Taiwan, is closely related to the Kuroshio volume transport. This relation between the Kuroshio intrusion and the Kuroshio volume transport had been interpreted by Su and Pan (1987) as the β-effect because of the sudden change in topography northeast of Taiwan. Our results show that the intra-seasonal variation of the Kuroshio intrusion and the Kuroshio volume transport was negligible compared with the TSC variation at the same time scale, indicating that the synoptic fluctuation of TWC north of Taiwan is mainly induced by the TSC.

4.2 Water exchange in the inshore area induced by wind

In the inshore area, the synoptic fluctuations of the TWC (Fig. 9b) caused by wind were generally strong in the alongshore direction and regionally important (along the latitudes 26.5 °N and 28 °N) in the cross-shore direction. The alongshore fluctuations showed that the TWC inshore branch occurred episodically. This episodic occurrence of the TWC agrees with the results from a previous study based on four mooring surveys off the Zhe-Min coast (Zeng et al., 2012). The mechanism of the episodic occurrence of the TWC was mainly associated with the winter monsoon, which agrees with the analysis of observational data by Huang et al. (2016). However, the overall magnitude of the TWC fluctuation, and its role on the cross-shore flux, are still not fully understood due to the short-term nature of the observational data.

We investigated the magnitude of TWC fluctuation, and its role on the water exchange, in the inshore area. Previous studies (Su and Pan, 1987; Zeng et al., 2012) show that the TWC flows between the 50 and 100 m isobaths, whereas the ZMCC water dominates the coastal area west of the 50 m isobath in the surface layer. As mentioned when discussing Figure 9d, the strongest TWC could reach the coastal area as close as the 30 m isobath, being stronger than those reported in the literature. Moreover, the area with large fluctuations spanned the area between the 30 and 100 m isobaths (Fig. 9b), indicating that water exchange between the ZMCC water and the TWC water exists in the area between the 30 and 100 m isobaths.

The episodic occurrence of the TWC inshore branch is directly related to the relative importance of the southwestward ZMCC (Fig. 15, blue arrows) and the northeastward TWC (Fig. 15, red arrows). When the winter monsoon (the northerly wind) prevails, the ZMCC occupies most of the inshore area and the TWC inshore branch weakens (Fig. 15a). On the contrary, the TWC inshore branch can intrude into the near-coast area under southerly wind conditions (Fig. 15b). The boundary between the coastal current and the TWC may shift from the 100 m isobaths to the 30 m isobath in the cross-shore direction, covering the entire area of the TWC inshore branch.

Our results further reveal that strong wind-induced cross-shore fluctuations occur in the inshore area (Fig. 9f). This cross-shore fluctuation has a significant ecological impact because of the connected nutrient transport (Zhao and Guo, 2011). Ren et al. (2015) observed a cross-shore flux in the inshore area, which

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was triggered by the transition of northeasterly to southwesterly monsoonal winds. Their observed features can be further interpreted with our result that wind-induced fluctuations can affect the cross-shore water transport in the inshore area.

Largest cross-shore fluctuations were located at the latitudes 26.5 °N and 28 °N, which agreed well with the latitudes where the TWC offshore meanders occurred in the mean currents (Fig. 5a). This also indicates that the offshore transports were most significant along the latitudes 26.5 °N and 28 °N according to both the mean currents and the synoptic fluctuations. The offshore transport may be associated with the offshore-penetrating fronts of coastal water in the ECS. Many remote-sensing images (He et al. 2010; Bai et al. 2013) have exhibited offshore-penetrating fronts that crossed the 70 m isobath and played an important role in cross-shelf material exchange. Several mechanisms have been used to explain this process. Yuan and Qiao (2005) pointed out that both downwelling- and upwelling-favorable winds are associated with the occurrence of the offshore-penetrating front. Ren et al. (2015) suggested that the penetrating front is generated by the transition of northeasterly to southwesterly monsoonal winds. Wu (2015) suggested that the offshore-penetrating front is the response of buoyant coastal water to an along-isobath undulation of the ambient pycnocline, which is controlled by a temperature stratification of the water column. Our study offers a new interpretation, i.e., that the penetrating front is generated through the wind-induced fluctuations and the TWC offshore meanders.

Figure 15

5 Conclusions

The FVCOM model was able to reproduce the wintertime TWC in 2009 reasonably well, as shown by a validation in terms of the overall structure of the surface mean flow, the ECS boundary fluxes, and data from four mooring stations. The validation showed that the simulated TWC was comparable to the observed results, not only in terms of the mean currents but also in terms of the synoptic fluctuations.

The wintertime TWC showed two branches: one inshore and another offshore. The inshore branch covered an area between the 30 and 100 m isobaths and flowed northward via a straight route. The offshore branch was located between the 100 and 200 m isobaths and showed two prominent meanders. It was shown that the Coriolis force was balanced by the pressure gradient in both branches, indicating the dominant role of the geostrophic balance for the mean current in both branches.

Two regions with significant synoptic fluctuations, north of Taiwan and the inshore area, were investigated using the EOF method. The first two leading modes explained 91% of the total variance. EOF1 showed that fluctuations occurred in the cross-shore direction south of 26 °N. These fluctuations were mainly associated with variation of the TSC flux. EOF2 showed significant fluctuation between the 30 and 100 m isobaths. These fluctuations caused the episodic existence of the TWC inshore branch in the alongshore direction and cross-shore fluctuations mainly at latitudes 26.5 °N and 28 °N, which were mainly associated with the variation of wind speed.

We also studied the different dynamic reasons for the fluctuations in the two regions. In the area north of Taiwan, the TSC and Kuroshio converged to initiate the TWC. A barotropic pressure anomaly was

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generated by TSC intrusion from the Taiwan Strait causing a barotropic pressure gradient in the alongshore direction; this explains why the synoptic fluctuations in this area occurred in the cross-shore direction. Additionally, the wind had a strong effect on the synoptic fluctuations in the inshore area. The northeasterly monsoon enhanced the southwestward ZMCC and replaced the TWC in the inshore area. This situation is reversed during the southwest monsoon.

The synoptic fluctuations north of Taiwan and in the inshore area are important for both the alongshore and cross-shore transports. Due to these fluctuations, the mixed water of the TSC and the Kuroshio was transported to both the inshore area and the offshore area, whereas most Taiwan Strait water was transported to the offshore area in winter. The inshore fluctuation not only caused an episodic occurrence of the TWC in the alongshore direction, which affected the alongshore transport of ZMCC water and TWC water between the 30 and 100 m isobaths, but also impacted the cross-shore transports along latitudes 26.5 °N and 28 °N.

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Table Captions

Table 1: Annual-mean volume transports (Sv = 10^6 m^3/s) through various sections. The sections are

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shown in Figure 2 using blue dashed lines.

Figure Captions

Figure 1: Density (σ_t, kg/m^3) distributions at 50 m depth derived the GDEM climatological data in February (a), an ocean survey from Feb. 1–27, 2007 (b), and an ocean survey from Feb. 3–16, 2007 (c), with the density anomalies between the GDEM data and the two surveys (d and e). The two blue arrows indicate the two TWC branches in winter. The 30, 50, 70, 100 and 200 m isobaths are indicated with grey lines in panel a.

Figure 2: The surface mean flow in the ECS in winter. The blue dashed lines show some important straits around shelf boundary, including the Taiwan Strait (TWS), the East Taiwan Channel (ET), the Tsushima Strait (TUS), the Tokara Strait (TOS), and shelf break at the 200 m isobath. The red rectangle shows the study area of the wintertime TWC. The four red numbers off the Zhe-Min coast shows the four mooring sites observed from Jan. 5 to Feb. 28, 2009.

Figure 3: Validations of the wintertime TWC (warm color) along the section off the Zhe-Min coast (the short line with four red numbers in Figure 2): (a) observed alongshore currents; (b) simulated alongshore currents; (c) observed cross-shore currents; (b) simulated cross-shore currents.

Figure 4: Validations of the wintertime TWC fluctuations: (a) observed alongshore currents; (b) simulated alongshore currents; (c) observed cross-shore currents; (d) simulated cross-shore currents. The observation data comes from Station 4 in Figure 1 and the simulated data has the same position and

period as the observation data.

Figure 5: a) Distribution of flow axes in the ECS in winter. The black arrows show the maximum velocity (m/s) in the vertical profile (VMV) and the color shows the speed of the VMV. The two blue arrows with label IB and OB represent the flow axes of the inshore branch and offshore branch, respectively. The red line DL1 represents the dividing line between the coastal current and inshore branch, and the red line DL2 separates the two TWC branches. b) Depth (m) of flow axes in the ECS. Sections S1–S6 were selected to study the wintertime TWC. c) Flux of inshore branch (blue) and offshore branch (red) at different latitudes. Dashed lines show the positions of Sections. S1–S6. Note, the scale is not linear.

Figure 6: Distributions of current speed along the six sections S1–S6 in winter. The blue arrow on the left indicates the inshore branch according to the velocity cores from section S3 to S6. The blue arrow on the right indicates the offshore branch according to the velocity cores from section S2 to S6. TSC is the Taiwan Strait Warm Current.

Figure 7: Current standard deviation in the layer of the VMV. The color shading shows the magnitude of the current standard deviation. The two blue arrows indicate the two TWC branches. The red curve indicate the area where the current standard deviation is larger than 0.1 m/s and their representative points (P1 and P2) are selected for later analysis.

Figure 8: Variation of alongshore currents (m/s) for the entire water column north of Taiwan (P1) and in the inshore area (P2) and their relation with upper mixed layer depth. The positive velocity (warm color)

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indicates the occurrence of the TWC. The gray solid lines show the depth of the upper mixed layer.

Figure 9: The spatial pattern of the first (EOF1; left) and second (EOF2; right) leading modes of the VMV in the ECS: (a) EOF1 currents, (b) EOF2 currents, (c) EOF1 alongshore component, (d) EOF2 alongshore component, (e) EOF1 cross-shore component, and (f) EOF2 cross-shore component.

Figure 10: Temporal variation of EOF1, north-south component of wind speed, surface net heat flux, and TSC flux along the TWS section, and Kuroshio flux along the ET section. Their linear correlation coefficients R and time-lags are also indicated in each panel. The p value is a declining indicator which indicates the impact significance of the linear correlation coefficients R whereby R has statistical significance when the p value is less than 0.05.

Figure 11: Temporal variation of EOF2, north-south component of wind speed, surface net heat flux, and TSC flux along the TWS section, and Kuroshio flux along the ET section. Their linear correlation coefficients and time-lags are also indicated in each panel.

Figure 12: The effects of Coriolis force (a), total pressure (b), surface friction (c), bottom friction (d), advection (e), and local acceleration (f) for water column in winter according to Eq. (5) (units: 10-4 m2/s2). The two blue arrows indicate the two TWC branches. The two triangles indicate the two regions with significant fluctuation north of Taiwan (P1) and in the inshore area (P2).

Figure 13: Variations in Coriolis force, total pressure, and wind in the alongshore direction at P1 (a), the

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cross-shore direction at P1 (b), the alongshore direction at P2 (c), and the cross-shore direction at P2 (d) according to Eq. (5).

Figure 14: Traces of TSC water (a) and Kuroshio water (b) in winter, with the variation of surface currents at the original location of P1 (c). The black dots represent the release locations of tracers. The gray lines show the entire trajectories of the tracers. The red lines and blue lines are selected trajectories, which are close to the inshore branch and offshore branch, respectively. The dates show the times that selected tracers reached the origin location P1; note that the location of P1 is not fixed but varies with time. The numbers are the depths of the tracers, which are labeled at an interval of six days. The two black arrows represent the two TWC branches.

Figure 15: The VMV under the northerly wind (a) and southerly wind (b). Panel (c) shows the variation of wind in winter. Blue vectors and red vectors show the southwestward coastal current and the northeastward TWC, respectively. Gray contours indicate the 30, 50, 70, and 100 m isobaths. The two black arrows represent the two TWC branches. The green ellipse indicates the inshore area with significant fluctuation.

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Table 1: Annual-mean volume transports (Sv = 10^6 m^3/s) through various sections. The sections are shown in Figure 2 using blue dashed lines.

Section	Present model	Previous estimates
Taiwan Strait	1.22	1.2 (Isobe, 2008)
		1.8 (Wang et al., 2003)
		1.09 (Wu and hsin, 2005)
		1.03 (Yang et al., 2011)
		1.72 (Guo et al., 2006)
		0.5 (Hung et al., 2003)
		1.10 (Liu et al., 2014b)
Tsushima Strait	2.85	2.65 (Isobe, 2008)
		3.03 (Guo et al., 2006)
		2.70 (Yang et al., 2011)
		2.52 (Liu et al., 2014b)
200m isobath	1.66	1.46 (Guo et al., 2006)
		0.87 (Liu et al., 2014a)
		3.0 (Teague et al., 2003)
		2.74 (Lee and Matsuno, 2007)
East Taiwan Channel	22.71	21.50 (Johns et al., 2001)
		23.00 (Teague et al., 2003)
		23.83 (Guo et al., 2006)
		28.4 (Hsin et al., 2013)
		21.37 (Yang et al., 2011)
		20.74 (Liu et al., 2014b)
Tokara Strait	23.20	23.4 (Feng et al., 2000)
		20.00 (Teague et al., 2003)
		20.66 (Yang et al., 2011)
		24.42 (Liu et al., 2014b)

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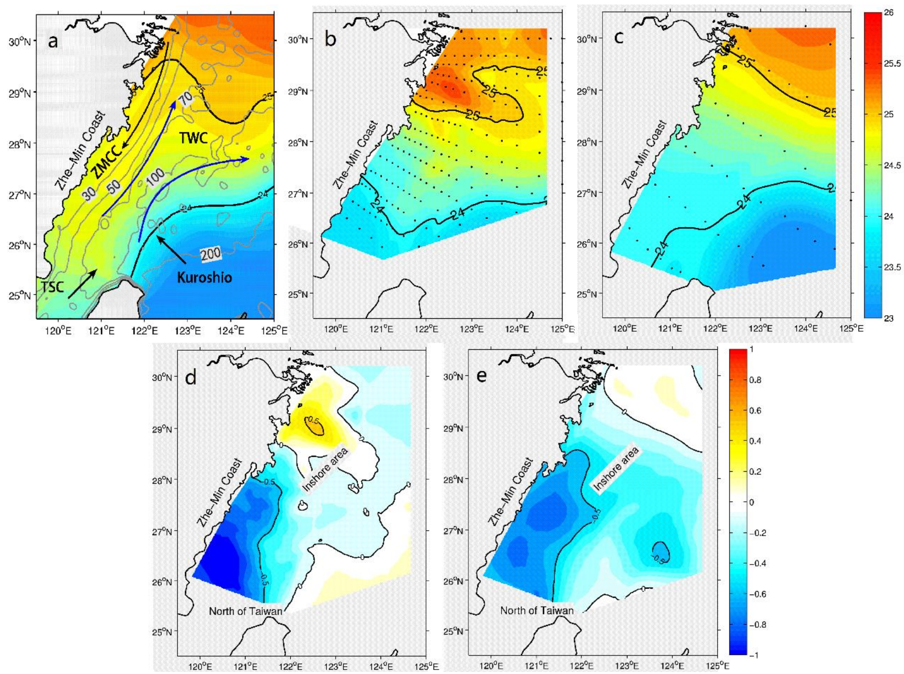

Figure 1: Density (σ_t, kg/m^3) distributions at 50 m depth derived the GDEM climatological data in February (a), an ocean survey from Feb. 1–27, 2007 (b), and an ocean survey from Feb. 3–16, 2007 (c), with the density anomalies between the GDEM data and the two surveys (d and e). The two blue arrows indicate the two TWC branches in winter. The 30, 50, 70, 100 and 200 m isobaths are indicated with grey lines in panel a.

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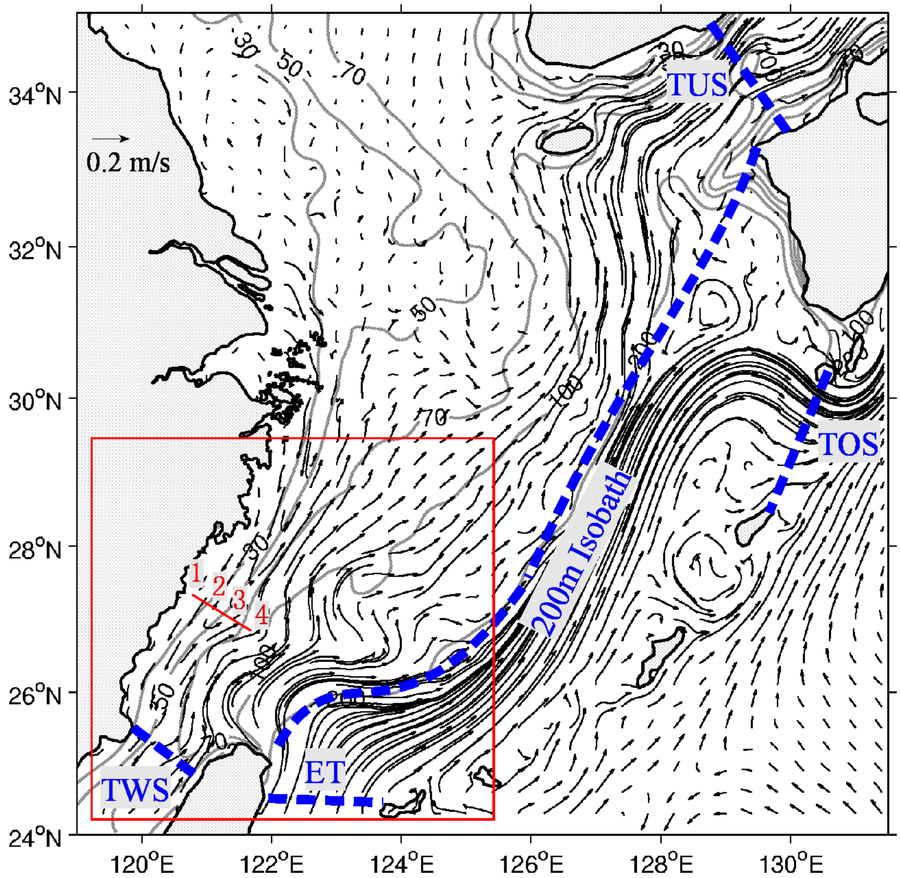

795 Figure 2: The surface mean flow in the ECS in winter. The blue dashed lines show some important straits around shelf boundary, including the Taiwan Strait (TWS), the East Taiwan Channel (ET), the Tsushima Strait (TUS), the Tokara Strait (TOS), and shelf break at the 200 m isobath. The red rectangle shows the study area of the wintertime TWC. The four red numbers off the Zhe-Min coast shows the four mooring sites observed from Jan. 5 to Feb. 28, 2009.

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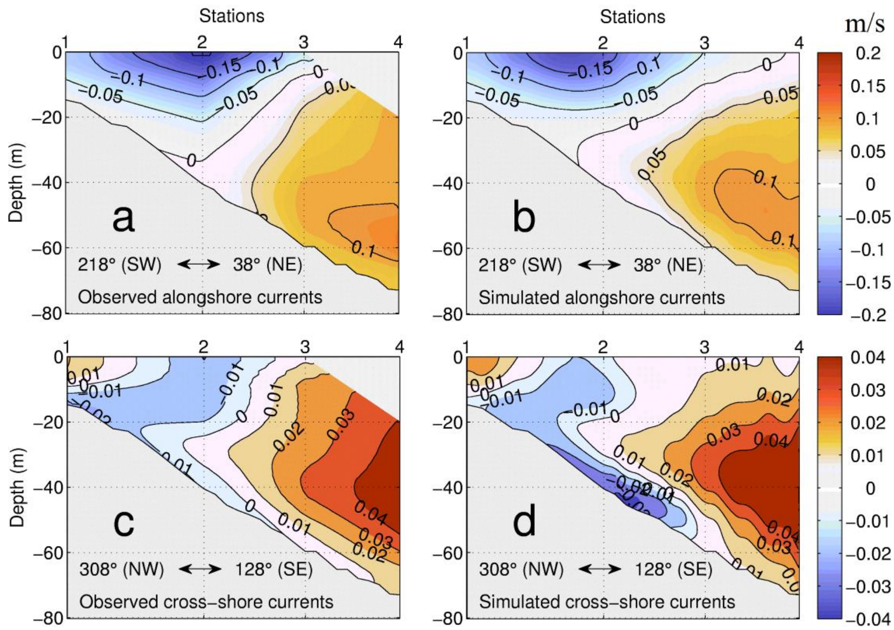

Figure 3: Validations of the wintertime TWC (warm color) along the section off the Zhe-Min coast (the short line with four red numbers in Figure 2): (a) observed alongshore currents; (b) simulated alongshore currents; (c) observed cross-shore currents; (b) simulated cross-shore currents.

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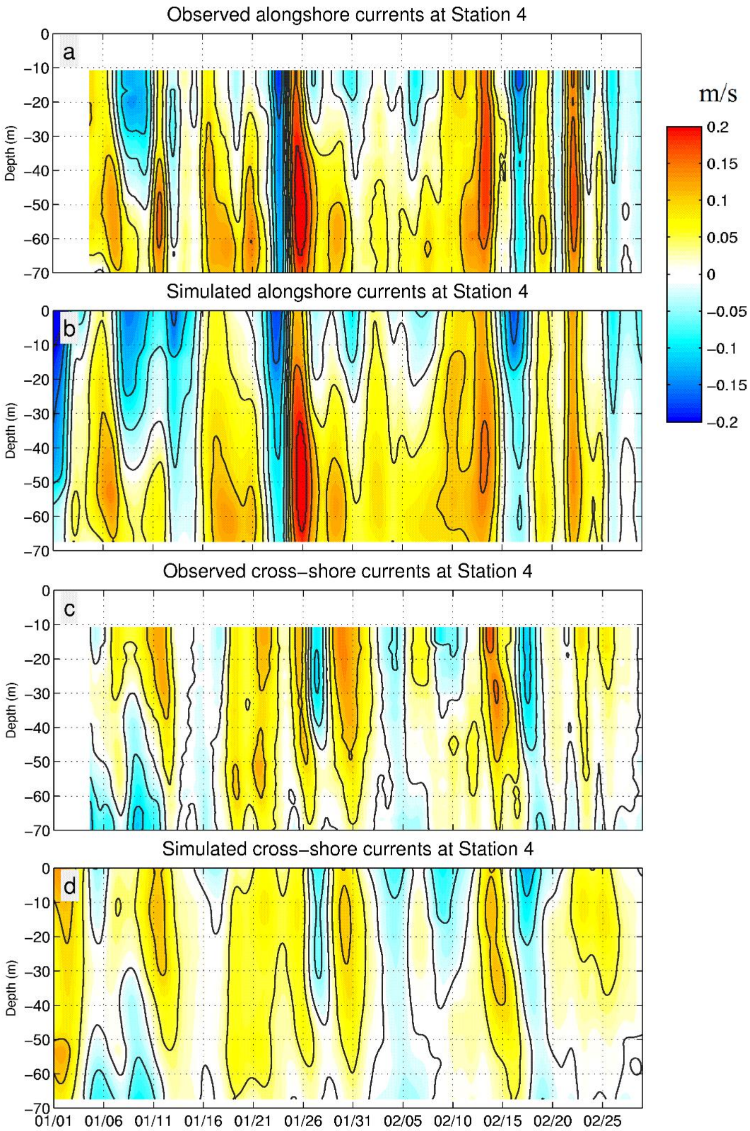

Figure 4: Validations of the wintertime TWC fluctuations: (a) observed alongshore currents; (b) simulated alongshore currents; (c) observed cross-shore currents; (d) simulated cross-shore currents. The observation data comes from Station 4 in Figure 1 and the simulated data has the same position and
810 period as the observation data.

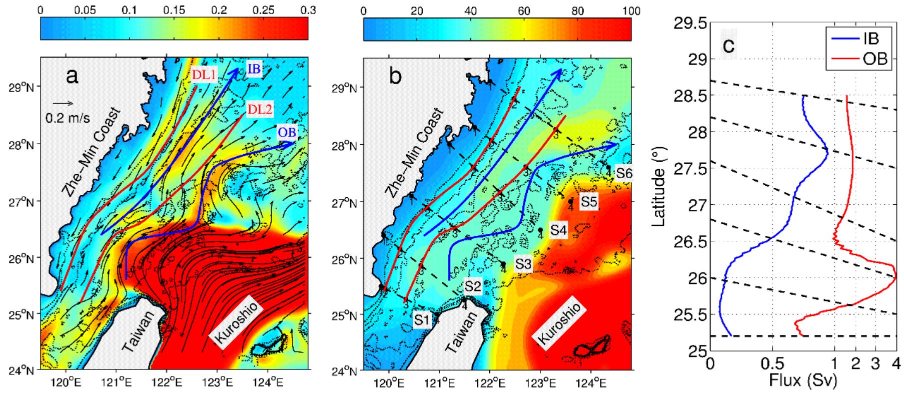

Figure 5: a) Distribution of flow axes in the ECS in winter. The black arrows show the maximum velocity (m/s) in the vertical profile (VMV) and the color shows the speed of the VMV. The two blue arrows with label IB and OB represent the flow axes of the inshore branch and offshore branch, respectively. The red line DL1 represents the dividing line between the coastal current and inshore branch, and the red line DL2 separates the two TWC branches. b) Depth (m) of flow axes in the ECS. Sections S1–S6 were selected to study the wintertime TWC. c) Flux of inshore branch (blue) and offshore branch (red) at different latitudes. Dashed lines show the positions of Sections. S1–S6. Note, the scale is not linear.

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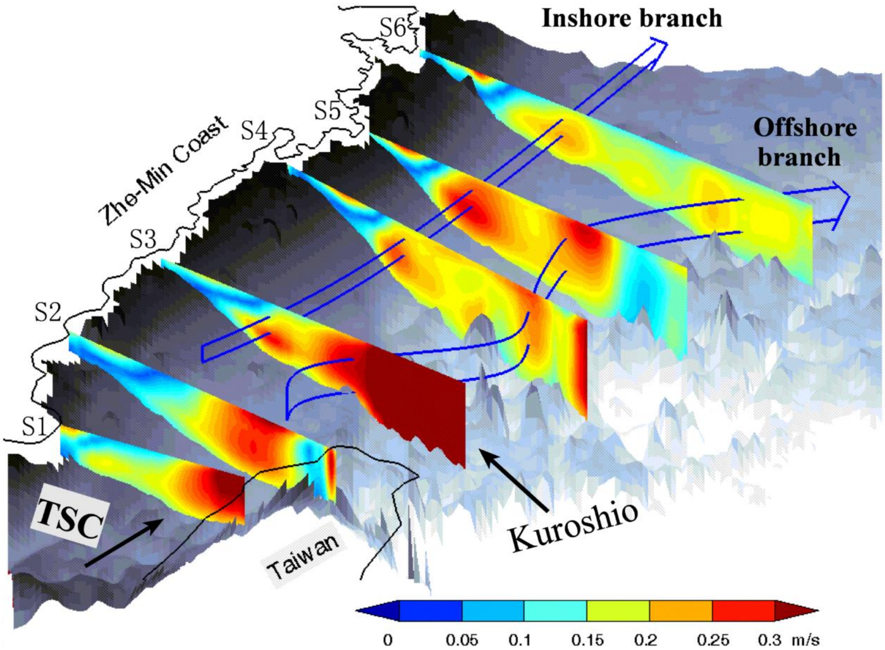

Figure 6: Distributions of current speed along the six sections S1–S6 in winter. The blue arrow on the left indicates the inshore branch according to the velocity cores from section S3 to S6. The blue arrow on the right indicates the offshore branch according to the velocity cores from section S2 to S6. TSC is the Taiwan Strait Current.

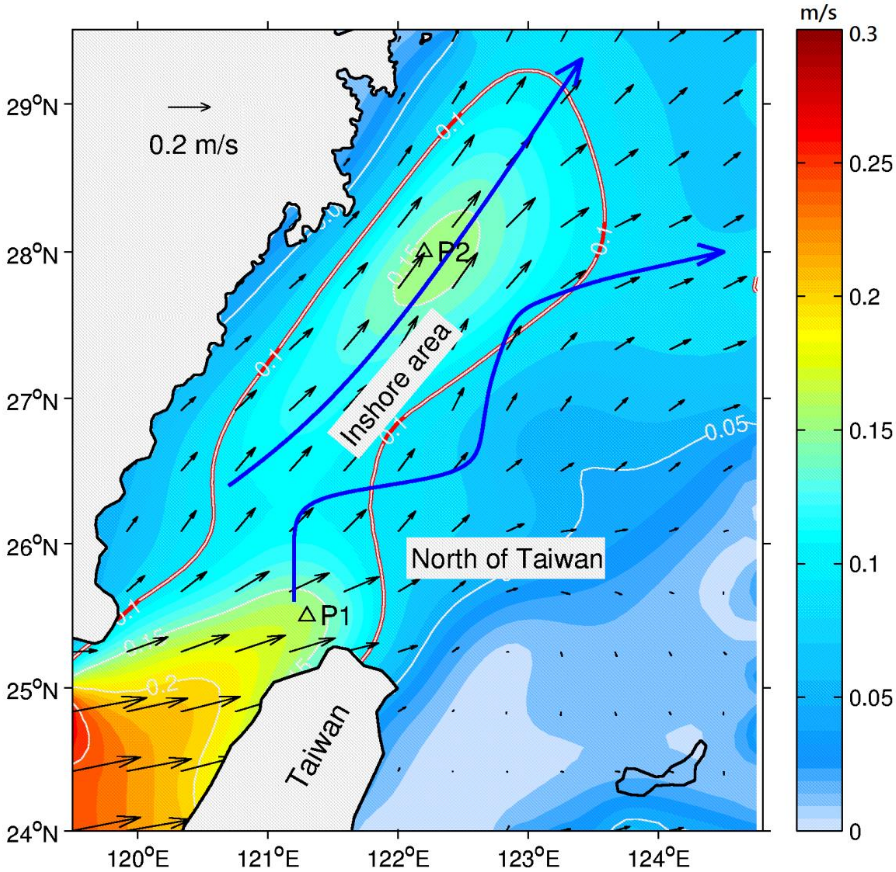

Figure 7: Current standard deviation in the layer of the VMV. The color shading shows the magnitude of the current standard deviation. The two blue arrows indicate the two TWC branches. The red curve
830 indicate the area where the current standard deviation is larger than 0.1 m/s and their representative points (P1 and P2) are selected for later analysis.

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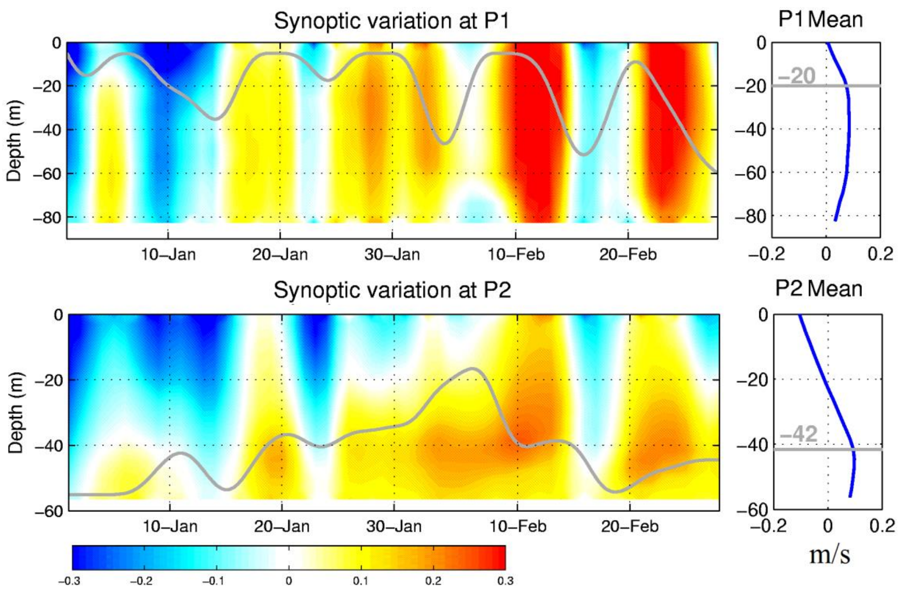

Figure 8: Variation of alongshore currents (m/s) for the entire water column north of Taiwan (P1) and in the inshore area (P2) and their relation with upper mixed layer depth. The positive velocity (warm color) indicates the occurrence of the TWC. The gray solid lines show the depth of the upper mixed layer.

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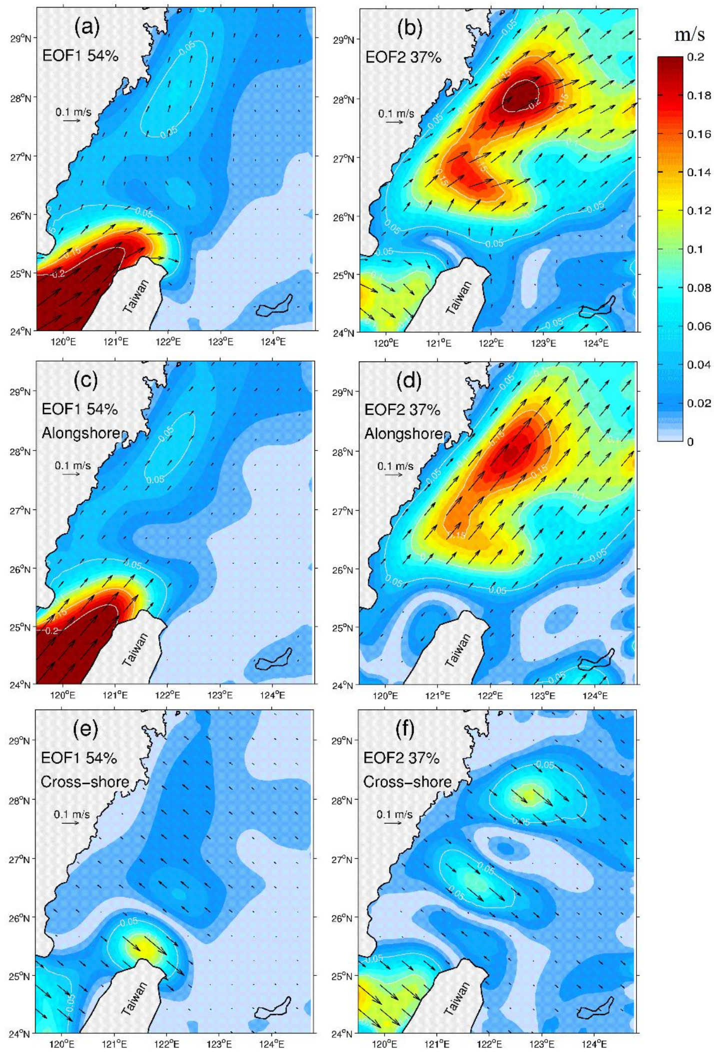

Figure 9: The spatial pattern of the first (EOF1; left) and second (EOF2; right) leading modes of the
840 VMV in the ECS: (a) EOF1 currents, (b) EOF2 currents, (c) EOF1 alongshore component, (d) EOF2 alongshore component, (e) EOF1 cross-shore component, and (f) EOF2 cross-shore component.

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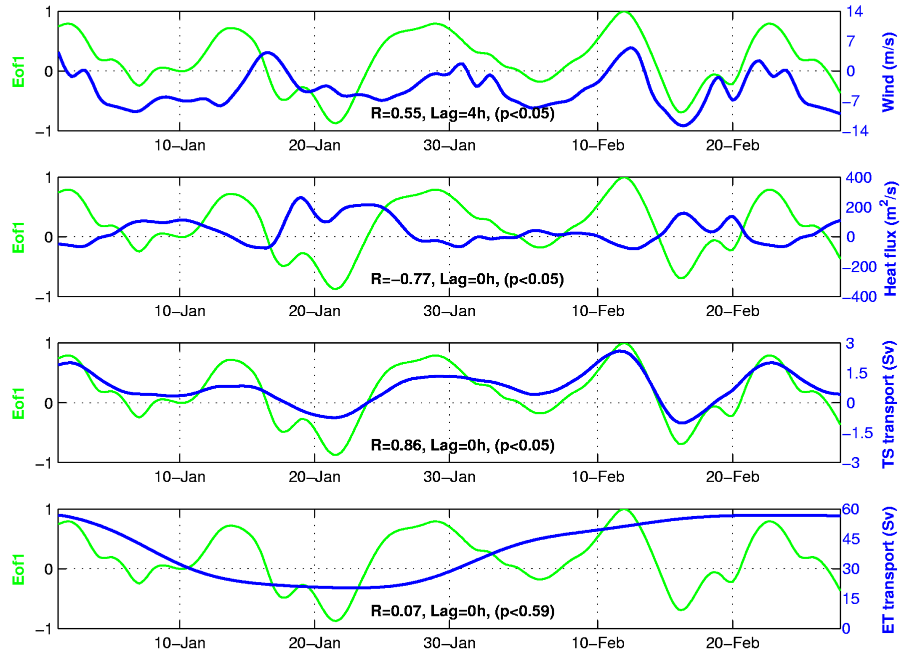

Figure 10: Temporal variation of EOF1, north-south component of wind speed, surface net heat flux, and TSC flux along the TWS section, and Kuroshio flux along the ET section. Their linear correlation coefficients R and time-lags are also indicated in each panel. The p value is a declining indicator which indicates the impact significance of the linear correlation coefficients R whereby R has statistical significance when the p value is less than 0.05.

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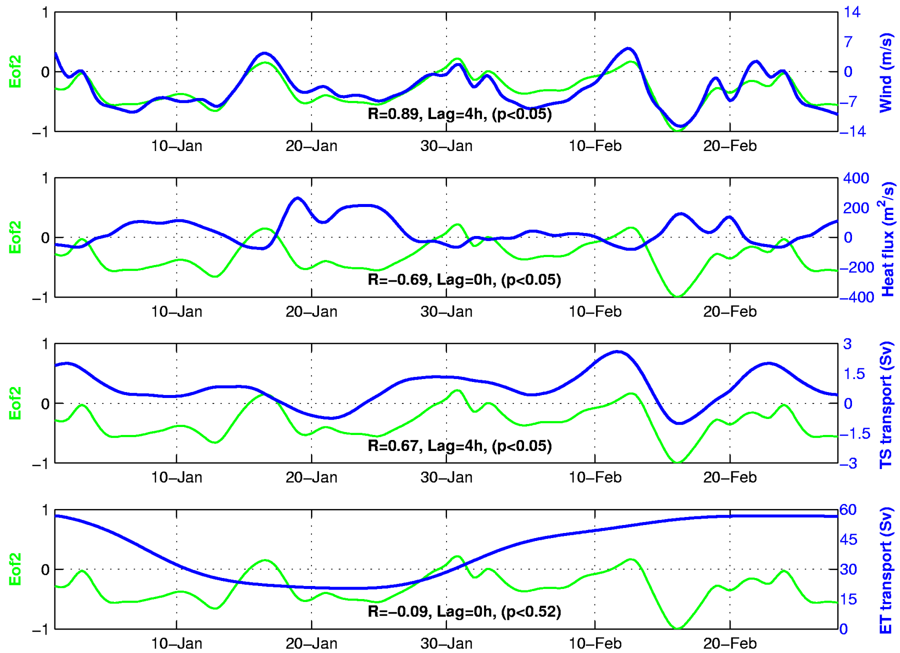
850 

Figure 11: Temporal variation of EOF2, north-south component of wind speed, surface net heat flux, and TSC flux along the TWS section, and Kuroshio flux along the ET section. Their linear correlation coefficients and time-lags are also indicated in each panel.

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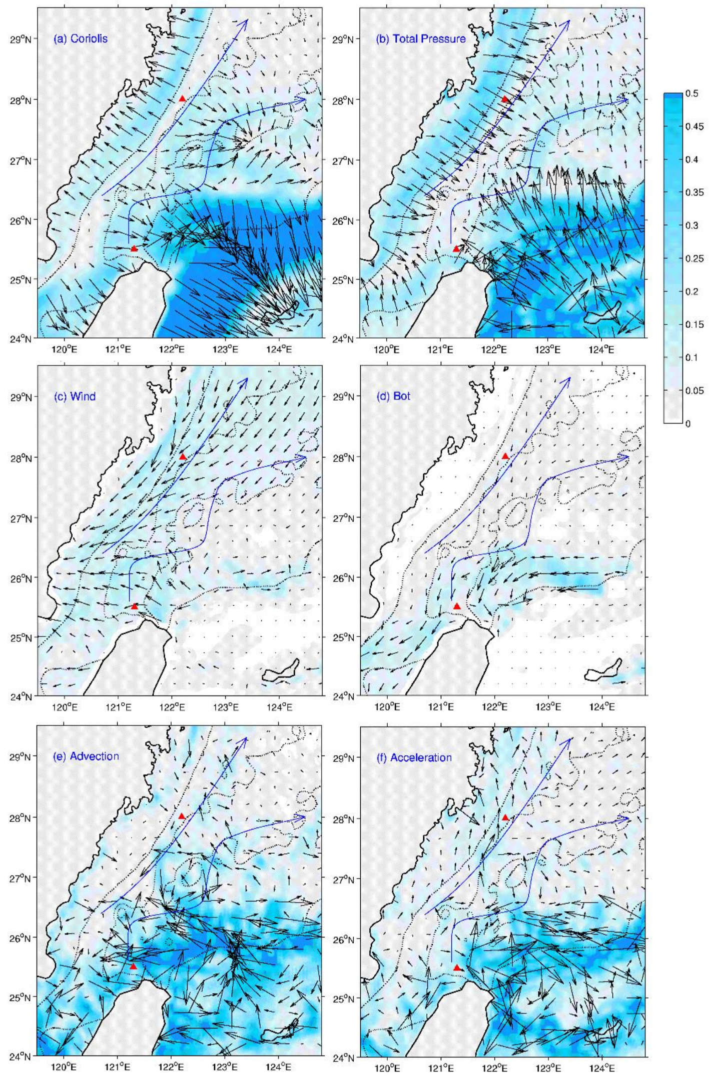

Figure 12: The effects of Coriolis force (a), total pressure (b), surface friction (c), bottom friction (d), advection (e), and local acceleration (f) for water column in winter according to Eq. (5) (units: 10^{-4} m^2/s^2). The two blue arrows indicate the two TWC branches. The two triangles indicate the two regions with significant fluctuation north of Taiwan (P1) and in the inshore area (P2).

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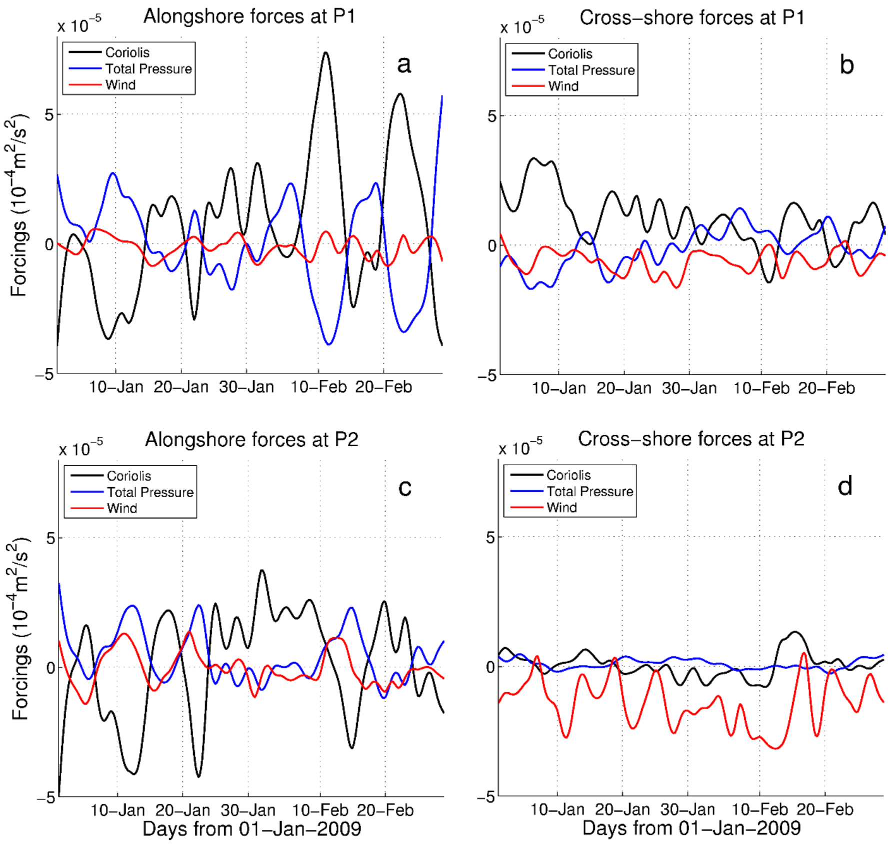

Figure 13: Variations in Coriolis force, total pressure, and wind in the alongshore direction at P1 (a), the cross-shore direction at P1 (b), the alongshore direction at P2 (c), and the cross-shore direction at P2 (d) according to Eq. (5).

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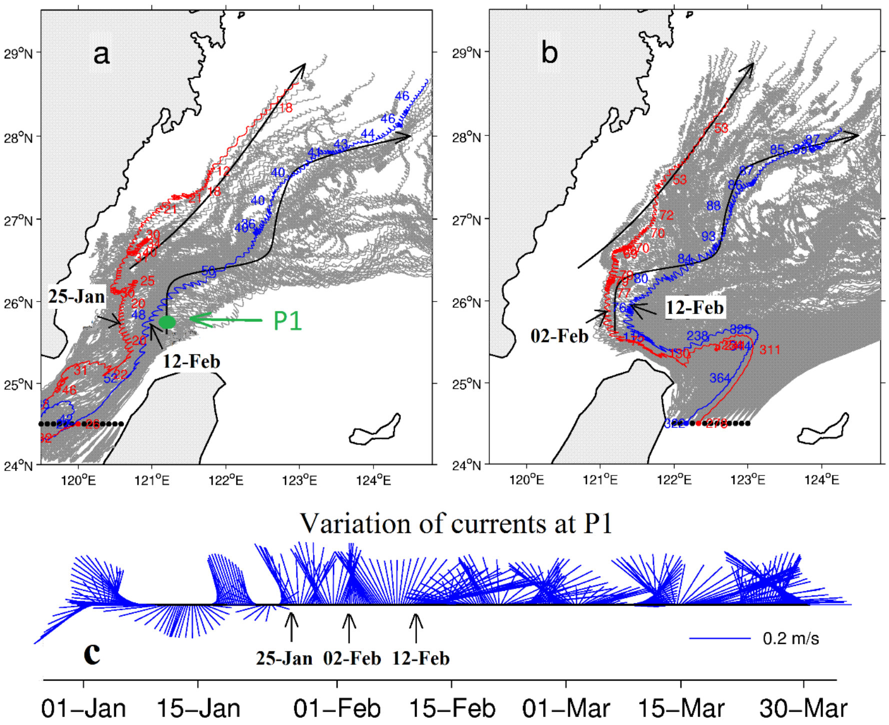

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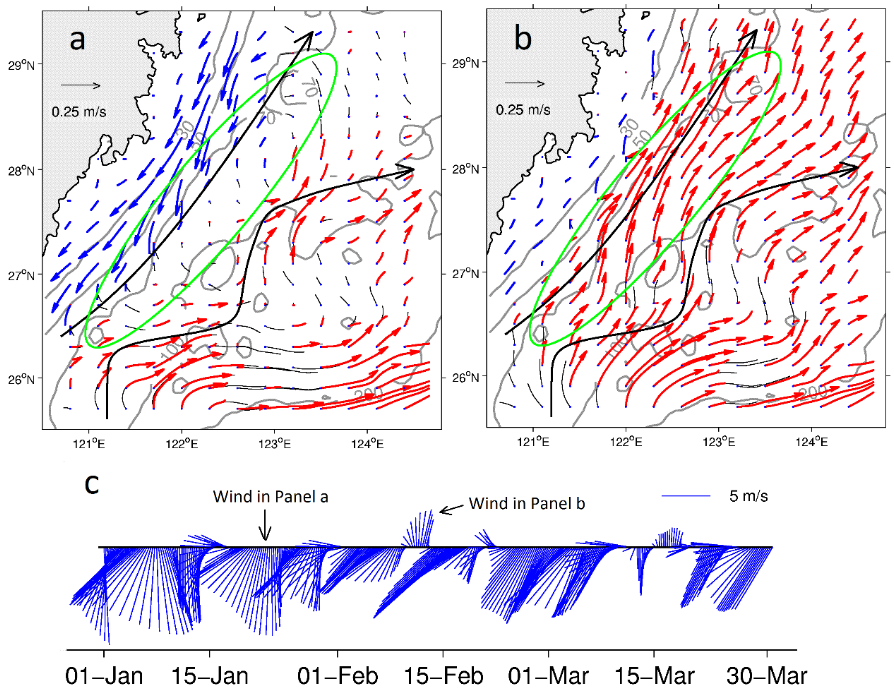

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