

A global perspective on
winds, waves and coupling:
Some reasons to model waves

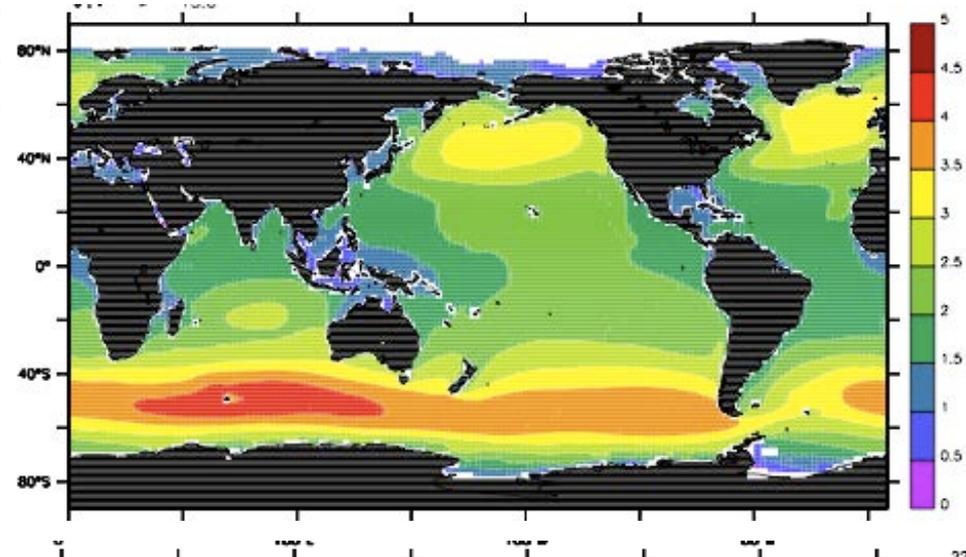
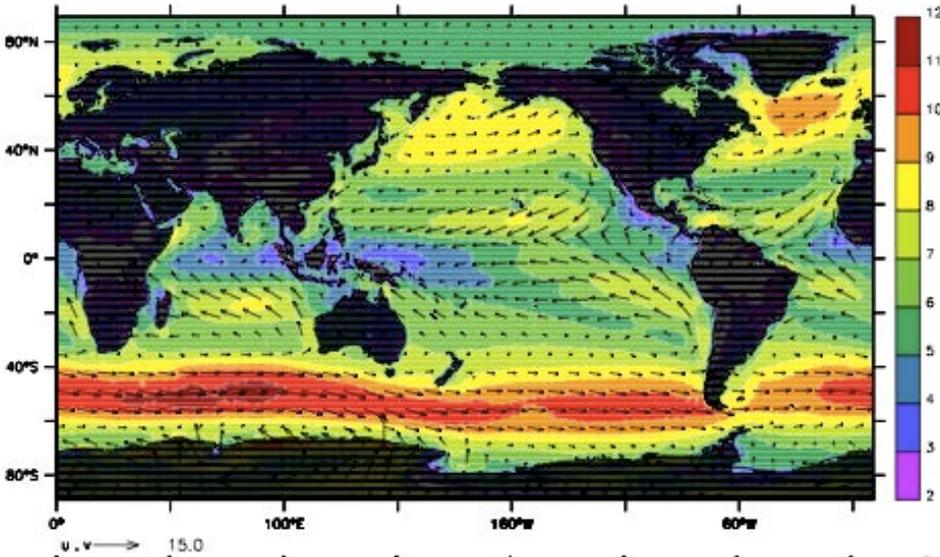
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Kirsty Hanley, Jeff Polton

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Introduction

- Wave processes in the ABL
- Wave processes and ocean current profile
- Wave processes and ocean mixing
- A global perspective

Global perspective: ERA-40

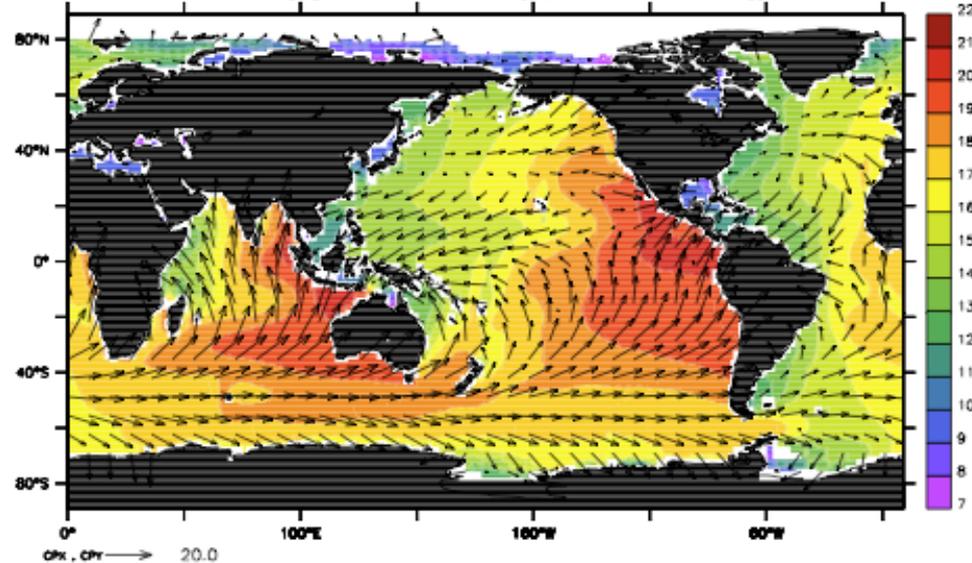


40 year climates of:

10m winds (ms^{-1})

Significant wave height (m)

Peak phase speed (ms^{-1})



How do these look in ERA-Interim

Waves and the ABL

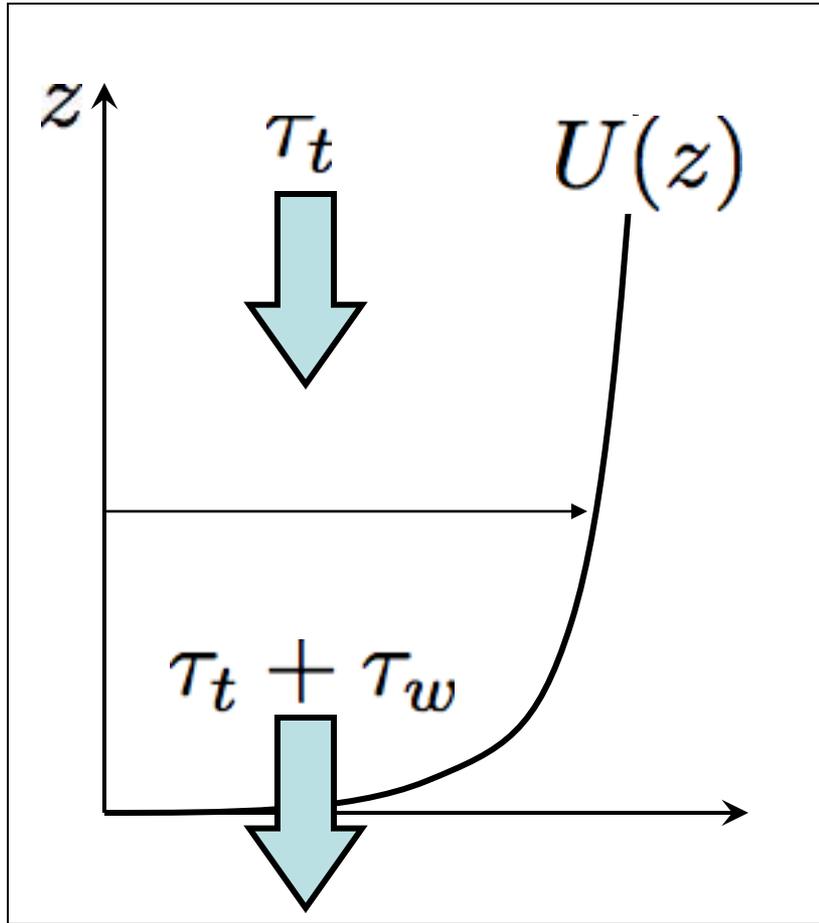
Wind driven waves

&

Wave driven winds

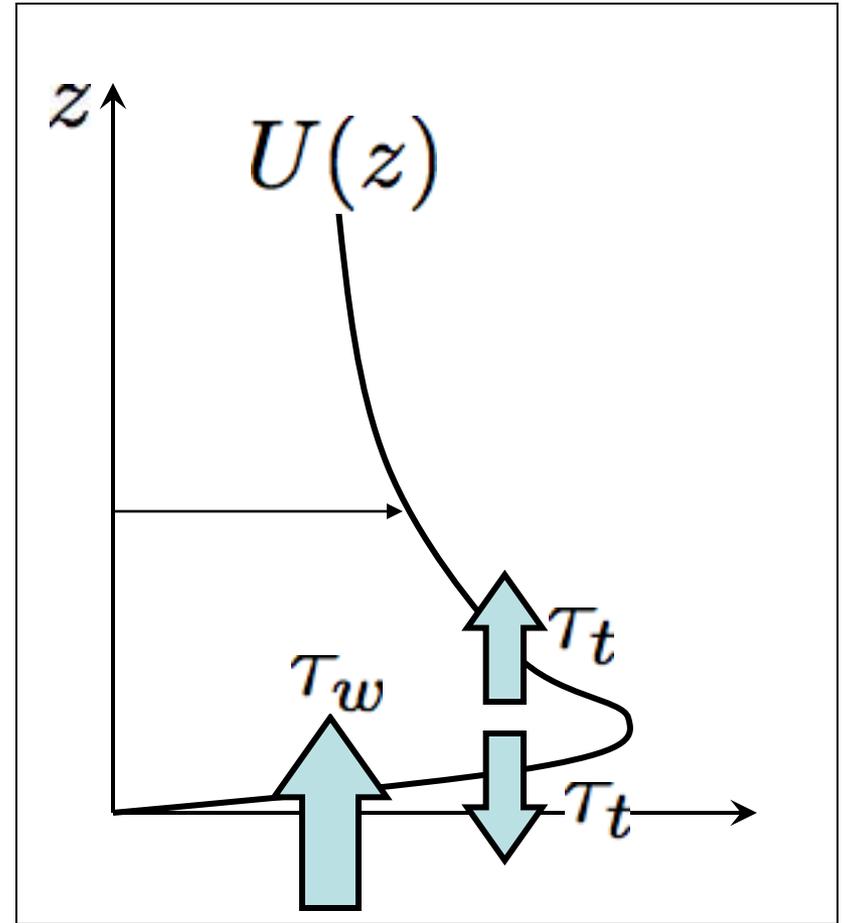
Wind wave regimes

Strong winds over slow waves



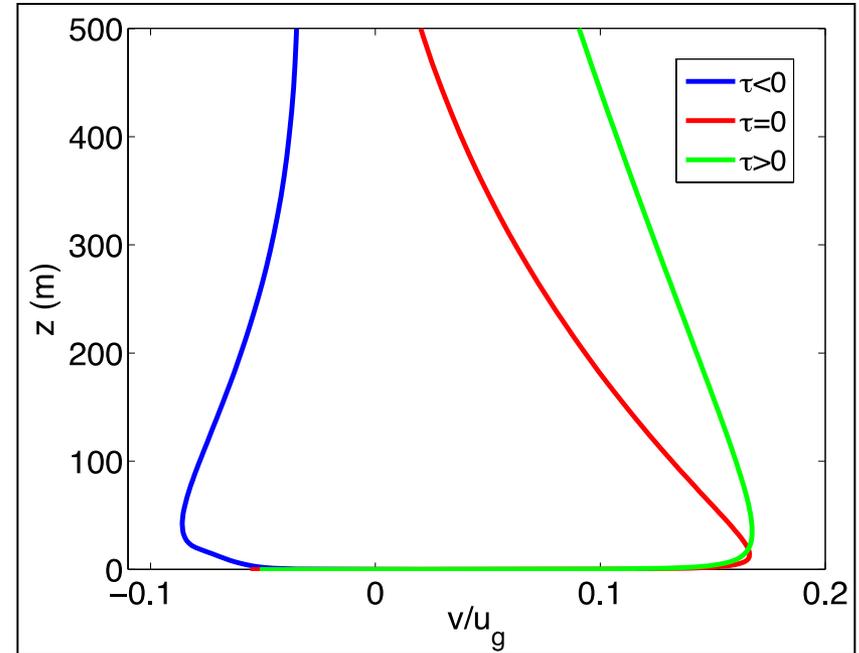
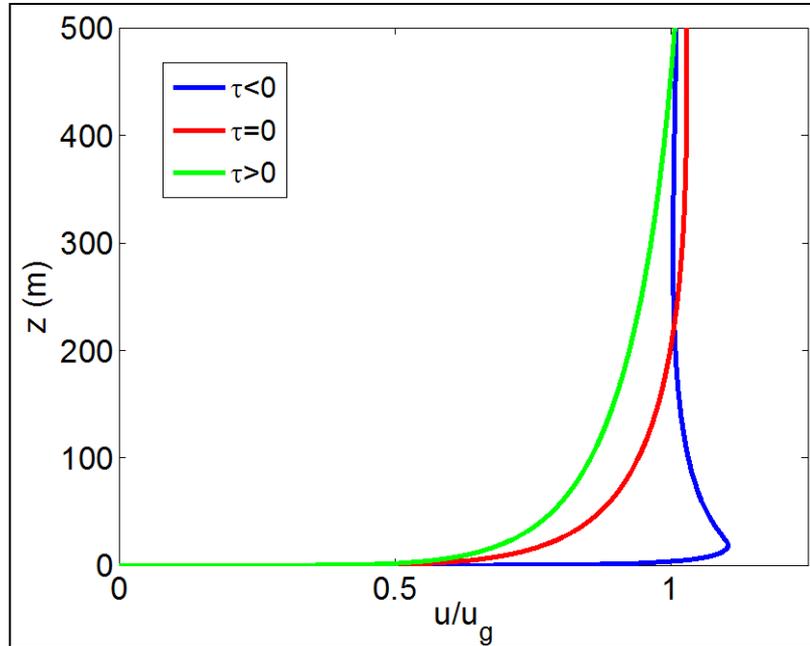
Wind driven waves

Weak winds over fast waves



Wave driven winds

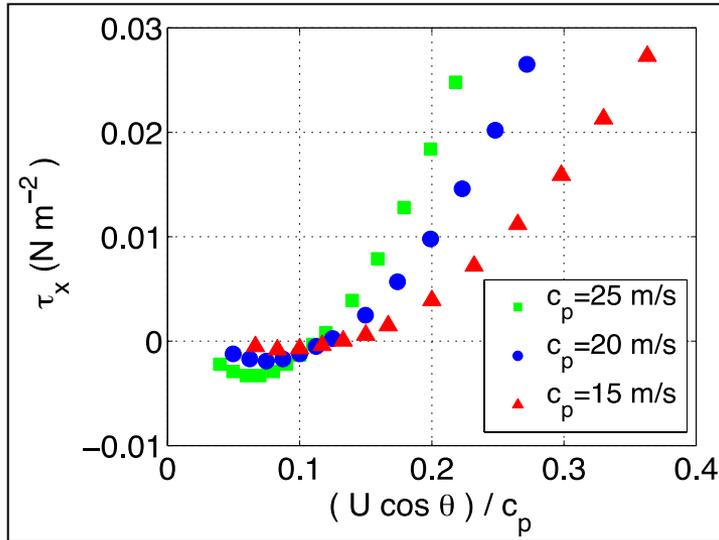
Boundary layer structure



Simple 1d model with wave-induced stress shows:

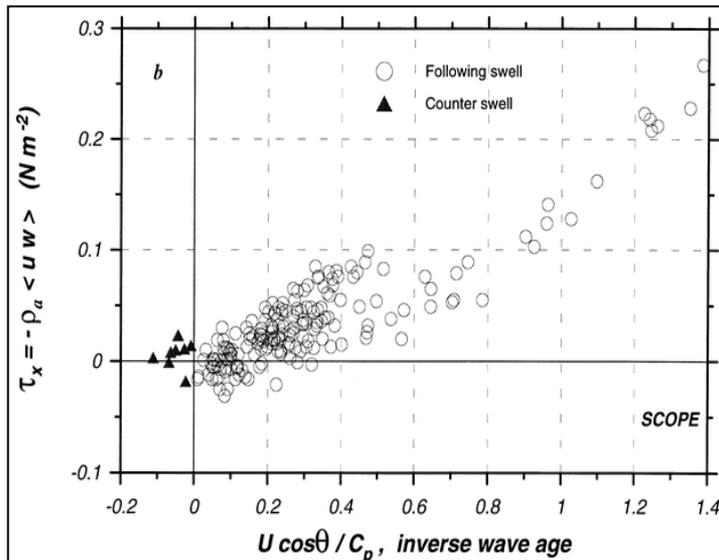
- Waves change wind profile over entire boundary layer
- When $\tau_w < 0$:
 - a wave-driven jet is observed at $z \sim 15$ m.
 - the wind turns in the opposite direction to the Ekman case.

Air-sea momentum flux



Total stress against inverse wave age,
 $U \cos \theta / c_p$

- Momentum flux reverses sign at an inverse wave age between 0 - 0.2
- Simple way to characterise the sign of τ
- This is in agreement with observations reported off the S. California coast by Grachev and Fairall (JPO, 2001).



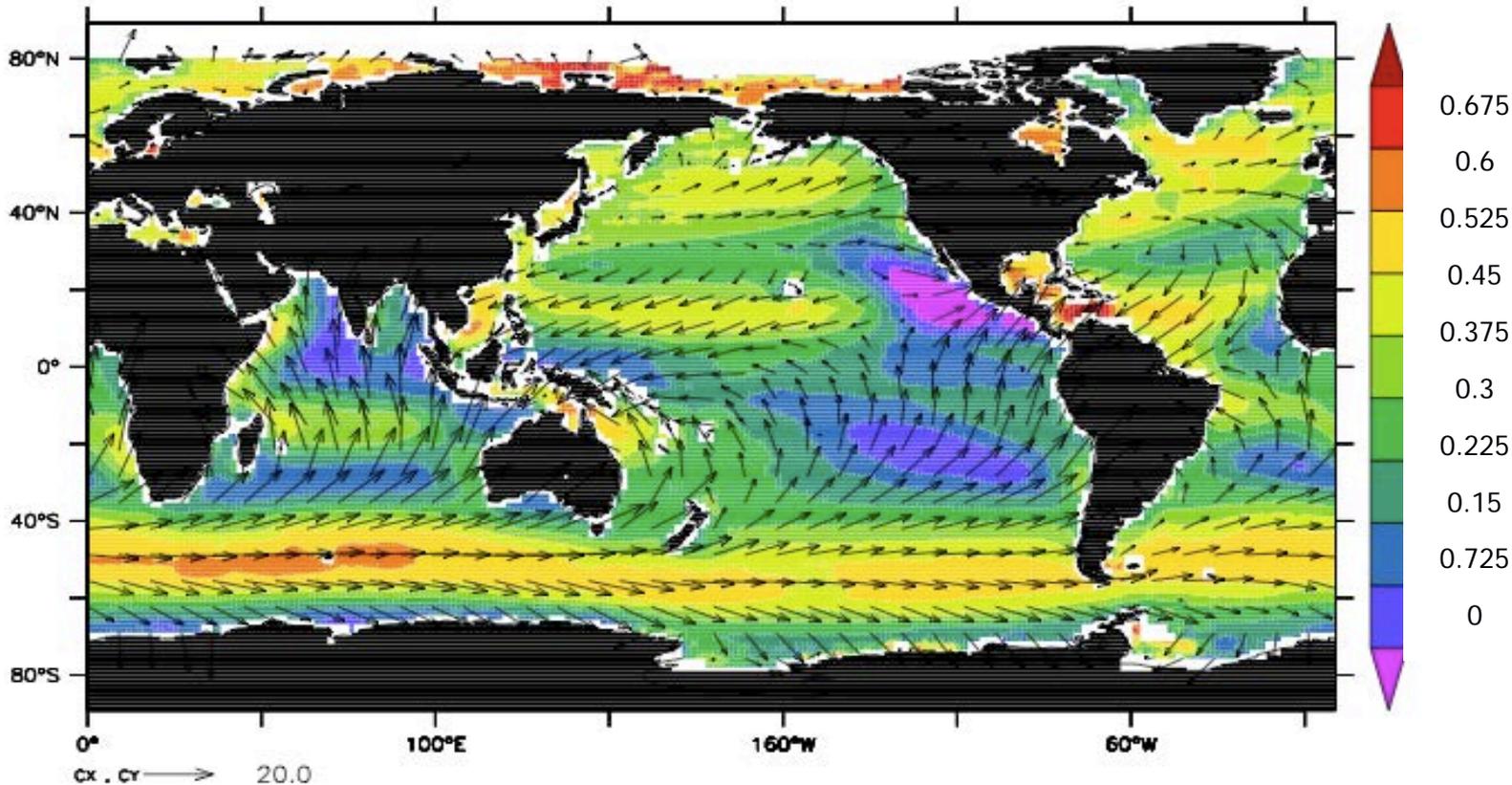
Global perspective: ERA-40

- $U \cos \theta / c_p > 0.8$ wind-driven wave
- $U \cos \theta / c_p < 0.15$ wave-driven wind

ERA-40 climatology
of inverse wave age

$$U \cos \theta / c_p$$

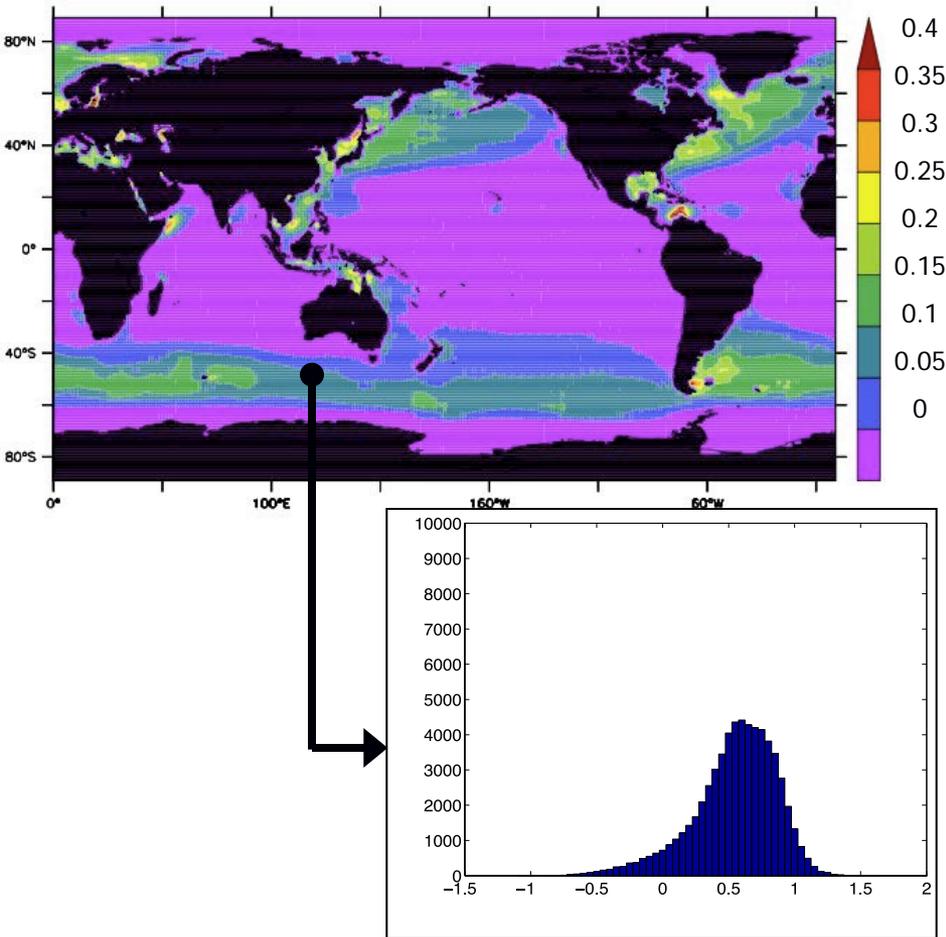
1958 to 2001



Source and sink regions

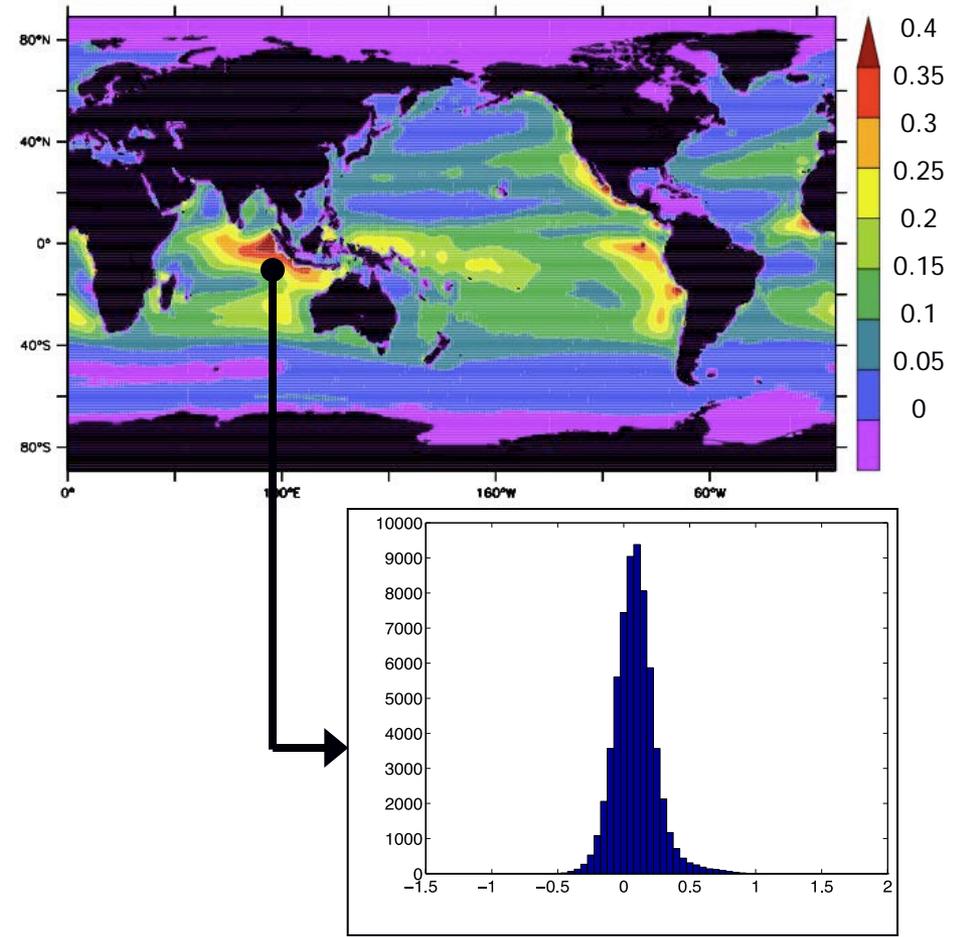
Frequency of occurrence of wind-driven waves averaged over 1958 to 2001.

$$U \cos \theta / c_p > 0.8$$



Frequency of occurrence of wave-driven winds averaged over 1958 to 2001.

$$U \cos \theta / c_p < 0.15$$





Waves and ocean mixing

Langmuir turbulence

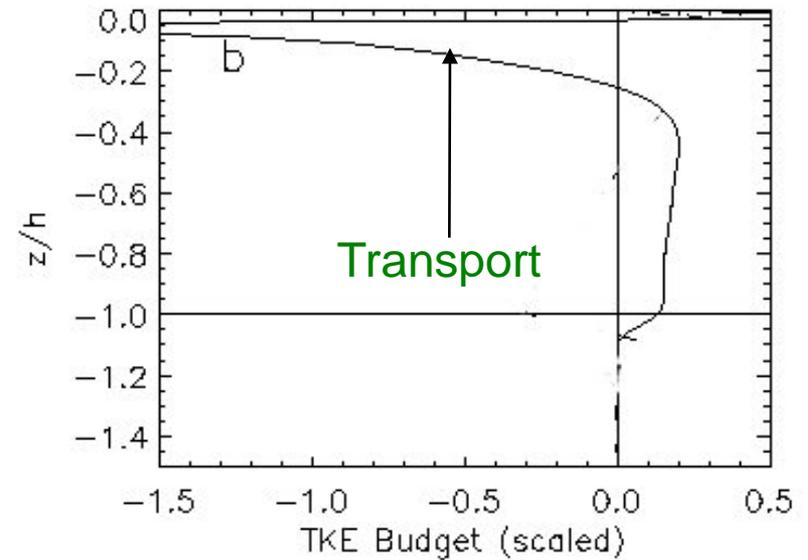
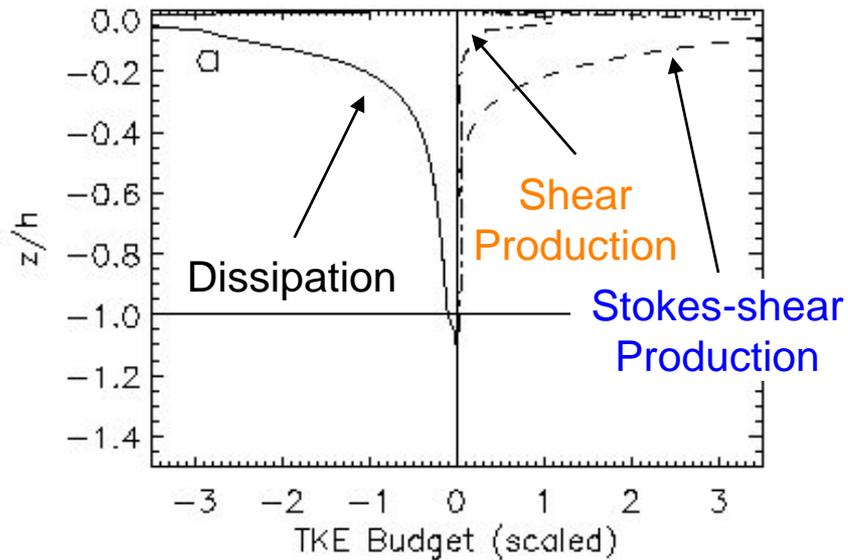
Image: Stephen Monismith

Analysis: tke budget

- Average over: horizontal planes + time
 - 1d profiles
 - Towards parameterisation

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{De}{Dt} = & \underbrace{-\overline{u'w'} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}}_{\text{Shear Production}} - \underbrace{\overline{v'w'} \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}}_{\text{Stokes-shear Production}} - \underbrace{\overline{u'w'} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial z}}_{\text{Stokes-shear Production}} - \underbrace{\overline{w'b'}}_{\text{Buoyant Production}} - \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\overline{w'e} + \frac{1}{\rho} \overline{w'p'} \right)}_{\text{Transport}} - \underbrace{\varepsilon}_{\text{Dissipation}} \approx 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Length + velocity scales



Stokes-shear
Production

$$\frac{u_*^2 u_{s0}}{\delta}$$

→

Transport Dissipation

$$\frac{u_*^2 u_{s0}}{\delta} \frac{\delta}{h} \sim \frac{w_{*L}^3}{h}$$

Velocity scale is $w_{*L} = (u_*^2 u_{s0})^{\frac{1}{3}}$

Length scale is h

Scaling and regimes

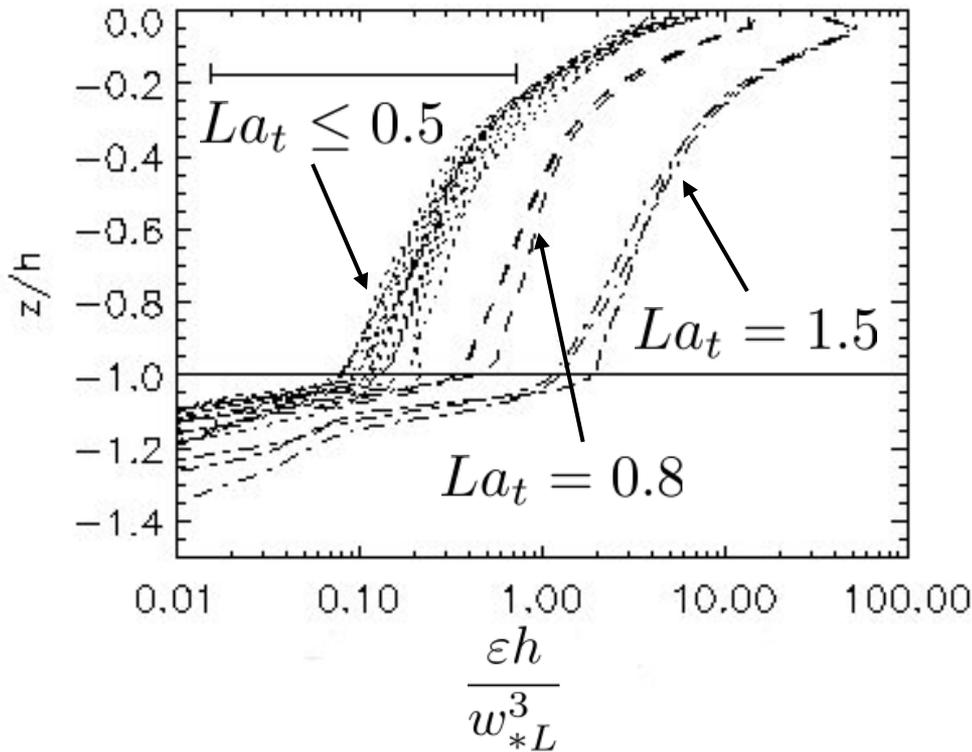
	Velocity	Length
Langmuir turbulence:	$w_* L$	h
Wind driven turbulence:	u_*	h

$$\frac{De}{Dt} = -\overline{u'w'} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} - \overline{v'w'} \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} - \overline{u'w'} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial z} - \overline{w'b'} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\overline{w'e} + \frac{1}{\rho} \overline{w'p'} \right) - \varepsilon \approx 0$$

$$\frac{u_*^3}{h} \qquad \frac{w_L^3}{h}$$

$\frac{-\overline{u'w'} \partial U / \partial z}{-\overline{u'w'} / \partial u_s} = \frac{u_*}{u_s} \equiv La_t^2$	→	Controls transition between regimes
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Towards a parameterisation...



Lang turb changes:

- Entrainment process at thermocline
- Non-local mixing because transport important cf. CBL

Requires parameterisation

- KPP is based around non-local CBL with shear effects
- Will use scaling developed here to incorporate LT into KPP-model

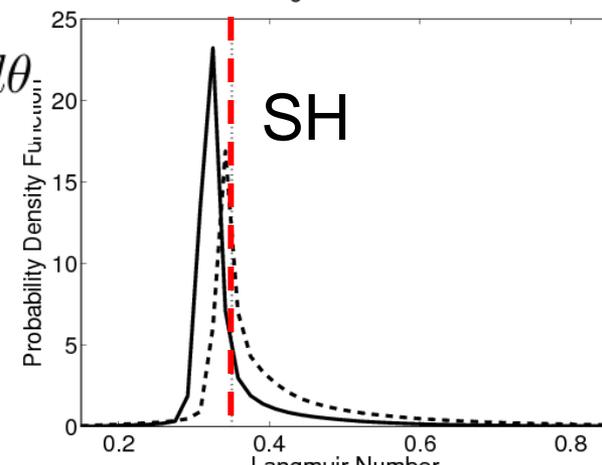
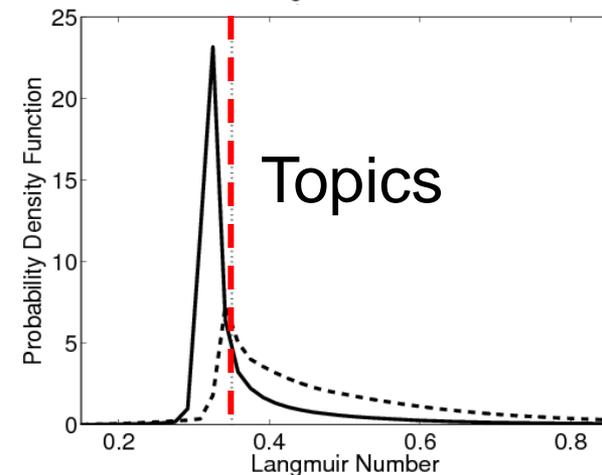
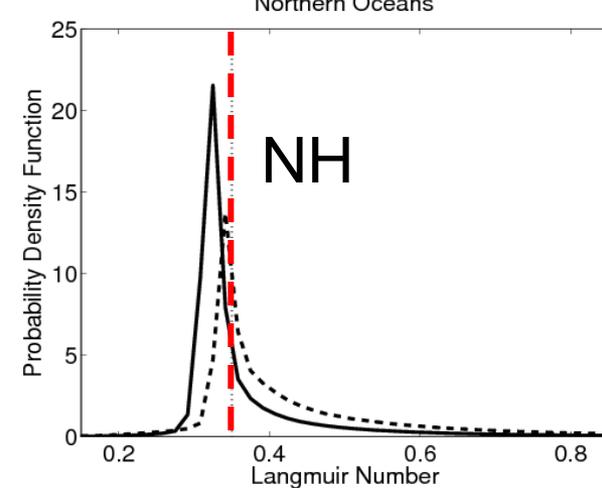
ECMWF Re-analysis

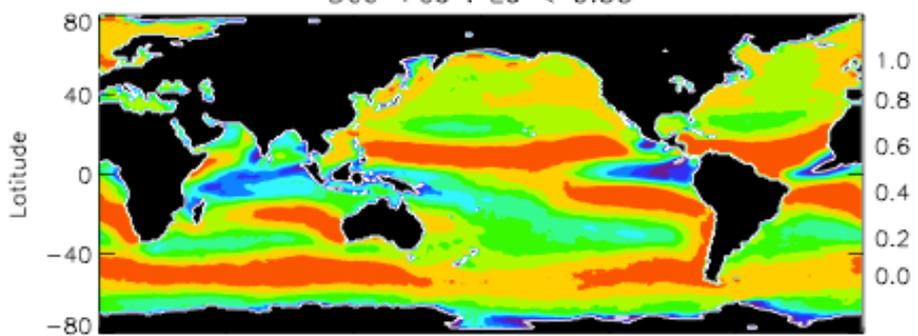
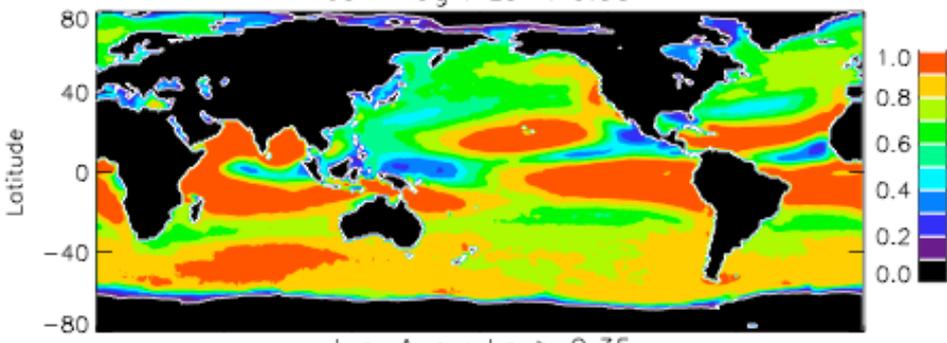
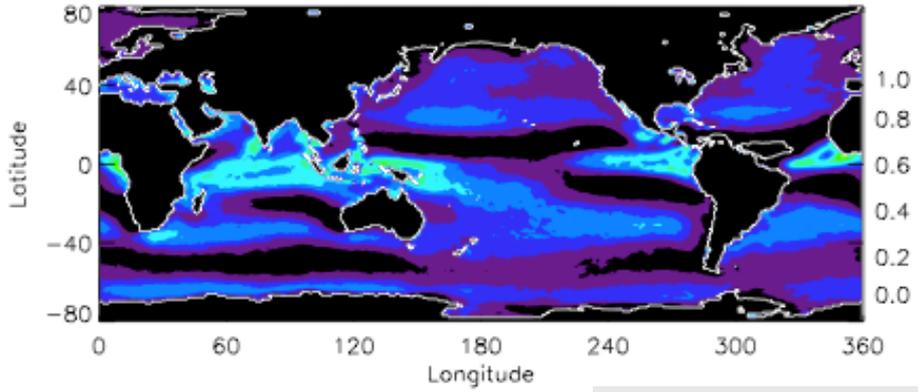
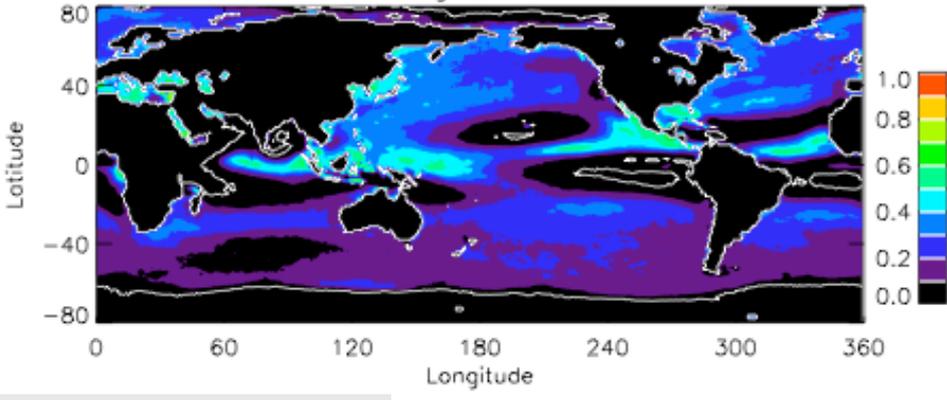
- 40 years gridded ‘analysis’
- Optimal combination of model and data
- Wave spectra from WAM

$$u_s = \frac{16\pi^3}{g} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f^3 F(f, \theta) \cos(\theta - \theta_w) df d\theta$$

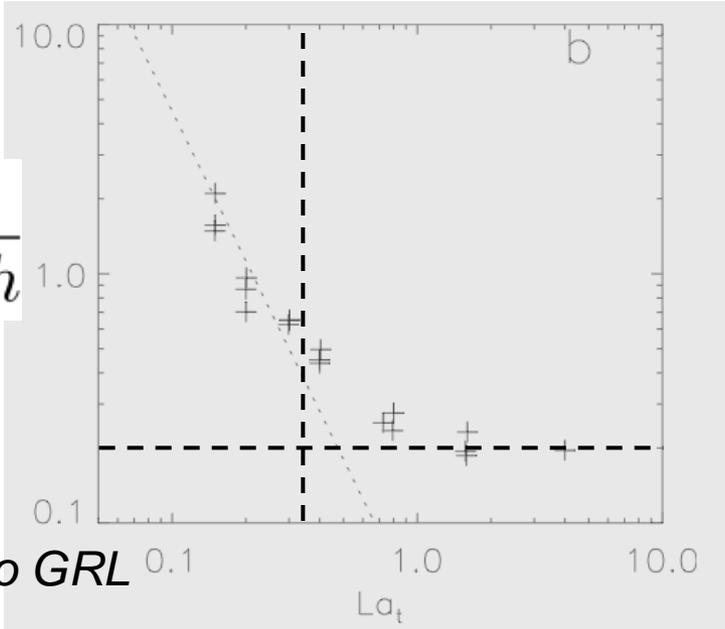
$$La = \frac{u_*}{u_s \cos \theta}$$

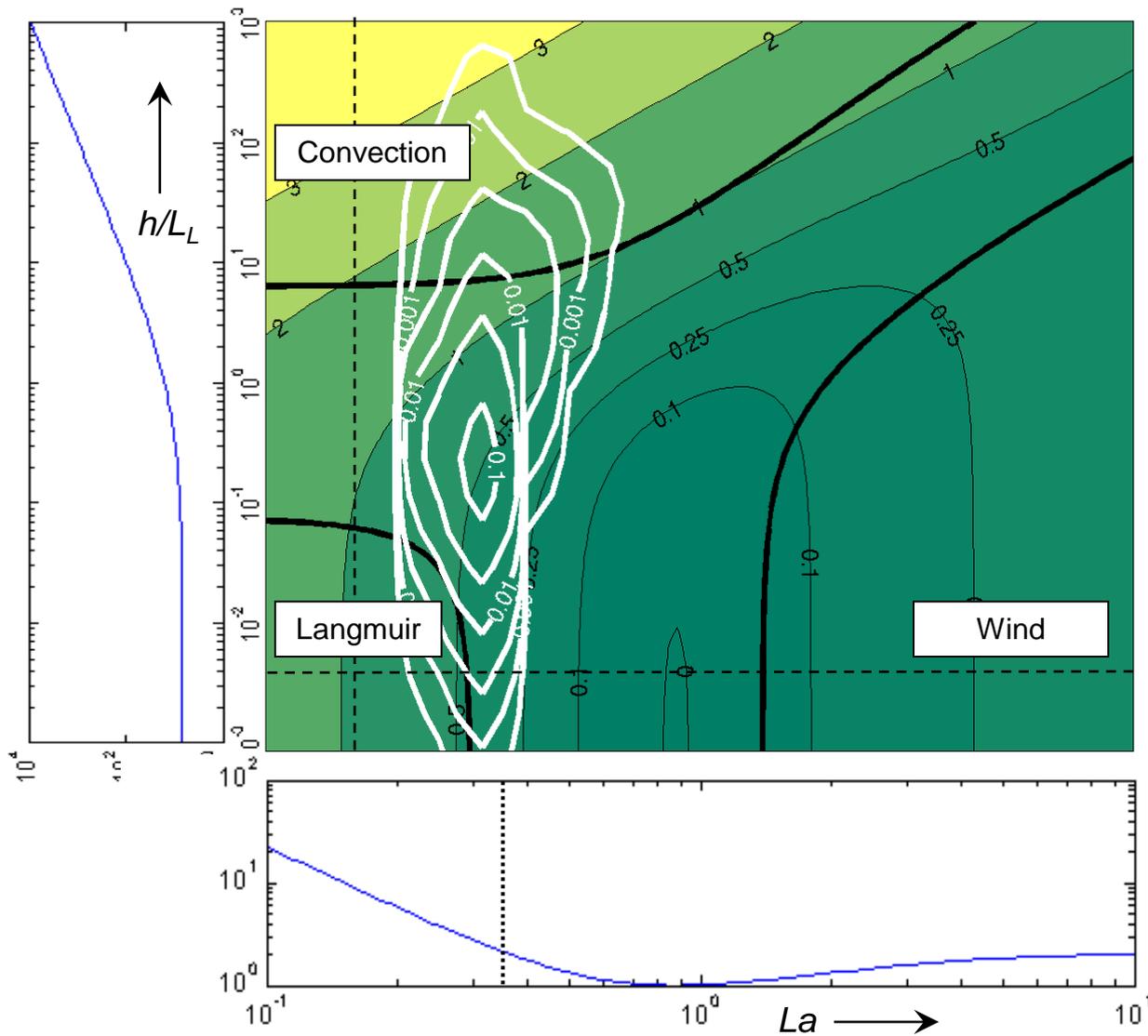
Belcher et al *Submitted to GRL*



Dec-Feb : $La < 0.35$ Jun-Aug : $La < 0.35$ Dec-Feb : $La > 0.35$ Jun-Aug : $La > 0.35$ 

$$\frac{B_e}{u_*^3/h}$$





Regime diagram and joint distribution for Southern Ocean

OSMOSIS

Ocean Surface Mixing, Ocean
Sub-mesoscale Interaction Study

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New NERC-funded £4M project

April 2011 - September 2015

A consortium of

University of Reading

UEA

University of Bangor

NOC - Southampton

University of Oxford

NOC - Liverpool

University of Soton

SAMS

Met Office

Summary

- Wave-driven winds are as important climatologically as wind-driven waves
- Langmuir turbulence is the norm in many regions and mixed Langmuir-shear turbulence elsewhere
- Priorities for wave modelling
 - Dissipation of swell
 - Wave swell interaction
 - High frequency tail and Stoke drift profile

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