

# Preparation and Analysis of Wave-Coherent Pressure Observations Made From CCGS “F. G. Creed” During the SHOWEX ’99 Field Experiment

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<http://cheyenne.rsmas.miami.edu/showex/>

## LONG-TERM GOAL

The principal goal is to determine the wind input source function to the radiative transfer equation governing the waves (*e.g.* Komen *et al.*, 1994).

## OBJECTIVES

1. To perform an analysis of the wave-coherent pressure data collected by the RSMAS group on CCGS “F. G. Creed” during SHOWEX. The analysis is to account for and make corrections for all known mechanisms affecting the wave and pressure measurements, and to produce from the corrected time series the wave-pressure cross spectra from which the wave-supported momentum and energy fluxes from air to sea surface are derived.
2. To compare the measured wave-supported momentum fluxes with the total air-sea momentum fluxes measured simultaneously with the wave and pressure measurements.

## APPROACH

The pressure and wave elevation data were collected on a boom extending from the starboard side of CCGS “F. G. Creed”. The measurements were made in parallel with water elevation and wind velocity relative to the ship, boom motion and ship motion. The entire analysis of the air pressure and Pitot-derived winds will be carried out by this project. The initial preparation and calibration of the laser wave height gauge data will be carried out in parallel by Prof. M. A. Donelan and his colleagues at RSMAS. A number of ancillary measurements (wind and water stress, air stability, etc.), measured from a mast at the bow of the ship are included in the data set from the “F. G. Creed”. These will be used to relate and scale the wave-supported energy and momentum fluxes to the total air-sea fluxes at the sea surface.

The measured pressures will be corrected for at least five types of disturbance:

- a) blockage of the air flow by the ship, the boom and spar supporting the pressure and (Pitot) air speed sensors and by the sensors themselves,
- b) vertical and horizontal motion of the support structure relative to the water surface,

# Report Documentation Page

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- c) effects of water blockages of the sensing ports,
- d) frequency response of the pressure sensing systems,
- e) vertical acceleration of enclosed volumes within the pressure sensor system,
- f) Vertical motion of the pressure sensors in the mean atmospheric pressure gradient.

## **WORK COMPLETED**

The RSMAS pressure and directional wave measurement data set covers the SWATH vessel activity in SHOWEX: 8 Nov. – 12 Dec. 1999. Analysis of the wind input data is ongoing in collaboration with M. A. Donelan at RSMAS - present status: preprocessing of the wind input data is 50% complete (all laser wave runs, 40% of the Elliott pressure and Pitot wind runs). Mean meteorological parameters are being supplied when appropriate by the RSMAS “ASIS” buoy data supplied by H. Graber when one of the buoys is within 1 km of the ship, and when not by the shipboard BIO “dissipation” technique values; eddy correlation air-sea fluxes measured on the “F. G. Creed” will be used when they become available. A paper on the wind input experimental apparatus on board CCGS “F. G. Creed” has been submitted to the Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology. A paper entitled “Wave-supported fluxes of momentum and energy to the sea surface, measured at sea from a SWATH vessel during SHOWEX ‘99” by Mark Donelan and Fred Dobson was presented at the Oceans 2002 Meeting in April, 2002 at Honolulu and another paper entitled “Air Sea Interaction – The Large and Small Scales” by Fred Dobson was presented at the “Waves – An Undulating Surface” Symposium honoring M.A. Donelan’s 60<sup>th</sup> birthday in May 2002 in Miami.

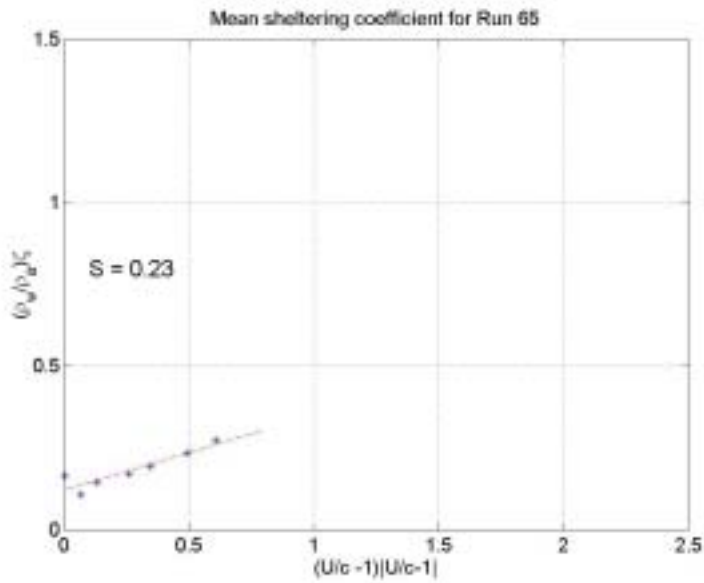
The most important developments have been refinements to the analysis that allow for more precise extrapolation of the wave-induced pressures to the sea surface, and for an unexpected frequency sensitivity of the air acceleration corrections to the measured pressures. The scheduled completion of the wind input analysis is Spring 2003. The expected scientific outcome will be the JAOT paper, a JPO paper describing the initial results and (about 1 year later) the full results of the SHOWEX wind input measurements.

## **RESULTS**

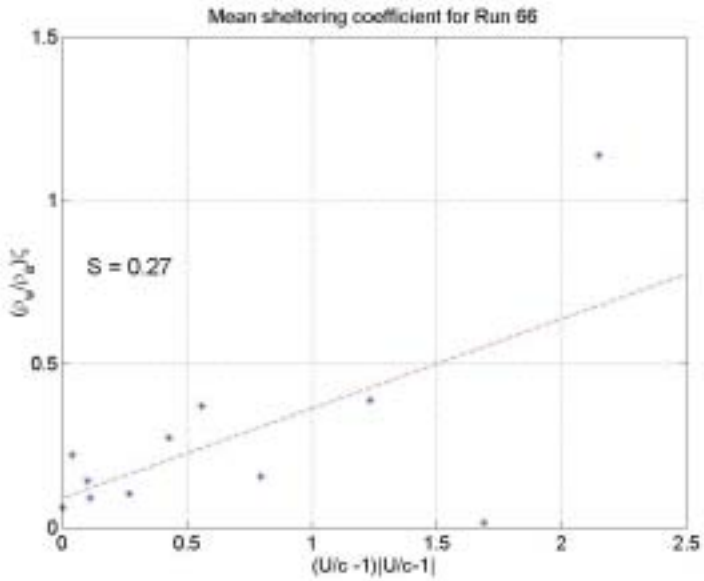
Combined, re-analyzed results from a few “clean” runs indicate that the measurement and analysis system is capable of producing useful estimates of the wave-supported momentum and energy fluxes providing all calibrations and corrections to the laser wave height and air pressure data are performed with care. Based on a few runs, the SHOWEX wave-supported momentum and energy fluxes are physically realistic and do not disagree with earlier measurements of these quantities made in enclosed waters from fixed towers (*e. g.* Snyder *et al.*, 1981) and wind-wave flumes (Donelan, 1999). The Figure (A, B, C) refers to three successive data runs, each of about 60 min duration, made on Dec. 6, 2001.

The latest reanalyses, incorporating a frequency response in the acceleration corrections to the wave-induced pressures, indicate higher S values, more realistic for open ocean conditions (the lower values shown agree with the wind-wave flume results).

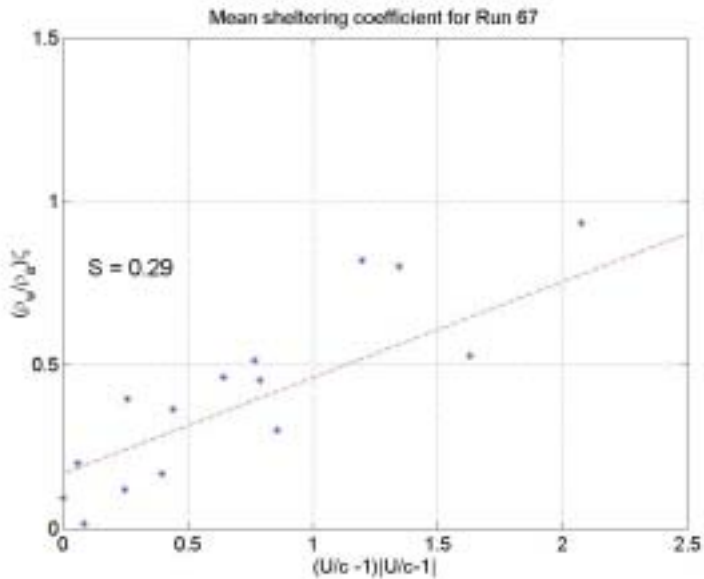
A)



B)



C)



**Figure 1: Dimensionless plot of rate of energy input  $\zeta \rho_w / \rho_a$  where  $\zeta$  is the fractional energy flux per radian to the waves from the wind and  $\rho_w$  and  $\rho_a$  are water and air densities. The abscissa is the square of the inverse wave age  $U/c$  (difference from fully developed). The slopes of the (linear) fits to the measured data give the “sheltering coefficient”  $S$  relating the dimensionless growth rate to the wind speed/wave speed ratio. The results from three data runs are shown; in each  $S$  is about 0.3.**

## IMPACT/APPLICATIONS

When the wave-supported momentum fluxes are compared with the total air-sea fluxes from the SHOWEX field experiment, a new standard will be made available for modeling interchanges between the atmosphere and the sea surface wave field in a shoaling environment using the action transfer equations (e.g. Komen *et al.*, 1994).

## TRANSITIONS

None yet.

## RELATED PROJECTS

1. The SHOWEX field experiment (Grant # N00014-97-1-0348). Collaborators: H. Graber, M. Donelan, W. Drennan, RSMAS, U. Miami, F. Dobson, Bedford Institute of Oceanography.
2. Comparison of wave-supported and total fluxes measured on CCGS "F. G. Creed" with the measured values on the ASIS buoys during SHOWEX. Collaborators: H. Graber, M. Donelan, W. Drennan, RSMAS, U. Miami.
3. Comparison of wave and wind parameters with marine wave radar measurements of Normalized Radar Cross Section measured on CCGS "F.G. Creed during SHOWEX. Collaborator: J. R. Buckley, Remote Sensing Institute, Royal Military College, Kingston, ON.

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- Donelan, M. A., F. W. Dobson, H. C. Graber, N. Madsen and C. McCormick, 2001: Measurement Of Wind Waves And Wave-Coherent Air Pressures On The Open Sea From A Moving Swath Vessel. *J. Atmos. Oc. Technol.* (submitted).
- Donelan, M. A. and F. W. Dobson, 2002: Wave-supported fluxes of momentum & energy to the sea surface, measured at sea from a SWATH vessel during SHOWEX '99 *Proc. Oceans 2002, April, 2002, Honolulu, Hawaii*, Am.Geophys. U. (Abstract).