Early Results from SPURS-2



Luc Rainville (APL-UW)

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Aquarius

Jun 22, 2013





NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center Scientific Visualization Studio

First space-based global observations of ocean surface salinity. 25 August 2011 through 7 June 2015

Currently, global salinity is retrieved from SMAP measurements





What are the physical processes responsible controlling the upper ocean salinity balance: air-sea interactions, mixing, oceanic transport, etc.

SPURS programs involve coordinated field work, numerical models, and remotesensing:

Towed Surface Salinity Profiler, Asher et al., UW SPURS Data Management System, Bingham et al., UNC Multi-scale Modeling and Data Assimilation, Chao et al., RSS Near-surface Turbulence: Lagrangian Floats, D'Asaro et al., UW Toward a Salinity Budget (flux mooring), Farrar et al., WHOI Multiscale Autonomous Surveys, Fratantoni et al., WHOI Characteristics SSS Fluctuations, Gordon et al., LDEO Upper Ocean Salinity from Glider Surveys, Lee et al., UW Multi-Scale Modeling and Data Assimilation, Li et al., JPL Measurements of T, S, Wind Speed, and Rainfall (floats), Riser et al., UW

SPURS

Microstructure and Mixing, Schmitt et al., WHOI (NSF) SSS Drifters for SPURS, Centurioni et al., SIO (NOAA) Prawler Mooring, Kessler et al., NOAA/PMEL (NOAA) Sustained Ocean Observations, Goni et al., NOAA/AOML (NOAA). Lagrangian Floats: Shcherbina, D'Asaro, Harcourt, Maximenko Wave Gliders: Hodges, Schmitt Towed Surface Salinity Profiler: Asher, Jessup, Drushka Surface meteorology: Clayson, Edson Data management: Bingham, Li, Li Hydrography: Sprintall Sea snake: Schanze Surface drifters: Centurioni, Chao, Maximenko Seagliders: Rainville, Eriksen, Drushka, Lee Argo floats: Riser, Yang Mooring: Farrar, Plueddemann, Edson, Zhang, Yang, Kessler Modeling: Li, Bingham, Li

PICO moorings: Kessler (NOAA) Rain lenses: Drushka, Asher, Jessup, Rainville (NSF)



SPURS - 2

Salinity Processes in the Upper Ocean Regional Study

What governs the structure and variability of upper-ocean salinity near the ITCZ?

Where does the fresh water go, and how does the ocean distribute it from the small scales of the input (clouds) to the regional scale of the east Pacific fresh pool?

What local and non-local effect does the freshwater flux have on the ocean?

How does ocean salinity feedback on the atmosphere?



SPUR

Rain is patchy Rain is episodic Rain is intense

GPM IMERG rain rate

30 min 0.1° grid spacing

> Data compiled by E. Thompson, APL

SPURS -

NASA

Salinity Processes in the Upper Ocean Regional Study

Use of schooner Lady Amber for SPURS-2

SPURS

A novel and flexible observational approach, motivated by a need to capture the highly dynamical oceanic circulation at the isolated SPURS-2 site.

April 2016 to December 2017

9 cruises, every 2 months for 1.5 years.

- Deploy surface drifters and floats every 2 months,
- Recover, service, and redeploy autonomous instruments (Wave Gliders, Seagliders, MLF, etc.)
- Near-surface and atmospheric measurements during regular visits to the site.

1st cruise: 9 Jun – 5 Jul 2016

• Deployed 15 surface drifters

2nd cruise: 29 Aug – 25 Oct 2016

- Serviced Wave Glider
- Underway sampling (T,S, atmos.)

3rd cruise: 1 Dec 2016 – 15 Jan 2017

- Deployed 15 surface drifters
- Recovered Mixed Layer Lagrangian Float
- Recovered 2 Wave Gliders, deployed one.
- Underway sampling (T,S, atmosphere)

4th cruise: ????

- Recover 3 Seagliders
- Deploy 3 Seagliders
- Deploy 15 surface drifters
- Deploy MLF
- Service Wave Gliders

SPURS - 2

SPURS - 2

Salinity Processes in the Upper Ocean Regional Study

NASA

20 September 2016

30 September 2016 Salinity Drifts Seaglider MLF Wave Glider drifters (deployments 9/26) Lady Amber SG220 124°W w 86191 sw🧿

NASA

Measuring rain using passive acoustics

Listening to the noise that wind and rain make.

Jie Yang Geoff Schilling, Barry Ma, Jason Gobat Jeff Nystuen, Svein Vagle

Floats (Riser, Yang) Moorings Gliders Yang et al. 2015 (TOS)

Salinity Processes in the Upper Ocean Regional Study

Rainville & Shilling, OSST

NASA

science & Technology

NEXRAD weather radar on Guam

SPUR

2 Seaglider missions, recording continuously at 200 kHz (ONR, for Marine Mammals).

Glider data from G. Shilling, J. Lubby, APL

Salinity Processes in the Upper Ocean Regional Study

Here, we have an acoustic estimate (sound pressure level spectrum) every 5 sec...

Glider data from G. Shilling, J. Lubby, APL

GUAM

IMERG Global 30 min 12 km +

(shaded inside NEXRAD range)

NEXRAD

230km radius from radar 15 min about 1-2km

> Glider acoustic estimates NEXRAD estimates IMERG estimates

SPURS-2

NASA

SPUR

SPURS2 SSS 2011-01-01

SPU

SSS in 9km ROMS run from Zhijin Li, JPL

Seaglider program

3 Seagliders7-month missions, withmicrostructure and passive acoustics

SG190 🔪 SG191

SG191 SG220 \

SPUR

Lagrangian drift 2 months chasing MLF

Budgets 50-km box, 1-2 weeks

Seasonal changes 200-km line, 2 weeks

Budgets around the mooring

NASA

SP

Turbulence estimates from Seagliders

- Extended (many months) dissipation measurement from an autonomous platform.
 - Fully integrated system developed at APL/UW
 - Low-power, little impact on flight and endurance.
 - Real-time turbulence profile after each dive.
 - Sampling in both directions, resolving the diffusive rolloff at high wavenumbers. Data quality comparable to free-falling.
 - Successful deployments, up to 7-months

Persistent measurements of temperature microstructure and shear microstructure

Turbulence estimates from Seagliders

Real time processing. *Overview of the method:*

glider

Temperature microstructure measured with FP07s at 400 Hz.

Spectra are calculated onboard on 10s blocks (1-2 m).

Log-averaged spectra (12 points per block) are sent back at the end of each dive.

basestation

Estimate χ and ε by fitting the Batchelor spectrum to the data (Ruddick et al. 2000).

Near-real time profile of turbulenceAdaptive sampling

SPURS, sg191, dive 100

Turbulence estimates from Seagliders

Raw data (400 Hz) are saved onboard and processed upon recovery.

Estimate χ and ε by fitting the Batchelor spectrum to the data (Ruddick et al. 2000).

Get an estimate of error from misfit.

• Similar method for shear

SPURS, sg191, dive 100

Budgets around the mooring

NASA

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NASA

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Salinity Processes in the Upper Ocean Regional Study

The Lady Amber has been able to do the turnaround cruise (Seagliders, Wave Gliders) yet.

Power-saving mode (loitering at depth)

Recover to get raw microstructure and raw passive acoustics

3 gliders ready to deploy

We continue to work with Lady Amber, hopefully doing 5 or more cruises in the next 10-12 months. In SPURS-2, the use of autonomous platforms enables us to capture many different events (persistence), which is essential to link the different scales important for the water cycle.

Collaboration with Farrar, Hodges, Riser, etc., for resolving gradients and tendencies.

Patchiness of the rain: PALs, moorings, ships.

From rain event to large scale: ships, Wave Gliders, Moorings, remote sensing, Argo, etc.

3500 profiles within 50km of the mooring over 7 months

