The many faces of oceanic whitecaps: A multi-instrument field campaign



Whitecaps are surface expression of breaking wind waves

• Whitecap fraction W quantifies the area covered with foam

• W is suitable forcing variable to parameterize and predict various air-sea interaction processes

- O Photographic and radiometric observations provide total Wincluding foam generated during <u>active</u> breaking of waves and residual foam left behind waves
- Output Active phase of whitecaps is associated with dynamic airsea processes in the upper ocean:
 - Turbulent mixing
 - Gas exchange
 - > Spray-mediated storm
 - intensification
 - Ambient noise

Q A database of W_A separate from W is needed



Experimental approach: W_A using Infrared signature

^(a) Distinctly different signatures of W_A and W_B in the IR region ^(a) Different but weak signatures of W_A and W_B in the MW region [®] Use the IR to gain insights for the MW



W is obtained from photographs of sea state



Goal of the field campaign: Collect experimental data to determine W_A and W independently from the Phillips concept for energy dissipation.

Instruments:

Whitecaps

- Infrared Camera
- Microwave radiometers (10 & 37 GHz)
- Visible (video) cameras
- Output Description Of the second state of t
- Sea spray in the air—particle counter
- Quilliary data
 - Meteorological data (meteo station)
 - > Wave field (wave wires)
 - > Water temperature profile (thermistor array)
 - Near-by buoys



Magdalena Anguelova, David Dowgiallo, Geoffrey Smith, Steven Means, Ivan Savelyev, Glendon Frick, Charlotte Snow, Jeffrey Schindall, and Justin Bobak

Remote Sensing Division, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC, USA



Microwave Infrared











• Extensive database of satellite-based W is





Acoustics





