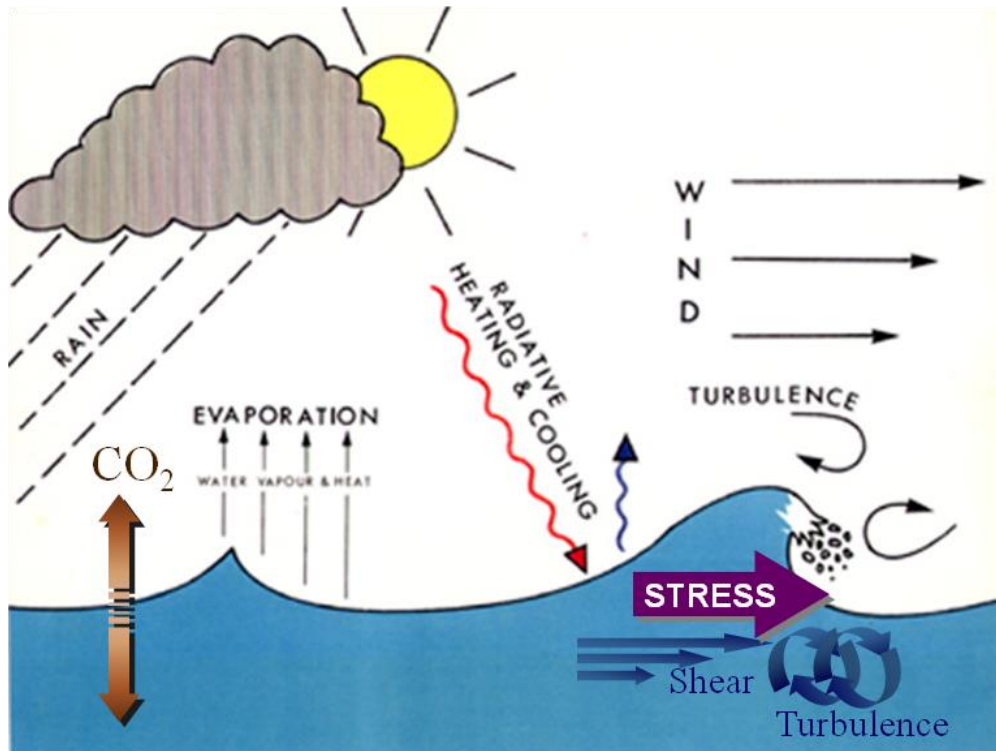


Air-sea processes and surface fluxes



Mass

- Gas flux
- Sea spray flux

Heat

- Sensible heat flux
- Latent heat flux

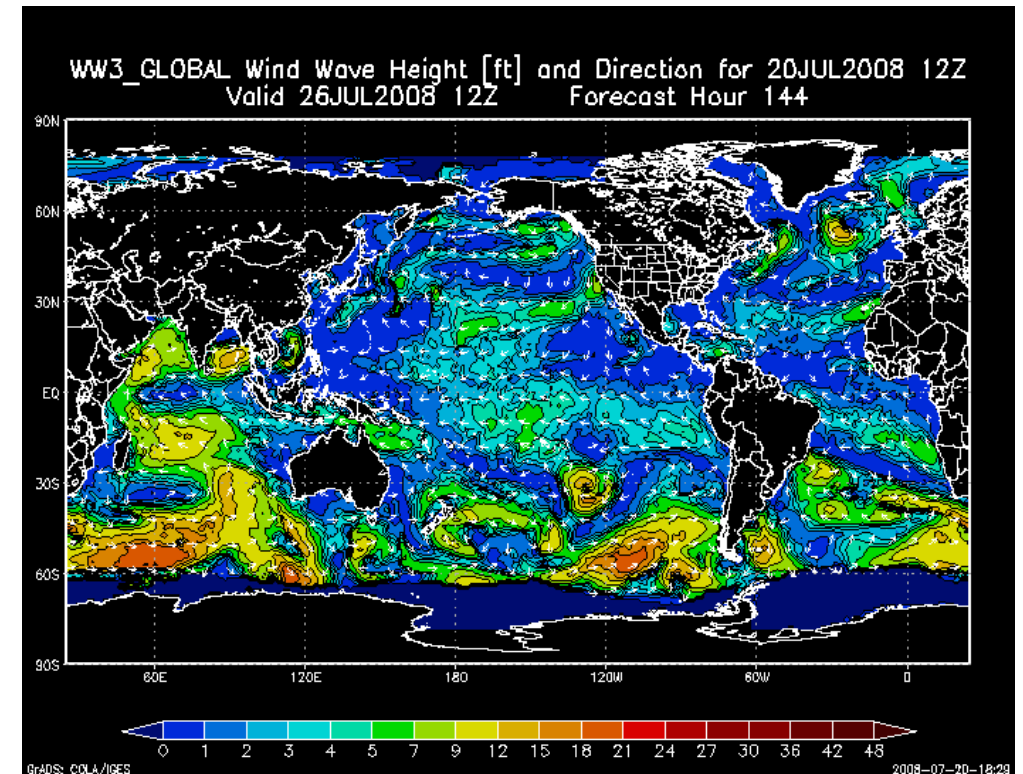
Energy

- Momentum flux
- Turbulent dissipation

Surface fluxes and atmosphere-ocean coupling

- ❑ Surface fluxes used for
 - ❖ Modeling ocean-atmosphere coupling
 - ❖ Boundary conditions in models
 - ❖ Understanding ocean dynamics

- ❑ Surface flux accuracy affects models for
 - ❖ Weather
 - ❖ Wave field
 - ❖ Visibility (aerosols)



Surface fluxes and whitecaps

- Whitecap fraction W



- Sea spray source function

$$\frac{dF(r, U)}{dr} = f(r) \cdot f(U)$$

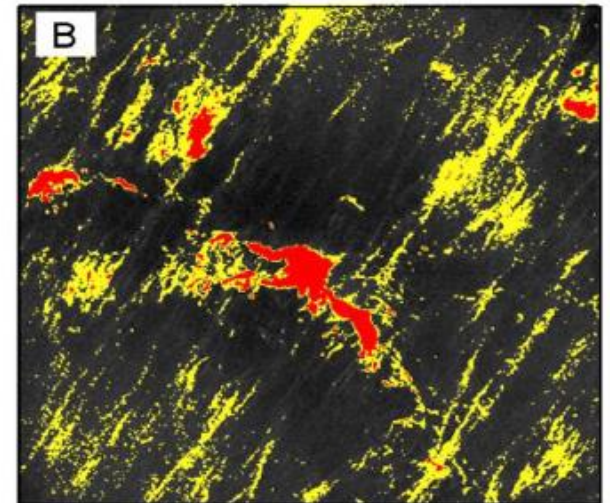
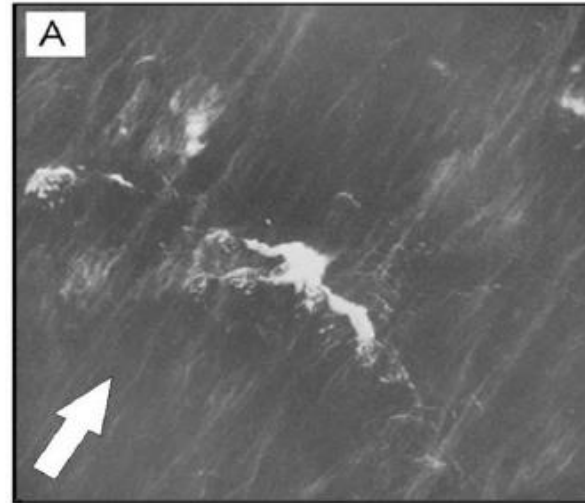
$$\frac{dF(r, U)}{dr} = f(r) \cdot W(U)$$



❑ Photographic measurements

❖ Intensity threshold

❖ Wide variations

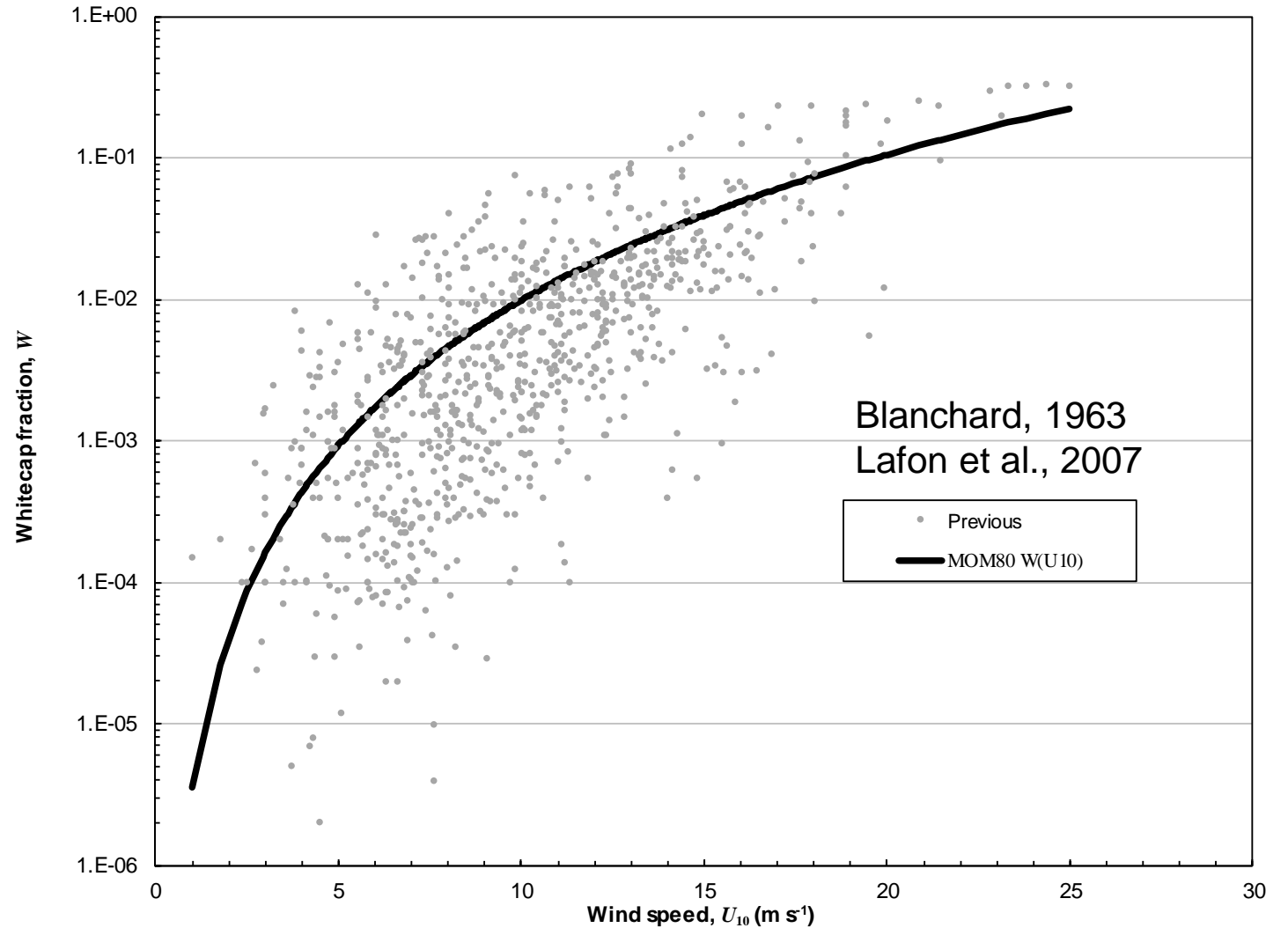


Holthuijsen et al., 2012

In situ measurements of whitecap fraction

☐ Photographic measurements

- ❖ Intensity threshold
- ❖ Wide variations



In situ measurements of whitecap fraction

❑ Photographic measurements

- ❖ Intensity threshold

- ❖ Wide variations

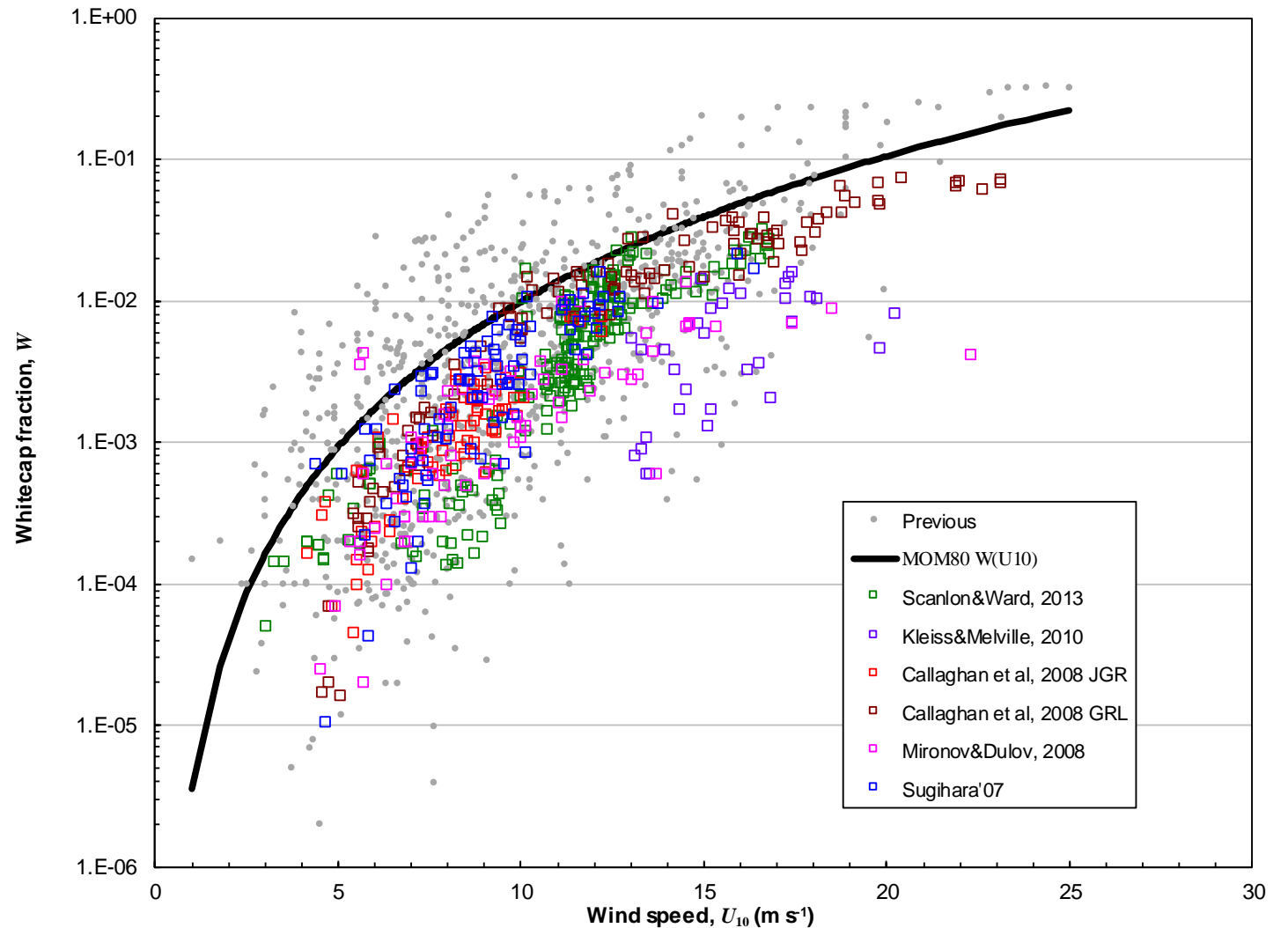
❑ Improvements

- ❖ Digital photography

- Data volume

- ❖ Image processing algorithms

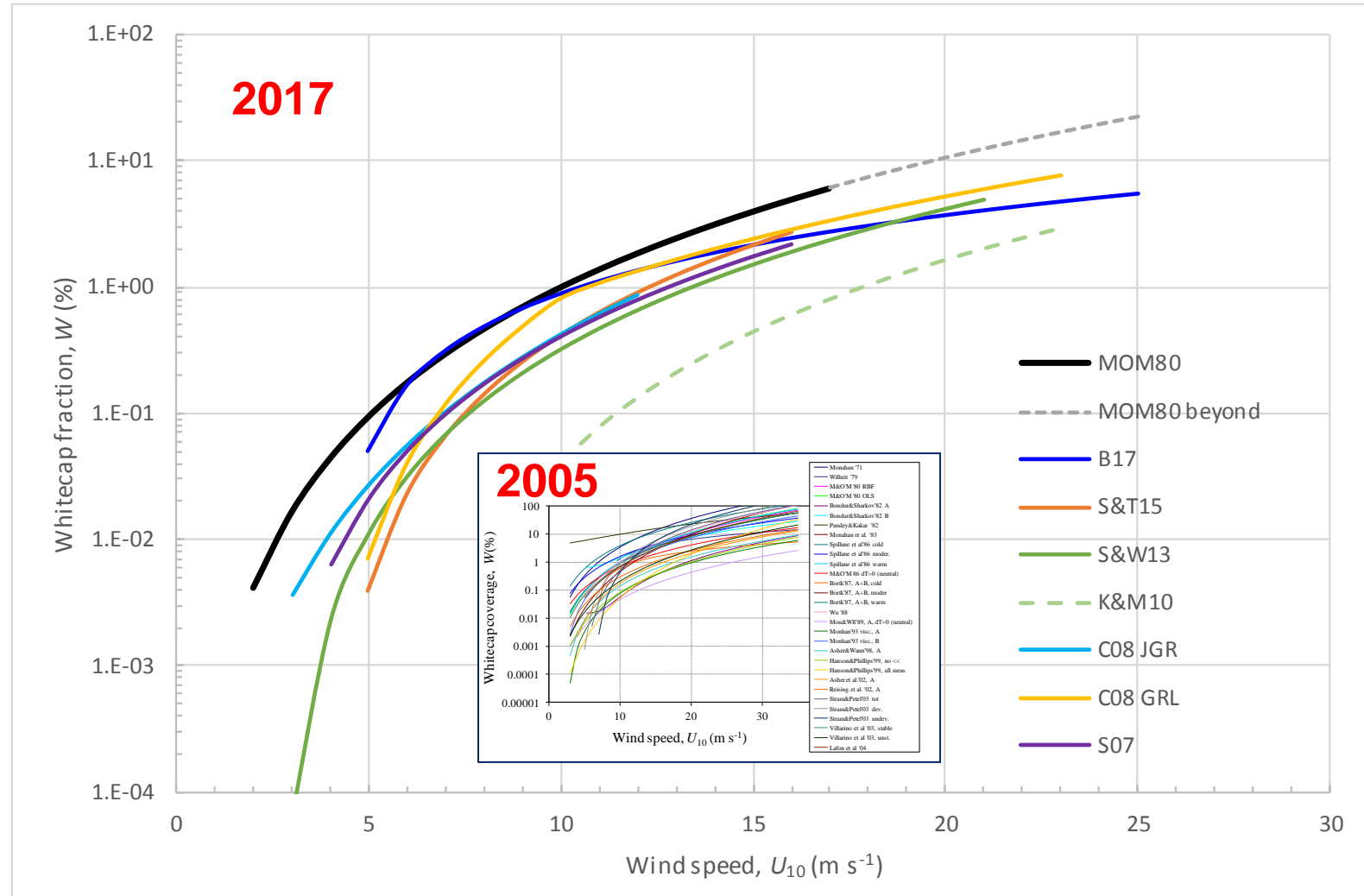
- Consistency among groups



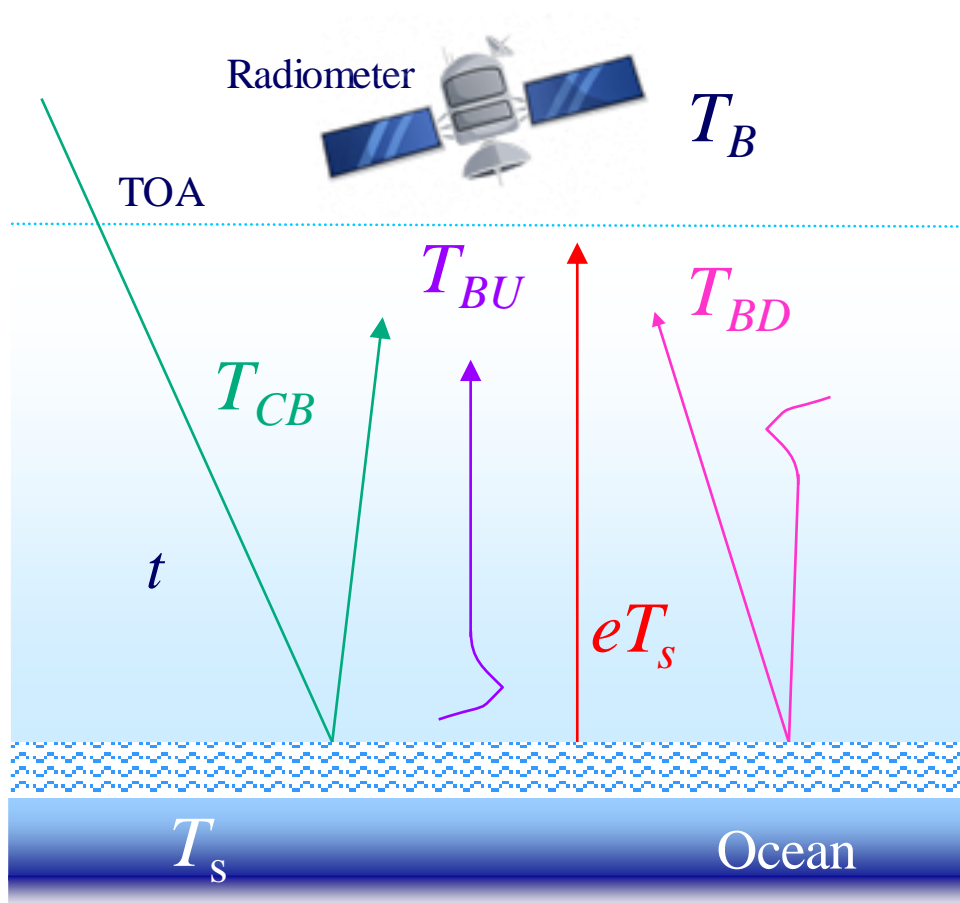
In situ measurements of whitecap fraction

- ❑ Photographic measurements
 - ❖ Intensity threshold
 - ❖ Wide variations
- ❑ Improvements
 - ❖ Digital photography
 - Data volume
 - ❖ Image processing algorithms
 - Consistency among groups
- ❑ Order of magnitude variability

$$W(U, H_s, \Delta T, T_s, S, C)$$

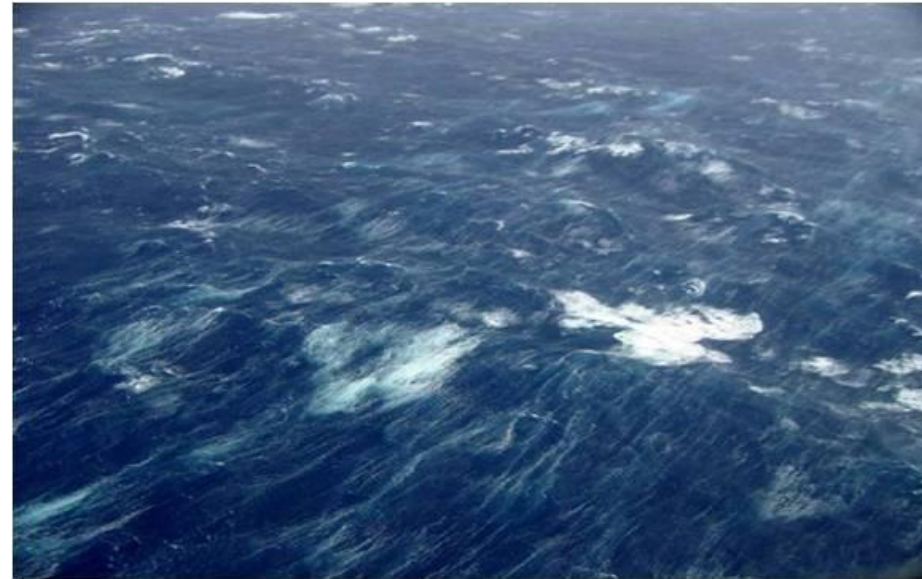
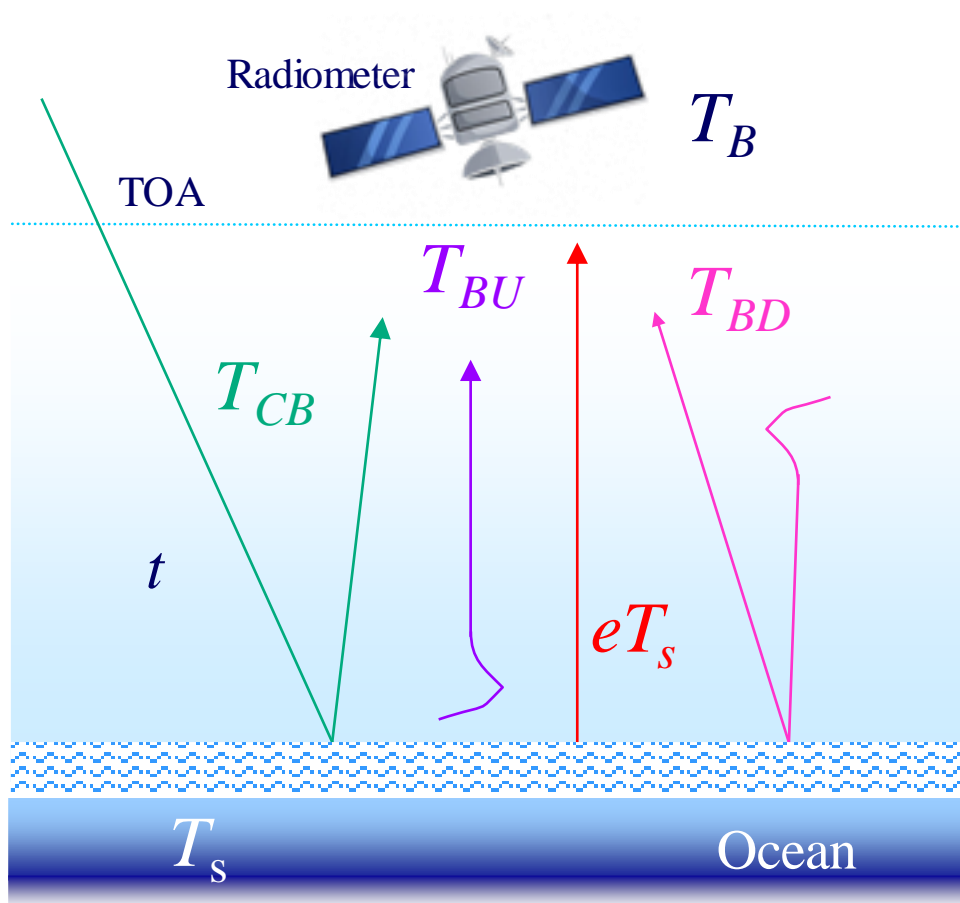


Ocean remote sensing: Radiative Transfer Model



$$T_B = teT_s + T_{BU} + trT_{BD} + t^2rT_{CB}$$

Whitecaps observed with passive microwave radiometry



$$T_B = teT_s + T_{BU} + trT_{BD} + t^2rT_{CB}$$

$$r = 1 - e$$

$$e = e_w + e_r = WE_f + (1 - W)E_r$$

□ Measure T_B

- ❖ Satellite
- ❖ Aircraft
- ❖ Ship

□ Model T_B contributions

- ❖ Atmospheric model (t etc.)
- ❖ Roughness model (e_r)
- ❖ Foam model (E_f)

$$T_B = teT_s + T_{BU} + trT_{BD} + t^2rT_{CB}$$

$$r = 1 - e$$

$$e = e_W + e_r = WE_f + (1 - W)E_r$$

Estimate whitecap fraction

□ Measure T_B

- ❖ Satellite
- ❖ Aircraft
- ❖ Ship

□ Model T_B contributions

- ❖ Atmospheric model (t etc.)
- ❖ Roughness model (e_r)
- ❖ Foam model (E_f)

$$W = \frac{e_w}{E_f} = \frac{e - e_r}{E_f}$$

$$e_w \equiv WE_f = e - e_r$$

$$e = e_w + e_r = WE_f + (1 - W)E_f$$

□ Measure T_B

❖ WindSat

Gaiser et al., 2004



Freq (GHz)
6.8
10.7
18.7
23.8
37.0

□ Model T_B WindSat geophysical model (GMF)

- ❖ Atmospheric model (t etc.)
- ❖ Roughness model (e_r)
- ❖ Foam model (E_f)

$$W = \frac{e_w}{E_f} = \frac{e - e_r}{E_f} = \frac{T_{BWS}^{TOA} - T_{Brmod}^{TOA}}{E_f A}$$

$$e_w \equiv WE_f = e - e_r$$

$$e = e_w + e_r = WE_f + (1 - W)E_r$$

Algorithm $W(T_B)$ versions

□ Measure T_B

- ❖ WindSat

□ WindSat T_B data

□ Versions/updates of GMF

□ Input data for GMF

□ Model T_B WindSat geophysical model (GMF)

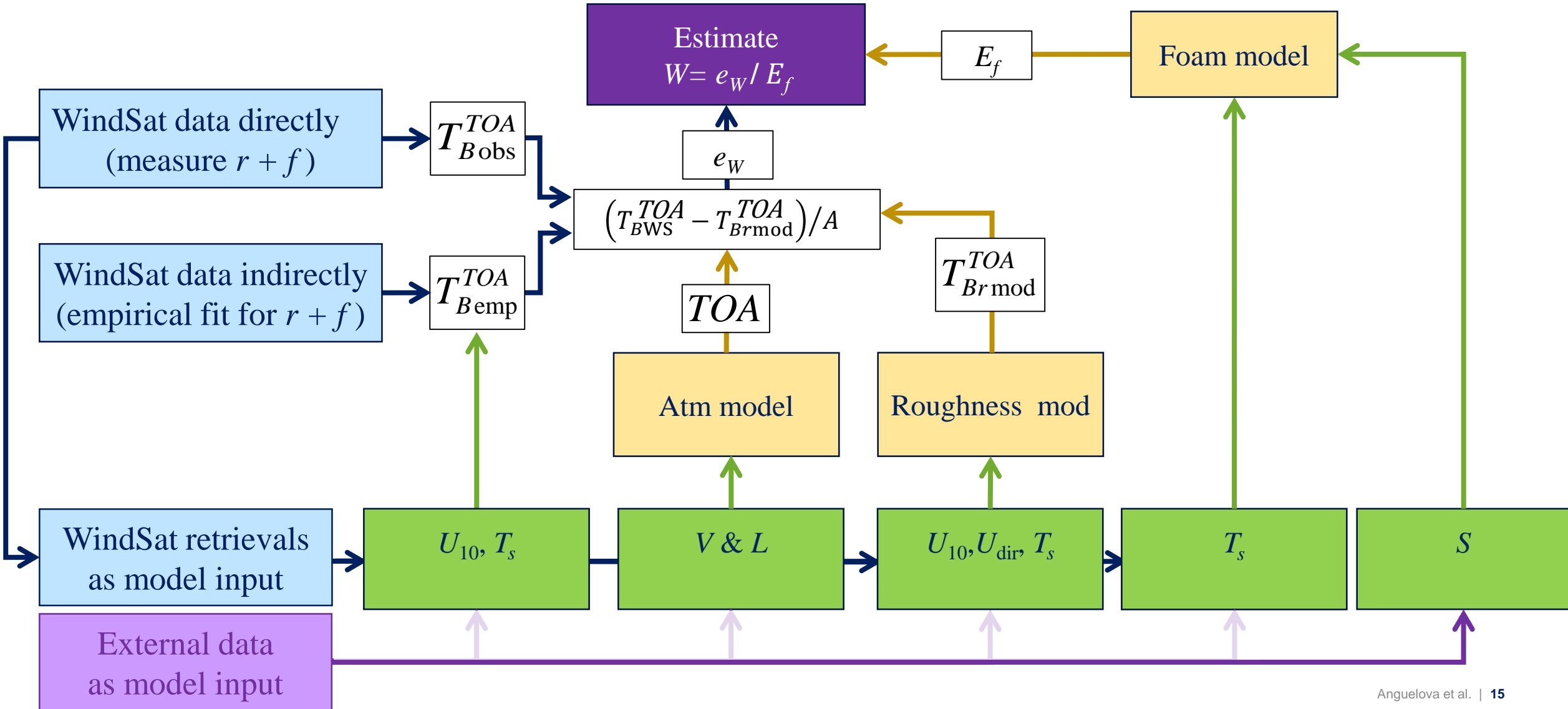
- ❖ Atmospheric model (t etc.)
- ❖ Roughness model (e_r)
- ❖ Foam model (E_f)

$$W = \frac{e_w}{E_f} = \frac{e - e_r}{E_f} = \frac{T_{BWS}^{TOA} - T_{Brmod}^{TOA}}{E_f A}$$

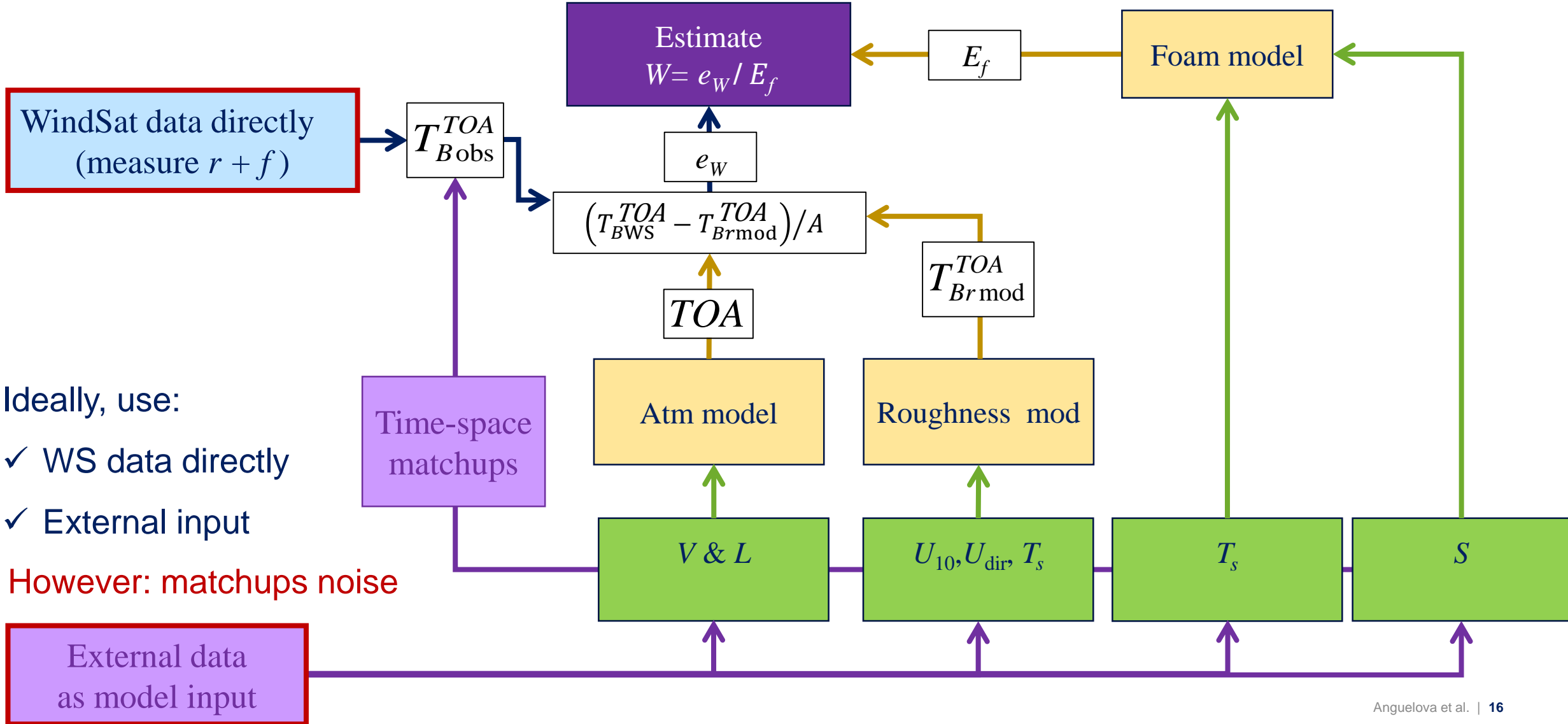
$$e_w \equiv WE_f = e - e_r$$

$$e = e_w + e_r = WE_f + (1 - W)E_r$$

Implementation approaches



Implementation ideally

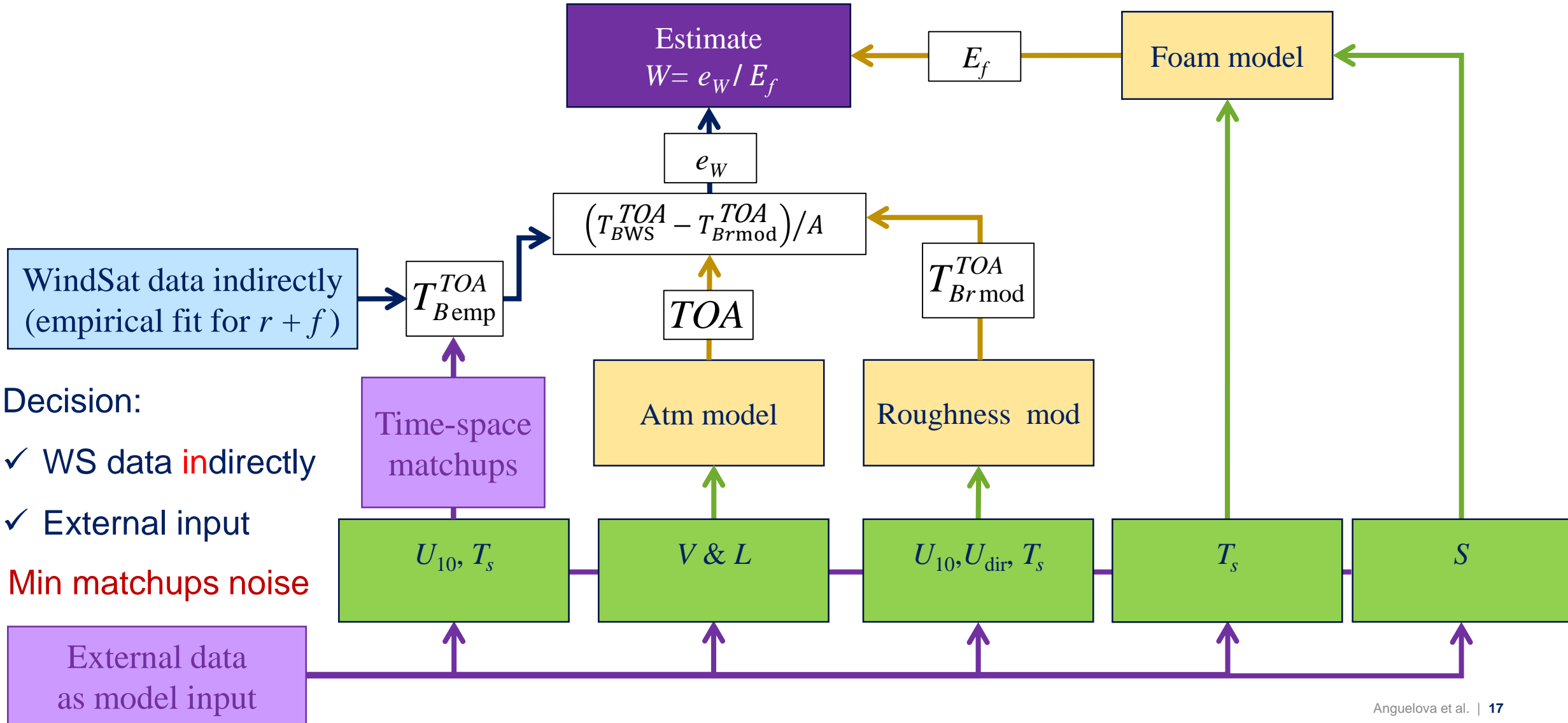


Ideally, use:

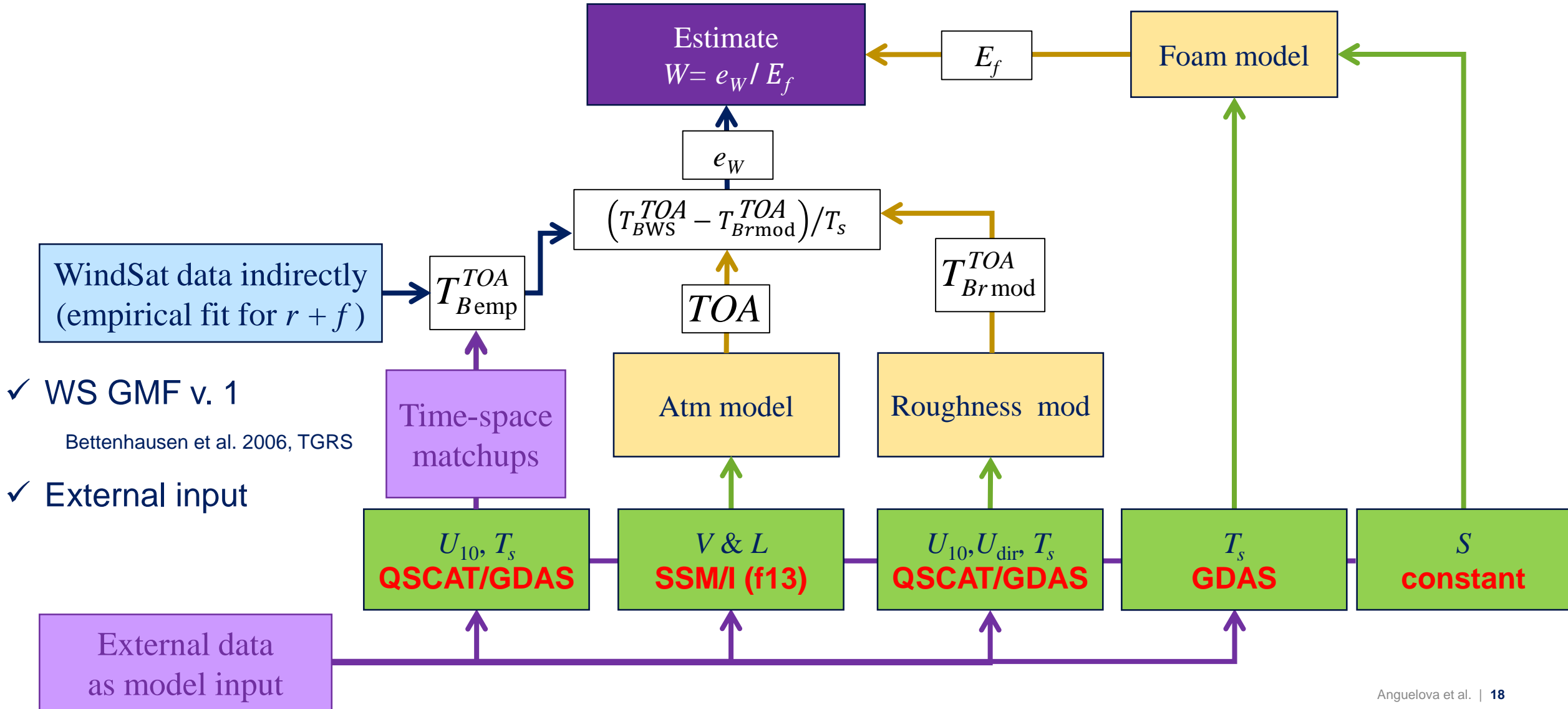
- ✓ WS data directly
- ✓ External input

However: matchups noise

Implementation used

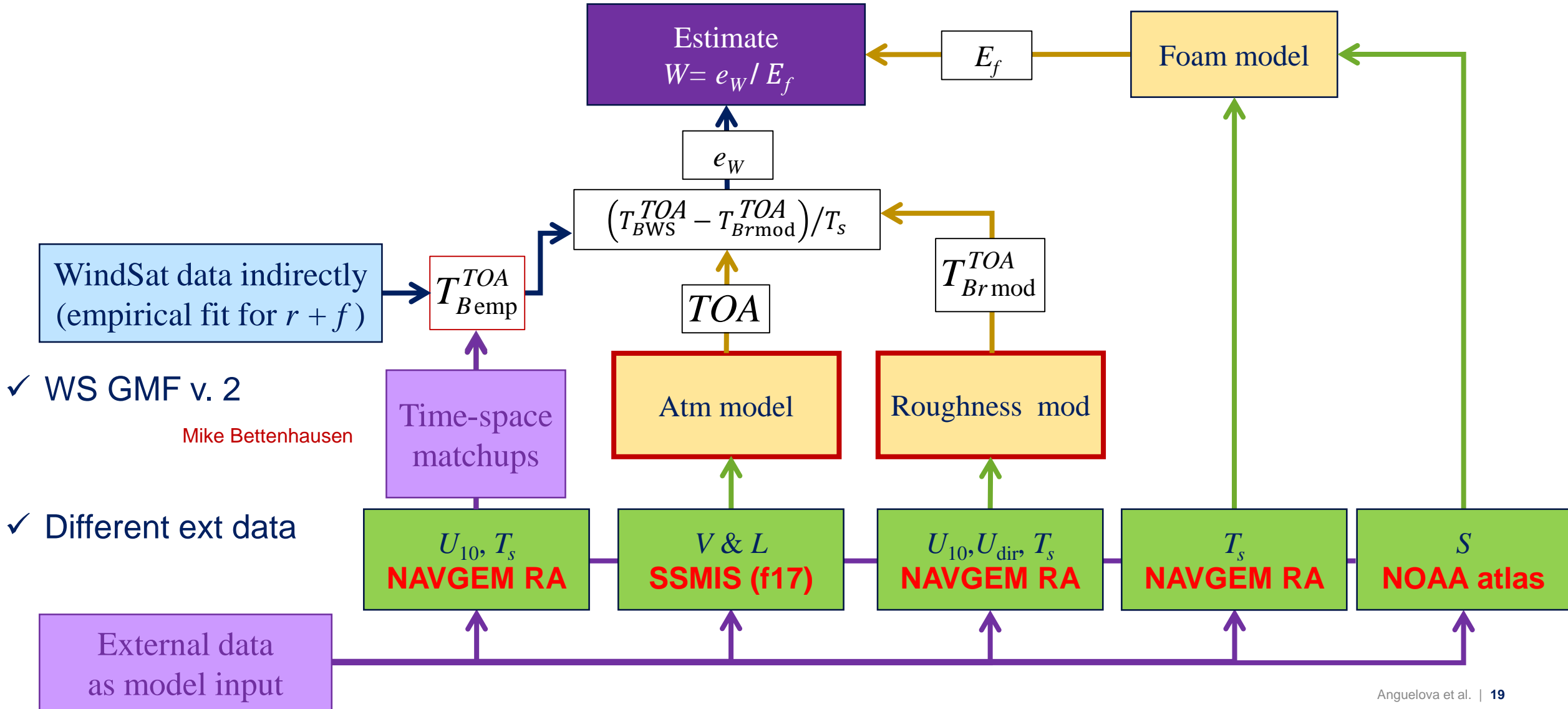


Algorithm $W(T_B)$ v. 1



- ✓ WS GMF v. 1
Bettenhausen et al. 2006, TGRS
- ✓ External input

Algorithm $W(T_B)$ v. 2



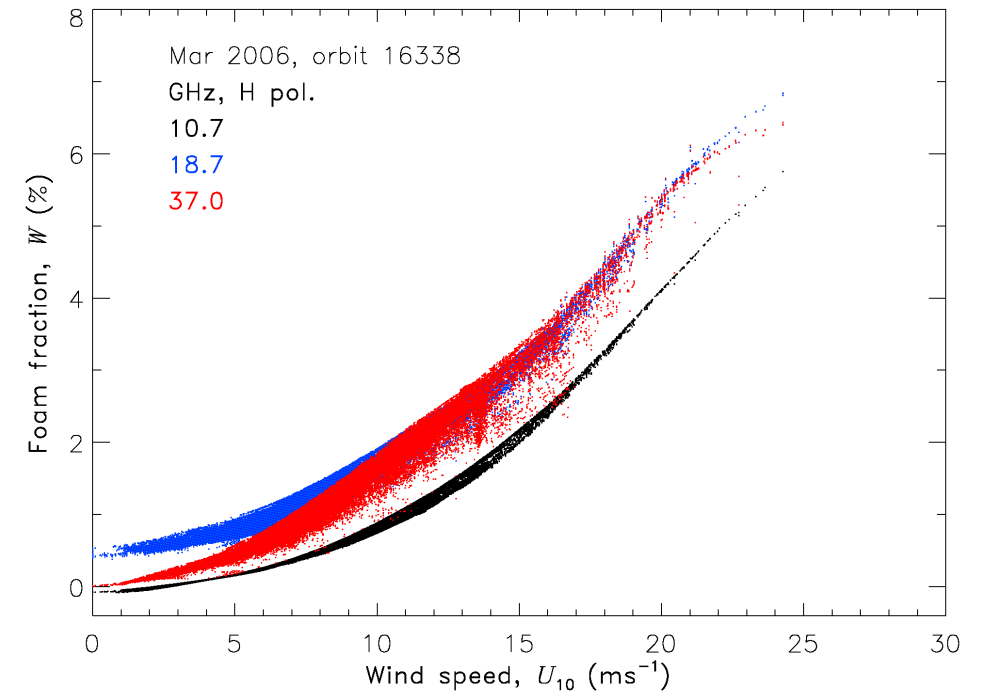
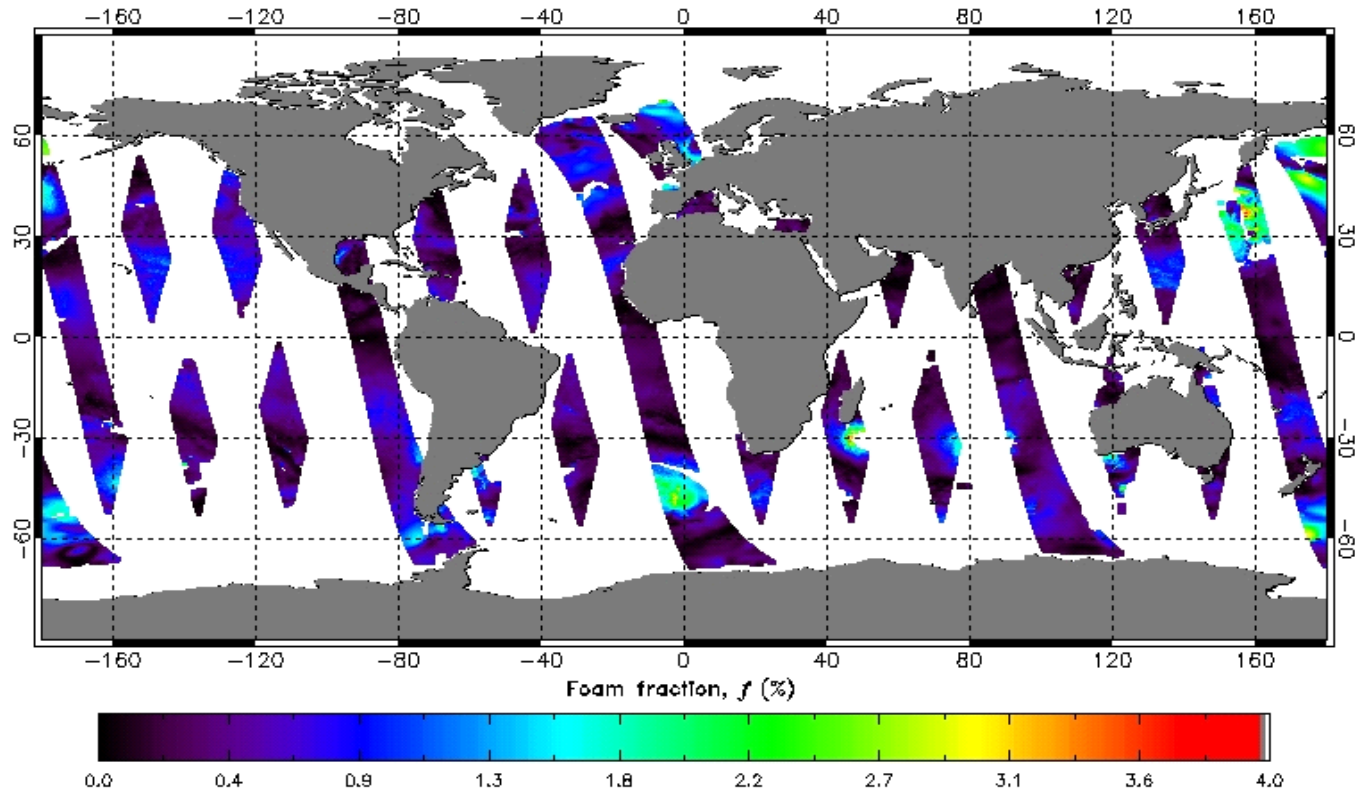
✓ WS GMF v. 2
Mike Bettenhausen

✓ Different ext data

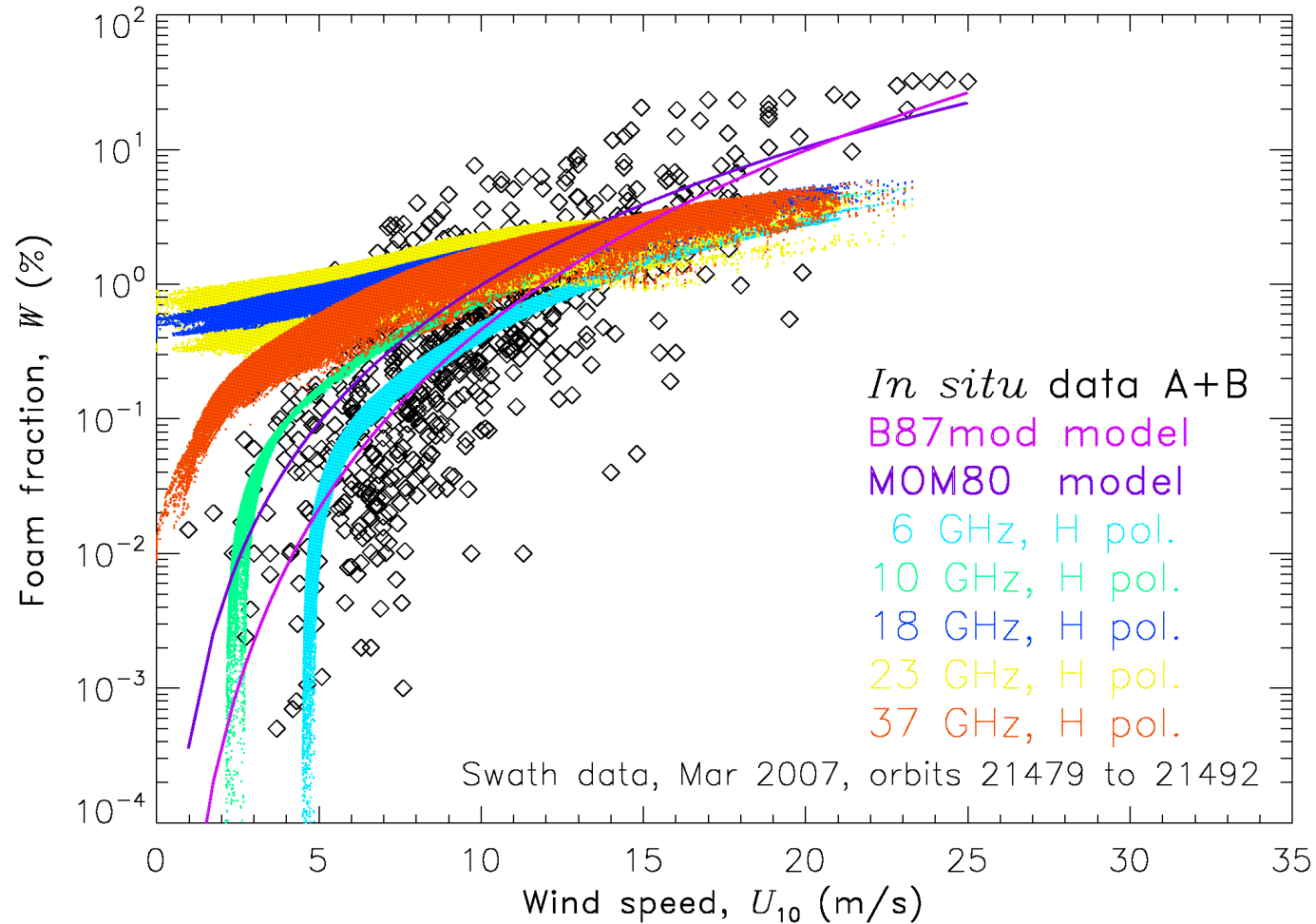
Daily $W(T_B)$ data (v. 1)

Foam fraction from WindSat measurements, f (%)

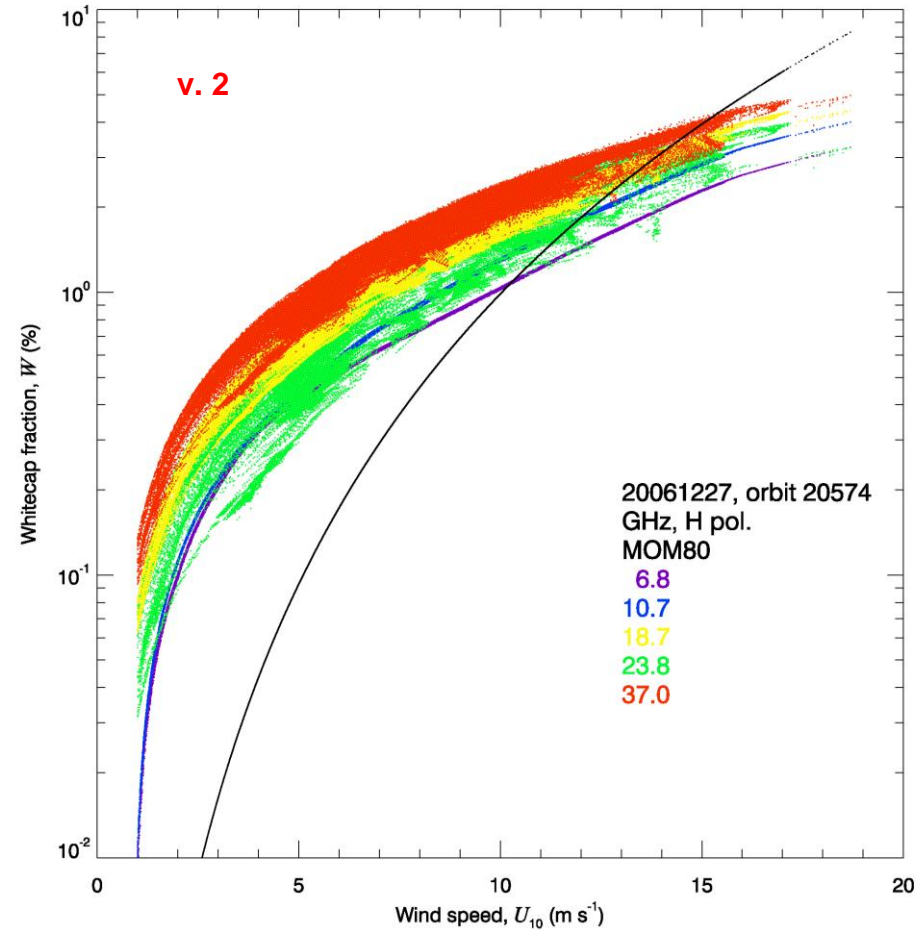
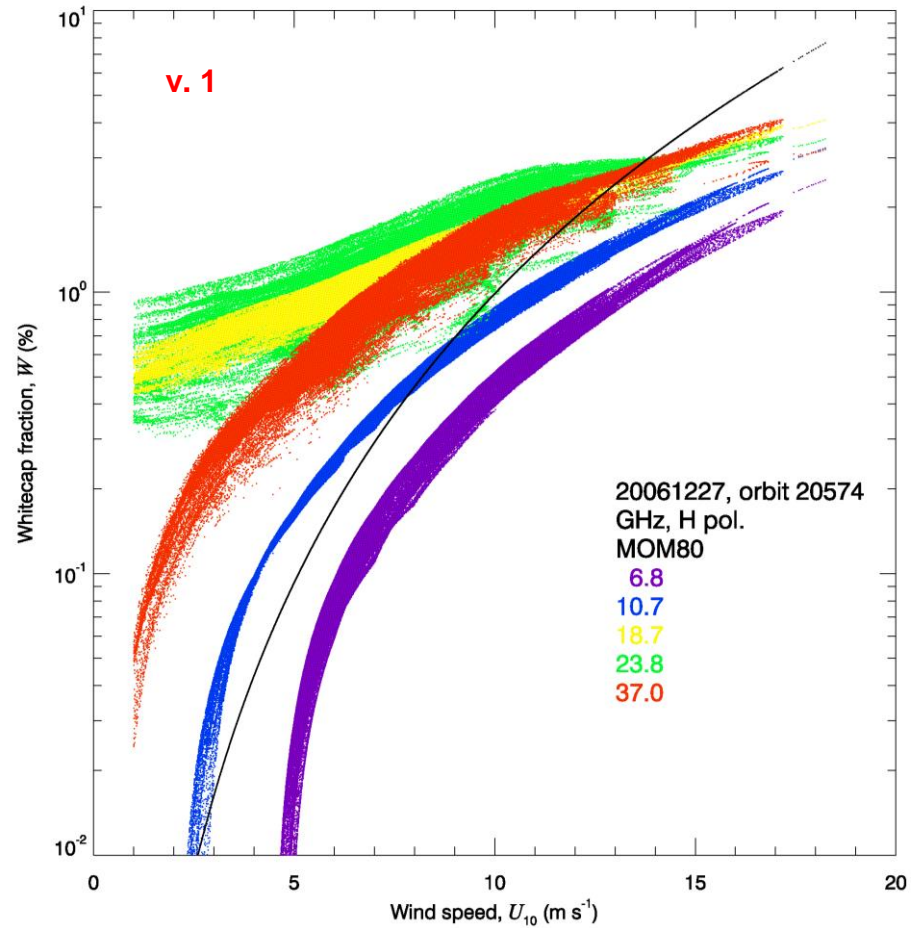
Swath data, Mar 2007, orbits 21479 to 21492, 10 GHz, H pol.



Compare to in situ data



Whitecap fraction from two versions



Updates *W* data, gridded

1 Sep 2014

10.7 GHz

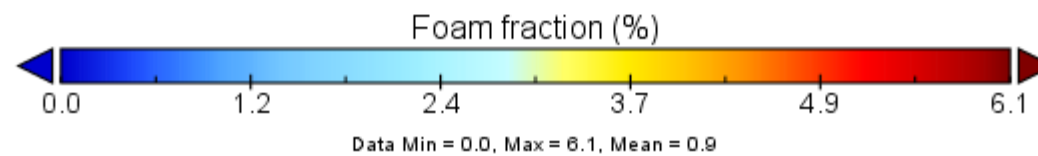
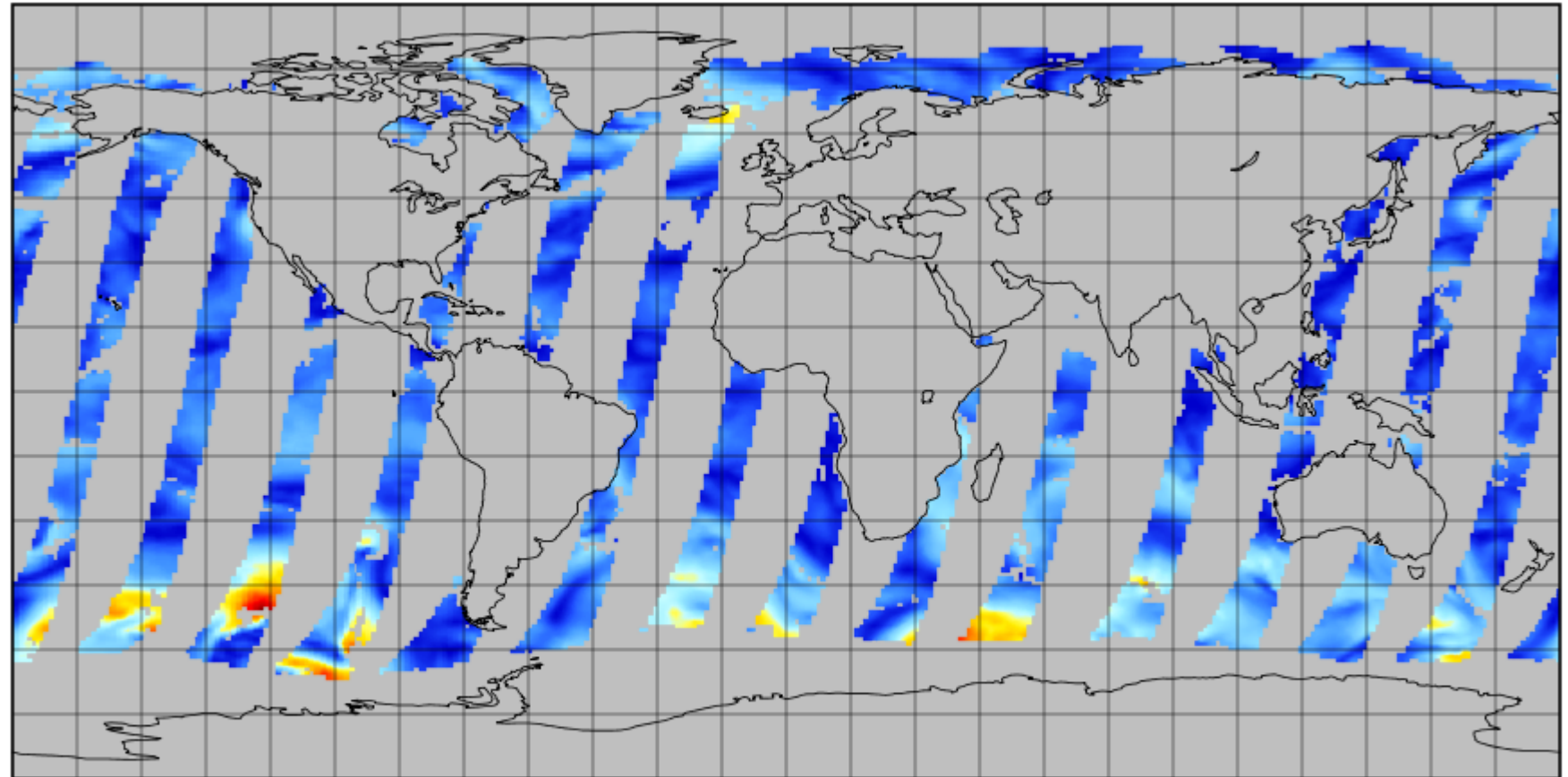
Grid 1° x 1°

Full 2014

Daily maps

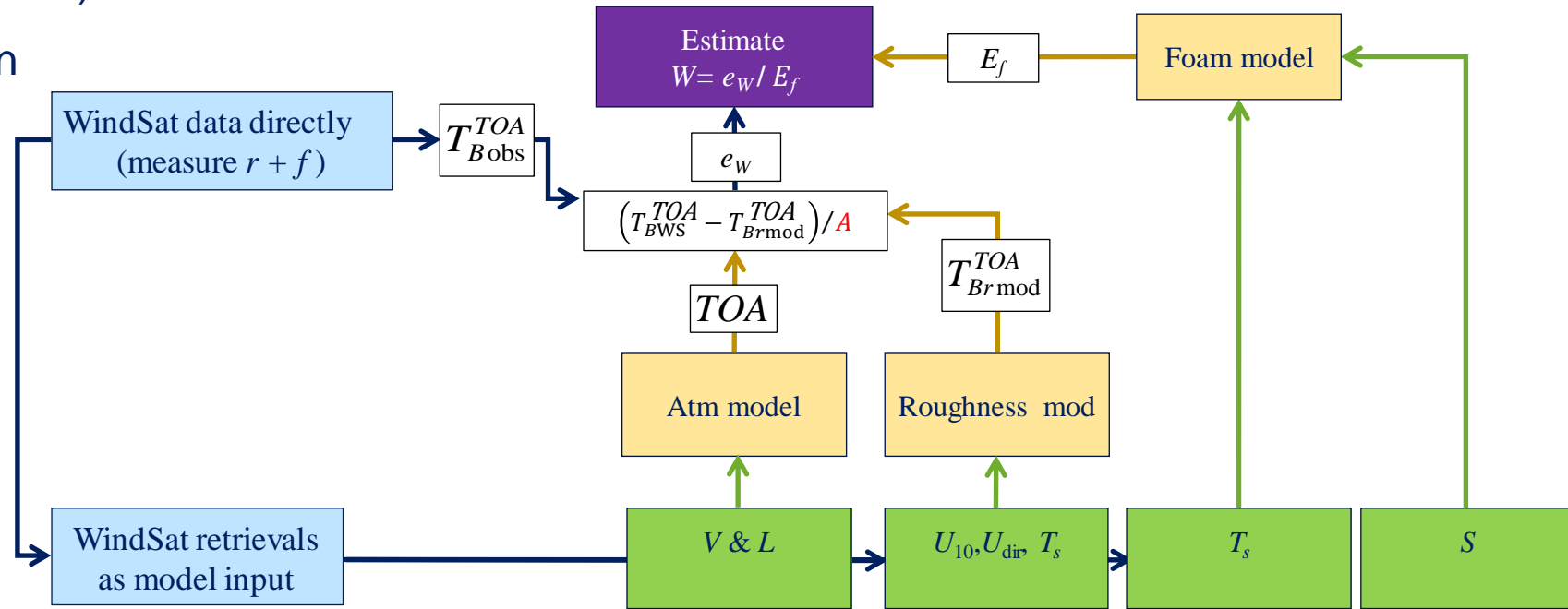
netCDF files

NAAPS (Navy aerosol model)



Future work on $W(T_B)$ algorithm

- ❑ Version with WindSat data as input for models
- ❑ Tune W by varying
 - ❖ Foam void fraction (upper limit)
 - ❖ Foam thickness distribution



Future work on $W(T_B)$ algorithm

- ❑ Version with WindSat data as input for models
- ❑ Tune W by varying
 - ❖ Foam void fraction (upper limit)
 - ❖ Foam thickness distribution

- ❑ Database with independent meteo data
- ❑ Parameterize effect of wave field



Thank you!