

Summary of χ pod / Chameleon EQ08 Analysis

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1 Overview

- This document is an attempt to provide an overview/summary of what i've found in my χ pod analysis so far.
- The motivation/goal for all this work is to show if /how well the CTD- χ pod method works for estimating χ, ϵ, K_T , etc from fast temperature (thermistor) profiles. The idea is to deploy χ pods on regular CTD casts on WOCE/CLIVAR cruises etc. to making mixing measurements.
- Before dealing with all the issues with the CTD deployments (depth loops, entrained water, rosette-induced turbulence etc.), I wanted to verify that the method itself worked w/out these complications.
- The Chameleon microstructure profiler has both thermistor and shear probes, so this seemed like an ideal way to test the method. I would apply the χ pod method to the chameleon thermistor data only (χ_χ, ϵ_χ), and compare to the 'true' results computed using the shear probes (χ, ϵ).
- I found that the estimates of χ agreed well, but un-averaged ϵ_χ was biased low compared to ϵ (Figure 1,2,4).
- The χ pod method requires assuming a mixing efficiency, and uses the normal assumption that $\gamma = 0.2$. I computed gamma from the chameleon data (formula) and found that it was about an order of magnitude smaller than 0.2; hence the low epsilon estimates?
- The comparison of ϵ_χ to ϵ seems to improve with increased averaging (of either multiple profiles or larger depth ranges).

2 Data and Processing

- Data are from Chameleon profiles near the equator during the ‘EQ08’ experiment.
- `Make_Overview_Plots_eq08.m` Makes almost all the figures in this document.
- The noise floor of Chamleon ϵ was determined to be $\log_{10}[\epsilon] = -8.5$. Values below this threshold were discarded. χ_{pod} values below this threshold were also discarded, in order to make a valid comparison. An upper limit of $\log_{10}[\epsilon] = -5$ (determined by Jim?) was also applied.

3 Results

3.1 Overview

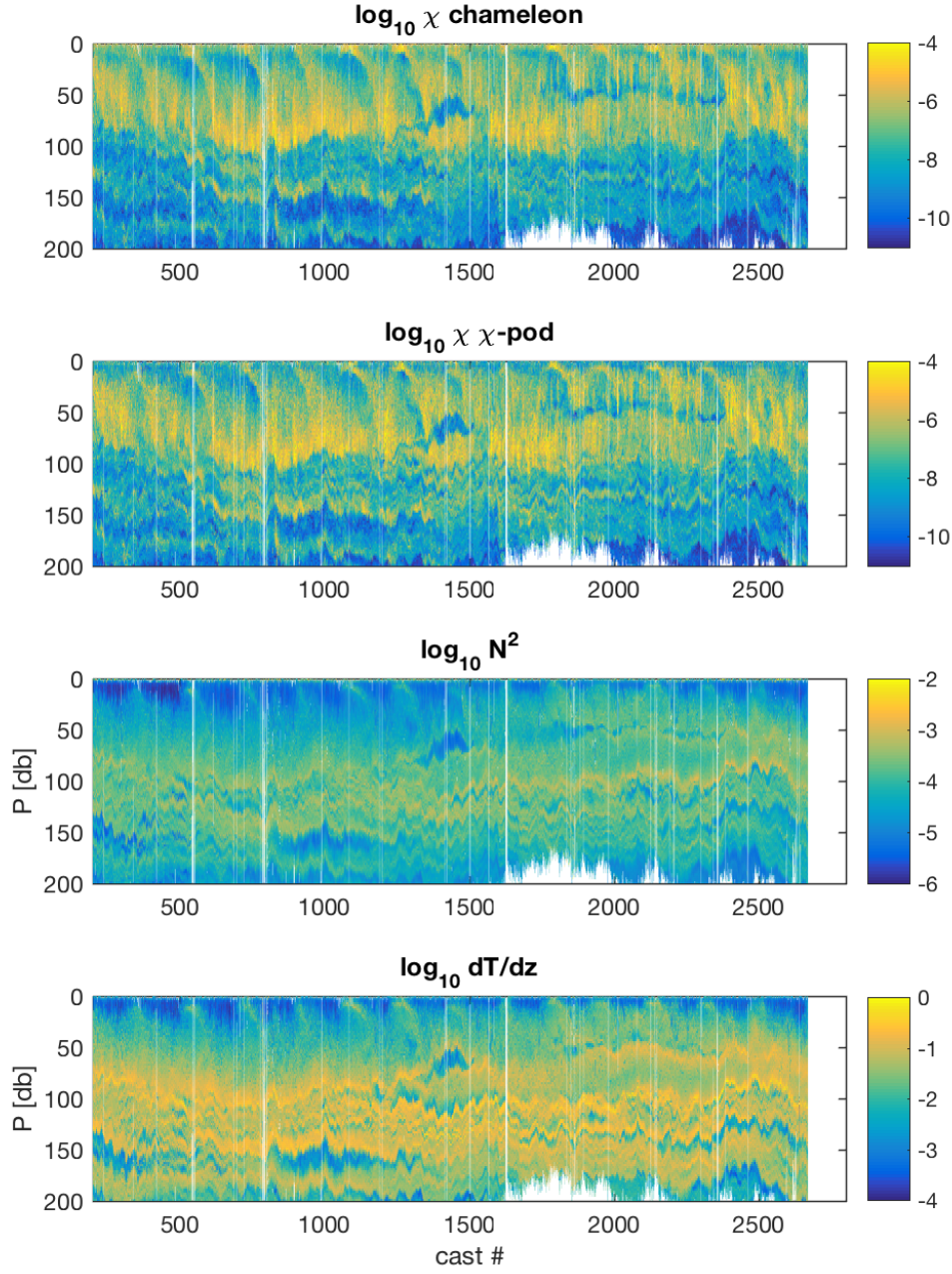


Figure 1: Comparison of χ from chameleon method and chi-pod method, for eq08 chameleon profiles. Each profile was averaged in 2m bins. Black line shows shows convective regions excluded in further analysis.

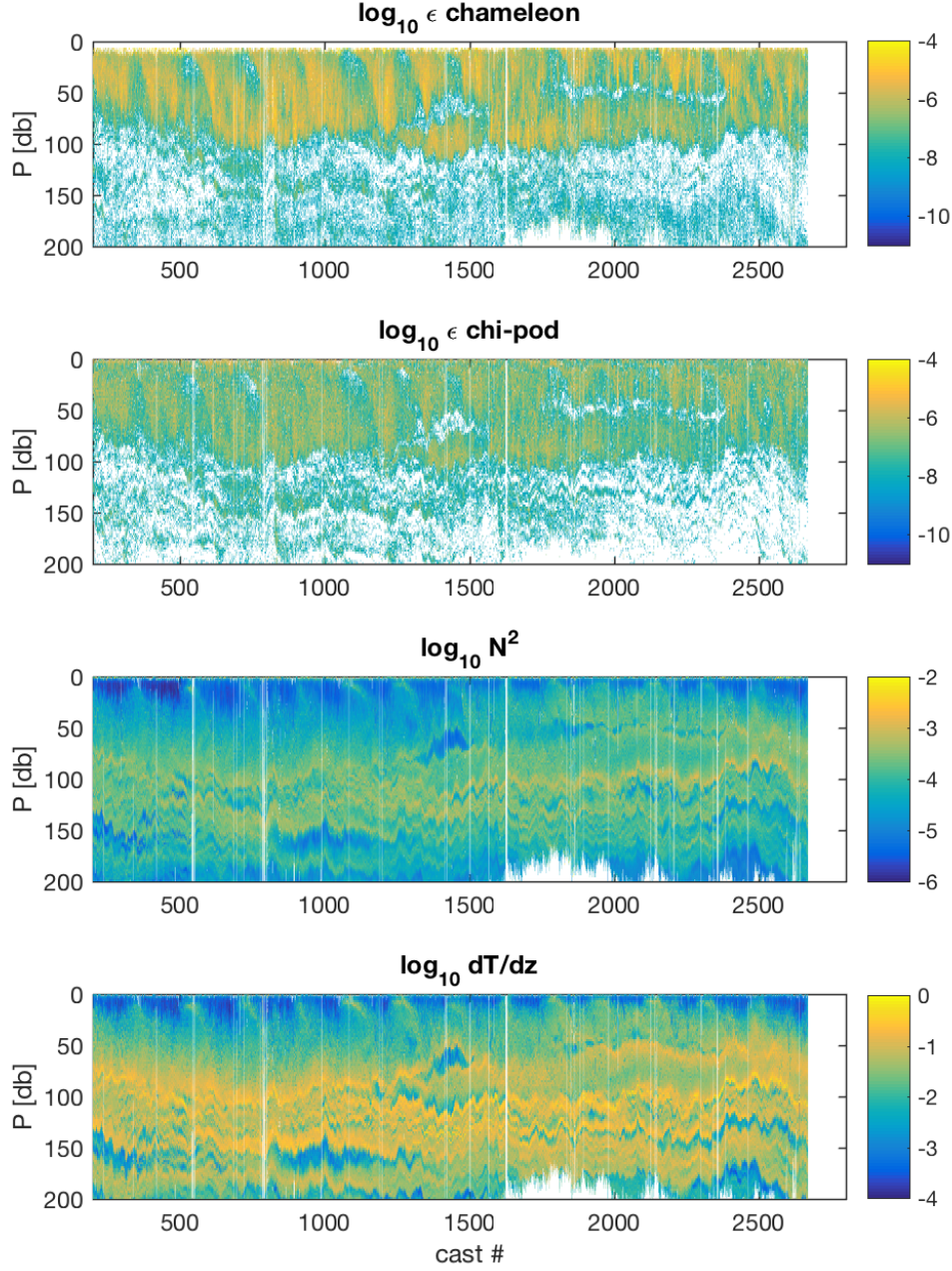


Figure 2: Comparison of ϵ from chameleon method and chi-pod method, for eq08 chameleon profiles. Each profile was averaged in 2m bins. Values of ϵ_χ and ϵ below chameleon noise floor ($\log_{10}[\epsilon] = -8.5$) have been nan'd out. Black line shows shows convective regions excluded in further analysis.

3.2 Comparing individual estimates of ϵ

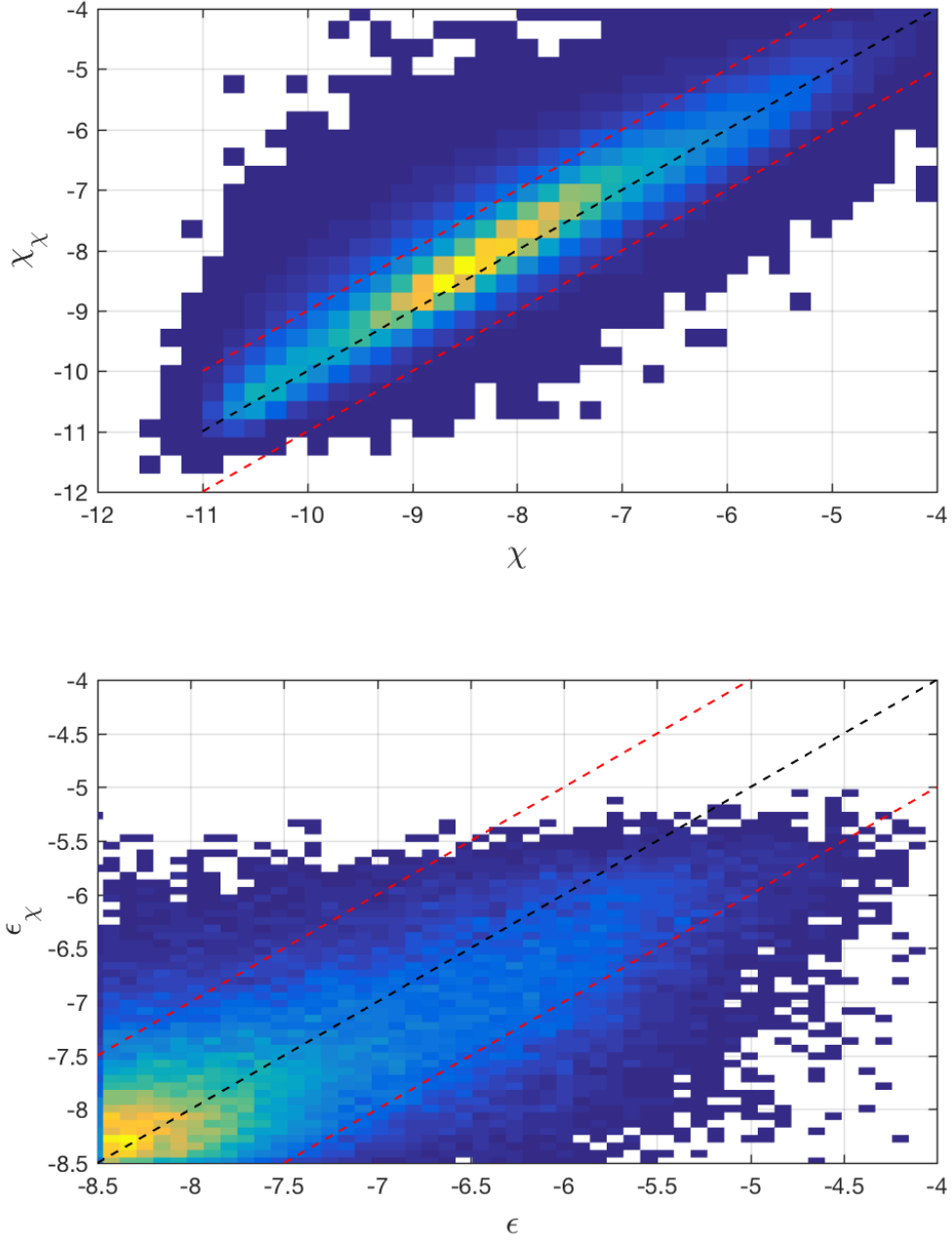


Figure 3: Comparison of χ (top) and ϵ (lower) from chameleon method and chi-pod method, for eq08 chameleon profiles. Each profile was averaged in 2m bins. Values of ϵ below chameleon noise floor ($\log_{10}[\epsilon] = -8.5$) have been nan'd out. Black line is 1:1, red lines are ± 1 order of magnitude.

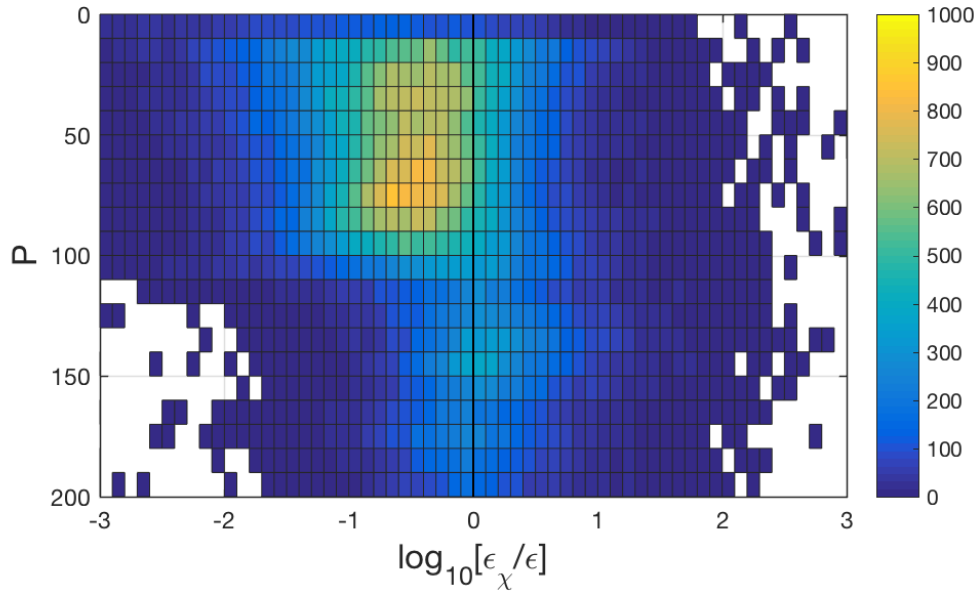
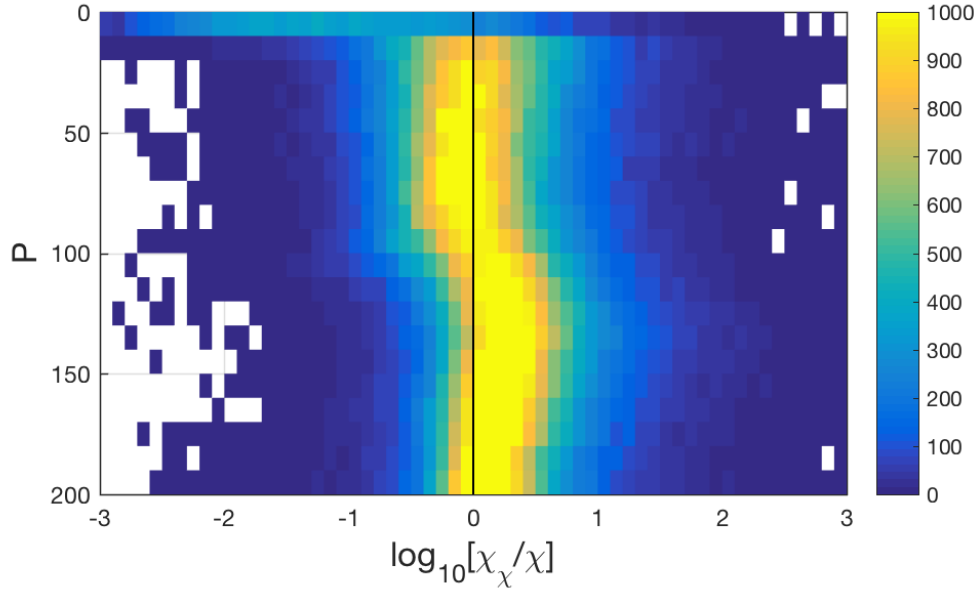


Figure 4: 2D histograms of ratios χ_χ and ϵ_χ ratios vs depth.

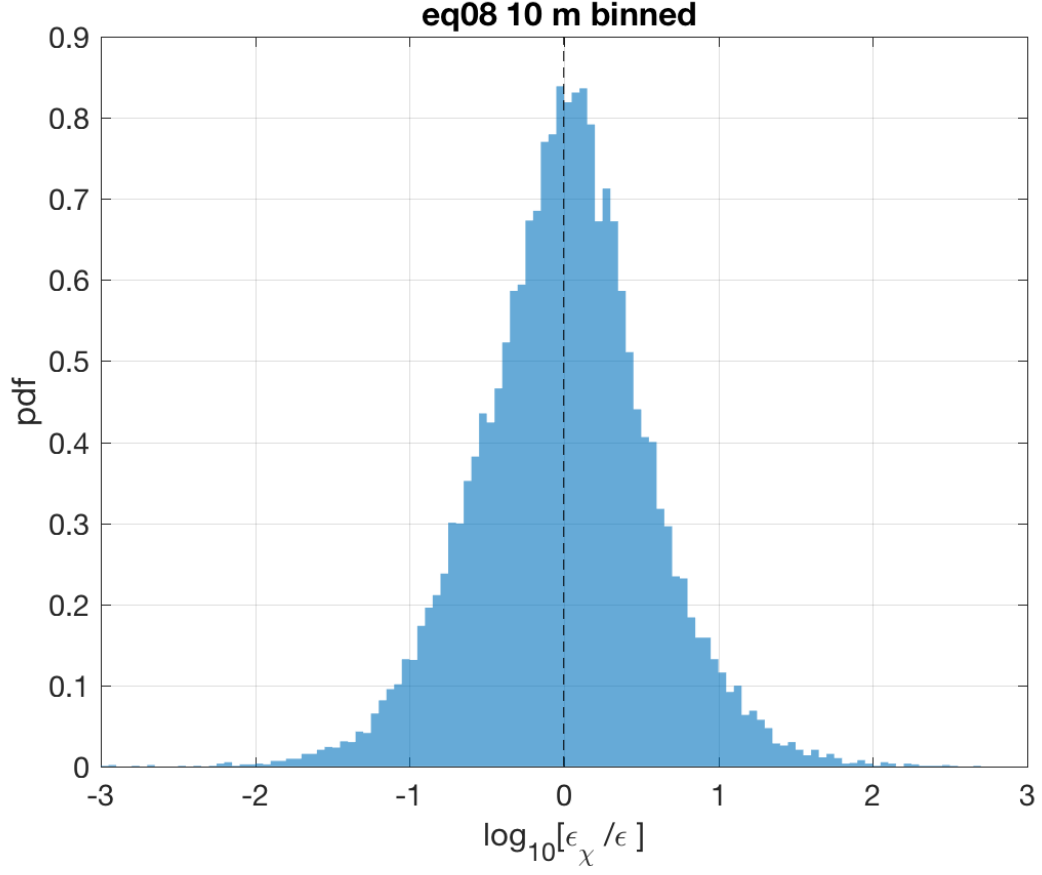


Figure 5: eq08: Histogram of the ratio of ϵ estimates from χ pod method to the chameleon values, for χ pod method applied to 1m binned profiles, and applied to just patches. Estimates for each profile were averaged in 10m depth bins. Vertical line shows mean of $\log_{10}[\epsilon_{\chi}/\epsilon]$.

3.3 Normalized eps vs chi plots

Assuming that

$$\gamma = \frac{N^2 \chi}{2\epsilon \langle T_z \rangle^2} \quad (1)$$

, plotting $[\chi/t_z^2]$ vs $[\epsilon/N^2]$ should follow a straight line with slope equal to 2γ .

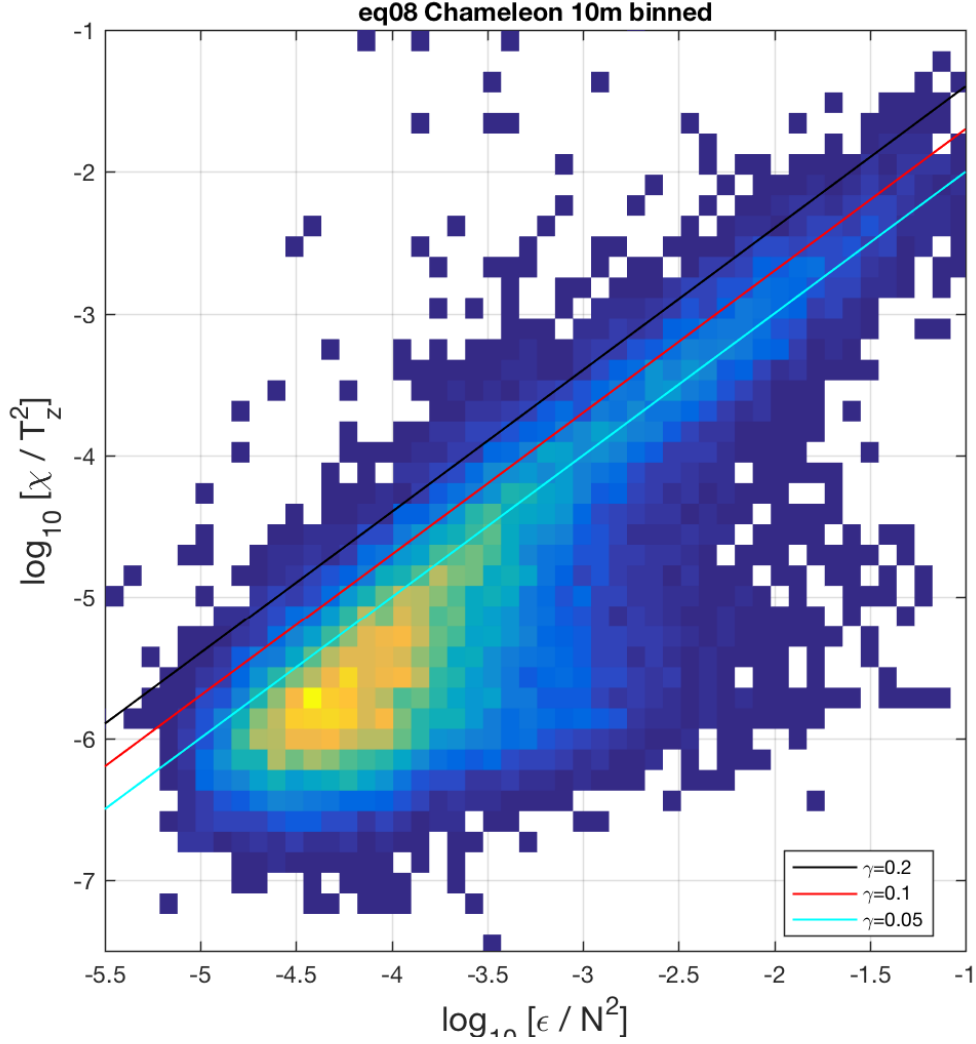


Figure 6: eq08: 10m binned chameleon ϵ/N^2 vs χ/t_z^2 . Lines show different values of γ . Values of ϵ below noise floor ($\log_{10}\epsilon < -8.5$) are discarded also.

3.4 Averaging many profiles of ϵ

Figure 7 shows one example. A folder with many profiles is located at: https://github.com/OceanMixingGroup/Analysis/tree/master/Andy_Pickering/eq08_patch_gamma/figures/chi_eps_profiles_diffNprof_profavgs/zsm10m_fmax7Hz_respcorr0_fc_99hz_gamma20_nfft_128_screen_chi_1.

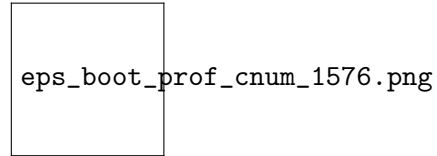


Figure 7: Example of averaging multiple profiles together. Left panels show a single profile from chamleeon and chi-pod method. Right panel shows bootstrap average of 5 profiles, averaged in 10m depth bins, with 95% confidence intervals. Data in mixed layer and shallower than 20m have been excluded.

I tried making plots of normalized chi vs eps, and scatterplots of chi-pod vs chameleon epsilon, for data averaged across different numbers of profiles.

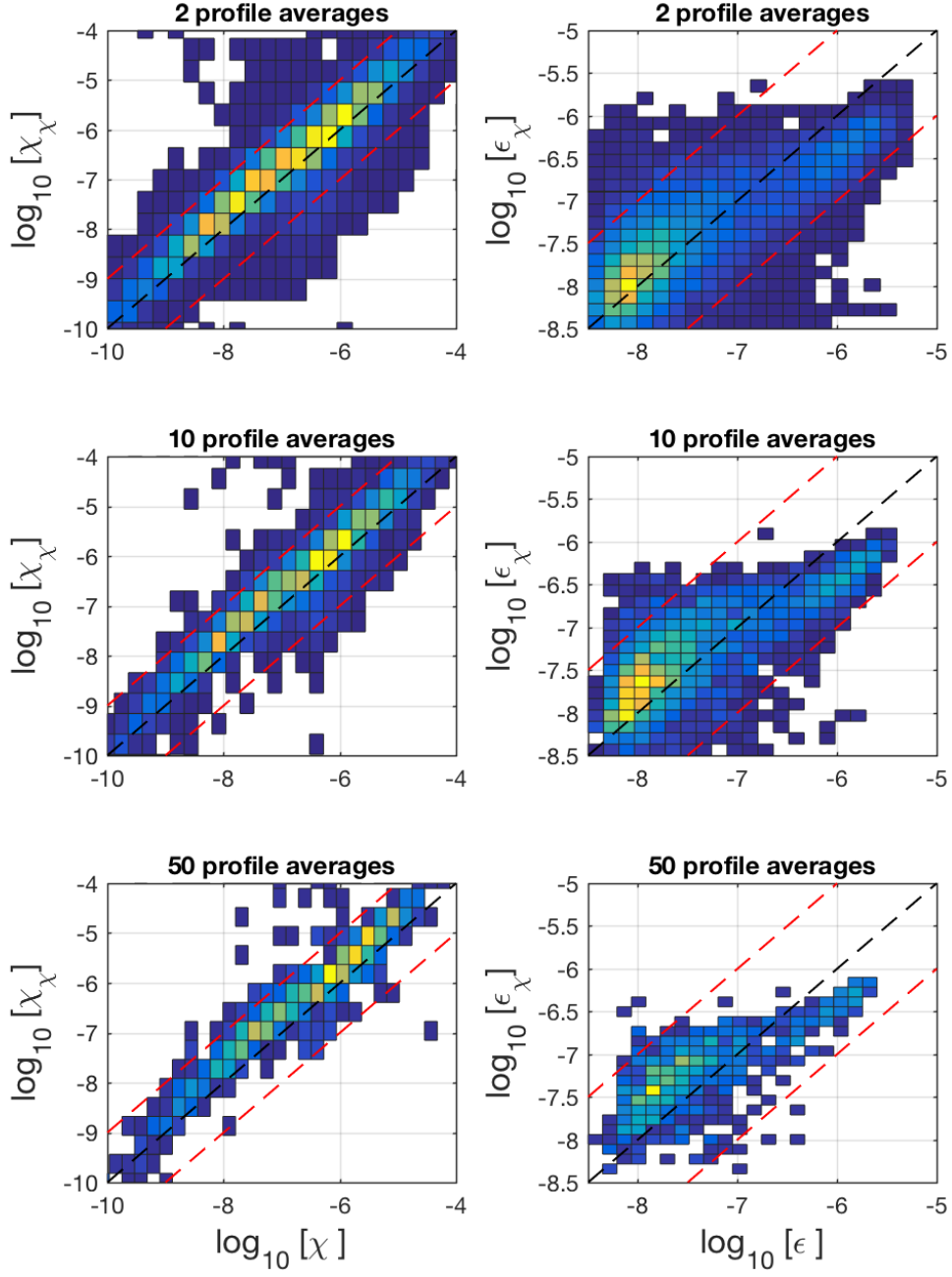


Figure 8: 2D Histograms of χ_{chi} vs χ (left) and ϵ_{χ} vs ϵ (right) for different numbers of profiles averaged. Using *1m* smoothed N2 and Tz.

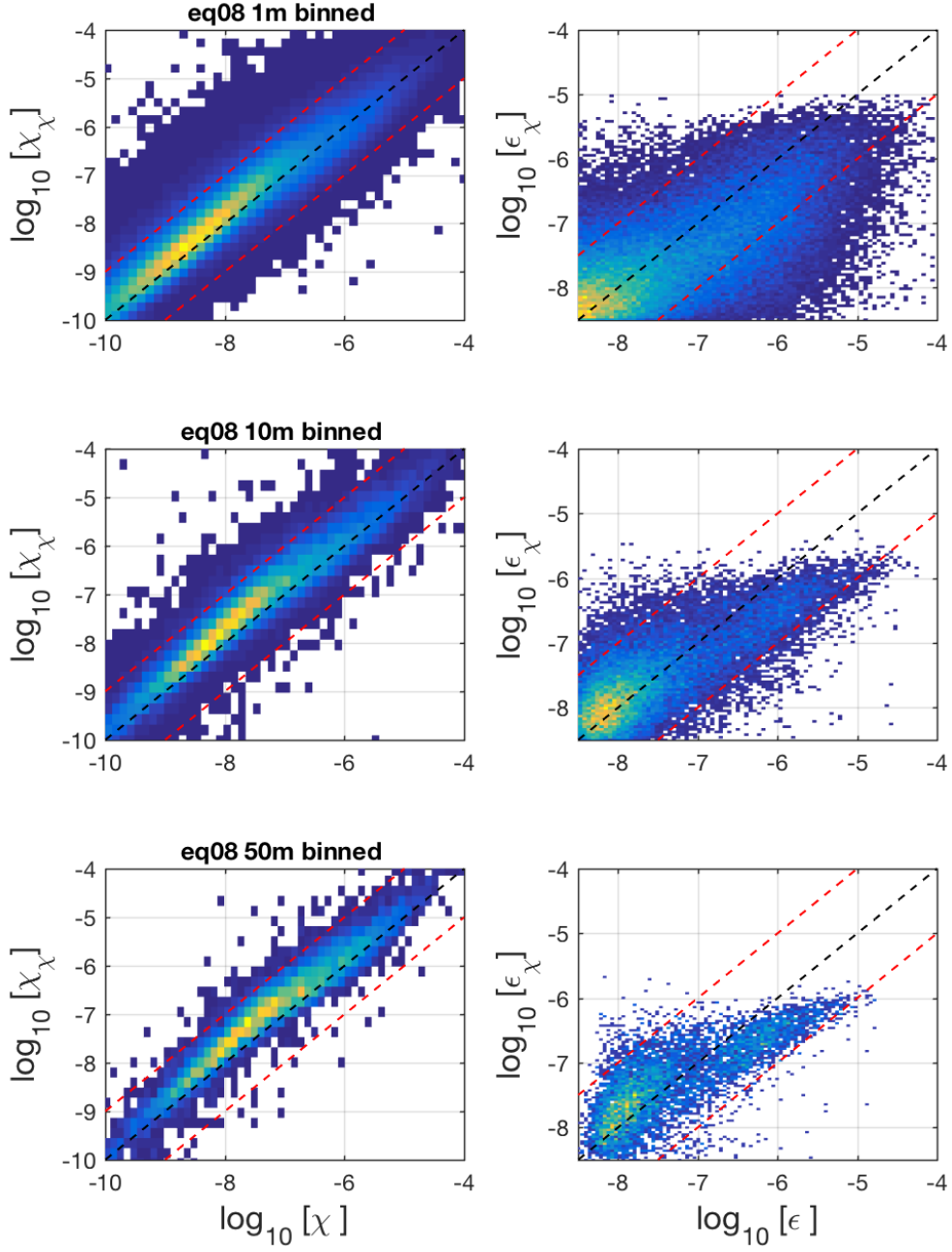


Figure 9: (\log_{10}) Ratio of ϵ_χ/ϵ for different numbers of profiles averaged. Consecutive chunks of N profiles were averaged, and then (normalized) histogram of the ratios was plotted. Vertical lines and numbers to right are mean of $\log_{10}[\epsilon_\chi/\epsilon]$ for each distribution.

3.5 Effects of averaging in different-sized depth bins

I also looked at the effects of averaging each profile in different sized depth bins instead of averaging profiles.

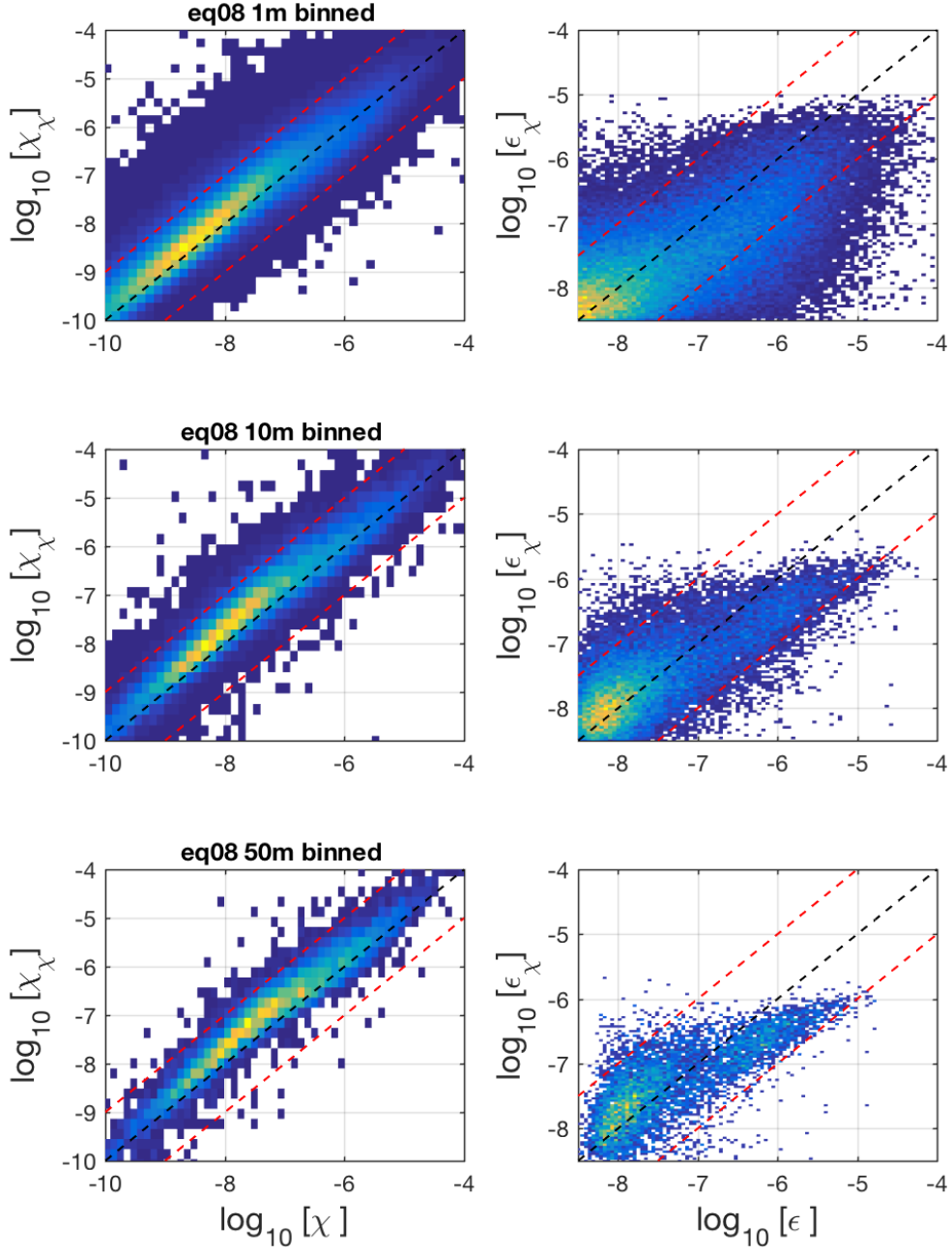


Figure 10: 2D Histograms of χ_{chi} vs χ (left) and ϵ_{χ} vs ϵ (right) averaged over different size depth bins

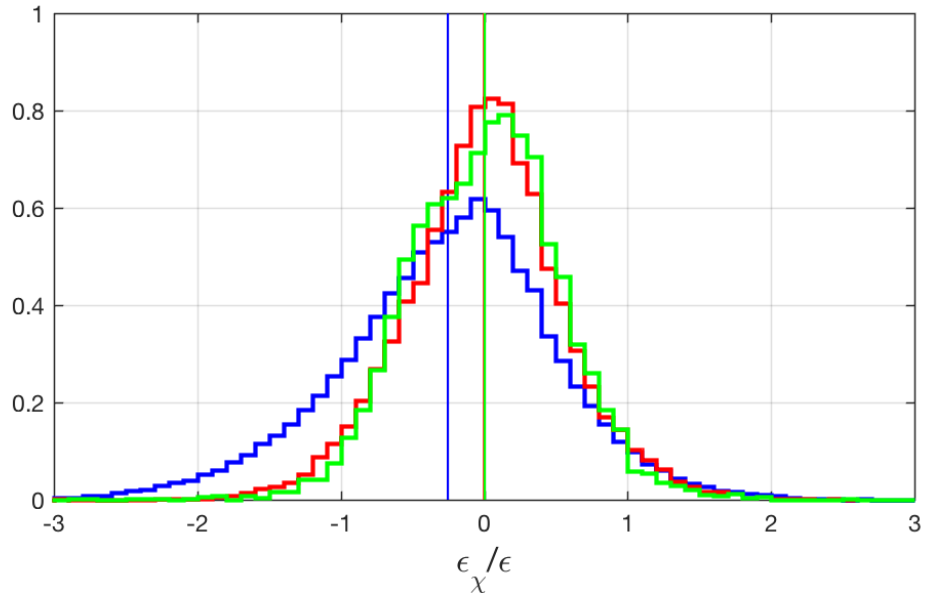
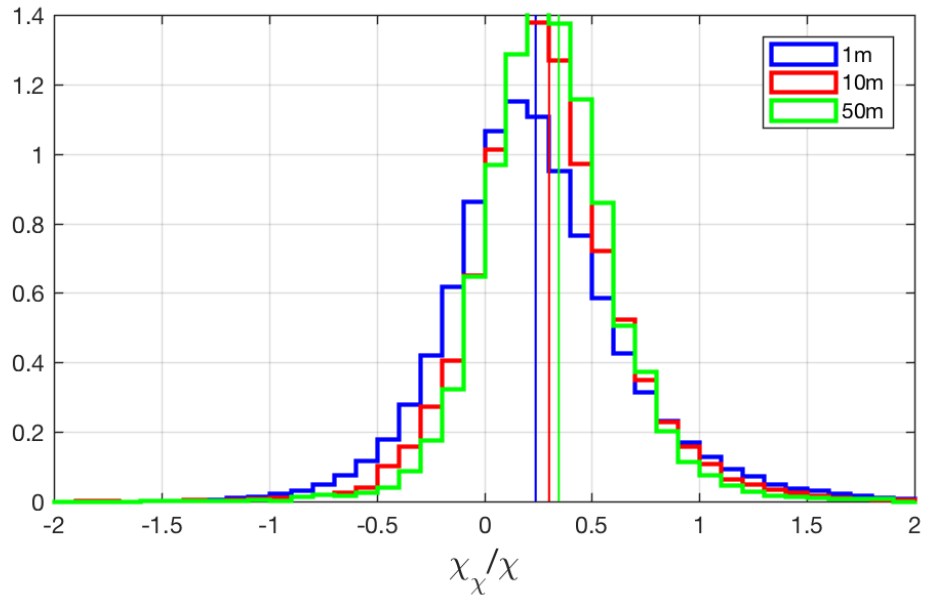


Figure 11: Histogram of \log_{10} of ratio ϵ_χ / ϵ for different amounts of vertical averaging. Vertical lines are mean of $\log_{10}[\epsilon_\chi / \epsilon]$ for each distribution.

3.6 γ computed from averaged quantities

If we compute gamma from time-averaged N^2, T_z, χ, ϵ do we get $\gamma = 0.2$ (or a different gamma)? Estimates from the averaged data are larger (Figure 12) but still slightly less than 0.2 .

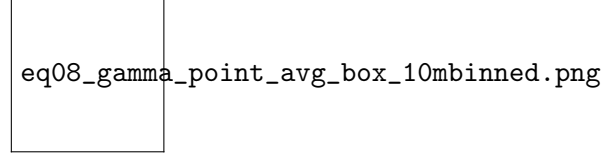


Figure 12: Boxplots of $\log_{10}[\gamma]$ for a set of profiles from eq08. Left is for all 1m avg data. Right is for data from all profiles averaged in 10m bins. Horizontal dashed line indicates $\gamma = 0.2$.

4 Summary

- Individual (and 10m binned) χ pod estimates of ϵ_χ are biased low compared to Chameleon ϵ .
- This appears to be because γ computed from the Chameleon data is lower than the assumed 0.2
- γ computed from averaged data (across profiles) N^2 , T_z , χ , and ϵ is closer to 0.2
- Averaging many ϵ profiles or averaging depth reduces the bias