Forcing of the Ocean: tides, winds, and heating

Lecture 8

Tides

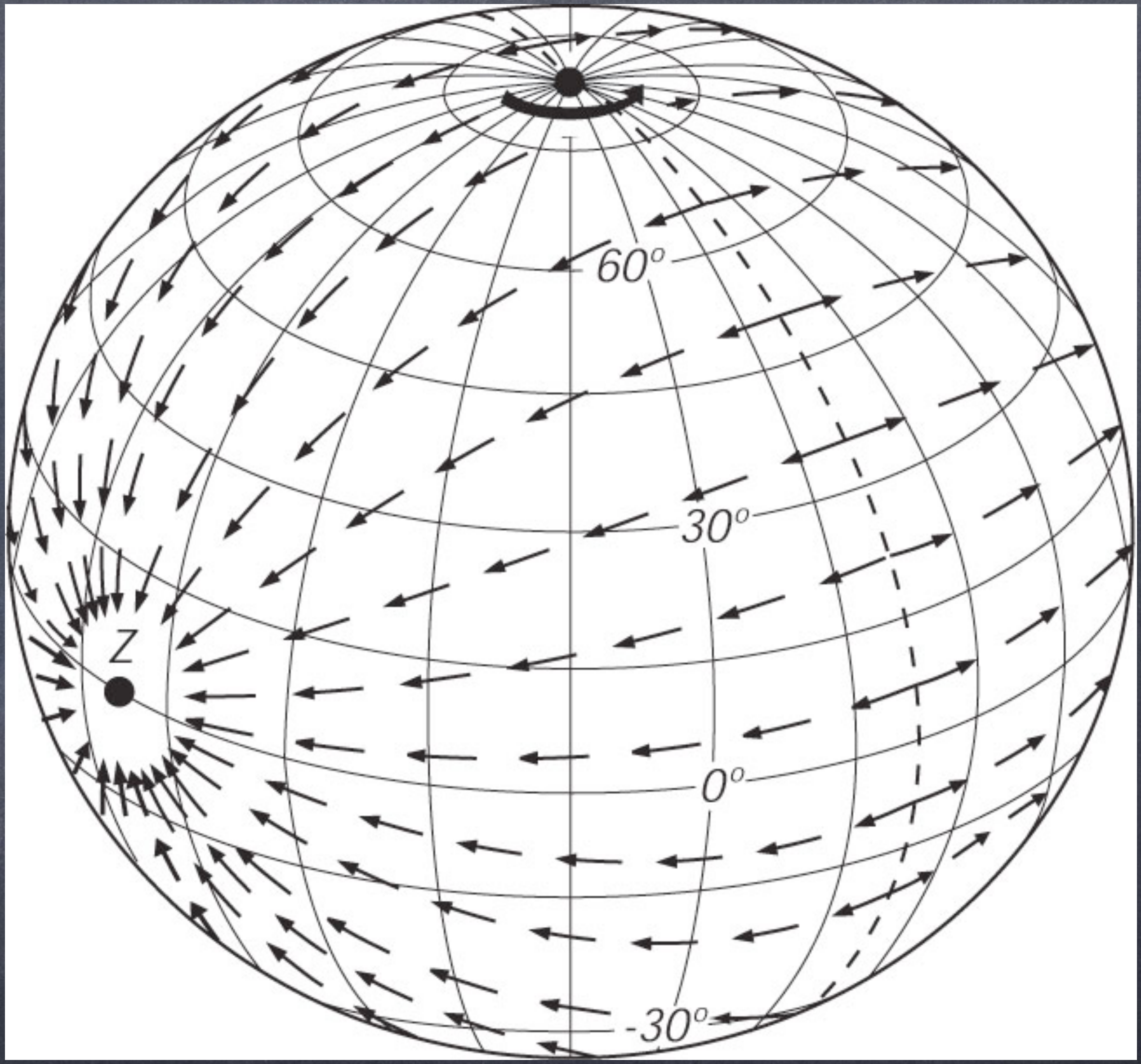
- Result from the gravitational forces of the moon and the sun
- For the Earth-moon-sun system there is a balance of gravitational forces very close to the center of the Earth.
- At any point on the Earth's surface there is a slight imbalance, giving a tide generating potential.
- The horizontal component of the tide generating potential gives TWO tidal bulges.

Tides

-There are two places of high tide at any one time. These regions are planar with the moon.

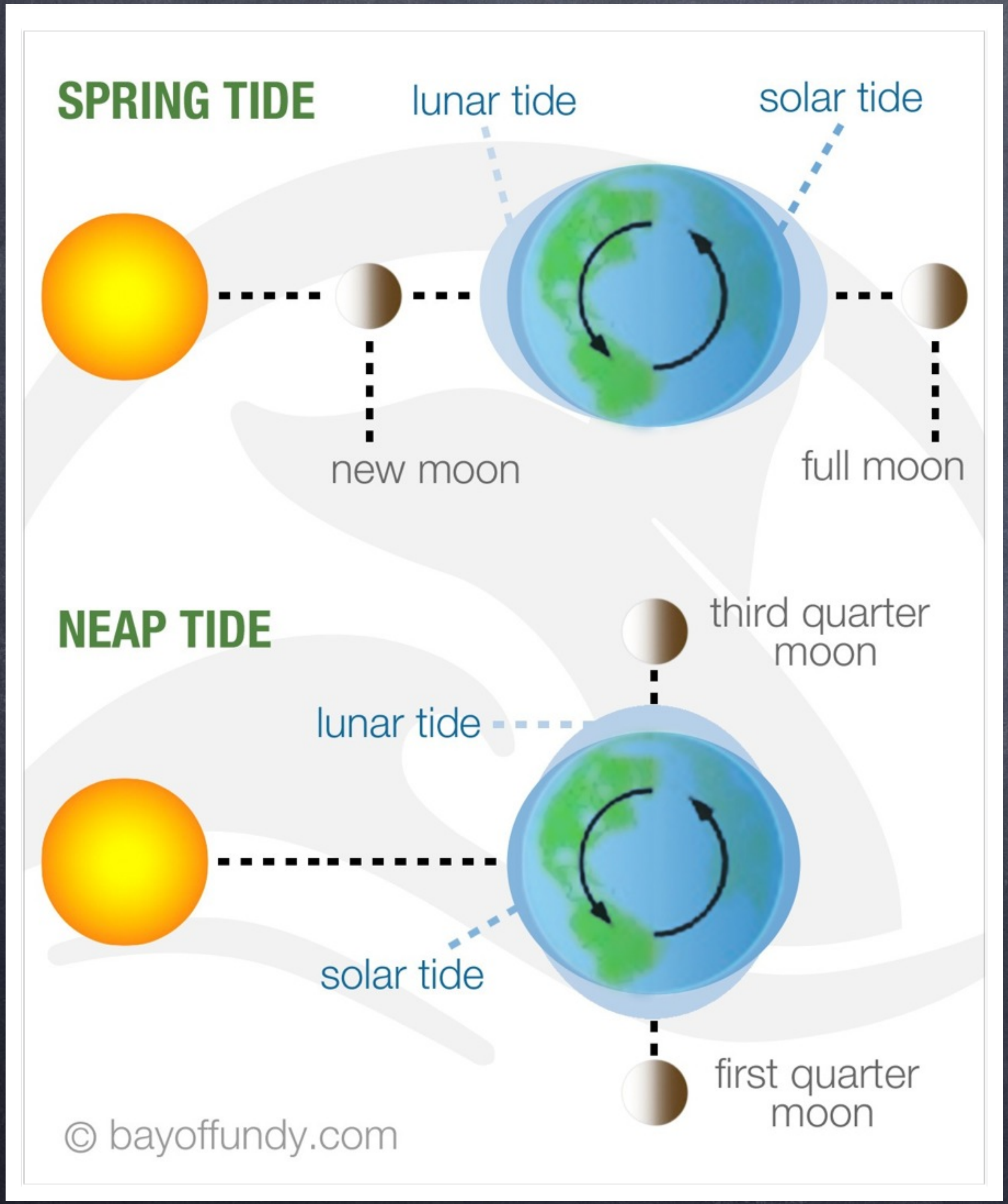
-Earth rotates once per day, so have 2 high tides per day.

-Forcing is semi-diurnal



The horizontal component of the tidal force on Earth when the tide-generating body is above the Equator at Z. From Dietrich, et al. (1980).

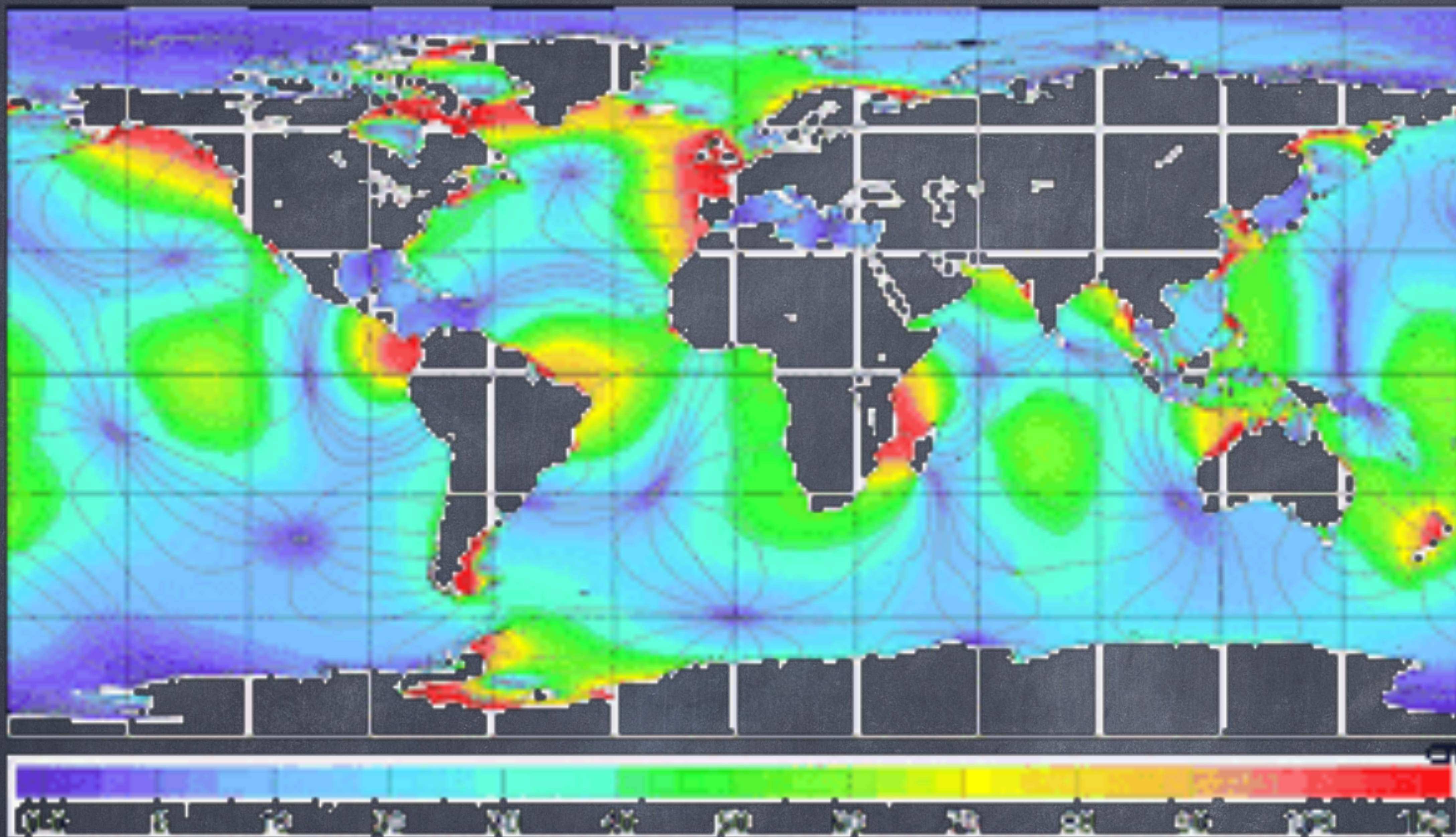
Spring-Neap cycle



"Beating" of lunar M_2 tide and solar S_2 tide leads to "spring" tides and "neap" tides

Tides are dynamic

- Tidal “bulges” travel at the surface of the Earth as “shallow-water waves” of maximum speed 230 m s^{-1} < 448 m s^{-1} required by celestial mechanics
- Bottom drag cause the dynamic tides to lag the equilibrium tides by several hours
- Shapes of ocean basin prevent the tidal bulges from circumnavigating the globe (except in the Southern Ocean)
- lateral ocean movements are subject to Coriolis force



Amplitude of M2 tidal constituent (0-150 cm) derived from the FES99 model. Cotidal lines indicating phase every 30 degrees originate at amphidromic points where the tidal range is zero.

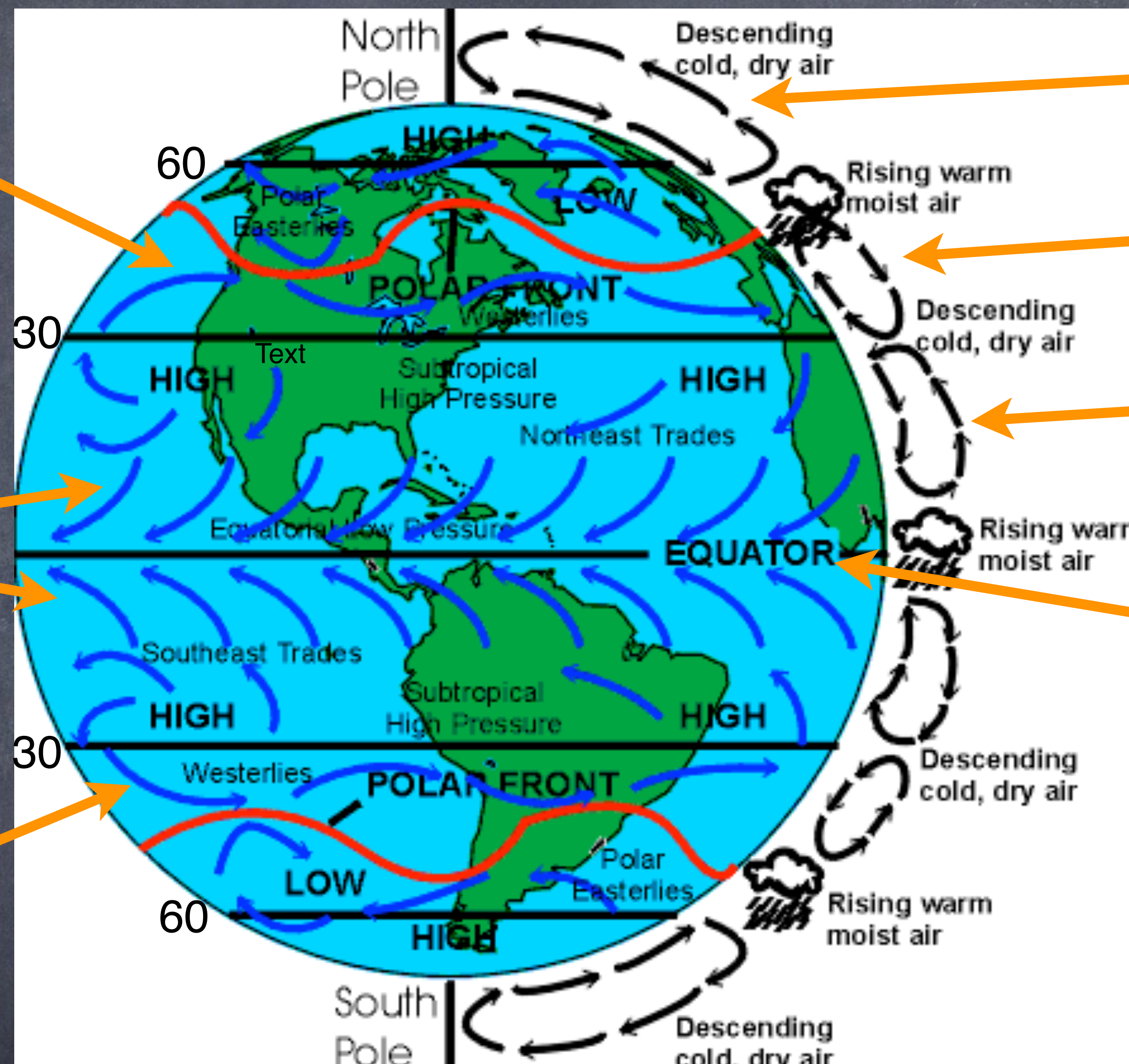
http://www.aviso.oceanobs.com

Global wind system

westerlies

trade winds

westerlies



Polar cell

Ferrel cell

Hadley cell

ITCZ: Intertropical Convergence Zone

Circulation is deflected by Earth's rotation

Air circulation driven by uneven heating by ocean (and land)

Global wind system

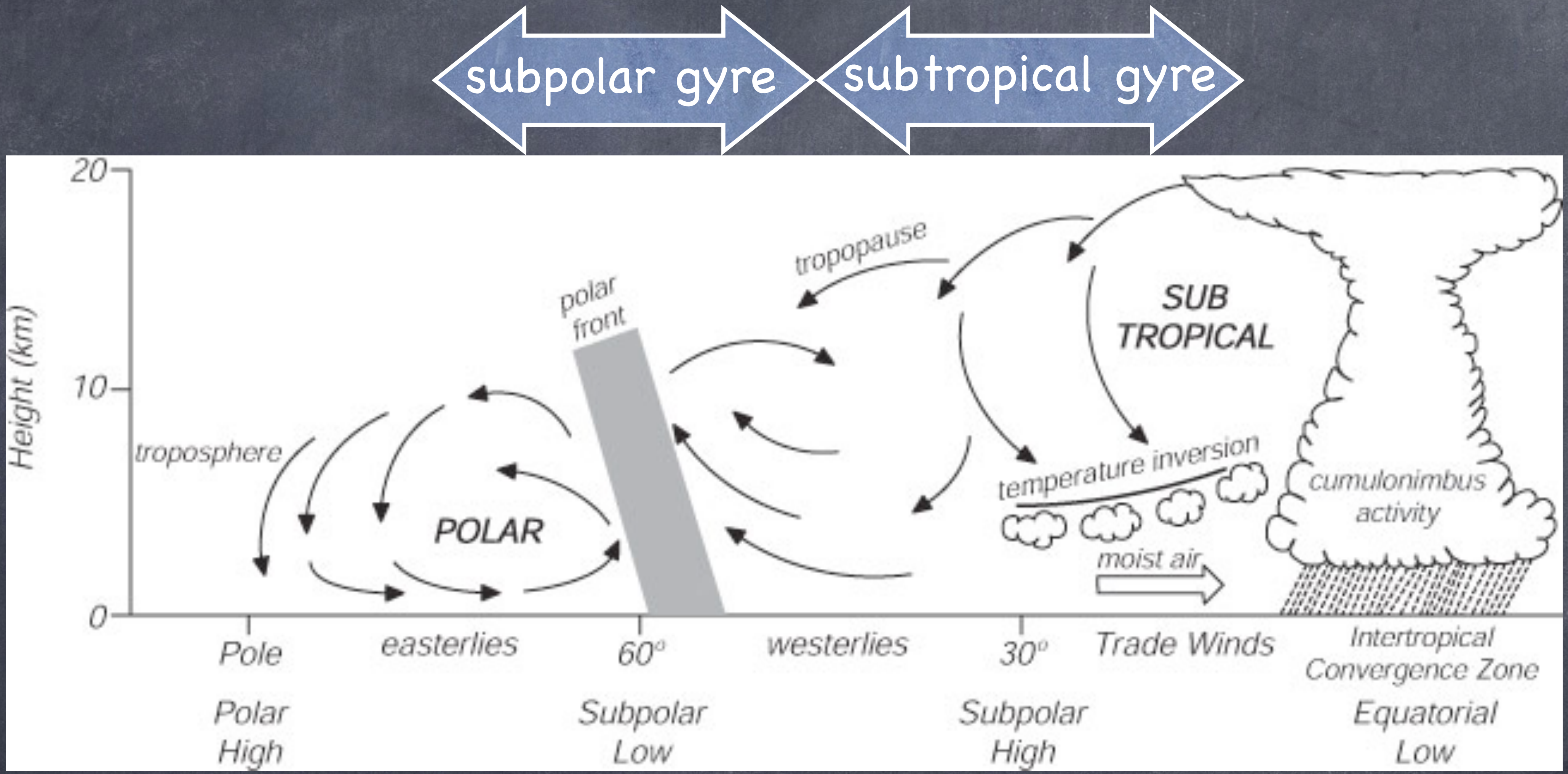
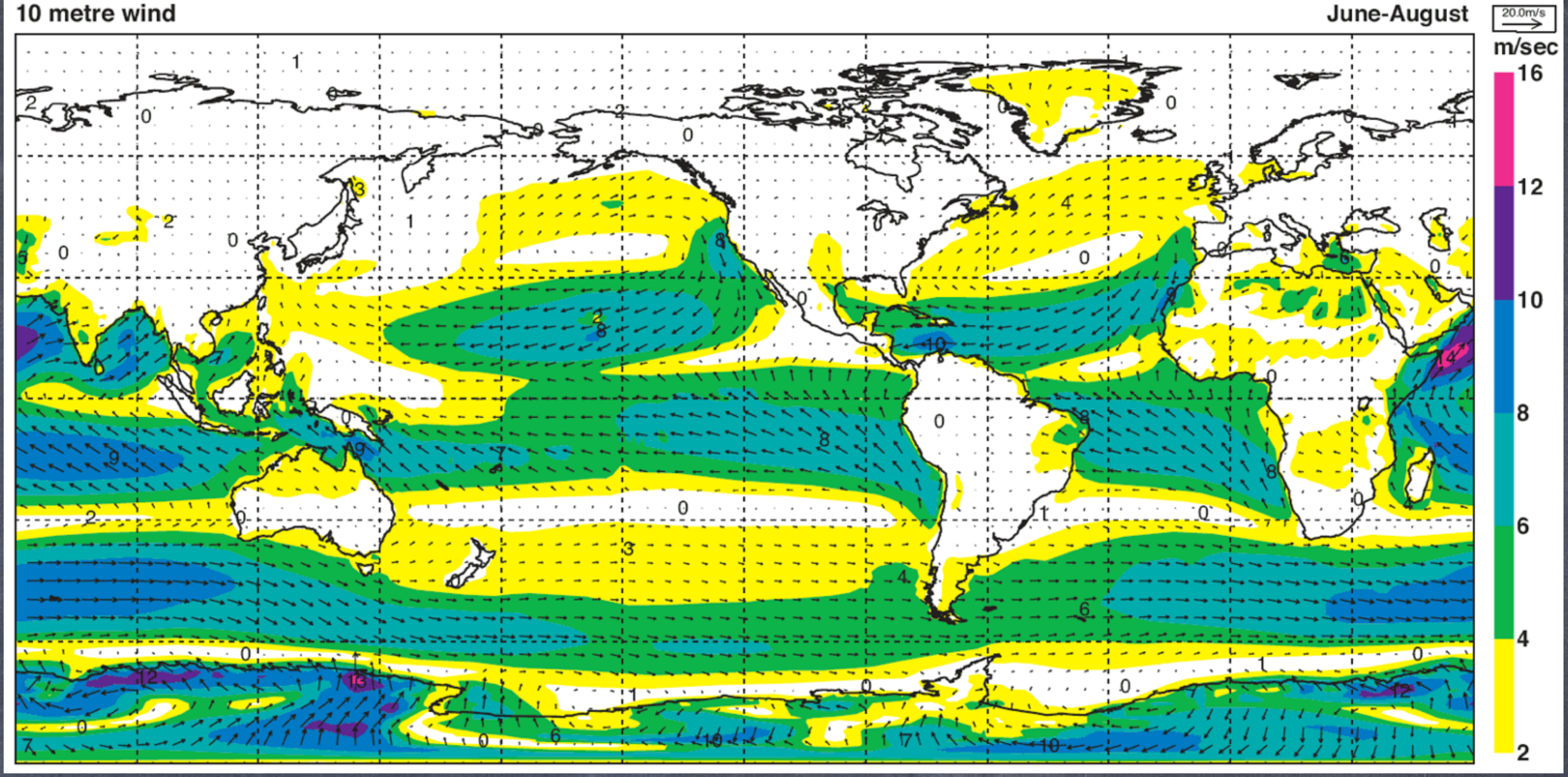
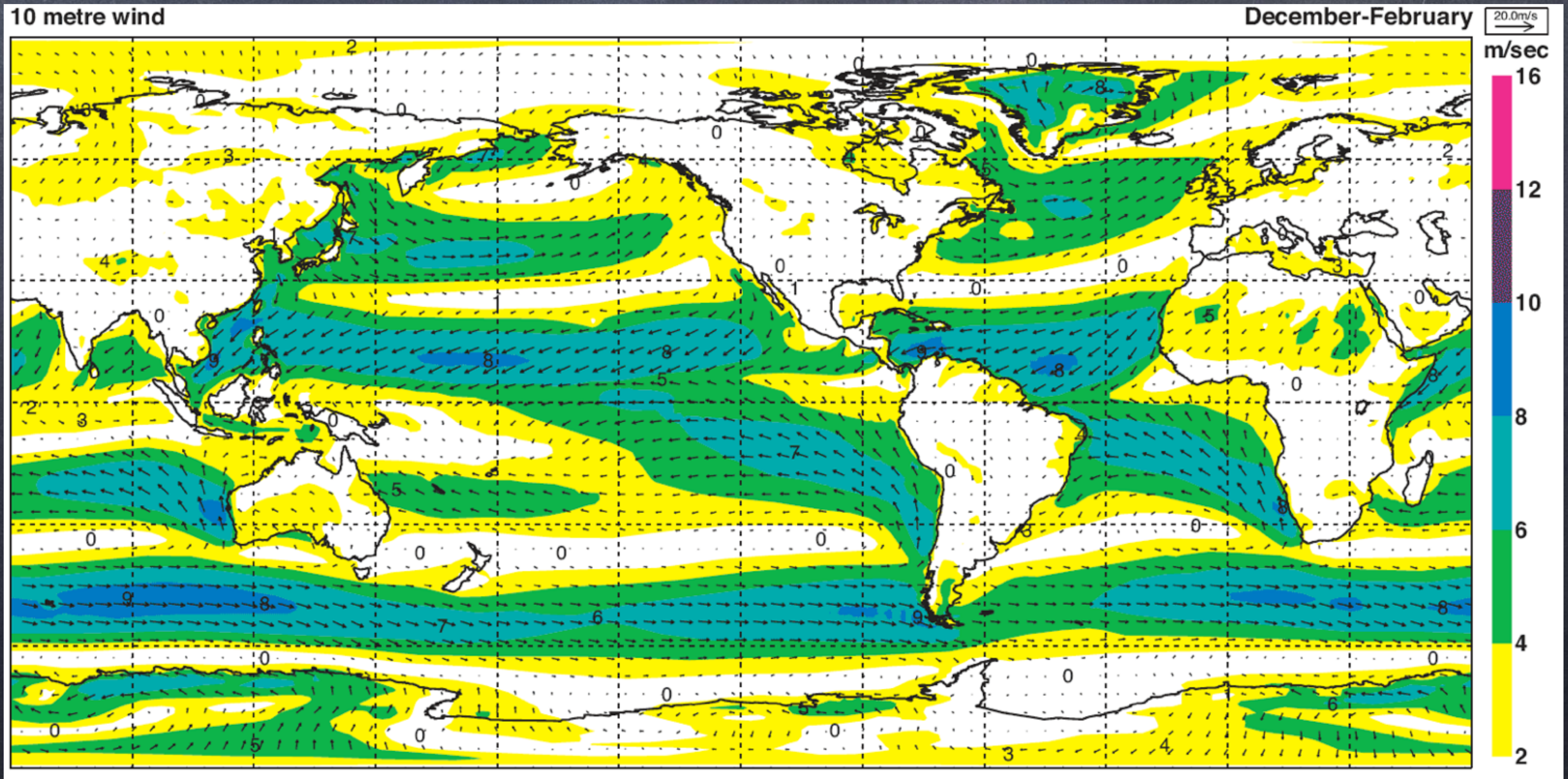


Figure 4.3(b) Simplified schematic of Earth's atmospheric circulation driven by solar heating in the tropics and cooling at high latitudes. Cross-section through the atmosphere showing the two major cells of meridional circulation. From The Open University (1989a).

Mean 10-m winds in boreal summer (top) and winter (bottom) from ECMWF 40-year re-analysis.
(Kallberg et al, 2005).

-Stronger westerlies in winter.
-Asian monsoon affects wind direction in north Indian Ocean and NW Pacific





Heat fluxes

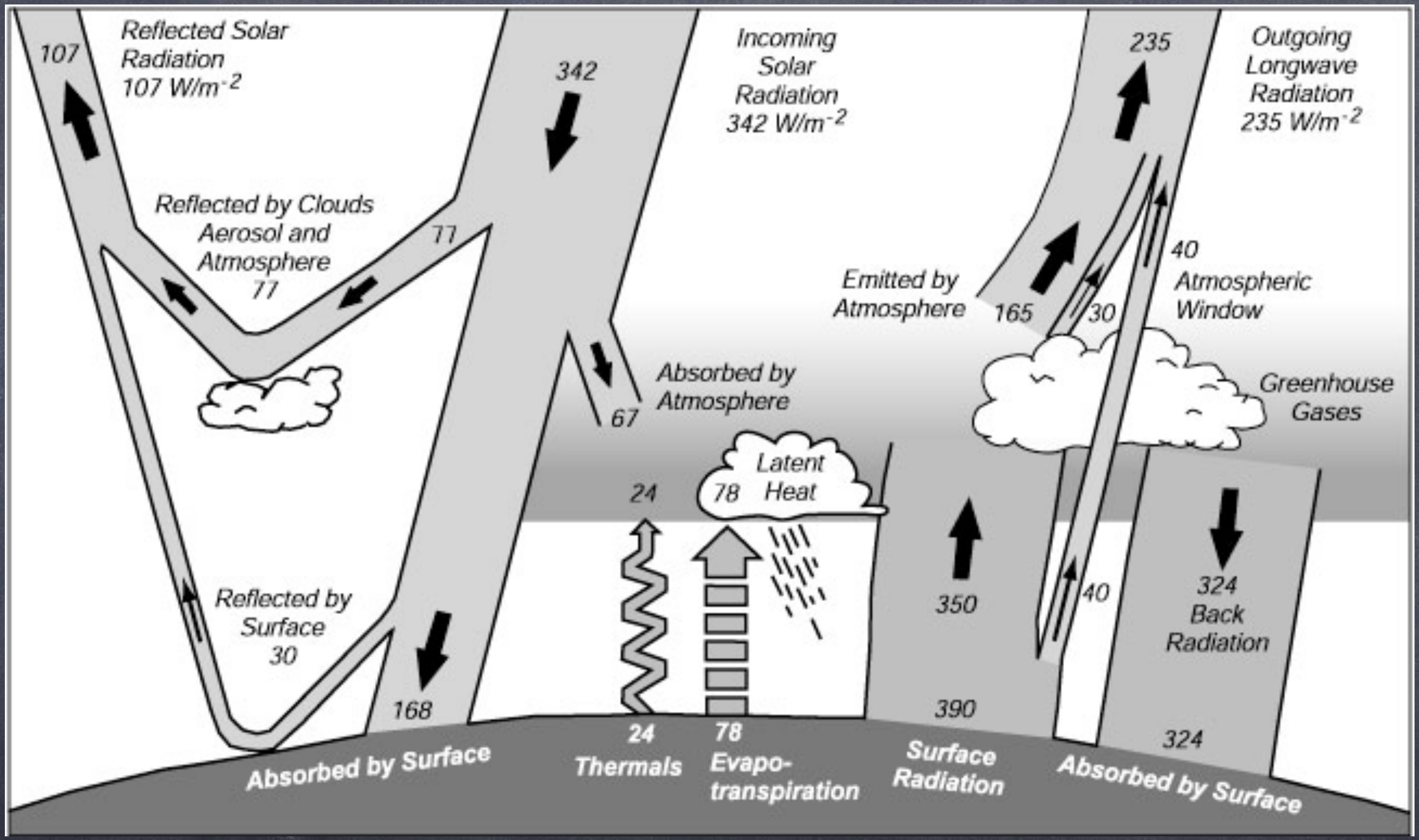
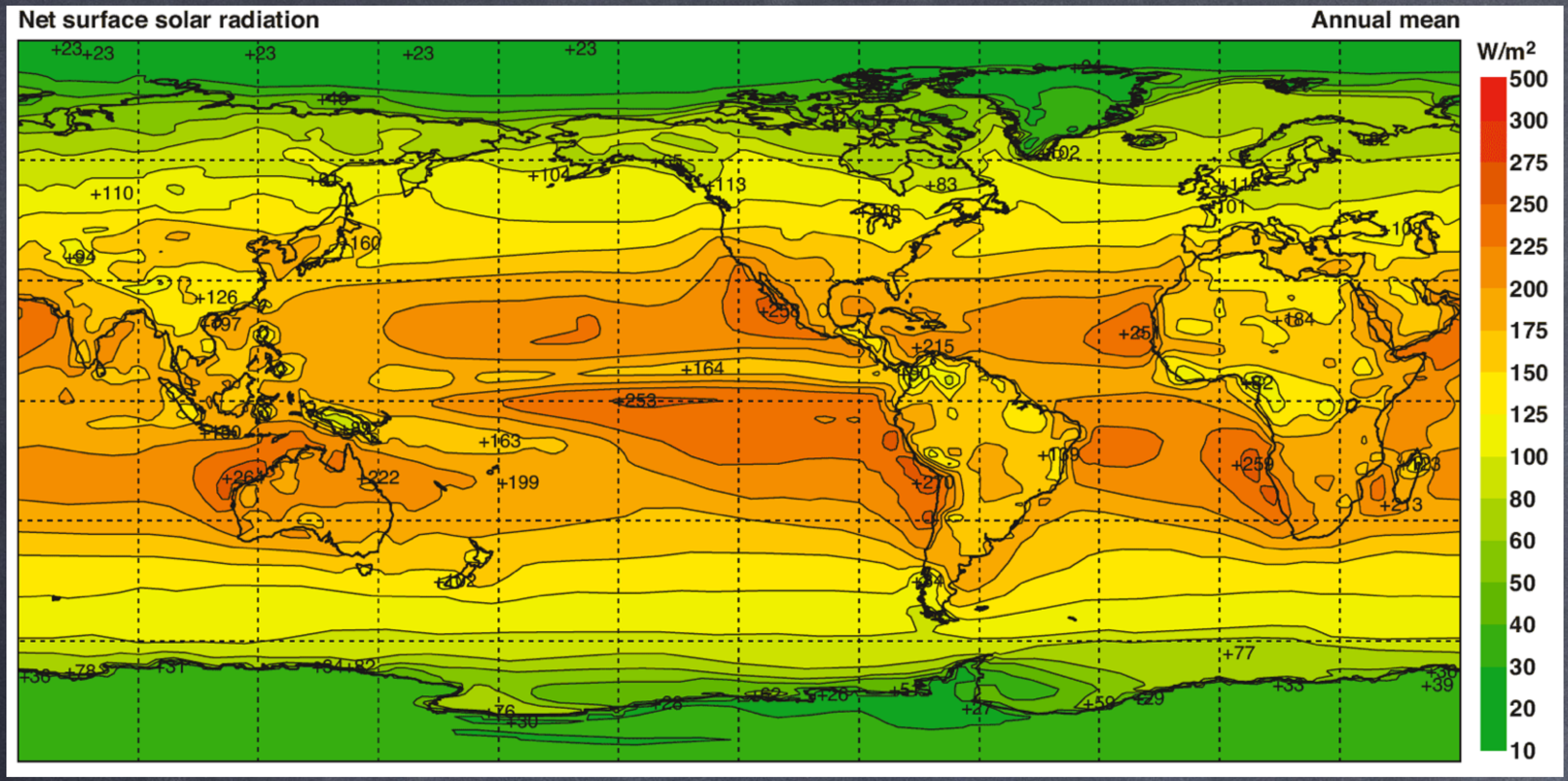
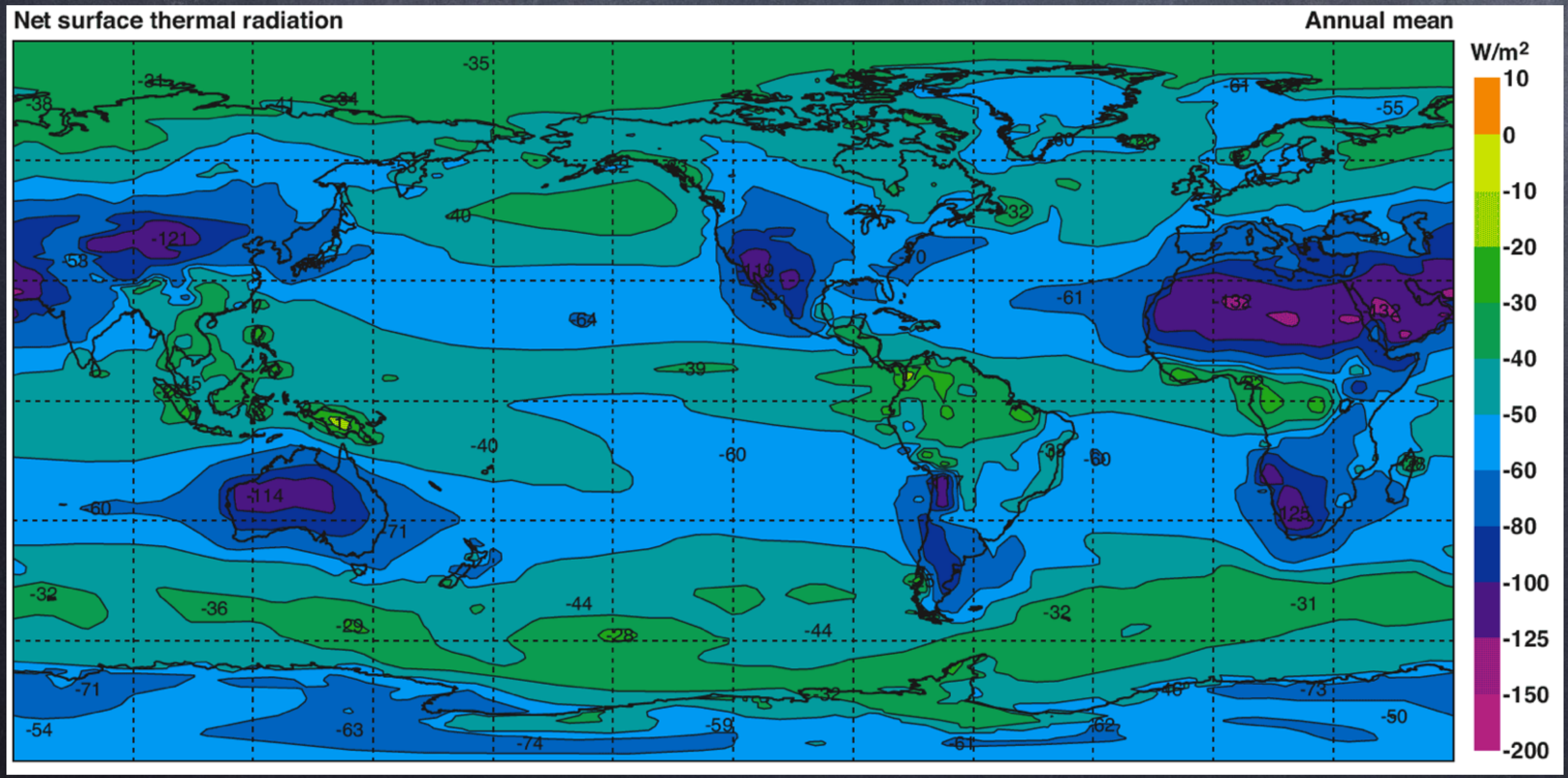


Figure 5.6 The mean annual radiation and heat balance of the Earth. From Houghton et al., (1996: 58), which used data from Kiehl and Trenberth (1996).



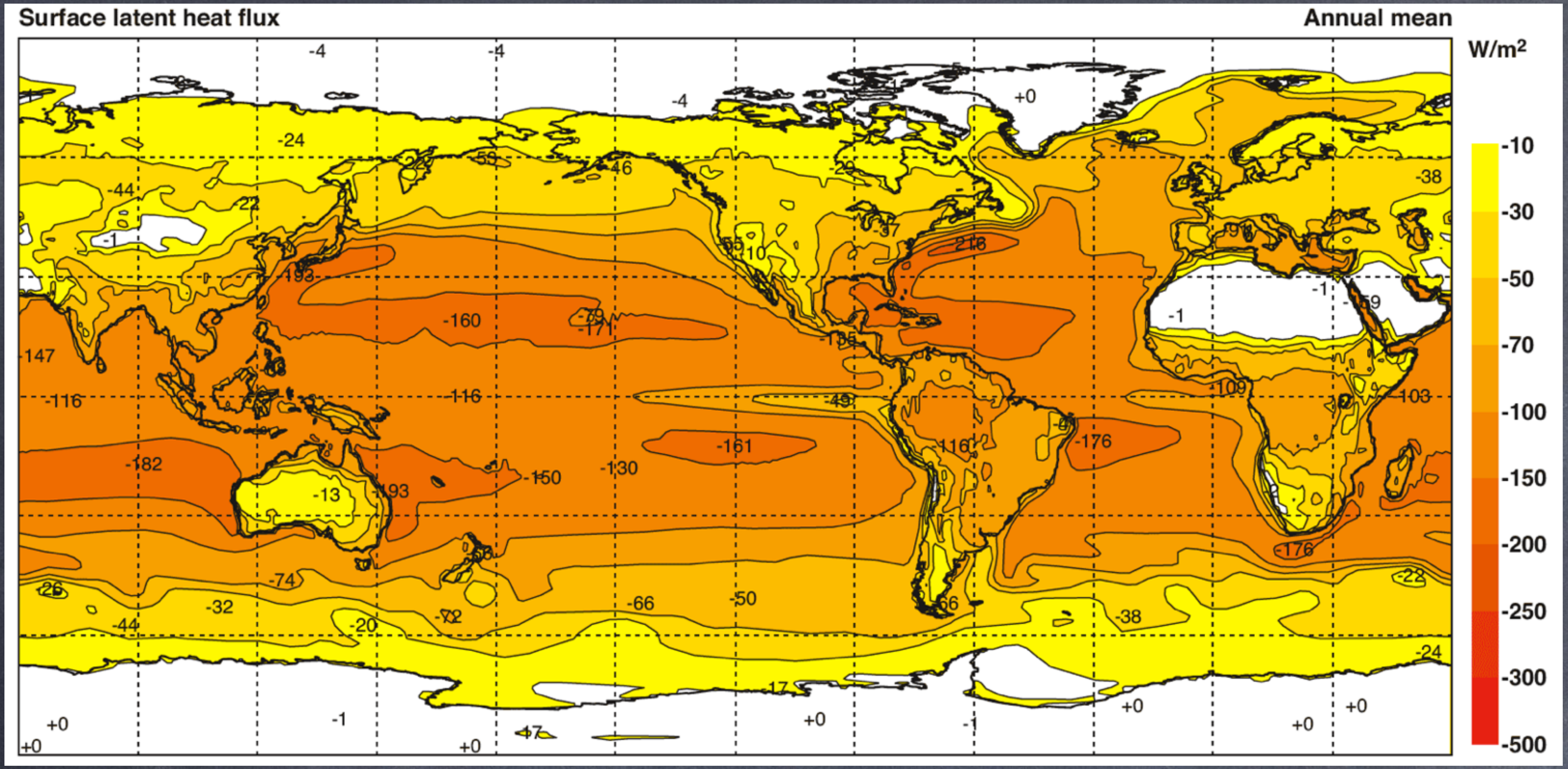


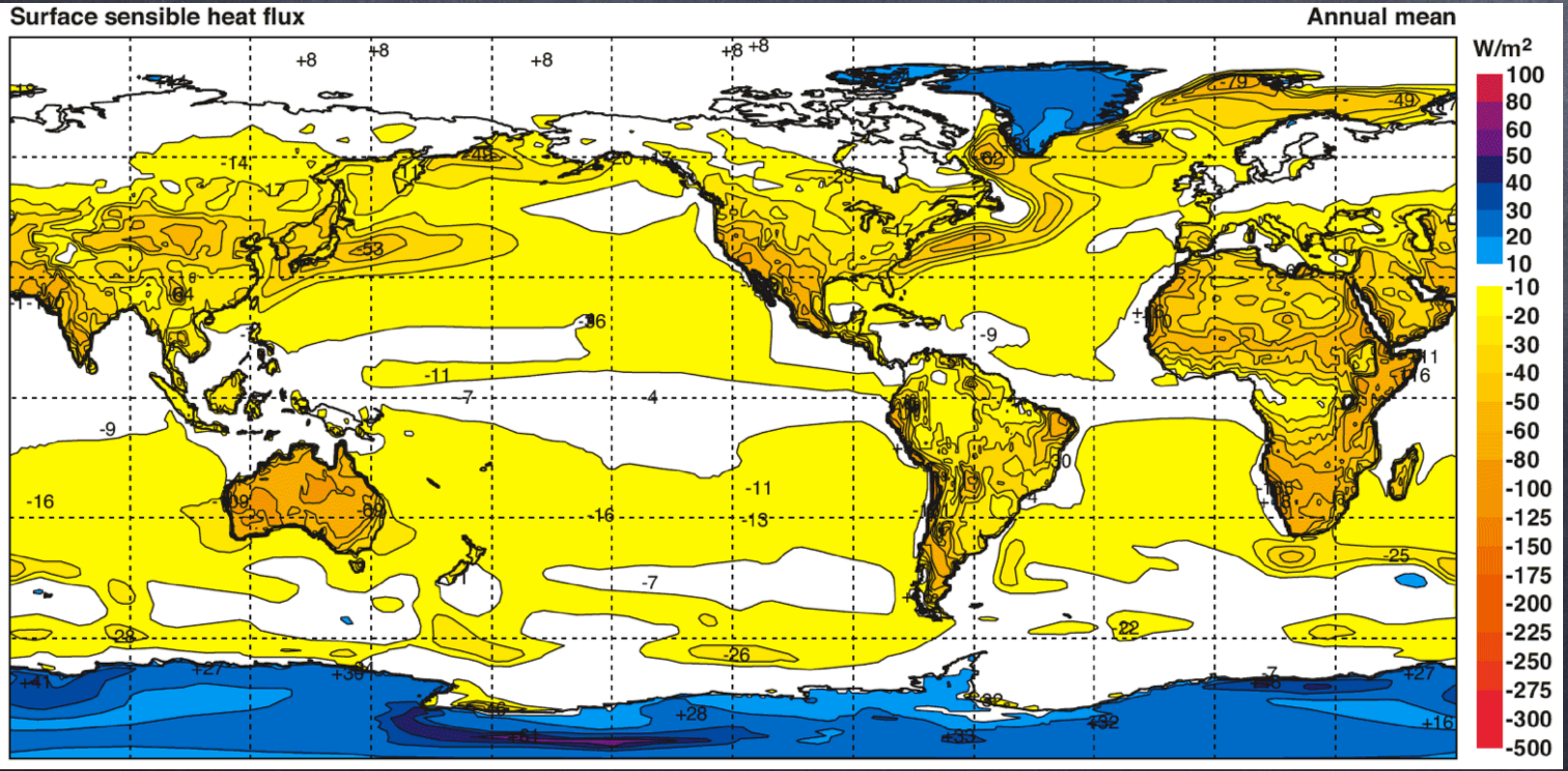
Annual-mean heat flux at surface

Top: net solar, Q_{SW} = incoming-reflected

Bottom: net infrared, Q_{LW} = greenhouse-outgoing

From the ECMWF 40-year reanalysis. Units are W m^{-2}. From Kallberg et al 2005.





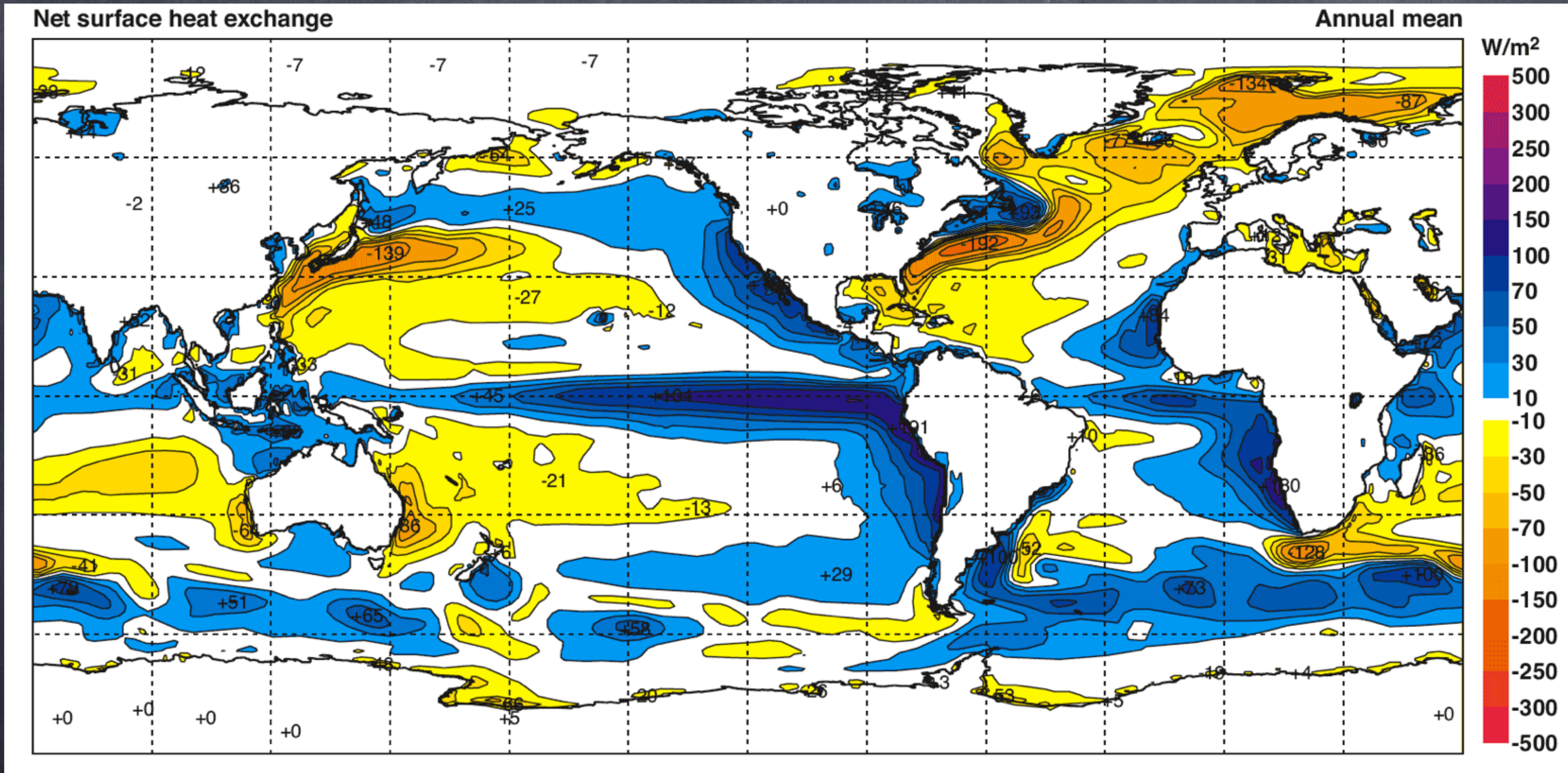
Annual-mean heat flux at surface

Top: latent heat flux, Q_L

Bottom: sensible heat flux, Q_S

From the ECMWF 40-year reanalysis. Units are W m^{-2}. From Kallberg et al 2005.

Net Annual-mean heat flux Q through the sea surface in W m^{-2}, calculated from the ECMWF 40-year reanalysis. From Kallberg et al 2005.



Max into ocean in tropics and upwelling regions.
Max loss from ocean over WBCs.
(Few measurements in Southern Ocean)

Heat fluxes

-insolation greatest in tropics

-evaporation primarily balances insolation

-sensible heat flux is smallest

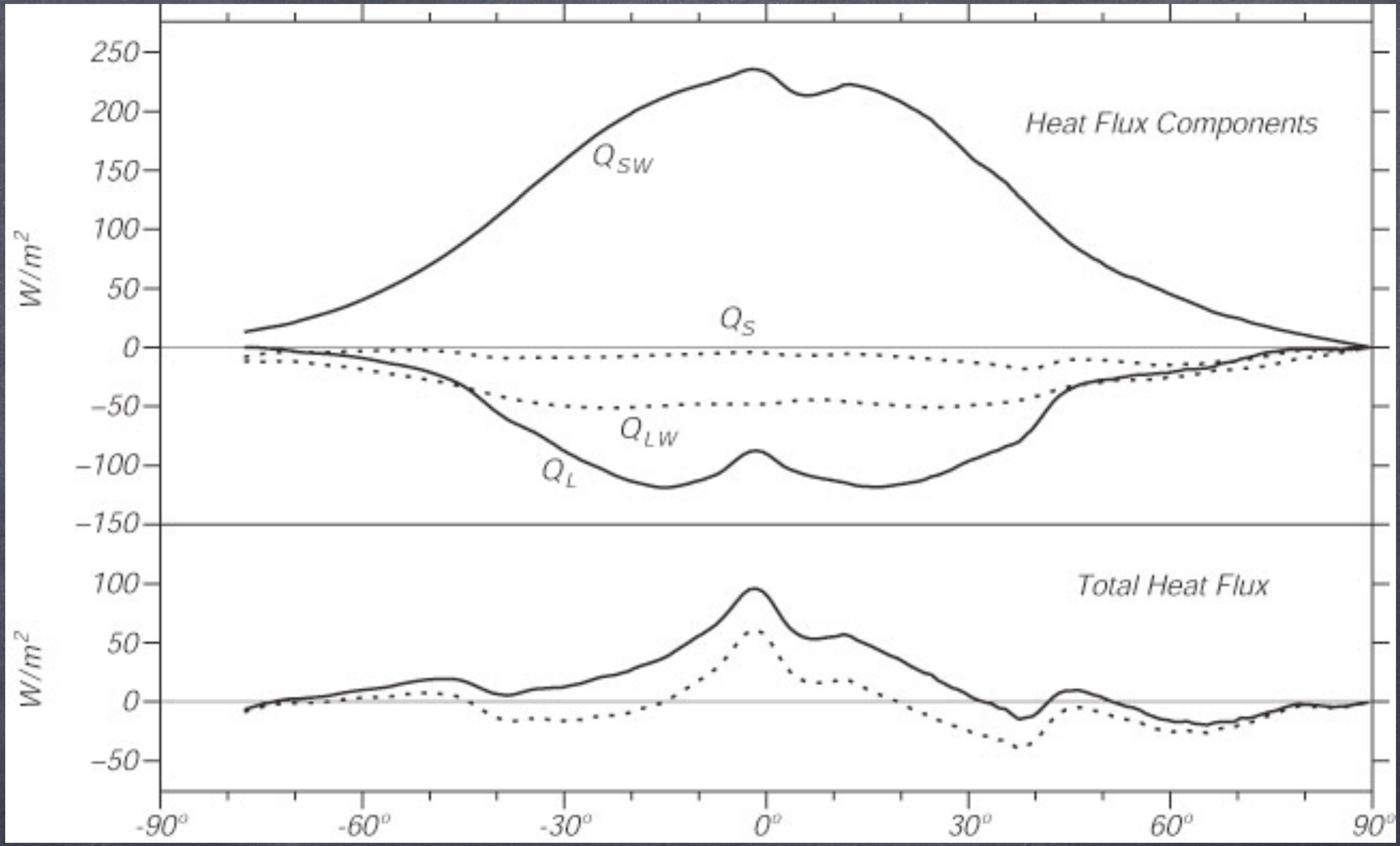
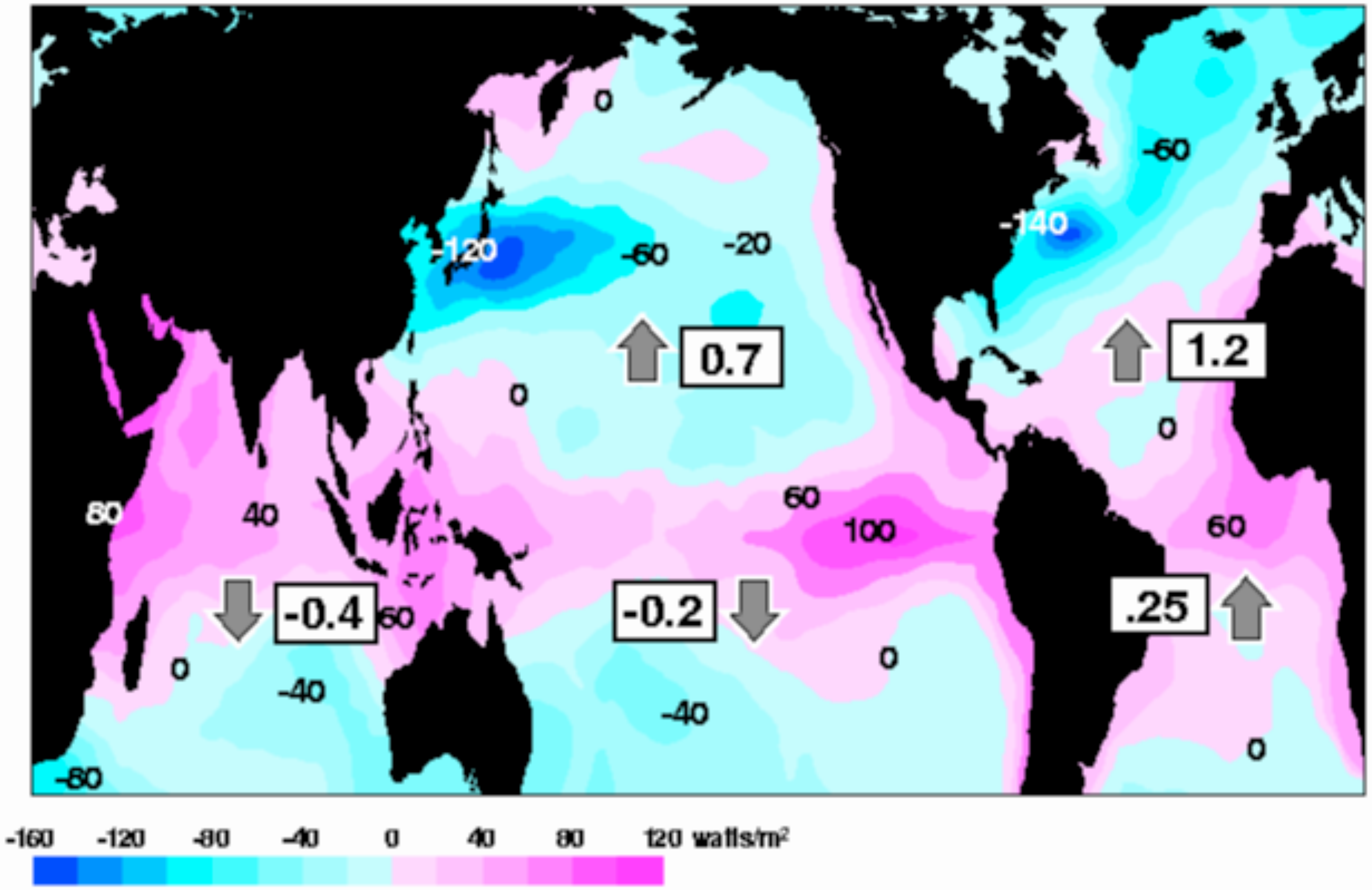
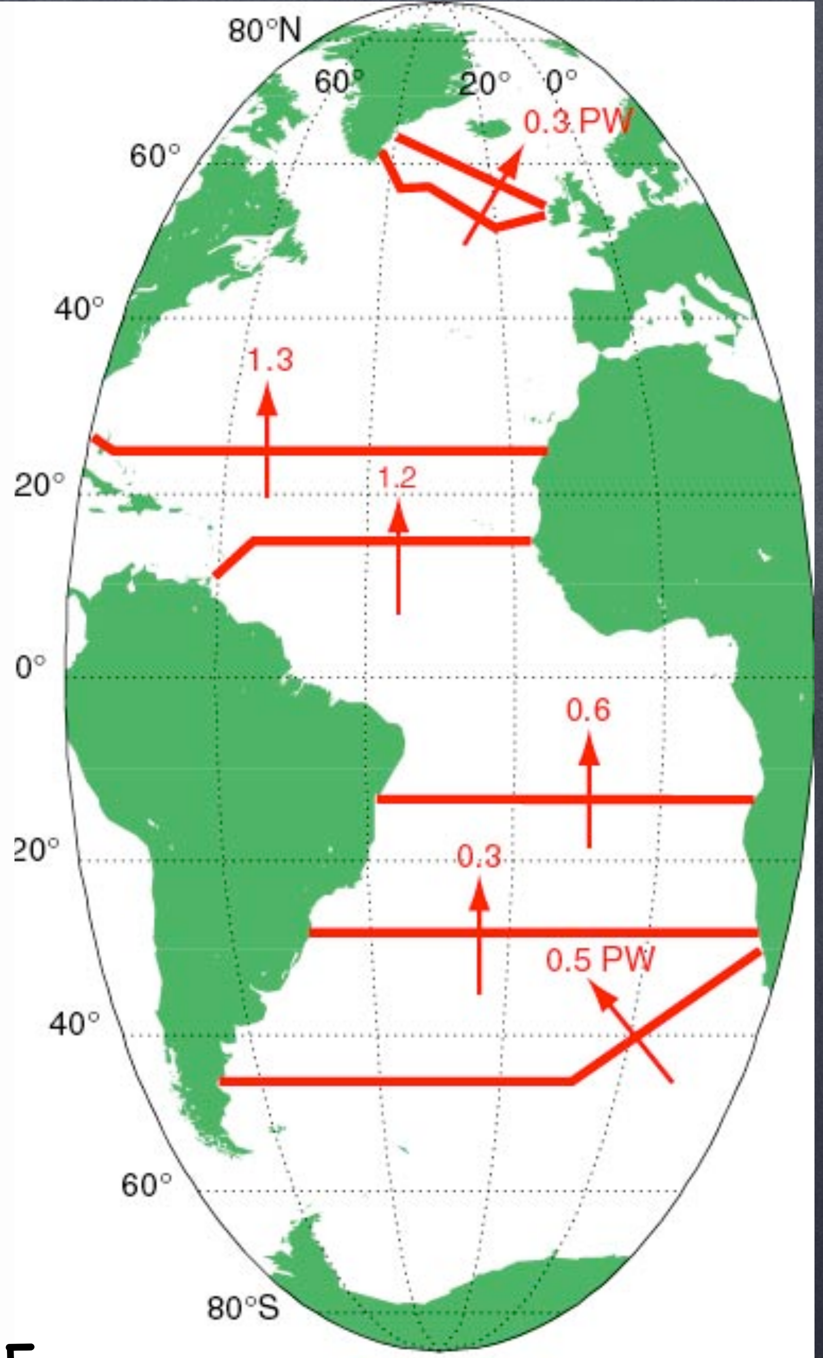


Figure 5.7 Upper: Zonal averages of heat transfer to the ocean by insolation Qsw, and loss by longwave radiation Qlw, sensible heat flux Qs, and latent heat flux Ql, calculated by DaSilva, Young, and Levitus (1995) using the COADS data set.
Lower: Net heat flux through the sea surface calculated from the data above (solid line) and net heat flux constrained to give heat and fresh-water transports by the ocean that match independent calculations of these transports.

Surface and oceanic heat fluxes





Hsuing, 1985

Figure 7

Oceanic heat fluxes in PW (Talley, left; Bryden, right)

Project

http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/users/lbeal/MPO603/
click on lecture 23:Instrumentation and Experimentation and scroll down

Report/Project (3-4 pages (like a GRL paper), 8 slides)

Project Report and Presentation

Scan through Chereskin & Howe (2007) and/or search on line and choose one instrument, or instrumentation system that measures the ocean. Use google scholar to find 3-4 research papers that focus on results based on data from this type of instrumentation. (It is likely that more than one type of data are used in a research paper, but the primary dataset should be based on your chosen instrument.)

Write a short paper (3-4 pages, including figures) on the role of this instrumentation in modern research oceanography, touching on the following points:

- What kind of phenomena is this instrument used to observe? What knowledge about the ocean has it contributed?
- How does the instrument work? How is it deployed? What is the typical duration of its deployment, how many observations can it perform?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the instrumentation? What uncertainties are there in the scientific results and conclusions made based on its data? How do these uncertainties relate to limitations in instrumentation and measurements?

Configure your paper into an 8 minute talk (no more than 8 slides), to be presented in class.