

1. Classification INPE-COM.2/NTI CDU.: 551.501	2. Period	4. Distribution Criterion internal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X external <input type="checkbox"/> X
3. Key Words (selected by the author)  AIR WEATHER INTERACTIONS METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS WEATHER STATIONS		7. Revised by Luiz Carlos B. Molion
5. Report No. INPE-1137-NTI/096	6. Date October 1977	9. Authorized by  Parada Nelson de Jesus Parada Director
8. Title and Sub-title  AIR-SEA INTERACTION STUDIED AT THE STATION OCCUPIED BY R/V "SIRIUS"		
10. Sector DME	Code	11. No. of Copies 9
12. Authorship Nandamudi Jagan M. Rao A.S. Mascarenhas Y. Yamazaki		14. No. of Pages 15
13. Signature of first author <u>J. mohan Rao</u>		15. Price
16. Summary/Notes  Regularly observed sea surface meteorological parameters are used in the transfer formulas to compute the main heat exchange coefficients, the sensible heat exchange and the latent heat exchange. Also the values of eddy shearing stress of the wind on the sea surface, Bowen's ratio and dissipation of kinetic energy are computed. The computation involved are for the periods July 29 to July 31, 1974; August 4 to August 17, 1974; September 1 to September 7, 1974; and September 11 to September 13, 1974. These comprise part of the GATE period for the stations occupied by the Brazilian Naval Ship R/V SIRIUS in the Equatorial Atlantic (07N). Hourly observations are used in the computations for the above periods. The variations in the computed values studied in relation to the variations of rainfall measured at the stations.		
17. Remarks		

INDEX

1. INTRODUCTION .....	1
2. COMPUTATIONAL PROCEDURE .....	1
3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION - 28.07.74 TO 31.07.74 .....	3
4. CONCLUSIONS .....	4
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	13
REFERENCES .....	15

ABSTRACT

Regularly observed sea surface meteorological parameters are used in the transfer formulas to compute the main heat exchange coefficients, the sensible heat exchange and the latent heat exchange. Also the values of eddy shearing stress of the wind on the sea surface, Bowen's ratio and dissipation of kinetic energy are computed. The computation involved are for the periods July 29 to July 31, 1974; August 4 to August 17, 1974; September 1 to September 7, 1974; and September 11 to September 13, 1974. These comprise part of the GATE period for the stations occupied by the Brazilian Naval Ship R/V SIRIUS in the Equatorial Atlantic (07N). Hourly observations are used in the computations for the above periods. The variations in the computed values studied in relation to the variations of rainfall measured at the stations.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The energy exchanges between the ocean and atmosphere have been studied by Pyke (1965), Wyrtki (1966), Brocks et al (1970) and Chandrakant (1974) who related the air-sea exchange to the synoptic changes in weather. These exchange properties, especially the exchange of sensible heat and latent heat from the ocean to the atmosphere, can be computed by utilizing the routinely measured meteorological parameters and substituting them in the transfer formulas (Malkus, 1962).

The present authors attempted to associate the air-sea exchanges with rainfall, using the data of N/oc SIRIUS. The ship occupied station No.20 (Fig. 1), during GATE period, changing its locations for each of phase. Hourly observations of marine meteorological parameters were collected during the period. In addition to the exchange properties, the values of kinetic energy, Bowens ratio and wind Stress, are also computed. Their variations are described and presented, for the selected periods July 29 to July 31, August 04 to August 07, September 01 to September 07 and September 11 to September 13, all for 1974. The results of the period of July 29 to July 31 are presented in this article.

## 2. COMPUTATIONAL PROCEDURE

The tranfer formulas method has been used to compute transfer of latent heat ( $Q_e$ ) and sensible heat ( $Q_s$ ), between ocean and atmosphere, from the knowledge of routinely observed meteorological parameters. The formulas essentially consider the rate of transfer of water vapour and sensible heat, from above the ocean surface, through the process of turbulence. The form and accuracy of these formulas have been a subject of controversy, they appear in various forms and there is no general agreement as to which forms of equations are most useful.

In this study the so called transfer/exchange/Bulk aerodynamic formulas, as listed by Malkus (1962), are used:

$$Q_e = PL_e E = L_e C_D (q_s - q_a) V$$

$$Q_s = PC_p C_D (T_s - T_a) V$$

The notation and dimensions are:

$Q_e$  = Latent heat transfer between ocean and atmosphere in cal  $\text{cm}^{-2}$  day $^{-1}$ .

$Q_s$  = Sensible heat transfer between ocean and atmosphere in cal  $\text{cm}^{-2}$  day $^{-1}$ .

$L_e$  = Latent heat of evaporation at sea surface in cal  $\text{gm}^{-1}$

$$(L_e = 596.73 - 0.601 T_s)$$

$T_a$  = Temperature of the air in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

$T_s$  = Temperature of sea surface in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

$C_D$  = Drag coefficient (dimensionless).

$V$  = Scalar wind speed in knots.

$C_p$  = Specific heat of air at constant pressure in cal  $\text{g}^{-1} ^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

$v_s$  = Mixing ratio of the air at anemometer level (dimensionless).

$v_a$  = Mixing ratio of the air at sea surface (dimensionless).

$P$  = Density in  $\text{g cm}^{-3}$ .

The values of density and mixing ratio are computed for each observation. The following coefficients have been taken as constant:

$C_D = 2 \times 10^{-3}$  (dimensionless)

$C_p = 0.240 \text{ cal g}^{-1} ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$

The kinetic energy ( $K$ ), wind stress ( $w_s$ ) and Bowens' ratio ( $B_0$ ) are also computed using the following expressions (in MKS units):

$$K = \frac{1}{2} V^2$$

$$w_s = 12.85 C_D V^2$$

$$B_0 = \frac{Q_s}{Q_e}$$

### 3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

28.07.74 to 31.07.74

Fig. 2 shows the variations of air-sea exchanges alongwith other parameters. The purpose of the study is to relate these with fluctuations of rainfall and, in turn, to any synoptic system. For this, the period 29 July to 31 July 74 is selected, using the hourly values of marine meteorological parameters. At the ship station 20, occupied by "SIRIUS" (0730N, 4000W), it rained most of the time from 29 July (09 GMT) till 30 July (15 GMT). The synoptic maps are looked into for 09, 12, 18 and 24 GMT of 29, 30 and 31 July 74. Fig. 3 shows the location of ITCZ on 29 July at 09 GMT. It is noticed from the maps that the ITCZ is either over the station or near it, except on 29 July at 24 GMT when it moved to 220 km south of the station and, on 30 July at 24 GMT, moved to 385 km south of the station. This shows the oscillatory nature of the ITCZ and its effect when near or over the station. Table I shows the position of ITCZ as observed from the surface synoptic maps (TASA).

TABLE I  
POSITION OF ITCZ

DATE	HOURS			
	09	12	18	24
29.07.74	OVER THE STATION	OVER THE STATION	OVER THE STATION	220 KM SOUTH OF THE STATION
30.07.74	OVER THE STATION	OVER THE STATION	OVER THE STATION	385 KM SOUTH OF THE STATION
31.07.74	OVER THE STATION	OVER THE STATION	OVER THE STATION	OVER THE STATION

Table II presents the hourly variations of air-sea exchanges and other parameters of interest. It is observed that  $T_s$  is always greater than  $T_a$ . Winds are moderate, occasionally reaching 5 m/sec. The distribution of sea surface is shown in Figures 4, 5 and 6, indicating no significant variation (DHN, 1974). Air temperature varied. The difference  $T_s - T_a$  increased and, with slight increases in winds speed, resulted in higher values of  $Q_e$  and  $Q_s$ . Both exchanges are found to be from the sea to the atmosphere throughout the period.  $T_a$  is often decreased by evaporation of falling precipitation. Hence  $T_s - T_a$  is increased and also  $Q_s$ . During precipitation,  $Q_e$  increases and  $V_s - V_a$  becomes insignificantly small.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

1. At the ship station,  $T_s$  is found to be greater than  $T_a$ .
2. The variations in air-sea exchanges are associated with the variations of rainfall.
3. The rainfall is related to the presence of the ITCZ over or near the station.
4. Large amount of heat transfer can take place at the station from sea to the atmosphere, on the approach of the ITCZ.
5. A currious fact noticed in this period is that the Latente heat flux seems to be given by  $Q_e \approx |\vec{v}| \cdot Q_{e_1}$ , where  $Q_{e_1}$  is the latent heat flux for 1 m/sec wind. Then a rough estimate for  $Q_e$  could be made with the knowledge of wind speed. For example for  $v = 3$  m/sec,  $Q_e \approx 750 \text{ cal cm}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$  (see Table II).

TABLE II  
 VARIATIONS OF AIR-SEA EXCHANGES AT SHIP STATION "SIRIUS"

CONTINUATION

TABLE II

3.0	77412	1015.0	26.5	25.6	23.8	84.6	2.6	0.7	0.022	6.495
3.0	77413	1015.0	27.2	24.2	23.6	95.1	2.6	3.0	0.022	4.611.
3.0	77414	1015.0	27.0	24.8	23.8	93.5	2.6	3.0	0.022	4.845.
3.0	77415	1015.5	27.5	24.8	24.0	93.6	2.6	2.4	0.022	56.753
3.0	77416	1013.5	27.6	25.2	24.2	92.5	2.6	2.7	0.022	1192.939
3.0	77417	1013.0	28.2	25.6	24.0	97.5	2.6	2.6	0.024	0.048
3.0	77418	1012.5	28.2	26.0	23.8	83.2	2.6	2.2	0.024	0.002
3.0	77419	1012.1	28.0	26.0	24.0	78.6	2.6	2.0	0.024	2.000
3.0	77420	1012.1	27.6	26.5	23.4	79.6	2.6	1.9	0.024	0.020
3.0	77421	1013.9	27.3	26.0	23.4	80.3	2.6	1.8	0.024	0.026
3.0	77422	1013.2	27.5	25.8	24.0	86.1	2.6	1.7	0.024	0.000
3.0	77423	1014.0	27.3	26.0	24.0	84.7	2.6	1.7	0.023	0.000
3.0	77424	1014.5	27.5	25.8	23.6	83.1	2.6	1.7	0.023	0.000
3.1	7741	1015.0	27.2	25.6	23.4	83.1	2.6	1.6	0.023	0.002
3.1	7742	1015.0	27.2	25.8	23.0	78.8	2.6	1.6	0.023	0.002
3.1	7743	1011.0	27.2	25.6	23.4	81.4	2.6	1.5	0.023	0.002
3.1	7744	1013.0	27.2	25.6	23.4	81.7	2.6	1.4	0.023	0.002
3.1	7745	1013.2	27.2	25.8	23.6	81.7	2.6	1.3	0.023	0.002
3.1	7746	1013.0	27.0	25.9	23.6	81.7	2.6	1.2	0.023	0.002
3.1	7747	1012.8	27.2	25.7	23.5	82.4	2.6	1.2	0.023	0.002
3.1	7748	1012.8	27.2	25.7	23.5	80.2	2.6	1.1	0.023	0.002
3.1	7749	1012.6	26.3	25.8	23.4	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77410	1011.0	27.2	25.6	23.4	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77411	1013.0	27.2	25.8	23.6	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77412	1014.0	27.2	25.6	23.6	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77413	1014.5	27.2	25.8	23.6	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77414	1013.0	27.2	25.6	23.7	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77415	1013.5	27.2	25.6	23.7	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77416	1014.0	27.2	25.6	23.7	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77417	1012.0	27.2	25.6	23.7	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77418	1011.5	27.2	25.6	23.7	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77419	1011.3	29.2	25.6	23.7	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77420	1011.5	29.2	25.6	23.7	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77421	1011.5	29.2	25.6	23.7	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77422	1012.7	29.4	25.7	23.8	81.7	2.6	1.0	0.022	0.002
3.1	77423	1012.2	28.3	25.4	23.8	87.5	2.6	1.0	0.025	0.002
3.1	77424	1014.7	27.2	24.4	23.8	81.9	2.6	0.9	0.025	0.002
3.1	77425	1014.7	27.2	24.4	23.8	81.9	2.6	0.9	0.025	0.002

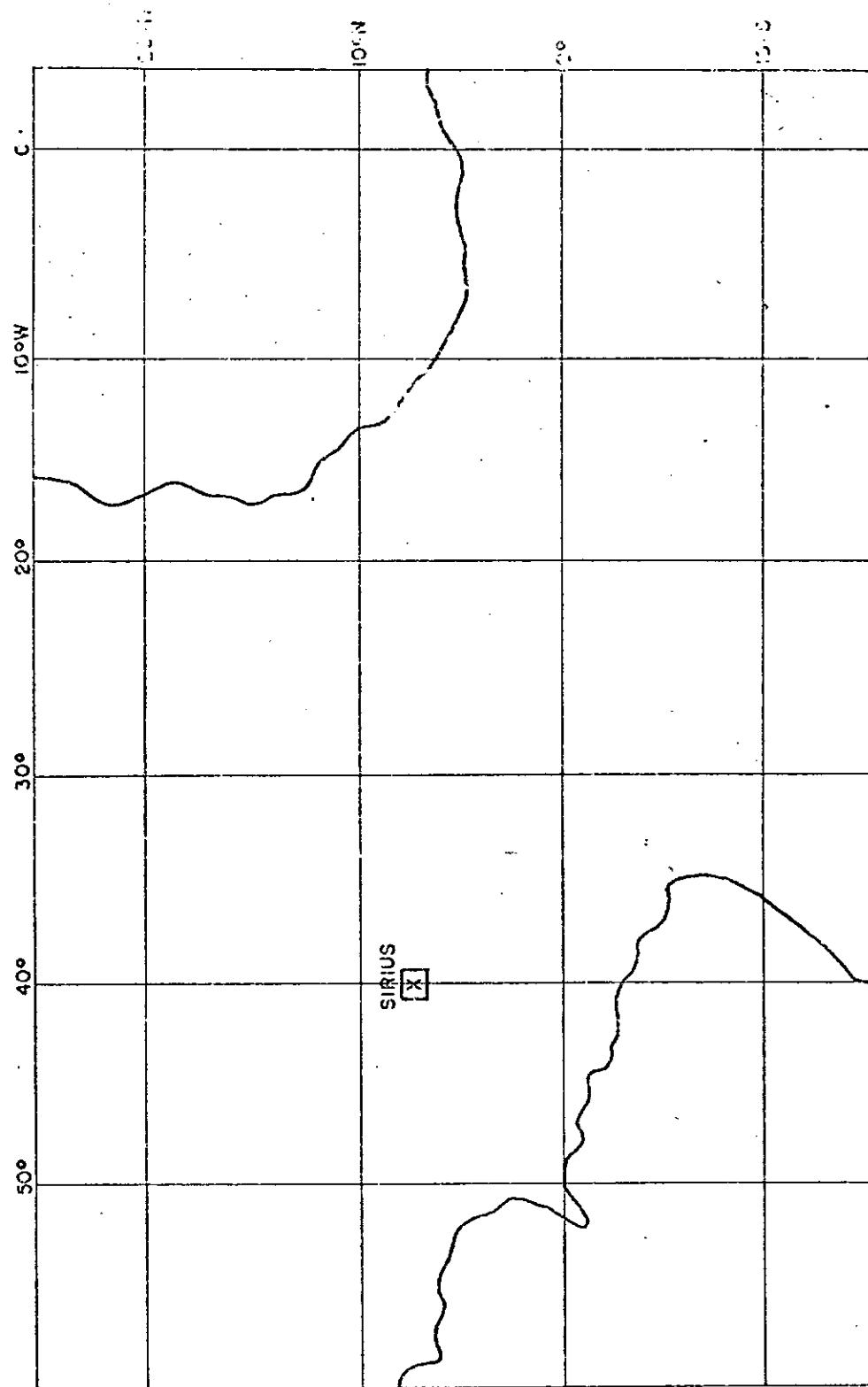


FIG. 1. LOCATION OF SHIP STATION SIRIUS DURING GATE II  
DURING JULY 28-AUGUST 16, 1974

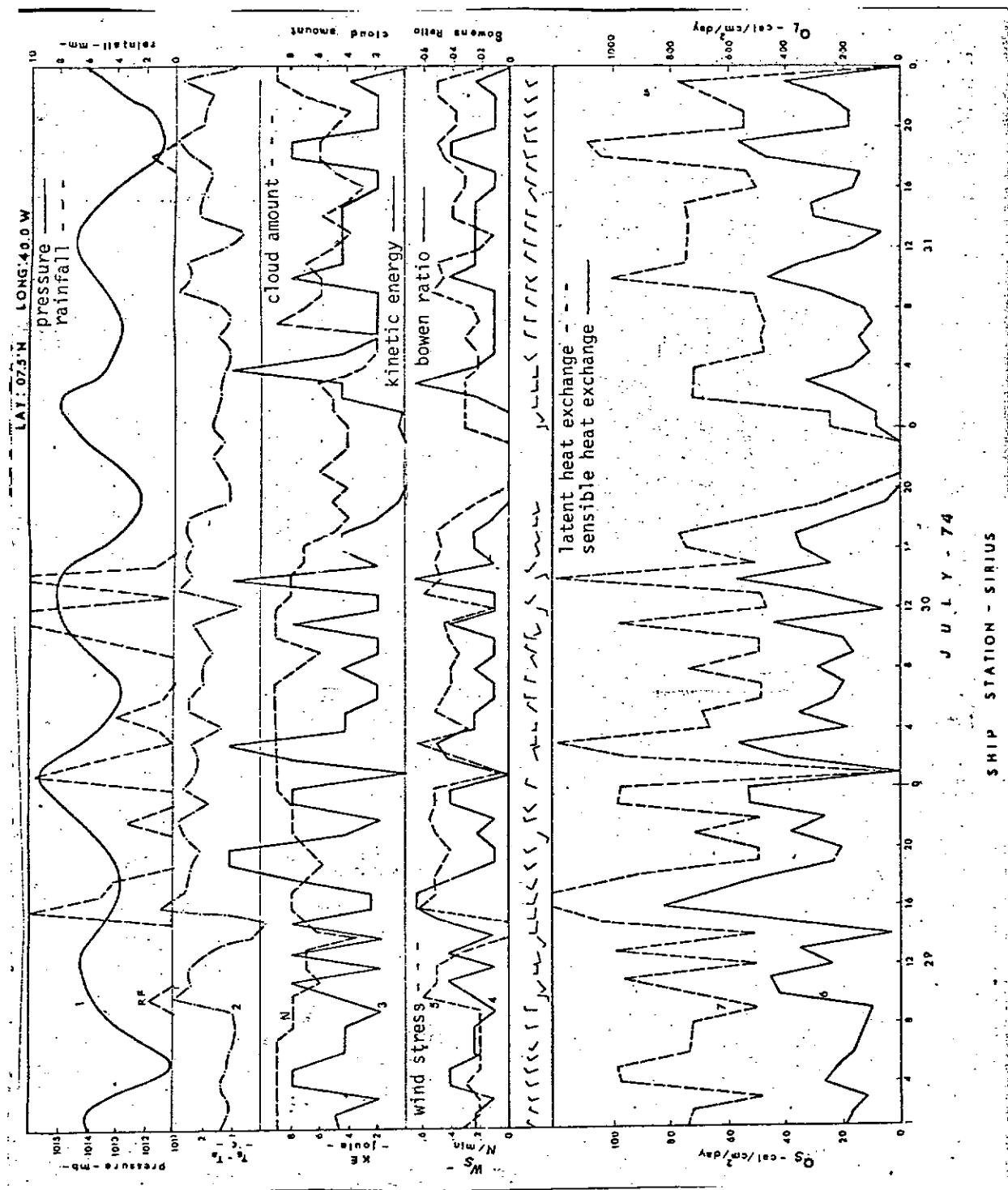


Fig. 2 - Variations of air-sea exchanges

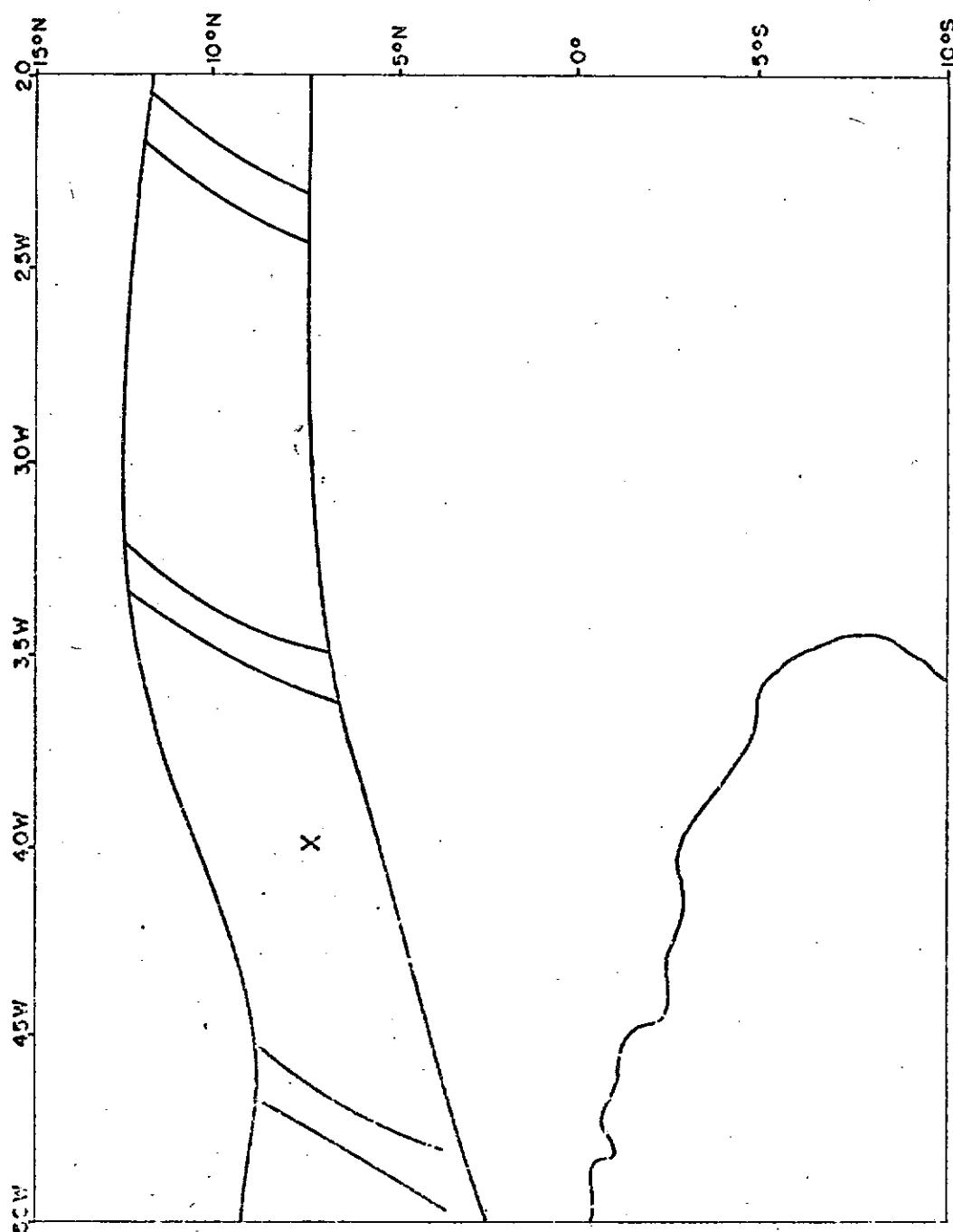
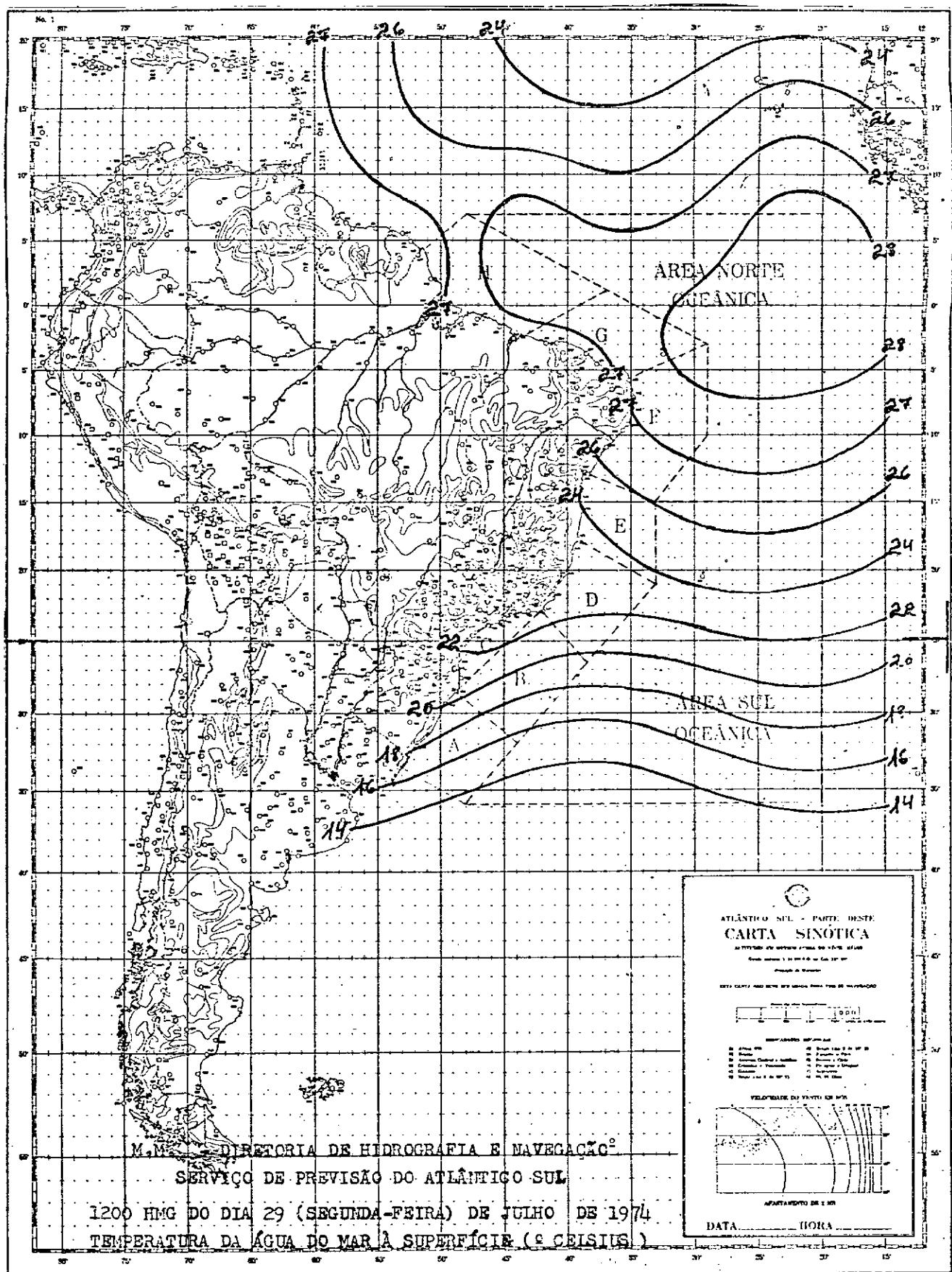
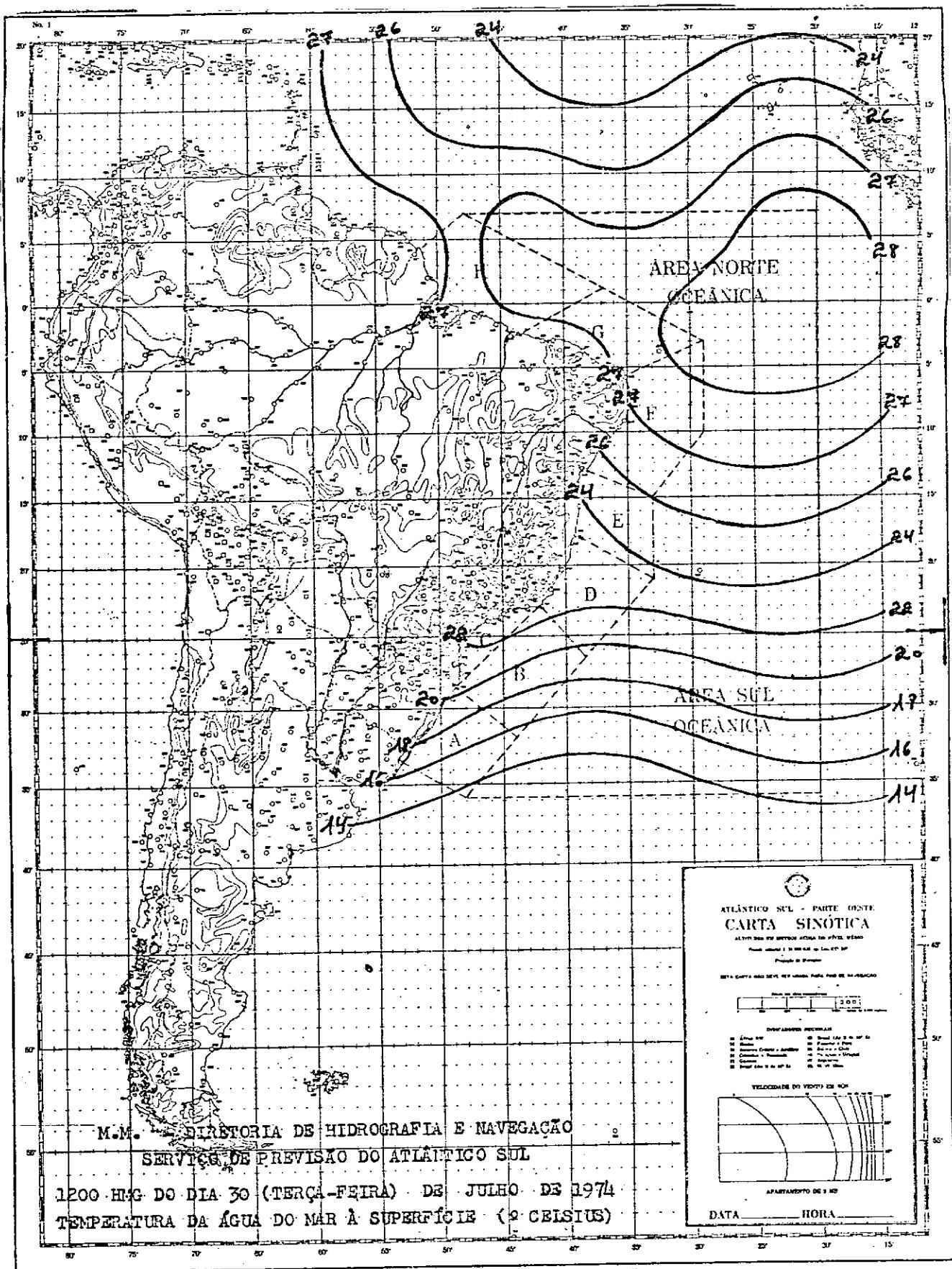


FIG. 5. LOCATION OF ITCZ OVER THE STATION (X) AT 07.30N, 40-00W  
ON 29 JULY 1974 AT 0900Z (courtesy TAS)





DHN 5927

Fig. 5 - Carta Sinótica - DHN, 1974

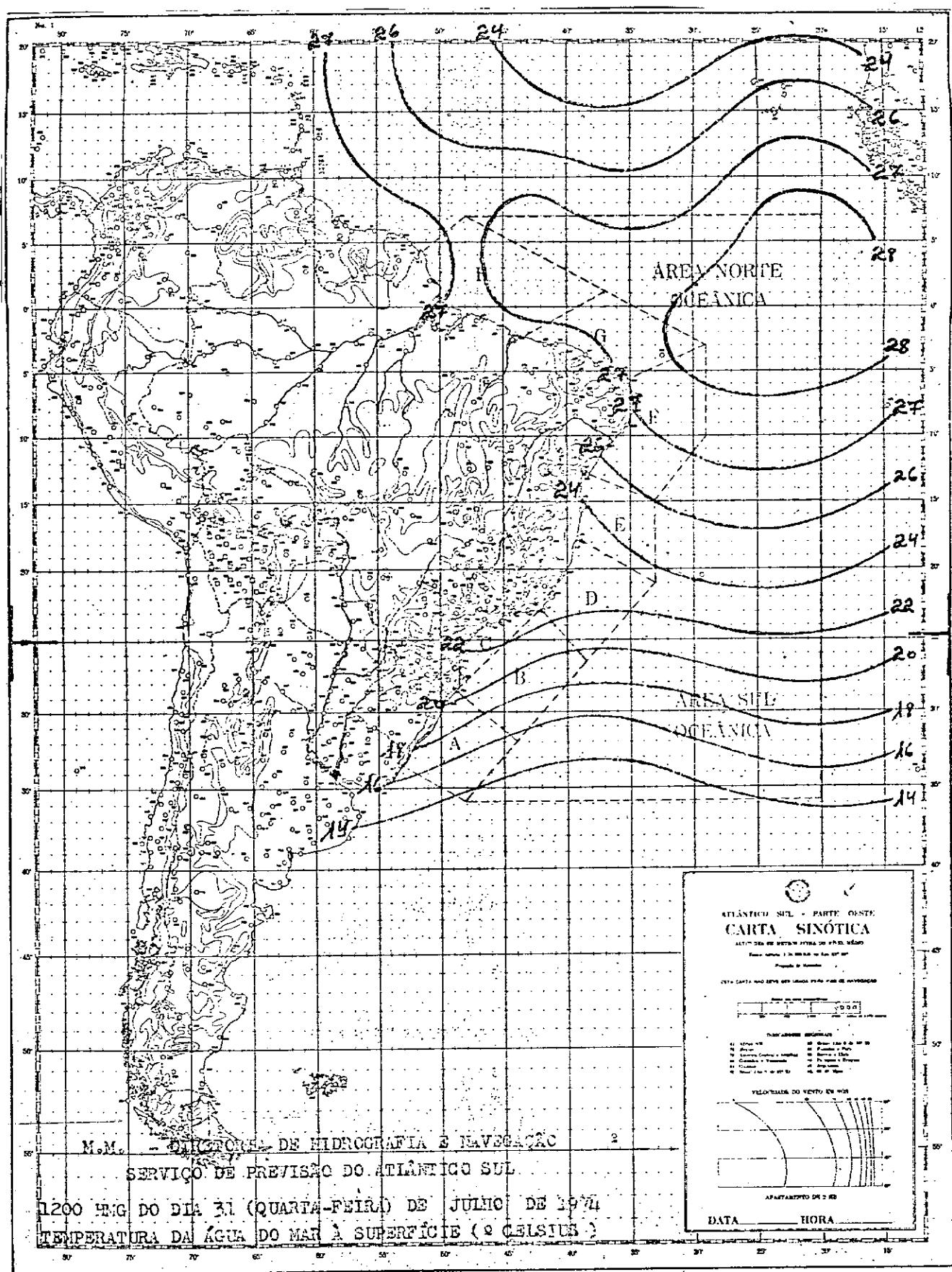


Fig. 6 - Carta Sinótica - DHN, 1974

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors wish to thank Dr. Luiz Gylvan Meira Filho and Dr. Antonio Divino Moura for their interest in the work and for Dr. Luiz Carlos B. Molion for going through the manuscript. Thanks are also due to the personnel of N/oc "SIRIUS" for their contribution to data collection during GATE, 1974.

## REFERENCES

- BHUMRALKAR, C.M. *Relation between air-sea exchanges over the arabian sea and the fluctuations of the western Indian summer monsoon.* Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Cal., 1974. 63p. RAND p-5210.
- BRASIL. MINISTÉRIO DA MARINHA. DIRETORIA DE HIDROGRAFIA E NAVEGAÇÃO. Serviço de Previsão do Atlântico Sul. *Carta Sonótica.* Rio de Janeiro, 1974.
- BROCKS, K.; AUGUSTIN, E.; KRUGERMEYER, L. Turbulent vertical fluxes in the planetary boundary layer and their relation to synoptic scale process during ATEX 1969. In: *Symposium on Tropical Meteorology Proceedings*, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, June 2-11, 1970. American Meteorological Society, Boston, Mass., 1970. p. cIII-1-cIII-8.
- MALKUS, J.S. Large scale interactions. In: HILL, M.N., ed. *The sea.* New York, John Wiley, 1962. v. 1, p. 88-294.
- MYRTKI, K. *Seasonal variations of heat exchange and surface temperature in the North Pacific Ocean.* Honolulu, Univ. of Hawaii, Institute of Geophysics, 1966.
- PYKE, C.B. On the role of air-sea interaction in the development of cyclones. *Bulletin of American Meteorological Society*, 46(1): 4, 1965.