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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

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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 meteorolotical 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 $(Q_{\rm e})$ and sensible heat $(Q_{\rm s})$, 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:

$$Q_e = PL_eE = L_eC_D(q_s - q_a) V$$

$$Q_s = PC_pC_D(T_s - T_a) V$$

The notation and dimensions are:

 Q_e = Latent heat transfer between ocean and atmosphere in cal cm⁻² day⁻¹.

 Q_S = Sensible heat transfer between ocean and atmosphere in cal cm⁻² day⁻¹.

 L_e = Latent heat of evaporation at sea surface in cal gm⁻¹

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

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

 T_s = Temperature of sea surface in ${}^{O}C$.

 C_{n} = Drag coefficient (dimensionless).

V = Scalar wind speed in knots.

 $C_{\rm p}$ = Specific heat of air at constant pressure in cal ${\rm g}^{-1}$ ${\rm o}{\rm C}$.

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

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

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

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)

$$C_n = 0.240 \text{ cal } g^{-1} {}^{0}C^{-1}$$

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

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

$$W_s = 12.85 C_D V^2$$

$$B_0 = \frac{Q_S}{Q_S}$$

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													
DAIL	09	. 12	. 12 18												
29.07.74	OVER THE	OVER THE	OVER THE	220 KM SOUTH											
	STATION	STATION	STATION	OF THE STATION											
30.07.74	OVER THE	OVER THE	OVER THE	385 KM SOUTH											
	STATION	STATION	STATION	OF THE STATION											
31.07.74	OVER THE	OVER THE	OVER THE	OVER THE											
	STATION	STATION	STATION	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, occacionally 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 peed, 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 $Q_e \simeq |\overrightarrow{v}|$. Q_{e_1} where Q_{e_1} is the latent heat flux for I 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, $Q_e \simeq 750$ cal cm⁻² day⁻¹ (see Table II).

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

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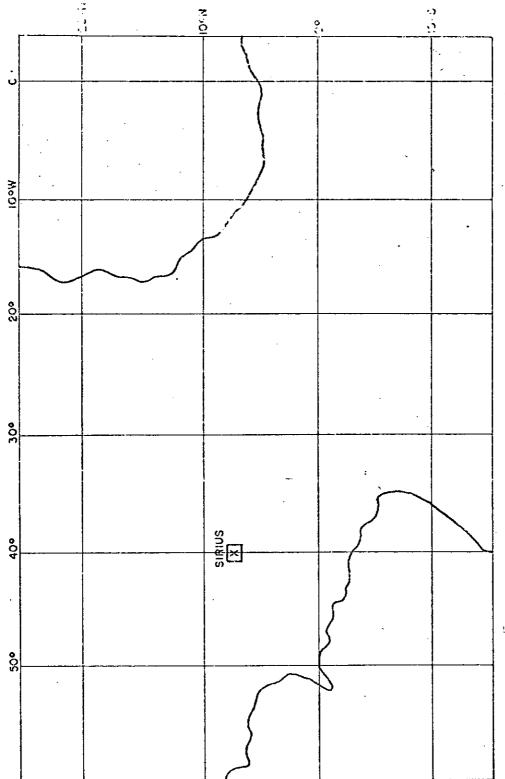


FIG.1. LOCATION OF SHIP STATION SIRIUS DURING GATE II DURING JULY 28-AUGUST 16, 1974

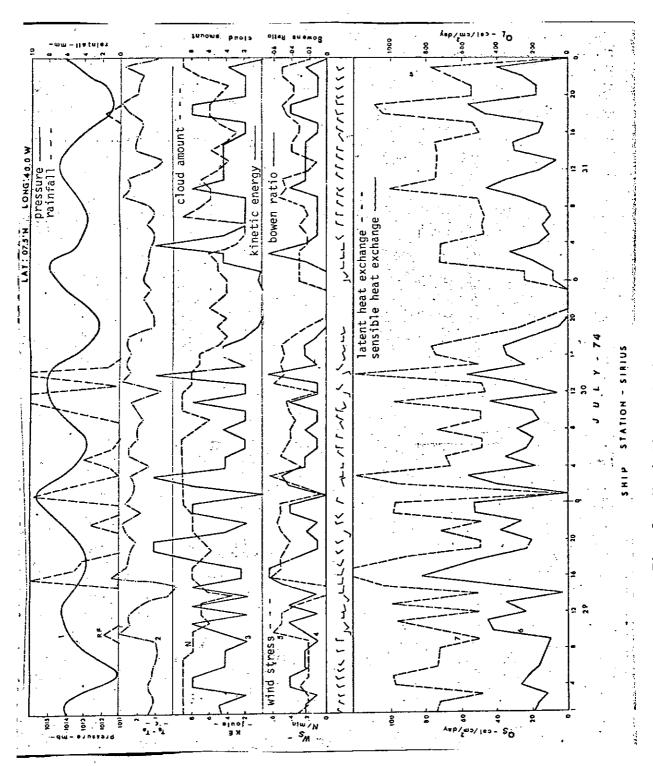
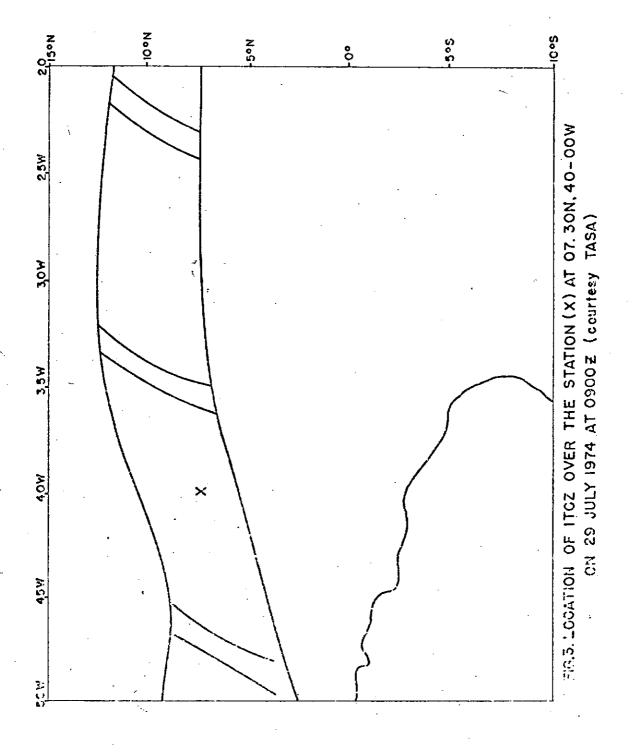


Fig. 2 - Variations of air-sea exchanges



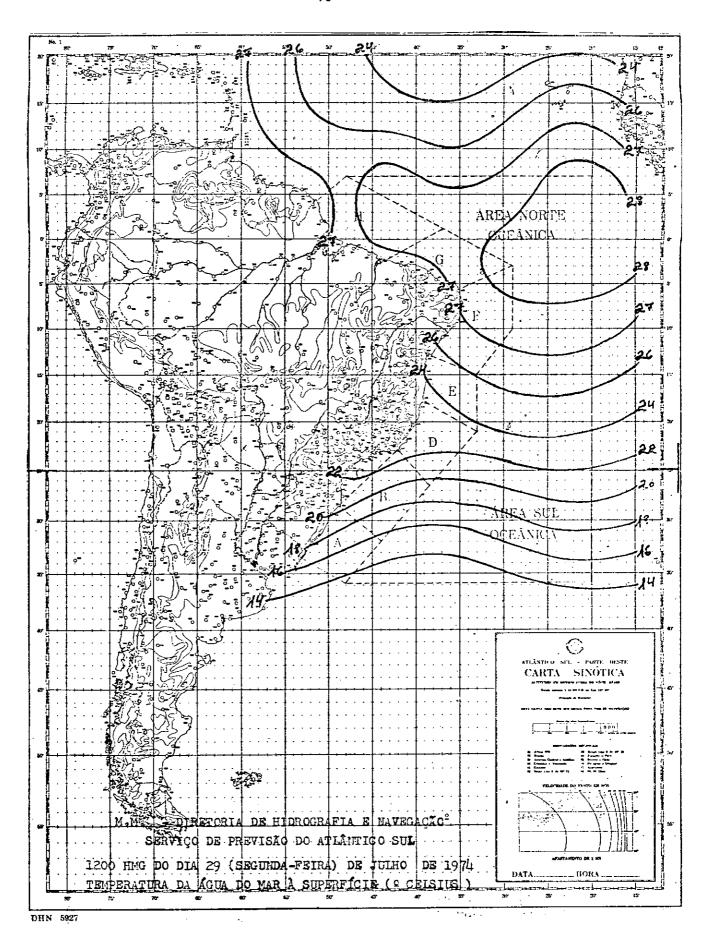


Fig. 4 - Carta Sinotica - DHN, 1974

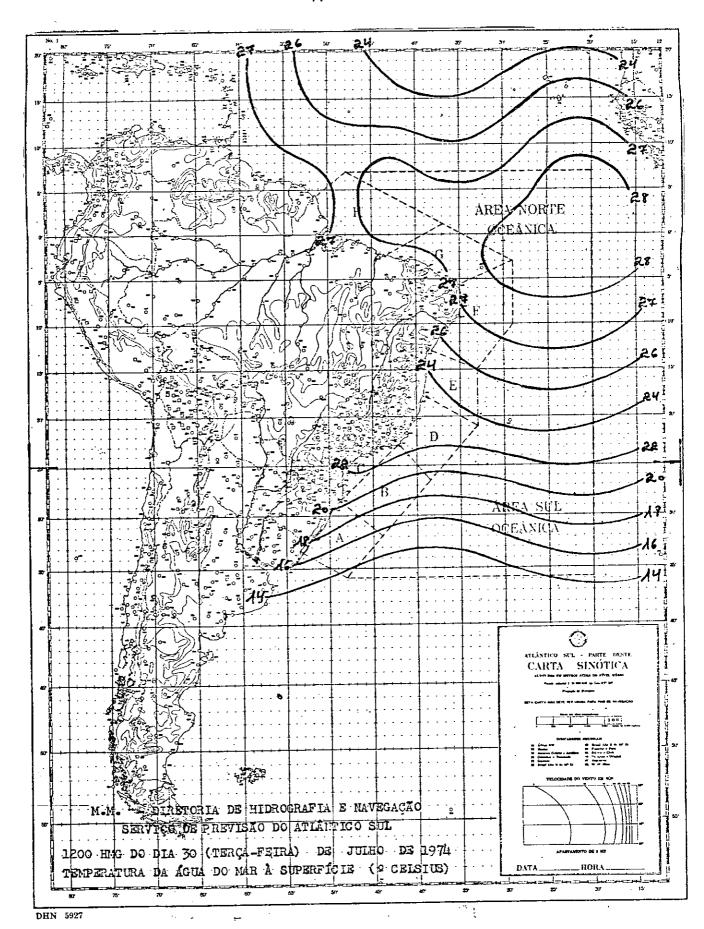


Fig. 5 - Carta Sinotica - DHN, 1974

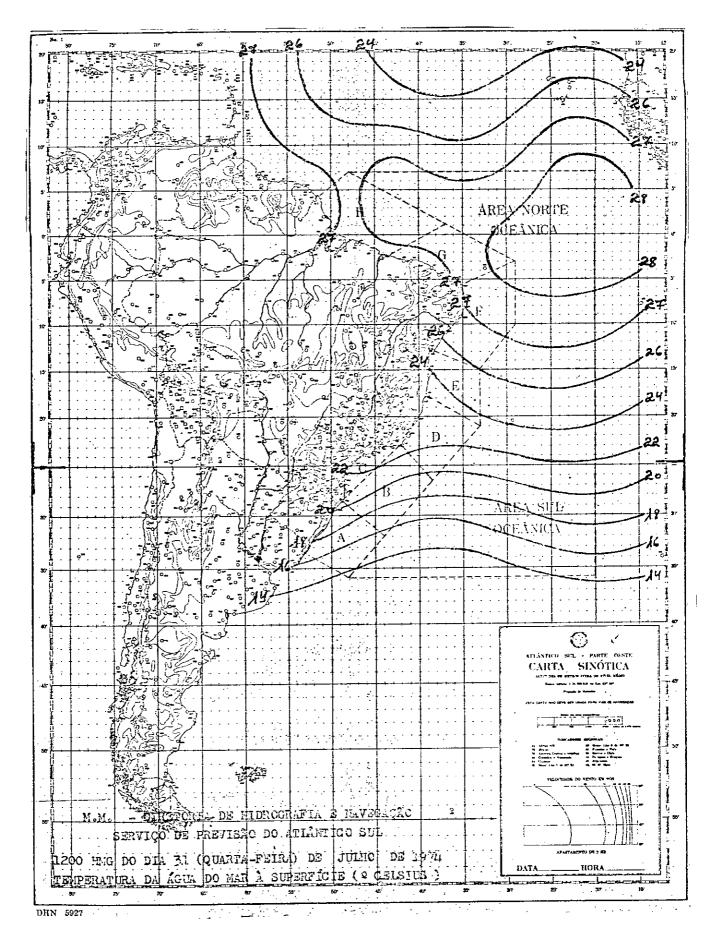


Fig. 6 - Carta Sinótica - DHN, 1974

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