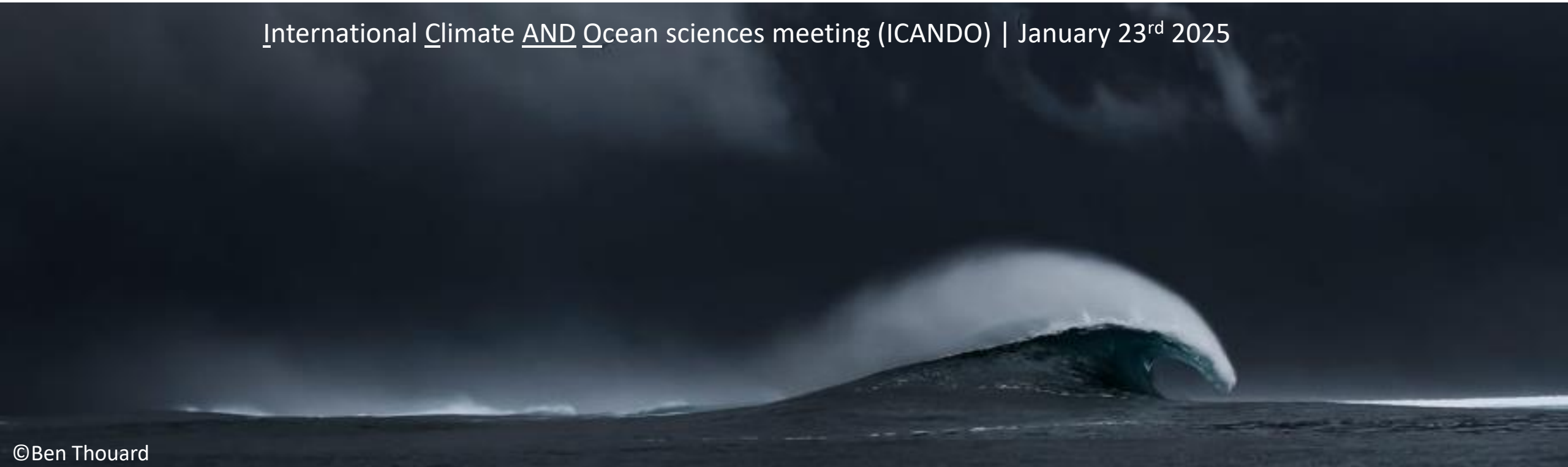


Ocean surface waves impact on air-sea momentum flux

César Sauvage^{1,2}, Hyodae Seo^{1,2}, Carol Anne Clayson¹ and James B. Edson¹

1-Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, MA, USA | 2-University of Hawai'i at Manoa, HI, USA

International Climate AND Ocean sciences meeting (ICANDO) | January 23rd 2025



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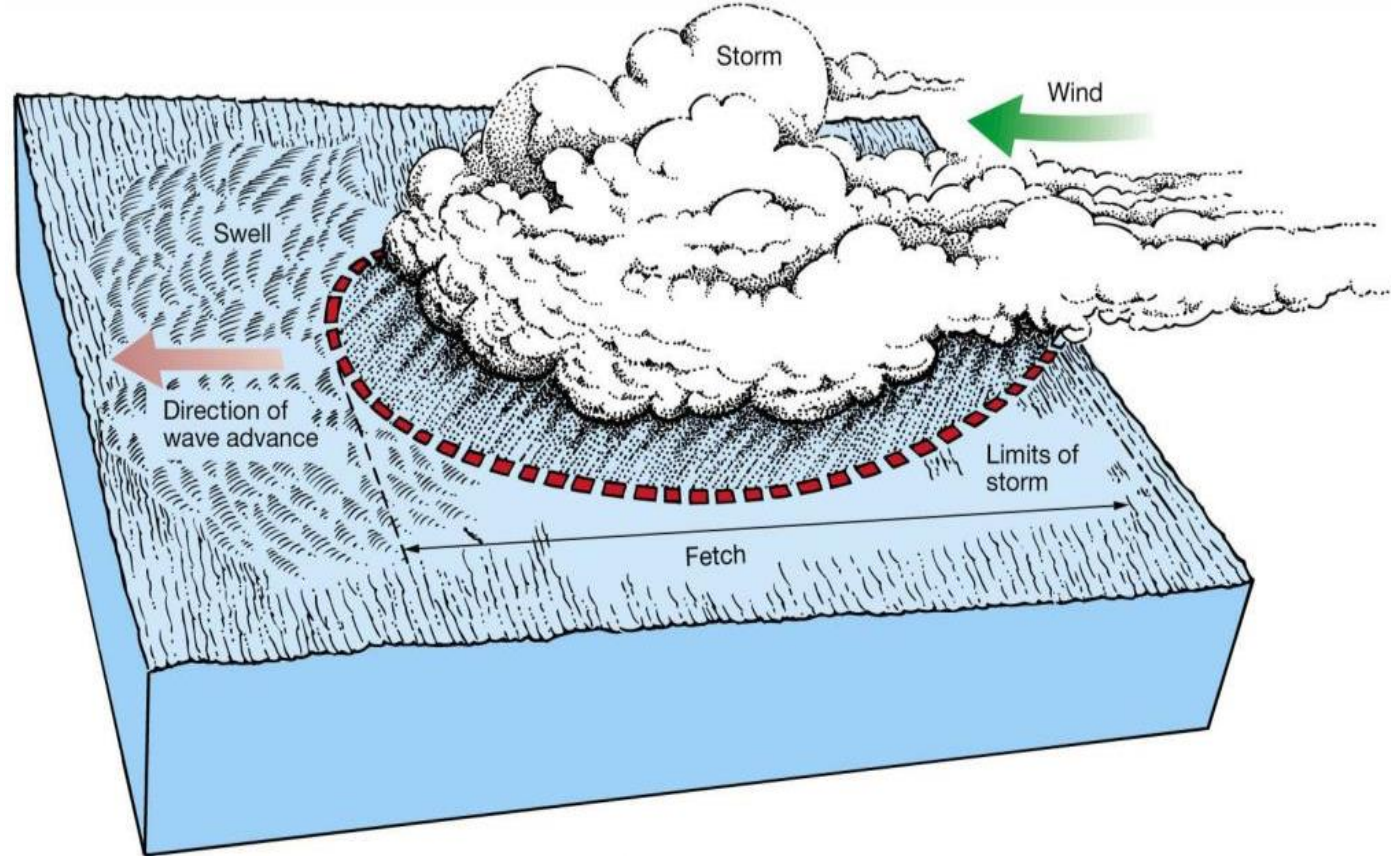
UNIVERSITY
of HAWAII®
MĀNOA



Contact: csauvage@whoi.edu

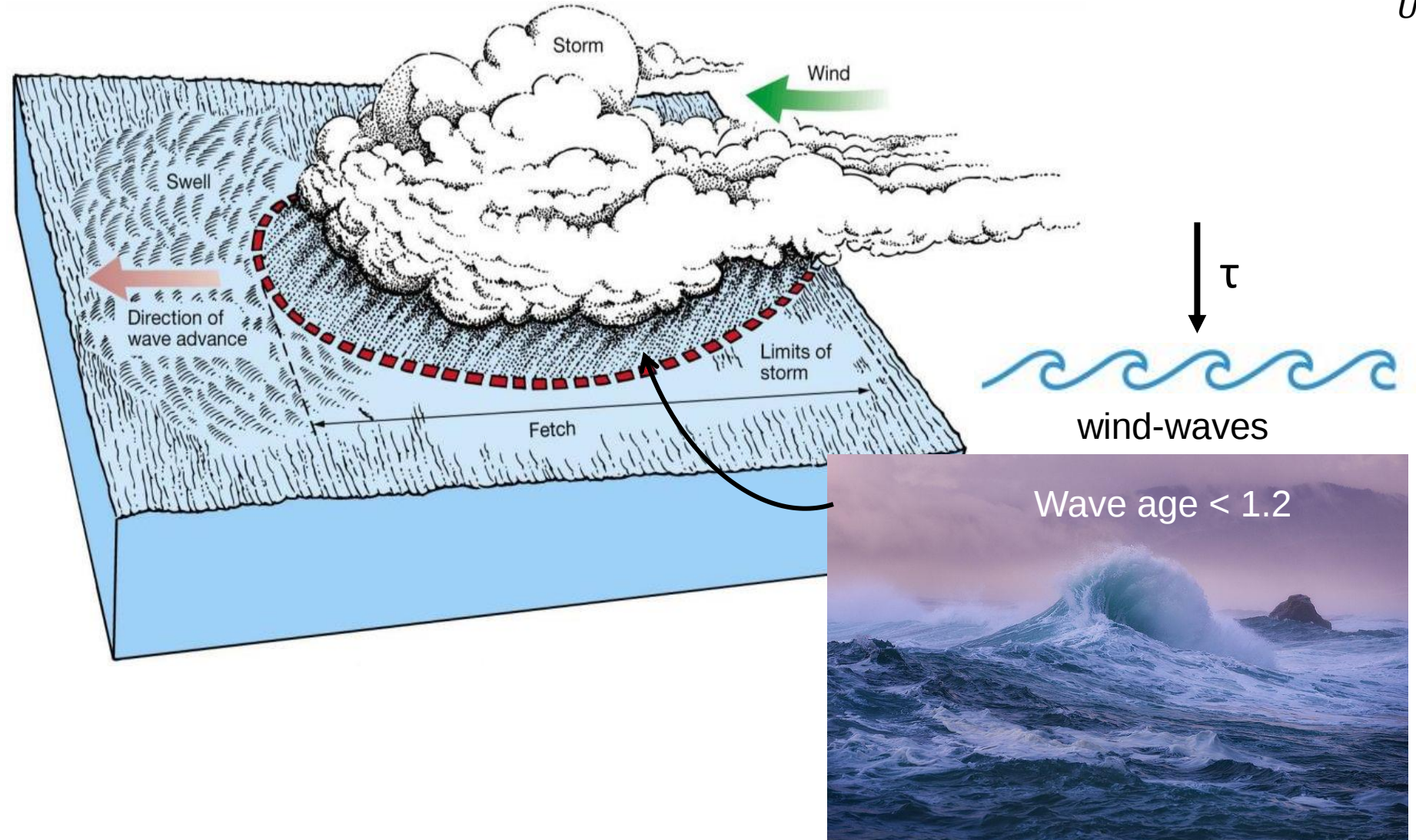
Wave – Wind interaction and wave age

Wave age can be defined as the ratio of the phase speed of the waves (c_p) over the surface wind speed (u_{10}) $\frac{c_p}{U_{10}}$



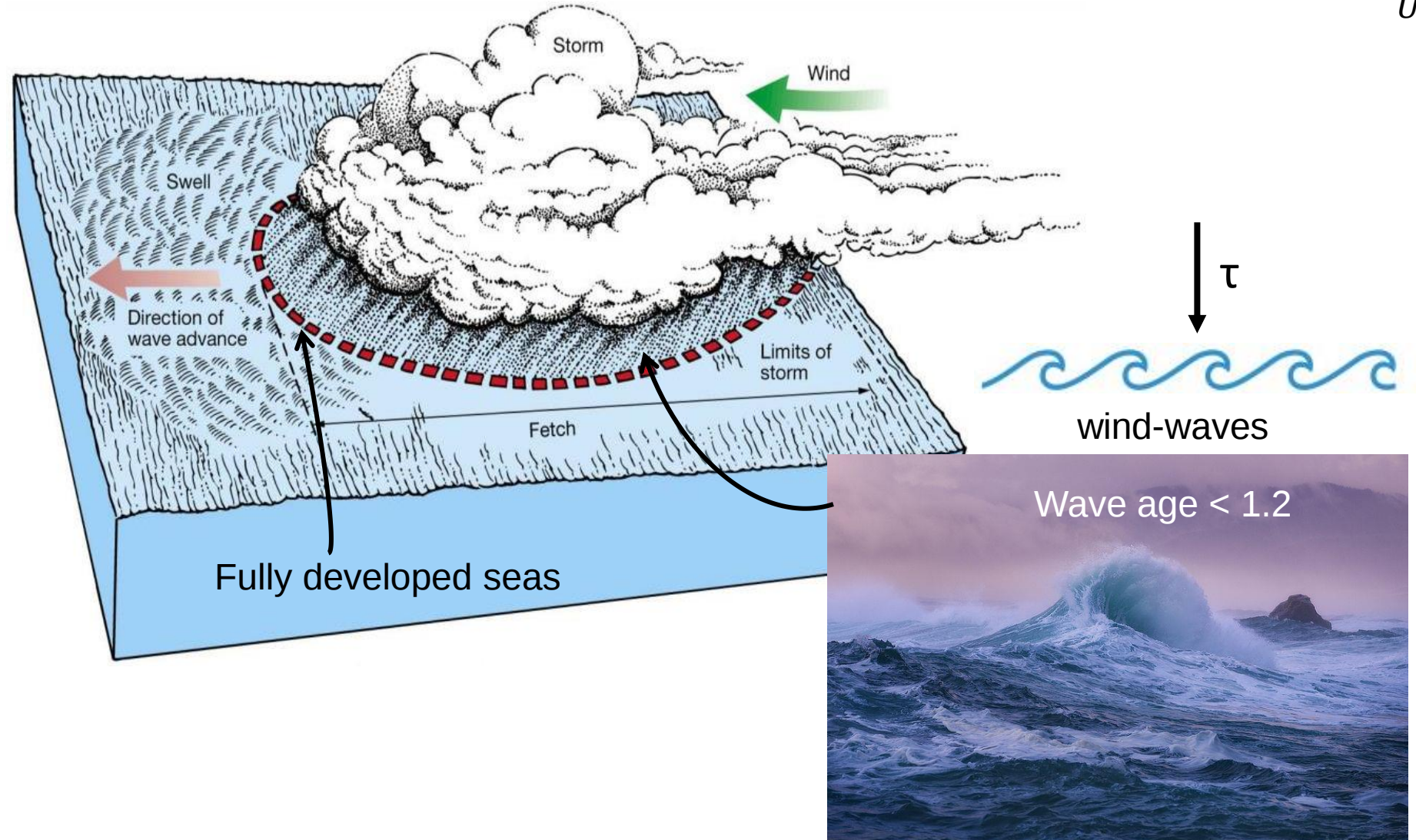
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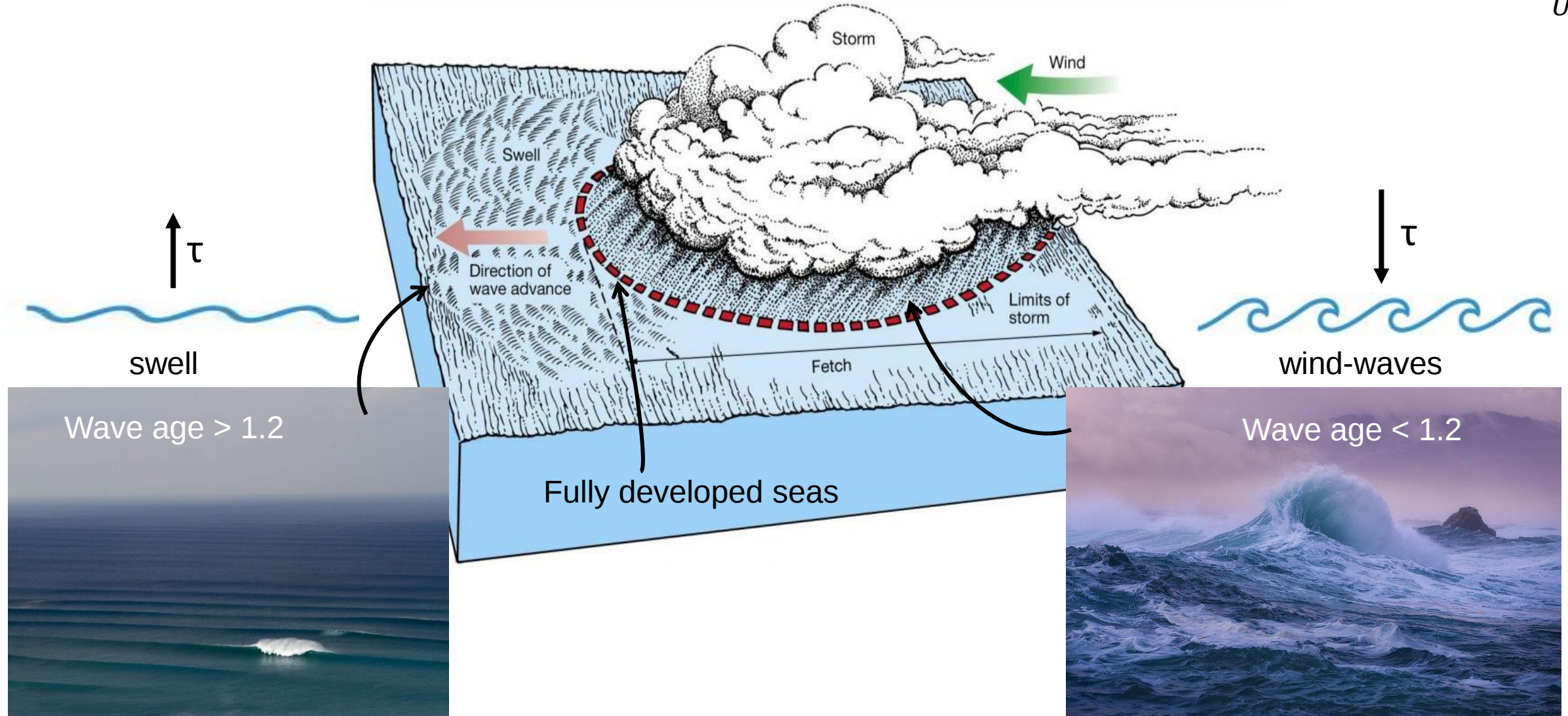
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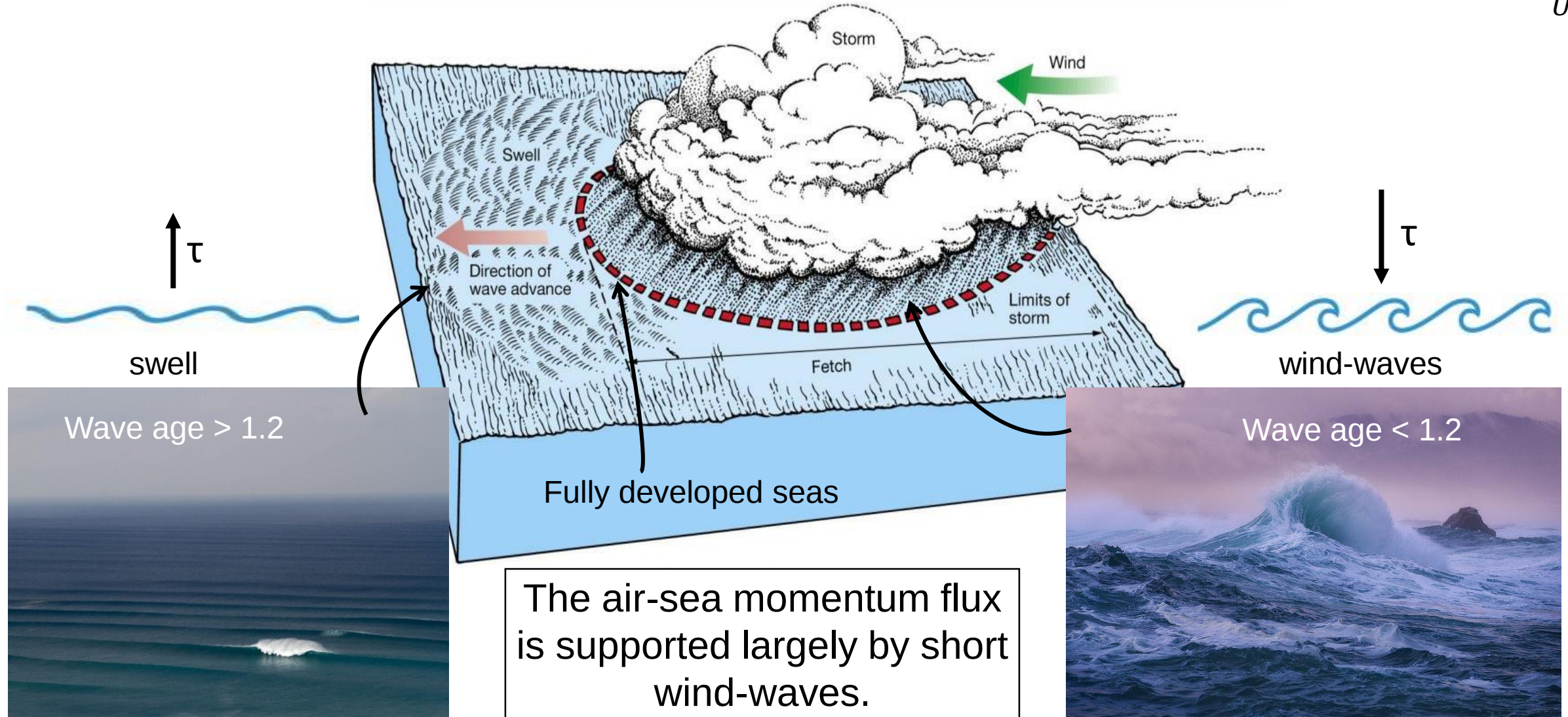
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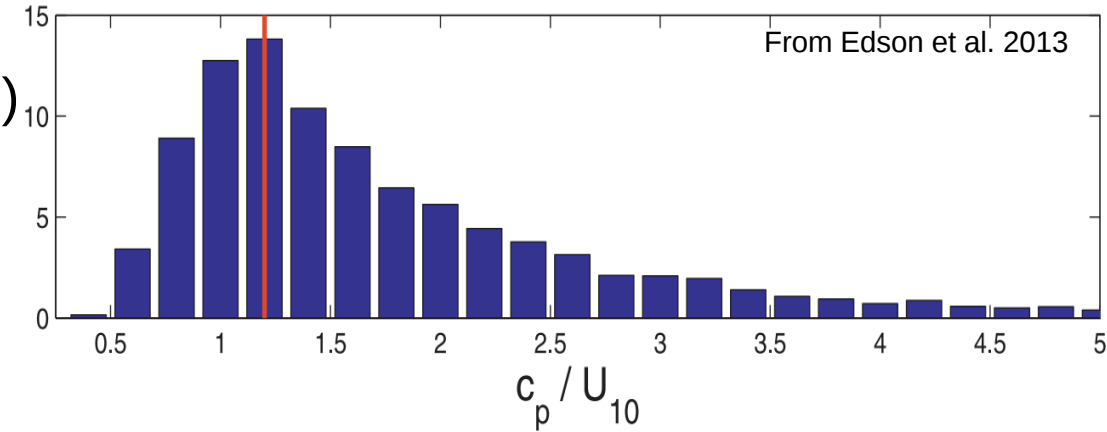
(i.e. Janssen, 1989; Moon et al., 2004 ...)

Wave – Wind interaction parameterization

Wave-based formulations exist in many bulk flux algorithms that model z_0 as a function of wave age or wave age/slope (e.g., Taylor & Yelland, 2001; Oost et al., 2002; **Edson et al., 2013**)

→ COARE3.5 (Fairall et al. 1996, 2003; Edson et al. 2013)

Developed and tuned primarily by using the wave data collected from the extratropics

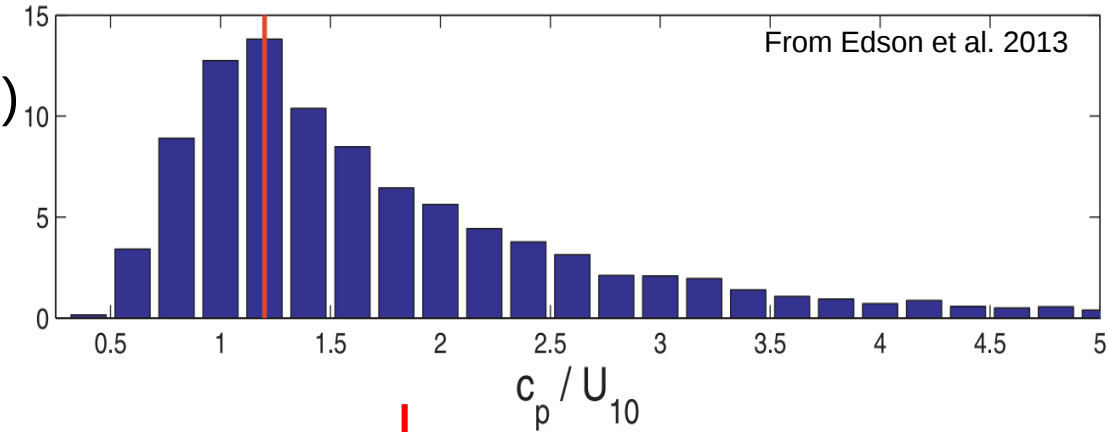


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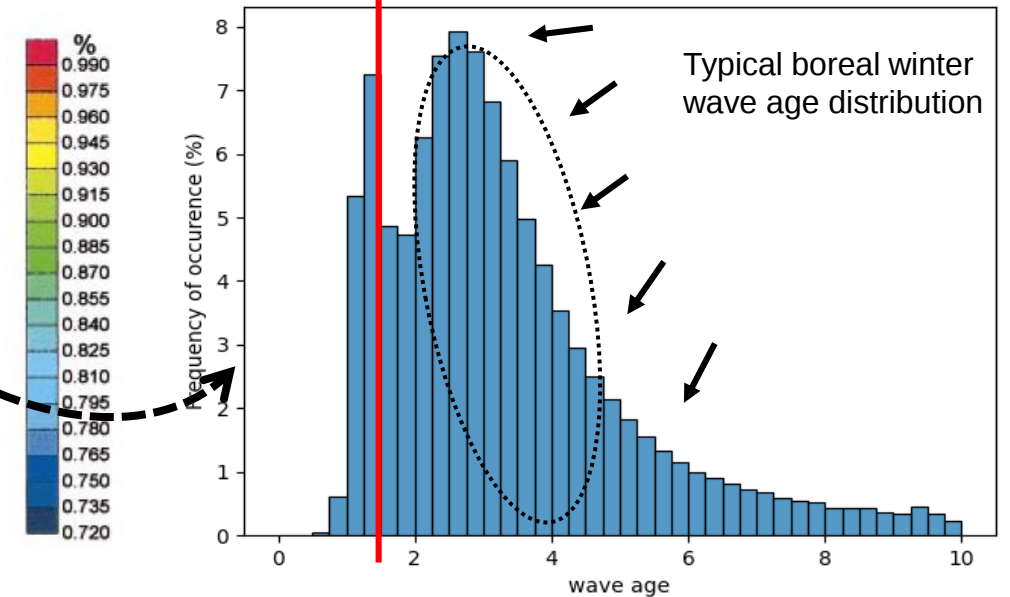
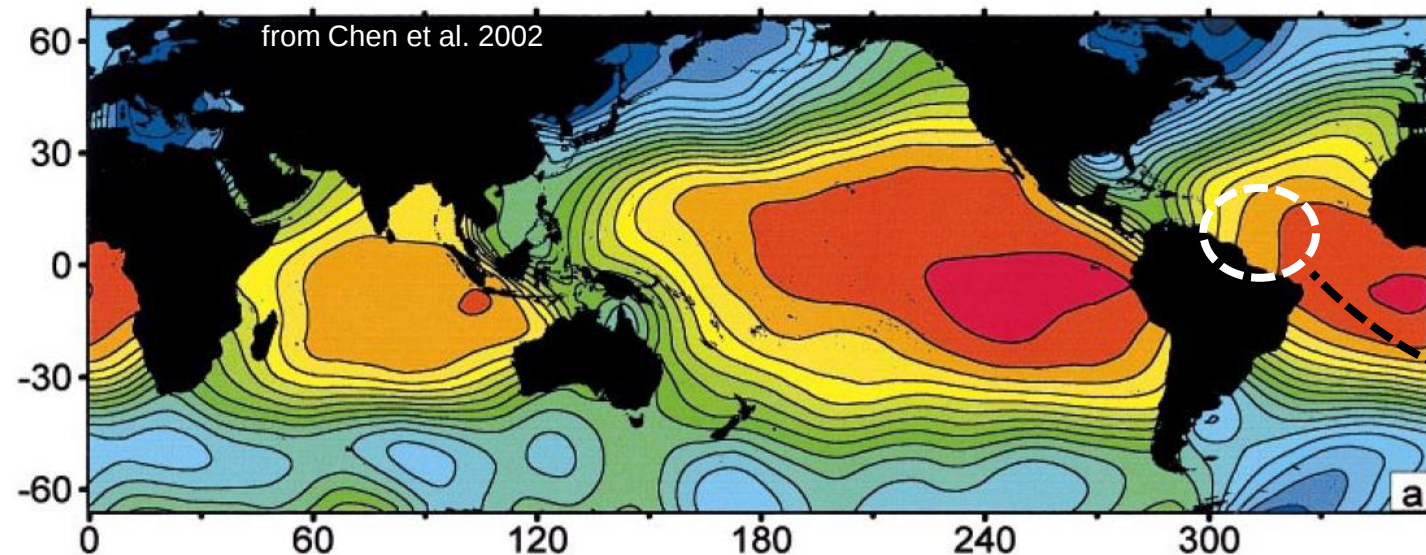
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Global swell probability

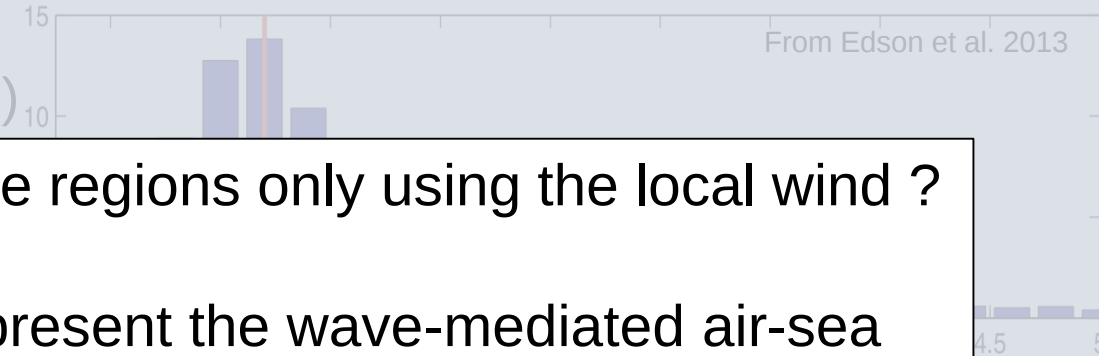
from Chen et al. 2002



Wave – Wind interaction parameterization

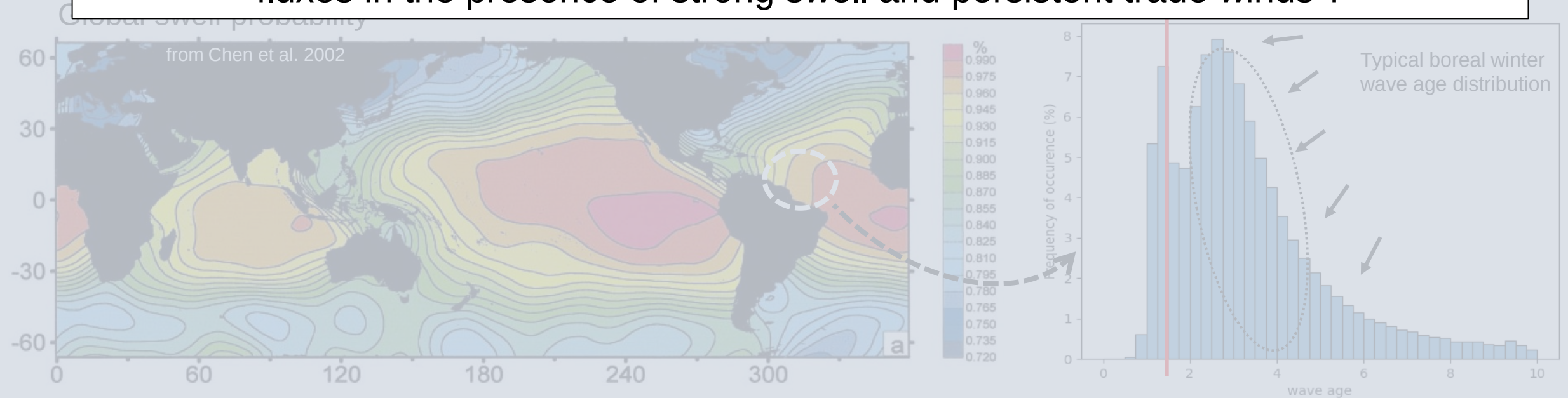
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Can we only characterized the wind stress in these regions only using the local wind ?

How well do COARE3.5 and coupled model represent the wave-mediated air-sea fluxes in the presence of strong swell and persistent trade winds ?



$$\tau = \rho_a C_D \Delta U^2$$

Ocean roughness length (z_0) parameterization in COARE3.5 (Edson et al. 2013)

$$C_D \cong \left[\frac{\kappa}{\ln(z/z_0) - \psi_m(z/L)} \right]^2$$

$$z_0 = z_0^{\text{smooth}} + z_0^{\text{rough}}$$

1. Wind Speed Dependent Formulation (WSDF)

with wind speed only

$$z_0^{\text{rough}} = \alpha \frac{u_*^2}{g}$$

$\alpha = f_1(U_{10N})$
Charnock coefficient

- Wind-wave equilibrium: Wind seas under high wind and swell under low wind.
- Waves aligned with winds ($\theta=0$)
- Still, it generally works well under most conditions.

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2. Wave-Based Formulation (WBF)

with wave age and wave slope

$$z_0^{\text{rough}} = H_s \cdot 0.09 \cdot \left(\frac{u_*}{C_p} \right)^2$$

significant wave height

inverse wave age

“peak” wave speed
 $C_p = g^*(T_p/2\pi)$

T_p : wave period at the spectral peak

- Waves aligned with winds ($\theta=0$)

SCOAR regional coupled model (Seo et al. 2007)

Sensitivity runs to COARE3.5:

Wave-based formulation (WBF)

Wind speed only formulation (WSDF)

Coupling frequency 3h

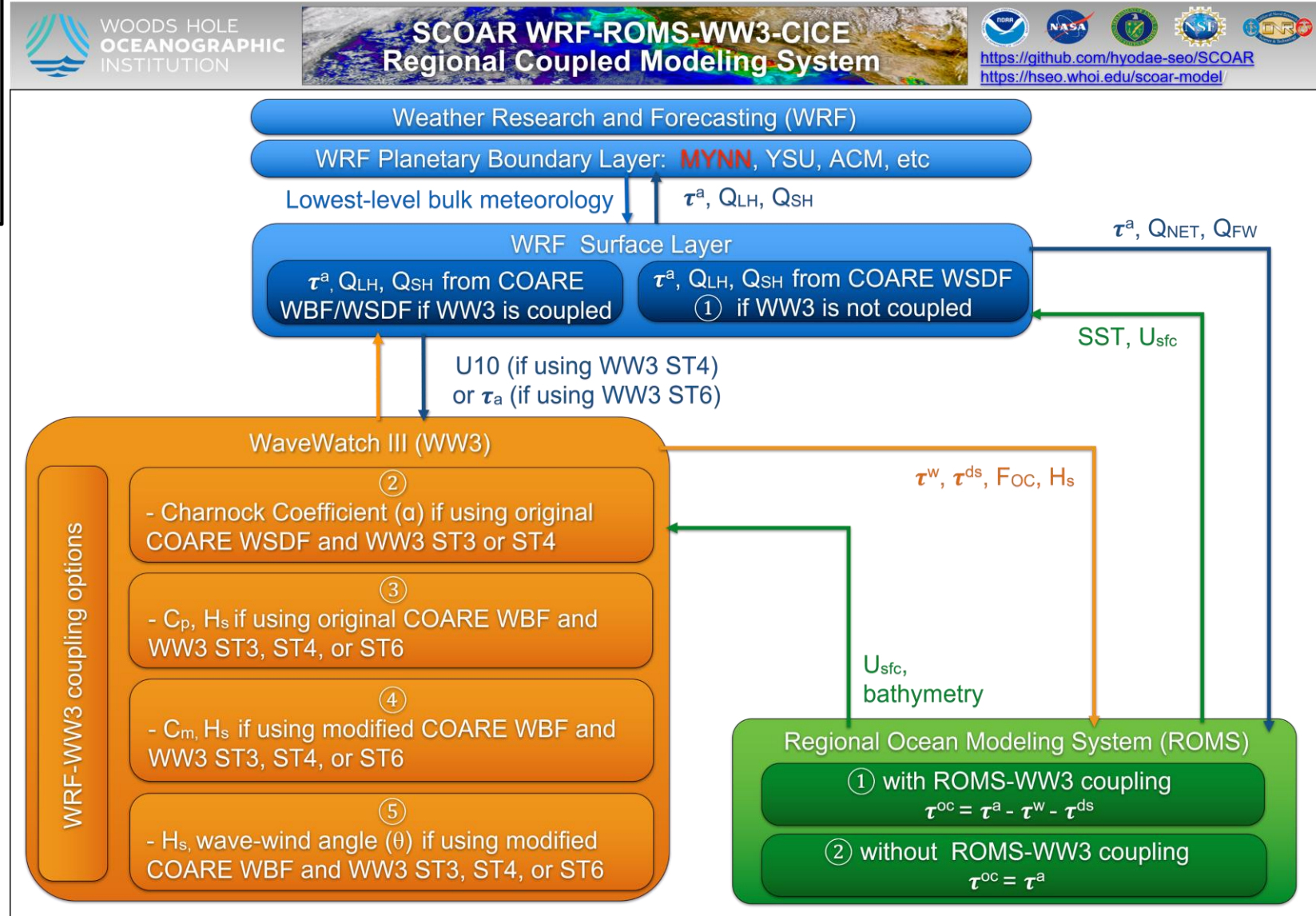
Horizontal resolution : 10km

Boundary forcing:

Atmospheric forcing:
hourly ERA5

Ocean forcing:
Daily Mercator Ocean Inter.

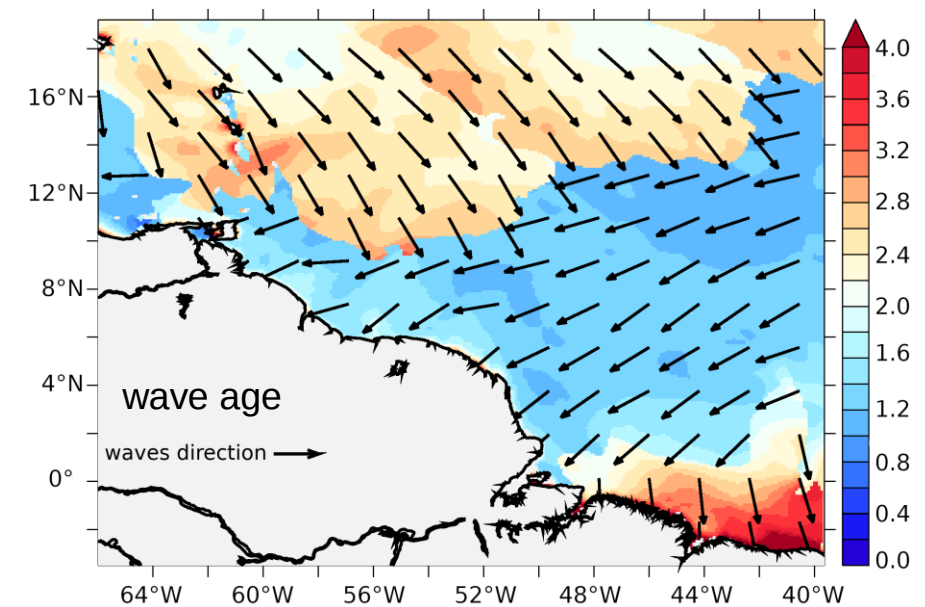
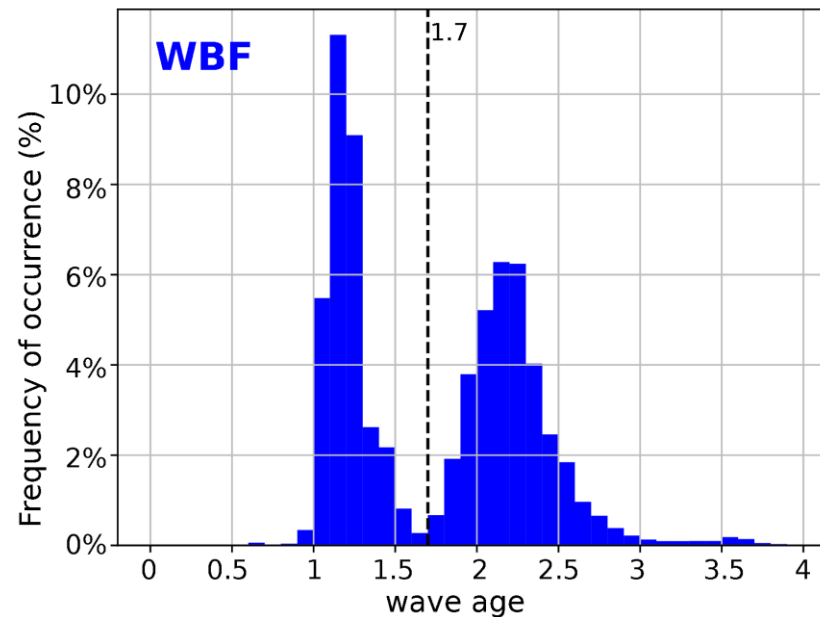
Wave forcing:
3-hourly spectral points
(Ifremer global runs)



Study case: January 8, 2020

Wind speed based formulation (**WSDF**)
Wave based formulation (**WBF**)

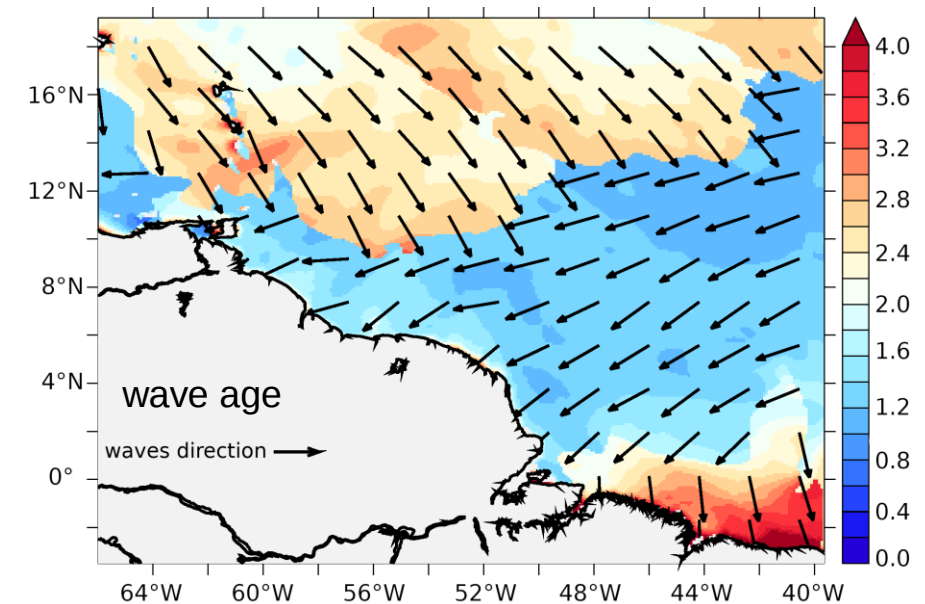
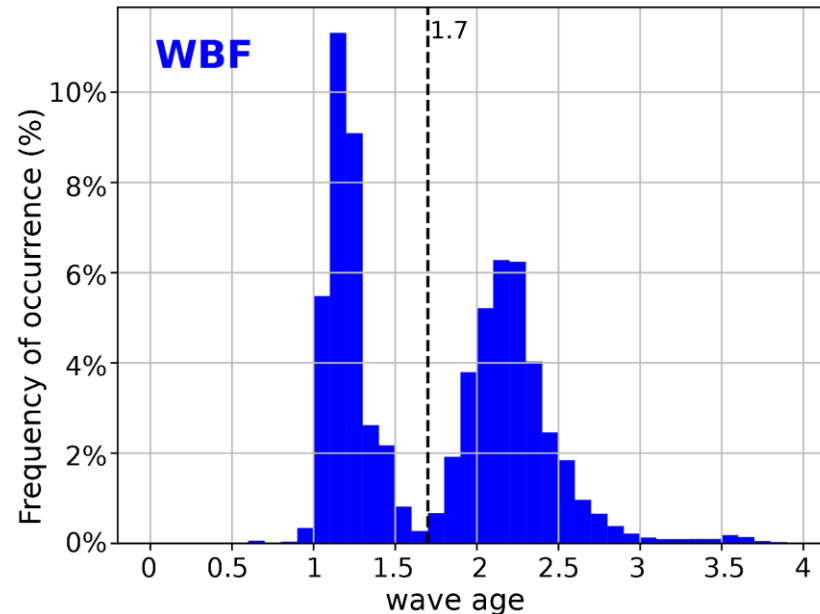
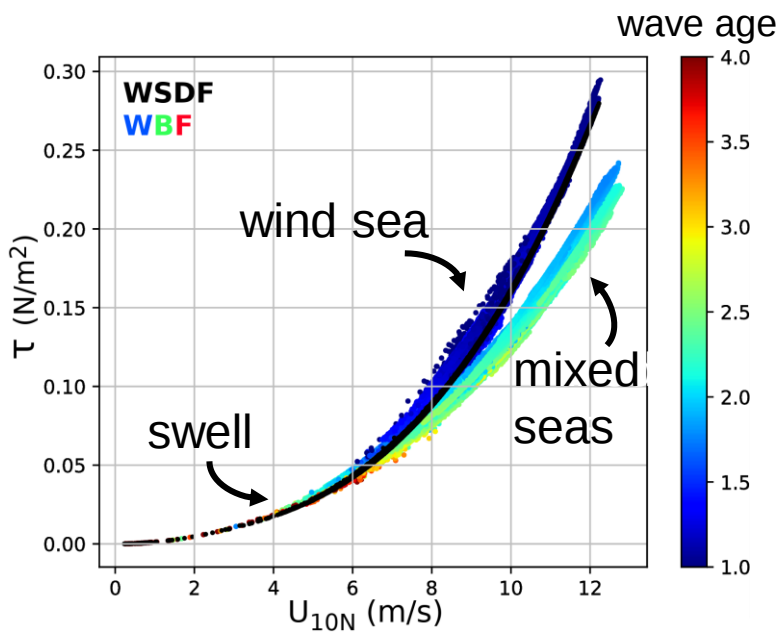
- Northwesterly swell entering the domain under persistent trade winds



Study case: January 8, 2020

Wind speed based formulation (**WSDF**)
Wave based formulation (**WBF**)

- Northwesterly swell entering the domain under persistent trade winds
- Young waves and equilibrium waves tend to increase the surface stress
- Swell and mixed seas tend to significantly decrease the surface stress under moderate wind



Study case: January 8, 2020

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Wave based formulation (WBF)

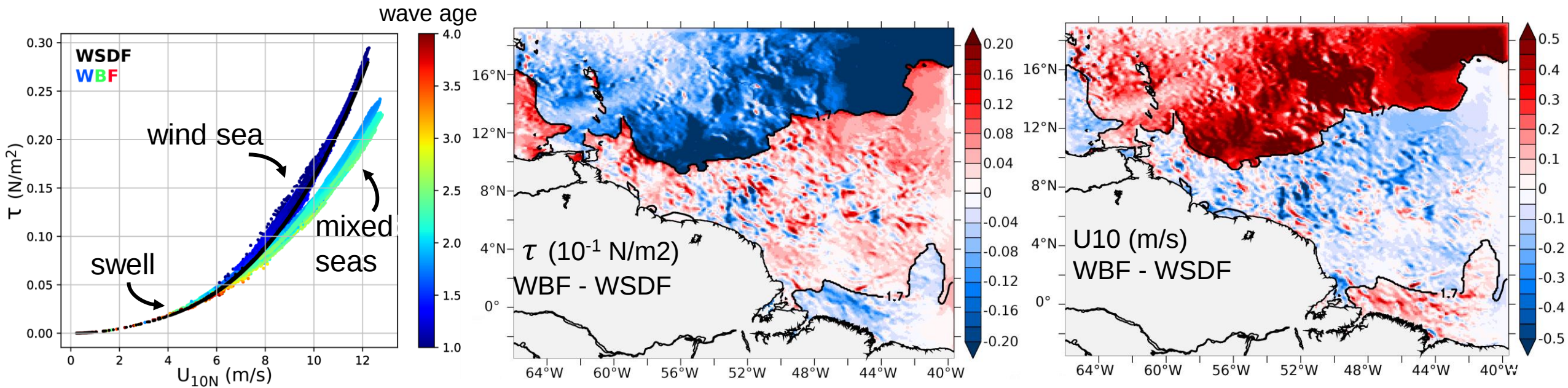
- Northwesterly swell entering the domain under persistent trade winds
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Large spatial differences of the surface stress :

- large decrease of the stress above the northerly swell
- Increase above the youngest waves

+/- $0.2 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ N/m}^2$ difference ($\sim 10\% - 15\%$)

Lead to large impact on the near surface wind with differences +/- 0.5 m/s ($\sim 5\%$)



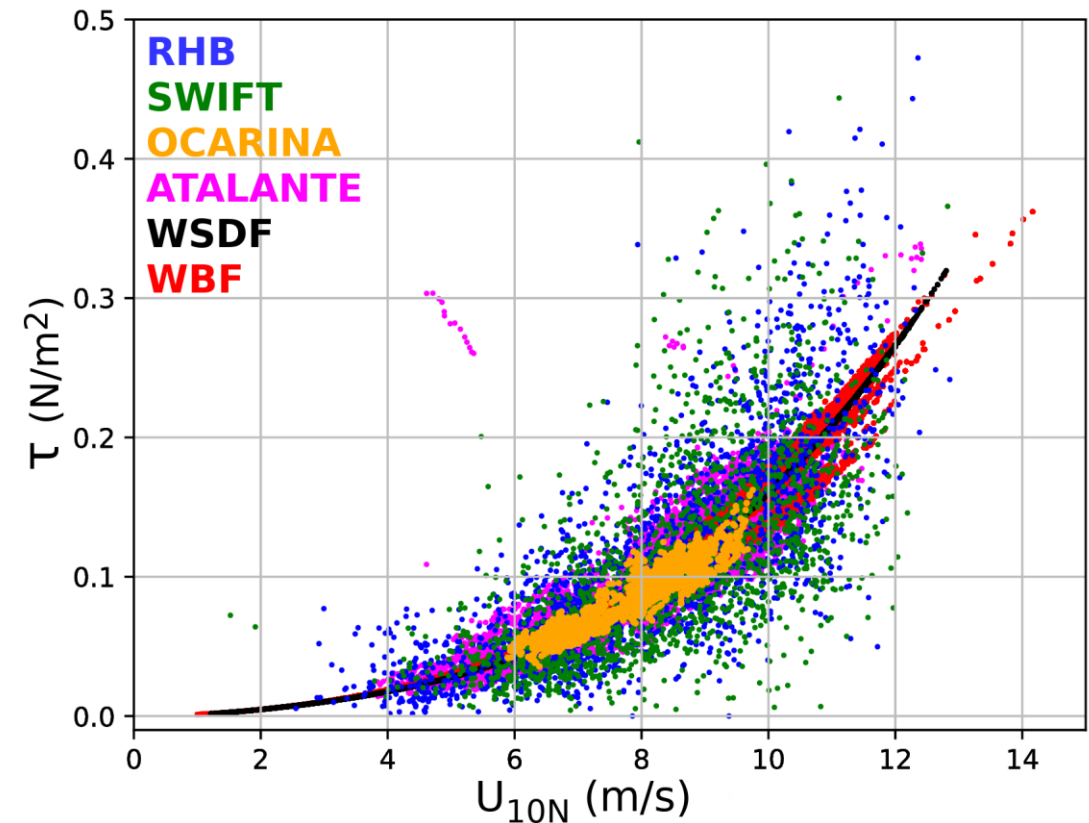
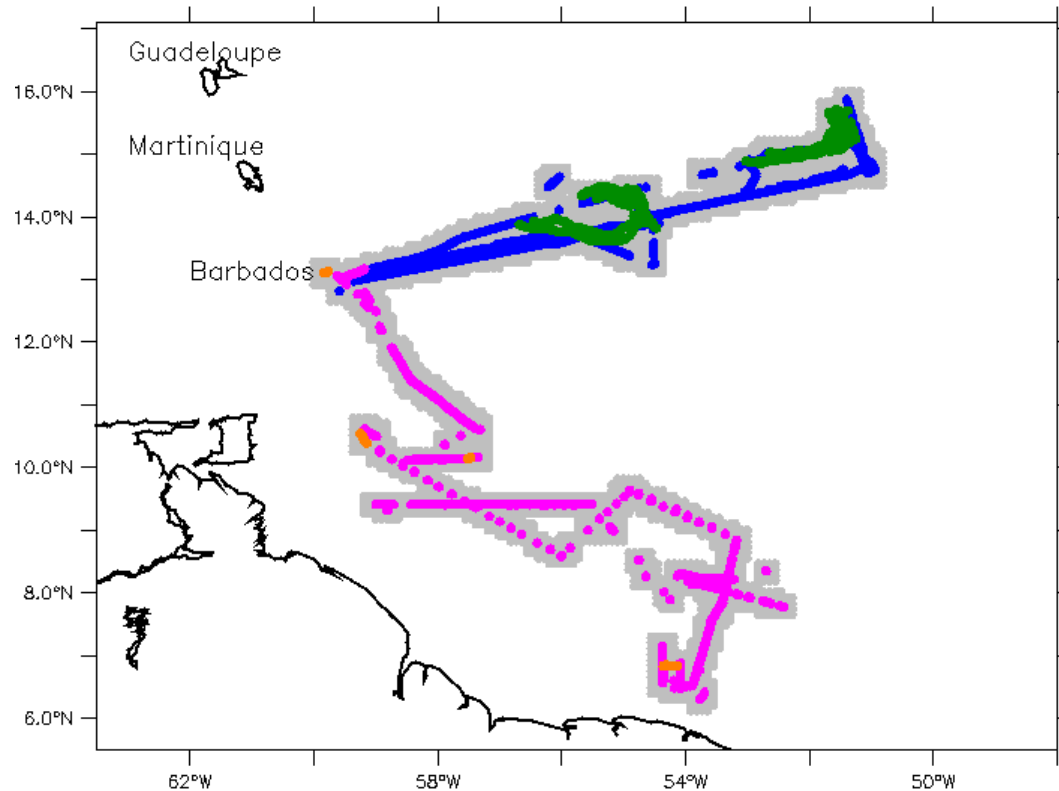
Momentum flux measurements

Ron Brown and Ocarina → eddy covariance method

Atalante → inertial dissipation method

SWIFT → estimation of friction velocity from the equilibrium frequency range of the wave spectrum

The model is sample along the gray zone on the map



Momentum flux measurements

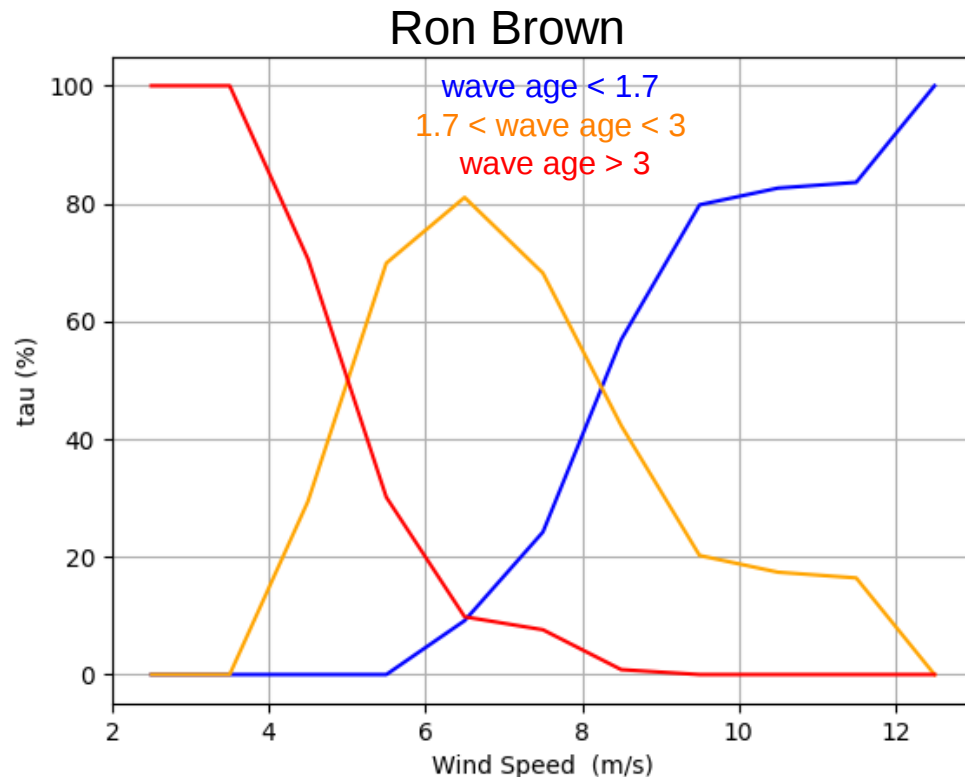
At a given wind how much of the stress is supported by the different sea states ?

In the observations :

Under **weak wind**, up to ~ 5 m/s, the stress is dominated by **swell**

Between **winds** ~ 5 to ~ 8 m/s the stress is dominated by **mixed sea**

At **higher wind**, above ~ 9 m/s stress is dominated by the **wind sea/equilibrium sea**



Momentum flux measurements

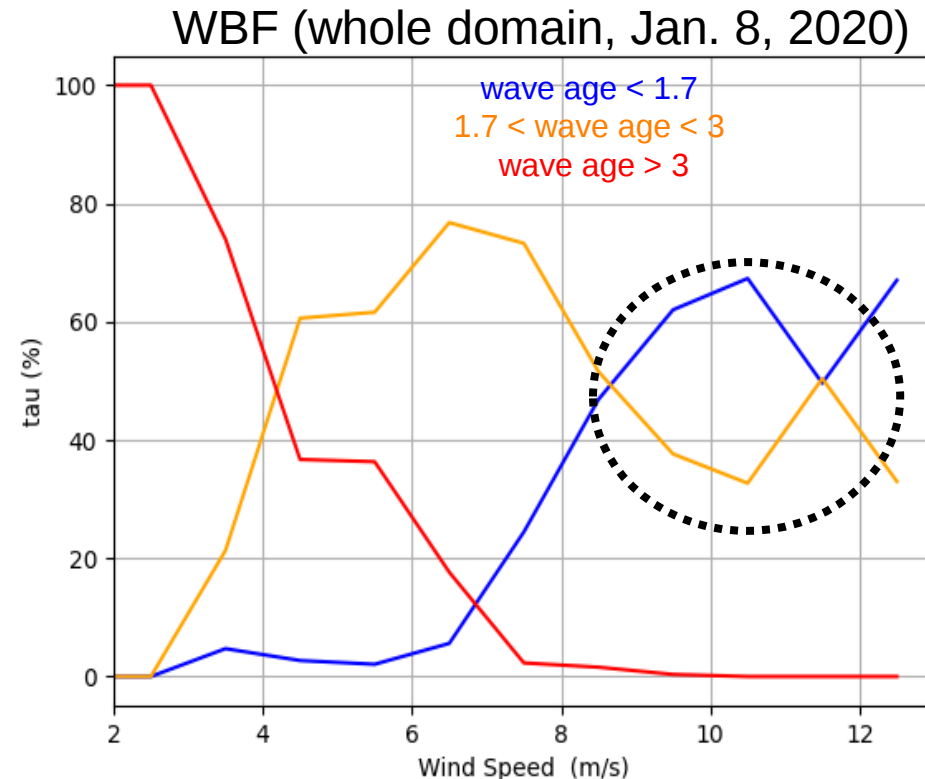
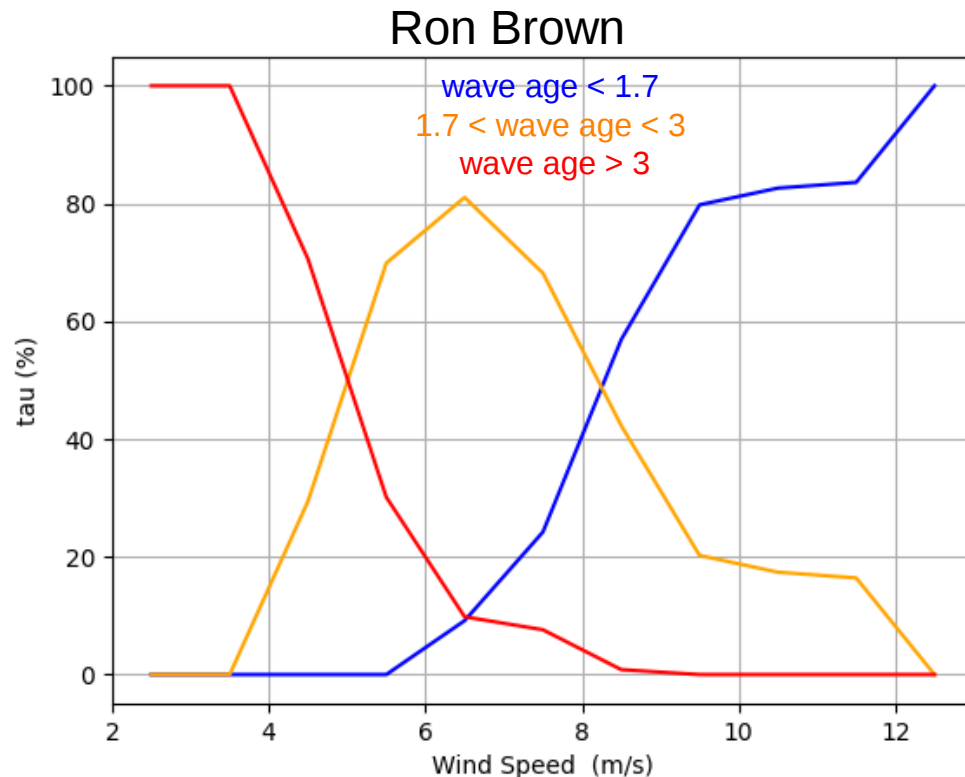
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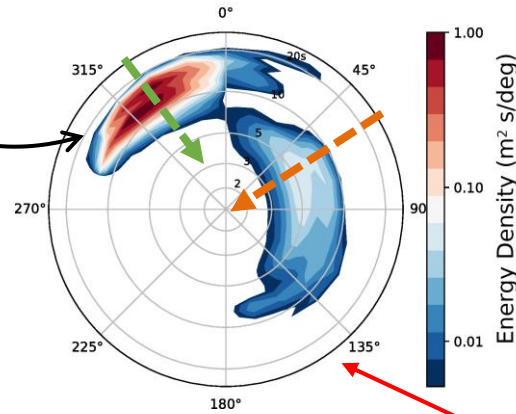


Including waves directionality

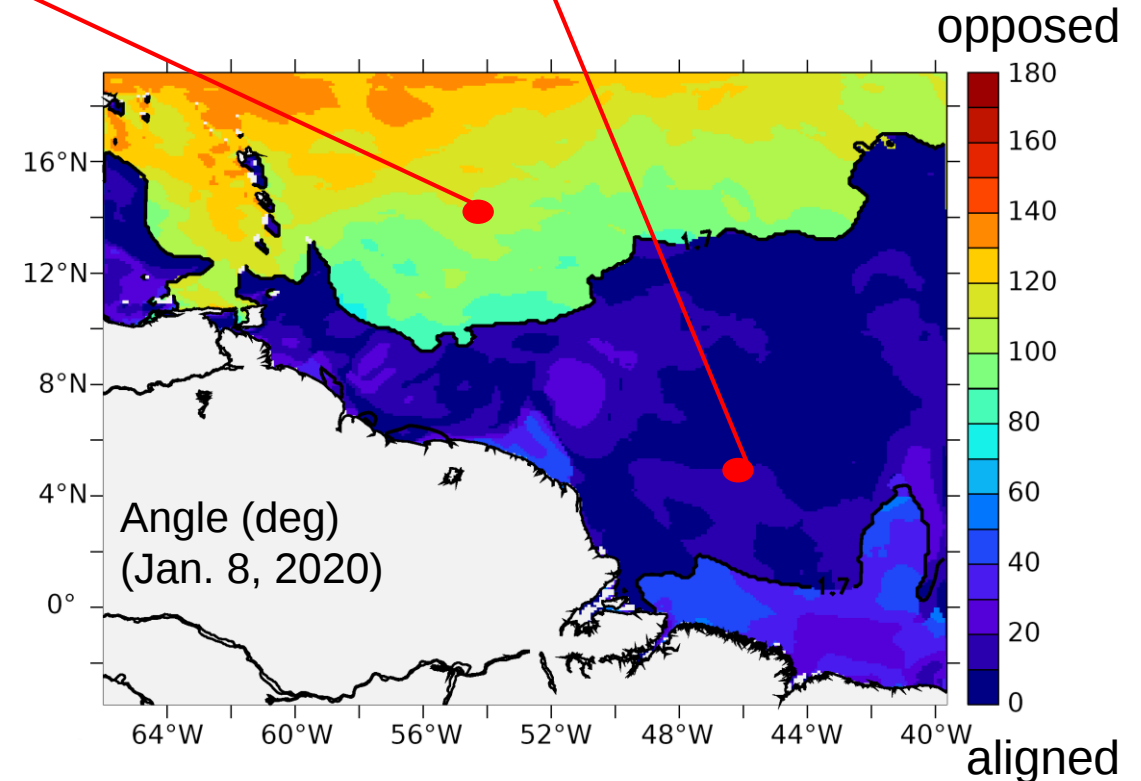
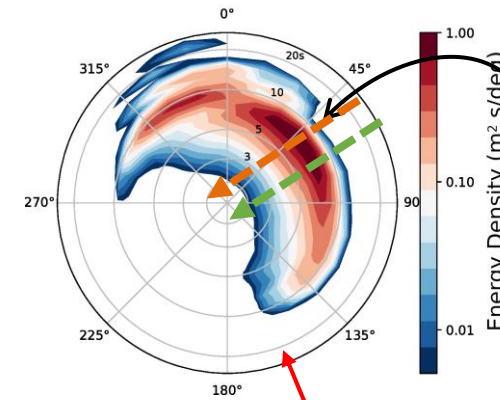
The sea state leading to the strong decrease of surface wind stress appears to be strongly misaligned

Wind direction
Peak wave direction

Dominant swell
-> misaligned



Dominant young and fully developed waves
-> aligned



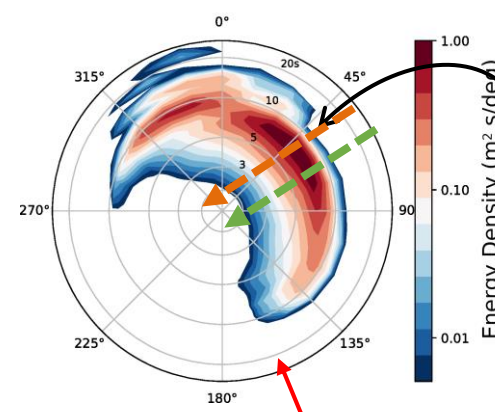
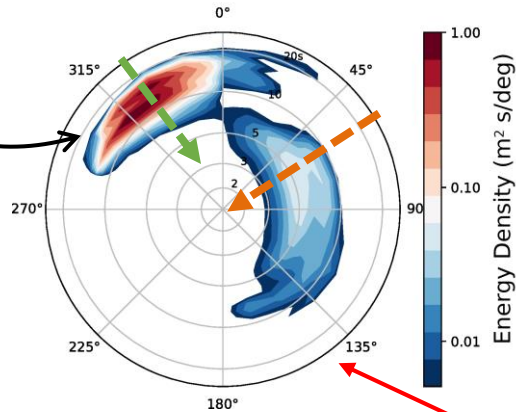
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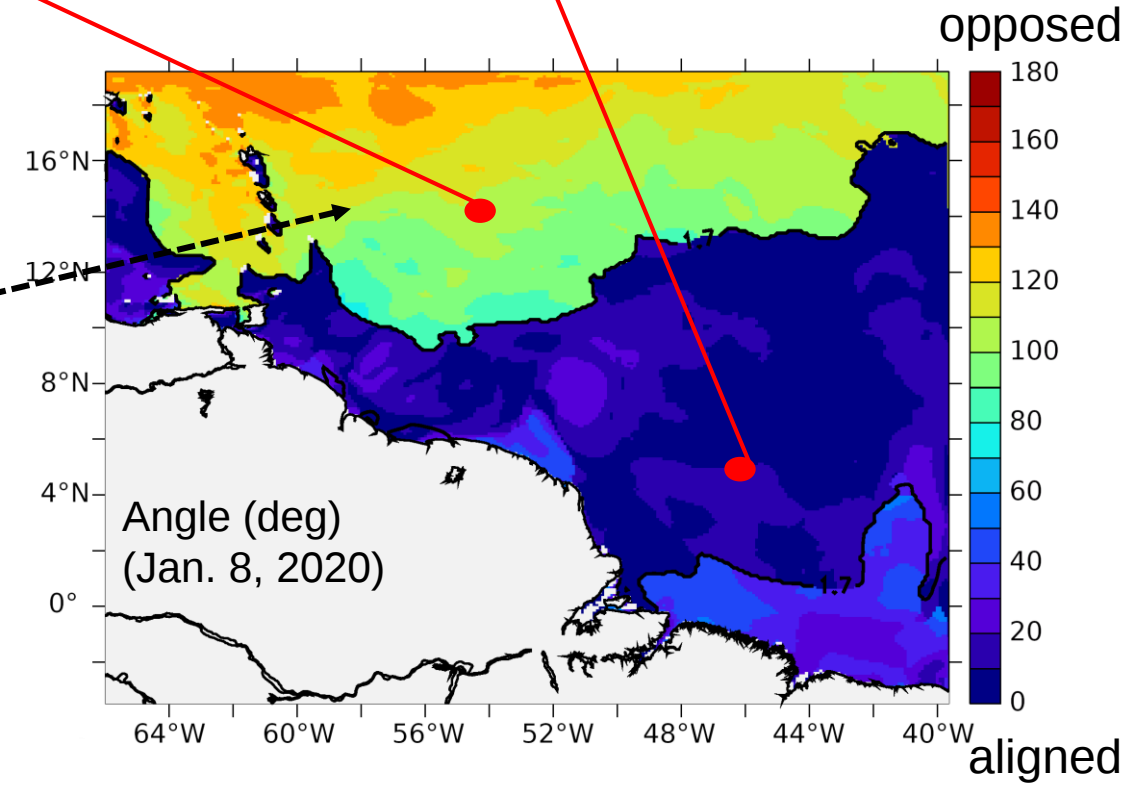
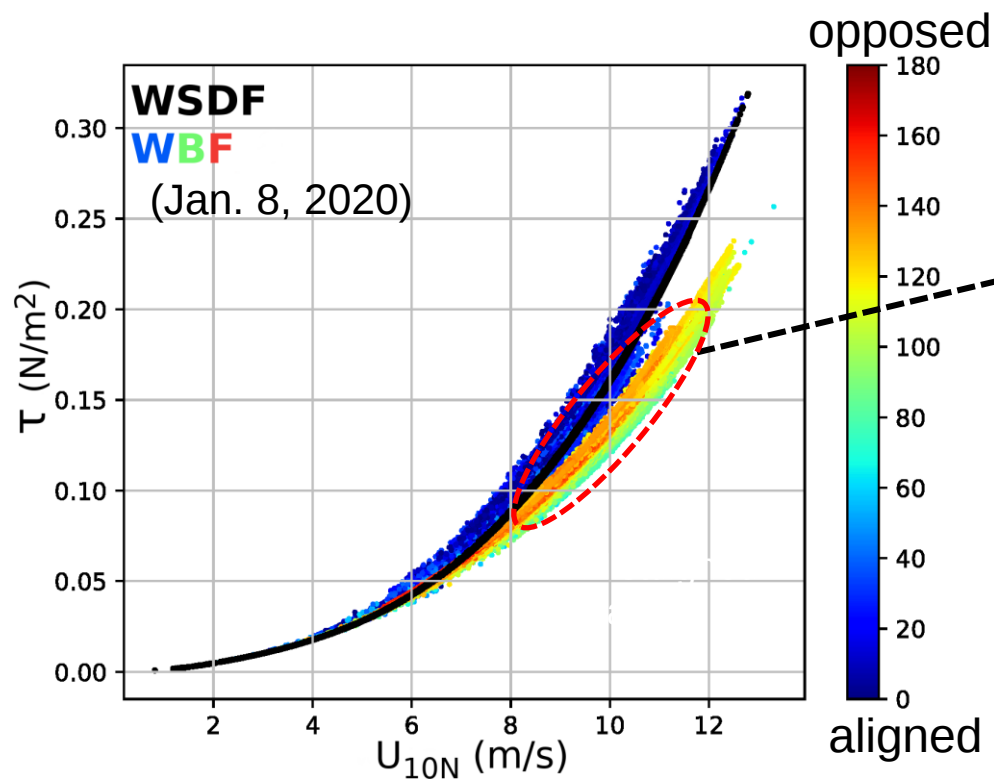
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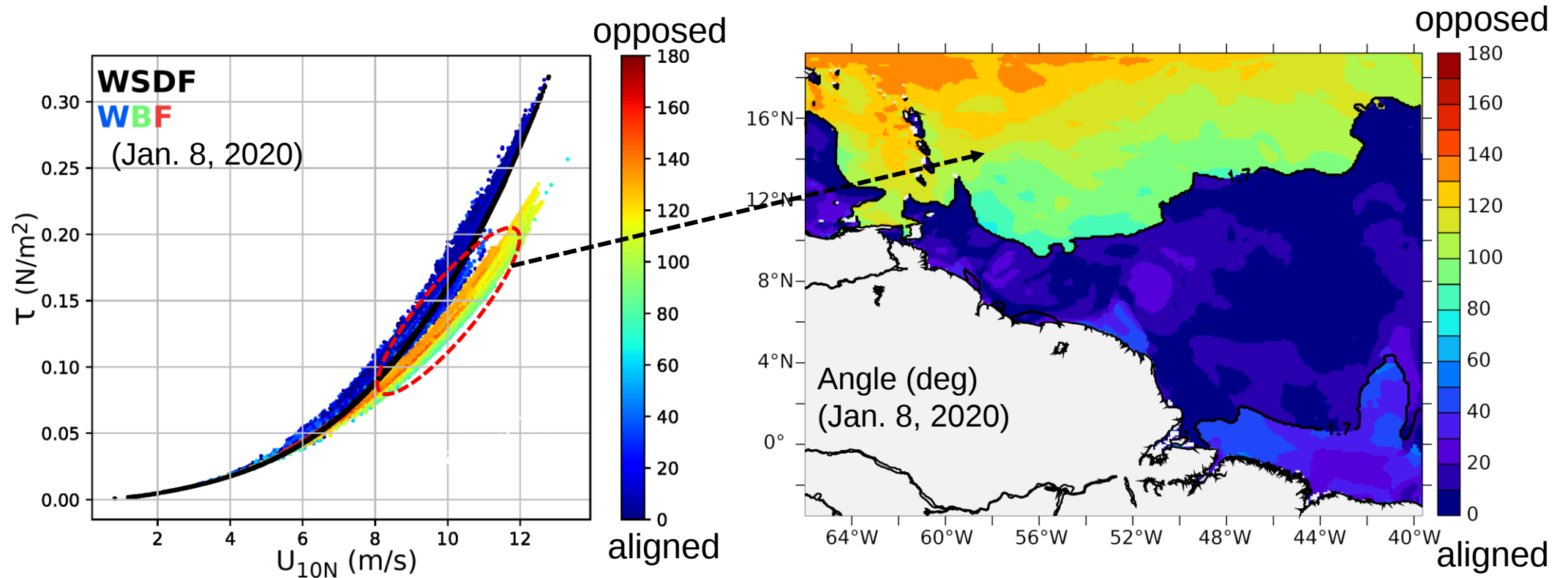
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Based on previous studies (Patton et al. 2015, Porchetta et al. 2019)

$$Z_{rough} = H_s \cdot 0.09 \cos(0.4\theta) \cdot \left(\frac{u_*}{C_p} \right)^{2 \cos(0.32\theta)}$$

Where θ varies
from 0 to 180



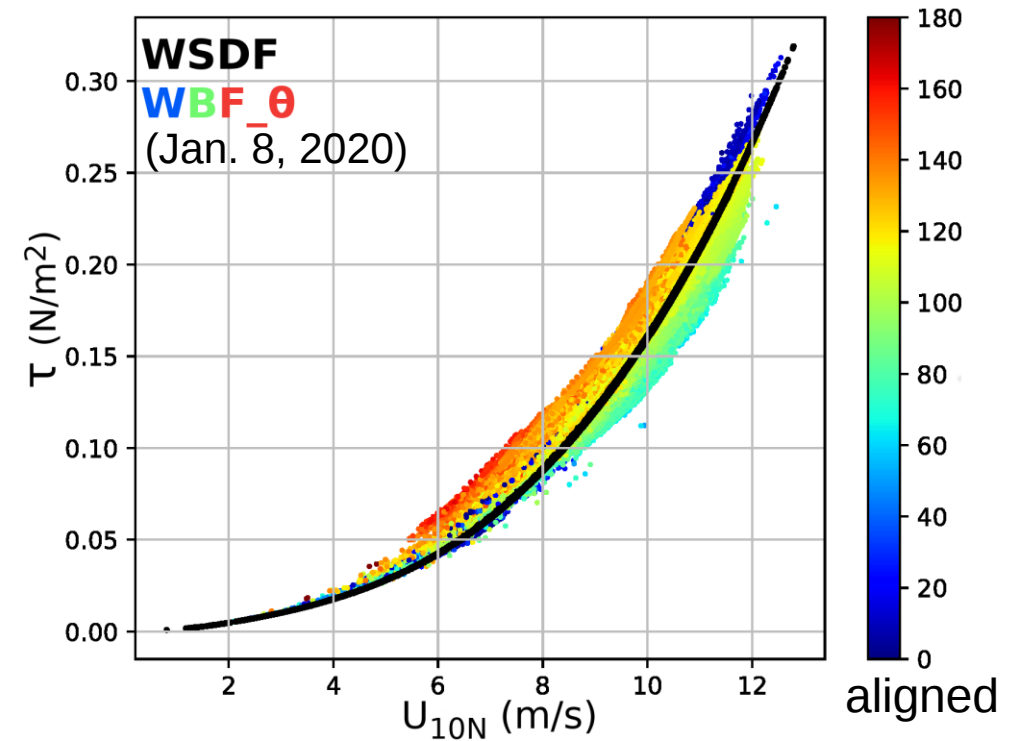
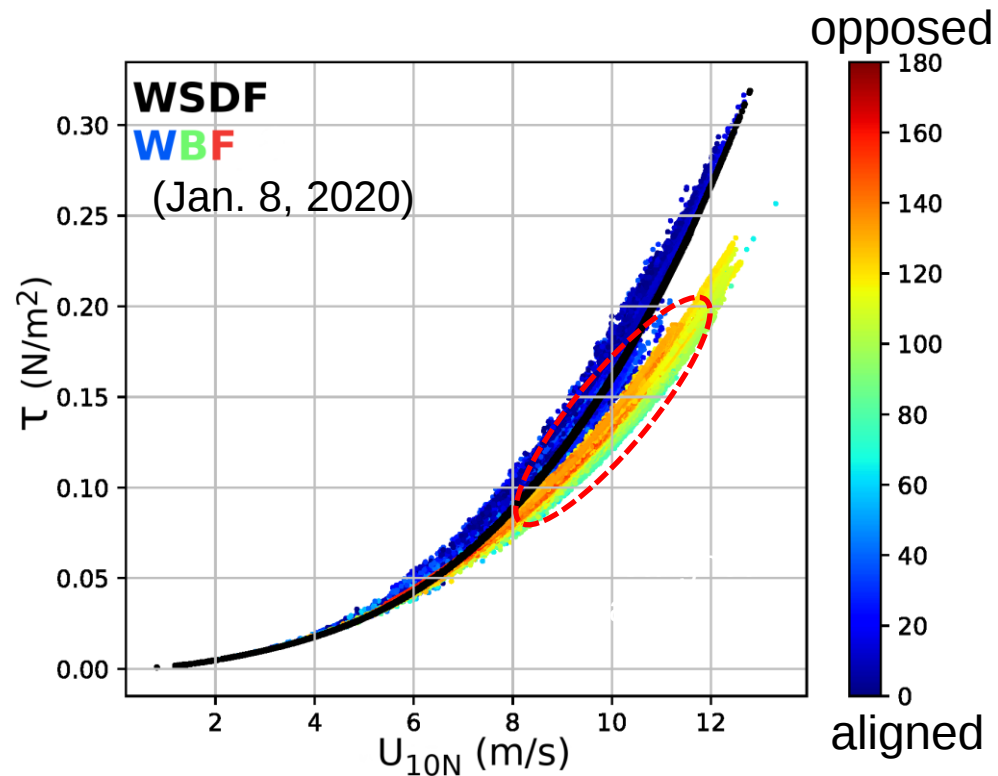
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Conclusions so far..

Investigating the impact of sea state on momentum flux through coupled Ocean-Atmosphere-Wave simulations using the sea surface fluxes parameterization COARE3.5

→ COARE3.5 wave-based formulation tends to over-emphasizes the mixed seas and swell impacts on momentum flux.

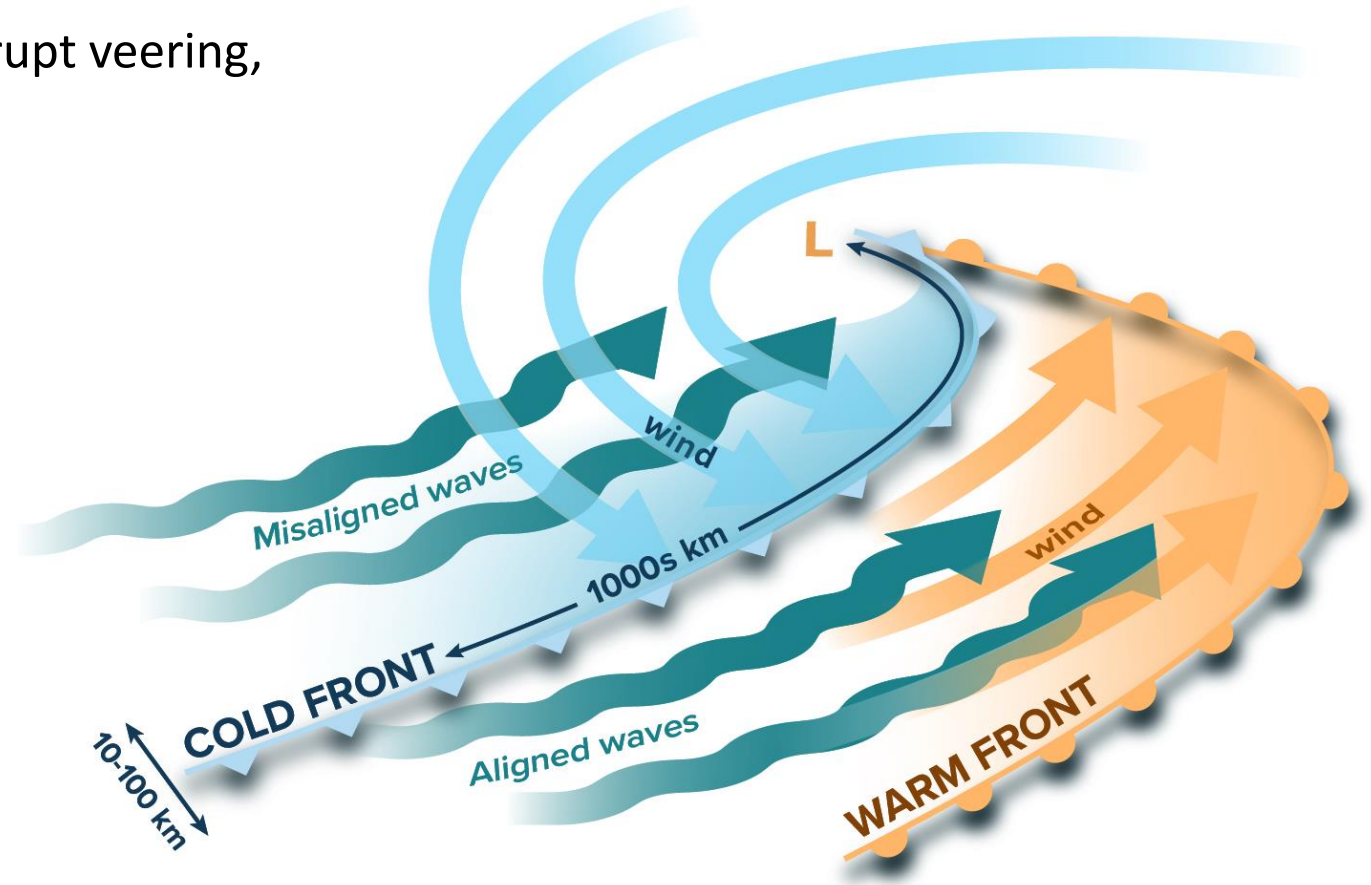
→ Two possible remedies for low stress bias:

- Wave-wind directional misalignment ($\theta \neq 0$): increases the drag for misaligned waves
- Mean wave period (T_m): emphasizes the presence of wind waves in the mixed sea state

Misaligned Waves During Atmospheric Cold Fronts

They are characterized by high wind speed, abrupt veering, and rapid translation.

→ Leads to strongly misaligned waves behind the cold front

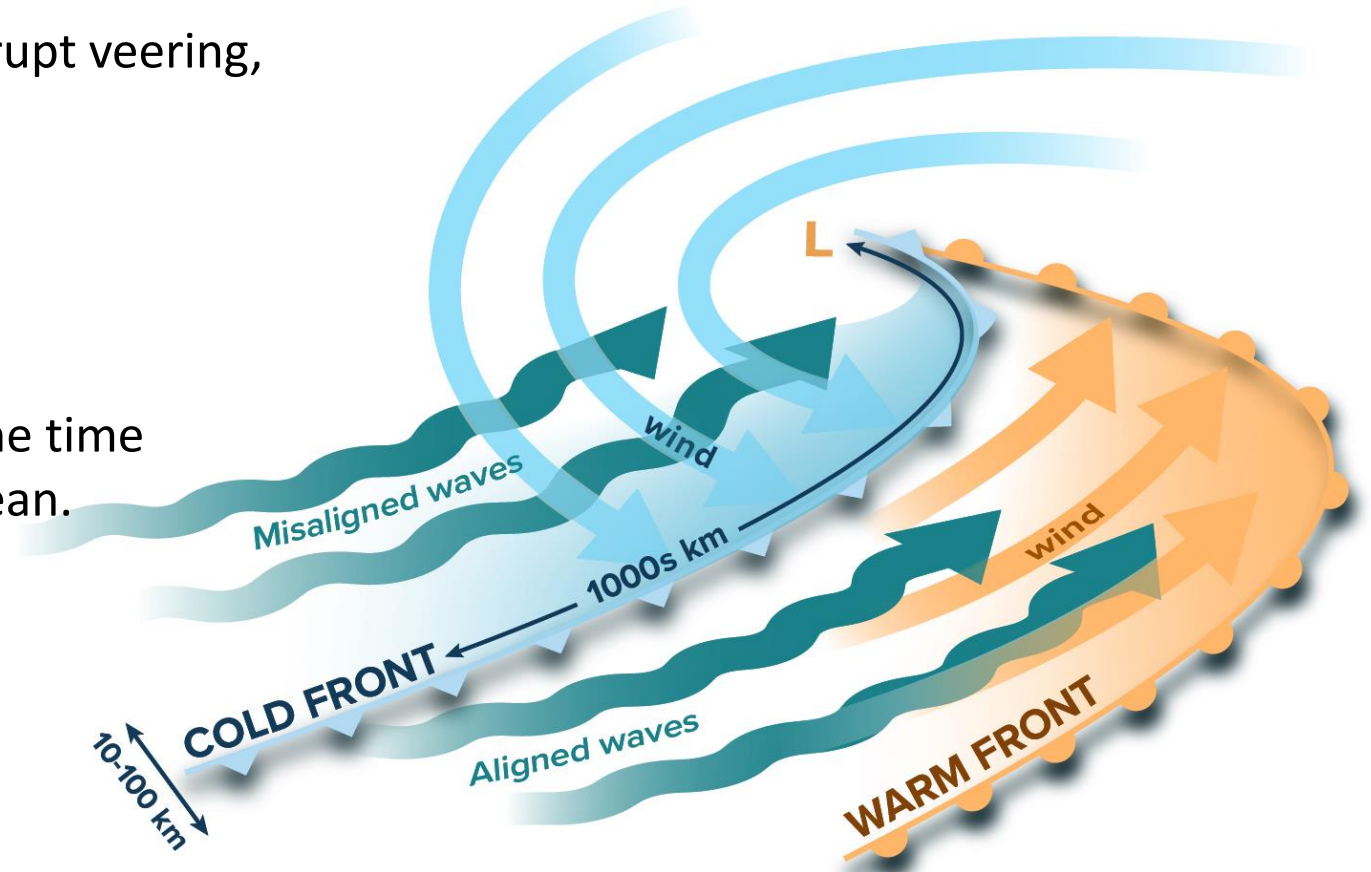
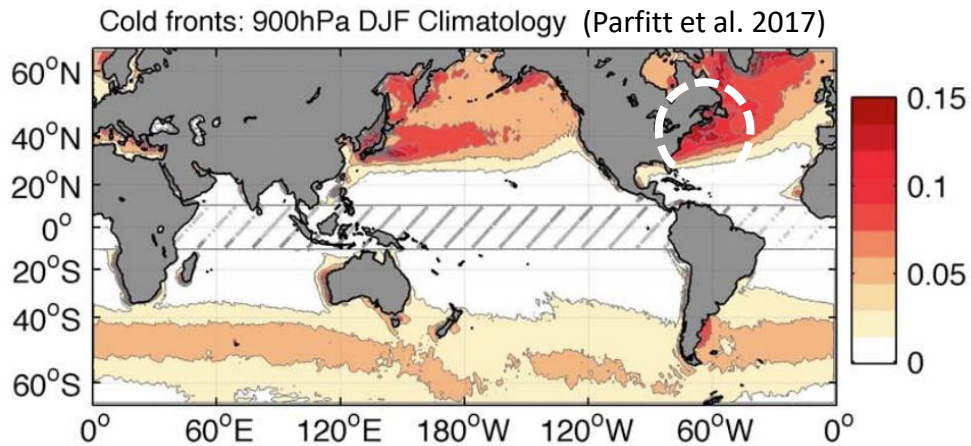


Misaligned Waves During Atmospheric Cold Fronts

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Atmospheric cold fronts account for ~15% of the time during winter months in the North Atlantic Ocean.

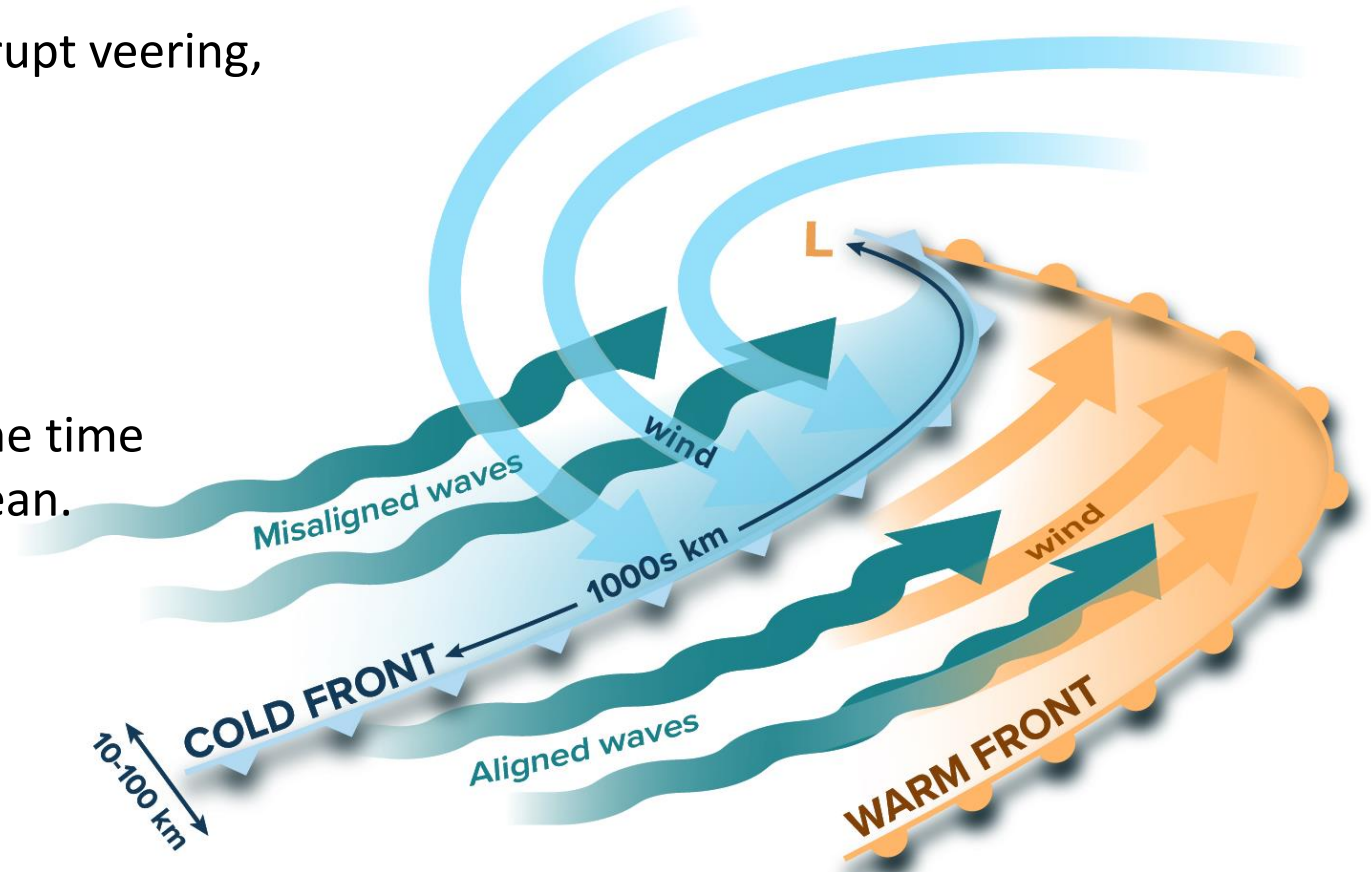
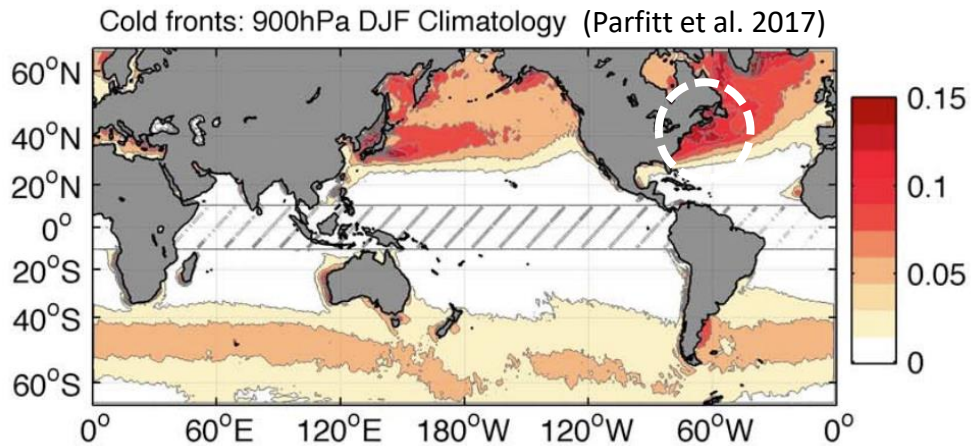


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What are the resulting impacts on the surface drag and the air-sea momentum flux?

Coupled Modeling and Observation

SCOAR Regional Coupled Modeling (Seo et al. 2007)

WRF nested configuration, with an OUTER domain at 7.5 km

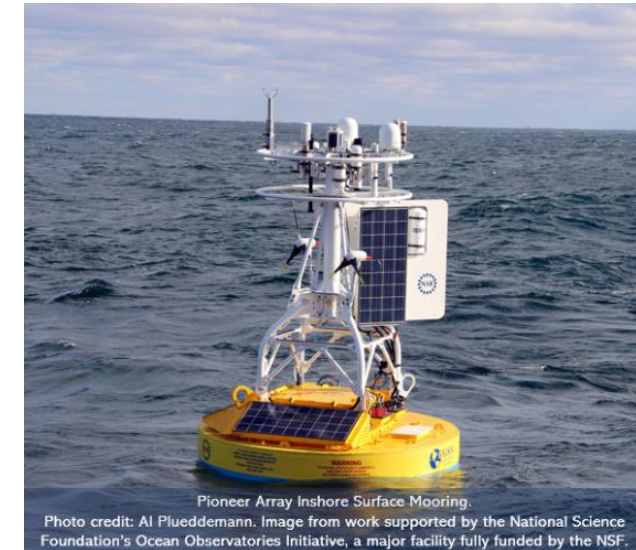
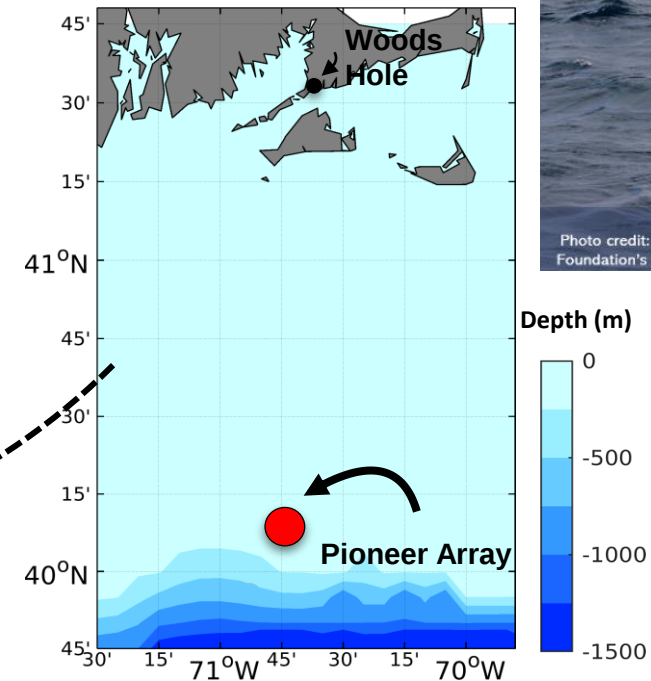
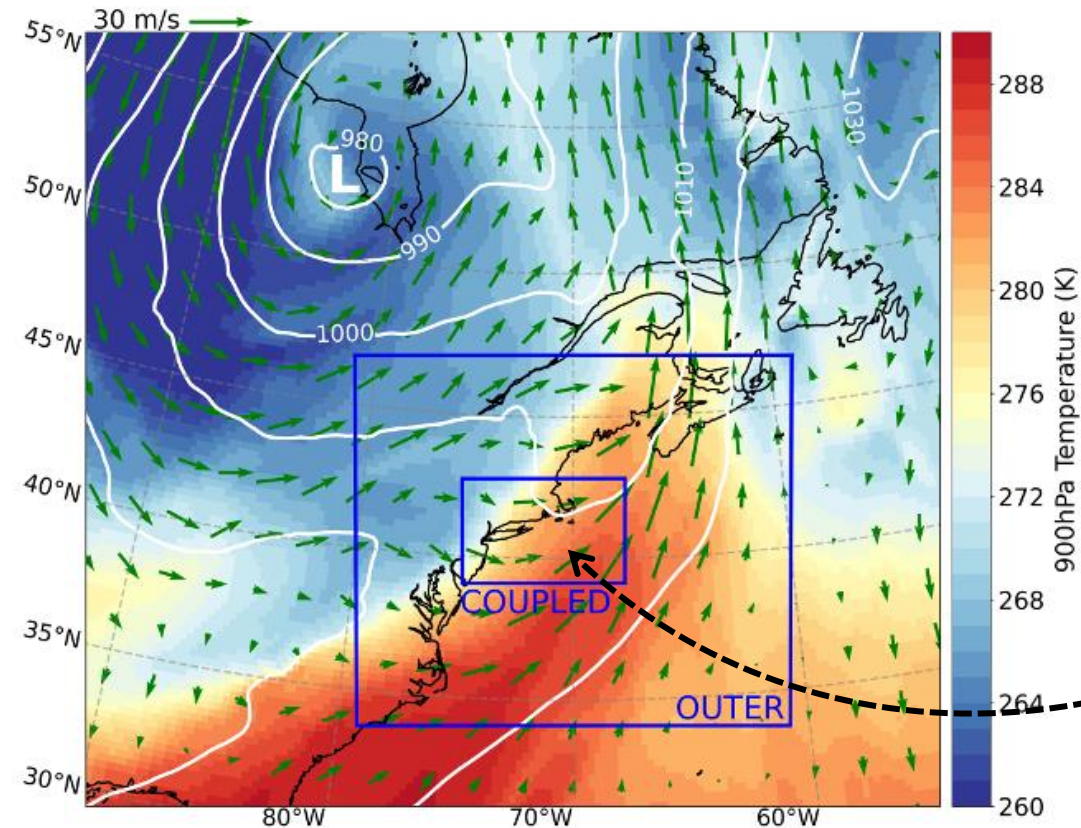
WRF-ROMS-WW3 COUPLED domain at 1.5 km

Wave based formulation + wave directionality (**WBF θ**)

Wave based formulation (**WBF**)

Ocean Observatories Initiative

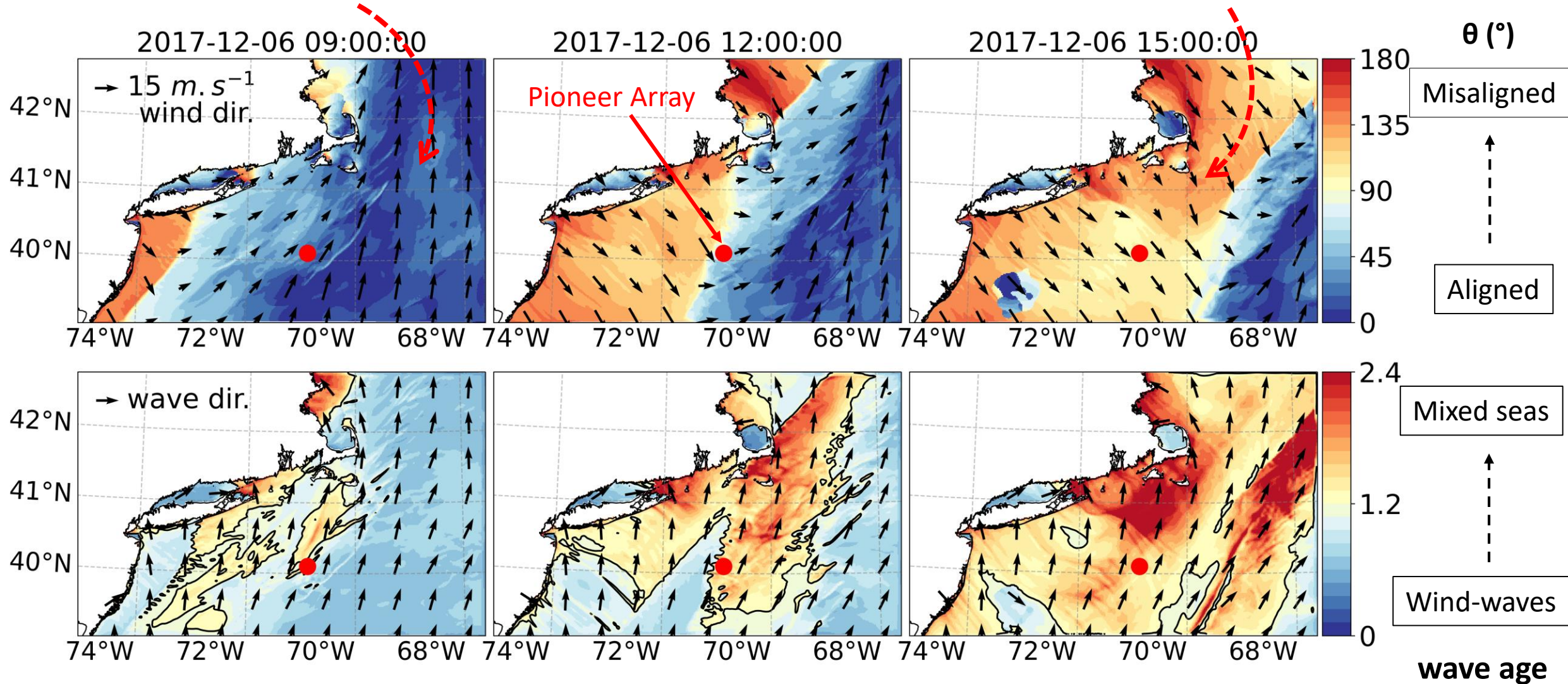
Pioneer Array (2014-2022)



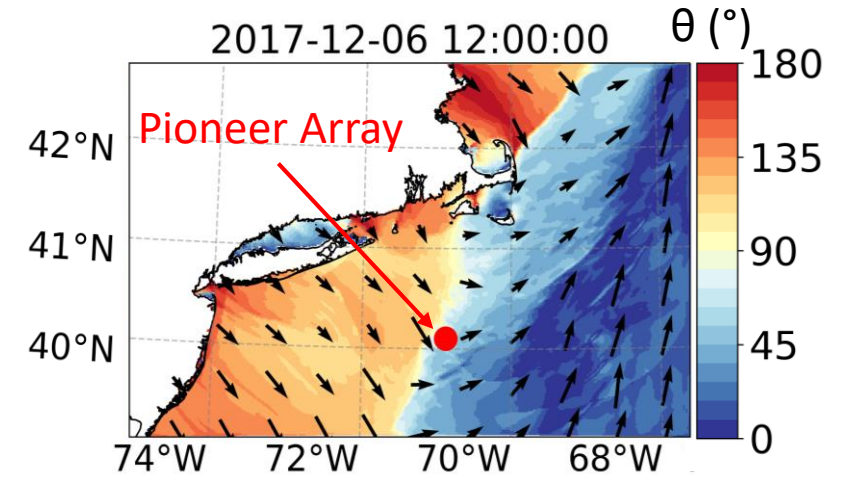
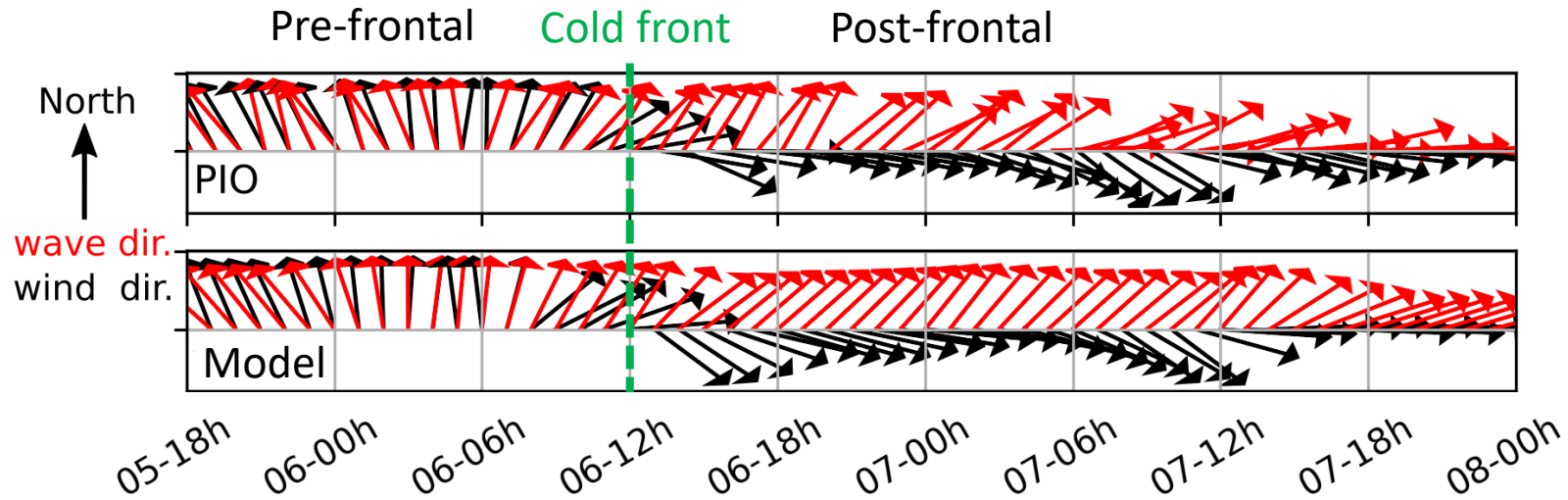
Atmospheric cold front passing on December 6th 2017

Aligned waves under the warm front

Strongly misaligned waves under the cold front

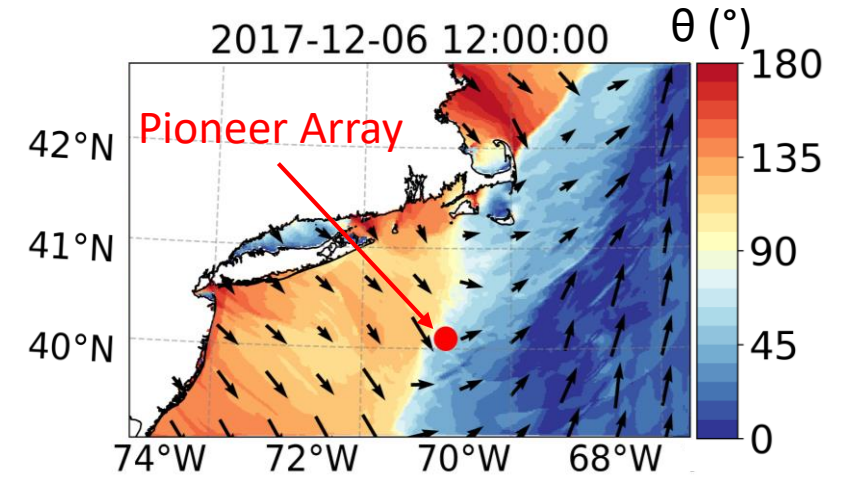
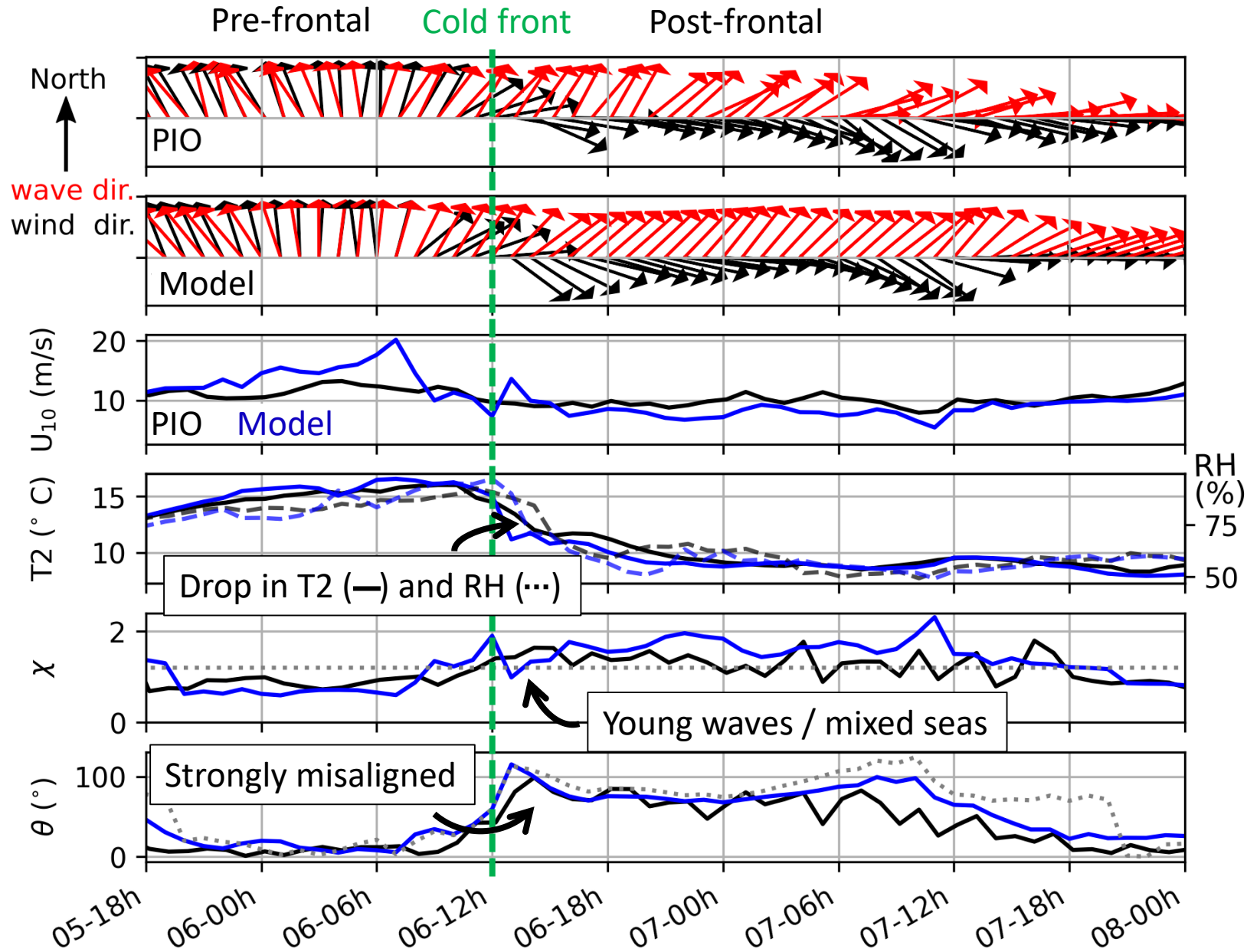


Ocean Observatories Initiative: Pioneer Array (PIO)



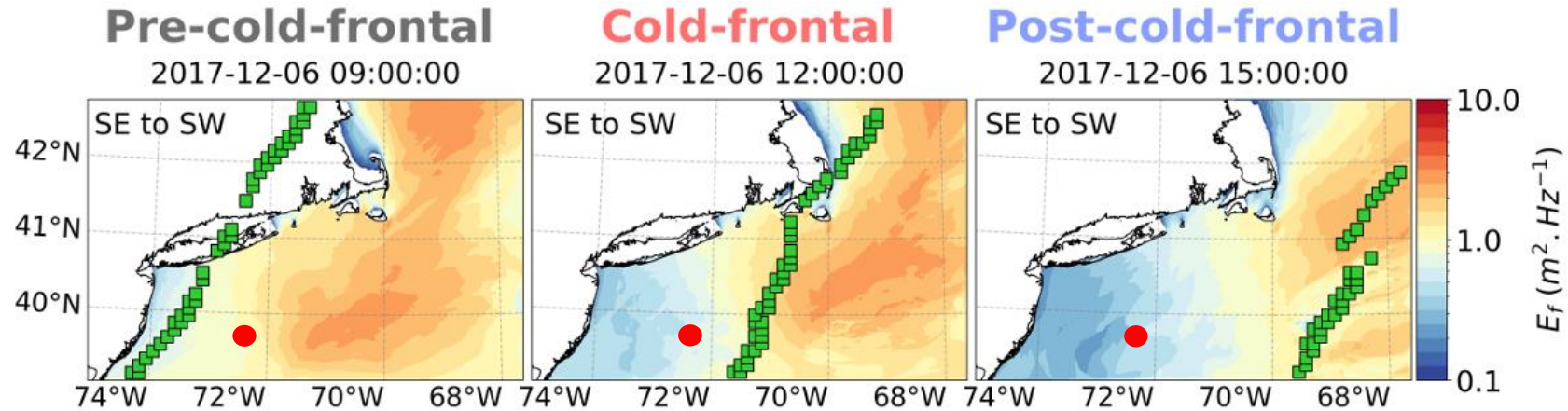
Waves stayed strongly misaligned more than 12h hours after the passage of the cold front ..!

Ocean Observatories Initiative: Pioneer Array (PIO)



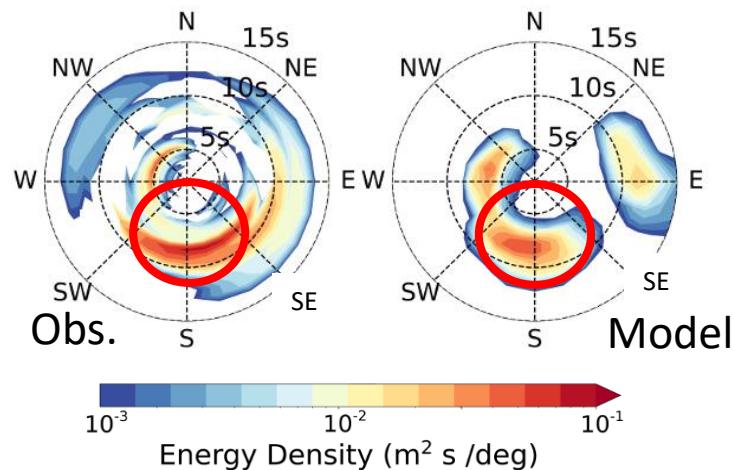
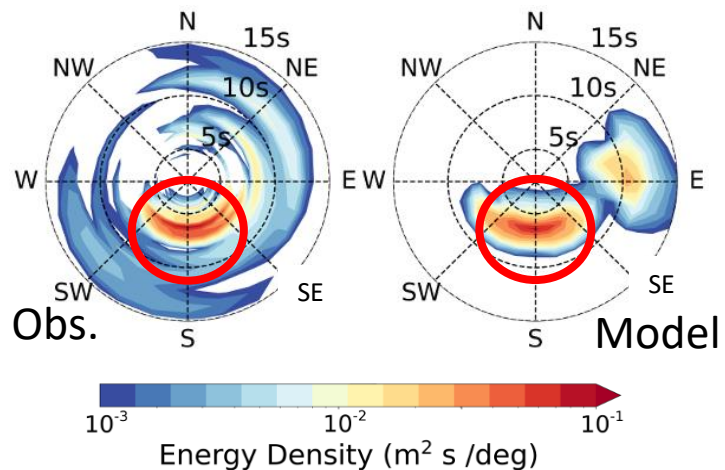
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Wave energy spectrum

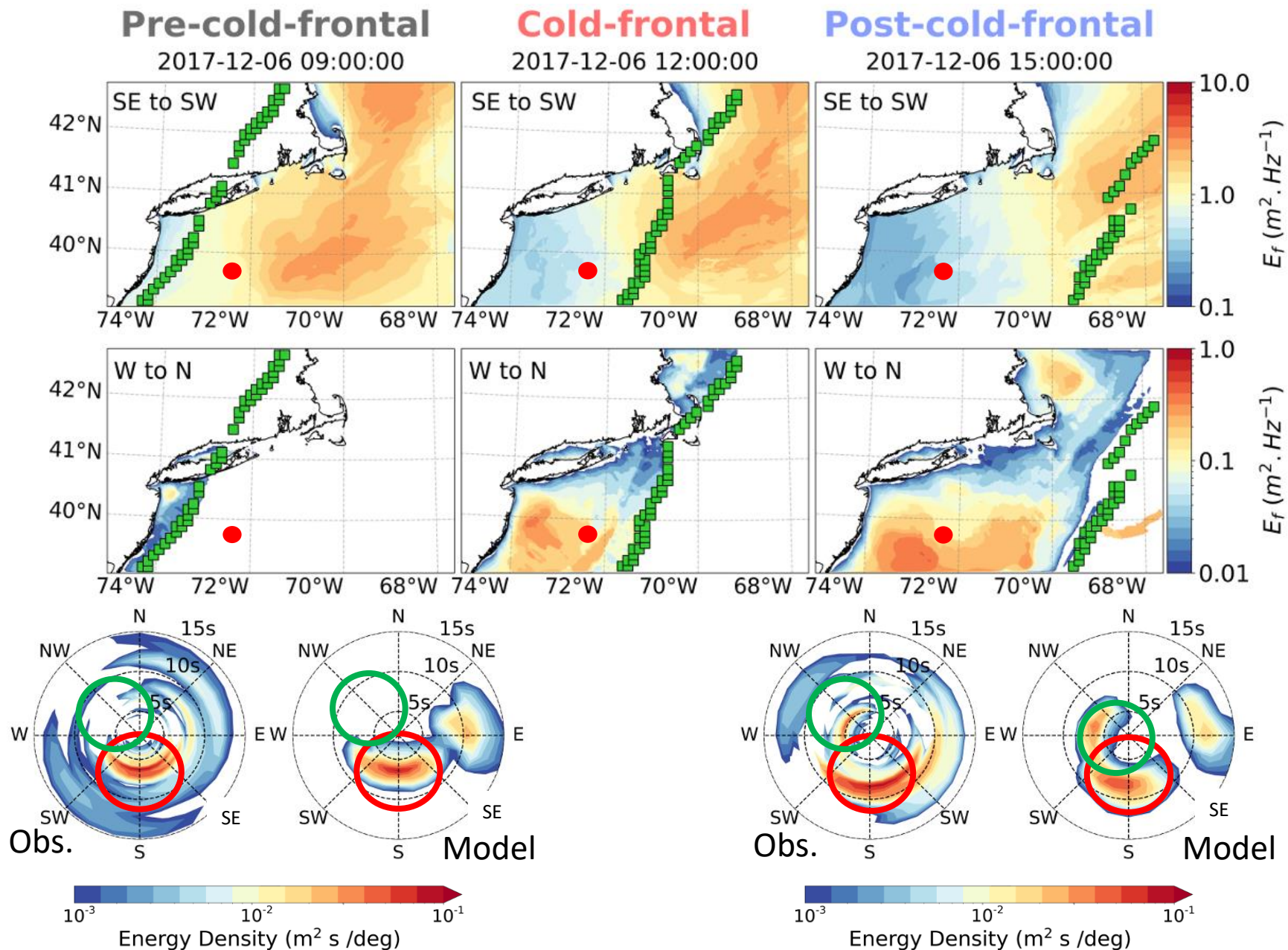


Strong southerly waves aligned with the wind in the pre-cold-frontal conditions.

While the wind shifted to northerly, strong southerly waves were still present leading to strong misalignment during the post-cold-front conditions.



Wave energy spectrum



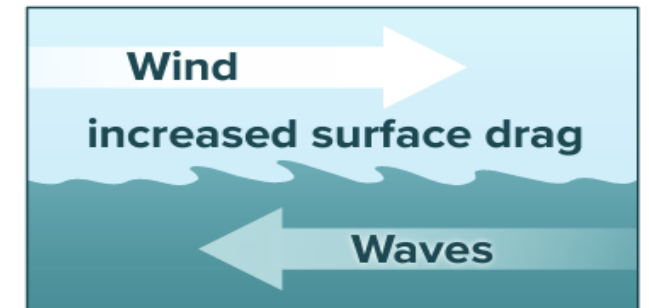
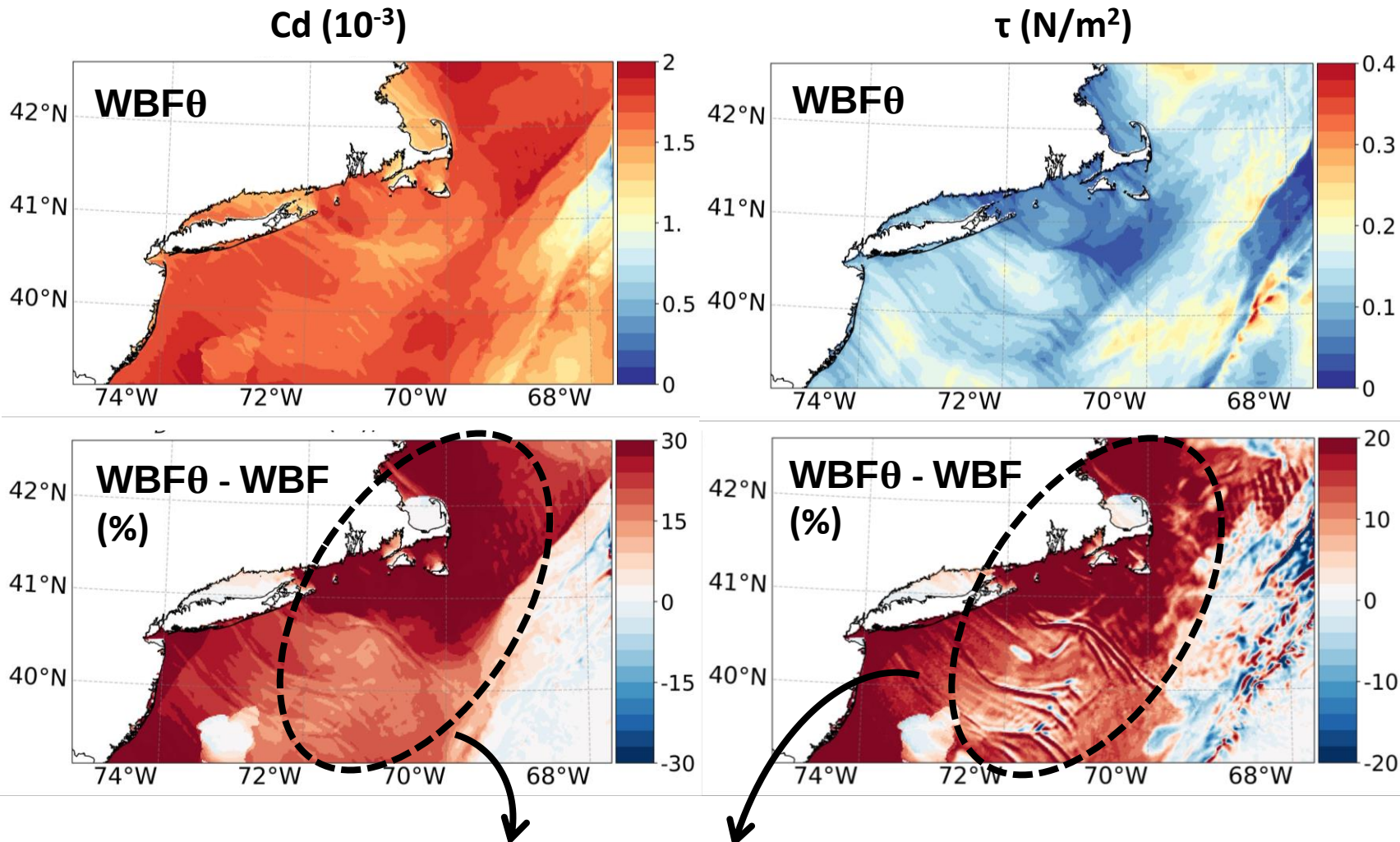
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While the wind shifted to northerly, strong southerly waves were still present leading to strong misalignment during the post-cold-front conditions.

After the cold front, younger waves are generated following the northwesterly wind, contributing to the mixed sea state conditions.

Misaligned waves impact on momentum flux

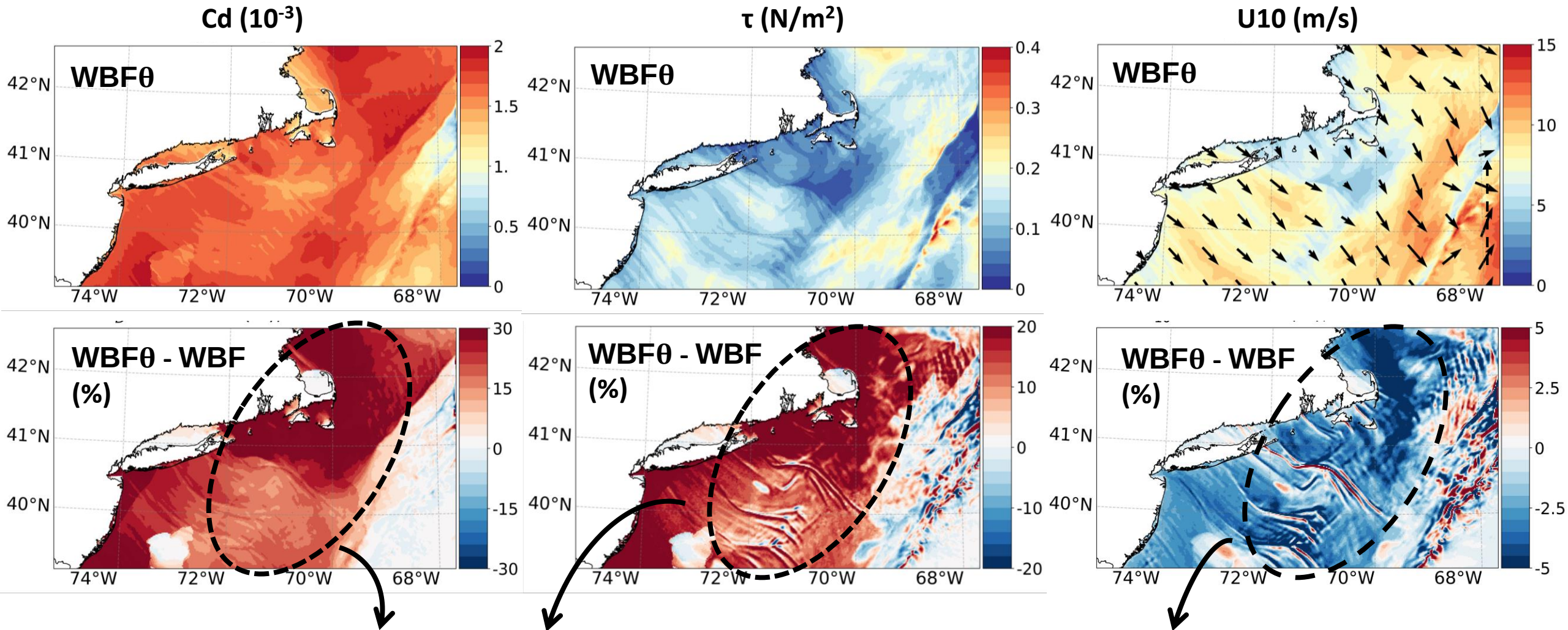
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Surface drag coefficient and momentum stress increase by 20% and 11% on average behind the cold front

Misaligned waves impact on momentum flux

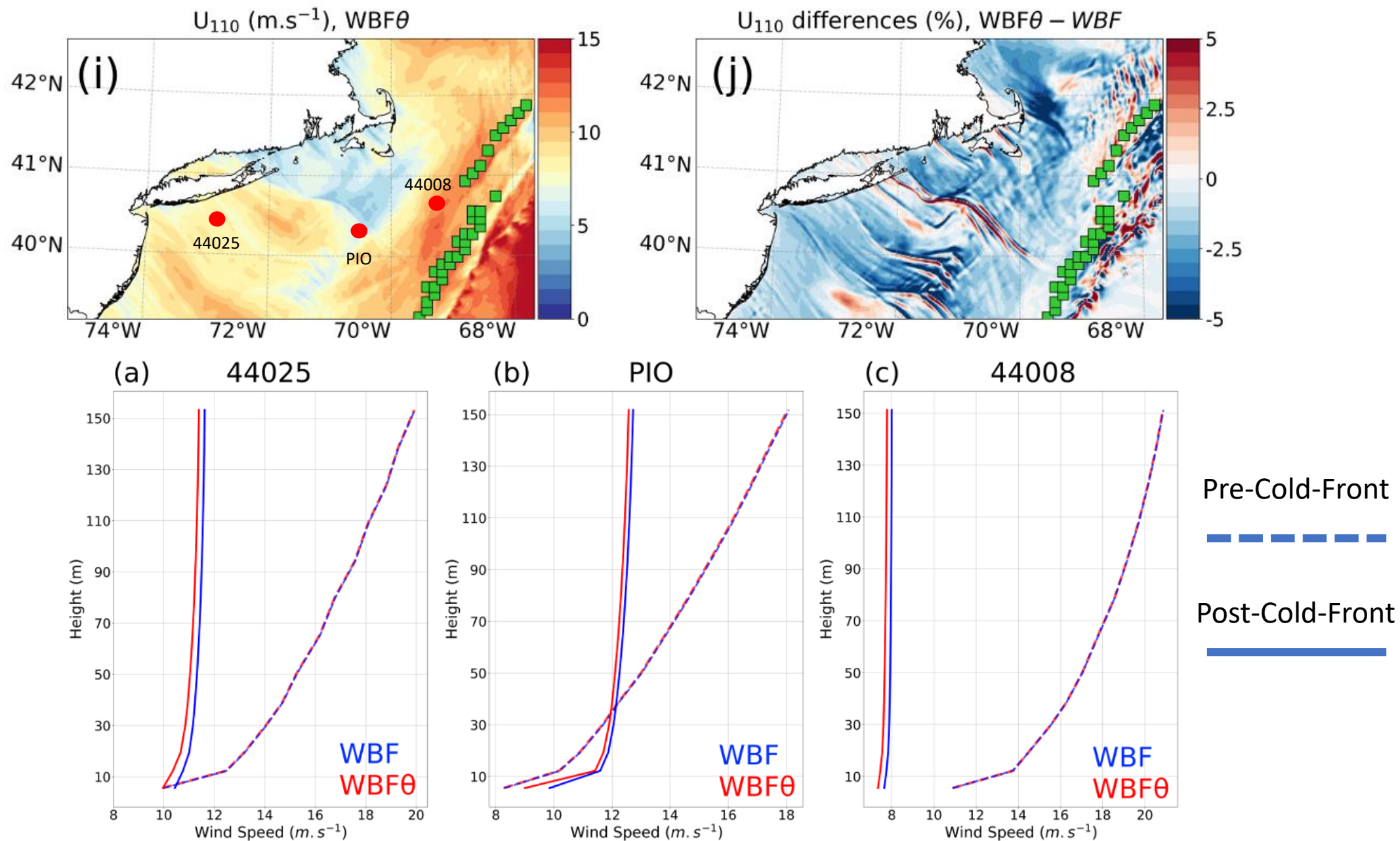
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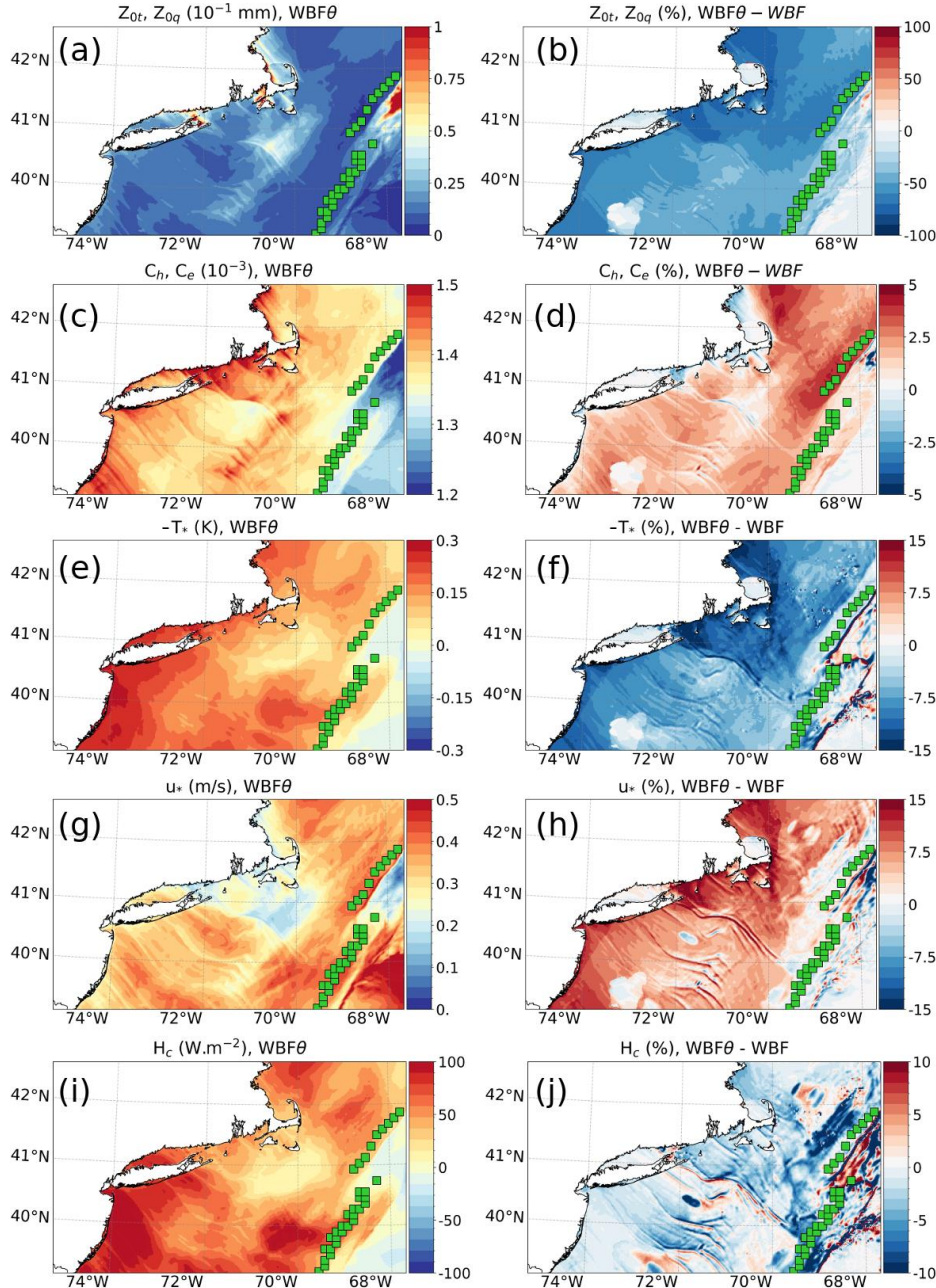
Surface drag coefficient and momentum stress increase by 20% and 11% on average behind the cold front

Direct impact on the surface wind speed which decreases by 2% on average

Misaligned waves impact on wind profile



Misaligned waves impact on heat flux



$$\tau = \rho_a C_D \Delta U_r^2 = \rho_a u_*^2,$$

$$H_s = \rho_a C_{pa} C_h \Delta U_r \Delta T = -\rho_a C_{pa} u_* T_*,$$

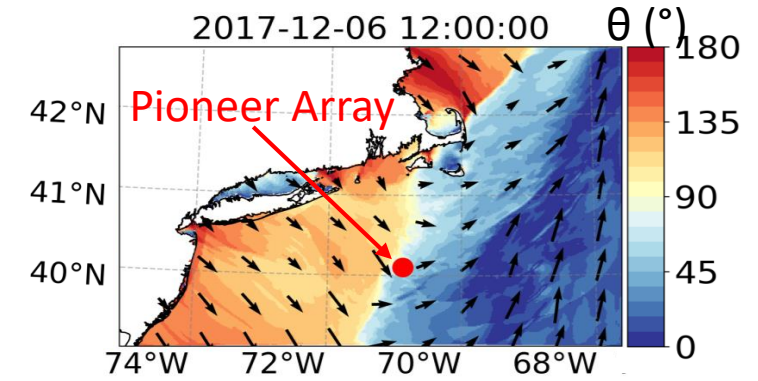
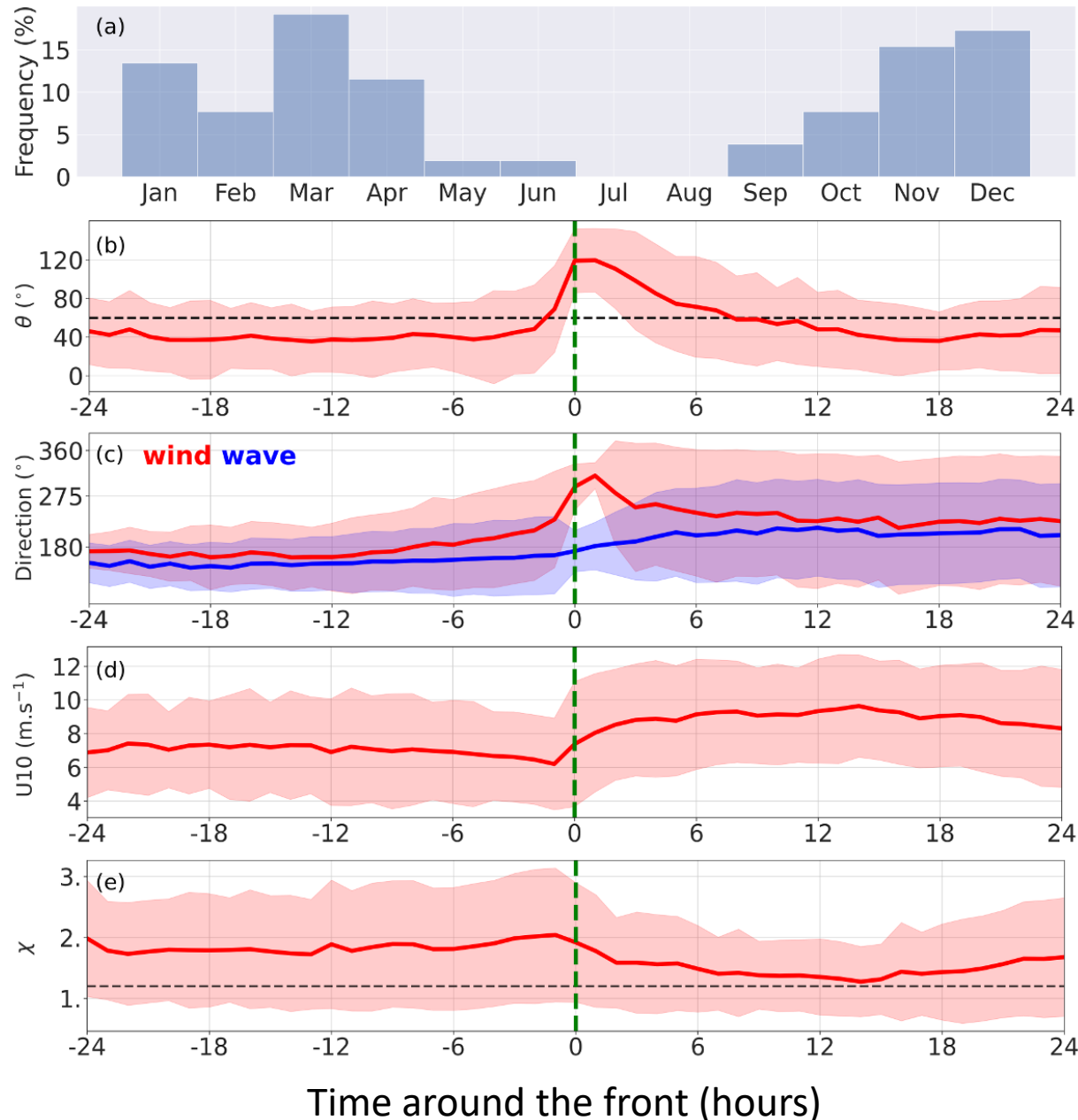
$$H_l = \rho_a L_e C_e \Delta U_r \Delta Q = -\rho_a L_e u_* q_*,$$

$$z_{0t} = \frac{5.8e^{-5}}{R_r^{0.72}}, \quad R_r = \frac{u_* z_0}{\nu},$$

The increase in z_0 due to wave misalignment decreases z_{0t} (60%) and the turbulent flux scale for temperature, T^* by up to 15% (5% on average).

The increase in u^* (4% on average) due to misalignment is more than offset by the decrease in $-T^*$, resulting in a 1.5% decrease on average in heat fluxes.

Direct covariance flux system measurements at Pioneer Array

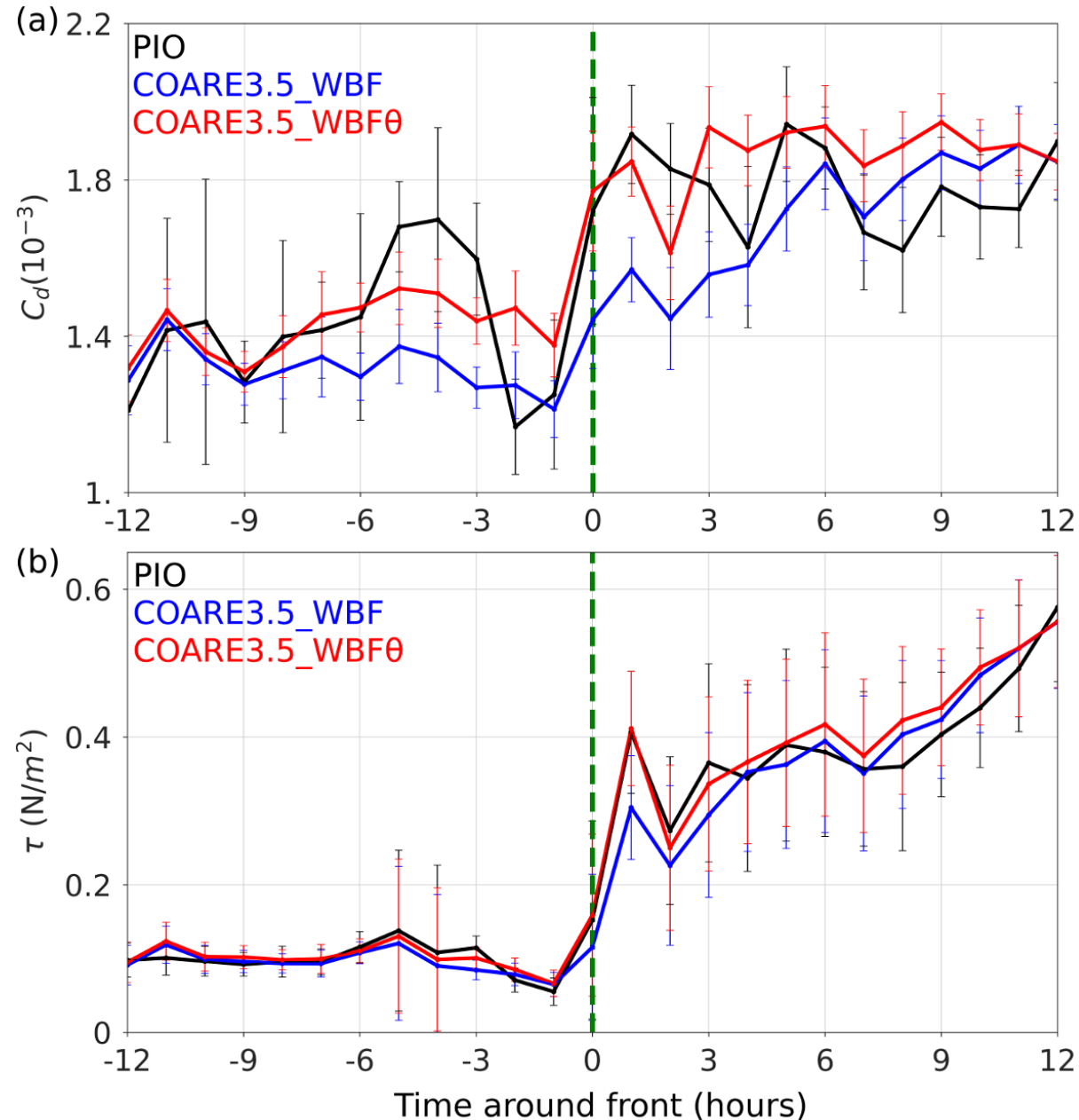


Most of the cold fronts occur during the extended winter months, November-March

80% of the detected cold fronts lead to strongly misaligned waves ($\theta > 60^\circ$ = misaligned).

Waves can stay misaligned between 5h to 10h after the passage of the cold front.

Direct covariance flux system measurements at Pioneer Array



20 atmospheric cold fronts detected during the period when momentum flux observations are available.

Using **WBF θ** generally increases the flux by 7% (up to 16%) in case of strongly misaligned waves after the cold front.

Taking into account misalignment generally reduces the bias from -4.8% in **WBF** to 1.7% in **WBF θ** .

Conclusions

Investigating the impact of sea state on momentum flux through coupled Ocean-Atmosphere-Wave simulations using the sea surface fluxes parameterization COARE3.5

- COARE3.5 wave-based formulation tends to over-emphasizes the mixed seas and swell impacts on momentum flux.
- Two possible remedies for low stress bias:
 - Wave-wind directional misalignment ($\theta \neq 0$): increases the drag for misaligned waves
 - Mean wave period (T_m): emphasizes the presence of wind waves in the mixed sea state
- Atmospheric cold fronts lead to large areas of mixed sea conditions misaligned with local wind for up to 5 to 10h after the passage of the cold front
- Taking into account misalignment in the flux parameterization generally reduces the bias compared to observations
- Keep working toward a better understanding of the misalignment in different wind waves regimes (i.e., high wind regimes, cross-swell vs opposed swell...)
- Need more long-term co-located observations (wind, waves, momentum flux) like the Pioneer Array.

Ocean surface waves impact on air-sea momentum flux

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Thanks !

- Sauvage, C., Seo, H., Barr, B., Clayson, C-A., Edson, J. (2024). Misaligned Wind-Waves Behind Atmospheric Cold Fronts. In JGR: Oceans. DOI: 10.1029/2024JC021162
- Sauvage, C., Seo, H., Clayson, C-A., Edson, J. (2023). Improving Wave-Based Air-Sea Momentum Flux Parameterization in Mixed Seas. In JGR: Oceans. DOI: 10.1029/2022JC019277
- COARE3.5 modified: https://github.com/cesarsauvage/COARE3.5_modified_Sauvage-et-al._2023



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Supplementary figures

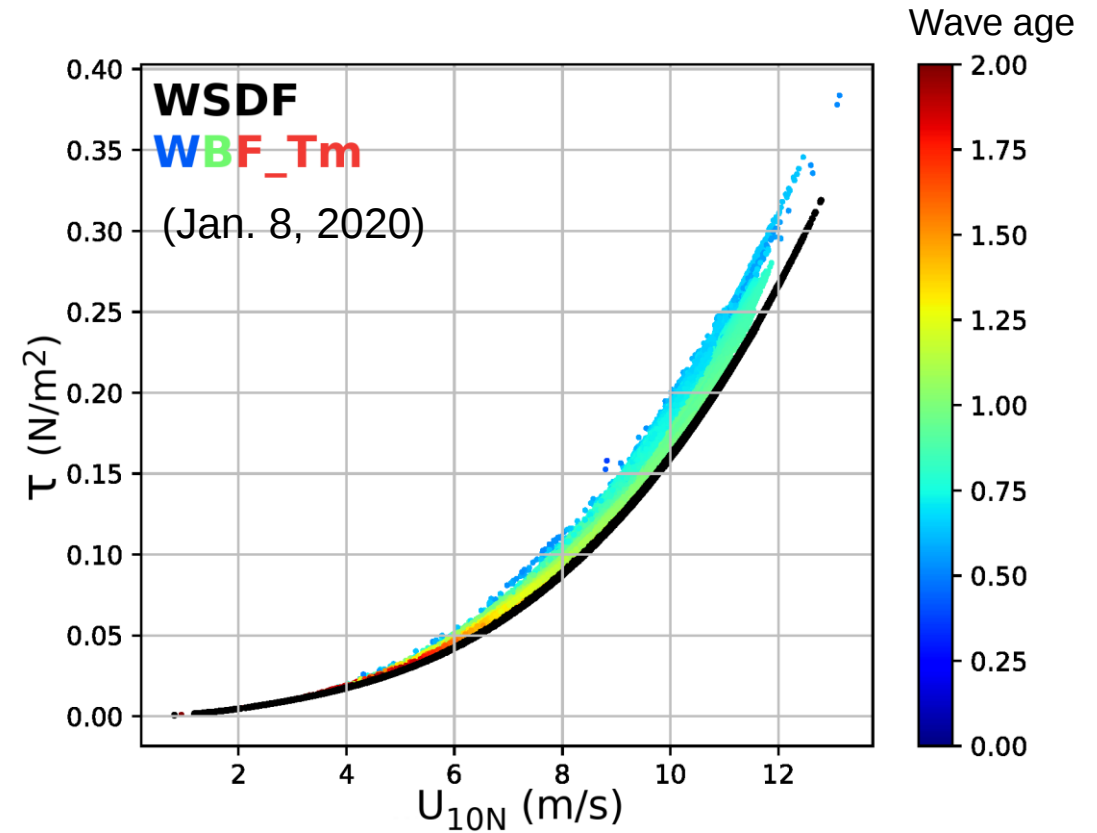
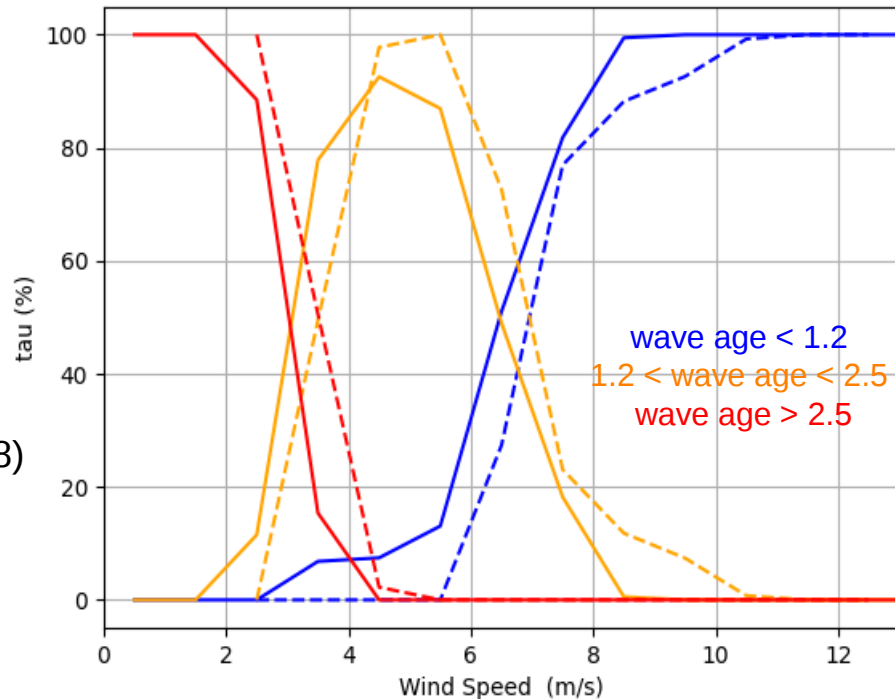
The peak wave period does not always represents accurately the sea state and tend to overestimate the impact of mixed sea under moderate wind conditions

The mean period is more appropriate and shift the wave age distribution to younger waves.

$$Z_{rough} = H_s \cdot 0.39 \cdot \left(\frac{u_*}{C_m} \right)^{2.6}$$

WBF_tm
(———, Jan 8)

Ron Brown
(- - - -)

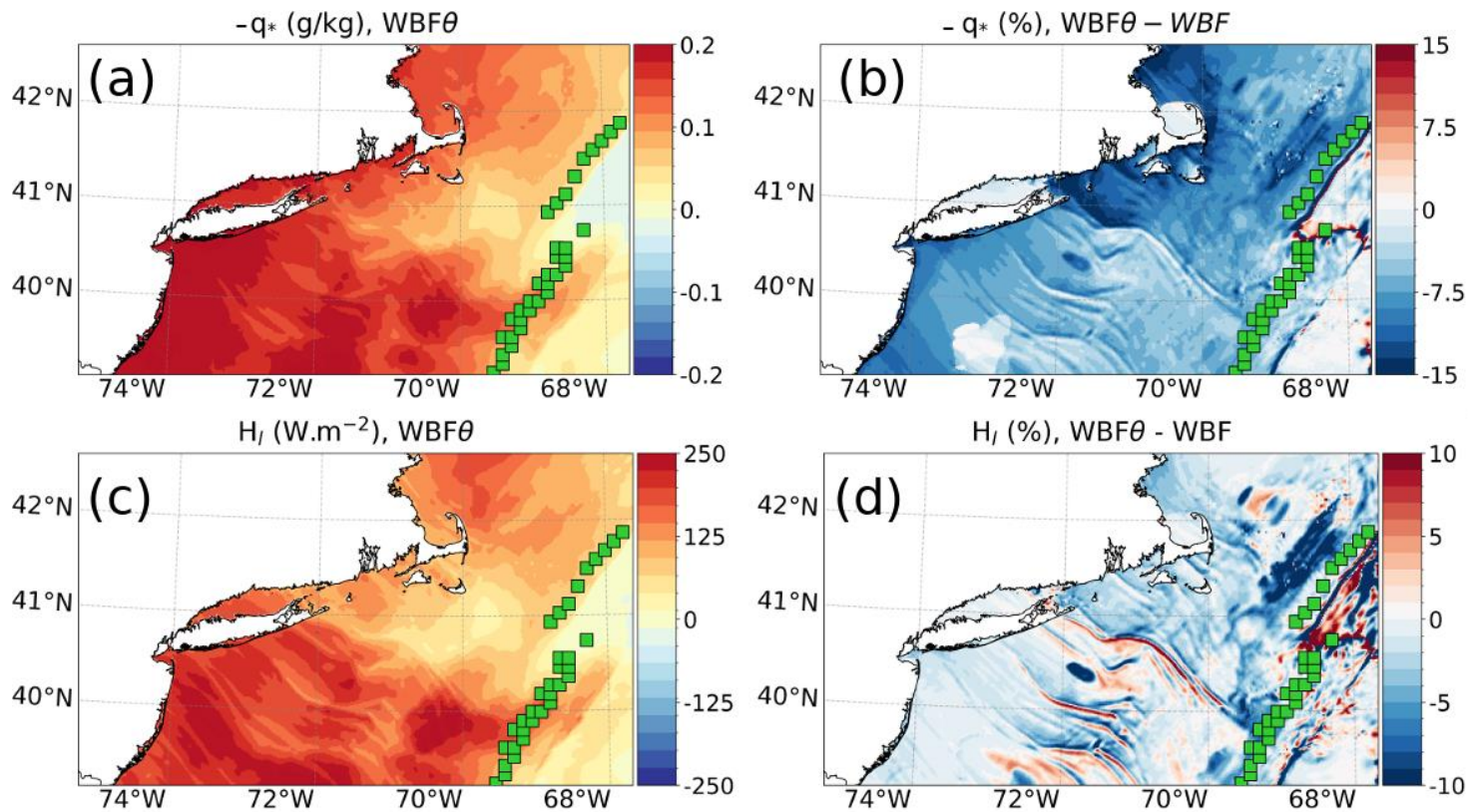


Supplementary figures

$$\tau = \rho_a C_D \Delta U_r^2 = \rho_a u_*^2,$$

$$H_s = \rho_a C_{pa} C_h \Delta U_r \Delta T = -\rho_a C_{pa} u_* T_*,$$

$$H_l = \rho_a L_e C_e \Delta U_r \Delta Q = -\rho_a L_e u_* q_*,$$



The increase in z_0 due to wave misalignment decreases z_0t (60%) and the turbulent flux scale for temperature, T^* by up to 15% (5% on average).

The increase in u^* (4% on average) due to misalignment is more than offset by the decrease in $-T^*$, resulting in a 1.5% decrease on average in heat fluxes.