Air—Sea Flux Products

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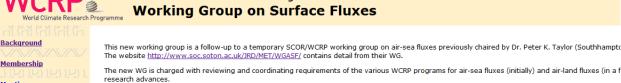
Background

- Measurement Technology
- **Improve Observations** from Buoys and Research Vessels
- Flux Estimation Algorithms
- **Direct** Observations Databases
- **Global Flux Products**

Direct data used principally to develop parameterizations, improve the observing system, and 'verify' model results



http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/psd3/wgsf/



Specific objectives include:

- developing flux data sets available from different sources (in-situ, remotely sensed, NWP-based);
- · improving measurement technologies, parameterizations and flux field production algorithms; and
- assessments of sensitivity of climate models and limits of predictability associated with uncertainties in surface fluxes.

The WGSF will also serve as a bridge between WCRP and the Surface Ocean - Lower Atmosphere Study (SOLAS) of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Atmospheric Chemistry and Global Pollution (CACGP) and WCRP. A powerpoint file that gives a bit more background can be obtained at the following ftp si

× PSD Review - Draft Agenda... ×

World Climate Research Pr... ×

The JSC's proposed Terms of Reference (TORs) for WGSF:

× M Inbox (274) - chris.fairall@... × 🖽 Google Sheets

World Climate Research Program

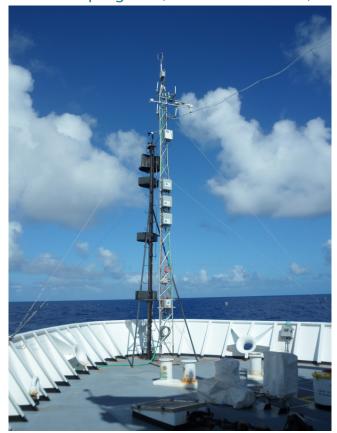
- to review the requirements of the different WCRP programmes for air-sea fluxes:
- to develop communication and co-ordination between the research initiatives of WCRP and IGBP on air sea-fluxes;
- to encourage research and operational activities aimed at improving the knowledge of air-sea fluxes;
- to keep the scientific community and the JSC informed of progress achieved through regular reports, World Wide Web, and as necessary, scientific

Proposed specific objectives of WGSF for the nearest perspective:

- ongoing compilation, evaluation and intercomparison of existing flux data sets, including those of biogeochemical fluxes;
- further improvement of parameterisations of physical and biogeochemical fluxes, quantification of uncertainties in surface flux products and develop
- assessment of model sensitivity to and limits on predictability from errors associated with surface fluxes and development of objective analysis school
- development of strategy for merging and combining surface flux data sets to meet the requirements of WCRP and IGBP;
- development of the requirements for flux and flux-related observations in co-operation with IGBP, GCOS, GOOS and other relevant activities;
- · interaction with and support to SOLAS.

Technology

• **Requirement:** There is a need for air-sea flux measurements of high accuracy and high time resolution: Intensive field programs, Satellite retrievals, NWP/Climate model products, Climate monitoring system.



http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/ spotlight/2011/flux-system.html

Table 1. Summary of recent research vessels with collaborations by the ESRL seagoing flux group.

Nation	Ship	Institute	Contact
Korea	Araon	KOPRI	S. Park
UK	Clark	NOC	M. Yelland
Ireland	Celtic Explorer	U. Galway	B. Ward
Germany	Meteor	U.Hamburg	S. Kinne
France	L'Atalante	IFREMER	A. Weill
Australia	S. Surveyor	Aus. BOM	E. Schulz
India	Sindhu Sankalp	NIO Goa	V. Kumar
US	Sikuliaq	U. Alaska	M. Edwards
Japan	Mirai	JAMSTEC	Jun Inoue



Fairall, C. & Co-Authors, 2010:

Observations to Quantify Air-Sea
Fluxes and Their Role in Climate
Variability and Predictability in
Proceedings of OceanObs'09:
Sustained Ocean Observations and
Information for Society (Vol. 2),
Venice, Italy, 21-25 September 2009,
Hall, J., Harrison D.E. & Stammer, D.,
Eds., ESA Publication WPP-306.

NOAA COARE BULK FLUX MODELS: Developed and Maintained at PSD

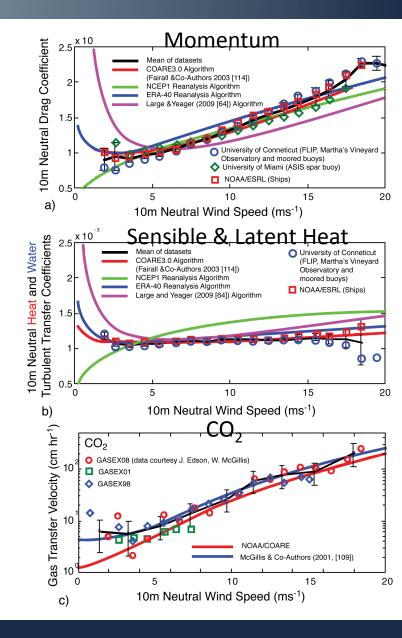
Met Flux:
$$\overline{w'x'} = C_x U(X_s - X_r) = C_x U \Delta X$$

Gas Flux:
$$\overline{w'x'} = k_x \alpha_x (X_{wr} / \alpha_x - X_{ar})$$

Particles:
$$F_n = Source(r) - V_d(r) \overline{n(r)}$$

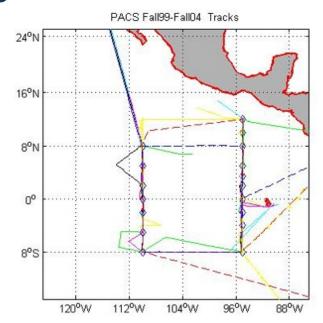
- 1996 Bulk Meteorological fluxes
- 2000 CO₂ [*U. Conn* and *Columbia U*]
- 2003 Hurricane Sea Spray
- 2004 DMS [*U. Hawaii*]
- 2005 Snow/Ice [US Army CRREL]
- 2006 Ozone [U. Colorado]
- 2008 PCBs and PCEs [Mich. Tech. U]
- 2010 79 Trace gases [Johnson 2010]
- 2011 COAREG3.1
 - CO2, DMS, ³He, CO, O₃, SF₆, Methanol
- 2014 COARE3.5
- 2015 Hurricane spray version 12

ftp://ftp1.esrl.noaa.gov/users/cfairall/bulkalg/



PSD Flux Data Sets

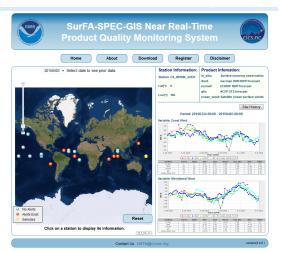
- PSD Cruise Data base
 - ftp://ftp1.esrl.noaa.gov/psd3/cruises/
 - 62 cruise individually archived
 - Raw and processed; images
- PSD Direct Flux Easy-to-Use Composite Files
 - 14 cruise 1991-1999 Atlantic and Pacific <u>ftp://ftp1.esrl.noaa.gov/users/cfairall/fluxdata/</u> <u>combined_file/</u>
 - 10 cruises 1999-2004 Equatorial E. Pacific ftp://ftp1.esrl.noaa.gov/users/cfairall/EPIC/ epicmonitor/combined files/
 - Fluxes, clouds, rawinsondes
 - 8 cruise Stratus 2001-2010 Stratus region off Chile
 ftp://ftp1.ocrl.pops.gov/usors/efairall/
 - ftp://ftp1.esrl.noaa.gov/users/cfairall/
 epic stratus integrated/
 - Fluxes, clouds, rawinsondes



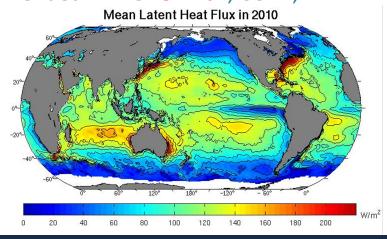


Community Flux Products:

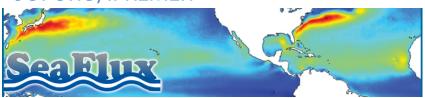
NWP: SURFA Archived flux fields from ECMWF, DWD, JMA

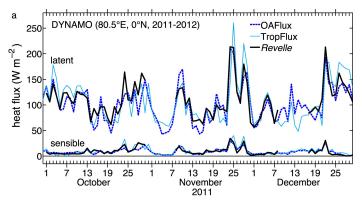


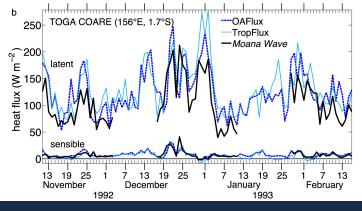
Blended: WHOI OAFlux, CORE,...



Satellite: **SEAFLUX**, GSSTF, HOAPS, JOFURO, IFREMER







Summary and Conclusions

- Central Theme: Results for NOAA's climate observing system and process research
- Products include technological advances, flux algorithms, direct flux databases, and collaborations with gridded global flux products.
- Applications include better measurements from ships and buoys, better fluxes for NWP and climate models, improved global flux products.