

AXBT Observation of Upper-Ocean Temperature During CalWater2

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INTRODUCTION

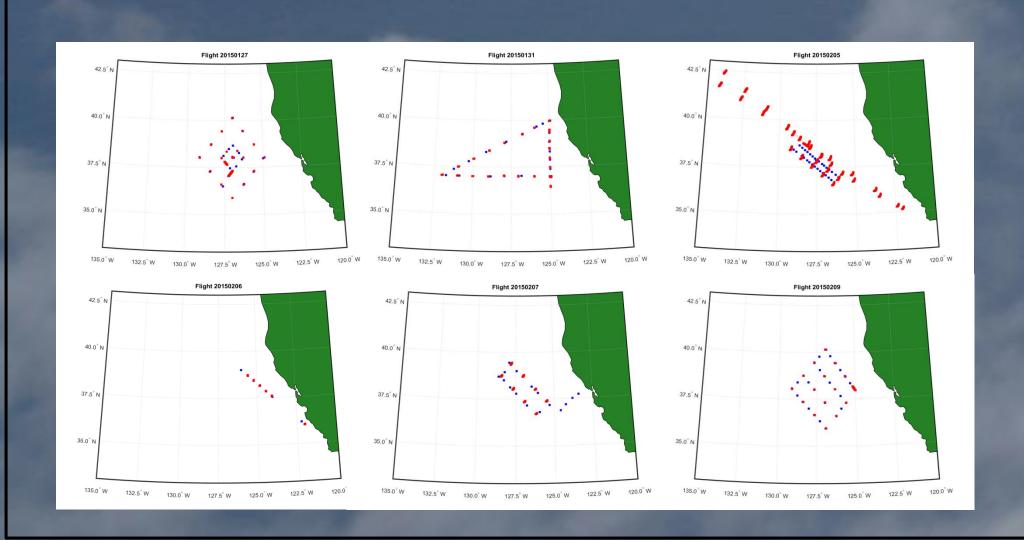
- The CalWater2 (http://cw3e.ucsd.edu/) is a multi-agencies (NOAA, NASA, DOE, and USGA, ONR) supported field campaign to be conducted in January-March 2015 over the Northern California coast
- The goal of CalWater2 field campaign is to examine water supply variability and extreme precipitation events that can lead to flooding
- NRL deployed the 148 AXBT during the CalWater2 field campaign from NOAA and conducted realtime COAMPS moist adjoint forecasts in conjunction of coupled COAMPS forecast by FNMOC
- The combination of AXBT-dropsonde provides a co-located atmospheric and ocean temperature observations

Combo AXBT-Dropsonde 6 Feb 9 Feb (AR) (Post-(AR) (Pre-AR) P-3 Flight No. No. of **AXBT AXBT from all 7** (a) P3-AXBT flight 1, 27 Jan flights (d) P3-AXBT flight 3, 5 Feb

OBJECTIVE

Study the air-sea fluxes exchange and upper-ocean evolution before, during, and after the Atmospheric Rivers (AR) events off the West Coast and investigate the sensitivity of pre-storm sea surface temperature and atmospheric moisture

P3 DEPLOYMENT

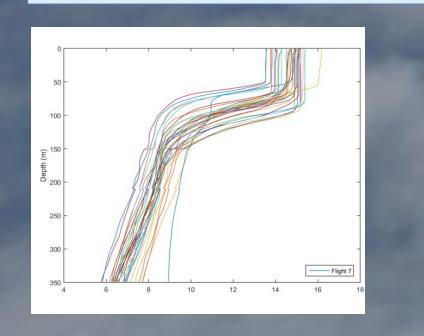


AXBT TEMPERATURE PROFILES

50 - 50 - 10

Flight 7: Post-AR temperature profiles

Flight 1: Pre-AR temperature profiles

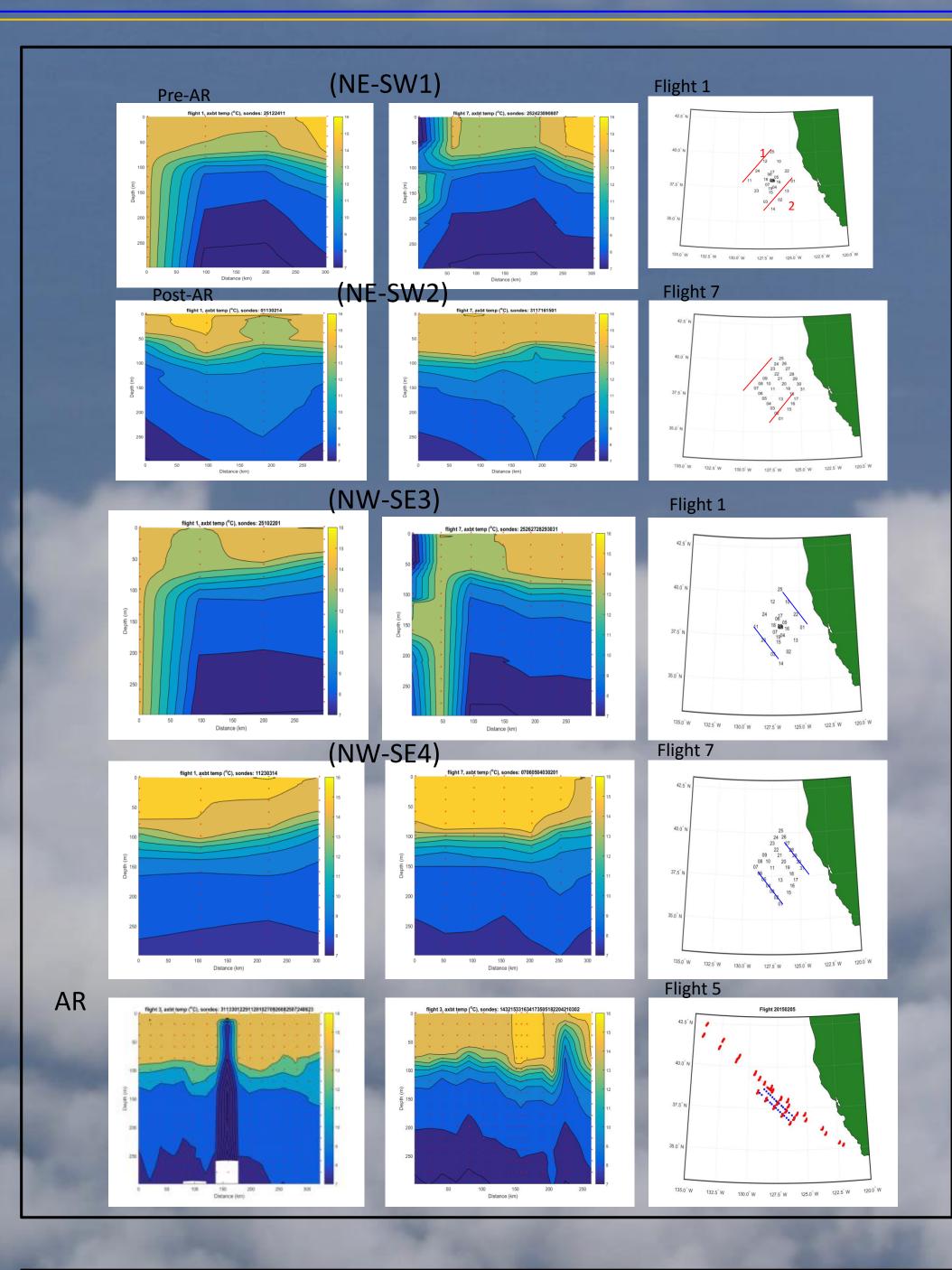


Post-AR:

Cooler SST ~ 0.5 °C

Mean profiles

- Deeper and warmer thermocline
- Reduced upper-ocean variability



Summary

Post-AR, NE cross sections:

Cooler and deeper T offshore

NW-SE cross section:

- Near shore: Reverse of the N-S T gradient near thermocline
- Off shore: deeper and warmer mixed layer post-AR

AR

- A strong upwelling about 12 °C in the upper 100 m is evident
- The upwelling does not reach the ocean surface
- The maximum horizontal ocean temperature gradient across this upwelling region is in the order of 5-6 °C