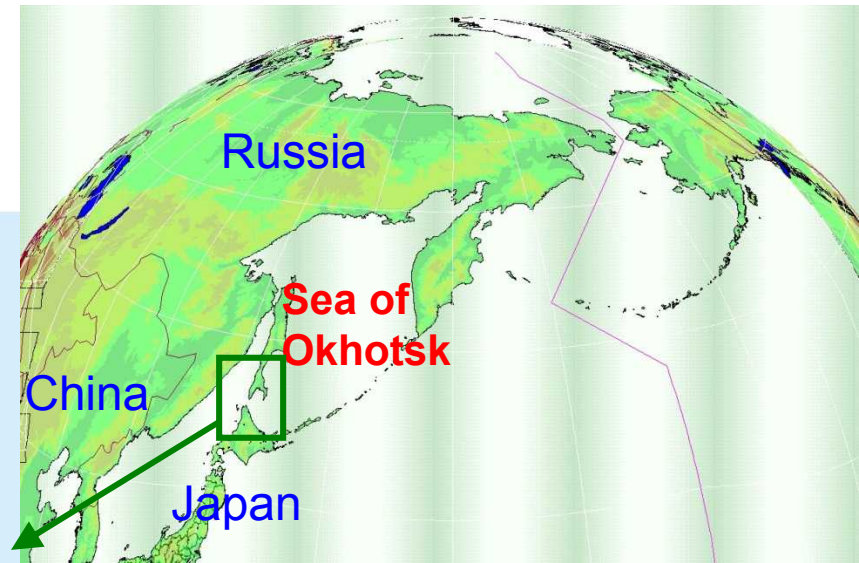


Estimation of Wind Drift Current in the Soya Strait

Wei Zhang, Naoto Ebuchi,
Yasushi Fukamachi

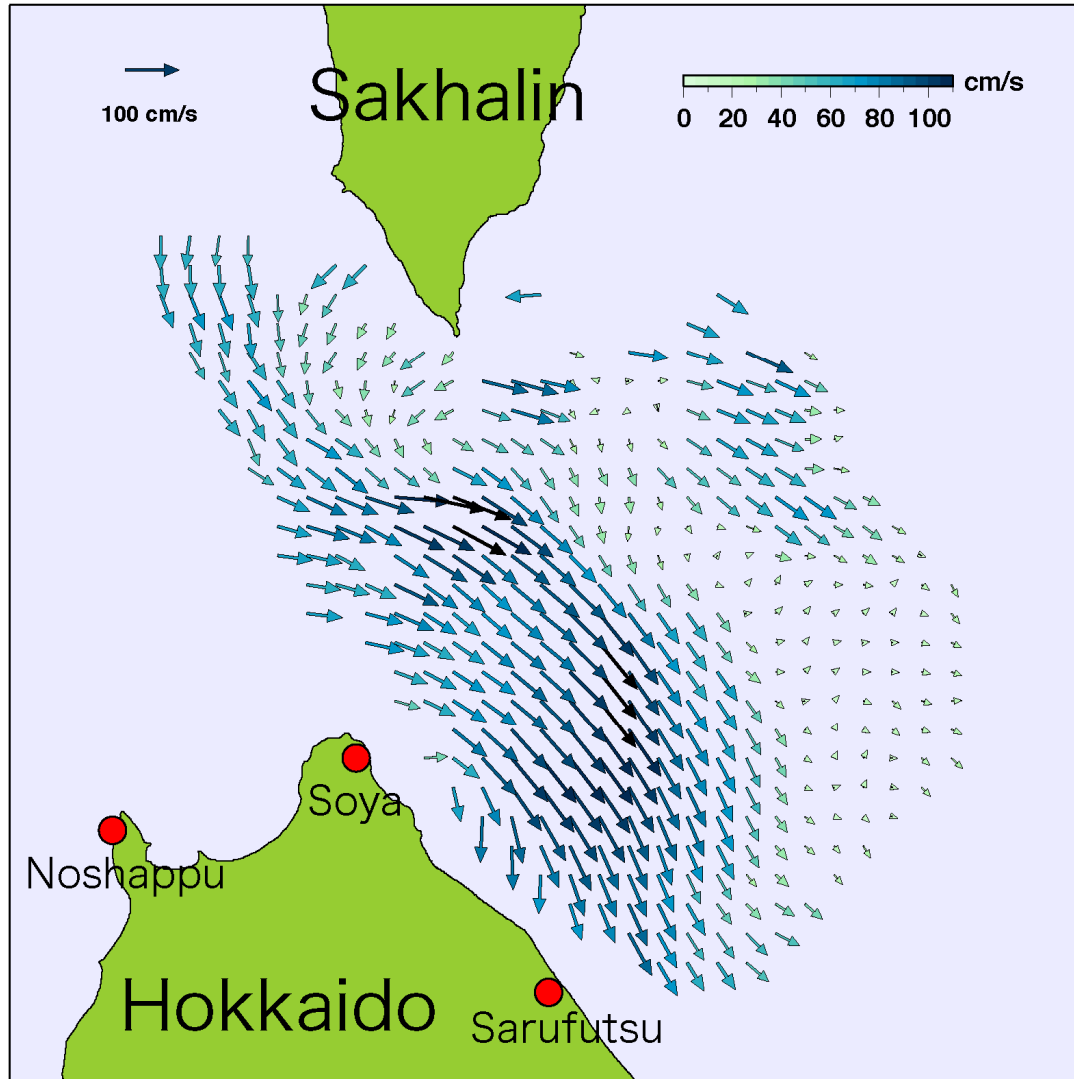
Institute of Low Temperature Science
Hokkaido University
zhangwei@lowtem.hokudai.ac.jp

The Soya Strait



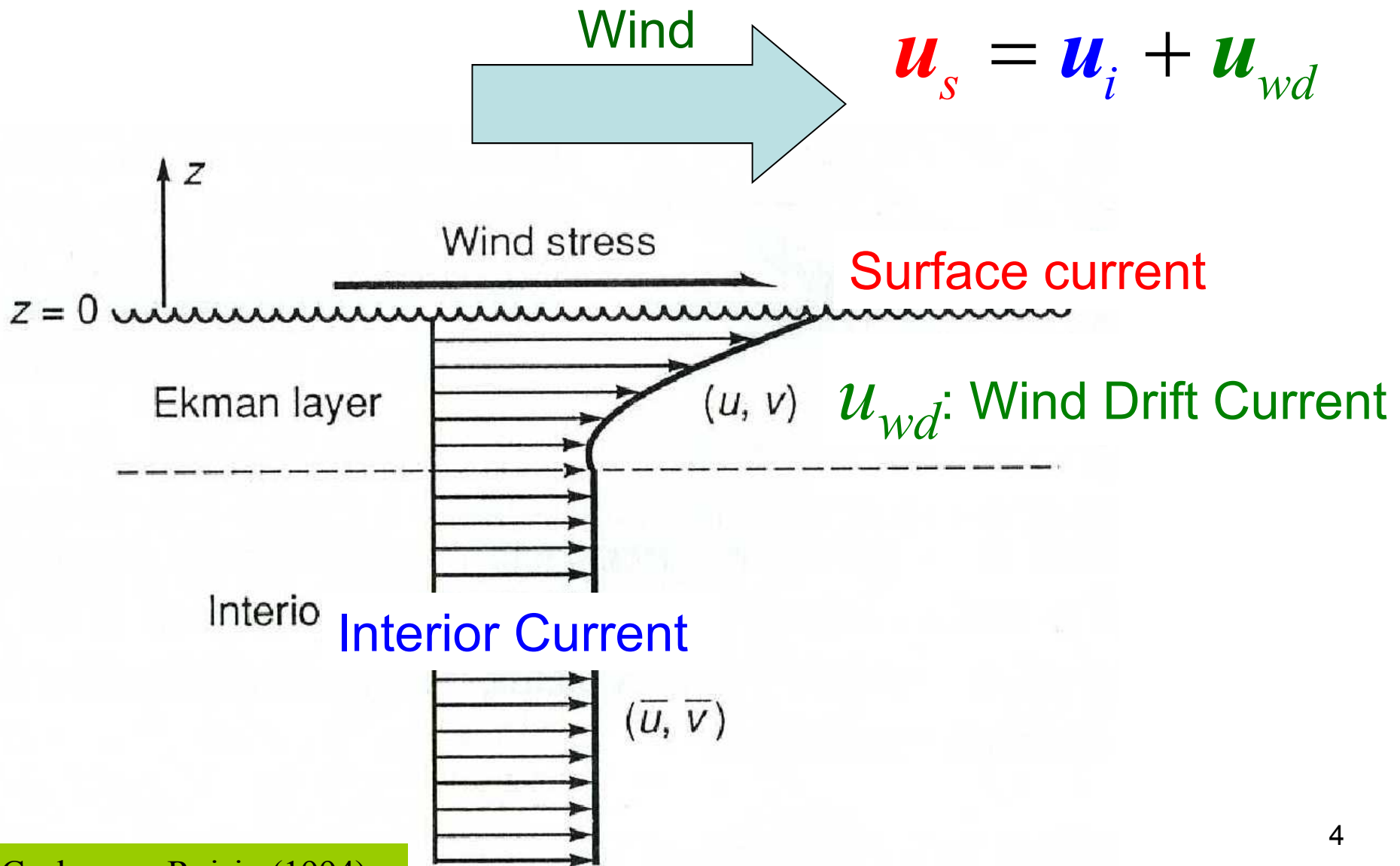
- Connection of Sea of Japan Sea and Sea of Okhotsk
- Soya warm current
- Fishery

Example of HF Radar Snapshot

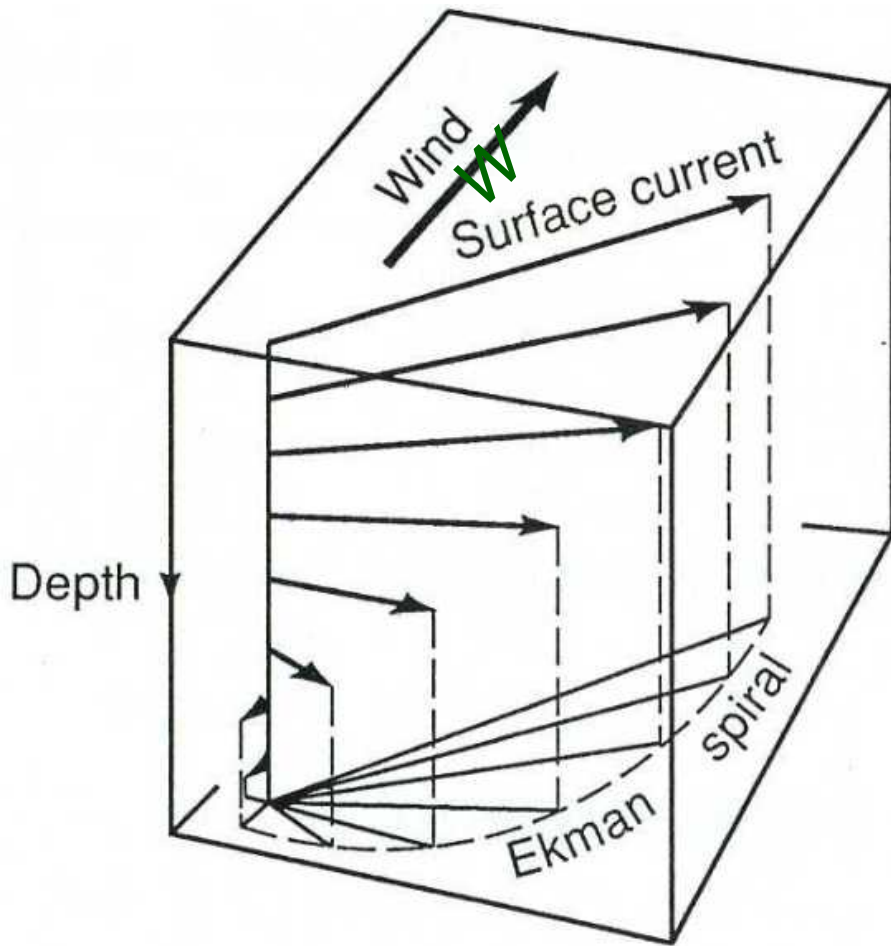


17h20m (JST)
3 Aug 2003

Wind Drift Current



Drift Parameter



$$\mathbf{u}_{wd} = A(\alpha, \theta) \mathbf{W}$$

$$A(\alpha, \theta) = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

α : speed factor

θ : deflection angle

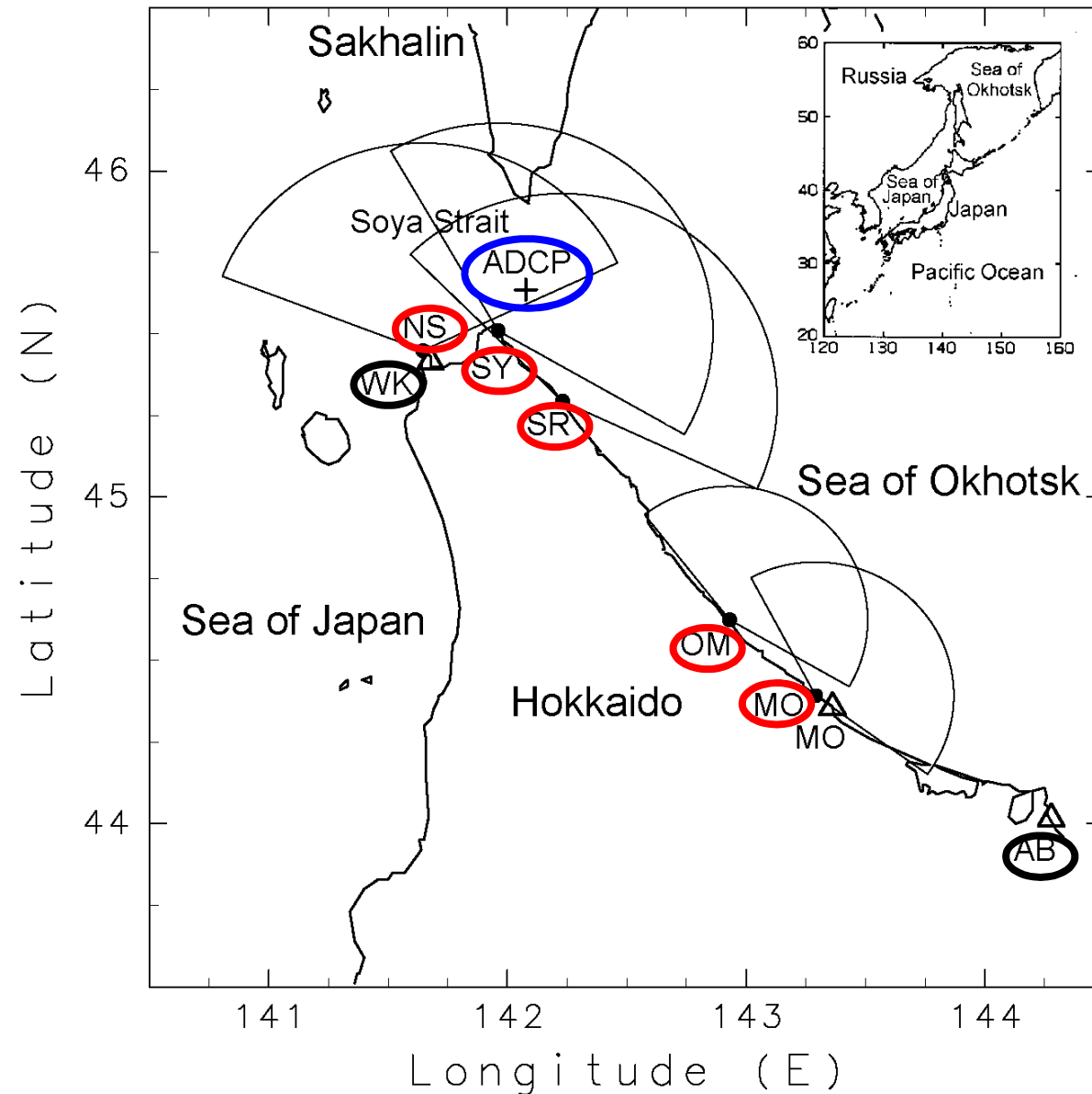
$\mathbf{W}$: wind vector

How to calculate wind drift parameter

$$\min(\mathbf{u}_{err}) = (\mathbf{u}_s - \mathbf{u}_i) - A(\alpha, \theta) \mathbf{W}$$

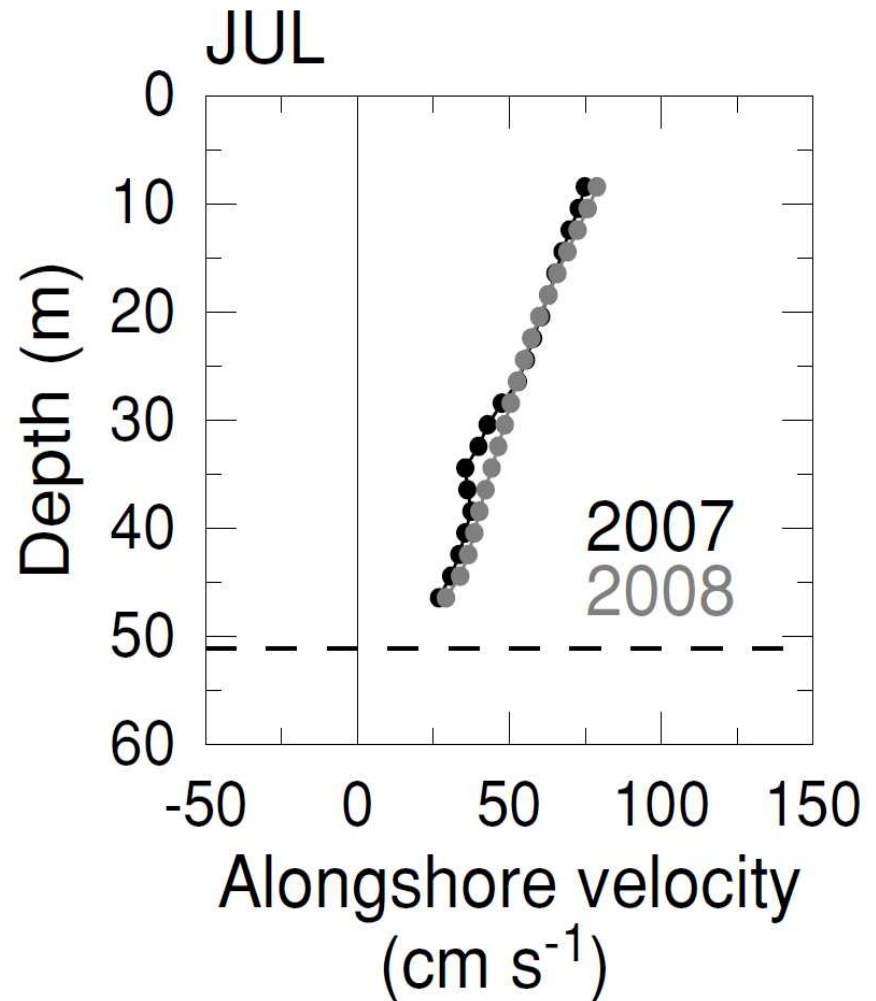
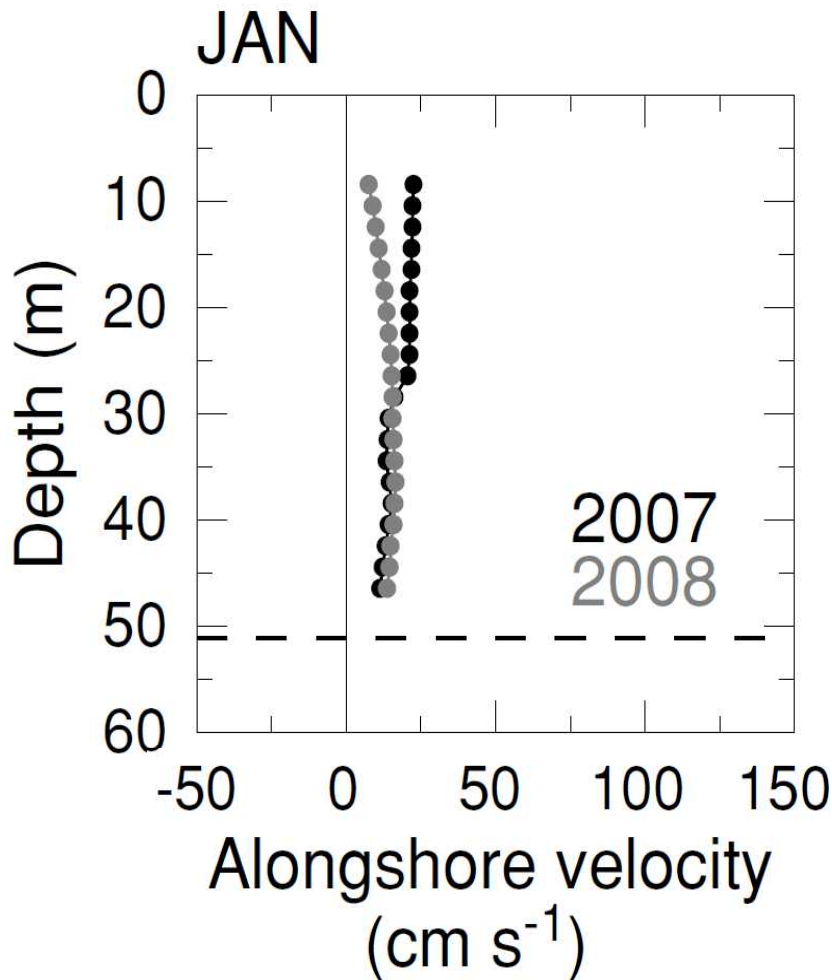
- Surface current (HF radar data)
- Interior current (ADCP data)
- Wind (JMA GPV/MSM)

Observation



- HF radars
- ADCP
(Bottom mounted)
- Tide gauges
- Wind
(JMA GPV/MSM)

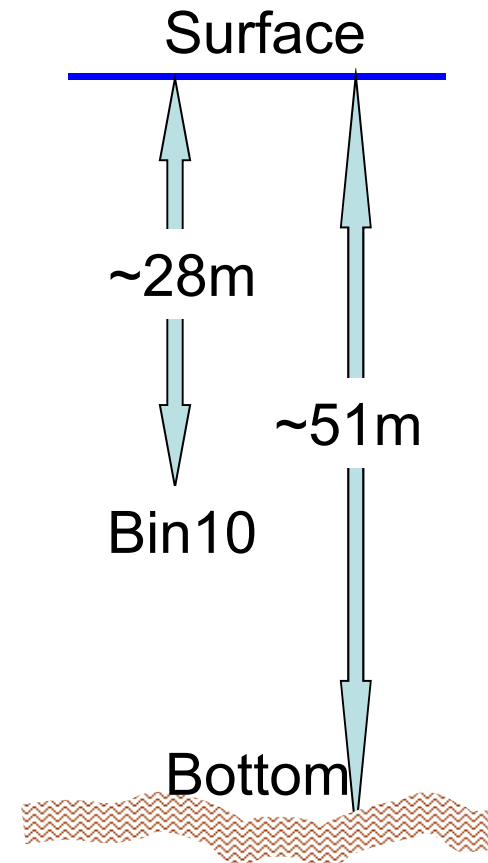
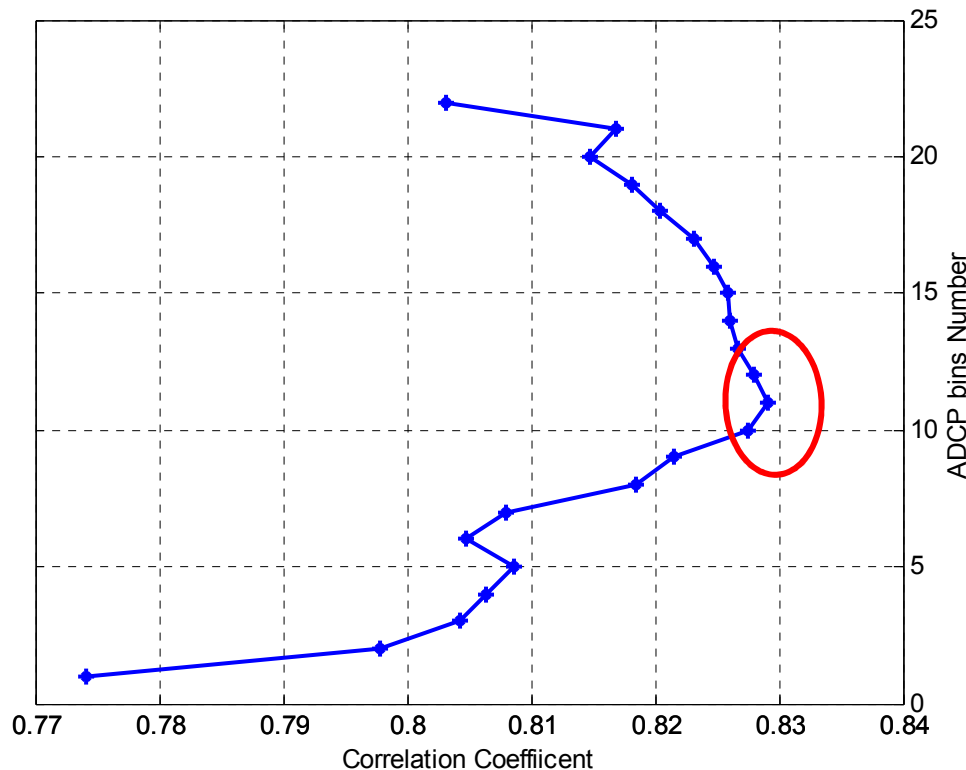
Example of ADCP vertical profiles



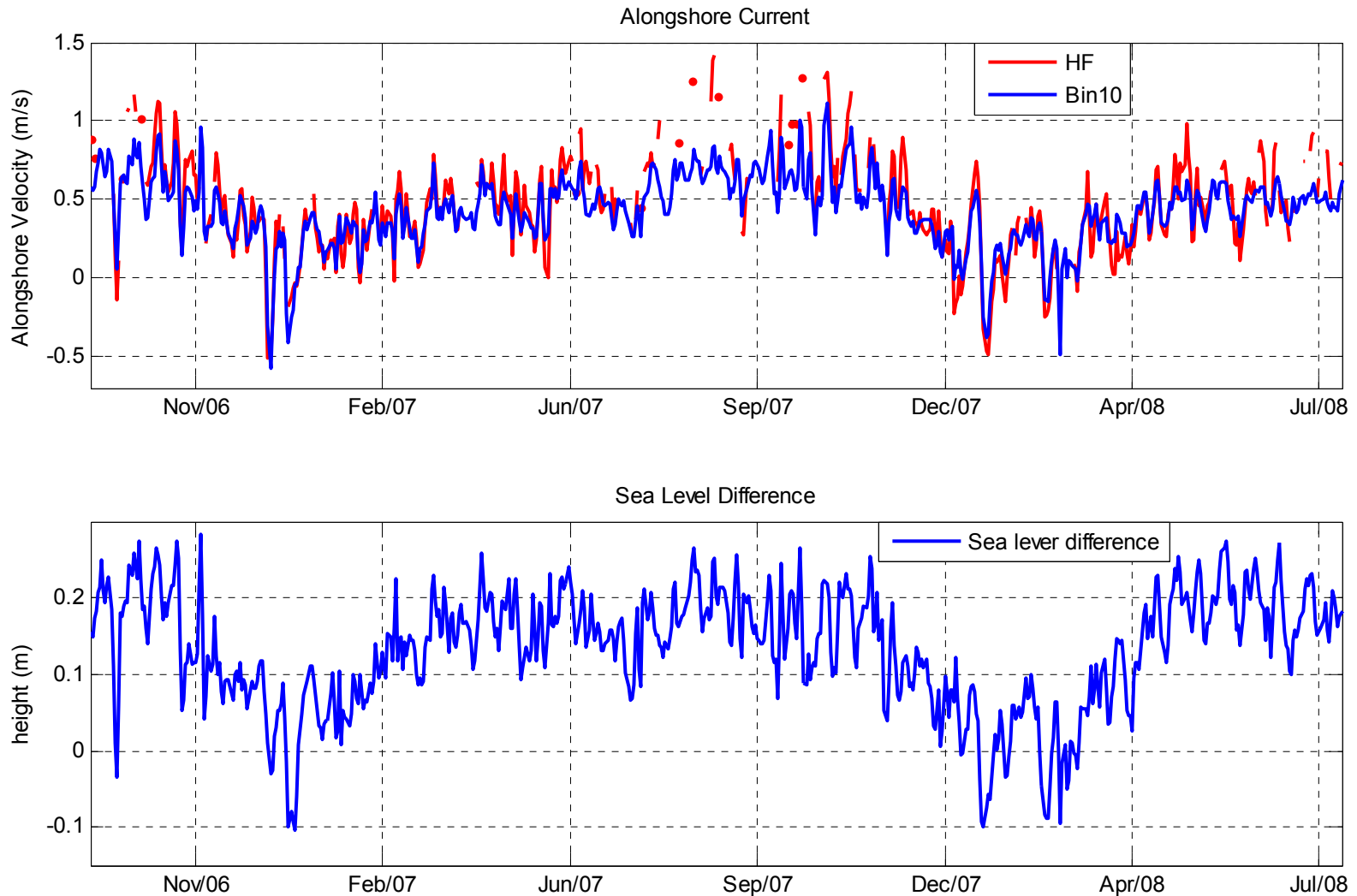
Monthly-mean of alongshore velocity observed by ADCP.

Interior Current

Correlation Coefficient between sea level difference and alongshore velocities of different ADCP bins.

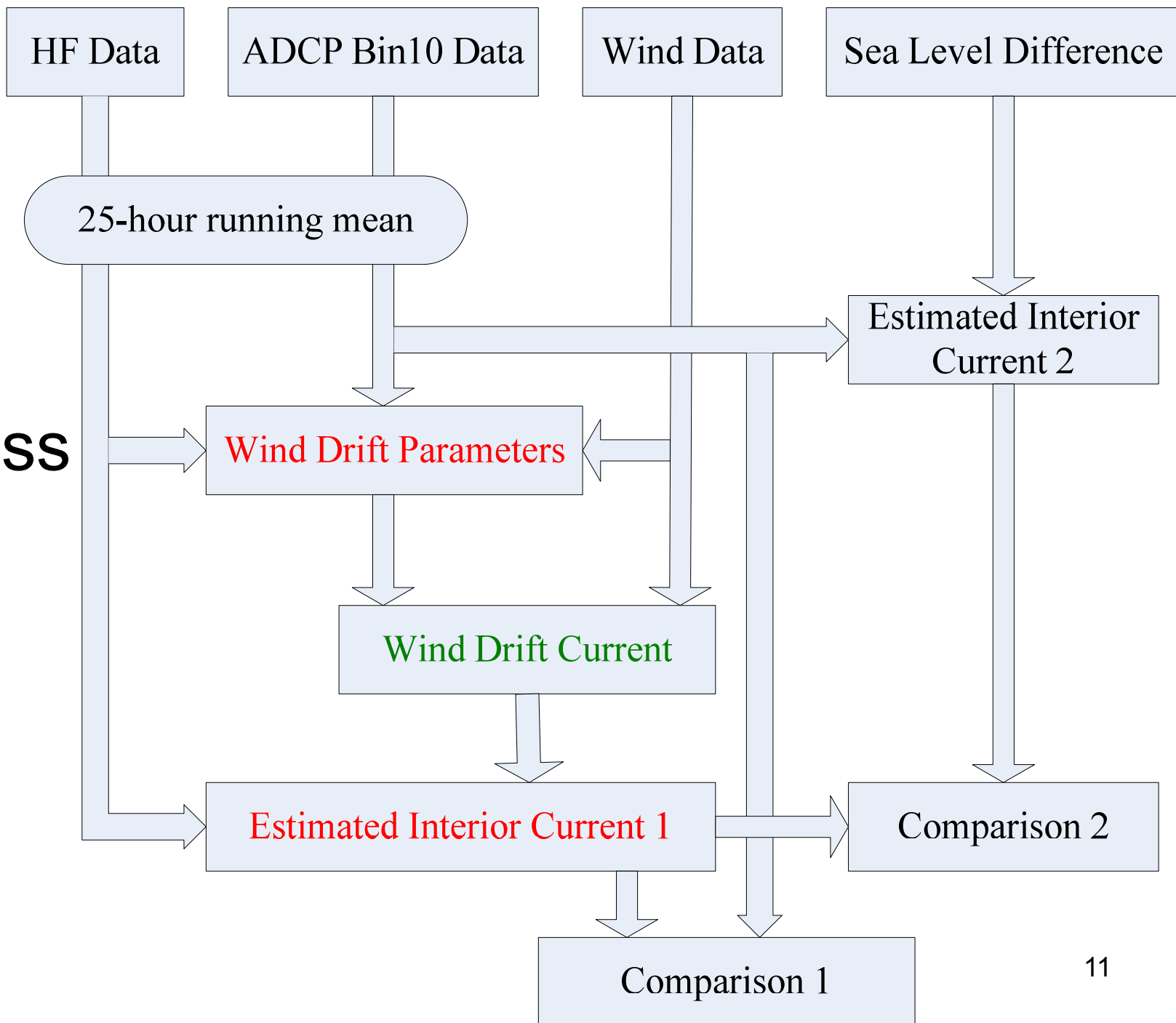


Bin10 VS. Sea Level Difference

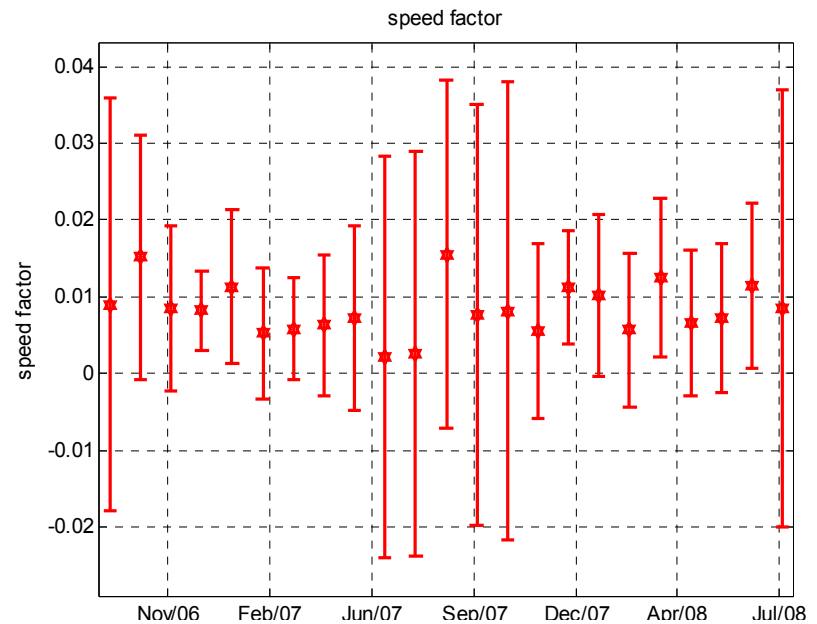
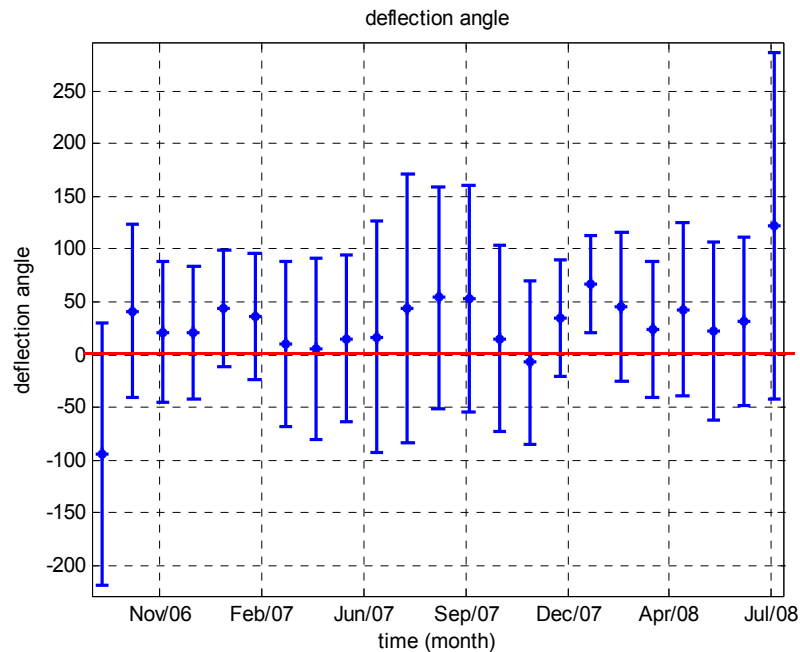


Alongshore velocities correspond well with sea level difference.

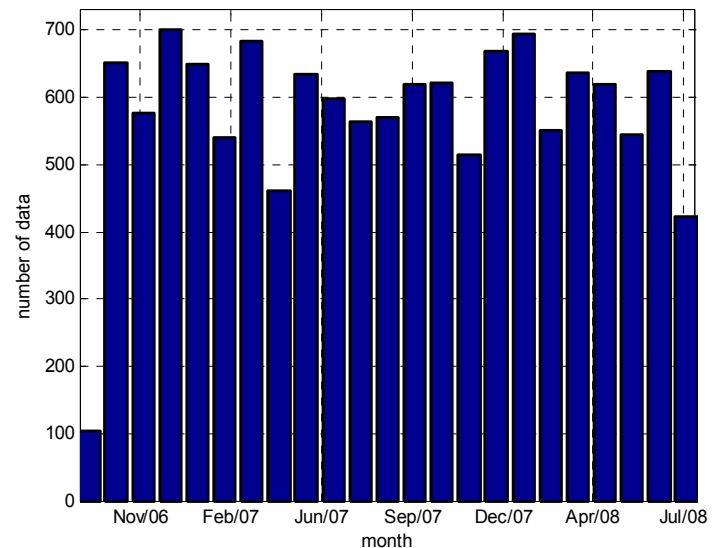
Process Steps



Monthly Drift Parameters



Root-Mean-Square
error of monthly and
daily drift parameters

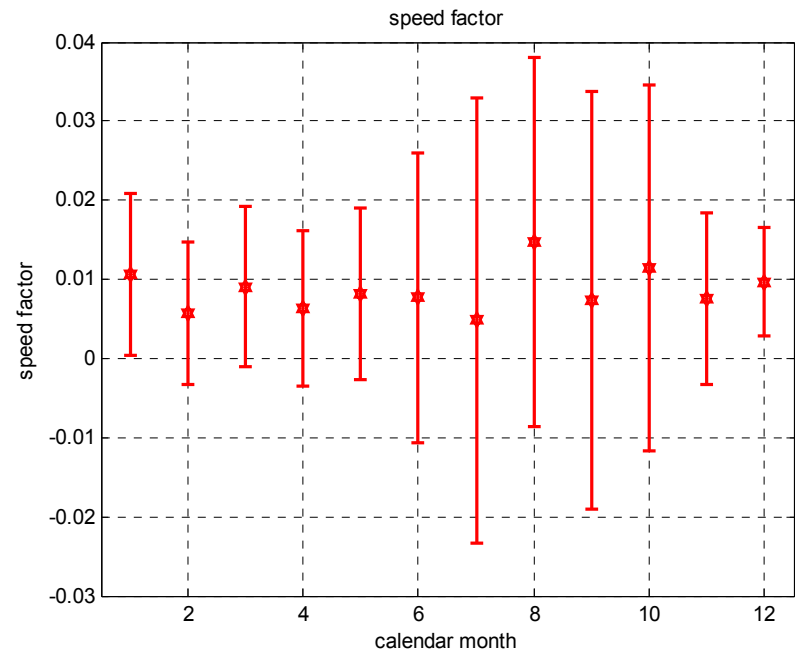
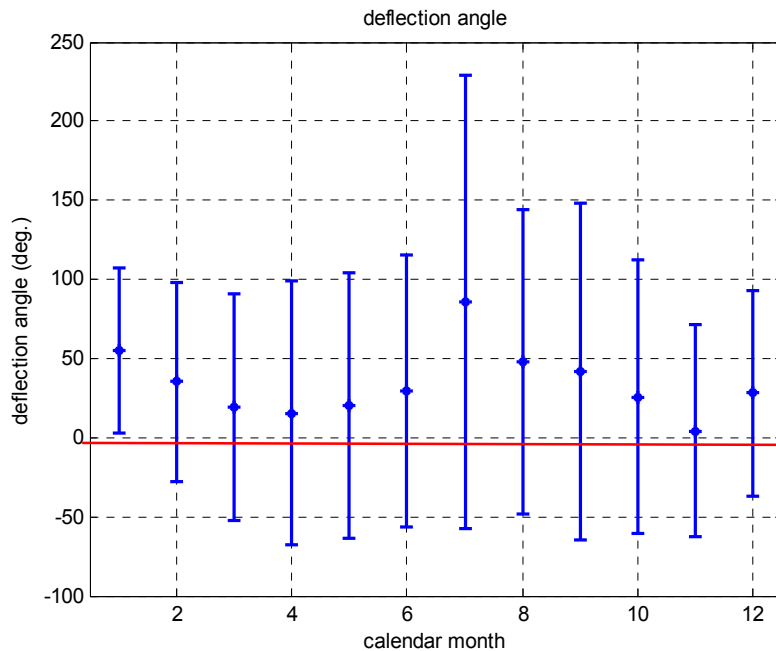


Average Drift Parameter

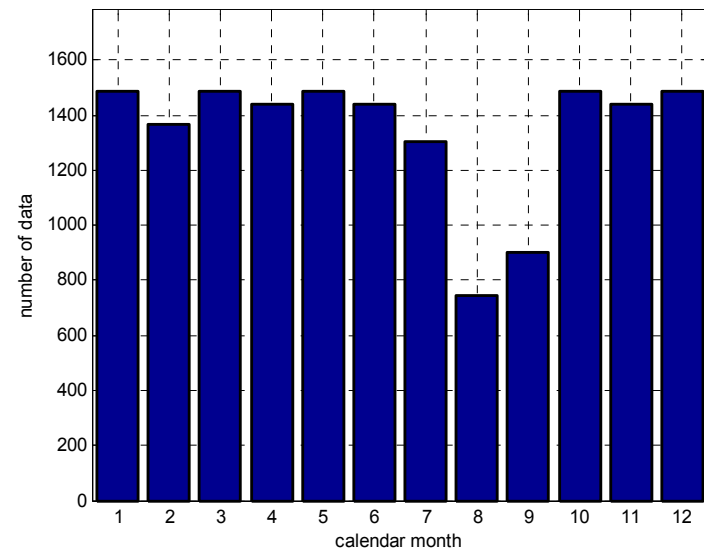
	value	RMSE
Deflection angle	34 deg.	83 deg.
Speed factor	0.0078	0.0156

Root-Mean-Square error of average and daily drift parameters

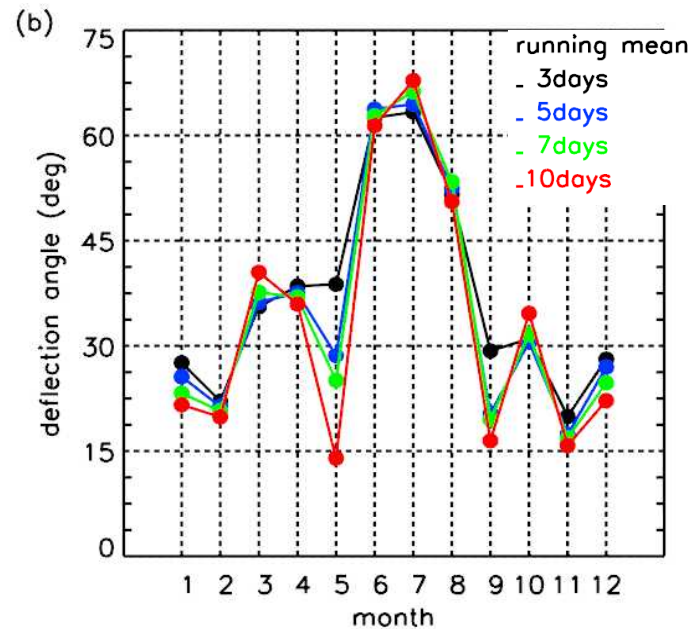
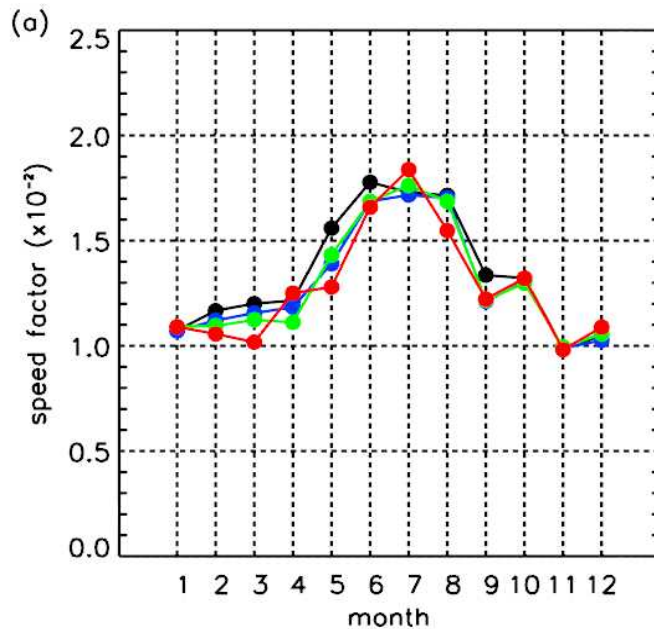
Seasonal variation in drift parameters



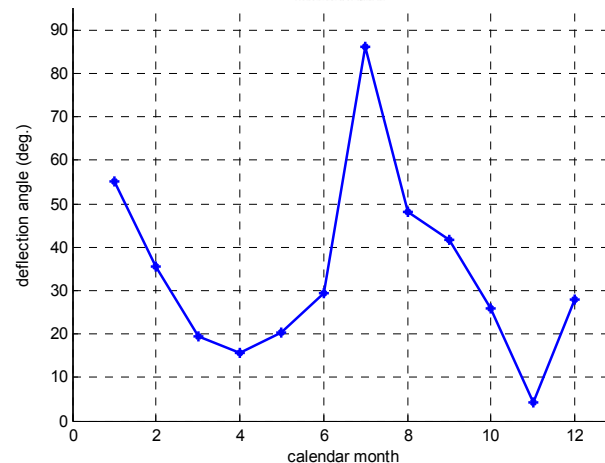
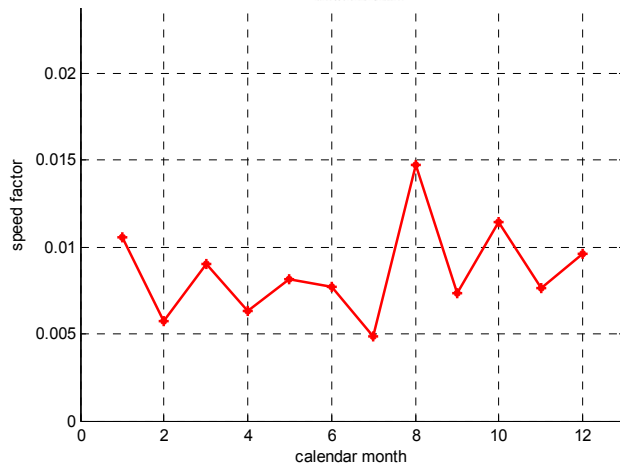
Root-Mean-Square
error of calendar
monthly and daily
drift parameters



Seasonal variation comparison



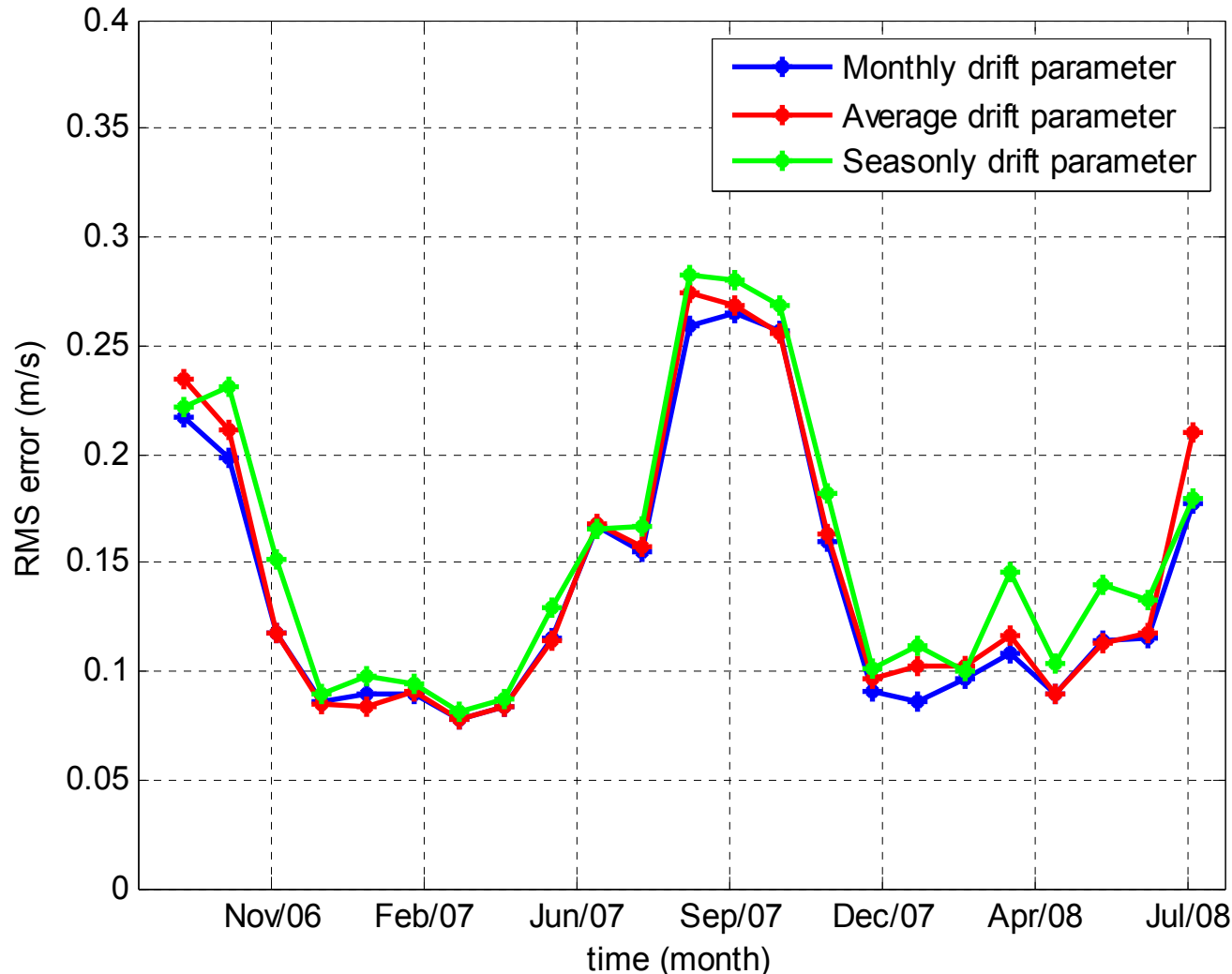
Yoshikawa and
Masuda (2009)



Seasonal variation in drift parameters are not significant⁵

Comparison1 for alongshore component

RMS of Alongshore Interior Current



Correlation
Coefficient

+: 90.35%

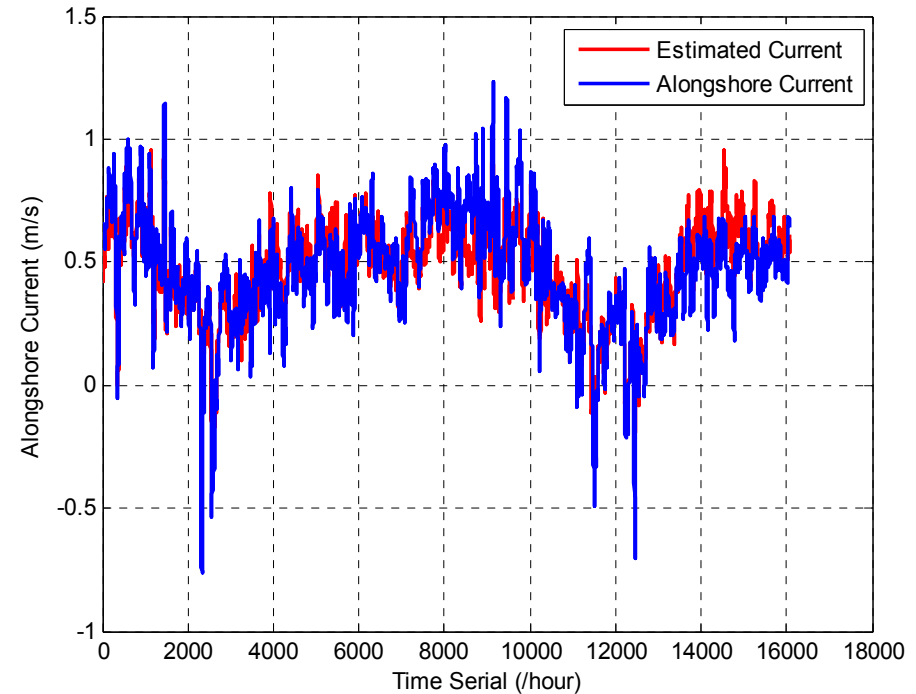
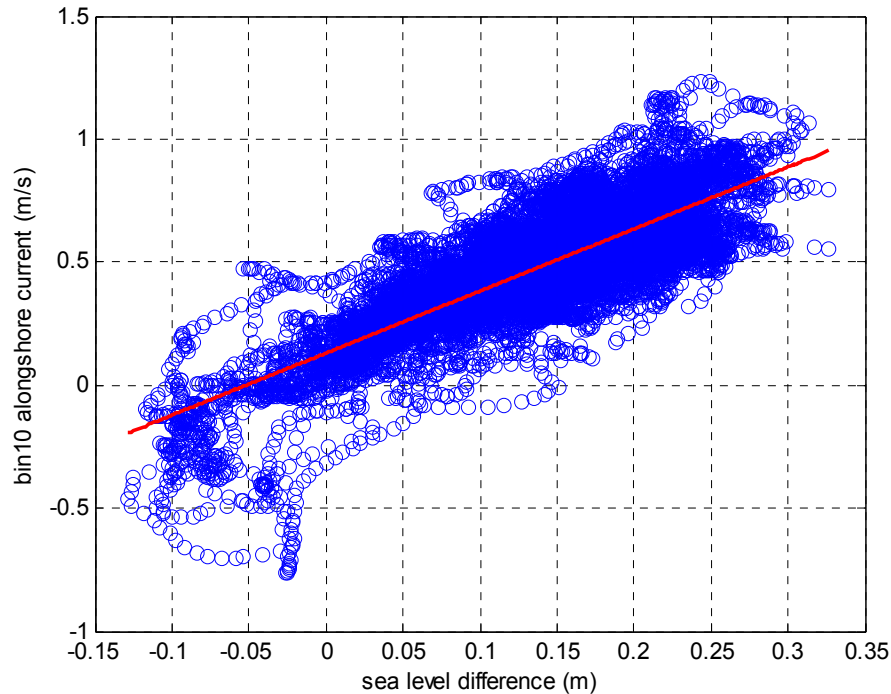
+: 90.23%

+: 90.34%

High Error: Aug. Sept. Oct.

Low Error: Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr.

Relationship between sea level difference and Bin10



Correlation coefficient: 81.26%

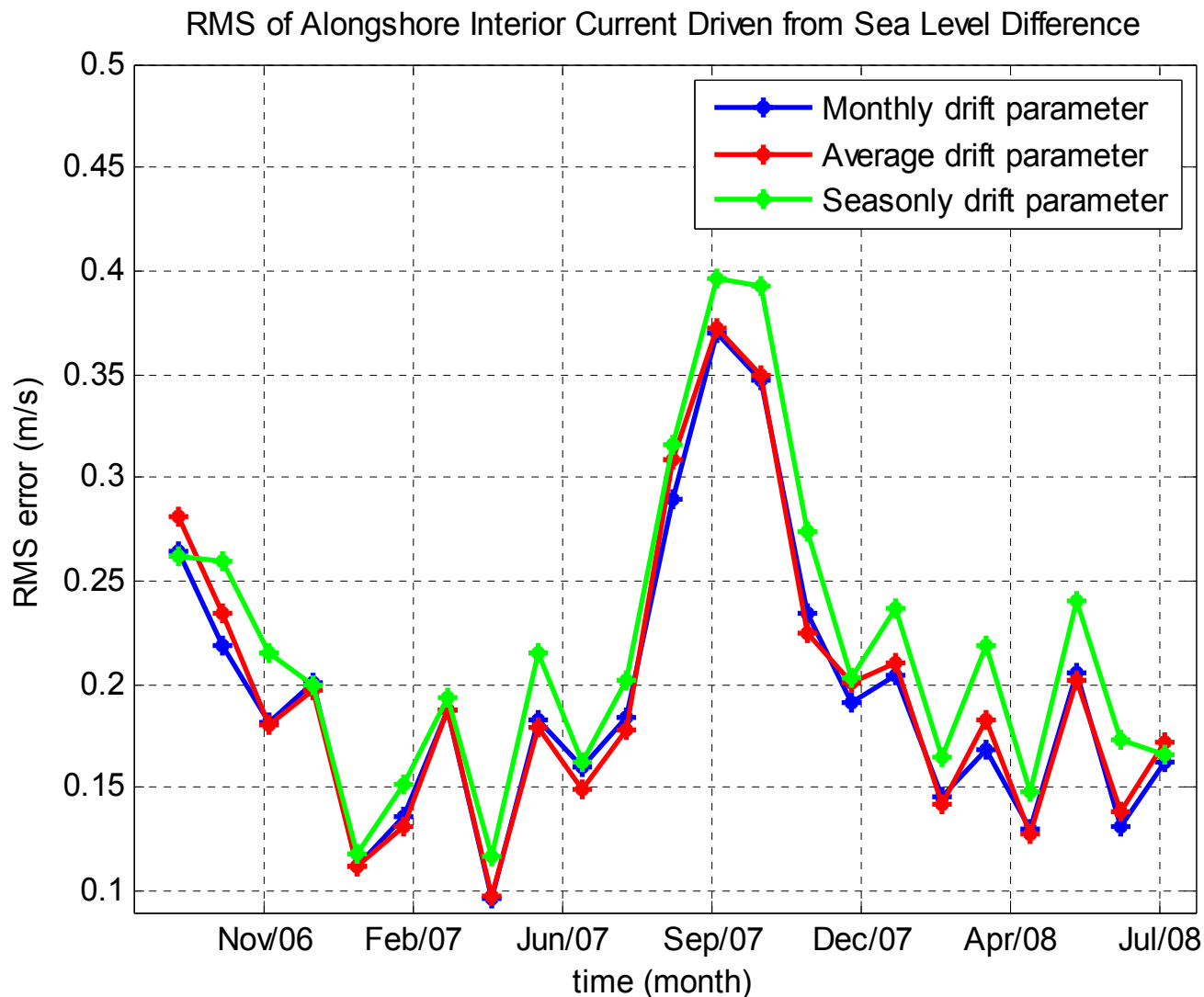
$$u_{iSL} = a\Delta\eta + b$$



$$a = 2.52$$

$$b = 0.13$$

Comparison2 for alongshore component



Correlation
Coefficient

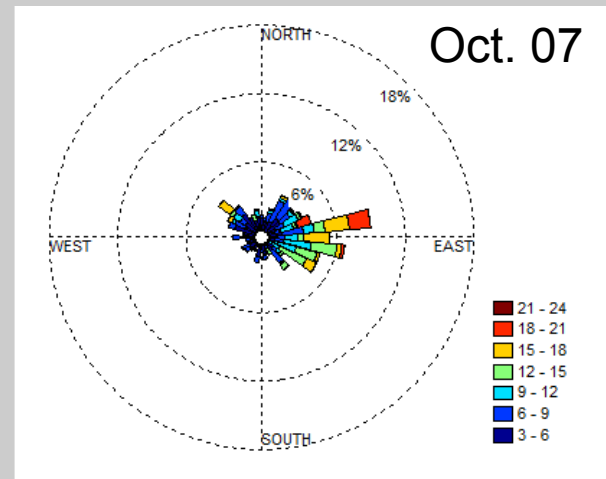
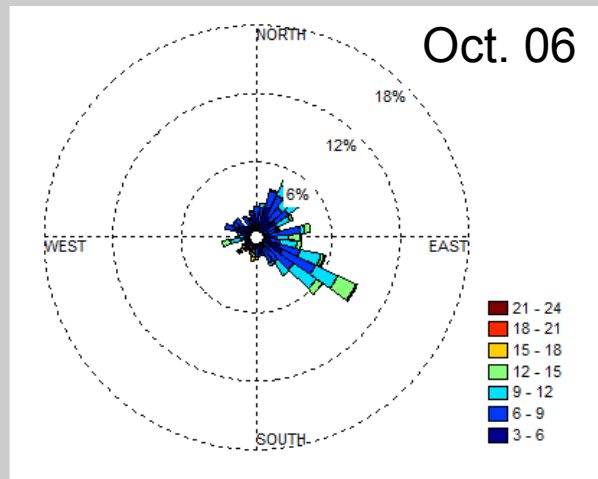
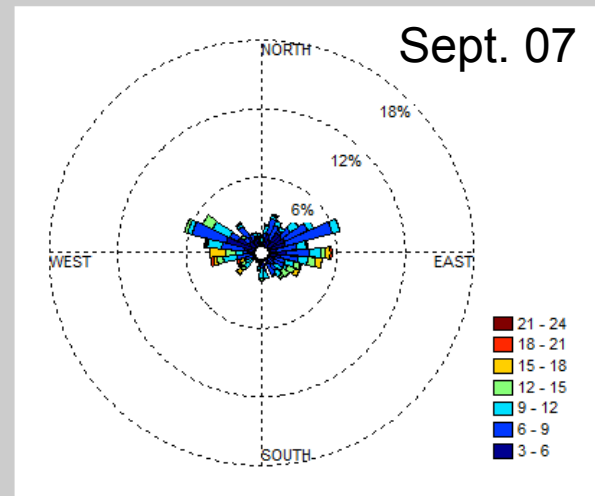
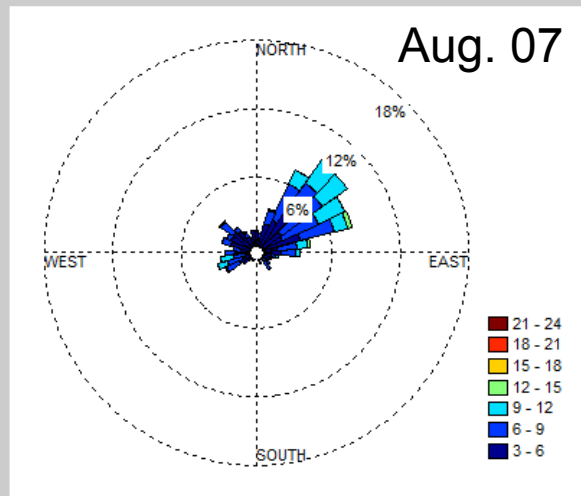
+: 74.69%

+: 75.44%

+: 71.77%

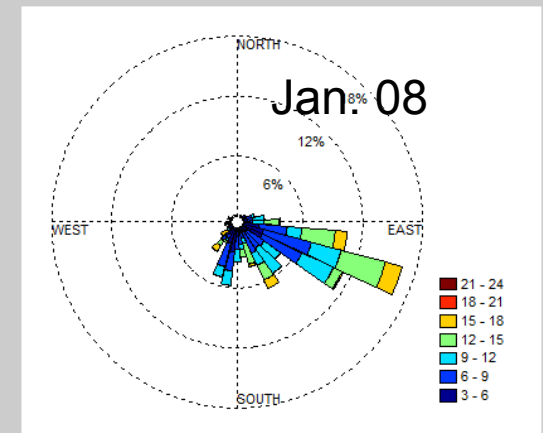
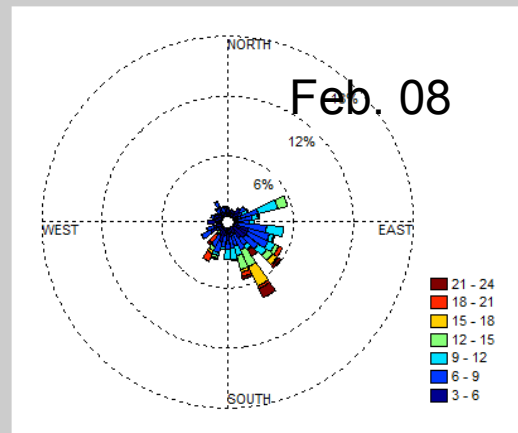
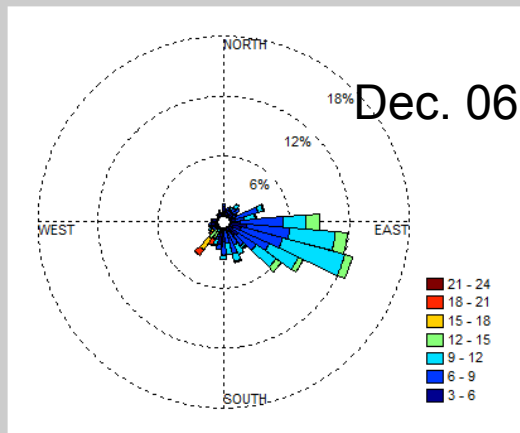
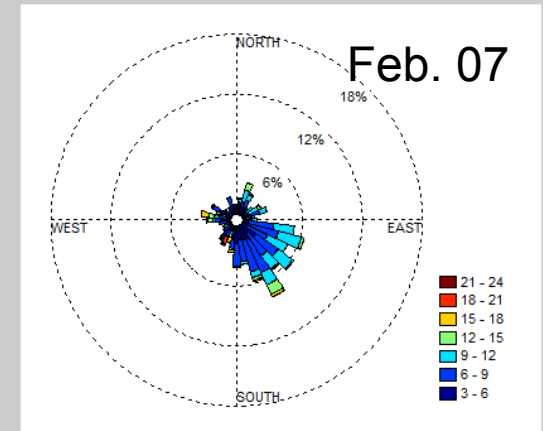
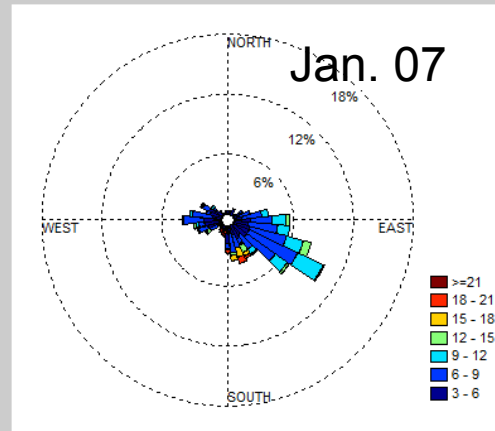
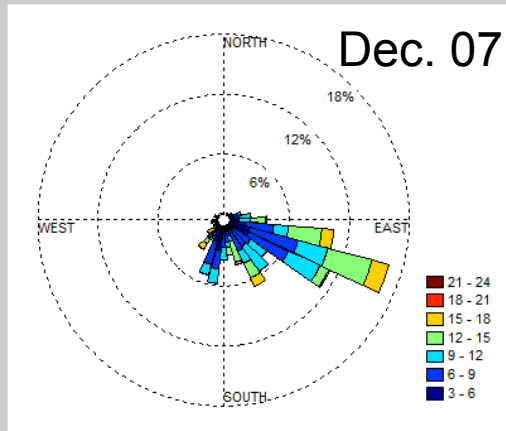
High Error: Aug. Sept. Oct.

Wind in Summer



The wind is weak, and its direction is unstable.

Wind in Winter



The wind is strong, and its direction is stable.

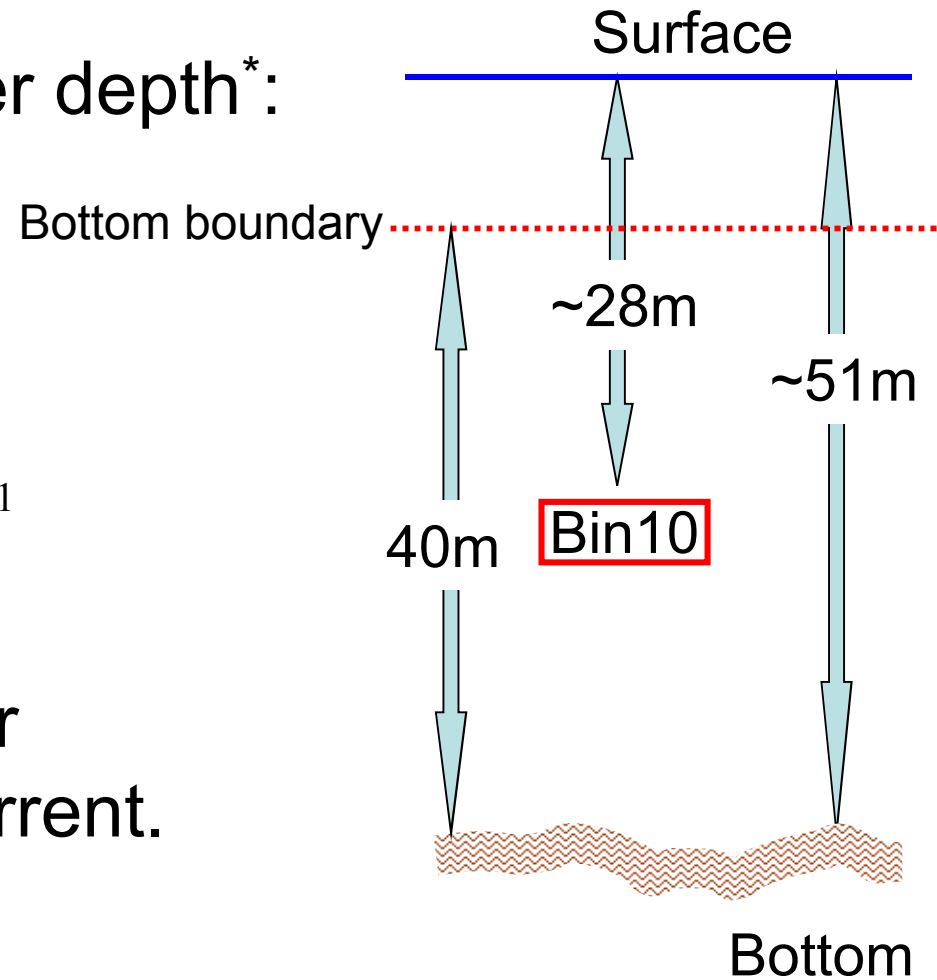
Affection of bottom on drift parameter

The bottom boundary layer depth*:

$$\delta_E \approx 0.4 \frac{U_*}{f} \approx 40m$$

$$U_* \approx 10^{-2} ms^{-1}, f \approx 1 \times 10^{-4} s^{-1}$$

The bottom boundary layer affects on the wind drift current.



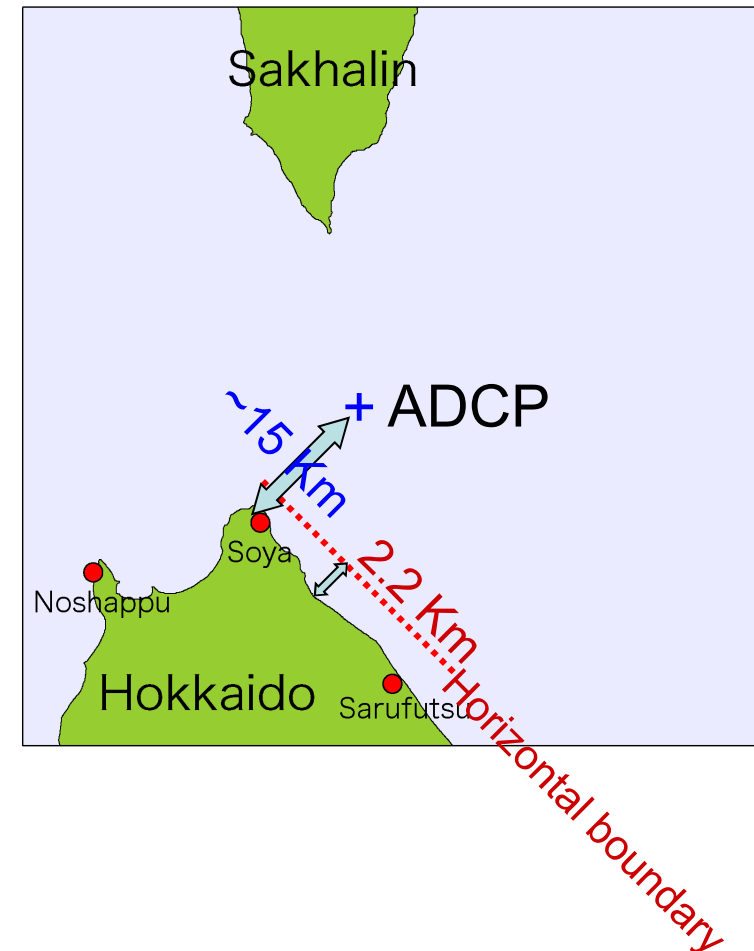
Affection of coastline on drift parameter

The horizontal boundary layer width*:

$$\delta_H = \left(\frac{2A_H}{f} \frac{D}{\delta_E} \right)^{1/2} \approx 2.2km$$

$$A_H = 200m^2s^{-1}, D \approx 50m$$

The horizontal boundary layer effect on the wind drift current can be neglected.



conclusion

- Average drift parameter is a simple and effective way to estimate wind drift current.
- Wind drift current estimation is more accurate in winter and spring, but worse in summer and autumn.
- Seasonal variation in drift parameters are not significant.
- The bottom boundary layer affects wind drift current.

Main reference

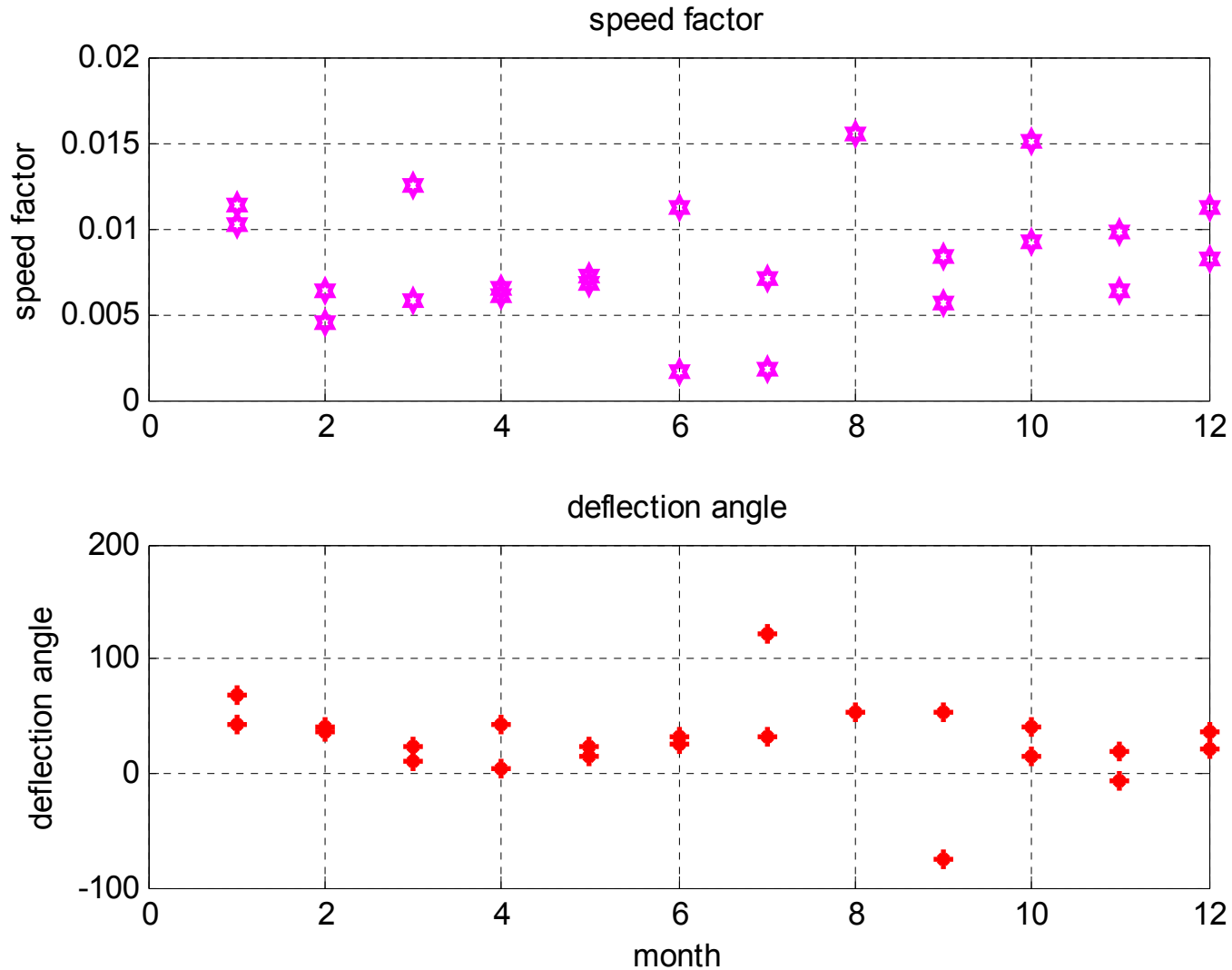
- Yoshikawa, Y. and A. Masuda (2009): Seasonal variations in the speed factor and deflection angle of the wind-driven surface flow in the Tsushima Strait. *J. Geophys. Res. Oceans*, 114, C12022, doi:10.1029/2009JC005632.
- Cushman-Roisin, B. (1994), *Introduction to Geophysical Fluid Dynamics*, 320 pp., Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.
- Fukamachi, Y., K. I. Ohshima, N. Ebuchi, T. Bando, K. Ono, and M. Sano (2010): Volume Transport in the Soya Strait during 2006-2008, *Journal of Oceanography*, 66, 685-696.
- Pedlosky, J. (1987), *Geophysical Fluid Dynamics*, 2nd ed., 710 pp., Springer, New York.

Thank you for your attention!!!

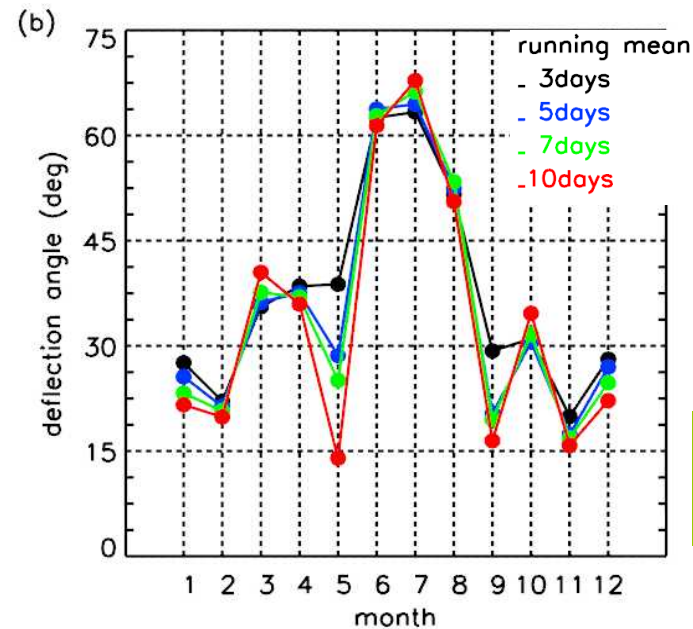
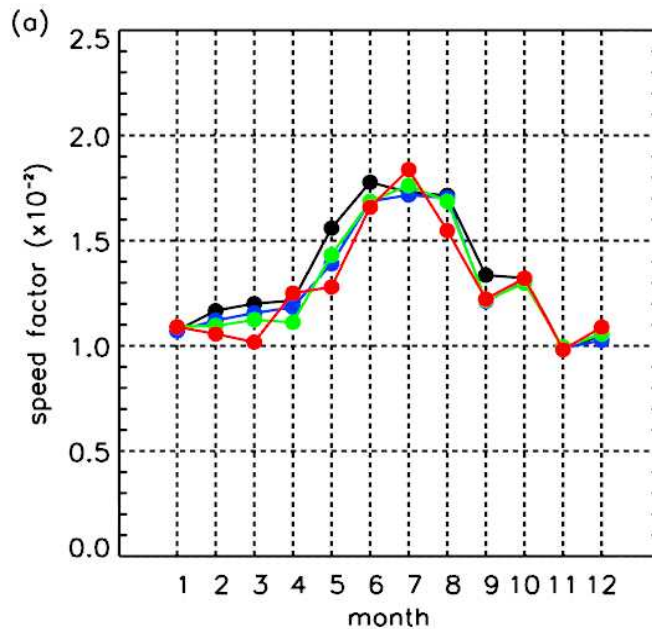
Back up

Back up

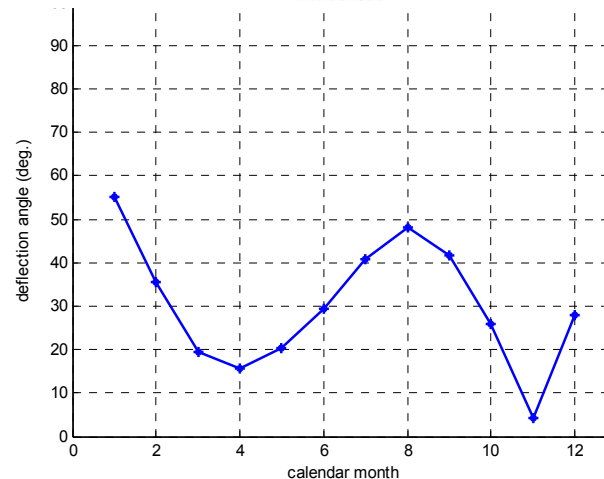
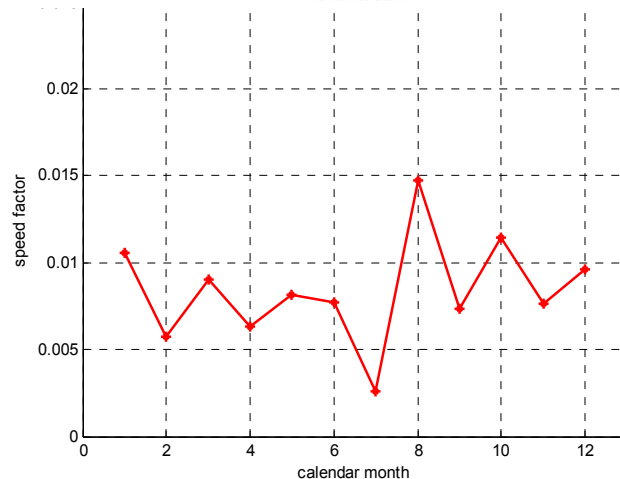
Monthly drift parameter in seasonal variation



Seasonal variation comparison

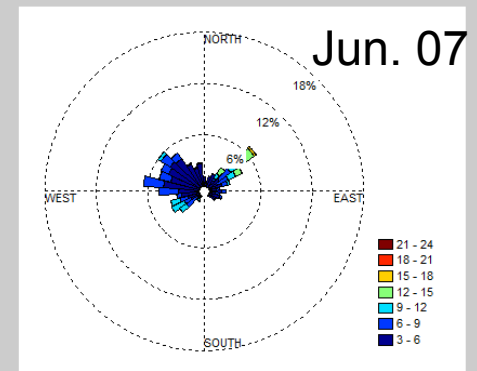
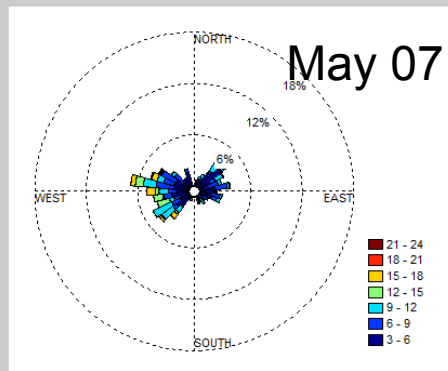
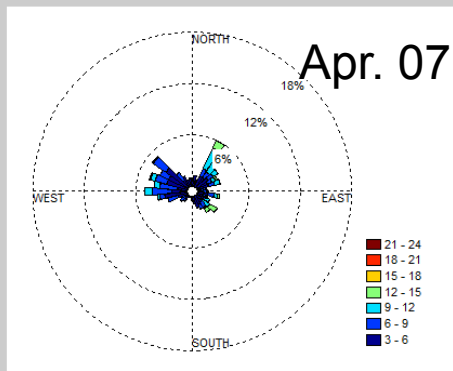
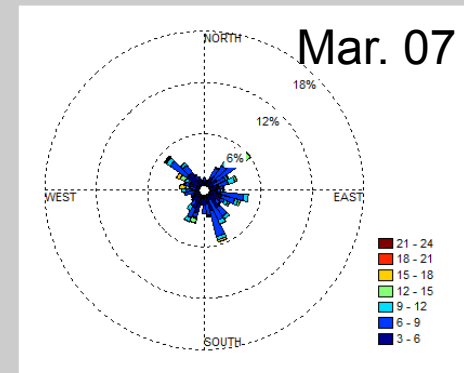
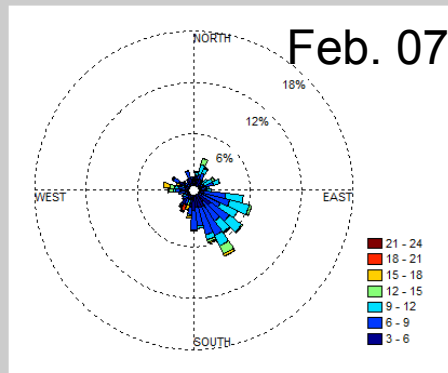
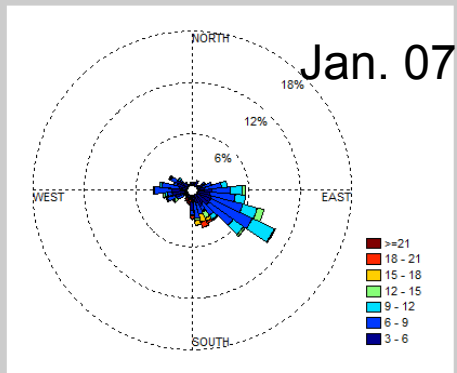
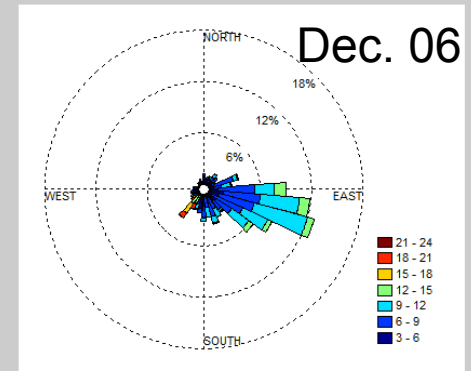
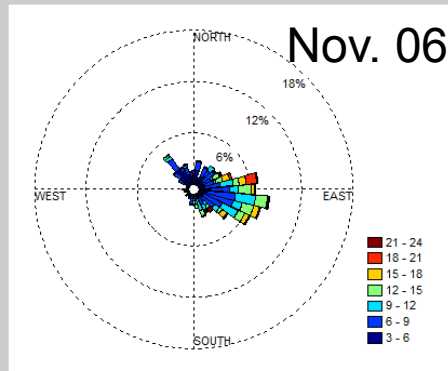
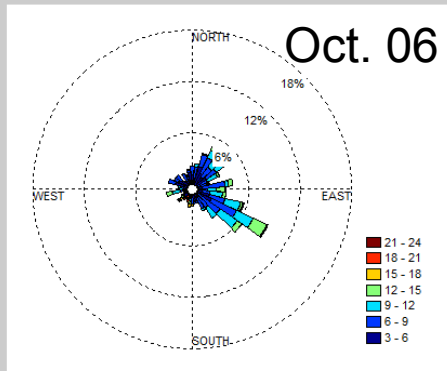


Yoshikawa and
Masuda (2009)

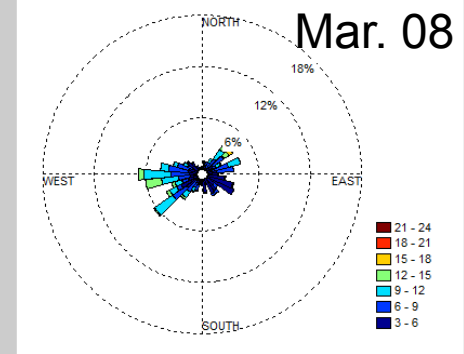
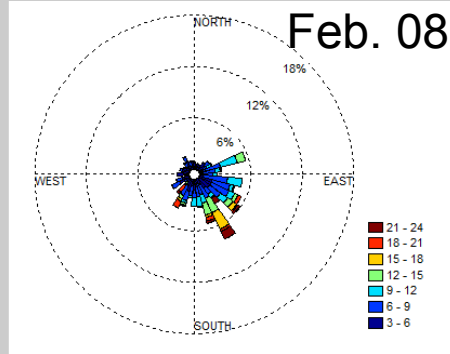
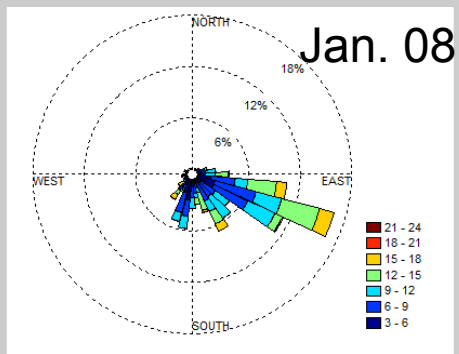
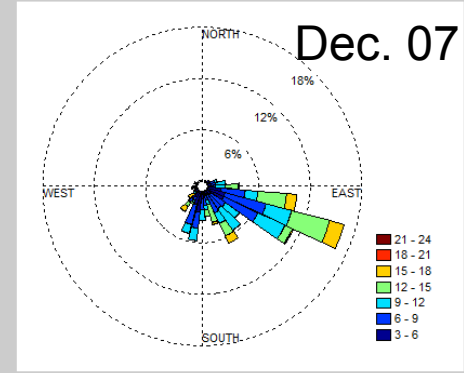
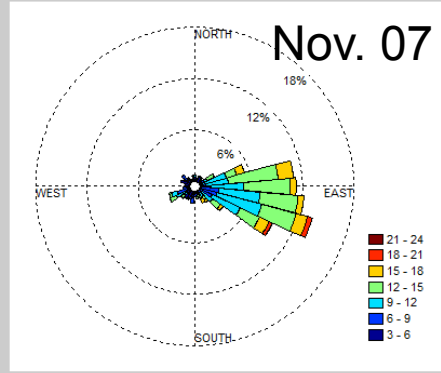
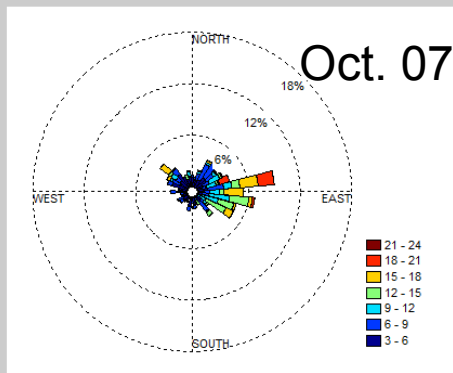
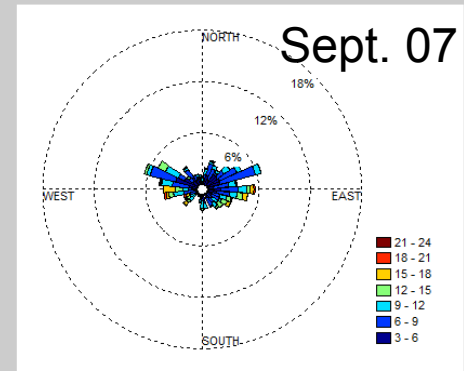
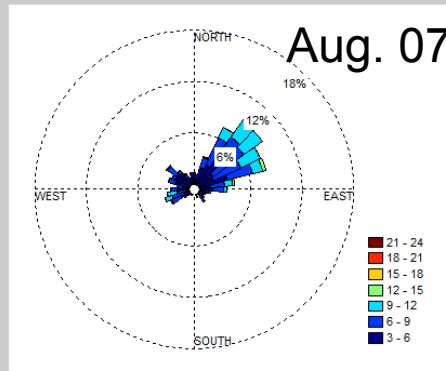
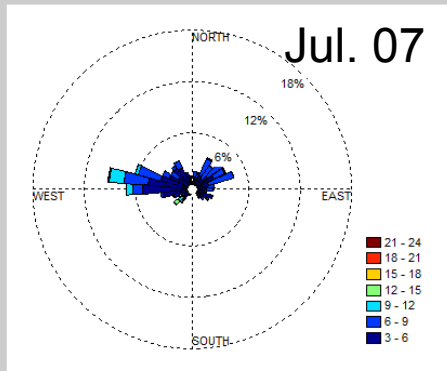


Seasonal variation in deflection angles are obvious.

Wind direction in each month



Wind direction in each month



Wind direction in each month

