

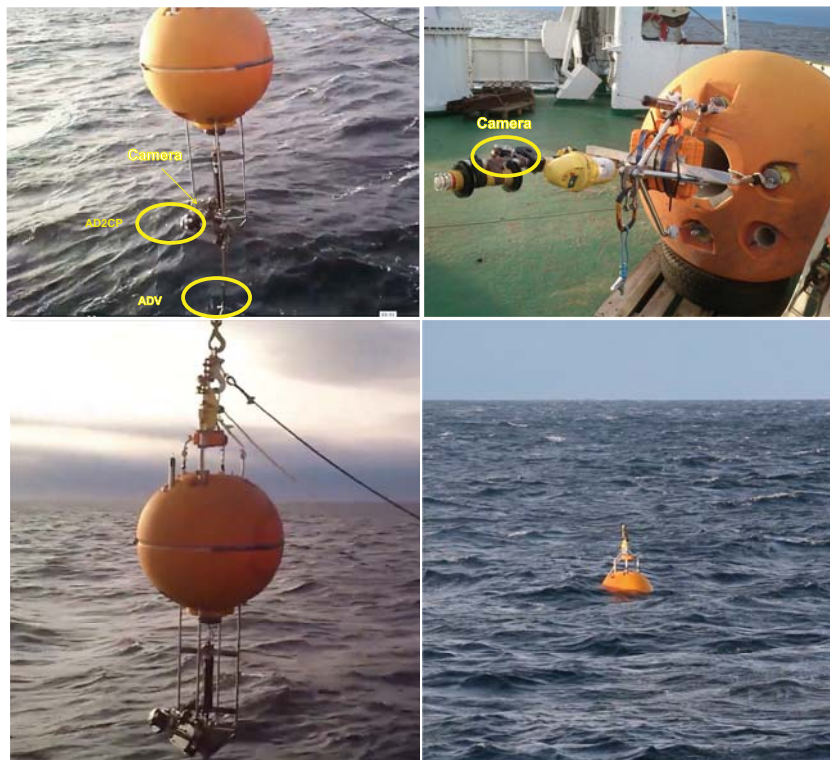
Near Surface Turbulence and Gravity Wave Measurements Using a Lagrangian Drifter

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Introduction

In this study, we primarily demonstrate high-resolution measurements of upper ocean flow using a new designed Lagrangian platform equipped with appropriate oceanographic sensors. Spherical drifter as a wave-following floating structure is able to mitigate the contaminations induced by wave orbital velocities and the problems associated with velocity ambiguities. The platform, with primary dimensions of 1.13 m diameter and 2.30 m overall length, was modified to include an Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter (ADV) to measure time series of velocity fluctuations, a GPS logger, two GoPro video cameras to estimate both platform orientation and breaking wave crest length, and a 5-beam Nortek's Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (Signature 1000) with its heading pointing 45° from the vehicle's horizontal plane. This platform was deployed for few hours during a 2-day cruise in November 2014, Karmøy, Norway. It should be noted that this measuring system, with its flexibility to be specialized for various air-sea interaction missions, provides very high quality data of breaking waves and their interactions with upper ocean, and wave-affected marine atmospheric boundary layer.

Lagrangian air-sea interaction platform



AD2CP (Signature 1000):

Nortek's Signature1000 is a five-beam scientific powerhouse which provides an ideal platform for measurements of standard current profile as well as turbulence.

Nortek Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter (ADV):

A three-component Nortek's vector Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter (ADV) is used for point-wise measurement of high-resolution three-dimensional velocity fluctuations at a fixed level. This moored ADV has been equipped with an Inertial Motion Unit (IMU) that records the ADV orientation and 9 degree of freedom motions.

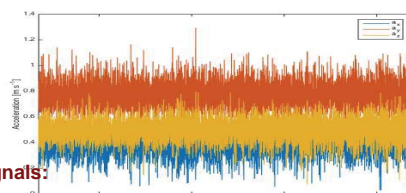
GoPro video camera:

GoPro HD Hero3 Black camera is a small rugged action camera which is able to shoot 4K video.



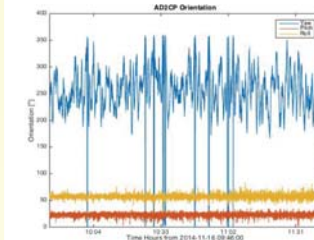
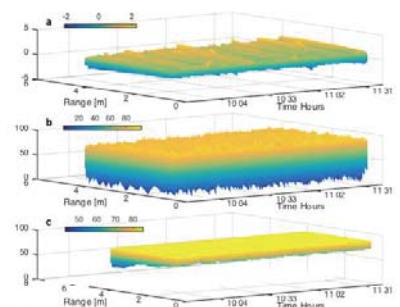
Preliminary Results

Tilted looking S1000 (Signature 1000 kHz Doppler current profiler, 5 beams with AD2CP technology, Nortek AS) and 1 Nortek vector ADV. The sampling frequency of the AD2CP was 4 Hz and the sampling frequency of the ADV was 8 Hz at a duty cycle of 15 min on, and 1 min off.



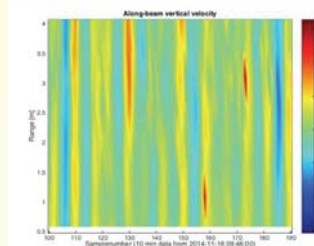
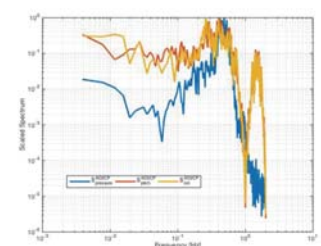
Time series of AD2CP accelerometer signals:

AD2CP: This figure shows the raw data of AD2CP vertical beam velocity (a); correlation (b); and amplitude (c) for upper 4 m. We use this information together with pressure data to detect sea surface.



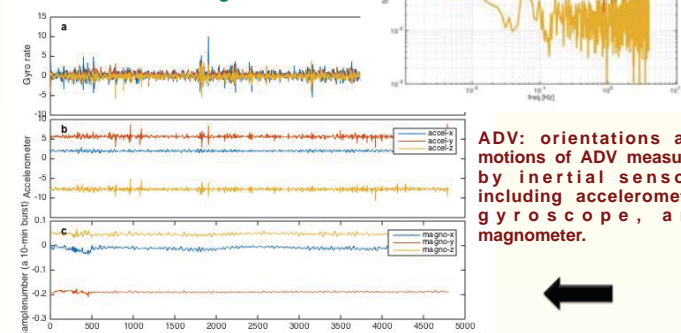
AD2CP has been equipped with motion sensors which provide platform orientations and 9 DOF motion information.

AD2CP: Ten minutes burst data, started from 2014-11-16 09:46: pressure, pitch, and roll. Three signals indicate strong energy elevations in wave frequency band.

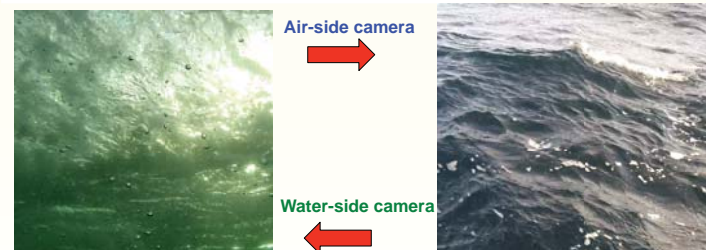


AD2CP: vertical beam velocity for a 10 minutes burst.

ADV: three dimensional water velocity measured from the downlooking ADV.



ADV: orientations and motions of ADV measured by inertial sensors including accelerometer, gyroscope, and magnetometer.



Air-side camera

Water-side camera

Summary

In this study, we primarily presented the data collected from a new designed Lagrangian air-sea interaction platform. This drifter operates as a wave-following platform which is able to measure the upper ocean turbulent fluxes and sea surface gravity waves using both acoustic and vision based techniques.

Acknowledgement

This work has been funded by the Norwegian Center for Offshore Wind Energy (NORCOWE) and the Offshore Boundary Layer Observatory (OBLO) project which offers services for planning and execution of field deployments and post-processing of acquired data through a collaboration between University of Bergen and Christian Michelsen Research AS.