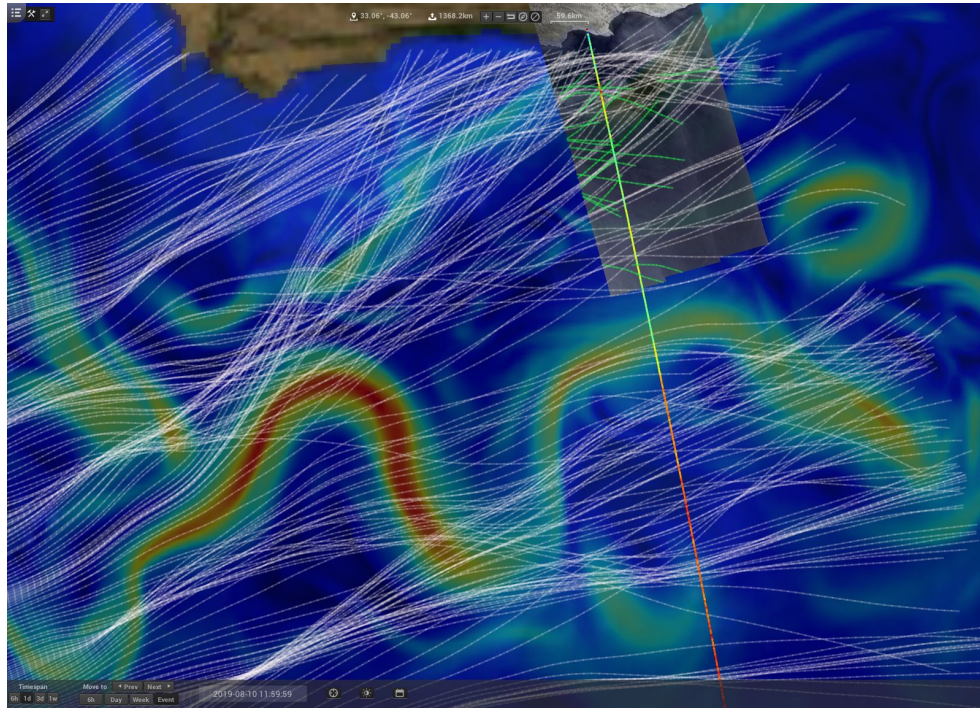


Wave Current interaction lecture

OceanDataLab team

Brest, 2022/06/15



Path of wave orthogonals entering a current

c : vitesse de phase, L : longueur d'onde, U : vitesse du courant

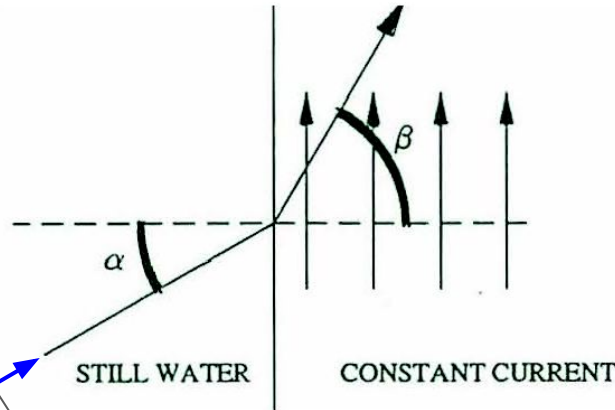
Johnson (1947)

$$\frac{c_o}{\sin \alpha} = U + \frac{c}{\sin \beta}$$

$$\frac{L}{\sin \beta} = \frac{L_o}{\sin \alpha}$$

Incident wave vector (wave
orthogonals)

c_0, L_0



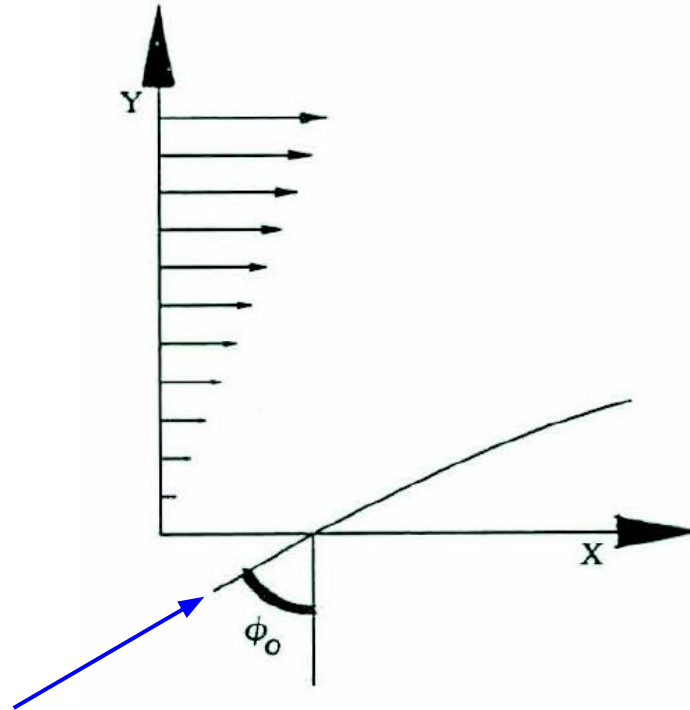
Figures from Byman 1989

Swell in a current shear

Kenyon (1971)

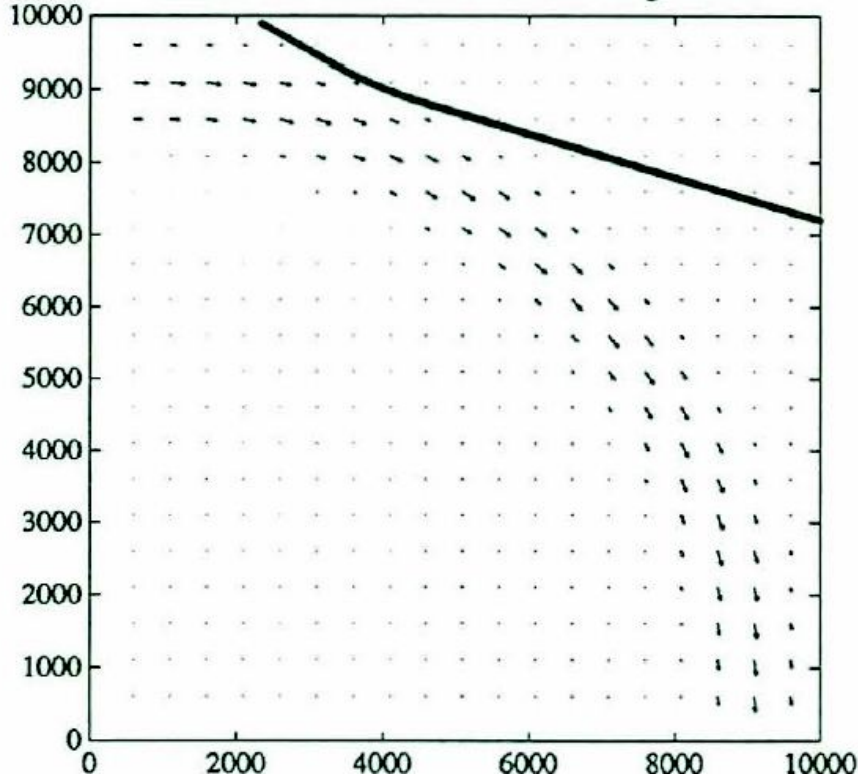
$$R = \frac{c_{gr}}{\xi}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

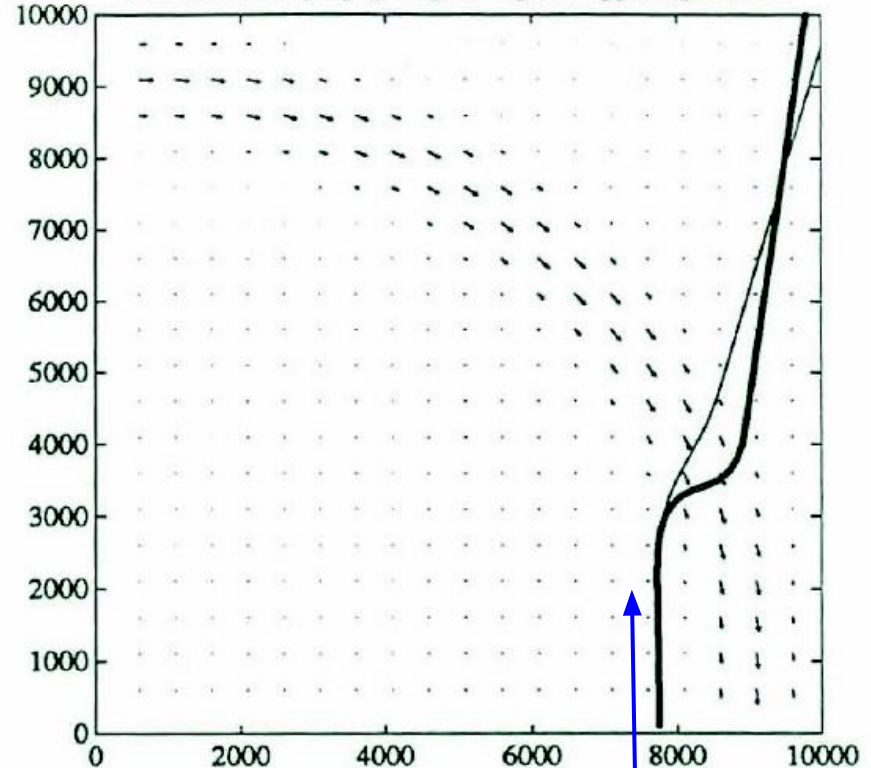


Realistic current profile : Reflexion or crossing

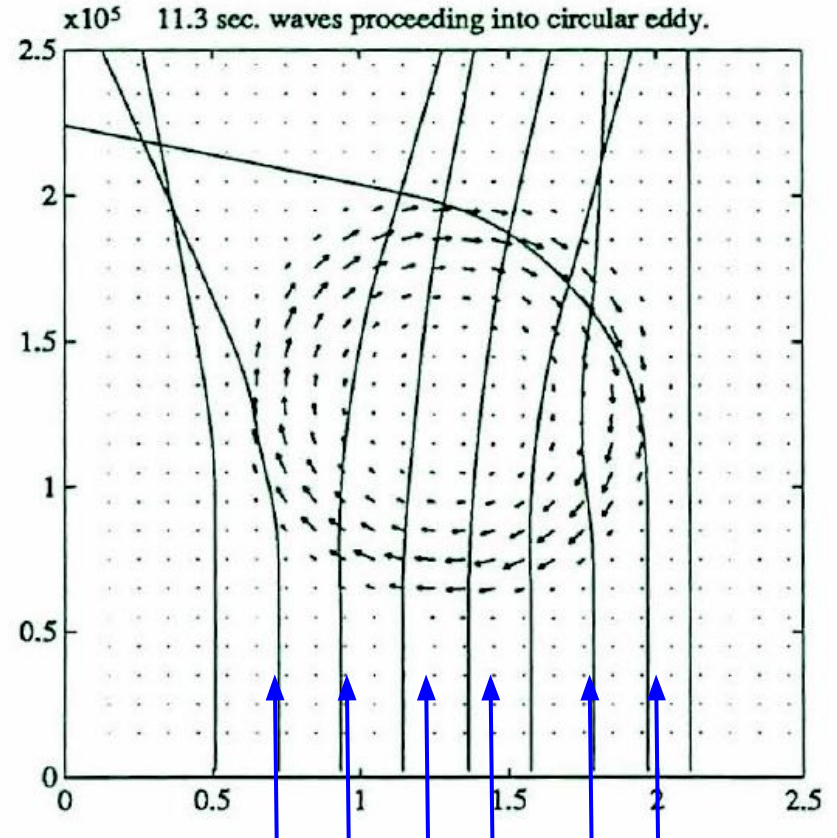
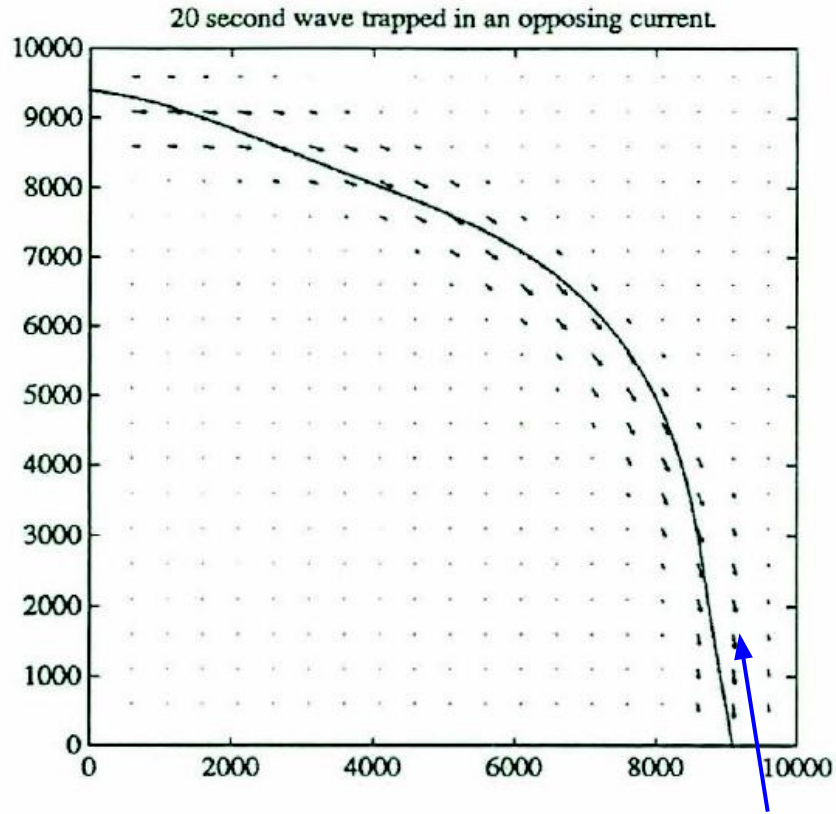
10 second wave reflected from a following current.



5 second wave propagating through an opposing current.

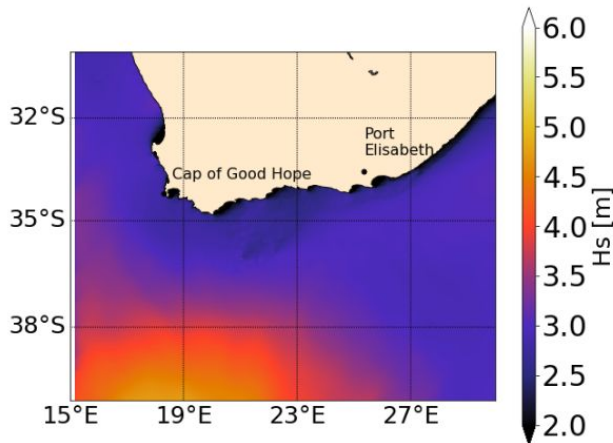


Trapped swell by opposing current

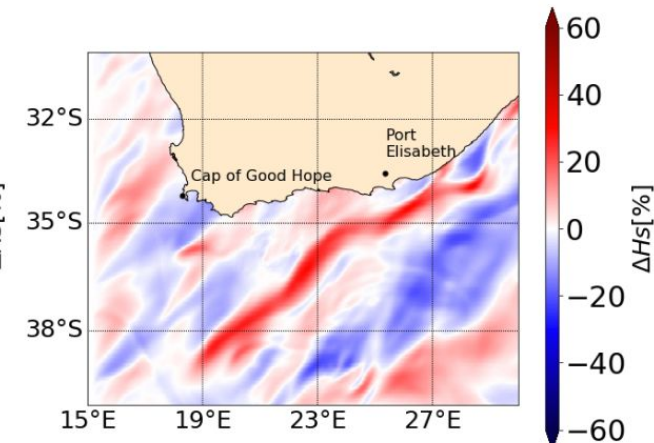
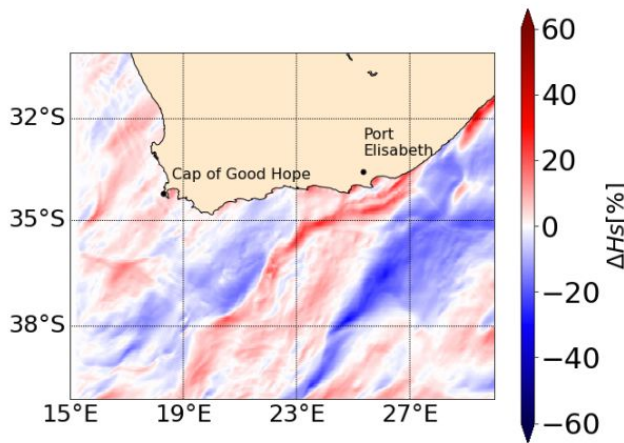
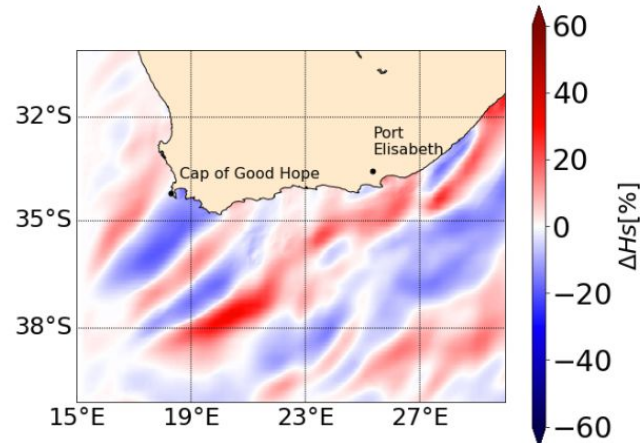


Effective spatial significant wave height variability

Significant wave height from WW3 sea state model (upper left) without considering ocean surface current

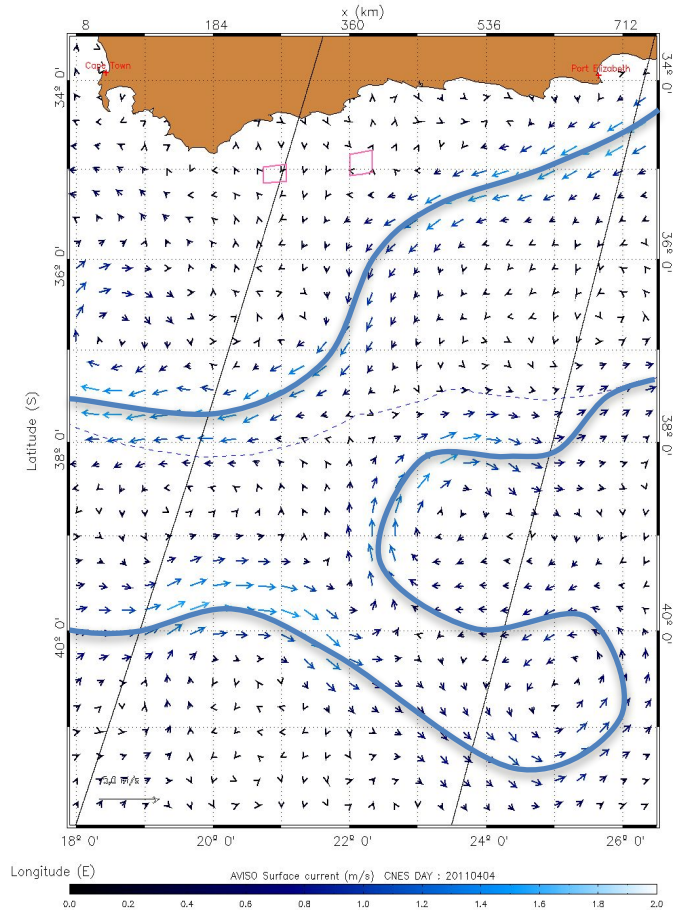


relative variations of significant wave height when considering three different sources of surface current : Geostrophy (upper right), MITGcm (lower left) and CMEMS operational Mercator model (lower right).

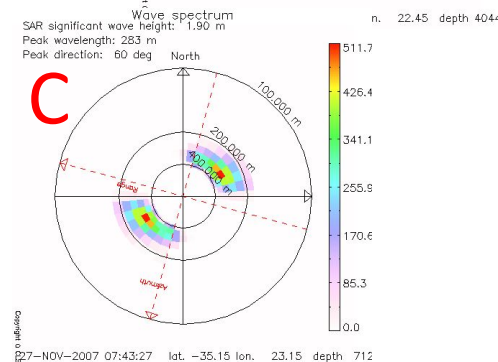
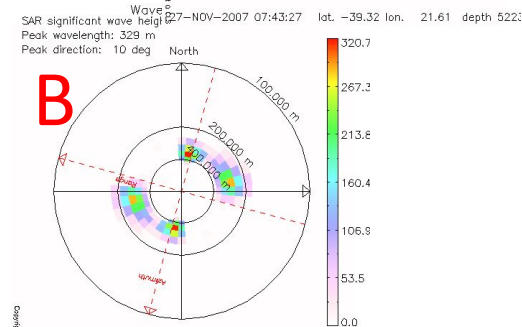
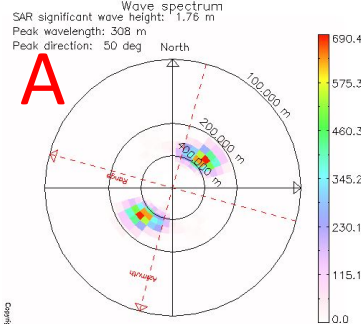
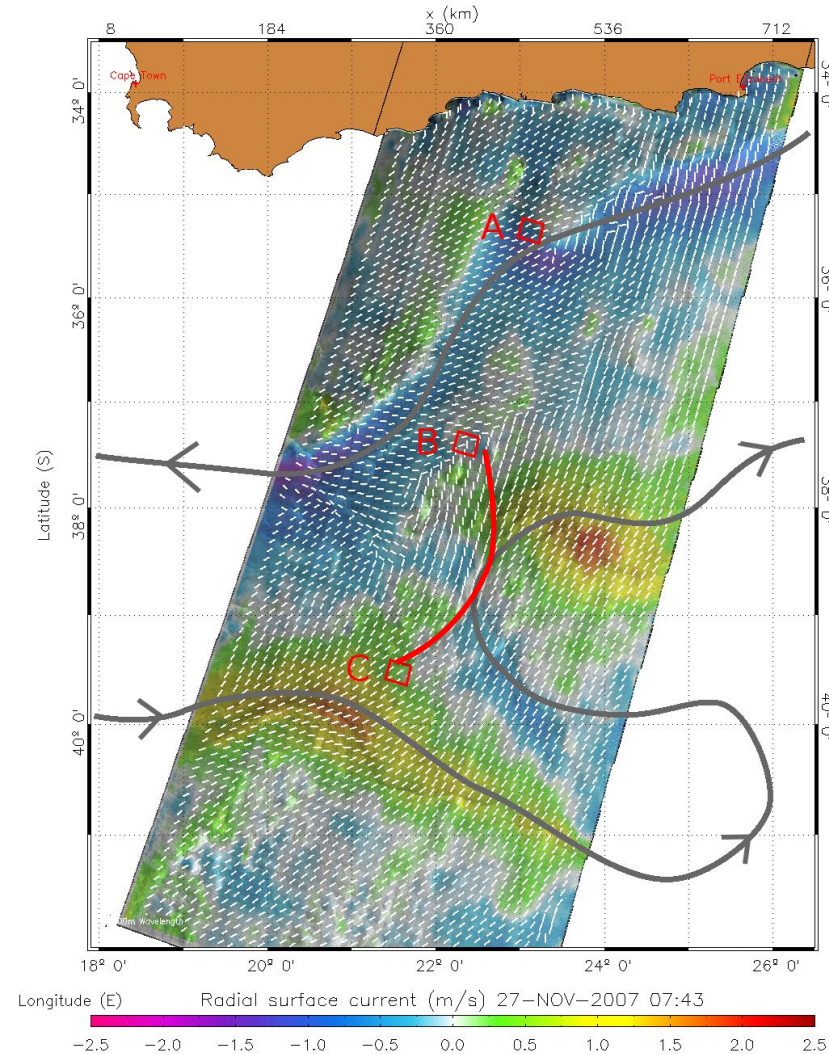


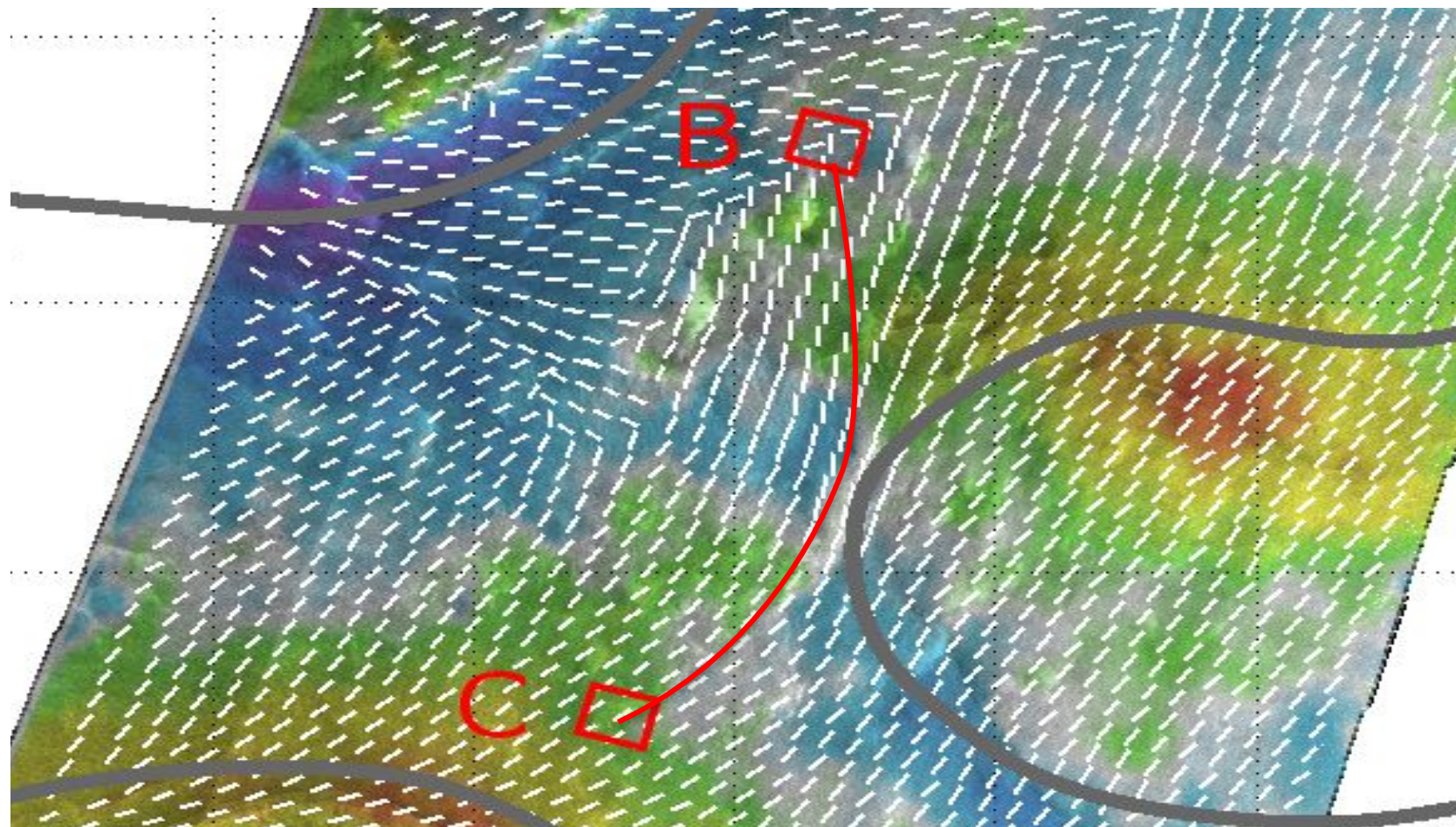
Courtesy Gwendal MARECHAL
(IFREMER, Brest)

Swell refraction by current as observed by SAR



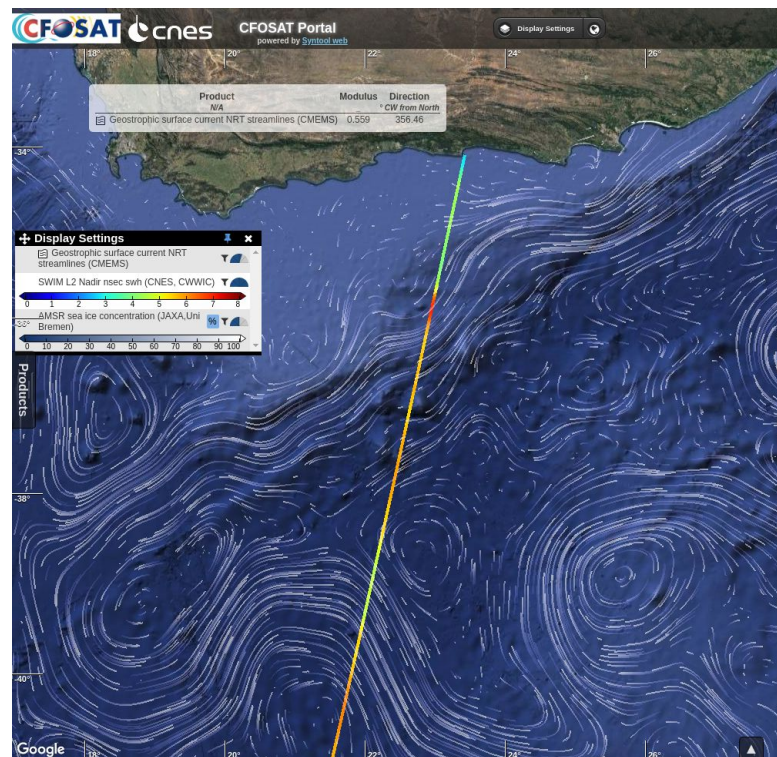
Swell spectra from ENVISAT ASAR



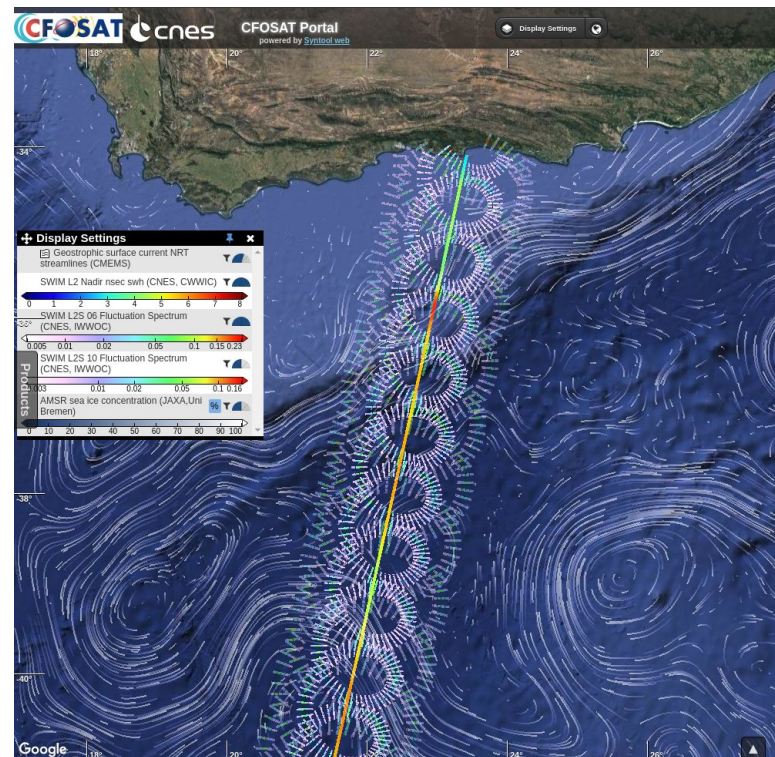


Spatial wave variability seen by SWIM (CFOSAT)

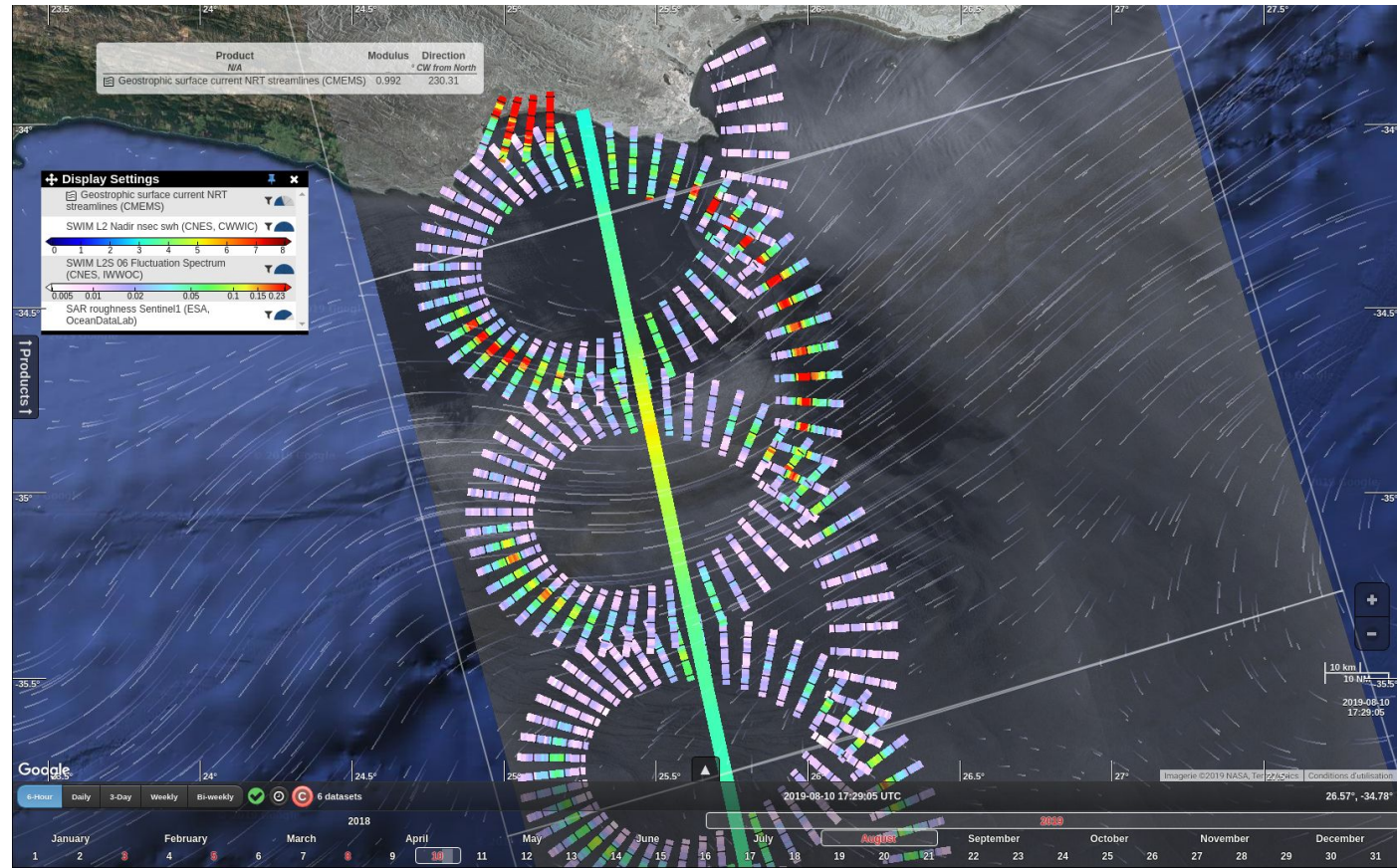
Nadir altimeter wave height



spectral/directional wave spectra

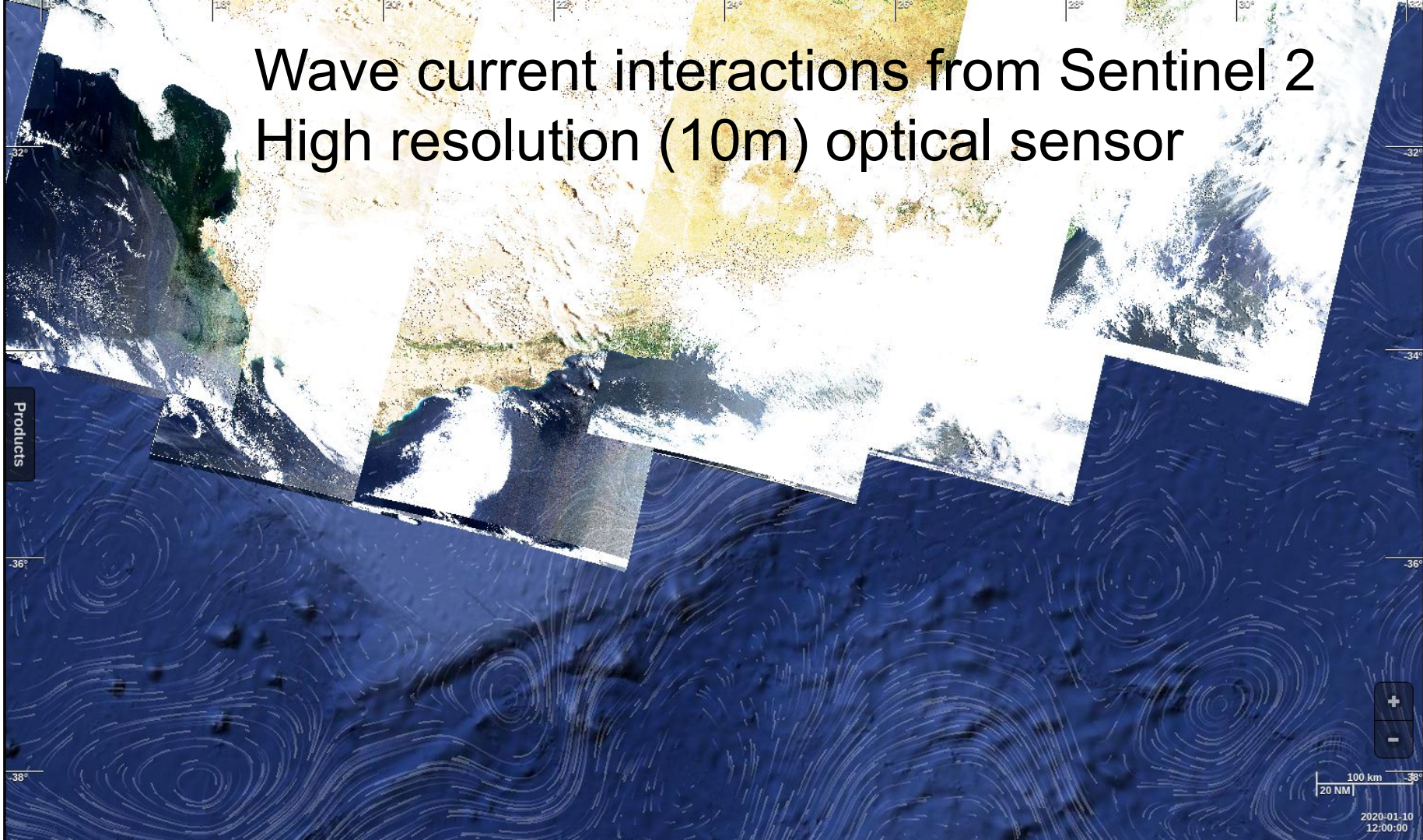


CFOSAT derived ocean wave spectra (cycloid) and along track significant wave height overlaid on observed surface current (streamlines) and Sentinel1 SAR data.



Wave current interactions from Sentinel 2

High resolution (10m) optical sensor



Trapped waves

Agulhas current

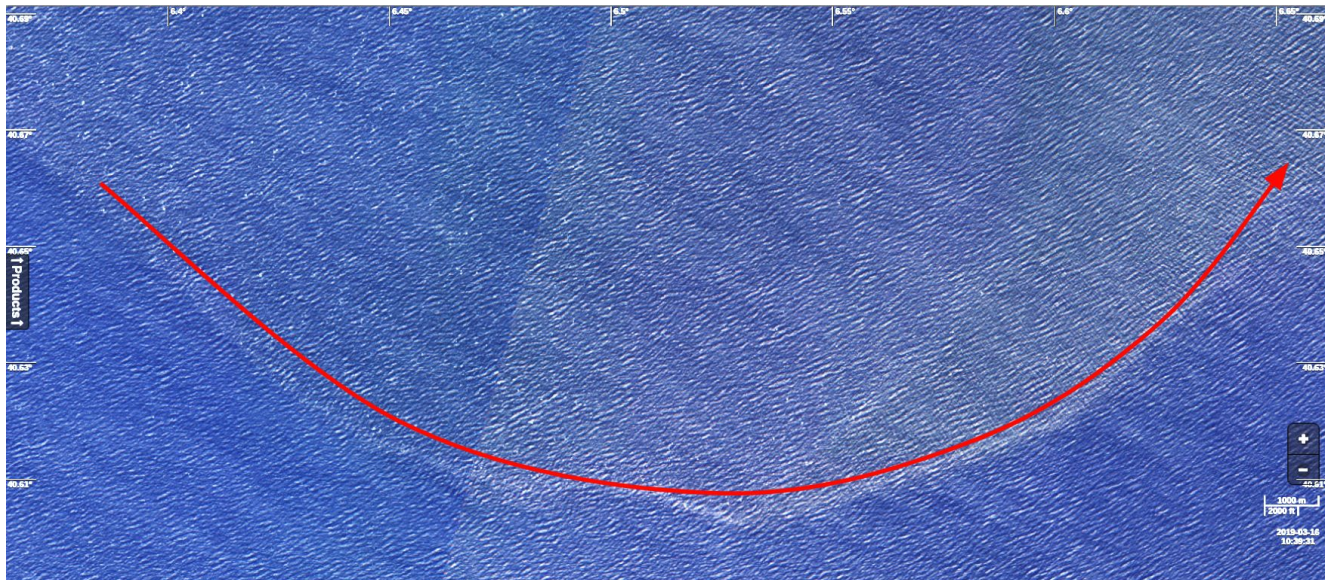
Products



5 km

2020-01-10

Figure 19. Sentinel 2 from march 16, 2019. The red path shows the wave rays as trapped by the surface current at a surface current front : the surface current acts as a wave guide.



Display data

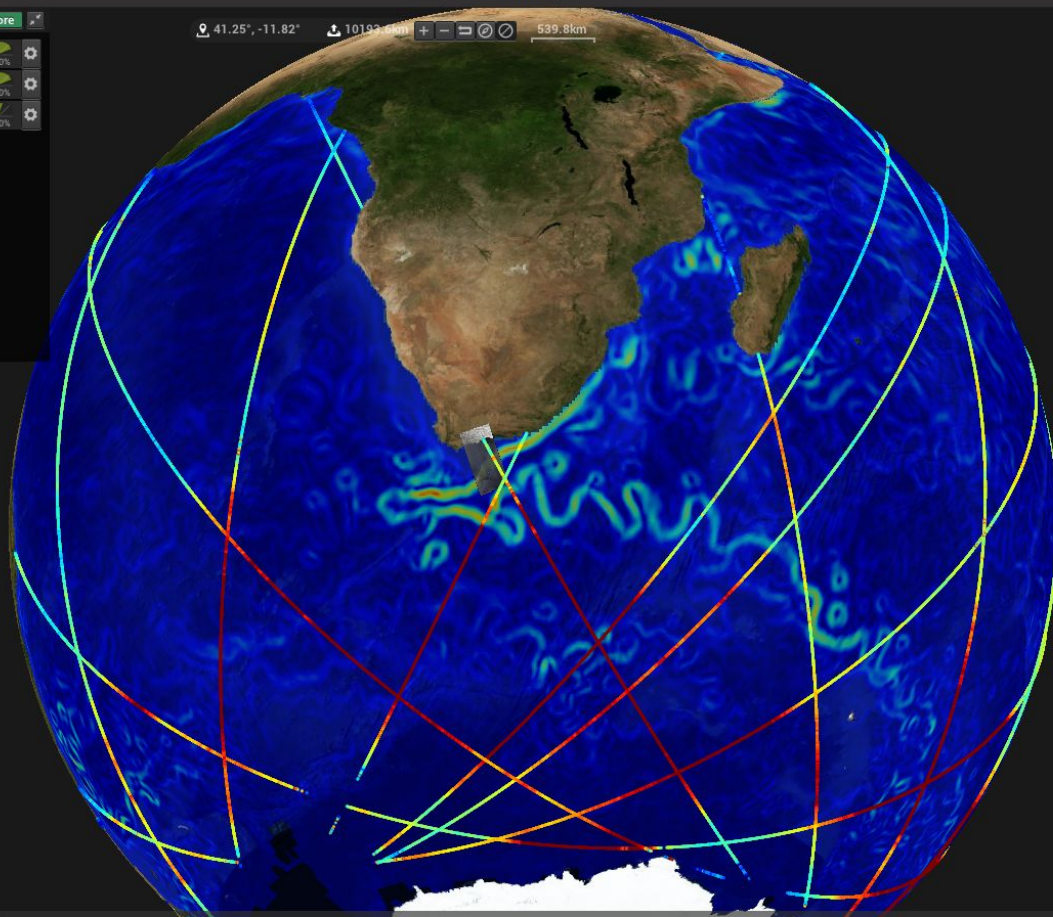
+ More

- ☒ JASON2 GDR: significant wave height # 27
0.00 4.00 m 90.00%
- ☒ Sentinel1 SAR: sea surface roughness # 3
0.00 2.00 90.00%
- ☒ GlobCurrent geostrophic: current_norm raster # 1
0.00 2.50 m/s 60.00%

41.25°, -11.82°

10193 km

539.8km



Timespan

Move to

Prev Next

6h 1d 3d 1w

6h

Day

Week

Event

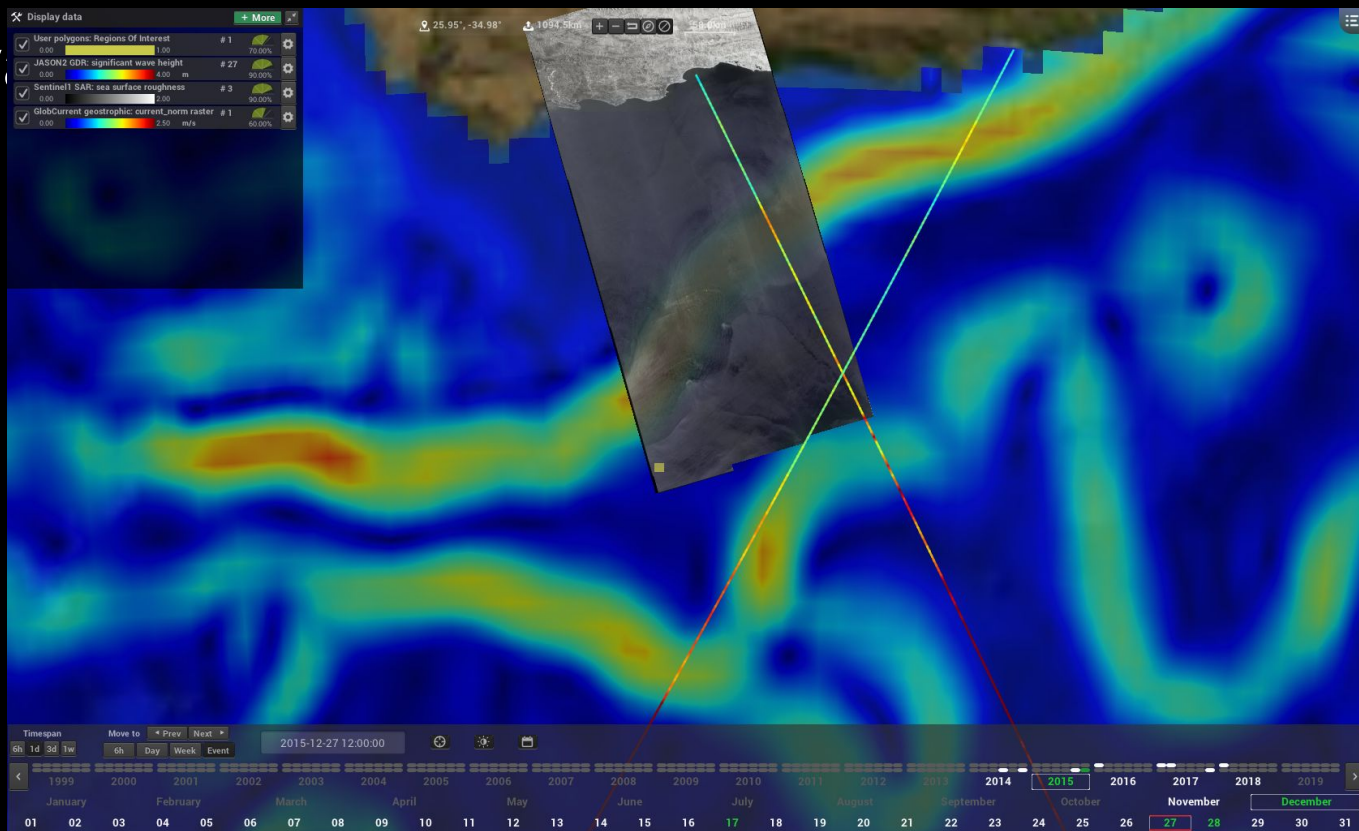
2015-12-27 12:00:00

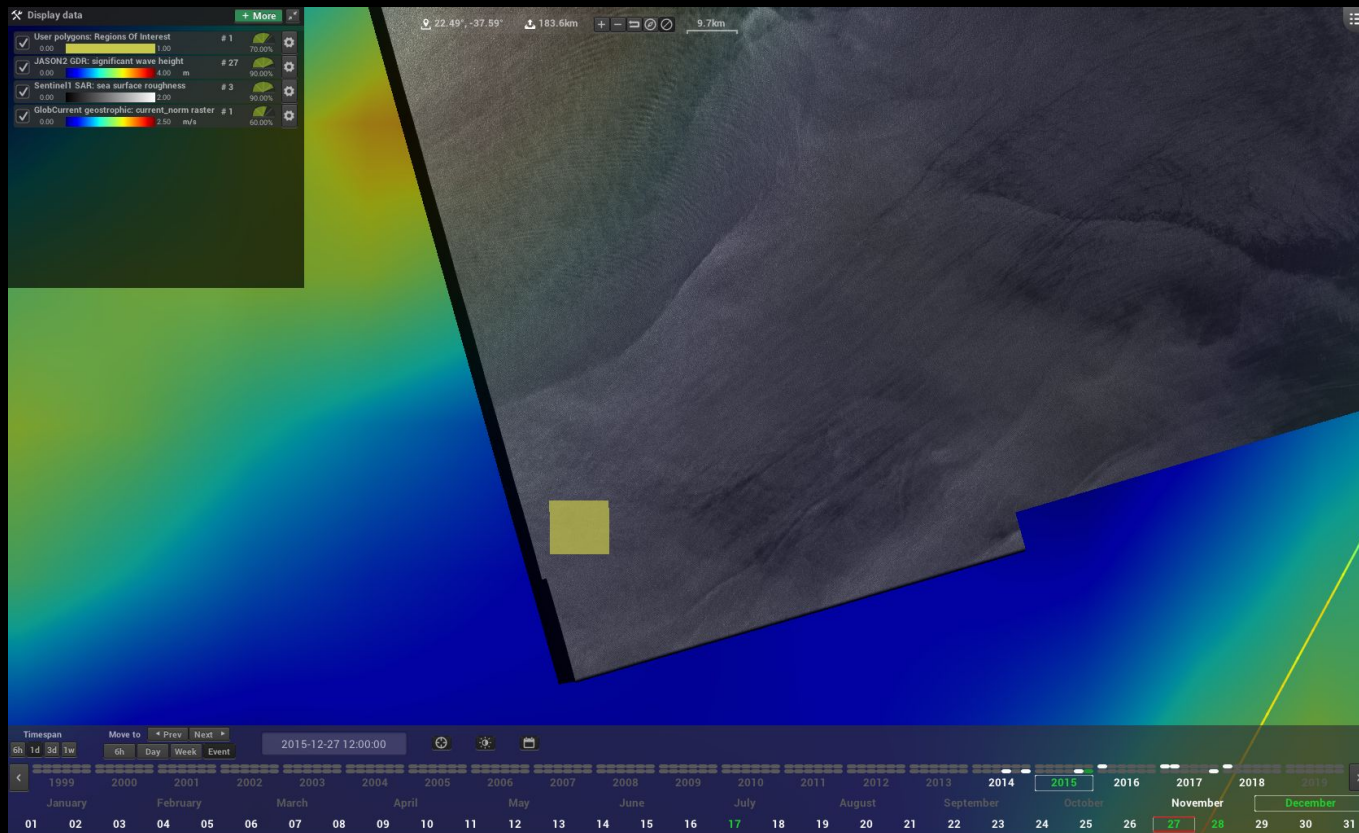
< 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 >

January February March April May June July August September October November December

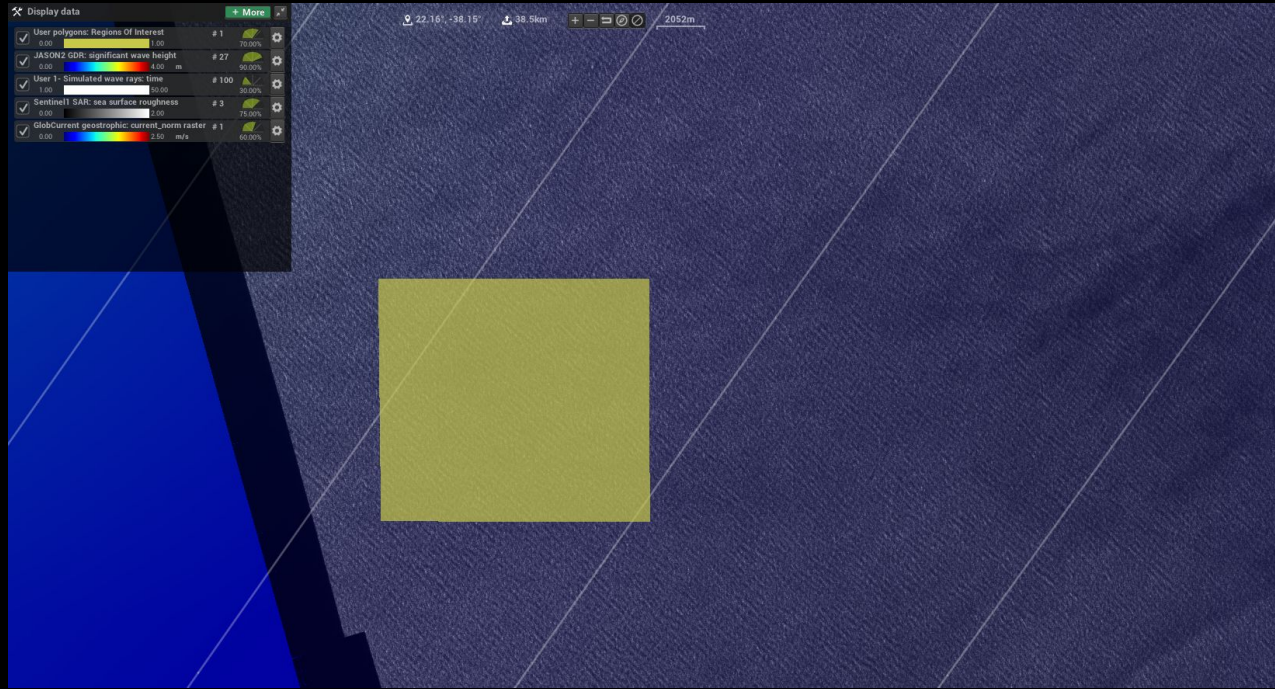
01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

observ
current





Sentinel-1



Display data More

- ☒ User polygons: Regions Of Interest #1 75.00%
- ☐ JASON2 GDR: significant wave height #0 90.00%
- ☐ User 1- Simulated wave rays: time #0 25.00%
- ☒ Sentinel1 SAR: sea surface roughness #3 75.00%
- ☐ GlobCurrent geostrophic current_norm raster #0 60.00%

Selected polygon

Spatial coverage

Area: 106.939km²

Perimeter: 41.433km

Catalogue Help

Extracted data

Save extracted data as

PNG images Python object

Extracted data

Sentinel1 SAR

sea surface roughness

sla-lw-grd-vv-201512271171620-201512271171649-009230-00

sla-fs-001-1C81_00.nc

Catalogue

GlobCurrent geostrophic

- ☐ Zonal current
- ☐ Meridian current
- ☐ Sea level anomaly
- ☐ Absolute Dynamic Topography
- ☐ Geostrophic current
- ☐ current speed streamlines
- ☐ zonal_current
- ☐ meridional_current
- ☒ current_norm raster
- ☐ current speed

JASON2 GDR

- ☒ significant wave height
- ☐ sea surface height anomalies

Sentinel1 SAR

- ☒ sea surface roughness

User 1- Simulated wave rays

- ☒ time

User 20- Simulated wave rays

- ☐ time

User 25- Simulated wave rays

- ☐ time

User 26- Simulated wave rays

- ☐ time

User 4- Simulated wave rays

- ☐ time

User 5- Simulated wave rays

- ☐ time

User 6- Simulated wave rays

- ☐ time

jupyter S1_swell Dernière Sauvegarde : 03/08/2018 (middle)

Fichier Edition Affichage Insérer Cellule Papyrus Widgets Aide

Entrée [69]: `# Load data directly from viewer memory
from SESApy.lib import get_extracted_data
extractions = get_extracted_data()`

Entrée [70]: `for k, data in enumerate(extractions.keys()):
 print('{} - {}'.format(k, os.path.basename(data)))
 print('\n'.join(['\t{}'.format(x) for x in extractions[data]['data']]))`

0 - sla-lw-grd-vv-201512271171620-201512271171649-009230-000475-001-1C81_1df_00.nc
sea_surface_roughness

Compute spectrum

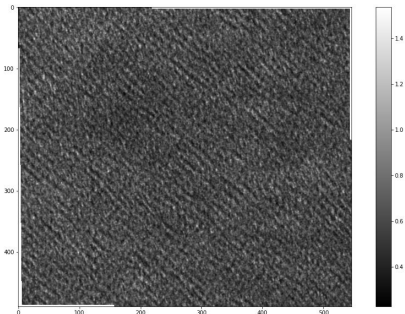
Entrée [71]: `granule.url = next(v for i, v in enumerate(extractions.keys()) if i == 0)
extraction = extractions[granule.url]
start = extraction['meta']['start']
print(extraction['meta']['fields'])
['sea_surface_roughness']`

Type Markdown and LaTeX: q^2

Entrée [72]: `# Extract data
extraction = extractions[granule.url]
sigo = extraction['data']['sea_surface_roughness']`

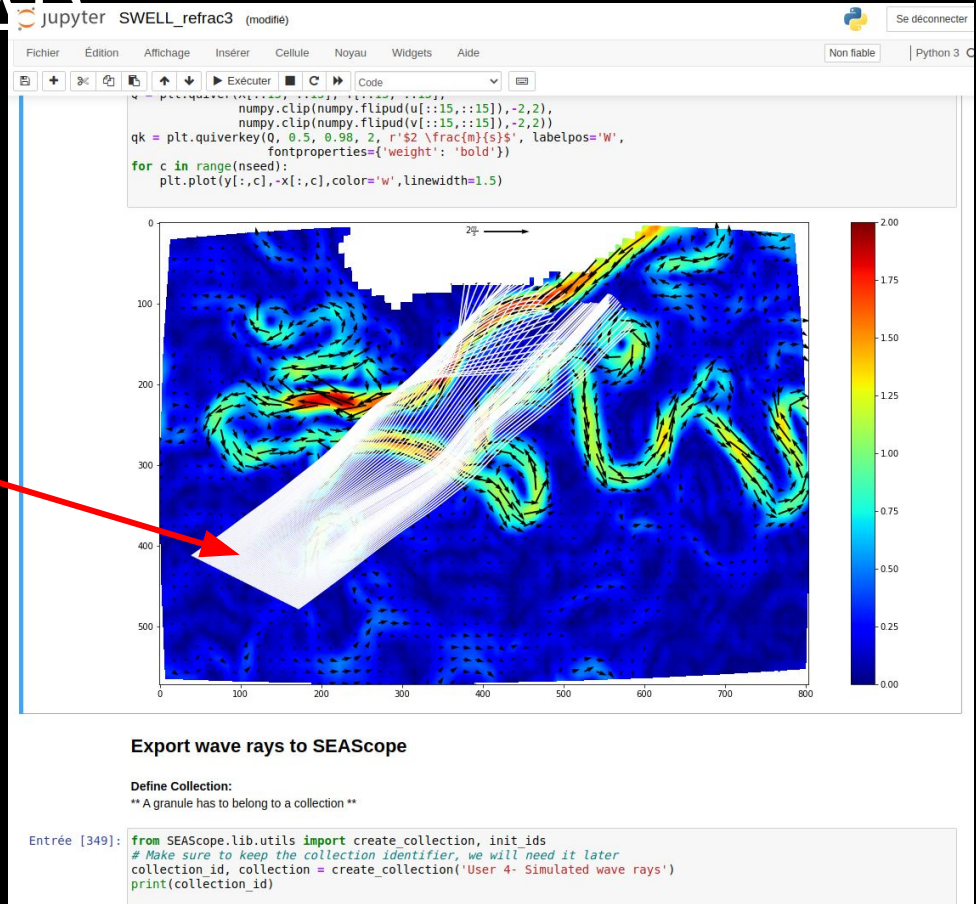
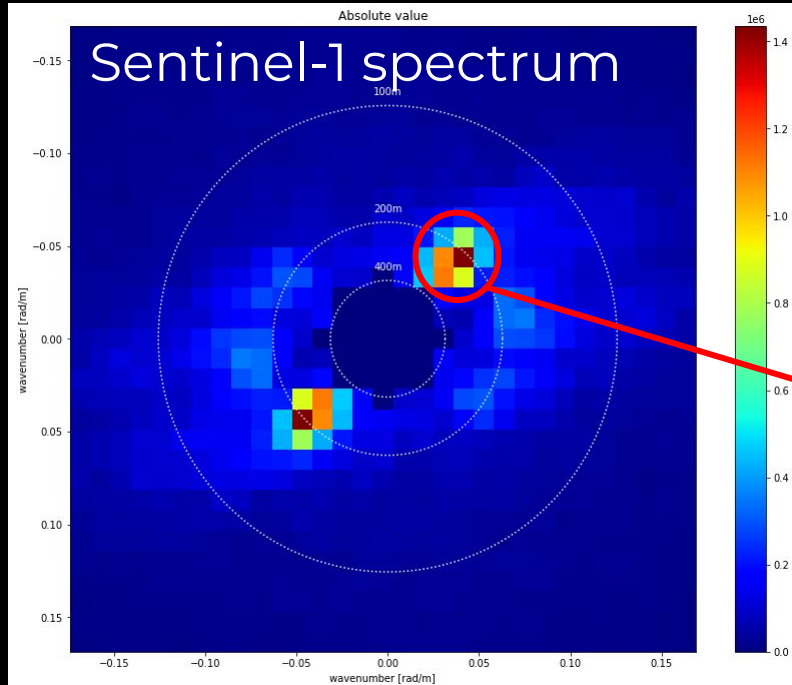
** Plot first channel **

Entrée [73]: `fig = plt.figure(figsize=(16,10))
plt.imshow(numpy.fliplr(sigo), interpolation='bicubic', cmap='gray')
cbar=plt.colorbar()`

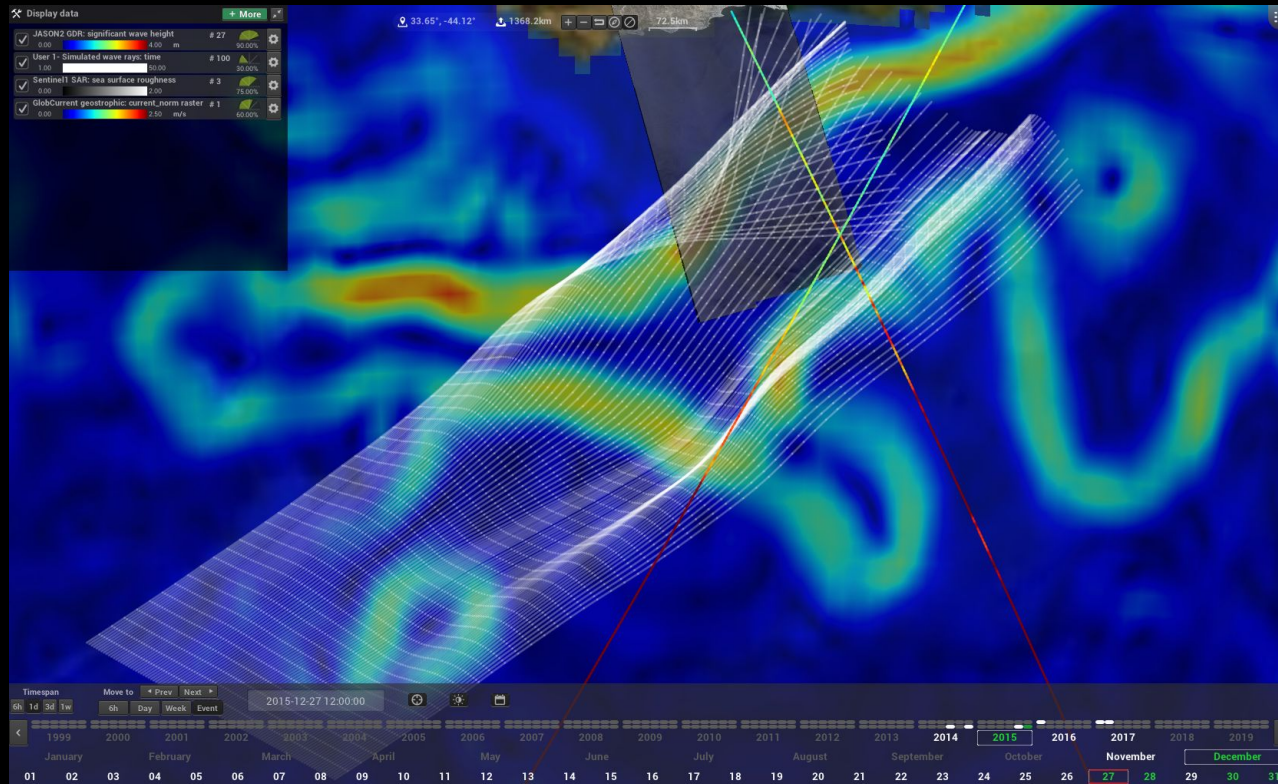


Estimation du spectre incident sur imagerie

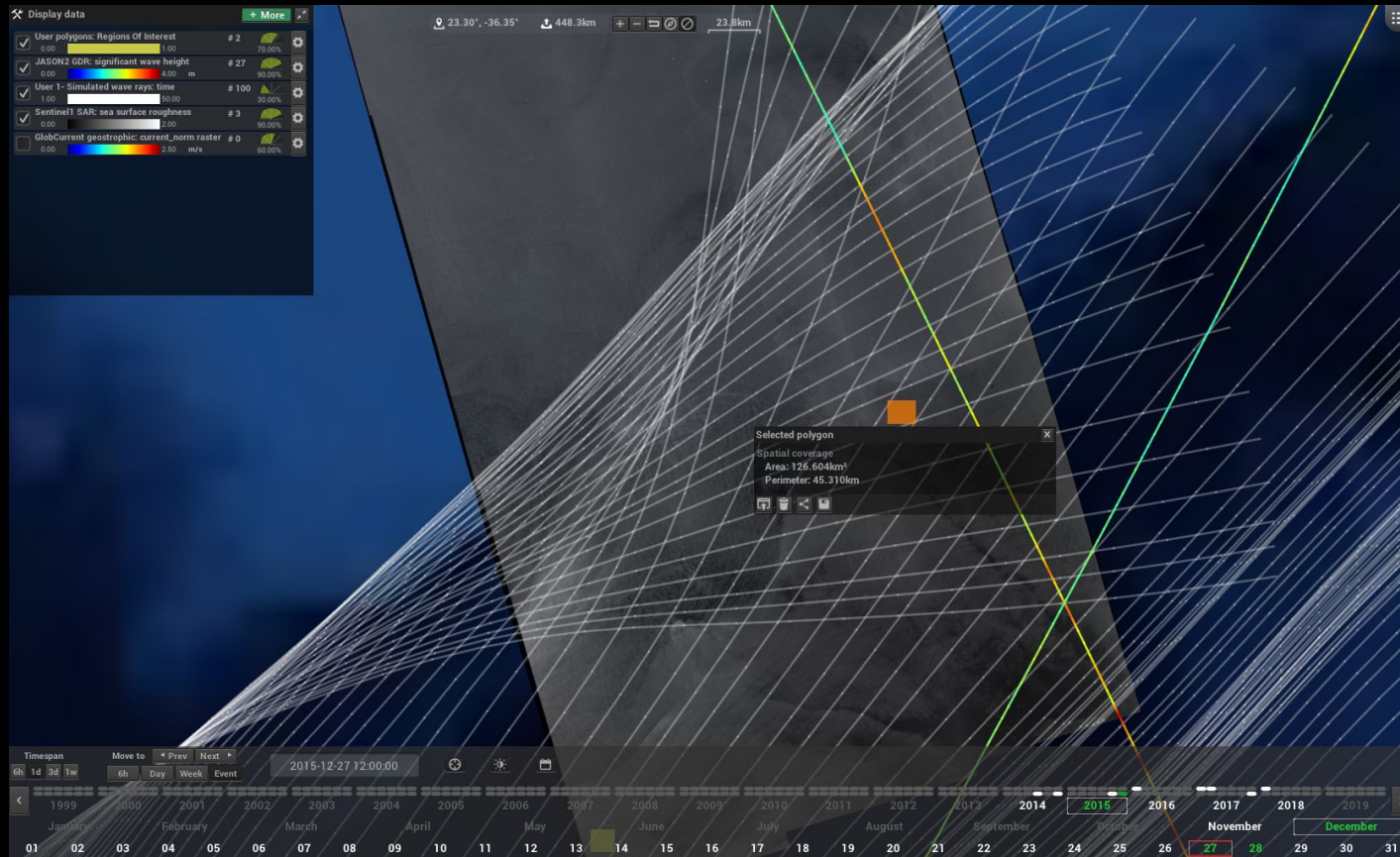
SAR

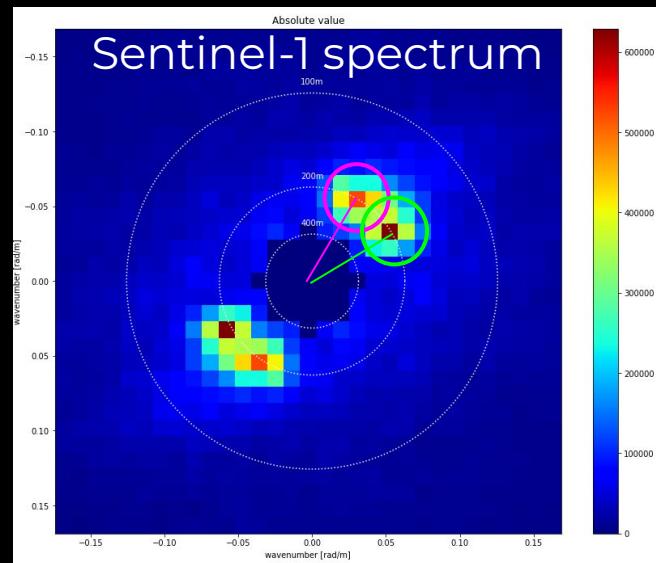
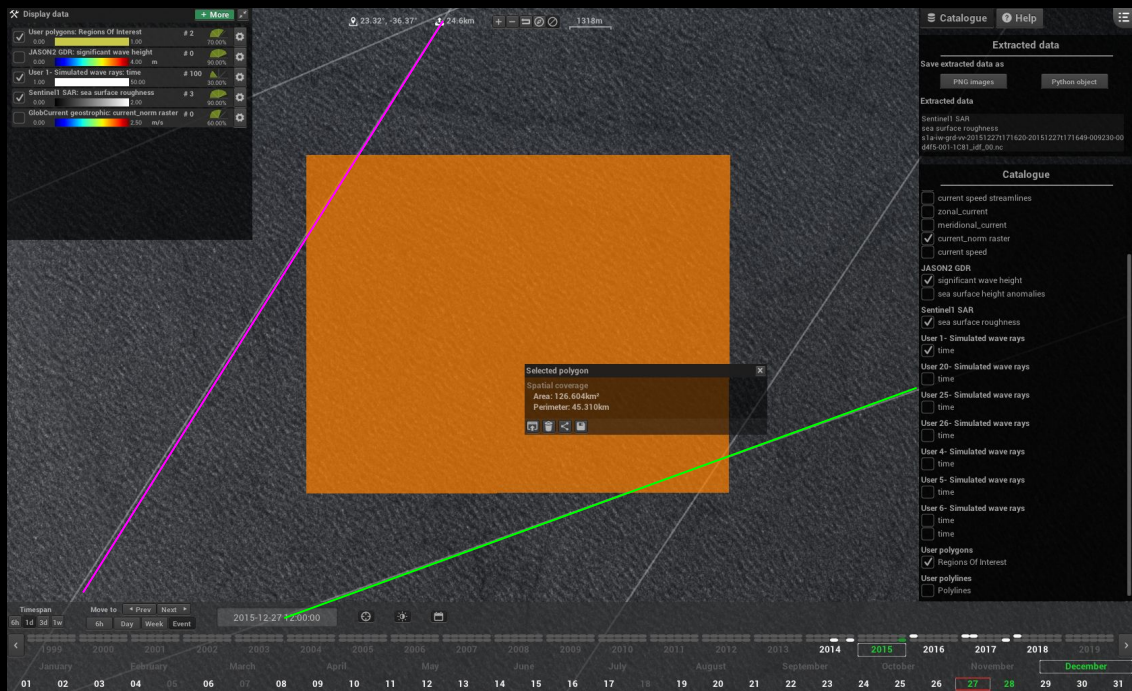


Observation of wave modification by surface current from Sentinel-1 et Jason-2 satellite data

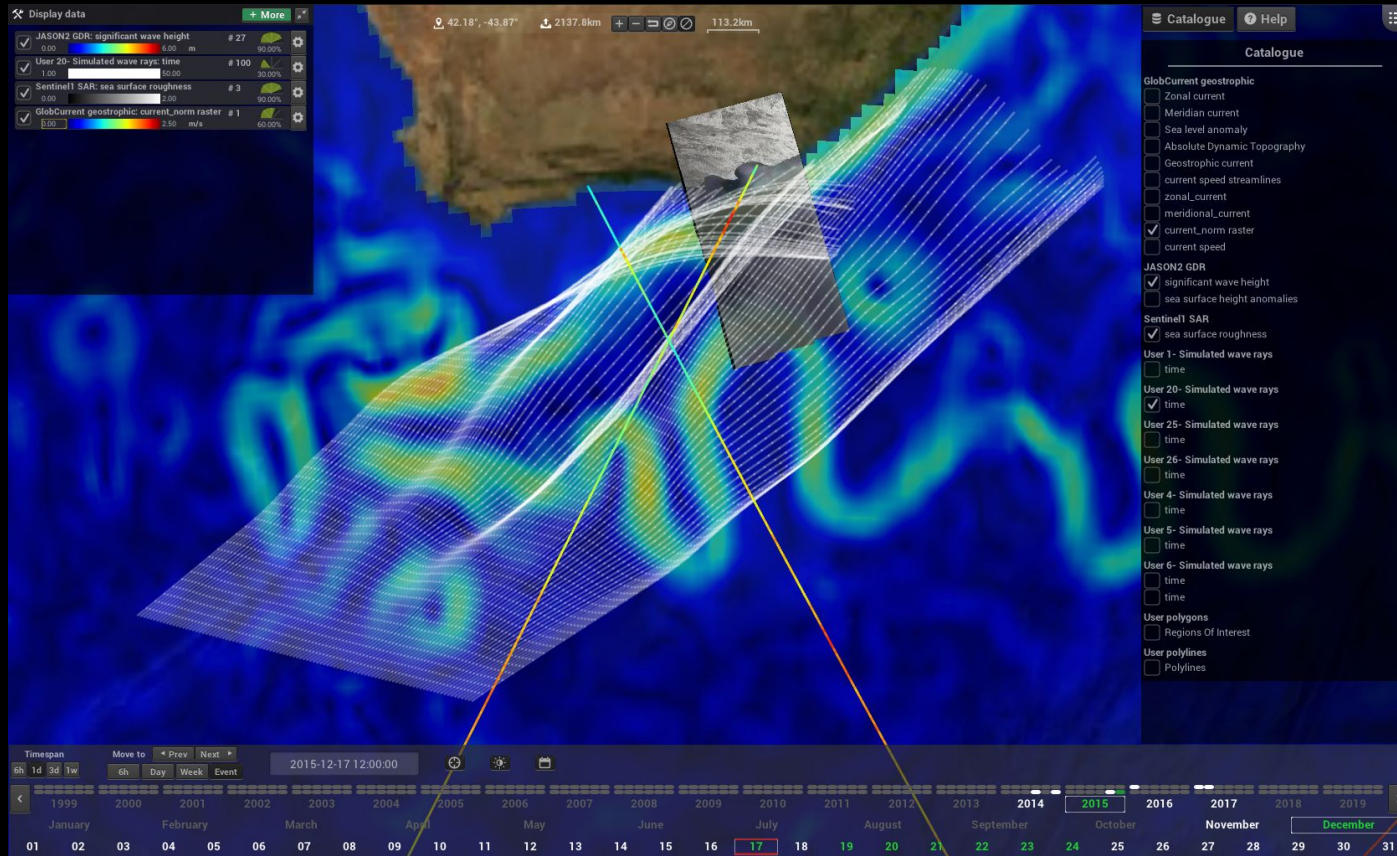


Observation of wave modification by surface current from Sentinel-1 et Jason-2 satellite data

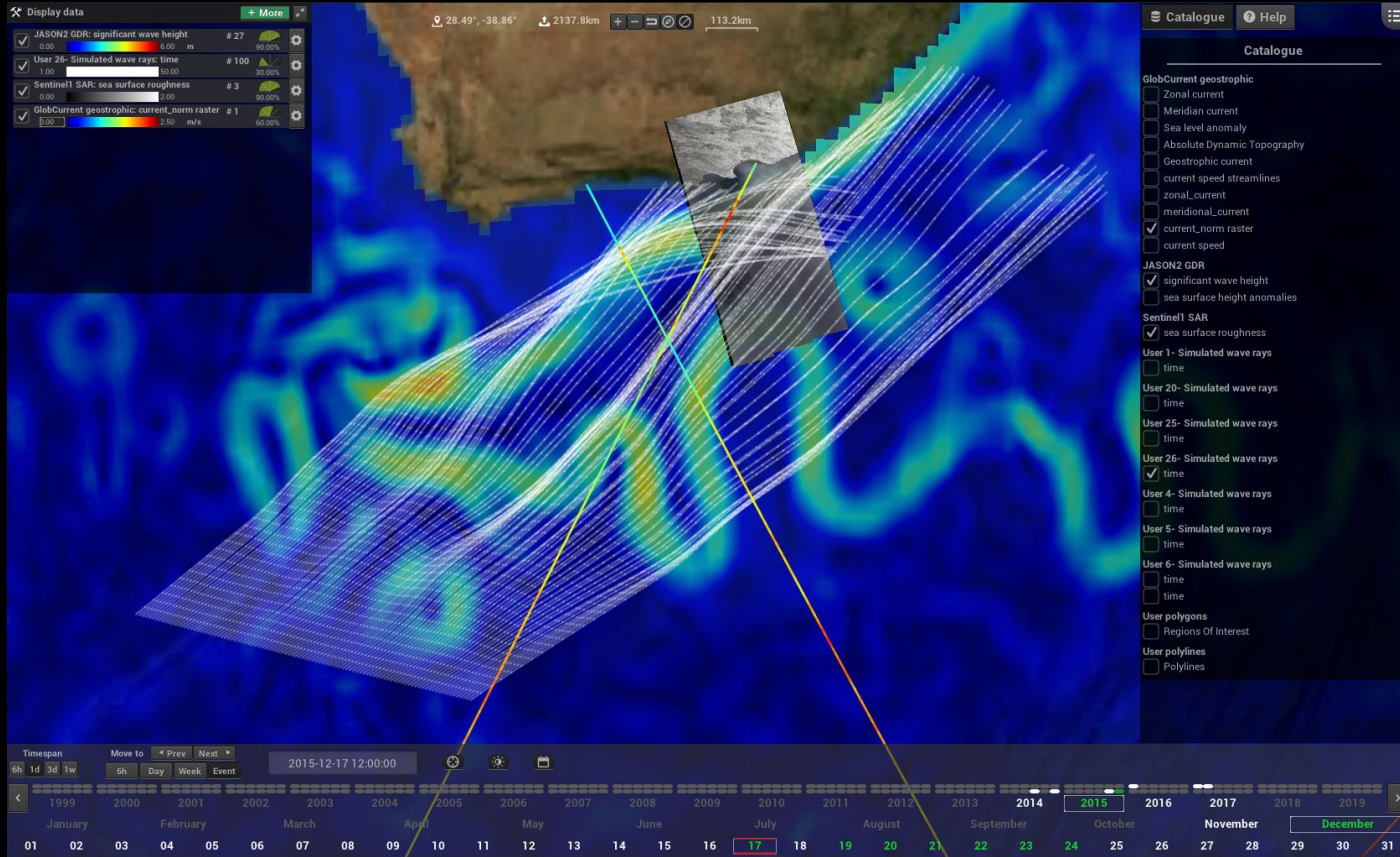




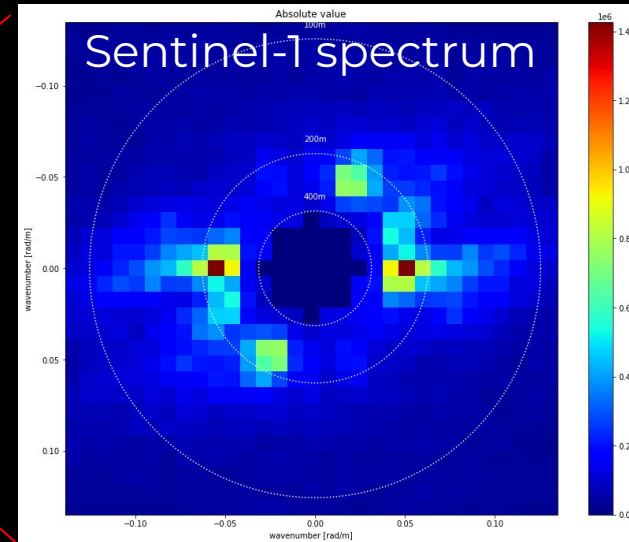
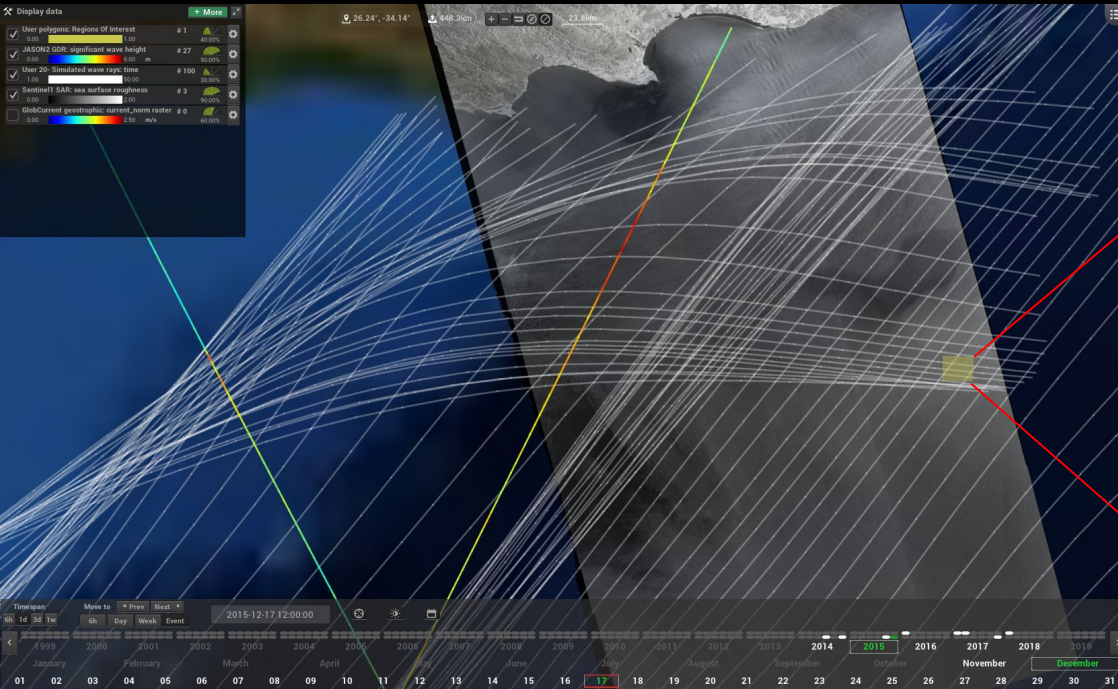
Deterministic model : 17 dec 2015



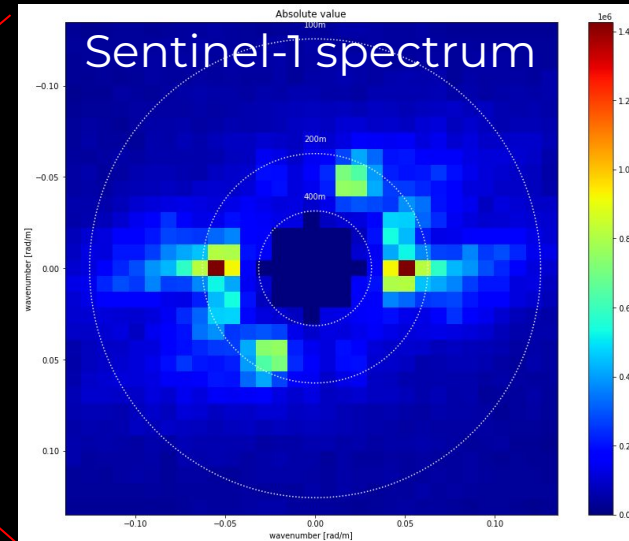
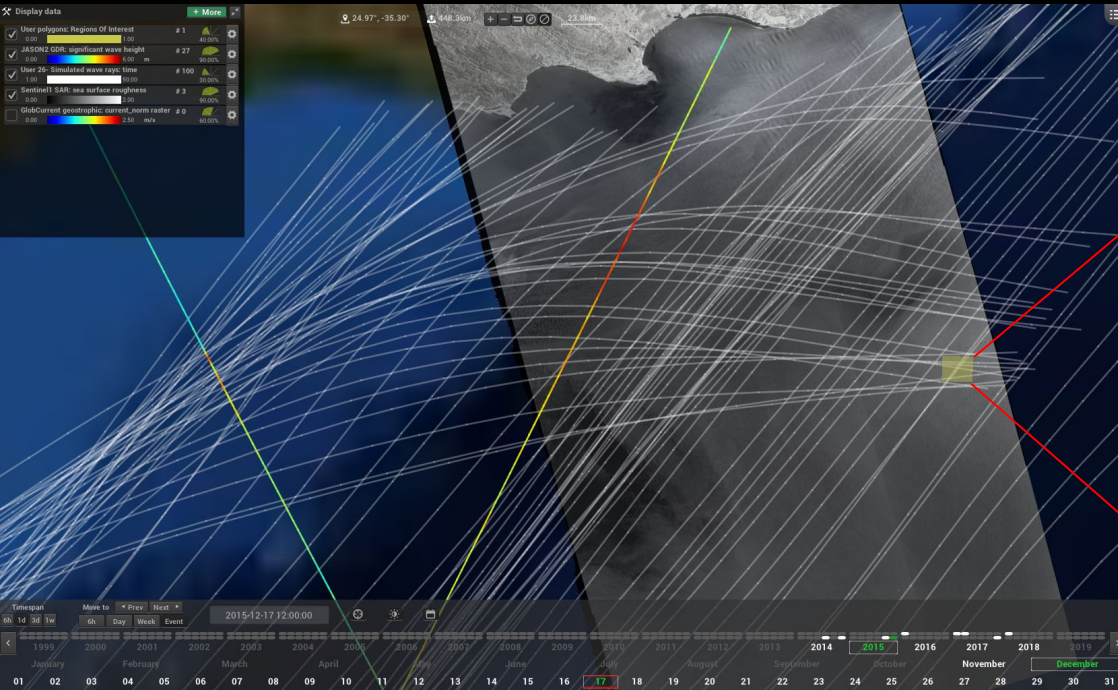
Stochastic model with random small scale velocities



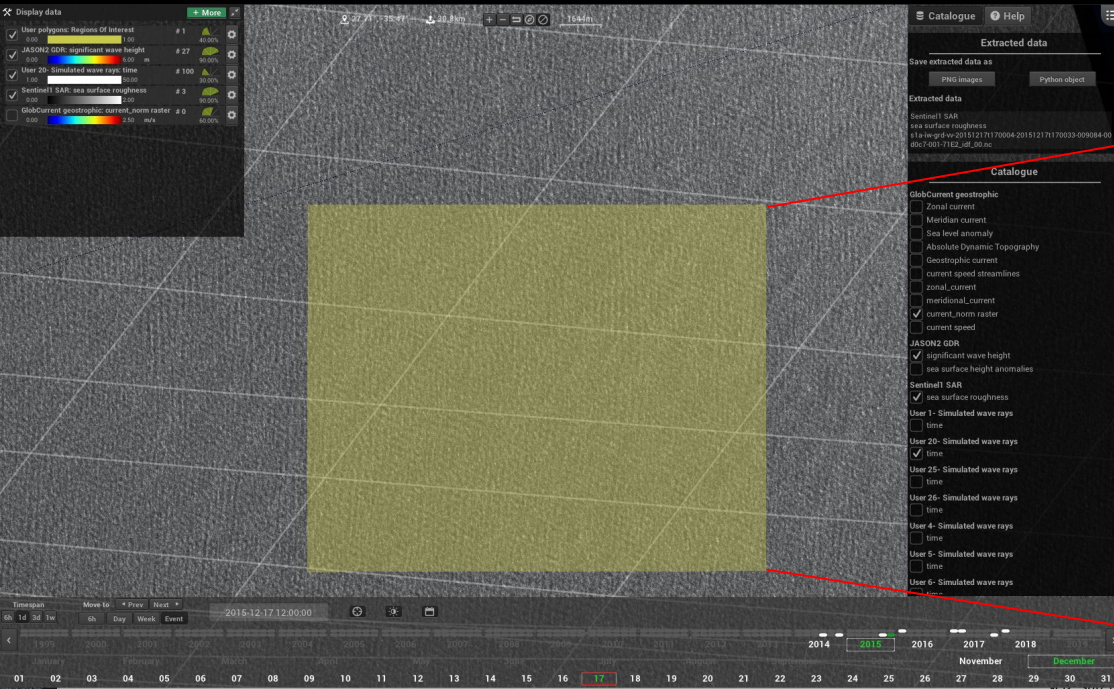
Deterministic model with Sentinel-1 spectrum



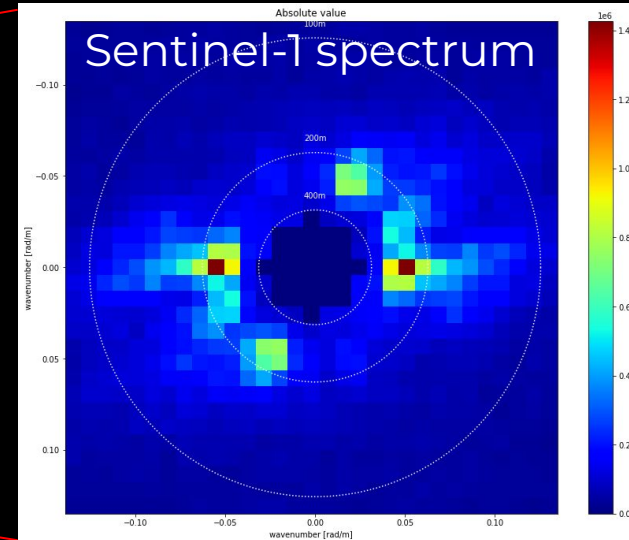
Stochastic model with random small scale velocities



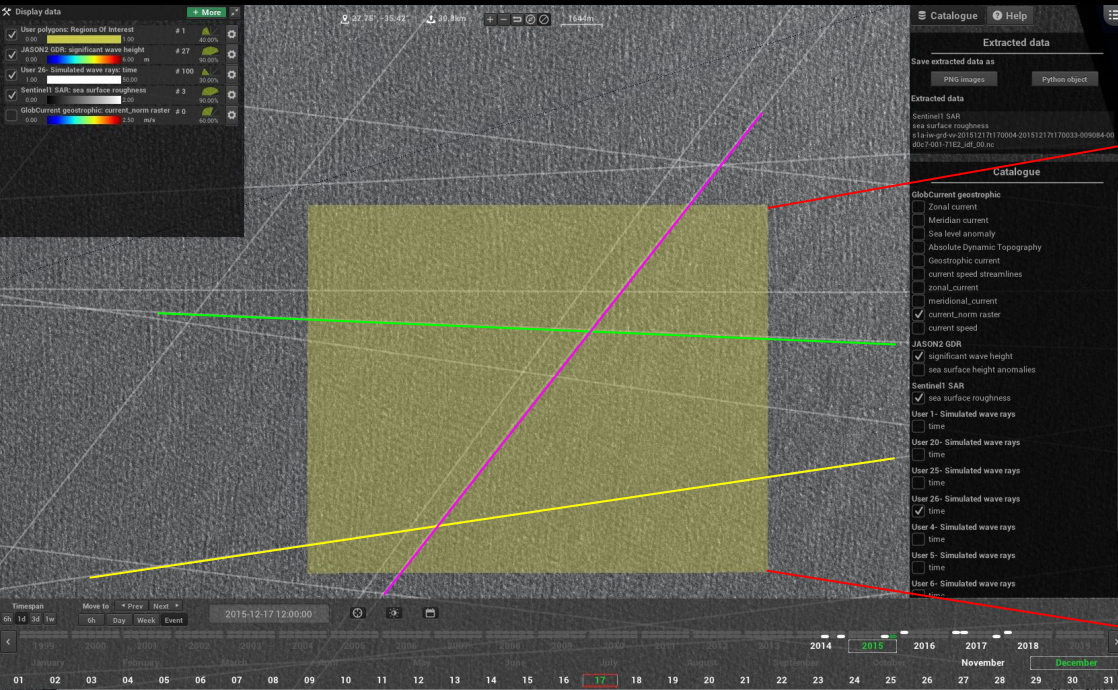
Deterministic model



Sentinel-1 spectrum



Stochastic model



Sentinel-1 spectrum

