

In Situ Measurements of an Energetic Wave Event in the Arctic Marginal Ice Zone

14th Wave Workshop - 11/09/2015

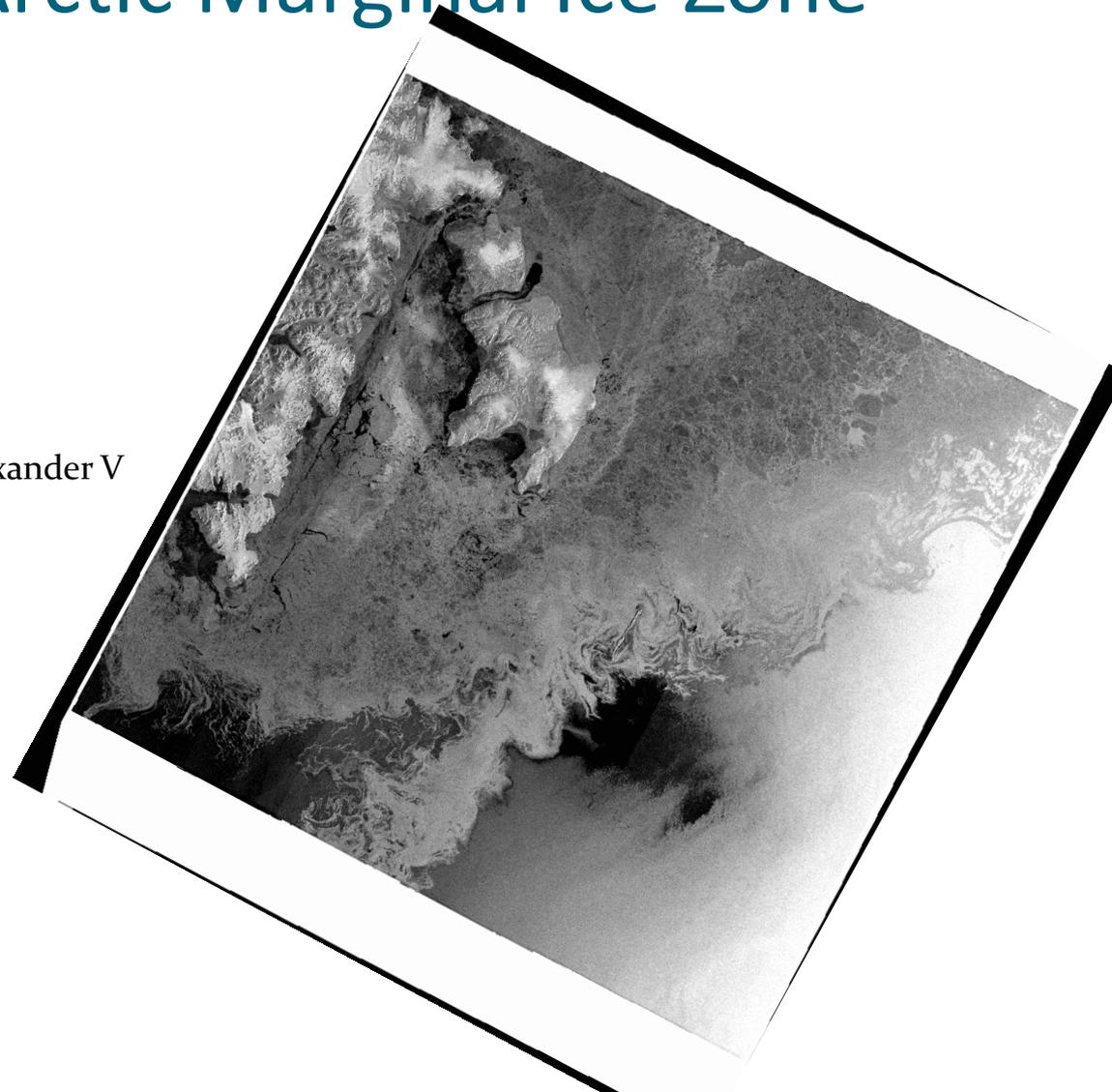
CO “Tripp” Collins III
ASEE Postdoctoral Fellow, NRL - SSC

W Erick Rogers¹, Aleksey Marchenko², Alexander V Babanin³

¹Oceanographer, NRL -SSC

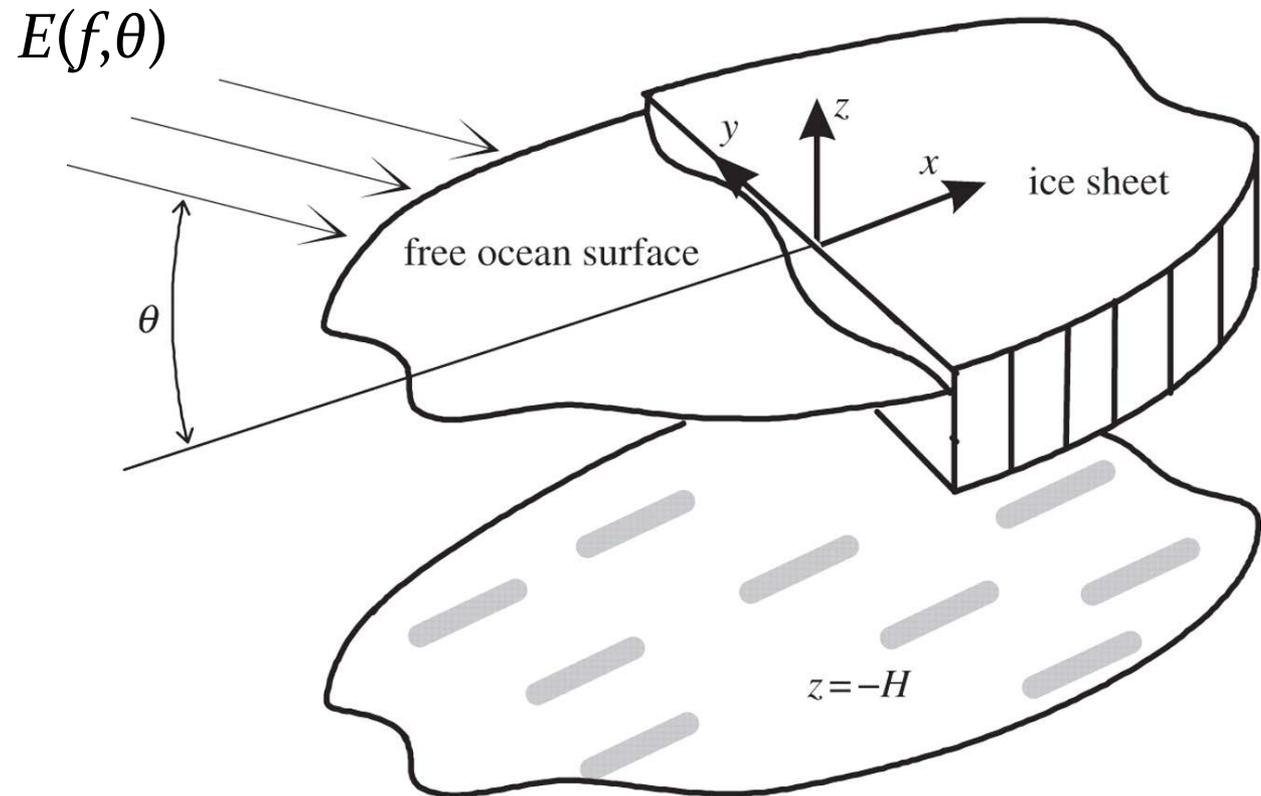
²Professor, the University Center in Svalbard

³Professor, Swinburn University of Technology

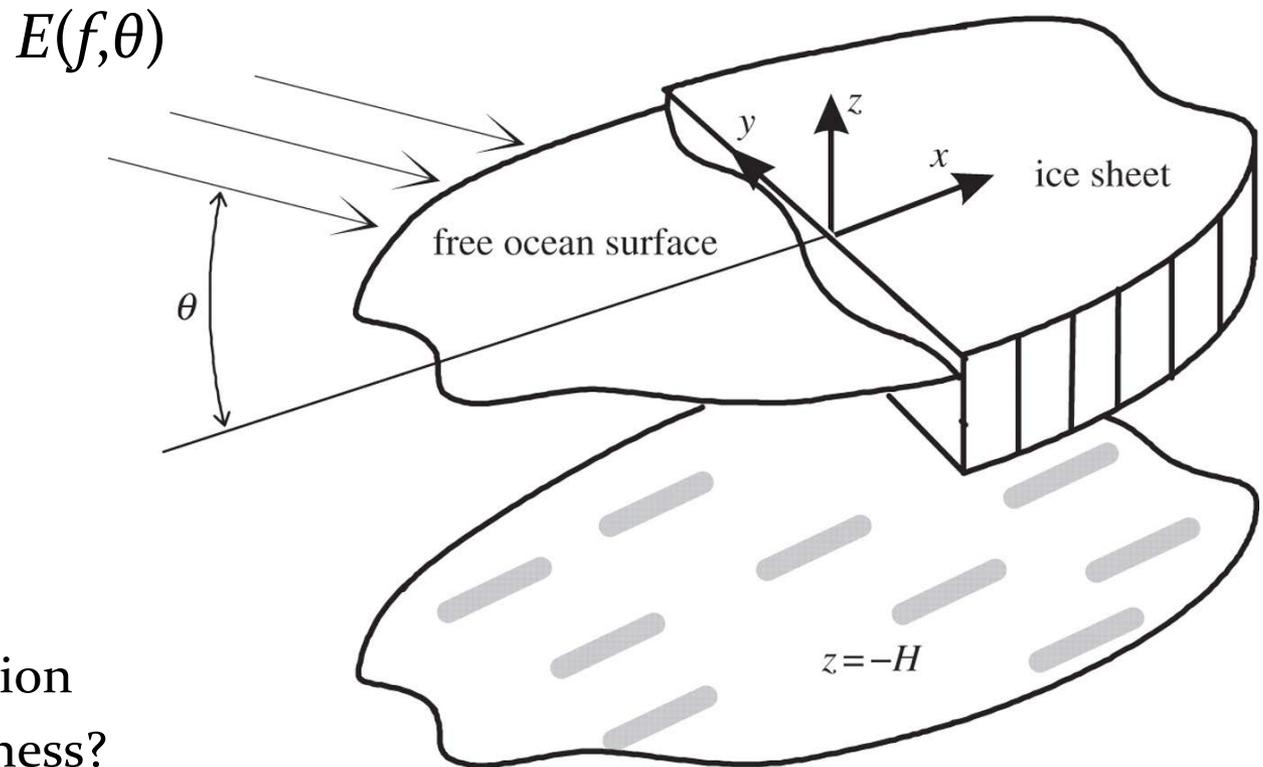


Wave-Ice Interaction: Wave effects on ice

- Stress / Strain
- Creep
- Fatigue
- Failure
- Fracture
- Force Collisions
- Transport
- Compress



Wave-Ice Interaction: Ice effects on waves

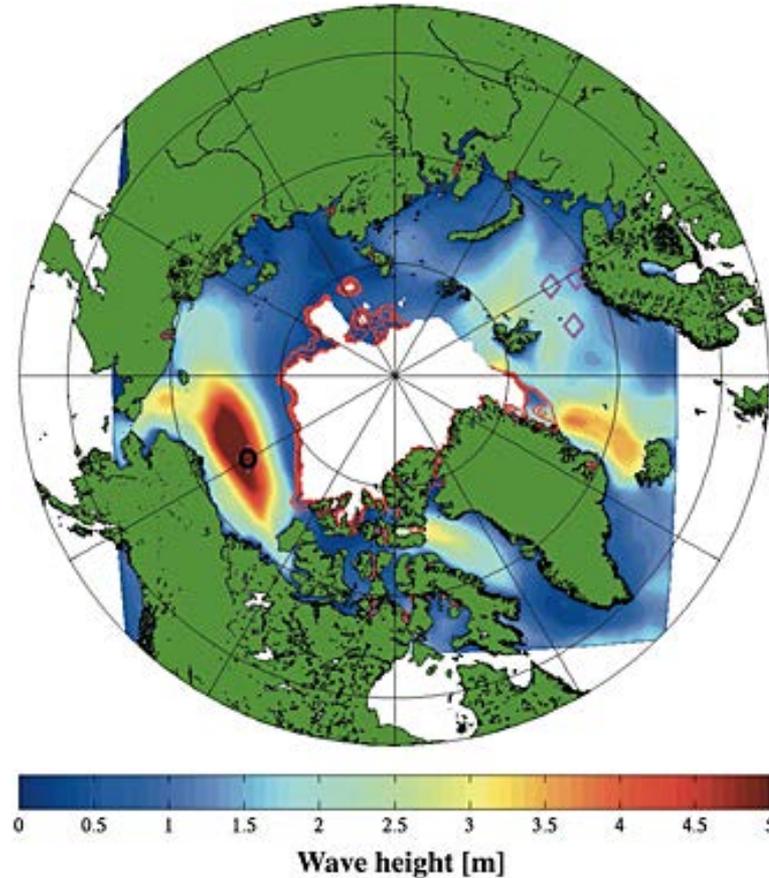


- Scattered
- Reflected
- Transmitted
- Attenuated
- Change in dispersion
- Change in groupiness?



Swell and sea in the emerging Arctic Ocean

Thomson & Rogers (2014)



Geophysical Research Letters

Volume 41, Issue 9, pages 3136-3140, 5 MAY 2014 DOI: 10.1002/2014GL059983

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/2014GL059983/full#grl51656-fig-0001>

Feedback Loop

Less ice cover

 **AGU** PUBLICATIONS

Geophysical Research Letters

RESEARCH LETTER

10.1002/2014GL059847

Key Points:

- Significant wave height will increase over the Arctic Ocean in the 21st century
- Reduction in wave height is expected for the Atlantic sector and the Barents Sea

Wave heights in the 21st century Arctic Ocean simulated with a regional climate model

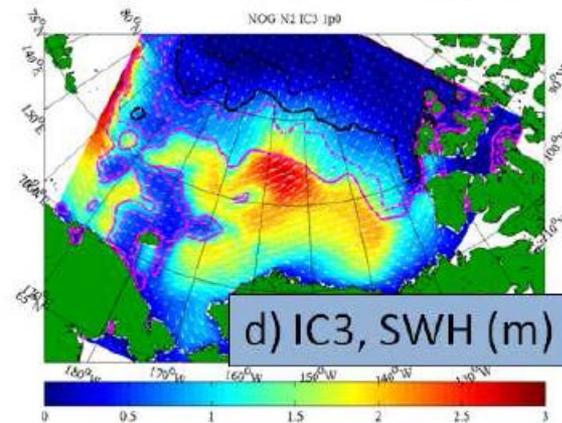
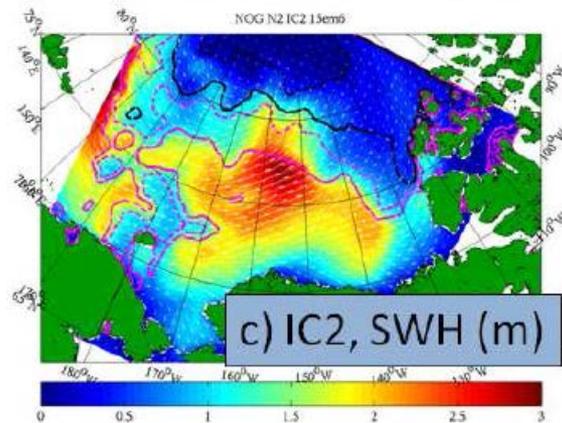
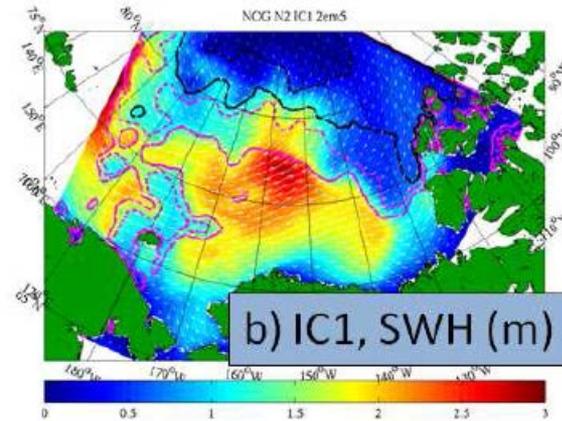
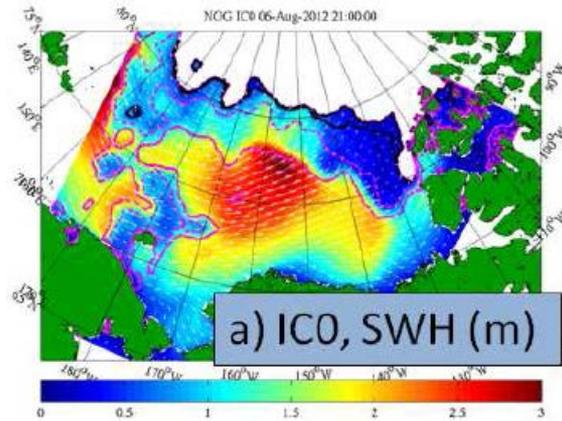
V. C. Khon^{1,2}, I. I. Mokhov¹, F. A. Pogarskiy¹, A. Babanin³, K. Dethloff⁴, A. Rinke⁴, and H. Matthes⁴

¹A. M. Obukhov Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia, ²Institute of Geosciences at Kiel University, Kiel, Germany, ³Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia, ⁴Alfred Wegener Institute Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research, Potsdam, Germany

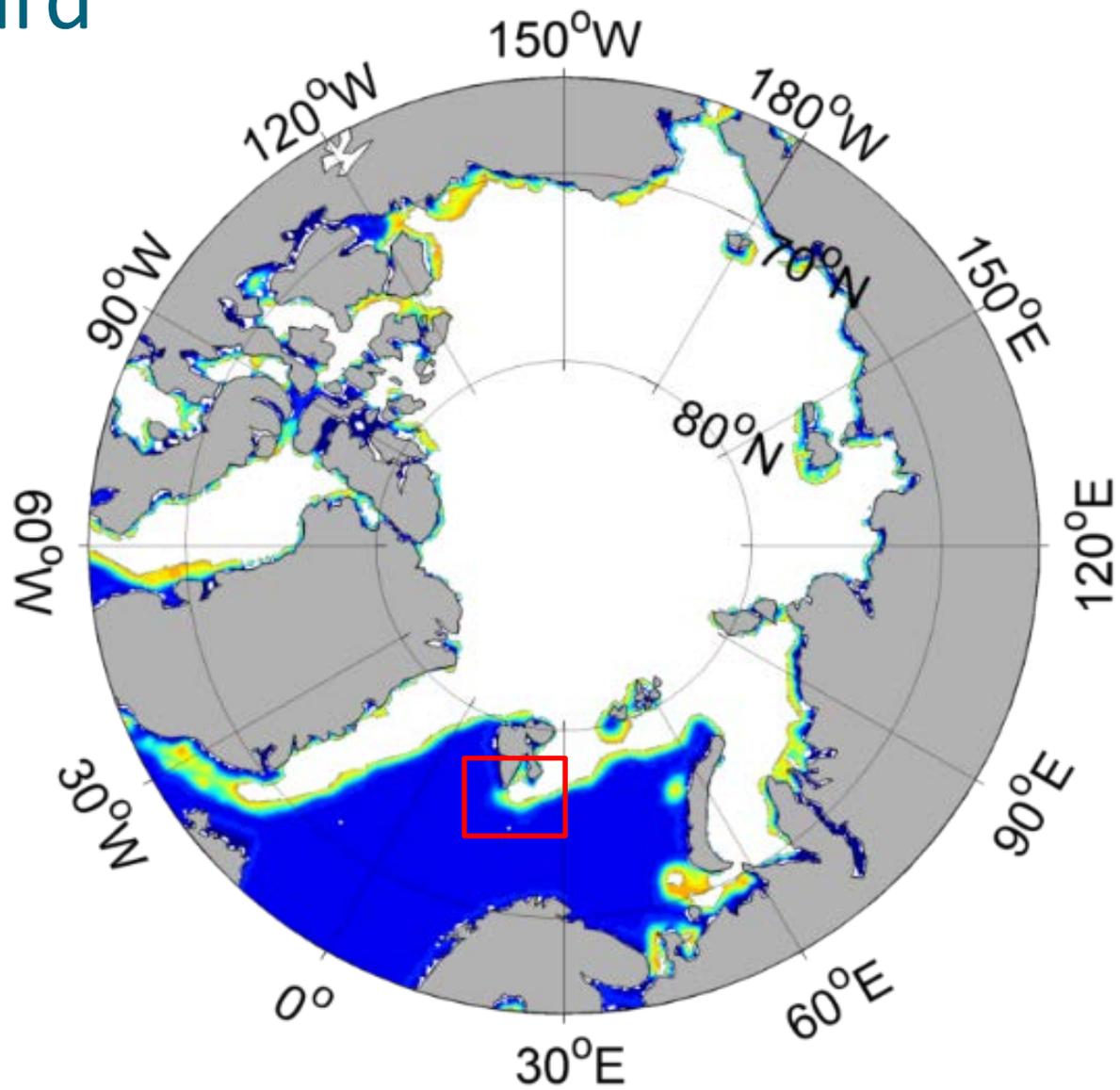
Larger waves



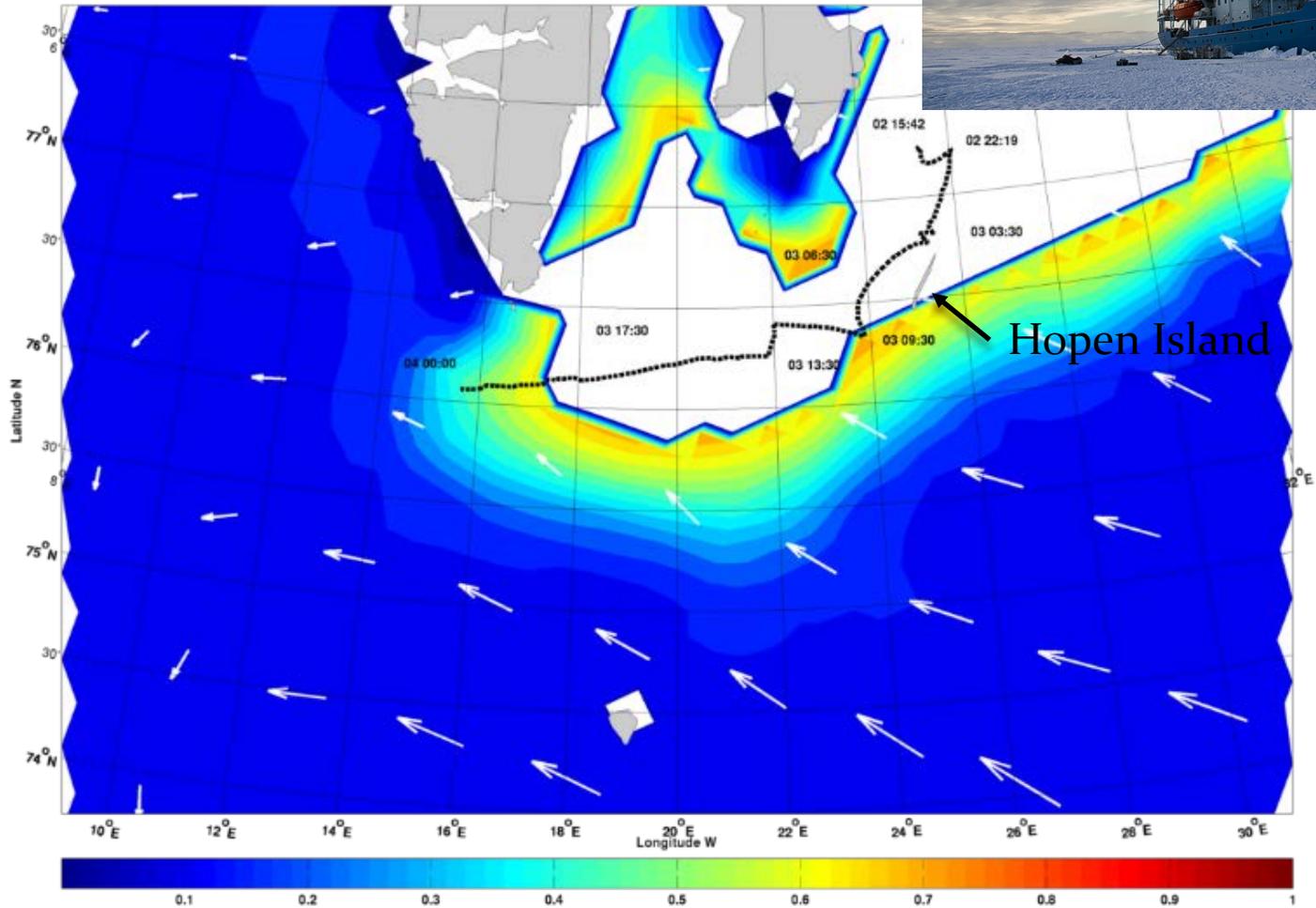
Evaluating S_{ICE}



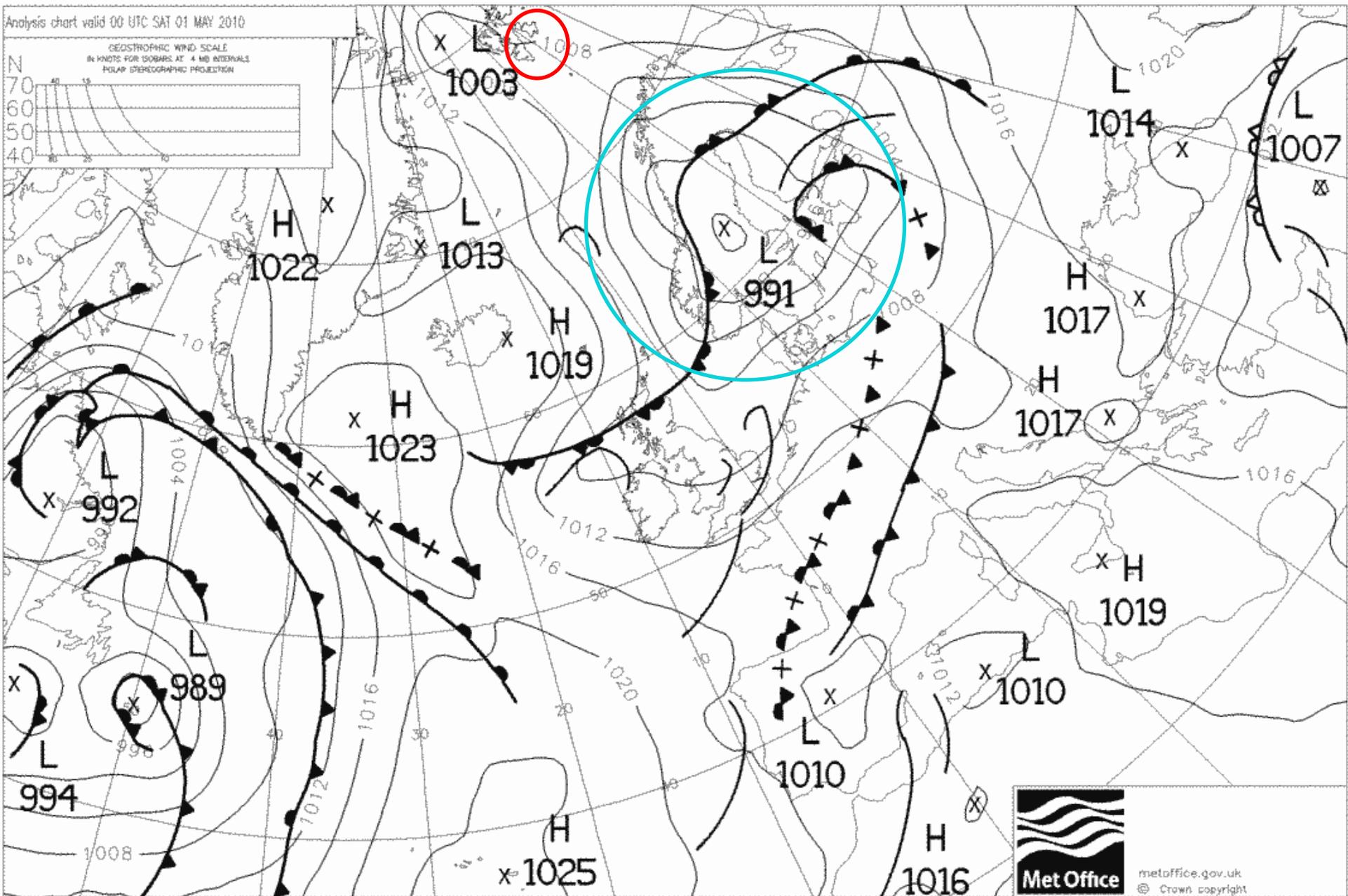
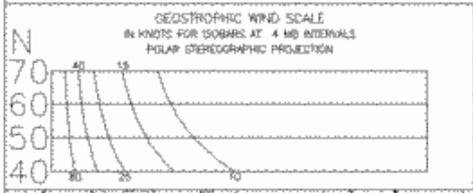
Svalbard



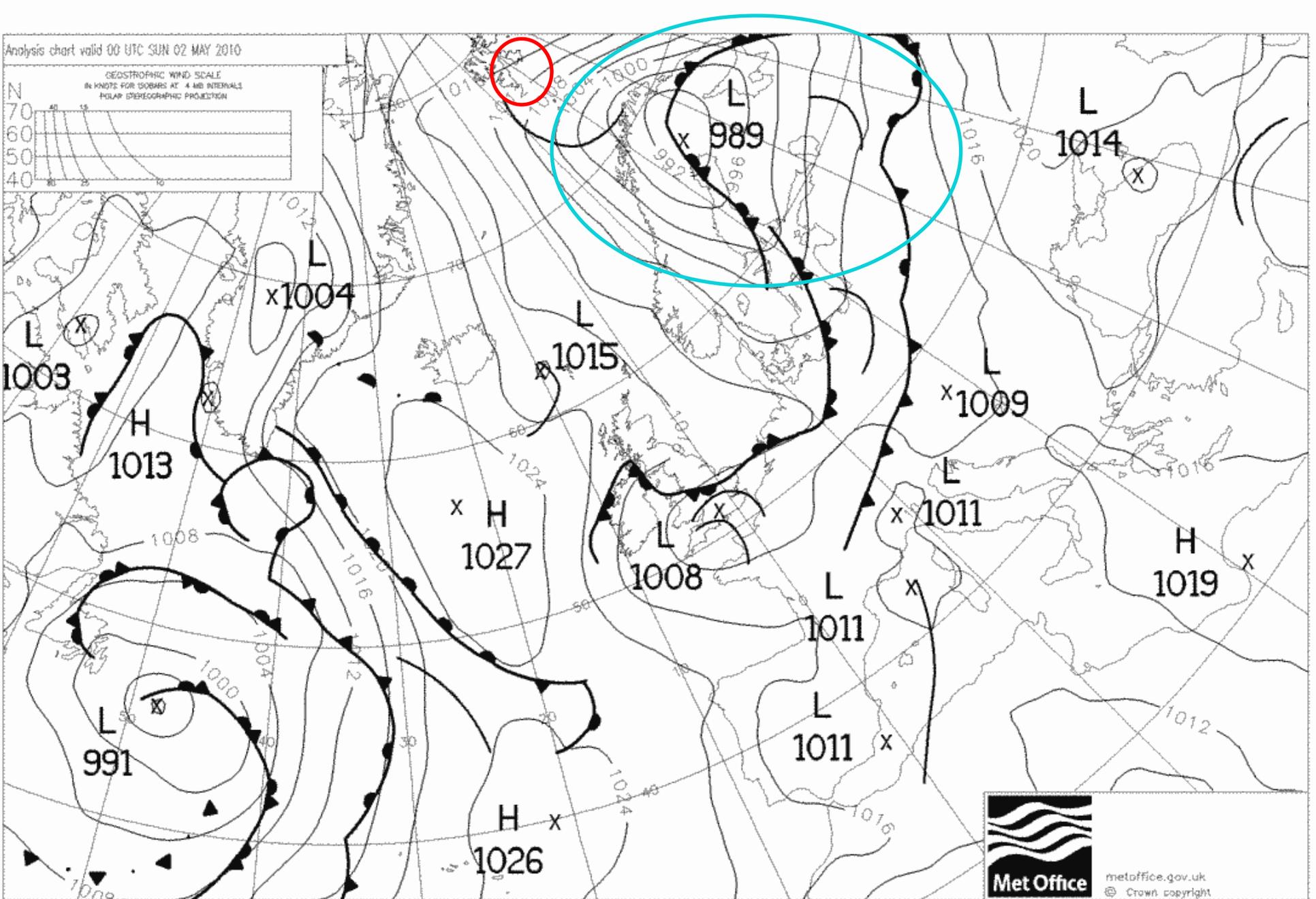
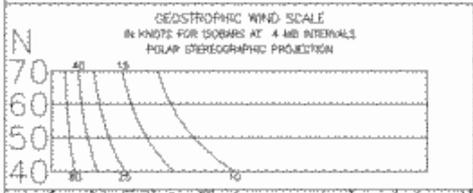
UNIS Cruise Synopsis



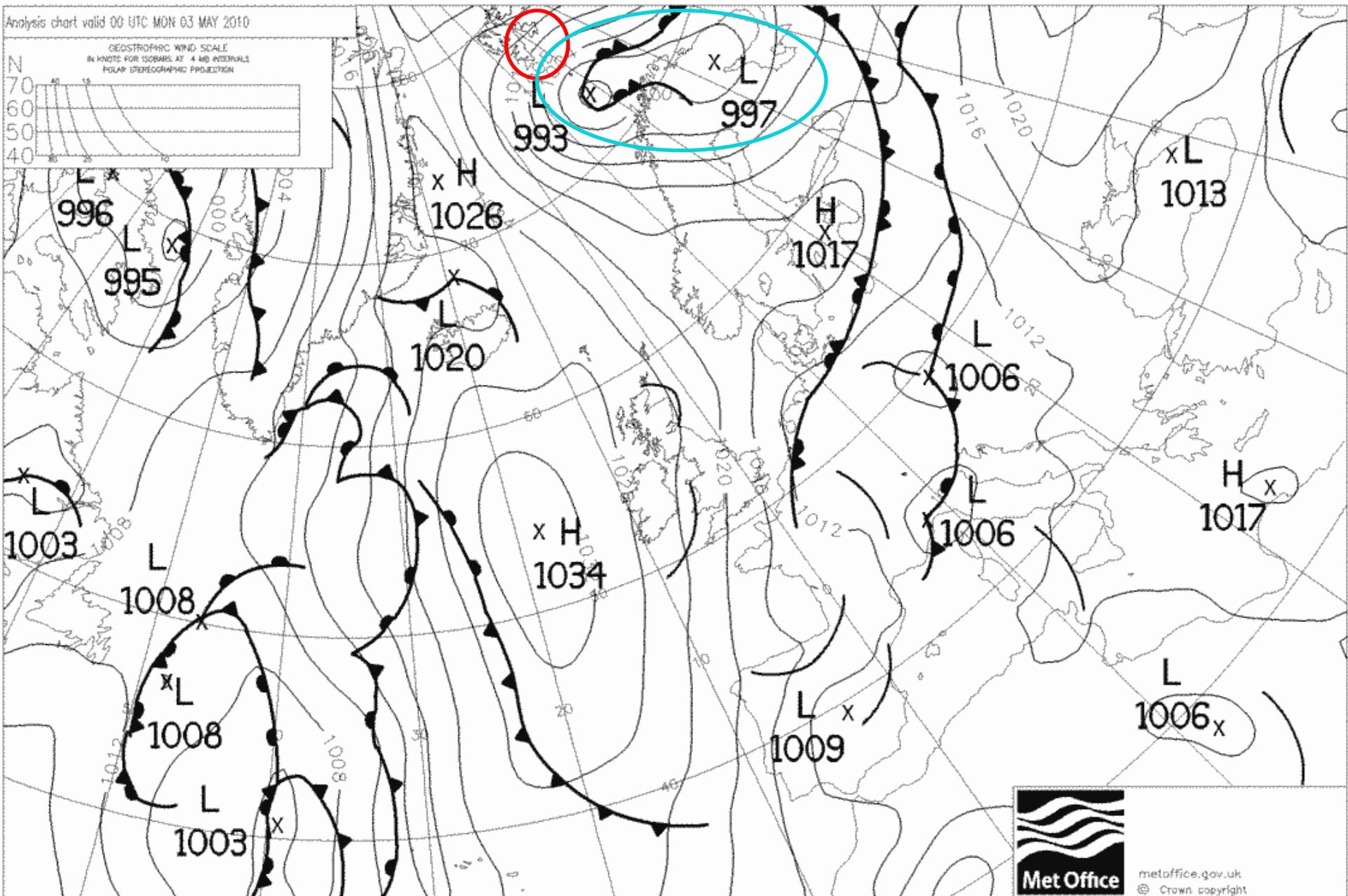
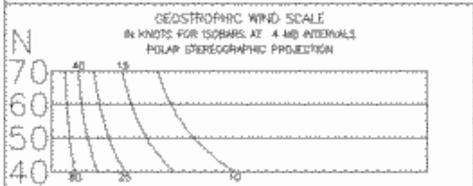
Analysis chart valid 00 UTC SAT 01 MAY 2010



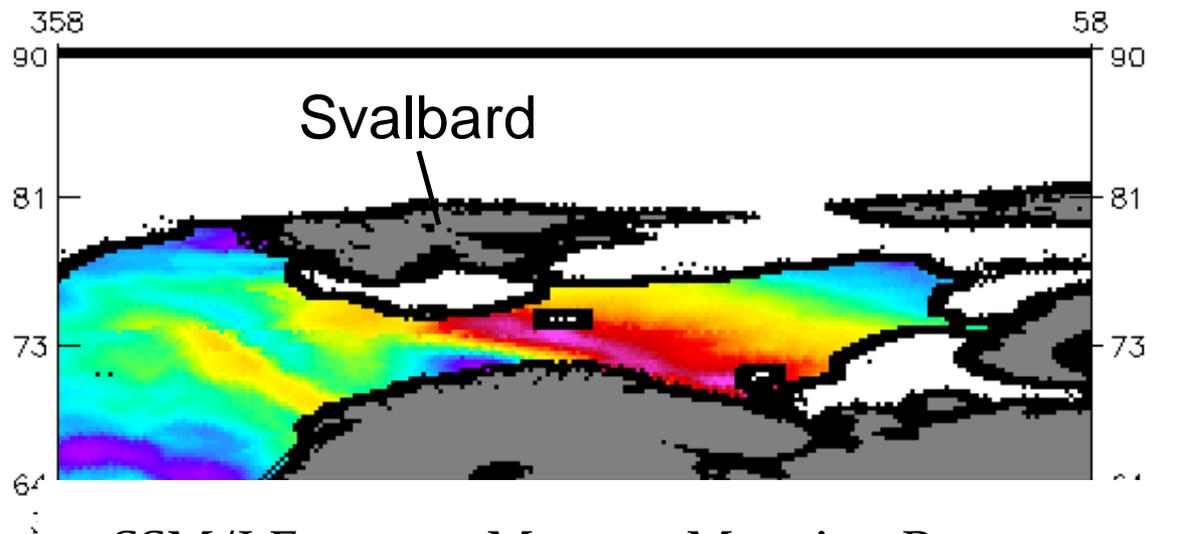
Analysis chart valid 00 UTC SUN 02 MAY 2010



Analysis chart valid 00 UTC MON 03 MAY 2010



Available Fetch



SSM/I F17, 2010-May-02, Morning Passes

5.0 23.4



meters/second

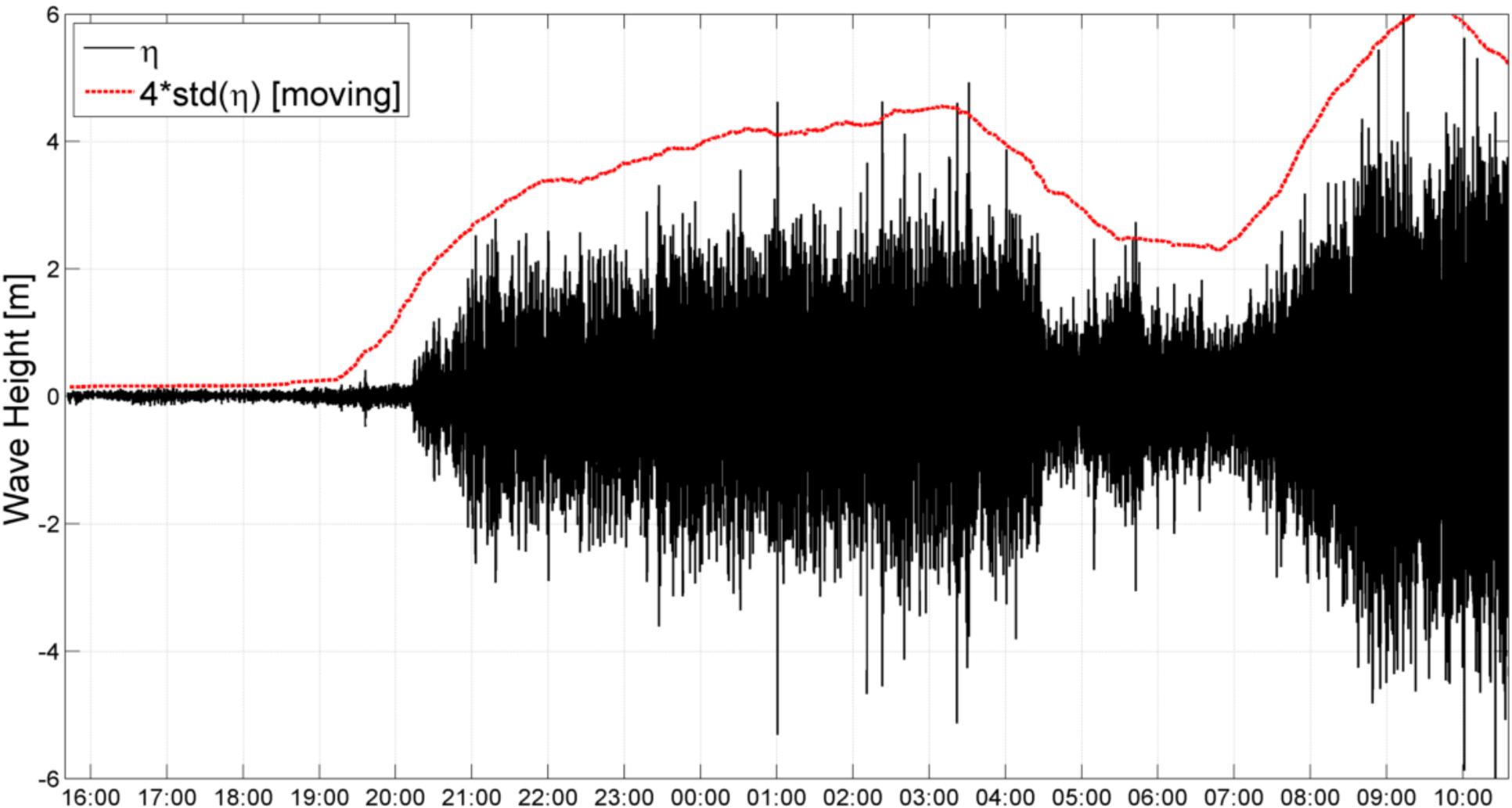


Sta
Min
Ma:
Me:
Rm

R/V Lance



Wave Data Preview



Analysis

Significant Wave
Height

$$H_s = 4 \left[\int S(f) df \right]^{1/2}$$

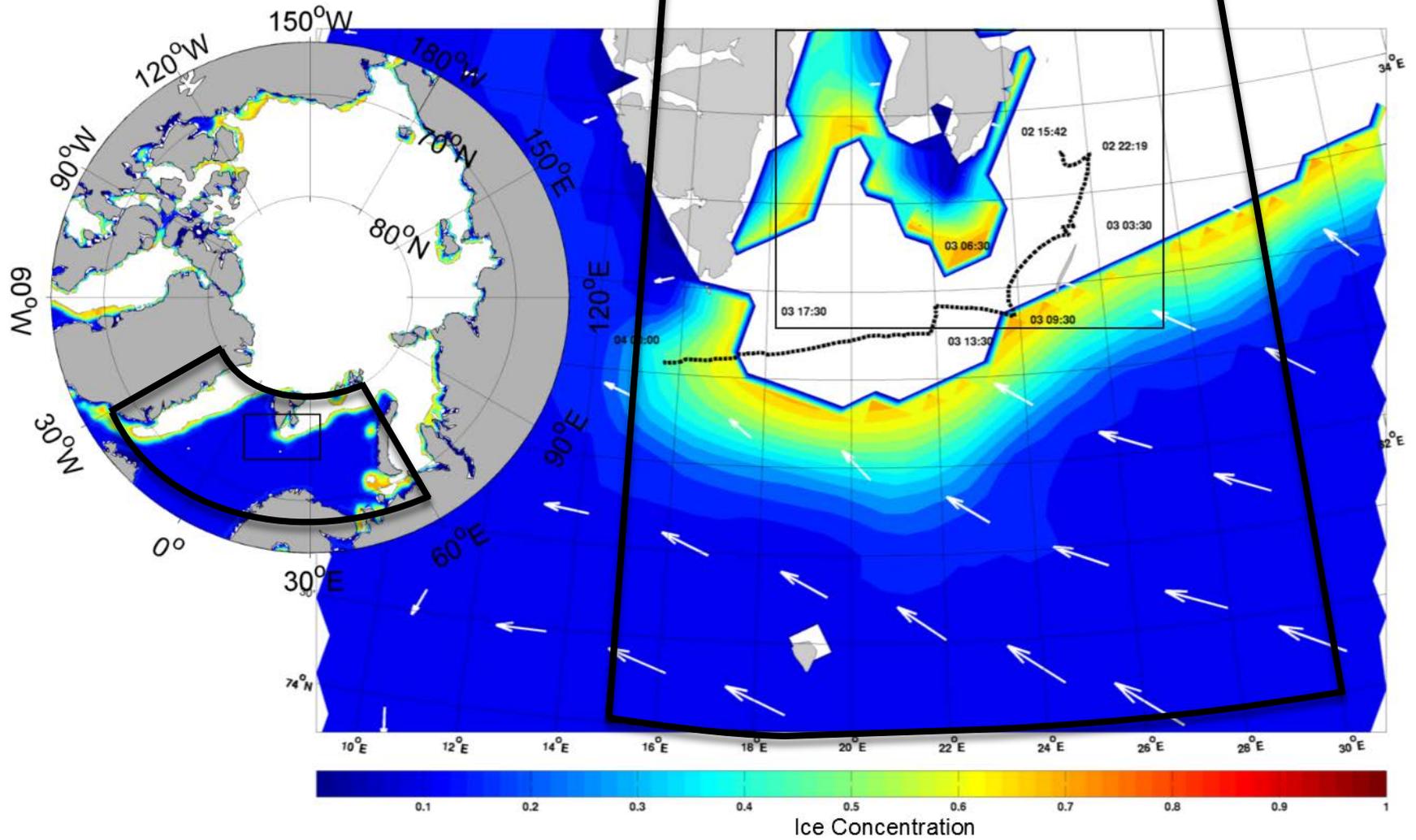
Low Frequency Wave
Height

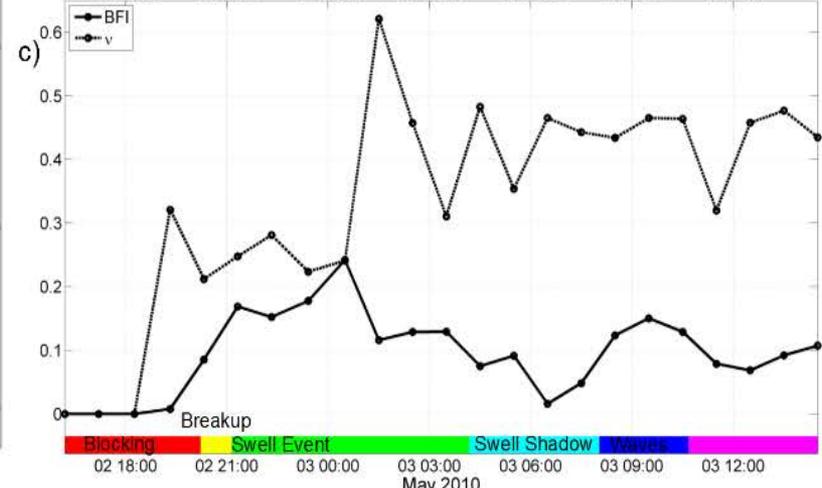
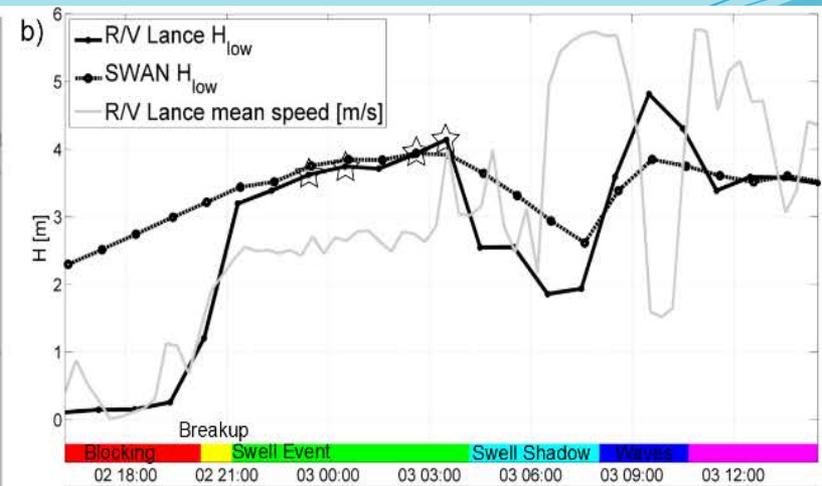
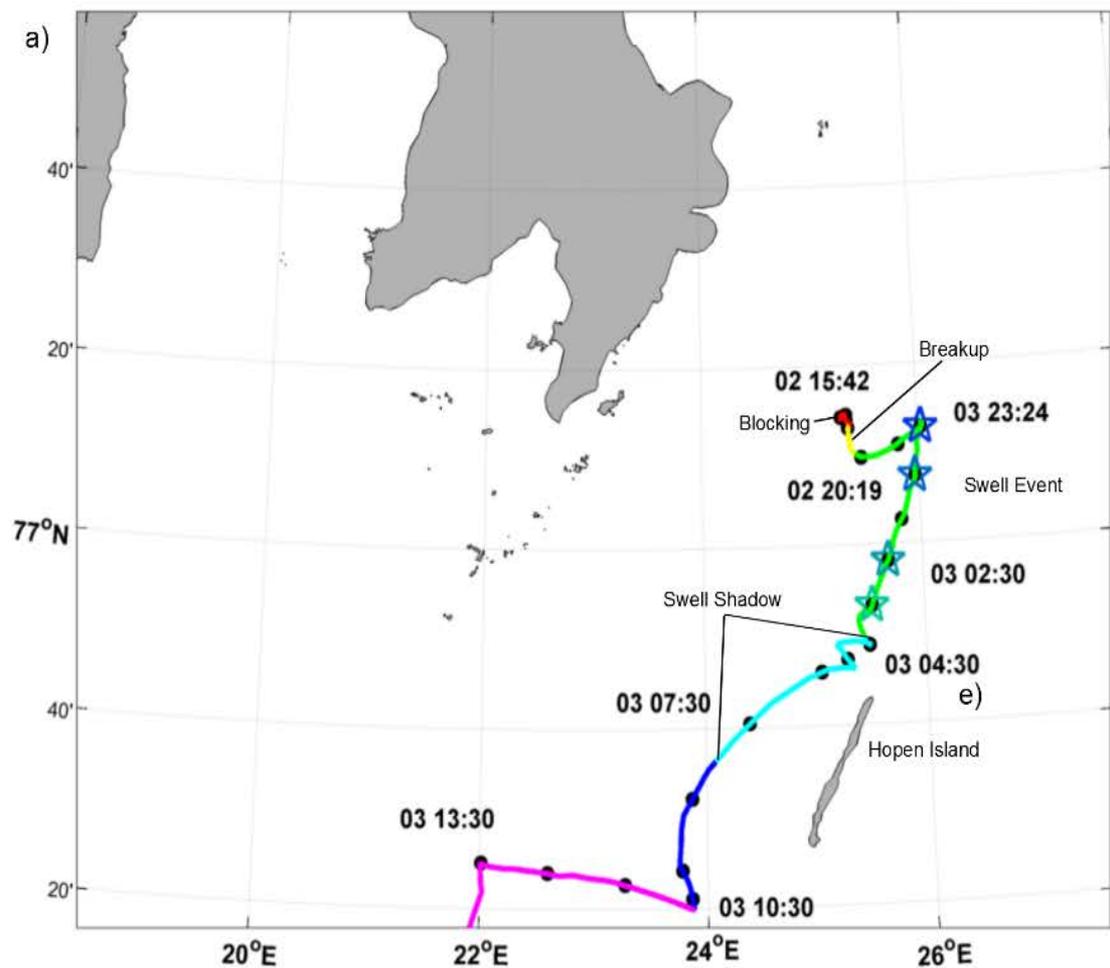
$$H_{low} = 4 \left[\int_0^{0.12} S(f) df \right]^{1/2}$$

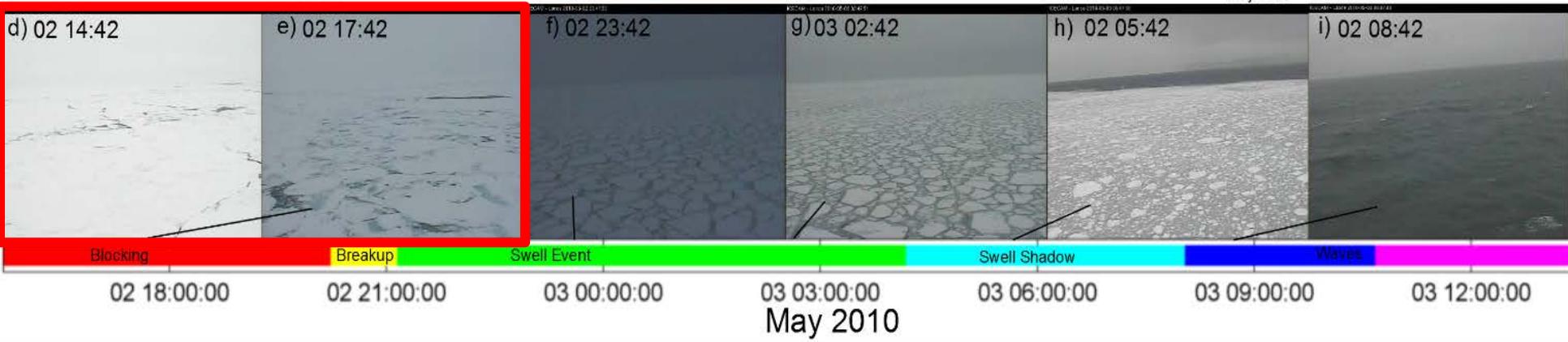
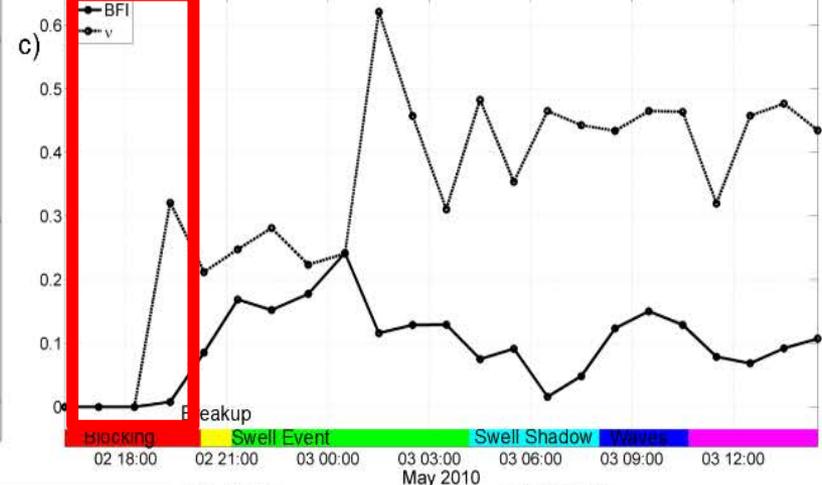
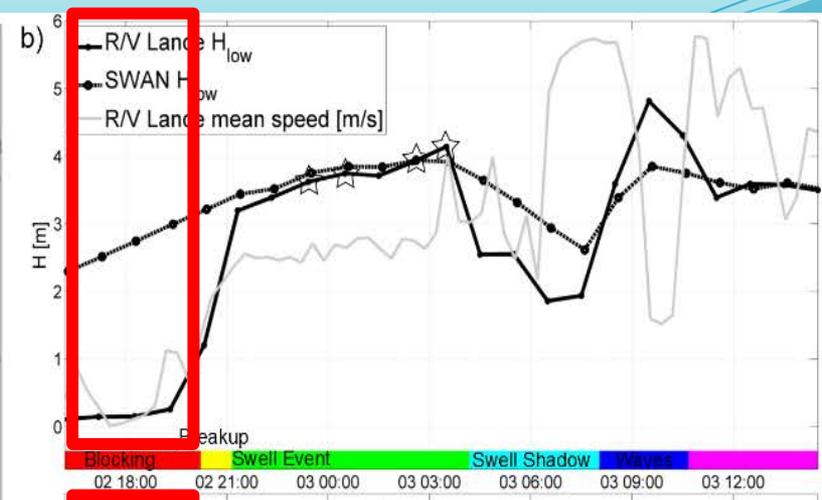
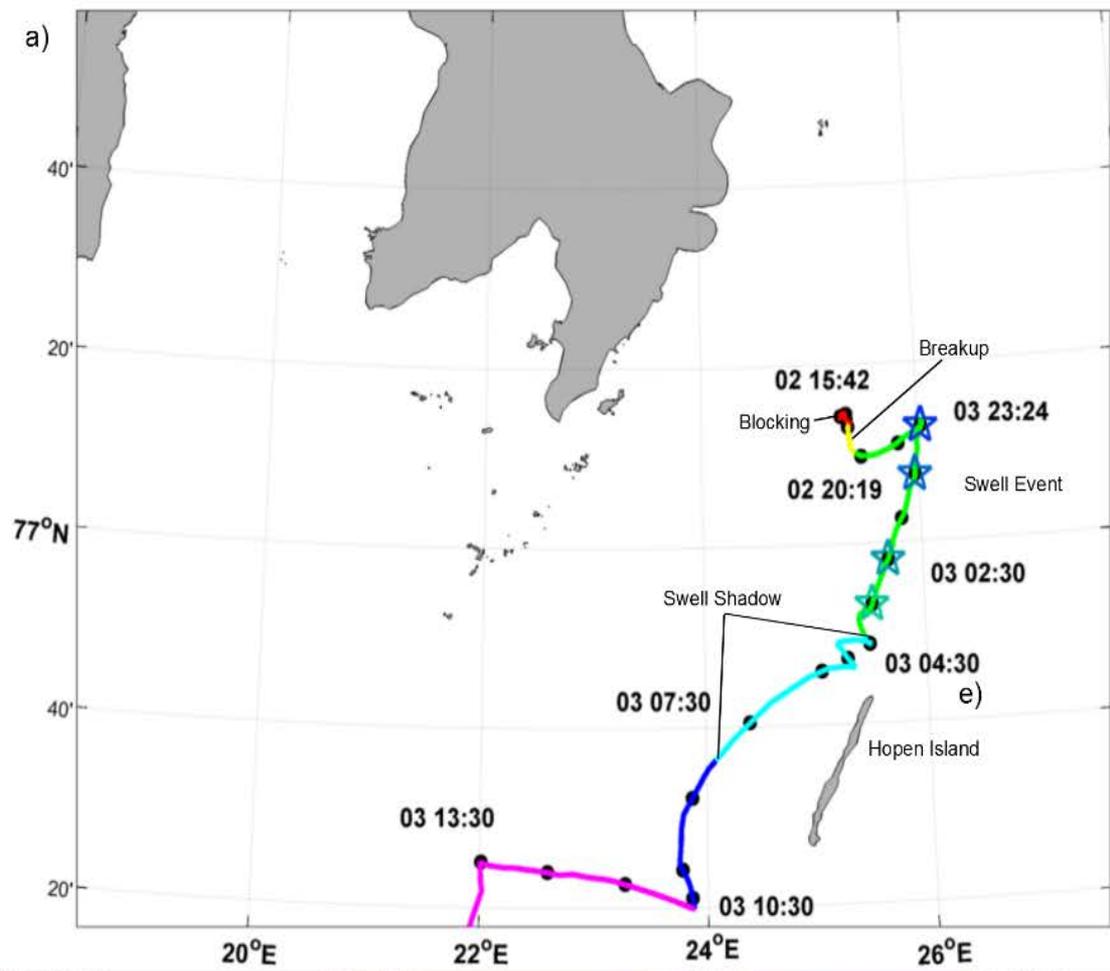
Hourly Photos

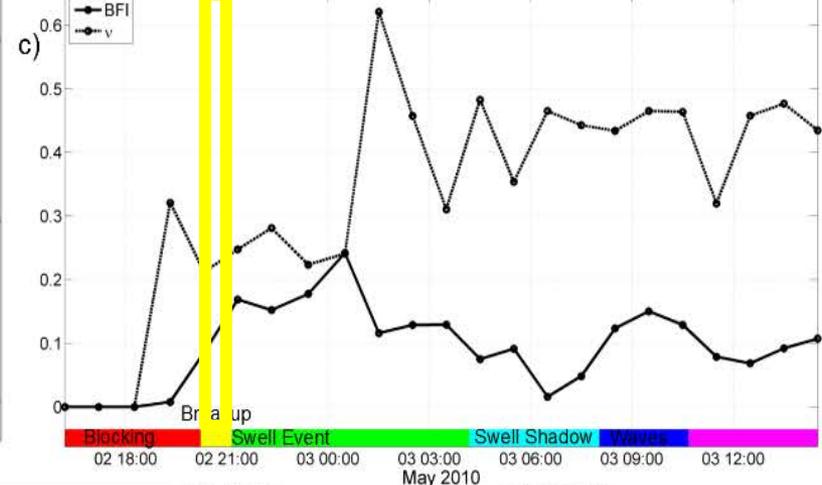
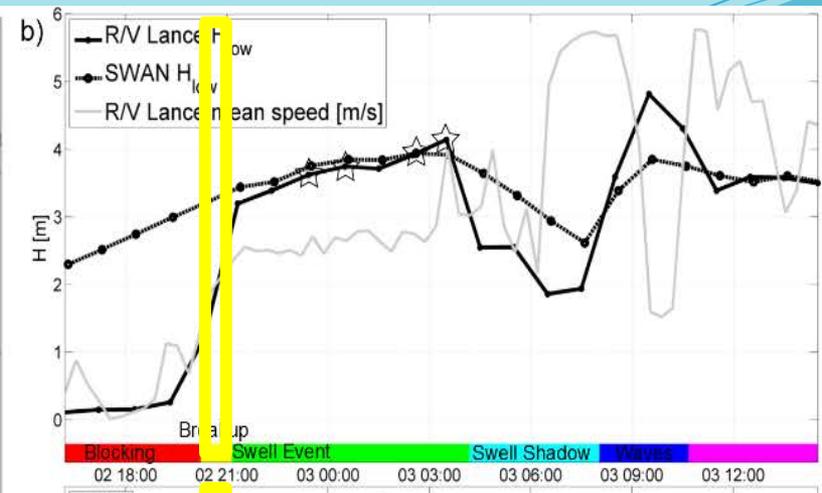
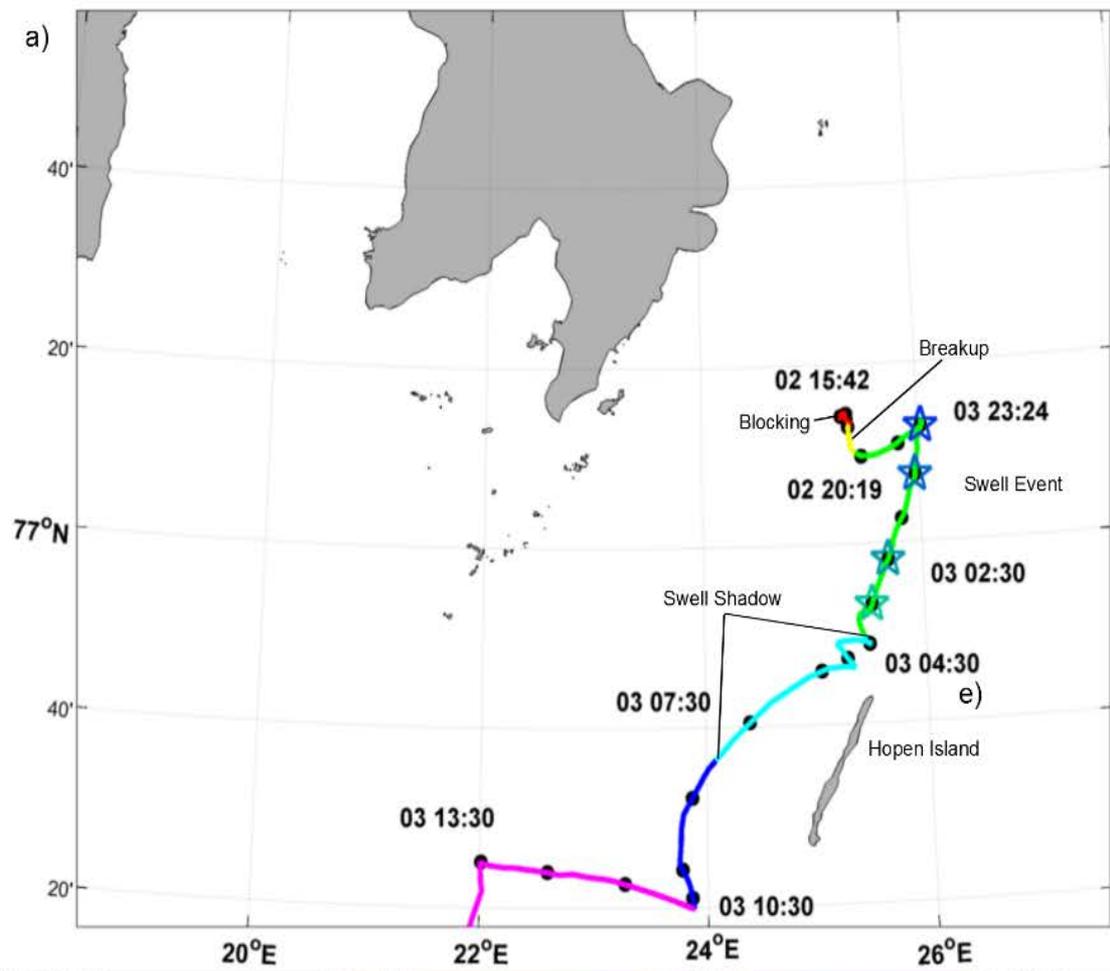


SWAN









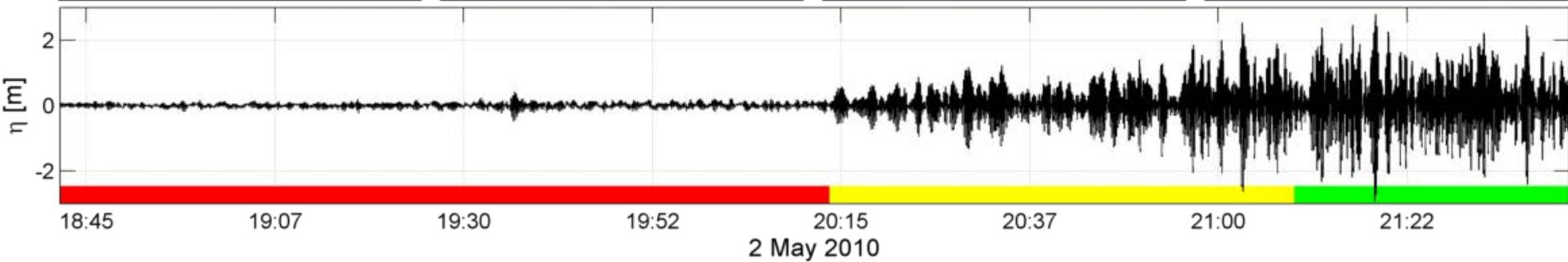
Fracturing

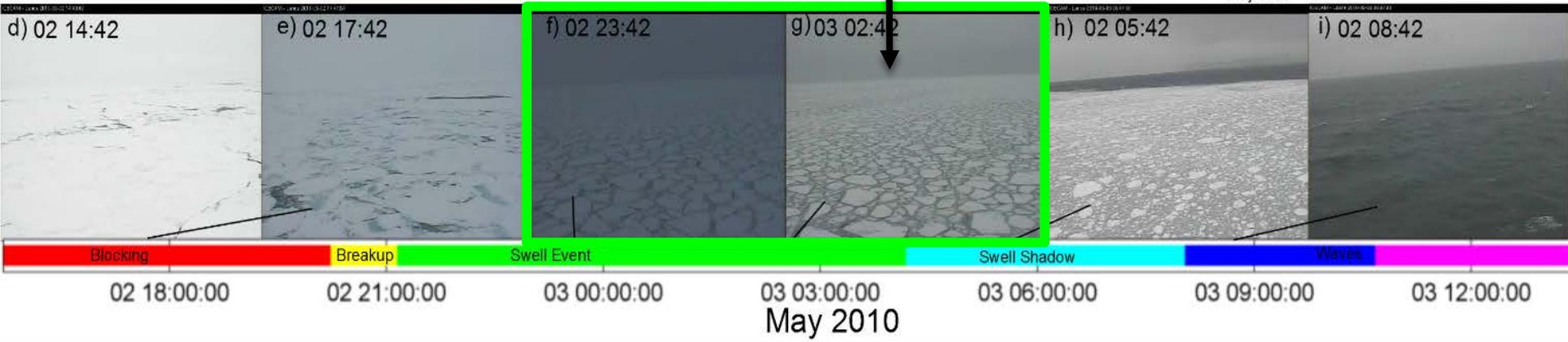
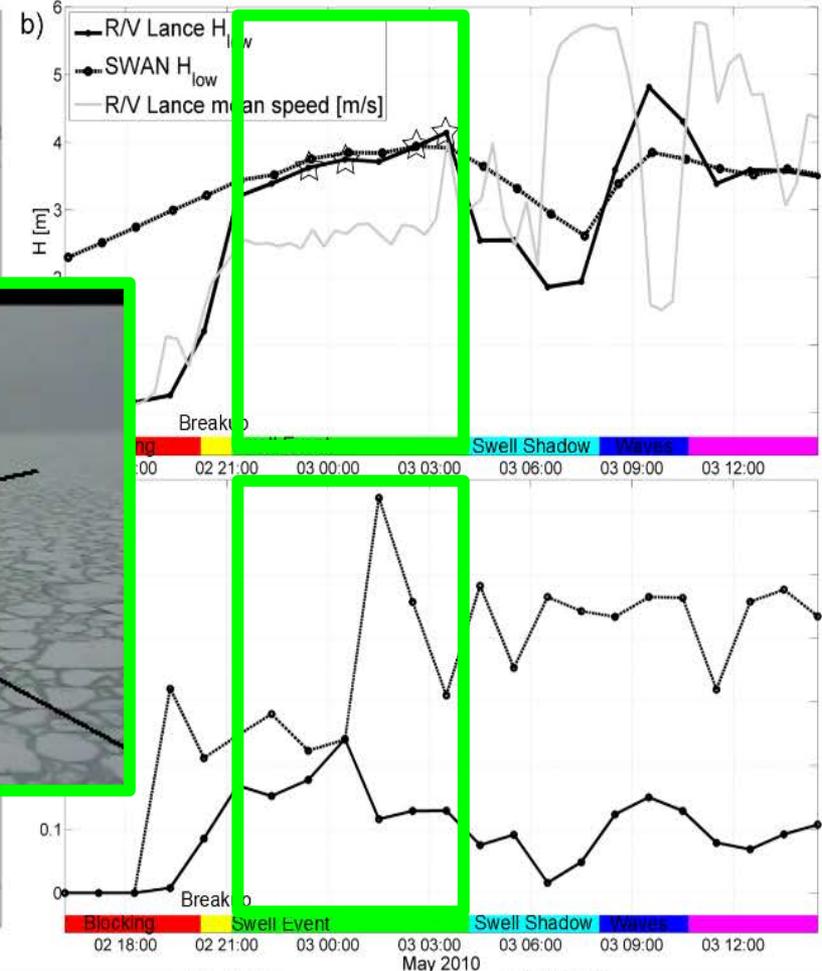
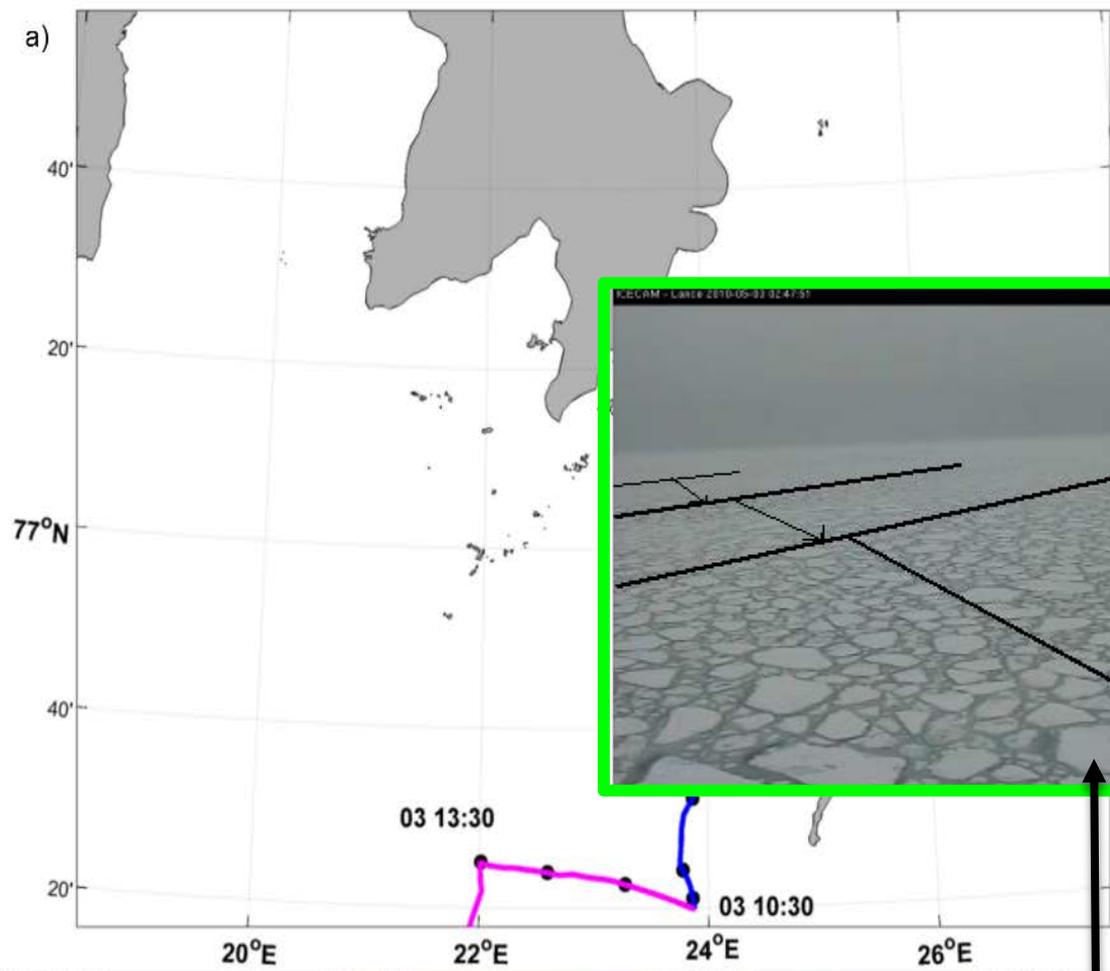
18:42

19:42

20:42

21:42





Arctic Wave Measurement Survey

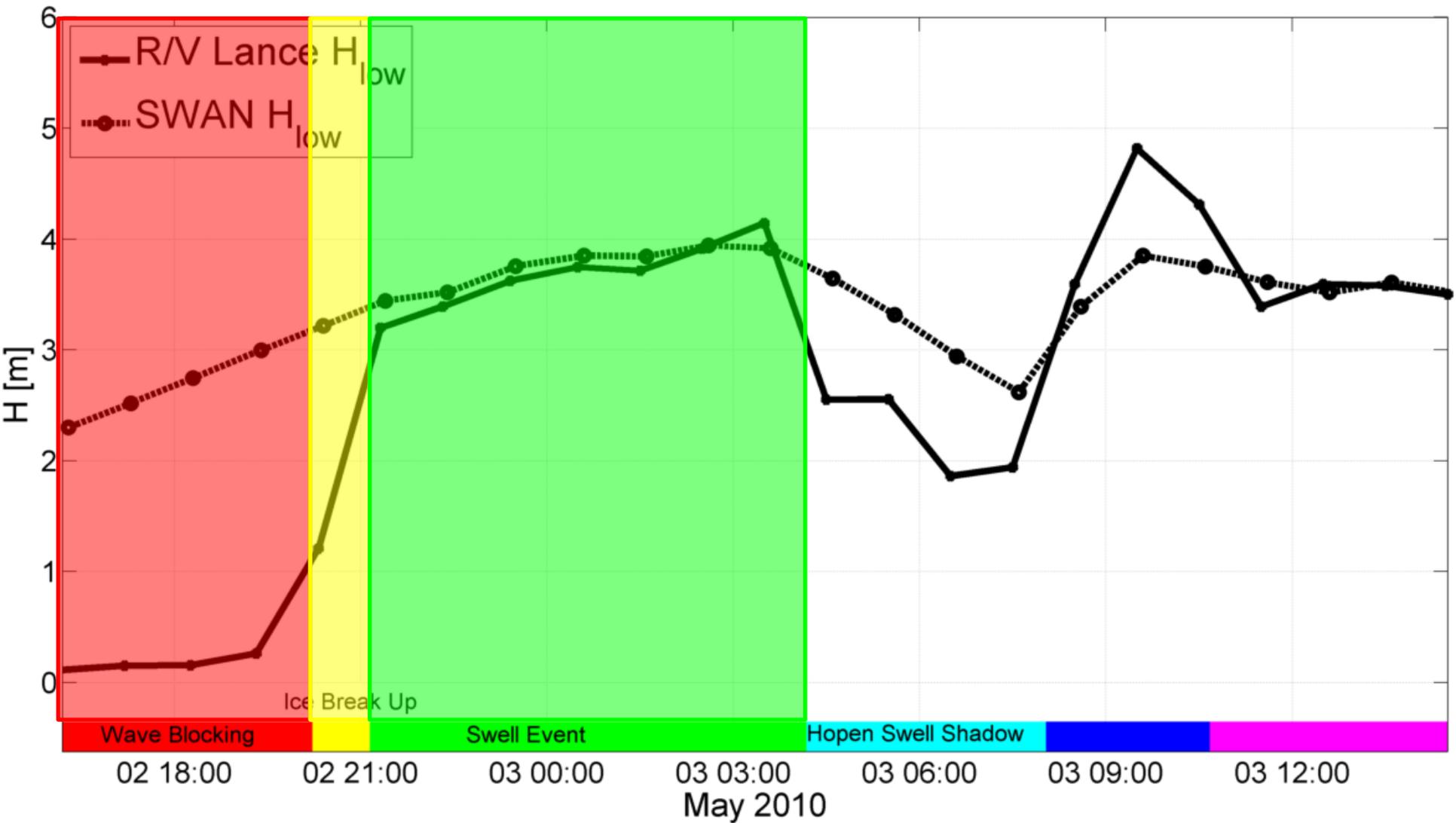
PUBLICATION	STUDY YEAR	LOCATION	METHOD	WAVE HEIGHT (H_{M0})
[Fakidov, 1934]	1933-1934	Arctic Ocean	Visual	$\ll 1$ m
[Crary et al., 1952]	1951	Arctic Ocean	Gravity Meter ¹	5×10^{-4} m
[Hunkins, 1962]	1957-1958	Beaufort Sea	Gravity Meter	$\ll 1$ m
[Wadhams, 1975]	1972	Canadian North Atlantic ²	Airborne Laser	~ 2 m
[Squire and Moore, 1980]	1979	Bering Sea	floe-borne accelerometers	~ 1.5 m
[Wadhams et al., 1986; Wadhams et al., 1988]	1978, 1979, & 1983	Bering Sea and Greenland Sea	Buoys	~ 1 m
[Liu et al., 1991]	1989	Labrador Sea	Buoy	~ 2.6 m
[McKenna and Crocker, 1992]	1989	Labrador Sea	floe-borne accelerometers	~ 0.5 m
[Rottier, 1992]	1989	Barents Sea and Fram Strait	Buoy	~ 0.75 m
[S. Frankenstein et al., 2001] ³	1990	Barents Sea	floe-borne accelerometers	< 1 m
[Marko, 2003]	1998	Sea of Okhotsk ⁴	ADCP	~ 1.5 m
[Asplin et al., 2012]	2009	Beaufort Sea	3-D ship-borne recorder	~ 0.75 m
This Study	2010	Barents Sea	Ship GPS	4-5 m

^[1]There are other studies which analyze the observations of gravity meters, seismometers, or tiltmeters deep in the ice field (see the references in Wadhams, 1975), all of which record small ($O(1 \times 10^{-4})$ m) vibrations of the ice.

^[2]Not within the Arctic region

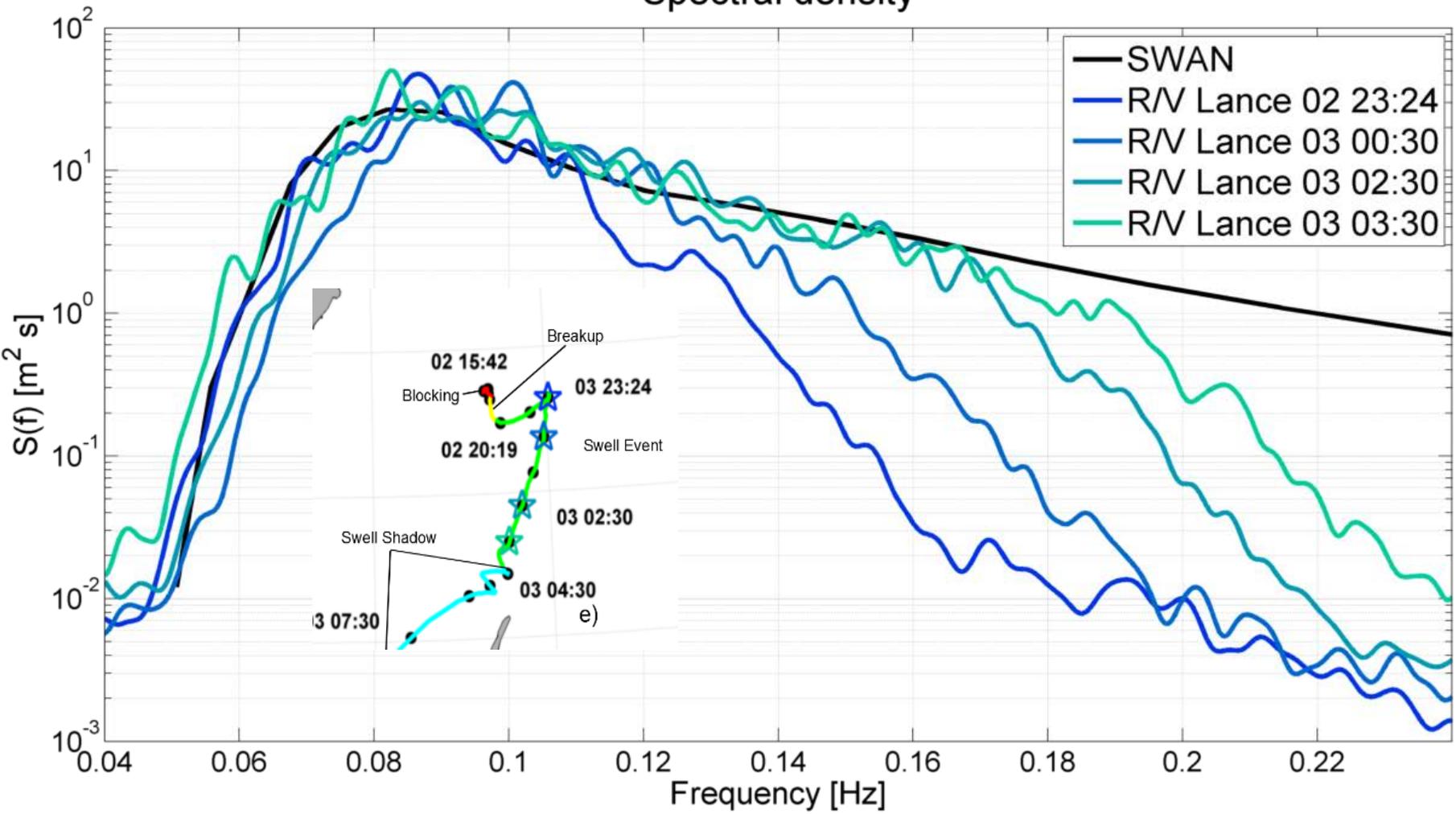
^[3] An event very similar to the one reported in our manuscript was described, but measurements were not made during it

^[4]Not within the Arctic region



Ice as low pass filter

Spectral density





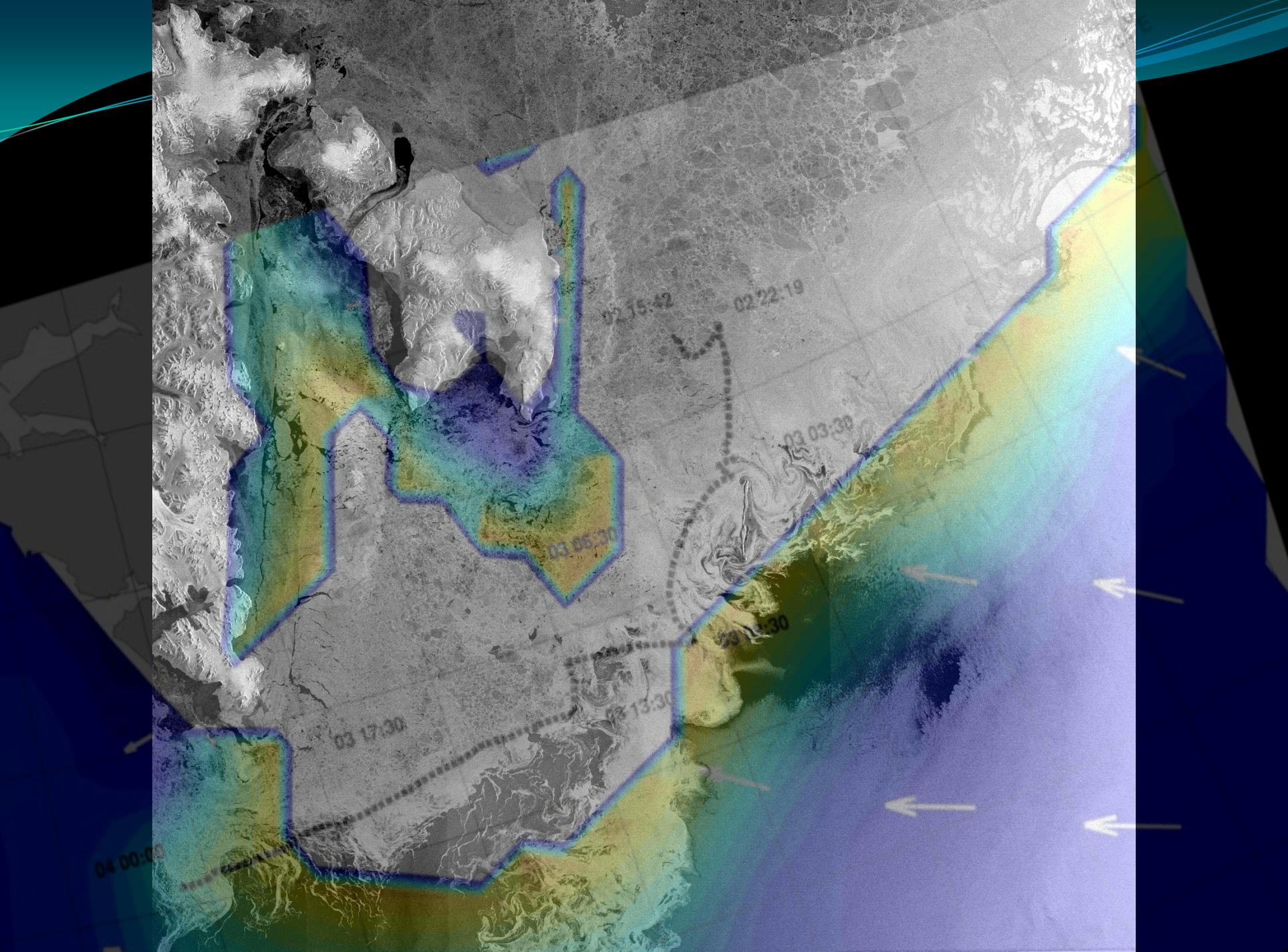
Summary

- (1) Largest waves measured in Arctic Ice
- (2) Waves present bi-nary behavior
- (3) Ice acts as a low pass filter

- As climate warms waves become more important in the Arctic

- Future Work
 - Continue to develop S_{ICE}
 - Field work underway for testing and validation

- Evidence of small-scale $O(km, H)$ change in wave-ice interaction
 - Can we run coupled models at this scale? What does this imply for operational wave prediction in icy conditions?



Thanks!

Further Reading:

Scientific American (online): **Giant Waves Quickly Destroy Arctic Ocean Ice and Ecosystems**

Collins, Rogers, Marchenko, & Babanin (2015) In Situ Measurement of an Energetic Wave Event in the Arctic Marginal Ice Zone

Thomson & Rogers (2014) Wind Sea and Swell in the Emerging Arctic Ocean

Squire (2007) Of Ocean Waves and Sea Ice Revisited



