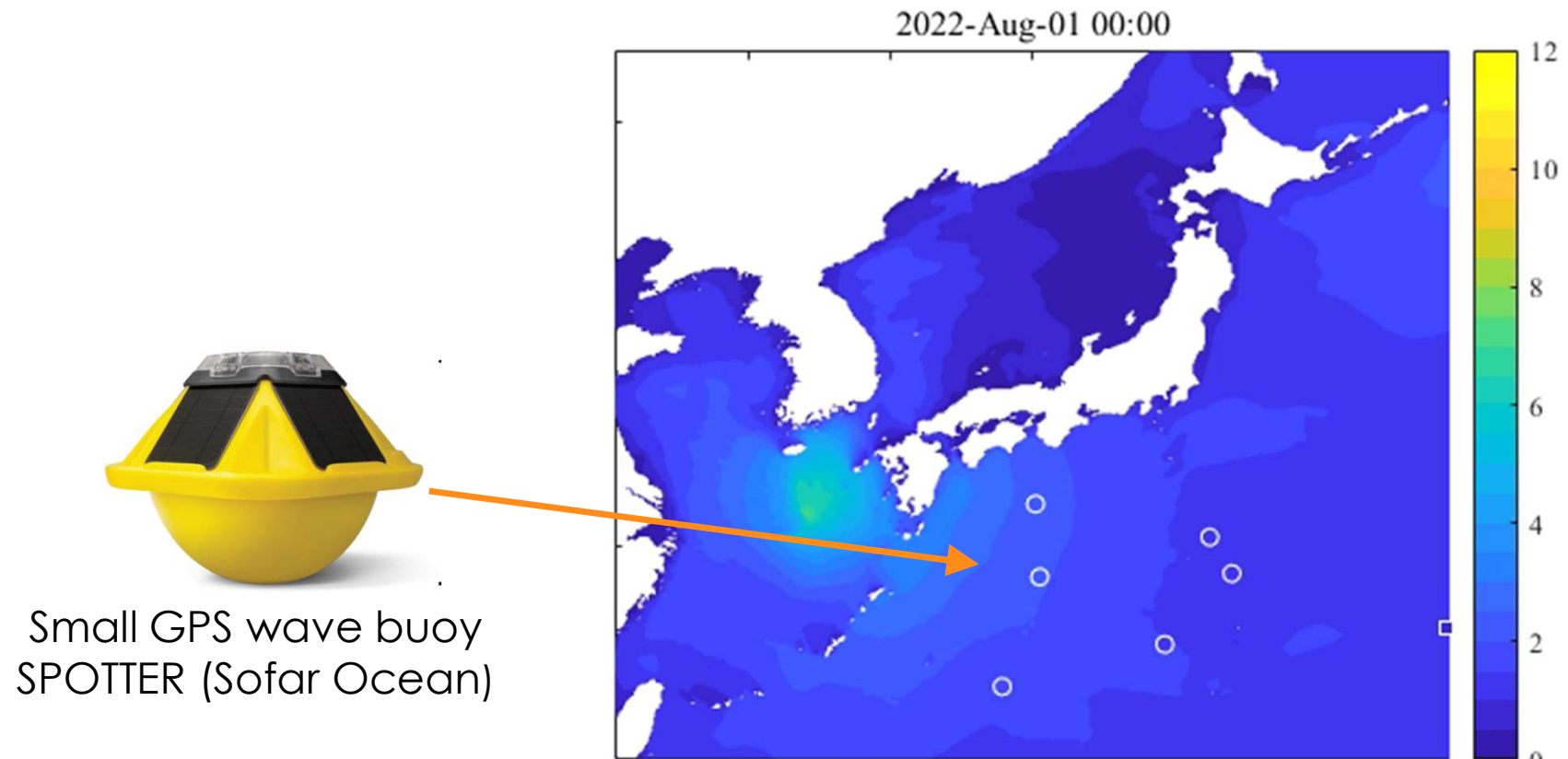


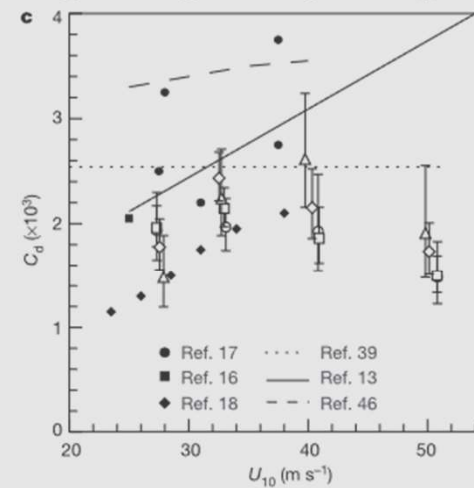
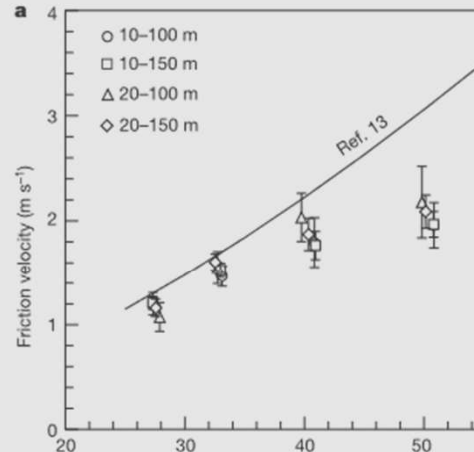
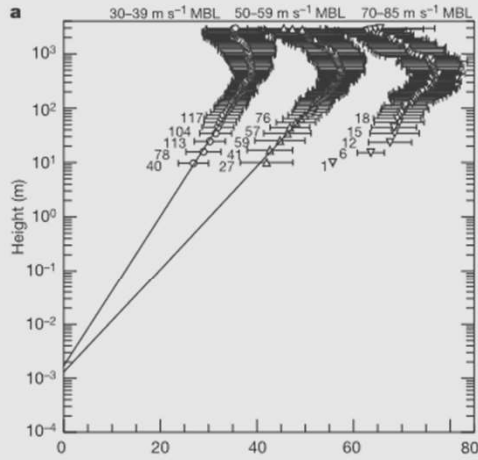
Drifting Buoys Observation of Typhoon Generated Extreme Ocean Waves and the Reduced Drag Coefficient

Tomoya Shimura, Nobuhito Mori, Takuya Miyashita
Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University



Observed air-sea momentum flux in tropical cyclone winds

Air observation
(Drop sonde)



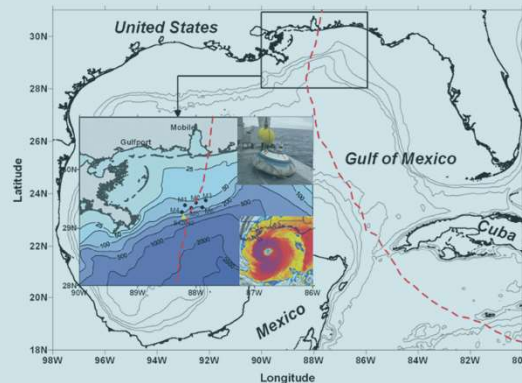
Vickery et al. (2009, JAMC)
Holthuijsen et al. (2012, JGR)
Ermakova et al. (2023, JMSE)

Powell et al. (2003, Nature)

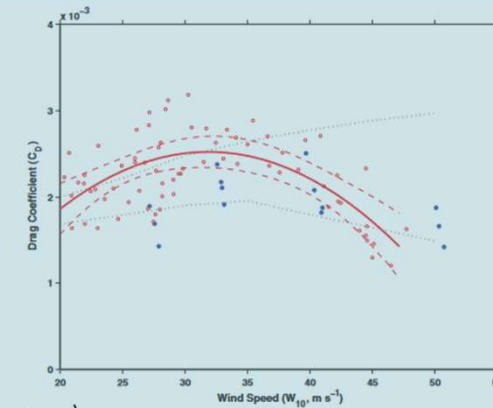
Reduced drag coefficient for high wind speeds in tropical cyclones

Ocean observation
(Ocean current)

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} - fV = \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho H} - \frac{rU}{H}$$



Jarosz et al. (2007, Science)

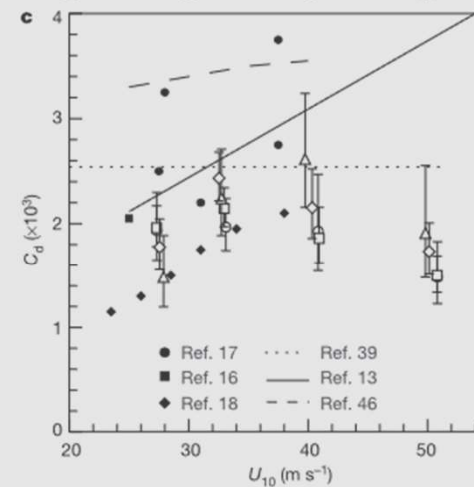
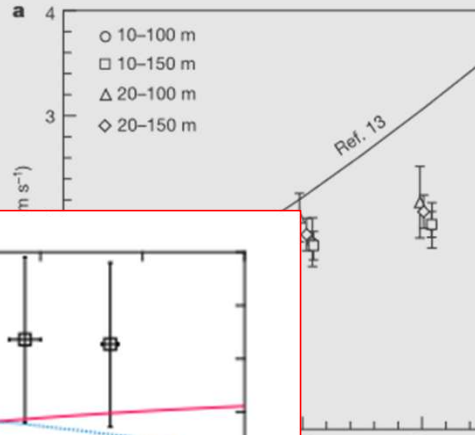
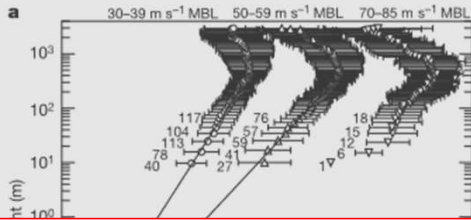


Zou et al. (2018, Tellus)

Bottom-Up Determination of Air-Sea Momentum Exchange Under a Major Tropical Cyclone

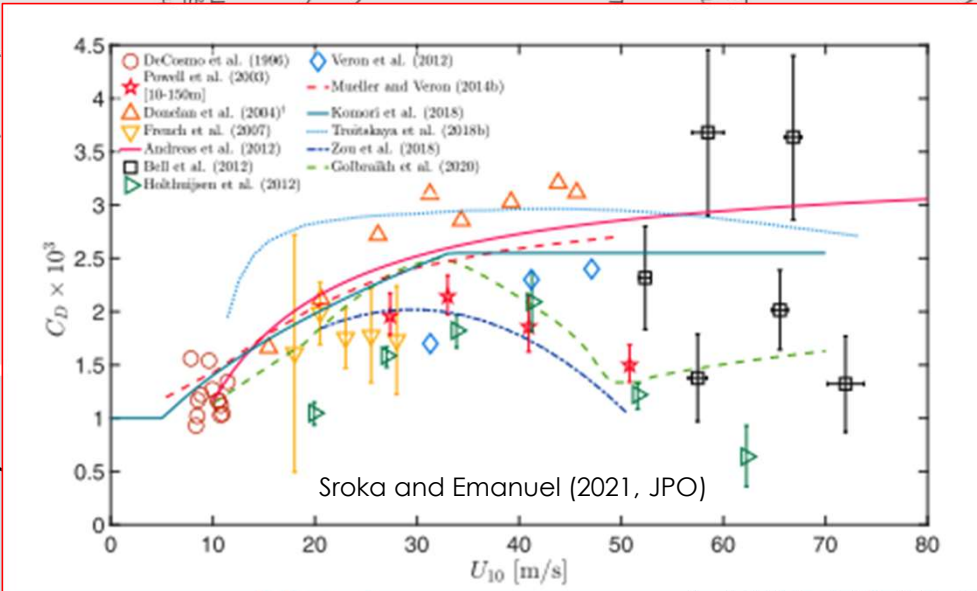
Observed air-sea momentum flux in tropical cyclone winds

Air observation
(Drop sonde)



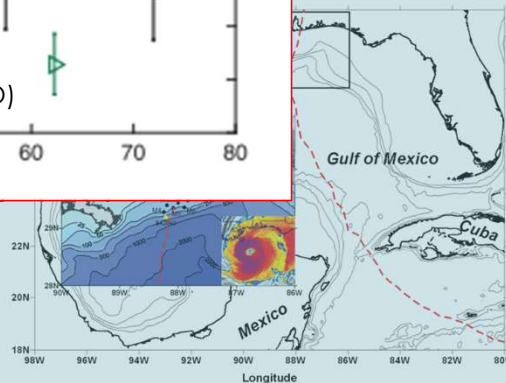
Vickery et al. (2009, JAMC)
Holthuijsen et al. (2012, JGR)
Ermakova et al. (2023, JMSE)

Ocean observation
(Ocean current)

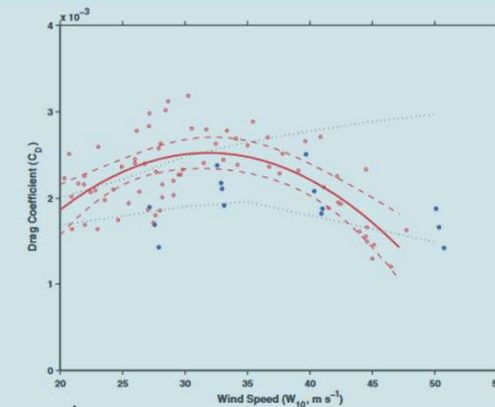


Sroka and Emanuel (2021, JPO)

Nature)
speeds in tropical cyclones



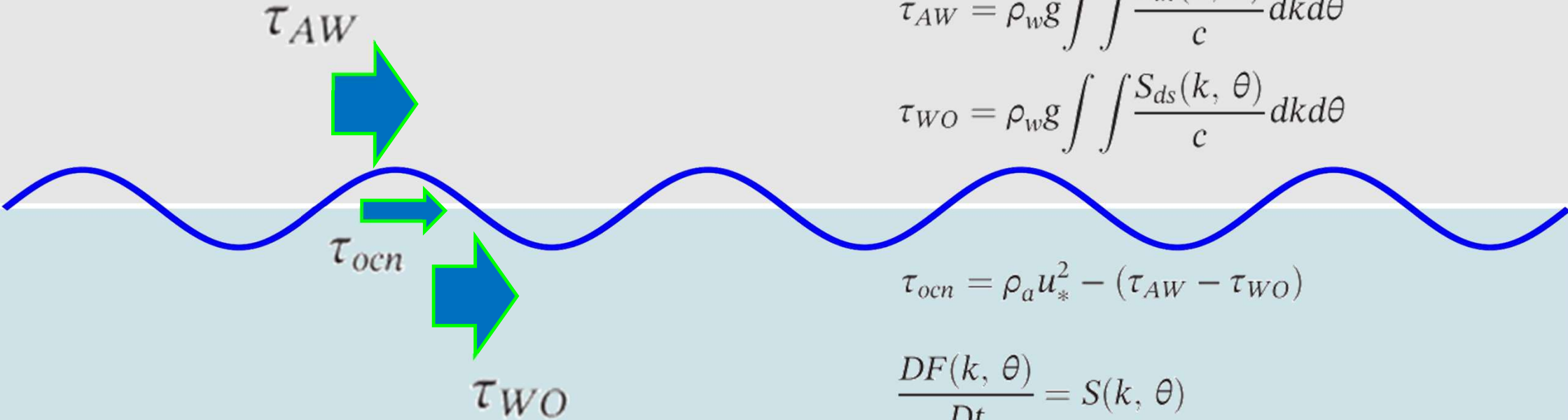
Jarosz et al. (2007, Science)



Zou et al. (2018, Tellus)

Bottom-Up Determination of Air-Sea Momentum Exchange Under a Major Tropical Cyclone

Momentum transfer through waves



$$\tau_{AO} = \rho_a u_*^2 = \rho_a C_m U^2$$

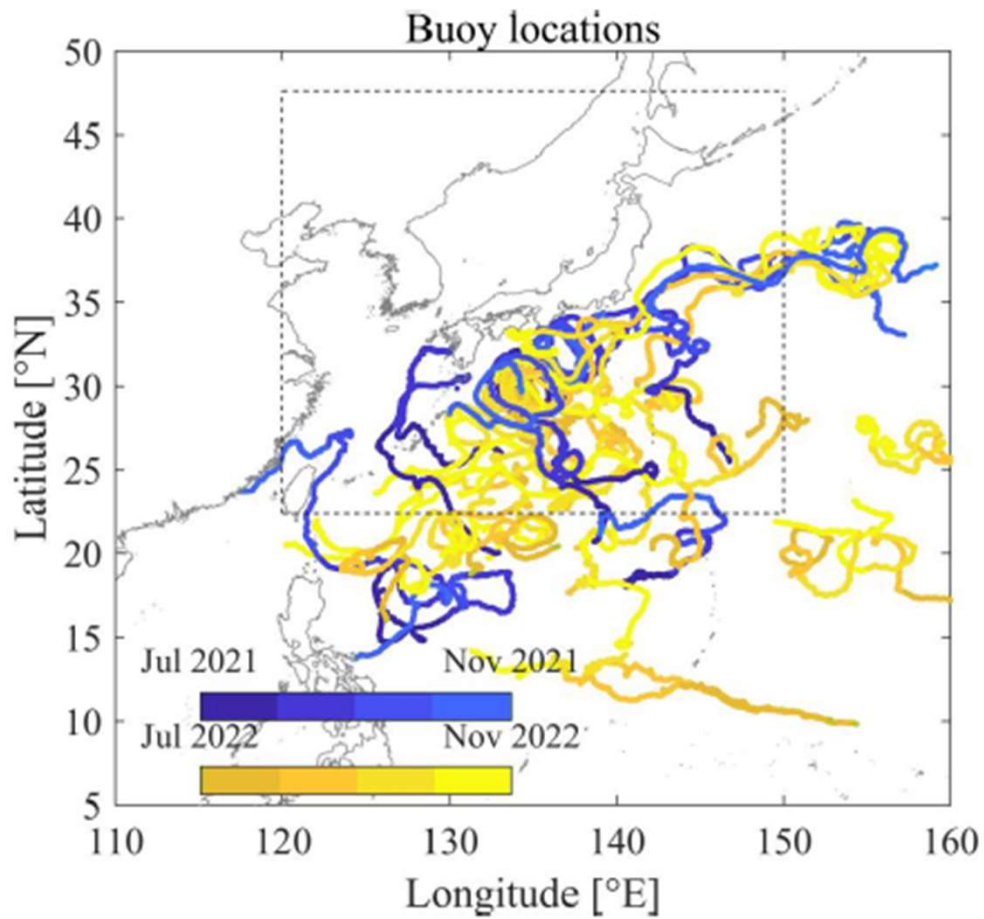
$$\tau_{AW} = \rho_w g \int \int \frac{S_{in}(k, \theta)}{c} dk d\theta$$

$$\tau_{WO} = \rho_w g \int \int \frac{S_{ds}(k, \theta)}{c} dk d\theta$$

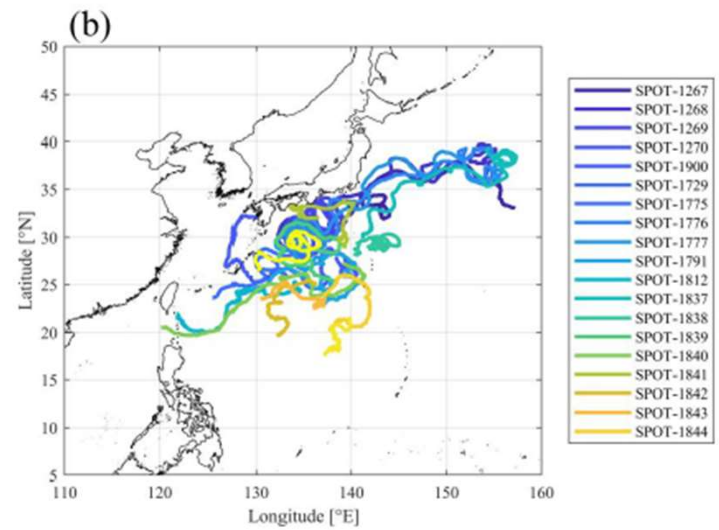
$$\tau_{ocn} = \rho_a u_*^2 - (\tau_{AW} - \tau_{WO})$$

$$\frac{DF(k, \theta)}{Dt} = S(k, \theta)$$

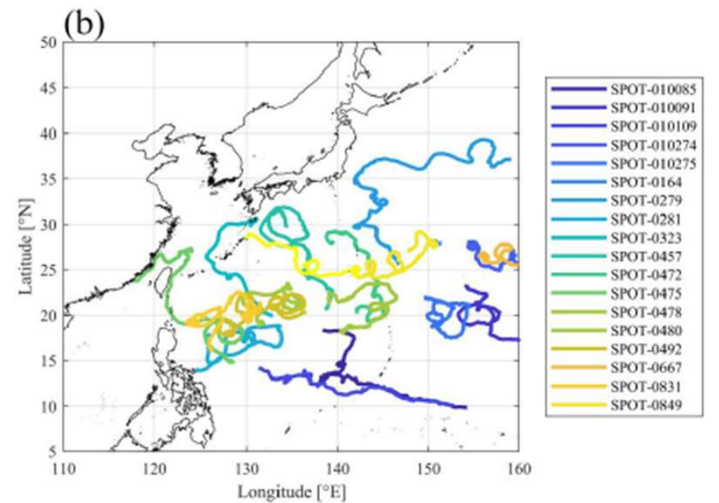
$$S(k, \theta) = S_{in}(k, \theta) + S_{ds}(k, \theta) + S_{nl}(k, \theta)$$



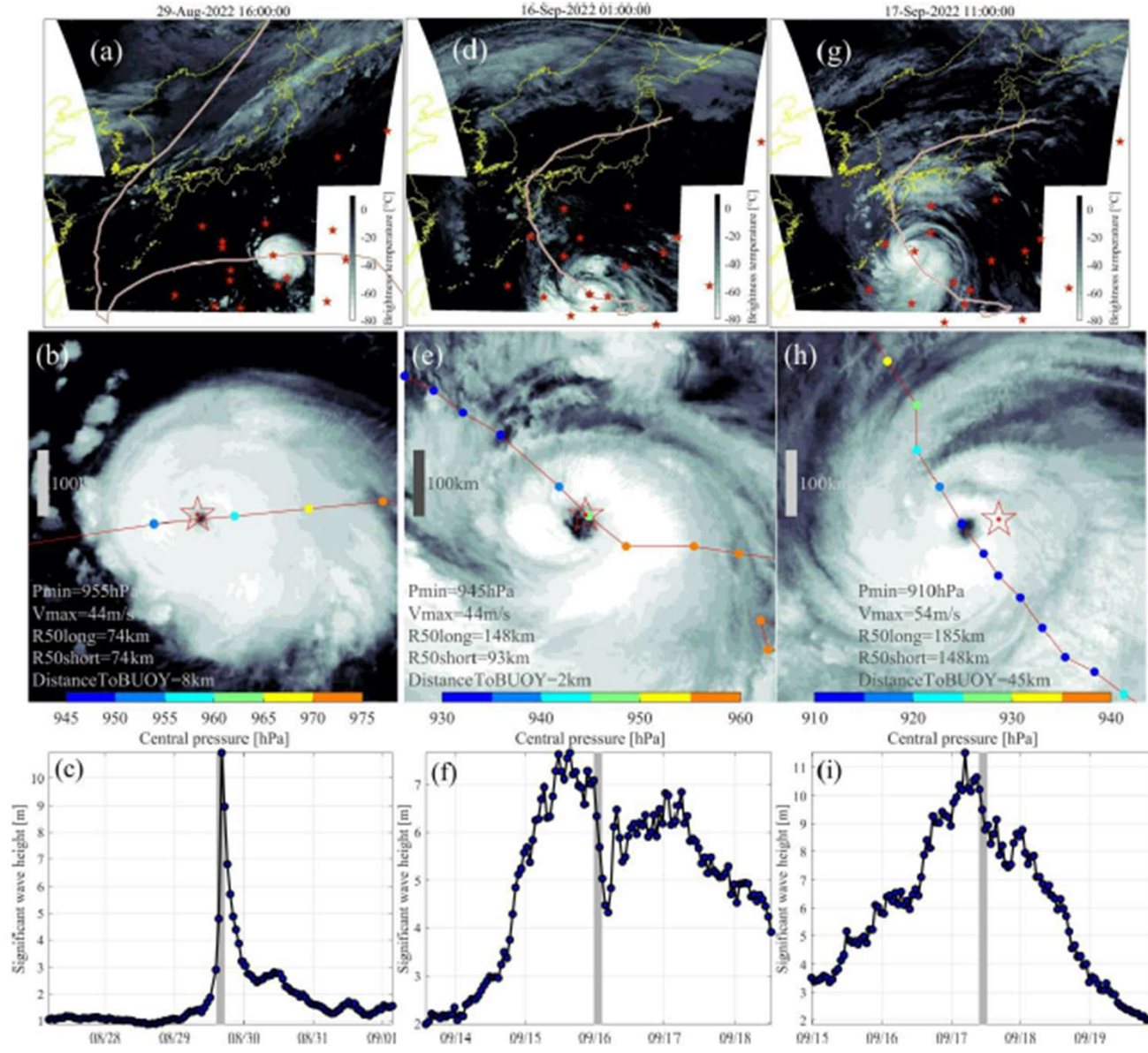
Drifting wave buoy paths
Target period: summer in 2021 and 2022



Kyoto Univ. deployed buoys

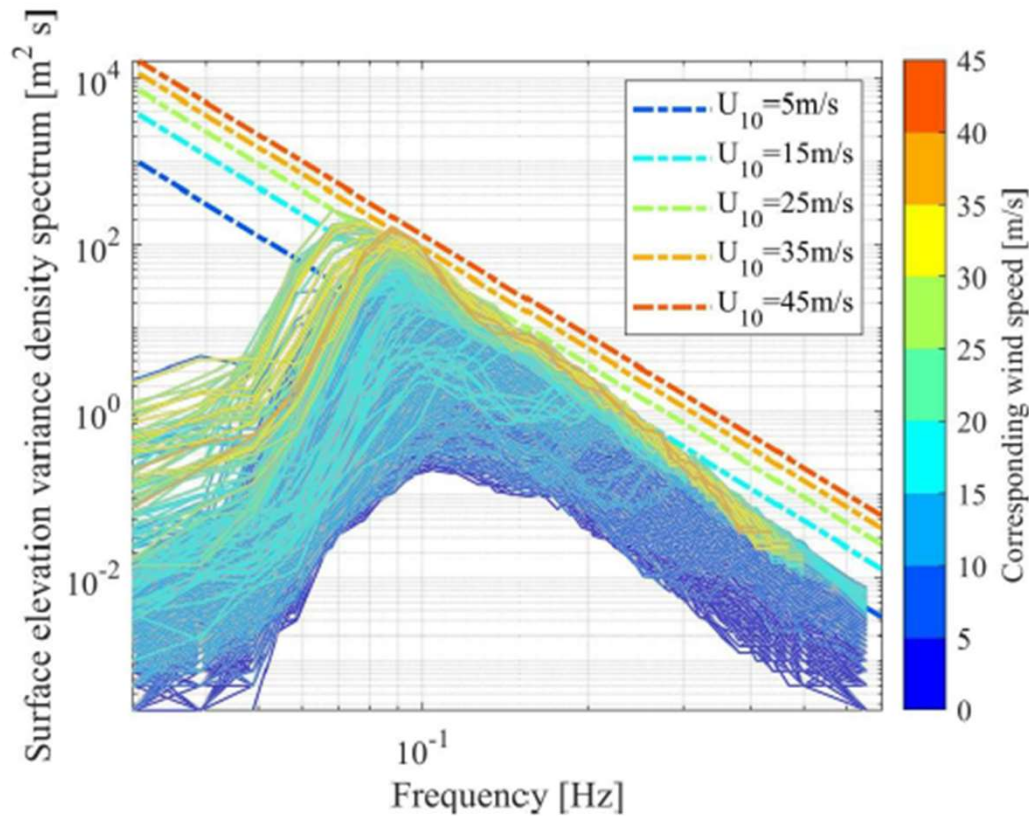


Sofar Ocean deployed buoys



Wind (Momentum flux) estimation from wave spectrum

(Shimura et al., 2022, JGR-Oceans)



$$E(f) = E_0 f^{-4} \quad E_0 = \frac{4\beta I u_* g}{(2\pi)^4}$$

The analytic expression of the wave energy spectrum in the wind-wave equilibrium range (Phillips, 1985)

$$U(z) = \frac{u_*}{\kappa} \ln\left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right) \quad \text{The law of wall}$$

$$z_0 = 0.11 \frac{v}{u_*} + \alpha \frac{u_*^2}{g}$$

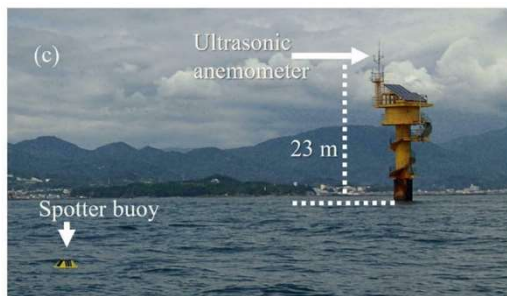
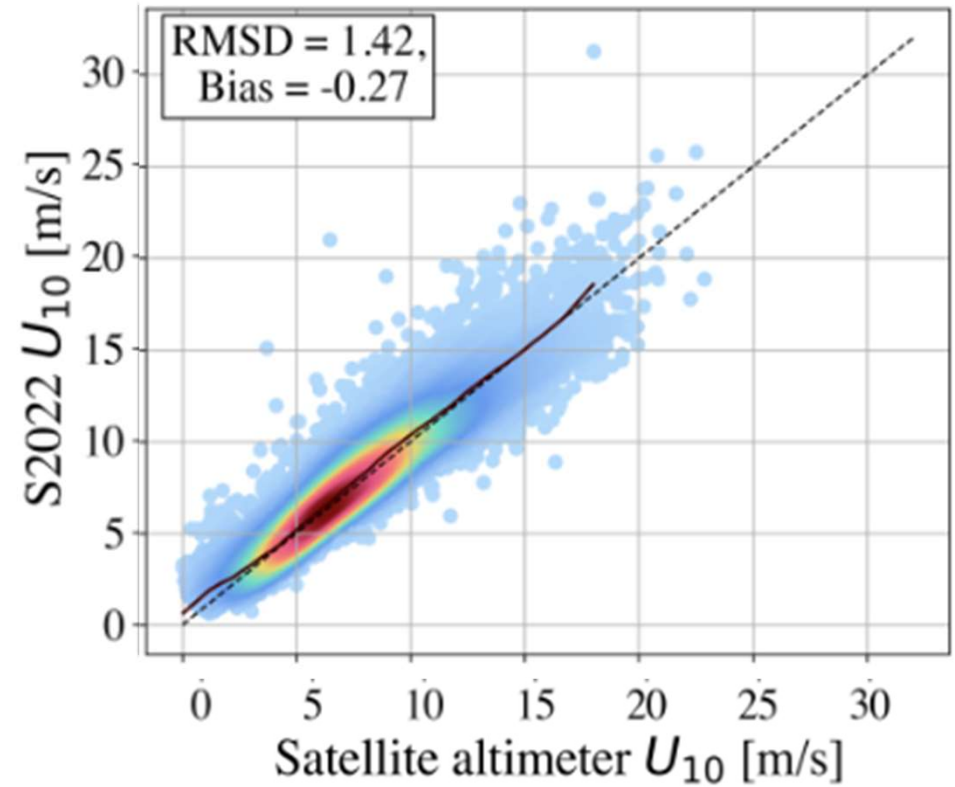
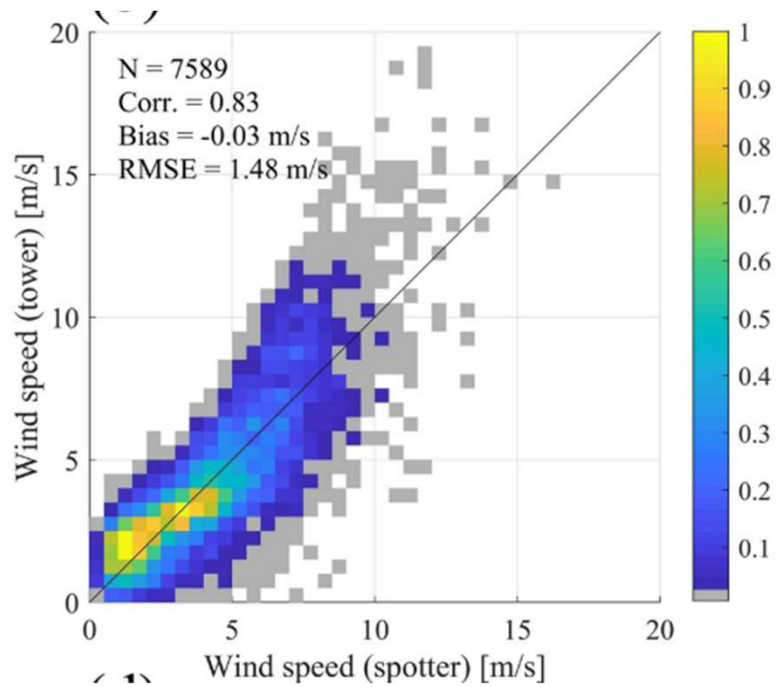
Roughness length by the Charnock relation (Charnock, 1955)

$$E_0 = \max E(f) f^4.$$

$$E_0 = \max E(f) / L^2 \cdot (g / 2\pi)^2$$

Wind (Momentum flux) estimation from wave spectrum

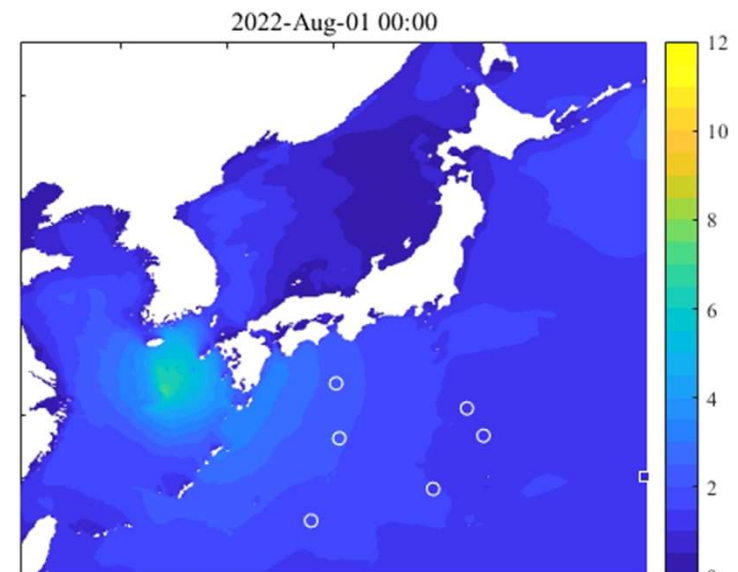
(Shimura et al., 2022, JGR-Oceans)

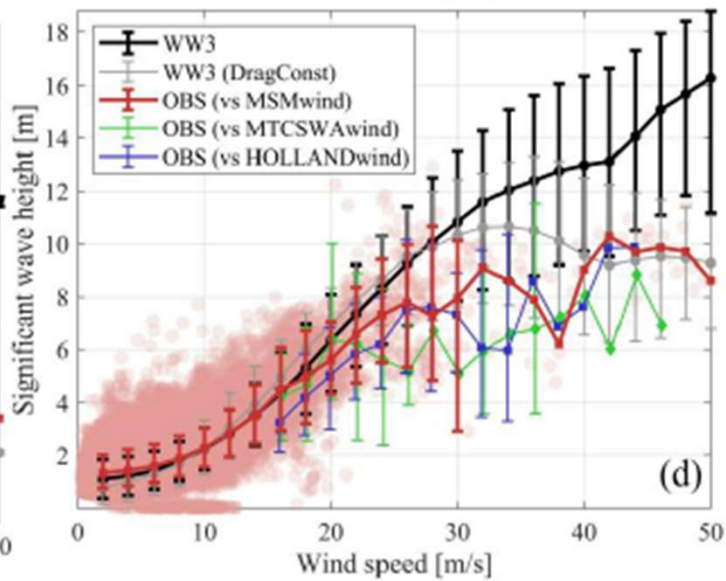
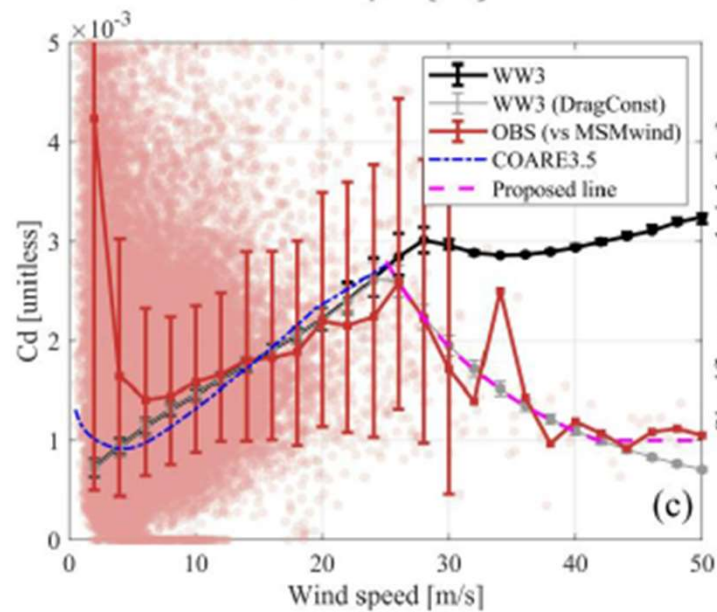
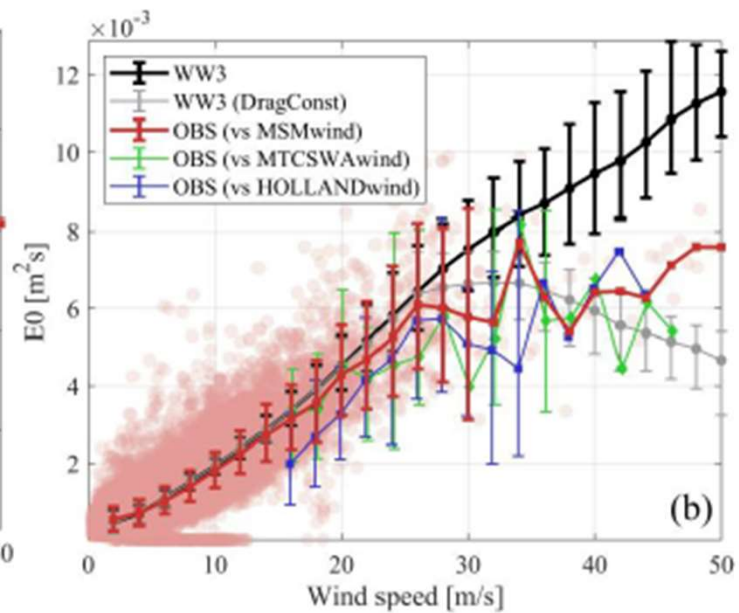
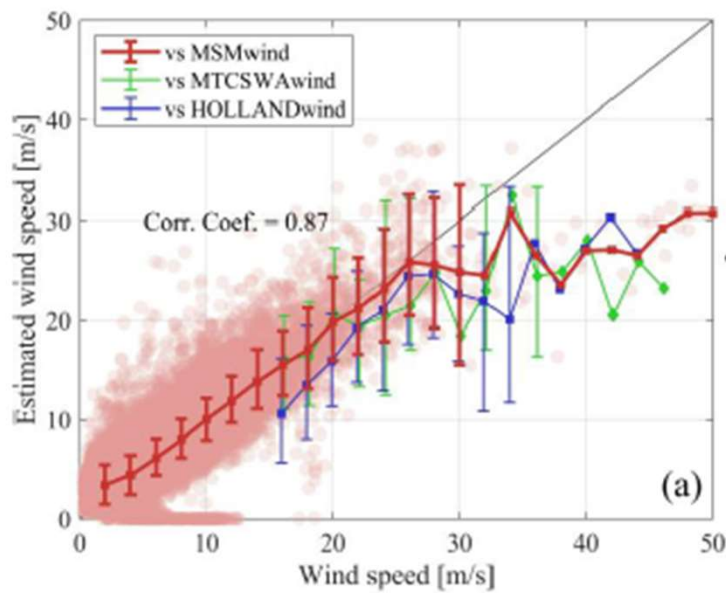


Dorsay et al., (2023)

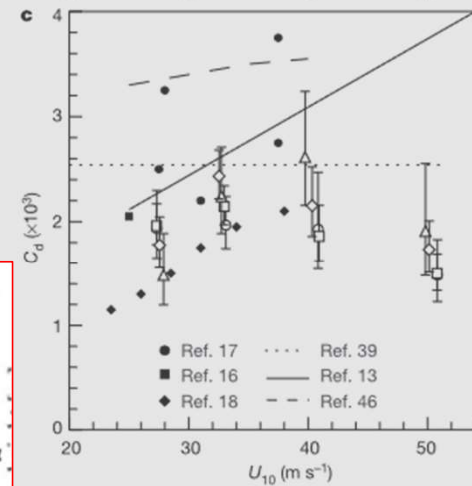
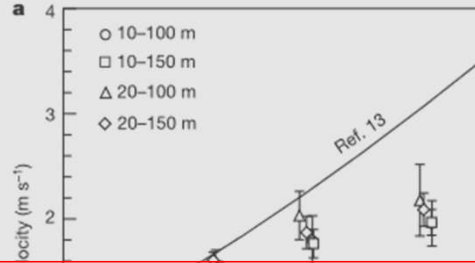
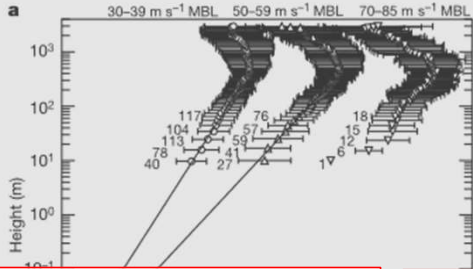
Reference wind speeds and wave simulations

- Reference wind data (Three data sources)
 - Analysis data from Japanese Meteorological Agency's Meso Scale Model (JMA-MSM)
 - 1 hourly
 - 5 km
 - The multi-platform tropical cyclone surface winds analysis (MTCSWA)
 - US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Knaff et al., 2021).
 - The wind fields are objectively estimated using multiple satellite platforms (sounder data from six satellites and imagery data from four satellites)
 - 3 hourly
 - Since 7th September 2022
 - Parametric tropical cyclone wind
 - Holland (1980)
 - Based on JMA best track
- Wave numerical simulation
 - WAVEWATCH III (ST4 switch)
 - JMA-MSM wind forcing

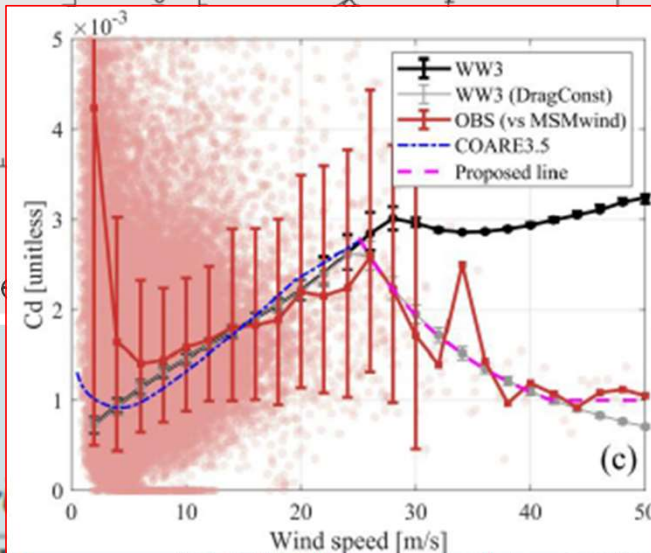
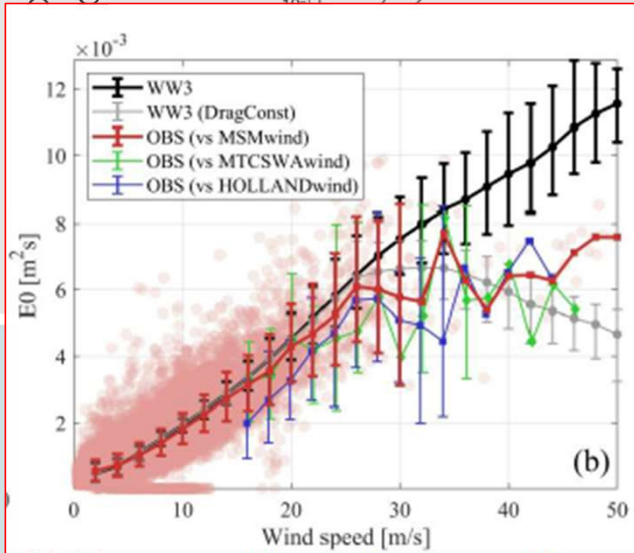




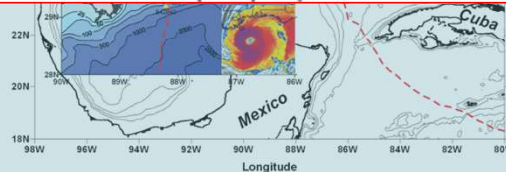
Conclusions



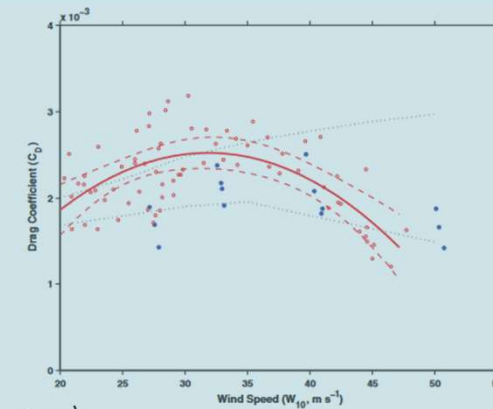
Vickery et al. (2009, JAMC)
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tropical cyclones



Jarosz et al. (2007, Science)



Zou et al. (2018, Tellus)

Bottom-Up Determination of Air-Sea Momentum Exchange Under a Major Tropical Cyclone

Observation
 (sonde)

Ocean obs
 (Ocean c)