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2018 PTA Symposium @La Paz

Fine-scale variability of isopycnal salinity in the California Current System

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Spray Underwater Glider Ref. Itoh & Rudnick (2017, JGR)

Outline

- 1. Variability of California Current System: observations with various resolution (brief review)
 - Shipboard, satellite, drifter and spray observations at/ around CalCOFI stations
- 2. Seasonal fluctuations of the fine-scale structure (Itoh & Rudnick 2017, JGR)
 - Analysis of glider data obtained in 2007–2013



✓ Summary

California Current System

SST in May 2012



Chlorophyll *a* in May 2012



Downloaded from <u>https://spg.ucsd.edu/</u> <u>Satellite_Projects/CAL/</u> <u>Full_res_sat_time_series_California.htm</u> (Kahru et al. 2012)

CC: California Current CUC: California Under Current

CalCOFI Station data Δx ~ 50–100 km, Δt ~ 50–100 d

(Lynn & Simpson 1987) -



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Surface drifter & satellite altimetry $\Delta x \sim 10-50 \text{ km}, \Delta t \sim 5-30 \text{ d}$

(Kelly et al. 1998)

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Needs for fine-horizontal-spacing & frequent vertical profiles

California Underwater Glider Network (CUGN: 2006–)



http://spray.ucsd.edu/

California Underwater Glider Network (CUGN: 2006–)



(Data from Rudnick et al. 2016) examples of salinity along L90



Annual mean isobaric salinity (color) and potential density (contour) along L90



Spatial variability

Todd et al. (2012)

- Maximum: within the remnant mixed layer
- Minimum: around 26.3 kg m⁻³
- Spectral curve P(k)for S ~ k^{-2} (for $\partial S/dx \sim k^{0}$)



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k⁰ slope: <u>different from</u> theory (k⁺¹) for enstrophy inertial range of QG flow



~170 transects until 2010 Annual mean (Todd et al. 2012)

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Focus

On fine-scale structure, especially,

- Seasonal fluctuation
- Lateral structure
 - Spatial distributions of spectral curves

Available glider transects in each season along each line

Wavelet analysis

 Wavelet analysis on isopycnal salinity



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- Integration of wavelet power over "meso" (<u>30–60 km</u>) & "submeso" (<u>12–30 km</u>) bands



Examples of $\partial S/dx$ & wavelet power spectra for an isopycnal data

300

250

X (km)

200

150

100

50

Scale (55

64

128

550

500

450

400

350

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- Estimate spectral slope b











Spectrum: I. Inshore side



but

k⁰



Mean spectrum averaged over the inshore side

Spectrum: 2. Offshore side



k⁰



Mean spectrum averaged over the offshore side

Summary



Frequent (2–3 weeks) & high-resolution (~3 km) operation of underwater gliders in the CCS

- High-resolution climatology of T, S & V distributions (Rudnick et al. 2017)
- Annual isopycnal salinity variability (Todd et al. 2012)

Further data accumulation (Itoh et al. 2017)

- Seasonal fluctuation
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For more detail: Itoh & Rudnick (2017, JGR)

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- Elevated variance around the salinity front during summer
- Offshore spreading in fall-winter
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Flatter than k^{+1} but greater than k^0

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$$b = \frac{\log(P_1/P_2)}{\log(k_1/k_2)}$$



CalCOFI Surveys (1949–)



Spectral slope over submeso & meso range (12–60 km)



Spectral slope over submeso range (12–30 km)

