

MOVIMENTOS QUASE INERCIAIS NA CB REVELADOS POR DERIVADORES E DADOS DE VENTOS OFFSHORE

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MOVIMENTOS INERCIAIS: O QUE SÃO?

Heuristicamente: são emitidos pelo oceano quando perturbado de sua condição de equilíbrio (geostrofia).

A frequência teórica das oscilações inerciais (f_0), também chamada frequência inercial local, é dada por:

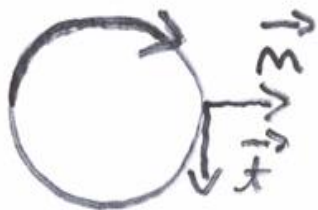
$$f_0 = 2 \Omega | \sin \theta_0 | \quad (1.1)$$

onde $\Omega = 7,29 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ é a velocidade angular de rotação da Terra e θ_0 é a latitude local (positiva no hemisfério norte e negativa no hemisfério sul).

Equação do movimento
(coordenadas naturais)

$$\frac{V^2}{R} + fV = -g \frac{dh}{dm}$$

$$V\left(\frac{V}{R} + f\right) = 0 \Rightarrow V = -fR$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f > 0 \\ R < 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{anticiclônico}$$

H.N

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f < 0 \\ R > 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{anti-ciclônico}$$

H.S

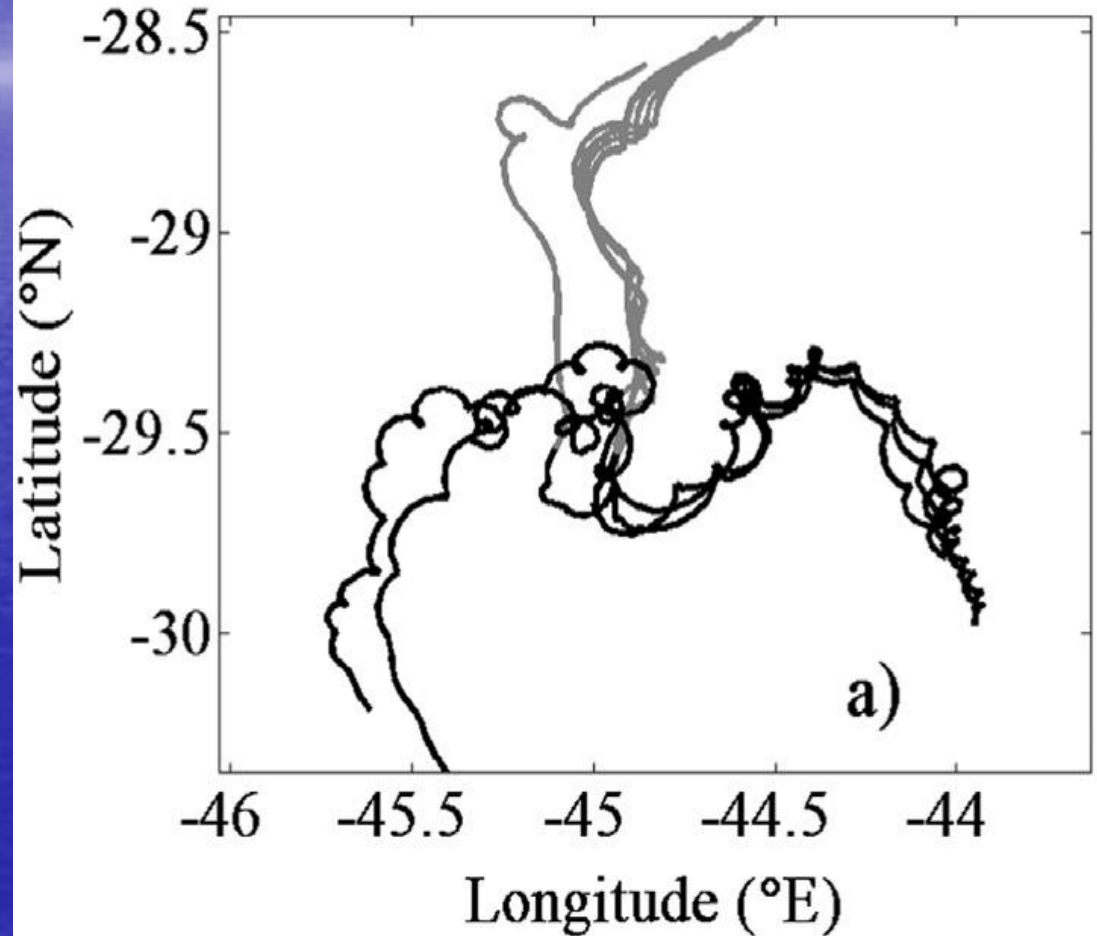
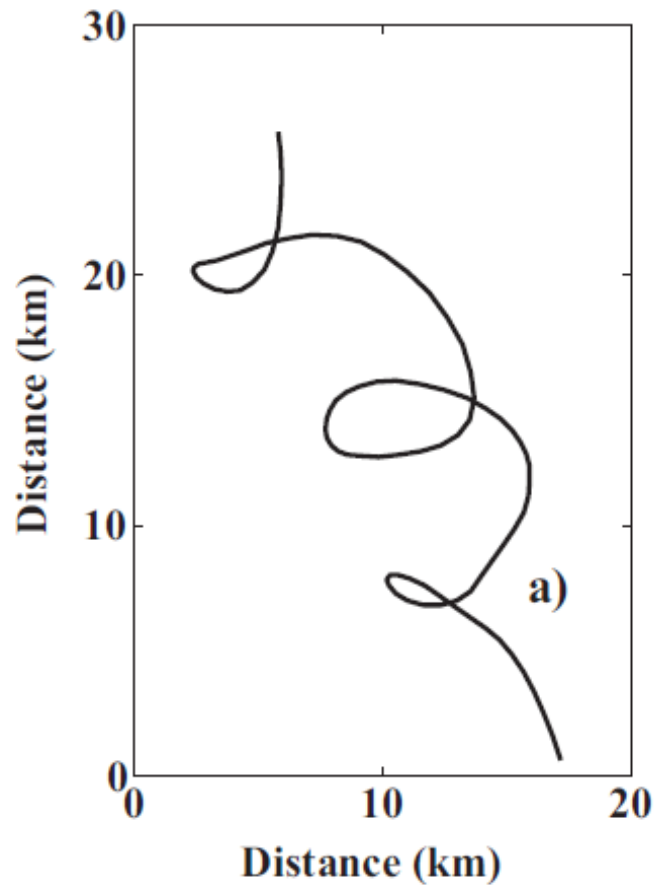
Período: $T_i = \frac{2\pi R}{|fR|} \Rightarrow T_i = \frac{2\pi}{|f|}$

Movimentos inerciais: primeiras
observações

Helland-Hansen & Ekman (1931)

Medidas correntométricas, a partir da
segunda metade do século passado,
possibilitou melhor compreensão do
processo.

Maior capacidade de observação do processo



FONTE: Assireu et al. (2017)

Movimentos quase-inerciais (A partir do ano 2000):

$$f_{ef} = f_0 + \frac{\zeta}{2}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

- Latitude crítica
- Ressonância brisa x movimentos inerciais
- Interação entre diferentes escalas

Importância



Espiral de óleo na costa leste dos EUA. A forma sinuosa evidencia oscilações inerciais sobrepostas à deriva. FONTE: Apel (1987)

Importância

- Metade da energia cinética do oceano é associada a faixa inercial (Alford et al. 2012).
- Substancial fração da energia quase-inercial é transferida desde a camada de mistura até 800m de profundidade (Alford et al. 2012).
- Correntes geradas pelo vento foram entre 8 e 12 vezes mais intensas próximas a latitude crítica na costa oeste dos EUA (Kim & Crawford, 2014).
- Correspondentes flutuações das isotermas pode chegar a 60 m com propagação de fase ~ 140 m/dia (Mihanovic et al. 2016)



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Research papers

Near-inertial motions in the Brazil Current at 24°S-36°S: Observations by satellite tracked drifters



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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Near-inertial currents

Brazil Current

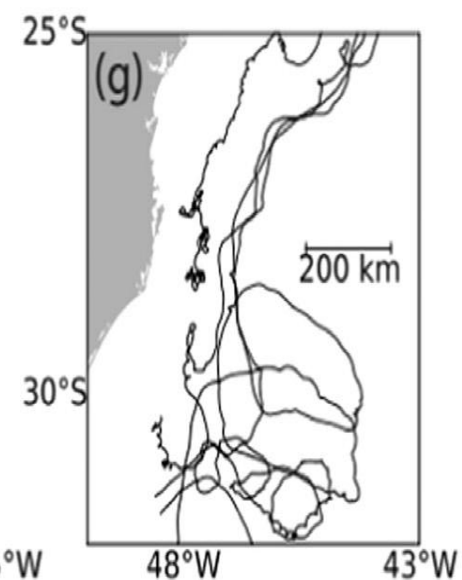
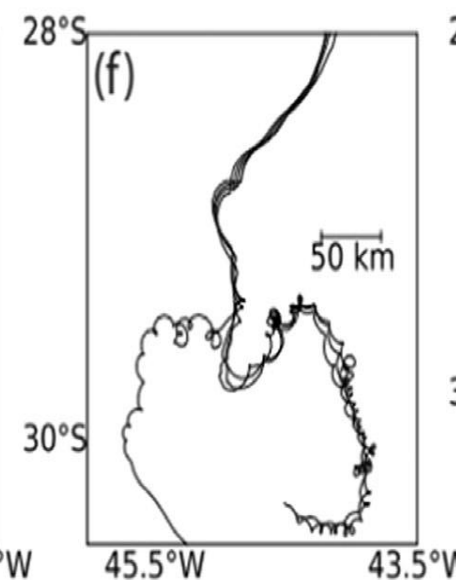
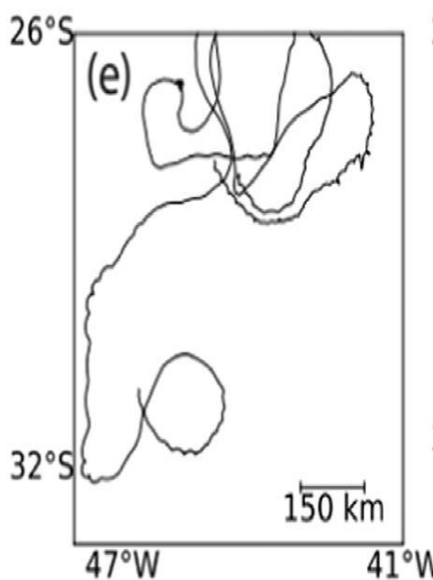
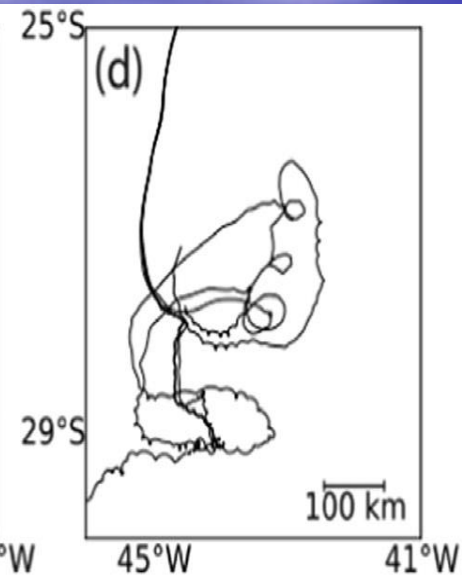
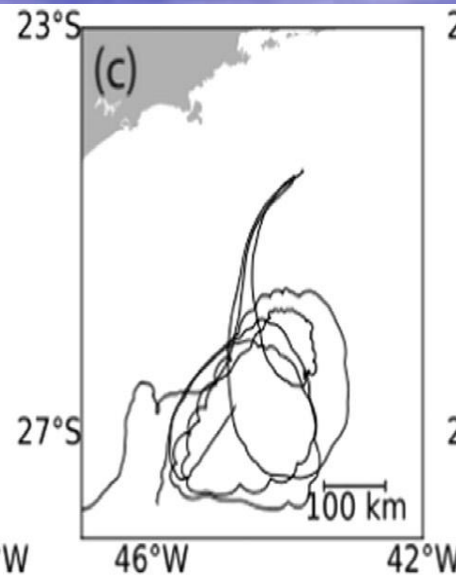
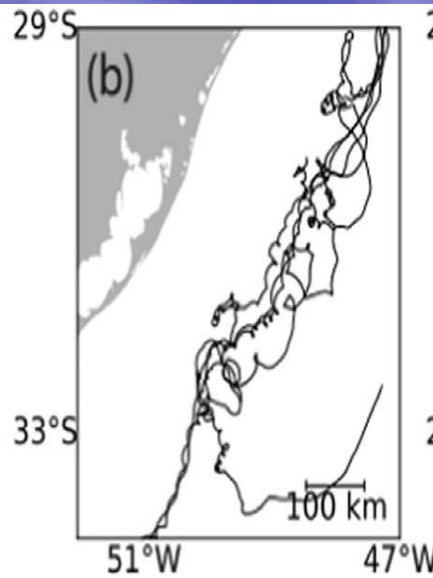
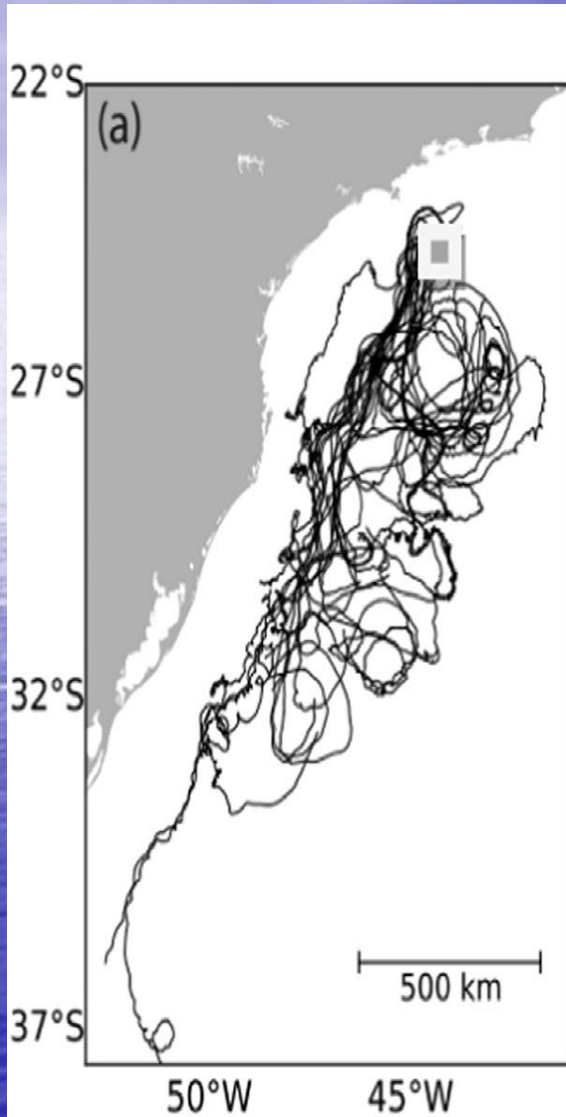
Drifters

Submesoscale flow

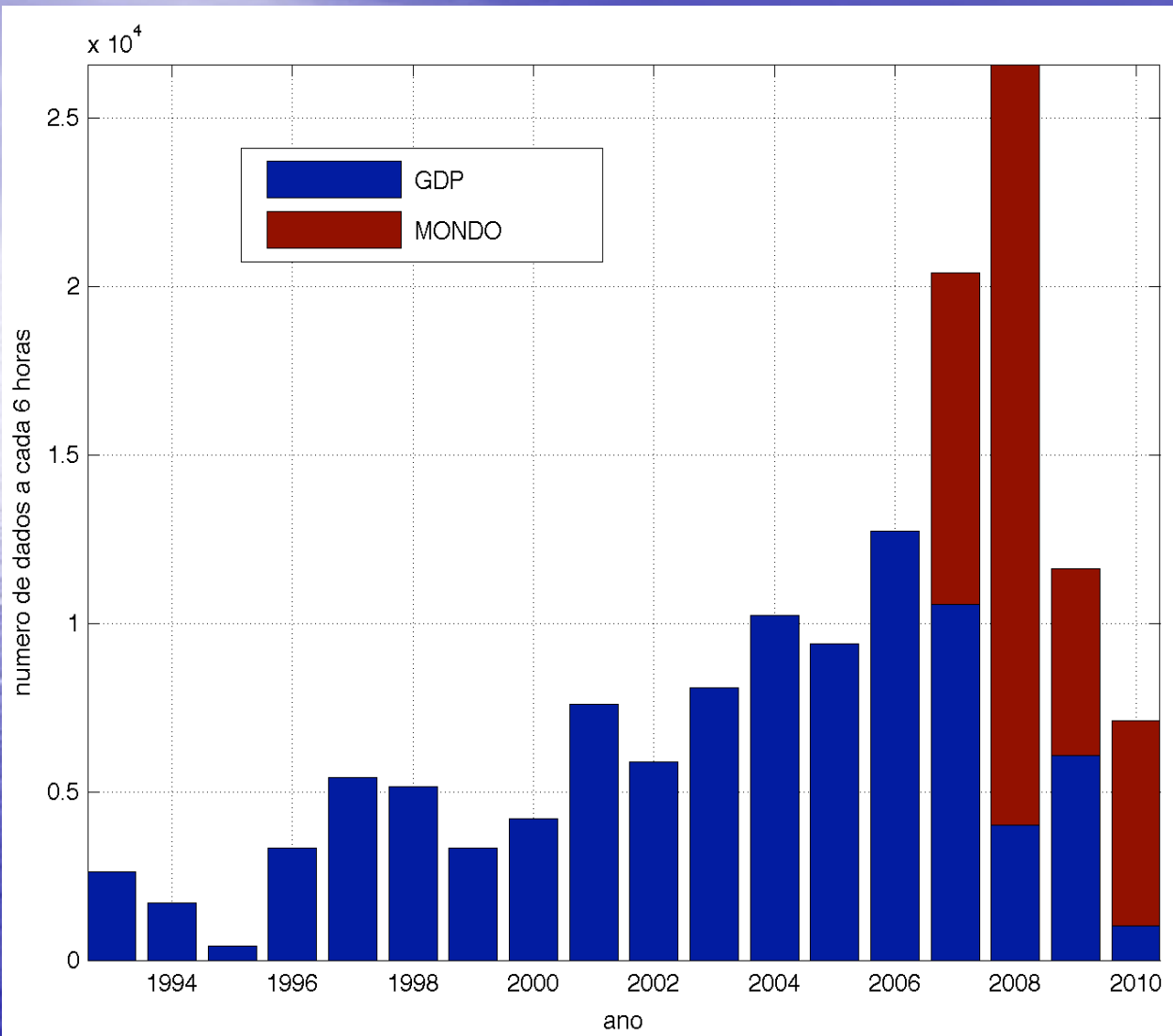
ABSTRACT

Increased spatial and temporal resolution of recent observations and modeling have pointed out the importance of small scale structures (in the range of 1–50 km) for the mixing processes in the ocean. Based on high-frequency drifter measurements, we show here that the near-inertial currents (NICs) can contribute significantly to the surface kinetic energy in the Brazil Current (BC) region and, therefore, should be properly taken into account in the studies of transport and mixing processes. To characterize these submesoscale features, we examine the current response to the wind forcing in the Brazilian ocean margin between 24°S and

Dados



DADOS

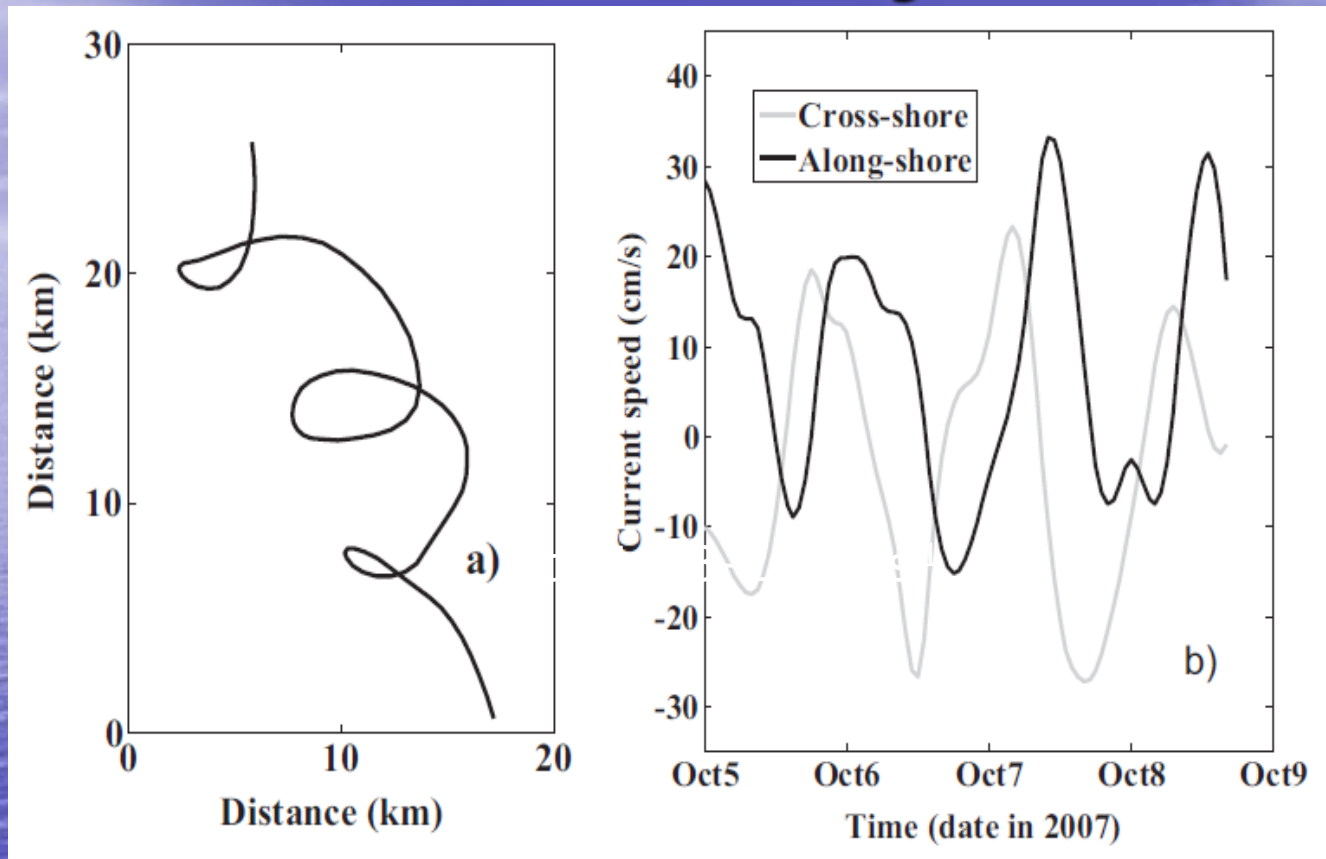


Global Drifter Program
(GDP
<http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/phod/dac>)

Projetos MONDO
<http://proceano.com.br/mondo>

FONTE: Cerrone (2010)

Resultados - Descrição

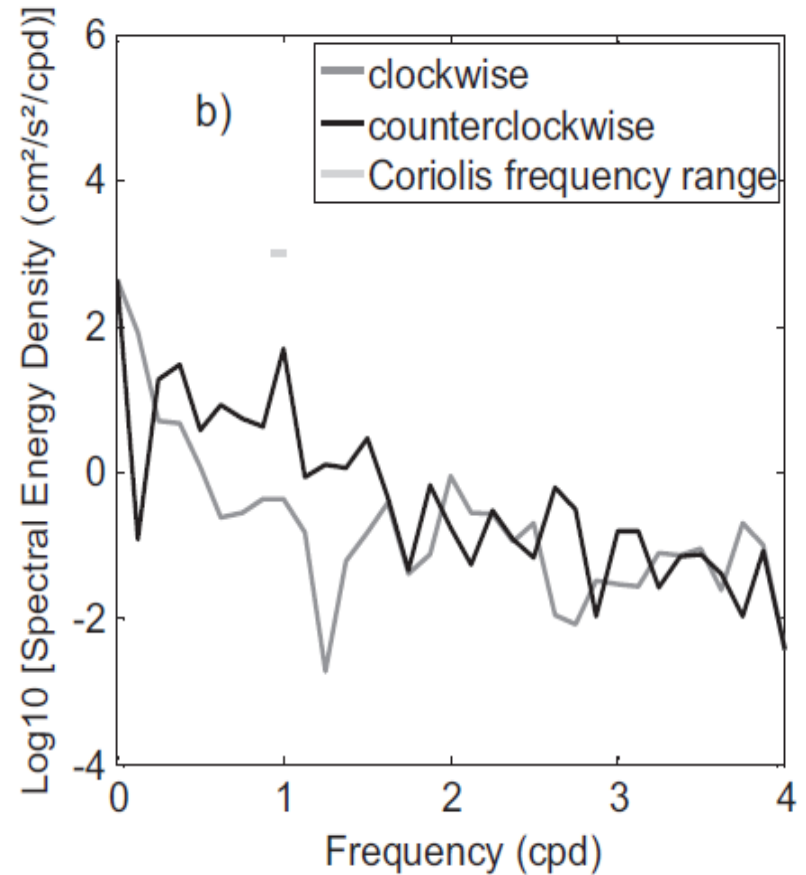
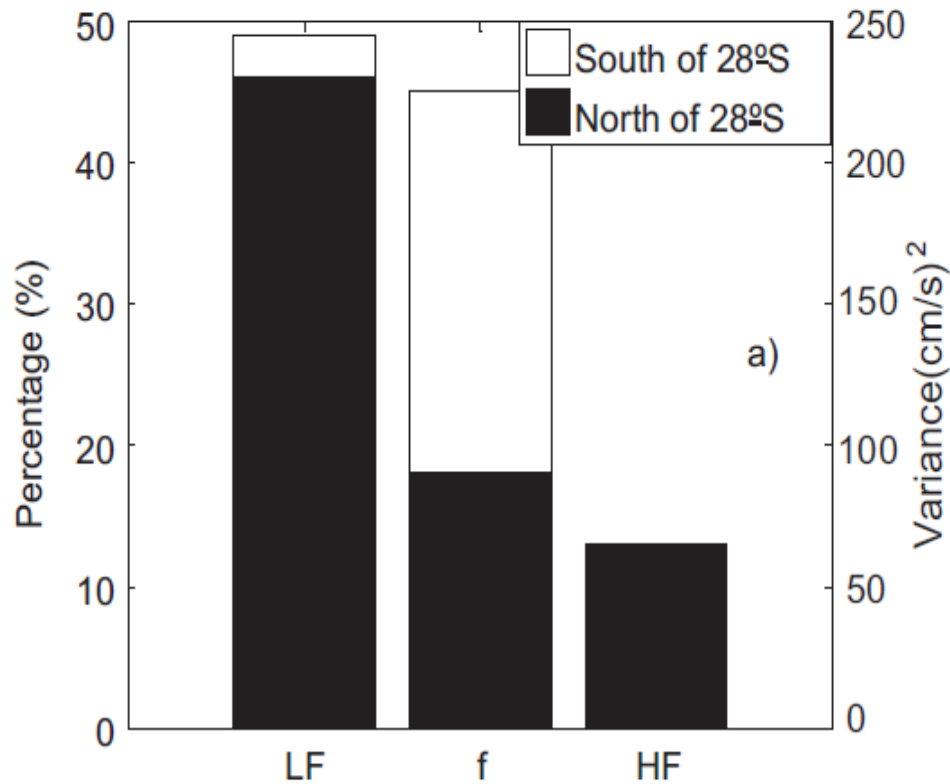


$L \sim 3 \text{ km}$, $U \sim 10 \text{ cm/s}$ e $f \sim 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ $Ro = U/fL$,

$Ro = O(1)$

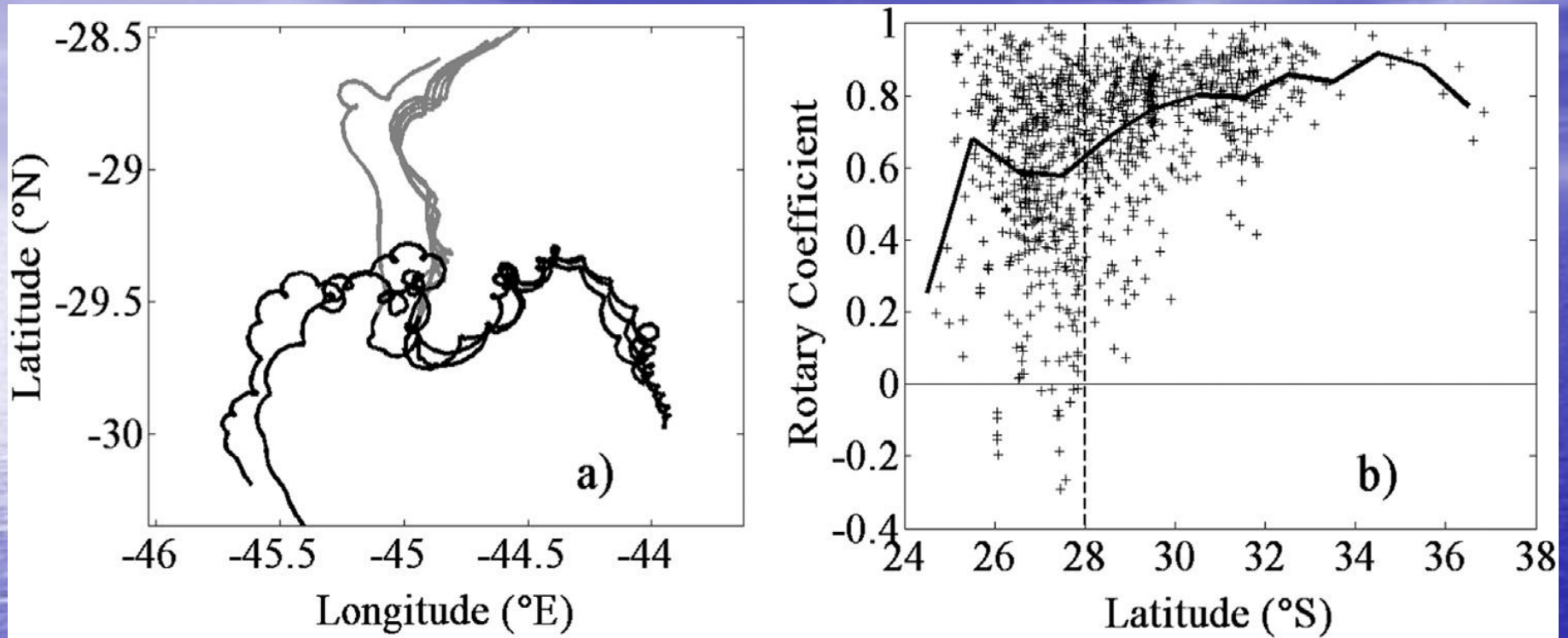
Thomas et al. (2008) = escoamento de sub-mesoescala

Resultados - Descrição



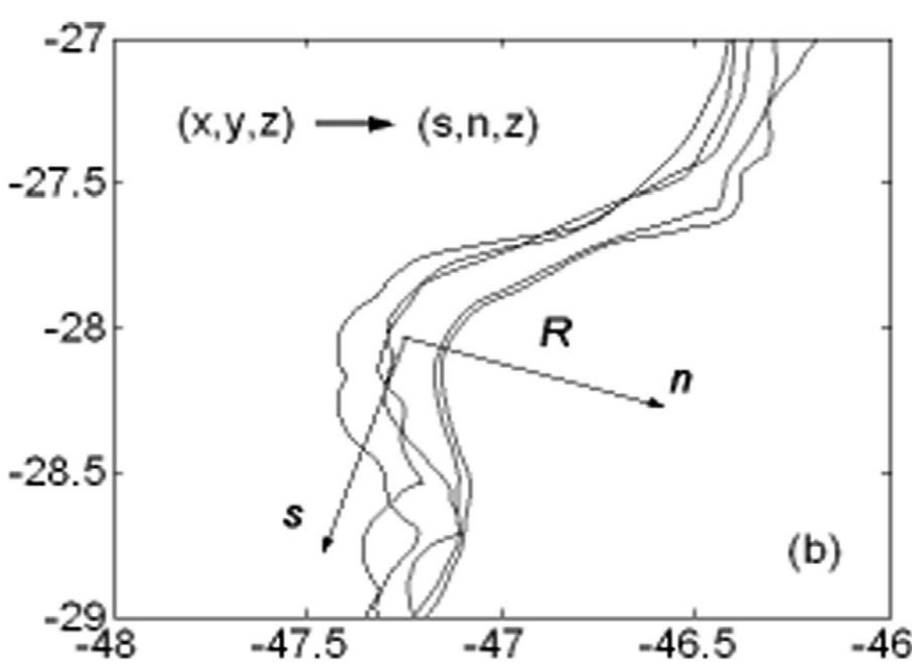
LF: sub-inercial; f: inercial; HF: supra-inercial

Resultados – Variação latitudinal



Coeficiente rotacional: positivo (negativo) para Movimentos anti-horários (horário) e igual a zero (unitário) para oscilações lineares (circularmente polarizado)

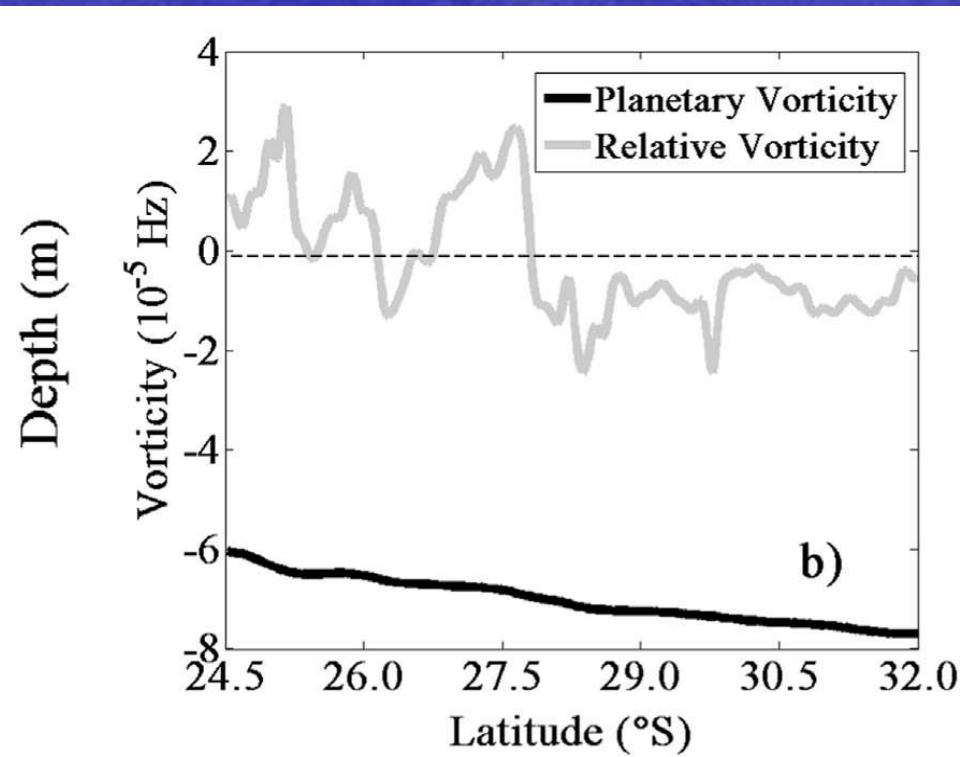
Resultados – Contribuição de ζ



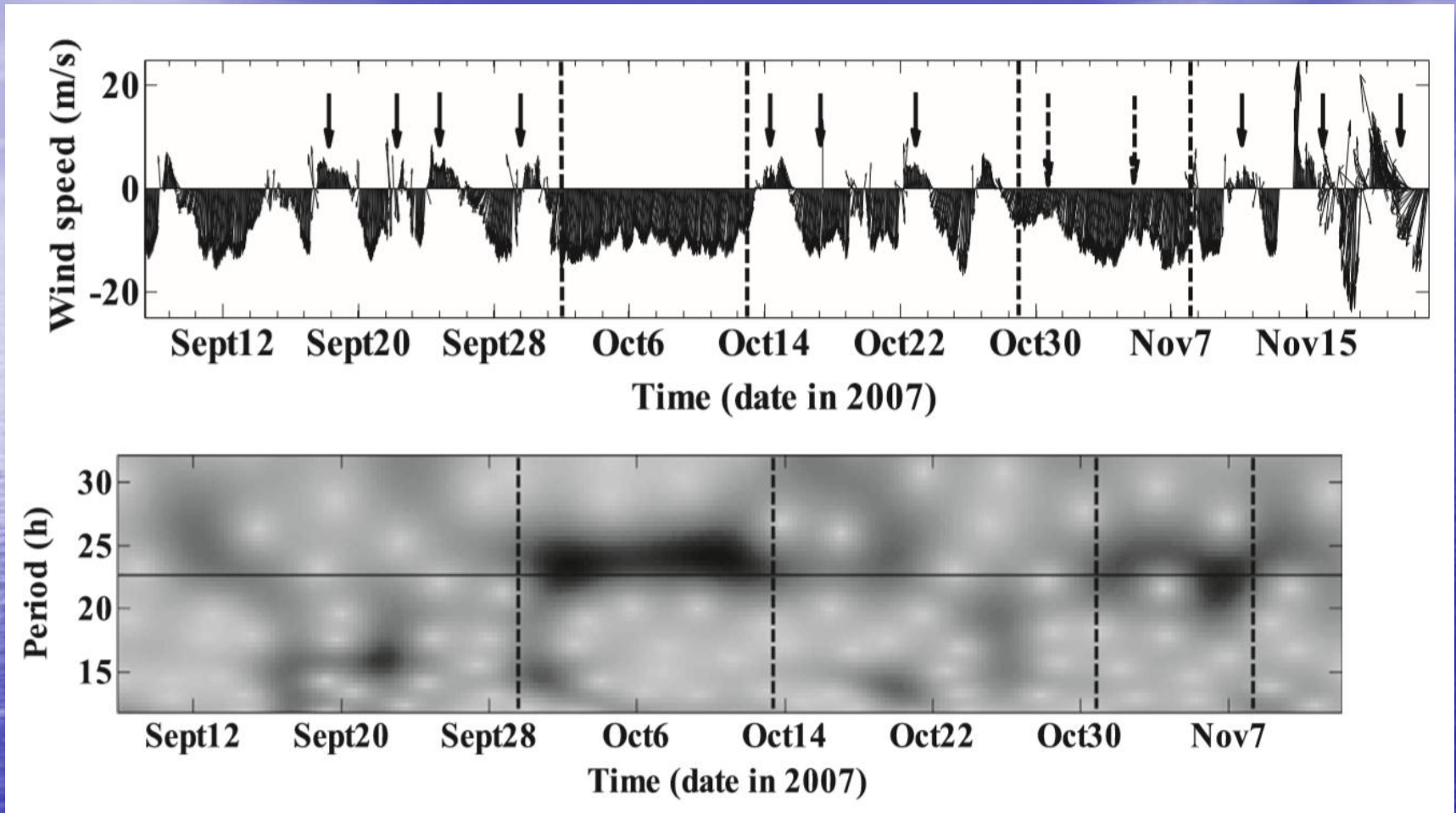
$$\zeta = \frac{V}{R} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial n}$$

Arthur (1965)

$$FIE = f + \zeta/2$$



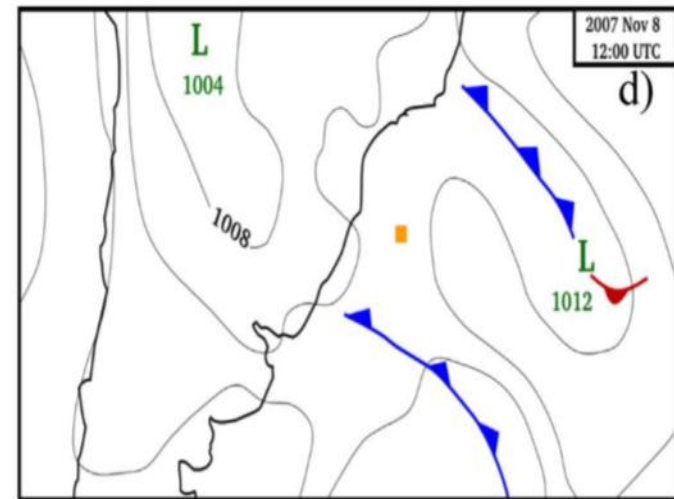
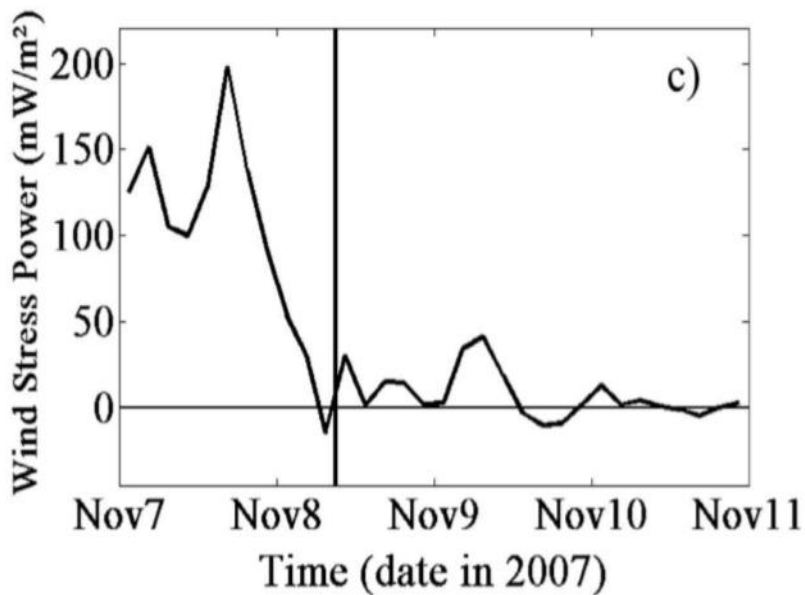
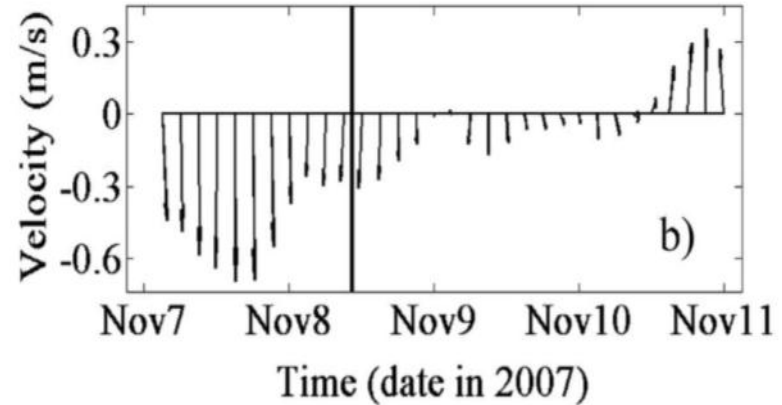
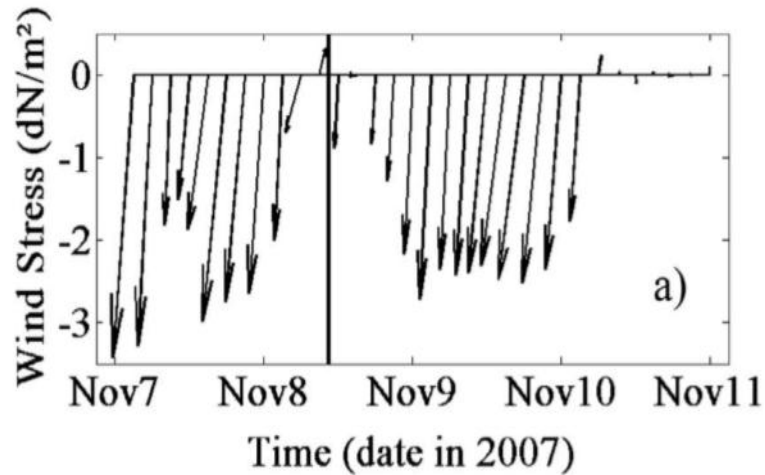
Resultados – Forçantes meteorológicas



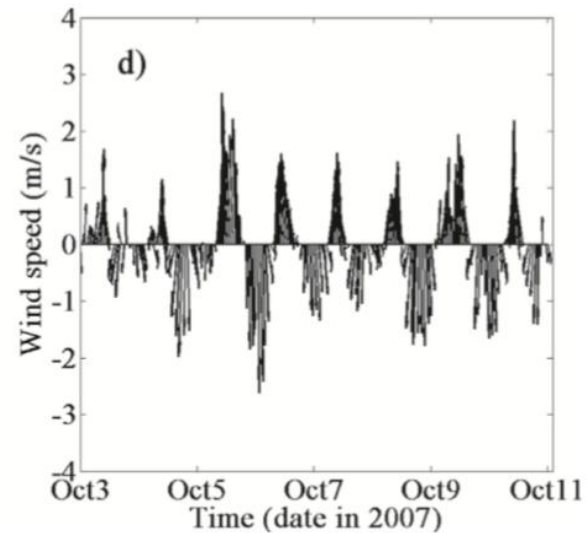
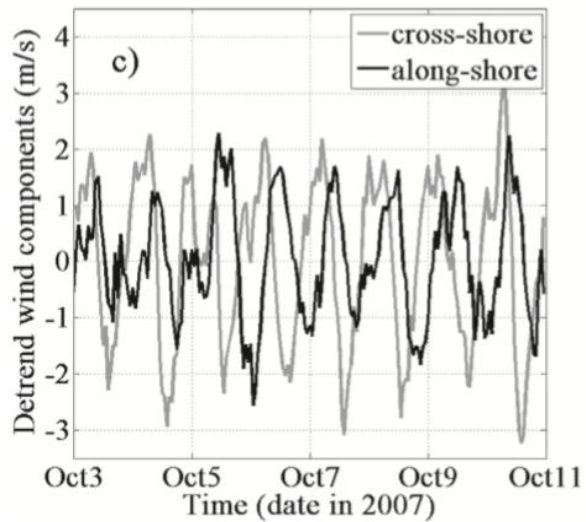
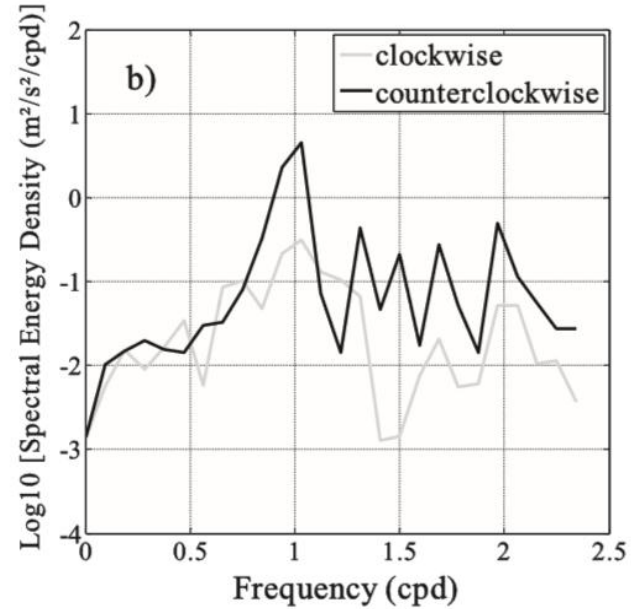
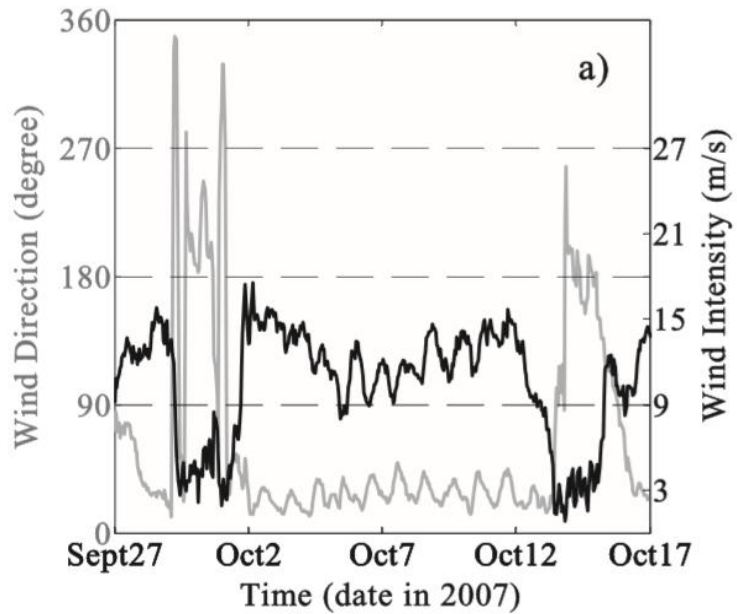
Setas contínuas: frente fria

Setas tracejadas: frente fria sem inversão do vento

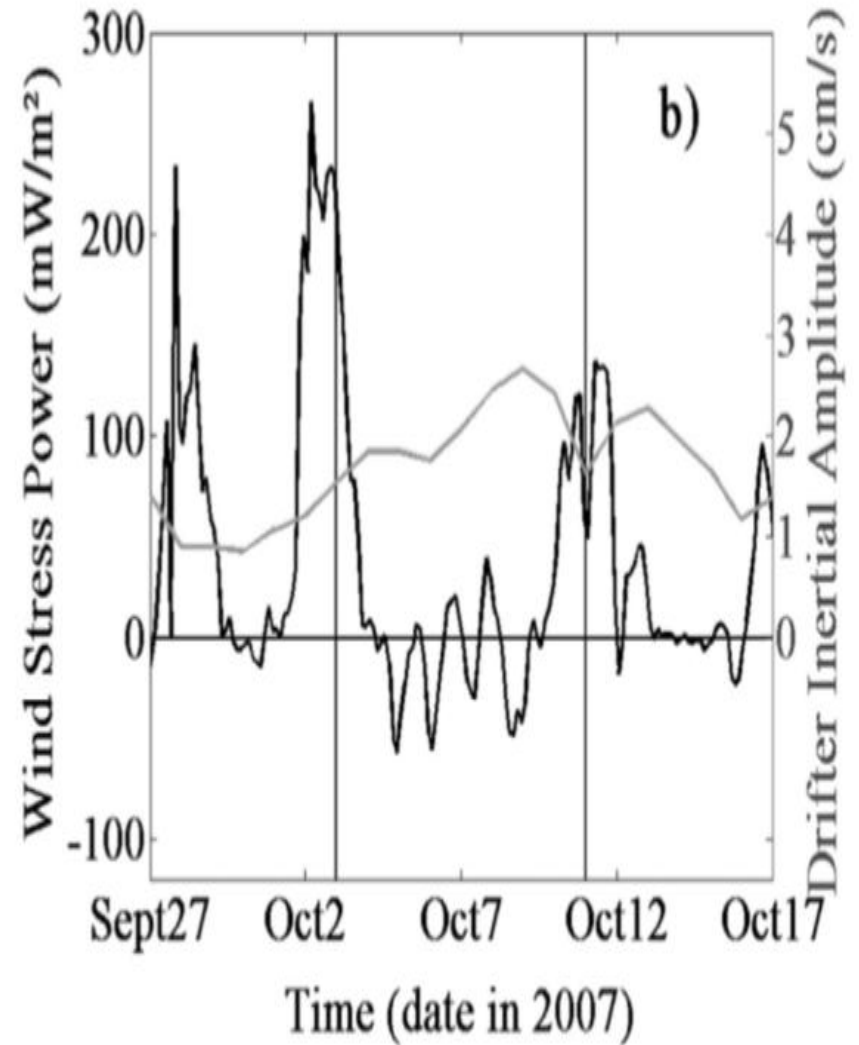
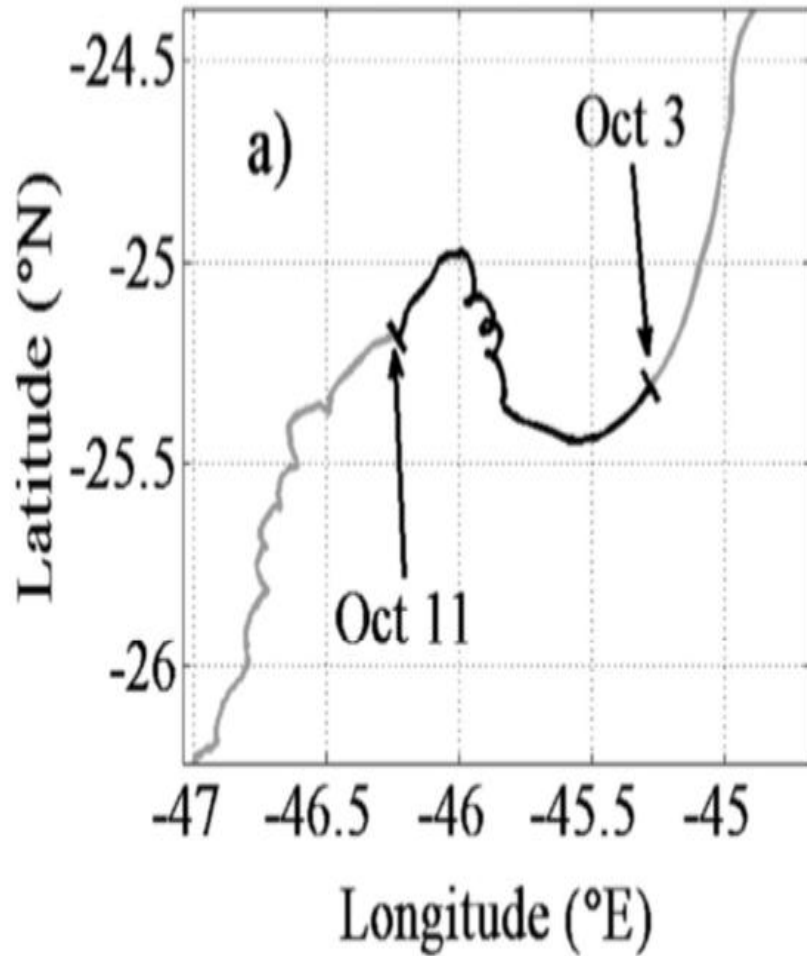
Resultados – Mecanismos geradores



Resultados – brisa



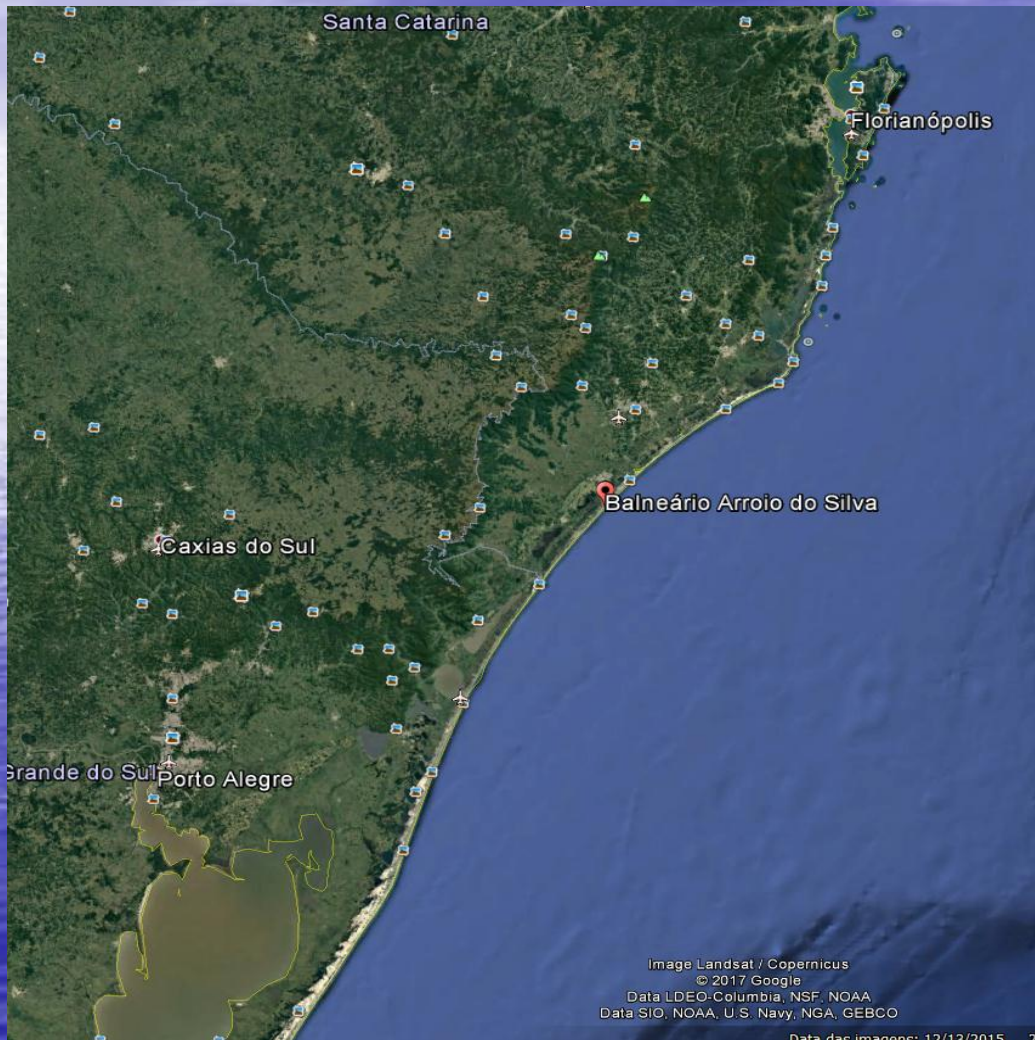
Resultados – brisa



Conclusões e sugestões

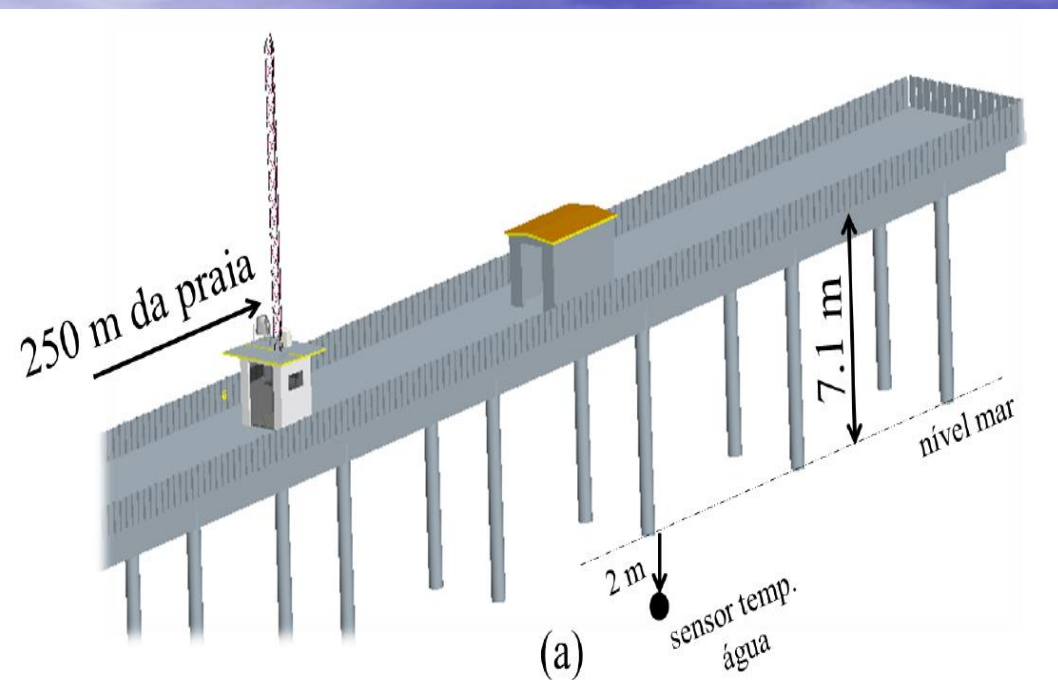
- Frente fria e brisa são as principais motivadoras
- Predomínio de MQI a sul de 28°S
- ζ ciclônico (negativa) desloca a FIE em direção a frequência diurna → possibilidade de ressonância
- Revisitar estimativas de EKE → não levaram em conta contribuição da sub-mesoescala
- Avaliar implicações para a estrutura vertical e conhecer melhor a estrutura da brisa

LIDAR - Balneário Arroio do Silva-SC - $\sim 29^{\circ}\text{S}$

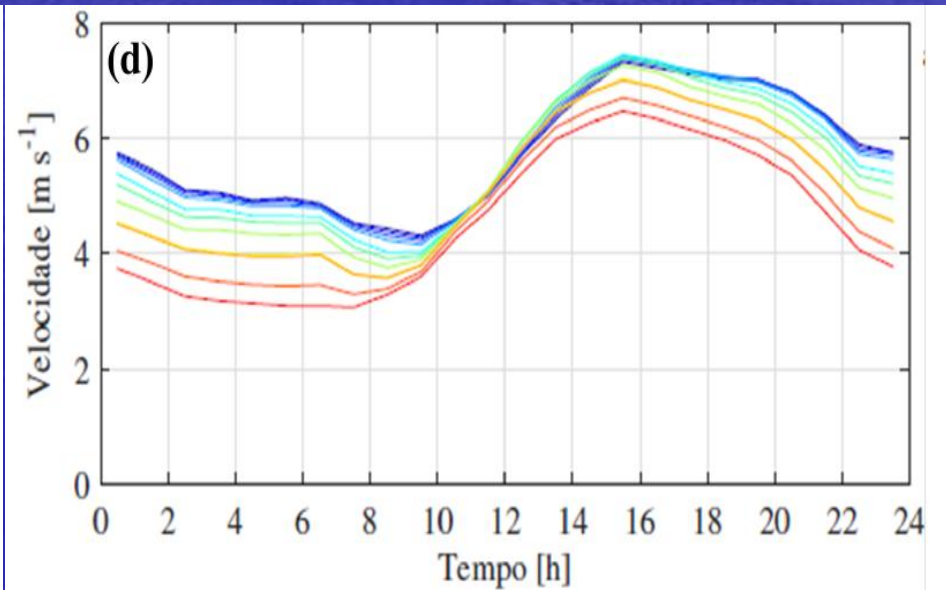
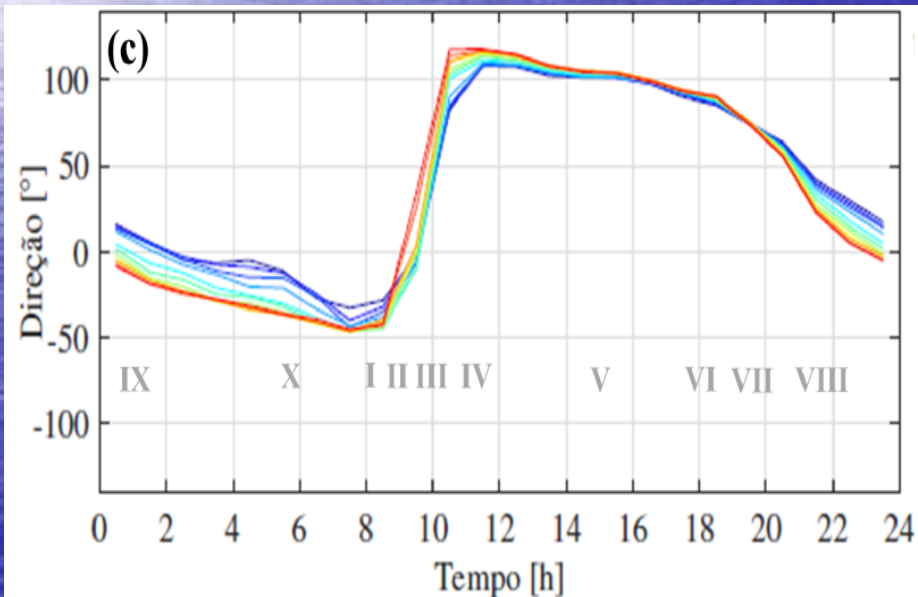
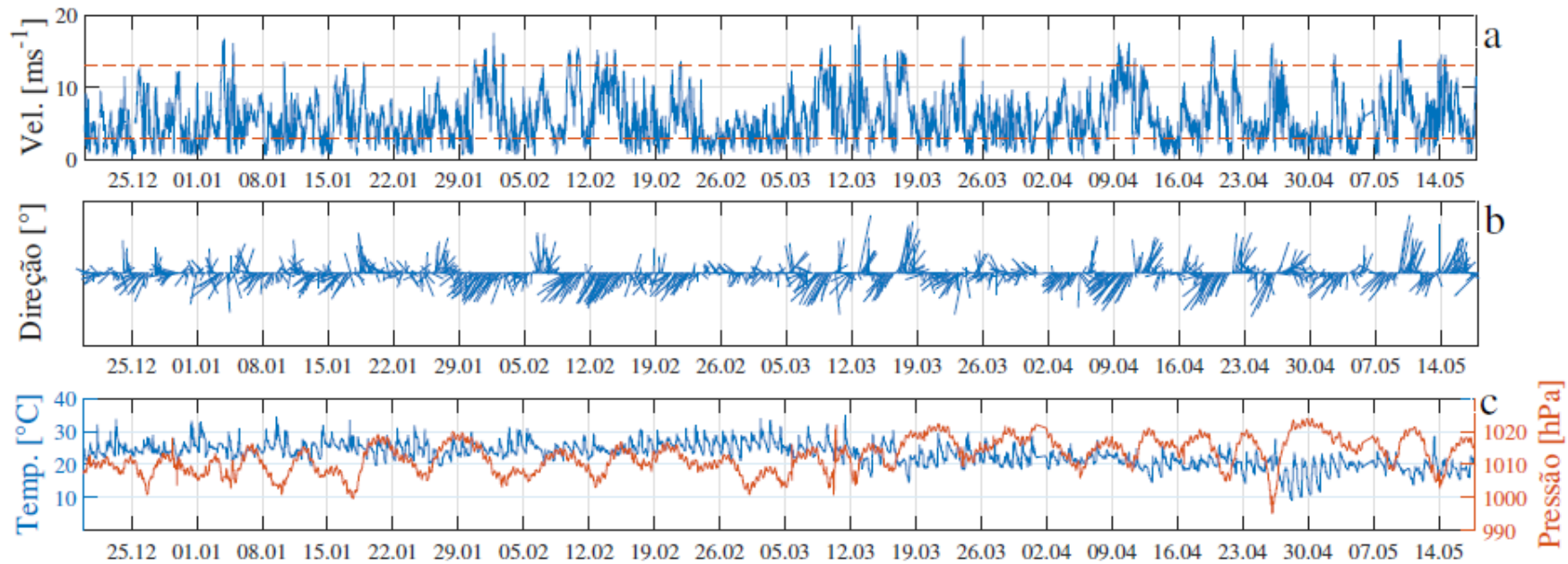


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BOOA

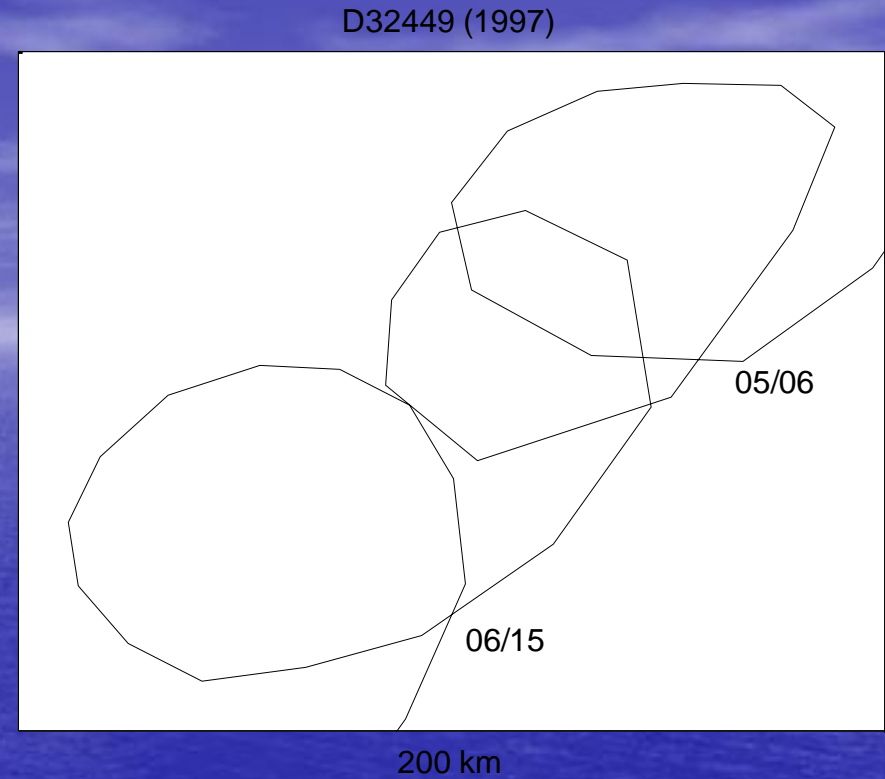
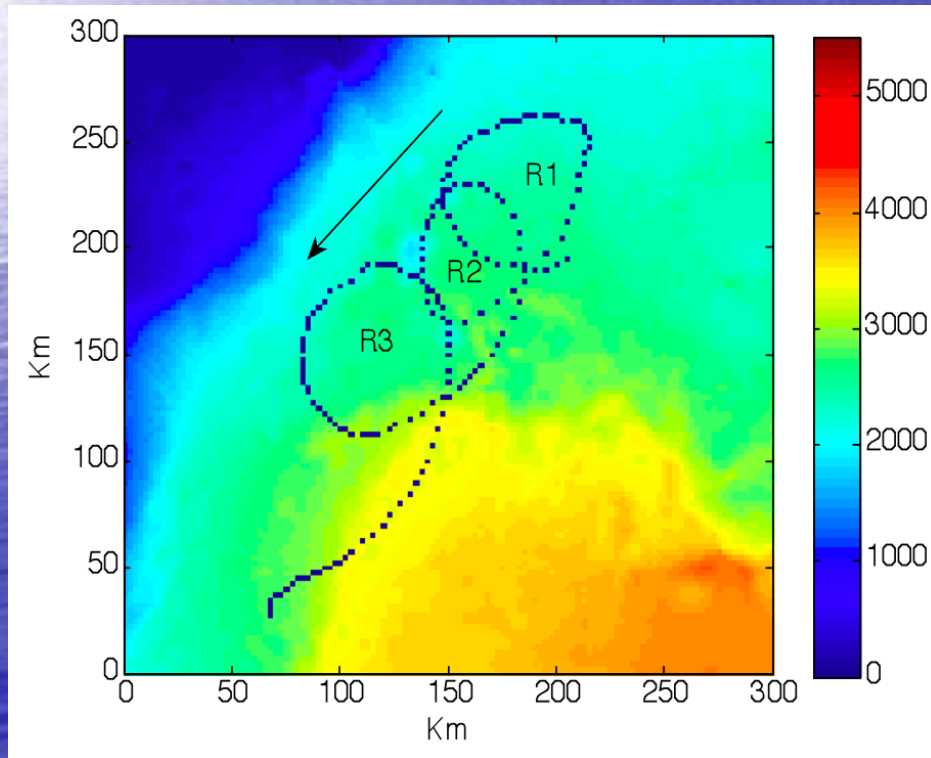


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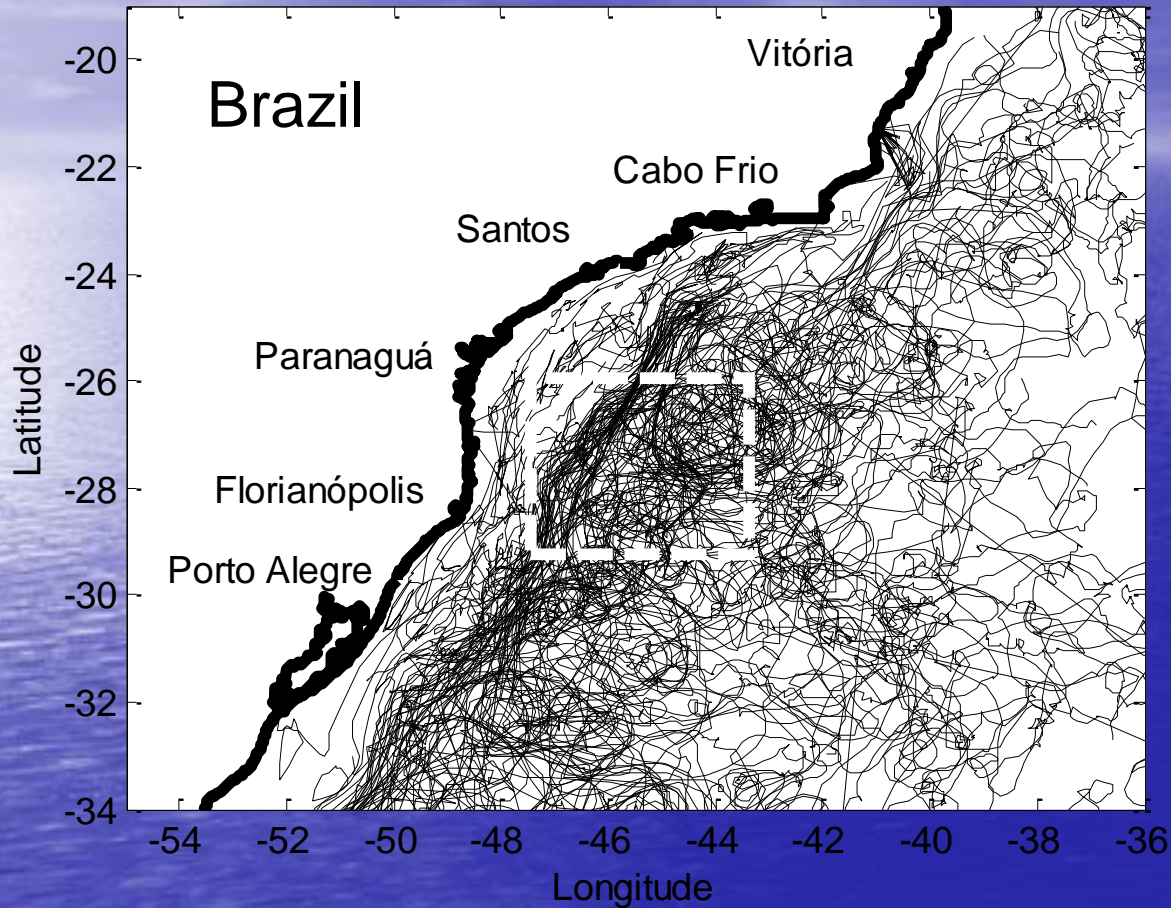


Fonte: Nassif e Pimenta (2017)

Origem da vorticidade negativa

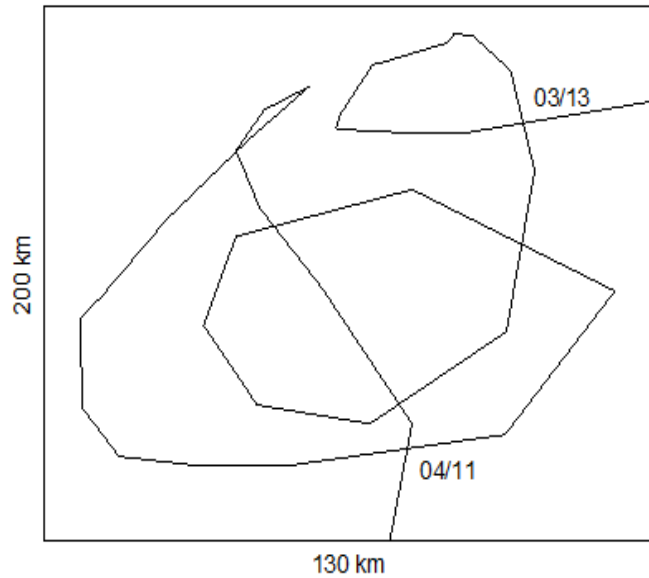


Vórtice quase-estacionário?

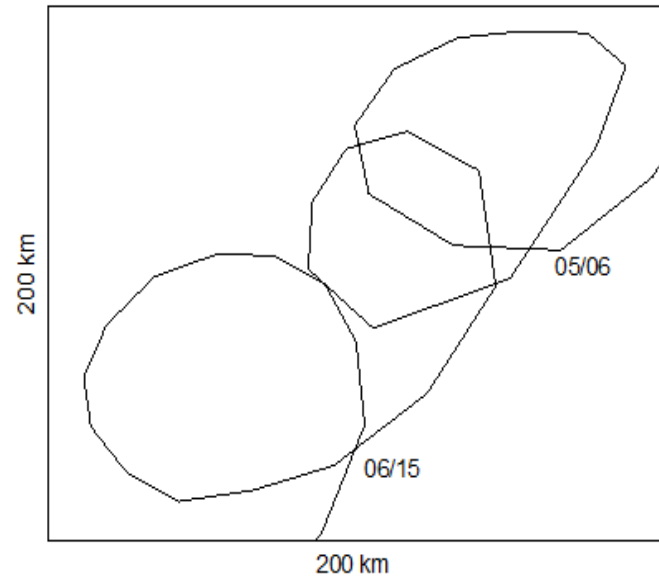


114
derivadores
(1993-2009).

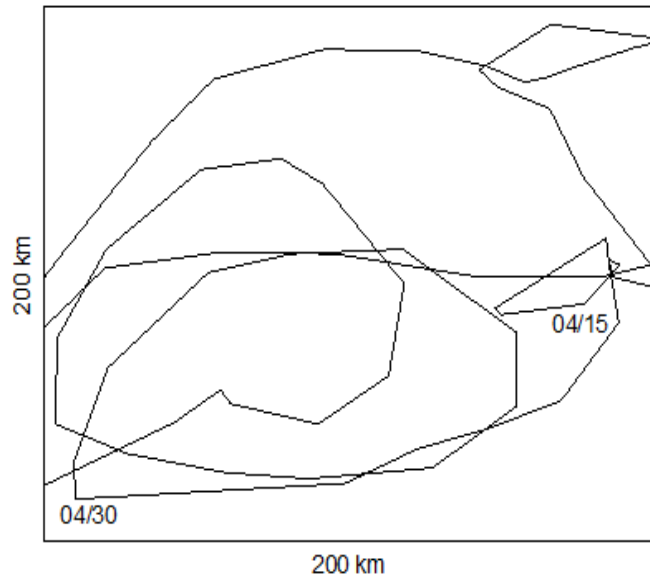
D3180 (1993)



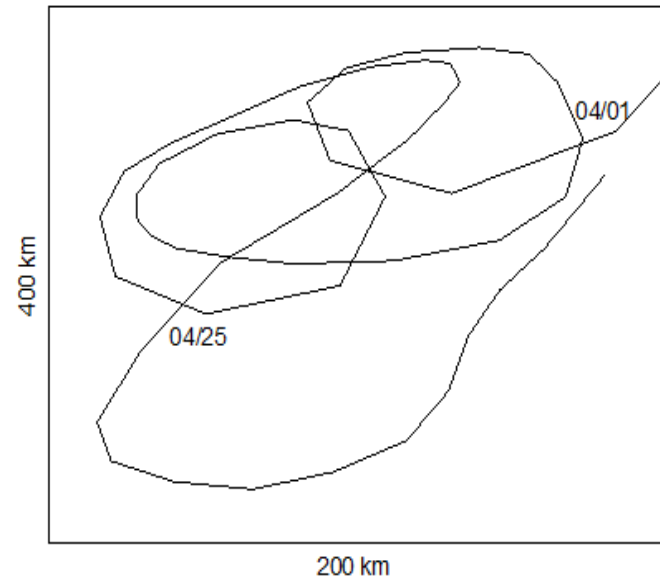
D32449 (1997)



D31514 (2007)



D32442 (2001)



Obrigado pela atenção!!!