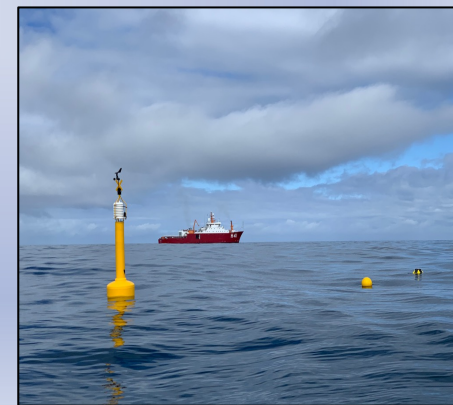
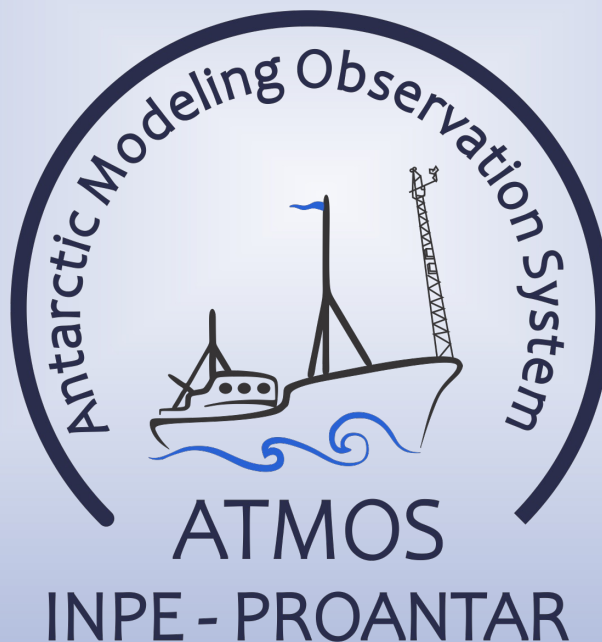


Oceanic eddy-induced modifications to **air-sea heat** and CO₂ fluxes in the Brazil-Malvinas Confluence

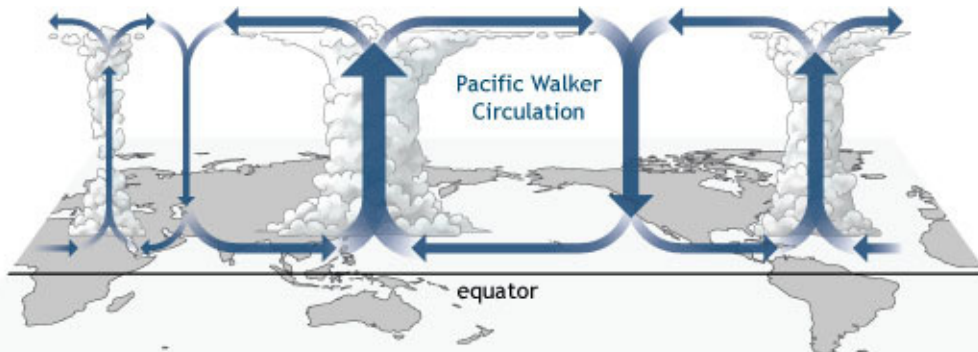
Dr. Luciano Ponzi Pezzi

Laboratory of Ocean and Atmosphere Studies (LOA)
Earth Observation and Geoinformatics Division (OBT)
National Institute for Space Research (INPE)



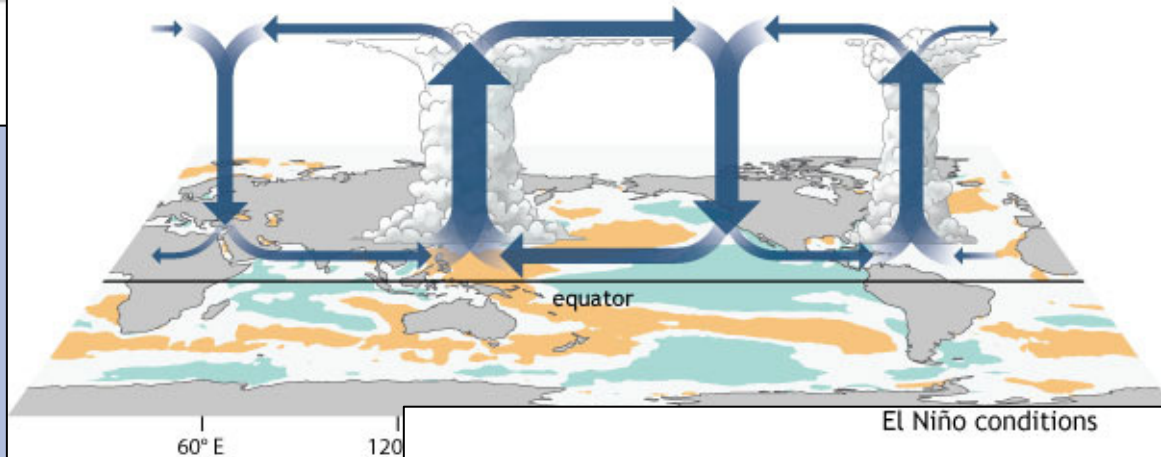
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Neutral conditions

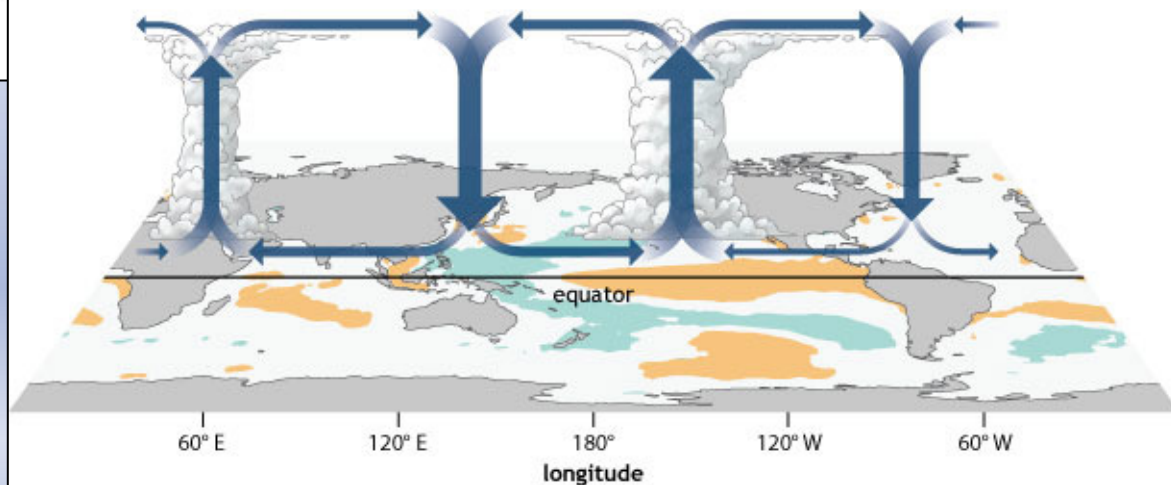


When it comes to O-A interaction
Then one thinks about basin scale
phenomena with global impacts,
teleconnections, monthly,
seasonal, decennial scales, etc..

La Niña conditions

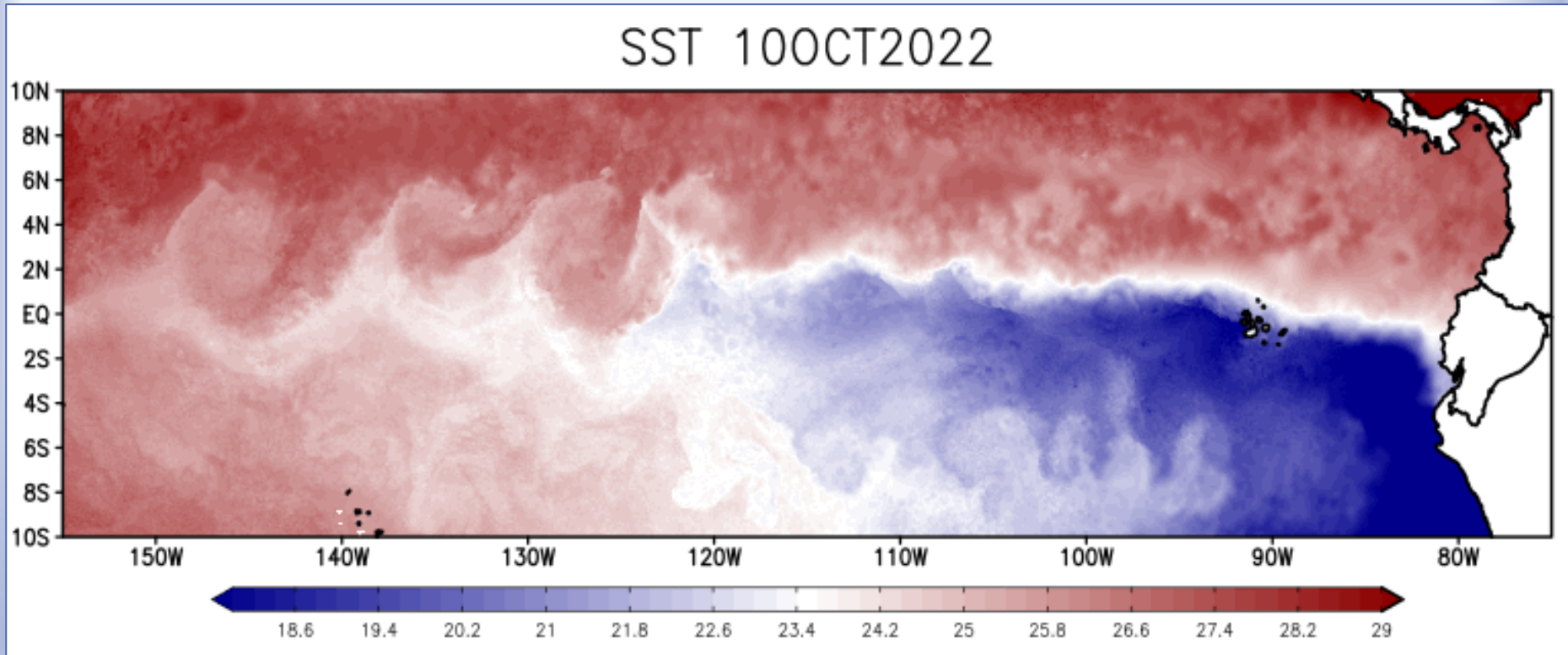


El Niño conditions



ENSO - (El Niño, La Niña)
Atlantic Dipole (or Variability) (TAV)
Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)
and many
others
large scale variability phenomena

When the oceanic mesoscale plays a role...
Tropical Instability Waves (TIWs)
in the Pacific Equatorial



Group for High Resolution
Sea Surface Temperature
(GHR SST)

A merged, multi-sensor
L4 Foundation SST analysis

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When the oceanic mesoscale
plays a role...

Brazil-Malvinas
Confluence (BMC)
at Southwest Atlantic

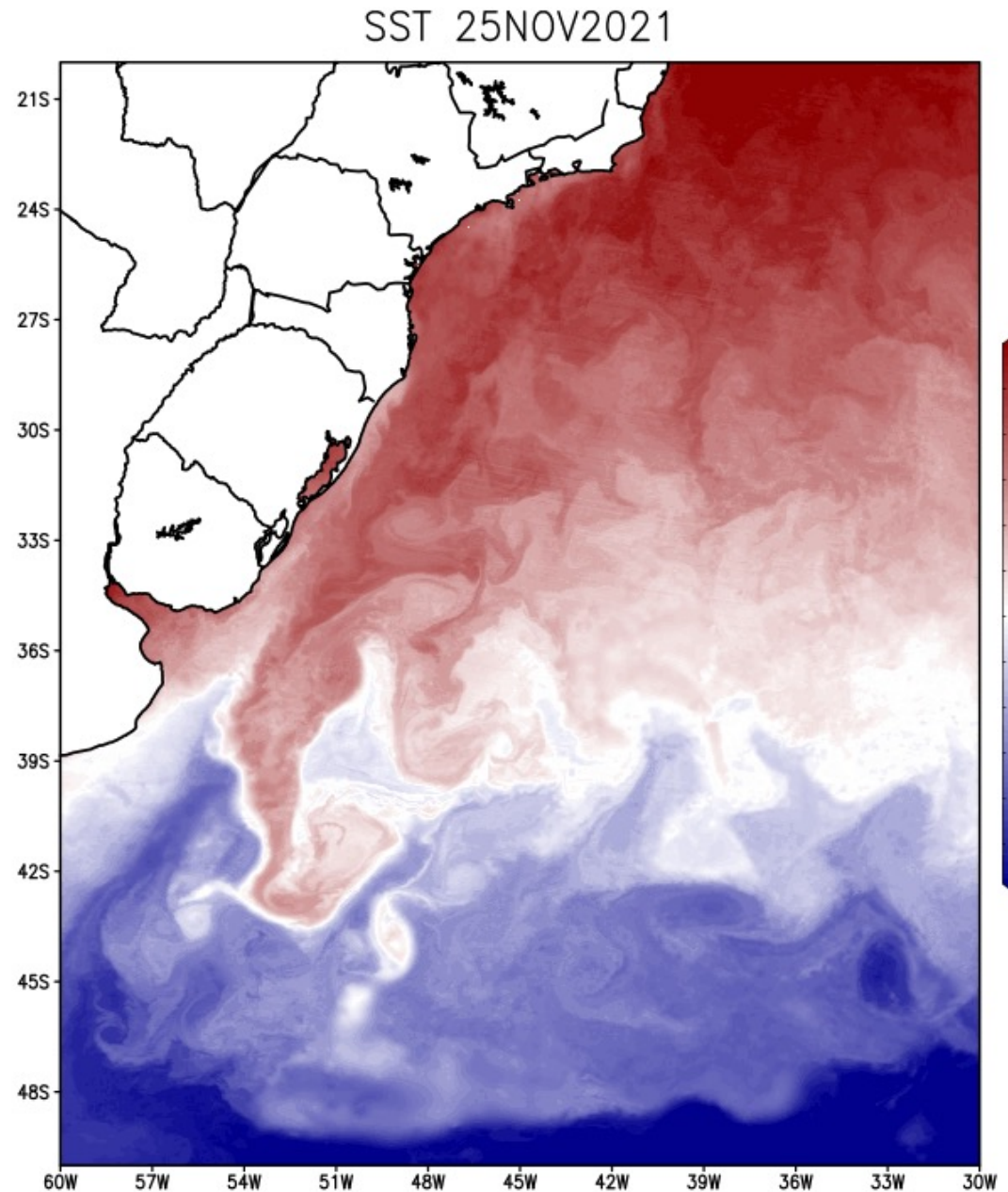
and

intense oceanic eddy activity

warm core eddy (WCE)
cold core eddy (CCE)

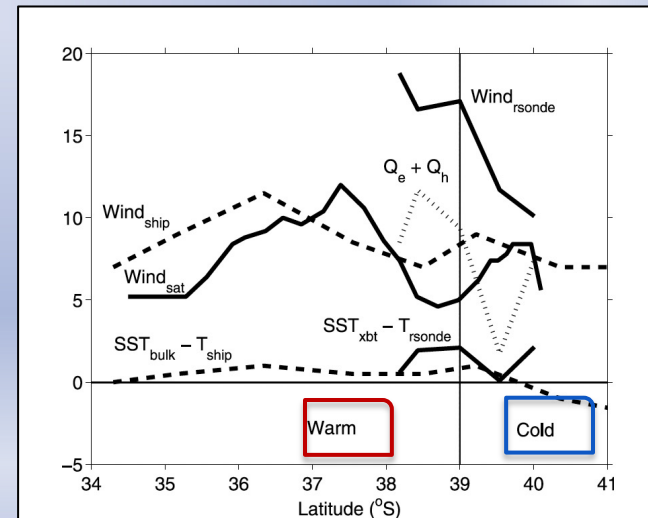
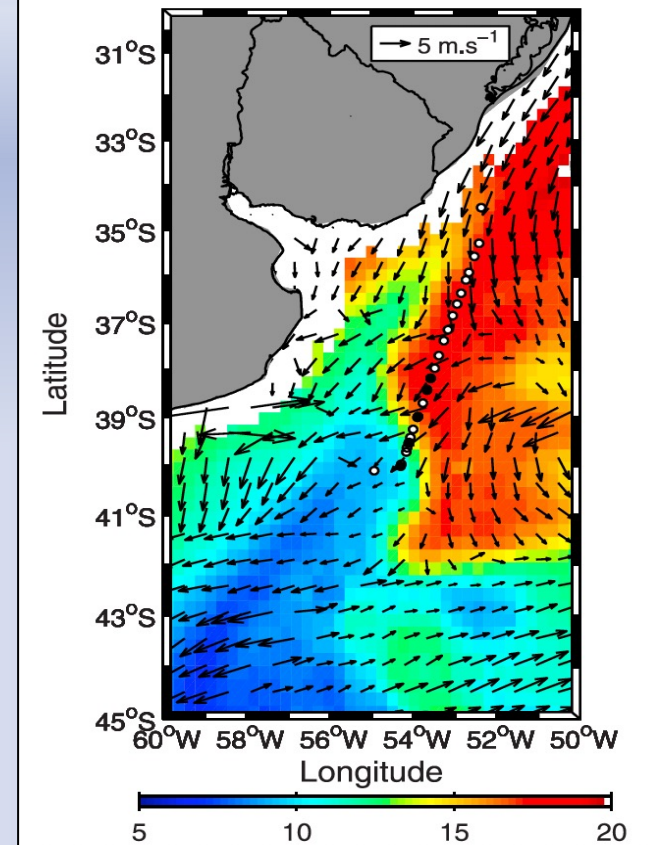
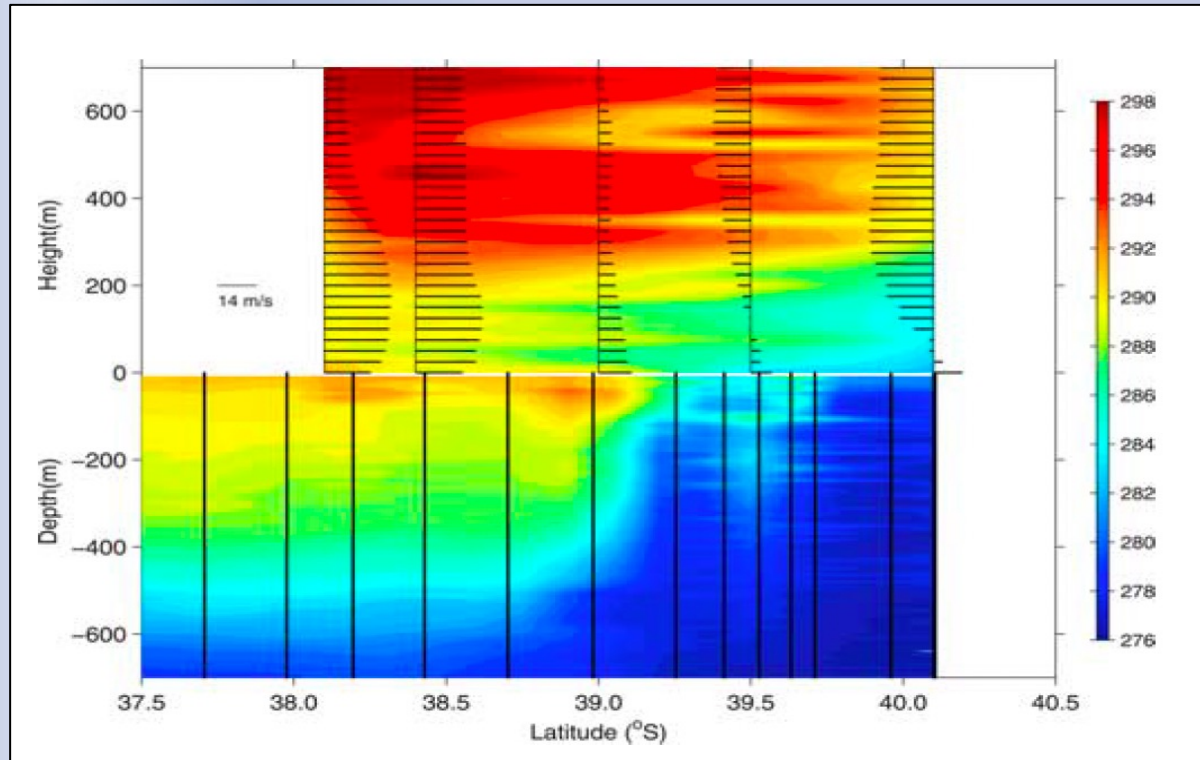
Group for High Resolution
Sea Surface Temperature
(GHR SST)

A merged, multi-sensor
L4 Foundation SST analysis



Ocean-atmosphere in situ observations at the Brazil-Malvinas Confluence region

L. P. Pezzi,¹ R. B. Souza,² M. S. Dourado,² C. A. E. Garcia,³ M. M. Mata,³
and M. A. F. Silva-Dias¹



This was our first O-A cruise and
we got a “textbook case”
In situ observations



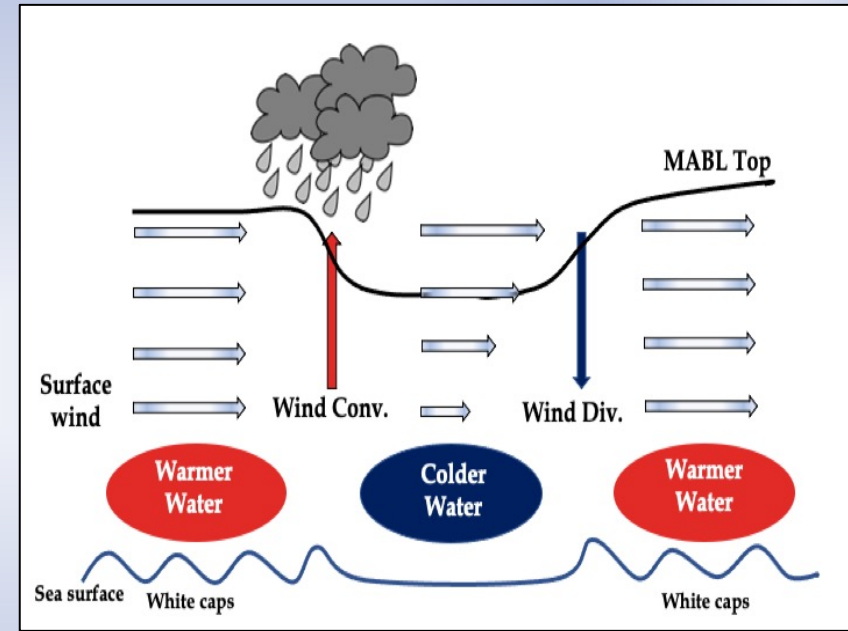
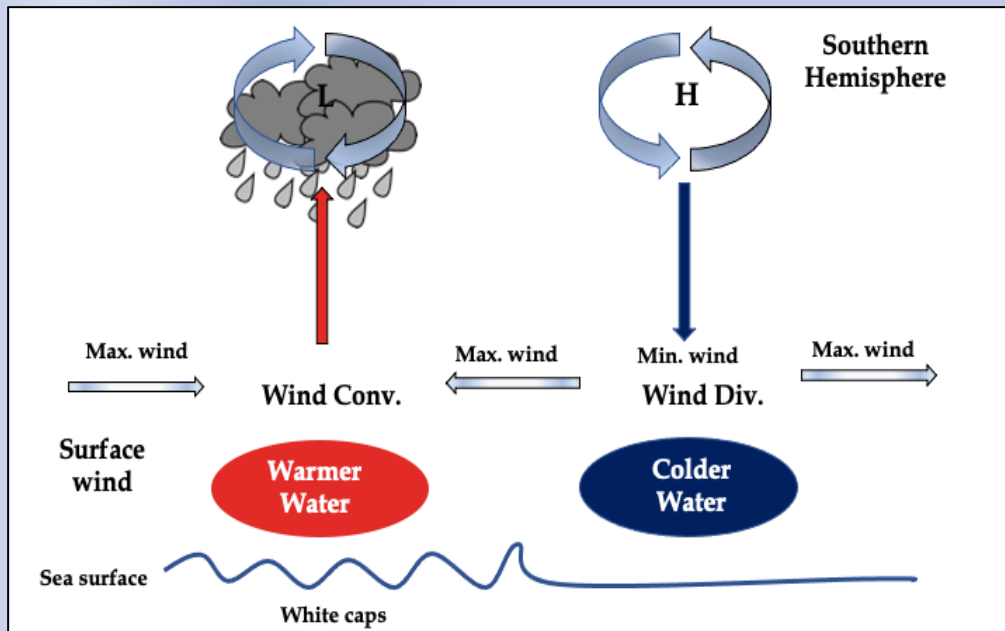
O-A interactions in strong SST gradient regions



TWO POSSIBLE PHYSICAL STABILITY MECHANISMS OF MABL:

Hydrostatic Stability

Static Stability

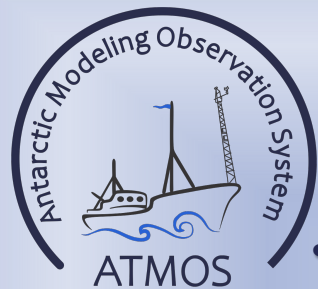


Lindzen and Nigan (1987), Wallace *et al.* (1989)
surface wind is affected by pressure gradient at sea level (SLP). *Hydrostatic stability.*

Hayes *et al* (1989) - surface wind is affected by the turbulence of the atmospheric boundary layer. *Static stability*

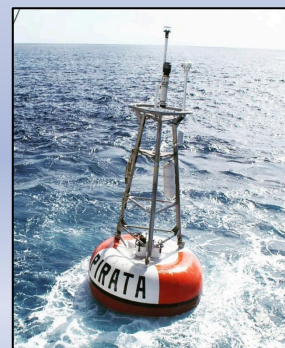
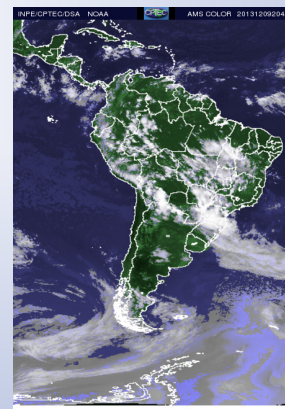
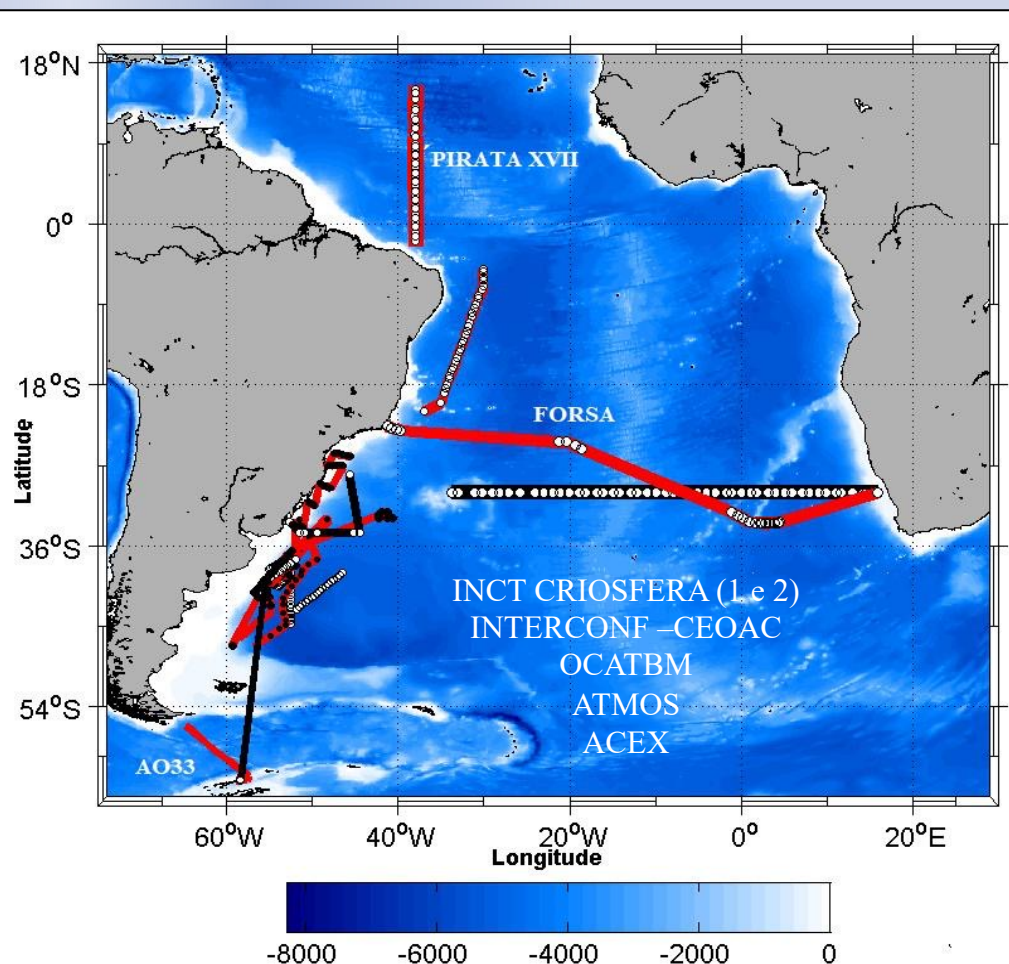
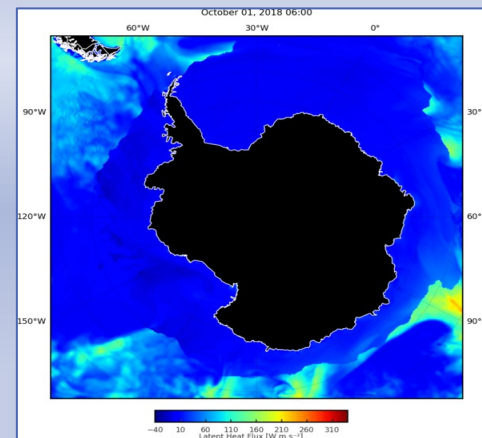


Courtesy: Mylene Jaen Cabrera



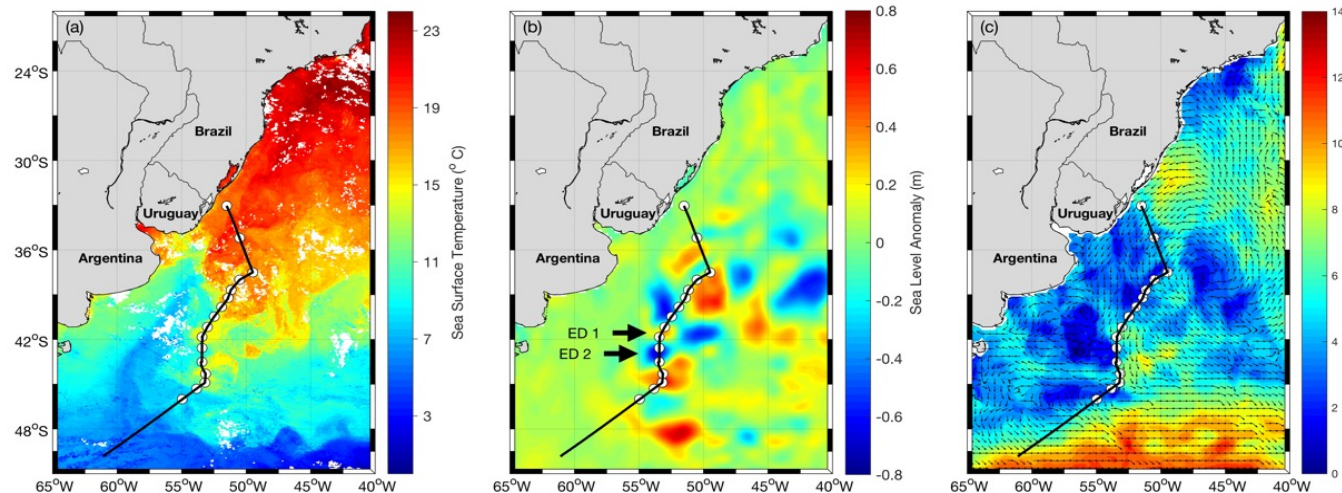
How do we study air-sea interaction processes?

- *In situ* observations (opportunity x permanent)
- Satellite data
- Numerical Modeling (global, regional, coupled)



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INTERCONF
OPERANTAR 32
14 to 20 October 2013



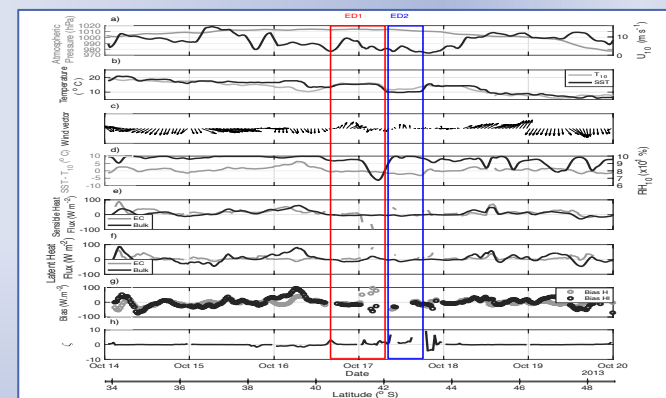
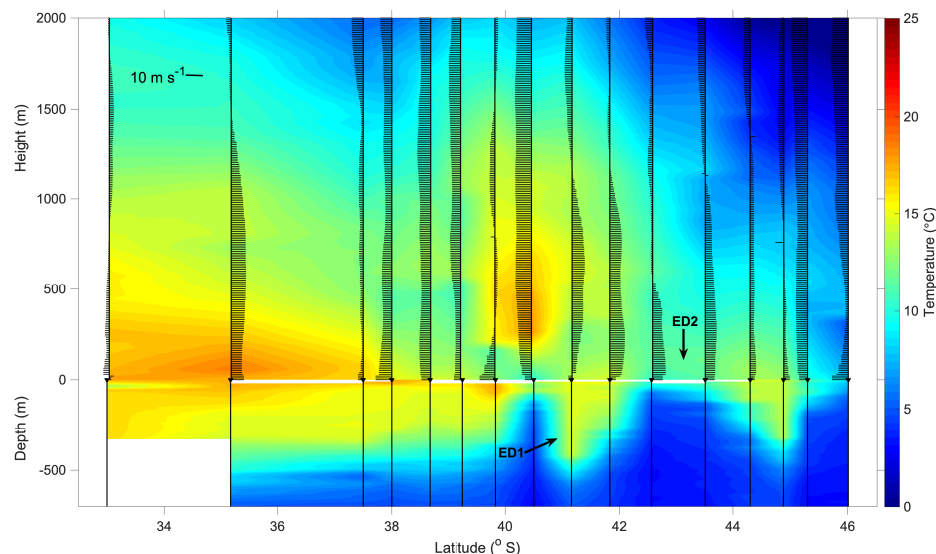
remote sensing

<https://www.mdpi.com/journal/remotesensing>



Article
Air-Sea Interactions over Eddies in the Brazil-Malvinas Confluence

Ronald Souza^{1,*}, Luciano Pezzi², Sebastiaan Swart^{3,4} , Fabrício Oliveira⁵ and Marcelo Santini²



Increase – ED1 (WCE):
78% sensible and 55% in latent heat fluxes

Decrease – ED2 (CCE):
49% sensible and 25% in latent heat fluxes

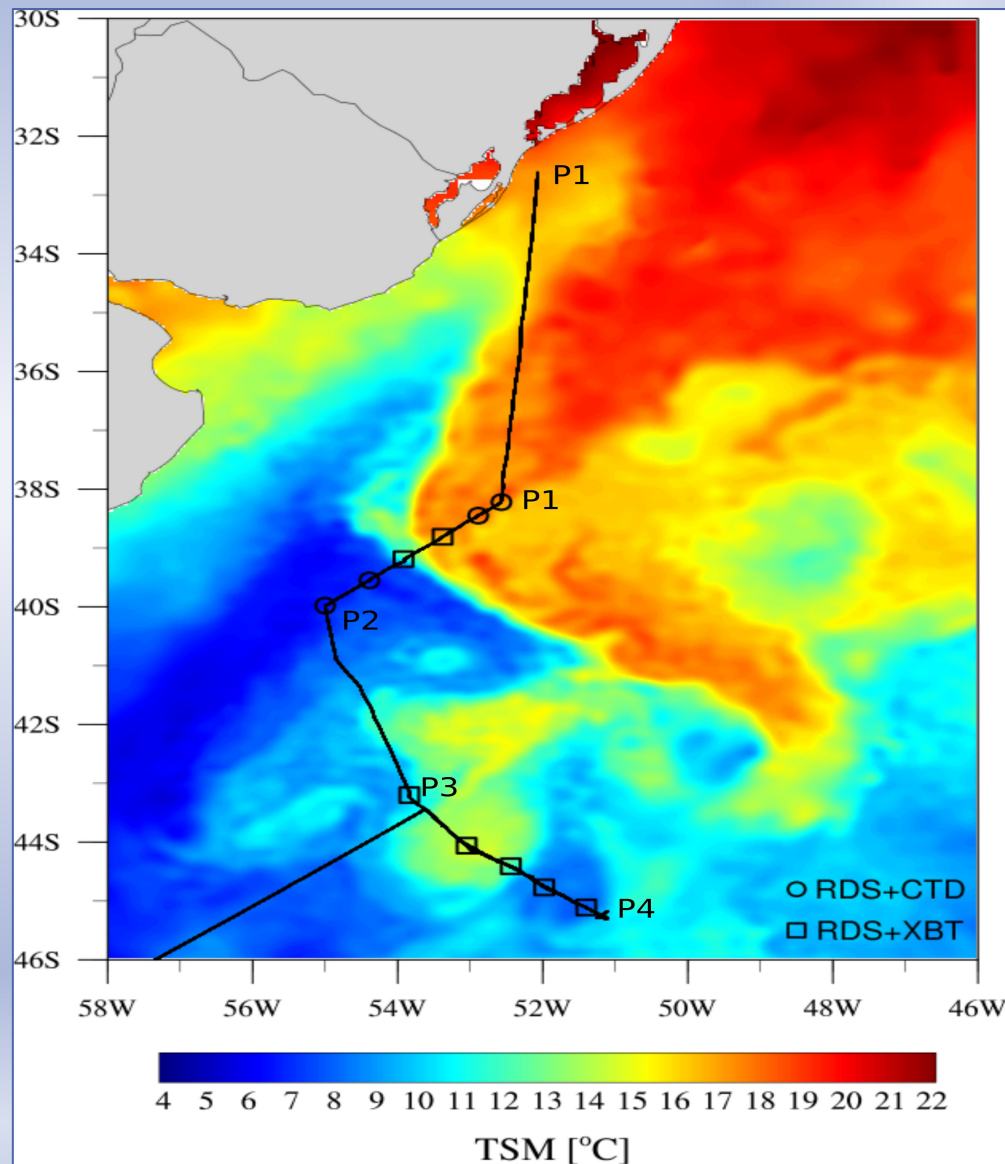
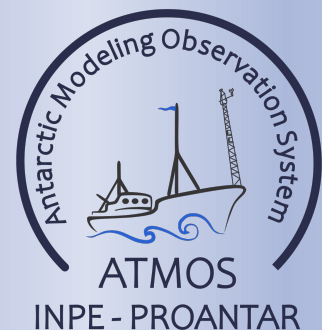
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Oceanic eddy-induced modifications to air-sea heat and CO₂ fluxes in the Brazil-Malvinas Confluence

Luciano P. Pezzi^{1✉}, Ronald B. de Souza², Marcelo F. Santini¹, Arthur J. Miller³, Jonas T. Carvalho¹, Claudia K. Parise⁴, Mario F. Quadro⁵, Eliana B. Rosa¹, Flavio Justino⁶, Ueslei A. Sutil¹, Mylene J. Cabrera¹, Alexander V. Babanin⁷, Joey Voermans⁷, Ernani L. Nascimento⁸, Rita C. M. Alves⁹, Gabriel B. Munchow⁹ & Joel Rubert¹⁰

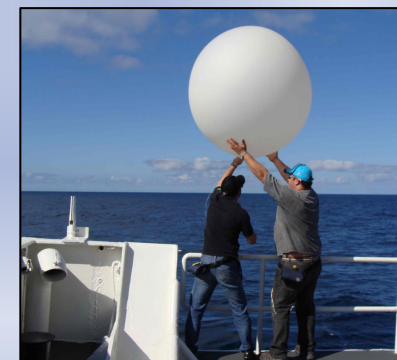
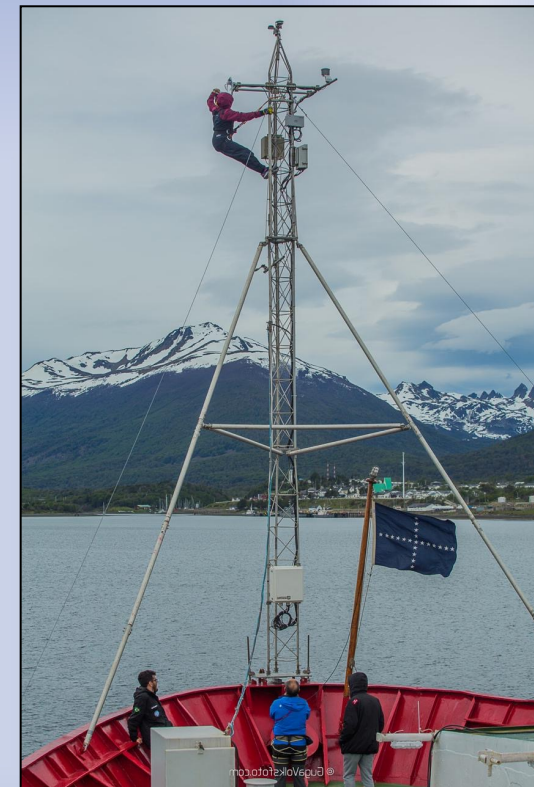
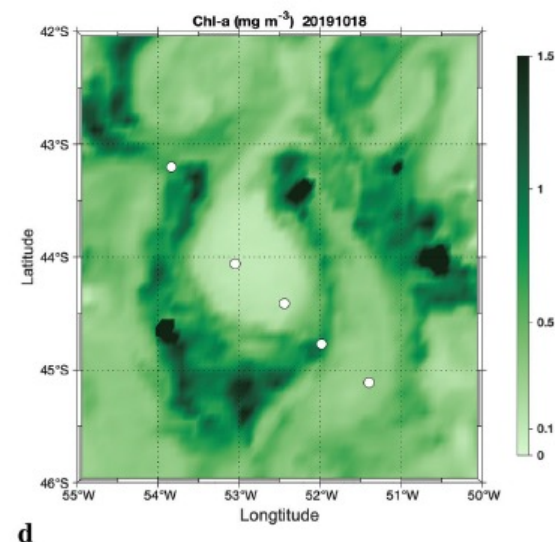
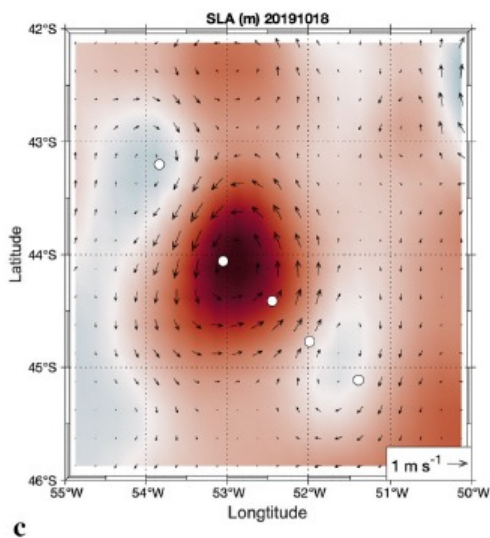
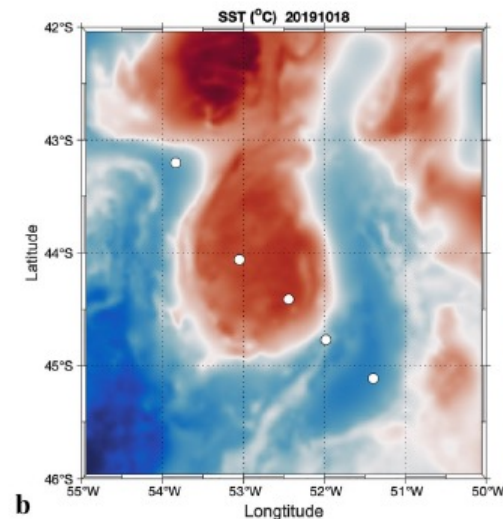
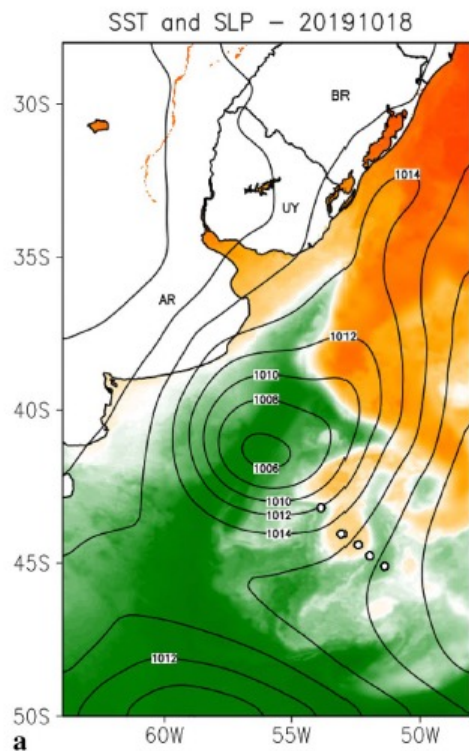
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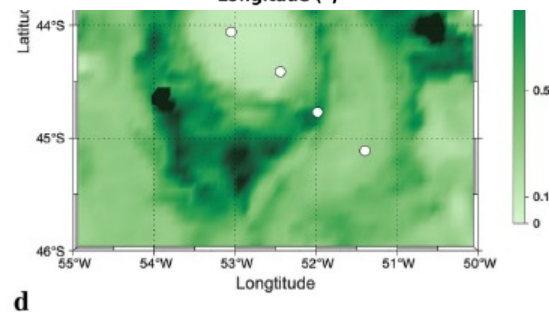
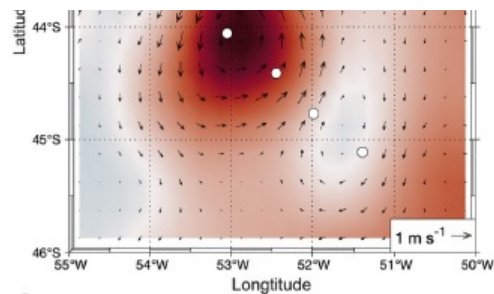
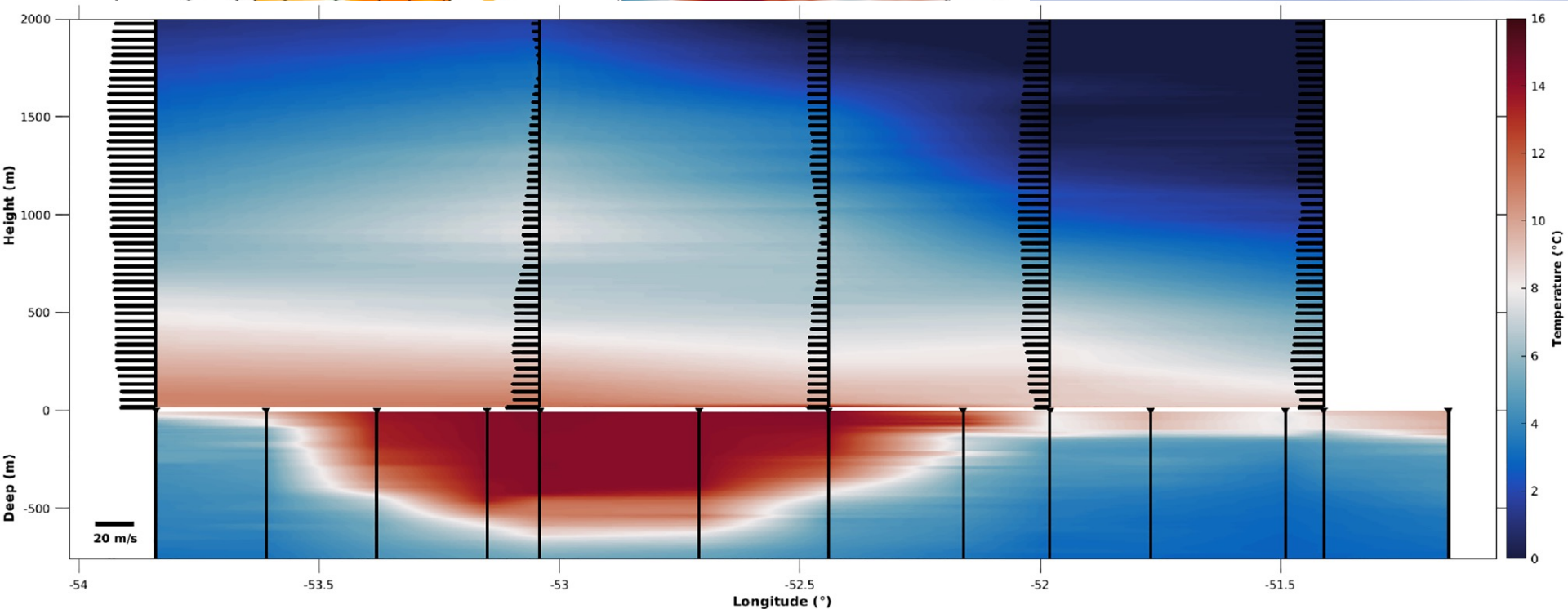
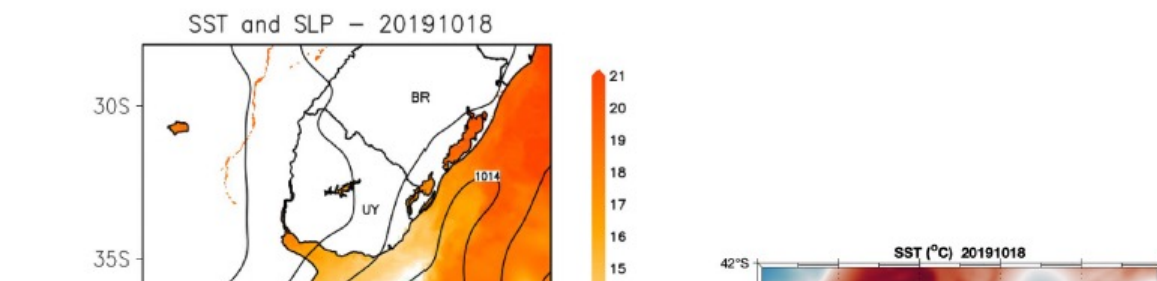
ATMOS Project
OPERANTAR 38 Nov 2019





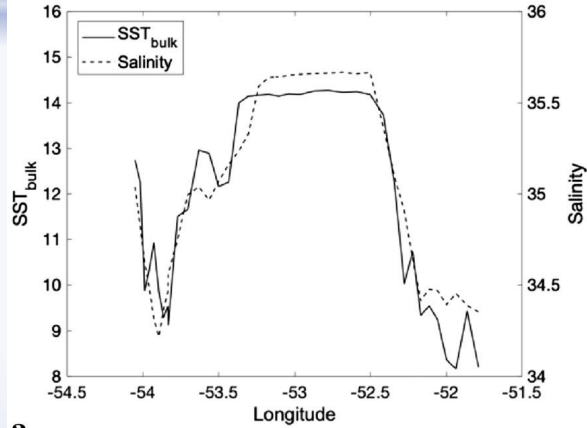
Three different satellite products



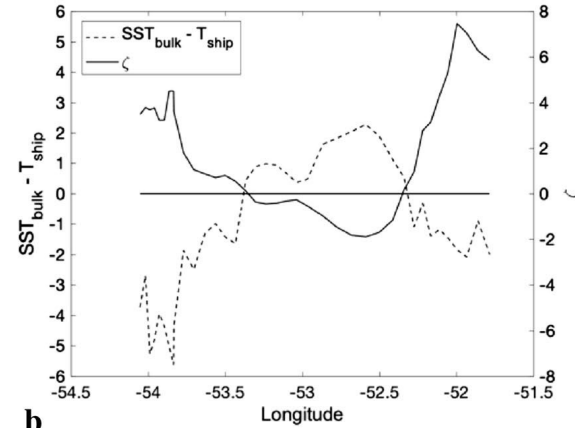


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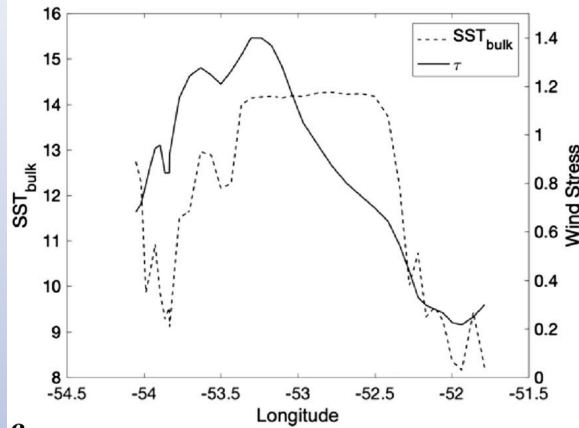
Look at the power of the warm core eddy in OP38



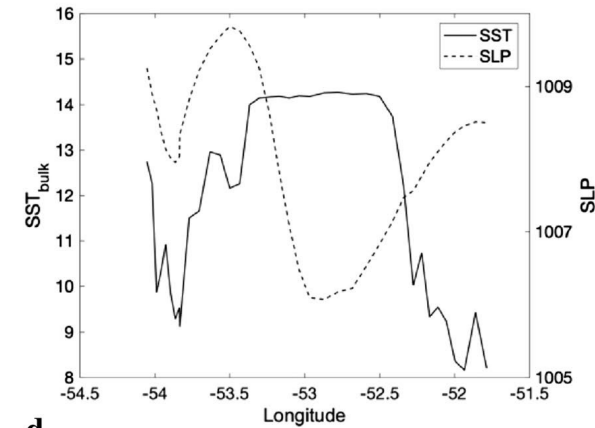
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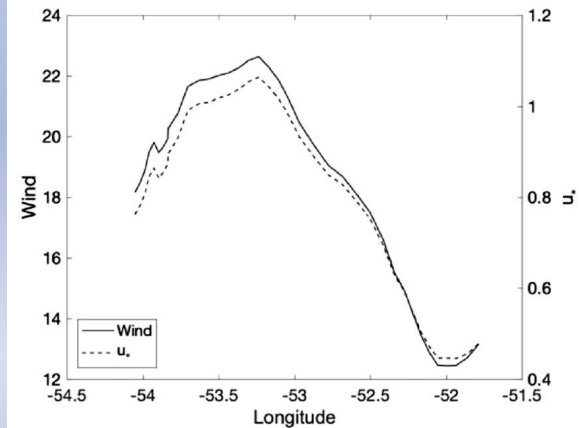
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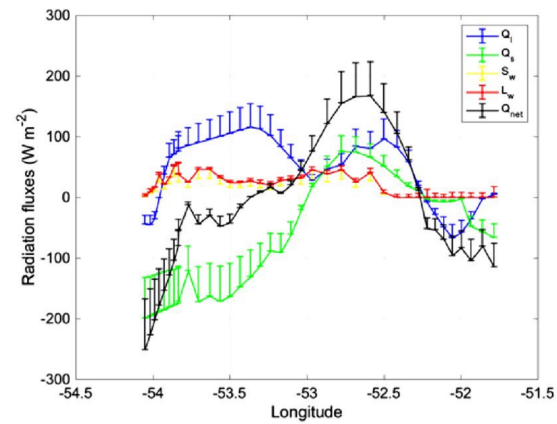
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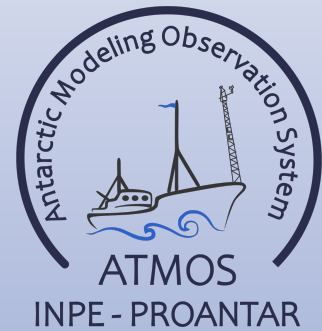
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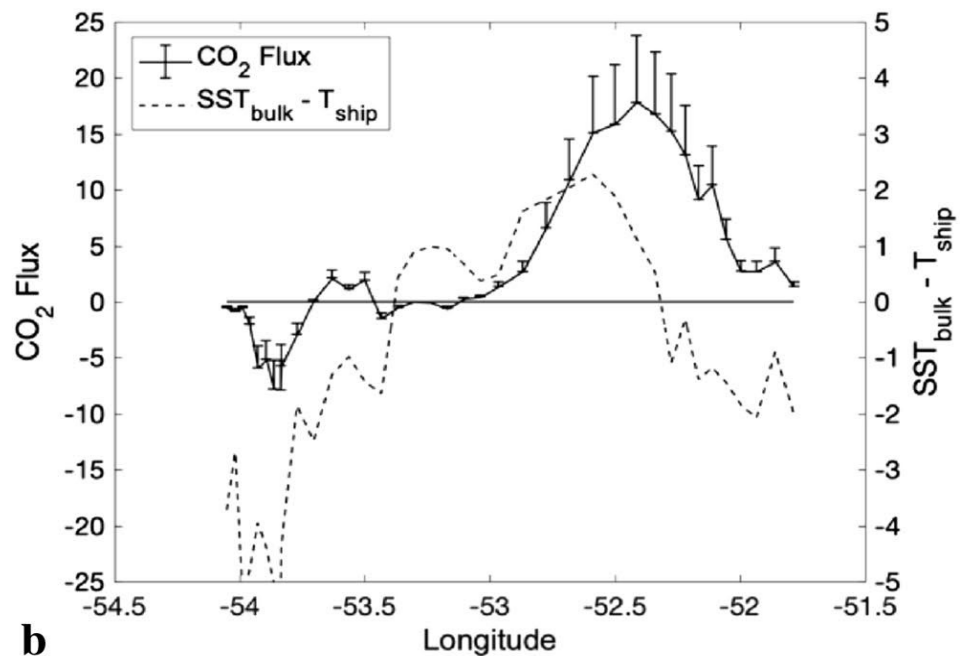
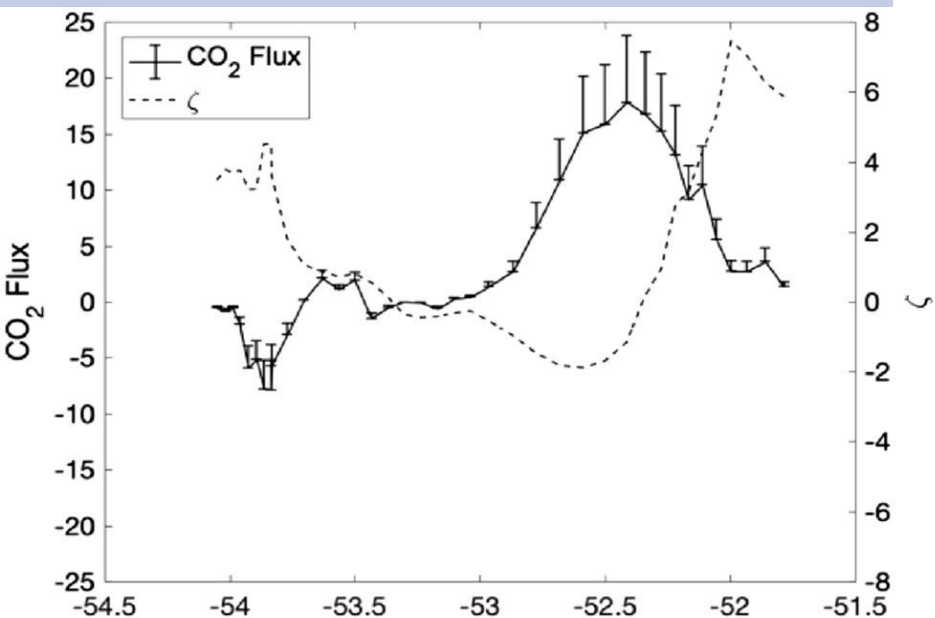
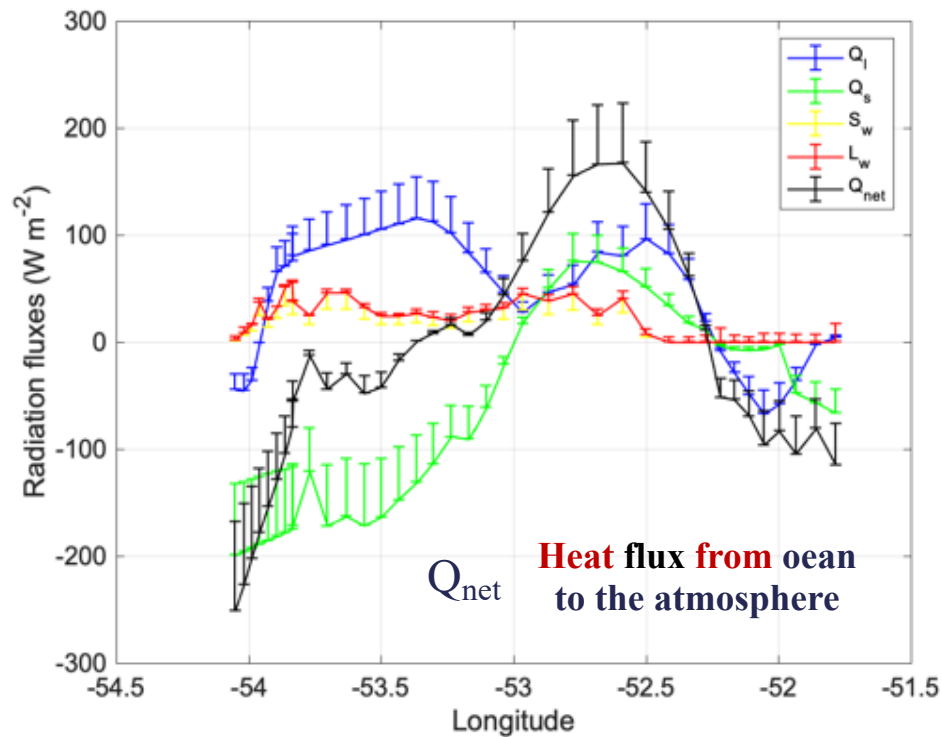
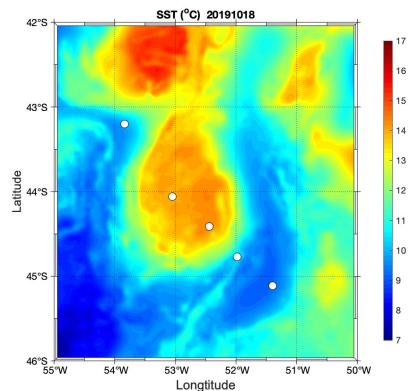
e



f



Look at the power of the warm core eddy in OP38



In addition to getting turbulent fluxes
observations...
we want to try our own parameterizations...

$$FCO_{2BK} = s \cdot k \cdot \Delta p CO_{2(mar-ar)}$$

CO₂ fluxes

$$\frac{\tau}{\rho} = \overline{u'w'} = u_*^2 = C_{D10} \overline{u_{10}}^2.$$

Momentum fluxes

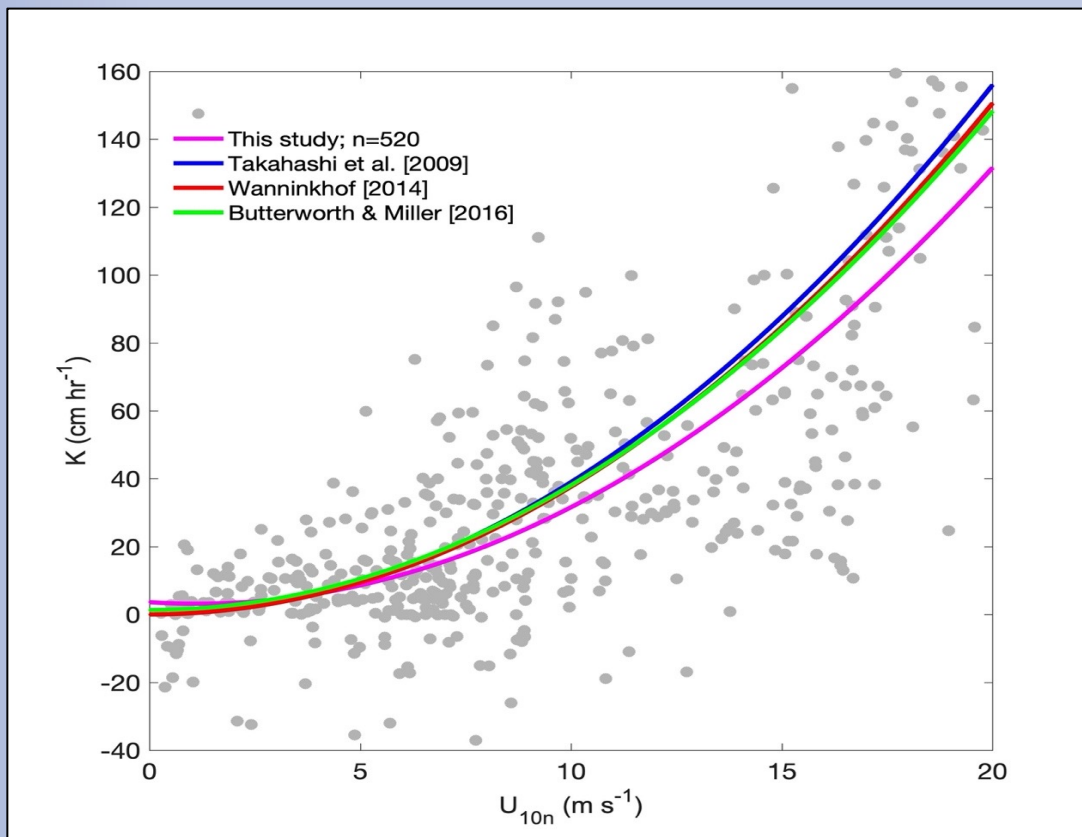
analogue

$$C_{DN10} = (0.75 + 0.067 \overline{u_{N10}}) \times 10^{-3}.$$

Heat fluxes

both the **transfer velocity coefficient**
and **drag coefficient** ...
are bulk "**physical-statistical**" parameterizations

In addition to getting observational
turbulent fluxes ...
we want to try our own parameterizations...



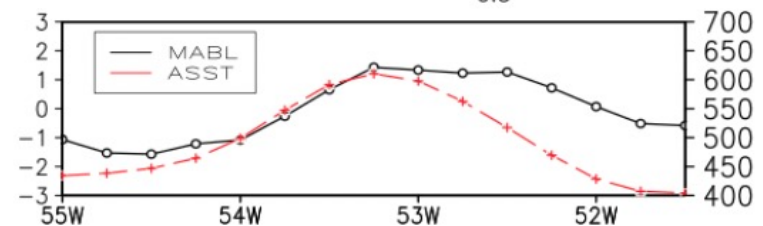
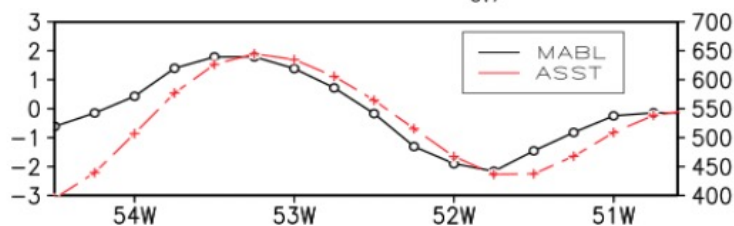
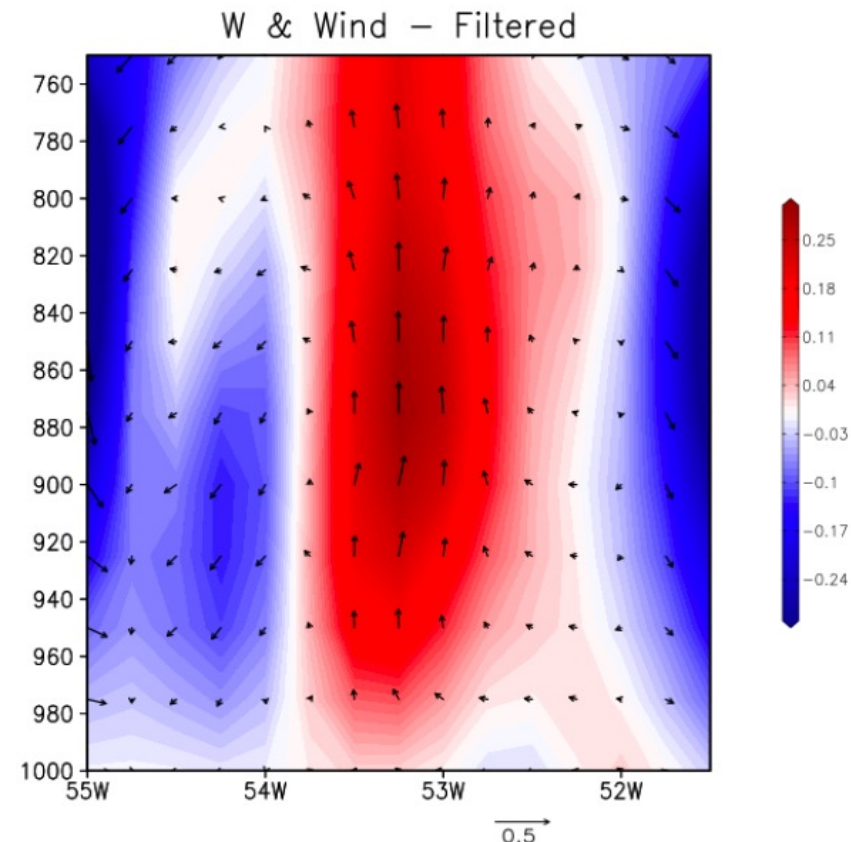
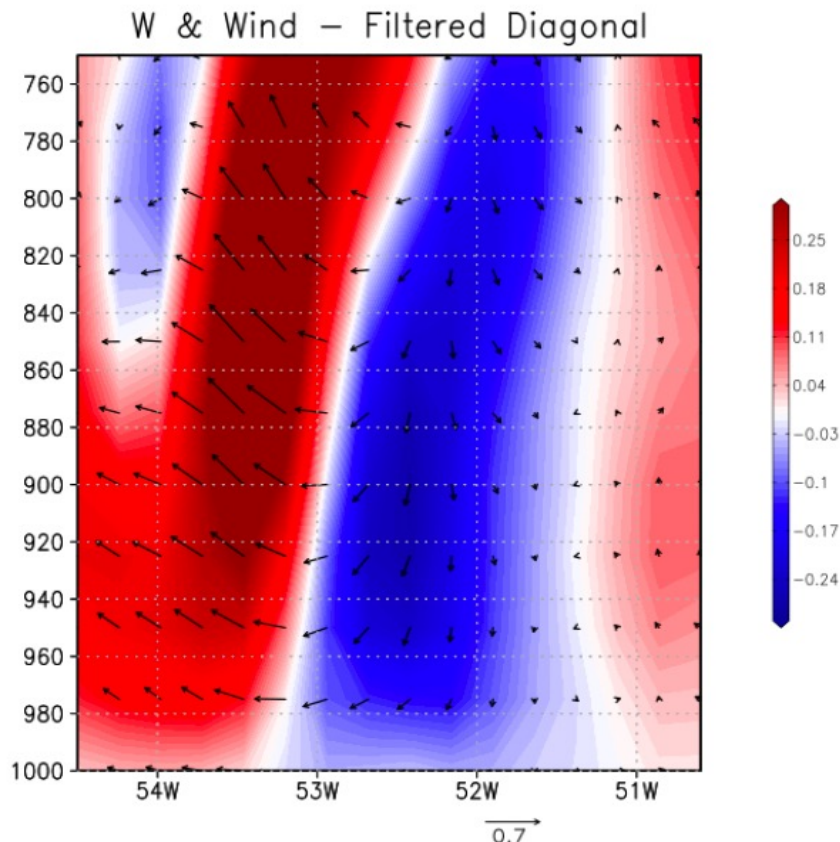
“transfer velocity
coefficient (K)” ...
is a bulk
“physical-statistical”
parameterization

$$FCO_{2BK} = s.k. \Delta pCO_{2(\text{sea-air})}$$

This is our first try on
parameterization to SWA

$$K = 0.36.U_{10m}^2 - 0.8 U_{10m} + 3.6$$

The **Warm Core Eddy** impact is perceived above the top of the Marine Atmospheric Boundary Layer (MABL) ...



a)



Sentinel-3



Sentinel-2

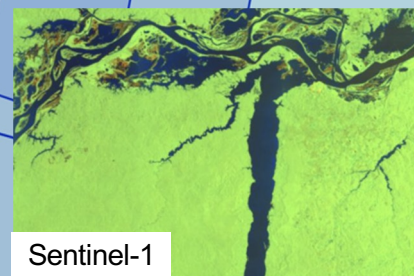
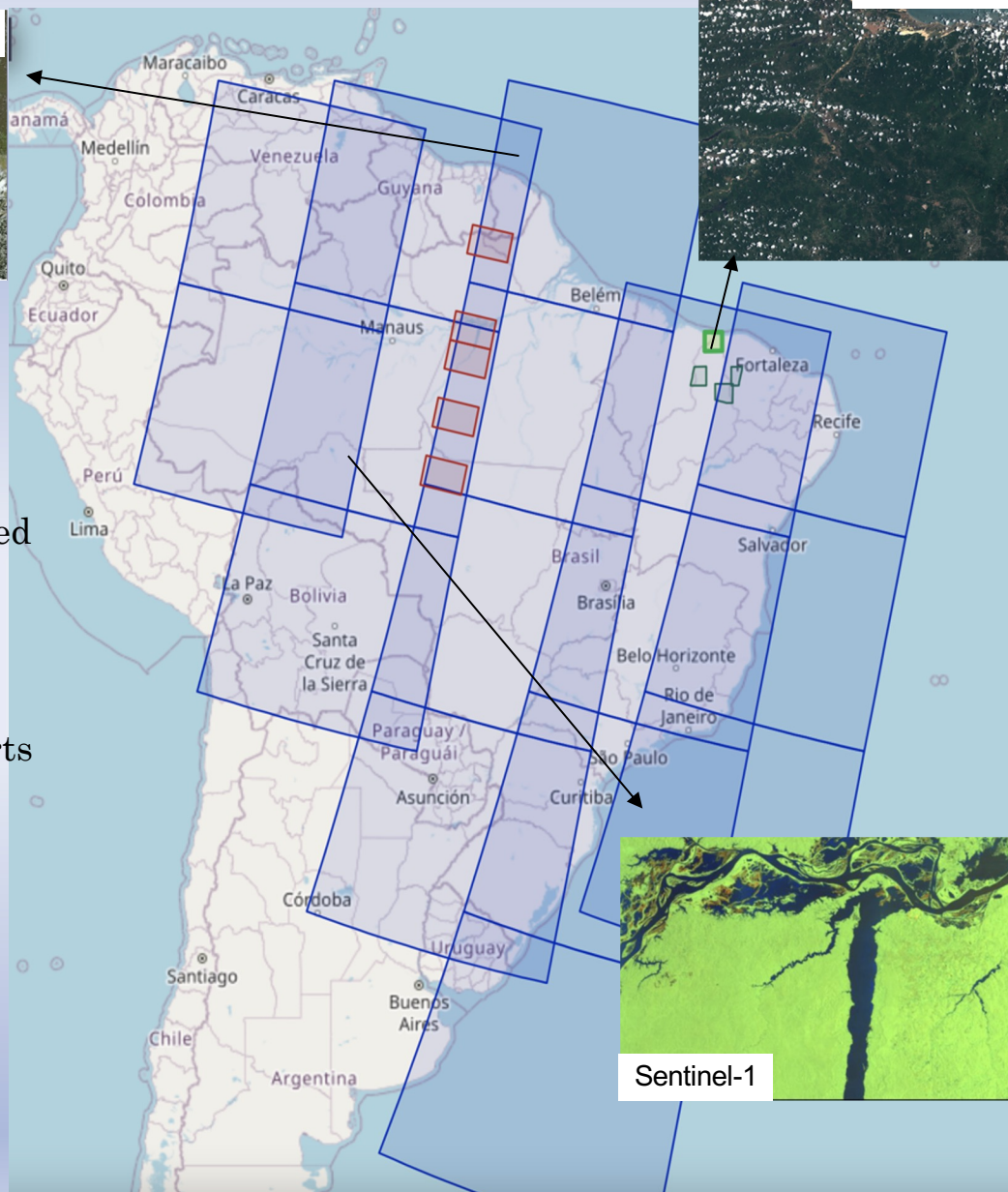
INPE Sentinel Mirror Site

www.sentinel-hub.inpe.br

Since January 2022, INPE has transferred over 200 TB of Sentinel data from the International Hub.

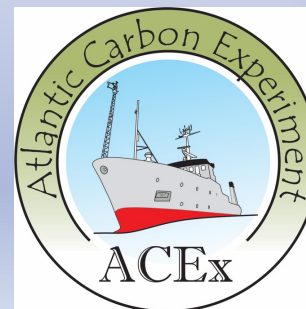
- Deforestation and forest degradation alerts
- Land use and land cover mapping
- Ocean monitoring
- International Charter Space and Major Disasters

Contact: Dr. Lubia Vinhas
lubia.vinhas@inpe.br



Sentinel-1

Thank you very much for the opportunity and your attention!!!



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