

On the fetch dependency of air-water gas exchange

Angelika Klein

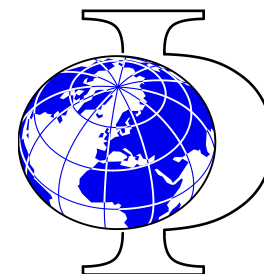
September 2016



Heidelberg Collaboratory

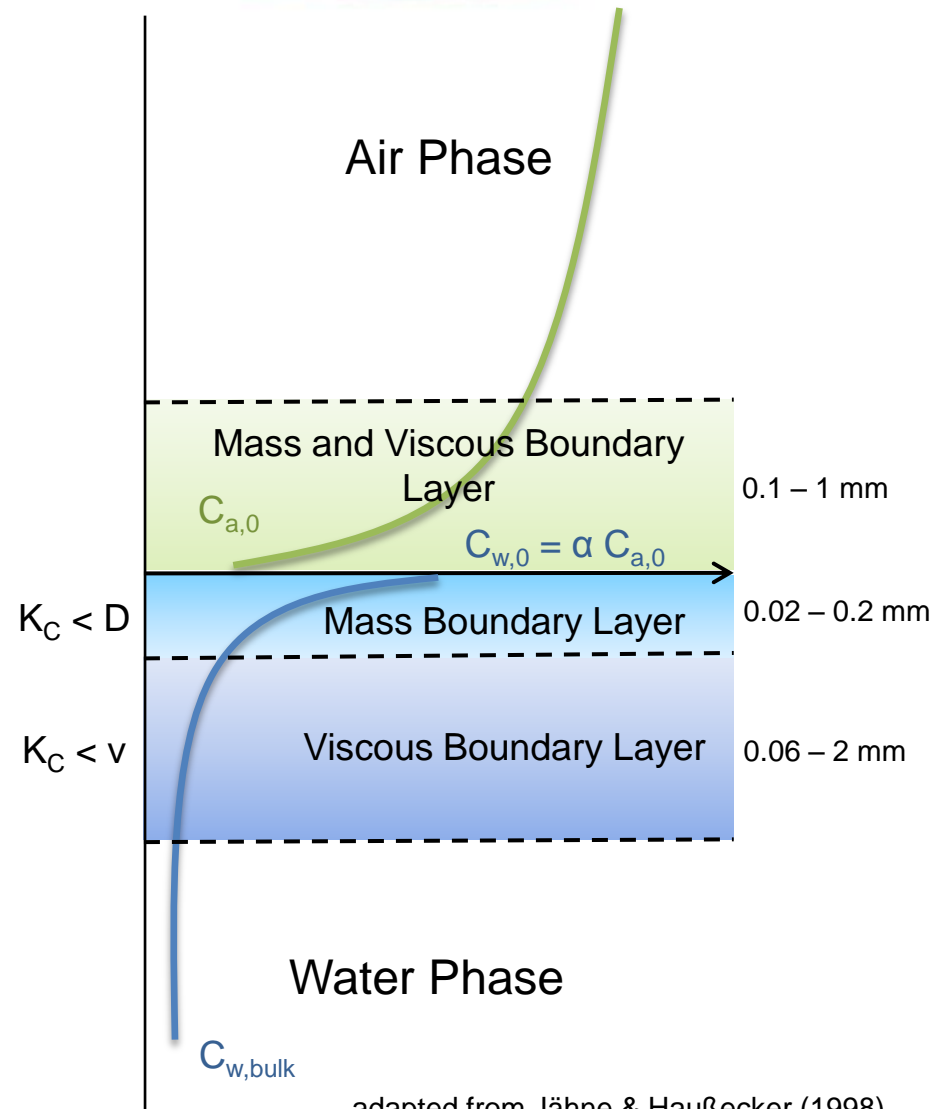
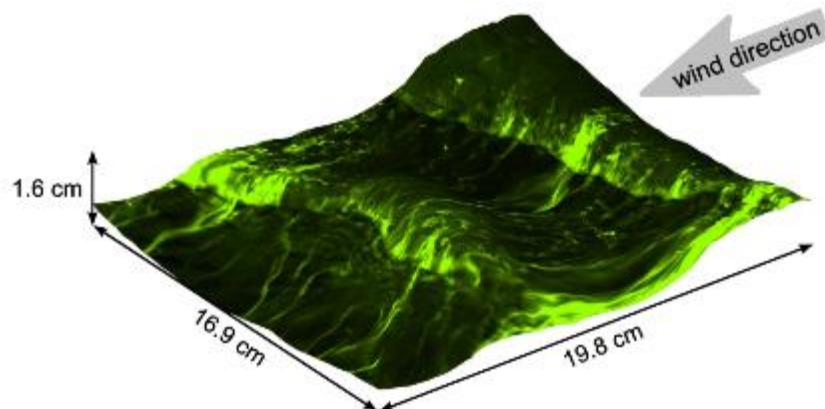


for Image Processing

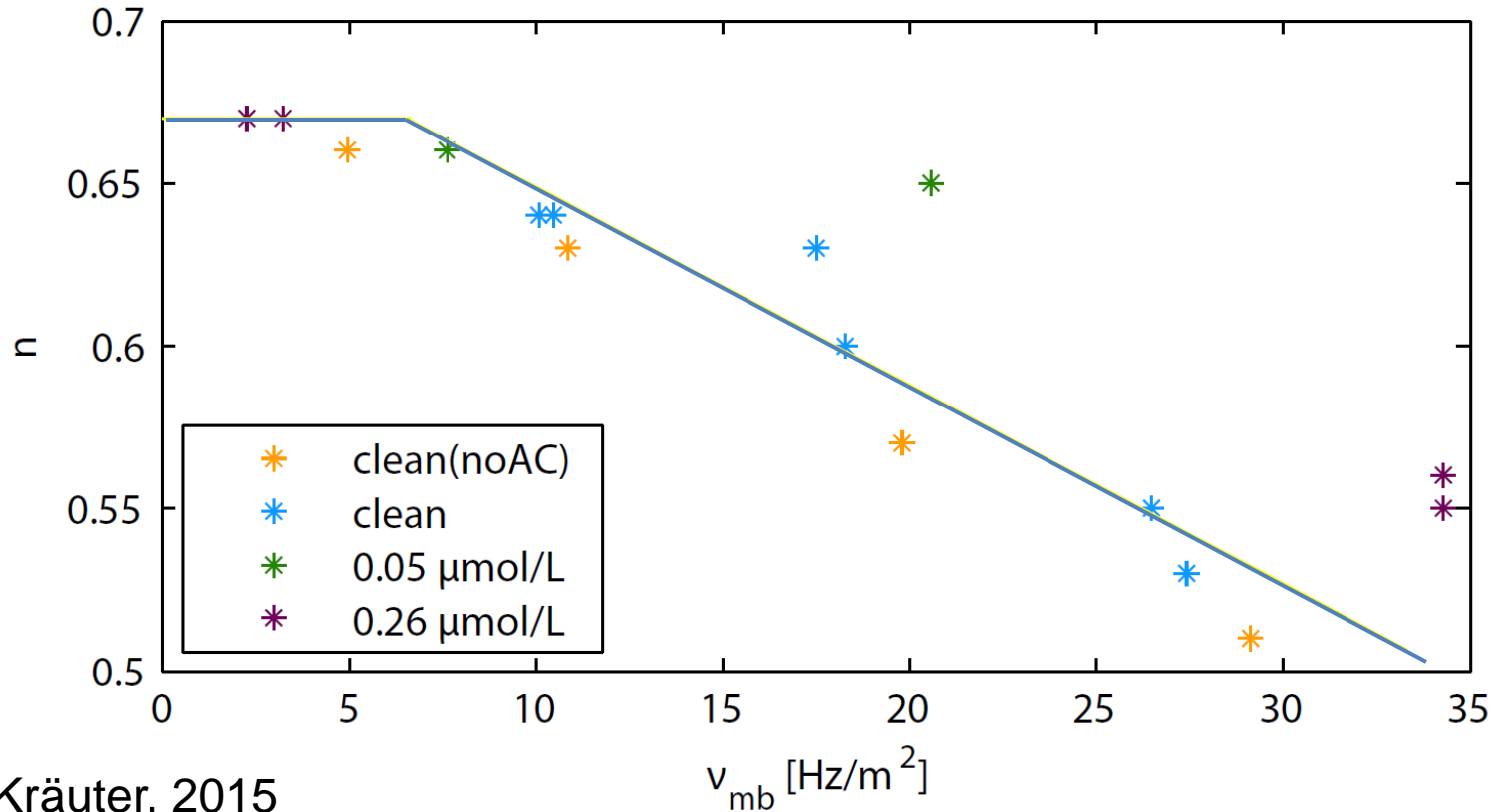


Investigation of the mass boundary layer

- fetch dependency of boundary layer:
Understanding mechanisms driving small scale air-sea gas exchange at low windspeeds
 - boundary layer streaks
 - microscale breaking



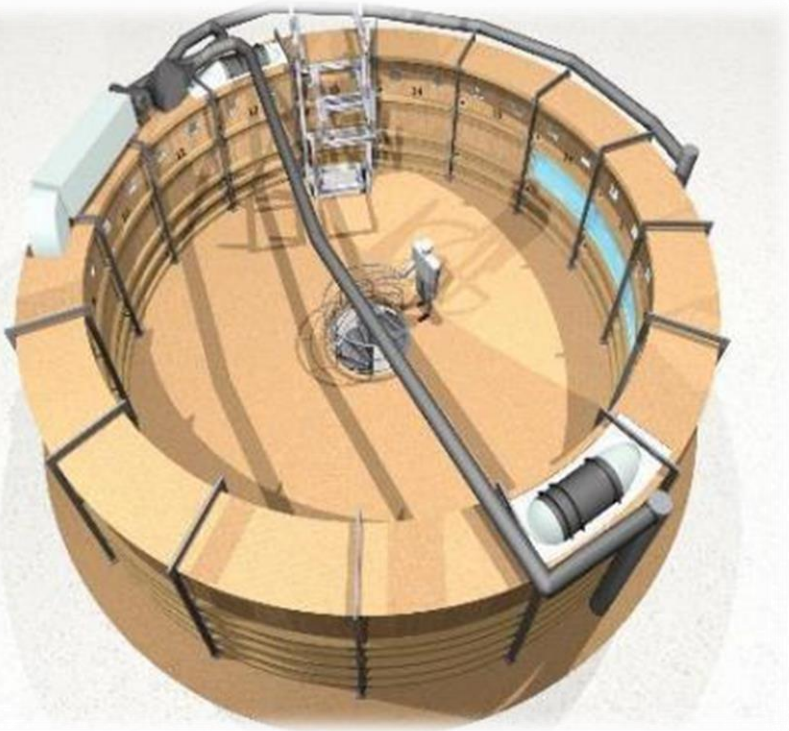
Microscale breaking and Schmidt number exponent



C. Kräuter, 2015

$$k \propto u_* * Sc^{-n}$$

Aeolotron with beach



Krall, 2014

- annular wind-wave facility
- diameter: 10 m
- water volume: 18000 l



Kropp, 2015

- water height: 2m
- flume width: 61 cm
- Operation with unlimited fetch and fetch between 0 and 27 m by using a wave absorbing beach

Boundary Layer Imaging

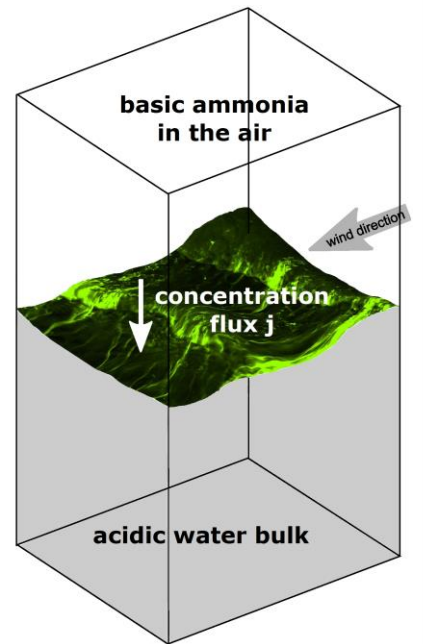
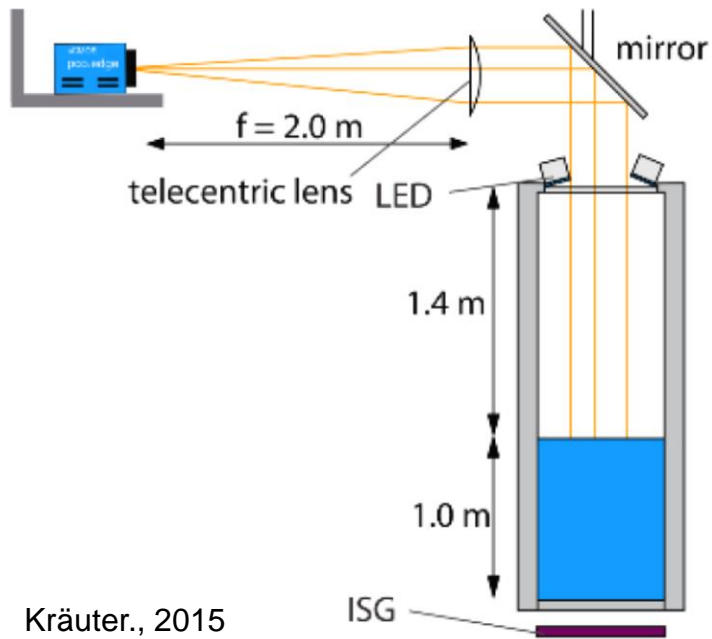
blue LEDs as light source



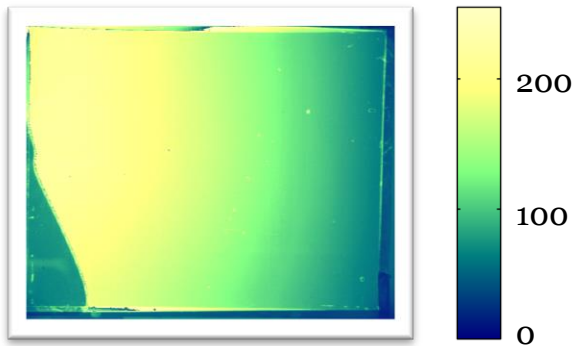
pH = 7

pH = 5

pH dependent fluorescent dye



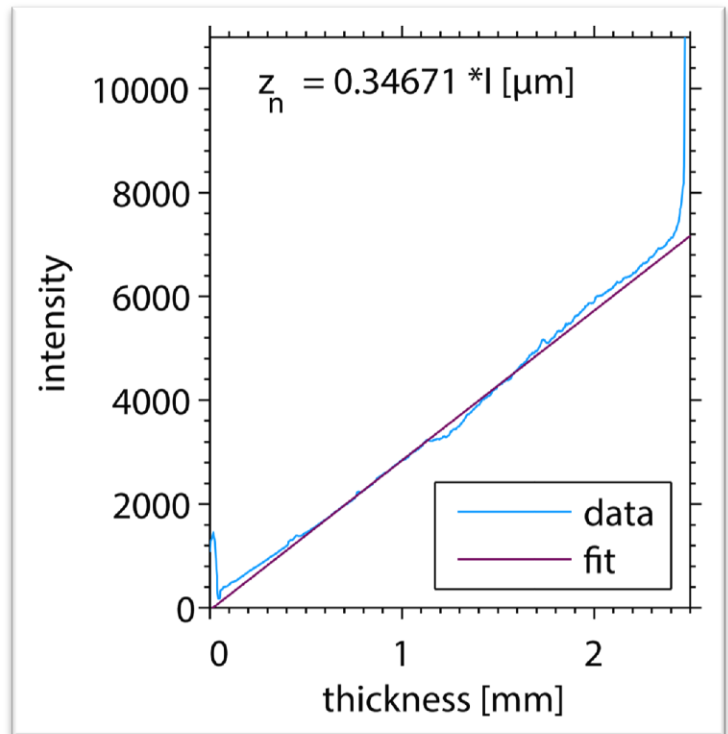
Boundary Layer Imaging



Kräuter., 2015

Fluorescence Intensity $I \propto$ Thickness of Boundary Layer

transfer velocity $k = \frac{D}{z}$



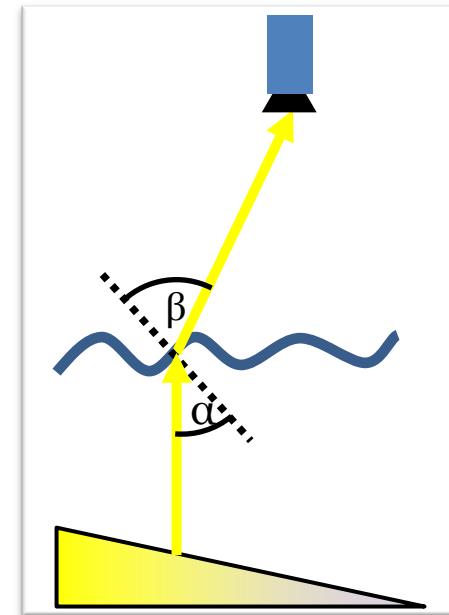
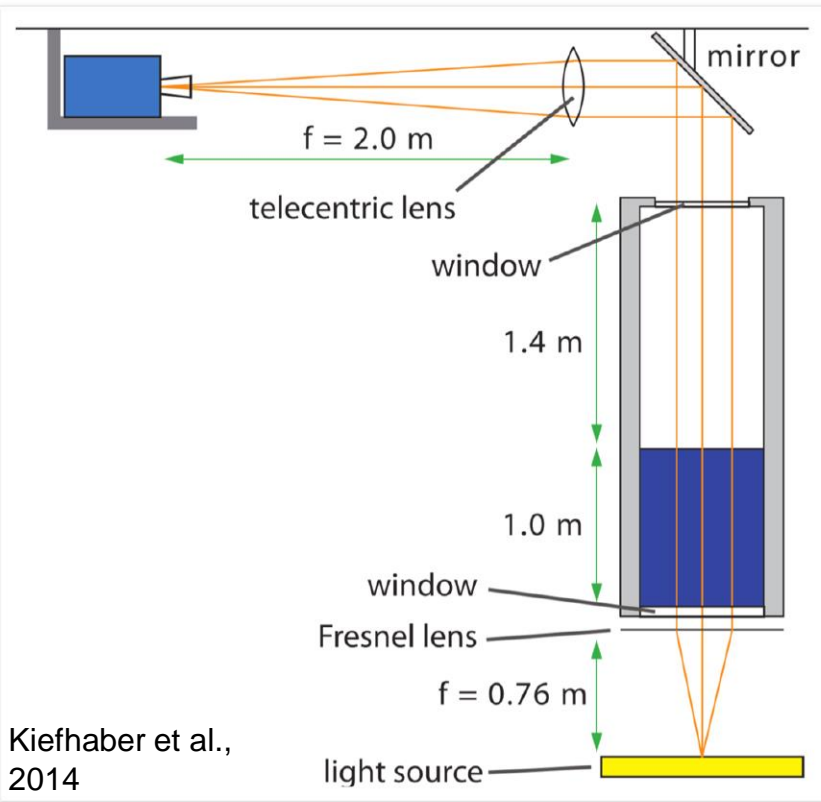
Kräuter., 2015

fraction of mass boundary layer thickness captured by the technique can be adjusted by varying ammonia concentration in the air compartment

D: diffusion constant

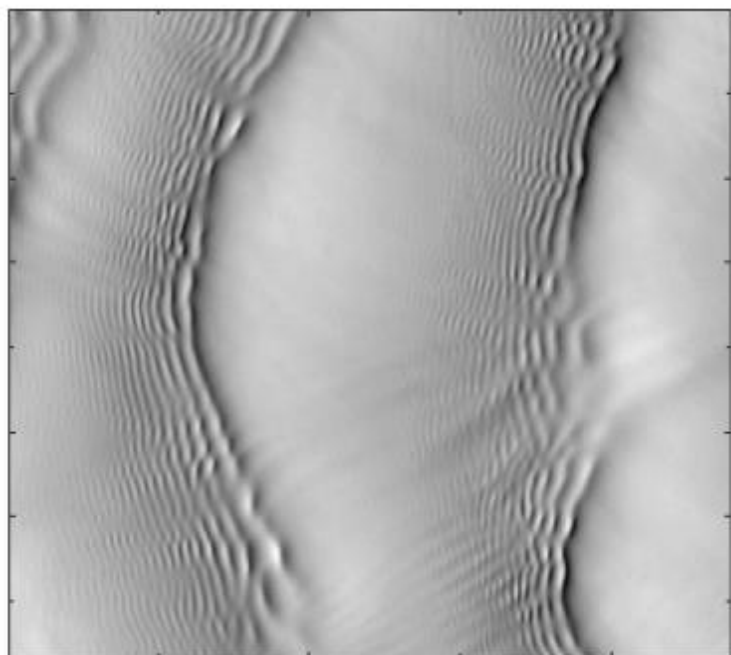
Wave Slope Imaging by Refraction

- Measures two-dimensional distribution of surface slope
- More than 1500 frames per second
- 0.22 mm resolution
- Observes 16.9 cm × 19.8 cm water patch

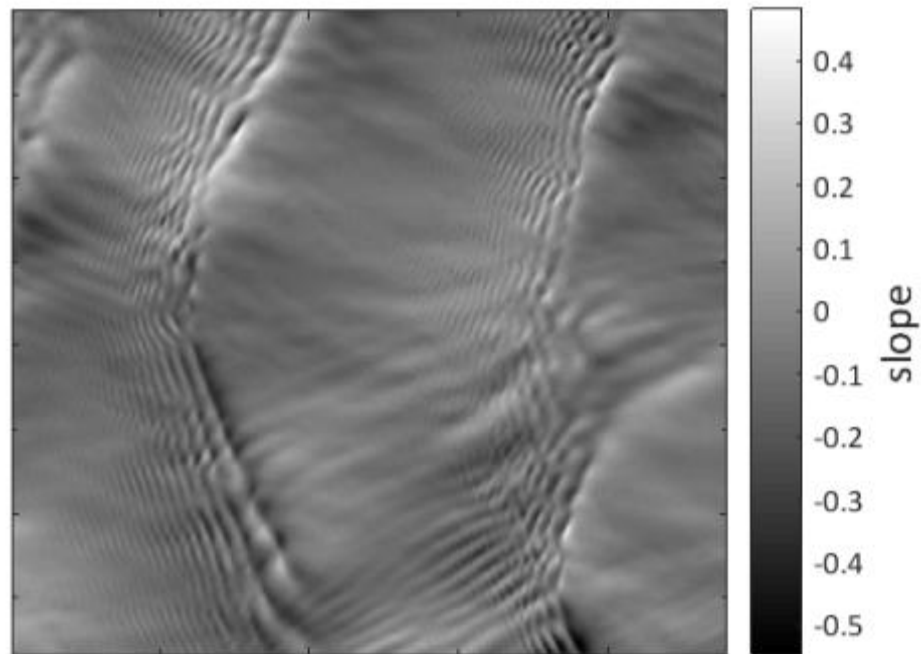


Imaging Slope Gauge (ISG)

wind direction

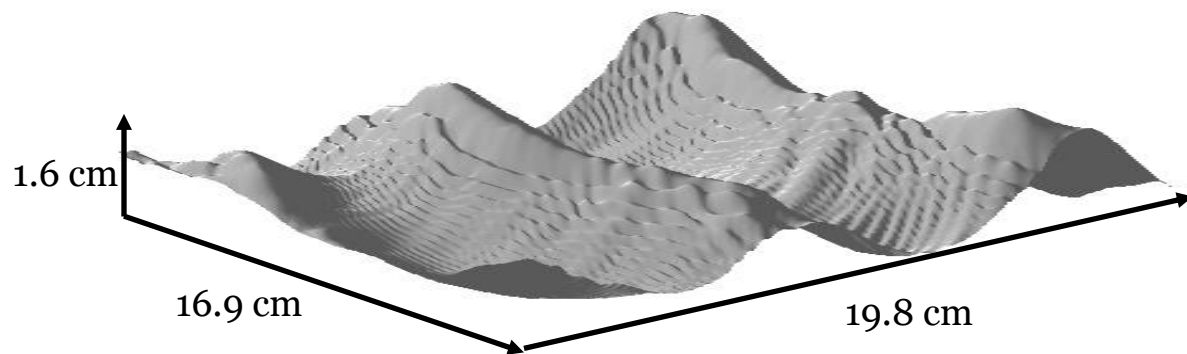


Along-wind slope

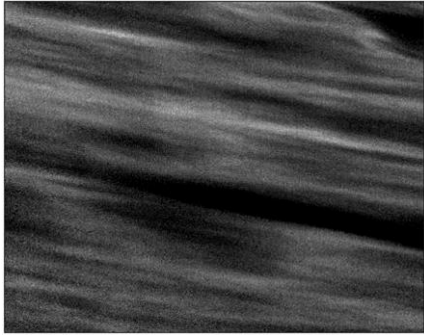


Cross-wind slope

Applying a Height
Reconstruction Algorithm:

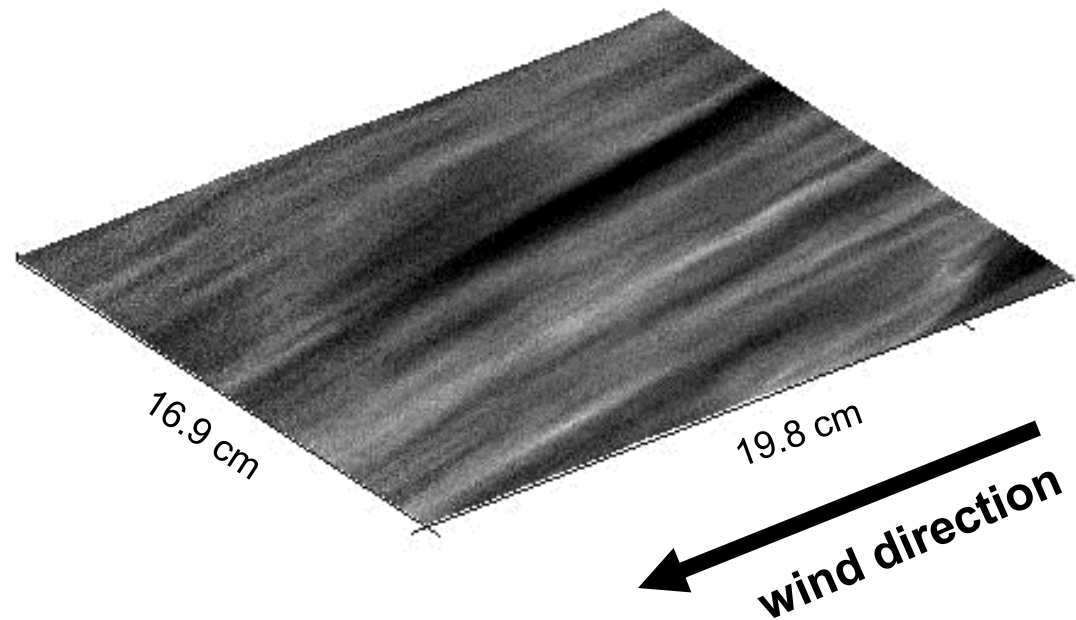


Development of the mass boundary layer with fetch at the Aeolotron

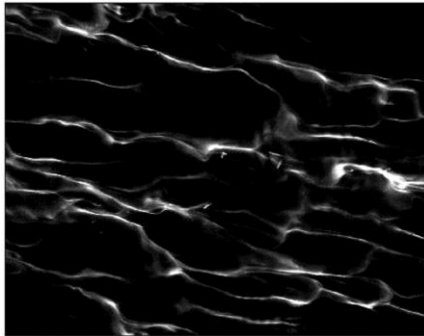
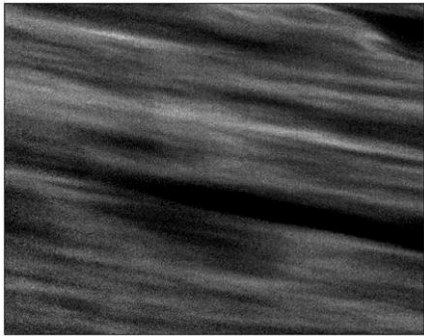


laminar flow

$u_{10} = 4.6 \text{ m/s}$; fetch = 2m

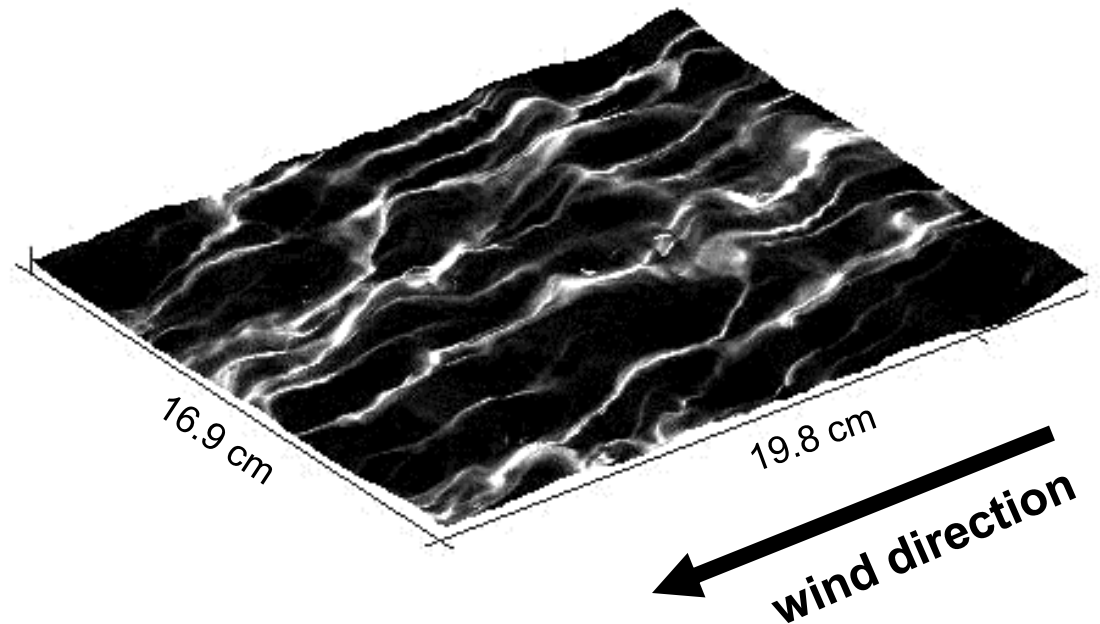


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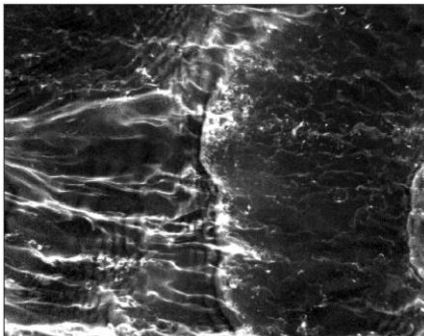
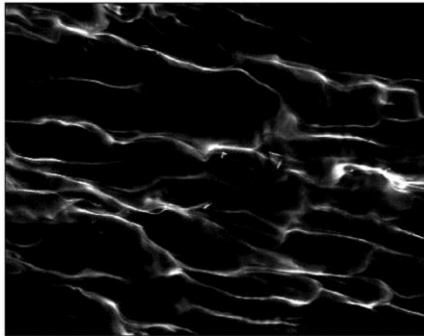
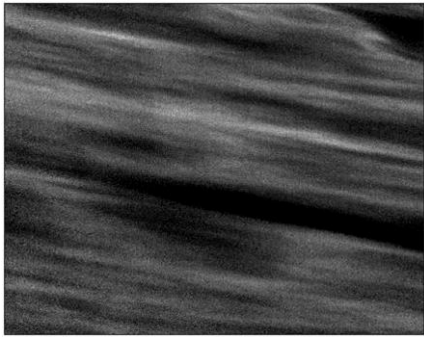


streaks

$u_{10} = 4.5 \text{ m/s}$; fetch = 7m

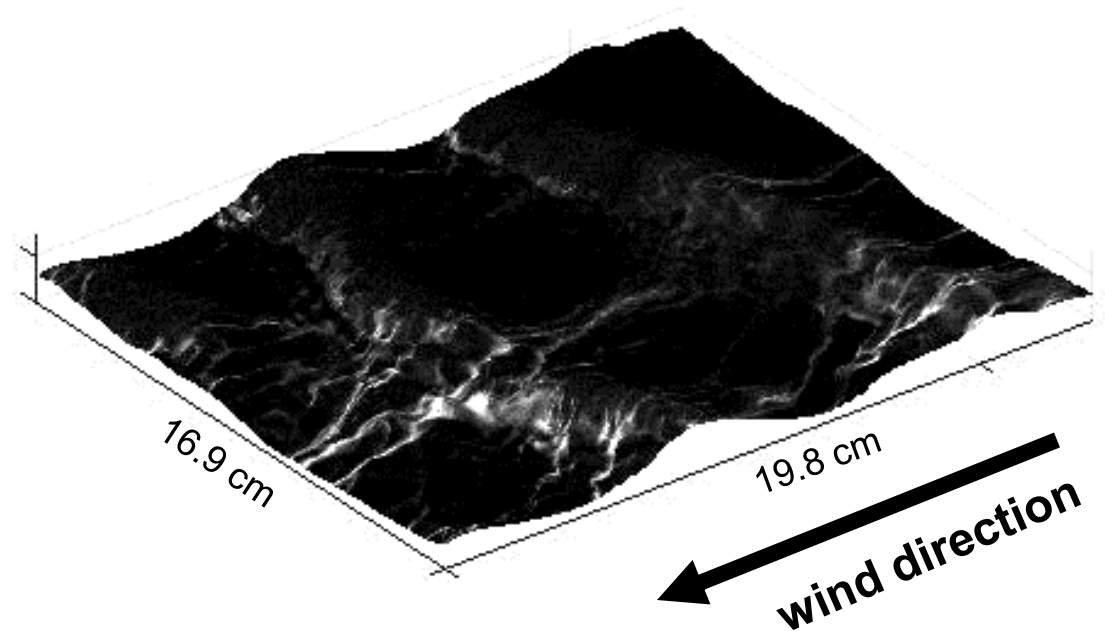


Development of the mass boundary layer with fetch at the Aeolotron

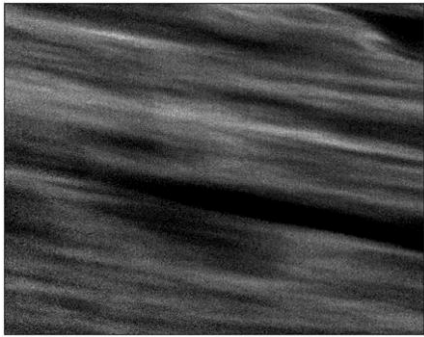


microscale breaking

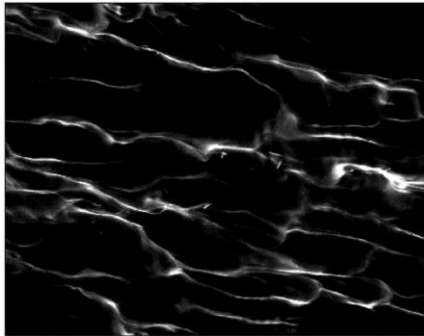
$u_{10} = 6.2 \text{ m/s}$; fetch = 12m



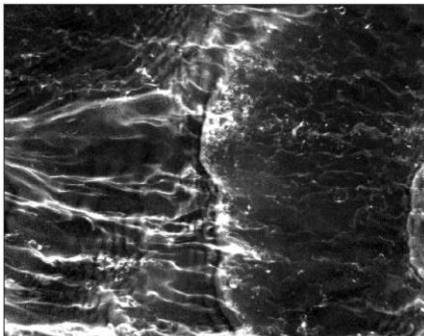
Development of the mass boundary layer with fetch at the Aeolotron



laminar flow



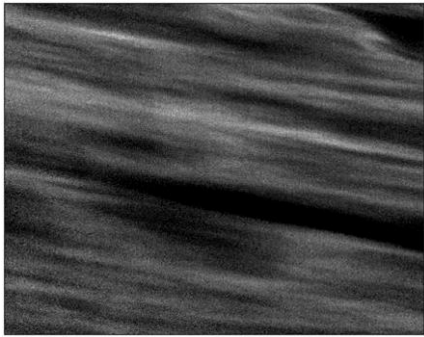
streaks



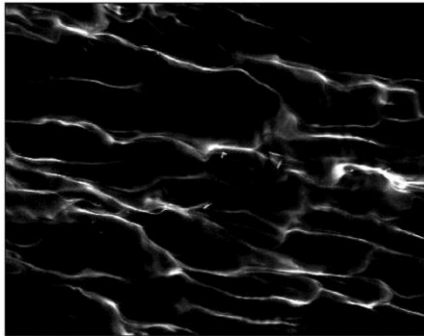
few microscale breaking

many microscale breaking

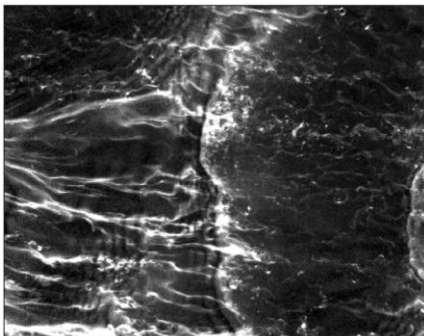
Development of the mass boundary layer with fetch at the Aeolotron



laminar flow



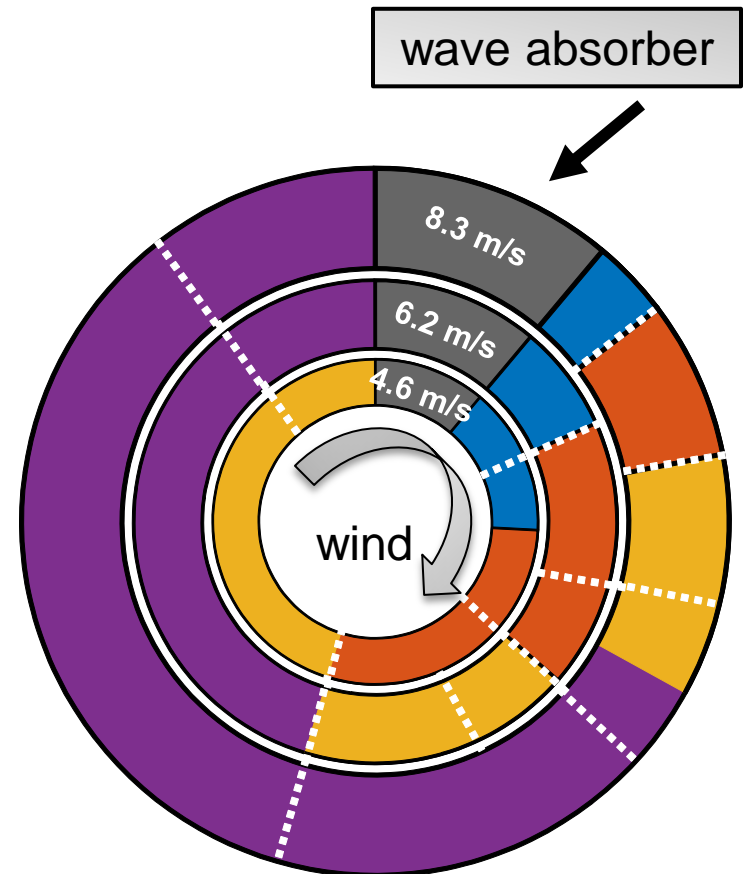
streaks



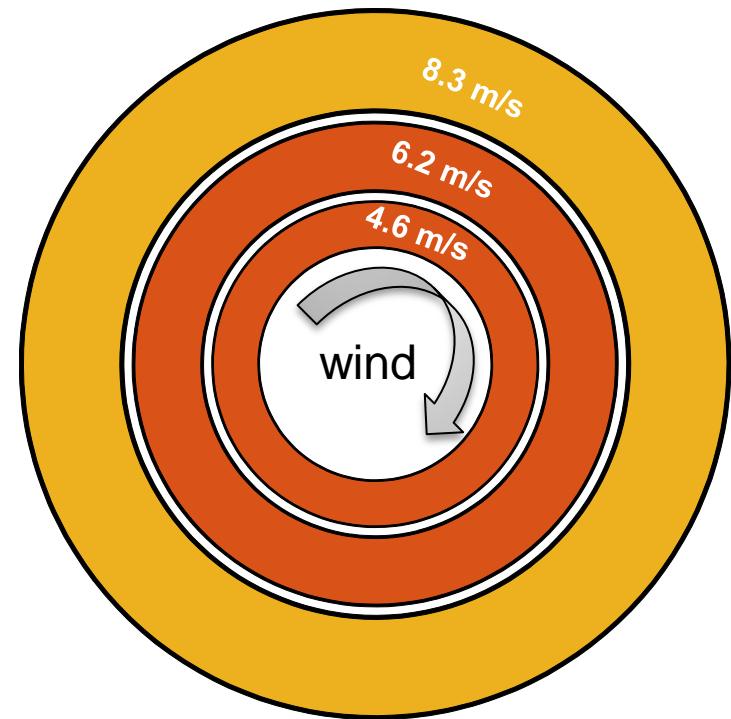
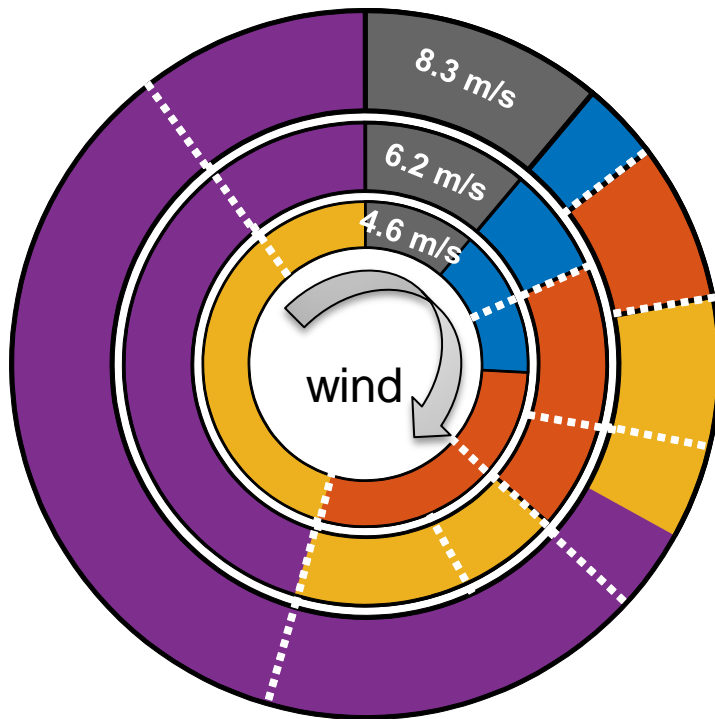
few microscale breaking

many microscale breaking

water surface of Aeolotron partly covered with a wave absorber



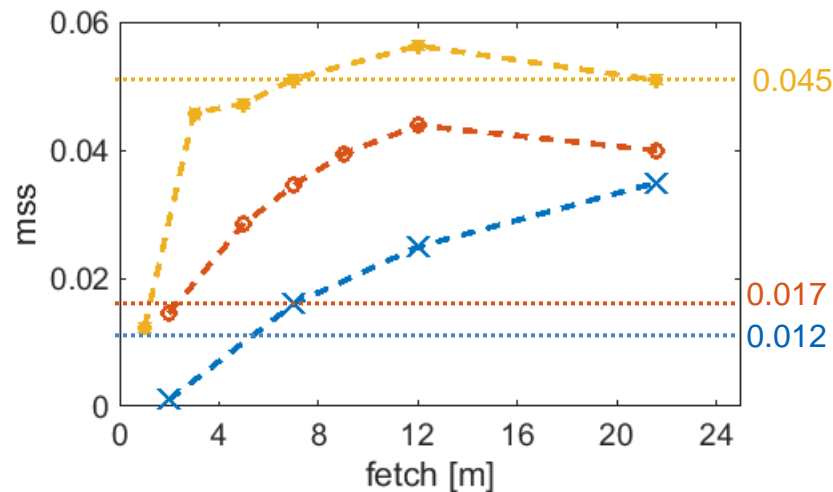
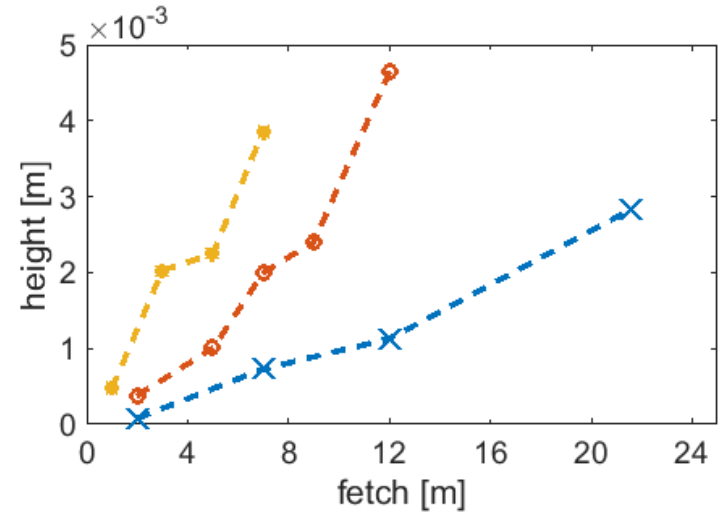
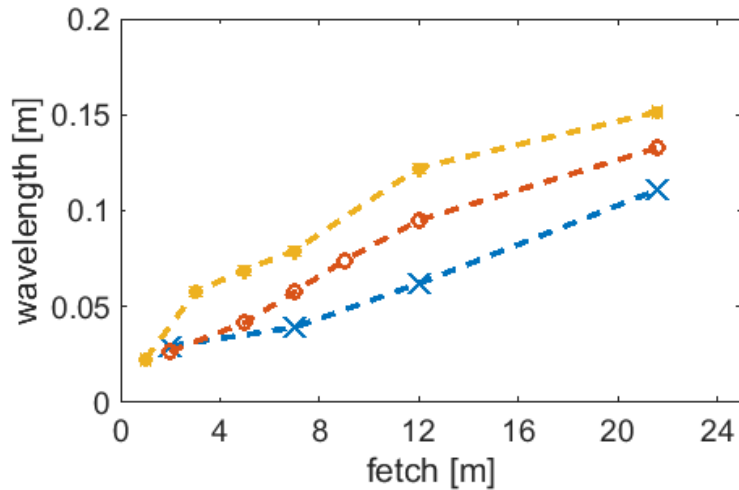
Development of the mass boundary layer with fetch at the Aeolotron



laminar flow
streaks

few microscale breaking
many microscale breaking

Boundary layer development with fetch – wavelengths and mean square slopes



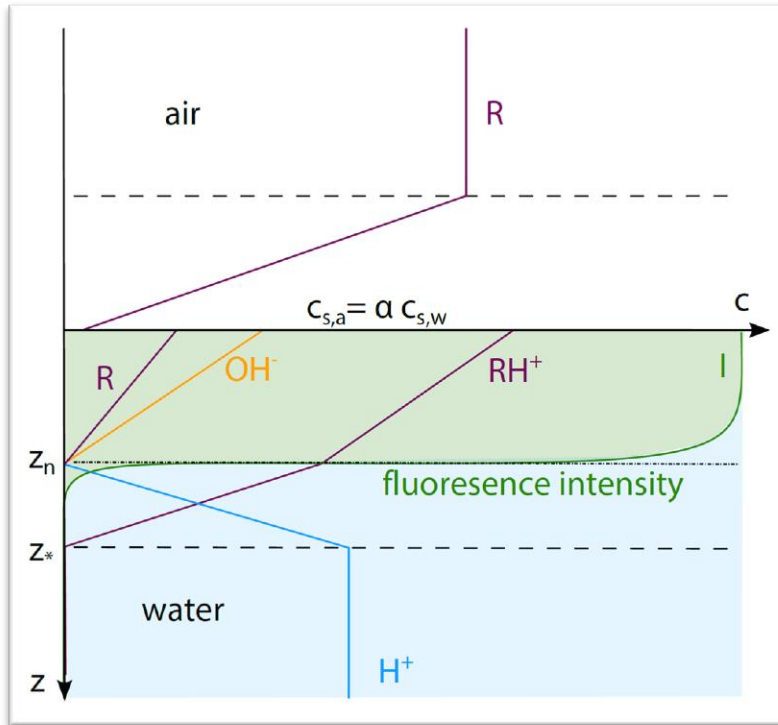
- $u_{10} = 4.5$ m/s
- $u_{10} = 6.2$ m/s
- $u_{10} = 8.3$ m/s



Conclusion

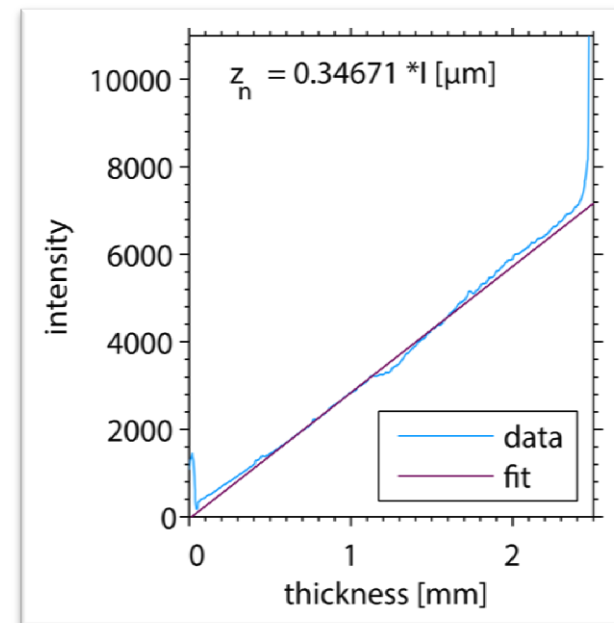
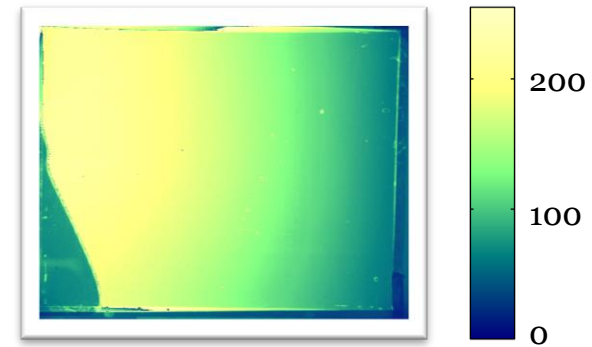
- Annular Aeolotron gives interesting insight into the fetch dependency of air-sea gas transfer, because with the basic same geometry, measurements at **short fetches (0 - 27 m) and infinite fetch** can be made.
- predominant wavelength with finite fetch leads to early onset of microscale breaking
- next steps:
 - ❖ direct determination of local gas transfer velocity from BLI
 - ❖ comparison with active thermography

Boundary Layer Imaging



Kräuter, 2015

fraction of mass boundary layer thickness captured by the technique can be adjusted by varying ammonia concentration in the air compartment



Kräuter., 2015

Fluorescence Intensity \propto Thickness of Boundary Layer