Surface circulation and dynamics in the Philippine Archipelago region

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based on both satellite observations and ship and buoy observations

Remote forcing from EQ Pacific



(1)

Assumptions:

1) Sverdrup interior - friction is negligible;

Friction is only important along the western boundary.

2) No bottom topography.

No Gap at WB:
$$P_Z - P_W = \int_{WXYZ} \frac{\tau^{(l)}}{\rho_0} dl$$
Gap at WB:
$$T_0 = \oint_{JTSRQ} \frac{\tau^{(l)} dl}{\rho_0 (f_Q - f_T)}$$



Island rule calculation: 10 times of the observed mean strait transport!

Locally: Prevailing winds





Qu et al. 2005

Goal

A high resolution OGCM - the ROMS) - & PhilEx observations to understand:

Surface circulation and dynamics in the Philippine Archipelago & Sulu Sea: Remote versus local forcing on seasonal variations, tidal rectification

2. The ocean model

The ROMS (*Shchepetkin and McWilliams* 2005); Domain: 117°E-128°E, 0°N-14°N,

~5km x 5km resolution, 42 vertical levels.

Initial & Lateral Boundary Conditions: 1/12° x 1/12° HYCOM.

Surface Forcing:

NOGAPS 3 hourly 0.5 deg fields

Barotropic tidal forcing:

OSU Tidal inversion software, Topex/Poseidon, Jason satellite altimetry: M2, S2, N2, K2, K1, O1, P1 and Q1

Experiments	Period	Description
CR	01/2004 - 03/2008	Complete
EXP1	01/2004/ - 12/2006	Fix boundary to 2004-06 mean
EXP2	01/2004 - 12/2006	No tides
CR - EXP1 => Remote forcing on temporal variations of circulation		
$CR - EXP2 \implies 7$	Tidal rectification	
EXP2 - (CR - EXP1) => Local forcing		











Geostrophic current vs Ekman drift

Geostrophic Current

$$u_g = -rac{g}{f}rac{\partial h}{\partial x}, v_g = rac{g}{f}rac{\partial h}{\partial y},$$

Ekman drift

$$u_e = \frac{\tau^y}{f\rho H_e}, v_e = -\frac{\tau^x}{f\rho H_e},$$















Eight major straits





Seasonal variations of strait transports above 40m

Volume transport in and out of the Sulu Sea



4. Summary and conclusions

- The near-surface currents from the ROMS agree reasonably well with the PhilEx observations;
- Remote effects dominate the local forcing for the seasonal variations of volume transports in the upper 40m at all eight major straits; while local winds play a deterministic role in causing the seasonally-reversing surface currents in the Philippine Archipelago region, including the eddy north of Mindoro;
- Diurnal and semi-diurnal tides reduce the Pacific-to-Archipelago transports at the Surigao and San Bernardino Straits, and they can also rectify onto the seasonal circulation in the Sulu Sea.















Annual Mean Sea Surface Salinity



Salinity Data from Levitus

Time: Sep. 4, 1997

