



S-MODE: The Sub-Mesoscale Ocean Dynamics Experiment

2021 IOVWST Meeting
March 2021



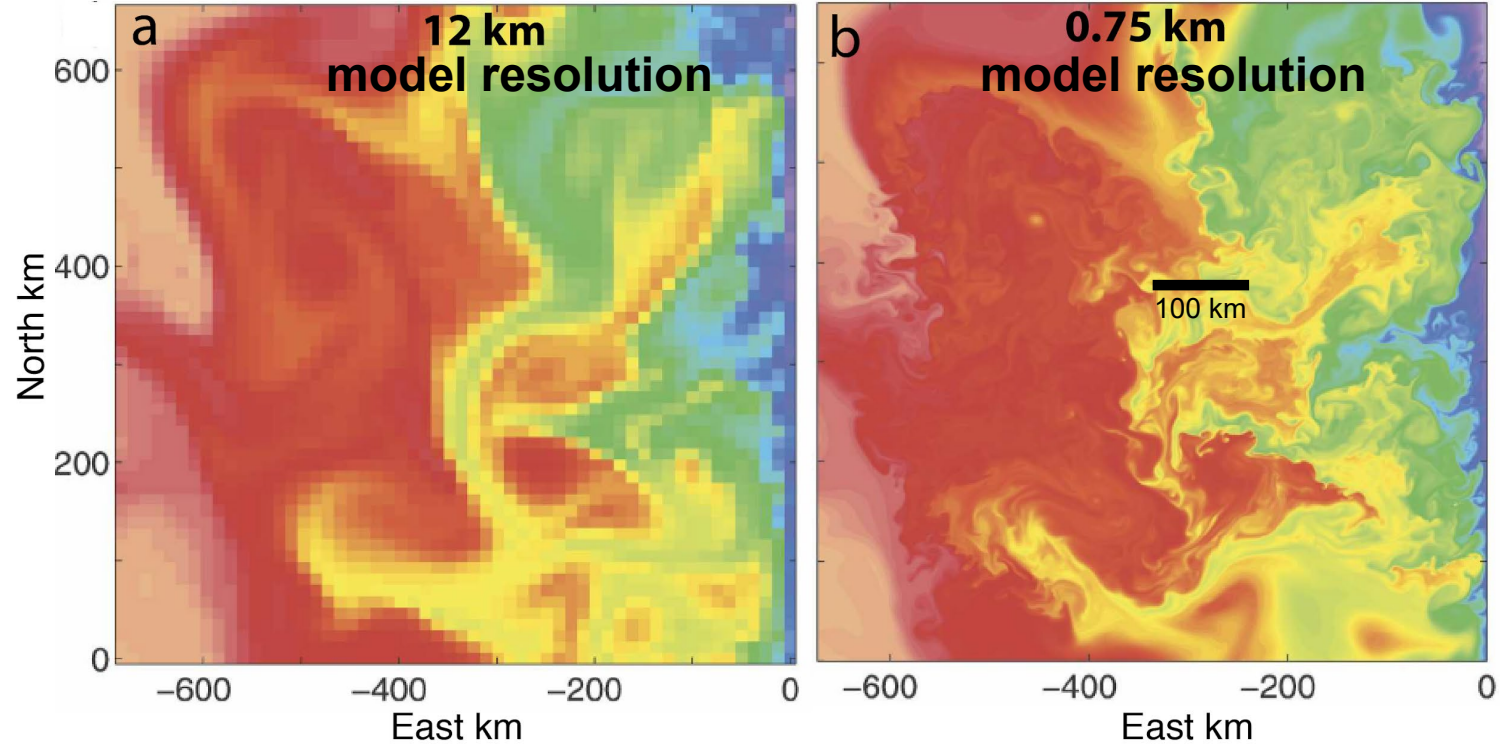
J. Thomas Farrar¹, Eric D'Asaro², Ernesto Rodriguez³, Andrey Shcherbina², Erin Czech⁴, Paul Matthias¹, Sommer Nicholas⁴, Frederick Bingham⁵, Amala Mahedevan¹, Melissa Omand⁶, Luc Rainville², Craig Lee², Dudley Chelton⁷, Roger Samelson⁷, Larry O'Neill⁷, Luc Lenain⁸, Dimitris Menemenlis³, Dragana Perkovic-Martin³, Pantazis Mouroulis³, Michelle Gierach³, David Thompson³, Alexander Wineteer³, Hector Torres³, Patrice Klein³, Andrew Thompson⁹, James C. McWilliams¹⁰, Jeroen Molemaker¹⁰, Roy Barkan¹⁰, Jacob Wenegrat¹¹, Cesar Rocha¹, Gregg Jacobs¹², Joseph D'Addezio¹², Sebastien de Halleux¹³, and Richard Jenkins¹³



“Submesoscale” ocean eddies (~1-10 km scales)



Sea surface temperature in numerical ocean simulation



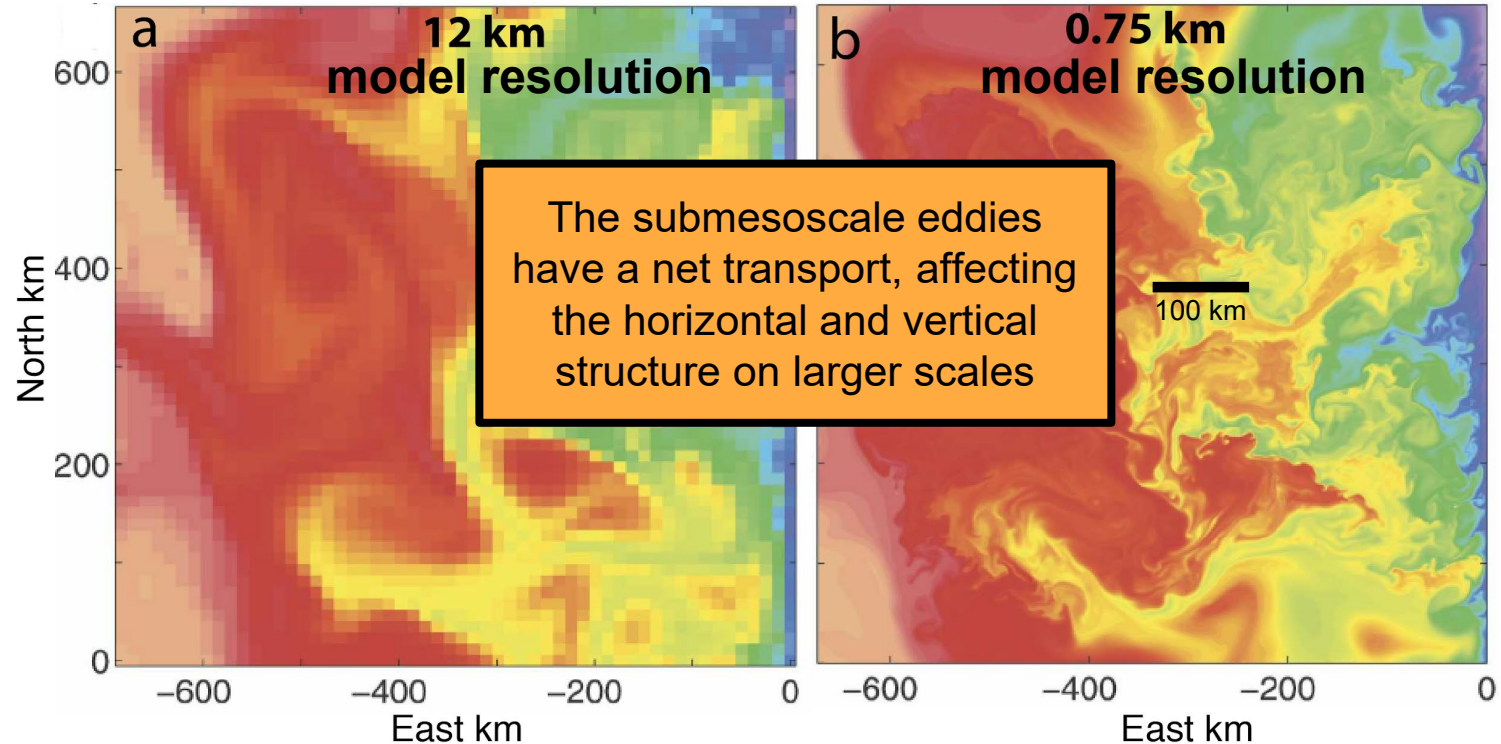
Capet et al. (2008)



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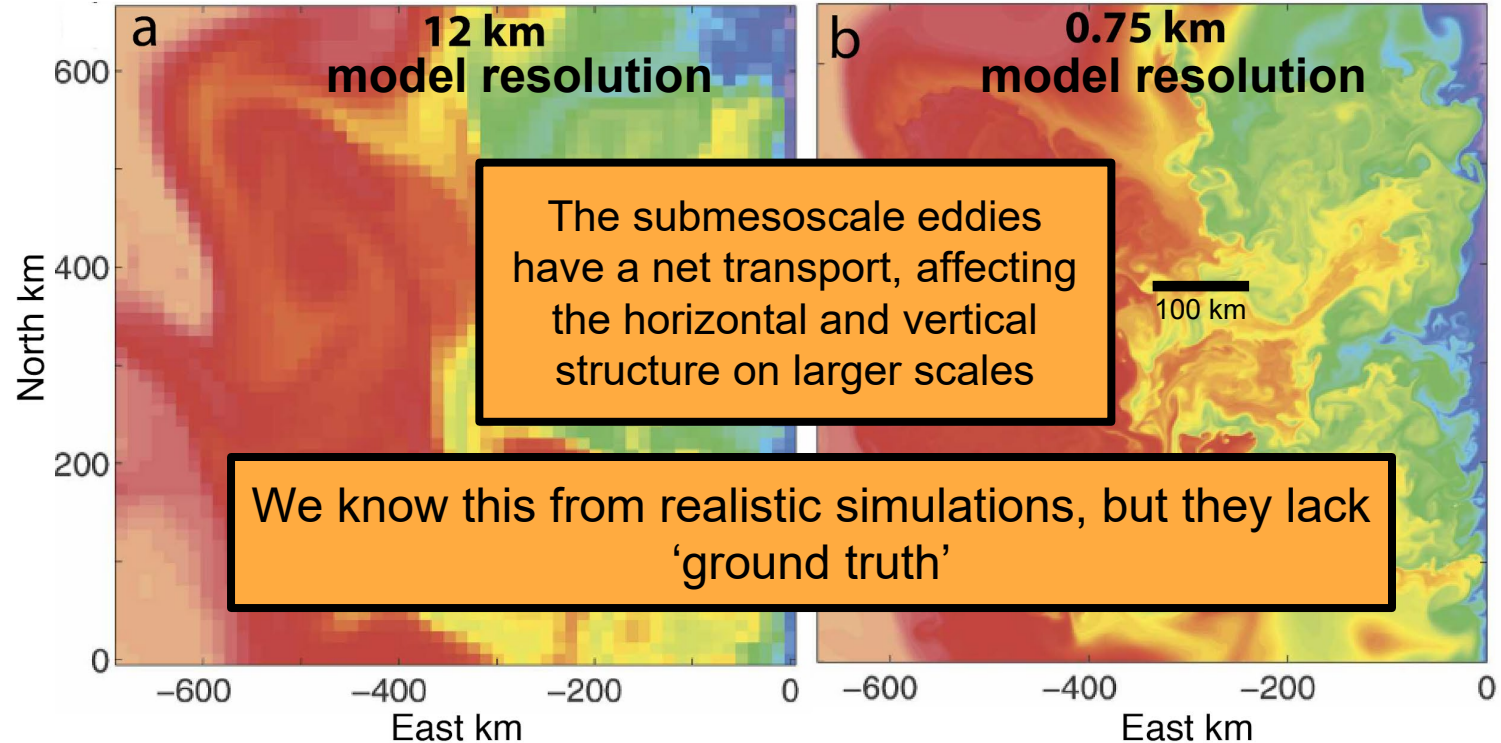
Sea surface temperature in numerical ocean simulation



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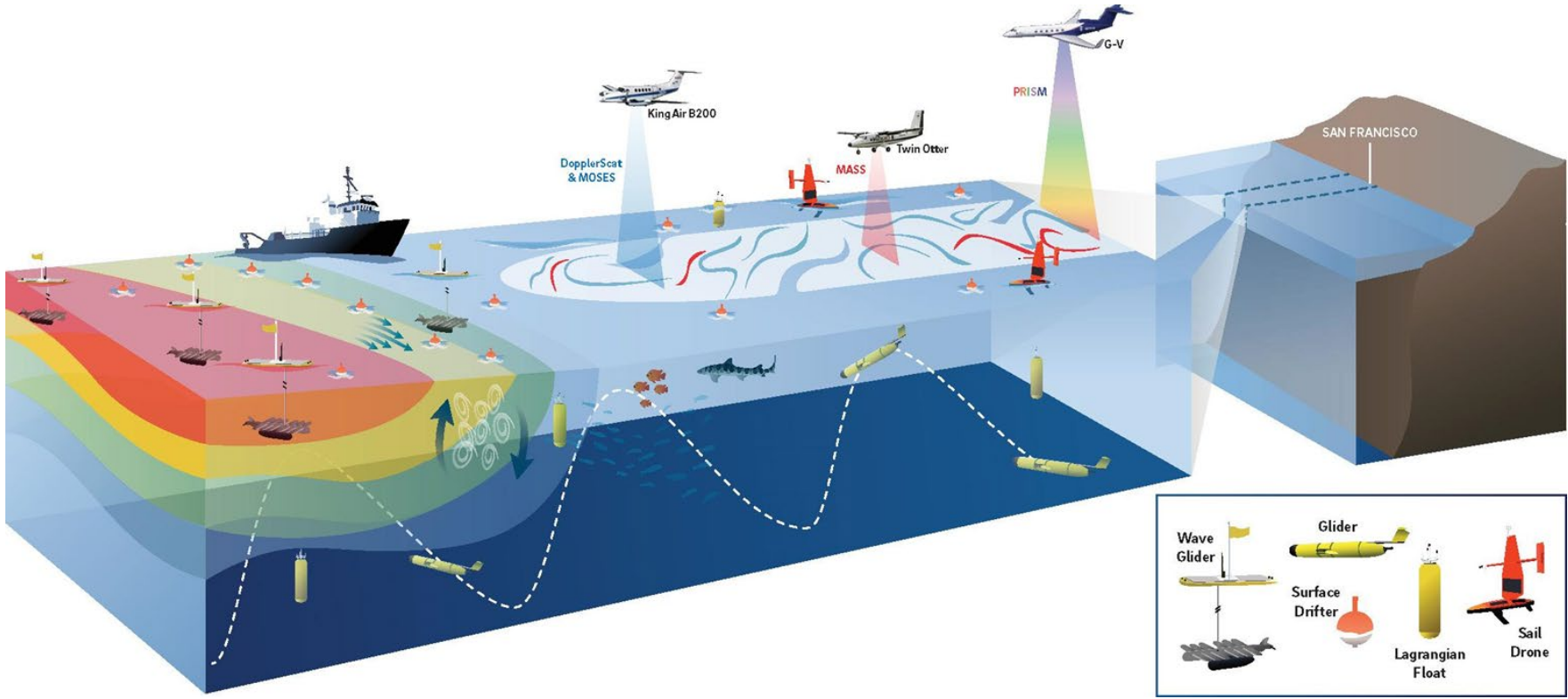


Sea surface temperature in numerical ocean simulation



The Sub-Mesoscale Ocean Dynamics Experiment (S-MODE)

Science: Test the hypothesis that kilometer-scale (“submesoscale”) ocean eddies make important contributions to vertical exchange of climate and biological variables in the upper ocean.



S-MODE: Overview



- NASA Earth Venture Suborbital Investigation
- S-MODE is a large multi-institutional field campaign studying the role of submesoscale (~1-10 km scale) ocean dynamics in vertical exchange in the upper ocean
- 3 campaigns:
 - Pilot campaign (21 days in Oct-Nov 2021)
 - Two Intense Operations Periods of ~25 days (TBD but nominally Oct 2022 and April 2023)
 - Study region ~150 km offshore of San Francisco
 - 3 aircraft with remote sensing (lidar/SSH, Doppler scatterometer, infrared and hyperspectral imagery), ~10 Saildrones, 4 Wave Gliders, ~100 drifters, and gliders (NAVO and U. Washington)

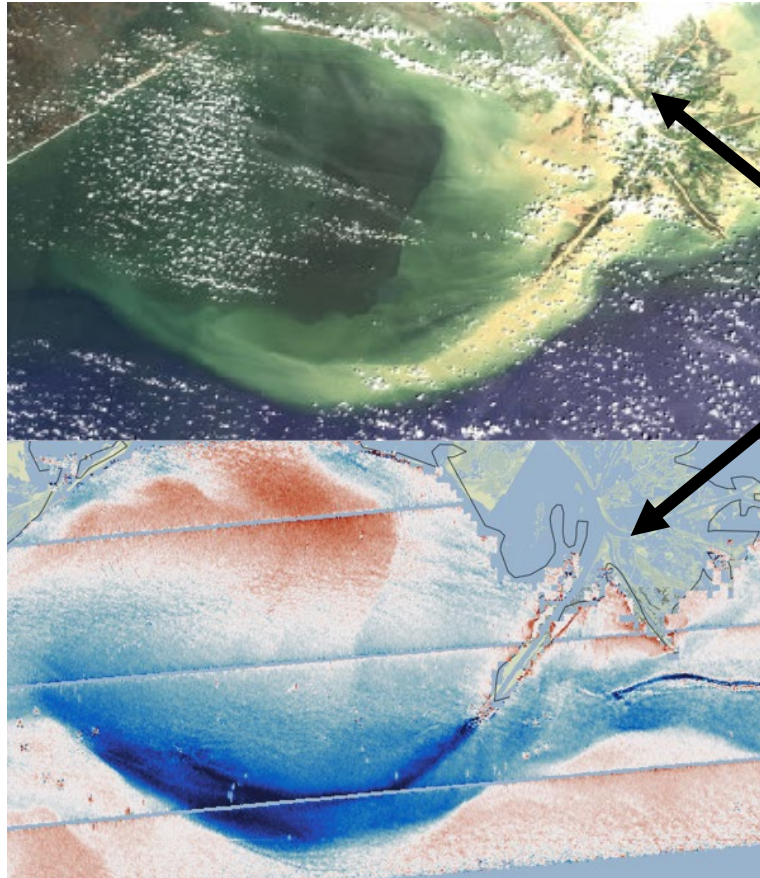
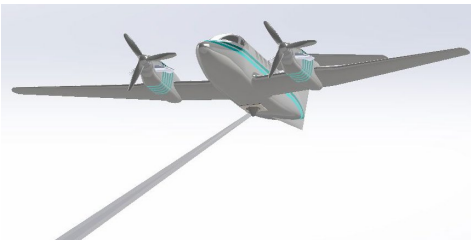


DopplerScatt measurements off New Orleans



DopplerScatt scanning
Doppler Ka-band radar
measures surface
currents over 25-km
swath

Ernesto Rodriguez,
Dragana Perkovic-Martin
(NASA JPL)



Sentinel 3 2017-04-18
Courtesy of Copernicus
Sentinel/ESA

Mississippi
River Delta

DopplerScatt surface current
eastward component.

Circulation pattern matches
Sentinel 3 color pattern very
closely.



S-MODE Measurements



All variables measured in multiple ways

- Ocean velocity: DopplerScatt, MASS, Gliders, Wavegliders, Saildrones, ship, drifters
- Vertical velocity: Lagrangian floats and indirectly from velocity measurements
- Ocean temperature: MOSES, MASS, Gliders, Wavegliders, Saildrones, ship, satellite
- Ocean color/chlorophyll: PRISM, MASS, Gliders, Wavegliders, Saildrones, ship, satellite
- Surface meteorology: DopplerScatt (wind), Saildrones, Wavegliders, Ship, satellite



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