

データ同化によるバーチャル海洋づくり

-- 海宇宙の連鎖の解明に向けた情報拠点 --

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目次：

- 1) 研究小史
- 2) 海の現況診断の重要性
- 3) 海を知る手段の現状
- 4) 過去を復元し、現在を捉え、未来を探る**統融合アプローチ** である
データ同化で何がわかったか：
ブレークスルーにつながる合わせ技と探索例
- 5) 今後の展望

研究のmotivation: 輸送と交換・混合

対象: 沿岸(風波と共に京大伝統の分野)、陸棚域、縁辺海、外洋、大洋間

沿岸規模から大洋循環規模と水塊形成と変質過程の解明

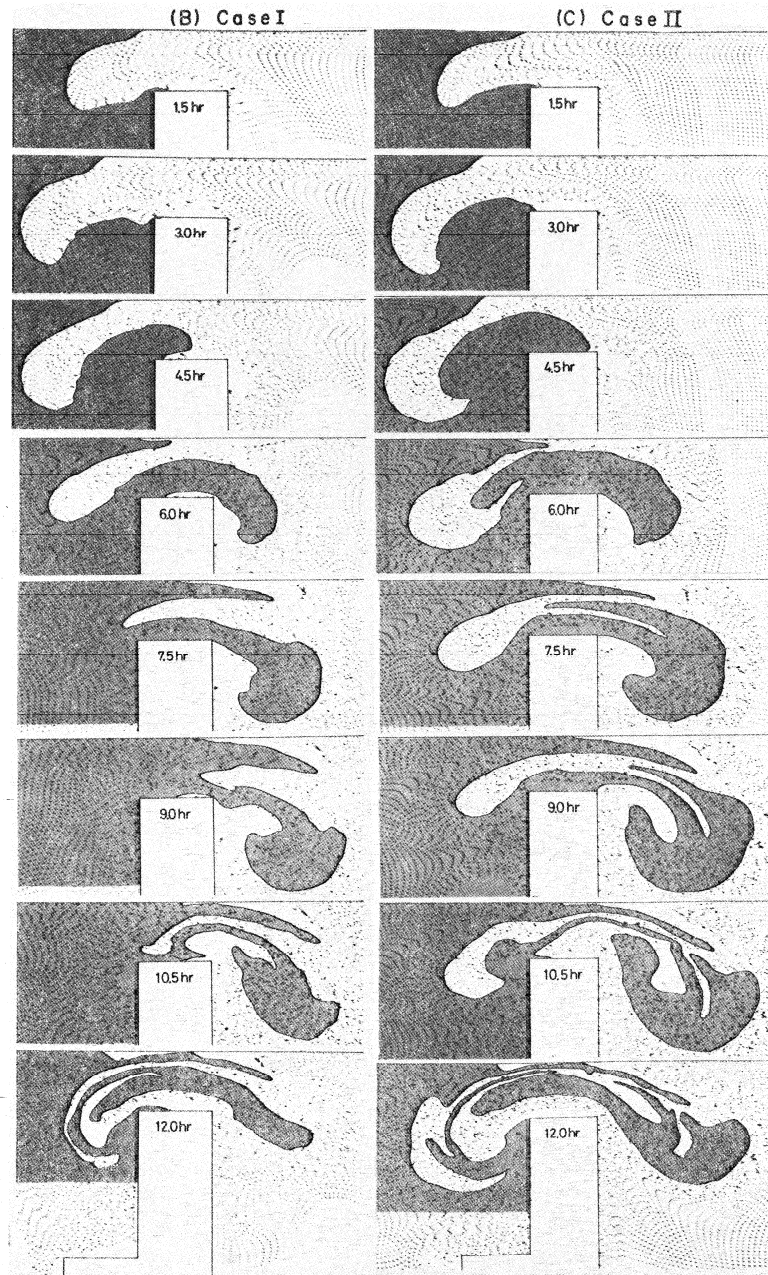
方法: 数値モデル、データ同化

Speciality: physical oceanography and data assimilation

Research record:

- **1st stage:** Coastal oceanography; e.g., water exchange and mixing processes by tidal currents
- **2nd stage:** Western boundary currents; e.g., generation mechanisms of Kuroshio path variation and associated water exchange
- **3rd stage:** Deep convection by surface cooling; e.g., deep water formation process
- **4th stage:** Inter-ocean processes; e.g., Indonesian throughflow (ITF): its seasonality, transport process from Pacific to Indian Oceans, and heat and mass balance in between Indonesian Seas
- **5th stage:** Kuril Island , Okhotsk Sea, marginal sea physical processes:
e.g., internal wave dynamics and mixing, NPIW and mode-water formation, new ventilation theory
- **6th stage:** Data assimilation; e.g., development of most innovative DA system , 4DVAR CDA, and its application to robust estimate and better prediction of important climate variabilities
- **7th stage:** El Nino, Monsoon, and PDO toward improved prediction
- **8th stage:** application and interdisciplinary work to, e.g., fishery and coastal hazard prevention

(1)



Tidal exchange through
a narrow strait

振動流場での長期輸送

(1)

Generation of Lagrange drift

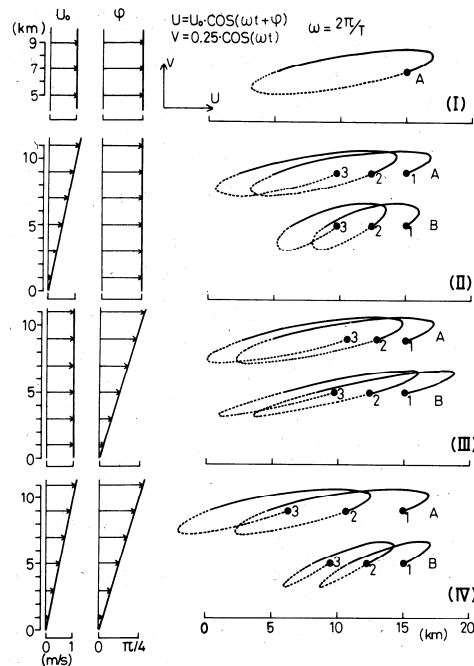


FIG. 3. The horizontal distributions of the amplitude and the phase lag of an artificial velocity field (the left side) and the trajectories of two marked particles (A and B) during two tidal cycles (the right side).

Eqs. (1) and (2), and therefore when only these factors exist, a particle does not return to its initial position after one tidal cycle.

Since in a coastal sea these two factors are determined by friction and the rapid variation of the coastal geometry, the drift of a water particle must be much larger in the vicinity of a strait than in the central area of a basin; as a result water exchange will take place between the inner and outer basins.

4. Results

The last tidal cycle in which the tidal model settles down to a stationary oscillation is used in the following analysis and discussion.

The amplitude and phase distributions of the u and v components of the calculated M_2 current are shown in Figs. 4 and 5, respectively. In the vicinity of the strait the amplitudes of both components are very large, sometimes over 2.5 m s^{-1} , and in addition their spatial changes are very rapid. The co-amplitude lines of relatively small amplitude extend from the strait to both basins asymmetrically. The

spatial changes of the phase lag of both components are also rapid in the vicinity of the strait, especially the phase lag of the v component, which takes over 6 lunar hours between both ends of the strait. These are important points in regard to the velocity field of the M_2 current.

It is well known that the tidally-induced residual current is induced in the neighborhood of a strait by the nonlinear interaction of sinusoidal tidal current (Tee, 1976; Owen, 1980). It is defined as the velocity averaged over a cycle of the M_2 tide. Fig. 6 shows the distribution of velocity vectors of the tidally-induced Eulerian residual current obtained in this model. The apparent tidally-induced Eulerian residual circulations are found near the strait. The circulation in the outer basin is clockwise and that in the inner basin counterclockwise. The maximum velocity of the tidally-induced Eulerian current is 0.6 m s^{-1} .

We calculate the trajectories of a number of labeled particles in the above calculated velocity field. The calculation is started at the time of a maximum inward current at the center of the strait and is continued during a full cycle of the M_2 tide. Therefore, the labeled particles deployed in the strait at the initial time travel in both basins during one tidal cycle.

In order to clarify the roles of the M_2 and tidally-

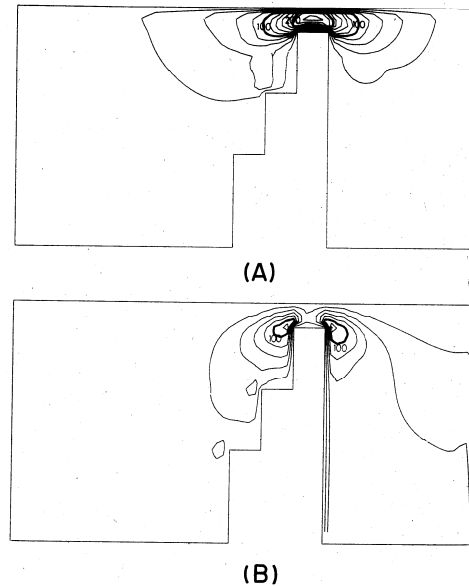
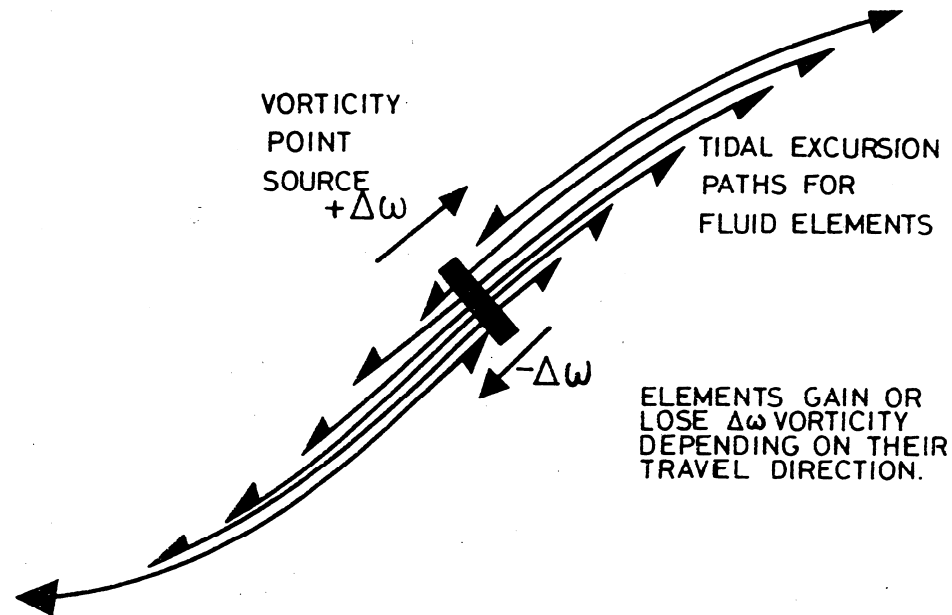
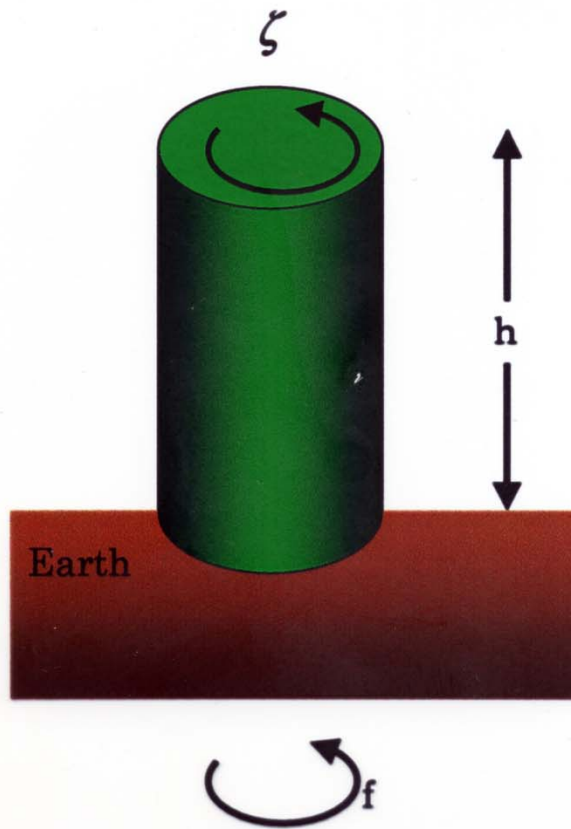


FIG. 4. The calculated M_2 co-amplitude lines (cm s^{-1}): (A) u component and (B) v component.

Simplified explanation for the generation mechanism of tide-induced residual transport

- Consider the potential vorticity conservation; $q = \frac{f + \zeta}{h} = \text{const.}$
- Then take the temporal average of relative vorticity induced by the following oscillatory current field → Lagrangian approach is better to understand the generation mechanism of net transport mechanism





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

(相对渦度)

$$f = 2\Omega \sin \varphi$$

(惑星渦度)

保存則

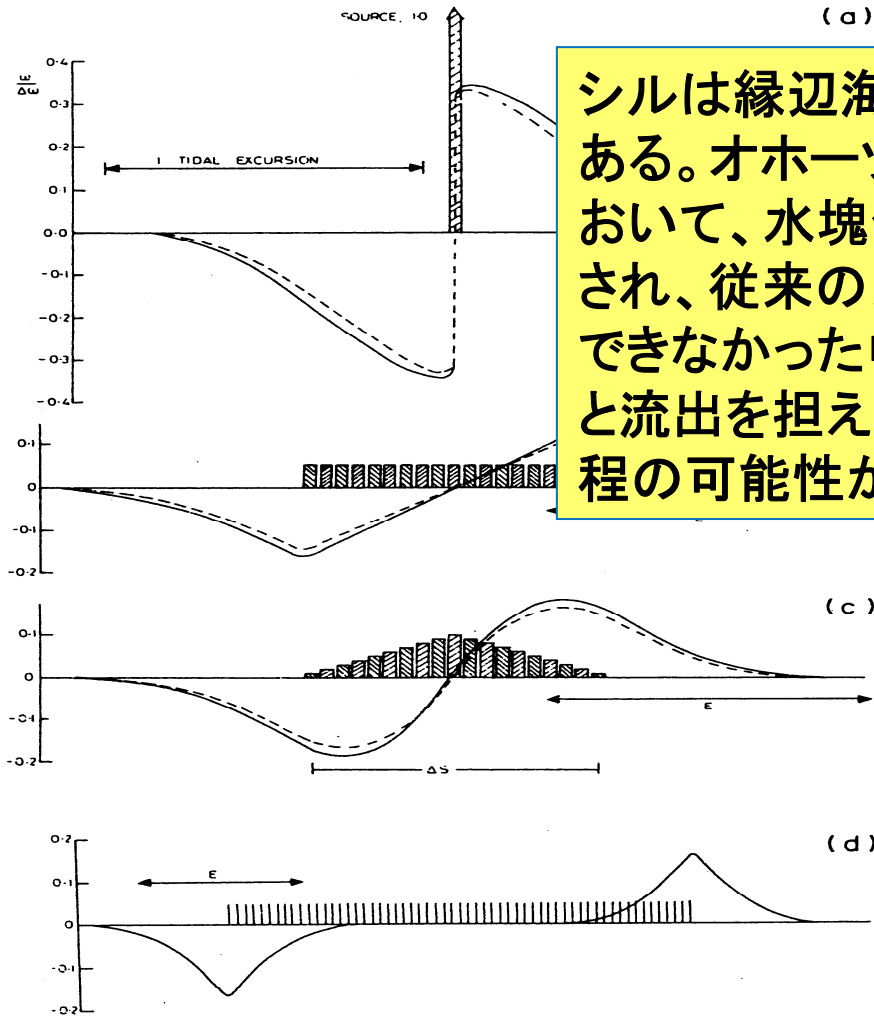
Potential Vorticity Conservation



$$\frac{f + \zeta}{h} = \text{一定}$$

第1近似：
各層で成立

Expected pattern of tide-induced transport circulation



シルは縁辺海の入り口にもある。オホーツク・クリル系において、水塊分析から示唆され、従来の力学では説明できなかった中層水の形成と流出を担える潮汐・潮流過程の可能性はある

(1;5)

Tidal exchange by K1 between Okhotsk Sea and North Pacific

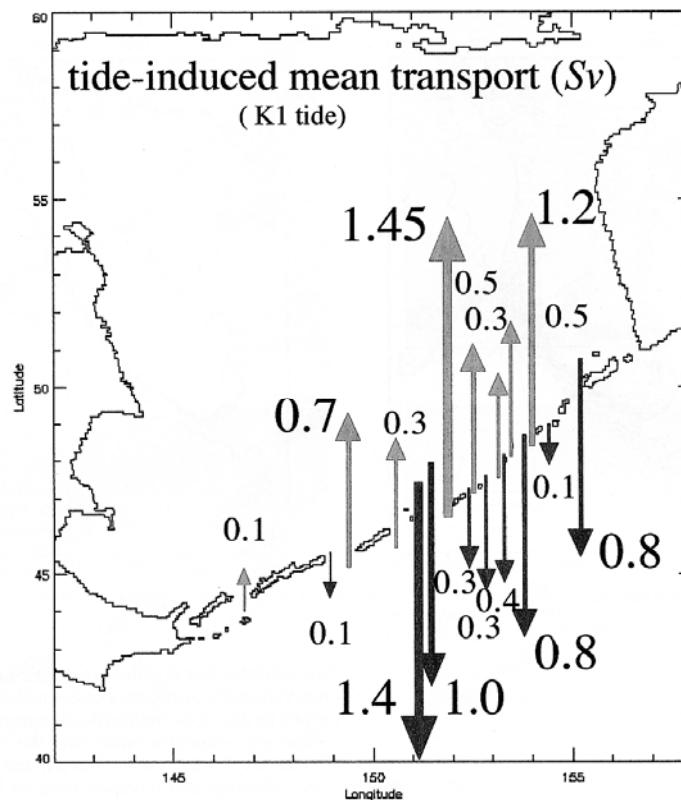


FIG. 10. The estimate of the mean transport through the Kuril Straits induced by the K_1 tide. Upward and downward arrows represent inflow and outflow, respectively.

focusing on the K_1 case, because the K_1 component dominates the mean transport and because the formation mechanism may be helpful in clarifying the cause for the difference in mean transport between the diurnal and semidiurnal tides. The vertical component of vorticity ω is defined as the depth-averaged relative vorticity

$$\omega = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}. \quad (8)$$

Figure 11 shows the Eulerian mean relative vorticity over a cycle around the Kuril Straits. According to previous studies of tidal rectification (e.g., Robinson 1981), the mean vorticity generally acquires negative values on the sill top and positive values at the base of the sill, which, in turn, produce a clockwise mean current along the sill since mean currents are almost zero far away

from the sill. Such a pattern is clearly seen in shallow straits (200~600 m depth). A close look at Fig. 11 shows that as the sill gets higher in the vicinity of the islands, the magnitude of the negative mean vorticity on the top of the sill becomes larger. Supposing mass conservation of the along-sill mean currents, such vorticity changes in shallow straits lead to clockwise mean circulation on island scales, thus creating bidirectional mean currents in shallow straits as is shown schematically in Fig. 12a.

In deep straits, on the other hand, the mean vorticity distribution on the sill top has positive values near the islands (except for thin viscous boundary layers closer to islands). This vorticity pattern differs greatly from that in shallow straits in spite of the presence of similar bidirectional currents (Fig. 11). To investigate this problem, we direct our attention to Bussol Strait, where the

(1;5)

Extended generation mechanism of tidal exchange

Further consideration:
 ● role played by shelf waves in generation of mean field
 ● Potential vorticity input from western boundaries works to modify the open ocean circulation and the inter-gyre processes

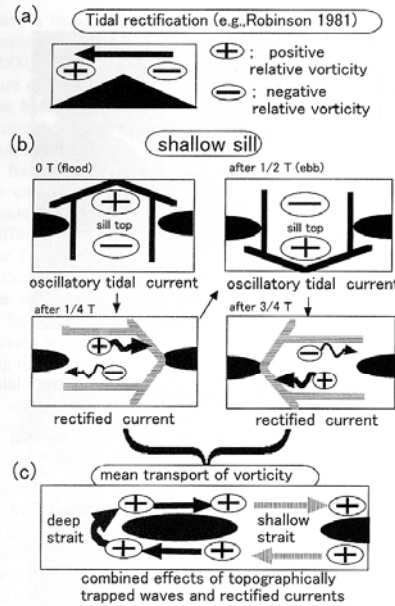


FIG. 16. Schematic illustration of the formation mechanism of mean vorticity by topographically trapped waves. (a) Vorticity generation by the stretching/squeezing effect. (b) Generation of a net flux of positive vorticity due to the combined effect of advection by the along-isobath current and the generation of topographically trapped waves. (c) Mean transport of vorticity by topographically trapped waves and rectified currents. The arrows indicate the direction of the mean current structure.

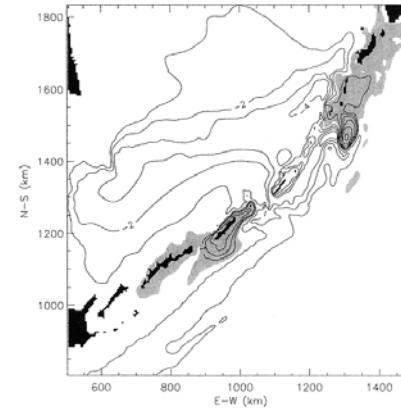


FIG. 17. Same as Fig. 9 but for the 2.5 km × 2.5 km grid sizes case and the contour unit of 0.8 Sv.

strophic balance. In fact, the presence of bidirectional currents is also observed by geostrophic calculation in Amchitka Strait (Reed 1990), which connects the Bering Sea and the North Pacific and is located north of the critical latitude for diurnal tides. This indicates the importance of direct current measurements for the estimation of water exchange between the two basins so that barotropic mean flow induced by subinertial tides can be precisely taken into account.

7. Summary

Our regional model has successfully reproduced the observed barotropic K_1 tidal field in the Okhotsk Sea, although the reliability of the calculated current field is difficult to assess owing to the lack of current measurements. Using the calculated tidal currents, the Eulerian mean outflow from the Okhotsk Sea is estimated to reach the significant value of 5.0 Sv for the K_1 tide, the main part of which is conducted through the Bussol, Kruzenshterna, and Chetverty Straits. In addition to the K_1 tide, the O_1 , P_1 , M_2 , and S_2 tides induce Eulerian mean exchanges estimated at 3.5, 1.0, 0.3, and 0.1 Sv, respectively. These tidal exchanges are produced by bidirectional mean currents in the straits, consistent with the current structure observed in infrared images taken by NOAA-12 and mentioned in the earlier work by Moroshkin (1966) and Leonov (1960). Therefore, it is suggested that tidal currents play an important role in water exchange between the Okhotsk Sea and the North Pacific, although confirmation of this prediction and improvements in accuracy await future observations.

We have shown that the mean currents are produced through the effects of topographically trapped waves as

of the infrared
 inhibit such fea-
 currents. Dis-
 is also visible,
 the Oyashio cur-
 ic calculations
 o (1994) indi-
 Matsushima Is-
 nusir Island to
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 tical and hori-
 straits and Bussol
 Sv of Okhotsk
 both of which
 s are different
 similarity in ex-
 e observations
 contains part
 of the tide-induced mean currents, which are in geo-

(2)

Generation mechanism of Kuroshio path variability off Japan

Water exchange by Kuroshio path variation

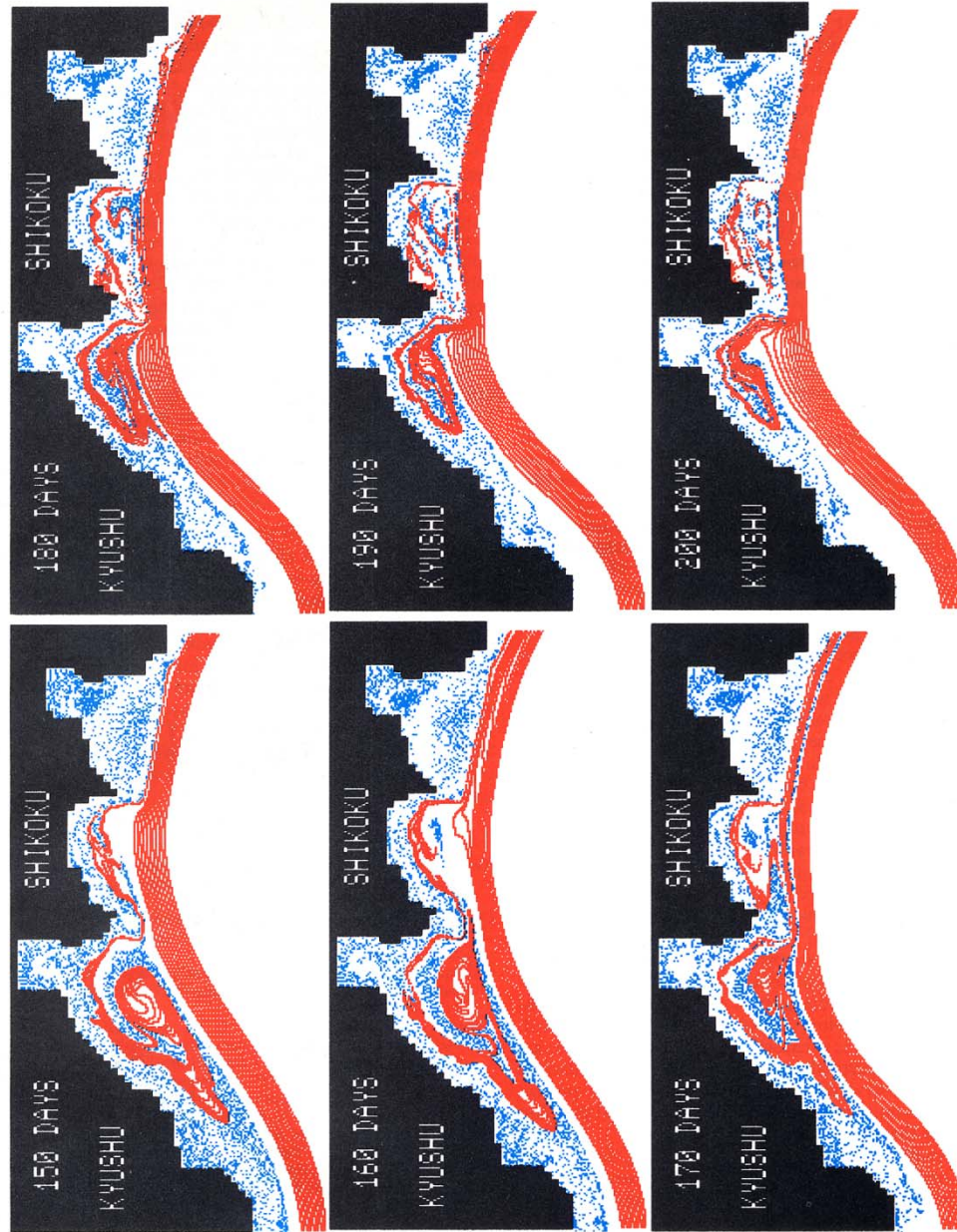


FIG. 15. (Continued)

(2)

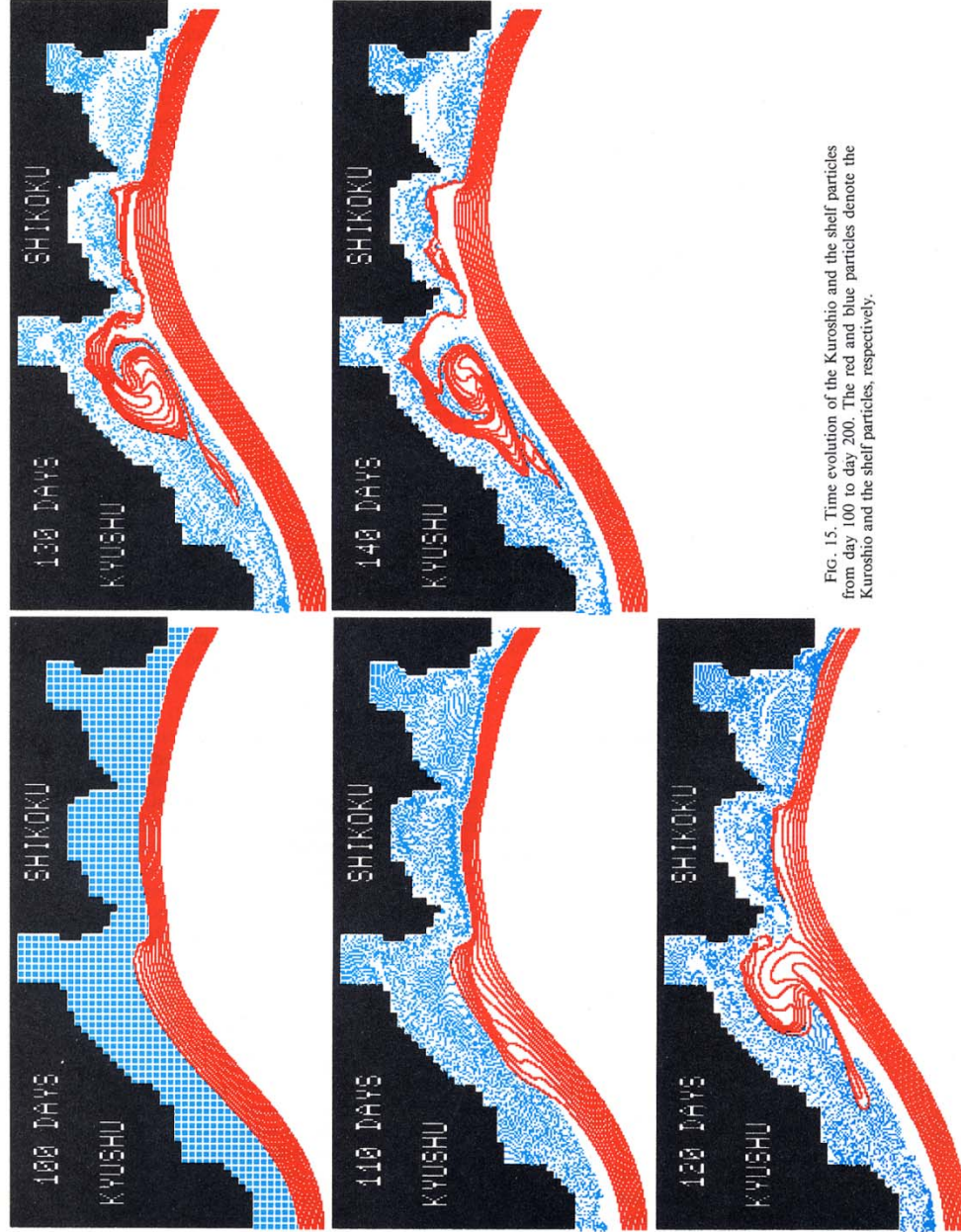


FIG. 15. Time evolution of the Kuroshio and the shelf particles from day 100 to day 200. The red and blue particles denote the Kuroshio and the shelf particles, respectively.

(3)

Lateral induction: A different subduction process from convection

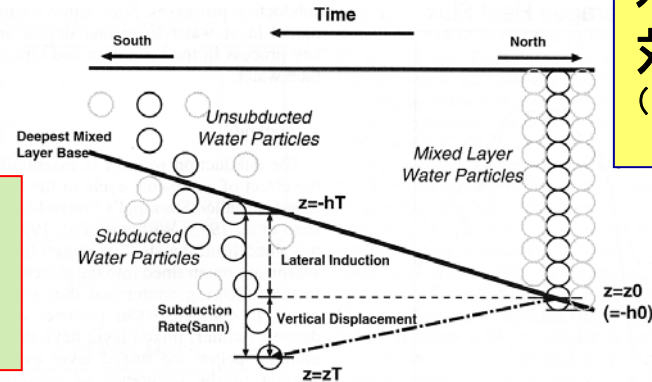


FIG. 9. Schematic picture of the subduction process of the mixed layer water [after Marshall et al. (1993)]. Note that when the subduction rate is estimated, water at any depth is assumed to move with the same horizontal speed as in a Taylor column. In fact, the horizontal velocity with vertical shear transports water particles from one distant region to another and therefore more water is subducted.

induction due to the combined effect of the sloping mixed layer base and the current across it. If each particle trajectory is determined, Eq. (13) can be expressed in a simple form as

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{ann}}(\mathbf{x}_0) &= -\frac{1}{T}[z_T - z_0 + h_T - h_0] \\ &= \frac{1}{T}[-z_T - h_T], \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where h_0 and h_T are depths of the mixed layer base at $t = 0$ and $t = T$, respectively, and $z_0 (= -h_0)$ and z_T are vertical positions of a water particle at $t = 0$ and $t = T$, respectively. This subduction rate is useful in evaluating the dominant effect on subduction, that is, lateral induction or vertical displacement.

In the estimation of subduction rate, some particles experience abrupt changes of potential density, though deep-water particles, in general, are thought to slowly change potential density as they move. Close examination reveals that these changes are due mainly to the effect of nudging terms. Sparsely distributed nudging terms generate relatively strong local heating/cooling and consequently produce such artificial density changes when particles pass over these grids. For estimates of the subduction rate, therefore, we remove particles with potential density deviations greater than $0.01 \sigma_\theta$ over a 1-yr travel time, to effectively exclude irregular particles.

Based on particle trajectories over several years, we examine the circulation of the intermediate water in the Japan Sea. We also estimate its formation rate defined as the volume of the mixed layer water detrained into the underlying layer after one year. Qiu and Huang

(1995) used the integrated value of the subduction rate over the whole subducted area as the formation rate. Though their study made significant contribution to the understanding of subduction processes, its value gives an approximate estimation because water particles under consideration are assumed to move within a Taylor column (Woods 1985). In the actual oceans, this assumption is not always valid. This is particularly so in regions with a steep slope at the mixed layer base (e.g., a frontal area) where the vertical shear of horizontal velocities is significant due to the thermal wind relation (Fig. 9) and hence the assumption breaks down. In fact, the formation rate estimated by their definition is about two-thirds of our estimation (described later). The influence of the nudging terms on the formation rate will be discussed in section 5.

b. Distribution of the base of the mixed layer

Woods (1985) emphasized a dynamic role of the slope of the mixed layer base such that the lateral induction effectively contributes to the subduction rate as well as the vertical displacement term. Hence, the spatial distribution of the mixed layer base should be determined carefully. In many previous studies, the mixed layer base is defined as the depth at which potential density differs from the surface value by $0.125 \sigma_\theta$ (Marshall et al. 1993; Qiu and Huang 1995) or $0.05 \sigma_\theta$ (Williams et al. 1995). However, as discussed by Levitus (1982), such a definition has some problems for our experimental domain, which includes both subtropical and subpolar regions. If density difference is selected for the subtropical (subpolar) region, the mixed layer depth in the subpolar (subtropical) region becomes much shallower (deeper)

水塊形成の主な力学過程：
対流、
(+エクマンパンプ、乱流混合層...)

(3)

Interplay by convection and baroclinic instability

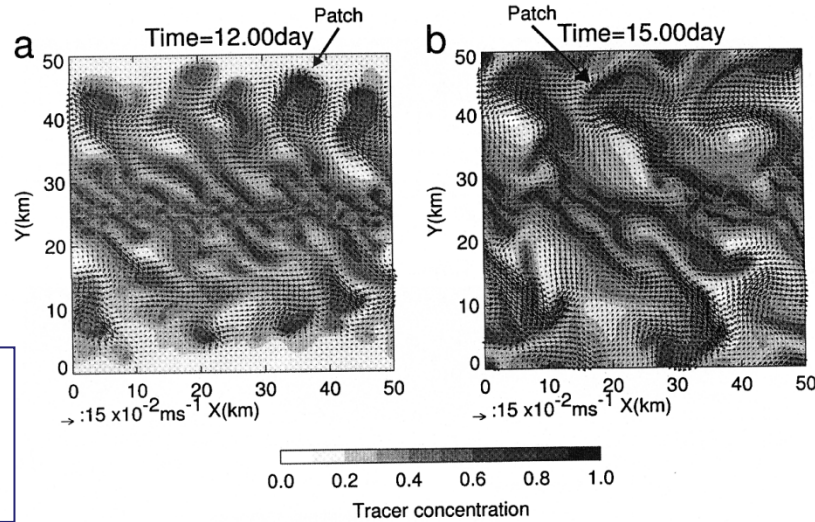


Figure 4. Horizontal sections ($z = -300$ m) of tracer concentration (shaded areas) and horizontal velocity vector (arrows) on (a) day 12 and (b) day 15.

to the neutral state of symmetric stability. Therefore, slantwise convection can be considered to be occurring or have occurred in this region.

It is noteworthy that these characteristics, including the

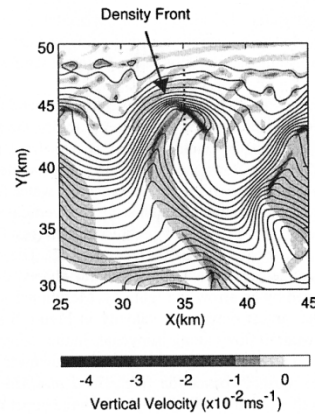


Figure 5. Horizontal section ($z = -133$ m) of vertical velocity (shaded areas) and density (solid lines) around the strong frontal downdraft on day 12. Contour interval is $2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$. Thick arrow points to the reverse comma-shaped density front. Dotted line shows the position of the meridional section shown in Figure 6.

inequality between downdraft and updraft areas in the baroclinic region, are commonly observed in the vicinity of the strong updraft generated along an intense warm front in the atmospheric extratropical cyclone [e.g., Emanuel, 1988; Shapiro and Keyser, 1990]. Thus the strong frontal downdraft here is the oceanic counterpart and is induced by a frontogenetic process originating from baroclinic instability rather than by upright convection. However, the strong frontal downdraft is 100 times stronger and 10 times narrower than the downdraft due to pure baroclinic instability [e.g., Spall, 1995]. Thus the strong frontal downdraft observed in this study is greatly affected by upright (and slantwise) convection(s).

4. Comparison With Pure Baroclinic Instability and Pure Convection

In the above experiment (hereafter simply called REF (reference) experiment) the combined effects of baroclinic instability and upright (and slantwise) convection(s) are expected to be significant. To identify them, characteristics of pure baroclinic instability and pure upright/slantwise convection are examined and compared with REF.

For this purpose, we first examine kinetic energy evolutions of baroclinic wave and convection in REF. As seen in Figure 2, there are two separable horizontal scales of motion, one > 5 km, related to the baroclinic wave, and one ~ 1 km, related to the upright/slantwise convection and the strong frontal downdraft. This feature is clearly seen in the power spectra of vertical velocity $\frac{1}{2}(\overline{w_{kl}^* w_{kl}})$ on the horizon-

(4)

**Inter-ocean
transport process
associated with a
global warm water
route :ITF**

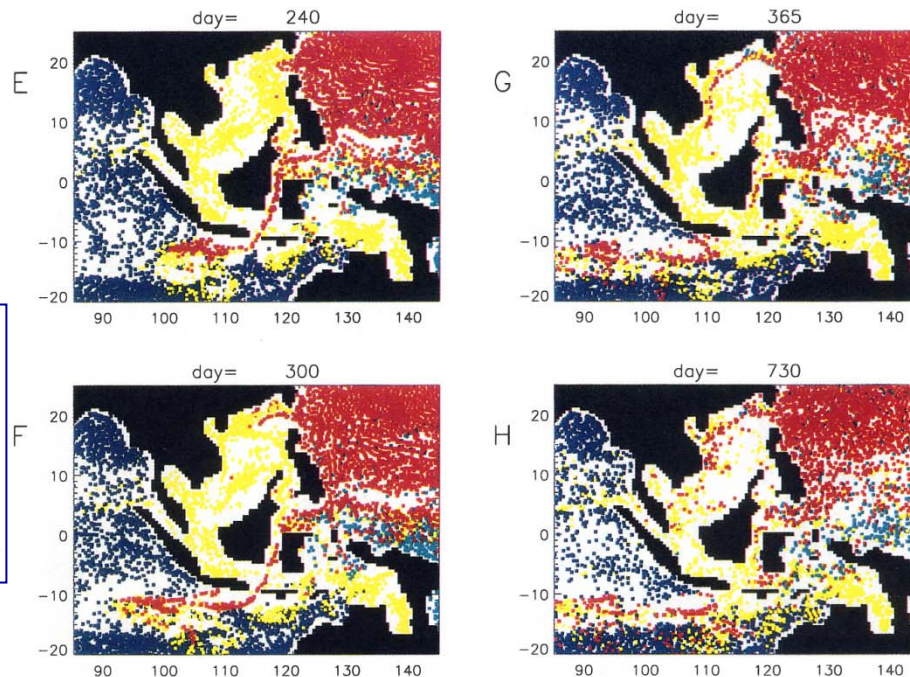


Plate 1. (continued)

in the Lombok Strait [Wyrki, 1961] (Figure 20) that cannot be attributed to rainfall and evaporation (not shown here).

Plate 1h shows the distribution of particles on day 730. In the western Indonesian seas (e.g., the Makassar Strait), only NP particles (red) have entered even after 2 years of tracking. In contrast, the water in the eastern Indonesian seas (e.g., the Banda Sea) has complicated sources. Particles enter from the North Pacific (24 red particles), the South Pacific (63 green particles), and the Indian Ocean (13 blue particles). Moreover, these particles are considerably mixed by the eddylike circulation in the Banda Sea (Figure 18) and by the seasonally fluctuating currents in the eastern Indonesian seas. Based on results of a water mass analysis, Field and Gordon [1992] concluded that the western Indonesian waters originate almost entirely in the North Pacific and that a small amount of South Pacific water seems to be present in the eastern Indonesian seas. The results of our particle tracking not only support a North Pacific origin for the western Indonesian waters but also indicate that the reason for a small presence of South Pacific water in the eastern seas is due to the intense seasonal flow reversal there leading to small net transport (southward) and hence a long residence time for South Pacific water.

Plate 2 shows the sequence of the horizontal distributions of particles deployed at 300-m depth. Selected particle trajectories from January to March in boreal winter and from July to September in boreal summer are given in Figure 21. Unlike in the upper layer, the effective supply of MC water to the west-

ern route at this depth occurs mainly in boreal winter in association with the strong link during this season between the MC and the current through the Makassar Strait. However, as the EUC begins to strengthen from boreal spring, NP particles of the MC begin to be drawn into the EUC, finally ceasing to enter the Makassar Strait in boreal summer. This continues until boreal autumn. Although there is no direct observational evidence for the connection between the MC and EUC, Tsuchiya *et al.* [1989] showed that the EUC contains waters of northern-hemisphere origin in its northern portion, which seems to support our result. The period of the effective supply of NP particles to the western route at middle depth therefore is short as compared with that at shallow depth, causing a more patchlike distribution of the NP particles than at shallow depth after they leave the MC (e.g., red particles in the Makassar Strait, Plate 2b). Note that in the period when no NP water is supplied to the western route, Sulu Sea water (yellow particles) flows southward through the Makassar Strait at a velocity that does not differ significantly from that of the preceding southward inflow of NP water (Plate 2) but with distinct changes in the origin of the throughflow and the properties of the water, as suggested by the colors. Bingham and Lukas [1994] noted that subsurface intrusion of low-salinity North Pacific Intermediate Water (NPIW) was seen from the Mindanao coast to Makassar Strait. Wyrki [1961] also showed that salinity values in the region from the Celebes Sea to the Flores Sea vary considerably and extremely low values often

(5)

Generation mechanism of eastern subtropical mode water

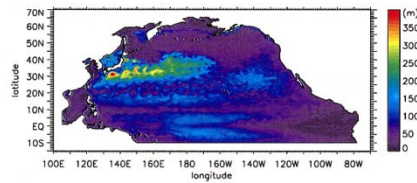


Figure 1. Simulated MLD distribution in March.

layer depth. Most recently, simulation experiments using Ocean General Circulation Models (OGCMs) [Ladd and Thompson, 2001; Hosoda *et al.*, 2001] have emphasized the importance of the wide spacing between outcrop lines to the subduction of large volumetric modes (see also Wong and Johnson [2003] on the South Pacific ESTMW). However questions still remain concerning the formation of the mode water because this depends on low PV water formation and the generation process responsible for this is still unclear.

[8] In this study, we use an eddy-permitting OGCM capable of offering greater information on actual water mass formation and motion than earlier models. In this fashion, we attempt more realistic simulations of the North Pacific circulation and place particular emphasis on preconditioning of the seasonal thermocline in ESTMW formation.

2. Model and Experiments

[9] The model used is the OGCM developed at Kyoto University [e.g., Nakamura *et al.*, 2004]. For a better reproduction of the physical interplay between the mixed layer variability and subsequent subduction processes, this model incorporates a third-order advection scheme for the tracer equation [Hasumi and Sugimoto, 1999], a recent turbulence closure mixed layer scheme [Noh and Kim, 1999], isopycnal diffusion with baroclinic eddy parameterization [Redi, 1982; Gent and McWilliams, 1990] and a sea ice model [Ikeda, 1989].

[10] The model covers the entire North Pacific Ocean (see Figure 1) with horizontal resolution of $1/6^\circ$ zonally and $1/8^\circ$ meridionally. There are 78 vertical levels, 62 of which are set in the upper 500 m with a finer resolution spaced from 4 m near the sea surface to 20 m. The initial values of potential temperature and salinity are taken from the World Ocean Atlas 1998 Monthly Data compilation (WOA98 [Conkright *et al.*, 1998]), to which simulated values are restored in layers deeper than 2000 m and at the southern open boundary. Sea surface fluxes are calculated with the bulk formula [Ikeda, 1989] using the Ocean Model Inter-comparison Project (OMIP) dataset [Röske, 2001], although in the uppermost 4 m, the commonly used flux correction method is adopted for heat and freshwater fluxes, with a relaxation time scale longer than 30 days. The model is forced by these climatological daily data, and is integrated until an almost steady seasonal state is obtained. Data from the last year of the simulation are used for the analysis below.

3. Results

[11] Our experiment successfully represents realistic features of seasonally-varying circulation and mixed layer

variabilities in the North Pacific. For example, Figure 1 shows the simulated wintertime (March) mixed layer depth (MLD) distribution. Since the MLD distribution has a significant impact on the water mass formation process [Huang and Qiu, 1994], its assessment forms an appropriate benchmark from which to judge the validity of our simulation result. In Figure 1, the mixed layer deepening is most pronounced in the Kuroshio Extension region, where it reaches a maximum depth of 300 m and reflects the formation of both WSTMW and CSTMW. Another prominent deepening down to 100–150 m depth is found near (140°W , 30°N) in the Northeast Pacific Basin, which represents the formation of ESTMW in this study. These features are in good agreement with observational findings (WOA98; HR98). Figure 2 shows the simulated potential temperature distribution in a vertical cross section between (160° , 20°N) and (120°W , 38°N) obtained for August. The data are similar to those shown in Figure 8c of HR98. For example, Figure 2 exhibits a shallow mixed layer of less than 50 m. Also, a low PV water formed in the previous winter is found between the seasonal and permanent thermoclines (about 80–150 m depth), with a spatial pattern that is in good agreement with the data presented in HR98. These results represent an encouraging validation of our model.

[12] LT00 has suggested that the local deepening of the winter mixed layer in the ESTMW formation region arises from weak stratification in both the seasonal and permanent thermoclines in the preconditioning phase, of which the latter is largely attributed to the presence of the mode water formed previously. To identify the strength of the stratification in the seasonal thermocline before winter convection, we calculate the vertical difference in density between the sea surface and water of 100 m depth in November (Figure 3). This density difference is considered to be a good indicator of the seasonal change in the intensity of upper layer stratification because, in this region, water at 100 m depth lies below the seasonal pycnocline in summer and autumn and above it in winter and spring. Figure 3 shows the presence of a local minimum of stability in the ESTMW formation region. What causes the development of such a vertical structure in the upper regions of the water column?

[13] Figure 4 shows the sea surface salinity (SSS) distribution in November. Most noticeable is the presence of a band-shaped SSS maximum region located at approximately 30°N . Excess evaporation over precipitation is the most

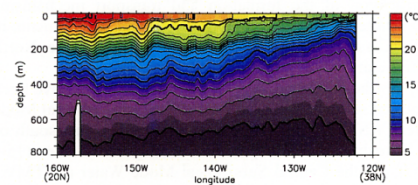


Figure 2. Simulated potential temperature distribution in the vertical cross section between (160°W , 20°N) and (120°W , 38°N) in August, corresponding to Figure 8c of HR98.

TABLE 2. Properties of tidally generated internal waves.

| Regime | $\frac{kU_0}{\sigma_f} \gg 1$ | $\frac{kU_0}{\sigma_f} \sim 1$ | $\frac{kU_0}{\sigma_f} \ll 1$ |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Wave type | Unsteady lee waves | Mixed tidal-lee waves | Internal tides |
| Intrinsic frequency | $-kU(t)$ | $-kU(t) \pm \sigma_f$ | $\pm \sigma_f$ |
| Relative phase velocity | $-U(t)$ | $-U(t) \pm \sigma_f/k$ | $\pm \sigma_f/k$ |

(5)

is much less than unity. Hence the effect of advection, which slightly slows down (speeds up) wave components propagating upstream (downstream), is too small to enable these components to superpose (Fig. 2e), and thus wave amplification never occurs. Therefore, large-amplitude waves are not formed except in the vicinity of the critical slope, as is indicated by previous studies.

3) MIXED TIDAL-LEE WAVE REGIME

When $kU_0/\sigma_f \sim 1$, the propagation of wave components with phase velocities of c_{px}^+ and c_{px}^- are quite different, making their loci asymmetric. Since the magnitudes of lee-wave $[-U(t)]$ and internal tide ($\pm \sigma_f/k$) constituents are comparable in this range, the difference between horizontal phase velocities c_{px}^+ and c_{px}^- is significant, as with internal tides, while these phase velocities vary in time and the advection effect is significant, as with unsteady lee waves. For this reason, we separate MTL wave components on the basis of whether the phase velocity of their internal-tide constituent is in the same direction as the lee wave constituent, that is,

$$c_{px} = c_{px}^f = -U + \operatorname{sgn}(-U) \frac{\sigma_f}{k}, \quad (4)$$

or in the opposite direction, that is,

$$c_{px} = c_{px}^s = -U + \operatorname{sgn}(+U) \frac{\sigma_f}{k}. \quad (5)$$

We name the waves with phase velocities c_{px}^f and c_{px}^s “fast” and “slow” MTL waves, respectively. As is apparent from the definition, fast MTL waves are faster than both lee-wave and internal-tide constituents, whereas slow MTL waves propagating upstream (downstream) are slower than unsteady lee waves (internal tides).

In Fig. 2, the components of fast (slow) MTL waves generated in the former half period of rightward flow correspond to those with phase speeds c_{px}^- (c_{px}^+), and those in the latter half period to components with c_{px}^+ (c_{px}^-). The advection effect together with the significant differences in phase velocity between individual MTL waves make wave superposition possible in the following way, based on consideration of the Froude number. At the generation time, $F_i < 1$ for individual fast MTL waves and $F_i > 1$ for individual slow MTL waves propagating upstream. As the basic flow speeds up (slows down), the F_i values for the fast (slow) MTL wave components before (after) the maximum flow increase

(decrease) toward unity. Thus, a superposition of fast (slow) MTL wave components generated in the acceleration (deceleration) stage before (after) the maximum flow in effect takes place.

It seems useful to seek the values of kU_0/σ_f , for which the propagation of MTL waves becomes similar to that of internal tides or unsteady lee waves. A situation similar to internal tides could be created by a condition under which slow (fast) MTL waves always move in the downstream (upstream) direction at their generation times. This condition requires that the signs of the absolute phase velocities [$c_{px}^\pm(t_0) + U(t)$] are always same as those of the intrinsic phase velocities [$c_{px}^\pm(t_0)$]. It is then straightforward to derive that this is satisfied when $kU_0/\sigma_f < \frac{1}{2}(kU_0/\sigma_f < 1)$ for the slow (fast) MTL waves.

As confirmed by numerical experiments, the propagation of unsteady lee waves below is produced by the interaction of unsteady lee waves and fast MTL waves. The amplitude of the lee wave in the upstream direction speeds up (slows down) as the flow speeds up (slows down). Such a situation is generated by the interaction of phase speed waves. For the slow MTL waves, the phase speed is realized when the flow speeds up.

It is noted that the fast MTL waves generated at the sill have phase speed amplitudes around the generation time and simply propagate upstream by advection. The superposition of these waves by can affect the behavior of the flow. This phenomenon used to be analyzed in numerical frames, particularly when $kU_0/\sigma_f = 1$, a more detailed analysis may be required to clarify this effect.

The above features of MTL waves enable us to understand the reason why the short wave at the sill break in the M_2 case of NA is amplified, since kU_0/σ_f is 2.5, indicating that this wave is in the MTL wave regime. Moreover, our theoretical result also enables us to explain one unexplained numerical result of Lott and Teitelbaum (1993b). For the case $\varepsilon = 4.8$ in their study, which roughly corresponds to $kU_0/\sigma_f \sim 4$, waves are

New internal topographic waves

Topographic internal waves : generation, growth, and breaking mechanisms leading to intense vertical mixing :

- 1) unsteady lee wave,
- 2) Internal tide,
- 3) mixed tidally lee wave generated by interaction between barotropic tides and bottom topography

(5)

再び潮汐混合： 深層混合と深層循環 への影響

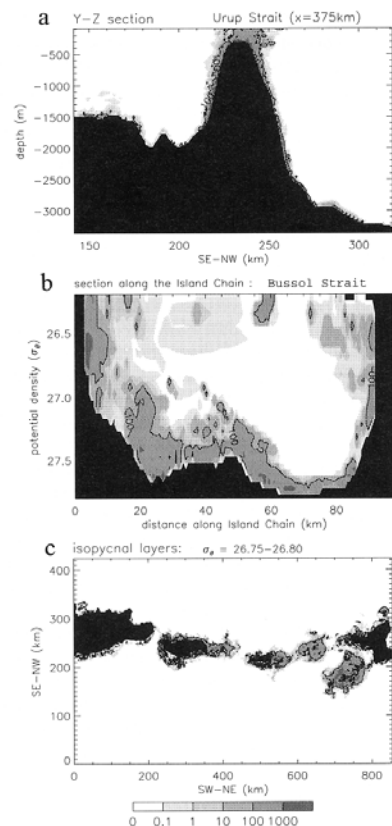


Fig. 3. Temporally averaged diapycnal diffusivity coefficients (cm^2s^{-1}) estimated from the calculated fields in the 4th period. Contour is drawn at $100 \text{ cm}^2\text{s}^{-1}$. (a) An example of y-z sections across the sill in the Urup Strait. (b) Bussol Strait section shown along the Island Chain, the vertical axis being potential density. (c) Horizontal distribution in the isopycnal layer of $26.75-26.80\sigma_\rho$.

the harmonic constants of both tidal elevation and current field are qualitatively similar to the observed values, but an increase in horizontal resolution leads to a corresponding improvement in accuracy.

2.2 Diapycnal mixing

As in the vertical 2-dimensional case reported by Nakamura *et al.* (2000b), the main cause of mixing can be attributed to large-amplitude unsteady lee waves, which are generated around a sill top and propagate away as the

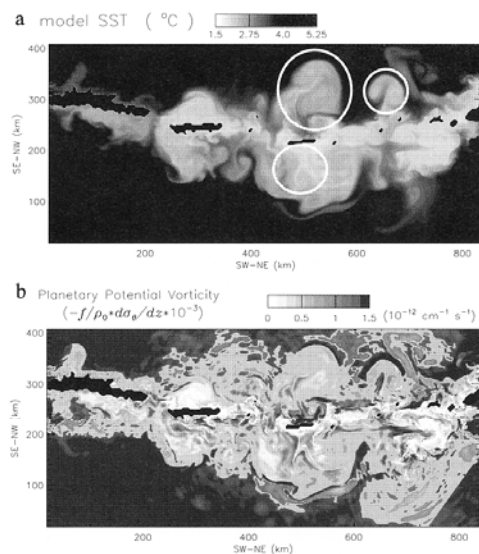


Fig. 4. (a) Potential temperature at the model sea surface (15 m depth) after 25 periods. White circles indicate eddy-like structures also seen in AVHRR thermal infrared imagery (Fig. 5). (b) Planetary part of potential vorticity after 25 periods at the model sea surface.

flow reverses. Figure 2 shows the horizontal distribution of vertical velocity after 4 periods (after an interval of time corresponding to 4 periods) at 390 m depth, roughly corresponding to the core density layer of the NPIW. Many inertial gravity waves are present, indicating that large-amplitude unsteady lee waves are produced all along the Kuril Island Chain. Our examination of the surfaces of constant phase reveals that large-amplitude internal waves originate mainly from (1) the bank located in the northeastern Pacific region (around $x = 700 \text{ km}$, $y = 150 \text{ km}$), (2) the Urup Strait, and (3) sills in the northeastern part of the island chain.

To estimate the intensity of vertical mixing associated with the wave processes, we calculate diapycnal diffusivity coefficients, K_ρ , following the scaling proposed by Gregg (1989), which is based on the internal wave dynamics and observations. In doing so, due to our limited vertical grid size, a 30-m shear is used instead of the 10-m shear, so that the present calculation provides rough estimates of the diffusivity coefficients which will be discussed in Section 4 in addition to the problem concerning the application of Gregg's formula in this study. The estimated K_ρ is temporally averaged over the 4th period.

(6)

再び黒潮：
予測向上へ初期
化問題をデータ同
化で研究

Observed
Kuroshio path
variation

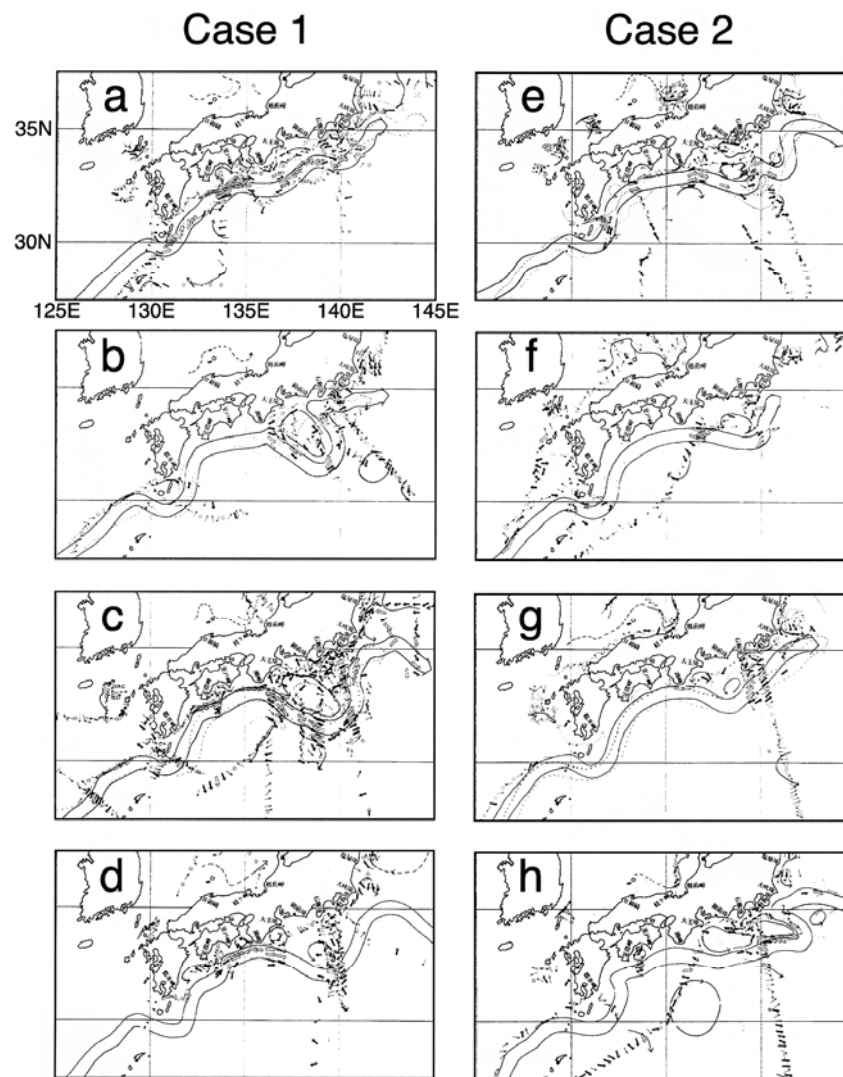


Figure 10. Kuroshio path variation adopted from the QBOC issued by the Japan Coast Guard. (a) 3–17 March 1993, (b) 1–14 April, (c) 27 April to 19 May, (d) 2–15 June, (e) 1–13 July, (f) 2–16 August, (g) 1–13 September, and (h) 29 September to 13 October.

[30] According to QBOC, a small meander generated southeast of Kyushu reached off the Kii Peninsula in late February 1993. After passing by the peninsula in early March (Figure 10a), the meander grew abruptly to a

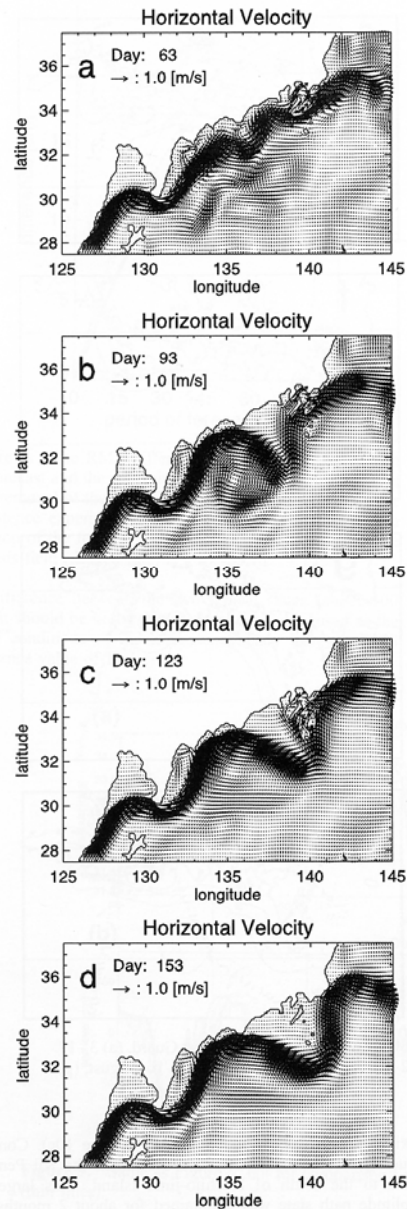
maximum in amplitude in early May (Figure 10c). Consequently, the Kuroshio meandered between the Kii Peninsula to the south of Hachijo-jima Island. This large-amplitude path state was maintained for about 2 months.

(6)

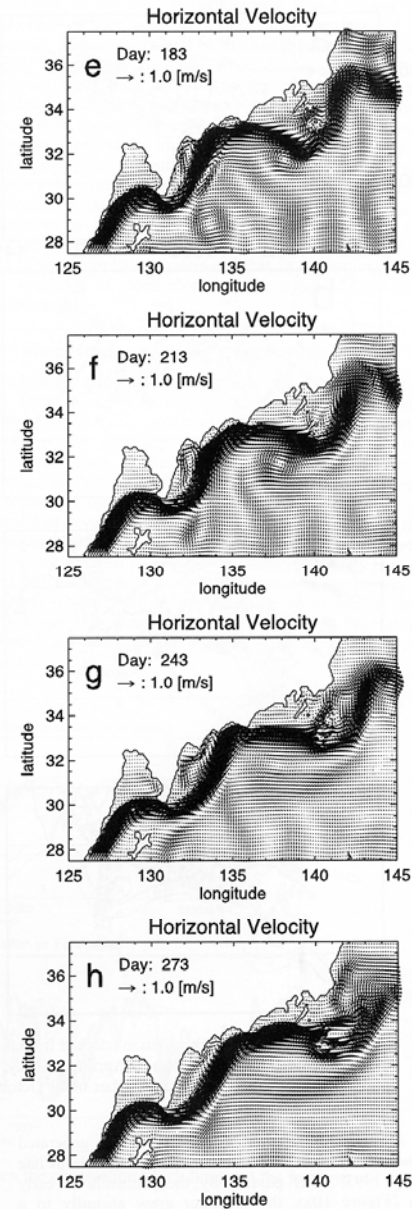
モデルはシンプルだが、
同化手法は最先端の
weak constrainで高
度計力学データを同化

Prediction of the
corresponding
Kuroshio path variation
by a weak constraint
variational method

Case 1



Case 2



(6)

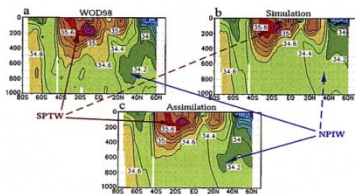


Figure 1. Salinity distribution in a vertical cross section along 180° in December; (a) observation, (b) simulation, and (c) assimilation. The contour interval is 0.2 psu.

Our estimate is thought to be in basic agreement because the adjusted data largely range between those of the ECMWF and the NCEP values. (The discrepancy with the ECMWF dataset is possibly due to the long-term variability.)

3.3. Flow Fields

[15] Figure 3 shows the distribution of the transport function integrated above 1000 m depth around the Oyashio-Kuroshio Extension region. In the simulation, the Kuroshio markedly overshoots when separating from the coast of Japan (Figure 3a) as is usually seen in OGCMs of comparable resolution, leading to an unrealistic retreat of the Oyashio to the north. In contrast, these deficiencies are suppressed in the assimilation (Figure 3b) although the horizontal resolution of our system ($1^\circ \times 1^\circ$) prevents it from reproducing a perfect western boundary current. (Note that the mean SSH field is not assimilated.) The estimated Kuroshio (Oyashio) transport is 42.3 (5.2) Sv for the annual mean and 2.7 (5.3) Sv for the seasonal variability. These values are basically consistent with earlier studies. The meridional overturning estimated in the Pacific Ocean exhibits the well-known shallow overturning in this basin (not shown), consistent with previous knowledge.

3.4. Heat Transport

[16] Above improvements in our dataset allow us to make a robust estimate of the meridional oceanic heat transport. The estimated annual mean northward heat transport has a peak value of 0.40 PW at 14°N in the northern hemisphere and -0.88 PW at 13°S in the southern hemisphere, respectively. These maximum values, together with the overall transport pattern, are quite similar to those obtained in

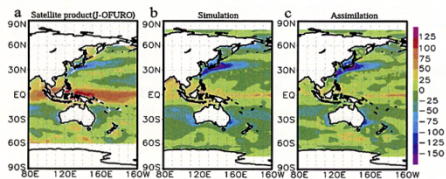


Figure 2. Annual mean net air-sea heat flux distribution in the western Pacific Ocean; (a) satellite result produced for Oct 1992–Sep 1993, (b) simulation, and (c) assimilation. The units are Wm^{-2} .

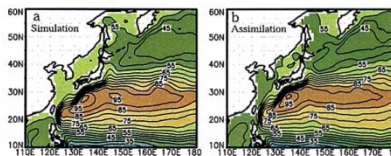


Figure 3. Transport function above 1000 m depth around Japan; (a) simulation and (b) assimilation. The contour interval is 5.0 Sv.

previous studies [e.g., *Macdonald and Wunsch, 1996*] although the estimates still range widely ($O(10^{-1})PW$; e.g., *Roemmich, 2001*).

[17] However, the recent report by *Roemmich [2001]* indicates larger heat transport (0.77PW at a subtropical section) based on high resolution XBT/XCTD transects. A close examination shows that the main cause of this large discrepancy comes from differences in Ekman transport. This implies that these differences may arise mainly from interannual variability in the wind field. Actually, their estimate is made by using a dataset from 1993 to 1998 while the result presented here is based on climatological data.

4. Advantages of the 4D-VAR Method

4.1. Sensitivity Experiment

[18] The estimate of the adjoint solution enables us to detect the sensitivity to fluctuations of the model variables. This is a powerful advantage which facilitates the identification of the water mass pathways and the construction of an adaptive observational system for the improvement of forecasting [e.g., *Palmer et al., 1998*]. Here, an application of a sensitivity experiment to the NPIW pathway is performed in which we investigate the sensitivity to an artificial cost given in the NPIW region. The distribution of adjoint variables (Figure 4) implies that, over a roughly 6 year period, the origin of NPIW can be traced back to the Okhotsk Sea and the Bering Sea in the subarctic region and to the subtropical Kuroshio region. These results are in broad agreement with recent studies [e.g., *Yasuda, 1997*].

4.2. Difference Between the 4D-VAR and Nudging Approaches

[19] As another confirmation of the superiority of our 4D-VAR approach, we compare our results directly with those obtained by the commonly used nudging method with the same observational data (temperature and salinity fields, and SSH anomaly data). In the nudging approach, artificial source/sink terms (nudging terms) are added to both the temperature and salinity equations in order to restore the model variables to observed values, using the relaxation time scale of $55(10) \times \sin\phi$ days for temperature and salinity fields (SSH anomaly field) where ϕ is latitude [*Fujio and Imasato, 1991*]. Figure 5a shows the spatial distribution of the magnitude of the nudging term in the case of salinity. The values are conspicuous in the Oyashio-Kuroshio Extension region where a salinity minimum structure characterizing the NPIW is generally formed [*Yasuda, 1997*]. The typical term balance of the salinity

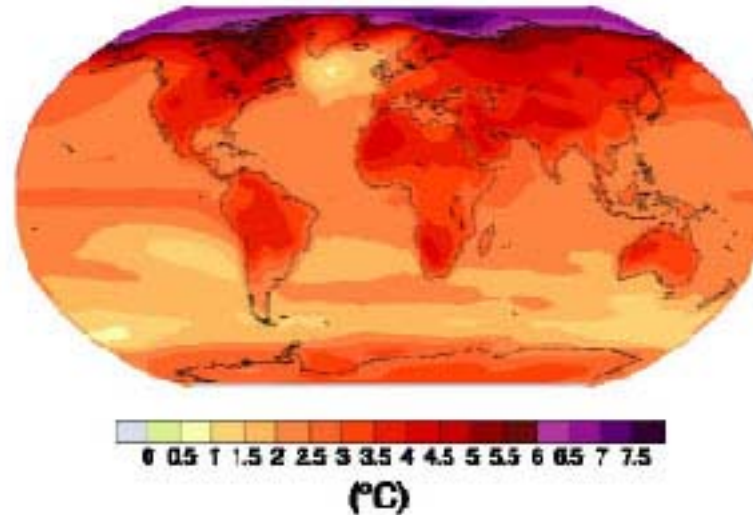
過去の解説、現況の把握、将来の予測に向けた状態推定の精緻化・高度化を研究

Improved ocean state estimation by 4DVAR data assimilation

IPCC AR4 レポートより

IPCC AR4: 状態推定
とprojection (シナリオ
予測)の代表例:
マルチモデルアンサン
ブル的発想

地上気温の上昇の地理的分布



■ 21世紀後半 (2090-2099 年) の世界平均地上気温の変化予測。地図には、SRES A1Bシナリオに属する、複数のMAGCMモデル予測の平均値を示した。すべての気温は1980-1999年の期間との比較。【図3.2】

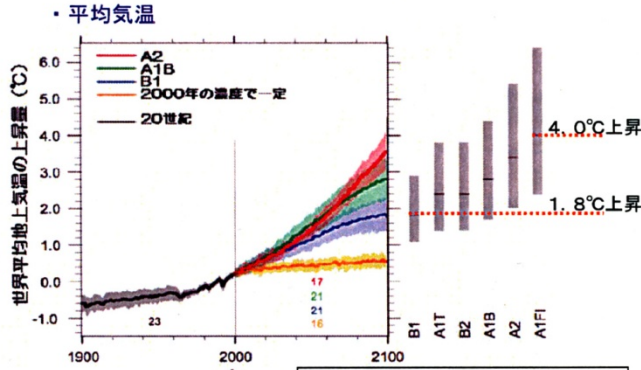
21世紀温暖化projection 実験の地上気温平均場

海氷、氷河が存在する高緯度ほど昇温は大きい

将来の気候変化予測

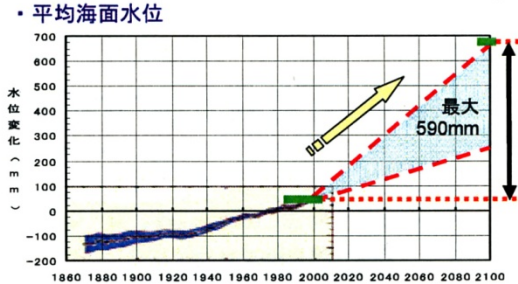
- ・今後20年間に10年あたり約0.2℃の割合で気温が上昇することが予測されている
- ・100年後には、地球の平均気温は1.8～4.0℃の上昇が予測される
- ・100年後には、地球の平均海面水位は18～59cmの上昇が予測される
- ・温室効果ガスの排出が抑制されたとしても、**温暖化や海面上昇は数世紀にわたって続く**

長期継続はなぜか



A1: 「高成長社会シナリオ」
 A1F1: 化石エネルギー源を重視
 A1T: 非化石エネルギー源を重視
 A1B: 各エネルギー源のバランスを重視
 A2: 「多元化社会シナリオ」
 B1: 「持続的発展型社会シナリオ」
 B2: 「地域共存型地域シナリオ」

(出典) IPCC第4次評価報告書第1作業部会報告書政策決定者向け要約(気象庁)
 ・実線は、各シナリオにおける複数モデルによる地球平均地上気温の昇温を示す
 ・陰影部は、個々のモデルの年平均値の標準偏差の範囲



資料) IPCC第4次報告書(第1作業部会)をもとに河川局で作成

21世紀末の平均気温上昇と平均海面水位上昇

| | 環境の保全と経済の発展が地球規模で両立する社会 | 化石エネルギー源を重視しつつ高い経済成長を実現する社会 |
|------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 気温上昇 | 約1.8℃ (1.1℃～2.9℃) | 約4.0℃ (2.4℃～6.4℃) |
| 海面上昇 | 18～38cm | 26～59cm |

資料) IPCC第4次報告書(第1作業部会)より

(国交省より)

モデルの平均値で個々のモデル間で3℃程度のばらつきがある

温暖化予測の不確実性の主な要因:

- ①モデルは発達途上: 特に雲、海氷のlife cycleのモデリング、陸面過程が十分でない
- ②現況把握も発展途上: 我が国等による国際連携地球統合観測の一層の展開
炭素7ギガトン放出: うち3ギガトンは自然が吸収 主に森林と海、温暖化が進むと 森林が枯れ、地中のものが分解して炭素放出、海のプランクトンが死に一部は海面へ
温暖化物質は地球圏をどのように循環していて、どのような変化が生じているのか、その現況把握は喫緊の課題
- ③正確な初期値づくりの科学技術も発展途上

今後の課題: 未解明である海(地球)の無機・有機の世界の連鎖を探索・監視しつつ
海洋(地球)空間・資源の活用と影響評価・対応策を一体的に推進
物理地球(無機地球)と生態系化学地球(有機地球)との連鎖の理解はこれから
低炭素社会に向けての賢い対応策はこれから: 学際的代表である地球環境学の骨格

地球表面の70%を占める海の現況把握
はどの程度か?

海は十分賢い: ①

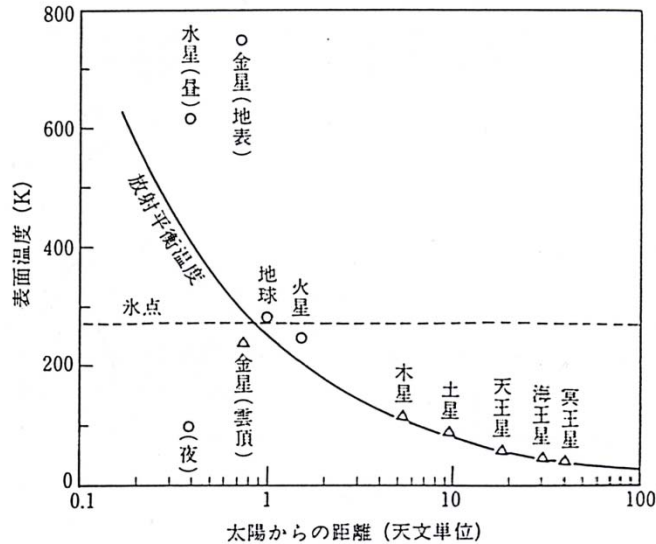


図1-2 太陽系のいろいろな惑星の表面温度 (○印は地表, △印は雲の表面) と, 仮に反射率が地球と同じ 30% であるとして計算した放射平衡温度 (実線) (基礎になるデータは小沼直樹・水谷 仁, 1978: 岩波講座 13 「太陽系における地球」による.)

放射平衡温度

短波入射と長波放射のバランス

地球: 255K

| 性質 | 他の物質との比較 | 自然界における意義 |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 沸点・融点 <u>比熱</u> | 第6族元素の水素化合物中特別高い 液体 NH ₃ を除いて最大 | 常温で液体として存在する 地表温度の変化を小さくしている 水の循環による熱輸送量が大きい 体温を一定に保つ |
| 融解の潜熱 | NH ₃ を除いて最大 | 0°C 付近でサーモスタット効果として作用する |
| 蒸発の潜熱 | すべての物質中最大 | 大気-海洋系における熱の交換・輸送に重要 |
| 赤外線の吸収 熱膨張率 | 波長のほとんど全域にわたって強い 非常に小さい | 大気-海洋系における熱過程に重要 海水の密度変化が小さいため、流れが強くない |
| 圧縮率 | 非常に小さい | |
| 表面張力 | すべての液体中最大 | 細胞の生理, 雲, 雨の生成の現象に重要 |
| 解離力 | 非常に大きい | 海は元素の貯蔵庫 |

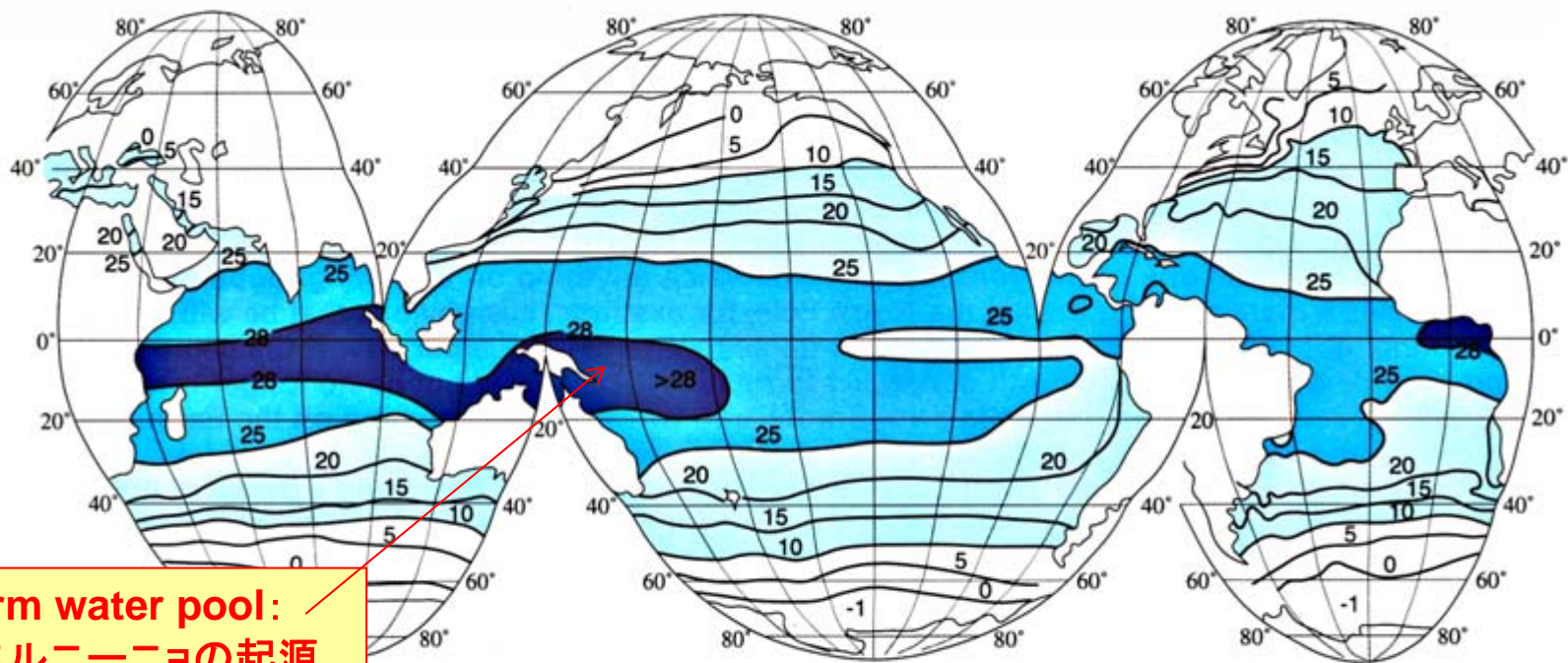
(分極→双極子)

水の物質的特殊性が大気海洋結合を強化

潜熱大: サーマスタット、熱的結合

解離力大: 物質循環、生命体

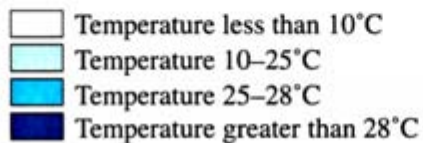
海面での海水密度不均一性が運動エネルギーとなる大循環(熱塩循環)



北半球冬季の表面水温

Warm water pool:

- エルニーニョの起源
- 温暖化の影響で強度やパターンが変化しつつある?
- 温暖化監視の必要例
- 全球暖水ルートにも関与



の熱不均一は海面の水温にも反映される(上図)。海水には塩分が含まれて、純水とは異なり、水温が低いほど密度が大きい。南極周辺では全季節を通じて激しい冷却があること、また冬季の北太平洋亜寒帯西部にも季節風の吹き出しによる大きな冷却があり、表面水温が低くなっており、表面海水の密度は、他の海域に比べて大きくなることが予想される。

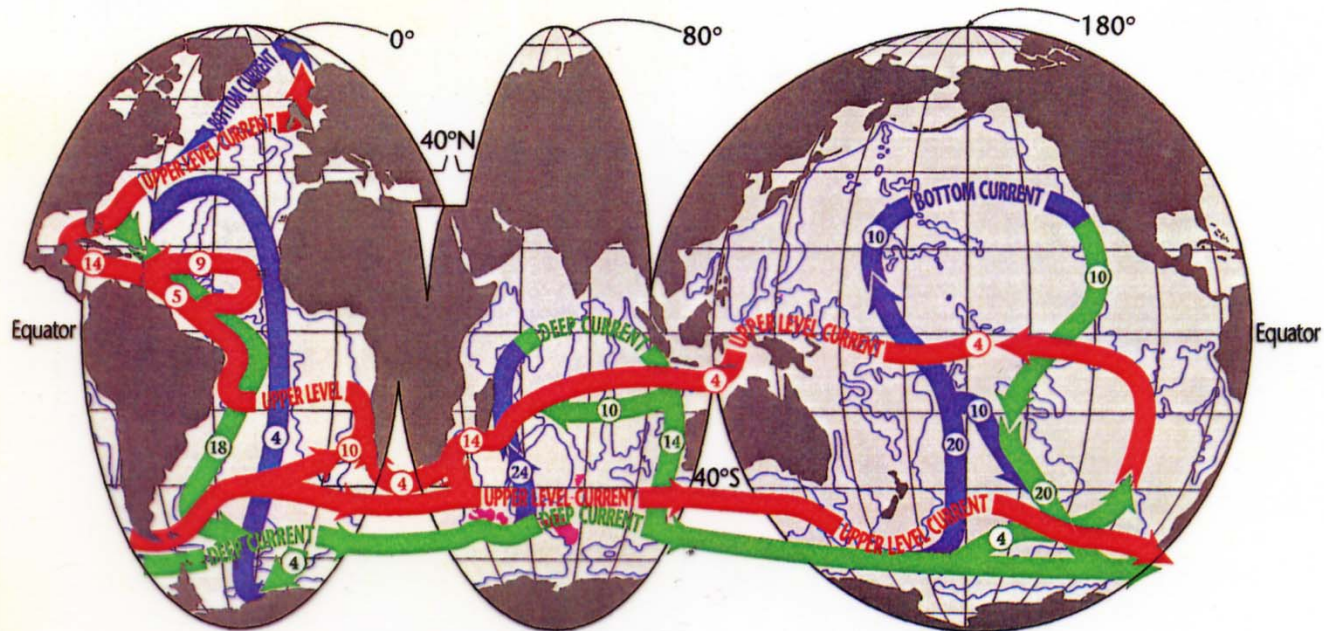
なぜ同一緯度帯で水温が違うか？

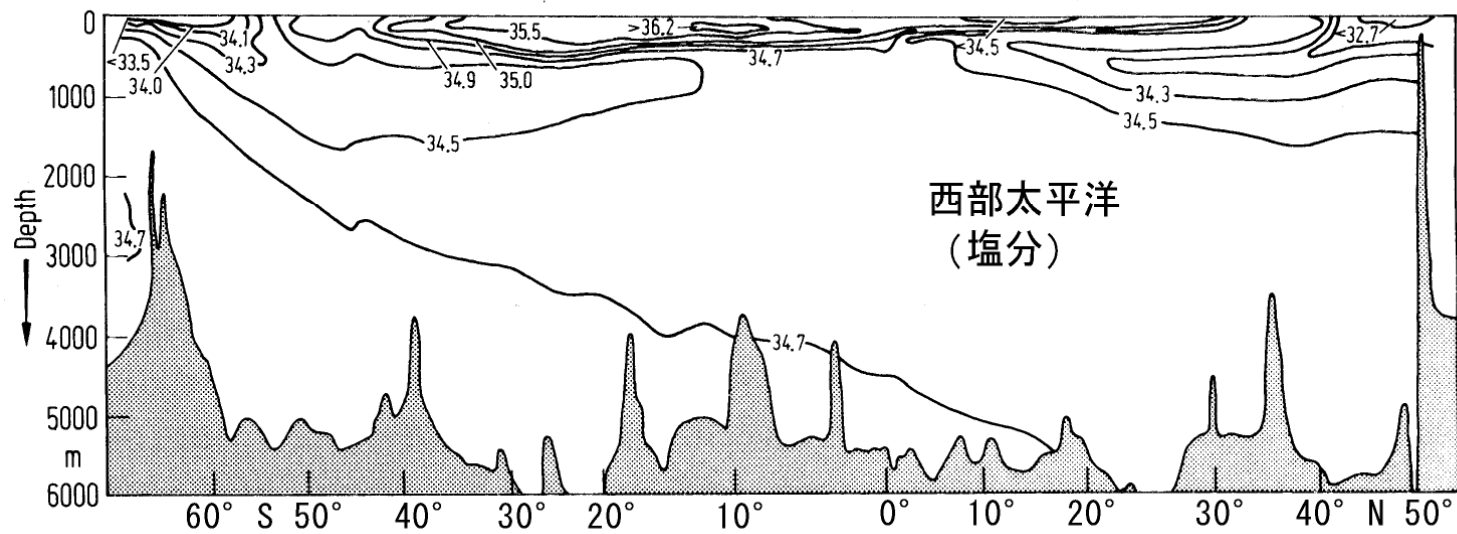
Reviews of Geophysics

AMERICAN GEOPHYSICAL UNION

VOLUME 33 NUMBER 2 MAY 1995

フロッカーの全球海洋循環





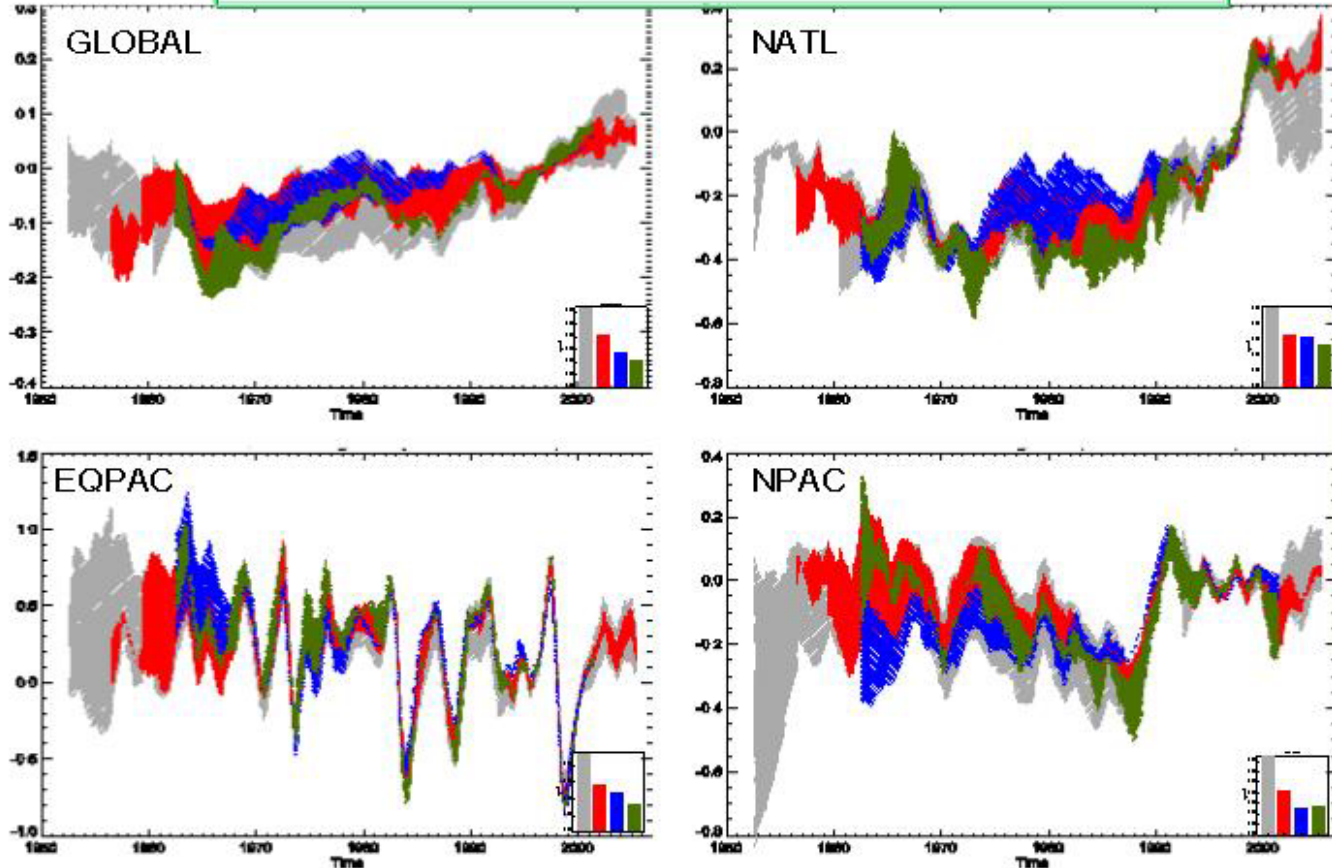
太平洋西部の南北断面における塩分の分布
 深層水が形成される北大西洋とは相違=>各大洋には個性
 NP : 深層循環変動のアンカー機能

海は十分賢いはずであった： 温暖化の進行は状態推定能力の格好の対象

気温、海面水位及び北半球の積雪面積の変化

1961-90年間の

海洋表層300m平均水温の推移

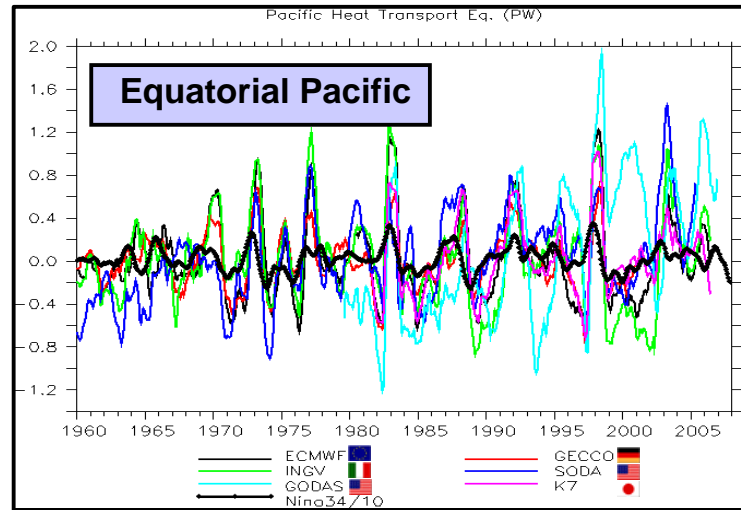
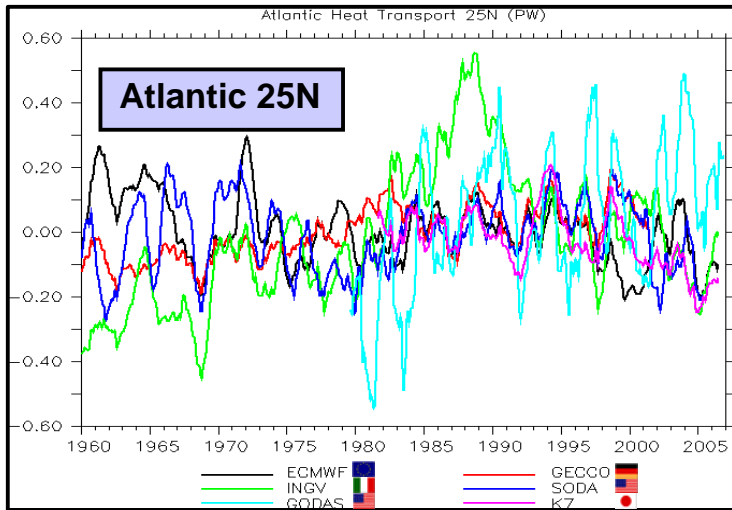


データ同
化先進機
関のアン
サンブル
推定

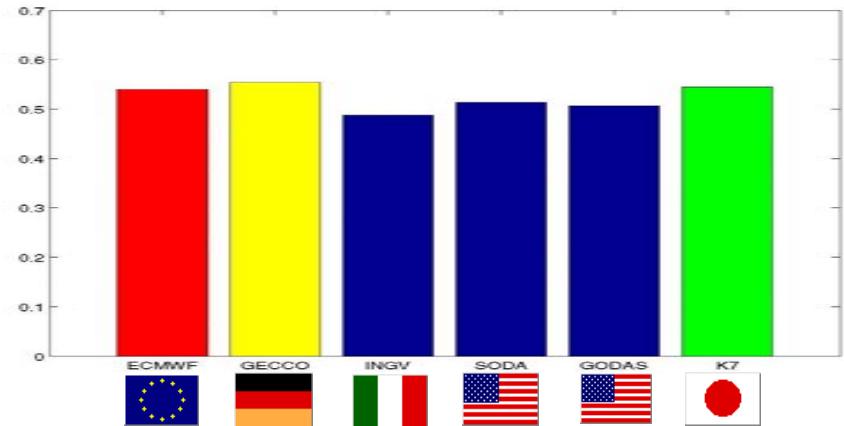
Figure 6. Time evolution and spread of the upper 300m average temperature in different regions. The spread resulting from using 20 different ocean reanalysis is shown in grey. Those reanalysis that use the same forcing fluxes (ERA40) are shown in red. The difference between grey and red is indicative of uncertainty arising from the forcing fluxes. The blue shading is indicative of the uncertainty arising from the ocean model formulation, since it groups ocean simulations which do not assimilate data and differ only on the ocean

海洋再解析データの国際比較 (GSOP'08)

Heat Transport Anomaly (PW=10¹⁵W)



世界各国の代表機関による国際比較プロジェクト(3rd GSOP intercomparison)が昨年10月に開催、海洋再解析データの客観的な比較・検討がなされた。日本からはk7-Awaji groupが参加。

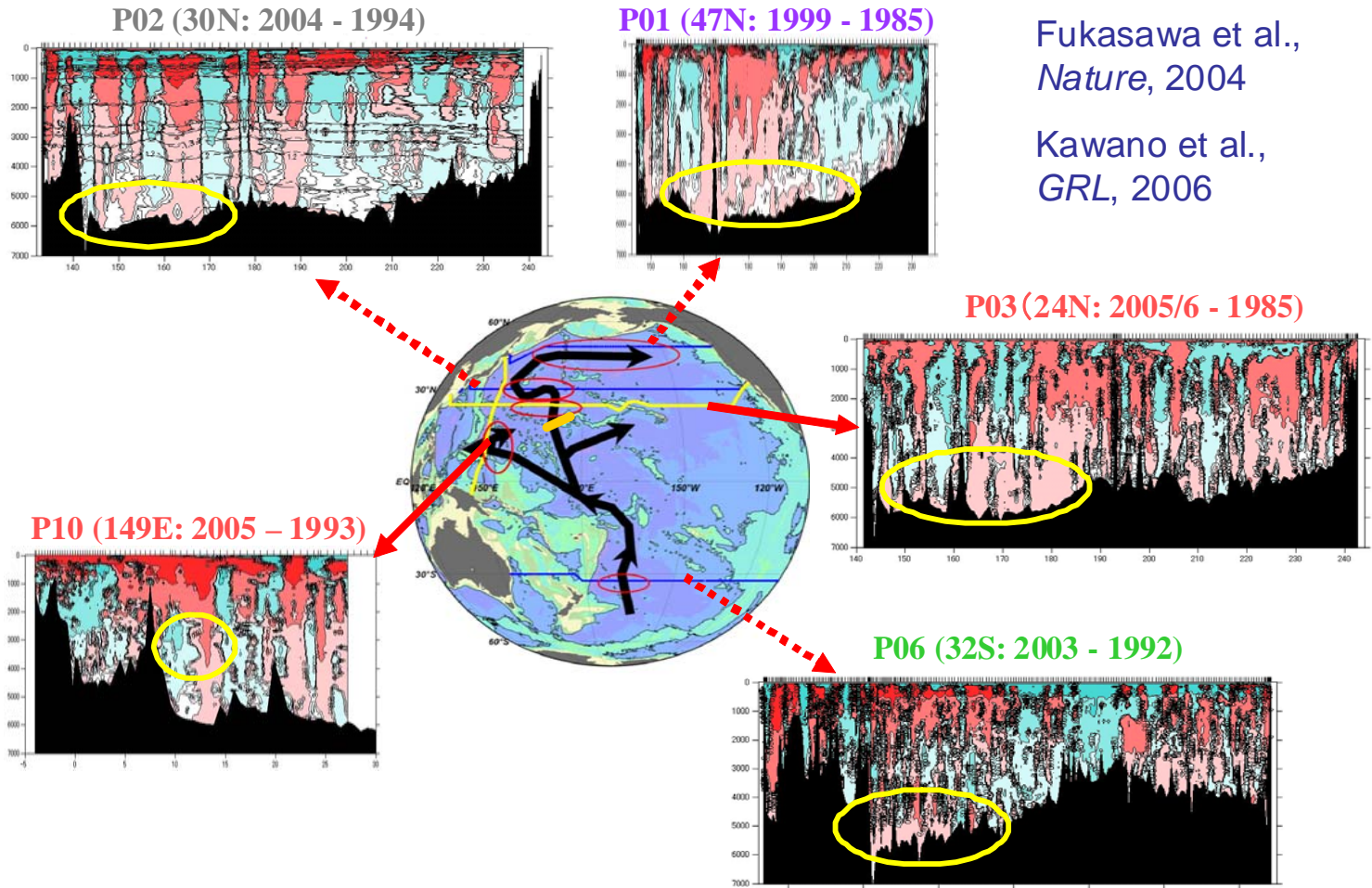


世界各機関と比して高い評価を受ける。

なぜ全層を診る必要があるのか

深層温暖化の長期進行

WOCEと10年後の再観測との比較により、太平洋の広範囲にわたる南極周極深層水の昇温(0.01~0.003°C)を検出



なぜ全層を診る必要があるのか

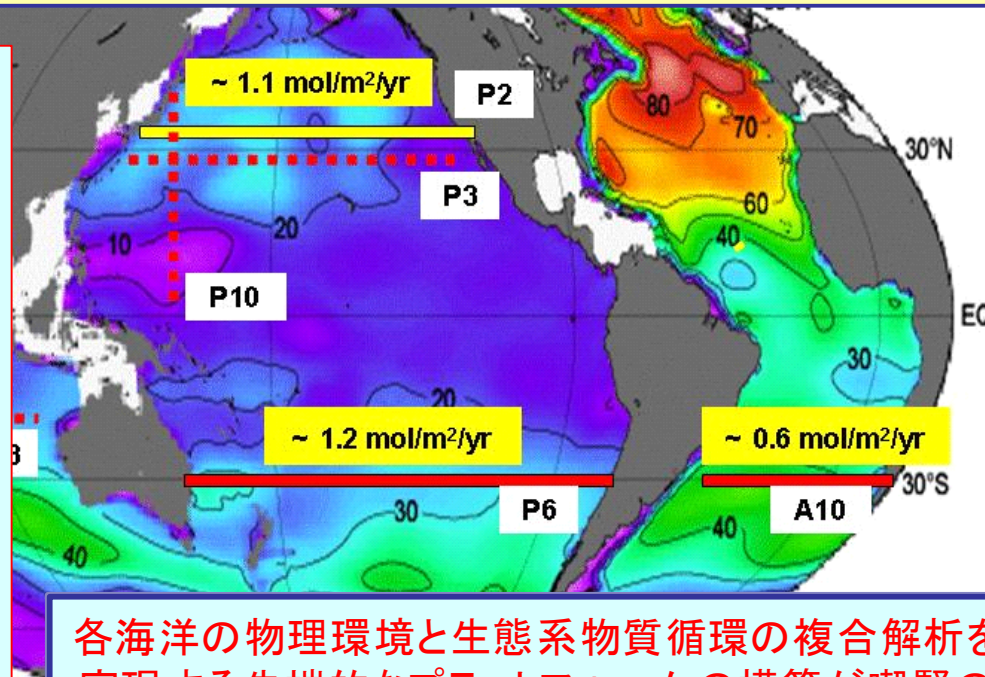
温暖化物質が中深層へ大洋別に広がっている！！

人為起源CO₂の過去10年間の蓄積量

人為起源CO₂の最大の貯蔵庫である海洋では、海域により人為起源CO₂の増加率に大きな差が出ている

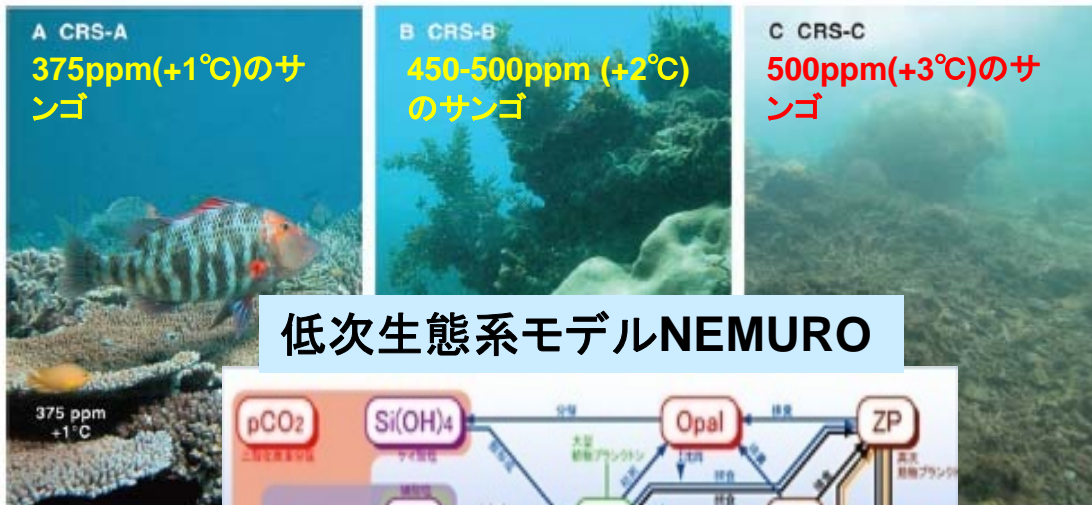
メタンハイドレードは溶出しないか？

北太平洋では、亜表層の亜寒帯水、中層の北太平洋中層水に主に吸収・貯蔵され循環している：
温暖化局面での高精度・高密度・統合現況診断に重要



各海洋の物理環境と生態系物質循環の複合解析を実現する先端的なプラットフォームの構築が喫緊の課題で、海洋変動、物質循環、生態系変動の現況解読に耐えうる学際統合システムの基幹要素

再び海は十分賢いはずであった：酸性化モニターと対策，根幹は？



低次生態系モデルNEMURO

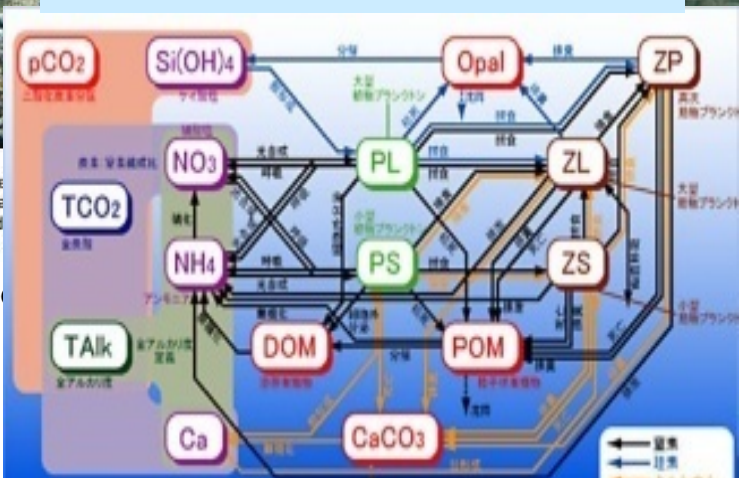
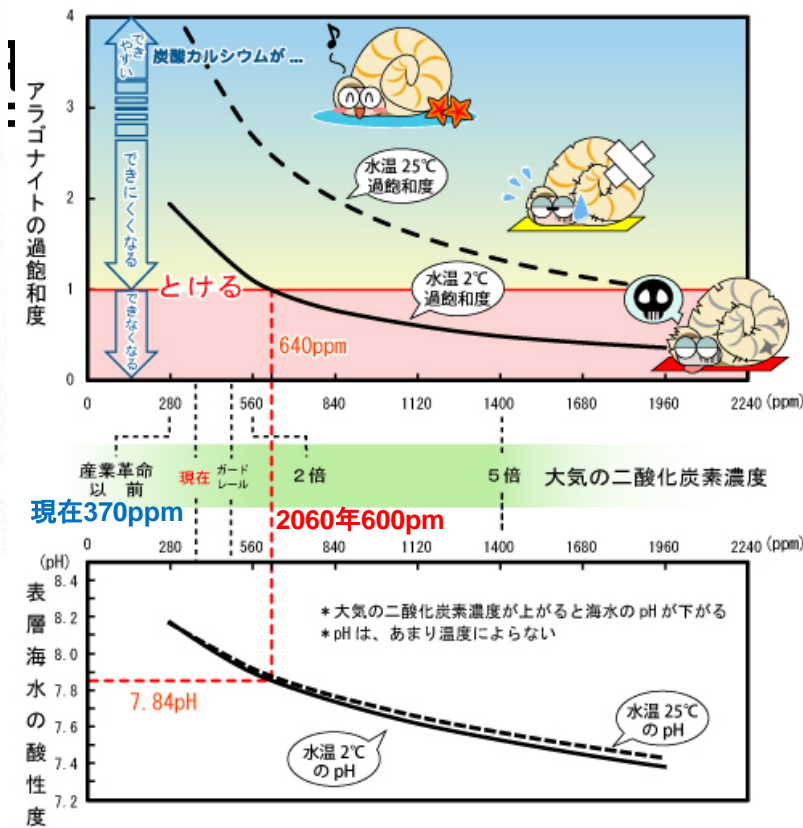


Fig. 5. Extant examples of reefs as analogs for the ecological Scenarios CRS-A, CRS-B, and CRS-C. Temperature increases shown are...

(Hoegh-Guldberg et al., 2007)

(e.g., Hoegh-Guldberg et al., 2007: Science)



国立環境研究所HPより

植物プランクの殻も弱るので、生態系・水産資源に 深刻な影響を与える恐れ

海宇宙の連鎖の解明：
CO2→温暖化と酸性化
 水温と塩分の分布の変化(温暖化と降水異常)
 海洋循環の変化→水温分布の変化、栄養塩分布の変化、PHの変化→高次系である生態系の変化→高次生態系の変化→食の安全保障

大気中の二酸化炭素(CO₂)がこのまま増え続けると海水が酸性化し、1000年以内に南極海や北大西洋で貝類の殻やサンゴが溶け出すことが、日米欧等の国際研究チームの予測で分かった。殻を持つフランクton(翼足類)が激減し、魚類やクジラが餌を失う可能性もあるという。

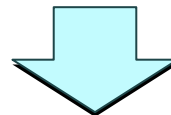
海洋物理の未解決課題

(1) フロッカーのコンベアーベルト循環は地球化学・物質循環から見れば存在しないという指摘

- この指摘は、海洋循環に伴う熱・物質のラグランジュ輸送の理論が未だ不十分であることを突いている。この種の問題は大気ではフェレル循環(間接循環)、成層圏のブリューワー・ドブソン循環の研究(中緯度起源の波による運動量収束)で理解できたようだったが、最近、残差循環(one-cell residual overturning)の存在が対流圏界面周辺で明確となり、熱帯起源の定在ロスビー波で形成されているのではないかというホットな話題になっている。
- 地球の熱・物質のプールである海での大循環ラグランジュ輸送を担うプロセスと仕組みの診断、メカニズムの解明は、他圏との相互作用とともに、人類史的課題である地球環境の根幹的要素。観測的知見・発見、その有要情報を拡充・利用できるハード・ソフト一体の技術の革新が鍵

(2) 無機と有機の統合バーチャル海洋 地球環境システム学の環

- 海の構造はおおよそわかった。**海の変化の法則と連鎖の仕組み**を知り（予測科学・予防科学）、**海の現代史を統合的に理解**できる突破口が要請
- 本課題はより長いレンジの課題で、地球環境学を結節する要素。温暖化時での『海の酸性化』と関連して推進
『海の変化と気候や生態系への影響解明』の情報発信ができる
- 海洋物理学:「海の動態解明に関する知の体系」だと定義すれば、従前の物理的動態に加え、異分野複合動態の物理的側面の解明も時代の要請。前者は物理法則を知るものであり、後者は連鎖複合系の変動メカニズムの解明。この成果を体系化し、学問分野として認知されれば、若手も集積。「目の前の不可思議な現象を解明するのが科学」
- Ocean OBS2009: important target 『Integrated Earth System Syntheses』, e.g., K7 4DVAR coupled data assimilation



ブロードバンドの輸送船機能を担うことが現代海洋物理学に要請

海の現況診断の重要性

- 正しい現状認識はメカニズムの解明、適応対策、精度の高い将来予測の基本
- それには、**全球全層の現況診断**(海面から海底まで、赤道域から極域まで)と、過去からの**経緯の解読が必要**
- **過去を材料に物理を解明。既知である過去を復元・予測(hindcast <->forecast)して予測能力を判断。**



過去の解読→現況の診断→将来予測の一体的推進

「海を知る2大手段」: (a) 観測 と (b) モデル

➡ 革新的統融合(総力戦): データ同化

(a1) 人工衛星観測:

特徴 広域同時性に優れるが電波計測ゆえ海面状態に限定
海面水温(SST)、海面高度(SSH)、海上風、降水量、雲など

(a2) 現場観測: 船舶やブイ等

特徴 時空間的に断片的だが海洋内部構造を観測(水温、塩分、
流速

先端観測例

水位上昇の他に、深層の温暖化長期監視、極域氷、海の無機・有機の小宇宙調査、海底のメタンハイドレード等多様な課題への挑戦が始まった

人工衛星によるocean state(海面水温と海面高度等)

http://ioc3.unesco.org/oopc/state_of_the_ocean/all/, <http://www.noaa.gov/>

自働ブイ「ARGO」による水温、塩分プロファイリング→炭素、酸素も

http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sci/osap/projects/argo/graphics_e/thm

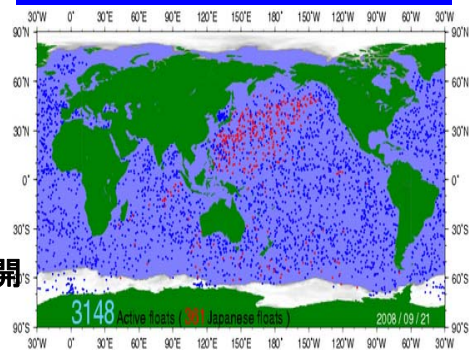
戦略的海洋監視



国際Argo
GEOSS
GEO
他

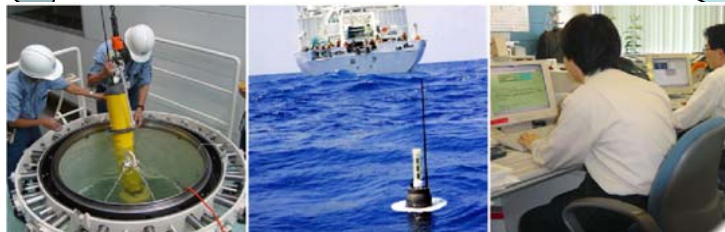
国際協力
協調
連携

Argoの効率的な維持



フロート展開

データ
品質管理

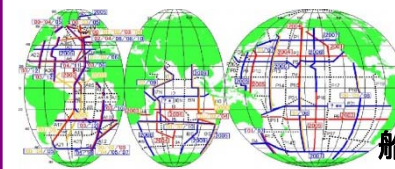


海洋観測基盤としてのArgoの維持

海洋循環、熱・物質循環の変動把握



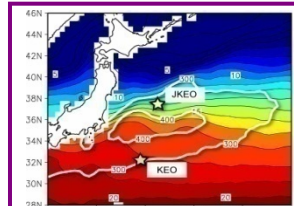
研究G間
の連携



船舶観測



衛星観測



係留ブイ観測



船舶
時系列観測

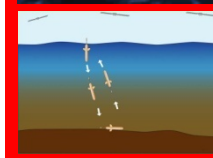
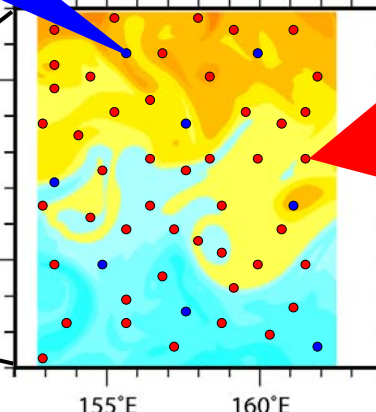
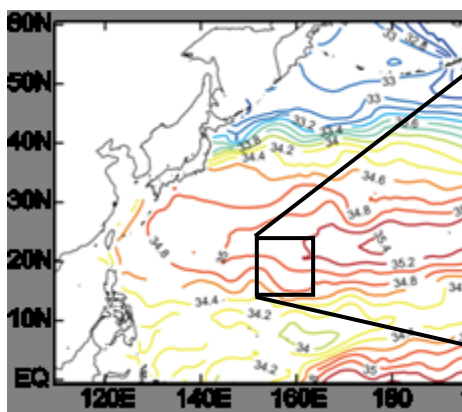
他の研究チーム(観測・モデル)と連携して、海洋循環や熱・物質輸送の実態把握

観測基盤としてのArgoは維持した上で
 ・ 海洋環境変動研究の「カギ」となる海域・プロセスを、フロートを中心とした多様な(自動)観測機器を用いて戦略的に監視。
 ・ Argo計画実行により蓄積された知見を、監視システムの構築・運用に活用。



MARITECとの協力

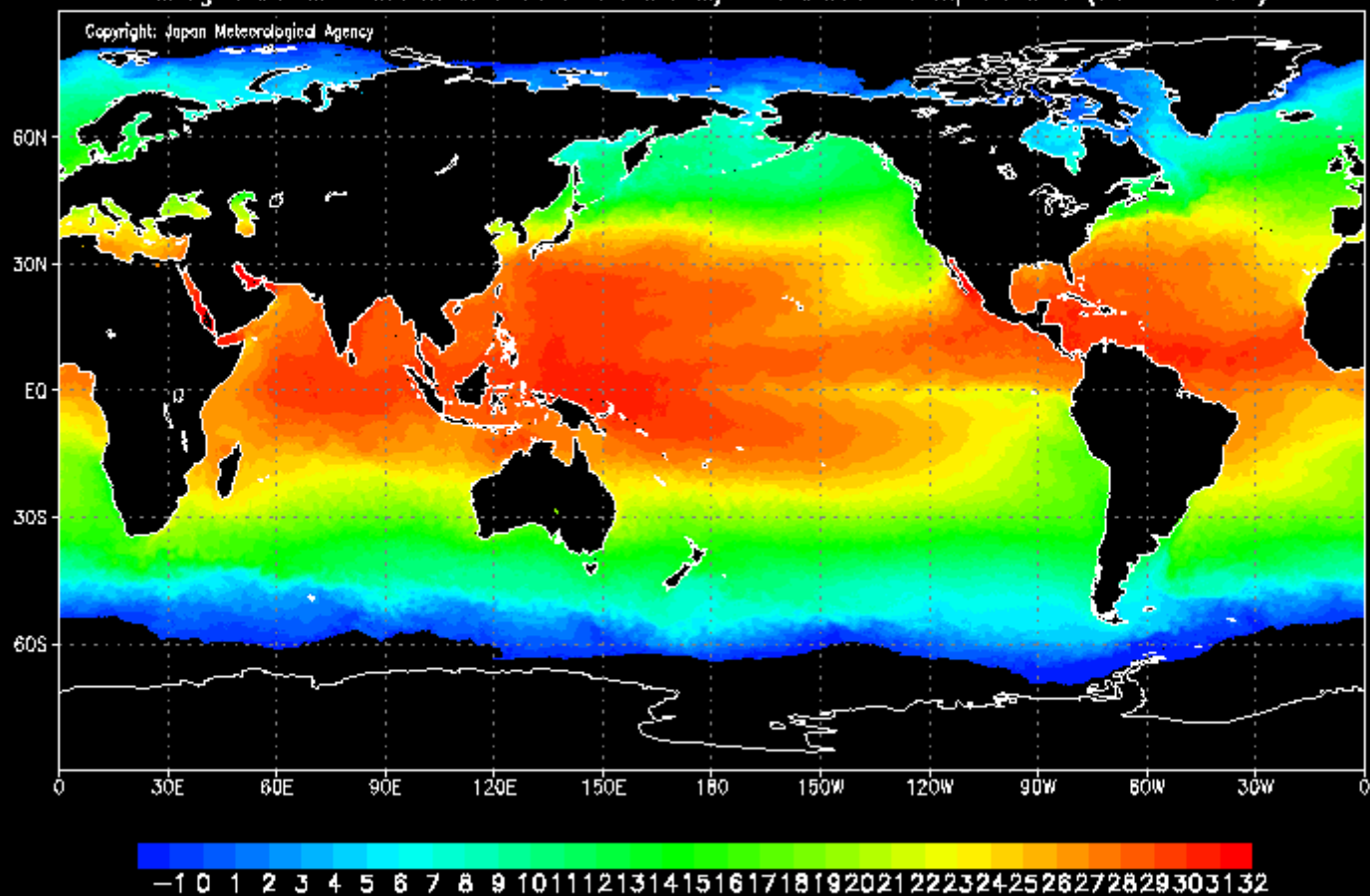
・ 監視システムの高度化に不可欠な「次世代自動昇降型ブイ」を開発。



戦略的海洋監視システムの開発・パイロット運用

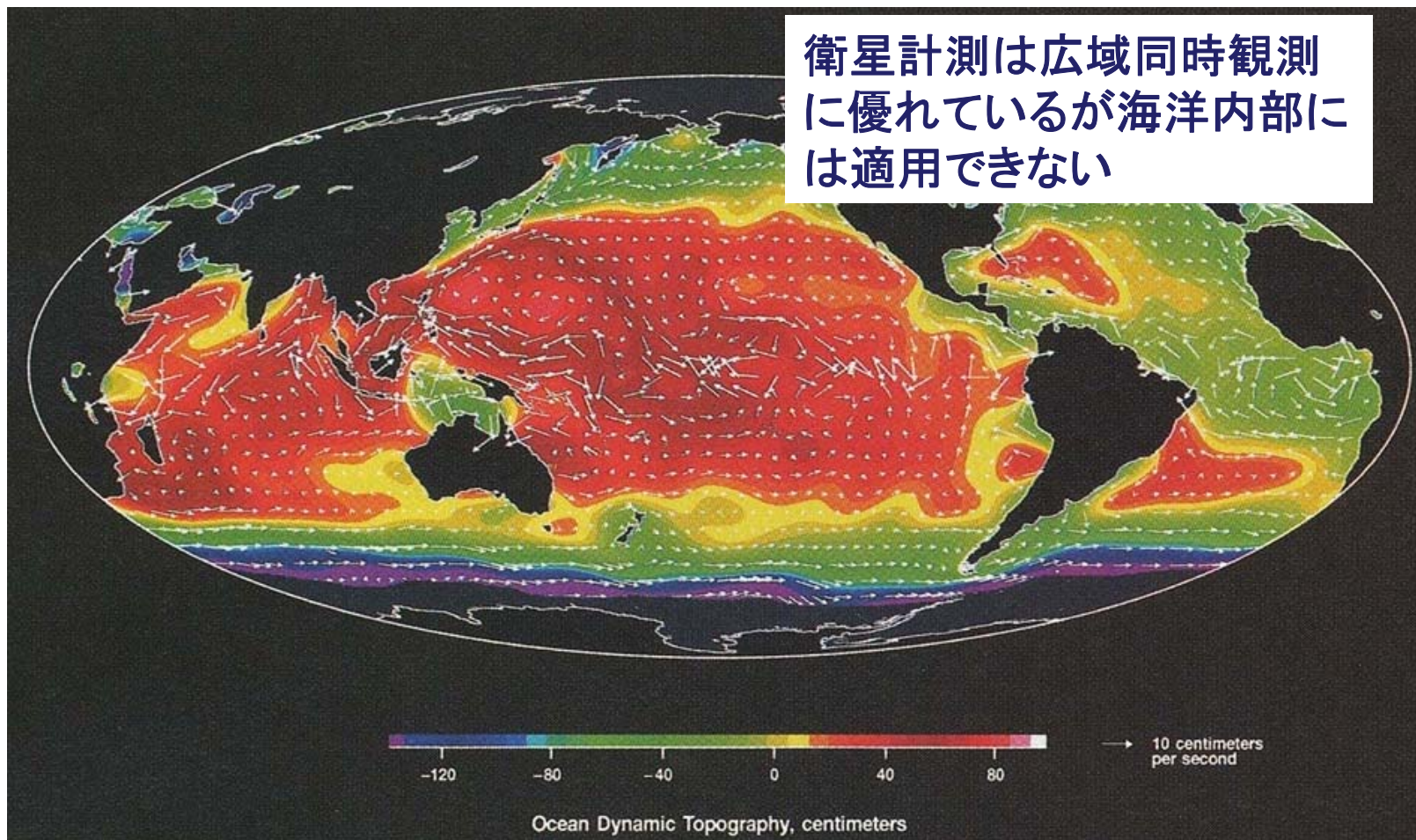
衛星計測による海面水温全球分布:2008年10月01日

Merged satellite and in situ data Global Daily Sea Surface Temperatures (01 Oct 2008)



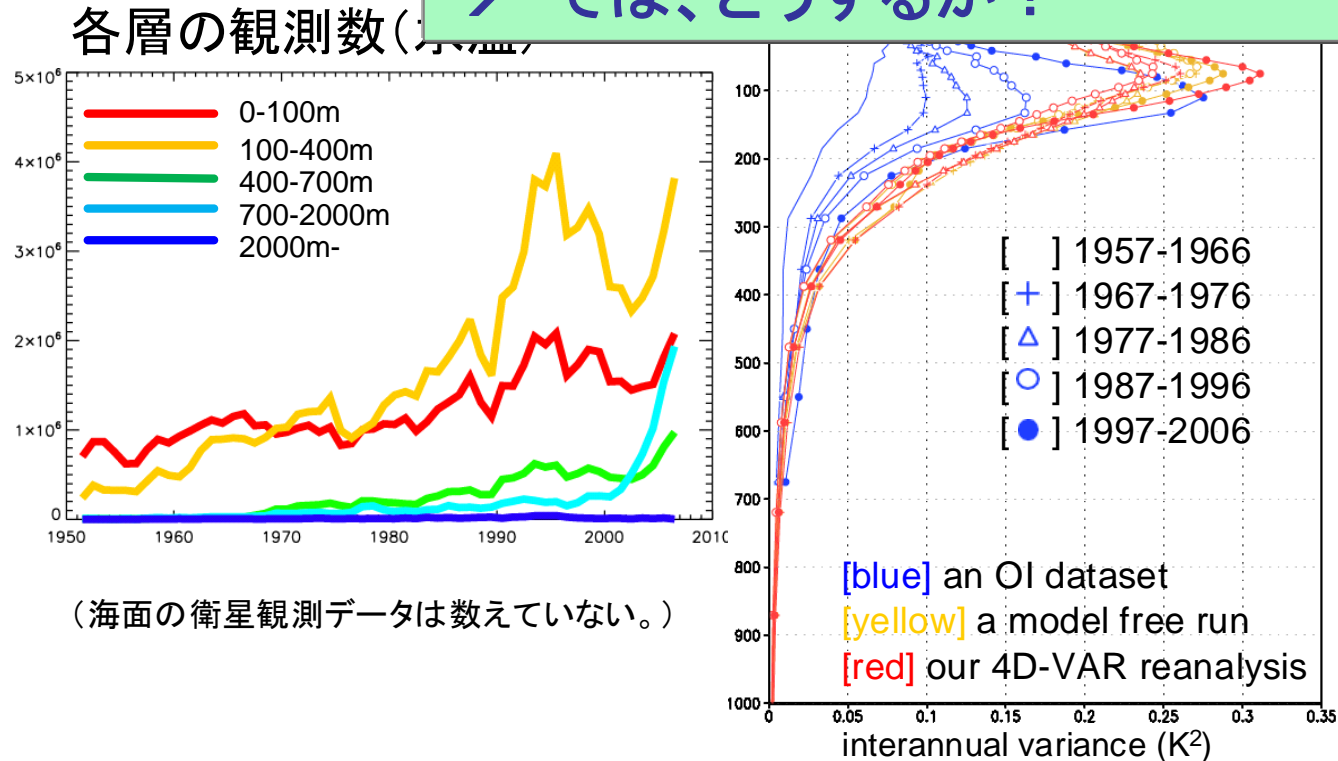
衛星海面高度計による観測例

暖色系の海域が海面の盛り上がりを示す



観測データ数はどれくらい

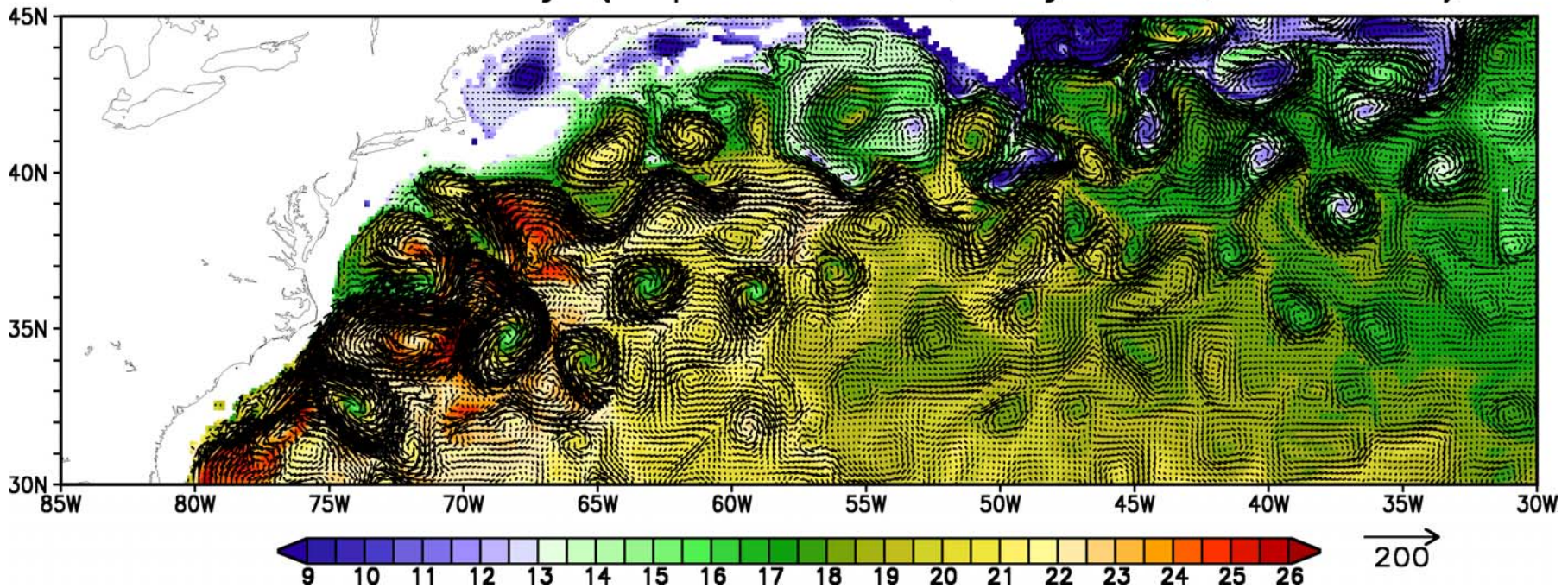
中・深層の観測データは少ない
→ では、どうするか？



OIデータは観測数にもなって変動性が異なる。モデルシミュレーション、同化結果は変動性が大きく、最近のOIデータに近い。

ESで高分解能大循環モデルの実行が可能になった

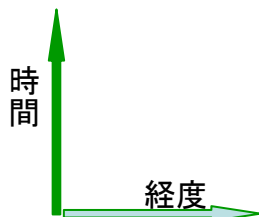
Horizontal Velocity (Depth: 100 m, Day: 256, Year: 50)



赤道海面水温**アノマリー**の季節変化：
大気と海洋の相互作用を正しく反映できない

海・空・陸・海水
のモデル改良

WOA98 (観測)

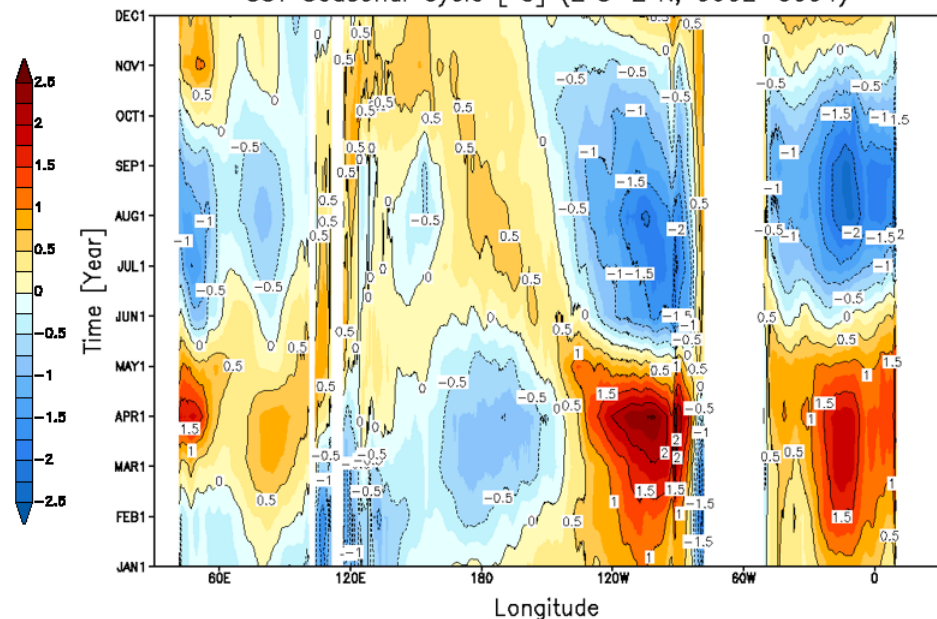
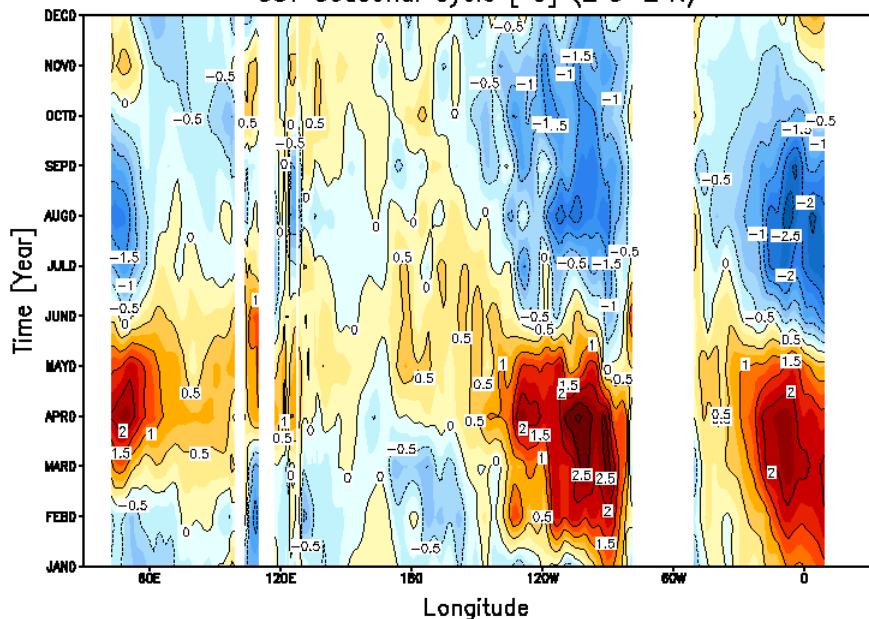


CFES (モデル)



World Ocean Atlas 98
SST Seasonal Cycle [°C] (2°S-2°N)

CFES T106L48 & 0.25deg.54lev. (Case02/test01)
SST Seasonal Cycle [°C] (2°S-2°N, 0002-0004)



インド洋

太平洋

大西洋

インド洋

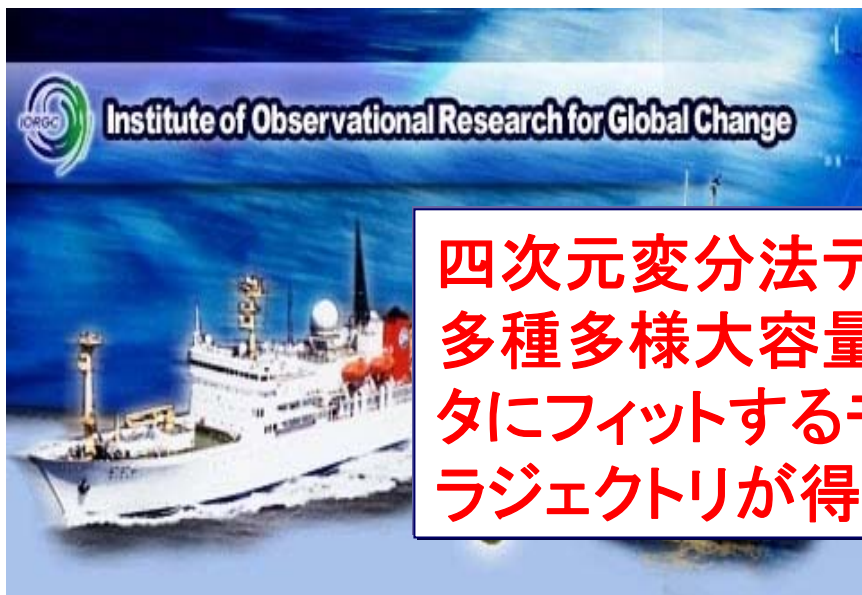
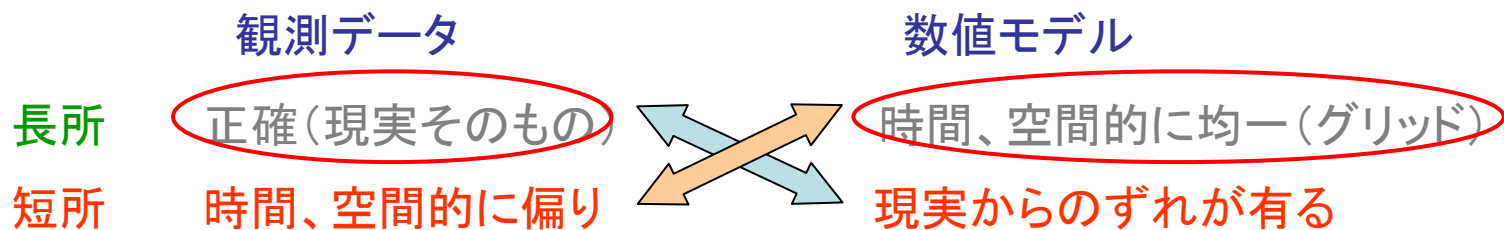
太平洋

大西洋

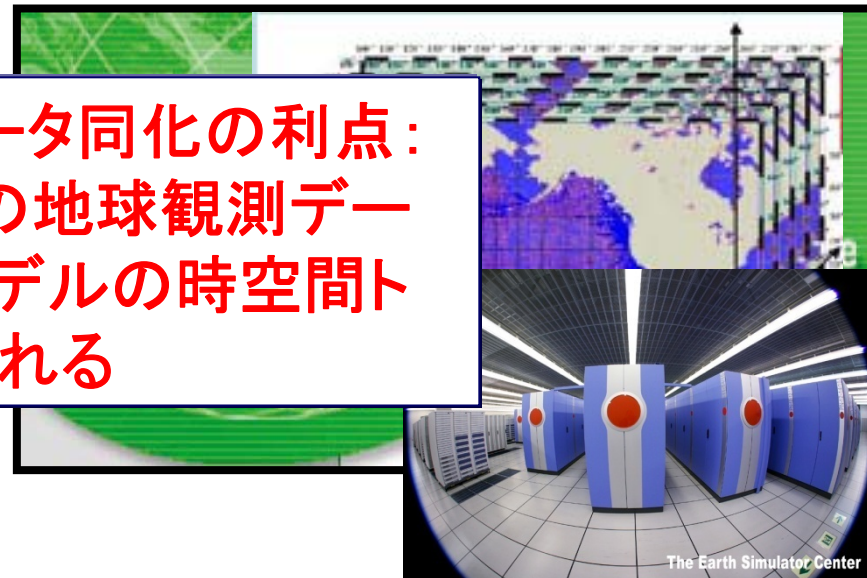
4DVAR: 良好なモデル → データ同化によりモデル性能の一層の向上

革新的手法：データ同化

「観測データとモデルの統合」



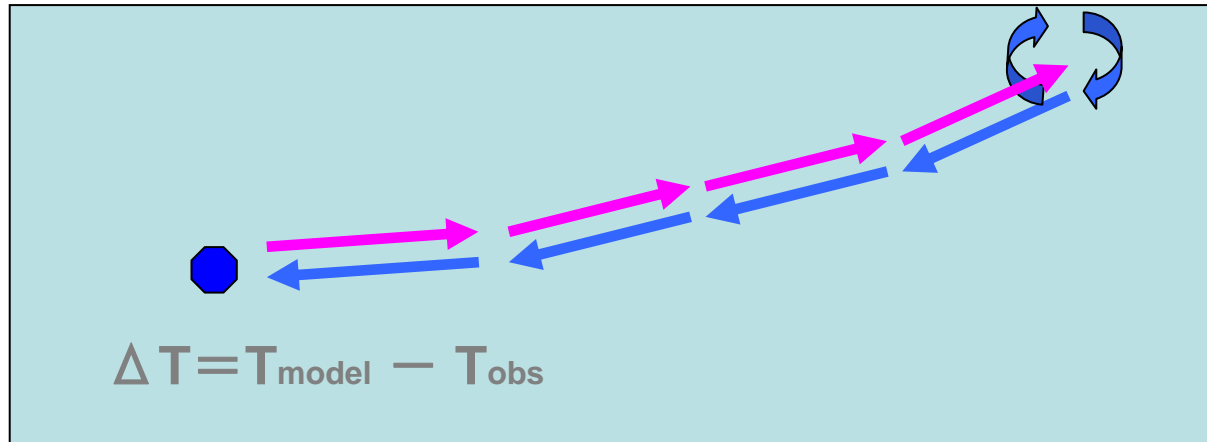
**四次元変分法データ同化の利点：
多種多様大容量の地球観測データにフィットするモデルの時空間トラジェクトリが得られる**



数値モデルと観測データを補完して、未観測量も含め、グリッド化された統合データセットを得ることにより、信頼性のある過去の解読と将来予測精度の向上に貢献

四次元変分法 (4D VAR) による同化とは？

海面



観測がある時刻までモデルを駆動

モデル水温と観測水温の差を検出

モデルを観測の時刻まで前方に駆動

方程式があれば変量は何であろうと多変量同時同化が可能：
Integrated Earth System Synthesis

モデルの時間を遡り水温を決めた原因を修正

メリット： 海洋内部での力学的整合性が保たれている

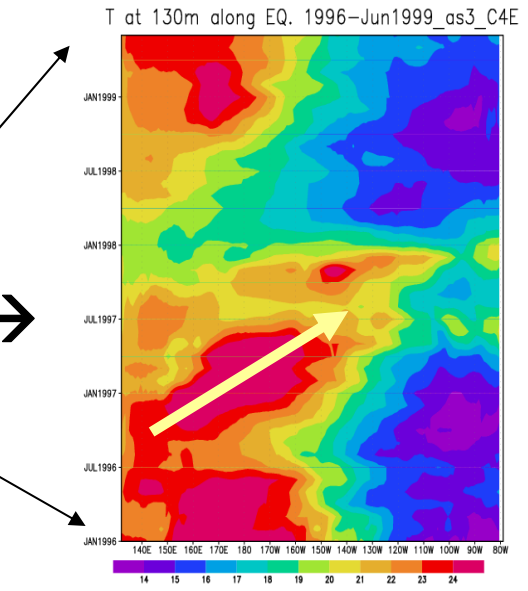
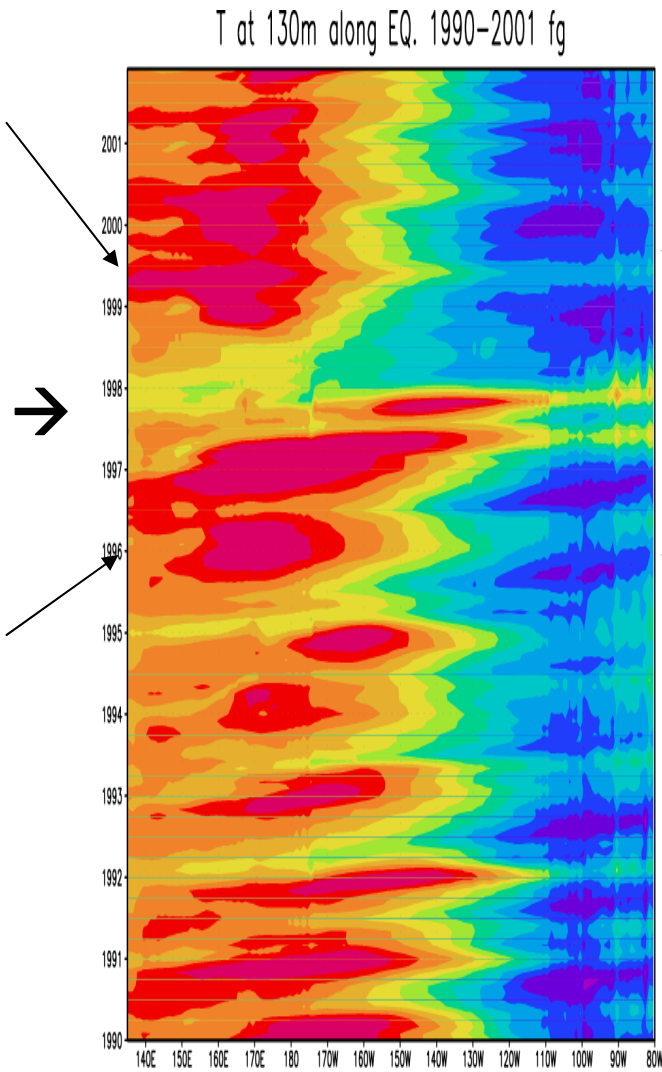
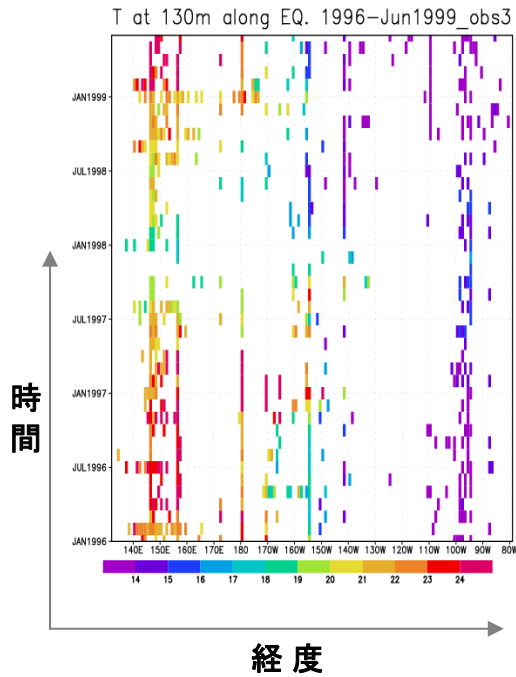
> 現象の力学的理解 & 水の追跡ができる

太平洋赤道130m水温の時間変化の同化(1996-1999)

観測データ
(連続)

モデルの出力
(連続)

同化の出力
(離散的)



⇒ 時空間的に不連続な
データを力学的に補間

四次元フル結合データ同化システム: 季節内、季節、経年変動予測・再現実験

結合モデルと変分法で連続同化

初期ショックなしで結合予報

(大気モデル)

(カップラー)

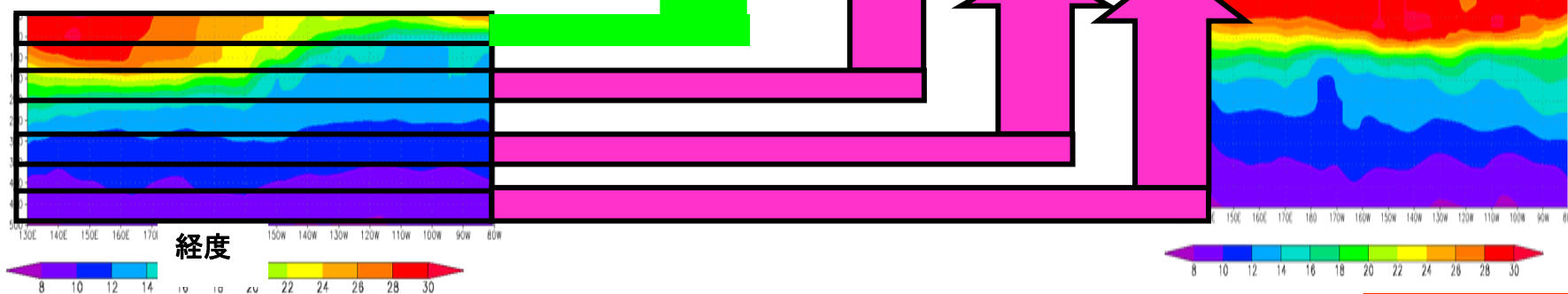
(海洋モデル)

初期値化

(カップラー)

ワンサイクル
の結合同化
で海面水温
の精度の良い
連続的初期
値化ができる

深さ

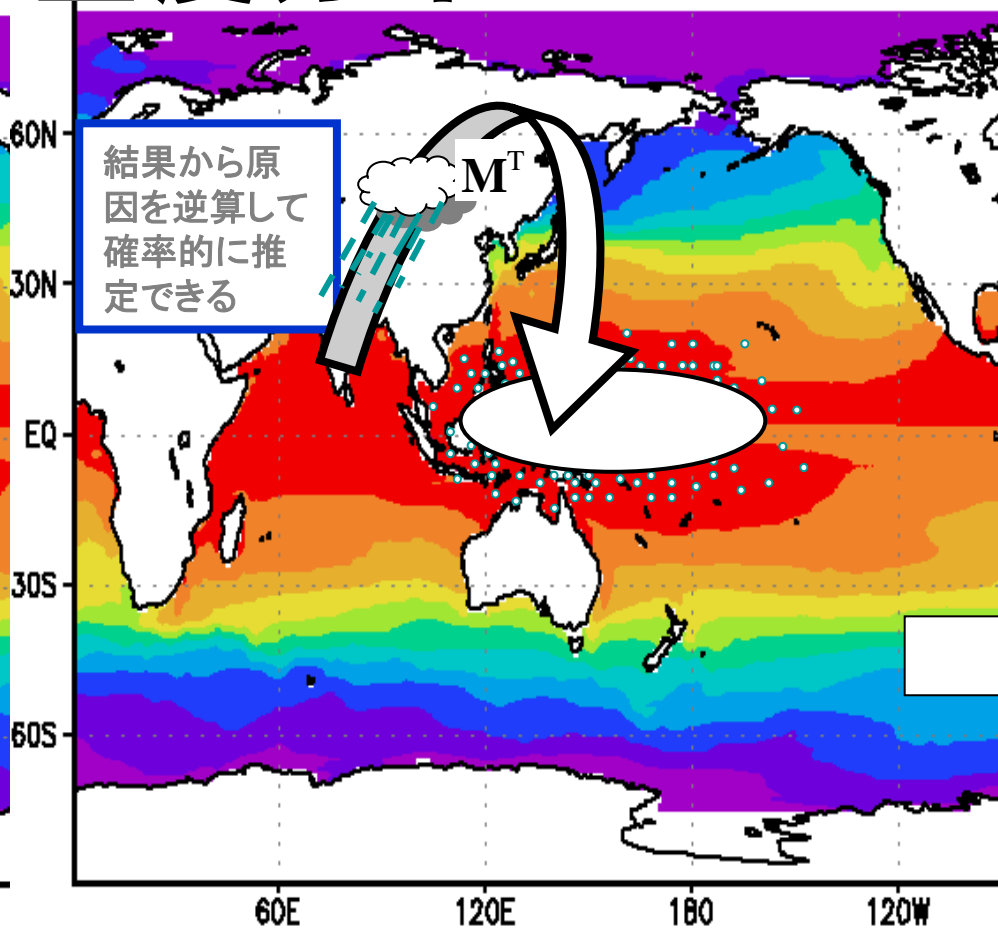
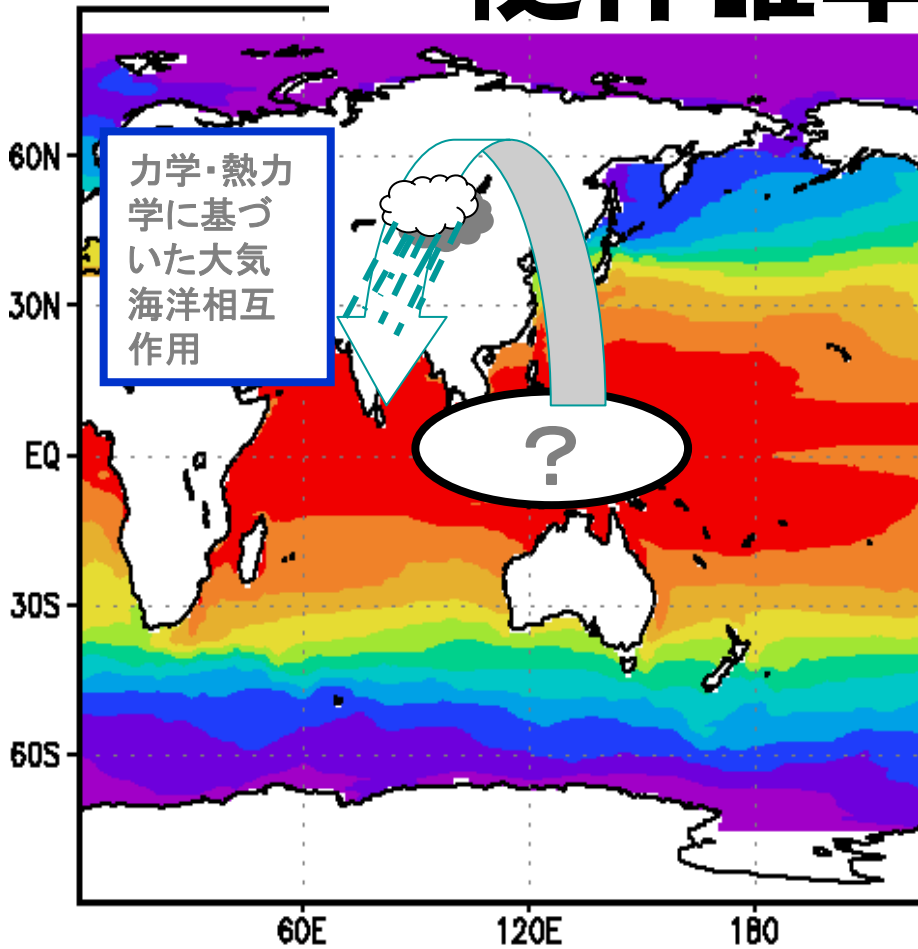


海洋観測データ -> モデル海洋の状態を改善 - カップラー -> モデル大気の状態を改善
大気観測データ -> モデル大気の状態を改善 - カップラー -> モデル海洋の状態を改善

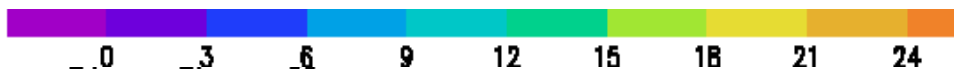
データの
フル活用

随伴確率密度分布

mean) bufr



逆解析による水・熱エネルギーフロー・ルートの説明

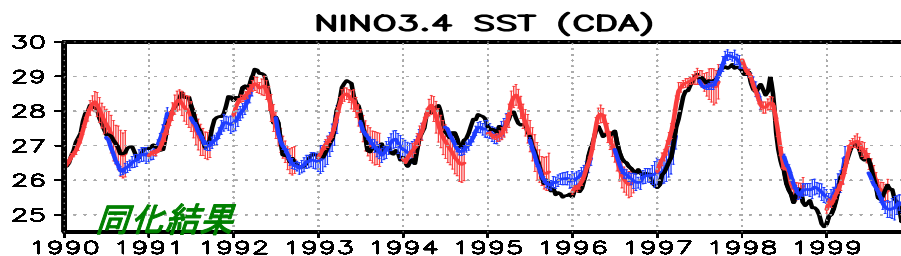


地球観測データを用いて顕著年結合再解析を実施 精緻化データを作成し、例えばエルニーニョの進化の詳細を記述

結合再解析データセットでは1992,1997/98のエル・ニーニョ現象をはじめとし、過去の研究から指摘されている気候変動がよく再現されており、同化結果の精度はシミュレーション結果と比べると海面水温で約二倍程度向上している。

JGRから発表

シミュレーション

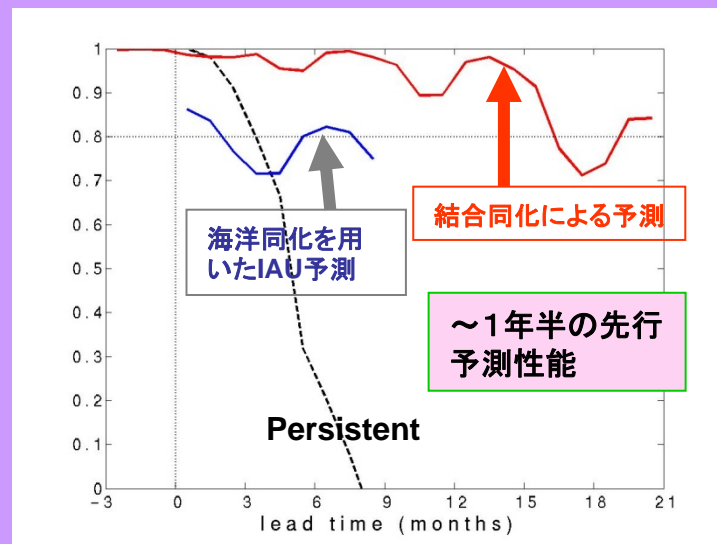


Red: from Jan.

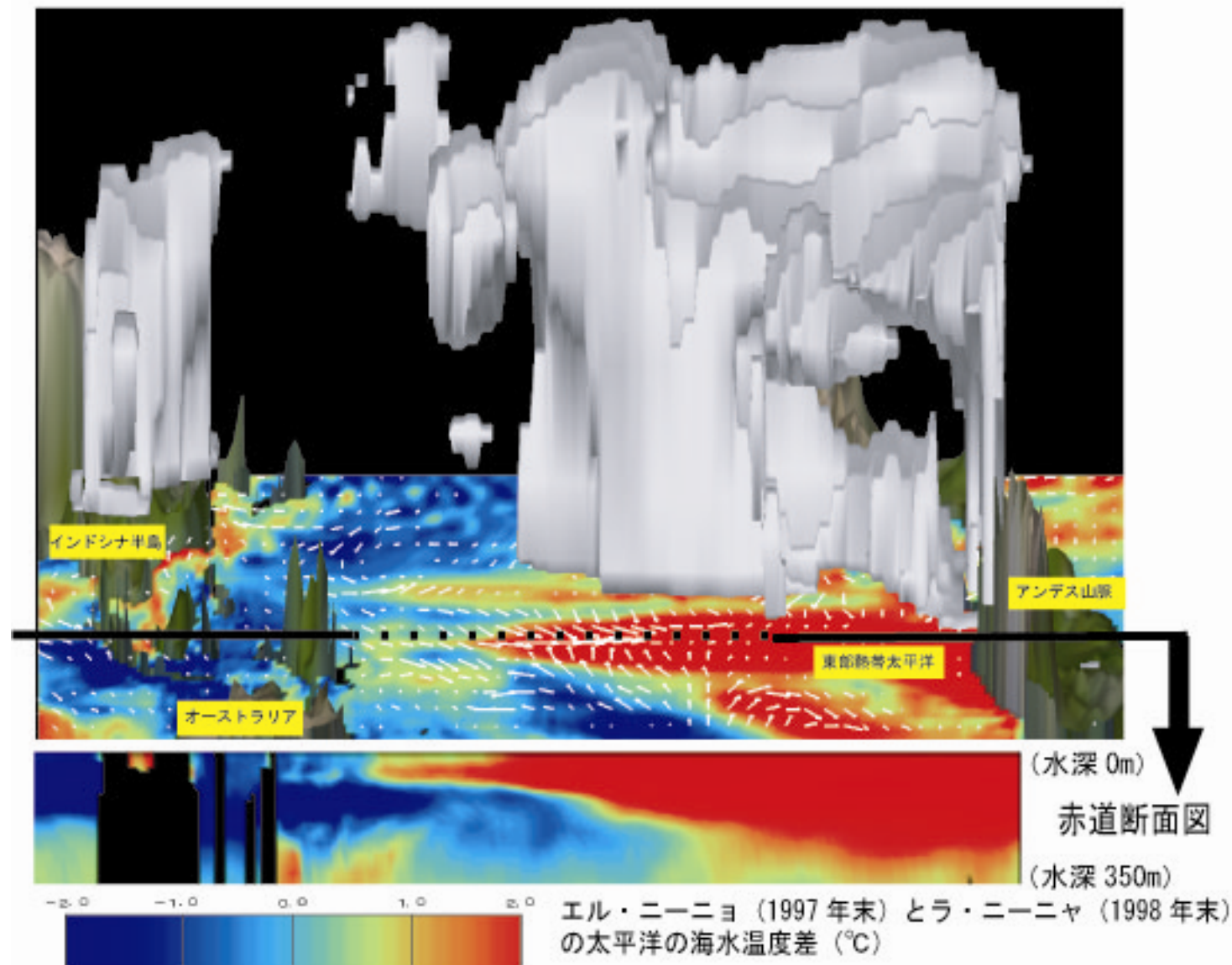
Blue: from Jul.

Black: Obs.

予測のlead timeごとの予報のアンサンブル平均と観測との相関



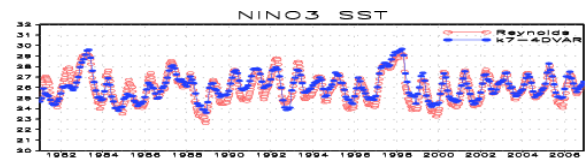
結合再解析データによる1997/98エルニーニョの初期値化予測:
2年先行予測が可能に。



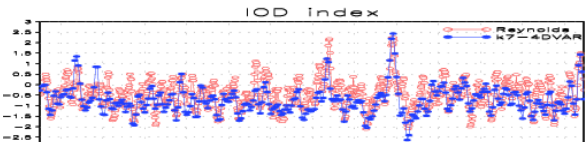
第7課題では、大気海洋陸域結合モデルに観測データを取り入れることができるデータ同化システムを開発し、季節予報一経年変動予測に有効な再解析データセットを作成しています。図は、再現された20世紀最大のエル・ニーニョ（1997年末）の様子を示したものです。エル・ニーニョ発生時には、東部熱帯太平洋に暖水域が出現し、平年よりも多く雨が降る様子が良く再現されています。

長期海洋再解析データ

全球的な気候変動、水産資源の長期変化に大きな影響を持つことが知られているPacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)をはじめとする海洋長期変動の精緻な解析を行うため4D-VAR海洋同化システムを用いて1970-2006年の事象解読が可能な再解析データを作成。

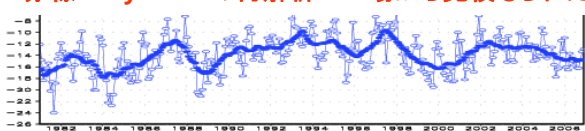


Nino3 SST

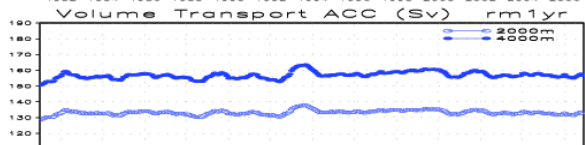


DMI

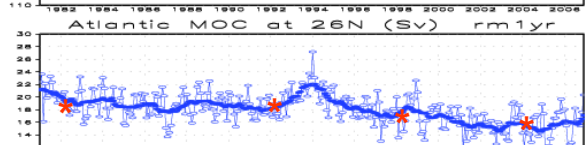
赤線: Reynoldsの再解析SST場から見積もられた値



ITF mass transport (10-18Sv)



ACC mass transport (150-160Sv)

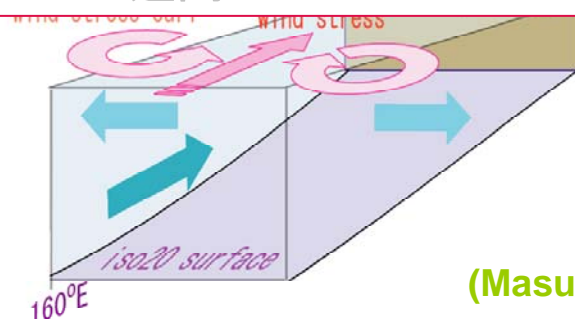


Atlantic MOC (16-20Sv)

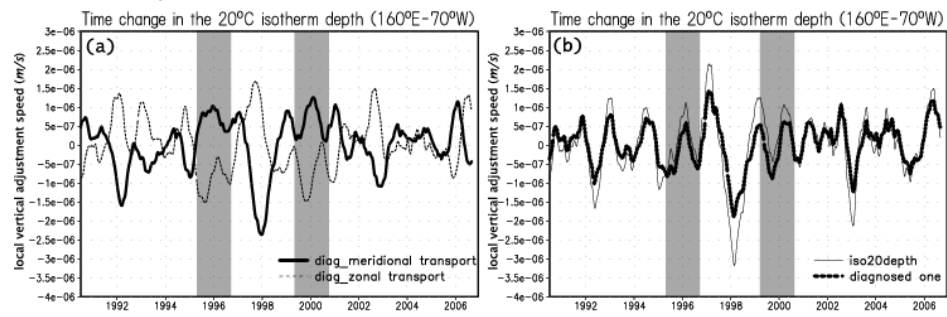
*: Bryden et al. (2005)の観測から見積もられた値

さまざまな気候変動指標から現実的な変動場の再現性を確認。

エルニーニョ不規則性理論モデルの構築: JGR週間download No.4



(Masuda et al. 2008)



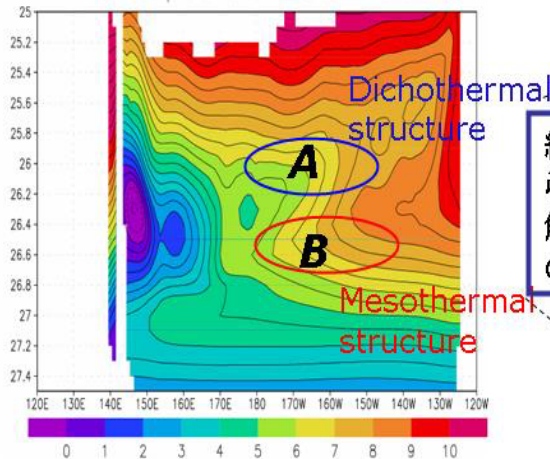
再解析データを用いて社会的インパクトの大きいENSO現象の力学研究を行いその時間発展プロセスに重要な示唆を与える知見を得た: 3振動成分系のため不規則

4D-VARによる水塊形成や変動の起源の解明: 亜寒帯水の起源

冬季の観測が困難な北太平洋亜寒帯域の水塊分布 at 47°N (July, 2002)

K7システムによるARGO利用のインパクト解析

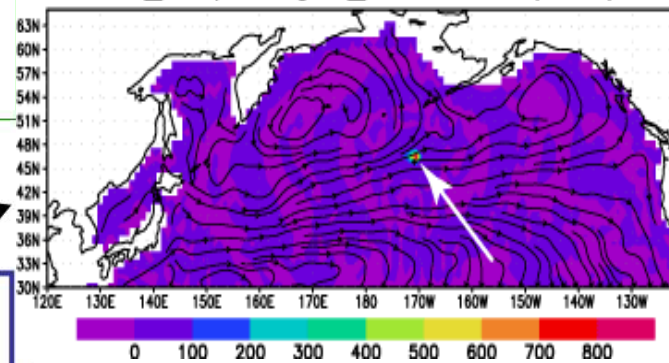
Po temp at lat 47 assim t=91



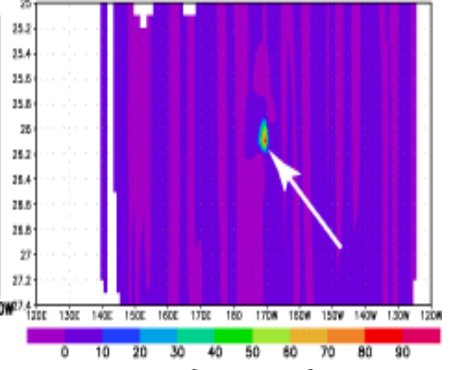
経年からPDO
解明への
貢献

- An “artificial cost” input at A (Dichothermal water), B (Mesothermal water) for 3-yr backward calculation.
- ⇒ Origin of water mass
- ⇒ Observe

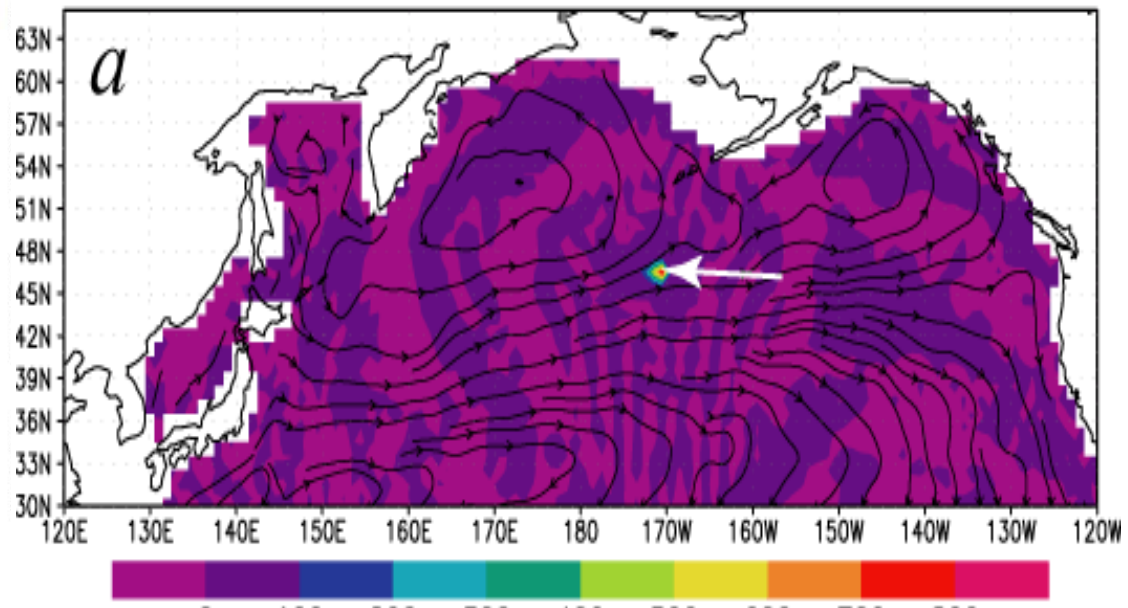
ad_temp Region_5 26.1st (t=93)



ad_temp Region_5 lat=47.5 (t=93)



ad_temp Region_6 26.5st (t=93)



供給域: 黒潮続流域とアラスカ循環域

経年変動: 統計解析はMEIを示唆、つまり、赤道域のENSOが大気を架け橋として高緯度域の大気海洋結合変動を引き起こしている

降雨イベントによって水蒸気起源に大きな違い

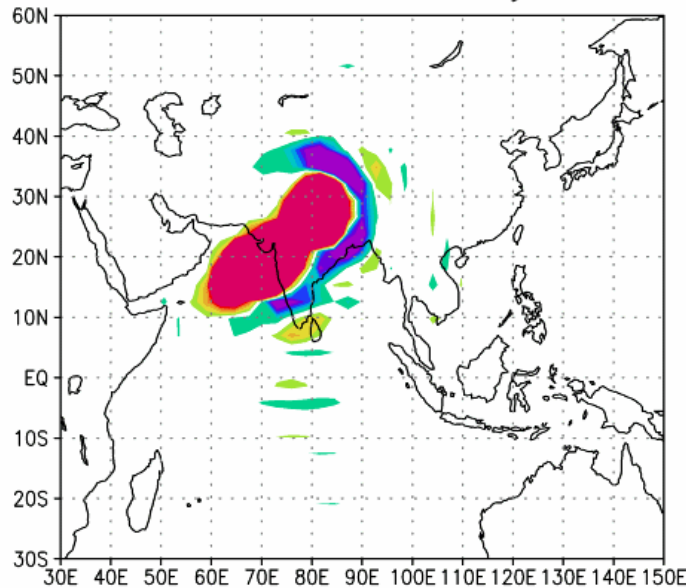
(その1) インド半島

(その2) バングラディッシュ

感度解析結果(蒸発散量)

7月9日-7月16日

adEVAP*dEVAP day-1

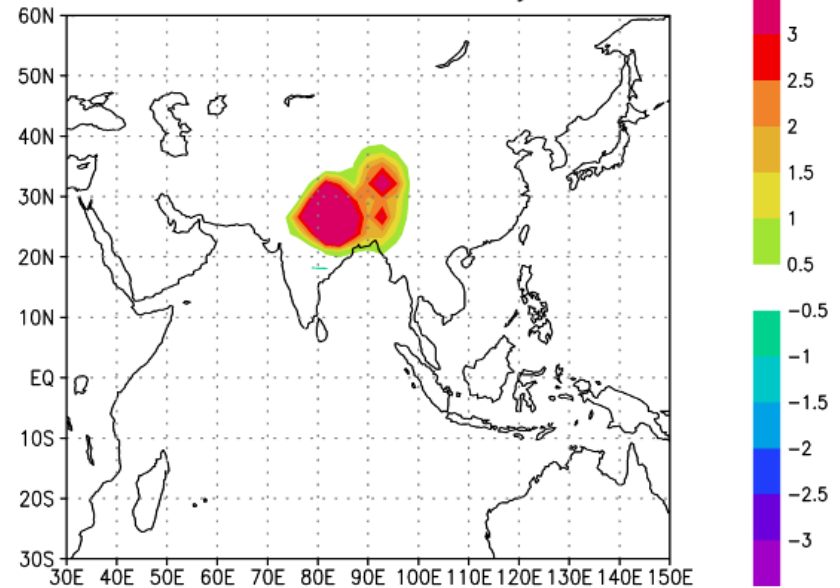


ジェットで運ばれる

感度解析結果(蒸発散量)

6月29日-7月6日

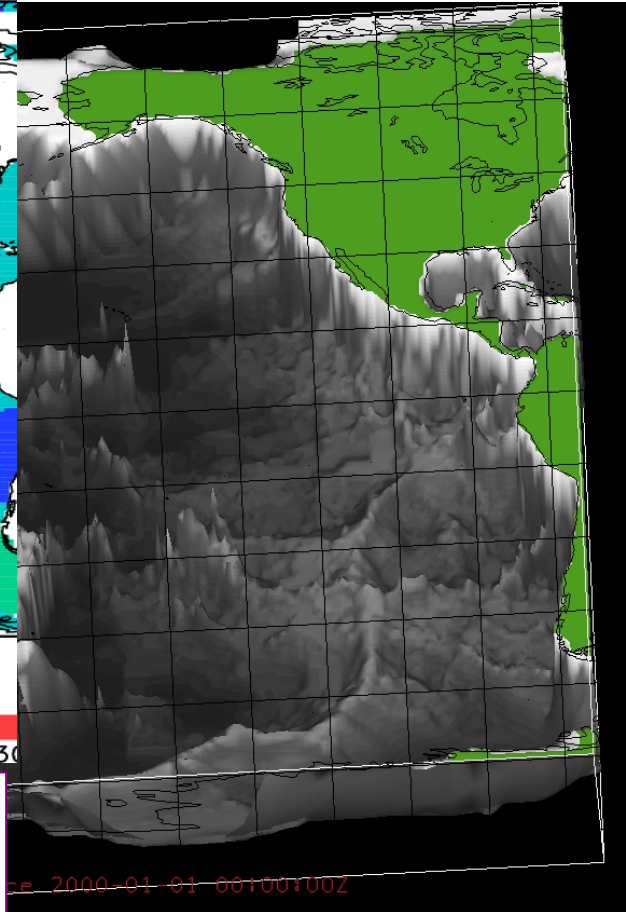
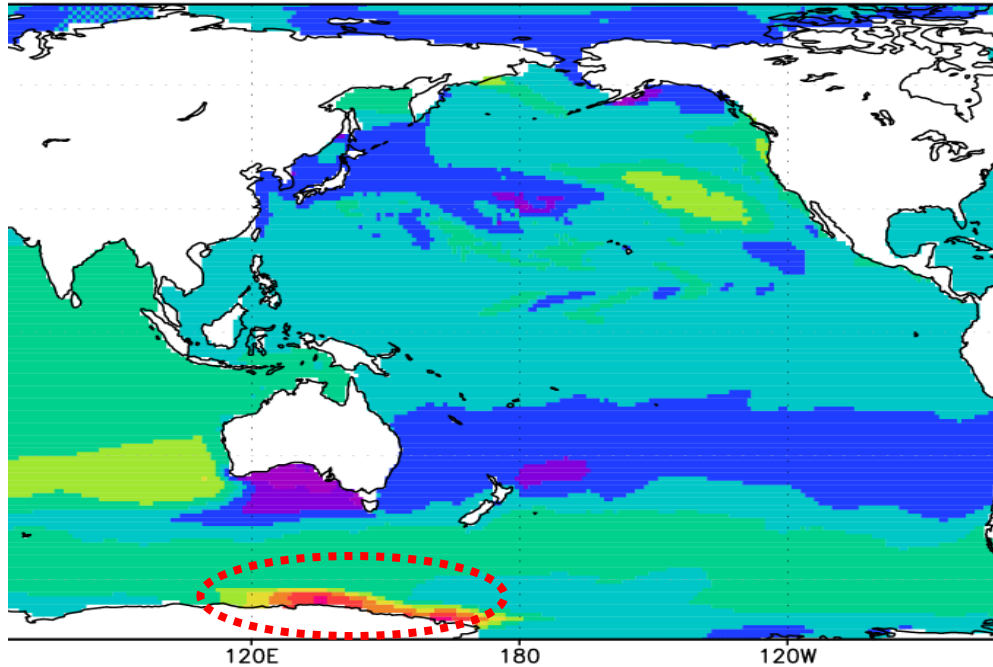
adEVAP*dEVAP day-1



ローカルな循環
(リサイクリング)

Pathway and origin of deep water warming signal

$$\text{sum}(q, t=49, t=60) - \text{sum}(q, t=37, t=48)$$

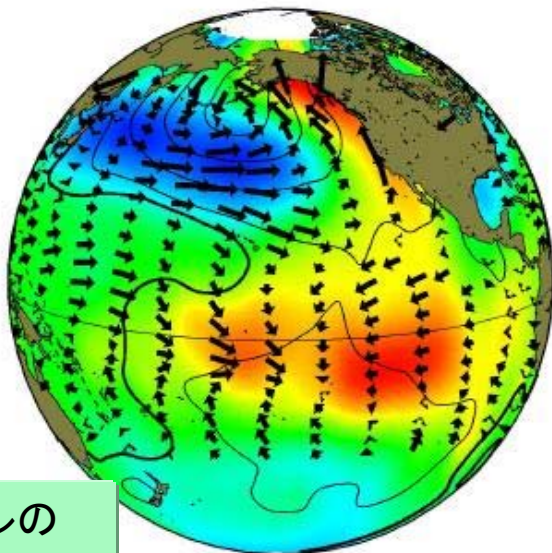


The estimate of the adjoint solution shows **the origin of deep water warming** lies mostly in the sea surface offshore Adelie land. (Heat flux values before 50 years.)

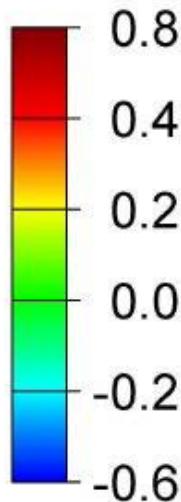
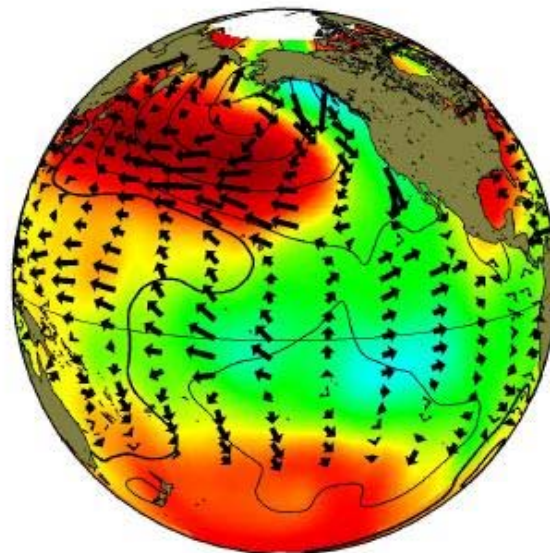
of T in the case of an artificial heat input at a location where deep ocean (47°N, 170°E, 5500m-depth).

北太平洋10年スケール変動 (Pacific Decadal Oscillation: PDO)

positive phase

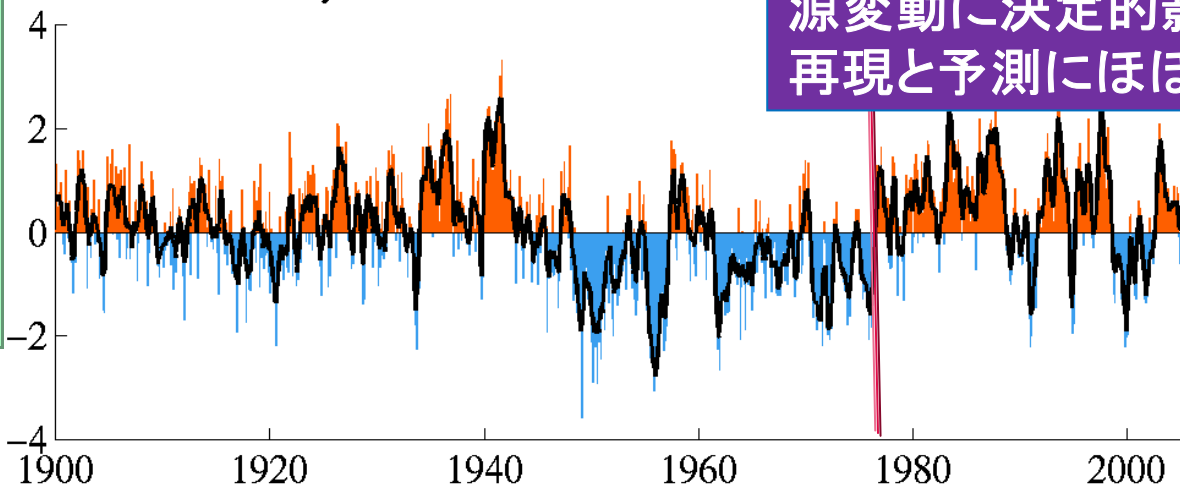


negative phase



10年スケールの
気候変動:
上図: 温暖期と寒
冷期の典型的な
冬季海面水温(カ
ラー)、海上気温
(等値線)、海上風
(矢印)。
下図: PDO指標の
月変化。

monthly values for the PDO index:



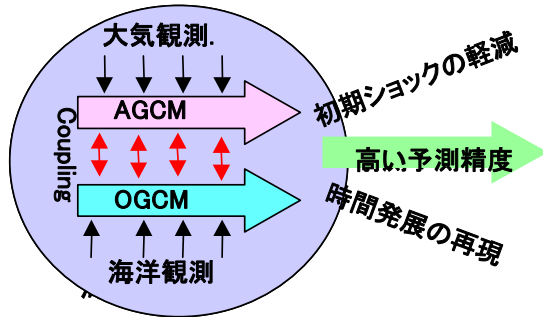
PDO: 北太平洋の水産資
源変動に決定的影響
再現と予測にほぼ成功

1970年半ばにレジームシフト発生

結合同化システムによる再解析データの拡張と 気候変動予測

1980年代からの気候場の再現により、より多彩な経年スケールから10年スケールの現象に対する気候変動の予測研究に利用可能となった。

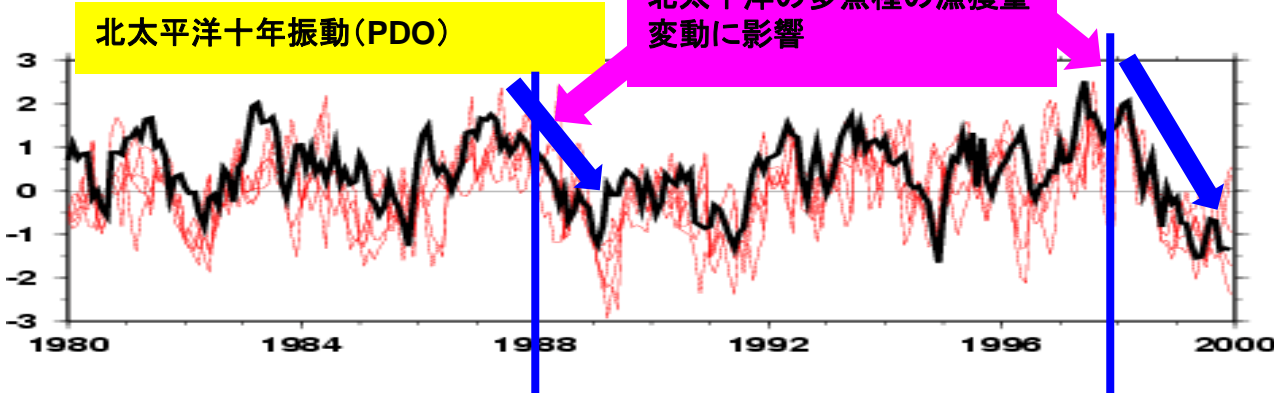
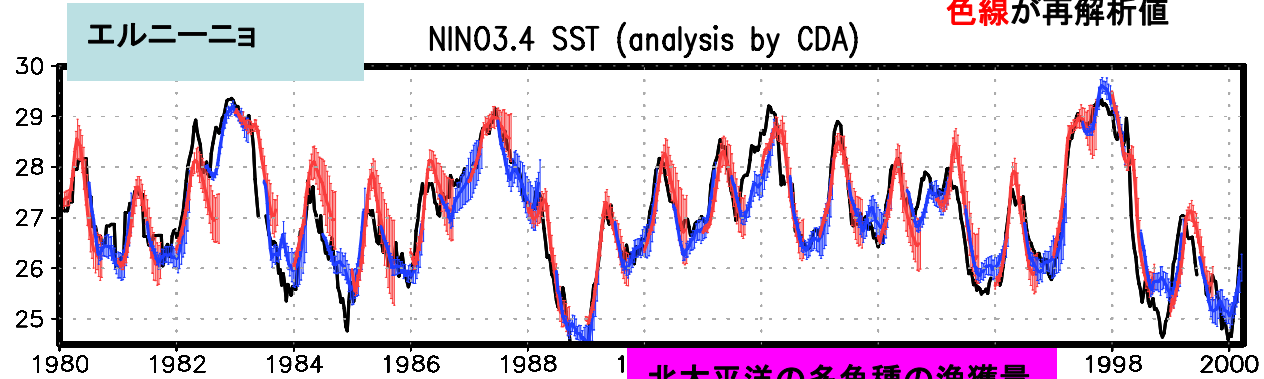
4D-VAR結合同化システムによる気候予測



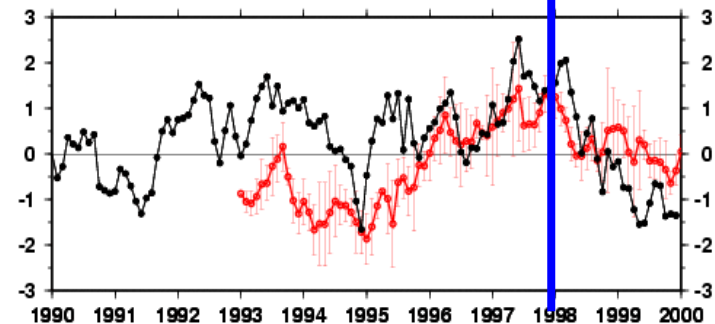
世界初の4次元変分法フル結合同化システム

4次元変分法結合同化システムは世界に先駆けてJAMSTEC/K7グループが完成させたデータ同化システムで、S-I現象予報開始時刻までの正確な時間発展再現性と初期ショックの軽減により高い予報精度を持つことが知られている。

黒線が観測値
色線が再解析値

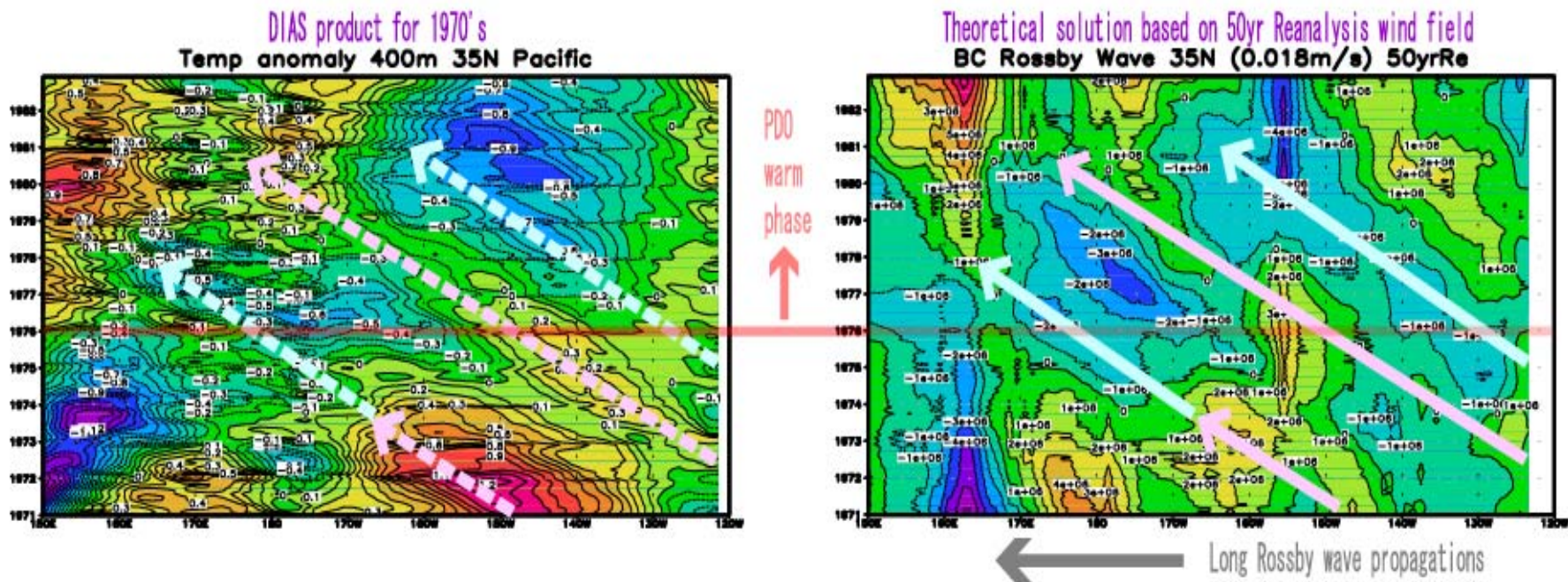


1993年1月から1998年のレジームシフトを予測



海洋再解析データの延長

全球的な気候変動、水産資源の長期変化に大きな影響を持つことが知られているPacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)をはじめとする海洋長期変動の精緻な解析を行うため4D-VAR海洋同化システムを用いて1970-2006年を対象とした再解析データを作成した。

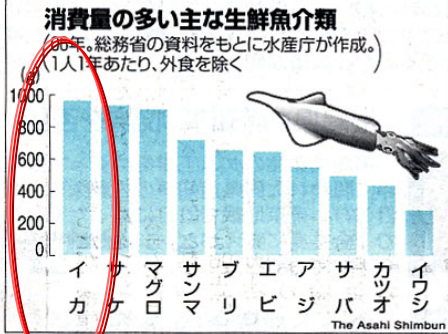
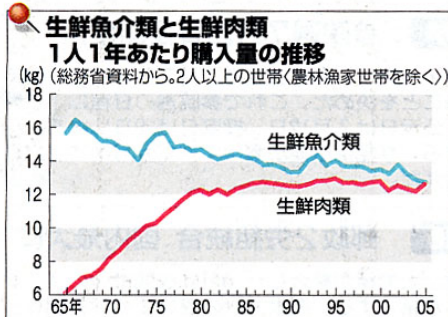


期間を拡張して得られたプロダクトは1970年代半ばのレジームシフトに関する海洋環境場を良く再現しているのみならず、亜寒帯海域における傾圧ロスビー波の伝播(図)や西岸境界流の移流効果などその海水温変化の力学機構についても最新の研究成果と統合的な描像を呈しており、GODAE国際会議などで高く評価された。

ニュースがわからん!



「魚離れ」広がっているのか？



厚生労働省が行っている国民栄養調査で、95年の30歳代・40歳代は肉より魚を多く食べていたが、04年には摂取量が逆転した。50歳代は魚の方がまだ多いが、95年に比べて食える量は減っている。家庭での生鮮魚介類と生鮮肉類の年間1人あたりの購入量(外食を除く)を比べると、90年代はじつぱら魚が、最近では肉の方が多い(富田悦央)

ホー先生 「魚離れ」が広がっているぞうだが、本当か？
 A 日本人が魚をあまり食べなくなっているんだ。水産庁が5月下旬に発表した06年度版の水産白書は「日本で、かつてない『魚離れ』が起きている」と危機感をあらわしている。

厚生労働省が行っている国民栄養調査で、95年の30歳代・40歳代は肉より魚を多く食べていたが、04年には摂取量が逆転した。50歳代は魚の方がまだ多いが、95年に比べて食える量は減っている。家庭での生鮮魚介類と生鮮肉類の年間1人あたりの購入量(外食を除く)も次第に接近し、今や魚類が肉類に逆転されそうになっていることが、総務省の家計調査でもわかっているIIグラフ。

ホー先生 「魚離れ」が広がっているぞうだが、本当か？
 A 確かにそういう面はあって、サケやサマの購入量は増えている。水産庁は「近年の豊漁と鮮度を保つ流通技術で、刺し身でも食べられるようになったことが消費増に結びついた」と分析している。消費者のニーズに真剣に対応すれば「魚離れ」に歯止めをかけるれるかもしれない。

子どもに顕著 30・40歳代も「肉」

海洋物理環境変動の影響評価と適応策

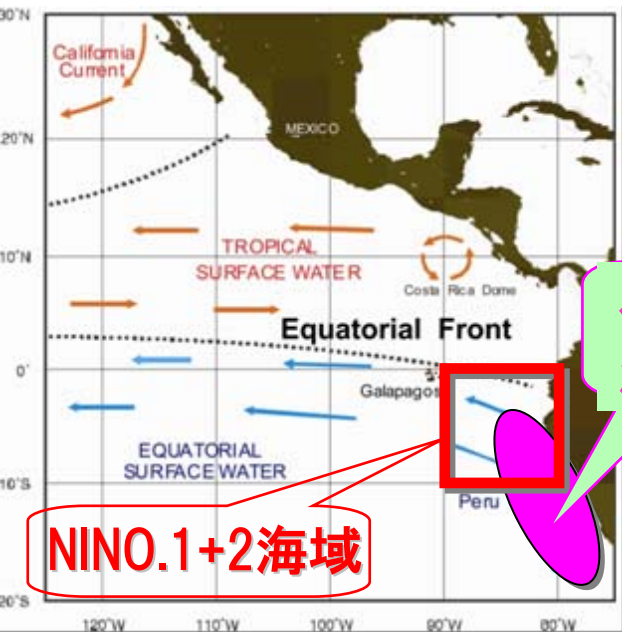
なぜ、イカに注目するのか



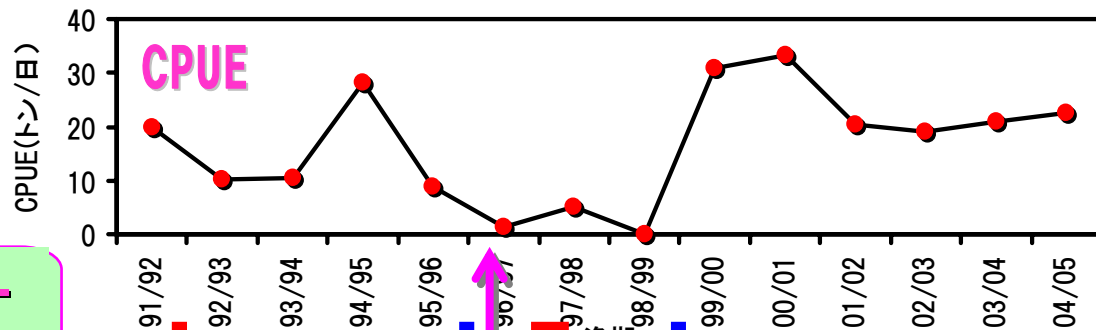
- 人類や大型魚類にとって、重要なサステイナブルな食糧資源
- 物理環境変動の影響をとらえやすい

気候変動、海の物理環境変動の影響を評価しやすい

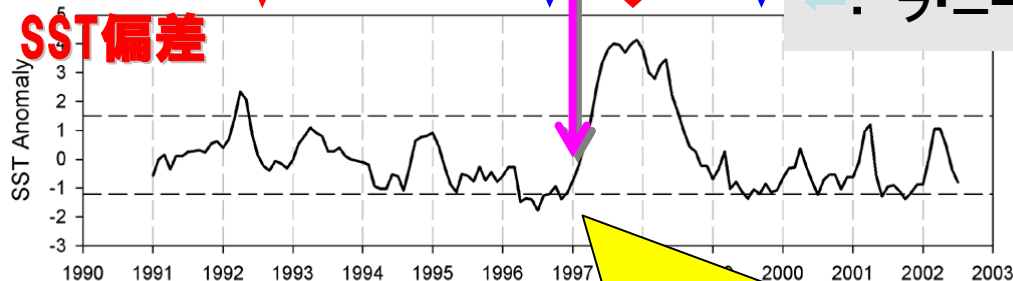
アメリカオオアカイカの資源変動とエルニーニョ



ペルー
沖漁場

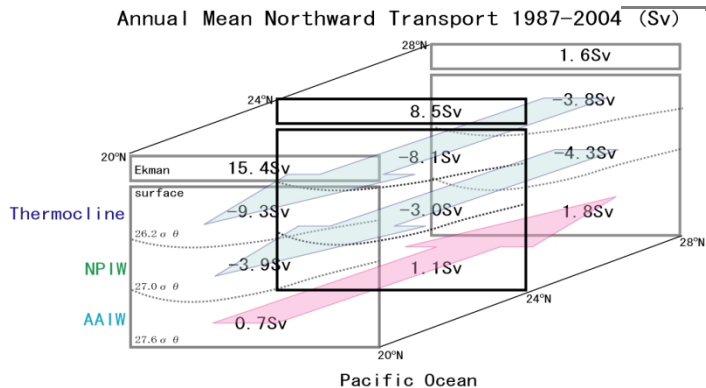


SST偏差



**エルニーニョの前に
資源が激減！**

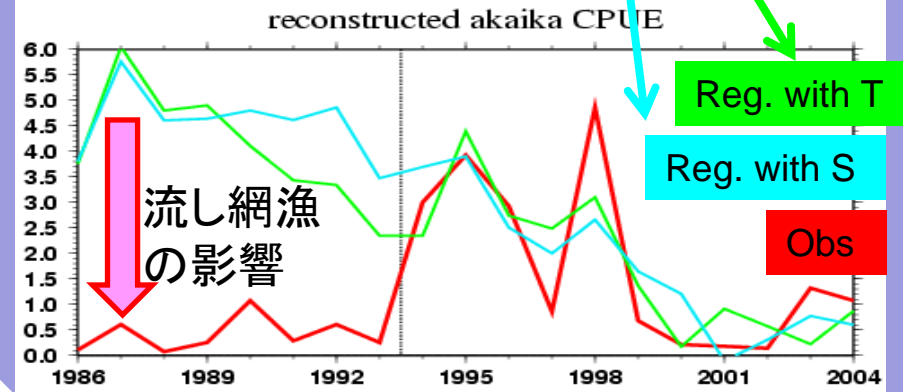
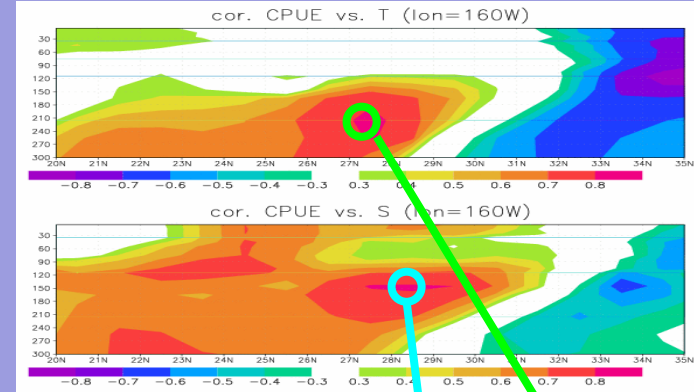
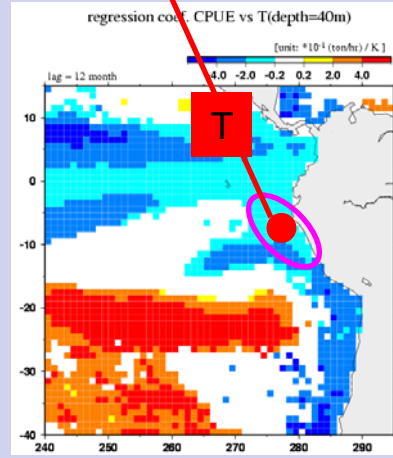
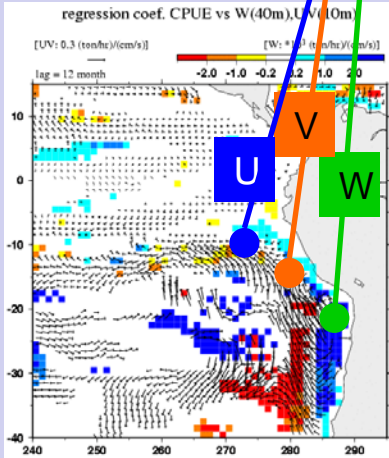
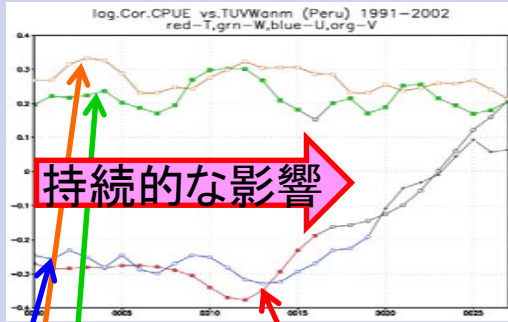
ペルー沖のアメアカのCPUEとSST偏差の年変化



熱・水輸送時系列変動評価

**アメリカオオアカイカの生息に適した
海洋物理環境の解析**

水産資源変動の統計モデル化



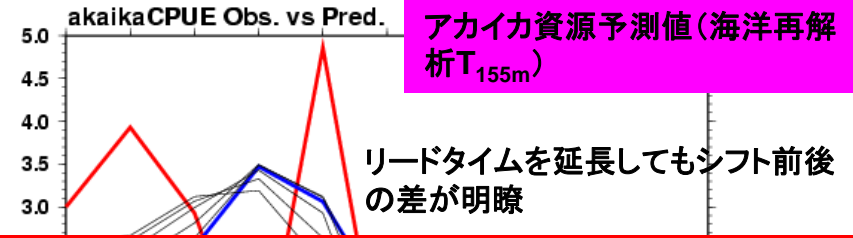
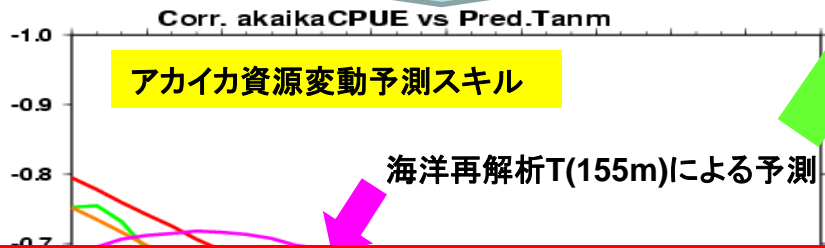
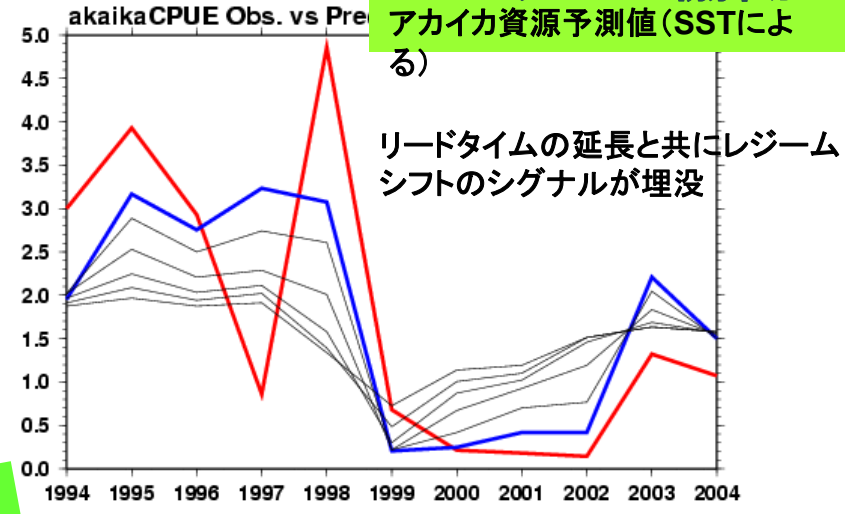
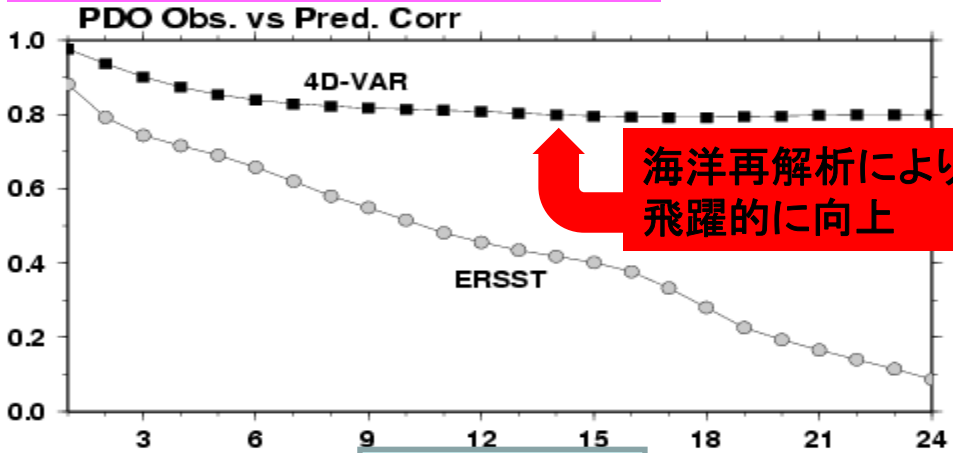
アメリカオオアカイカ資源変動とペルー海流変動との相関関係(U:東西流速、V:南北流速、W:鉛直流速、T:40m水温)。ペルー海流の年々変動(左下図)がアメリカオオアカイカ漁場の水温変動をもたらす(右下図)状況が一年以上持続する(右上図)ことでアメリカオオアカイカ資源に影響を及ぼしている。

(上図) 北太平洋アカイカ資源変動と海水温(上)及び塩分(下)との相関関係(1994-2004年)。縦軸は水深、横軸は160Wの南北断面を示す。水温・塩分とも躍層付近で高い相関を示している。(下図) 上図の関係に基づく回帰分析から再現したアカイカ資源変動。赤: 調査漁業による観測値、水色: 塩分との回帰結果、緑: 水温との回帰結果。1993年以前は流し網漁により観測値は低水準であるが、流し網漁を行わなかった場合には高水準が維持されていたと推定される。

統計予測モデルによるPDO・アカイカ資源予測

水産総合研究センターと協働

北太平洋10年規模振動(PDO)の予測スキル



宇宙・海洋観測の複合利用およびハイエンド計算科学による大気海洋結合データ同化を結節すると、診断と予測の向上や経験を確かな技術へ”協働する異分野融合データプラットフォームの構築にチャレンジできる

green-ERSST,orange-4DVAR(SST),red-4DVAR(85m),pink-4DVAR(155m)

月線・解初値(5月の水温)との回帰結果

水産資源管理に役立つ解析・可視化ツール開発： アカイカ卵稚仔粒子追跡ツール・喜連川Gと協働

Particle Tracker for General

Track particles and generate image.

Parameters

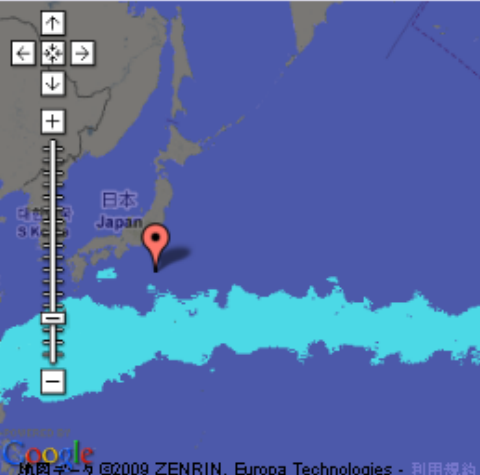
Initial Parameters for Particle Tracking

Start Date

Length
 day(s)

Number of Particles

Position of Particles
Longitude ° Latitude °



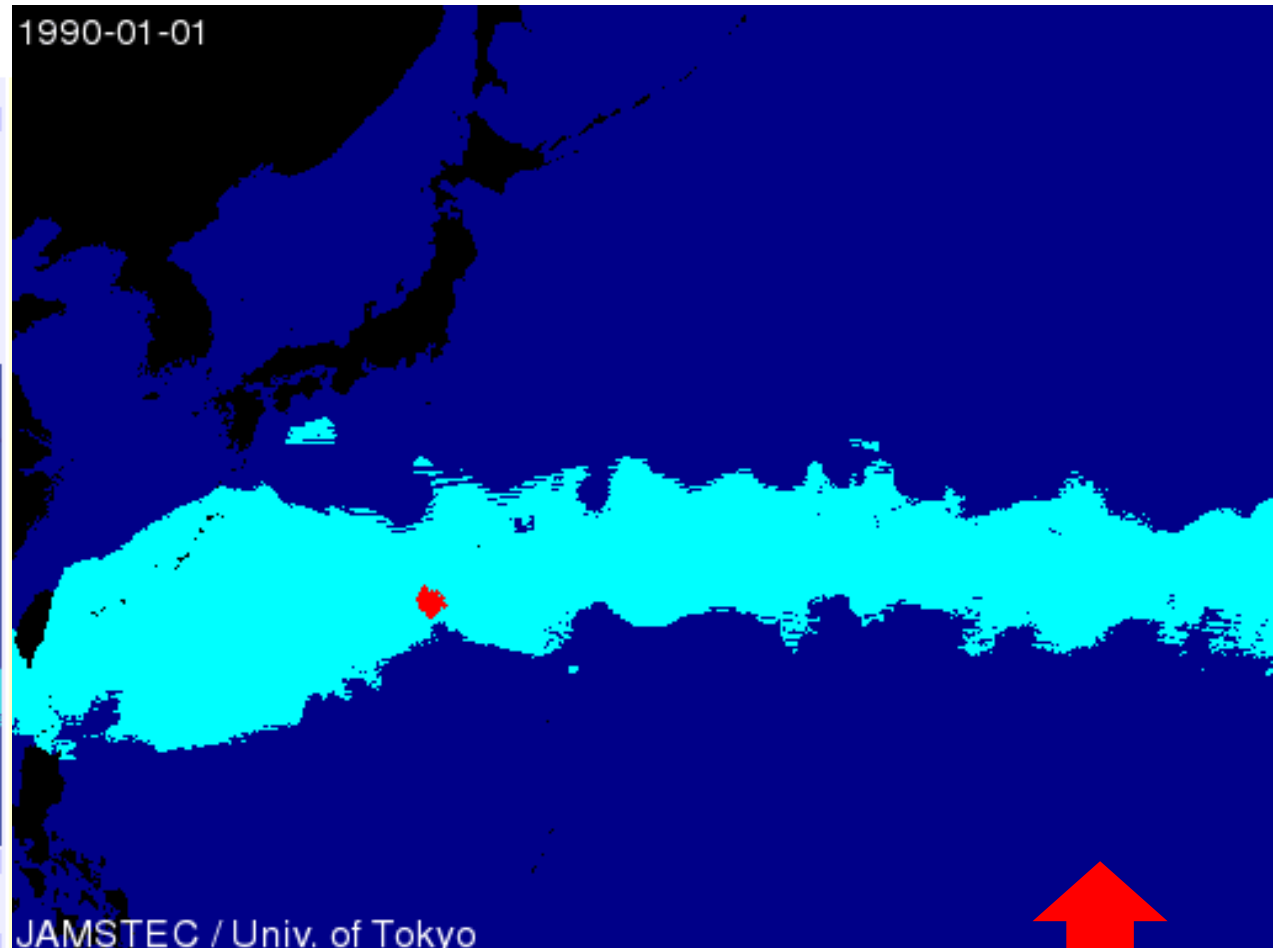
Environmental Condition for Survival

Sea Surface Temperature
 °C - °C

Parameters for Result Map

Region
North °
West ° East °
South °

Size
Width Height



- 実験開始日時と実験期間を入力
- 粒子位置と粒子数（100個まで）
- 粒子の経路を図示（アニメーション）
- 環境場データの図示

数分で作成可能！

イカ以外にも応用可

【目標】地球温暖化による海洋の環境変化とその影響を評価・予測するブレークスルーを目指し、①人類の蛋白源である水産資源の変化ならびに②温暖化のリザーパーである海洋全層の応答解明による温暖化長期対策シナリオ作成に貢献する。(これは、海洋基本計画(案)の目標1「海洋における全人類的課題への先導的挑戦」および目標2「豊かな海洋資源や海洋空間の持続的可能な利用に向けた礎づくり」に直接的に応えるものである。)

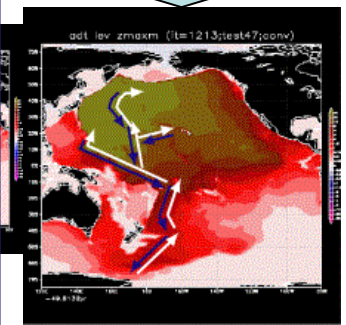
【全海洋の温暖化進行と応答解明】

4次元データ同化システムを構築して、船舶、ブイ様な物理環境観測データなど性質の異なるデータを統合データセットを海に統合することにより、気候変動評価を加速させる。



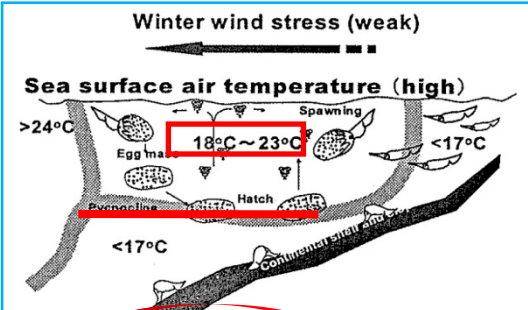
4次元変分法を応用した影響と原因の追跡

北太平洋(北緯47度)の底層で日本が発見した水温上昇は、時間を遡って解析すると南極周辺からの影響であることがわかった。



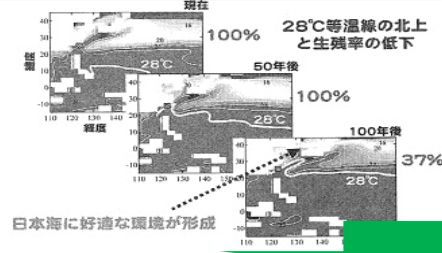
**学際科学適応策の探求：
分野横断のデータとモデルを組み合わせた赤池数理モデルにより、経験的知恵を技術化し、継承と発展を目指す。
温暖化による異分野の要素の変化を反映したシステム応答科学を研究**

【水産資源の将来予測】



スルメイカ再生産仮説 (桜井他,2005)

- ・水深100-500mの陸棚域
- ・混合層下部が中層に存在
- ・卵・幼生の生残適水温は18-23°C



環境推定(木村他,2007)

卵稚子生残適水温が24-28°Cに限定されるクロマグロは温暖化に伴い産卵海域の変更を迫られ、物理・生態系環境次第で生残率も顕著に減少する可能性がある。

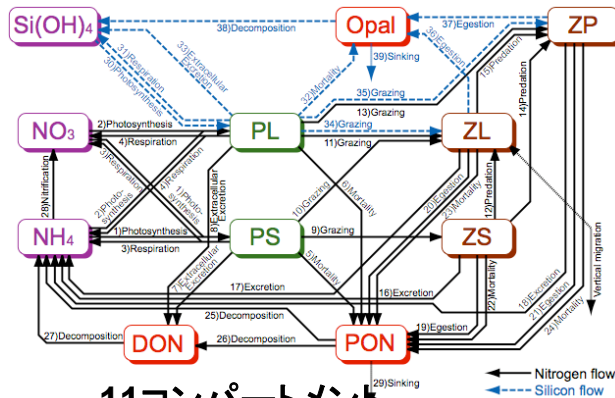


温暖化によるSST上昇に伴い、産卵盛期が秋～冬から冬～春にシフトできれば大幅な資源減少は避けられるが、この解析では資源豊度を精度良く推定することはできない(桜井他,2007)。

国際連携でのマルチモデルアンサンブルによる不確定性も低減が確度の高い水産資源予測に効果的

海洋再解析をベースにした海洋低次生態系プロダクト

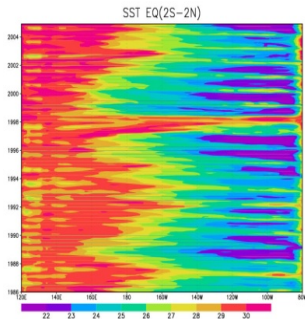
海洋低次生態系モデルNEMURO (Kishi et al., 2007)



11コンパートメント

- ・窒素サイクル+シリコンサイクル (大型の動物、植物プランクトン)
- ・ZLは季節移住性をもつ

JAMSTEC/K7 4D-VAR 全球全層海洋再解析データ



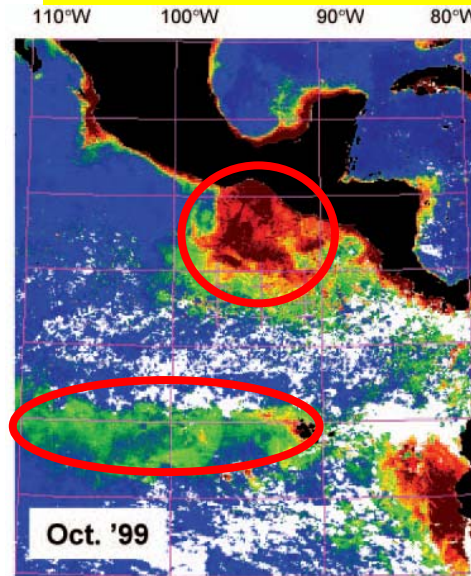
多種多様な地球観測データをモデルに取り込み、時空間的に空白が無い物理的に整合のとれた全球データセット

カップリング

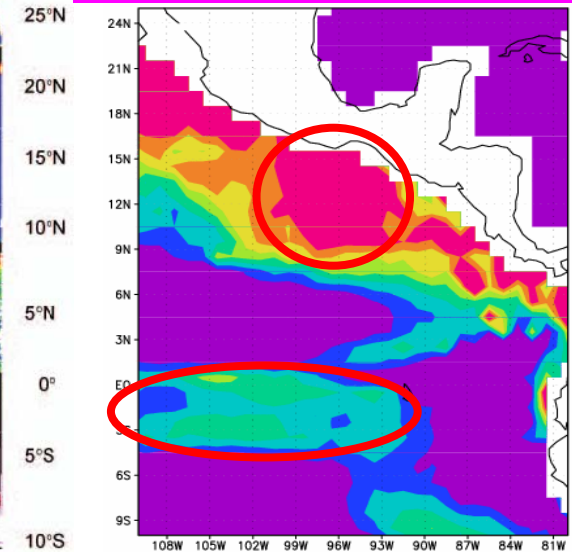
生態系モデルの再現性は物理環境場に大きく依存
 水温: プランクトンの活動度を定める
 鉛直移流、拡散: 栄養塩の表層への供給
 水平移流、拡散: 亜熱帯と亜寒帯の海水交換

- ・海洋低次生態系モデルNEMUROを4D-VAR海洋データ同化システムに組み込み、オンラインで長期間データが作成できるようにした。
- ・低次生態系プロダクトの品質向上のためのパラメータチューニングを実行中

SeaWiFS chl-a



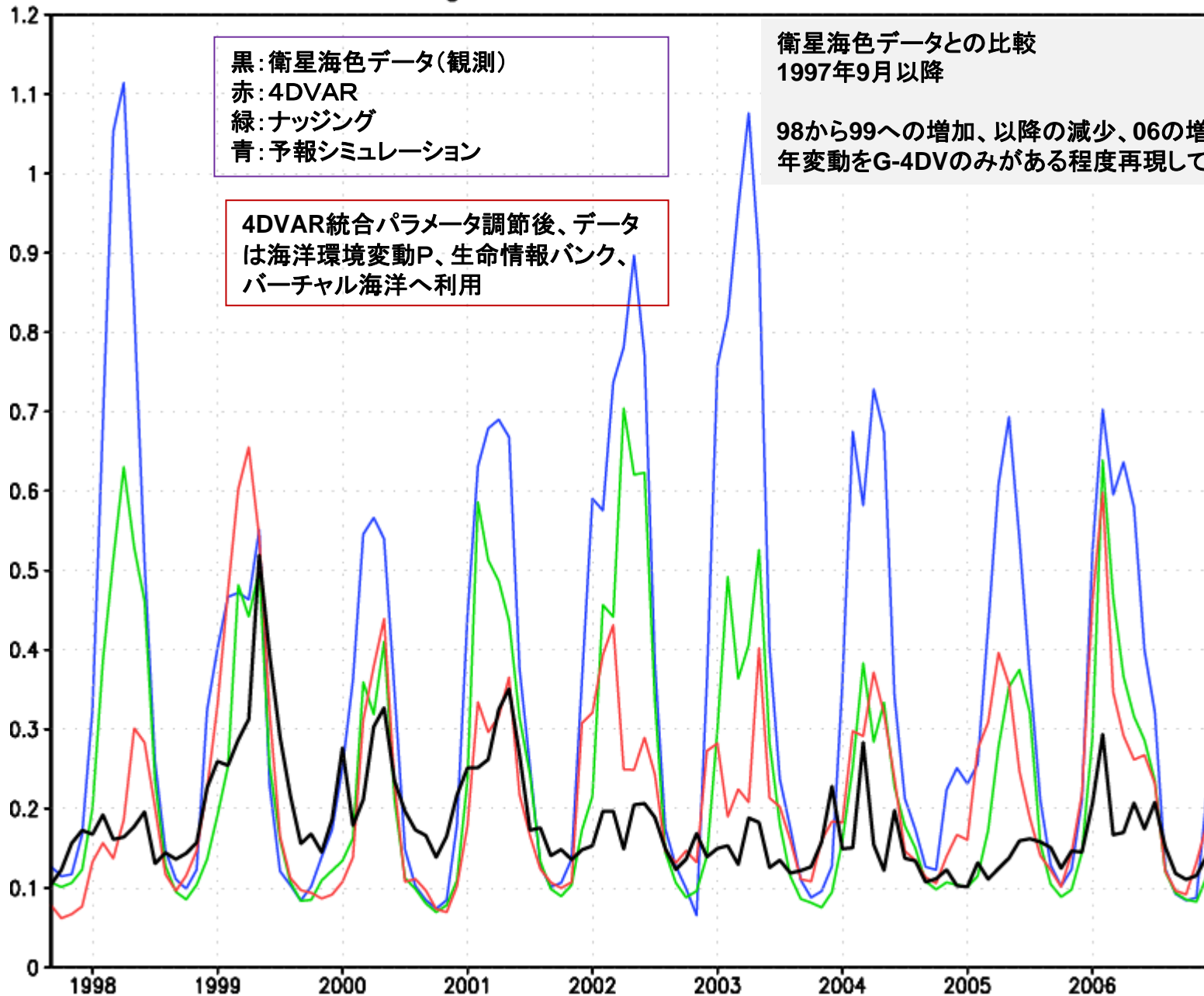
大型植物プランクトン [低次生態系プロダクト]



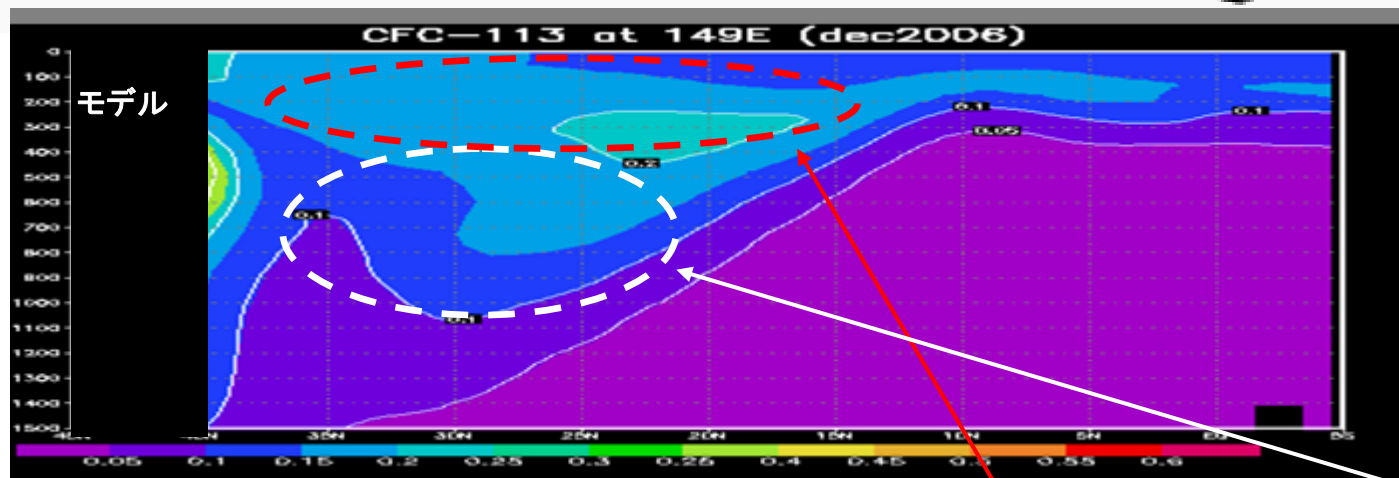
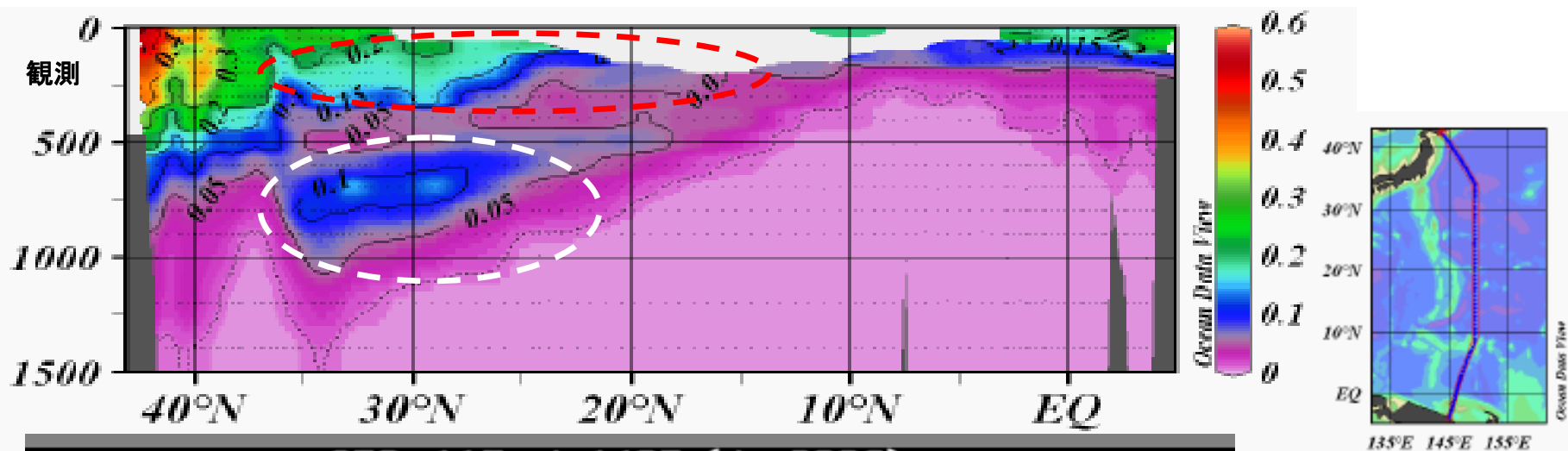
ラニーニャ時(1999年10月)のクロロフィル分布を再現

Chl-a (210E,10N) [$\mu\text{mol/l}$]

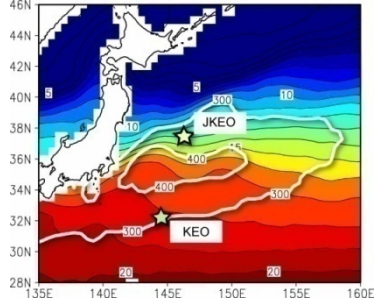
blu:FWD grn:NUD red:4DV blc:SeaWifs



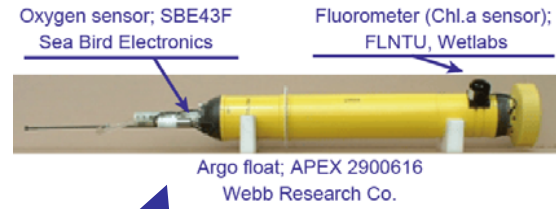
海洋再解析場を用いたトレーサー実験による 北太平洋におけるCFCの極小構造の再現と形成メカニズム



→CFC-113の極小層の形成は、**亜熱帯モード水**又は北太平洋中層水形成に係わる2つの独立した水塊経路の存在に起因する。

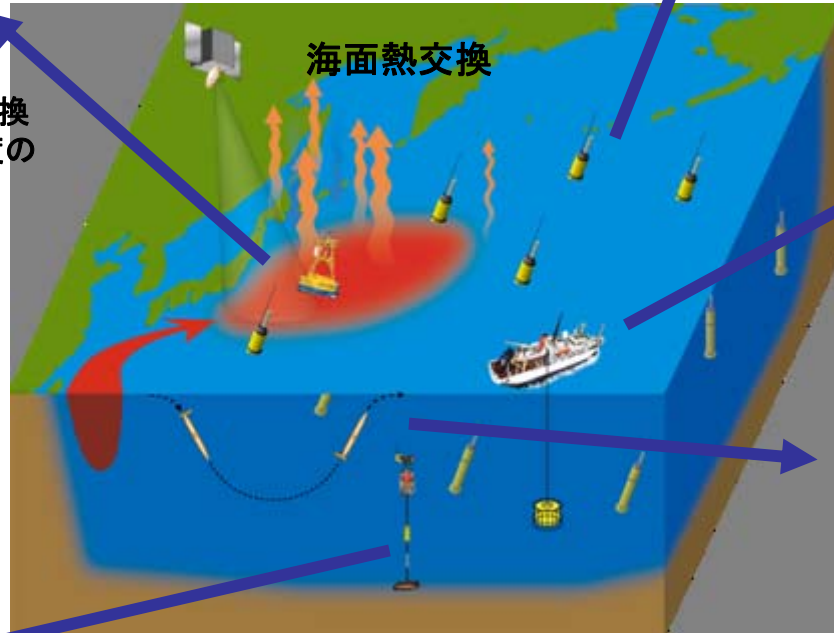


GOSAT(温室効果気体)

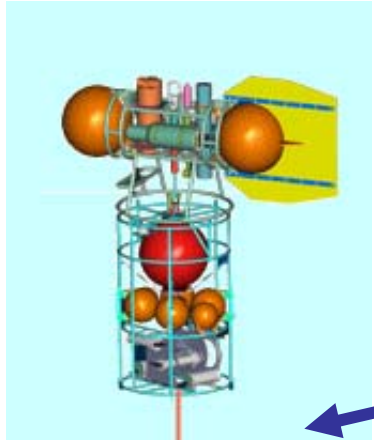


溶存酸素センサー、クロロフィルセンサーなどを搭載した高機能Argoの展開。

M-TRITONを改良して強流域での表層係留が可能に。海面での熱交換やフラックス測定、二酸化炭素濃度のSeatruthデータとして、活用可能。



船舶による多項目観測



グライダー型観測機器に生物化学パラメータセンサーを搭載して係留系の周囲を面で観測。

新たなセンサーを用いた低次生産の係留観測

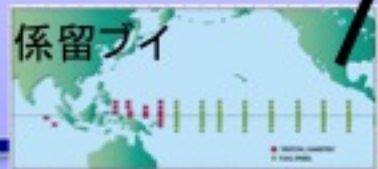
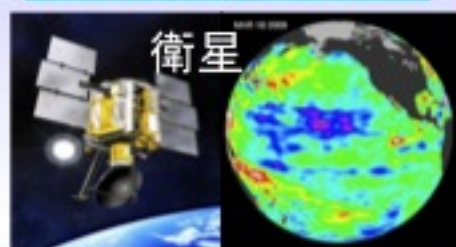
データ統合解析にむけた 生物・化学観測網の構築

付加価値・実利用プロダクト開発

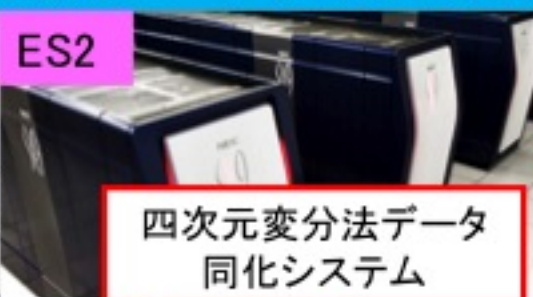
付加価値・実利用データ創生高次処理システム構築

海洋物理環境場を精緻に再現する再解析データセット作成のための四次元変分法海洋データ同化システムを構築すると共に、海洋低次生態系モデルを融合した統合データ同化システムの開発に着手し、機構の関連分野に供するための付加価値の高い階層的「バーチャル海洋」プロダクトの試作を行う。また得られた付加価値プロダクトを海洋・気候変動の基礎研究や海洋生命・水産資源・防災等の様々な科学的・社会的に有益な情報へ変換する実利用機能開発を行うため、統合解析の対象となる地球観測データ及びメタデータ等を整備し、データ統合による情報創生の環境整備を行う。

地球観測データ



階層的バーチャル海洋構築

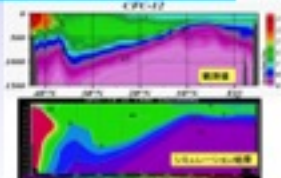
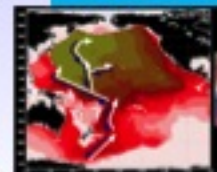


有用さを示すデータと一体的公開

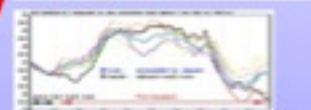
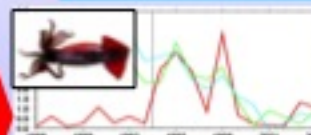
異分野連携プラットフォーム

新たな観測戦略へのフィードバック

科学的深化への貢献



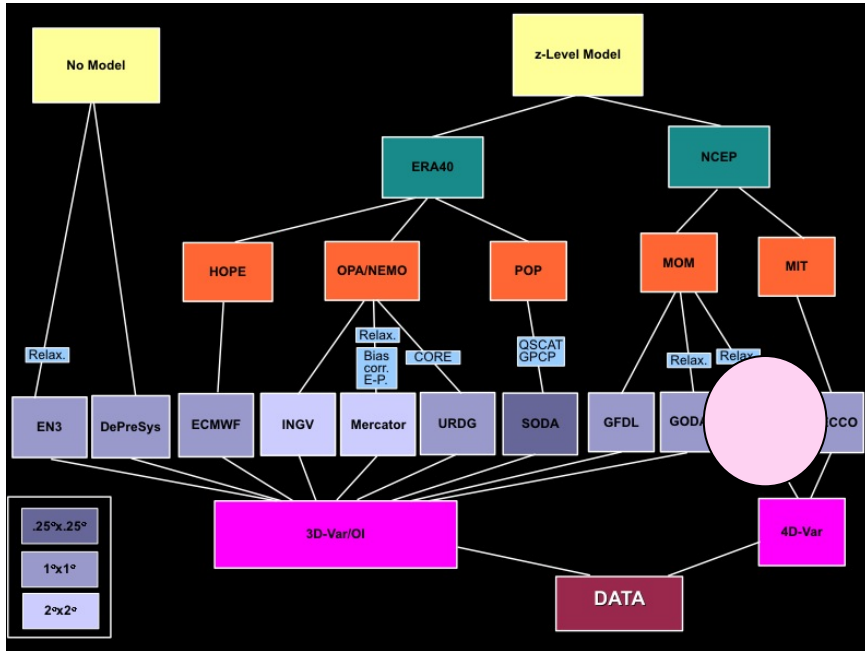
実利用分野への適用



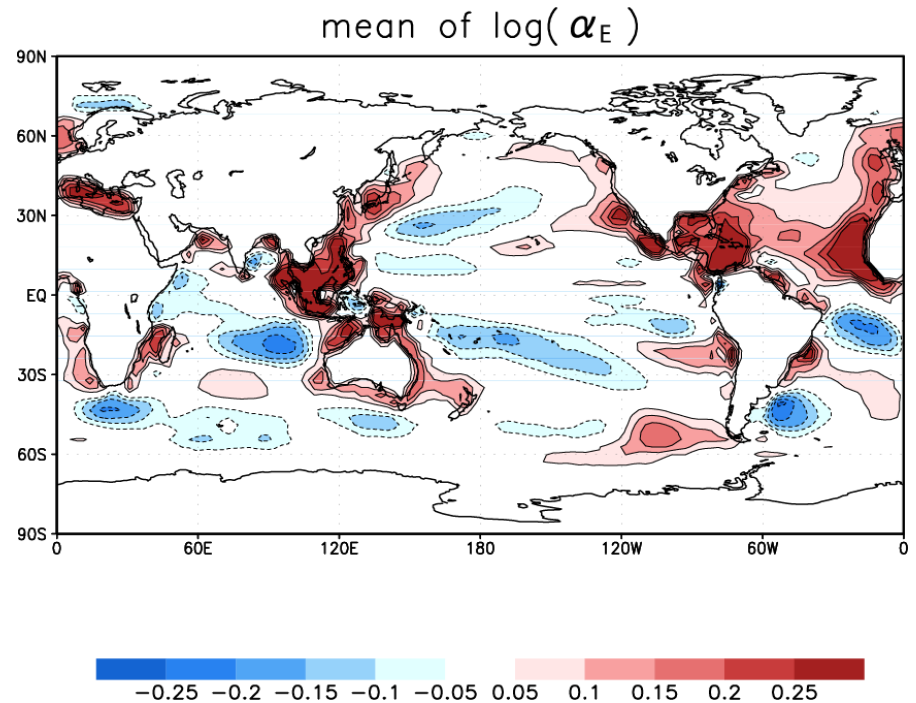
連携拠点構築

海洋・結合再解析データの国際的な貢献

OceanObs'09 conference in Venezia



OceanObs'09においてProf. Stammerによりこの10年間の全球を対象とした長期観測データ統合研究の総括があった。日本からはK-7 (JAMSTEC/K7:DIAS) プロダクトが上位同化システムの一例としてエントリーされた。



Sugiura et al. (2008)

OceanObs'09でのkeynote speech (Dr. Rienecker)では“Integrated Earth System Analyses”に向けた先駆的な研究としてK-7結合同化システムが紹介された。

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地震解析への適用
へ先鞭をつけたい

観測・実験とモデルを融合する
イノベーション

データ同化

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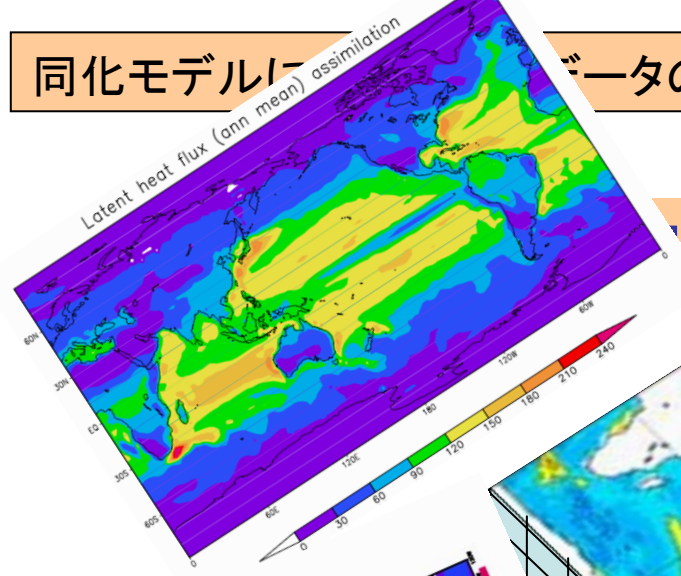
観測・実験とモデルを融合する
イノベーション

データ同化

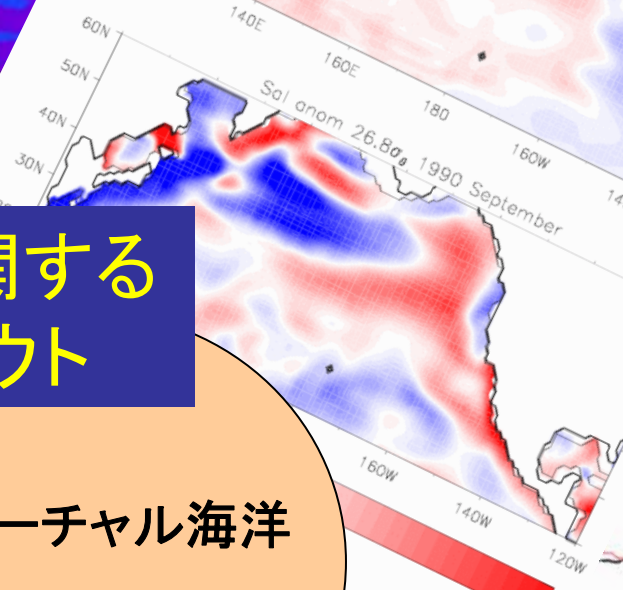
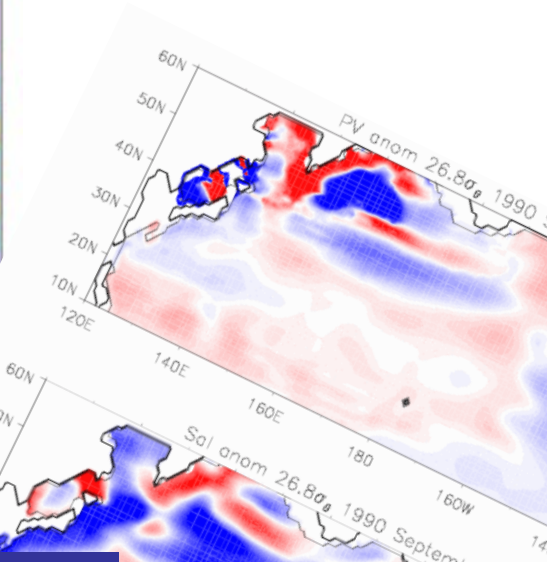
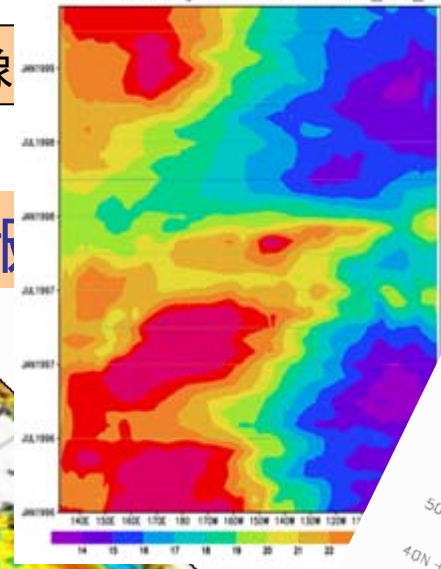
編集 梶之
野村 健文
石田 元典
石川 洋一



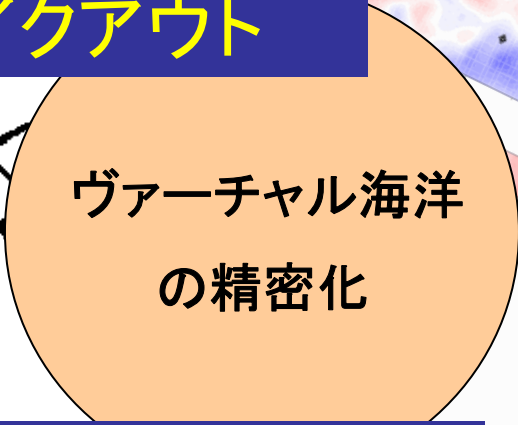
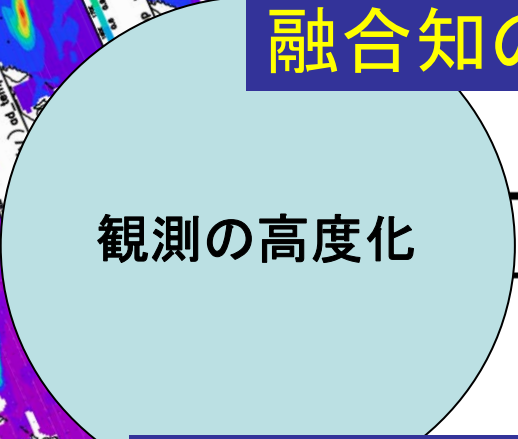
同化モデルに観測データの将来像



観測情報



海洋・気候・水産に関する 融合知のブレイクアウト



科学の謎解き・社会への貢献

