

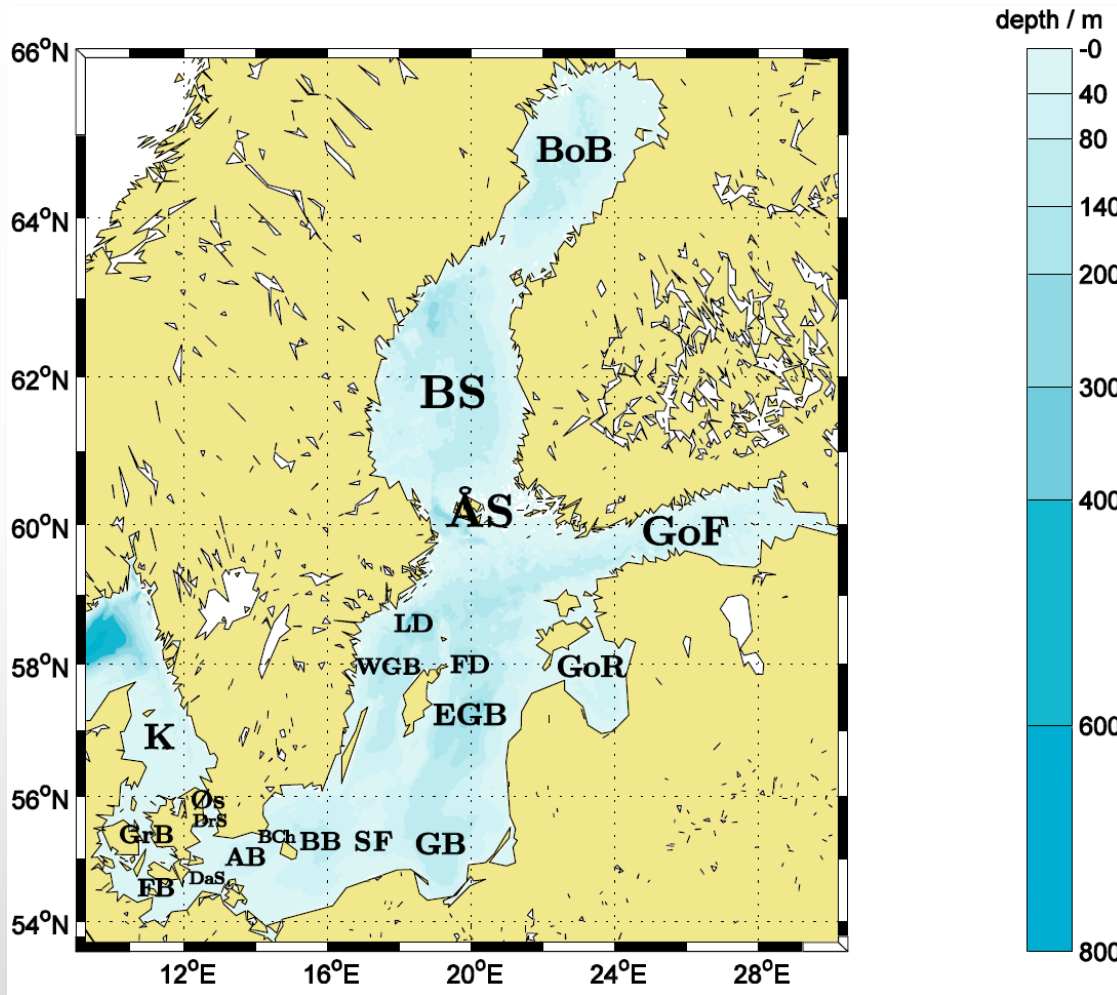
Basin-scale overturning circulation and the role of small-scale processes (lessons learned from the Baltic Sea)

Lars Umlauf

Peter Holtermann, Hans Burchard, Toste Tanhua, Jim Ledwell, Oliver Schmale



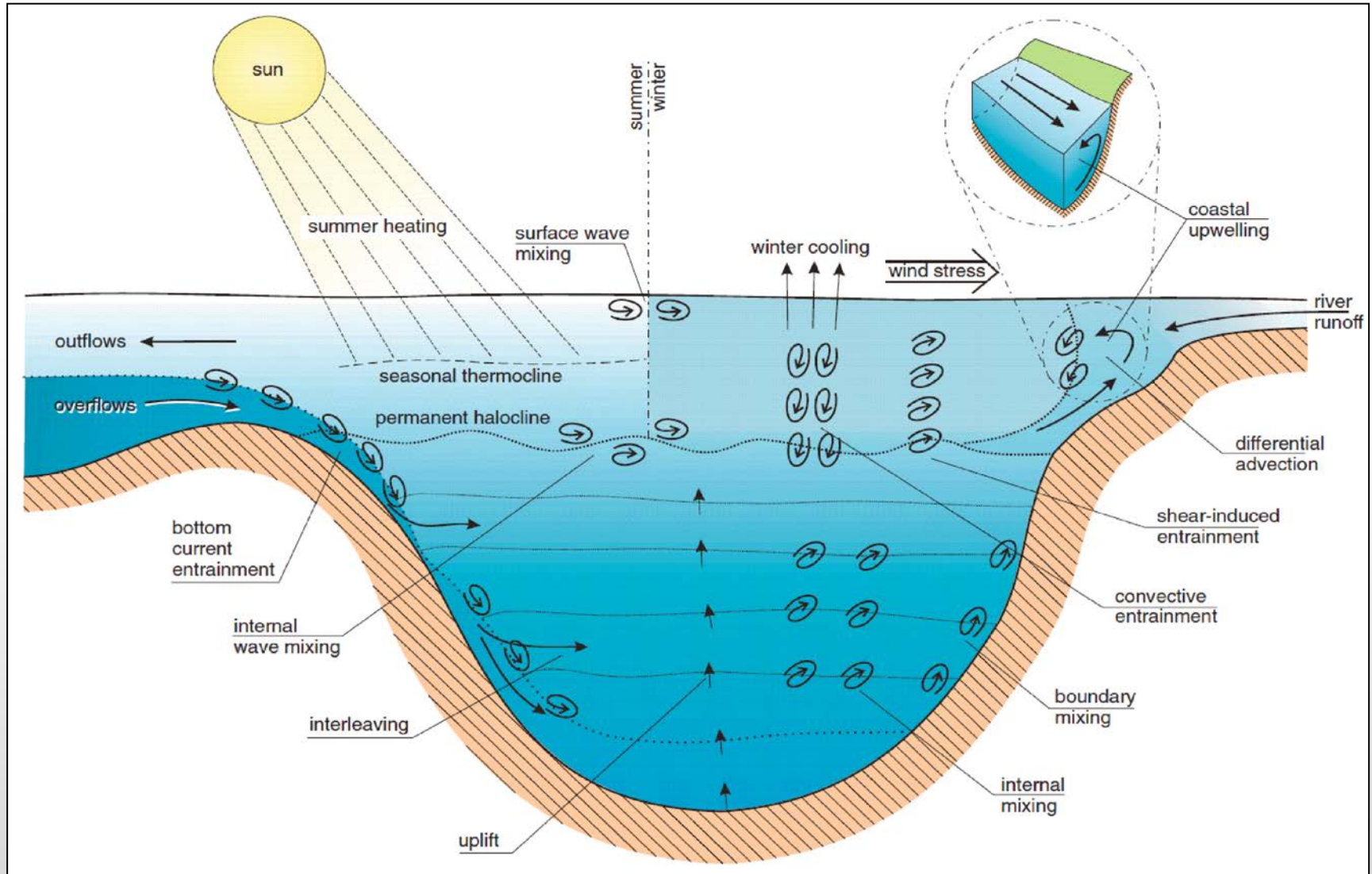
Baltic Sea - Overview



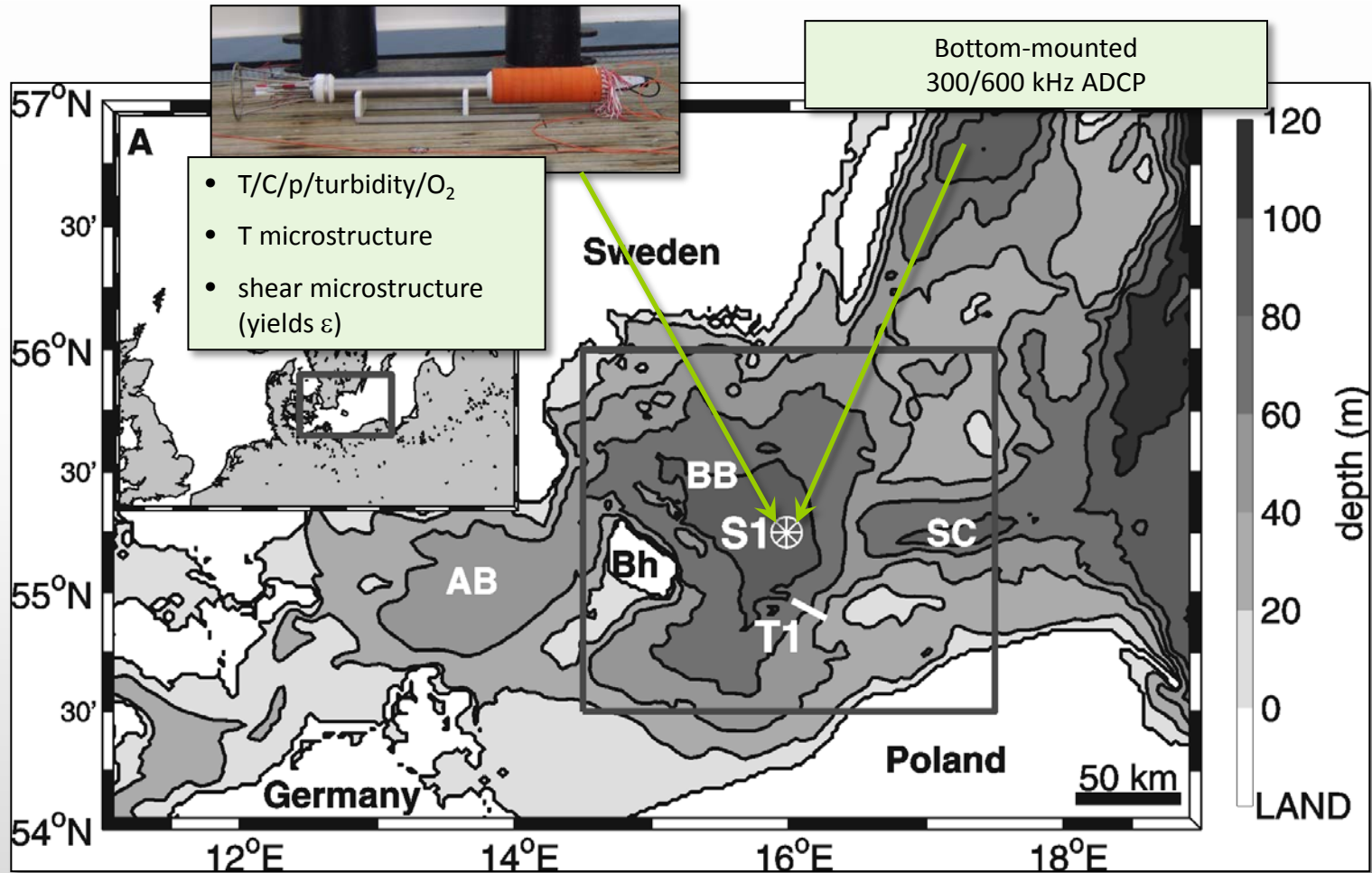
- lateral scale: 1000 km
- depth scale: 100 m
- no tides
- connection to North Sea
- strong salinity gradients (0-20 g/kg)
- deep-water renewal by dense bottom currents
- inertial period ~14 hours
- 1st mode Rossby radius 3-10 km

Reissmann et al. (2009)

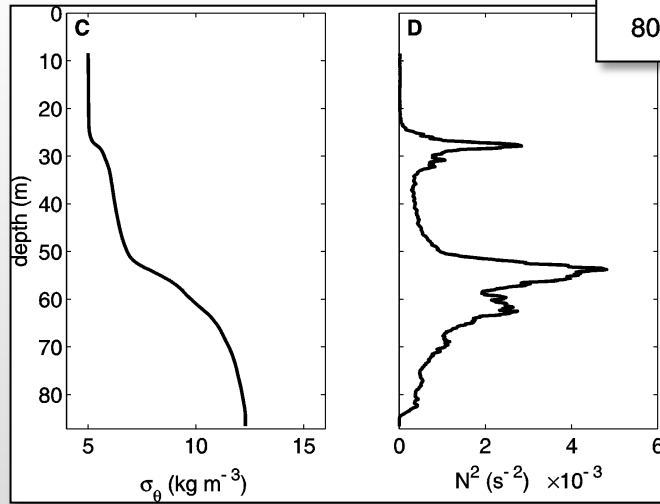
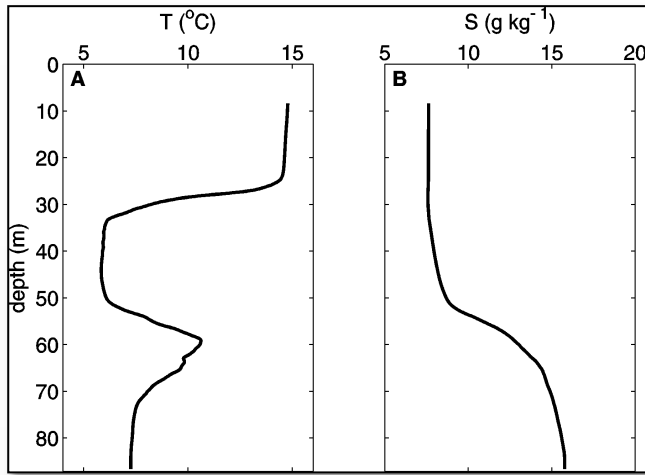
The role of mixing



Internal-Wave Mixing (Bornholm Basin)

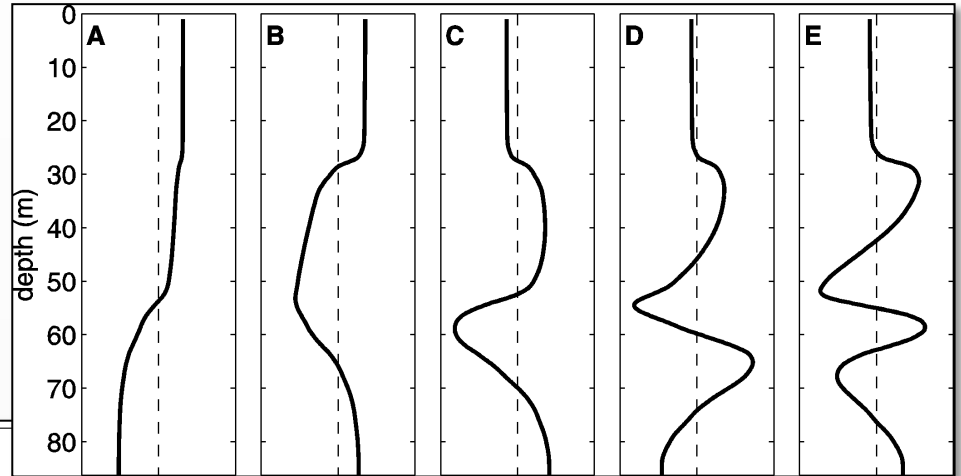


Late-Summer Conditions (September 2008)



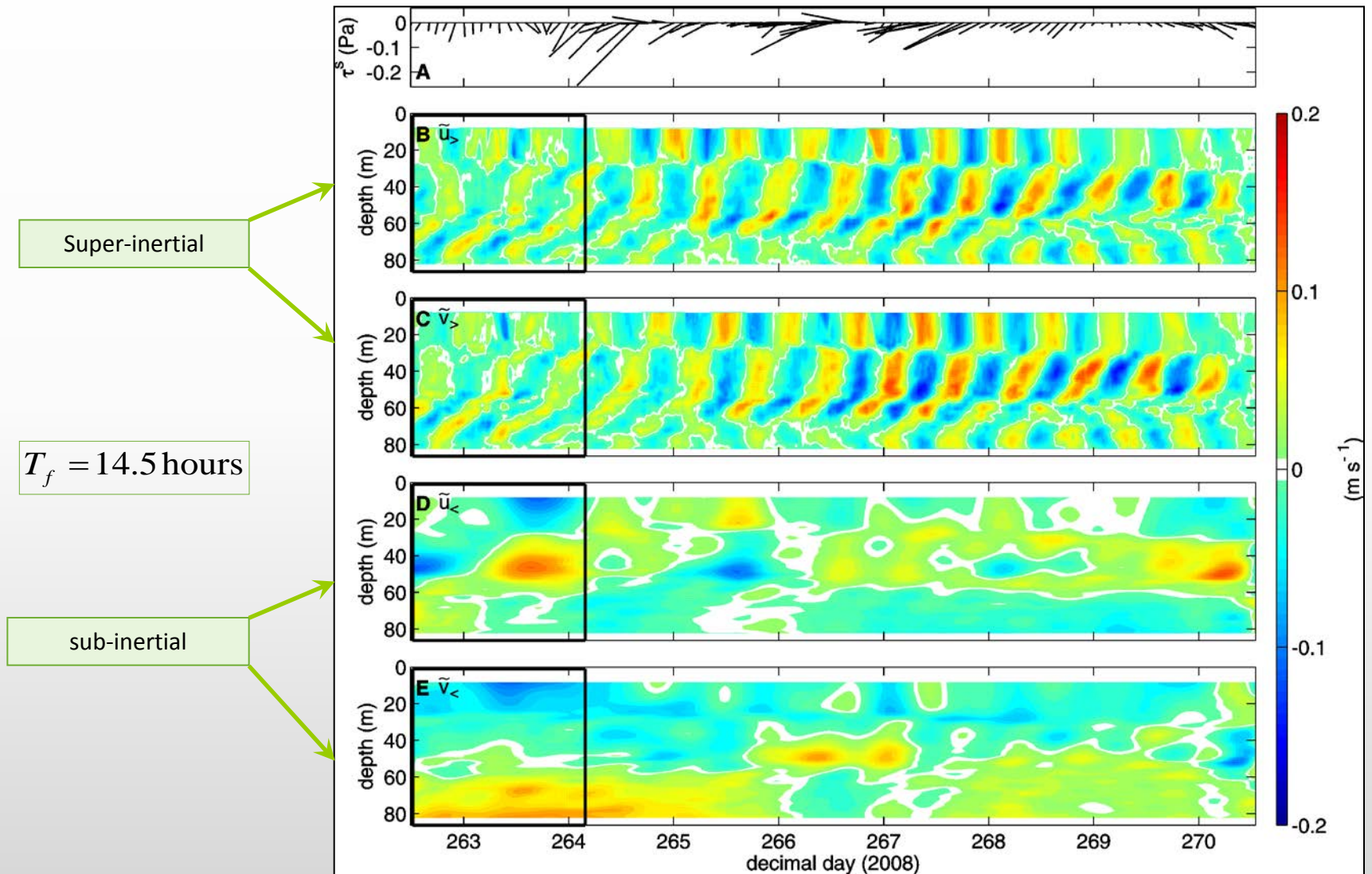
Low-mode structure

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{N^2} \frac{d\Psi_m}{dz} \right) + \frac{1}{c_m^2} \Psi_m = 0$$

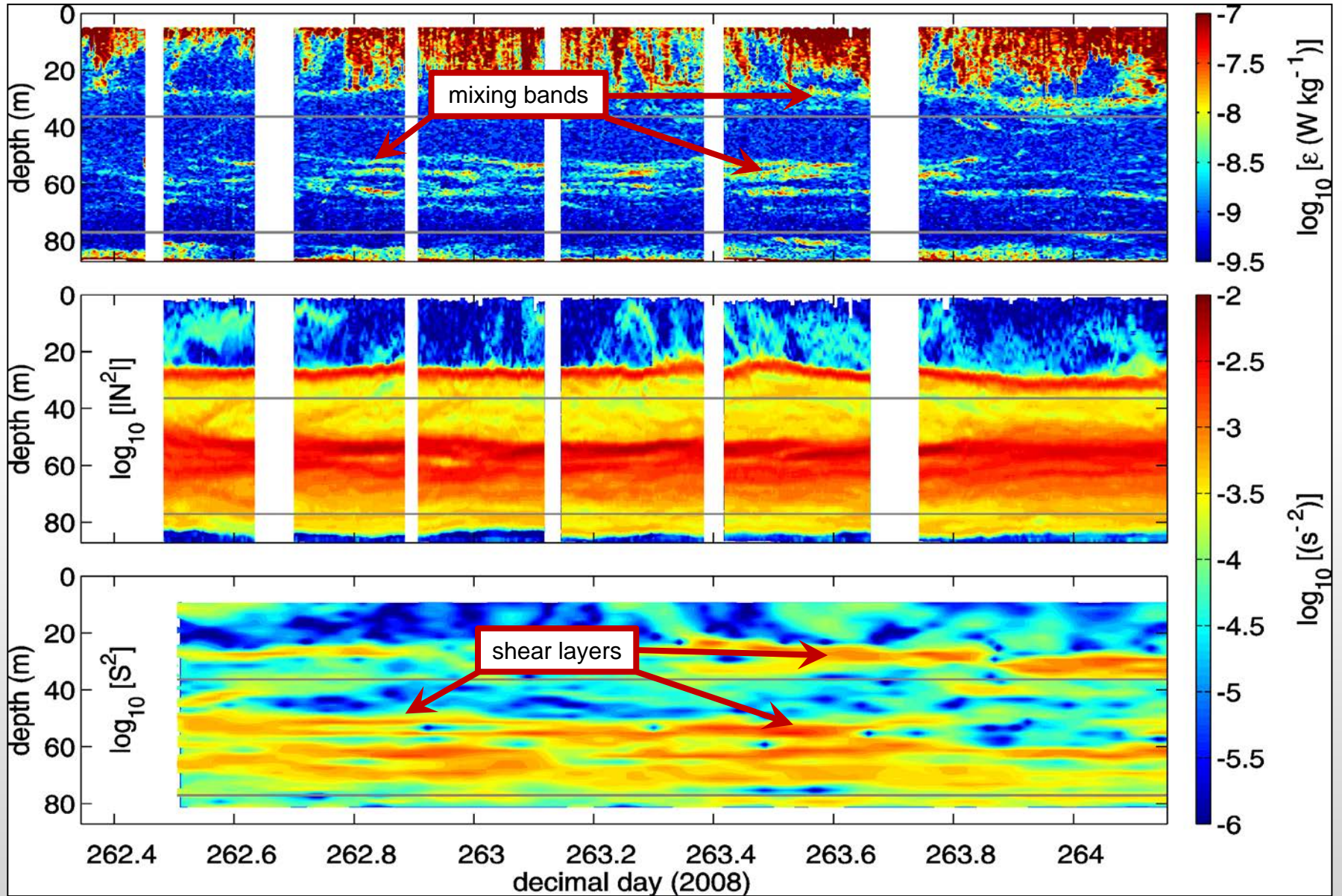


van der Lee and Umlauf 2011)

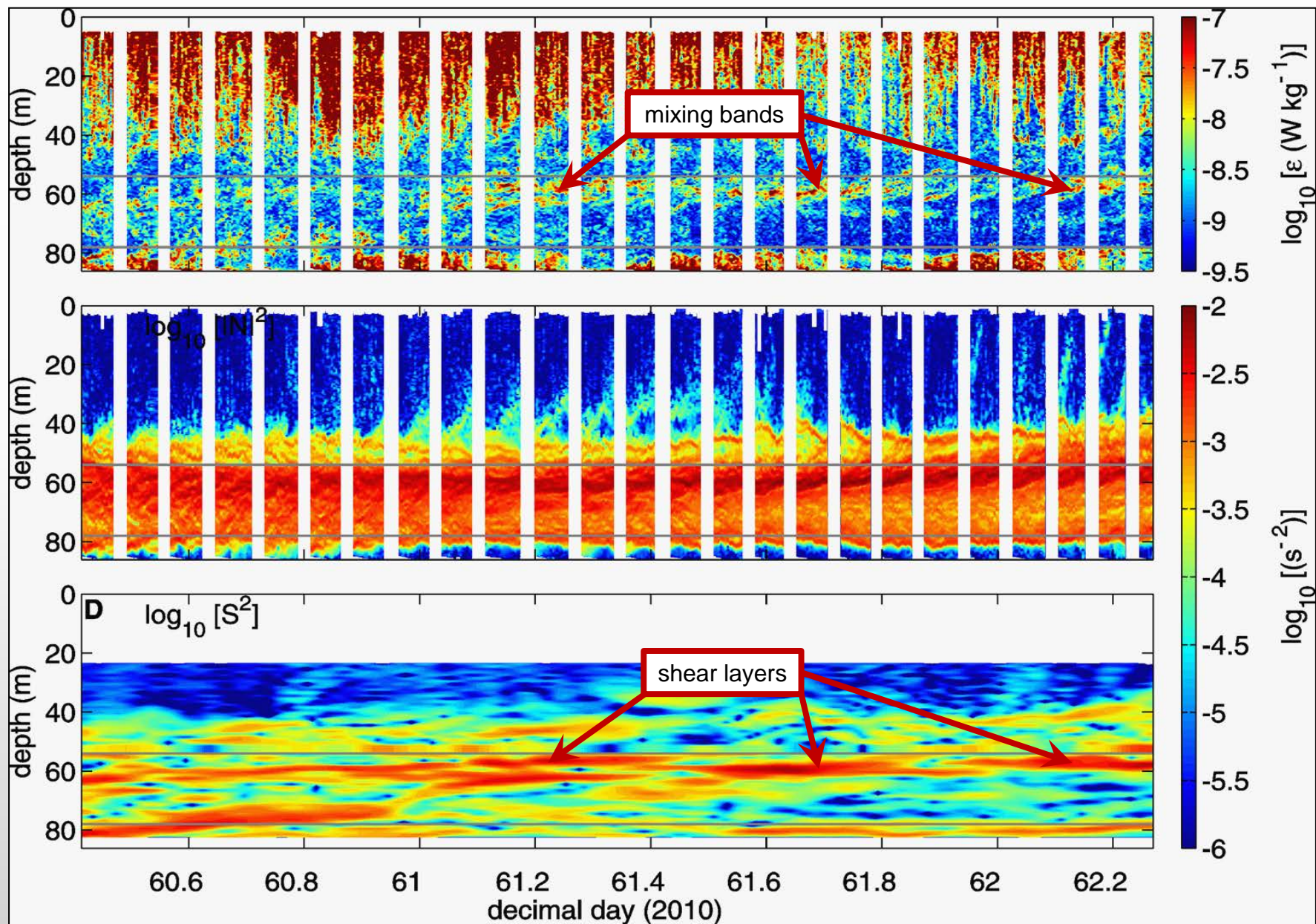
Near-Inertial Motions



Summer Mixing (September 2008)

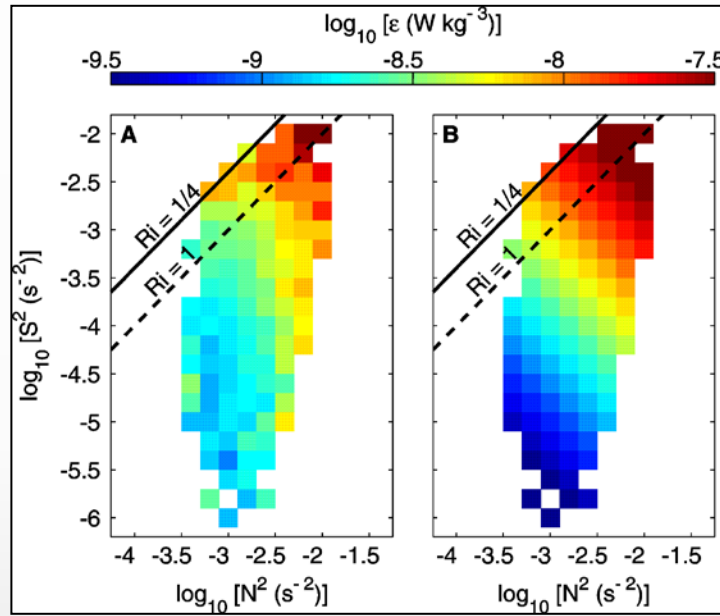


Winter Mixing (February 2010)



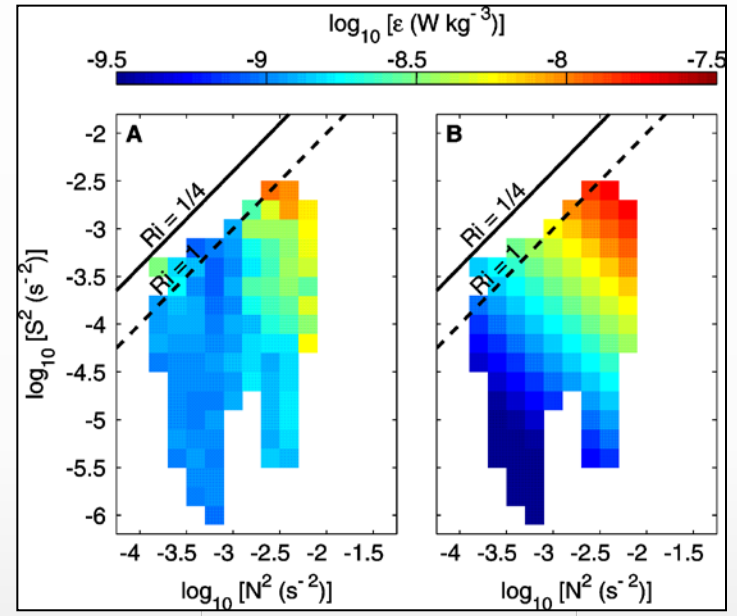
Scaling Internal-Wave Mixing

February 2010



$$\varepsilon_0 = 1.7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ W kg}^{-1}$$

September 2008



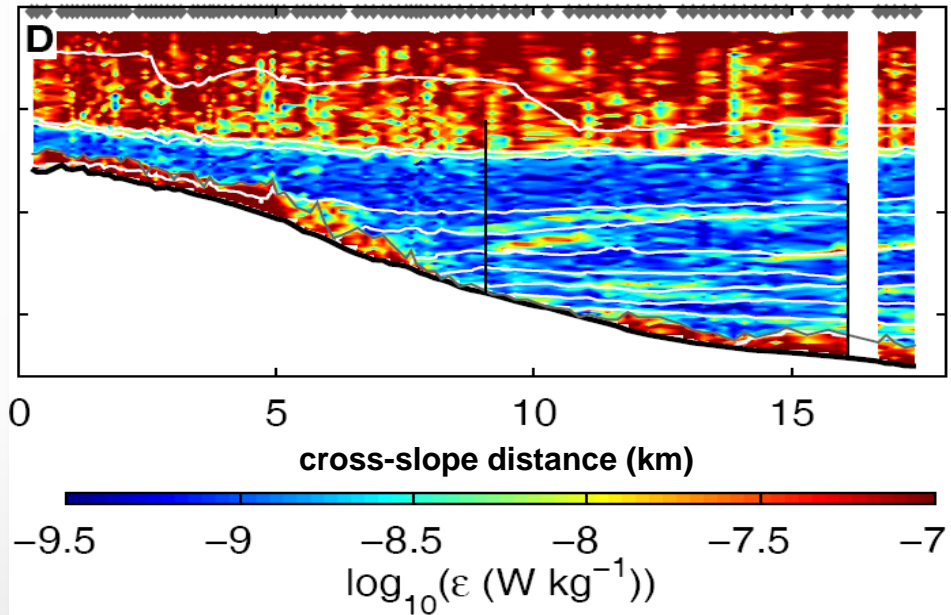
$$\varepsilon_0 = 1.5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ W kg}^{-1}$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 \frac{N}{N_0} \frac{S}{S_0} \quad N_0 = S_0 = 3 \text{ cph}$$

(van der Lee and Umlauf, 2011
MacKinnon and Gregg, 2003)

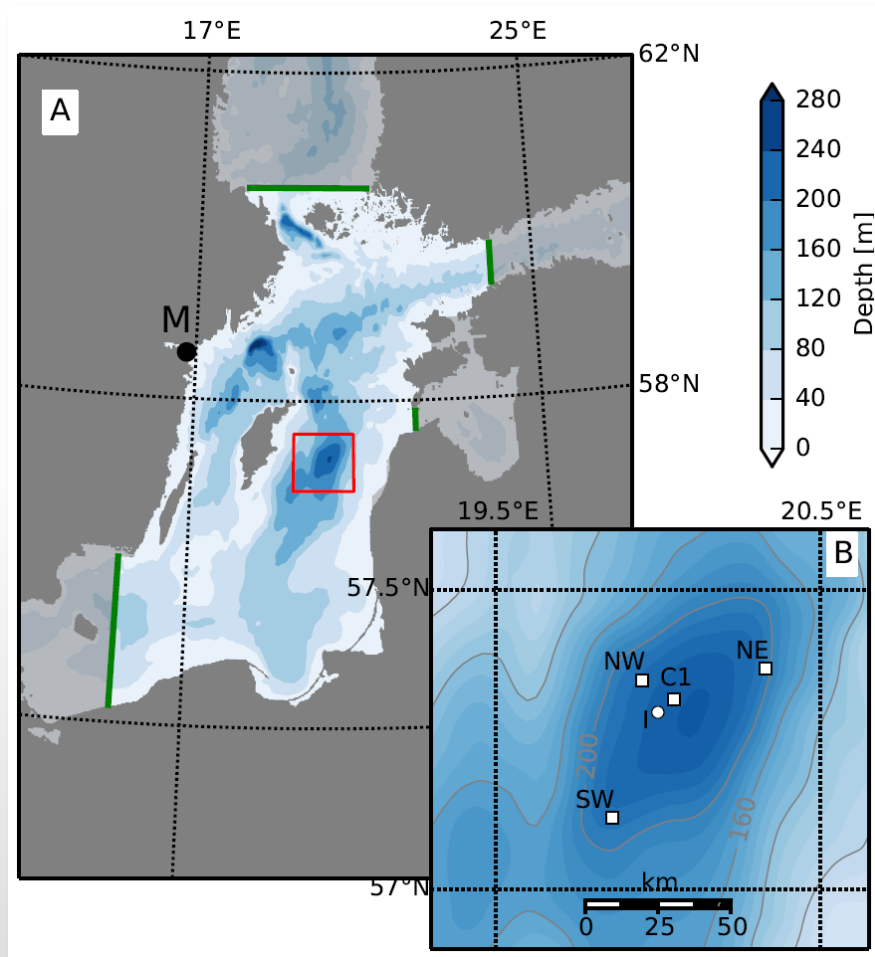
- Part of the shear is **sub-inertial**. Is this really an **internal-wave model**?
- Which motions cause the instability? Large-scale **near-inertial waves** or **short internal waves**?
- Is there an **internal-wave energy cascade** on the continental shelf?

Role of Boundary Mixing



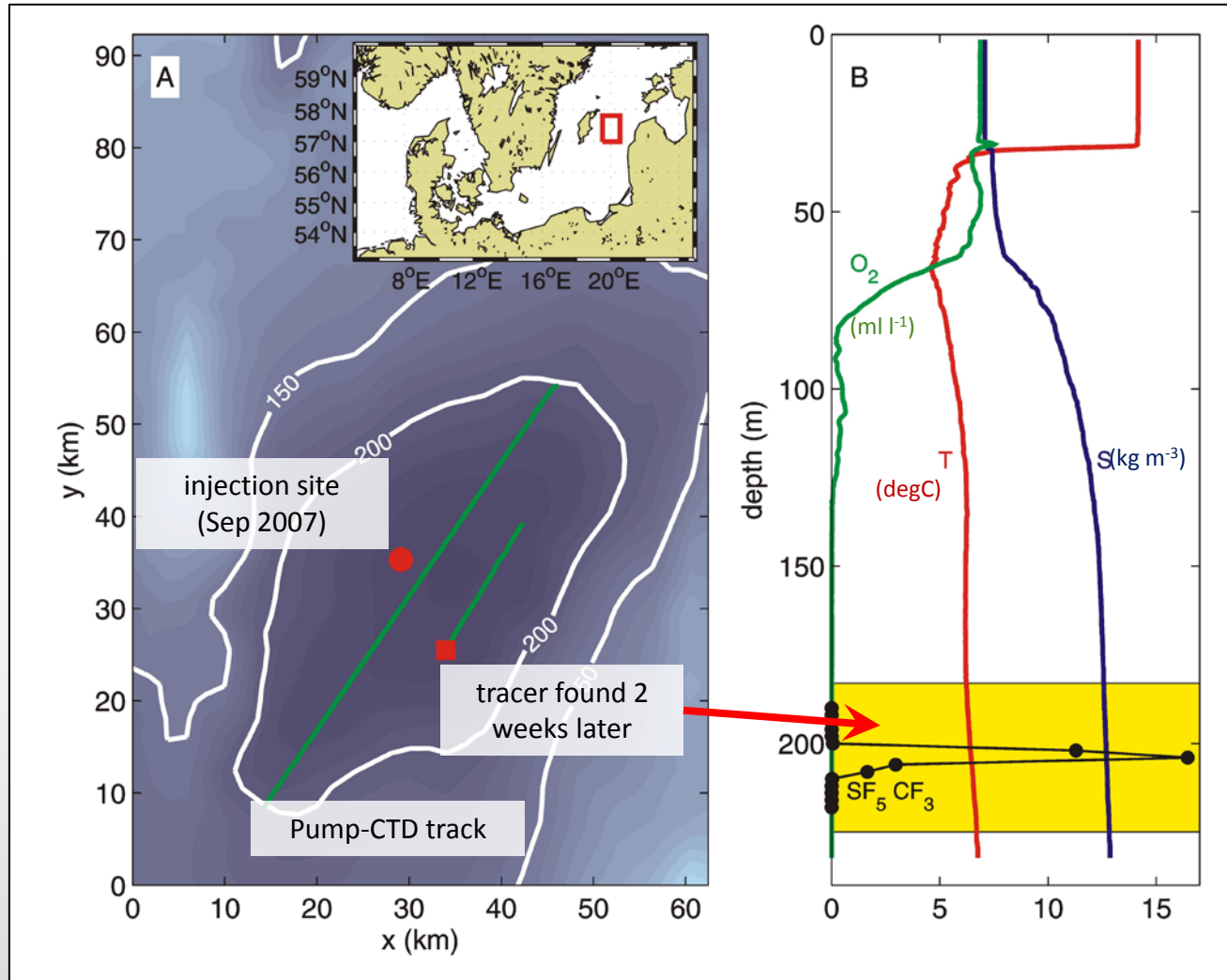
- Observed **interior mixing** is too small to explain basin-scale mixing
- There is direct evidence for **boundary mixing**.
- So where does the mixing actually occur?

Deep-water mixing processes

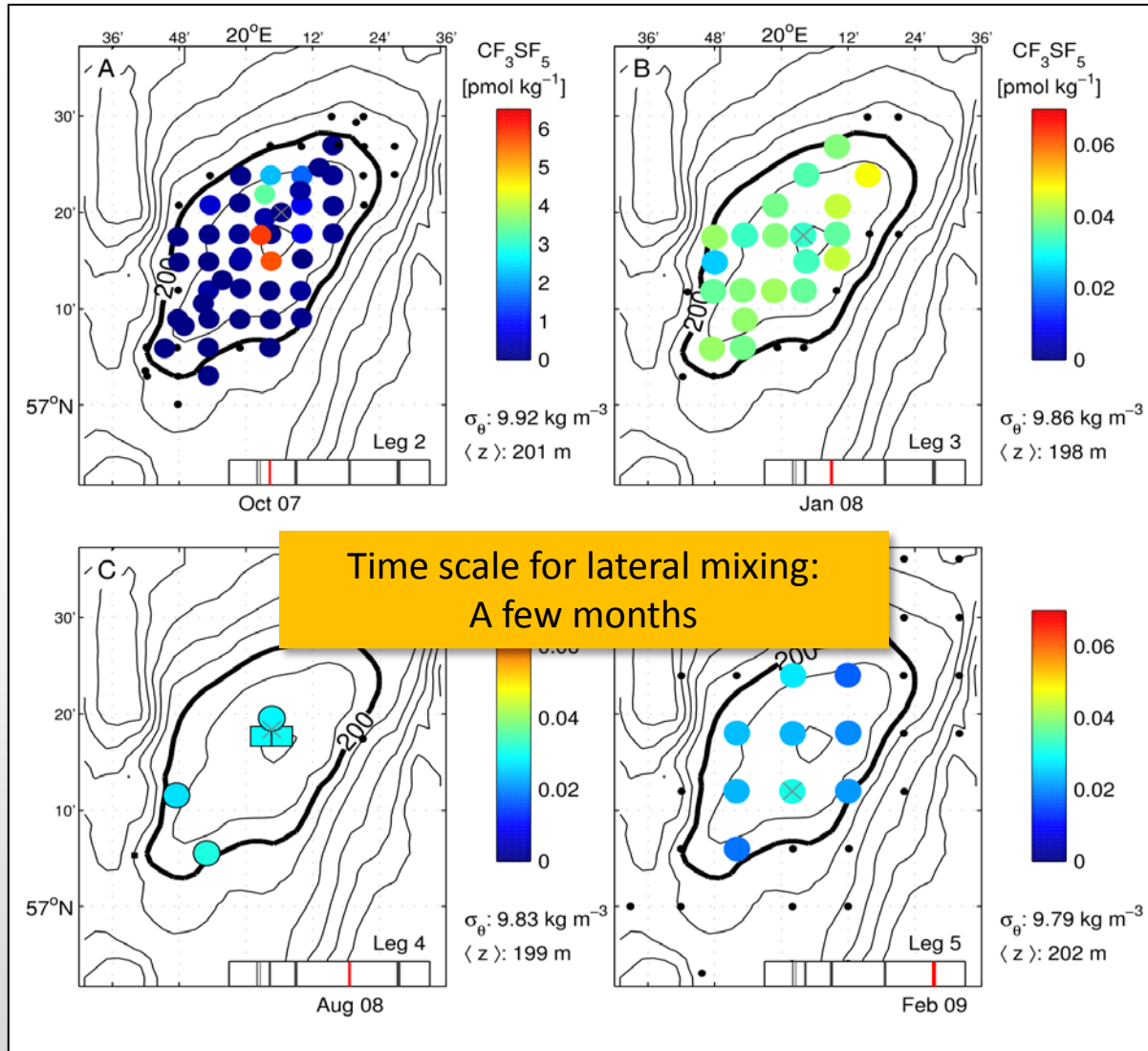


- **Goal: quantify and understand deep-water mixing** in the central Baltic Sea
- **Tracer experiment**, turbulence measurements, moorings, modeling
- **Mooring arrays** and turbulence measurements
- **High-resolution nested 3-D model (GETM)**
 - 600 m lateral resolution
 - vertically adaptive grid (Hofmeister et al. 2010)
 - Second-moment turbulence closure model

Location and Hydrography



Lateral Tracer Spreading



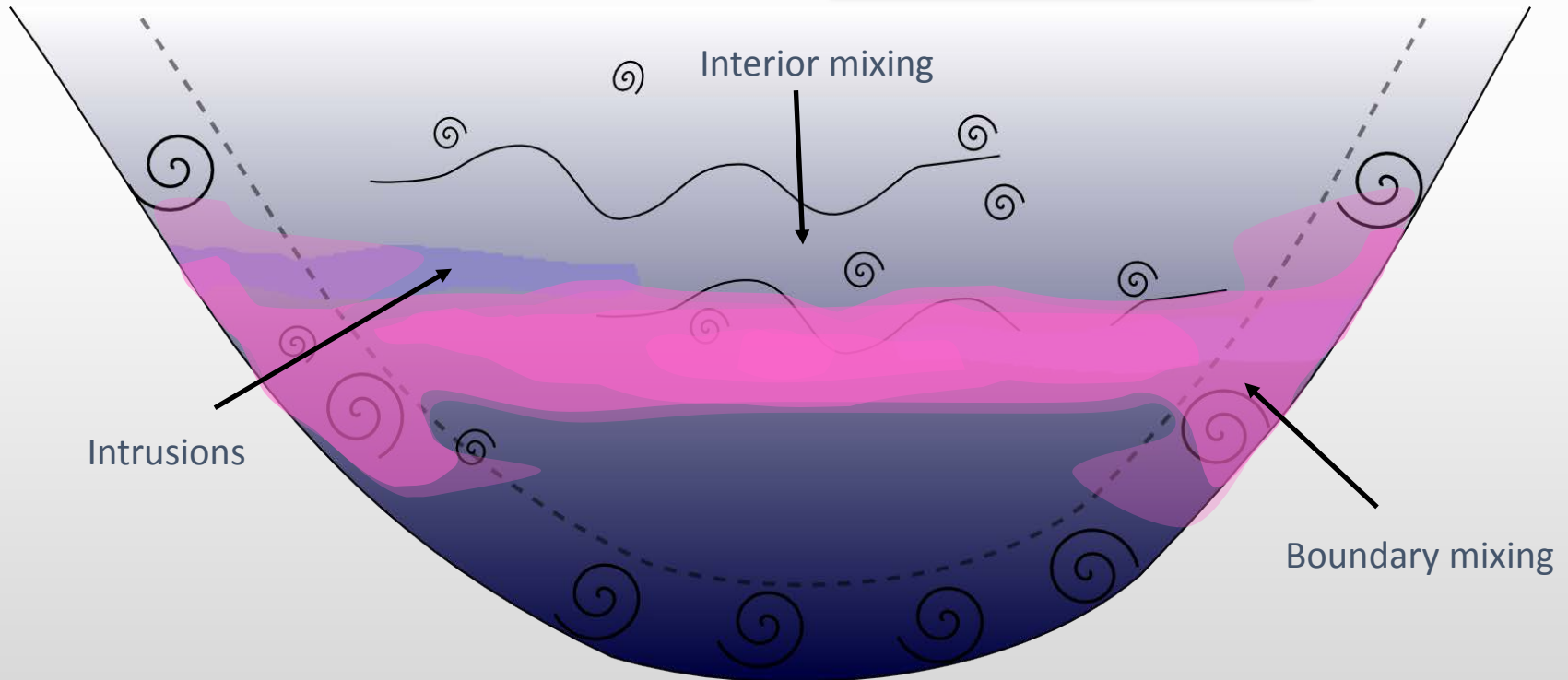
Vertical Mixing Rates

Initial stage
(before boundary contact):
 $\kappa \sim 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$

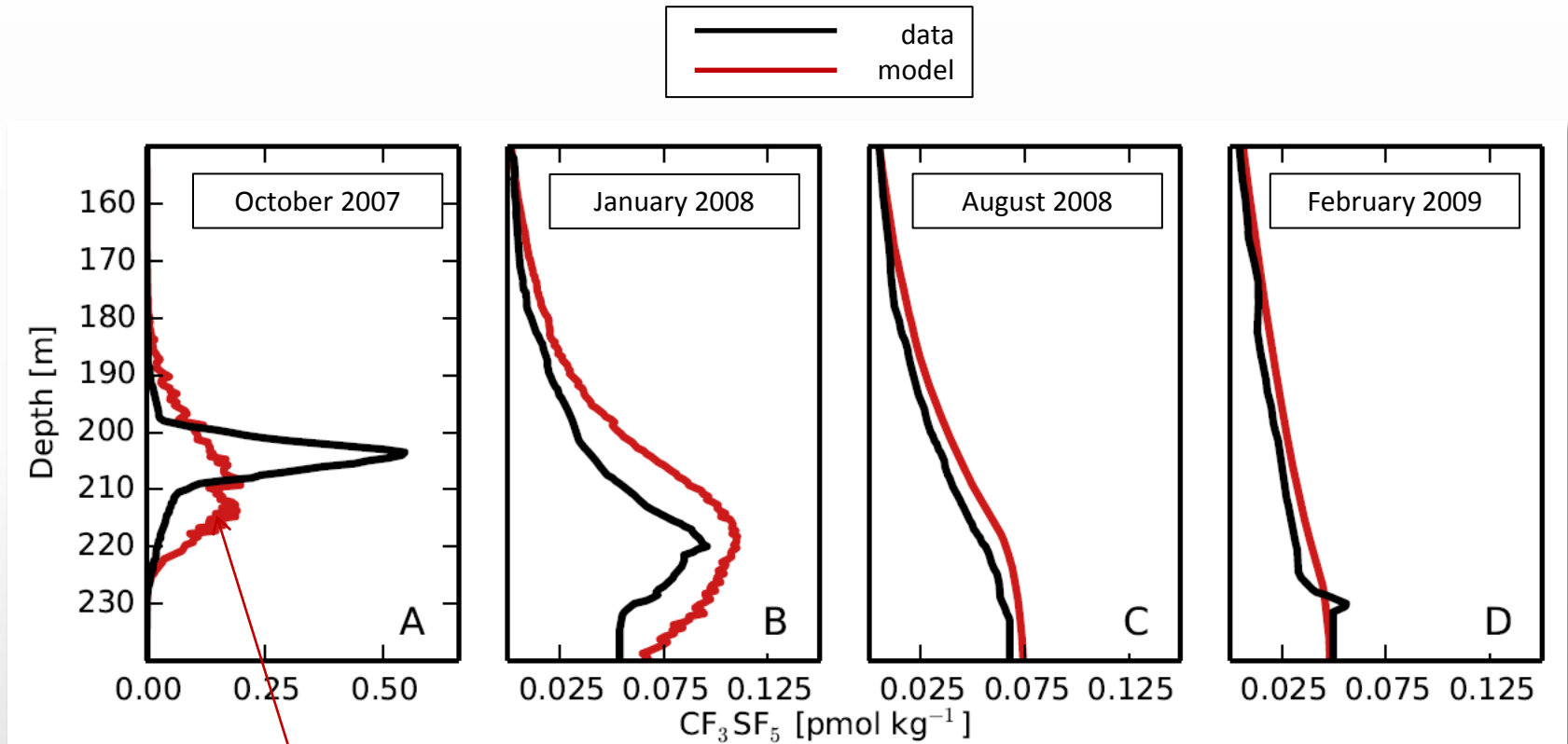
Late stage
(after boundary contact):
 $\kappa \sim 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\kappa_I \frac{\partial c}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{A} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(A \kappa \frac{\partial c}{\partial z} \right) \right]$$



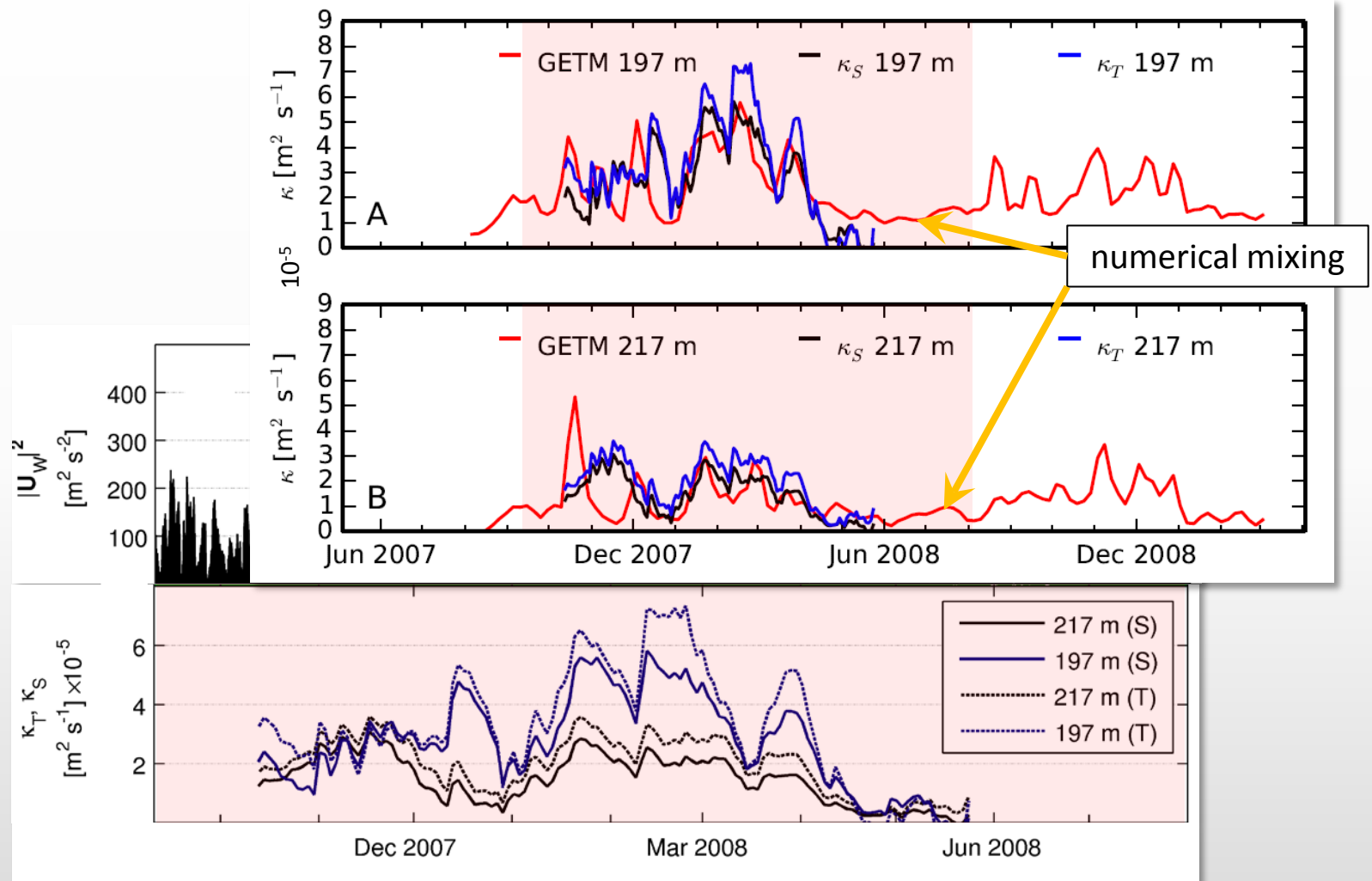
Numerical Model Results



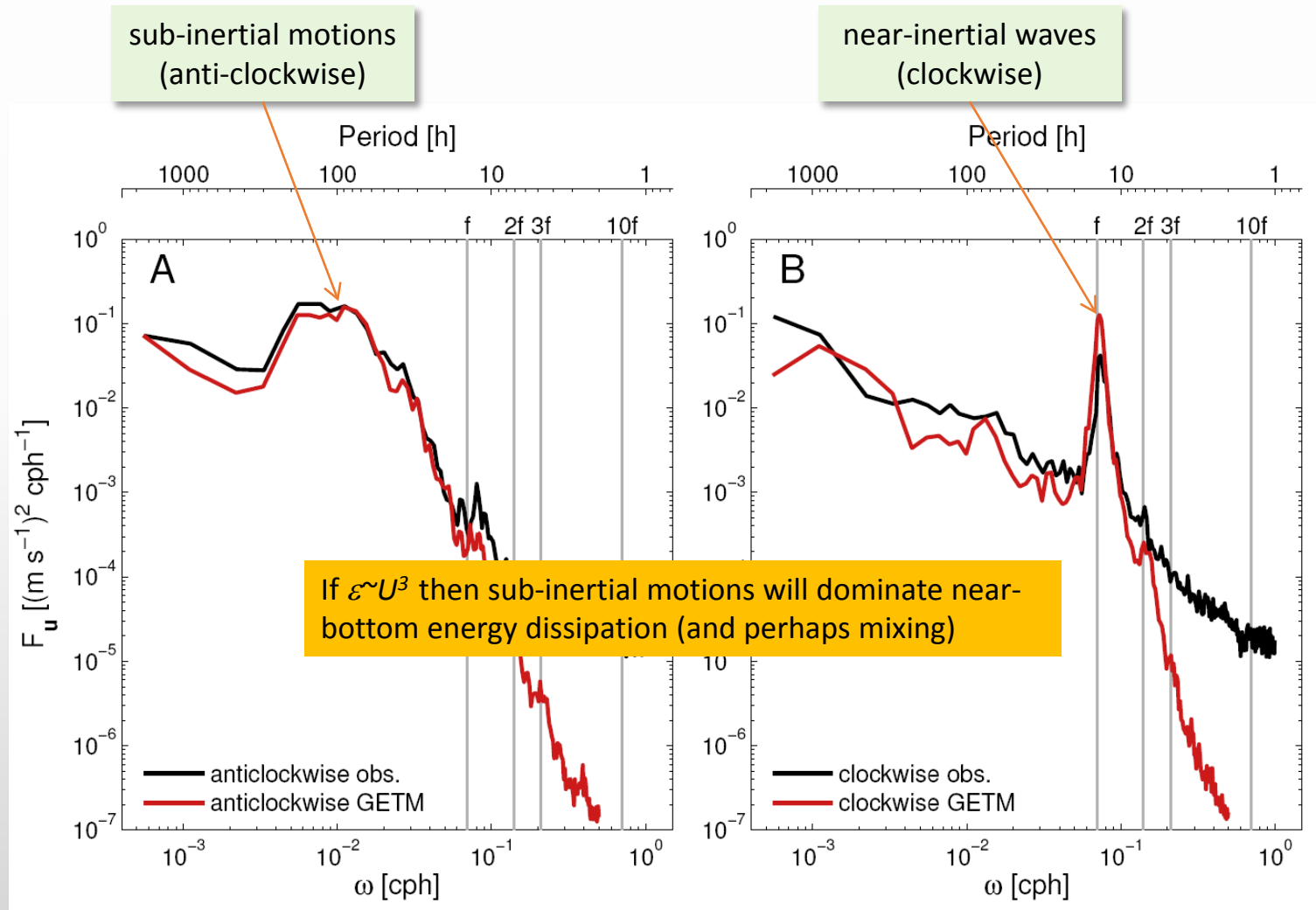
Holtermann et al. (2014)

- model feels **boundary mixing** too early
- **numerical mixing** important during initial period of the experiment

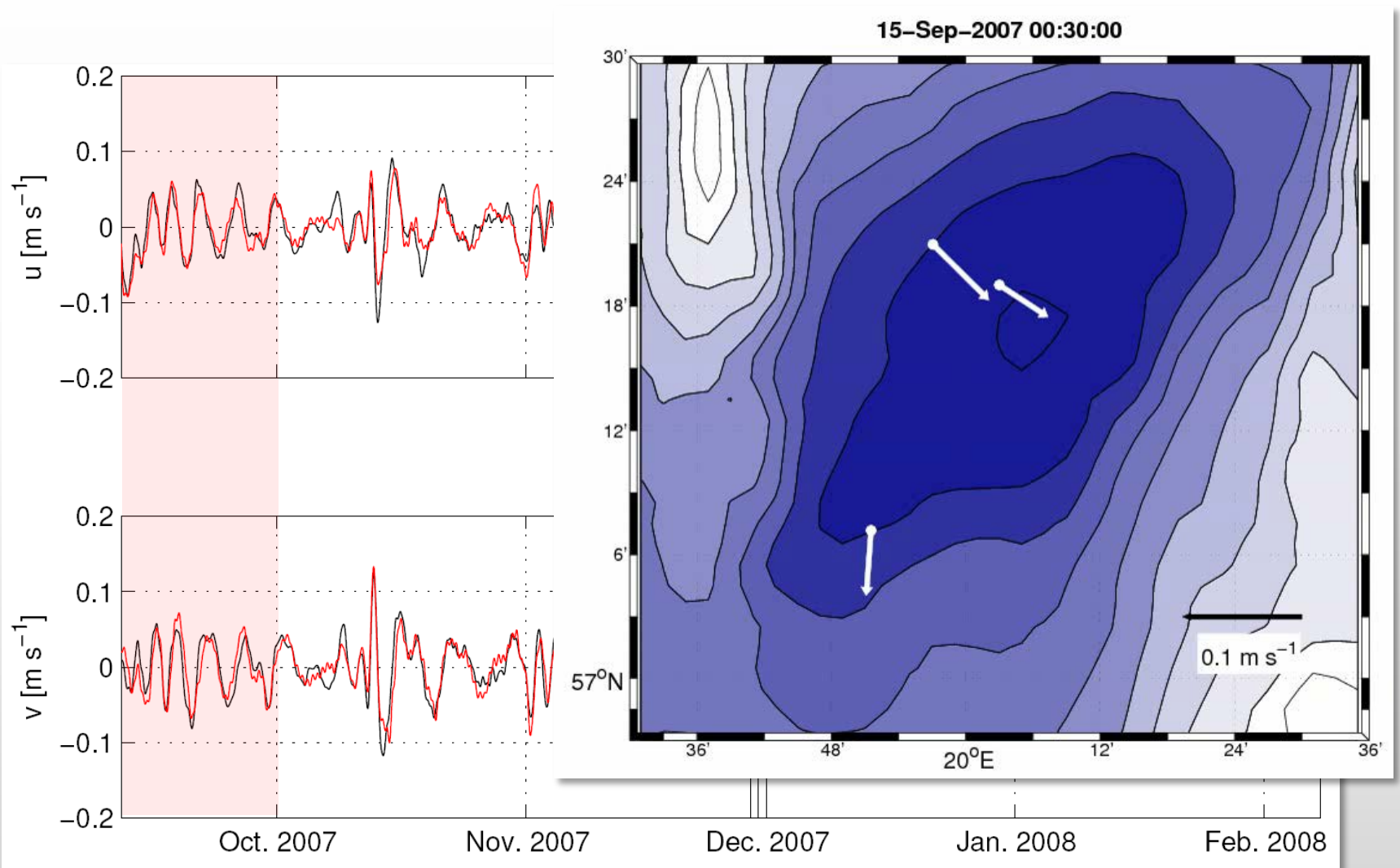
Seasonal Variability of Mixing



Deep-Water Dynamics

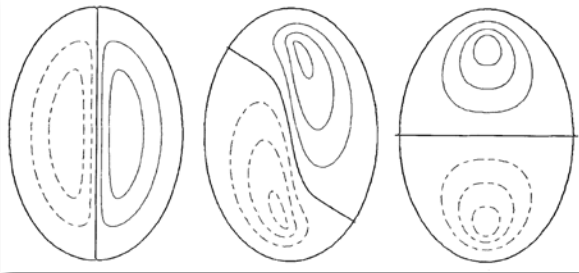


Sub-Inertial Variability



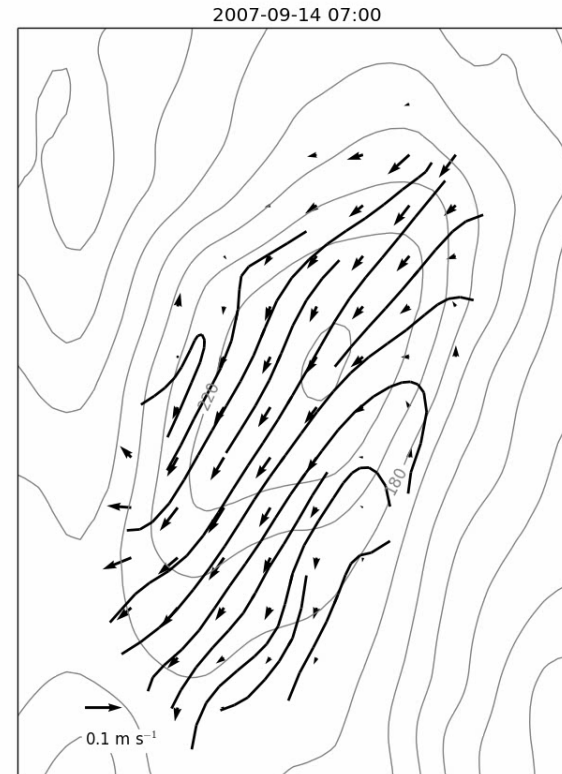
Basin-Scale Topographic Waves

The „Ball“ Mode (Ball 1965)

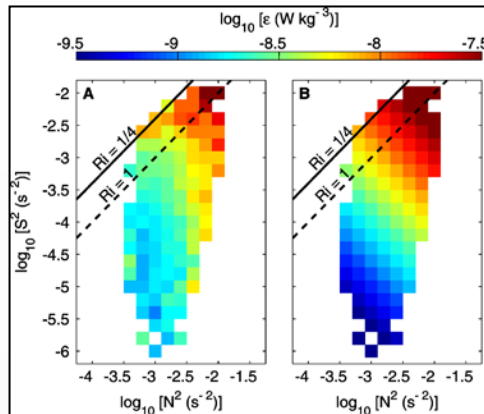


Johnson (1986)

3-5 day topographic wave mode (mixed barotropic-baroclinic)

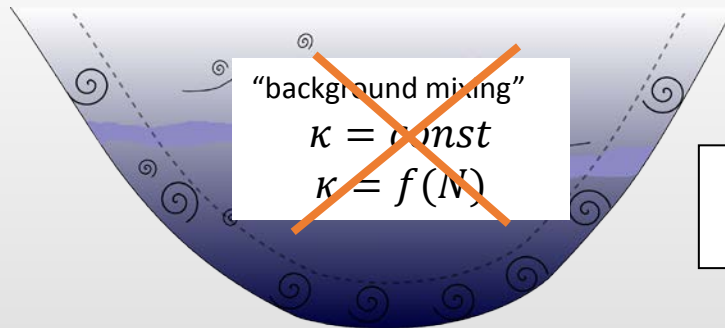


Conclusions



- **Near-inertial waves** dominate internal-wave band
- **Dissipation rates scale with N and S**, similar to the shelf.
- **Energetics and mechanisms** of internal-wave mixing unclear
- **Energy-consistent implementation** unclear

Numerical Models



BATRE

