

Mixed-Layer Simulations At OWS Bravo: The Role Of Salinity In The Mixed-Layer Dynamics

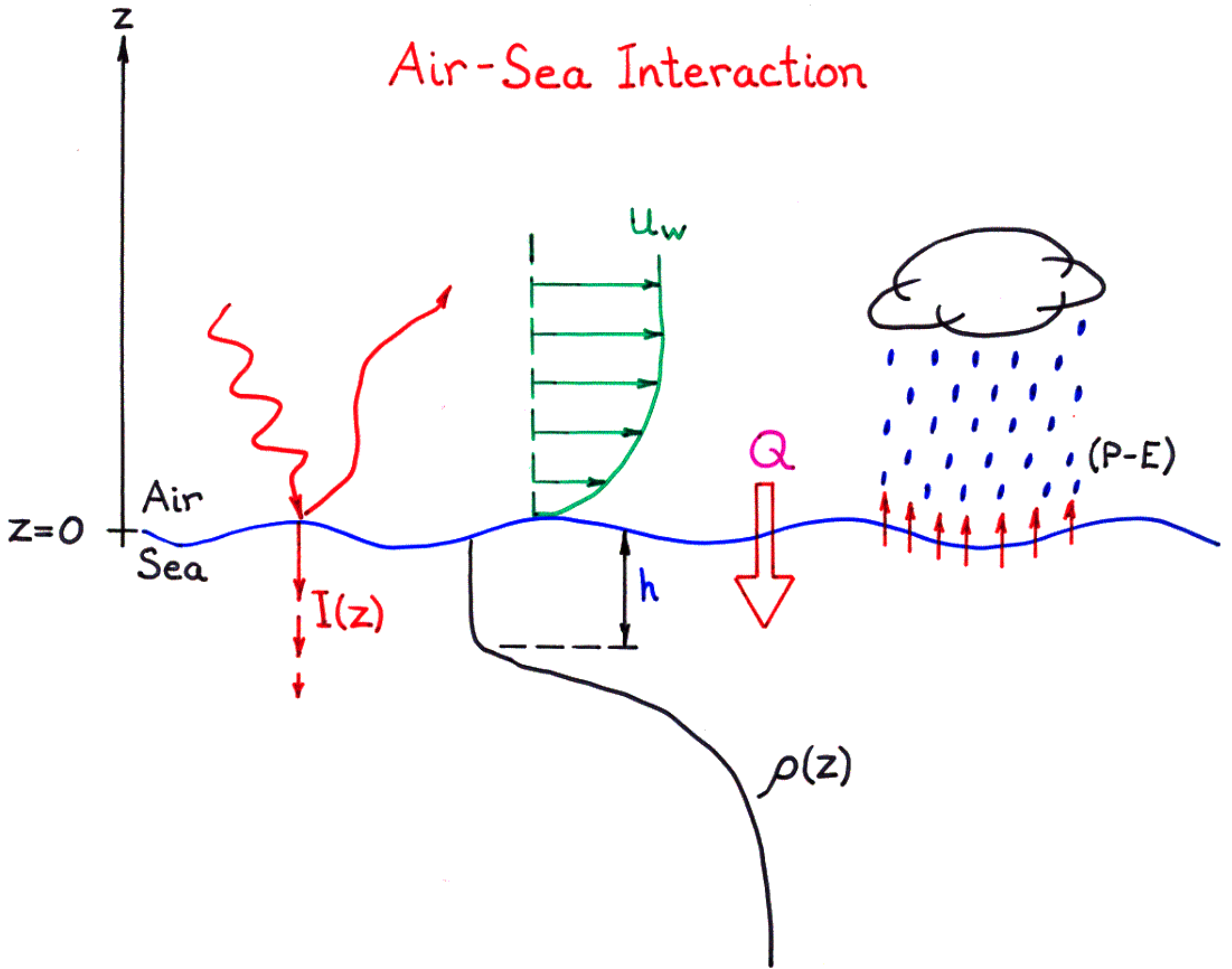
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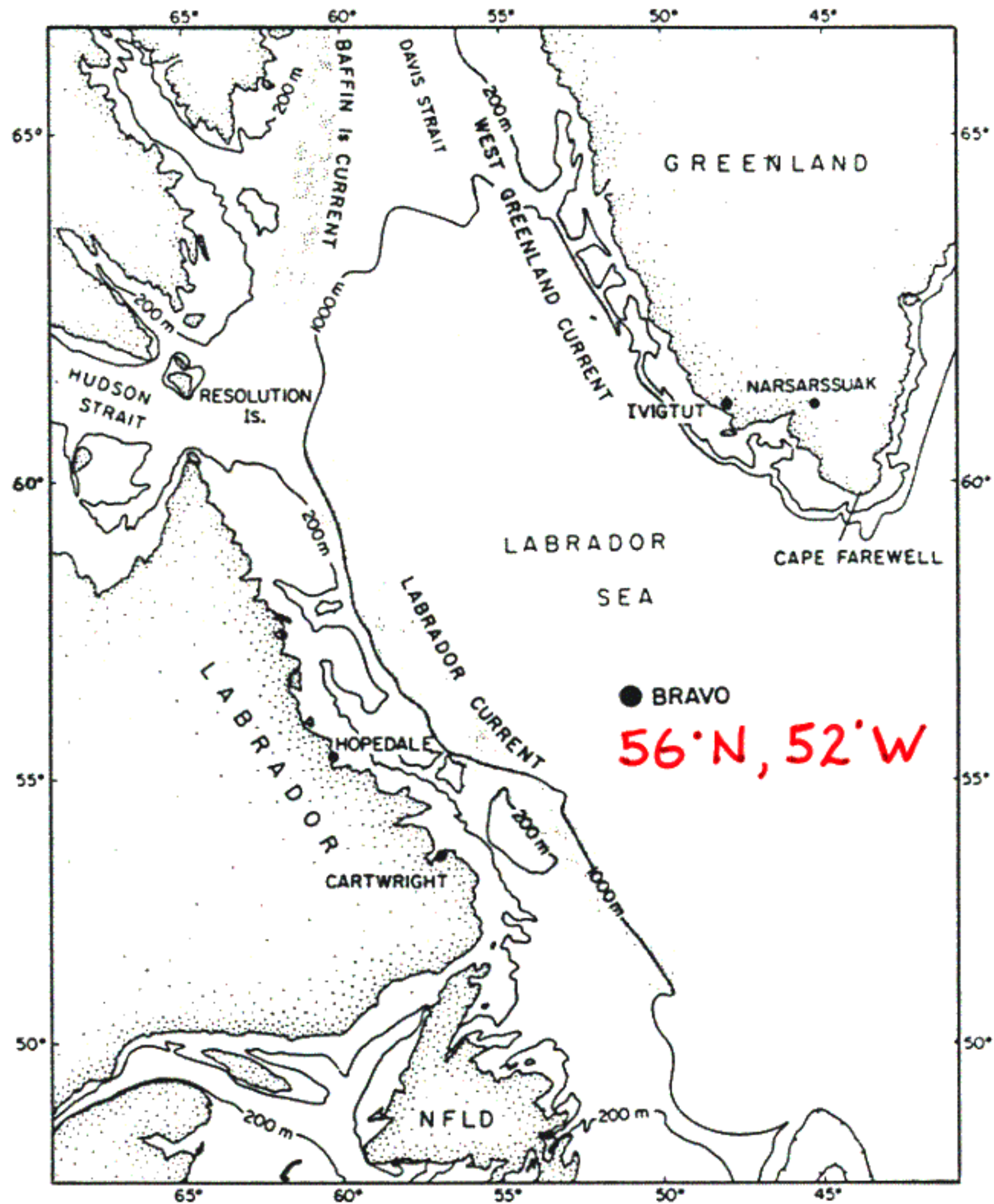


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Air-Sea Interaction





Location of OWS Bravo

Source: Lazier, Atmos. Ocean, 1980

GOVERNING EQUATIONS

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial t} &= f\bar{V} - \frac{\partial(\overline{u'w'})}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \bar{V}}{\partial t} &= -f\bar{U} - \frac{\partial(\overline{v'w'})}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{\rho_0 c_p} \frac{\partial I}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(\overline{T'w'})}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \bar{S}}{\partial t} &= -\frac{\partial(\overline{s'w'})}{\partial z}\end{aligned}$$

At OWS Bravo $f = 1.2128 \times 10^{-4} [1/s]$, $\rho_0 = 1027 [kg/m^3]$
and $c_p = 4190 [J/kgK]$.

BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

Surface flux conditions at $z = 0$:

$$\overline{u'w'}_0 = -\frac{\tau_x}{\rho_0}, \quad \overline{v'w'}_0 = -\frac{\tau_y}{\rho_0}$$

$$\overline{T'w'}_0 = -\frac{Q}{\rho_0 c_p}$$

$$\overline{s'w'}_0 = -\overline{S}_0(E - P)$$

Bottom boundary conditions at $z = -D$:

$$(\overline{U}, \overline{V}) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

$$\overline{T} \rightarrow \overline{T}_\infty$$

$$\overline{S} \rightarrow \overline{S}_\infty$$

EXTERNAL PARAMETERIZATIONS

Equation of State: (Friedrich & Levitus, J.P.O., 1972)

$$\sigma(T, S) = C_1 + C_2T + C_3S + C_4T^2 + C_5ST + C_6T^3 + C_7ST^2$$

$$C_1 = -7.2169 \times 10^{-2}, C_2 = 4.9762 \times 10^{-2}, C_3 = 8.0560 \times 10^{-1}$$

$$C_4 = -7.5911 \times 10^{-3}, C_5 = -3.0063 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$C_6 = 3.5187 \times 10^{-5}, C_7 = 3.7297 \times 10^{-5}$$

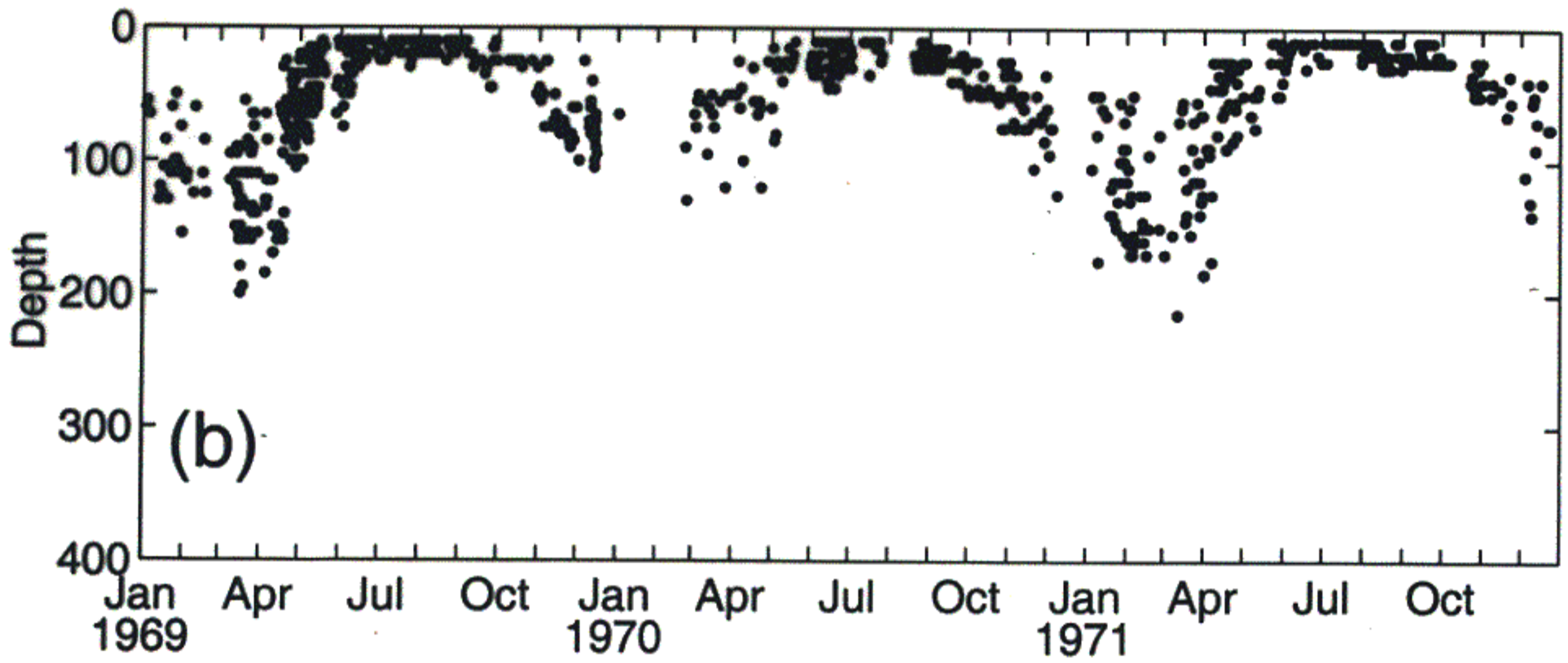
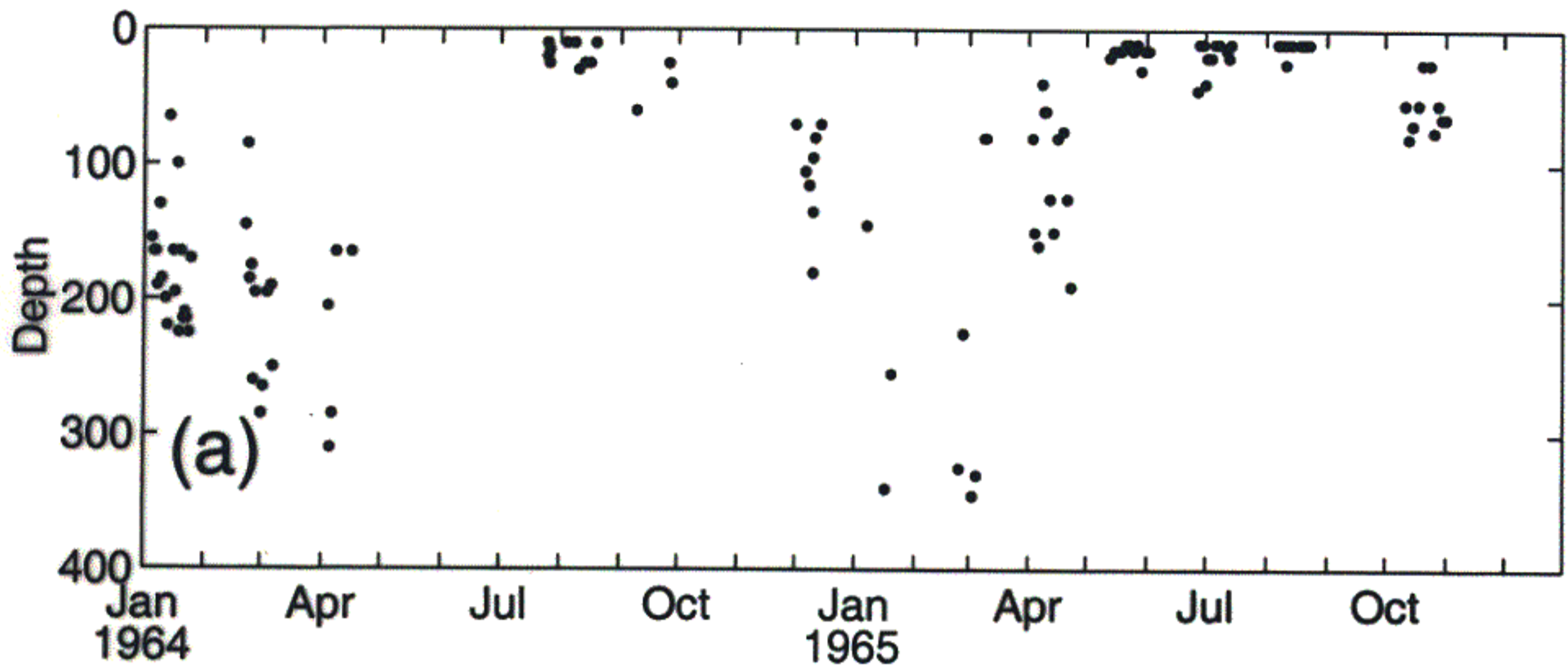
$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial T}, \beta = \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial S}$$

Extinction of Solar Radiation: (Paulson & Simpson, J.P.O., 1977)

$$\frac{I(z)}{I_0} = Re^{z/l_1} + (1 - R)e^{z/l_2}$$

At OWS Bravo the water optical type is **very clear**.

$$R = 0.4, l_1 = 5m, l_2 = 40m$$



Observed Mixed-Layer Depth

HEAT AND SALT BALANCE

Integrating the temperature and salinity equations from $z = -D$ to $z = 0$ gives

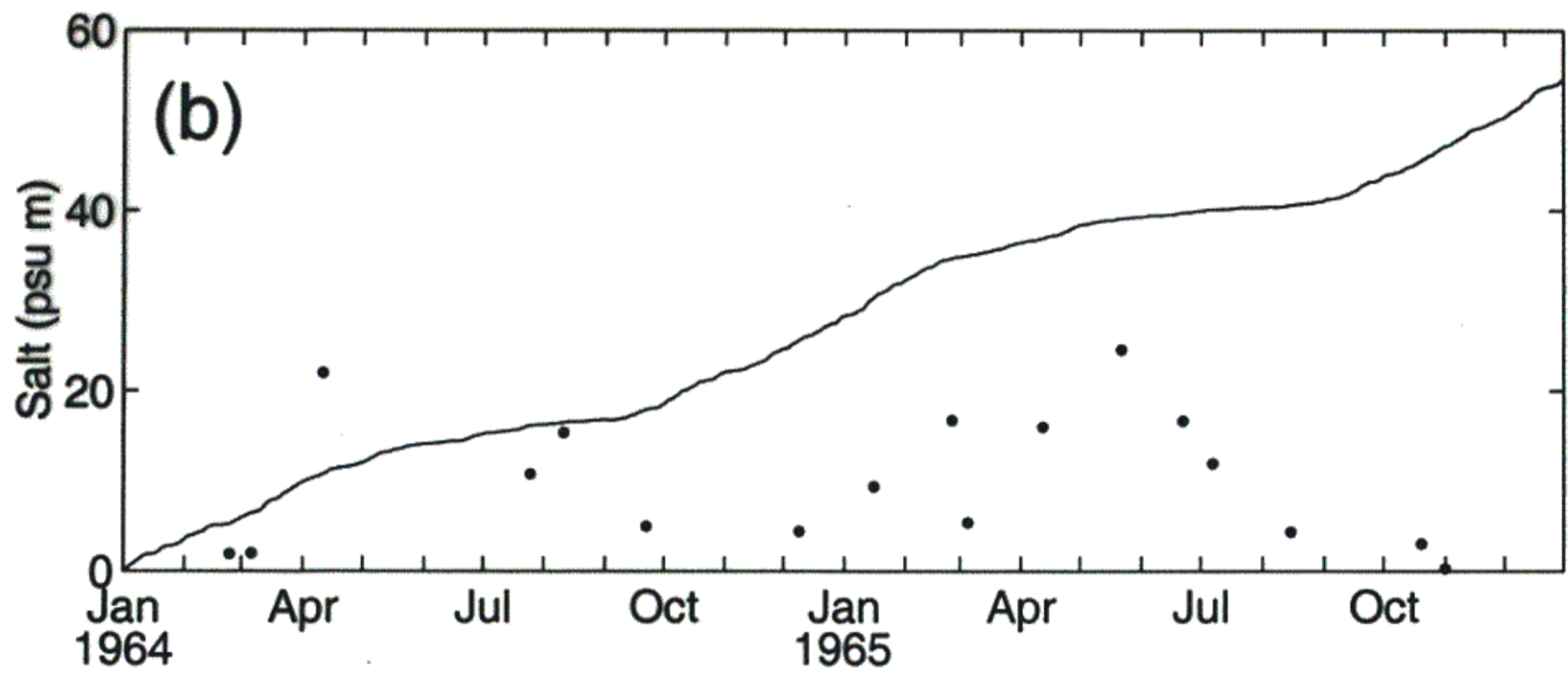
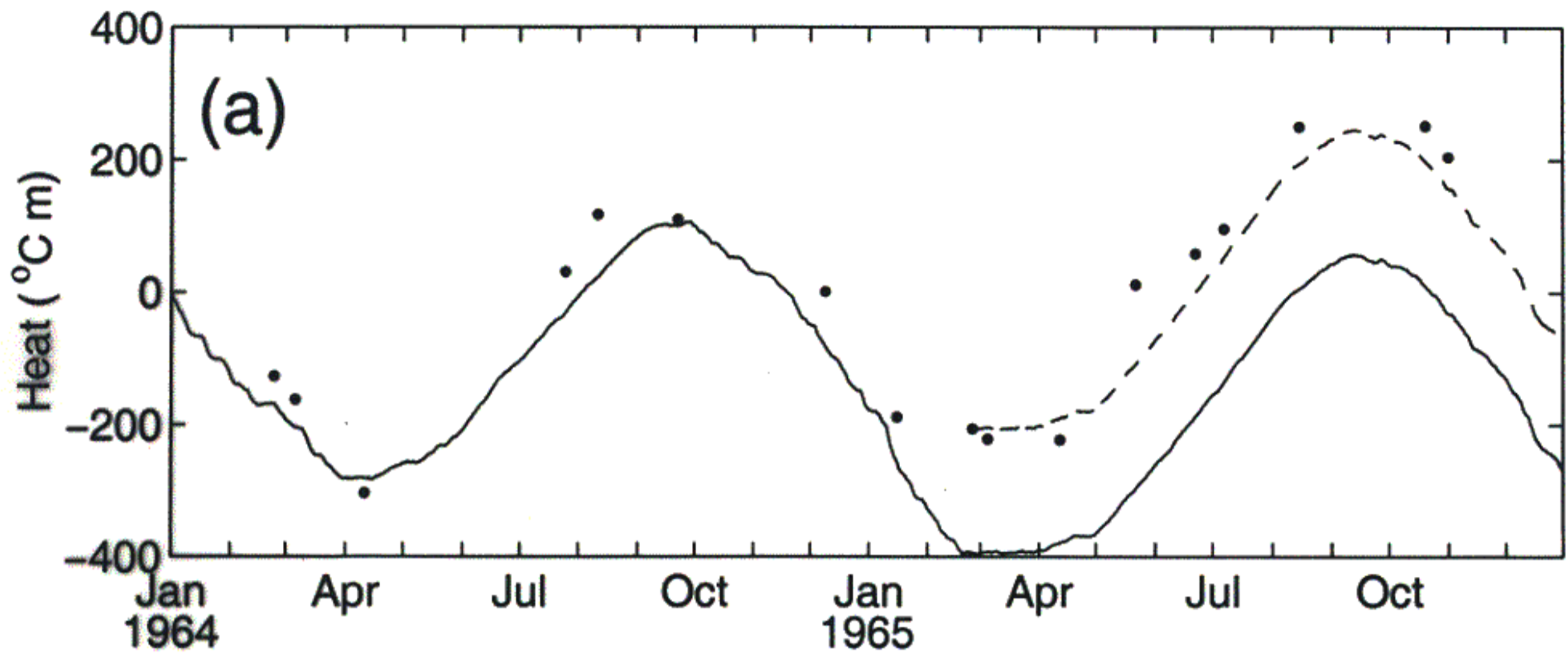
$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{-D}^0 \bar{T} dz = \frac{1}{\rho_0 c_p} [Q + I_0]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{-D}^0 \bar{S} dz = -\bar{S}_0 [P - E]$$

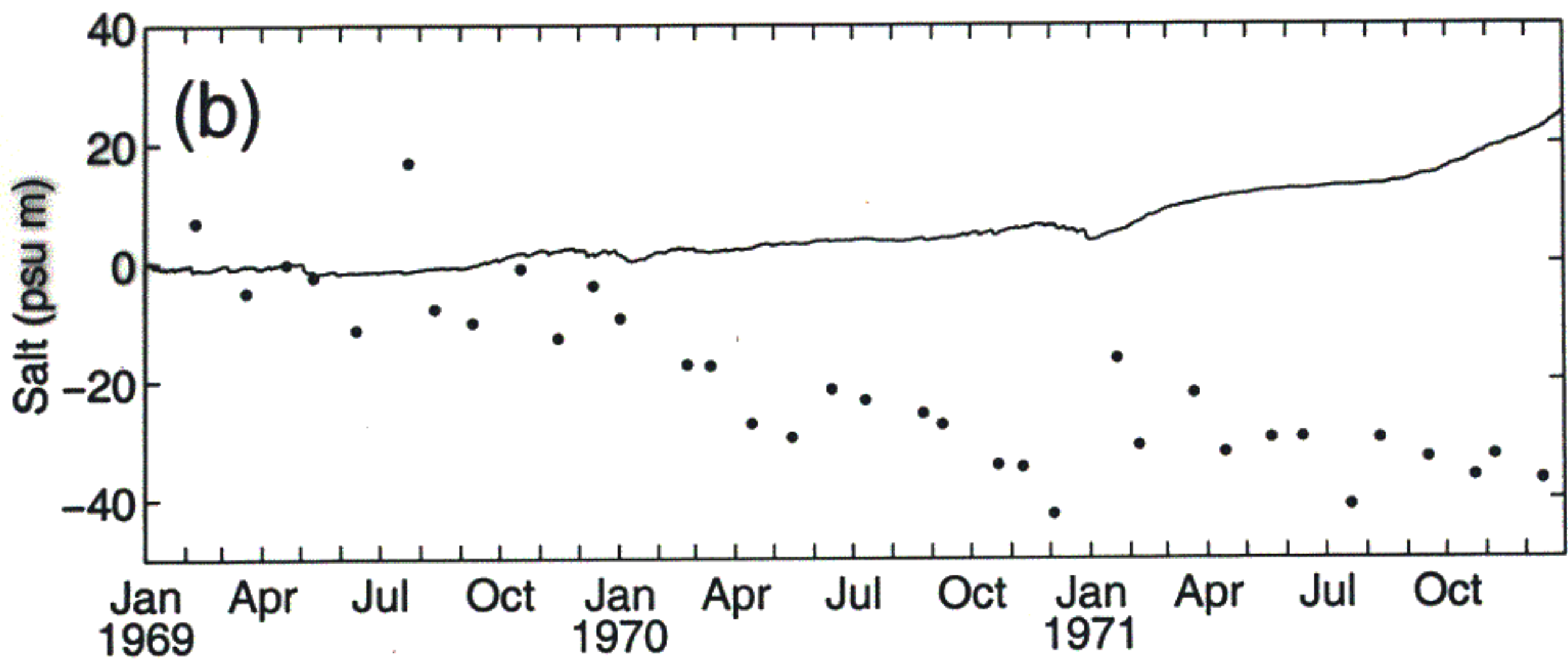
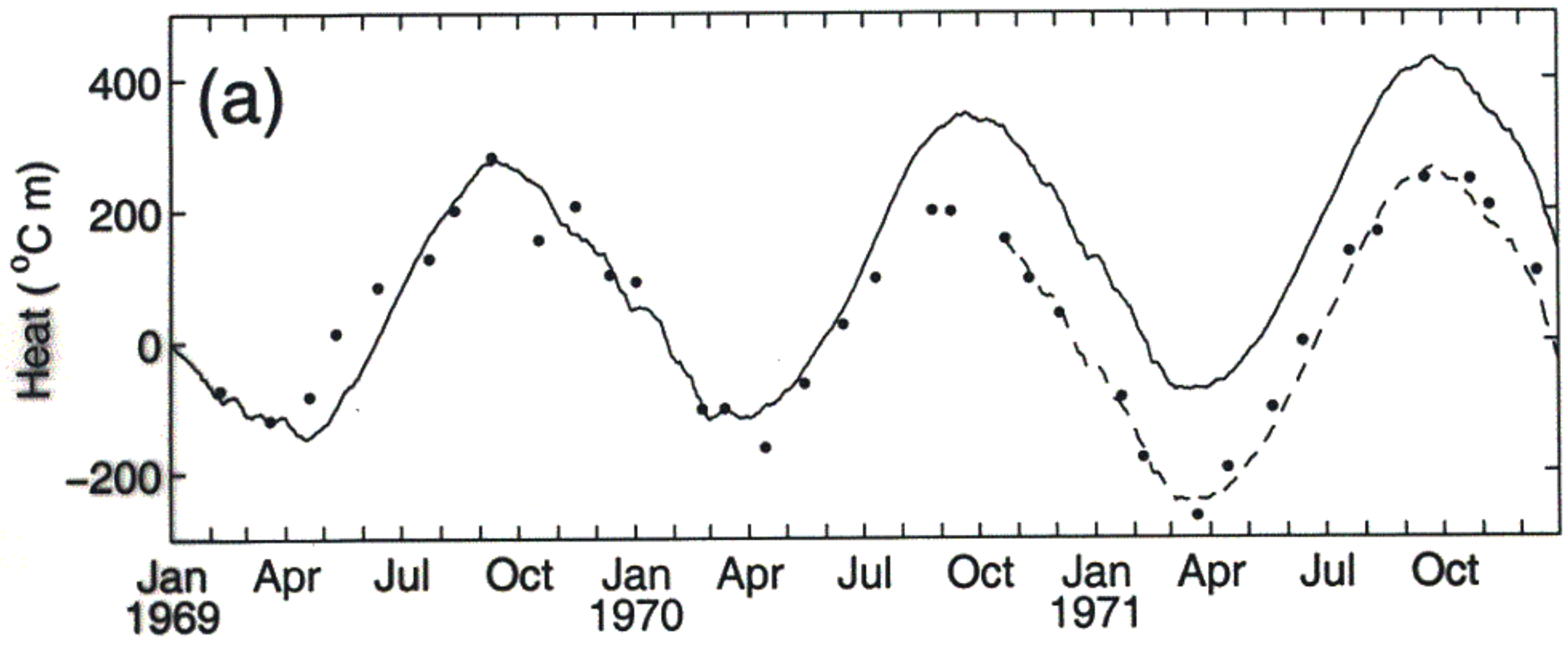
Integrating again in time yields

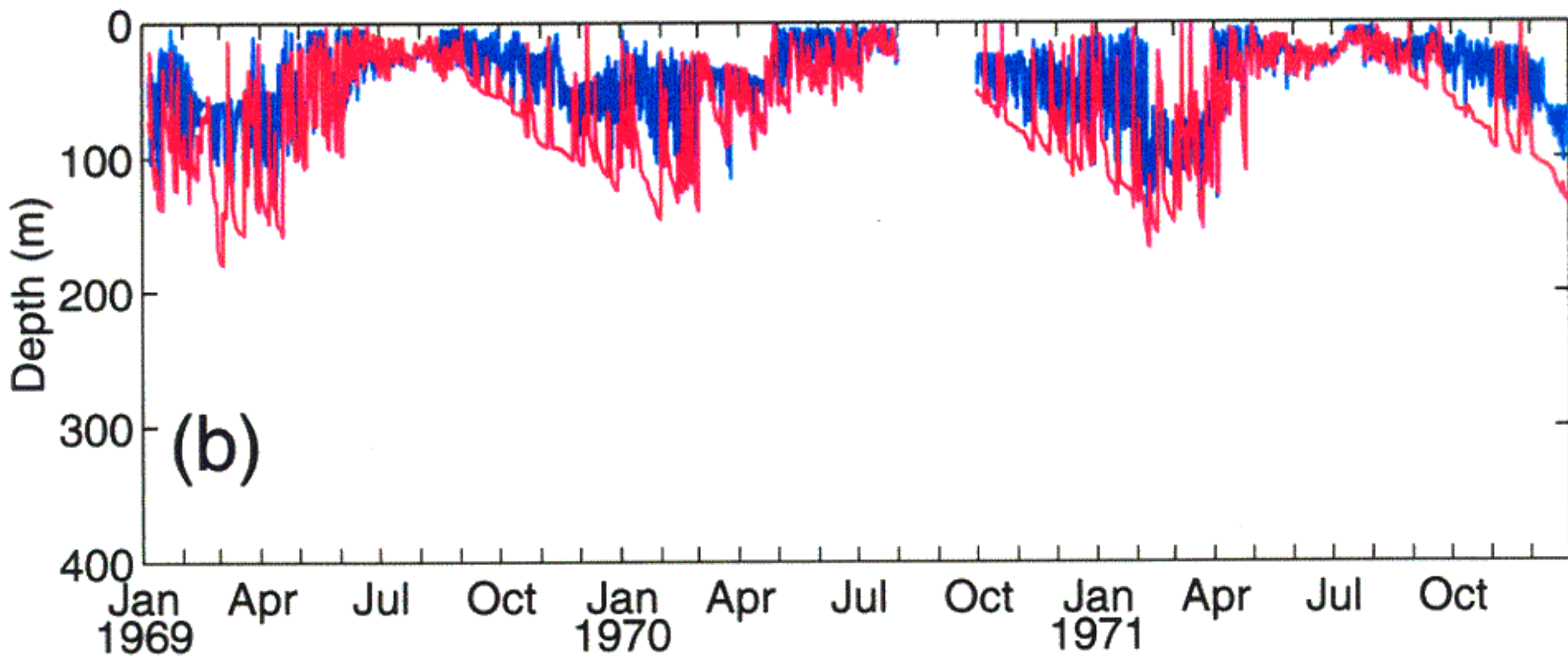
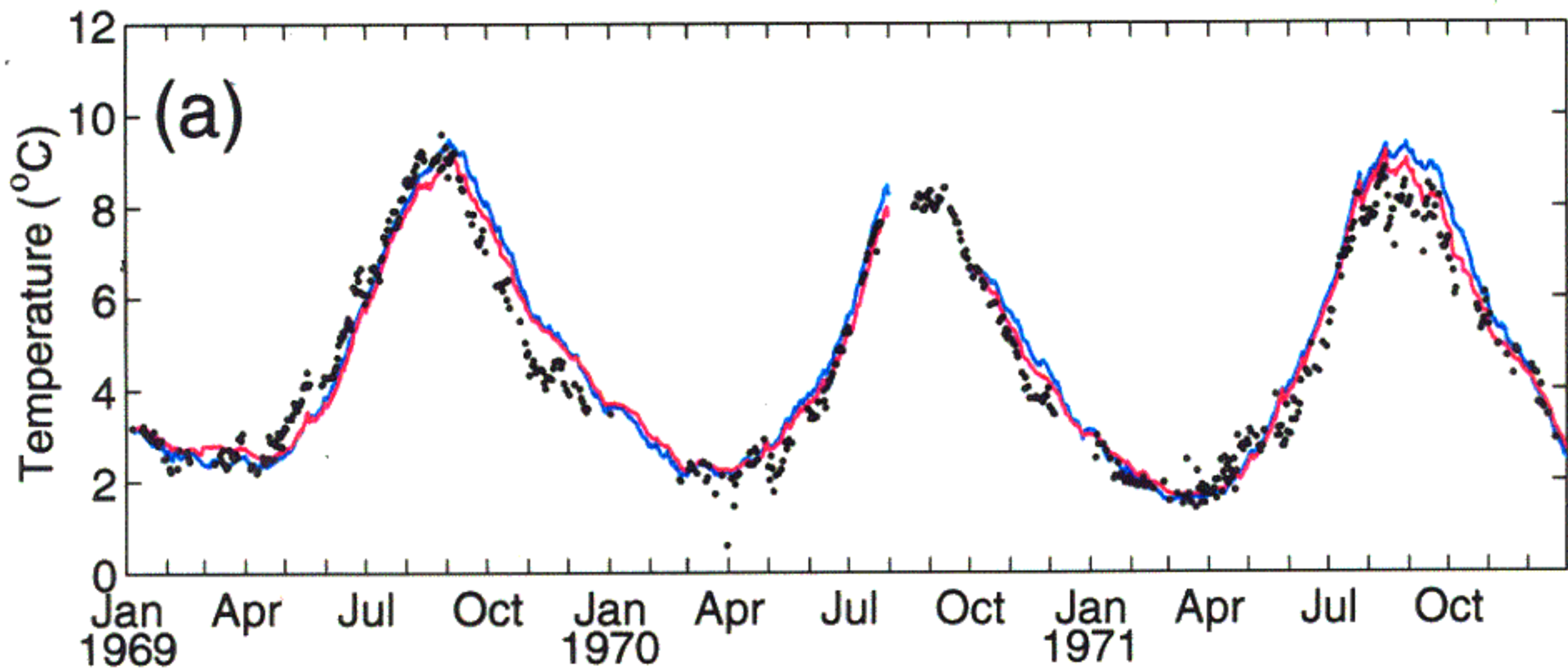
$$\int_{-D}^0 \bar{T}(t) dz - \int_{-D}^0 \bar{T}(t=0) dz = \frac{1}{\rho_0 c_p} \int_0^t [Q + I_0] dt$$

$$\int_{-D}^0 \bar{S}(t) dz - \int_{-D}^0 \bar{S}(t=0) dz = -\bar{S}_0 \int_0^t [P - E] dt$$



Simulated vs Observed
Heat & Salt Budgets

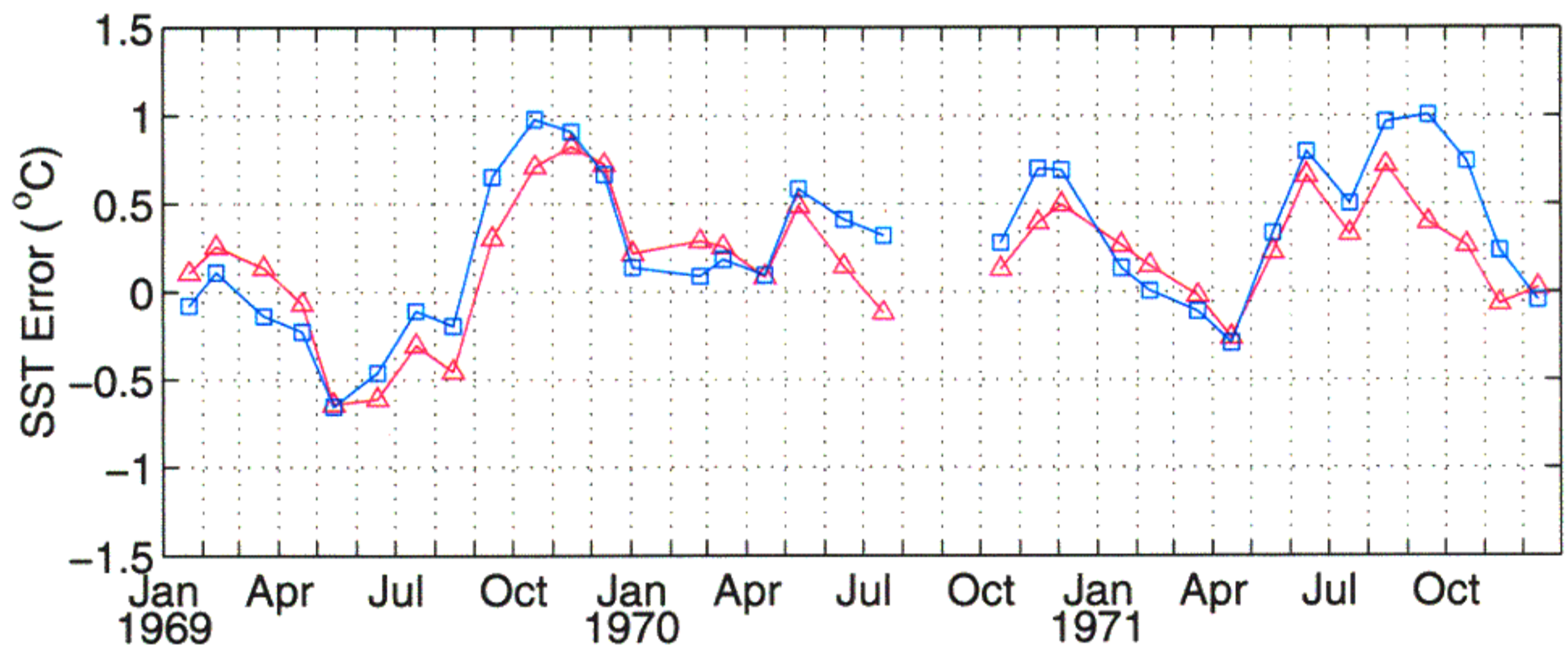


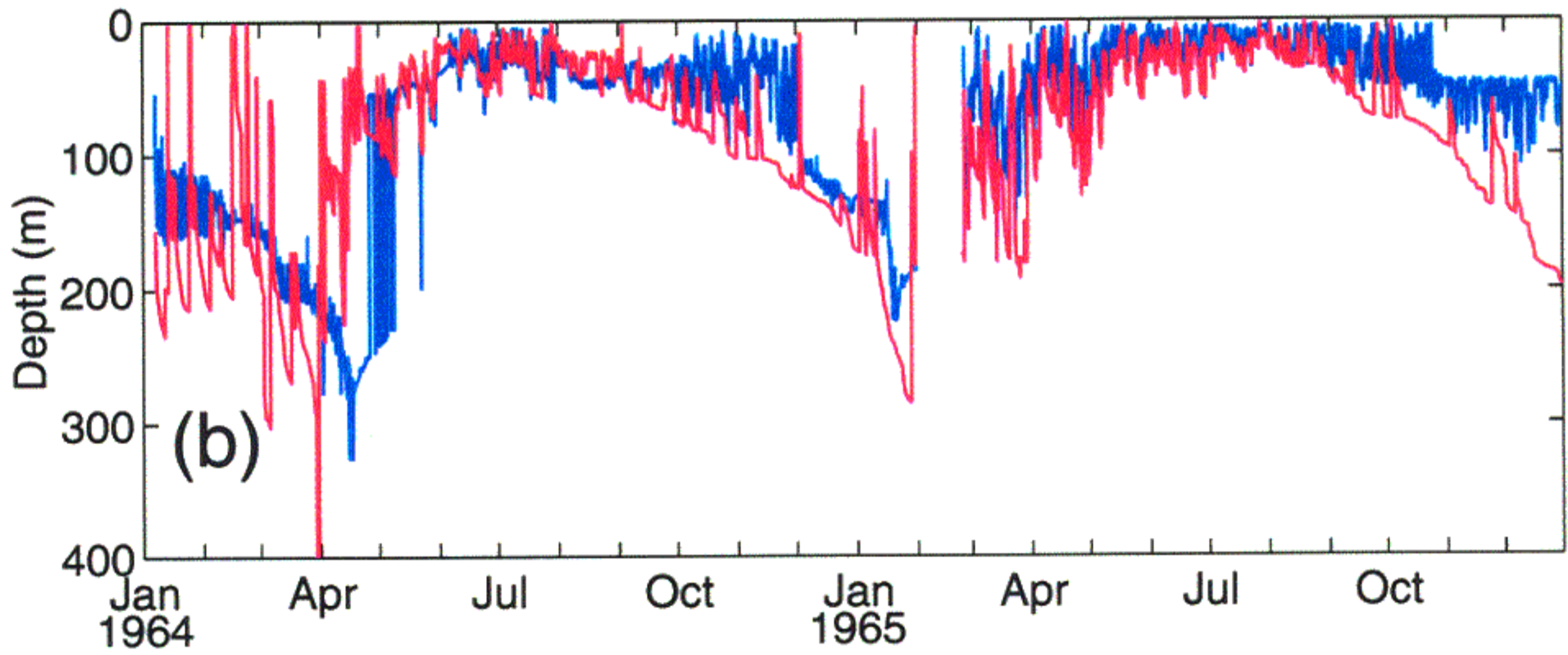
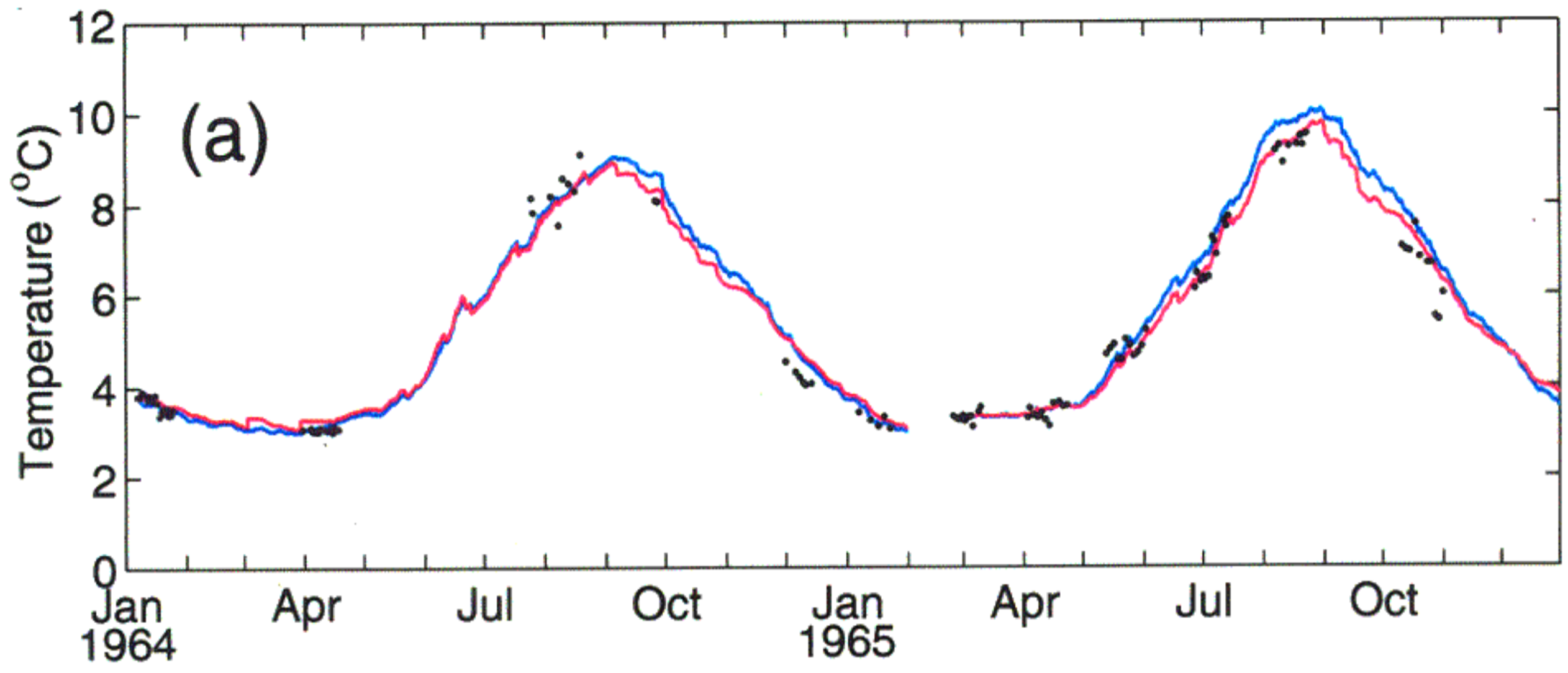


Simulated vs Observed Sea-Surface Temp.
& Mixed-Layer Depth

red line: simulation using Bulk Model

blue line: simulation using Turbulence Closure Model





SUMMARY

- 1-D models cannot simulate salinity well at OWS Bravo
- simulations of SST and MLD improve as the salinity is more realistically specified
- salinity is an important factor controlling mixed-layer properties during the cooling phase (winter - spring)
- for period 1964-1965, max MLD is 300m and min SST is 3°C
for period 1969-1971, max MLD is 200m and min SST is 2°C
- the difference in max MLD and min SST is mainly a salinity effect