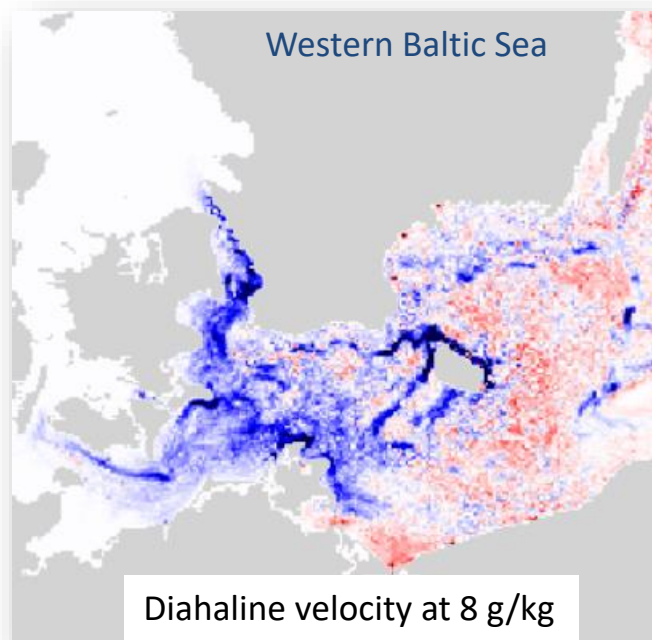
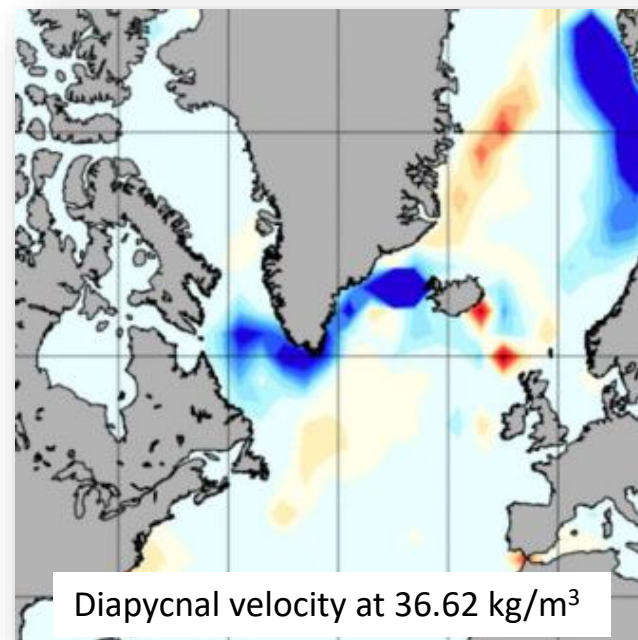


Estuarine mixing and exchange flow in an isohaline framework



Henell et al. (submitted)



Sidorenko et al. (2020)

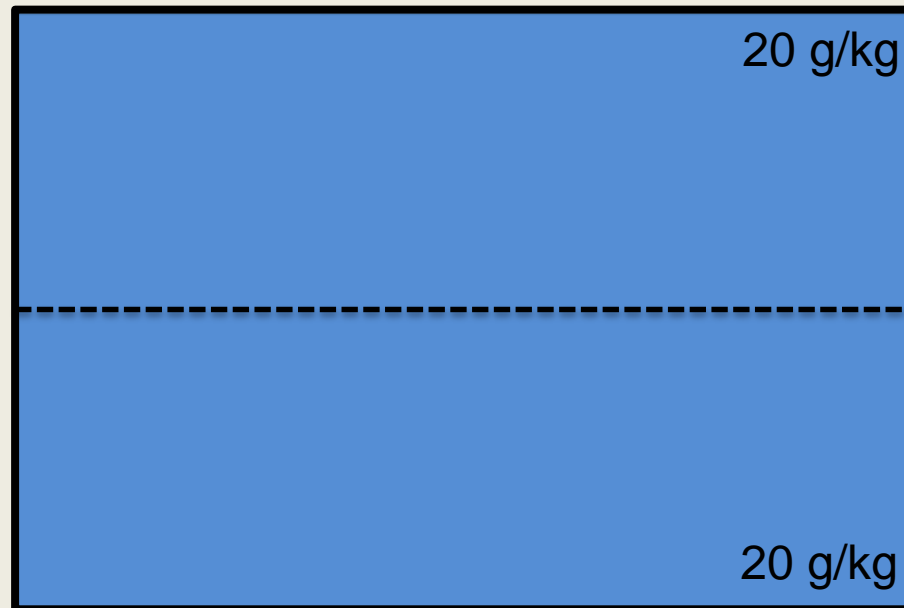
manuscript submitted to *JGR: Oceans*

Spatial composition of the diahaline overturning circulation in a fjord-type, non-tidal estuarine system

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What is mixing?



Variance before mixing: $\text{Var}(s) = V \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(s_1 - \bar{s})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(s_2 - \bar{s})^2 \right\} = 100 \text{ (g/kg)}^2 V$

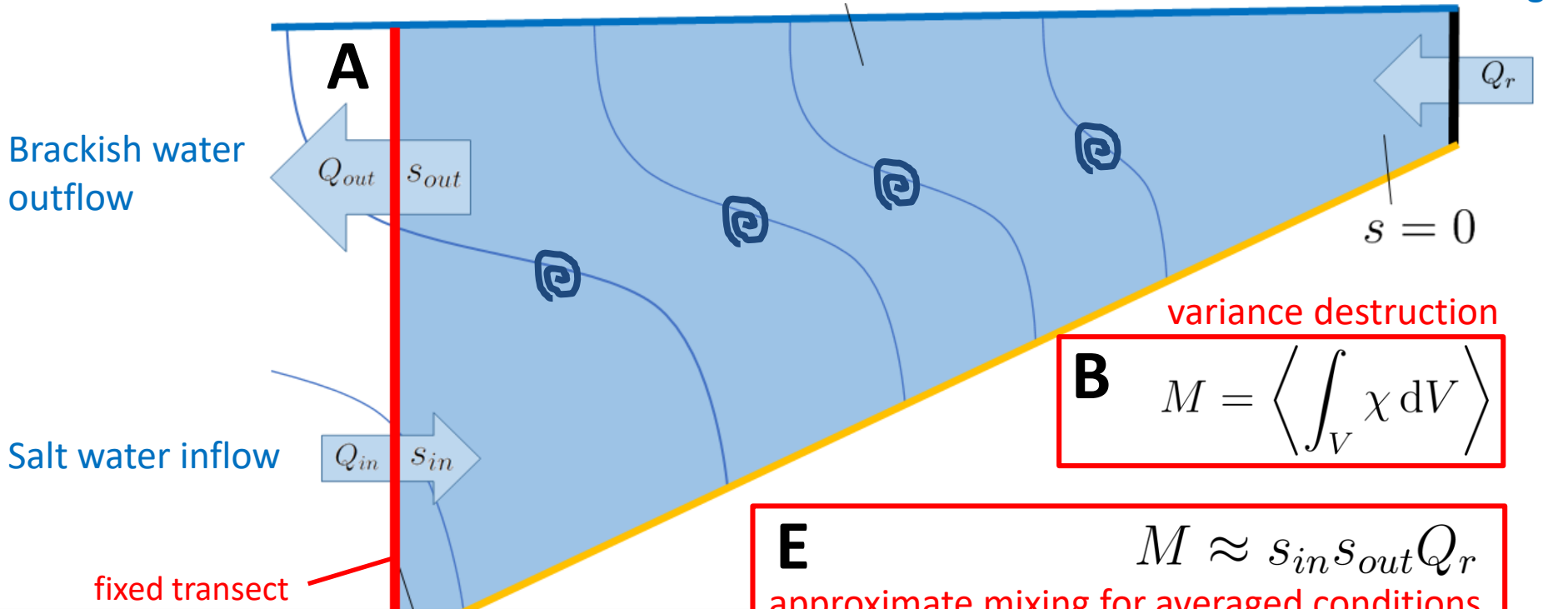
Variance after mixing: $\text{Var}(s) = V \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(s_1 - \bar{s})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(s_2 - \bar{s})^2 \right\} = 0 \text{ (g/kg)}^2 V$

Rate of variance loss: $100 \text{ (g/kg)}^2 V / \Delta T$

This is identical to the loss in integrated salinity square.

Salinity mixing M is rate of loss of salinity variance or of integrated salinity square.

Average mixing in volume bounded by fixed transect



C

Classical Knudsen volume and salt relations:

$Q_{in} + Q_{out} + Q_r = 0$	$Q_{in}s_{in} + Q_{out}s_{out} = 0$
$Q_{in} = \frac{s_{out}}{s_{in} - s_{out}} Q_r$	$Q_{out} = -\frac{s_{in}}{s_{in} - s_{out}} Q_r$

Knudsen (1900)

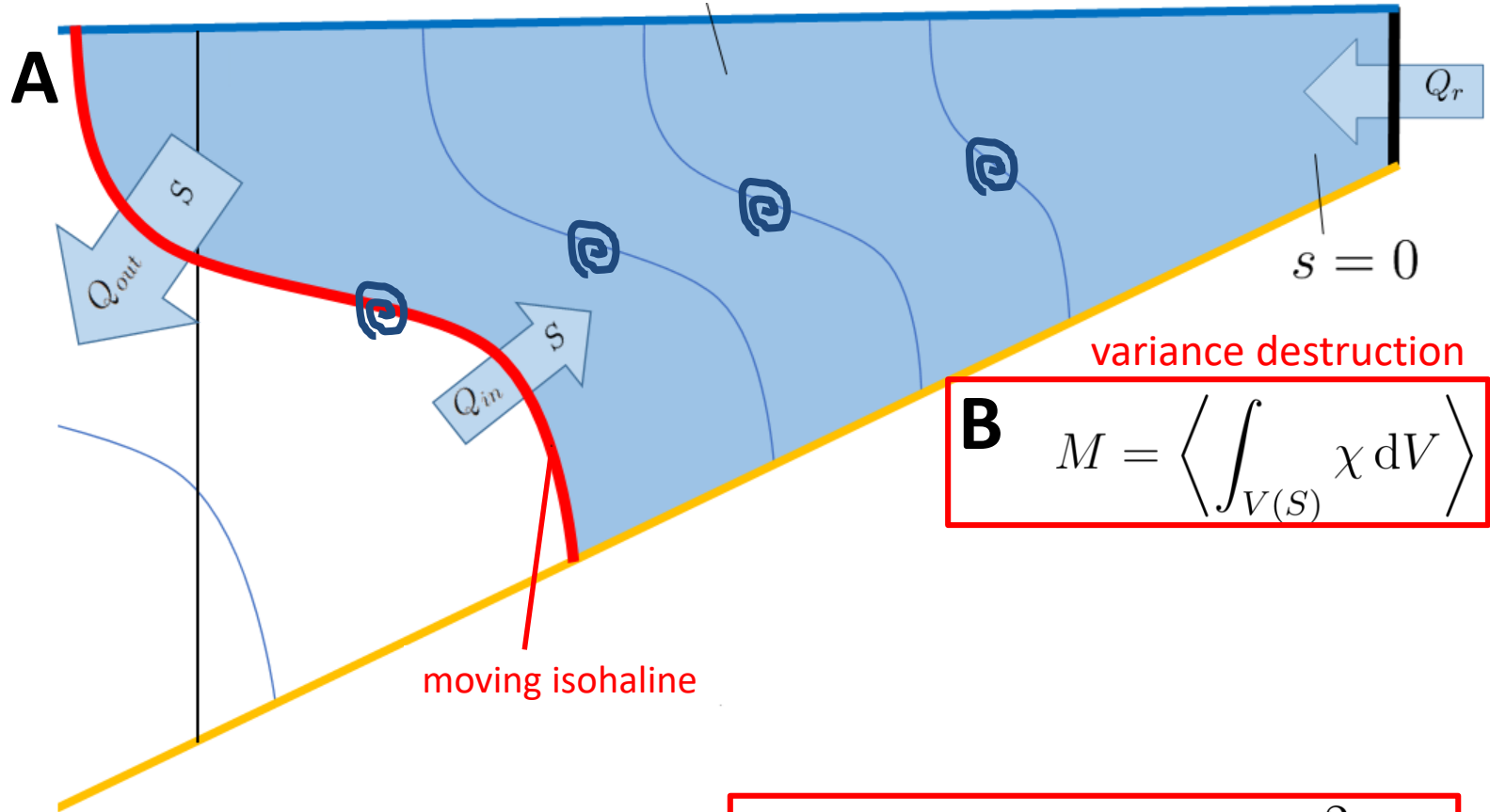
D

Knudsen mixing relation:

$$Q_{in} (s_{in})^2 + Q_{out} (s_{out})^2 = s_{in}s_{out}Q_r$$

MacCready et al. (2018)

Average mixing in volume bounded by moving isohaline



variance destruction

B

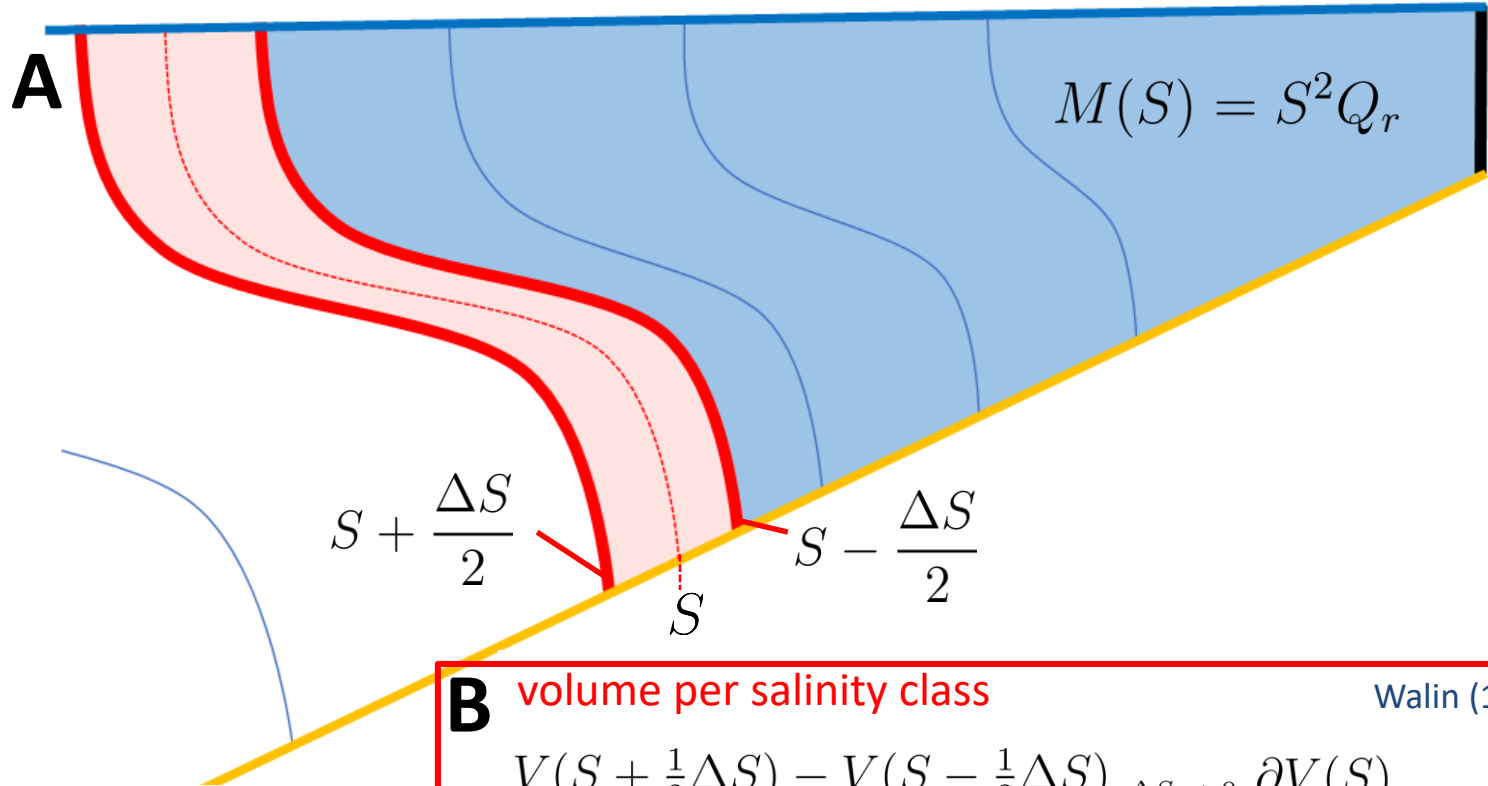
$$M = \left\langle \int_{V(S)} \chi \, dV \right\rangle$$

C

$$M(S) = S^2 Q_r$$

exact mixing for averaged conditions

Defining properties per salinity class



B volume per salinity class Walin (1977)

$$\frac{V(S + \frac{1}{2}\Delta S) - V(S - \frac{1}{2}\Delta S)}{\Delta S} \xrightarrow{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial V(S)}{\partial S} = v(S)$$

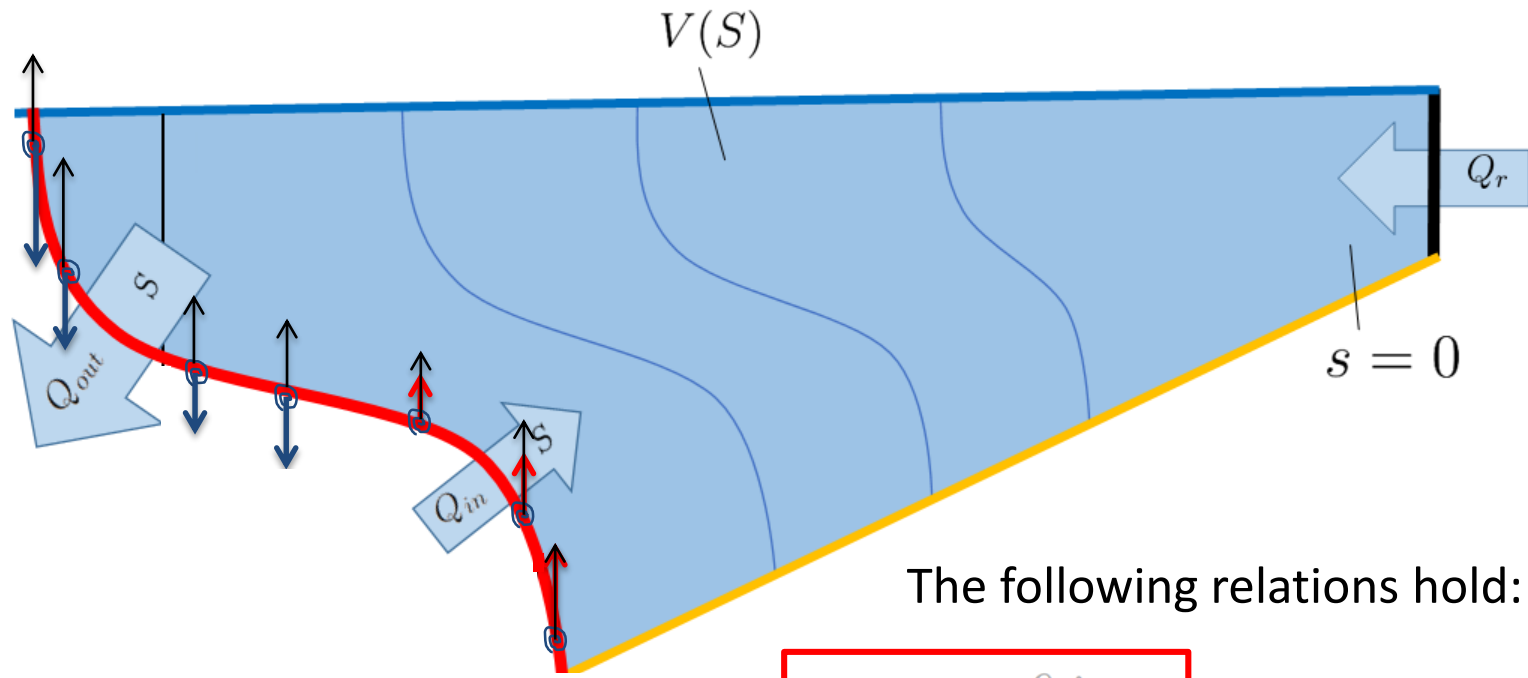
C mixing per salinity class Burchard (2020)

$$\frac{M(S + \frac{1}{2}\Delta S) - M(S - \frac{1}{2}\Delta S)}{\Delta S} \xrightarrow{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial M(S)}{\partial S} =$$

D universal law

- Exact for
- long averages
 - P-E=0
 - S fully inside domain

Dihaline velocity & local mixing per salinity class



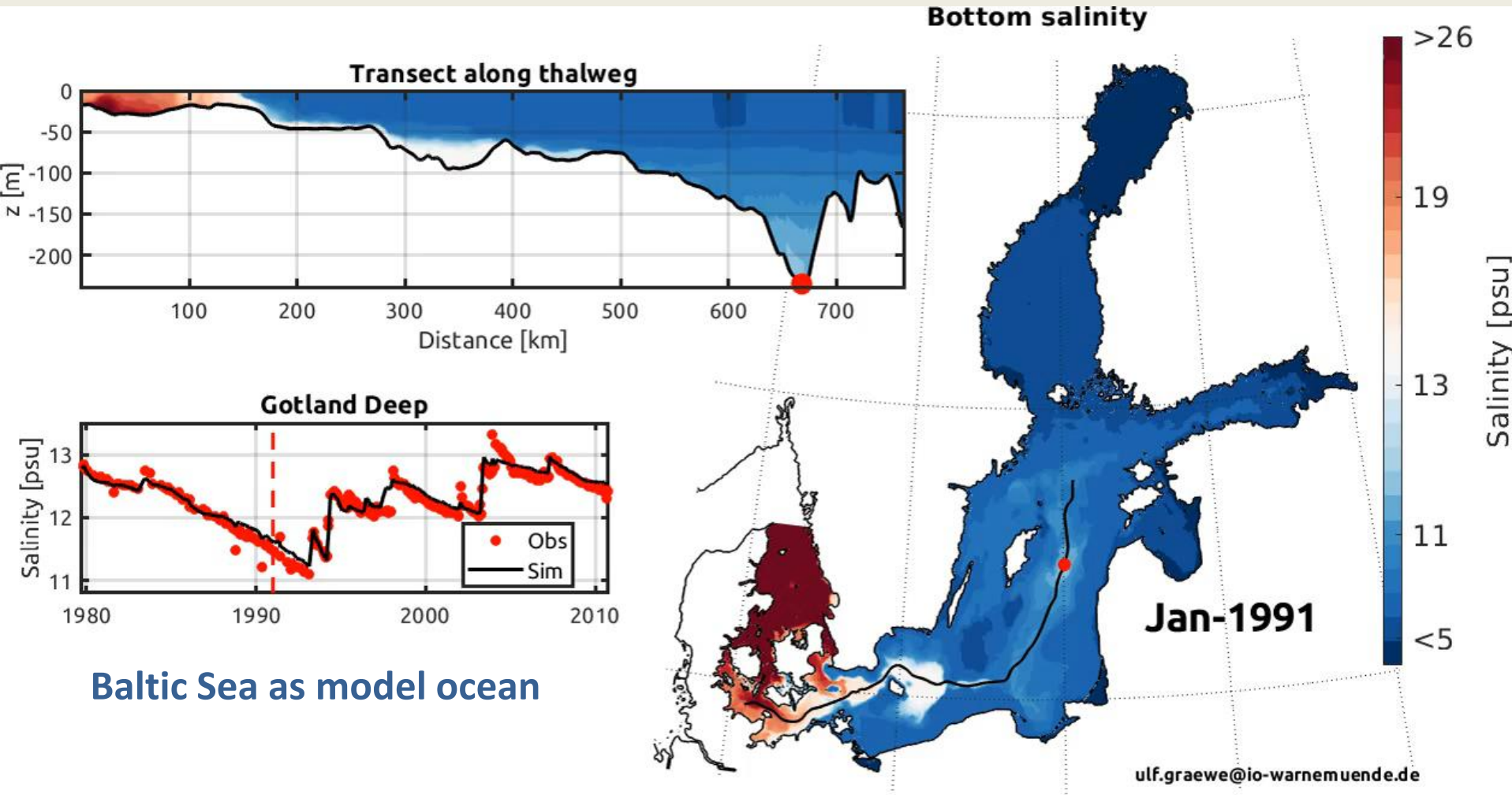
The following relations hold:

$$u_{dia,z} = -\frac{\partial j_{dia,z}}{\partial S}, \quad \text{Wang et al. (2017)}$$

$$j_{dia,z} = -\frac{1}{2}m_{xy}, \quad \text{Li et al. (2022)}$$

$$u_{dia,z} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial m_{xy}}{\partial S}, \quad \text{Klingbeil & Henell (submitted)}$$

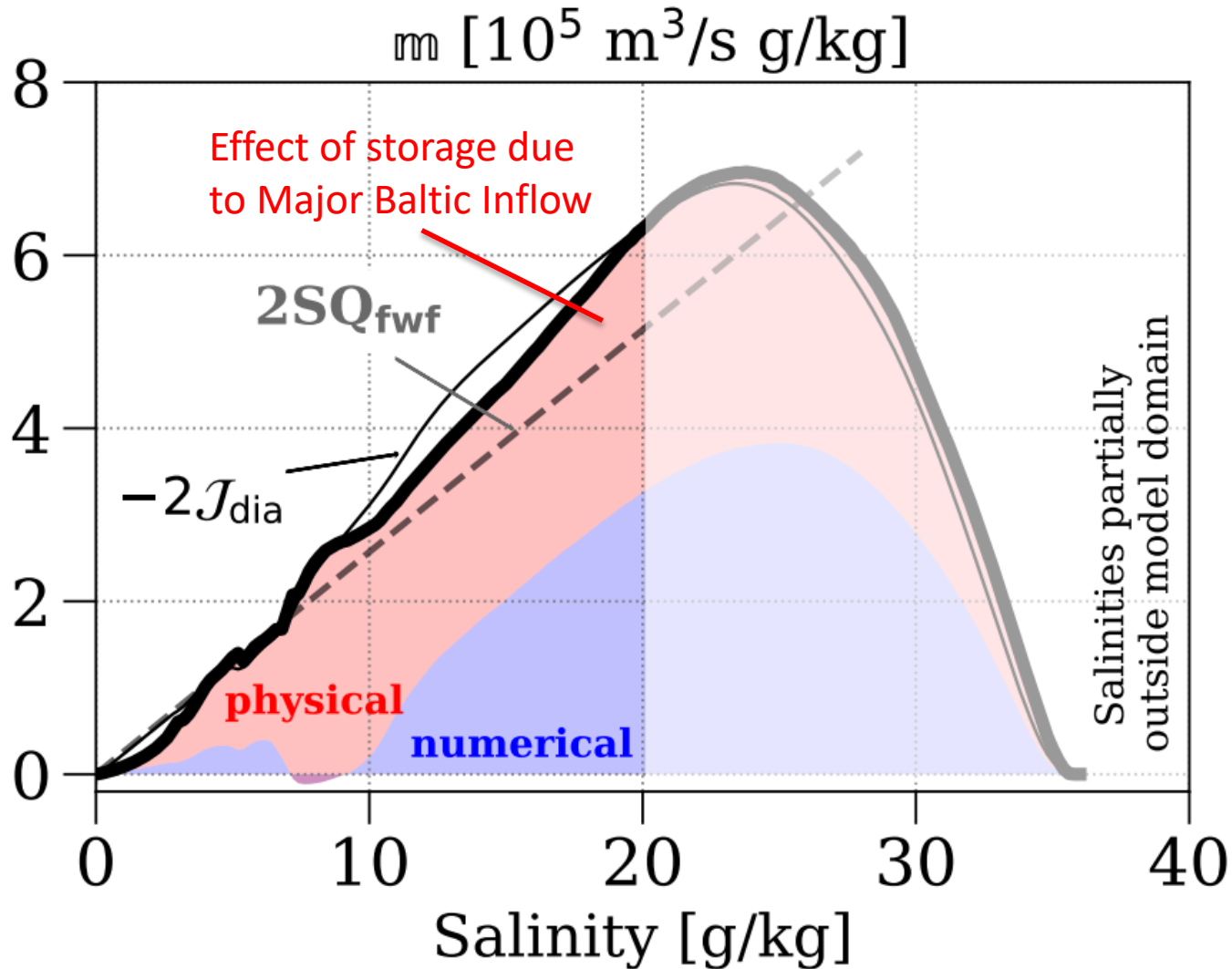
- ↓↑ Vert. dihaline velocity $u_{dia,z}$ (>0 for outgoing)
- ⊙ Local mixing per salinity class m_{xy} (>0)
- ↑ Vert. dihaline salt flux $j_{dia,z}$ (<0)

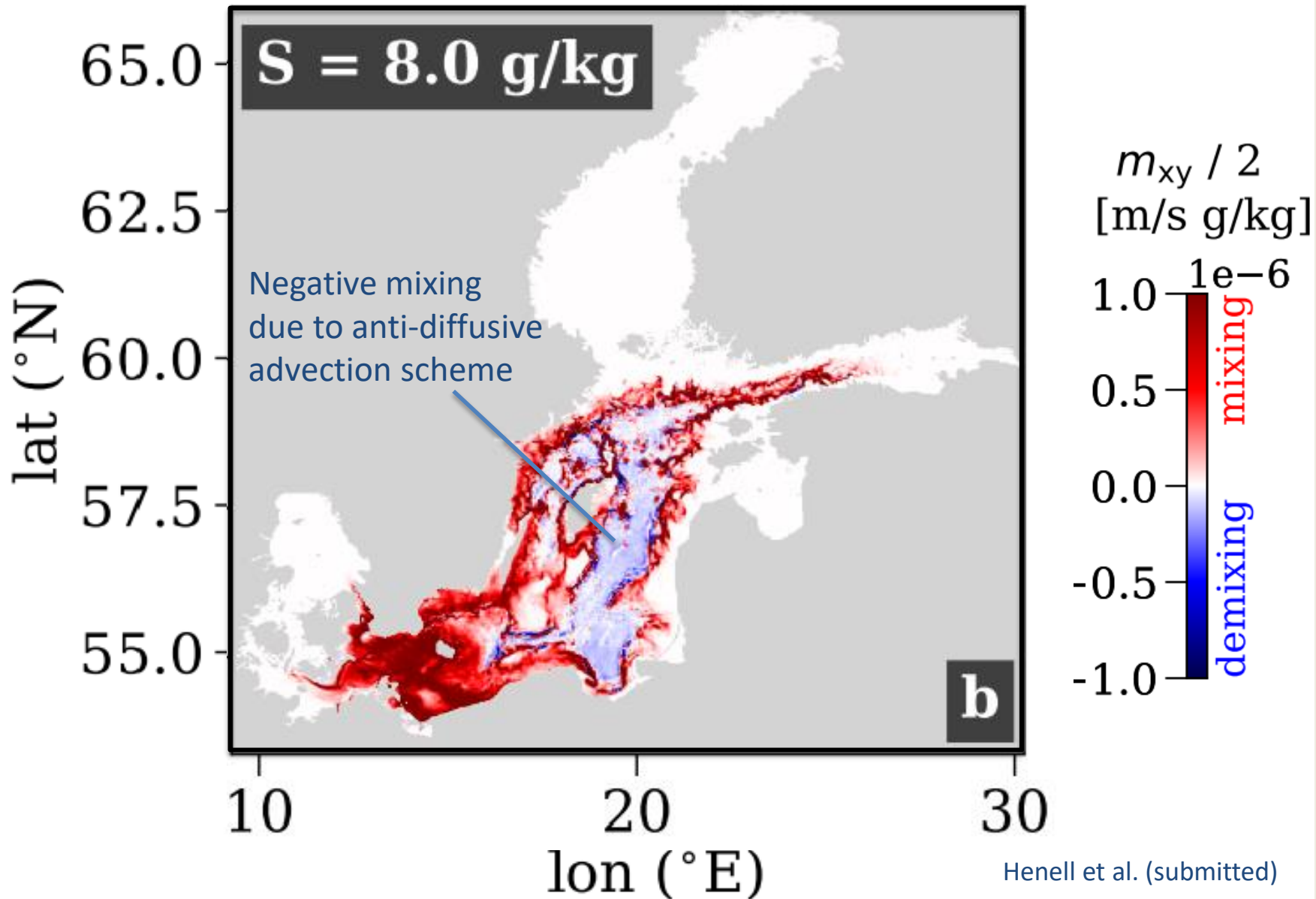


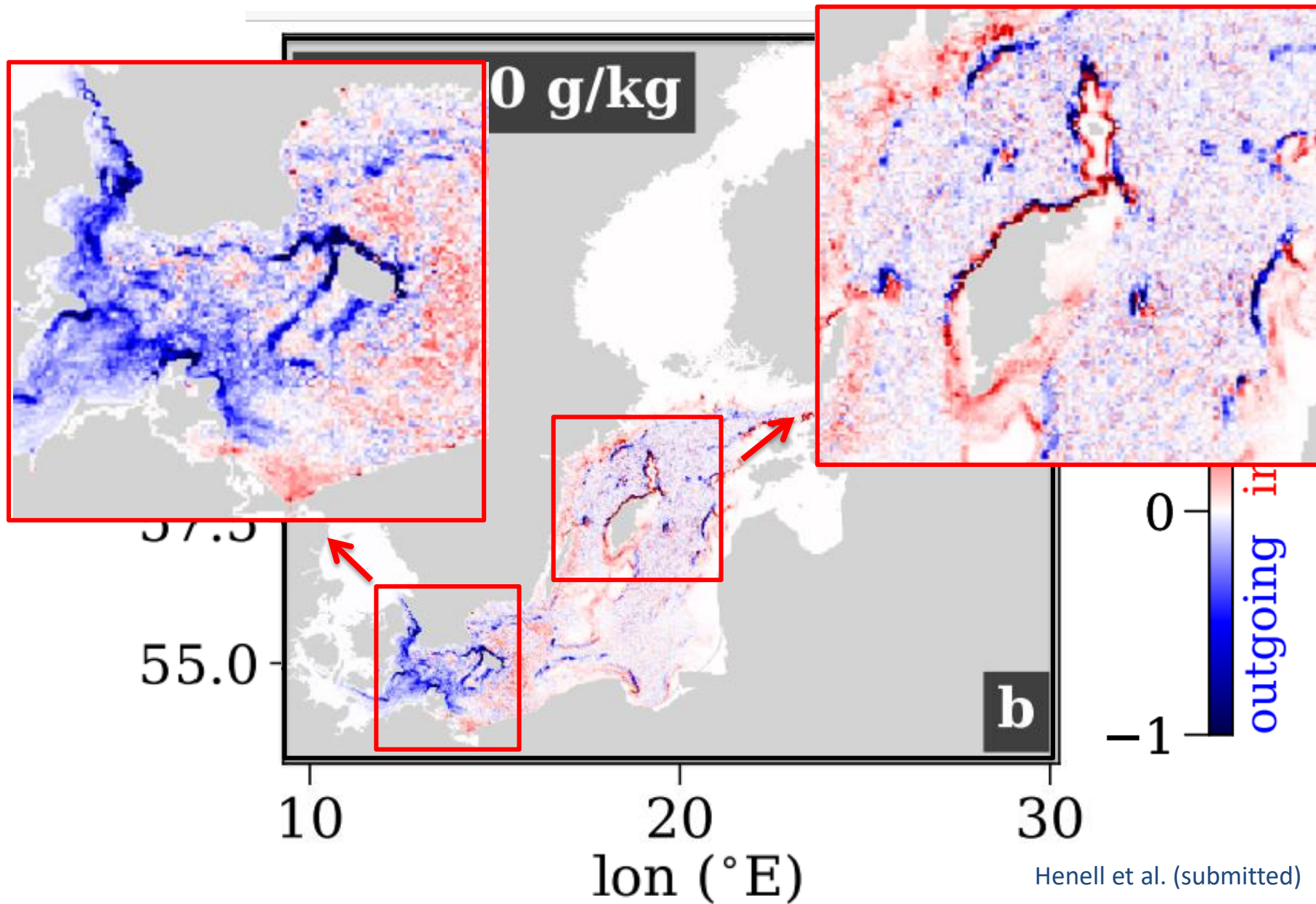
Baltic Sea as model ocean

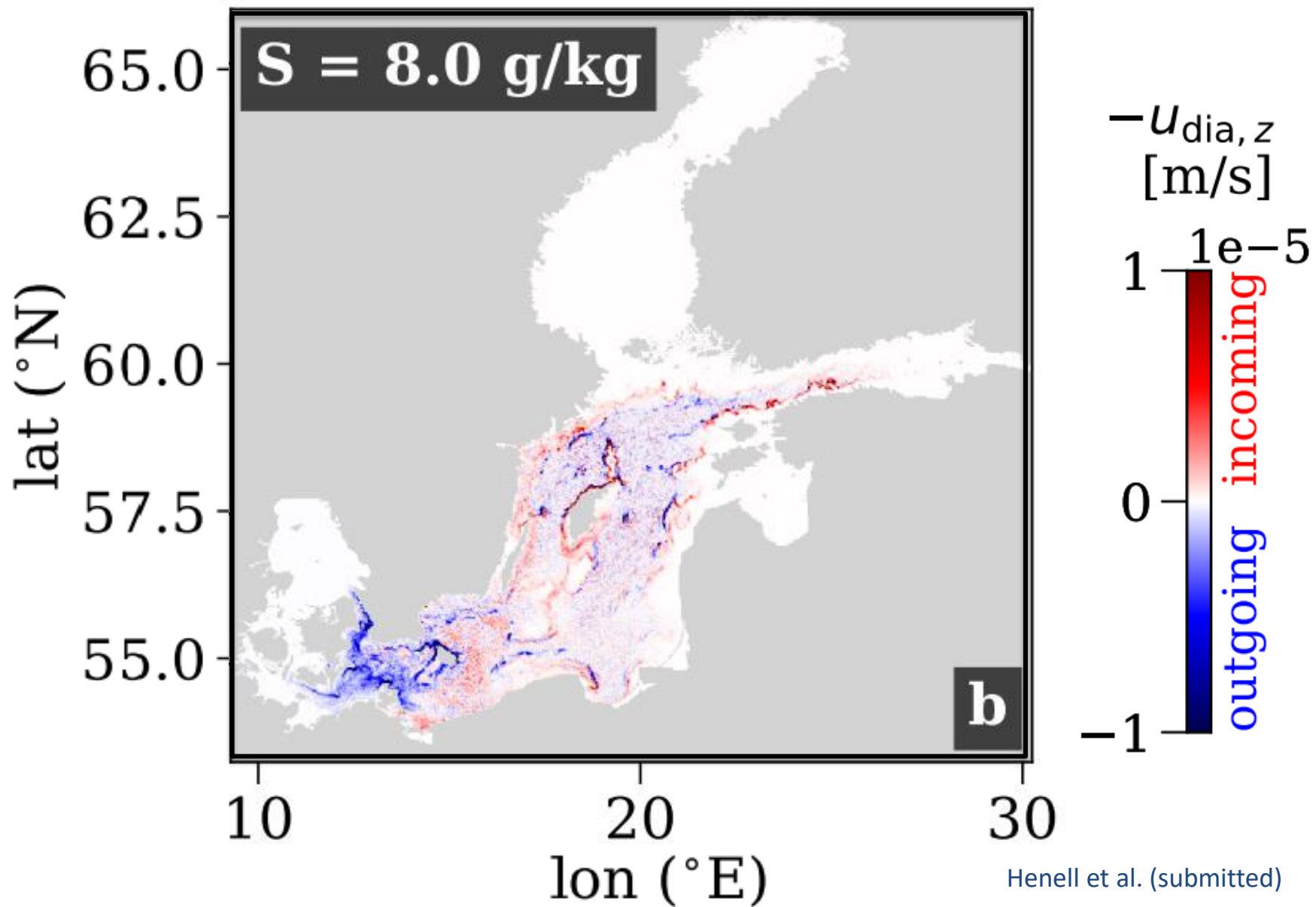
We analyse the years 2014 & 2015 and show bi-annual averages.

Integrated mixing per salinity class

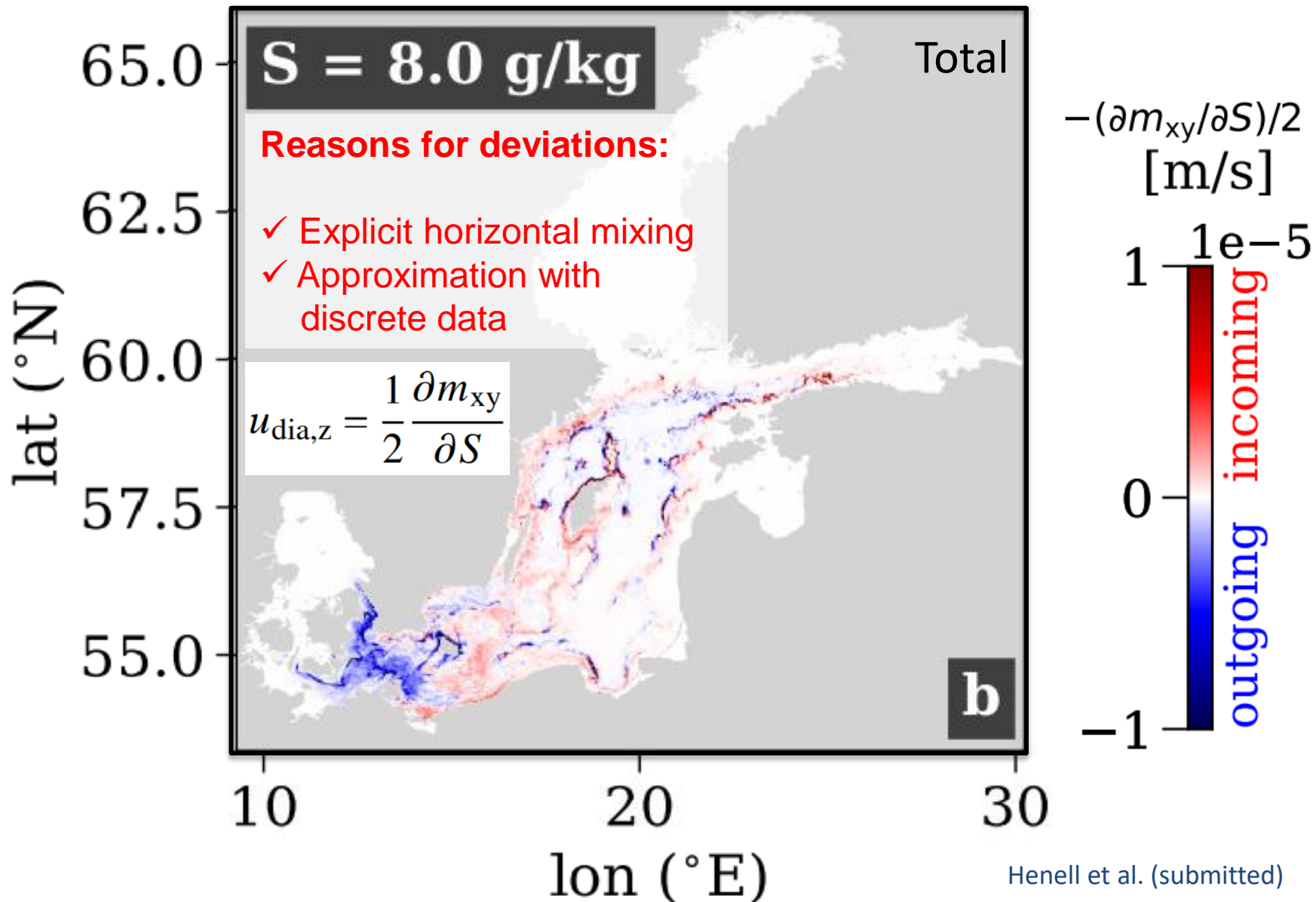






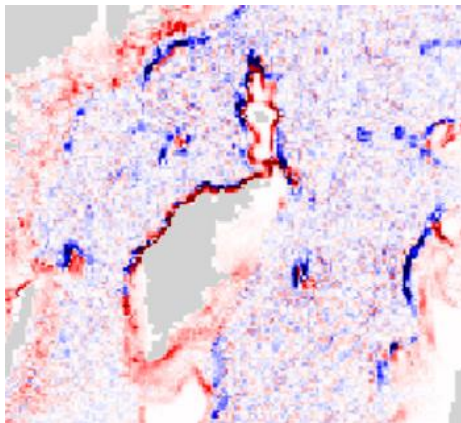


S-derivative of total local mixing per salinity class @ 8 g/kg

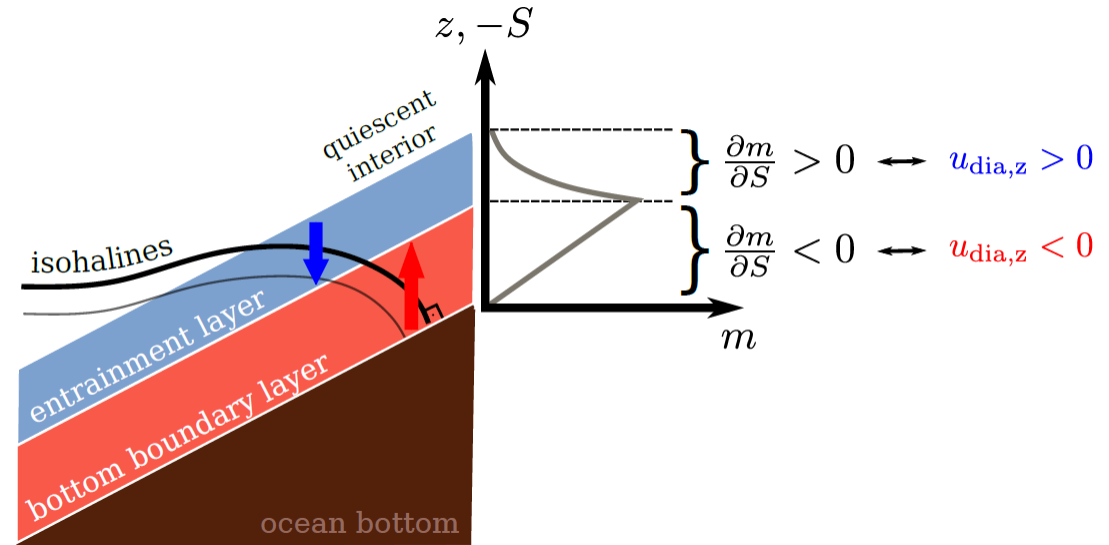
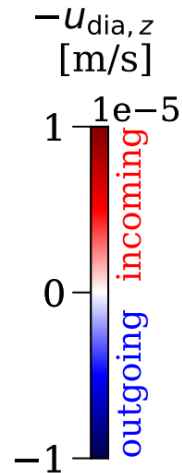


Synthesis

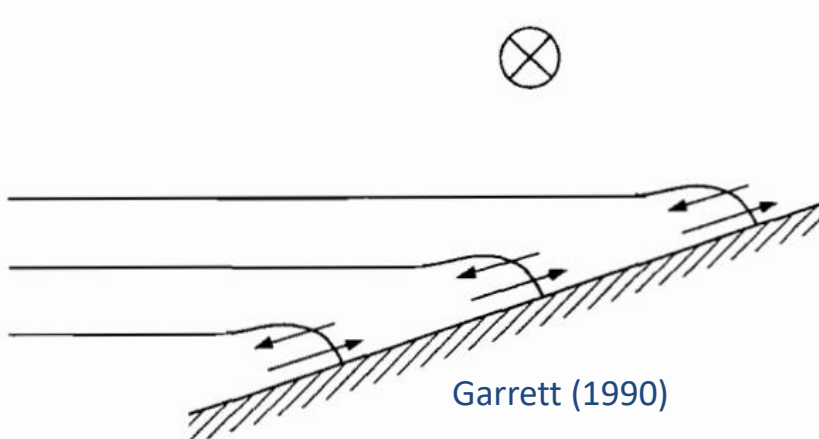
The relation $u_{\text{dia},z} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial m_{xy}}{\partial S}$ is the local link between mixing and exchange flow.



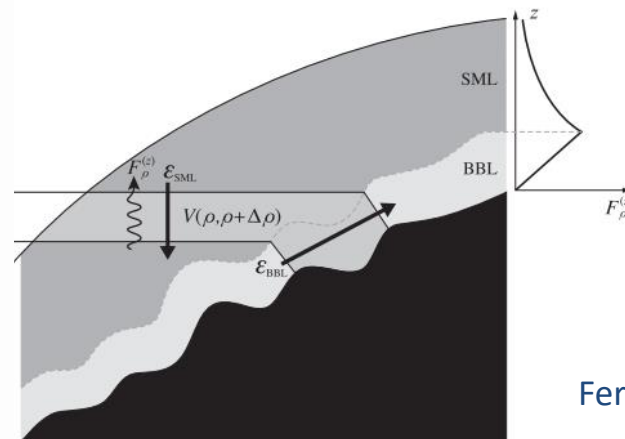
Henell et al. (submitted)



(strongly) modified after Ferrari et al. (2016) by Henell et al. (submitted)

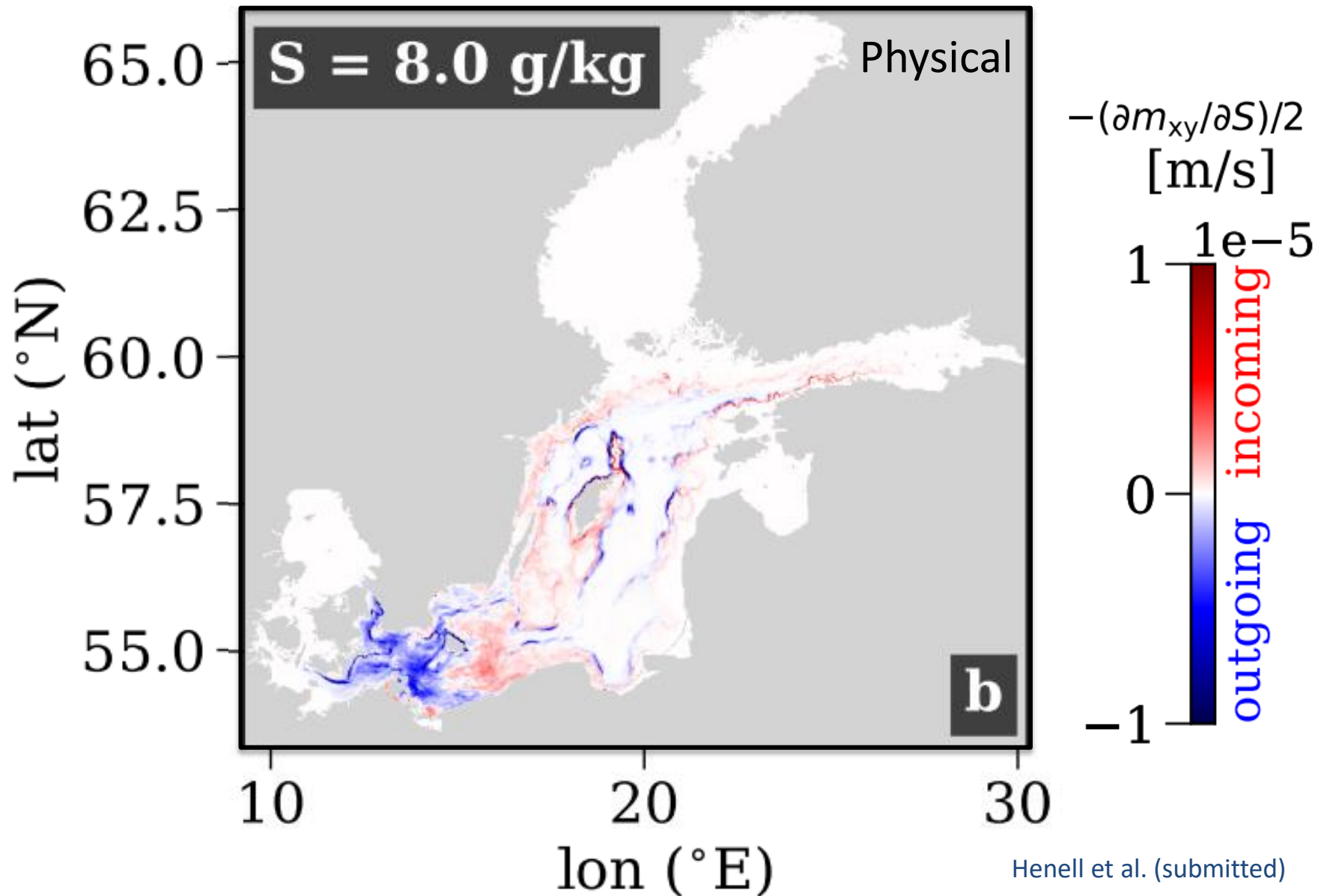


Garrett (1990)

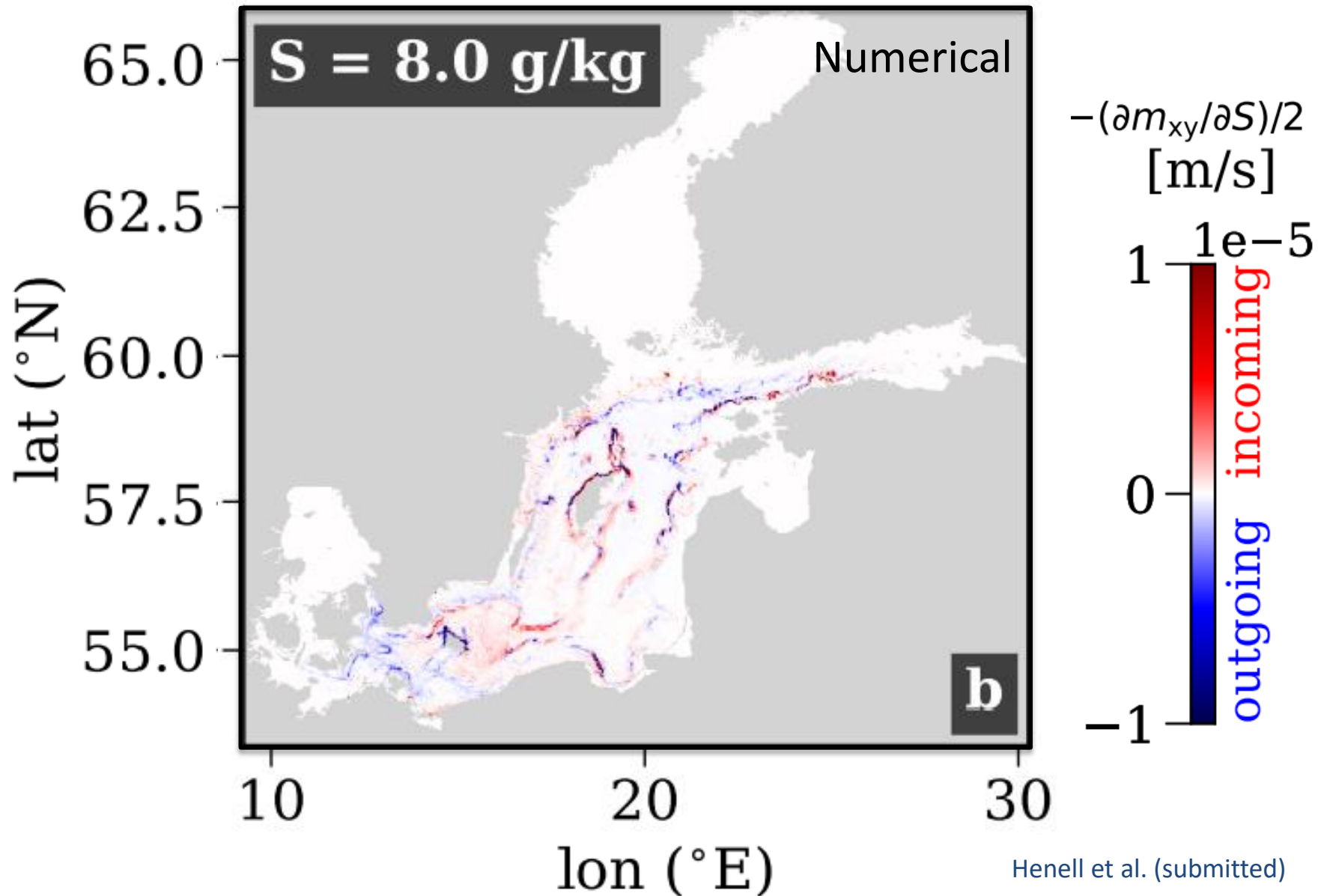


Ferrari et al. (2016)

S-derivative of physical local mixing per salinity class @ 8 g/kg

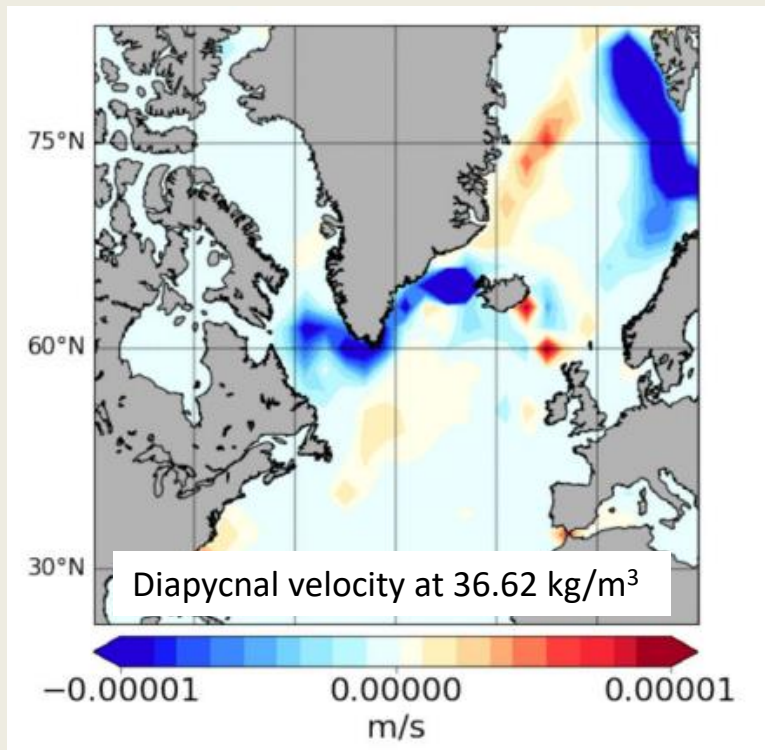


S-derivative of numerical local mixing per salinity class @ 8 g/kg

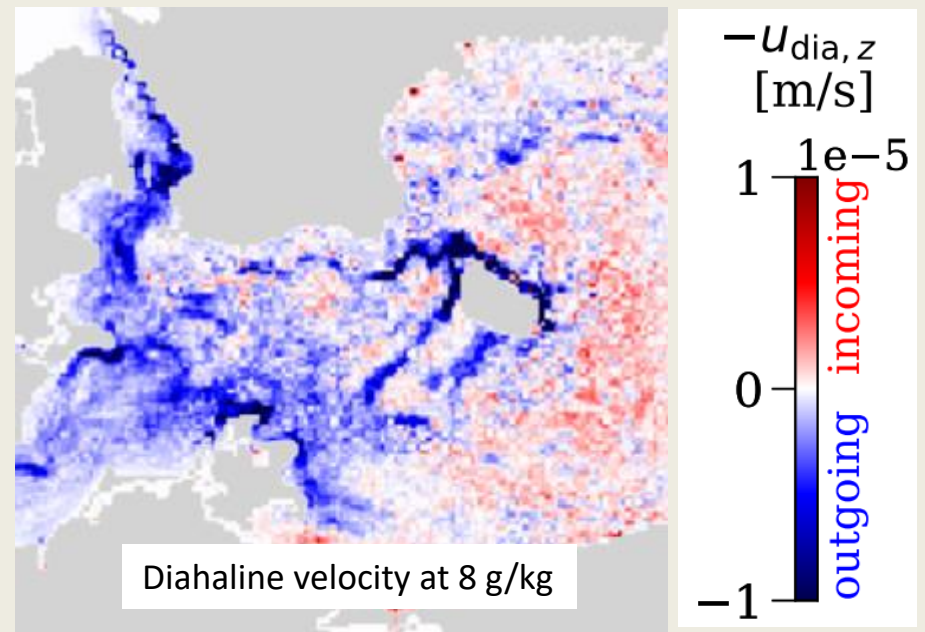


Plan for TRR 181 Phase III

- ✓ Diagnose diahaline/diapycnal overturning in world ocean and relate it to local mixing
- ✓ Separate between physically and numerically driven global overturning circulation?



Sidorenko et al. (2020)



Henell et al. (submitted)