

INTERNAL TIDE CHIMNEY



Sachi Itoh* *et al.* <itohsach@aori.u-tokyo.ac.jp> *AORI, UTokyo

1. Tsugaru-Oyashio front

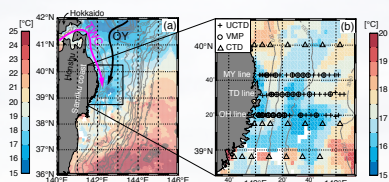


Fig. 1. Hydrography of Sanriku coast

Sharp front is formed between the Tsugaru Warm Current (TWC) and the Oyashio (OY)

Q. Front-wave interaction? Vertical mixing?

2. Internal waves under strong shear

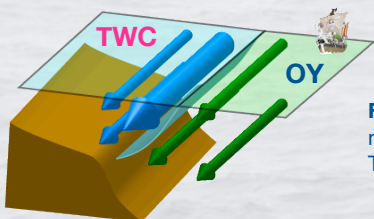


Fig. 2. Idealized model of the TWC-OY front

Dispersion relationship assuming a linear solution (after Whitt & Thomas 2013)

$$\omega = \sqrt{N^2 \left(\frac{k}{m} - \frac{f v_z}{N^2} \right)^2 + F^2 - \frac{f^2 v_z^2}{N^2}} \quad \text{where} \quad F = \sqrt{f(f + \partial v_g / \partial x)}$$

The modification from the linear theory is expressed via $Ro = v_x/f$ and $Ri = N^2/v_z^2$

3. Shear-resolving observations



Ro and Ri are calculated from profiles of temperature, salinity and horizontal velocity for three lines across the front (Fig. 1)

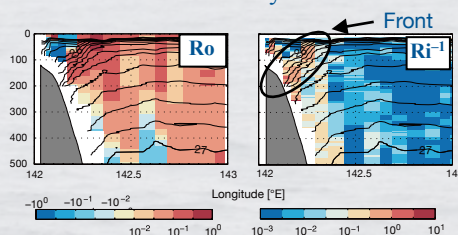


Fig. 3. Ro^{-1} and Ri^{-1} (color) along OH line, overlaid with potential density (contour)

- T_{max} decreased around the front mainly due to large Ri^{-1}
- Even lower than 24 h in some areas

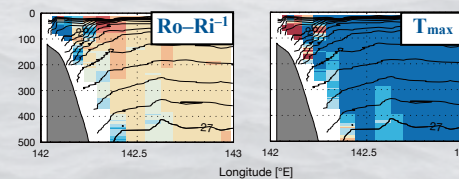


Fig. 4. Same as Fig. 3 but for $Ro-Ri^{-1}$ and T_{max} [h], maximum period for internal waves to exist

4. Enhanced turbulence along the front

Below the surface pycnocline, patches of elevated occurred in the coastal side, typically along the TWC-OY front

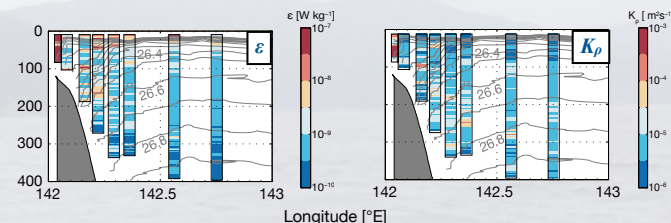


Fig. 5. Turbulent energy dissipation rate ϵ and vertical diffusivity K_p

5. Internal tide chimney

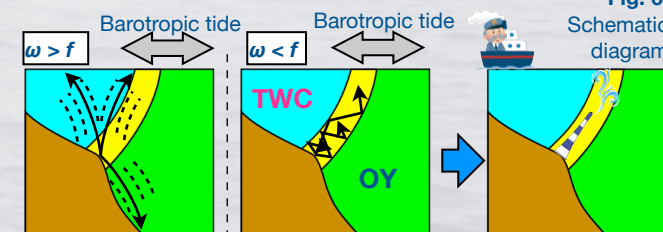


Fig. 6. Schematic diagram

- Internal waves can almost freely propagate
- only propagate upward within the frontal band
- Upward energy transfer
- Pathway of nutrient supply?

