

Dynamics of the Baltic Sea Straits via Numerical Simulation of Exchange Flows

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(OMOD, 2018+**recent developments** with V. Haid, J.
Staneva and W. Chen)*

COMMODORE
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Research questions:

- *Primary and secondary circulation*
- *Large-scale and eddy circulation*
- *Role of bathymetry*

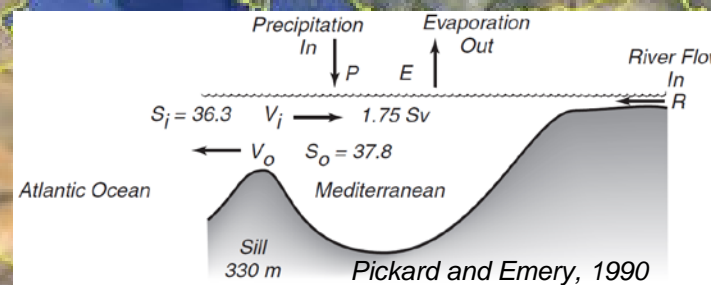
- *Where do we need high resolution?*
- *The impact of narrow straits on the dynamics of interconnected basins (water and salt cycles).*
- *Are the **straits dynamics** similar to **estuarine circulation**?*
- *Data needed*

Motivation:

- *Use unstructured-grid models to accurately resolve processes in the narrow straits and exchange between the inter-connected basins **at the same time (in one model)**.*



From Marsigli (1681) to (Knudsen (1900) and beyond)
Water cycle and the challenge of basin interconnections



$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 + R &= Q_2 \\ Q_1 S_1 &= Q_2 S_2 \\ Q_1 &= R / (S_1 / S_2 - 1) \\ Q_2 &= R / (1 - S_2 / S_1) \end{aligned}$$

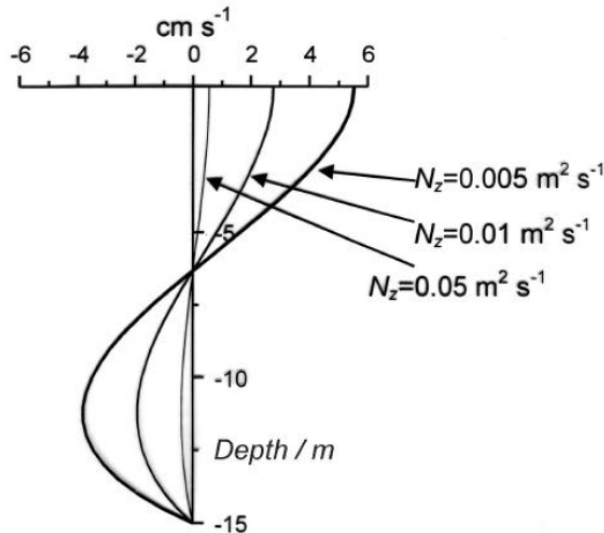
Estuarine classification

Geyer and MacCready

(Annu. Rev. Fluid Mech. 2014. 46:175–97)

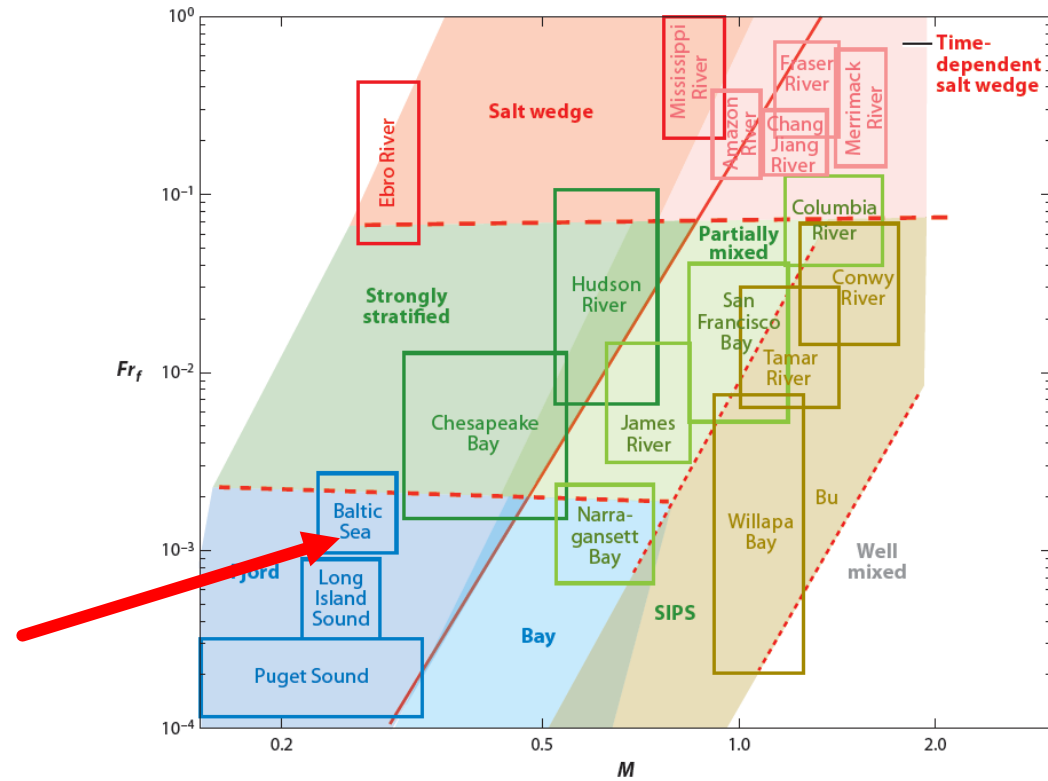
$Fr_f = U_R / (\beta g s_{\text{ocean}} H)^{1/2}$, freshwater
Froude number measuring the
ratio between the net velocity due
to river flow and the maximum
frontal propagation speed $No H$.

Hansen-Rattray profile of estuarine circulation:



$$u(z) = \frac{1}{48} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \frac{gh^3}{N_z} \left(1 - 8 \frac{z^3}{h^3} - 9 \frac{z^2}{h^2} \right)$$

Hansen & Rattray, (J. Marine Research, 23, 104-122; 1965)



$$M^2 = C_D U_T^2 / (\omega No H^2)$$

$M^2 = C_D U_T^2 / (\omega No H^2)$ quantifies the effectiveness of tidal mixing measuring the ratio of the tidal timescale to the vertical mixing timescale.

C_D is the friction parameter,

U_T is the amplitude of the depth-averaged tidal velocity,

ω is the tidal frequency,

$No = (\beta g s_{\text{ocean}} / H)^{1/2}$ is the buoyancy frequency,

H is the depth,

U_R is the velocity of river flow,

$\beta = 7.7 \times 10^{-4}$ is the coefficient of salinity contraction,

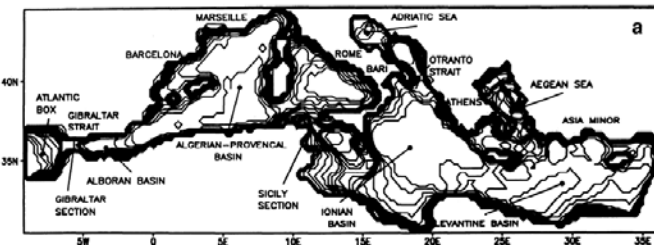
and g is the gravitational acceleration.

Well-known (ocean) cases

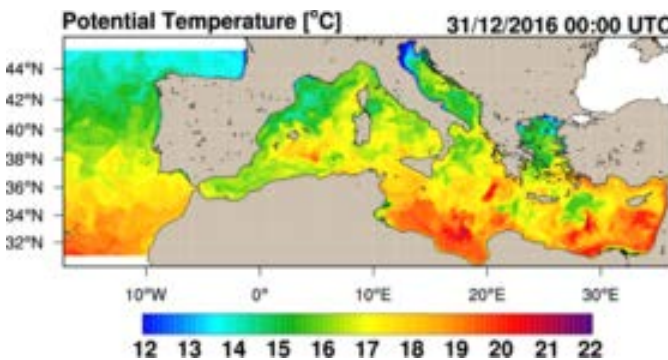
Denmark Strait (deep part <100 km wide)

Strait of Gibraltar (~300-900 m deep and ~15 km wide)

ROUSSENOV ET AL.: THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA GENERAL CIRCULATION 13,517

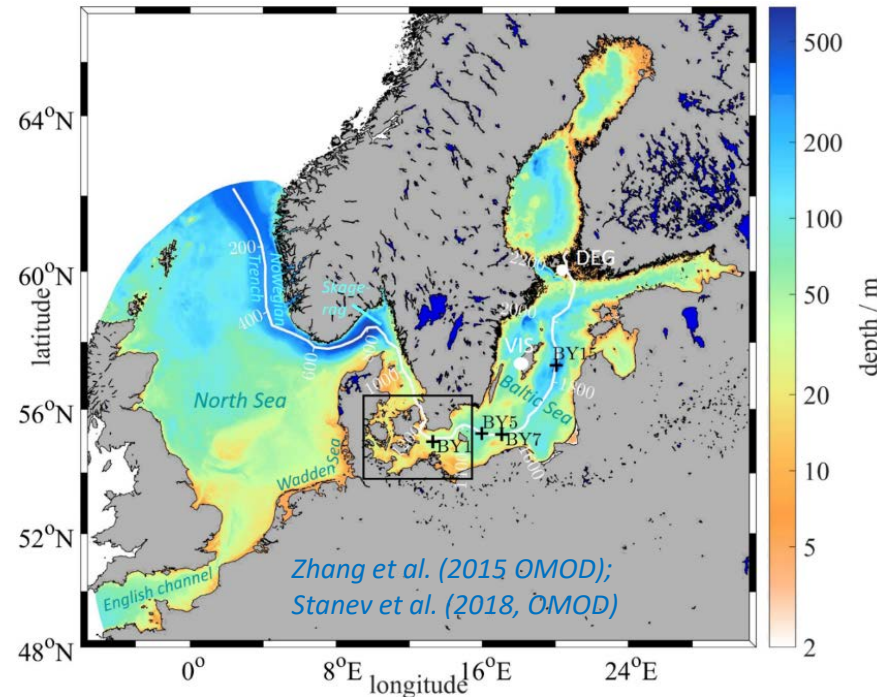
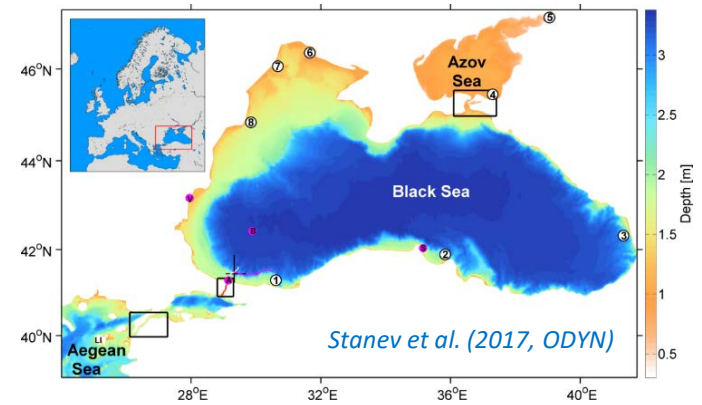


1995: ~30 km grid



Now CMEMS ~4-5 km

Less well-known cases of inland estuarine basins - Large salinity contrasts (different frontal dynamics)



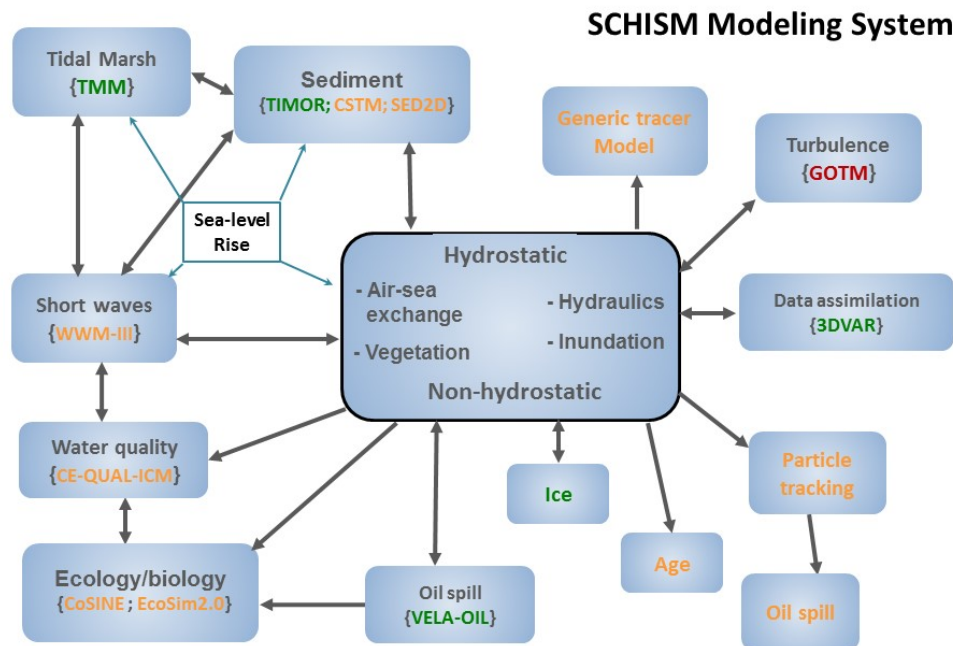
The model

Semi-implicit Cross-scale Hydroscience Integrated System
Model; www.schism.wiki

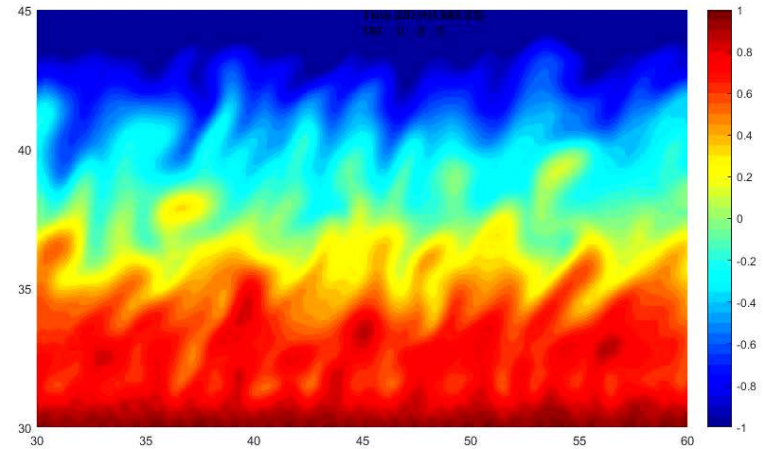


3D, primitive equations, unstructured-grid.

- Upgrade from an existing model (*SELFE*, A *Semi-implicit Eulerian-Lagrangian Finite Element* model for cross-scale ocean circulation).
- Uses hybrid finite element and finite volume approach.
- *New viscosity formulation* (effectively filters out spurious modes without introducing excessive dissipation).



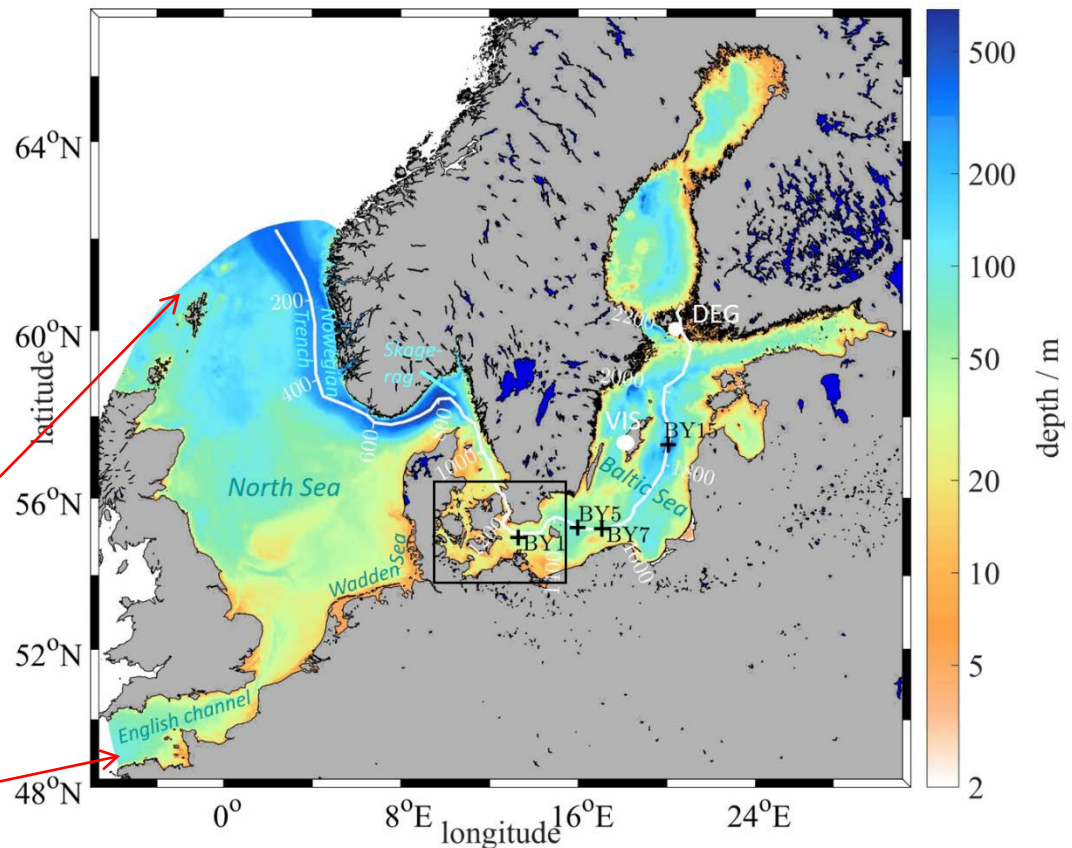
Status of models: Open-released / Ready-to-be-released / In-development / Free-from-web
 {model name} / : Dynamic Core



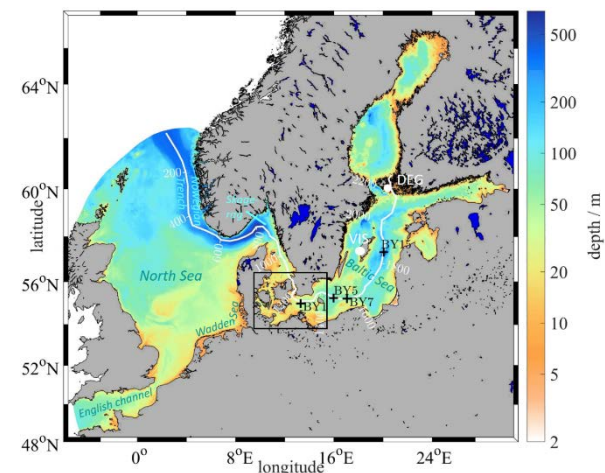
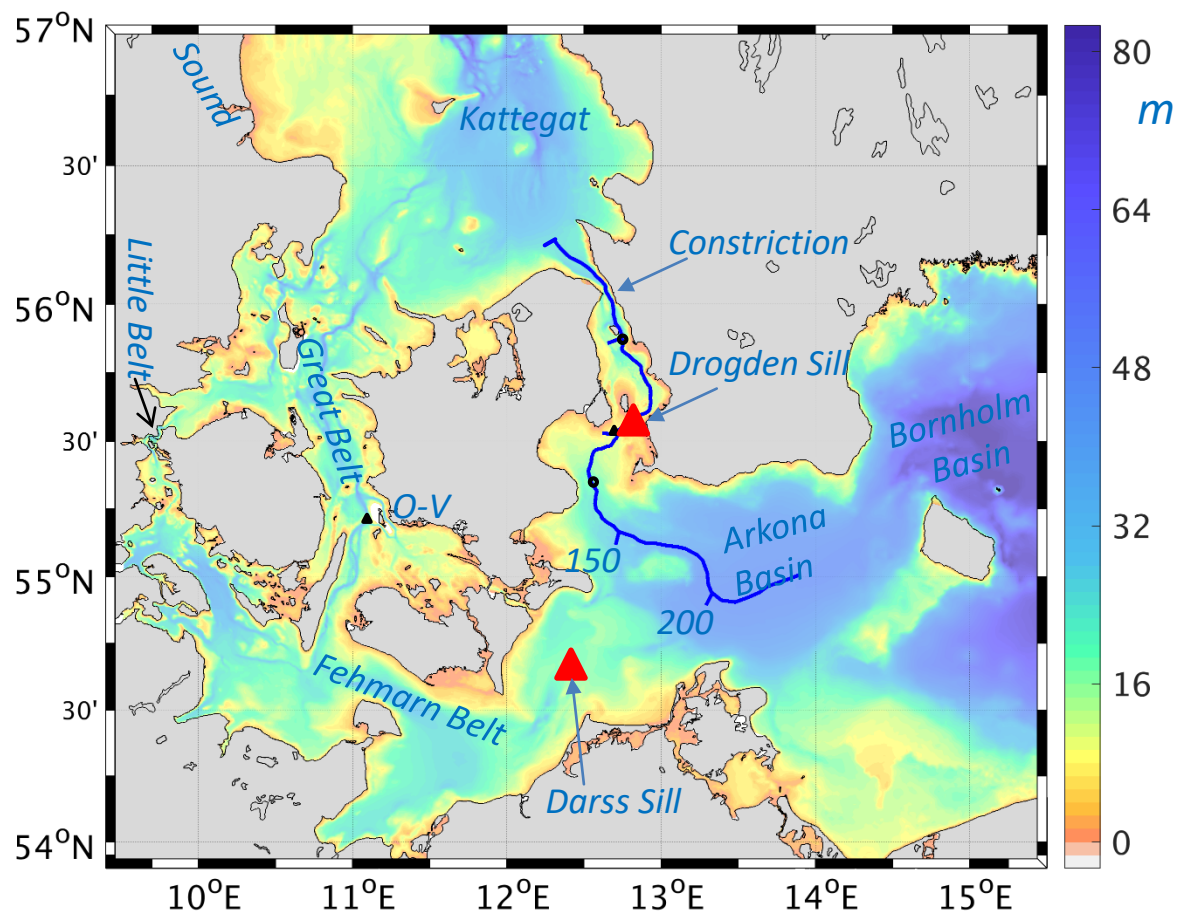
- New higher-order implicit advection scheme for transport (TVD²) is proposed to effectively handle a wide range of Courant numbers
- Addition of *quadrangular* elements into the model
- Flexible vertical grid system (Zhang et al. 2015, OM)
- *Model polymorphism* that unifies 1D/2DH/2DV/3D cells in a single model grid.

Zhang Y.J., F. Ye, E. V. Stanev, and S. Grashorn (2016): Ocean Modelling.

The North Sea - Baltic Sea model



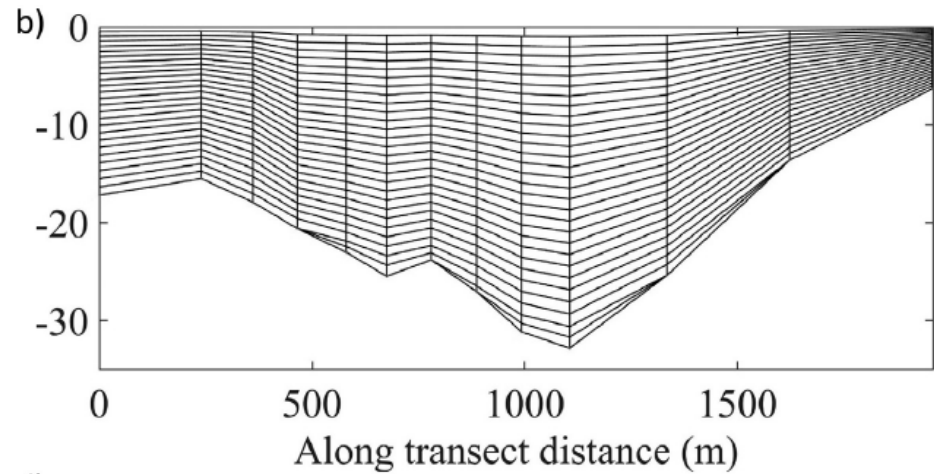
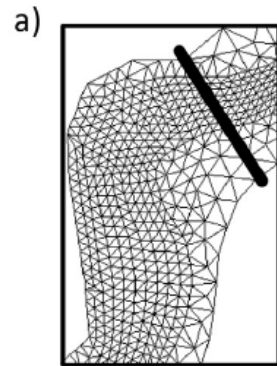
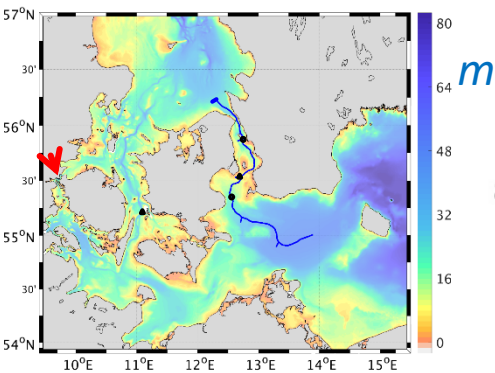
- Open boundary forcing: Copernicus AMM7 (7km)
- Atmospheric forcing: DWD Cosmo EU (7km)
- River forcing: SMHI EHYPE from 34 rivers (North Sea and Baltic Sea)
- ~400 K nodes with a minimum grid side length of ~80m (in the narrow areas of the Little Belt), elsewhere almost *uniform resolution of ~3 km*.



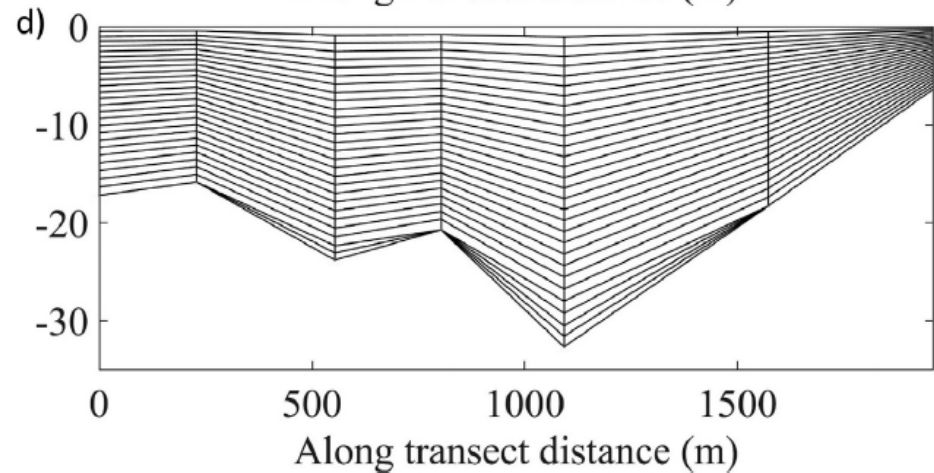
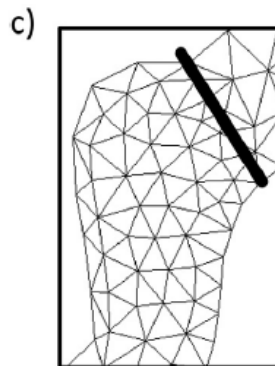
Mesh details, Little Belt

Two experiments:

COARSE, FINE



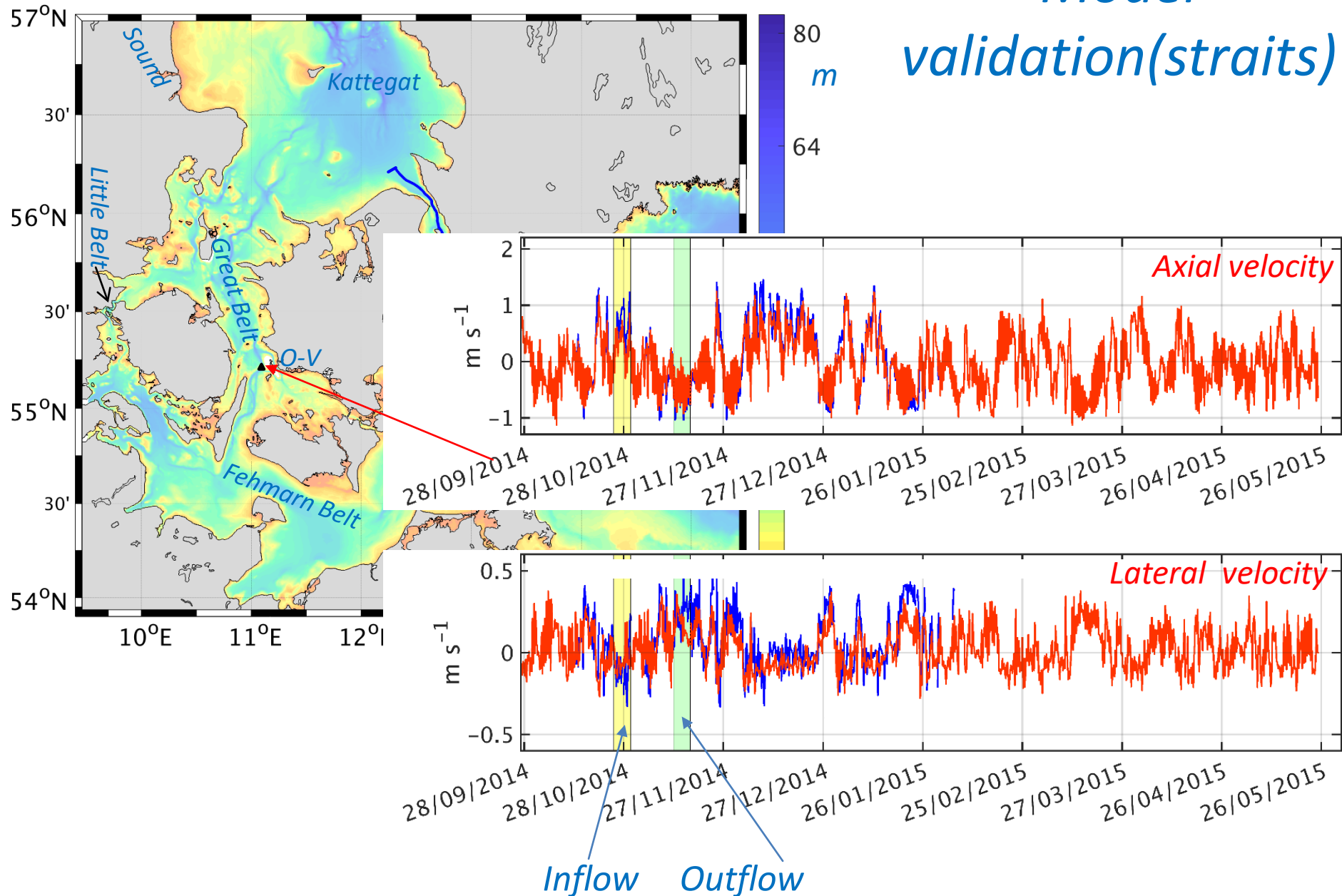
FINE



COARSE



Model validation(straits)





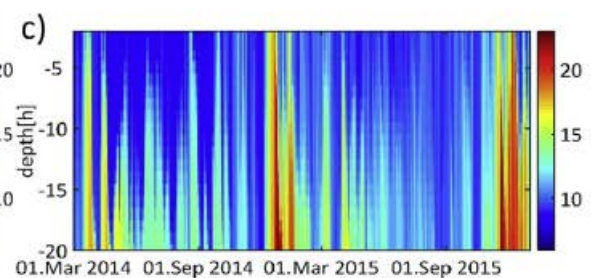
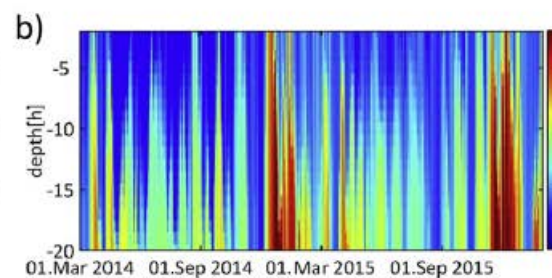
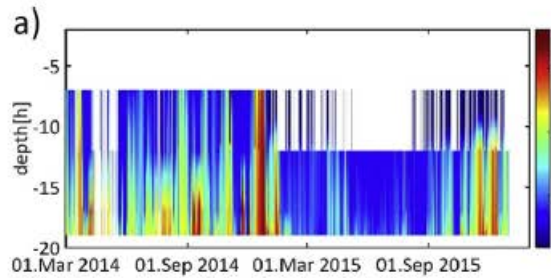
Model validation(sanity, MBI)

Observations

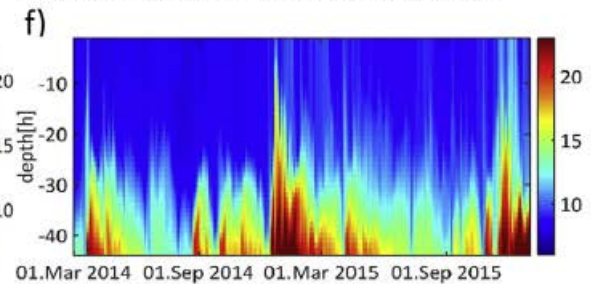
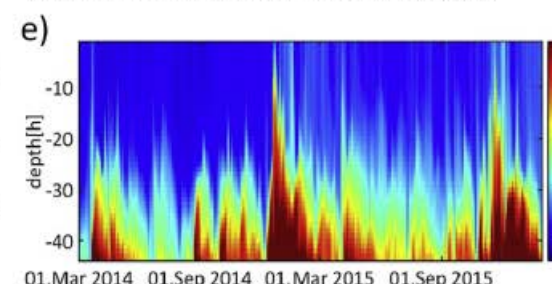
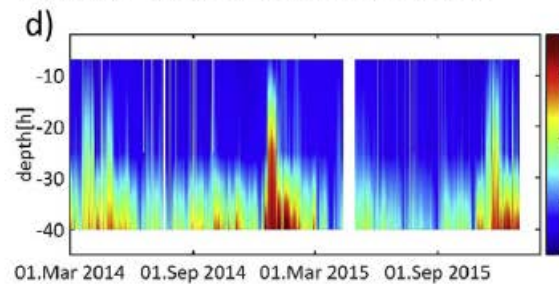
FINE

COARSE

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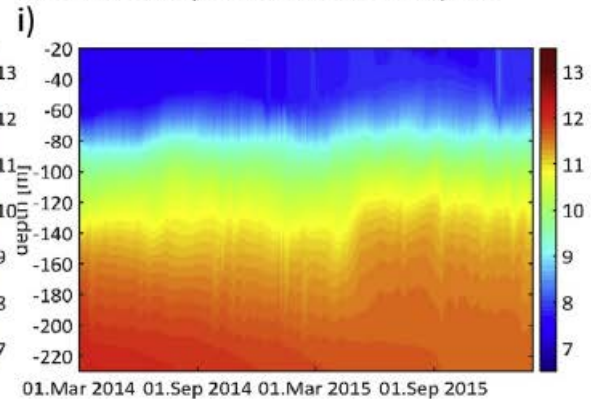
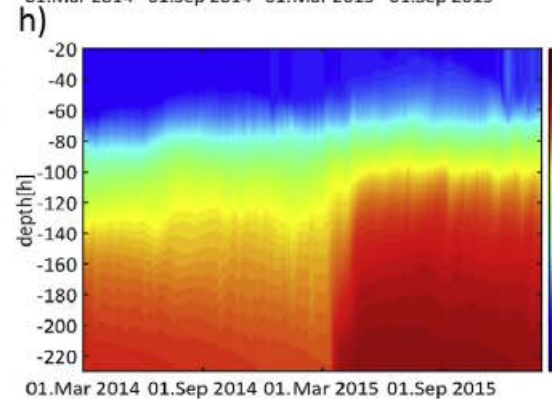
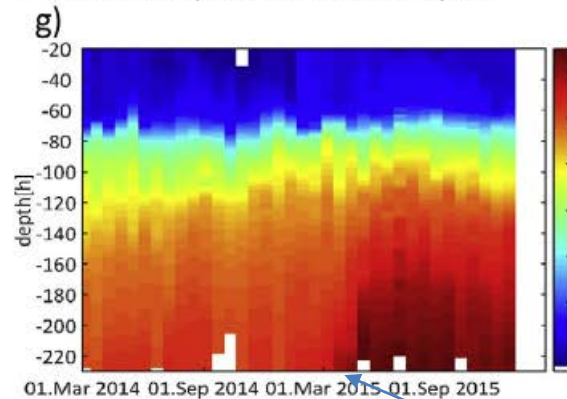


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Gotland Basin



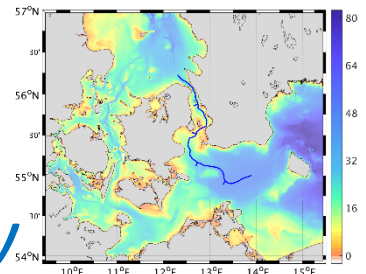
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Major Baltic Inflows (MBI)



Axial properties (COARSE versus FINE)

Similarities and differences with the estuarine circulation

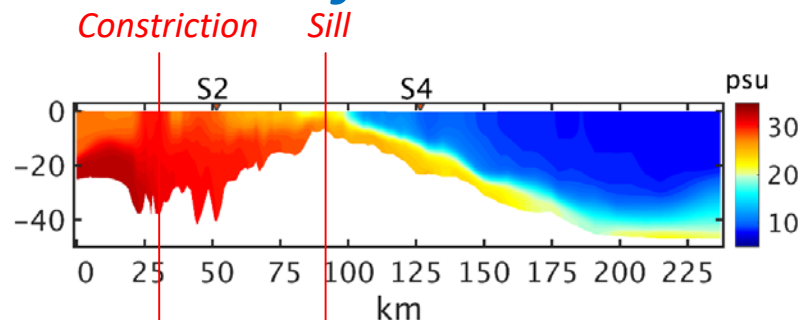


Inflow

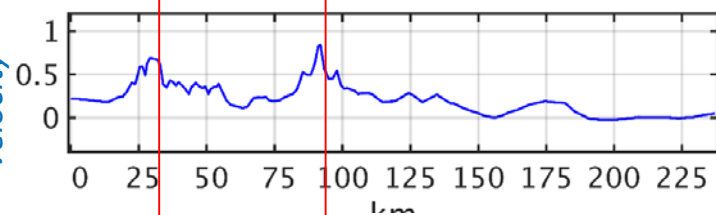
Outflow

FINE

Salinity

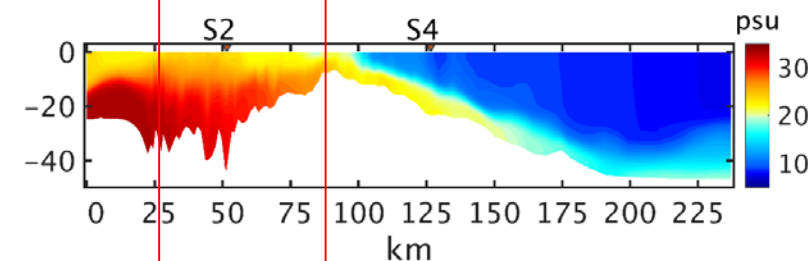


Axial
barotropic
velocity

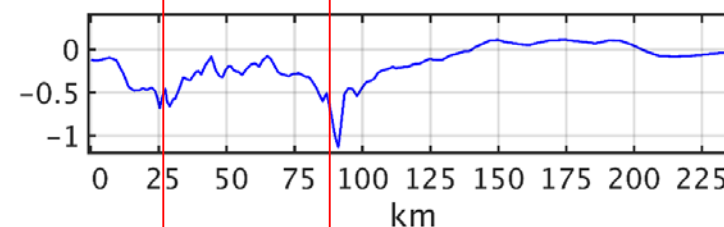
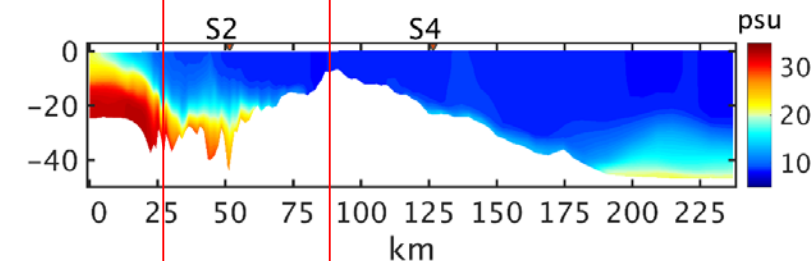
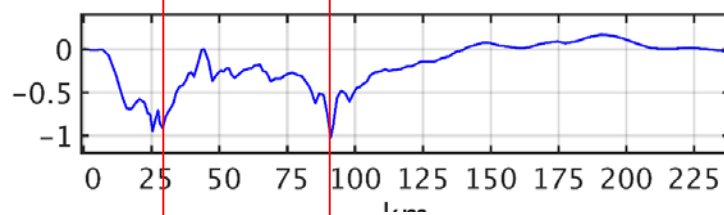
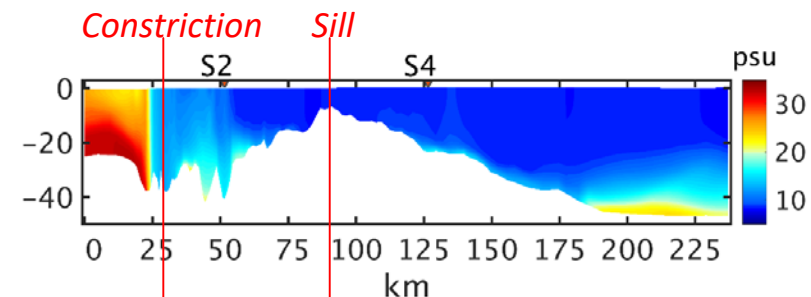


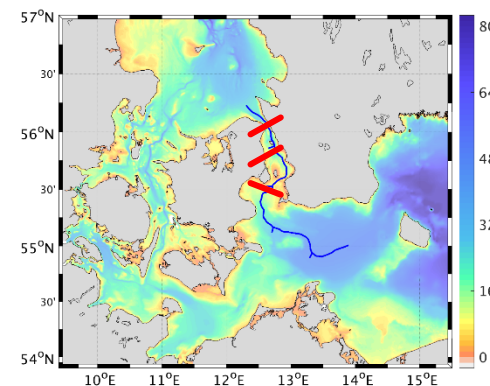
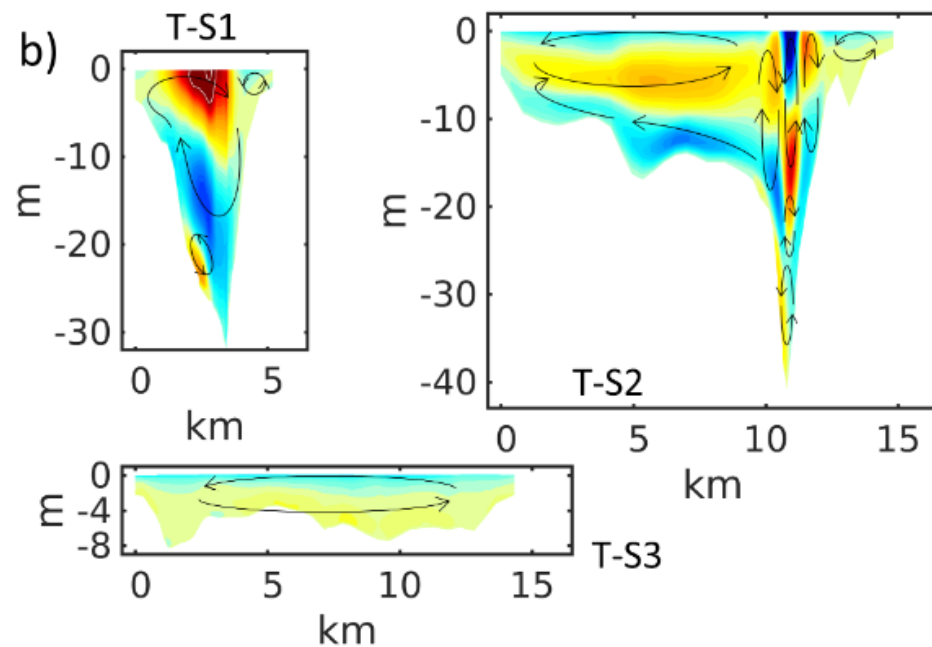
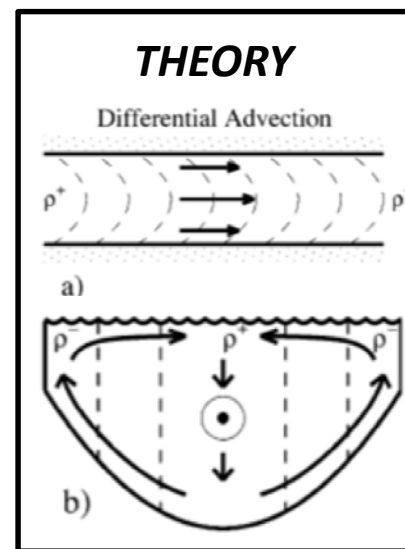
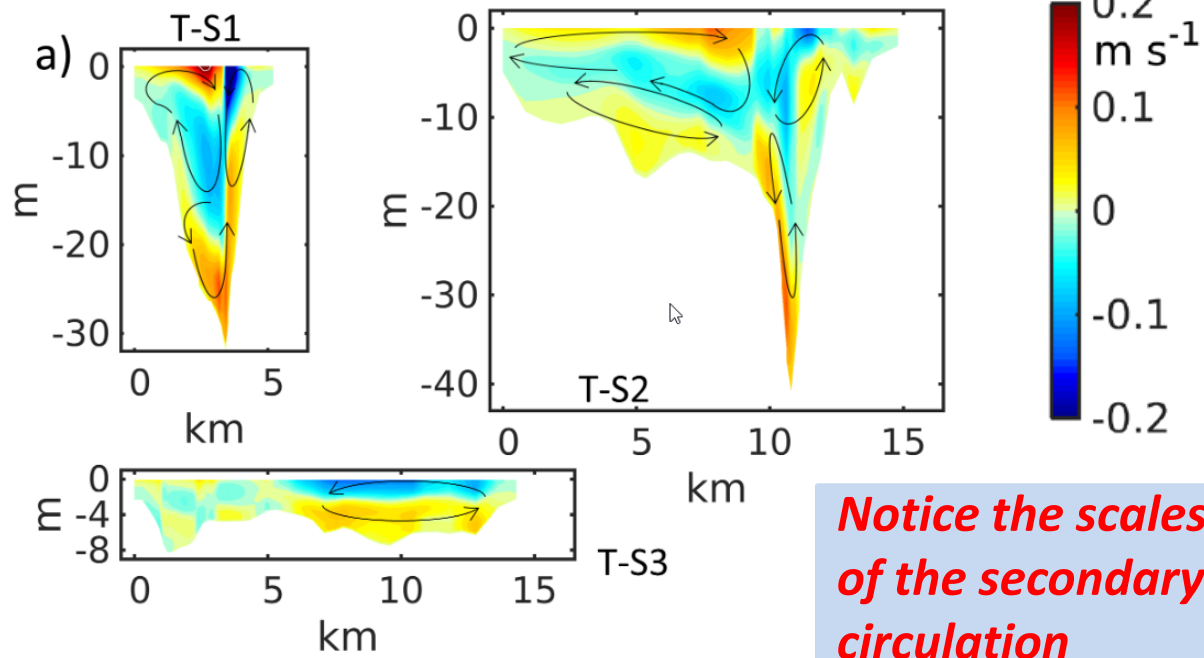
COARSE

Salinity



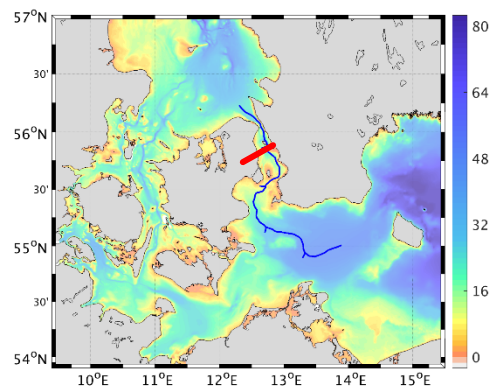
Axial
barotropic
velocity





Different appearance of lateral flows

Lateral flows in COARSE and FINE

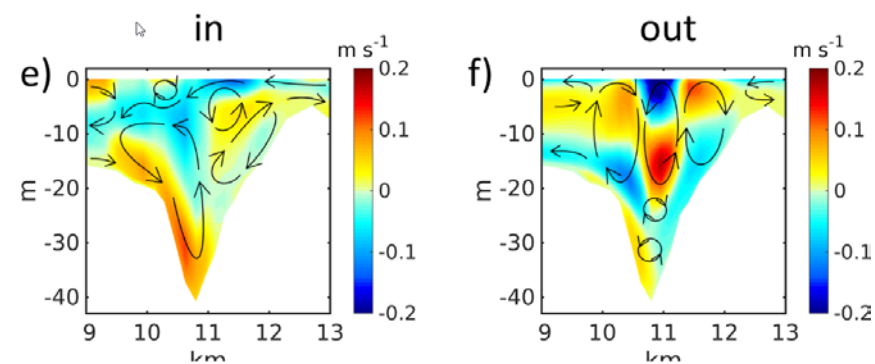
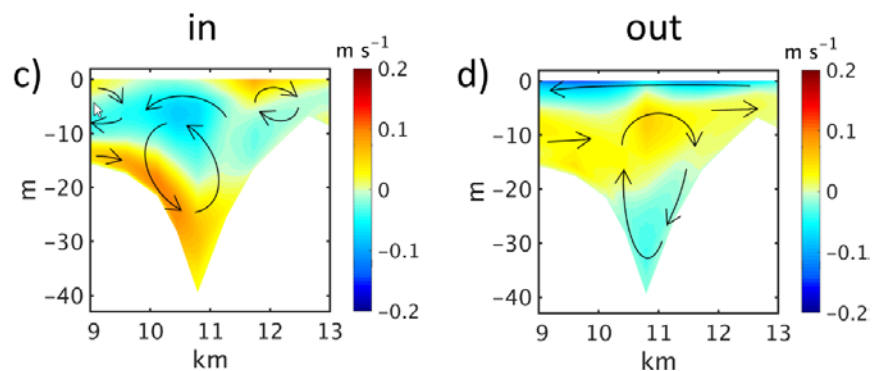
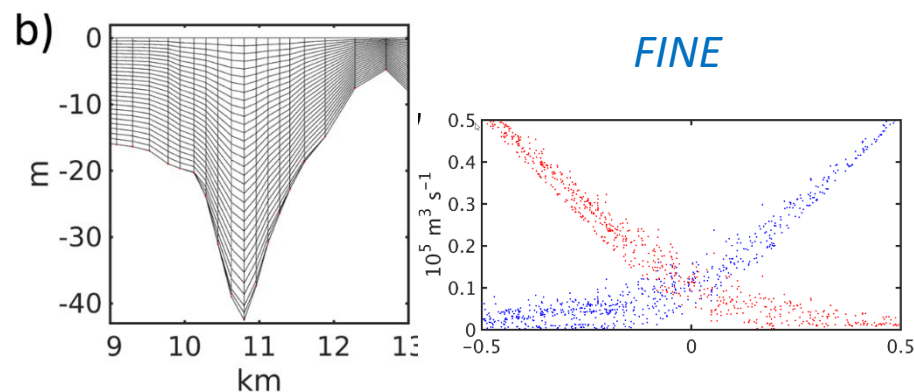
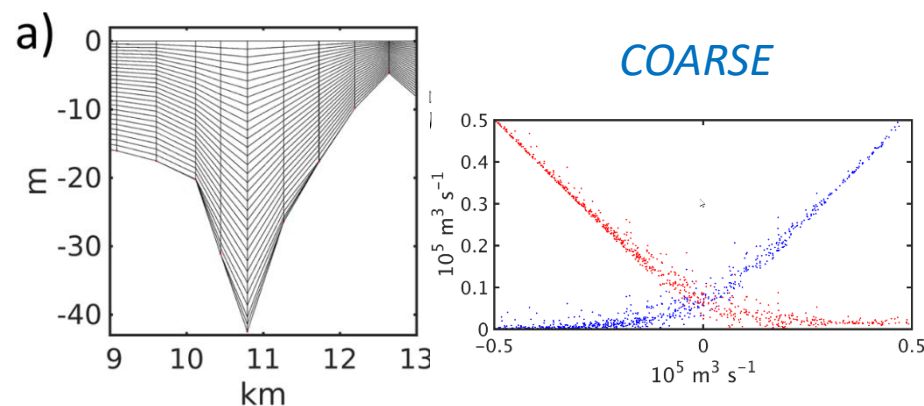


Impact on the axial circulation

The axial transport through the Sound in COARSE is 12% smaller.

The ratio between transports in the Great Belt and the Sound changes from 2.7 (in FINE) to 3 (in COARSE).

These “small” differences (lateral velocity $\sim 0.1 \times$ axial velocity) are important for the overall salt balances.



Inflow (25-30/10/2014)

Outflow (12-17/11/2014)

Inflow (25-30/10/2014)

Outflow (12-17/11/2014)

Conclusions:

1. The role of *horizontal resolution* is crucial (missing physics in COARSE, analogy eddy-resolving models and non-eddy-resolving models).
2. *Various appearance* of secondary circulation (theory and real situations; straits and estuaries).
3. *Seamless* modelling of interbasin exchange is promising for *process studies*.
4. Seamless modelling has also a great potential for *operational* use, for instance developing *interfaces* for coupled regional coastal and estuarine predictions.

Stanev, E. V., J. Pein, S. Grashorn, Y. Zhang, and C. Schrum (2018). Dynamics of the Baltic Sea Straits via Numerical Simulation of Exchange Flows. *Ocean Modelling*, 131, 40-58.

Haid, V., E. V. Stanev, J. Pein, J. Staneva, W. Chen (2020). Secondary circulation in shallow ocean straits: Observations and numerical modeling of the Danish Straits. *Ocean Modelling*, Volume 148, April 2020, 101585