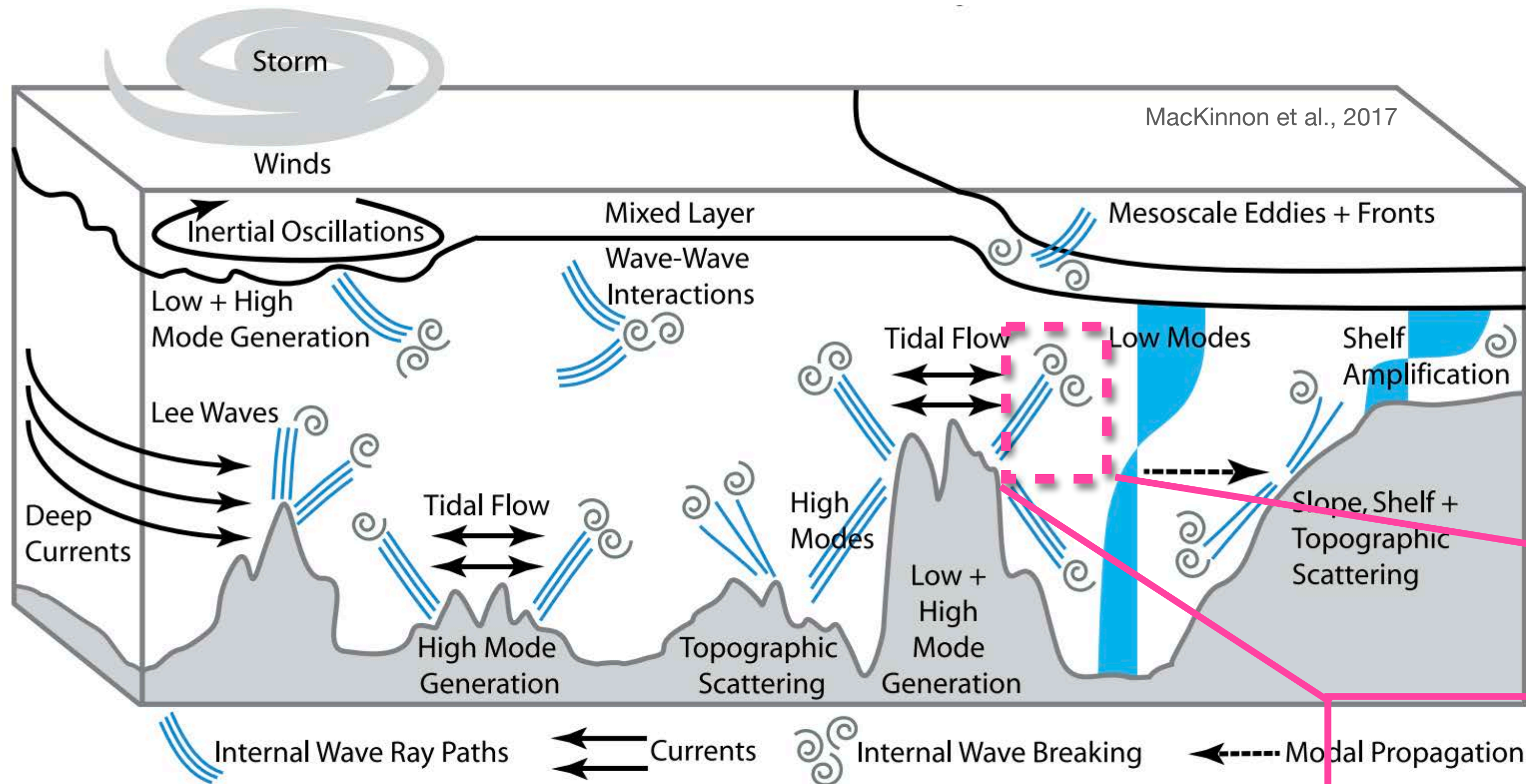


# Fast to slow impacts of turbulent mixing

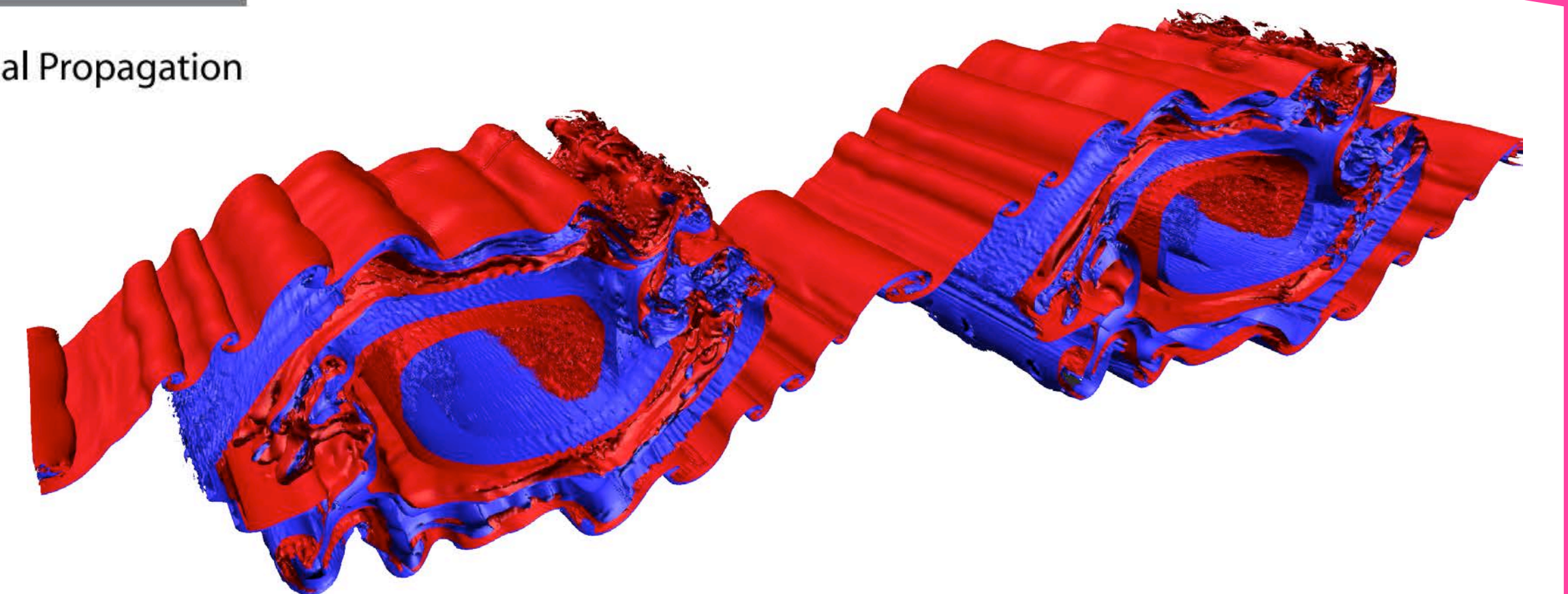
Laura Cimoli - University of Cambridge



- What is turbulent mixing?
  - Internal wave-driven turbulence
  - Homogenisation of properties (gradient erosion)
  - Intermittent in time and space
  - Small scale with global scale implications

## Outline

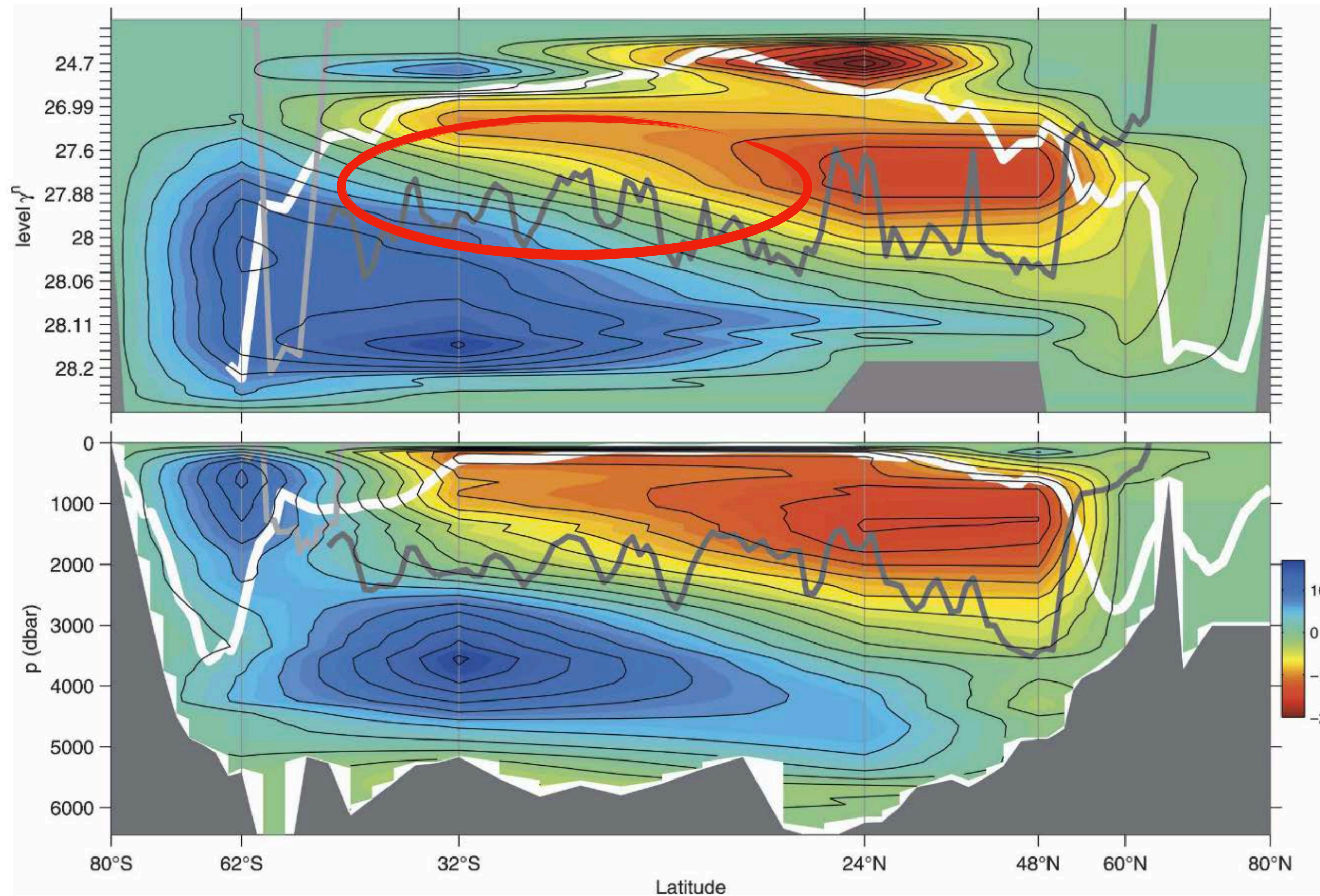
- Mixing and MOC (centennial to millennial)
- Mixing and tracers (decadal to longer)
- Mixing and BGC (annual to longer)



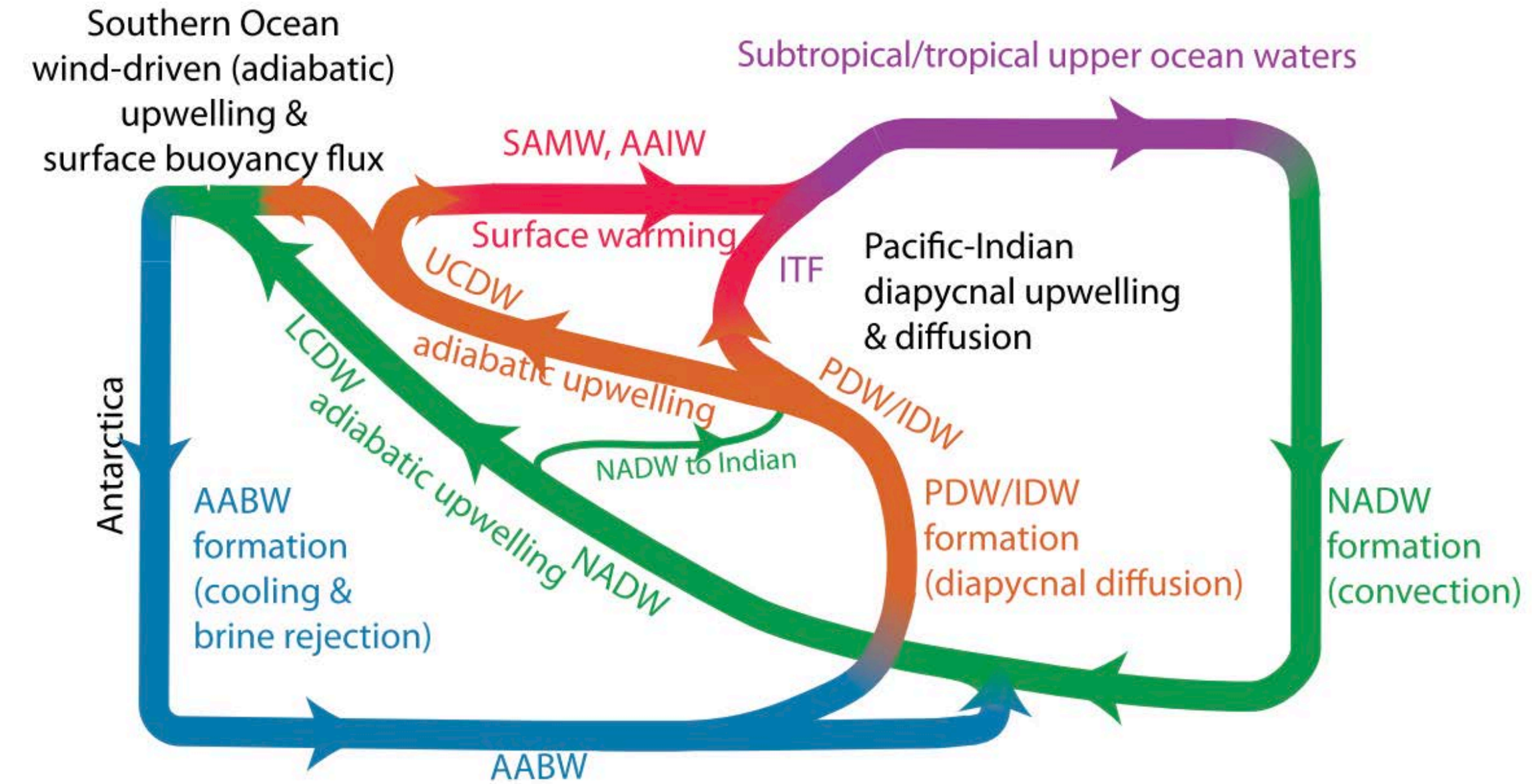
Mashayek et al., 2017



# Turbulent mixing and the Meridional Overturning Circulation



Lumpkin & Speer, 2007

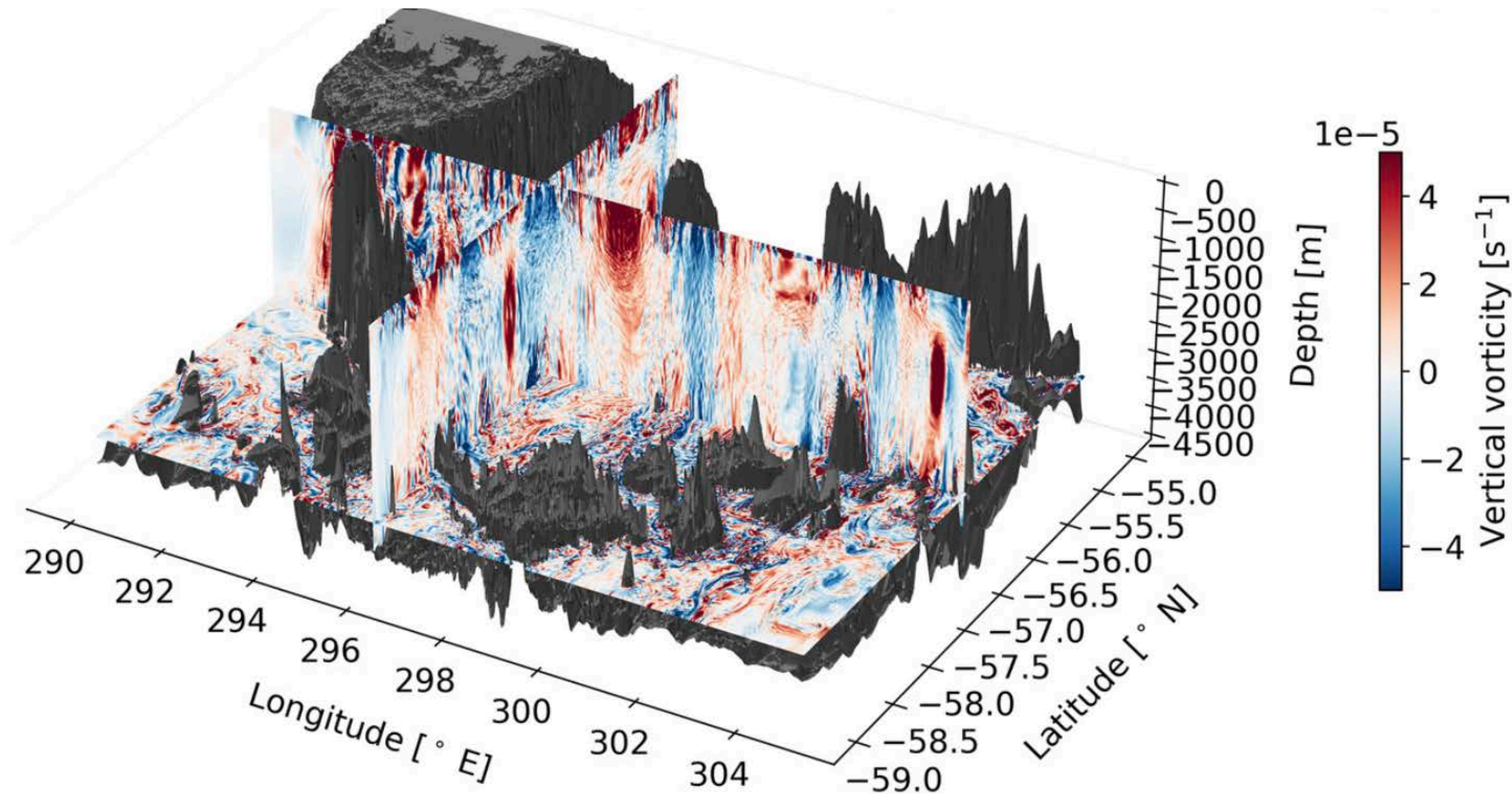


Talley 2013

***Without deep mixing, the ocean would turn, within a few thousands years, into a stagnant pool of cold salty water with equilibrium maintained locally by near-surface mixing and with very weak convectively driven surface-intensified circulation. (Wunsch & Munk, 1998)***

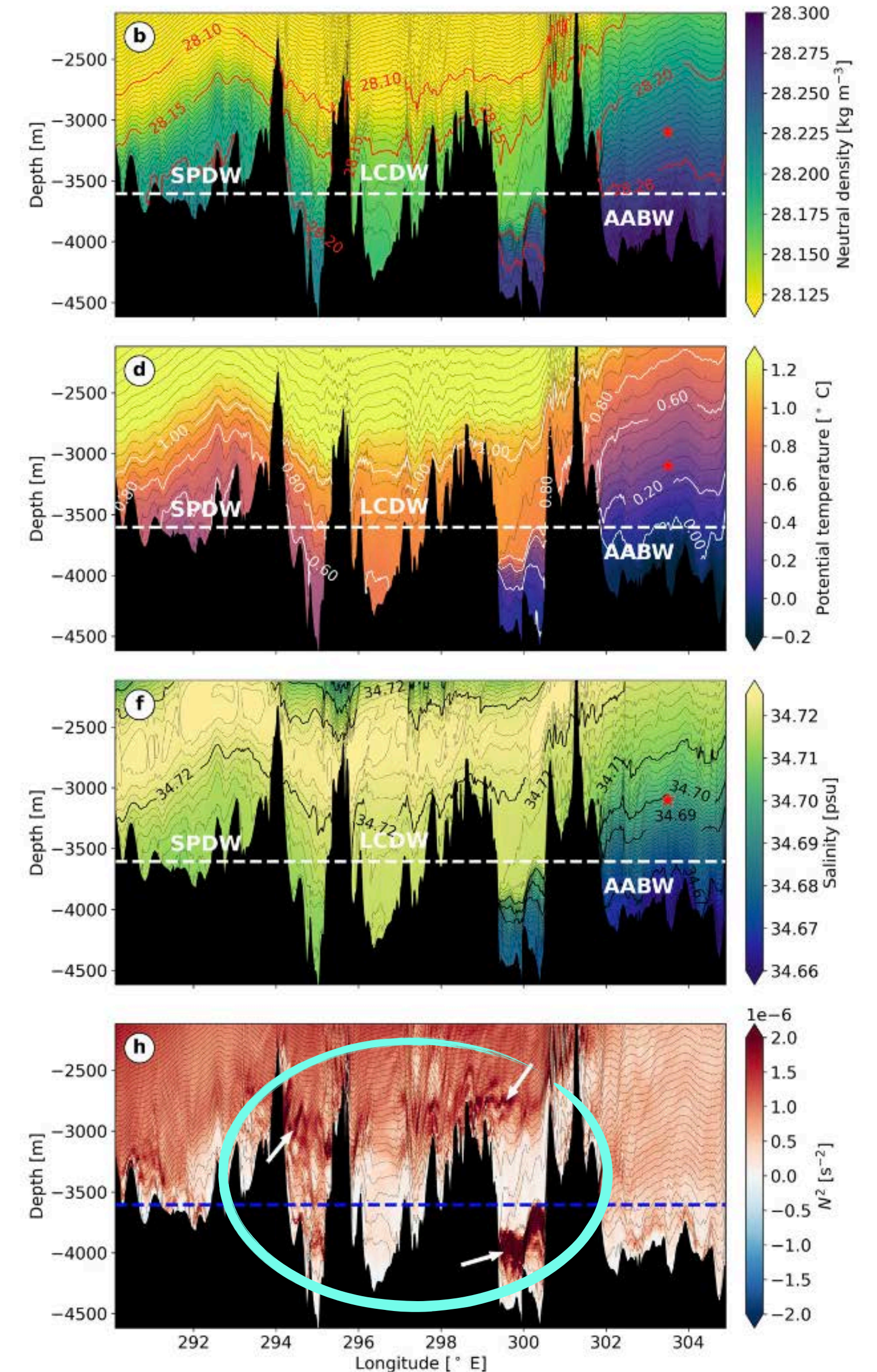


# Turbulent mixing and the Meridional Overturning Circulation



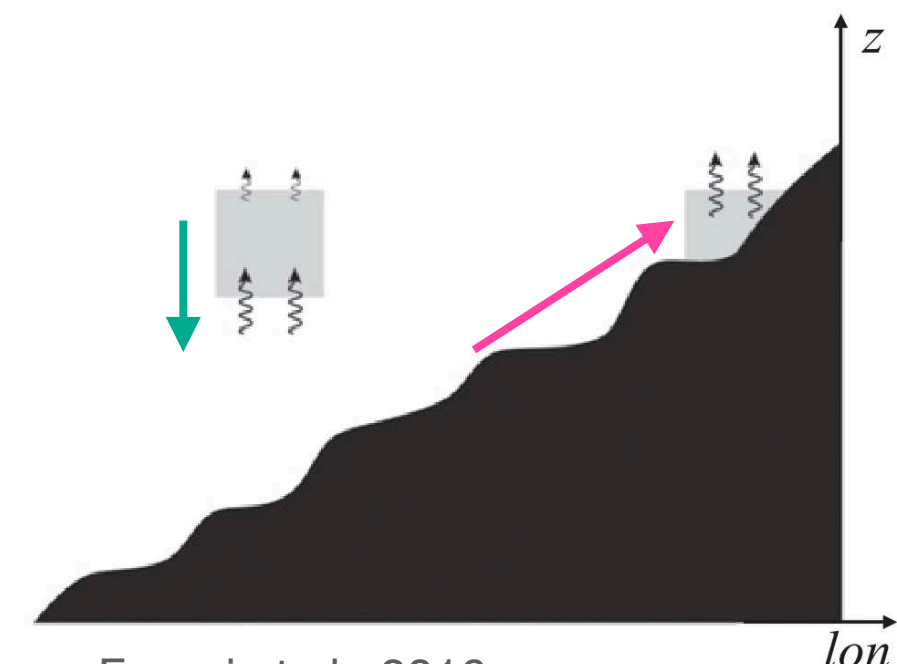
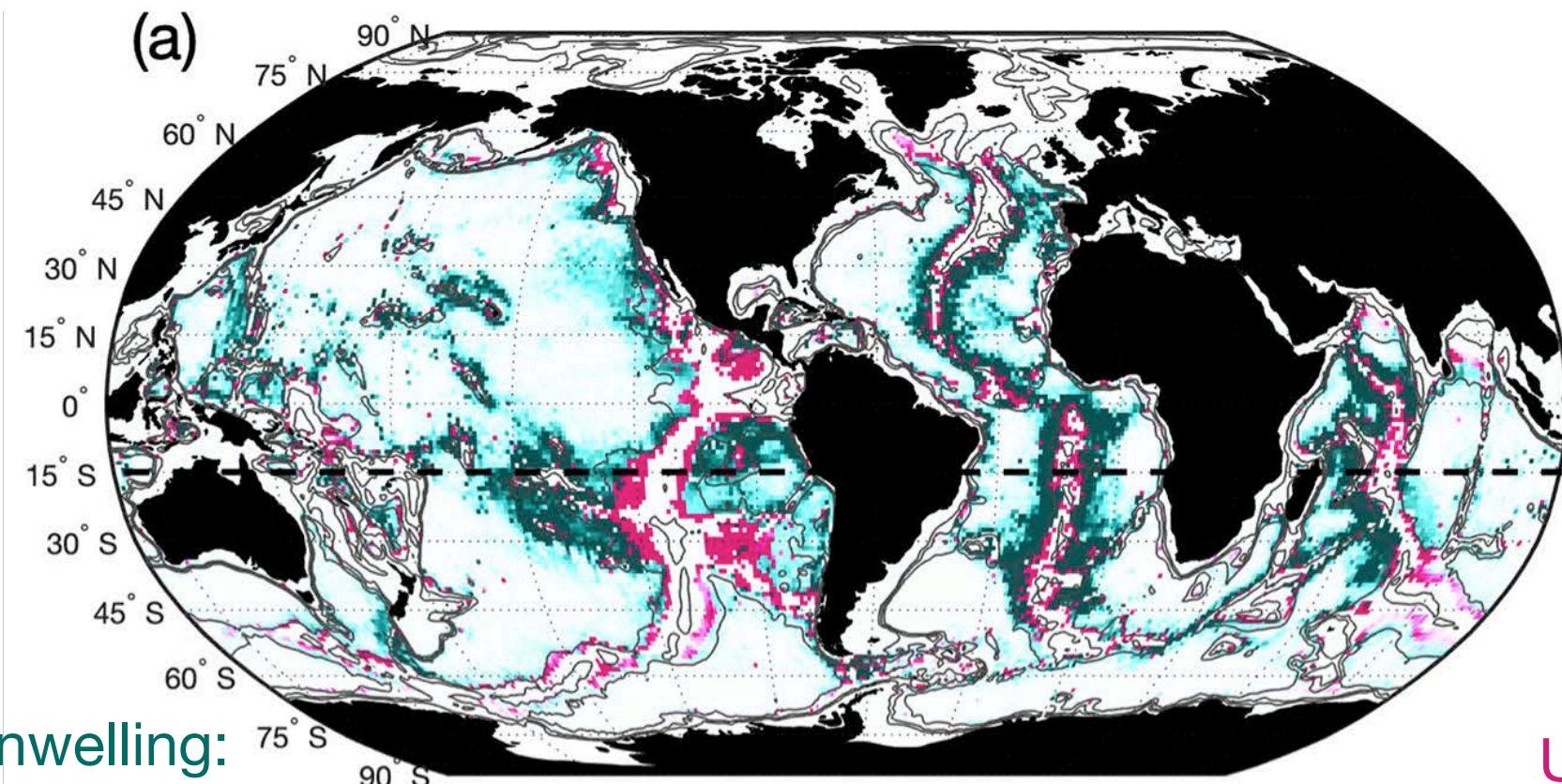
Baker et al., 2023

- Topographically-induced mixing (ACC impinging on rough topography)
- Role of water masses sharp interfaces in modulating mixing

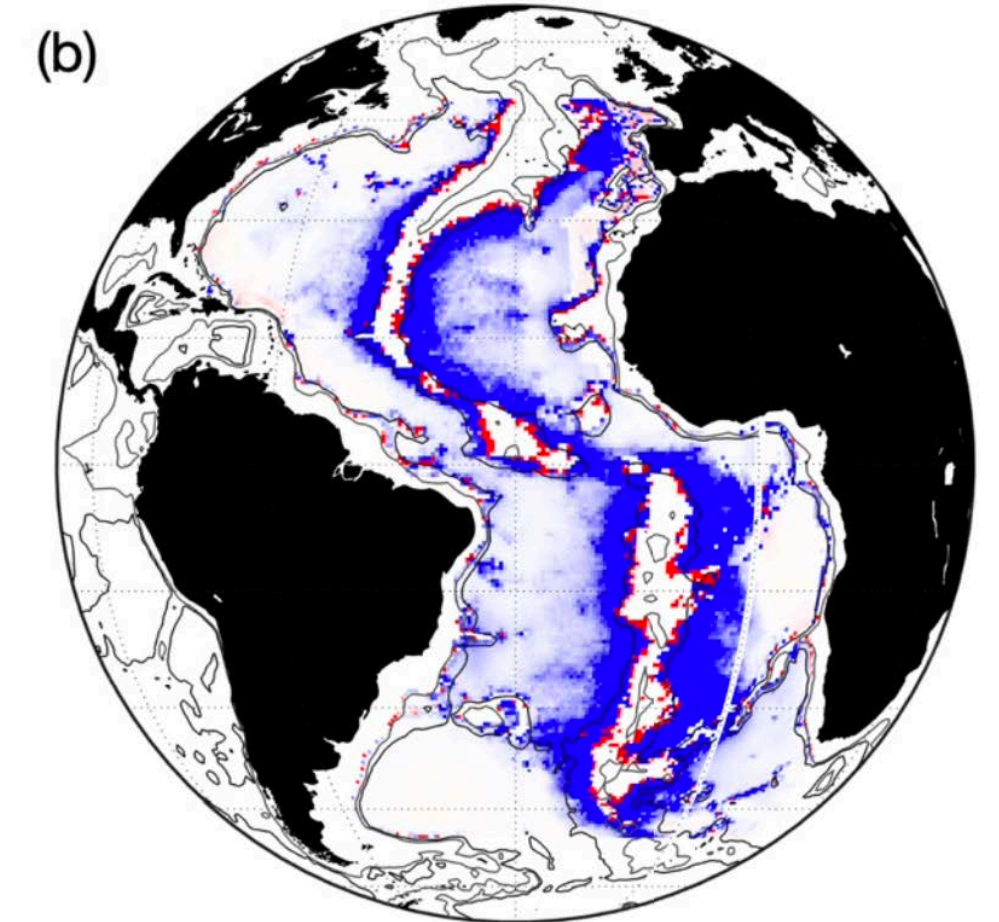




# Turbulent mixing and the Meridional Overturning Circulation



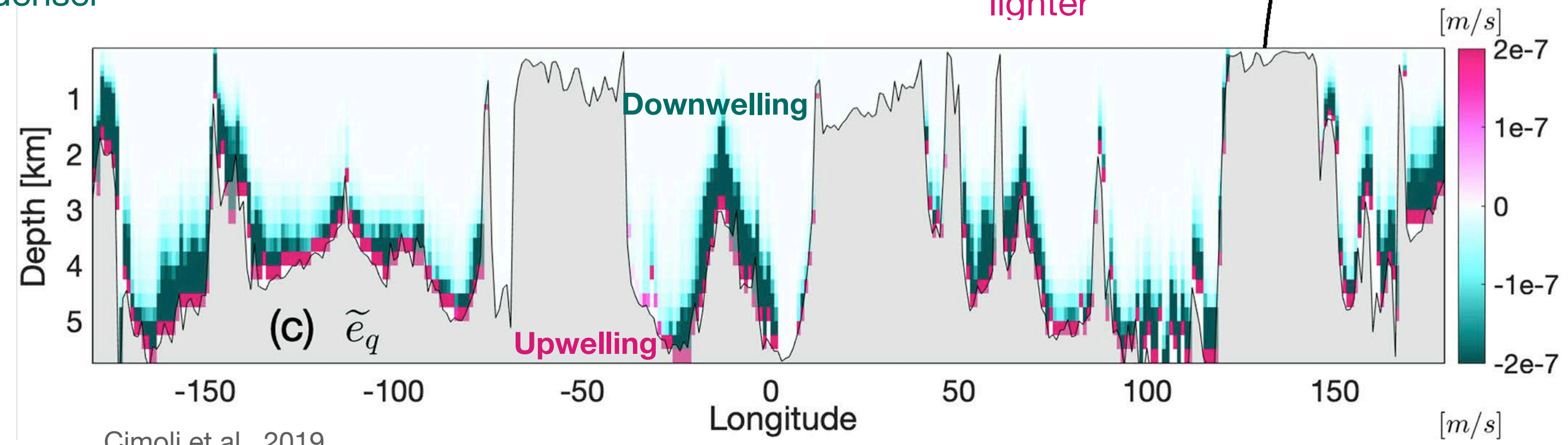
Ferrari et al., 2016  
See also: de Lavergne et al., 2016



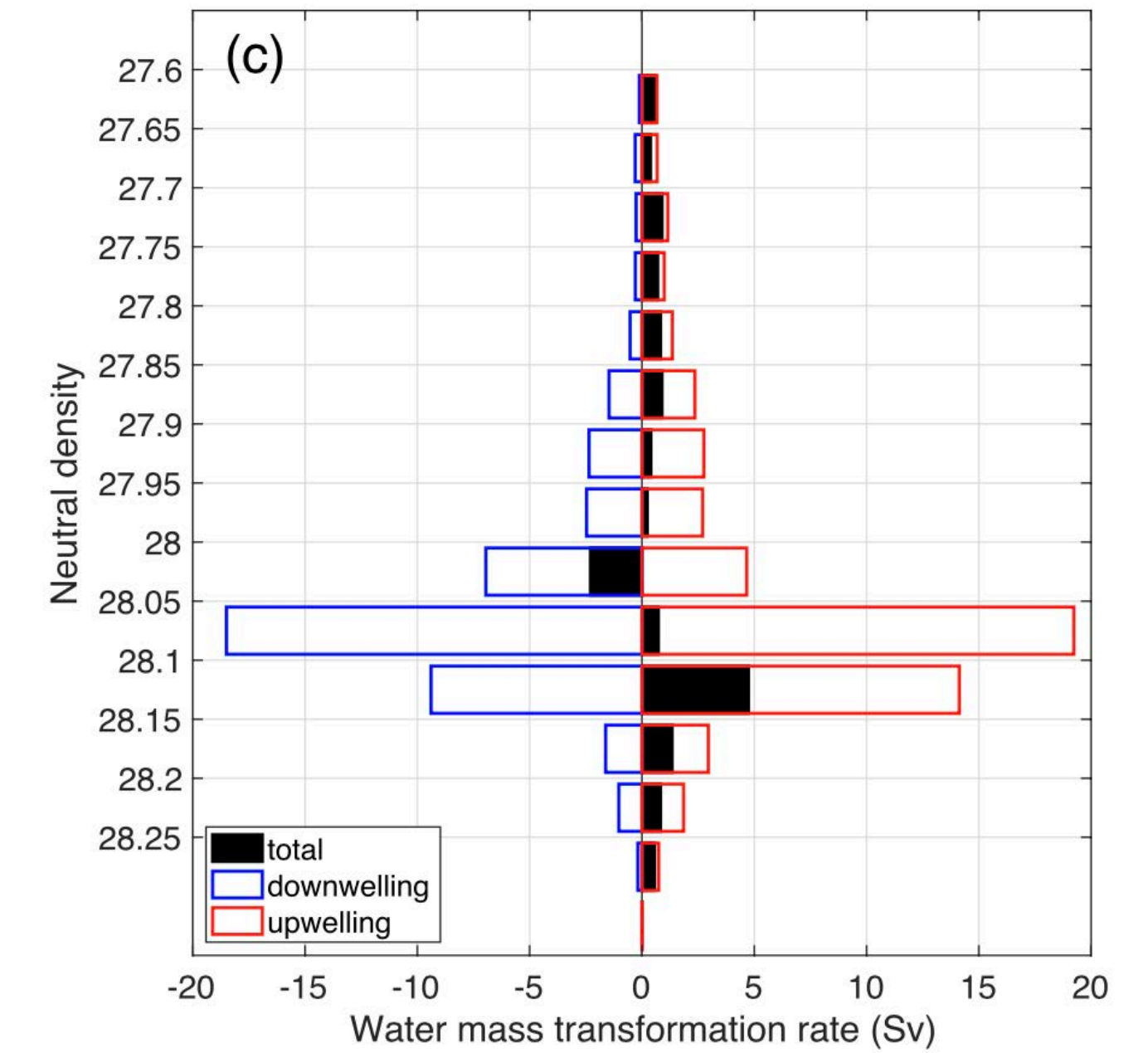
Diapycnal velocity at  $\gamma^n = 28.1$  (m/s)  
-1 -0.5 0 0.5 1  $\times 10^{-7}$

Downwelling:  
water  
becomes  
denser

Upwelling:  
water  
becomes  
lighter



Cimoli et al., 2019

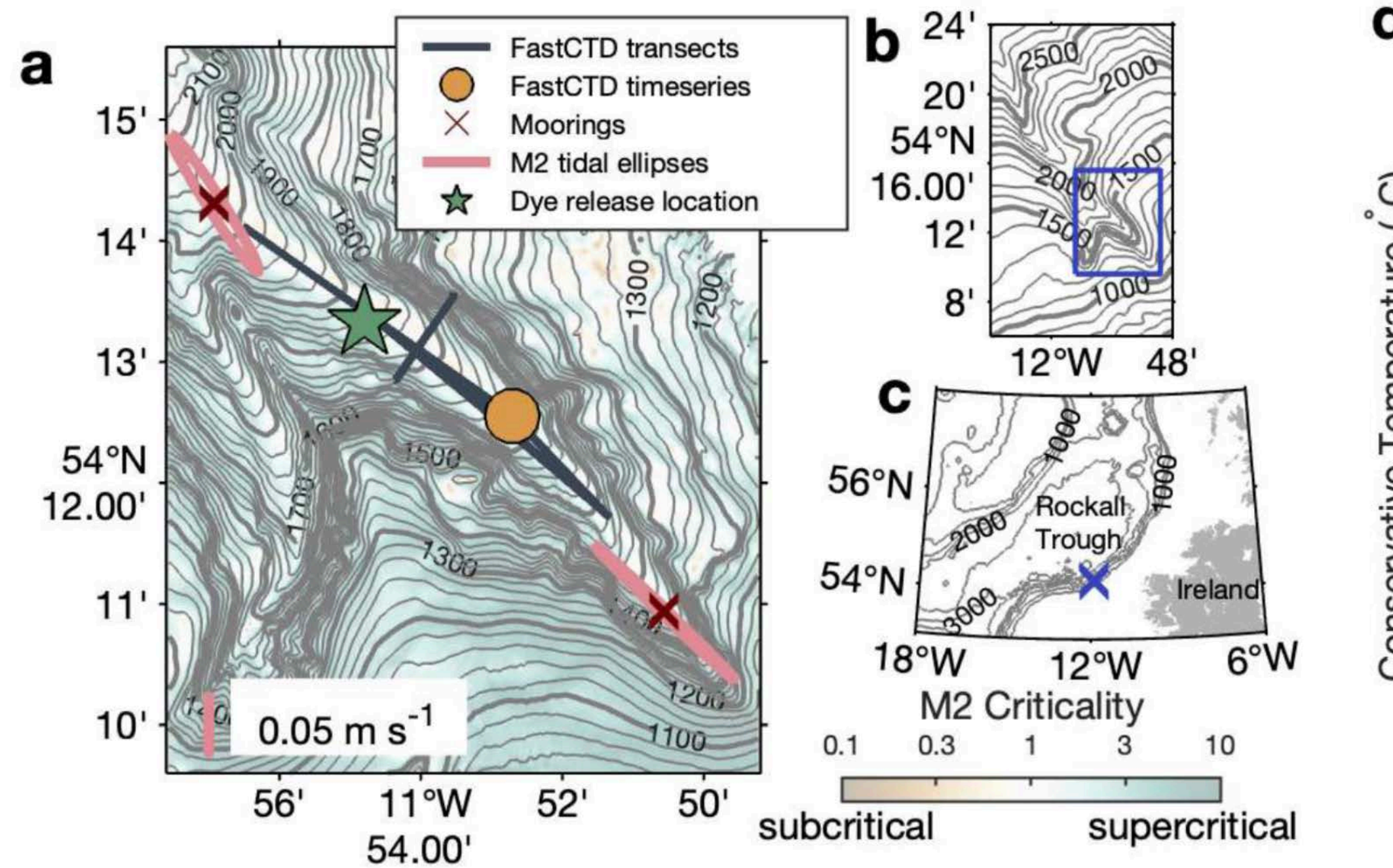


- Net upwelling VS local up/downwelling (over rough topography)

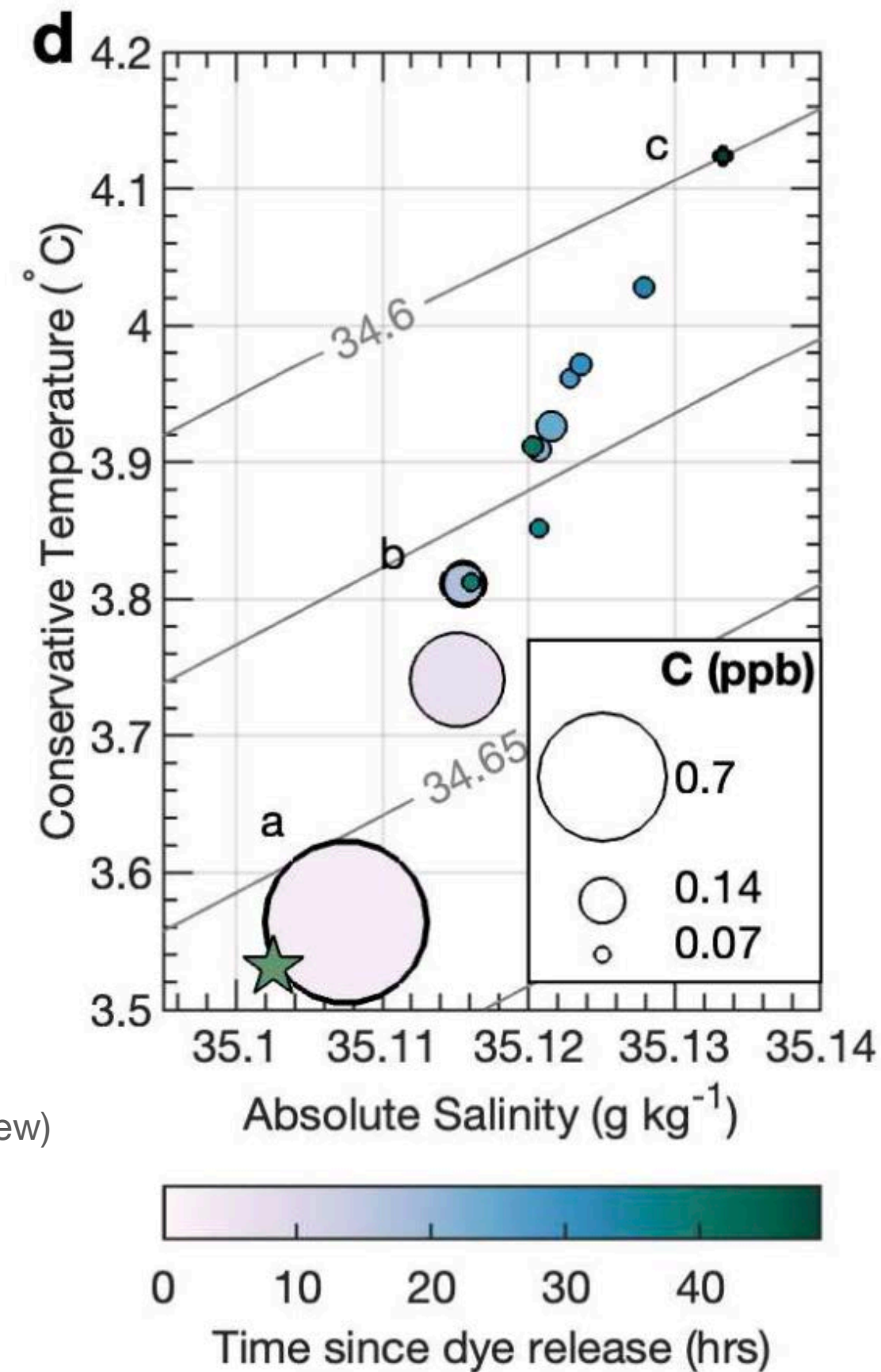


# Turbulent mixing and the Meridional Overturning Circulation

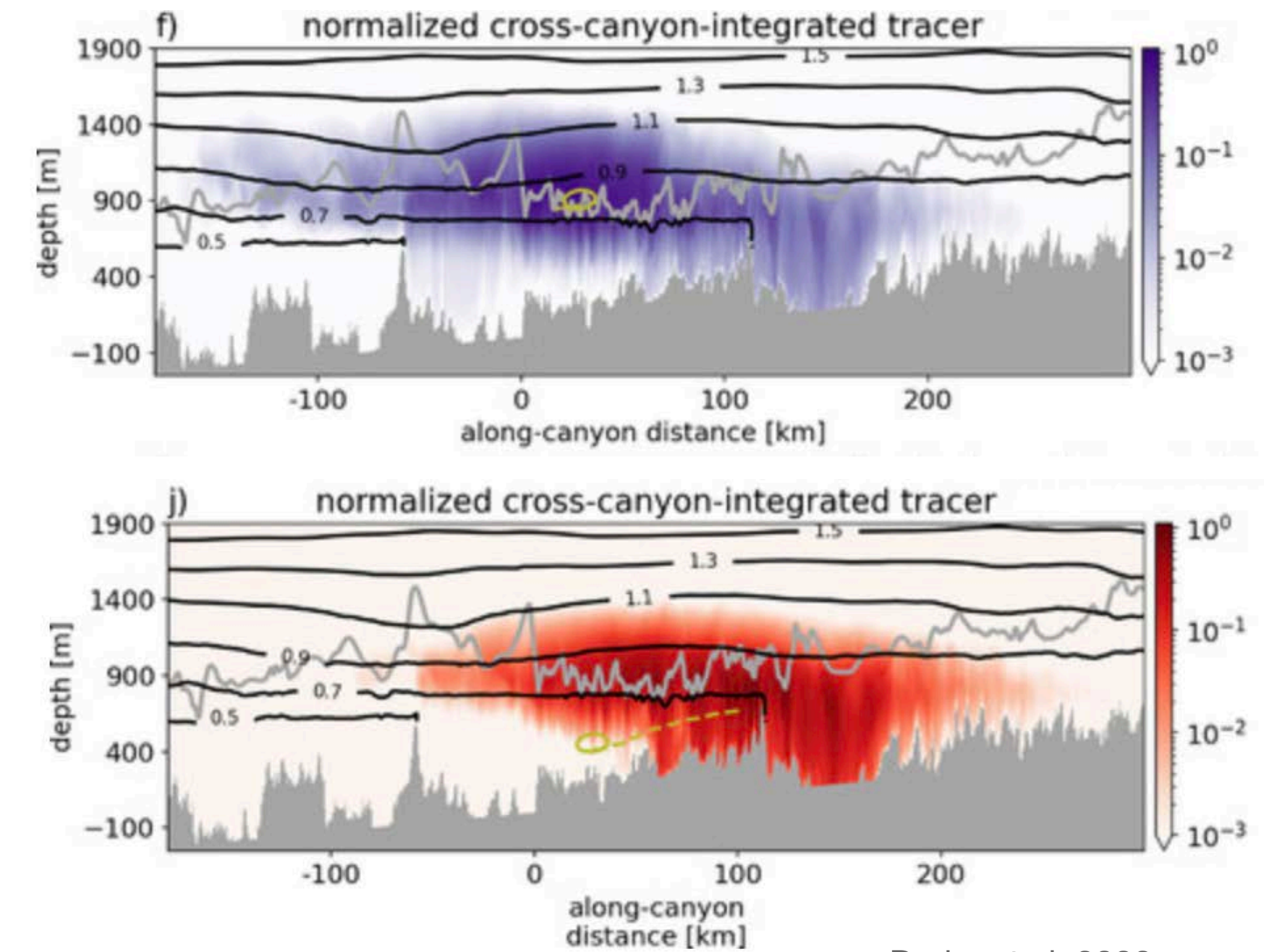
Boundary Layer Turbulence (BLT) project: observational proof of along-boundary tracer upwelling



Wynne-Cattanach et al., 2024 (in review)



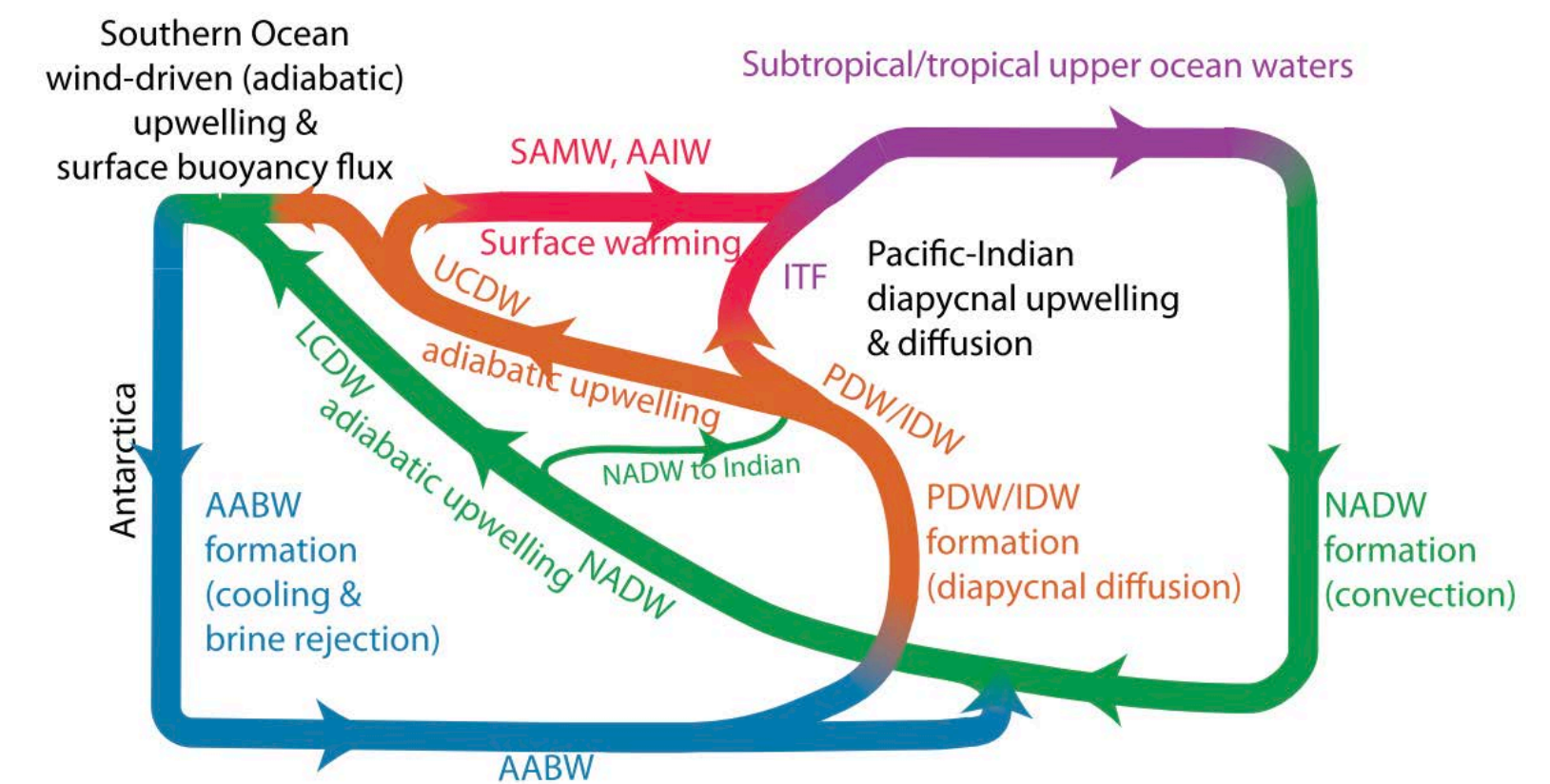
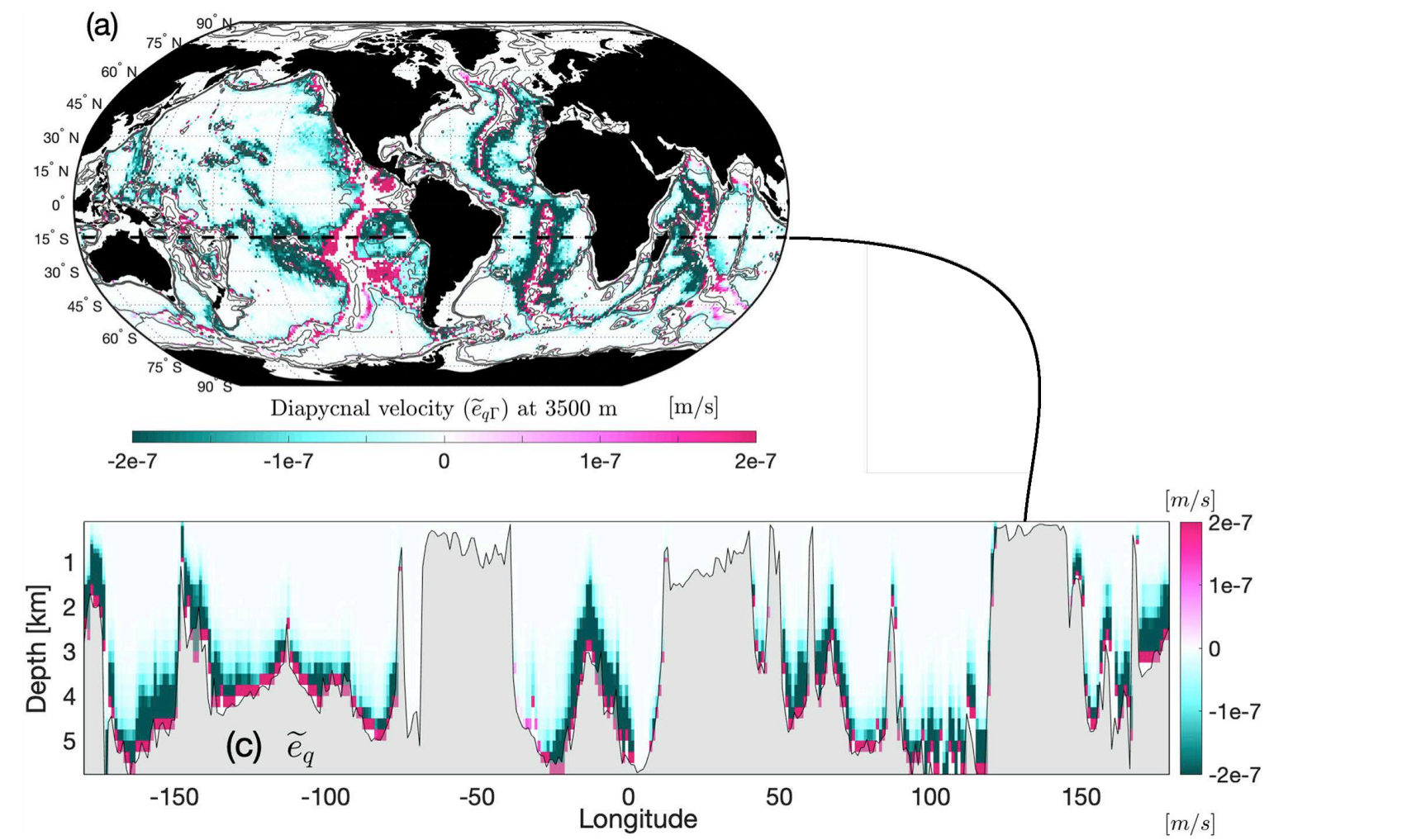
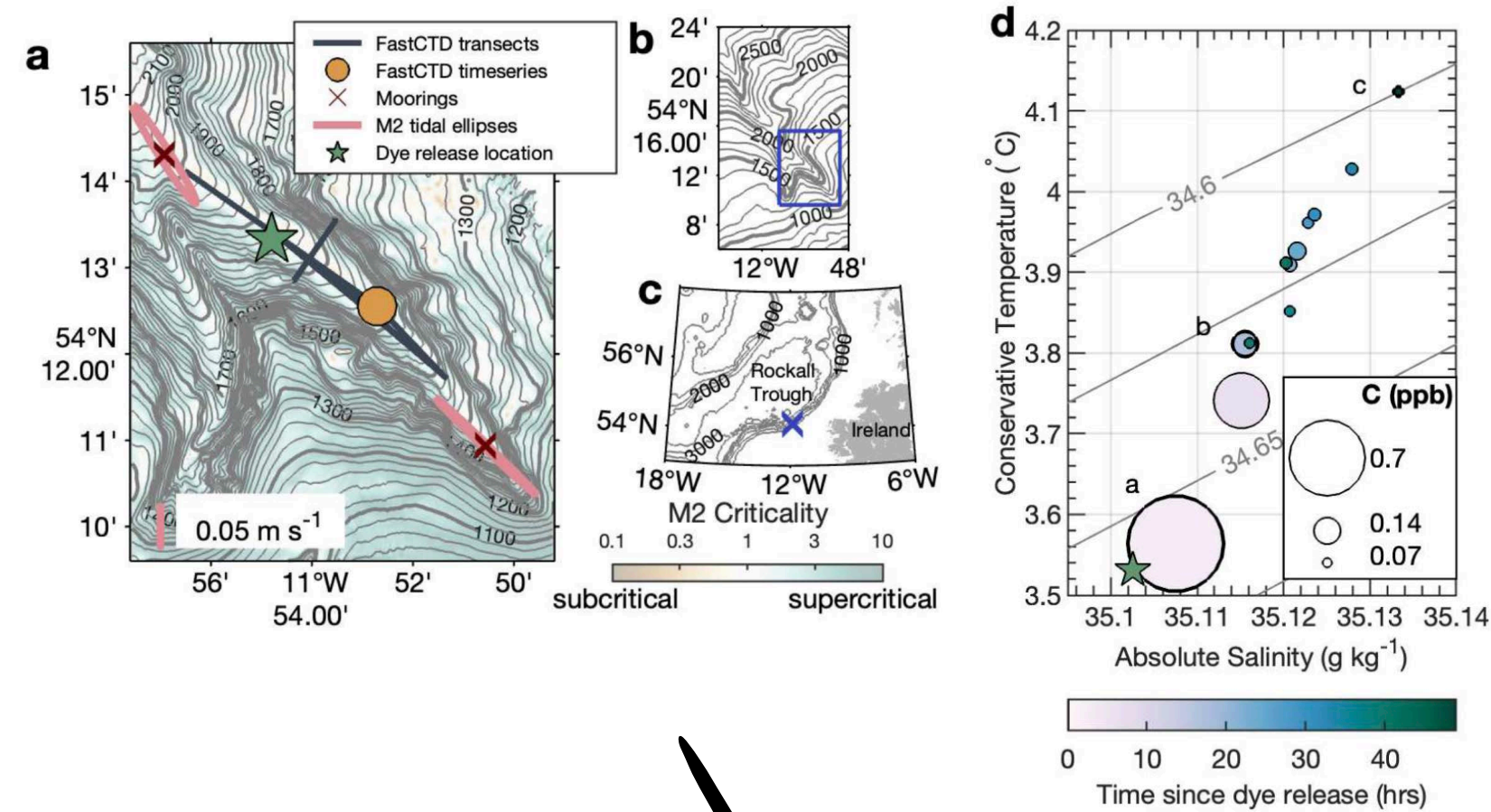
Boundary Layer Turbulence (BLT) project: results from realistic numerical simulations



Drake et al, 2022

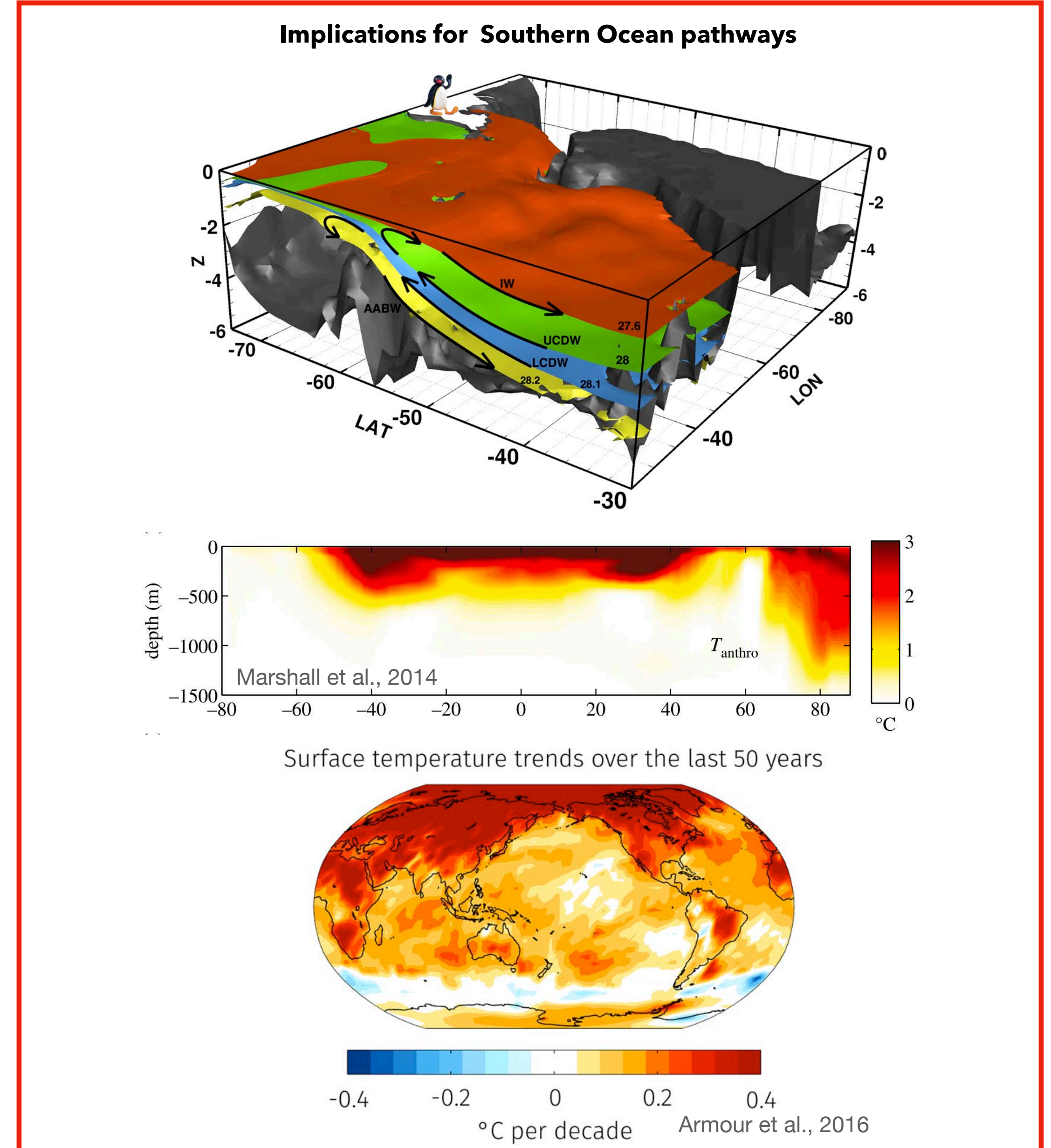
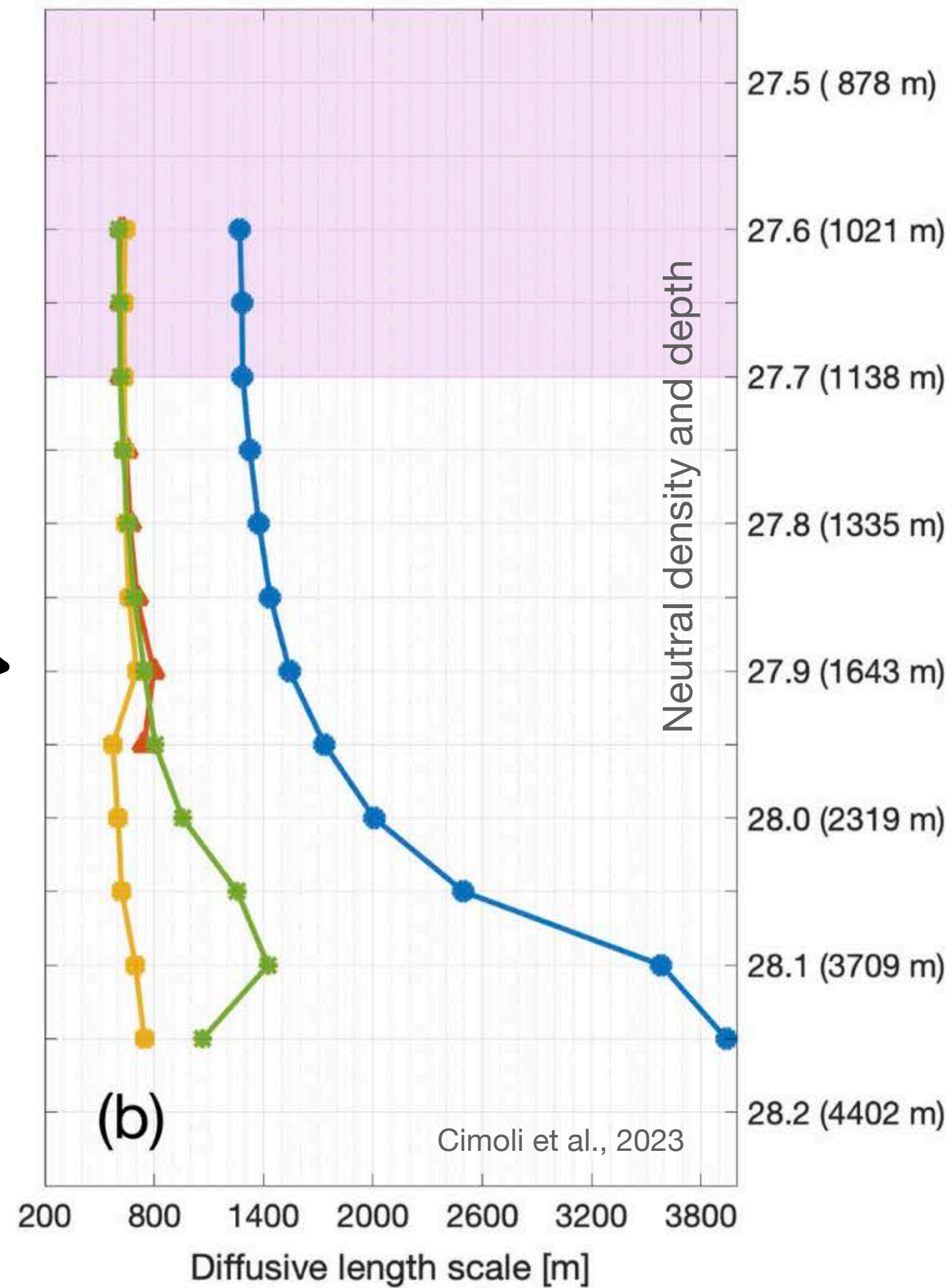
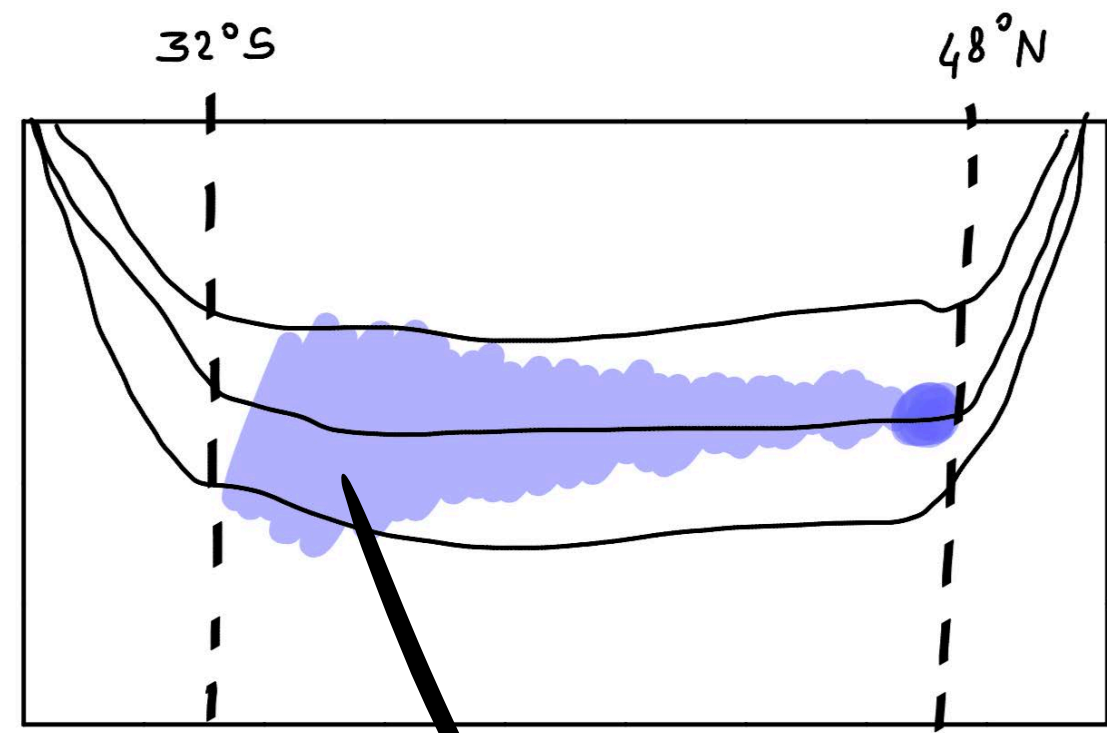


# Turbulent mixing and the Meridional Overturning Circulation



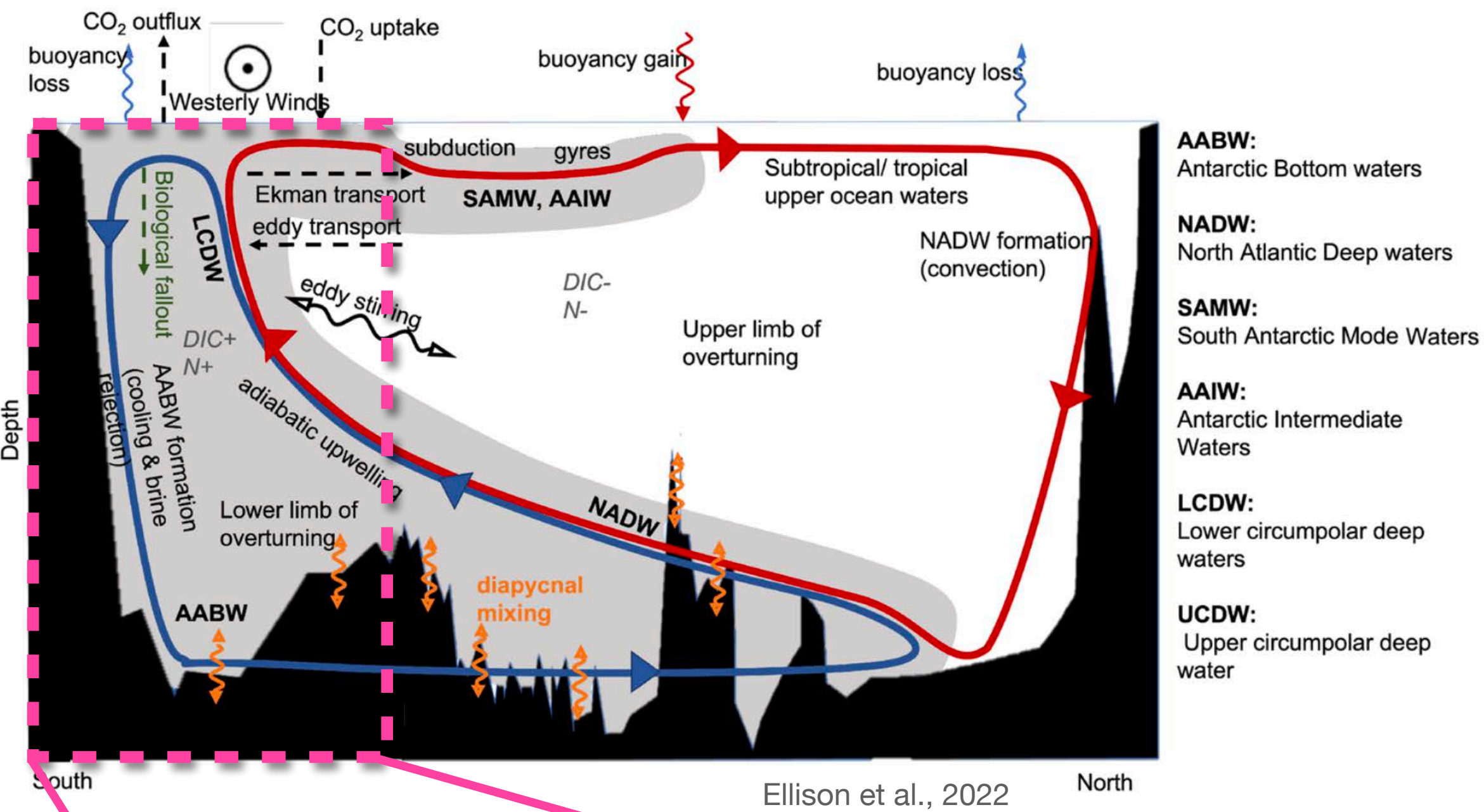


# Turbulent mixing and tracers

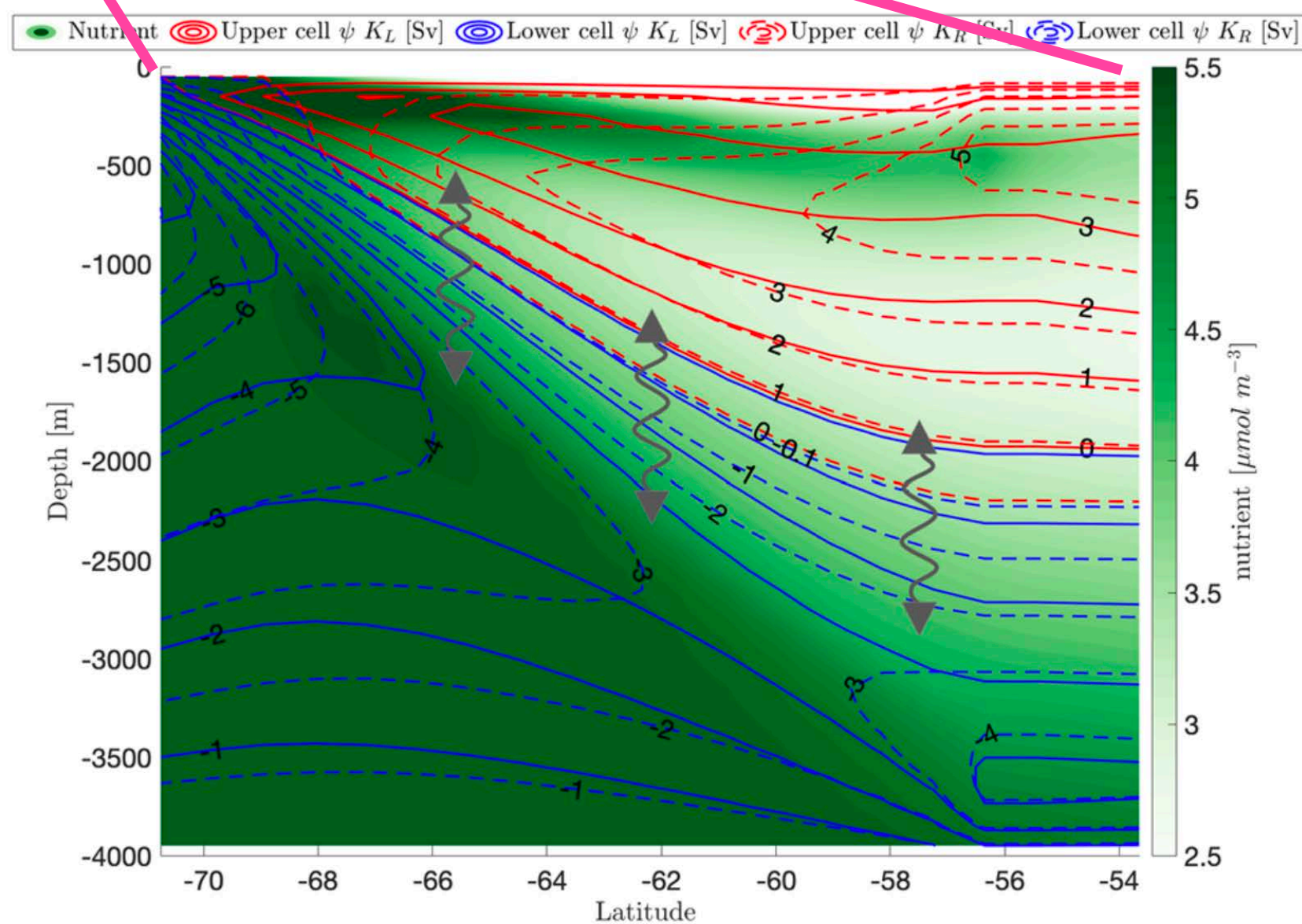




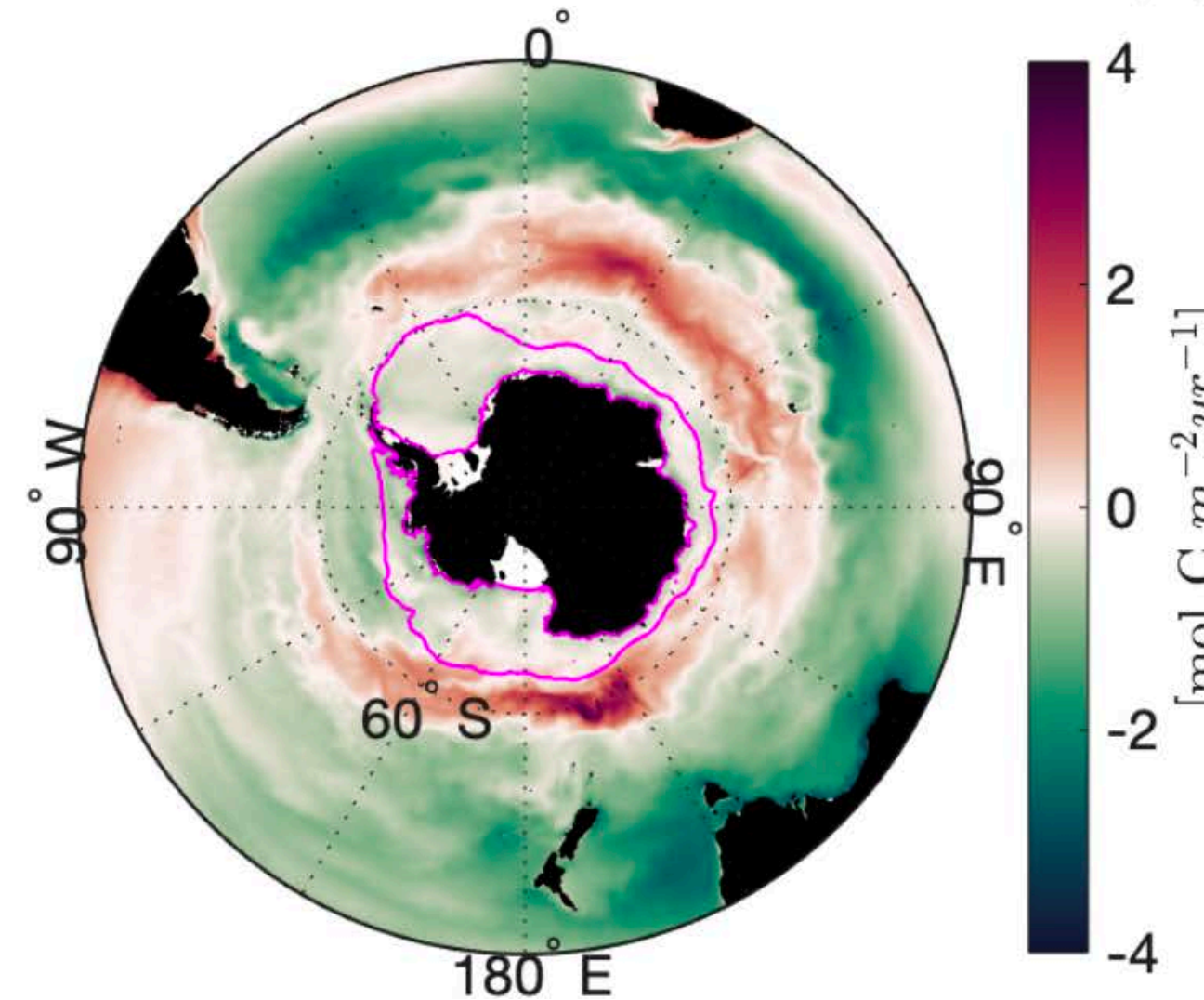
# Turbulent mixing and BGC



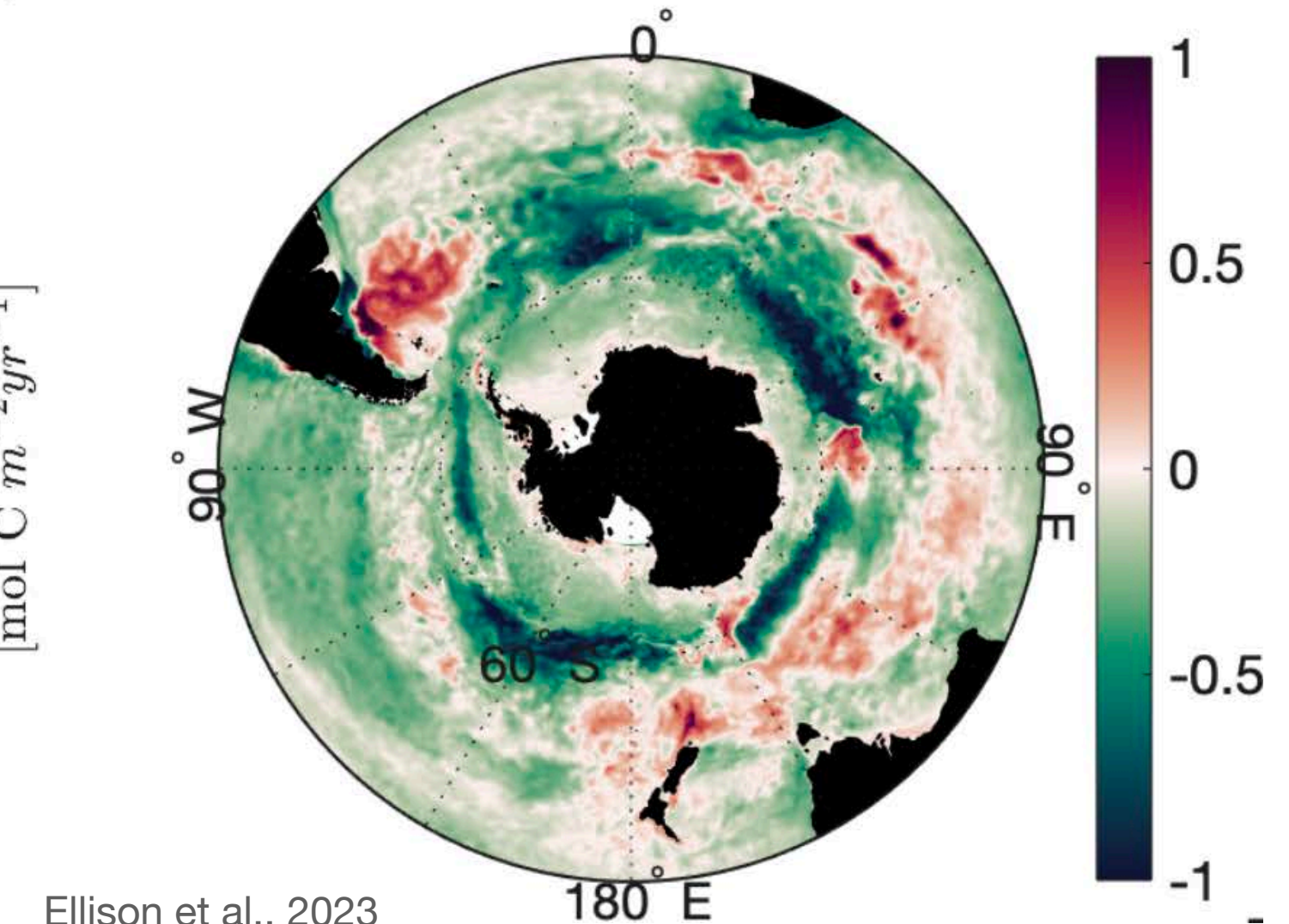
- Both idealised and realistic simulations confirm rapid effect of mixing on tracer distribution
- Realistic simulations: Mixing-driven changes to CO<sub>2</sub> flux up to 40% over 6-year simulation
- Fast and slow timescales



(a) CO<sub>2</sub> flux, BSOSE

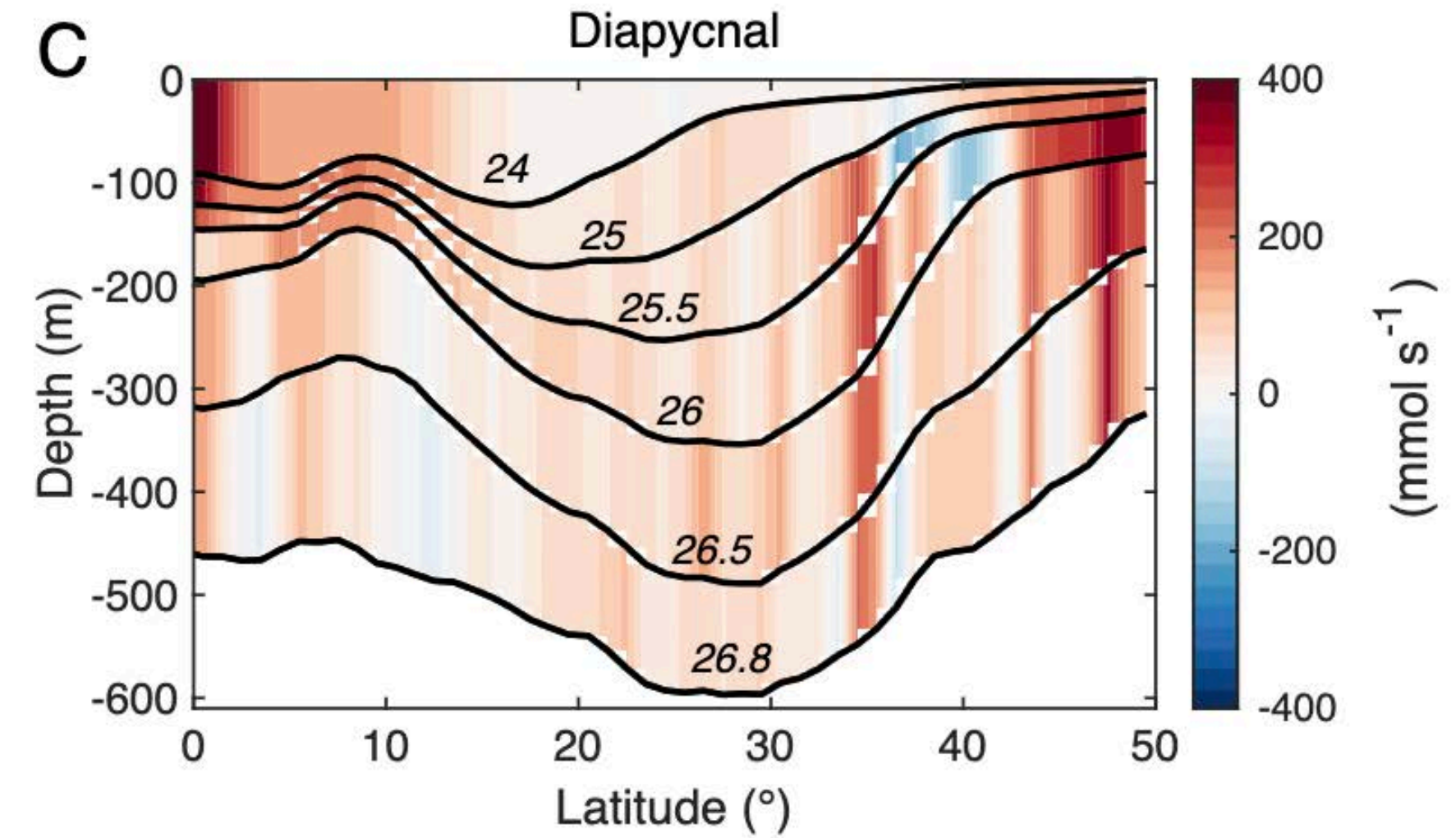
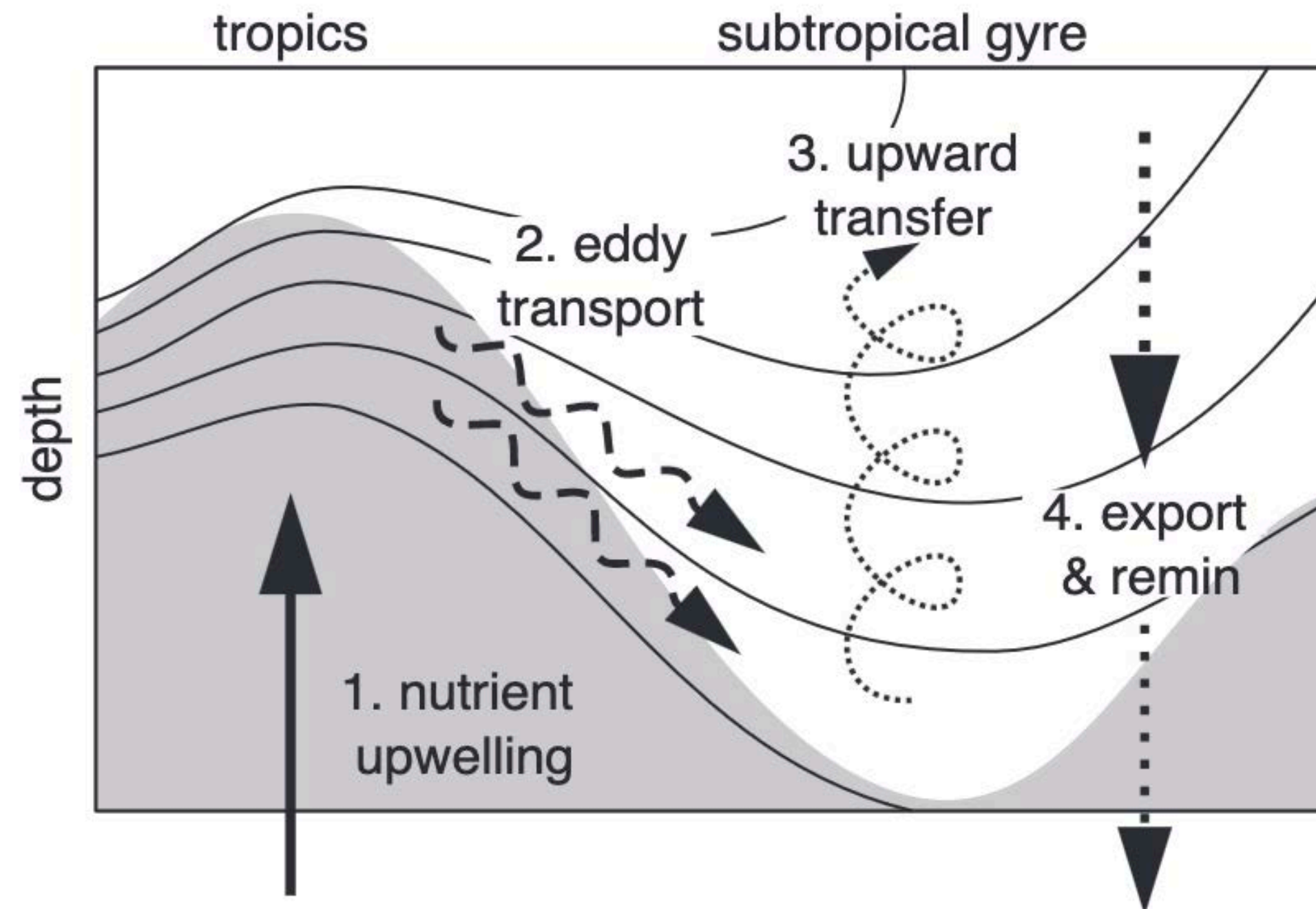
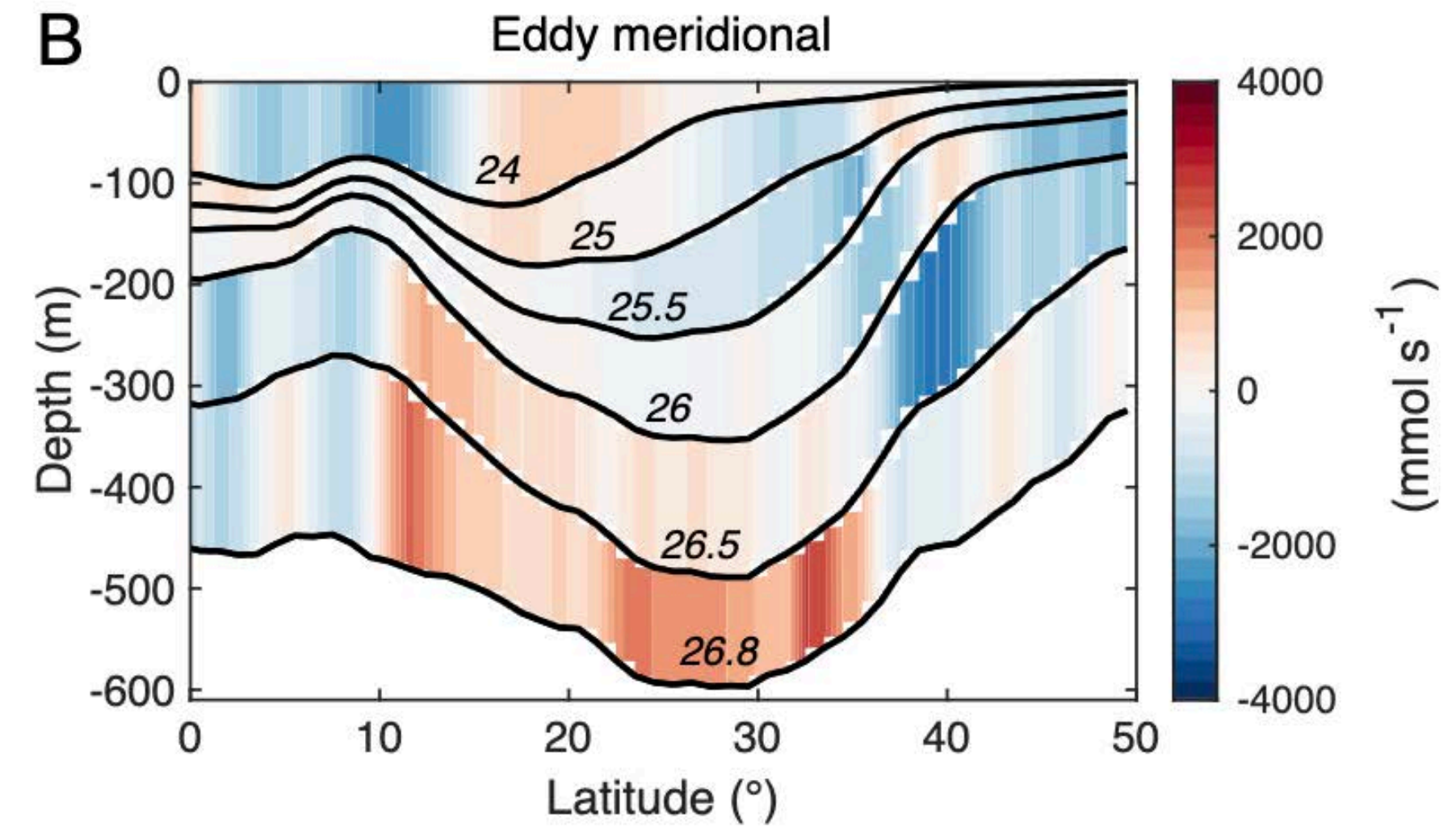
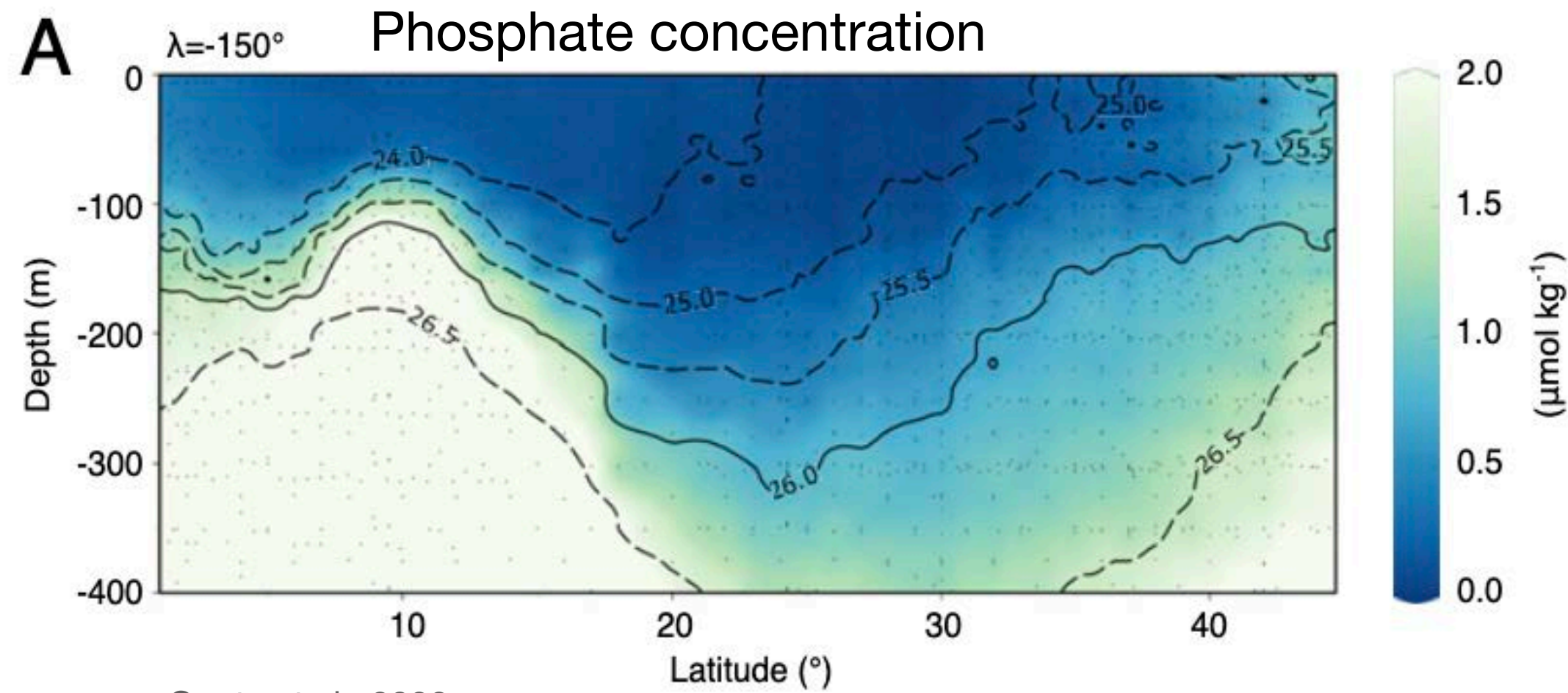


(b) Δ CO<sub>2</sub> flux, BSOSE<sub>mix</sub> - BSOSE





# Turbulent mixing and BGC

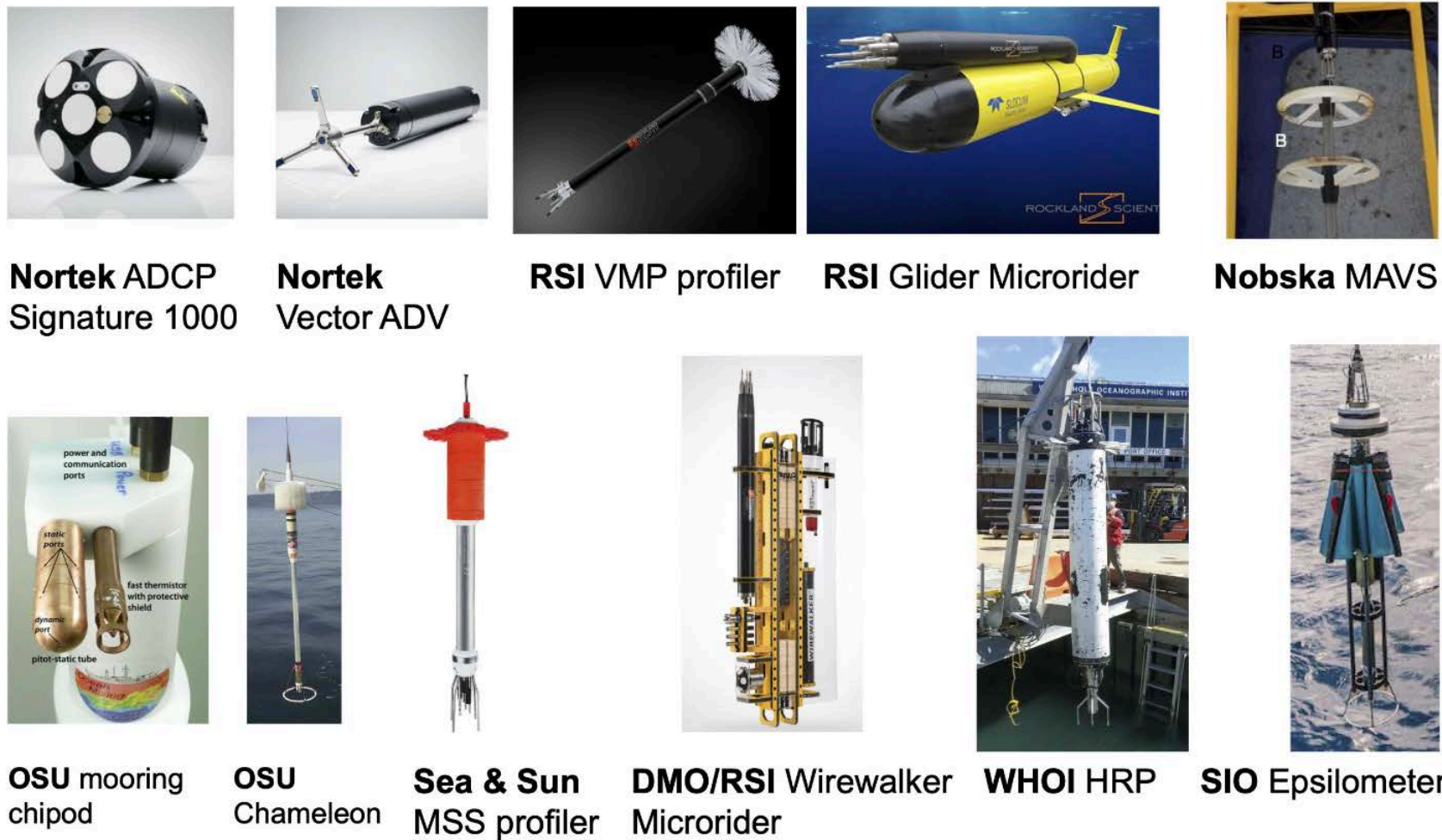




# Observing and modeling turbulent mixing

## Observations

### Turbulence Platforms (not Argo floats)



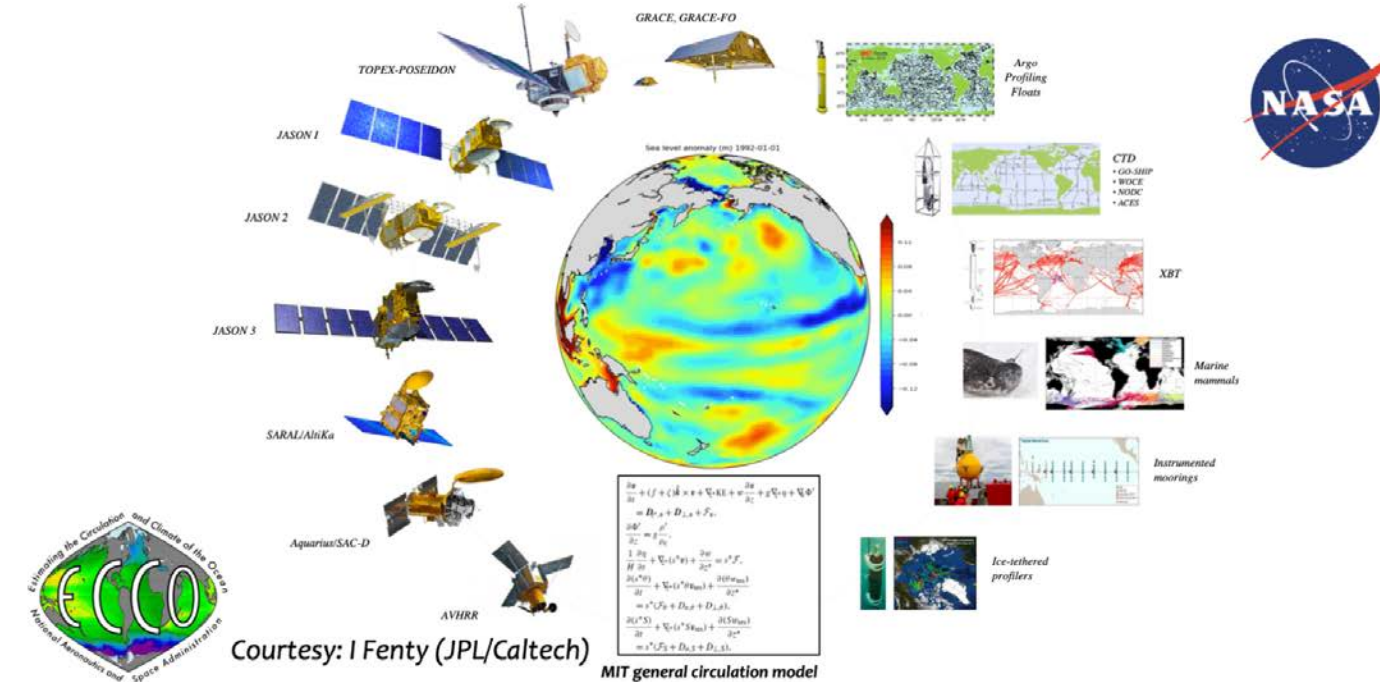
Le Boyer et al., 2023

- ArgoMix
- Tracer release experiments

Scaling up in space & time

## State estimates

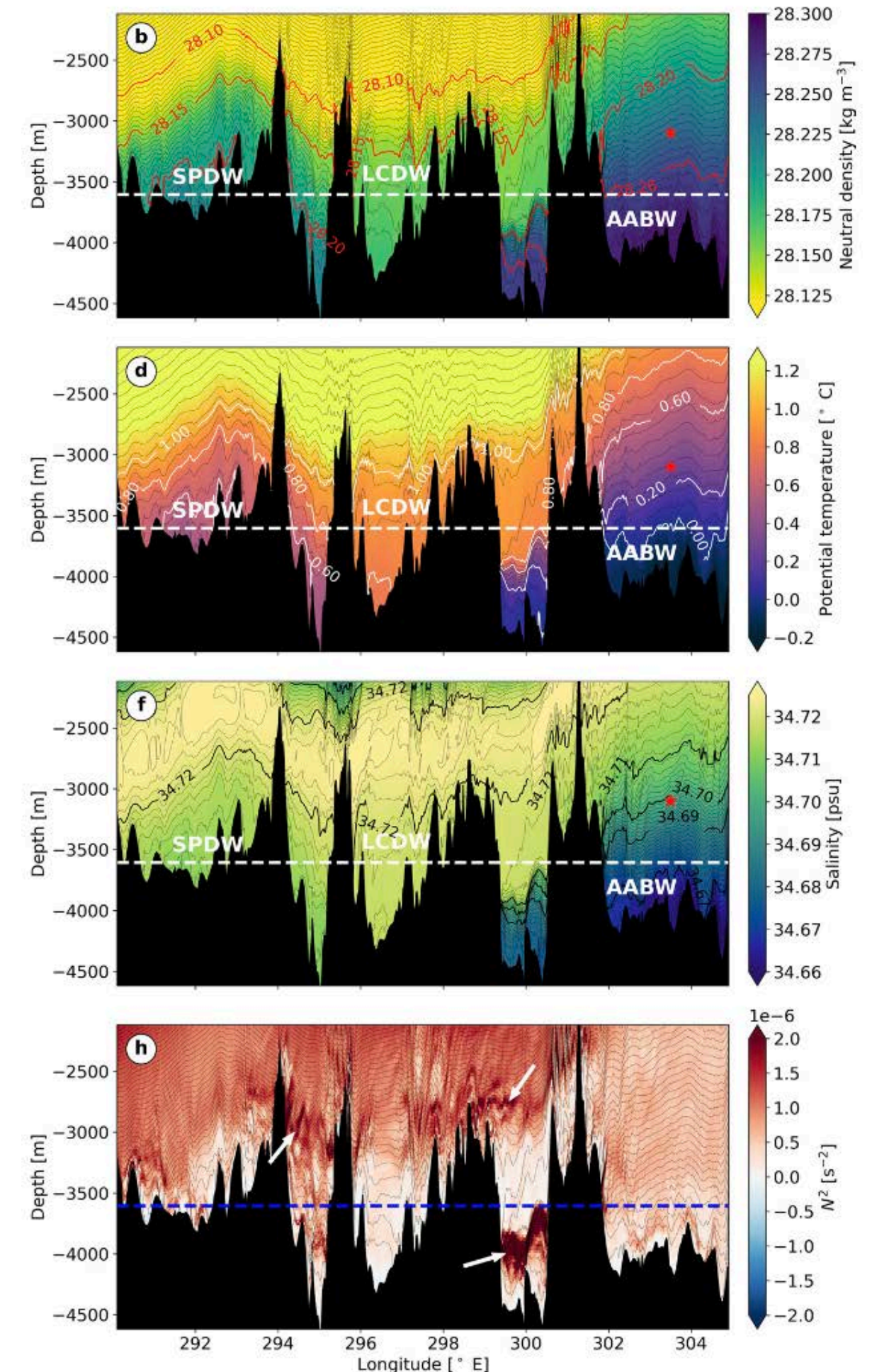
**Challenge:** Combine (1) incomplete diverse observations with (2) an imperfect model to provide our best, dynamically-consistent estimate of the ocean state for climate research



How can we improve mixing representation in ECCO (better observationally-constrained global models for regional downscaling)?

Can we use ECCO to provide meaningful large-scale estimates of ocean mixing (filling in the data gaps)?

## Modeling





# Observing and modeling turbulent mixing

Observations

State estimates

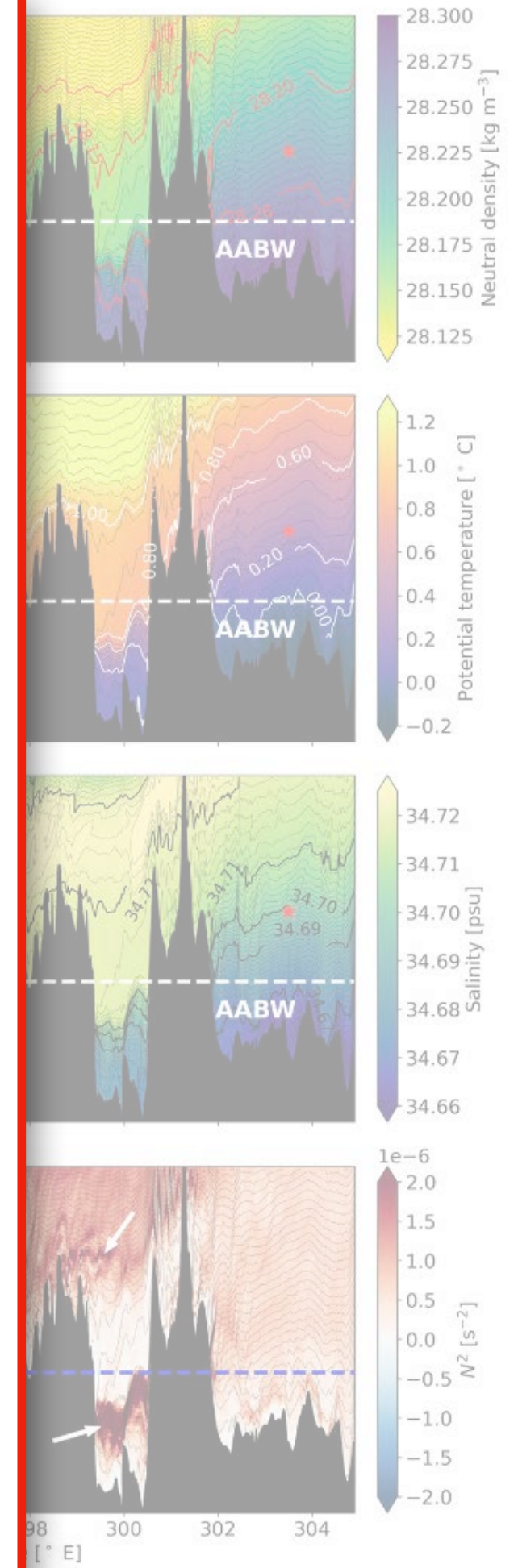
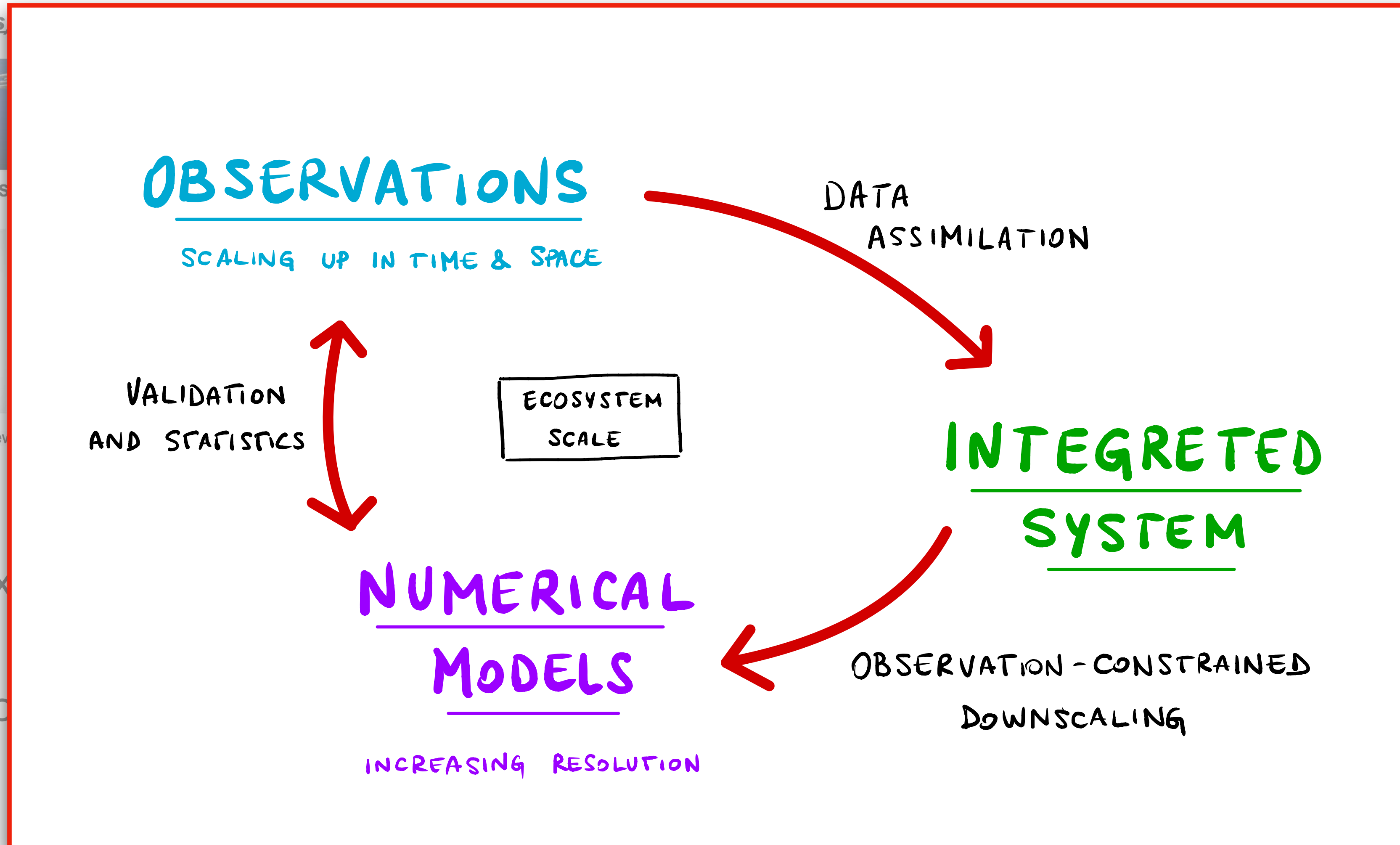
Modeling

## Turbulence Platforms (not Argo floats)



- ArgoMix
- Tracer release ex

Scaling up in space





# Summary

