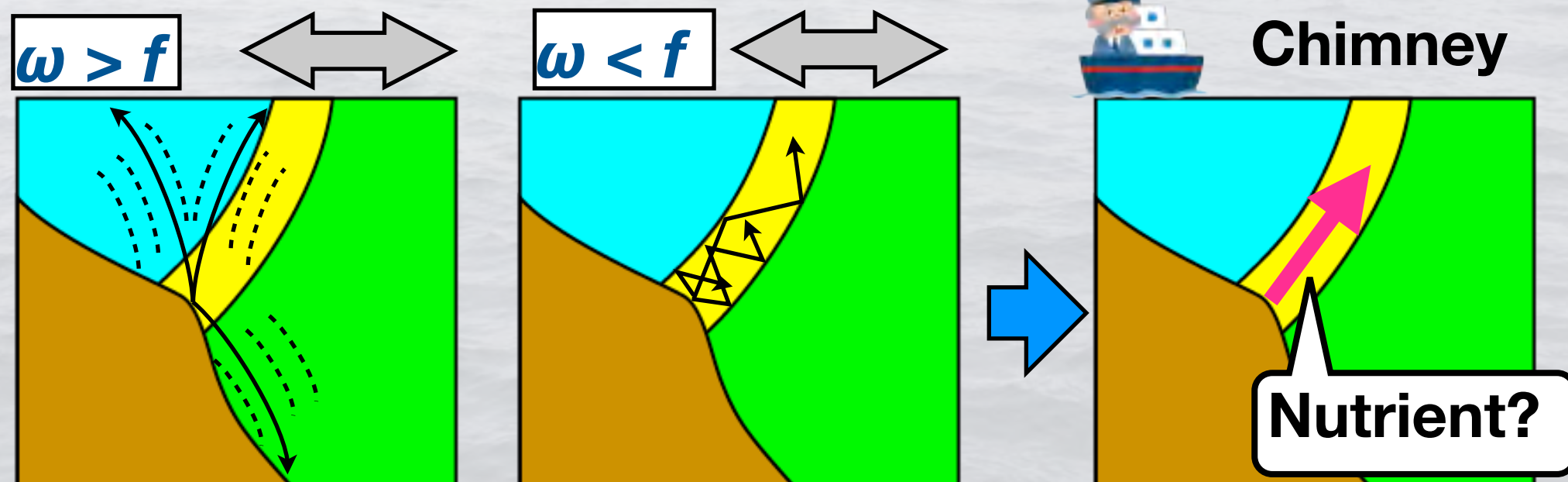


Fine-scale structure & mixing across the front along the Sanriku Coast



Internal
Tide
Chimney

Sachi Itoh *et al.*
(AORI, UTokyo)



Coauthors

Hitoshi Kaneko (AORI), Miho Ishizu (JAMSTEC), Daigo Yanagimoto (AORI), Takeshi Okunishi (TNFRI), Hajime Nishigaki (Oita Univ.) and Kiyoshi Tanaka (AORI)

Financial Support



TEAMS by MEXT



NEOPS by JSPS

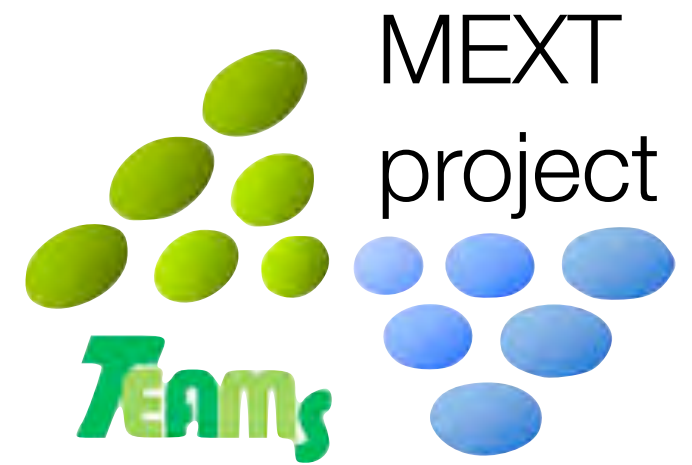
Observation Support

Shinya Kouketsu (JAMSTEC)

Ichiro Yasuda (AORI, UTokyo)

Hiroaki Kawahara (EMS)

General motivation: marine science support for fisheries in Sanriku areas



Diverse marine products in Sanriku areas

ミスダコ 5月～11月頃



ドンコ(エゾイソアイナメ) 4月～11月下旬頃



ウニ 6月～8月上旬頃



ツブ(トウダイブ) 通年



マダラ 1月～4月頃



毛ガニ 1月～3月頃



アワビ 11月～12月頃



Seafood
calendar

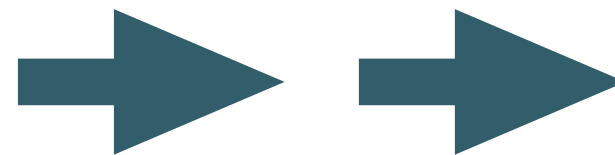


General motivation: marine science support for fisheries in Sanriku areas



Diverse marine products in Sanriku areas

2011
Tsunami



Seafood
calendar



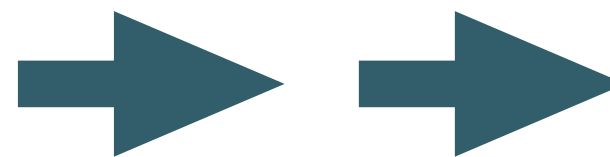
General motivation: marine science support for fisheries in Sanriku areas



Diverse marine products in Sanriku areas



2011 Tsunami



Post-tsunami difficulties



Infrastructure lost

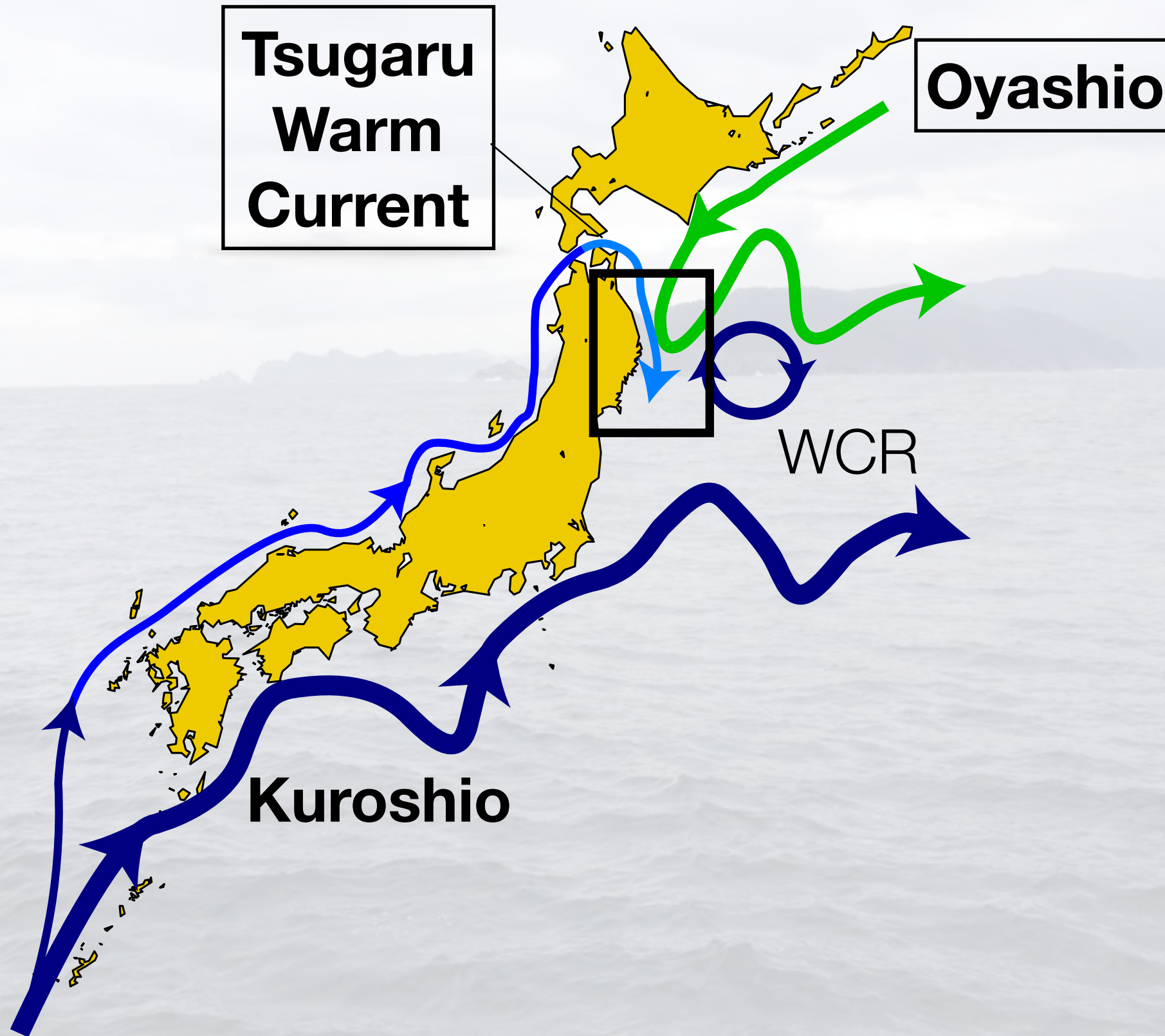


Piled up debris

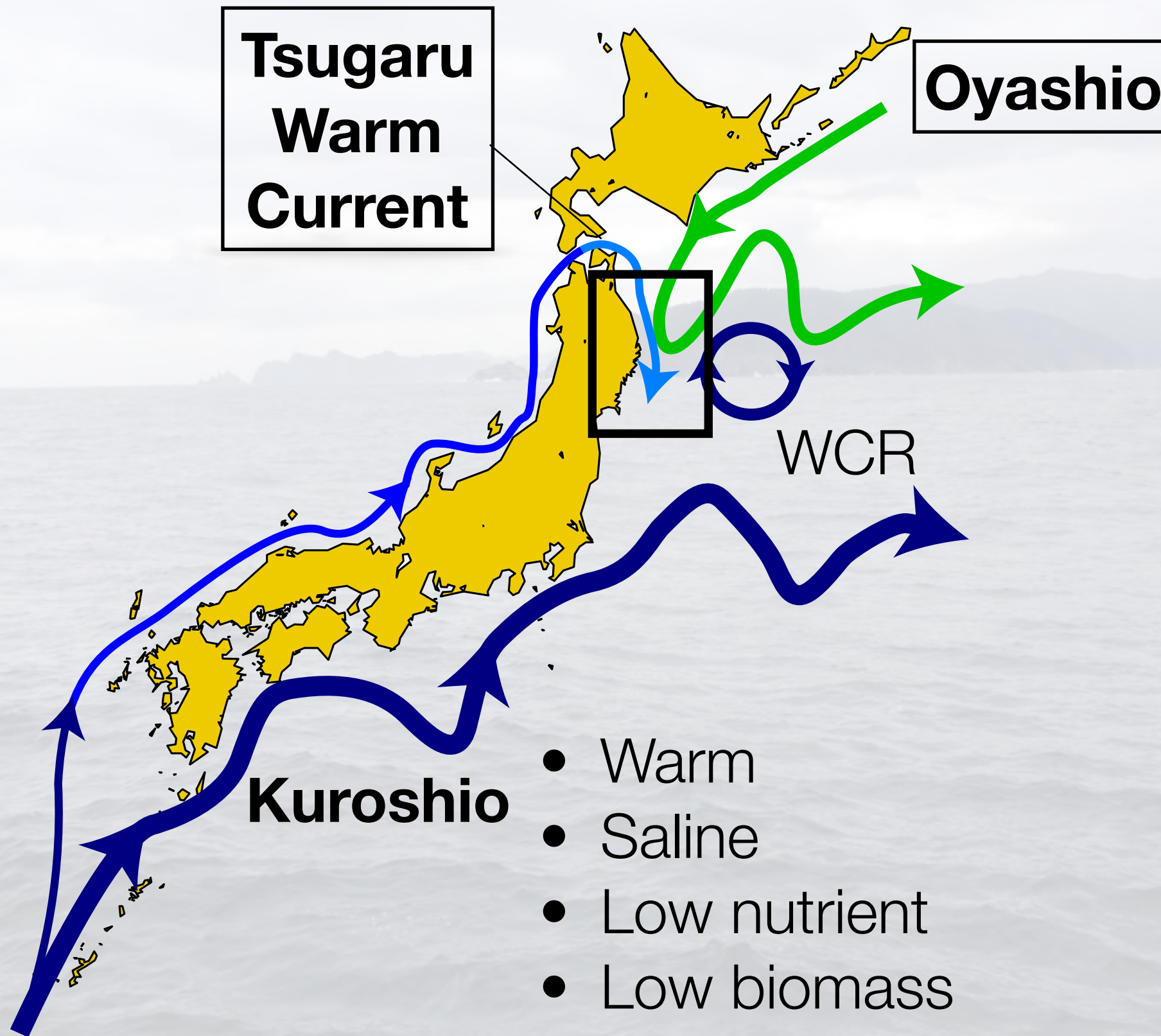


(Photos
in 2012)

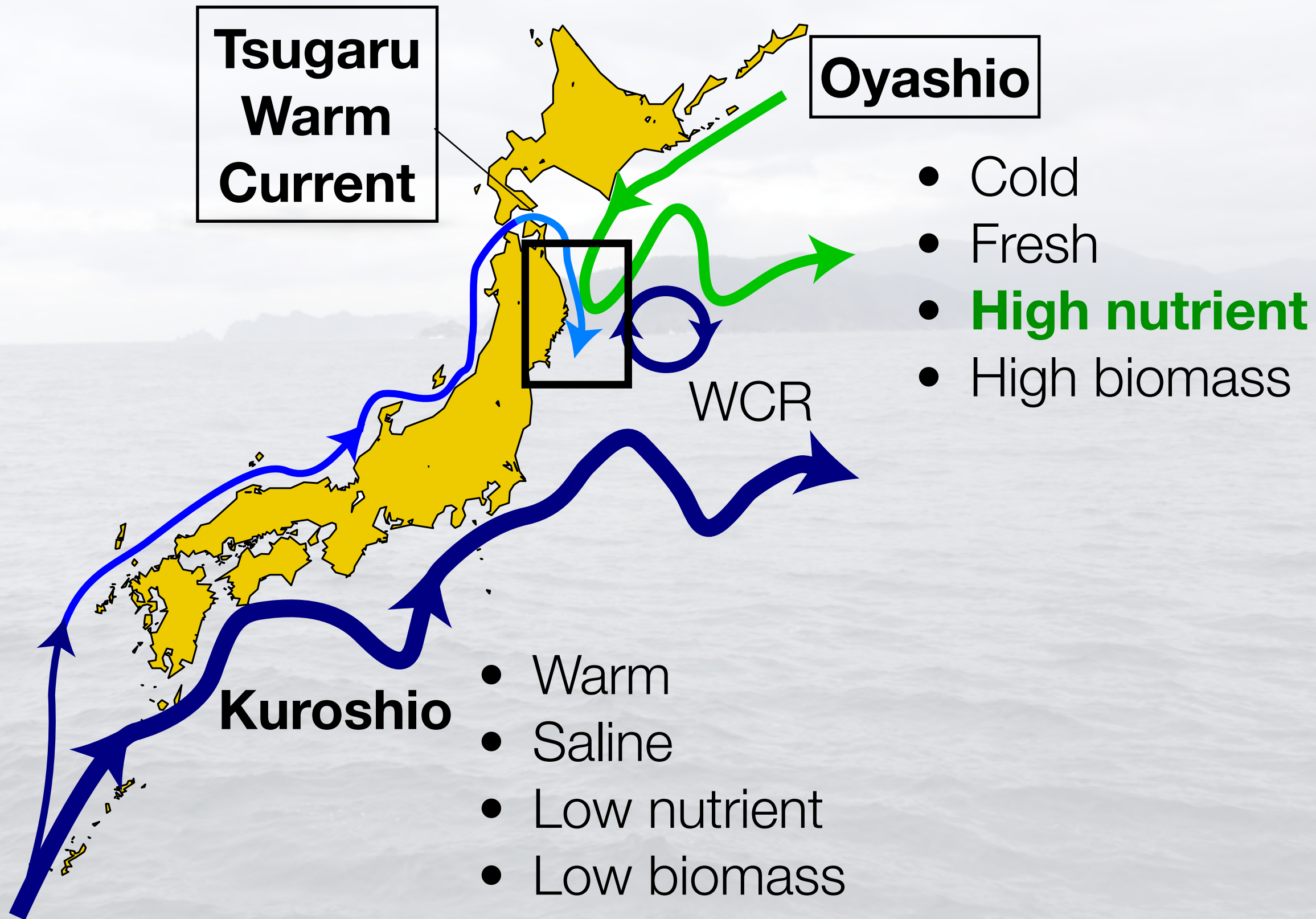
Productivity AND diversity are sustained by confluence of currents



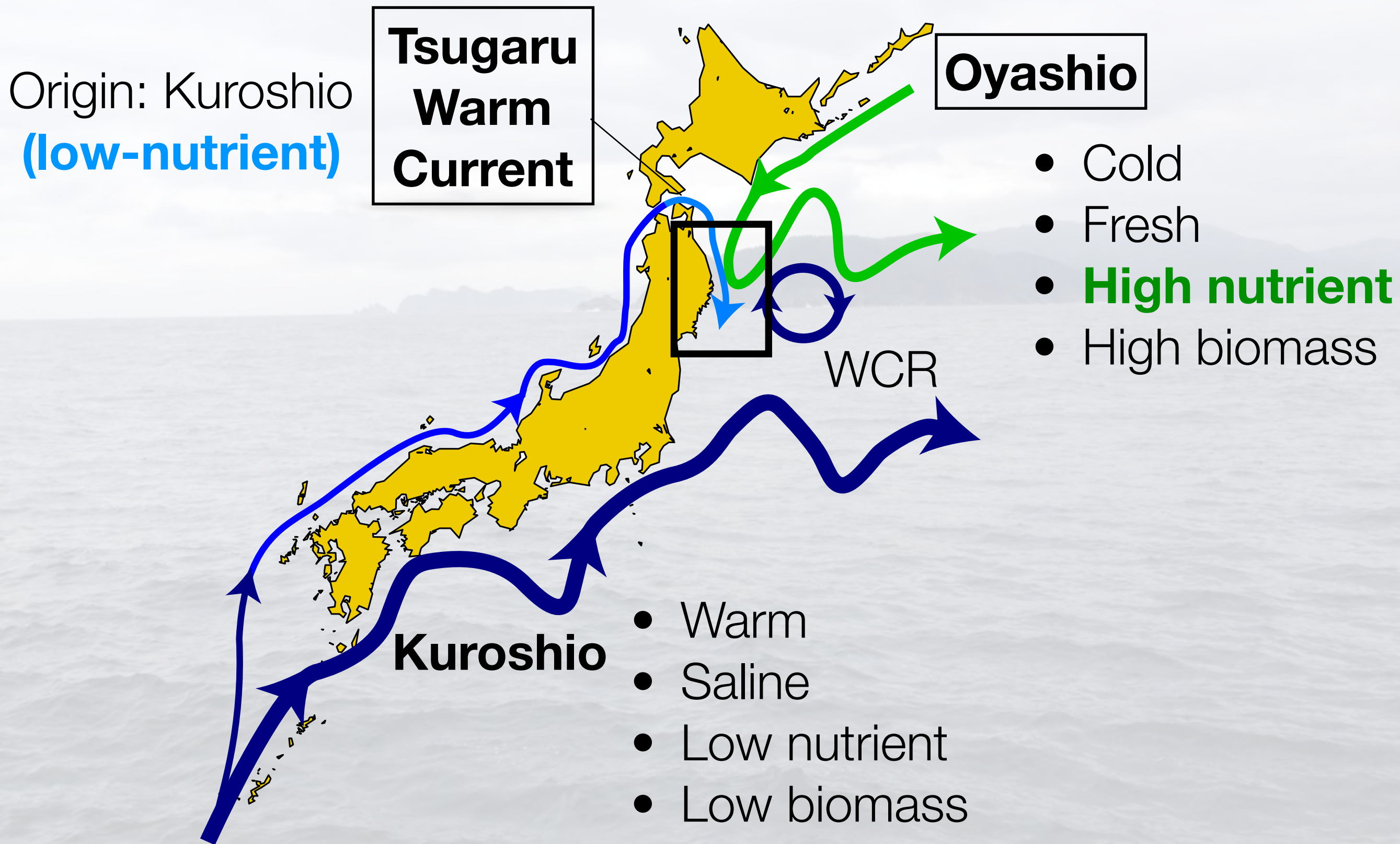
Productivity AND diversity are sustained by confluence of currents



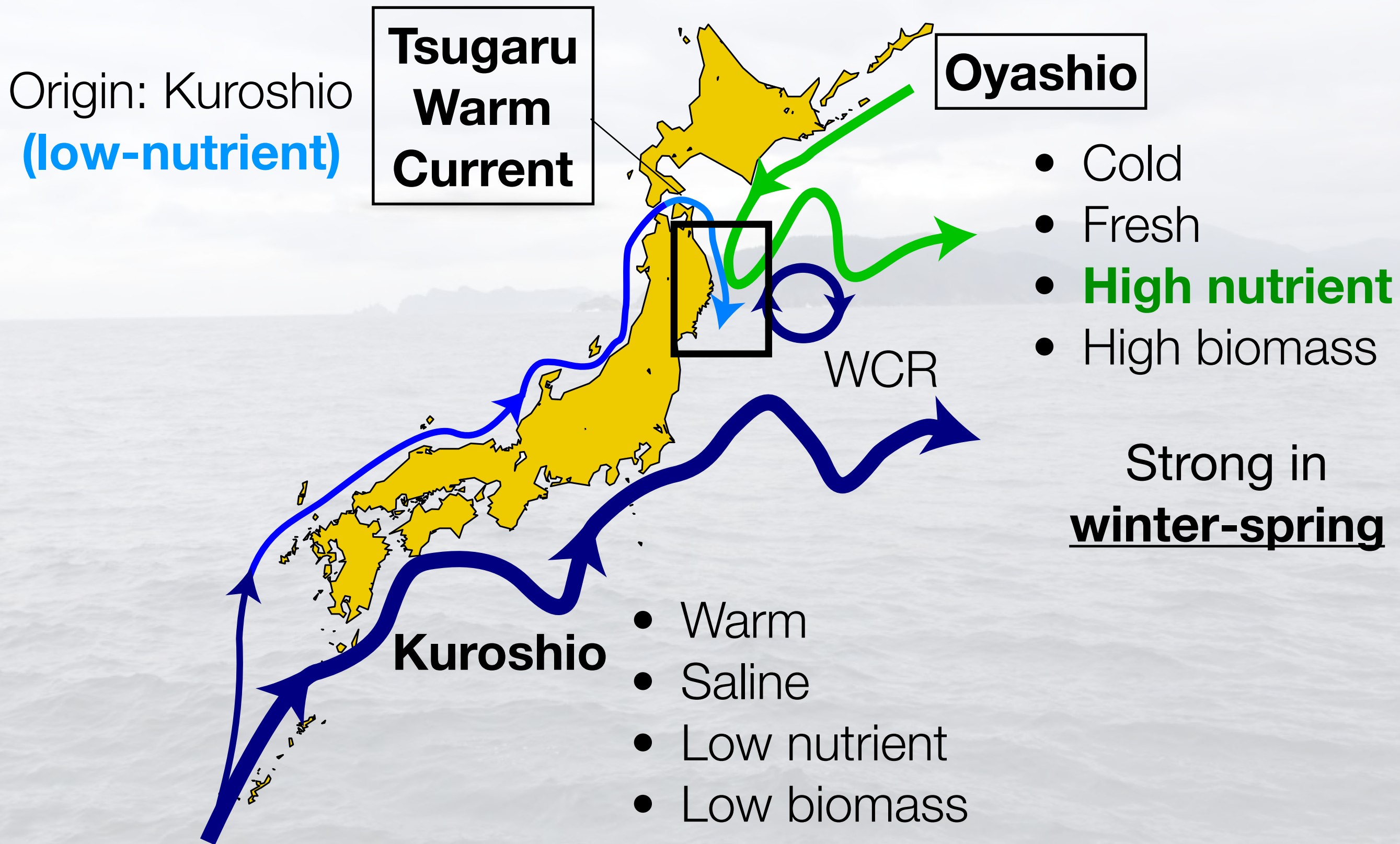
Productivity AND diversity are sustained by confluence of currents



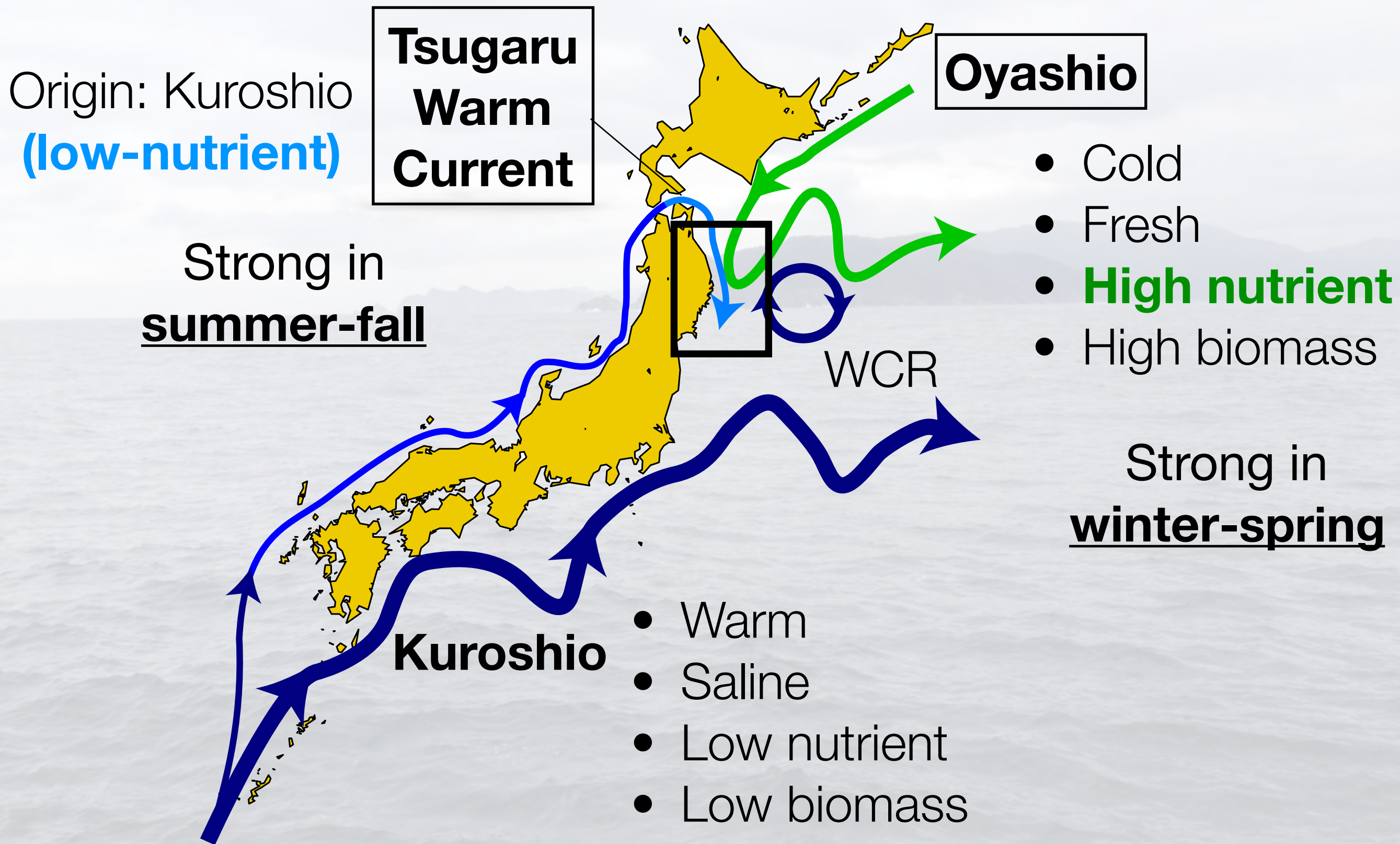
Productivity AND diversity are sustained by confluence of currents



Productivity AND diversity are sustained by confluence of currents

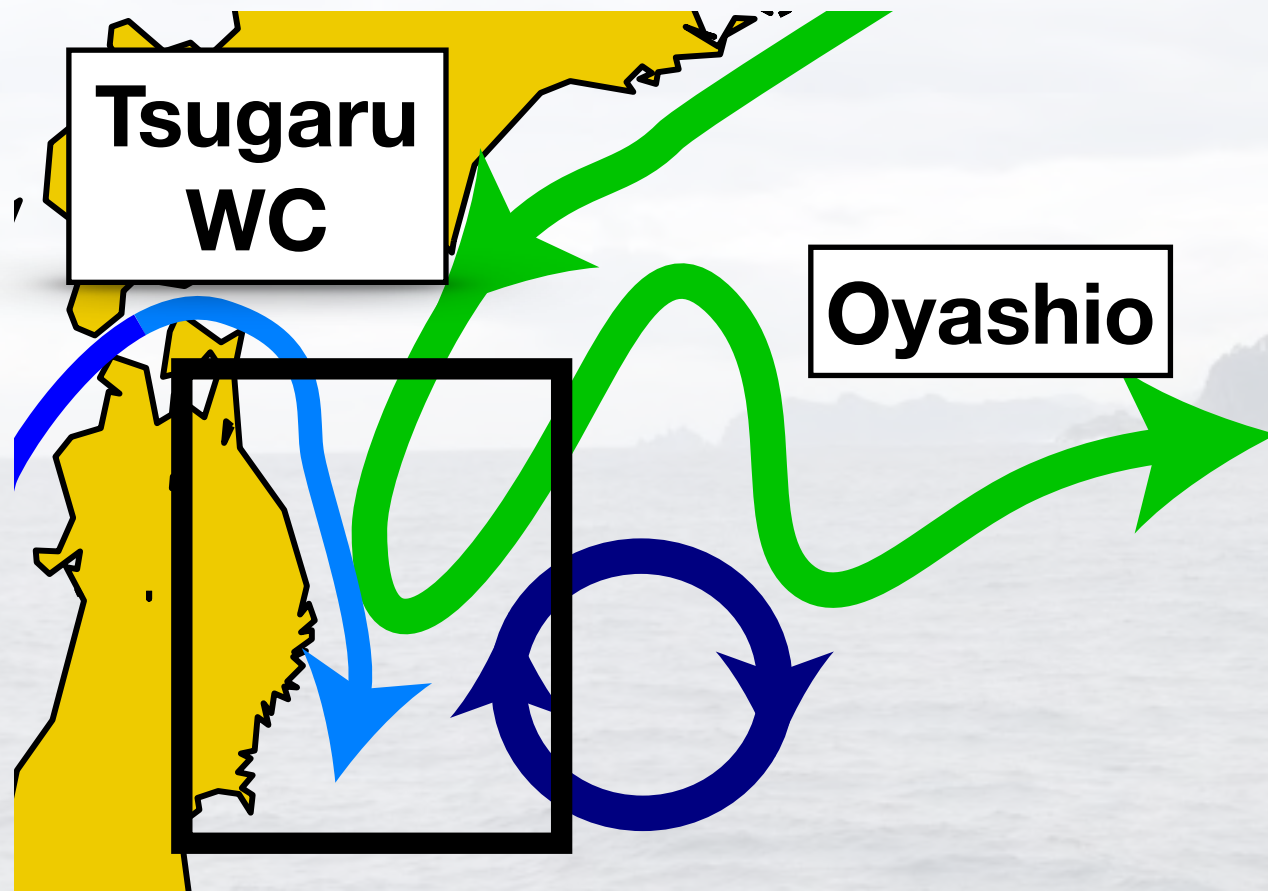


Productivity AND diversity are sustained by confluence of currents



General Question:

How can Sanriku area be productive in summer?

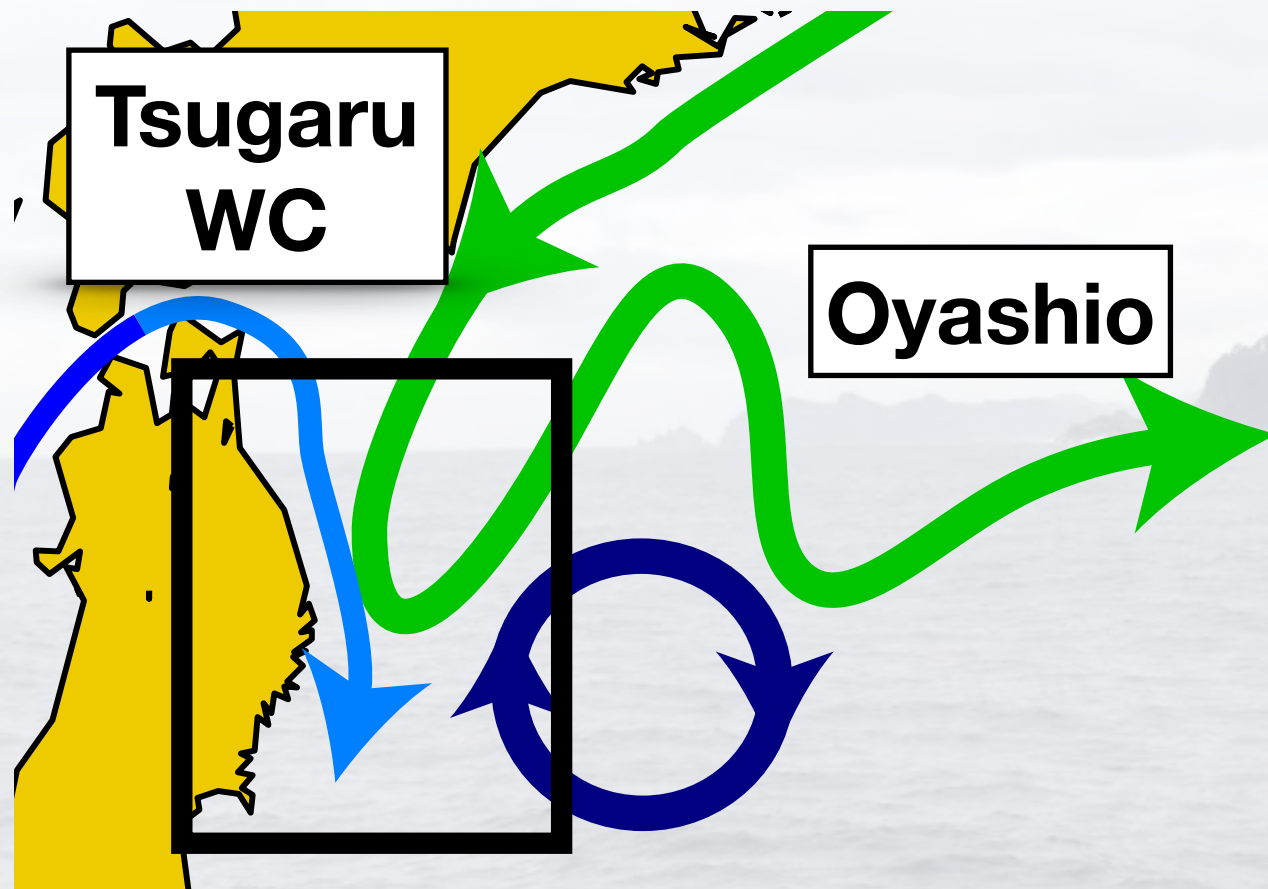


Sanriku coastal areas are covered by nutrient-poor Tsugaru WC in summer

General Question:

How can Sanriku area be productive in summer?

Roles of fronts & internal waves?

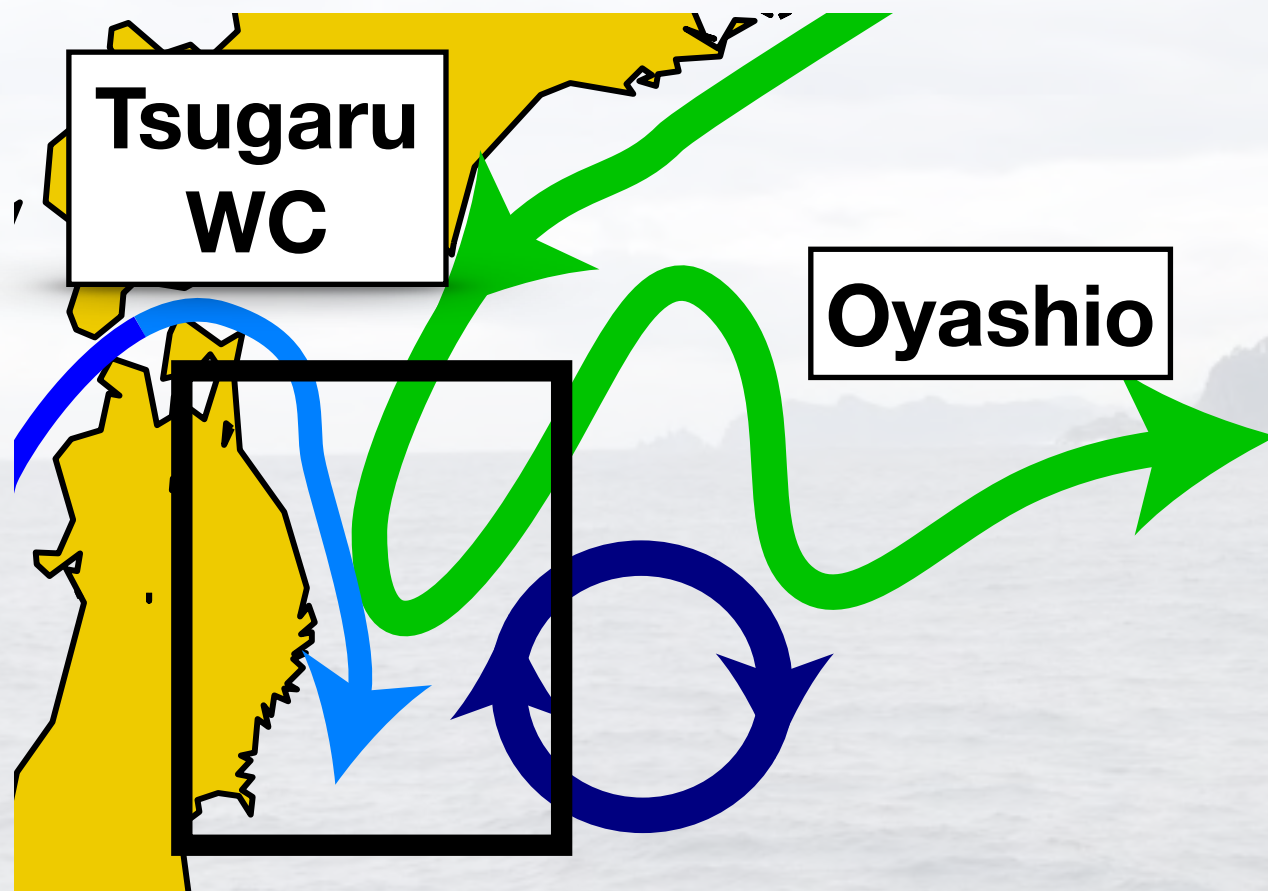


Sanriku coastal areas are covered by nutrient-poor Tsugaru WC in summer

General Question:

How can Sanriku area be productive in summer?

Roles of fronts & internal waves?



Sanriku coastal areas are covered by nutrient-poor Tsugaru WC in summer

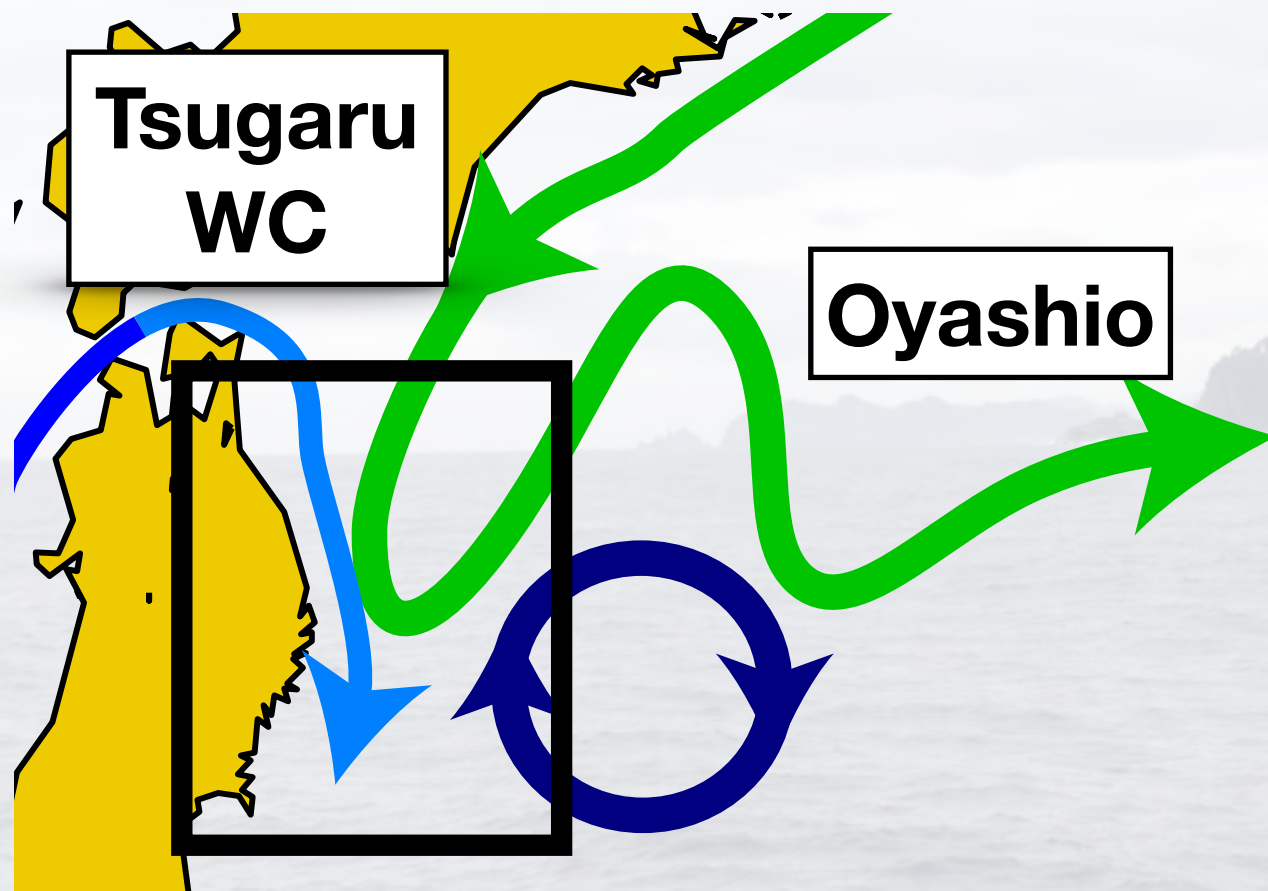
Interests of this study:

- **Submesoscale** structure of the front b/w Tsugaru WC & Oyashio
- Internal waves & mixing processes across the front

General Question:

How can Sanriku area be productive in summer?

Roles of fronts & internal waves?



Sanriku coastal areas are covered by nutrient-poor Tsugaru WC in summer

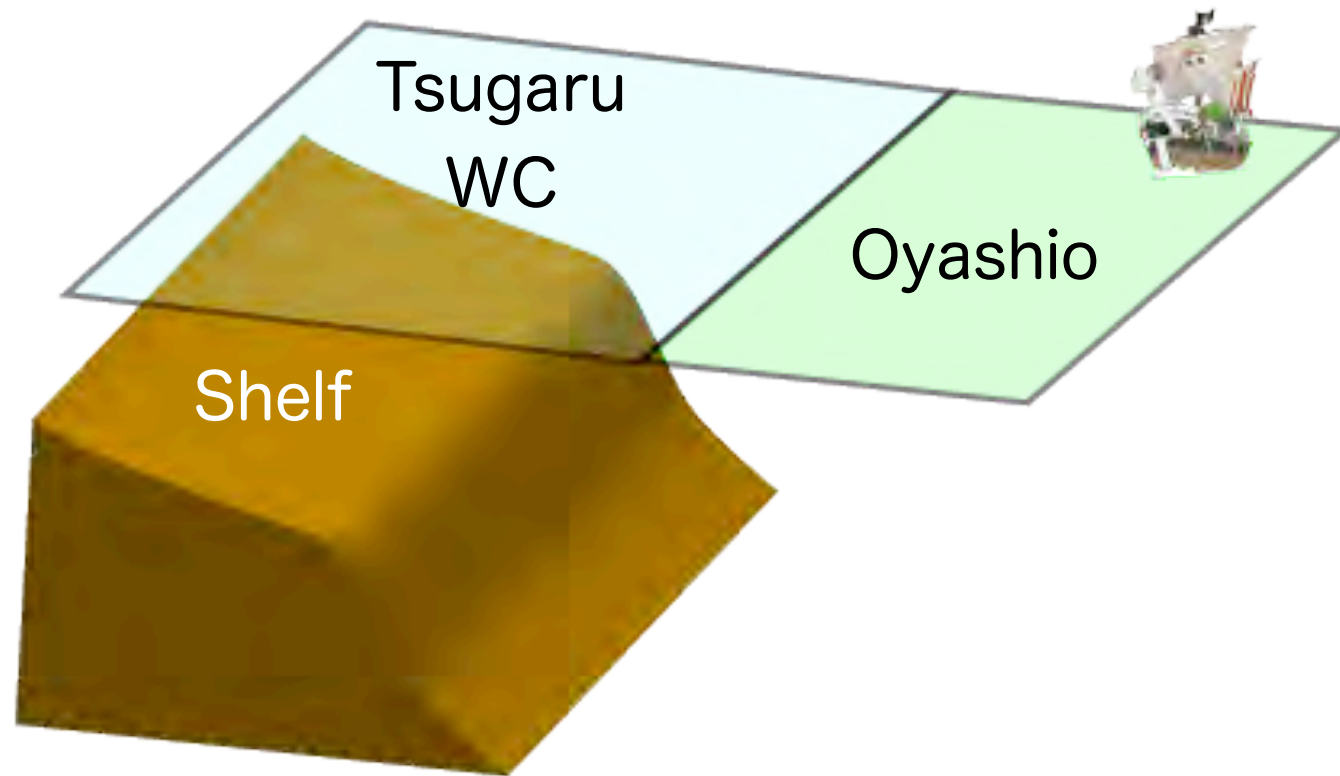
Interests of this study:

- **Submesoscale** structure of the front b/w Tsugaru WC & Oyashio
- Internal waves & mixing processes across the front



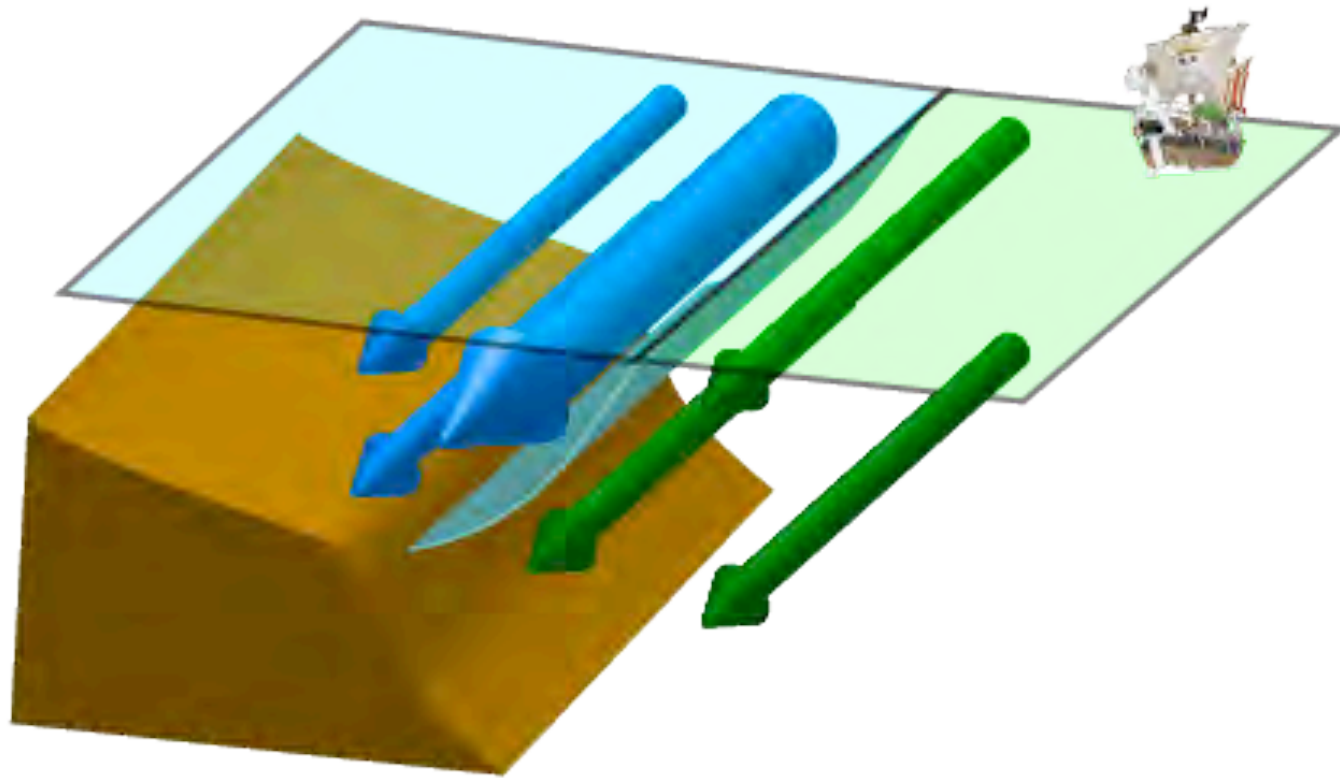
High-resolution observation

Dispersion relationship of IWs under the strong shear (Eqs by Whitt & Thomas 2013)



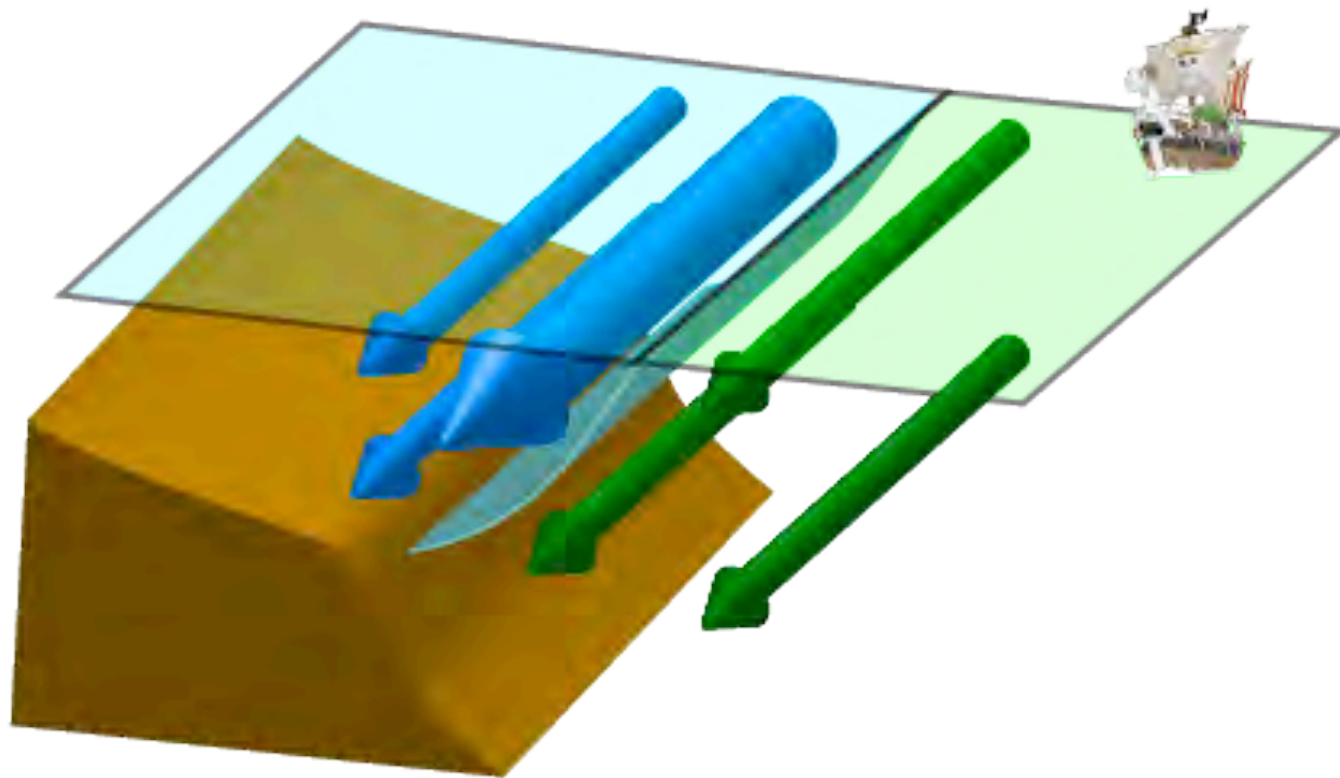
Dispersion relationship of IWs under the strong shear (Eqs by Whitt & Thomas 2013)

Latitudinally uniform geostrophic flows



Dispersion relationship of IWs under the strong shear (Eqs by Whitt & Thomas 2013)

Latitudinally uniform geostrophic flows



Equations of ageostrophic components (x-z plane)

$$\frac{\partial u_a}{\partial t} - f v_a = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial v_a}{\partial t} + u_a \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} + w_a \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} + f u_a = 0$$

$$0 = -\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial z} - \rho g$$

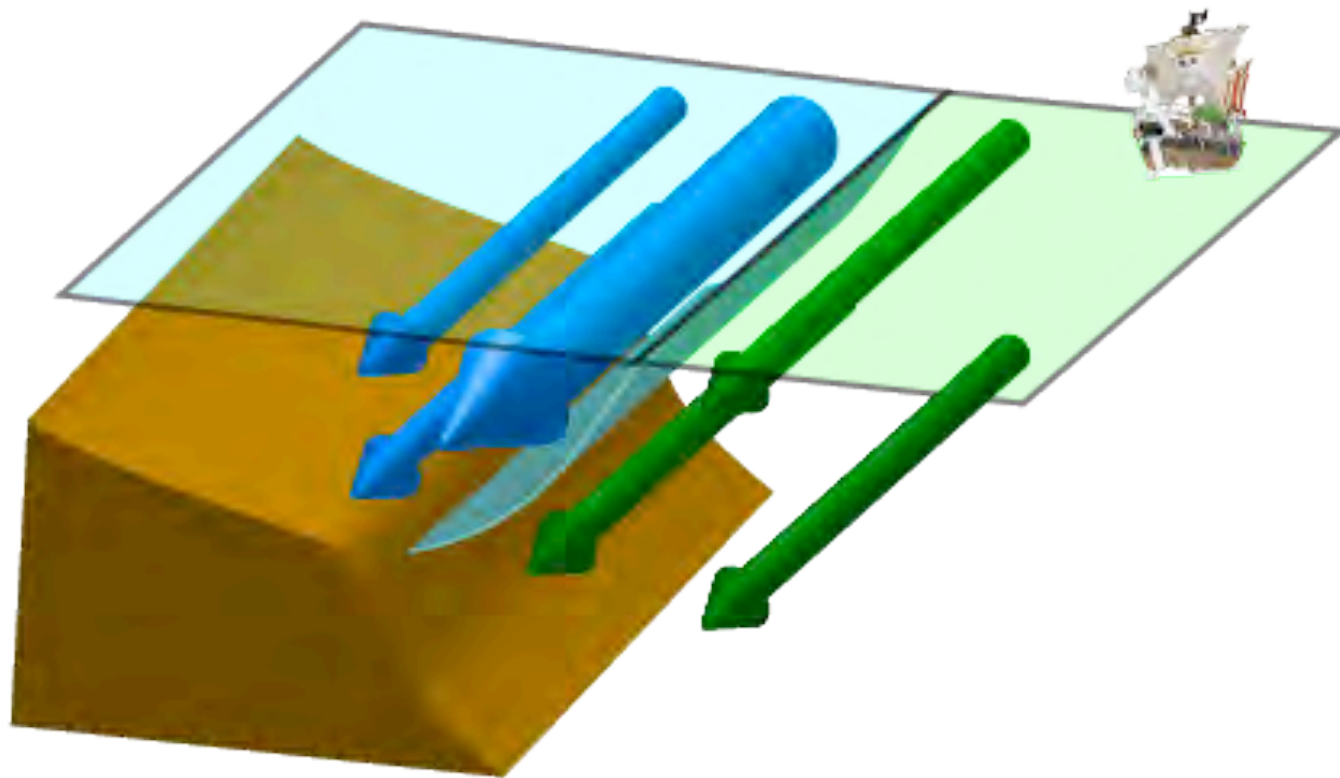
$$\frac{\partial u_a}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w_a}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_a}{\partial t} + u_a \frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial x} + w_a \frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial z} = 0$$

where $f \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} = -\frac{g}{\rho_0 f} \frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial x}$

Dispersion relationship of IWs under the strong shear (Eqs by Whitt & Thomas 2013)

Latitudinally uniform geostrophic flows



Equations of ageostrophic components (x-z plane)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial t} - f v_a &= -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial t} + u_a \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} + w_a \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} + f u_a &= 0 \\ 0 &= -\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial z} - \rho g \\ \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w_a}{\partial z} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \rho_a}{\partial t} + u_a \frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial x} + w_a \frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial z} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

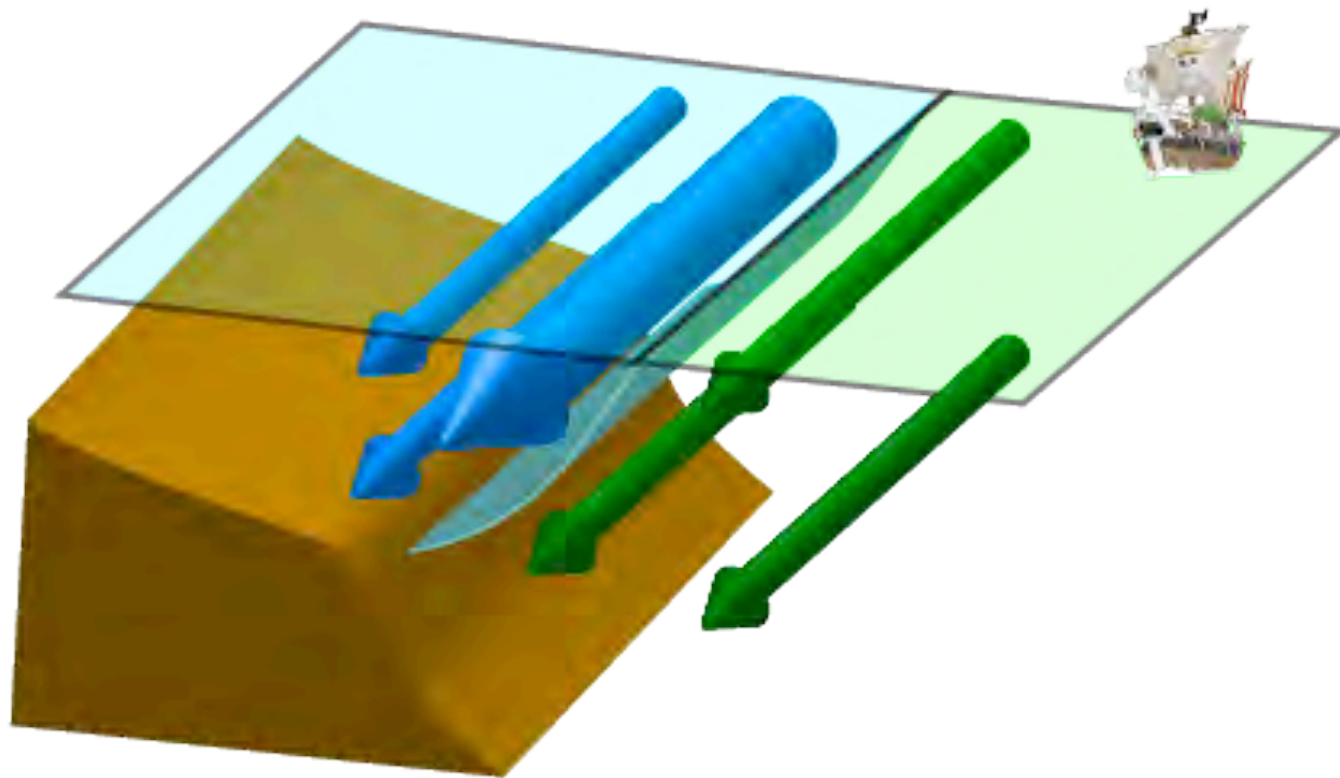
where $f \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} = -\frac{g}{\rho_0 f} \frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial x}$

Assume a plane-wave solution $\exp\{i(kx + mz - \omega t)\}$

and solve five algebraic equations

Dispersion relationship of IWs under the strong shear (Eqs by Whitt & Thomas 2013)

Latitudinally uniform geostrophic flows



Equations of ageostrophic components (x-z plane)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial t} - f v_a &= -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial t} + u_a \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} + w_a \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} + f u_a &= 0 \\ 0 &= -\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial z} - \rho g \\ \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w_a}{\partial z} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \rho_a}{\partial t} + u_a \frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial x} + w_a \frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial z} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

where $f \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} = -\frac{g}{\rho_0 f} \frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial x}$

Assume a plane-wave solution $\exp\{i(kx + mz - \omega t)\}$
and solve five algebraic equations

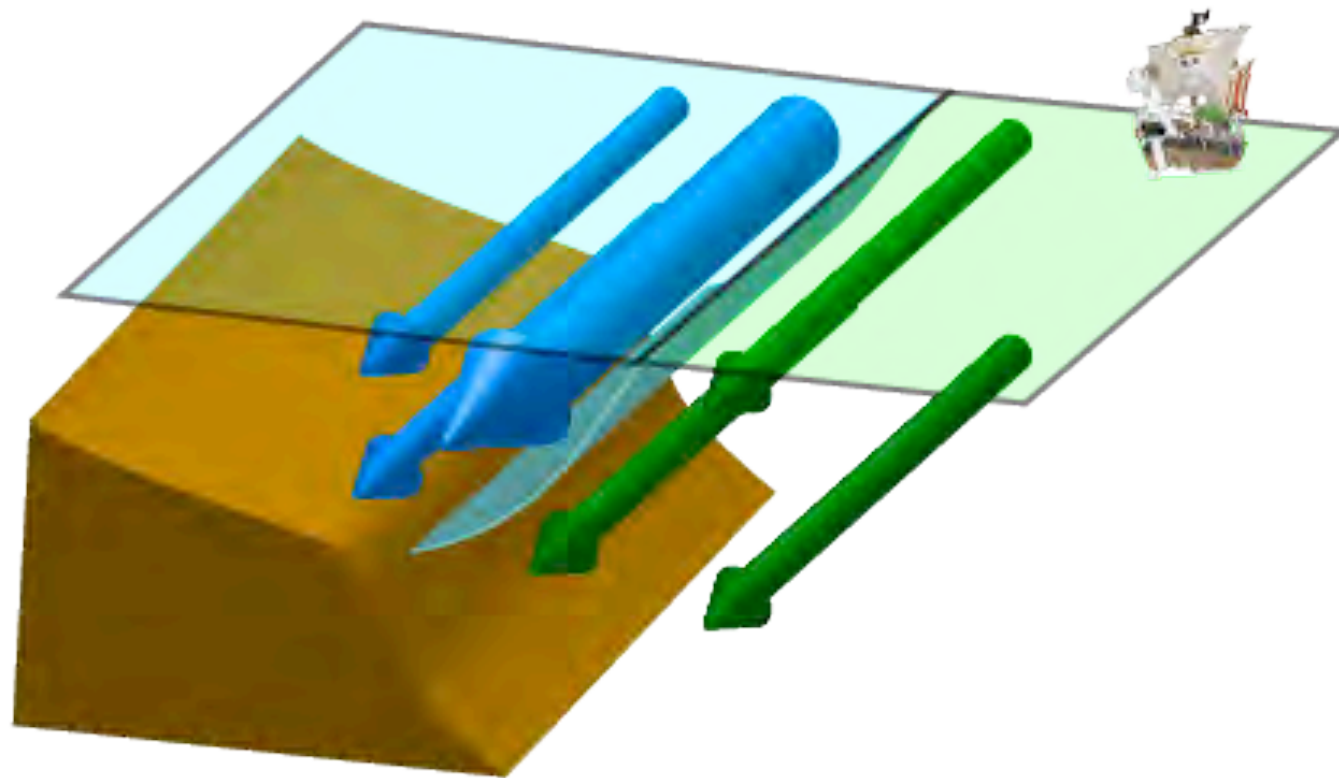
Dispersion relationship

$$\omega = \sqrt{F^2 - 2f(\partial v_g / \partial z)(k / m) + N^2(k^2 / m^2)}$$

$$\text{where } F = \sqrt{f(f + \partial v_g / \partial x)}$$

Dispersion relationship of IWs under the strong shear (Eqs by Whitt & Thomas 2013)

Latitudinally uniform geostrophic flows



Equations of ageostrophic components (x-z plane)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial t} - f v_a &= -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v_a}{\partial t} + u_a \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} + w_a \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} + f u_a &= 0 \\ 0 &= -\frac{\partial p_a}{\partial z} - \rho g \\ \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w_a}{\partial z} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \rho_a}{\partial t} + u_a \frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial x} + w_a \frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial z} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

where $f \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} = -\frac{g}{\rho_0 f} \frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial x}$

Assume a plane-wave solution $\exp\{i(kx + mz - \omega t)\}$
and solve five algebraic equations

Dispersion relationship

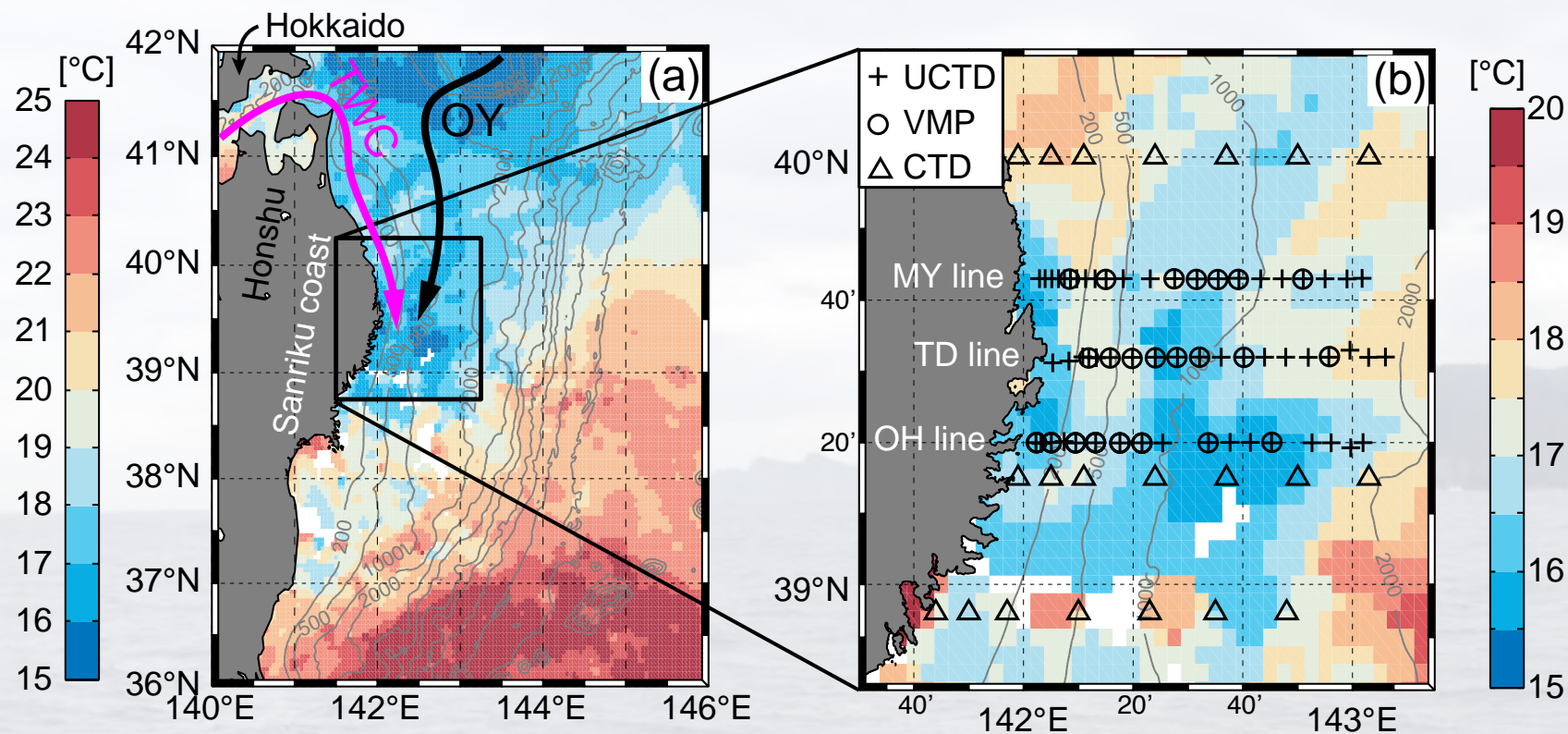
$$\omega = \sqrt{F^2 - 2f(\partial v_g / \partial z)(k / m) + N^2(k^2 / m^2)}$$

where $F = \sqrt{f(f + \partial v_g / \partial x)}$

*Dispersion relationship is modified by horizontal & vertical shears, indicated by Rossby & Richardson numbers **Ro** and **Ri**

$$\text{Ro} = \frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} \quad \text{Ri} = \frac{N^2}{\left(\frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z}\right)^2}$$

Observations: R/V *Daisan Kaiyo maru* cruise in July 2013

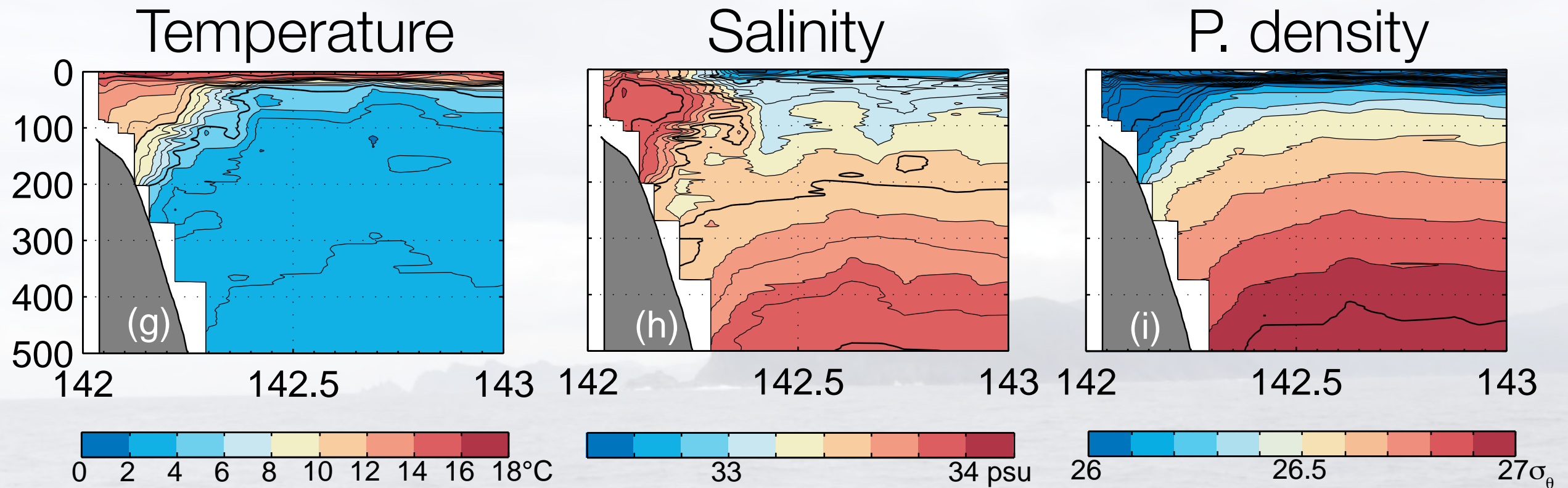


- Underway CTD (int. of 3–5 km)
- VMP (x3 casts) (vertical mixing)
- Shipboard ADCP

+ : UCTD
 o : VMP
 ^ : CTD
 surveys by
 Iwate pref.

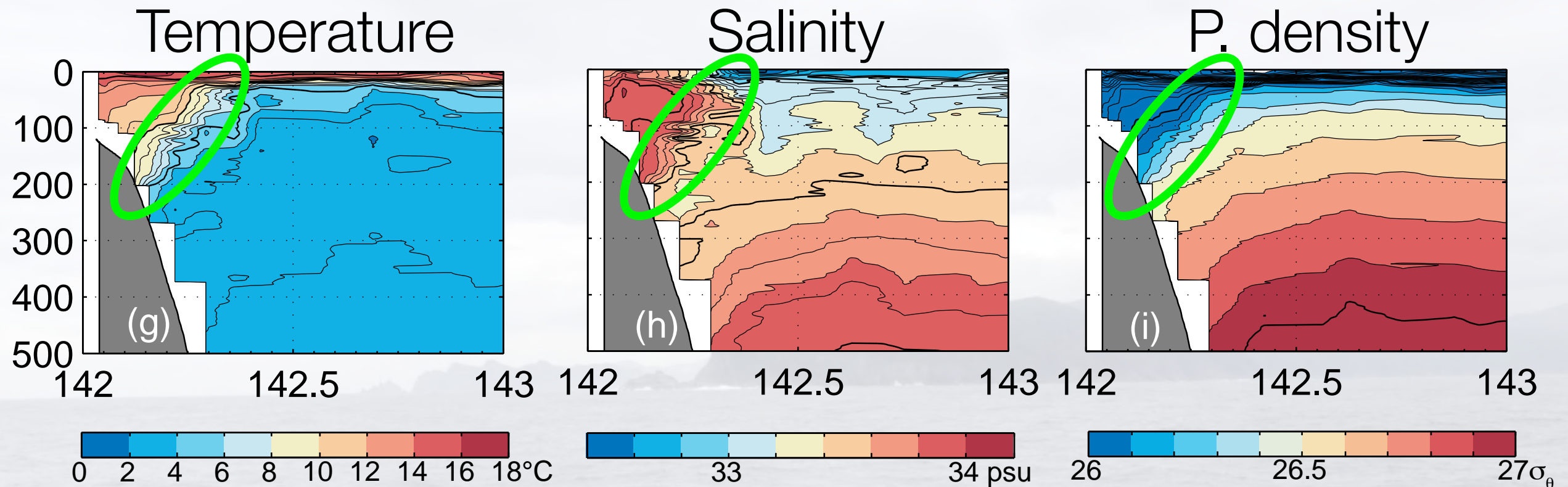


Underway CTD transect (OH line)



- **Sharp front (10–30 km) on the shelf from subsurface to the bottom**
(not resolved by past CTD observations of $\Delta x \sim 20$ km)
- Complex interleaving structure of TS across the front
- Similar pattern for the other two transects

Underway CTD transect (OH line)



- **Sharp front (10–30 km) on the shelf from subsurface to the bottom**
(not resolved by past CTD observations of $\Delta x \sim 20$ km)
- Complex interleaving structure of TS across the front
- Similar pattern for the other two transects

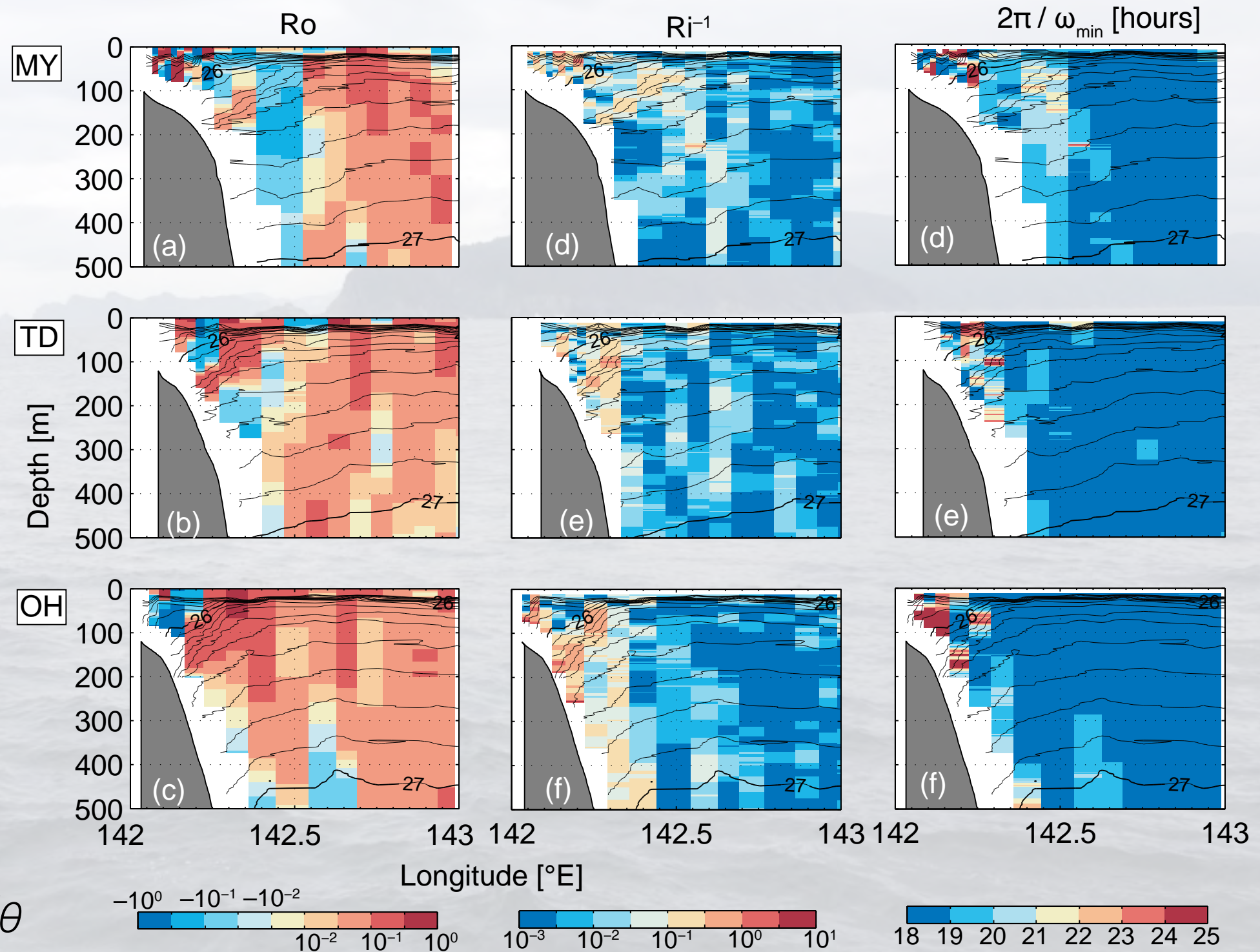
Drop in minimum frequency ω_{\min} for IWs

$$\omega_{\min} = f \sqrt{1 + Ro - Ri^{-1}}$$

Ro h. shear

Ri v. shear

Max. period



Drop in minimum frequency ω_{\min} for IWs

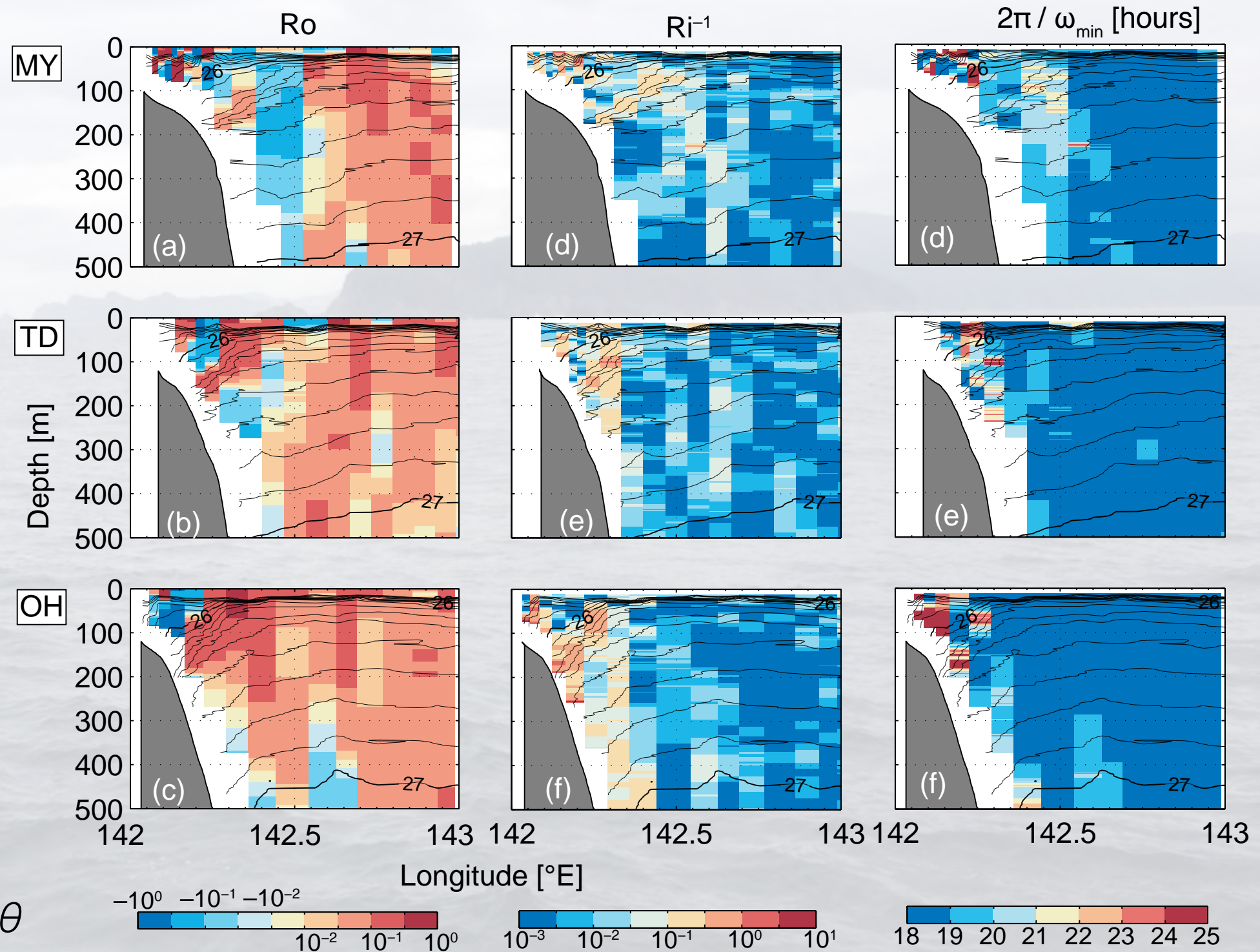
$$\omega_{\min} = f \sqrt{1 + Ro - Ri^{-1}}$$

- **V. shear is high** along the front band
- **Minimum frequency was dropped** to $\sim 2\pi/24$ h

Ro h. shear

Ri v. shear

Max. period



Contour: σ_{θ}

Drop in minimum frequency ω_{\min} for IWs

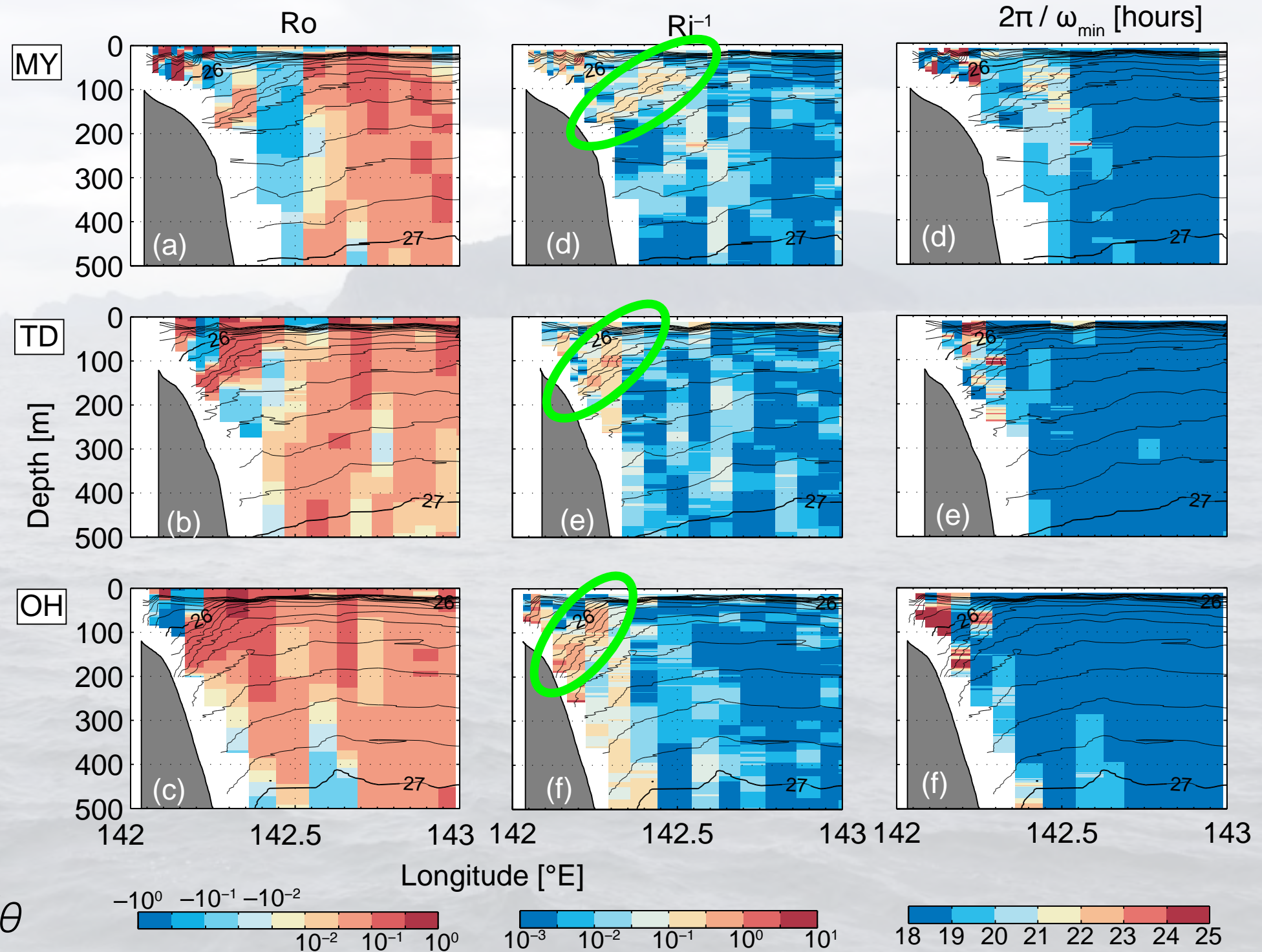
$$\omega_{\min} = f \sqrt{1 + Ro - Ri^{-1}}$$

- **V. shear is high** along the front band
- **Minimum frequency was dropped** to $\sim 2\pi/24$ h

Ro h. shear

Ri v. shear

Max. period



Drop in minimum frequency ω_{\min} for IWs

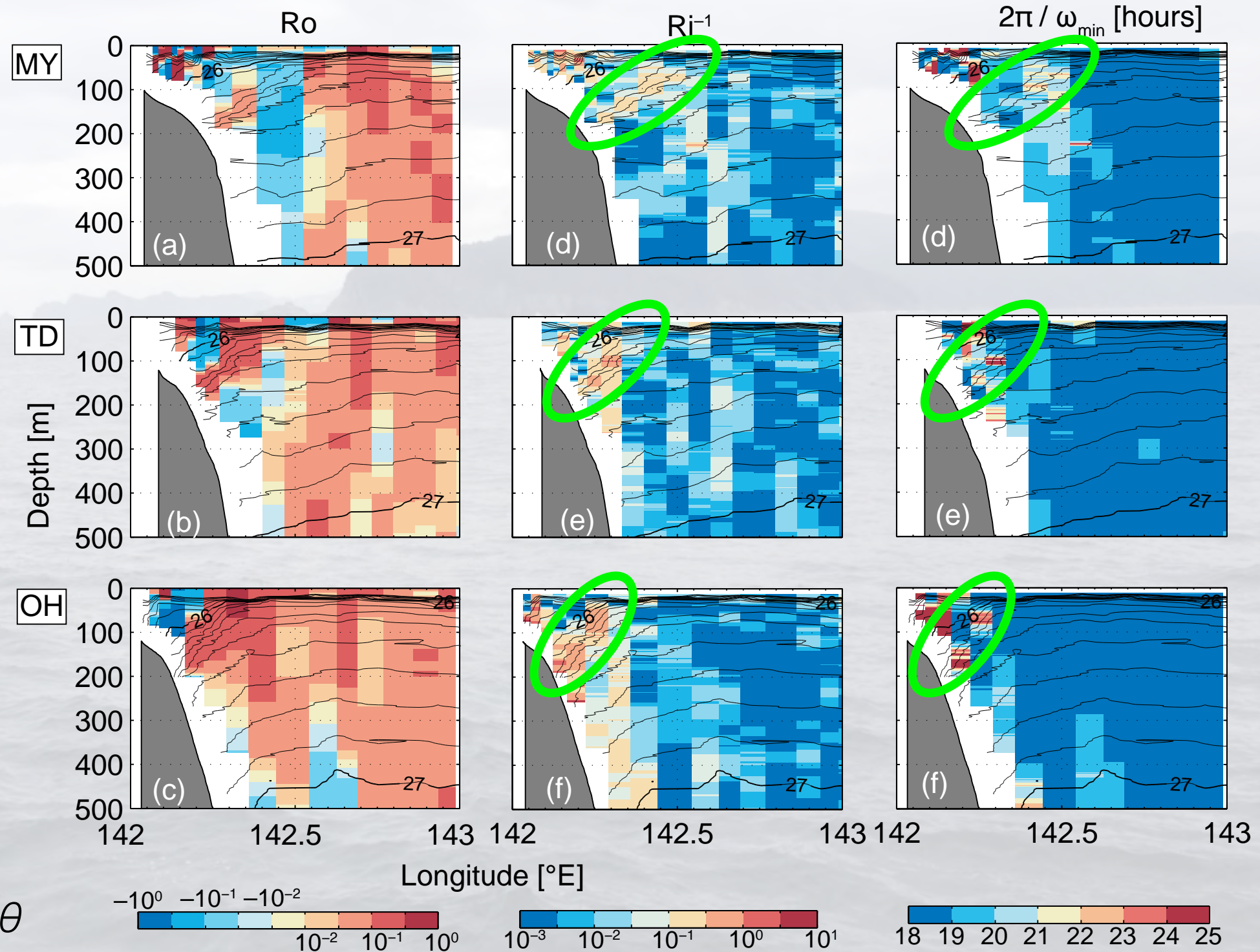
$$\omega_{\min} = f \sqrt{1 + Ro - Ri^{-1}}$$

- **V. shear is high** along the front band
- **Minimum frequency was dropped** to $\sim 2\pi/24$ h

Ro h. shear

Ri v. shear

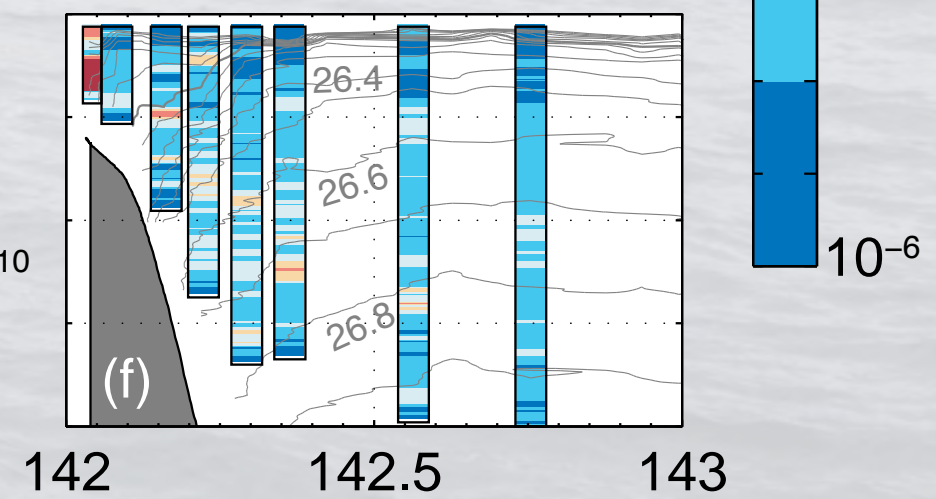
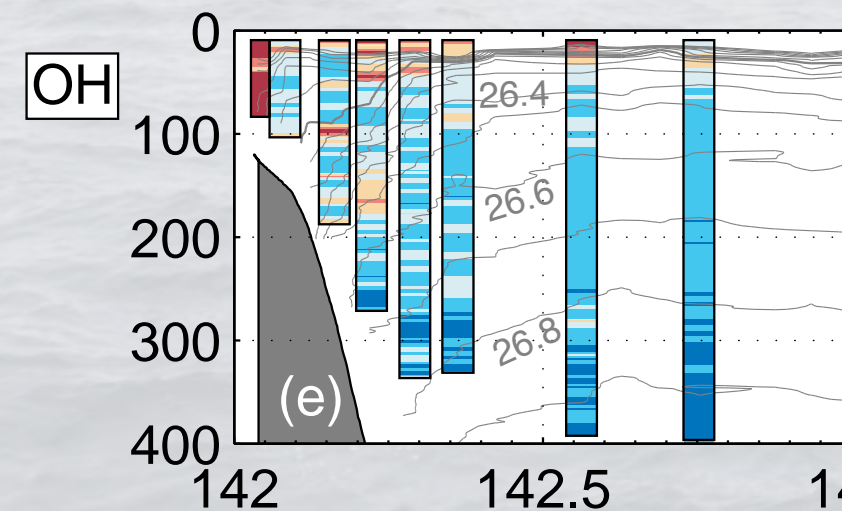
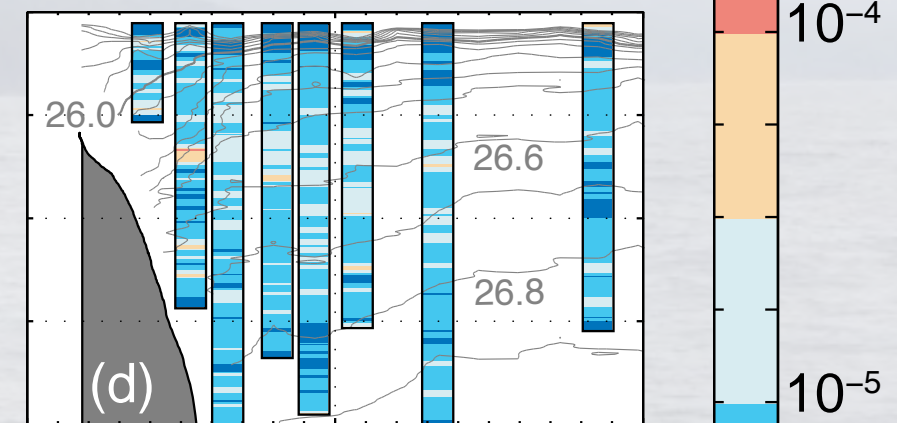
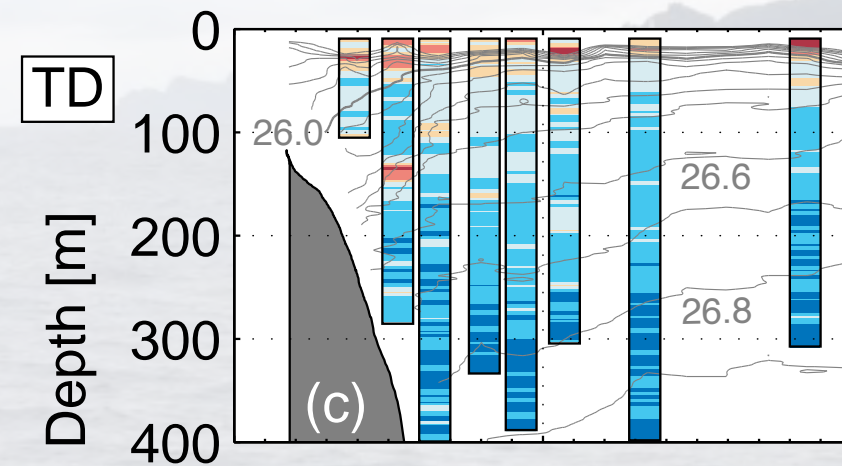
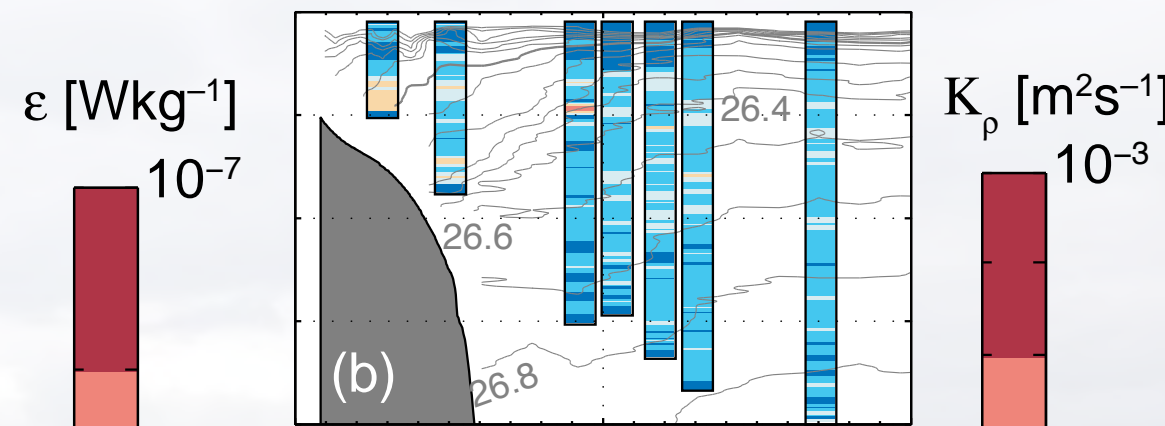
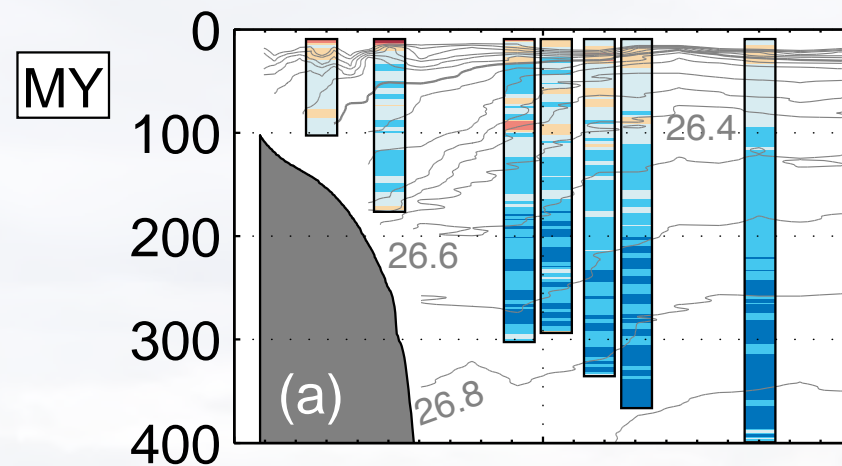
Max. period



Vertical Mixing

Energy
dissipation
rate ε

Vertical
diffusivity K_ρ



Contour: σ_θ

Longitude [°E]

Vertical Mixing

- ε & K_ρ are elevated along the front

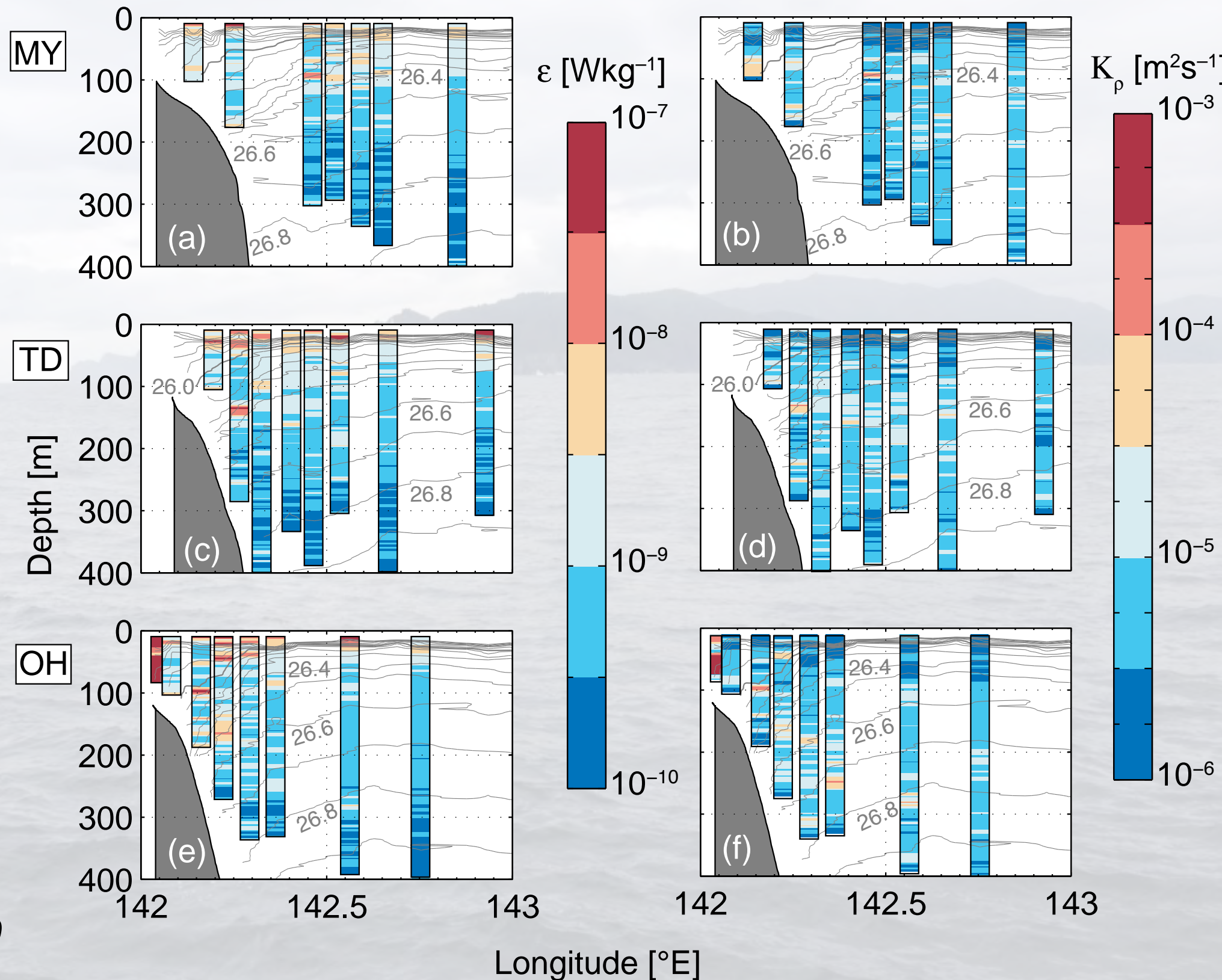
- ε :
front: $\sim 10^{-8}$
bg: $< 10^{-9}$

- K_ρ
front: $\sim 10^{-4}$
bg: $< 10^{-5}$

Contour: σ_θ

Energy
dissipation
rate ε

Vertical
diffusivity K_ρ



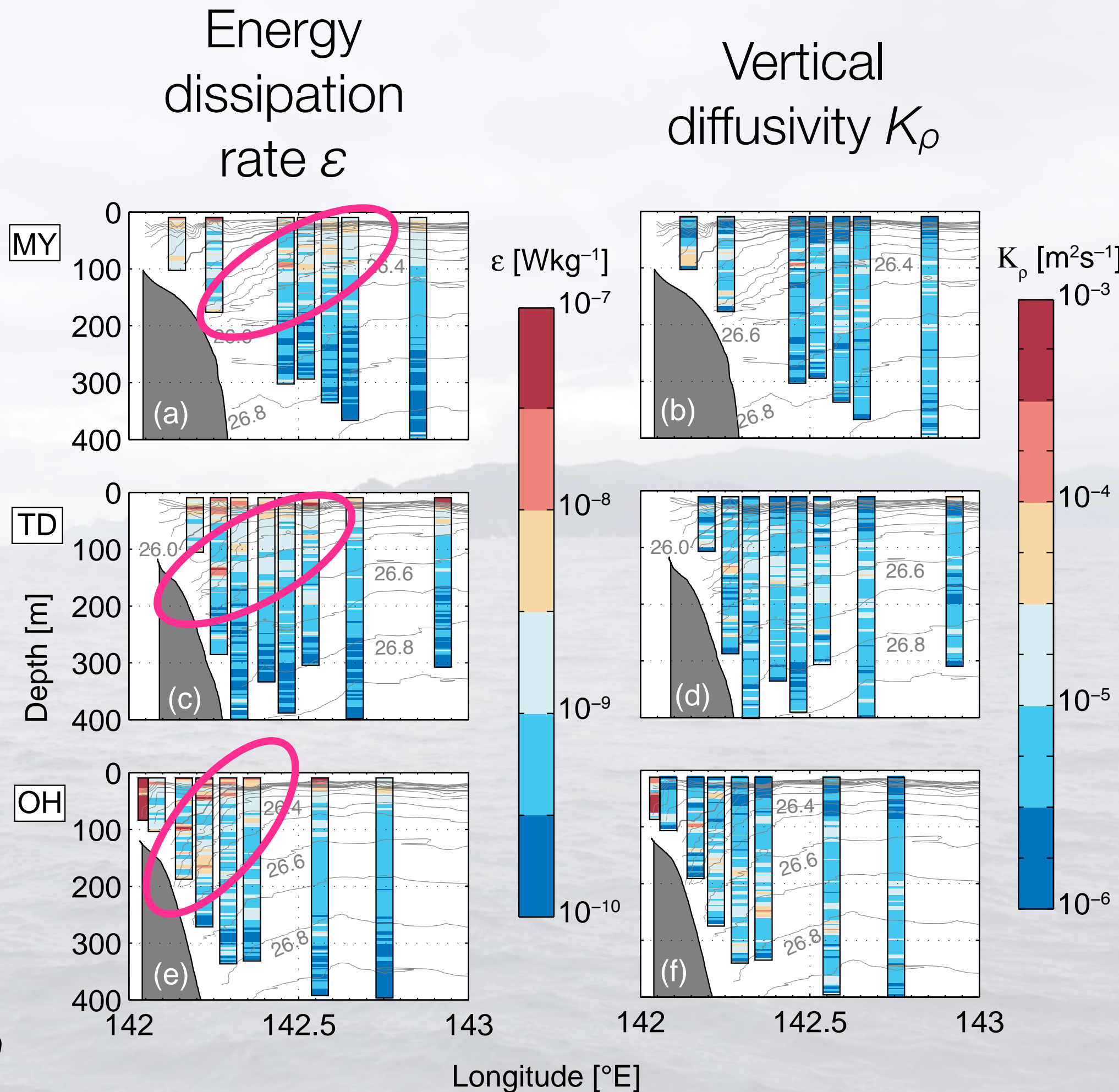
Vertical Mixing

- ε & K_ρ are elevated along the front

- ε :
front: $\sim 10^{-8}$
bg: $< 10^{-9}$

- K_ρ
front: $\sim 10^{-4}$
bg: $< 10^{-5}$

Contour: σ_θ



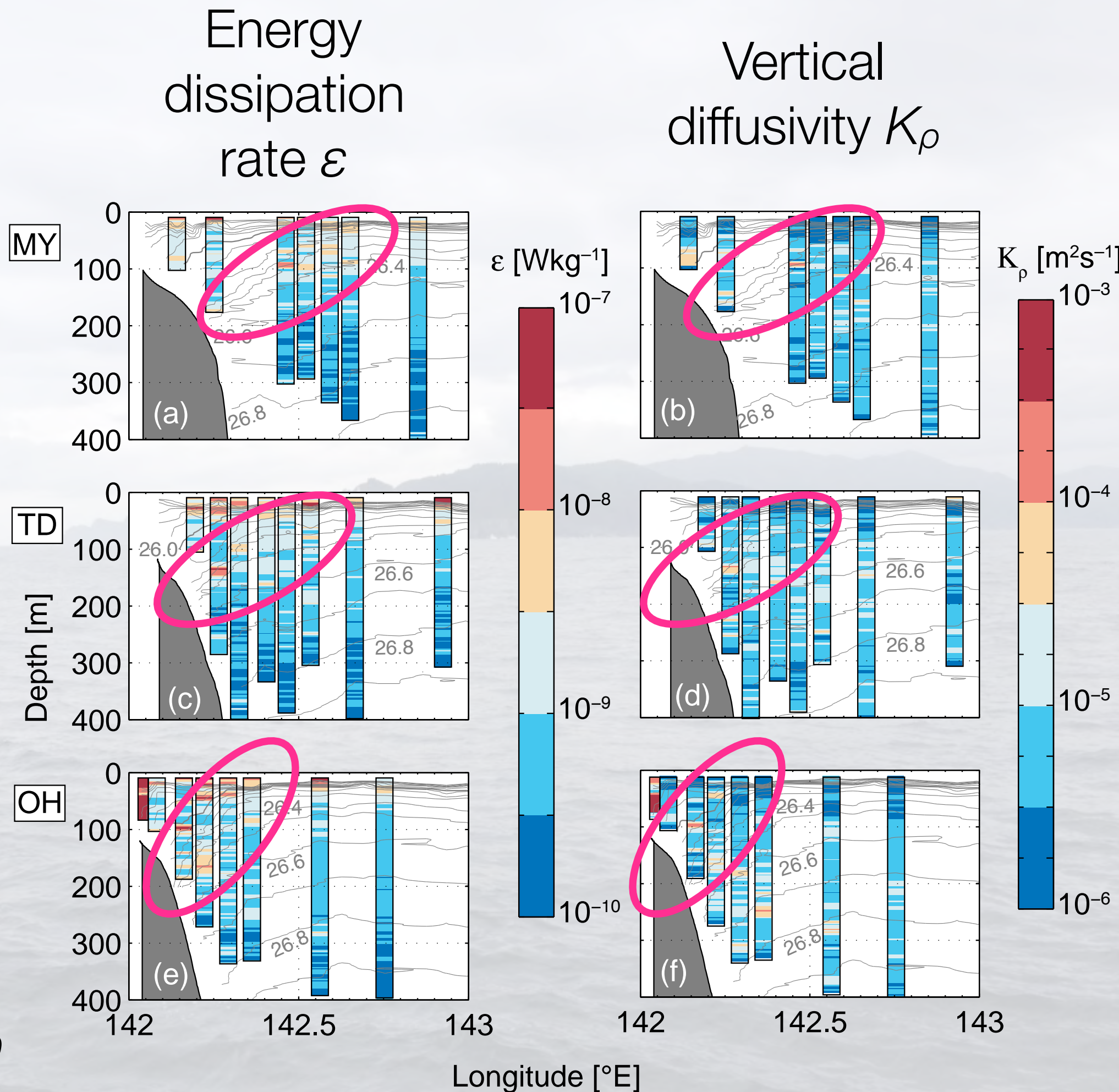
Vertical Mixing

- ε & K_ρ are elevated along the front

- ε :
front: $\sim 10^{-8}$
bg: $< 10^{-9}$

- K_ρ
front: $\sim 10^{-4}$
bg: $< 10^{-5}$

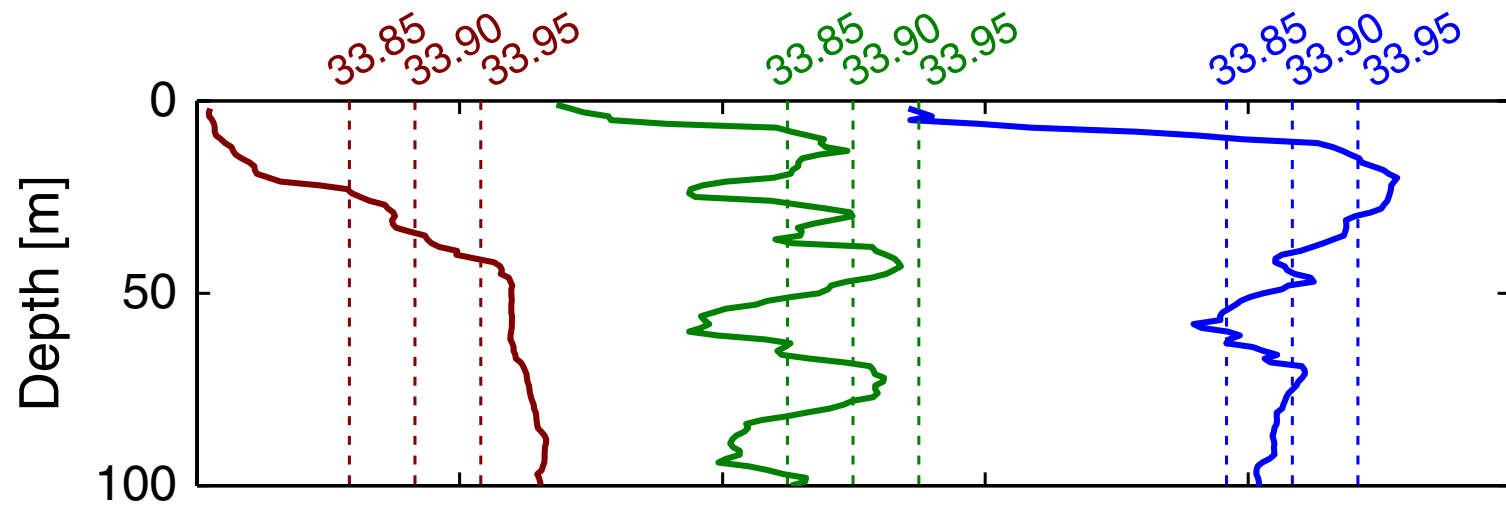
Contour: σ_θ



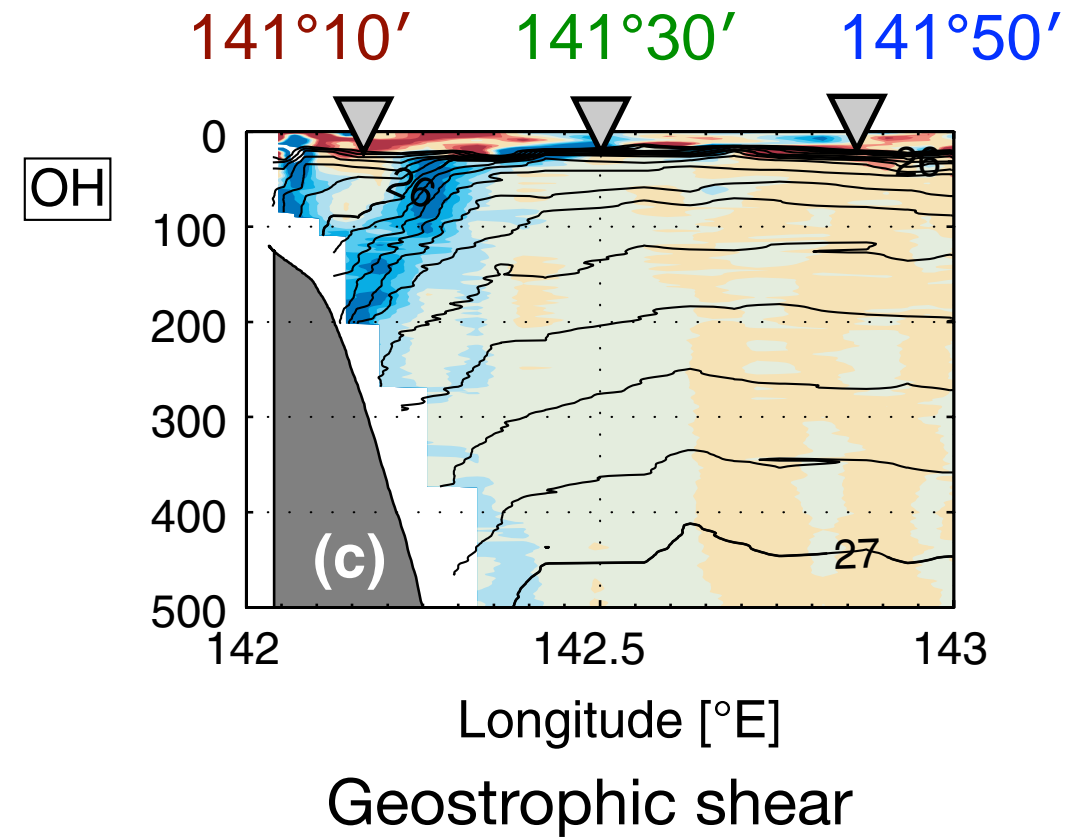
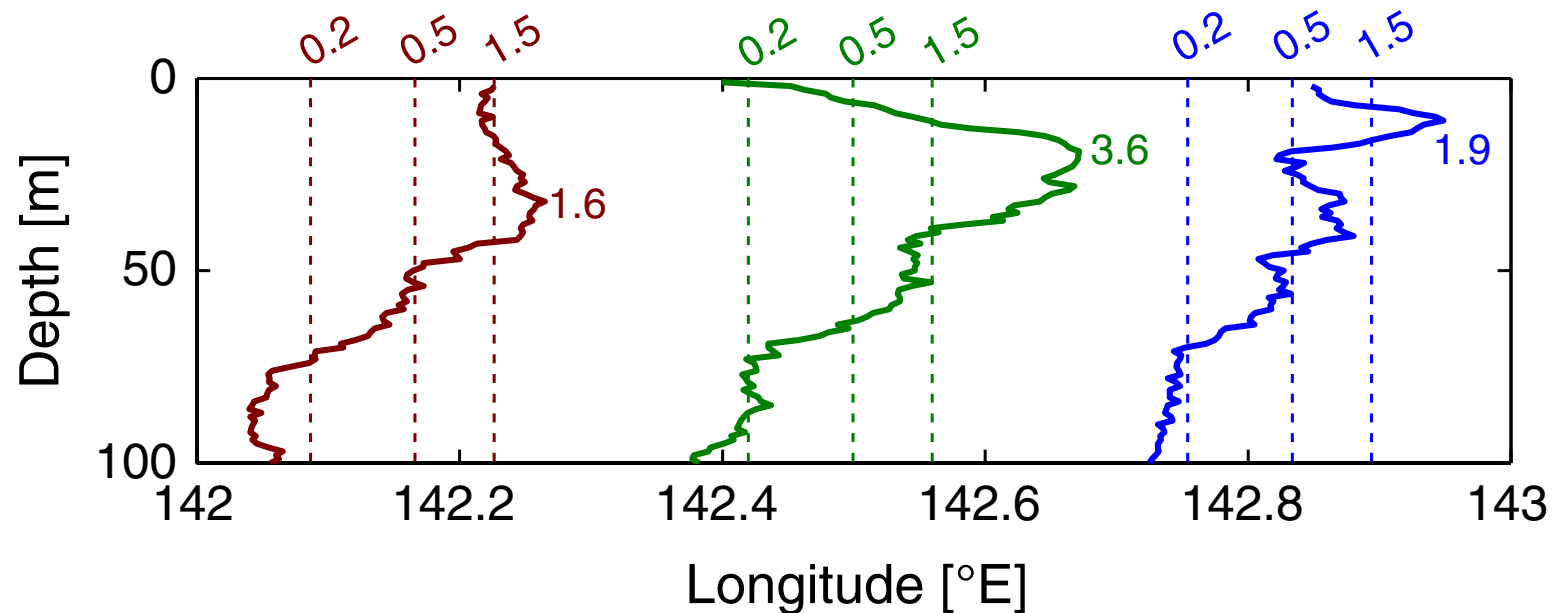
Enhancing biological production?

141°10' 141°30' 141°50'

(a) Salinity

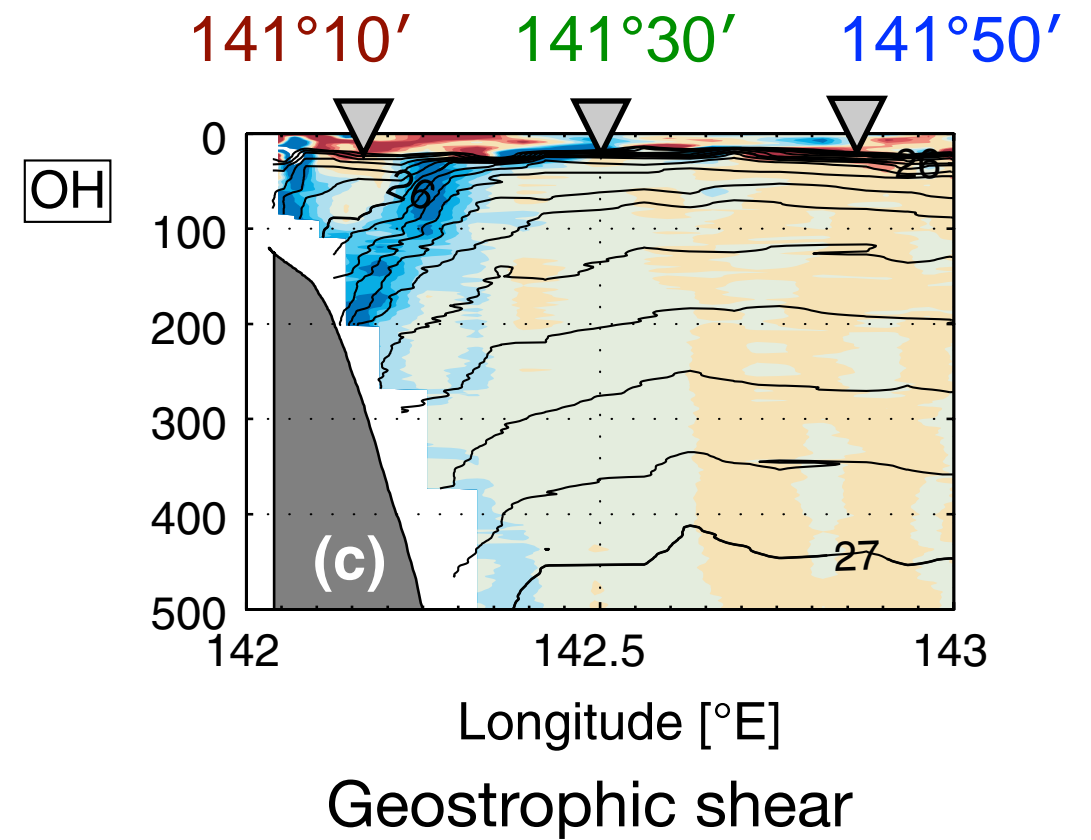
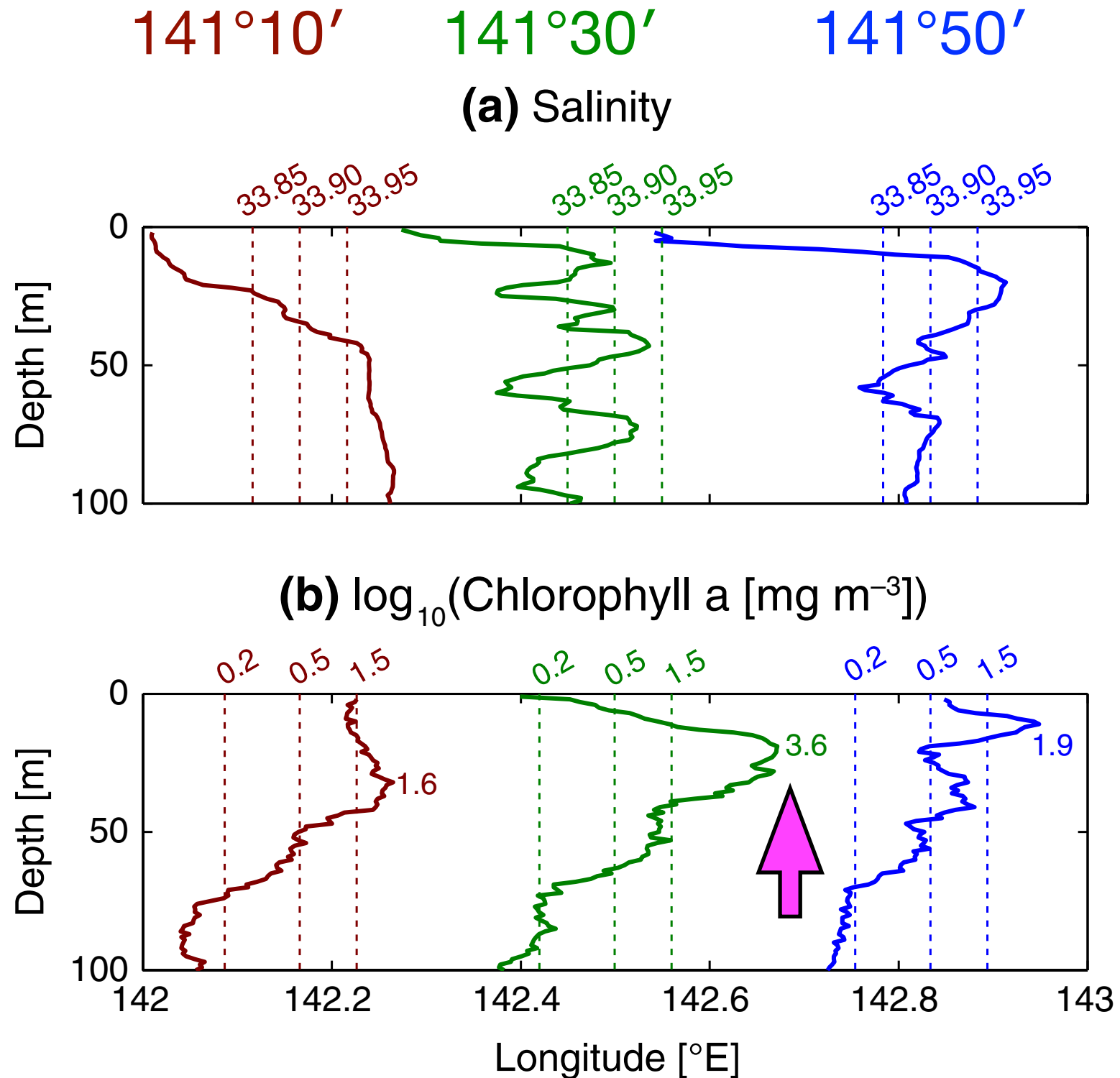


(b) $\log_{10}(\text{Chlorophyll a } [\text{mg m}^{-3}])$



Observation in June
(2 weeks before)

Enhancing biological production?



Observation in June
(2 weeks before)

Chl a is elevated along
the front at subsurface

Internal Tide Chimney

By analogy with “inertial chimney”
by Lee & Niiler (1998)

Dispersion relationship
(collected by k/m)

$$\omega = \sqrt{N^2 \left(\frac{k}{m} - \frac{fv_z}{N^2} \right)^2 + F^2 - \frac{f^2 v_z^2}{N^2}}$$

Minimum $F^2 - f^2 v_z^2 / N^2$
at $k/m = fv_z / N^2$ (< 0)

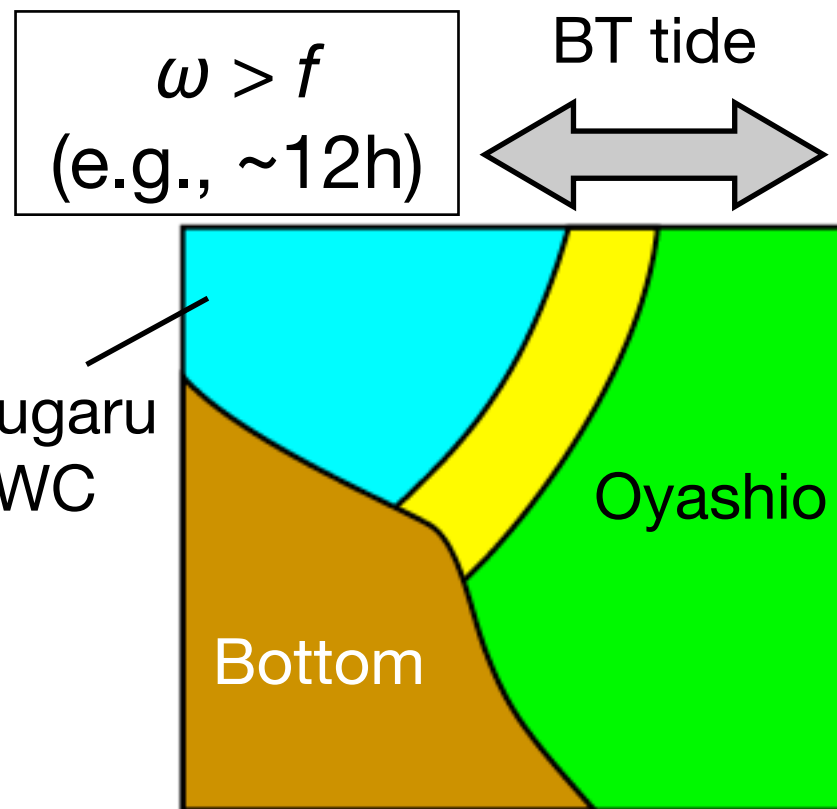
Internal Tide Chimney

By analogy with “inertial chimney”
by Lee & Niiler (1998)

Dispersion relationship
(collected by k/m)

$$\omega = \sqrt{N^2 \left(\frac{k}{m} - \frac{fv_z}{N^2} \right)^2 + F^2 - \frac{f^2 v_z^2}{N^2}}$$

Minimum $F^2 - f^2 v_z^2 / N^2$
at $k/m = fv_z / N^2 (< 0)$



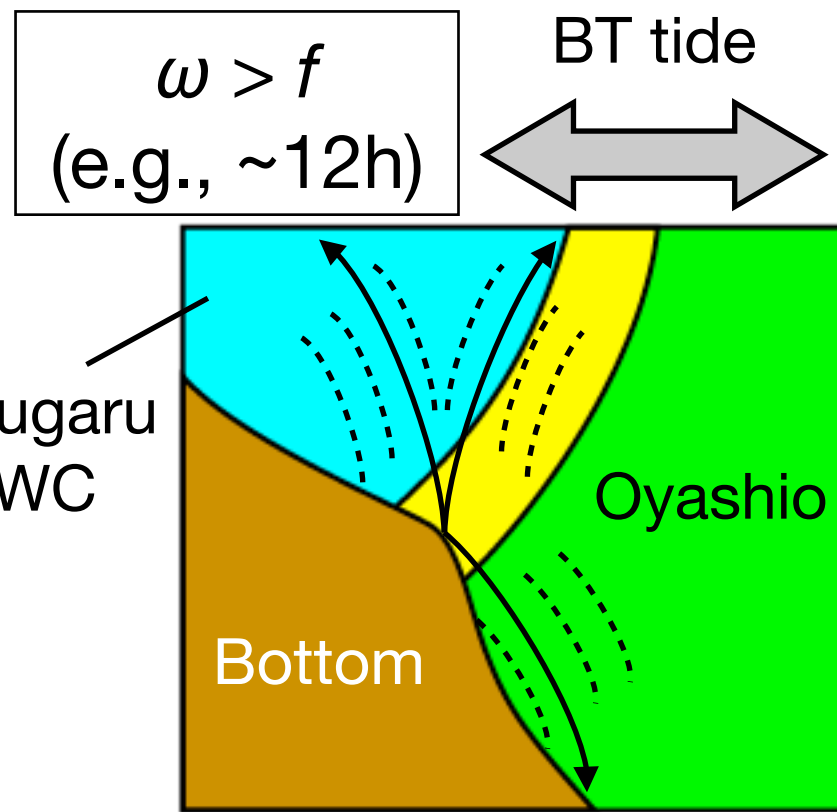
Internal Tide Chimney

By analogy with “inertial chimney”
by Lee & Niiler (1998)

Dispersion relationship
(collected by k/m)

$$\omega = \sqrt{N^2 \left(\frac{k}{m} - \frac{fv_z}{N^2} \right)^2 + F^2 - \frac{f^2 v_z^2}{N^2}}$$

Minimum $F^2 - f^2 v_z^2 / N^2$
at $k/m = fv_z / N^2 (< 0)$



(almost) free
propagation

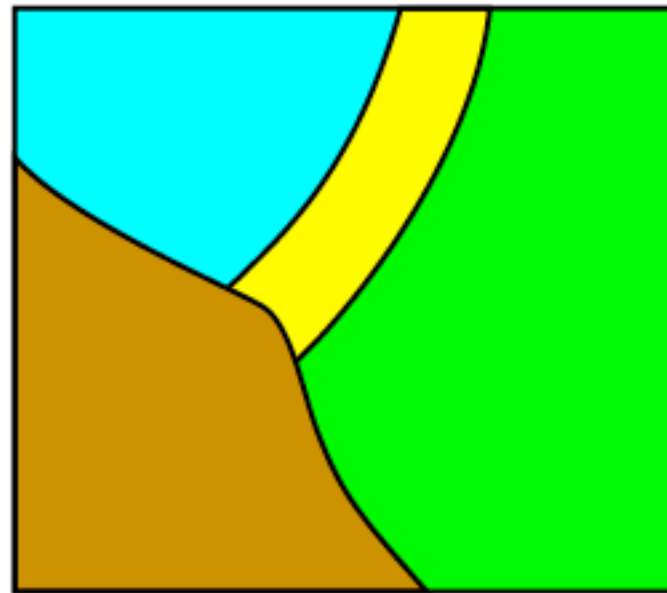
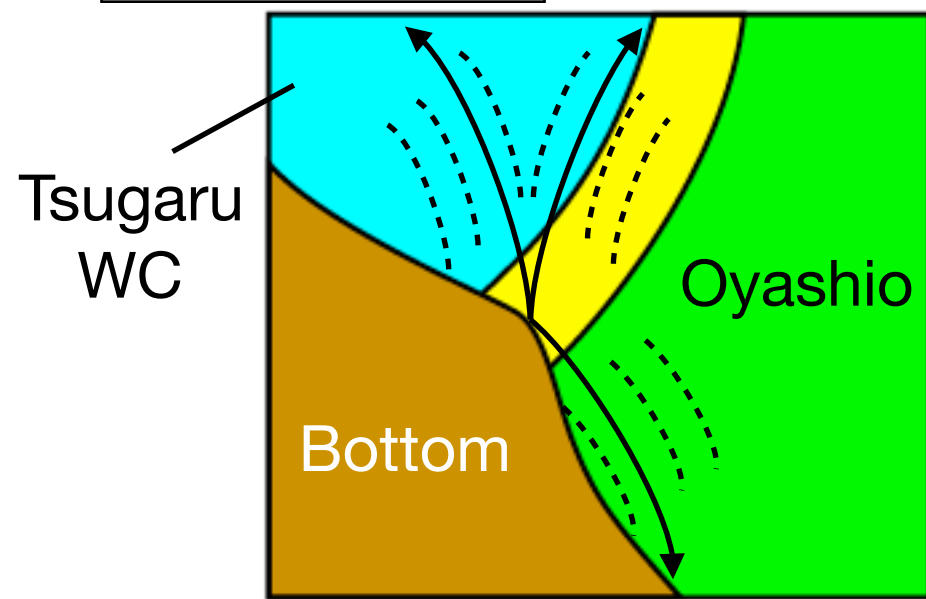
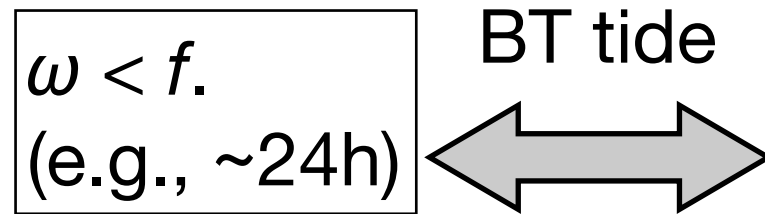
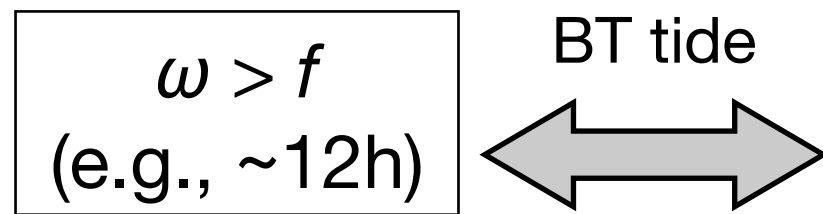
Internal Tide Chimney

By analogy with “inertial chimney”
by Lee & Niiler (1998)

Dispersion relationship
(collected by k/m)

$$\omega = \sqrt{N^2 \left(\frac{k}{m} - \frac{fv_z}{N^2} \right)^2 + F^2 - \frac{f^2 v_z^2}{N^2}}$$

Minimum $F^2 - f^2 v_z^2 / N^2$
at $k/m = fv_z / N^2 (< 0)$



(almost) free
propagation

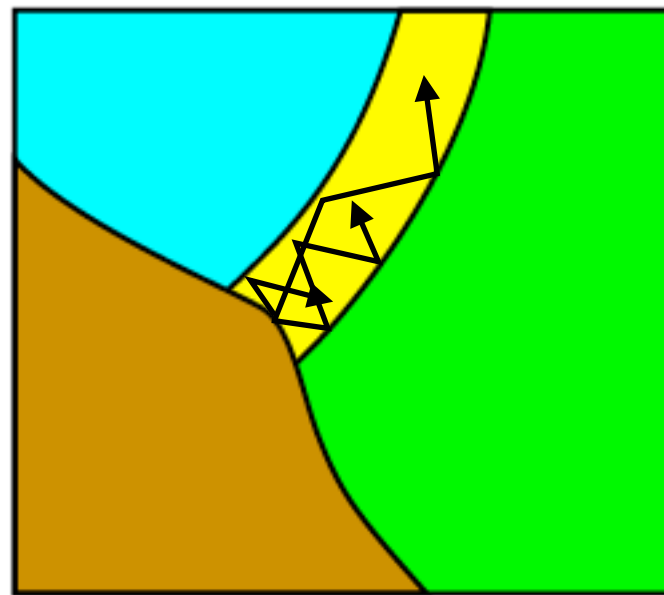
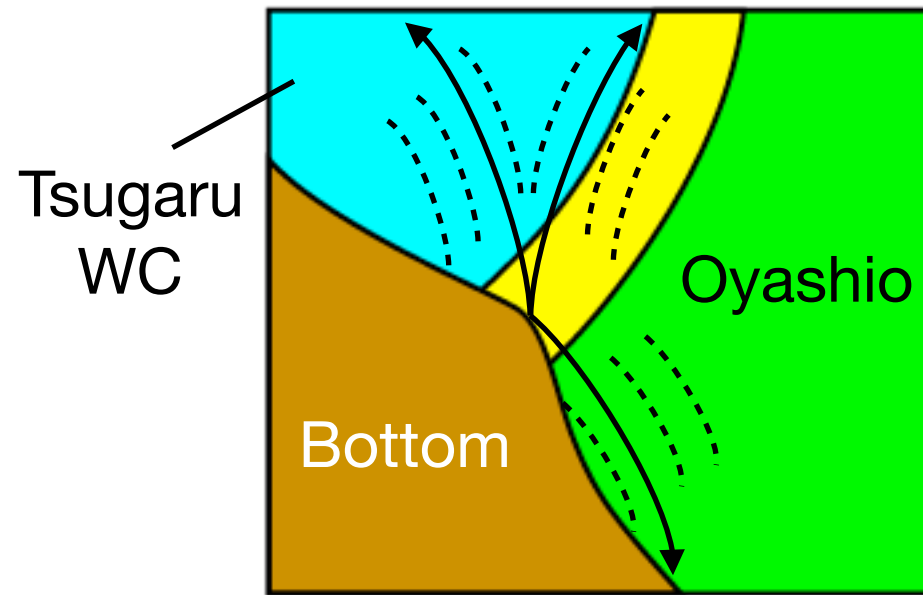
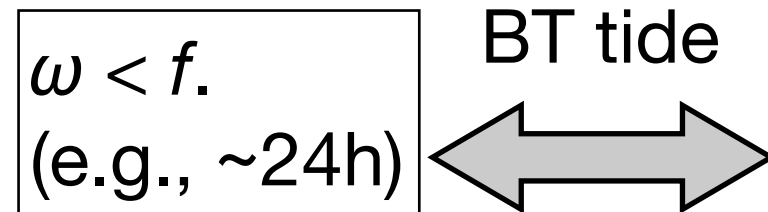
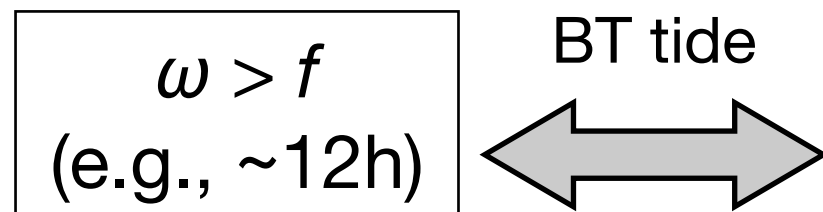
Internal Tide Chimney

By analogy with “inertial chimney”
by Lee & Niiler (1998)

Dispersion relationship
(collected by k/m)

$$\omega = \sqrt{N^2 \left(\frac{k}{m} - \frac{fv_z}{N^2} \right)^2 + F^2 - \frac{f^2 v_z^2}{N^2}}$$

Minimum $F^2 - f^2 v_z^2 / N^2$
at $k/m = fv_z / N^2 (< 0)$



(almost) free
propagation

- Offshore upward wave packet propagation
- **Trapped within frontal zone**; broken through reflection and interaction

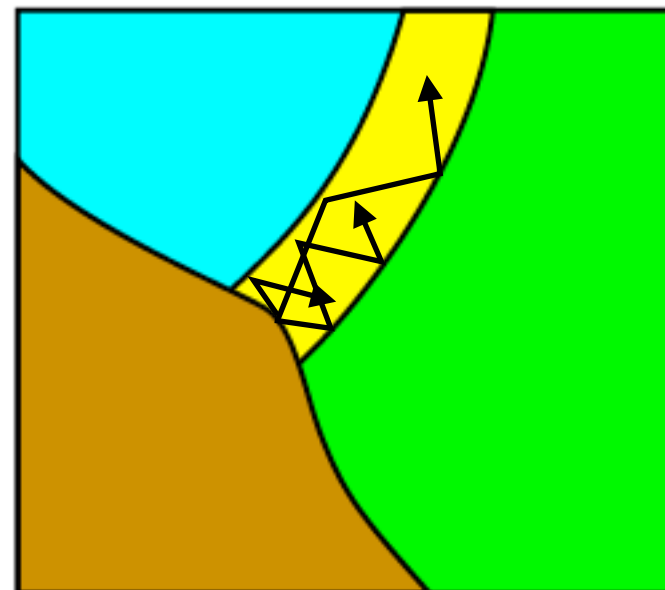
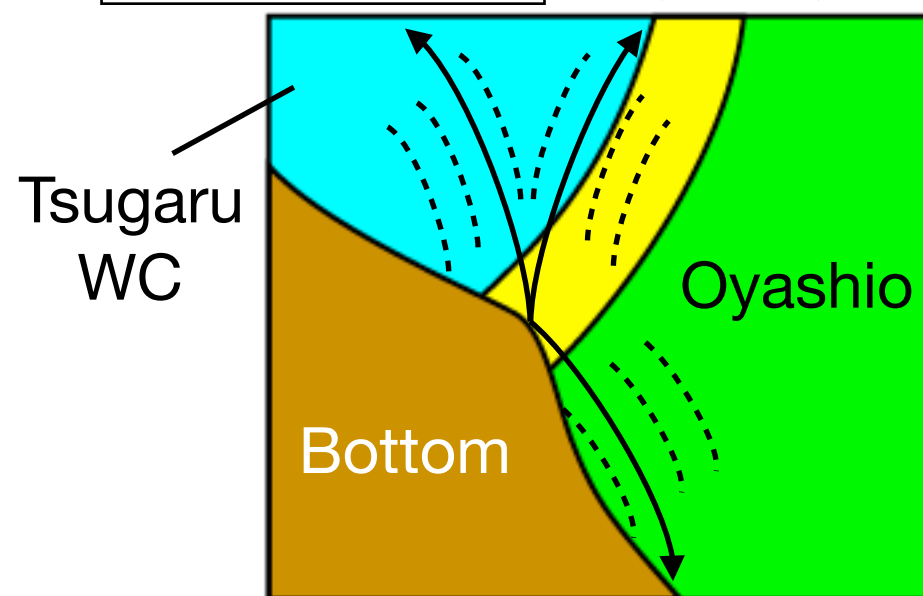
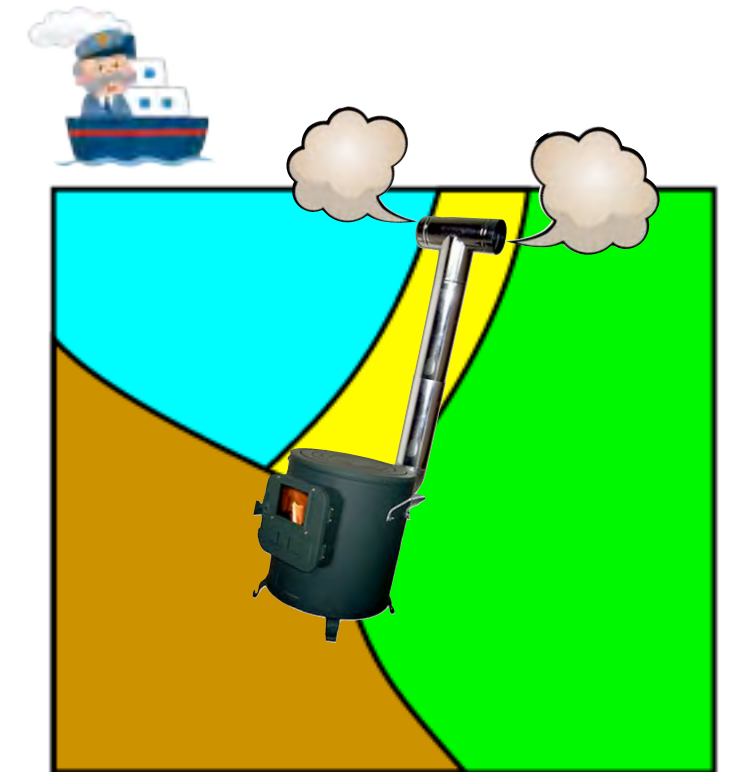
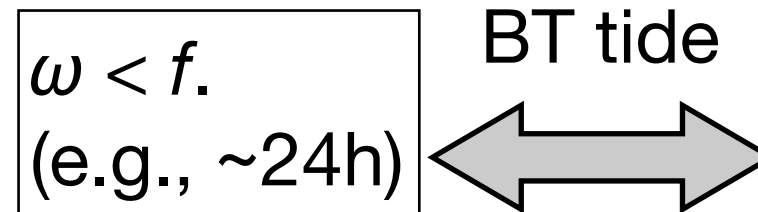
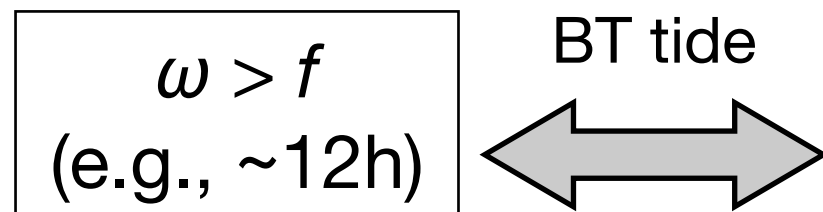
Internal Tide Chimney

By analogy with “inertial chimney”
by Lee & Niiler (1998)

Dispersion relationship
(collected by k/m)

$$\omega = \sqrt{N^2 \left(\frac{k}{m} - \frac{fv_z}{N^2} \right)^2 + F^2 - \frac{f^2 v_z^2}{N^2}}$$

Minimum $F^2 - f^2 v_z^2 / N^2$
at $k/m = fv_z / N^2 (< 0)$



(almost) free
propagation

- Offshore upward wave packet propagation
- **Trapped within frontal zone**; broken through reflection and interaction

- Tidal energy is confined within the frontal band
- **Nutrient supply** at frontal zone by vertical mixing



Validity

Plane-wave assumption is valid for
wave scales \ll mean flow scale,





Validity

Plane-wave assumption is valid for
wave scales \ll mean flow scale,

while analytical and numerical solutions are

consistent for IWs with scales \leq mean flow scale

(Kunze 1985; Whitt and Thomas 2013)



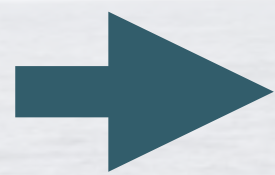
Validity

Plane-wave assumption is valid for
wave scales \ll mean flow scale,

while analytical and numerical solutions are

consistent for IWs with scales \leq mean flow scale

(Kunze 1985; Whitt and Thomas 2013)



“Internal wave chimney” processes may be
valid for IWs \leq front scale (10–30 km)



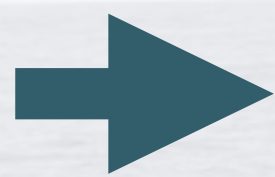
Validity

Plane-wave assumption is valid for
wave scales \ll mean flow scale,

while analytical and numerical solutions are

consistent for IWs with scales \leq mean flow scale

(Kunze 1985; Whitt and Thomas 2013)



“Internal wave chimney” processes may be
valid for IWs \leq front scale (10–30 km)



Applicability

Costal currents around the shelf edge with the coast
to their right (left) in the N. (S.) Hemisphere

Coastal currents in PICES region?

Take-home message

1. **Submesoscale front** is developed between Tsushima WC and Oyashio from subsurface to the bottom





Take-home message

1. **Submesoscale front** is developed between Tsushima WC and Oyashio from subsurface to the bottom
2. **Minimum frequency for IWs is lowered** by strong vertical shear of geostrophic velocity along the front



Take-home message

1. **Submesoscale front** is developed between Tsushima WC and Oyashio from subsurface to the bottom
2. **Minimum frequency for IWs is lowered** by strong vertical shear of geostrophic velocity along the front
3. By trapping IWs within the strong shear band, “**Internal Tide Chimney**” mechanism intensify vertical mixing along the front, which may be **responsible for high productivity** in this area even during summer



Take-home message

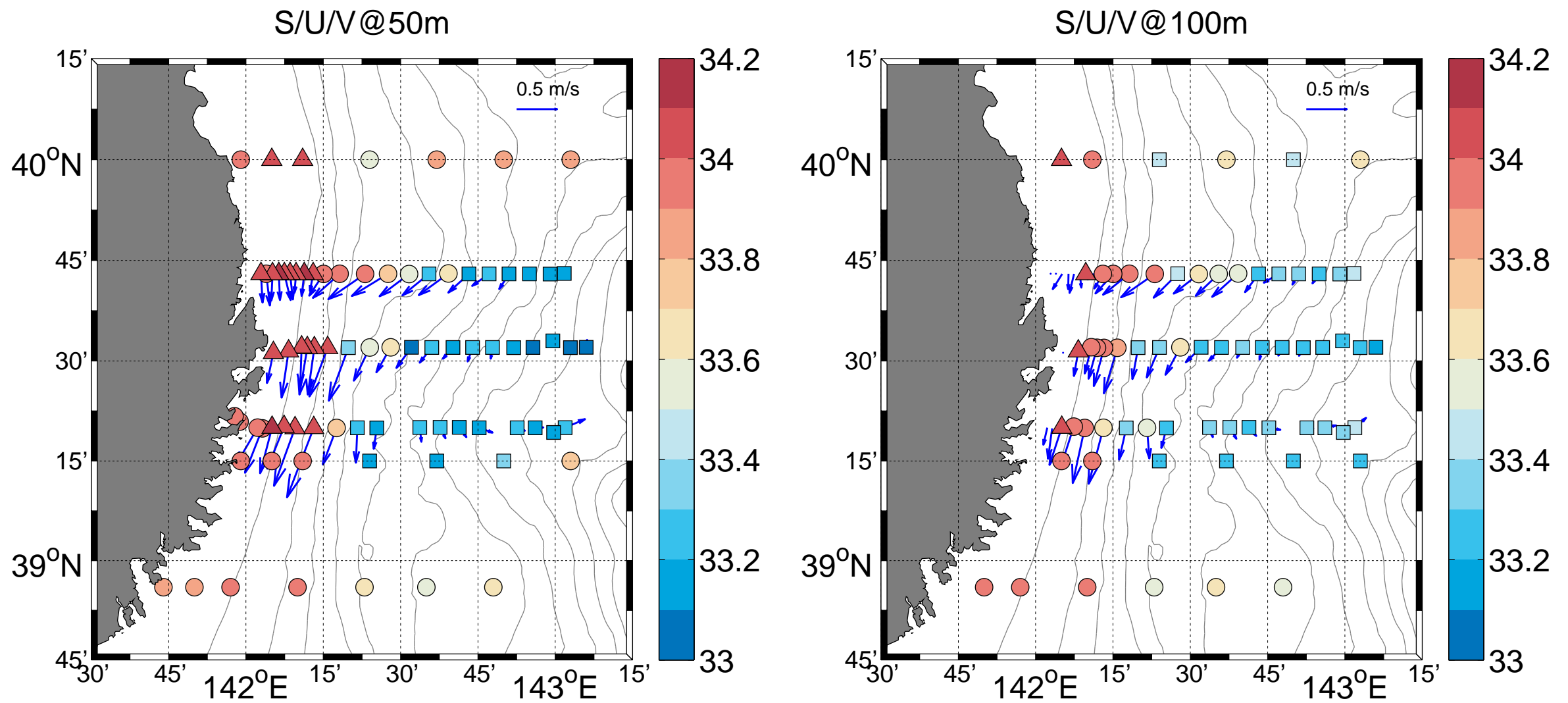
1. **Submesoscale front** is developed between Tsushima WC and Oyashio from subsurface to the bottom
2. **Minimum frequency for IWs is lowered** by strong vertical shear of geostrophic velocity along the front
3. By trapping IWs within the strong shear band, “**Internal Tide Chimney**” mechanism intensify vertical mixing along the front, which may be **responsible for high productivity** in this area even during summer

Reference

Itoh et al (2016, Journal of Oceanography, 72(1)
= Special section: *Oceanographic observations after the 2011 earthquake off the Pacific coast of Tohoku*)
<https://rdcu.be/96fB>



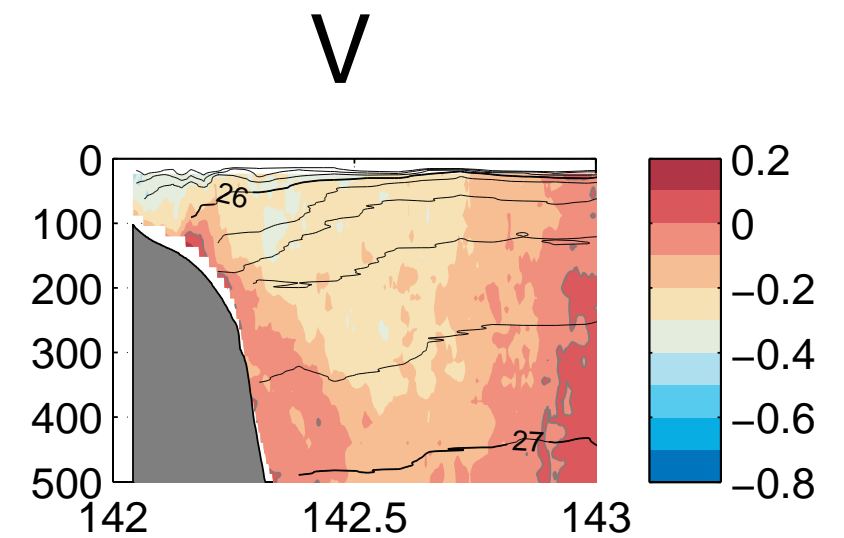
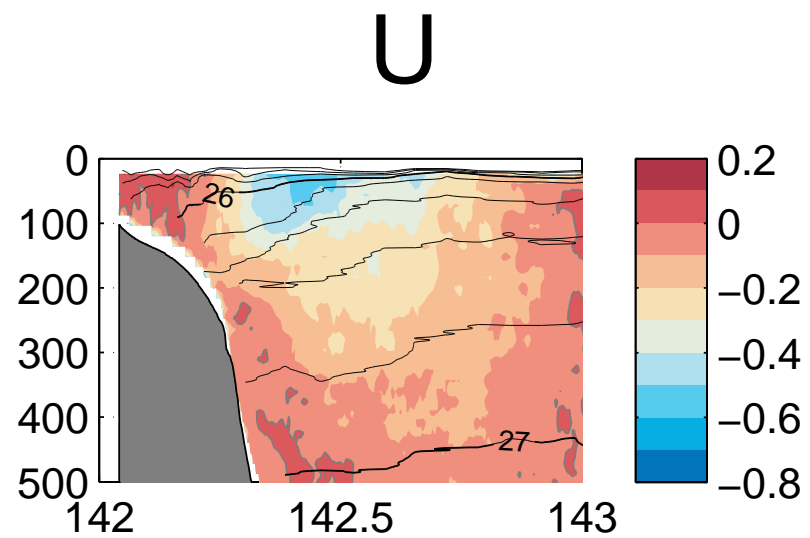
Salinity & velocity @50m & 100m



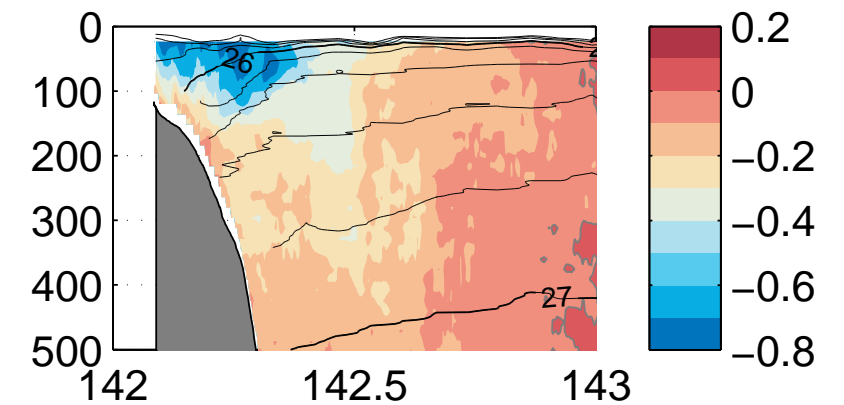
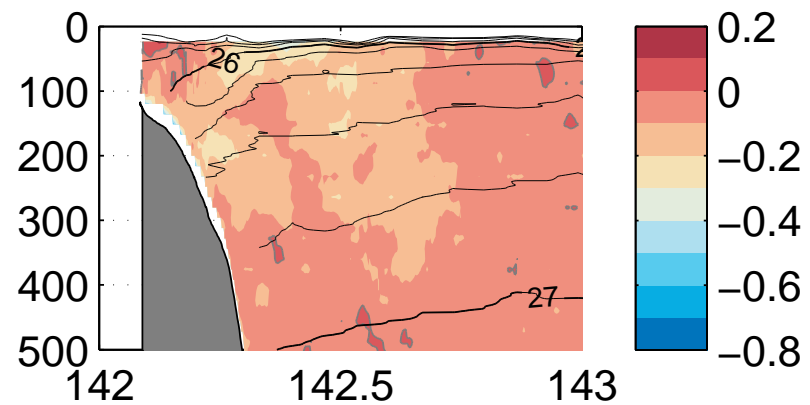
squares: <33.2 , o: >33.2 , <33.6 , ^: >34

UV transect (shipboard ADCP)

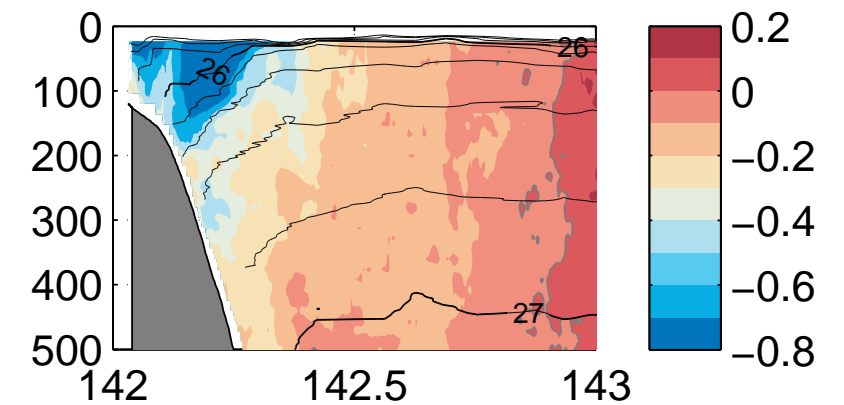
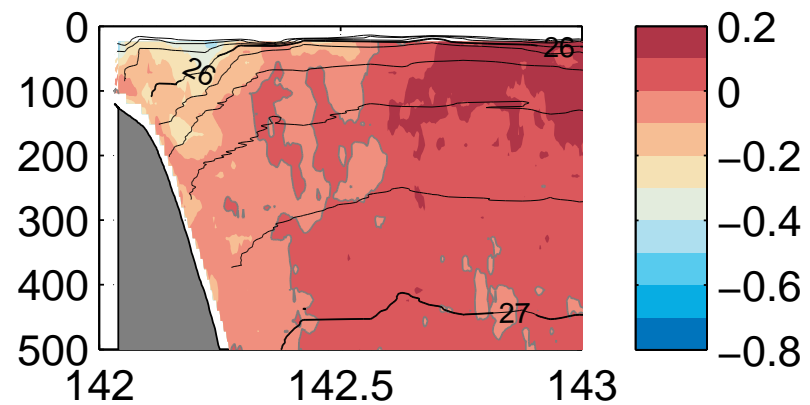
Off
Miyako



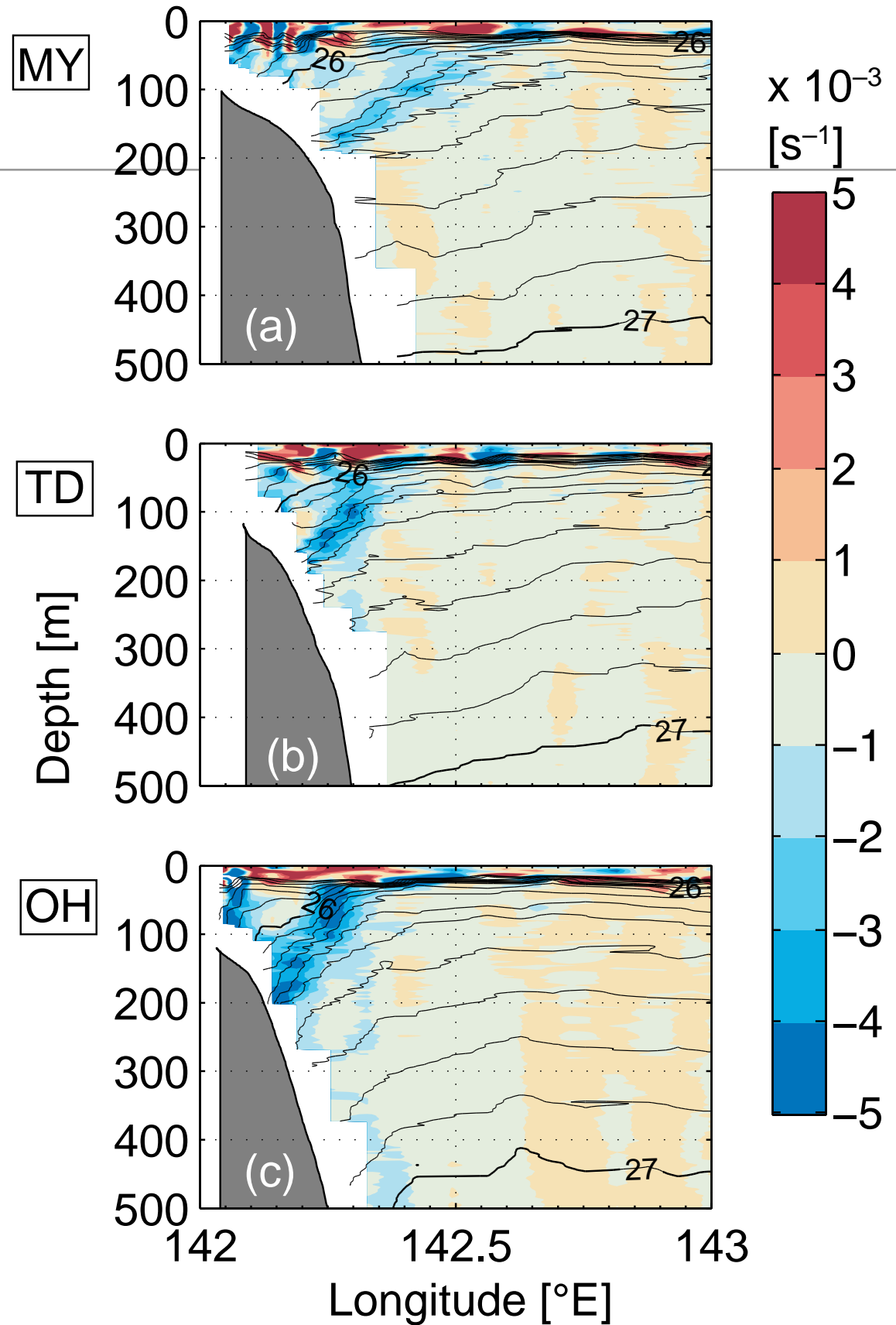
Off Point
Todogasaki



Off Point
Ohakozaki



Vertical Shear of geostrophic velocity



ADCP Shear & characteristics of M2 IWs

