

High-resolution observations of submesoscale eddy dynamics

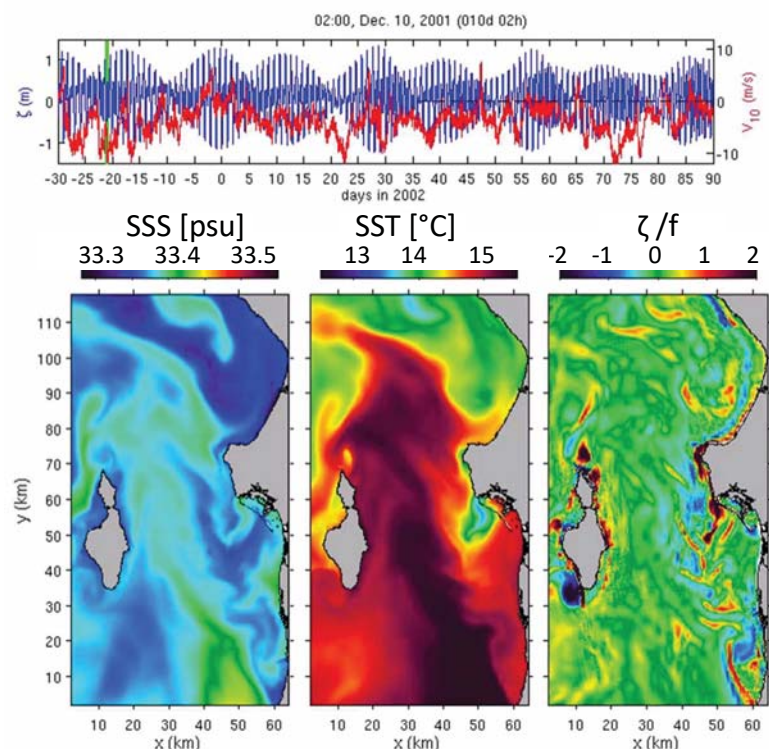
Ingrid M. Angel Benavides



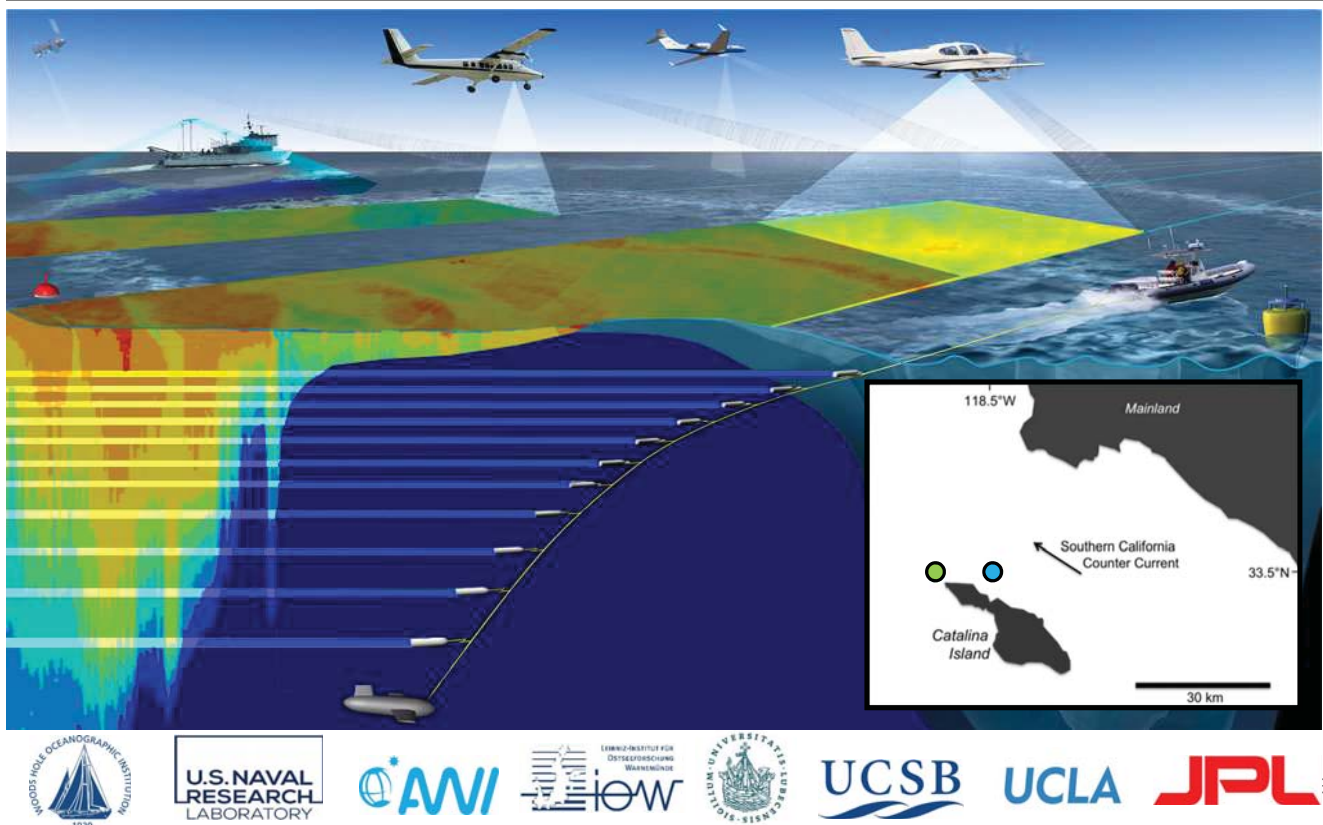
False-color image, Baltic Sea, Landsat 8
August 2015 (NASA)

Submesoscale Processes

- Common in all oceans
- Length scales
10 m to 10 km
- Ocean energy transport to
dissipation
- May sustain up to 50% of
global primary production
- High Rossby numbers
 $Ro > 1$
- High vertical velocities
 ~ 100 m/day



The Submesoscale Experiment



Multi-platform Approach

Development of multi-platform measurements

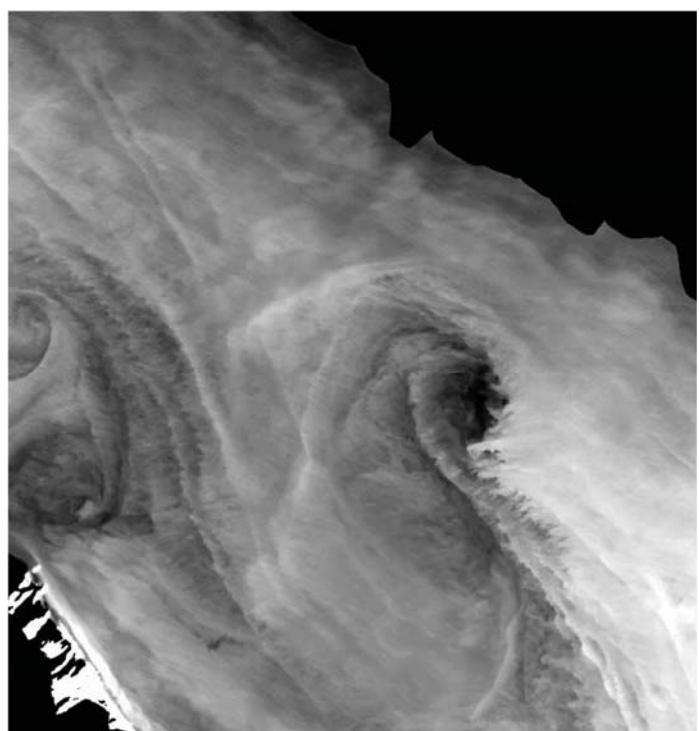
- Planes
- Speed boat, research vessels
- Towed CTD chain
- Radar
- Real-time data exchange

➔ Very challenging flow conditions

➔ Yielding most detailed observations

Resolution

horizontal/vertical	1-5 m
time	5 min
temperature	0.03°C



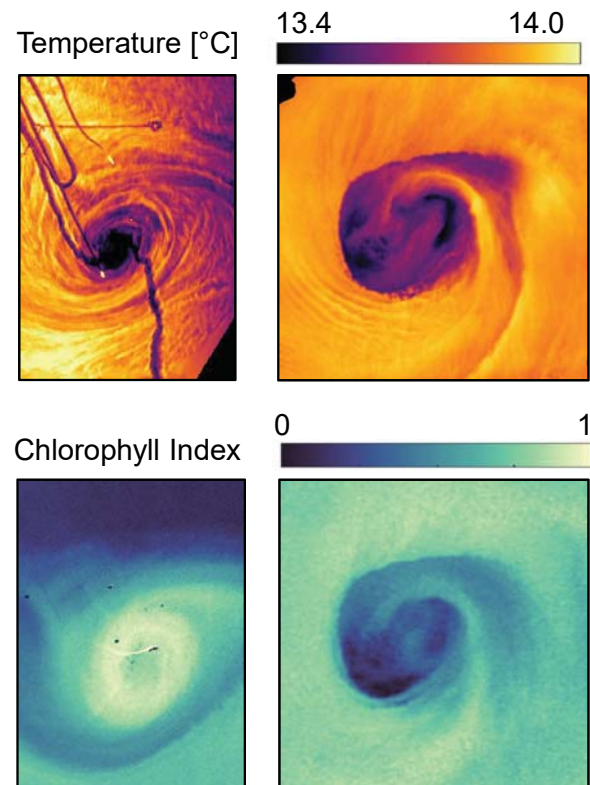
Submesoscale Eddies

Example: eddies with similar characteristics

- Diameter ~ 1 km
- Cold core $\Delta T \approx 0.5^\circ\text{C}$
- Very sharp boundary 1-5 m
- Rossby number 10 - 20

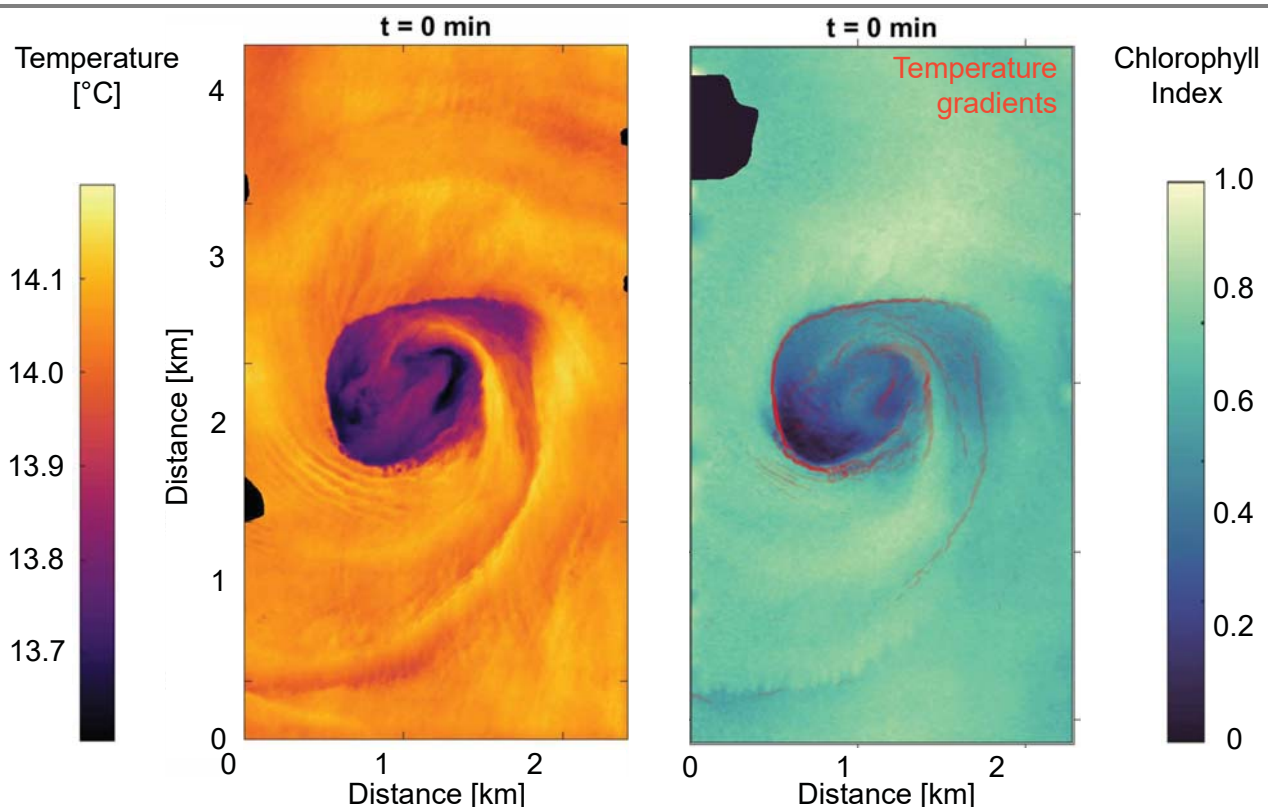
Different chlorophyll response

- High-chlorophyll core:
Upwelling, confirming model results (growth or advection?)
- Low-chlorophyll core:
Rapid export mechanism to sub-thermocline depths



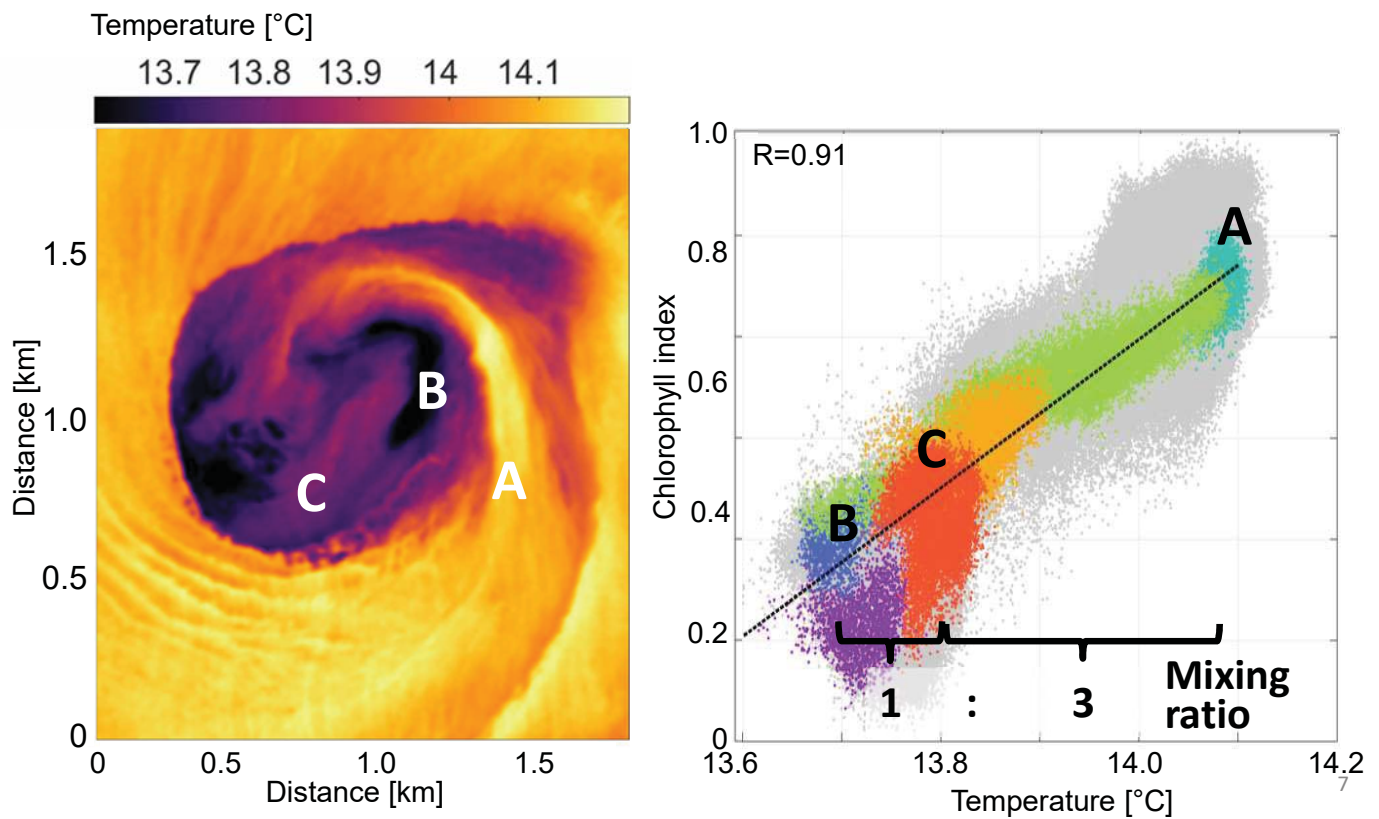
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Strong Physical-Biological Coupling

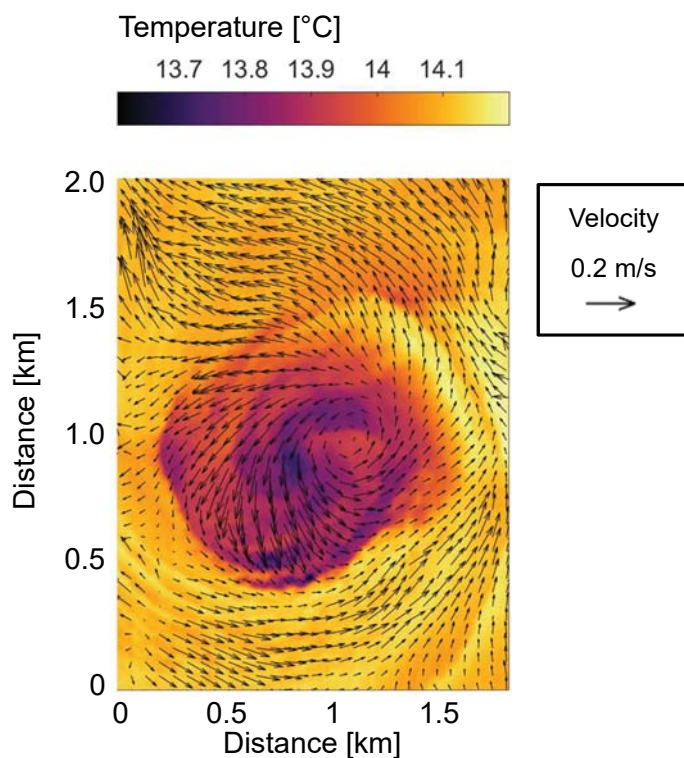


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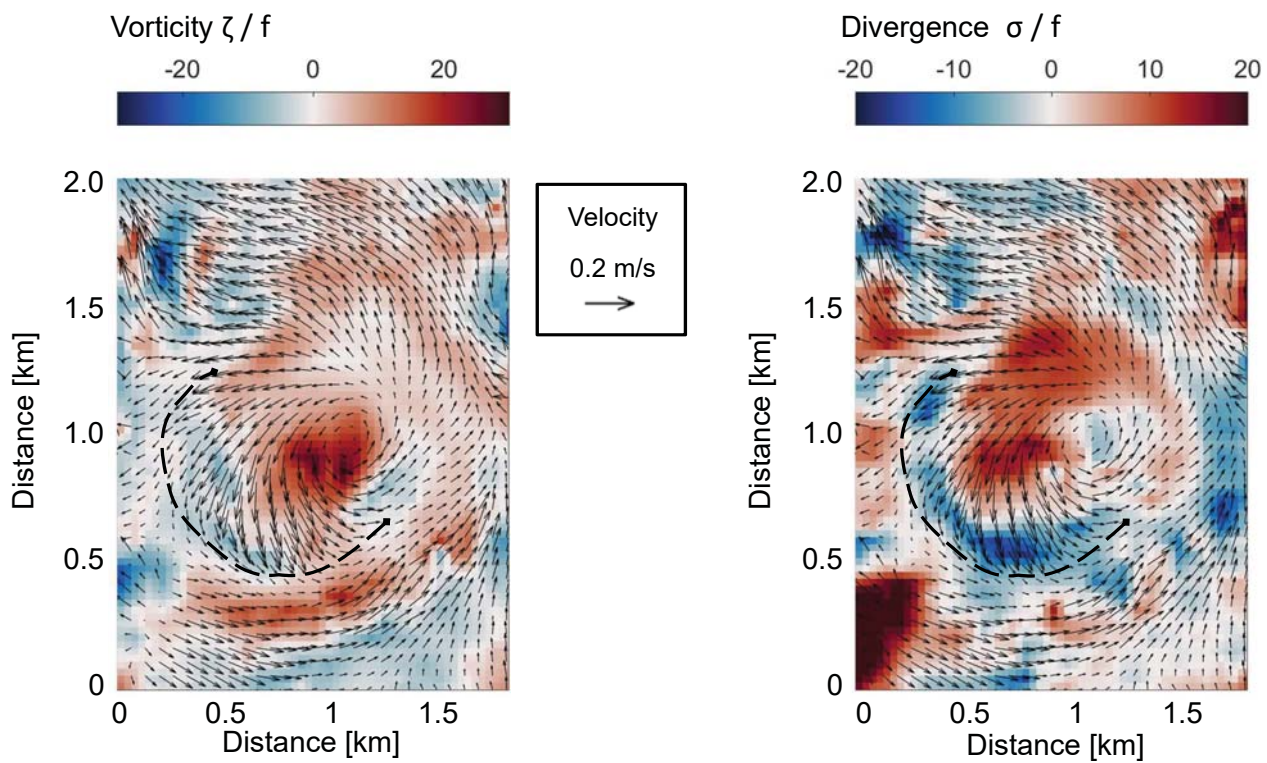
Intense Mixing



Rotational Flow



Rotational Flow

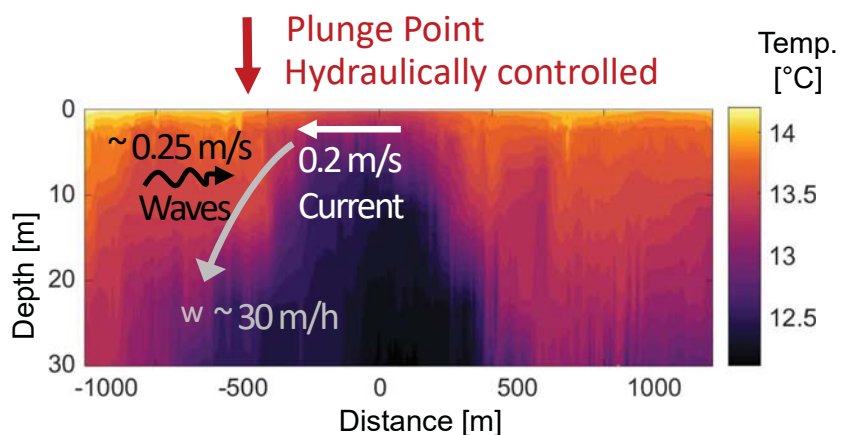
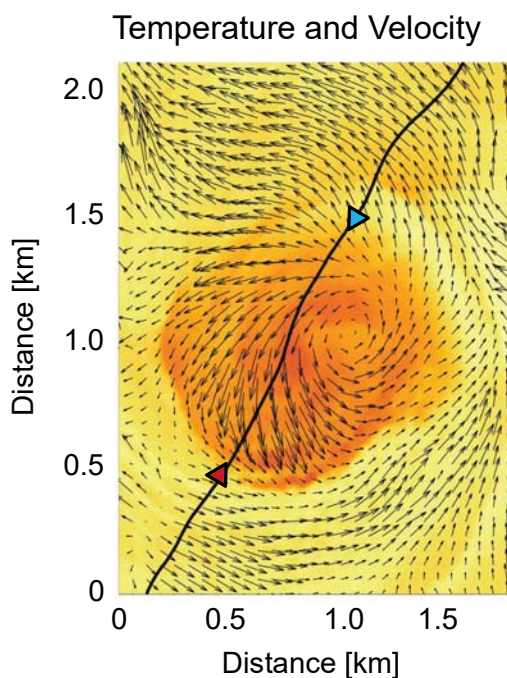


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Rapid Subduction and Export

→ Export to sub-thermocline depth ~1 h
Eddy life time ~12 h

$$F_2^2 = \frac{\text{current speed}}{\text{wave speed}} \sim 0.8$$



→ First observations in deep water
Implications for flow adjustment

Summary and Outlook

Most-detailed observations of submesoscale processes to date show

- Extremely dynamic flow ($Ro \approx 20$) with intense and rapid mixing
- Strong bio-physical coupling
- Rapid export of phytoplankton to subsurface depth
- Hydraulically controlled flow in deep water observed

- Expedition Clockwork Ocean

- MOSES

- Cape Verde
- Deep convection in Golfe du Lion

