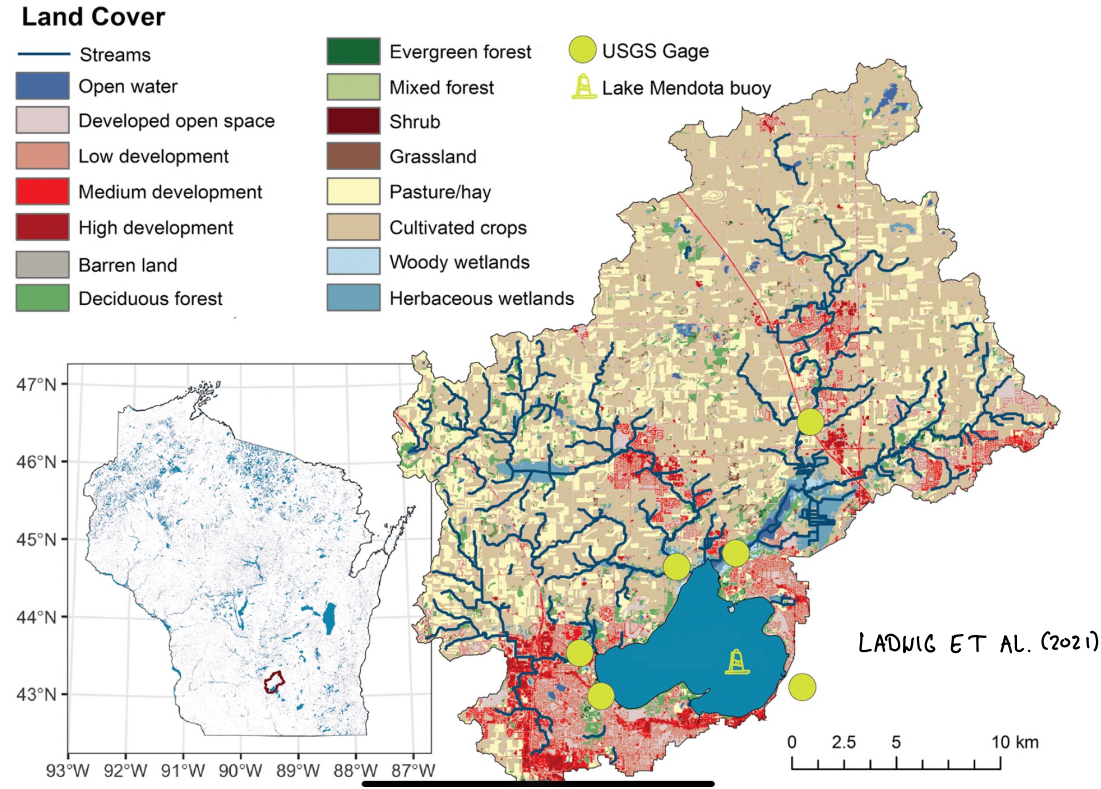


Local Lake Analysis

- model = GOTM
- GCM = GFDL-ESM
- scenario = SSP5-8.5 (2015-2100)
- Lake Mendota, Wisconsin, USA
- eutrophic
- dimictic
- about 25 m deep



Schmidt Number

Mass of the water column

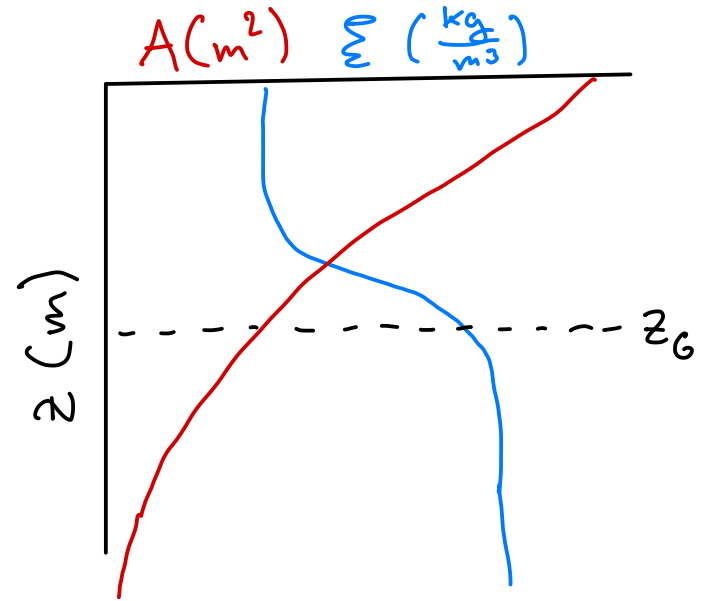
$$M = \int \rho A dz$$

Center of mass/gravity

$$\begin{aligned} z_G &= \frac{1}{\int \rho A dz} \int z \rho A dz \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \int z \rho A dz \end{aligned}$$

Mean density

$$\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{V} \int \rho A dz$$



$$S_t = \frac{g}{A_0} \int (z - z_G) (\rho - \hat{\rho}) A dz$$

Lake Number

$$L_N = \frac{S_t (z_e + z_h)}{2 \xi_h u_*^2 A_s z_v}$$

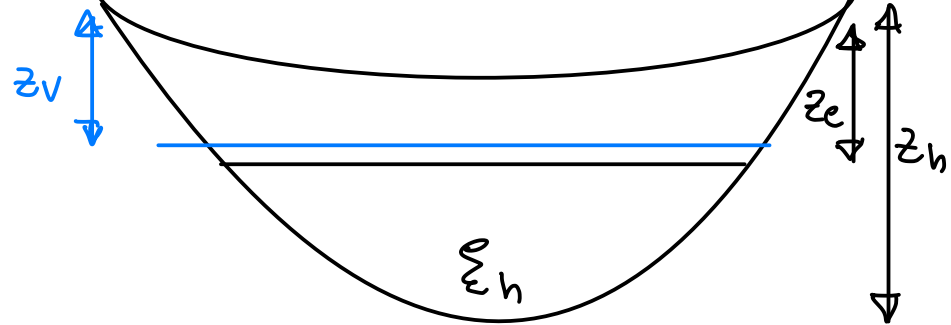
Stabilizing forces

Mixing forces

u_*

Center of volume

$$z_v = \frac{1}{V} \int z A dz$$



Coupled Model

(1) ISIMIP temperature output as input for vertical mixing (Hondzo & Stefan, 1993)

$$K_z = \alpha_k (N_z^2)^{-0.43} \quad \text{WITH } \alpha_k = 0.00706 A_s^{0.56}$$

$$N_z^2 = \frac{g}{\xi_z} \frac{d\xi_z}{dz}$$

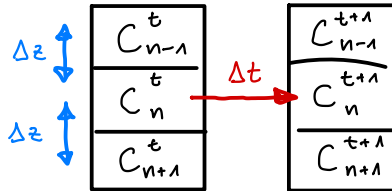
(2) Build our custom model

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = K \frac{d^2 C}{dz^2}$$

numerics
(FTCS)

$$C_n^{t+1} = C_n^t + K \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z^2} (C_{n+1}^t - 2C_n^t + C_{n-1}^t)$$

(3) Be creative



(explicit)