χpods and Mixing Efficiency

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March 22, 2017

The CTD-χpod

- Measures temperature gradient w/ FP07 thermistor
- Easily deployed on traditional CTD, Tz not as sensitive to package vibration
- Goal is to be able to estimate χ and ϵ w/o full microstructure

χpod Method

In small windows:

- Convert dT/dt to dT/dz using fallspeed
- Compute spectra of dT/dz
- Iterative method to estimate χ,ϵ
- Assumes $K_T = K_\rho$
- Assumes mixing efficency (coefficient) $\gamma = 0.2$

CTD-χpod Validation

- To validate, compare w/ Chamelon microstructure profiles (1m avg).
- Apply χpod method to Chameleon thermistor data only (no shear probes)
- Compare to Chameleon estimates using shear probes.

Results:

- χ compares well
- ϵ biased low by about 10X

Turns out using the 1m avg Chameleon data, $\gamma \approx 0.02$, not 0.2 .

$$\gamma_{\chi\epsilon} = \frac{N^2 \chi}{2\epsilon T_z^2} \tag{1}$$

Apparently Sasha found something similar for EQ08 and other Chameleond datasets.

What if We Compute γ over patches?

- But everyone says $\gamma = 0.2$...
- Maybe we have to compute it over patches. If there's no mixing, does γ even make sense?

Patches

- Turns out computing γ over patches not so simple...
- Lots of options for how to identify patches, calculate T_z and N^2 etc.
- Lots of salinity spikes, need to use temperature.
- Use 60-200m only (don't include diurnal cycle turbulence etc.)

Salinity spikes

- Salinity looks noisy, lots of spikes.
- Not a constant T-S relationship
- use R^2 to quanity 'tight' T-S relationships in patches?

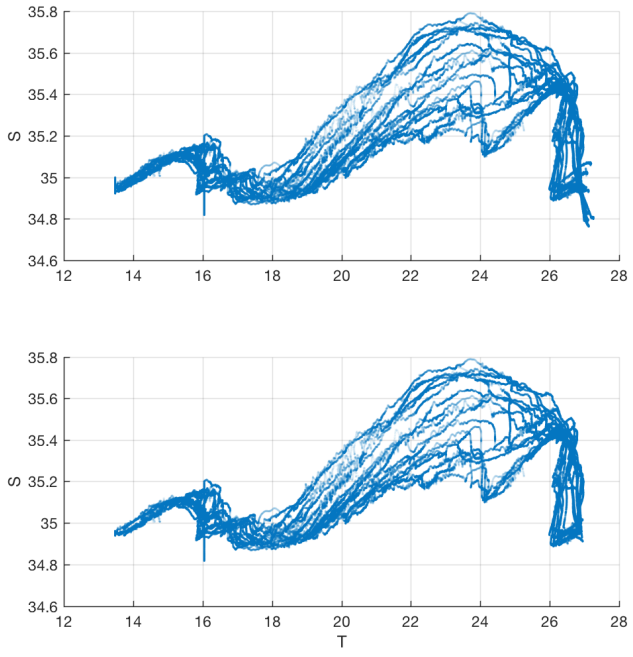

Figure: default

T_z:

- T_z ''line' : Fit a straight line to sorted temperature within patch.
- T_z 'bulk' : Method from Smyth et al 2001. More robust when there are multiple layers within patch?

N^2:

- N^2 ''line' : Fit a straight line to sorted density within patch.
- N^2 ''fit' : Fit a straight line to density computed from T-S fit in patch.
- N^2 'bulk' : Use 'bulk' T_z, and ratio between density and temperature.

This gives us 4 estimates of γ:

- γ bin : Binned T_z,N^2 interopolated to patch locations.
- γ ''line' : 'line' T_z,N^2
- γ 'bulk' : 'bulk' T_z,N^2
- γ 'linefit' : 'line' T_z,, ''line-fit' N^2

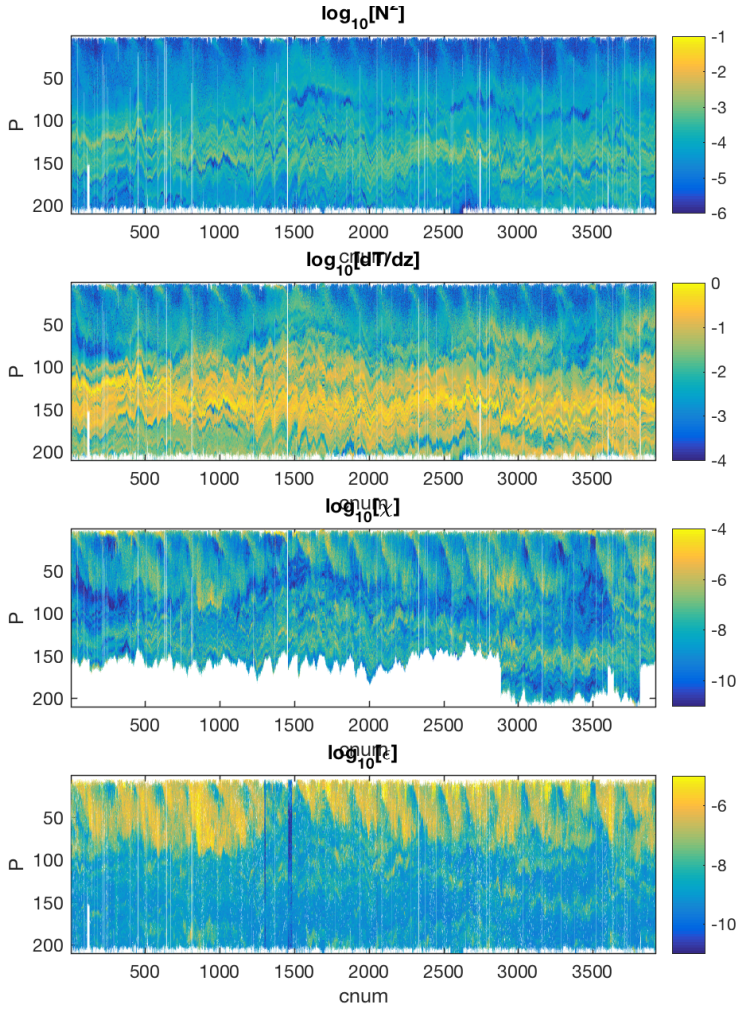
log10[N²]
log10[dT/dz]
log10[χ]
log10[ε]
P
cnum
50
100
150
200
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500

Figure:

TIWE binned

- Looked at TIWE 1st because there were some previous patch analayis and gamma estimates (Bill,Jim).
- Binned gamma has median of ...

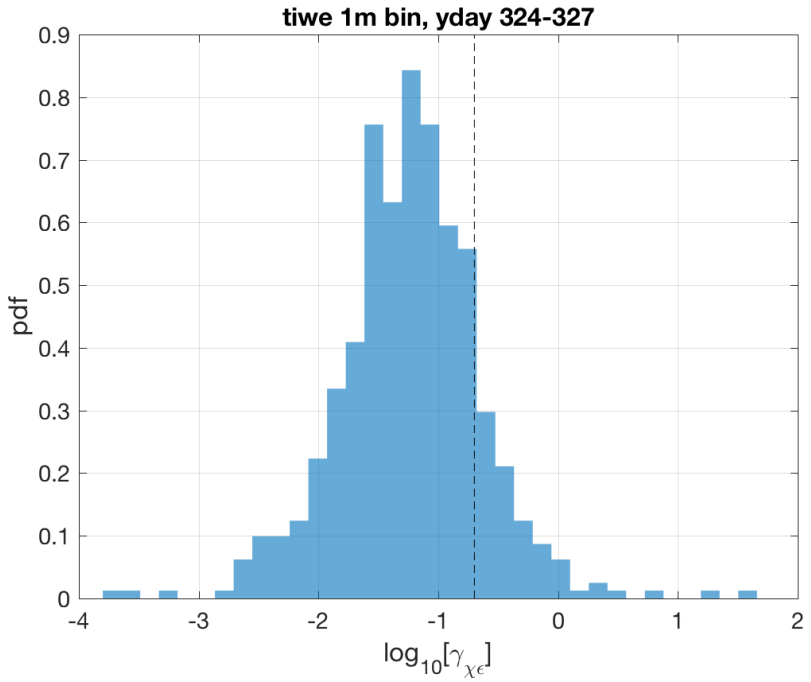

Figure: γ estimated from 1m binned TIWE profiles.

- Patch estimates of γ are all equal or greater than 0.2
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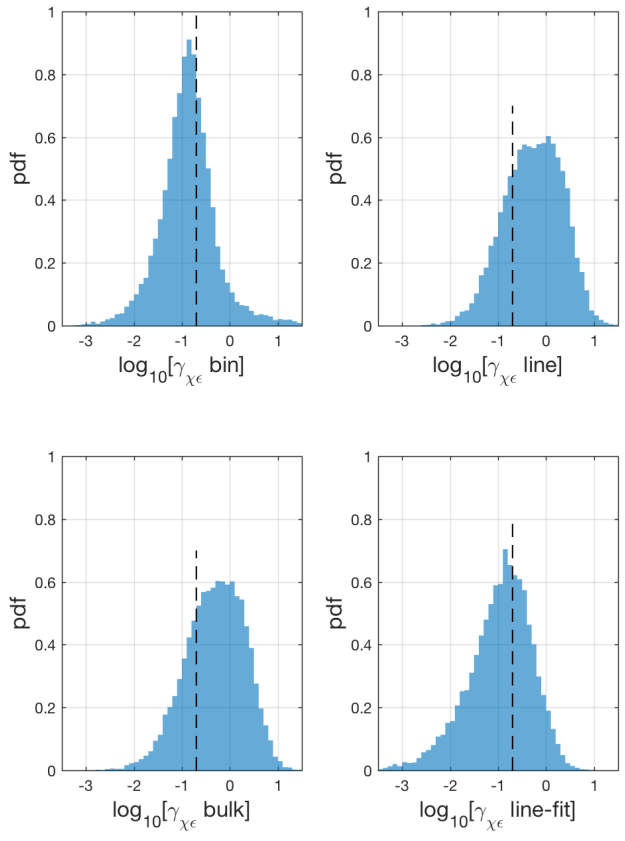

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Table: Statistics for patches using various parameters. γ values are medians for each distribution. Only patches between 60-200m and on yday 324-327 are considered for all.

minOT	usetemp	minR2	γbin	$\gamma line$	γfit	$\gamma bulk$	Npatches
0.4	1	0	0.13	0.57	0.11	0.53	16329
0.4	1	0.5	0.14	0.22	0.12	0.21	3761
0.75	1	0	0.15	0.62	0.14	0.59	9175
0.75	1	0.5	0.15	0.25	0.16	0.26	2358
1	1	0	0.16	0.71	0.15	0.68	6893
1	1	0.5	0.16	0.29	0.17	0.29	1779

LQI4 1

- Patch estimates of γ are ..
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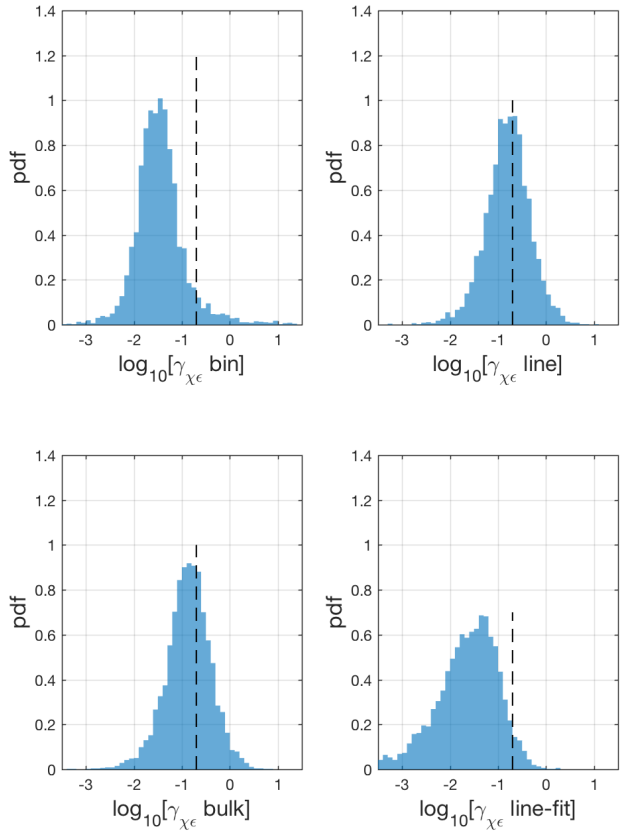

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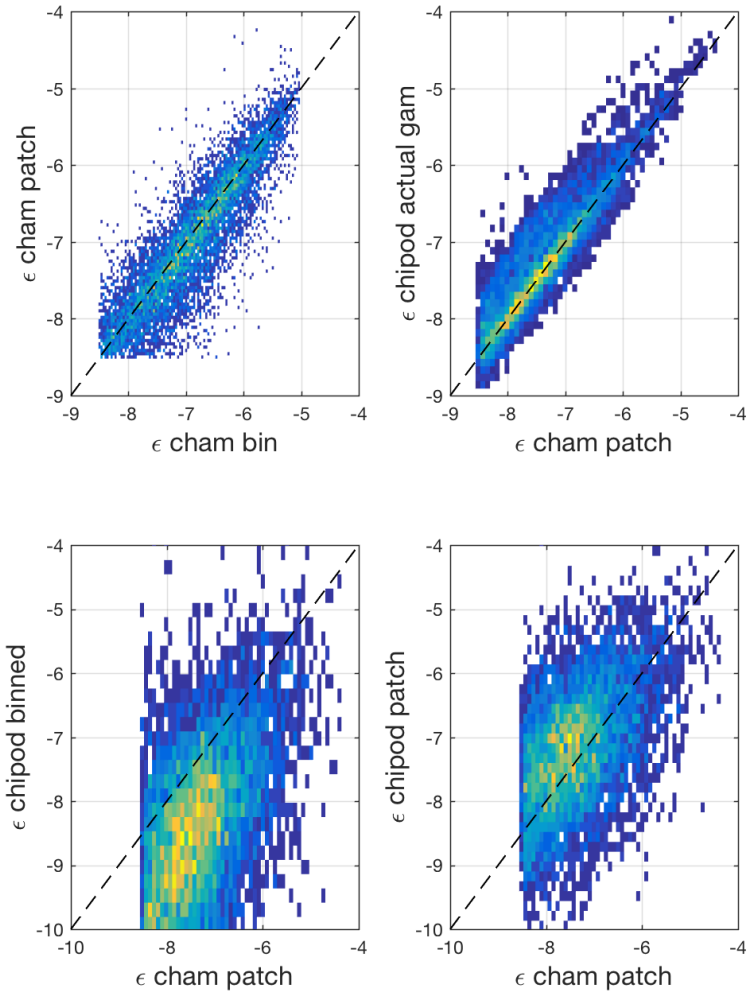
Table: Statistics for patches using various parameters. γ values are medians for each distribution. Only patches between 60-200m are considered.

minOT	usetemp	minR2	γbin	$\gamma line$	γfit	$\gamma bulk$	Npatches
0.4	1	0	0.03	0.15	0.02	0.13	9326
0.4	1	0.5	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.08	1301
0.75	1	0	0.05	0.13	0.02	0.12	4075
0.75	1	0.5	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.08	520
1	1	0	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.12	2829
1	1	0.5	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.08	387



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Summary

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