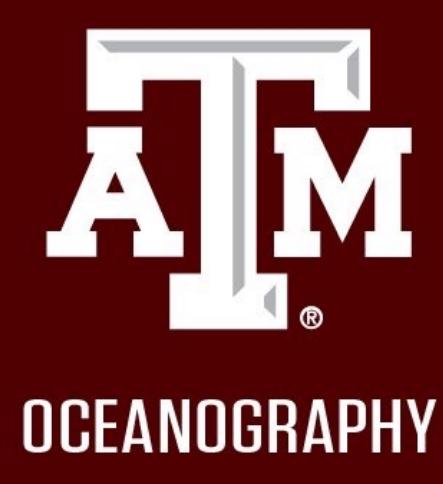


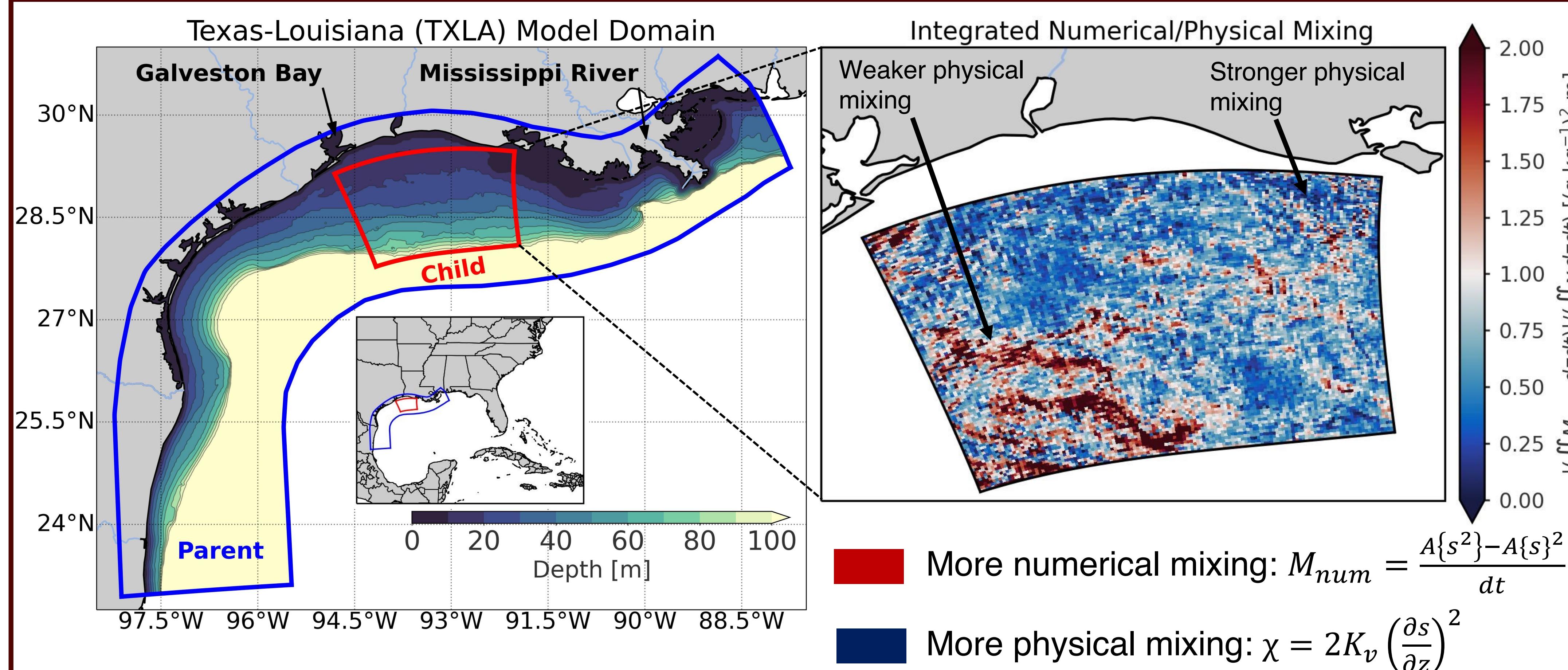
# Quantification of physical and numerical mixing using tracer variance dissipation in a coastal ocean model



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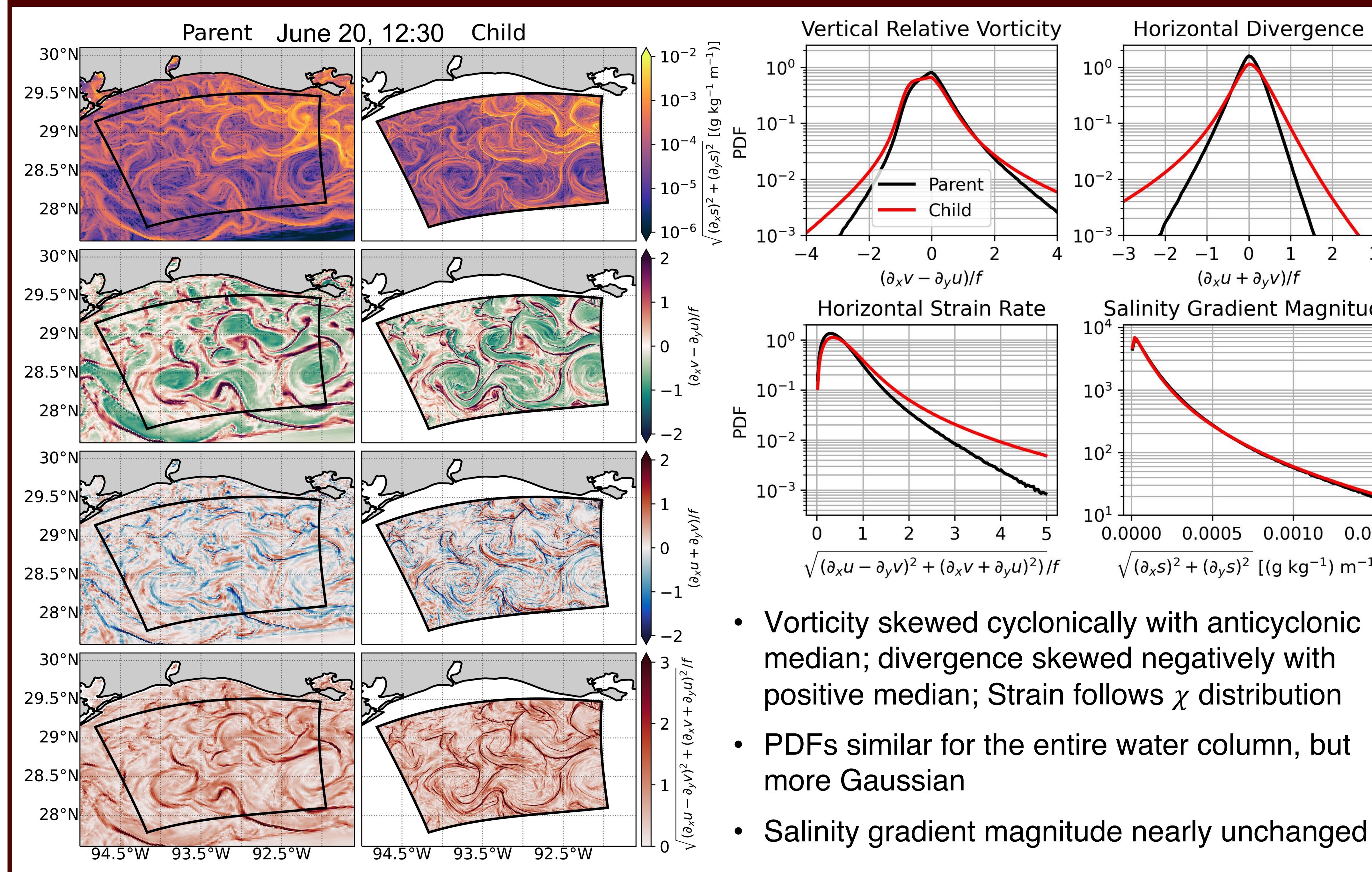
## I. Background and motivation



- Realistic ROMS model; two-way nesting
- Parent resolution ~1600 m, child ~300 m
- 40 Day Simulation: June 3 – July 14, 2010

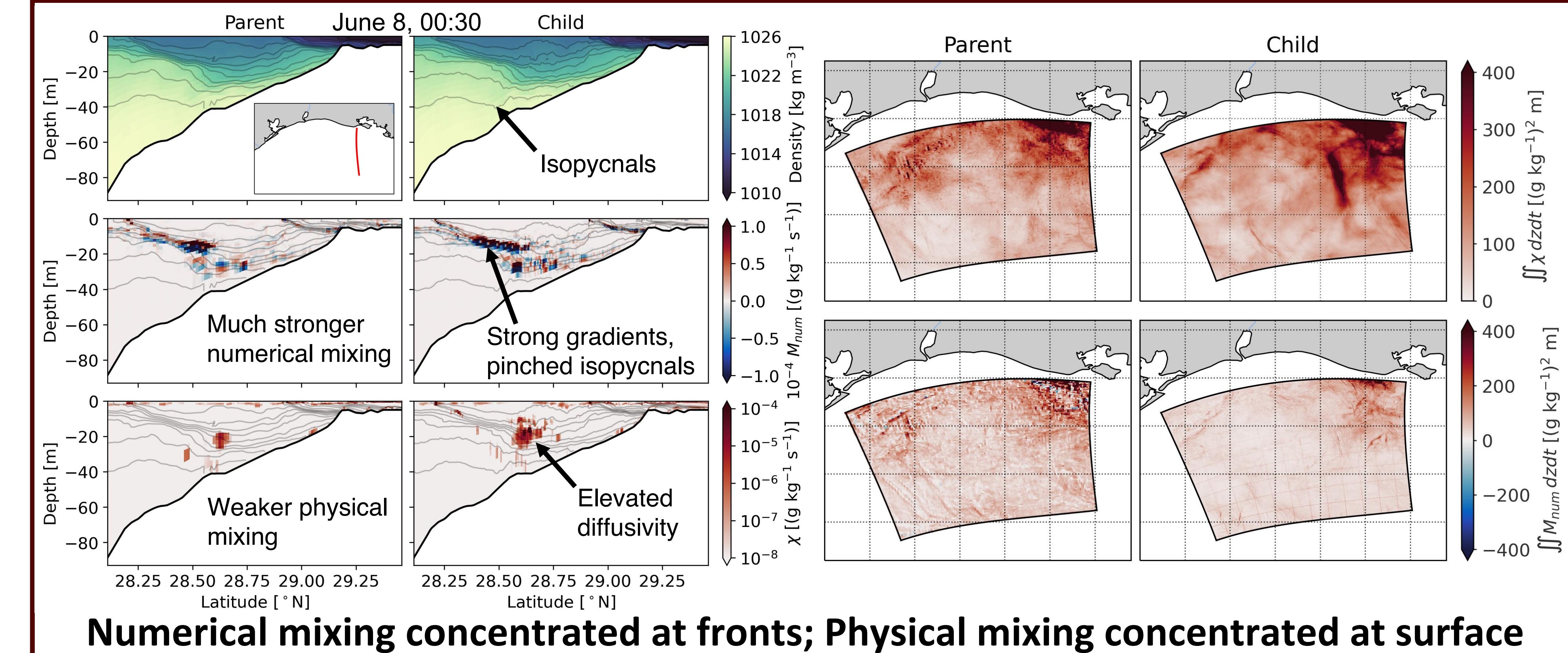
**How and why does numerical mixing vary between the parent and child models?**

## II. Impacts of model nesting: Surface hydrodynamic processes

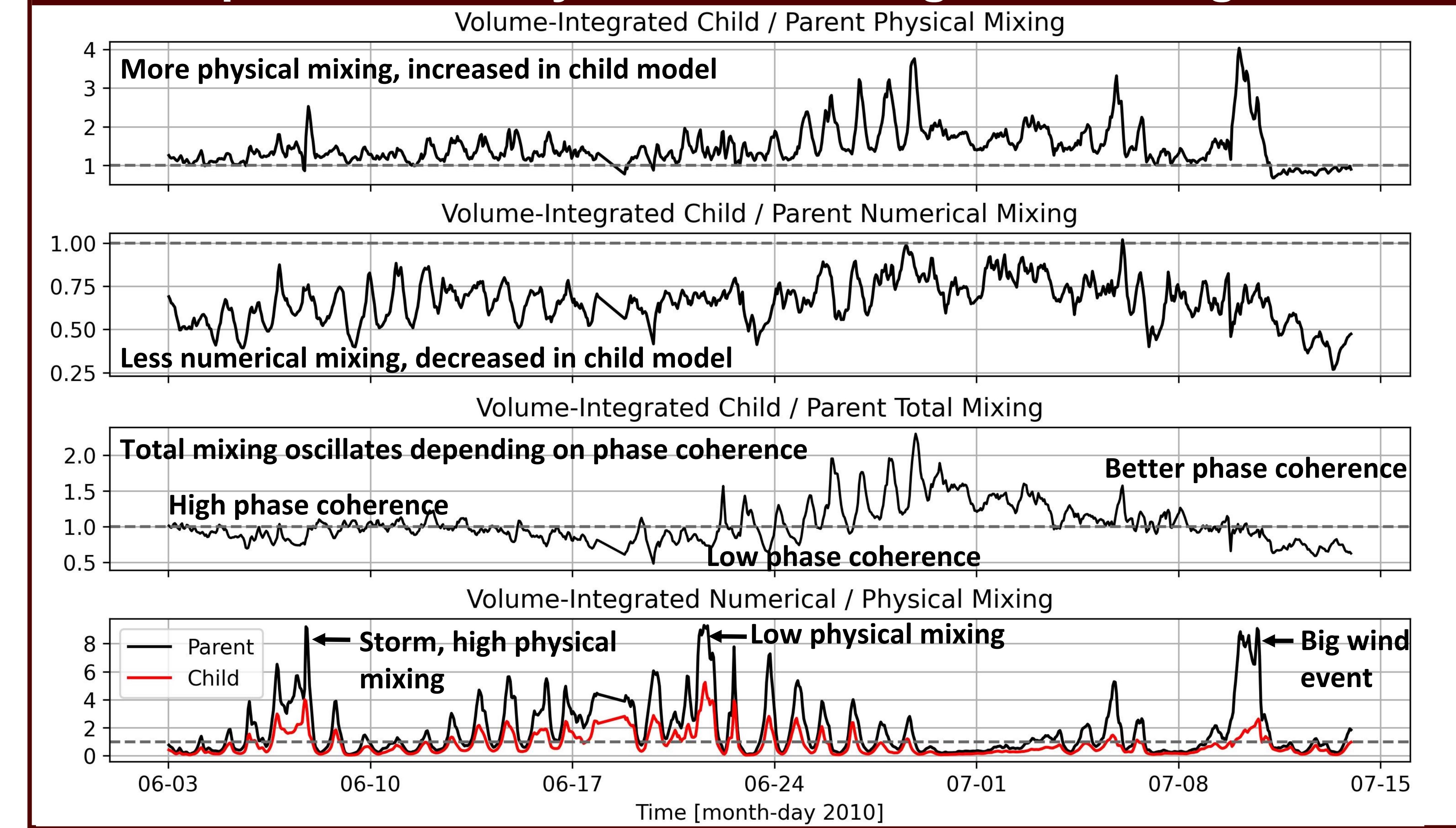


- Vorticity skewed cyclonically with anticyclonic median; divergence skewed negatively with positive median; Strain follows  $\chi$  distribution
- PDFs similar for the entire water column, but more Gaussian
- Salinity gradient magnitude nearly unchanged

## III. Spatial structure of physical and numerical mixing



## IV. Temporal variability of volume integrated mixing



## V. Conclusions

- We use a realistic, submesoscale resolving, two-way nested model of the TXLA shelf to characterize physical and numerical mixing online
- Numerical mixing exceeds the physical mixing for much of the simulation in the parent model and is concentrated near strong salinity fronts, reduced greatly in child model
- The decrease in numerical mixing is caused by a reduction in size of frontal filaments that have strong horizontal salinity gradients