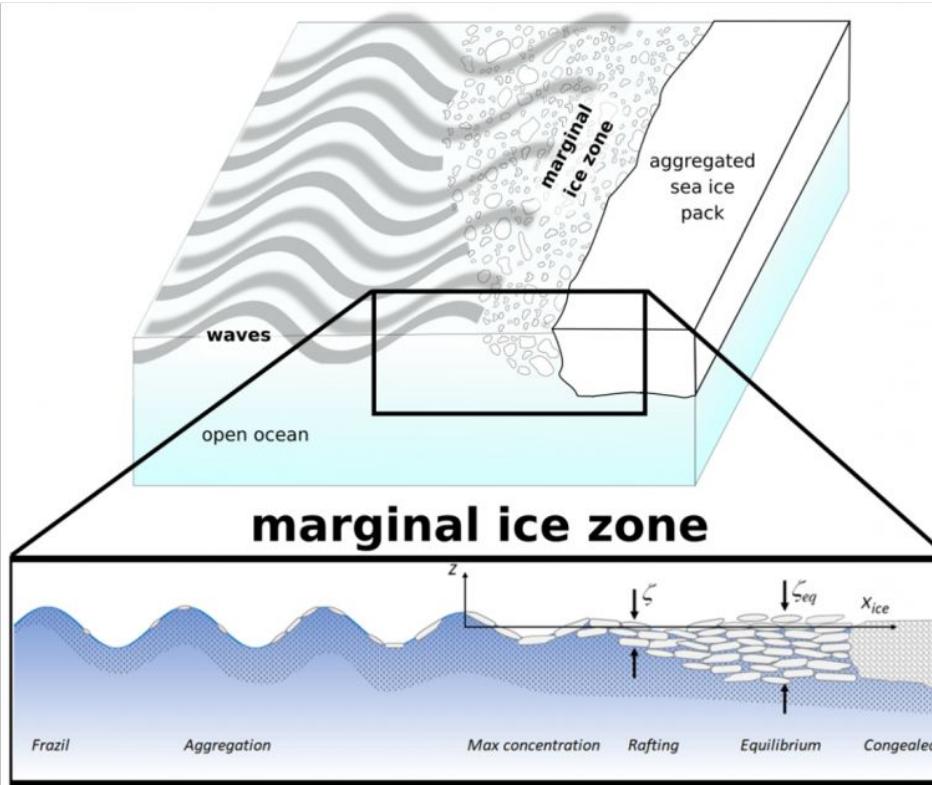
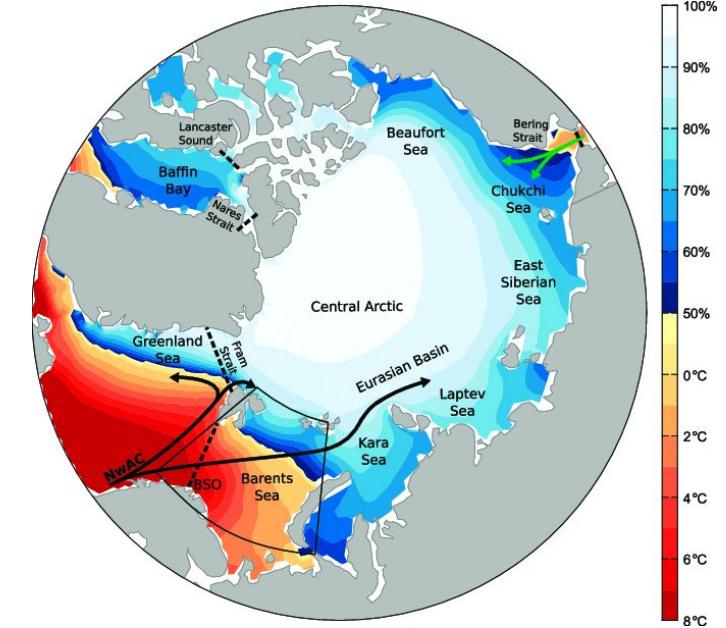


# Laboratory Experiments on Internal Solitary Waves in Ice-Covered Waters

Magda Carr, Peter Sutherland, Andrea Haase, Karl-Ulrich Evers, Ilker Fer, Atle Jensen, Henrik Kalisch, Jarle Berntsen, Emilian Päräü, Øyvind Thiem, Peter A. Davies



Dai et al. (2019) and Sutherland and Dumont (2018)



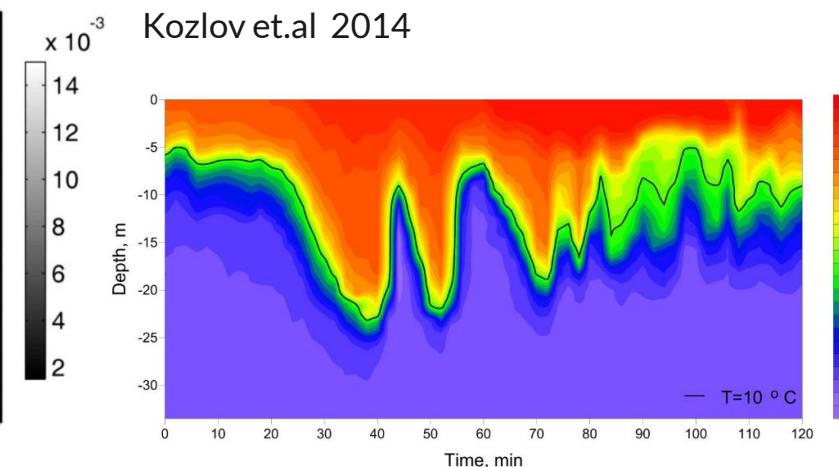
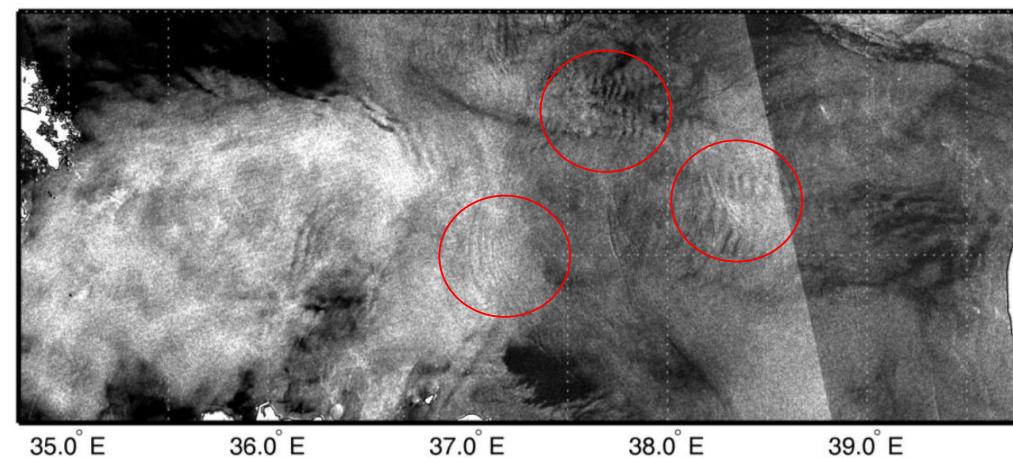
Årthun et.al 2019

# Theory & Field Observations - mapping of internal waves

## Field work

Kozlov et.al 2014  
Rippeth et.al 2017  
Levine et.al 1985

- ISW map
- Mixing
- Turbulence



## Theory

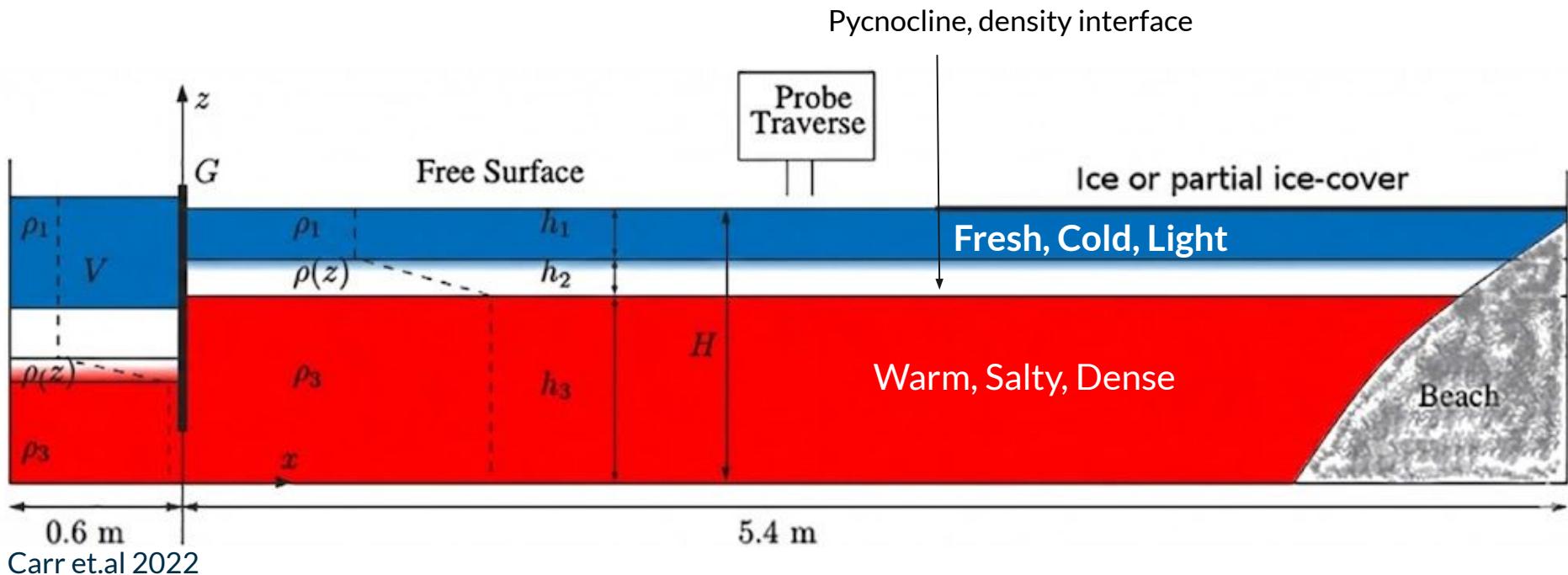
Muench et.al 1983  
Saiki et.al 2016

- Ice bands
- ISW > flexure of ice

# Experimental Setup

Arctic environment test basin

HSVA  
The Hamburg Ship Model Basin



What happens if there is an ice edge? How do ice/ISW interact? Is ice transported?

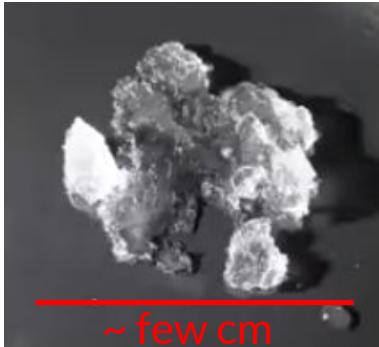
# ISW generation



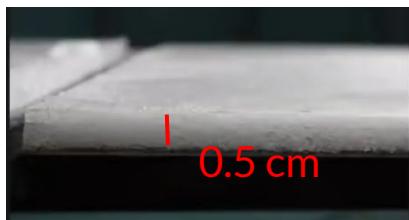
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yv2\\_hfr1wFI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yv2_hfr1wFI)

# Ice-wave interaction monitored

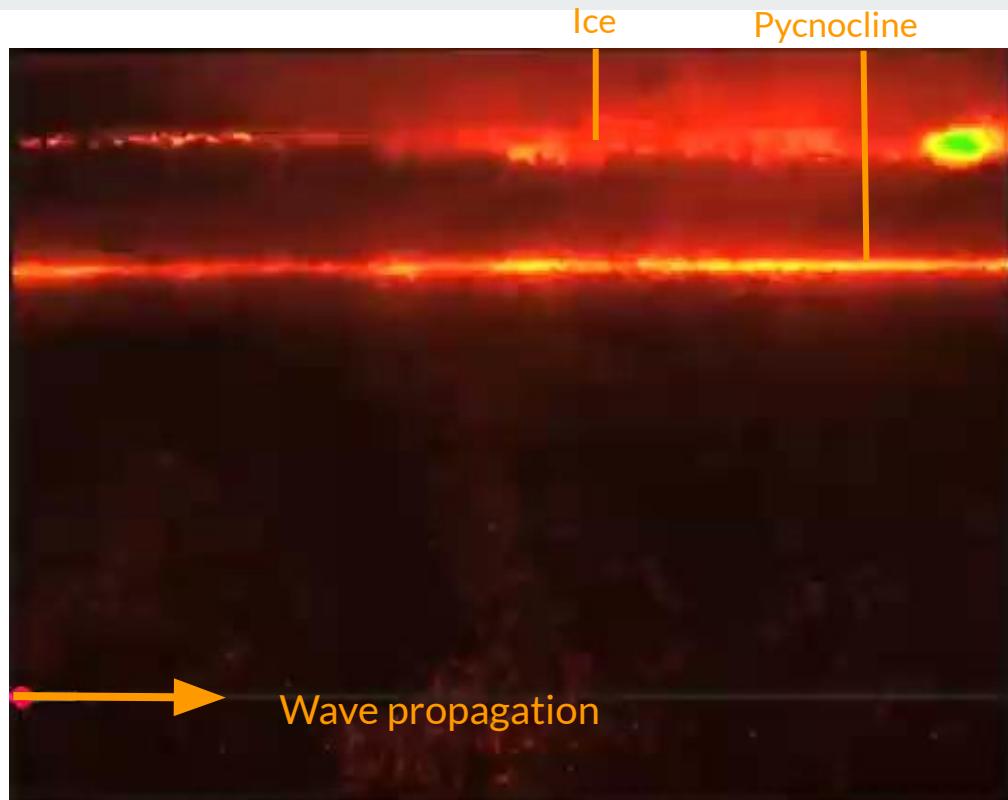
Grease ice



Nilas ice

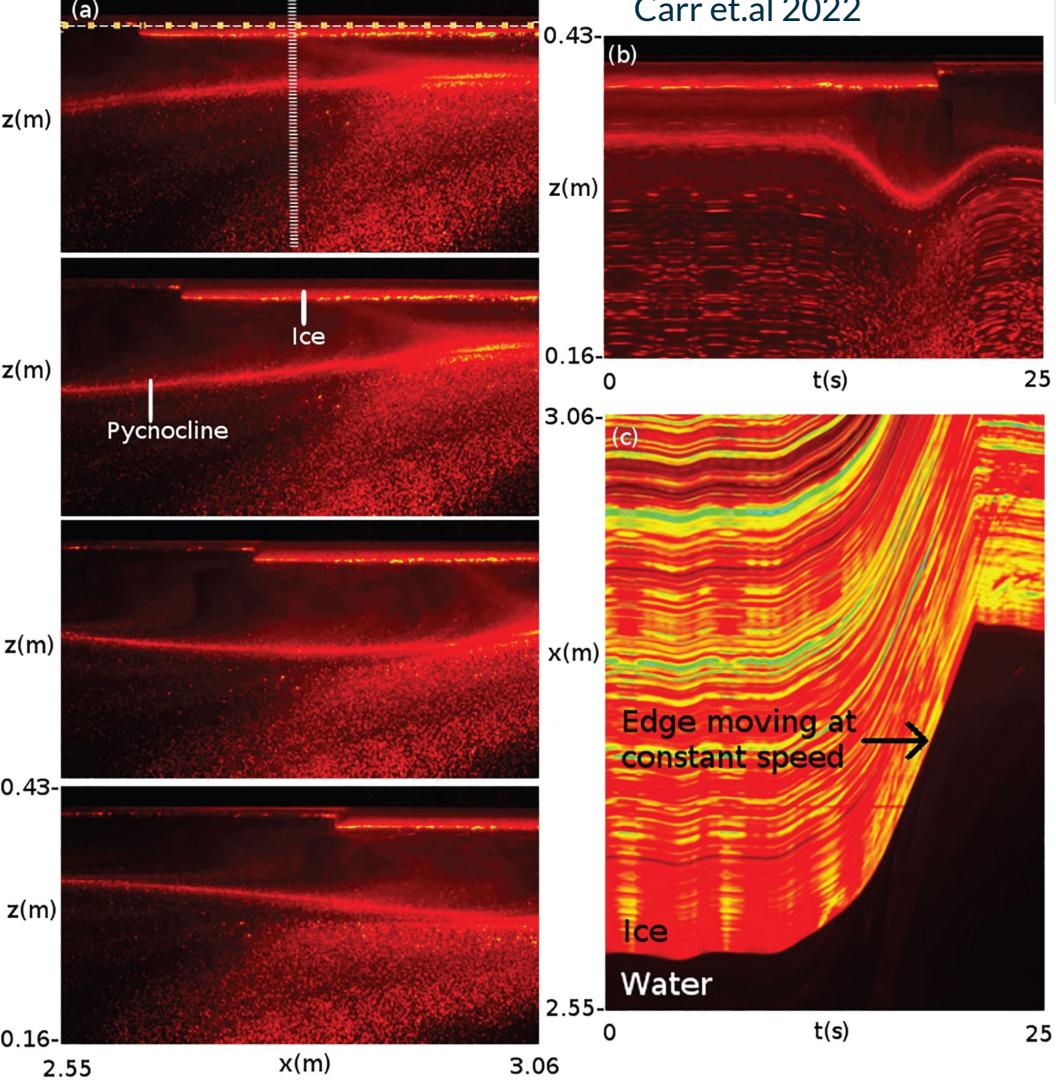


Sheet ice



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yv2\\_hfr1wFI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yv2_hfr1wFI)

# Processing movies

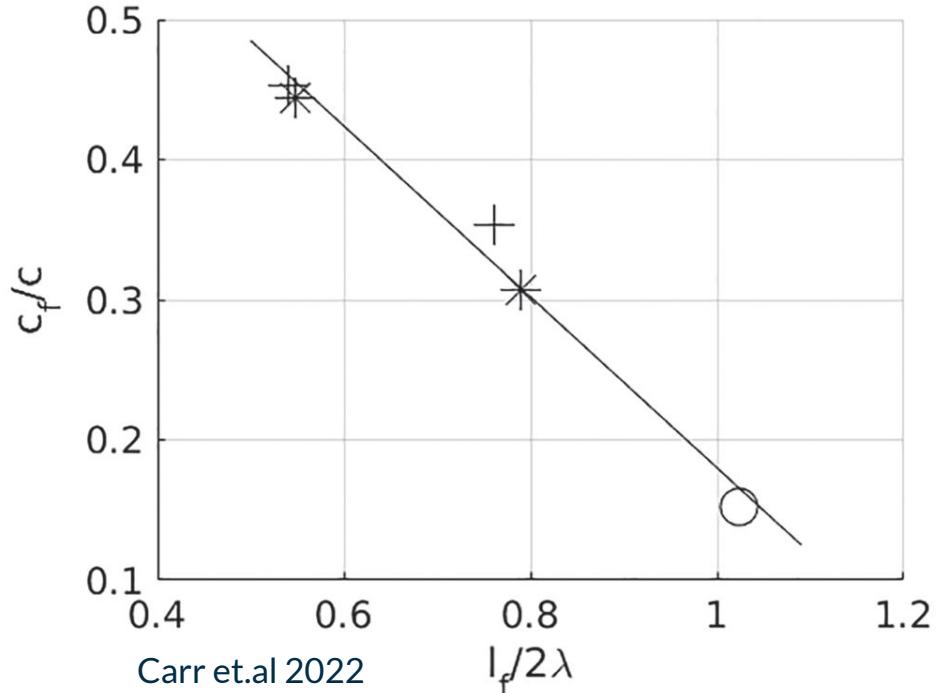


- $c, a, \lambda$  : wave characteristics
  - $c_f$  : floe speed

## What relation between floes' sizes and speed ?

# Results - Ice floe wave induced motion

(b)



- Sheet ice,  $(l_f, d_f) = (2.00\text{m}, 0.058\text{m})$
- + Sheet ice,  $(l_f, d_f) = (1.00\text{ m}, 0.058\text{m})$
- \* Sheet ice,  $(l_f, d_f) = (0.95\text{ m}, 0.013\text{m})$

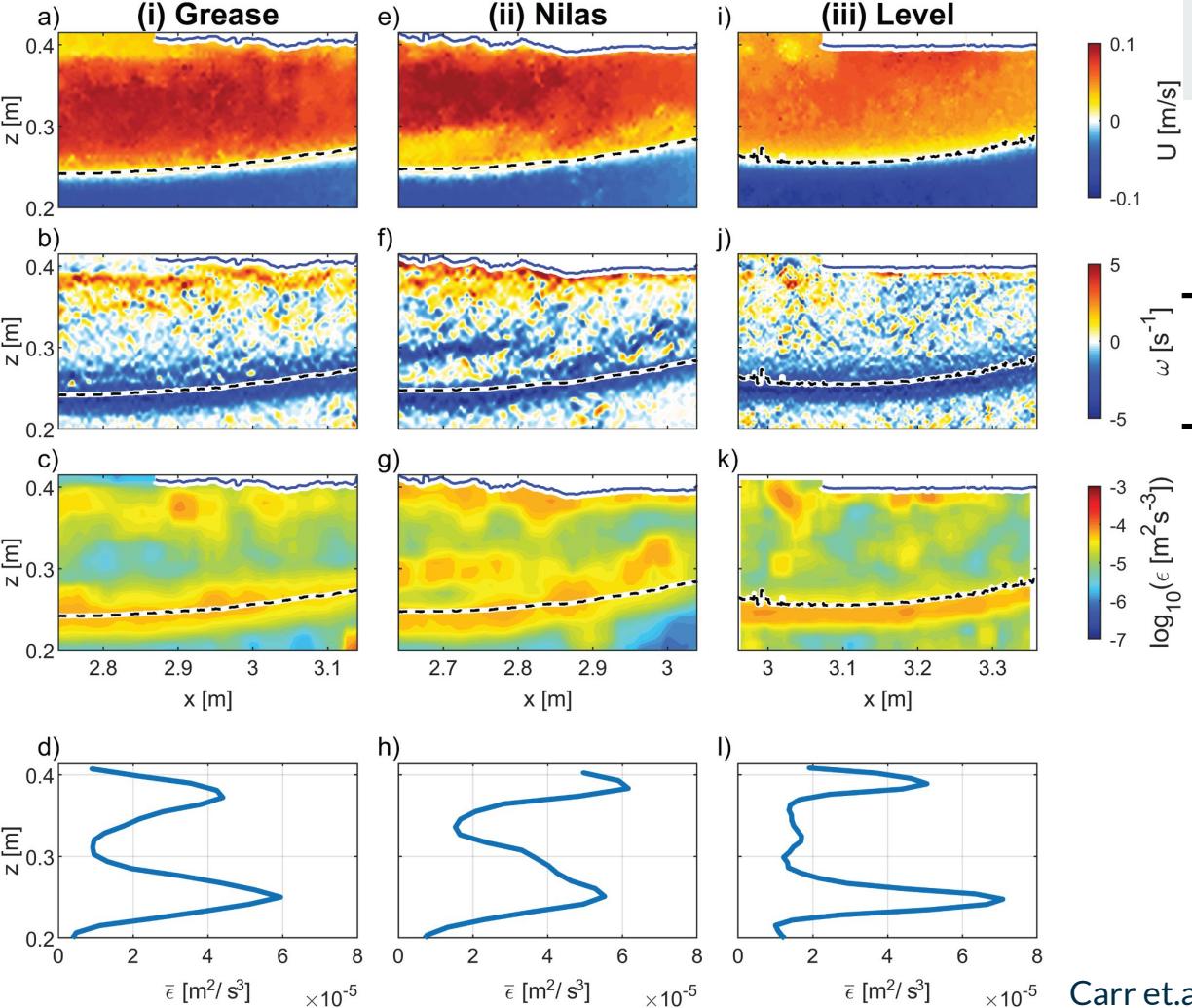
$$c_f/c = -0.61l_f/2\lambda + 0.79$$

→ Longer floes move slower



What about turbulent dissipation ?

# Results - PIV



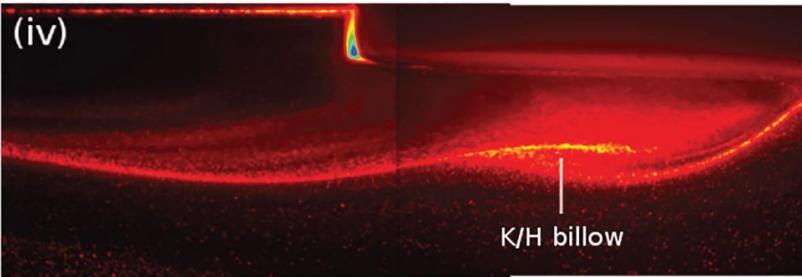
— Underside of ice  
- - - Pycnocline

- Dissipation of TKE at underside of ice and pycnocline are comparable.
- TKE dissipation at underside of ice : 44% (grease), 39% (nilas), 35% (sheet) of total dissipation.

# Conclusion (1) – Paper results & outlooks

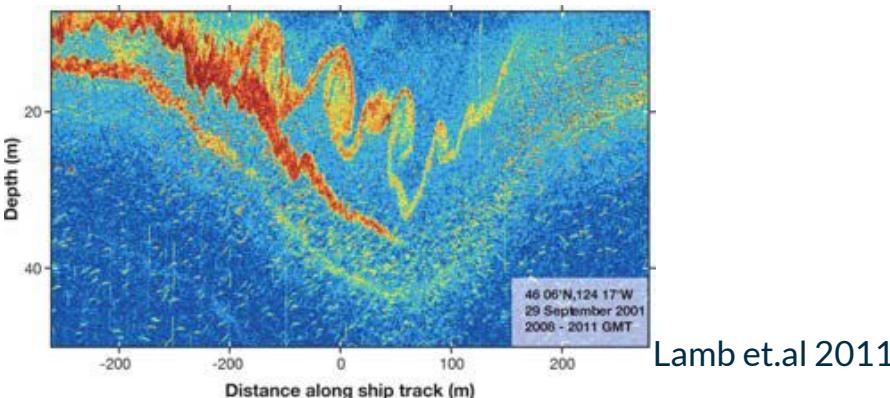
## Comparing to class

- ‘Inverse’ Dead water phenomenon
- Lab methods & KH



$$0.13 \leq R_i \leq 0.25$$

Carr et.al 2022



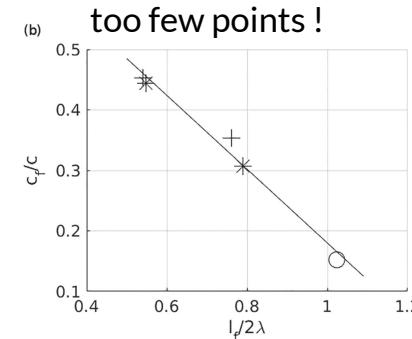
Lamb et.al 2011

Key results : Ice/ISW interactions leads to...

- ISW dissipation (friction + transport + wave deformation)
- Breaking and reorganisation of ice cover

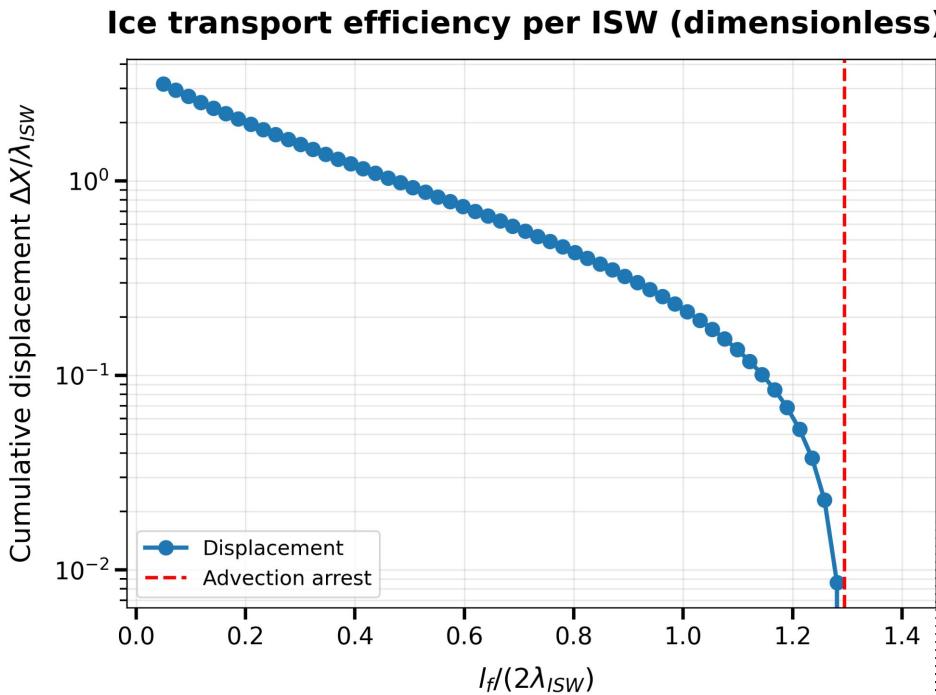
## Limits

	Re	N
Lab	$10^3$	$1 \text{ s}^{-1}$
Arctic Ocean	$10^6$	$0.01 \text{ s}^{-1}$



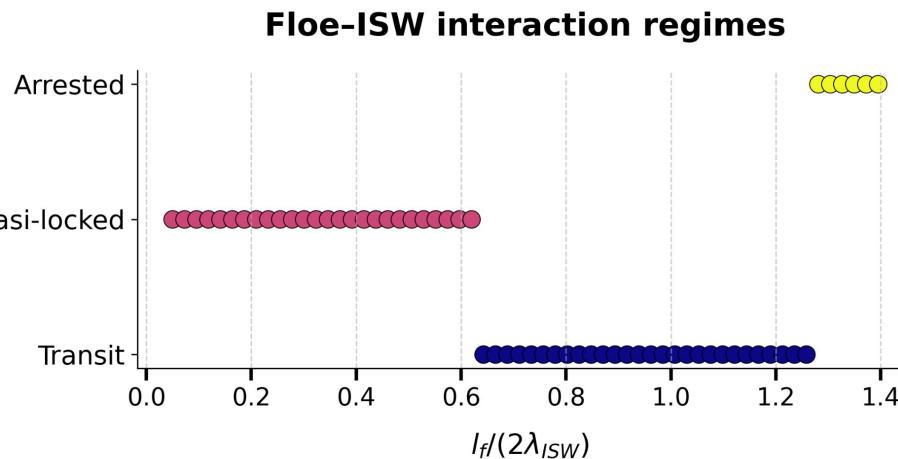
## Conclusion (2) - ice transport issue

$$T_{res} \sim \frac{\lambda_{ISW}}{c_0 - c_f} \quad \Delta X = \int_0^{T_{res}} c_f dt$$



$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{c_f}{c_0}$$

Regime	Criterion
Transit	$\mathcal{L} \ll 1$
Quasi-locked	$0.7 \lesssim \mathcal{L} < 1$
Arrest	$\mathcal{L} = 0$



# References

Find our work and contribution here :

<https://github.com/matildeb666/Internal-waves>

**Thanks for your attention !**

- Rippeth, T. P., Vlasenko, V., Stashchuk, N., Scannell, B. D., Green, J. A. M., Lincoln, B. J., & Bacon, S. (2017). **Tidal conversion and mixing poleward of the critical latitude (an Arctic case study)**. *Geophysical Research Letters*
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- Muensch, R. D., LeBlond, P. H., & Hachmeister, L. E. (1983). **On some possible interactions between internal waves and sea ice in the marginal ice zone**. *Journal of Geophysical Research*
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- Conference of Dr. Magda Carr : [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yv2\\_hfr1wFI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yv2_hfr1wFI)
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- Rainville, L., & Woodgate, R. A. (2009). **Observations of internal wave generation in the seasonally ice-free Arctic.** *Geophysical Research Letters*

# Lee waves

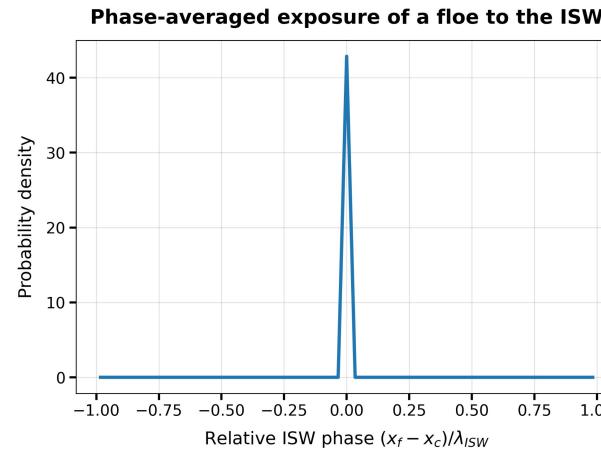


# Conclusion (3)



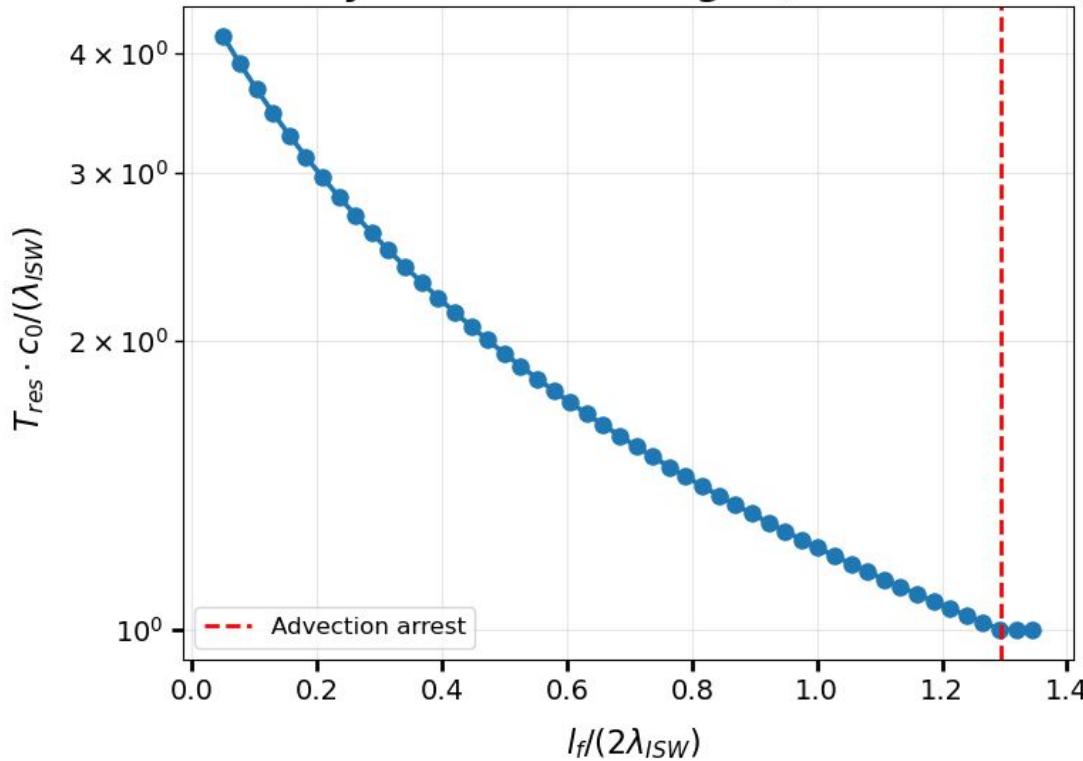
$$\xi(t) = x_f(t) - c_0 t$$

$$P(\xi) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \delta(\xi(t) - \xi) dt$$



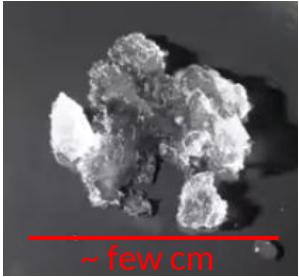
— Teal  
— Orange

### Residency Time vs floe length (dimensionless)

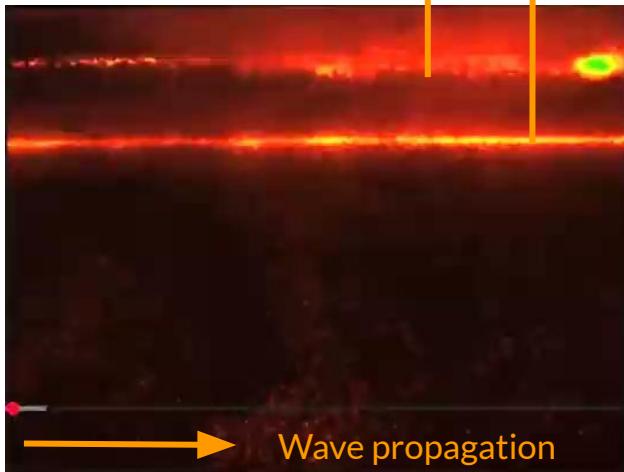


# Different varieties of ice, different phenomenon

Grease ice



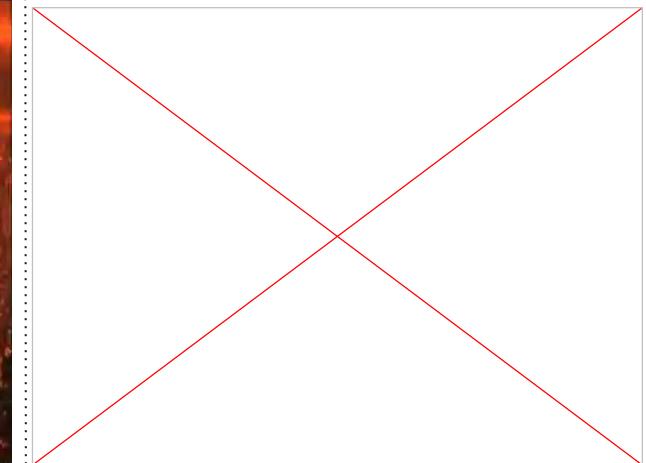
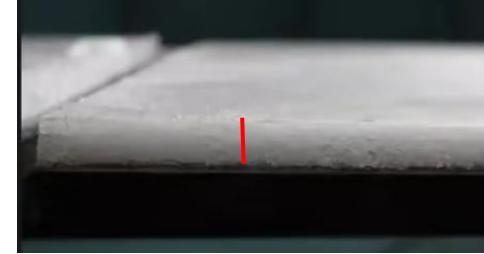
Ice Pycnocline



Nilas ice



Sheet ice

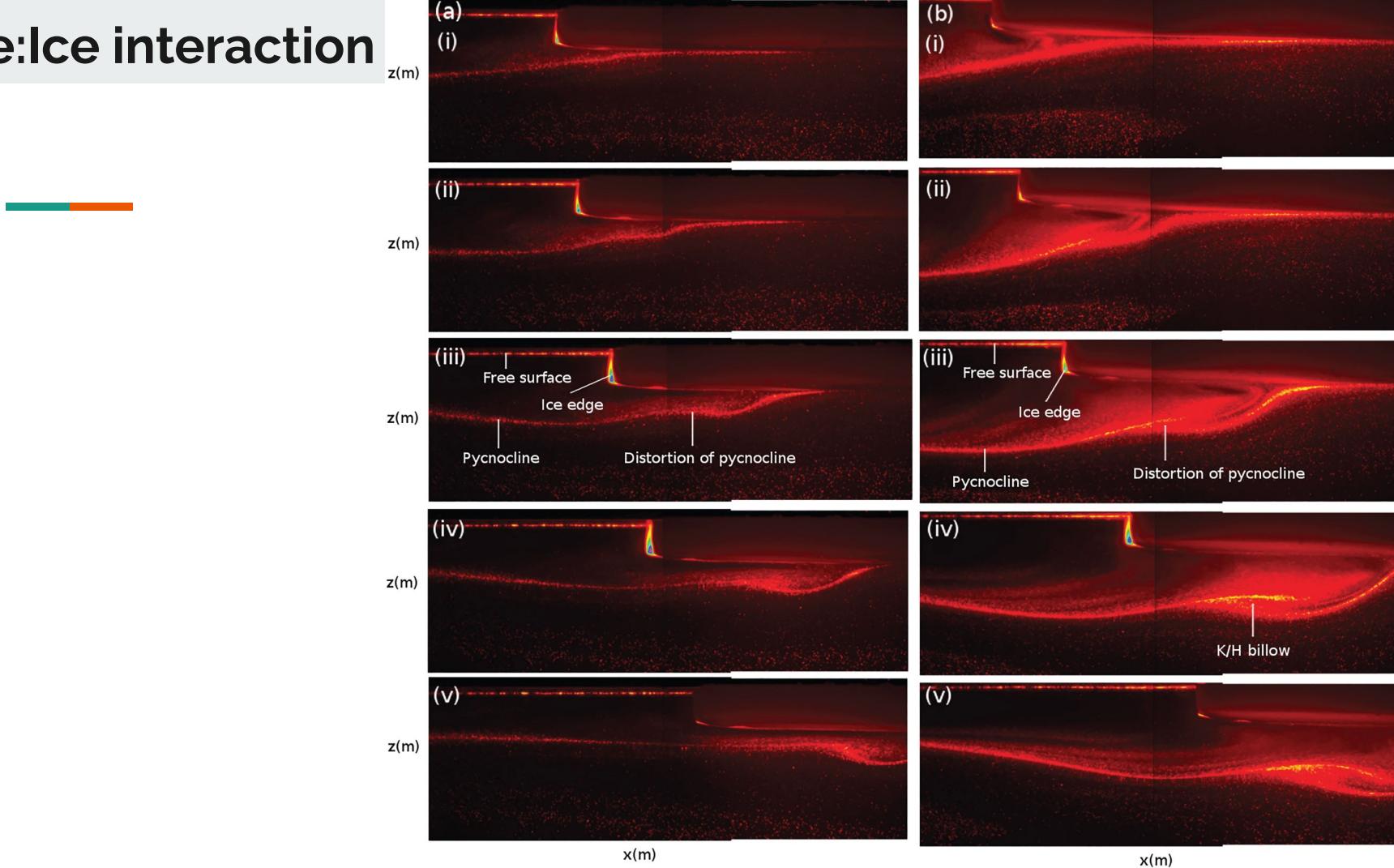


[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yv2\\_hfr1wFI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yv2_hfr1wFI)



How to quantify transport/turbulent dissipation ?

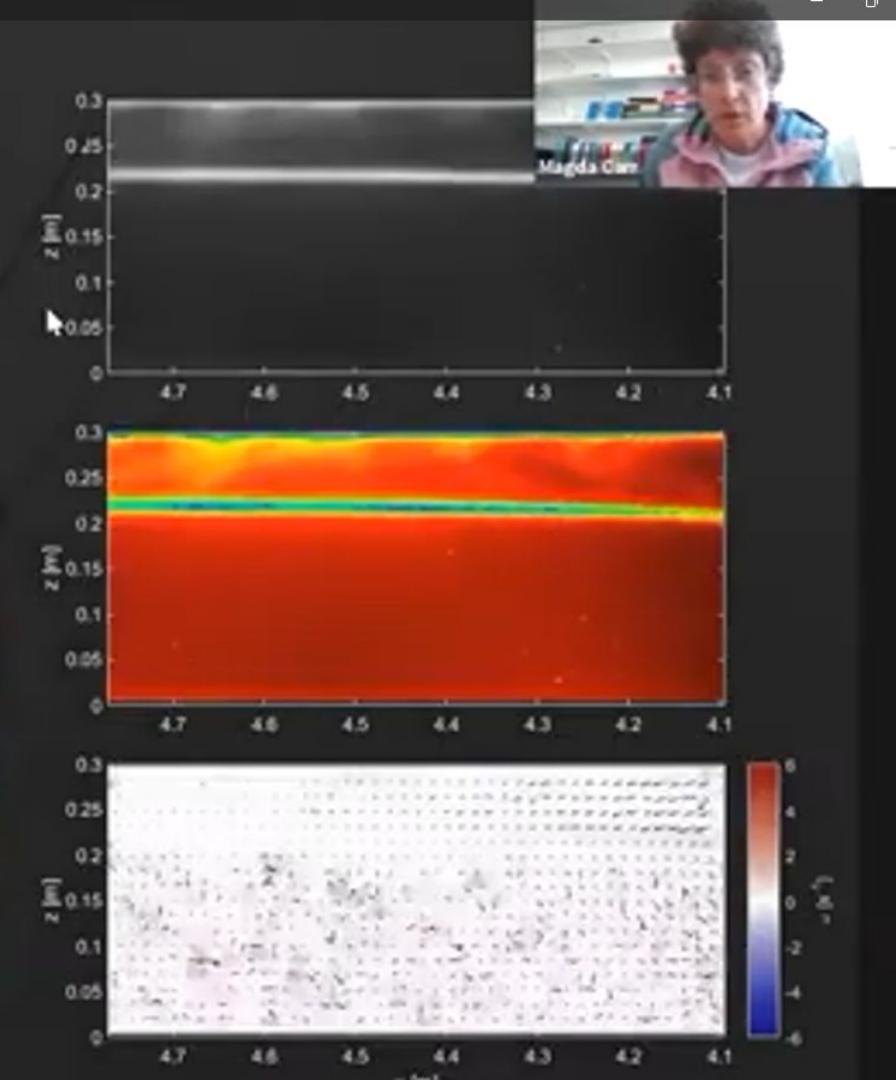
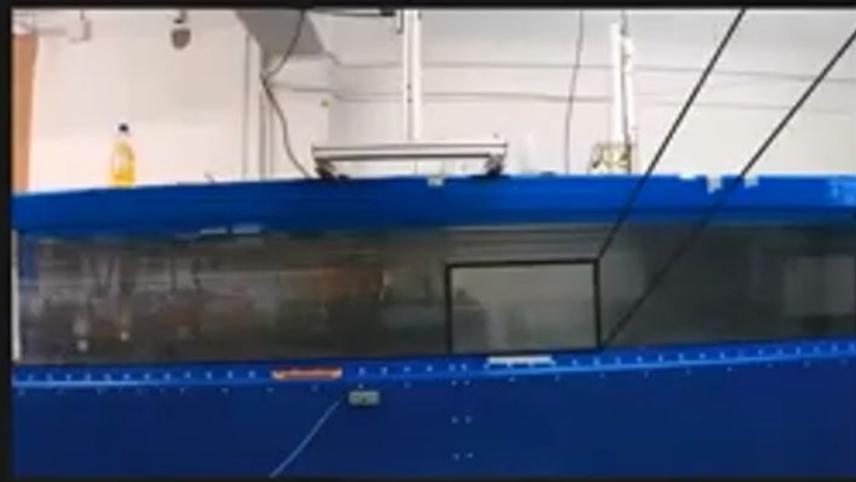
# Wave:Ice interaction

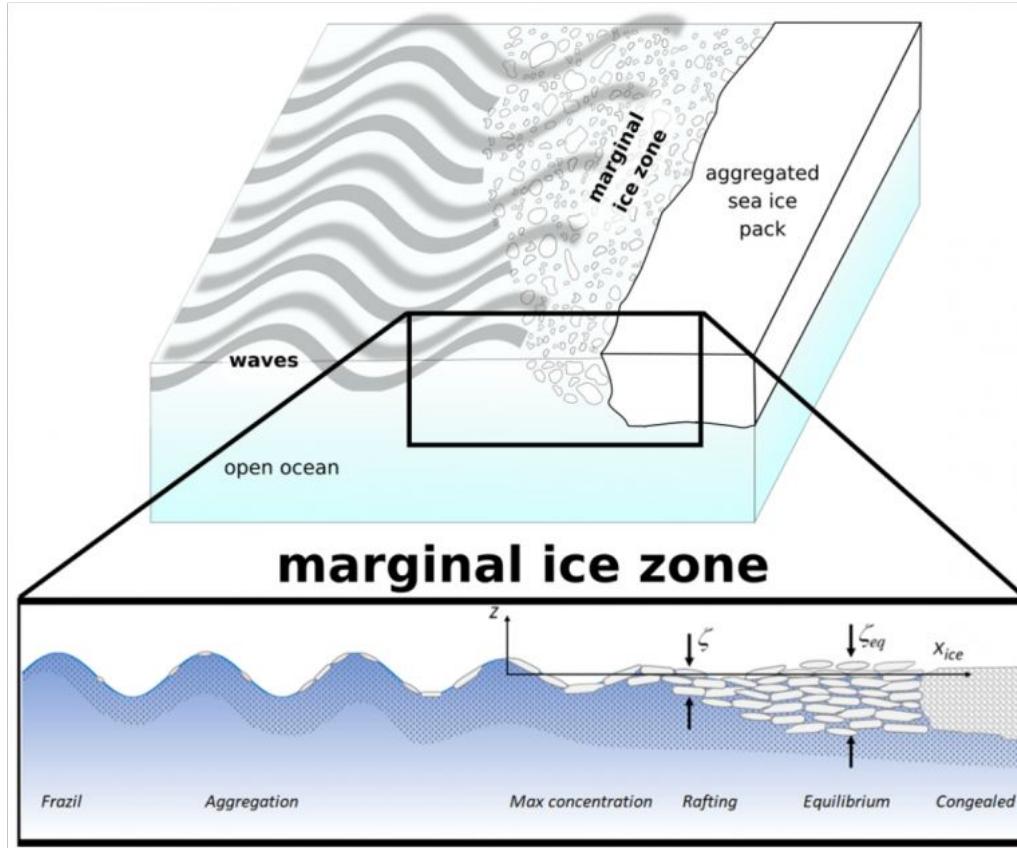


**Table S1.** Experimental parameters. See main article for definition of variables.

Ice Type	$h_3$ (m)	$h_2$ (m)	$h_1$ (m)	$a$ (m)	$c$ ( $\text{ms}^{-1}$ )	$c_f$ ( $\text{ms}^{-1}$ )	$d_f$ (m)	$l_f$ (m)	$c_f/c$	$l_f/2\lambda$
Level	0.316	0.038	0.047	0.056	0.124	0.040	0.013	0.95	0.31	0.79
Level	0.323	0.042	0.055	0.102	0.142	0.063	0.013	0.95	0.44	0.55
Level	0.302	0.060	0.045	0.053	0.113	0.040	0.058	1.00	0.35	0.76
Level	0.314	0.059	0.053	0.113	0.138	0.063	0.058	1.00	0.45	0.54
Level	0.313	0.056	0.083	0.099	0.132	0.020	0.058	2.00	0.15	1.02
Grease	0.323	0.031	0.044	0.063	0.111	0.031	0.021	2.65	0.27	2.34
Grease	0.330	0.035	0.055	0.111	0.134	0.027	0.021	2.65	0.21	1.39
Nilas	0.321	0.035	0.044	0.048	0.116	0.000	0.006	2.69	0.00	2.01
Nilas	0.332	0.030	0.057	0.106	0.134	0.000	0.007	2.69	0.00	1.69

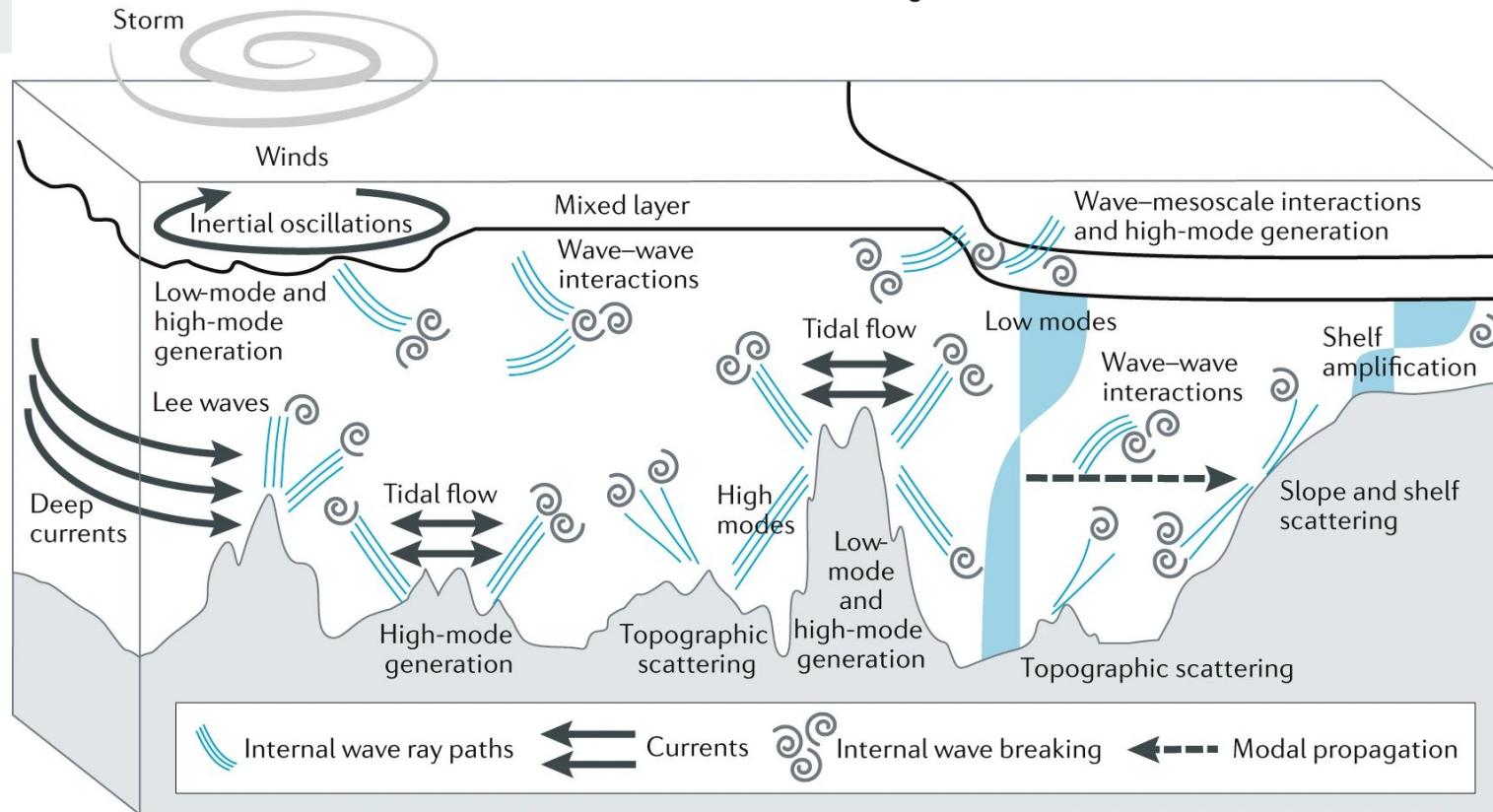
## Methods





From E3SM  
[https://e3sm.org/e3sm-next-generation-development-for-coastal-waves/Figure 2](https://e3sm.org/e3sm-next-generation-development-for-coastal-waves/Figure%202), – adapted from Dai et al. (2019) and Sutherland and Dumont (2018).

## Internal wave-driven mixing



Whalen et.al, Nature 2020

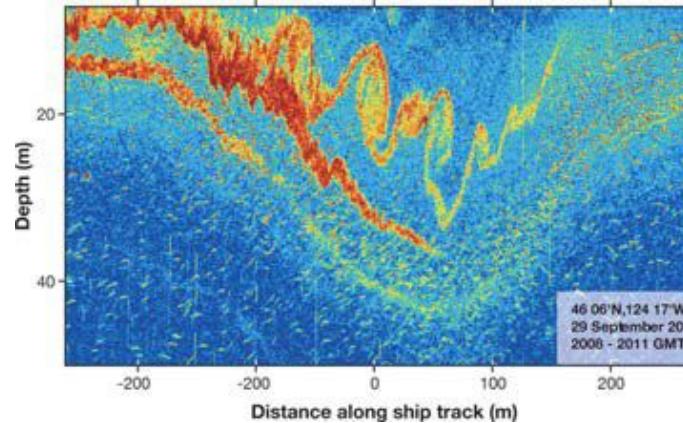
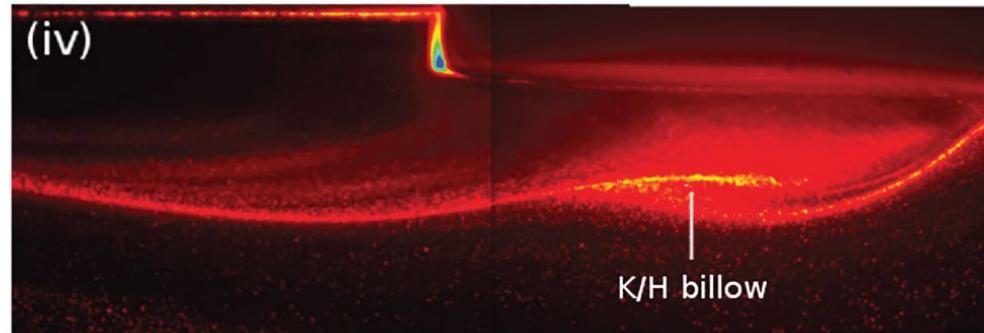
# Comparing to class

## Dead Water Phenomenon

- ‘Inverse’ Dead water phenomenon:  
wave induces floe motion



## Lab methods



# Conclusion: criticism & outlooks

Key results : Ice/ISW interactions leads to...



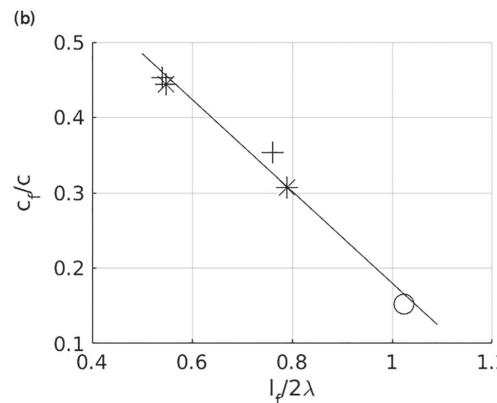
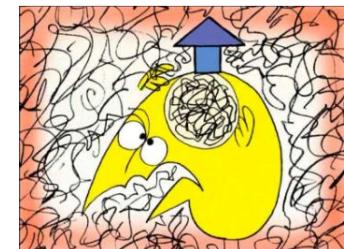
- ISW dissipation (friction + transport + wave deformation)
- Breaking and reorganisation of ice cover

Further work and outlooks

- Fake floes and ice motion with collisions
- Numerical collisions

## Limits

	Re	$N = \sqrt{\frac{-g}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}}$
Lab	$10^3$	$1 \text{ s}^{-1}$
Arctic Ocean	$10^6$	$0.01 \text{ s}^{-1}$



too few points !