

Mixing rates in the deep Baltic Sea revealed by a tracer release experiment



Conclusions:

One and a half year of stagnant conditions has been observed by moorings, CTD, MSS, and a deliberately

From salt and temperature budgets we find higher vertical mixing rates in the winter mixing period, and a stagnant period during the summer with lower

The tracer reveal low vertical mixing in the interior of the basin, but significant higher rates close to the

Possible signs of interleaving also during the

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Background

Baltic Sea

- Deep water renewal by inflow events
- · "Natural laboratory" for ocean circulation

Gotland Basin

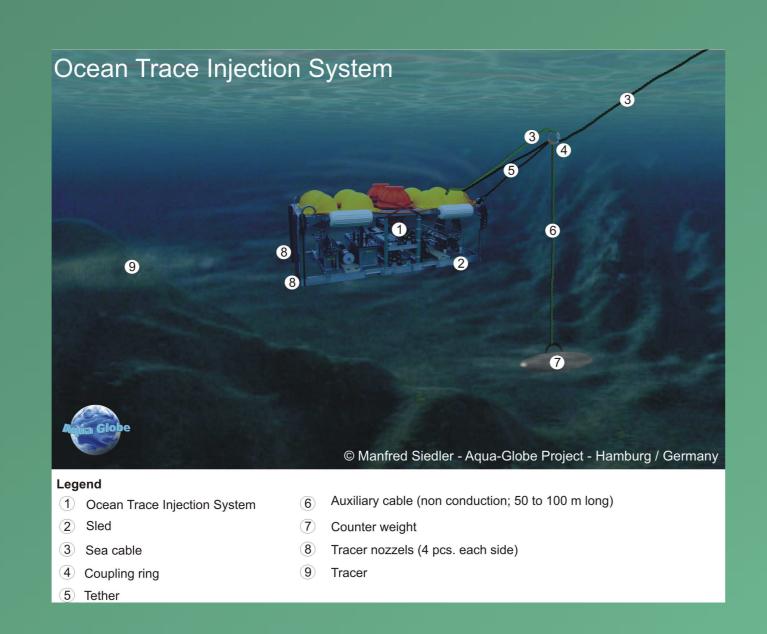
- No tides
- · Seasonality of mixing

Key Questions:

Which processes cause deep water mixing during stagnation periods?

How are these processes linked to atmospheric forcing?

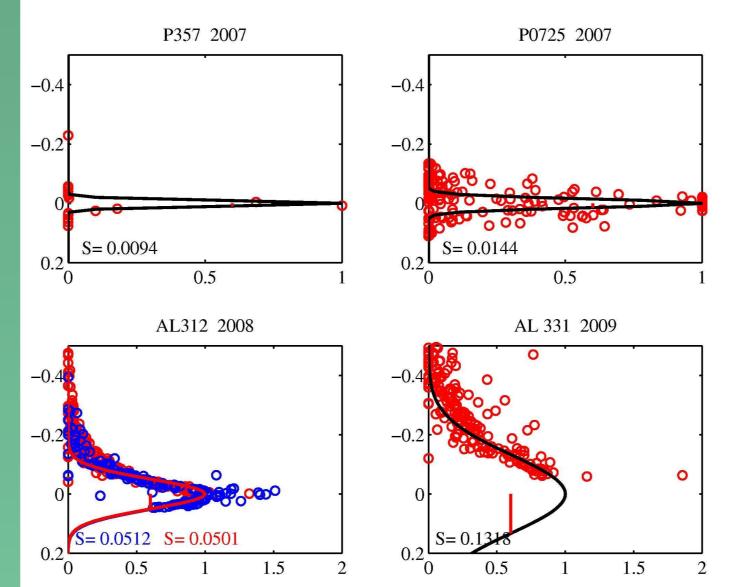
How?



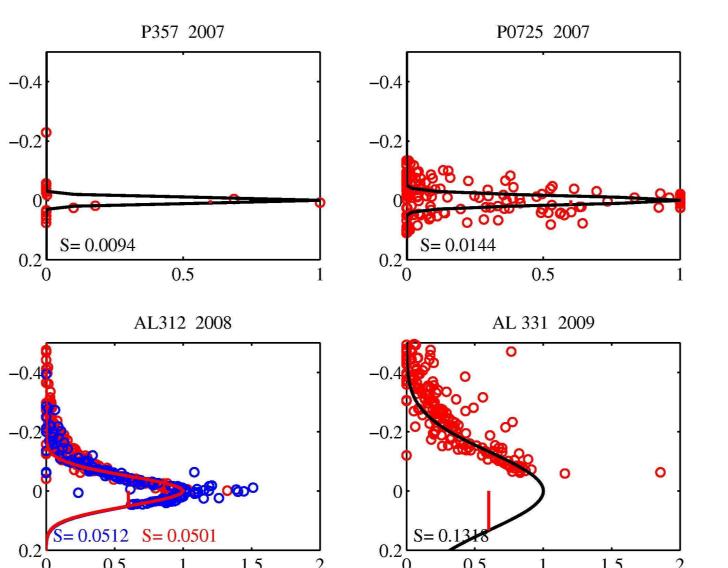
OTIS: Ocean Tracer Injection System

0.9 kg of SF₅CF₃ injected in September 2007

Results

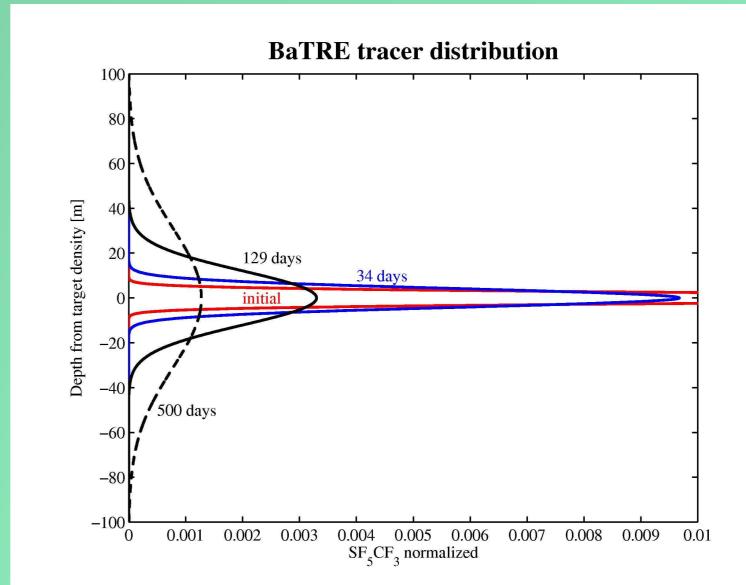


- ► Fit the data to Gaussian distributions
- Calculate the second moment of the fit, i.e. the width of the fit as a measure of the vertical mixing



$K_z = S2(T2) - S2(T1) / 2(T2 - T1)$

border/bottom of the basin.



released tracer.

mixing rates.

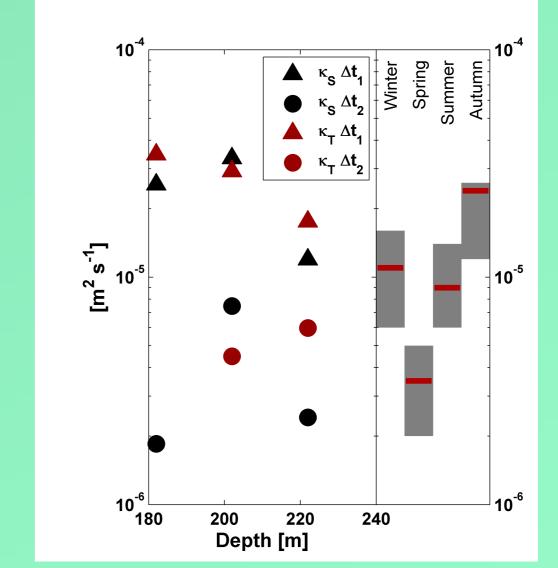
"stagnant" period

Time	$K_{z} (10^{-6} $ $m^{2}/s)$
T2-T1	2.0
T3 - T1	6.3
T4-T1	11.2
T3 - T2	7.9
T4-T2	11.8
T4-T3	12.9

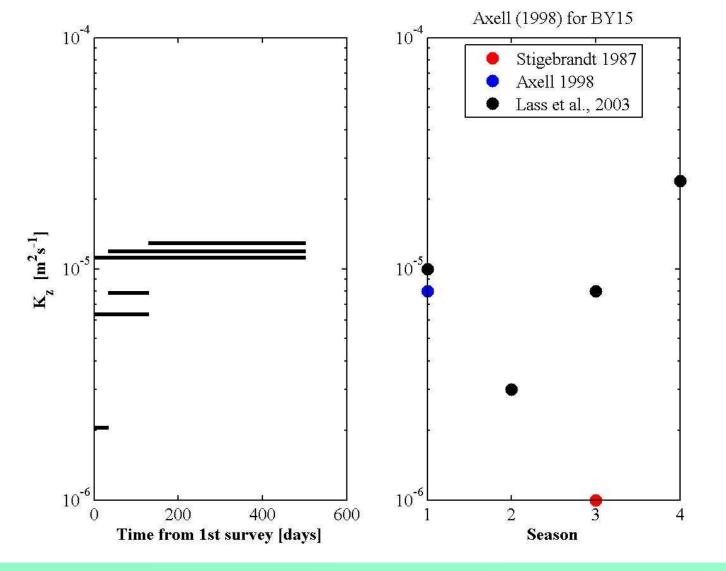
T1 = September 2007 T2 = October 2007 T3 = January 2008

T4 = January 2009

Vertical diffusivity calculated from:





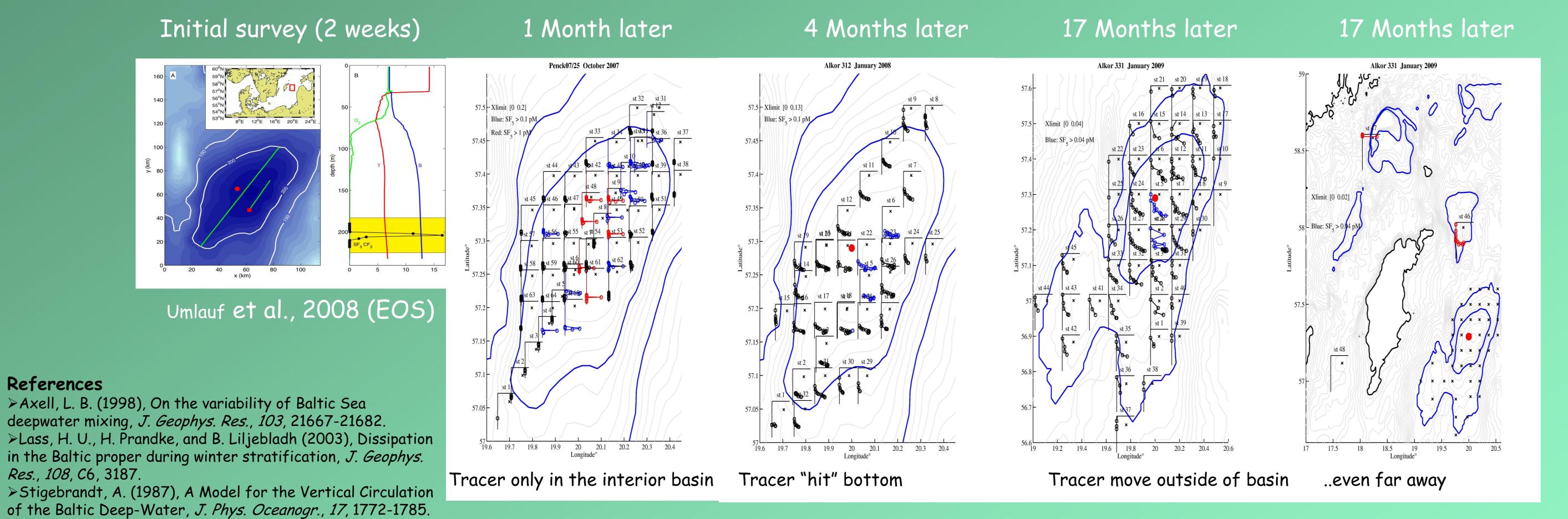


Tracer dist.

From Literature.

Four Tracer surveys

Five Moorings



>Umlauf, L., T. Tanhua, J. Waniek, O. Schmale, P. Holtermann,

and G. Rehder (2008), Hunting a New Oceanic Tracer, EOS,

89, 43, 419.

