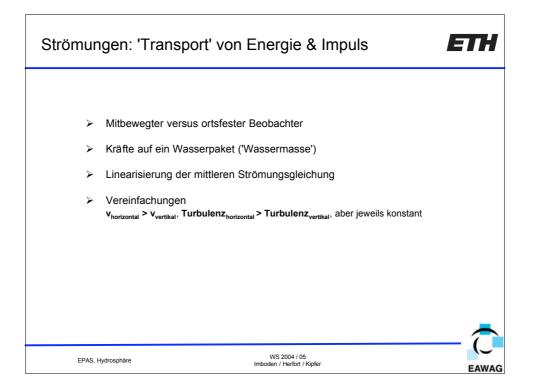


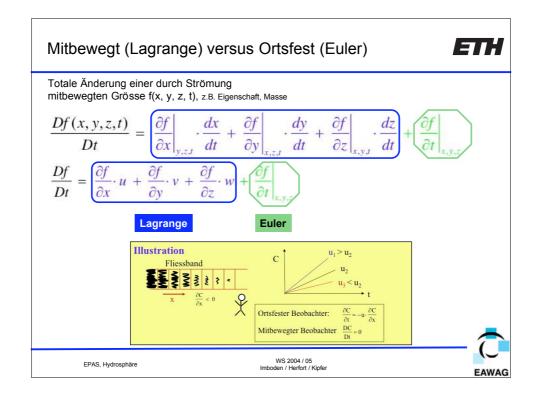
# Offene Fragen: Diffusivitäten bzw. Dispersivitäten K entstehen durch Fluktuationen 1. Turbulenz (Ozean, See, Fluss) 2. Dispersion (horizontale Mischung, Fluss) 3. Bodenmatrix, Porenraum (Grundwasser, ungesättigte Zone) Geschwindigkeiten u (x-Richtung), v (y) und w (z) 1. Hydrodynamik (Ozean, See, Fluss) 2. Darcy Gesetz; Porenraum (Boden, Grundwasser)



Mitbewegt (Lagrange) versus ortsfest (Euler)

Totale Änderung einer durch Strömung mitbewegten Grösse f(x, y, z, t), z.B. Eigenschaft, Masse

$$\frac{Df(x, y, z, t)}{Dt} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} |_{y,z,t} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} |_{x,z,t} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} |_{x,y,t} \cdot \frac{dz}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} |_{x,y,t} \cdot \frac{dz}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} |_{x,y,t} \cdot \frac{dz}{dt} |_{x,y,t} \cdot \frac{dz}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} |_{x,y,t} \cdot \frac{dz}{dt} |_{$$



# Mitbewegt (Lagrange) versus Ortsfest (Euler), 2



Totale Änderung einer durch Strömung mitbewegten Grösse f(x, y, z, t), z.B. Eigenschaft, Masse

$$\frac{Df(x,y,z,t)}{Dt} = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{y,z,t} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{x,z,t} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \Big|_{x,y,t} \cdot \frac{dz}{dt} + \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \Big|_{x,y,z} \right] \right]$$

$$\frac{Df}{Dt} = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot v + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot w \right] + \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \Big|_{x,y,z} \right]$$

Lagrange

Euler

Beliebige skalare Grösse (pro Masse)

$$\frac{Df}{Dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} =$$
**mol.Diffusion** + Reaktion, Transformation

Geschwindigkeit (Impuls / Masse)

$$\frac{Du}{Dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \text{mol.Diffusion} + \text{Kräfte/Masse}$$

## Kräfte auf ein Wasserpaket



$$F_z = -m \cdot g$$
,  $a_z = \frac{F_z}{m} = \frac{Dw}{Dz} = -g$ 

• Druckgradienten

gradienten 
$$p_1 = \frac{F_1}{A} \qquad F_j = A \cdot p_j \qquad A \qquad A \qquad F_2 = A \cdot p_2 \qquad p_2 = \frac{F_2}{A}$$

$$F = m \cdot \frac{Du}{Dt} = |F_1| - |F_2| = A \cdot p_1 - A \cdot p_2 = -A \cdot (p_2 - p_1)$$

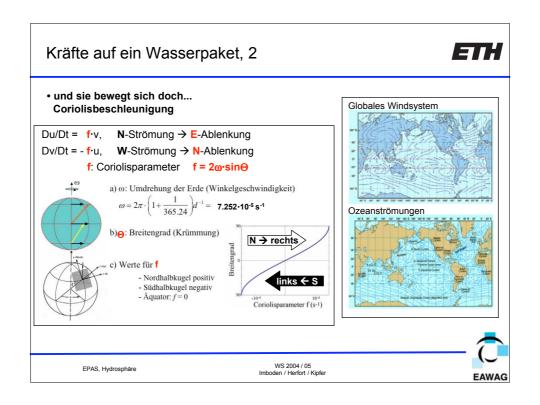
$$\frac{Du}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{m}A \cdot \left(p_2 - p_1\right) = -\frac{1}{\rho \cdot A \cdot \Delta x}A \cdot \left(p_2 - p_1\right) = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{p_2 - p_1}{\Delta x}$$

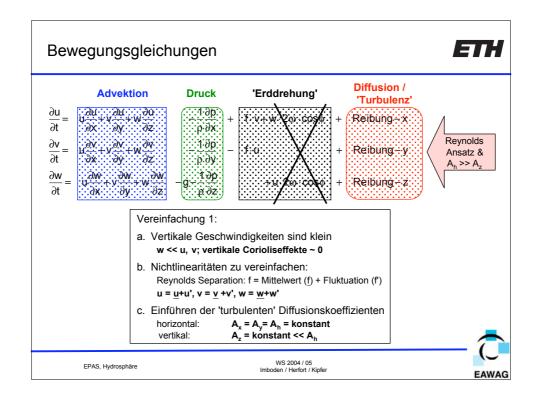
$$\frac{Du}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}; \quad \frac{Dv}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}; \quad \frac{Dw}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}$$

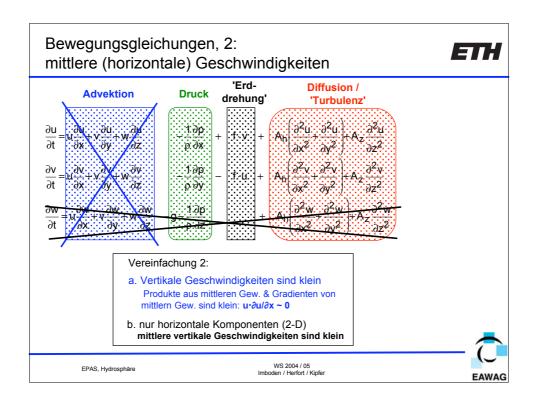
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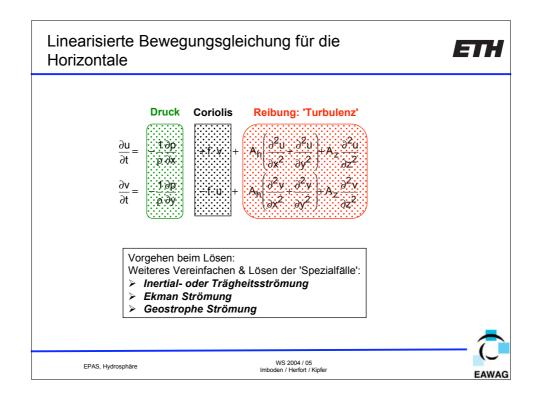


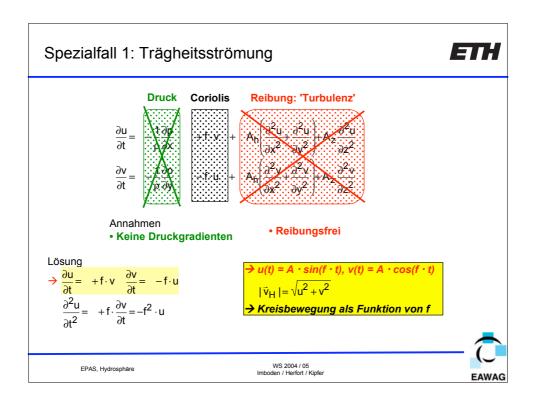
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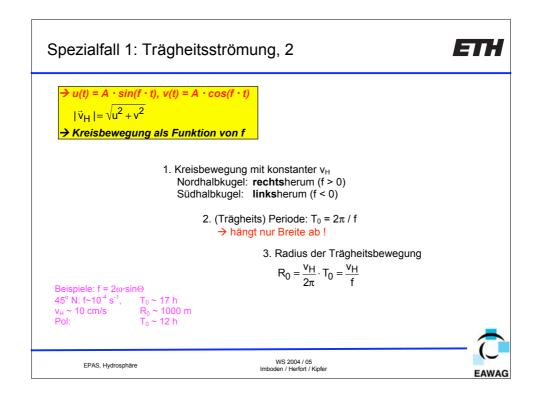


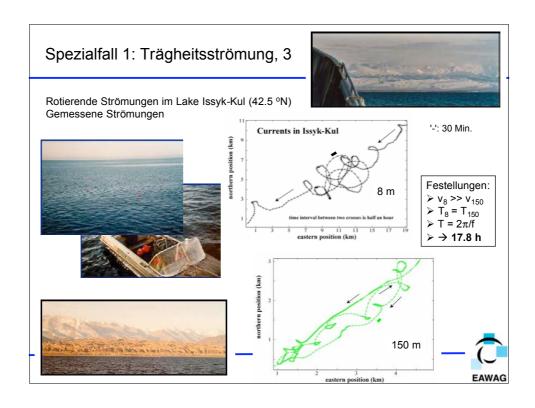


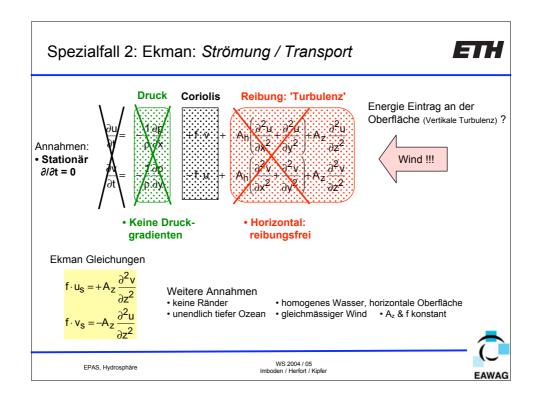












# Spezialfall 2: Ekman, 2: Windkopplung



### Kinetische Energie?

> WW: Oberflächenwasser ⇔ Wind

Windschub (Scherspannung)

$$\vec{\tau} = \rho_{L} \cdot C_{d} \cdot \vec{V}_{Wind, 10} \cdot |\vec{V}_{Wind, 10}|$$

mit:  $\rho_L: \mbox{ Dichte Luft [1 kg/m^3] } C_d: \mbox{ Windschubkoeffizient } [\rho_L/\ \rho_W \sim 10^{-3}] \\ V_{10}: \mbox{ Windgeschwindigkeit}$ 

Diffusiver Flux der Gewindigkeit ins Gewässer & Turbulenz

$$\frac{\tau_X}{\rho} = A_Z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_X}{\partial z} = A_Z \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\frac{\tau_y}{\rho} = A_z \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_y}{\partial z} = A_z \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2}$$

Im stationären Fall an der Wasseroberfläche

$$\frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial z} = \frac{\vec{\tau}}{\rho \cdot A_z} = \frac{\rho_L}{\rho \cdot A_z} \cdot C_d \cdot \vec{V}_{Wind,10} \cdot |\vec{V}_{Wind,10}|$$
 
$$\vec{V}_{SW} = \frac{1}{\rho \cdot A_z} \cdot C_d \cdot \vec{V}_{Wind,10} \cdot |\vec{V}_{Wind,10}|$$
 
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$$\vec{V}_{SW} = \frac{1}{\rho \cdot A_z} \cdot C_d \cdot \vec{V}_{Wind,10} \cdot |\vec{V}_{Wind,10}|$$

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# Spezialfall 2: Ekman, 3: Lösung



Ekman Gleichungen

$$f \cdot u_s = +A_z \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2}$$

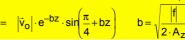
$$f \cdot v_s = -A_z \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

Lösungsweg: 2 x differenzieren nach z & einsetzen

$$f \cdot \frac{\partial^2 v_s}{\partial^2 z} = \frac{f^2}{A_z} u_s = -A_z \frac{\partial^4 u_s}{\partial z^4}$$
$$-f \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{f^2}{A_z} v_s = +A_z \frac{\partial^4 v_s}{\partial z^4}$$

Lösung:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{S} &= \pm \left| \vec{v}_{O} \right| \cdot e^{-bz} \cdot \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + bz \right) & \left| \vec{v}_{O} \right| &= \frac{\tau}{\rho \cdot \sqrt{\left| f \right| \cdot A_{Z}}} \\ v_{S} &= \left| \vec{v}_{O} \right| \cdot e^{-bz} \cdot \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + bz \right) & b &= \sqrt{\frac{\left| f \right|}{2 \cdot A_{Z}}} \end{aligned}$$



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### Spezialfall 2: Ekman, 4: Lösung



Lösung:

$$\begin{split} u_S &= \pm \left| \vec{v}_0 \right| \cdot e^{-bz} \cdot \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + bz \right) & \left| \vec{v}_0 \right| = \frac{\tau}{\rho \cdot \sqrt{\left| \vec{f} \right| \cdot A_2}} \\ v_S &= \left| \left| \vec{v}_0 \right| \cdot e^{-bz} \cdot \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + bz \right) & b = \sqrt{\frac{\left| \vec{f} \right|}{2 \cdot A_2}} \end{split}$$

### 2. Oberflächen Strömungsgeschwindigkeit

$$\left|\vec{v}_{o}\right| = \frac{\left|\tau\right|}{\rho \cdot \sqrt{\left|f\right| \cdot A_{z}}} = C_{d} \frac{\left|\vec{V}_{wind,10}\right|^{2}}{\sqrt{\left|f\right| \cdot A_{z}}} \frac{\rho_{L}}{\rho}$$

### Bemerkungen.

1. Strömungsrichtung an der Oberfläche  $(v_0 = v_{wind}(z = 0))$ 

NHK (+: f >0) SHK (-: f < 0)  $u = v_0 \cdot \cos(45^\circ)$   $u = -v_0 \cdot \cos(45^\circ)$  $v = v_0 \cdot \sin(45^\circ)$   $v = -v_0 \cdot \cos(45^\circ)$ 

→ 45° gegenüber Windrichtung!

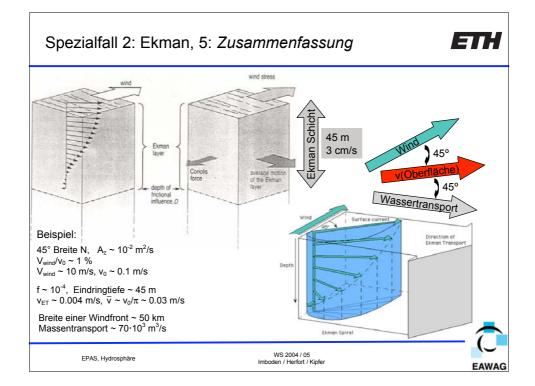
### 3. Eindringtiefe /Ekman Tiefe

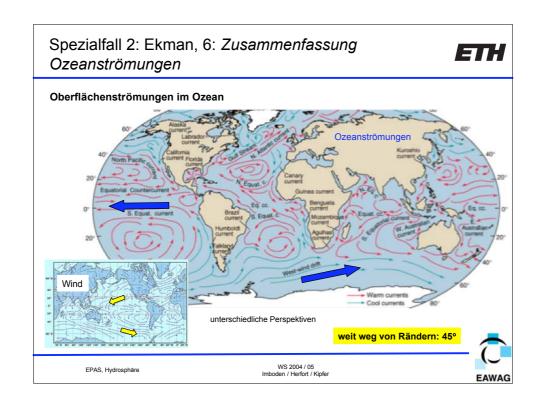
- Exponentielle Abnahme  $v_{wasser}$  mit der Tiefe  $v_{wasser} = v_0 \cdot e^{-bz}$ , max. bei z = 0, mit  $b = (|f|/(2 \cdot A_z))^{0.5}$
- Spiralbewegung
   Ekman Tiefe: v(z) entgegengesetzt zu v(0)
   bei b· | z | = π, z = π·(2·A₂/ | f | )<sup>0.5</sup>
   • z → ∞, v → 0

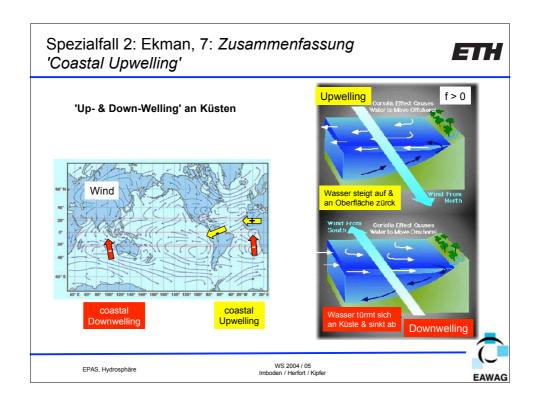


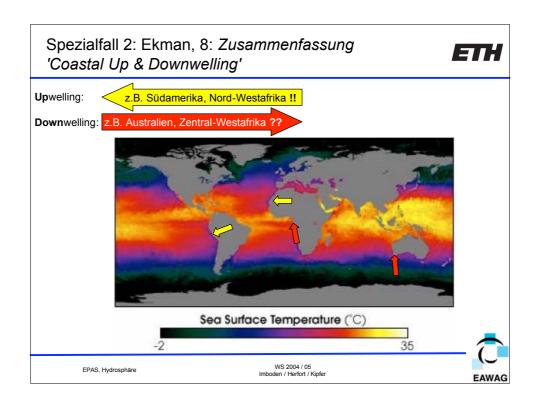
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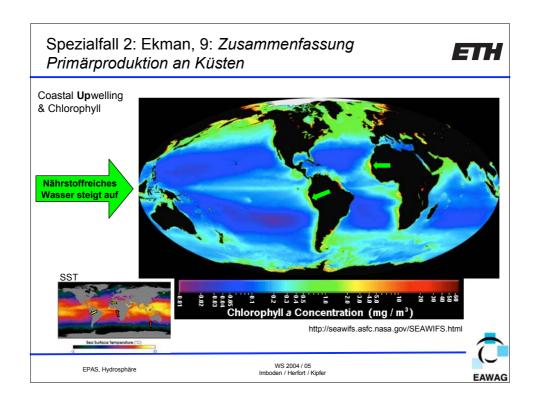
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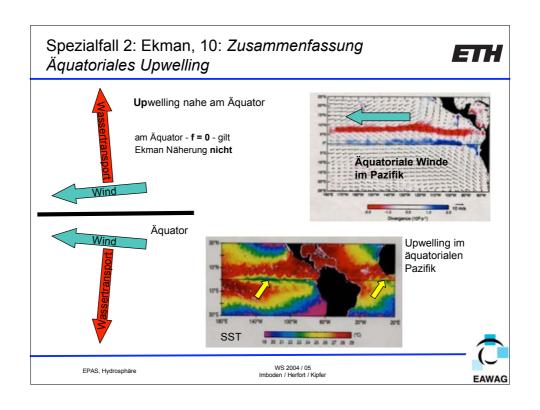


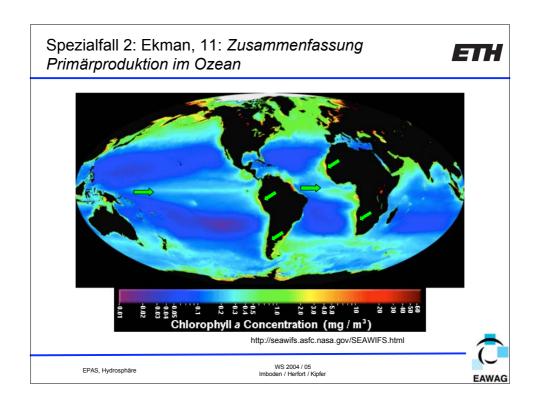


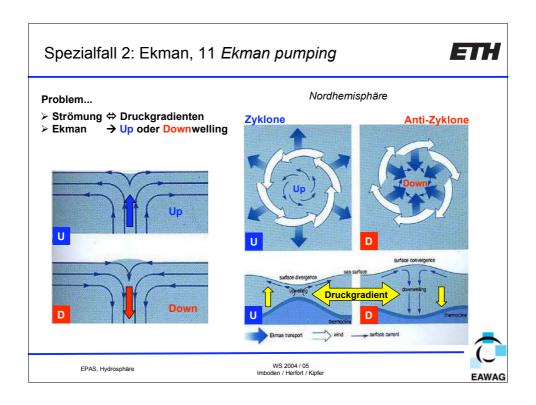


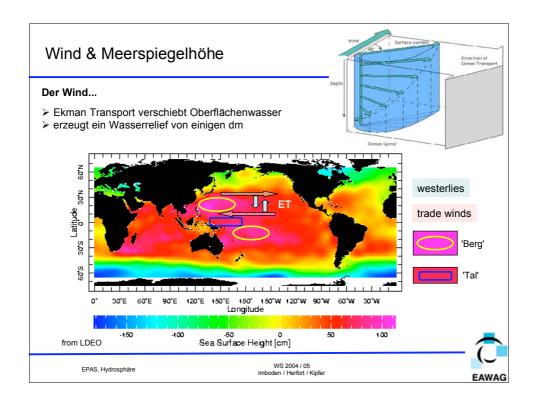


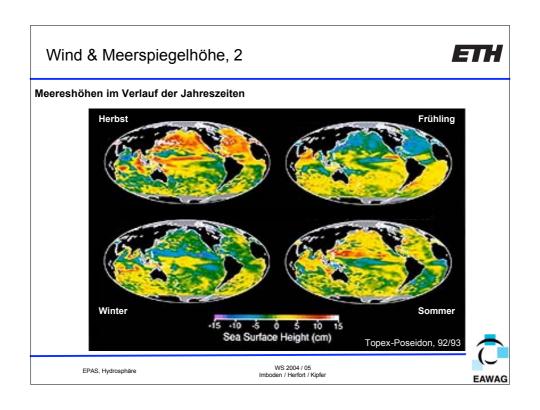


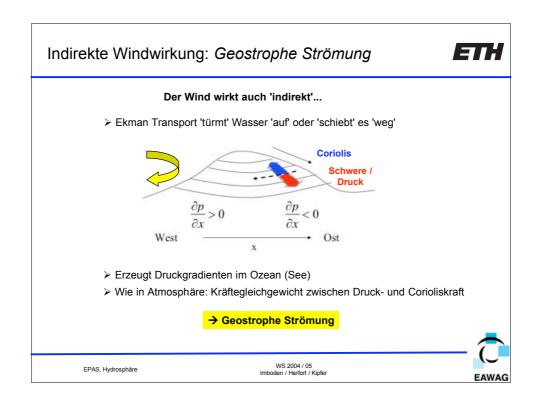


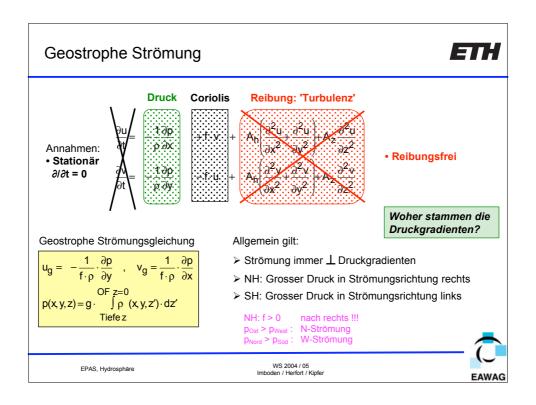


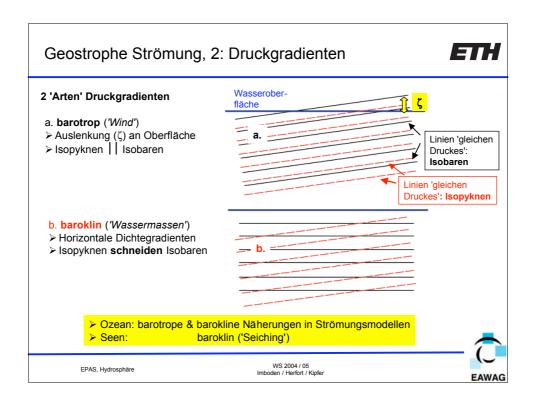


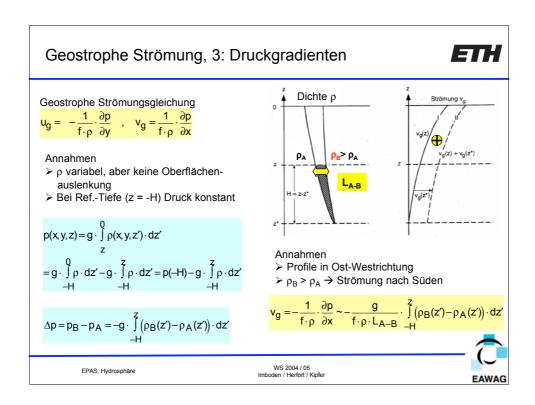


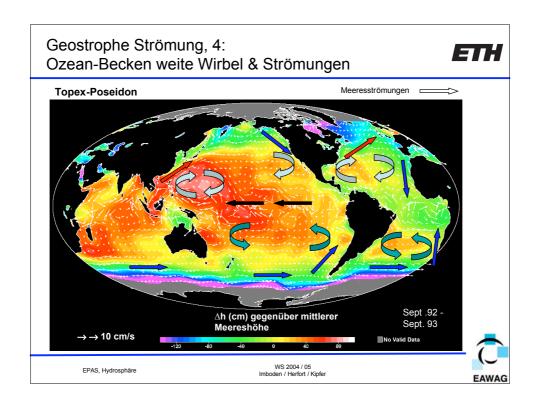


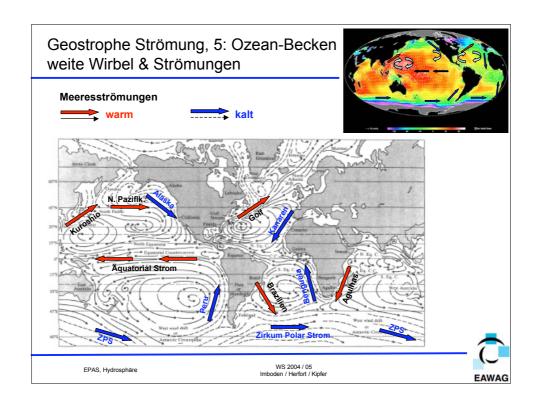


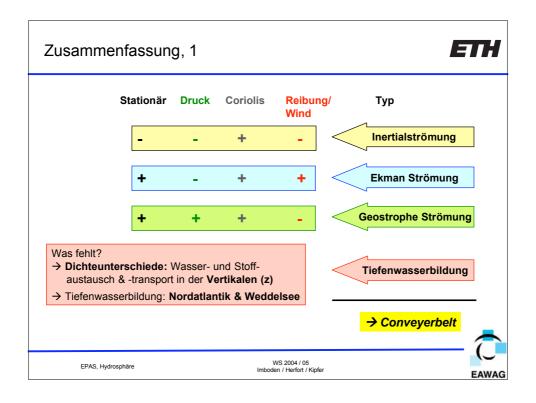


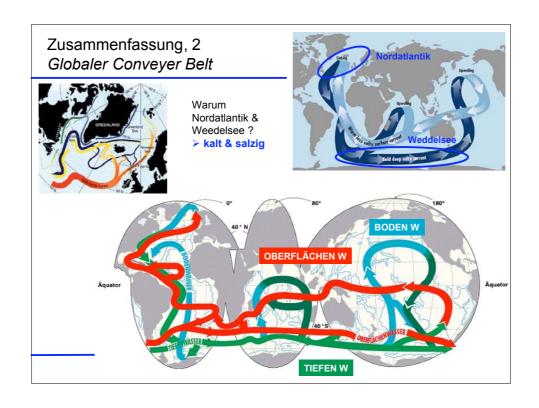


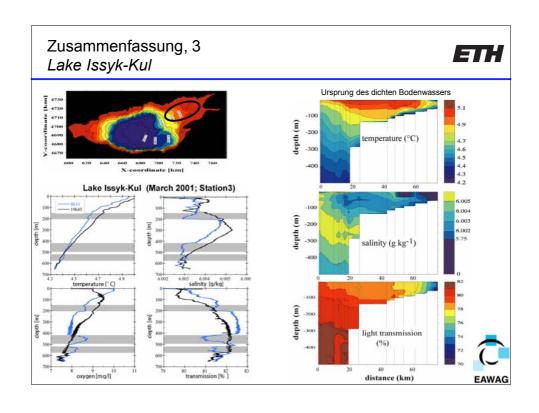


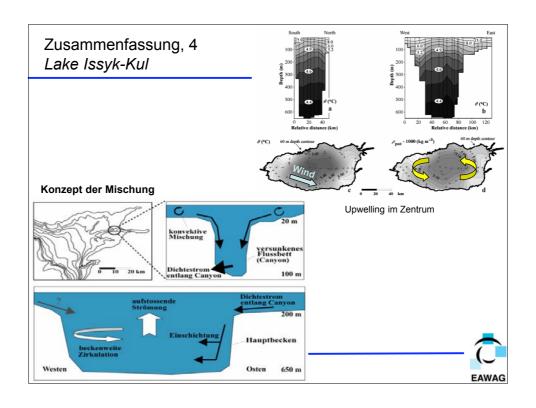


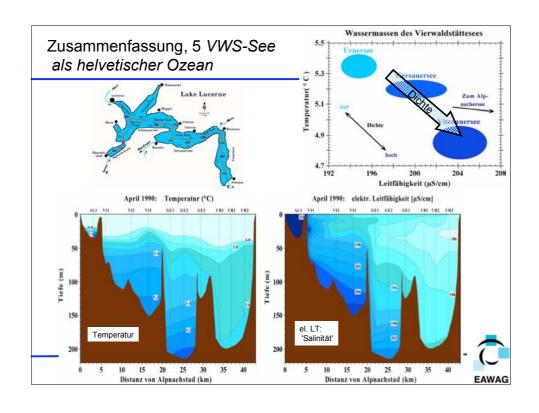


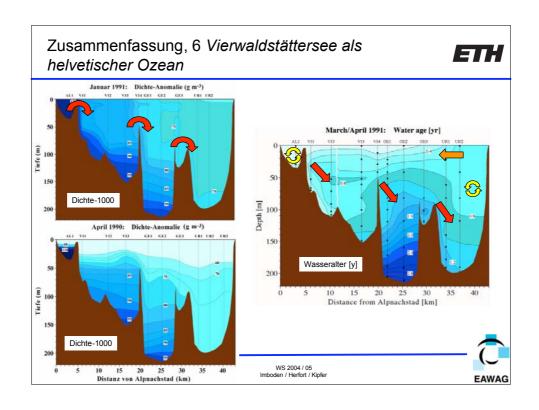


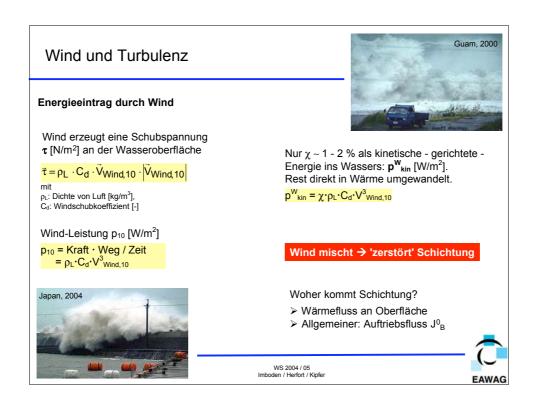


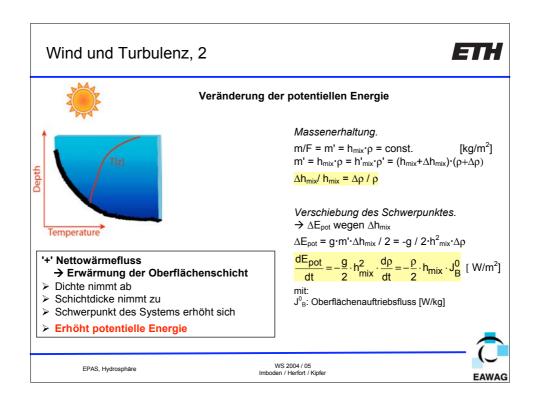


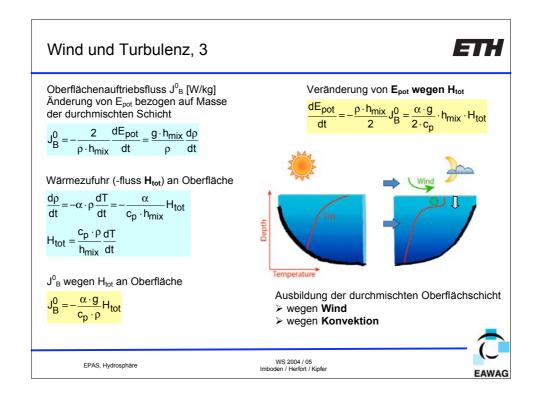












# Wind und Turbulenz, 4: Durchmischungstiefe & Energiebilanz



Kann die Dicke der durchmischten Oberflächenschicht ('Epilimnion') durch Windwirkung vergrössert werden?

Vergleich von:

> schichterhaltend:

> schichtzerstörend:

Integrale Flux Richardson Zahl R<sub>fi</sub>

$$R_{fi} = \frac{\frac{dEpot}{dt}}{\frac{p_{vin}^{W}}{p_{vin}^{W}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\rho \cdot h_{mix} \cdot J_{E}^{0}}{p_{vin}^{W}}$$

Monin-Obukhov Länge  $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{M}}$ 

> Tiefe bis zu der Wind durchmischen kann

> ~ 10% von  $p_{kin}^W$  (1% von  $p_{10}$ ) werden zu  $E_{pot}$  umwandelt  $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow R^0_{fi} \sim 0.1$ 

$$L_{M} = h_{mix}^{crit} = -R_{fi}^{0} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot p_{kin}^{W}}{\rho \cdot J_{B}^{0}}$$

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