

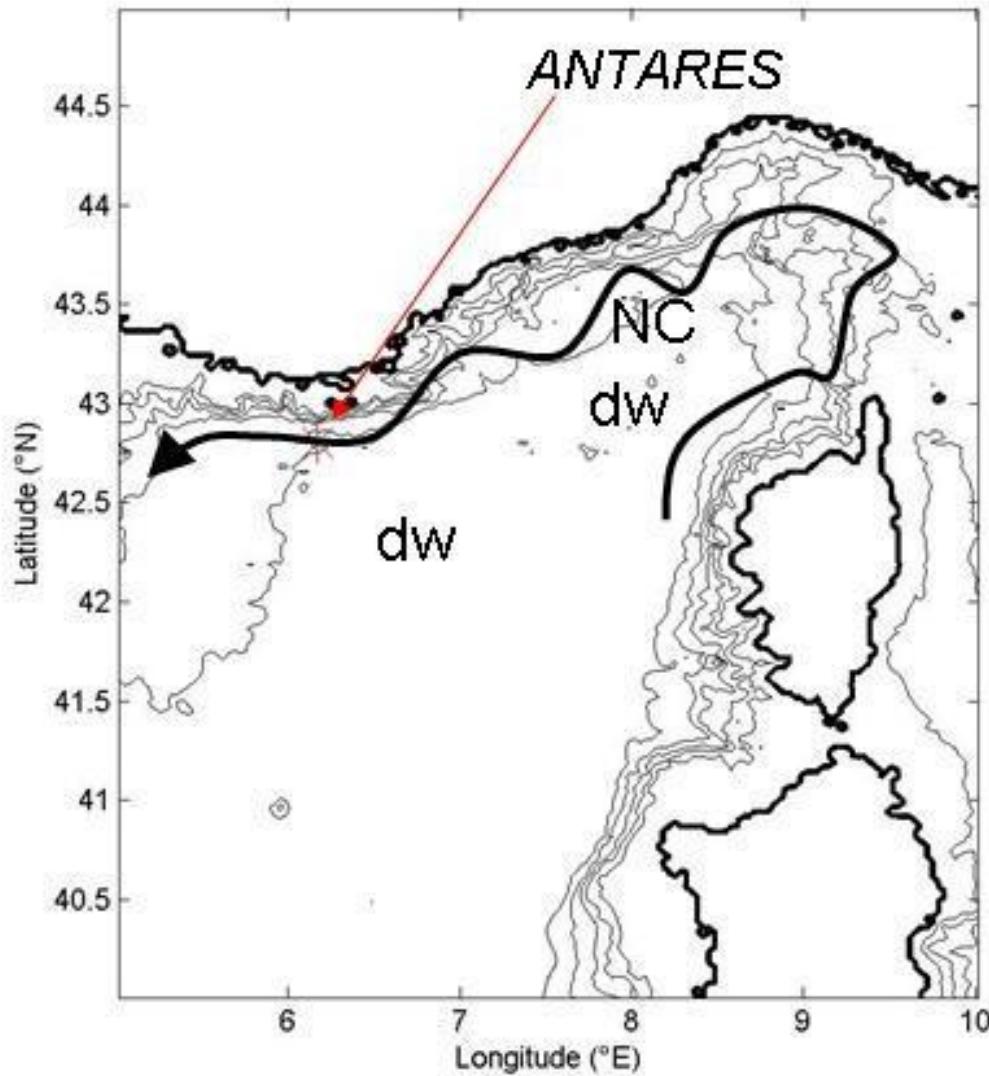


Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research

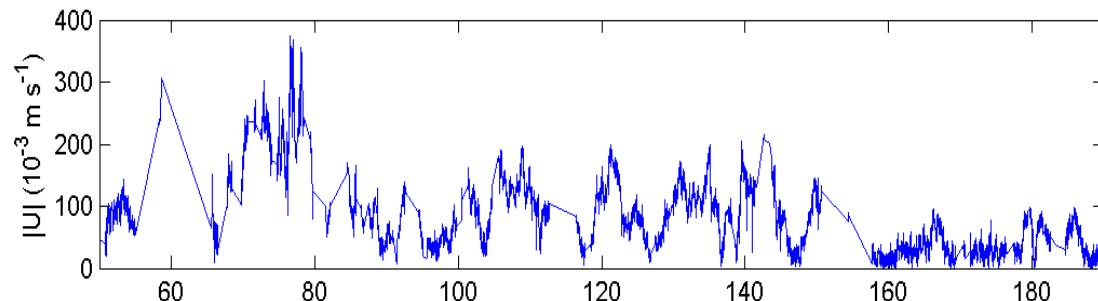
Measurements of currents

(from the deep Mediterranean Sea)

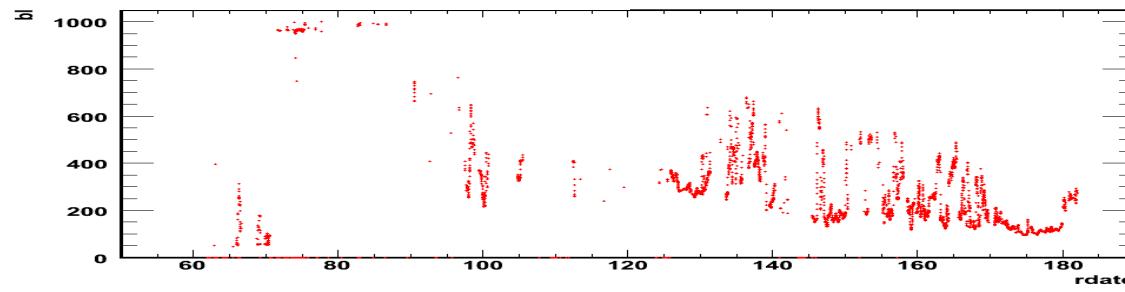
Hans van Haren



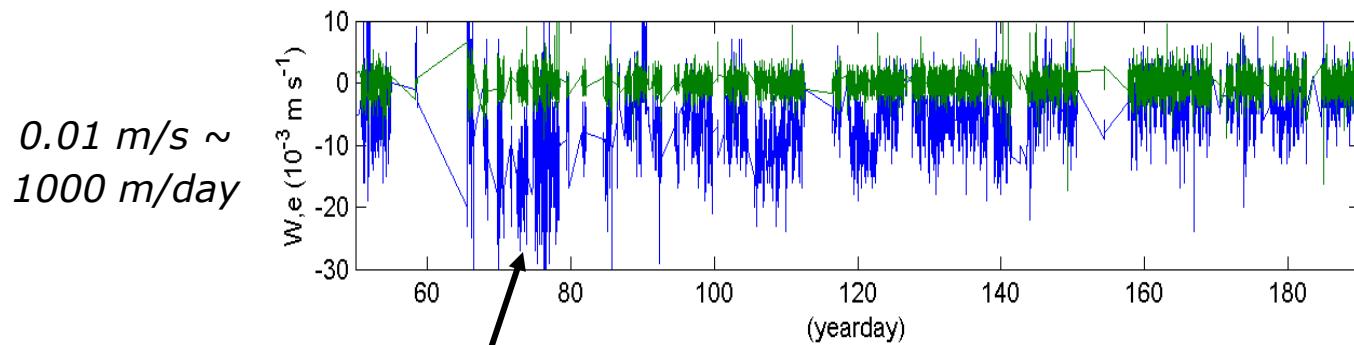
ANTARES baseline and acoustic data: 2006



**Current
Amplitude
0.35 m/s max**

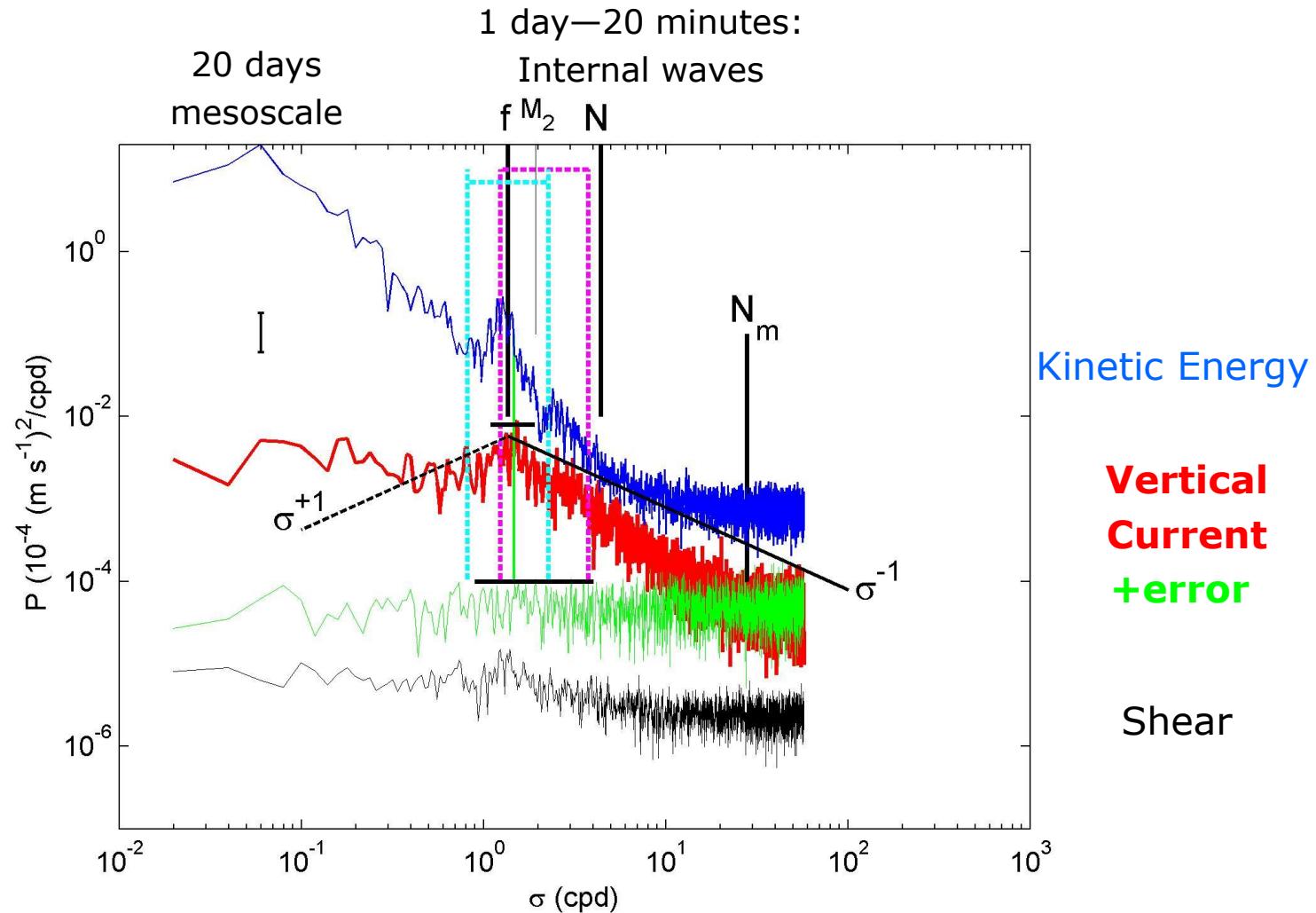


**Baseline+
Echo
Amplitude**



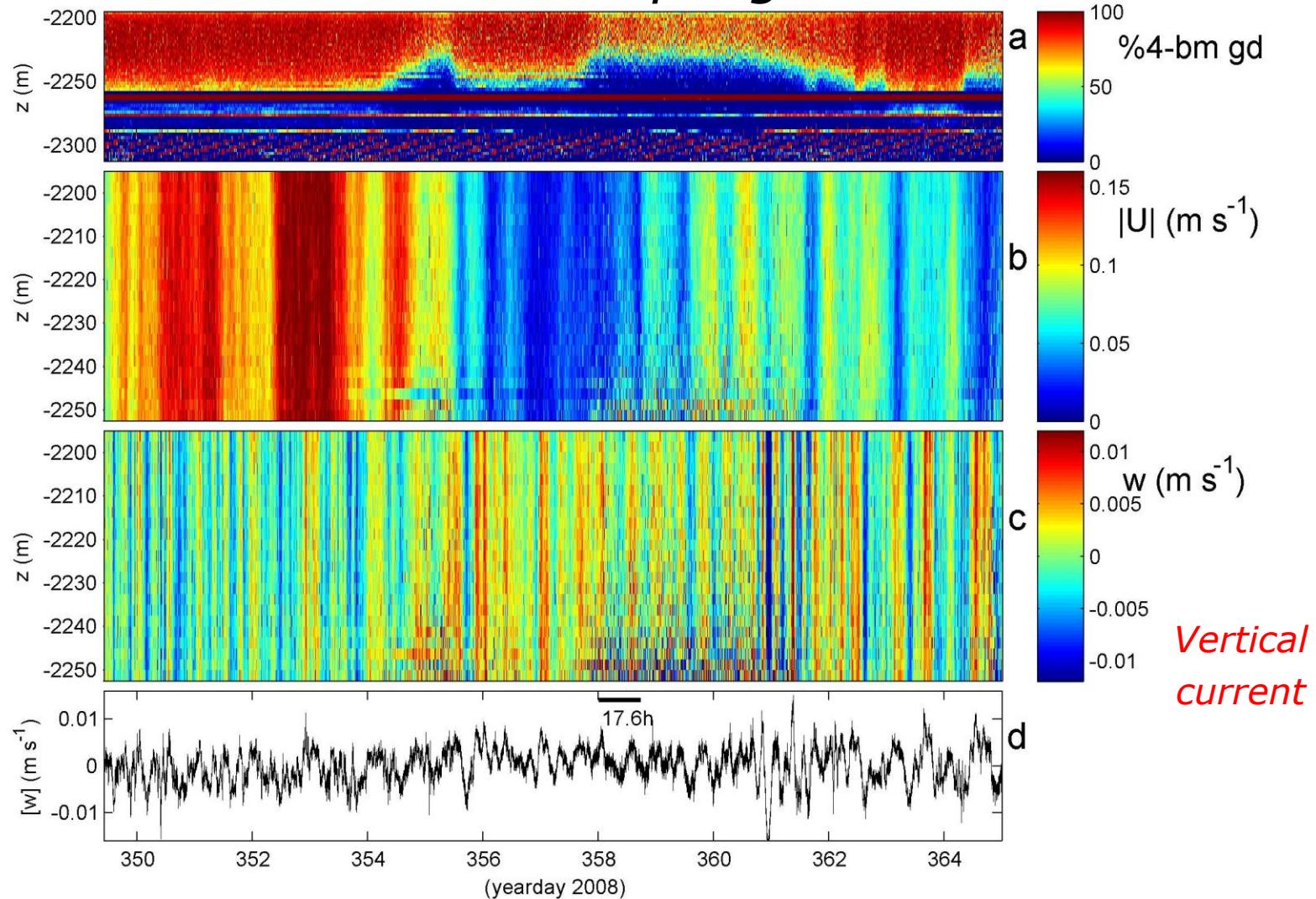
**(Error)
Vertical
current**

Large downward currents (W)!

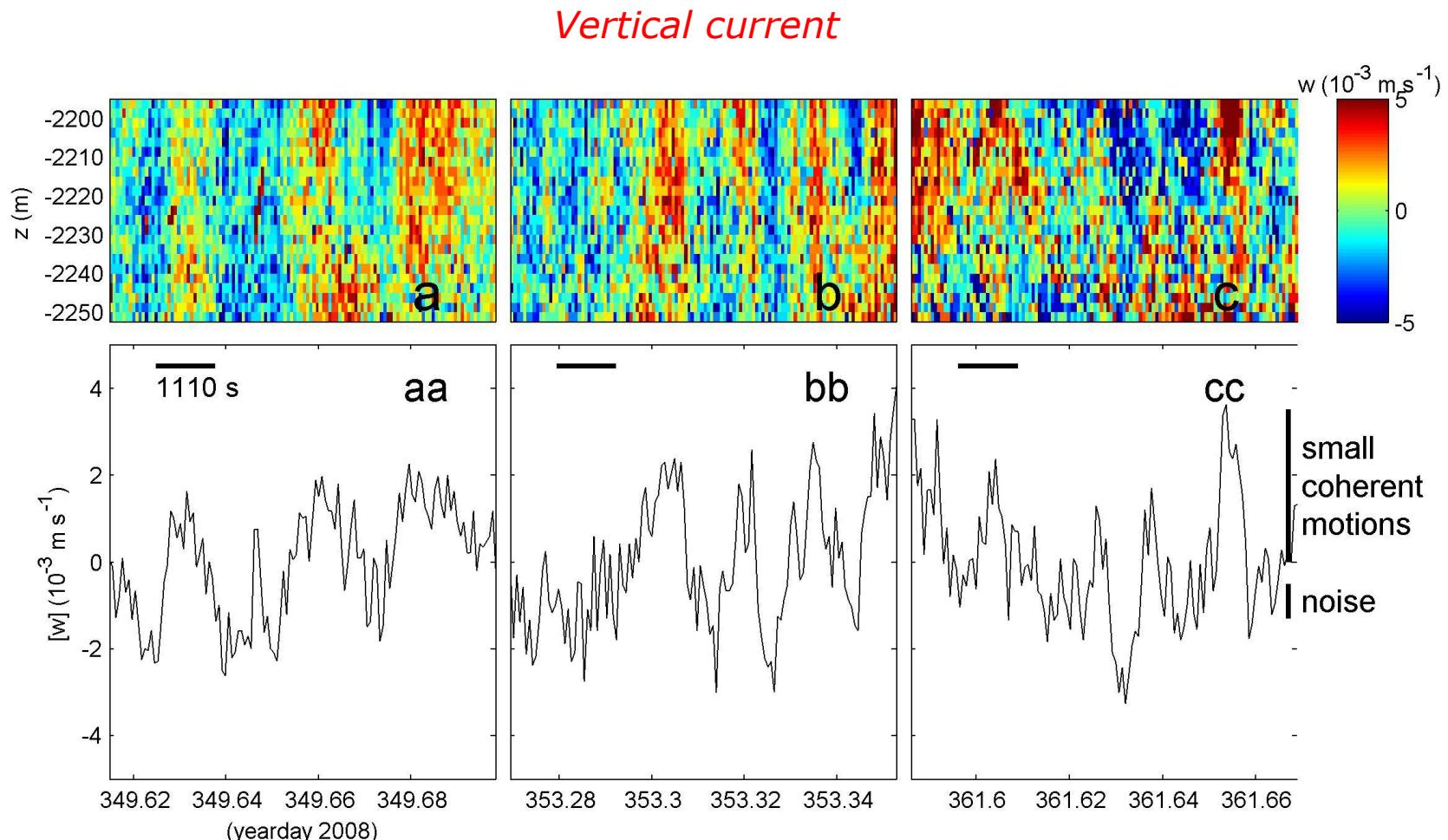


f inertial frequency
 N buoyancy frequency
 M_2 semidiurnal tidal frequency

Some detailed Antares observations: 1 minute sampling rate

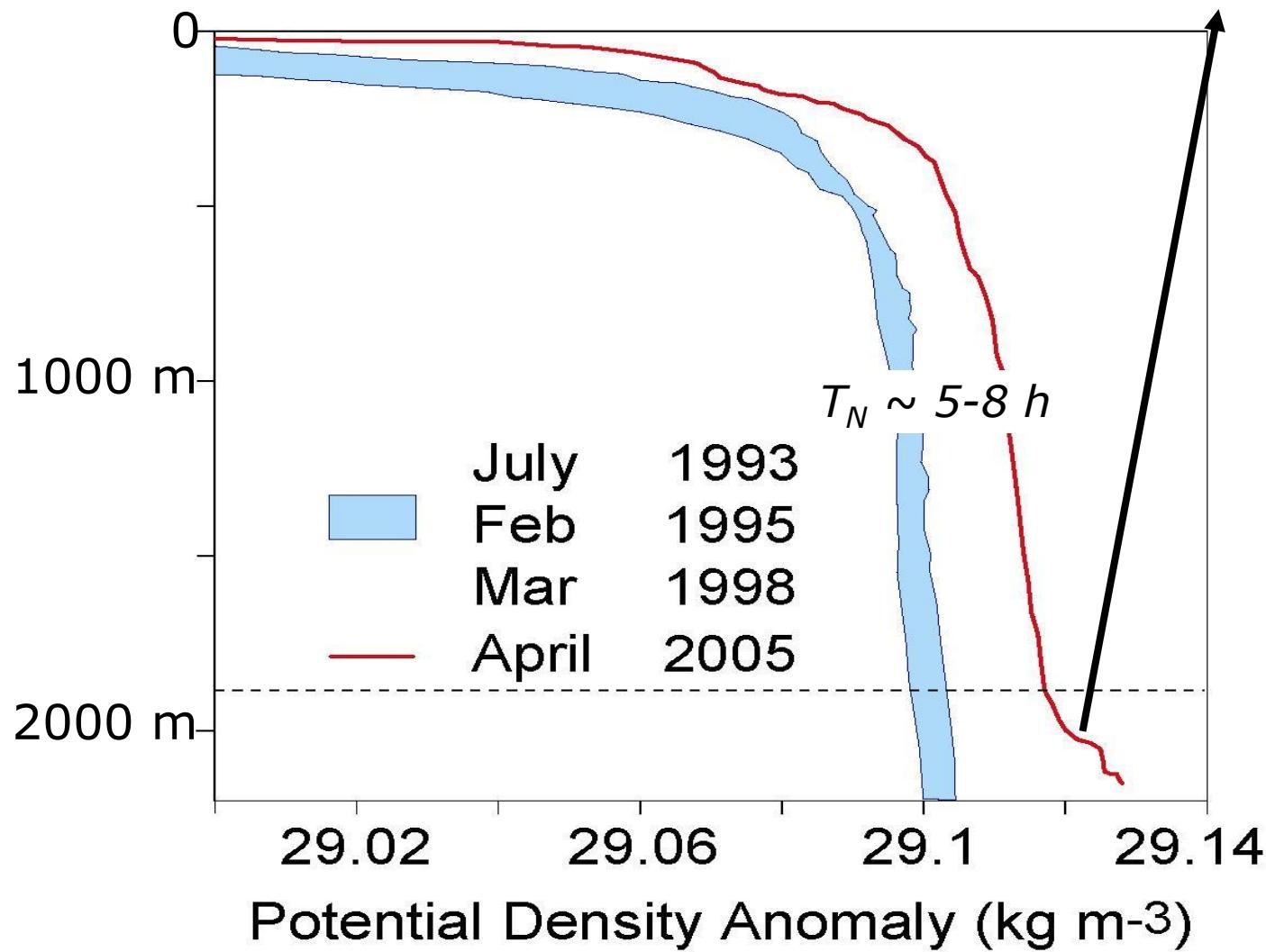


Some detailed Antares observations

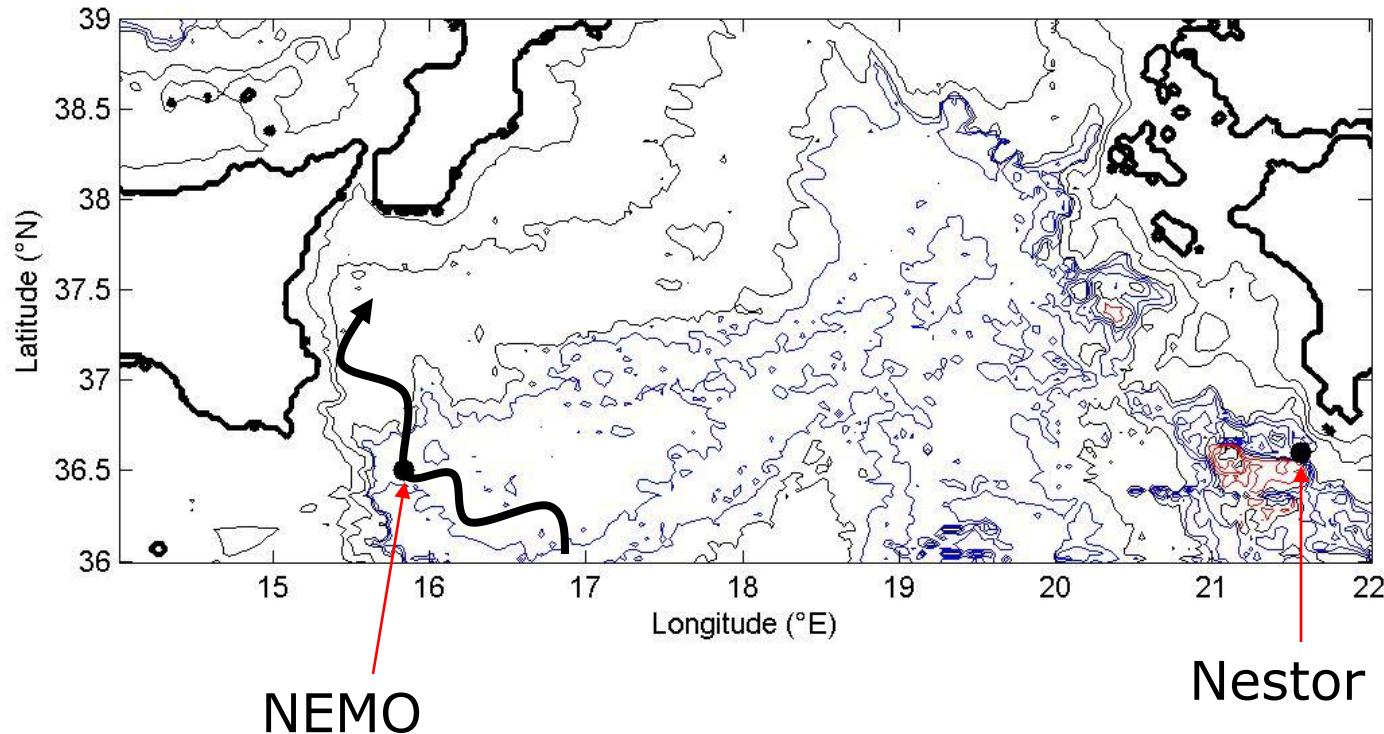


Very high frequency internal waves (<1 hour)
 → “strong” stratification

"New" water stratification; $T_N \sim 1$ hour

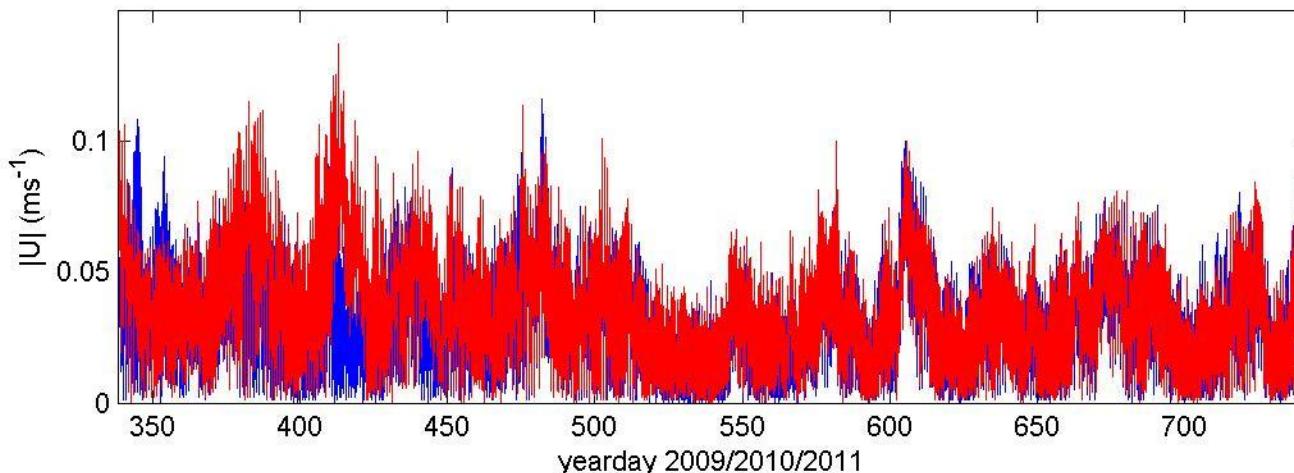


Current measurements Ionian Sea

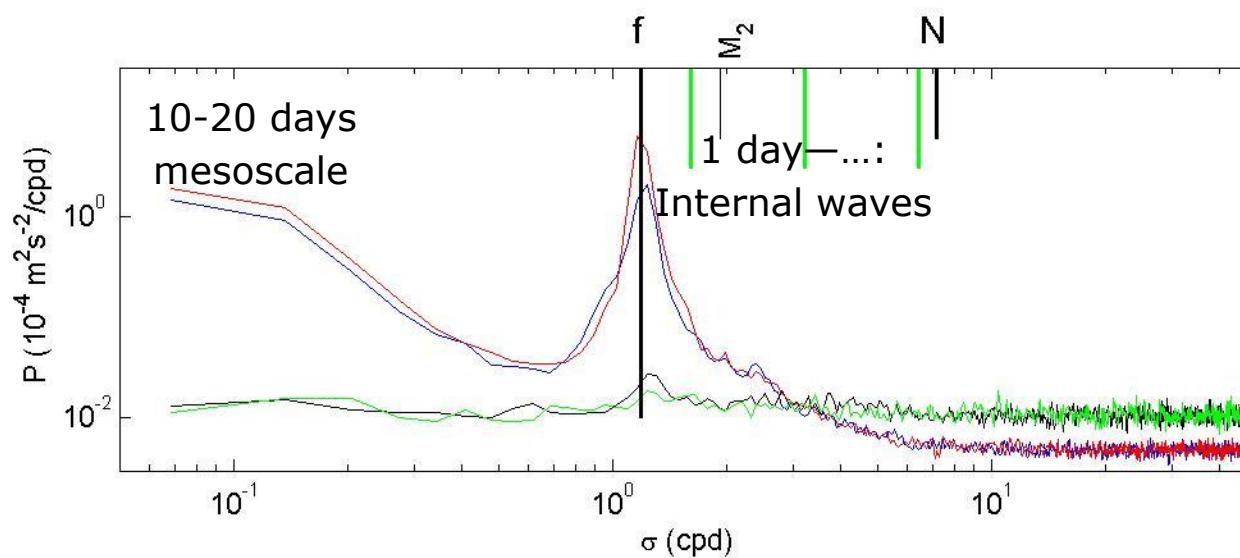


Current amplitude time series

KM3NeT09₂ NEMO-site 400 (blue/black) and 150 (red/green) mab

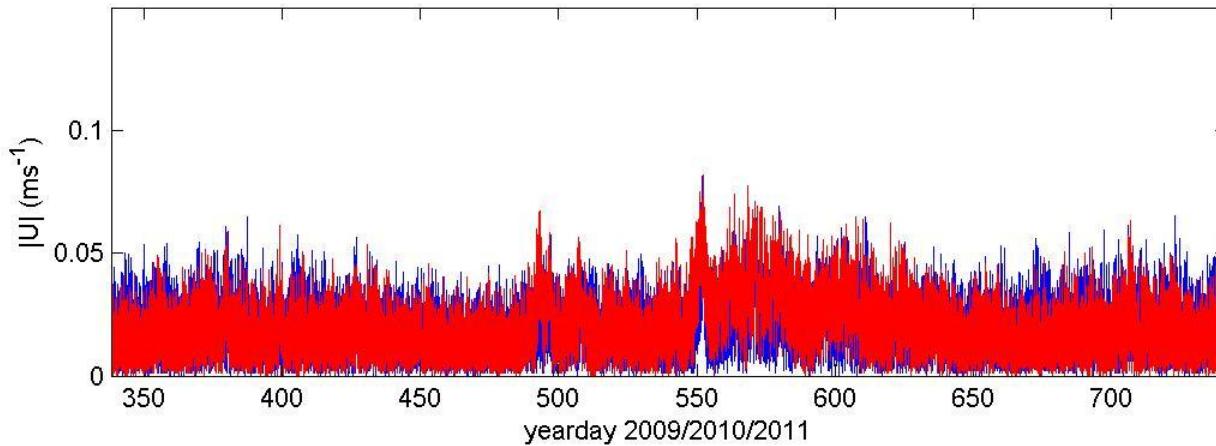


NEMO:
0.14 m/s max
More intense
near-bottom

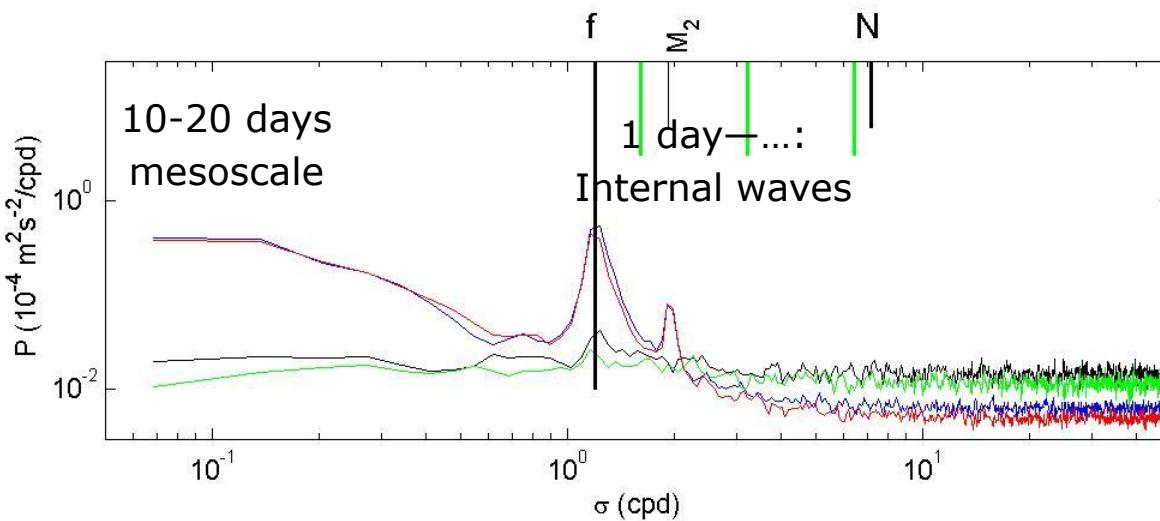


Rotation earth
(inertial)
and mesoscale

KM3NeT09₁, NESTOR-site 475 (blue/black) and 175 (red/green) mab

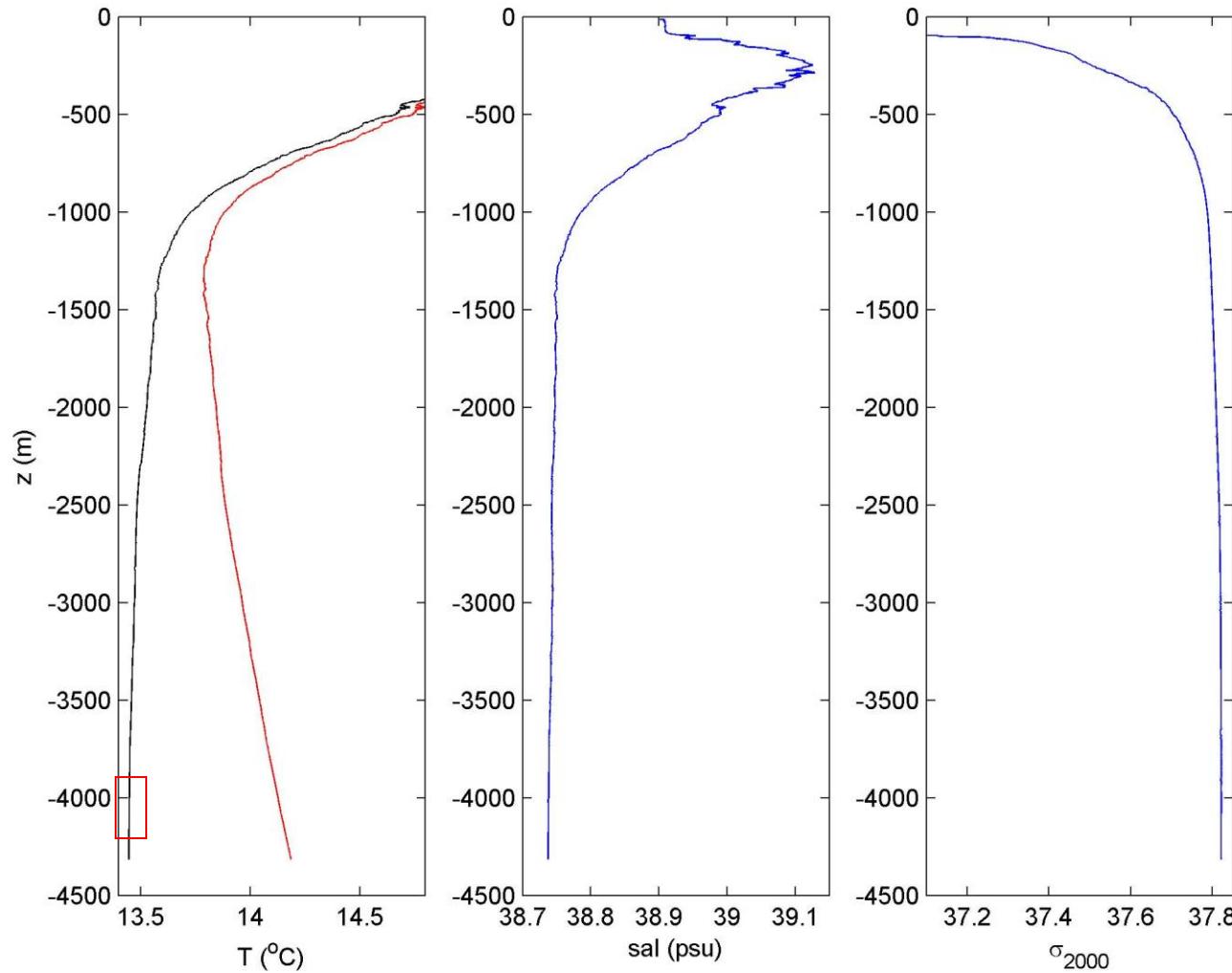


NESTOR
(Pylos, Greece):
0.08 m/s max

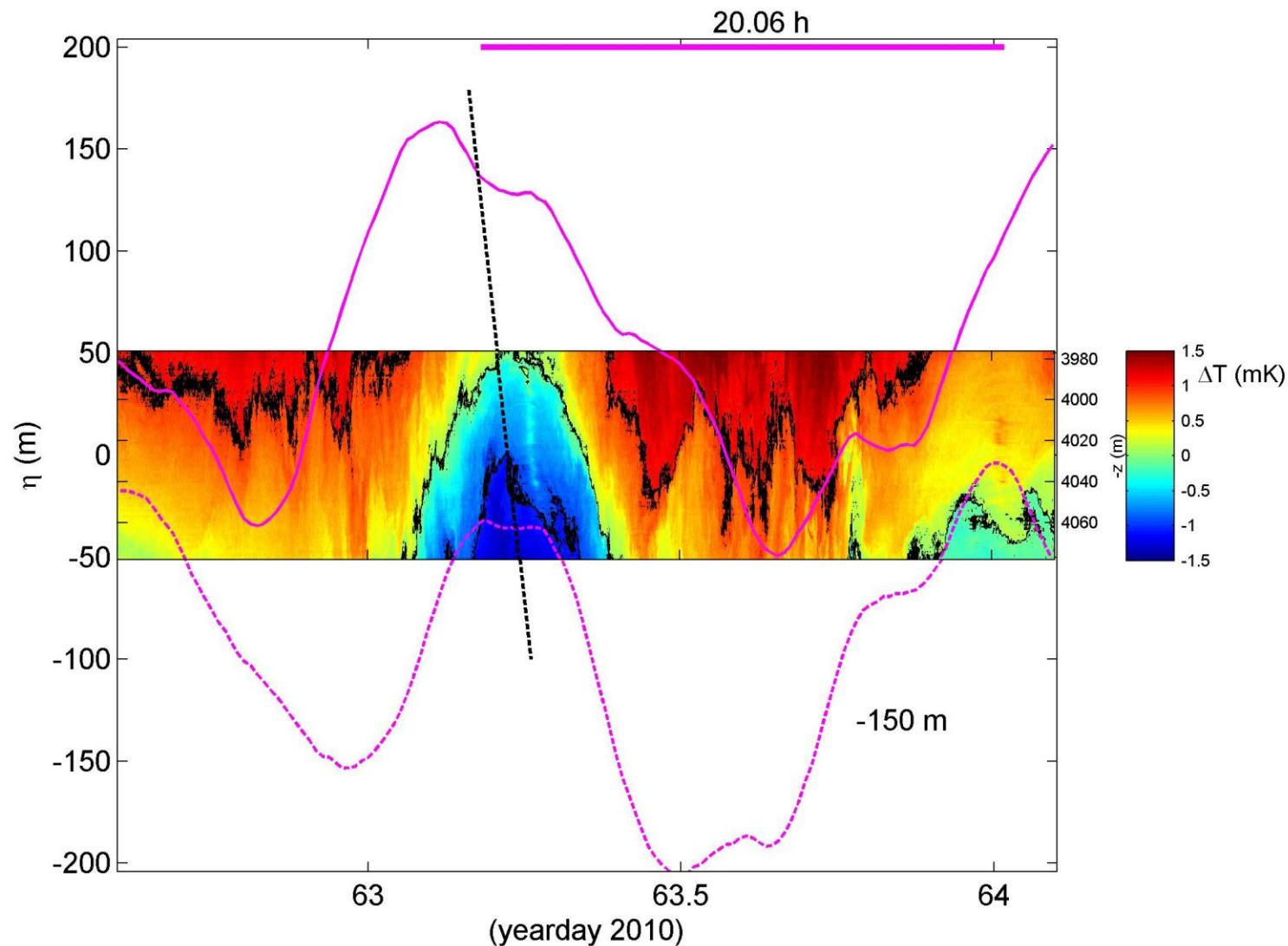


Rotation earth
(inertial+weak tide)
and mesoscale

CTD-hydrography



1.5 days 1-Hz sampling 100 temperature sensors
total 0.003°C range



Conclusions

- Mediterranean Sea currents dominated by inertial and mesoscale motions
- High-frequency (few hours periods) internal waves
- Up- and down motions over 100 m vertically
- Associated turbulence

The end