

A world map showing ocean circulation data. The map is overlaid with a color-coded pattern of dots, primarily in shades of orange and red, indicating areas of high activity or concentration. The pattern is most prominent in the tropical and subtropical regions, particularly in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The continents are shown in a light gray color.

Double-diffusive mixing makes a small contribution to the global ocean circulation

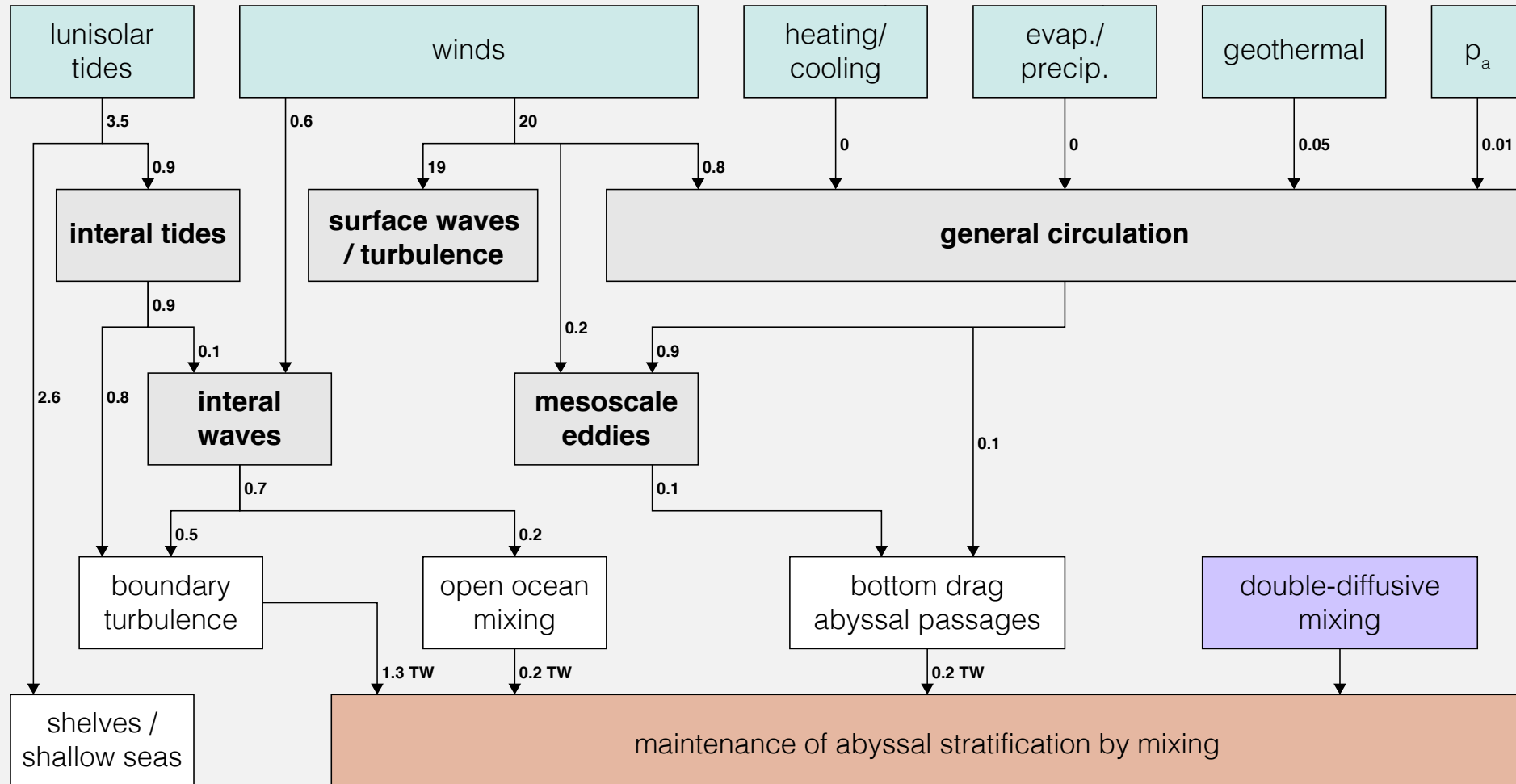
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Energy budget for the global ocean



Can we use thermohaline staircases to estimate the impact of double diffusion?

Yes, why not?

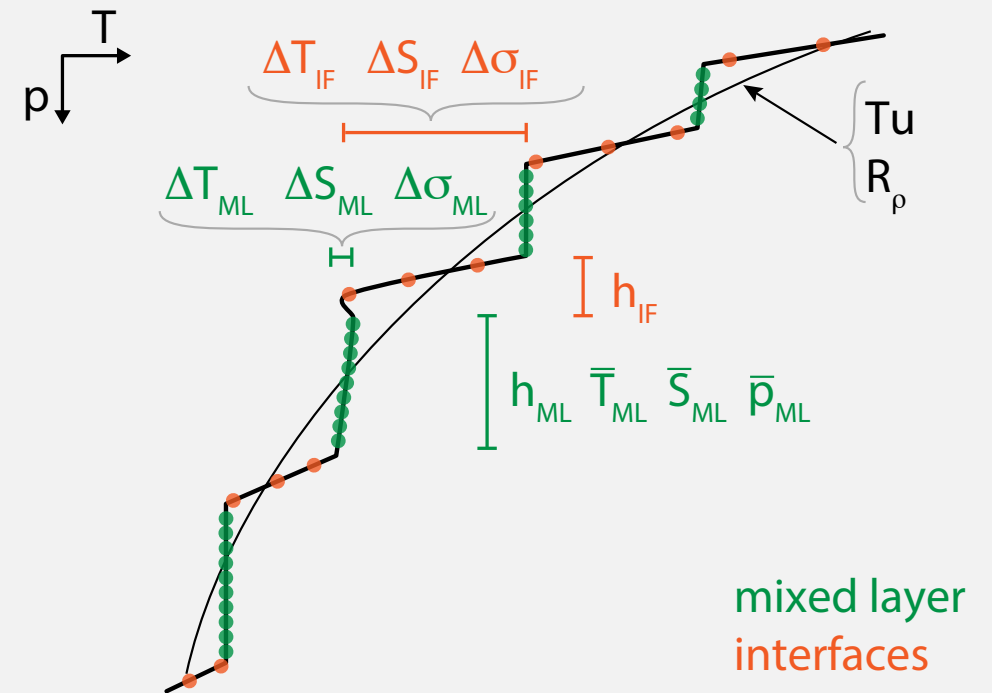
What do we need?

- Global overview of thermohaline staircases
- Estimate the effective diffusivities using the staircases

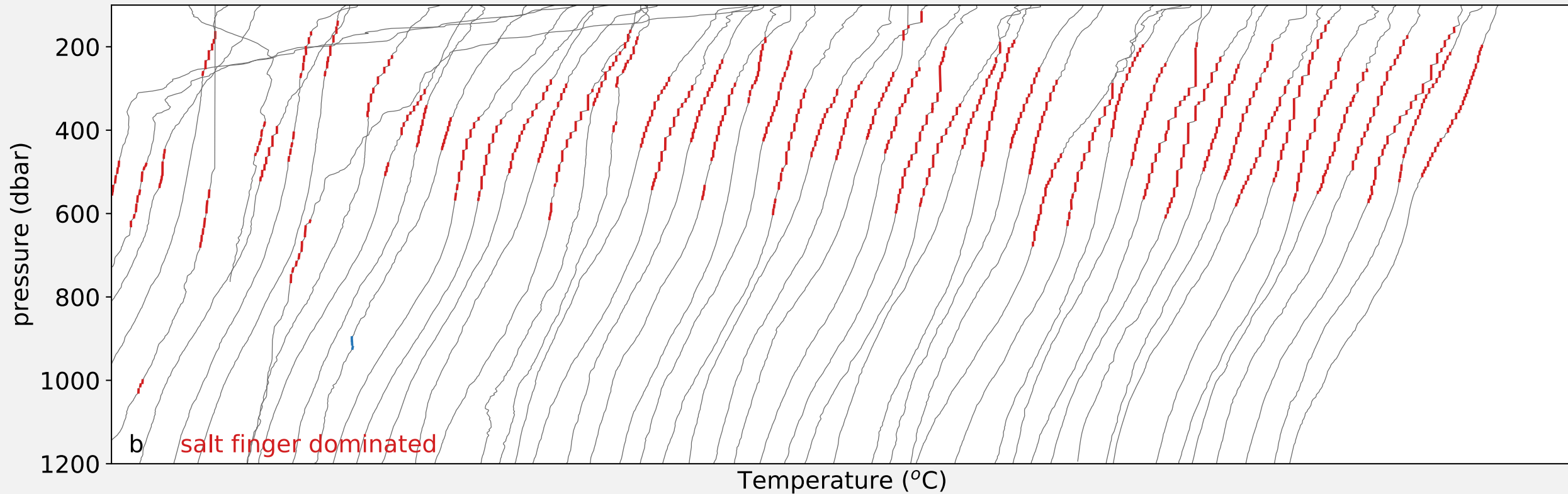
Staircase detection algorithm

Algorithm steps:

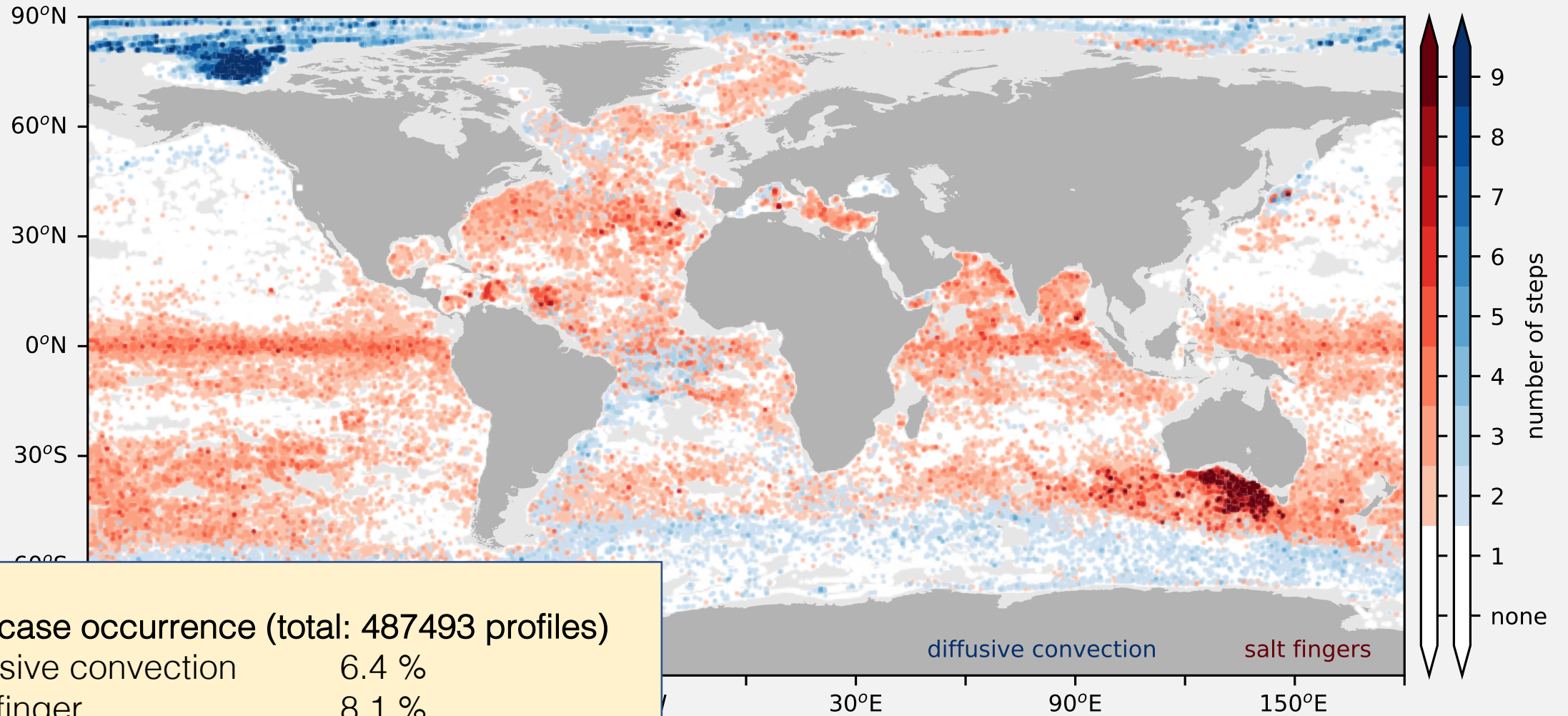
1. Mixed layers
2. $\Delta T, S, \sigma$ interface $>$ $\Delta T, S, \sigma$ mixed layer
3. Interfaces should be thin
4. Salt finger or diffusive convection
5. Sequence of interfaces



Results of detection algorithm - examples



The global overview of thermohaline staircases



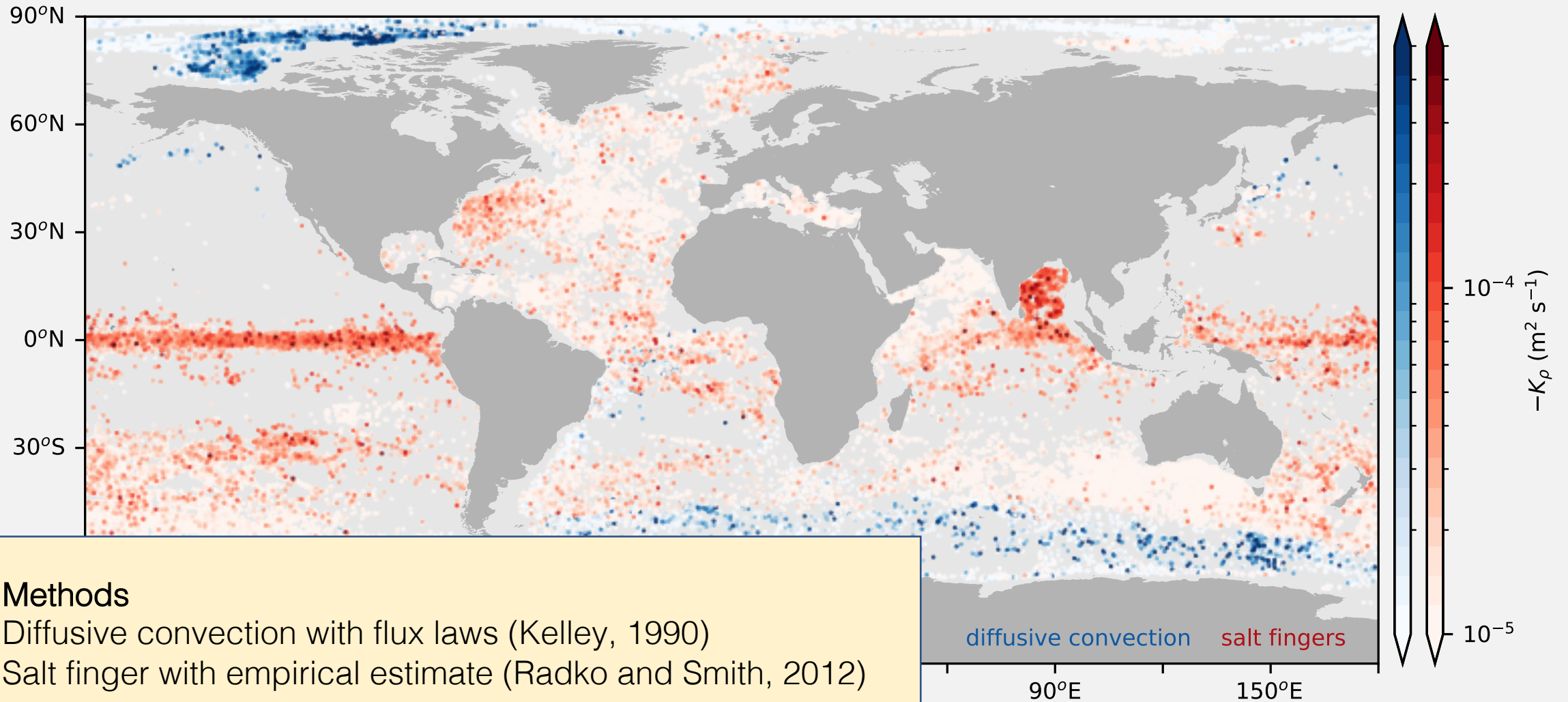
Staircase occurrence (total: 487493 profiles)
Diffusive convection 6.4 %
Salt finger 8.1 %

Global estimate

$$D = \Gamma^{-1} \kappa_{\rho} g A \Delta\rho n$$

		SF	DC
Γ^{-1}	= mixing efficiency	-1	-1
κ_{ρ}	= effective diffusivity of density		
g	= gravitational acceleration	9.8 m s ⁻²	
A	= area of the ocean	3.6x10 ¹⁴ m ²	
$\Delta\rho$	= density difference over interface	1 kg m ⁻³	
n	= staircase occurrence		
D	= dissipation		

Effective diffusivity of density



Methods

Diffusive convection with flux laws (Kelley, 1990)

Salt finger with empirical estimate (Radko and Smith, 2012)

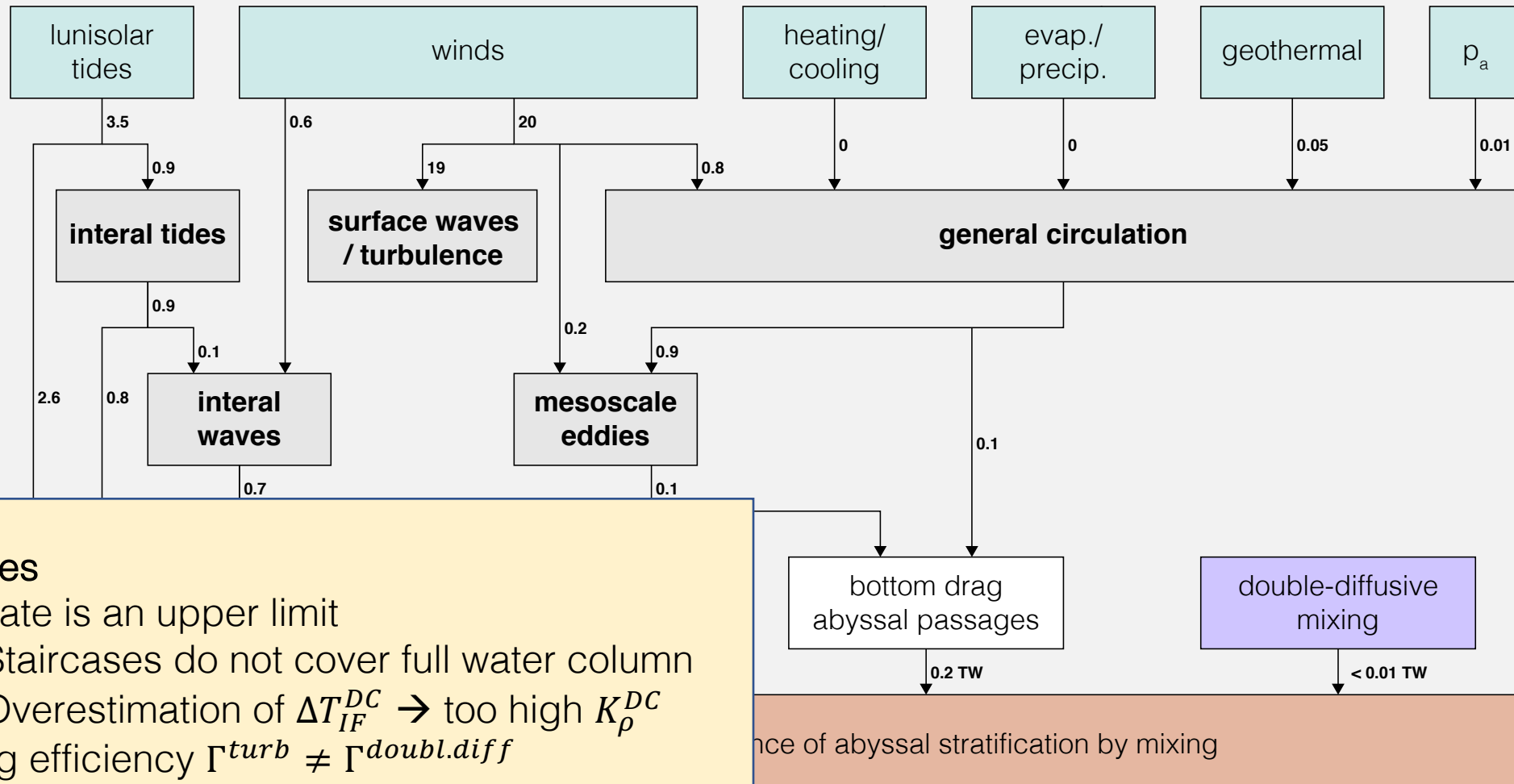
Global estimate

$$D = \Gamma^{-1} \kappa_{\rho} g A \Delta\rho n$$

		SF	DC
Γ^{-1}	= mixing efficiency	-1	-1
κ_{ρ}	= effective diffusivity of density	$-1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	
g	= gravitational acceleration	9.8 m s^{-2}	
A	= area of the ocean	$3.6 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^2$	
$\Delta\rho$	= density difference over interface	1 kg m^{-3}	
n	= staircase occurrence	8.1%	6.4 %
D	= dissipation	4.2 GW	3.3 GW

Total contribution < 0.01 TW

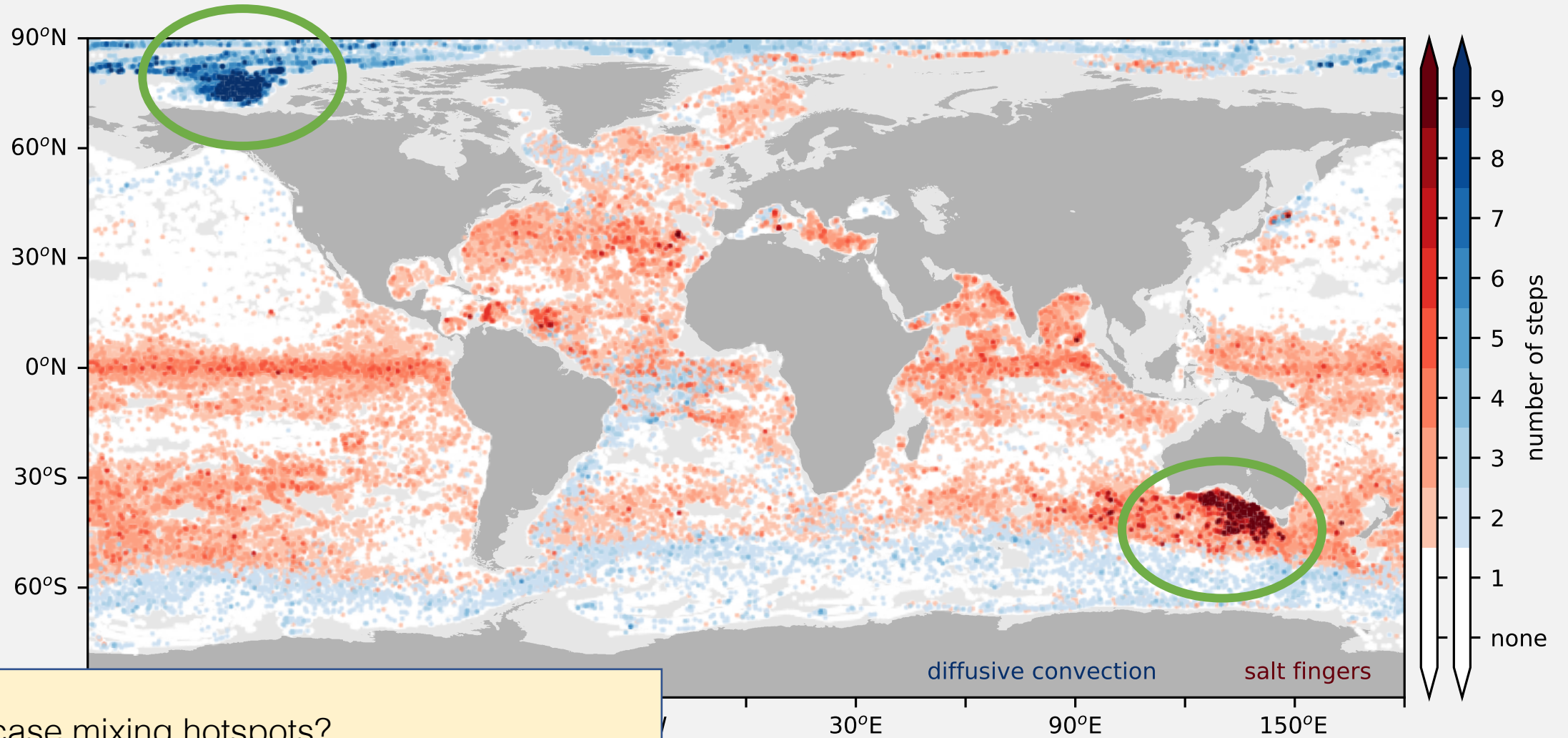
Total estimate



Side notes

- Estimate is an upper limit
 - Staircases do not cover full water column
 - Overestimation of $\Delta T_{IF}^{DC} \rightarrow$ too high K_{ρ}^{DC}
- Mixing efficiency $\Gamma^{turb} \neq \Gamma^{doubl.diff}$
- Regional variations

Regional variations



Staircase mixing hotspots?

References

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