

Recent Observations of the Bottom Mixed Layer in the tropical NE Pacific: implications for deep-sea mining plume dispersal

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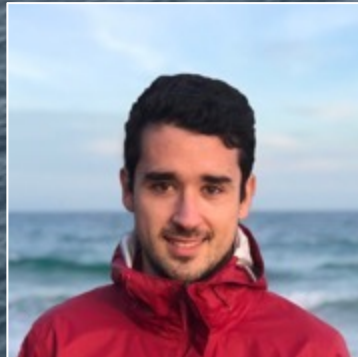
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& ocean modeling)



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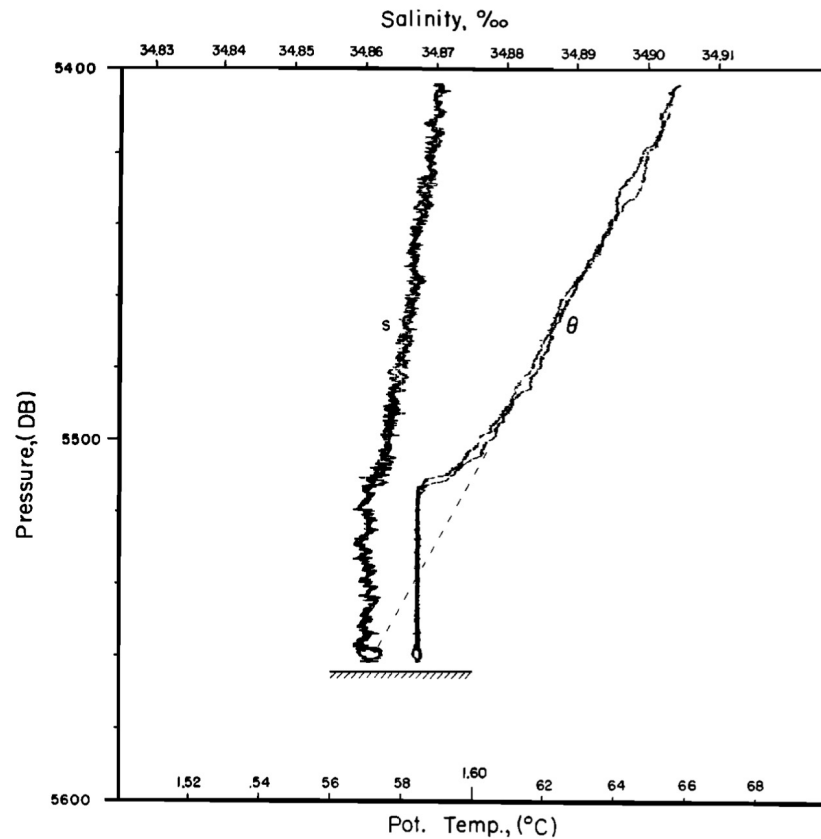
Acknowledgement



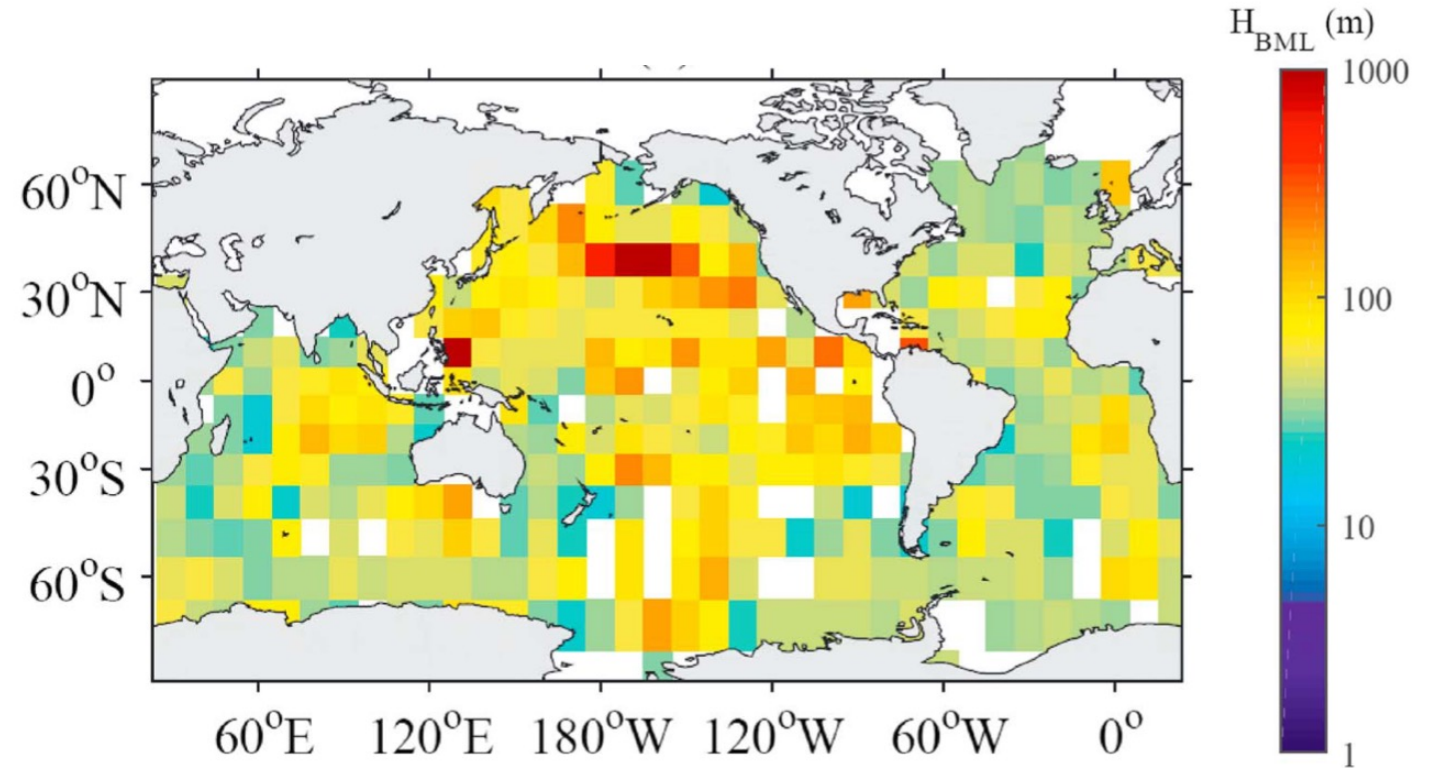
Dr. Annemiek Vink
(Bundesanstalt für
Geowissenschaften und
Rohstoffe): data source



Bottom mixed layer, aka “benthic boundary layer”

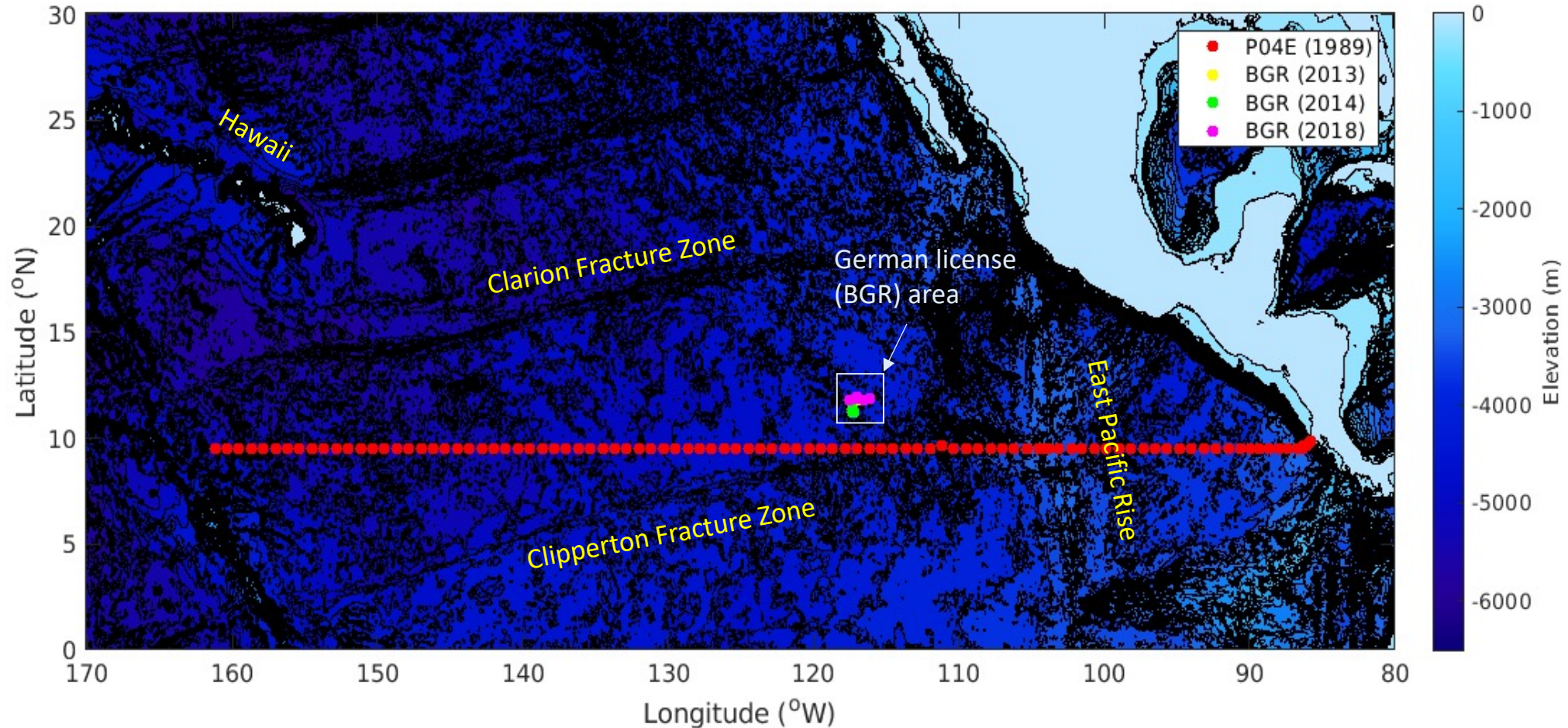


Armi & Millard 1976 JGR

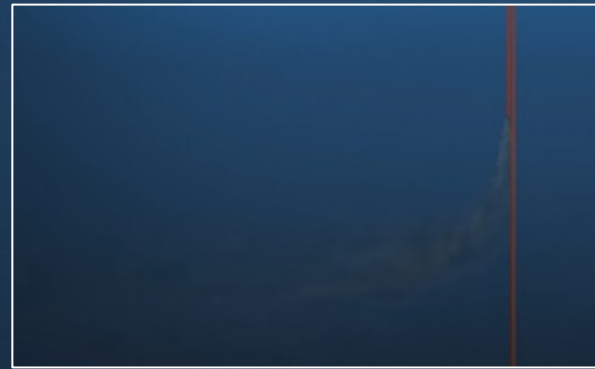


Huang et al. 2019 GRL

The Clarion-Clipperton Fracture Zone of the NE Pacific



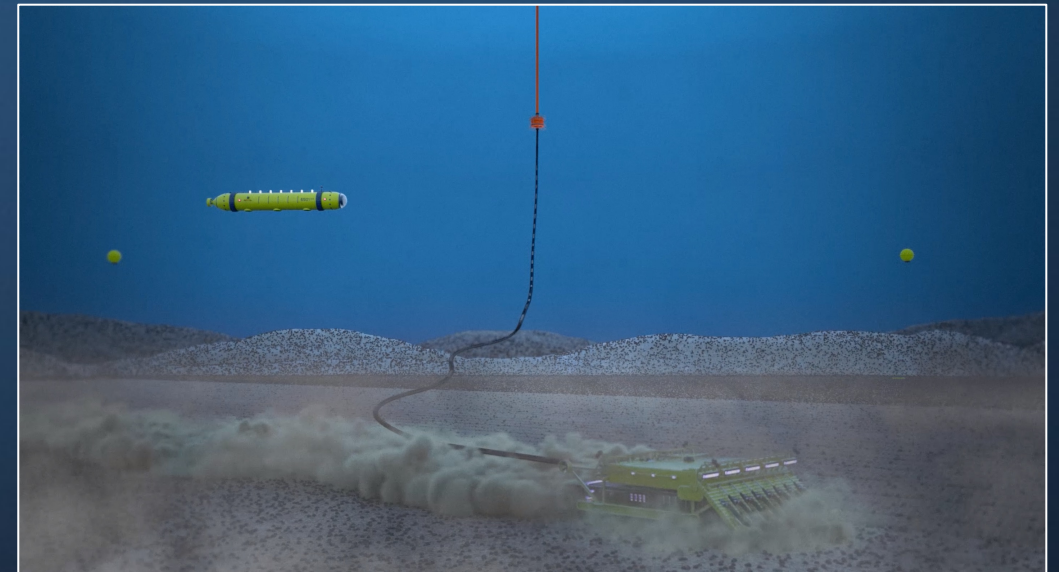
Motivation: deep-sea mining plume dispersal



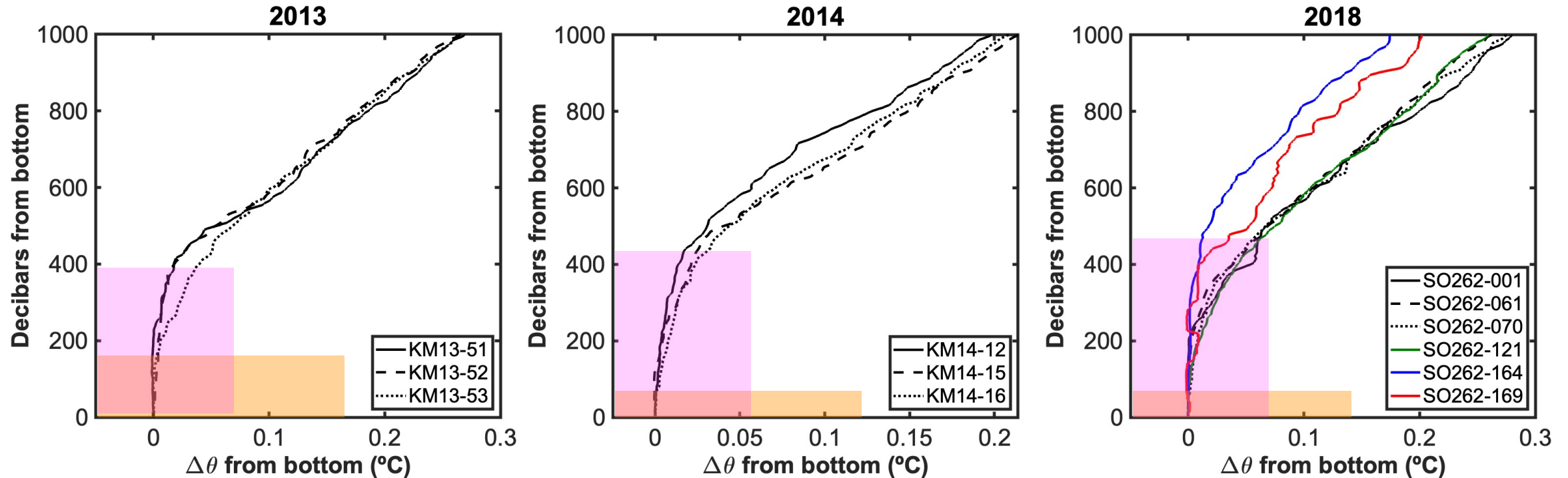
Mid-water discharge plume



Collector plume



Field Data: CTD



Spatially and temporally varying BBL thicknesses **between 68 m and 475 m**, with an average of 277m, 298 m, and 236m and based on three different methods of quantification.

Weatherly & Martin, 1978 JPO:

$$h_{BBL} = A U_* / f \left[1 + N^2 / f^2 \right]^{1/4}$$

Where A is a constant with an approximate value of 1.3

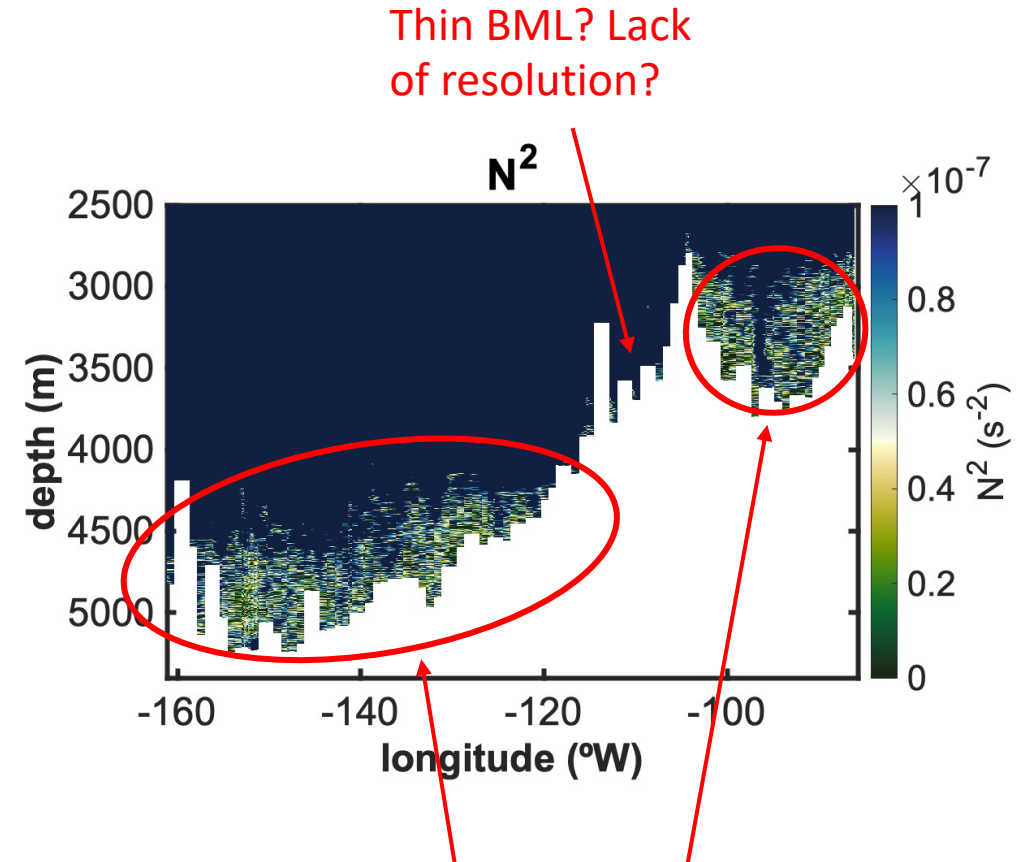
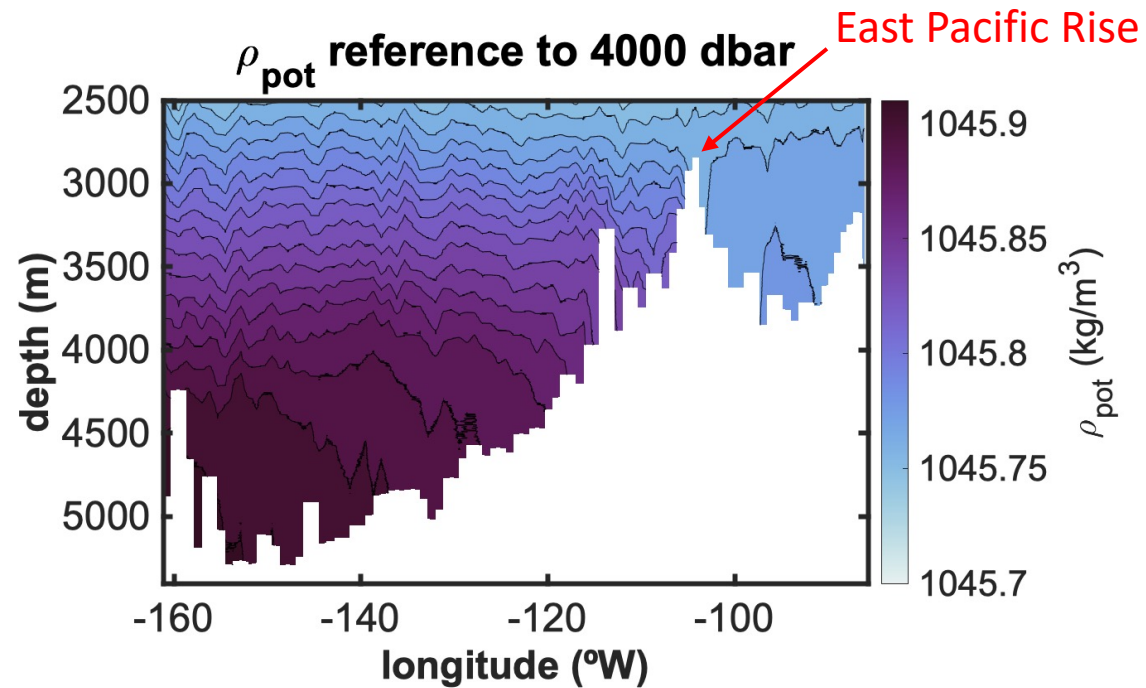
U_* is frictional velocity ($U_* = U/30$, U is flow velocity)

f is inertial frequency ($f = 3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$)

N is buoyancy frequency ($N = 3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$)

→ For BGR area, this scaling relationship yields an estimate of 227 m.

Historical Observations from the Region



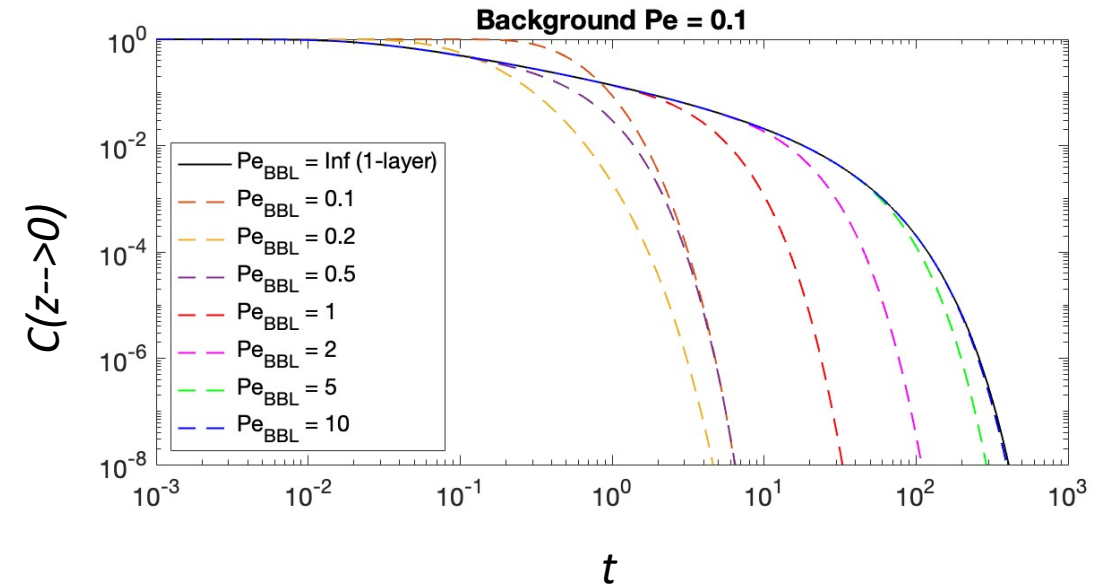
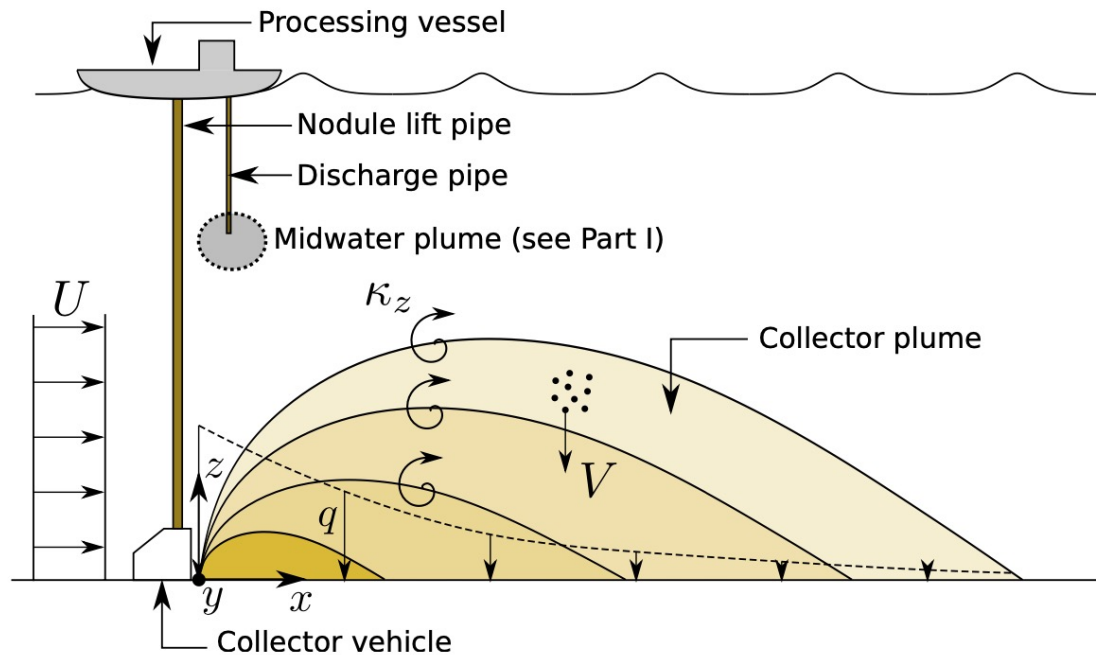
Data from R/V Moana Wave 1989, archived in World Ocean Circulation Experiment Hydrographic Programme (WHP).

Modelling the Effect of BML on Plume Dispersal



$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{Pe_z} \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2}, \quad Pe_z = \frac{HV}{\kappa_z}$$

$$Pe_{z_BBL} = \frac{H_{BBL}V}{\kappa_z}$$



Ouillon et al. *FLOW in review*

BML highly variable $\sim O(100 \text{ m})$

Mean thickness of approximately 250 m, consistent with historical observations and theoretical estimates

Local topography likely play a role in the thickness

A 1-dimensional model shows that the effect of BML on the redeposition of the dispersed plume is noticeable when Pe of the boundary layer is smaller than 10, with a typical background plume Pe of $O(0.01 - 1)$

What controls the variability of BML?

On what spatial scales do they affect the dispersal of sediment plumes?



Thank you!

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