

EGU2020-10902

<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-10902>

EGU General Assembly 2020

© Author(s) 2020. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.



## On the modeling of thermohydrodynamic and biogeochemical processes in the inland water objects

**Daria Gladskikh**<sup>1</sup>, Evgeny Mortikov<sup>2,3</sup>, and Victor Stepanenko<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Applied Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Nonlinear geophysical processes department, Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation (daria.gladskikh@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Lomonosov Moscow State University, Research Computing Center, Russian Federation

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Numerical Mathematics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation

Currently, one-dimensional and three-dimensional models are widely used to model thermohydrodynamic and biochemical processes in lakes and water reservoirs. One-dimensional models are highly computationally efficient and are used to parameterize land water bodies in climate models, however, when calculating large lakes and reservoirs with complex geometry, such models may incorrectly reproduce processes associated with horizontal heterogeneity. This becomes especially important for the prediction of water quality and eutrophication.

A three-dimensional model of thermohydrodynamics and biochemistry of an inland water object is presented, which is based on the hydrostatic RANS model [1-3], and the parameterization of biochemical processes is implemented by analogy with the scheme for calculating biochemistry in the one-dimensional LAKE model [4]. Thus, the three-dimensional model is supplemented by a description of the transport of substances such as oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), as well as phyto- and zooplankton. The effect of turbulent diffusion and large-scale water movements on the distribution of a methane concentration field is studied.

To verify the calculation results, idealized numerical experiments and comparison with the measurement data on Lake Kuivajärvi (Finland) were used.

The work was supported by grants of the RF President's Grant for Young Scientists (MK-1867.2020.5, MD-1850.2020.5) and by the RFBR (18-05-00292, 18-35-00602, 20-05-00776).

### References:

- [1] Mortikov E.V. Numerical simulation of the motion of an ice keel in stratified flow // *Izv. Atmos. Ocean. Phys.* 2016. 52. P. 108-115.
- [2] Mortikov E.V., Glazunov A.V., Lykosov V.N. Numerical study of plane Couette flow: turbulence statistics and the structure of pressure-strain correlations // *Russian Journal of Numerical Analysis and Mathematical Modelling.* 2019. V. 34, N 2. P. 119-132.
- [3] D.S. Gladskikh, V.M. Stepanenko, E.V. Mortikov, On the influence of the horizontal dimensions of inland waters on the thickness of the upper mixed layer. // *Water Resources.* 2019. 18 pages.

(submitted)

[4] Victor Stepanenko, Ivan Mammarella, Anne Ojala, Heli Miettinen, Vasily Lykosov, and Vesala Timo. LAKE 2.0: a model for temperature, methane, carbon dioxide and oxygen dynamics in lakes. *Geoscientific Model Development*, 9(5): 1977–2006, 2016.

**How to cite:** Gladskikh, D., Mortikov, E., and Stepanenko, V.: On the modeling of thermohydrodynamic and biogeochemical processes in the inland water objects, EGU General Assembly 2020, Online, 4–8 May 2020, EGU2020-10902, <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-10902>, 2020