

Internal Boundary Layer Development over Lake Surface in Case of Very Young Waves

Gabriella Lükő¹ et al.^{1,2,3,4} ¹Budapest University of Technology and Economics ²Eötvös Loránd University ³University of Zagreb ⁴University of Debrecen

Motivation and Aims

Main driver of lake hydrodynamics:

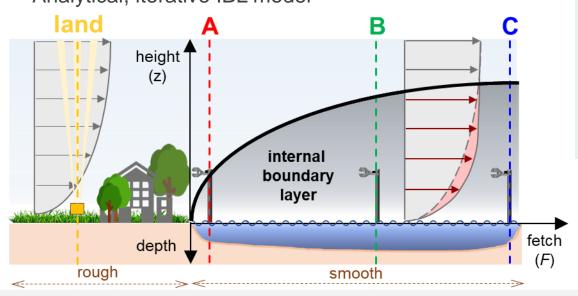
• friction velocity (*u*_{*})

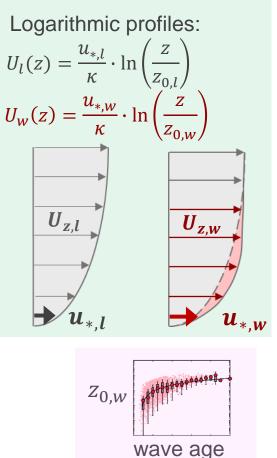
Estimate *u*_{*} considering IBL development

- routine weather data input
- spatial variablity of u_* along the fetch (F)

Internal Boundary Layer (IBL) Development

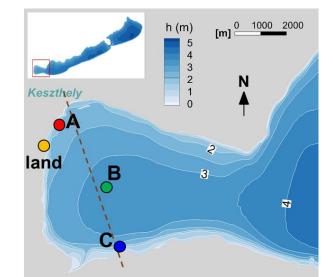
- Rough to smooth transition: land $(z_{0,l})$ and water $(z_{0,w})$
- IBL height (Elliott 1958): $\delta(F) = \left(0.75 - 0.03 \ln\left(\frac{z_{0,w}}{z_{0,l}}\right)\right) \left(\frac{F}{z_{0,w}(F)}\right)^{0.85} z_{0,w}(F)$
- Analytical, iterative IBL model

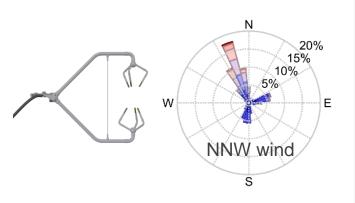




Lake Balaton measurements

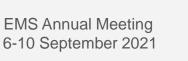
- $u_{*,w}$ at **A**, **B**, **C** by eddy-covariance
- $U_l(z)$ in land by Sodar







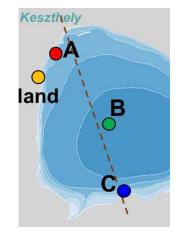




EMS

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Estimations and measurements (land, A, B, C)

Conclusions

- Significant variability along • the fetch
- Estimations at (offshore) • station **B** are accurate
- Station C is in shallow zone: ۲ wave-breaking
- $u_{*,w}$ underestimation at A: ٠ wind sheltered zone by canopy

