



# Heat flux and hydrography at the Main Endeavour vent field

*MGG seminar and Final Examination  
May 8, 2003*

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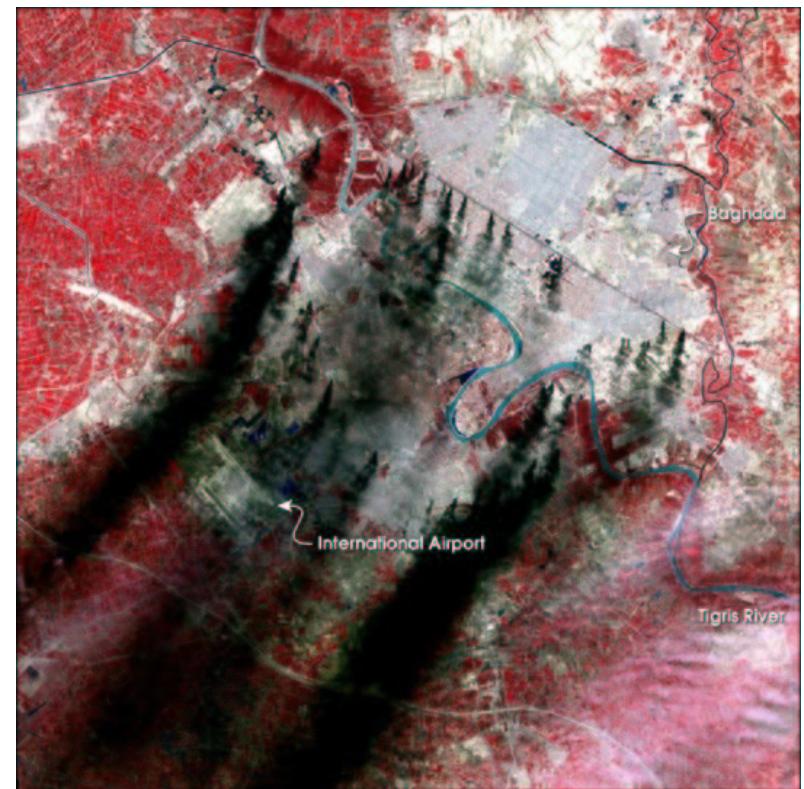
# Motivation

Plumes in cross flow:

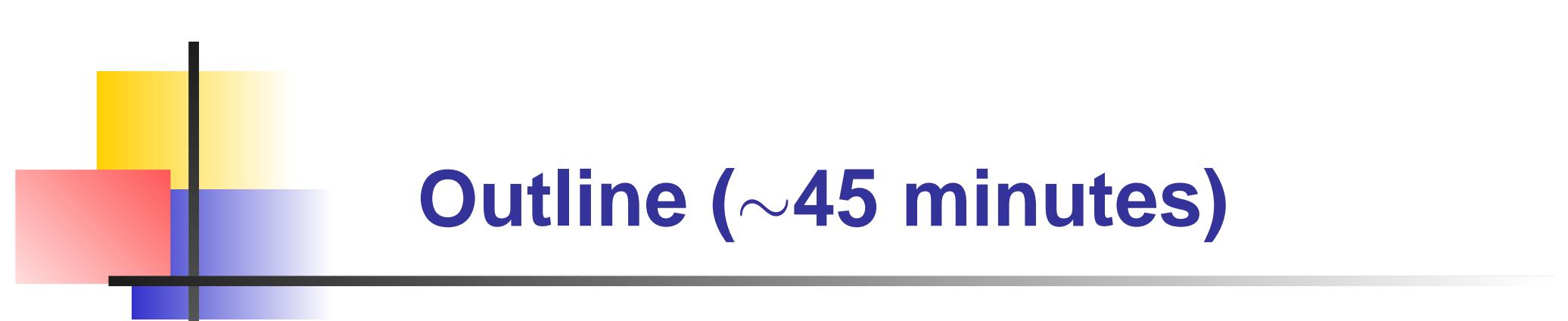
- Atmospheric →
- In the ocean

Plume flux & form implications:

- Crustal formation
- Ocean chemistry
- Habitat & dispersal
- Global heat budget



NASA Earth Observatory



# Outline (~45 minutes)

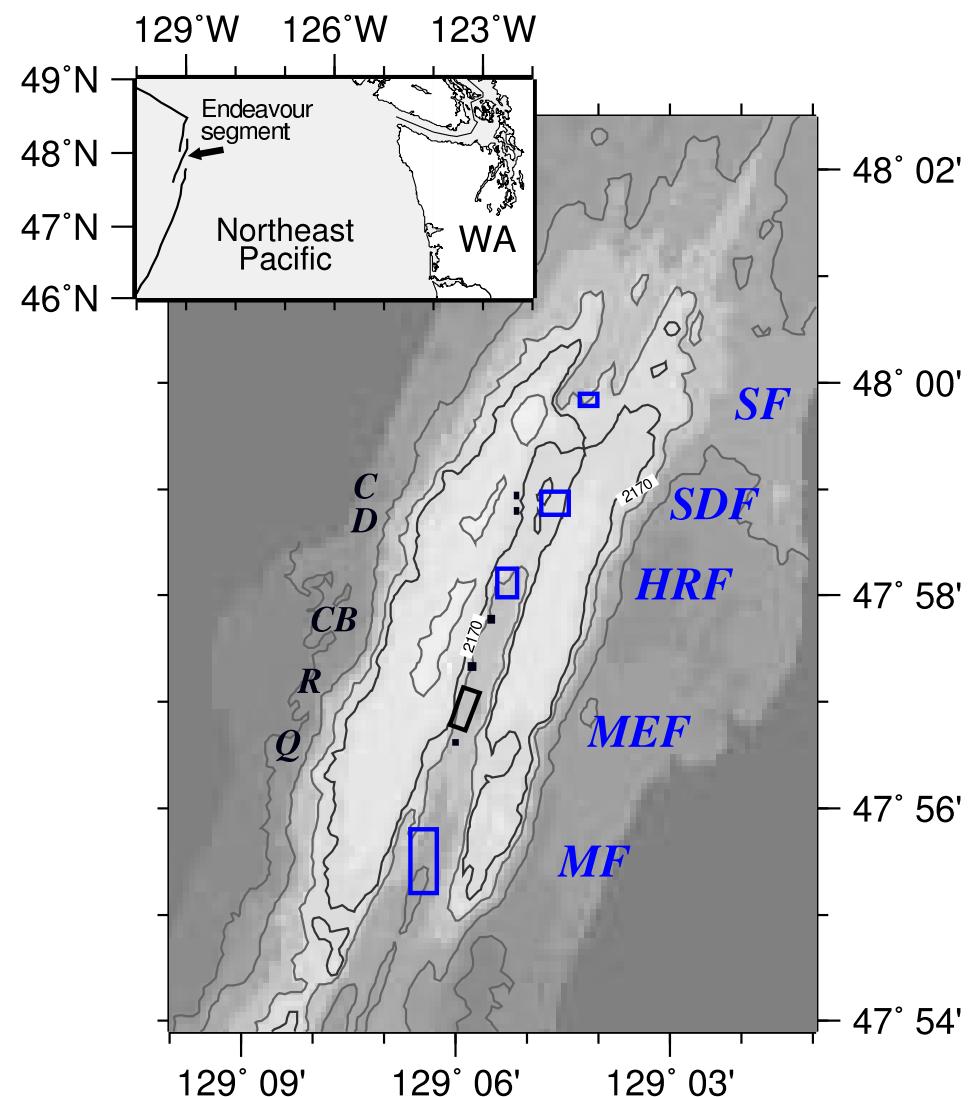
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- (10) The Flow Mow study
- (10) Current results
- (5) Model results
- (10) Heat flux results
- (5) Conclusions
- (5) Acknowledgements

# Flow Mow study site: Endeavour segment

Orientation:

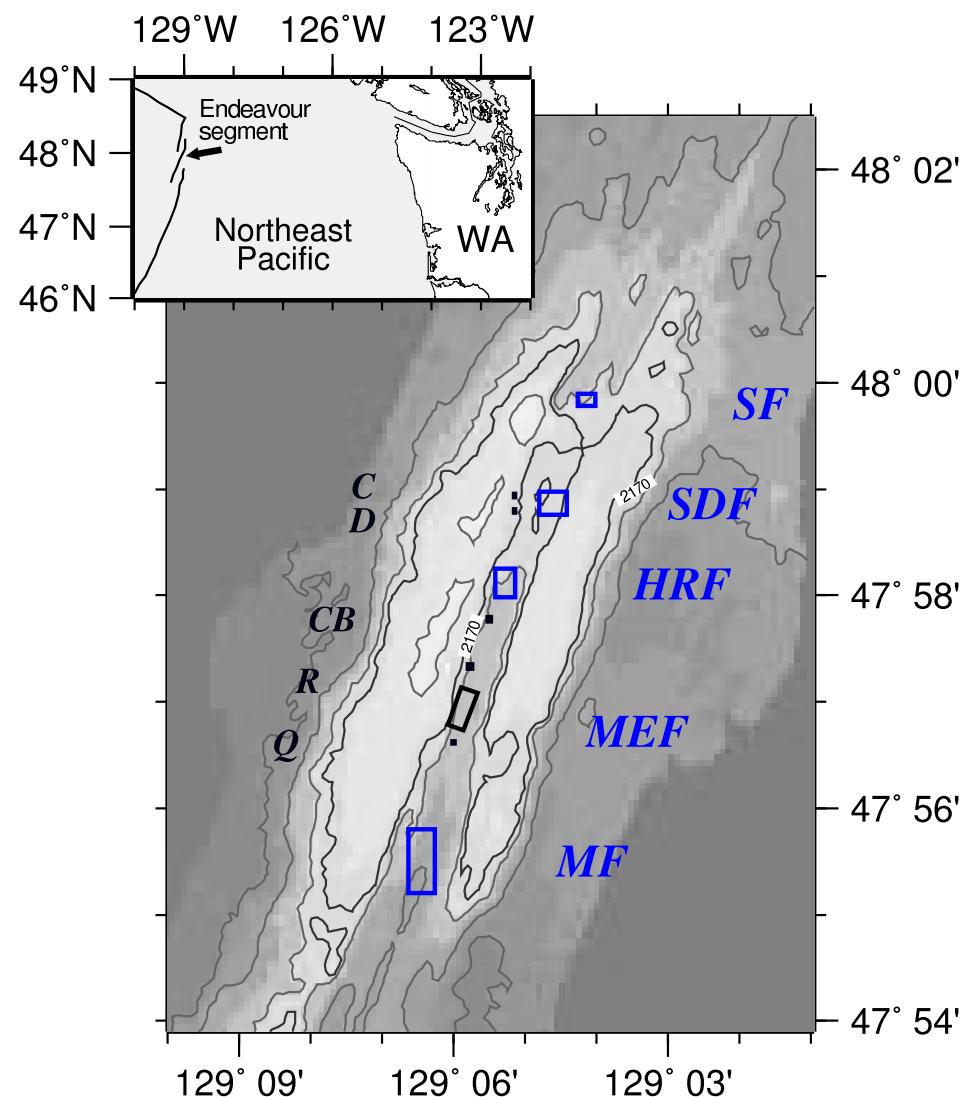
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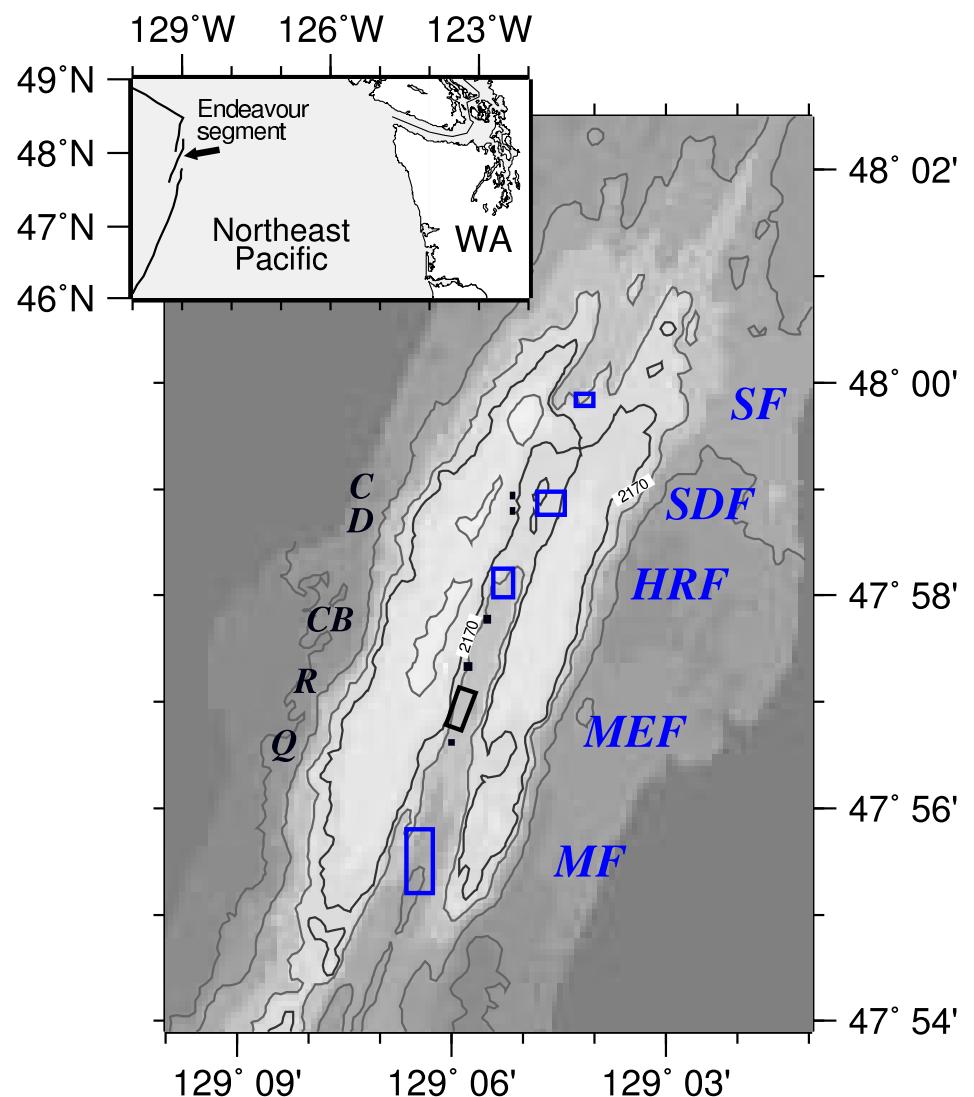
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- $\sim 300$  m relief;  
crest  $\sim 2100$  m



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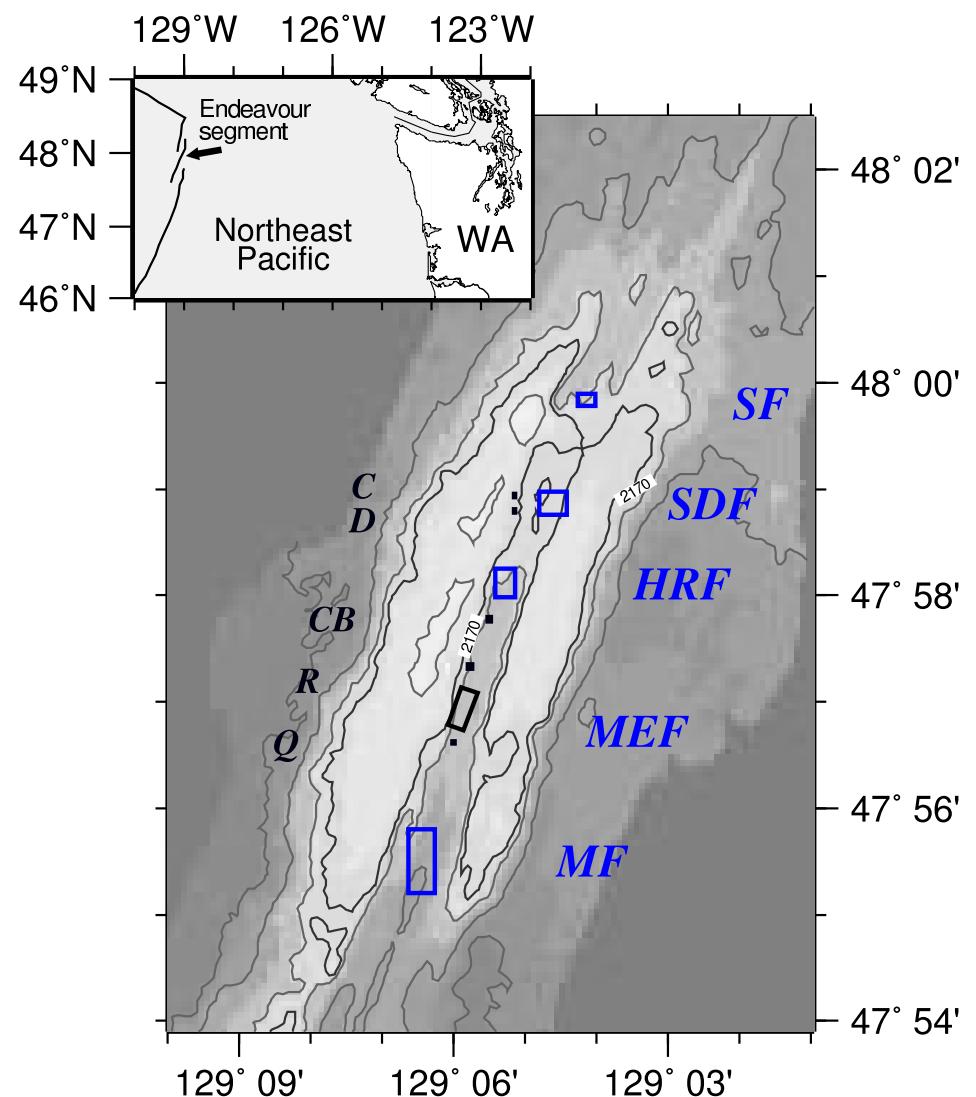
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long, 1 km wide,  
100 m deep



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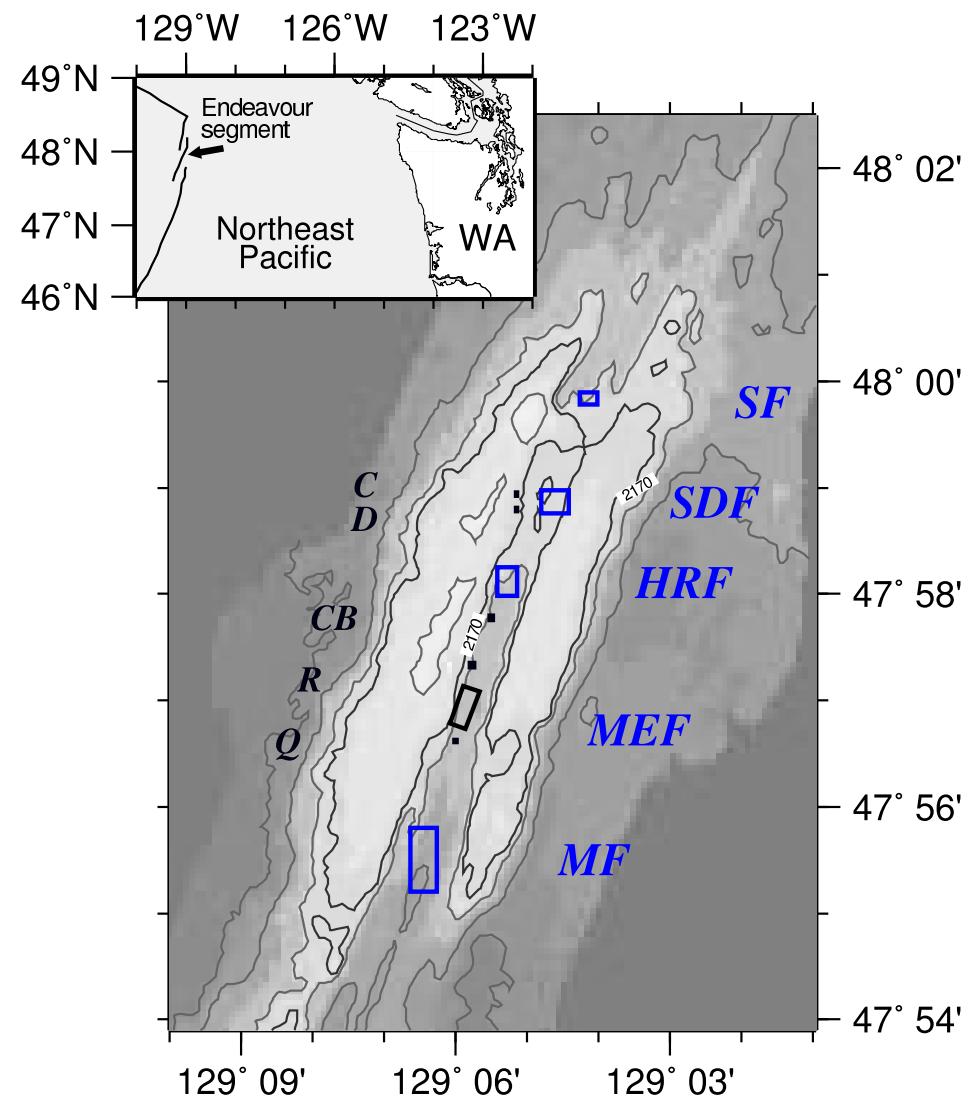
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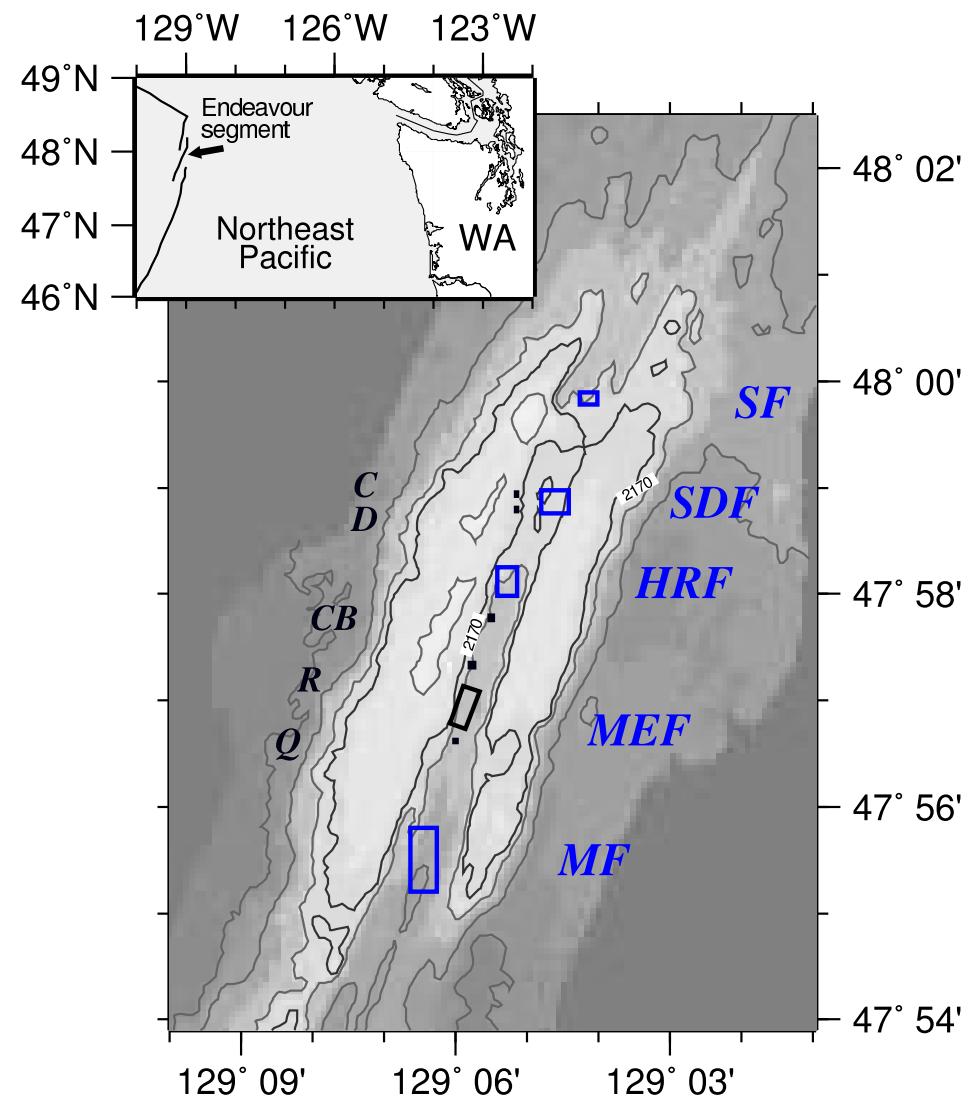
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- Vent fields  
 $\sim 2$  km spacing?



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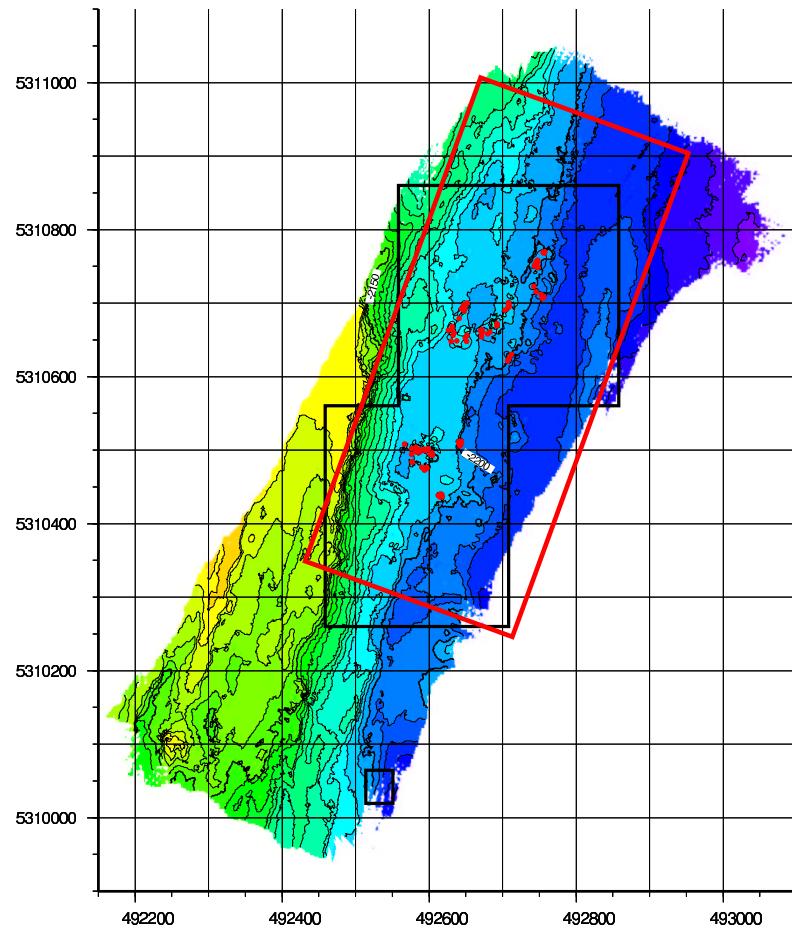
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# Main Endeavour vent field (MEF)

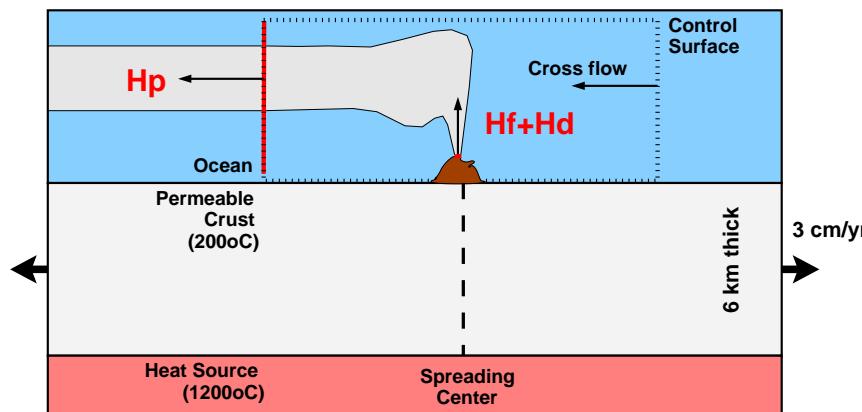
- Geology mapped very well
- 110 focused “smokers”
- Diffuse flow
- $300 \times 700$  m control volume
- Max rise height  $\sim 300$  m



# MEF heat flux puzzles

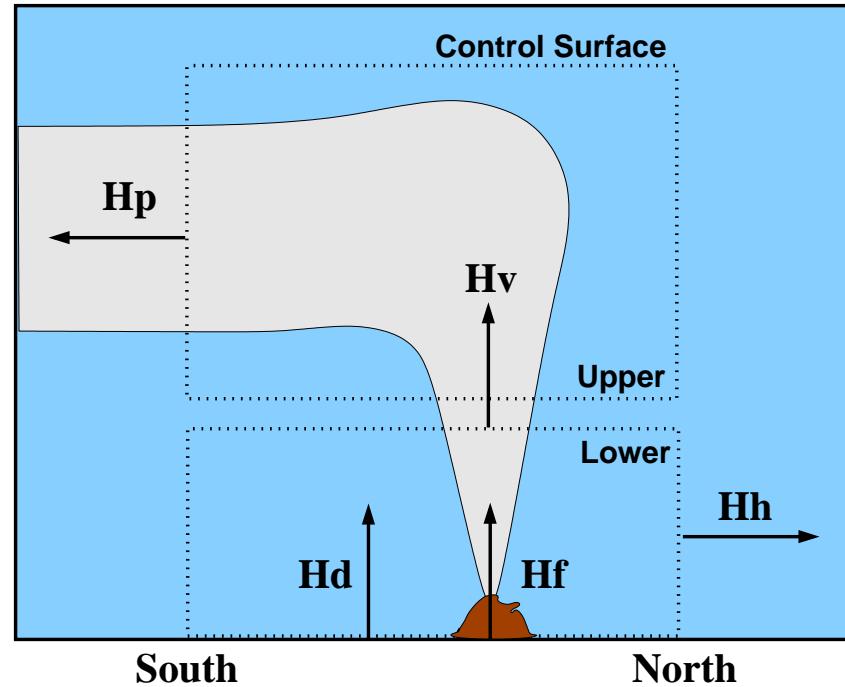
Power loss per km of ridge:

$$H_f + H_d \simeq H_R = Q_R(L_r + \int_{1200}^{200} c_r(T) dT) = \\ 42 \text{ MW/km} \implies 84 \text{ MW MEF long-term mean}$$



Study	Estimate [MW]	Heat flux
Ginster et al., 1994	$615 \pm 120$	$H_f$
Thomson et al., 1992	$2500 \pm 1525$	$H_p$
Baker & Massoth, 1987	$4250 \pm 2750$	$H_p$
Schultz et al, 1992	$9000 \pm 760$	$H_d$

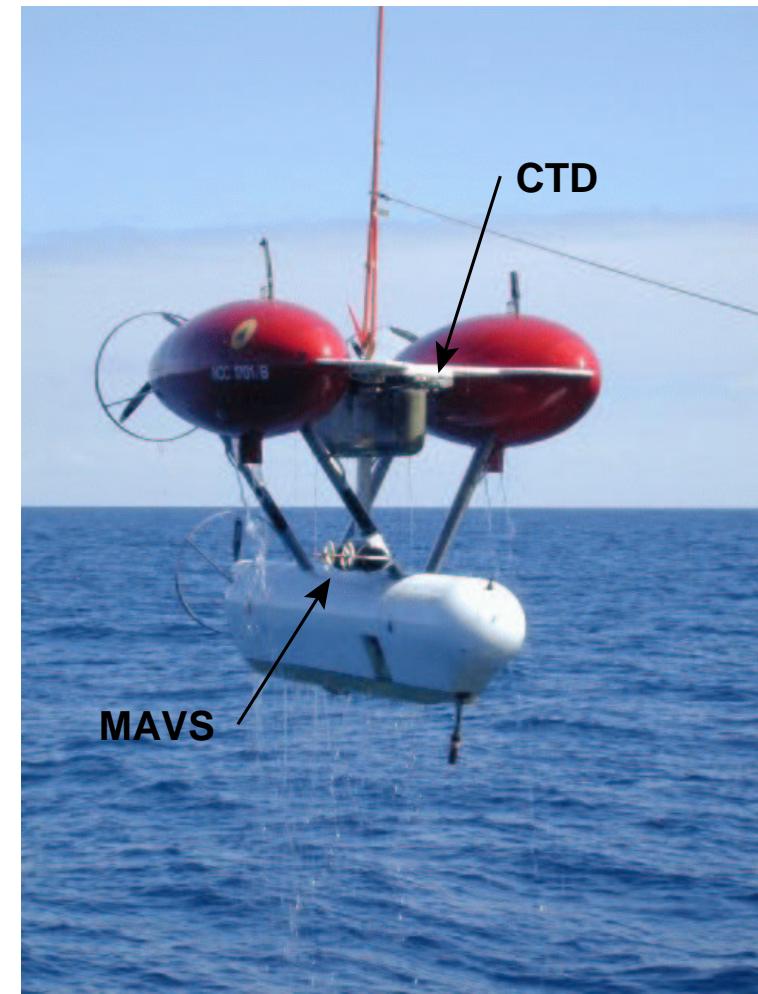
# The “Flow Mow” control volume approach



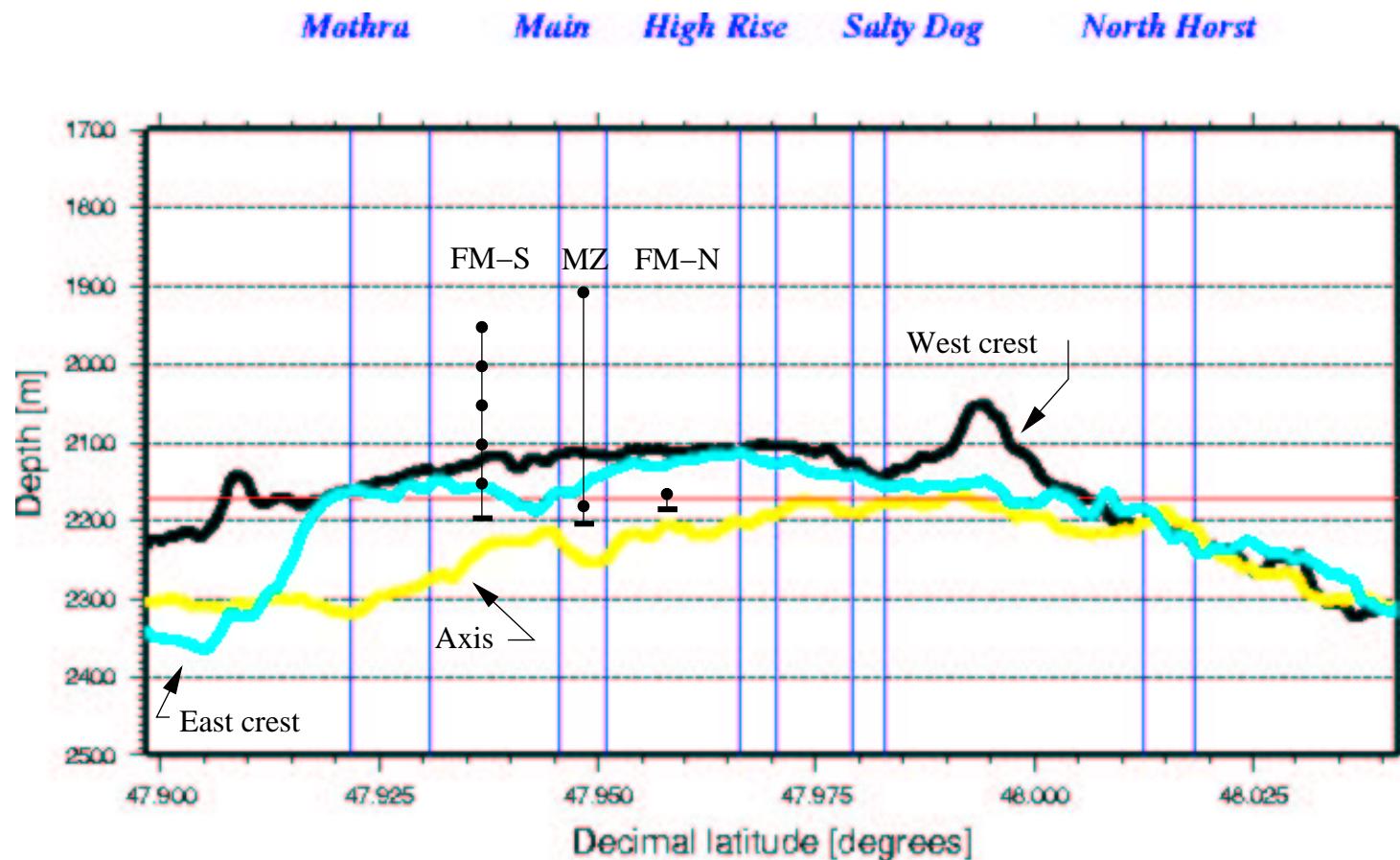
Net heat flux via *advection* through  $A$ :

$$\mathbf{H} = \int_A \rho c_p \theta \mathbf{u} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dA \simeq \rho c_p \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta_S \theta_i u_i \Delta A_i \simeq \rho c_p \overline{\Delta_S \theta} \bar{u} A$$

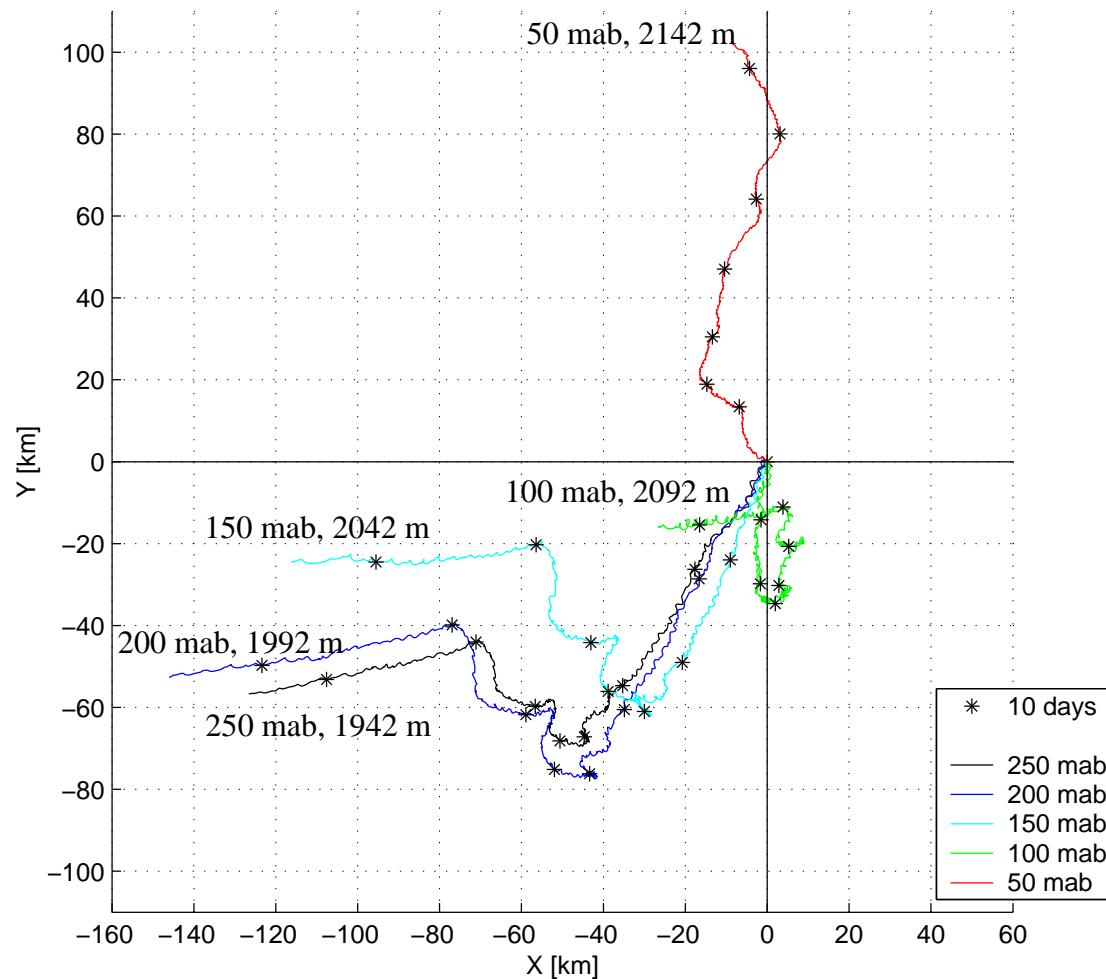
# Instruments: CTD & ABE



# Instruments: Current meters



# Mean flow



# Oscillatory flow over ridge

$\Delta x_c$

- ~2.2 km above ridge
- ~1.3 km in valley

$\Delta x_{\bar{u}}$  in 12 hr:

- ~2.2 km at 5 cm/s
- ~0.5 km at 1 cm/s

Animation

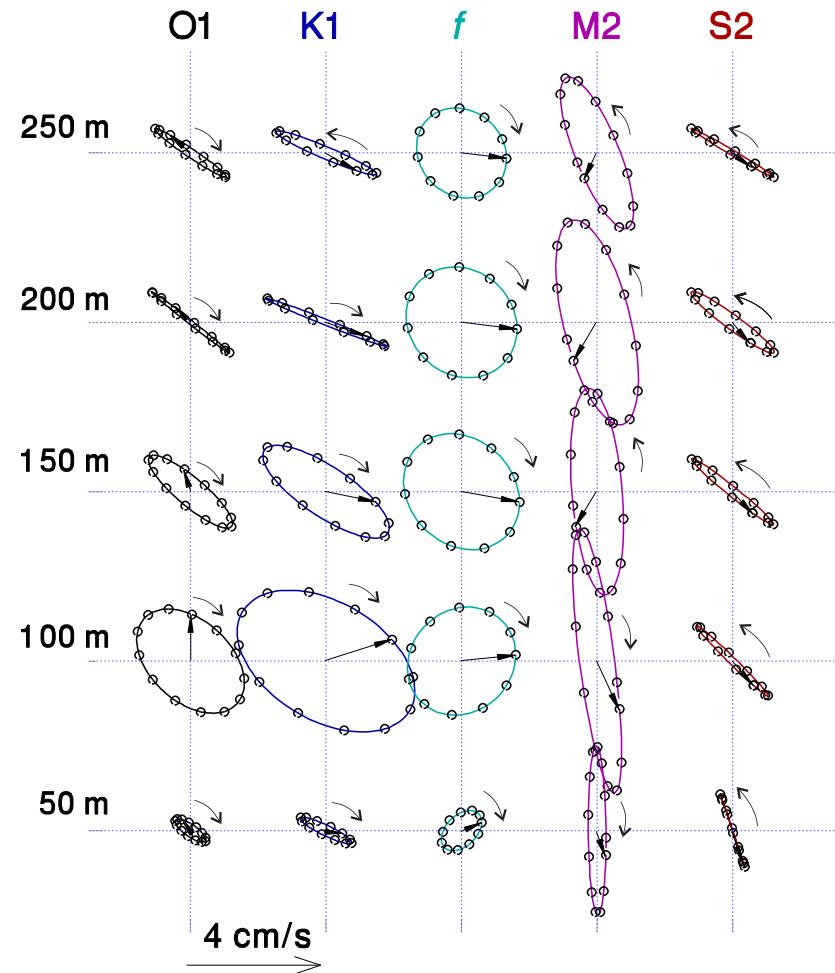
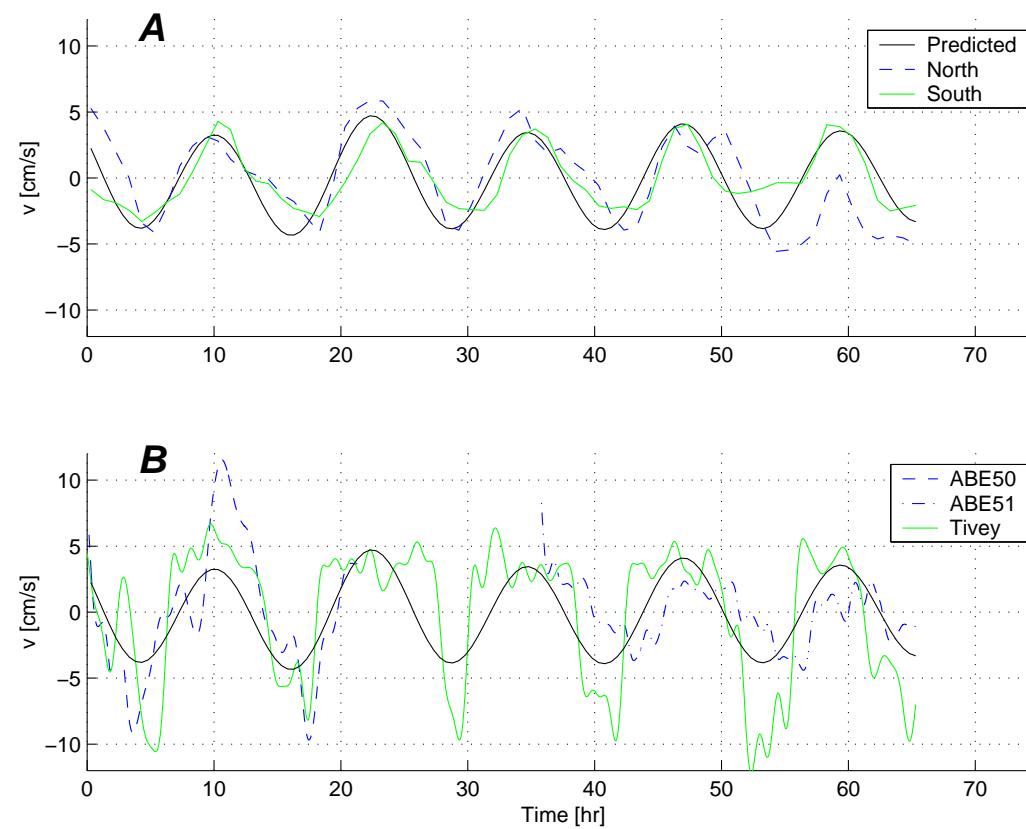


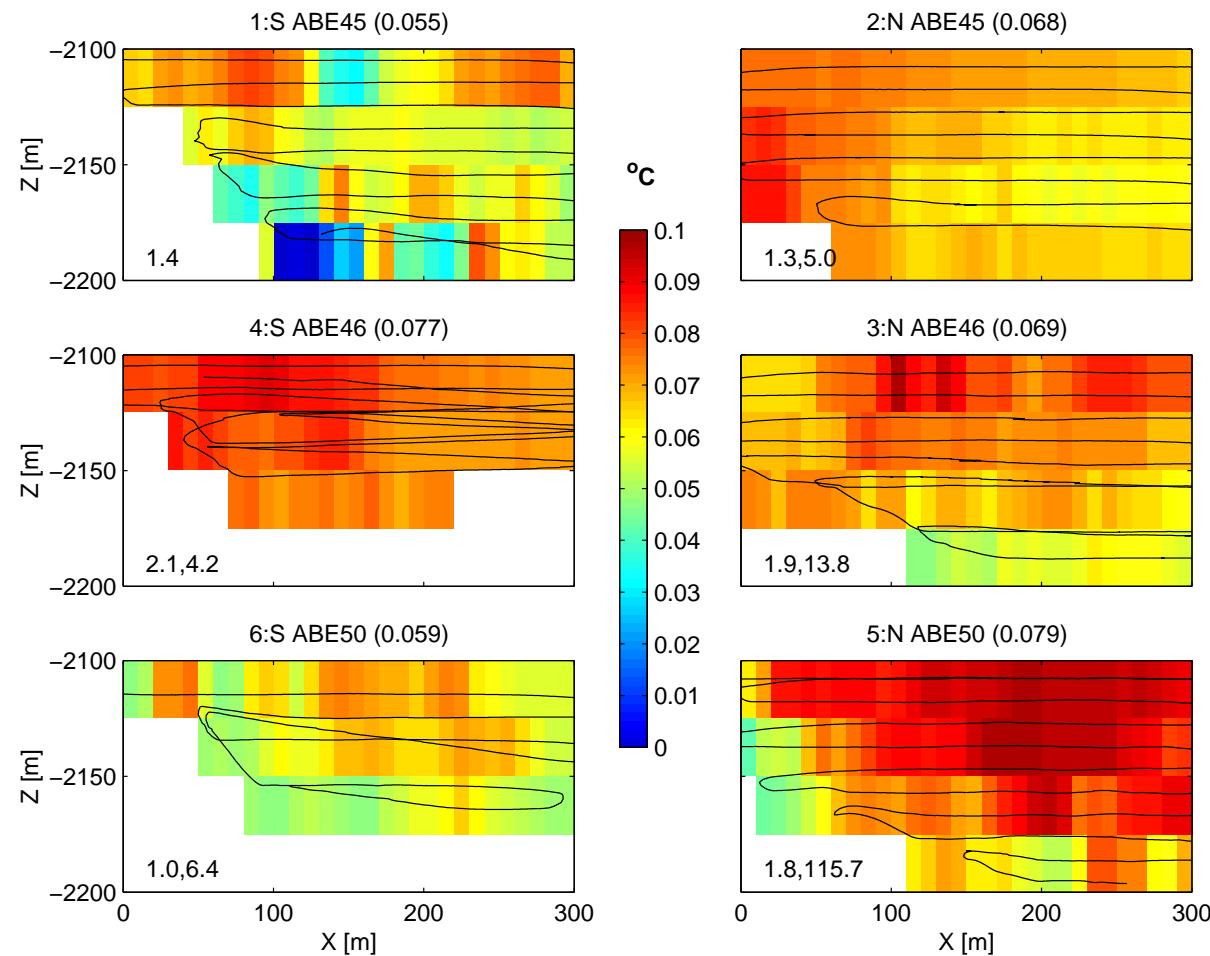
Figure courtesy Rick Thomson, IOS Canada

# Oscillatory flow in valley



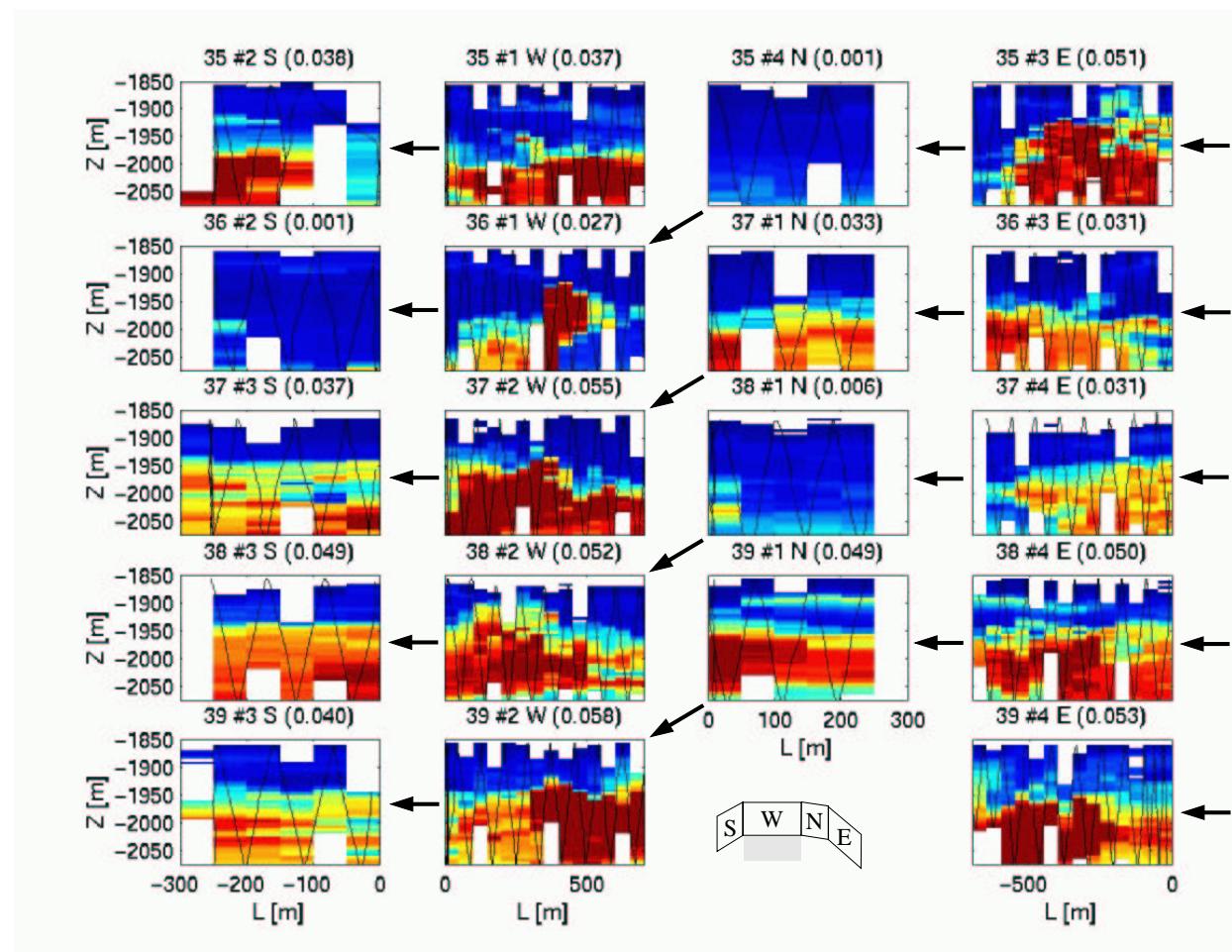
Animation

# Hydrography and heat flux in the valley



$$H_h = \overline{H}_N + \overline{H}_S = \rho c_p \bar{u} A (\overline{\Delta\theta}_N - \overline{\Delta\theta}_S) = 80 \pm 37 \text{ MW (46%, } \sim 50\%)$$

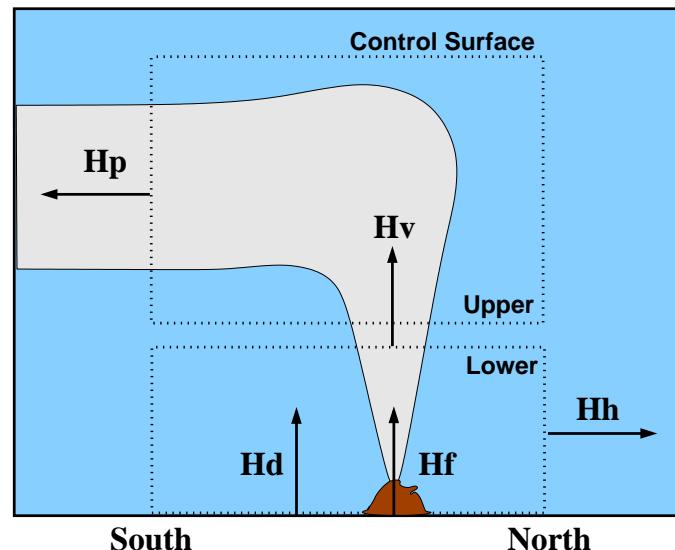
# Hydrography and heat flux above the ridge



$$\overline{H_{qs}} = 442 \pm 213 \text{ MW. Max } H_{qs} \simeq +2000 \text{ MW}$$

# Lower heat flux budget:

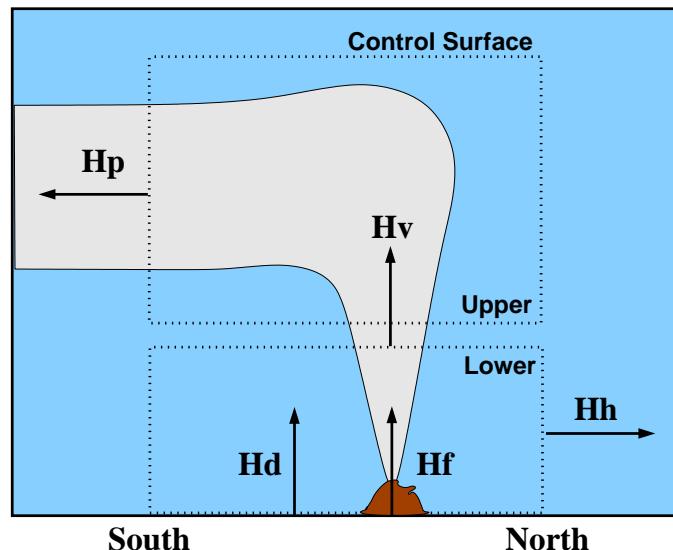
$$H_d + H_f = H_v + H_h$$



- $H_h = 80 \pm 37 \text{ MW}$ ,  $H_v = 640 \pm 115 \text{ MW}$ ,  $H_f = 615 \pm 120 \text{ MW}$
- $H_d \simeq 105 \text{ MW}$  versus  
 $9000 \pm 760 \text{ MW}$  (Schultz et al, 1992) and  $\sim 150 \text{ MW}$  (Johnson et al, 2002)
- Partitioning of heat flux between sources:  
 $H_d:H_f \simeq 100:615 \simeq 1:6$ , rather than  $\sim 10:1$

# Upper heat flux budget:

$$H_v = H_p \simeq \overline{H_{qs}}$$



Study	Estimate [MW]	Heat flux
Stahr et al, 2003	$640 \pm 115$	$H_v$
Veirs et al, 2003	$442 \pm 213$	$\overline{H_{qs}}$
Thomson et al, 1992	$2500 \pm 1525$	$H_p$
Baker & Massoth, 1987	$4250 \pm 2750$	$H_p$
Rosenberg et al, 1988	$3000 \pm 2000$	$H_p$

# Conclusions

- Net heat flux at MEF is  $\sim 720 \text{ MW}$   
 $\sim 10 \times$  geologic mean of  $\sim 82 \text{ MW}$
- MEF  $H_d:H_f \sim 1:6$ , rather than 10:1
- Expect multidirectional flow above ridge  
(high heat flux variance &  $\Delta x_c = 2.2 \text{ km}$ )
- When oscillatory currents disperse plumes,  
use a control volume to calculate *net* flux
- Expect rectilinear tidal flow and mean inflows  
in valley (Sea Breeze hypothesis)

# Acknowledgements

■ Russ McDuff



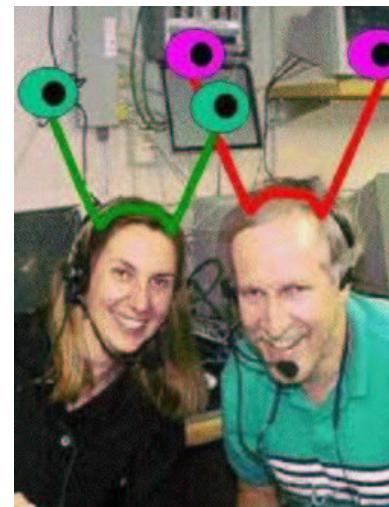
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- Family
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  - Val, Leslie, Laura, Pete
- Friends
  - Many kind friends*
  - Fritz and Christian
  - Graduate compatriots



# Questions?



Daniel McDuff, Whistler cornice (*photo credit: Mark McDuff*)