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Dr. Mario Hoppema
Topic Editor
Ocean Science Discussion

Dear Dr. Hoppema,

Here we present the revised version of the manuscript "***Seiche excitation in a highly stratified fjord of southern Chile: the Reloncaví fjord***" (MS). Below you find out, your comments and in red our answers. We include the number of the line were the changes was made which are marked in yellow into the marked manuscript (attached after the Answer to the reviewers).

We hope that you find this manuscript is now suitable for publication in Ocean Sciences,

Sincerely,

Dr. Manuel I. Castillo (MIC)

on behalf of myself and my coauthors

L380 I think (Fig. 5) at the end of the sentence should be deleted, because it is already mentioned earlier and particularly, that it is not shown.
Ans.
The sentence was deleted on L380.

L446-447 … may seasonally play a role in the upper column …
Ans.
Thanks for the comment, the phrase was changed on L446-447.

L447 in the region
Ans.
Changed on L446

L484 other fjord regions
Ans.
Changed on L484

L487 Recently, Ross et al. (2014; 2015) showed …
Ans.
Changed on L487

L488-491 I suggest to change this sentence to: The importance of the internal tides on the southern Patagonian fjords is unknown and future research should be conducted to determine its contribution to the dynamics of currents and mixing.
Ans.
Thanks for you suggestion, the paragraph was changed and highly contributed to improve the main idea of the paragraph on L488-490.

L497-499 The basic dynamics of a barotropic seiche in a fjord originate from winds tilting the along-fjord surface and piling up water at the head of the fjord. The entire fjord basin begins to oscillate after the cessation of the wind.
Ans.
The phrase was changed on L496-498.

L500-502 I do not understand this sentence. I am not sure whether my correction conveys what you meant to write. Please correct again if necessary : During a baroclinic seiche, winds events perturb the pycnocline to induce oscillations with a period commensurate with the fjord stratification (Djurfeldt, 1987).
Ans.
I was agrre with your suggestion, and change the sentence accordingly on L500-501.

L646 Local wind stress …
Ans.

Changed on L645

L844 … 95% confidence intervals … (delete: of)
Ans.
Changed on L843.

L845 for 48, 24 and 12 degrees of freedom are shown. (delete: 817)
Ans.
Oh, thanks that was a mistake. The number was deleted on L844.

Thanks and best wishes
Mario Hoppema

Seiche excitation in a highly stratified fjord of southern Chile: the Reloncaví fjord.

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Abstract

We describe a seiche process based on current, temperature and sea level data obtained from the Reloncavi fjord (41.6° S, 72.5° W) in southern Chile. We combined four months of Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) data with sealevel, temperature and wind time series to analyze the dynamics of low-frequency (periods > 1 day) internal oscillations in the fjord. Additionally, seasonal CTD data from 19 along-fjord stations were used to characterize the seasonality of the density field. The density profiles were used to estimate the internal long-wave phase speed (c) using two approximations: (1) a simple reduced gravity model (RGM) and (2) a continuously stratified model (CSM). No major seasonal changes in c were observed using either approximation (e.g., the CSM yielded $0.73 < c < 0.87$ m s^{-1} for mode 1). The natural internal periods (T_N) were estimated using Merians's formula for a simple fjord-like basin and the above phase speeds. Estimated values of T_N varied between 2.9 and 3.5 days and were highly consistent with spectral peaks observed in the along-fjord currents and temperature time series. We conclude that these oscillations were forced by the wind stress, despite the moderate wind energy. Wind conditions at the end of winter gave us an excellent opportunity to explore the damping process. The observed damping time (T_d) was relatively long (T_d= 9.1 days).

1 Introduction

Internal seiche oscillation has long been known in closed basin geometries (e.g. Watson, 1904; Wedderburn, 1907; Wedderburn and Young, 1915). The first detailed description thereof was presented by Mortimer (1952). In these systems, wind is the main force affecting the surface and isotherms (Wiegand and Chamberlain, 1987), which produces a set of periodic oscillations and circulation cells throughout the water column that may contribute to internal mixing of the basin (Thorpe, 1974; Monismith, 1985; Wiegand and Chamberlain, 1987; Munnich et al., 1992; Mans et al., 2011; Simpson et al., 2011).

Although external (barotropic) seiches are ubiquitous in closed basin geometries (Münnich et al., 1992), it is not theoretically evident that there are internal seiches (baroclinic) in a linearly stratified fluid (Maas and Lam, 1995). It is possible to find resonant basin modes, but only in well-behaved geometries (Arneborg and Liljebladh, 2001a). However, studies of lakes have yielded good results using layered models (e.g. Lemmin, 1987), normal-mode approximations (e.g. Wiegand and Chamberlain 1987; Münnich et al., 1992) or numerical model simulations (e.g. Goudsmit et al., 2002). In fact, internal seiches have been observed in semi-enclosed systems such as fjords (e.g. Djurfeldt, 1987; Pasmar and Stigebrandt, 1997; Arneborg and Liljebladh, 2001a) with complex geometries and where linear stratification is rarely observed, and thus the only way to maintain consistency with the theory is that the oscillation in the pycnocline dominates the internal seiche oscillation (Arneborg and Liljebladh, 2001a). Early in the development of a seiche, its amplitude is related to the forcing intensity, and the standing oscillation then becomes free and requires no additional forcing. The frequencies are retained, but the amplitude decays (damping) exponentially due to friction until the system comes to rest (Rabinovich, 2010). The development of seiche oscillations depends of the forcing and damping mechanisms; with large damping, it is impossible to observe a seiche, whereas small damping of a seiche allows for several oscillations (Arneborg and Liljebladh, 2001a).

In fjords with shallow sills, the interaction between the sill and the barotropic tide generates internal tides that are more energetic than other internal oscillations and are the focus of most studies regarding mixing and internal oscillations based on internal tides (e.g. Stigebrandt, 1980; Stigebrandt and Aure, 1989; Inall and Rippeth, 2002; Ross et al., 2014). In the case of fjords with a deep sill and low tidal energy, the breaking of the internal seiche oscillations at the boundaries could be an important contributor to the internal mixing, promoting the spreading of properties within the fjord, particularly in deep waters (Stigebrandt and Aure, 1989; Münnich et al., 1992; Arneborg and Liljebladh, 2001b). Additionally, there are evidences that vertical isopycnal displacements in fjords could be generated by similar displacements outside the fjord (e.g. Svensen, 1980; Djurfeldt, 1987). These remotely generated oscillations could enhance the mixing and ventilation in deep fjords.

There is still only limited understanding of the main oceanographic processes occurring in the fjord region of southern Chile, although there has been local research during the previous few decades. Since early studies of the hydrography by Pickard (1971), a systematic measurement program in the fjord region has been maintained since 1995 (Palma and Silva, 2008; Pantoja et al., 2011; Iriarte et al., 2014), although only a small number of studies have focused on the physical dynamics. Most studies have been conducted over short time spans (e.g. Cáceres et al., 2004; Valle-Levinson et al., 2007), and only a few studies have been based on more than one month of data (e.g. Valle-Levinson and Blanco, 2007; Letelier et al., 2011; Castillo et al., 2012; Schneider et al., 2014), thereby limiting our understanding of sub-inertial variability. In the Reloncavi fjord, time series of approximately 4 months have shown evidence that 3-day oscillations of currents could be produced by internal seiche oscillations (Castillo et al., 2012) but lack to describe the forcing mechanism and the seasonal modulation.

This study presents the first evidence of internal seiche oscillations in a fjord in southern Chile. The objective of this study was to address how these oscillations affect the temporal and spatial dynamics of currents and temperature, and how these oscillations are forced

2 Study area

The Reloncavi fjord (41.5ºS, 72.5ºW) is the northernmost fjord on the coast of Chile (Fig. 1). This "J" shaped fjord is 55 km long and has a width that varies from 3 km near the mouth to 1 km near the head. There is a deep sill (~ 200 m depth) located 15 km inland although it does not appear to be a barrier to the exchange of properties between the adjacent basins. Based on bathymetric features and the coastline morphology, this fjord can be separated into four sub-basins displaying the characteristics presented in Table 1 and figure 2.

The main river discharge is provided by the Puelo River (at the middle of the fjord), which produces a mean annual discharge of 650 m^3s^{-1}.The Petrohue River (at the head of the fjord) has an mean annual discharge of 255 m^3s^{-1}, and there are additional freshwater inputs of minor importance compared with the Cochamo river (mean annual discharge of 20 m^3s^{-1}) and Canutillar hydroelectrical plant (mean annual discharge 75.5 m^3s^{-1}) (Niemeyer and Cereceda, 1984). The freshwater input to the fjord due to direct precipitation is only approximately 2% of the main river discharge (León-Muñoz, 2013), and its contribution may be in balance with evaporation (Castillo et al., 2016). The freshwater input creates a marked along-fjord pycnocline that is deeper at the head (~8 m) and shallower at the mouth (~3 m) (Fig. 2).

During the winter, the mean wind stress (τ) is low due to calms winds (< 10^{-3} N m^{-2}). During storm events in winter, τ can reach values as high as 0.4 N m^{-2} (winds of > 10 m s^{-1}), and the wind tends to blow out of the fjord, thereby reinforcing the upper outflow of brackish water. In contrast, during the spring/summer, the winds exhibit a marked diurnal cycle, and τ can reach values as high as those observed in the winter, whereas the wind blows landward, i.e., toward the fjord's head and against the upper flow. Tides in the Reloncavi fjord are predominantly semi-diurnal, and during spring tidal range never exceed 6 m, whereas the neap tidal range is about 2 m. The tidal current is relatively weak in the upper layer, which is dominated by gravitational circulation (Valle-Levinson et al., 2007; Montero et al., 2011; Castillo et al., 2012).

3 Data and Methods

3.1 Field Observations

Current measurements were obtained using Teledyne RD Instruments ADCPs in three subsurface mooring systems. These subsurface systems were located near the fjord mouth, near the Puelo River and between the Cochamo and Petrohue Rivers (Fig. 1). The longest time series spanned the period of August through November 2008 (Fig. 1 and Table 1). At the mouth, two upward looking ADCPs were positioned at nominal depths of 10 m (300 kHz) and 450 m (75 kHz). The Puelo mooring held two ADCPs, one facing-up at a depth of 30 m (600 kHz) and one facing downward at a depth of 35 m (300 kHz). The Cochamo mooring held one facing-up ADCP at a depth of 11 m (300 kHz). Note that due to the large tidal range, the depths of the ADCPs significantly changed with the tides. These effects — along with small vertical deviations of the ADCPs related to the line movements — were corrected using the ADCPs pressure sensors, and all of the bin depths were referenced to the water surface level. The mooring systems were designed to obtain the best vertical resolution available with emphasis on the upper layer. The ADCP cell sizes were 0.5 m (600 kHz), 1 m

(300 kHz) and 4 m (75 kHz), and the data-acquisition time intervals were 10 minutes in most of the ADCPs, with the exception of the deepest ADCP, which was set to acquire data at an interval of 20 minutes. All the ADCPs configurations maintain a standard deviation< 2 cm s^{-1} (details in supporting information S2).

The morphology of the fjord exhibits a sharp bend in the middle, and thus the x and y-components of the currents were rotated to the local orientation of the along-fjord axis (Fig. 1 and Table 1). A right-handed coordinate system with a positive-up z-axis and an along-fjord y-axis (positive toward the fjord head) was used. Consequently, the cross-fjord x-component was positive toward the south (east) near the fjord mouth (head). To assess the contribution of the tides to the currents, the amplitudes and phases of several tidal components were calculated at all of the moored ADCPs using a standard harmonic analysis from Pawlowicz et al. (2002).

The vertical structure of the temperature was obtained from Onset HOBO-U22 temperature sensors installed in three mooring systems along the fjord (Fig. 1). These moorings held surface buoys supporting the thermistor chains with an anchor located at a 25 m depth to maintain their nominal depths (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 20 m) from the surface independent of tidal fluctuations. Temperature data were collected every 10 minutes at all locations.

A Davis Vantage Pro2 meteorological station was installed south of the Puelo River (see Fig. 1). This station held sensors for measuring the wind direction and velocity, solar radiation, rain, and air temperature. The wind magnitude and direction sensors were installed 10 m above sealevel and were set to collect data every 10 minutes from 12 June 2008 to 30 March 2011. Gaps in the time series represented only 0.04% of the total data. The wind stress (τ) was calculated using a drag coefficient dependent on the magnitude (see Large and Pond, 1981) and a constant air density of 1.2 kgm^{-3}.

The salinity and temperature profiles were obtained seasonally using a CTD SeaBird SBE 25 at 19 stations in the along-fjord transect shown on Figure 1. The data were processed following the standard protocol suggested by the manufacturer and were averaged in vertical intervals of 0.5 m. Due to large salinity changes in the upper layer, the instrument pump was set to a time interval of 1 minute. After the start of the pumping, the instrument was maintained near the surface until the sensors stabilized. Then, the CTD was lowered to the maximum depth of the station (Table 2). The along-fjord transects typically required 12 to 24 hours to complete, depending on local weather conditions. Due to technical limitations, the winter transect was performed to a maximum depth of 50 m.

The sealevel was recorded every 10 minutes using two pressure sensors moored over the seabed. At Cochamo, the pressure sensor was an Onset HOBO-U20, whereas a SeaBird wave-tide gauge SBE-26 was installed near the fjord's mouth (Fig. 1). Subsurface pressure data were corrected for air pressure and converted to an adjusted sealevel.

Discharge data were provided by Dirección General de Aguas, Chile (2016). These data are regularly collected at a station located 12 km upstream of the Puelo River's mouth (Fig. 1). The time series extended from January 2003 to December 2011, and data gaps represented only 2% of the total.

3.2 Time series analysis

Previous findings (Castillo et al., 2012) have shown an important oscillation with a period of approximately 3 days (72 h).To focus the study on these perturbations, the time series of currents and temperature were band-pass filtered using a cosine-Lanczos with half amplitudes at 60 h and 100 h (see results for the justification of the selected band). As part of the results, the band-passed time series of the current (Fig. 6) and temperature (Fig. 9) data are shown.

Spectral analyses of the current, wind stress, sealevel and temperature time series were performed using Welch's modified average periodograms (Emery and Thomson, 1998). To achieve statistical reliability of the spectral estimations, each time series was divided into non-overlapping segments to generate spectral estimates. In the case of the current time series, the spectra were (additionally) averaged among depth layers to obtain 12, 24 and 48 degrees of freedom, depending on the frequency (see Fig. 3). In addition, to evaluate the consistency of the periodicity between the time series, we calculate a Morlet cross-wavelet analysis following wavelet methods explained by (Torrence and Compo, 1998) and (Grinsted et al., 2004).

The phase velocity (*c*) was estimated using two models that took into account the fjord stratification: (1) a simple reduced-gravity model (RGM) and (2) a continuously stratified model (CSM).

The reduced-gravity model was developed using the typical density profiles in each sub-basin. Here, the base of the upper layer was estimated from the pycnocline depth (Fig. 2), which in the Reloncavi fjord is well represented by the depth of the 24 isohaline (h_1) (Castillo et al., 2016), considering that h_1 is the pycnocline depth and H is the deepest CTD cast (mostly near to the sub-basins maximum depths). The mean density of the upper layer (ρ_1) was estimated from depths between the surface to h_1, whereas the mean density for the deep layer (ρ_2) was estimated for depths between h_1 and H. These estimations were made for all sub-basins, and seasons (Table 2).

Using both densities, ρ_1 and ρ_2, the reduced gravity ($g' = g(\rho_2 - \rho_1)/\rho_2$) was obtained, here g is the acceleration of gravity. The internal phase velocity of each sub-basin, $c_i = \left(g' \ h_{1i}\right)^{1/2}$, where i =1 to 4 and h_{1i} represents the mean depth of the upper layer in the sub-basin "*i*" was used to estimate the effective phase speed in the entire fjord (eq. 1) ,

$$c = L \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{c_i}{L_i} \tag{1}$$

where L_i is the *i* sub-basin length and L is the fjord length. This takes into account the changes of depth and lengths of fjord's sub-basins. Similarly, the effective period (T) was obtained by $T = c\, L^{-1}$.

The continuously stratified model (CSM) was developed using the normal mode analysis, which introduced the stratification as $N^2 = -(g/\rho)(\partial\rho/\partial z)$, which is the buoyancy frequency, in the Sturm-Liuoville expression

$$\frac{d}{dz}\left(\frac{1}{N^2}\frac{d\psi_n}{dz}\right) + \frac{1}{c_n^2}\psi_n = 0 \qquad (2)$$

where $\psi_n(z)$ is the vertical structure of the horizontal velocity for the mode n. Here c_n represents the n mode speed (see Gill, 1982) and differs significantly from phase speed if rotation plays a role (van der Lee and Umlauf, 2011).

Independent of the model used to obtain the phase speed (RGM or CSM), the natural oscillation period (T_N) was determined using Merian's formula for a semi-enclosed basin, as suggested by Ravinovich (2010), $T_N = 4\ T$.

The modal decomposition was used to obtain the contribution of each mode in the currents variability (e.g. Emery and Thomson, 1998; Gill, 1982; van der Lee and Umlauf, 2011). The along- and cross-fjord band-pass currents [u_{bp}, v_{bp}] could be described by the vertical modes by (3),

$$[u_{bp}, v_{bp}](z,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [u_{pj}, v_{pj}](t)\ \psi_n(z) \qquad (3)$$

The along- and cross-fjord currents projected (u_{pj}, v_{bp}) on the vertical modal structure (ψ_n) was obtained by eq. (4),

$$[u_{pj}, v_{pj}](t) = \frac{1}{H}\int_{-H}^{0} [u_{bp}, v_{bp}](z,t)\ \psi_n(z)\ dz \qquad (4)$$

4. Results

4.1 Density structure

As a result of abundant freshwater input to the fjord, there were marked differences in density between the upper and lower layers along the fjord and small changes in stratification among seasons, particularly near the mouth of the fjord (Fig. 2). One important characteristic of the upper layer is its high and persistent stratification from the surface to the base of the pycnocline (Fig. 2). Along the fjord, the pycnocline depth exhibited clear deepening from 2.3 ± 0.1 m at the mouth to 6.1 ± 0.3 m near the head. The pycnocline depth exhibited greater seasonal variability near the head of the fjord (Fig. 2).

4.2 Winds, sealevel and freshwater discharge

The along-fjord wind stress (τ) displayed two patterns during the transition from winter to spring. During the winter, τ was generally directed out of the fjord (-0.4 ± 3 x10^{-2} N m^{-2}) and displayed oscillations with a period longer than 1 day. There were also strong events (> 0.2 N m^{-2}) during the first half of August 2008 that could be associated with the end of winter storms in the region. This winter pattern drastically changed during the early spring (first week of September 2008) and was maintained throughout the rest of the season. Changes were evident in a marked daily cycle and in switches from down- to up-fjord (average of 1.6 ± 3 x10^{-2} N m^{-2}), against the upper layer outflow (Fig. 3a).

The sealevel was measured at the mouth and near Cochamo (Fig. 1). At both stations, the form factor was 0.12, which indicates that semi-diurnal tides dominate in the region. In fact, the M_2 amplitude was 1.89 ± 0.06 m at the mouth and 1.91 ± 0.06 m near Cochamo. The mouth-to-head phase difference in this harmonic was negative (-2.4º), indicating propagation toward the head with a lag of approximately 5 minutes. The maximum tidal range during spring tides was approximately 6 m and less than 1 m during neap tides (Fig. 3b). Similar ranges have been observed outside the fjord in the Reloncavi sound (Aiken, 2008).

Discharge was greatest (approximately 1413 $m^3 s^{-1}$) at the end of August 2008 (winter) and lowers (approximately 459 $m^3 s^{-1}$) at the end of October (spring). In the winter, the historical mean of 650 $m^3 s^{-1}$ (Niemeyer and Cereceda, 1984; Leon et al., 2013) was exceeded 86% of the time, whereas during the spring, this exceedance occurred only 18% of the time. In fact, only a small variability around the mean was observed during the spring (Fig. 3c).

4.3 Along-fjord currents

The along-fjord currents were one order of magnitude larger than the cross-fjord currents (in this study we focused on the along-fjord component). At the three measurements sites at Cochamo (Fig. 3d), Puelo (Fig. 3e) and the mouth (Fig. 3f), the along-fjord currents displayed certain common features: (1) semi-diurnal oscillations attributed to tidal effect, (2) a two layered structure with persistent outflow above the pycnocline and an intermittent lower inflow layer beneath, and (3) several low-frequency (period > 1 day) oscillations were present in the time series.

Currents in the upper outflow layer displayed a mean velocity of 66 cm s^{-1} at the mouth and 45 cm s^{-1} at Cochamo, indicating that the outflow increased through the mouth. Additionally, the upper layer was deeper at Cochamo (Fig. 3d) than at the mouth (Fig. 3f), which is consistent with the along-fjord pycnocline depth (Fig. 2). Below the upper layer, a sub-surface layer displayed intermittent inflow (see Fig. 3d, 3e and 3f) with a maximum (> 20 cm s^{-1}) centered at the ~ 6 m depth.

This two-layered pattern was clearly observed in the upper 10-15 m and is consistent with a gravitational circulation due to the along-fjord pressure gradient. This pressure gradient is also consistent with the observed along-fjord pycnocline tilt (Fig. 2). At depths > 20 m, the along-fjord currents at Puelo and at the mouth exhibited an important influence (> 40% of the variability) of a semi-diurnal component of the tide. In addition, in this layer, low-frequency (periods > 7 days) oscillations suggest a bottom-to-surface propagation that was more intense from the end of August to the beginning of September during a period of high discharge (> 650 m^3 s^{-1}). This layer on average exhibited a weak outflow (~ 1 cm s^{-1}) at the mouth, which in turn implies a 3-layer pattern of the residual flow near the mouth.

4.4 Spectral characteristics of currents, temperature, sealevel and winds

To obtain better statistic reliability, the spectra of the along-fjord currents were depth-averaged. The upper layer was defined until the pycnocline depth ($z \leq h_1$), whereas the deep layer contains $z > h_1$ (Fig. 4).

All of the spectra displayed an energetic peak at the semi-diurnal frequency (M_2), and this peak was greater in the deep layer (Fig. 4). In the diurnal band, the spectra at Puelo and at the mouth presented a clear (and highly energetic) peak in the surface layers. This diurnal peak is likely due to the influence of wind stress (see Fig. S1), which displayed a marked diurnal cycle during the late winter (end of August) and spring (Fig. 3a). An important peak (10^4 cm^2 s^{-2} cph^{-1}) was observed only at Cochamo in the 6 hour band (M_4), suggesting an increase in the importance of non-linear interaction between M_2 and the bathymetry in this sub-basin. The spectra in the upper layer displayed an important accumulation of energy in the band centered on the 3days period. The band was wider (between 2 and 7 days) at the mouth and Puelo and narrower (between 1.5 and 4 days) at Cochamo. At the mouth, the maximum spectral density was in the 3 days band (> 10^5 cm^2 s^{-2} cph^{-1}) and was one order greater than the maximum spectral density observed at Cochamo (~10^4 cm^2 s^{-2} cph^{-1}). Another important accumulation of energy in the along-fjord currents was centered on the 15 days period. One characteristic of the 15 days band is the influence on the entire water column at Puelo and the mouth (Fig. 4).

The sealevels at Cochamo (η_C) and at the mouth (η_m) were similar at frequencies less than 0.165 cph (periods longer than 6 h). The spectra displayed an important accumulation in the synoptic band (10 days). Both locations exhibited the same energy at the diurnal (K_1) semidiurnal (M_2) frequencies, although M_2 was clearly the dominant harmonic in the fjord. The spectral energy was one order of magnitude higher than the diurnal (K_1) harmonics and three orders of magnitude higher than the quarter-diurnal (M_4) harmonics. The spectra exhibited no accumulation of energy in the 3days band, although at high frequencies (> 0.5 cph), an important accumulation of energy was observed in the 1.3h band (between 1.16 h and 1.56 h) at η_C (Fig. 4).

The wind stress (τ) indicated that the along-fjord wind stress was significantly higher than the cross-fjord component. The spectra displayed a marked peak (particularly in the along-fjord component) in the diurnal band, which is likely due to the sea-breeze phenomenon. Another interesting feature of the spectrum was the peak in the semi-diurnal frequency, which was observed in both components. At longer periods (> 1day), the along-fjord wind stress displayed an important but not statistically significant peak at 2.8 days, which is highly consistent with the currents (Fig. 4).

4.5 Seasonality of the internal oscillations

The density structure on the fjord does not show an upper mixing layer along the seasons; indeed a continuously stratified upper layer is present along the seasons (Fig. 5). The along-fjord mean of the pycnocline depth (h_1), which was estimated based on salinity/density gradient, was used to estimate the internal phase velocity (c) and the internal period (T_N). Seasonally, h_1 does not change significantly during winter, spring and summer (between 4.6 and 4.8 m) but was shallower during autumn (~ 4.1 m) (Table 2).

In the case of the RGM approximation, internal phase velocities (c) were highest during spring and summer (> 0.83 m s^{-1}) whereas in winter and autumn the intensities were < 0.76 m s^{-1}, thus we obtain internal periods between 2.9 and 3.4 days (70 and 82 hours) (Table 2).

The horizontal velocity structure (ψ_n) profile of the first 3 internal modes obtained from the CSM showed high consistency along the fjord (in each sub-basin) and through the seasons (Fig 5). The mode 1 was highly baroclinic, changing sign at nearly of 10 m (sub-basin I) and 15 m (sub-basin IV). In the case of mode 2 and 3, relatively high variability along the seasons was observed specially at the sub-basins I and IV above of 20 m depth. For depths > 30 m (not shown in Fig. 5) the internal modes do not show significant variability. The modal speeds for the first 3 modes described above were relatively high during spring and summer (c_1 was > 0.84 m s^{-1}) and lower during winter and autumn (here c_1 was < 0.77 m s^{-1}). These results were highly consistent with the internal speeds obtained by RGM (Table 2).

Like the internal speeds (c), the natural internal period (T_N) obtained by RGM with the mode 1 of CSM were highly consistent. For comparison, we take into account T_N obtained from the mode 1 of the CSM which ranged between 2.9 days (spring) and 3.5 days (winter). The estimations of T_N with RGM showed speeds between 2.9 days (spring) and 3.4 days (winter and autumn), indicating that oscillations between these periods are dominated by mode 1 internal seiche oscillation.

To focus on these internal seiche oscillations, we filtered the along-fjord currents with a 70h to 90h cosine-Lanczos band-pass filter. Additionally, mode 1 of the internal seiche was associated with the pycnocline depth, which is restricted to the upper 8 m (Fig. 2). Therefore, we describe the along-fjord currents in the upper 10 m (Fig. 6).

The vertical pattern at the three locations shows inflow/outflow intermittence along the whole time series; also most of these along-fjord structures seem to develop an inclination which indicates the baroclinic nature of this pattern. The band-pass along-fjord currents were intense at the mouth (> 15 cm s^{-1}) but diminish toward the head. Intense perturbations oscillations were observed near the surface between 10 and 20 August 2008 at the mouth and Cochamo, internal intensification (between 4 m and 10 m depth) of the inflow/outflow pattern was clear at Puelo and Cochamo at the ends of September. To decide whether the nature of the along-fjord currents pattern was baroclinic or barotropic we used $\psi_n(z)$ to project the band-pass currents (eq. 3 and 4), similar to van der Lee and Umlauf (2011).

The agreement between the 3 days band-pass and the projected along-fjord currents at the mouth is shown in Fig. 7. Using only the first three modes, it was possible to explain more than 70% of the band-pass variability, changes in the outflow/inflow were highly consistent and the intensifications at the surface were clearly shown by the projected modes. In addition, the vertical structures of the outflow/inflow were well defined by the projections.

To make an approximation of the relative importance of the currents variability we estimated kinetic energy ($K_E = (u^2 + v^2)/2$) of i) the projected modes 1-3, ii) the 3 days band-pass and iii) the semi-diurnal (12h) + diurnal band pass (1d) along-fjord currents at the mouth.

The vertically averaged K_E obtained with 3 days band-pass was higher than that generated with the other components (modes 1-3), the maximum was observed in the period 9 - 18 August (Fig. 7), which is consistent with the wind-stress intensification shown in Fig. 3a. During that period, the modal K_E was about one third of the 3 days band-pass kinetic energy, this ratio was higher (i. e. ca. 50%) during September. The importance of the tides at the mouth was estimated by summing up the K_E of the diurnal and semi-diurnal currents. In terms of energy, the K_E contribution of tides was similar to the modal currents (Fig. 7).

Along-currents were highly coherent at 3 days band which is the period of the first mode of the internal seiche (Table 2). To describe the temporal variability of this high coherence, along the time, we selected 3 m depth ADCP bins (on the upper layer) from the mouth, Puelo and Cochamo to make a Morlet cross-wavelet analysis and to estimate the squared coherence (only referred to as coherence hereafter) and phase spectra for the relations mouth/Puelo (MP) (Fig. 8b, 8c) and Puelo/Cochamo (PC) (Fig. 8d, 8e). Both relations showed high coherence in the semi-diurnal and diurnal band especially during spring-tides.

A low coherence (< 0.6) was observed during the down-fjord winds (Fig. 8a and 8b). Similarly, the coherence for the PC relation was high along the 3 days band except during the change of the wind direction described above (Fig. 8d). The associated phase spectra (only the significant coherence) at the 3 days band was ~ 0º indicating that the oscillation is in phase along the fjord (Fig. 8c and 8e).

At the beginning of the time series, intense fluctuations were observed at Cochamo and at the mouth (Fig. 6). To explore their relationship with the wind forcing, a detailed view of the period between 8 and 31 August 2008, is presented in Fig. 9. During this period, the along-fjord wind stress (not filtered) displayed three different states: (a) strong (> 0.2 N m^{-2}) up-fjord winds, (b) weak (< 0.1 N m^{-2}) or nearly calm winds and (c) moderate (~ - 0.1 N m^{-2}) down-fjord winds. During (c), the winds displayed an apparent diurnal cycle (e.g., Fig. 3a).

Although density is dominated by salinity, changes in the surface heat exchange may seasonally play a role in the upper column. The rivers in the region are colder in winter producing a clear thermal inversion (Castillo et al., 2016) while in summer the surface waters reach 18ºC by the heat gained by solar radiation. But the persistent pycnocline depth along the seasons is consistent with the freshwater input suggesting that the variability of the density in the upper layer is dominated by the freshwater input instead of the surface heating/cooling variability. We used temperature moorings to emphasize that the internal oscillation reported here had an expression in other properties of the water within the fjord. In addition, the band-pass temperature time series and the along-fjord currents shows consistent oscillations pattern (Fig. 9). During (a), the upper outflows weakened due to the opposing winds at the surface. This change reached depths down to the pycnocline (Fig. 2), causing a disruption and subsequently forcing of the internal oscillations observed in the currents and temperature fields (Fig. 9). Here, intense perturbations were observed that weakened the surface outflow and introduced the colder water of the upper layer to depths > 2 m at Cochamo and Puelo. During (b), the upper outflow displayed minimum perturbations in both the currents and temperature. In (c), perturbations in the currents and temperature were evident at Cochamo and at the mouth with no major oscillations at Puelo (Fig. 9). In addition, 3 days band-pass vertical velocities (w) were included as arrows on the contours of the along-fjord currents in Fig. 9. The maximum w were 1 cm s^{-1} at the mouth, outflow (inflow) was related with downward (upward) circulation in the entire fjord. This implies that the oscillation observed on the along-fjord currents also was consistent with the vertical velocities patterns.

5 Discussion

We used data collected in one of the most extensive studies ever conducted in a Chilean fjord. The data included currents (ADCPs) and temperatures from moored instruments, seasonal CTD information and times series of winds and sealevel to study the dynamics of the internal seiche oscillations in the Reloncavi fjord.

In fjords with shallow sills such as the Gullmar fjord in Sweden (Arneborg and Liljebladh, 2001a), the Knight Inlet in Canada (Farmer and Freeland, 1983) and the Aysen fjord in Chile (Cáceres et al., 2002), internal tide oscillations may play major role in the internal mixing (e.g. Stigebrandt, 1976; Farmer and Smith, 1980). In lakes, large internal seiche oscillations significantly contribute to the mixing of the entire basin (Cossu and Wells, 2013), and these oscillations could also be important in fjords where the relative importance of internal tides may be less than the internal seiche oscillations (Arneborg and Liljebladh, 2001b). The semi-diurnal signal in the spectra of the along-fjord currents (Fig. 4) suggests the relative importance of internal tides on the region which is similar to other fjord regions (e.g. Stigebrandt, 1976; Allen and Simpson, 1998; Valle-Levinson et al., 2007). The tidal interaction with the bathymetry is not the only mechanism to produce internal oscillations. Recently, Ross et al (2014, 2015) showed the forcing by glacier lake outburst floods (GLOFs) and by low-frequency changes of barometric pressure. The importance of the internal tides on the southern Patagonian fjords is unknown and future research should be conducted to determine its contribution to the dynamics of currents and mixing.

In this study, we demonstrate the presence (and persistence) of seiches in a Chilean fjord based on the sealevel slope (barotropic seiche), currents and temperatures (internal seiche). We also studied the main processes forcing the natural oscillation of the pycnocline.

The basic dynamics of a barotropic seiche in a fjord originate from winds tilting the along-fjord surface and piling up water at the head of the fjord. The entire fjord basin begins to oscillate after the cessation of the wind. The maximum amplitude of the seiche is located at the head whereas a node (zero amplitude) is located at the mouth of the fjord (Dyer, 1997; Rabinovich, 2010). During a baroclinic seiche, winds events perturb the pycnocline to induce oscillations with a period commensurate with the fjord stratification (Djurfeldt, 1987). The horizontal structure of currents associated with the seiche dynamics is related with the standing wave nature of the seiche oscillation where the maximum currents occur in a node (the mouth) and minimum currents are present in an anti-node (the head) in both closed and semi-closed basins (Dyer, 1997; Rabinovich, 2010).

At high frequencies, the tidal spectrum (Fig. 4) displayed a clear accumulation of energy centered at a period of 1.3 h. This frequency is not related to any tidal harmonic interaction (Pawlowicz et al., 2002), and the shape of the spectrum (not a peak) suggests resonance in this frequency band. We explored the effect of the natural oscillation of the basin in this pattern using the barotropic phase velocity (c) for a shallow water wave $c = (gh)^{1/2}$, where h is the mean depth of the fjord. If one assumes a mean fjord depth of h = 250 m (Table 1), then c = 49.5 m s^{-1}, and the natural period $T_N = 4L\,c^{-1}$ = 1.24 h. This period is lower than the observed period in Fig. 5 (1.3 h) because the mean depth takes into account the entire fjord bottom profile (Fig. 1), and thus the effective depth (up to Cochamo) was 233 m and it is closer to the 226 m necessary to obtain the observed period in Fig. 5. Winds in the region are moderate (see Fig. 3), but their intensity is sufficient to tilt the surface slope at Cochamo (Castillo et al., 2012), and thus the surface of the fjord oscillates with the natural period of the basin. Further evidence of this pattern is provided by the clear differences in amplitude of the sealevel spectrum at Cochamo (near the fjord's head) and at the mouth. This association is attributed to the dynamics of seiches in fjords, which tend to produce a node at the mouth and an anti-node at the head (Dyer, 1997). At the node, the sealevel amplitude must be zero, whereas near the head, it must be a maximum. This pattern is highly consistent with the observed spectra at 1.3 h (Fig. 5). Based on all of these results, we suggest that oscillations close to 1.3 h will resonate with the natural period along the fjord.

Daily winds were highly coherent with surface along-fjord currents, especially on the brackish water layer (S1). During the spring, daily periodicity of winds was strong (Castillo et al., 2016) with intensities capable of perturbing the pycnocline and to induce the internal seiching process.

The surface slope indicates that the sealevel at Cochamo was 0.07 m higher than at the mouth, and this value can be taken as the amplitude of the surface seiche. According to the RGM, the pycnocline deviation (η_1) is related to the surface elevation (η_0) in the form

$\eta_1 = -(\rho / \Delta\rho)\ \eta_0$, which implies that for a mean surface perturbation of 0.07 m and a typical $\Delta\rho$ of 15 kg m^{-3}, we obtain a mean η_1 of -4.8 m. This finding indicates that the water piles up at the head of the fjord, likely due to the predominant into the fjord winds in the region (Fig. 3a) and produces a pycnocline deepening of about 5 m (Fig. 2).

At low frequencies (periods > 1 day), the along-fjord currents spectra displayed a marked peak in energy centered at 3 days. To explore the origin of this variability, we analyzed the density profiles along the fjord (Fig. 2) and applied two methods, the RGM and CSM. The internal phase velocities (c) obtained from both methods were similar, and ranged between 0.73 m s^{-1} and 0.87 m s^{-1} (taking into account the mode 1 of CSM for comparison). The high c value was obtained during the spring (November 2008), when the upper layer presented the lowest densities of the seasons, likely due to high discharge (> 1000 m^3 s^{-1}). Remarkably, the stratification is linked to the freshwater input despite no major observed changes in c (Fig. 6e-h). The high consistency between the CSM (mode 1) modal speeds and the phase speed obtained by RGM suggest that rotation do not play a significant role on the along-fjord dynamics of these oscillations (van der Lee and Umlauf, 2011). But cross-fjord, the dynamics has been nearly geostrophic, especially at the fjord's mouth (Castillo et al., 2012).

For longer periods (> 10 days), there are evidences of baroclinic oscillations clearly observed on the along-fjord time series (Fig. 3) and in the averaged spectra (Fig. 4). Recently, Ross et al., (2015), described a similar periodicity on currents of a southern Patagonian fjord of Chile associated to Baroclinic Annular variability, a regional feature on the air-pressure in the region. This mechanism of generation for the 10 days oscillations on the Reloncavi fjord needs to be verified on future studies.

The internal T_N of the entire fjord displayed periods between 2.9 and 3.5 days. These results suggest that the accumulation of energy observed in the along-fjord currents are due to the first mode of an internal seiche oscillation in the fjord. This result could be explained by the presence of a node at the mouth, where the sealevel amplitude is minimum (Fig. 5) but the currents are maxima (Figs. 3 and 6). This difference was also observed in the projected currents (u_{pj}, v_{pj}) supporting the idea of the presence stationary wave along the fjord.

Additionally, the currents were highly coherent and in phase (Fig. 8) as we expected from a basin-scale seiche wave like. As a way to estimate the contribution of the internal seiche to the internal mixing the K_E was enhanced during the into the fjord winds (Figs. 3 and 7), which were periods when the internal seiche band (3 days) was highly coherent along the fjord (Fig. 8).

The winds exhibited high coherence with the along-fjord currents until the pycnocline depths, at frequencies centered at 1 and 3 days (see Fig. S1). To study the extent to which the wind stress perturbs the pycnocline, we used the Wedderburn number, which is given by the equation $W = (h_1 / L)Ri$ (Thompson and Imberger, 1980; Monismith, 1986), where $Ri = g'(h_1 / u_*^2)$ represents the bulk Richardson number, an index of the stability of the upper layer (h_1). The frictional velocity (u_*) is obtained from the surface wind stress using the equation $u_*^2 = \tau / \rho_0$, which results in the equation,

$$W = \frac{h_1^2 \Delta\rho g}{L\tau} \tag{5}$$

According to Thompson and Imberger (1980), this value indicates the effect of the wind stress on local upwelling in a stratified fluid (i.e., perturbing the pycnocline). Under weak τ conditions (W>> 1), the wind energy is insufficient to tilt the interface. Under strong τ conditions (W<< 1), however, upwelling conditions dominate, there by tilting the interface, which produces conditions favorable to forcing of the internal seiche. The critical conditions (W~ 1) indicate the beginning of upwelling (Thompson and Imberger, 1980; Stevens and Imberger, 1996), although the ideal transition point occurs at W = 0.5 (Monismith, 1986). All of these conditions were observed during the period of August 2008, as it is shown on Fig. 9. During strong τ (~0.3 N m^{-2}) conditions, W = 0.27 produced intense perturbation of the pycnocline (Fig. 9a). In contrast, during weak τ (~0.01 N m^{-2}) conditions, a value of W = 8 indicates that the wind was too weak to perturb the pycnocline, favoring a seiche damping process (Fig. 9b). Transition conditions occurred when τ ~ 0.1 N m^{-2} and W = 0.8, indicating that the winds were strong enough to perturb the pycnocline and stop the damping process (Fig. 9c).

5.1 Internal seiche damping

The wind stress changed from a state where τ was strong enough to actively disturb the pycnocline ($W < 1$) to a period of nearly calm winds ($W > 1$) between the 16 and 24 August 2008 (Fig. 9). During this period, both the along-fjord currents and temperatures tended to decay, which is clearly evident in the isolines of these properties at the three sites (Fig. 9).

To study the damping process in detail, we selected the time series of the along-fjord currents at a depth of 3 m at Cochamo during the above period in August to span the period of forcing, damping and re-enforcing of the internal oscillation.

Typically, any real oscillations undergo damping, which is given by the equation,

$$x(t) = A\, e^{(-k\,t)} \cos(\omega\, t + \phi) \qquad (7)$$

where t is time and A is the initial amplitude, k is the damping coefficient which has units of [s^{-1}], $\omega = 2\pi/T_N$ and ϕ is the phase. In the case studied here, $\phi = 0$, $A = 8$ cms^{-1}, and $T_N = 2.5$ days, which was the internal period at Cochamo (Fig. 4). The best fit occurred when $k = 1/3$ (Fig. 10).

The time for the initial amplitude A to decay to A~0 is the damping time (T_d). There was a good fit (Fig. 10) between the observed current and the curve adjusted with the damping effect. Here, $T_d = 9.1$ days, which is more than 3 times longer than the natural oscillation (T_N); more precisely, $T_d = 3.6\ T_N$ at this site. The observed internal oscillations of the currents were not completely damped because the winds increased from nearly calm ($W > 1$) to moderate conditions, which disturbed the pycnocline (W~1) and induced the intense oscillations during the spring (Fig. 6). In the spring, the winds displayed a marked diurnal cycle that remained during the spring and summer (Castillo et al., 2012). This finding suggests that the internal seiche (mode 1) process is active without damping because it is forced daily (Fig. 3). Our findings indicated that the internal seiche process is an active contributor for the mixing in the Reloncavi fjord, the magnitude of this contribution might be similar as the tidal forcing. The maximum amplitude of the tidal currents on the Reloncavi fjord is 10 cm s^{-1} (Valle-Levinson et al., 2007; Castillo et al., 2012), using the K_E to estimate the maximum contribution of the tide obtain 5 x 10^{-3} m^2 s^{-2} which is similar to the observed K_E at the mouth (Fig. 7). One example of the dissipation of the energy through this process was observed previous to 19 August 2008 (Fig. 10), then the maximum currents were 0.7 m s^{-1} and through eq. 7, we obtain K_E= 7 x 10^{-3} m^2 s^{-2}, meaning that a great part of this energy might be dissipated within the Reloncavi fjord on 9 days.

6 Conclusions

The along-fjord seasonal density structure of the Reloncavi fjord showed small changes in the stratification. The upper layer shows a persistent stratification from the surface to the pycnocline base, the latter of which has a mean depth of 2 m near the mouth and 6 m near the head of the fjord.

The along-fjord sealevel signal showed a 1.3 h energetic peak not related with any tidal harmonics, additionally at this period the sealevel amplitude at the mouth was significantly higher than the sealevel at the head of the fjord. This pattern was consistent with the presence of a barotropic seiche on the Reloncavi fjord.

Local wind stress was able to perturb the along-fjord pycnocline and produce internal seiche oscillations. The period centered on 3 days was consistent with the first baroclinic oscillation mode. This mode explained 44% of the variability of the 3 days band. The oscillation was highly coherent along the fjord and with a phase close to 0º, consistent with a standing wave, like an internal seiche, within the Reloncavi fjord.

The internal seiche could be strong contributor to the internal mixing within the fjord, in fact the kinetic energy (K_E) associated to the internal seiche was similar to the maximum contribution of the tides in the along-fjord currents. During winter, the internal oscillations were present a relatively long period of time with nearly calm winds, which permitted the estimation of the damping time of the internal seiche being 9 days, otherwise during the spring daily winds continuously forced the pycnocline.

Future studies should focus on evaluating more precisely the available energy for the mixing process within the fjord and their effects on other water properties such as the salinity, oxygen or nutrients.

Data availability

The installation of the moorings for measuring the current, temperature and sealevel in the region was approved by the Chilean Navy through permit DS711. No specific permits were required to install the meteorological station because the location is a publicly controlled site. This study also did not involve any endangerment to species in the region. The authors indicated that all data are available to download from a COPAS-SUR Austral (2012) website (http://www. reloncavi.udec.cl/, last access 6 June 2016).The discharge data from the rivers of Chile are available from the Dirección General del Aguas de Chile website (http://dgasatel.mop.cl/, last access 1 July 2016). Also, all data sets can be requested from the corresponding author (Manuel I. Castillo).

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Figure captions

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Table titles

Table 1: Characteristics of Reloncavi fjord. The name, mean depth (H) and length (L) of each sub-basin and for the entire fjord are presented.

Table 2: Seasonal statistics of the descriptive parameters of the fjord. Here we present the mean depth of the upper layer (h_1), and densities of the upper (ρ_1) and deep layers (ρ_2). In addition, the phase and modal velocities (*c*) and theirs periods (T) estimated using the Reduced Gravity and Continuously Stratified models are shown.

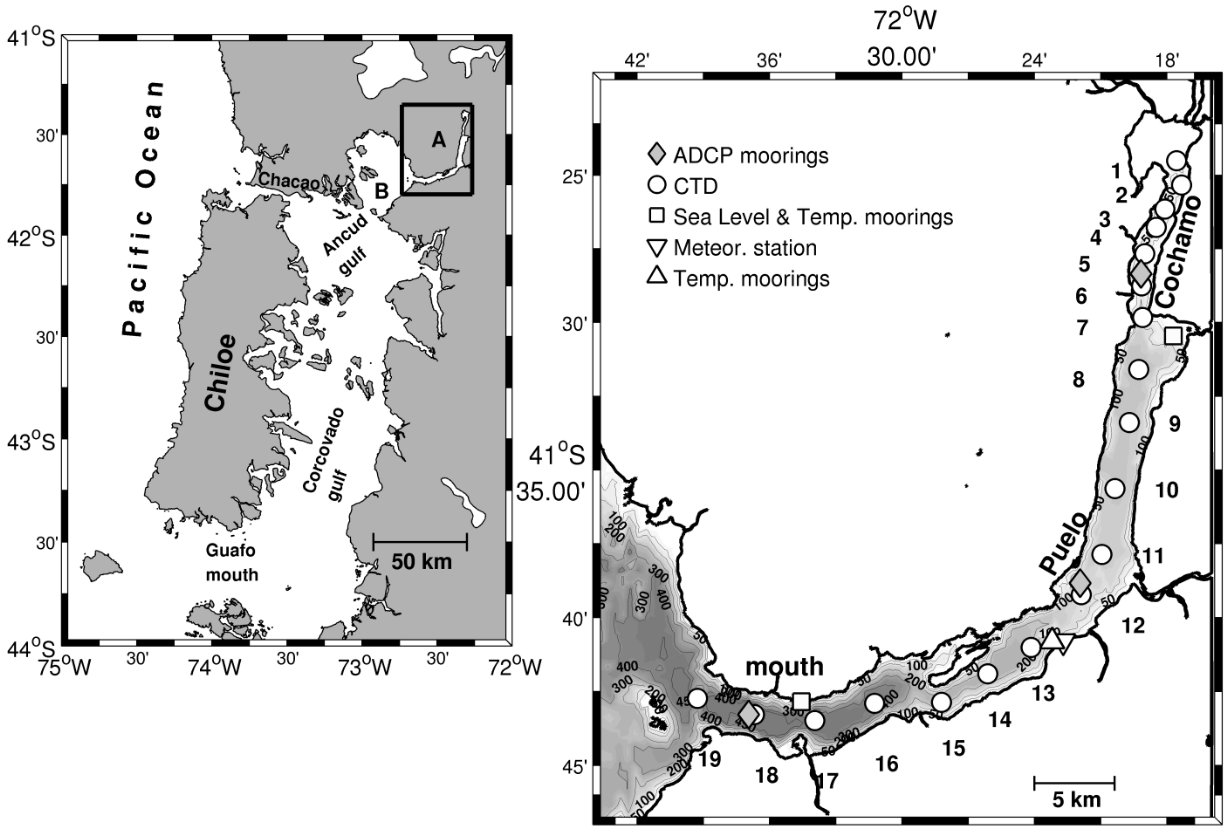
Table 1.

Sub-basin	Description	H [m]	L [km]
I	mouth–Marimeli	440	14.0
II	Marimeli – Puelo	250	13.0
III	Puelo–Cochamo	200	17.5
IV	Cochamo–head	82	10.5
Total	**mouth -head**	**250**	**55**

Table 2.

Reduced Gravity Model (RGM)					
	h_1 [m]	ρ_1 [kg m^{-3}]	ρ_2 [kg m^{-3}]	c [m s^{-1}]	T [days]
Winter	4.60 ± 0.60	1009.72± 4.32	1024.62 ± 0.74	0.76 ± 0.01	3.37 ± 0.03
Spring	4.79 ± 0.53	1007.63± 5.32	1024.78 ± 0.62	0.87 ± 0.02	2.92 ± 0.03
Summer	4.68 ± 0.26	1008.77± 3.26	1024.78 ± 0.63	0.83 ± 0.01	3.07 ± 0.02
Autumn	4.05 ± 0.41	1009.90± 3.92	1024.95 ± 0.48	0.75 ± 0.01	3.38 ± 0.03

Continuous Stratified Model (CSM)						
	c_1 [m s^{-1}]	c_2 [m s^{-1}]	c_3 [m s^{-1}]	T_1 [days]	T_2 [days]	T_3 [days]
Winter	0.73 ± 0.11	1.46 ± 0.21	2.18 ± 0.32	3.50 ± 0.25	1.75 ± 0.13	1.17 ± 0.08
Spring	0.87 ± 0.10	1.73 ± 0.21	2.59 ± 0.31	2.94 ± 0.18	1.47 ± 0.09	0.98 ± 0.06
Summer	0.84 ± 0.07	1.68 ± 0.13	2.52 ± 0.20	3.03 ± 0.12	1.51 ± 0.06	1.01 ± 0.04
Autumn	0.77 ± 0.08	1.54 ± 0.15	2.32 ± 0.23	3.30 ± 0.16	1.65 ± 0.08	1.10 ± 0.05



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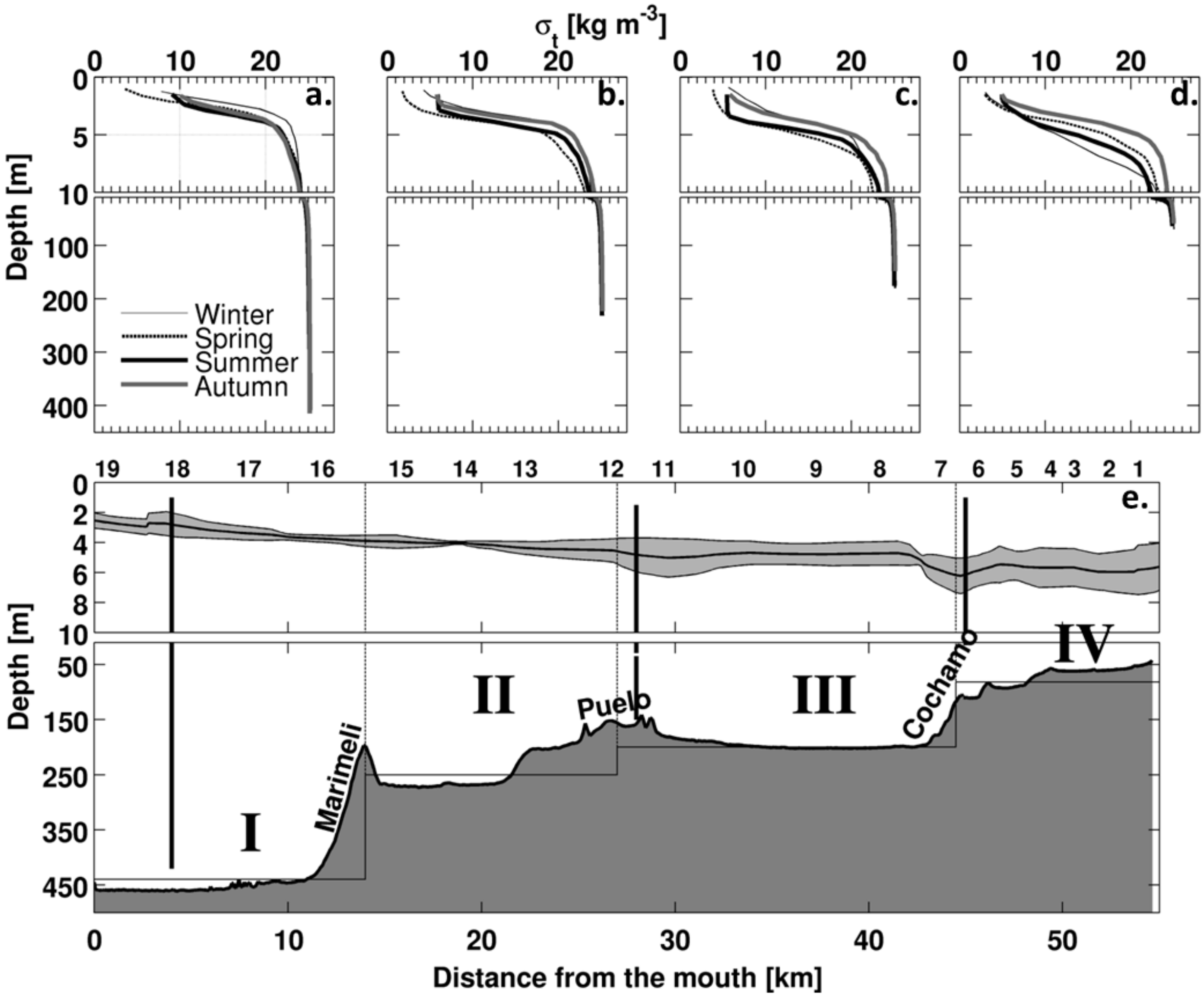

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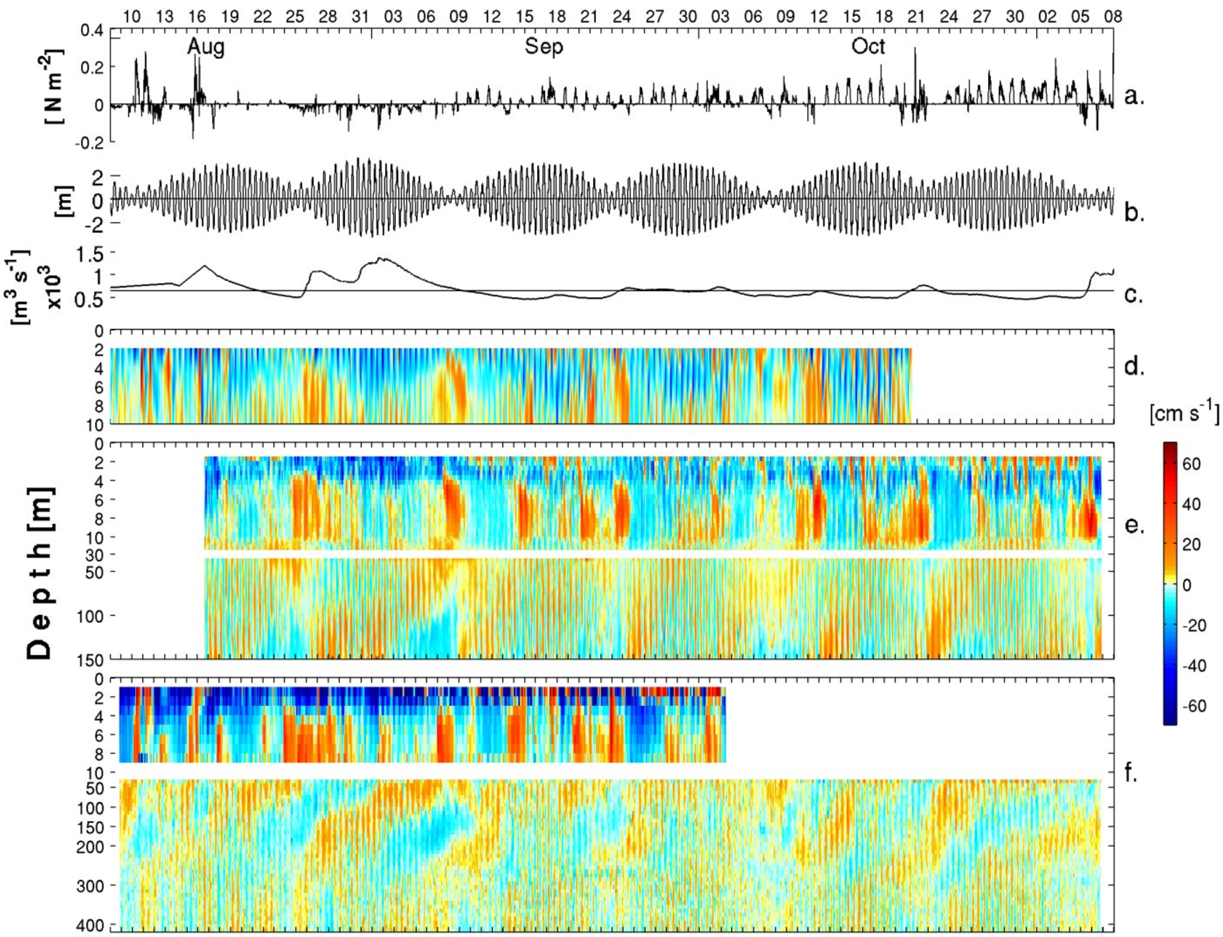

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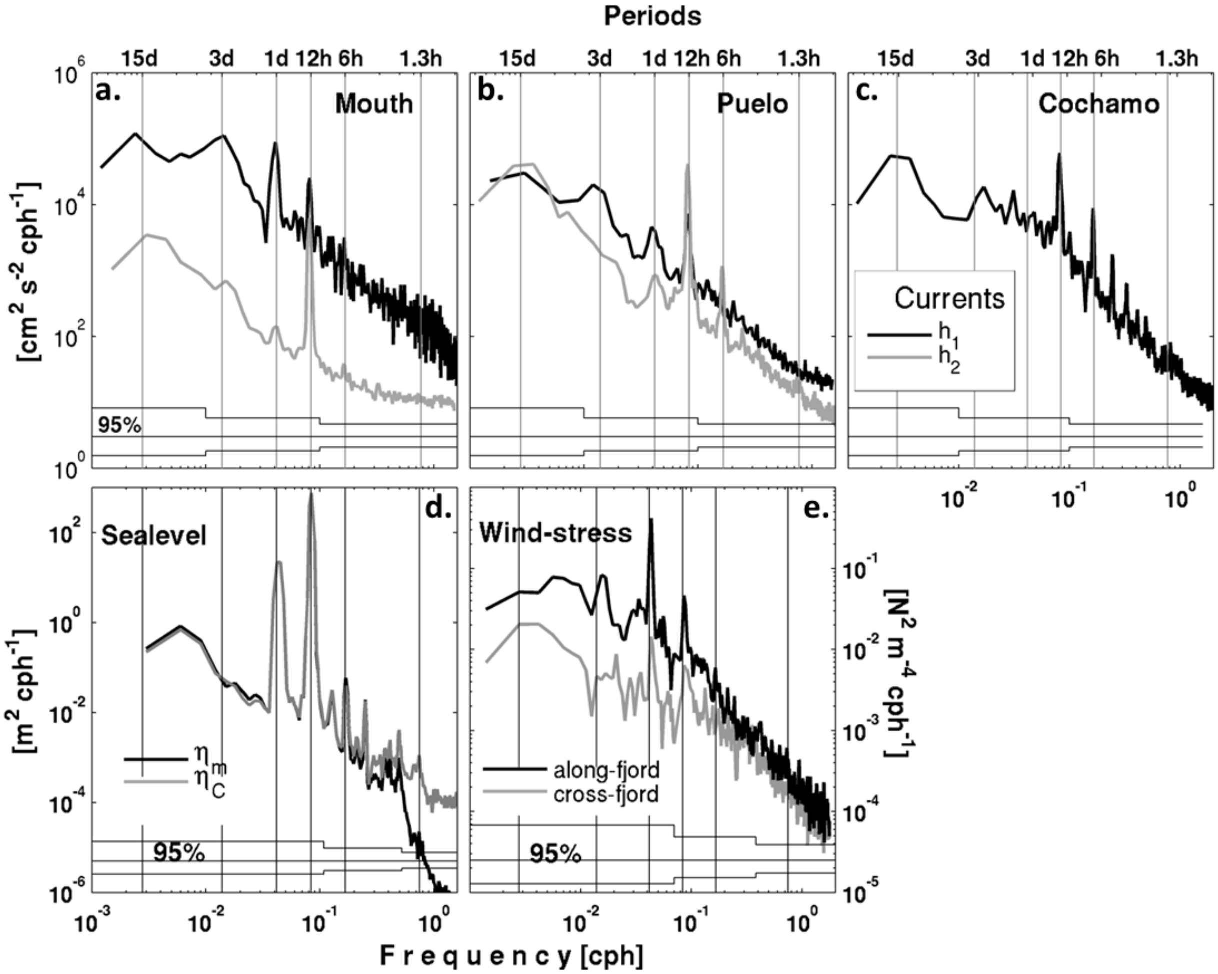

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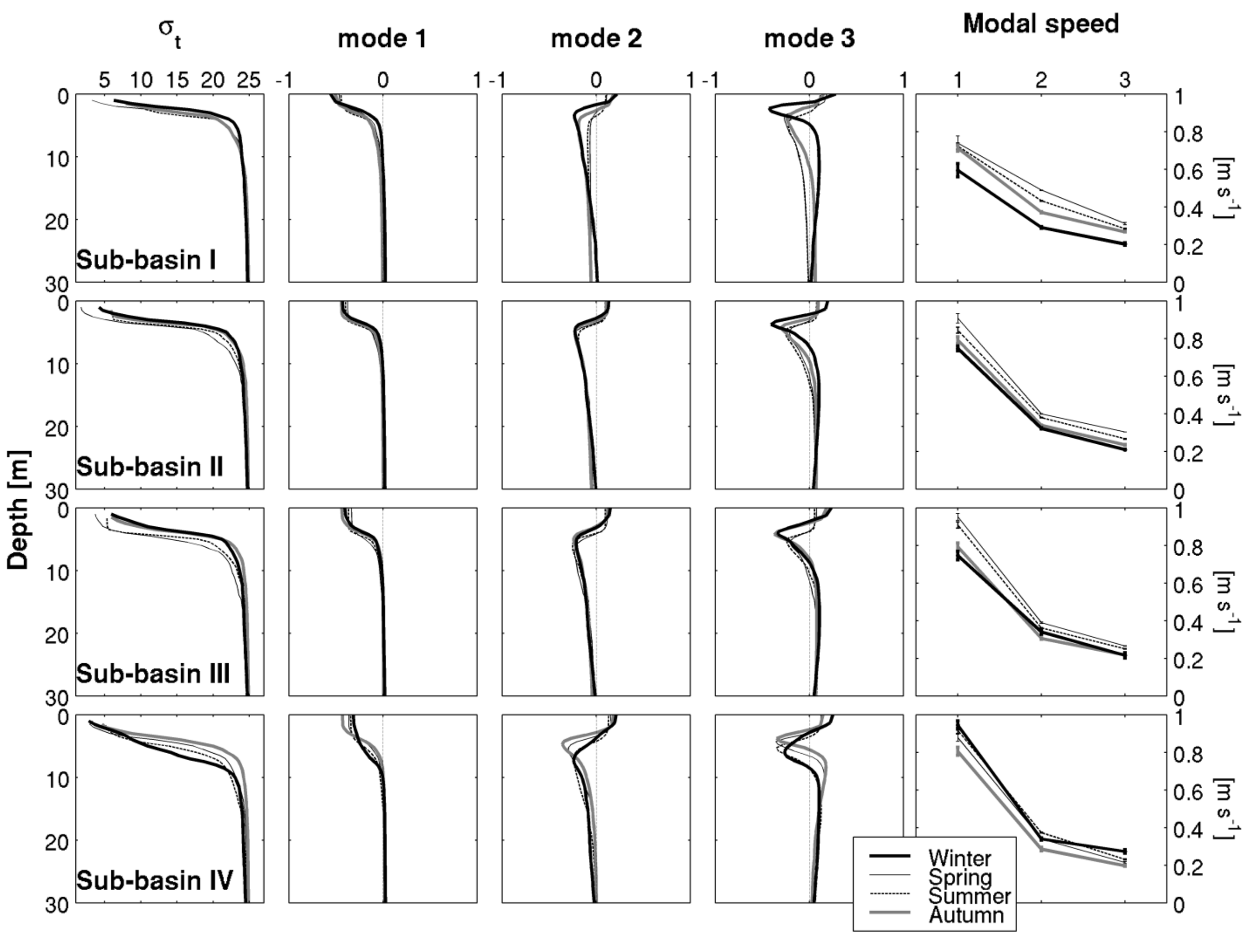

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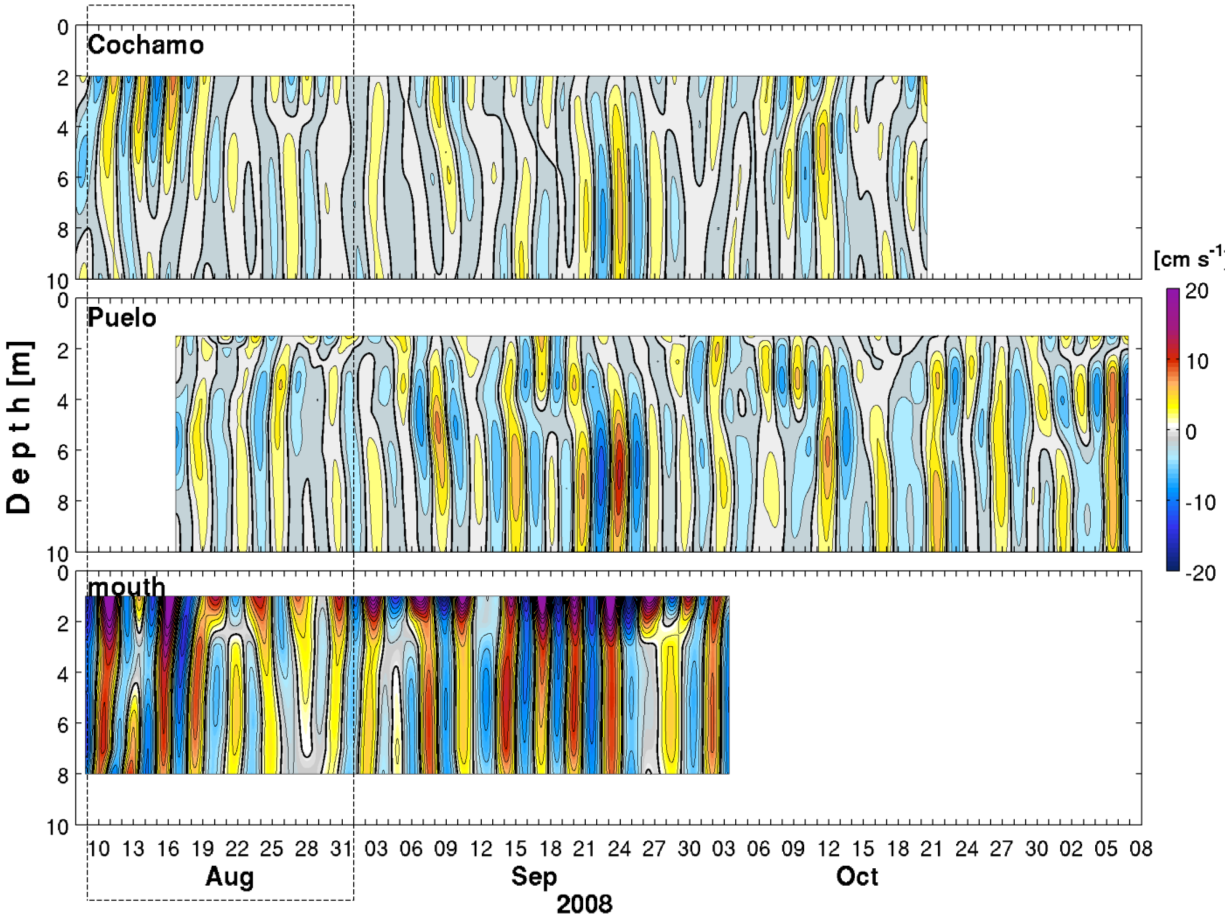

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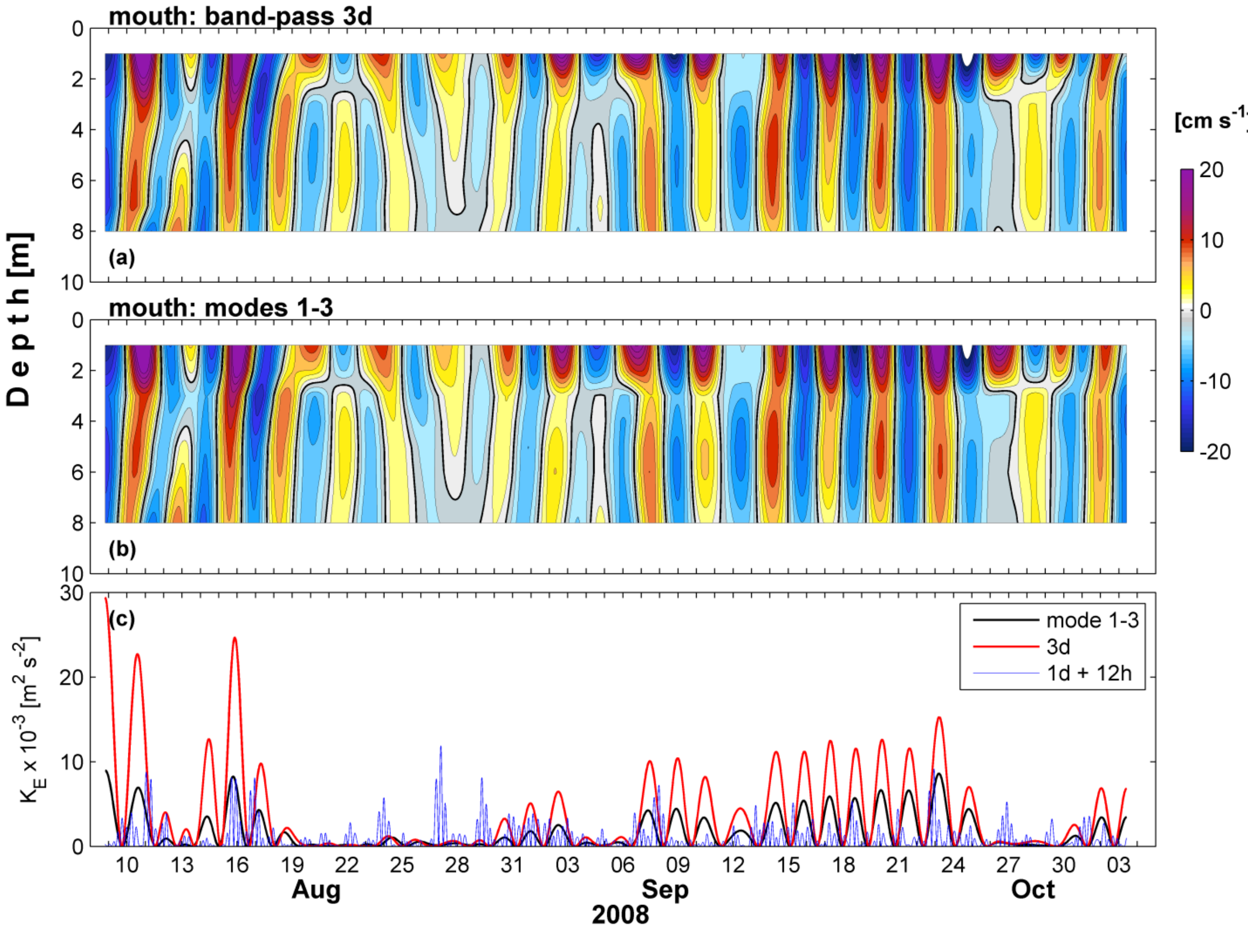

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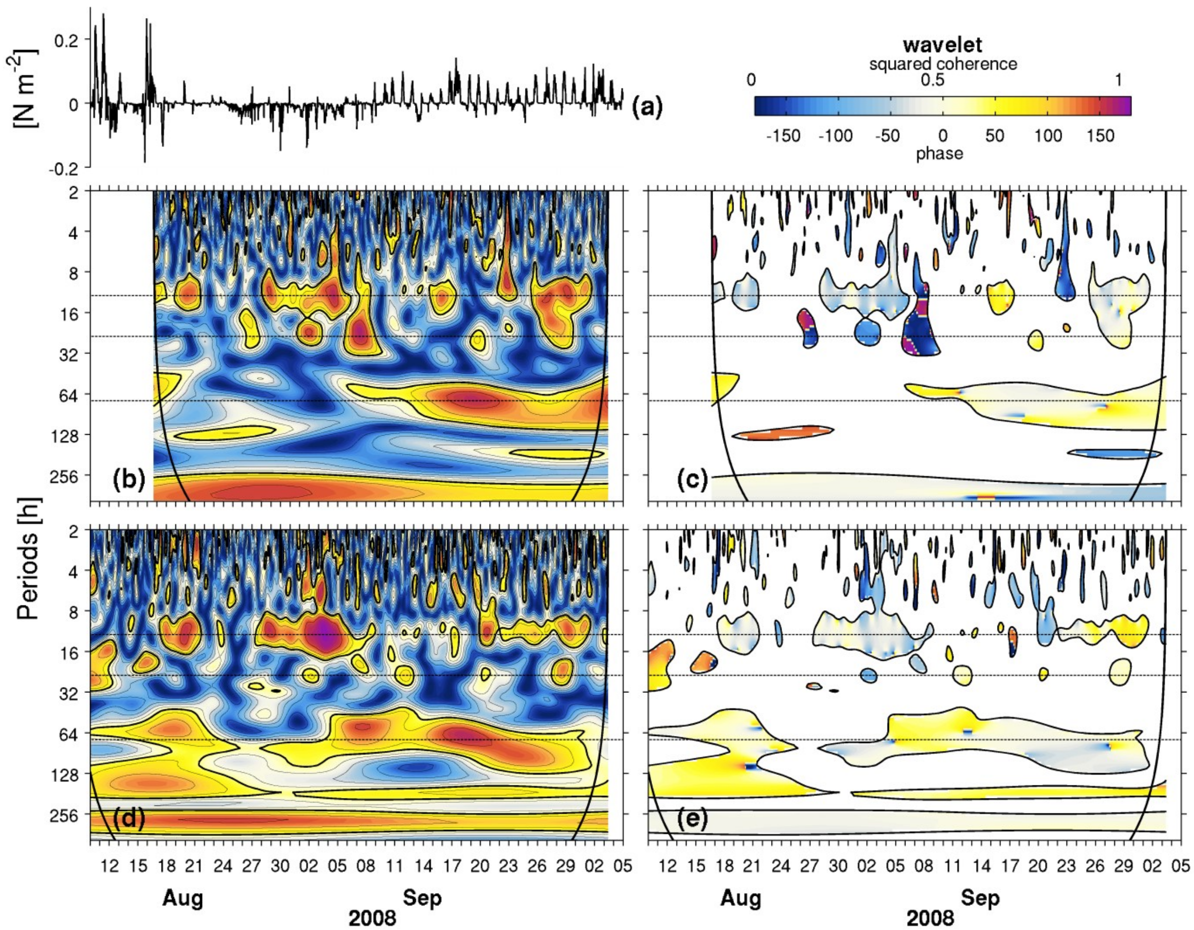

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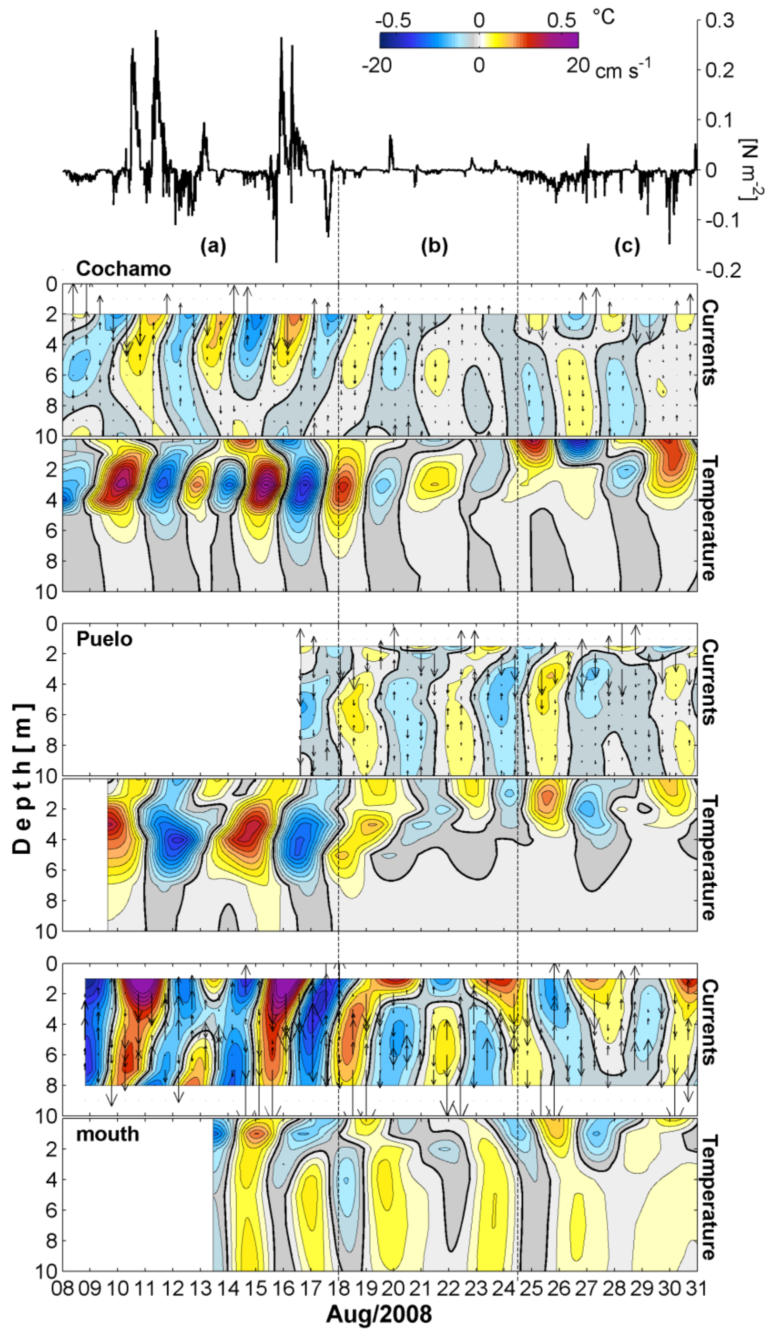

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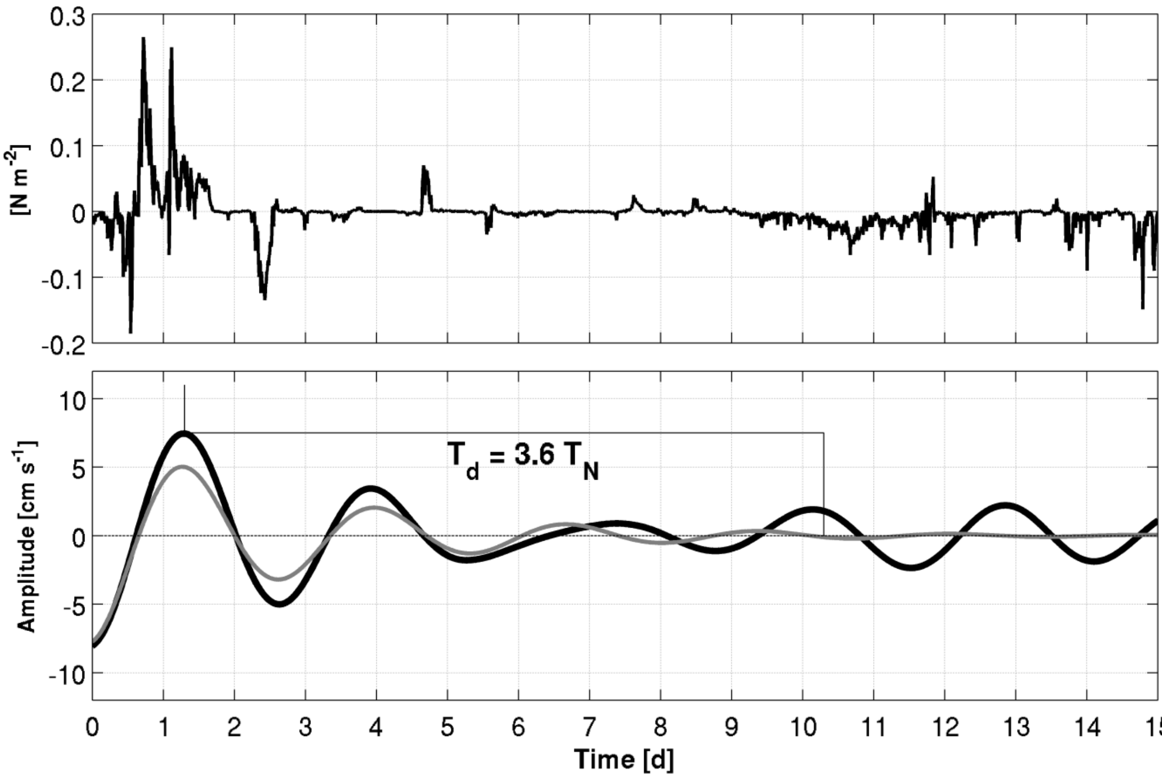

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