

Volume 14, Issue 1 (January 1984)

Journal of Physical Oceanography Article: pp. 198–201 | <u>Abstract</u> | <u>PDF (300K)</u>

Abyssal Eddy Kinetic Energy Levels in the Western North Pacific

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(Manuscript received June 8, 1983, in final form September 14, 1983) DOI: 10.1175/1520-0485(1984)014<0198:AEKELI>2.0.CO;2

ABSTRACT

An earlier observation of about 50 cm² s⁻² for the maximum abyssal (~4000 m depth) eddy kinetic energy (K_E) in the western North Pacific along 152°E, occurring in the vicinity of the Kuroshio Extension, is now supported by nearly

two years of observation with moored instruments deployed from 28 to 41°N. The maximum occurred at the same site each year (nominal, from one array setting to the next), near 35°N, and the composite or two-year average is 45 cm² s⁻². At analogous longitudes in the western North Atlantic, one finds abyssal kinetic energies as high as 100–150 cm² s⁻² in the vicinity of the Gulf Stream. However, the abyssal western North Pacific could be more energetic at longitudes other than 152°E. Eddy intensities at abyssal depths near the Gulf Stream do drop off to smaller values approaching either Cape Hatteras or longitudes in the vicinity of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

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Abyssal K_E values at specific sites along 152°E were observed to vary by as low as a few percent and as high as a factor of 2 from year to year. A prominent secondary maximum in K_E , primarily due to zonal variability, was observed to exist north of the Kuroshio Extension for one year, but not the next. However, the maximum K_E at 4000 m depth, its location, and the general shape of the latitudinal distribution of eddy intensity are relatively stable. Averages over all moorings where these data are available were 22.5 and 18 cm² s⁻² for the two respective deployments. The mesoscale contribution (periods of 30 to 150 days) to abyssal K_E along 152°E was typically 50–60%.

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