

Diapycnal Mixing in the Antarctic Circumpolar Current

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ABSTRACT

The vertical dispersion of a tracer released on a density surface near 1500-m depth in the Antarctic Circumpolar Current west of Drake Passage indicates that the diapycnal diffusivity, averaged over 1 yr and over tens of thousands of square kilometers, is $(1.3 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Diapycnal diffusivity estimated from turbulent kinetic energy dissipation measurements about the area occupied by the tracer in austral summer 2010 was somewhat less, but still within a factor of 2, at $(0.75 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Turbulent diapycnal mixing of this intensity is characteristic of the midlatitude ocean interior, where the energy for mixing is believed to derive from internal wave breaking. Indeed, despite the frequent and intense atmospheric forcing experienced by the Southern Ocean, the amplitude of finescale velocity shear sampled about the tracer was similar to background amplitudes in the midlatitude ocean, with levels elevated to only 20%–50% above the Garrett–Munk reference spectrum. These results add to a long line of evidence that diapycnal mixing in the interior middepth ocean is weak and is likely too small to dictate the middepth meridional overturning circulation of the ocean.

1. Introduction

In the middle of the twentieth century, the prevailing view of the ocean circulation below the main pycnocline was that deep and bottom waters were subject to a wide-scale upwelling of order 10^{-7} m s^{-1} (Stommel and Arons 1960; Wyrtki 1961; and others). The implication of a diapycnal diffusivity of $10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ then followed from the idea that observed vertical profiles of temperature, salinity, radioisotopes, and oxygen between 1000- and 4000-m depth were maintained by a balance among diapycnal advection, diapycnal diffusion, and, for radioisotopes and oxygen, decay or biological uptake (Munk 1966; Munk and Wunsch 1998).

More recent measurements of turbulent dissipation (e.g., Gregg et al. 1973; Osborn 1980; Gregg 1989) and

passive tracer spreading rates (Ledwell et al. 1998) have suggested that the diapycnal diffusivity in the middepth ocean interior is on the order of $10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, that is, a factor of 10 smaller than predicted by large-scale balance models. Although turbulence has been found to be greatly enhanced near bathymetric features (e.g., Polzin et al. 1997; St. Laurent and Thurnherr 2007), there does not seem to be enough topography at mid-depth (1000–4000 m—the range of depth occupied by steep continental slopes) for topographically enhanced mixing to make up for the near absence of interior mixing and yield a globally averaged value of order $10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ (Kunze and Toole 1997). Turbulent dissipation measurements remain sparse and mostly limited to mid- and low latitudes (Gregg et al. 1973; Toole et al. 1994; Gregg et al. 2003; Klymak et al. 2006). Measurements of vertical shear and strain at scales of tens of meters, from which mixing estimates can be inferred, are more widespread, but formulations relating these internal wave characteristics to dissipation rates and diapycnal

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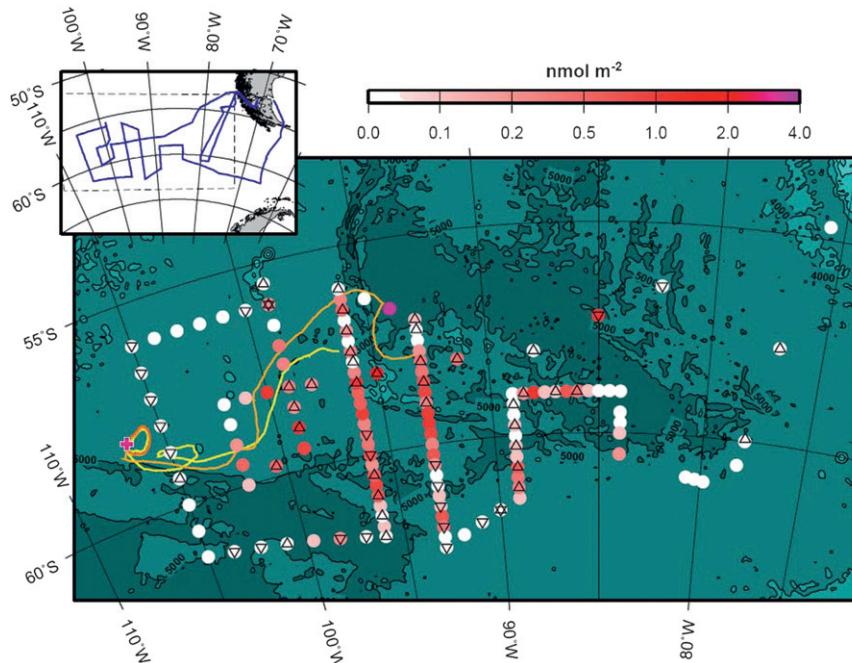


FIG. 1. Bathymetric chart showing the 2009 injection site (fuchsia plus sign near 107°W), 2010 CTD/tracer stations (filled circles, with color indicating tracer column integral; nmol m^{-2}), HRP2 stations (upright triangles), DMP stations (inverted triangles), and 2009 EM-APEX float tracks (three yellow-brown tracks starting at the tracer release site and representing drifts of 63, 274, and 283 days). The inset shows the full 2010 cruise track; the dashed box marks the boundaries of the expanded-scale plot.

diffusivity are subject to a number of added approximations (Gregg 1989; Kunze et al. 2006). The Southern Ocean is a large and energetic part of the ocean that has until very recently remained unsampled by the more direct methods.

Here we report a direct measurement of diapycnal diffusivity of a passive tracer in deep water, along with finescale shear and turbulent dissipation measurements in the strongly wind-driven Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC). Our study is part of the Diapycnal and Isopycnal Mixing Experiment in the Southern Ocean (DIMES).

2. Observations and results

a. Tracer diffusion

The tracer, 76 kg of trifluoromethyl sulphur pentafluoride (CF_3SF_5), was released from Research Vessel (R/V) *Roger Revelle* on the 27.906 kg m^{-3} neutral density surface in two 20-km-long streaks forming an “X” pattern near 58°S , 107°W in early February of 2009 (Fig. 1). This location was between the Polar Front and the Subantarctic Front, where the depth of the target isopycnal surface was approximately 1500 m. The mean salinity, temperature, and pressure during injection were 34.6484, 2.295°C , and 1573 dbar, respectively. The target surface lay near

the boundary between Upper and Lower Circumpolar Deep Water, about 100 m below the oxygen minimum. Hydrographic characteristics near the injection site, including front locations, were very similar to those seen in World Ocean Circulation Experiment Section P18 (McTaggart et al. 1996; Talley 2007), which passed near this site. The initial diapycnal distribution of the tracer was measured with conventional CTD rosette casts and with a towed array of integrating samplers (Ledwell et al. 1998). The mean of the 11 rosette profiles that found tracer (Fig. 2) indicates that the center of mass of the tracer was about 3 m below the target surface, possibly because of sinking before the tracer dissolved; the rms spread of the tracer, transformed to depth through the mean density gradient, was 5.5 m. The mean profile from three tows (not shown) of the integrating samplers was similar.

The tracer patch was surveyed a year later, in January–February of 2010, from R/V *Thomas G. Thompson* (Fig. 1). Eighty-two vertical profiles with measurable tracer concentration were obtained with a conventional CTD rosette. When averaged as a function of neutral density and then transformed to depth coordinates through the mean depth–density relation for the survey region, they yield a near-Gaussian mean profile with a standard

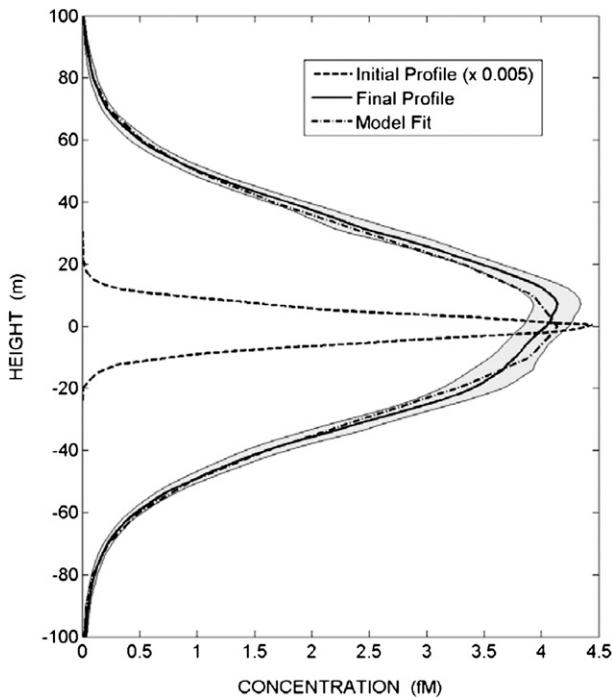


FIG. 2. Mean tracer profiles. The ordinate is height relative to the mode of the initial profile. Dashed curve: initial mean concentration measured shortly after release, multiplied by 0.005. Solid curve: final mean profile measured 1 yr later. The gray uncertainty envelope is based on variations of the shape of individual profiles, as in Ledwell and Bratkovich (1995). Dash-dotted curve: final profile for an integration of the one-dimensional diffusion equation, starting with the initial profile, for a diapycnal diffusivity of $1.28 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$.

deviation of 29.5 m (Fig. 2). Although the depth of the target neutral density surface shoaled from 1800 to 1000 m from north to south across the tracer patch, the vertical density stratification in the layer occupied by the tracer was fairly constant at $2.65 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg m}^{-4}$, with root-mean-square variations of $0.18 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg m}^{-4}$, uncorrelated with the depth. The center of the 1-yr-average profile was within a few meters of the initial isopycnal surface, with uncertainty arising mainly from salinity calibrations. Evolution of the initial profile to the 1-yr profile was modeled with the one-dimensional diffusion equation and a constant diffusivity (Ledwell et al. 1998). The resulting diffusivity estimate, which reflects diapycnal mixing over the entire region occupied by the tracer indicated in Fig. 1 and over a full year, is $(1.3 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$. The uncertainty is an estimate of the 95% confidence interval based on variations of the cost function with diffusivity in the model, uncertainty in the appropriate density profile to apply, and also on the different result obtained (1.33×10^{-5} vs $1.28 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$) by simply calculating diffusivity from the difference between the second moment of Gaussians fit to the initial and final profiles.

b. Microstructure profiling

Measurements of fine- and microscale parameters were acquired at a subset of tracer survey stations during the 2010 cruise using two profiling instrument systems: High Resolution Profiler 2 (HRP2), built at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and a Rockland Scientific International, Inc., Deep Microstructure Profiler (DMP). HRP2 is similar to the original HRP (Schmitt et al. 1988). Further details on the DMP instrument system are described online (at <http://www.rocklandscientific.com>). Both instruments measure centimeter-scale shear ($\partial u/\partial z$), from which the dissipation rate of turbulent kinetic energy $\varepsilon = (15\nu/2)(\partial u/\partial z)^2$ may be estimated, where ν is the molecular viscosity and isotropy is assumed. For the ensemble of 49 dissipation profiles acquired in the area of the tracer patch, the average dissipation rate based on samples within ± 250 m of the tracer release isopycnal was $1.09 \times 10^{-10} \text{ W kg}^{-1}$. Ninety-five-percent confidence bounds, derived using a bootstrap procedure involving repeated subsampling of the available 1-m dissipation estimates, range between 9.93×10^{-11} and $1.19 \times 10^{-10} \text{ W kg}^{-1}$. The corresponding diapycnal diffusivity estimate, derived assuming a turbulent kinetic energy budget in statistical steady state (Osborn 1980), is $k_p = \Gamma \langle \varepsilon \rangle / \langle N^2 \rangle = (0.75 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, where Γ is the mixing efficiency parameter, taken to be 0.2 [see, e.g., Oakey (1982) and St. Laurent and Schmitt (1999) for justification of this choice], and $\langle N^2 \rangle$ is the average buoyancy gradient over the tracer patch.

The area-averaged dissipation profile for the tracer survey region (averages done on pressure surfaces) decreased roughly monotonically with depth below the surface layers that are directly forced by the atmosphere (Fig. 3a). The corresponding diffusivity profile exhibits a local minimum between 500- and 1000-m depth where average values fall to around $5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, just 40 times the molecular diffusivity for temperature (Fig. 3b). Average diffusivity increased to around $1.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ at and below 2000 m. The regional water depth is approximately 4700 m, averaged along the survey track of Fig. 1, and the bottom is smooth when compared with other sectors of the ACC. The deepest microstructure profiles of the survey ranged in height above local bottom between 213 and 2180 m with an average of 1084 m. No evidence of enhanced deep turbulent dissipation was seen in those profiles that extended to within 500 m of the bottom.

c. Finescale shear measurements

Instability and breaking of internal waves is believed to be the principal source of energy for turbulence in the ocean interior (Munk 1981). Finescale velocity profile

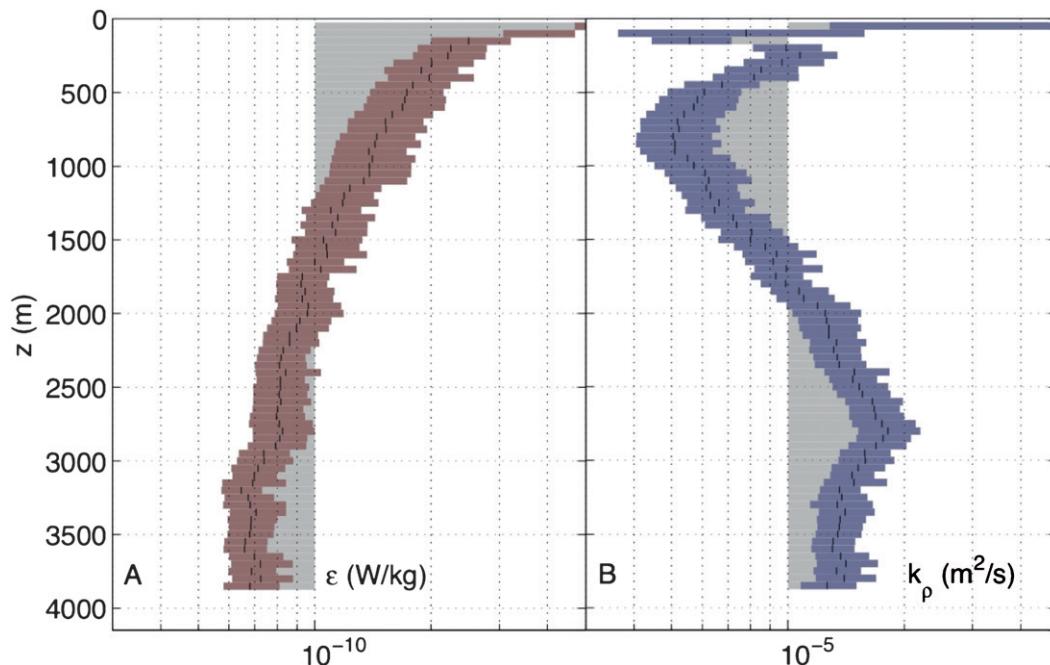


FIG. 3. Mean profiles of (a) turbulent kinetic energy dissipation ε and (b) diapycnal diffusivity k_p , estimated from velocity microstructure data. Mean estimates of ε and k_p are off scale in the upper 100 m, reaching values of $1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ W kg}^{-1}$ and $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, respectively.

data were acquired by HRP2 during the 2010 cruise using procedures similar to Schmitt et al. (1988), and on longer a time scale by freely drifting Electromagnetic Autonomous Profiling Explorer (EM-APEX) floats (Sanford et al. 2005, 2007). Three EM-APEX floats were deployed with the tracer injection and sampled from 3 February to 27 November 2009 (Fig. 1); four more were launched within the tracer patch during the 2010 R/V *Thompson* cruise. Sampling was primarily in bursts of four profiles (two up and two down, reaching 1500 and 2000 m) every 5 days, with the up-profile pair separated by one-half times the local inertial frequency (approximately 7 h) to allow for diagnosis of near-inertial motions. Horizontal velocity components were processed using a 50-s (approximately 6 m) window and the local geomagnetic parameters from the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (Macmillan and Maus 2005).

Vertical wavenumber power spectral energy density estimates (P_{uu} and P_{vv}) for HRP2 and EM-APEX profiles were computed from 500-m segments of east (u) and north (v) velocity components centered on the tracer isopycnal depth and, in the latter case, corrected for the processing window by dividing by $\text{sinc}^2(k_z \lambda_0)$, where k_z is the wavenumber (cpm) and $\lambda_0 = 6 \text{ m}$. Shear periodograms were then computed as $P_s = (P_{uu} + P_{vv})(2\pi k_z)^2$, and the respective ensembles of periodograms were averaged together to generate the shear spectra in Fig. 4a. Shear variance time series (Fig. 4b) were computed by

integrating the individual EM-APEX shear periodograms below 0.1 cpm.

Finescale shear variability about the tracer injection isopycnal sampled during the R/V *Thompson* cruise by the HRP2 (Fig. 4a) was similar in vertical wavenumber content and somewhat higher in level than the so-called Garrett–Munk (GM) spectrum that characterizes the midlatitude background internal wave field (Garrett and Munk 1975; Cairns and Williams 1976; Gregg and Kunze 1991). Models relating finescale shear to turbulent dissipation rate (e.g., Gregg 1989; Polzin et al. 1995) predict a “background” diffusivity of $\kappa_{\text{GM}} = 0.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ and a scaling of diffusivity with the square of the shear spectral level, that is, model diffusivity varying with the fourth power of the shear. Thus, for the HRP2 shear spectral level of $1.2 \times \text{GM}$ (below $2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cpm}$, where the level is uncontaminated by instrument motion), these models predict a diapycnal diffusivity of $1.5 \times \kappa_{\text{GM}} = 0.75 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, identical to the estimate based on the turbulent dissipation estimates.

The average shear spectrum from the EM-APEX floats deployed during the 2010 cruise is at a level nearly identical to that sampled by the HRP2 (Fig. 4a). The 2009 group, of longer duration and thus returning data that were more representative of the conditions seen by the evolving tracer patch, measured an average shear spectral level of $1.5 \times \text{GM}$. This corresponds to a model diffusivity of $2.3 \times \kappa_{\text{GM}} = 1.15 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, very close

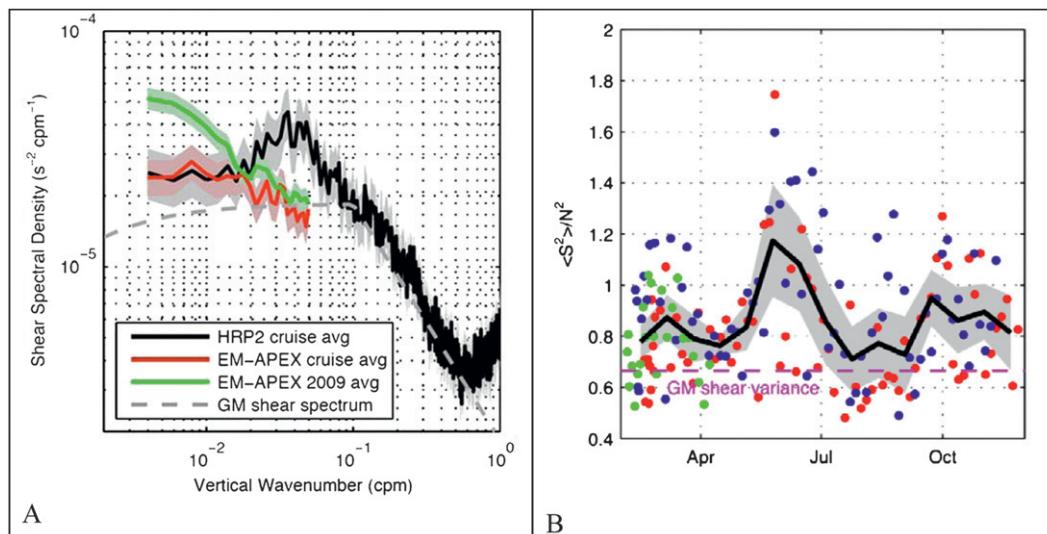


FIG. 4. (a) Vertical wavenumber spectrum of total shear from HRP2 (31 profiles) and EM-APEX floats for a 500-m window centered on the tracer injection surface (cruise average: 64 profiles; 2009 average: 172 profiles). Also shown (gray dashes) is the GM reference shear spectrum for the observed buoyancy frequency. The enhanced energy density in the HRP2 spectrum at wavenumbers between 2×10^{-2} and 6×10^{-2} cpm is believed to be an artifact of the instrument's motion; noise dominates the HRP2 spectrum at wavenumbers above 6×10^{-1} cpm. Gray uncertainty bands were estimated using the method of Gregg and Kunze (1991). (b) Time series of finescale shear variance from the three EM-APEX floats deployed with the tracer in 2009, normalized by buoyancy frequency squared, along with the corresponding GM level. Individual samples (dots, color coded by instrument) are computed from 500-m profile segments centered on the tracer injection surface. The thick line indicates 20-day averages with 95% confidence interval shading.

to the value estimated from the observed tracer diapycnal dispersion after 1 yr. Periods of enhanced shear in March, May–June, and September–October seen in the time series of shear variance (Fig. 4b) are associated with downward-propagating near-inertial packets with vertical wavelength of around 200 m (5×10^{-3} cpm) diagnosed from profile pairs. These packets are presumably forced by high-frequency wind variability at the surface.

Thus, the difference of nearly a factor of 2 between the diffusivity estimated from the tracer dispersion and that estimated from kinetic energy dissipation is consistent with the elevated shear variance in the winter relative to that during the summer when dissipation rates were measured. We note that double diffusion is unlikely to have enhanced the tracer diffusivity, as appeared to be the case in the North Atlantic Tracer Release Experiment (St. Laurent and Schmitt 1999), since salinity decreases with height almost everywhere in the region occupied by the tracer, the mean density ratio being -0.36 .

3. Discussion

The depth of the neutral density surface of the tracer release is around 2000 m equatorward of the subpolar fronts, that is, near the center of the depth range for which Munk (1966) famously inferred a basinwide

diapycnal diffusivity of $1.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ for the Pacific Ocean. Others have suggested that a mixing rate of $O(1 \times 10^{-5}) \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ is sufficient for the deep water of the Southern Ocean (Toggweiler and Samuels 1998; Webb and Sugimoto 2001). We concur with those latter authors, noting that the amplitude of the middepth internal wave field in this region away from prominent topography is only marginally more intense than the background amplitude at midlatitude. Correspondingly, the turbulent mixing driven by this wave field supports an average diapycnal diffusivity only of order $10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$.

Diapycnal mixing may be enhanced in more energetic regions of the ACC, such as over the rough topography of Drake Passage and the Scotia Sea (Heywood et al. 2002; Naveira Garabato et al. 2004), Kerguelen Plateau (Waterman et al. 2010), and Macquarie Ridge south of New Zealand. Enhanced mixing found near boundaries and above rough bathymetry seems sufficient to provide the necessary buoyancy flux for the return flow of bottom water (Polzin et al. 1997; Ledwell et al. 2000), but we are skeptical that there is sufficient enhancement at middepth to support an oceanwide diffusivity of $10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$. DIMES will continue with a study of mixing in Drake Passage and the Scotia Sea, as the tracer passes through those much rougher regions, to examine this question further.

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