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Unpredictability of internal M₂

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Abstract

Current observations from a shelf sea, continental slopes and the abyssal North-East Atlantic Ocean are all dominated by the semidiurnal lunar (M_2) tide. It is shown that motions at M_2 vary at usually large barotropic and coherent baroclinic scales, >50 km horizontally and $>0.5H$ vertically. H represents the waterdepth. Such M_2 -scales are observed even close to topography, the potential source of baroclinic, “internal” tidal waves. In contrast, incoherent small-scale, ~ 10 km horizontally and $\sim 0.1H$ vertically, baroclinic motions are dominated around f , the local inertial frequency, and/or near $2\Omega \approx S_2$, the semidiurnal solar tidal frequency. Ω represents the Earth’s rotational vector. This confirms earlier suggestions that small-scale baroclinic M_2 -motions generally do not exist in the ocean in any predictable manner, except in beams very near (<10 km horizontally) to their source. As a result, M_2 -motions are not directly important for generating shear and internal wave induced mixing in the ocean. Indirectly however, they may contribute to ocean mixing if transfer to small-scale motions at f and/or S_2 can be proven. Also far from topography, small-scale motions are found at either or both of the latter frequencies. Different suggestions for the scales at these particular frequencies are discussed, ranging from the variability of “background” density gradients and associated divergence and focusing of internal wave rays to the removal of the internal tidal energy by non-linear interactions. It is noted that near f and S_2 the short-wave inertio-gravity wave bounds are found in the limit of very weak stratification, which are often observed in small-scale near-homogeneous layers.

1 Introduction

The semidiurnal tidal frequency band contains most energetic motions in many parts of the ocean (e.g. Fig. 1). These energetic motions reside at a few deterministic, highly predictable frequencies. Exceptions are for example some parts of the western North-Atlantic Ocean (Wunsch, 1975; Fig. 1) and nearly the entire Mediterranean

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Sea (Perkins, 1972).

Recent studies on tidal motions focus on the dissipation of lunar (M) gravitational energy by the world's tides and on their importance for large-scale meridional overturning in the ocean (Munk and Wunsch, 1998). Observational evidence (Polzin et al., 1997; Ledwell et al., 2000; Egbert and Ray, 2000) suggests dissipation of tidal energy not just in shelf seas, but especially also (1/3 of the total tidal energy dissipation) in the ocean basins through "internal" waves breaking, e.g. above sloping topography. Surface ("barotropic") tidal energy is transferred to internal ("baroclinic") wave motions supported by vertical density stratification, after interaction with (large-scale) topography (e.g. Baines, 1982). This implies a scale transfer from the large barotropic scales, $>O(100\text{ km})$ horizontally and $O(H)$ the water depth vertically, to the small baroclinic scales, $O(1-100\text{ km})$ horizontally and $<O(0.1H)$ vertically (Wunsch, 1975; Garrett and St. Laurent, 2002).

However, it is suggested that not very far from their topographic source, after $O(100\text{ km})$ into the ocean interior, nearly all small-scale baroclinic motions are dissipated and only the largest, $O(100\text{ km})$ horizontally and $O(0.5H)$ vertically, baroclinic scales remain (e.g., Gerkema, 2001; St. Laurent and Garrett, 2002; Rainville and Pinkel, 2006). The latter seems not in agreement with the notion that internal tides are highly intermittent in time implying a rather broadband spectral appearance, in stark contrast with the highly deterministic surface tides (Wunsch, 1975; van Haren, 2004). Furthermore, it seems at odds with the idea that internal tides are relevant for deep-ocean mixing: at such large vertical scales $O(0.5H)$ shear and associated diapycnal mixing cannot be important. However, deep open-ocean mixing is evidenced in microstructure observations (e.g., Polzin et al., 1997; Walter et al., 2005).

In this paper, I elaborate on the discrepancy between surface and internal, or more precisely large and small-scale, coherent and incoherent, tidal motions from observations. As will be demonstrated, these observations especially show a lack of distinct small-scale semidiurnal lunar (M_2) energy. Observations are from different sites (Fig. 2), ranging from the shallow central North Sea, via the smooth slopes of the mod-

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erately deep, very energetic Faeroe-Shetland Channel to the rough slopes and the abyssal plain in the Bay of Biscay. At all sites, M_2 dominates the total kinetic energy. First, historic observations are discussed in Sect. 2, which show earlier evidence or lack of internal small-scale M_2 . In Sects. 3 and 4, sites, data and their handling, including the split between surface and internal tidal motions, are discussed. In Sect. 5 observations are presented. Interpretation and implications are discussed in Sect. 6.

2 Historic observations revisited

In the summer-stratified central North Sea ($H = 45$ m), the spatial structure of M_2 (and other) tidal currents is largely due to barotropic flows, modified by varying viscosity, but not due to internal waves despite the strong stratification (van Haren and Maas, 1987; Howarth, 1998). This lack of internal tides is reflected in the relatively weak tidal vertical shear $\mathbf{S} = (\partial u / \partial z, \partial v / \partial z)$, for horizontal current components (u, v) , which is negligible in the strong stratification near the surface. Instead, apparent dominant baroclinic (mode-1) motions are found at the local inertial frequency f , exhibiting large S across large near-surface stratification (Fig. 3). Note that these inertial motions too are basically barotropic motions governed by viscosity and a lateral boundary (Millot and Crépon, 1981). The observed spectral enhancement at the frequency $M_2 + f$ suggests a coupling between the viscosity modified barotropic tidal and the geostrophically adjusted, presumably atmospherically induced, inertial motions (van Haren et al., 1999).

A lack of small-scale baroclinic tidal motions is not restricted to shelf seas like the North Sea. Sherwin (1991) suggests that internal waves in the Faeroe-Shetland Channel ($H \approx 1000$ m) are largely neglected, ever since 1932 when “Helland-Hansen suggested that, although the Wyville-Thomson ridge could generate an internal tide, most of the observed [tidal] variation further down the channel was due to tidal advection”. Helland-Hansen (1932) concluded this following careful tidal analysis of temperature data observed during one of the first deep-sea process studies, early in the twentieth century. Helland-Hansen’s three observational sites were at the 500 m isobath on both

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sides of the Faeroe-Shetland Channel. Recent observations, only ~20 km away from one of these sites on the Shetland side of the Channel, showed that semidiurnal tidal motions are strongly affected by 3–4 days periodic sub-inertial variations in the density and current (vorticity) field (Hosegood and van Haren, 2006).

5 On larger ocean scales, Gould and McKee (1973) presented remarkable observations on a disparity between M_2 and semidiurnal solar tidal (S_2) motions above the continental slope in the Bay of Biscay ($H \leq 4000$ m), the top of which is considered one of the world's major sources for internal tides. Using vertical modal decomposition of three-weeks current observations, they showed that kinetic energy at M_2 was fractionally distributed as (0.55, 0.15, 0.15, 0.15) over modes (0, 1, 2, 3), respectively. Thus, most energy at M_2 was found in barotropic mode 0, rather than in baroclinic modes 1–3 (Gould and McKee did not resolve higher modes). In contrast, equally energetic S_2 was distributed as (0.1, 0.7, 0.1, 0.1), with most energy in the first baroclinic mode. Gould and McKee (1973) suggested that the observed difference between M_2 and S_2 resulted from local topography and its effects on wave propagation of the two tidal components. Although such difference in baroclinic tidal constituents observations is understandable even near their source, because of the dispersion of internal waves at different frequencies (van Haren, 2004), the favouring of relatively smaller, albeit still fairly large, scales at S_2 is not well understood.

20 Apparent disparity between scales of motions at M_2 and [f ,] S_2 is also the subject here. A selection of data from the above regions will be discussed, focusing on 'internal' motions. This requires separation of internal signals from ubiquitous 'barotropic' semidiurnal motions. The latter are defined as motions driven by surface pressure gradients due to the tidal potential. Such pressure gradients are theoretically characterized by little variation over large spatial scales, $O(1000$ km) horizontally and $>H$ vertically, little Doppler shifted and all energy is found at a single, sharp harmonic frequency. However, barotropic tidal currents do vary over relatively small spatial scales $O(10$ – 100 km horizontally), when modified, e.g., by density variations, small-scale topography or bottom friction. Frictional influence may be found over only a relatively

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small vertical range in the abyssal ocean, but it can cover a substantial part of the water column in shallow seas like the North Sea.

3 Defining baroclinic motions

Formally, barotropic oscillatory current U is defined for each total current component u as,

$$U(z, t) = \sum_{z_1}^{z_2} u dz, \quad (1)$$

similar for v , for “suitable” vertical distance $\Delta z = z_1 - z_2 > 0.5H$. As is verified, the amplitude and phase of a particular constituent of U may be equally well (to within 10% relative accuracy) be achieved from harmonic analysis over a suitable length of time $t \gg T$, the tidal period. We define baroclinic motions as,

$$u' = u - U. \quad (2)$$

Thus, barotropic and baroclinic motions are split according to their specific spatial and temporal dimensions, which may be different for different environments. For example, in the central North Sea the vertical extent ($\sim 0.3\text{--}0.4H$) of the frictional bottom boundary layer is considered. Above sloping bottoms, topographic length scales and variations in stratification are considered.

A simpler, somewhat more arbitrary, split is also used here by computing finite spatial current differences. By definition, finite shear $\mathbf{S} = (\Delta u/\Delta z, \Delta v/\Delta z)$ depends on the vertical length scale Δz . Hence, as long as $\Delta z < H$ shear can be used to discriminate barotropic from baroclinic motions. However, considering either vertical internal wave modes, above a flat bottom, or internal wave rays, as is more appropriate above sloping bottoms, varying vertical length scales will yield different baroclinic motions included in the shear. Likewise, finite horizontal gradients $\Delta u/\Delta x, y$ and $\Delta v/\Delta x, y$ will separate baroclinic from barotropic motions when $\Delta x, y < 10$ km, say (Briscoe, 1975).

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4 Data

Data are used from current meters and acoustic Doppler current profilers (ADCP) that were moored in the flat bottom central North Sea, above the continental slope and into the abyssal plain of the Bay of Biscay, and at a sloping side in the Faeroe-Shetland Channel (Fig. 2). To avoid instrumental bias of data, analysis is restricted to observations using only Aanderaa RCM-8 mechanical current meters and RDI-ADCP at frequencies 75 and 600 kHz. Prior to analysis, the stability of the clocks of the instruments is verified by comparison with a single standard, before mooring deployment and after recovery, and also by frequency determination of the dominant harmonic M_2 . Records are accepted when time is stable to within half the sampling period, over the entire record.

In the Faeroe-Shetland Channel, observed total currents are up to $0.6\text{--}0.9\text{ m s}^{-1}$. The bottom slope is generally weak ($\sim 2\text{--}4^\circ$), very gentle and showing zones of varying rough and smooth structure. This ocean channel north of the British Isles is relatively narrow (200 km wide) and moderately deep ($H < 1300\text{ m}$). Moorings were deployed along a transect perpendicular to the Shetland continental slope between $H = 500$ and 1000 m (60.8° N , 03.0° W and 61.0° N , 03.3° W). Here, two weeks data will be discussed from the periods May 1997 and April 1999. To avoid some of the fisheries hazards, all moorings were shorter than 100 m above of the bottom, with current meters less than 50 m above the bottom. The cross-slope distance between the moorings was typically $\Delta x = 10\text{ km}$, whilst the vertical instrument separation and the ADCP's vertical bin size resolution varied between $\Delta z = 10$ and 35 m .

In the Bay of Biscay, moorings were located along a transect for which $H = 1500\text{--}4800\text{ m}$, down the continental slope into the abyssal plain (46.7° N , 05.4° W – 45.8° N , 06.8° W) with current meter devices between the bottom and up to 500 or 1000 m above it. This continental slope is extremely rugged and canyon-like, compared to the Faeroe-Shetland Channel. Currents are somewhat weaker, varying between 0.15 and 0.6 m s^{-1} .

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5 Observations

In the strongly stratified near-surface ($z \sim -10$ m) layers (of thickness $\Delta z = 1-5$ m) in the North Sea, shear varies rapidly with depth. The sample in Fig. 3 not only shows dominant baroclinic f and $M_2 + f$, but also rare “(sub)peaks” at $2f$, $3f$, $4f$, in sharp contrast with (sub)peaks at M_2 , M_4 , M_6 , M_8 in the barotropic signal. However, the amplitude of the baroclinic peaks varies considerably within a few m in the vertical, commensurate the variations in \mathbf{S} supported by the equally varying stratification. The absence of M_2 -signal at the smaller baroclinic vertical scales is also observed in the deep-ocean, with the exception of the stratified bottom boundary layer above a slope (Gemrich and van Haren, 2002) and in internal tidal beams very close to their source.

As the internal tide source is found between $H=300$ and 800 m at the continental slope in the Bay of Biscay (Pingree and New, 1991), the present $\Delta z=48$ m ADCP-vertical current difference data reveal strong deterministic M_2 and S_2 around 740 m, but not around 1040 m (Fig. 4a). Given a 2% tidal beam slope, and assuming that the deeper observations are made just outside the internal tide beam, the horizontal distance between the ADCP and the source at the slope is <12 km. In these data with relatively large kinetic energy $E_k(M_2) \gg E_k(f)$, f the local inertial frequency, tidal – foremost M_2 rather than S_2 – shear is observed to vary by a decade in magnitude over a few 100 m vertically. Outside the beam, \mathbf{S} is no longer significantly peaking at M_2 and $|\mathbf{S}(f)| = |\mathbf{S}(M_2)|$.

A similar vertical current difference spectrum as the latter is observed in the ocean interior above the abyssal plain >110 km from the continental slope, even over $O(10)$ times larger vertical scales (Fig. 4b). Using $\Delta z=400$ m, the vertical distance between consecutive current meters on a mooring at 600 and 1000 m above the bottom, the disparity between M_2 and S_2 in kinetic energy disappears in vertical current difference data peaking *near*, but not exactly at M_2 and S_2 : $1.01M_2$ and $0.99S_2$. This suggests an interaction with a motion at 0.02 cpd, typical for the long-term variations in the area, but differently for M_2 and S_2 , which are now more or less equal in magnitude in contrast

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with the kinetic energy peaks. Even larger peak shifting is observed in other areas, like the Faeroe-Shetland Channel.

In the topographically less complex Faeroe-Shetland Channel kinetic energy is dominant at synoptic scales ($\sim 2\text{--}5$ cycles per day; $1 \text{ cpd} = 2\pi/86400 \text{ s}^{-1}$, having amplitudes of $0.1\text{--}0.2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$) and at M_2 (Hosegood and van Haren, 2006; Figs. 1, 5, 6 here). In contrast, vertical (Fig. 5) and “horizontal”, cross-slope (Fig. 6) current differences across typical scales of 200 m and 10 km, respectively, are mostly dominated at $2.0\text{--}2.2 \text{ cpd} = (1.0\text{--}1.1)S_2$. Using small vertical scales $\Delta z \leq 50 \text{ m}$, occasionally equal or larger variance is observed around local f (Fig. 5) with a gradual change in peak frequency from $\sim f$ to $\sim S_2$ when Δz increases from 20 to 200 m. These observations suggest that most “incoherent” or relatively small-scale internal tidal energy is near S_2 , relatively far from M_2 , whilst the mixing inducing shear resides around f . The question remains whether f -shear is induced by tidal motions. Note that $E_k(f)$ is small in this area, it is not extending as a significant peak above the spectral continuum.

Across typically 10 km in the cross-slope direction (Fig. 6), the dominant current difference variance near S_2 is accompanied by relatively large variance at different frequencies, varying from a relatively broad semidiurnal band to $0.9f = 1.57 \text{ cpd}$, depending on time and location. In some of the 1999-data (Fig. 6b) S_2 varies 180° in phase across 10 km in cross-slope direction at 35 m (and other heights, not shown) above the bottom between $H = 500$ and 700 m . During other observational periods and in other areas, such S_2 phase change is observed over distances of $20\text{--}30 \text{ km}$. In the Faeroe-Shetland Channel, all observations across the range of scales investigated, about half the local continental slope equivalent to $\Delta x \sim 50 \text{ km}$ horizontally and $\Delta z \sim 400 \text{ m}$ vertically, imply that motions at M_2 are homogeneous across these scales despite strong internal forcing and stratification. The large spatial variations in spring-neap cycle (as suggested by Gerkema, 2002) are all attributable to relatively small spatial scales at S_2 , not M_2 . The outstanding question is whether the small-scale baroclinic semidiurnal tidal motions (mainly near S_2) represent free waves, phase-locked forced motions or Doppler shifted motions.

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6 Discussion

The strong discrepancy in observed scales between tidal constituents M_2 and S_2 is not a priori obvious as both are thought large-scale barotropic sources converting their energy to small baroclinic scales in a near-similar fashion. Their frequency separation is so small that they are equally considered “near-inertial”. Specifically, we are concerned with the observed sequence of increasing scales for the order f , S_2 , M_2 . This contrasts with an expected order of f , M_2 , S_2 considering the internal wave band bounds. Below, several possible reasons are discussed for the observed scale differences.

Vertical small-scales at f are known to exist in the ocean ever since the observations by Leaman and Sanford (1975). Small near-inertial scales are expected, because f constitutes the short vertical wave limit of the internal gravity wave band $f < \sigma < N$ in the traditional approximation. N represents the buoyancy frequency. However, their generation is still not fully understood. Locally, near-inertial waves may be generated, for example following the geostrophic adjustment of fronts. These fronts can be set-up by any external, spatially varying forcing. Apart from atmospheric disturbances, local interior forcing may be due to semidiurnal tidal waves. But, the relative importance of tidal input in generating f is not yet known and requires further investigation.

Tidal energy can be redistributed through the spectrum following non-linear, resonant or non-resonant, interaction processes. Wave-wave interaction creates higher harmonics, whilst parametric subharmonic instability (or subharmonic resonance, SR) enhances energy at smaller scales at half the frequency, so that free internal waves, generated in large N from M_2 , can propagate freely equatorward from $|\varphi| = 28.8^\circ$ (Hibiya et al., 2002), whilst those by S_2 for $|\varphi| < 30^\circ$. Although these interactions create small-scale motions, they do not specifically create them around f (until f coincides with M_1 or S_1 at a “critical latitude”) or S_2 . Furthermore, due to SR it is especially the large-scale, most energetic M_2 that is drained following the interaction, with the smaller scales possibly retained at half the generic frequency.

Alternatively and without detailing the generation of tidal small scales, it may be that

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observed small-scale S_2 actually represent Doppler-shifted small-scale M_2 -motions. In an environment where strong sub-tidal currents prevail one expects Doppler shifting of internal wave frequencies in Eulerian current measurements with respect to a fixed frame of reference, provided the Doppler shifting sub-tidal current acts as the source of the internal wave (beams). However, the latter constraint is generally not satisfied, when the internal tide is generated at a fixed location at a fixed distance from the current meter. This suggested lack of importance of Doppler shifting is reflected in the observations, as broadening or smearing of harmonic peaks is not observed, whilst shifts to particular, harmonic frequencies f and S_2 cannot be substantiated.

As another alternative, M_2 -motions may interact with sub-tidal N-variations, creating motions at non-constituent frequencies (van Haren, 2004), including some local f . We recall the observations in the Faeroe-Shetland Channel where small-scales are found at $\sim 0.9f$ and $\sim 1.05S_2$, whilst $M_2-f \approx 0.1f \approx 0.18 \text{ cpd} \approx 1.05S_2 - M_2$. In the Bay of Biscay peak shifts of 0.02 cpd coincide in value with typical long-term variations in currents (van Haren, 2004). Assuming that internal wave (beam) propagation depends on sub-inertial variations in background conditions (f , low-frequency vorticity ζ and N)(x, y, z, t), such frequency shifts can be explained considering typical ocean variations in these parameters.

Local effective inertial frequency may vary by such amounts due to low-frequency vorticity variations $\zeta = \partial v_{1f} / \partial x - \partial u_{1f} / \partial y$, e.g. due to meso-scale eddies passing, that the short-wave limit may shift to $f_{\text{eff}} = f + \zeta / 2$ (Mooers, 1975). Typical ocean values are $|\zeta| = 0.1f$ for meso-scale eddies, and 0.01–0.02 f was inferred for the deep Bay of Biscay (van Haren, 2004), but near continental slopes in the Faeroe-Shetland Channel they may increase to $|\zeta| = 0.5f$ (Hosegood and van Haren, 2006). There, (near) S_2 occasionally becomes the low-frequency short-internal wave limit, at ~ 5 days periodicity in April 1999. On the contrary, the rather peaking appearance of observed 0.9 f and S_2 -shear and current difference is not expected from such rather broad f_{eff} – distribution that periodically varies its sign with time thereby rather smearing peaks.

Nevertheless, a particular short-wave limit, which may lead to a peak in shear like

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at f , is found at S_2 or more exactly at $2\Omega = 1.0027S_2$ for gyroscopic waves: internal inertio-gravity waves under homogeneous conditions $N = 0$ (when they propagate in meridional direction). Whilst such conditions are only found on large scales in convective regimes that are not quite common in the usually stably stratified ocean, small-scale layering of $N = 0$ can be quite ubiquitous, e.g. induced by internal wave straining or breaking. Recall that such small-scale layering in stratification is highly associated with layering in shear, so that the two, vertical and horizontal (Gerkema and Shrira, 2005), short inertio-gravity wave limits f (large N) and 2Ω ($N = 0$) may delimit the shear-bounds.

For proof, we need more information on open ocean shear at the 1–10 m scales that result from fine-scale straining. In addition to the present analysis, data may be investigated in isotherm-following coordinates, but it is noted that 1-m shear-layering in the central North Sea did not reveal greatly different spectral results when considered in a Eulerian or isotherm-following coordinates (van Haren, 2000). Also, the above results should be verified in other ocean areas, e.g. the Mediterranean Sea and Western Atlantic Ocean, where $E_k(M_2)$ is relatively weak.

7 Conclusions

In a variety of North-Eastern Atlantic Ocean environments currents are investigated that are dominated by highly predictable semidiurnal lunar tidal M_2 . The spatial variability of these M_2 -currents is low compared to that of other constituent motions. M_2 -currents have scales $>O(100 \text{ km})$ horizontally and $\geq 0.5H$ vertically, which are dominant barotropic or lowest mode coherent baroclinic. These scales are not only observed in the open ocean, but also very close to continental slopes. Smaller M_2 -scales are only observed in a tidal beam, near one of the prominent sources of internal tides.

As a result, small-scale M_2 -motions are generally unpredictable as they are lost in noise. They are not (directly) of importance for shear-induced ocean mixing, except in a internal beam in the vicinity ($<10 \text{ km}$ horizontally) of its source.

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Instead, small spatial scales or potentially large shear are observed away from M_2 , near f and S_2 , and also, to second order, at inertial-tidal higher harmonics. The specific frequencies at which large shear is found, and the lack of dominant advective currents acting as internal tidal wave sources, rule out the importance of Doppler shifting.

The near-inertial $(1 \pm 0.2)f$ and near-semidiurnal solar $(1 \pm 0.1)2\Omega \approx (1 \pm 0.1)S_2$ bands are special, because they constitute the short-wave limits of the inertio-gravity wave band under weak stratification. The former frequencies may be fed from M_2 at critical latitudes equatorward of $|\varphi| \approx 30^\circ$, whilst both may be fed via interaction with variations in background stratification and vorticity at all latitudes. Then, the observed peaks may represent wave and shear trapping.

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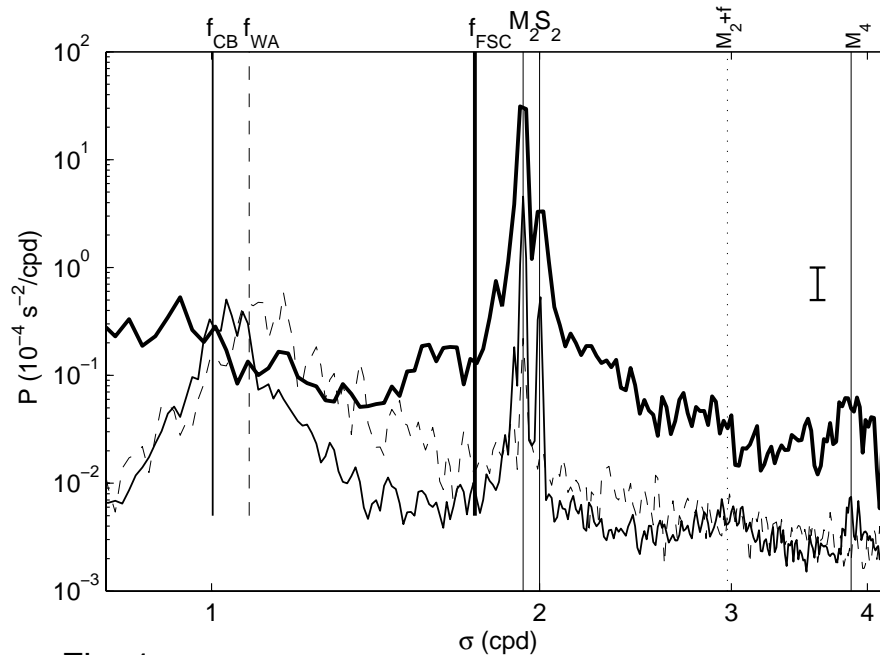


Fig. 1. Moderately smoothed kinetic energy spectra from 140 days of near-bottom (8 m) Aanderaa RCM-8 current meter data in the Faeroe-Shetland Channel (FSC; thick line) at 61° N, -3.3° W, $H = 1040$ m. For reference, spectra are given from yearlong current meter data in the Canary Basin (CB; thin solid line; moderately energetic but peaked at semidiurnal constituents) and Western Atlantic Ocean (WA; thin dashed line; smooth spectrum, weak tides), respectively. Both data sets are from open ocean basins, at $z = -3000$ m ($H \approx 5200$ m) and near latitude $\varphi = 30^\circ$ N. Aanderaa RCM-5 data are measured at 32.7° N, -70.8° W in 1982, whilst Aanderaa RCM-11 data are obtained at 30.00° N, -23.1° W in 2005.

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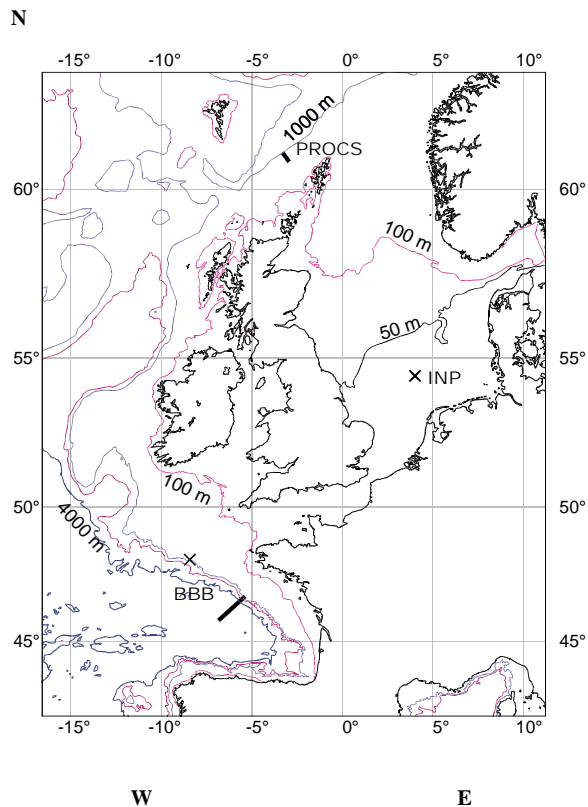


Fig. 2. North-east Atlantic Ocean and north-west European shelf with sites of current meter mooring arrays from projects: PROCs (Processes at a Continental Slope), INP (Integrated North Sea Program) and BBB (Bay of Biscay Boundary layers).

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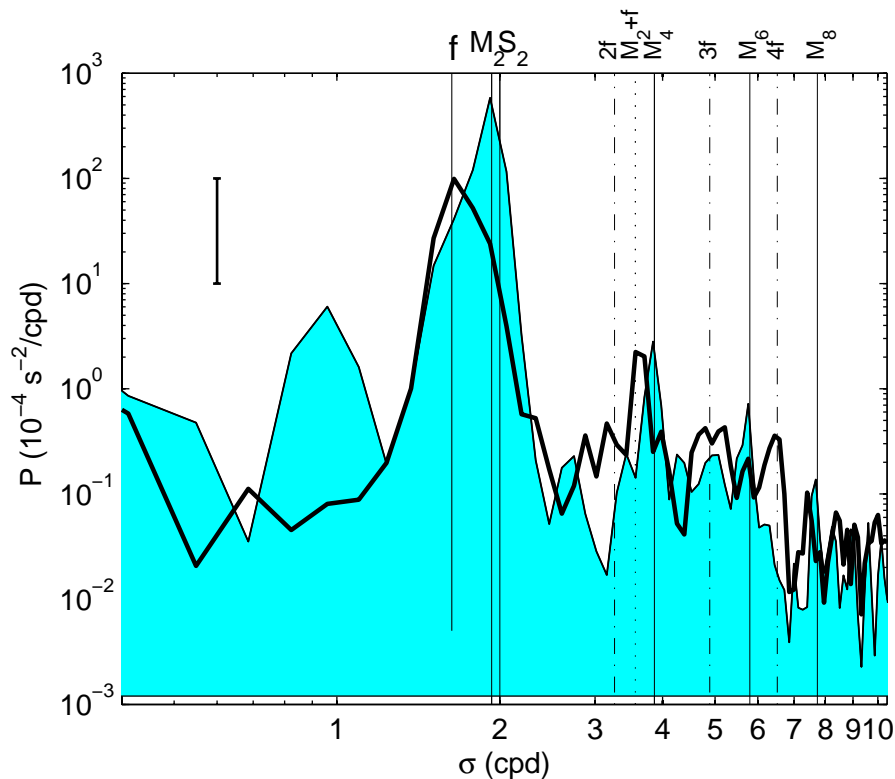


Fig. 3. Nearly raw kinetic energy spectra from 8 days of barotropic currents (shaded), defined according to (1) between 10 and 30 m, and baroclinic currents (2) at $z = -16$ m in strong stratification (heavy solid line). Data are from upward looking 600 kHz ADCP sampling $\Delta z = 0.5$ m intervals whilst moored in a frame fixed to the bottom in the central North Sea (INP) at 54.4° N, 4.0° E during summer.

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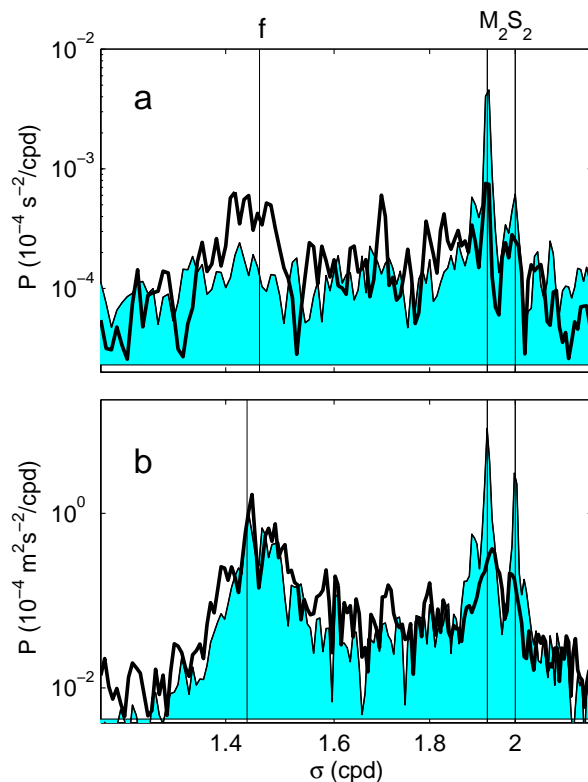


Fig. 4. Nearly raw spectra from 11 months of current measurements in the Bay of Biscay (BBB). **(a)** Vertical current shear across $\Delta z = 48 \text{ m}$ from 75 kHz ADCP, between $[-764 \text{ and } -716] \text{ m}$ (shaded) and $[-1068 \text{ and } -1020] \text{ m}$ (heavy solid line). The upward looking ADCP was moored above the continental slope (at 500 m above $H = 1600 \text{ m}$; 46.7° N , -5.4° W). **(b)** Kinetic energy from current meter at -3800 m (shaded) and current difference over 400 m vertically (heavy solid line) above the abyssal plain ($H = 4800 \text{ m}$; 45.8° N , -6.8° W). Note the difference in f between (a) and (b), due to a small change in latitude.

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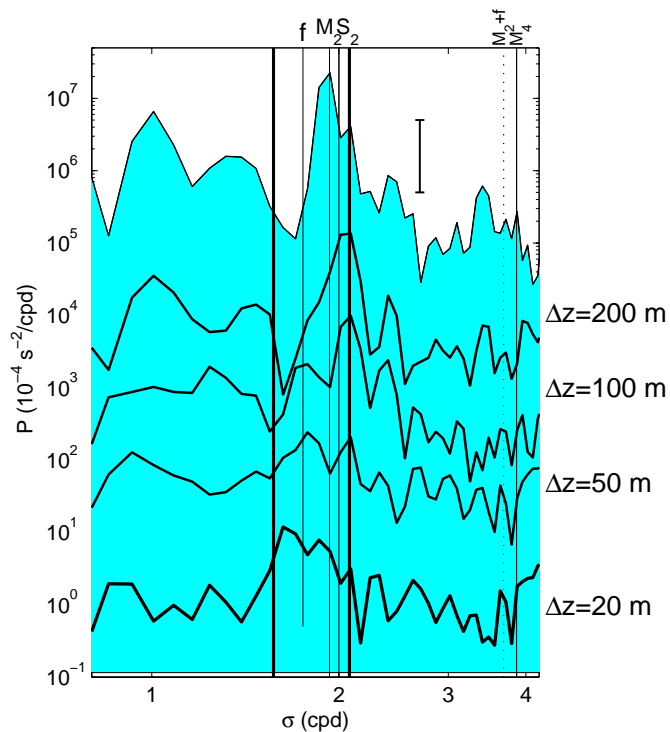


Fig. 5. Nearly raw vertical current difference spectra from 13 days of upward looking 75 kHz ADCP observations between $[-550$ and $-350]$ m in the Faeroe-Shetland Channel (60.9° N, -3.1° W, $H = 600$ m). Vertical current differences are computed between observations at $z = -550$ m and data from higher-up, at increasing distance: $\Delta z = 20$ m (heavy solid line), 50 m (solid line; offset vertically by one decade), 100 m (two decades off-set), 200 m (three decades). For reference, kinetic energy at $z = -350$ m is shown above (shaded; arbitrary vertical scale). The heavy solid vertical lines are at 1.57 cpd ($0.9f$) and 2.08 cpd.

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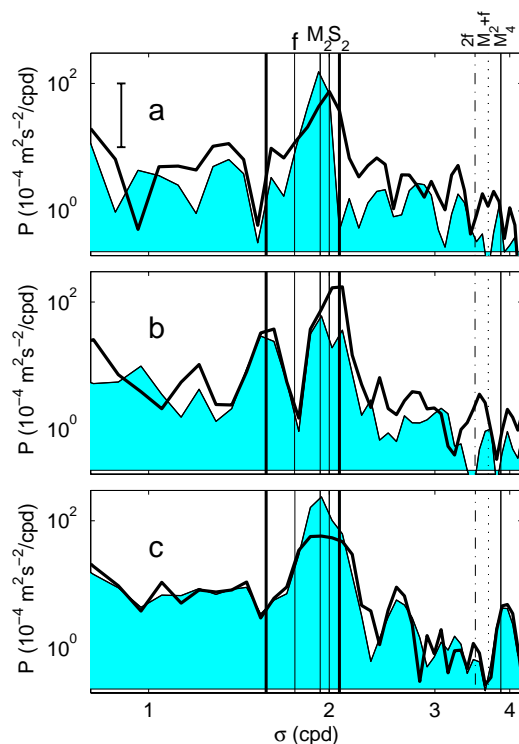


Fig. 6. Nearly raw kinetic energy (shaded) and “horizontal” slope following current difference (heavy solid lines) spectra from 13 days of current meter observations at 34 m above the bottom in the Faeroe-Shetland Channel. **(a)** Data from April 1997, with kinetic energy at location H = 500 m and current difference between observations at locations H = 500 and 700 m. **(b)** as (a), but for data from April 1999. The vertical heavy solid lines are as in Fig. 5. **(c)** as (b) but for data at location H = 800 m and the difference between observations at locations H = 800 and 1000 m.

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