



Enhanced diapycnal mixing due to near-inertial internal waves propagating through an anticyclonic eddy in the ice-free Chukchi Plateau

Yusuke Kawaguchi

JAMSTEC, IACE, Yokosuka, Japan (yusuke.kawaguchi@jamstec.go.jp)

The Arctic Ocean is known to be quiescent in terms of turbulent kinetic energy (TKE) associated with internal waves. To investigate the current state of TKE in the seasonally ice-free Chukchi Plateau, Arctic Ocean, we performed a three-week, fixed-point observation (FPO) using repeated microstructure, hydrographic, and current measurements in September 2014. During the FPO program, the microstructure observation detected noticeable peaks of TKE dissipation rate ε during the transect of an anticyclonic eddy moving across the FPO station. Particularly, ε had a significant elevation in the lower halocline layer, near the critical level, reaching the order of $10^{-8} \text{ W kg}^{-1}$. The ADCP current displayed energetic near-inertial internal waves (NIWs) propagating via the stratification at the top and bottom of anticyclone. According to spectral analyses of horizontal velocity, the waves had almost downward energy propagation, and its current amplitude reached $\sim 10 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$. The WKB scaling, incorporating vertical variations of relative vorticity, suggests that increased wave energy near the two pycnoclines was associated with diminishing group velocity at the corresponding depths. The fine-scale parameterization using observed near-inertial velocity and buoyancy frequency successfully reproduced the characteristics of observed ε , supporting that the near-inertial kinetic energy can be effectively dissipated into turbulence near the critical layer. According to a mixed-layer slab model, a rapidly moving storm that has passed over in the first week likely delivered the bulk of NIW kinetic energy, captured by the vortex, into the surface water.