

856

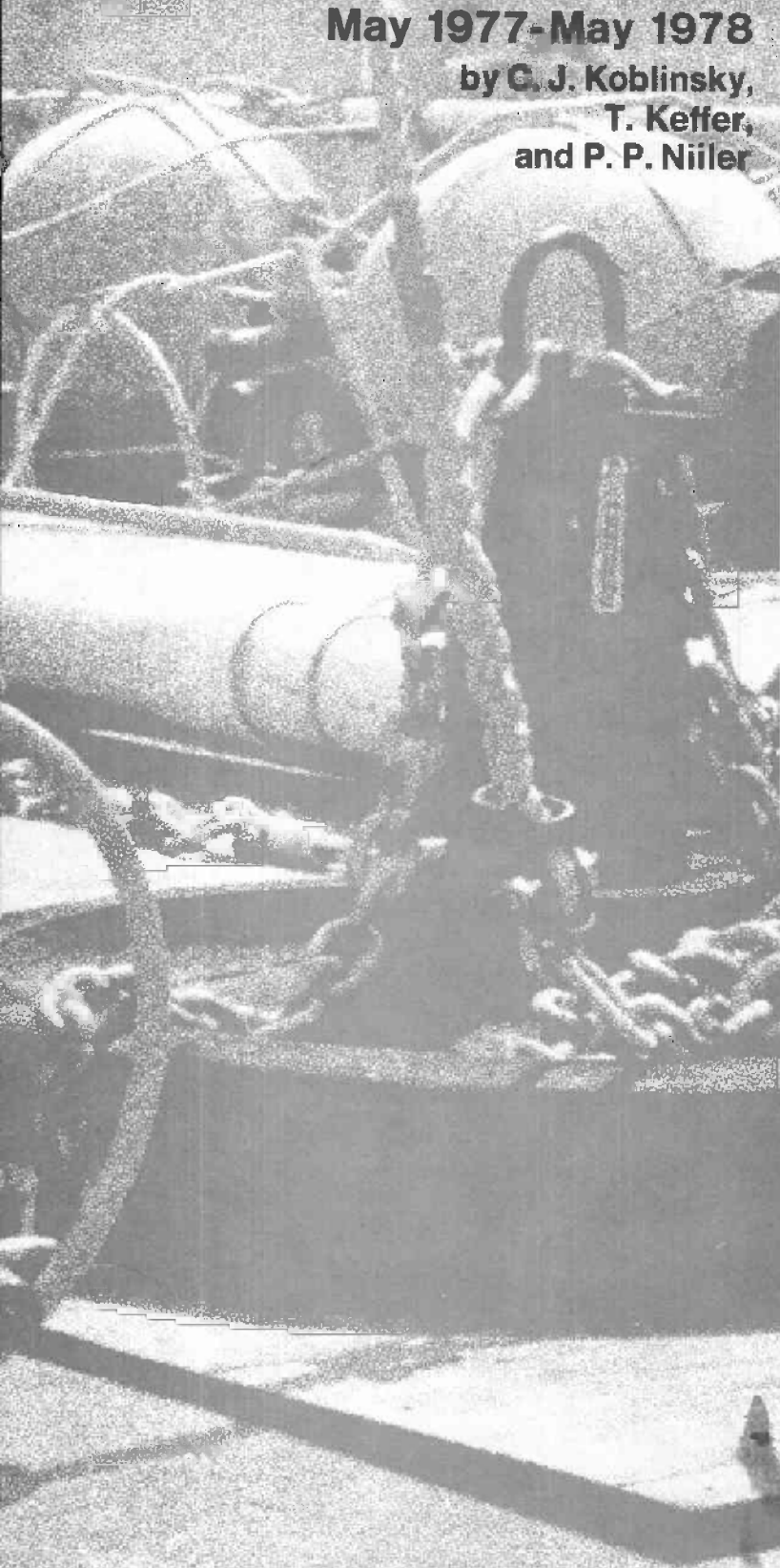
JUN 18 1980

75
P. 2

A Compilation of Observations in Atlantic North Equatorial Current

May 1977-May 1978

by G. J. Koblinsky,
T. Keffer,
and P. P. Niiler



School of Oceanography
Oregon State University

NSF-Grant OCE 76 22515

School of Oceanography
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon 97331

A COMPILATION
OF OBSERVATIONS
FROM MOORED CURRENT METERS
AND ASSOCIATED OCEANOGRAPHIC OBSERVATIONS

POLYMODE ARRAY III CLUSTER C

May 1977 - May 1978

by

C. J. Koblinsky
T. Keffer
P. P. Niiler

Data Report 75
Reference 79-12
September, 1979

National Science Foundation
Grant OCE 76 22515

ABSTRACT

A summary of the observations taken from moored stations and hydrographic surveys in POLYMODE Array III Cluster C is presented. Currents and water temperatures were measured at various depths, including: 150, 225, 300, 500, 750, 1500, 2500, and 4000 meters.

Hydrographic surveys were made during the deployment and recovery cruises. Currents and water temperature data series cover the period from mid May, 1977 to early May, 1978. Cluster C contained 4 moorings, centered about 16°N , 54°W .

Basic statistics of the raw time series data are tabulated. Low passed (3.9 day cutoff) daily time series are used to display: water temperature data, velocity stick diagrams, progressive vector diagrams, zonal and meridional eddy heat flux, eddy kinetic energy, a pseudo eddy potential energy, empirical orthogonal modes, and auto-correlations. Hourly data (low pass cutoff at 2 hours) is used to display spectral quantities.

Hydrographic data, including 1600 stations from the NODC archives, are used to display T-S diagrams, horizontal and vertical structure of temperature, salinity, and density, Brunt-Viasala frequency versus depth, and dynamic topography.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction	7
A. Instrumentation	7
B. Moorings and Hydrographic Surveys	9
C. Data Quality	9
D. Calculation Procedures	10
E. Acknowledgments	13
F. References	14
II. Current Meter and P/T Data	15
A. Basic Statistics and Mooring Information	16
B. Time Series	22
C. Empirical Orthogonal Modes	43
D. Auto-Correlations	46
E. Spectral Information	52
III. Hydrographic Data	100
A. Station Locations	101
B. Temperature, Salinity Relationships	104
C. Brunt-Vaisala Profile	106
D. Horizontal Structure of T, S, and σ_t	107
E. Dynamic Topography	117

LIST OF FIGURES

I.1.	The U.S. POLYMODE Moored Arrays	19
I.2.	POLYMODE Array III, Cluster C and Local Bathymetry	20
I.3.	POLYMODE Array III, Cluster C Mooring Design	21
II.1.	Daily Temperatures	22
2.	Poleward Heat Flux	24
3.	Zonal Heat Flux	26
4.	Eddy Kinetic Energy	28
5.	$g\alpha^2 T'^2 / 2\rho_0 \times \theta_z$ (Eddy Potential Energy)	30
6.	Velocity Stick Diagrams	32
7.	Velocity Scatter Diagrams	34
8.	Progressive Vector Diagrams	36
9.	Temperature Empirical Orthogonal Modes	43
10.	Velocity Empirical Orthogonal Modes	44
11.	Temperature Auto-correlations	46
12.	Velocity Auto-correlations	52
13.	Spectral Plots	
	Mooring 79	56
	Mooring 80	67
	Mooring 81	77
	Mooring 82	89
III.1.	1977 R/V Gilliss XBT and CTD Station Locations	101
2.	1978 R/V Gyre XBT and CTD Station Locations	102
3.	NODC Archived Bottle Stations Locations	103
4.	Temperature and Salinity versus depth at Mooring 81, 30 April, 1978.	104

5.	T/S Diagram	105
6.	Brunt-Vaisala Frequency versus Depth	106
7.	T,S on 26.5 Sigma-T Surface	107
8.	T,S at 150 Meters	109
9.	T,S, σ_t at 300 Meters	111
10.	T,S at 500 Meters	114
11.	Depth of 10 ⁰ isotherm	116
12.	Surface Dynamic Topography	
	Relative to 500 Meters	117
	Relative to 1000 Meters	118
13.	300m Dynamic Topography relative to 1000 Meters	119

LIST OF TABLES

II.1.	Location, basic statistics, and instrument depths of Cluster C moorings	16
II.2.	POLYMODE Cluster C energetics	17
II.3.	Summary of POLYMODE array energetics	18

I. INTRODUCTION

The POLYMODE program is an international cooperative scientific investigation of the dynamics and statistics of the mesoscale motions in the sea, the energy sources of these motions, and their contribution to the general circulation of the ocean. POLYMODE includes theoretical investigations, numerical experiments, and field observations. The field program includes several moored arrays, these are shown in Figure I.1.

The objective of POLYMODE Array III was to investigate the geographical distribution, structure, and intensity of the North Atlantic eddy field. Array III moorings were set in three clusters. Clusters A and B were placed on opposite sides of the mid-Atlantic ridge to examine differences in the eddy field and mean flow. The purpose of Cluster C was to look at the North Equatorial Current eddy field and the baroclinic instability as an eddy generating mechanism there. Data from POLYMODE Array III Cluster C are described in this report.

All of the data described in this report are archived and available from the National Oceanographic Data Center (NODC).

A. Instrumentation

Cluster C consisted of 4 moorings with a total of 19 current meters, all AMF Vector Averaging Current Meters (VACM), and 13 Pressure/Temperature (P/T) recorders from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's (M.I.T.) Draper Laboratory. Hydrographic measurements were made during mooring deployment and recovery by the GEOSECS Operations Group from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

1. The VACM

The VACM senses compass and vane information and computes a measure of east and north water current components each time a pair of rotor magnets passes the sensing diode, then sums these components through the entire recording interval, usually 15 minutes, thus giving a true vector average. One complete rotor revolution initiates eight compute cycles.

Temperature is derived from a voltage-to-frequency (v/f) converter, whose output frequency is then related to the thermistor resistance at its input. The v/f output pulses are summed over the entire recording interval thus averaging temperature. All variables are recorded on a cassette tape at the end of each recording interval. Temperatures are accurate to about $\pm .01^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Payne et al., 1976).

2. Temperature/Pressure Recorder

An instrument to record temperature, pressure and time (T/P) was developed in the Draper Laboratory at M.I.T. for MODE-1 and used extensively on the post-MODE moorings. The instrument stores a sample every 15 seconds and records the sum of 64 successive data samples every 16 minutes on a magnetic tape cassette ($64 \times 15 = 960$ seconds = 16 minutes).

Temperatures have a resolution of $.001^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Wunsch and Dahlen, 1974). The absolute accuracy cannot be specified because the thermistors have not been calibrated since the original calibration by the manufacturer.

The pressure sensor is a strain gauge with a manufacturer specified accuracy of .03% of the scale range used (Wunsch and Dahlen, 1974). These sensors are recalibrated for each instrument deployment.

3. Time

Time from T/Ps and VACMs was measured using a quartz crystal oscillator with a manufacturer's specified accuracy of ± 1 second per day.

B. Moorings and Hydrographic Surveys

The Cluster C mooring configuration and local topography are shown in Figure I.2. The moorings were deployed from May 4-14, 1977 from the R/V Gilliss. They were recovered from the R/V Gyre between 25 April and 5 May, 1978. Phil Bedard and his current meter group at NOVA University, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida were responsible for the preparation, deployment, recovery, and initial data processing. The MIT Draper Lab prepared and processed the P/T recorders.

The standard mooring configuration is shown in Figure I.3. All moorings were subsurface and taut-line. A complete list of the moorings including location, instrument types and depths, data recovery, and mean statistics is presented in Table II.1.

During the deployment and recovery cruises XBT and CTD casts were made in the vicinity of the array. Locations of casts taken during the R/V Gilliss cruise are shown in Figure III.1. Locations of casts taken during the R/V Gyre cruise are shown in Figure III.2.

C. Data Quality

Overall, the data return from the moored instruments was about 90%. On the VACM's recovery was 90% for current data and 89% for temperature data. Of the 13 P/T recorders, 12 produced useful long records.

The following list tabulates instrument malfunctions:

<u>Mooring</u>	<u>Depth (m)</u>	
79	2446	No current data after 18 days
80	250	No P/T data after 51 days
80	2520	No current or temperature data after 148 days
81	309	No current after 222 days, temperature after 336 days
82	1539	No P/T data
82	2538	No temperature data

The shallowest VACM on each mooring was fitted with a pressure recorder which indicated that the root-mean-square vertical excursions of the surface instruments were only a few meters during the duration of the experiment. The maximum vertical excursion recorded was 11 meters. Upon recovery, all moorings and instruments were in excellent shape with no significant biological fouling.

D. Calculation Procedures

Sections II and III of this report tabulate or graph various computed quantities from the current meter and hydrographic data, respectively. The remainder of this section outlines the computational procedures used to compute these quantities.

1. Section II Computations

The data from the VACM and P/T recorders were separated into three groups: raw (VACM in 15 minutes intervals, P/T in 16 min. intervals), hourly,

and daily. The hourly and daily data series were obtained from the raw series by using low pass Cosine filters with half-power cutoffs at .6 cph and 1.08×10^{-2} cph respectively. The basic statistics tabulated in Table II.1 were obtained using the raw data.

The quantities shown in Table II.2 and Figures II.1 through II.12 were computed using the daily data. Computational procedures from these quantities are given below; primes indicate fluctuating components (mean removed) and overbars indicate mean components (averaged over the duration of the record):

Kinetic energy: Mean $\frac{1}{2}(\bar{u}^2 + \bar{v}^2)$; eddy : $\frac{1}{2}(u'^2 + v'^2)$

Eddy Heat flux: zonal: $\rho c_p \bar{u}'T'$; meridional: $\rho c_p \bar{v}'T'$.

Mean Eddy Potential Energy: The mean eddy potential energy was calculated from $\frac{1}{2}N^2 \bar{\zeta}'^2$ where N^2 was from the Brunt Viasala profile in Figure III.6 and ζ'^2 is the mean squared isotherm displacement. The latter was calculated from $\zeta' = \frac{\partial z}{\partial T} T'$, where $\frac{\partial z}{\partial T}$ was obtained from a linear regression fit of the CTD data taken during the 1978 R/V Gyre recovery cruise.

Eddy Potential Energy: This is actually a psuedo potential energy because it does not take the compensating salinity field into account and hence over estimates PE'. It was calculated from $g\alpha^2 \bar{T}'^2 / 2\rho\alpha\bar{\theta}_z$ where α is the coefficient of thermal expansion and $\bar{\theta}_z$ is the mean vertical potential temperature gradient at each mooring as observed during the 1978 recovery cruise.

Empirical Orthogonal mode calculations follow Kundu and Allen (1976),

Auto-correlation calculations have been described by Bendat and Piersol (1971).

The spectral quantities, presented in Figure II.13, used the hourly VACM data and the quasi-hourly (64 minutes) P/T data. In computing these quantities the FFT method was used. (See Bendat and Piersol, 1971).

2. Section III computations

The computations presented in this section utilized hydrographic measurements obtained during the deployment and recovery cruises and also 1600 stations from the NODC archive files. The locations of the casts from these three data sources are shown in Figures III.1, 2, 3 respectively. Computational methods for Figures III.6 through III.13 are as follows:

a. Brunt Viasala Profile

The data based used was 28 CTD casts taken during the 1978 R/V Gyre recovery cruise. At each depth, for each cast, the Brunt Vaisala frequency was computed by fitting a line through density versus depth while compensating for the effects of pressure on the equation of state and for adiabatic heating. These Brunt Vaisala profiles were then ensemble averaged to yield the final profile.

b. Dynamic Topography

The data base was approximately 1600 stations from the NODC archived bottle data. These were edited to eliminate values of σ_T less than 20.0 and greater than 30.0. Dynamic heights were then calculated by vertically integrating the specific volume anomaly. The dynamic heights were then interpolated onto a grid of one degree squares using fitted B-splines. The values on this grid were then Laplacian smoothed and contoured.

The horizontal descriptions of salinity, temperature and density also utilize the NODC data set and smoothing techniques described for the dynamic topography calculations.

E. Acknowledgments

We gratefully acknowledge the support of this program from the National Science Foundation, grant OCE 76-22515. The moorings were designed and prepared by Phil Beard with the aid of Ted Tankard, and Juan Rodrigues from Nova University, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. They, along with Mick Spillane, Phyllis Stabeno, Nancy Walker, Lisa Kaskan, Lazlo Nemeth and Chris Richardson worked on the installation and recovery. The hydrography on both cruises was carried out by the GEOSECS Operations Group from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, under the direction of Arnold Bainbridge. At sea these measurements were the responsibility of Frank Sanchez and Paul Sweet.

We also wish to acknowledge the expert and willing help of the crews of the R/V Gilliss and R/V Gyre.

Many of the computer programs used to process the collected data were designed and operated by John VanBoxtel.

Our special thanks and recognition go to all these people for their indispensable assistance.

F. References

- (1.) Bendat, J.S. and A.G. Peisol (1971), Random Data: Analysis and Measurement Procedures, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 407 pp.
- (2.) Kundu, P.K. and J.S. Allen (1976), Some three dimensional characteristics of low-frequency current fluctuations near the Oregon coast., Journal of Physical Oceanography, 6, 2, p. 181-199.
- (3.) Payne, R.E., A.L. Bradshaw, J.P. Dean and K.E. Schleicher, (1976), Accuracy of Temperature measurements with the V.A.C.M. W.H.O.I. Ref 76-94. (Technical Report.
- (4.) Wunsch, C. and J. Dahlen (1974), A moored temperature and pressure recorder. Deep Sea Research, 21, p. 145-154.

SECTION II.

TABLE II.1 Location, basic statistics, and instrument depths of Cluster c moorings.
A star (*) indicates a short record.

MOORING	DEPTH (m)	TYPE	START TIME GMT	LENGTH (days)			EASTWARD MEAN cm/sec	COMPONENT VAR cm ² /sec ²	NORTHWARD MEAN cm/sec	COMPONENT VAR cm ² /sec ²	TEMPERATURE		PRESSURE VAR DECIBARS ²
				VELOCITY	TEMP	PRESSURE					°C	°C ²	
79 16°41.3'N 54°20.4'W	172	VACM	2200 5/9/77	354	354	354	-5.5	56.4	-2.8	73.7	20.98	.35	1.99
	247	P/T			354	354					17.79	.16	
	322	VACM			354	354					15.64	.18	
	522	VACM			354	354					10.90	.26	
	728	P/T			354	354					7.01	.11	
	1446	P/T			354	354					4.38	41.3x10 ⁻⁴	
	2446	VACM			18*	354					3.01	8.5x10 ⁻⁴	
	3946	VACM			354	354					2.31	3.9x10 ⁻⁴	
80 15°23.4'N 53°55.2'W	172	P/T	0400 5/11/77	355	353	353	-4.8	34.4	0.0	41.0	20.12	.53	1.02
	250	P/T			51*	51*					16.24	.22	
	319	VACM			355	355					14.34	.61	
	520	VACM			355	355					9.42	.39	
	721	P/T			355	355					6.46	.06	
	1520	P/T			355	355					4.34	38.3x10 ⁻⁴	
	2520	VACM			141*	148*					3.02	13.8x10 ⁻⁴	
	4020	VACM			355	355					2.32	2.1x10 ⁻⁴	
81 15°11.5'N 53°12.3'W	160	VACM	1000 5/12/77	353	353	353	-7.1	79.1	0.5	83.6	20.7	.65	1.54
	233	P/T			353	353					16.83	.41	
	309	VACM			222*	336*					14.33	.42	
	510	VACM			352	353					9.43	.36	
	661	P/T			353	353					6.93	.09	
	1508	P/T			353	353					4.32	41.8x10 ⁻⁴	
	2508	VACM			353	353					3.02	7.1x10 ⁻⁴	
	4008	VACM			353	353					2.33	1.3x10 ⁻⁴	
82 15°02.1'N 54°12.9'W	194	VACM	1200 5/13/77	353	353	353	-5.6	50.1	-1.3	61.3	18.84	.54	1.16
	264	P/T			353	353					15.79	.54	
	338	VACM			353	353					13.60	.49	
	538	VACM			353	353					8.92	.32	
	738	P/T			353	353					6.28	.05	
	1538	P/T			0*	0*					-	-	
	2538	VACM			353	0*					-	-	
	4038	VACM			353	353					2.34	2.2x10 ⁻⁴	

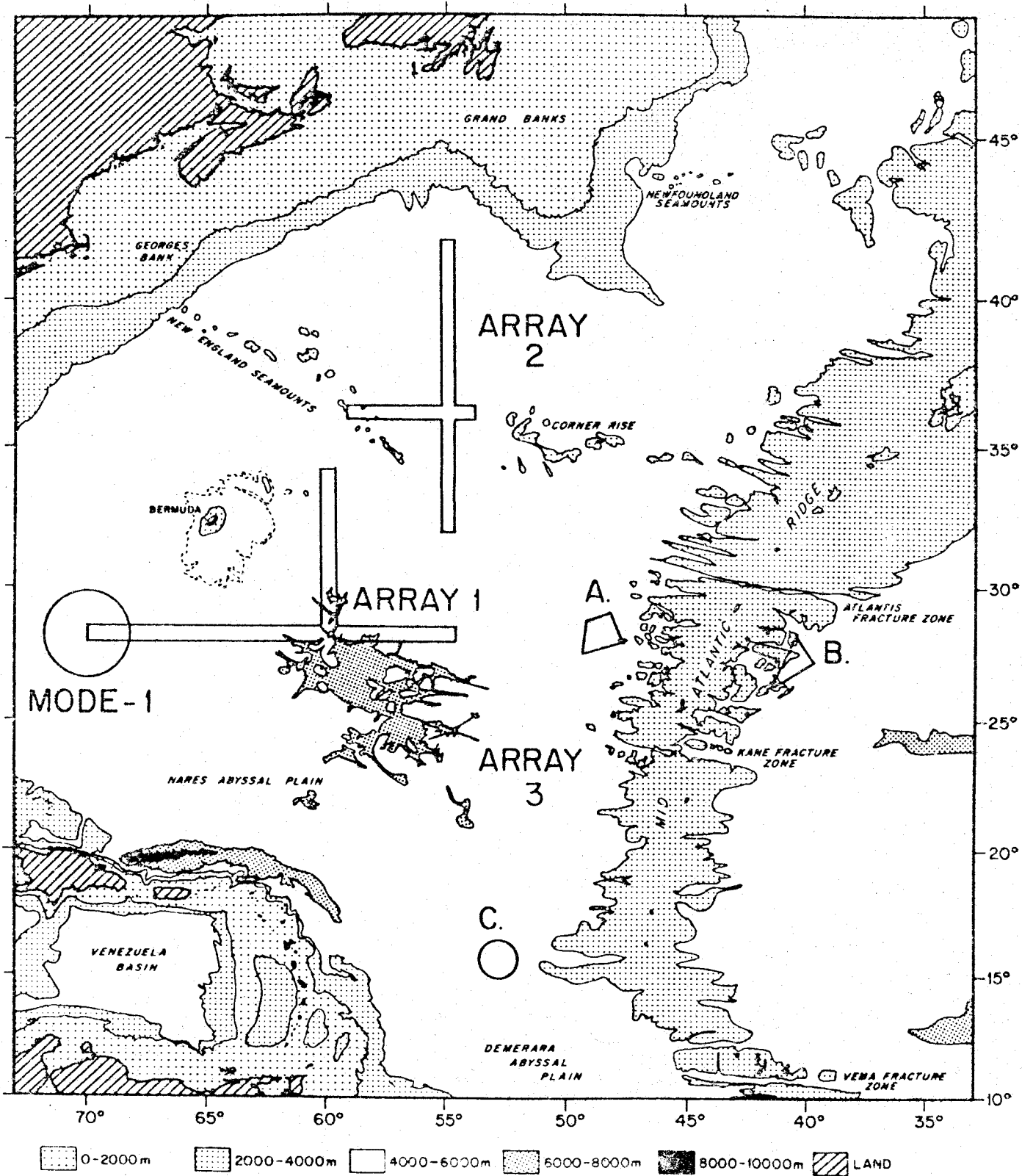
<u>Depth</u>	<u>\overline{KE} (cm²/sec²)</u>	<u>\overline{KE}^T (cm²/sec²)</u>	<u>\overline{PE}^T (cm²/sec²)</u>
150	19.33	67.4	93.2
225			46.2
300	5.00	38.3	70.8
500	0.93	37.1	42.2
750			46.3
1500			12.2
2500	0.01	10.3	5.3
4000	0.61	11.3(8.4)*	3.8

Table II.2. POLYMODE Cluster C energetics.
 The starred (*) number is the 4000m \overline{KE}^T without the instrument at mooring 79.

		$KE' (cm^2/sec^2)$	$PE' (cm^2/sec^2)$	$T'^2 (°C^2)$
500 m	MODE C	39.5	32.0	.27
	MODE E	33.0	22.5	.19
	PM I	9.0	10.0	.036
	PM III A		20.5	.086
	PM III B	36.0	47.0	.15
	PM III C	37.1	42.2	.33
1500 m	MODE C	7.4		.0059
	MODE E	3.1		.011
	PM III A	1.8		.013
	PM III B	4.0		.016
	PM III C			4.1×10^{-3}
4000 m	MODE C	8.6	11.0	8.6×10^{-5}
	MODE E	7.4	5.2	4.1×10^{-5}
	PM I	0.48	0.8	15.0×10^{-5}
	PM III A	1.06	1.4	21.3×10^{-5}
	PM III B	0.96	0.6	5.7×10^{-5}
	PM III C	8.4	3.8	23.8×10^{-5}
MODE C	smooth			
MODE E	slightly rough			
PM I	rough			
PM III A	very rough			
PM III B	very rough			
PM III C	rough			

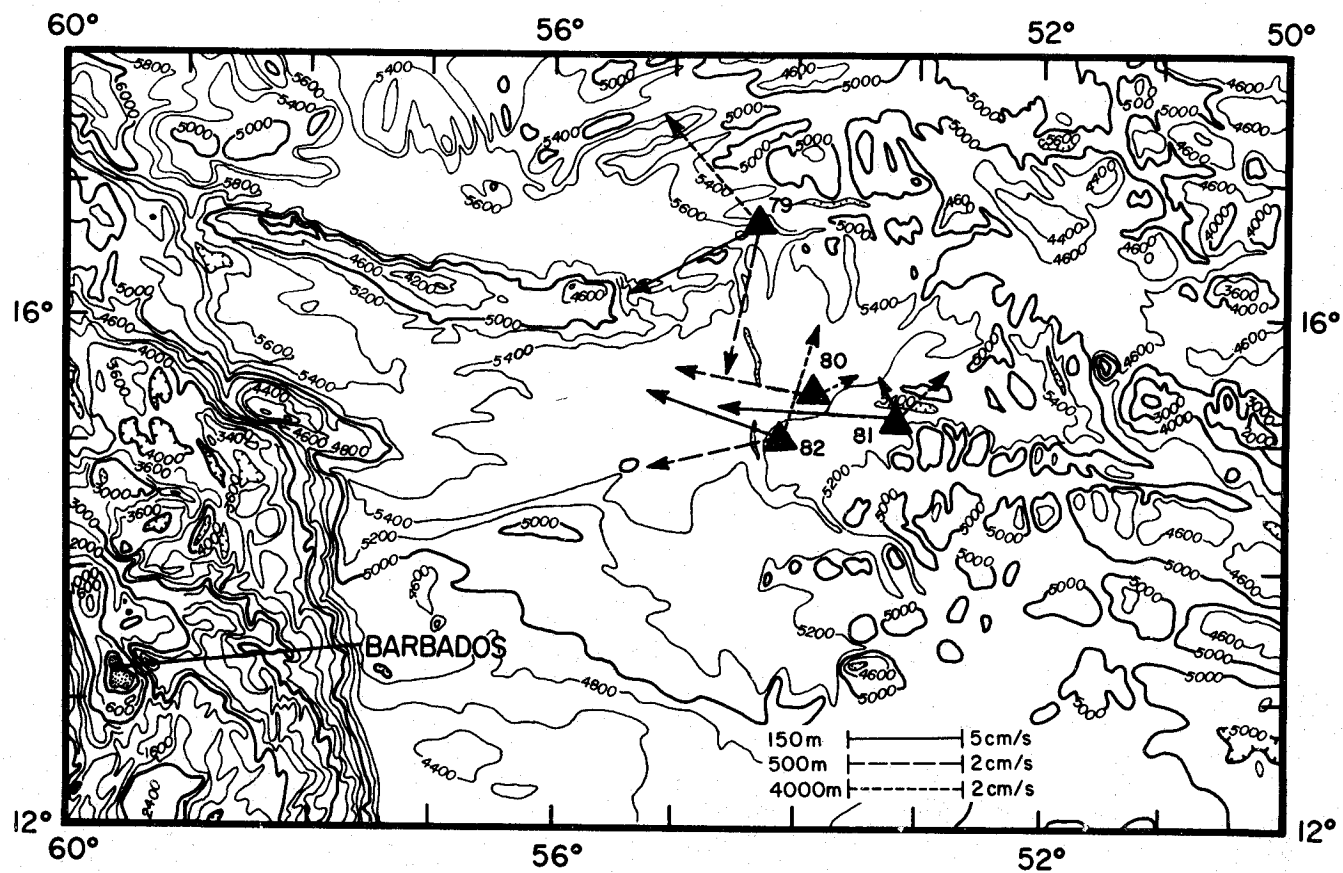
Adapted from Fu and Wunsch Polymode News #60

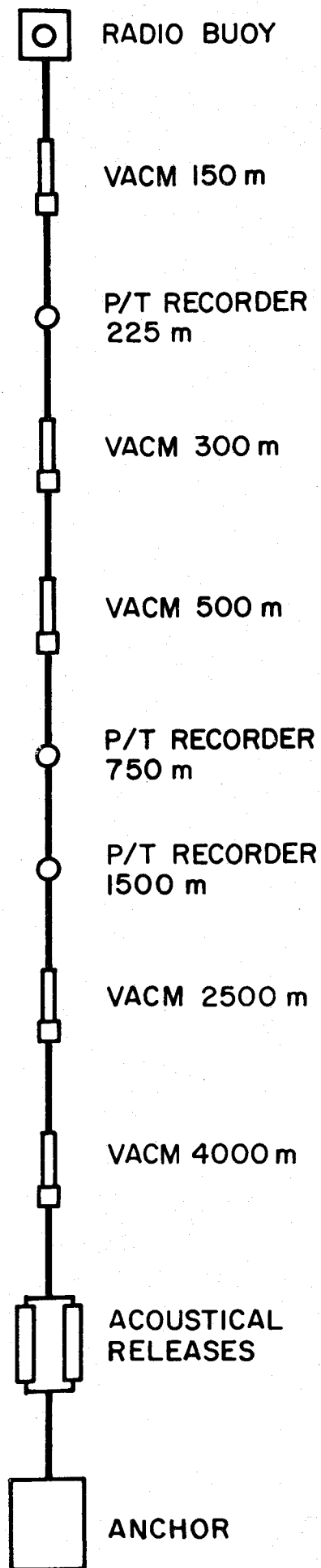
Table II.2. Summary of POLYMODE array energetics.



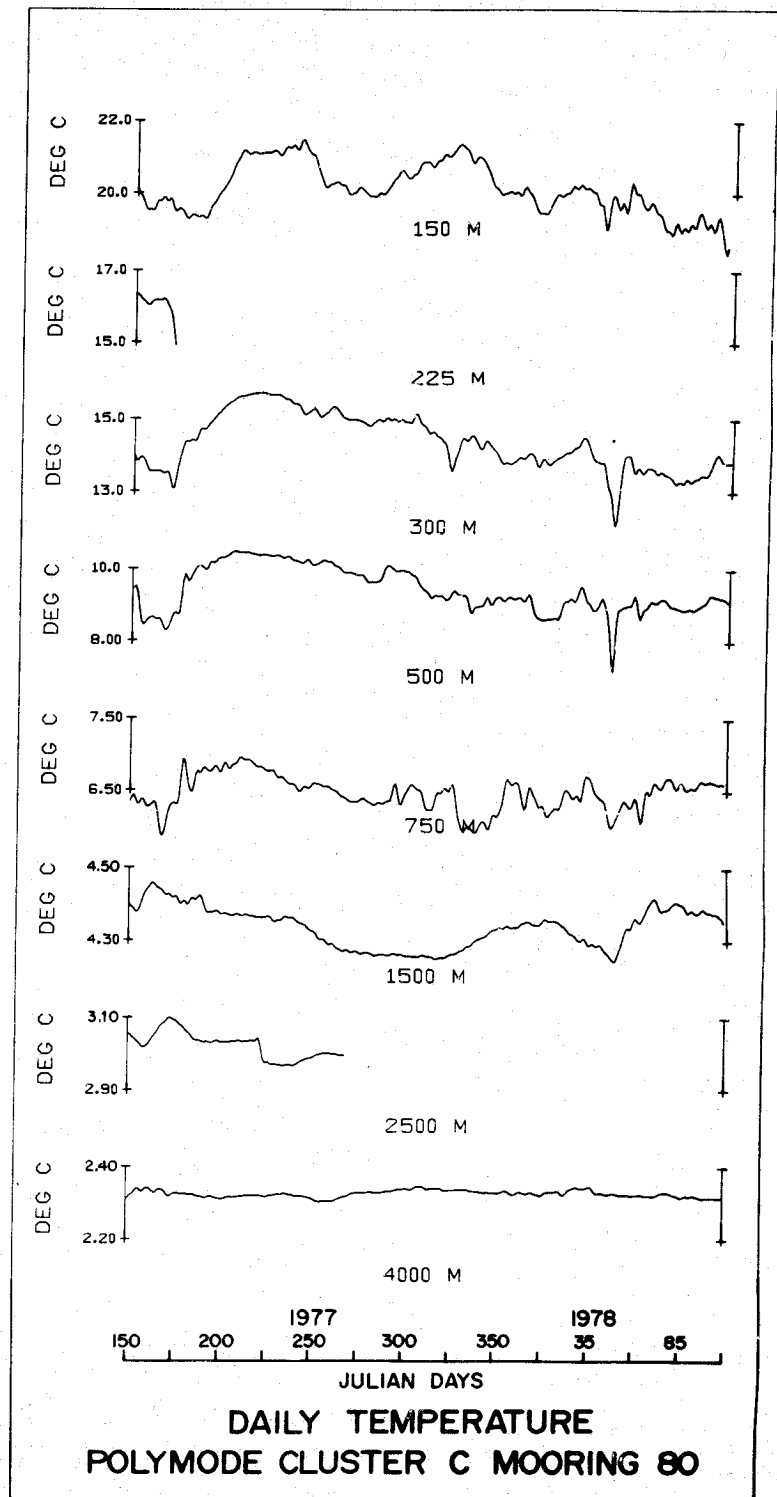
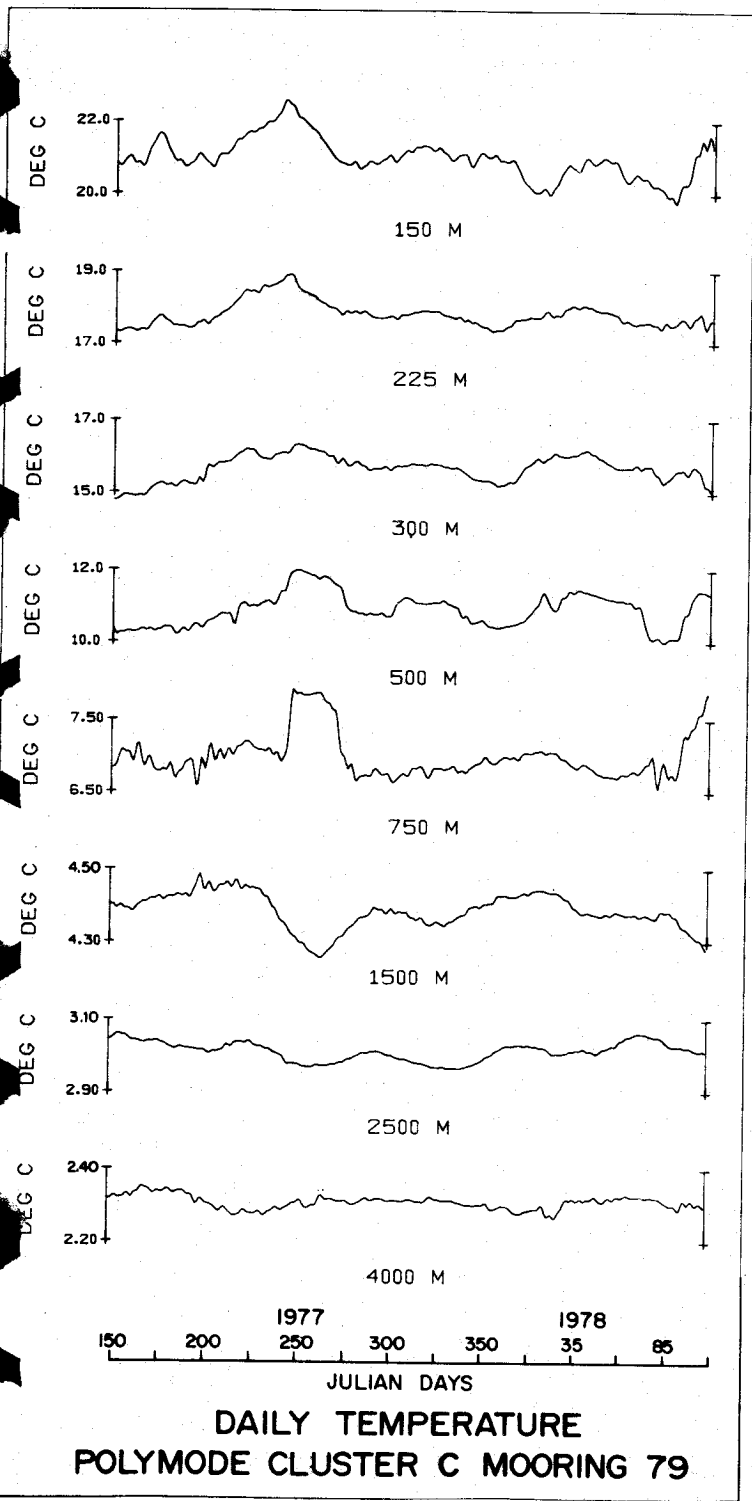
I.1 POLYMODE Moored Arrays

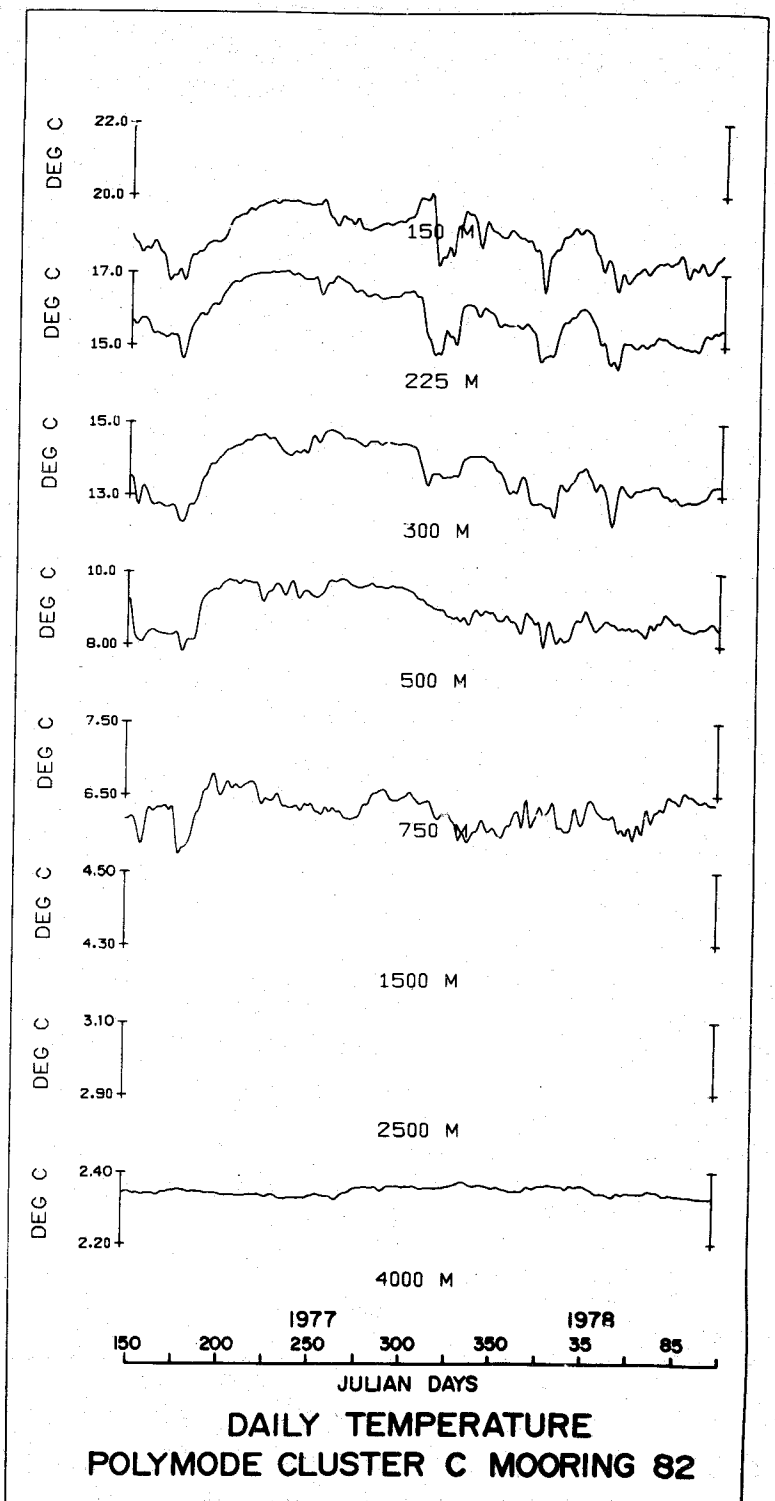
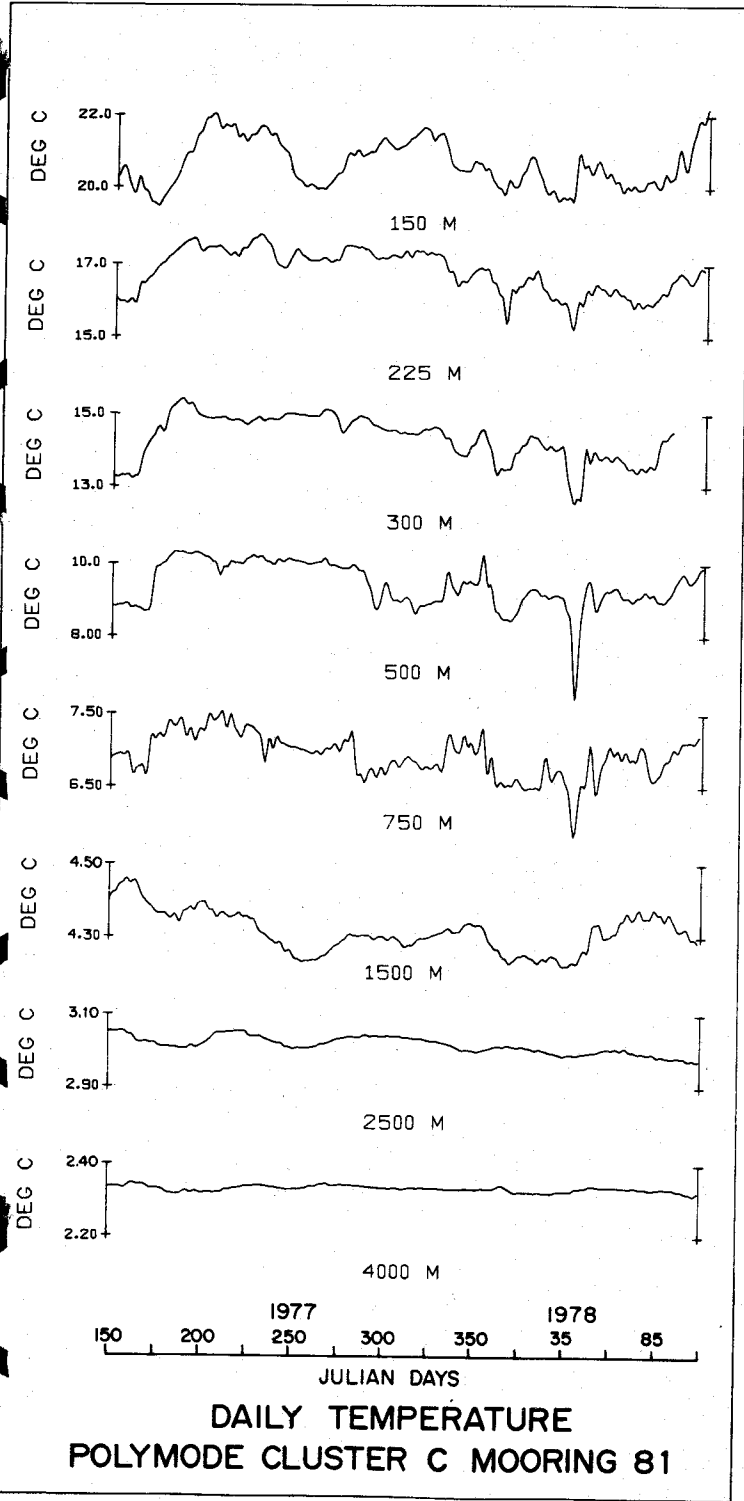
POLYMODE ARRAY III CLUSTER C BATHYMETRY

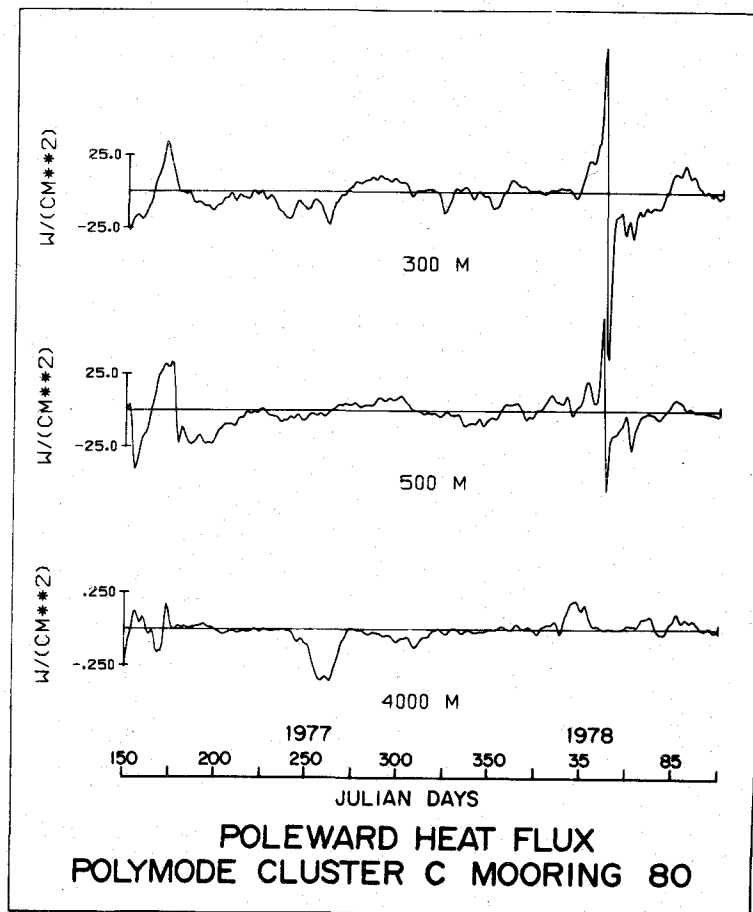
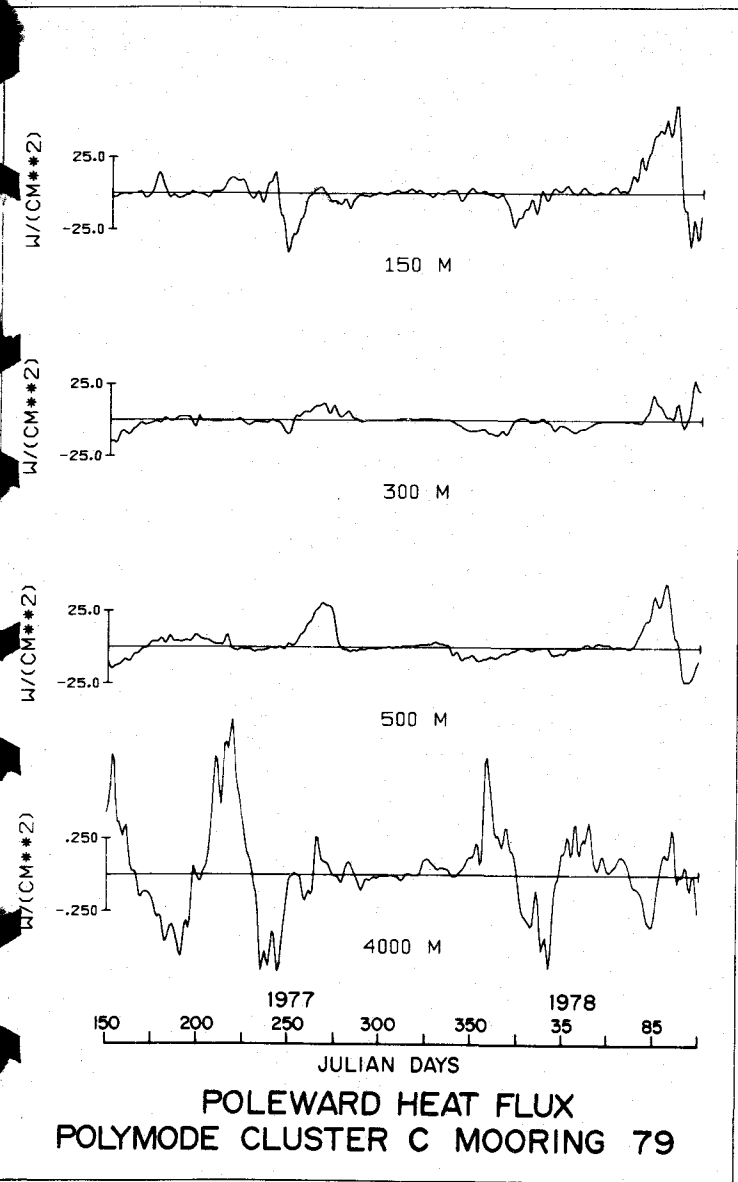


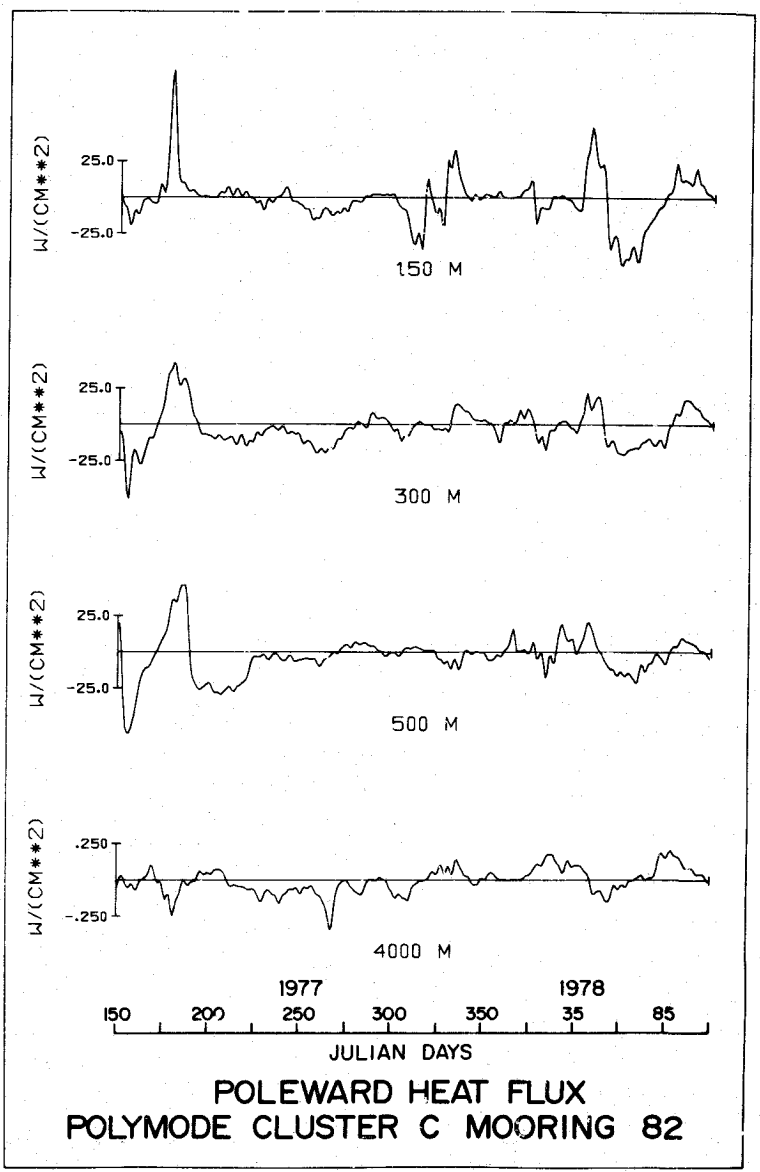
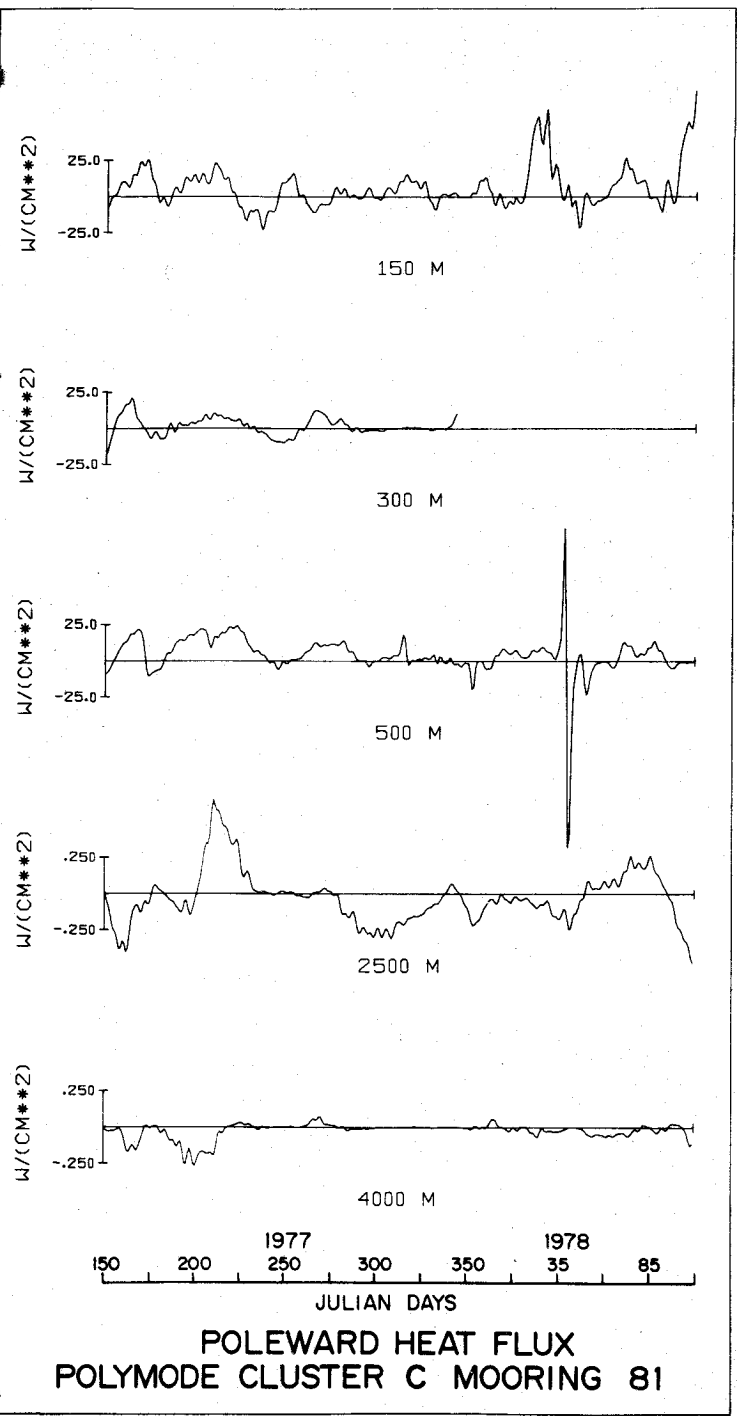


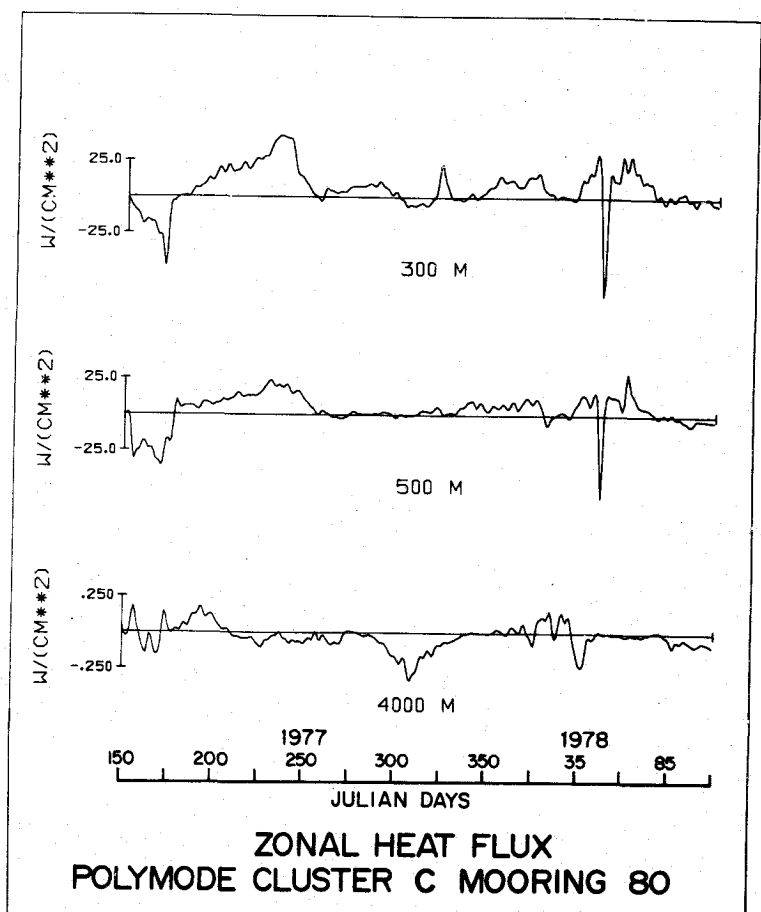
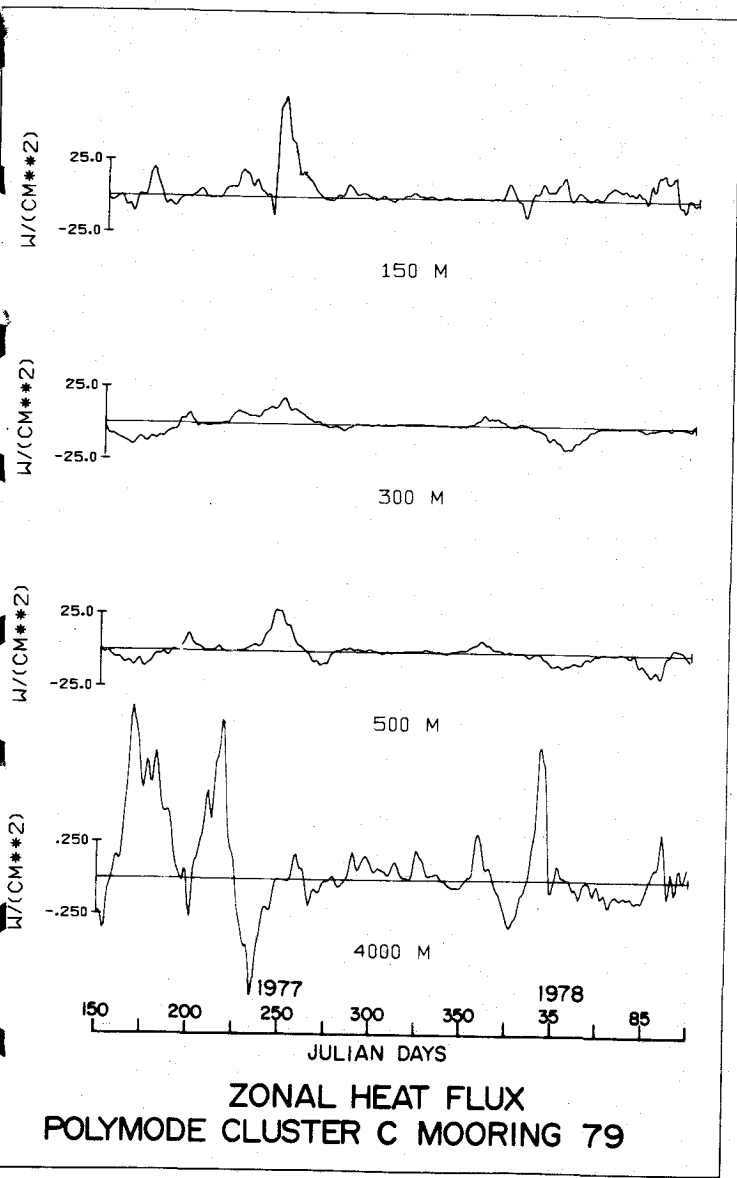
I.3 Cluster C Nominal Mooring Design

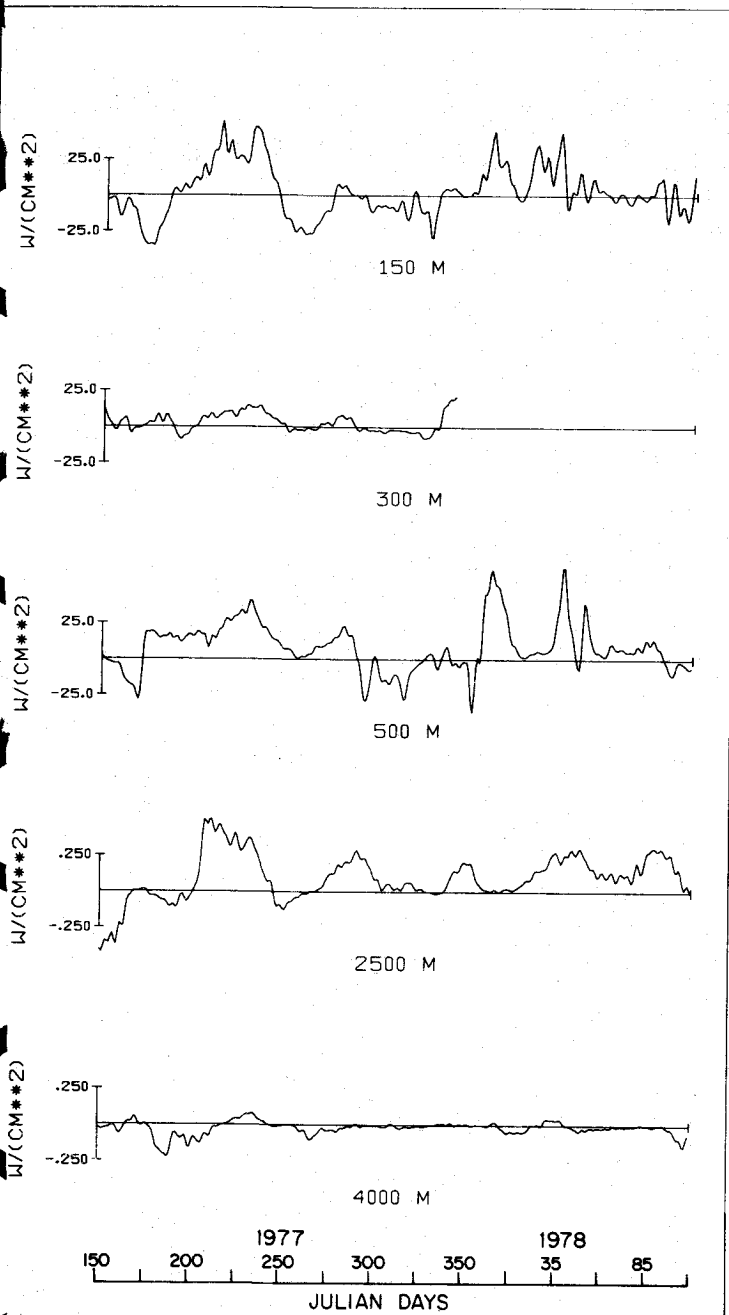




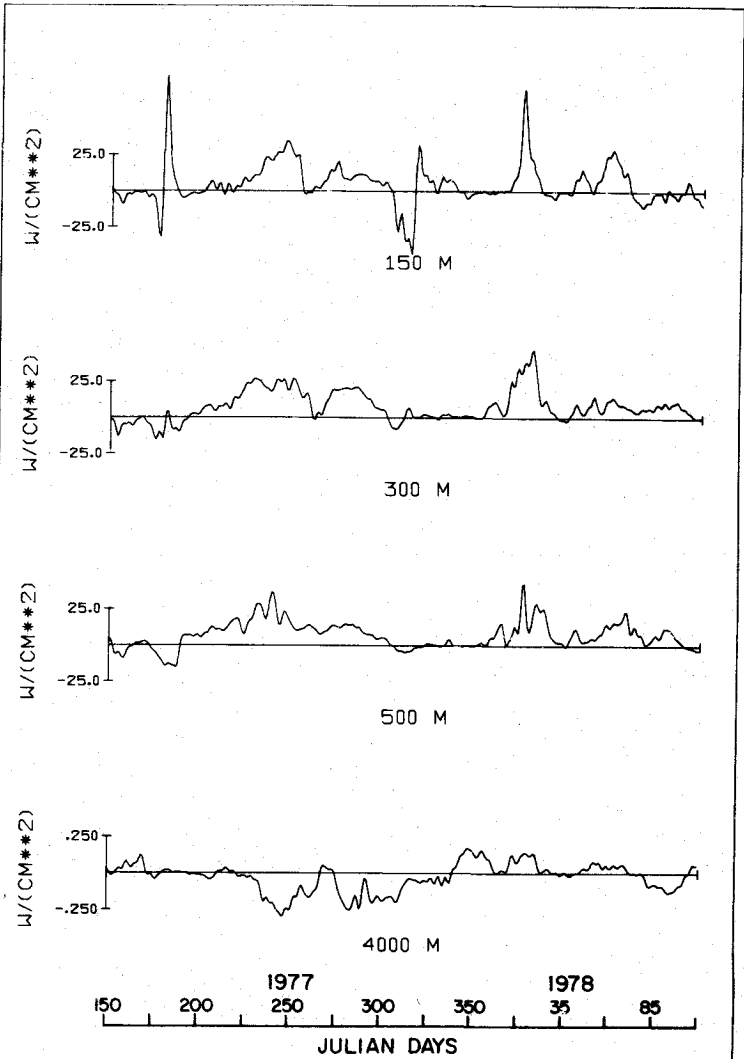




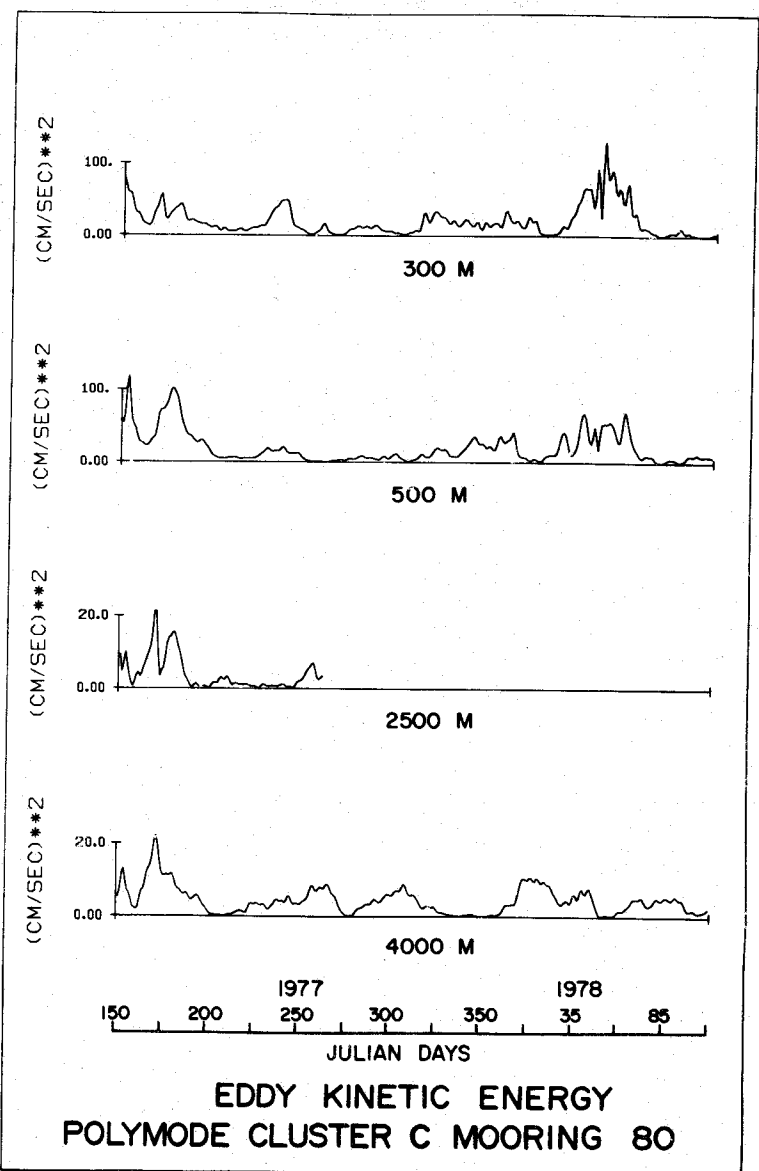
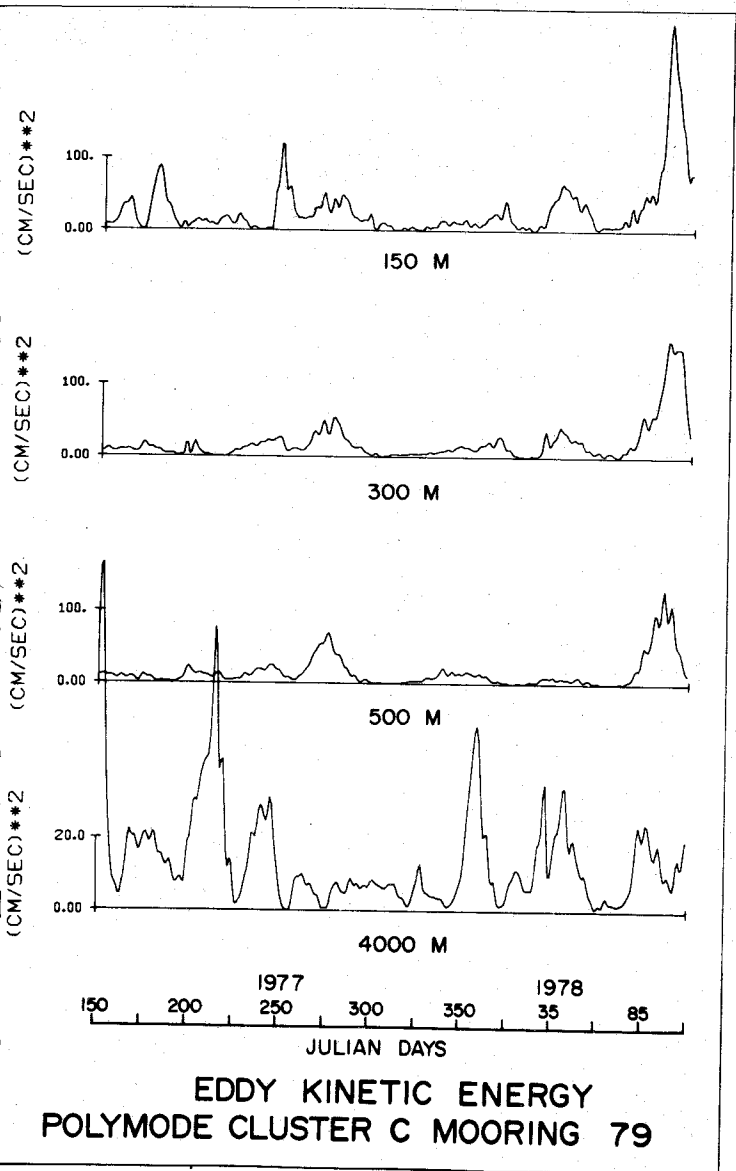


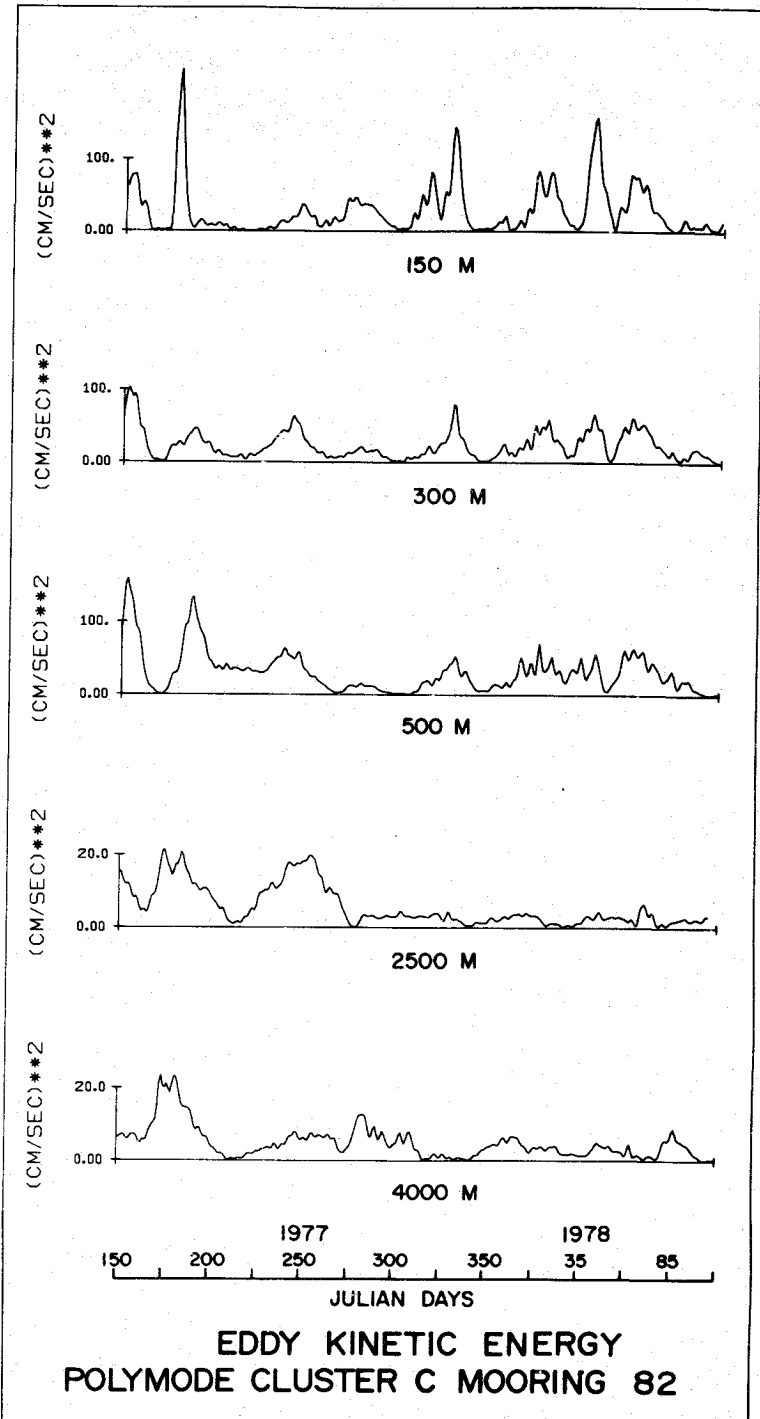
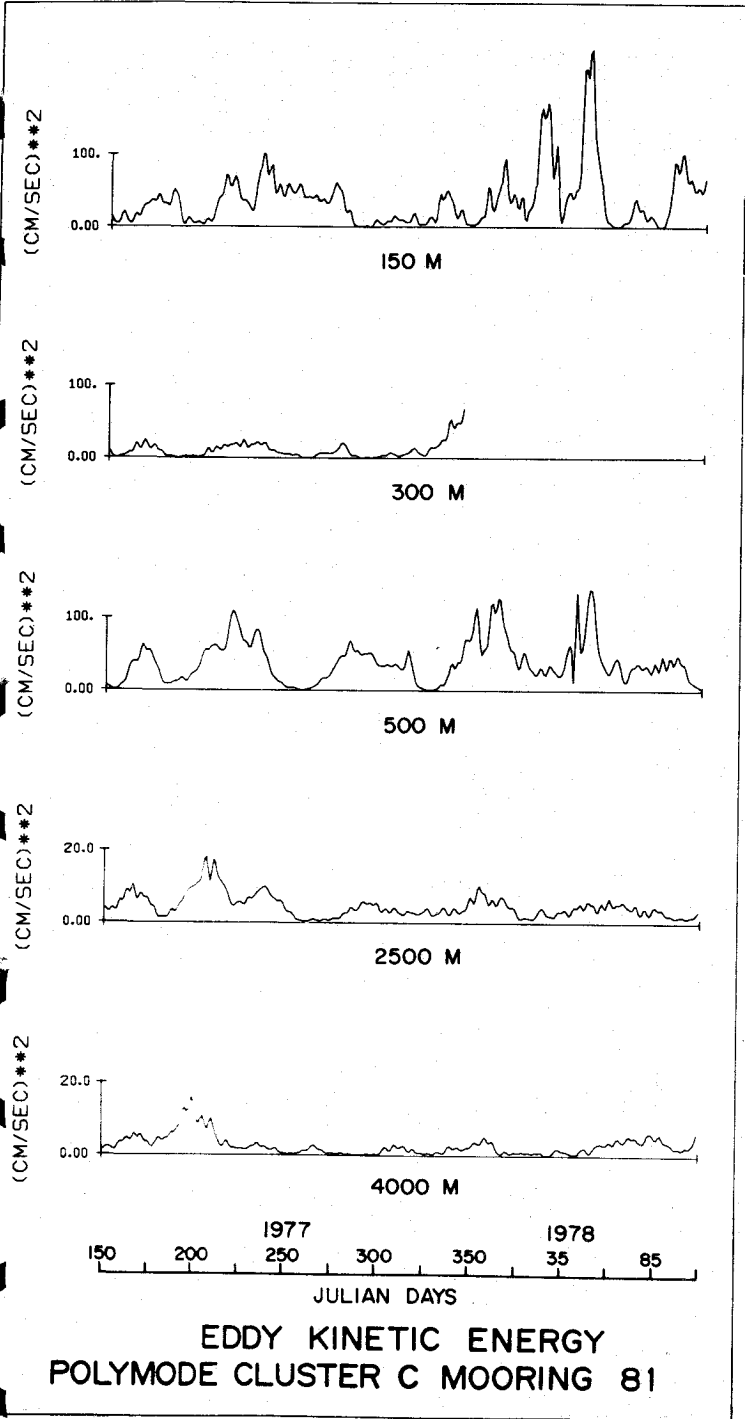


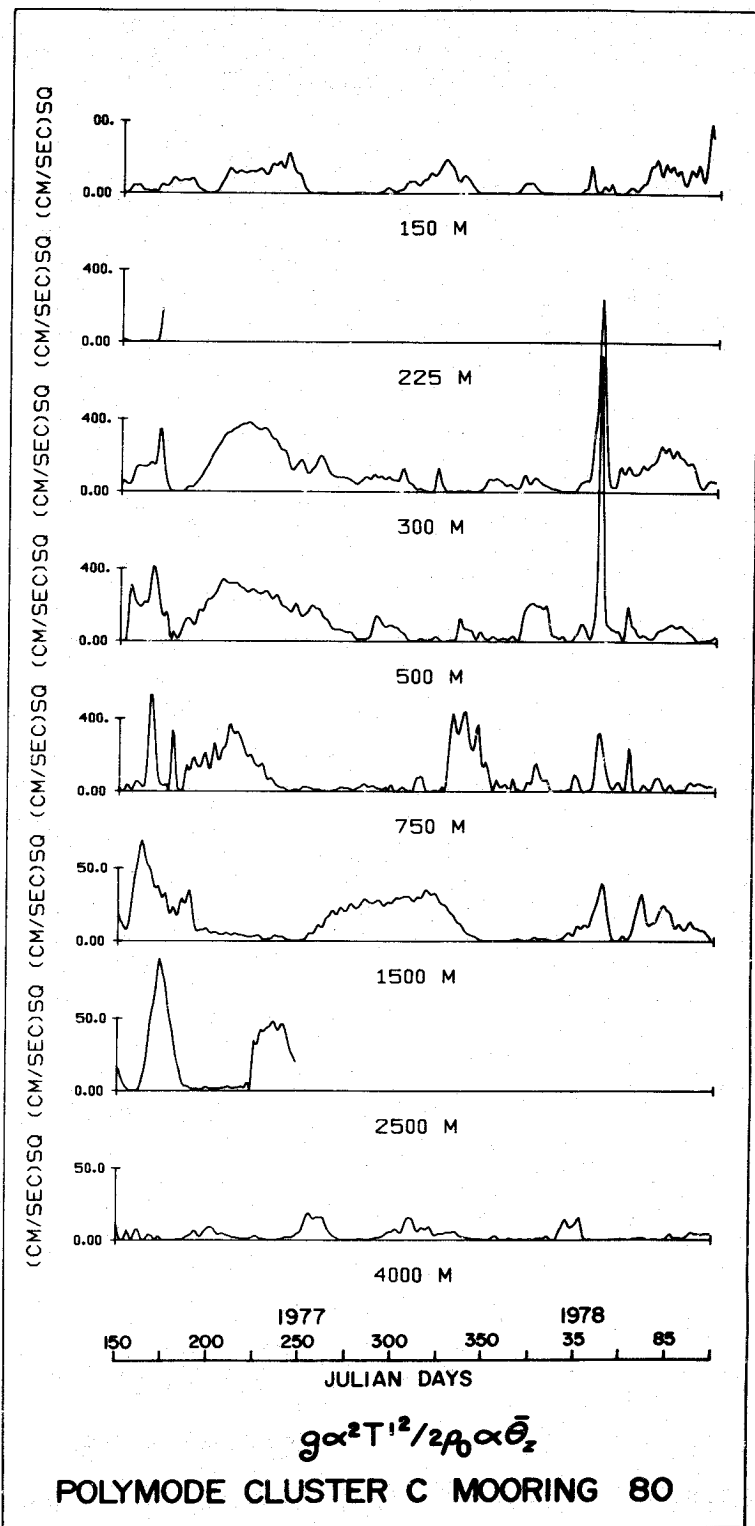
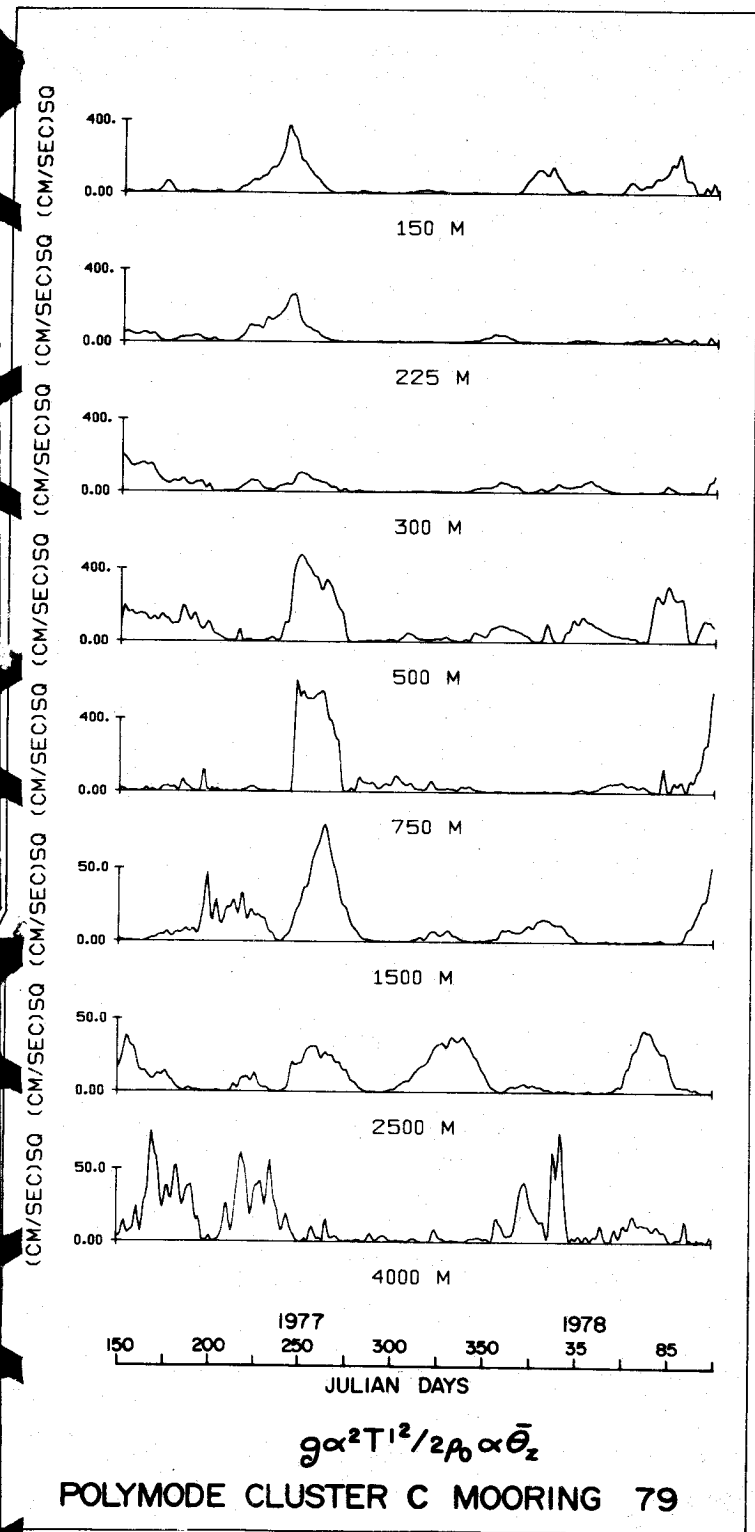
ZONAL HEAT FLUX
POLYMODE CLUSTER C MOORING 81

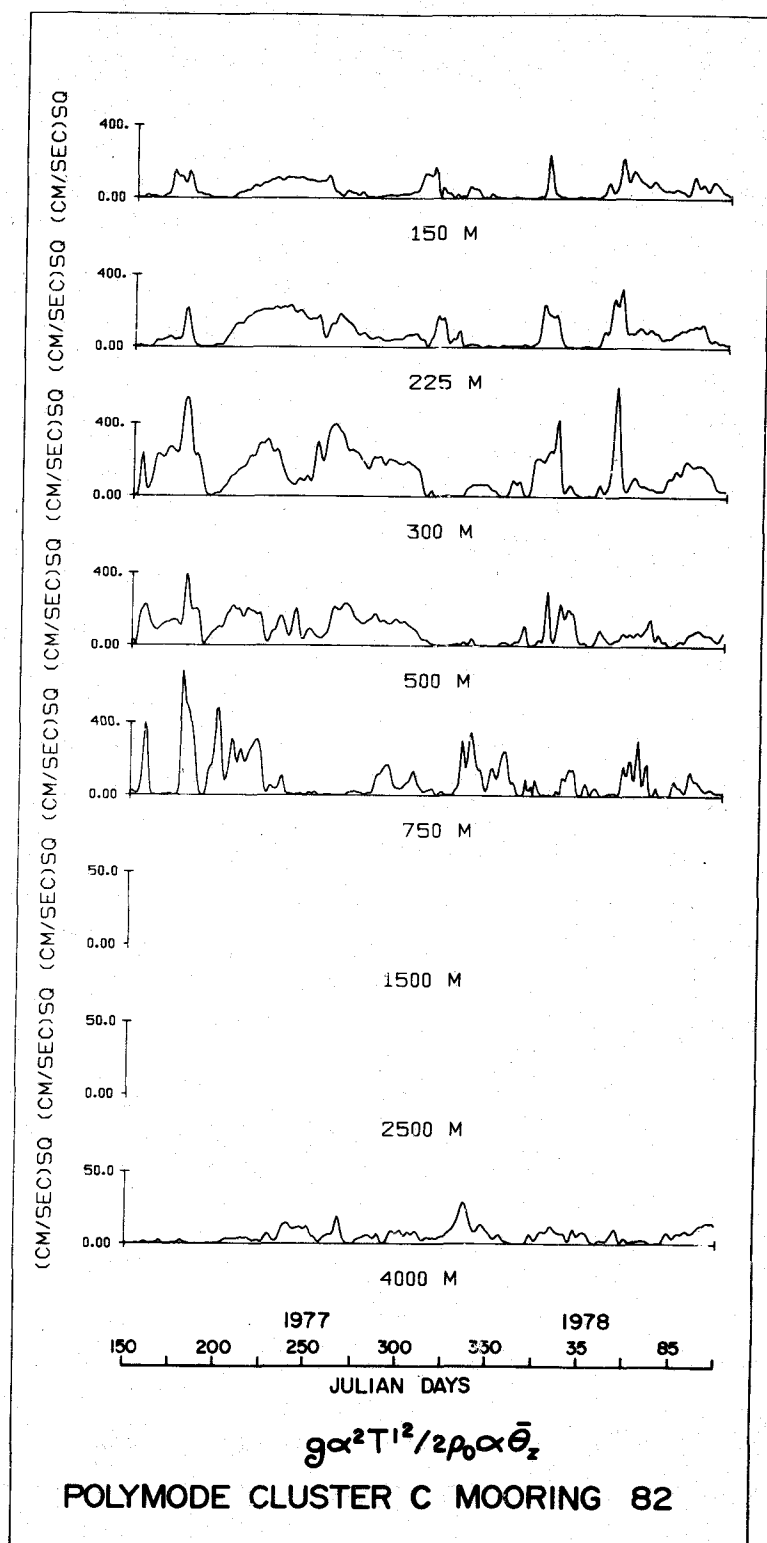
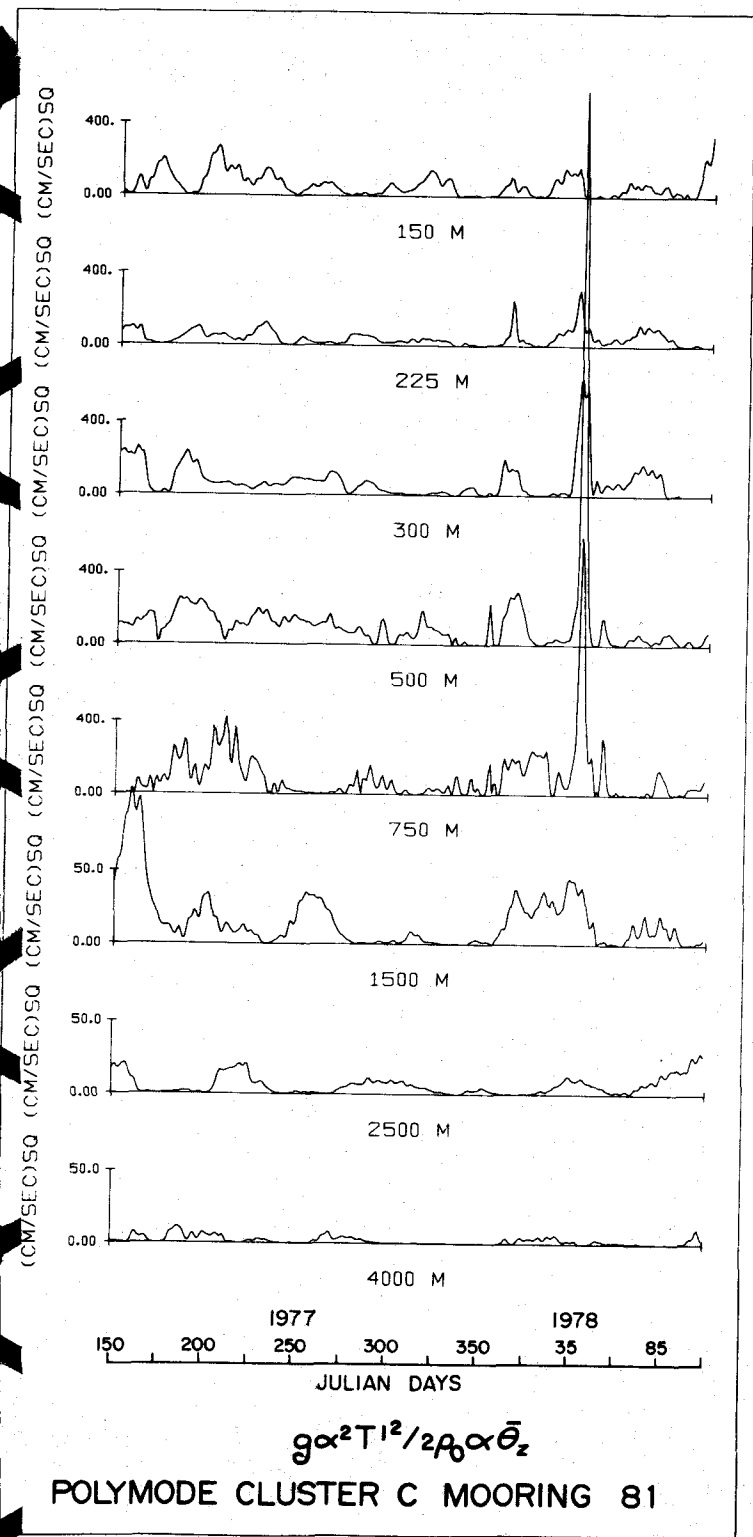


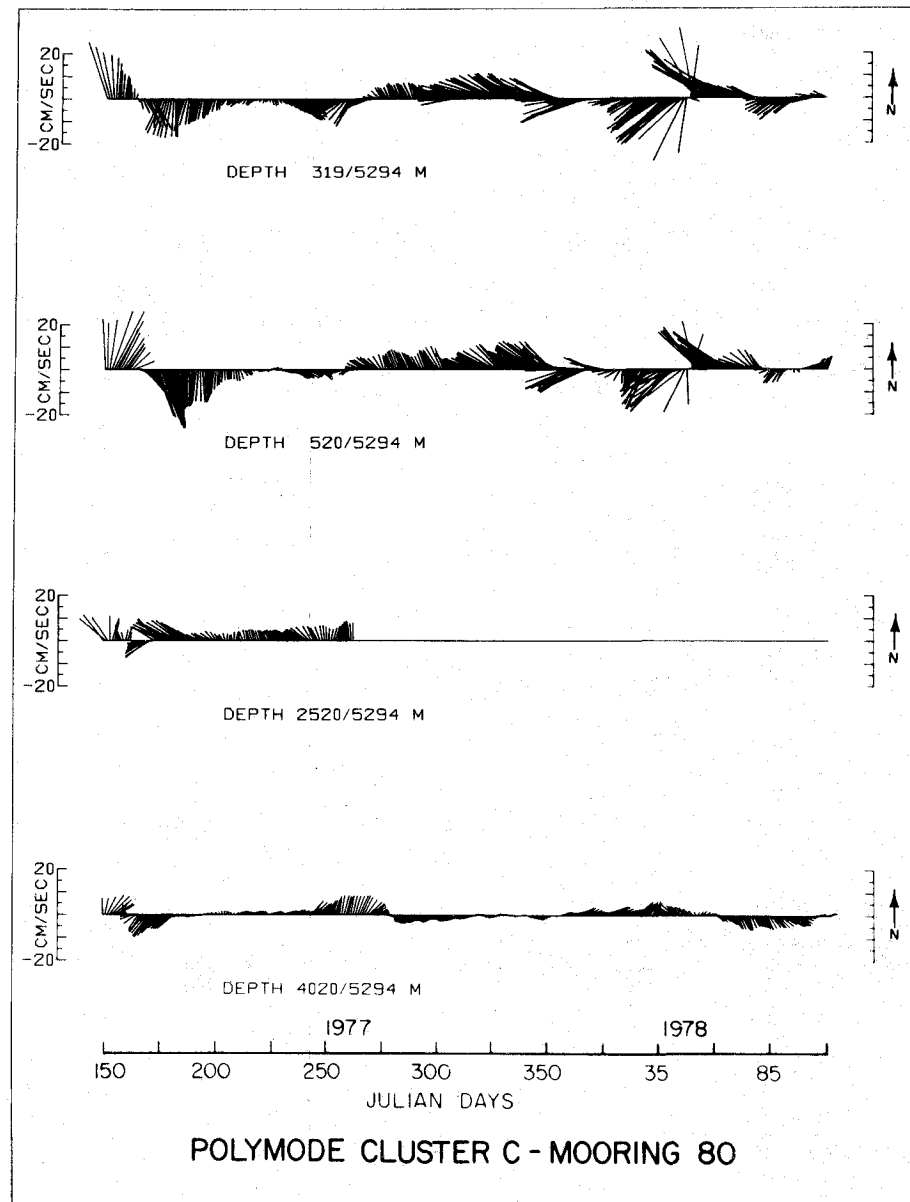
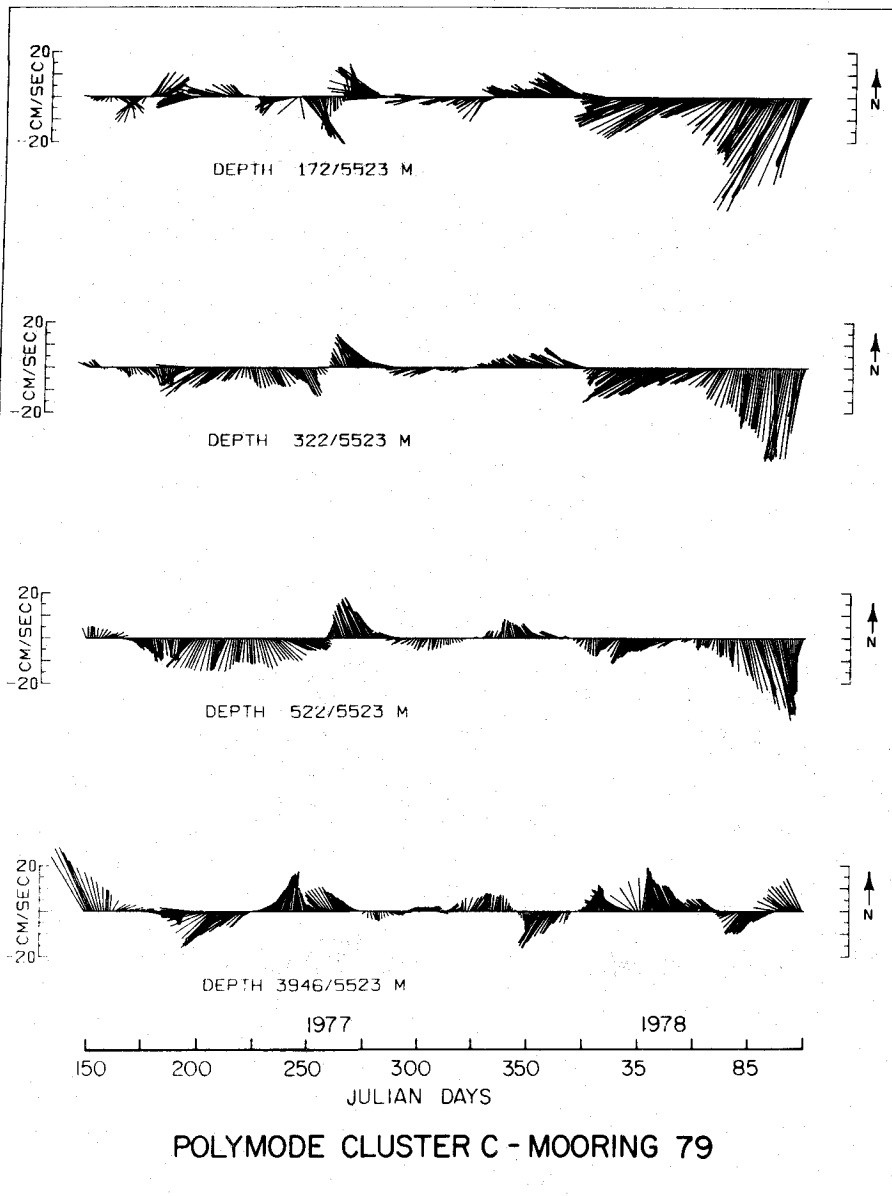
ZONAL HEAT FLUX
POLYMODE CLUSTER C MOORING 82

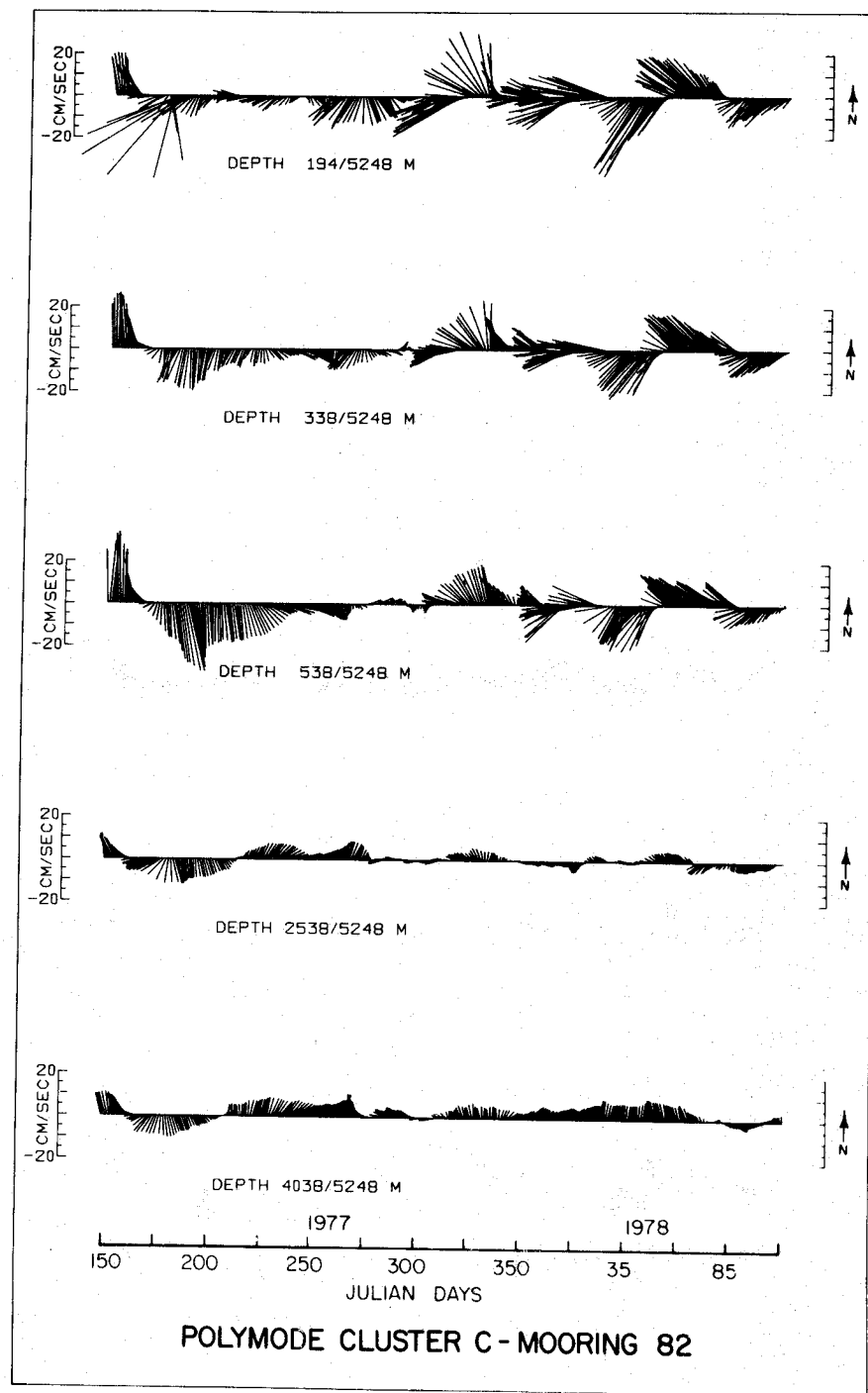
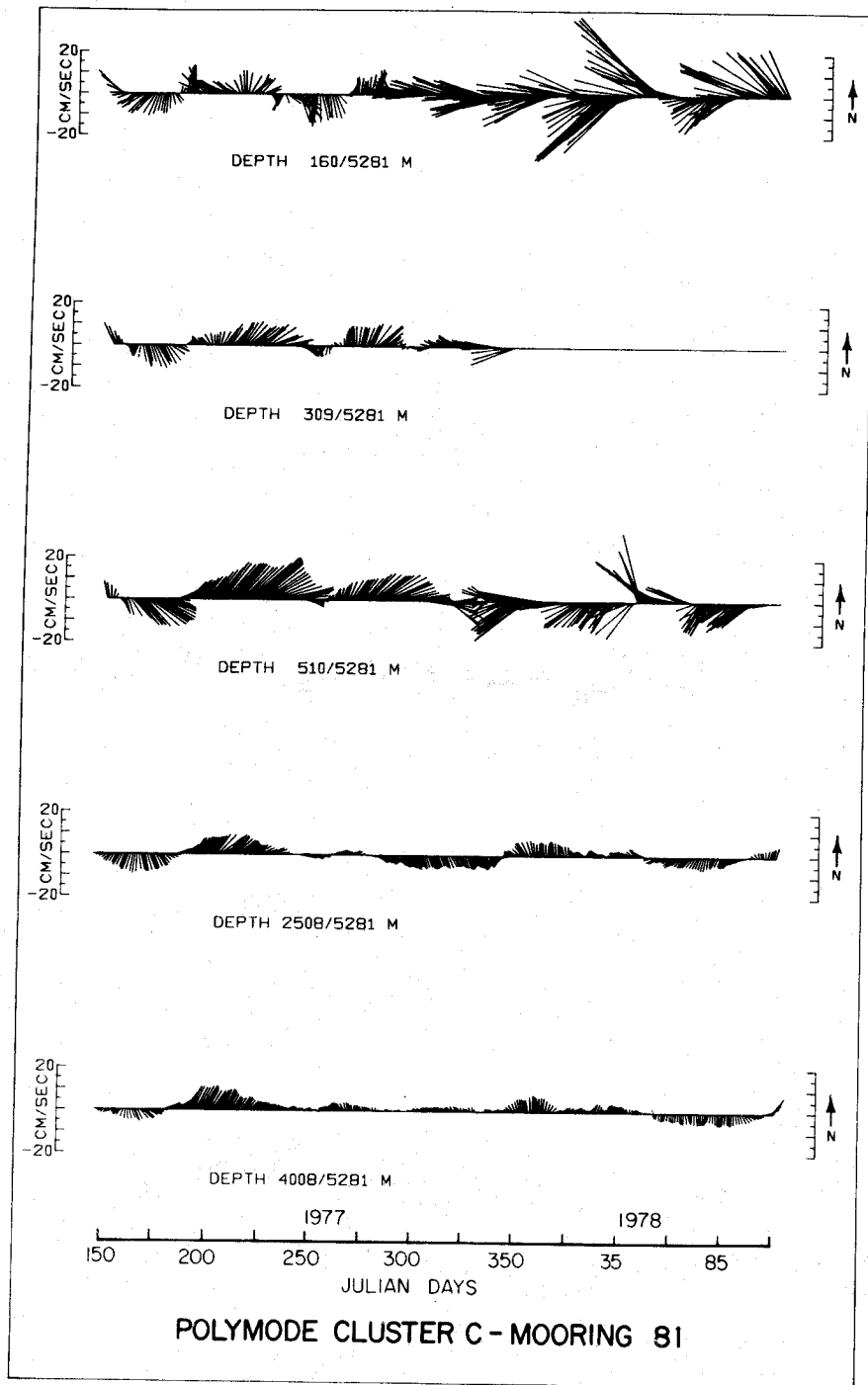


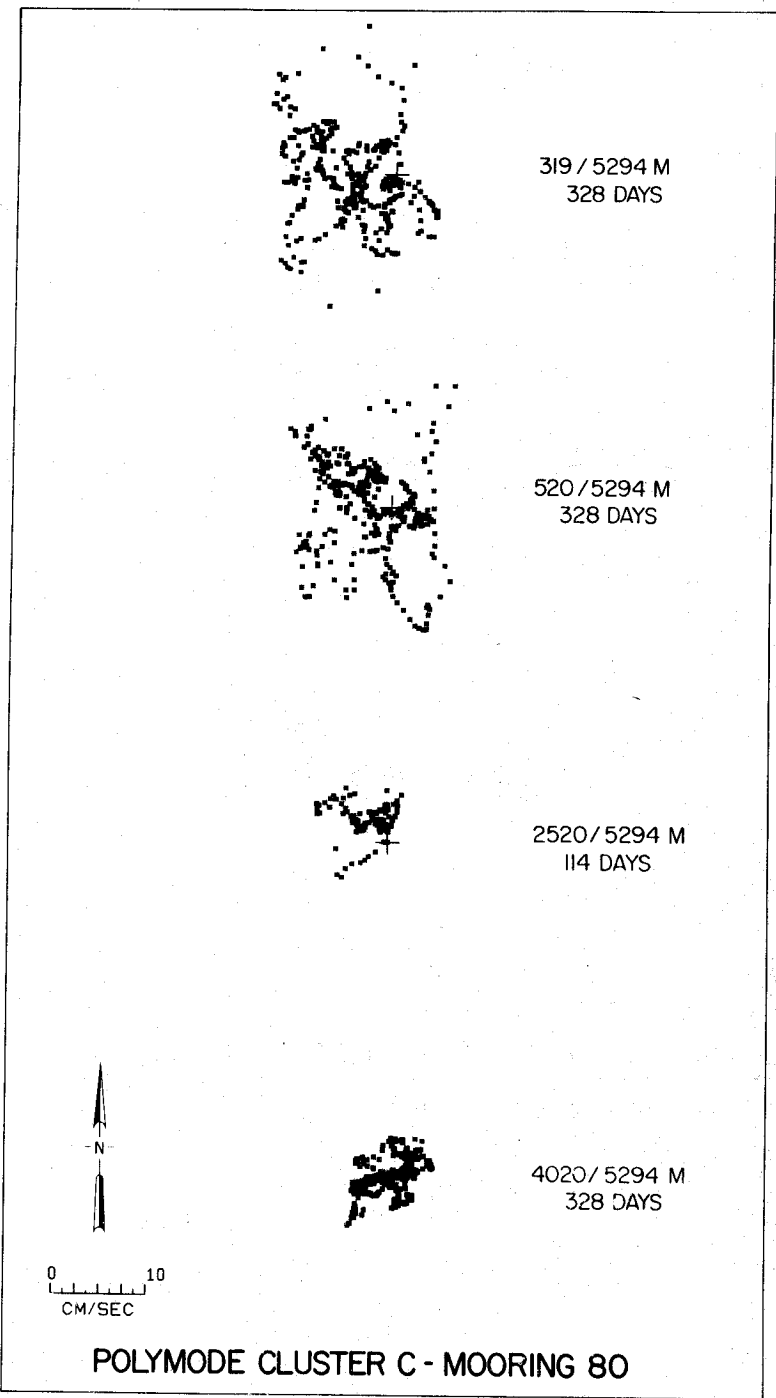
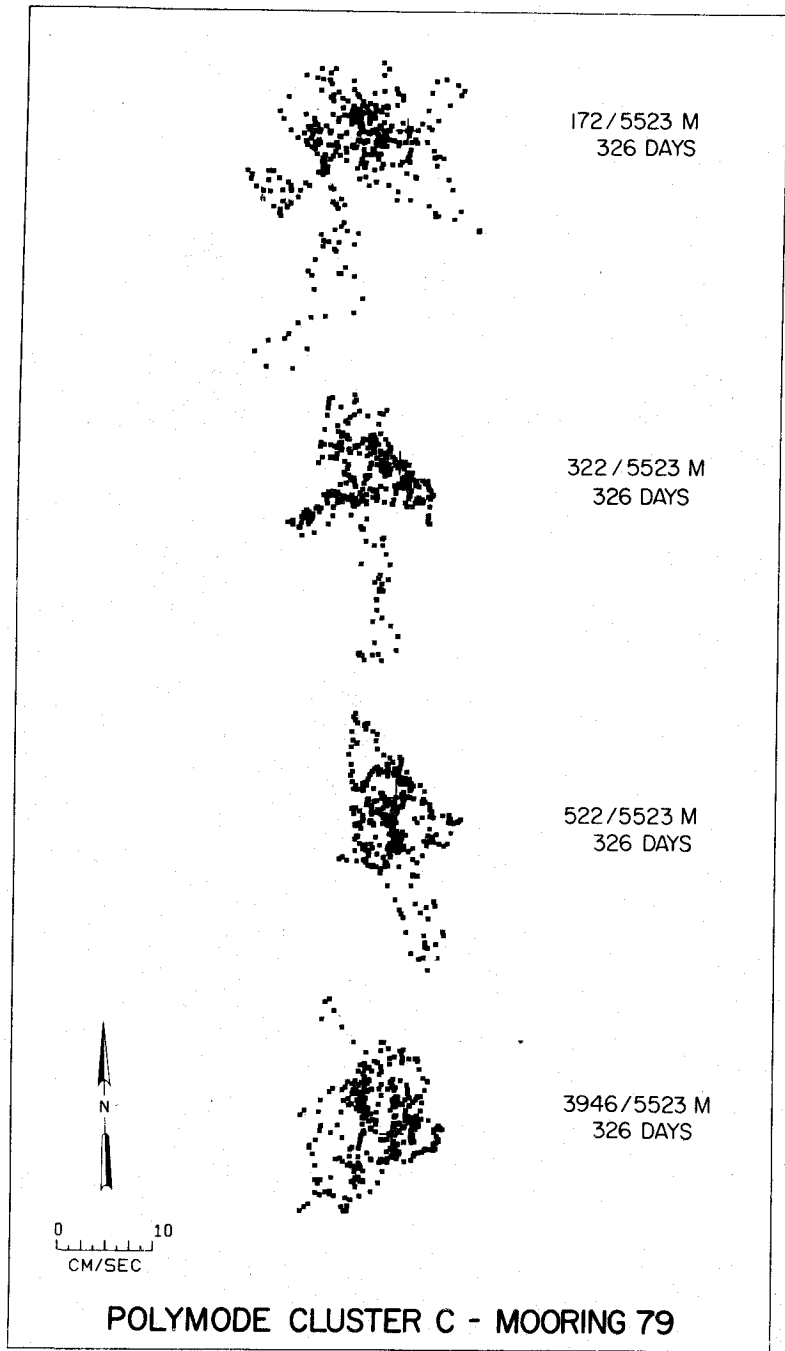














160/5281 M
327 DAYS



309/5281 M
196 DAYS



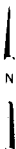
510/5281 M
327 DAYS



2508/5281 M
327 DAYS

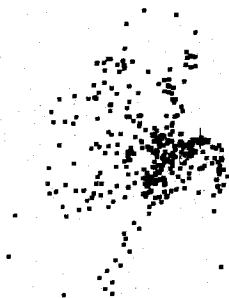


4008/5281 M
327 DAYS



0 10
CM/SEC

POLYMODE CLUSTER C - MOORING 81



194/5248 M
328 DAYS



338/5248 M
328 DAYS



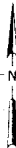
538/5248 M
328 DAYS



2538/5248 M
324 DAYS

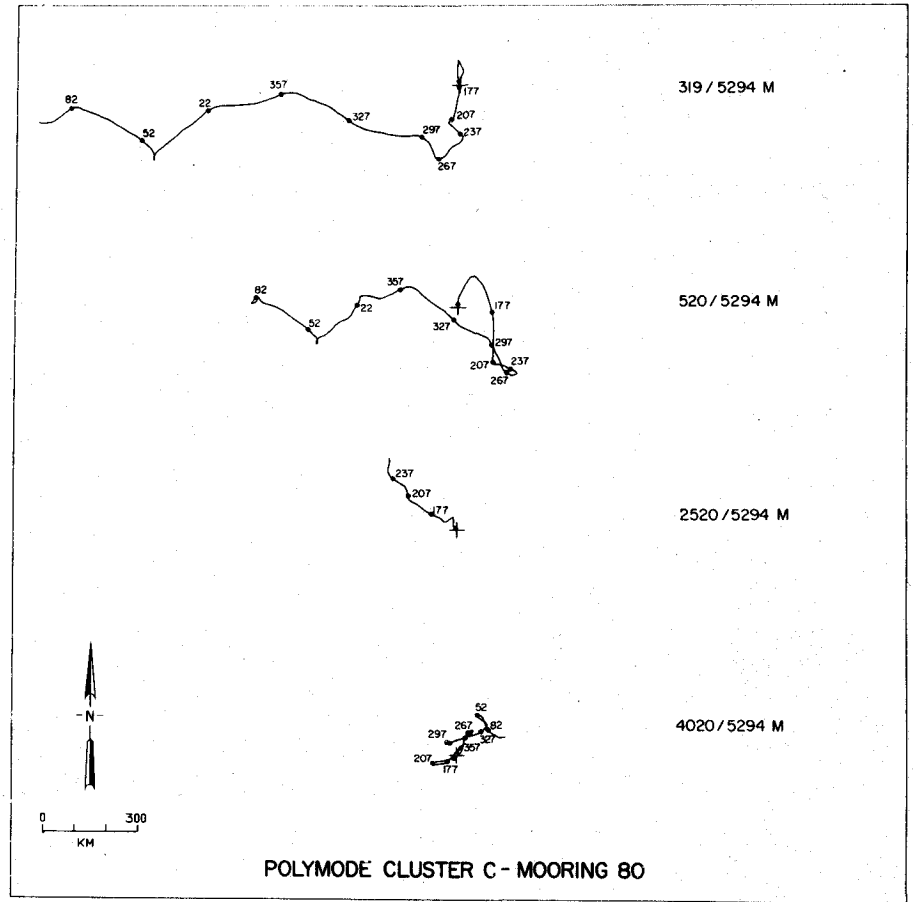
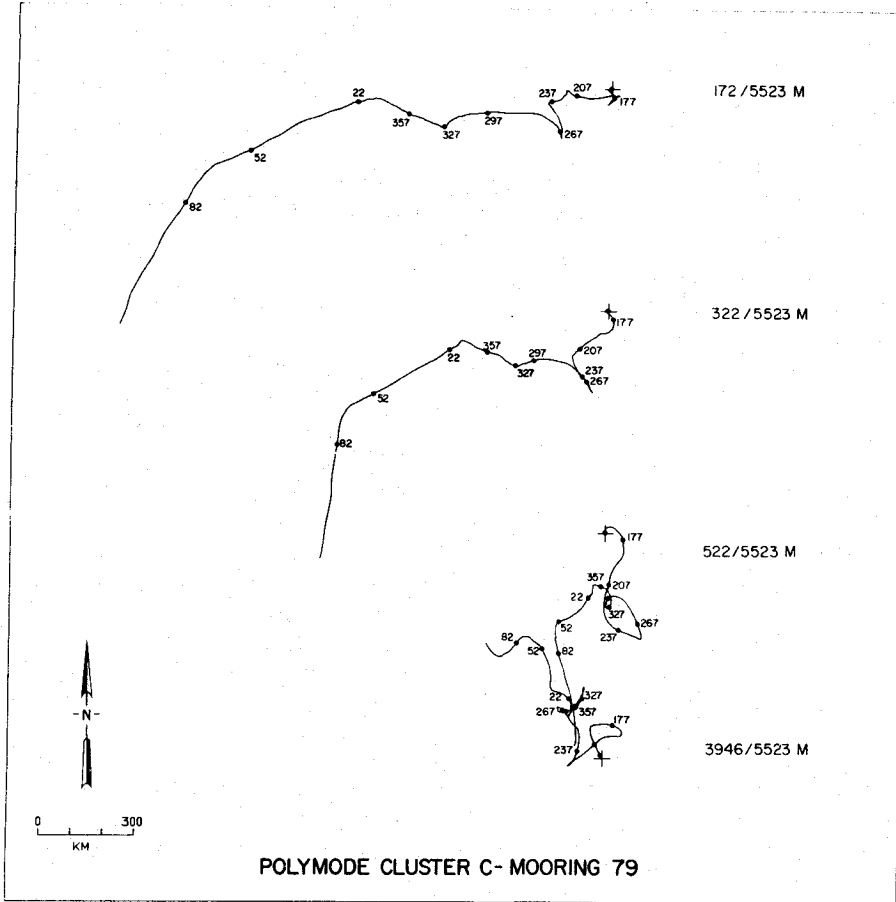


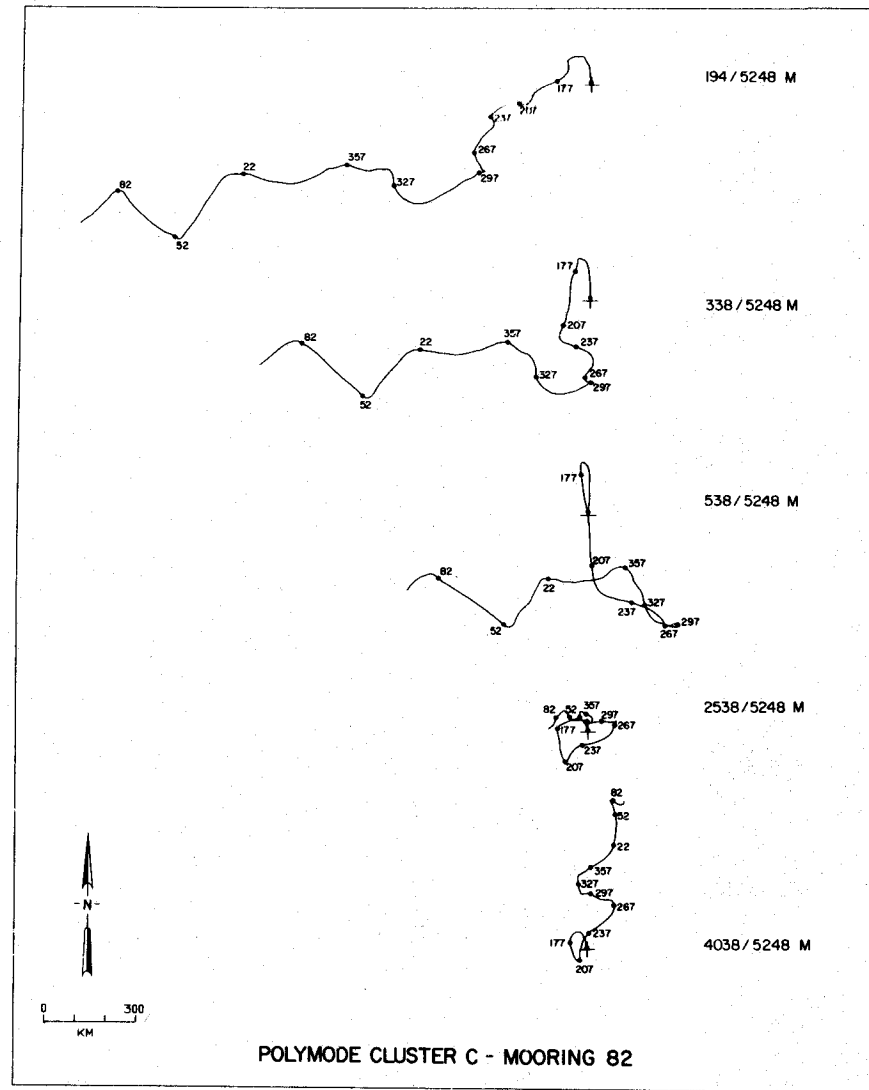
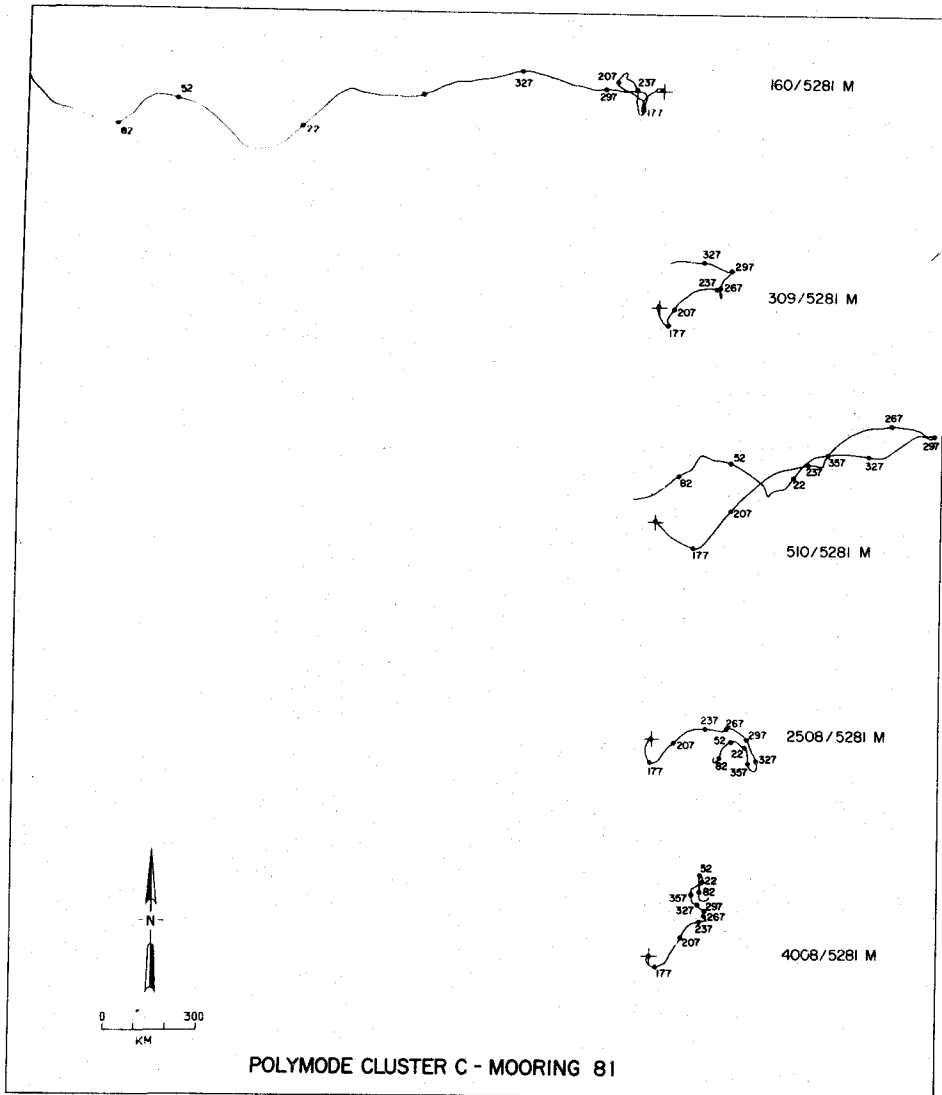
4038/5248 M
328 DAYS

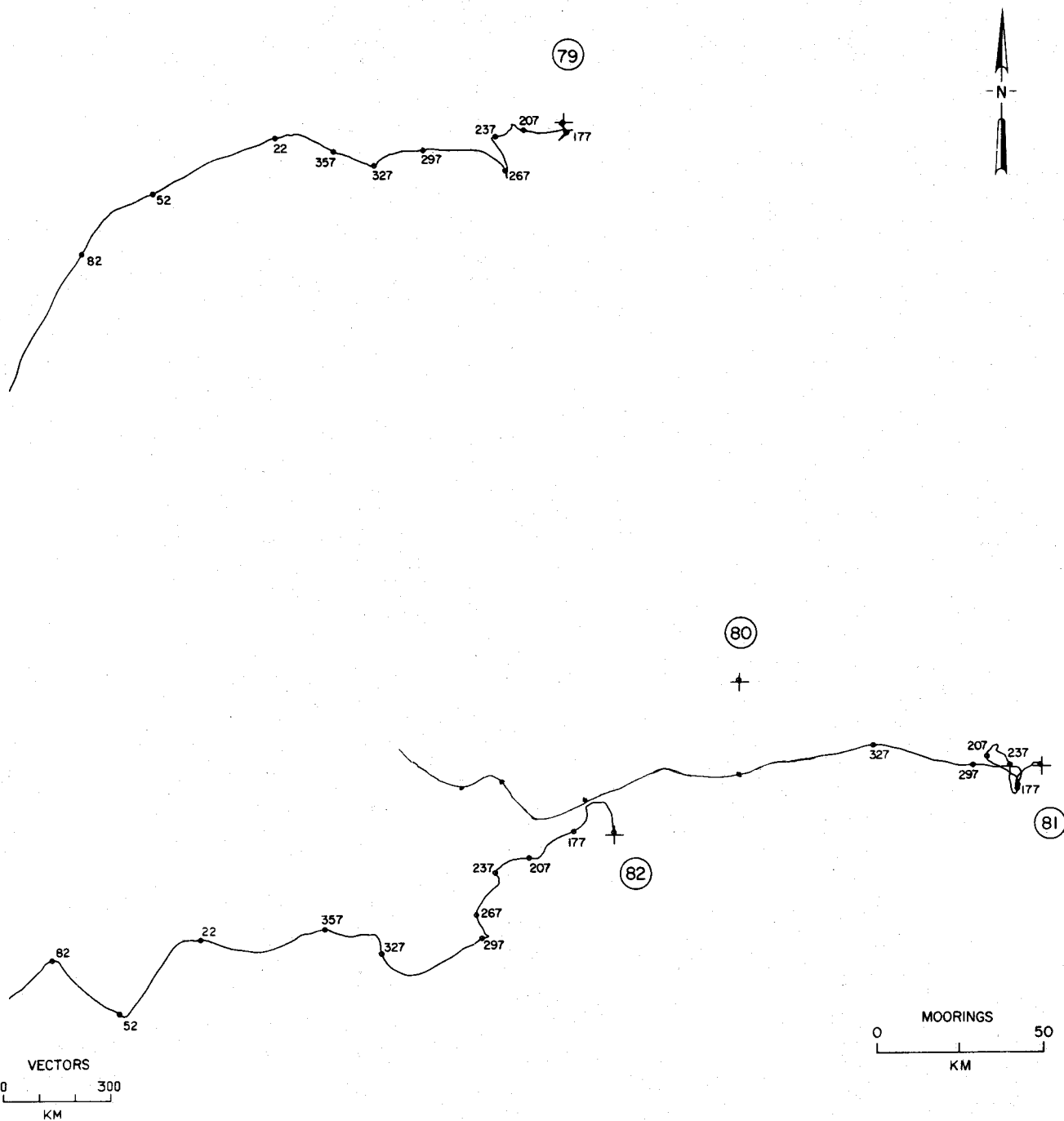


0 10
CM/SEC

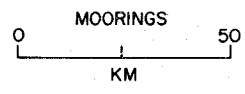
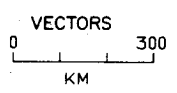
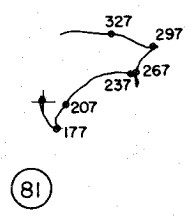
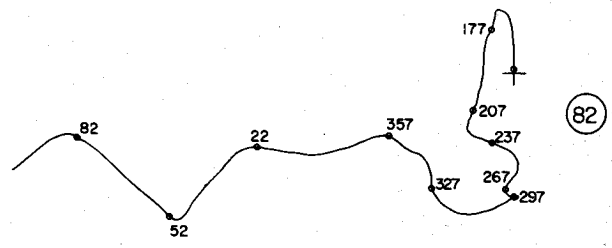
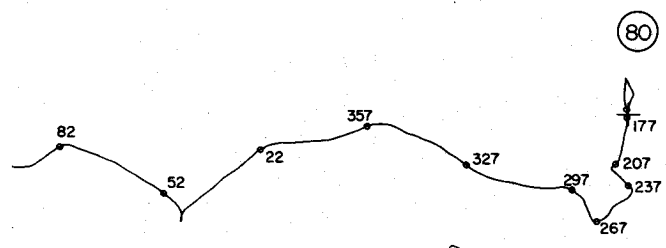
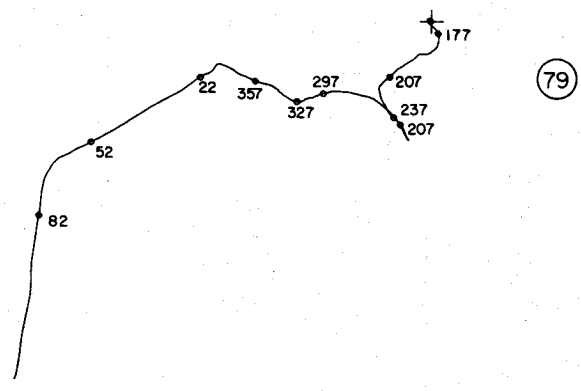
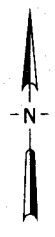
POLYMODE CLUSTER C - MOORING 82



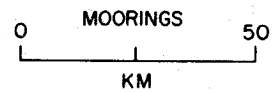
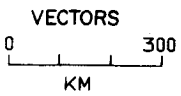
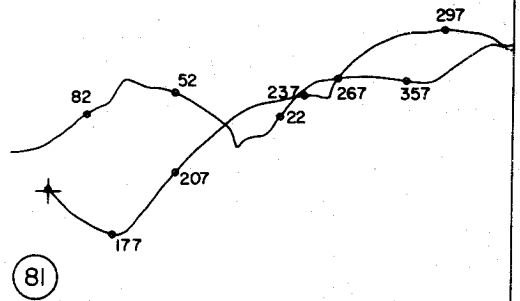
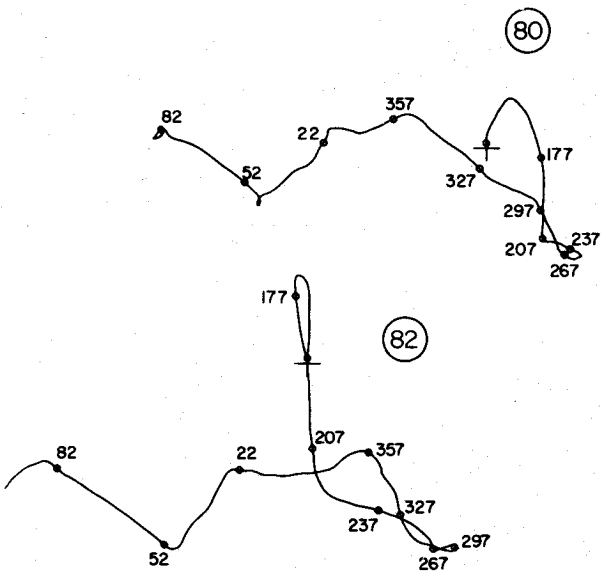
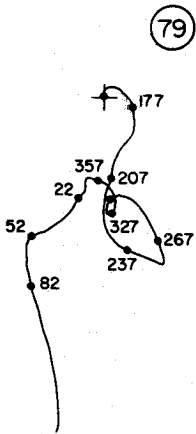




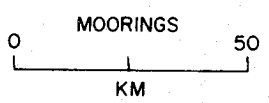
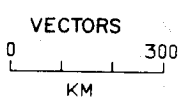
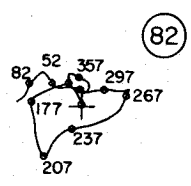
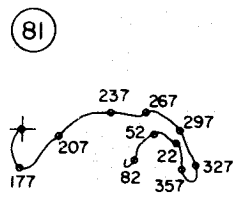
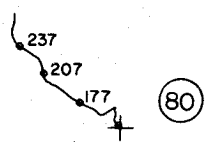
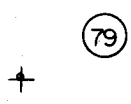
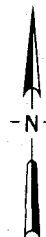
POLYMODE CLUSTER C - 150 M



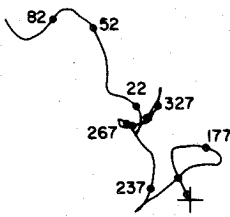
POLYMODE CLUSTER C - 300 M



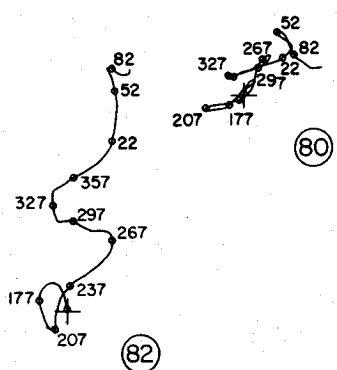
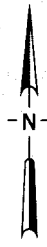
POLYMODE CLUSTER C - 500 M



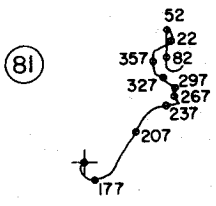
POLYMODE CLUSTER C - 2500 M



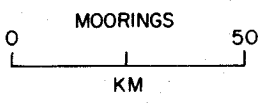
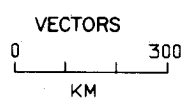
(79)



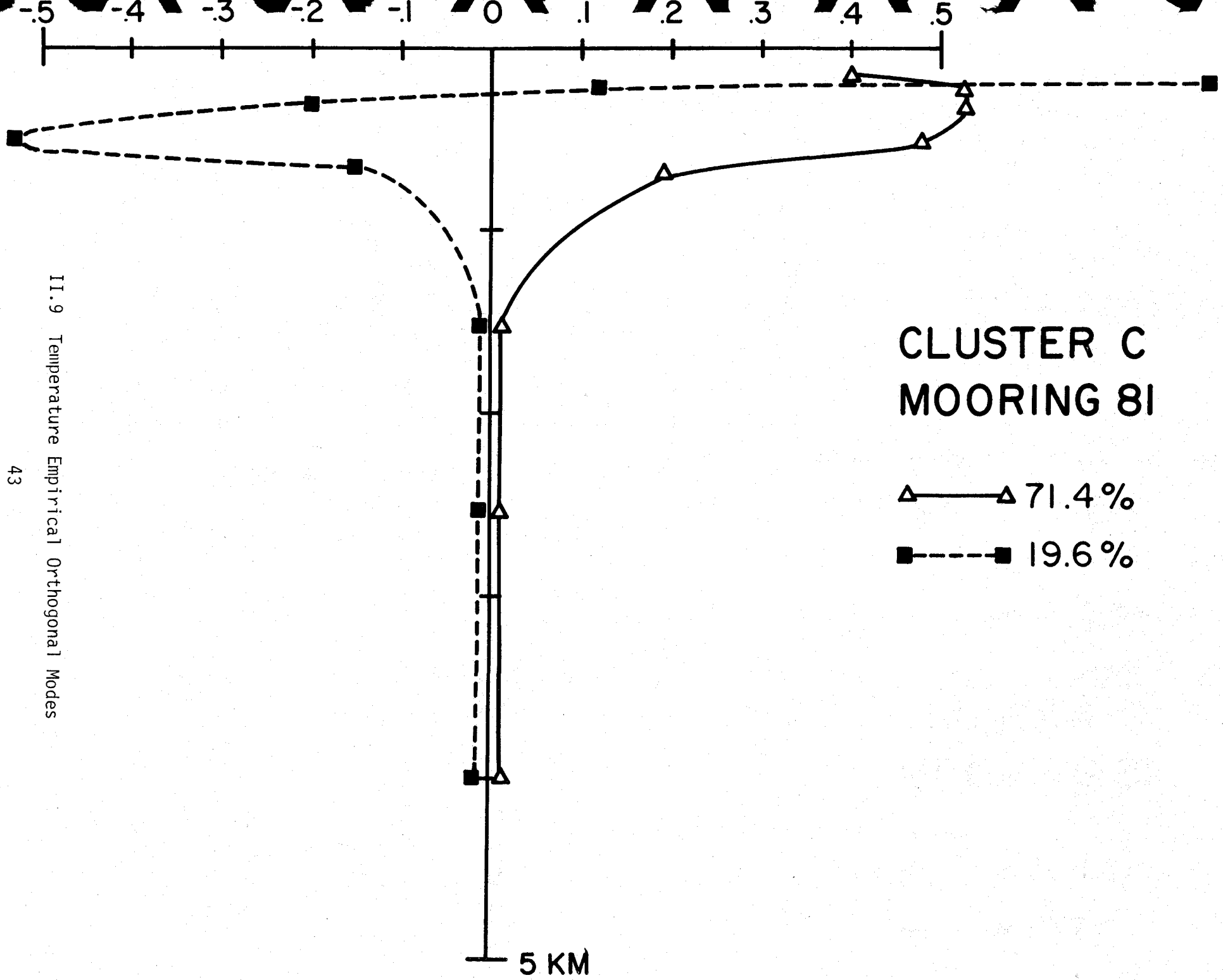
(80)



(81)

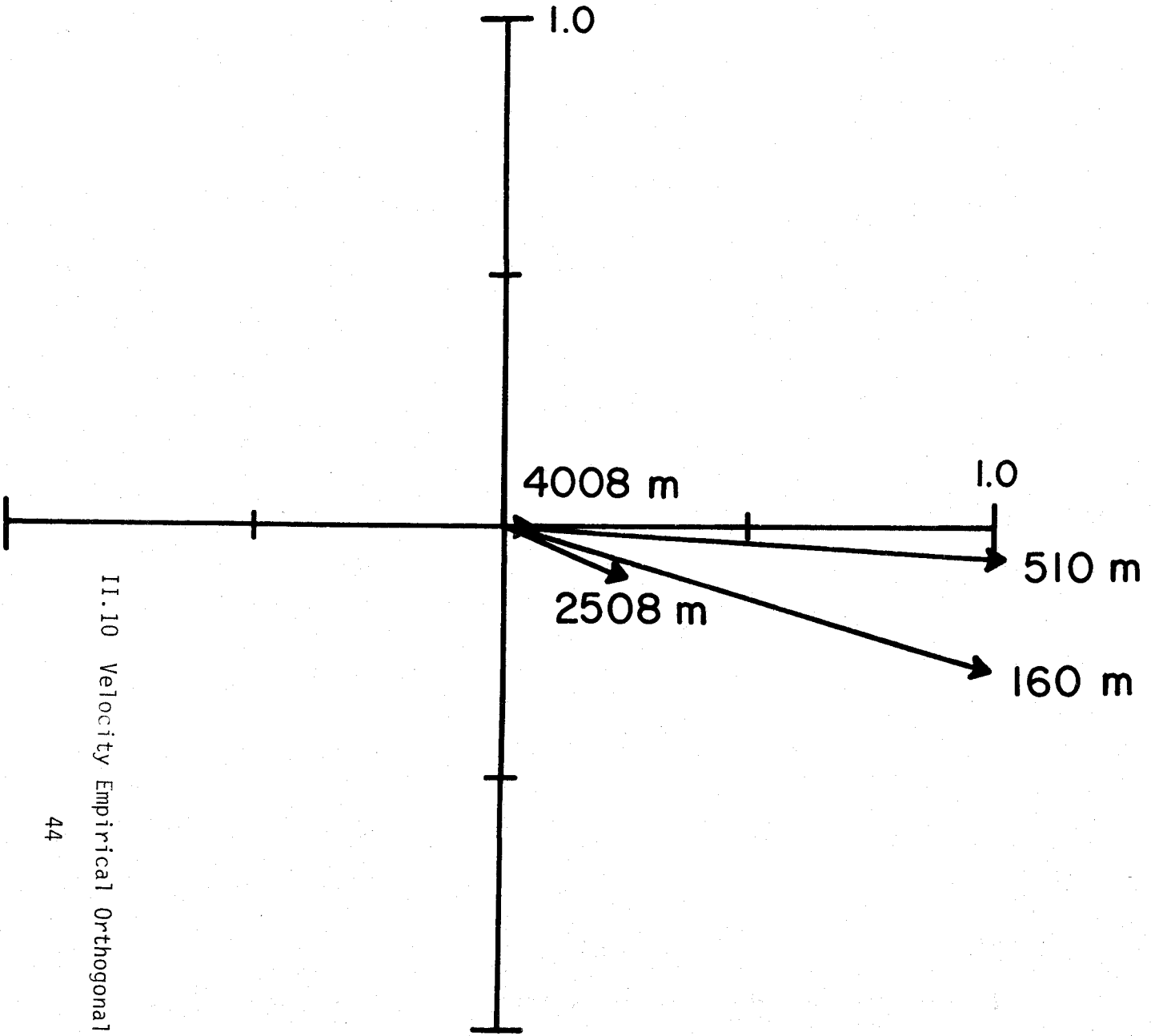


POLYMODE CLUSTER C - 4000 M

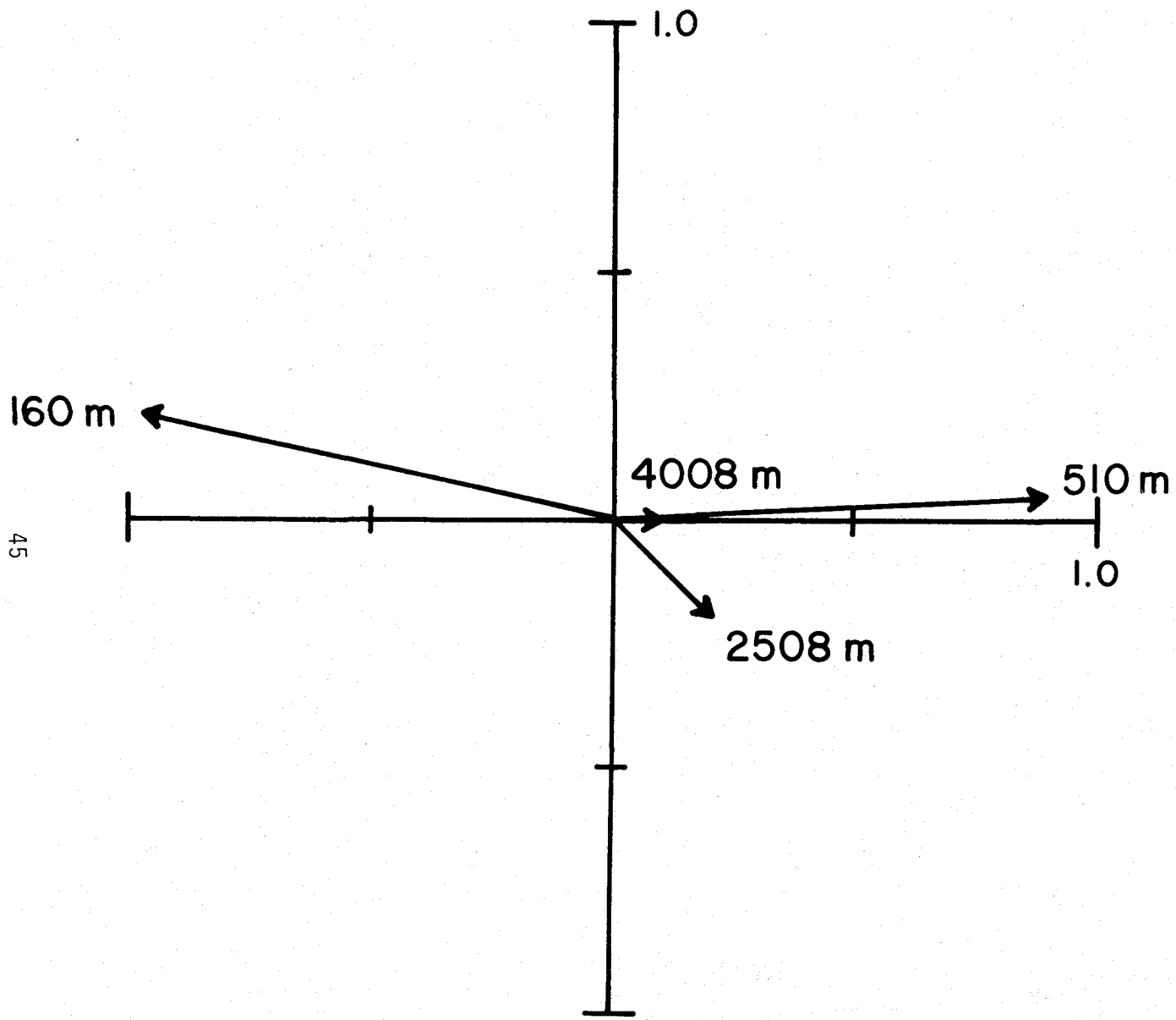


CLUSTER C
MOORING 81

△ — △ 71.4%
■ - - ■ 19.6%

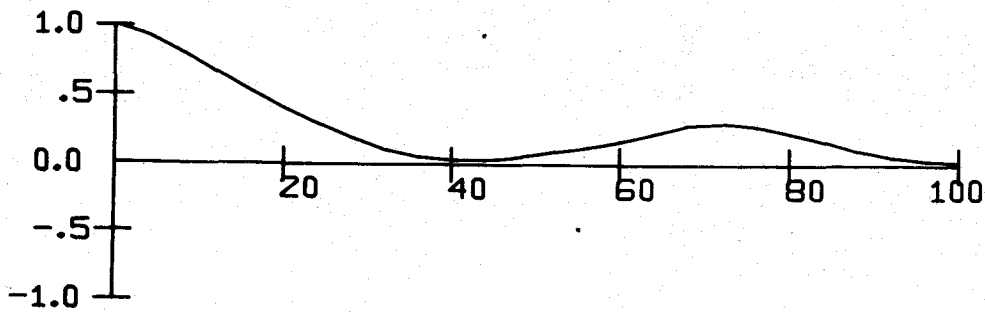


**CLUSTER C
MOORING 81
78 %**

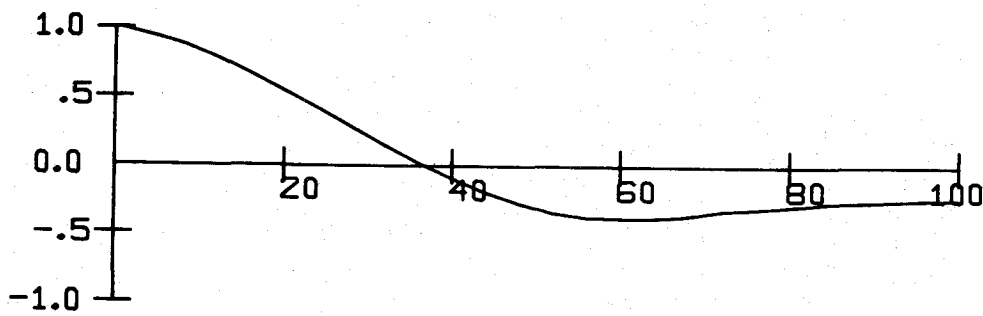


CLUSTER C
MOORING 81
17%

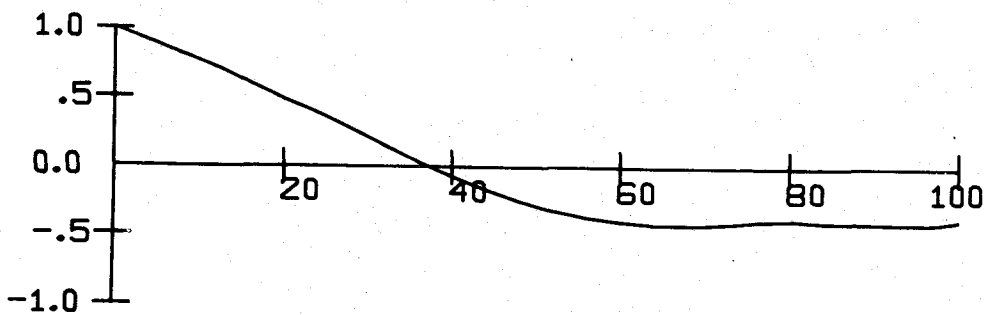
TEMPERATURE CORRELATIONS



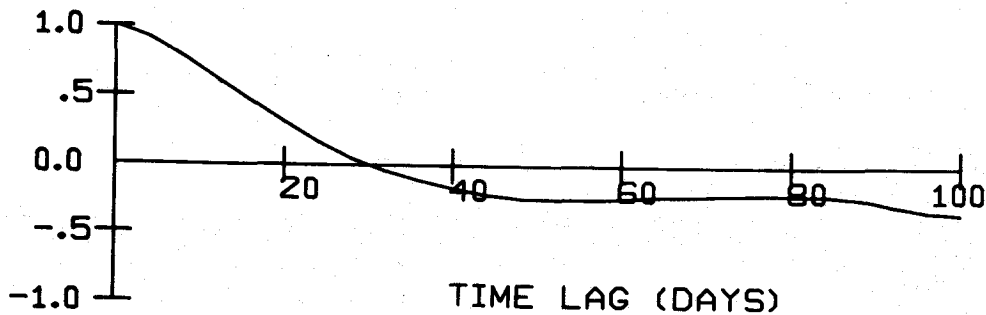
150M



225M



300M

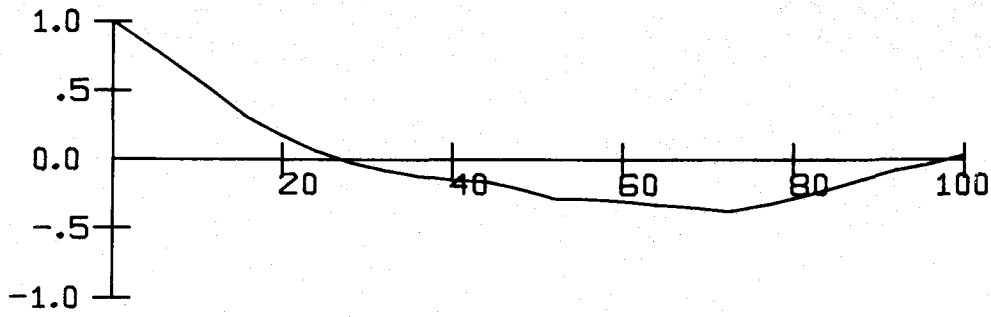


500M

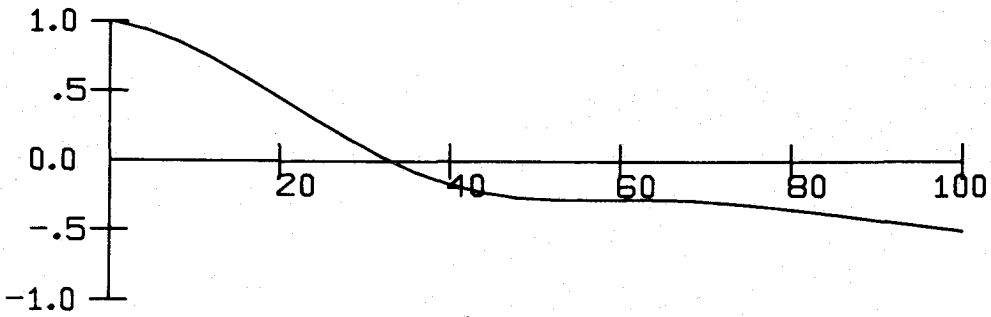
TIME LAG (DAYS)

MOORING 79

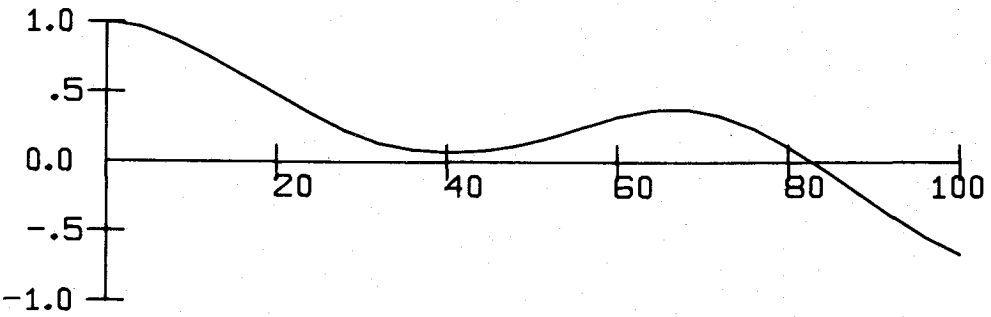
TEMPERATURE CORRELATIONS



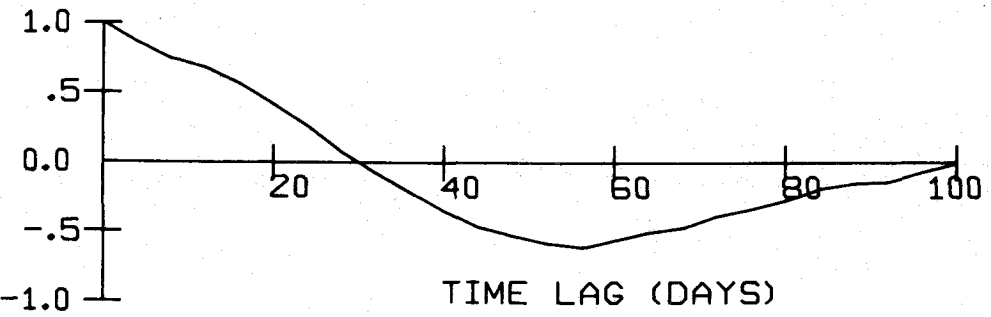
750M



1500M



2500M

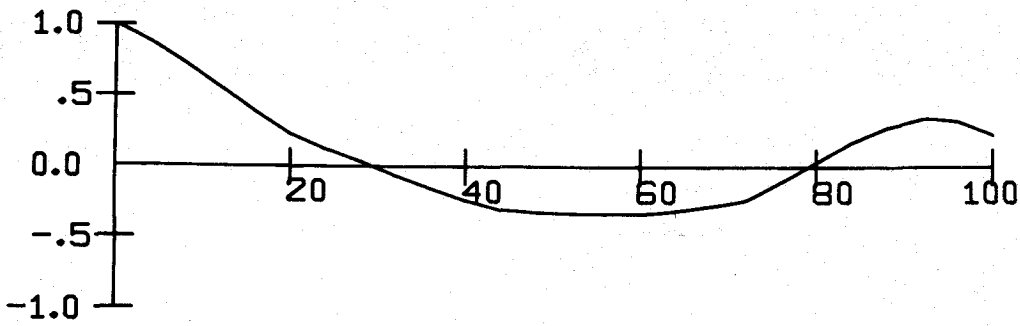


4000M

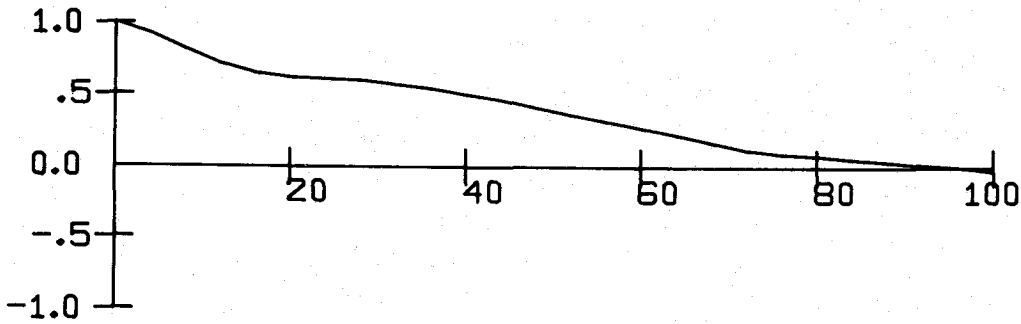
TIME LAG (DAYS)

MOORING 79

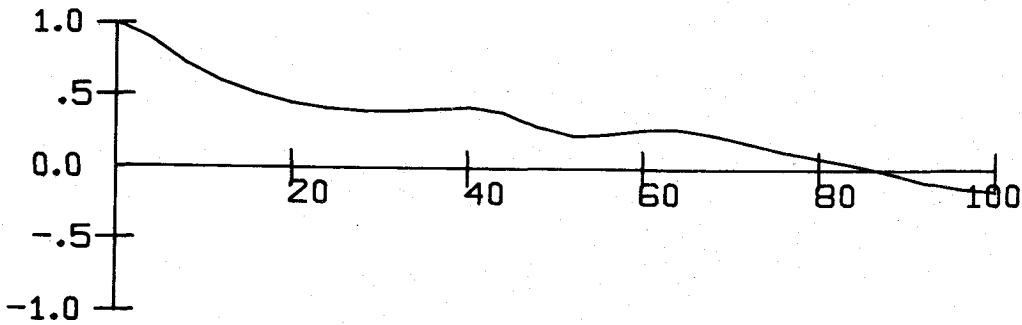
TEMPERATURE CORRELATIONS



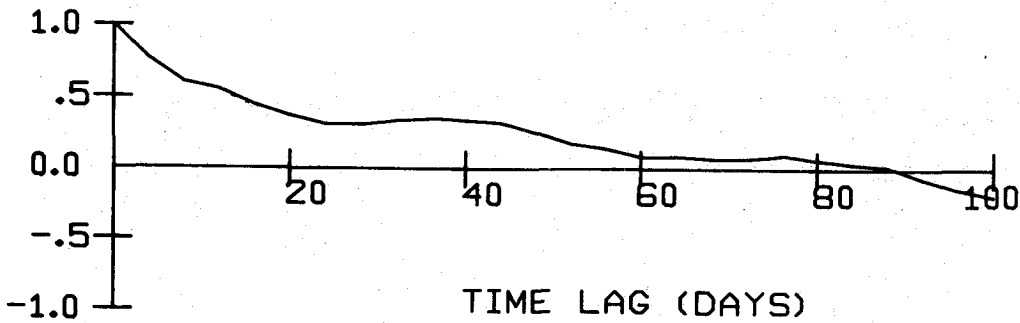
150M



225M



300M

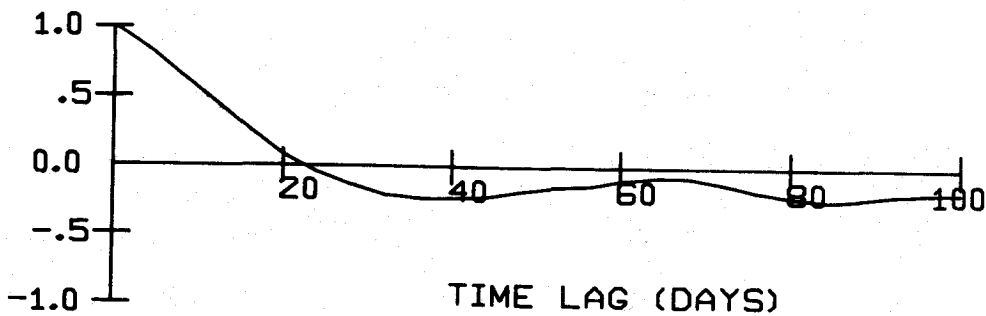
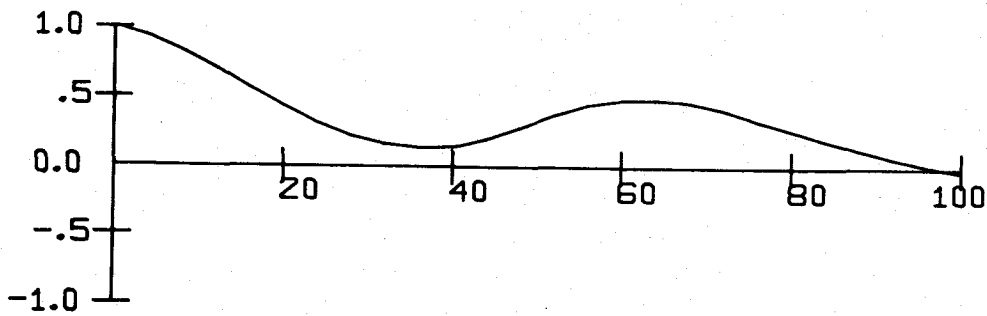
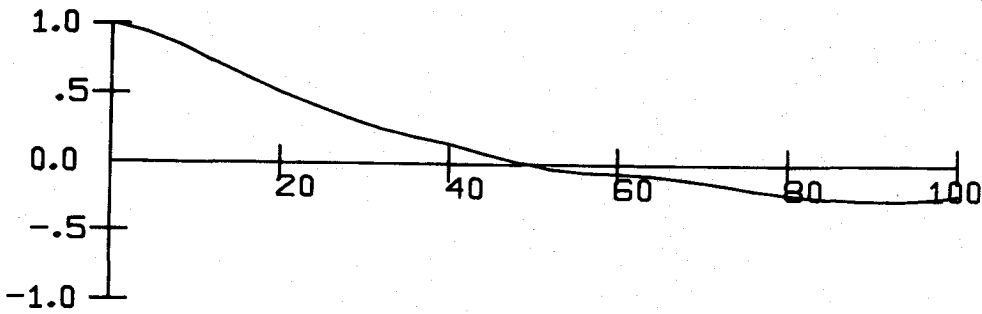
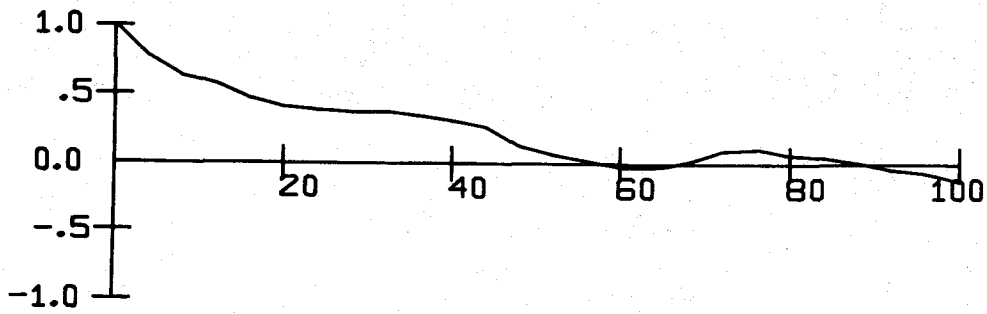


500M

TIME LAG (DAYS)

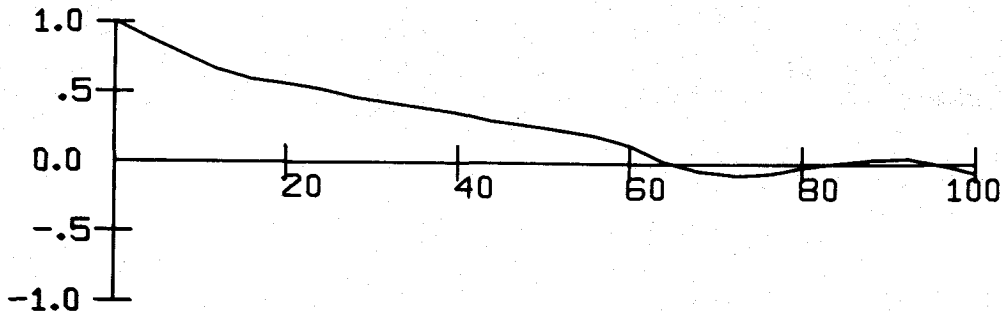
MOORING 81

TEMPERATURE CORRELATIONS

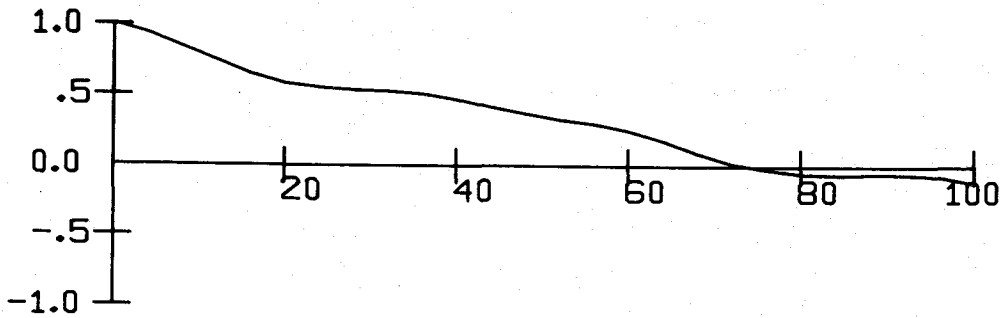


MOORING 81

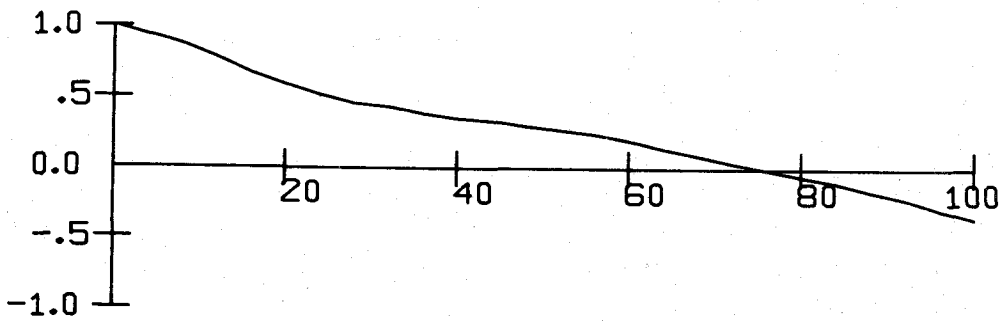
TEMPERATURE CORRELATIONS



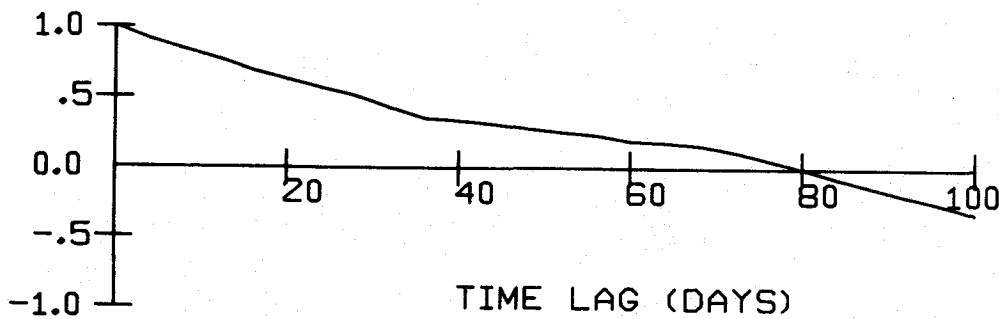
150M



225M



300M

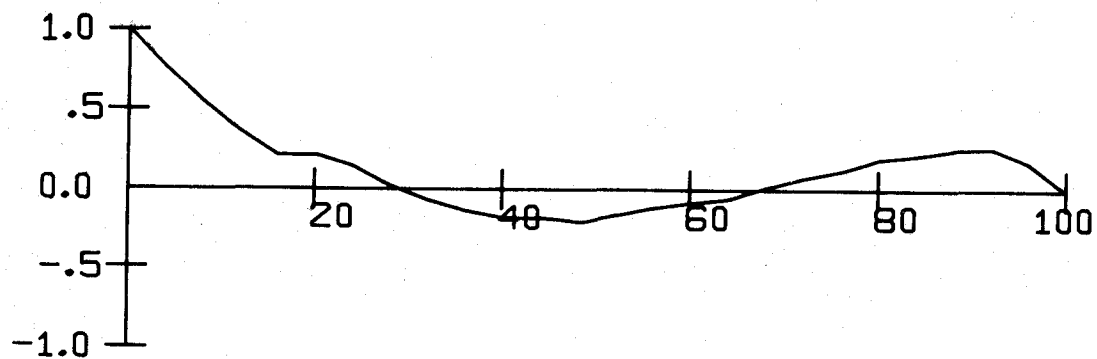


500M

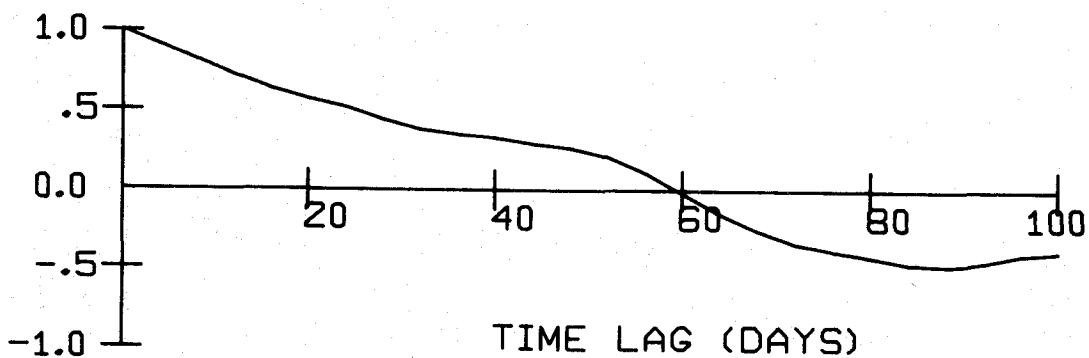
TIME LAG (DAYS)

MOORING 82

TEMPERATURE CORRELATIONS



750M

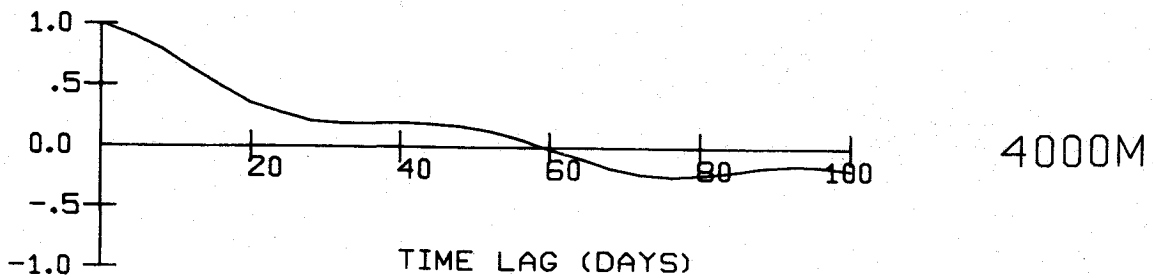
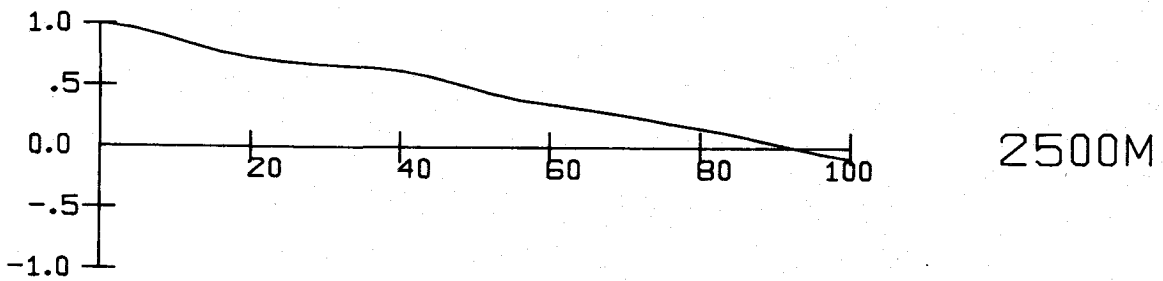
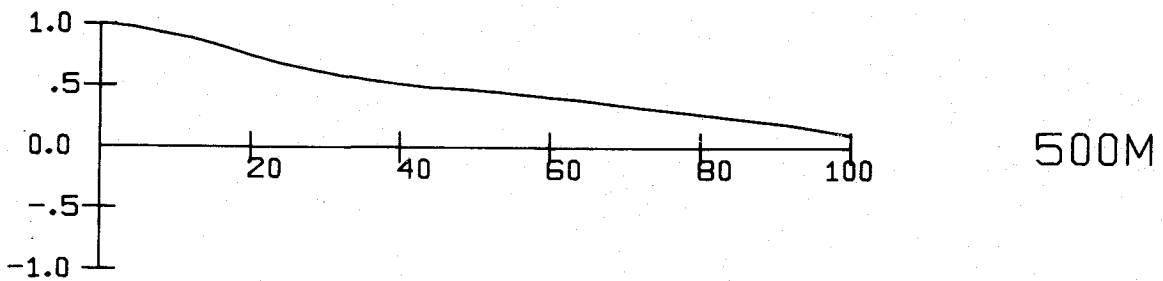
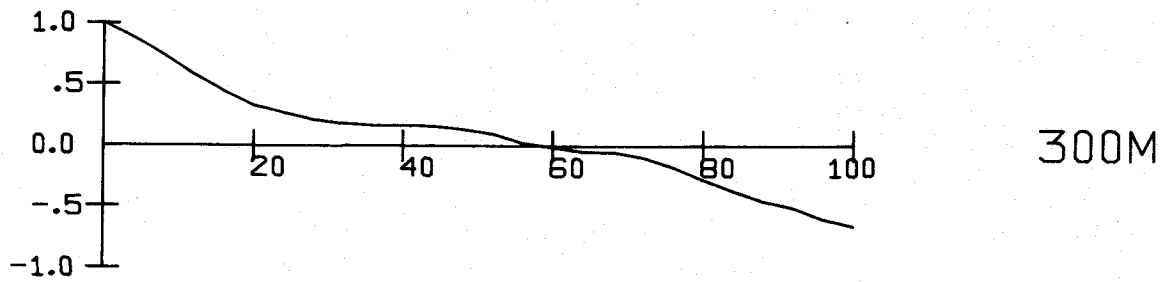
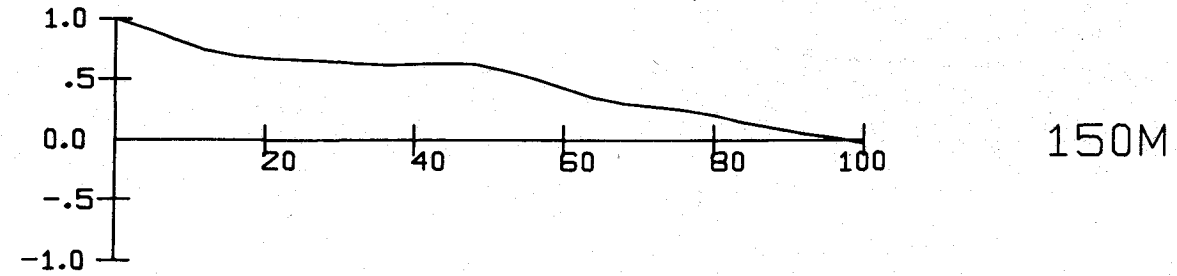


4000M

TIME LAG (DAYS)

MOORING 82

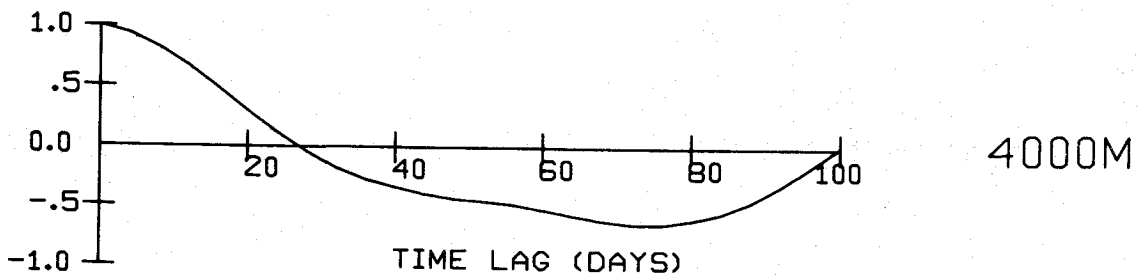
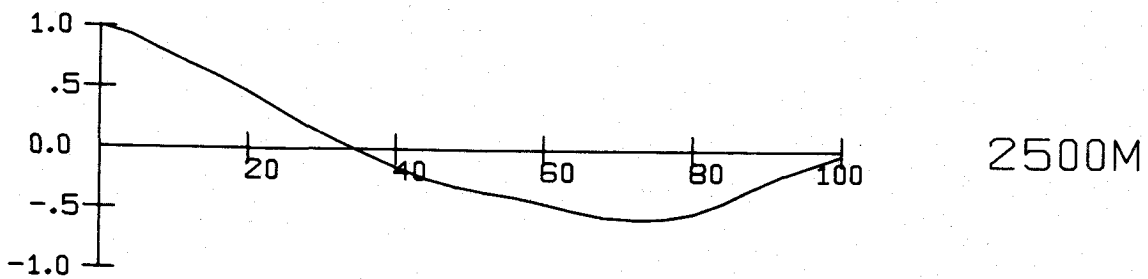
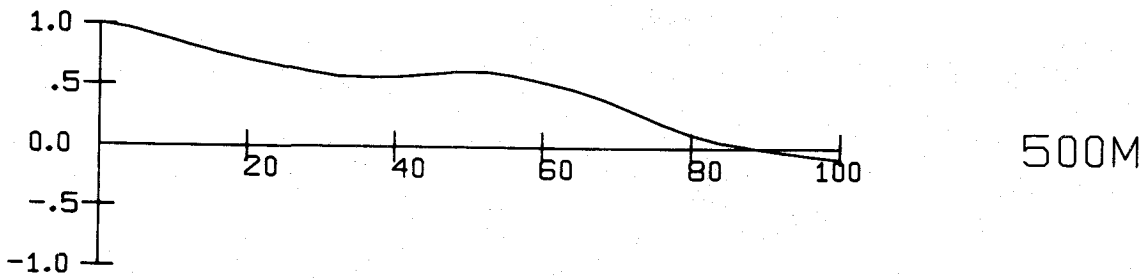
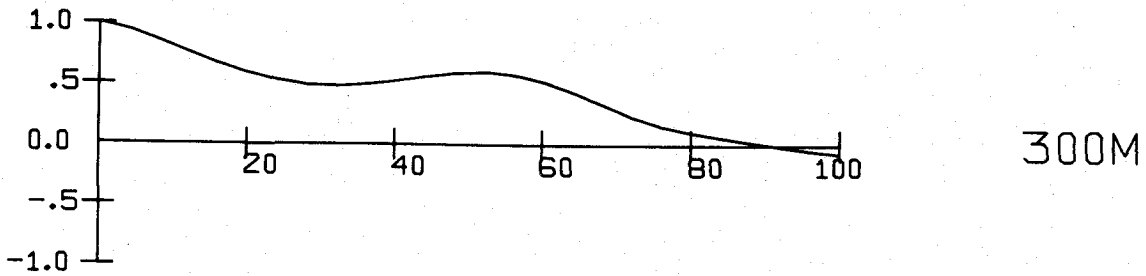
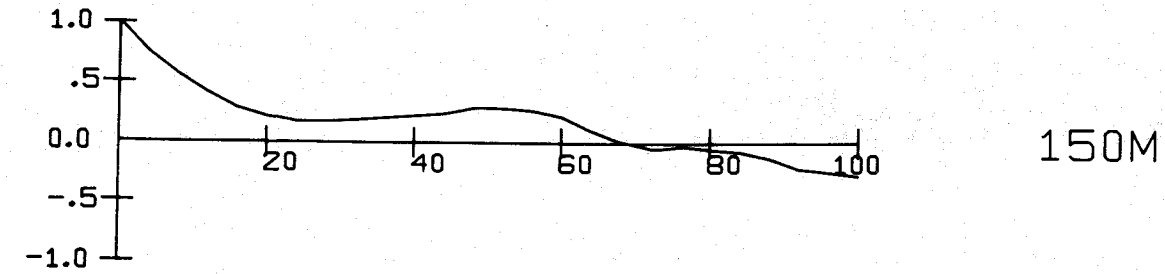
U VELOCITY CORRELATIONS



TIME LAG (DAYS)

MOORING 81

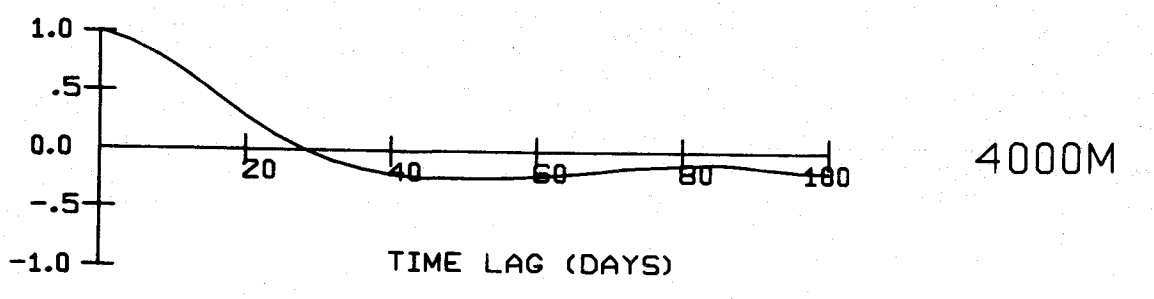
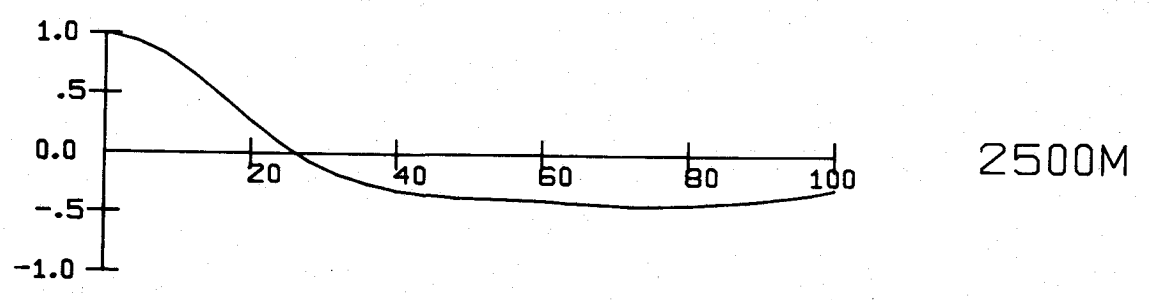
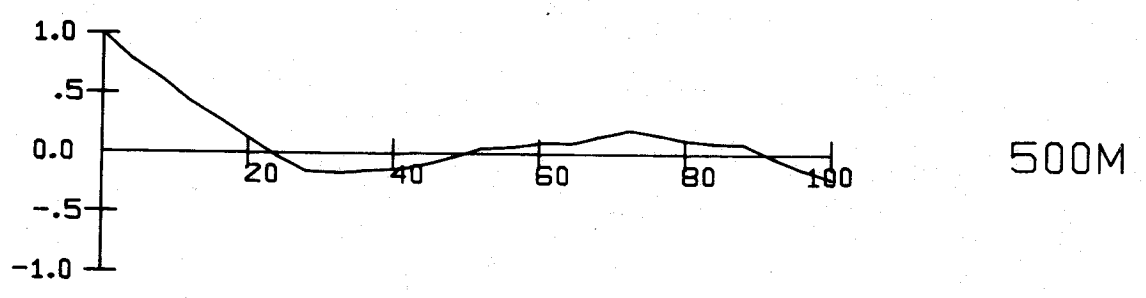
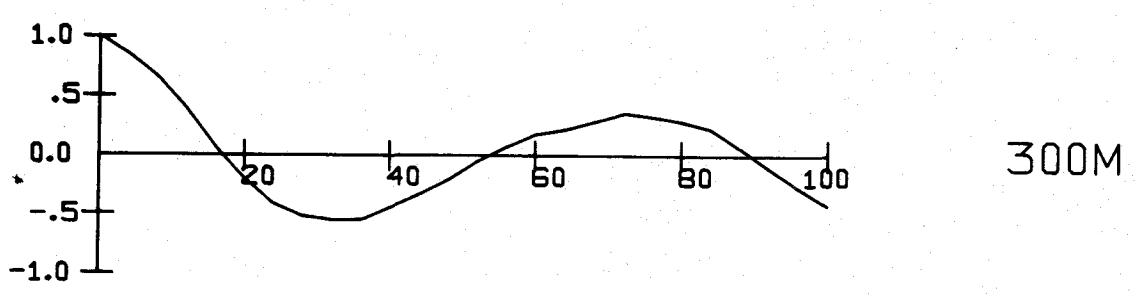
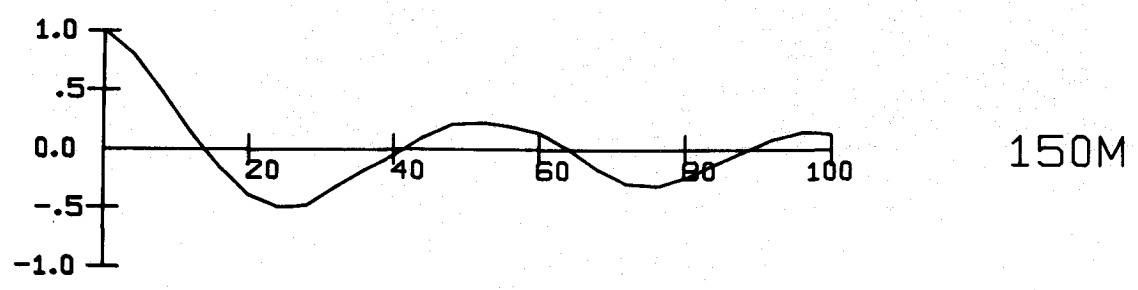
U VELOCITY CORRELATIONS



TIME LAG (DAYS)

MOORING 82

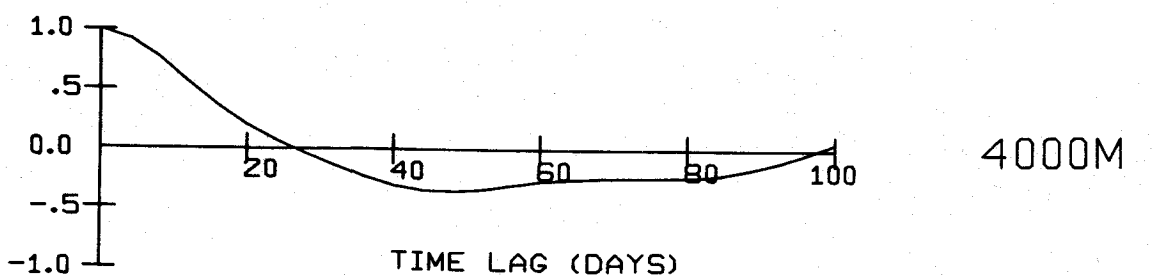
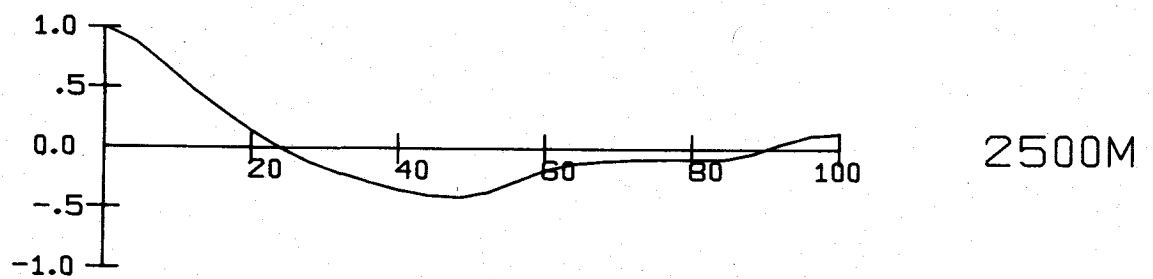
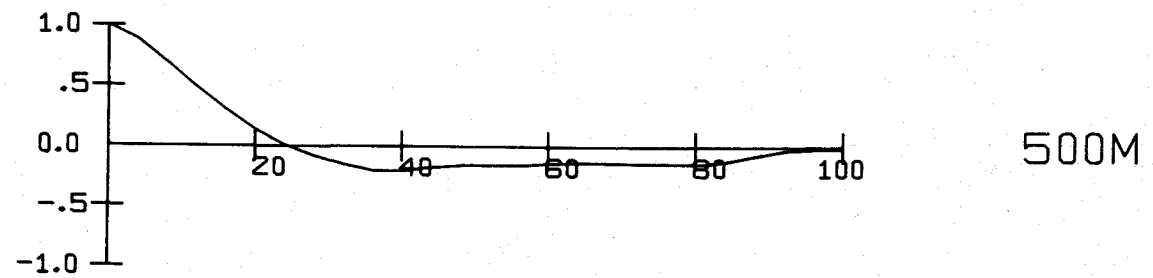
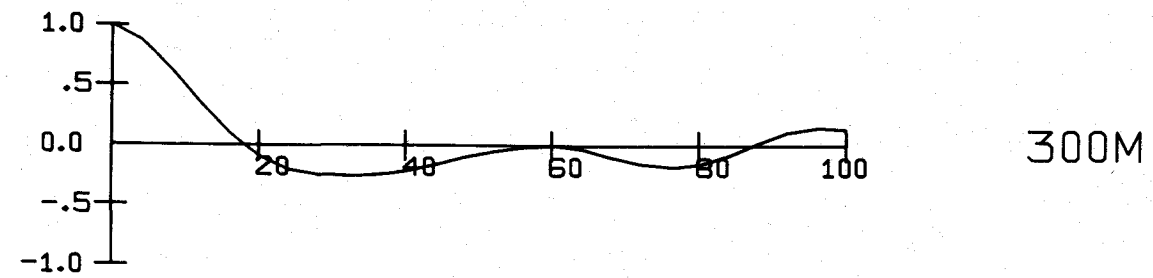
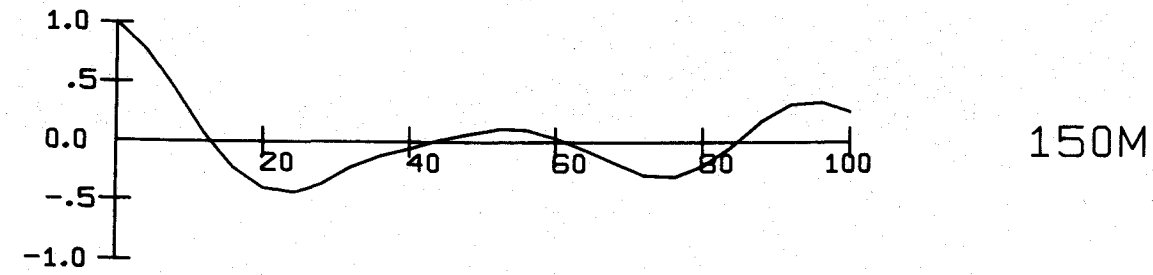
V VELOCITY CORRELATIONS



TIME LAG (DAYS)

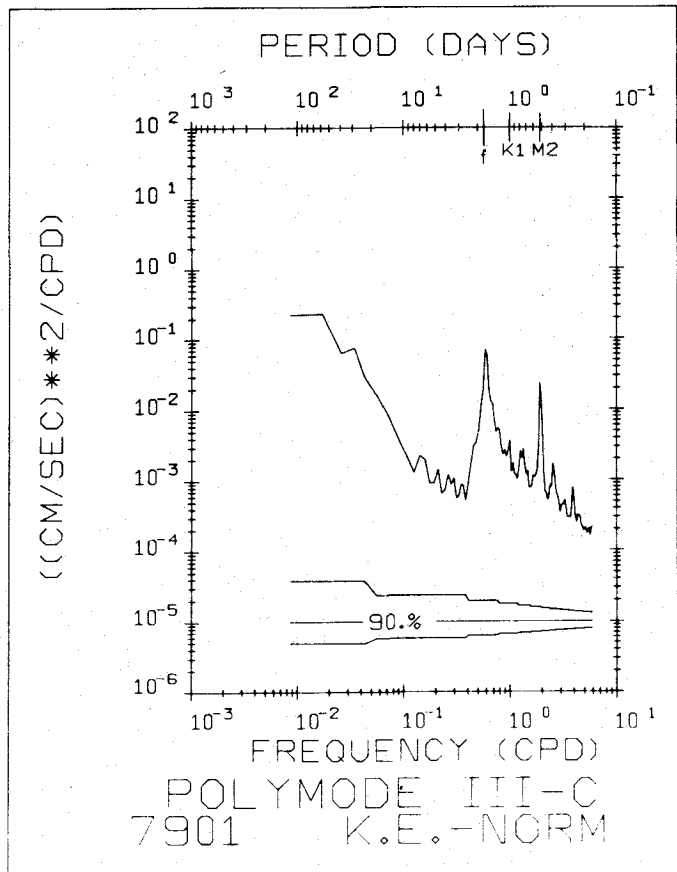
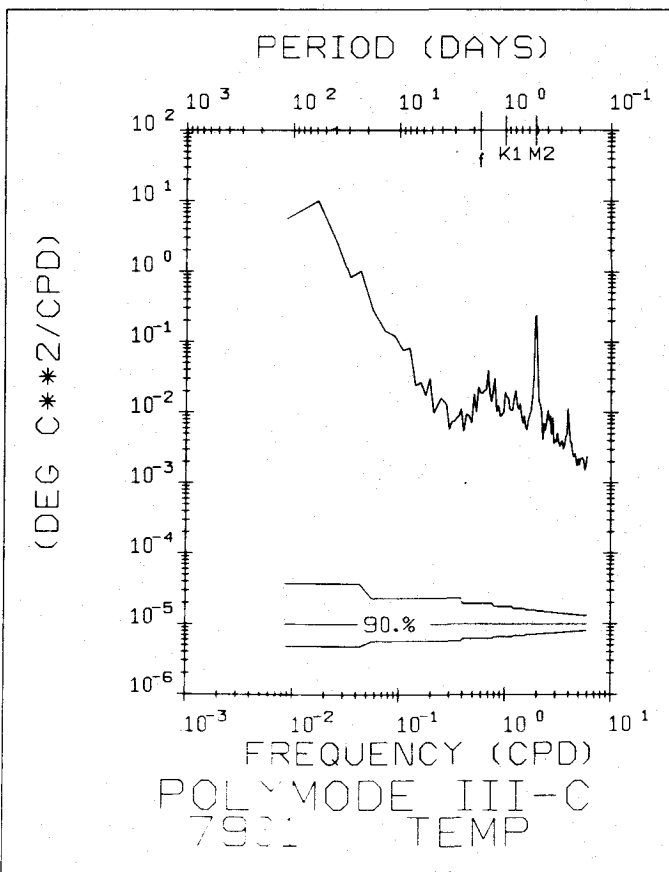
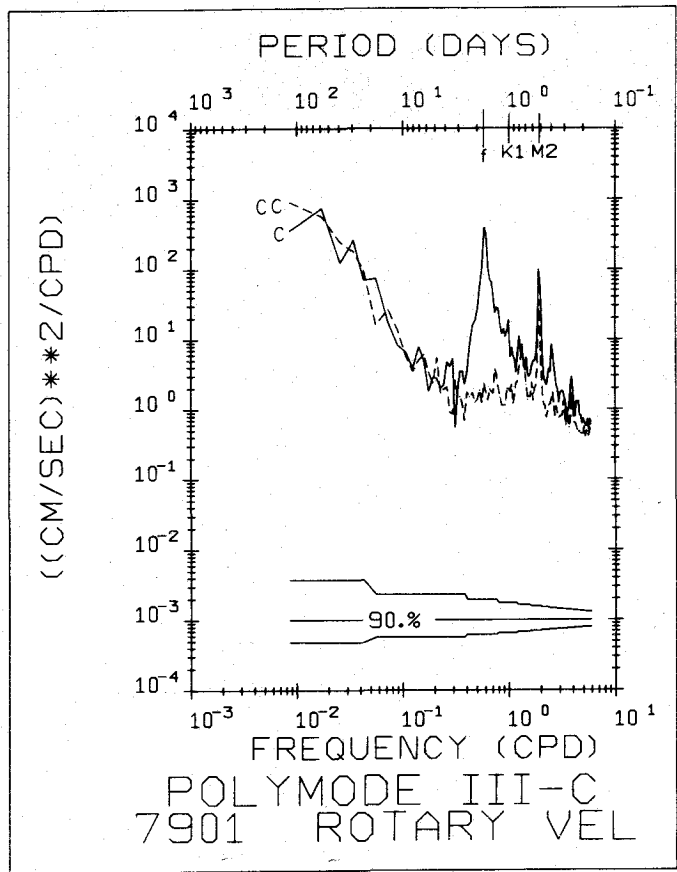
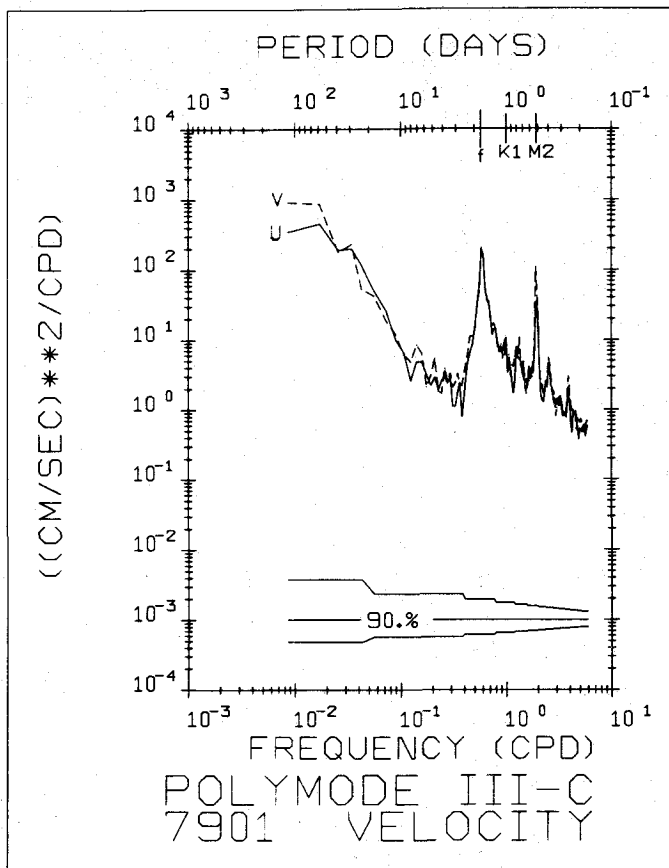
MOORING 81

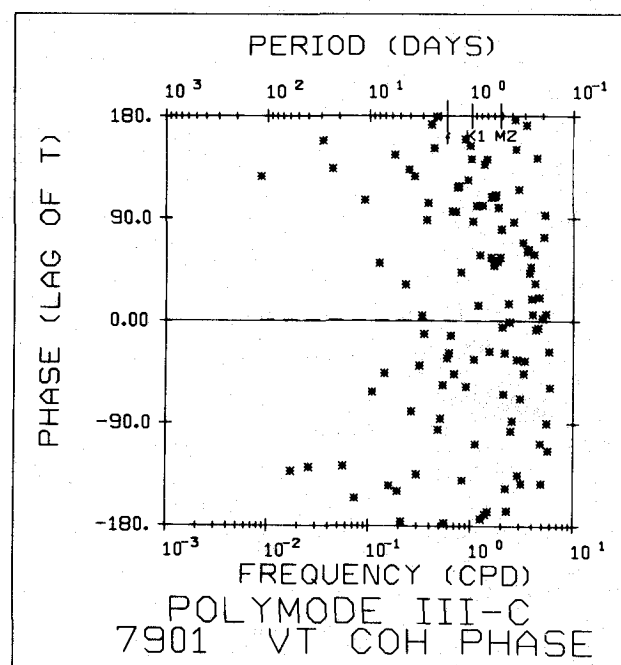
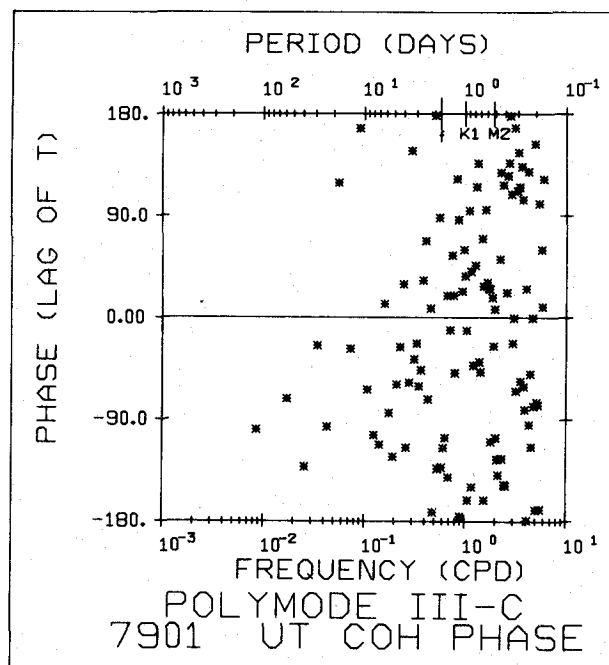
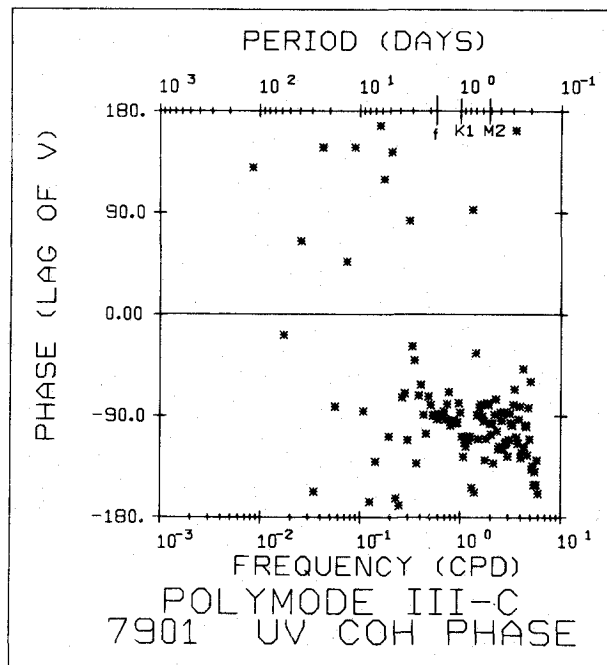
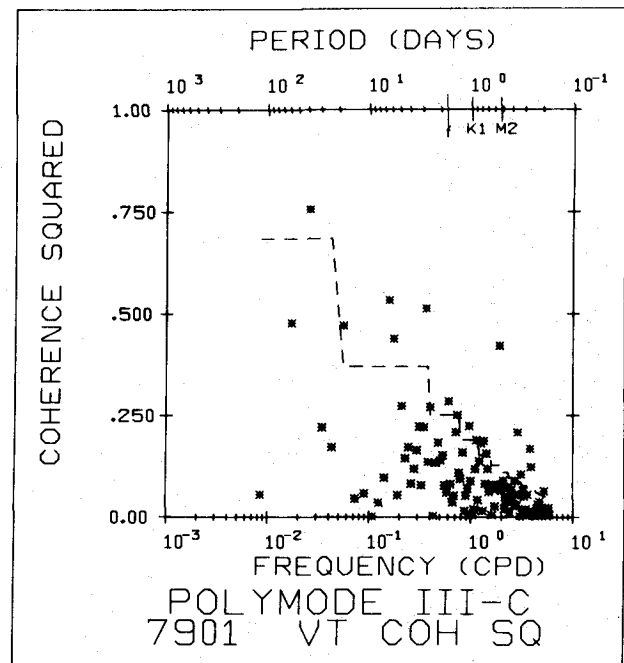
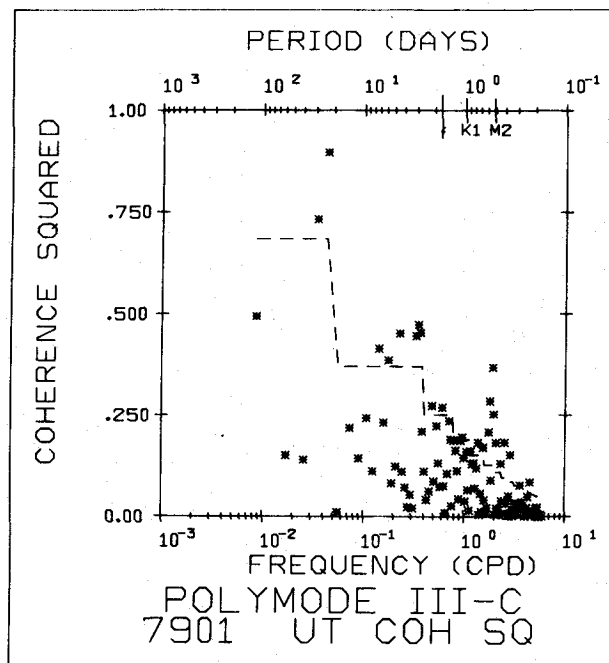
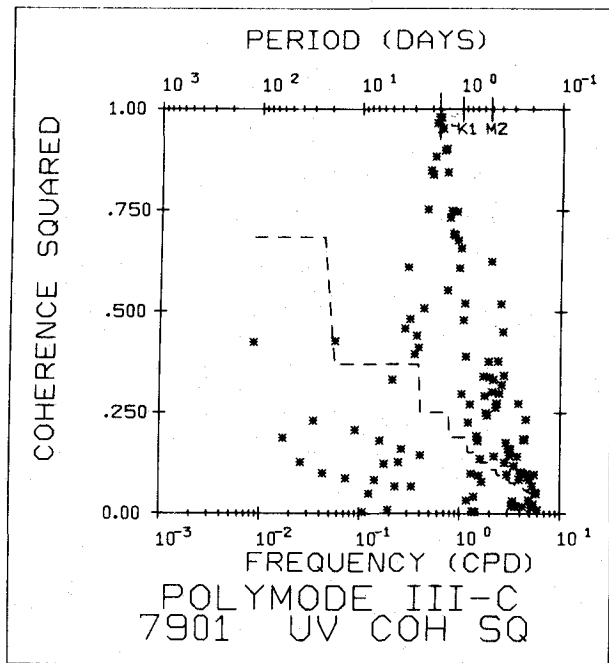
V VELOCITY CORRELATIONS

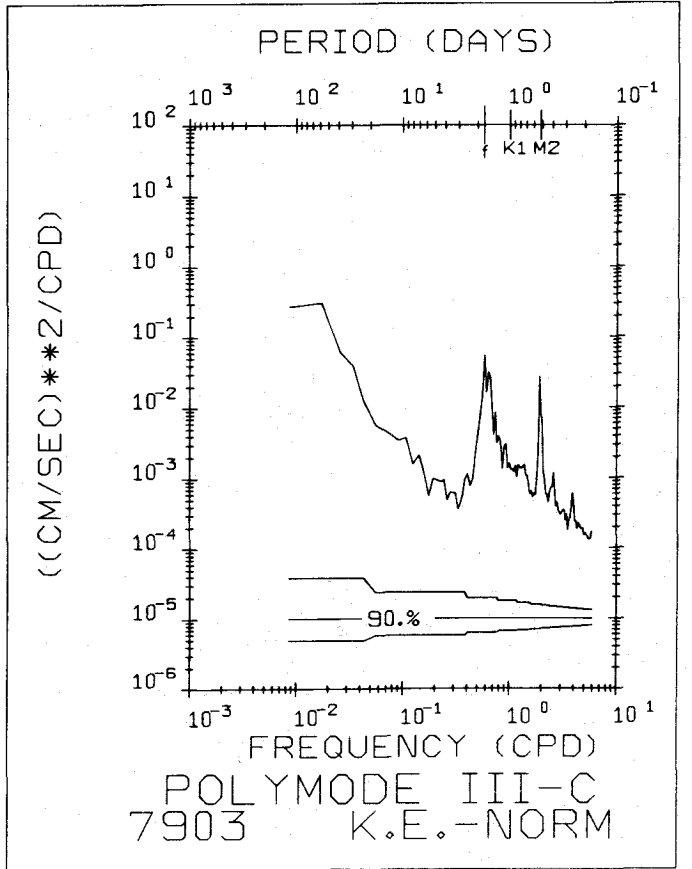
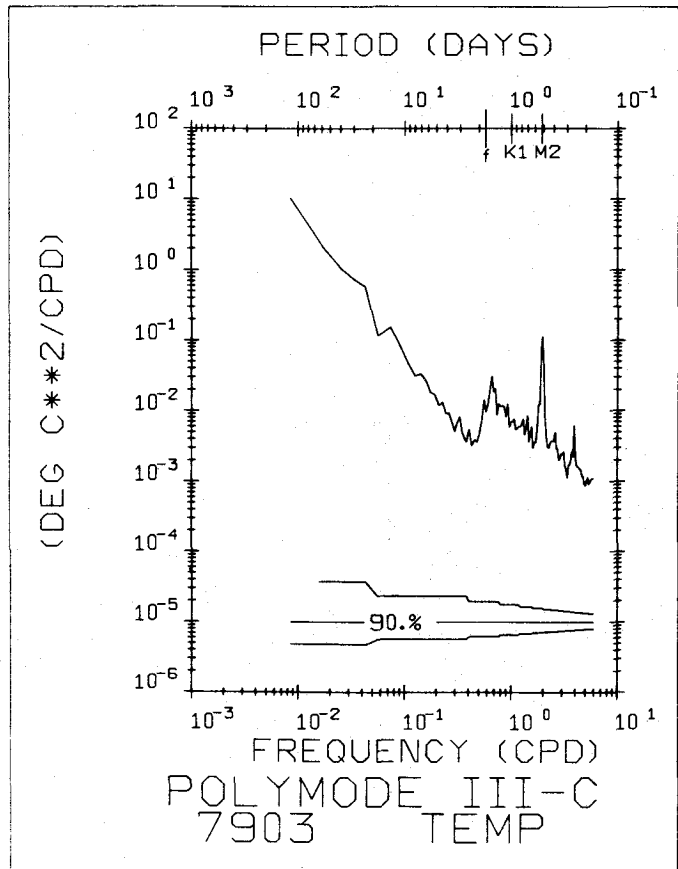
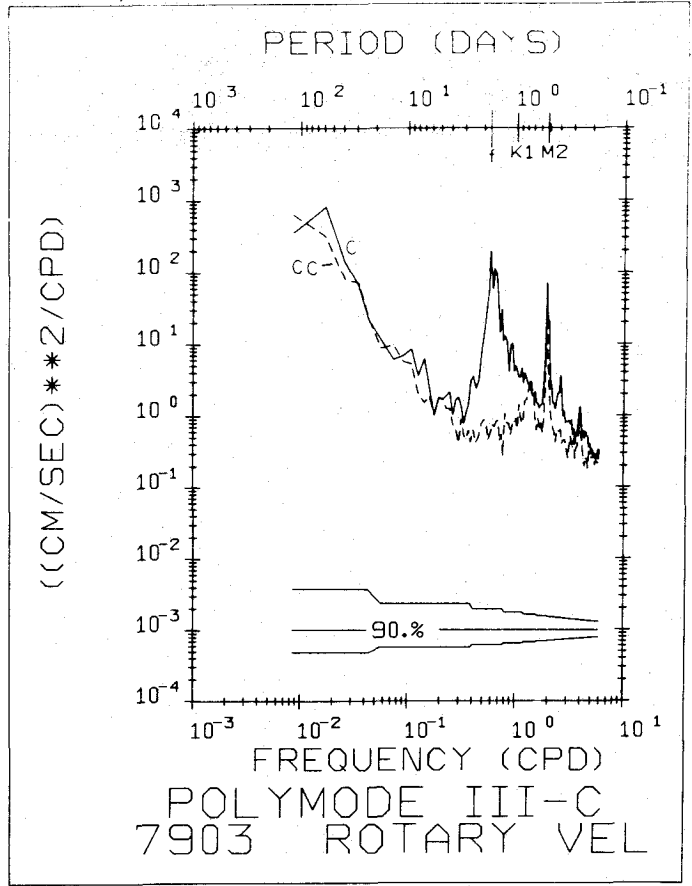
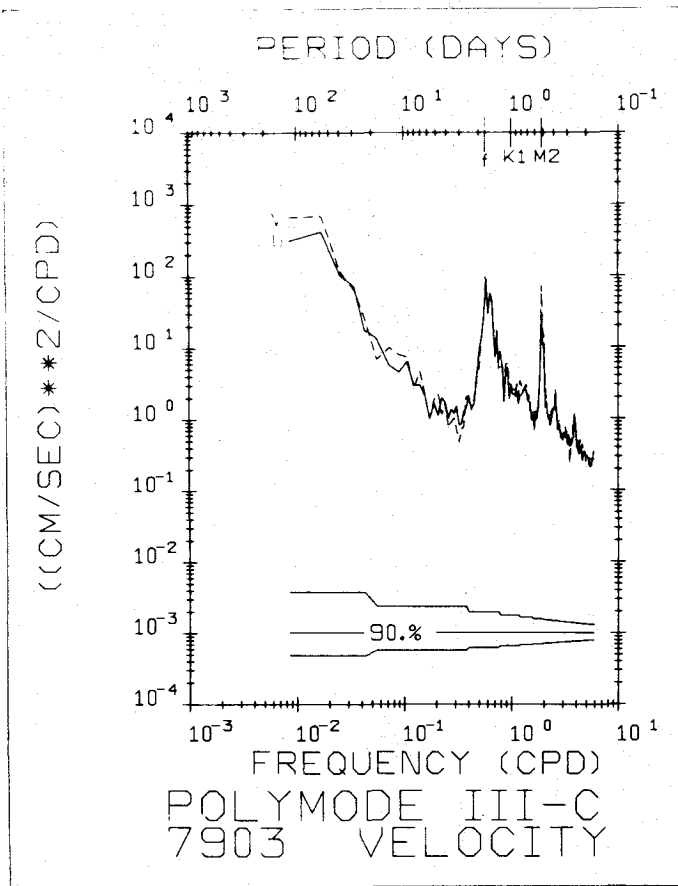


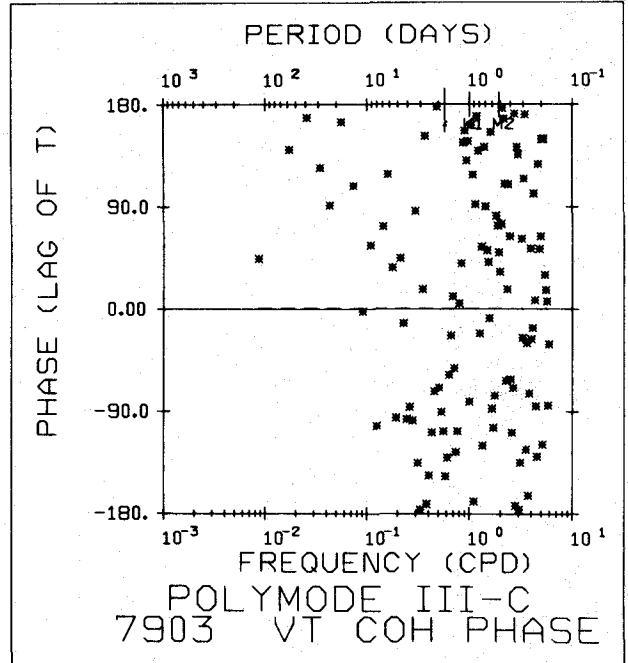
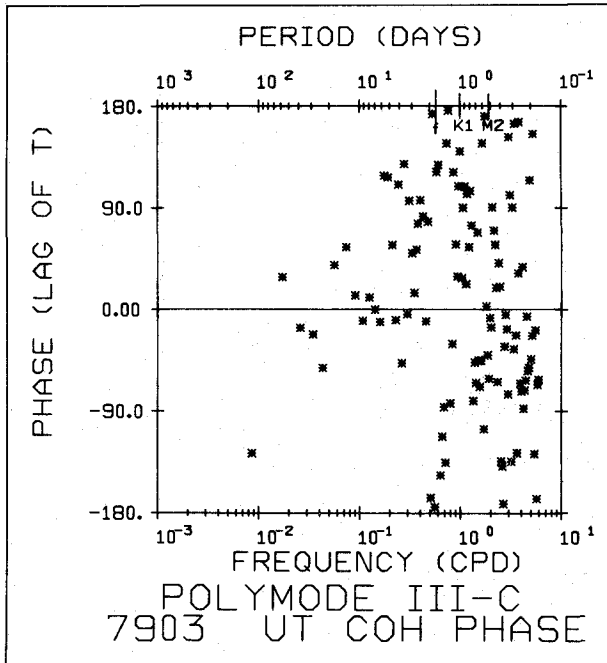
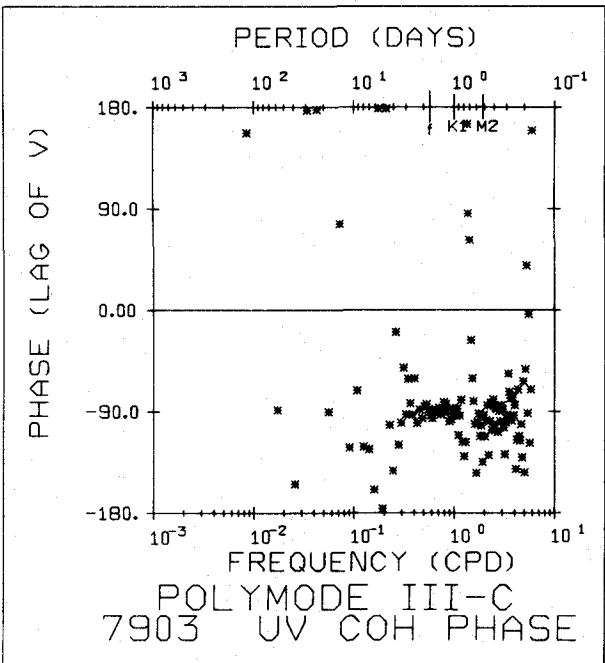
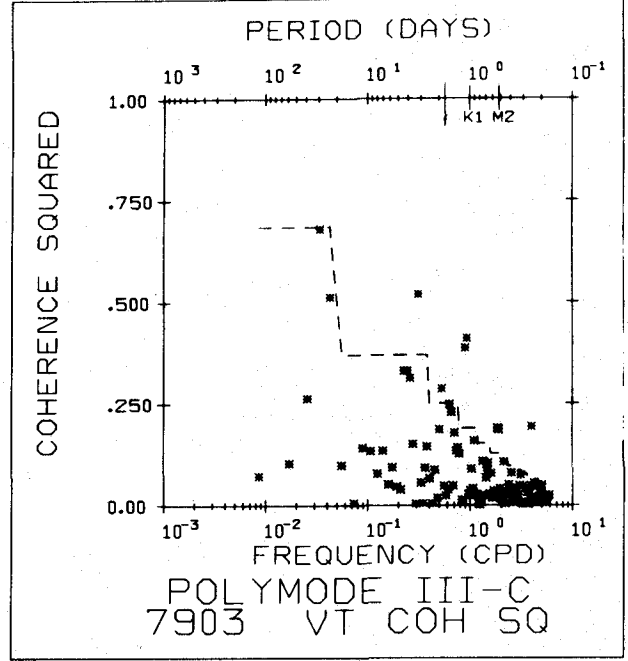
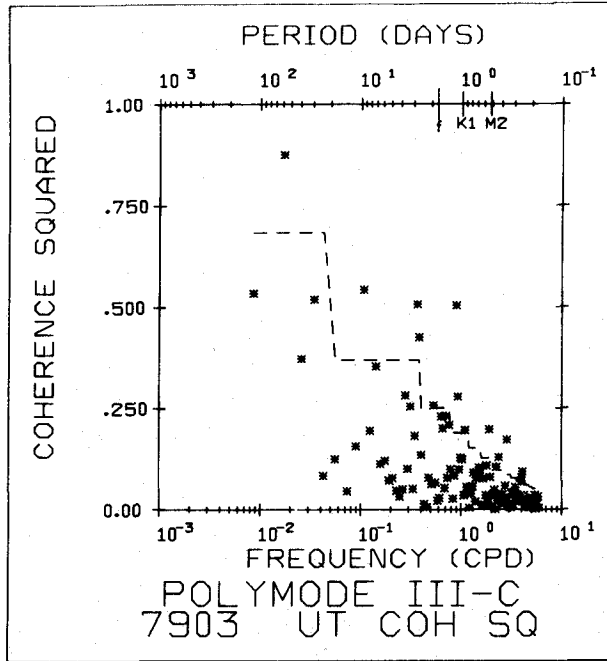
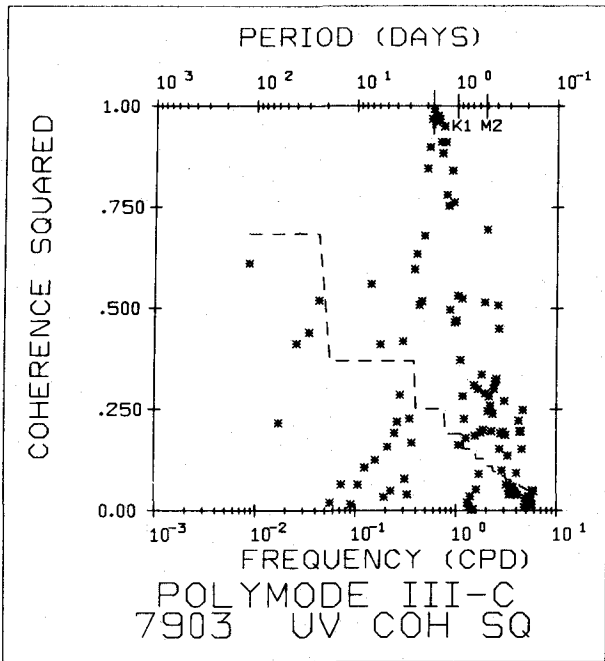
TIME LAG (DAYS)

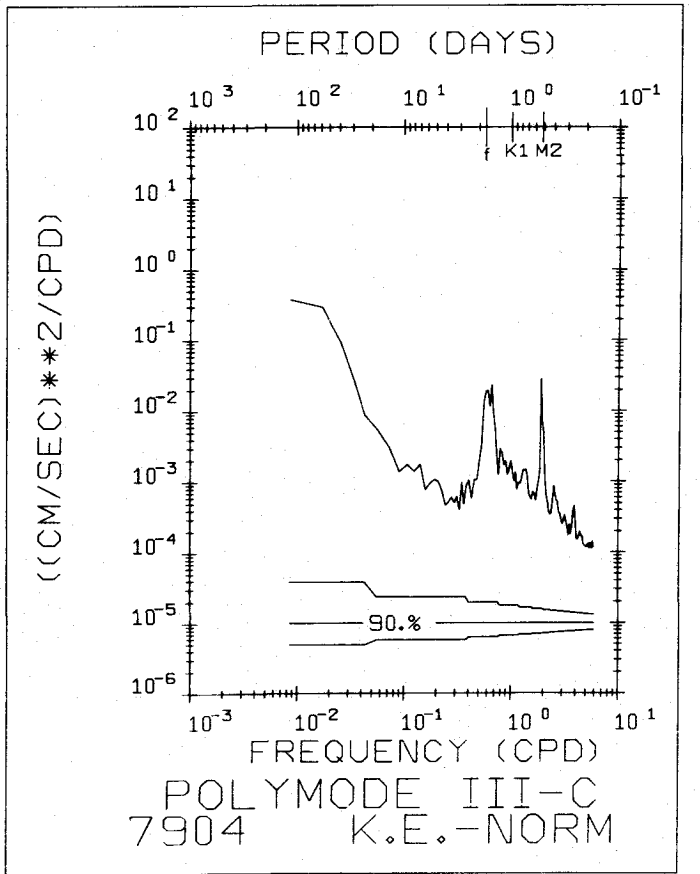
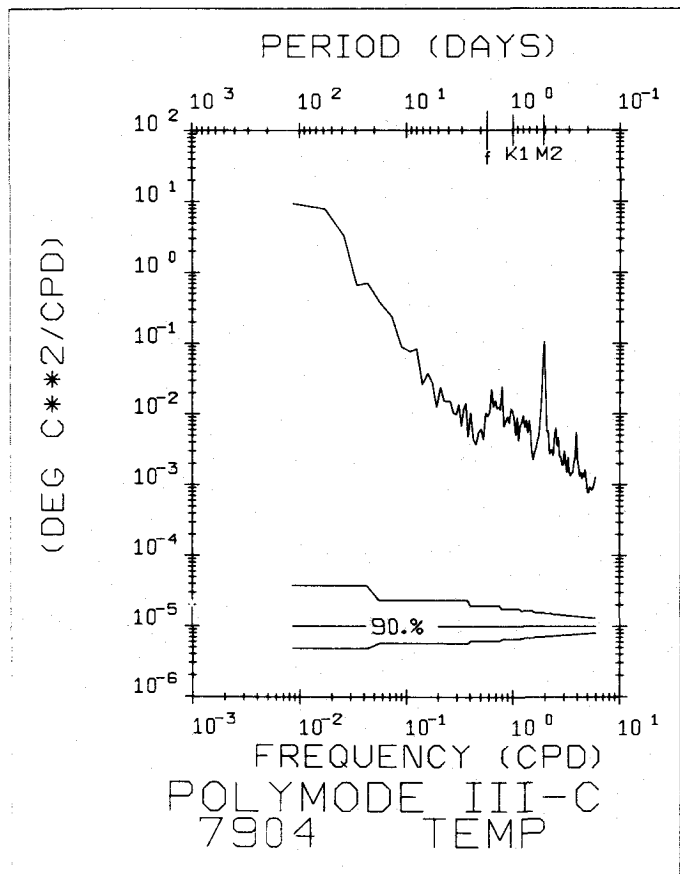
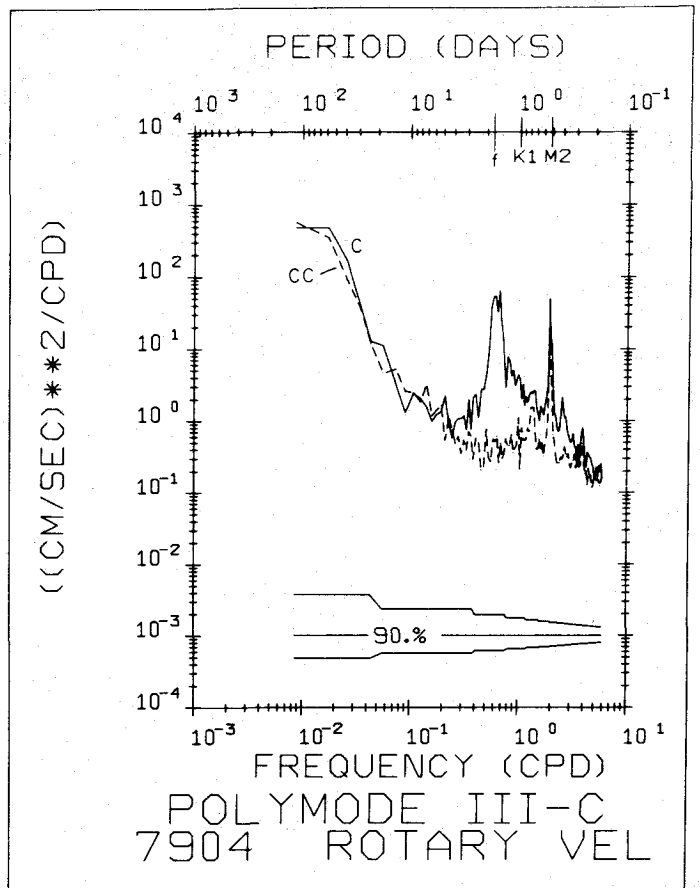
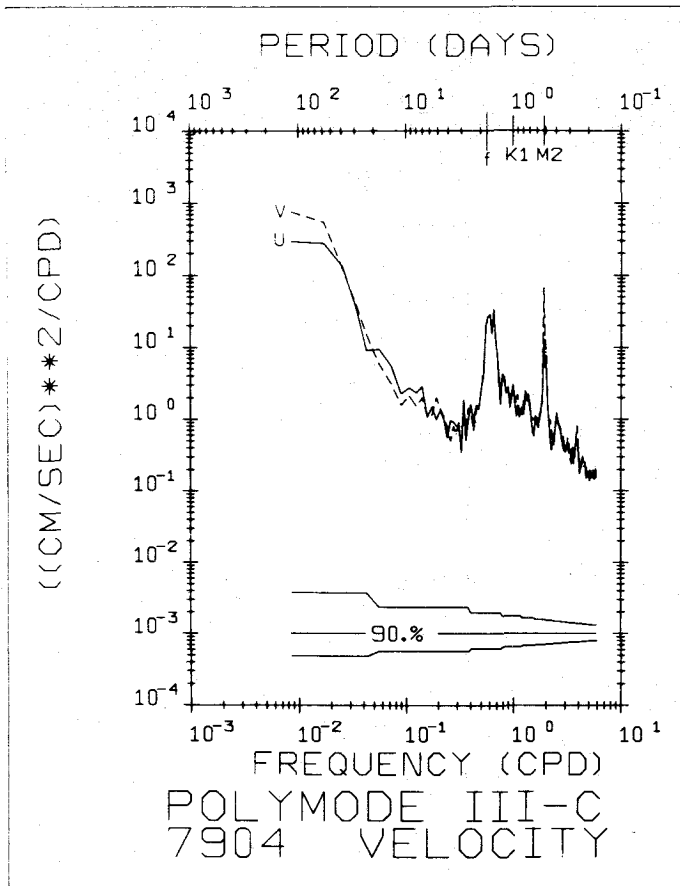
MOORING 82

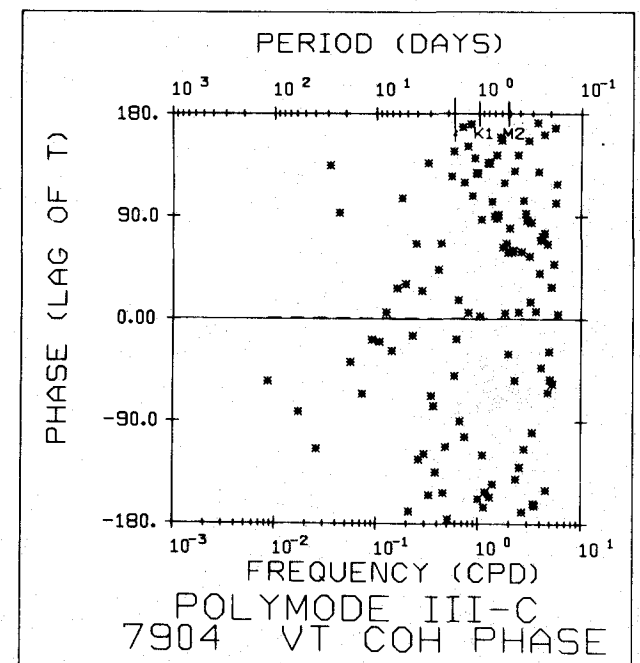
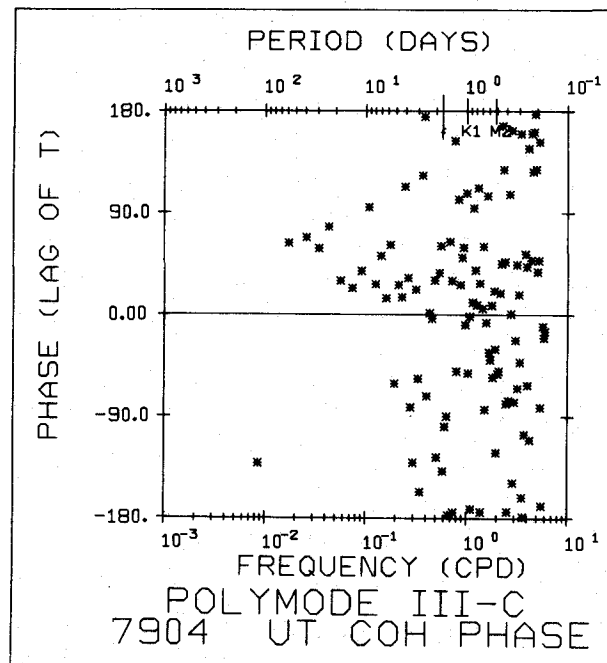
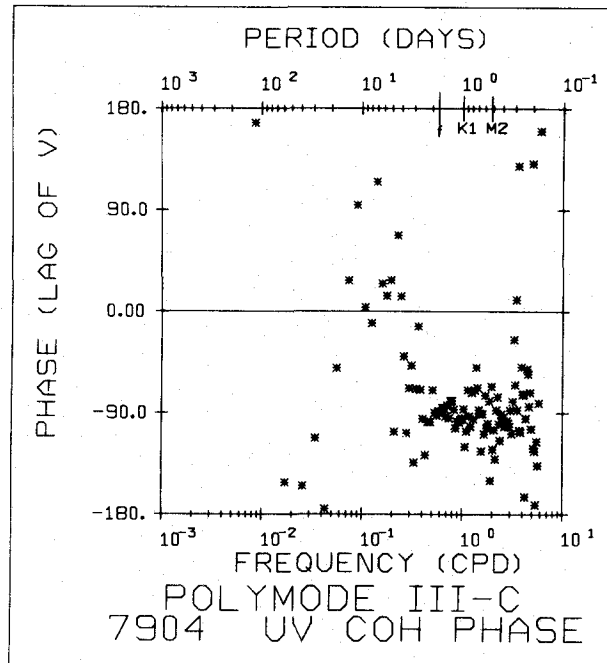
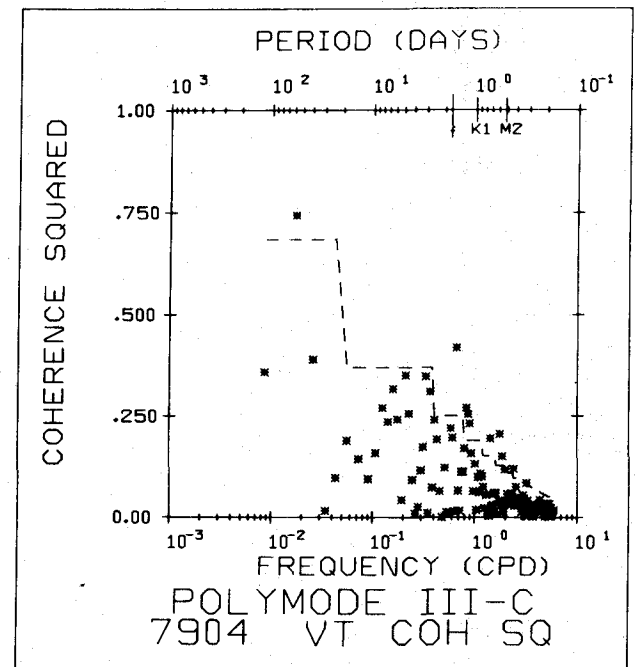
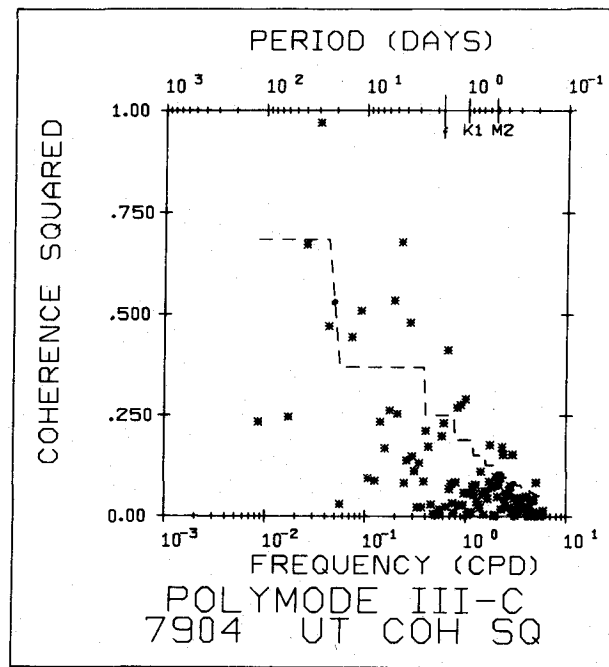
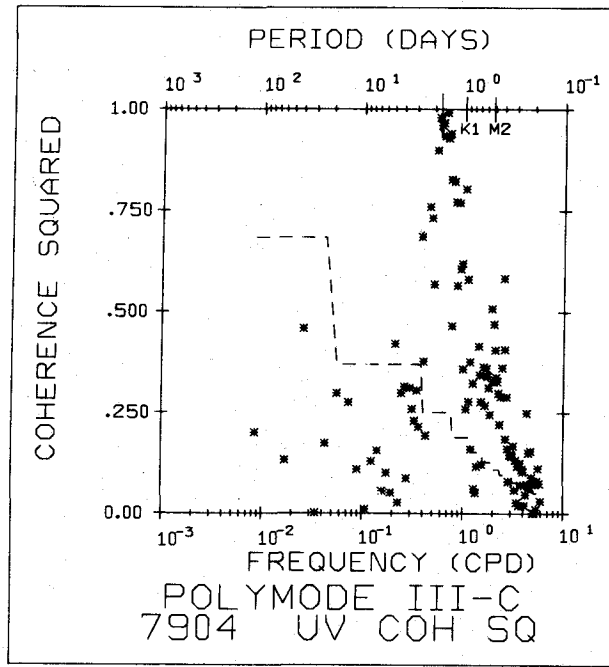


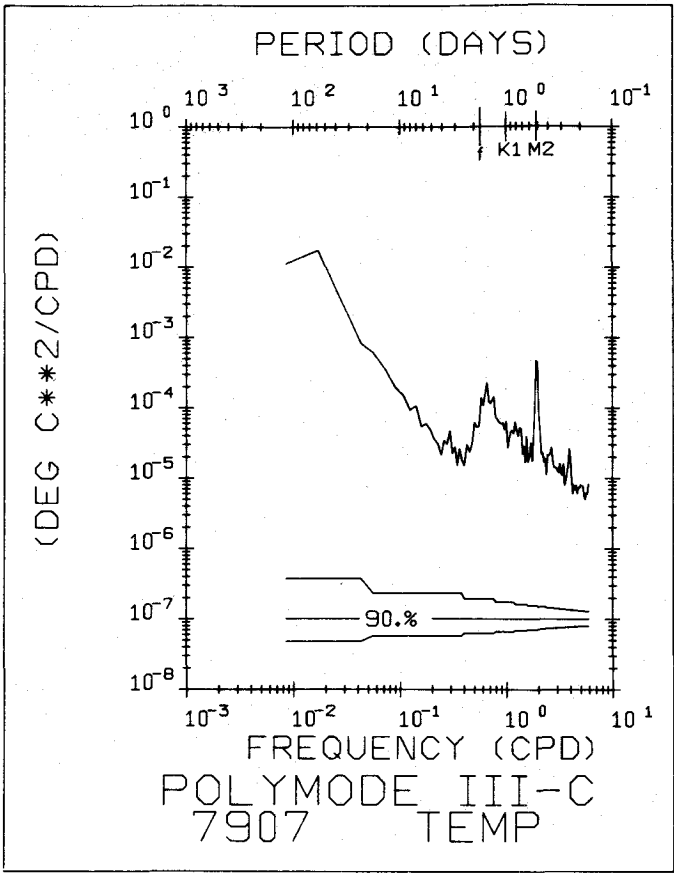


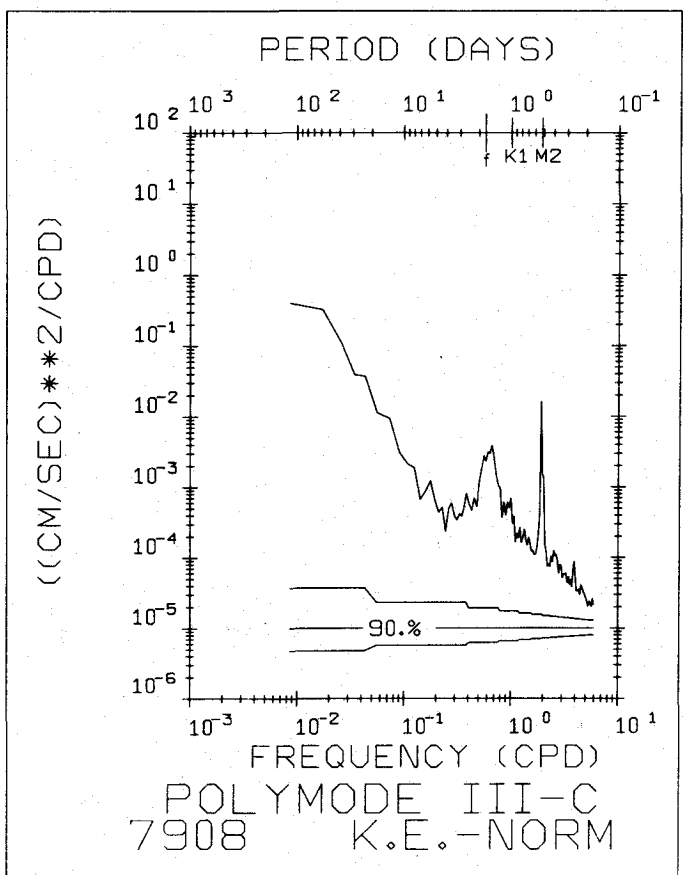
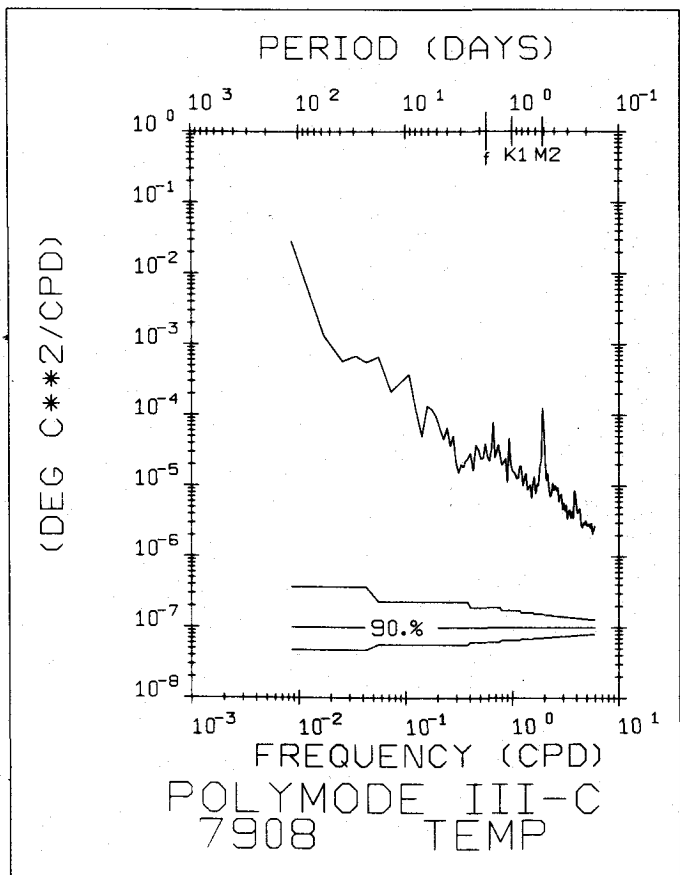
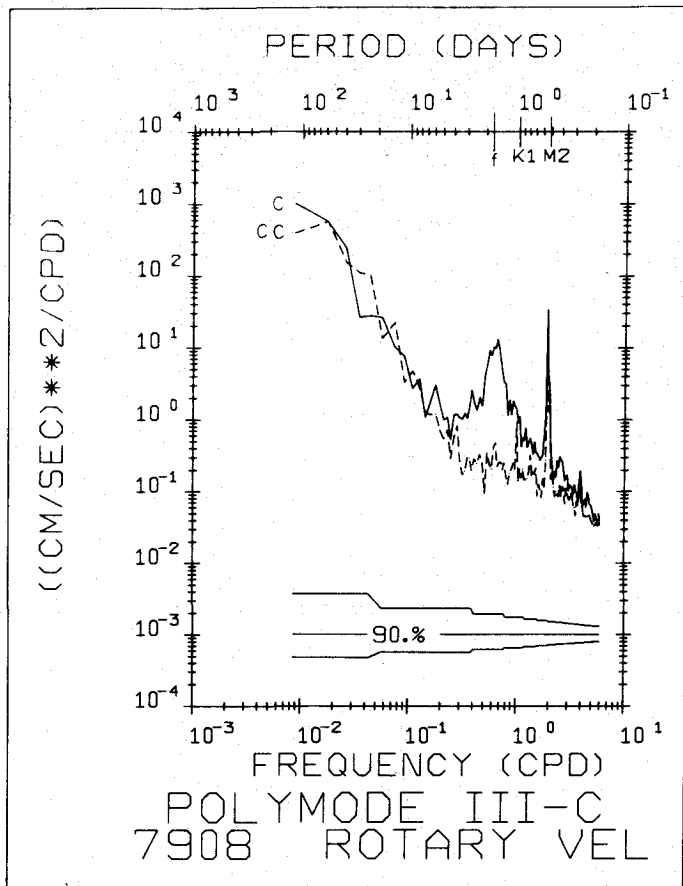
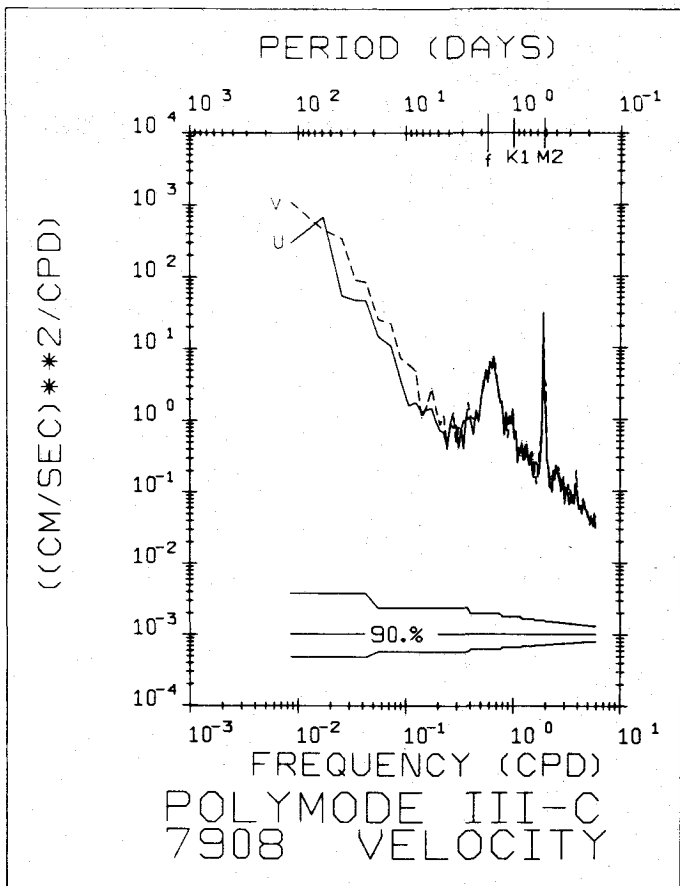


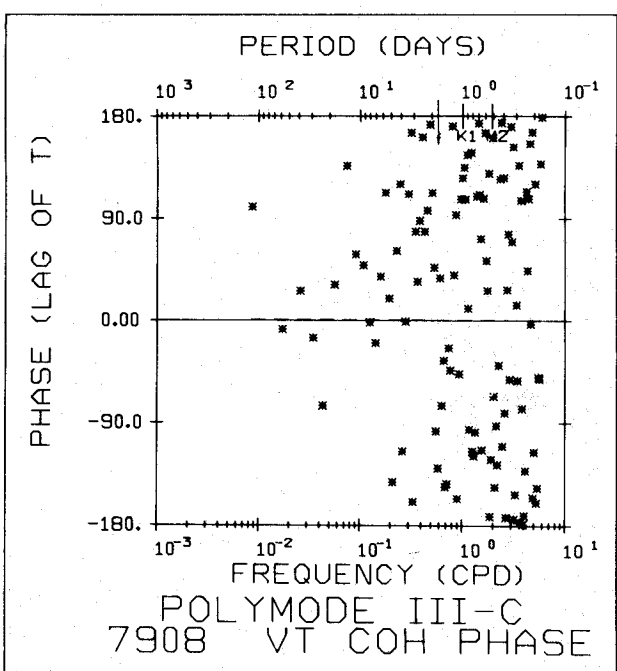
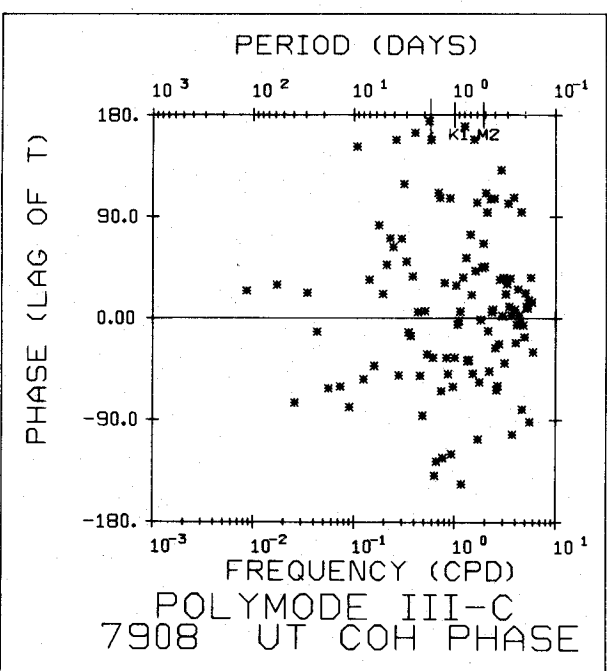
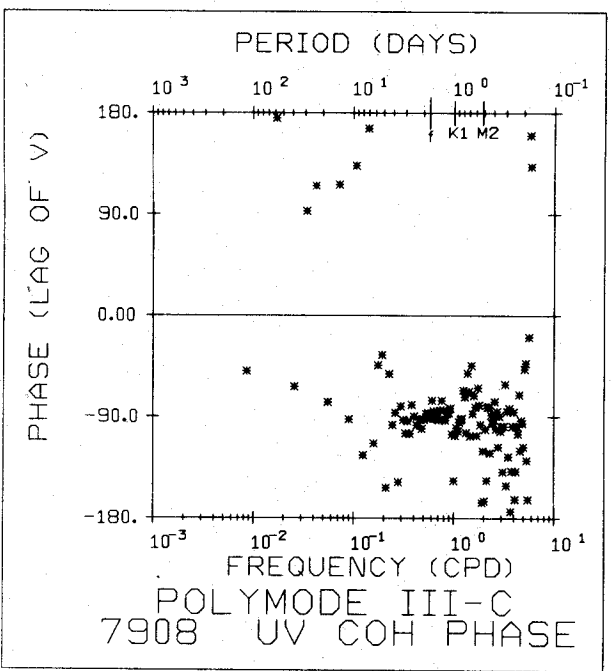
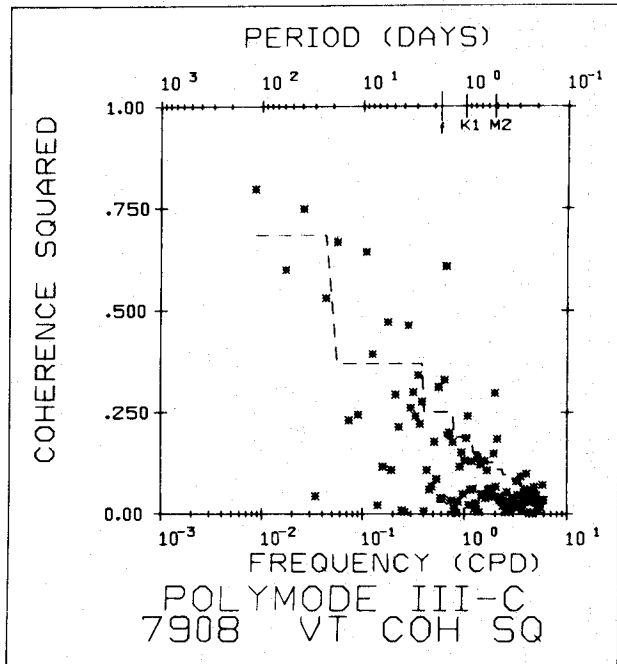
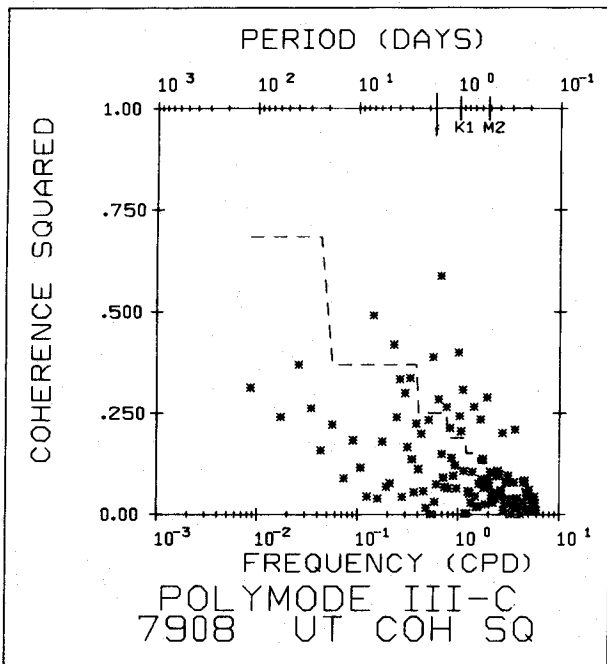
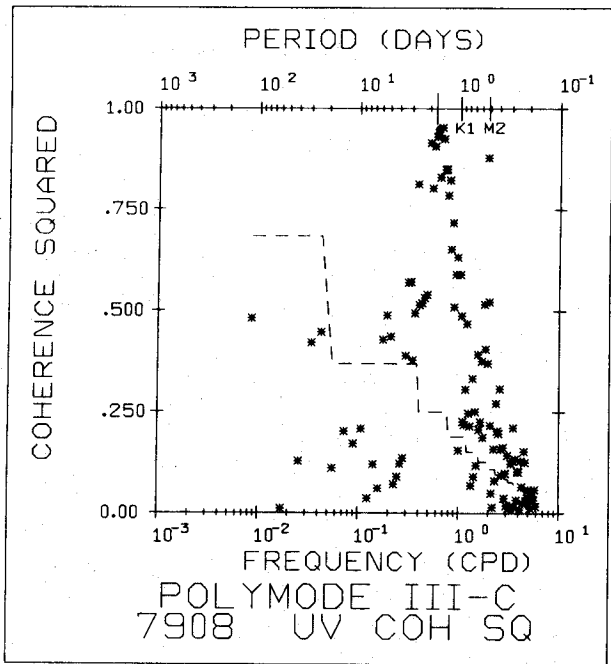


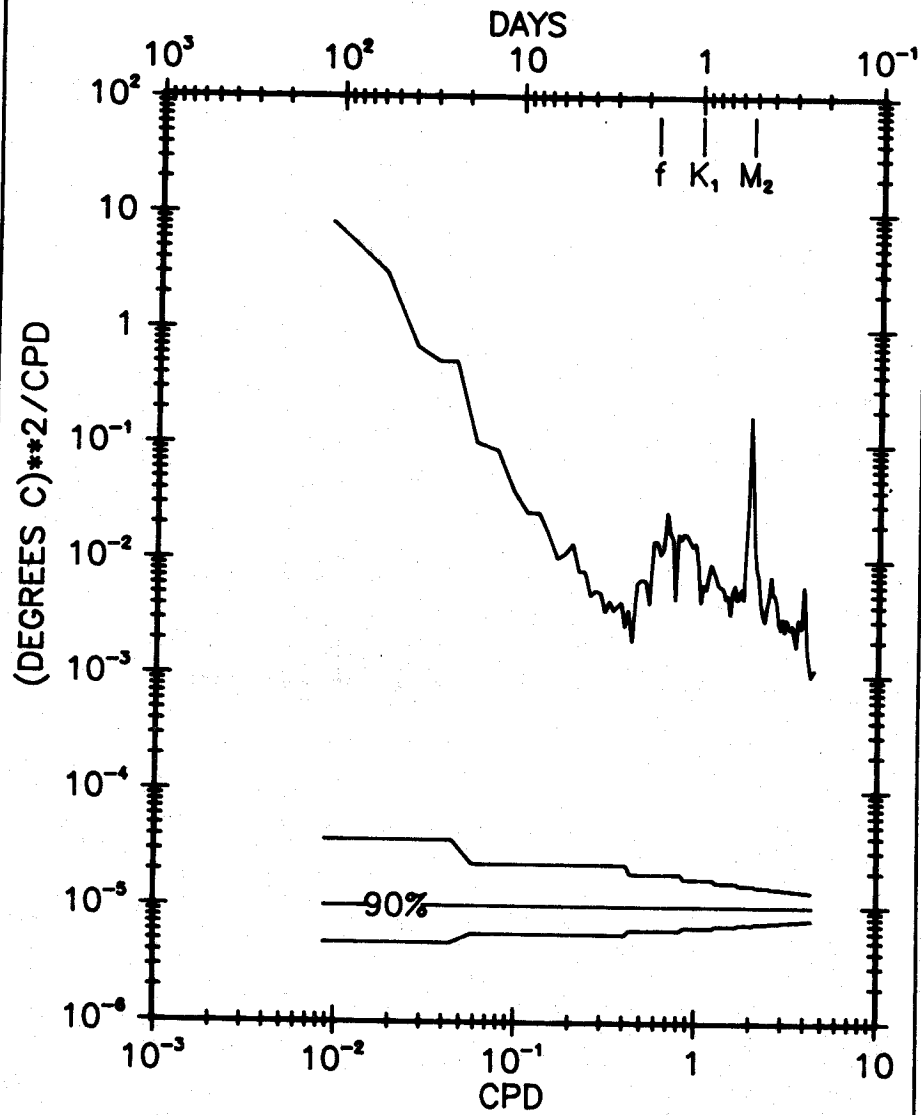






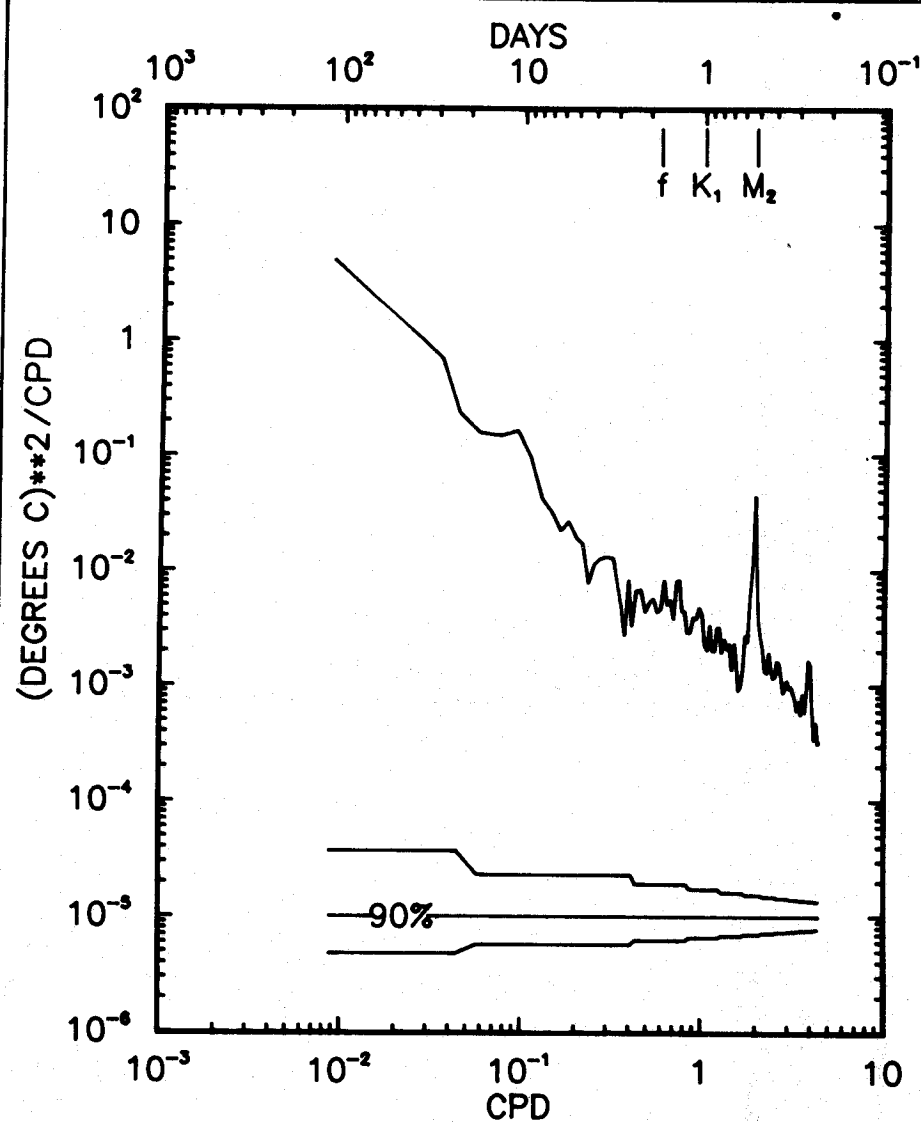






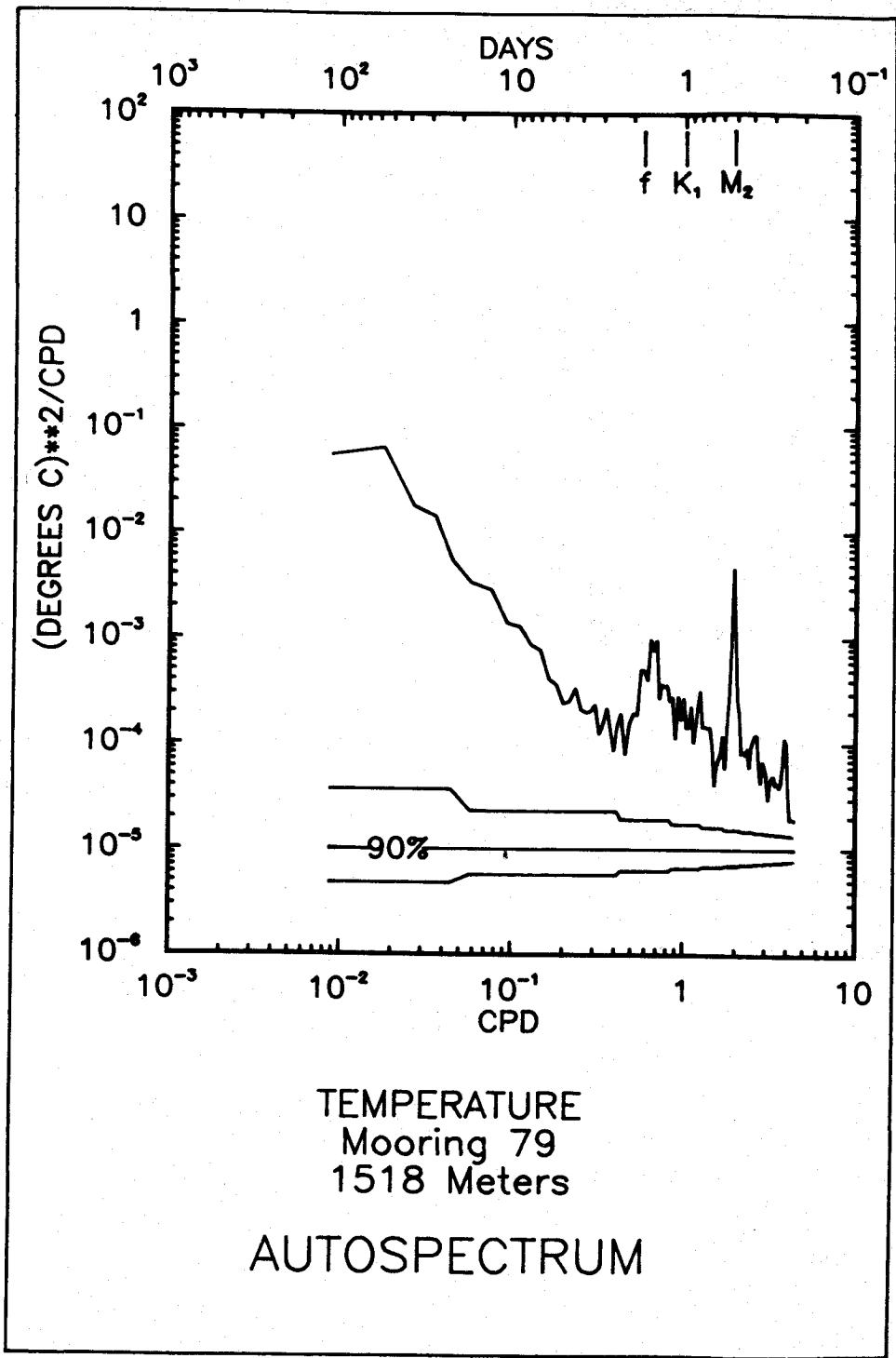
TEMPERATURE
Mooring 79
247 Meters

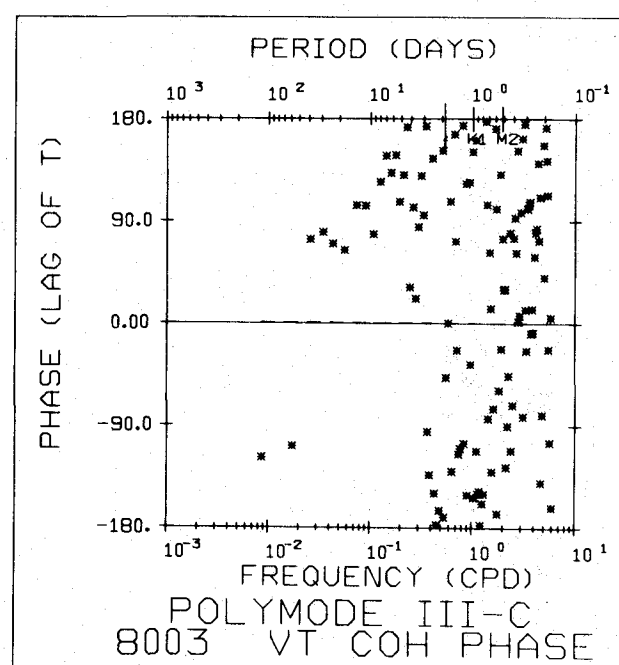
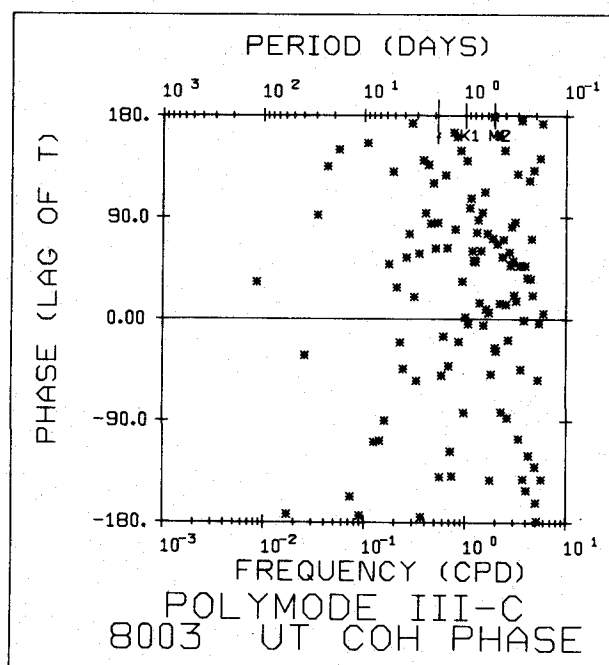
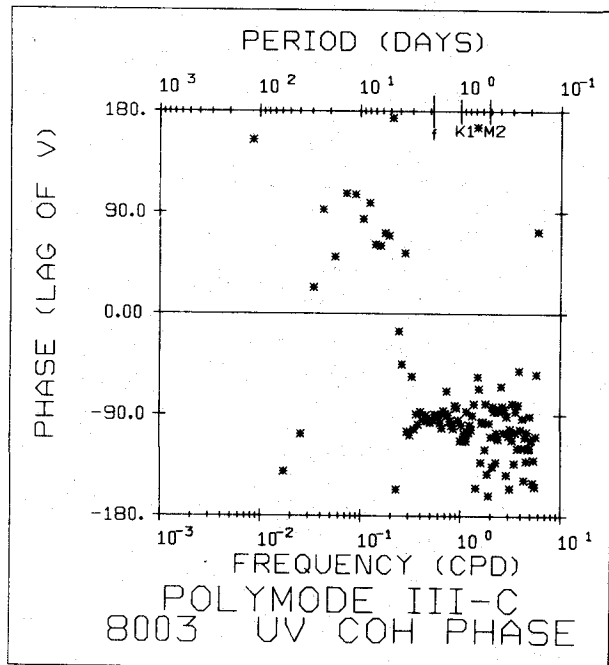
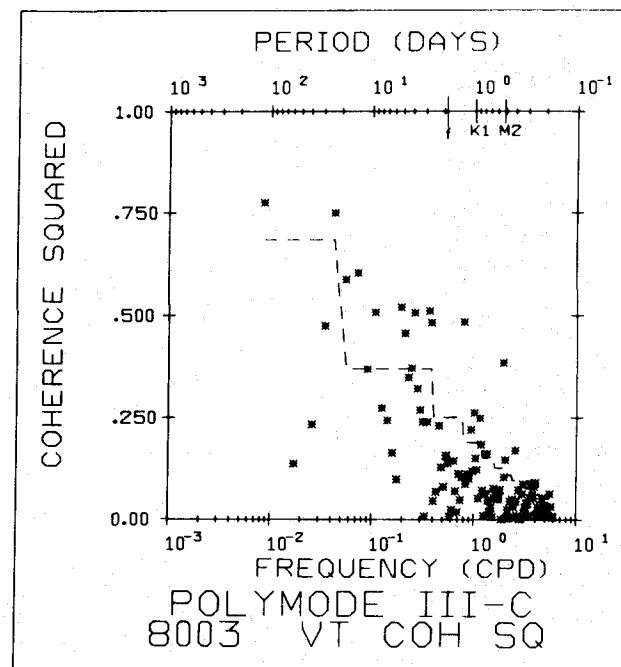
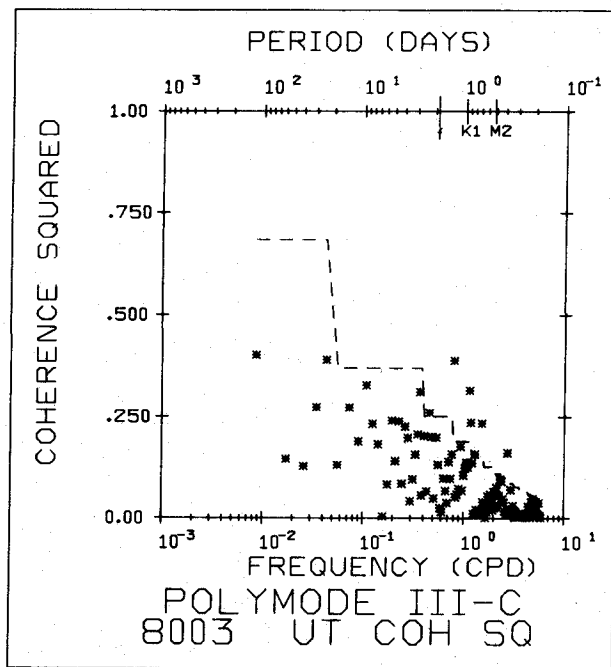
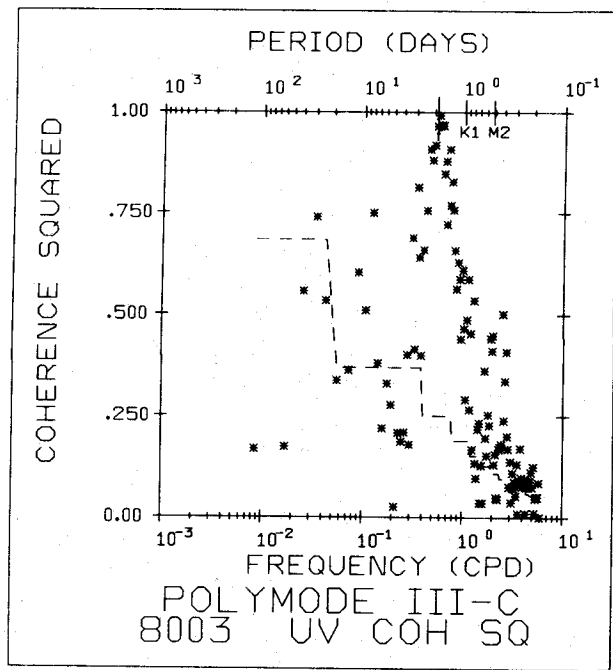
AUTOSPECTRUM

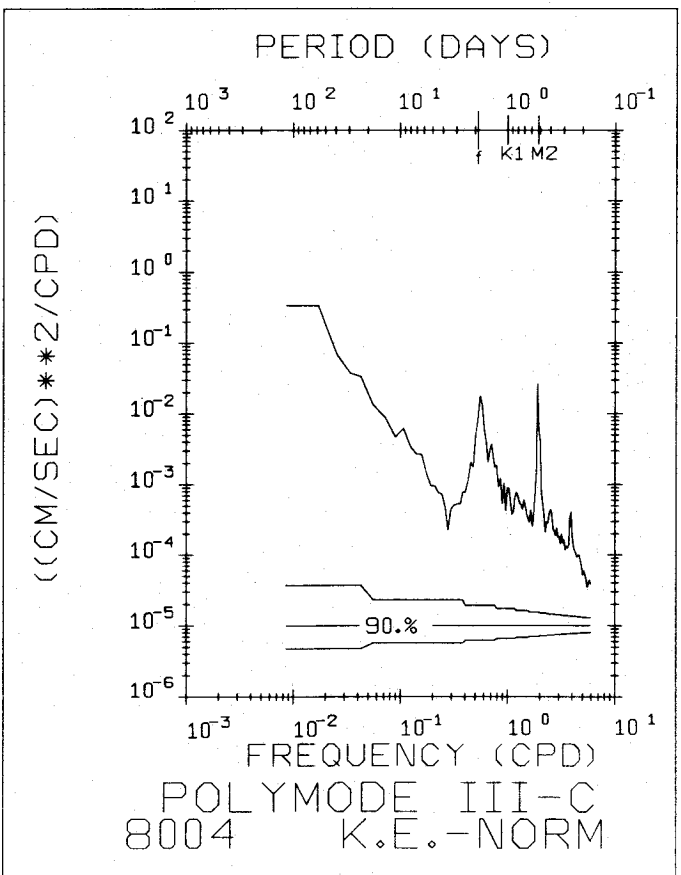
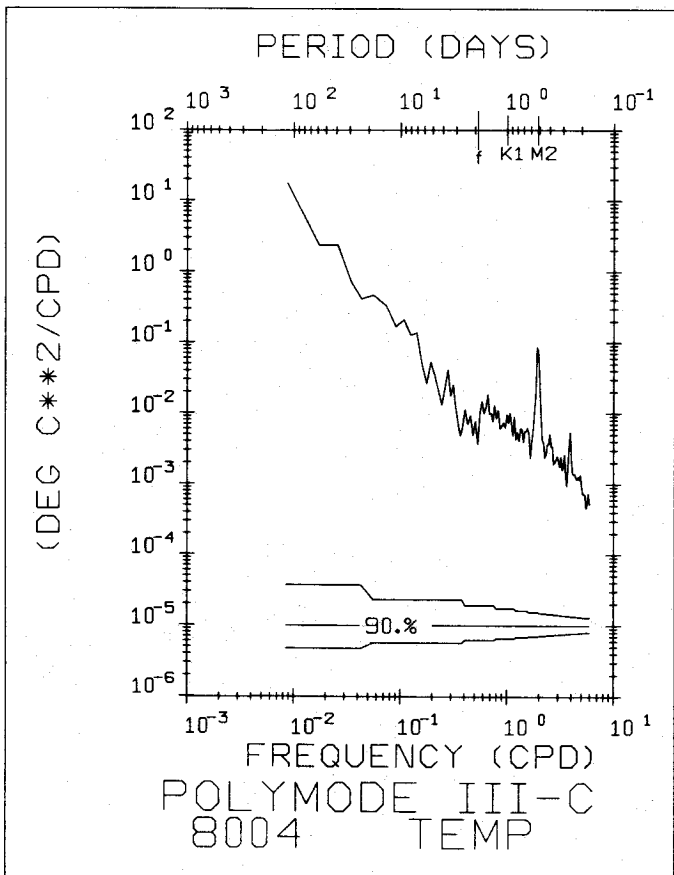
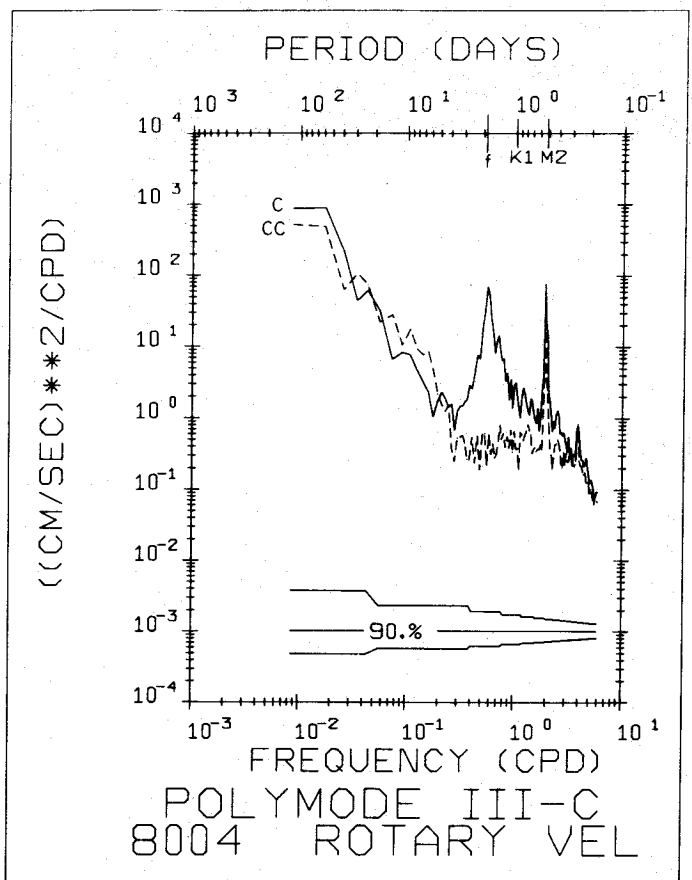
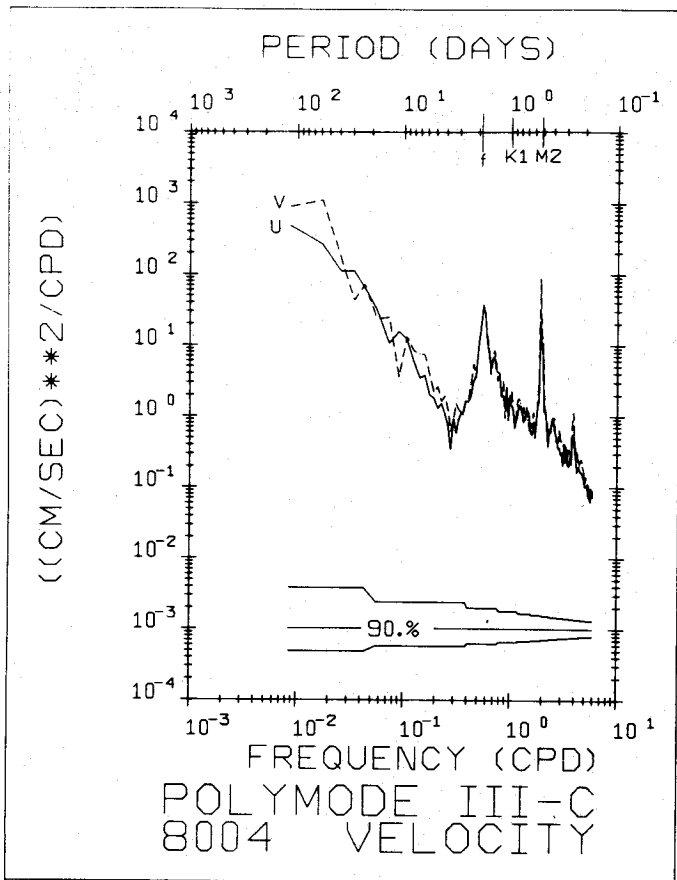


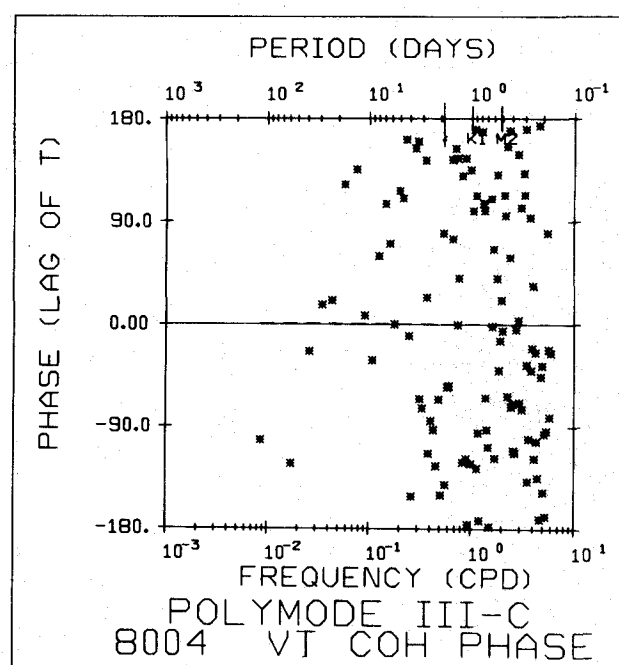
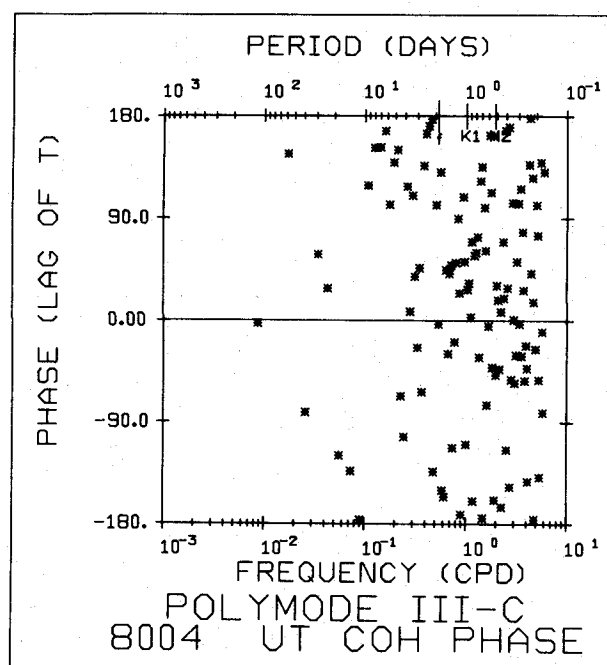
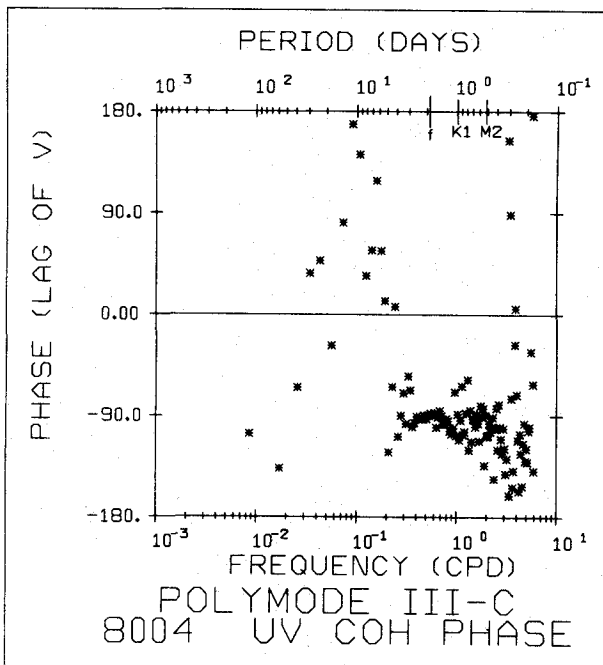
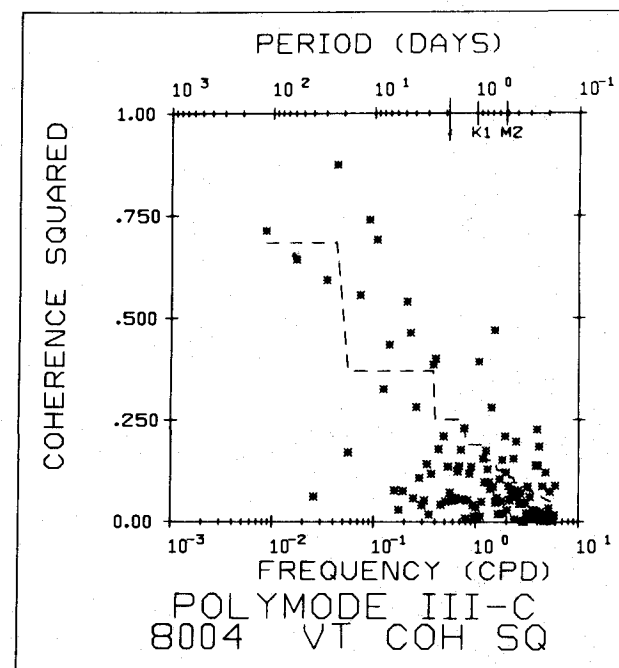
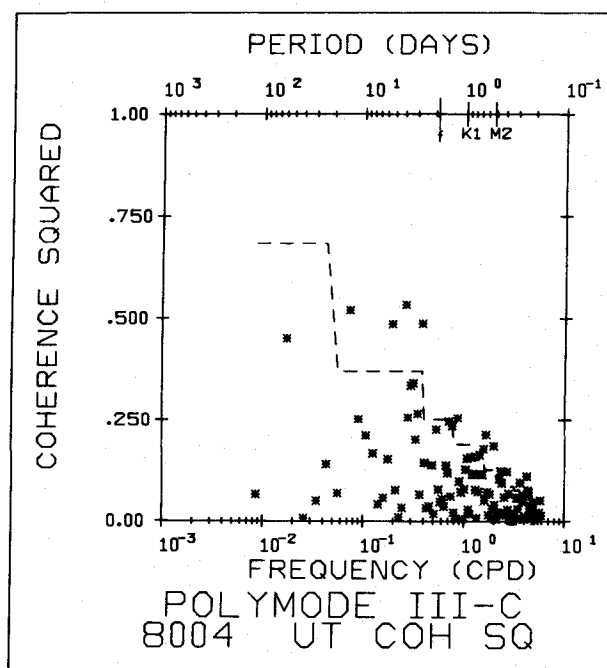
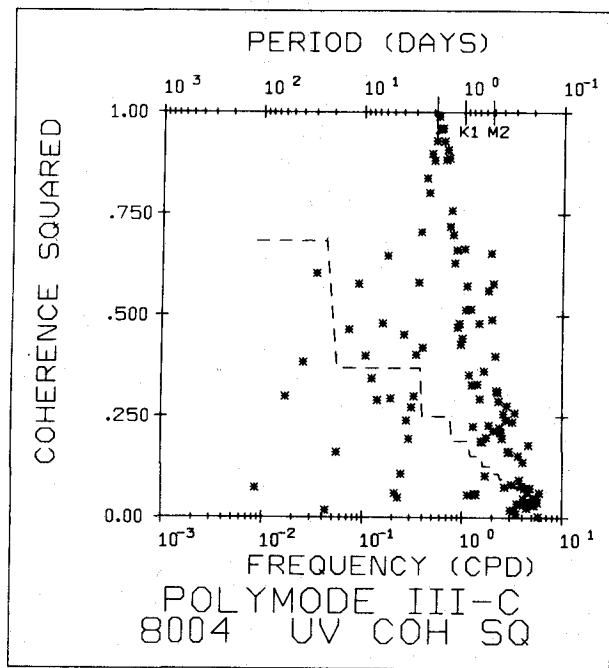
TEMPERATURE
Mooring 79
716 Meters

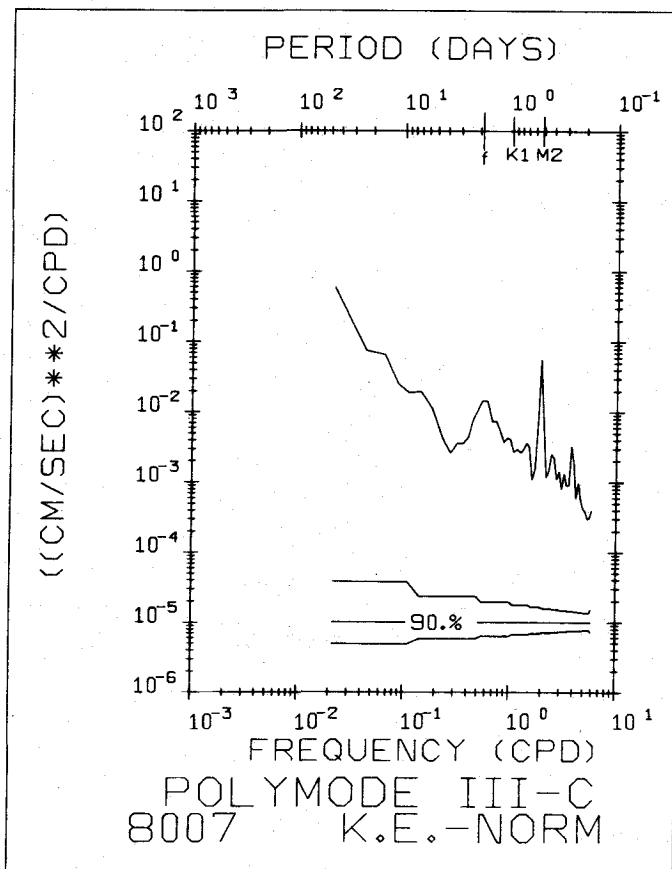
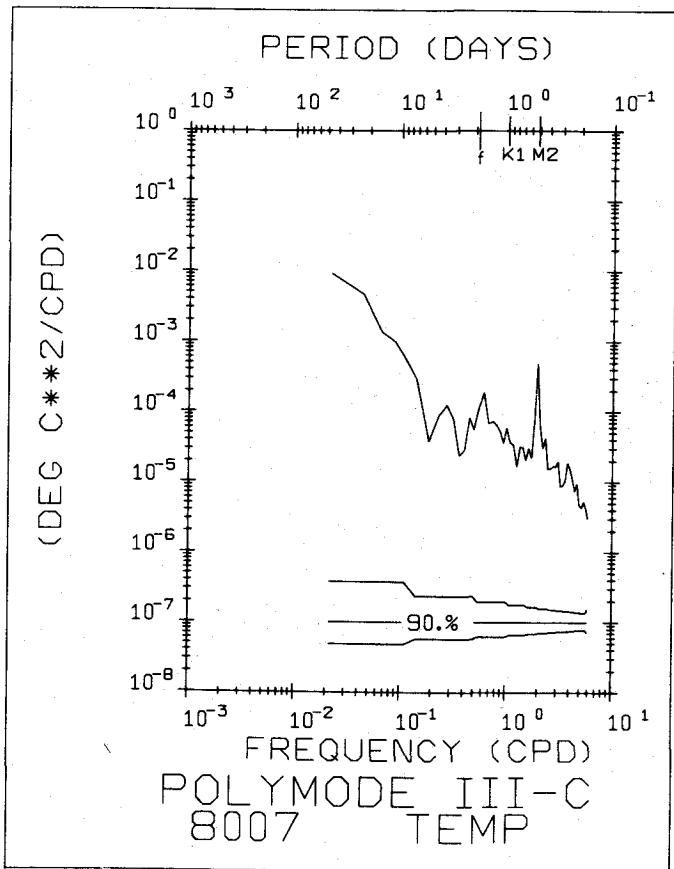
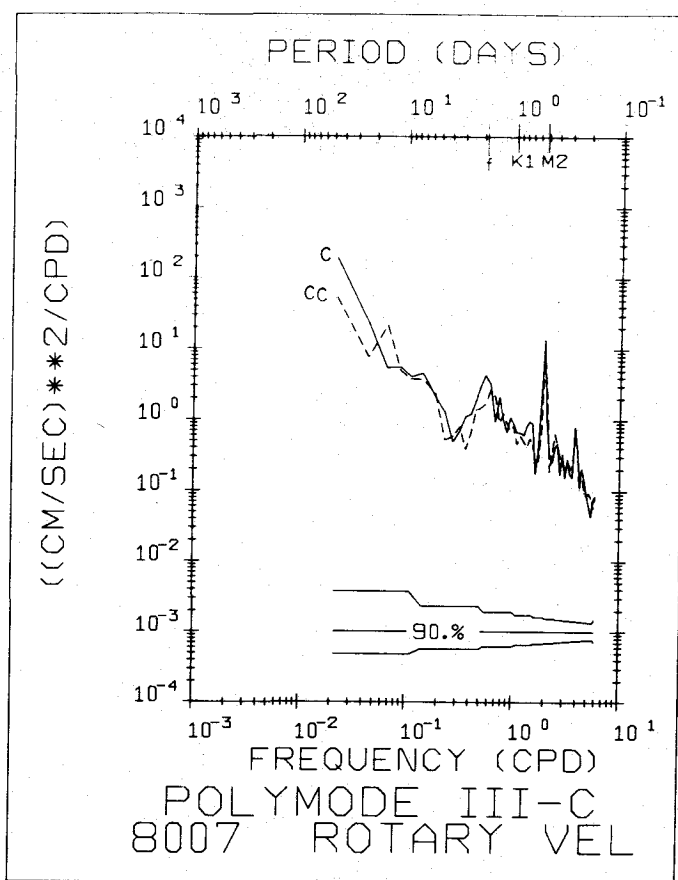
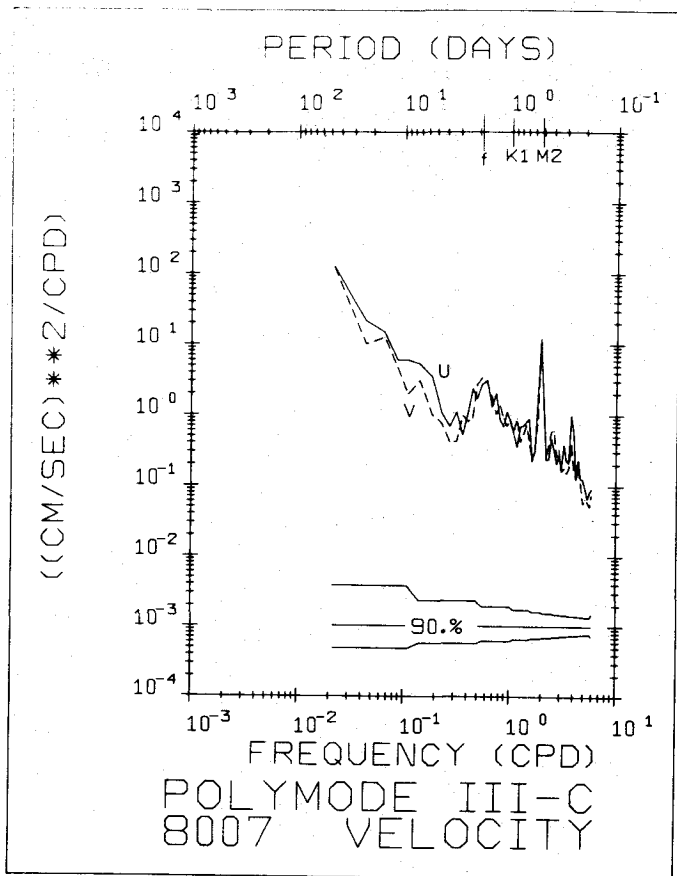
AUTOSPECTRUM

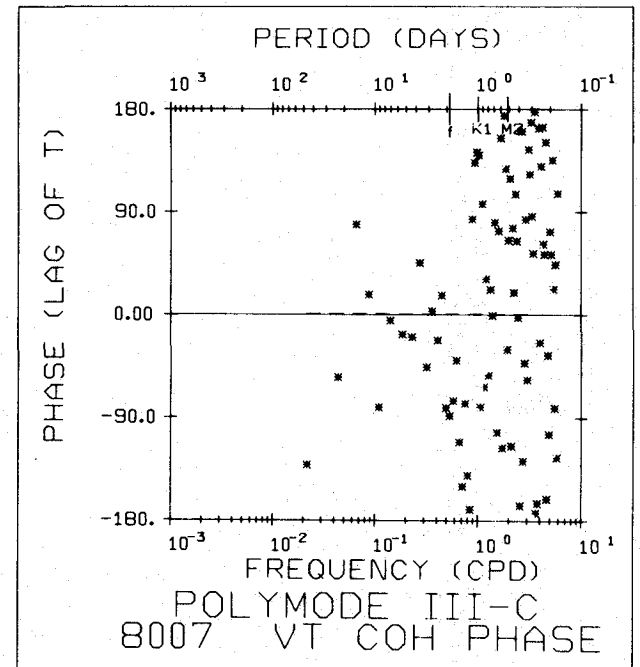
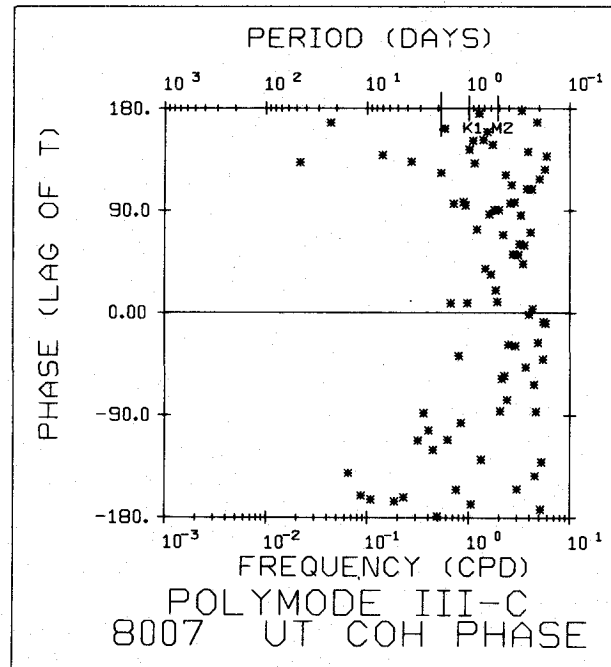
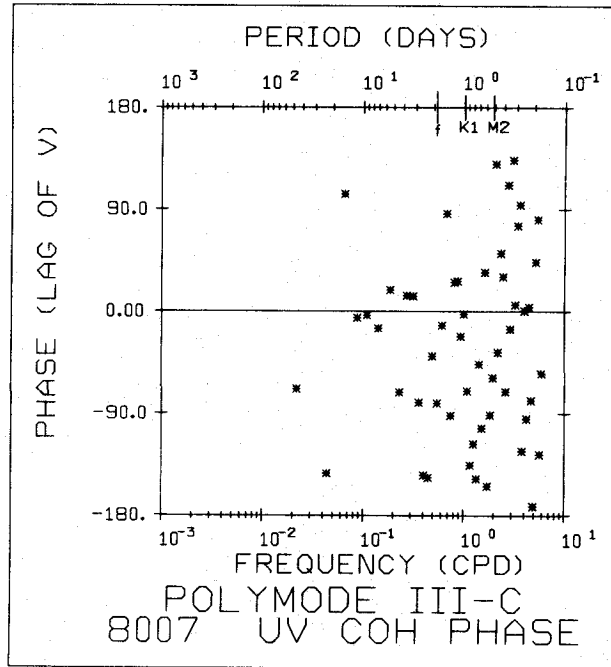
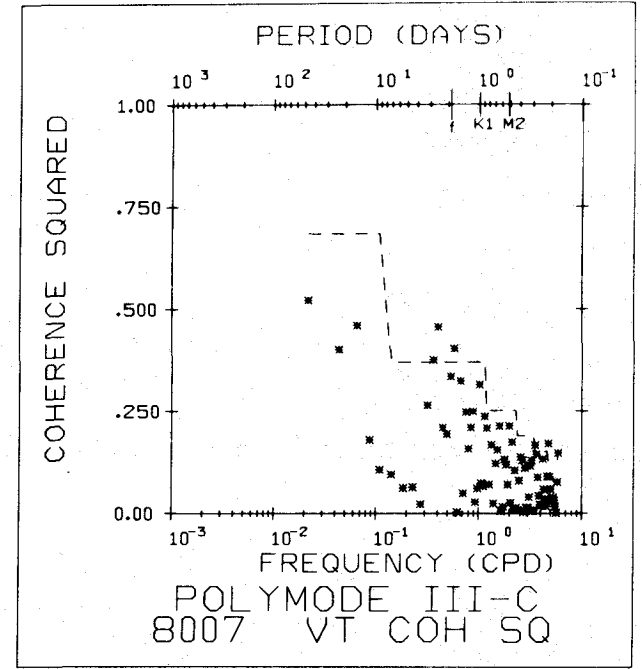
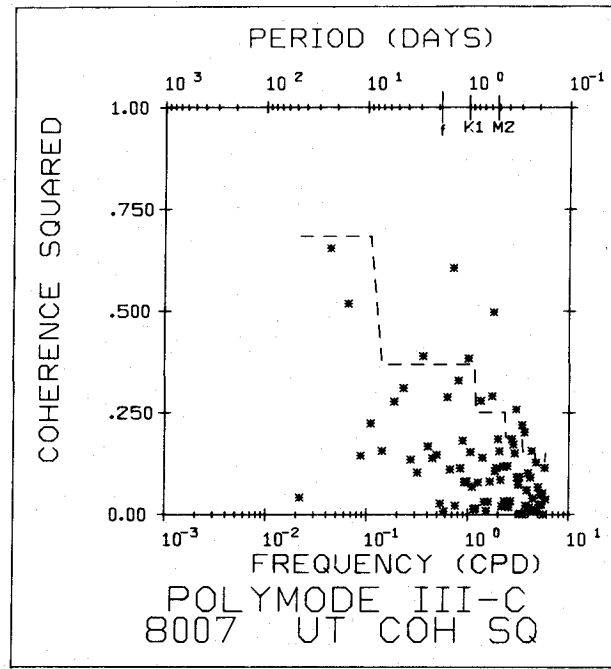
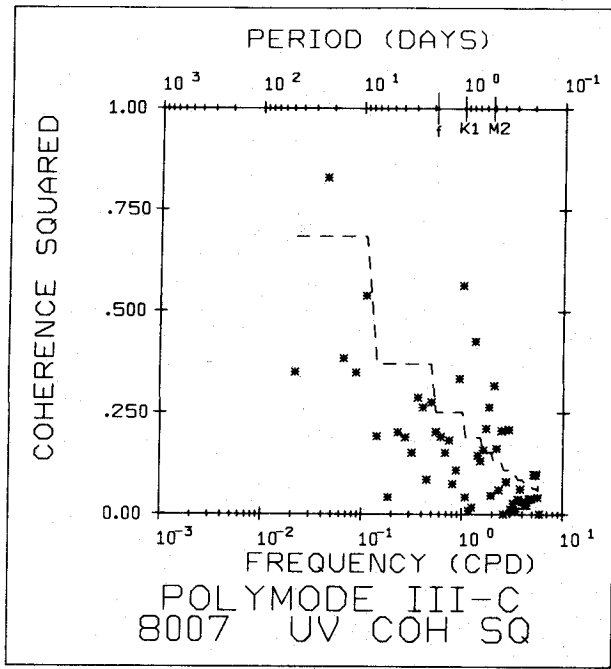


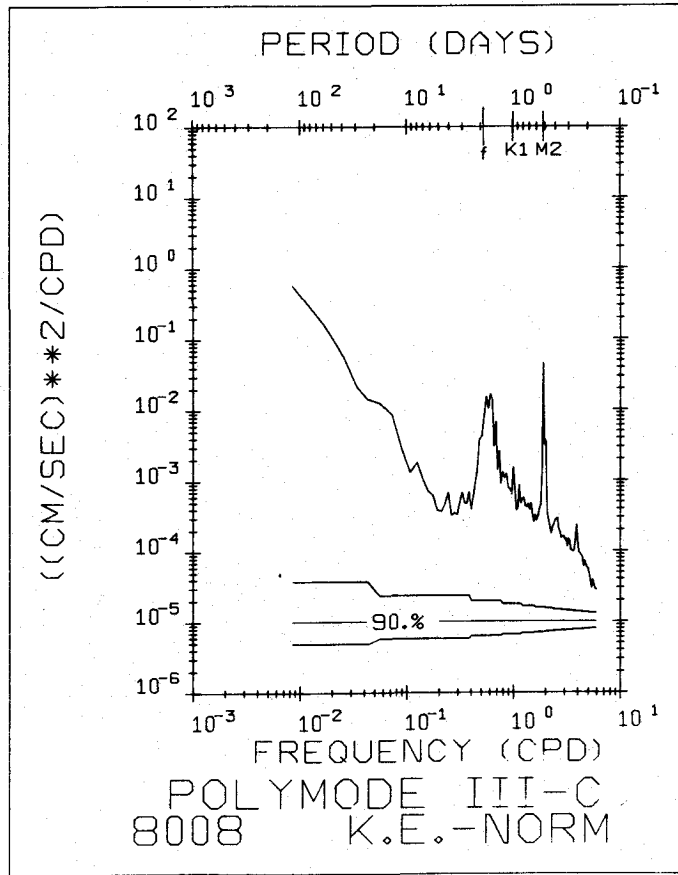
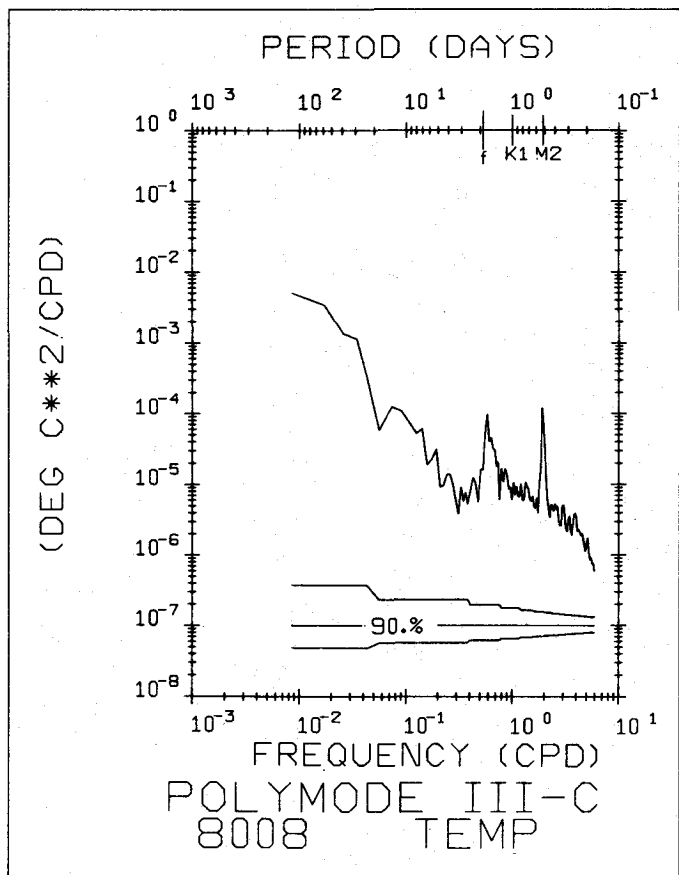
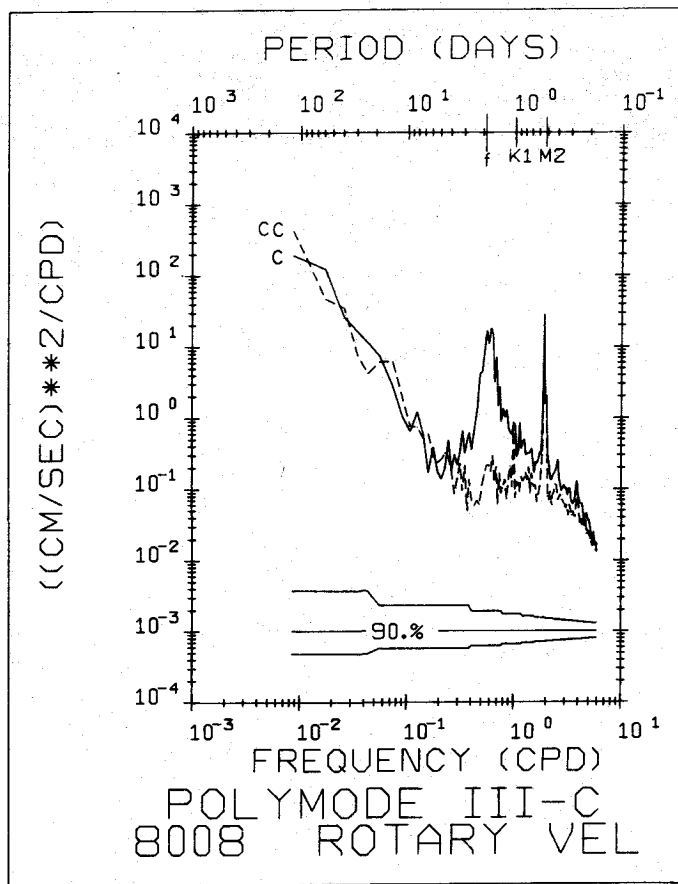
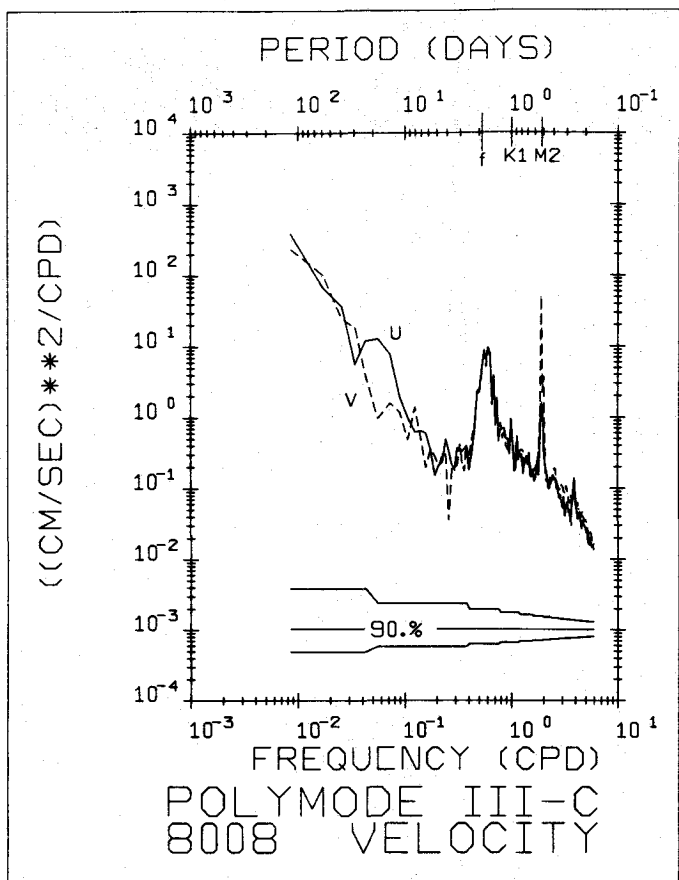


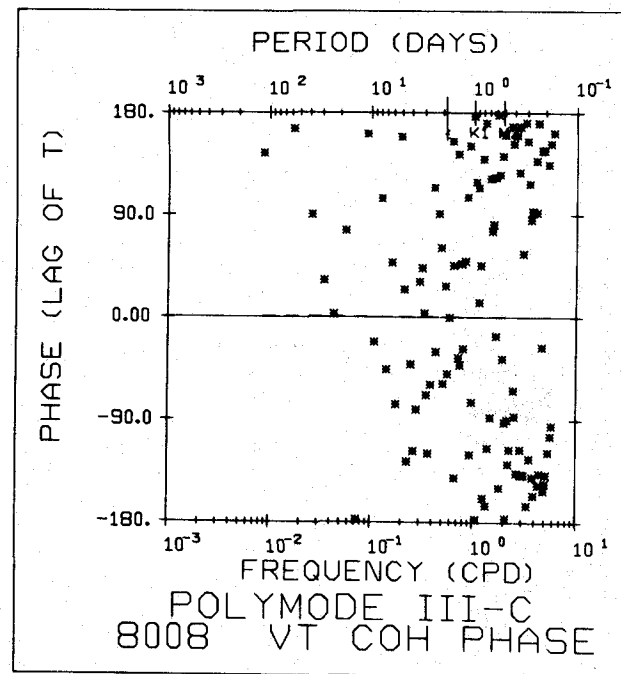
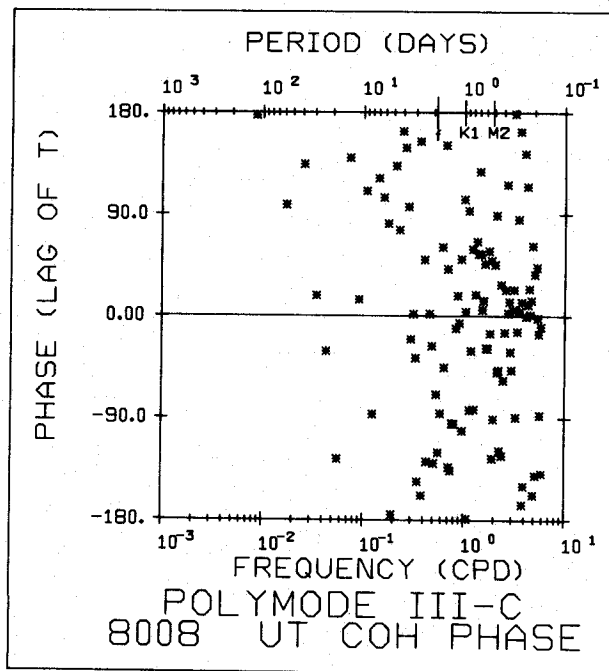
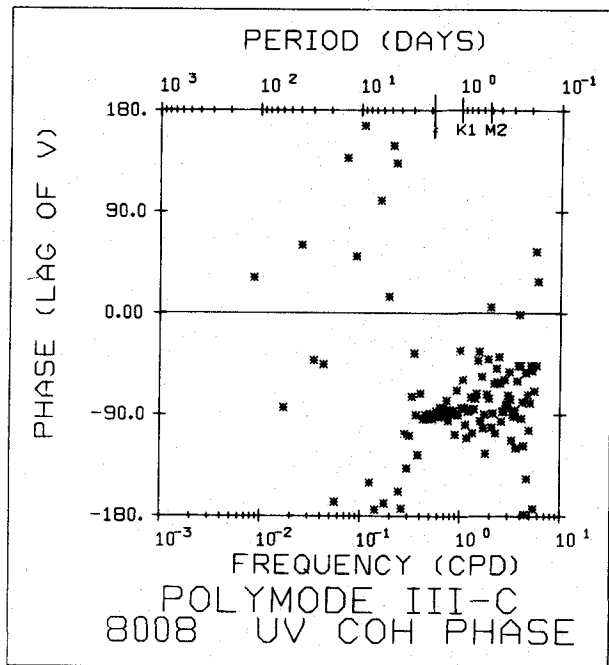
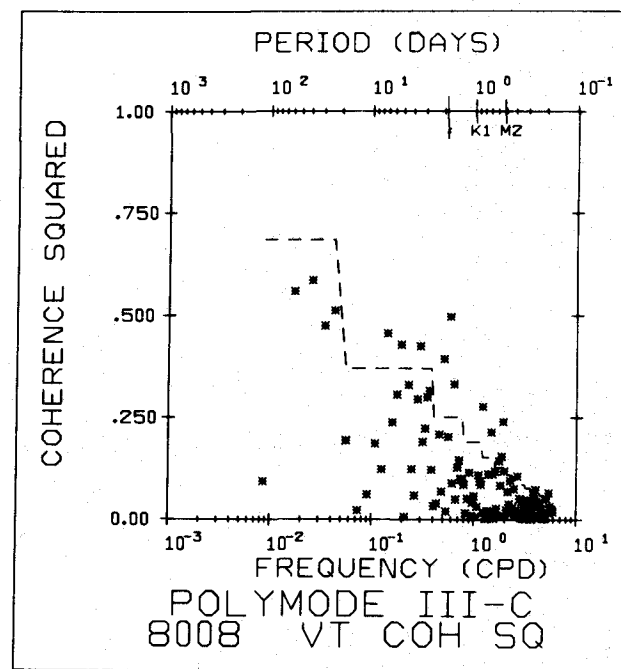
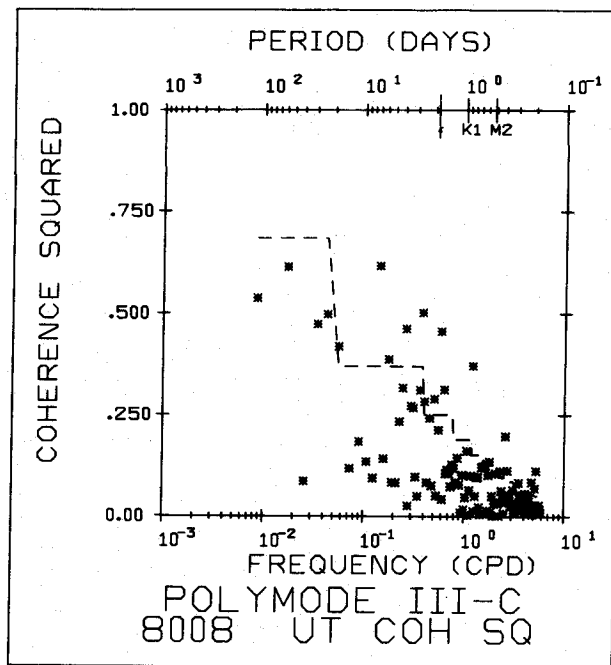
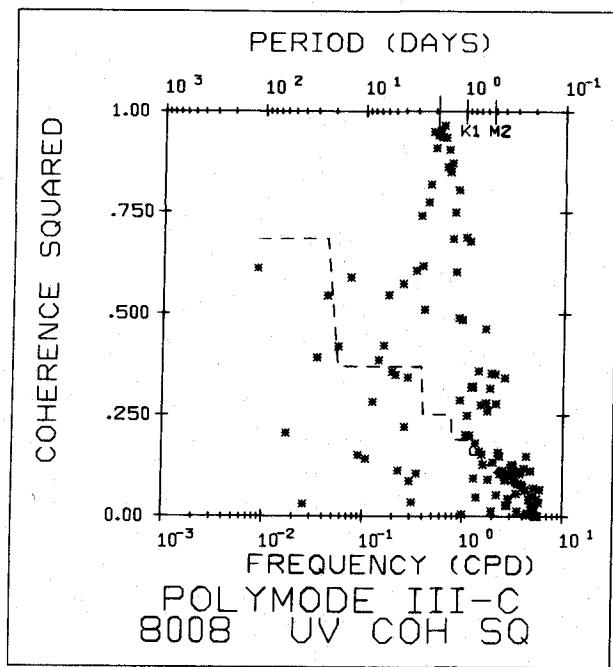


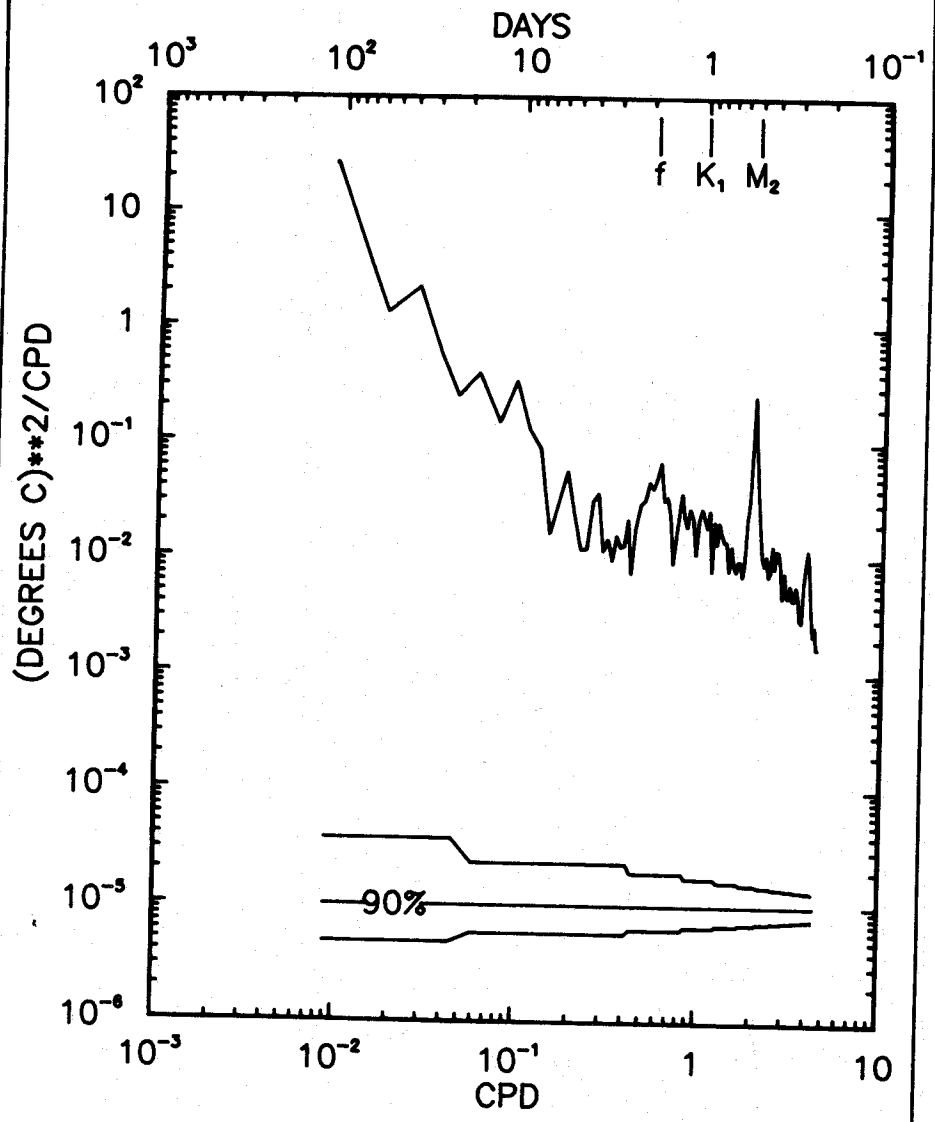




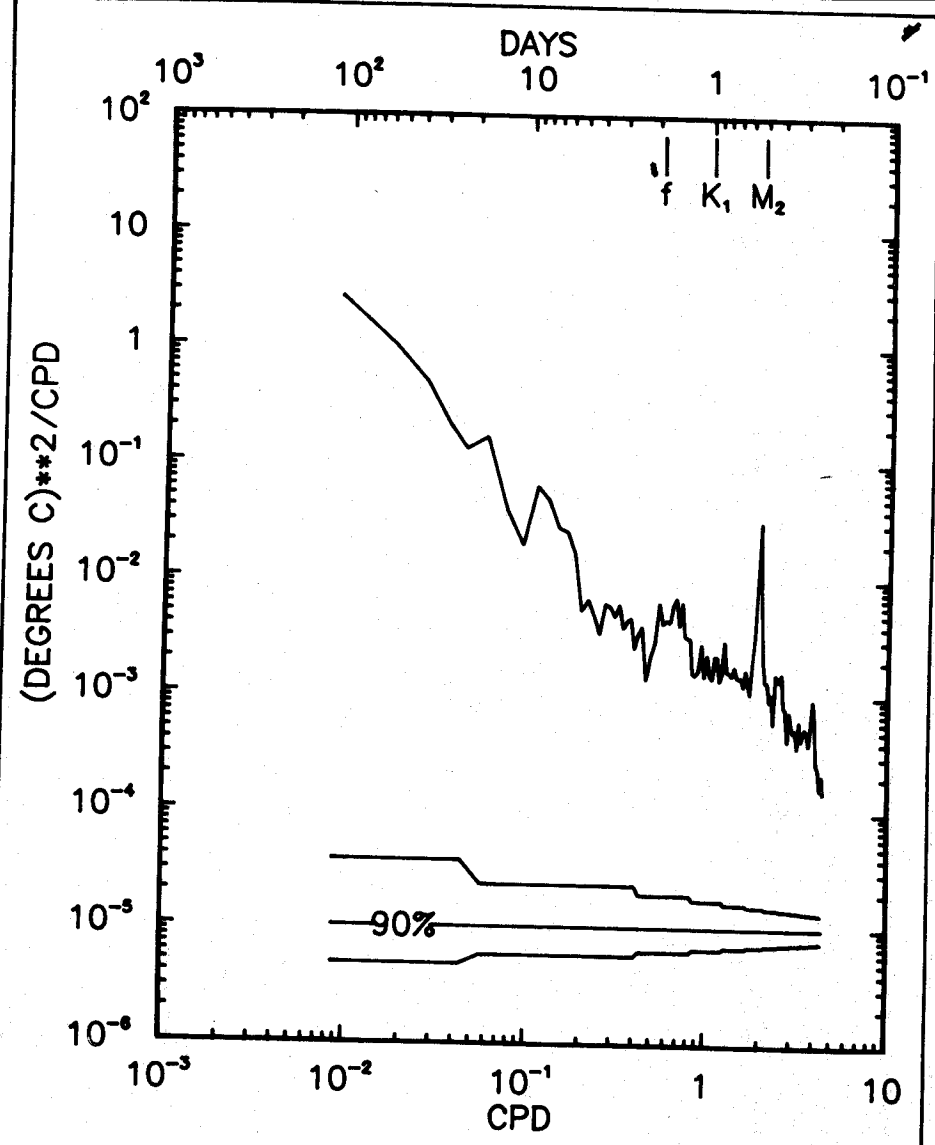




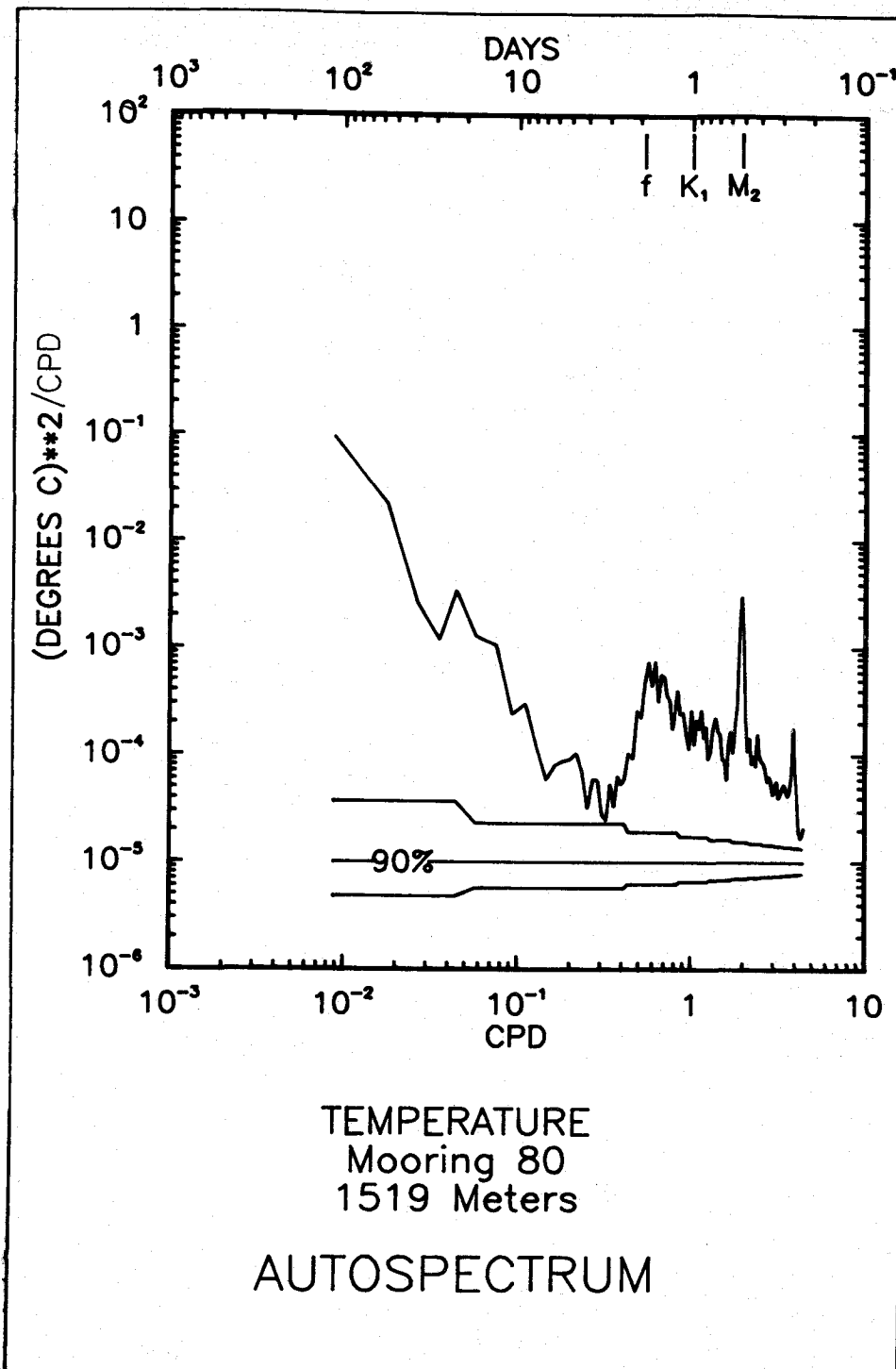




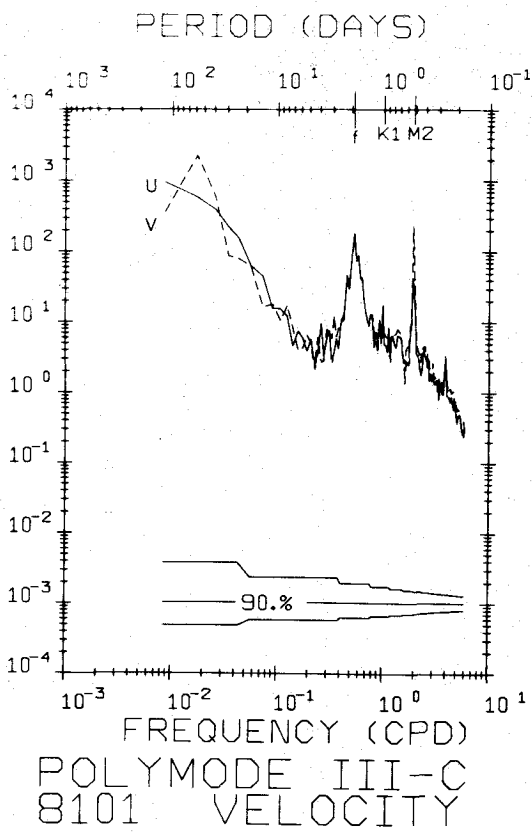
TEMPERATURE
Mooring 80
161 Meters
AUTOSPECTRUM



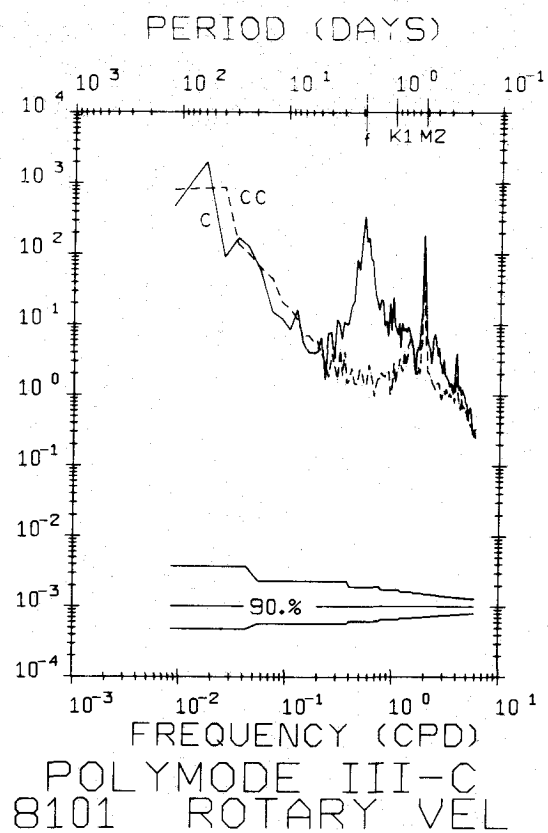
TEMPERATURE
Mooring 80
723 Meters
AUTOSPECTRUM



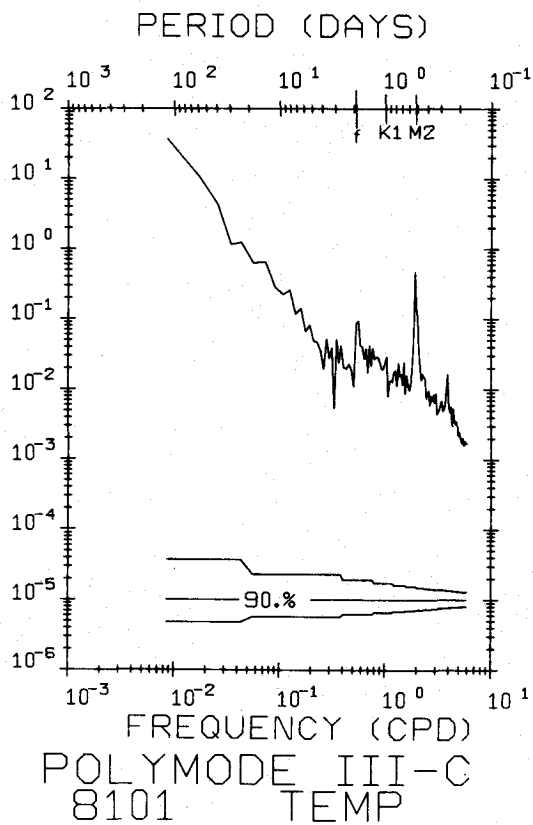
((CM/SEC)**2/CPD)



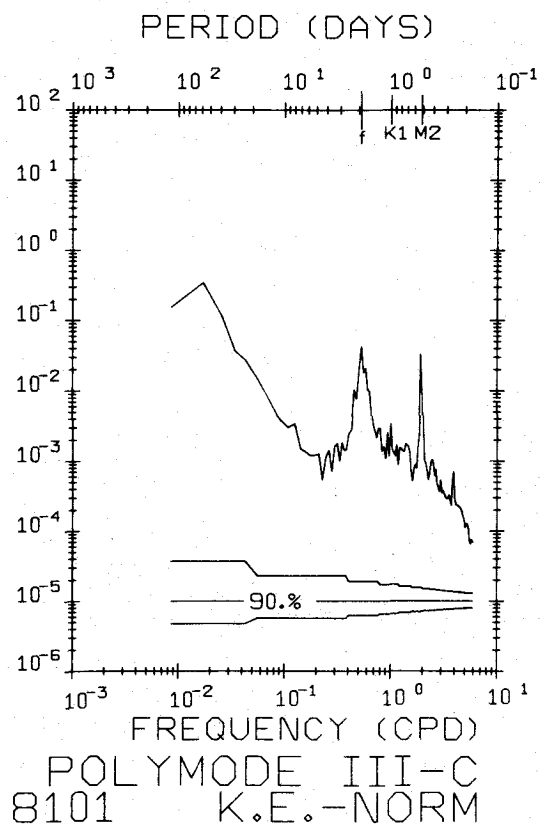
((CM/SEC)**2/CPD)

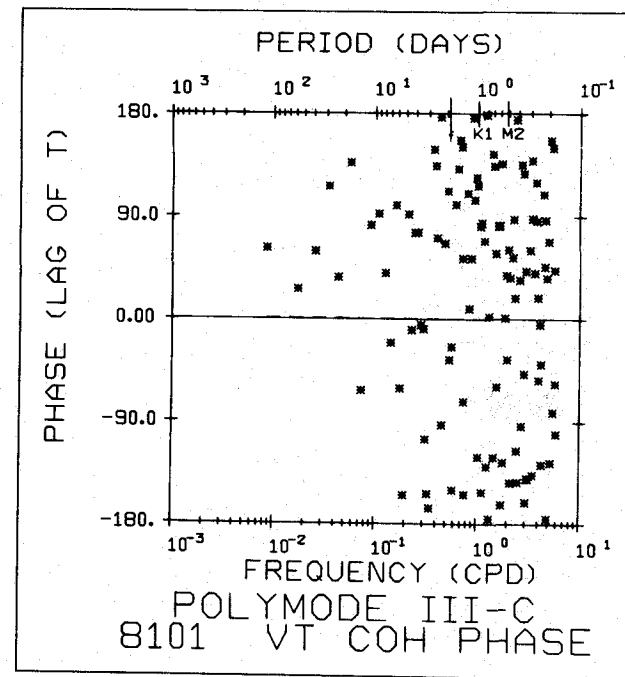
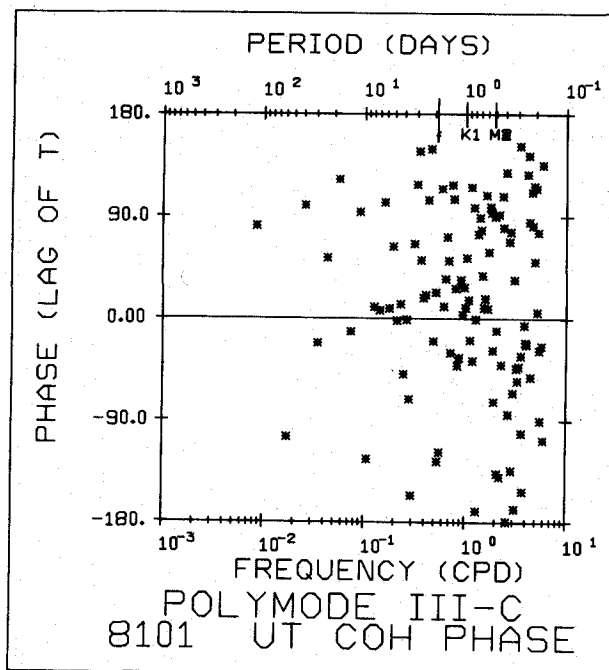
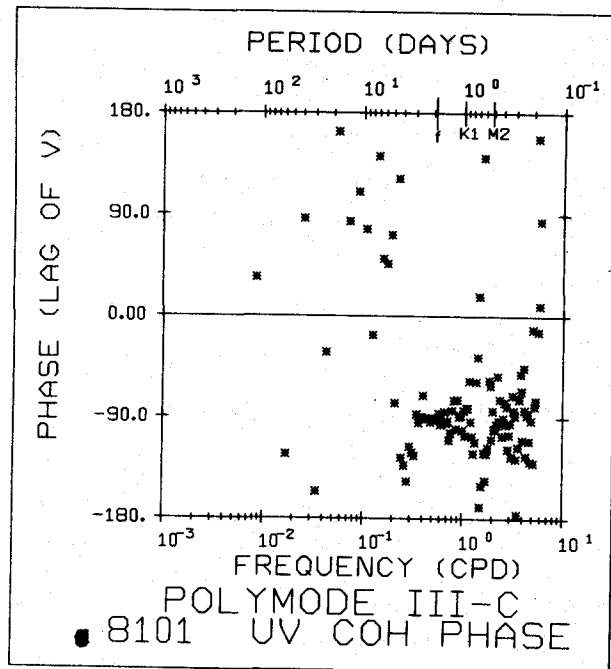
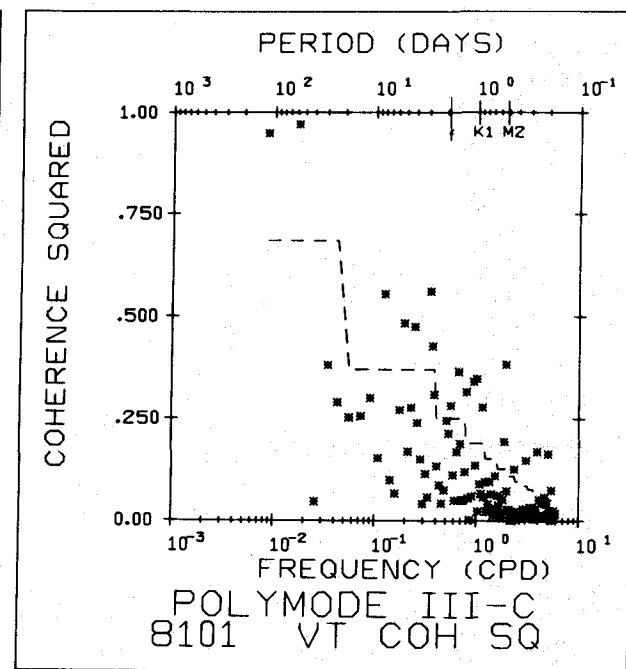
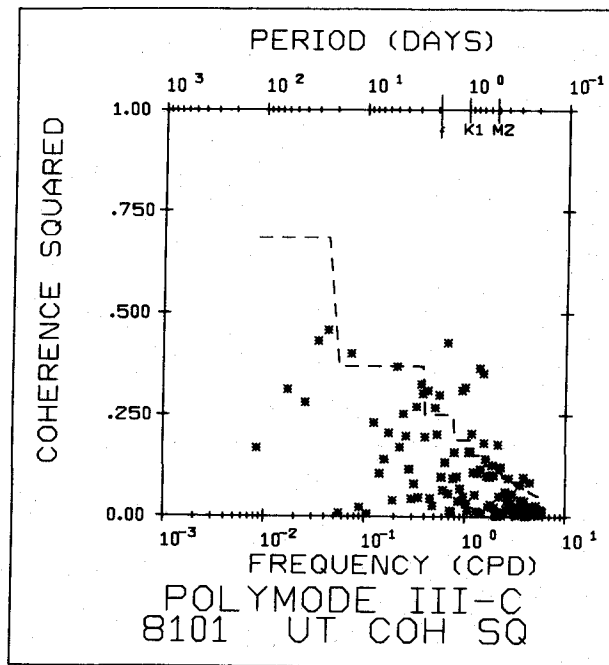
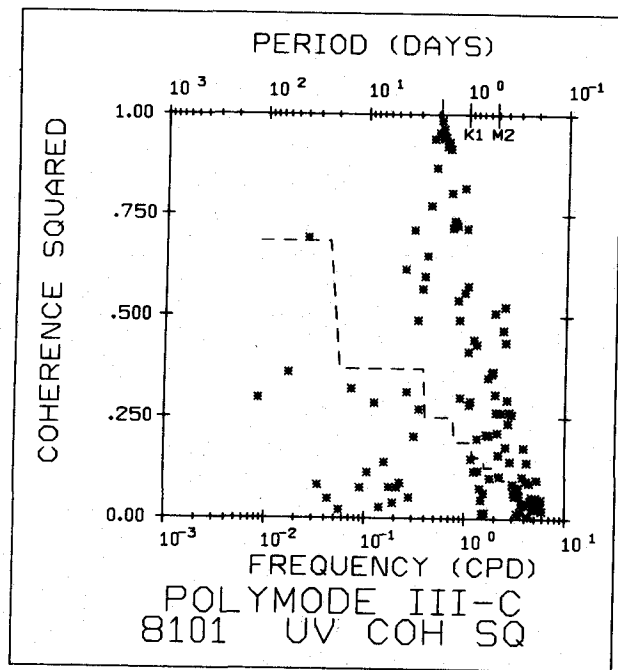


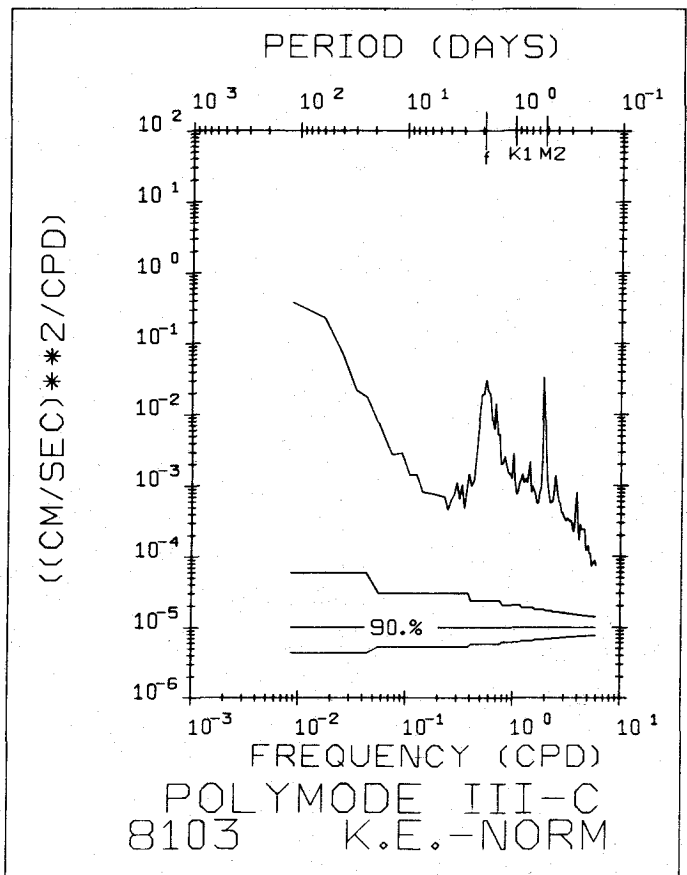
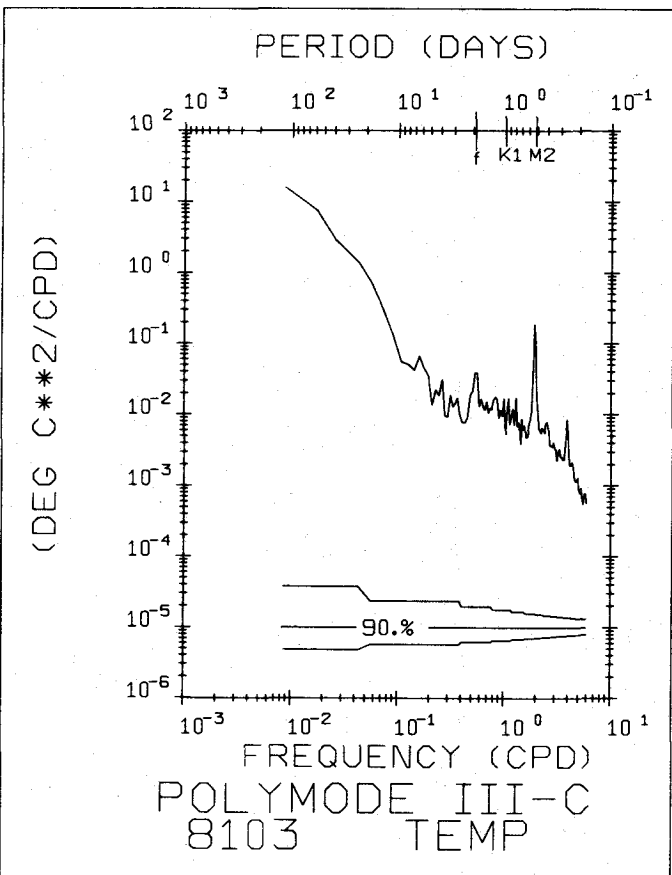
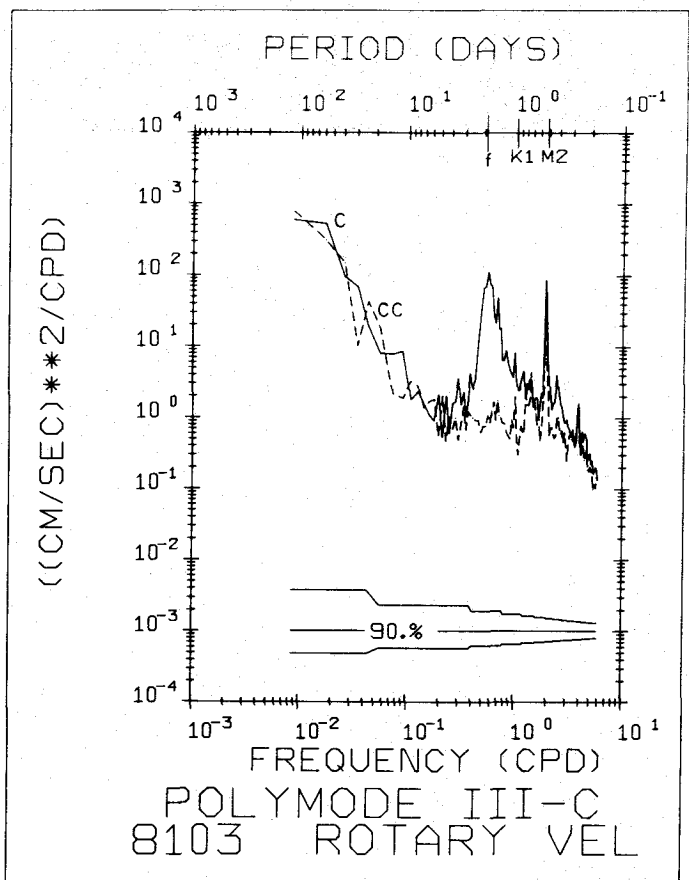
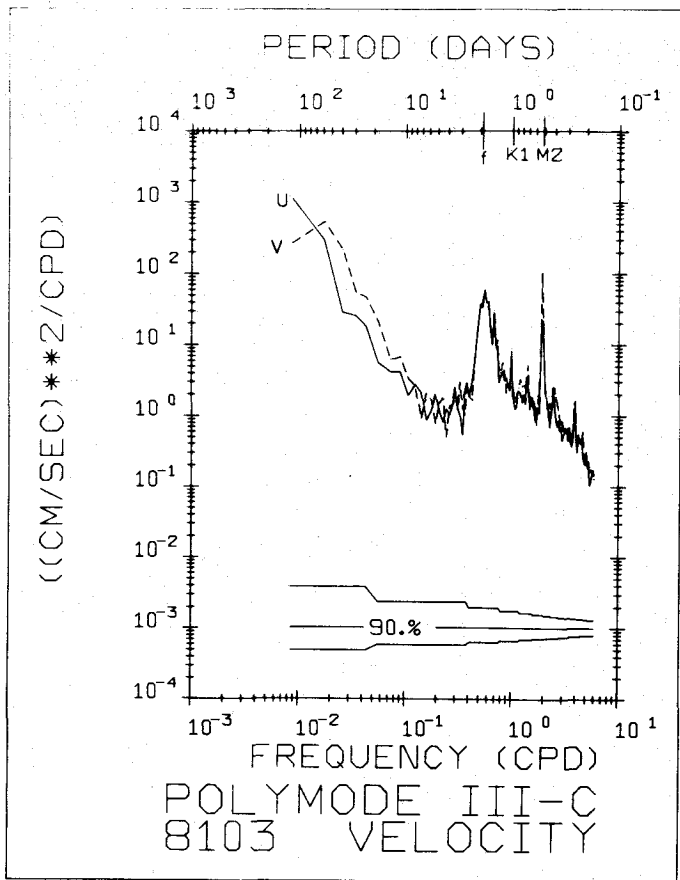
(DEG C**2/CPD)

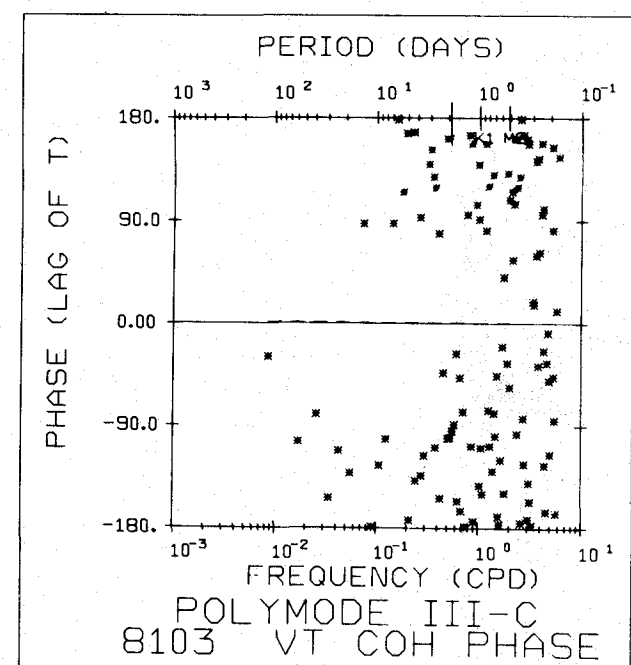
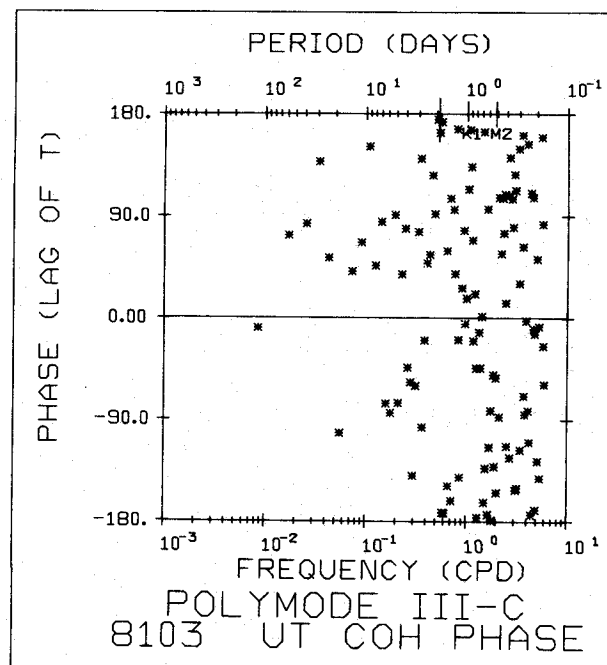
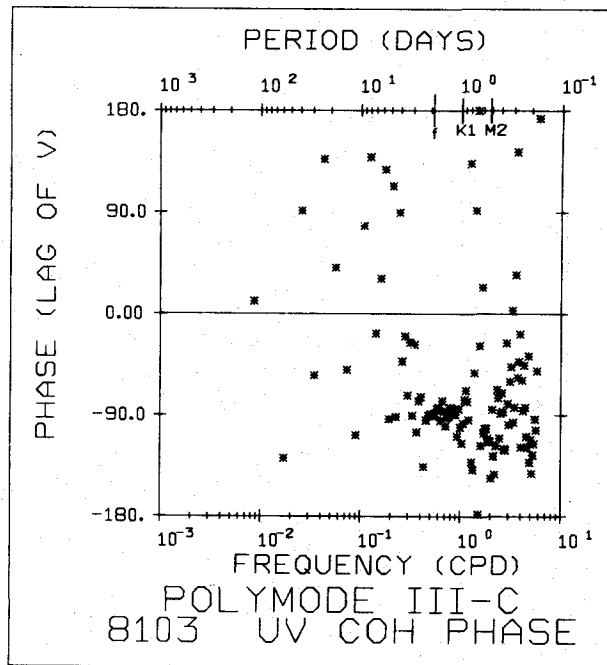
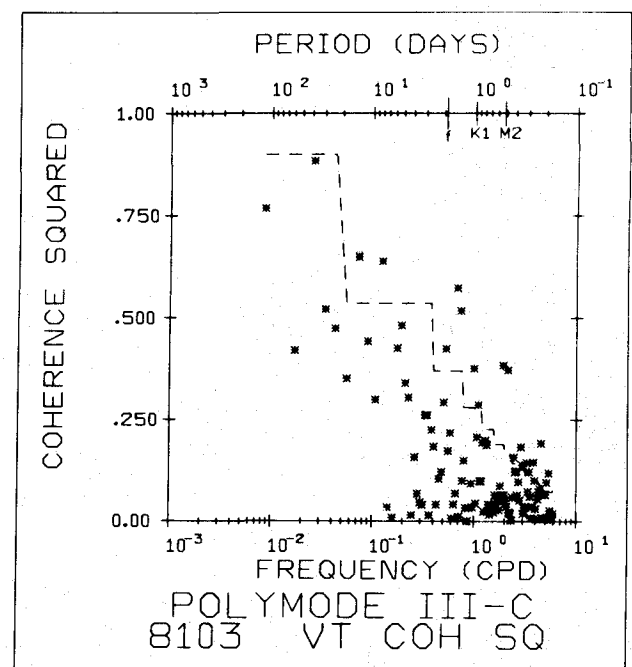
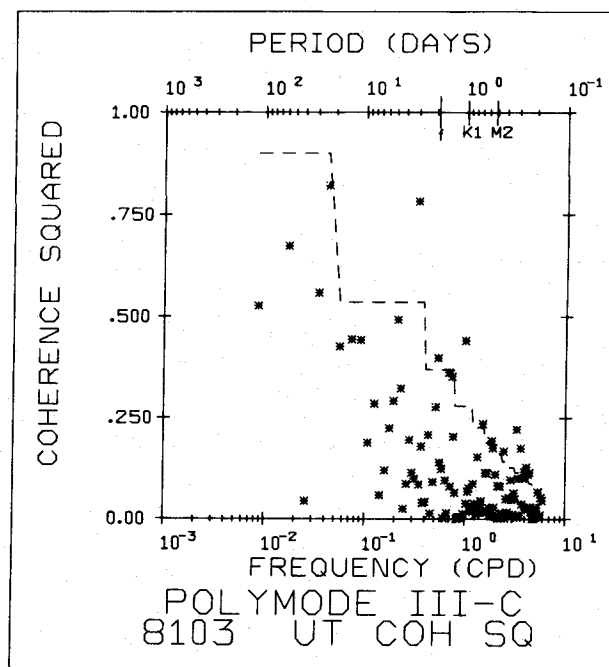
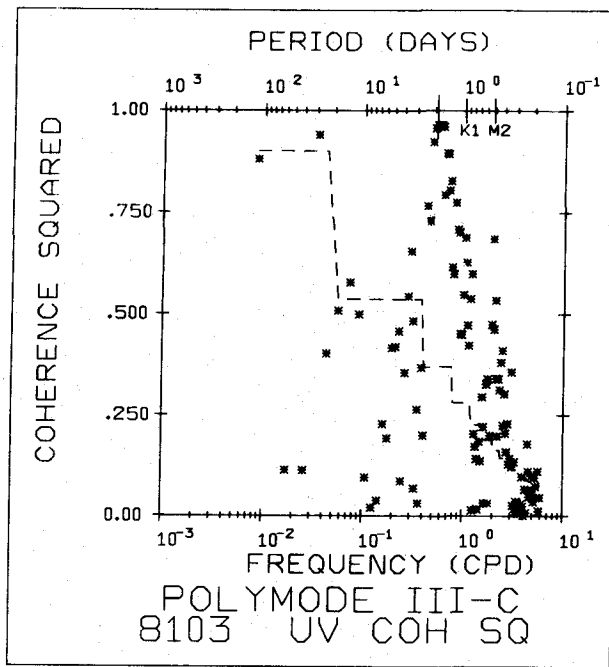


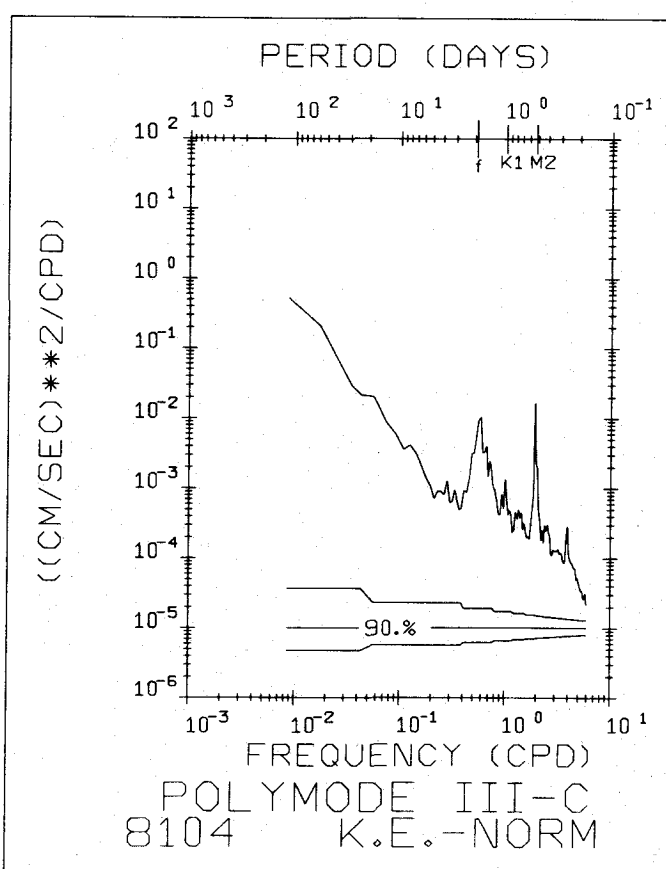
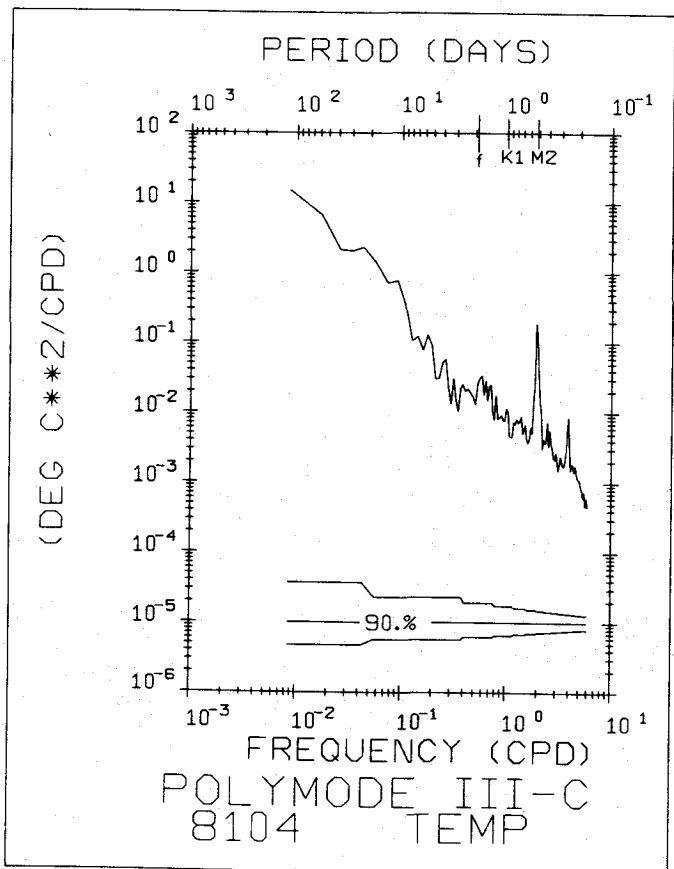
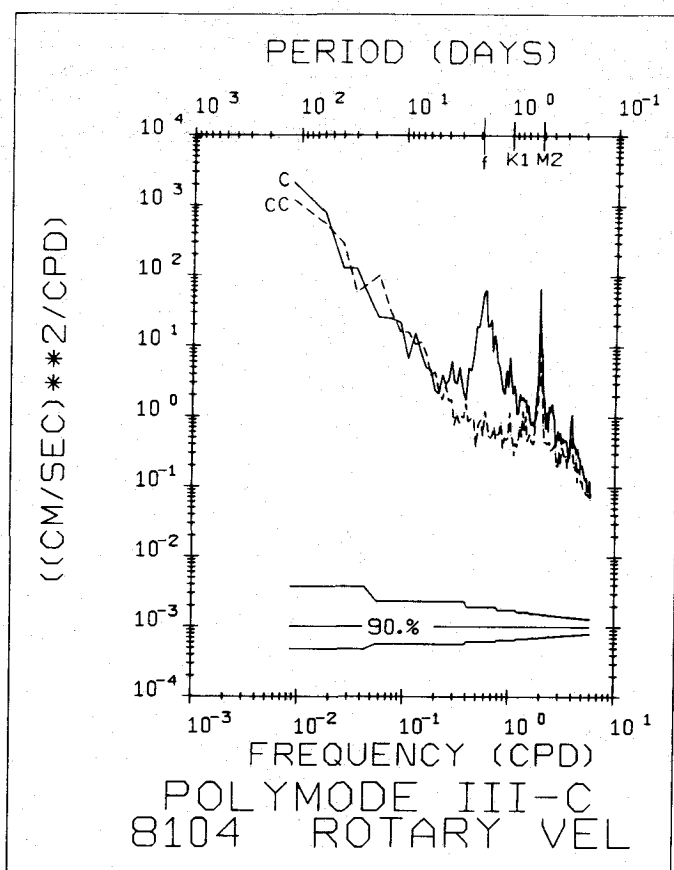
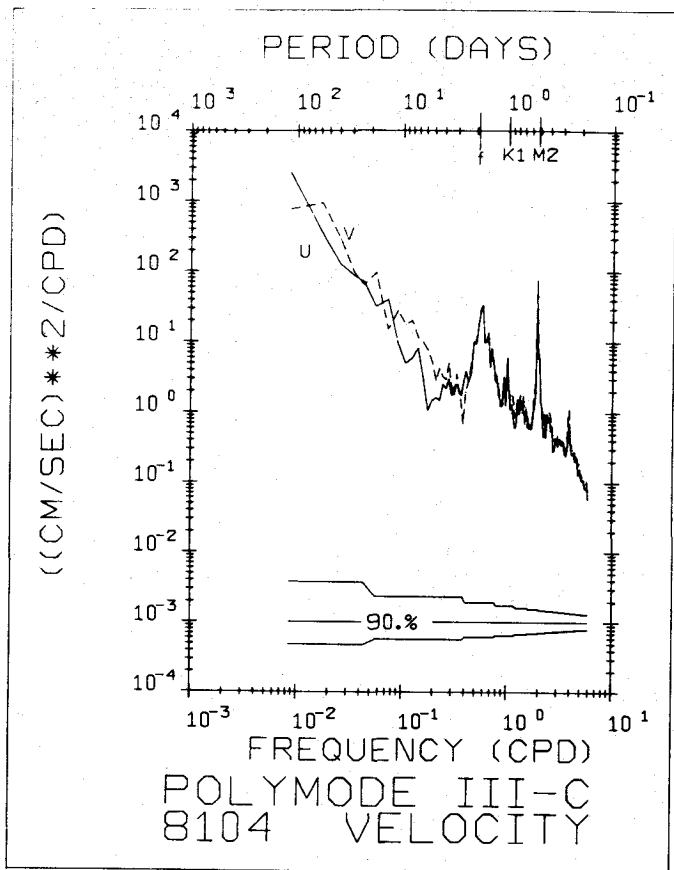
((CM/SEC)**2/CPD)

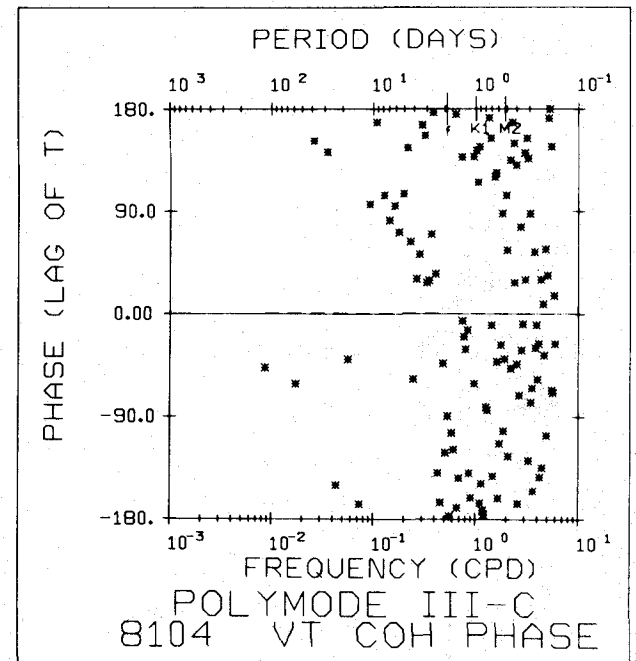
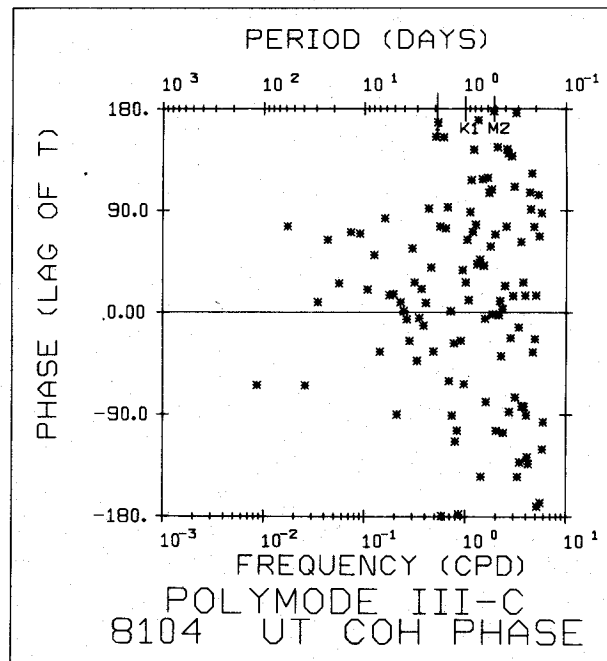
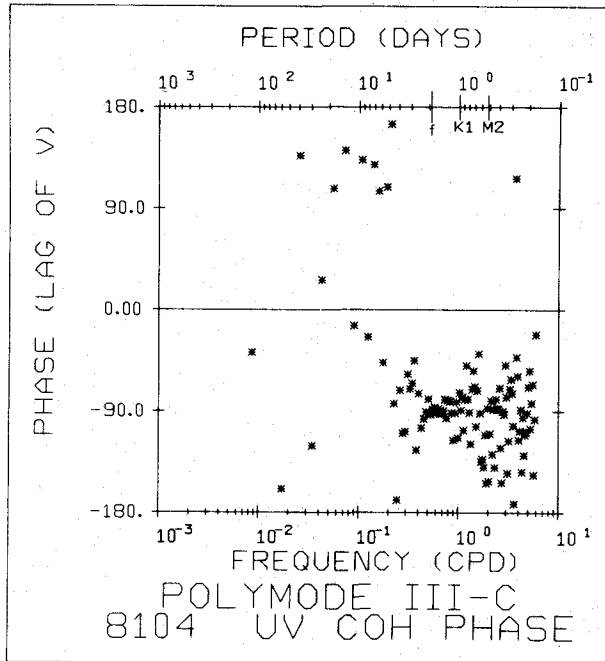
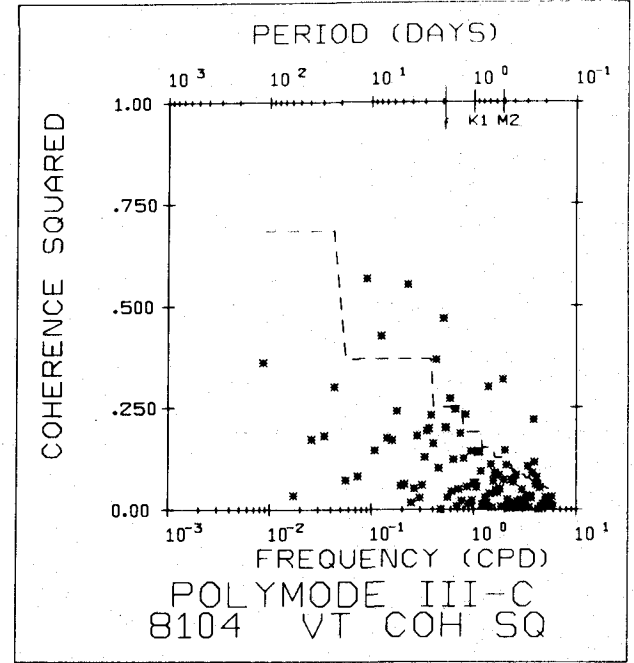
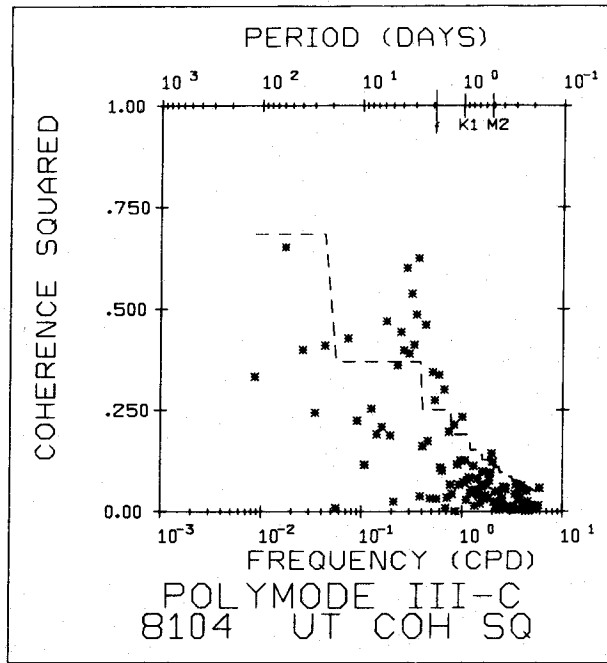
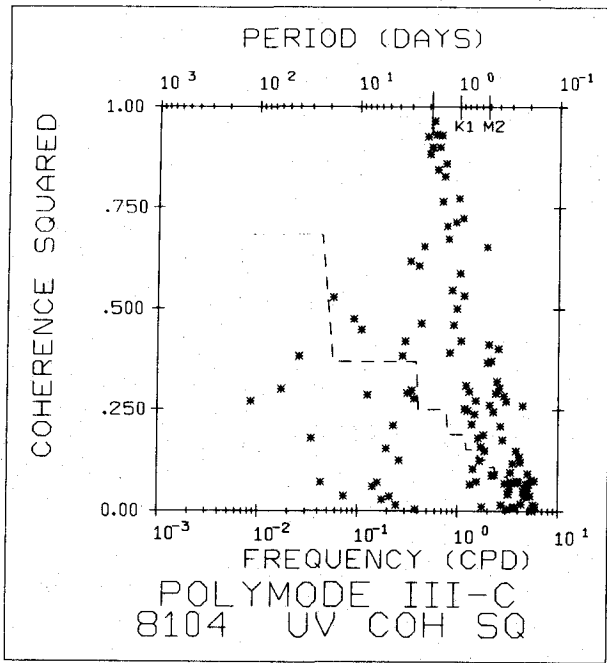


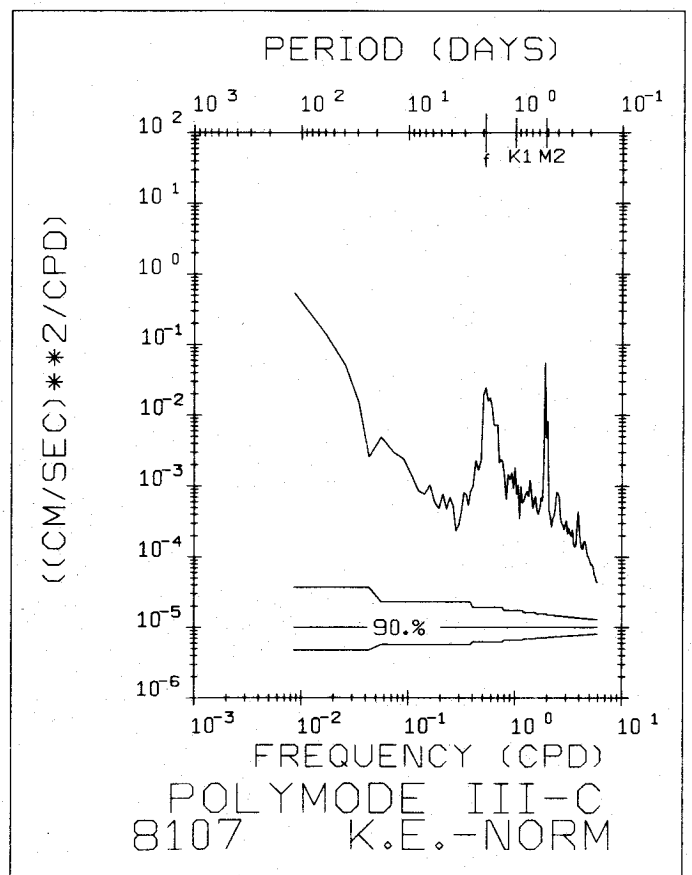
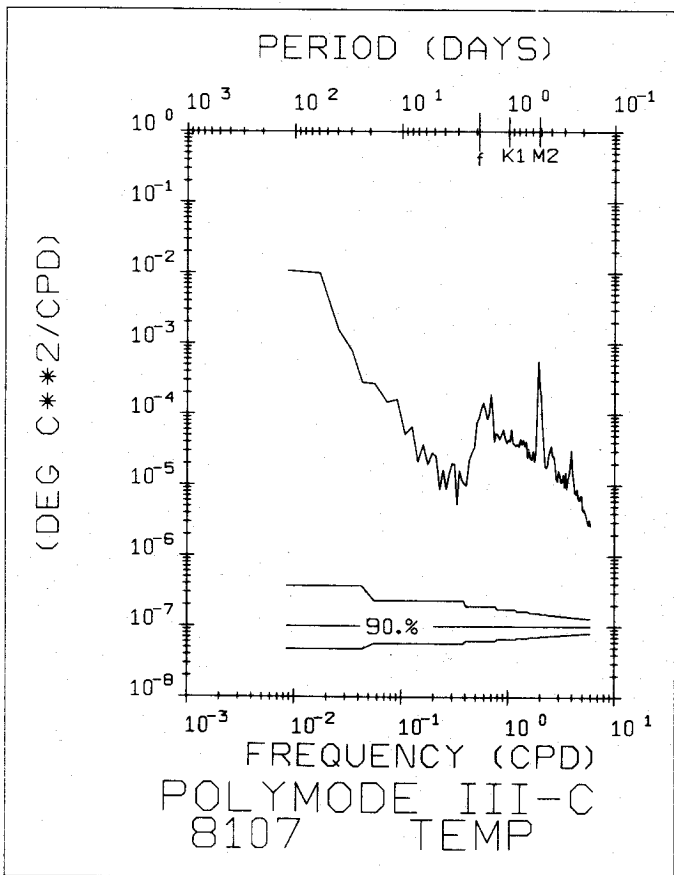
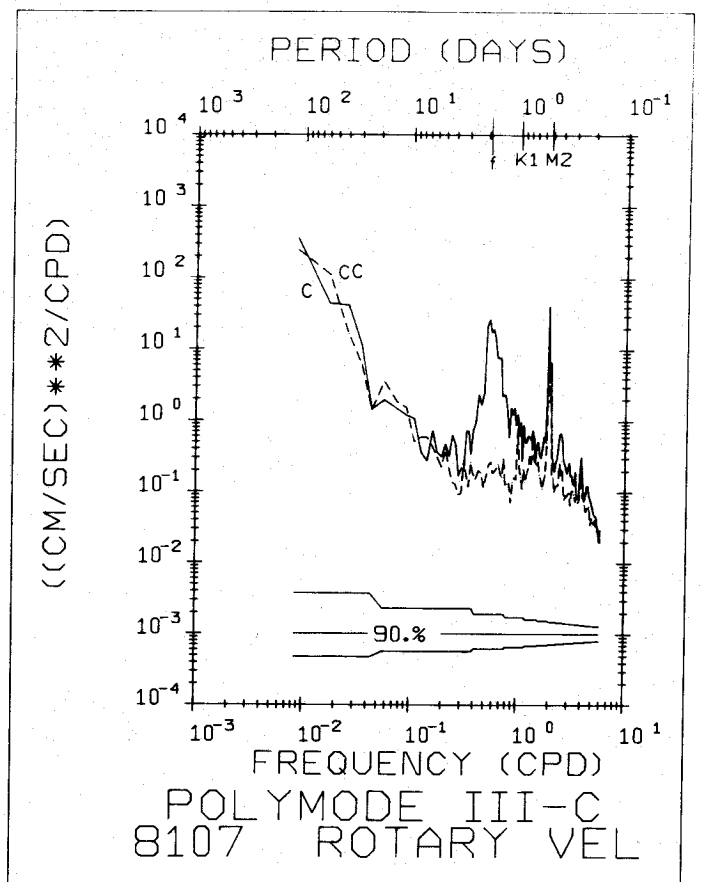
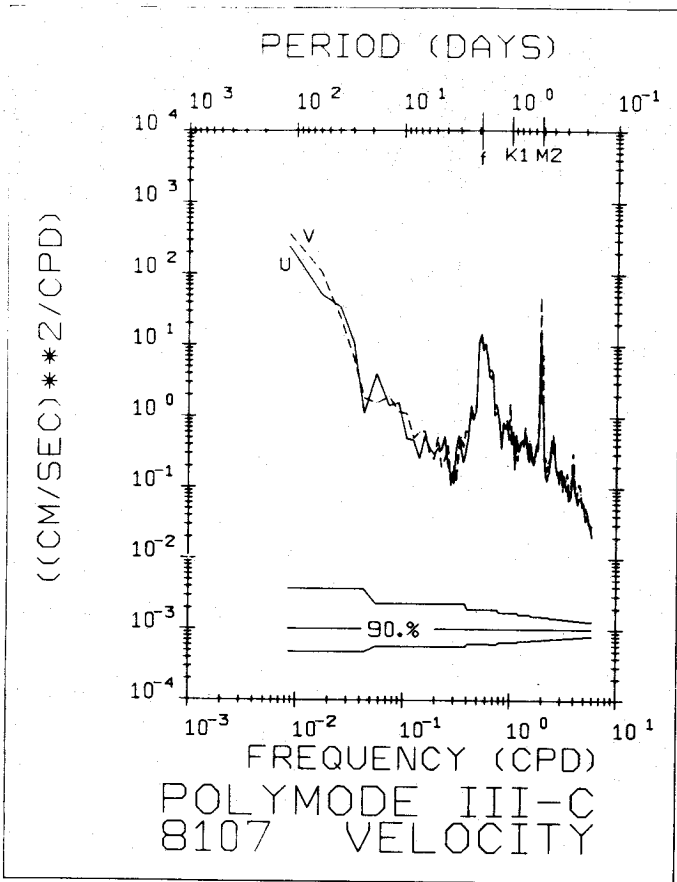


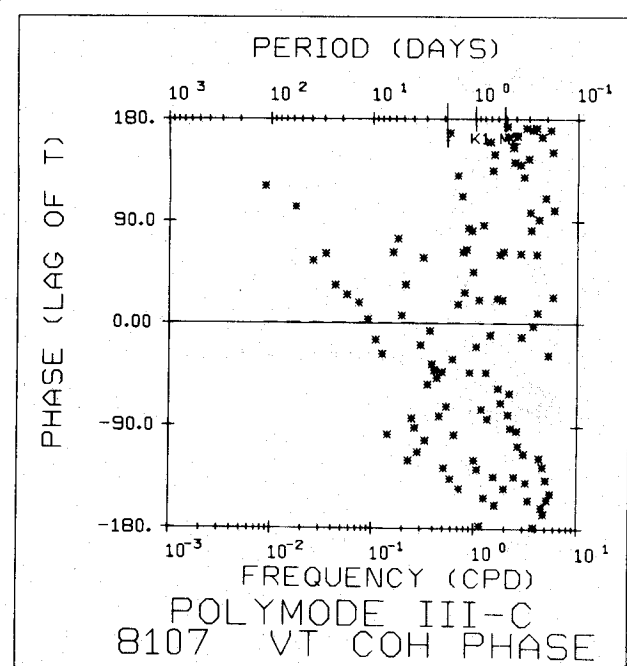
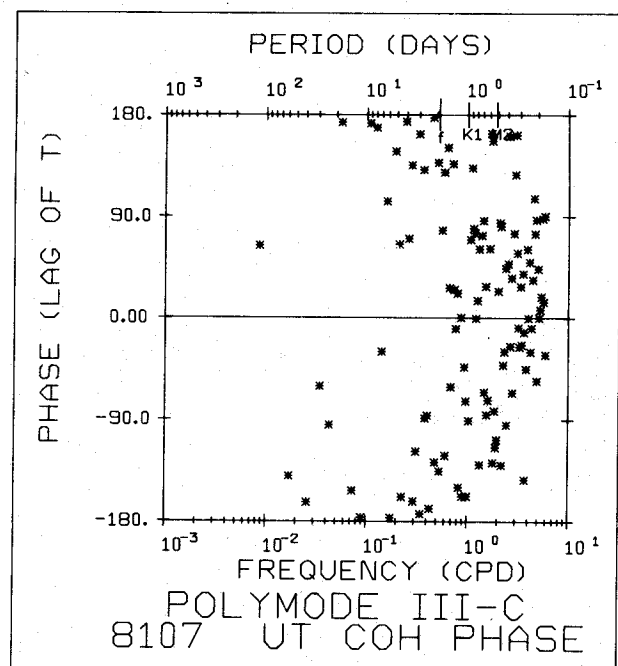
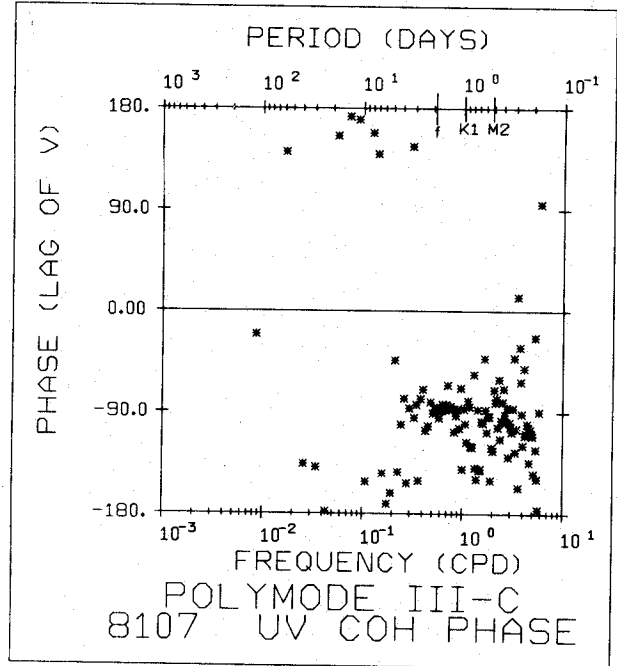
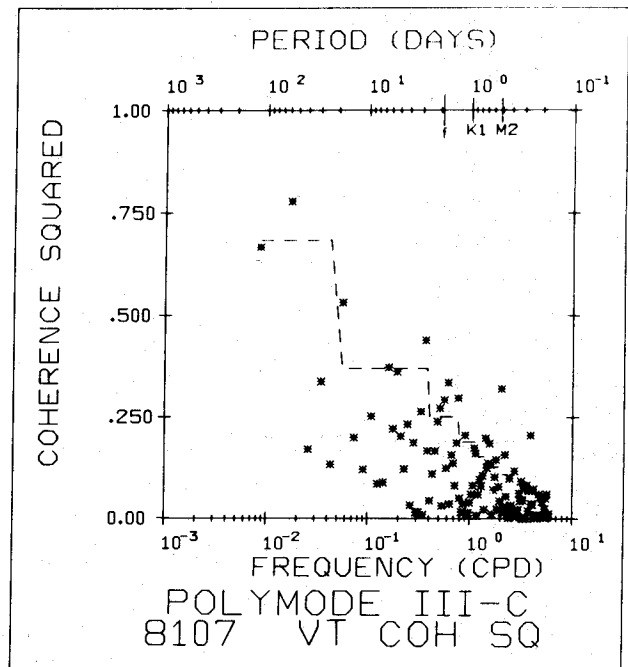
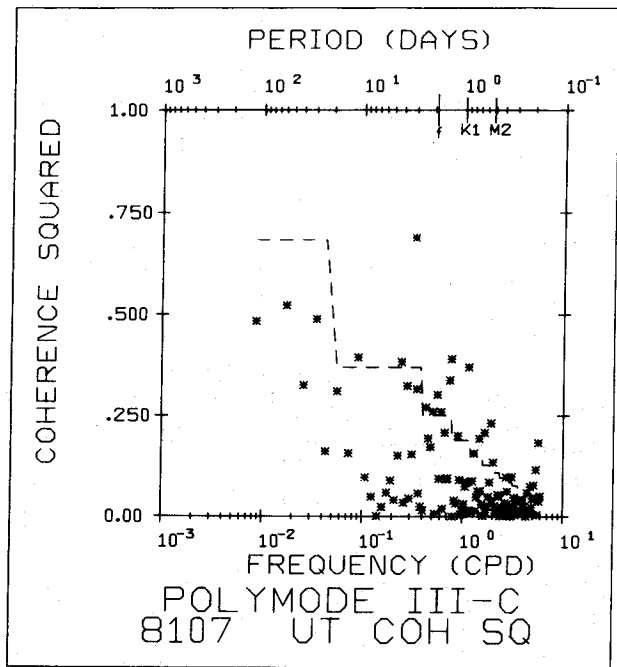
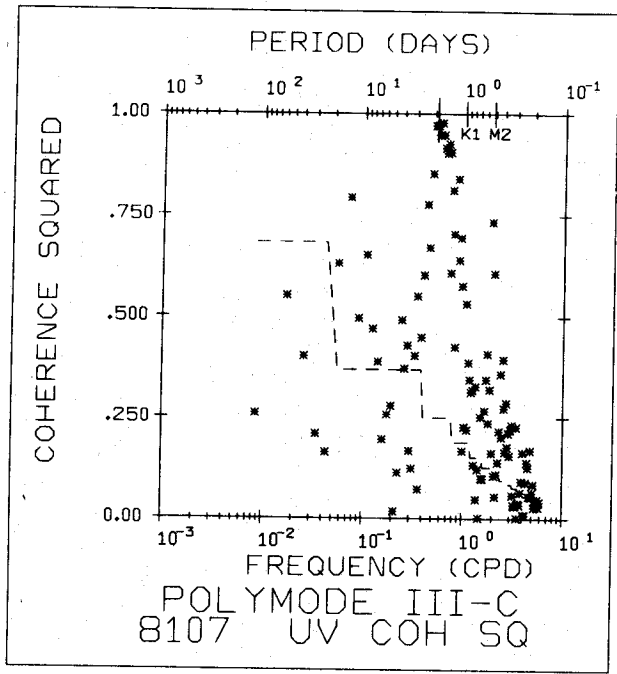


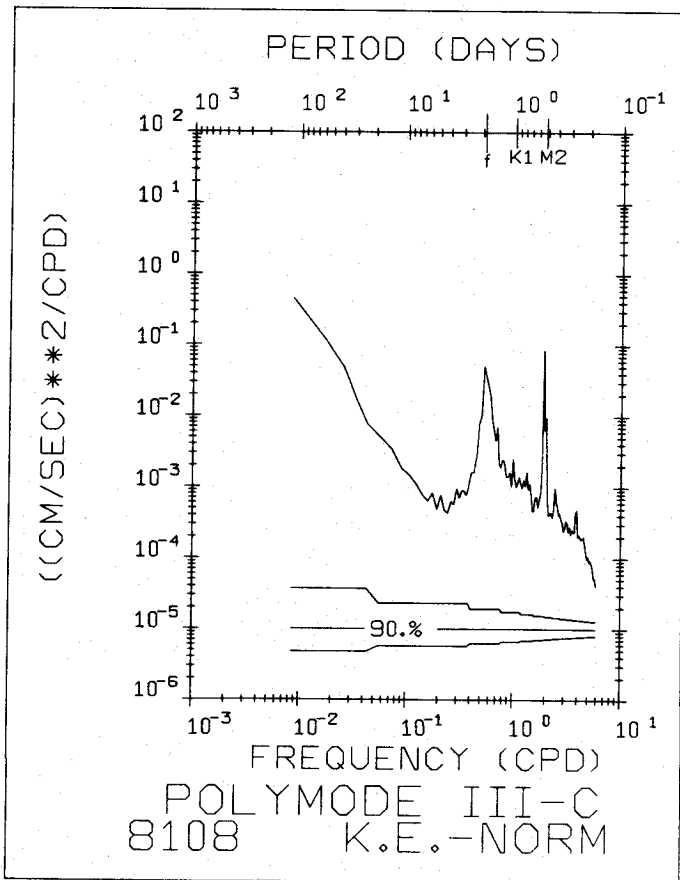
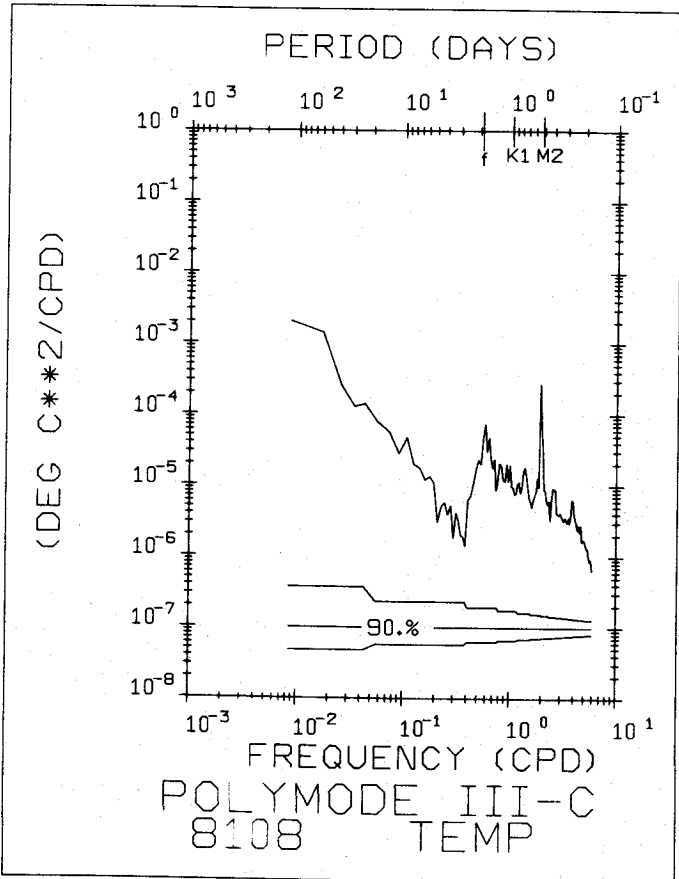
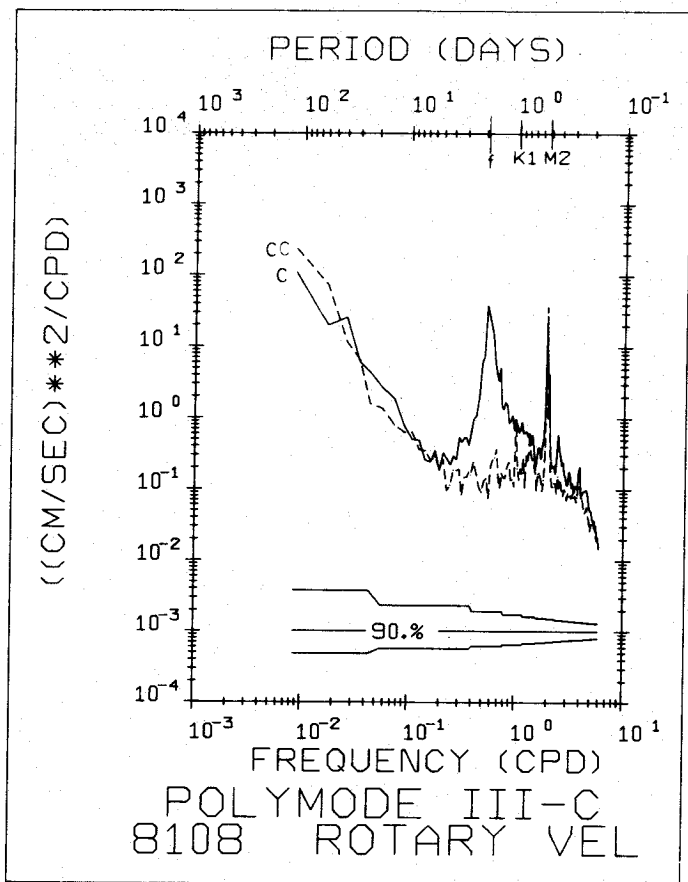
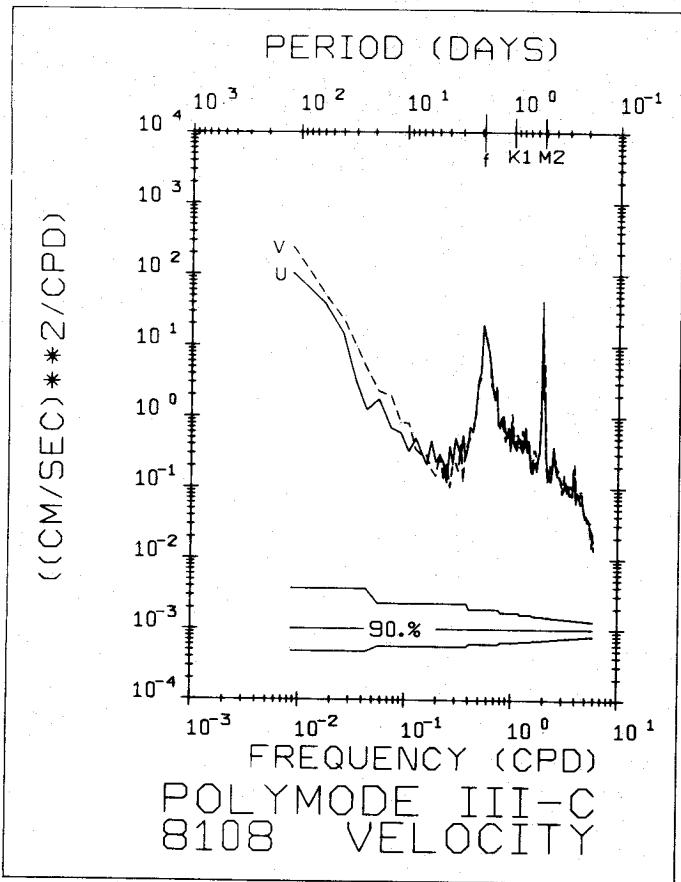


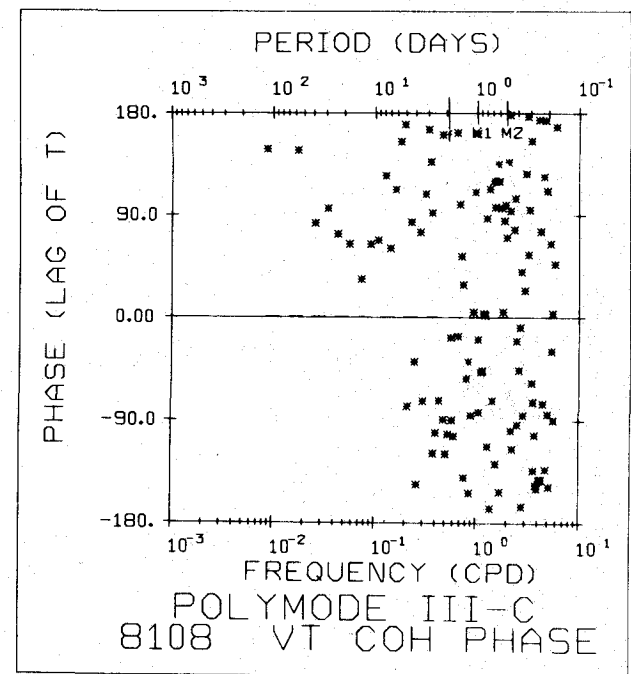
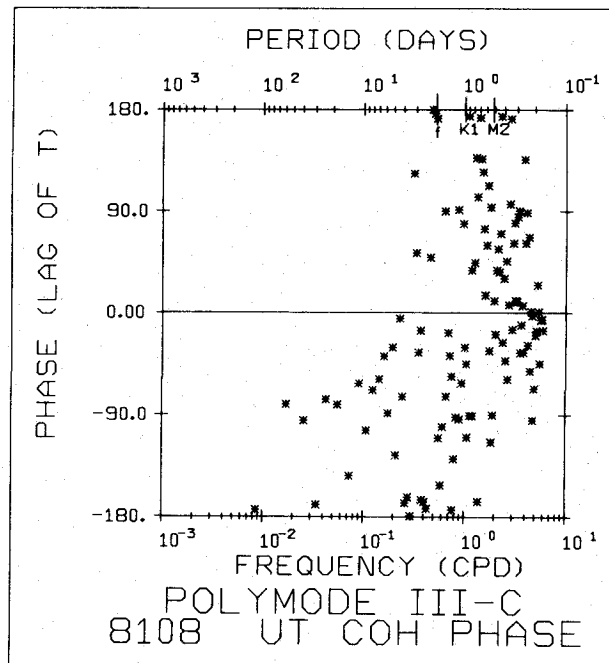
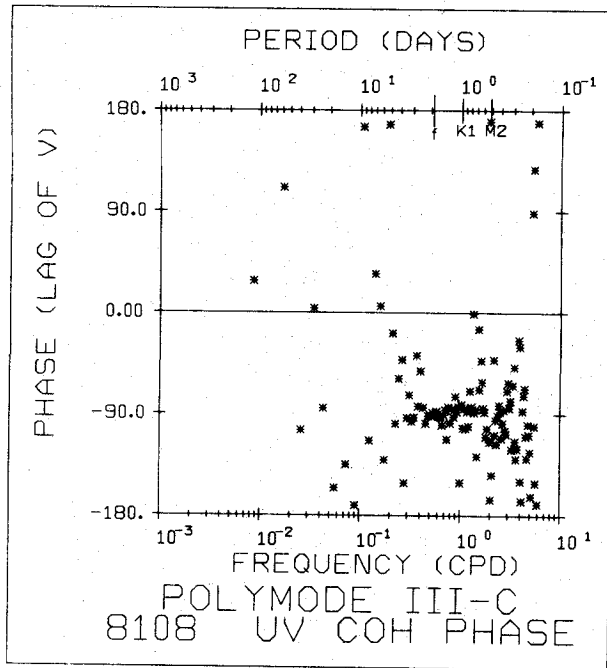
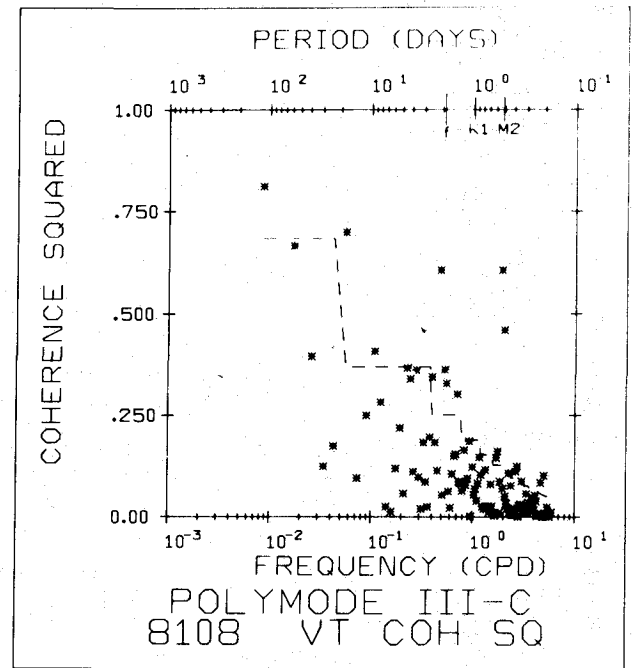
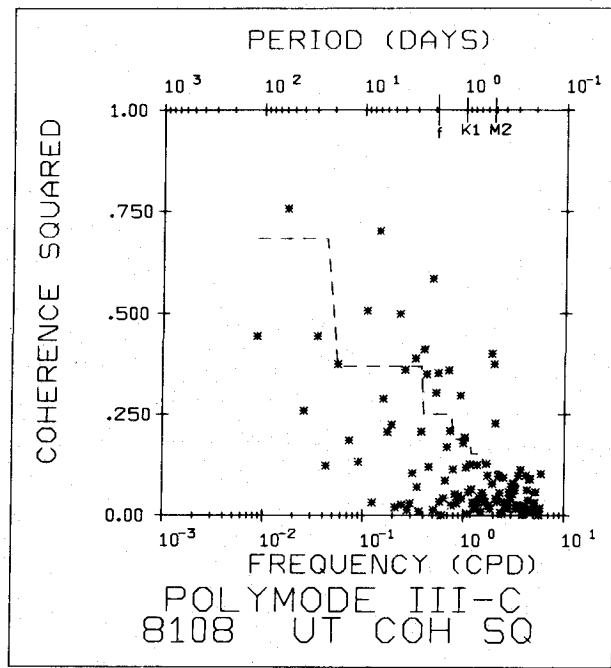
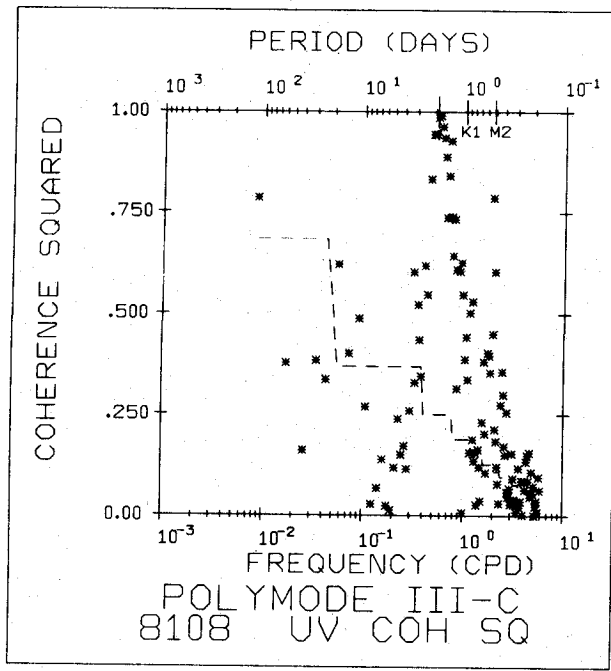


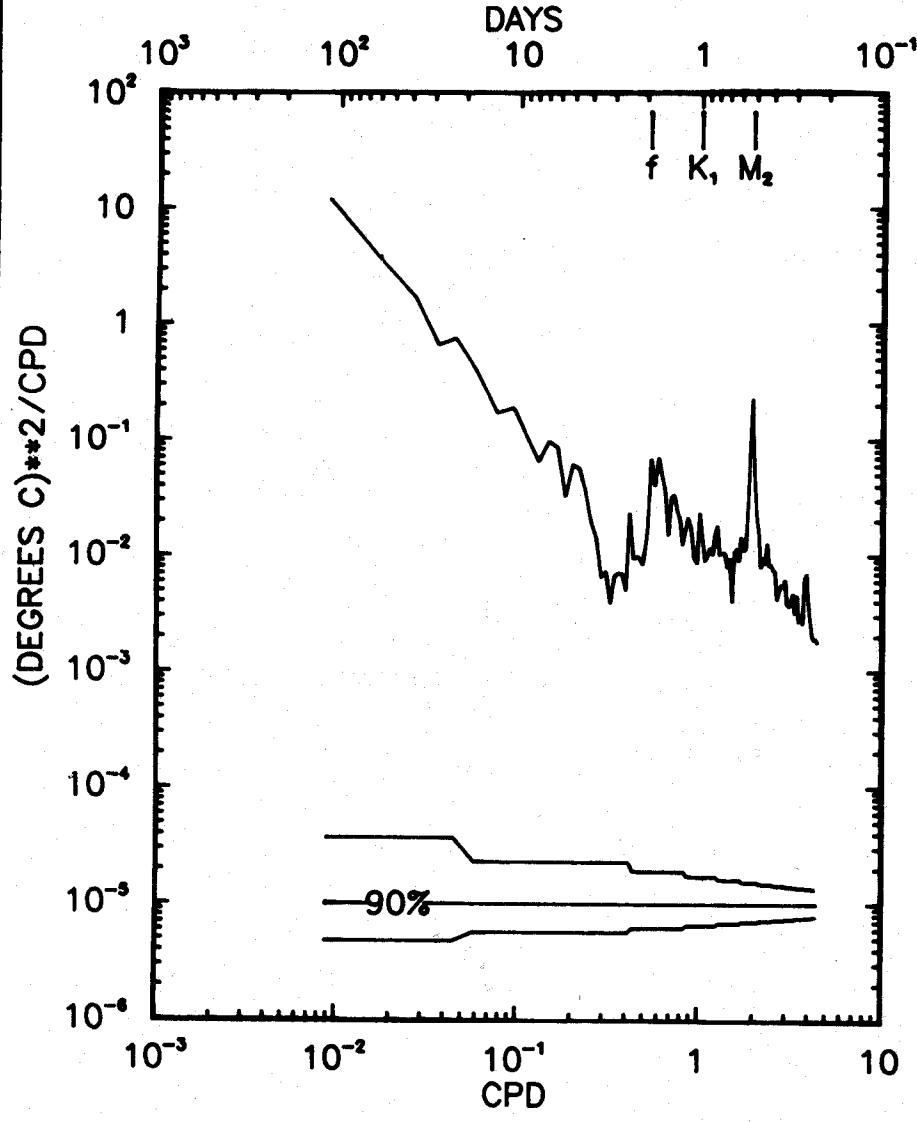




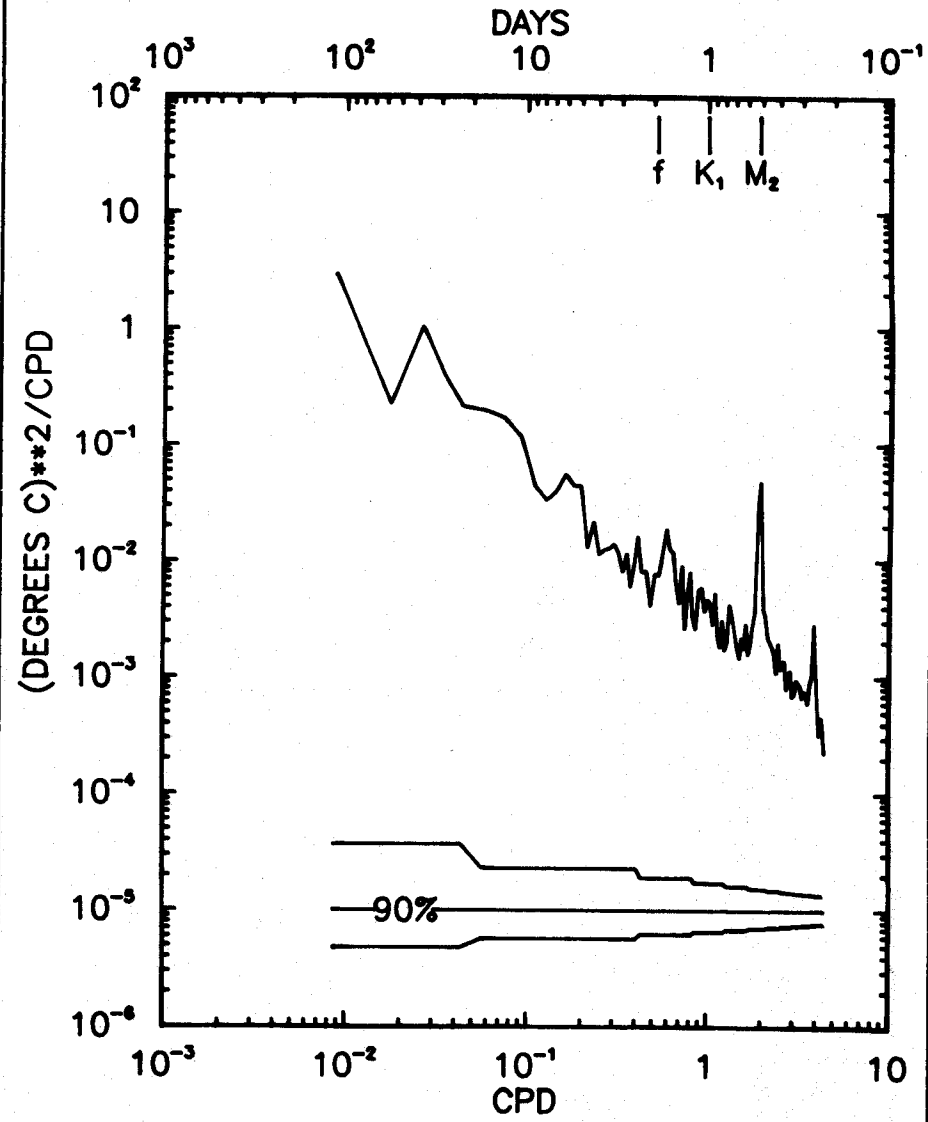




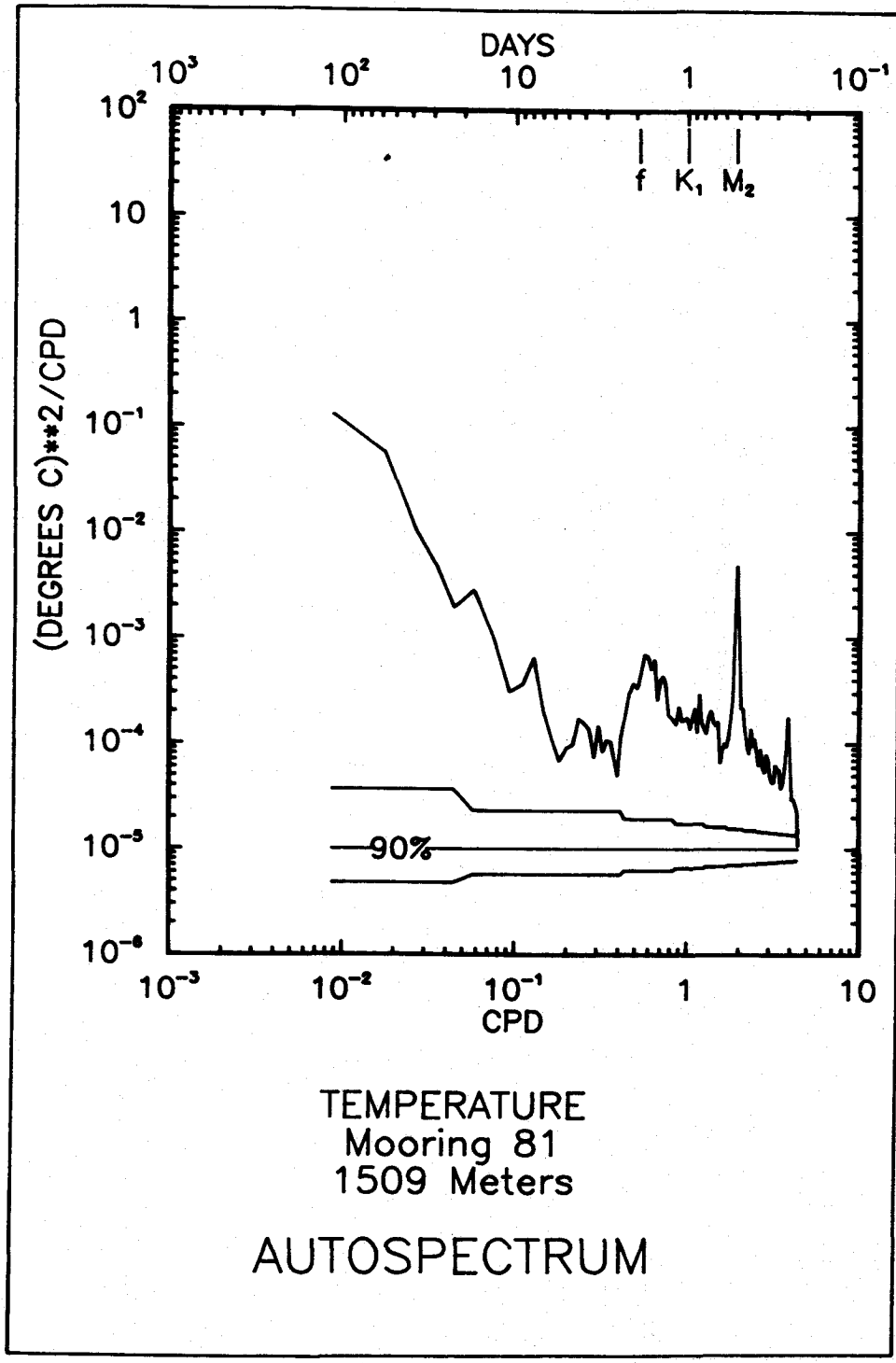


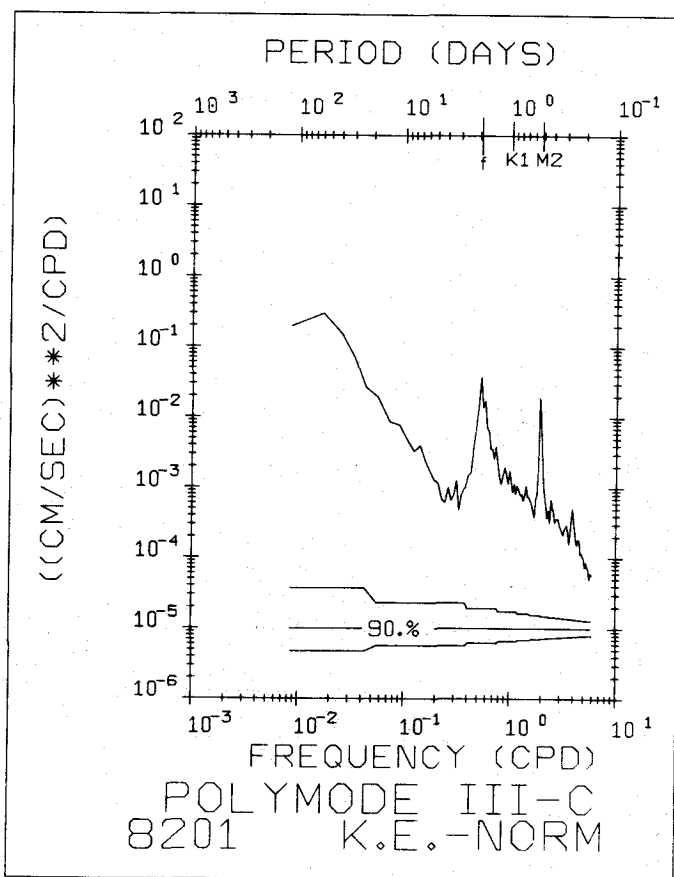
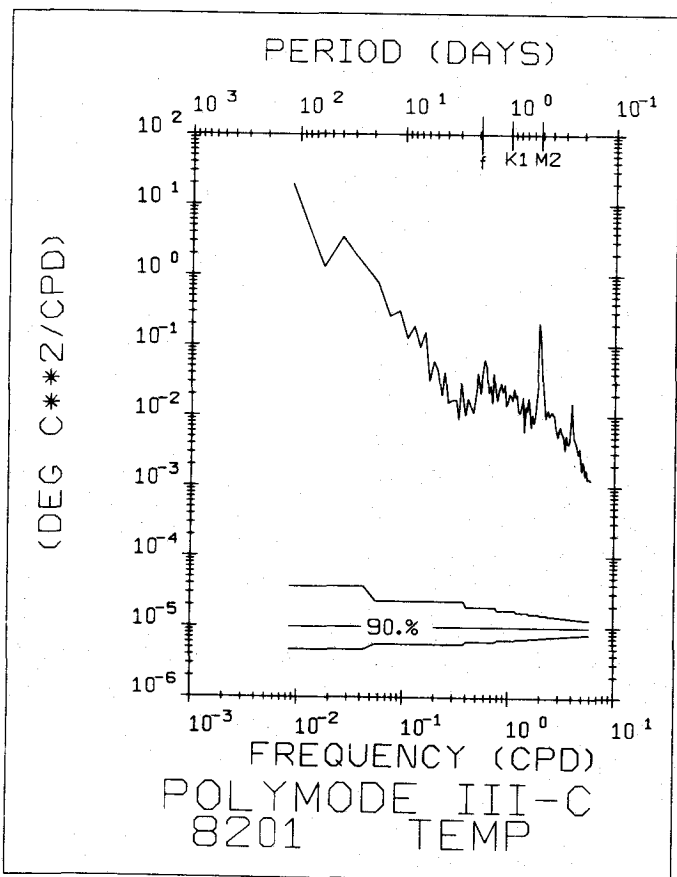
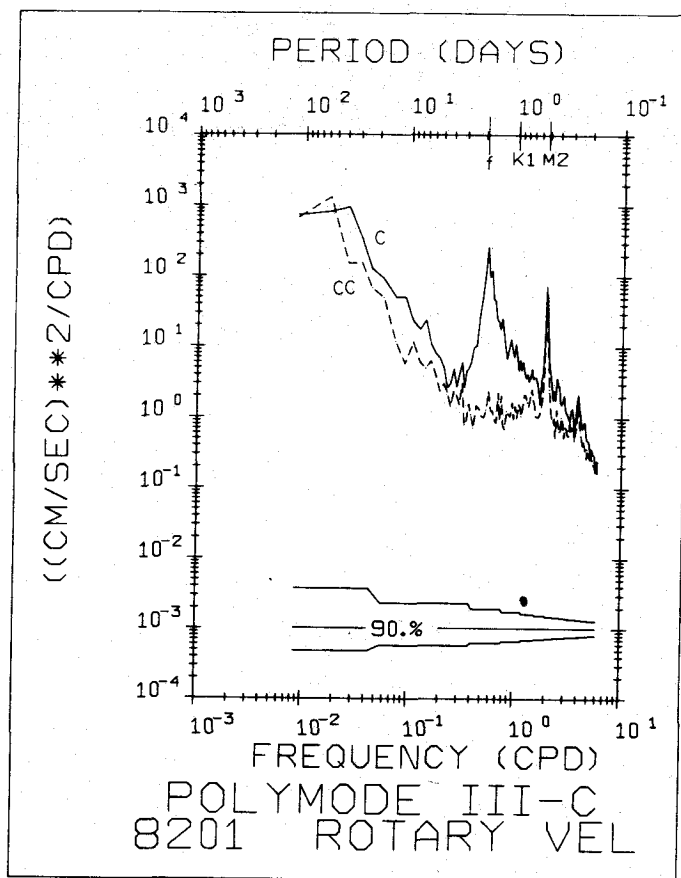
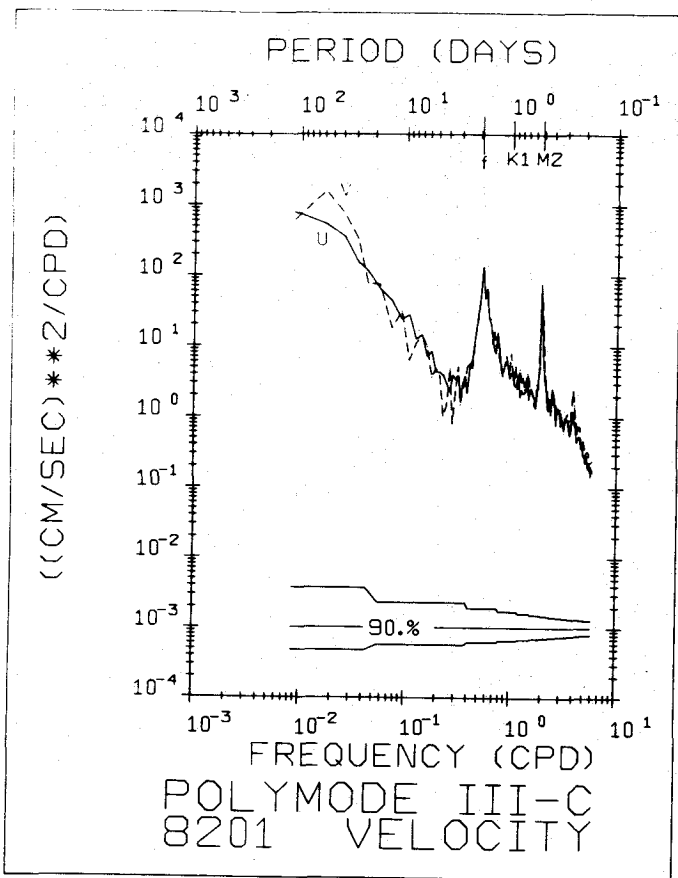


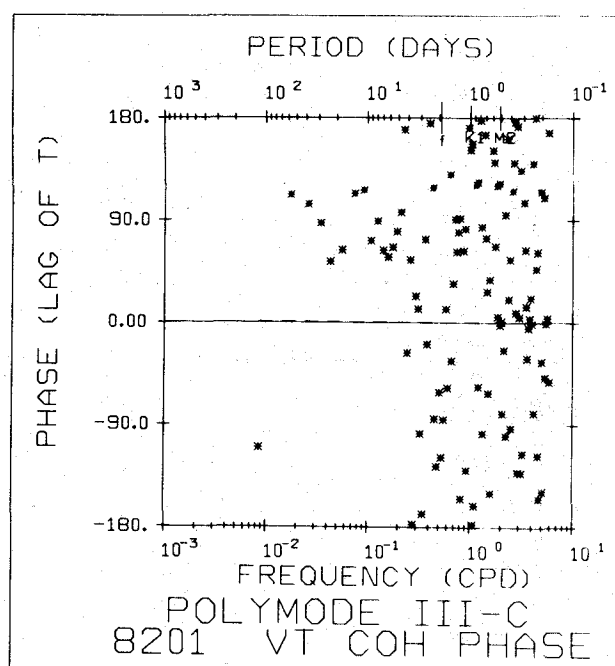
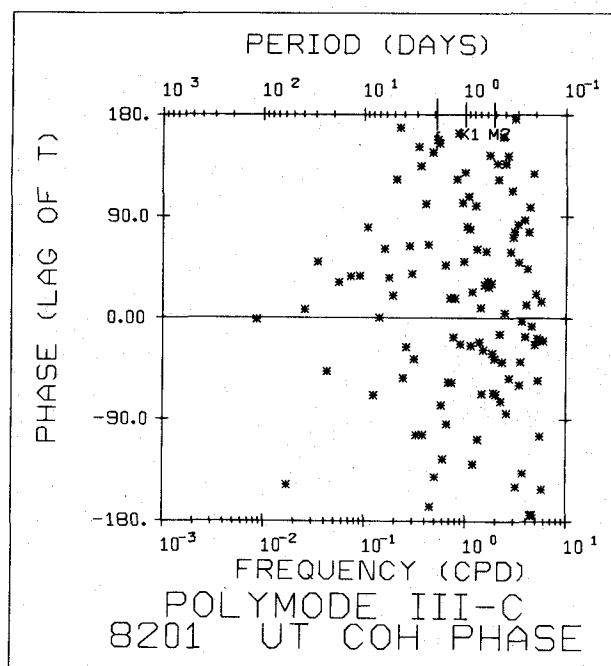
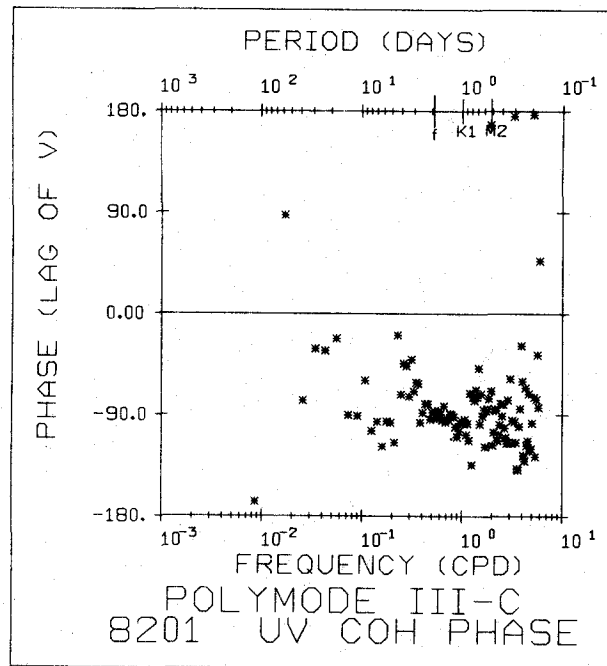
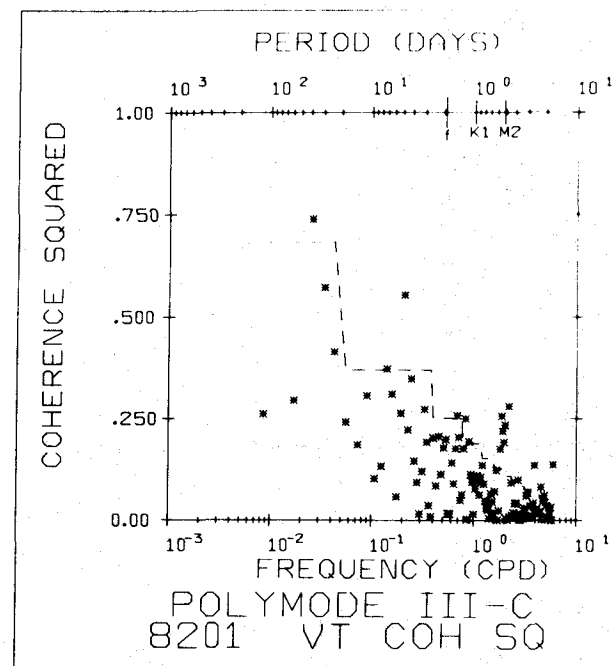
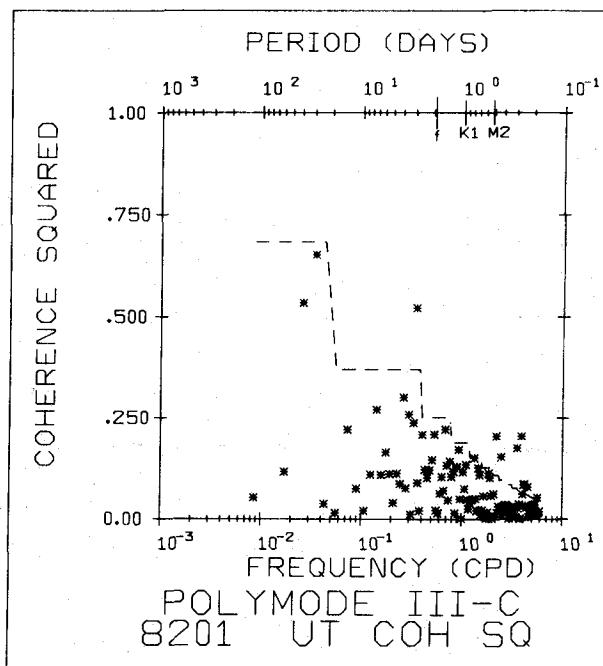
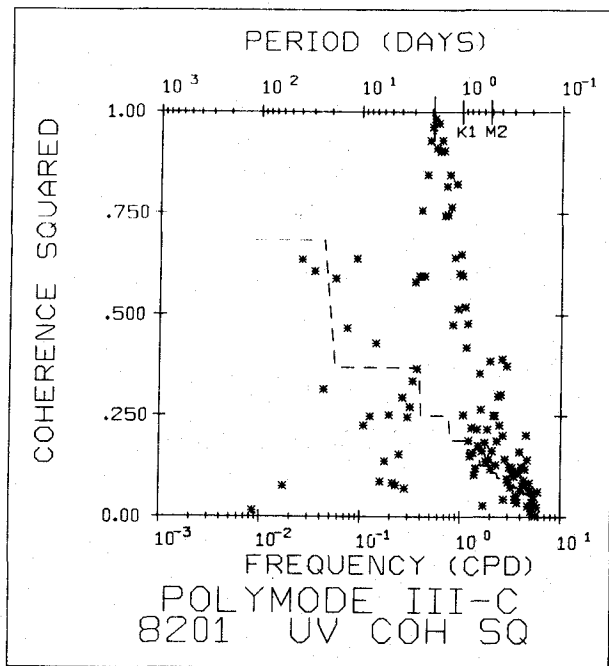
TEMPERATURE
Mooring 81
236 Meters
AUTOSPECTRUM

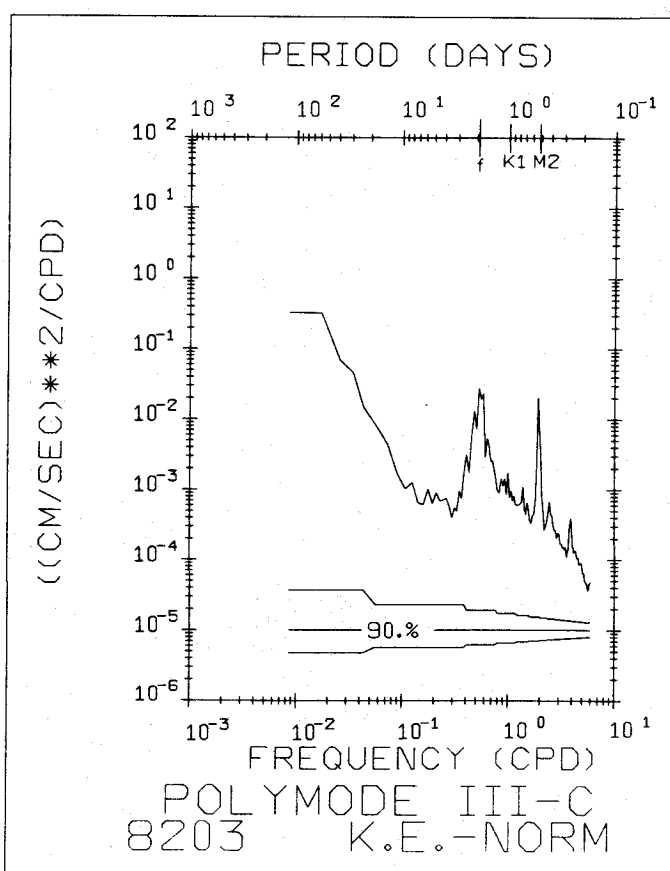
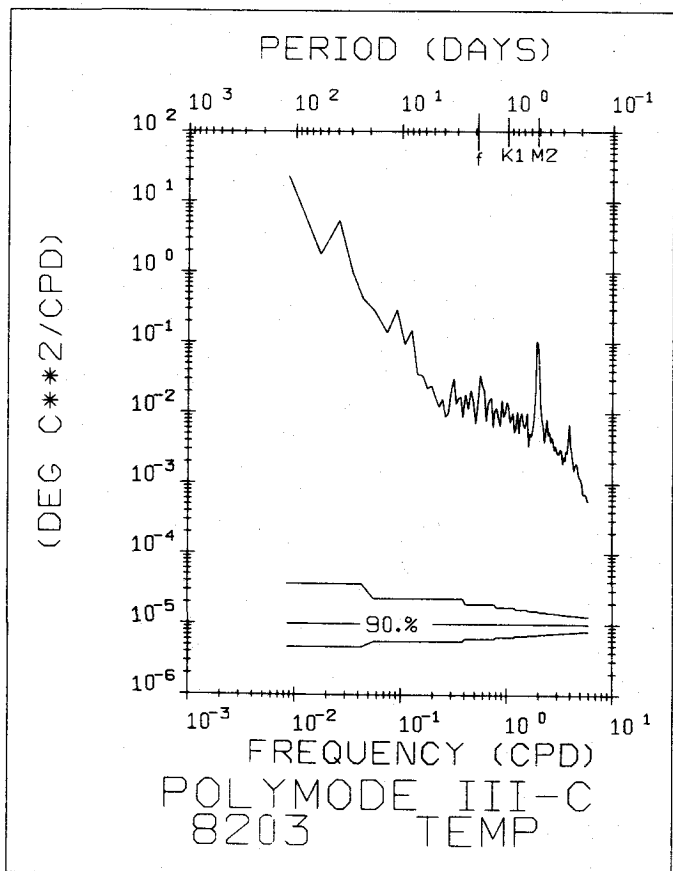
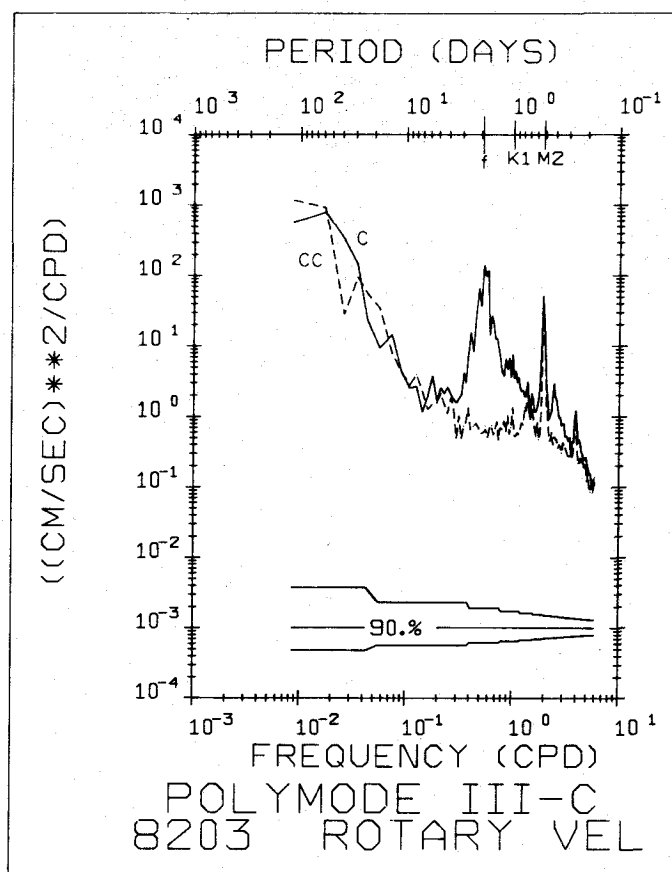
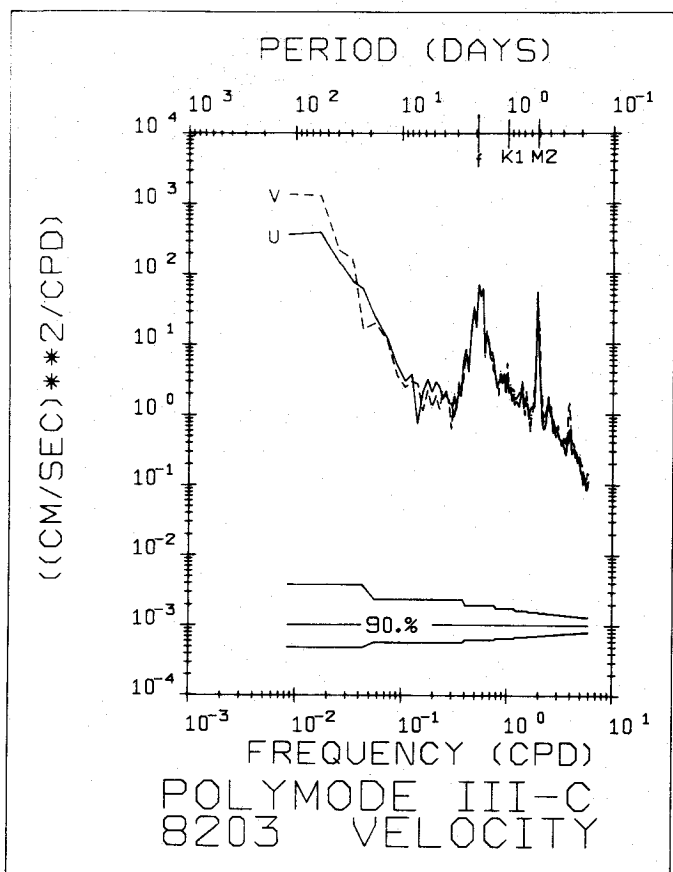


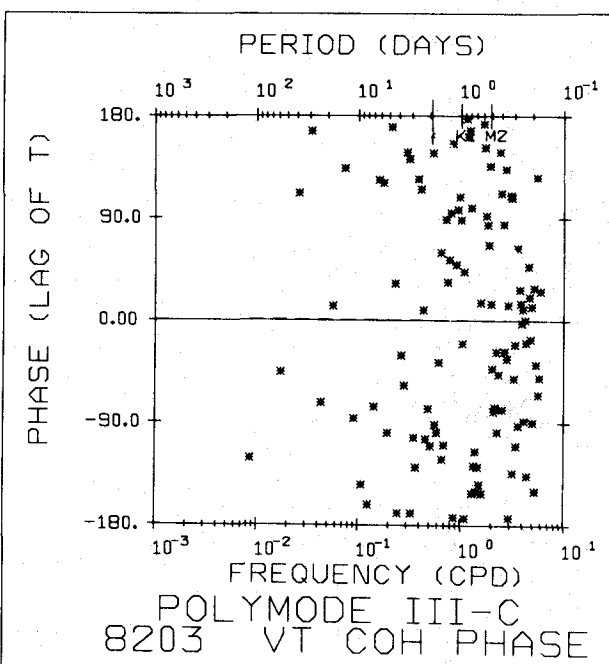
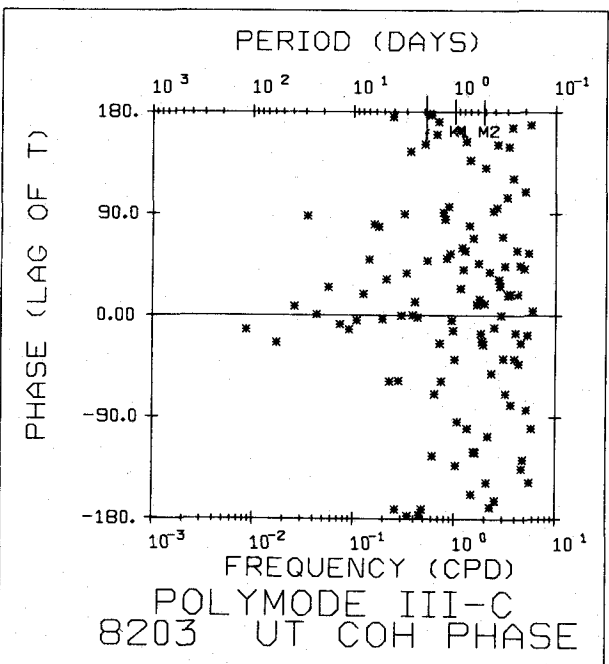
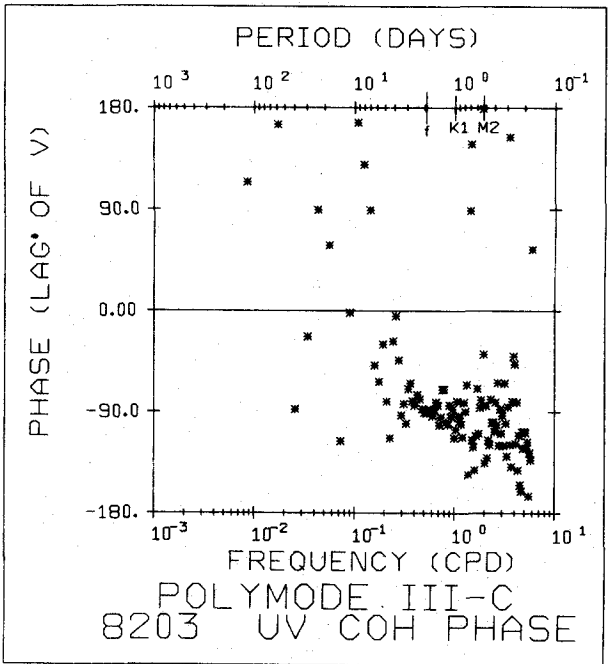
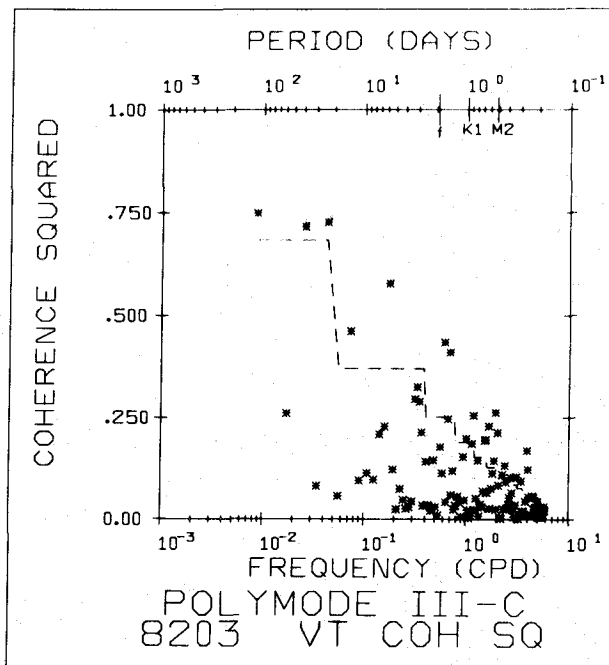
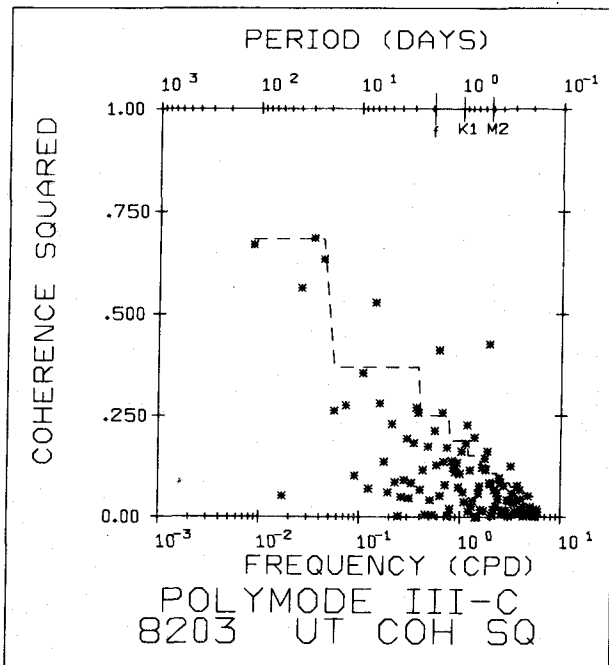
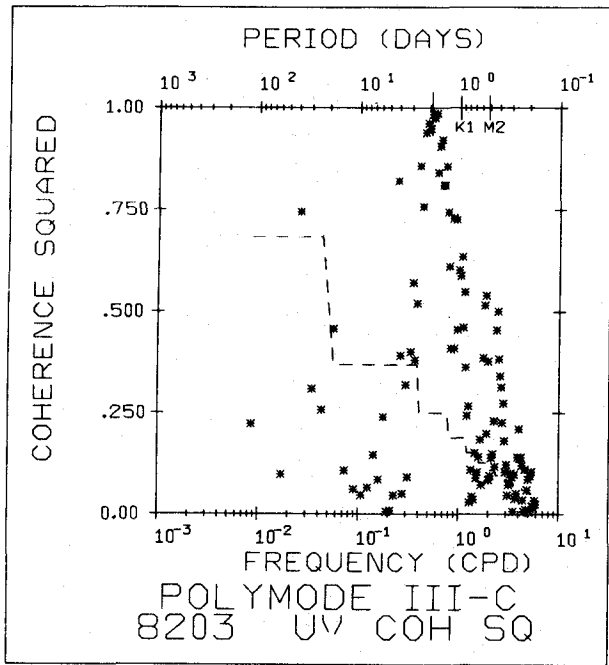
TEMPERATURE
Mooring 81
663 Meters
AUTOSPECTRUM

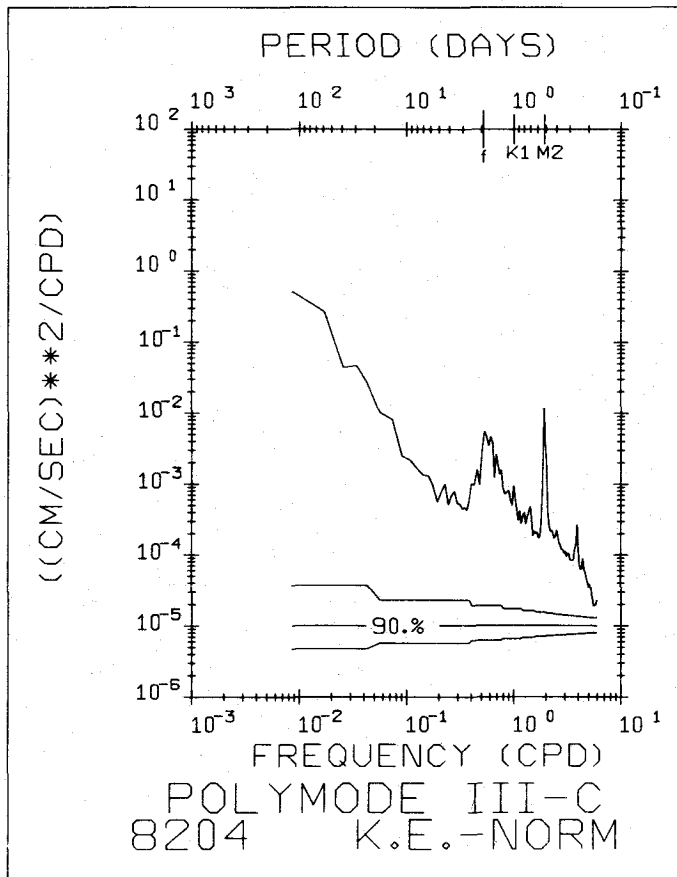
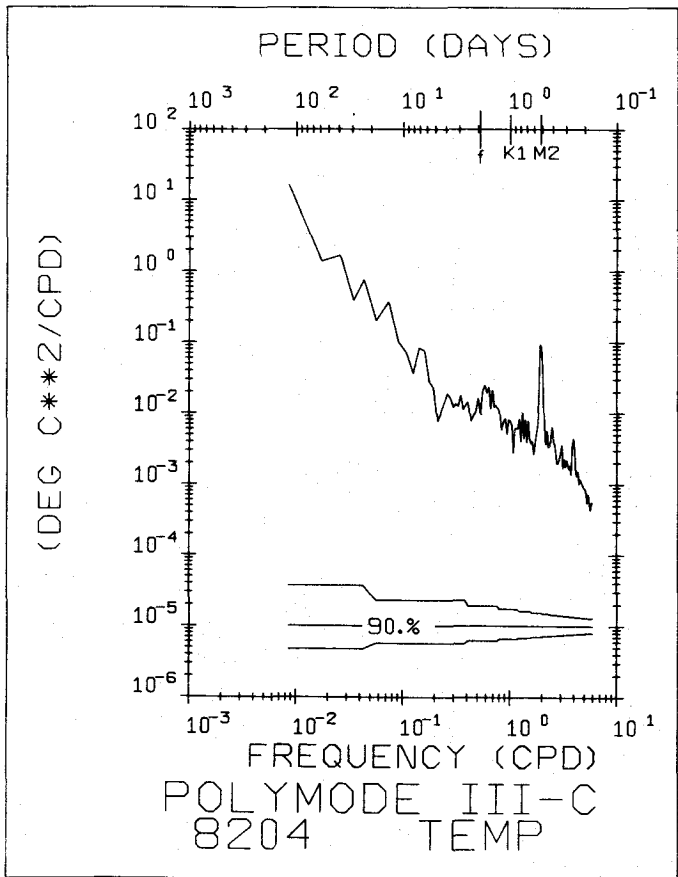
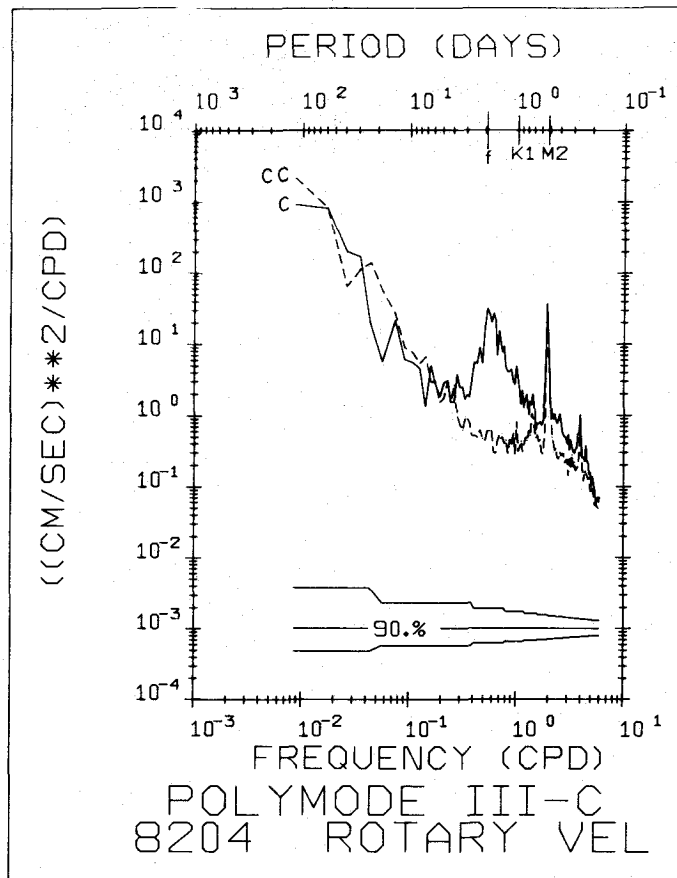
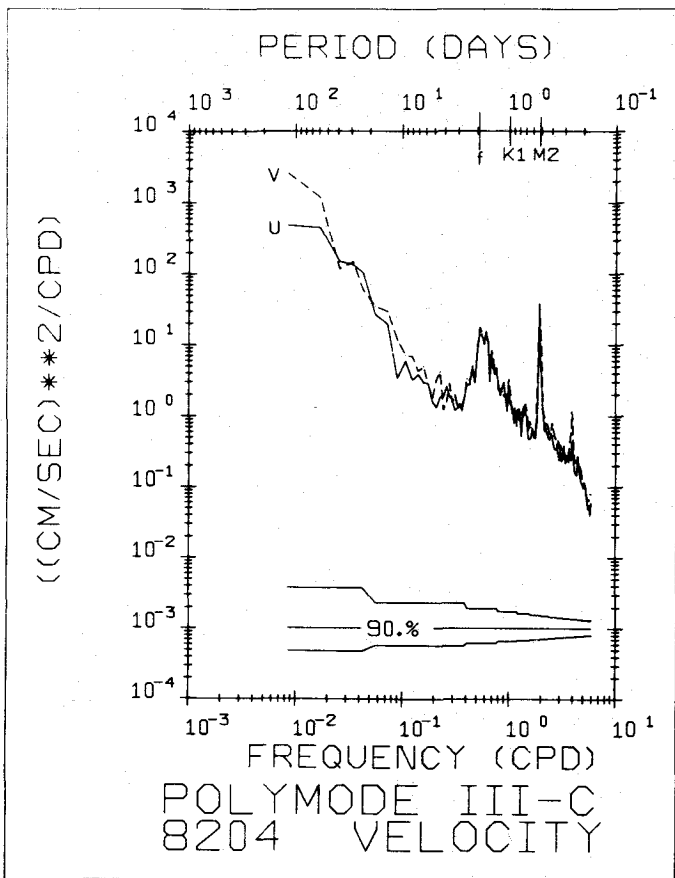


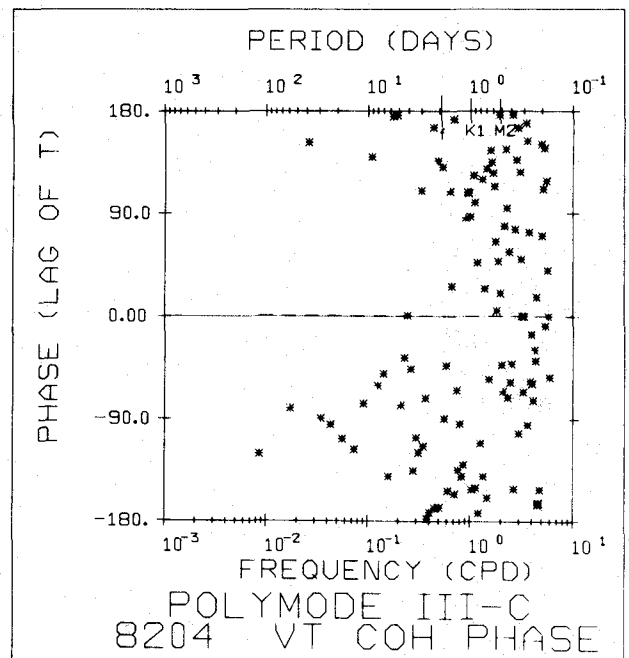
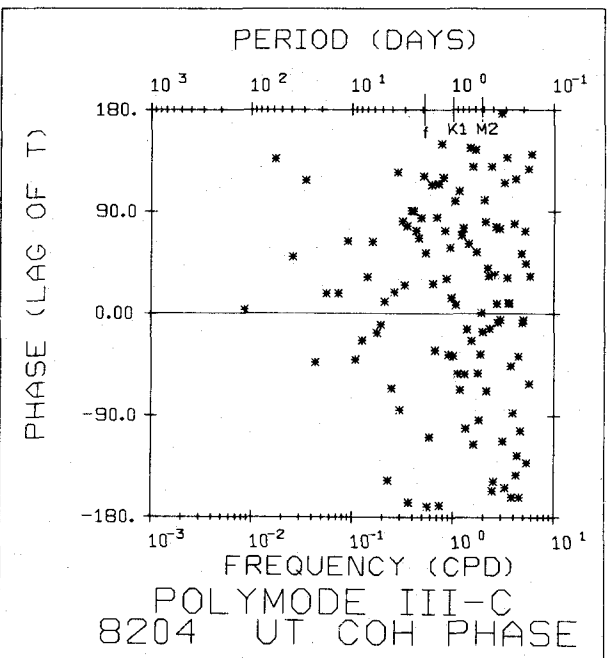
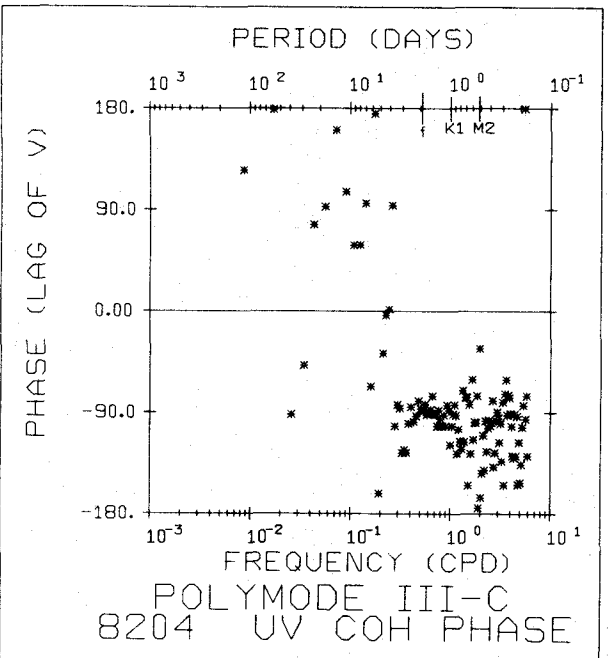
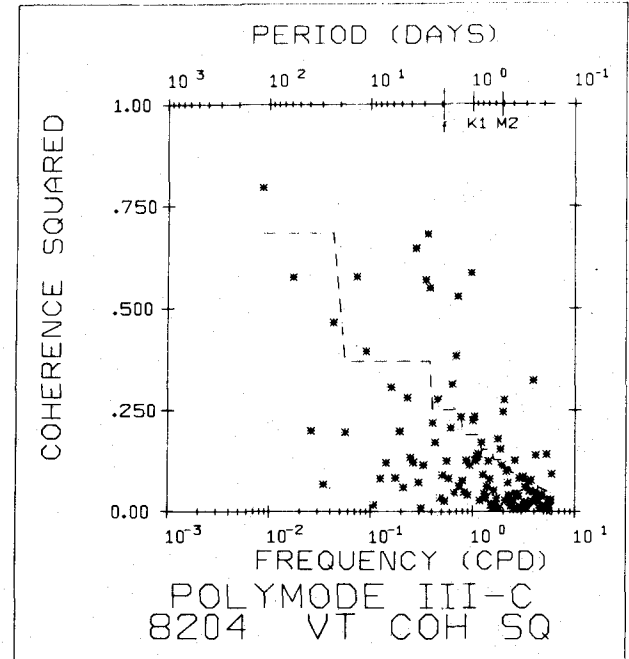
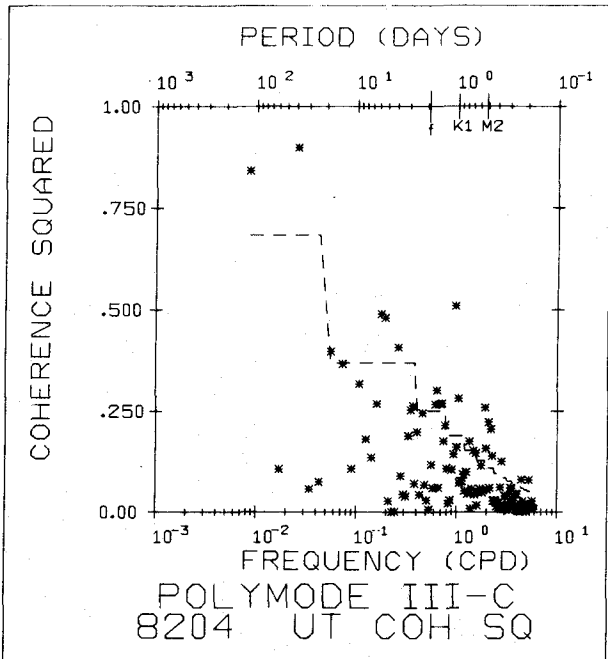
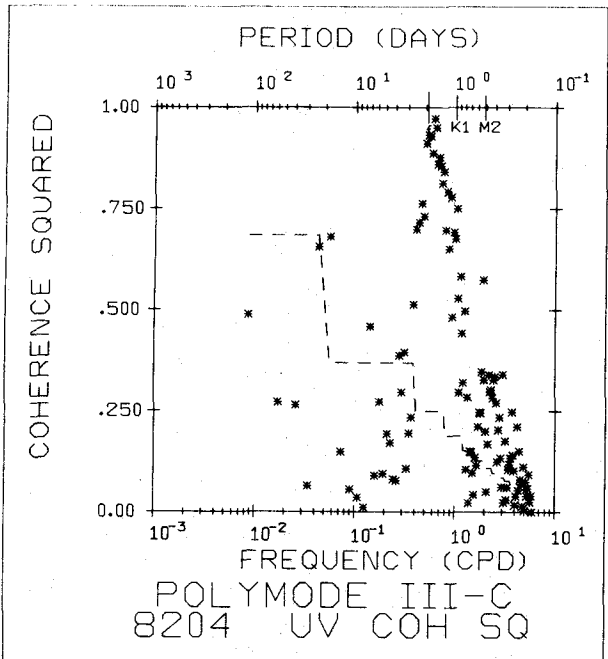


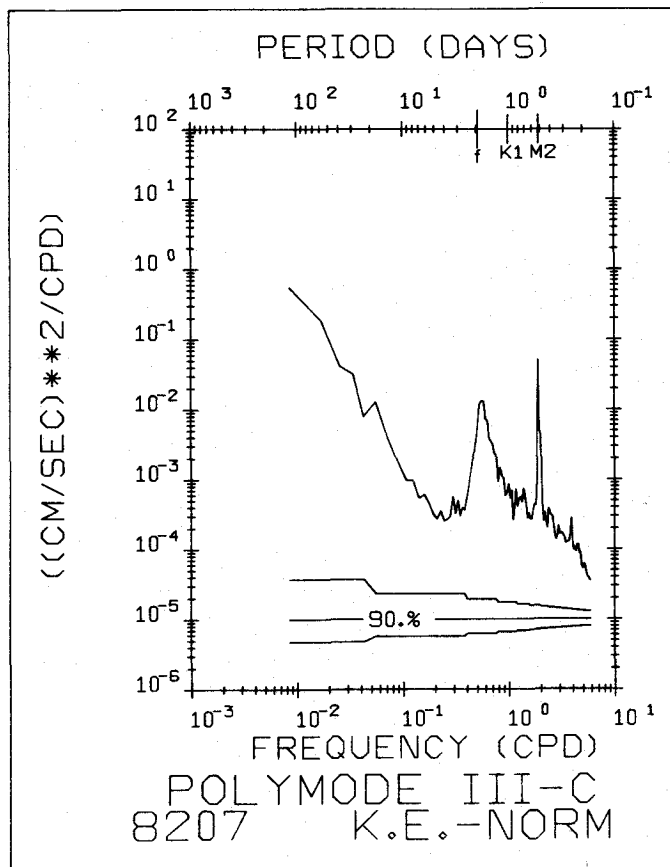
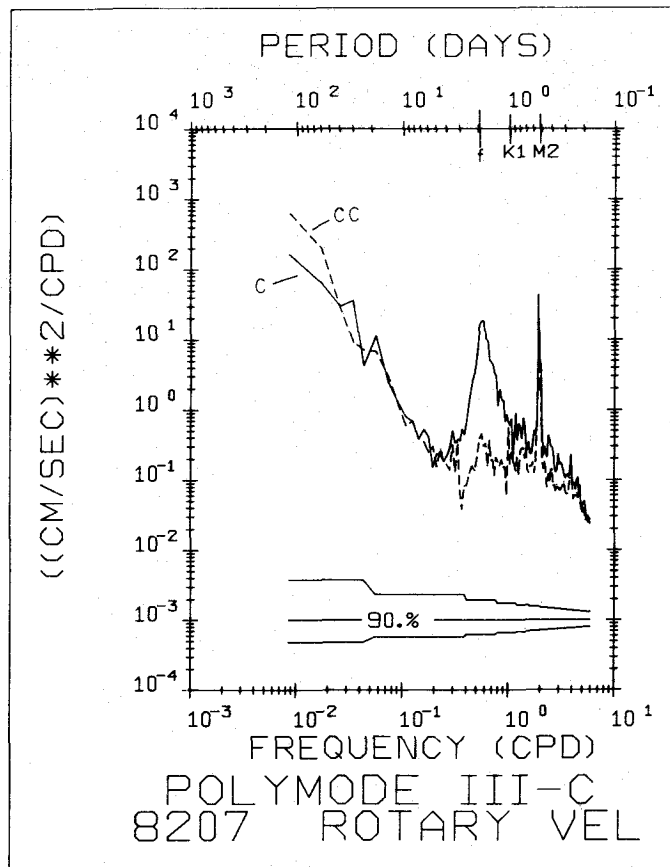
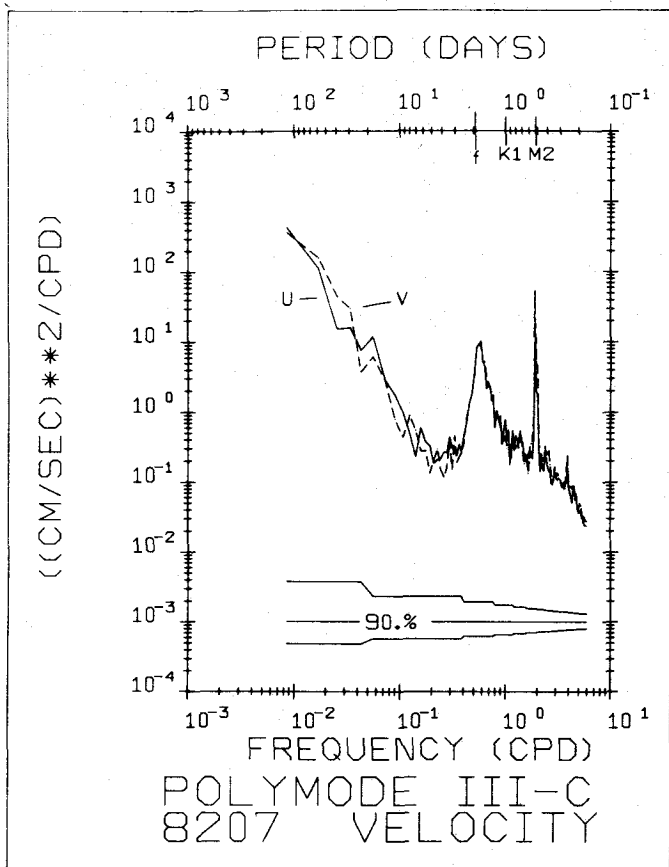


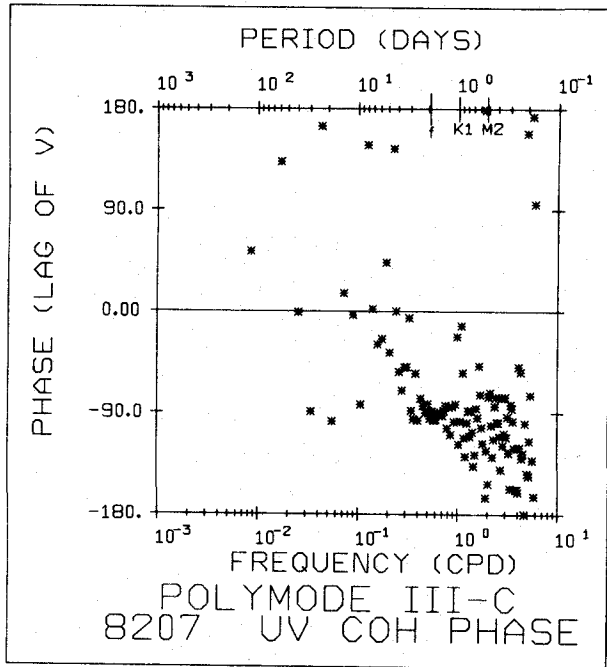
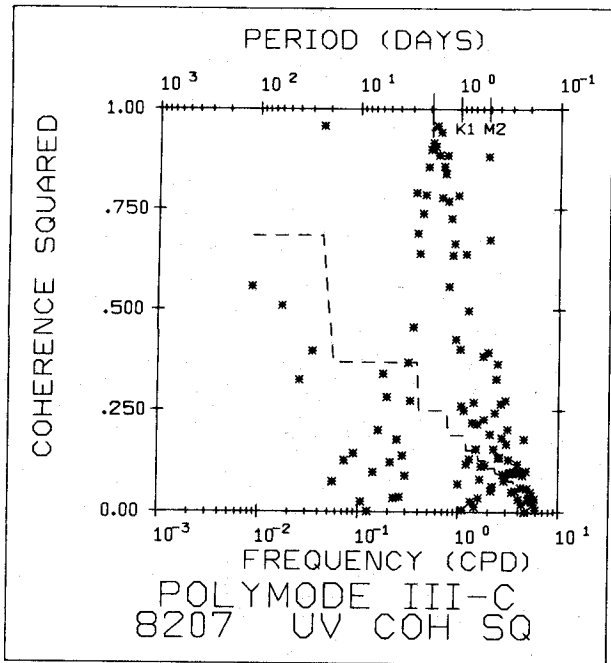


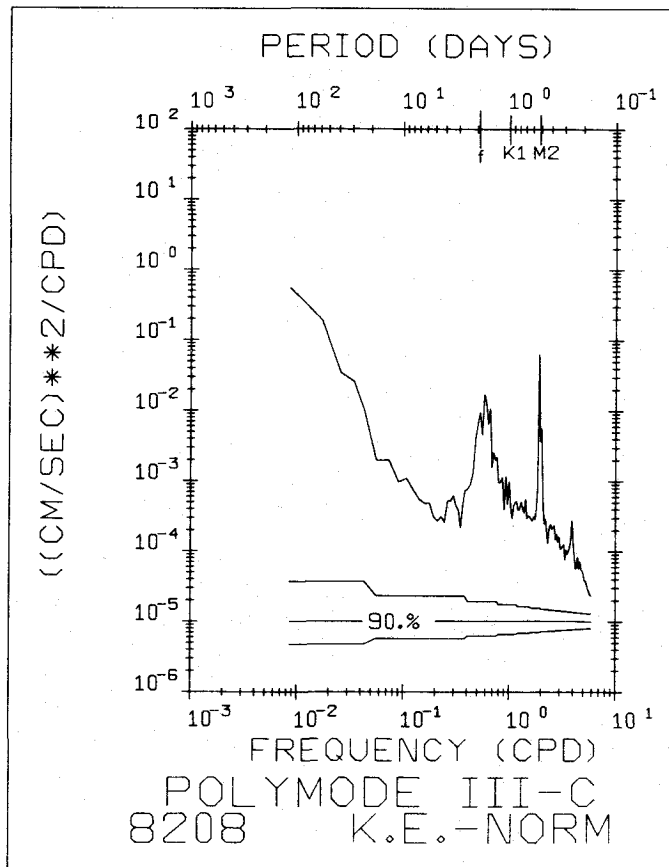
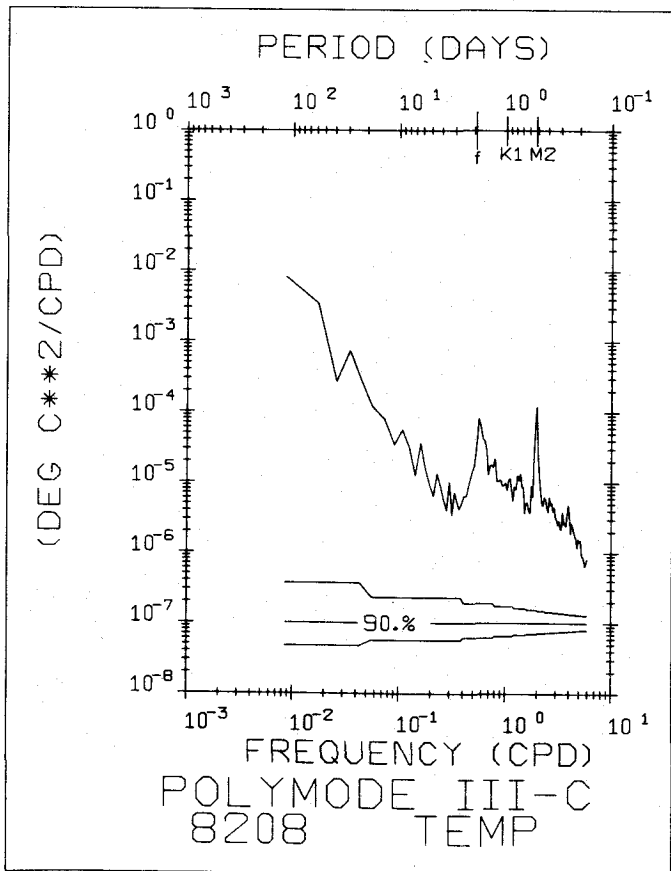
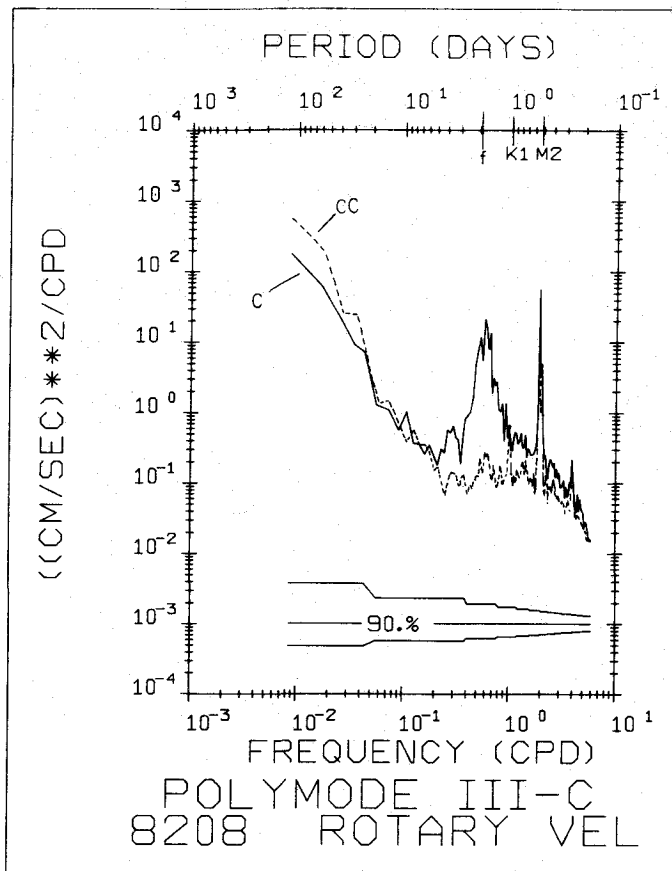
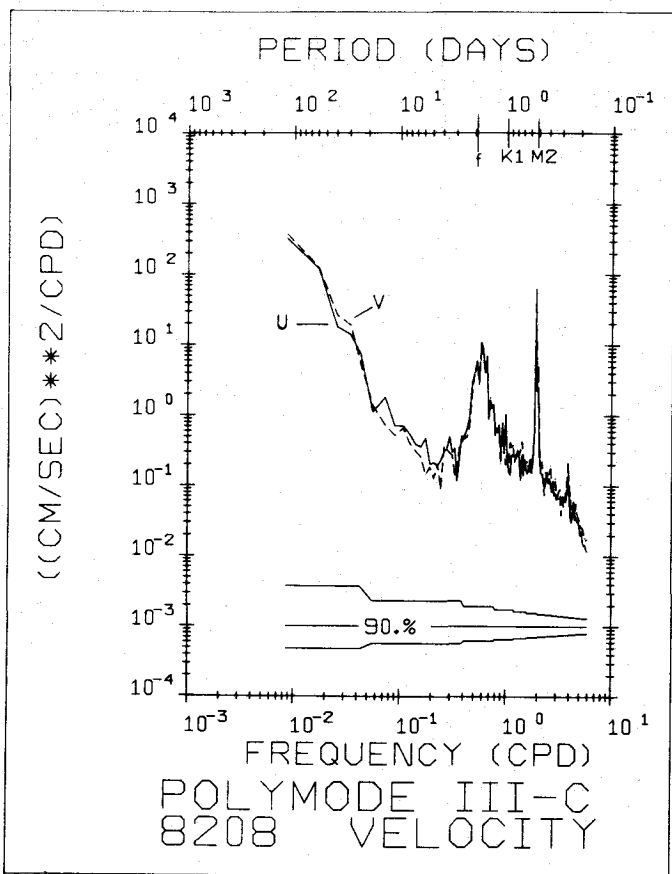


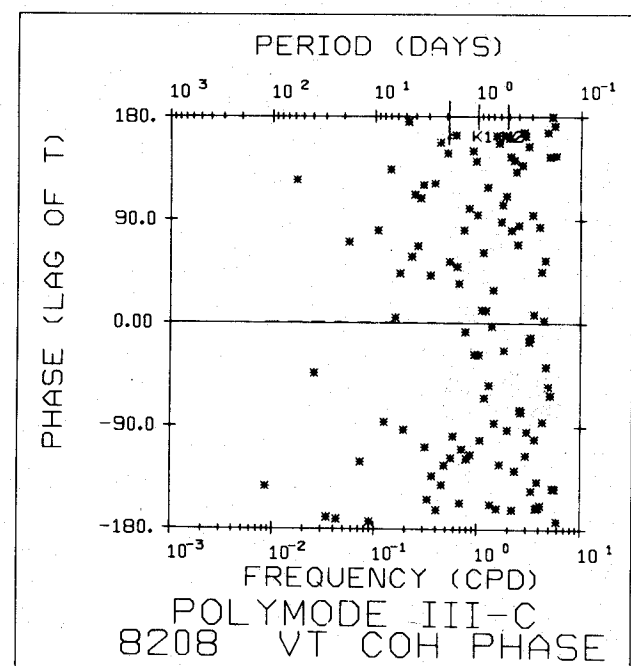
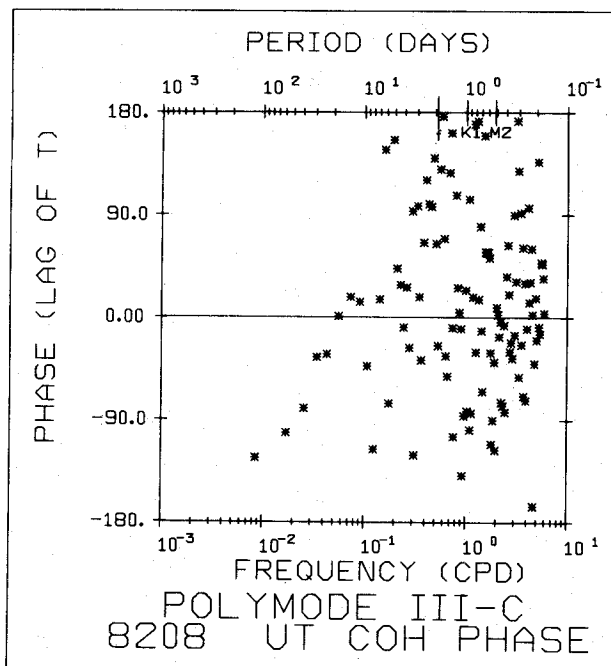
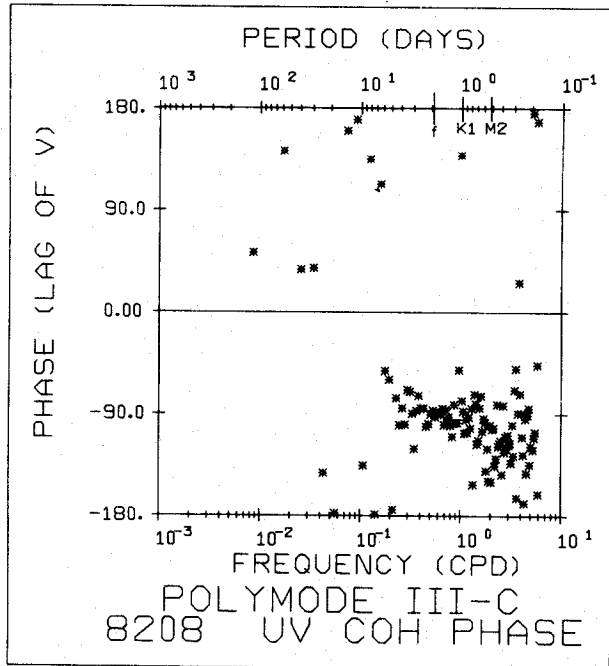
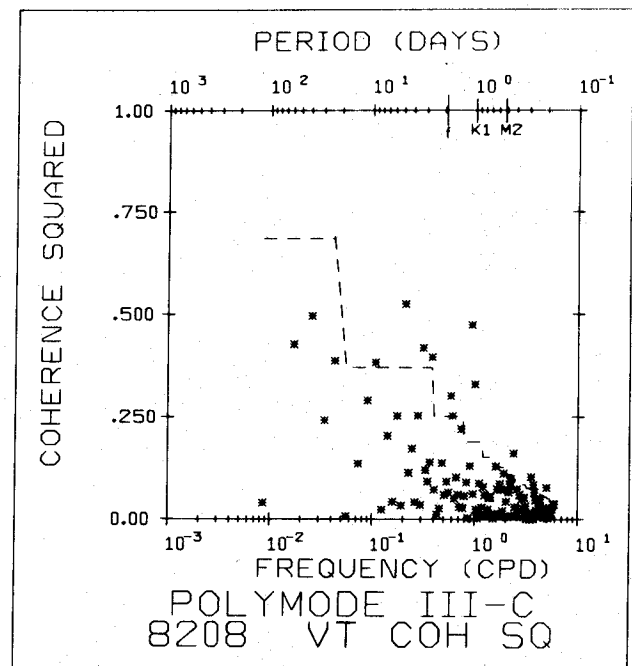
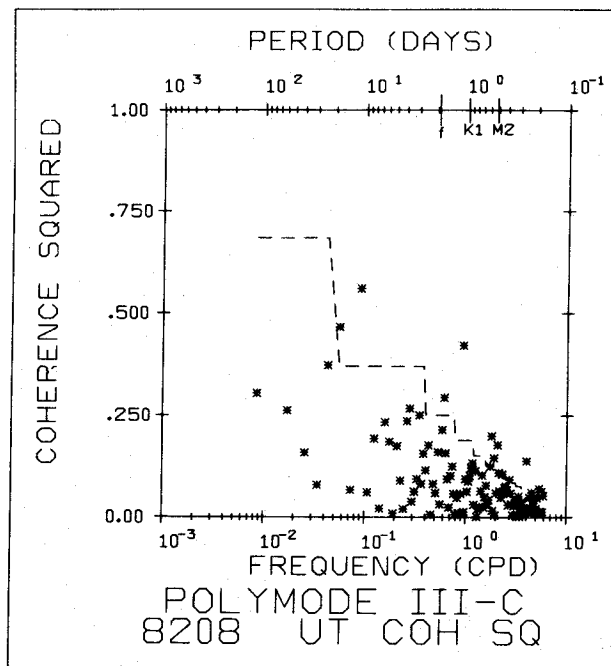
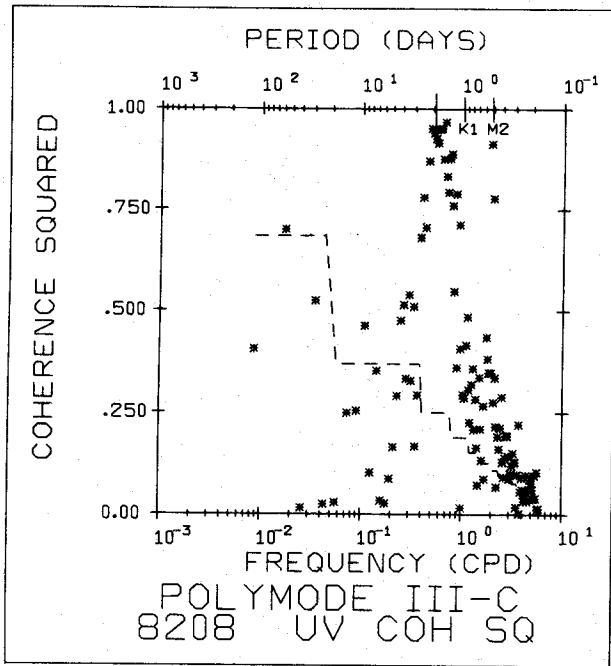


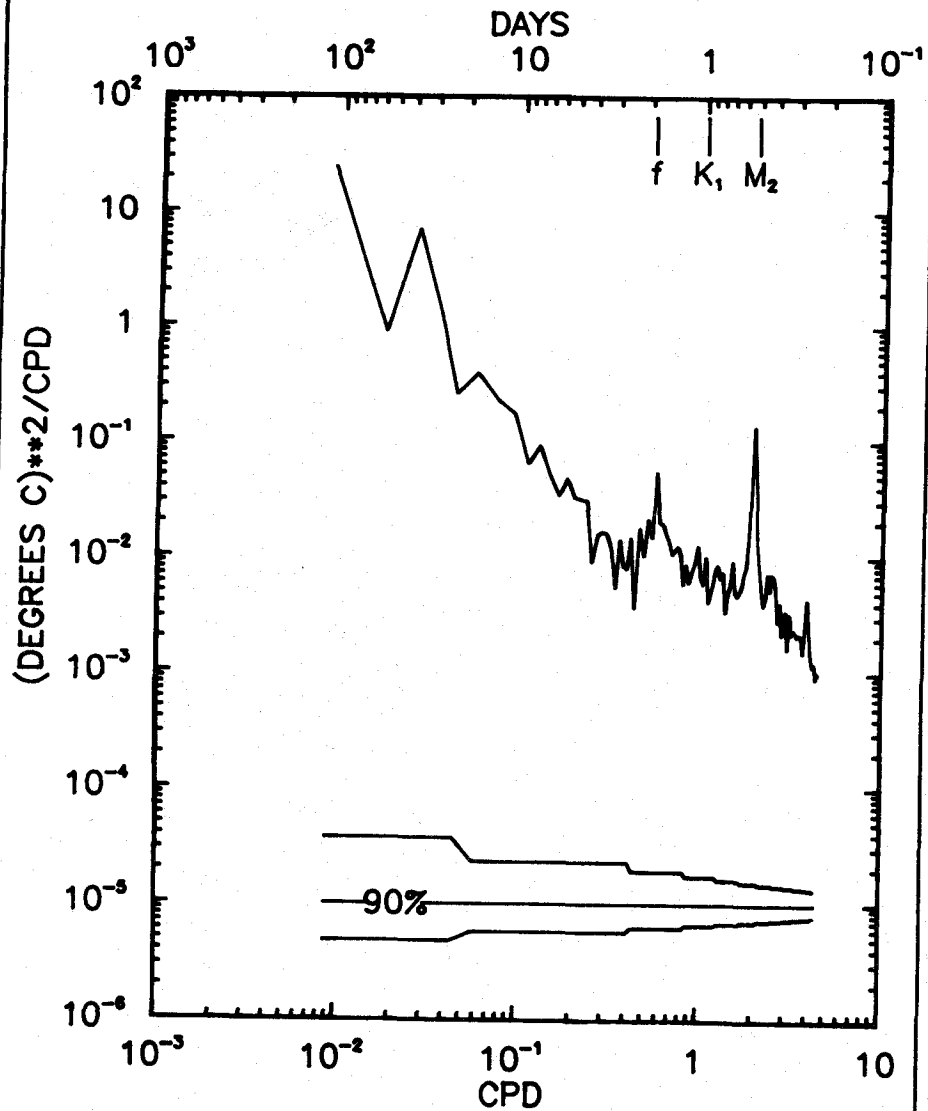






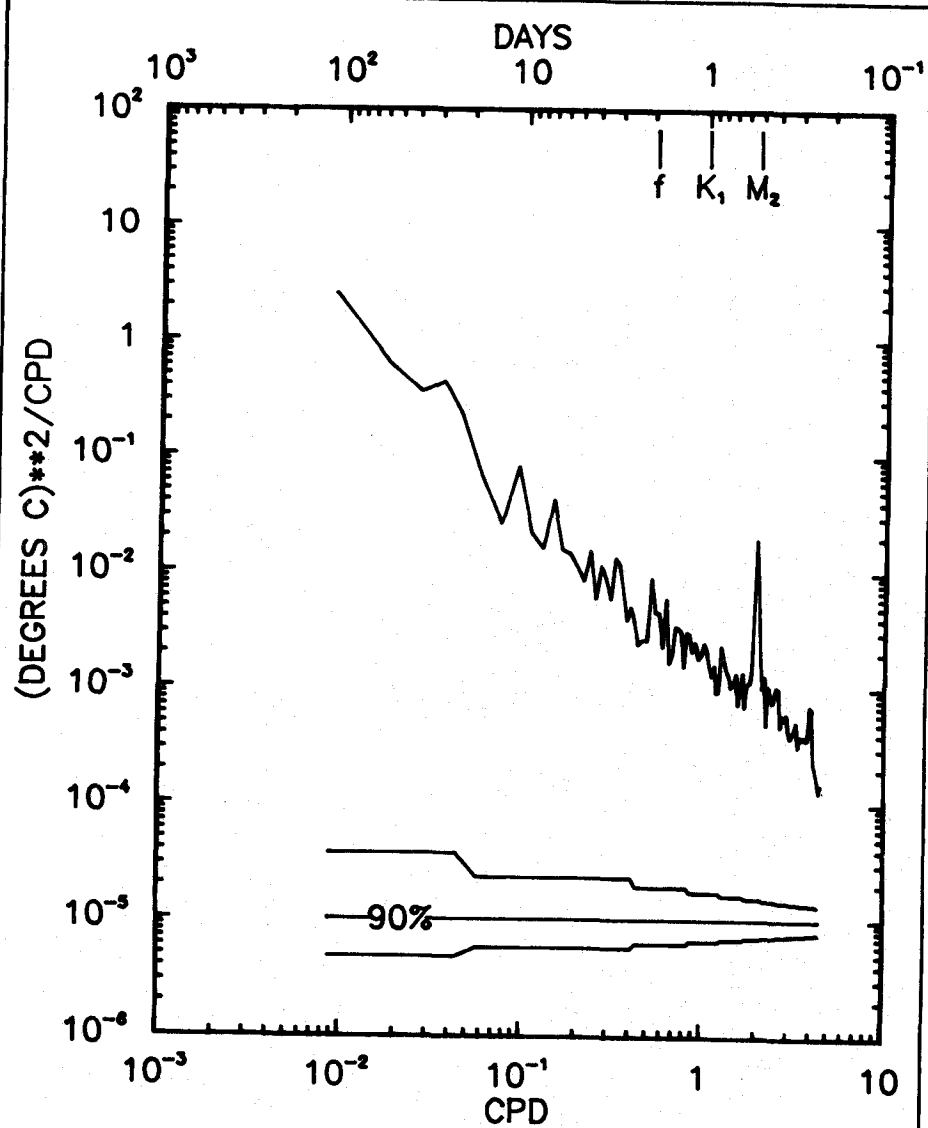






TEMPERATURE
 Mooring 82
 266 Meters

AUTOSPECTRUM

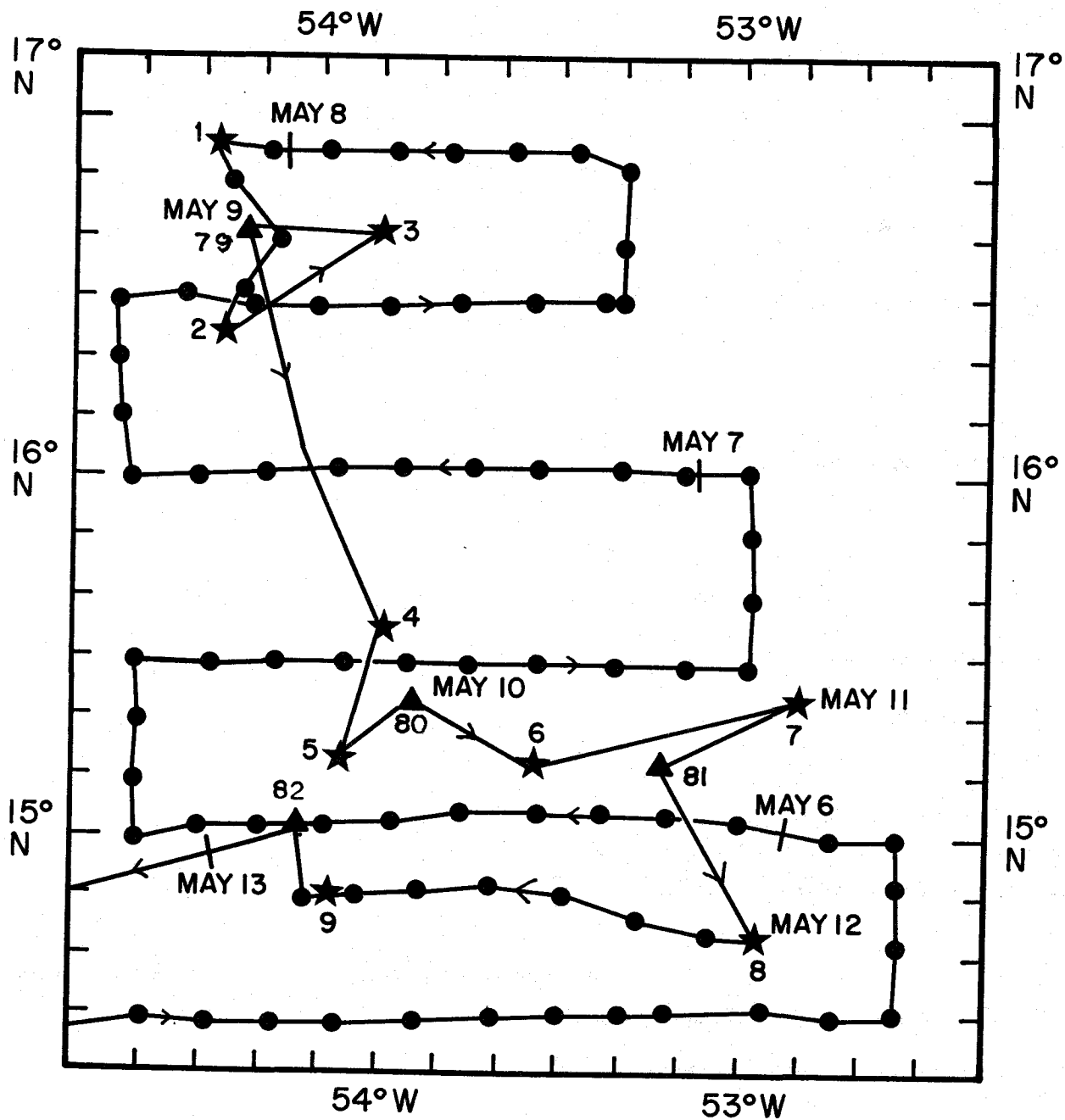


TEMPERATURE
 Mooring 82
 739 Meters

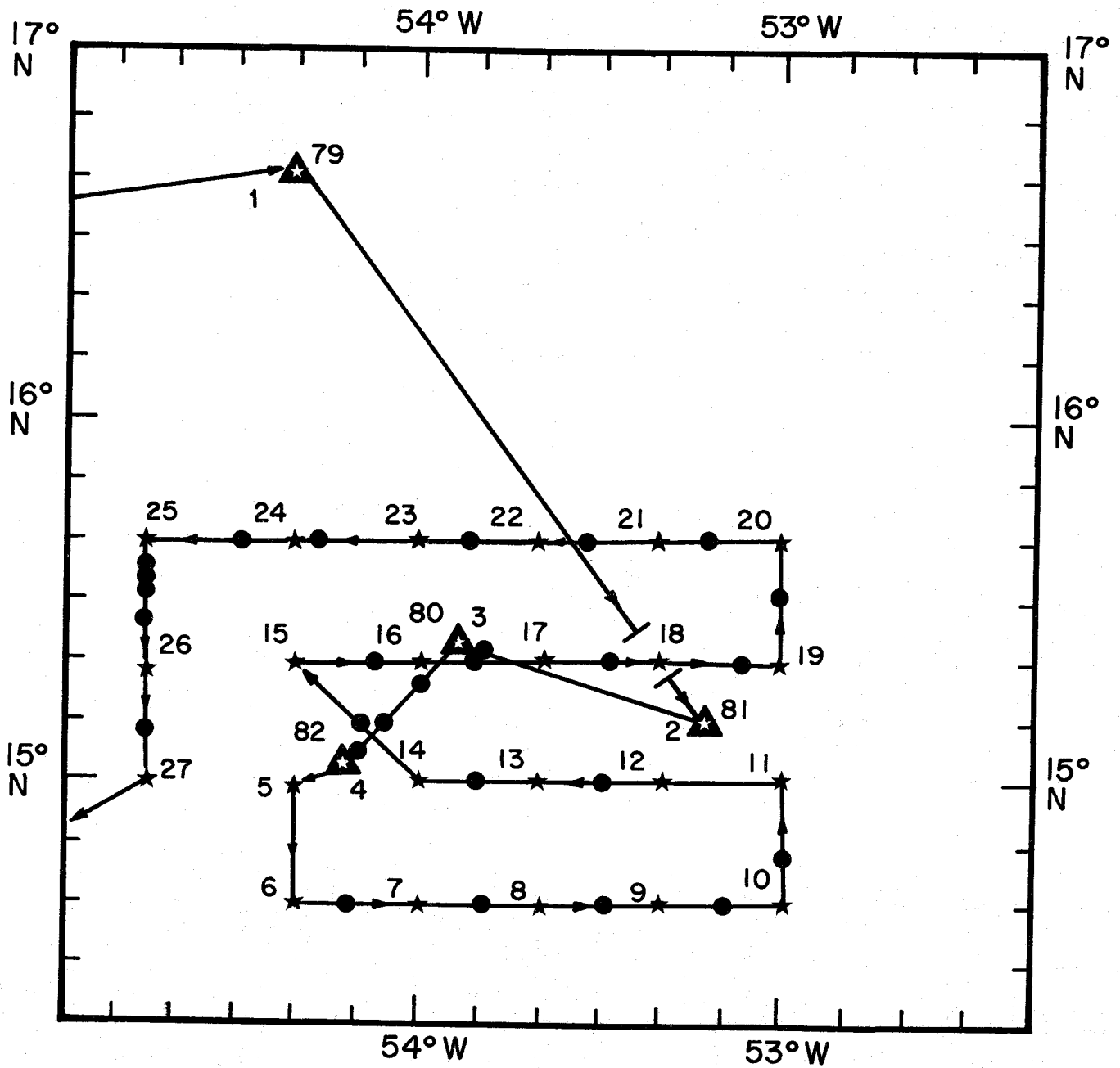
AUTOSPECTRUM

SECTION III.

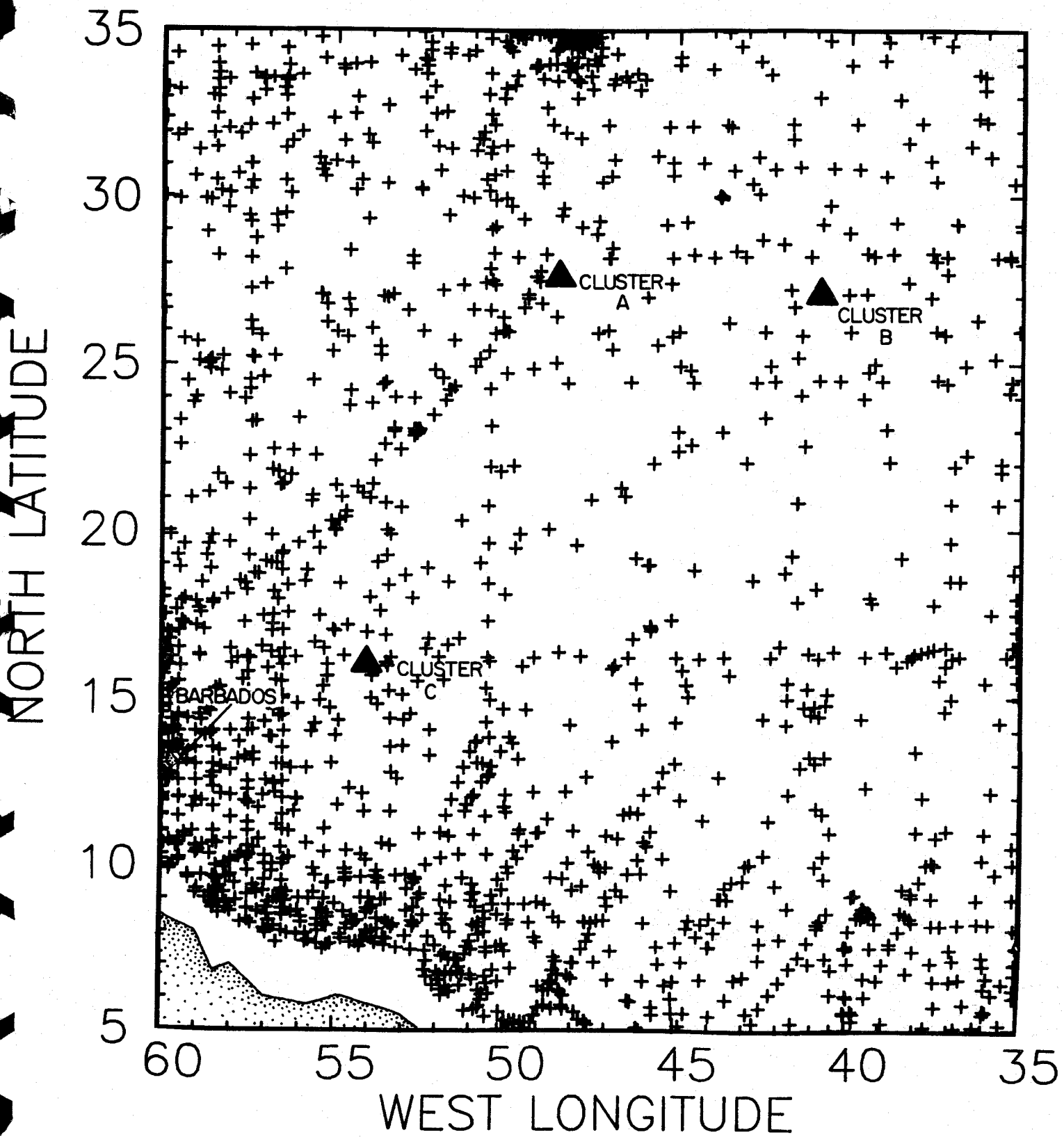
CLUSTER C 1977 HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY



CLUSTER C 1978 HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY



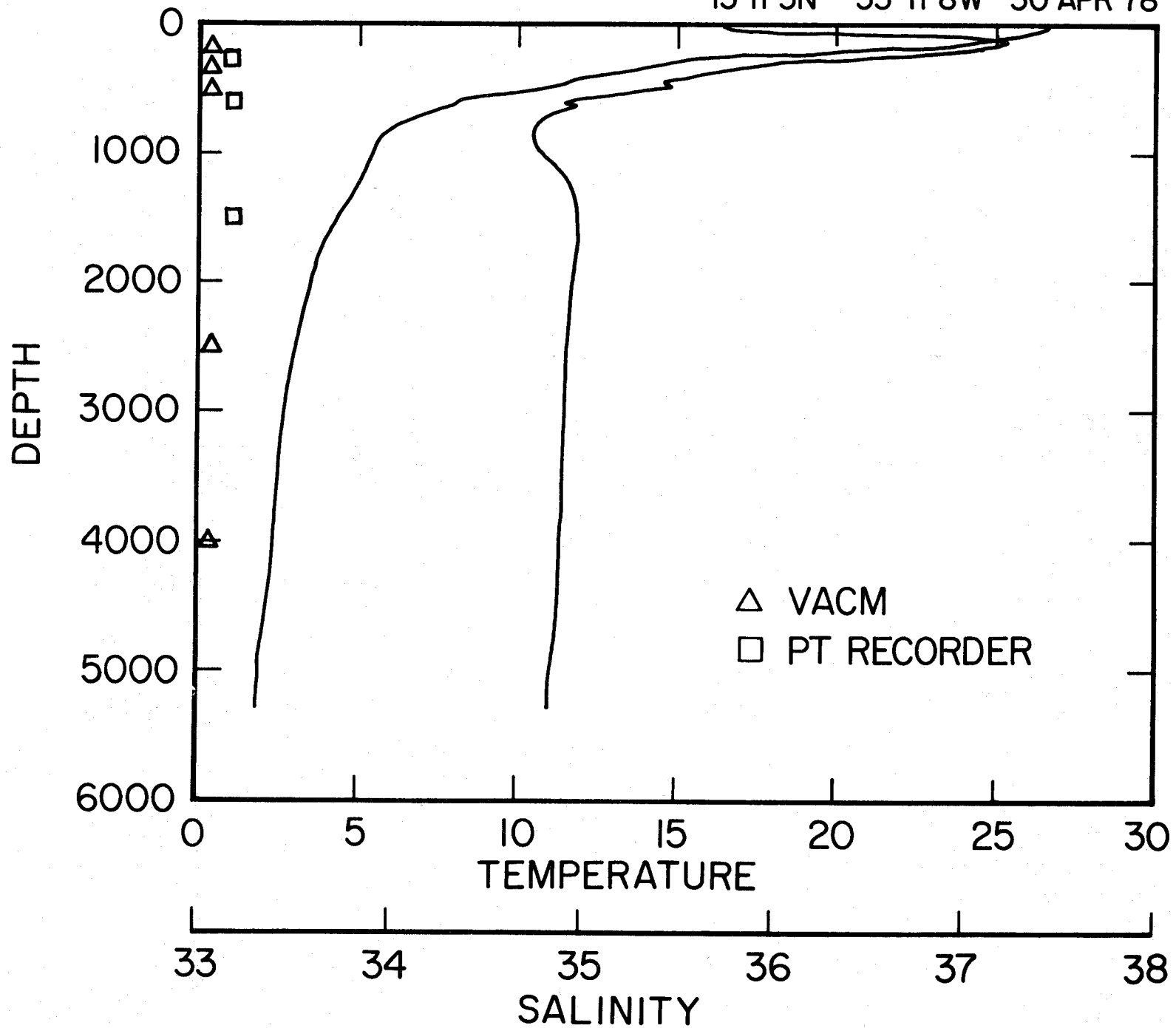
NODC STATION LOCATIONS



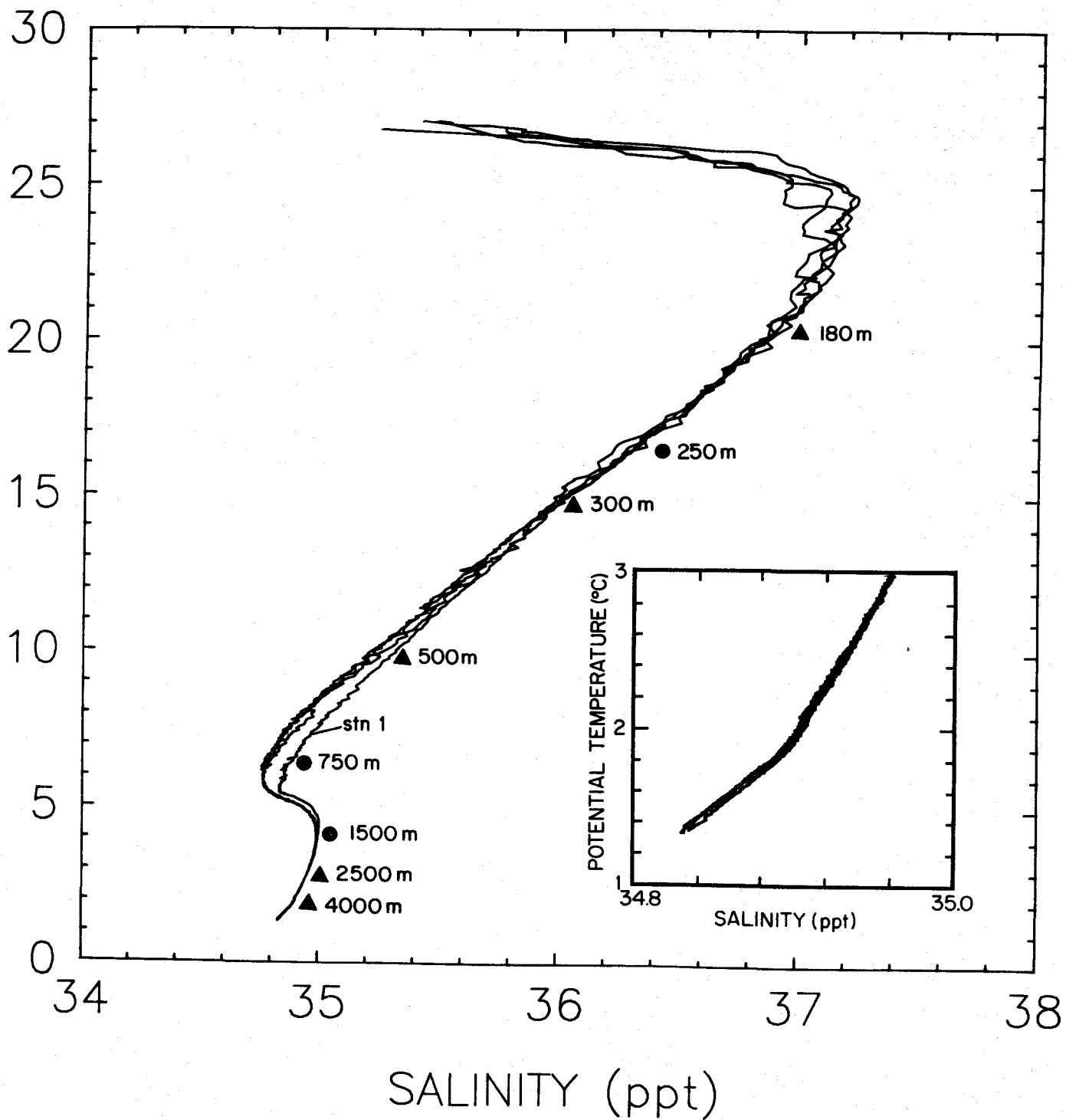
MOORING 81

15-11-3N 53-11-8W 30 APR 78

104



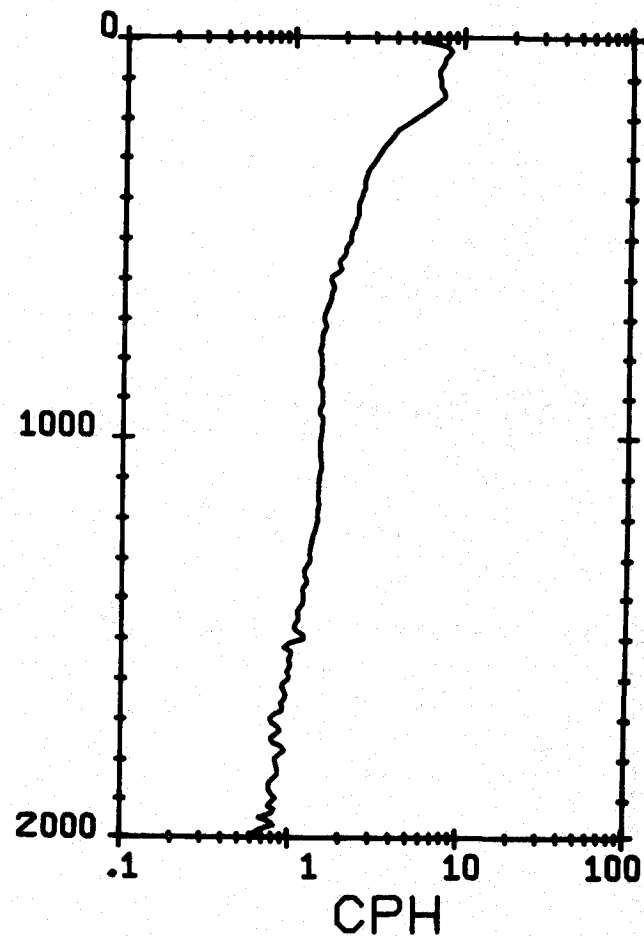
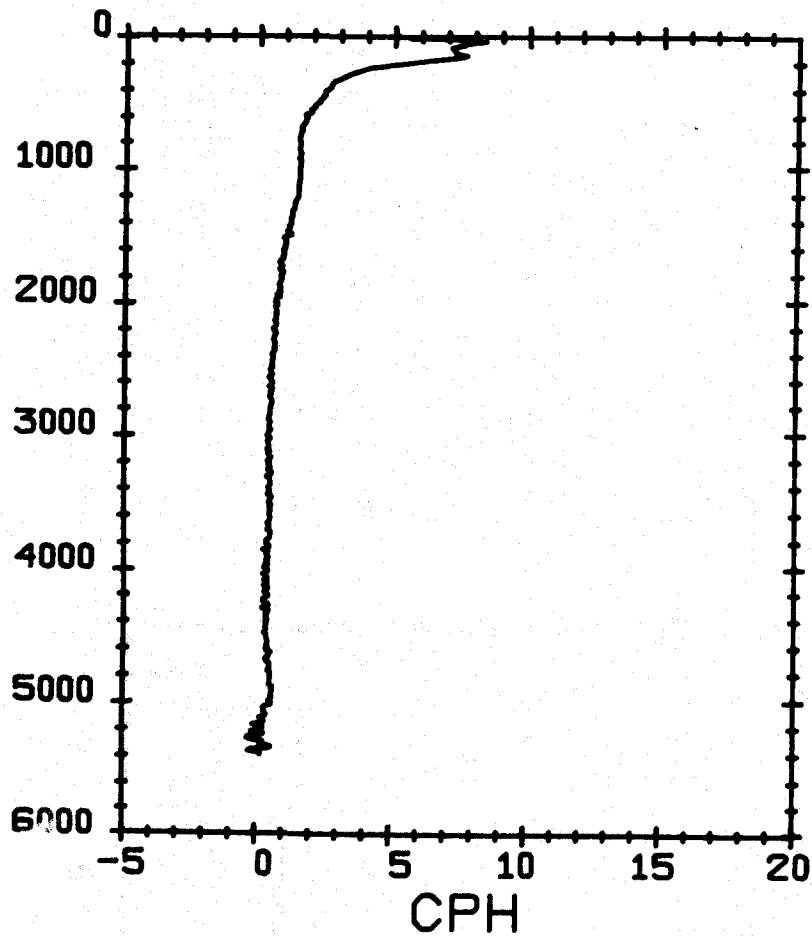
POTENTIAL TEMPERATURE (°C)



CLUSTER C

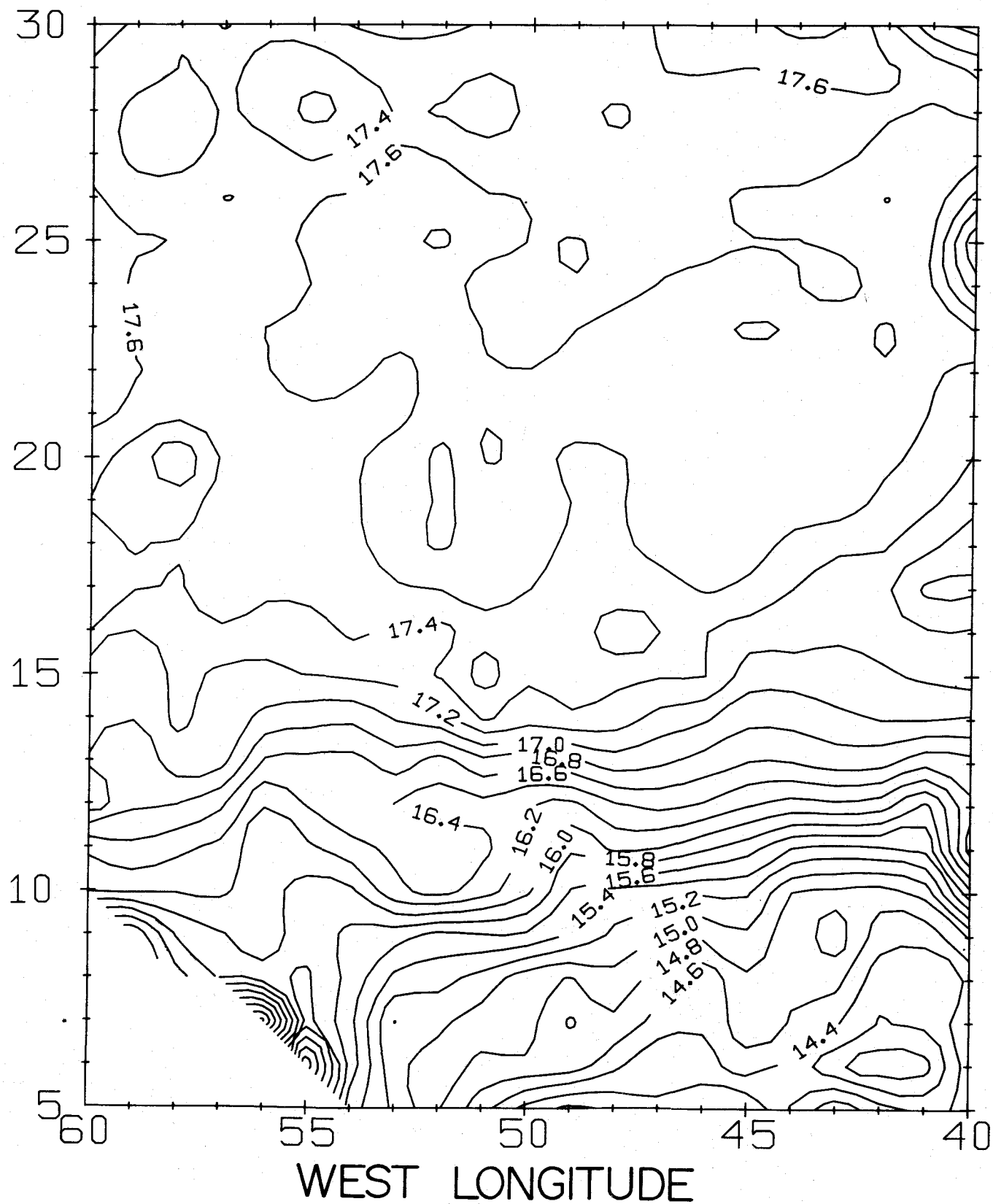
BRUNT VAISALA FREQUENCY VERSUS DEPTH

106

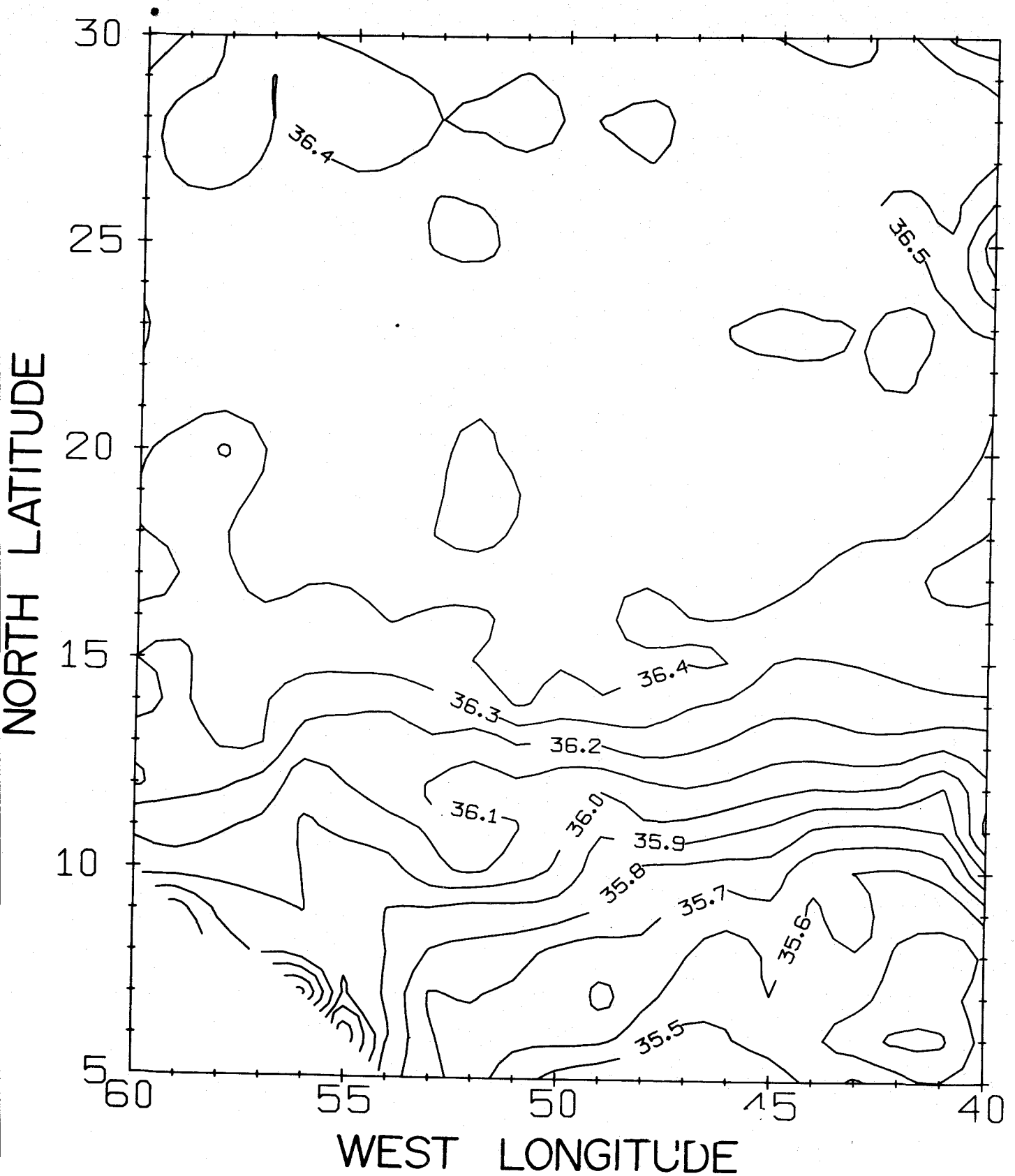


TEMPERATURE ON 26.5 SIGMA T SURFACE

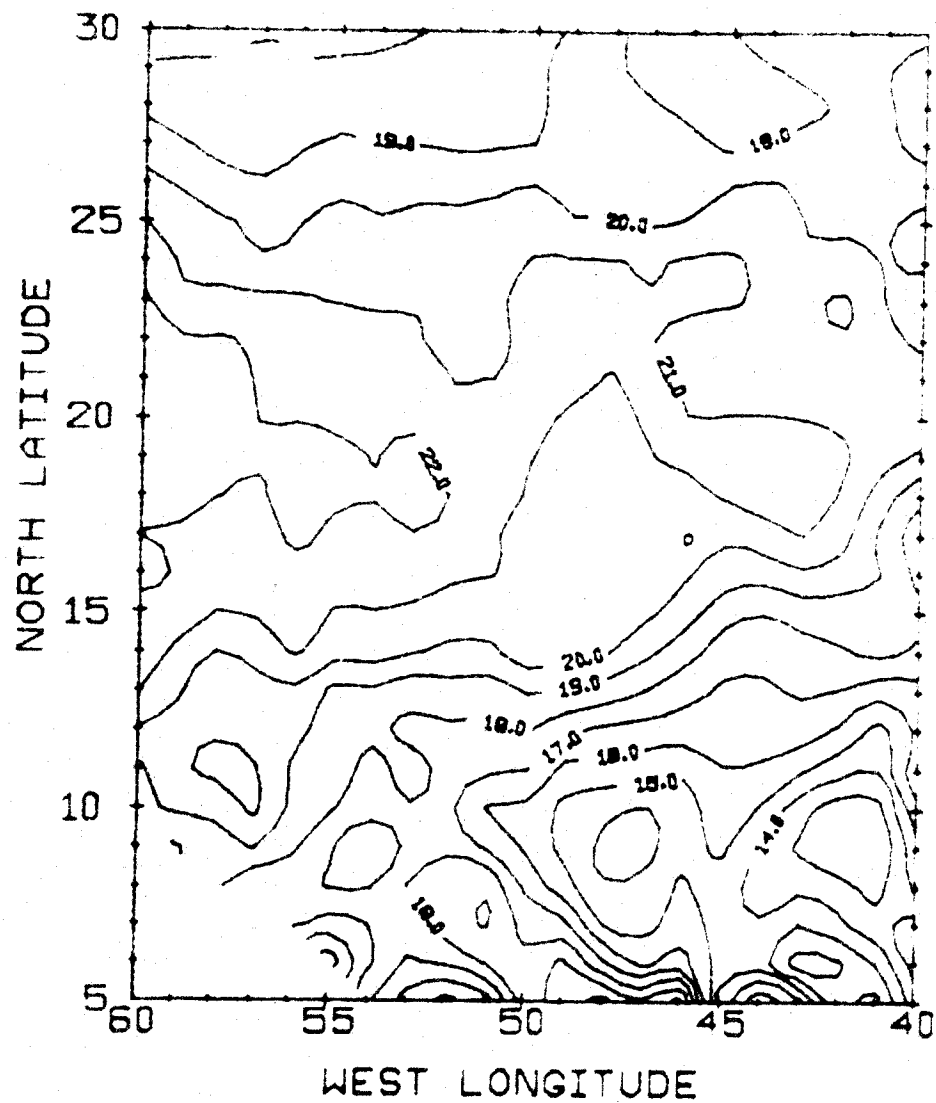
NORTH LATITUDE



SALINITY ON 26.5 SIGMA T SURFACE

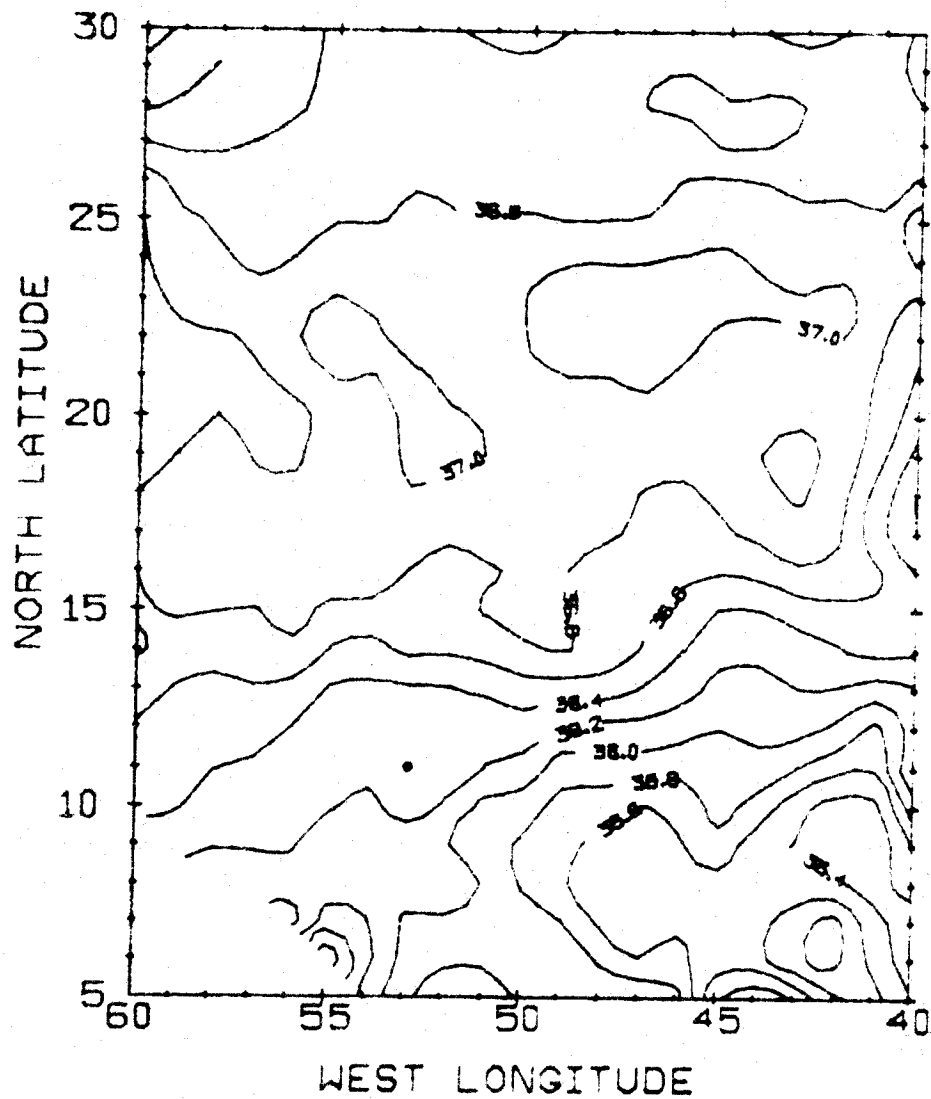


TEMPERATURE AT 150 METERS

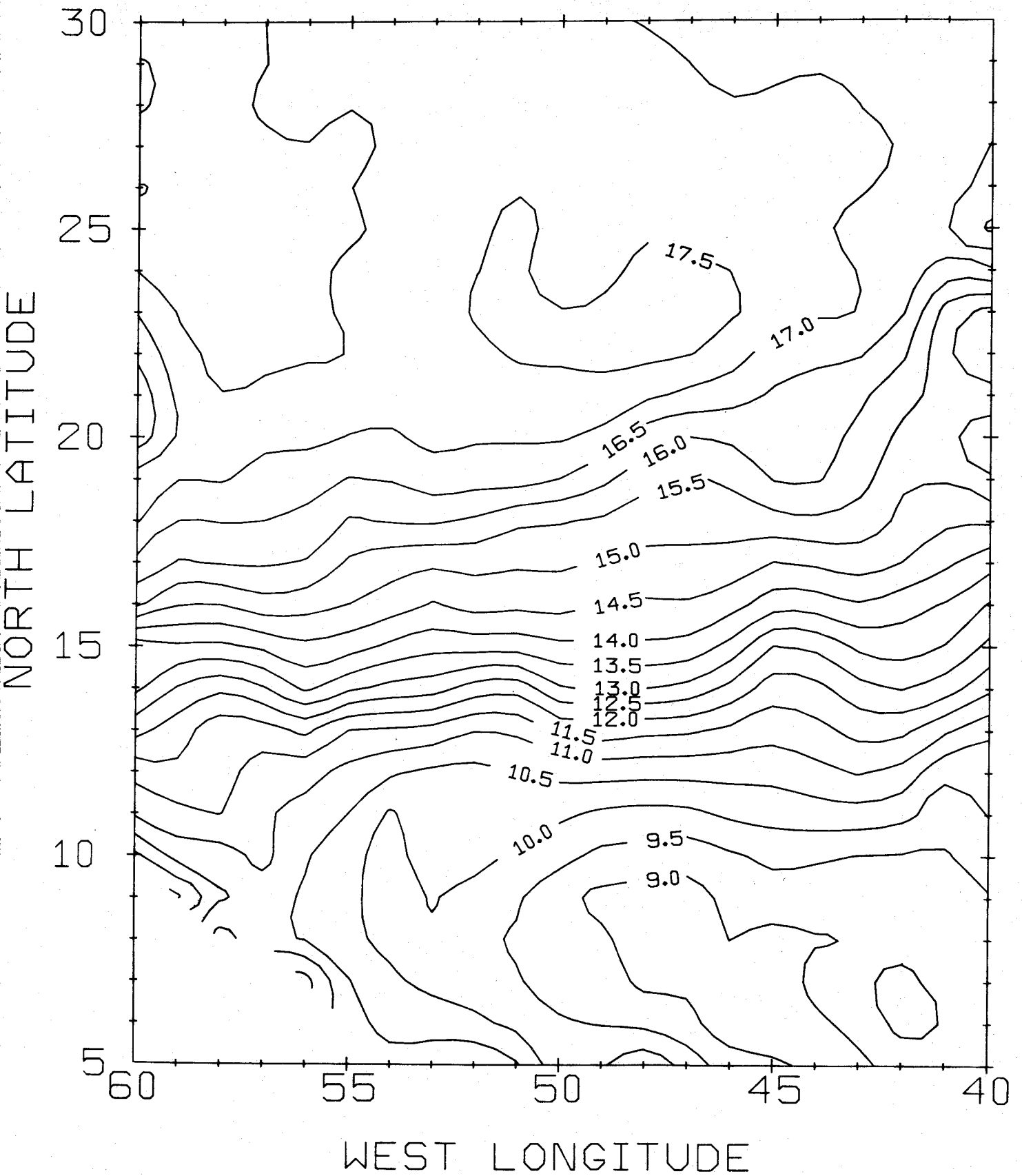


SALINITY AT 150 METERS

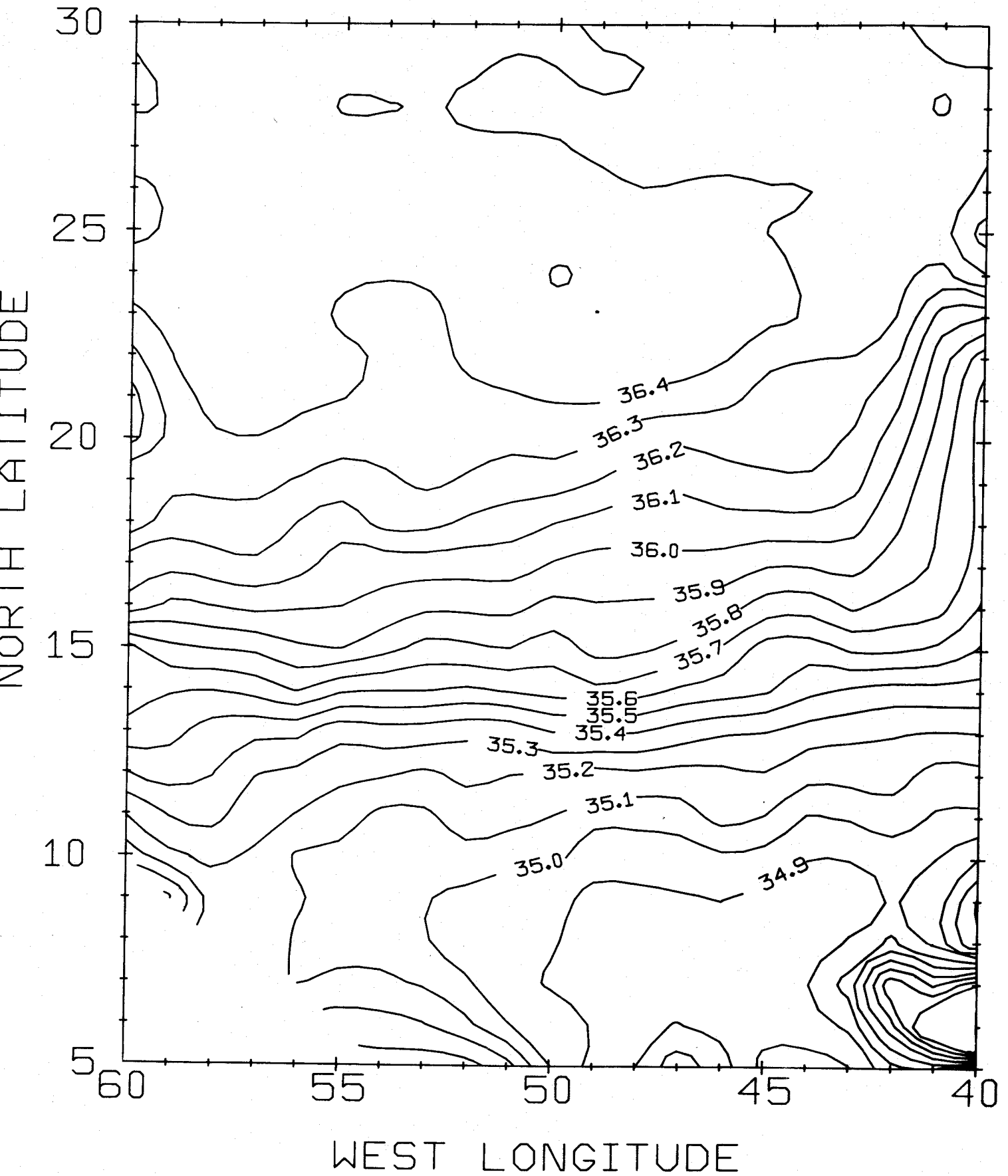
110



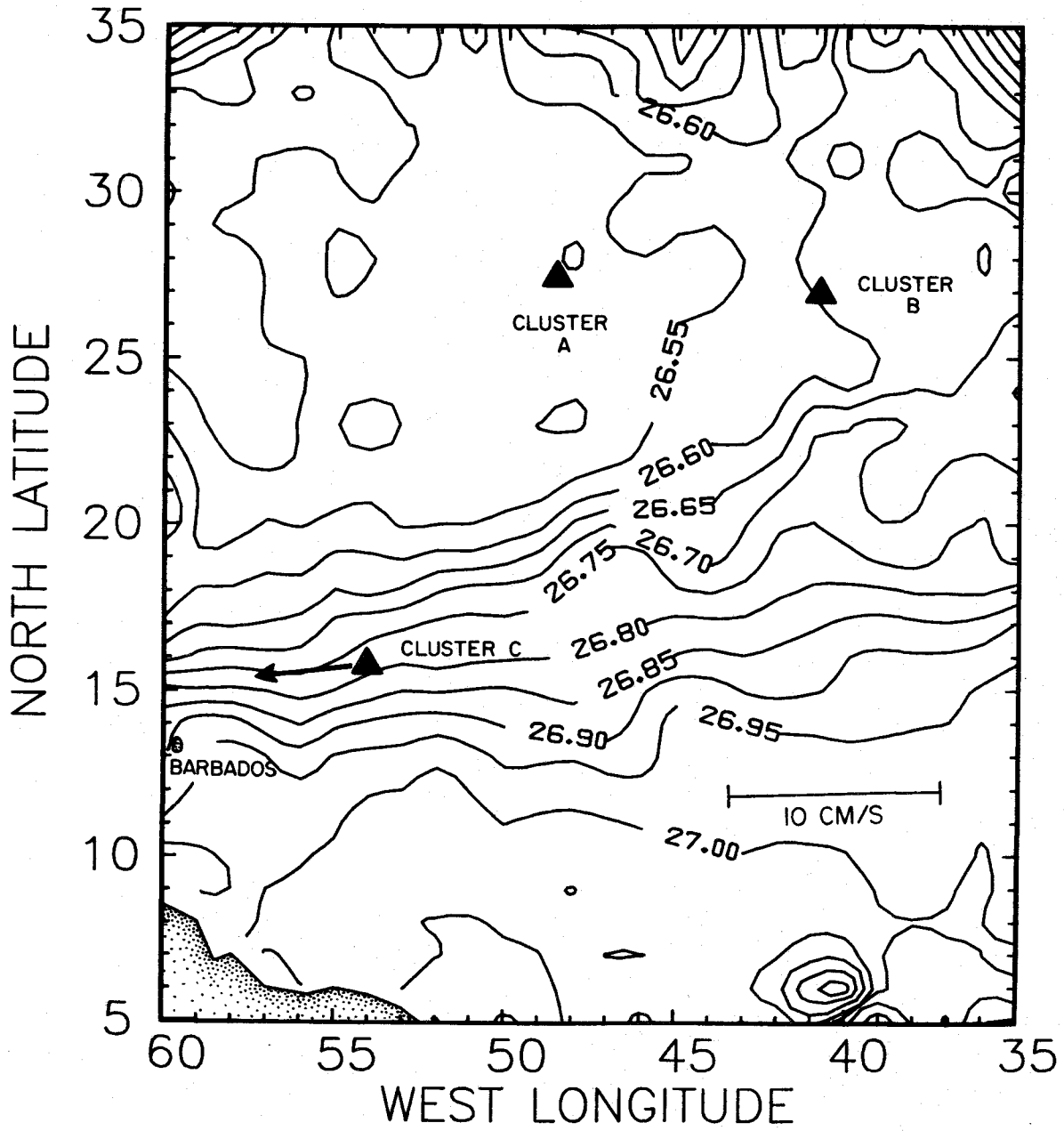
TEMPERATURE AT 300 METERS



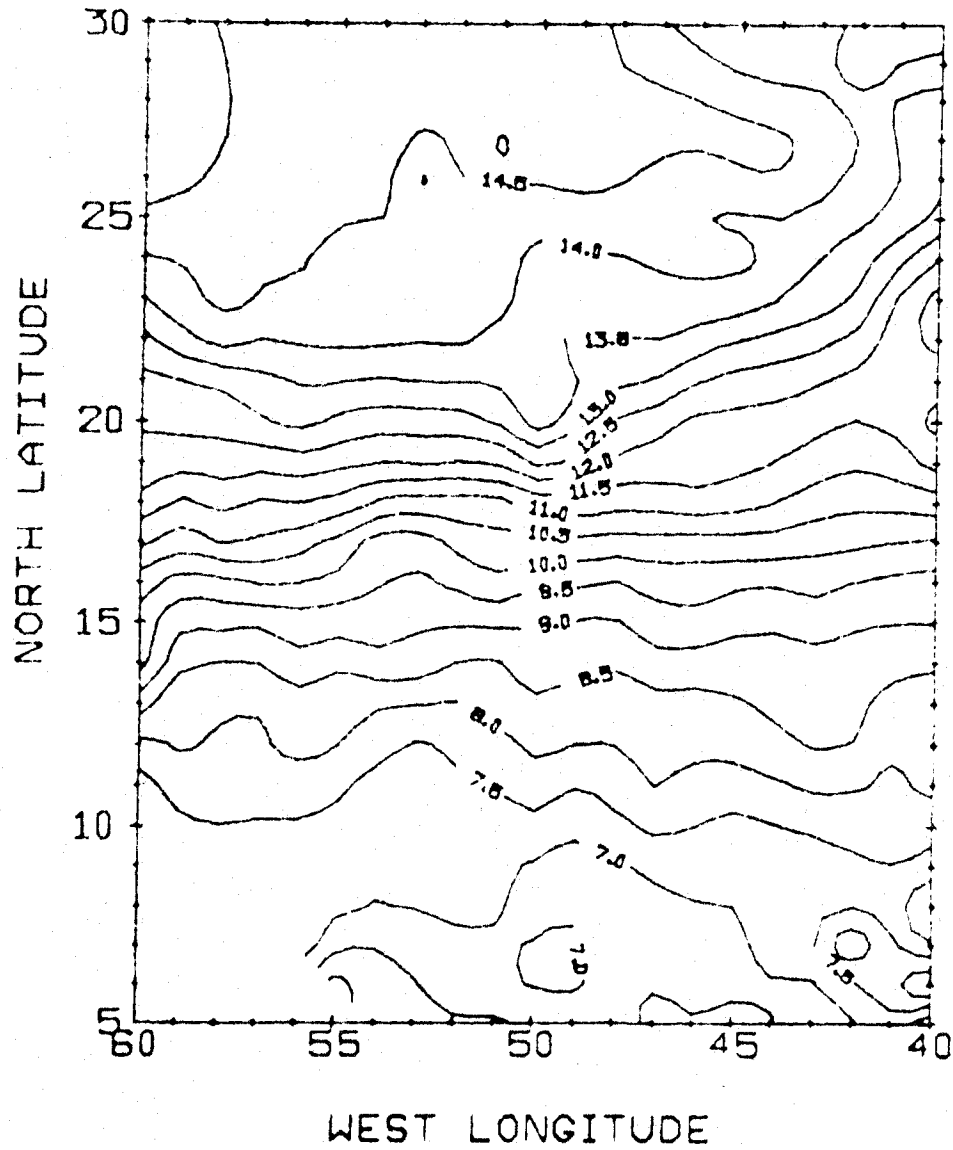
SALINITY AT 300 METERS



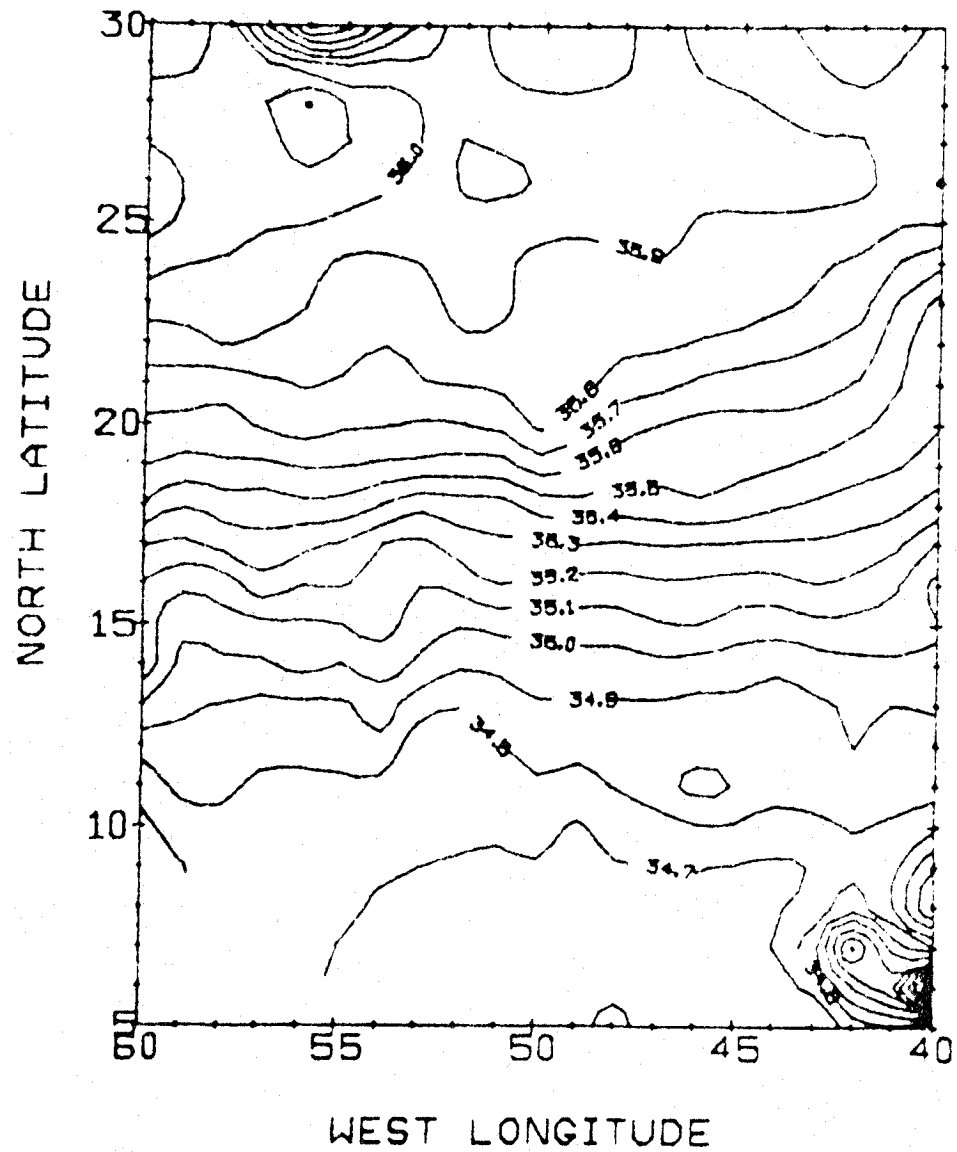
SIGMA-T AT 300 METERS
0.05 CONTOUR INTERVAL



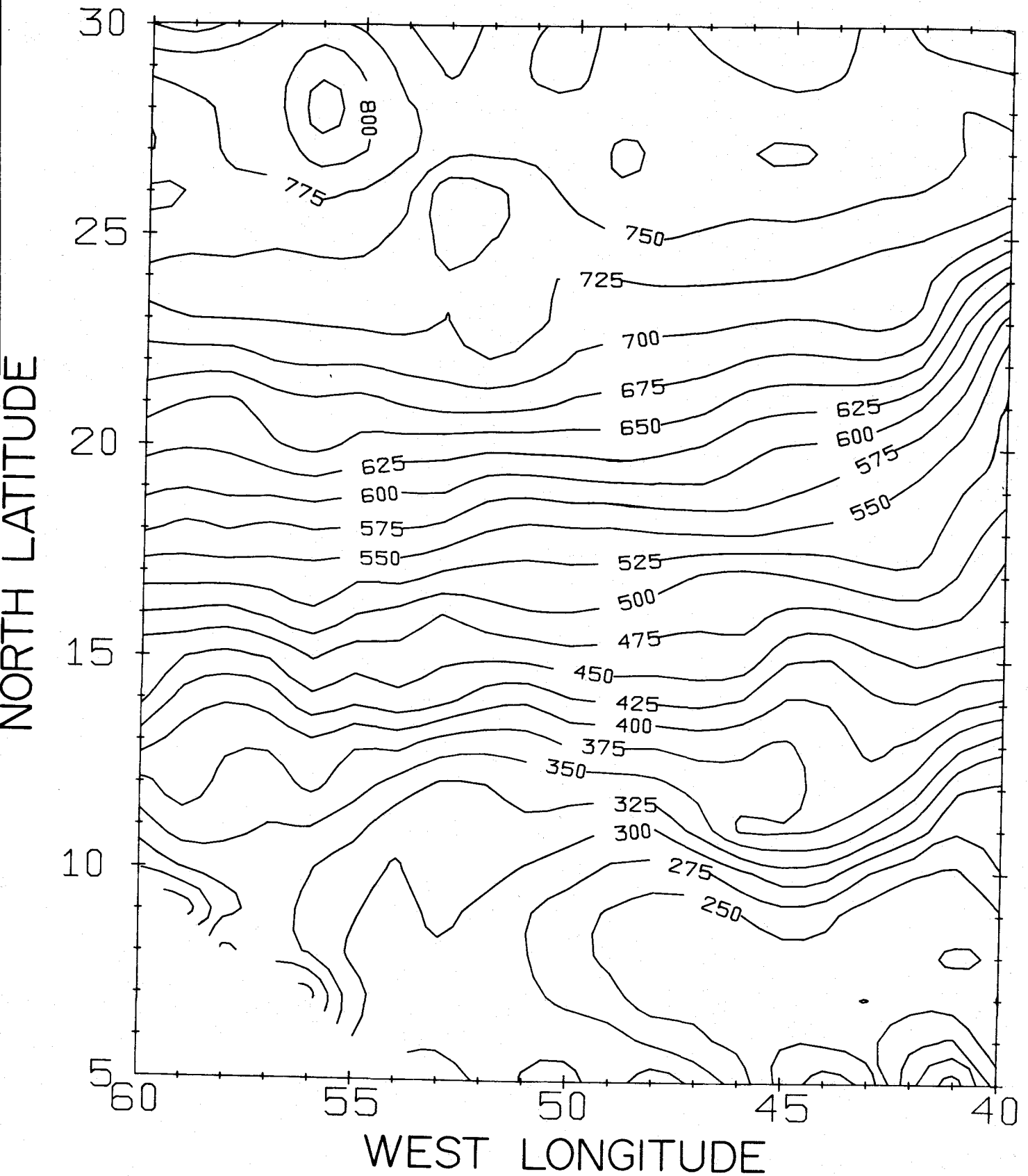
TEMPERATURE AT 500 METERS



SALINITY AT 500 METERS

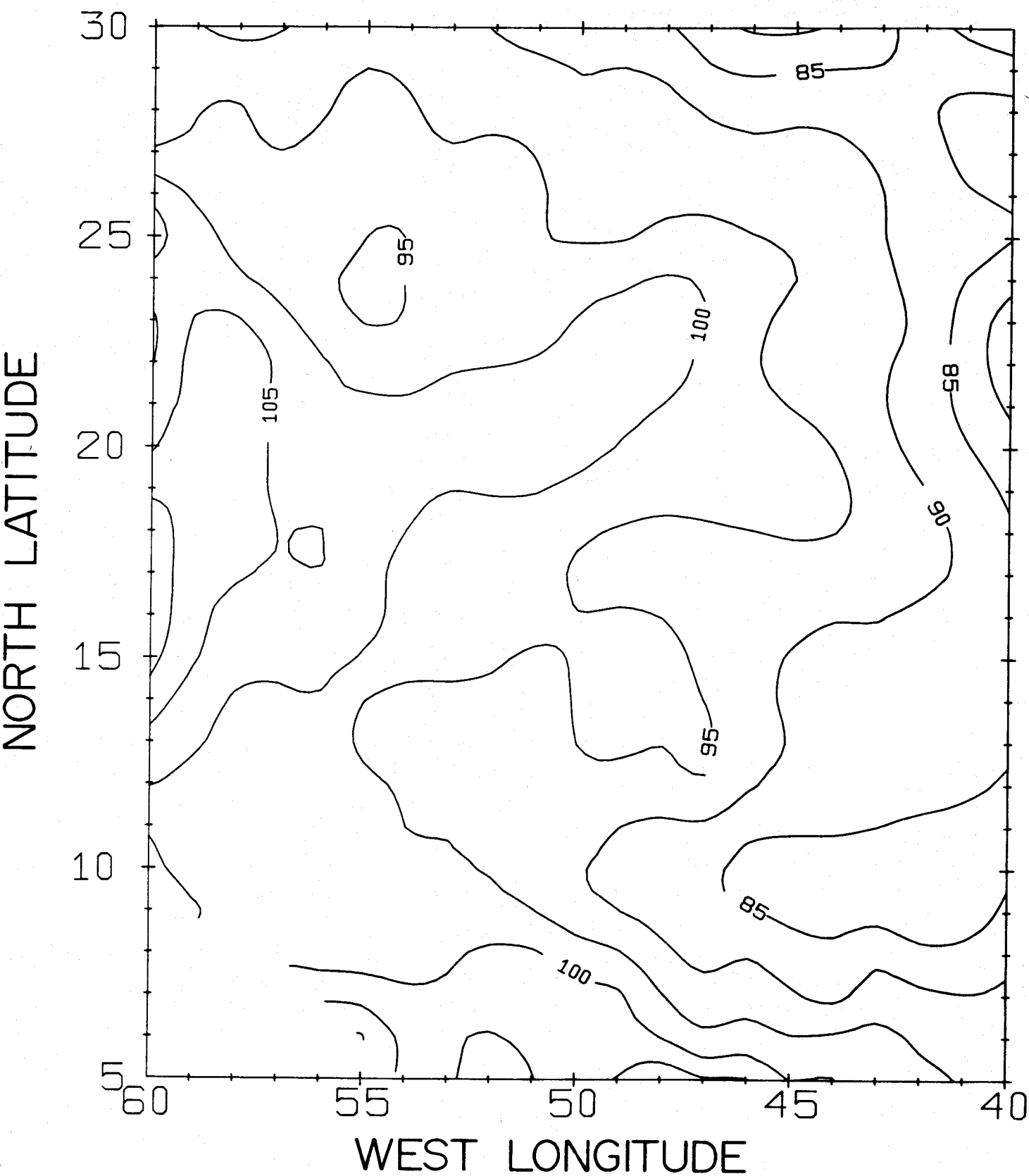


DEPTH OF 10 DEGREE ISOTHERM



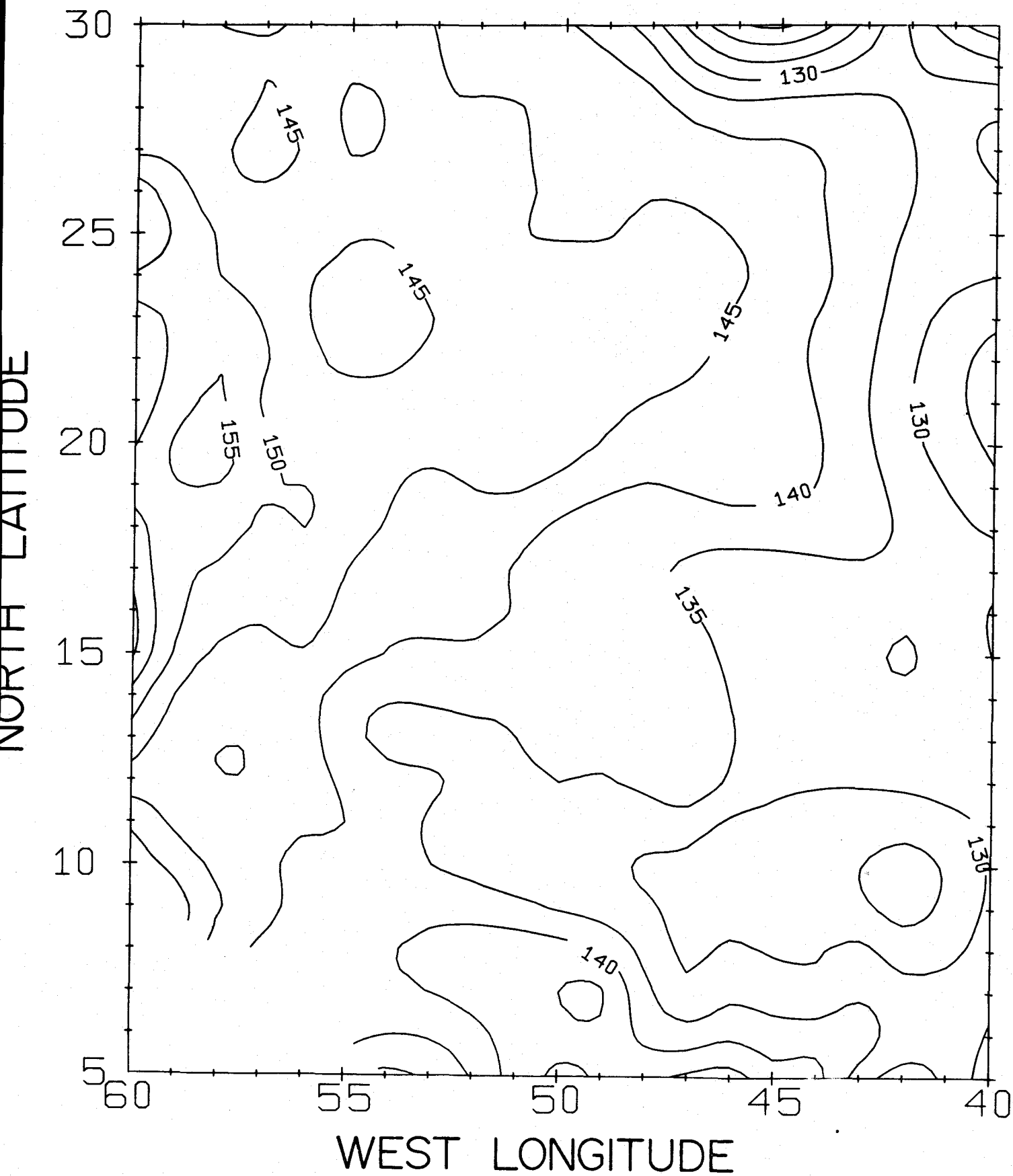
SURFACE DYNAMIC TOPOGRAPHY

REL 500 METERS



SURFACE DYNAMIC TOPOGRAPHY

REL 1000 METER



300M DYNAMIC TOPOGRAPHY
REL 1000 METERS

