

## On the Ratio of the Mixing Coefficients of Heat and Salt of Antarctic Bottom Water in the North Atlantic

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Values of vertical eddy salt diffusivity and heat diffusivity for Antarctic Bottom Water were estimated by Whitehead and Worthington (1982) from both current meter results and geostrophic calculations. The ratios of the diffusivities have one impossible value of 0.858 for water colder than 1.1°C potential temperature for the geostrophic results. This could be evidence against the geostrophic results. However, a small interpolation error in their Tables 5 and 6 was uncovered. The corrected ratio is 1.01, which is possible, although very close to 1, and one other ratio is 0.98. Thus geostrophic calculations cannot be ruled out, but they lead to ratios very close to 1.

### INTRODUCTION

Whitehead and Worthington [1982] estimated the volume flux of northward flow of Antarctic Bottom Water into the western North Atlantic basin through a passageway at about 4°N. Two different methods, one based on current meter results and one based on geostrophic calculations, gave surprisingly different results. For each result, residence times and mixing coefficients were calculated for each 0.1°C potential temperature interval for water in the North Atlantic from 1.0°C to 1.9°C.

One meaningful calculation which can be done using the resulting numbers is to take the ratio of the estimated salt diffusivity to thermal diffusivity. When this was recently done, the ratio based upon the geostrophic calculations for the 1.1°C isotherm was found to be 0.858, which is probably impossible. There is a salt inversion because the Antarctic Bottom Water is fresher than North Atlantic Deep Water, and in such a case, salt should be transported vertically more readily than heat. Therefore a transport ratio of less than 1 argues strongly against the validity of the numbers from the geostrophic calculations if they were to hold up.

In examining the data, a known error [McDougall and Whitehead, 1984, p. 10,480] in the interpolation of the mean salinity of the 1.05°C layer was found to be the cause of this low number. This leads to a tens of percent error in the final estimate for the salt mixing coefficients of the water colder than 1.2°C based upon the geostrophic calculations.

### REVISED TABLES

Because of this error, all the calculations which went into the tables of Whitehead and Worthington [1982] have been

redone. The only error found is that mentioned above. The corrected values of the eddy diffusivities and the ratio of the mixing coefficients *R* are shown in Table 1. They come from the corrected Tables 5 and 6 from Whitehead and Worthington [1982], which are given here as Tables 2 and 3. They are also improved slightly by interpolating the mean salinity of each layer to the nearest 0.0005‰, but in all cases this leads to a very small correction. All changes are in boldface.

The numbers from the current meter results in Table 1 are almost the same as would have been obtained from Whitehead and Worthington. For the geostrophic results, many values of the ratio are now very close to 1; one is slightly less at 0.98, and the value of the 1.1°C isotherm ratio is now 1.01. Both are probably indistinguishably close to 1. These numbers are low but are still possible. Thus the corrections presented here lead to the conclusion that the geostrophic calculations cannot be ruled out.

TABLE 1. Salt Diffusivity, Heat Diffusivity, and Their Ratio

Potential Temperature, °C	Current Meters			Geostrophic Calculations		
	$K_p$ , $\text{cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	$K$ , $\text{cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	<i>R</i>	$K_p$ , $\text{cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	$K$ , $\text{cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	<i>R</i>
1.9	1.703	1.144	1.49	5.365	4.616	1.16
1.8	1.242	0.890	1.40	4.116	3.851	1.07
1.7	0.902	0.698	1.29	3.223	3.285	0.98
1.6	1.006	0.722	1.39	4.059	3.944	1.03
1.5	0.634	0.406	1.56	3.120	2.833	1.10
1.4	0.251	0.153	1.64	1.588	1.447	1.10
1.3	0.358	0.211	1.69	3.171	2.914	1.09
1.2	0.341	0.186	1.83	4.183	4.010	1.04
1.1	0.212	0.095	2.23	3.349	3.327	1.01

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