

Direct measurements of volume transports through Fram Strait

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Heat and freshwater transports through Fram Strait are understood to have a significant influence on the hydrographic conditions in the Arctic Ocean and on water mass modifications in the Nordic seas. To determine these transports and their variability reliable estimates of the volume transport through the strait are required. Current meter moorings were deployed in Fram Strait from September 1997 to September 1999 in the framework of the EU MAST III Variability of Exchanges in the Northern Seas programme. The monthly mean velocity fields reveal marked velocity variations over seasonal and annual time scales, and the spatial structure of the northward flowing West Spitsbergen Current and the southward East Greenland Current with a maximum in spring and a minimum in summer. The volume transport obtained by averaging the monthly means over two years amounts to 9.5 ± 1.4 Sv to the north and 11.1 ± 1.7 Sv to the south ($1 \text{ Sv} = 10^6 \text{ m}^3\text{s}^{-1}$). The West Spitsbergen Current has a strong barotropic and a weaker baroclinic component; in the East Greenland Current barotropic and baroclinic components are of similar magnitude. The net transport through the strait is 4.2 ± 2.3 Sv to the south. The obtained northward and southward transports are significantly larger than earlier estimates in the literature; however, within its range of uncertainty the balance obtained from a two year average is consistent with earlier estimates.

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Fram Strait is the only deep water passage to the Arctic Ocean. Transports through Fram Strait therefore determine to a large extent the exchanges between the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean and consequently influence water mass modifications in the World Ocean. Warm and saline Atlantic waters flow through the strait into the Arctic Ocean where they are cooled by heat loss to the atmosphere and freshened mainly by river inflow and mixing with Pacific waters, forming a relatively fresh shallow outflow of Polar Waters. Formation of sea ice increases the salinity of the

water column to an extent that saline deep water leaves the Arctic Ocean through Fram Strait to the south. This outflow affects the water mass modifications in the Greenland, Norwegian and Iceland seas and feeds to some extent the overflow into the North Atlantic. Measuring these fluxes is a major requirement to understanding and quantifying the turnover rates within the large circulation cells of the Arctic and the Atlantic oceans.

To this end, combined sea-going and modelling activities are being carried out within the European Union MAST III programme Variability of

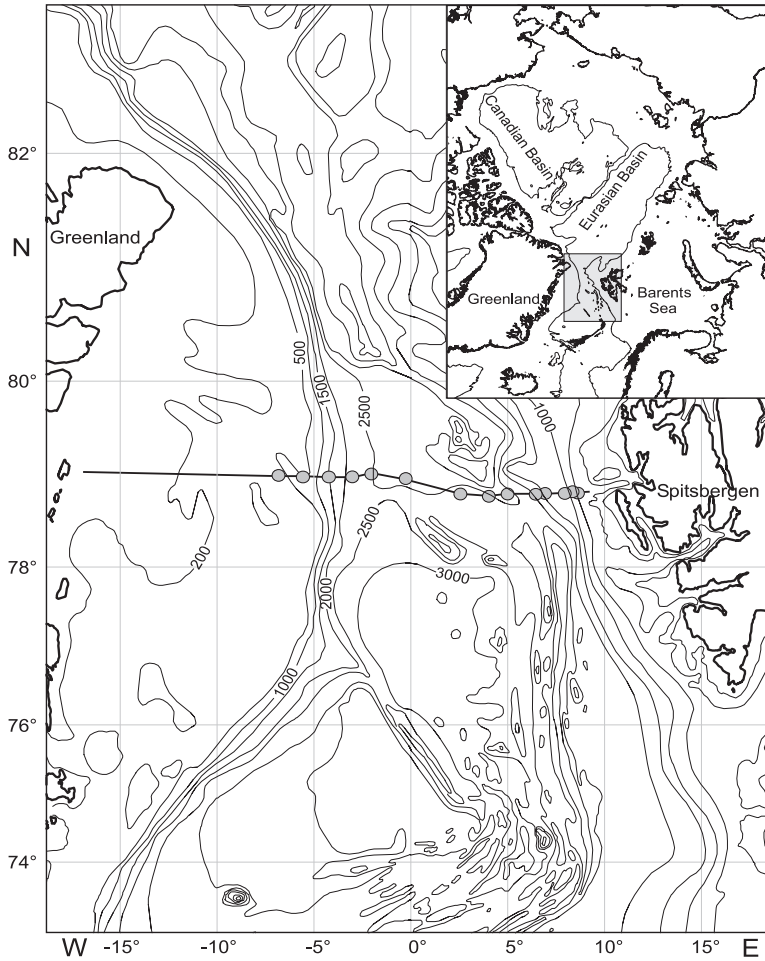


Fig 1. Map of Fram Strait with the positions of the CTD section (line) and the moorings deployed during VEINS from September 1997 to September 1999 (dots). The location of the observation area is given in the insert, upper right.

Exchanges in the Northern Seas (VEINS), and flux measurements have been achieved by obtaining synoptic time series of water and property transports through the key passages. The field measurements in Fram Strait were carried out in cooperation with VEINS partners. The moorings were supplied by the Alfred Wegener Institute, the Norwegian Polar Institute and the University of Hamburg.

Determining heat and salt-/freshwater transports through Fram Strait, and their variability, requires reliable estimates of the volume transport. Past estimates of the transport through Fram Strait were achieved in two ways. They were either based on balance calculations for the Arctic Ocean mass, heat and/or dissolved substances using hydrographic measurements (e.g. Östlund & Hut 1984; Rudels 1987; Rudels & Quadfasel 1991; Schlichtholz & Houssais 1999) or on direct

observations of velocities, which are interpolated and extrapolated to obtain transports (Aagaard et al. 1973; Greisman 1976; Hanzlick 1983; Foldvik et al. 1988). The direct current measurements show a strong barotropic contribution of the West Spitsbergen Current. Morison (1991) documented the seasonal variation of the barotropic flow (2 Sv peak to peak) being of the same order of the magnitude as the mean transports. However, all these data sets cover only a part of the strait. Notably, all transport estimates obtained from direct current observations result in larger values than those derived from balance estimates.

With the warming of the Atlantic Layer in the Arctic Ocean which was observed during the '90s (e.g. Quadfasel et al. 1991; Carmack et al. 1995; Zhang et al. 1998), the fluxes through Fram Strait attracted new interest. To distinguish between the effect of variations in the atmosphere—ocean

interaction within the Arctic Ocean and variations which could be induced by changes in the water mass properties or the quantities of the flow through Fram Strait, appropriate measurements are needed. Since a significant inflow into the Arctic Ocean occurs through the Barents Sea, final conclusions can only be drawn if both passages are taken into account.

This paper concentrates on the direct current measurements in Fram Strait and describes the variability of the transports obtained by a two-year-long record. The data from an extensive array of moored current meters allow us for the first time to derive strait-wide transports and to assess the validity of estimates obtained by different methods and at different time periods.

Data

From September 1997 to September 1998, 14 moorings with 47 instruments were deployed in Fram Strait. One mooring was lost. During the second period, from September 1998 to September 1999, 14 current meter moorings were again deployed; all could be recovered (Figs. 1, 2). Since the recovery in 1999 occurred in early September, time series from September 1997 to August 1999 were used for analysis. The moored instruments covered the water column from 10 m above the seabed to approximately 60 m below the surface. The measurements extended from 6° 51' W, at the eastern Greenland shelf break, to 8° 40' E, at the western shelf break off Spitsbergen. To avoid as much as possible topographic variations in the strait, the transect was located at its eastern part along 78° 50' N and at its western part along 79° N. During the first mooring period, from summer 1997 to 1998, 37 complete and 6 partial time series were obtained. For the second period, from summer 1998 to 1999, 44 instruments supplied full records. Given the number of available instruments, the optimal coverage of the strait was achieved by a relatively narrow horizontal spacing of the moorings over the continental slopes, where strong horizontal gradients were expected, and a wider spacing in the interior. In the deep moorings one instrument was placed in the near surface layer, one in the centre of the Atlantic Water, one in the deep water and one in the near bottom layer. At the upper continental slopes only two or three current meters were needed to obtain a comparable resolution. For more details

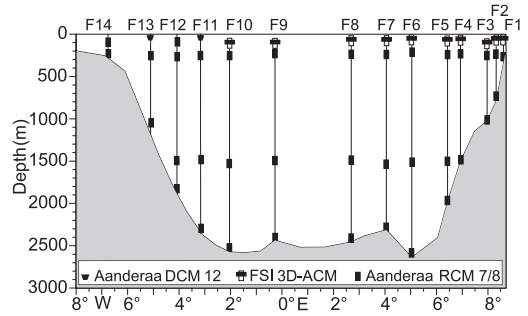


Fig. 2. Vertical transect across Fram Strait with the location of the moored instruments deployed from September 1998 to September 1999. The deployment from September 1997 to September 1998 was instrumented similarly, but mooring F11-1 was lost.

see reports by Woodgate et al. (1998), Fahrbach (1999) and Schauer (2000).

The uppermost current meters were Falmouth Scientific (FSI) 3-dimension acoustic current meters with temperature and pressure sensors. The other instruments were Aanderaa rotor current meters with temperature sensors. Both types of instruments were sent for maintenance and calibration before the deployment and after the recovery to assure the manufacturers' specifications. Two moorings in the East Greenland Current were equipped with upward-looking Doppler profiling current meters from Aanderaa. They recorded velocities in six levels between 50 m depth and the sea surface. The accuracy of the velocity data from the Aanderaa rotor current meters amounts to 1 cm/s for a single measurement. Threshold problems did not occur because the currents were always above the rotor thresholds. The accuracy of the FSI instruments amounts to 0.5 cm/s. The sample rates of both instrument types were set to 1 hour.

Temperature and salinity distributions were obtained with significantly higher spatial resolution by CTD (conductivity, temperature, depth) measurements during the deployment and recovery cruises (Fig. 3). At this stage of the work, the temperature and salinity fields are only used to check the consistency of the current fields with the hydrographic features seen in the transect.

The following analysis is based on spatially interpolated monthly mean velocity fields. The obtained values are influenced by the method to derive the fields. Since we approached the method of our calculations stepwise, the numbers given here differ from those presented in earlier ver-

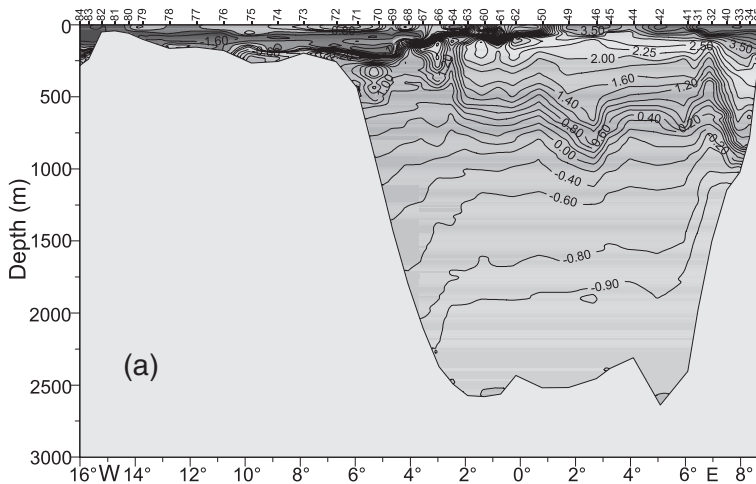


Fig. 3. Vertical transect of (a) the potential temperature in °C and (b) salinity in practical salinity units across Fram Strait measured with RV *Lance* in September 1997. The numbers on top indicate the station numbers.

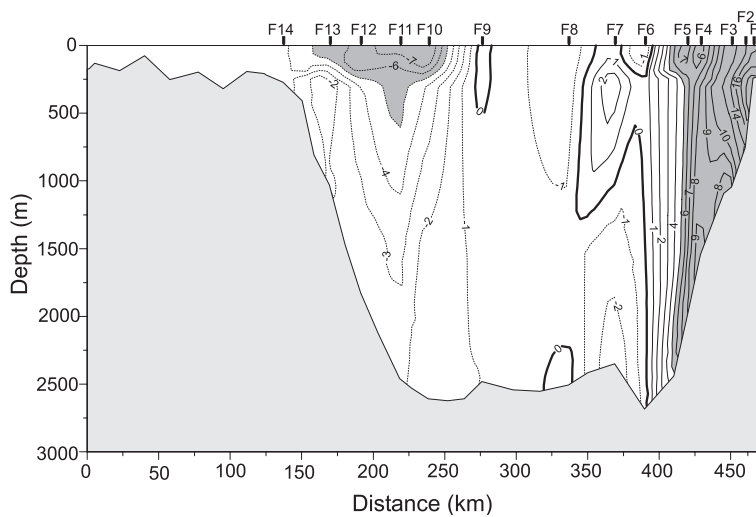
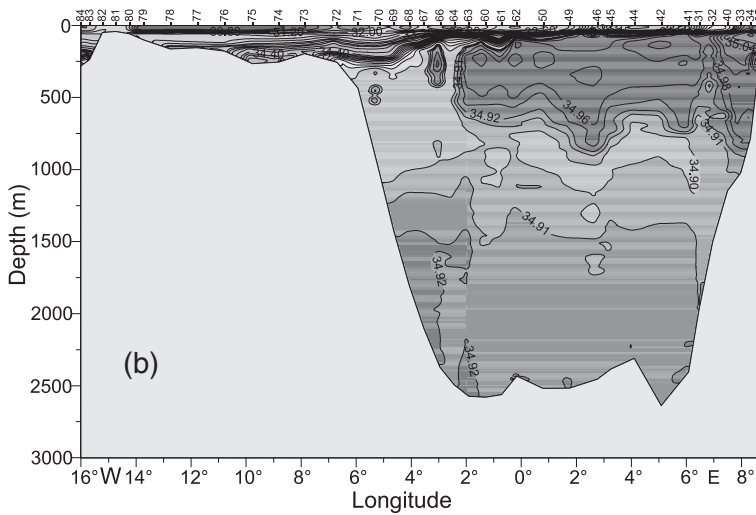


Fig. 4. Vertical transect of the zonal current velocities through Fram Strait averaged over the time period from September 1997 to August 1999. Currents to the north are positive, to the south negative. Areas with currents higher than 5 cm/s are shaded. The numbers on top indicate the mooring numbers.

sions of this work. We summarize the applied procedure in some detail to make clear under which assumptions the values were obtained and what the expected uncertainties are.

First, averages were calculated from the current velocity components over the full available record lengths for each point of measurement. To obtain fields of constant data coverage, gaps in the time series due to instrument failure were filled with the record length averages. Then, monthly mean vertical profiles were obtained by linear interpolation between the instruments at each mooring in 2 m intervals. Instead of then performing pure horizontal interpolation, we used information about the spatial structure of the fields from the CTD sections (Fig. 3). In the CTD sections we identified layers (e.g. through temperature or salinity extrema or inflection points) and transferred the layers to the respective current meter profiles. Each layer was split in grid cells. The vertical number of cells between two adjacent mooring positions was constant but the vertical extent varied with the layer thickness. Then, vertical profiles of 1 km horizontal distance were interpolated between the centres of the corresponding grid cells. From the profiles data were extracted in constant vertical distance to obtain a rectangular grid of 2 m by 1 km. By this method, interpolation occurs nearly horizontally in the interior, whereas over the continental slopes the interpolation follows the bottom topography. It avoids the generation of artificial features which would not be justified by the data, conserves structures as boundary layers and permits the inclusion of *a priori* information from the temperature/salinity transects by the definition of the layers. In the calculations and the displayed section only the meridional component of the current is used. Due to the position of the mooring transect, the transport calculations refer to 78° 50' N in the east and 79° 00' N in the west. The recirculation within the strait yields a significant zonal transport between 78° 50' N in the east and 79° 00' N. This transport between the eastern and western part of the array is estimated from the zonal current components at moorings F8 and F9.

Results

The velocity field averaged over two years from September 1997 to August 1999 reflects the well known current system in Fram Strait (Fig. 4).

The northward flowing West Spitsbergen Current obtains its maximum speed of 24 cm/s in the near bottom layer of the core over the upper continental slope. The southward flowing East Greenland Current core with a maximum velocity of 9 cm/s is located in the upper 200 m of the water column over the deeper part of the continental slope (Fig. 4). Both currents are confined to bands of about 100 km width over the eastern and western slopes. They are separated by an area of 100 km width where zonal, mostly westward, currents with a weak southward component prevail. The water mass properties of the upper and intermediate layers indicate that this area with meridional velocities of about 1 cm/s is governed by recirculating water of Atlantic origin (Fig. 3).

The West Spitsbergen Current has a strong barotropic component (determined as the vertical average of the velocity profile) of up to 20 cm/s, discernible by the nearly vertical isolines of the current velocity (Fig. 4). The barotropic component of the East Greenland Current is only less than 5 cm/s. The baroclinic components of both the West Spitsbergen and the East Greenland Currents are of a similar magnitude—about 5 cm/s.

In the following discussion of volume transports we refer for simplicity to the complete northward transport as West Spitsbergen Current and to the complete southward transport as East Greenland Current, despite the separation of some surface or subsurface current bands from the main currents by areas flowing in the opposite direction (Fig. 4). Monthly mean northward and southward transports were calculated by integrating the interpolated monthly mean velocities fields. The average volume transports over two years were calculated by averaging the monthly mean transports to 9.5 ± 1.4 Sv to the north at 78° 50' N and 11.1 ± 1.7 Sv to the south at 79° 00' N. The zonal transport between 78° 50' N and 79° 00' N obtained from moorings F8 and F9 amounts to 2.6 ± 0.1 Sv to the west. This flow has to be added to the southward transport to obtain a net transport across a constant latitude of 78° 50' N or subtracted from the northward transport to refer to 79° 00' N. In the following, we will use transports referred to 78° 50' N.

The obtained monthly mean volume transports (Fig. 5) through the strait are subject to intensive fluctuations with time scales from a few months to the record length. The West Spitsbergen Current has a strong annual cycle with maximum transport in winter (February) of 20 Sv and a

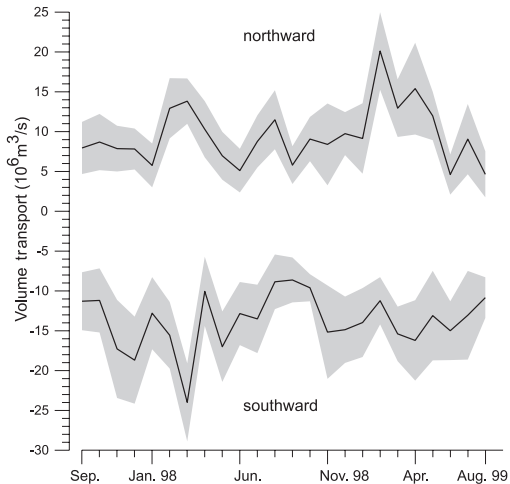


Fig. 5. Monthly averages of the volume transport through Fram Strait determined from the current meter array moored from September 1997 to August 1999. The errors are given as shaded areas. The southward transport is referred to 78° 50' N by adding the recirculation between moorings F8 and F9.

minimum of 5 Sv in summer (August). This cycle occurs consistently in both years. The fluctuations on monthly time scales are on the order of 2 Sv. The variability of the East Greenland Current is less clear. Whereas in the first year (summer 1997 to summer 1998), a strong maximum occurs in winter, simultaneously with the one in the West Spitsbergen Current, in the following year (summer 1998 to summer 1999) the East Greenland Current reaches a minimum during the occurrence of the maximum in the West Spitsbergen Current. In spring 1998 strong northward and southward transports but weak net transports indicate intensive recirculation in the strait. In spring 1999, the net flow reaches a peak value to the north which does not recirculate within the strait. In the East Greenland Current semi-annual fluctuations are more prominent. In both years transport maxima between 19 and 24 Sv occur in autumn (December) and spring (April to June). The persistence of the extrema in the time and intensity suggests a stable mode of variability.

To investigate the stability of the transport estimates cumulative averages were calculated for the northward and southward transports, i.e. the averaging period was increased in monthly steps and the results of an average over 1, 2, 3 etc. months are displayed as time series (Fig. 6). The obtained mean transports increase by about 4 Sv

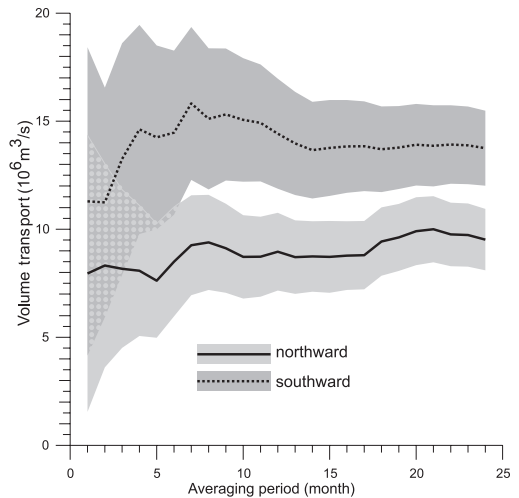


Fig. 6. Cumulative averages of the monthly volume transports through Fram Strait determined from the current meter array moored from September 1997 to August 1999. Errors are shown as shaded areas. The southward transport is referred to 78° 50' N by adding the recirculation between moorings F8 and F9.

during the first seven months and then remain rather constant. A second step occurs in the transport of the West Spitsbergen Current at an average period of 15 months. This development towards a stable mean reflects the dominant effect of the annual cycle since the time series start in summer during a period of weak transports. The net southward transport decreases with increasing average period to 4.2 ± 2.3 Sv as the average over two years.

The differences of the monthly averages between northward and southward transports between 0.3 and 10.9 Sv seem unrealistic because an outflow of this magnitude over a month would lead to a noticeable sea level depression in the Arctic Ocean. However, Nøst et al. (2000) report an inflow of similar intensity, which might compensate for this outflow, south of Spitsbergen in February 1999. It remains to be investigated if a flow like this would be consistent with the water mass property distribution. However, we cannot fully rule out that the monthly averages might still be affected by aliasing due to meso-scale perturbations.

Uncertainties

The transport estimates are subject to uncertainties in the measured current velocities and the

interpolation method which includes rounding errors. The current velocity measurements are affected by instrumental errors and time variability. Random instrumental errors can be neglected since the monthly averages were calculated from a large number of individual hourly samples. Systematic errors were avoided by calibration.

The variability of the daily values after having removed tides indicates that meso-scale eddies (fluctuations with time scales of several days which are not correlated between adjacent moorings) would alias the estimates of daily transport time series. Therefore, monthly velocity averages were calculated to eliminate the effect of meso-scale perturbations before the interpolation. The uncertainty of the monthly velocity means due to the eddy noise was estimated as the error of the mean. The number of independent samples was calculated from the integral time scale for each month-long time series.

The uncertainty due to interpolation depends on the structure of the fields. Since the eddy field is eliminated by time averaging, the interpolation error has to describe to what extent the interpolated large-scale field represents the real large-scale field between the moorings. With an average distance of 24 km between the moorings a monotonic structure of the large scale field between them is likely. The potential error then increases with velocity difference which is spanned by the interpolation. Therefore, the interpolation error within the area of influence of each instrument

(halfway to the adjacent instruments or the distance to the boundary) was estimated as the mean of the velocity differences to the adjacent points.

The obtained errors of the monthly mean velocities and the interpolation were weighted by the area of influence of each instrument and applied by Gaussian error propagation on the northward, southward and the net transport calculations (Figs. 6, 7). The errors of annual and biannual means were obtained similarly from year-long and two-year-long time series (Table 1).

We calculated annual or biannual averages on the basis of monthly transport estimates to capture the transport variability. Due to the nonlinearity of the transport of a current with variable spatial extent, annual mean northward and southward transports calculated on the basis of annual mean velocity fields are different from those obtained as averages of monthly mean transports. Both are given in Table 1.

Conclusions

The obtained volume transports are all significantly larger than earlier estimates given in the literature. The transport in the West Spitsbergen Current of 9.5 ± 1.4 Sv is larger than Hanzlick's (1983) the estimate of 5.6 Sv. Even larger is the discrepancy to values obtained from hydrographic data estimated through inverse methods by Rudels (1987) and Schlichtholz & Houssais (1999) of 3.0 and 1.1 Sv, respectively. Despite the inverse approach, which aims to overcome the weakness of calculations based on the baroclinic currents and an arbitrary reference level, these authors largely underestimate the barotropic contribution. Our estimate of the transport in the East Greenland Current of 13.7 ± 1.7 Sv is larger than Schlichtholz & Houssais's of 6.2 Sv and Rudels's of 4.1 Sv. The estimate of Foldvik et al. (1988) of 3 Sv, based on current meter observations, includes only the upper 700 m and a much smaller horizontal extent than our measurements and cannot be easily compared.

Besides methodological reasons, the larger transport in comparison to earlier estimates can be due to the northward shift of the recirculation in the Greenland Sea. The higher temperatures observed in Fram Strait from 1997 to 1999 in comparison to the '80s support the northward shift. Further analysis of the data has to show

Table 1. Volume transports for the two years of observations, from September 1997 to August 1999, calculated from the monthly transports and from annual and biannual means of the velocities. The calculated uncertainties are described in the text.

Mean transport from	Period	Volume transport ($10^6 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$)				
		southward at 79° N	northward at 78° 50' N	difference	recirculation	net
Monthly mean transports	09/97–08/98	11.6 ± 2.5	9.0 ± 0.9	2.6 S ± 3.1	2.8 W ± 0.2	5.4 S ± 3.2
	09/98–08/99	10.7 ± 2.4	10.1 ± 2.2	0.6 S ± 3.2	2.4 W ± 0.2	3.0 S ± 3.3
	09/97–08/99	11.1 ± 1.7	9.5 ± 1.4	1.6 S ± 2.2	2.6 W ± 0.1	4.2 S ± 2.3
	Annual mean velocities	09/97–08/98	9.8 ± 2.2	6.9 ± 1.9	2.9 S ± 2.9	2.8 W ± 0.1
Annual mean velocities	09/98–08/99	8.8 ± 2.2	8.1 ± 2.1	0.7 S ± 3.0	2.4 W ± 0.1	3.1 S ± 3.0
	09/97–08/99	8.9 ± 1.6	7.2 ± 1.3	1.7 S ± 2.0	2.6 W ± 0.1	4.3 S ± 2.0

if a northward shift of the recirculation affects the heat flow through the strait. The most serious restriction of the comparison of meridional transports is the large meridional variation due to the recirculation. An average decrease of the northward transport in the east or the increase of the southward transport in the west by 2.6 Sv over a distance of 10 nm, which is normally the station distance, requires comparisons at the same exact location. This holds not only for comparisons between different observations but also for the comparisons with model results which are normally not available on gridpoints corresponding to the location of the observed section. However, since the net transport is not affected by the recirculation if it is properly resolved, it can be used for comparison.

The aim of the project was to design an optimal array of moored instruments, suitable to be maintained for longer time periods. Working out the relation of transport fluctuations to variations in the sea level elevation or bottom pressure differences might permit the use of fewer moorings after the establishment of an appropriate calibration data set. Under the assumption of the geostrophic equilibrium, the bottom pressure difference along the transect corresponds to the barotropic current perpendicular to it. Since the baroclinic current seems to be small in comparison to the barotropic currents, variations of the sea level elevation or bottom pressure differences might be used to derive transport fluctuations after appropriate corrections for the baroclinic component. The hypothetical differences of the sea level elevation across the West Spitsbergen Current derived from the barotropic currents measured with the moored instruments vary from 15 cm in February 1999 to 5 cm in August 1999. Consequently, the expected sea level or bottom pressure variations are in the range to be measured. However, the transition from northward to southward flow, i.e. the zonal limit between the two current systems, was displaced by more than 250 km westwards during winter, necessitating the measurement of the horizontal pressure profile to enable us to estimate transports.

We conclude that transport estimates of Atlantic Water through Fram Strait towards the Arctic Ocean and, consequently, of a reliable heat transport can only be obtained by direct current measurements which sufficiently resolve the recirculation. Therefore, further time series measurements with moored instruments are required.

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