CORRECTION

Correction to: Observation of submesoscale turbulence in a cyclonic eddy

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained a mistake. During the production process, Fig. 4 was presented incorrectly which was the same as Fig. 5. The corrected figure is given here.
The original article has been corrected.

The online version of the original article can be found at https://doi.org/
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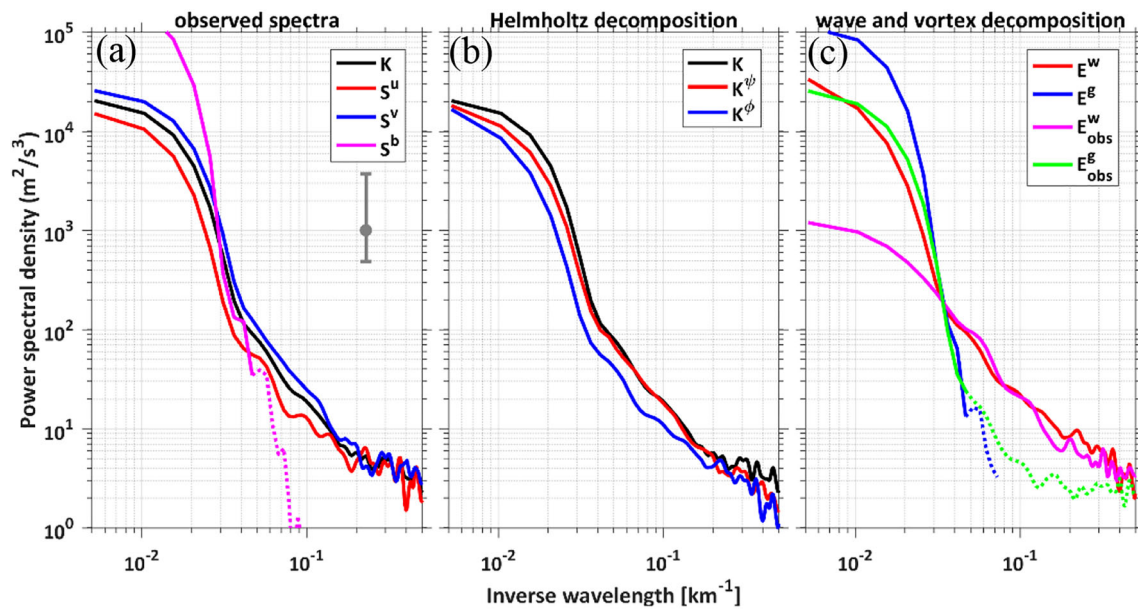[5] Maritime Environment Construction Office, Beijing 100061, China

Fig. 4 Observed 6 zonal tracks average spectra and their decomposition at 48-m depth. **a** Observed kinetic energy and potential energy spectrum. The black, red, blue, and magenta lines are the spectra of kinetic energy $K(k)$, longitudinal kinetic energy $S^u(k)$, transverse kinetic energy $S^v(k)$, and potential energy $S^b(k)$. The dashed magenta line shows $S^b(k)$ with wavenumbers larger than distinguishable resolution. The error bar represents 95% confidence limits. **b** The Helmholtz decomposition. The black, red, and blue lines are the spectra of observed kinetic energy $K(k)$ into its rotational $K^\varphi(k)$ and divergent $K^\phi(k)$ components. **c** Wave-vortex decomposition. The red and blue lines are the spectra of inertia-gravity wave component $E^w(k)$ and the residual geostrophic component $E^g(k)$. Observed geostrophic energy $E^g_{obs}(k)$ (magenta line) is calculated by temperature-salinity and residual inertia-gravity wave component $E^w_{obs}(k)$ (green line). The dashed lines show wavenumber greater than maximum distinguishable resolution