

## Gravest Empirical Mode to be used by Inverted Echo Sounders in order to determine the zonal flows in the South Atlantic

### iAtlantic 2021 General Assembly

Melania Cubas Armas, Ángela Mosquera Giménez, **Pedro Vélez-Belchí,** Cristina Arumí-Planas, Rosa Balbín Chamorro, Verónica Caínzos, Luis Cana Cascallar, Oscar Chic Giménez, Mikhail Emelianov Kolomitski, María del Carmen García Martínez, Luis García Weil, Diana Grisolía Santos, Carmen Gordo Rojas, Alonso Hernández Guerra, Nina Hoareau, Francisco Machín Jiménez, María de los Ángeles Marrero Díaz, Antonio Martínez Marrero, José Luis Pelegrí Llopart, María Dolores Pérez-Hernández, Ángel Rodríguez Santana, Elena Roget Armengol, Joaquín Salvador Castiella, Daniel Santana-Toscano, Carine Simon, Elena Tel, Manuel Vargas Yañez, Montserrat Vidal Barcelona and Álvaro Viúdez Lomba

> This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 818123 (iAtlantic). This output reflects only the author's view and the European Union cannot be held responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.





### Contents

#### Introduction

- What do we want to achieve?
- How are we going to achieve it?
- What is a PIES?
- What is a GEM?

#### Results

- What did we got globally?
- How are our empirical relationships?
- How does our GEM look like?

#### Future work

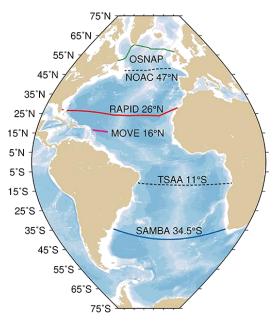
• What are our plans for the future?





### What do we want to achieve?

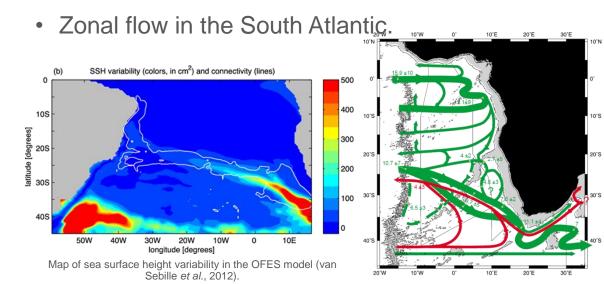
- *In situ* measurements of the South Atlantic's Meridional Overturning Circulation:
  - South Atlantic MOC Basin-wide Array (SAMBA).
  - Tropical South Atlantic Array (TSAA).

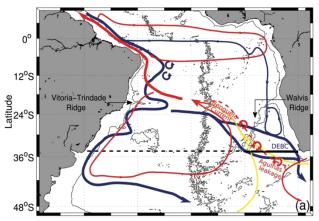


Observing arrays in the Atlantic with AMOC transport estimates (Frajka-Williams et al., 2019).



### What do we want to achieve?





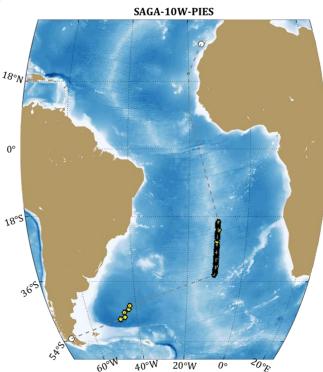
Schematic circulation of the upper/intermediate Meridional Overturning Circulation (MOC) limb is shown with red/yellow arrows, and the lower MOC limb in blue (Kersalé *et al.*, 2019).

Schematic circulation of NADW (green) and UCDW (red) in the eastern South Atlantic (with the 3000m isobath) (Arhan *et al.*, 2003).



### How are we going to achieve it?

- SAGA 10W (7<sup>th</sup> March to 15<sup>th</sup> April):
  - 4 PIES.
  - 3 Moorings.
  - 15 Argo Floats.
  - 37 CTD.



Introduction



## What is a PIES?

- Pressure Inverted Echo Sounder:
  - Acoustic Transducer:
    - Acoustic pulse at programmable intervals.
    - The pulse travels back after reflection.
    - Total travel time of the signal.
  - Pressure Sensor:
    - Height of the water column.



A Pressure Inverted Echo Sounder (Wang et al., 2012).



## What is a PIES?

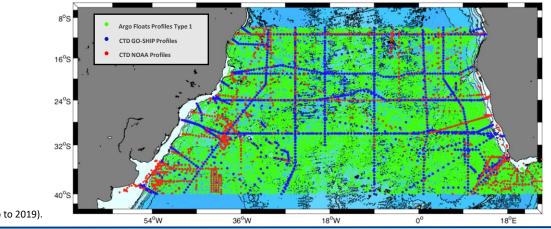
- Pressure Inverted Echo Sounder:
  - Estimate temperature and salinity profiles.
  - Determine the density of seawater.
  - Calculate the volume transport through a two PIES.
  - Retrieve the average water velocity.





### What is a GEM?

- Gravest Empirical Mode:
  - Lookup table for hydrographic properties.
  - Empirical relationship between travel time and profiles of temperature and salinity.

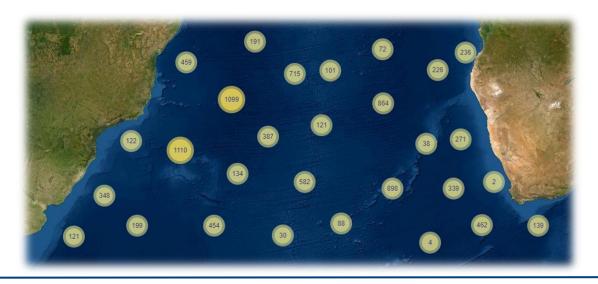


CTD historial profiles from historical and Argo Floats (data up to 2019).



### What are our plans for the future?

- Update database:
  - Data of 2020.
  - Data from SAGA 10W.
- Recalculate GEM.
- Include ADT data.





@iAtlanticEU
@iAtlanticEU
www.iatlantic.eu
i-atlantic@ed.ac.uk

# Thank you!

Pedro Vélez-Belchí pedro.velez@ieo.es



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 818123 (iAtlantic). This output reflects only the author's view and the European Union cannot be held responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.