Supporting Information for "Global estimates of the energy transfer from the wind to the ocean, with emphasis on near-inertial oscillations"

M. Mar Flexas,[1] Andrew F. Thompson[1], Hector S. Torres[2], Patrice Klein[2], J.

Thomas Farrar[3], Hong Zhang[4,2], and Dimitris Menemenlis[2]

————

Corresponding author: Mar Flexas, Environmental Science and Engineering, California Institute of Technology, 1200 California Blvd., Pasadena, CA 91125 (marf@caltech.edu)

[1]California Institute of Technology,

Pasadena, CA 91125

[2]Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California

Institute of Technology, Pasadena,

California

[3]Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution,

Woods Hole, Massachussets.

[4]Joint Institute for Regional Earth

System Science and Engineering, University

of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles,

California, USA.

June 26, 2019, 3:52am

Contents of this file

Introduction The supporting information included in this document consists of two figures. Figure S1 shows the frequency-wavenumber cospectrum in linear space. Figure S2 shows seasonal maps of surface inertial currents from LLC 1/48°.

Figure S1. Frequency-wavenumber cospectrum of surface kinetic energy fluxes (in W m^{-2}) in three target regions in JFM and JAS months. The three target regions are (a,b) the Kuroshio Extension [31°N–46°N, 156°W–176°W], (c,d) NE Atlantic [38°N–53°N, 23°W–8°E], and (e,f) Southern Ocean, east of Kerguelen Plateau [32°S–47°S, 98°E–113°E]

Figure S2. Seasonal (three-month averaged) maps of surface near-inertial currents (in m s^{-1}) from LLC 1/48°.
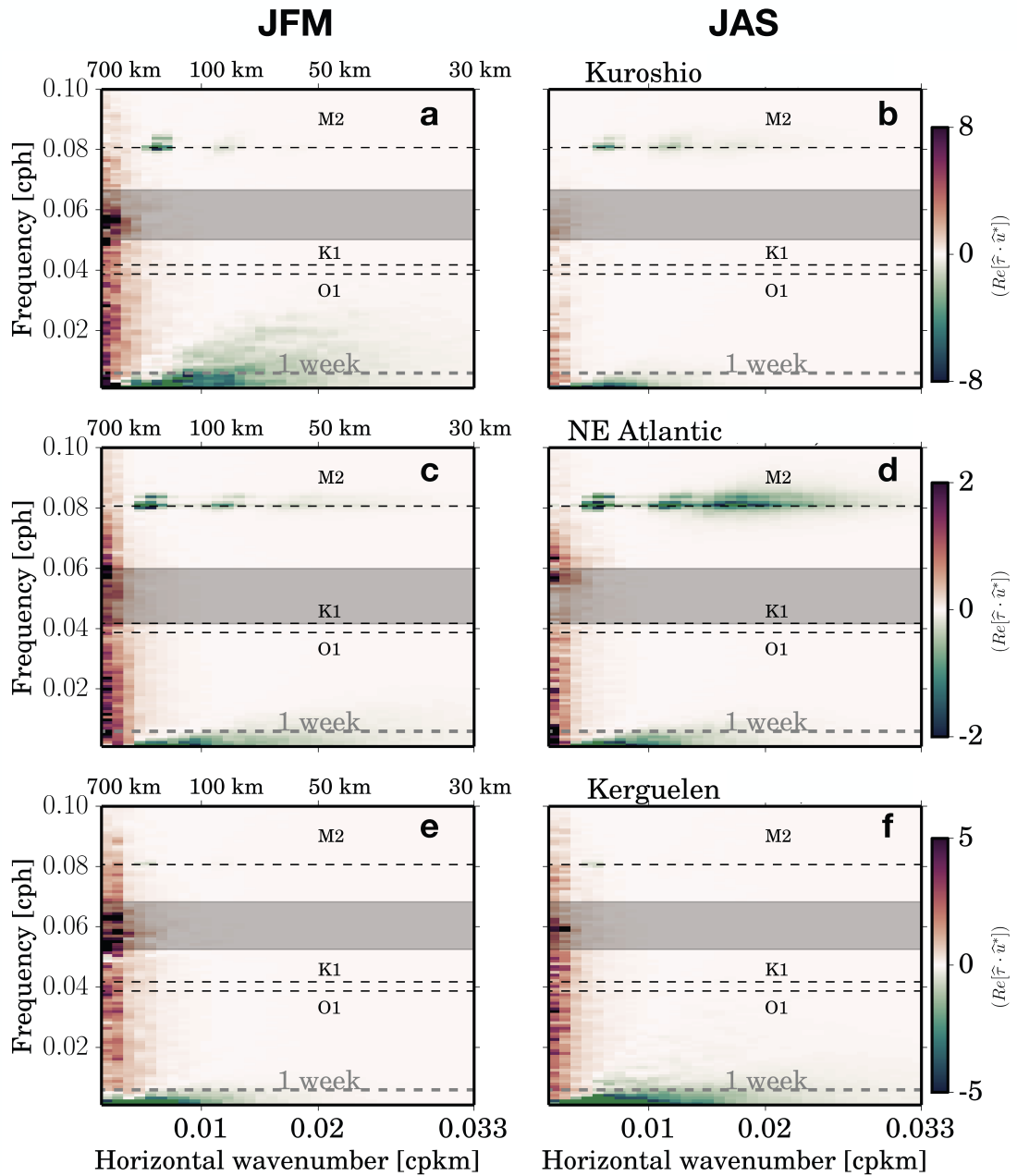
Figure S1: Frequency-wavenumber cospectrum of surface kinetic energy fluxes (in W m^{-2}) in three target regions in JFM and JAS months. The three target regions are (a,b) the Kuroshio Extension [31°N–46°N, 156°W–176°W], (c,d) NE Atlantic [38°N–53°N, 23°W–8°E], and (e,f) Southern Ocean, east of Kerguelen Plateau [32°S–47°S, 98°E–113°E].
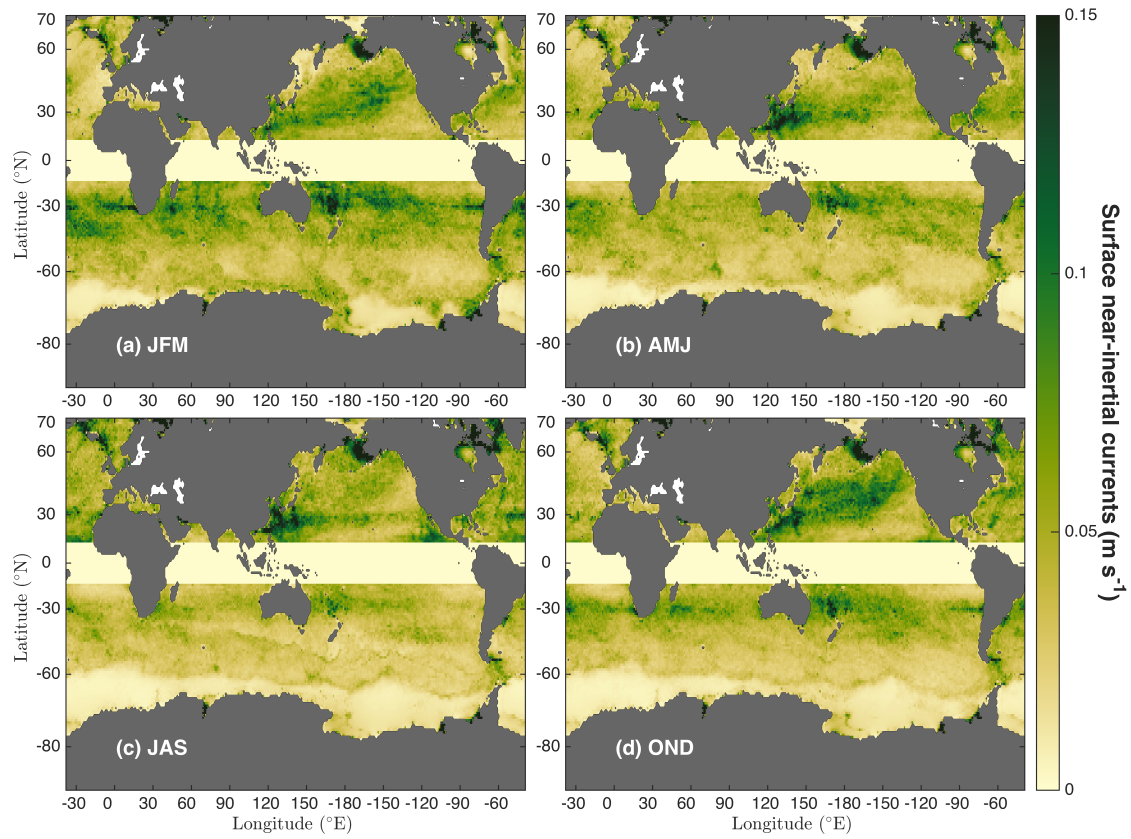
Figure S2: Seasonal (three-month averaged) maps of surface near-inertial currents (in m s^{-1}) from LLC 1/48°.

June 26, 2019, 3:52am