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Two Decades of Full-Depth Current Velocity Observations From a Moored Observatory in the Central Equatorial Atlantic at 0°N, 23°W

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INTRODUCTION

Regional climate variability in the tropical Atlantic, from interannual to decadal time scales, is inevitably connected to changes in the strength and position of the individual components of the tropical current system with impacts on societally relevant climate hazards such as anomalous rainfall or droughts over the surrounding continents (Bourlès et al., 2019; Foltz et al., 2019). Furthermore, the lateral supply of dissolved oxygen in the tropical Atlantic upper-ocean is closely linked to the zonal current bands (Brandt et al., 2008; Brandt et al., 2012; Burmeister et al., 2020) and especially to the Equatorial Undercurrent (EUC) and its long-term variations with potential implications for regional marine ecosystems (Brandt et al., 2021). The eastward flowing EUC is located between 70 to 200 m depth and forms one of the strongest tropical currents with maximum velocities of up to 1 m s⁻¹ and maximum variability on seasonal time scales (Brandt et al., 2014; Johns et al., 2014). In the intermediate to deep equatorial Atlantic, variability on longer time scales is mainly governed by alternating, vertically-stacked, zonal currents (equatorial deep jets (EDJs); Johnson and Zhang, 2003). At a fixed location, the phases of these jets are propagating downward with time, implying that parts of their energy must propagate upward towards the surface (Brandt et al., 2011). In fact, a pronounced interannual cycle of about 4.5 years, that is associated with EDJs, is projected onto surface parameters such as sea surface temperature or precipitation (Brandt et al., 2011) further demonstrating the importance of understanding equatorial circulation variability and its role in tropical climate variability.

While variability in the zonal velocity component on the equator is focused on seasonal to interannual time scales (Brandt et al., 2016; Claus et al., 2016; Kopte et al., 2018), meridional velocity fluctuations dominate the intraseasonal period range (20 to 50 days) due to the presence and passage of westward propagating Tropical Instability Waves (TIWs; Grodsky et al., 2005; Bunge et al., 2007; Wenegrat and McPhaden, 2015; Tuchen et al., 2018; Specht et al., 2021). In general,

intraseasonal variability in the central equatorial Atlantic is mainly attributed to TIWs in the upper ocean (Athie and Marin, 2008), while intraseasonal variability in the deep ocean is associated with the signature of equatorial Yanai waves (Ascani et al., 2015; Tuchen et al., 2018; Körner et al., 2022). The observed and modelled interaction between intraseasonal equatorial waves and the aforementioned EDJs was found to maintain the deep equatorial circulation against dissipation (Greatbatch et al., 2018; Bastin et al., 2020) pointing toward the importance of intraseasonal variability for equatorial ocean dynamics.

These findings are largely based on, or underpinned by a unique and steadily expanding data set of current velocity observations in the central equatorial Atlantic Ocean. Since 2001, current velocities have been measured almost continuously as part of a multilateral collaboration, the Prediction and Research Moored Array in the Tropical Atlantic (PIRATA), that regularly services a moored observatory located at 0°N/23°W (Bourlès et al., 2019). The significance of this data set is characterized by the length of the time series and by the full-depth coverage of current velocity observations which allow for a detailed analysis of both upper-ocean and deep-ocean dynamics on a wide range of time scales and frequencies. For instance, it enables the decomposition of the current velocity time series into vertical modes pointing toward the existence of resonant basin modes and identifying different sources of deep intraseasonal variability (Brandt et al., 2016; Claus et al., 2016; Greatbatch et al., 2018; Tuchen et al., 2018, Körner et al. under review).

Here, we present 20 years of full-depth current velocity observations at 0°N/23°W. The aim of this study is to provide the scientific community with a publicly available reference data set that could be used in manifold ways, including, for instance, the validation of ocean models or reanalysis products.

DATA AND METHODS

Moored Observatory Design

The 0°N/23°W moored observatory consists of a moored surface buoy, as part of the multilaterally-operated PIRATA array that was initiated in 1997 (Servain et al., 1998; Bourlès et al., 2008; Bourlès et al., 2019) and, within a few nautical miles of this mooring, a subsurface mooring that underwent several changes of design since its first deployment in 2001. To date, a total of 13 mostly successive subsurface moorings have been deployed and recovered between December 2001 and July 2021 (**Table 1**). From December 2001 to June 2006, current velocity measurements were acquired by the subsurface mooring as part of the French contribution to PIRATA. Since June 2006, after a total of three mooring periods (see **Table 1**), the existing subsurface mooring has been continued by GEOMAR. While the shallow acoustic Doppler current profiler (ADCP) remained a part of the PIRATA program, all other instrumentation has since been provided by GEOMAR. Additional current velocity data were acquired at the PIRATA surface buoy to which a current meter is attached at a depth of 10 to 12 m since 2005, as well as a downward-looking ADCP between 2008 to 2009 located just

below the surface (Wenegrat et al., 2014; Wenegrat and McPhaden, 2015). The combined data set presented here is a combination of all available measurements from the subsurface mooring and the PIRATA moored surface buoy in close proximity to it.

The general design of the subsurface mooring consists of current velocity measurements from moored ADCPs covering the upper 500 to 900 m of the water column and, since 2006, from a McLane moored profiler (MMP) covering depths between 1000 to 3500 m (since September 2016: 850 to 3350 m). These two main components of the subsurface mooring are complemented by current meters in between the vertical range of the ADCP and the MMP or, since September 2016, below the lower end of the MMP range. In addition, lowered ADCP (LADCP) profiles, carried out during the mooring service cruises, were included in the presented data set.

In the following, we provide a brief description of these individual mooring components. A more detailed assessment of the processing methods of the individual instruments is beyond the scope of this data report.

Moored ADCP Measurements

Upper-ocean current velocity data were mainly acquired by moored ADCPs. From December 2001 to December 2002 an upward-looking 300-kHz ADCP was installed at about 150 m. After a gap of 14 months, the subsurface mooring was re-established in February 2004 with the deployment of two ADCPs: one upward-looking 300-kHz ADCP located at a nominal depth of about 90 m and one downward-looking 75-kHz ADCP at a nominal depth of about 110 m. During the following mooring period from 2005 to 2006 this setup did not change, but the nominal depths were adjusted to about 50 m and 60 m, respectively. The first two moorings operated by GEOMAR included one 150-kHz and one 75-kHz upward-looking ADCP located at about 130 m (200 m) and 620 m (700 m) between 2006 to 2008 (2008 to 2009). The upper ADCP of the mooring period between 2008 to 2009 was later identified by the manufacturer to have electronic problems and could not be used after an evaluation of the data records. Unfortunately, the very same ADCP was also installed between 2004 to 2005. Therefore, data from the shallow ADCP during both mooring periods were excluded. In 2009, the design has been changed to include one upward-looking 150-kHz ADCP monitoring the full EUC depth range and one downward-looking 75-kHz ADCP monitoring the intermediate levels. Both ADCPs have been installed at a depth of about 210 to 220 m, separated only by a few meters along the mooring cable.

The depth resolution of the ADCPs is defined by vertical bins prior to the mooring deployment in the instrument settings. The extent of these vertical bins was generally set to 8 m for the upward-looking and to 8 or 16 m for the downward-looking ADCP. While velocities were not corrected during processing, the bin depths were corrected by applying a climatological sound speed profile for the instrument's geographical position (Krahmann et al., 2021). Post-processed data were interpolated to a vertical resolution of 10 m and current velocities were 40-hour low-pass filtered to remove tidal velocities and then

TABLE 1 | List of the subsurface moorings at 0°N, 23°W as well as the deploying and recovering research cruises, and the start and end dates of the individual mooring periods.

Mooring ID	Deploying cruise	Deployment date	Recovering cruise	Recovery date	Moored observations/ LADCP measurements (recovering cruise)
0611 (F0)	RV L'Atalante PIRATA-FR10	14.12.2001	RV Le Suroît PIRATA- FR11	21.12.2002	10.1594/PANGAEA.924689 -
0612 (F1)	RV L'Atalante PIRATA-FR12	12.02.2004	RV Le Suroît PIRATA-FR13	29.05.2005	10.1594/PANGAEA.924690 -
0613 (F2)	RV Le Suroît PIRATA-FR13	29.05.2005	RV Meteor M68/2	19.06.2006	10.1594/PANGAEA.924692 -
KPO-1001	RV Meteor M68/2	19.06.2006	RV L'Atalante IFMGEOMAR4	01.03.2008	10.1594/PANGAEA.924693 10.1594/PANGAEA.811565
KPO-1023	RV L'Atalante IFMGEOMAR4	01.03.2008	RV Meteor M80/1	04.11.2009	10.1594/PANGAEA.924780 10.1594/PANGAEA.811718
KPO-1044	RV Meteor M80/1	05.11.2009	RV Maria S. Merian MSM18/2	02.06.2011	10.1594/PANGAEA.924781 10.1594/PANGAEA.846777
KPO-1063	RV Maria S. Merian MSM18/2	03.06.2011	RV Maria S. Merian MSM22	05.11.2012	10.1594/PANGAEA.923604 10.1594/PANGAEA.846763
KPO-1089	RV Maria S. Merian MSM22	06.11.2012	RV Meteor M106	03.05.2014	10.1594/PANGAEA.923986 10.1594/PANGAEA.869634
KPO-1125	RV Meteor M106	04.05.2014	RV Meteor M119	22.09.2015	10.1594/PANGAEA.908544 10.1594/PANGAEA.877351
KPO-1140	RV Meteor M119	23.09.2015	RV Meteor M130	15.09.2016	10.1594/PANGAEA.924247 10.1594/PANGAEA.915871
KPO-1176	RV Meteor M130	15.09.2016	RV Meteor M145	24.02.2018	10.1594/PANGAEA.904026 10.1594/PANGAEA.915873
KPO-1201	RV Meteor M145	24.02.2018	RV Meteor M158	11.10.2019	10.1594/PANGAEA.924782 10.1594/PANGAEA.941181
KPO-1210	RV Meteor M158	12.10.2019	RV Sonne SO284	13.07.2021	10.1594/PANGAEA.941190 10.1594/PANGAEA.941186

Moored current velocity data from the subsurface mooring and LADCP measurements (from the 2008 cruise onward) can be accessed through their individual links in the PANGAEA repository.

subsampled to a temporal resolution of 12 hours. The vertical gap that occurs between adjacent ADCPs was filled by linear interpolation.

Current velocity data from the upward-looking ADCP of the most recent Kiel Physical Oceanography (KPO) mooring KPO-1210 is still under examination since the instrument compass was found to have not worked properly. Consequently, these data are not included in the data set presented here, but will potentially be included in a future update, once a satisfactory solution is found.

As part of a case study to investigate the transfer of wind momentum across the air-sea interface and the diurnal cycle of the upper ocean, a downward-looking 600-kHz ADCP was attached to the PIRATA moored surface buoy for eight months between October 2008 to June 2009 (Wenegrat et al., 2014; Wenegrat and McPhaden, 2015). This ADCP covered a depth range between about 4 to 35 m with vertical resolution of 0.75 m and hourly temporal resolution. Since data from the upward-looking KPO ADCP is generally limited to data below 20 m due to reflection at the ocean surface, the shallow ADCP provides a valuable addition.

Current Meter Measurements

An efficient way to complement long-range current velocity measurements is the deployment of current meters at discrete

depths. The first moorings were usually equipped with three to four mechanical Rotor Current Meters (RCMs) which have been gradually replaced by acoustic current meters such as Argonauts or Aquadopps. Mechanical current meters occasionally failed and are generally more vulnerable to physical obstructions than acoustic current meters. Consequently, since February 2018, only Aquadopps are being installed in the subsurface mooring providing reliable records of horizontal current velocity with a high temporal resolution of 1 or 2 hours. During the first three deployments, current meters were used more extensively to cover depths between 800 to 1500 m (Bunge et al., 2008).

For the final data product, only quality-controlled current meter data were included leading to an exclusion of five RCMs between 2006 to 2014. Analogously to ADCP data, current meter velocities were 40-hour low-pass filtered to remove tidal velocities and then interpolated to a 12-hour temporal resolution. Several current meters were equipped with a pressure sensor. If pressure was recorded, the temporal mean of the pressure time series sets the equivalent depth at which the current meter data were included in the final data product. Otherwise, the nominal depth/pressure was used. Furthermore, current meter data were excluded if they substantially intersected with ADCP data. This was the case for one RCM, three Argonauts, and three Aquadopps all located between 750 to

850 m. In *Uncertainty Assessment*, we use these overlapping velocity time series to assess the uncertainty of the current velocity measurements.

The same steps of filtering and interpolation have been applied to current meter data from the PIRATA moored surface buoy located at 10 or 12 m from 2005 to the present. Like the shallow PIRATA ADCP data, these data provide a valuable contribution to filling the data gap near the surface where upward-looking ADCP measurements are corrupted due to the strong surface reflection.

MMP Measurements

At 0°N/23°W, the deep ocean is covered by vertical profiles of the McLane moored profiler (MMP). The MMP was first deployed in June 2006 and forms an integral part of the KPO moorings ever since. However, no MMP was installed during mooring deployment KPO-1023 and, unfortunately, during mooring deployment KPO-1063 the instrument failed. Apart from that, the MMP provides an overall good data coverage and improved full-depth coverage in comparison to current meter data as installed before 2006 (see **Figure 1**).

In general, the MMPs are equipped with an acoustic current meter (ACM) and a conductivity-temperature-depth (CTD) sonde (Doherty et al., 1999). From June 2006 to September 2016, the MMP was installed to measure current velocities between about 1000 to 3500 m. It was then moved up to cover the water column between 850 and 3350 m and to further close the gap between ADCP and

MMP measurements. The MMPs were programmed to provide one pair of up- and down-profile every 3 to 6 days depending on the length of the mooring deployment due to battery consumption. With a vertical speed of about 0.20 to 0.25 m s⁻¹, an average profile covering the full range of 2500 m takes about 3 to 4 hours. Considering the sampling frequency of 3 to 4 measurements per second (for CTD and ACM, respectively), the vertical resolution is comparably fine and is averaged onto a 1-dbar vertical grid during processing. After each pair of profiles, the MMP rests for 3 to 6 days. Hence, the temporal resolution is considerably lower when compared to velocity data from moored ADCPs and current meters (see also Combining Current Velocity Measurements).

The processing of the MMP current velocities includes a correction for high-frequency horizontal velocity fluctuations due to instrument vibrations during the up- and downcasts, as well as a correction for the horizontal movement of the instrument during the up- and downcasts that is due to the tilt of the mooring cable that is generally <0.01 m s⁻¹.

LADCP Measurements

The final data product is complemented by 10 full-depth vertical profiles of LADCP measurements carried out during the subsurface mooring service cruises (see **Table 1**) and another 10 deep LADCP profiles carried out during the annual service cruises of the moored surface buoy (PIRATA-FR-22 to PIRATA-FR-31). LADCP profiles were recorded as part of the CTD casts by attaching an upward-

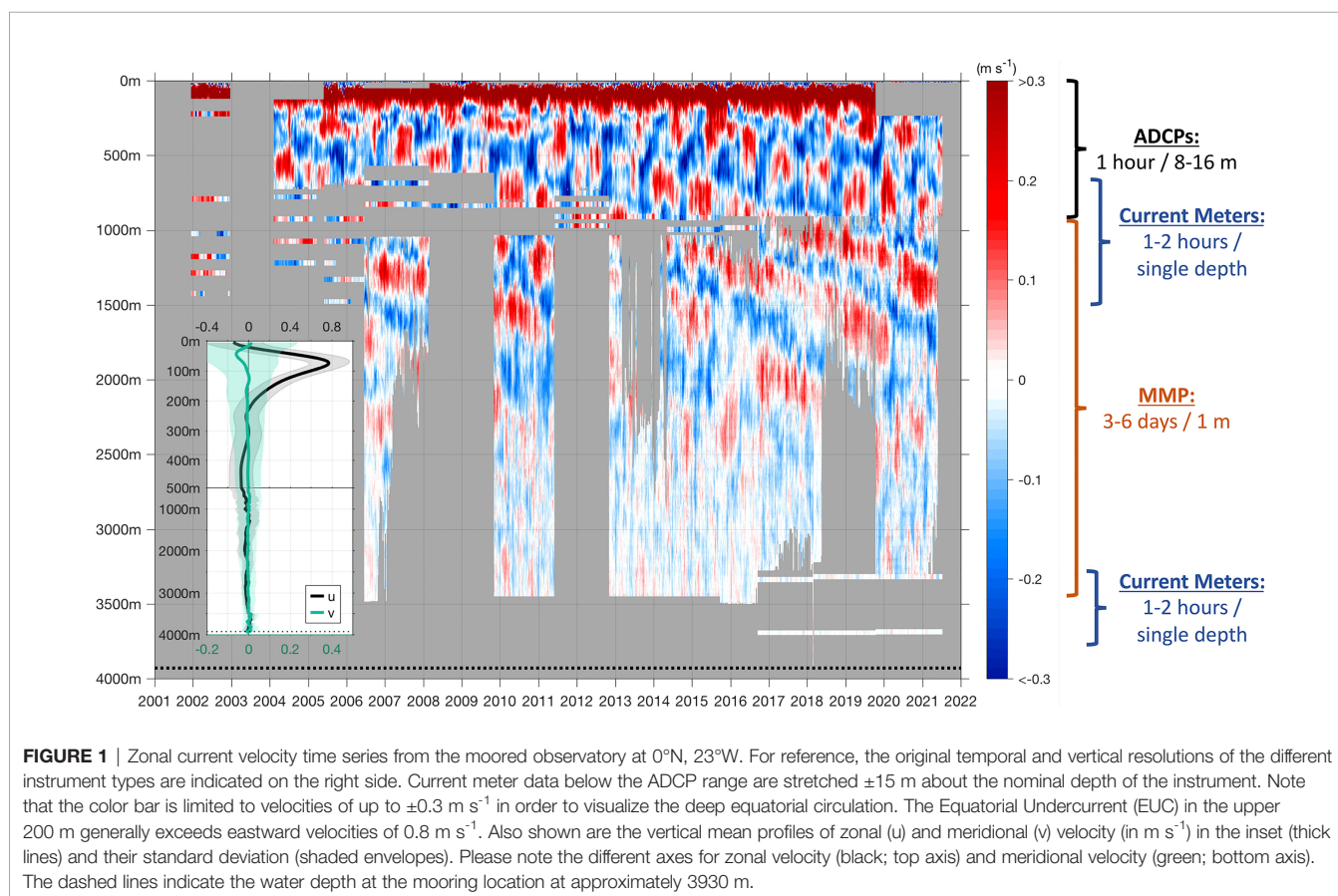


FIGURE 1 | Zonal current velocity time series from the moored observatory at 0°N, 23°W. For reference, the original temporal and vertical resolutions of the different instrument types are indicated on the right side. Current meter data below the ADCP range are stretched ± 15 m about the nominal depth of the instrument. Note that the color bar is limited to velocities of up to ± 0.3 m s⁻¹ in order to visualize the deep equatorial circulation. The Equatorial Undercurrent (EUC) in the upper 200 m generally exceeds eastward velocities of 0.8 m s⁻¹. Also shown are the vertical mean profiles of zonal (u) and meridional (v) velocity (in m s⁻¹) in the inset (thick lines) and their standard deviation (shaded envelopes). Please note the different axes for zonal velocity (black; top axis) and meridional velocity (green; bottom axis). The dashed lines indicate the water depth at the mooring location at approximately 3930 m.

looking and a downward-looking 300-kHz ADCP to the CTD rosette frame. The processing of raw data followed the inverse solution approach developed by Visbeck (2002).

Combining Current Velocity Measurements

The final data product is defined on a grid with 12-hour temporal and 5-dbar vertical resolution. In a first step, ADCP measurements prescribe the time dimension and are interpolated onto the 5-dbar vertical grid. In a second step, pairs of MMP profiles are placed at consecutive time steps of the 12-hour temporal grid since the time difference between the start of up- and down-profiles within one profile pair is 6 hours.

Due to several overlaps of velocity measurements, it is important to state the hierarchy of data chosen at one grid point, if more than one instrument provided data at the same depth and time: ADCP data overwrite current meter data and MMP data. MMP data and current meter data do not overlap as the MMP is bounded by physical stoppers on the mooring cable and current meters are located outside of this range. LADCP data are used when no other velocity data are available.

In a third and final step, linear interpolation in time is applied at each depth of the combined data set to fill temporal gaps of up to 6 days. However, this method is mainly effective at the MMP depth range and used to fill the temporal gaps in between pairs of MMP profiles.

The resulting zonal velocity time series as well as mean vertical profiles of zonal and meridional velocity are presented in **Figure 1**.

UNCERTAINTY ASSESSMENT

For the error of the ADCP measurements, it is assumed that the observed variability of current velocities on seasonal to interannual time scales exceeds the instrument accuracy. The uncertainty that arises due to the compass calibration of the individual moored ADCPs is assumed to be unsystematic (Brandt et al., 2021) and is therefore negligible when addressing research questions on climate relevant time scales covering several mooring periods.

During a total of seven deployments, the ADCP data coverage extended deep enough to overlap with data from the shallowest installed current meter at depths between 750 to 850 m. The overlap is used to assess the uncertainty by comparing these two independent measurements. For five deployments, the cross correlation (r) between the zonal velocity component from ADCP measurements and from current meter data is above $r=0.92$ demonstrating the coherence between different instruments. The correlation for the meridional velocity component is generally lower, but still exceeds $r=0.71$. During two deployments (KPO-1125 and KPO-1210), current meter data were partially out of the ADCP range. Although high correlations between the horizontal velocity components are observed for those periods ($r>0.9$ and $r>0.7$ for zonal and meridional velocity, respectively), the root mean squared (RMS) differences were significantly higher than during

deployments with full overlap. RMS differences during the deployments with full overlap are in the range of 0.02 to 0.04 m s^{-1} for both velocity components. A comparison between overlapping ADCP and MMP data during KPO-1210 shows good agreement as well (not shown).

As another assessment of uncertainty, the relative compass error between ADCP and current meter observations was derived by rotating the current velocity components of one instrument in such a way that the highest correlation between both current velocity time series was found. Those optimal rotation angles lie within $\pm 3^\circ$ (corresponding to an uncertainty of about 0.05 m s^{-1} for a velocity of 1 m s^{-1}) for the five deployments with full overlap.

During the processing of MMP velocities, no compass bias correction was applied. However, in the special case for the equator, it is assumed that the highest standard deviation of a vertical profile occurs in the zonal velocity component due to the high baroclinic structure. Both velocity components are rotated towards the angle of maximum standard deviation in the zonal component. The applied rotation angles were of the order of 3–5° and within the range of typical error estimates of compass angles.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

With the presented current velocity data product, we aim to provide an important and accessible reference data set against which models and reanalyses output could be validated. The time series will be helpful for studies focusing on long-term climate variability to search for connections with changes in the equatorial circulation over the last 20 years. Earlier versions of this data product have already been used in a variety of studies and provided a significant contribution to an overall improved understanding of equatorial ocean dynamics. The moored observatory at 0°N/23°W is an ongoing example of a successful multilateral collaboration extending over more than two decades. The authors commit to regularly update the data set after future mooring recoveries of which the next one is scheduled for 2023.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The combined current velocity data set (v1.0) generated for this study (including zonal (U) and meridional (V) current velocity, datenum time (DTIME), julian time (JTIME), pressure (P) and depth (Z), as well as instrument type (IT)) is provided as a NetCDF file. Together with a list of the individual data sets as described in Table 1 it is stored in the PANGAEA data repository under: <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.941042>. Future updates of this data set will also be published through the PANGAEA repository and linked to the initial version (v1.0) of the data set presented in this data report with successive version numbering after each mooring recovery. The MATLAB code and detailed instructions how to load, merge, combine and interpolate the individual data sets are provided via zenodo: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6000560>. PIRATA-FR LADCP

data and processing protocols are provided by the IRD IMAGO team via: <https://www.seanoe.org/data/00601/71295/>. PIRATA moored surface buoy current meter data can be accessed via: <https://www.pmel.noaa.gov/tao/drupal/disdcl/> and high vertical resolution PIRATA ADCP data between October 2008 and June 2009 can be accessed via: www.pmel.noaa.gov/tao/drupal/disdcl/adcp_0n23w/index.html.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

FPT and PB conceived the study. FPT wrote the manuscript, handled the MMP data, and produced the final data product and figure. PB acquired project funding and ship time on research cruises to maintain the subsurface mooring. JH, RH, and GK handled the KPO (L)ADCP and current meter data. BB and CP provided PIRATA (L)ADCP and current meter measurements. MM provided additional PIRATA ADCP data. JT developed the MMP processing toolbox and helped with early MMP deployments. All authors contributed to the discussion of the data report, read, and approved the submitted version.

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