

CICESE's Moorings

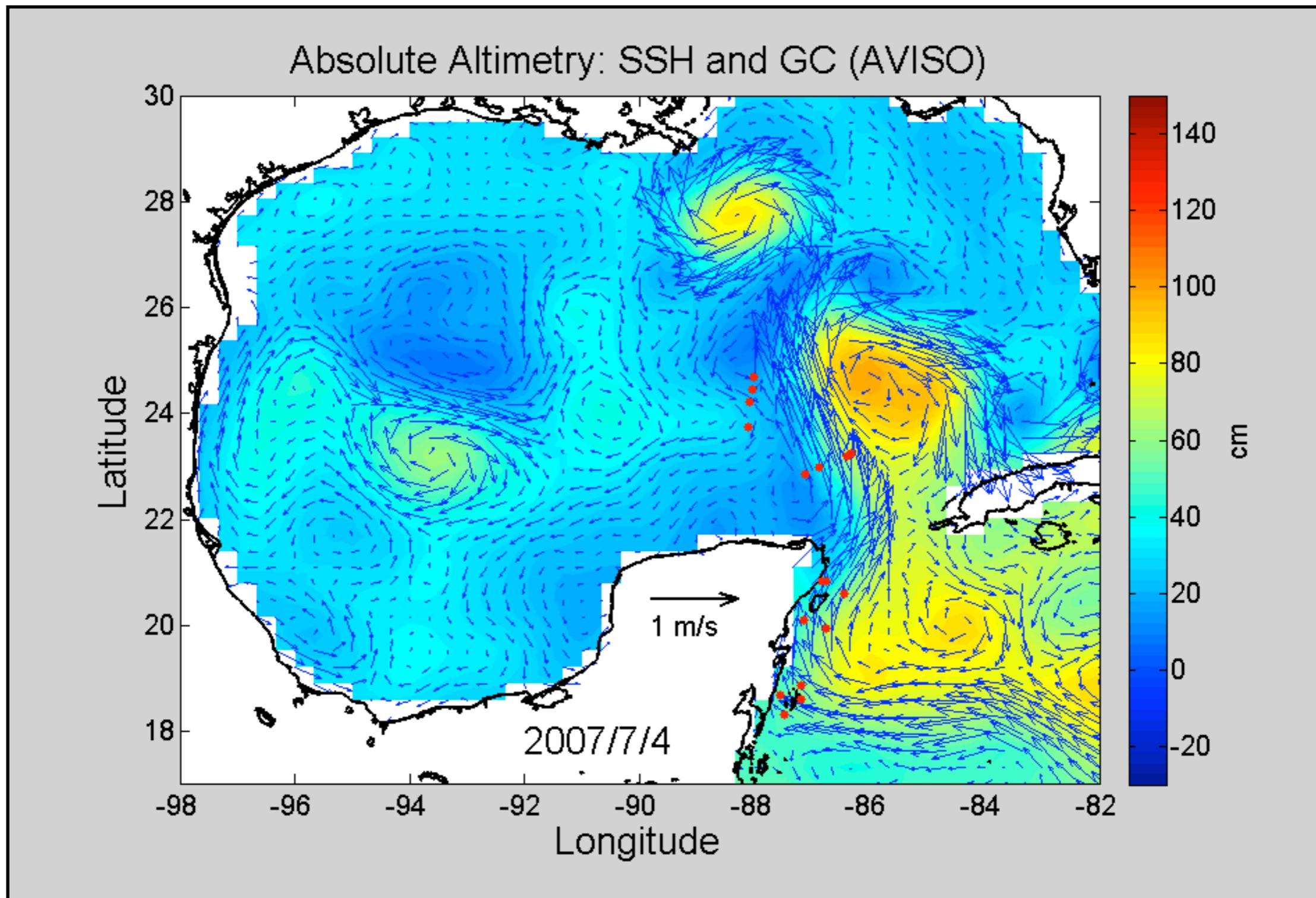
Pallàs-Sanz, E., J. Acevedo, J. Candela, J. Ochoa, J.
Sheinbaum, P. Brunius, M. López, M. Tenreiro, and N.
Kolodziejczyk

Thanks to CICESE's marine technicians and R/V Justo Sierra's crew.



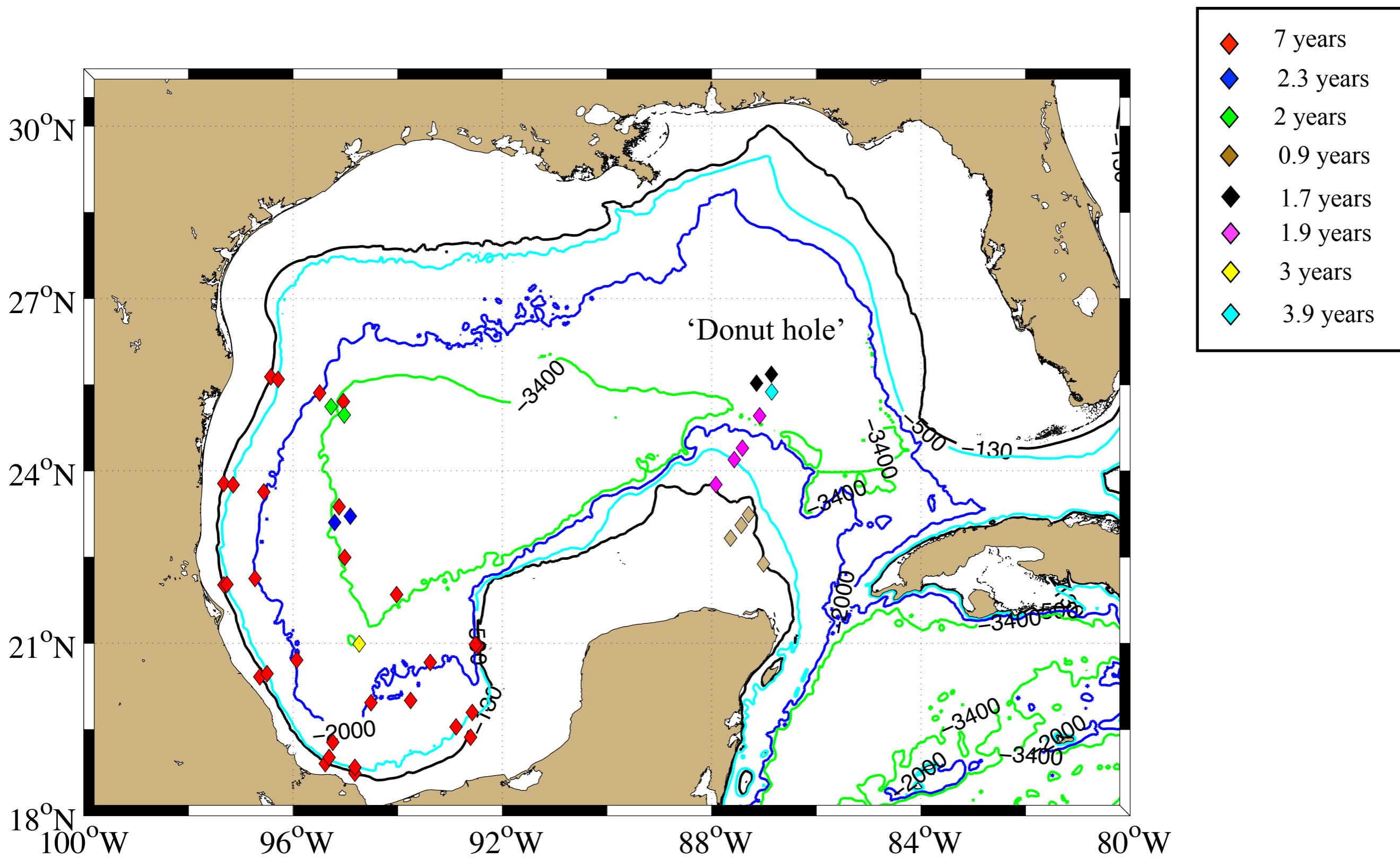
CANEK moorings

Mooring deployments

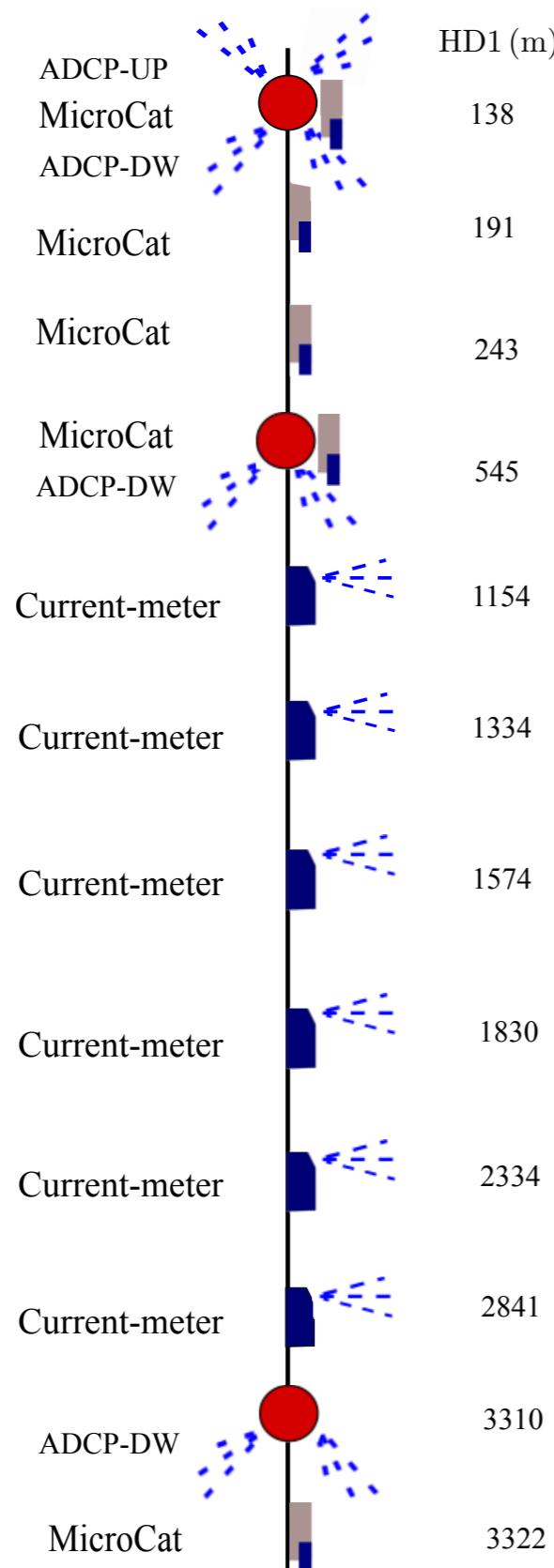


(From Dr. J. Candela)

Mooring locations



Mooring sketch and instrumentation



Teledyne RDI WorkHorse 300kHz (8m)



SBE37



Teledyne RDI LongRanger 75kHz (16m)



Aandera RCM11



Nortek Auquadop



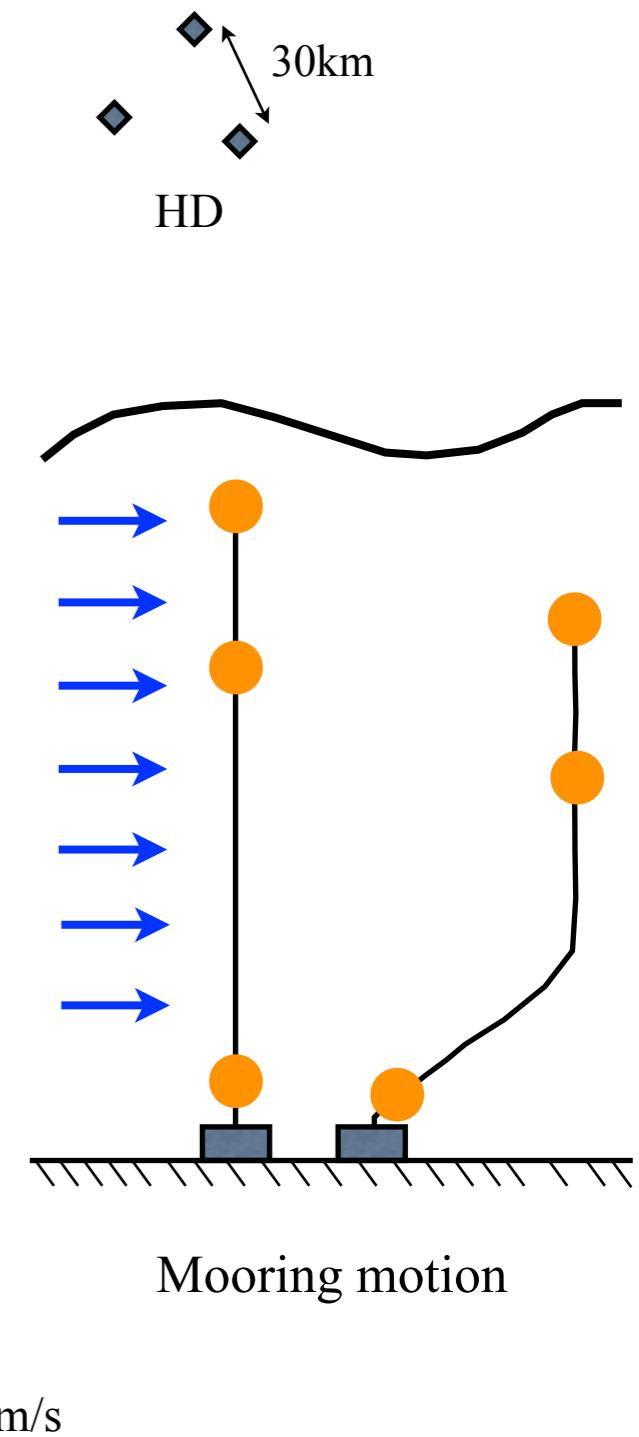
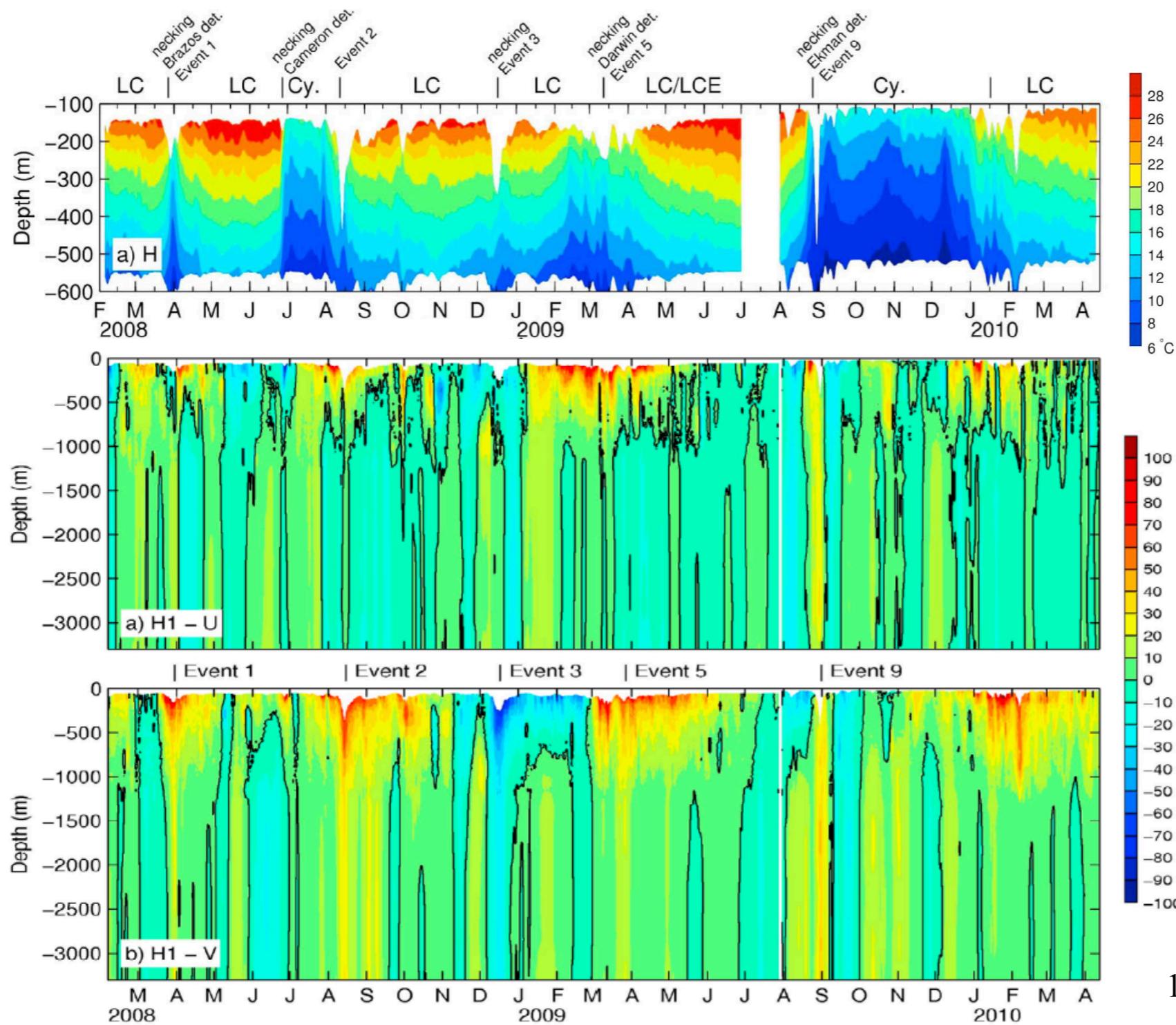
Teledyne RDI WorkHorse 600kHz (0.5m)



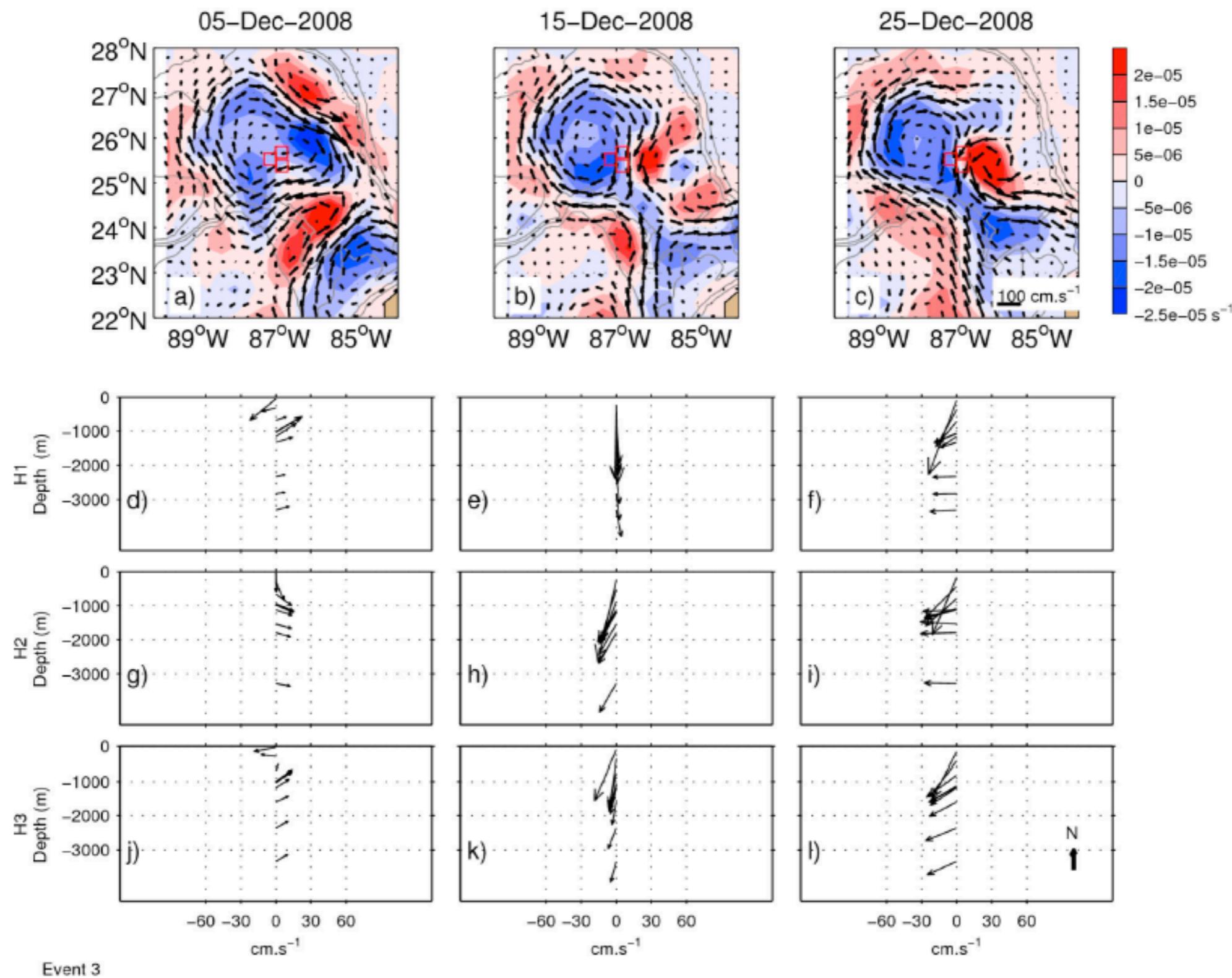


Connexion between upper and deep layer circulation

Events of coupling at the “Donut hole” (HD)

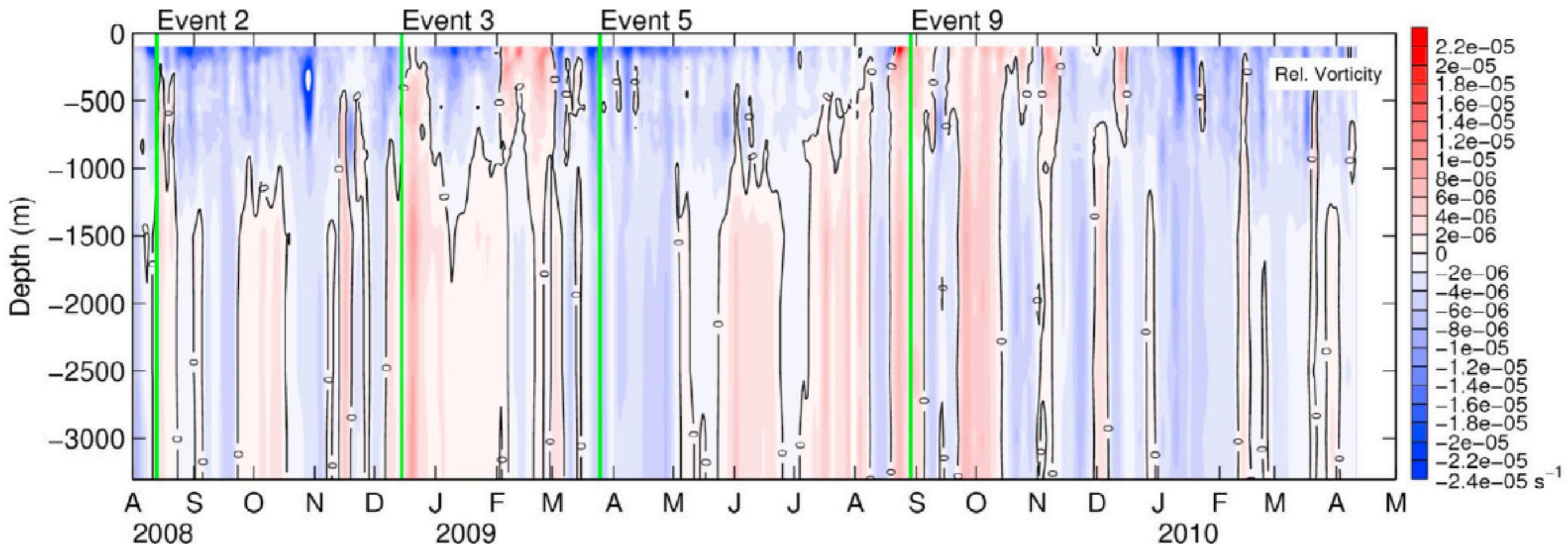
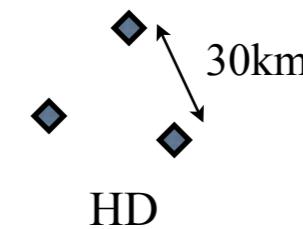


A case study: Event 3



Kolodziejczyk, N., J. Ochoa, J. Candela, and J. Sheinbaum, 2012: Observations of intermittent deep currents and eddies in the Gulf of Mexico. *J. Geophys. Res.*, **117**, doi:10.1029/2012JC007890.

Vertical vorticity at the HD mooring array



Kolodziejczyk, N., J. Ochoa, J. Candela, and J. Sheinbaum, 2012: Observations of intermittent deep currents and eddies in the Gulf of Mexico. *J. Geophys. Res.*, **117**, doi:10.1029/2012JC007890.

Decoupling between upper and deep layer circulation

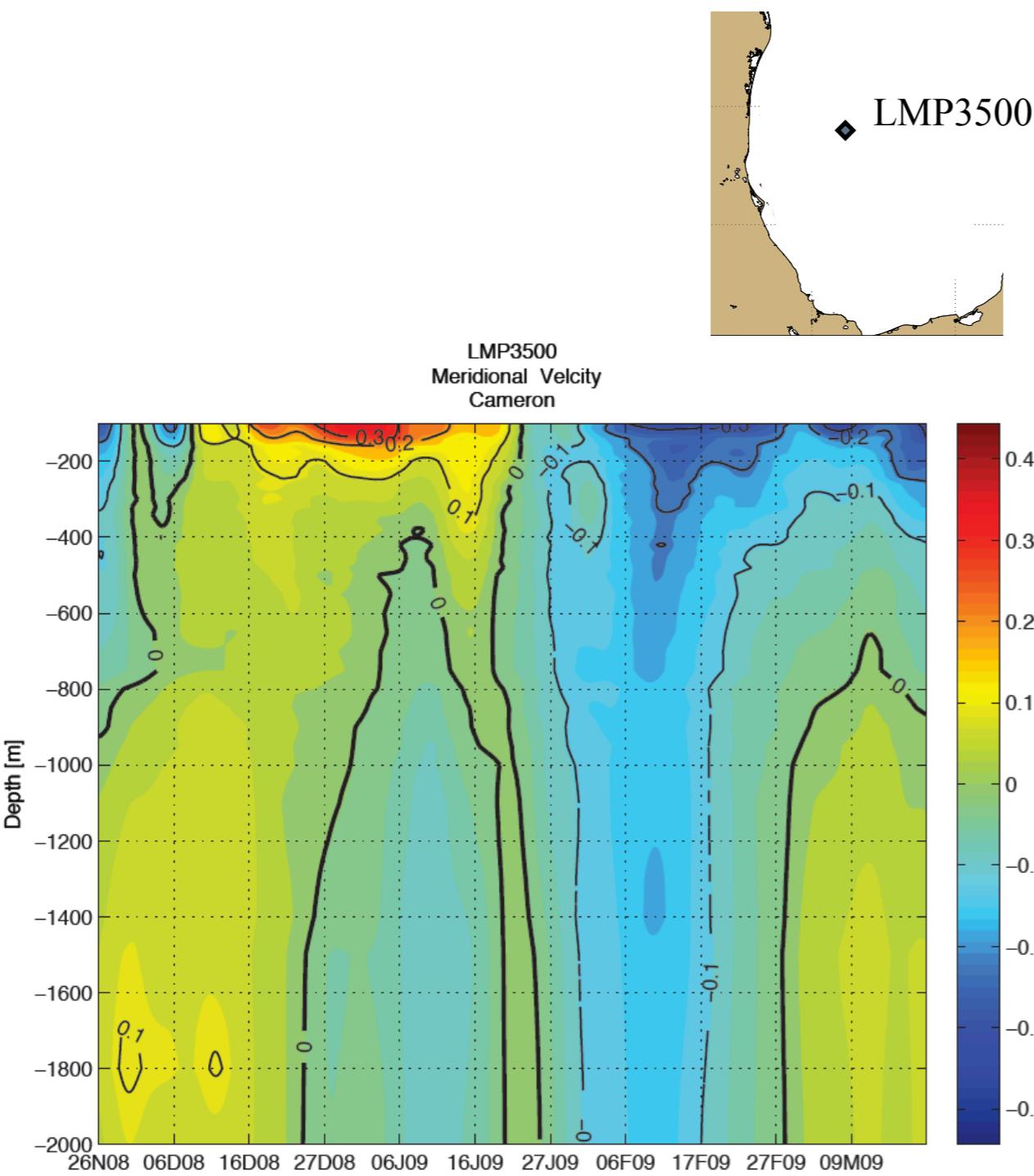


Fig. Meridional velocity at LMP3500 during the passage of LCE Cameron.

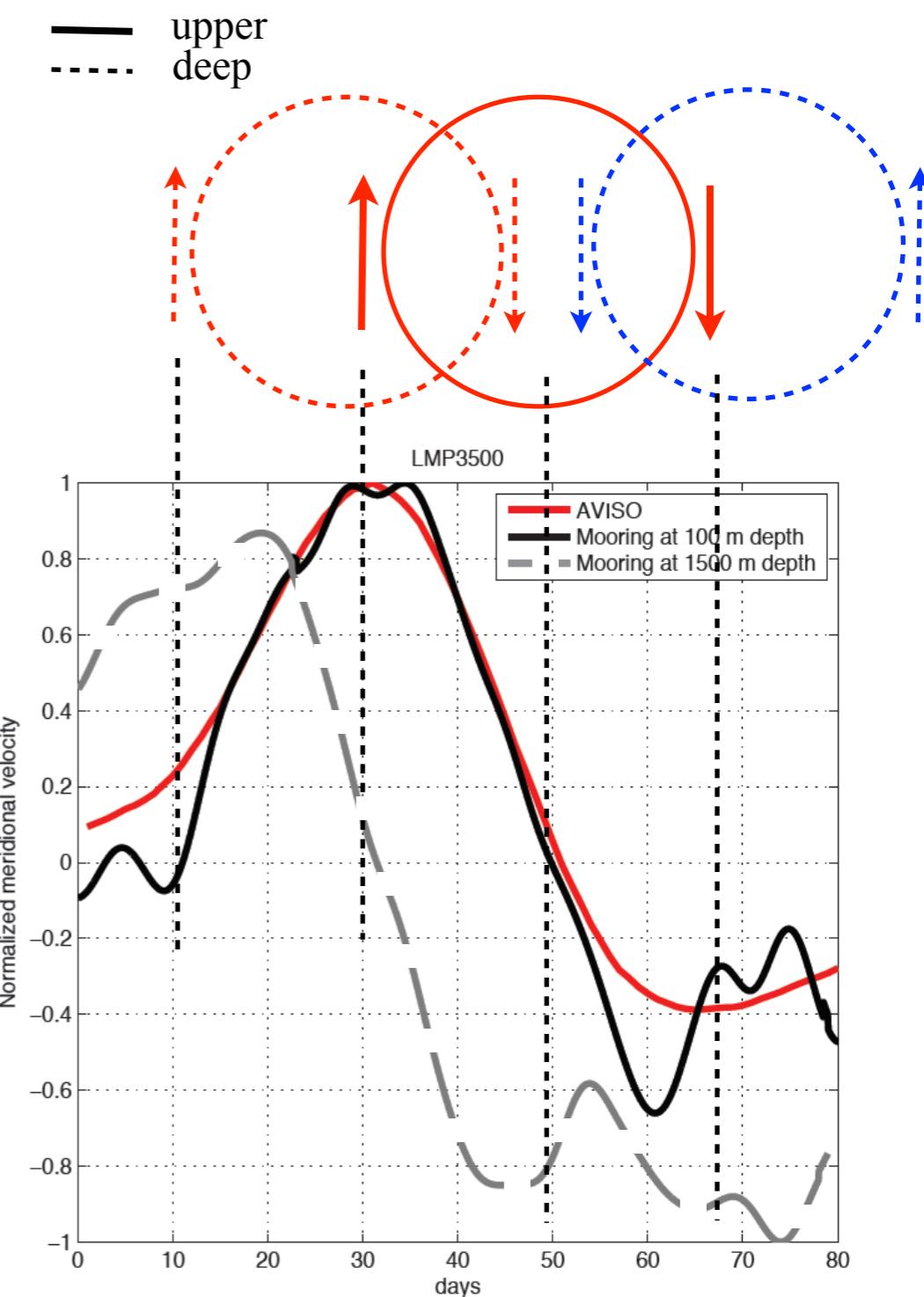


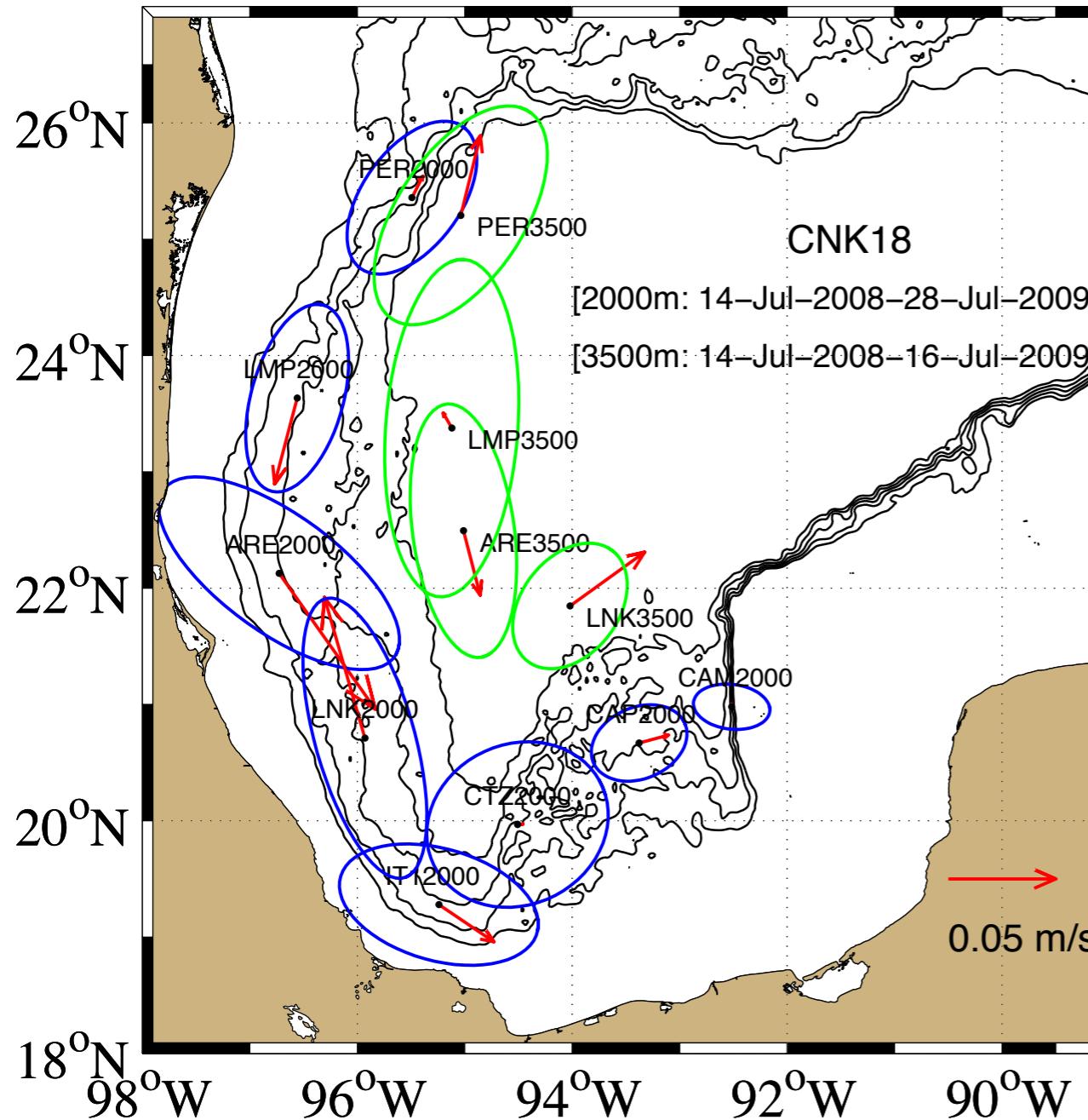
Fig. Averaged meridional velocity for the passage of 9 LCEs



Deep circulation on the western Gulf of Mexico

Principal axis and variance ellipses

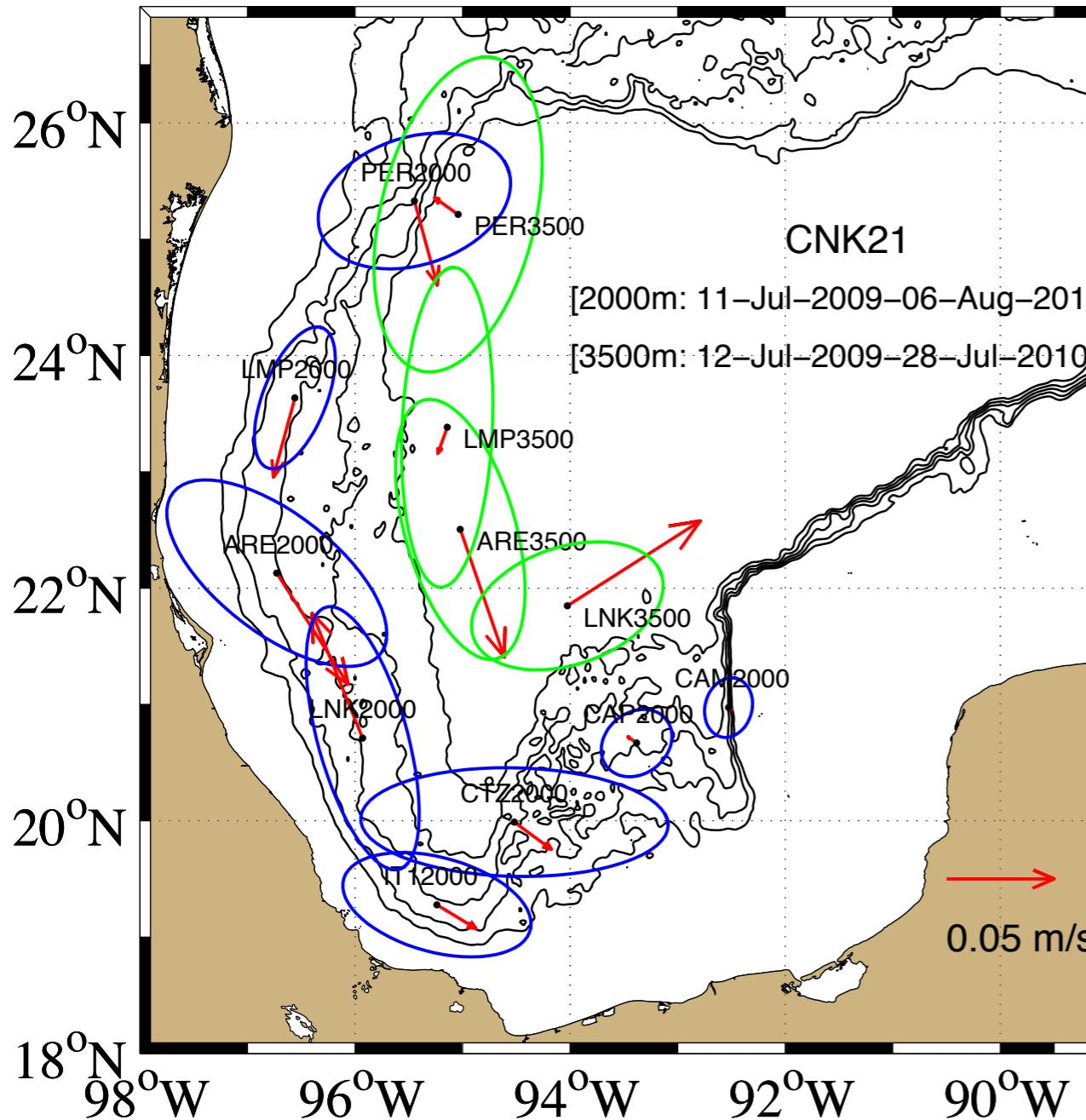
$$z = u + iv$$



- cyclonic circulation at isobaths of 2000m and 3400m depth (variance ellipses aligned with bathymetry).
- convergent flow between ARE2000 and LNK2000.
- large variability over irregular topography (CTZ2000, CAP2000, and CAM2000).

Principal axis and variance ellipses

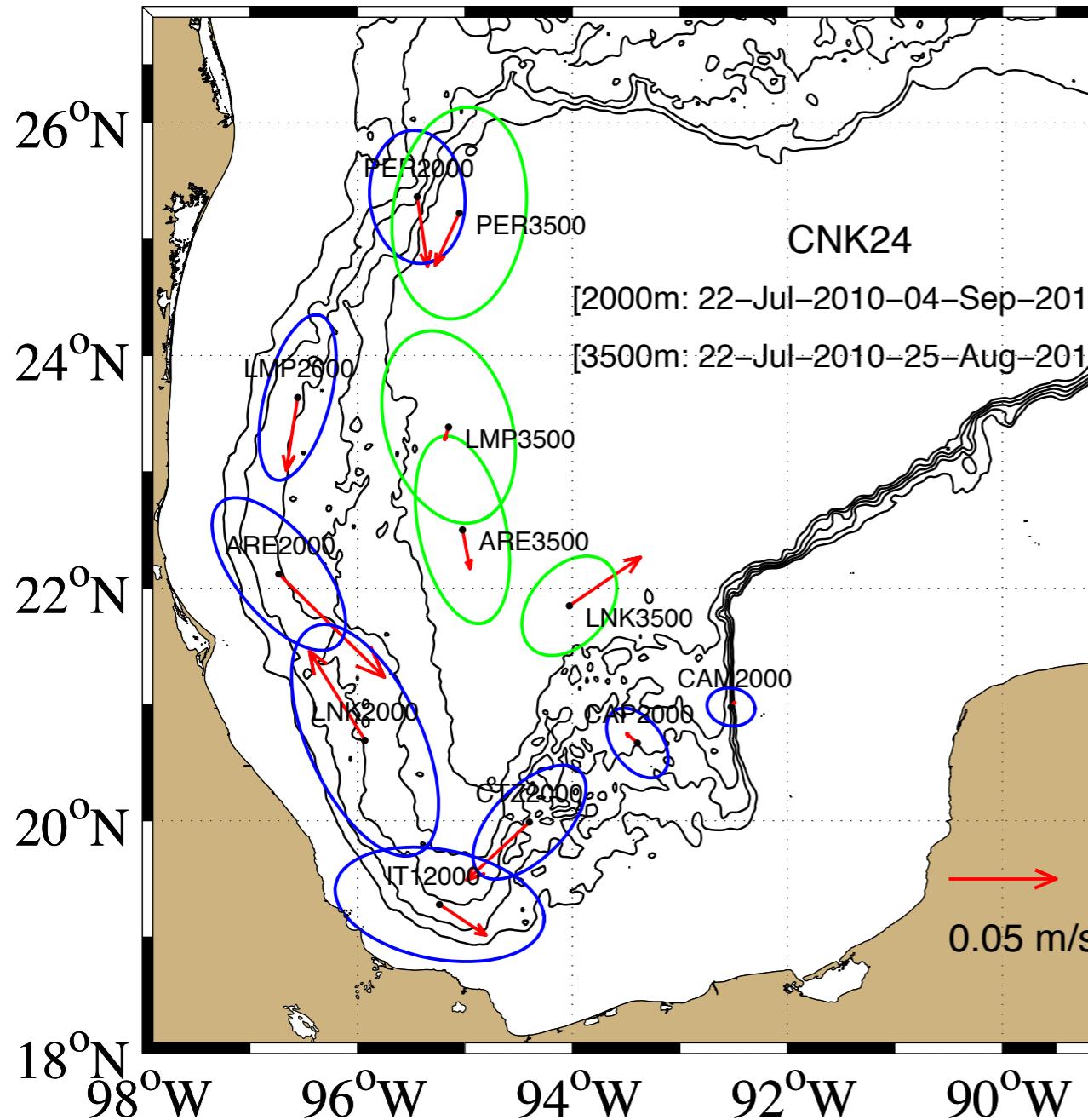
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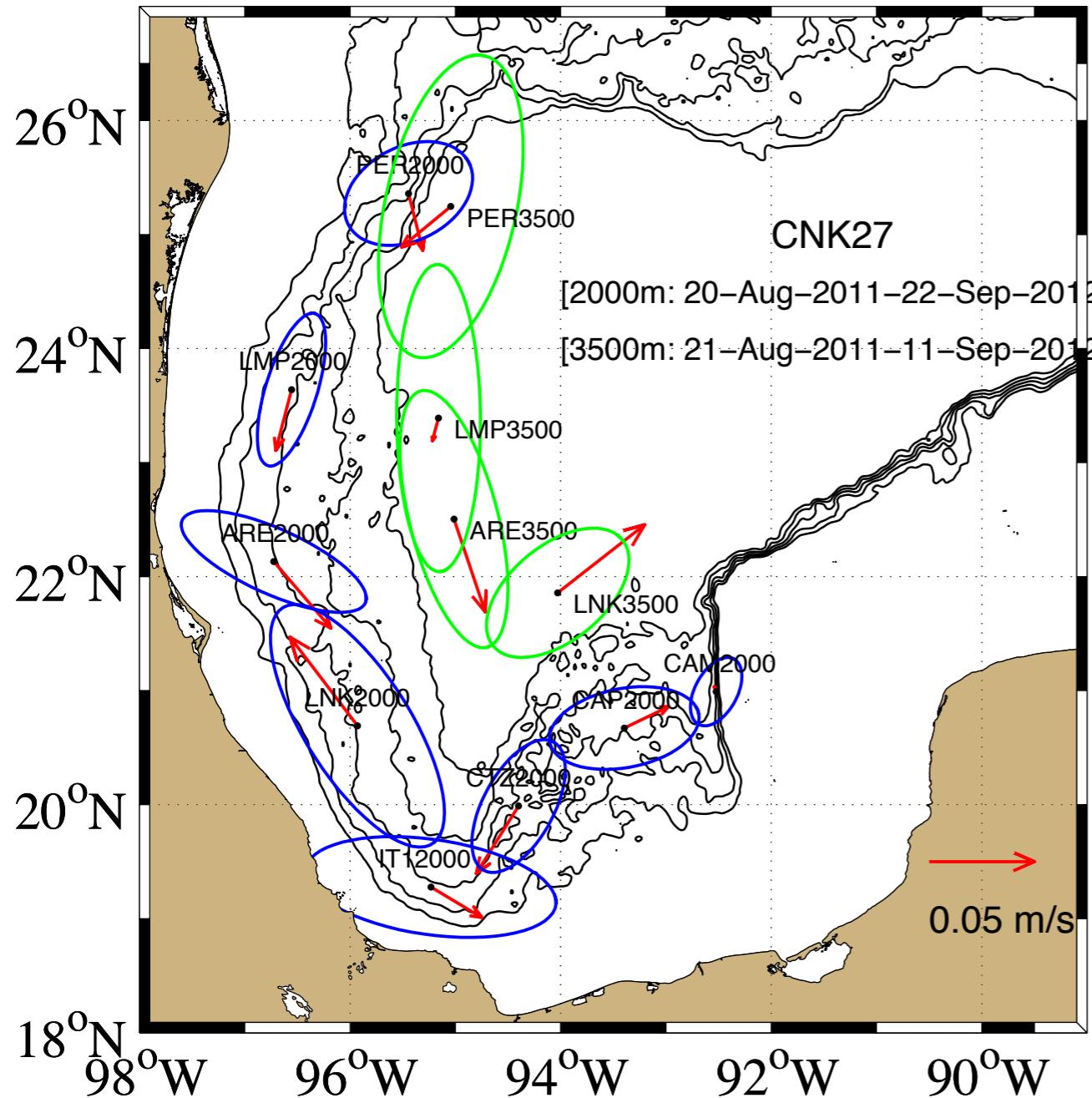
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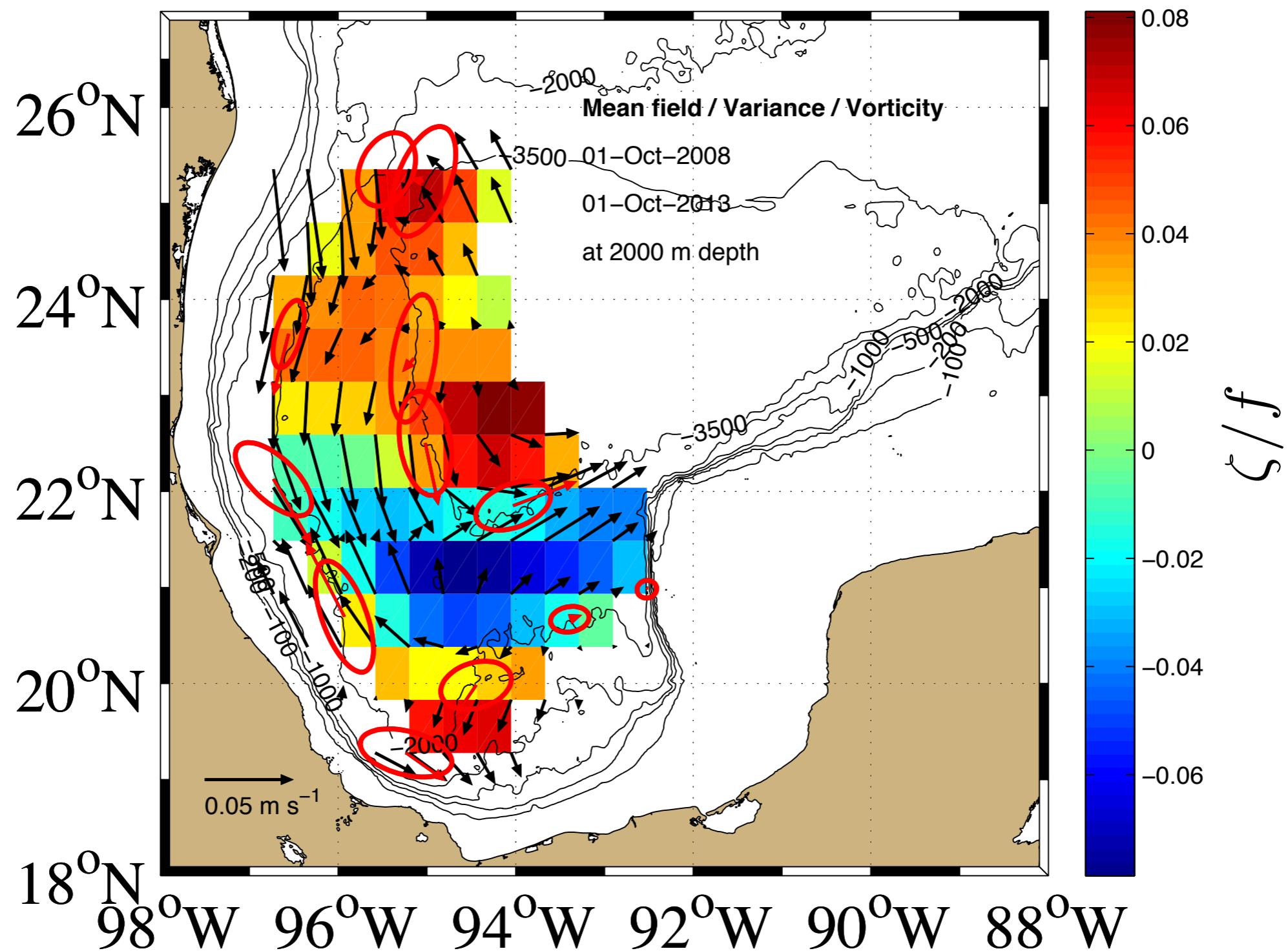
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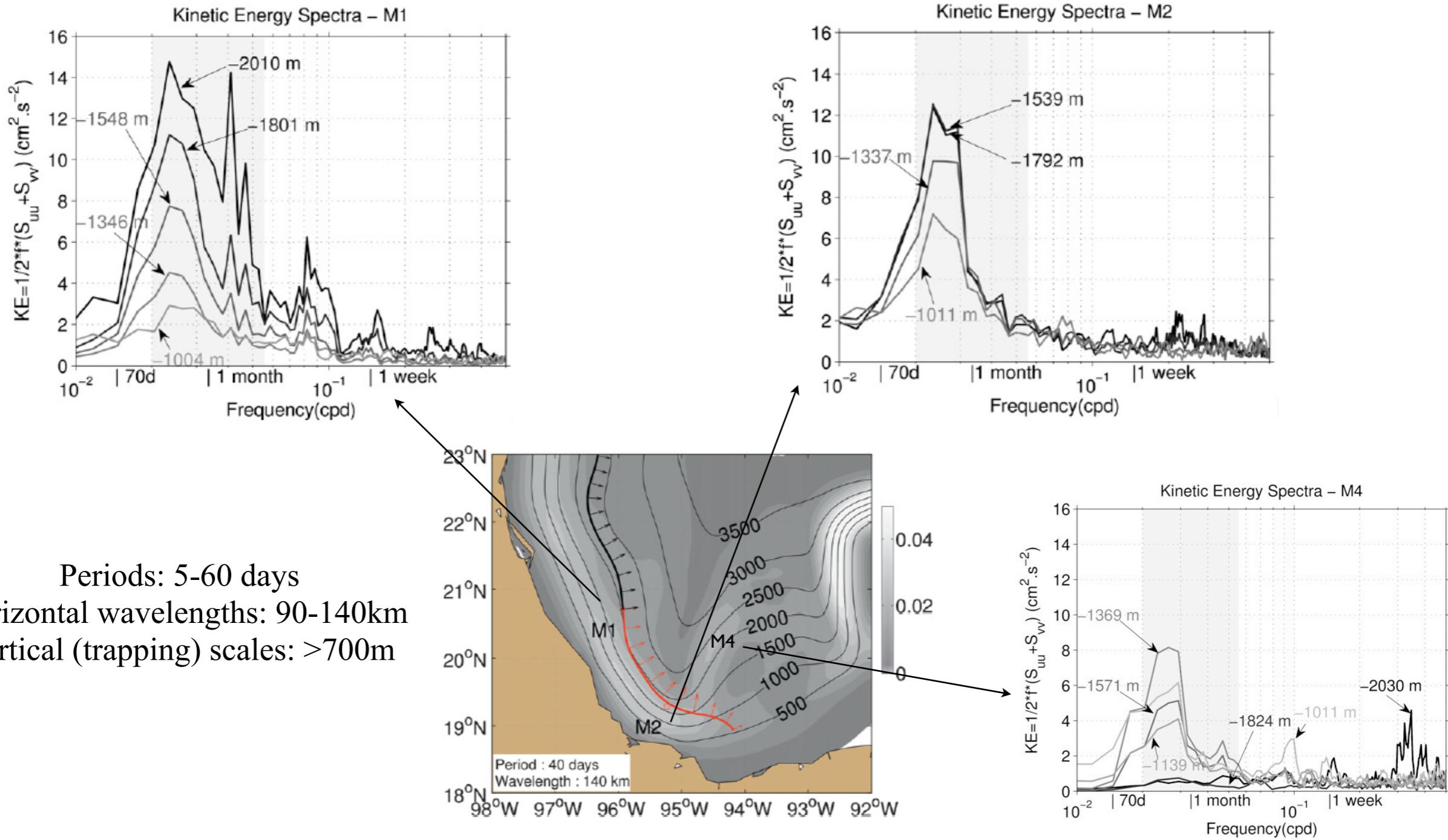
5-year mean circulation at 2000m depth



Tenreiro, M., and J. Candela, 2016: Interaction of anticyclonic eddies with topography in the western Gulf of Mexico. *Ocean Science Meeting 2016*. PO24B-2955.

TRWs in the Bay of Campeche (BOC)

TRWs propagate from M1 to M2 along the western slope and dissipate east of BOC



Summary

- 1) Intermittent deep currents (10 to 30 days) associated to surface confluent flows between cyclonic and anticyclonic eddies.
- 2) Decoupling between upper and deep circulation: deep dipoles beneath Loop Current eddies?
- 3) Mean circulation on the deep western Gulf of Mexico is cyclonic with large variability over irregular topography east to Bay of Campeche.
- 4) Topographic Rossby waves (TRWs) along the western Gulf of Mexico.