



Supplement of

Spatiotemporal methods for estimating subsurface ocean thermal response to tropical cyclones

Addison J. Hu et al.

Correspondence to: Addison J. Hu (mail@huisaddison.com)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.

In this supplemental document, we present a comprehensive set of figures to illustrate the coefficients and fits from the seasonal mean field, Gaussian process, and thin-plate spline models.

S1 Seasonal mean field fits

Here we present the seasonal mean fields, as well as the raw and adjusted temperature differences, at all depths, for the entire set of profile pairs.

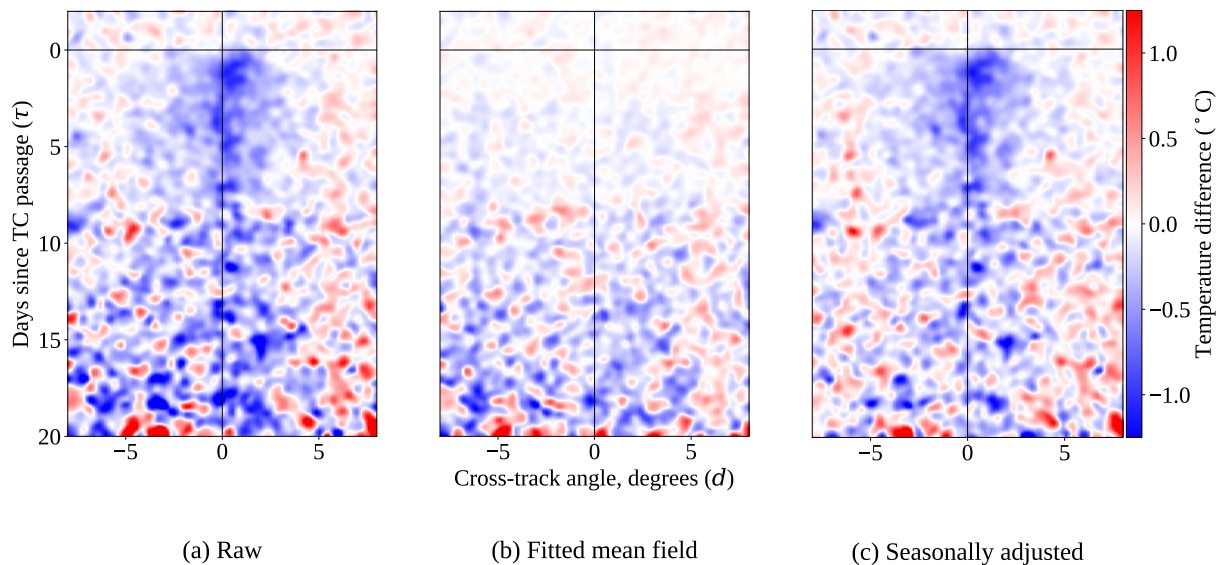


Figure S1. Pressure level: 10 dbar

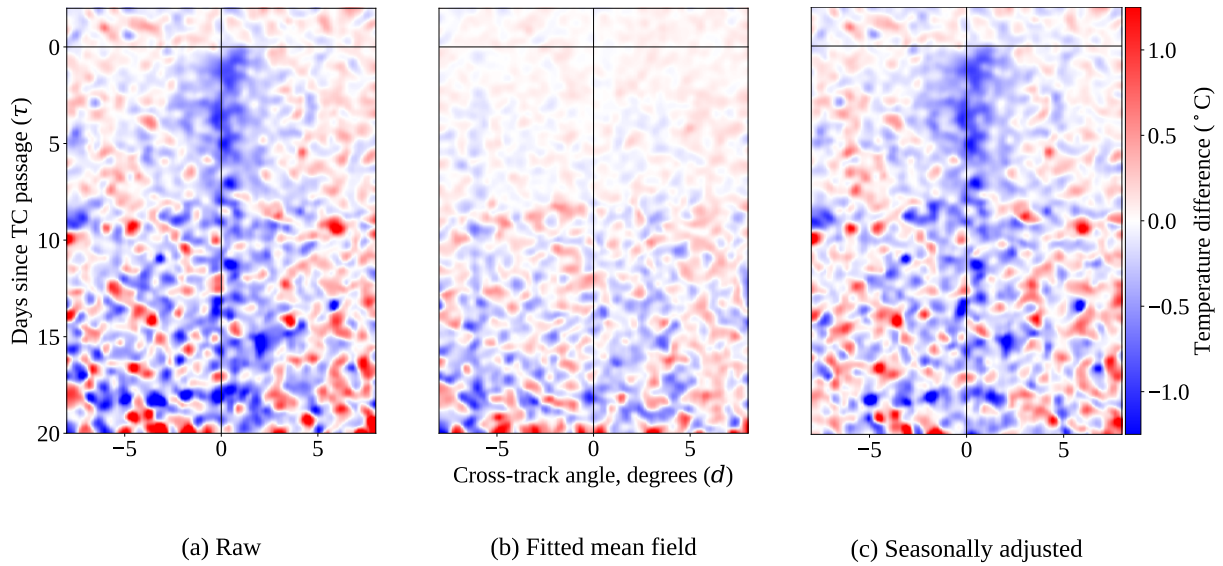


Figure S2. Pressure level: 20 dbar

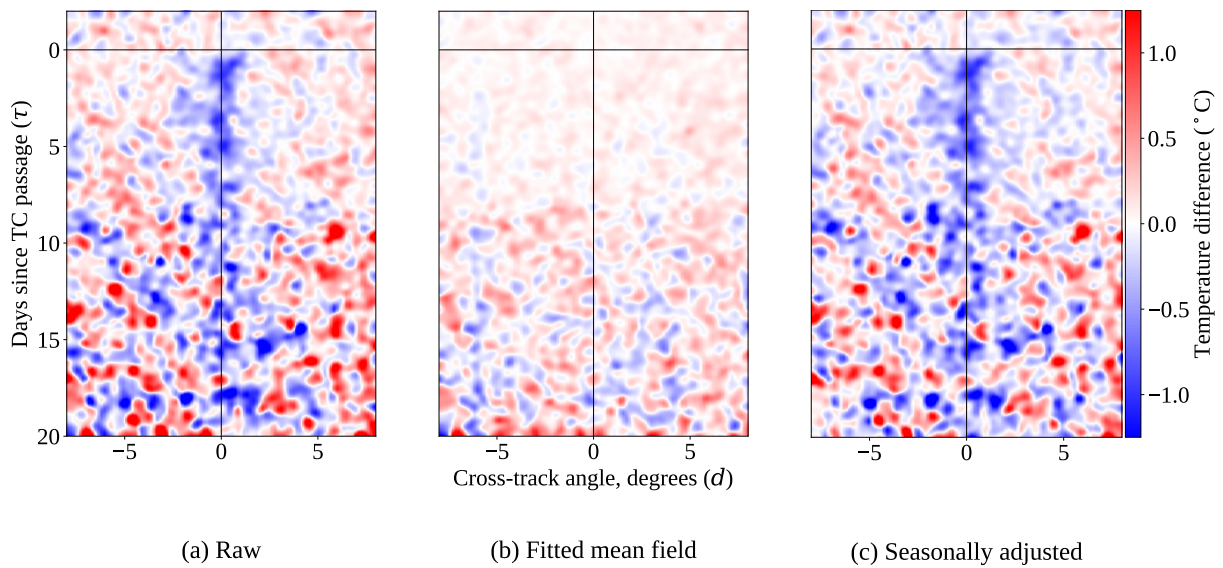


Figure S3. Pressure level: 30 dbar

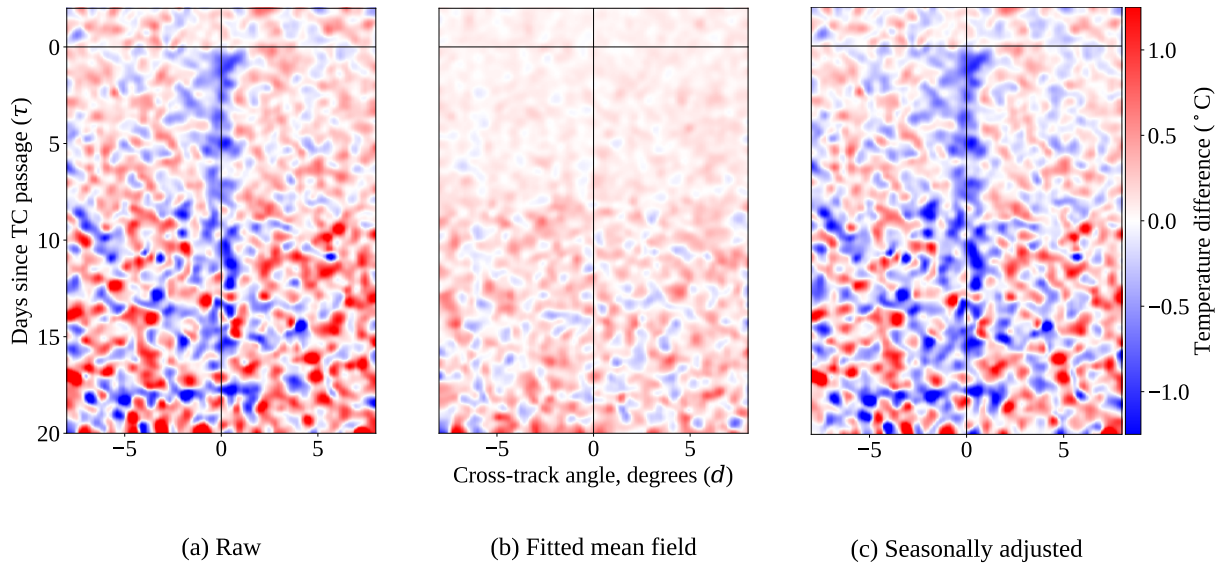


Figure S4. Pressure level: 40 dbar

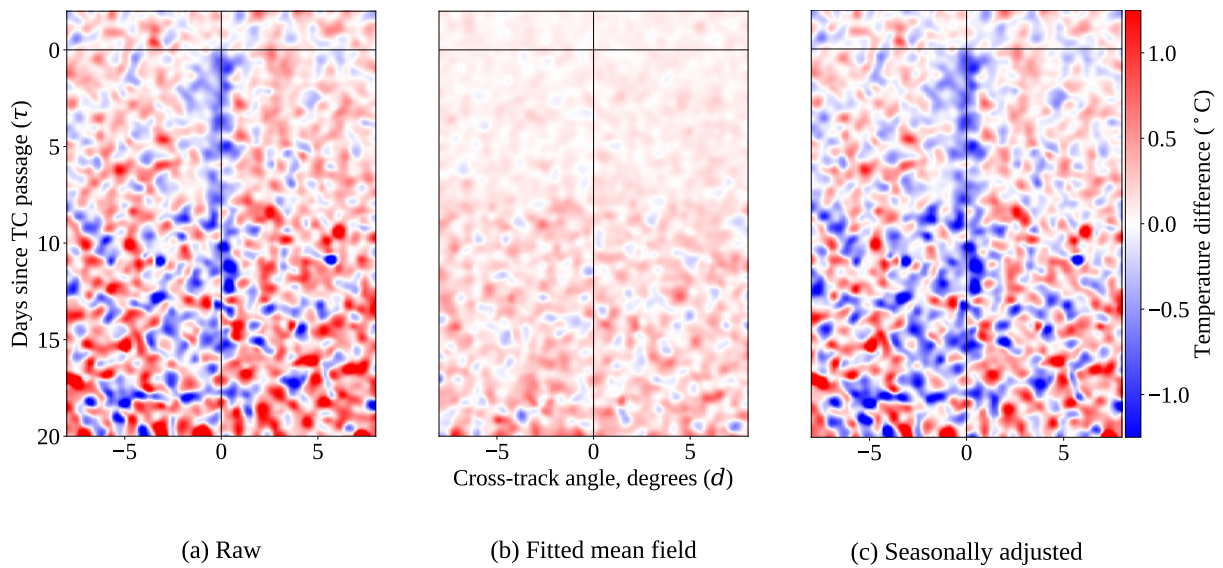


Figure S5. Pressure level: 50 dbar

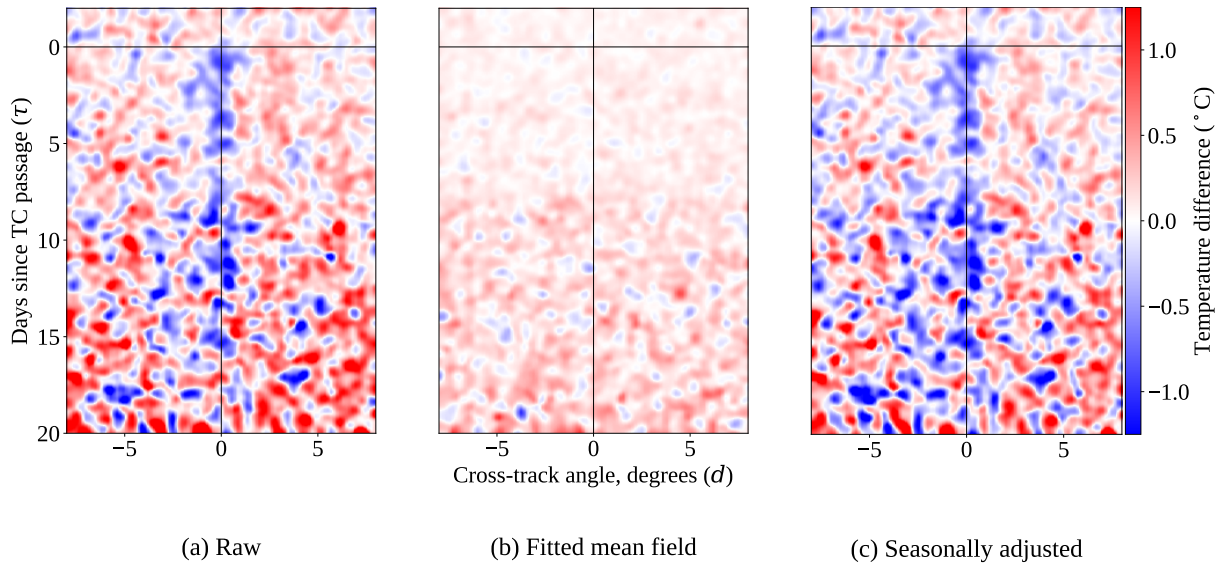


Figure S6. Pressure level: 60 dbar

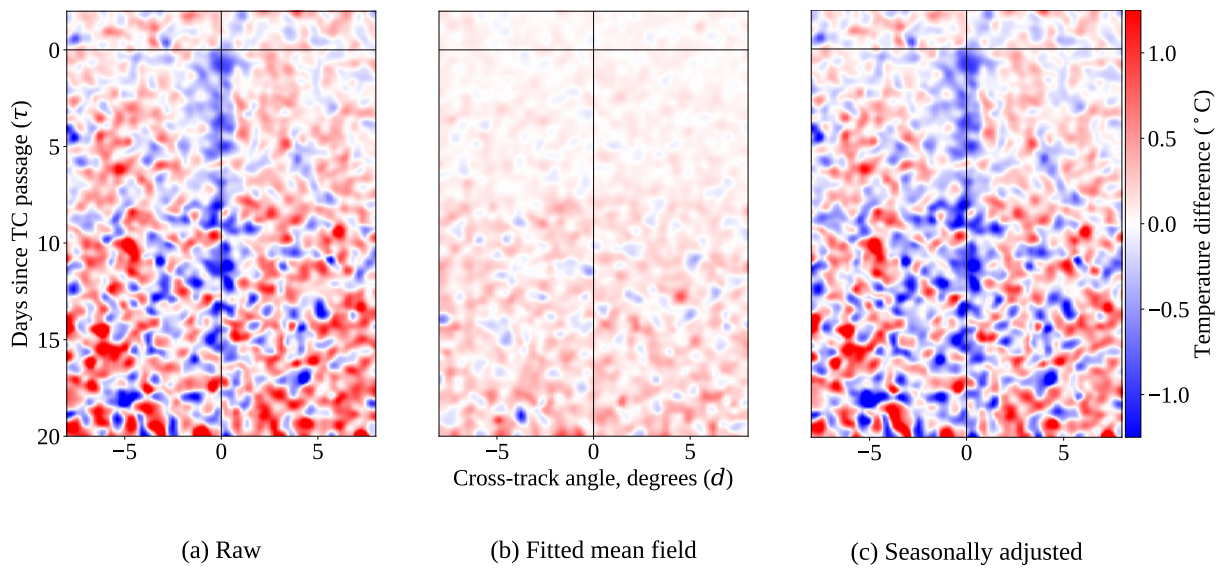


Figure S7. Pressure level: 70 dbar

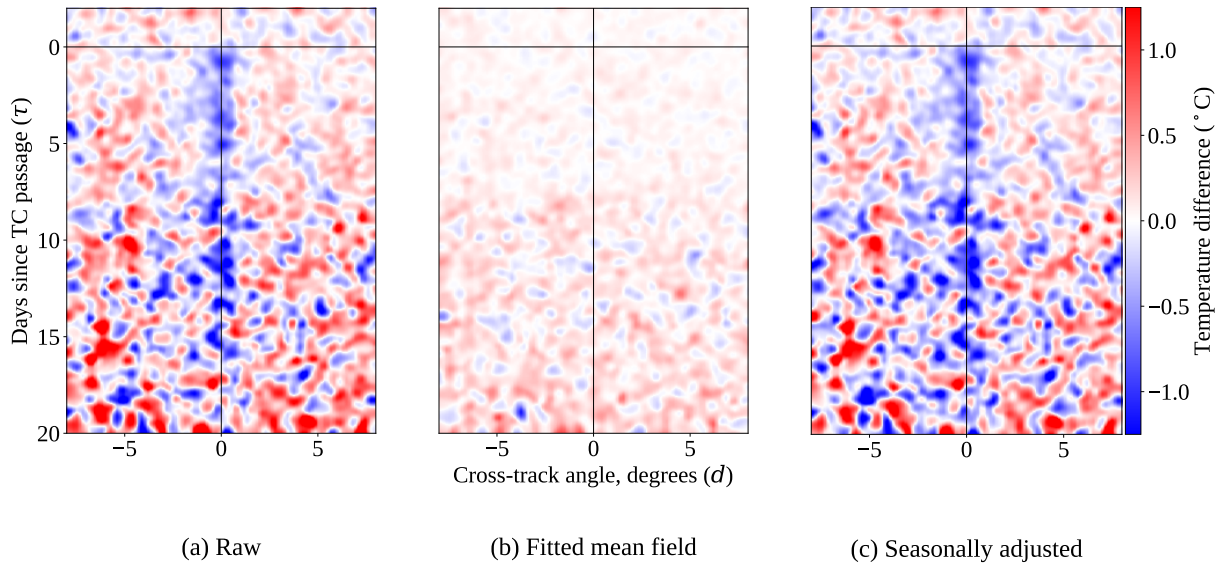


Figure S8. Pressure level: 80 dbar

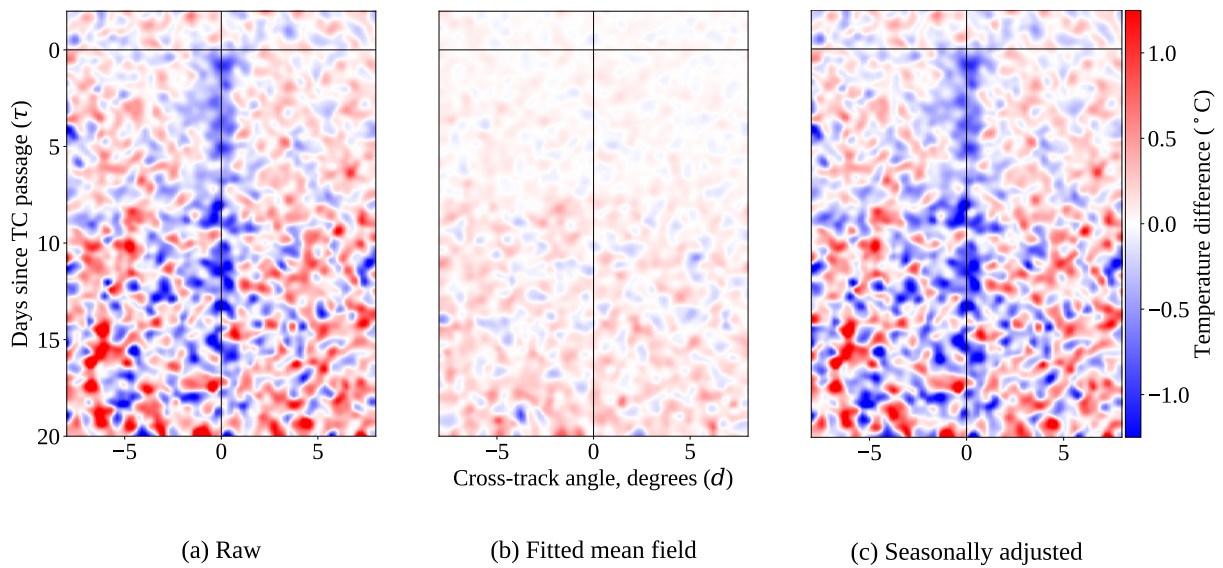


Figure S9. Pressure level: 90 dbar

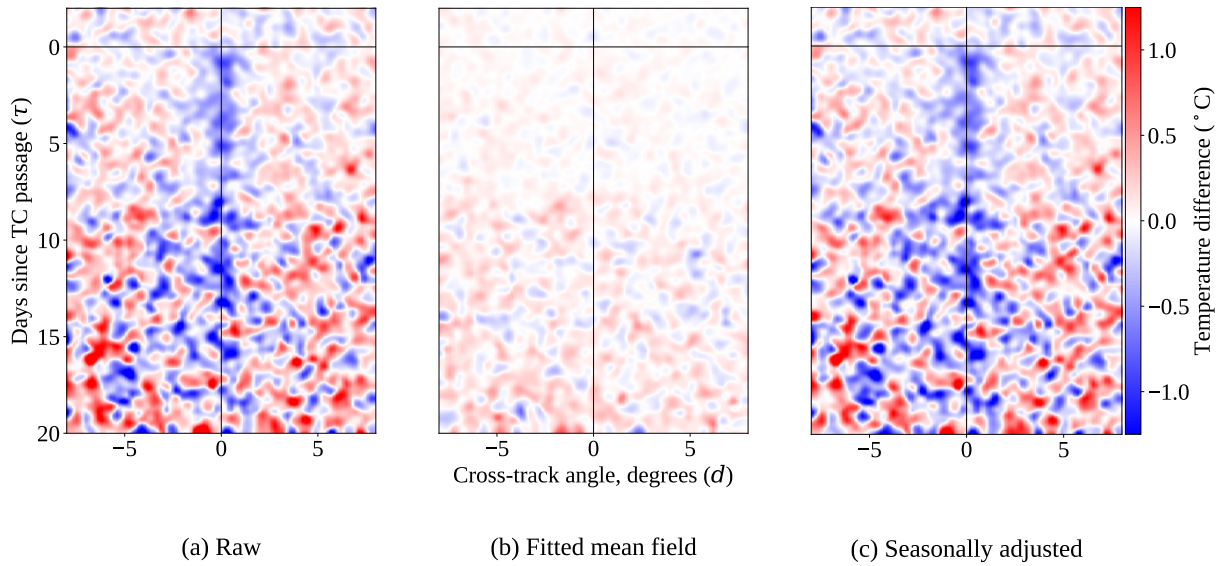


Figure S10. Pressure level: 100 dbar

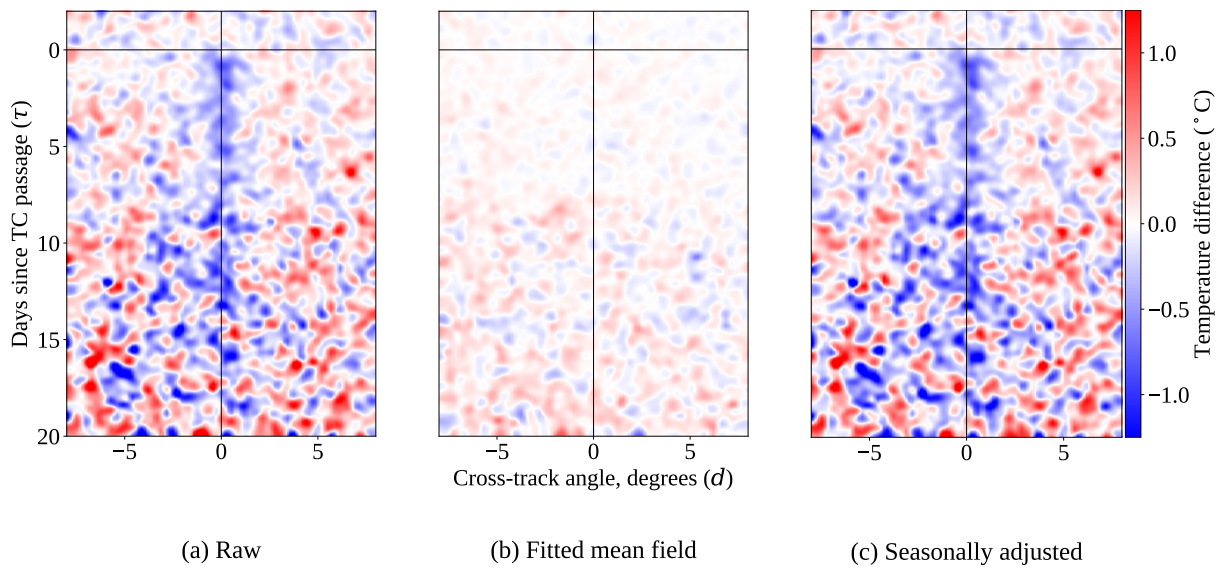


Figure S11. Pressure level: 110 dbar

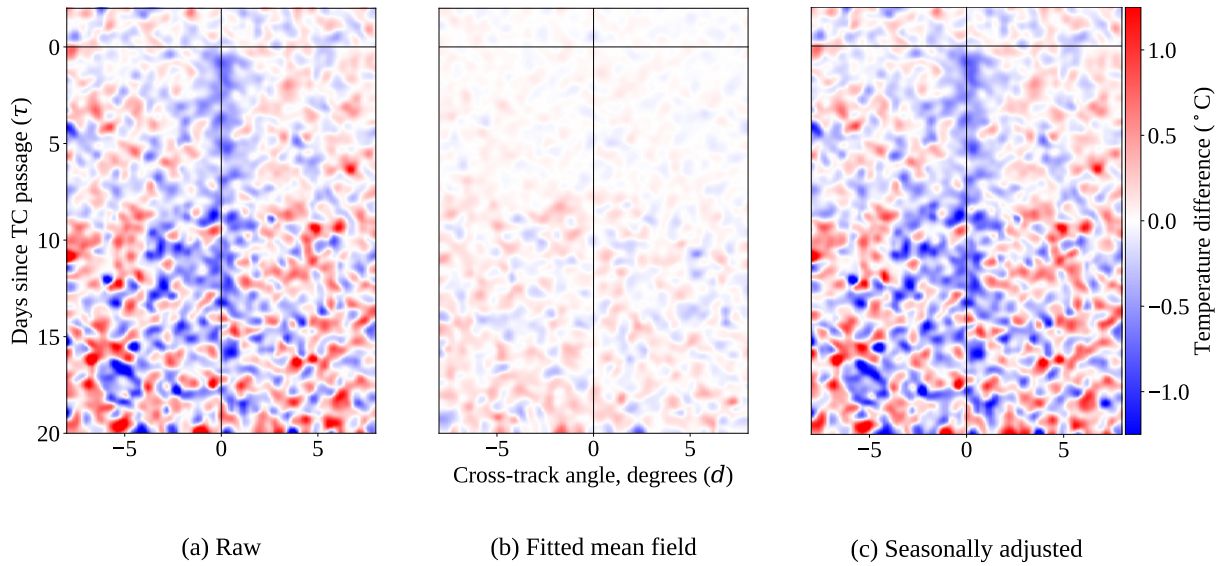


Figure S12. Pressure level: 120 dbar

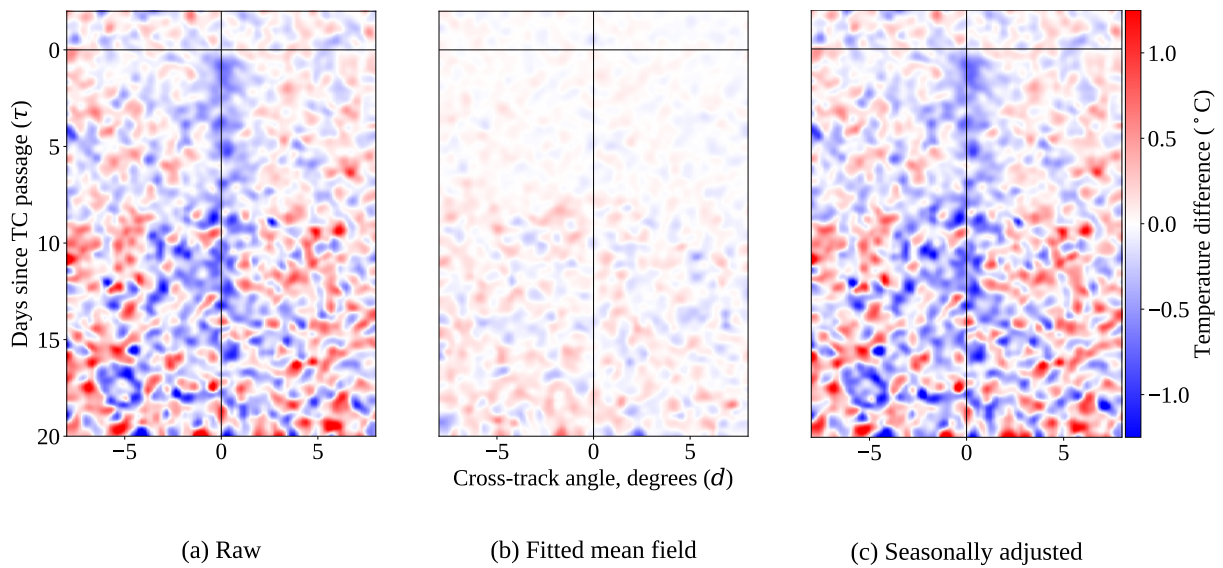


Figure S13. Pressure level: 130 dbar

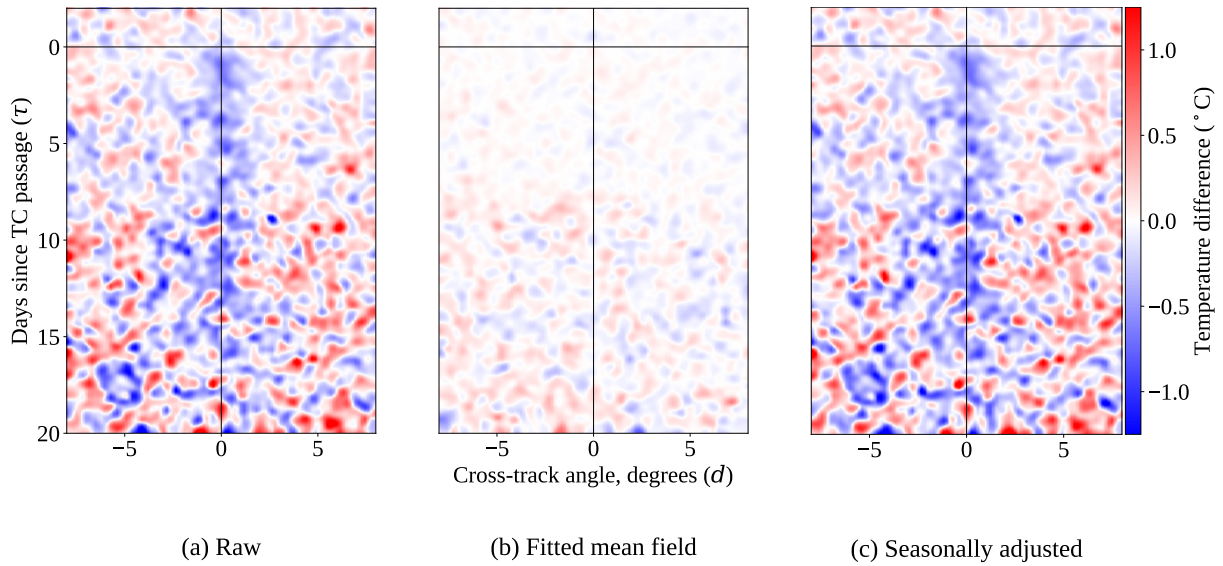


Figure S14. Pressure level: 140 dbar

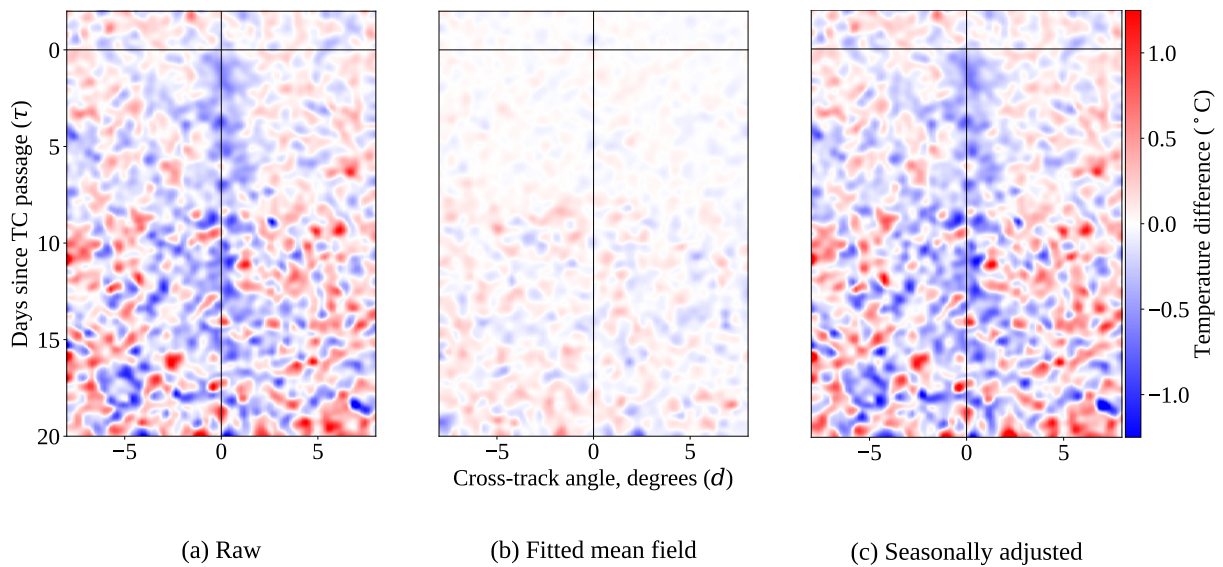


Figure S15. Pressure level: 150 dbar

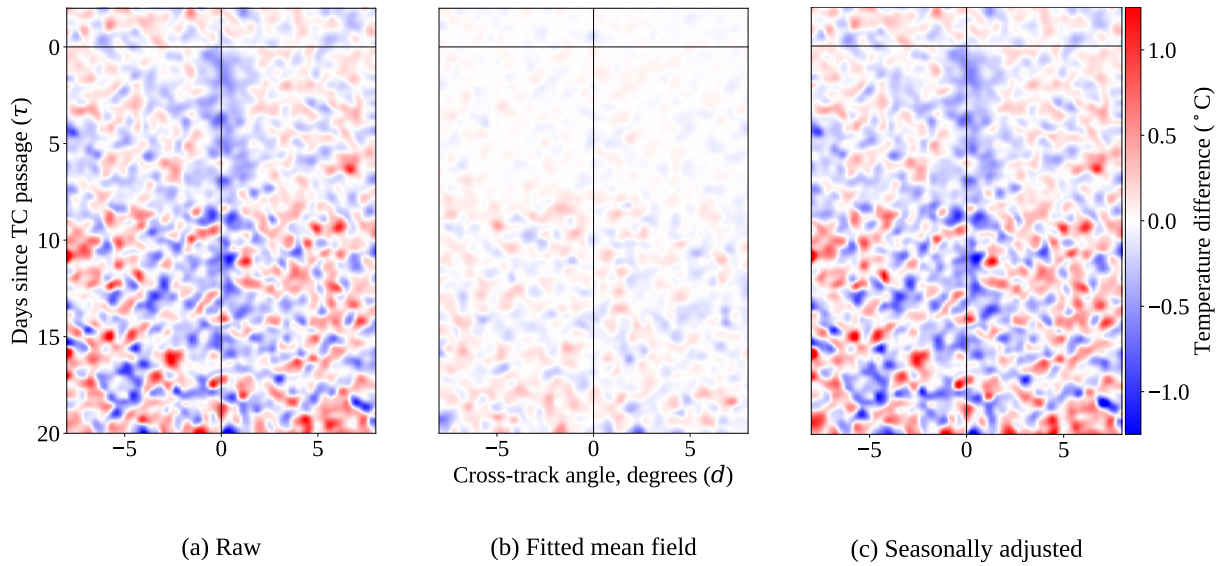


Figure S16. Pressure level: 160 dbar

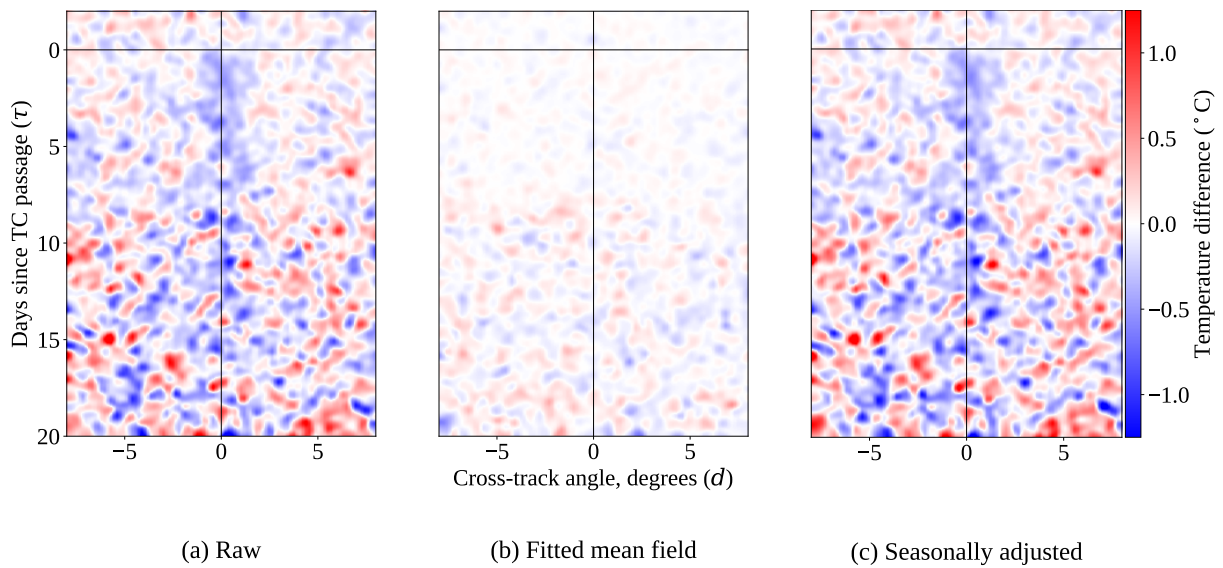


Figure S17. Pressure level: 170 dbar

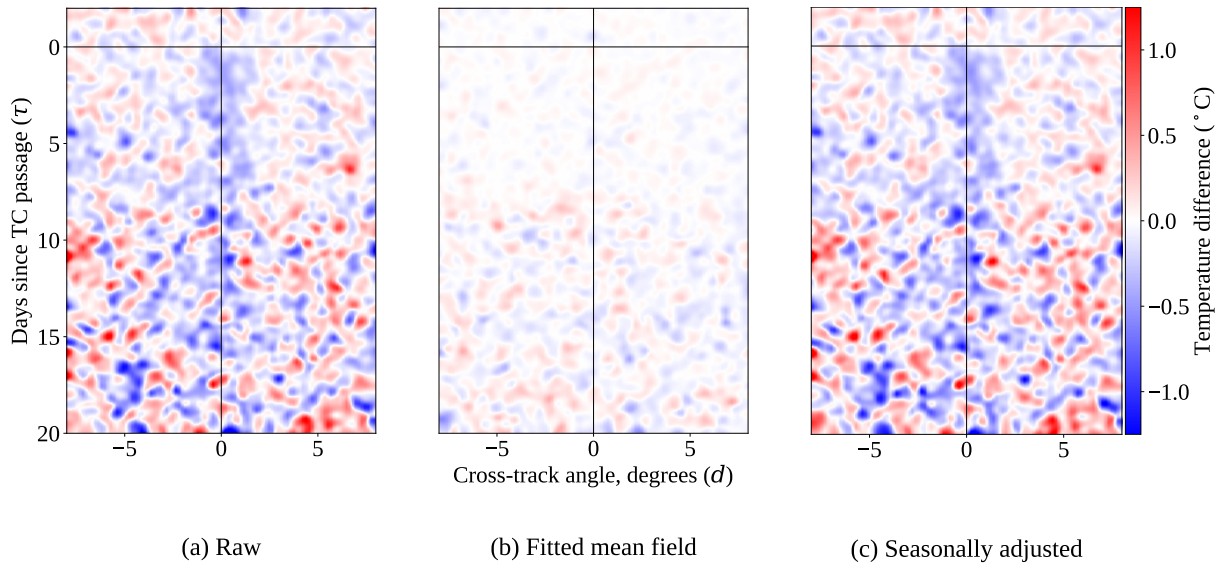


Figure S18. Pressure level: 180 dbar

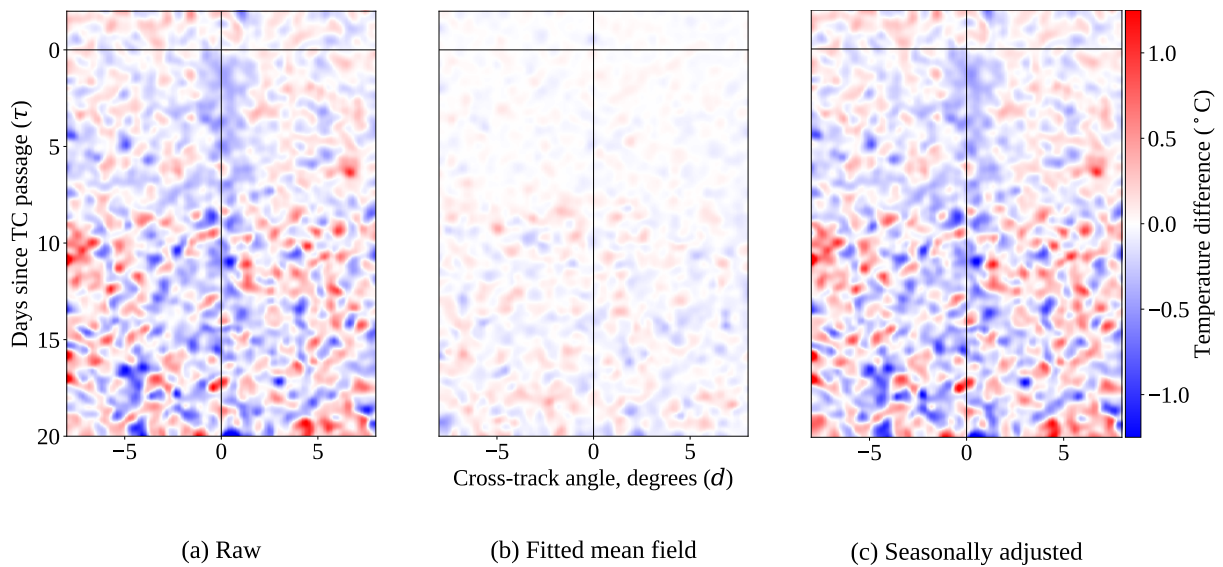


Figure S19. Pressure level: 190 dbar

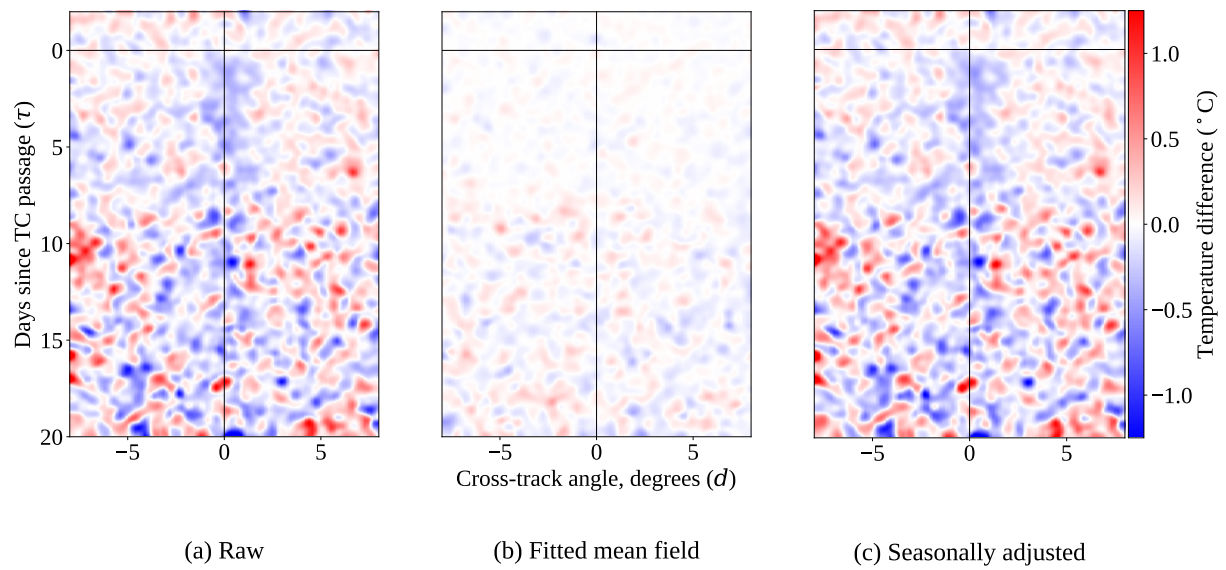


Figure S20. Pressure level: 200 dbar

S2 Thin-plate spline fits

Here we present the thin-plate spline fits at all depths, for profile pairs incidental to TCs which were hurricane-strength (sustained winds of at least 64 knots) at time of passage.

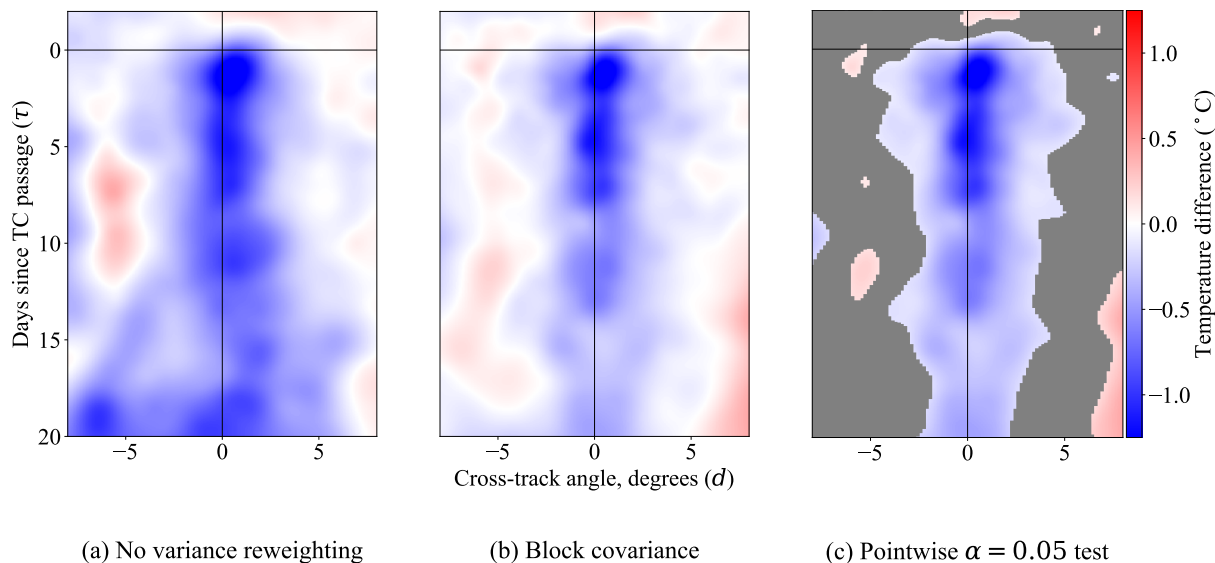


Figure S21. Pressure level: 10 dbar

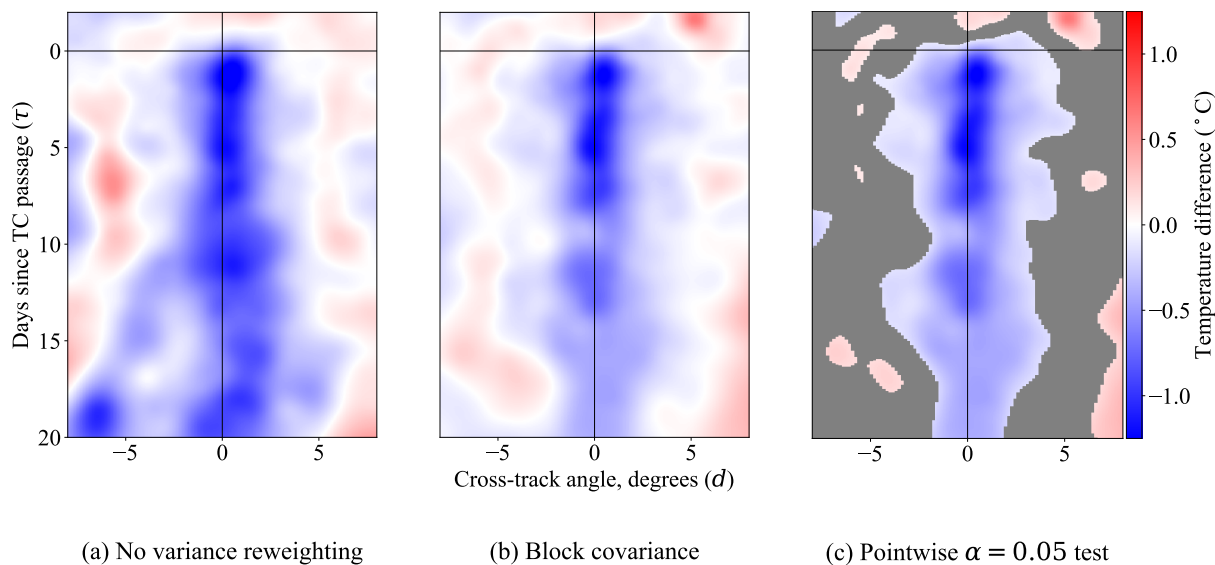


Figure S22. Pressure level: 20 dbar

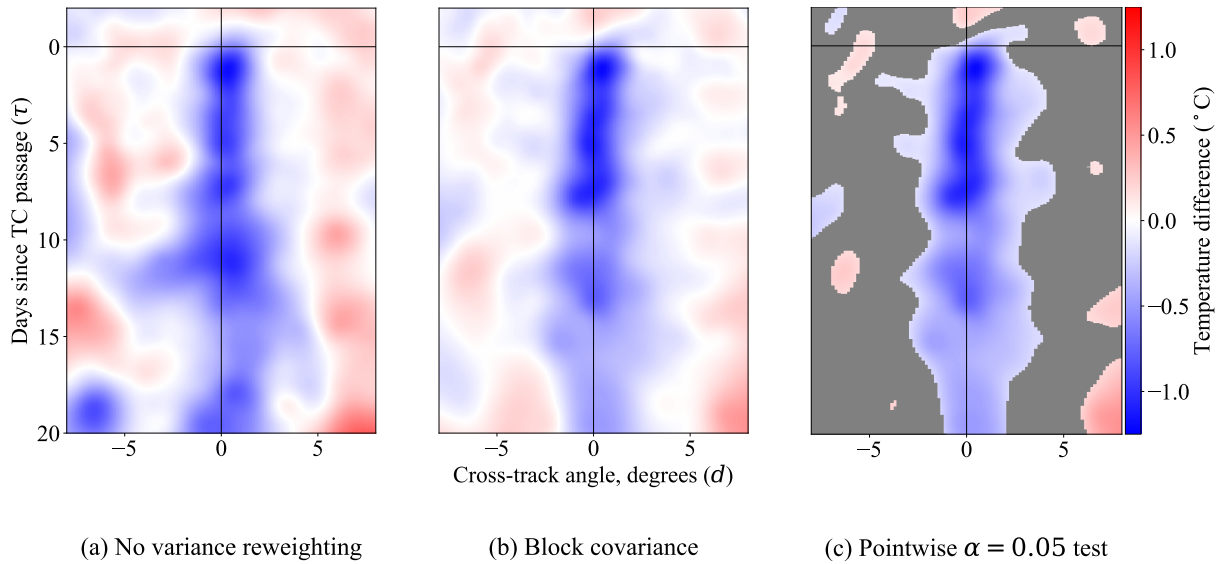


Figure S23. Pressure level: 30 dbar

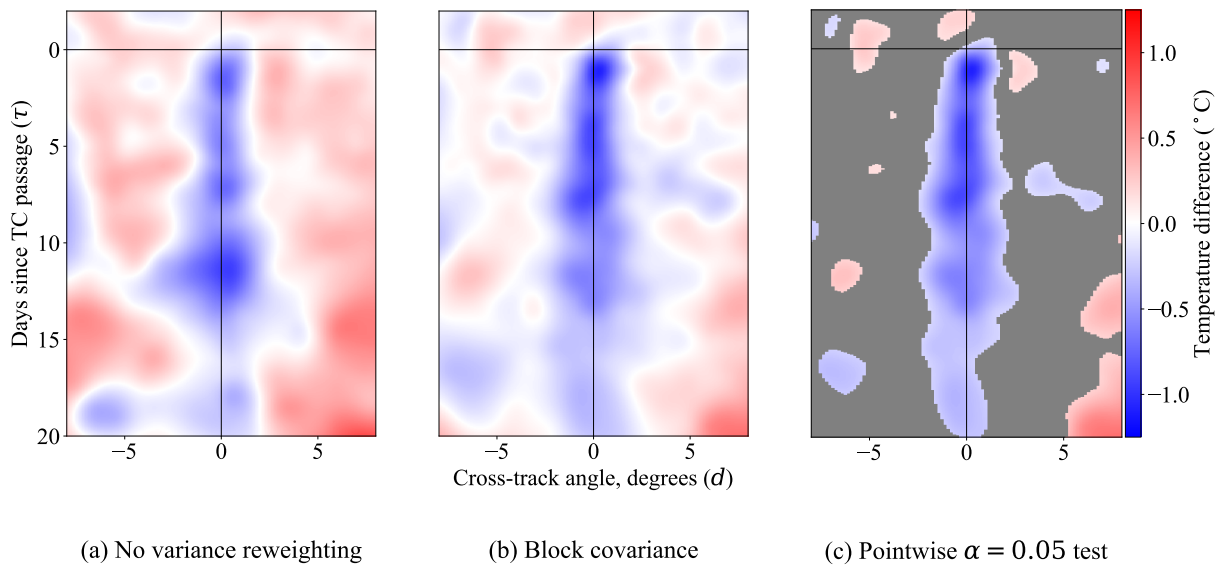


Figure S24. Pressure level: 40 dbar

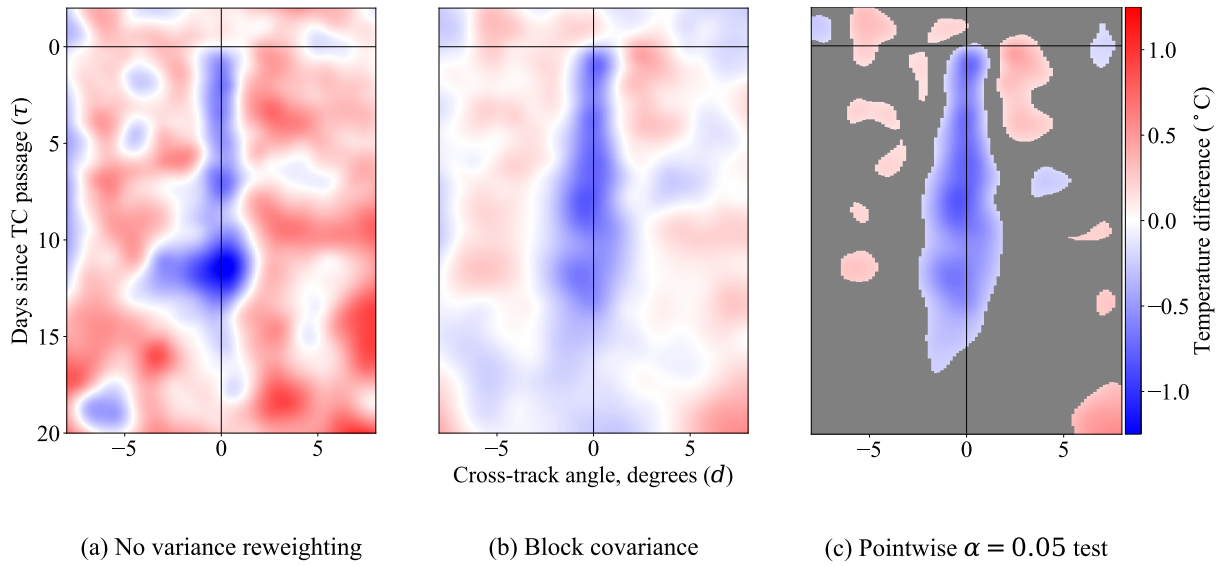


Figure S25. Pressure level: 50 dbar

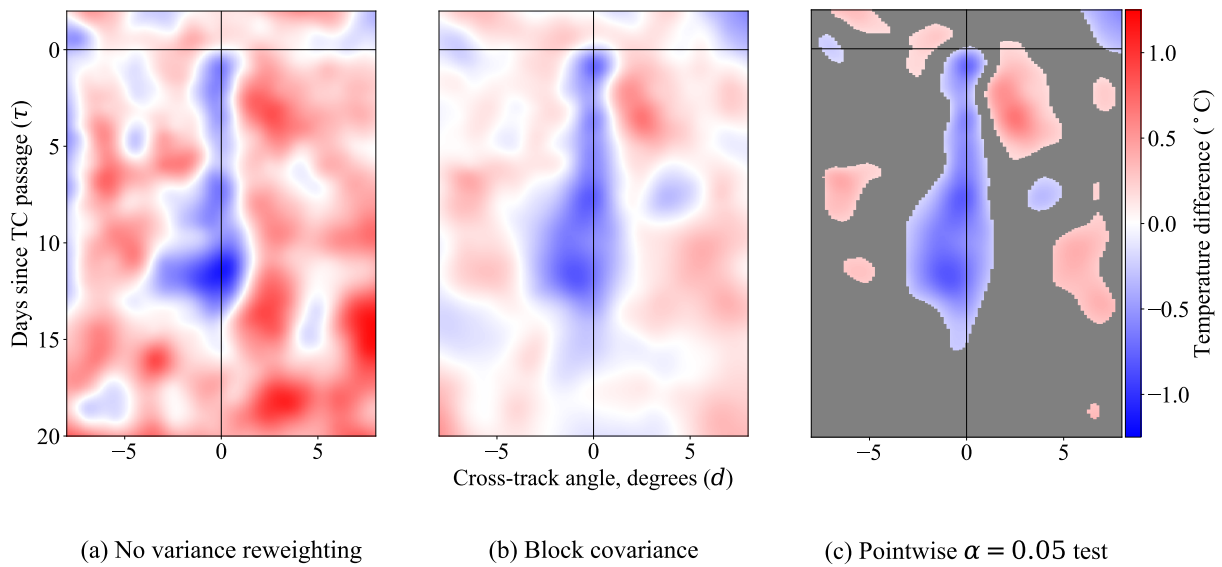


Figure S26. Pressure level: 60 dbar

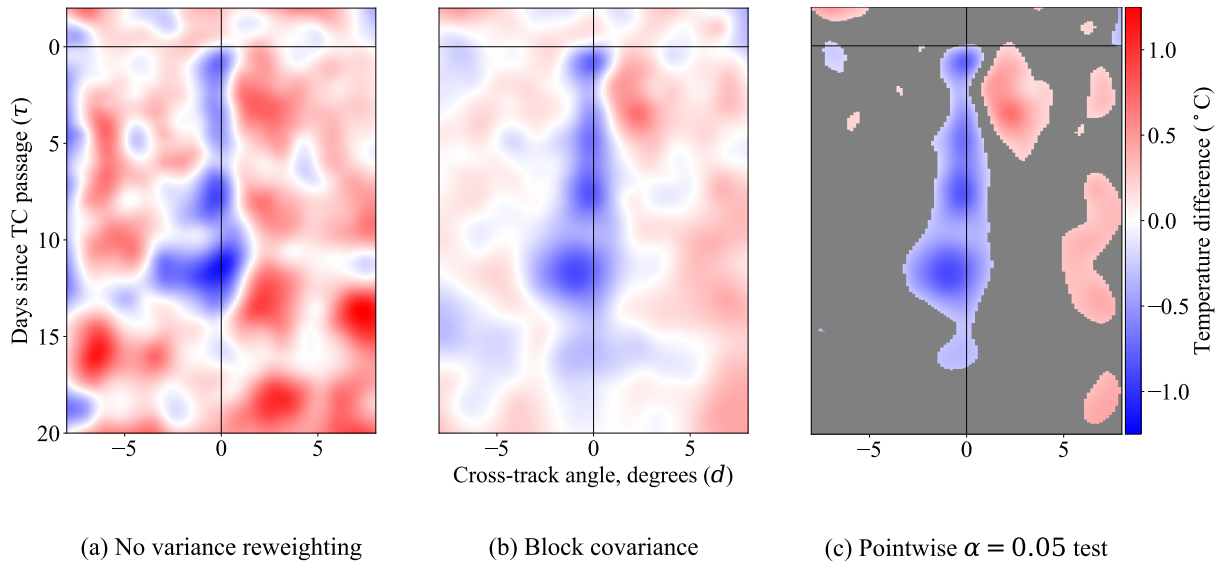


Figure S27. Pressure level: 70 dbar

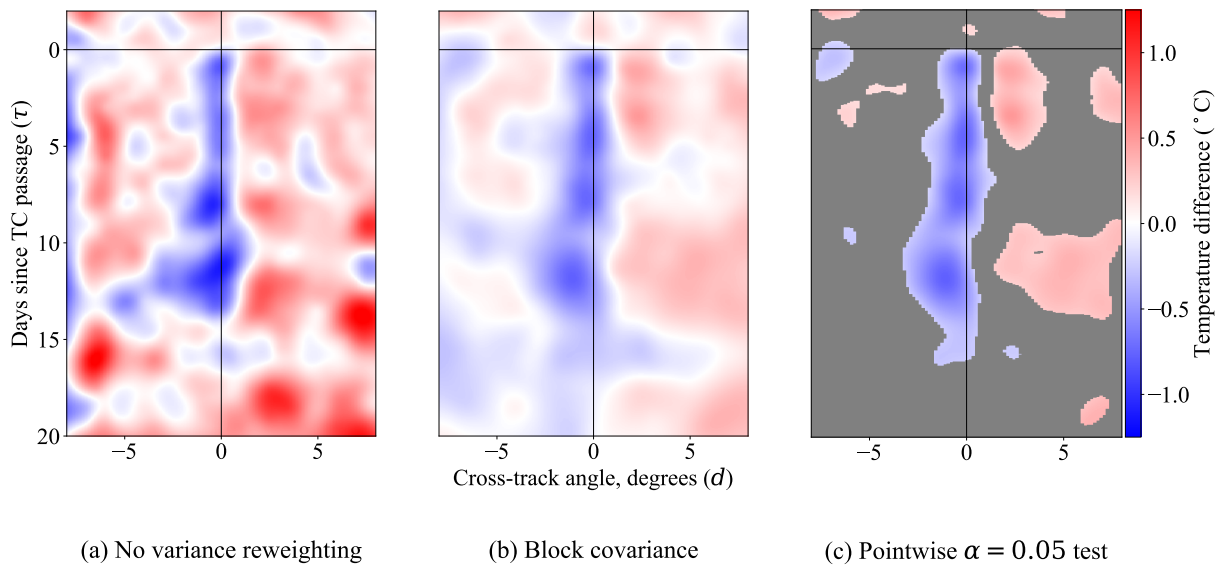


Figure S28. Pressure level: 80 dbar

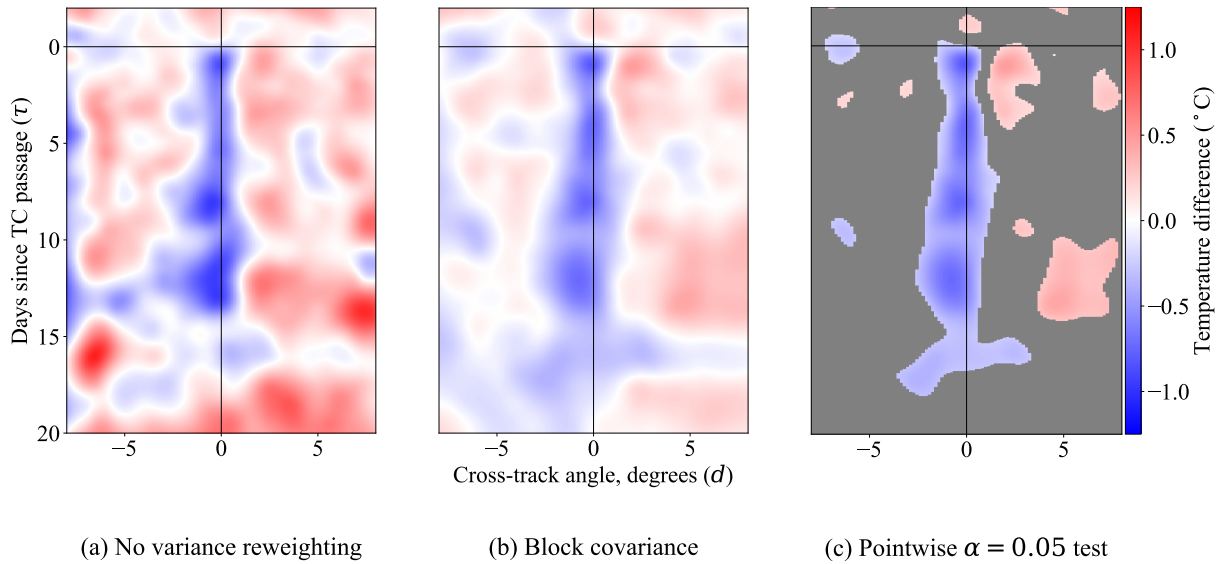


Figure S29. Pressure level: 90 dbar

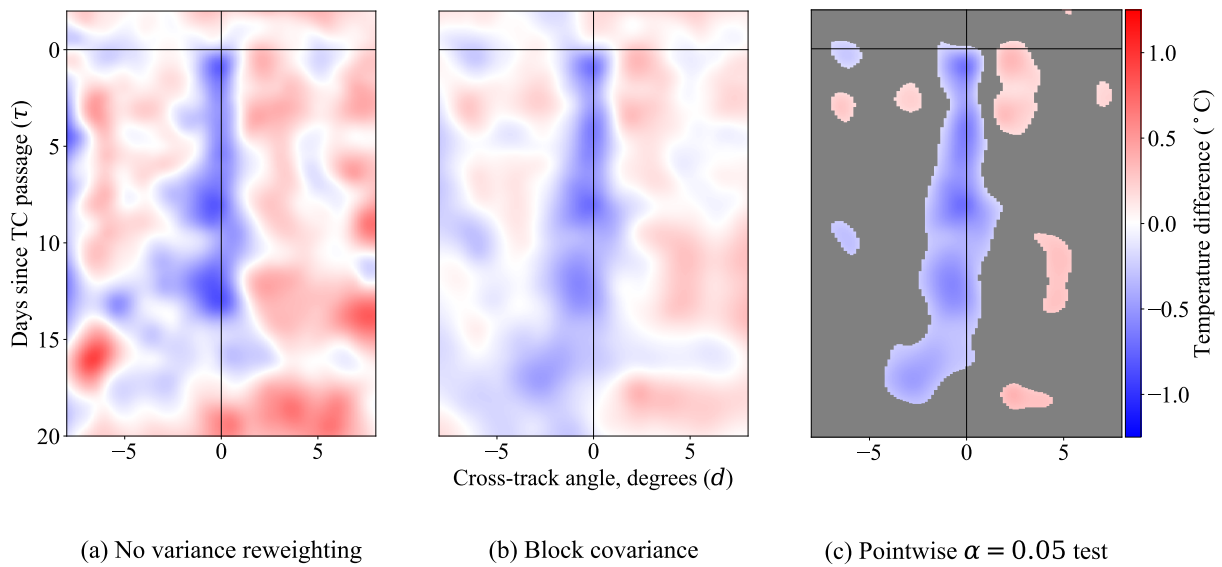


Figure S30. Pressure level: 100 dbar

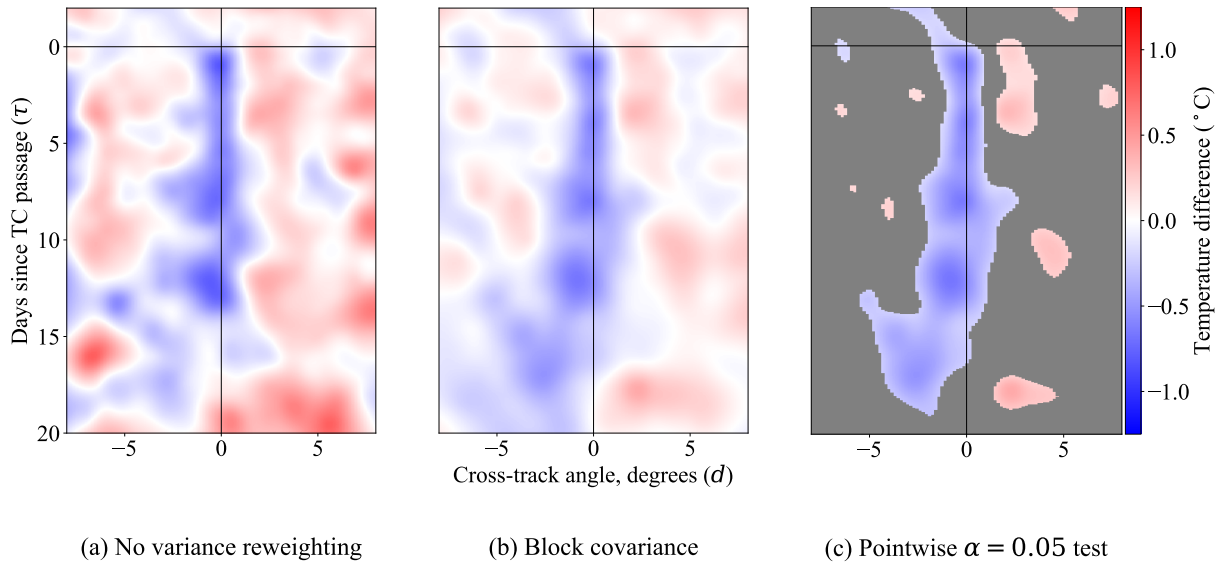


Figure S31. Pressure level: 110 dbar

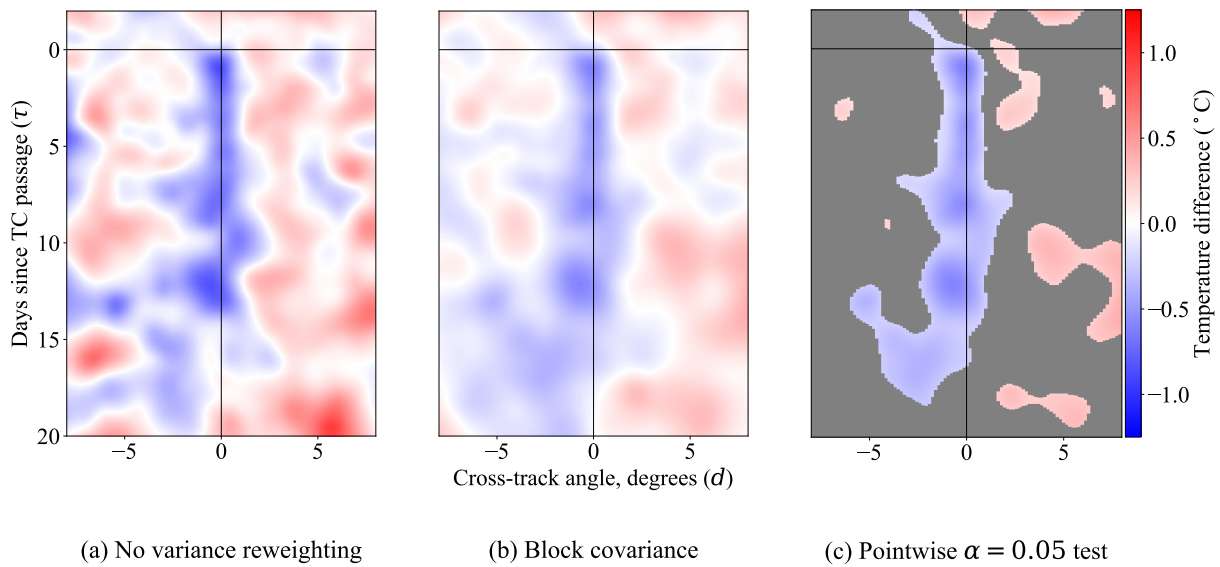


Figure S32. Pressure level: 120 dbar

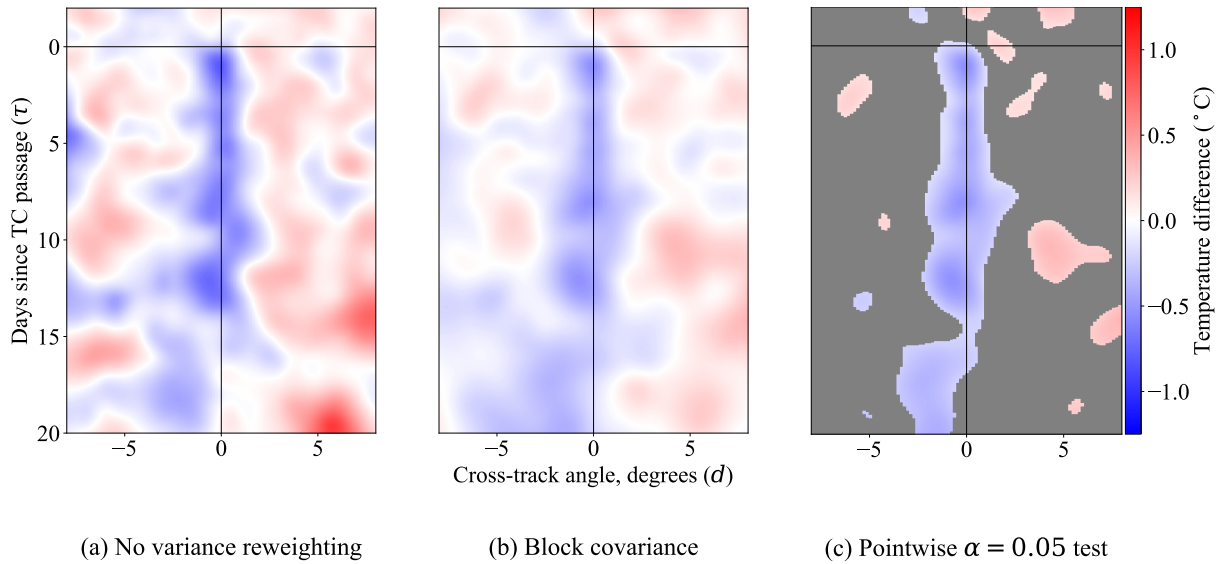


Figure S33. Pressure level: 130 dbar

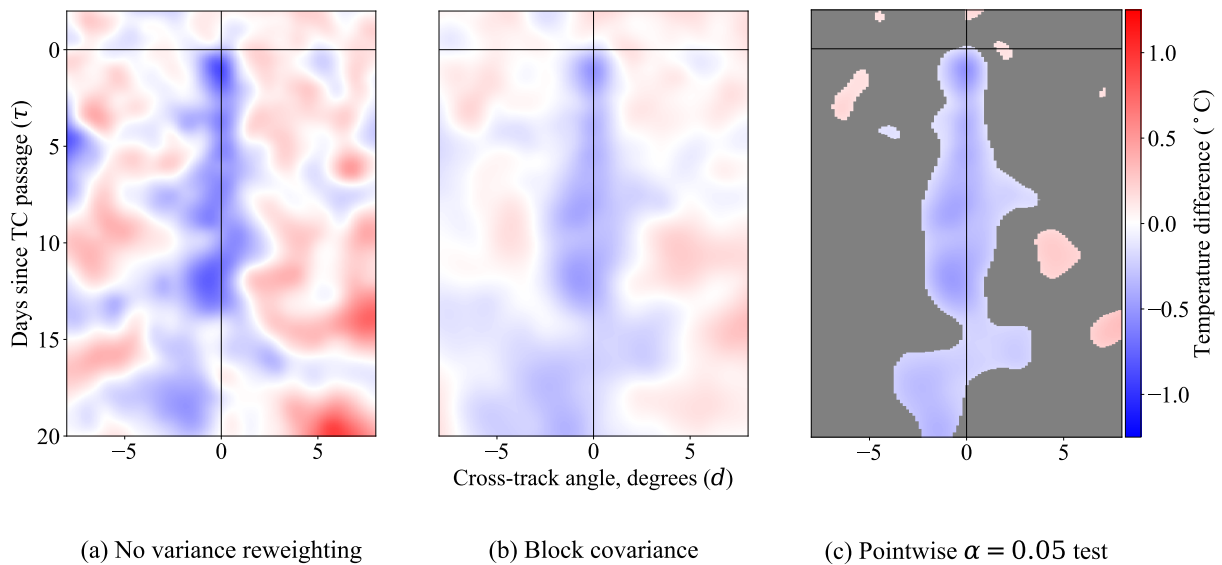


Figure S34. Pressure level: 140 dbar

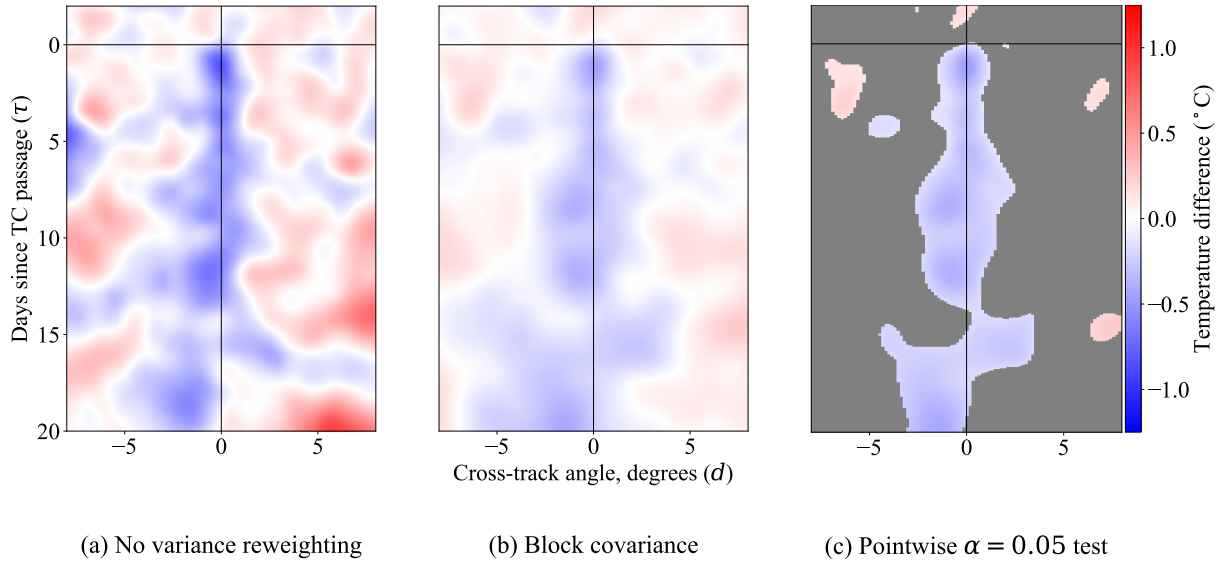


Figure S35. Pressure level: 150 dbar

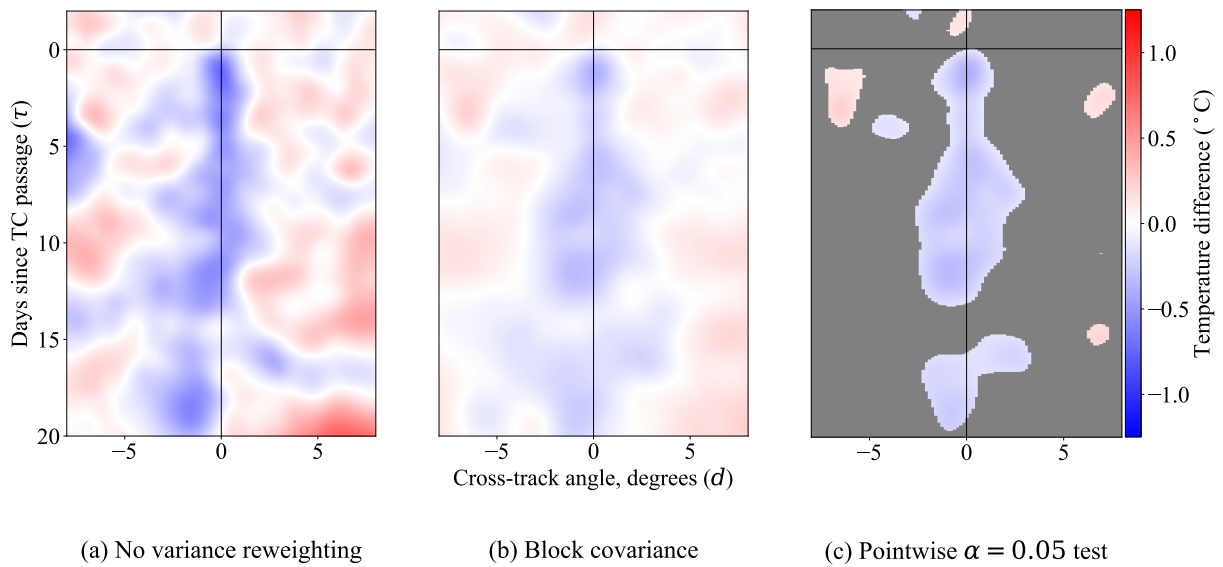


Figure S36. Pressure level: 160 dbar

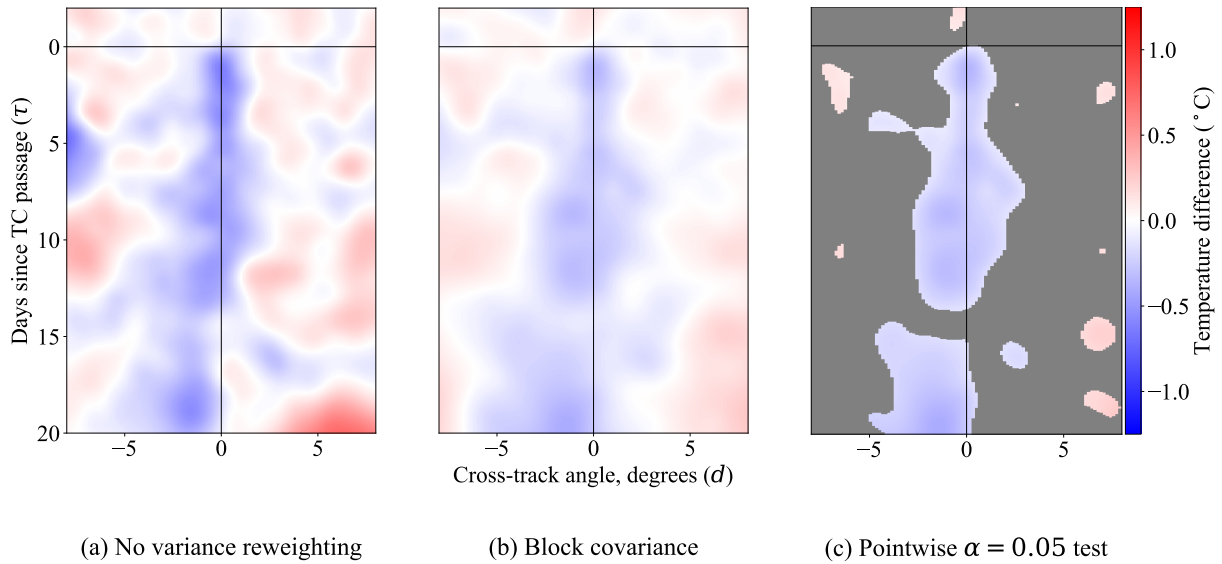


Figure S37. Pressure level: 170 dbar

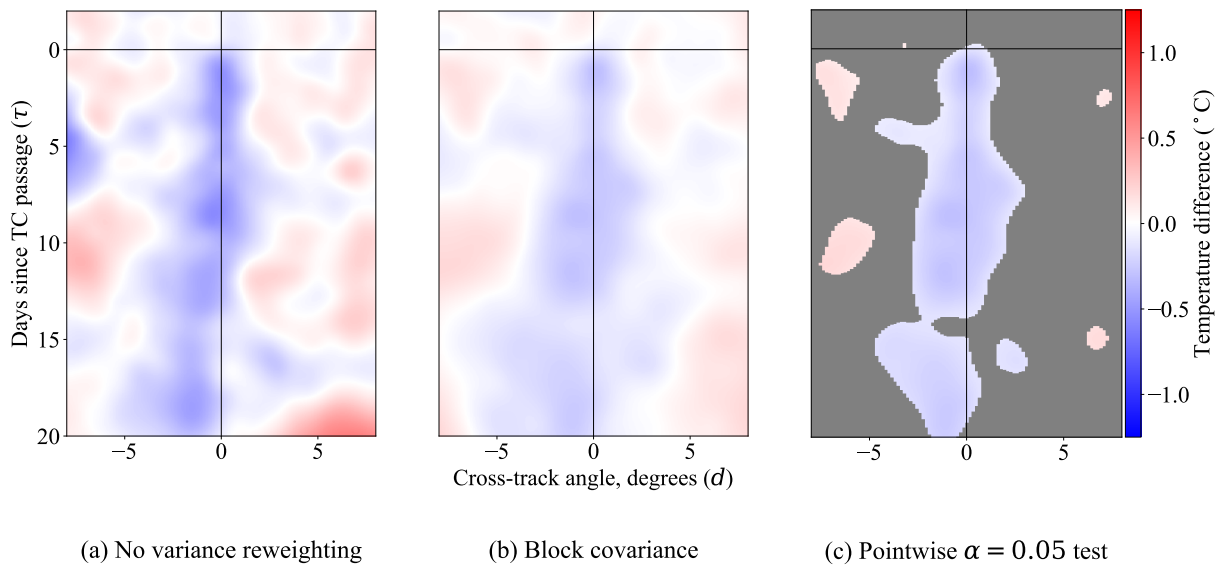


Figure S38. Pressure level: 180 dbar

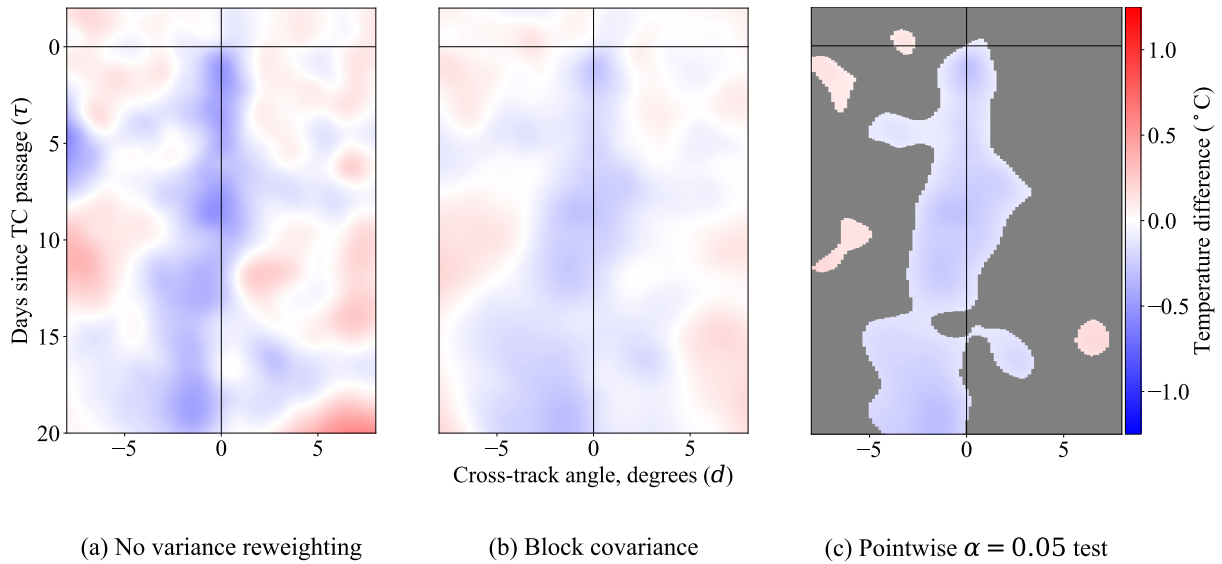


Figure S39. Pressure level: 190 dbar

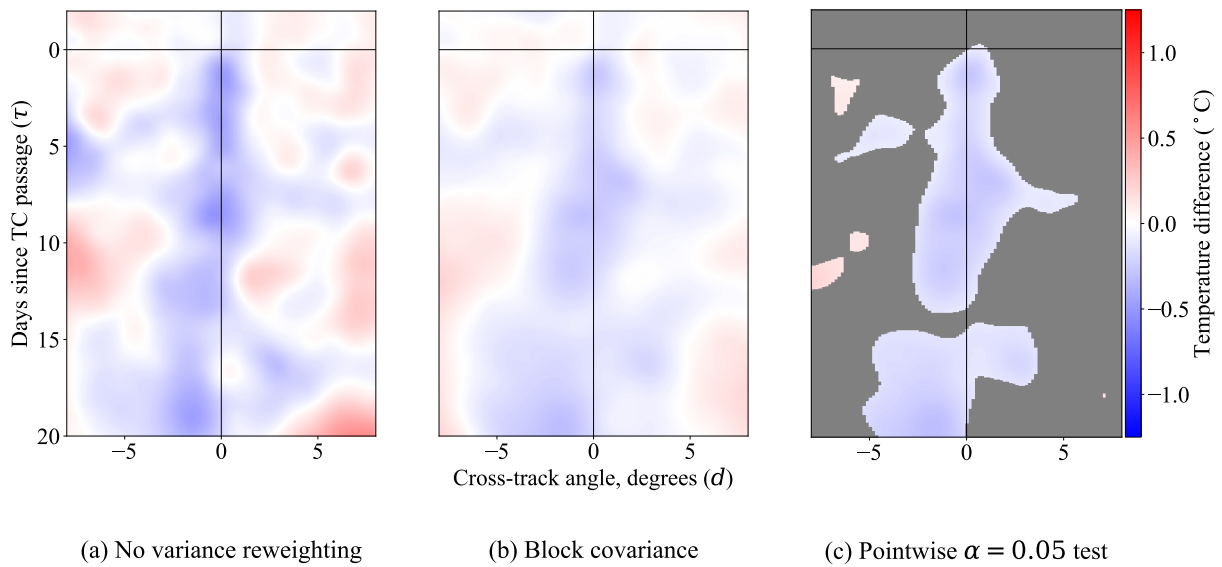


Figure S40. Pressure level: 200 dbar

S3 Vertically averaged fits

10 Here we present the corresponding plots for the vertically averaged temperature difference analysis, as described in Section 5.6.

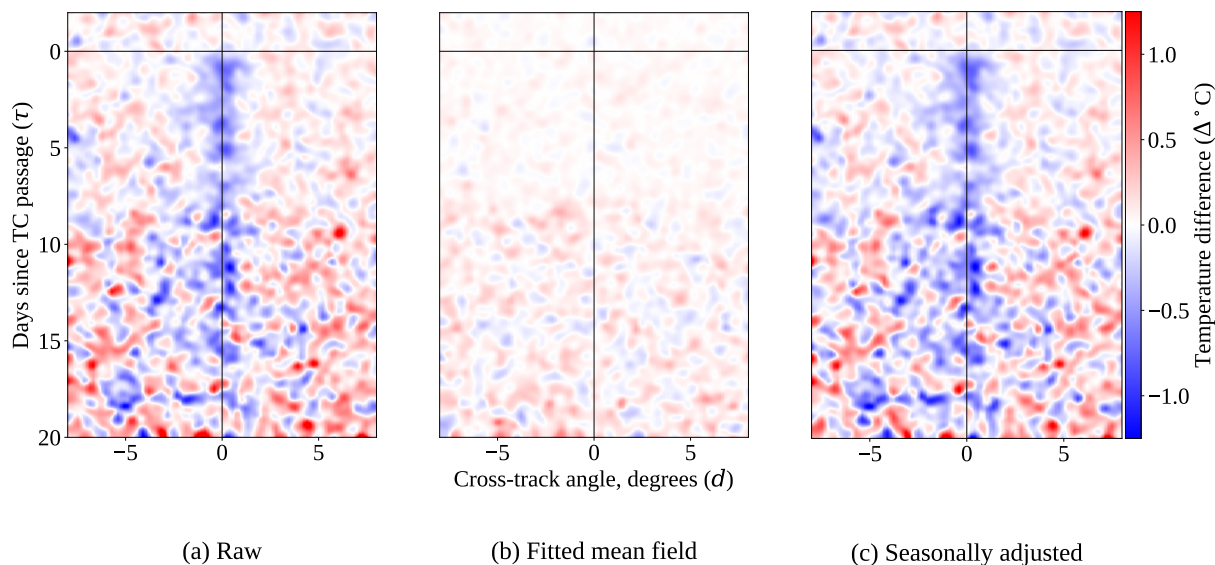


Figure S41. The temperature differences and fitted seasonal mean field are lightly smoothed by an isotropic Gaussian kernel smoother with a bandwidth of $\sigma = 0.2$.

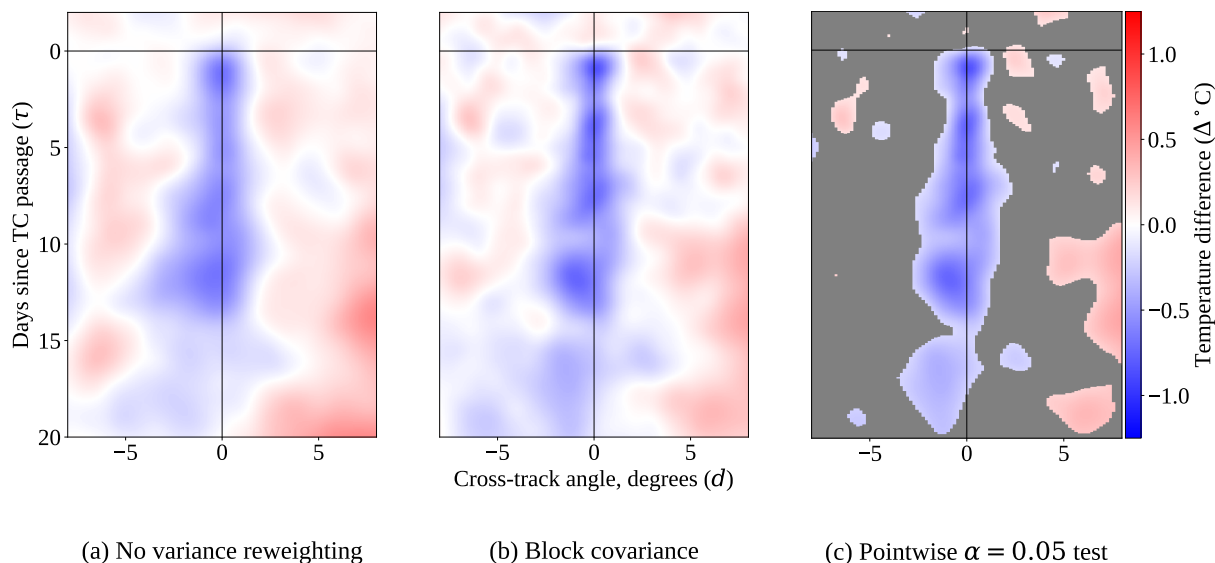


Figure S42. Thin-plate spline fits for profile pairs incidental to a TC of hurricane-strength (sustained windspeed of at least 64 knots) at time of TC passage.

S4 Seasonal mean field fits

S4.1 Seasonal adjustments

15 We plot the seasonal adjustment fitted to each profile pair in our dataset, at each pressure level $z = 10, 20, \dots, 200$, as well as for the vertically averaged temperature profiles. This set of plots complements Figure 5a and is provided for completeness. At pressure levels $z = 30$ through $z = 150$, we observe an overall warming effect over the timespan of our data.

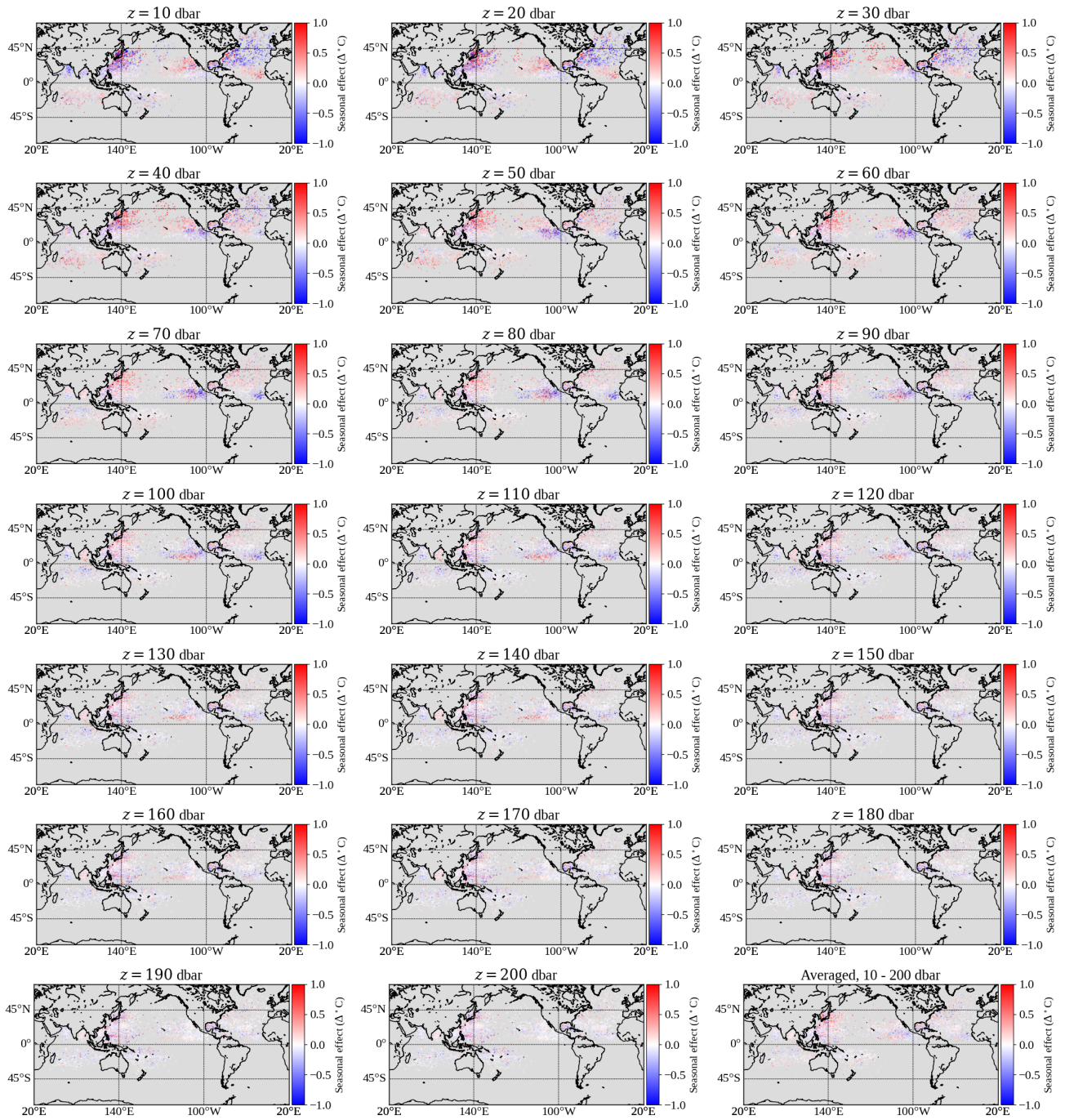


Figure S43. Seasonal adjustments at varying pressure levels.

S5 Gaussian process model fits

In this section, we plot the Gaussian process model coefficients fitted in Section 4.4, as well as the variances for the seasonally adjusted temperature differences implied by these coefficients.

20 S5.1 Fitted ϕ coefficients

Here we plot the ϕ parameters, fitted through maximum likelihood estimation at each pressure level $z = 10, 20, \dots, 200$ and for the vertically averaged temperature profiles. Note that the colorscale is logarithmic.

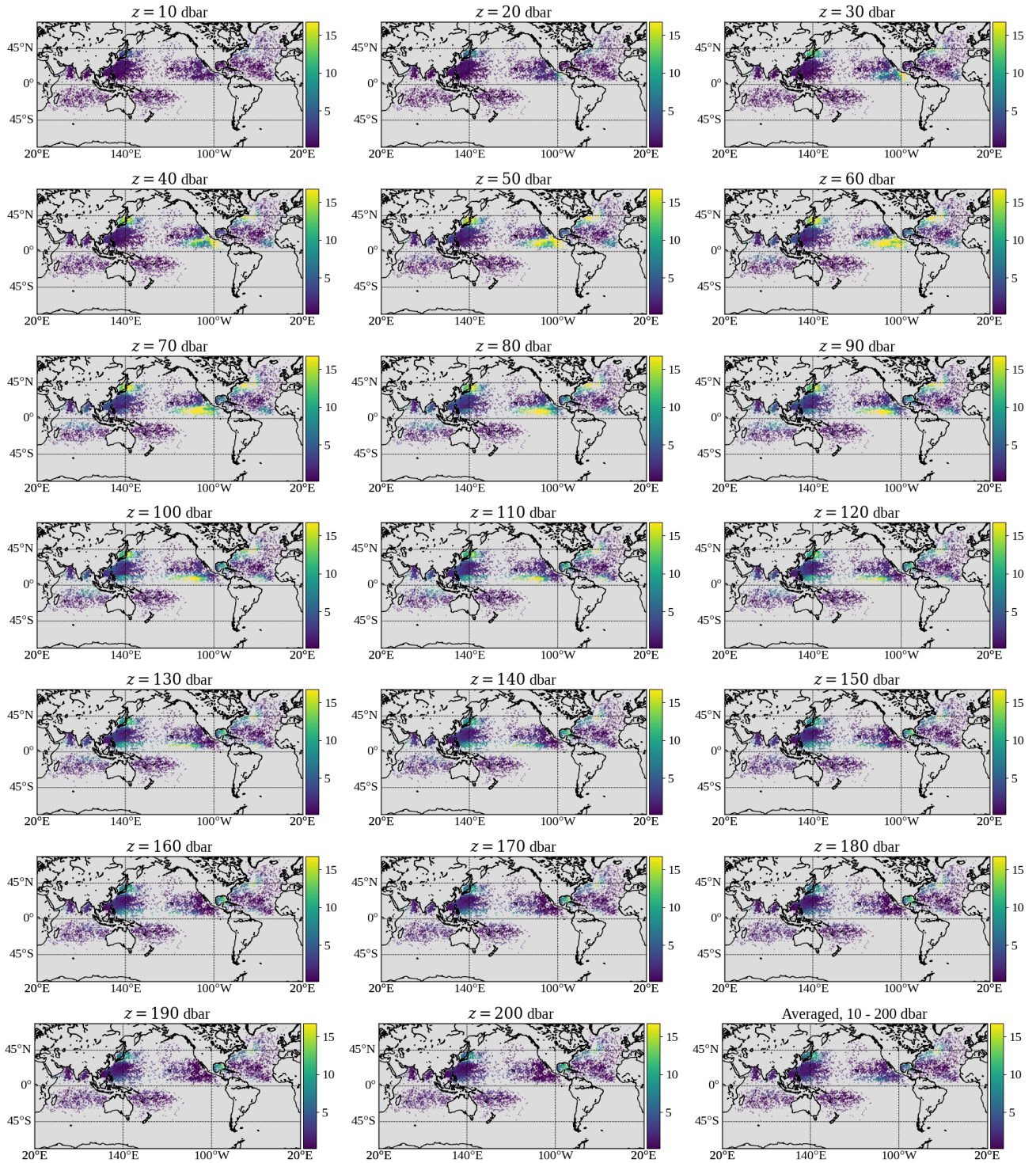


Figure S44. Fitted ϕ coefficients at varying pressure levels.

S5.2 Fitted θ_t coefficients

Here we plot the θ_t parameters, fitted through maximum likelihood estimation at each pressure level $z = 10, 20, \dots, 200$ and
25 for the vertically averaged temperature profiles.

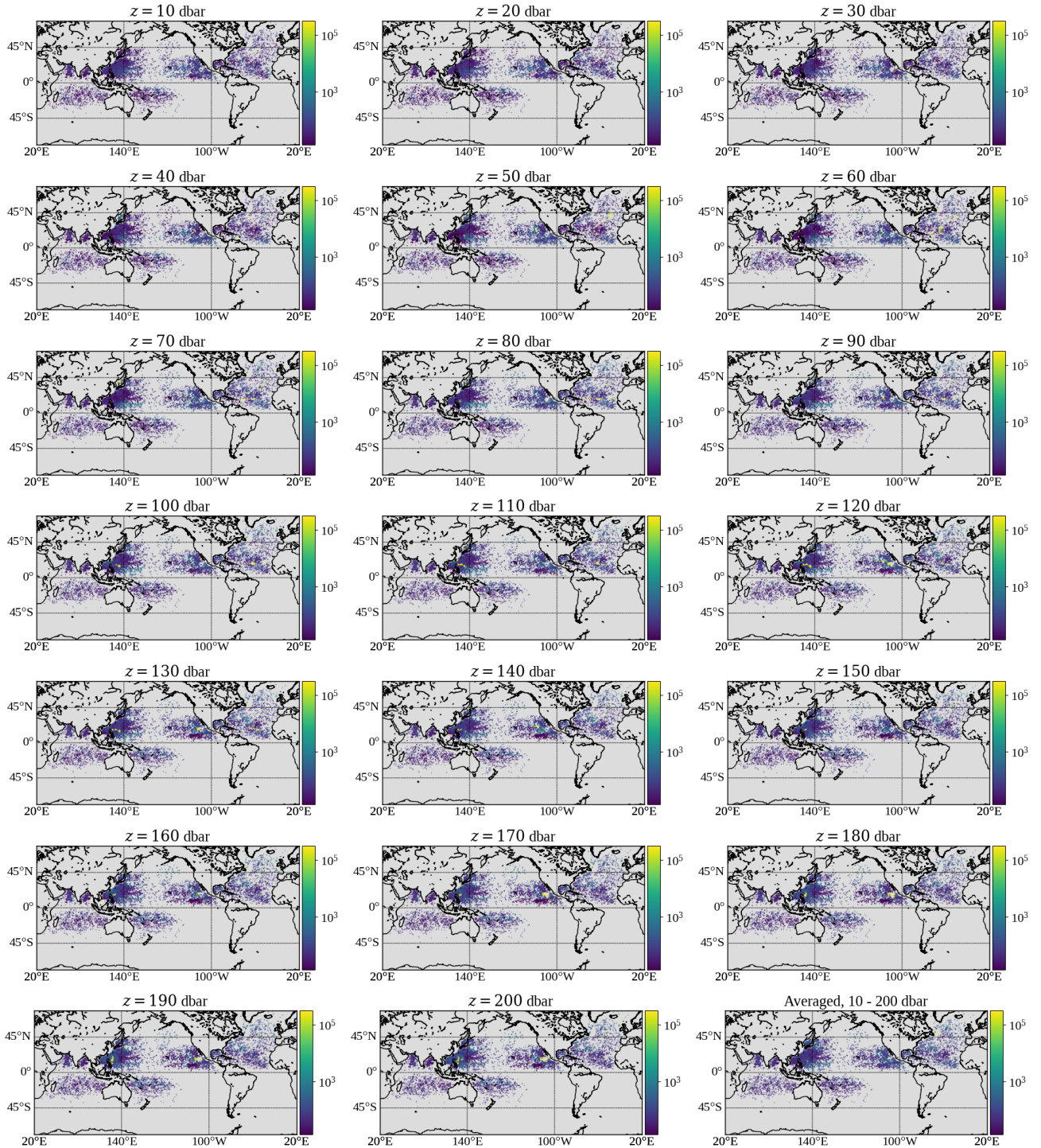


Figure S45. Fitted θ_t coefficients at varying pressure levels.

S5.3 Fitted σ coefficients

Here we plot the σ parameters, fitted through maximum likelihood estimation at each pressure level $z = 10, 20, \dots, 200$ and for the vertically averaged temperature profiles.

The fitted coefficients exhibit a spatial smoothness, suggesting a relative stability across the locally fitted models.

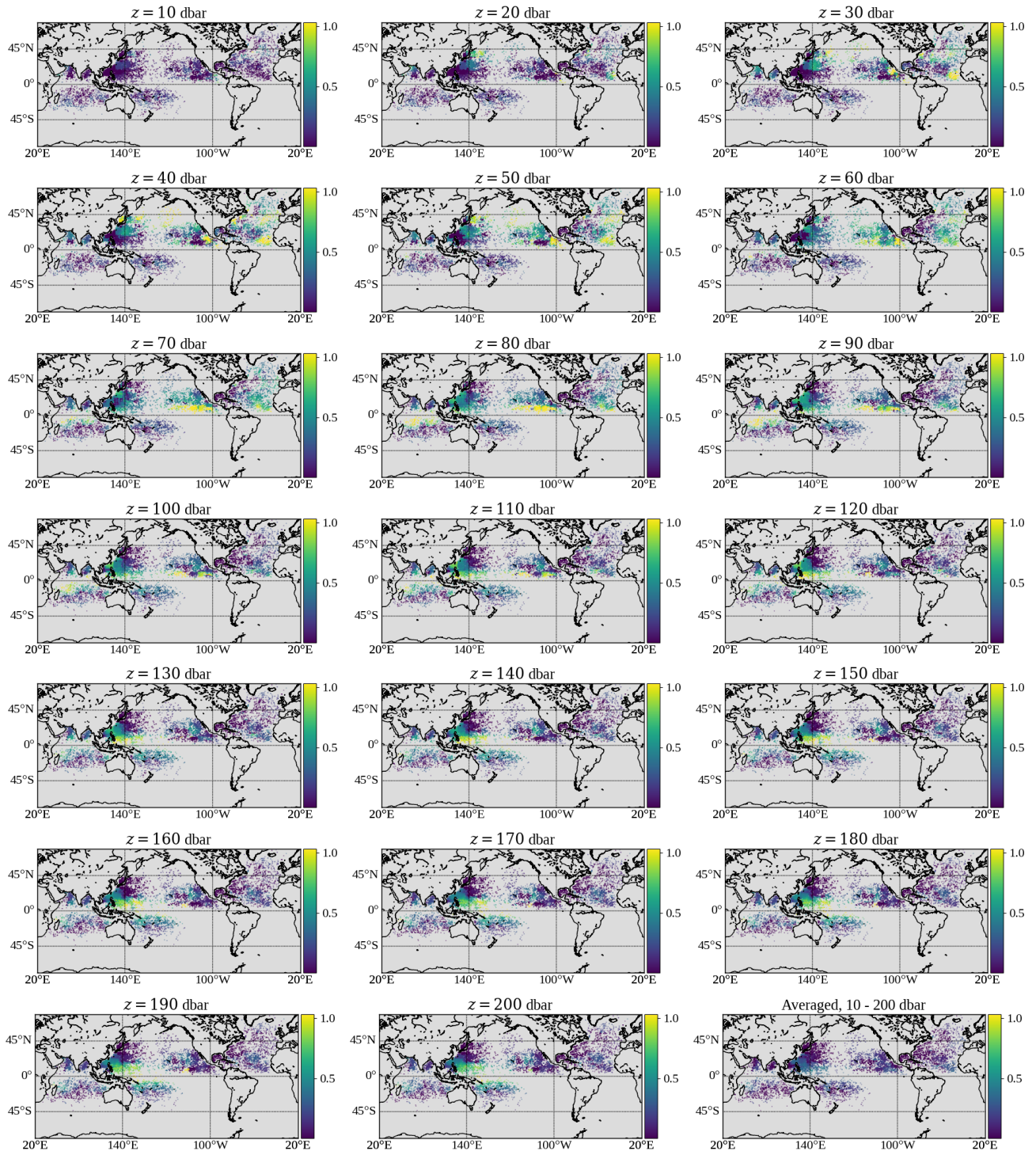


Figure S46. Fitted σ coefficients at varying pressure levels.

30 S5.4 Fitted variances

Here we plot the variances for the seasonally adjusted temperature differences, as fitted by way of the Gaussian process model of Section 4.4, for each of the profile pairs in our dataset. These variances are fitted at each pressure level $z = 10, 20, \dots, 200$, as well as for the vertically averaged temperature profiles.

Overall, we observe that the fitted variances are relatively homogeneous. Profile pairs with larger fitted variance are down-
35 weighted in the final thin-plate spline fit of Section 4.5.

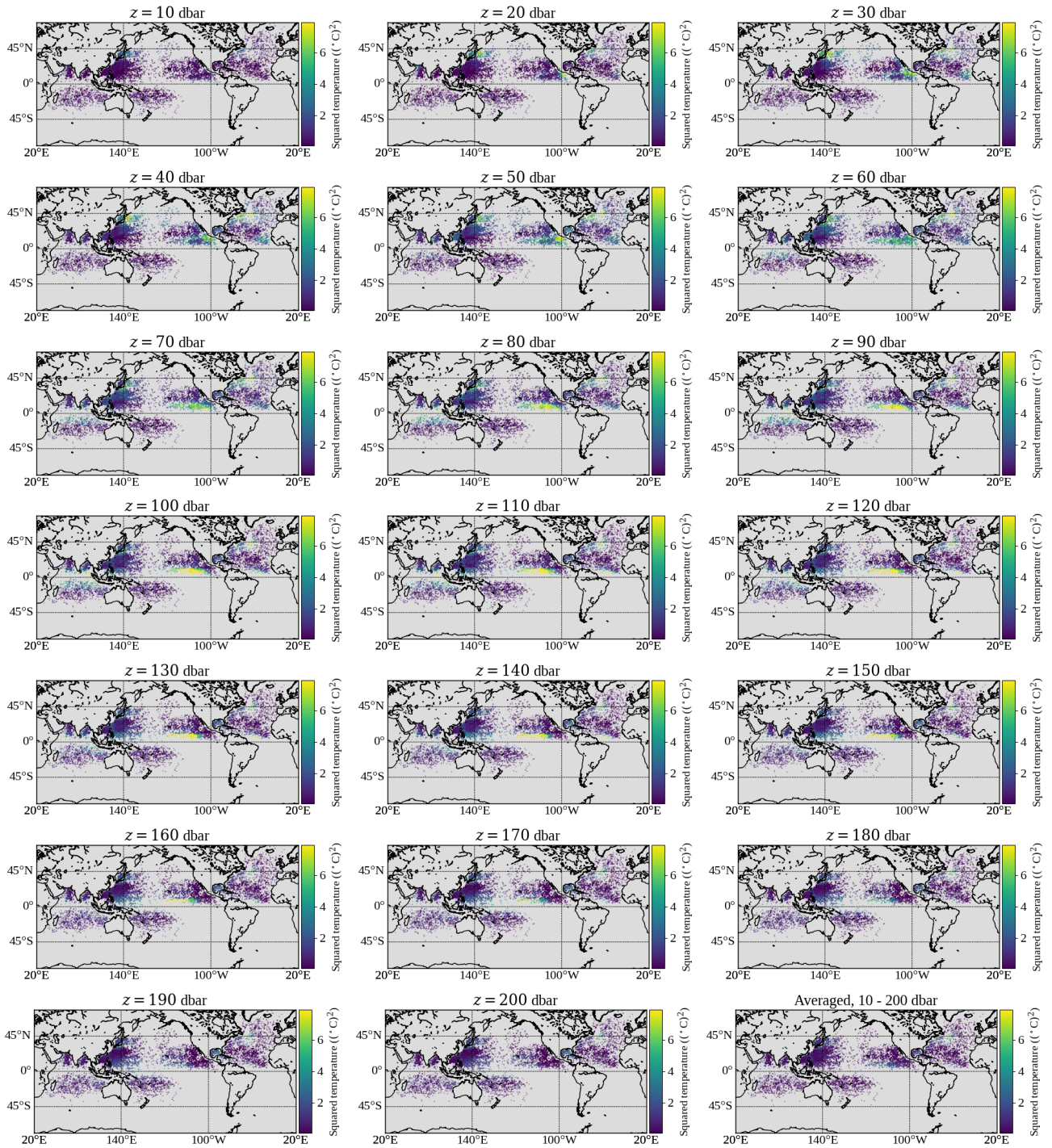


Figure S47. Fitted variances at varying pressure levels.