

The ECCO V4r4 Dataset Catalog and Variable Compendium

The ECCO Team (2025)

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Book Captain:	Ian Fenty and Ou Wang
Book development:	Odilon Joel Houndegnonto, Jose Gonzalez and Ian G. Fenty
Location:	Jet Propulsion Laboratory/California Institute of Technology

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Tel: +1 (818) 393-1506

E-mail: ian.fenty@jpl.nasa.gov

1 ECCO V4r4 Team

The production of the ECCO V4r4 state estimate was made possible due to the ongoing contributions of the following people:

Name	Institution
Ian G. Fenty	NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Ichiro Fukumori	NSAS Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Dimitris Menemenlis	NSAS Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Ou Wang	NSAS Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Hong Zhang	NSAS Jet Propulsion Laboratory

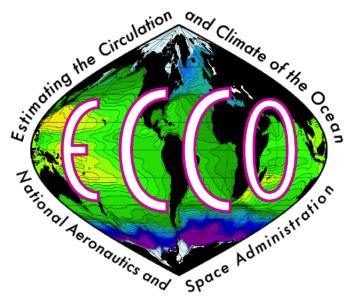
Name	Institution
Jean-Michel Campin	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Gael Forget	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Chris Hill	Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Name	Institution
Patrick Heimbach	University of Texas at Austin
An T. Nguyen	University of Texas at Austin
Helen Pillar	University of Texas at Austin

Name	Institution
Rui M. Ponte	Atmospheric and Environmental Research, Inc

Name	Institution
Matt Mazloff	University of California San Diego
Ariane Verdy	University of California San Diego

Name	Institution
Dustin Carroll	San Jose State University



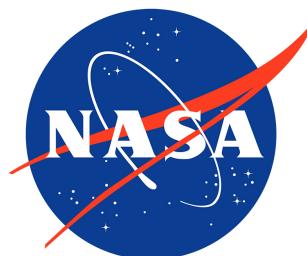
JPL Jet Propulsion Laboratory

MIT Massachusetts Institute of Technology

 **aer** Atmospheric and Environmental Research

 **TEXAS**
The University of Texas at Austin

SJSU SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY



2 Executive Summary

The ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) products are comprehensive global ocean and sea-ice state estimates spanning from 1992 to 2018. These datasets are dynamically and kinematically consistent reconstructions of the three-dimensional, time-evolving ocean, sea-ice, and surface atmospheric states. They include a wide range of variables such as temperature, salinity, velocity, sea level anomalies, and fluxes (e.g., heat, freshwater, and salt). The data are available at daily, monthly, and instantaneous intervals on both the high-resolution LLC90 grid and a 0.5-degree interpolated grid. The datasets adhere to modern metadata standards and are formatted in netCDF-4 (and may be available in other data format such as Zarr data format) for accessibility via NASA's Earthdata Cloud infrastructure (PO.DAAC-NASA).

The key features of ECCO V4r4 include its ability to assimilate diverse observational datasets from satellites and in situ measurements using the MIT general circulation model (MITgcm). This allows for accurate representation of global ocean dynamics and climate processes. The release also introduces advanced cloud-native services for efficient data access and processing. These products are essential for studying ocean circulation, climate variability, sea-level changes, and freshwater fluxes on a global scale.

This user guide document first provides the scope and the key overall content of the present document, then an overview of ECCO data products (Level 4) followed by detailed technical specifications of dataset filename, file structure and supporting configuration. Finally, a full description of grid geometry, the coordinates and the data variables for both native lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90), latlon 0.5-degree and 1D datasets are provided with example of each of them.

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6 Scope and Content of this Document

This document has been developed to provide guidance to ECCO V4r4 data users for easily navigating the list of available datasets. It offers an overview of the ECCO V4r4 datasets, including the data storage format, filename conventions, supporting metadata conventions, and the structure of data product files.

Descriptions are provided for NetCDF data files, including global attributes, dimensions, coordinates, and variable metadata. Additionally, detailed descriptions are included for each ECCO V4r4 dataset: the native Lat-Lon-Cap 90 (LLC90) grid, the regular 0.5-degree latitude-longitude grid, and the one-dimensional dataset. Grid geometry details are also provided for both the native LLC90 grid and the 0.5-degree latitude-longitude grid configurations. Illustrative figures accompany each section to enhance understanding.

7 Overview of ECCO Data

ECCO (Estimating the Circulation and Climate of the Ocean) is a NASA-led initiative creating detailed, physically consistent reconstructions of Earth's ocean and sea-ice systems since 1992. Its version 4 release 4 (V4r4) represents the most advanced synthesis of satellite data, in-situ measurements (like Argo floats), and MIT's ocean/sea-ice model to produce a "digital replica" of marine environments. Unlike conventional ocean models, ECCO strictly adheres to conservation laws of physics while assimilating billions of observations. Indeed, the ECCO V4r4 data products provide a dynamically and kinematically consistent global reconstruction of the ocean, sea-ice, and surface atmospheric states from 1992 to 2018. These datasets include daily, monthly, and instantaneous time intervals and are available on two primary grids: the native Lat-Lon-Cap 90 (LLC90) grid and a 0.5°latitude-longitude interpolated grid.

The LLC90 grid is a curvilinear Cartesian grid with five faces, including a latitude-longitude grid between 70°S and 57°N and an Arctic cap. It features varying resolutions (22–110 km horizontally) and 50 vertical levels, with finer resolution at higher latitudes. The LLC90 grid configurations offer a unique cubed-sphere design in the northern hemisphere and a dipolar arrangement in the southern hemisphere, with an Arctic "cap" north of 57°N. Its geometry includes 13 tiles of 90x90 cells each, with detailed geometric parameters like cell areas, side lengths, rotation angles, bathymetry, and land/ocean masks. This design enables accurate modeling of global ocean dynamics while accommodating complex geometries like the Arctic cap. The interpolated grid (0.5°latitude-longitude grid) offers user-friendly access for daily or monthly averages, but is less suitable for budget closure analyses. The datasets cover a wide range of parameters, such as temperature, salinity, velocity, fluxes, sea level anomalies, and sea-ice properties.

The V4r4 data are formatted in netCDF-4 and adhere to CF 1.8 and ACDD 1.3 metadata standards. Accessible through NASA's Earthdata Cloud infrastructure, these datasets are optimized for cloud-native workflows via APIs like Harmony for conversion to formats like Zarr. This comprehensive framework supports diverse applications in oceanography, climate studies, and Earth system modeling. Note that NASA's Earthdata enables efficient access of the ECCO V4r4 via HTTPS or AWS S3 services.

7.1 Why trust ECCO?

The ECCO ocean and sea-ice state estimation system is a mathematically rigorous, mature, state-of-the-art data tool for synthesizing NASA's diverse Earth system observations – especially remote sensing data – into a complete and physically-consistent description of the three-dimensional time-varying global ocean and sea-ice state. So,

ECCO:

- Eliminates Unrealistic "Jumps" in Data
- Can Be Run Forward & Backwards
- Is Constrained by Billions of Data Points
- Fills in the Gaps of Sparse Ocean Database
- Provides a "Climate Change Assessment" Toolkit
- Helps Understand Impacts on Ocean Ecosystems
- Reveals Coastal Transformation in Our Warming Climate

7.2 Why Choose ECCO Over Alternatives?

ECCO's cloud-native architecture allows direct access to 3TB+ data via NASA Earthdata Cloud, with tools for format conversion and subsetting. This makes it uniquely suited for researchers needing physically rigorous, observationally grounded reconstructions of ocean-climate interactions.

Feature	ECCO Advantage
Physical Consistency	Perfectly satisfies thermodynamics laws vs. statistical approximations in traditional reanalyses
Time Flexibility	Can analyze causes/effects backward/forward in time (e.g., tracing sea level rise origins)
Data Integration	Synthesizes 300M+ satellite observations and 1B+ in-situ measurements into unified framework
Application Range	Used for climate studies, marine biology (habitat modeling), coastal flood prediction, and sensor placement optimization

8 ECCO Data Filenames and Supporting Conventions

ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) follows a structured filename convention to organize its extensive datasets. The filenames encode essential information about the dataset's content, grid type, temporal resolution, and version. Below is an overview of the naming convention.

8.1 General filename Structure

For ECCO dataset product files:

```
[ShortName]_[TemporalResolution]_[Indicative Time]_ECCO_[Version]_[GridType].<File Type>
```

For ECCO data geometry and grid files:

```
[ShortName]_ECCO_[Version]_[GridType].<File Type>
```

Keypoints	Description
ShortName:	Describes the dataset variable (e.g., SSH for sea surface height, TEMP_SALINITY for temperature and salinity).
TemporalResolution:	Indicates the time averaging or snapshot type (e.g., DAILY, MONTHLY, SNAP).
GridType :	Specifies the grid used (e.g., native_llc90 for the native ECCO grid or latlon_Op50deg for interpolated 0.5 °lat-lon grid). It can also be a specific information such as 1D to indication the one-dimentional dataset files over the full period of ECCO data availability.
Version:	Identifies the ECCO release version (e.g., V4r4).
Indicative Time:	Encodes the time period covered by the file (e.g., monthly files use YYYY-MM, daily files use YYYY-MM-DD)
File Type	netCDF or Zarr data format.

8.2 Examples

Daily atmosphere surface temperature, humidity, winds, and pressure on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid (first) and on the interpolated regular 0.5-degree lat-lon grid (second) from ECCO V4r4 on 2017-12-29.

- ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc
- ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_latlon_Op50deg.nc

Dynamic sea surface height interpolated on the latlon regular 0.5-degree model grid from ECCO V4r4 on 2017-12-29.

- SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

One-dimentional field of global mean atmospheric surface pressure over the ocean and sea-ice fromthe ECCO V4r4.

- GLOBAL_MEAN_ATM_SURFACE_PRES_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Geometric parameters for the regular 0.5-degree lat-lon grid from ECCO V4r4.

- GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_latlon_Op50deg.nc

9 ECCO Data Product File Structure

9.1 Overview of the ECCO Data netCDF File Format

ECCO data files preferentially use the **netCDF-4** format. These ECCO formatted data comply with the Climate and Forecast (CF) Conventions, because these conventions provide a practical standard for storing oceanographic data in a robust, easily-preserved for the long-term, and interoperable manner. The CF-compliant netCDF data format is flexible, self-describing, and has been adopted as a de facto standard for many operational and scientific oceanography systems. Both netCDF and CF are actively maintained including significant discussions and inputs from the oceanographic community (see http://cfpcmdi.llnl.gov/discussion/index_html). The CF convention generalizes and extends the Cooperative Ocean/Atmosphere Research Data Service (COARDS) Convention but relaxes the COARDS constraints on dimension order and specifies methods for reducing the size of datasets. The purpose of the CF Conventions is to require conforming datasets to contain sufficient metadata so that they are self-describing, in the sense that each variable in the file has an associated description of what it represents, physical units if appropriate, and that each value can be located in space (relative to earthbased coordinates) and time. In addition to the CF Conventions, ECCO formatted files follow some of the recommendations of the Unidata Attribute Convention for Dataset Discovery.

In the context of netCDF, a variable refers to data stored in the file as a vector or as a multidimensional array. Within the netCDF file, global attributes are used to hold information that applies to the whole file, such as the data set title. Each individual variable has its own attributes, referred to as variable attributes. These variable attributes define, for example, an axis, long_name, standard_name, units, a descriptive version of the variable name, and a fill value (if apply), which is used to indicate array elements that do not contain valid data.

Overall, the ECCO netCDF files are structured in five (5) blocks:

- Dimensions
- Coordinates (non-dimension coordinate)
- Data variables
- Global Attributes

9.2 ECCO netCDF Global Attributes

The globale attributes used in the ECCO V4r4 data netCDF files are listed in the table below.

Table 9.1: Global Attributes used in ECCO V4r4 data netCDF files

Attribute Name	Format	Description	Source
Conventions	string	A text string identifying the netCDF conventions followed. This attribute should be set to the version of CF used and should also include the ACDD. For example: 'CF-1.4, Unidata Observation Dataset v1.0'.	CF
acknowledgement	string	Information about funding source and how to cite the use of these data.	ACDD
author	TBD	TBD	TBD
cdm_data_type	string	The data type, as derived from Unidata's Common Data Model Scientific Data types and understood by THREDDS. This is a THREDDS 'dataType', and is different from the CF NetCDF attribute 'featureType', which indicates a Discrete Sampling Geometry file in CF. For ECCO, it is 'grid'.	ACDD
comment	string	Miscellaneous information about the data or methods used to produce it.	CF, ACDD

Table 9.1: Global Attributes used in ECCO V4r4 data netCDF files

coordinates_comment	TBD	TBD	TBD
creator_email	string	Provide an email address for the most relevant point of contact at the producing RDAC relevant to this data set.	ACDD
creator_institution	TBD	TBD	TBD
creator_name	string	Provide a name for the most relevant point of contact at the producing RDAC relevant to this data set.	ACDD
creator_type	TBD	TBD	TBD
creator_url	string	Provide a URL address relevant to this data set.	ACDD
date_created	string	The date and time the data file was created in the form "YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ". This time format is ISO 8601 compliant.	ACDD
date_issued	TBD	TBD	TBD
date_metadata_modified	TBD	TBD	TBD
date_modified	TBD	TBD	TBD
geospatial_bounds_crs	TBD	TBD	TBD
geospatial_lat_max	TBD	TBD	TBD
geospatial_lat_min	TBD	TBD	TBD
geospatial_lat_resolution	float	Latitude Resolution in units matching 'geospatial_lat_units'.	ACDD
geospatial_lat_units	string	Units of the latitudinal resolution. Typically 'degrees_north'.	ACDD
geospatial_lon_max	TBD	TBD	TBD
geospatial_lon_min	TBD	TBD	TBD
geospatial_lon_resolution	float	Longitude Resolution in units matching 'geospatial_lon_resolution'.	ACDD
geospatial_lon_units	string	Units of the longitudinal resolution. Typically 'degrees_east'.	ACDD
geospatial_vertical_max	TBD	TBD	TBD
geospatial_vertical_min	TBD	TBD	TBD
geospatial_vertical_positive	TBD	TBD	TBD
geospatial_vertical_resolution	TBD	TBD	TBD
geospatial_vertical_units	TBD	TBD	TBD
history	string	History of all applications that have modified the original data to create this file.	CF, ACDD
id	string	The unique ECCO character string for this product.	ACDD
institution	string	ECCO code or institution where the data were produced.	CF, ACDD
instrument_vocabulary	TBD	TBD	TBD
keywords	string	A comma-separated list of key words and/or phrases	ACDD
keywords_vocabulary	string	Unique name or identifier of the vocabulary from which keywords are taken. If more than one keyword vocabulary is used, each may be presented with a prefix and a following comma, so that keywords may optionally be prefixed with the controlled vocabulary key.	ACDD
license	string	Provide the URL to a standard or specific license, enter 'Public Domain', 'Freely Distributed' or 'None', or describe any restrictions to data access and distribution in free text	ACDD
metadata_link	string	Link to collection metadata record at archive	ACDD
naming_authority	string	The organization that provides the initial 'id' for the dataset. The naming authority is uniquely specified by this attribute	ACDD

Table 9.1: Global Attributes used in ECCO V4r4 data netCDF files

platform	string	Satellite(s) used to create this data file. Select from the entries found in the Satellite Platform and provide as a comma separated list if there is more than one.	GDS
platform_vocabulary	TBD	TBD	TBD
processing_level	string	A textual description of the processing (or quality control) level of the data. For ECCO, it is level 4 (L4)	ACDD, GDS
product_name	TBD	TBD	TBD
product_time_coverage_end	TBD	TBD	TBD
product_time_coverage_start	TBD	TBD	TBD
product_version	string	The product version of this data file, which may be different than the file version used in the file naming convention	GDS
program	TBD	TBD	TBD
project	string	The name of the project(s) principally responsible for originating this data	ACDD
publisher_email	string	The email address of the person (or other entity specified by the publisher_type attribute) responsible for publishing the data file or product to users, with its current metadata and format. For ECCO, it is: podaac@podaac.jpl.nasa.gov	ACDD
publisher_institution	TBD	TBD	TBD
publisher_name	string	The name of the person (or other entity specified by the publisher_type attribute) responsible for publishing the data file or product to users, with its current metadata and format.	ACDD
publisher_type	TBD	TBD	TBD
publisher_url	string	The URL of the person (or other entity specified by the publisher_type attribute) responsible for publishing the data file or product to users, with its current metadata and format. For ECCO, it is : https://podaac.jpl.nasa.gov	ACDD
references	string	Published or web-based references that describe the data or methods used to produce it.	CF
source	string	Comma separated list of all source data present in this file. Provides the method of production of the original data in detail with the model and its version, as specifically as could be useful.	CF
standard_name_vocabulary	string	The name and version of the controlled vocabulary from which variable standard names are taken. Values for any standard_name attribute must come from the CF Standard Names vocabulary for the data file or product to comply with CF.	ACDD
summary	string	A paragraph describing the dataset.	ACDD
time_coverage_duration	TBD	TBD	TBD
time_coverage_end	string	Identical to 'stop_time'. Included for increased ACDD compliance.	ACDD
time_coverage_resolution	TBD	TBD	TBD
time_coverage_start	string	Identical to 'start_time'. Included for increased ACDD compliance.	ACDD
title	string	A descriptive title for the ECCO data set	CF, ACDD

Table 9.1: Global Attributes used in ECCO V4r4 data netCDF files

uuid	string	A Universally Unique Identifier (UUID). Numerous, simple tools can be used to create a UUID, which is inserted as the value of this attribute. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universally_Unique_Identifier for more information and tools.	ACDD
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9.3 ECCO Data netCFD Coordinates, Dimensions and Variables Attributes

The attributes of the ECCO V4r4 data Coordinates, Dimensions and Variables used in the netCDF files are listed in the table below.

Table 9.2: Coordinates, Dimensions and Variables Attributes used in ECCO V4r4 data netCDF files

Attribute Name	Format	Description	Source
axis	string	For use with coordinate variables only. The attribute 'axis' may be attached to a coordinate variable and given one of the values 'X', 'Y', 'Z', or 'T', which stand for a longitude, latitude, vertical, or time axis respectively.	CF
bounds	TBD	TBD	TBD
c_grid_axis_shift	TBD	TBD	TBD
comment	string	Miscellaneous information about the variable or the methods used to produce it.	CF
coordinate	TBD	TBD	TBD
coverage_content_type	TBD	TBD	TBD
direction	TBD	TBD	TBD
long_name	string	A free-text descriptive variable name.	CF, ACDD
mate	TBD	TBD	TBD
positive	string	For use with a vertical coordinate variables only. May have the value 'up' or 'down'. For example, if an oceanographic netCDF file encodes the depth of the surface as 0 and the depth of 1000 meters as 1000 then the axis would set positive to 'down'. If a depth of 1000 meters was encoded as -1000, then positive would be set to 'up'.	CF
standard_name	string	Provides a standard and unique description of a physical quantity. The standard name table can be found at http://cfpcmdi.llnl.gov/documents/cf-standard-names/standard-name-table/11/standard-name-table .	CF, ACDD
swap_dim	TBD	TBD	TBD
units	string	Text description of the units, preferably S.I., and must be compatible with the Unidata UDUNITS-2 package [AD-5]. For a given variable (e.g. wind speed), these must be the same for each dataset. Required for the majority of variables except mask, quality_level, and l2p_flags.	CF, ACDD
valid_max	Expressed in same data type as variable	Maximum valid value for this variable once they are packed (in storage type). The fill value should be outside this valid range. Note that some netCDF readers are unable to cope with signed bytes and may, in these cases, report valid min as 127. Required for all variables except variable time.	CF

Table 9.2: Coordinates, Dimensions and Variables Attributes used in ECCO V4r4 data netCDF files

valid_min	Expressed in same data type as variable	Minimum valid value for this variable once they are packed (in storage type). The fill value should be outside this valid range. Note that some netCDF readers are unable to cope with signed bytes and may, in these cases, report valid min as 129. Some cases as unsigned bytes 0 to 255. Values outside of 'valid_min' and 'valid_max' will be treated as missing values. Required for all variables except variable time.	CF
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9.4 ECCO Data netCDF Dimensions definition

From the Climate and Forecast (CF) metadata conventions, the dimensions of the variable define the axes of the quantity it contains. Dimensions other than those of space and time may be included. Across all of the ECCO V4r4 data netCDF files, at least 12 dimensions can be identified (see table below). Note that **nv** is not a spatial or temporal dimension per se. It is a kind of dummy dimension of length 2 for the coordinate **time_bnds** which has both a starting and ending time for each one averaging period. The same is true of **nb** which has length 4 and is used by **XC_bnds** and **YC_bnds** to store coordinates for the 4 corners of each tracer grid cell (more details in the followings sections).

Table 9.3: Dimensions used in used in ECCO V4r4 data netCDF files

Name	Length	Description
i	90	grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations
i_g	90	grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations
j	90	grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations
j_g	90	grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations
k	50	grid index in z for tracer variables
k_u	50	grid index in z corresponding to the bottom face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)
k_l	50	grid index in z corresponding to the top face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)
k_p1	51	grid index in z for variables at 'w' locations
tile	13	lat-lon-cap tile index
nb	4	It is a kind of dummy dimension of length 4 and is used by XC_bnds and YC_bnds to store coordinates for the 4 corners of each tracer grid cell.
nv	2	It is a kind of dummy dimension of length 2 for the coordinate time_bnds which has both a starting and ending time for each one averaging period.
time	Depend on the data frequence: SANP, AVG_DAY or AVG_MON	indicates the center time of the averaging period
latitude	360	latitude at grid cell center
longitude	720	longitude at grid cell center
Z	50	depth of grid cell center

Note that (i, j, k, tile, time) are centered dimension coordinates while i_g, j_g, k_l and k_u are not centered.

9.5 ECCO Data netCDF Coordinates variable definition

The so-called non-dimension coordinates: i- are variables that (may) contain coordinate data, but are not a dimension coordinate; ii- they can be multidimensional and there is no relationship between the name of a non-

dimension coordinate and the name(s) of its dimension(s); iii- can be useful for indexing or plotting ... Table below provides a list of unique coordinates used in ECCO V4r4 data.

Table 9.4: Coordinates used in used in ECCO V4r4 data netCDF files

Name	Dims	Description	Units
XC	('tile', 'j', 'i')	longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	('tile', 'j', 'i')	latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	('tile', 'j_g', 'i_g')	longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	('tile', 'j_g', 'i_g')	latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
Zp1	('k_p1,')	depth of tracer grid cell interface	m
Zu	('k_u,')	depth of the bottom face of tracer grid cells	m
Zl	('k_l,')	depth of the top face of tracer grid cells	m
XC_bnds	('tile', 'j', 'i', 'nb')	longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	('tile', 'j', 'i', 'nb')	latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Z_bnds	('Z', 'nv')	depths of grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
time_bnds	('time', 'nv')	time bounds of averaging period	-none-
latitude_bnds	('latitude', 'nv')	latitudes of grid cell edges	-none-
longitude_bnds	('longitude', 'nv')	longitudes of grid cell edges	-none-

Regular latitude/logitude grids

This is for the regular interpolated latlon grid of the ECCO V4r4 dataset geographic localization of each variable. On such a projection, only two coordinate variables are requested and they are stored as vector arrays. Longitudes range from -180 to +180, corresponding to 180 degrees West to 180 degrees East. Latitudes range from -90 to +90, corresponding to 90 degrees South to 90 degrees North. See example of CDL display in the table below.

Non-regular latitude/longitude grids

The ECCO V4r4 uses the Lat-Lon-Cap 90 (LLC90) grid, a native specialized global grid designed for ocean and sea-ice modeling. The LLC90 grid divides the globe into five faces, with dimensions: 1- [90x270], 2- [90x270], 3- [90x90], 4- [270x90], and 5- [270x90]. Each face consists of 90x90 tiles, hence the name LLC90. LLC90 grid combines a latitude-longitude grid between 70°S and 57°N with an Arctic "cap" in the northern hemisphere to handle polar regions effectively. The horizontal resolution varies spatially from about 22 km in high latitudes to 110 km in mid-latitudes. Regarding the vertical and horizontal resolutions, the grid has 50 vertical levels, with spacing increasing from 10 m near the surface to 457 m near the ocean bottom, which is set at a maximum depth of 6145 m. The Cartesian coordinates (x, y) are locally oriented within each tile, which may differ from traditional longitude-latitude directions. Diagnostic outputs include both native (UVEL, VVEL) and conventional (EVEL, NVEL) velocity components for ease of analysis. The datasets include geometric details such as cell areas, side lengths, rotation angles, bathymetry, and land/ocean masks. LLC90 grid geometric parameters are essential for accurate modeling and budget calculations. The LLC90 grid is particularly suited for global ocean circulation studies due to its efficient handling of polar regions and its variable resolution that balances computational efficiency with detail where needed.

9.6 Example of ECCO V4r4 netCDF latlon grid datasets

Table 9.5: Example CDL description of latlon dataset

netcdf latlon example
dimensions
time = 1 latitude = 360 longitude = 720 nv = 2
coordinates
<pre>int32 time (time) time:axis = "T" time:bounds = "time_bnds" time:coverage_content_type = "coordinate" time:long_name = "center time of averaging period" time:standard_name = "time" time:units = "hours since 1992-01-01T12:00:00" time:calendar = "proleptic_gregorian" float32 latitude (latitude) latitude:axis = "Y" latitude:bounds = "latitude_bnds" latitude:comment = "uniform grid spacing from -89.75 to 89.75 by 0.5" latitude:coverage_content_type = "coordinate" latitude:long_name = "latitude at grid cell center" latitude:standard_name = "latitude" latitude:units = "degrees_north" float32 longitude (longitude) longitude:axis = "X" longitude:bounds = "longitude_bnds" longitude:comment = "uniform grid spacing from -179.75 to 179.75 by 0.5" longitude:coverage_content_type = "coordinate" longitude:long_name = "longitude at grid cell center" longitude:standard_name = "longitude" longitude:units = "degrees_east" int32 time_bnds (time, nv) time_bnds:comment = "Start and end times of averaging period." time_bnds:coverage_content_type = "coordinate" time_bnds:long_name = "time bounds of averaging period" float32 latitude_bnds (latitude, nv) latitude_bnds:coverage_content_type = "coordinate" latitude_bnds:long_name = "latitude bounds grid cells" float32 longitude_bnds (longitude, nv) longitude_bnds:coverage_content_type = "coordinate" longitude_bnds:long_name = "longitude bounds grid cells"</pre>
data variables
<pre>float32 MXLDEPTH (time, latitude, longitude) MXLDEPTH:_FillValue = "9.969209968386869e+36" MXLDEPTH:coverage_content_type = "modelResult" MXLDEPTH:long_name = "Mixed-layer depth diagnosed using the temperature difference criterion of Kara et al., 2000" MXLDEPTH:standard_name = "ocean_mixed_layer_thickness" MXLDEPTH:units = "m"</pre>

Table 9.5: Example CDL description of latlon dataset

```
MXLDEPTH:comment = "Mixed-layer depth as determined by the depth where waters are first 0.8 degrees Celsius colder than the surface. See Kara et al. (JGR, 2000). . Note: the Kara et al. criterion may not be appropriate for some applications. If needed, mixed layer depth can be calculated using different criteria. See vertical density stratification (DRHODR) and density anomaly (RHOAnoma)."  
MXLDEPTH:coordinates = "time"  
MXLDEPTH:valid_min = "5.000001430511475"  
MXLDEPTH:valid_max = "5331.2001953125"
```

9.7 Example of ECCO V4r4 netCDF native llc90 grid datasets

Table 9.6: Example CDL description of native dataset

netcdf native example
dimensions
i = 90 i_g = 90 j = 90 j_g = 90 k = 50 k_u = 50 k_l = 50 k_p1 = 51 tile = 13 nb = 4 nv = 2
coordinates
<pre>int32 i (i) i:axis = "X" i:long_name = "grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations" i:swap_dim = "XC" i:comment = "In the Arakawa C-grid system, tracer (e.g., THETA) and 'v' variables (e.g., VVEL) have the same x coordinate on the model grid." i:coverage_content_type = "coordinate" int32 i_g (i_g) i_g:axis = "X" i_g:long_name = "grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations" i_g:c_grid_axis_shift = "-0.5" i_g:swap_dim = "XG" i_g:comment = "In the Arakawa C-grid system, 'u' (e.g., UVEL) and 'g' variables (e.g., XG) have the same x coordinate on the model grid." i_g:coverage_content_type = "coordinate" int32 j (j) j:axis = "Y" j:long_name = "grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations" j:swap_dim = "YC" j:comment = "In the Arakawa C-grid system, tracer (e.g., THETA) and 'u' variables (e.g., UVEL) have the same y coordinate on the model grid." j:coverage_content_type = "coordinate" int32 j_g (j_g) j_g:axis = "Y" j_g:long_name = "grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations" j_g:c_grid_axis_shift = "-0.5" j_g:swap_dim = "YG" j_g:comment = "In the Arakawa C-grid system, 'v' (e.g., VVEL) and 'g' variables (e.g., XG) have the same y coordinate." j_g:coverage_content_type = "coordinate" int32 k (k) k:axis = "Z" k:long_name = "grid index in z for tracer variables" k:swap_dim = "Z" k:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"</pre>

Table 9.6: Example CDL description of native dataset

```

int32 k_u (k_u)
  k_u:axis = "Z"
  k_u:long_name = "grid index in z corresponding to the bottom face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)"
  k_u:c_grid_axis_shift = "0.5"
  k_u:swap_dim = "Zu"
  k_u:comment = "First index corresponds to the bottom face of the uppermost tracer grid cell. The use of 'u' in the variable name follows the MITgcm convention for naming the bottom face of ocean tracer grid cells."
  k_u:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"
int32 k_l (k_l)
  k_l:axis = "Z"
  k_l:long_name = "grid index in z corresponding to the top face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)"
  k_l:c_grid_axis_shift = "-0.5"
  k_l:swap_dim = "Zl"
  k_l:comment = "First index corresponds to the top face of the uppermost tracer grid cell. The use of 'l' in the variable name follows the MITgcm convention for naming the top face of ocean tracer grid cells."
  k_l:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"
int32 k_p1 (k_p1)
  k_p1:axis = "Z"
  k_p1:long_name = "grid index in z for variables at 'w' locations"
  k_p1:c_grid_axis_shift = "[-0.5 0.5]"
  k_p1:swap_dim = "Zp1"
  k_p1:comment = "Includes top of uppermost model tracer cell (k_p1=0) and bottom of lowermost tracer cell (k_p1=51)."
  k_p1:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"
int32 tile (tile)
  tile:long_name = "lat-lon-cap tile index"
  tile:comment = "The ECCO V4 horizontal model grid is divided into 13 tiles of 90x90 cells for convenience."
  tile:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"
float32 XC (tile, j, i)
  XC:long_name = "longitude of tracer grid cell center"
  XC:units = "degrees_east"
  XC:coordinate = "YC XC"
  XC:bounds = "XC_bnds"
  XC:comment = "nonuniform grid spacing"
  XC:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"
  XC:standard_name = "longitude"
float32 YC (tile, j, i)
  YC:long_name = "latitude of tracer grid cell center"
  YC:units = "degrees_north"
  YC:coordinate = "YC XC"
  YC:bounds = "YC_bnds"
  YC:comment = "nonuniform grid spacing"
  YC:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"
  YC:standard_name = "latitude"
float32 XG (tile, j_g, i_g)
  XG:long_name = "longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell"
  XG:units = "degrees_east"
  XG:coordinate = "YG XG"
  XG:comment = "Nonuniform grid spacing. Note: 'southwest' does not correspond to geographic orientation but is used for convenience to describe the computational grid. See MITgcm documentation for details."
  XG:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"
  XG:standard_name = "longitude"

```

Table 9.6: Example CDL description of native dataset

```

float32 YG (tile, j_g, i_g)
    YG:long_name = "latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell"
    YG:units = "degrees_north"
    YG:comment = "Nonuniform grid spacing. Note: 'southwest' does not correspond to geographic orientation but is used for convenience to describe the computational grid. See MITgcm ddocumentation for details."
        YG:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"
        YG:standard_name = "latitude"
        YG:coordinates = "YG XG"
float32 Z (k)
    Z:long_name = "depth of tracer grid cell center"
    Z:units = "m"
    Z:positive = "up"
    Z:bounds = "Z_bnds"
    Z:comment = "Non-uniform vertical spacing"
    Z:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"
    Z:standard_name = "depth"
float32 Zp1 (k_p1)
    Zp1:long_name = "depth of top/bottom face of tracer grid cell"
    Zp1:units = "m"
    Zp1:positive = "up"
    Zp1:comment = "Contains one element more than the number of vertical layers. First element is Om, the depth of the top face of the uppermost grid cell. Last element is the depth of the bottom face of the deepest grid cell."
        Zp1:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"
        Zp1:standard_name = "depth"
float32 Zu (k_u)
    Zu:long_name = "depth of bottom face of tracer grid cell"
    Zu:units = "m"
    Zu:positive = "up"
    Zu:comment = "First element is -10m, the depth of the bottom face of the uppermost tracer grid cell. Last element is the depth of the bottom face of the deepest grid cell. The use of 'u' in the variable name follows the MITgcm convention for naming the bottom face of ocean tracer grid cells."
        Zu:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"
        Zu:standard_name = "depth"
float32 Zl (k_l)
    Zl:long_name = "depth of top face of tracer grid cell"
    Zl:units = "m"
    Zl:positive = "up"
    Zl:comment = "First element is Om, the depth of the top face of the uppermost tracer grid cell (i.e., the ocean surface). Last element is the depth of the top face of the deepest grid cell. The use of 'l' in the variable name follows the MITgcm convention for naming the top face of ocean tracer grid cells."
        Zl:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"
        Zl:standard_name = "depth"
float32 XC_bnds (tile, j, i, nb)
    XC_bnds:comment = "Bounds array follows CF conventions. XC_bnds[i,j,0] = 'southwest' corner (j-1, i-1), XC_bnds[i,j,1] = 'southeast' corner (j-1, i+1), XC_bnds[i,j,2] = 'northeast' corner (j+1, i+1), XC_bnds[i,j,3] = 'northwest' corner (j+1, i-1). Note: 'southwest', 'southeast', 'northwest', and 'northeast' do not correspond to geographic orientation but are used for convenience to describe the computational grid. See MITgcm ddocumentation for details."
        XC_bnds:coverage_content_type = "coordinate"
        XC_bnds:long_name = "longitudes of tracer grid cell corners"
float32 YC_bnds (tile, j, i, nb)

```

Table 9.6: Example CDL description of native dataset

<pre> YC_bnds:comment = "Bounds array follows CF conventions. YC_bnds[i,j,0] = 'southwest' corner (j-1, i-1), YC_bnds[i,j,1] = 'southeast' corner (j-1, i+1), YC_bnds[i,j,2] = 'northeast' corner (j+1, i+1), YC_bnds[i,j,3] = 'northwest' corner (j+1, i-1). Note: 'southwest', 'southeast', 'northwest', and 'northeast' do not correspond to geographic orientation but are used for convenience to describe the computational grid. See MITgcm documentation for details." YC_bnds:coverage_content_type = "coordinate" YC_bnds:long_name = "latitudes of tracer grid cell corners" float32 Z_bnds (k, nv) Z_bnds:comment = "One pair of depths for each vertical level." Z_bnds:coverage_content_type = "coordinate" Z_bnds:long_name = "depths of top and bottom faces of tracer grid cell" </pre>
data variables
<pre> float32 DIFFKR (k, tile, j, i) DIFFKR:_FillValue = "9.969209968386869e+36" DIFFKR:coverage_content_type = "modelResult" DIFFKR:long_name = "Vertical diffusivity" DIFFKR:units = "m2 s-1" DIFFKR:comment = "Background vertical diffusion coefficient for temperature and salinity. Total vertical diffusivity includes background diffusivity plus contributions from the GGL90 vertical mixing and the Gent-McWilliams/Redi parameterizations. Note: DIFFKR is a model control variable and has been optimized from a spatially-invariant first-guess value of 1e-5 m2 s-1." DIFFKR:valid_min = "9.99999974752427e-07" DIFFKR:valid_max = "0.00018549950618762523" DIFFKR:coordinates = "Z XC YC" </pre>
<pre> float32 KAPGM (k, tile, j, i) KAPGM:_FillValue = "9.969209968386869e+36" KAPGM:coverage_content_type = "modelResult" KAPGM:long_name = "Gent-McWilliams diffusivity" KAPGM:units = "m2 s-1" KAPGM:comment = "Gent-McWilliams diffusivity coefficient as described in Gent and McWilliams (1990, JPO). Note: KAPGM is a model control variable and has been optimized from a spatially invariant first guess of 1e3 m2 s-1." KAPGM:valid_min = "100.0" KAPGM:valid_max = "10000.0" KAPGM:coordinates = "Z XC YC" </pre>
<pre> float32 KAPREDI (k, tile, j, i) KAPREDI:_FillValue = "9.969209968386869e+36" KAPREDI:coverage_content_type = "modelResult" KAPREDI:long_name = "Along-isopycnal diffusivity" KAPREDI:units = "m2 s-1" KAPREDI:comment = "Redi along-isopycnal diffusivity coefficient as described in Redi (1982, JPO). Note: KAPREDI is a model control variable and has been optimized from a spatially invariant first guess of 1e3 m2 s-1." KAPREDI:valid_min = "100.0" KAPREDI:valid_max = "10000.0" KAPREDI:coordinates = "Z XC YC" </pre>

9.8 Example of ECCO V4r4 netCDF for 1D data

Table 9.7: Example CDL description of 1D dataset

netcdf 1D example
dimensions
time = 227904
coordinates
int32 time (time) time:axis = "T" time:comment = "" time:coverage_content_type = "coordinate" time:long_name = "snapshot time" time:standard_name = "time" time:units = "hours since 1992-01-01T12:00:00" time:calendar = "proleptic_gregorian"
data variables
float64 Pa_global (time) Pa_global:_FillValue = "9.969209968386869e+36" Pa_global:coverage_content_type = "modelResult" Pa_global:long_name = "Global mean atmospheric surface pressure over the ocean and sea-ice" Pa_global:standard_name = "air_pressure_at_sea_level" Pa_global:units = "N m-2" Pa_global:valid_min = "100873.14755283327" Pa_global:valid_max = "101257.45252296235" Pa_global:coordinates = "time"

10 Native lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) Coordinates and Grid Geometry

10.1 Native coordinates GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO

10.1.1 Overview

This dataset provides geometric parameters for the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. Parameters include areas and lengths of grid cell sides, horizontal and vertical coordinates of grid cell centers and corners, grid rotation angles, and global domain geometry including bathymetry and land/ocean masks.

Table 10.1: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
k	Grid index in z for tracer variables	-none-
k_u	Grid index in z corresponding to the bottom face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_l	Grid index in z corresponding to the top face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_p1	Grid index in z for variables at 'w' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
Z	Depth of tracer grid cell center	m
Zp1	Depth of top/bottom face of tracer grid cell	m
Zu	Depth of bottom face of tracer grid cell	m
Zl	Depth of top face of tracer grid cell	m
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of top and bottom faces of tracer grid cell	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
CS	Cosine of tracer grid cell orientation vs geographical north	1
SN	Sine of tracer grid cell orientation vs geographical north	1
rA	Area of tracer grid cell	m ²
dxG	Distance between 'southwest' and 'southeast' corners of the tracer grid cell	m
dyG	Distance between 'southwest' and 'northwest' corners of the tracer grid cell	m
Depth	Model seafloor depth below ocean surface at rest	m
rAz	Area of vorticity 'g' grid cell	m ²
dxC	Distance between centers of adjacent tracer grid cells in the 'x' direction	m
dyC	Distance between centers of adjacent tracer grid cells in the 'y' direction	m
rAw	Area of 'v' grid cell	m ²
rAs	Area of 'u' grid cell	m ²
drC	Distance between the centers of adjacent tracer grid cells in the 'z' direction	m
drF	Distance between the upper and lower interfaces of the model grid cell	m

Table 10.1: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO

PHrefC	Reference ocean hydrostatic pressure at tracer grid cell center	m2 s-2
PHrefF	Reference ocean hydrostatic pressure at tracer grid cell top/bottom interface	m2 s-2
hFacC	Vertical open fraction of tracer grid cell	1
hFacW	Vertical open fraction of tracer grid cell 'west' face	1
hFacS	Vertical open fraction of tracer grid cell 'south' face	1
maskC	Wet/dry boolean mask for tracer grid cell	-none-
maskW	Wet/dry boolean mask for 'west' face of tracer grid cell	-none-
maskS	Wet/dry boolean mask for 'south' face of tracer grid cell	-none-

10.1.2 Native coordinates Variable: XC

Table 10.2: Attributes description of the variable 'XC' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 XC(tile, j, i) XC: bounds = XC bnds XC: coordinate = YC XC XC: coverage_content_type = coordinate XC: long_name = longitude of tracer grid cell center XC: standard_name = longitude XC: units = degrees east</pre>			
Comments			
Nonuniform grid spacing			

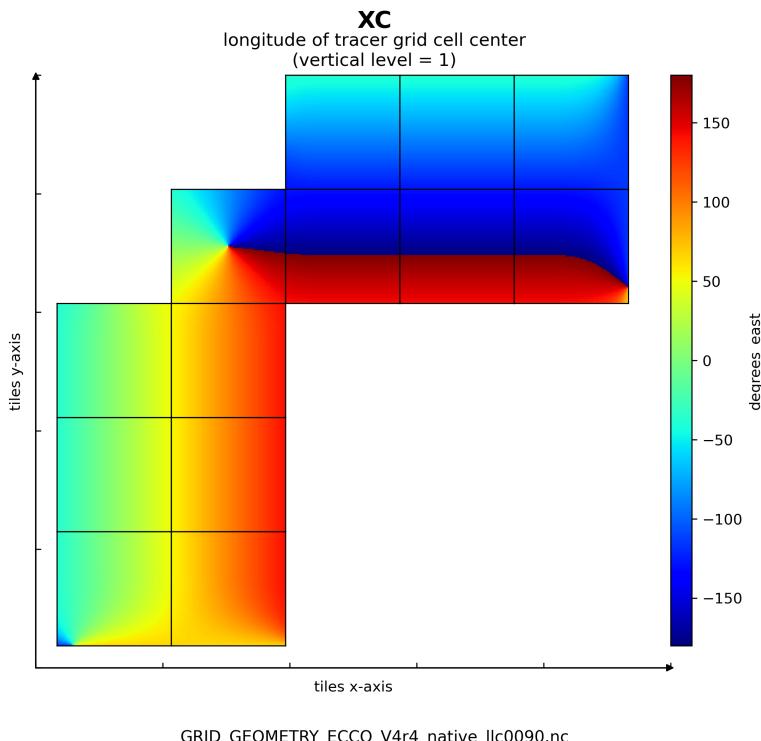
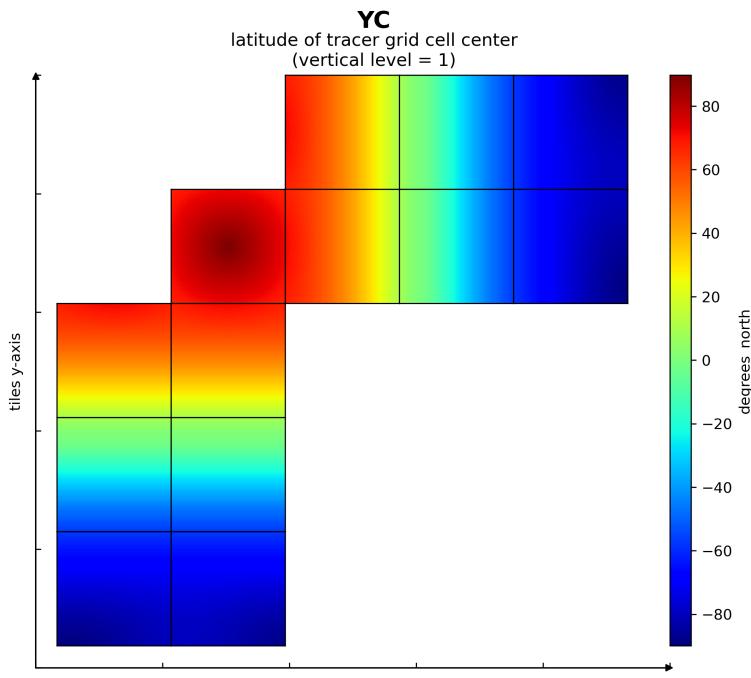


Figure 1: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: XC

10.1.3 Native coordinates Variable: YC

Table 10.3: Attributes description of the variable 'YC' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 YC(tile, j, i) YC: bounds = YC bnds YC: coordinate = YC XC YC: coverage_content_type = coordinate YC: long_name = latitude of tracer grid cell center YC: standard_name = latitude YC: units = degrees north</pre>			
Comments			
Nonuniform grid spacing			



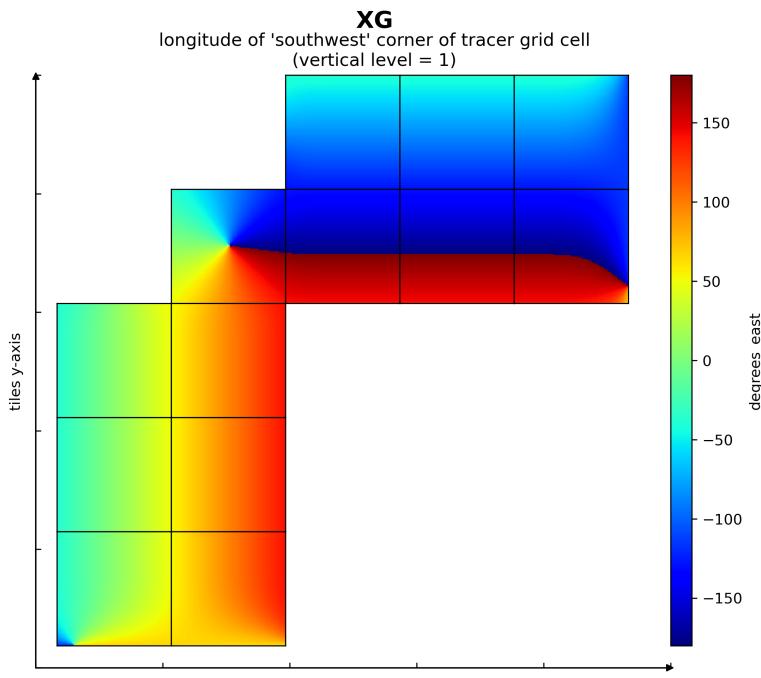
GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 2: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: YC

10.1.4 Native coordinates Variable: XG

Table 10.4: Attributes description of the variable 'XG' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 XG(tile, j_g, i_g) XG: coordinate = YG XG XG: coverage_content_type = coordinate XG: long_name = longitude of southwest corner of tracer grid cell XG: standard_name = longitude XG: units = degrees east</pre>			
Comments			
Nonuniform grid spacing. note: 'southwest' does not correspond to geographic orientation but is used for convenience to describe the computational grid. see mitgcm documentation for details.			



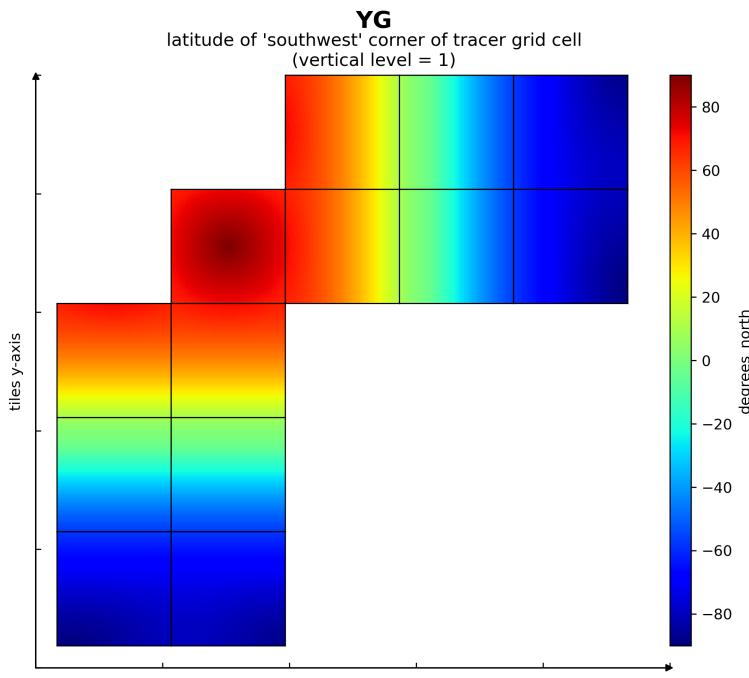
GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 3: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: XG

10.1.5 Native coordinates Variable: YG

Table 10.5: Attributes description of the variable 'YG' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 YG(tile, j_g, i_g) YG: coordinates = YG_XG YG: coverage_content_type = coordinate YG: long_name = latitude of southwest corner of tracer grid cell YG: standard_name = latitude YG: units = degrees north</pre>			
Comments			
Nonuniform grid spacing. note: 'southwest' does not correspond to geographic orientation but is used for convenience to describe the computational grid. see mitgcm documentation for details.			



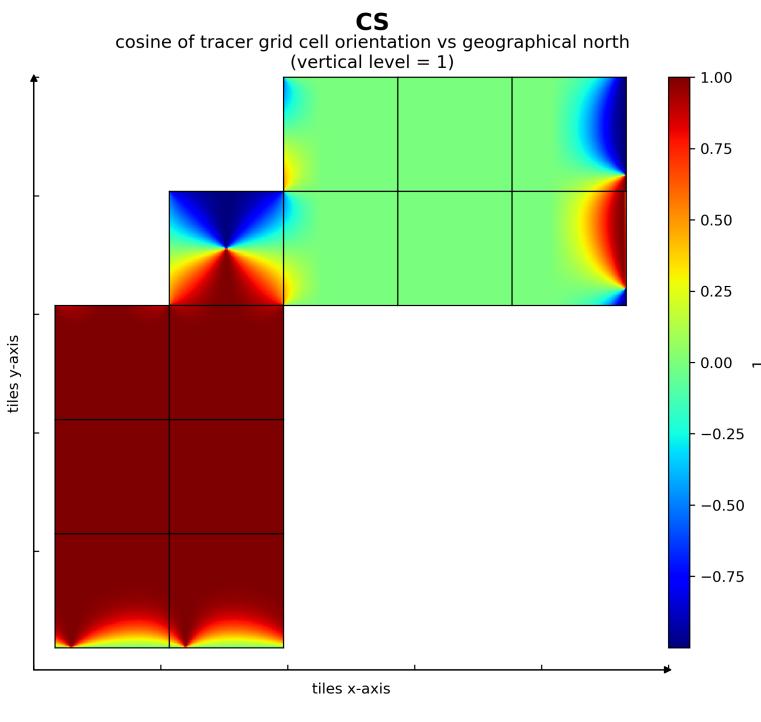
GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 4: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: YG

10.1.6 Native coordinates Variable: CS

Table 10.6: Attributes description of the variable 'CS' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	CS	Cosine of tracer grid cell orientation vs geographical north	1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 CS(tile, j, i) CS: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 CS: coordinate = YC XC CS: coordinates = YC XC CS: coverage_content_type = modelResult CS: long_name = cosine of tracer grid cell orientation vs geographical north CS: units = 1</pre>			
Comments			
Cs and sn are required to calculate the geographic (meridional, zonal) components of vectors on the curvilinear model grid. note: for vector r with components r_x and r_y: r_{east} = cs r_x - sn r_y. r_{north} = sn r_x + cs r_y			



GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 5: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: CS

10.1.7 Native coordinates Variable: SN

Table 10.7: Attributes description of the variable 'SN' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SN	Sine of tracer grid cell orientation vs geographical north	1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SN(tile, j, i) SN: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SN: coordinate = YC XC SN: coordinates = YC XC SN: coverage_content_type = modelResult SN: long_name = sine of tracer grid cell orientation vs geographical north SN: units = 1</pre>			
Comments			
Cs and sn are required to calculate the geographic (meridional, zonal) components of vectors on the curvilinear model grid. note: for vector r with components r_x and r_y in local grid directions x and y, the geographical eastward component r_{east} = cs r_x - sn r_y. the geographical northward component r_{north} = sn r_x + cs r_y.			

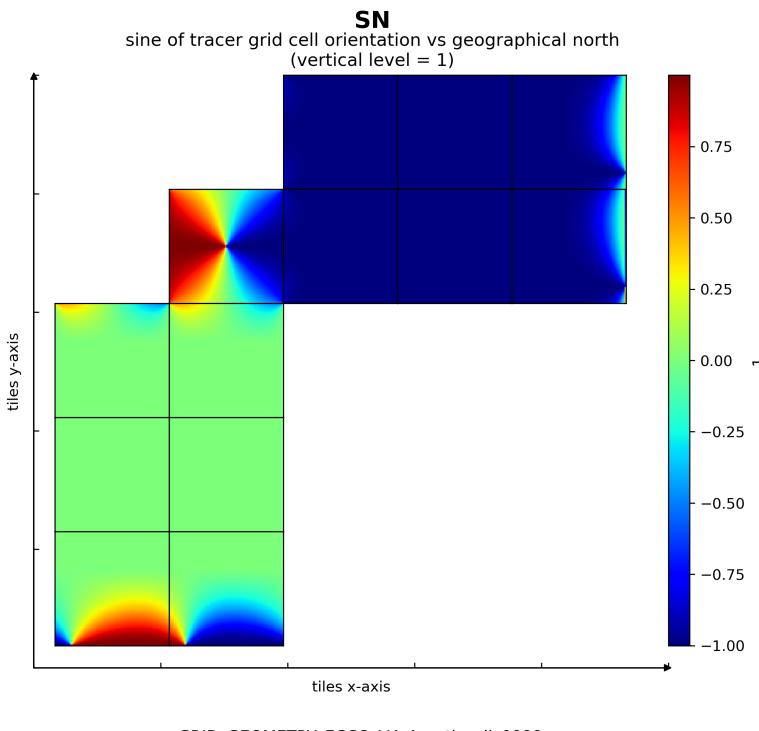
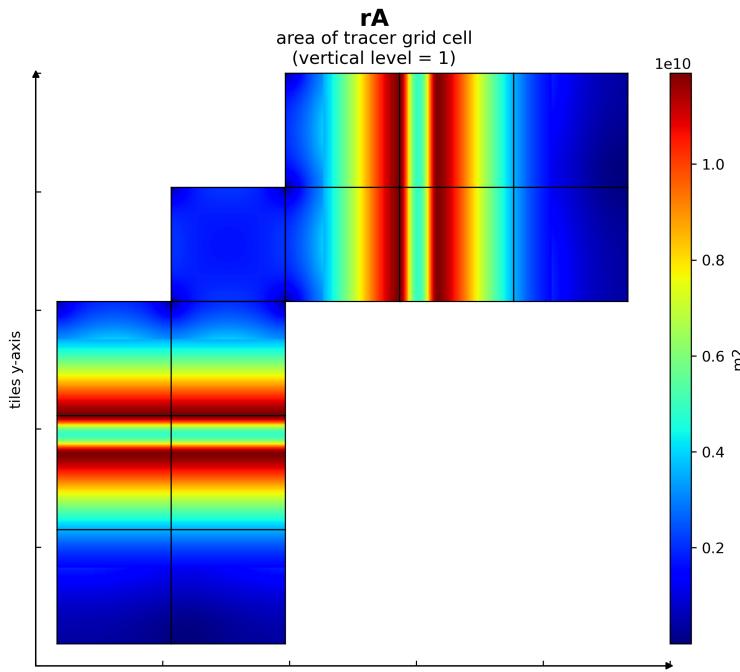


Figure 6: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: SN

10.1.8 Native coordinates Variable: rA

Table 10.8: Attributes description of the variable 'rA' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	rA	Area of tracer grid cell	m2
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 rA(tile, j, i) rA:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 rA: coordinate = YC XC rA: coordinates = YC XC rA: coverage_content_type = modelResult rA: long_name = area of tracer grid cell rA: standard_name = cell area rA: units = m2</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



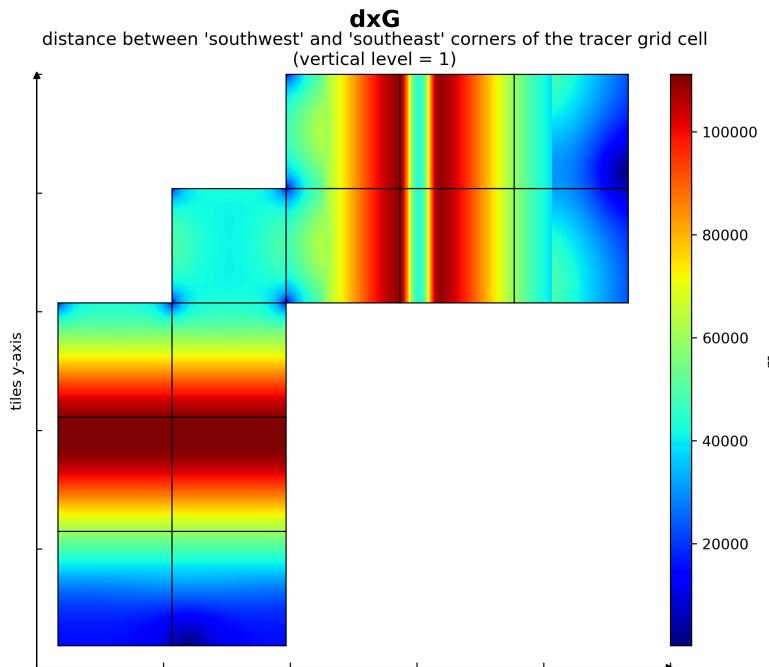
GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 7: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: rA

10.1.9 Native coordinates Variable: dxG

Table 10.9: Attributes description of the variable 'dxG' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	dxG	Distance between 'southwest' and 'southeast' corners of the tracer grid cell	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 dxG(tile, j_g, i) dxG:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 dxG: coordinate = YG XC dxG: coverage_content_type = modelResult dxG: long_name = distance between southwest and southeast corners of the tracer grid cell dxG: units = m</pre>			
Comments			
Alternatively, the length of 'south' side of tracer grid cell. note: 'south', 'southwest', and 'southeast' do not correspond to geographic orientation but are used for convenience to describe the computational grid. see mitgcm documentation for details.			



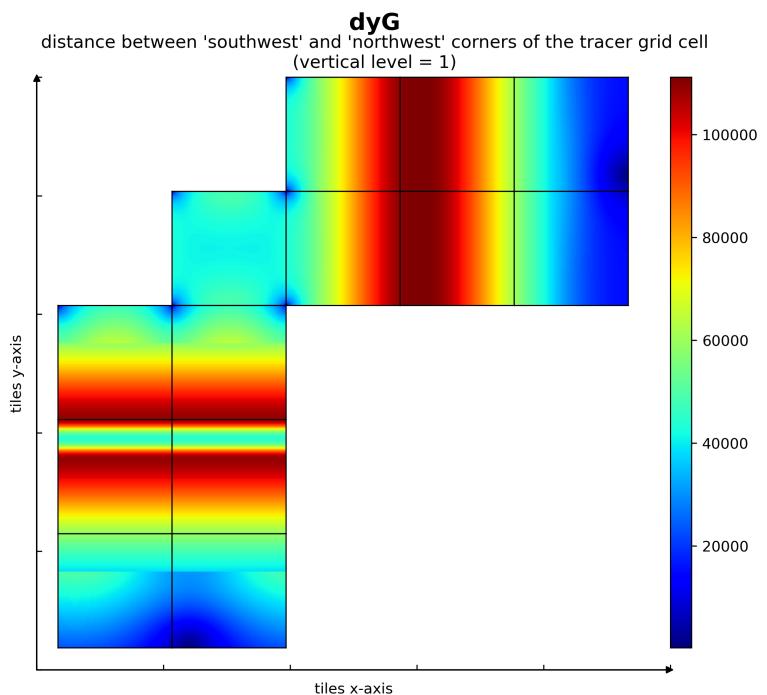
GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 8: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: dxG

10.1.10 Native coordinates Variable: dyG

Table 10.10: Attributes description of the variable 'dyG' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	dyG	Distance between 'southwest' and 'northwest' corners of the tracer grid cell	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 dyG(tile, j, i_g) dyG:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 dyG: coordinate = YC_XG dyG: coverage_content_type = modelResult dyG: long_name = distance between southwest and northwest corners of the tracer grid cell dyG: units = m</pre>			
Comments			
Alternatively, the length of 'west' side of tracer grid cell. note: 'west', 'southwest', and 'northwest' do not correspond to geographic orientation but are used for convenience to describe the computational grid. see mitgcm documentation for details.			



GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 9: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: dyG

10.1.11 Native coordinates Variable: Depth

Table 10.11: Attributes description of the variable 'Depth' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	Depth	Model seafloor depth below ocean surface at rest	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 Depth(tile, j, i) Depth: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 Depth: coordinate = XC YC Depth: coordinates = YC XC Depth: coverage_content_type = modelResult Depth: long_name = model seafloor depth below ocean surface at rest Depth: standard_name = sea floor depth below geoid Depth: units = m</pre>			
Comments			
Model sea surface height (ssh) of 0m corresponds to an ocean surface at rest relative to the geoid. depth corresponds to seafloor depth below geoid. note: the mitgcm used by ecco v4r4 implements 'partial cells' so the actual model seafloor depth may differ from the seafloor depth provided by the input bathymetry file.			

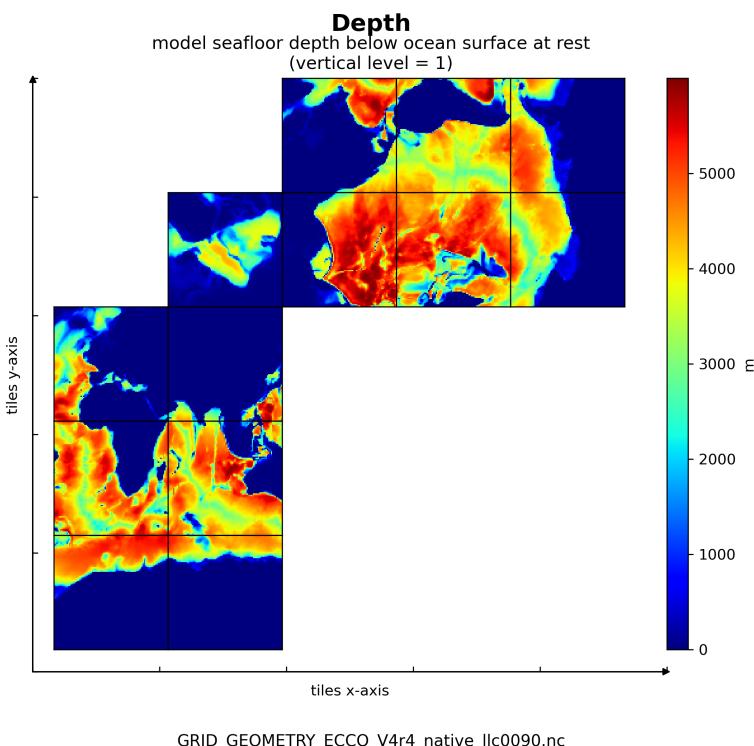
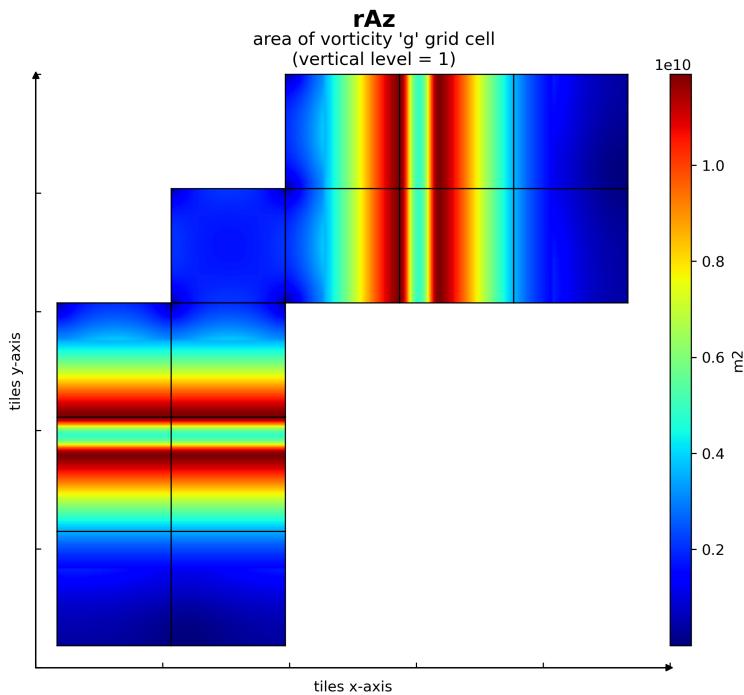


Figure 10: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: Depth

10.1.12 Native coordinates Variable: rAz

Table 10.12: Attributes description of the variable 'rAz' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	rAz	Area of vorticity 'g' grid cell	m2
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 rAz(tile, j_g, i_g) rAz: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 rAz: coordinate = YG XG rAz: coordinates = YG XG rAz: coverage_content_type = modelResult rAz: long_name = area of vorticity g grid cell rAz: standard_name = cell area rAz: units = m2</pre>			
Comments			
Vorticity cells are staggered in space relative to tracer cells, nominally situated on tracer cell corners. vorticity cell (i,j) is located at the 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell (i, j). note: 'southwest' does not correspond to geographic orientation but is used for convenience to describe the computational grid. see mitgcm documentation for details.			



GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 11: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: rAz

10.1.13 Native coordinates Variable: dxC

Table 10.13: Attributes description of the variable 'dxC' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	dxC	Distance between centers of adjacent tracer grid cells in the 'x' direction	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 dxC(tile, j, i_g) dxC:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 dxC: coordinate = YC_XG dxC: coverage_content_type = modelResult dxC: long_name = distance between centers of adjacent tracer grid cells in the x direction dxC: units = m</pre>			
Comments			
Alternatively, the length of 'north' side of vorticity grid cells. note: 'north' does not correspond to geographic orientation but is used for convenience to describe the computational grid. see mitgcm documentation for details.			

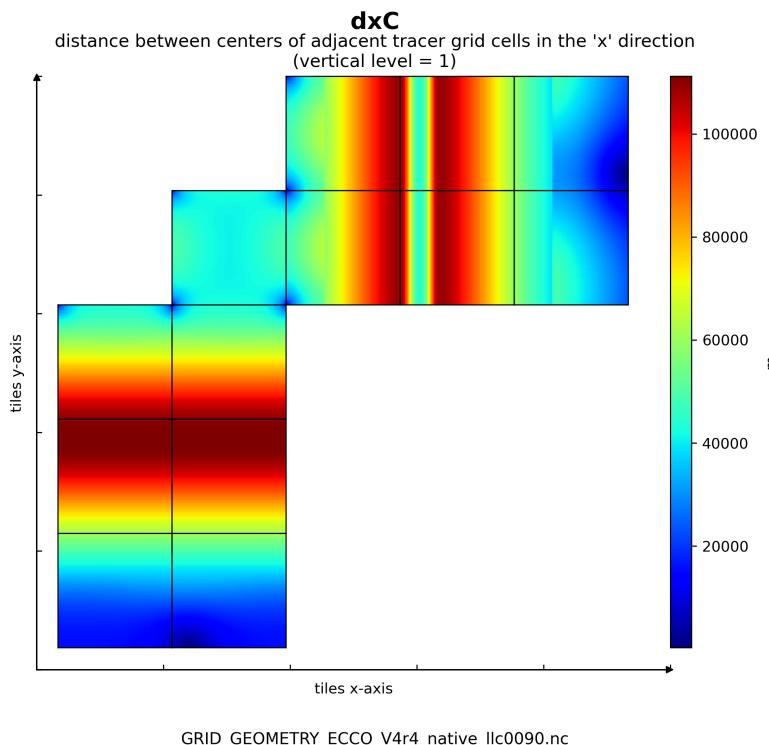


Figure 12: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: dxC

10.1.14 Native coordinates Variable: dyC

Table 10.14: Attributes description of the variable 'dyC' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	dyC	Distance between centers of adjacent tracer grid cells in the 'y' direction	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 dyC(tile, j_g, i) dyC:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 dyC: coordinate = YG XC dyC: coverage_content_type = modelResult dyC: long_name = distance between centers of adjacent tracer grid cells in the y direction dyC: units = m</pre>			
Comments			
Alternatively, the length of 'east' side of vorticity grid cells. note: 'east' does not correspond to geographic orientation but is used for convenience to describe the computational grid. see mitgcm documentation for details.			

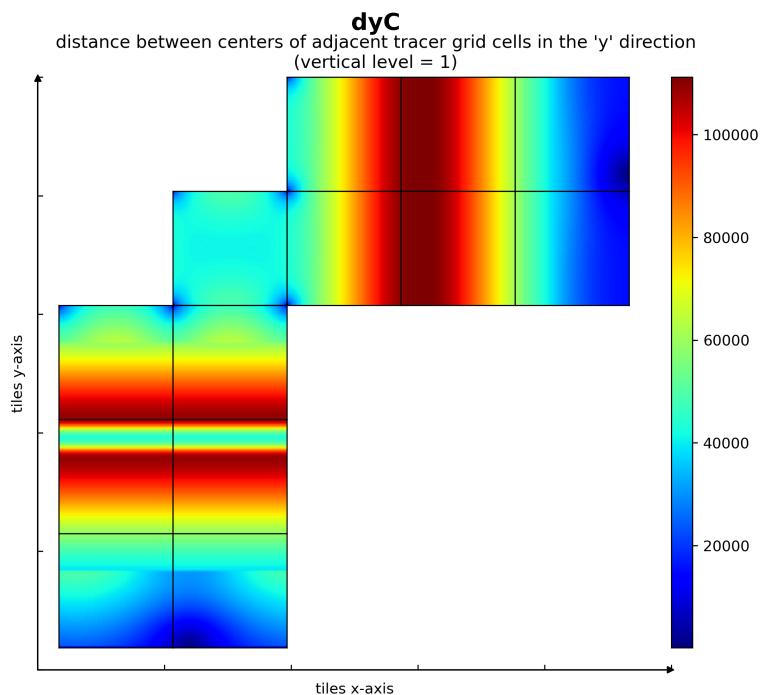
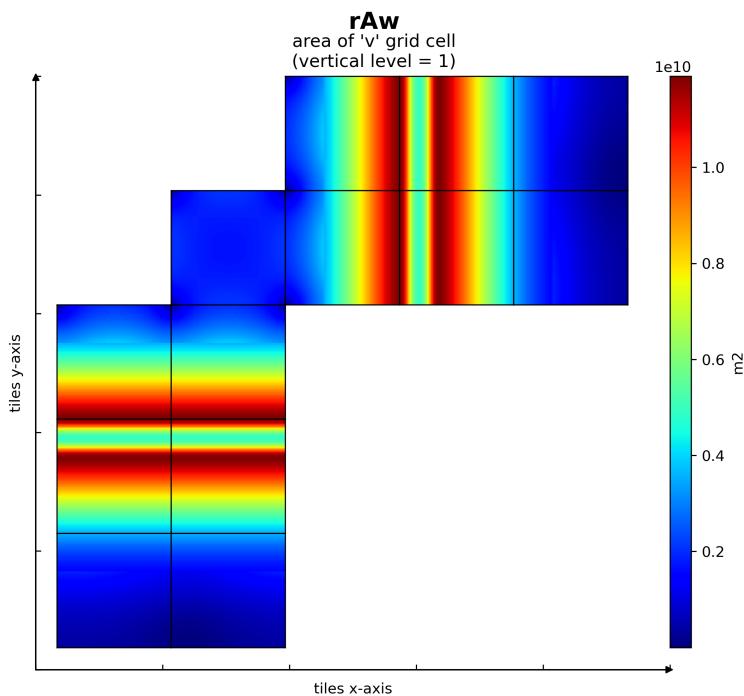


Figure 13: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: dyC

10.1.15 Native coordinates Variable: rAw

Table 10.15: Attributes description of the variable 'rAw' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	rAw	Area of 'v' grid cell	m2
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 rAw(tile, j, i_g) rAw: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 rAw: coordinate = YG XC rAw: coverage_content_type = modelResult rAw: long_name = area of v grid cell rAw: standard_name = cell area rAw: units = m2</pre>			
Comments			
Model 'v' grid cells are staggered in space between adjacent tracer grid cells in the 'x' direction. 'v' grid cell (i,j) is situated at the 'west' edge of tracer grid cell (i, j). note: 'west' does not correspond to geographic orientation but is used for convenience to describe the computational grid. see mitgcm documentation for details.			



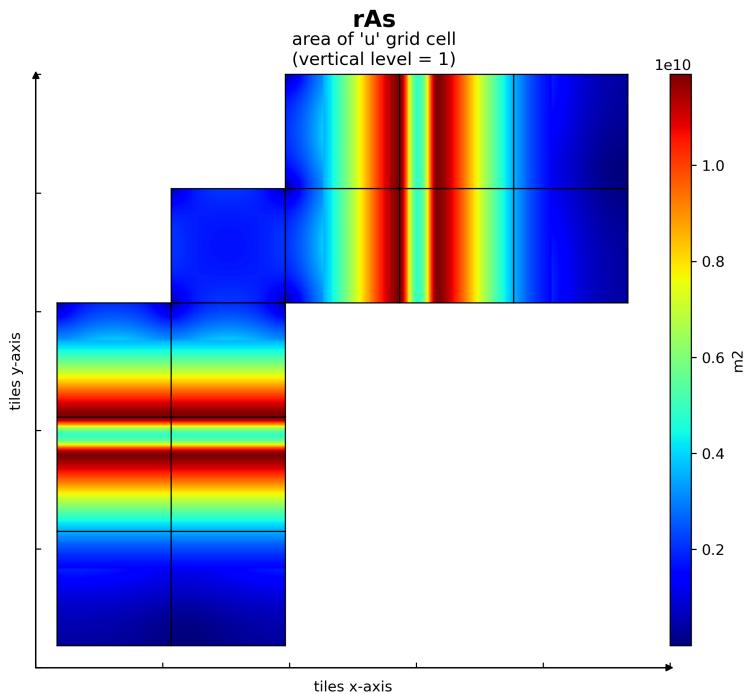
GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 14: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: rAw

10.1.16 Native coordinates Variable: rAs

Table 10.16: Attributes description of the variable 'rAs' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	rAs	Area of 'u' grid cell	m ²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 rAs(tile, j_g, i) rAs: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 rAs: coordinates = YG XC rAs: coverage_content_type = modelResult rAs: long_name = area of u grid cell rAs: standard_name = cell area rAs: units = m2</pre>			
Comments			
Model 'u' grid cells are staggered in space between adjacent tracer grid cells in the 'y' direction. 'u' grid cell (i,j) is situated at the 'south' edge of tracer grid cell (i, j). note: 'south' does not correspond to geographic orientation but is used for convenience to describe the computational grid. see mitgcm documentation for details.			



GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 15: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: rAs

10.1.17 Native coordinates Variable: hFacC

Table 10.17: Attributes description of the variable 'hFacC' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	hFacC	Vertical open fraction of tracer grid cell	1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 hFacC(k, tile, j, i) hFacC: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 hFacC: coordinates = Z YC XC hFacC: coverage_content_type = modelResult hFacC: long_name = vertical open fraction of tracer grid cell hFacC: units = 1</pre>			
Comments			
Tracer grid cells may be fractionally closed in the vertical. the open vertical fraction is hfacc. the model allows for partially-filled cells to represent topographic variations more smoothly (hfacc < 1). completely closed (dry) tracer grid cells have hfacc = 0. note: the model z* coordinate system allows hfacc to vary through time. a time-invariant hfacc field is provided for reference.			

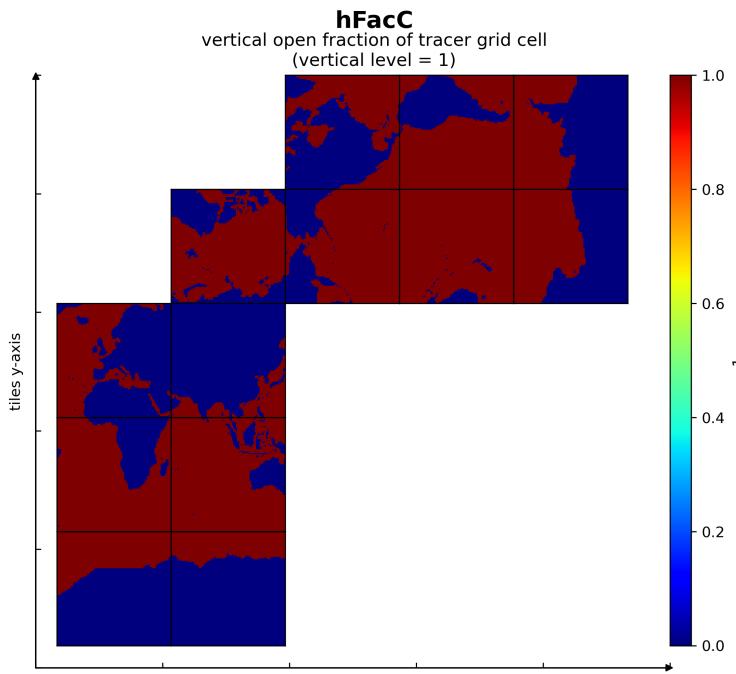


Figure 16: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: hFacC

10.1.18 Native coordinates Variable: hFacW

Table 10.18: Attributes description of the variable 'hFacW' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	hFacW	Vertical open fraction of tracer grid cell 'west' face	1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 hFacW(k, tile, j, i_g) hFacW:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 hFacW:coordinates = Z hFacW:coverage_content_type = modelResult hFacW:long_name = vertical open fraction of tracer grid cell west face hFacW:units = 1</pre>			
Comments			
<p>The 'west' face of tracer grid cells may be fractionally closed in the vertical. the open vertical fraction is hfacw. the model allows for partially-filled cells for smoother representation of seafloor topography. tracer grid cells adjacent in the 'x' direction that are partially closed in the vertical have hfacw < 1. the model z* coordinate system used by the model permits hfacc, and therefore hfacw, to vary through time. a time-invariant hfacw field is provided for reference. note: the term 'west' does not correspond to geographic orientation but is used for convenience to describe the computational grid. see mitgcm documentation for details.</p>			

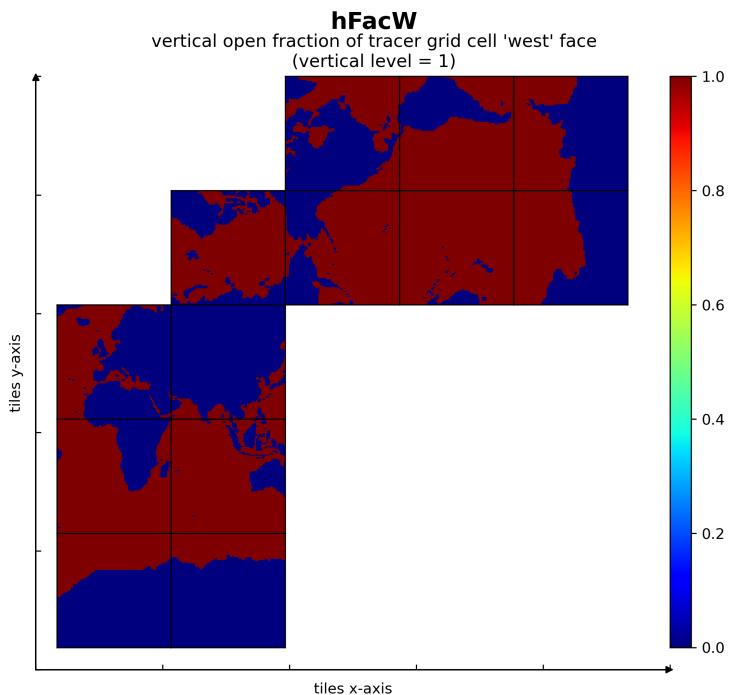
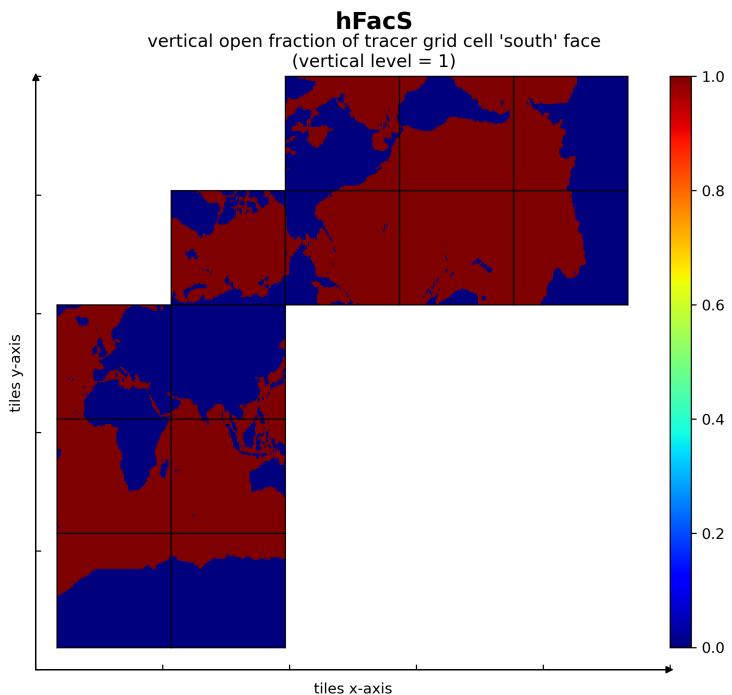


Figure 17: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: hFacW

10.1.19 Native coordinates Variable: hFacS

Table 10.19: Attributes description of the variable 'hFacS' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	hFacS	Vertical open fraction of tracer grid cell 'south' face	1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 hFacS(k, tile, j_g, i) hFacS:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 hFacS:coordinates = Z hFacS:coverage_content_type = modelResult hFacS:long_name = vertical open fraction of tracer grid cell south face hFacS:units = 1</pre>			
Comments			
<p>The 'south' face of tracer grid cells may be fractionally closed in the vertical. the open vertical fraction is hfacs. the model allows for partially-filled cells for smoother representation of seafloor topography. tracer grid cells adjacent in the 'y' direction that are partially closed in the vertical have hfacs < 1. the model z* coordinate system used by the model permits hfacc, and therefore hfacs, to vary through time. a time-invariant hfacs field is provided for reference. note: the term 'south' does not correspond to geographic orientation but is used for convenience to describe the computational grid. see mitgcm documentation for details.</p>			



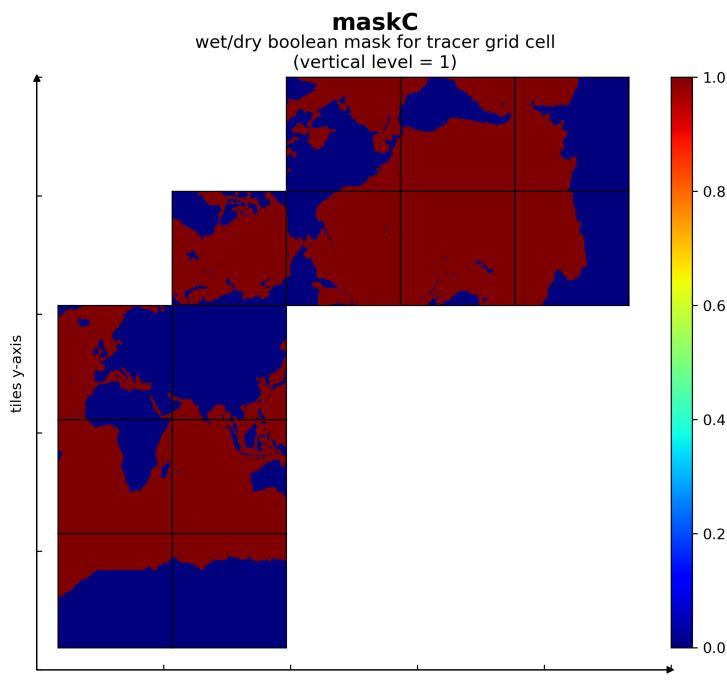
GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 18: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: hFacS

10.1.20 Native coordinates Variable: maskC

Table 10.20: Attributes description of the variable 'maskC' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
bool	maskC	Wet/dry boolean mask for tracer grid cell	N/A
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>bool maskC(k, tile, j, i) maskC:_FillValue = 1 maskC:coordinates = Z YC XC maskC:coverage_content_type = modelResult maskC:long_name = wet/dry boolean mask for tracer grid cell</pre>			
Comments			
True for tracer grid cells with nonzero open vertical fraction ($hfacc > 0$), otherwise false. although $hfacc$ can vary though time, cells will never close if starting open and will never open if starting closed: $hfacc(i,j,k,t) > 0$ for all t , if $hfacc(i,j,k,t=0) = 0$ and $hfacc(i,j,k,t) = 0$ for all t , if $hfacc(i,j,k,t=0) = 0$. therefore, $maskc$ is time invariant.			



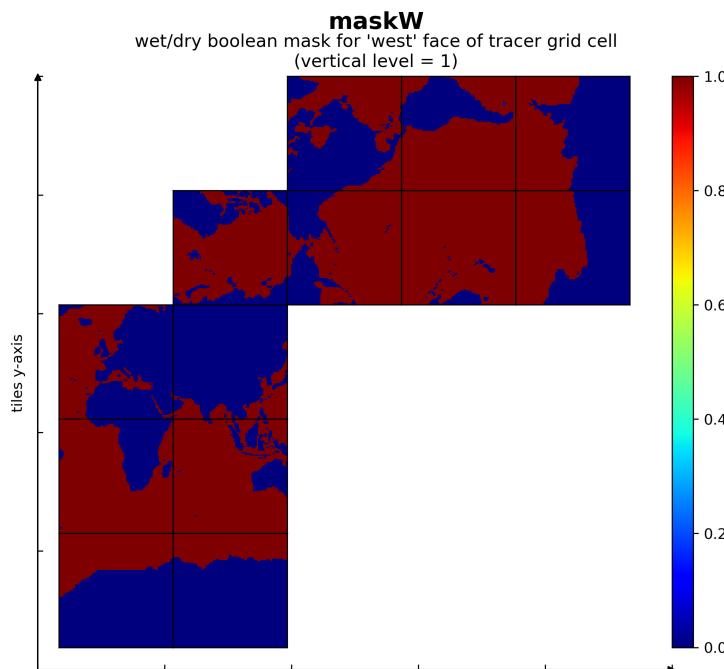
GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 19: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: maskC

10.1.21 Native coordinates Variable: maskW

Table 10.21: Attributes description of the variable 'maskW' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
bool	maskW	Wet/dry boolean mask for 'west' face of tracer grid cell	N/A
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>bool maskW(k, tile, j, i_g) maskW:_FillValue = 1 maskW:coordinates = Z maskW:coverage_content_type = modelResult maskW:long_name = wet/dry boolean mask for west face of tracer grid cell</pre>			
Comments			
True for grid cells with nonzero open vertical fraction along their 'west' face ($hfacw > 0$), otherwise false. although $hfacw$ can vary though time, cells will never close if starting open and will never open if starting closed: $hfacw(i,j,k,t) > 0$ for all t , if $hfacw(i,j,k,t=0)$ and $hfacw(i,j,k,t) = 0$ for all t , if $hfacw(i,j,k,t=0) = 0$. therefore, $maskw$ is time invariant. note:			



GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 20: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: maskW

10.1.22 Native coordinates Variable: maskS

Table 10.22: Attributes description of the variable 'maskS' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
bool	maskS	Wet/dry boolean mask for 'south' face of tracer grid cell	N/A
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>bool maskS(k, tile, j_g, i) maskS:_FillValue = 1 maskS:coordinates = Z maskS:coverage_content_type = modelResult maskS:long_name = wet/dry boolean mask for south face of tracer grid cell</pre>			
Comments			
True for grid cells with nonzero open vertical fraction along their 'south' face ($hfacs > 0$), otherwise false. although $hfacs$ can vary though time, cells will never close if starting open and will never open if starting closed: $hfacs(i,j,k,t) > 0$ for all t , if $hfacs(i,j,k,t=0) > 0$ and $hfacs(i,j,k,t=0) = 0$ for all t , if $hfacs(i,j,k,t=0) = 0$. therefore, masks is time invariant. note:			

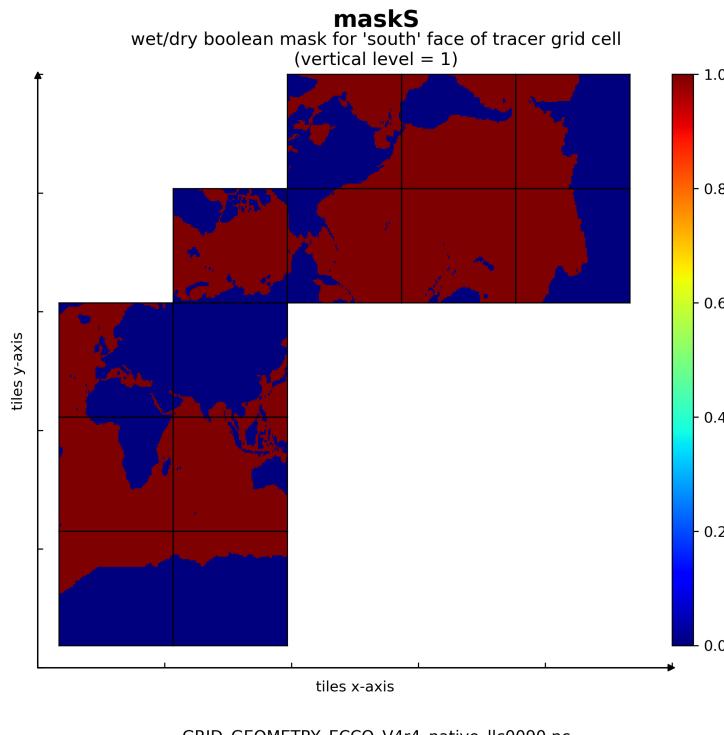


Figure 21: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: maskS

11 Native Dataset Groupings

11.1 Native dataset of ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES

11.1.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of atmosphere surface temperature, humidity, winds, and pressure on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 11.1: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
EXFatemp	Atmosphere surface (2 m) air temperature	degree_K
EXFaqh	Atmosphere surface (2 m) specific humidity	kg kg-1
EXFuwind	Wind speed at 10m in the model +x direction	m s-1
EXFvwind	Wind speed at 10m in the model +y direction	m s-1
EXFwspee	Wind speed	m s-1
EXFpress	Atmosphere surface pressure	N m-2

11.1.2 Native Variable: EXFaqh

Table 11.2: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFaqh' from ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFaqh	Atmosphere surface (2 m) specific humidity	kg kg ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFaqh(time, tile, j, i) EXFaqh: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFaqh: coordinates = time XC YC EXFaqh: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFaqh: long_name = Atmosphere surface (2 m) specific humidity EXFaqh: standard_name = surface specific humidity EXFaqh: units = kg kg⁻¹ EXFaqh: valid_max = 0.03014513850212097 EXFaqh: valid_min = -0.0014020215021446347</pre>			
Comments			
Surface (2 m) specific humidity over open water. note: sum of era-interim surface specific humidity and the control adjustment from ocean state estimation.			

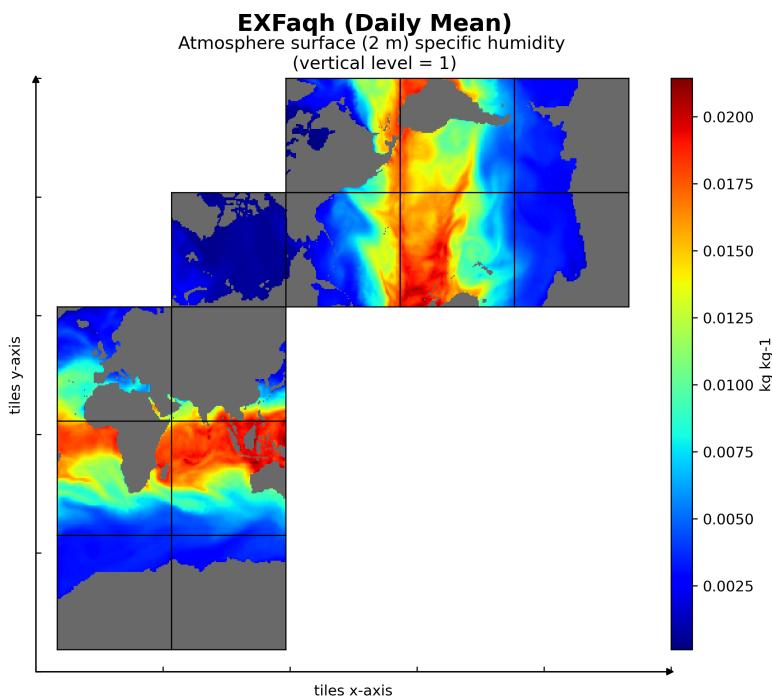


Figure 22: Dataset: ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES, Variable: EXFaqh

11.1.3 Native Variable: EXFatemp

Table 11.3: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFatemp' from ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFatemp	Atmosphere surface (2 m) air temperature	degree_K
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFatemp(time, tile, j, i) EXFatemp: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFatemp: coordinates = time XC YC EXFatemp: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFatemp: long_name = Atmosphere surface (2 m) air temperature EXFatemp: standard_name = air_temperature EXFatemp: units = degree K EXFatemp: valid_max = 312.8451232910156 EXFatemp: valid_min = 195.37054443359375</pre>			
Comments			
Surface (2 m) air temperature over open water. note: sum of era-interim surface air temperature and the control adjustment from ocean state estimation.			

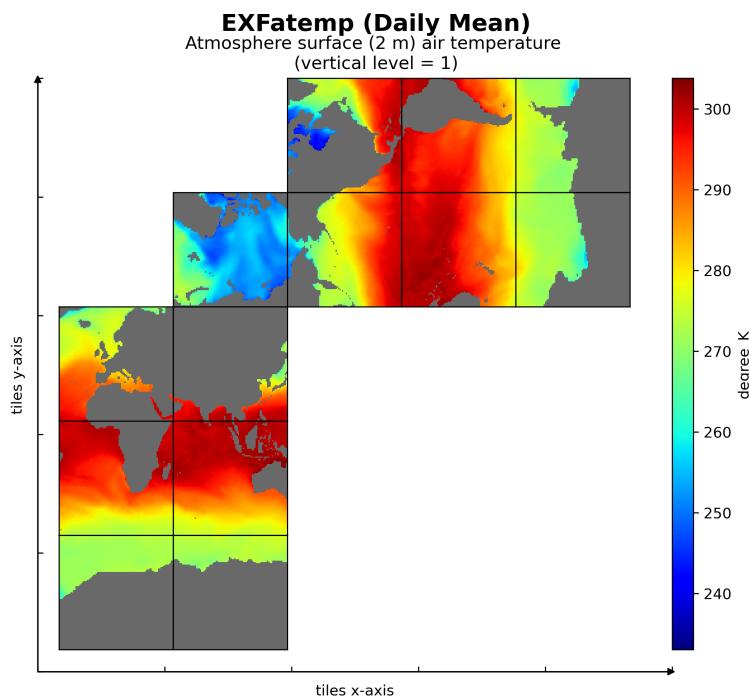
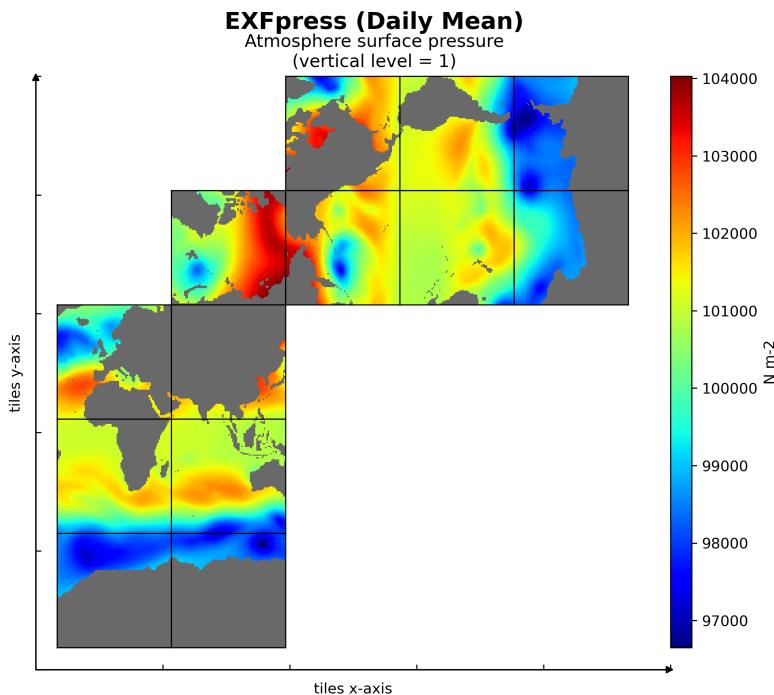


Figure 23: Dataset: ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES, Variable: EXFatemp

11.1.4 Native Variable: EXFpress

Table 11.4: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFpress' from ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFpress	Atmosphere surface pressure	N m-2
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFpress(time, tile, j, i) EXFpress: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFpress: coordinates = time XC YC EXFpress: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFpress: long_name = Atmosphere surface pressure EXFpress: standard_name = surface air pressure EXFpress: units = N m-2 EXFpress: valid_max = 106314.7734375 EXFpress: valid_min = 92044.171875</pre>			
Comments			
Atmospheric pressure field at sea level. note: era-interim atmospheric pressure, with air tides removed using a variety of methods. not adjusted by the ocean state estimation.			



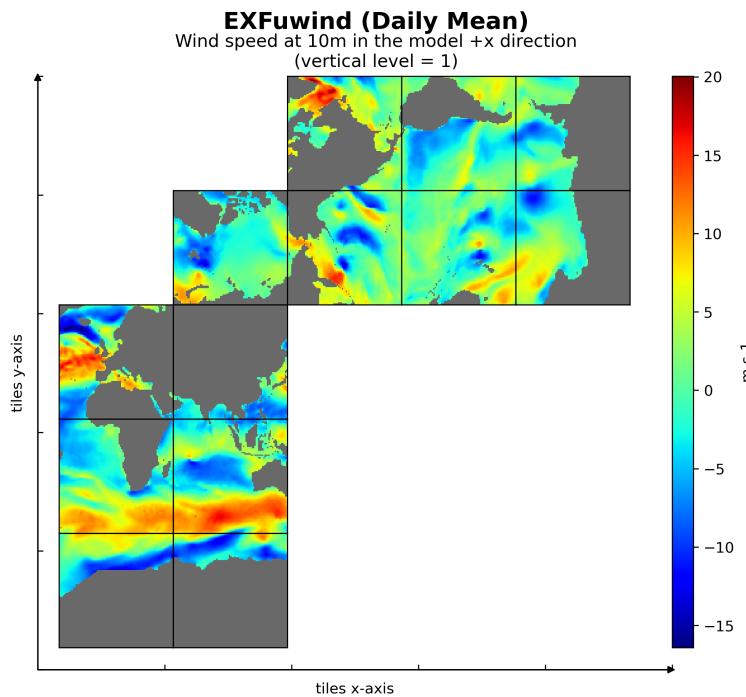
ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 24: Dataset: ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES, Variable: EXFpress

11.1.5 Native Variable: EXFuwind

Table 11.5: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFuwind' from ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFuwind	Wind speed at 10m in the model +x direction	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFuwind(time, tile, j, i) EXFuwind:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFuwind:coordinates = time XC YC EXFuwind:coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFuwind:long_name = Wind speed at 10m in the model +x direction EXFuwind:standard_name = x wind EXFuwind:units = m s⁻¹ EXFuwind:valid_max = 29.92486572265625 EXFuwind:valid_min = -34.528900146484375</pre>			
Comments			
Wind speed at 10m in the +x direction at the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: ecco v4r4 is forced with wind stress (see exftaux) not vector winds converted to wind stress using bulk formulae. exfuwind is calculated by converting wind stress to vector wind using bulk formulae.			



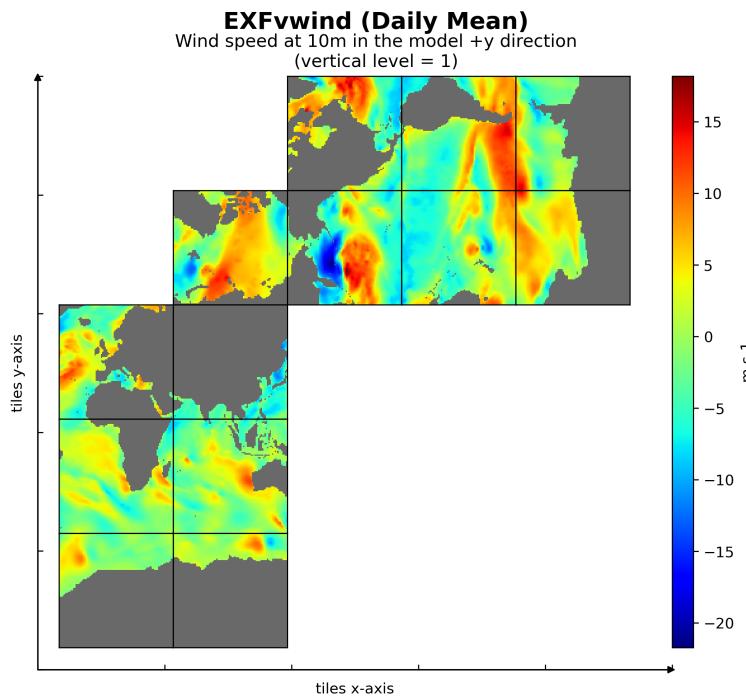
ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 25: Dataset: ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES, Variable: EXFuwind

11.1.6 Native Variable: EXFvwind

Table 11.6: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFvwind' from ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFvwind	Wind speed at 10m in the model +y direction	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFvwind(time, tile, j, i) EXFvwind: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFvwind: coordinates = time XC YC EXFvwind: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFvwind: long_name = Wind speed at 10m in the model +y direction EXFvwind: standard_name = y wind EXFvwind: units = m s⁻¹ EXFvwind: valid_max = 45.065101623535156 EXFvwind: valid_min = -27.9254093170166</pre>			
Comments			
Wind speed at 10m in the +y direction at the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: ecco v4r4 is forced with wind stress (see exftauy) not vector winds converted to wind stress using bulk formulae. exfvwind is calculated by converting wind stress to vector wind using bulk formulae.			



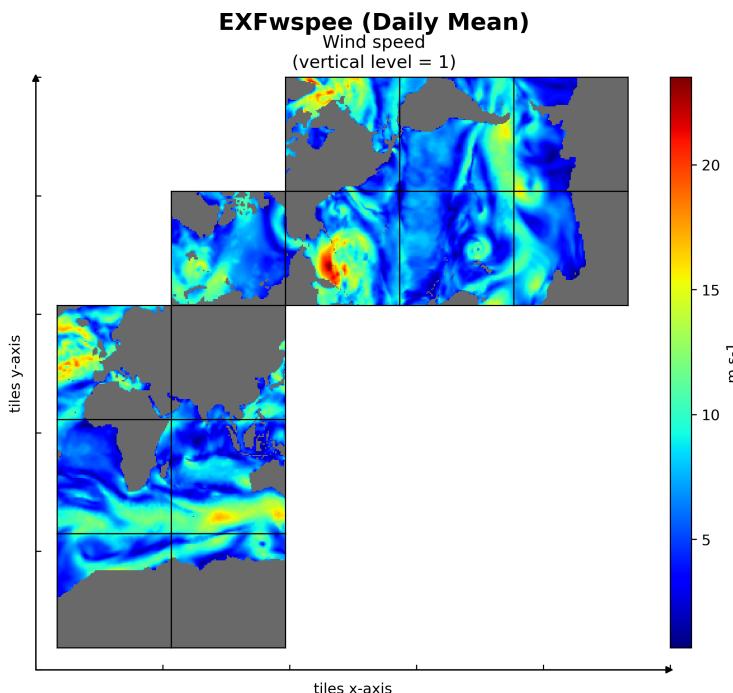
ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 26: Dataset: ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES, Variable: EXFvwind

11.1.7 Native Variable: EXFwspee

Table 11.7: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFwspee' from ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFwspee	Wind speed	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFwspee(time, tile, j, i) EXFwspee: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFwspee: coordinates = time XC YC EXFwspee: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFwspee: long_name = Wind speed EXFwspee: standard_name = wind speed EXFwspee: units = m s⁻¹ EXFwspee: valid_max = 45.87086486816406 EXFwspee: valid_min = 0.27271032333374023</pre>			
Comments			
10-m wind speed magnitude (>= 0) over open water. only used for the calculation of air-sea fluxes using bulk formulae. note: not adjusted by the ocean state estimation and not necessarily consistent with exfwind and exfvwind because exfwind and exfvwind are calculated from exftaux and exftauy using bulk formulae. exfwspee != sqrt(exfwind**2 + exfvwind**2).			



ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 27: Dataset: ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES, Variable: EXFwspee

11.2 Native dataset of OCEAN_3D_MIXING_COEFFS

11.2.1 Overview

This dataset provides 3D time-invariant coefficients for the Gent-McWilliams and Redi parameterizations and background vertical diffusivity on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate.

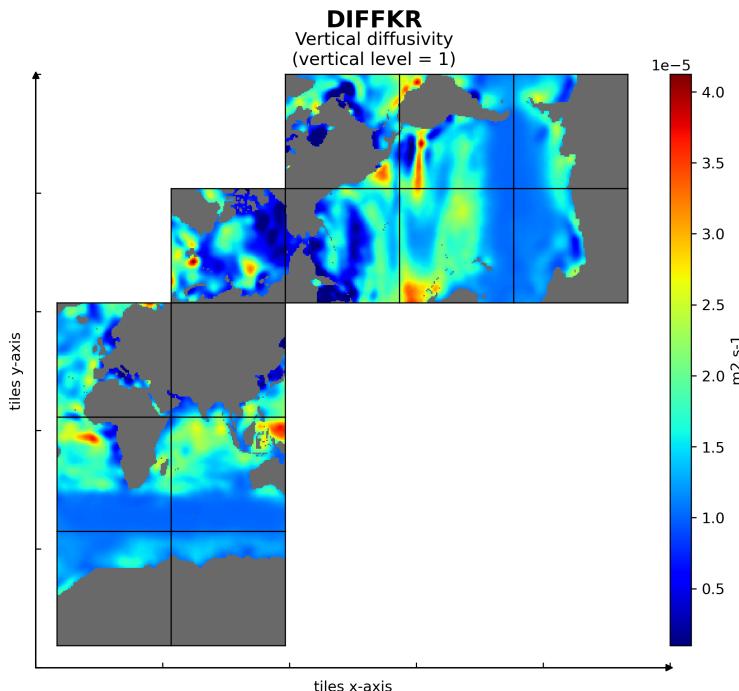
Table 11.8: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_3D_MIXING_COEFFS_ECCO

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
k	Grid index in z for tracer variables	-none-
k_u	Grid index in z corresponding to the bottom face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_l	Grid index in z corresponding to the top face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_p1	Grid index in z for variables at 'w' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
Z	Depth of tracer grid cell center	m
Zp1	Depth of top/bottom face of tracer grid cell	m
Zu	Depth of bottom face of tracer grid cell	m
Zl	Depth of top face of tracer grid cell	m
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of top and bottom faces of tracer grid cell	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
DIFFKR	Vertical diffusivity	m ² s ⁻¹
KAPGM	Gent-mcwilliams diffusivity	m ² s ⁻¹
KAPREDI	Along-isopycnal diffusivity	m ² s ⁻¹

11.2.2 Native Variable: DIFFKR

Table 11.9: Attributes description of the variable 'DIFFKR' from OCEAN_3D_MIXING_COEFFS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DIFFKR	Vertical diffusivity	m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DIFFKR(k, tile, j, i) DIFFKR: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DIFFKR: coordinates = Z XC YC DIFFKR: coverage_content_type = modelResult DIFFKR: long_name = Vertical diffusivity DIFFKR: units = m² s⁻¹ DIFFKR: valid_max = 0.0001854995 DIFFKR: valid_min = 1e-06</pre>			
Comments			
Background vertical diffusion coefficient for temperature and salinity. total vertical diffusivity includes background diffusivity plus contributions from the ggl90 vertical mixing and the gent-mcwilliams/redi parameterizations. note: diffkr is a model control variable and has been optimized from a spatially-invariant first-guess value of 1e-5 m ² s ⁻¹ .			



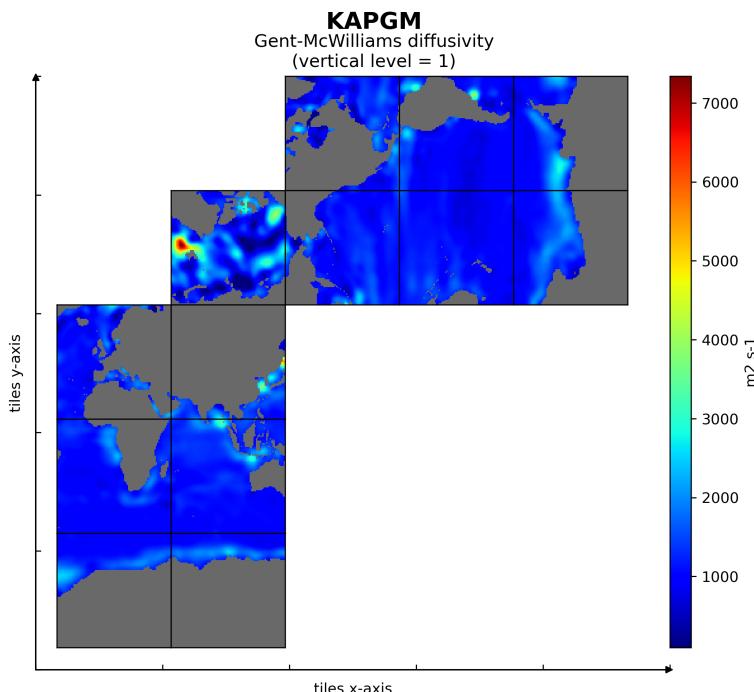
OCEAN_3D_MIXING_COEFFS_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 28: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_MIXING_COEFFS, Variable: DIFFKR

11.2.3 Native Variable: KAPGM

Table 11.10: Attributes description of the variable 'KAPGM' from OCEAN_3D_MIXING_COEFFS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	KAPGM	Gent-mcwilliams diffusivity	m2 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 KAPGM(k, tile, j, i) KAPGM:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 KAPGM:coordinates = Z XC YC KAPGM:coverage_content_type = modelResult KAPGM:long_name = Gent-McWilliams diffusivity KAPGM:units = m2 s-1 KAPGM:valid_max = 10000.0 KAPGM:valid_min = 100.0</pre>			
Comments			
Gent-mcwilliams diffusivity coefficient as described in gent and mcwilliams (1990, jpo). note: kapgm is a model control variable and has been optimized from a spatially invariant first guess of 1e3 m2 s-1.			



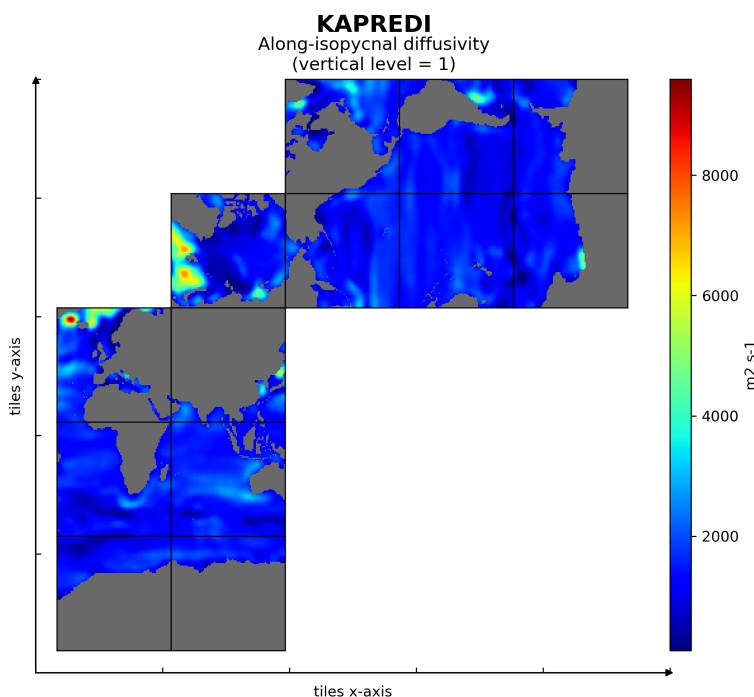
OCEAN_3D_MIXING_COEFFS_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 29: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_MIXING_COEFFS, Variable: KAPGM

11.2.4 Native Variable: KAPREDI

Table 11.11: Attributes description of the variable 'KAPREDI' from OCEAN_3D_MIXING_COEFFS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	KAPREDI	Along-isopycnal diffusivity	m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 KAPREDI(k, tile, j, i) KAPREDI:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 KAPREDI:coordinates = Z XC YC KAPREDI:coverage_content_type = modelResult KAPREDI:long_name = Along-isopycnal diffusivity KAPREDI:units = m² s⁻¹ KAPREDI:valid_max = 10000.0 KAPREDI:valid_min = 100.0</pre>			
Comments			
Redi along-isopycnal diffusivity coefficient as described in redi (1982, jpo). note: kapredi is a model control variable and has been optimized from a spatially invariant first guess of 1e3 m ² s ⁻¹ .			



OCEAN_3D_MIXING_COEFFS_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 30: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_MIXING_COEFFS, Variable: KAPREDI

11.3 Native dataset of OCEAN_3D_MOMENTUM_TEND

11.3.1 Overview

This dataset provides three-dimensional ocean momentum tendency on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

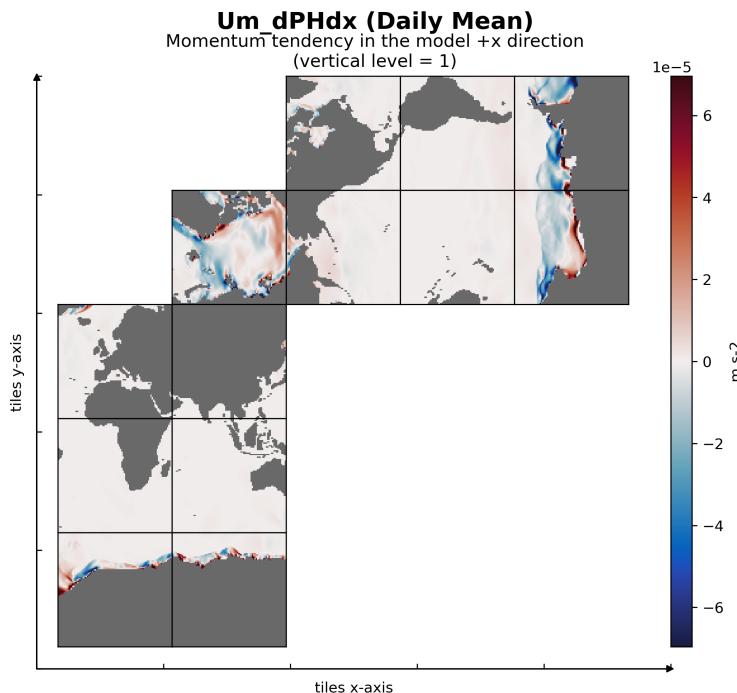
Table 11.12: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_3D_MOMENTUM_TEND

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
k	Grid index in z for tracer variables	-none-
k_u	Grid index in z corresponding to the bottom face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_l	Grid index in z corresponding to the top face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_p1	Grid index in z for variables at 'w' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
Z	Depth of tracer grid cell center	m
Zp1	Depth of tracer grid cell interface	m
Zu	Depth of the bottom face of tracer grid cells	m
Zl	Depth of the top face of tracer grid cells	m
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of tracer grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
Um_dPHdx	Momentum tendency in the model +x direction	m s-2
Vm_dPHdy	Momentum tendency in the model +y direction	m s-2

11.3.2 Native Variable: Um_dPHdx

Table 11.13: Attributes description of the variable 'Um_dPHdx' from OCEAN_3D_MOMENTUM_TEND's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	Um_dPHdx	Momentum tendency in the model +x direction	m s ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 Um_dPHdx(time, k, tile, j, i_g) Um_dPHdx: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 Um_dPHdx: coordinates = time Z Um_dPHdx: coverage_content_type = modelResult Um_dPHdx: long_name = Momentum tendency in the model +x direction Um_dPHdx: mate = Vm dPHdy Um_dPHdx: units = m s-2 Um_dPHdx: valid_max = 0.0011411579325795174 Um_dPHdx: valid_min = -0.0010651482734829187</pre>			
Comments			
Momentum tendency in the +x direction due to the hydrostatic pressure gradient at the 'u' face of the native model grid cell . note: the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.			



OCEAN_3D_MOMENTUM_TEND_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 31: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_MOMENTUM_TEND, Variable: Um_dPHdx

11.3.3 Native Variable: Vm_dPHdy

Table 11.14: Attributes description of the variable 'Vm_dPHdy' from OCEAN_3D_MOMENTUM_TEND's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	Vm_dPHdy	Momentum tendency in the model +y direction	m s ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 Vm_dPHdy(time, k, tile, j_g, i) Vm_dPHdy:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 Vm_dPHdy:coordinates = time Z Vm_dPHdy:coverage_content_type = modelResult Vm_dPHdy:long_name = Momentum tendency in the model +y direction Vm_dPHdy:mate = Um_dPHdx Vm_dPHdy:units = m s^-2 Vm_dPHdy:valid_max = 0.0008858146029524505 Vm_dPHdy:valid_min = -0.0015932790702208877</pre>			
Comments			
Momentum tendency in the +y direction due to the hydrostatic pressure gradient at the 'V' face of the native model grid cell . note: the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.			

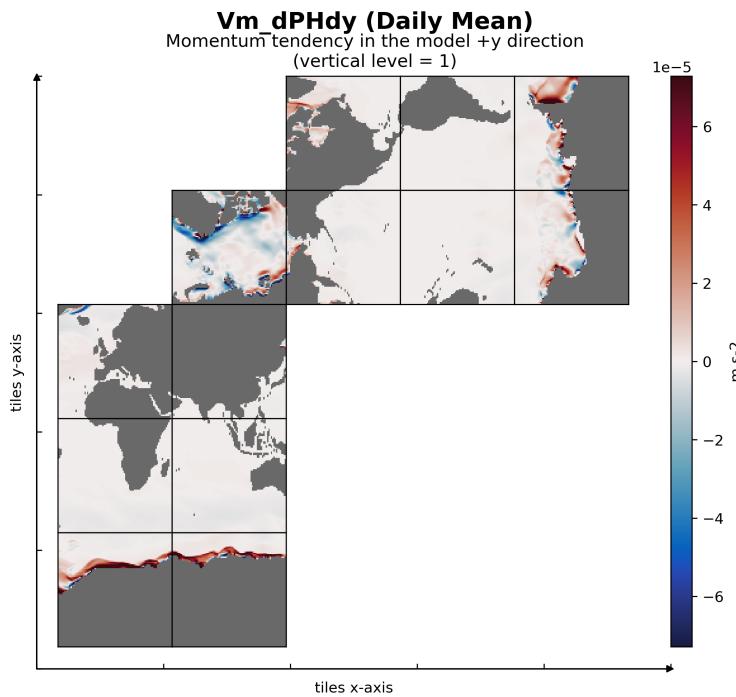


Figure 32: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_MOMENTUM_TEND, Variable: Vm_dPHdy

11.4 Native dataset of OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX

11.4.1 Overview

This dataset provides three-dimensional ocean salinity fluxes on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution. ADV*_SLT and DF*_SLT terms are salinity fluxes. oceSPtnd is salt tendency per unit area ($\text{g m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$), not salinity flux.

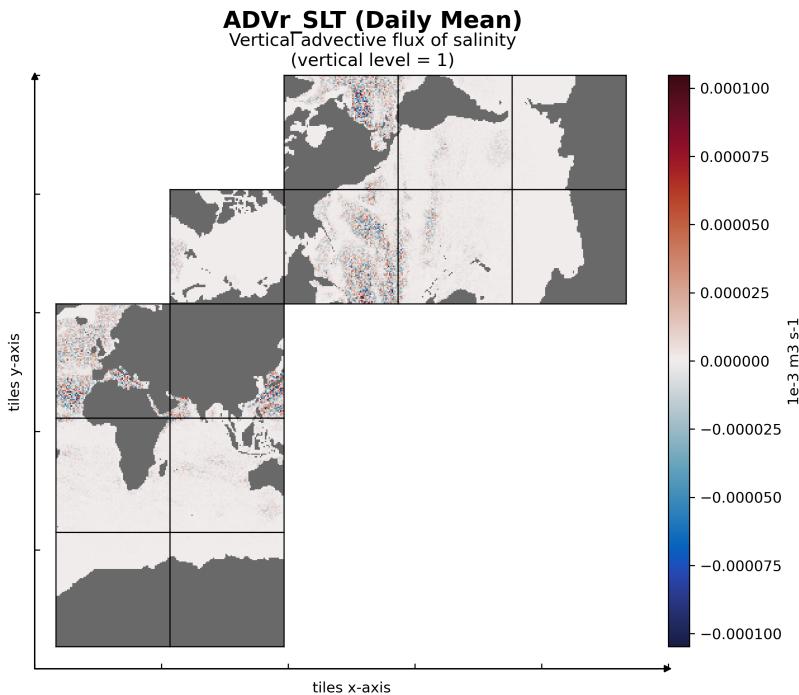
Table 11.15: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
k	Grid index in z for tracer variables	-none-
k_u	Grid index in z corresponding to the bottom face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_l	Grid index in z corresponding to the top face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_p1	Grid index in z for variables at 'w' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
Z	Depth of tracer grid cell center	m
Zp1	Depth of tracer grid cell interface	m
Zu	Depth of the bottom face of tracer grid cells	m
Zl	Depth of the top face of tracer grid cells	m
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of tracer grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
ADVx_SLT	Lateral advective flux of salinity in the model +x direction	1e-3 m3 s-1
DFxE_SLT	Lateral diffusive flux of salinity in the model +x direction	1e-3 m3 s-1
ADVy_SLT	Lateral advective flux of salinity in the model +y direction	1e-3 m3 s-1
DFyE_SLT	Lateral diffusive flux of salinity in the model +y direction	1e-3 m3 s-1
ADVr_SLT	Vertical advective flux of salinity	1e-3 m3 s-1
DFrE_SLT	Vertical diffusive flux of salinity (explicit term)	1e-3 m3 s-1
DFrl_SLT	Vertical diffusive flux of salinity (implicit term)	1e-3 m3 s-1
oceSPtnd	Salt tendency due to the vertical transport of salt in high-salinity brine plumes	g m-2 s-1

11.4.2 Native Variable: ADVr_SLT

Table 11.16: Attributes description of the variable 'ADVr_SLT' from OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	ADVr_SLT	Vertical advective flux of salinity	1e-3 m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 ADVr_SLT(time, k_l, tile, j, i) ADVr_SLT: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 ADVr_SLT: coordinates = XC Z1 YC time ADVr_SLT: coverage_content_type = modelResult ADVr_SLT: direction = >0 decreases salinity (SALT) ADVr_SLT: long_name = Vertical advective flux of salinity ADVr_SLT: units = 1e-3 m3 s-1 ADVr_SLT: valid_max = 263294624.0 ADVr_SLT: valid_min = -324149856.0</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Vertical advective flux of salinity (salt) in the +z direction through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, vertical flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +advr_slt(i,j,k_l) corresponds to upward +z fluxes through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). salinity defined using cf convention 'sea water salinity' is the salt content of sea water, often on the practical salinity scale of 1978. however, the unqualified term 'salinity' is generic and does not necessarily imply any particular method of calculation. the units of salinity are dimensionless and the units attribute should normally be given as 1e-3 or 0.001 i.e. parts per thousand.' see https://cfconventions.org/data/cf-standard-names/73/build/cf-standard-name-table.html</p>			



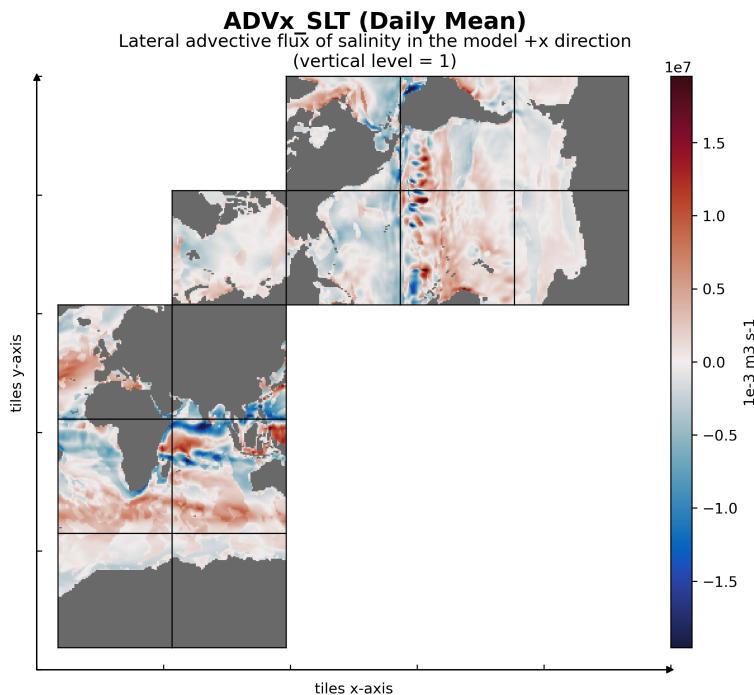
OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 33: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX, Variable: ADVr_SLT

11.4.3 Native Variable: ADVx_SLT

Table 11.17: Attributes description of the variable 'ADVx_SLT' from OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	ADVx_SLT	Lateral advective flux of salinity in the model +x direction	1e-3 m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 ADVx_SLT(time, k, tile, j, i_g) ADVx_SLT:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 ADVx_SLT:coordinates = Z time ADVx_SLT:coverage_content_type = modelResult ADVx_SLT:direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) ADVx_SLT:long_name = Lateral advective flux of salinity in the model +x direction ADVx_SLT:mate = ADVy_SLT ADVx_SLT:units = 1e-3 m3 s-1 ADVx_SLT:valid_max = 260411296.0 ADVx_SLT:valid_min = -181830224.0</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Lateral advective flux of salinity (salt) in the +x direction through the 'u' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +advx_slt(i_g,j,k) corresponds to +x fluxes through the 'u' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). also, the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles. salinity defined using cf convention 'sea water salinity' is the salt content of sea water, often on the practical salinity scale of 1978. however, the unqualified term 'salinity' is generic and does not necessarily imply any particular method of calculation. the units of salinity are dimensionless and the units attribute should normally be given as 1e-3 or 0.001 i.e. parts per thousand'. see https://cfconventions.org/data/cf-standard-names/73/build/cf-standard-name-table.html</p>			



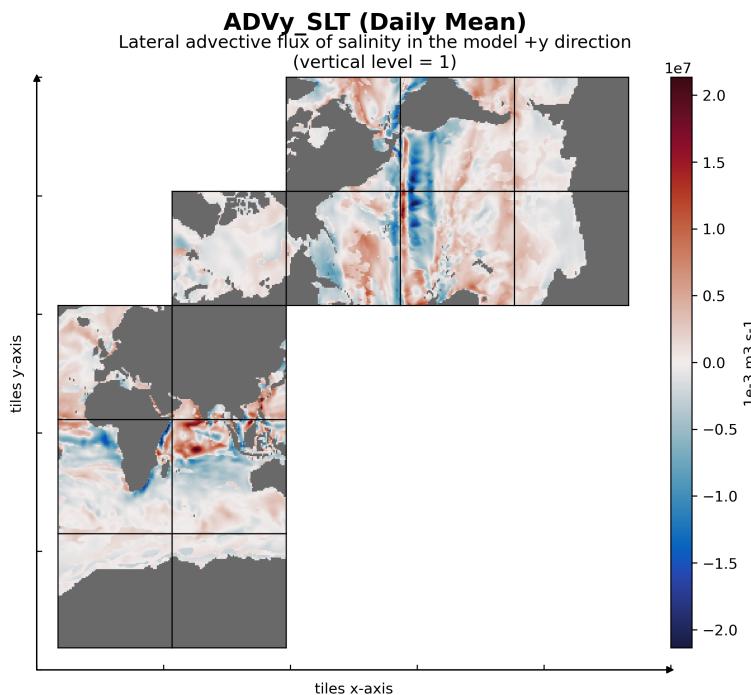
OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 34: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX, Variable: ADVx_SLT

11.4.4 Native Variable: ADVy_SLT

Table 11.18: Attributes description of the variable 'ADVy_SLT' from OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	ADVy_SLT	Lateral advective flux of salinity in the model +y direction	1e-3 m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 ADVy_SLT(time, k, tile, j_g, i) ADVy_SLT: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 ADVy_SLT: coordinates = Z time ADVy_SLT: coverage_content_type = modelResult ADVy_SLT: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) ADVy_SLT: long_name = Lateral advective flux of salinity in the model +y direction ADVy_SLT: mate = ADVx SLT ADVy_SLT: units = 1e-3 m3 s-1 ADVy_SLT: valid_max = 164271664.0 ADVy_SLT: valid_min = -137905760.0</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Lateral advective flux of salinity (salt) in the +y direction through the 'V' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that <code>+advy_slt(i,j,g,k)</code> corresponds to +y fluxes through the 'V' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). also, the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles. salinity defined using cf convention 'sea water salinity' is the salt content of sea water, often on the practical salinity scale of 1978. however, the unqualified term 'salinity' is generic and does not necessarily imply any particular method of calculation. the units of salinity are dimensionless and the units attribute should normally be given as 1e-3 or 0.001 i.e. parts per thousand'. see https://cfconventions.org/data/cf-standard-names/73/build/cf-standard-name-table.html</p>			



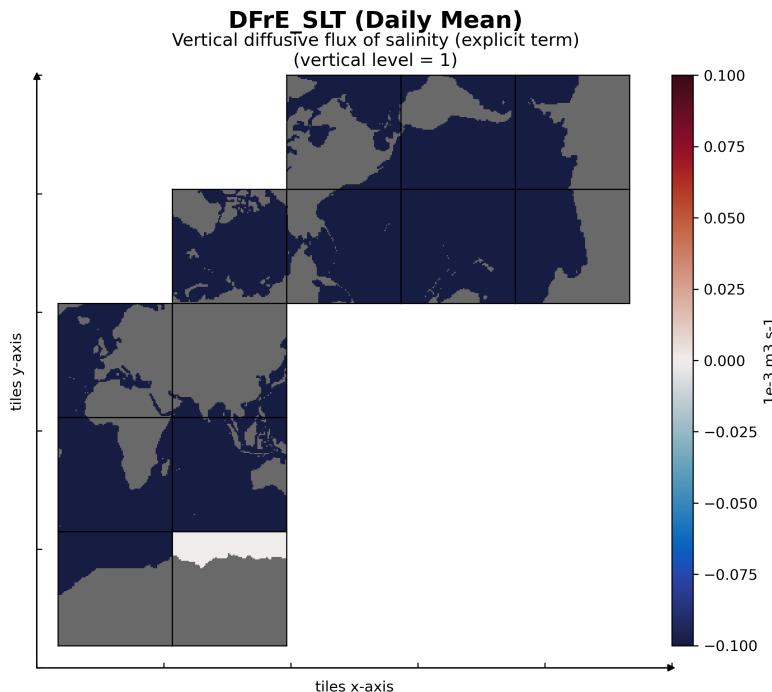
OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 35: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX, Variable: ADVy_SLT

11.4.5 Native Variable: DFrE_SLT

Table 11.19: Attributes description of the variable 'DFrE_SLT' from OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DFrE_SLT	Vertical diffusive flux of salinity (explicit term)	1e-3 m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DFrE_SLT(time, k_l, tile, j, i) DFrE_SLT: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DFrE_SLT: coordinates = XC Z1 YC time DFrE_SLT: coverage_content_type = modelResult DFrE_SLT: direction = >0 decreases salinity (SALT) DFrE_SLT: long_name = Vertical diffusive flux of salinity (explicit term) DFrE_SLT: units = 1e-3 m3 s-1 DFrE_SLT: valid_max = 471215.75 DFrE_SLT: valid_min = -1074719.375</pre>			
Comments			
<p>The explicit term of the vertical diffusive flux of salinity (salt) in the +z direction through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. in the ecco v4r4 model, an implicit scheme is used to calculate vertical diffusive tracer fluxes due to background diffusivity and the kwz component of the gmn-reddi tensor (vertical flux as a function of vertical gradient) while an explicit scheme is used to calculate the vertical diffusive fluxes from the kwx and kwy components of the gmn-reddi tensor (vertical flux as a function of horizontal gradient). both implicit and explicit components of vertical diffusive flux of salinity are provided. note: in the arakawa-c grid, vertical flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +dfre_slt(i,j,k,_l) corresponds to upward +z fluxes through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). salinity defined using cf convention 'sea water salinity' is the salt content of sea water, often on the practical salinity scale of 1978. however, the unqualified term 'salinity' is generic and does not necessarily imply any particular method of calculation. the units of salinity are dimensionless and the units attribute should normally be given as 1e-3 or 0.001 i.e. parts per thousand'. see https://cfconventions.org/data/cf-standard-names/73/build/cf-standard-name-table.html</p>			



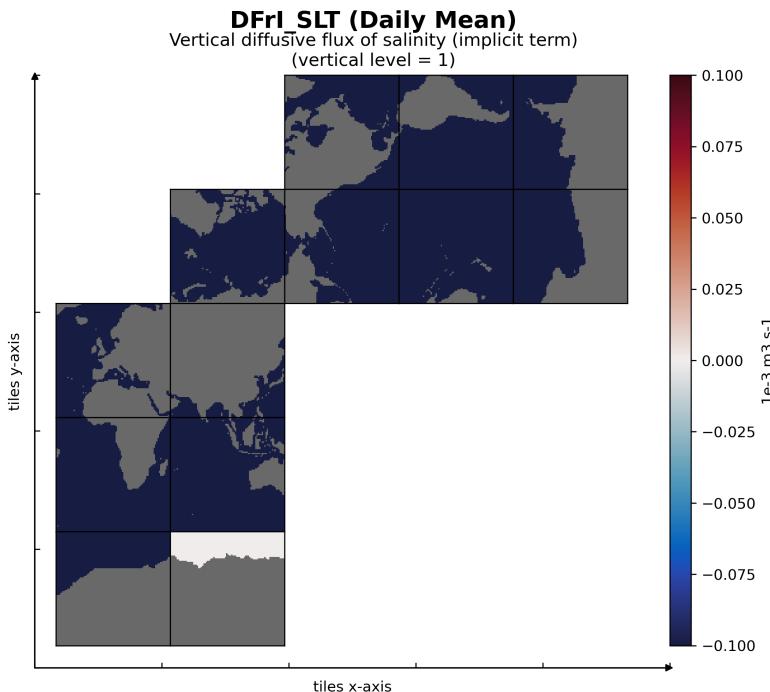
OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 36: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX, Variable: DFrE_SLT

11.4.6 Native Variable: DFrl_SLT

Table 11.20: Attributes description of the variable 'DFrl_SLT' from OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DFrl_SLT	Vertical diffusive flux of salinity (implicit term)	1e-3 m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DFrl_SLT(time, k_l, tile, j, i) DFrl_SLT: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DFrl_SLT: coordinates = XC Z1 YC time DFrl_SLT: coverage_content_type = modelResult DFrl_SLT: direction = >0 decreases salinity (SALT) DFrl_SLT: long_name = Vertical diffusive flux of salinity (implicit term) DFrl_SLT: units = 1e-3 m3 s-1 DFrl_SLT: valid_max = 3197643.0 DFrl_SLT: valid_min = -30609048.0</pre>			
Comments			
<p>The implicit term of the vertical diffusive flux of salinity (salt) in the +z direction through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. in the ecco v4r4 model, an implicit scheme is used to calculate vertical diffusive tracer fluxes due to background diffusivity and the kwz component of the gmn-reddi tensor (vertical flux as a function of vertical gradient) while an explicit scheme is used to calculate the vertical diffusive fluxes from the kwx and kwy components of the gmn-reddi tensor (vertical flux as a function of horizontal gradient). both implicit and explicit components of vertical diffusive flux of salinity are provided. note: in the arakawa-c grid, vertical flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +dfri_slt(i,j,k_l) corresponds to upward +z fluxes through the top face 'w' of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). salinity defined using cf convention 'sea water salinity' is the salt content of sea water, often on the practical salinity scale of 1978. however, the unqualified term 'salinity' is generic and does not necessarily imply any particular method of calculation. the units of salinity are dimensionless and the units attribute should normally be given as 1e-3 or 0.001 i.e. parts per thousand'. see https://cfconventions.org/data/cf-standard-names/73/build/cf-standard-name-table.html</p>			



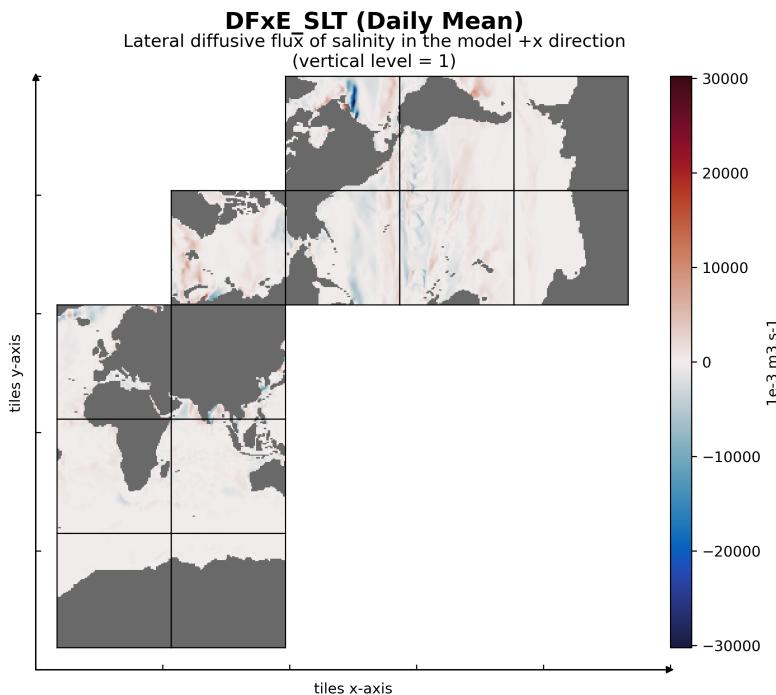
OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 37: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX, Variable: DFrl_SLT

11.4.7 Native Variable: DFxE_SLT

Table 11.21: Attributes description of the variable 'DFxE_SLT' from OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DFxE_SLT	Lateral diffusive flux of salinity in the model +x direction	1e-3 m ³ s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DFxE_SLT(time, k, tile, j, i_g) DFxE_SLT: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DFxE_SLT: coordinates = Z time DFxE_SLT: coverage_content_type = modelResult DFxE_SLT: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) DFxE_SLT: long_name = Lateral diffusive flux of salinity in the model +x direction DFxE_SLT: mate = DFyE_SLT DFxE_SLT: units = 1e-3 m³ s⁻¹ DFxE_SLT: valid_max = 192716.484375 DFxE_SLT: valid_min = -125908.03125</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Lateral diffusive flux of salinity (salt) in the +x direction through the 'u' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that $+dfxe_slt(i_g,j,k)$ corresponds to +x fluxes through the 'u' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). also, the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles. salinity defined using cf convention 'sea water salinity' is the salt content of sea water, often on the practical salinity scale of 1978. however, the unqualified term 'salinity' is generic and does not necessarily imply any particular method of calculation. the units of salinity are dimensionless and the units attribute should normally be given as 1e-3 or 0.001 i.e. parts per thousand. see https://cfconventions.org/data/cf-standard-names/73/build/cf-standard-name-table.html</p>			



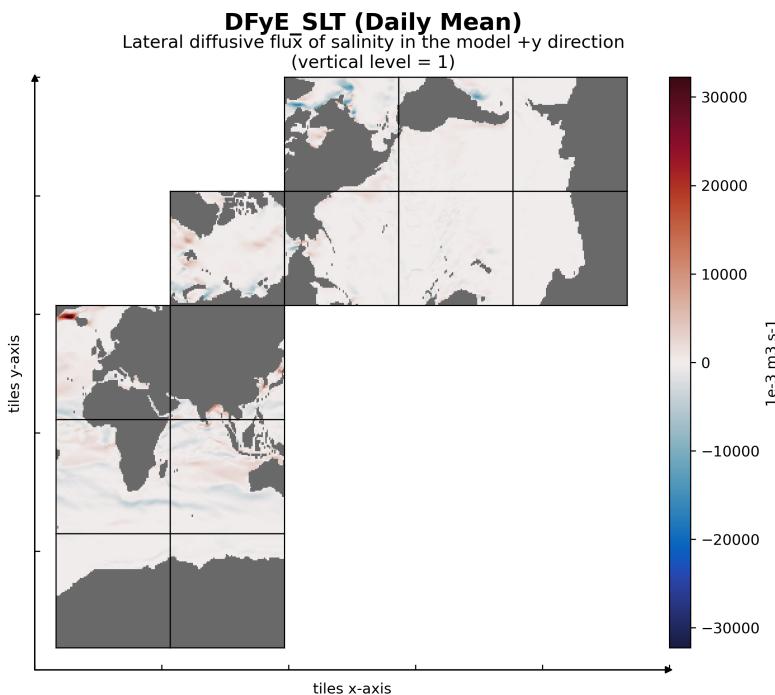
OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 38: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX, Variable: DFxE_SLT

11.4.8 Native Variable: DFyE_SLT

Table 11.22: Attributes description of the variable 'DFyE_SLT' from OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DFyE_SLT	Lateral diffusive flux of salinity in the model +y direction	1e-3 m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DFyE_SLT(time, k, tile, j_g, i) DFyE_SLT: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DFyE_SLT: coordinates = Z time DFyE_SLT: coverage_content_type = modelResult DFyE_SLT: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) DFyE_SLT: long_name = Lateral diffusive flux of salinity in the model +y direction DFyE_SLT: mate = DFxE_SLT DFyE_SLT: units = 1e-3 m3 s-1 DFyE_SLT: valid_max = 154227.140625 DFyE_SLT: valid_min = -114959.2109375</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Lateral diffusive flux of salinity (salt) in the +y direction through the 'v' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +dfye_slt(i,j,g,k) corresponds to +y fluxes through the 'v' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). also, the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles. salinity defined using cf convention 'sea water salinity' is the salt content of sea water, often on the practical salinity scale of 1978. however, the unqualified term 'salinity' is generic and does not necessarily imply any particular method of calculation. the units of salinity are dimensionless and the units attribute should normally be given as 1e-3 or 0.001 i.e. parts per thousand. see https://cfconventions.org/data/cf-standard-names/73/build/cf-standard-name-table.html</p>			



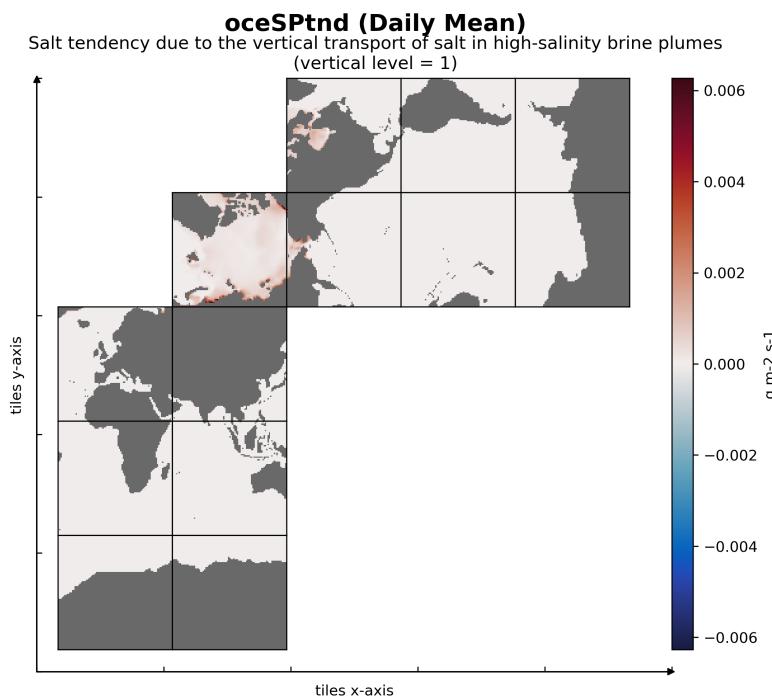
OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 39: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX, Variable: DFyE_SLT

11.4.9 Native Variable: oceSPtnd

Table 11.23: Attributes description of the variable 'oceSPtnd' from OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	oceSPtnd	Salt tendency due to the vertical transport of salt in high-salinity brine plumes	g m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 oceSPtnd(time, k, tile, j, i) oceSPtnd: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 oceSPtnd: coordinates = XC Z YC time oceSPtnd: coverage_content_type = modelResult oceSPtnd: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) oceSPtnd: long_name = Salt tendency due to the vertical transport of salt in high-salinity brine plumes oceSPtnd: units = g m⁻² s⁻¹ oceSPtnd: valid_max = 0.021119138225913048 oceSPtnd: valid_min = 0.0</pre>			
Comments			
Salt tendency due to the vertical transport of salt in high-salinity brine plumes. note: units are grams of salt per square meter per second, not salinity per square meter per second.			



OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 40: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_SALINITY_FLUX, Variable: oceSPtnd

11.5 Native dataset of OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX

11.5.1 Overview

This dataset provides three-dimensional ocean potential temperature fluxes on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution. ADV*_TH and DF*_TH terms are potential temperature fluxes.

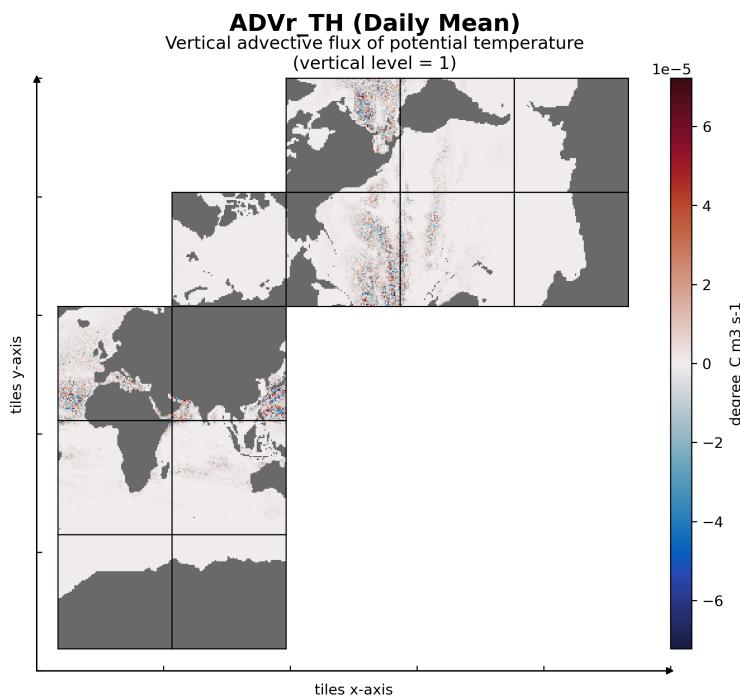
Table 11.24: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
k	Grid index in z for tracer variables	-none-
k_u	Grid index in z corresponding to the bottom face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_l	Grid index in z corresponding to the top face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_p1	Grid index in z for variables at 'w' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
Z	Depth of tracer grid cell center	m
Zp1	Depth of tracer grid cell interface	m
Zu	Depth of the bottom face of tracer grid cells	m
Zl	Depth of the top face of tracer grid cells	m
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of tracer grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
ADVx_TH	Lateral advective flux of potential temperature in the model +x direction	degree_C m3 s-1
DFxE_TH	Lateral diffusive flux of potential temperature in the model +x direction	degree_C m3 s-1
ADVy_TH	Lateral advective flux of potential temperature in the model +y direction	degree_C m3 s-1
DFyE_TH	Lateral diffusive flux of potential temperature in the model +y direction.	degree_C m3 s-1
ADVr_TH	Vertical advective flux of potential temperature	degree_C m3 s-1
DFrE_TH	Vertical diffusive flux of potential temperature (explicit term)	degree_C m3 s-1
DFrl_TH	Vertical diffusive flux of potential temperature (implicit term)	degree_C m3 s-1

11.5.2 Native Variable: ADVr_TH

Table 11.25: Attributes description of the variable 'ADVr_TH' from OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	ADVr_TH	Vertical advective flux of potential temperature	degree_C m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 ADVr_TH(time, k_l, tile, j, i) ADVr_TH: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 ADVr_TH: coordinates = XC YC time Zl ADVr_TH: coverage_content_type = modelResult ADVr_TH: direction = >0 decreases potential temperature (THETA) ADVr_TH: long_name = Vertical advective flux of potential temperature ADVr_TH: units = degree C m3 s-1 ADVr_TH: valid_max = 179459344.0 ADVr_TH: valid_min = -125094904.0</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Vertical advective flux of potential temperature (theta) in the +z direction through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, vertical flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +advr_th(i,j,k_l) corresponds to upward +z fluxes through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k)</p>			



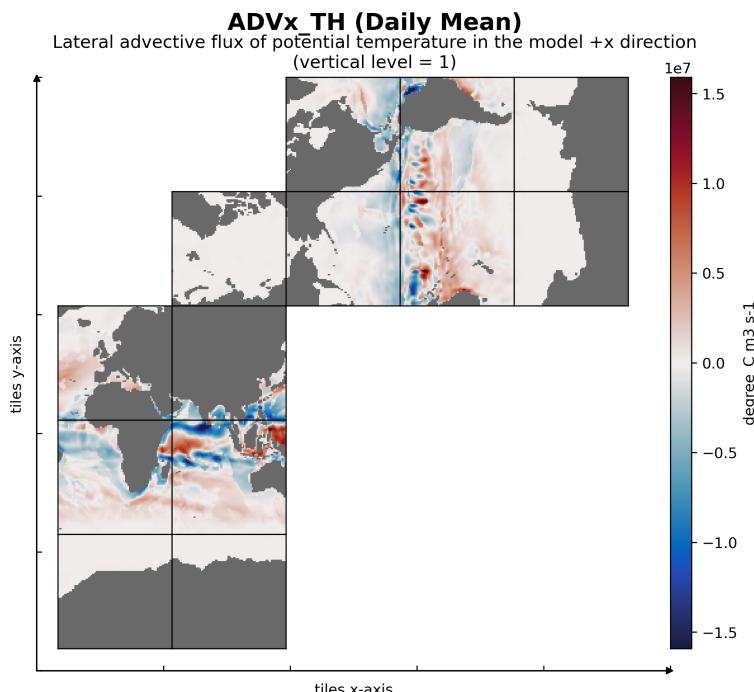
OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 41: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX, Variable: ADVr_TH

11.5.3 Native Variable: ADVx_TH

Table 11.26: Attributes description of the variable 'ADVx_TH' from OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	ADVx_TH	Lateral advective flux of potential temperature in the model +x direction	degree_C m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 ADVx_TH(time, k, tile, j, i_g) ADVx_TH: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 ADVx_TH: coordinates = time Z ADVx_TH: coverage_content_type = modelResult ADVx_TH: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) ADVx_TH: long_name = Lateral advective flux of potential temperature in the model +x direction ADVx_TH: mate = ADVy TH ADVx_TH: units = degree C m3 s-1 ADVx_TH: valid_max = 38049636.0 ADVx_TH: valid_min = -38210700.0</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Lateral advective flux of potential temperature (theta) in the +x direction through the 'u' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +advx_th(i_g,j,k) corresponds to +x fluxes through the 'u' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). also, the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's lat-lon-cap (llc) curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.</p>			



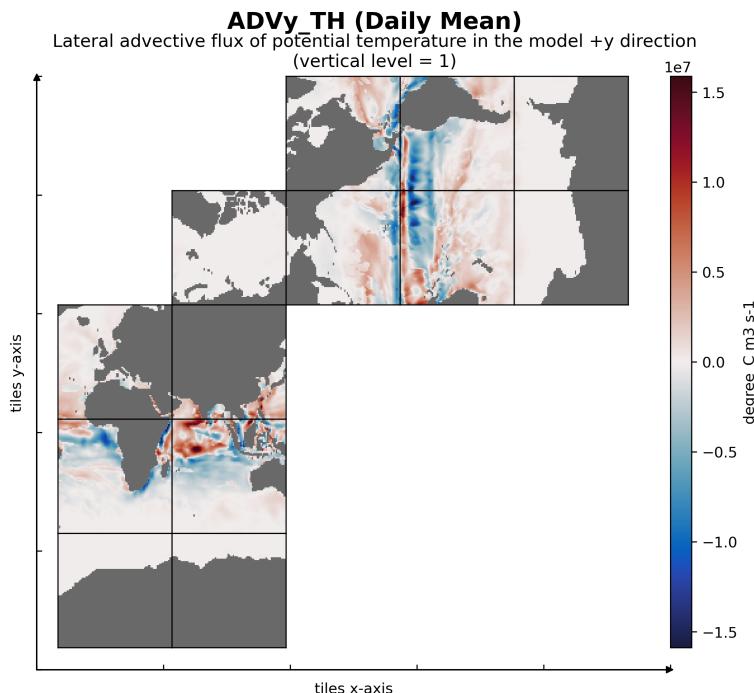
OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 42: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX, Variable: ADVx_TH

11.5.4 Native Variable: ADVy_TH

Table 11.27: Attributes description of the variable 'ADVy_TH' from OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	ADVy_TH	Lateral advective flux of potential temperature in the model +y direction	degree_C m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 ADVy_TH(time, k, tile, j_g, i) ADVy_TH: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 ADVy_TH: coordinates = time Z ADVy_TH: coverage_content_type = modelResult ADVy_TH: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) ADVy_TH: long_name = Lateral advective flux of potential temperature in the model +y direction ADVy_TH: mate = ADVx TH ADVy_TH: units = degree C m3 s-1 ADVy_TH: valid_max = 56347884.0 ADVy_TH: valid_min = -43909120.0</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Lateral advective flux of potential temperature (theta) in the +y direction through the 'V' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +advy_th(i,j,g,k) corresponds to +y fluxes through the 'V' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). also, the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.</p>			



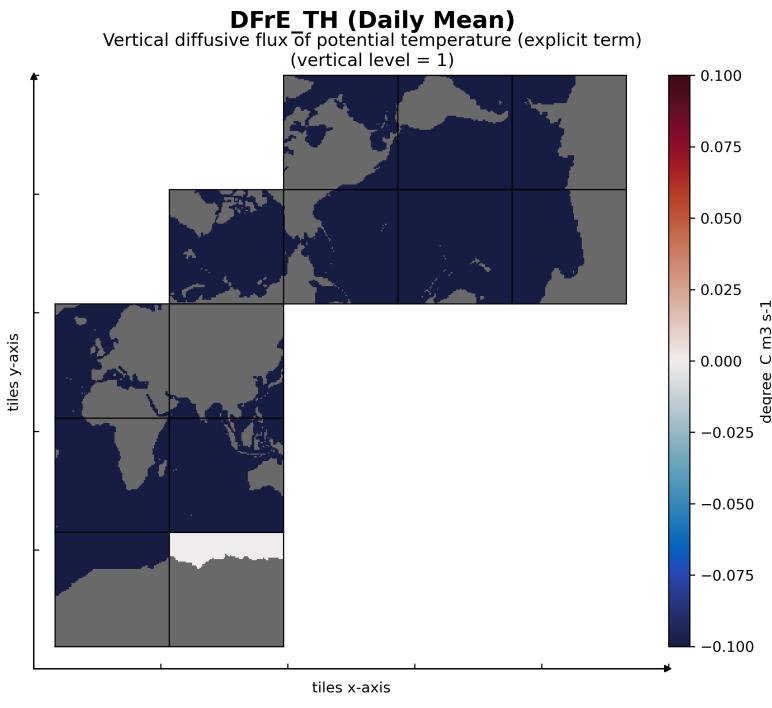
OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 43: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX, Variable: ADVy_TH

11.5.5 Native Variable: DFrE_TH

Table 11.28: Attributes description of the variable 'DFrE_TH' from OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DFrE_TH	Vertical diffusive flux of potential temperature (explicit term)	degree_C m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DFrE_TH(time, k_l, tile, j, i) DFrE_TH: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DFrE_TH: coordinates = XC YC time Zl DFrE_TH: coverage_content_type = modelResult DFrE_TH: direction = >0 decreases potential temperature (THETA) DFrE_TH: long_name = Vertical diffusive flux of potential temperature (explicit term) DFrE_TH: units = degree C m3 s-1 DFrE_TH: valid_max = 2659875.25 DFrE_TH: valid_min = -2632379.75</pre>			
Comments			
<p>The explicit term of the vertical diffusive flux of potential temperature (theta) in the +z direction through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. in the ecco v4r4 model, an implicit scheme is used to calculate vertical diffusive tracer fluxes due to background diffusivity and the kwz component of the gm-redi tensor (vertical flux as a function of vertical gradient) while an explicit scheme is used to calculate the vertical diffusive fluxes from the kwx and kwy components of the gm-redi tensor (vertical flux as a function of horizontal gradient). both implicit and explicit components of vertical diffusive flux of potential temperature are provided. note: in the arakawa-c grid, vertical flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +dfre_th(i,j,k_l) corresponds to upward +z fluxes through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k).</p>			



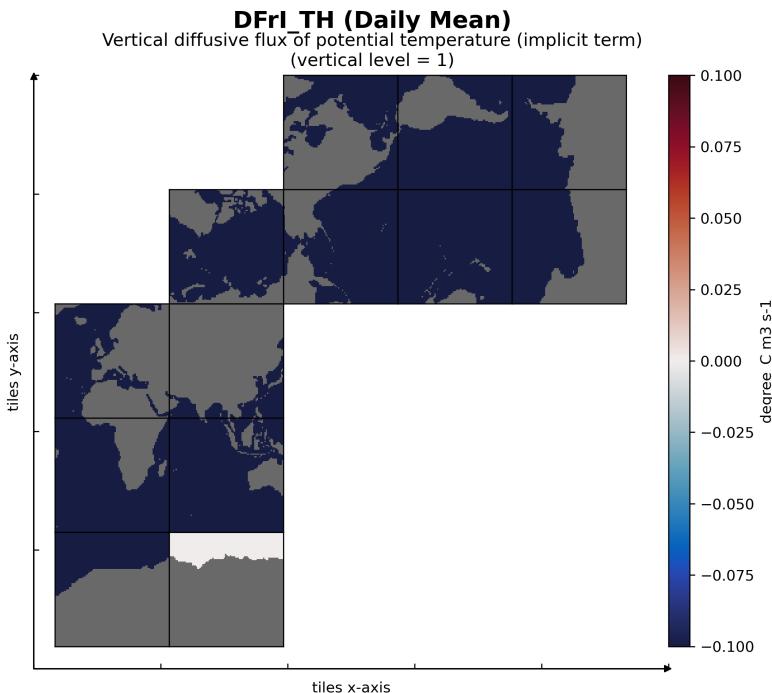
OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 44: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX, Variable: DFrE_TH

11.5.6 Native Variable: DFrl_TH

Table 11.29: Attributes description of the variable 'DFrl_TH' from OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DFrl_TH	Vertical diffusive flux of potential temperature (implicit term)	degree_C m ³ s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DFrl_TH(time, k_l, tile, j, i) DFrl_TH: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DFrl_TH: coordinates = XC YC time Zl DFrl_TH: coverage_content_type = modelResult DFrl_TH: direction = >0 decreases potential temperature (THETA) DFrl_TH: long_name = Vertical diffusive flux of potential temperature (implicit term) DFrl_TH: units = degree C m3 s-1 DFrl_TH: valid_max = 23574302.0 DFrl_TH: valid_min = -104210688.0</pre>			
Comments			
<p>The implicit term of the vertical diffusive flux of potential temperature (theta) in the +z direction through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. in the ecco v4r4 model, an implicit scheme is used to calculate vertical diffusive tracer fluxes due to background diffusivity and the kwz component of the gm-redi tensor (vertical flux as a function of vertical gradient) while an explicit scheme is used to calculate the vertical diffusive fluxes from the kwx and kwy components of the gm-redi tensor (vertical flux as a function of horizontal gradient). both implicit and explicit components of vertical diffusive flux of potential temperature are provided. note: in the arakawa-c grid, vertical flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +dfri_th(i,j,k_l) corresponds to upward +z fluxes through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k)</p>			



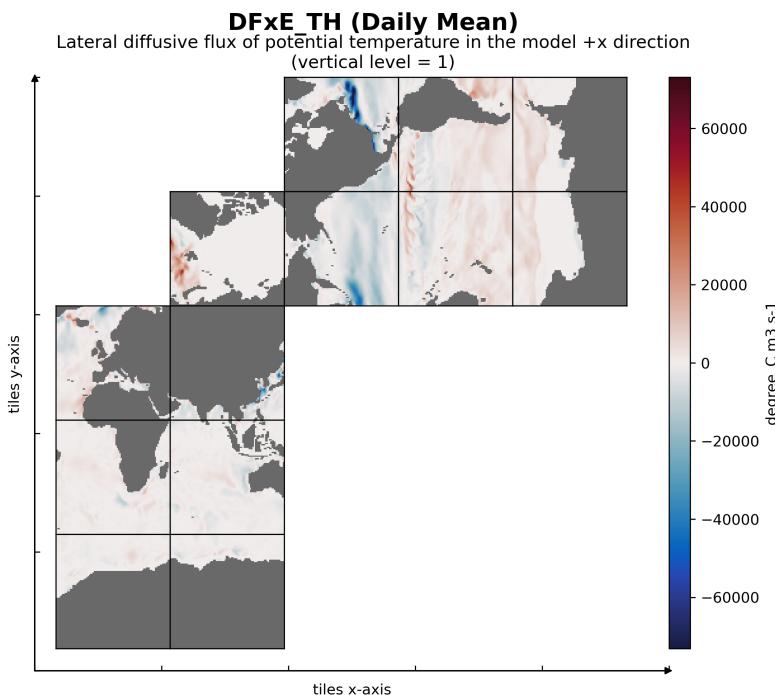
OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 45: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX, Variable: DFrl_TH

11.5.7 Native Variable: DFxE_TH

Table 11.30: Attributes description of the variable 'DFxE_TH' from OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DFxE_TH	Lateral diffusive flux of potential temperature in the model +x direction	degree_C m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DFxE_TH(time, k, tile, j, i_g) DFxE_TH: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DFxE_TH: coordinates = time Z DFxE_TH: coverage_content_type = modelResult DFxE_TH: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) DFxE_TH: long_name = Lateral diffusive flux of potential temperature in the model +x direction DFxE_TH: mate = DFyE TH DFxE_TH: units = degree C m3 s-1 DFxE_TH: valid_max = 698695.75 DFxE_TH: valid_min = -582494.125</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Lateral diffusive flux of potential temperature (theta) in the +x direction through the 'u' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +dfxe_th(i_g,j,k) corresponds to +x fluxes through the 'u' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). also, the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.</p>			



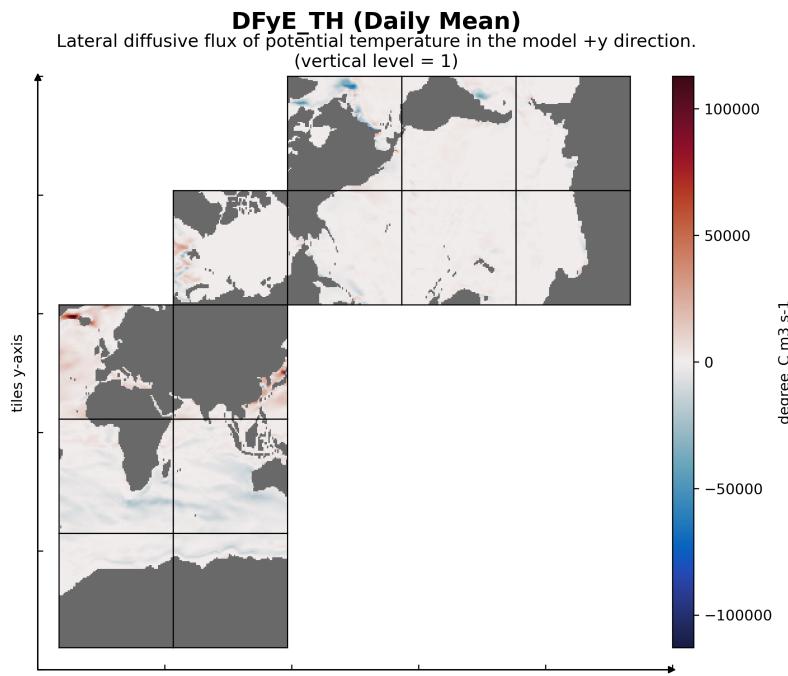
OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 46: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX, Variable: DFxE_TH

11.5.8 Native Variable: DFyE_TH

Table 11.31: Attributes description of the variable 'DFyE_TH' from OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DFyE_TH	Lateral diffusive flux of potential temperature in the model +y direction.	degree_C m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DFyE_TH(time, k, tile, j_g, i) DFyE_TH: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DFyE_TH: coordinates = time Z DFyE_TH: coverage_content_type = modelResult DFyE_TH: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) DFyE_TH: long_name = Lateral diffusive flux of potential temperature in the model +y direction. DFyE_TH: mate = DFxE TH DFyE_TH: units = degree C m3 s-1 DFyE_TH: valid_max = 1053781.25 DFyE_TH: valid_min = -421044.78125</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Lateral diffusive flux of potential temperature (theta) in the +y direction through the 'V' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that dfye_th(i,j,g,k) corresponds to +y fluxes through the 'V' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). also, the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.</p>			



OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 47: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_TEMPERATURE_FLUX, Variable: DFyE_TH

11.6 Native dataset of OCEAN_3D_VOLUME_FLUX

11.6.1 Overview

This dataset provides three-dimensional ocean volume fluxes on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution. Volume flux in +x direction = UVELMASS drF dyG. Volume flux in +y direction = VVELMASS drF dxG. Volume flux in +z direction = WVELMASS drA.

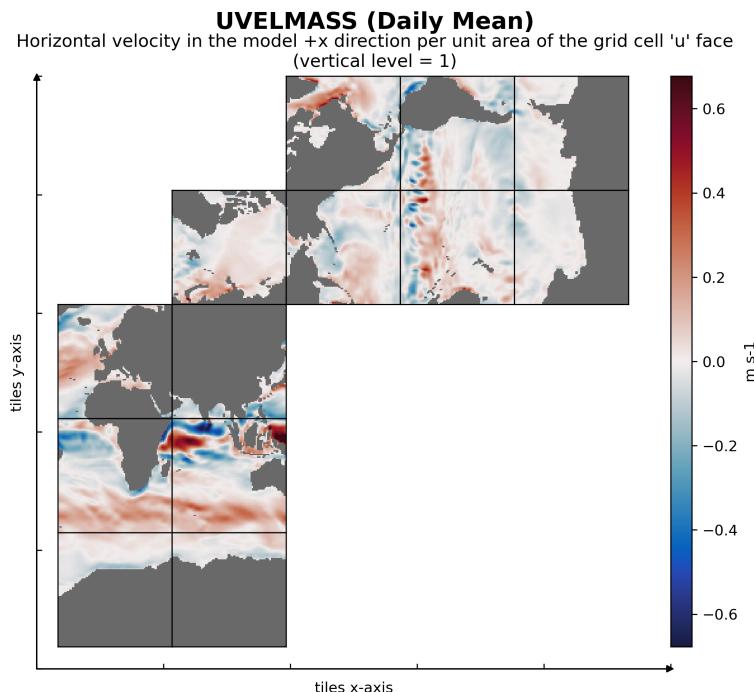
Table 11.32: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_3D_VOLUME_FLUX

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
k	Grid index in z for tracer variables	-none-
k_u	Grid index in z corresponding to the bottom face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_l	Grid index in z corresponding to the top face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_p1	Grid index in z for variables at 'w' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
Z	Depth of tracer grid cell center	m
Zp1	Depth of tracer grid cell interface	m
Zu	Depth of the bottom face of tracer grid cells	m
Zl	Depth of the top face of tracer grid cells	m
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of tracer grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
UVELMASS	Horizontal velocity in the model +x direction per unit area of the grid cell 'u' face	m s-1
VVELMASS	Horizontal velocity in the model +y direction per unit area of the grid cell 'v' face	m s-1 m3 m-3
WVELMASS	Grid cell face-averaged vertical velocity in the model +z direction.	m s-1

11.6.2 Native Variable: UVELMASS

Table 11.33: Attributes description of the variable 'UVELMASS' from OCEAN_3D_VOLUME_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	UVELMASS	Horizontal velocity in the model +x direction per unit area of the grid cell 'u' face	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 UVELMASS(time, k, tile, j, i_g) UVELMASS:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 UVELMASS:coordinates = Z time UVELMASS:coverage_content_type = modelResult UVELMASS:direction = >0 increases volume UVELMASS:long_name = Horizontal velocity in the model +x direction per unit area of the grid cell u face UVELMASS:mate = VVELMASS UVELMASS:units = m s⁻¹ UVELMASS:valid_max = 2.0377726554870605 UVELMASS:valid_min = -2.115365505218506</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Horizontal velocity in the model +x direction averaged over the area of the tracer grid cell 'u' face on the native model grid ('u' grid cell face area = drf dyg). accounts for partial cells (hfacw < 1) and for time-varying grid cell thickness (z* coordinate system). volume flux in +x = uvelmass drf dyg. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal velocities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +uvelmass(i,j,k) corresponds to +x fluxes through the 'u' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). uvelmass can be used for volume flux calculations because it accounts for the grid cell thicknesses variations in the +x direction (hfacw) with time (z* coordinate system). also, the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles. see vvelmass and wvelmass</p>			



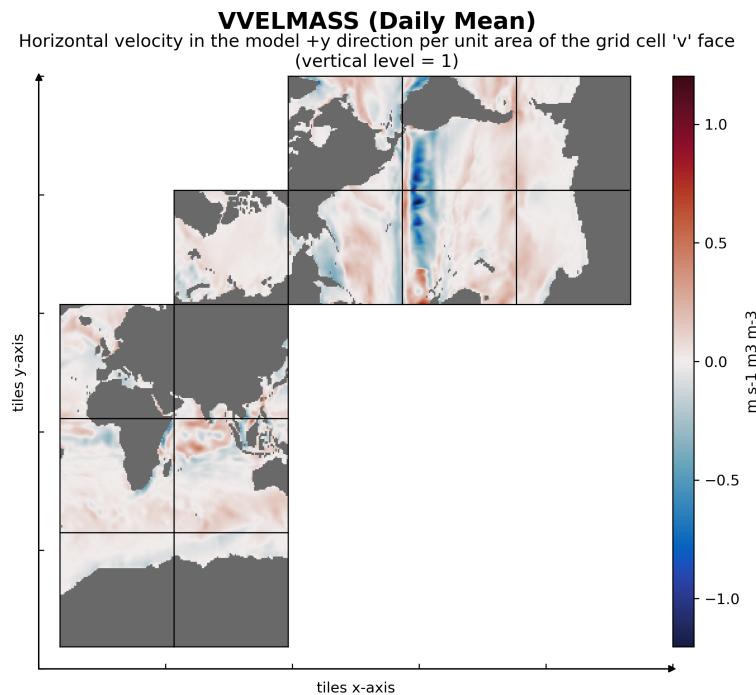
OCEAN_3D_VOLUME_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 48: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_VOLUME_FLUX, Variable: UVELMASS

11.6.3 Native Variable: VVELMASS

Table 11.34: Attributes description of the variable 'VVELMASS' from OCEAN_3D_VOLUME_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	VVELMASS	Horizontal velocity in the model +y direction per unit area of the grid cell 'v' face	m s-1 m3 m-3
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 VVELMASS(time, k, tile, j_g, i) VVELMASS:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 VVELMASS:coordinates = Z time VVELMASS:coverage_content_type = modelResult VVELMASS:direction = >0 increases volume VVELMASS:long_name = Horizontal velocity in the model +y direction per unit area of the grid cell v face VVELMASS:mate = UVELMASS VVELMASS:units = m s-1 m3 m-3 VVELMASS:valid_max = 1.9216758012771606 VVELMASS:valid_min = -1.7897182703018188</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Horizontal velocity in the model +y direction averaged over the area of the tracer grid cell 'v' face on the native model grid ('v' grid cell face area = drf dxg). accounts for partial cells (hfacs < 1) and for time-varying grid cell thickness (z* coordinate system). volume flux in +y = vvelmass drf dxg. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal velocities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +vvelmass(i,j,k) corresponds to +y fluxes through the 'v' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). vvelmass can be used for volume flux calculations because it accounts for grid cell thicknesses variations in the +y direction (hfacs) with time (z* coordinate system). also, the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles. see uvelmass and wvelmass.</p>			



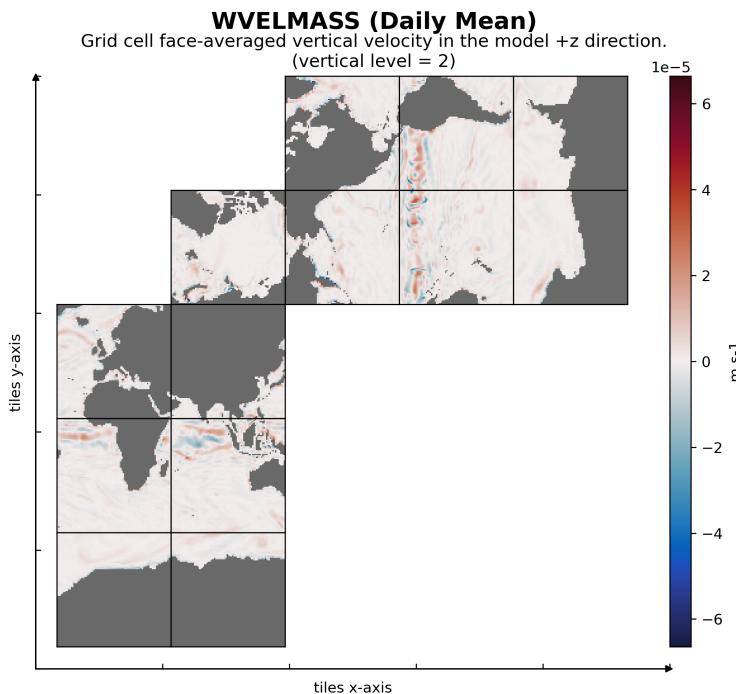
OCEAN_3D_VOLUME_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 49: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_VOLUME_FLUX, Variable: VVELMASS

11.6.4 Native Variable: WVELMASS

Table 11.35: Attributes description of the variable 'WVELMASS' from OCEAN_3D_VOLUME_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	WVELMASS	Grid cell face-averaged vertical velocity in the model +z direction.	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 WVELMASS(time, k_l, tile, j, i) WVELMASS:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 WVELMASS:coordinates = YC Z1 time XC WVELMASS:coverage_content_type = modelResult WVELMASS:direction = >0 decreases volume WVELMASS:long_name = Grid cell face-averaged vertical velocity in the model +z direction. WVELMASS:standard_name = upward sea water velocity WVELMASS:units = m s⁻¹ WVELMASS:valid_max = 0.0016380994347855449 WVELMASS:valid_min = -0.0023150660563260317</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Vertical velocity in the +z direction at the top 'w' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. volume flux in +z = wvelmass dra. note: in the arakawa-c grid, vertical velocities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +wvelmass(i,j,k) corresponds to upward +z motion through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). unlike uvelmass and vvelmass, wvelmass is not scaled by a time-varying open water fraction because the open water fraction of the 'w' face is always 1, thus wvelmass is identical to wvel.</p>			



OCEAN_3D_VOLUME_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 50: Dataset: OCEAN_3D_VOLUME_FLUX, Variable: WVELMASS

11.7 Native dataset of OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX

11.7.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of ocean and sea-ice surface freshwater fluxes on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

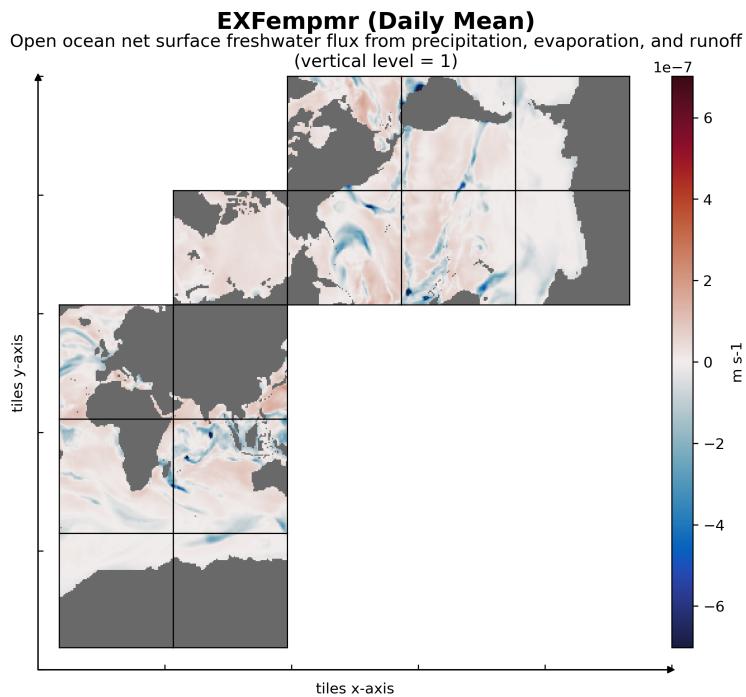
Table 11.36: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
EXFpreci	Precipitation rate	m s-1
EXFevap	Open ocean evaporation rate	m s-1
EXFroff	River runoff	m s-1
SlsnPrcp	Snow precipitation on sea-ice	kg m-2 s-1
EXFempmr	Open ocean net surface freshwater flux from precipitation, evaporation, and runoff	m s-1
oceFWflx	Net freshwater flux into the ocean	kg m-2 s-1
SlatmFW	Net freshwater flux into the open ocean, sea-ice, and snow	kg m-2 s-1
SFLUX	Rate of change of total ocean salinity per m2 accounting for mass fluxes.	g m-2 s-1
SlacSubl	Freshwater flux to the atmosphere due to sublimation-deposition of snow or ice	kg m-2 s-1
SlrsSubl	Residual sublimation freshwater flux	kg m-2 s-1
SlfwThru	Precipitation through sea-ice	kg m-2 s-1

11.7.2 Native Variable: EXFempmr

Table 11.37: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFempmr' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFempmr	Open ocean net surface freshwater flux from precipitation, evaporation, and runoff	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFempmr(time, tile, j, i) EXFempmr: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFempmr: coordinates = YC XC time EXFempmr: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFempmr: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) EXFempmr: long_name = Open ocean net surface freshwater flux from precipitation, evaporation, and runoff EXFempmr: units = m s-1 EXFempmr: valid_max = 5.400421514423215e-07 EXFempmr: valid_min = -8.299433829961345e-06</pre>			
Comments			
Net surface freshwater flux from precipitation, evaporation, and runoff per unit area in open water (not covered by sea-ice). excludes freshwater fluxes involving sea-ice and snow. note: calculated as exfevap-exfpreci-exfroff.			



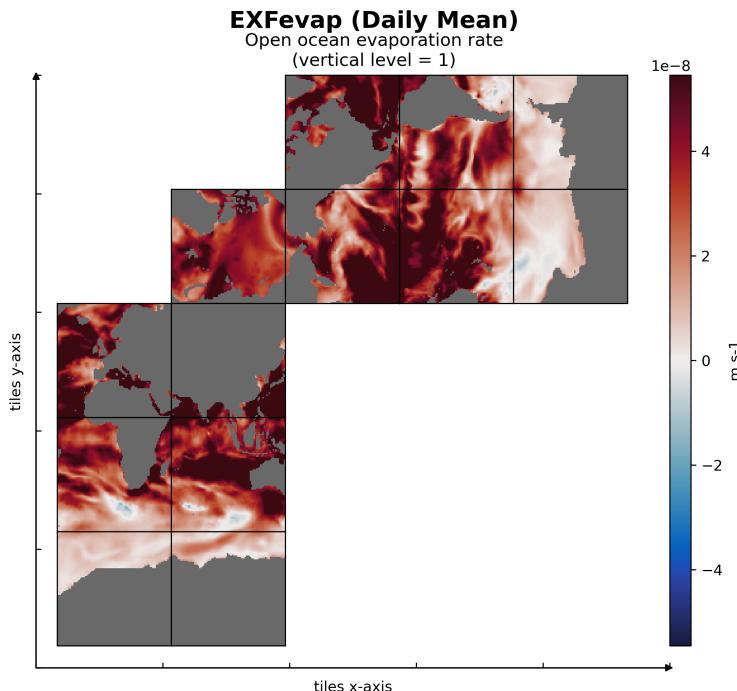
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 51: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: EXFempmr

11.7.3 Native Variable: EXFevap

Table 11.38: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFevap' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFevap	Open ocean evaporation rate	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFevap(time, tile, j, i) EXFevap: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFevap: coordinates = YC XC time EXFevap: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFevap: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) EXFevap: long_name = Open ocean evaporation rate EXFevap: standard_name = lwe water evaporation rate EXFevap: units = m s⁻¹ EXFevap: valid_max = 7.090054623404285e-07 EXFevap: valid_min = -1.0958113705328287e-07</pre>			
Comments			
Evaporation rate per unit area of open water (not covered by sea-ice). note: calculated using the bulk formula following large and yeager (2004) ncar/tn-460+str.			



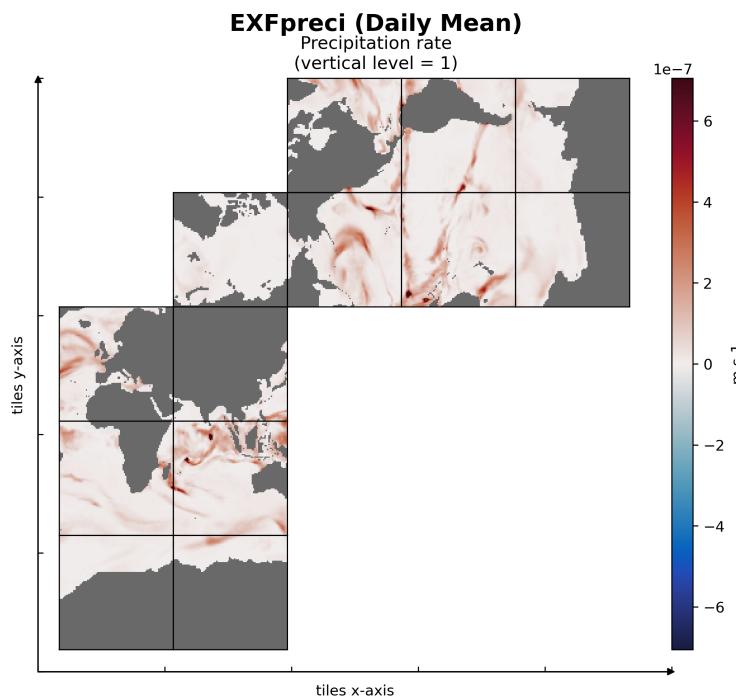
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 52: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: EXFevap

11.7.4 Native Variable: EXFpreci

Table 11.39: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFpreci' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFpreci	Precipitation rate	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFpreci(time, tile, j, i) EXFpreci: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFpreci: coordinates = YC XC time EXFpreci: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFpreci: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) EXFpreci: long_name = Precipitation rate EXFpreci: standard_name = lwe precipitation rate EXFpreci: units = m s⁻¹ EXFpreci: valid_max = 8.317776519106701e-06 EXFpreci: valid_min = -1.4860395936011628e-07</pre>			
Comments			
Precipitation rate. note: sum of era-interim precipitation and the control adjustment from ocean state estimation.			



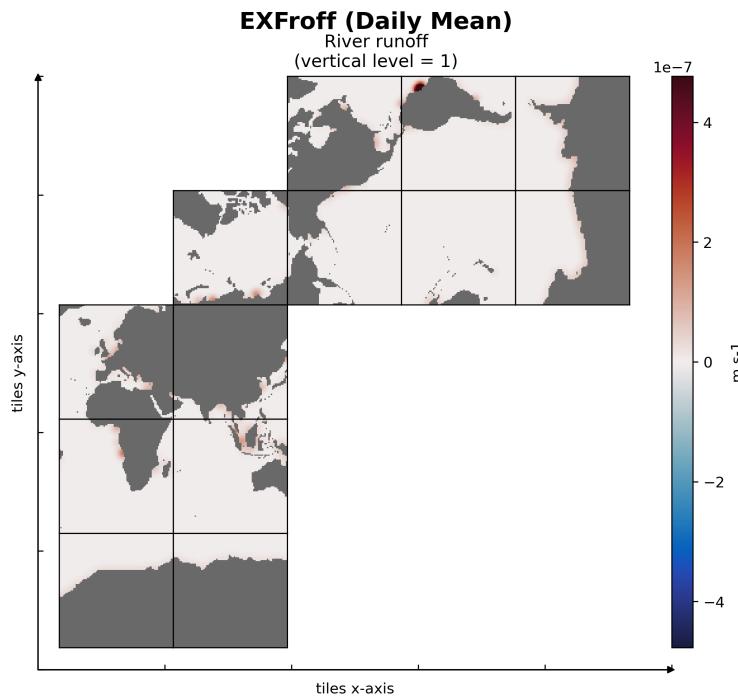
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 53: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: EXFpreci

11.7.5 Native Variable: EXFroff

Table 11.40: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFroff' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFroff	River runoff	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFroff(time, tile, j, i) EXFroff: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFroff: coordinates = YC XC time EXFroff: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFroff: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) EXFroff: long_name = River runoff EXFroff: standard_name = surface runoff flux EXFroff: units = m s⁻¹ EXFroff: valid_max = 4.185612397122895e-06 EXFroff: valid_min = 0.0</pre>			
Comments			
River runoff freshwater flux. note: not adjusted by the optimization.			



OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 54: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: EXFroff

11.7.6 Native Variable: SFLUX

Table 11.41: Attributes description of the variable 'SFLUX' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SFLUX	Rate of change of total ocean salinity per m ² accounting for mass fluxes.	g m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SFLUX(time, tile, j, i) SFLUX: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SFLUX: coordinates = YC XC time SFLUX: coverage_content_type = modelResult SFLUX: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) SFLUX: long_name = Rate of change of total ocean salinity per m² accounting for mass fluxes. SFLUX: units = g m⁻² s⁻¹ SFLUX: valid_max = 0.010607733391225338 SFLUX: valid_min = -0.07353577762842178</pre>			
Comments			
The rate of change of total ocean salinity due to freshwater fluxes across the liquid surface and the addition or removal of mass. note: the global area integral of sflux matches the time-derivative of total ocean salinity (psu s ⁻¹). unlike ocefwflx, sflux includes the contribution to the total ocean salinity from changing ocean mass (e.g. from the addition or removal of freshwater in ocefwflx).			

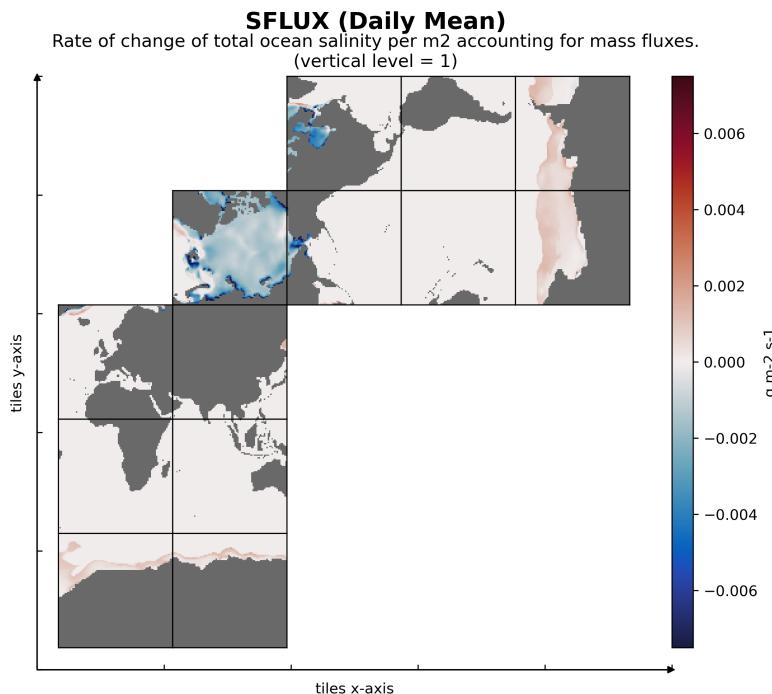
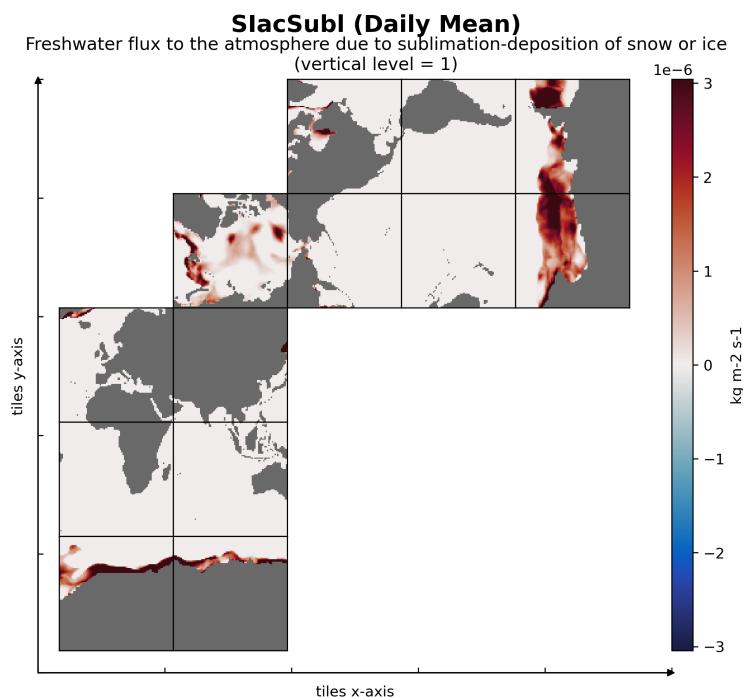


Figure 55: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: SFLUX

11.7.7 Native Variable: SlacSubl

Table 11.42: Attributes description of the variable 'SlacSubl' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SlacSubl	Freshwater flux to the atmosphere due to sublimation-deposition of snow or ice	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIacSubl(time, tile, j, i) SIacSubl: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIacSubl: coordinates = YC XC time SIacSubl: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIacSubl: direction = >0 decreases snow or sea-ice thickness (HSNOW or HEFF) SIacSubl: long_name = Freshwater flux to the atmosphere due to sublimation-deposition of snow or ice SIacSubl: standard_name = water sublimation flux SIacSubl: units = kg m⁻² s⁻¹ SIacSubl: valid_max = 8.154580427799374e-05 SIacSubl: valid_min = 0.0</pre>			
Comments			
Freshwater flux to the atmosphere due to sublimation-deposition of snow or ice. positive values imply sublimation from ice/snow to vapor, negative values imply deposition from atmospheric moisture			



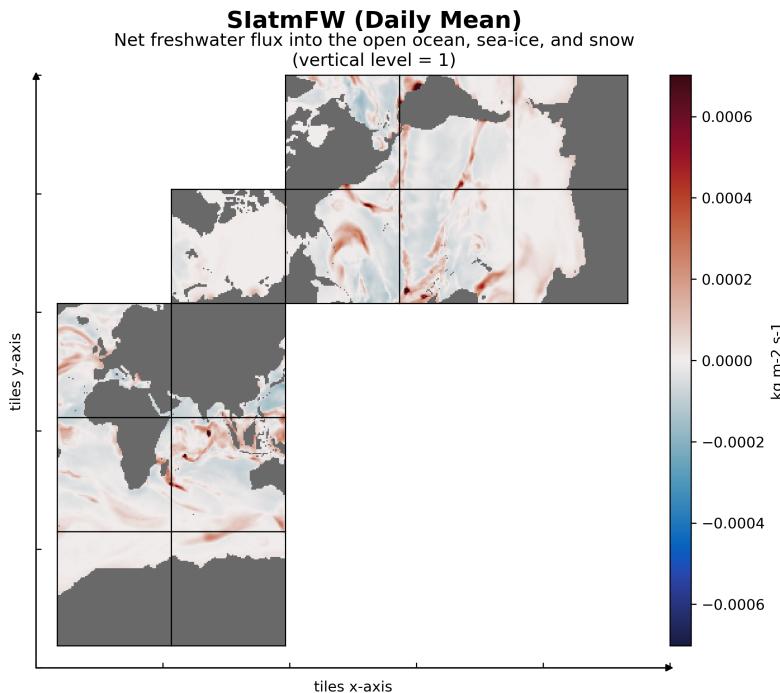
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 56: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: SlacSubl

11.7.8 Native Variable: SlatmFW

Table 11.43: Attributes description of the variable 'SlatmFW' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SlatmFW	Net freshwater flux into the open ocean, sea-ice, and snow	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIatmFW(time, tile, j, i) SIatmFW: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIatmFW: coordinates = YC XC time SIatmFW: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIatmFW: direction = >0 decreases salinity (SALT) SIatmFW: long_name = Net freshwater flux into the open ocean, sea-ice, and snow SIatmFW: standard_name = surface downward water flux SIatmFW: units = kg m⁻² s⁻¹ SIatmFW: valid_max = 0.008299433626234531 SIatmFW: valid_min = -0.00043017856660299003</pre>			
Comments			
Net freshwater flux into the combined liquid ocean, sea-ice, and snow reservoirs from the atmosphere and runoff. note: freshwater fluxes between the liquid ocean and sea-ice or snow reservoirs do not contribute to siatmfw. siatmfw counts all fluxes to/from the atmosphere that change the total freshwater stored in the combined liquid ocean, sea-ice, and snow reservoirs.			



OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 57: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: SlatmFW

11.7.9 Native Variable: SIfwThru

Table 11.44: Attributes description of the variable 'SIfwThru' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SIfwThru	Precipitation through sea-ice	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIfwThru(time, tile, j, i) SIfwThru: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIfwThru: coordinates = YC XC time SIfwThru: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIfwThru: direction = >0 increases ocean volume SIfwThru: long_name = Precipitation through sea-ice SIfwThru: units = kg m⁻² s⁻¹ SIfwThru: valid_max = 0.0010632629273459315 SIfwThru: valid_min = -1.695218452368863e-05</pre>			
Comments			
Precipitation over sea-ice covered regions reaching ocean through sea-ice. note: precipitation over sea-ice covered regions that directly reaches ocean through the sea-ice. it is not due to melt of sea-ice/snow.			

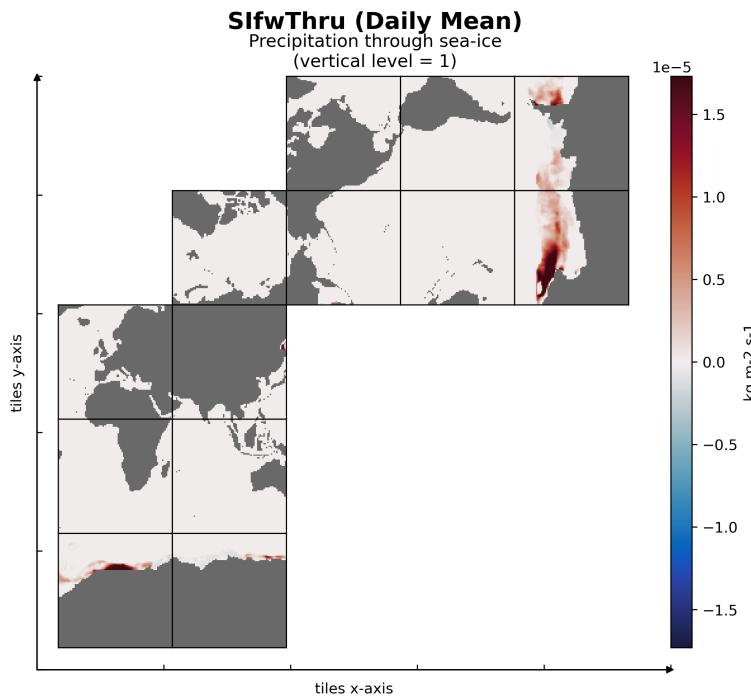
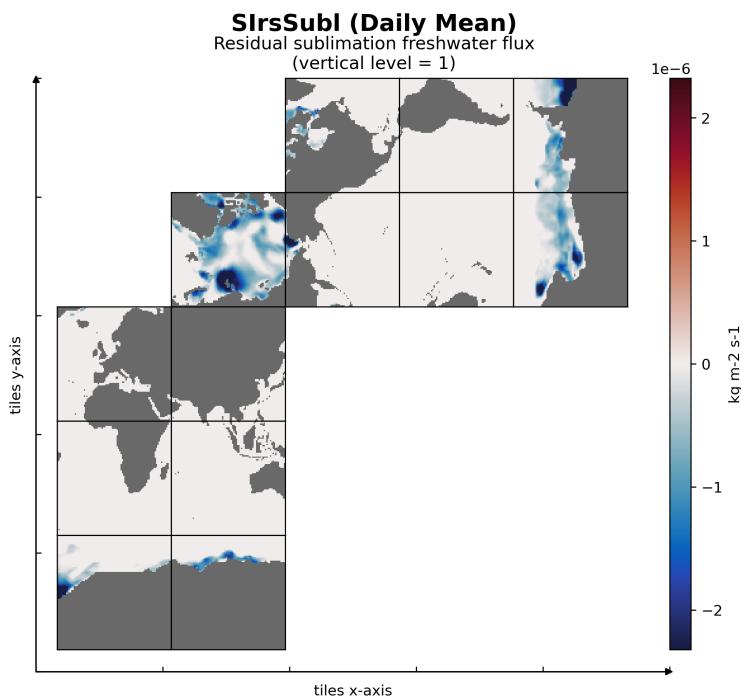


Figure 58: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: SIfwThru

11.7.10 Native Variable: SIrsSubl

Table 11.45: Attributes description of the variable 'SIrsSubl' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SIrsSubl	Residual sublimation freshwater flux	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIrsSubl(time, tile, j, i) SIrsSubl:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIrsSubl:coordinates = YC XC time SIrsSubl:coverage_content_type = modelResult SIrsSubl:direction = >0 decreases ocean volume SIrsSubl:long_name = Residual sublimation freshwater flux SIrsSubl:units = kg m⁻² s⁻¹ SIrsSubl:valid_max = 8.640533451398369e-06 SIrsSubl:valid_min = -0.0001067528864950873</pre>			
Comments			
Residual freshwater flux by sublimation to remove water from or add water to ocean. when implied sublimation freshwater flux siacsabl is larger than availabe sea-ice/snow, sirssubl is positive and water is removed from ocean. note: freshwater flux by sublimation that is to remove water from the ocean when it is positive.			



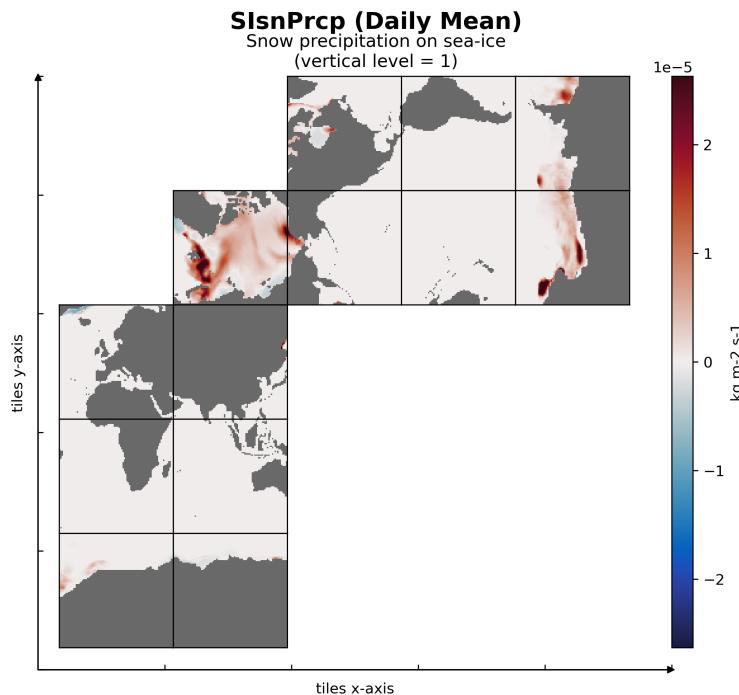
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 59: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: SIrsSubl

11.7.11 Native Variable: SIsnPrcp

Table 11.46: Attributes description of the variable 'SIsnPrcp' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SIsnPrcp	Snow precipitation on sea-ice	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIsnPrcp(time, tile, j, i) SIsnPrcp: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIsnPrcp: coordinates = YC XC time SIsnPrcp: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIsnPrcp: direction = >0 increases snow thickness (HSNOW) SIsnPrcp: long_name = Snow precipitation on sea-ice SIsnPrcp: standard_name = snowfall flux SIsnPrcp: units = kg m⁻² s⁻¹ SIsnPrcp: valid_max = 0.0009354020585305989 SIsnPrcp: valid_min = -4.334669574745931e-05</pre>			
Comments			
Snow precipitation rate over sea-ice, averaged over the entire model grid cell.			



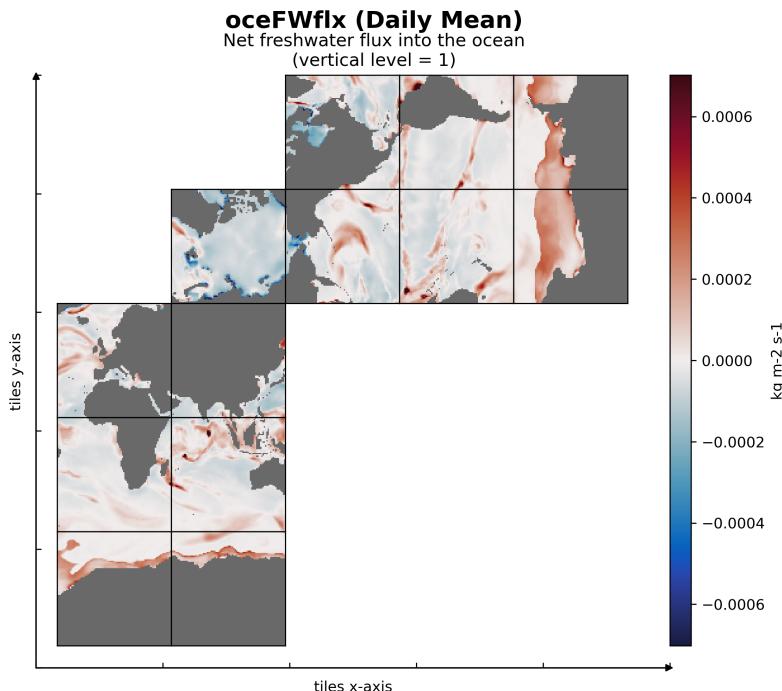
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 60: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: SIsnPrcp

11.7.12 Native Variable: oceFWflx

Table 11.47: Attributes description of the variable 'oceFWflx' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	oceFWflx	Net freshwater flux into the ocean	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 oceFWflx(time, tile, j, i) oceFWflx: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 oceFWflx: coordinates = YC XC time oceFWflx: coverage_content_type = modelResult oceFWflx: direction = >0 decreases salinity (SALT) oceFWflx: long_name = Net freshwater flux into the ocean oceFWflx: standard_name = water flux into sea water oceFWflx: units = kg m⁻² s⁻¹ oceFWflx: valid_max = 0.008299433626234531 oceFWflx: valid_min = -0.003914969973266125</pre>			
Comments			
Net freshwater flux into the ocean including contributions from runoff, evaporation, precipitation, and mass exchange with sea-ice due to melting and freezing and snow melting. note: ocefwmflux does not include freshwater fluxes between the atmosphere and sea-ice and snow. the variable 'siatmfw' accounts for freshwater fluxes out of the combined ocean+sea-ice+snow reservoir.			



OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 61: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: oceFWflx

11.8 Native dataset of OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX

11.8.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of ocean and sea-ice surface heat fluxes on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

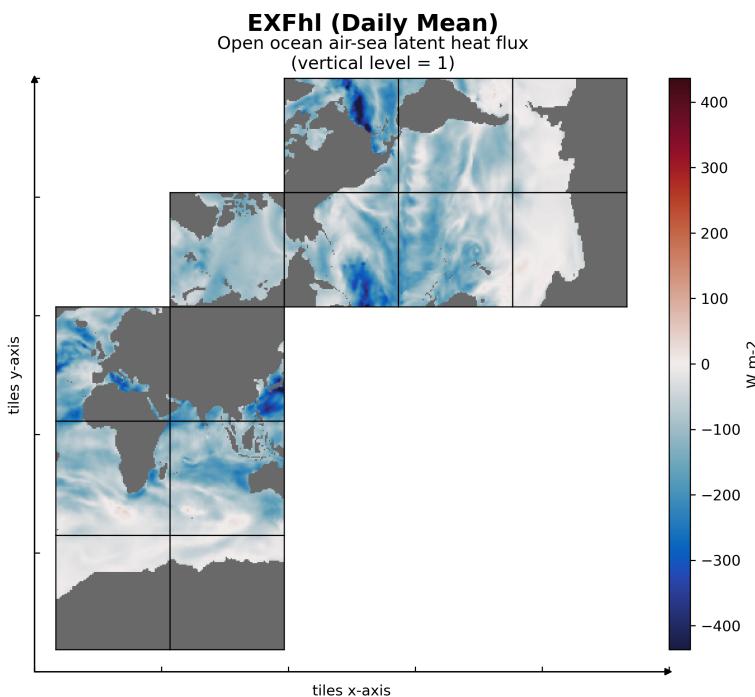
Table 11.48: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
EXFhl	Open ocean air-sea latent heat flux	W m-2
EXFhs	Open ocean air-sea sensible heat flux	W m-2
EXFlwdn	Downward longwave radiative flux	W m-2
EXFswdn	Downwelling shortwave radiative flux	W m-2
EXFqnet	Open ocean net air-sea heat flux	W m-2
oceQnet	Net heat flux into the ocean surface	W m-2
SlatmQnt	Net upward heat flux to the atmosphere	W m-2
TFLUX	Rate of change of ocean heat content per m2 accounting for mass fluxes.	W m-2
EXFswnet	Open ocean net shortwave radiative flux	W m-2
EXFlwnet	Net open ocean longwave radiative flux	W m-2
oceQsw	Net shortwave radiative flux across the ocean surface	W m-2
Slaaflux	Conservative ocean and sea-ice advective heat flux adjustment	W m-2

11.8.2 Native Variable: EXFhl

Table 11.49: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFhl' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFhl	Open ocean air-sea latent heat flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFhl(time, tile, j, i) EXFhl: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFhl: coordinates = XC time YC EXFhl: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFhl: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFhl: long_name = Open ocean air-sea latent heat flux EXFhl: standard_name = surface downward latent heat flux EXFhl: units = W m-2 EXFhl: valid_max = 273.9528503417969 EXFhl: valid_min = -1772.513671875</pre>			
Comments			
Air-sea latent heat flux per unit area of open water (not covered by sea-ice). note: calculated from the bulk formula following large and yeager (2004) ncar/tm-460+str.			



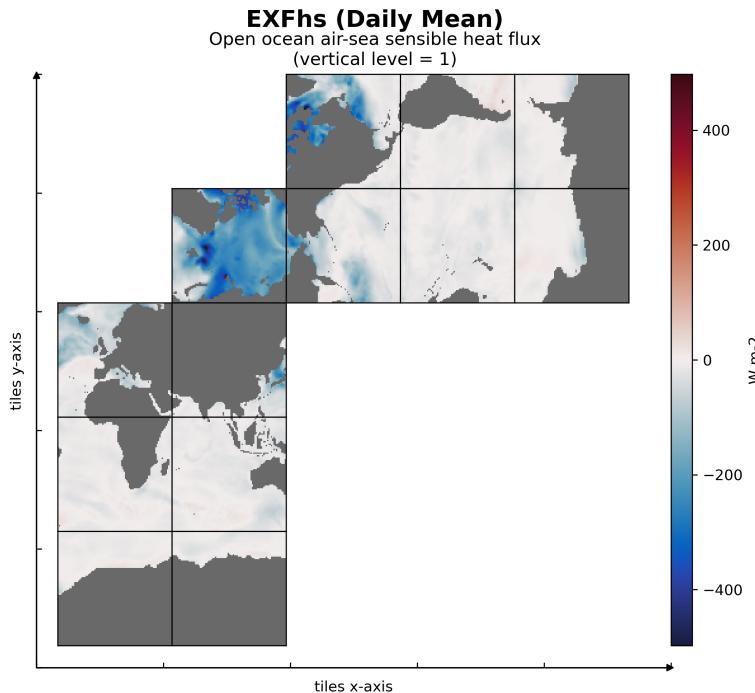
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 62: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFhl

11.8.3 Native Variable: EXFhs

Table 11.50: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFhs' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFhs	Open ocean air-sea sensible heat flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFhs(time, tile, j, i) EXFhs: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFhs: coordinates = XC time YC EXFhs: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFhs: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFhs: long_name = Open ocean air-sea sensible heat flux EXFhs: standard_name = surface downward sensible heat flux EXFhs: units = W m^-2 EXFhs: valid_max = 362.8300476074219 EXFhs: valid_min = -2478.766357421875</pre>			
Comments			
Air-sea sensible heat flux per unit area of open water (not covered by sea-ice). note: calculated from the bulk formula following large and yeager (2004) ncar/tn-460-str.			



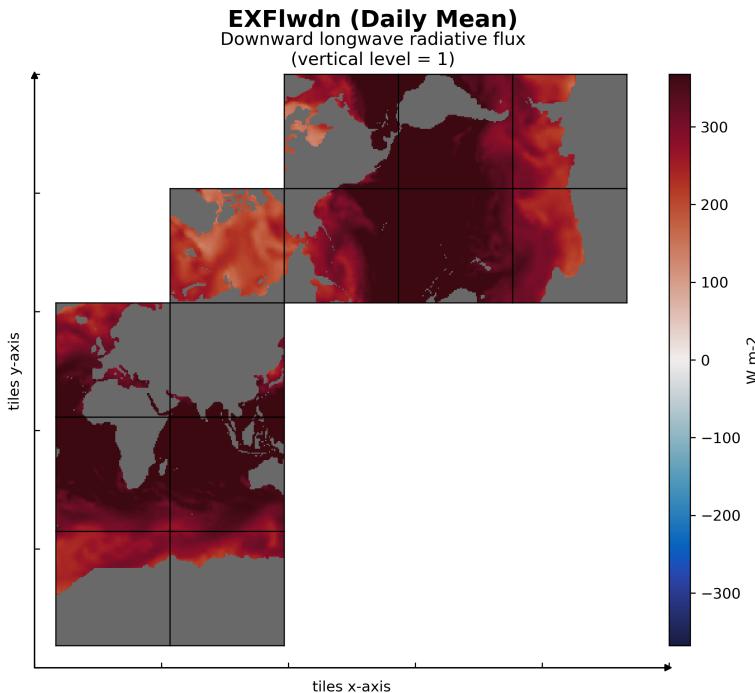
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 63: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFhs

11.8.4 Native Variable: EXFlwdn

Table 11.51: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFlwdn' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFlwdn	Downward longwave radiative flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFlwdn(time, tile, j, i) EXFlwdn: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFlwdn: coordinates = XC time YC EXFlwdn: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFlwdn: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFlwdn: long_name = Downward longwave radiative flux EXFlwdn: standard_name = surface downwelling longwave flux in air EXFlwdn: units = W m^-2 EXFlwdn: valid_max = 513.3919067382812 EXFlwdn: valid_min = 4.188045501708984</pre>			
Comments			
Downward longwave radiative flux. note: sum of era-interim downward longwave radiation and the control adjustment from ocean state estimation.			



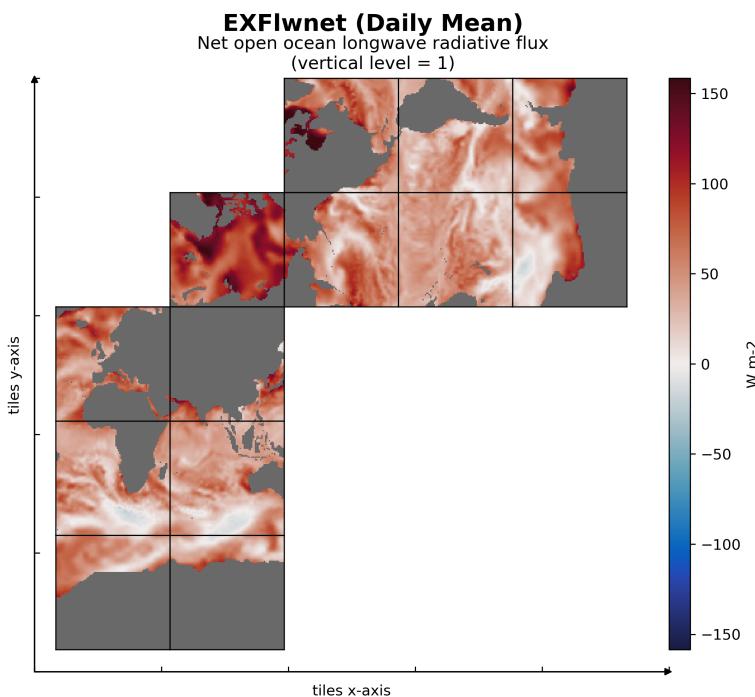
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 64: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFlwdn

11.8.5 Native Variable: EXFlwnet

Table 11.52: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFlwnet' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFlwnet	Net open ocean longwave radiative flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFlwnet(time, tile, j, i) EXFlwnet: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFlwnet: coordinates = XC time YC EXFlwnet: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFlwnet: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFlwnet: long_name = Net open ocean longwave radiative flux EXFlwnet: standard_name = surface net downward longwave flux EXFlwnet: units = W m^-2 EXFlwnet: valid_max = 293.4114990234375 EXFlwnet: valid_min = -144.3661346435547</pre>			
Comments			
Net longwave radiative flux per unit area of open water (not covered by sea-ice). note: net longwave radiation over open water calculated from downward longwave radiation (exflwdn) and upward longwave radiation from ocean and sea-ice thermal emission (stefan-boltzman law).			



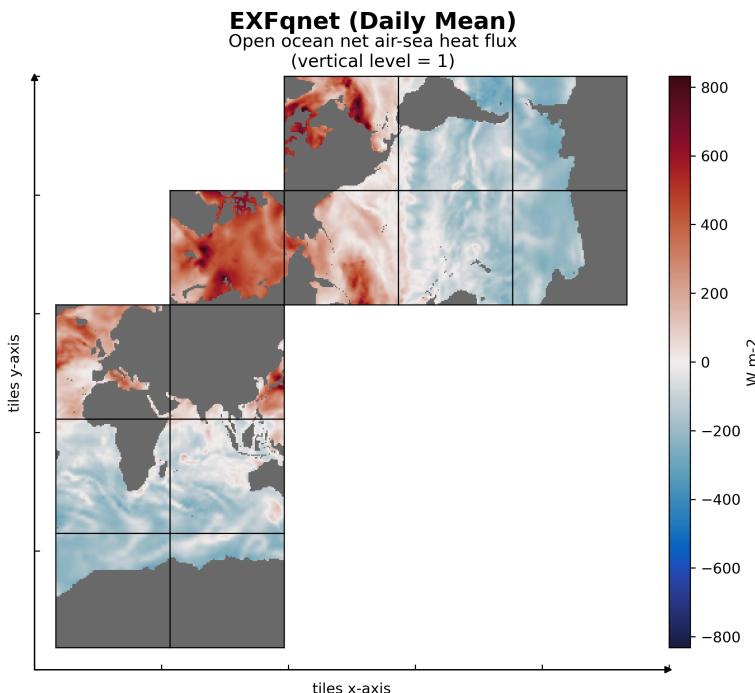
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 65: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFlwnet

11.8.6 Native Variable: EXFqnet

Table 11.53: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFqnet' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFqnet	Open ocean net air-sea heat flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFqnet(time, tile, j, i) EXFqnet: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFqnet: coordinates = XC time YC EXFqnet: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFqnet: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFqnet: long_name = Open ocean net air-sea heat flux EXFqnet: units = W m⁻² EXFqnet: valid_max = 3408.977783203125 EXFqnet: valid_min = -687.8736572265625</pre>			
Comments			
Net air-sea heat flux (turbulent and radiative) per unit area of open water (not covered by sea-ice). note: net upward heat flux over open water, calculated as exflwnet+exfswnet-exflh-exfh.			



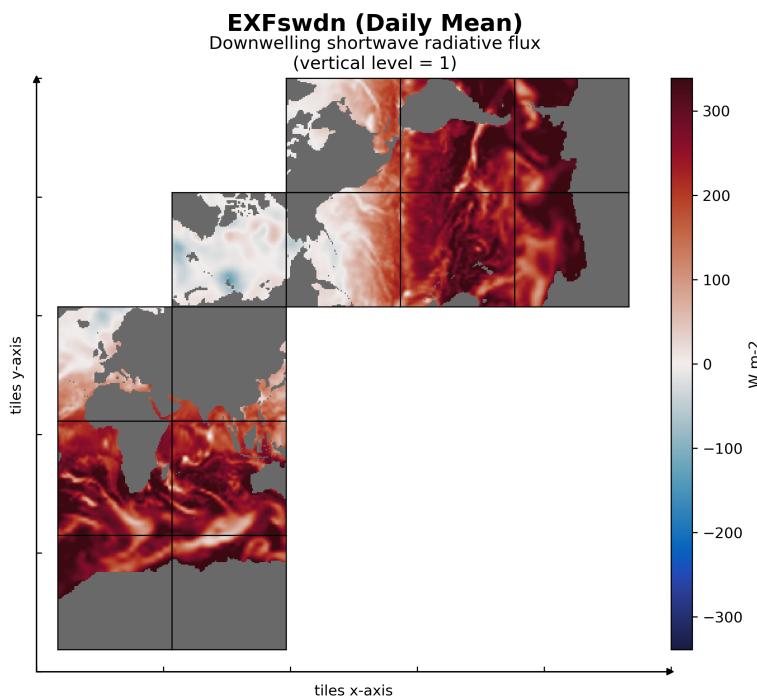
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 66: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFqnet

11.8.7 Native Variable: EXFswdn

Table 11.54: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFswdn' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFswdn	Downwelling shortwave radiative flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFswdn(time, tile, j, i) EXFswdn: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFswdn: coordinates = XC time YC EXFswdn: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFswdn: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFswdn: long_name = Downwelling shortwave radiative flux EXFswdn: standard_name = surface downwelling shortwave flux in air EXFswdn: units = W m^-2 EXFswdn: valid_max = 707.345947265625 EXFswdn: valid_min = -224.63368225097656</pre>			
Comments			
Downward shortwave radiative flux. note: sum of era-interim downward shortwave radiation and the control adjustment from ocean state estimation.			



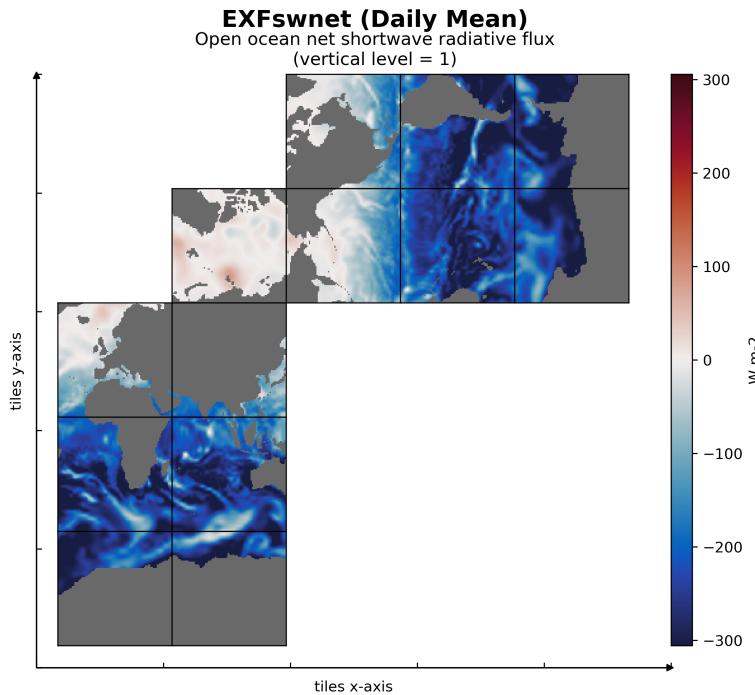
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 67: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFswdn

11.8.8 Native Variable: EXFswnet

Table 11.55: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFswnet' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFswnet	Open ocean net shortwave radiative flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFswnet(time, tile, j, i) EXFswnet: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFswnet: coordinates = XC time YC EXFswnet: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFswnet: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFswnet: long_name = Open ocean net shortwave radiative flux EXFswnet: standard_name = surface net downward shortwave flux EXFswnet: units = W m^-2 EXFswnet: valid_max = 194.18458557128906 EXFswnet: valid_min = -655.6171264648438</pre>			
Comments			
Net shortwave radiative flux per unit area of open water (not covered by sea-ice). note: net shortwave radiation over open water calculated from downward shortwave flux (exfswdn) and ocean surface albedo.			



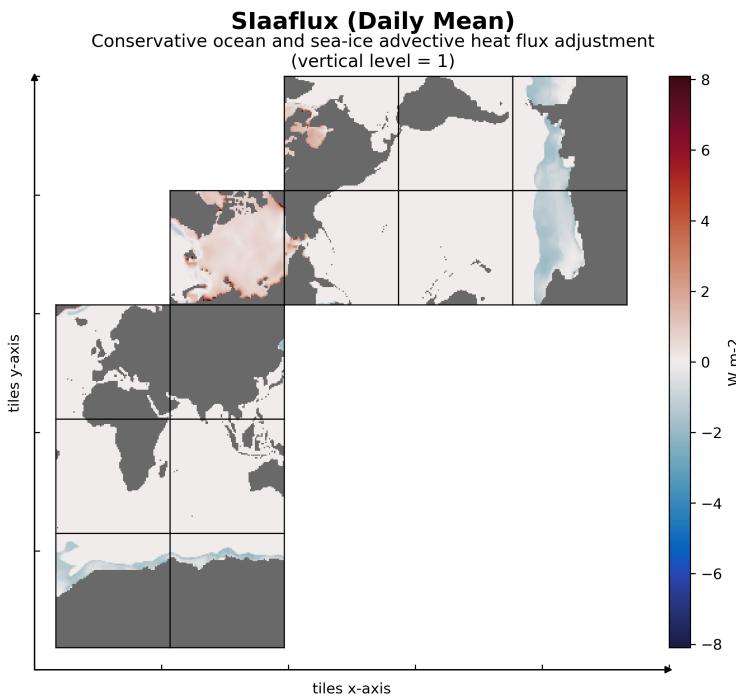
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 68: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFswnet

11.8.9 Native Variable: Slaaflux

Table 11.56: Attributes description of the variable 'Slaaflux' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	Slaaflux	Conservative ocean and sea-ice advective heat flux adjustment	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 Slaaflux(time, tile, j, i) Slaaflux: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 Slaaflux: coordinates = XC time YC Slaaflux: coverage_content_type = modelResult Slaaflux: direction = >0 decrease potential temperature (THETA) Slaaflux: long_name = Conservative ocean and sea-ice advective heat flux adjustment Slaaflux: units = W m⁻² Slaaflux: valid_max = 50.35451889038086 Slaaflux: valid_min = -16.214622497558594</pre>			
Comments			
Heat flux associated with the temperature difference between sea surface temperature and sea-ice (assume 0 degree c in the model). note: heat flux needed to melt/freeze sea-ice at 0 degc to sea water at the ocean surface (at sea surface temperature), excluding the latent heat of fusion.			



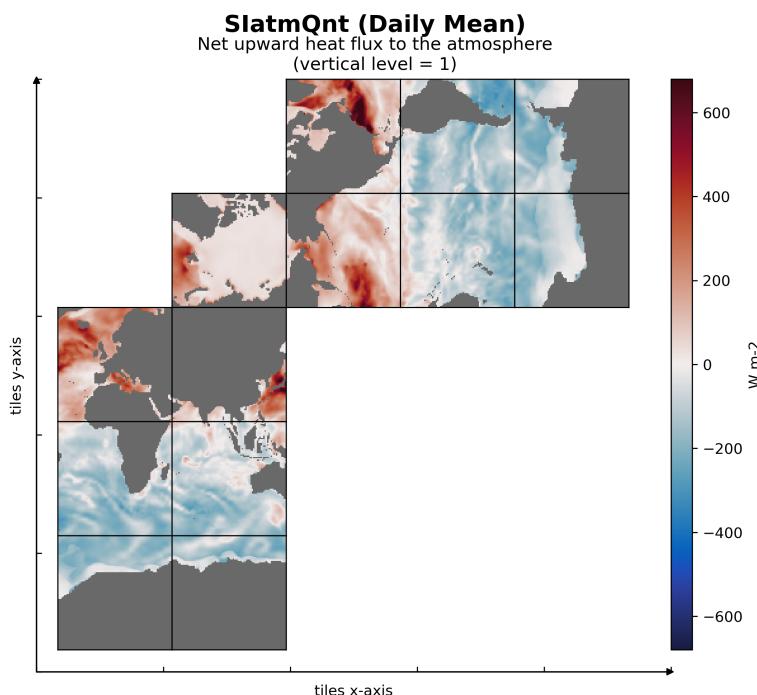
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 69: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: Slaaflux

11.8.10 Native Variable: SlatmQnt

Table 11.57: Attributes description of the variable 'SlatmQnt' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SlatmQnt	Net upward heat flux to the atmosphere	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIatmQnt(time, tile, j, i) SIatmQnt: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIatmQnt: coordinates = XC time YC SIatmQnt: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIatmQnt: direction = >0 upward, decreases ocean temperature SIatmQnt: long_name = Net upward heat flux to the atmosphere SIatmQnt: standard_name = surface upward heat flux in air SIatmQnt: units = W m⁻² SIatmQnt: valid_max = 1704.7703857421875 SIatmQnt: valid_min = -756.0607299804688</pre>			
Comments			
Net upward heat flux to the atmosphere across open water and sea-ice or snow surfaces. note: nonzero siatmqnt may not be associated with a change in ocean potential temperature due to sea-ice growth or melting. to calculate total ocean heat content changes use the variable tflux which also accounts for changing ocean mass (e.g. ocefwflx).			



OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 70: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: SlatmQnt

11.8.11 Native Variable: TFLUX

Table 11.58: Attributes description of the variable 'TFLUX' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	TFLUX	Rate of change of ocean heat content per m ² accounting for mass fluxes.	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 TFLUX(time, tile, j, i) TFLUX: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 TFLUX: coordinates = XC time YC TFLUX: coverage_content_type = modelResult TFLUX: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) TFLUX: long_name = Rate of change of ocean heat content per m² accounting for mass fluxes. TFLUX: units = W m⁻² TFLUX: valid_max = 870.3130493164062 TFLUX: valid_min = -1713.51220703125</pre>			
Comments			
<p>The rate of change of ocean heat content due to heat fluxes across the liquid surface and the addition or removal of mass. . note: the global area integral of tflux and geothermal flux (geothermalflux.bin) matches the time-derivative of ocean heat content (j/s). unlike oceqnet, tflux includes the contribution to the ocean heat content from changing ocean mass (e.g. from ocefwmflx).</p>			

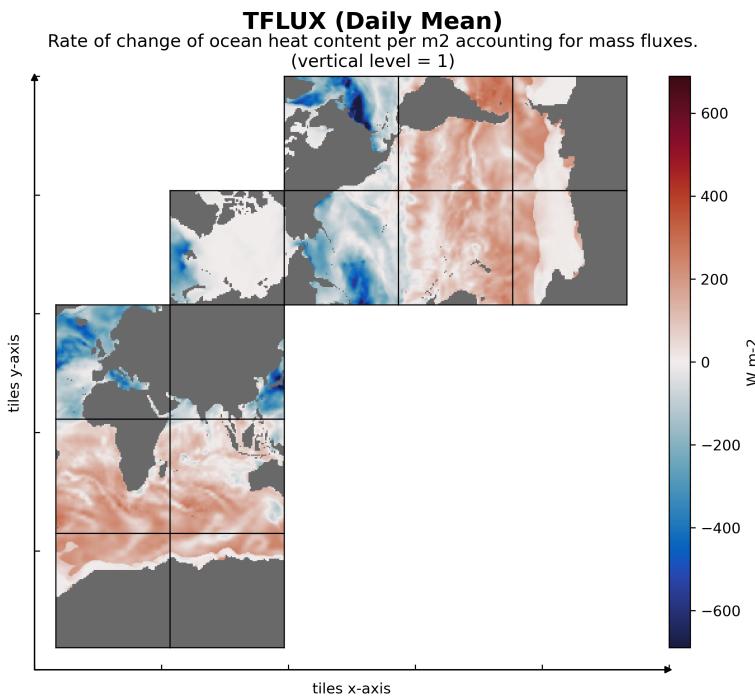
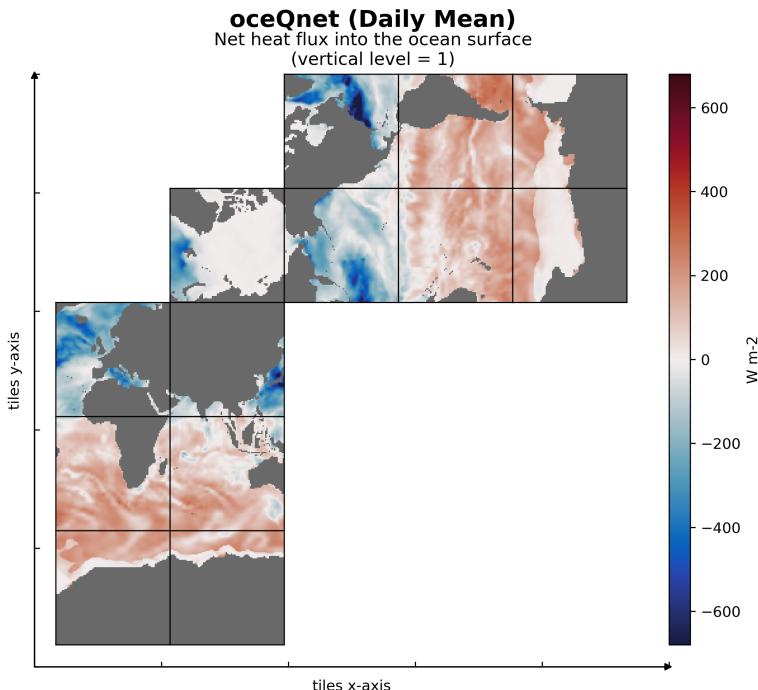


Figure 71: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: TFLUX

11.8.12 Native Variable: oceQnet

Table 11.59: Attributes description of the variable 'oceQnet' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	oceQnet	Net heat flux into the ocean surface	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 oceQnet(time, tile, j, i) oceQnet: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 oceQnet: coordinates = XC time YC oceQnet: coverage_content_type = modelResult oceQnet: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) oceQnet: long_name = Net heat flux into the ocean surface oceQnet: standard_name = surface downward heat flux in sea water oceQnet: units = W m⁻² oceQnet: valid_max = 675.3716430664062 oceQnet: valid_min = -1708.8460693359375</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Net heat flux into the ocean surface from all processes: air-sea turbulent and radiative fluxes and turbulent and conductive fluxes between the ocean and sea-ice and snow. note: oceqnet does not include the change in ocean heat content due to changing ocean mass (ocefwflx). mass fluxes from evaporation, precipitation, and runoff (exfemppm) happen at the same temperature as the ocean surface temperature. consequently, empmpm does not change ocean surface temperature. conversely, mass fluxes due to sea-ice thickening/thinning and snow melt in the model are assumed to happen at a fixed Oc. consequently, mass fluxes due to phase changes between seawater and sea-ice and snow induce a heat flux when the ocean surface temperature is not Oc. the variable tflux does include the change in ocean heat content due to changing ocean mass.</p>			



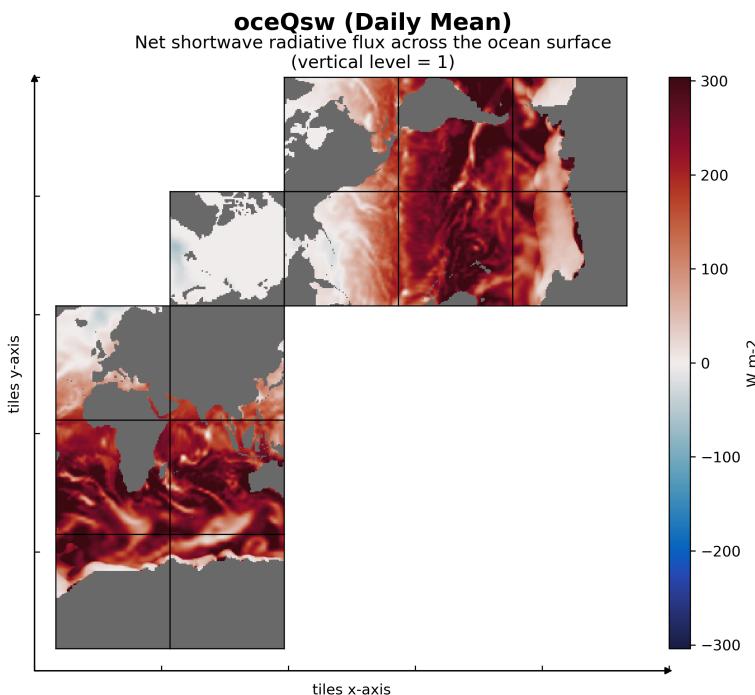
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 72: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: oceQnet

11.8.13 Native Variable: oceQsw

Table 11.60: Attributes description of the variable 'oceQsw' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	oceQsw	Net shortwave radiative flux across the ocean surface	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 oceQsw(time, tile, j, i) oceQsw: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 oceQsw: coordinates = XC time YC oceQsw: coverage_content_type = modelResult oceQsw: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) oceQsw: long_name = Net shortwave radiative flux across the ocean surface oceQsw: units = W m^-2 oceQsw: valid_max = 655.6171264648438 oceQsw: valid_min = -134.39808654785156</pre>			
Comments			
Net shortwave radiative flux across the ocean surface. note: shortwave radiation penetrates below the surface grid cell.			



OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 73: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: oceQsw

11.9 Native dataset of OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS

11.9.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of ocean and sea-ice surface stress on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 11.61: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
EXFtaux	Wind stress in the model +x direction	N m-2
EXFtauy	Wind stress in the model +y direction	N m-2
oceTAUX	Ocean surface stress in the model +x direction	N m-2
oceTAUY	Ocean surface stress in the model +y direction	N m-2

11.9.2 Native Variable: EXFtaux

Table 11.62: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFtaux' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFtaux	Wind stress in the model +x direction	N m-2
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFtaux(time, tile, j, i) EXFtaux: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFtaux: coordinates = time YC XC EXFtaux: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFtaux: direction = >0 increases horizontal velocity in the +x direction (UVEL) EXFtaux: long_name = Wind stress in the model +x direction EXFtaux: standard_name = surface downward x stress EXFtaux: units = N m-2 EXFtaux: valid_max = 3.7184090614318848 EXFtaux: valid_min = -7.474303722381592</pre>			
Comments			
Wind stress in the +x direction at the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: exftaux is the stress applied to the ice-free ocean surface and sea-ice covered surface. when sea-ice is present, the total stress applied to the ocean surface in the +x direction is not exftaux, but a combination of exftaux wind stress in the open water fraction and a stress from sea-ice in the ice-covered fraction (see ocetaux). exftaux is the sum of era-interim stress and the control adjustment from ocean state estimation.			

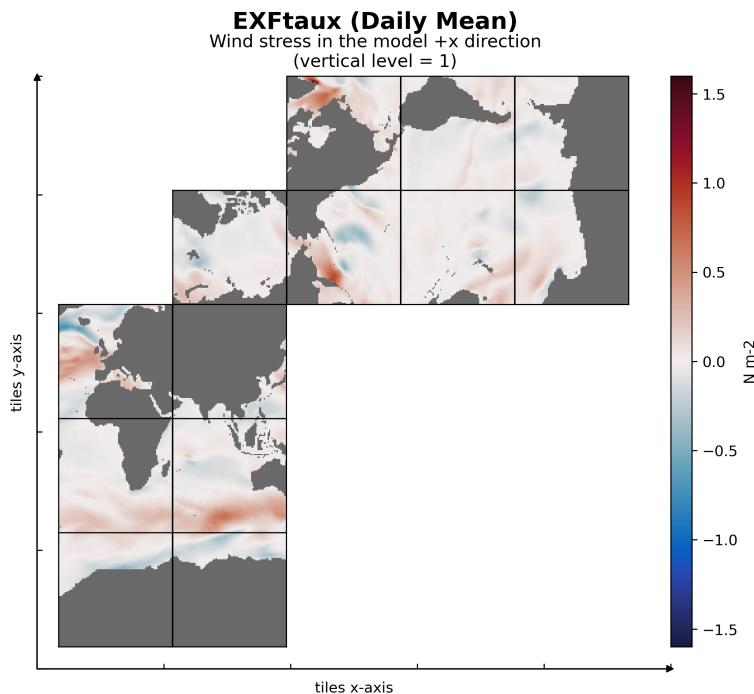
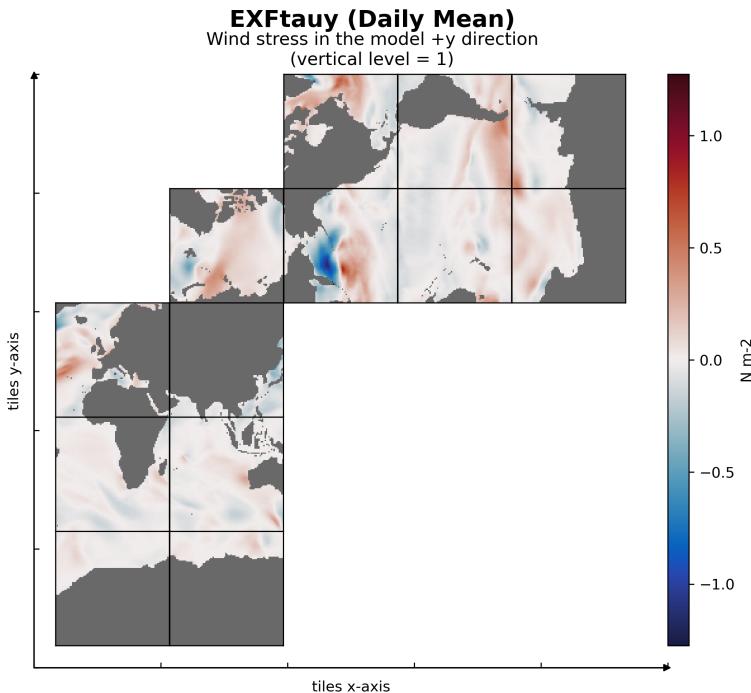


Figure 74: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS, Variable: EXFtaux

11.9.3 Native Variable: EXFtauy

Table 11.63: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFtauy' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFtauy	Wind stress in the model +y direction	N m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFtauy(time, tile, j, i) EXFtauy: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFtauy: coordinates = time YC XC EXFtauy: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFtauy: direction = >0 increases horizontal velocity in the +y direction (VVEL) EXFtauy: long_name = Wind stress in the model +y direction EXFtauy: standard_name = surface downward y stress EXFtauy: units = N m^-2 EXFtauy: valid_max = 3.7044837474823 EXFtauy: valid_min = -3.71972918510437</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Wind stress in the +y direction at the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: exftauy is the stress applied to the ice-free ocean surface and sea-ice covered surface. when sea-ice is present, the total stress applied to the ocean surface in the +y direction is not exftauy, but a combination of exftauy wind stress in the open water fraction and a stress from sea-ice in the ice-covered fraction (see octauy). exftaux is the sum of era-interim stress and the control adjustment from ocean state estimation.</p>			



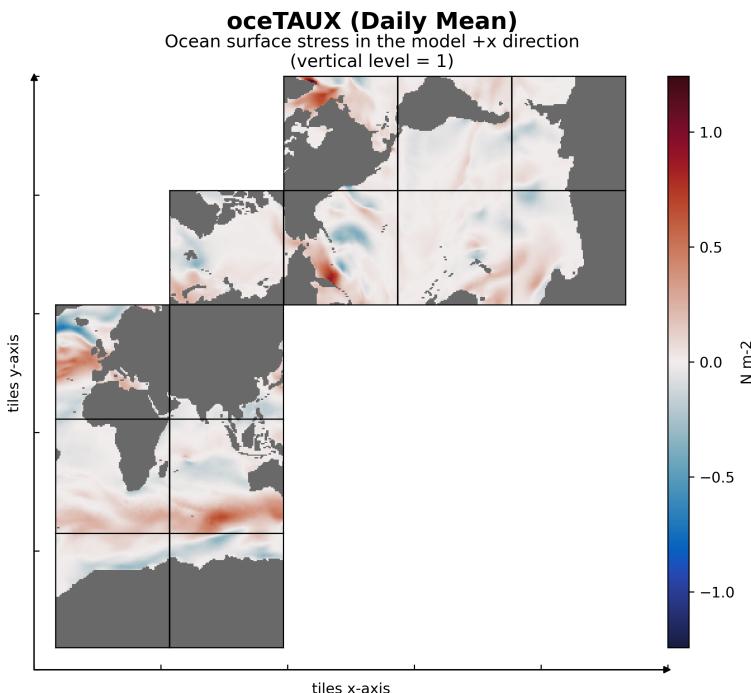
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 75: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS, Variable: EXFtauy

11.9.4 Native Variable: oceTAUX

Table 11.64: Attributes description of the variable 'oceTAUX' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	oceTAUX	Ocean surface stress in the model +x direction	N m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 oceTAUX(time, tile, j, i_g) oceTAUX: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 oceTAUX: coordinates = time oceTAUX: coverage_content_type = modelResult oceTAUX: direction = >0 increases horizontal velocity in the +x direction (UVEL) oceTAUX: long_name = Ocean surface stress in the model +x direction oceTAUX: mate = oceTAUY oceTAUX: standard_name = downward x stress at sea water surface oceTAUX: units = N m⁻² oceTAUX: valid_max = 1.9993581771850586 oceTAUX: valid_min = -2.2317698001861572</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Ocean surface stress due to wind and sea-ice in the +x direction centered over the 'u' side of the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, wind stress acts on horizontal velocities which are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +ocetaux(i_g,j) corresponds to +x momentum fluxes at 'u' edge of the tracer cell at (i,j,k=0). also, the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.</p>			



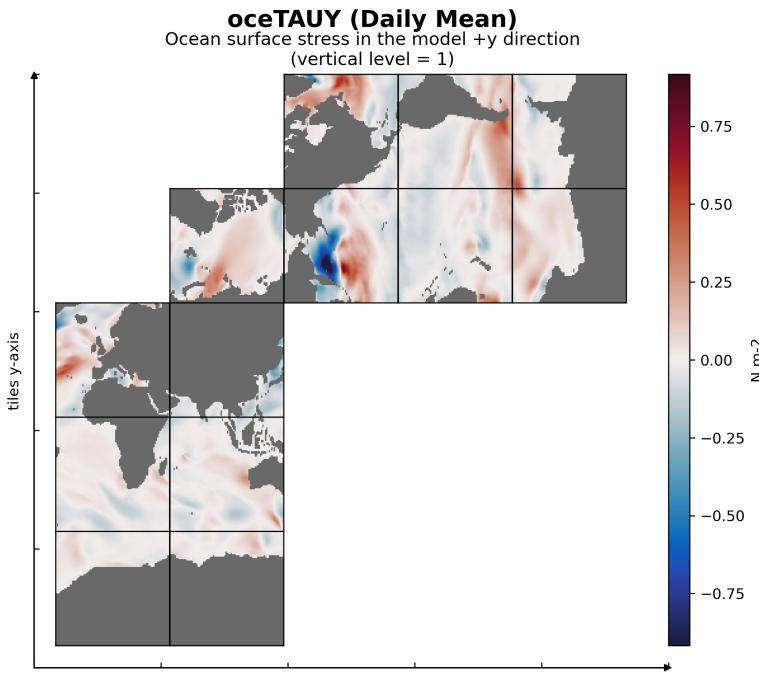
OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 76: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS, Variable: oceTAUX

11.9.5 Native Variable: oceTAUY

Table 11.65: Attributes description of the variable 'oceTAUY' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	oceTAUY	Ocean surface stress in the model +y direction	N m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 oceTAUY(time, tile, j_g, i) oceTAUY: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 oceTAUY: coordinates = time oceTAUY: coverage_content_type = modelResult oceTAUY: direction = >0 increases horizontal velocity in the +y direction (VVEL) oceTAUY: long_name = Ocean surface stress in the model +y direction oceTAUY: mate = oceTAUX oceTAUY: standard_name = downward y stress at sea water surface oceTAUY: units = N m⁻² oceTAUY: valid_max = 1.9999693632125854 oceTAUY: valid_min = -2.0606131553649902</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Ocean surface stress due to wind and sea-ice in the +y direction centered over the 'v' side of the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, wind stress acts on horizontal velocities which are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +oceatauy(i_g,j) corresponds to +y momentum fluxes at 'v' edge of the tracer cell at (i,j,k=0). also, the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.</p>			



OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 77: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS, Variable: oceTAUY

11.10 Native dataset of OCEAN_BOLUS_STREAMFUNCTION

11.10.1 Overview

This dataset provides 3D fields of Gent-McWilliams ocean bolus transport streamfunctions on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

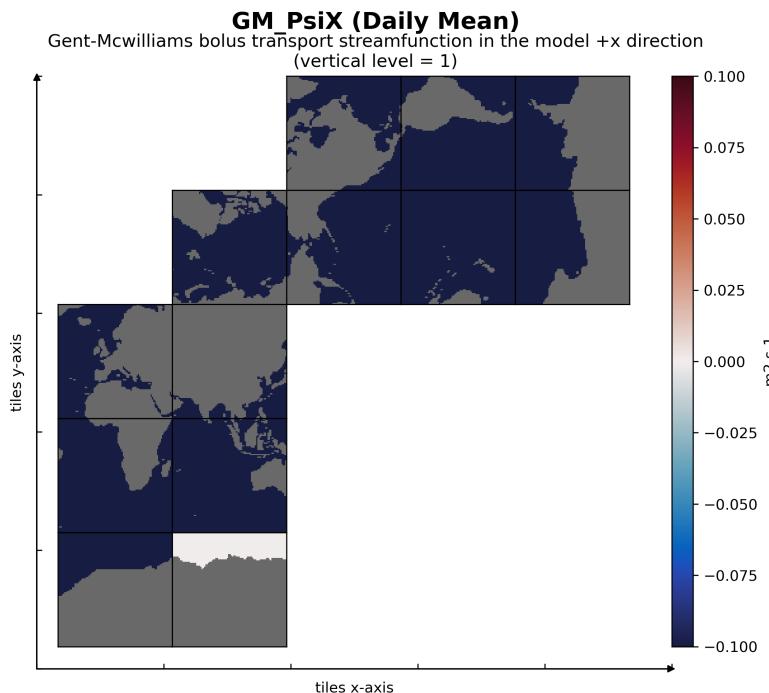
Table 11.66: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_BOLUS_STREAMFUNCTION

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
k	Grid index in z for tracer variables	-none-
k_u	Grid index in z corresponding to the bottom face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_l	Grid index in z corresponding to the top face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_p1	Grid index in z for variables at 'w' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
Z	Depth of tracer grid cell center	m
Zp1	Depth of tracer grid cell interface	m
Zu	Depth of the bottom face of tracer grid cells	m
Zl	Depth of the top face of tracer grid cells	m
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of tracer grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
GM_PsiX	Gent-mcwilliams bolus transport streamfunction in the model +x direction	m2 s-1
GM_PsiY	Gent-mcwilliams bolus transport streamfunction in the model +y direction	m2 s-1

11.10.2 Native Variable: GM_PsiX

Table 11.67: Attributes description of the variable 'GM_PsiX' from OCEAN_BOLUS_STREAMFUNCTION's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	GM_PsiX	Gent-mcwilliams bolus transport streamfunction in the model +x direction	m2 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 GM_PsiX(time, k_l, tile, j, i_g) GM_PsiX: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 GM_PsiX: coordinates = Zl time GM_PsiX: coverage_content_type = modelResult GM_PsiX: long_name = Gent-Mcwilliams bolus transport streamfunction in the model +x direction GM_PsiX: mate = GM_PsiY GM_PsiX: units = m2 s-1 GM_PsiX: valid_max = 4.963776111602783 GM_PsiX: valid_min = -4.9964470863342285</pre>			
Comments			
Gent-mcwilliams bolus transport streamfunction 'u' component. any comments welcome			



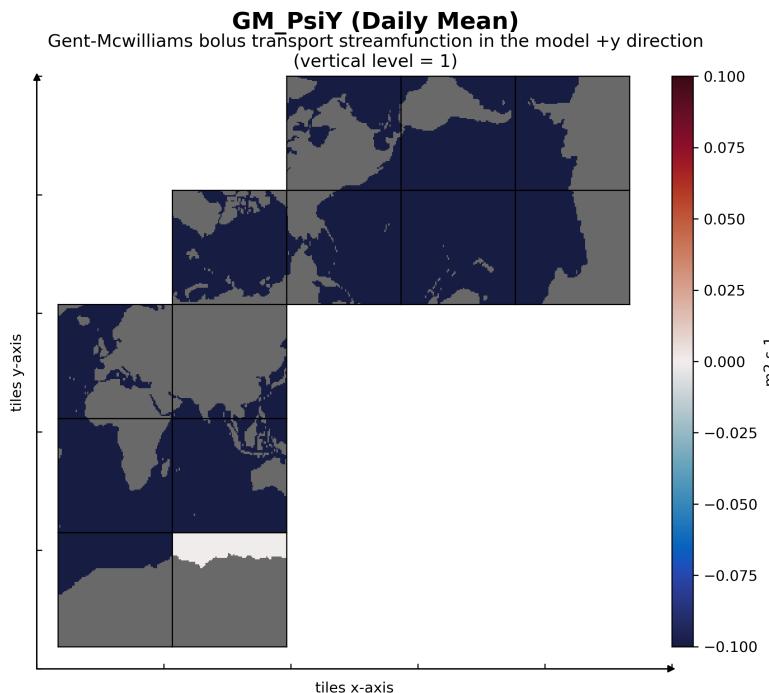
OCEAN_BOLUS_STREAMFUNCTION_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 78: Dataset: OCEAN_BOLUS_STREAMFUNCTION, Variable: GM_PsiX

11.10.3 Native Variable: GM_PsiY

Table 11.68: Attributes description of the variable 'GM_PsiY' from OCEAN_BOLUS_STREAMFUNCTION's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	GM_PsiY	Gent-mcwilliams bolus transport streamfunction in the model +y direction	m2 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 GM_PsiY(time, k_l, tile, j_g, i) GM_PsiY: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 GM_PsiY: coordinates = Zl time GM_PsiY: coverage_content_type = modelResult GM_PsiY: long_name = Gent-Mcwilliams bolus transport streamfunction in the model +y direction GM_PsiY: mate = GM_PsiX GM_PsiY: units = m2 s-1 GM_PsiY: valid_max = 4.949861526489258 GM_PsiY: valid_min = -5.0</pre>			
Comments			
Gent-mcwilliams bolus transport streamfunction 'v' component. any comments welcome			



OCEAN_BOLUS_STREAMFUNCTION_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 79: Dataset: OCEAN_BOLUS_STREAMFUNCTION, Variable: GM_PsiY

11.11 Native dataset of OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY

11.11.1 Overview

This dataset provides 3D fields of Gent-McWilliams ocean bolus velocity on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 11.69: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
k	Grid index in z for tracer variables	-none-
k_u	Grid index in z corresponding to the bottom face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_l	Grid index in z corresponding to the top face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_p1	Grid index in z for variables at 'w' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
Z	Depth of tracer grid cell center	m
Zp1	Depth of tracer grid cell interface	m
Zu	Depth of the bottom face of tracer grid cells	m
Zl	Depth of the top face of tracer grid cells	m
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of tracer grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
UVELSTAR	Gent-mcwilliams velocity in the model +x direction scaled by time-varying grid cell thickness	m s-1
VVELSTAR	Gent-mcwilliams velocity in the model +y direction scaled by time-varying grid cell thickness	m s-1
WVELSTAR	Gent-mcwilliams velocity in the model +z direction	m s-1

11.11.2 Native Variable: UVELSTAR

Table 11.70: Attributes description of the variable 'UVELSTAR' from OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	UVELSTAR	Gent-mcwilliams velocity in the model +x direction scaled by time-varying grid cell thickness	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 UVELSTAR(time, k, tile, j, i_g) UVELSTAR:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 UVELSTAR:coordinates = Z time UVELSTAR:coverage_content_type = modelResult UVELSTAR:long_name = Gent-McWilliams velocity in the model +x direction scaled by time-varying grid cell thickness UVELSTAR:mate = VVELSTAR UVELSTAR:standard_name = sea water x velocity due to parameterized mesoscale eddies UVELSTAR:units = m s⁻¹ UVELSTAR:valid_max = 0.7762293219566345 UVELSTAR:valid_min = -0.7960150241851807</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Gent-mcwilliams horizontal velocity in the +x direction at the 'u' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: uvelstar is not a model diagnostic but is calculated offline: uvelstar = -d/dz gm_psix. in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal velocities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +uvelstar(i_g,j,k) corresponds to +x tracer fluxes through the 'u' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). also, the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles. see evelstar and nvelstar.</p>			

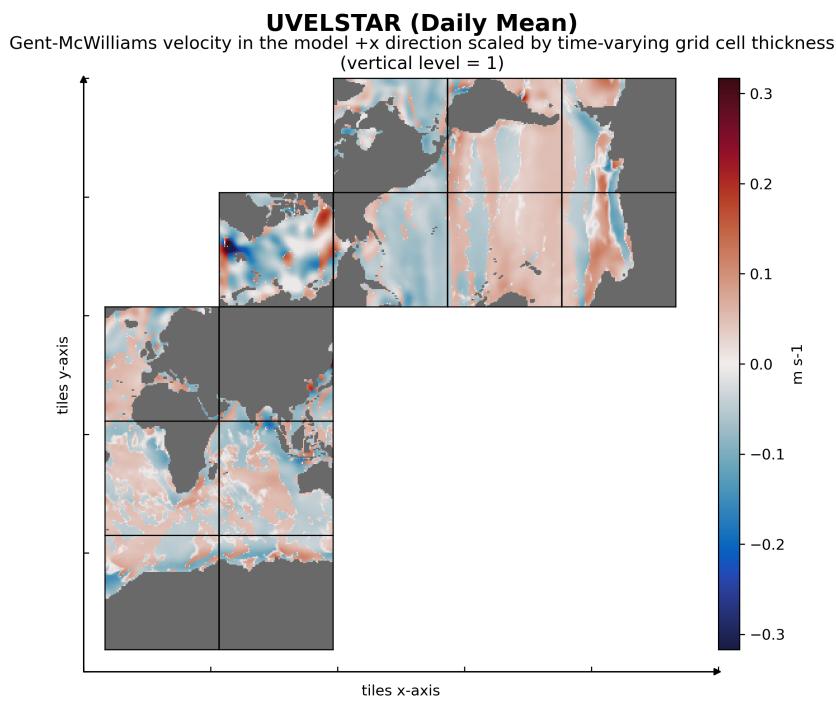


Figure 80: Dataset: OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY, Variable: UVELSTAR

11.11.3 Native Variable: VVELSTAR

Table 11.71: Attributes description of the variable 'VVELSTAR' from OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	VVELSTAR	Gent-mcwilliams velocity in the model +y direction scaled by time-varying grid cell thickness	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 VVELSTAR(time, k, tile, j_g, i) VVELSTAR: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 VVELSTAR: coordinates = Z time VVELSTAR: coverage_content_type = modelResult VVELSTAR: long_name = Gent-McWilliams velocity in the model +y direction scaled by time-varying grid cell thickness VVELSTAR: mate = UVELSTAR VVELSTAR: standard_name = sea water y velocity due to parameterized mesoscale eddies VVELSTAR: units = m s⁻¹ VVELSTAR: valid_max = 0.7200774550437927 VVELSTAR: valid_min = -0.8495296239852905</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Gent-mcwilliams horizontal velocity in the +y direction at the 'v' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: vvelstar is not a model diagnostic but is calculated offline: vvelstar = -d/dz gm_psi_y. in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal velocities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +vvelstar(i,j_g,k) corresponds to +y tracer fluxes through the 'v' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). also, the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles. see evelstar and nvelstar.</p>			

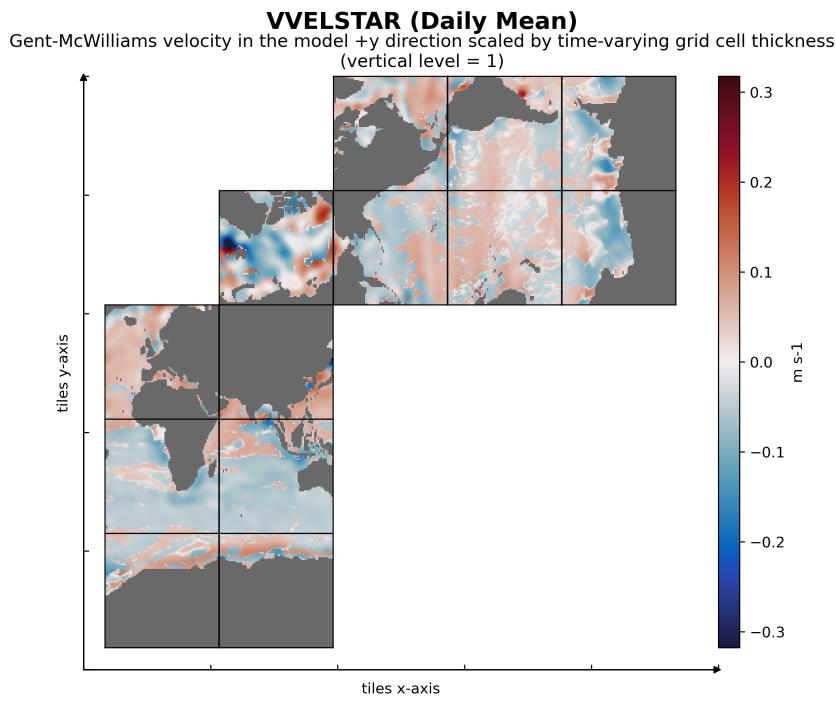


Figure 81: Dataset: OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY, Variable: VVELSTAR

11.11.4 Native Variable: WVELSTAR

Table 11.72: Attributes description of the variable 'WVELSTAR' from OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	WVELSTAR	Gent-mcwilliams velocity in the model +z direction	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 WVELSTAR(time, k_l, tile, j, i) WVELSTAR:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 WVELSTAR:coordinates = XC YC time Z1 WVELSTAR:coverage_content_type = modelResult WVELSTAR:direction = >0 decreases volume WVELSTAR:long_name = Gent-McWilliams velocity in the model +z direction WVELSTAR:standard_name = upward sea water velocity due to parameterized mesoscale eddies WVELSTAR:units = m s⁻¹ WVELSTAR:valid_max = 0.000465469085611403 WVELSTAR:valid_min = -0.00037936007720418274</pre>			
Comments			
Gent-mcwilliams vertical bolum velocity in the +z direction at the top 'w' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, vertical velocities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +wvelstar(i,j,k_l) corresponds to upward +z motion through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k).			

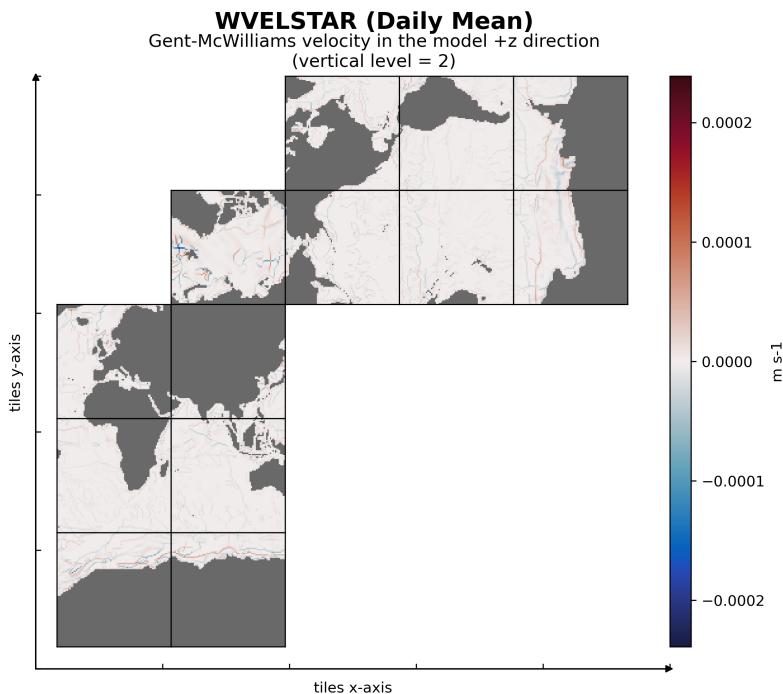


Figure 82: Dataset: OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY, Variable: WVELSTAR

11.12 Native dataset of OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE

11.12.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of ocean bottom pressure and model ocean bottom pressure anomaly on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution. Snapshot data of ocean bottom pressure and model ocean bottom pressure anomaly are also provided. Ocean bottom pressure is provided in three forms: 1) ocean bottom pressure including global mean atmospheric pressure (OBPGMAP), 2) ocean bottom pressure excluding global mean atmospheric pressure (OBP), and 3) the model's hydrostatic bottom pressure anomaly before the Greatbatch correction (PHIBOT). Note: the ocean bottom pressure field PHIBOT should not be compared with satellite bottom pressure products (e.g., from GRACE and GRACE-FO), see the variable descriptions of OBP and PHIBOT for more details.

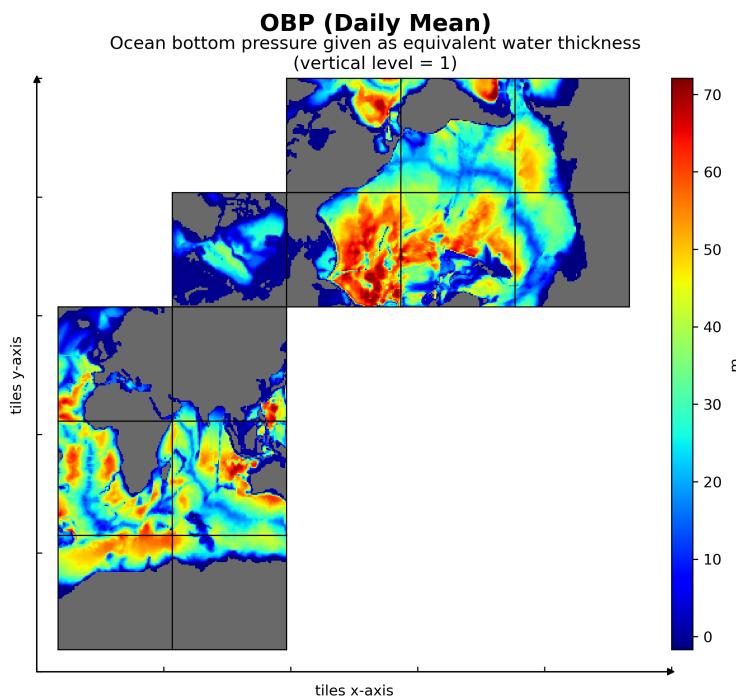
Table 11.73: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
OBP	Ocean bottom pressure given as equivalent water thickness	m
OBPGMAP	Ocean bottom pressure given as equivalent water thickness, includes global mean atmospheric pressure	m
PHIBOT	Ocean hydrostatic bottom pressure anomaly	m2 s-2

11.12.2 Native Variable: OBP

Table 11.74: Attributes description of the variable 'OBP' from OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	OBP	Ocean bottom pressure given as equivalent water thickness	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 OBP(time, tile, j, i) OBP:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 OBP:coordinates = time XC YC OBP:coverage_content_type = modelResult OBP:long_name = Ocean bottom pressure given as equivalent water thickness OBP:units = m OBP:valid_max = 72.1243667602539 OBP:valid_min = -2.544442892074585</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Obp excludes the contribution from global mean atmospheric pressure and is therefore suitable for comparisons with grace data products. obp is calculated as follows. first, we calculate ocean hydrostatic bottom pressure anomaly, phibot, with phibot = p_b/rhoconst - gh(t), where p_b = model ocean hydrostatic bottom pressure, rhoconst = reference density (1029 kg m⁻³), g is acceleration due to gravity (9.81 m s⁻²), and h(t) is model depth at time t. then, obp = phibot/g + corrections for i) global mean steric sea level changes related to density changes in the boussinesq volume-conserving model (greatbatch correction, see sterghlo) and ii) global mean atmospheric pressure variations. use obp for comparisons with ocean bottom pressure data products that have been corrected for global mean atmospheric pressure variations. grace data typically are corrected for global mean atmospheric pressure variations. in contrast, ocean bottom pressure gauge data typically are not corrected for global mean atmospheric pressure variations.</p>			



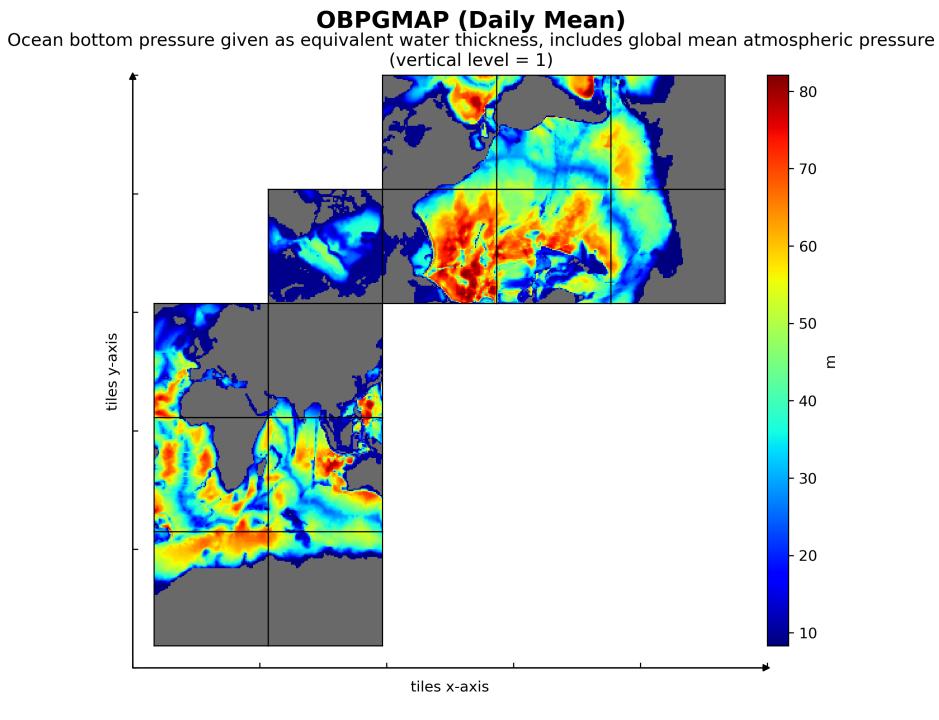
OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 83: Dataset: OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE, Variable: OBP

11.12.3 Native Variable: OBPGMAP

Table 11.75: Attributes description of the variable 'OBPGMAP' from OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	OBPGMAP	Ocean bottom pressure given as equivalent water thickness, includes global mean atmospheric pressure	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 OBPGMAP(time, tile, j, i) OBPGMAP: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 OBPGMAP: coordinates = time XC YC OBPGMAP: coverage_content_type = modelResult OBPGMAP: long_name = Ocean bottom pressure given as equivalent water thickness, includes global mean atmospheric pressure OBPGMAP: units = m OBPGMAP: valid_max = 82.14805603027344 OBPGMAP: valid_min = 7.395928859710693</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Obpgmap includes the contribution from global mean atmospheric pressure and is therefore suitable for comparisons with ocean bottom pressure gauge data products. obpgmap is calculated as follows. first, we calculate ocean hydrostatic bottom pressure anomaly, phibot, with $\text{phibot} = p_b/\rho_{\text{const}} - g h(t)$, where p_b = model ocean hydrostatic bottom pressure, ρ_{const} = reference density (1029 kg m^{-3}), g is acceleration due to gravity (9.81 m s^{-2}), and $h(t)$ is model depth at time t. then, $\text{obpgmap} = \text{phibot}/g + \text{corrections for global mean steric sea level changes related to density changes in the boussinesq volume-conserving model (greatbatch correction, see sterghlo).}$ use obpgmap for comparisons with ocean bottom pressure data products that have not been corrected for global mean atmospheric pressure variations. grace data typically are corrected for global mean atmospheric pressure variations. in contrast, ocean bottom pressure gauge data typically are not corrected for global mean atmospheric pressure variations.</p>			



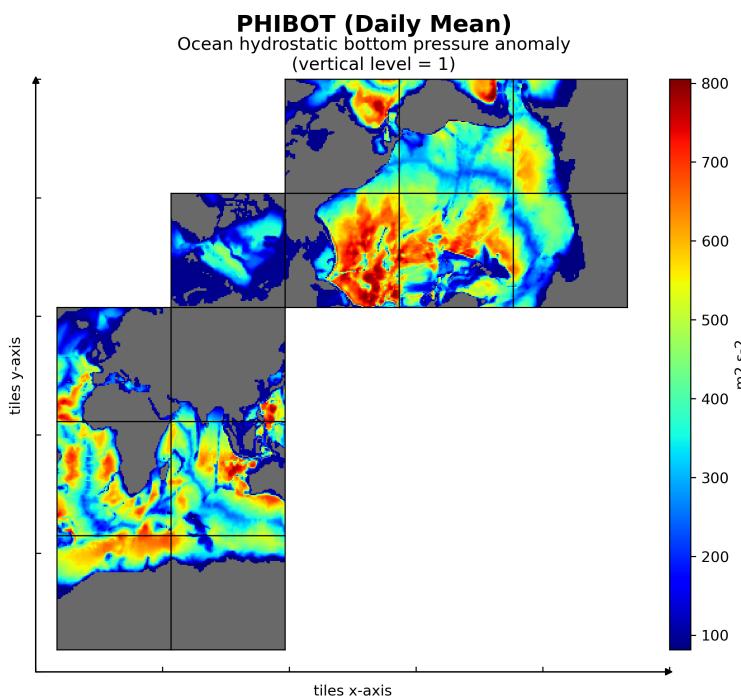
OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 84: Dataset: OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE, Variable: OBPGMAP

11.12.4 Native Variable: PHIBOT

Table 11.76: Attributes description of the variable 'PHIBOT' from OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	PHIBOT	Ocean hydrostatic bottom pressure anomaly	m2 s-2
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 PHIBOT(time, tile, j, i) PHIBOT: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 PHIBOT: coordinates = time XC YC PHIBOT: coverage_content_type = modelResult PHIBOT: long_name = Ocean hydrostatic bottom pressure anomaly PHIBOT: units = m2 s-2 PHIBOT: valid_max = 805.7855224609375 PHIBOT: valid_min = 73.01050567626953</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Phibot = $p_b / \rho_{\text{const}} - g h(t)$, where p_b = hydrostatic ocean bottom pressure, ρ_{const} = reference density (1029 kg m⁻³), g is acceleration due to gravity (9.81 m s⁻²), and $h(t)$ is model depth at time t. units: p_b: [kg m⁻¹ s⁻²], ρ_{const}: [kg m⁻³], g: [m s⁻²], $h(t)$: [m]. note: includes atmospheric pressure loading. phibot accounts for the model's time-varying grid cell thickness (z^* coordinate system). phibot is not corrected for global mean steric sea level changes related to density changes in the boussinesq volume-conserving model (greatbatch correction, see sterghlo), and therefore should not be used for comparisons with ocean bottom pressure data. instead, see obpgmap and obp.</p>			



OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 85: Dataset: OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE, Variable: PHIBOT

11.13 Native dataset of OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS

11.13.1 Overview

This dataset provides 3D fields of ocean density, stratification, and hydrostatic pressure on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution. Hydrostatic pressure is provided in two forms: 1) using constant vertical grid spacing (PHIHYDcR) and 2) using time-varying grid spacing from the model's z* coordinate system (PHIHYD).

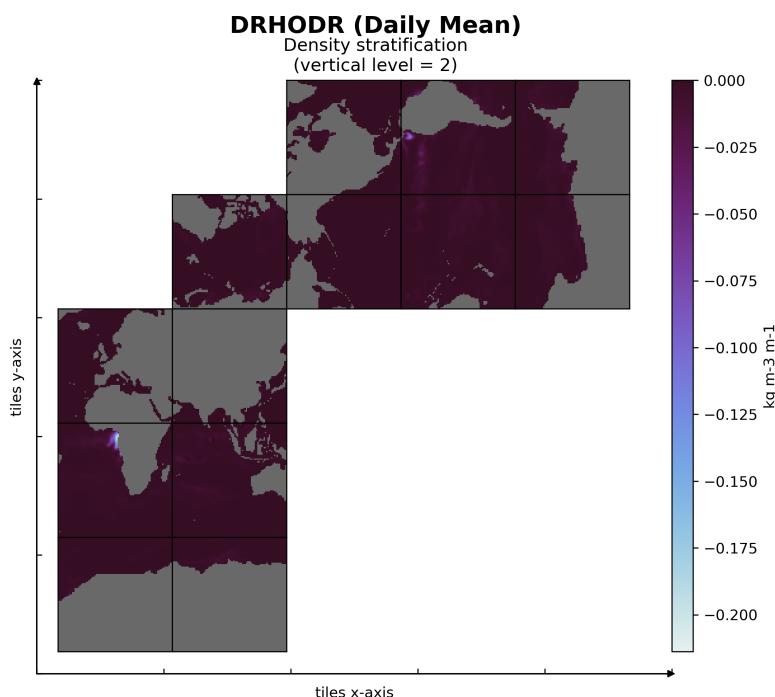
Table 11.77: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
k	Grid index in z for tracer variables	-none-
k_u	Grid index in z corresponding to the bottom face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_l	Grid index in z corresponding to the top face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_p1	Grid index in z for variables at 'w' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
Z	Depth of tracer grid cell center	m
Zp1	Depth of tracer grid cell interface	m
Zu	Depth of the bottom face of tracer grid cells	m
Zl	Depth of the top face of tracer grid cells	m
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of tracer grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
RHOAnoma	In-situ seawater density anomaly	kg m ⁻³
DRHODR	Density stratification	kg m ⁻³ m ⁻¹
PHIHYD	Ocean hydrostatic pressure anomaly	m ² s ⁻²
PHIHYDcR	Ocean hydrostatic pressure anomaly at constant depths	m ² s ⁻²

11.13.2 Native Variable: DRHODR

Table 11.78: Attributes description of the variable 'DRHODR' from OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DRHODR	Density stratification	kg m ⁻³ m ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DRHODR(time, k_l, tile, j, i) DRHODR:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DRHODR:coordinates = YC XC time Zl DRHODR:coverage_content_type = modelResult DRHODR:long_name = Density stratification DRHODR:units = kg m⁻³ m⁻¹ DRHODR:valid_max = 0.011617615818977356 DRHODR:valid_min = -0.8687265515327454</pre>			
Comments			
Density stratification: $d(\sigma) / dz$. note: density computations are done with in-situ density. the vertical derivatives of in-situ density and locally-referenced potential density are identical the equation of state is a modified unesco formula by jackett and mcdougall (1995), which uses the model variable potential temperature as input assuming a horizontally and temporally constant pressure of $\rho_0 = g h_0$.			



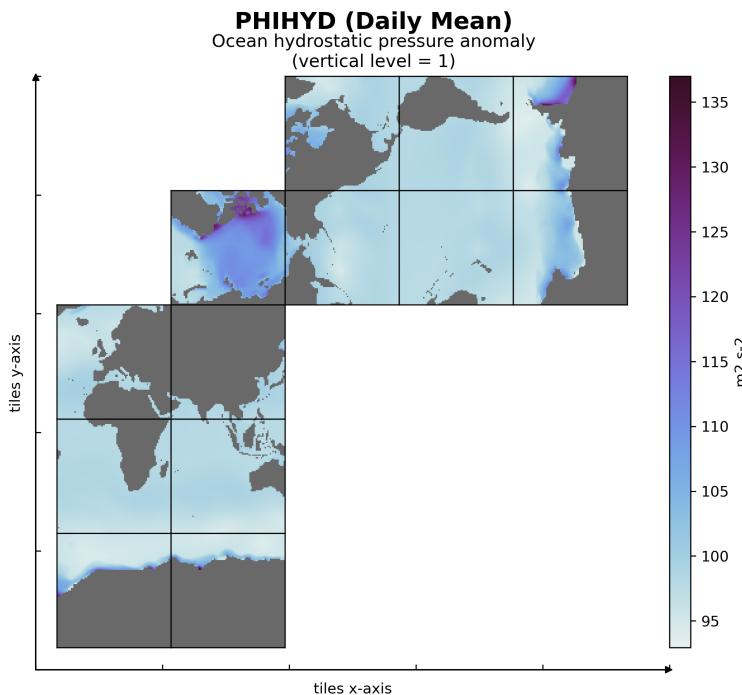
OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 86: Dataset: OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS, Variable: DRHODR

11.13.3 Native Variable: PHIHYD

Table 11.79: Attributes description of the variable 'PHIHYD' from OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	PHIHYD	Ocean hydrostatic pressure anomaly	m2 s-2
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 PHIHYD(time, k, tile, j, i) PHIHYD:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 PHIHYD:coordinates = YC Z XC time PHIHYD:coverage_content_type = modelResult PHIHYD:long_name = Ocean hydrostatic pressure anomaly PHIHYD:units = m2 s-2 PHIHYD:valid_max = 783.9188232421875 PHIHYD:valid_min = 74.71473693847656</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Phihyd = $p(k) / \rho_{\text{const}} - g z^*(k,t)$, where p = hydrostatic ocean pressure at depth level k, ρ_{const} = reference density (1029 kg m^{-3}), g is acceleration due to gravity (9.81 m s^{-2}), and $z^*(k,t)$ is model depth at level k and time t. units: $p: [\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}]$, $\rho_{\text{const}}: [\text{kg m}^{-3}]$, $g: [\text{m s}^{-2}]$, $h(t): [\text{m}]$. note: includes atmospheric pressure loading. quantity referred to in some contexts as hydrostatic pressure anomaly. phibot accounts for the model's time-varying grid cell thickness (z^* coordinate system). see phihydr for hydrostatic pressure potential anomaly calculated using time-invariant grid cell thicknesses. phihyd is not corrected for global mean steric sea level changes related to density changes in the boussinesq volume-conserving model (greatbatch correction, see sterglo).</p>			



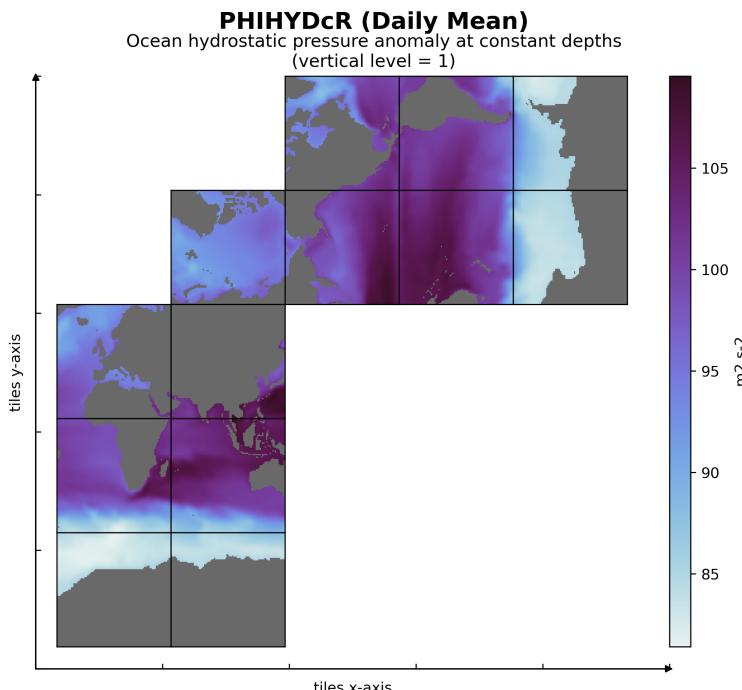
OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 87: Dataset: OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS, Variable: PHIHYD

11.13.4 Native Variable: PHIHYDcR

Table 11.80: Attributes description of the variable 'PHIHYDcR' from OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	PHIHYDcR	Ocean hydrostatic pressure anomaly at constant depths	m2 s-2
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 PHIHYDcR(time, k, tile, j, i) PHIHYDcR:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 PHIHYDcR:coordinates = YC Z XC time PHIHYDcR:coverage_content_type = modelResult PHIHYDcR:long_name = Ocean hydrostatic pressure anomaly at constant depths PHIHYDcR:units = m2 s-2 PHIHYDcR:valid_max = 784.4268188476562 PHIHYDcR:valid_min = 73.08939361572266</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Phihyd = $p(k) / \rho_{\text{const}} - g z(k,t)$, where p = hydrostatic ocean pressure at depth level k, ρ_{const} = reference density (1029 kg m^{-3}), g is acceleration due to gravity (9.81 m s^{-2}), and $z(k,t)$ is fixed model depth at level k. units: $p: [\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}]$, $\rho_{\text{const}}: [\text{kg m}^{-3}]$, $g: [\text{m s}^{-2}]$, $h(t): [\text{m}]$. note: includes atmospheric pressure loading. quantity referred to in some contexts as hydrostatic pressure potential anomaly. phihydcr is calculated with respect to the model's initial, time-invariant grid cell thicknesses. see phihyd for hydrostatic pressure anomaly calculated using model's time-variable grid cell thicknesses (z^* coordinate system). phihydcr is not corrected for global mean steric sea level changes related to density changes in the boussinesq volume-conserving model (greatbatch correction, see sterlgh).</p>			



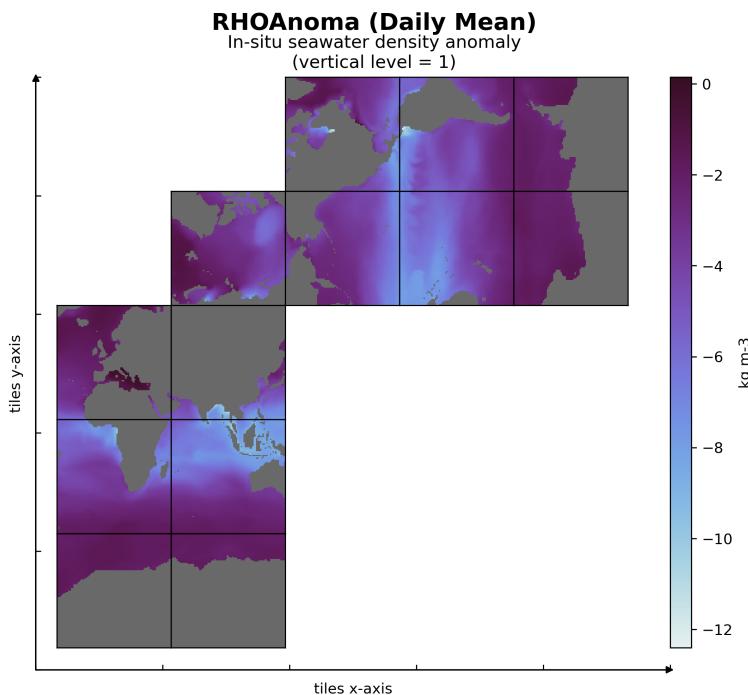
OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 88: Dataset: OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS, Variable: PHIHYDcR

11.13.5 Native Variable: RHOAnoma

Table 11.81: Attributes description of the variable 'RHOAnoma' from OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	RHOAnoma	In-situ seawater density anomaly	kg m ⁻³
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 RHOAnoma(time, k, tile, j, i) RHOAnoma:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 RHOAnoma:coordinates = YC Z XC time RHOAnoma:coverage_content_type = modelResult RHOAnoma:long_name = In-situ seawater density anomaly RHOAnoma:units = kg m⁻³ RHOAnoma:valid_max = 25.540647506713867 RHOAnoma:valid_min = -19.919862747192383</pre>			
Comments			
In-situ seawater density anomaly relative to the reference density, rhoconst. rhoconst = 1029 kg m ⁻³			



OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 89: Dataset: OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS, Variable: RHOAnoma

11.14 Native dataset of OCEAN_MIXED_LAYER_DEPTH

11.14.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of ocean mixed layer depth on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

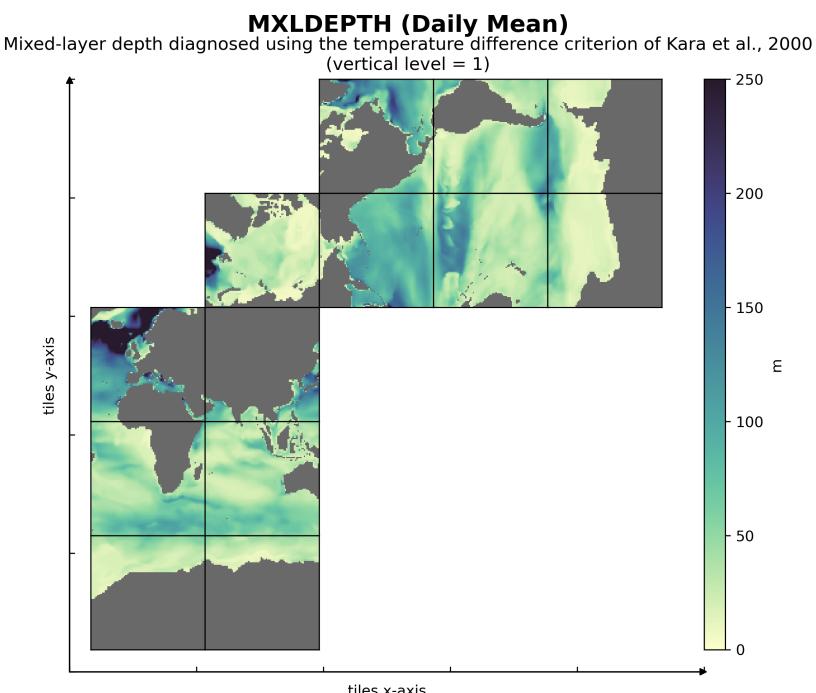
Table 11.82: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_MIXED_LAYER_DEPTH

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
MXLDEPTH	Mixed-layer depth diagnosed using the temperature difference criterion of kara et al., 2000	m

11.14.2 Native Variable: MXLDEPTH

Table 11.83: Attributes description of the variable 'MXLDEPTH' from OCEAN_MIXED_LAYER_DEPTH's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	MXLDEPTH	Mixed-layer depth diagnosed using the temperature difference criterion of Kara et al., 2000	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 MXLDEPTH(time, tile, j, i) MXLDEPTH: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 MXLDEPTH: coordinates = time XC YC MXLDEPTH: coverage_content_type = modelResult MXLDEPTH: long_name = Mixed-layer depth diagnosed using the temperature difference criterion of Kara et al., 2000 MXLDEPTH: standard_name = ocean mixed layer thickness MXLDEPTH: units = m MXLDEPTH: valid_max = 5331.2001953125 MXLDEPTH: valid_min = 5.000001430511475</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Mixed-layer depth as determined by the depth where waters are first 0.8 degrees celsius colder than the surface. see Kara et al. (jgr, 2000). . note: the Kara et al. criterion may not be appropriate for some applications. if needed, mixed layer depth can be calculated using different criteria. see vertical density stratification (drhodr) and density anomaly (rhoanoma).</p>			



OCEAN_MIXED_LAYER_DEPTH_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 90: Dataset: OCEAN_MIXED_LAYER_DEPTH, Variable: MXLDEPTH

11.15 Native dataset of OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY

11.15.1 Overview

This dataset provides 3D fields of ocean potential temperature and salinity on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution. Snapshot data of ocean potential temperature and salinity are also provided.

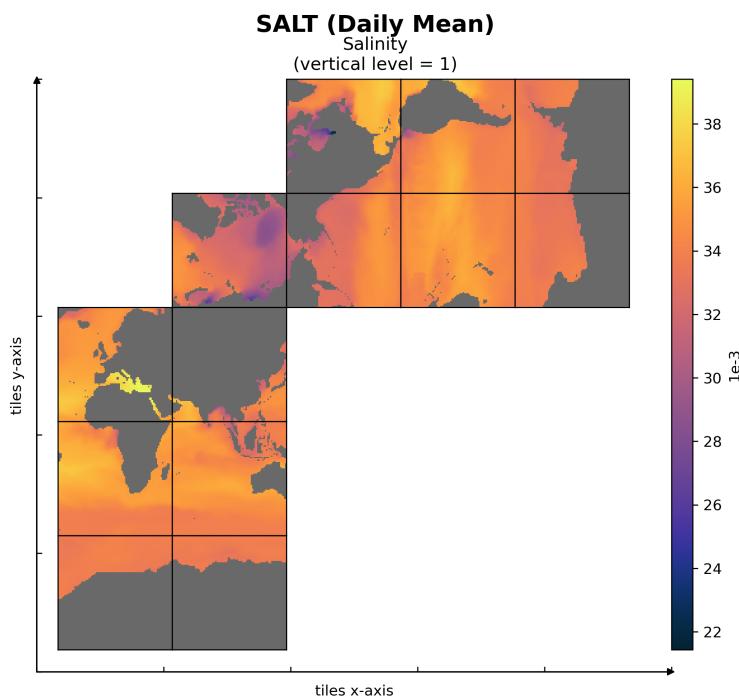
Table 11.84: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
k	Grid index in z for tracer variables	-none-
k_u	Grid index in z corresponding to the bottom face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_l	Grid index in z corresponding to the top face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_p1	Grid index in z for variables at 'w' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
Z	Depth of tracer grid cell center	m
Zp1	Depth of tracer grid cell interface	m
Zu	Depth of the bottom face of tracer grid cells	m
Zl	Depth of the top face of tracer grid cells	m
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of tracer grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
THETA	Potential temperature	degree_C
SALT	Salinity	1e-3

11.15.2 Native Variable: SALT

Table 11.85: Attributes description of the variable 'SALT' from OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SALT	Salinity	1e-3
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SALT(time, k, tile, j, i) SALT: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SALT: coordinates = YC Z XC time SALT: coverage_content_type = modelResult SALT: long_name = Salinity SALT: standard_name = sea water salinity SALT: units = 1e-3 SALT: valid_max = 41.321231842041016 SALT: valid_min = 16.73577880859375</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Defined using cf convention 'sea water salinity' is the salt content of sea water, often on the practical salinity scale of 1978. however, the unqualified term 'salinity' is generic and does not necessarily imply any particular method of calculation. the units of salinity are dimensionless and the units attribute should normally be given as 1e-3 or 0.001 i.e. parts per thousand'. see https://cfconventions.org/data/cf-standard-names/73/build/cf-standard-name-table.html</p>			



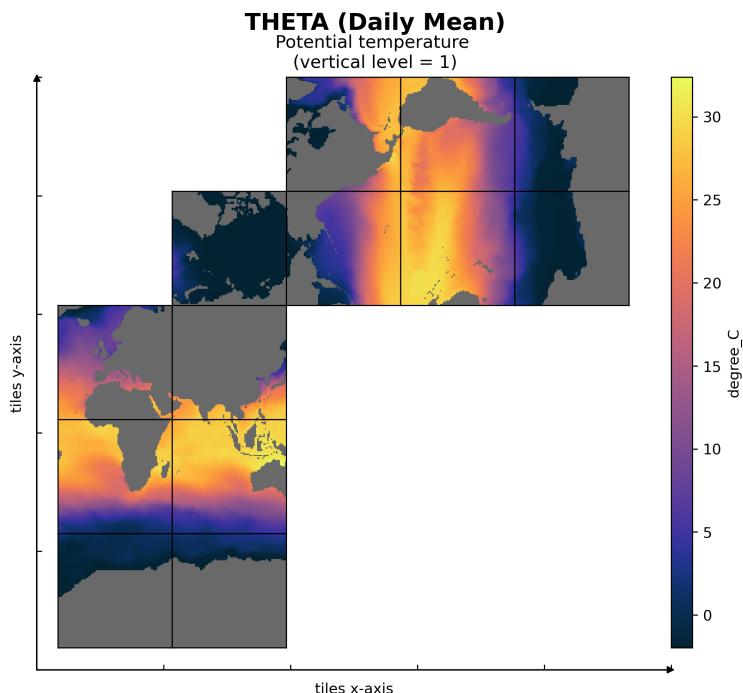
OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 91: Dataset: OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY, Variable: SALT

11.15.3 Native Variable: THETA

Table 11.86: Attributes description of the variable 'THETA' from OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	THETA	Potential temperature	degree_C
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 THETA(time, k, tile, j, i) THETA:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 THETA:coordinates = YC Z XC time THETA:coverage_content_type = modelResult THETA:long_name = Potential temperature THETA:standard_name = sea water potential temperature THETA:units = degree C THETA:valid_max = 36.425140380859375 THETA:valid_min = -2.9179372787475586</pre>			
Comments			
Sea water potential temperature is the temperature a parcel of sea water would have if moved adiabatically to sea level pressure. note: the equation of state is a modified unesco formula by jackett and mcdougall (1995), which uses the model variable potential temperature as input assuming a horizontally and temporally constant pressure of $\$p_0 = g \rho_0 [0] z \$$.			



OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 92: Dataset: OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY, Variable: THETA

11.16 Native dataset of OCEAN_VELOCITY

11.16.1 Overview

This dataset provides 3D fields of ocean velocity (3D fields: zonal, meridional and vertical velocity components) on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

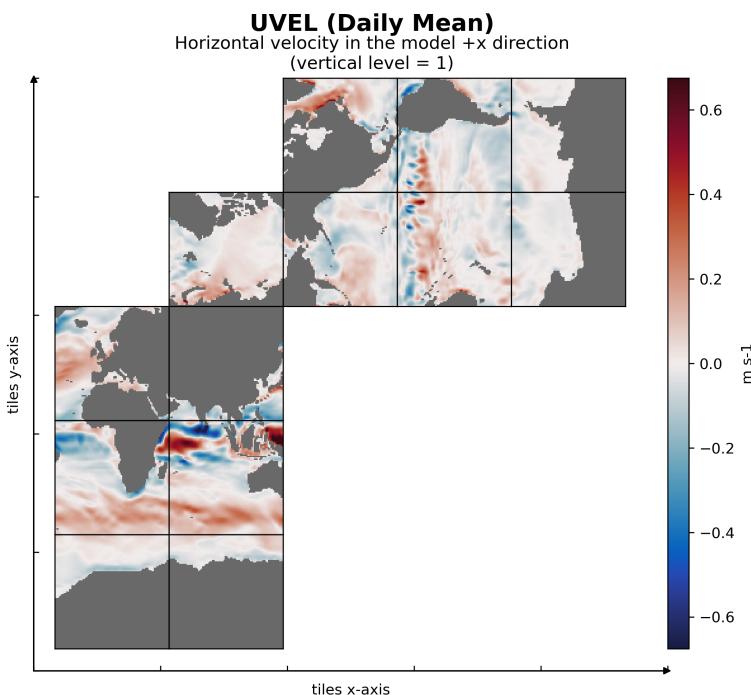
Table 11.87: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_VELOCITY

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
k	Grid index in z for tracer variables	-none-
k_u	Grid index in z corresponding to the bottom face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_l	Grid index in z corresponding to the top face of tracer grid cells ('w' locations)	-none-
k_p1	Grid index in z for variables at 'w' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
Z	Depth of tracer grid cell center	m
Zp1	Depth of tracer grid cell interface	m
Zu	Depth of the bottom face of tracer grid cells	m
Zl	Depth of the top face of tracer grid cells	m
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of tracer grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
UVEL	Horizontal velocity in the model +x direction	m s-1
VVEL	Horizontal velocity in the model +y direction	m s-1
WVEL	Vertical velocity	m s-1

11.16.2 Native Variable: UVEL

Table 11.88: Attributes description of the variable 'UVEL' from OCEAN_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	UVEL	Horizontal velocity in the model +x direction	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 UVEL(time, k, tile, j, i_g) UVEL:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 UVEL:coordinates = Z time UVEL:coverage_content_type = modelResult UVEL:direction = >0 increases volume UVEL:long_name = Horizontal velocity in the model +x direction UVEL:mate = VVEL UVEL:standard_name = sea water x velocity UVEL:units = m s⁻¹ UVEL:valid_max = 2.038635015487671 UVEL:valid_min = -2.139253616333008</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Horizontal velocity in the +x direction at the 'u' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal velocities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +uvel(i_g,j,k) corresponds to +x fluxes through the 'u' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). do not use uvel for volume flux calculations because the model's grid cell thicknesses vary with time (z* coordinates); use uvelmass instead. also, the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles. see evel and nvel for zonal and meridional velocity.</p>			



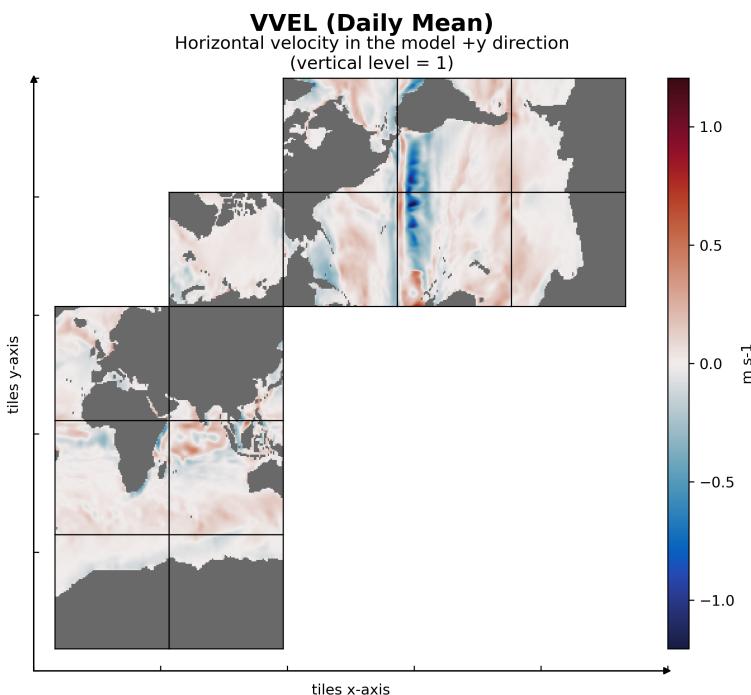
OCEAN_VELOCITY_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 93: Dataset: OCEAN_VELOCITY, Variable: UVEL

11.16.3 Native Variable: VVEL

Table 11.89: Attributes description of the variable 'VVEL' from OCEAN_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	VVEL	Horizontal velocity in the model +y direction	m s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 VVEL(time, k, tile, j_g, i) VVEL: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 VVEL: coordinates = Z time VVEL: coverage_content_type = modelResult VVEL: direction = >0 increases volume VVEL: long_name = Horizontal velocity in the model +y direction VVEL: mate = UVEL VVEL: standard_name = sea water y velocity VVEL: units = m s-1 VVEL: valid_max = 1.9089667797088623 VVEL: valid_min = -1.7877743244171143</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Horizontal velocity in the +y direction at the 'v' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal velocities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +vvel(i,j_g,k) corresponds to +y fluxes through the 'v' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). do not use vvel for volume flux calculations because the model's grid cell thicknesses vary with time (z* coordinates); use vvelmass instead. also, the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles. see evel and nvel for zonal and meridional velocity.</p>			



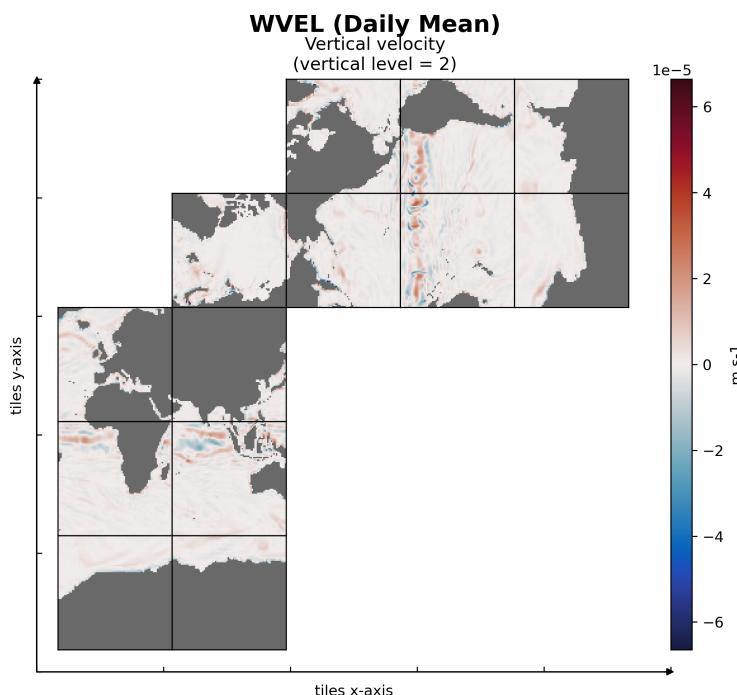
OCEAN_VELOCITY_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 94: Dataset: OCEAN_VELOCITY, Variable: VVEL

11.16.4 Native Variable: WVEL

Table 11.90: Attributes description of the variable 'WVEL' from OCEAN_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	WVEL	Vertical velocity	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 WVEL(time, k_l, tile, j, i) WVEL:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 WVEL:coordinates = Zl YC time XC WVEL:coverage_content_type = modelResult WVEL:direction = >0 decreases volume WVEL:long_name = Vertical velocity WVEL:standard_name = upward sea water velocity WVEL:units = m s⁻¹ WVEL:valid_max = 0.0016380994347855449 WVEL:valid_min = -0.0023150660563260317</pre>			
Comments			
Vertical velocity in the +z direction at the top 'w' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, vertical velocities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +wvel(i,j,k_l) corresponds to upward +z motion through the top 'w' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k). wvel is identical to wvelmass.			



OCEAN_VELOCITY_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 95: Dataset: OCEAN_VELOCITY, Variable: WVEL

11.17 Native dataset of SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS

11.17.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of sea-ice and snow concentration, thickness, and pressure loading on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution. Snapshot data of sea-ice and snow concentration, thickness, and pressure are also provided.

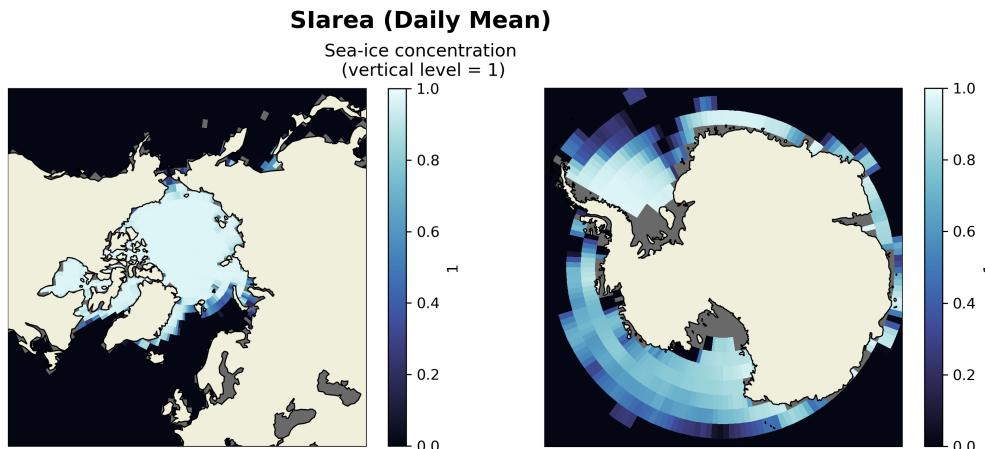
Table 11.91: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
Slarea	Sea-ice concentration	1
Slheff	Area-averaged sea-ice thickness	m
Slhsnow	Area-averaged snow thickness	m
slceLoad	Average sea-ice and snow mass per unit area	kg m-2

11.17.2 Native Variable: Slarea

Table 11.92: Attributes description of the variable 'Slarea' from SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	Slarea	Sea-ice concentration	1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIarea(time, tile, j, i) SIarea: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIarea: coordinates = time YC XC SIarea: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIarea: long_name = Sea-ice concentration SIarea: standard_name = sea ice area fraction SIarea: units = 1 SIarea: valid_max = 0.9700000286102295 SIarea: valid_min = 0.0</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Fraction of ocean grid cell covered with sea-ice [0 to 1]. cf standard name table v73: 'area fraction' is the fraction of a grid cell's horizontal area that has some characteristic of interest. it is evaluated as the area of interest divided by the grid cell area. it may be expressed as a fraction, a percentage, or any other dimensionless representation of a fraction. sea ice area fraction is area of the sea surface occupied by sea ice. it is also called 'sea ice concentration'. 'sea ice' means all ice floating in the sea which has formed from freezing sea water, rather than by other processes such as calving of land ice to form icebergs. https://cfconventions.org/data/cf-standard-names/73/build/cf-standard-name-table.html. defined using cf standard name table v73: 'area fraction' is the fraction of a grid cell's horizontal area that has some characteristic of interest. it is evaluated as the area of interest divided by the grid cell area. it may be expressed as a fraction, a percentage, or any other dimensionless representation of a fraction. sea ice area fraction is area of the sea surface occupied by sea ice. it is also called 'sea ice concentration'. 'sea ice' means all ice floating in the sea which has formed from freezing sea water and precipitation, rather than by other processes such as calving of land ice to form icebergs. https://cfconventions.org/data/cf-standard-names/73/build/cf-standard-name-table.html</p>			



SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 96: Dataset: SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS, Variable: Slarea

11.17.3 Native Variable: SIheff

Table 11.93: Attributes description of the variable 'SIheff' from SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SIheff	Area-averaged sea-ice thickness	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIheff(time, tile, j, i) SIheff: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIheff: coordinates = time YC XC SIheff: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIheff: long_name = Area-averaged sea-ice thickness SIheff: standard_name = sea ice thickness SIheff: units = m SIheff: valid_max = 9.000518798828125 SIheff: valid_min = 0.0</pre>			
Comments			
Sea-ice thickness averaged over the entire model grid cell, including open water where sea-ice thickness is zero. note: sea-ice thickness over the ice-covered fraction of the grid cell is siheff/siarea			

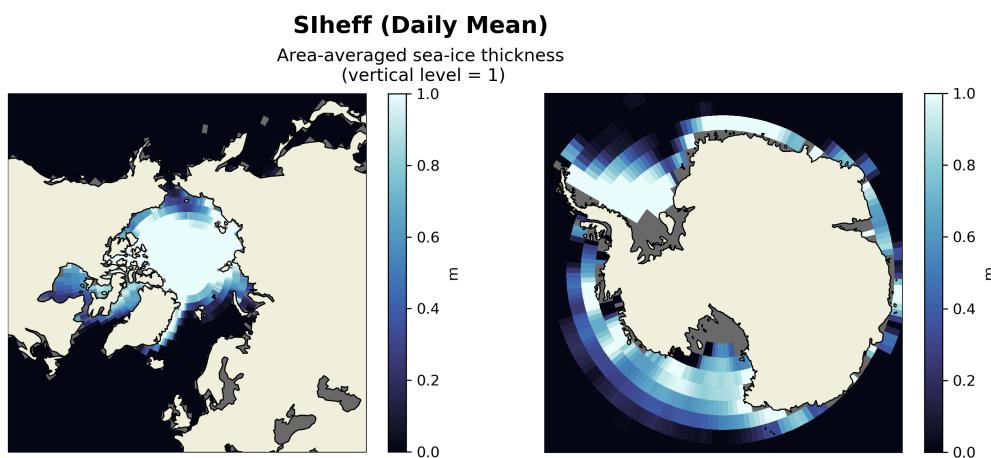
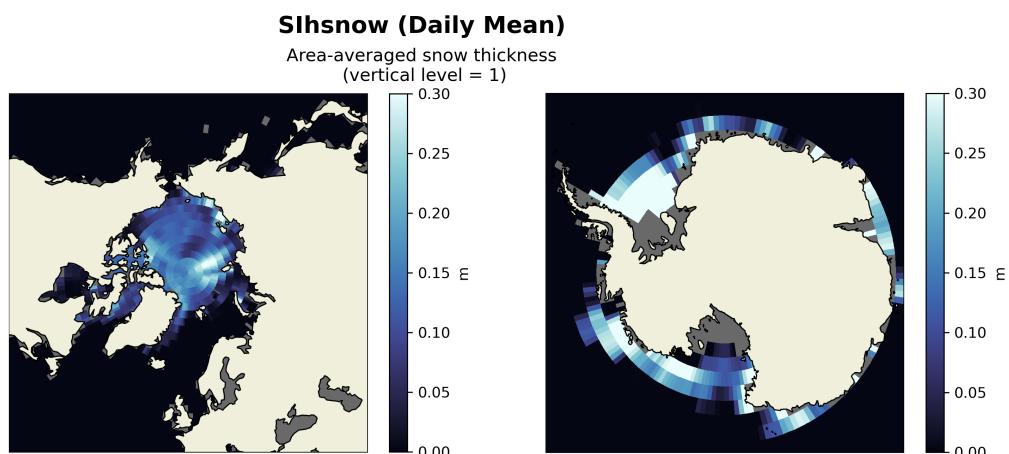


Figure 97: Dataset: SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS, Variable: SIheff

11.17.4 Native Variable: SIhsnow

Table 11.94: Attributes description of the variable 'SIhsnow' from SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SIhsnow	Area-averaged snow thickness	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIhsnow(time, tile, j, i) SIhsnow: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIhsnow: coordinates = time YC XC SIhsnow: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIhsnow: long_name = Area-averaged snow thickness SIhsnow: standard_name = surface snow thickness SIhsnow: units = m SIhsnow: valid_max = 2.7013046741485596 SIhsnow: valid_min = -0.0004725505714304745</pre>			
Comments			
Snow thickness averaged over the entire model grid cell, including open water where snow thickness is zero. note: snow thickness over the ice-covered fraction of the grid cell is sihsnow/siarea			



SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 98: Dataset: SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS, Variable: SIhsnow

11.17.5 Native Variable: slceLoad

Table 11.95: Attributes description of the variable 'slceLoad' from SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	slceLoad	Average sea-ice and snow mass per unit area	kg m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 slceLoad(time, tile, j, i) slceLoad:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 slceLoad:coordinates = time YC XC slceLoad:coverage_content_type = modelResult slceLoad:long_name = Average sea-ice and snow mass per unit area slceLoad:standard_name = sea ice and surface snow amount slceLoad:units = kg m⁻² slceLoad:valid_max = 8729.935546875 slceLoad:valid_min = -0.0015558383893221617</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Total mass of sea-ice and snow in a model grid cell averaged over model grid cell area. note: siceload is used to correct model sea level anomaly, etan, to calculate dynamic sea surface height, ssh, and sea surface height without the inverted barometer (ib) correction, sshnoibc. in the model, sea-ice is treated as floating above the sea level with etan tracing the location of the ocean-ice interface. consequently, sea-ice growth in the model lowers etan and sea-ice melting raises etan. dynamic sea surface height is obtained by correcting etan by the weight of ice and snow directly above following archimedes' principle.</p>			

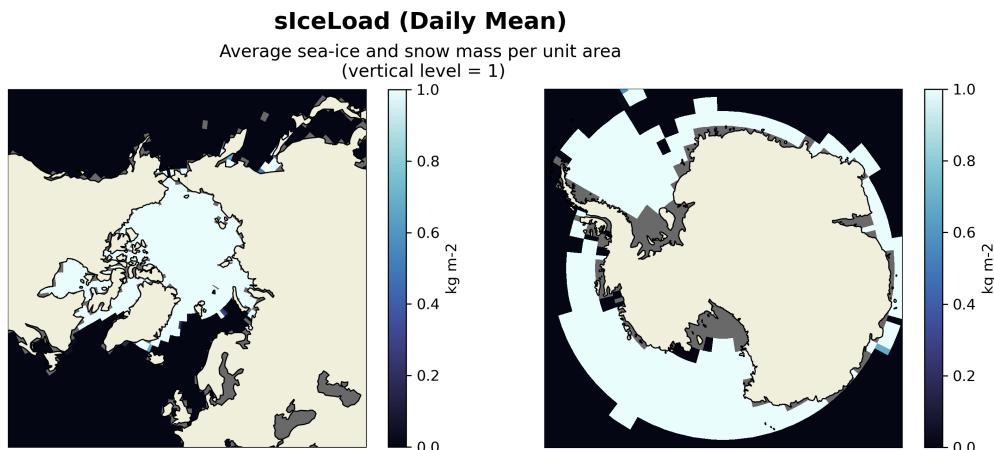


Figure 99: Dataset: SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS, Variable: slceLoad

11.18 Native dataset of SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX

11.18.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of sea-ice and snow horizontal volume fluxes on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 11.96: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
ADVxHEFF	Lateral advective flux of sea-ice thickness in the model +x direction	m3 s-1
ADVyHEFF	Lateral advective flux of sea-ice thickness in the model +y direction	m3 s-1
ADVxSNOW	Lateral advective flux of snow thickness in the model +x direction	m3 s-1
ADVySNOW	Lateral advective flux of snow thickness in the model +y direction	m3 s-1
DFxESNOW	Lateral diffusive flux of snow thickness in the model +x direction	m3 s-1
DFyEHEFF	Lateral diffusive flux of sea-ice thickness in the model +y direction.	m3 s-1
DFxEHEFF	Lateral diffusive flux of sea-ice thickness in the model +x direction.	m3 s-1
DFyESNOW	Lateral diffusive flux of snow thickness in the model +y direction	m3 s-1

11.18.2 Native Variable: ADVxHEFF

Table 11.97: Attributes description of the variable 'ADVxHEFF' from SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	ADVxHEFF	Lateral advective flux of sea-ice thickness in the model +x direction	m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 ADVxHEFF(time, tile, j, i_g) ADVxHEFF: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 ADVxHEFF: coordinates = time ADVxHEFF: coverage_content_type = modelResult ADVxHEFF: direction = >0 increases mean sea-ice thickness (HEFF) ADVxHEFF: long_name = Lateral advective flux of sea-ice thickness in the model +x direction ADVxHEFF: mate = ADVyHEFF ADVxHEFF: units = m3 s-1 ADVxHEFF: valid_max = 107688.7578125 ADVxHEFF: valid_min = -151912.28125</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Lateral advective flux of grid cell mean sea-ice thickness (heff) in the +x direction through the 'u' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that <code>+advxheff(i_g,j)</code> corresponds to +x fluxes through the 'u' face of the tracer cell at $(i,j,k=0)$. also, the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.</p>			

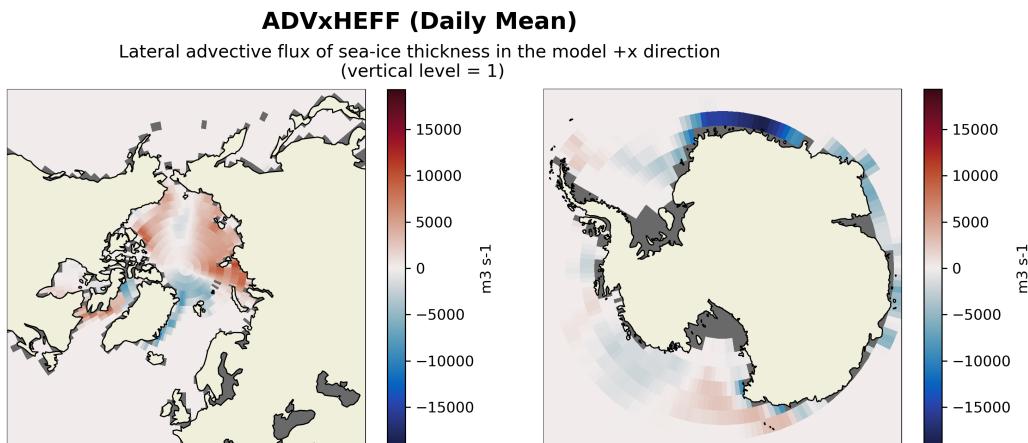


Figure 100: Dataset: SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX, Variable: ADVxHEFF

11.18.3 Native Variable: ADVxSNOW

Table 11.98: Attributes description of the variable 'ADVxSNOW' from SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	ADVxSNOW	Lateral advective flux of snow thickness in the model +x direction	m ³ s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 ADVxSNOW(time, tile, j, i_g) ADVxSNOW: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 ADVxSNOW: coordinates = time ADVxSNOW: coverage_content_type = modelResult ADVxSNOW: direction = >0 increases mean snow thickness (HSNOW) ADVxSNOW: long_name = Lateral advective flux of snow thickness in the model +x direction ADVxSNOW: mate = ADVySNOW ADVxSNOW: units = m3 s-1 ADVxSNOW: valid_max = 20385.103515625 ADVxSNOW: valid_min = -38343.0234375</pre>			
Comments			
Lateral advective flux of grid cell mean snow thickness (hsnow) in the +x direction through the 'u' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +advxnow(i_g,j) corresponds to +x fluxes through the 'u' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k=0). also, the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.			

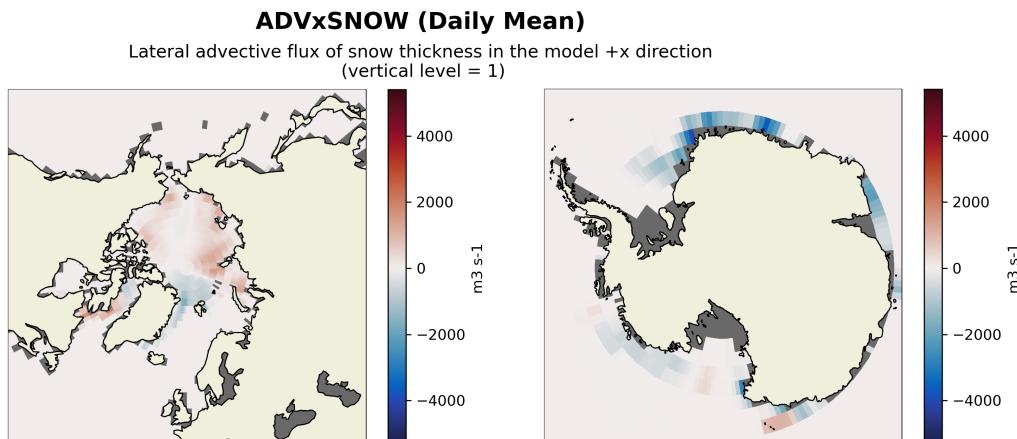


Figure 101: Dataset: SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX, Variable: ADVxSNOW

11.18.4 Native Variable: ADVyHEFF

Table 11.99: Attributes description of the variable 'ADVyHEFF' from SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	ADVyHEFF	Lateral advective flux of sea-ice thickness in the model +y direction	m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 ADVyHEFF(time, tile, j_g, i) ADVyHEFF: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 ADVyHEFF: coordinates = time ADVyHEFF: coverage_content_type = modelResult ADVyHEFF: direction = >0 increases mean sea-ice thickness (HEFF) ADVyHEFF: long_name = Lateral advective flux of sea-ice thickness in the model +y direction ADVyHEFF: mate = ADVxHEFF ADVyHEFF: units = m3 s-1 ADVyHEFF: valid_max = 115755.4375 ADVyHEFF: valid_min = -95350.6328125</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Lateral advective flux of grid cell mean sea-ice thickness (heff) in the +y direction through the 'v' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +advyheff(i,j_g) corresponds to +y fluxes through the 'v' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k=0). also, the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.</p>			

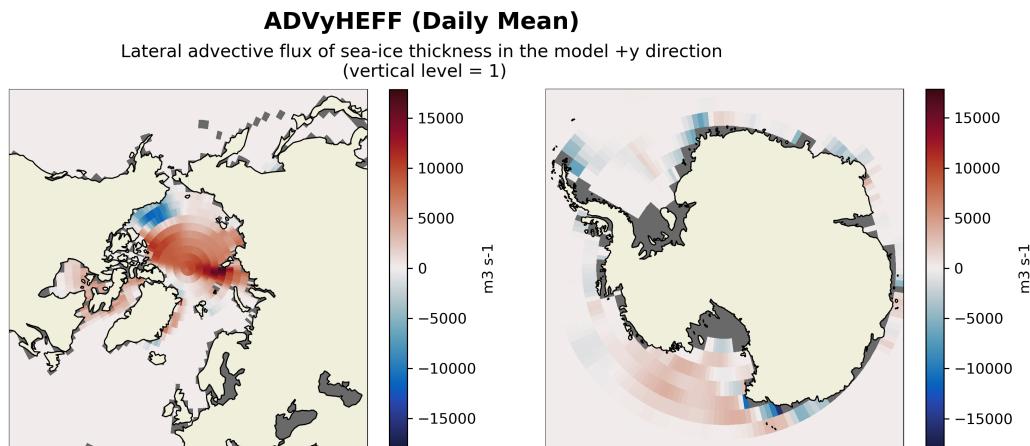
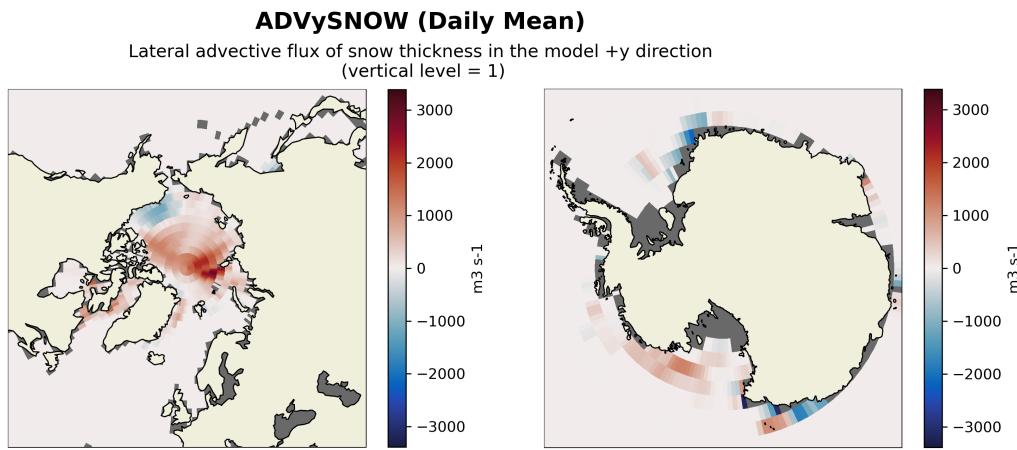


Figure 102: Dataset: SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX, Variable: ADVyHEFF

11.18.5 Native Variable: ADVySNOW

Table 11.100: Attributes description of the variable 'ADVySNOW' from SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	ADVySNOW	Lateral advective flux of snow thickness in the model +y direction	m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 ADVySNOW(time, tile, j_g, i) ADVySNOW: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 ADVySNOW: coordinates = time ADVySNOW: coverage_content_type = modelResult ADVySNOW: direction = >0 increases mean snow thickness (HSNOW) ADVySNOW: long_name = Lateral advective flux of snow thickness in the model +y direction ADVySNOW: mate = ADVxSNOW ADVySNOW: units = m3 s-1 ADVySNOW: valid_max = 27252.87890625 ADVySNOW: valid_min = -30630.552734375</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Lateral advective flux of grid cell mean snow thickness (hsnow) in the +y direction through the 'v' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +advysnow(i,j_g) corresponds to +y fluxes through the 'v' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k=0). also, the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.</p>			



SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 103: Dataset: SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX, Variable: ADVySNOW

11.18.6 Native Variable: DFxEHEFF

Table 11.101: Attributes description of the variable 'DFxEHEFF' from SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DFxEHEFF	Lateral diffusive flux of sea-ice thickness in the model +x direction.	m ³ s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DFxEHEFF(time, tile, j, i_g) DFxEHEFF: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DFxEHEFF: coordinates = time DFxEHEFF: coverage_content_type = modelResult DFxEHEFF: direction = >0 increases mean sea-ice thickness (HEFF) DFxEHEFF: long_name = Lateral diffusive flux of sea-ice thickness in the model +x direction. DFxEHEFF: mate = DFyEHEFF DFxEHEFF: units = m3 s-1 DFxEHEFF: valid_max = 2379.271240234375 DFxEHEFF: valid_min = -1444.172607421875</pre>			
Comments			
Lateral diffusive flux of grid cell mean sea-ice thickness (heff) in the +x direction through the 'u' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +dfxeheff(i_g,j) corresponds to +x fluxes through the 'u' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k=0). also, the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.			

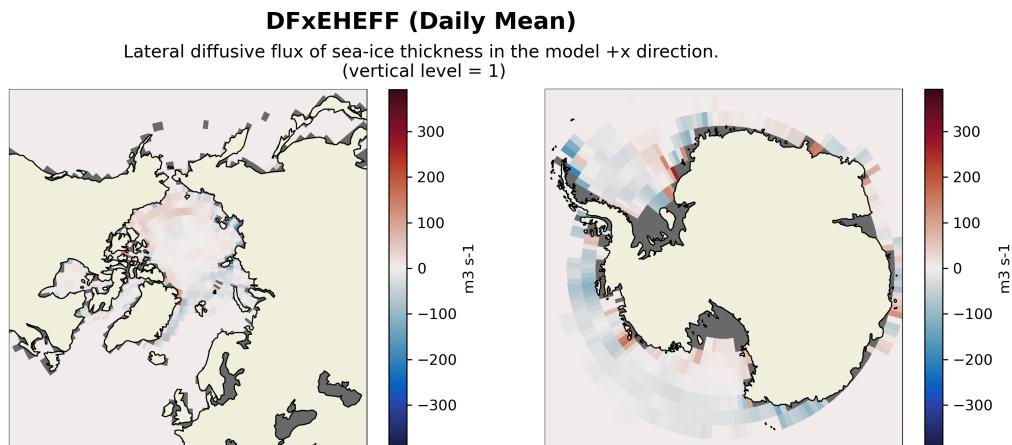


Figure 104: Dataset: SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX, Variable: DFxEHEFF

11.18.7 Native Variable: DFxESNOW

Table 11.102: Attributes description of the variable 'DFxESNOW' from SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DFxESNOW	Lateral diffusive flux of snow thickness in the model +x direction	m ³ s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DFxESNOW(time, tile, j, i_g) DFxESNOW: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DFxESNOW: coordinates = time DFxESNOW: coverage_content_type = modelResult DFxESNOW: direction = >0 increases mean snow thickness (HSNOW) DFxESNOW: long_name = Lateral diffusive flux of snow thickness in the model +x direction DFxESNOW: mate = DFyESNOW DFxESNOW: units = m3 s-1 DFxESNOW: valid_max = 440.94427490234375 DFxESNOW: valid_min = -448.1134948730469</pre>			
Comments			
Lateral diffusive flux of grid cell mean snow thickness (hsnow) in the +x direction through the 'u' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +dfxesnow(i_g,j) corresponds to +x fluxes through the 'u' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k=0). also, the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.			

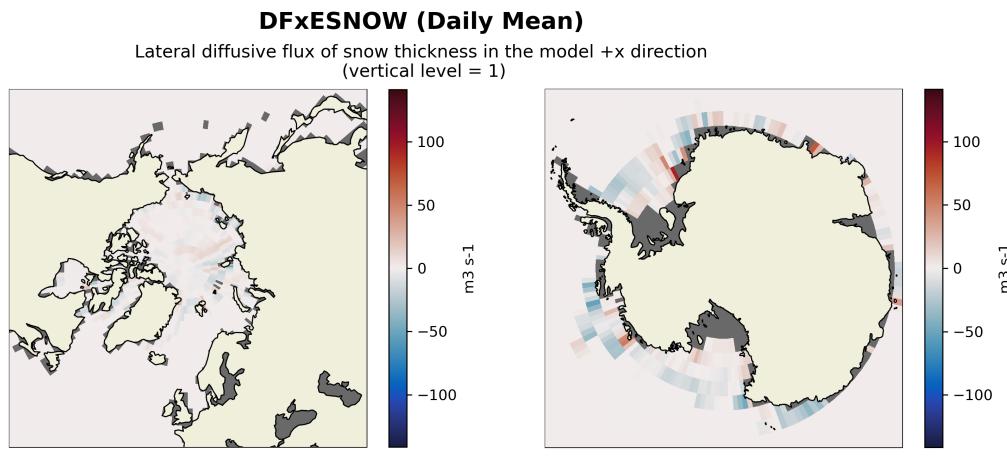
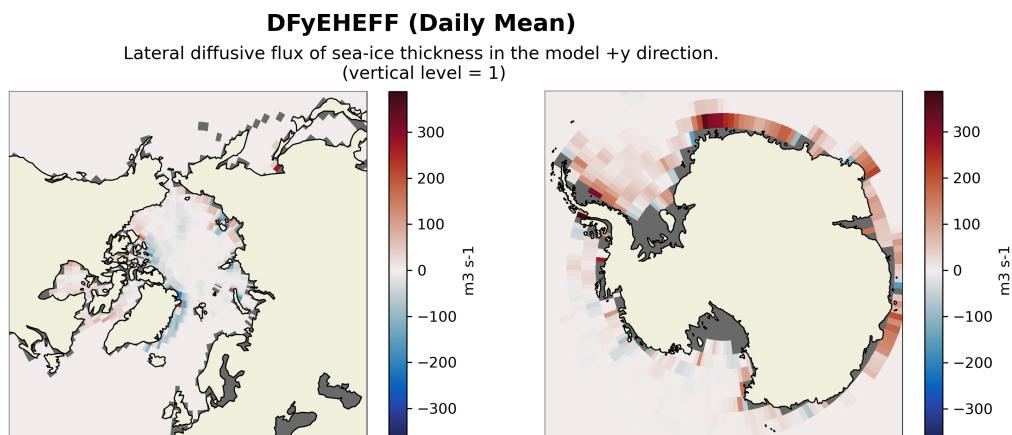


Figure 105: Dataset: SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX, Variable: DFxESNOW

11.18.8 Native Variable: DFyEHEFF

Table 11.103: Attributes description of the variable 'DFyEHEFF' from SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DFyEHEFF	Lateral diffusive flux of sea-ice thickness in the model +y direction.	m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DFyEHEFF(time, tile, j_g, i) DFyEHEFF: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DFyEHEFF: coordinates = time DFyEHEFF: coverage_content_type = modelResult DFyEHEFF: direction = >0 increases mean sea-ice thickness (HEFF) DFyEHEFF: long_name = Lateral diffusive flux of sea-ice thickness in the model +y direction. DFyEHEFF: mate = DFxEHEFF DFyEHEFF: units = m3 s-1 DFyEHEFF: valid_max = 1614.6512451171875 DFyEHEFF: valid_min = -3078.810791015625</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Lateral diffusive flux of grid cell mean sea-ice thickness (heff) in the +y direction through the 'V' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +dfyheff(i,j_g) corresponds to +y fluxes through the 'V' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k=0). also, the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.</p>			



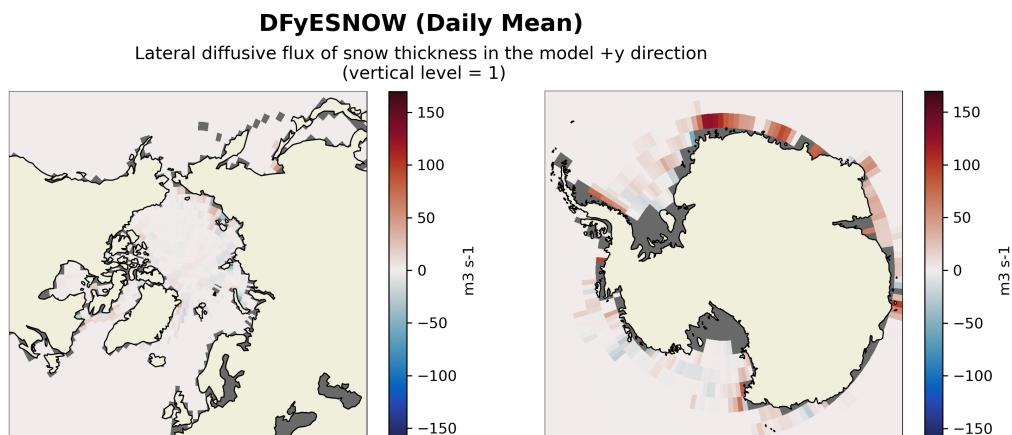
SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 106: Dataset: SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX, Variable: DFyEHEFF

11.18.9 Native Variable: DFyESNOW

Table 11.104: Attributes description of the variable 'DFyESNOW' from SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DFyESNOW	Lateral diffusive flux of snow thickness in the model +y direction	m3 s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DFyESNOW(time, tile, j_g, i) DFyESNOW: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DFyESNOW: coordinates = time DFyESNOW: coverage_content_type = modelResult DFyESNOW: direction = >0 increases mean snow thickness (HSNOW) DFyESNOW: long_name = Lateral diffusive flux of snow thickness in the model +y direction DFyESNOW: mate = DFxESNOW DFyESNOW: units = m3 s-1 DFyESNOW: valid_max = 411.7032470703125 DFyESNOW: valid_min = -662.0200805664062</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Lateral diffusive flux of grid cell mean snow thickness (hsnow) in the +y direction through the 'v' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal flux quantities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +dfyesnow(i,j_g,k) corresponds to +y fluxes through the 'v' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k=0). also, the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.</p>			



SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 107: Dataset: SEA_ICE_HORIZ_VOLUME_FLUX, Variable: DFyESNOW

11.19 Native dataset of SEA_ICE_SALT_PLUME_FLUX

11.19.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of sea-ice salt plume fluxes on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution. oceSPflx is salt mass flux per unit area ($\text{g m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$), not salinity flux.

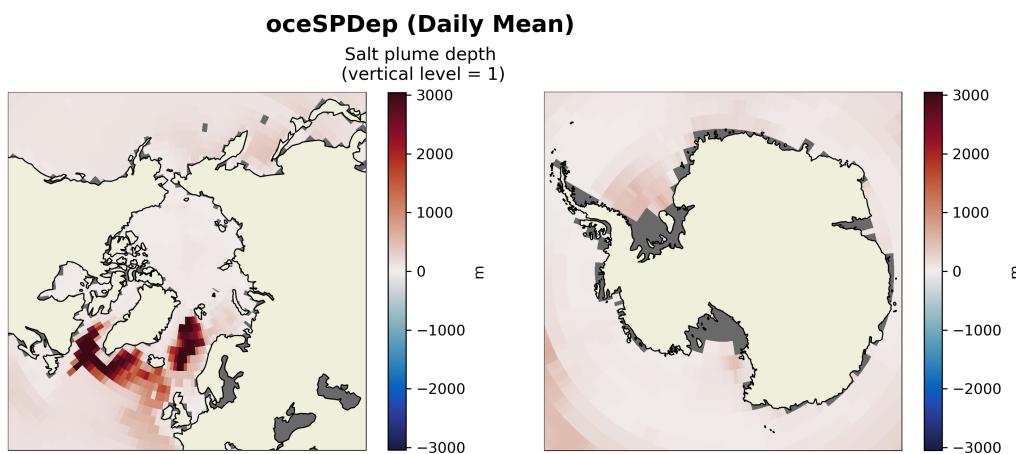
Table 11.105: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset SEA_ICE_SALT_PLUME_FLUX

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
oceSPflx	Net salt flux into the ocean due to brine rejection	$\text{g m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
oceSPDep	Salt plume depth	m

11.19.2 Native Variable: oceSPDep

Table 11.106: Attributes description of the variable 'oceSPDep' from SEA_ICE_SALT_PLUME_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	oceSPDep	Salt plume depth	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 oceSPDep(time, tile, j, i) oceSPDep: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 oceSPDep: coordinates = time YC XC oceSPDep: coverage_content_type = modelResult oceSPDep: long_name = Salt plume depth oceSPDep: units = m oceSPDep: valid_max = 5530.31494140625 oceSPDep: valid_min = 5.500708103179932</pre>			
Comments			
Depth of parameterized salt plumes formed due to brine rejection during sea-ice formation.			



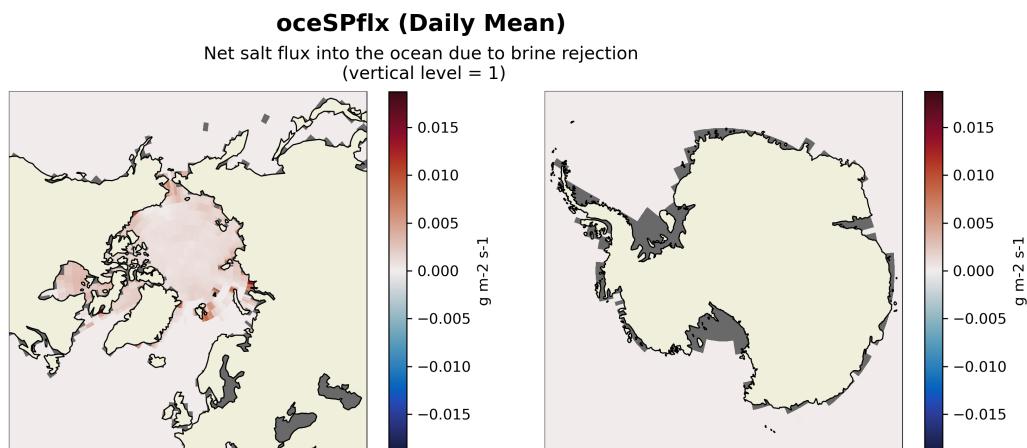
SEA_ICE_SALT_PLUME_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 108: Dataset: SEA_ICE_SALT_PLUME_FLUX, Variable: oceSPDep

11.19.3 Native Variable: oceSPflx

Table 11.107: Attributes description of the variable 'oceSPflx' from SEA_ICE_SALT_PLUME_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	oceSPflx	Net salt flux into the ocean due to brine rejection	g m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 oceSPflx(time, tile, j, i) oceSPflx:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 oceSPflx:coordinates = time YC XC oceSPflx:coverage_content_type = modelResult oceSPflx:direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) oceSPflx:long_name = Net salt flux into the ocean due to brine rejection oceSPflx:units = g m⁻² s⁻¹ oceSPflx:valid_max = 0.058169759809970856 oceSPflx:valid_min = 0.0</pre>			
Comments			
Net salt flux into the ocean due to brine rejection during sea-ice formation. note: units are grams of salt per square meter per second, not salinity per square meter per second.			



SEA_ICE_SALT_PLUME_FLUX_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 109: Dataset: SEA_ICE_SALT_PLUME_FLUX, Variable: oceSPflx

11.20 Native dataset of SEA_ICE_VELOCITY

11.20.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of sea-ice velocity on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution. Snapshot data of sea-ice velocity are also provided.

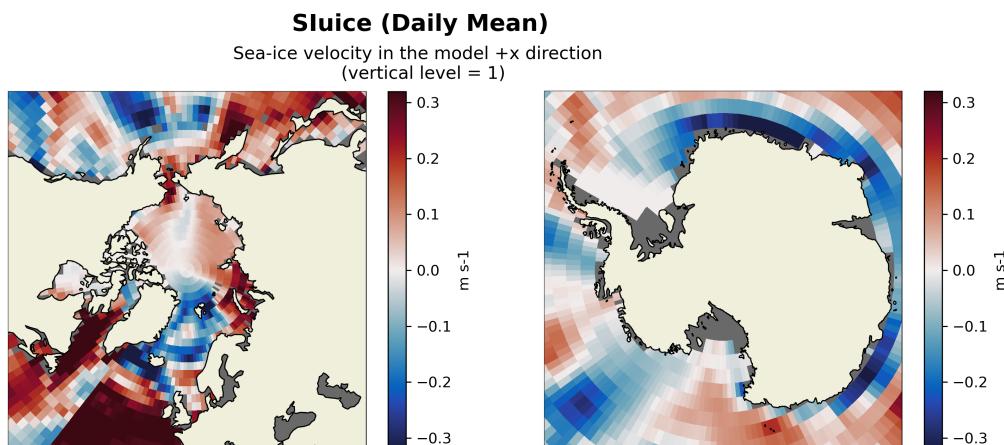
Table 11.108: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset SEA_ICE_VELOCITY

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
Sluice	Sea-ice velocity in the model +x direction	m s ⁻¹
Slvice	Sea-ice velocity in the model +y direction	m s ⁻¹

11.20.2 Native Variable: Sluice

Table 11.109: Attributes description of the variable 'Sluice' from SEA_ICE_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	Sluice	Sea-ice velocity in the model +x direction	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIuice(time, tile, j, i_g) SIuice:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIuice:coordinates = time SIuice:coverage_content_type = modelResult SIuice:long_name = Sea-ice velocity in the model +x direction SIuice:mate = SIVice SIuice:standard_name = sea ice x velocity SIuice:units = m s⁻¹ SIuice:valid_max = 0.4000000059604645 SIuice:valid_min = -0.4000000059604645</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Horizontal sea-ice velocity in the +x direction at the 'u' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal velocities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +siuice(i_g,j) corresponds to +x fluxes through the 'u' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k=0). also, the model +x direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical east-west direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.</p>			



SEA_ICE_VELOCITY_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 110: Dataset: SEA_ICE_VELOCITY, Variable: Sluice

11.20.3 Native Variable: Slvice

Table 11.110: Attributes description of the variable 'Slvice' from SEA_ICE_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	Slvice	Sea-ice velocity in the model +y direction	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 Slvice(time, tile, j_g, i) Slvice: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 Slvice: coordinates = time Slvice: coverage_content_type = modelResult Slvice: long_name = Sea-ice velocity in the model +y direction Slvice: mate = SIuice Slvice: standard_name = sea ice y velocity Slvice: units = m s⁻¹ Slvice: valid_max = 0.4000000059604645 Slvice: valid_min = -0.4000000059604645</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Horizontal sea-ice velocity in the +y direction at the 'V' face of the tracer cell on the native model grid. note: in the arakawa-c grid, horizontal velocities are staggered relative to the tracer cells with indexing such that +slvice(i,j_g) corresponds to +y fluxes through the 'V' face of the tracer cell at (i,j,k=0). also, the model +y direction does not necessarily correspond to the geographical north-south direction because the x and y axes of the model's curvilinear lat-lon-cap (llc) grid have arbitrary orientations which vary within and across tiles.</p>			

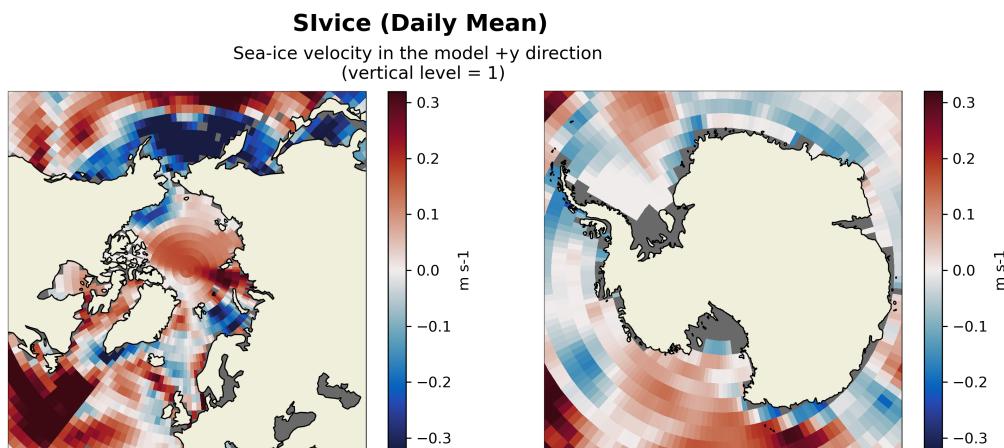


Figure 111: Dataset: SEA_ICE_VELOCITY, Variable: Slvice

11.21 Native dataset of SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT

11.21.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of dynamic sea surface height and model sea level anomaly on the lat-lon-cap 90 (llc90) native model grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution. Snapshot data of dynamic sea surface height and model sea level anomaly are also provided. SSH (dynamic sea surface height) = SSHNOIBC (dynamic sea surface without the inverse barometer correction) - SSHIBC (inverse barometer correction). The inverted barometer correction accounts for variations in sea surface height due to atmospheric pressure variations. Note: ETAN is model sea level anomaly and should not be compared with satellite altimetry products, see SSH and ETAN for more details.

Table 11.111: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
i	Grid index in x for variables at tracer and 'v' locations	-none-
i_g	Grid index in x for variables at 'u' and 'g' locations	-none-
j	Grid index in y for variables at tracer and 'u' locations	-none-
j_g	Grid index in y for variables at 'v' and 'g' locations	-none-
tile	Lat-lon-cap tile index	-none-
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
XC	Longitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_east
YC	Latitude of tracer grid cell center	degrees_north
XG	Longitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_east
YG	Latitude of 'southwest' corner of tracer grid cell	degrees_north
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
XC_bnds	Longitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
YC_bnds	Latitudes of tracer grid cell corners	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
SSH	Dynamic sea surface height anomaly	m
SSHIBC	The inverted barometer (ib) correction to sea surface height due to atmospheric pressure loading	m
SSHNOIBC	Sea surface height anomaly without the inverted barometer (ib) correction	m
ETAN	Model sea level anomaly	m

11.21.2 Native Variable: ETAN

Table 11.112: Attributes description of the variable 'ETAN' from SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	ETAN	Model sea level anomaly	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 ETAN(time, tile, j, i) ETAN: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 ETAN: coordinates = YC time XC ETAN: coverage_content_type = modelResult ETAN: long_name = Model sea level anomaly ETAN: units = m ETAN: valid_max = 2.1783087253570557 ETAN: valid_min = -9.067964553833008</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Model sea level anomaly without corrections for global mean density (steric) changes, inverted barometer effect, or volume displacement due to submerged sea-ice and snow . note: etan should not be used for comparisons with altimetry data products because etan is not corrected for (a) global mean steric sea level changes related to density changes in the boussinesq volume-conserving model (greatbatch correction, see sterghlo) nor (b) sea level displacement due to submerged sea-ice and snow (see sicload). these corrections are made for the variables ssh and sshnoibc.</p>			

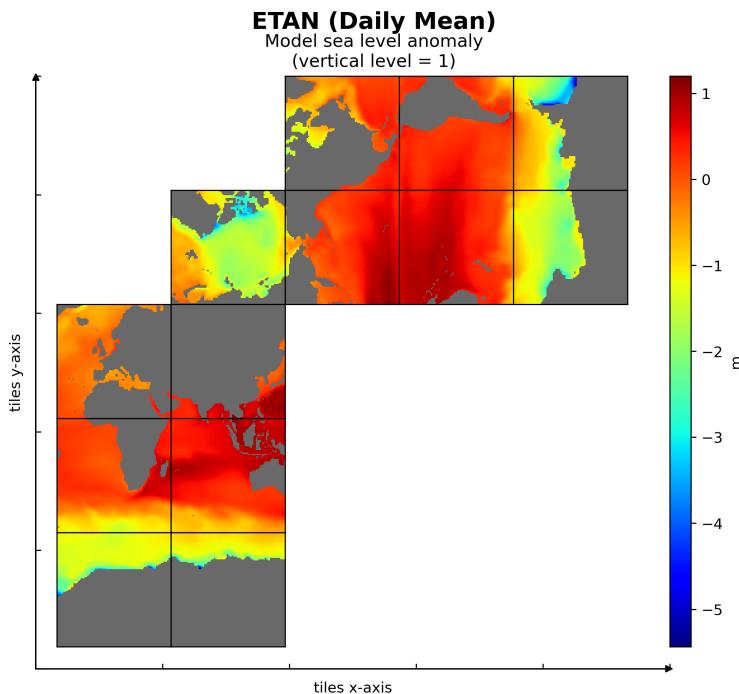
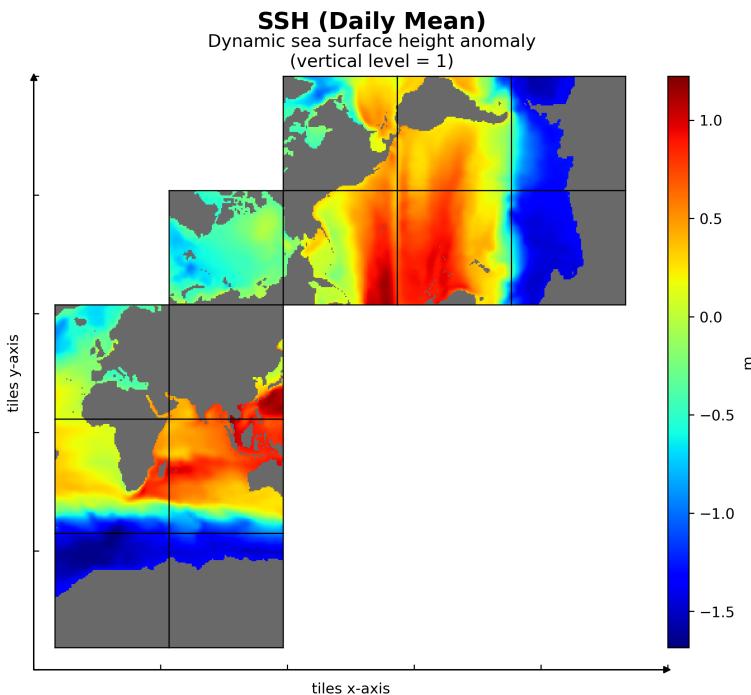


Figure 112: Dataset: SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT, Variable: ETAN

11.21.3 Native Variable: SSH

Table 11.113: Attributes description of the variable 'SSH' from SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SSH	Dynamic sea surface height anomaly	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SSH(time, tile, j, i) SSH: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SSH: coordinates = YC time XC SSH: coverage_content_type = modelResult SSH: long_name = Dynamic sea surface height anomaly SSH: standard_name = sea surface height above geoid SSH: units = m SSH: valid_max = 2.2875382900238037 SSH: valid_min = -2.4861555099487305</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Dynamic sea surface height anomaly above the geoid, suitable for comparisons with altimetry sea surface height data products that apply the inverse barometer (ib) correction. note: ssh is calculated by correcting model sea level anomaly etan for three effects: a) global mean steric sea level changes related to density changes in the boussinesq volume-conserving model (greatbatch correction, see sterghoh), b) the inverted barometer (ib) effect (see sshibc) and c) sea level displacement due to sea-ice and snow pressure loading (see siceload). ssh can be compared with the similarly-named ssh variable in previous ecco products that did not include atmospheric pressure loading (e.g., version 4 release 3). use sshnoibc for comparisons with altimetry data products that do not apply the ib correction.</p>			



SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 113: Dataset: SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT, Variable: SSH

11.21.4 Native Variable: SSHIBC

Table 11.114: Attributes description of the variable 'SSHIBC' from SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SSHIBC	The inverted barometer (ib) correction to sea surface height due to atmospheric pressure loading	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SSHIBC(time, tile, j, i) SSHIBC:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SSHIBC:coordinates = YC time XC SSHIBC:coverage_content_type = modelResult SSHIBC:long_name = The inverted barometer (IB) correction to sea surface height due to atmospheric pressure loading SSHIBC:units = m SSHIBC:valid_max = 0.9044463634490967 SSHIBC:valid_min = -0.5228679180145264</pre>			
Comments			
Not an ssh itself, but a correction to model sea level anomaly (etan) required to account for the static part of sea surface displacement by atmosphere pressure loading: ssh = sshnoibc - sshbc. note: use ssh for model-data comparisons with altimetry data products that do apply the ib correction and sshnoibc for comparisons with altimetry data products that do not apply the ib correction.			

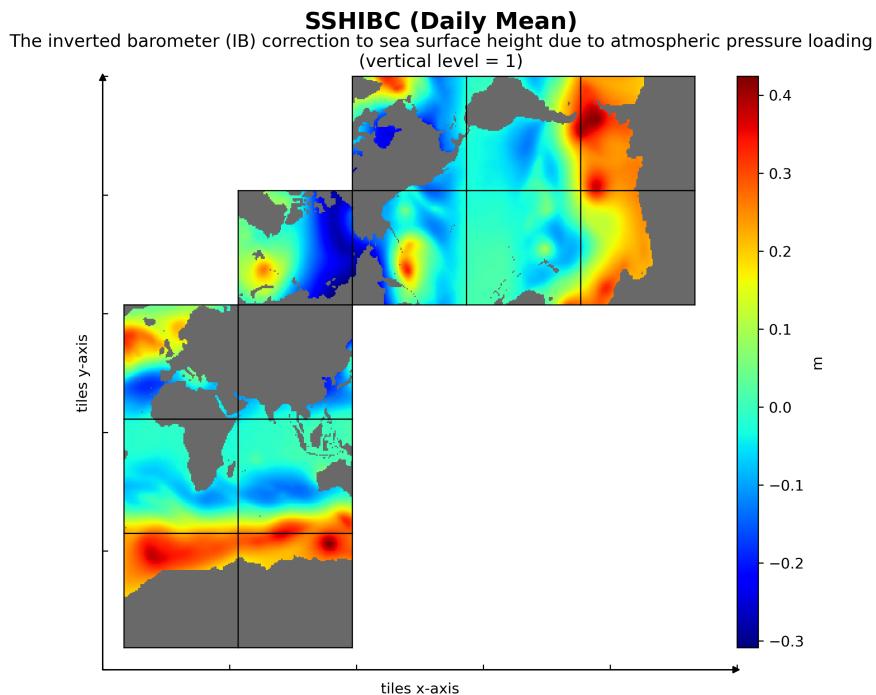
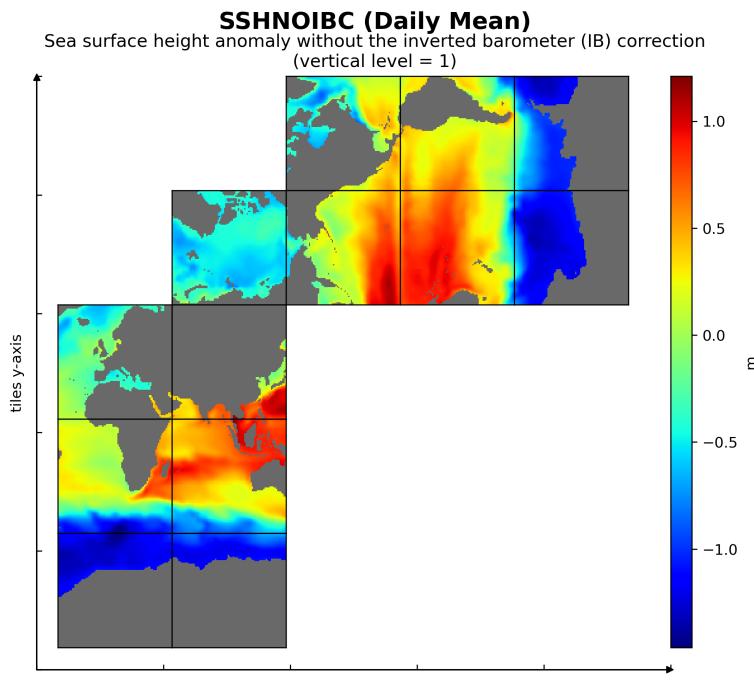


Figure 114: Dataset: SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT, Variable: SSHIBC

11.21.5 Native Variable: SSHNOIBC

Table 11.115: Attributes description of the variable 'SSHNOIBC' from SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SSHNOIBC	Sea surface height anomaly without the inverted barometer (ib) correction	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SSHNOIBC(time, tile, j, i) SSHNOIBC: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SSHNOIBC: coordinates = YC time XC SSHNOIBC: coverage_content_type = modelResult SSHNOIBC: long_name = Sea surface height anomaly without the inverted barometer (IB) correction SSHNOIBC: units = m SSHNOIBC: valid_max = 2.2390522956848145 SSHNOIBC: valid_min = -2.45104718208313</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Sea surface height anomaly above the geoid without the inverse barometer (ib) correction, suitable for comparisons with altimetry sea surface height data products that do not apply the inverse barometer (ib) correction. note: sshnoibc is calculated by correcting model sea level anomaly etan for two effects: a) global mean steric sea level changes related to density changes in the boussinesq volume-conserving model (greatbatch correction, see sterghoh), b) sea level displacement due to sea-ice and snow pressure loading (see siceload). in ecco version 4 release 4 the model is forced with atmospheric pressure loading. sshnoibc does not correct for the static part of the effect of atmosphere pressure loading on sea surface height (the so-called inverse barometer (ib) correction). use ssh for comparisons with altimetry data products that do apply the ib correction.</p>			



SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_native_llc0090.nc

Figure 115: Dataset: SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT, Variable: SSHNOIBC

12 Lat-Lon Coordinates and Grid Geometry

12.1 Latlon dataset of GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO

12.1.1 Overview

This dataset provides geometric parameters for the regular 0.5-degree lat-lon grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. Parameters include areas and lengths of grid cell sides, horizontal and vertical coordinates of grid cell centers and corners, and global domain geometry including bathymetry and land/ocean masks.

Table 12.1: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
Z	Depth of grid cell center	m
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
latitude_bnds	Latitudes of grid cell edges	-none-
longitude_bnds	Longitudes of grid cell edges	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
hFacC	Vertical open fraction of grid cell	1
Depth	Model seafloor depth below ocean surface at rest	m
area	Area of lat-lon grid cell	m ²
drF	Distance between the upper and lower interfaces of the model grid cell	m
maskC	Wet/dry boolean mask for grid cell	-none-

12.1.2 Latlon Variable: Depth

Table 12.2: Attributes description of the variable 'Depth' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	Depth	Model seafloor depth below ocean surface at rest	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 Depth(latitude, longitude) Depth: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 Depth: coverage_content_type = modelResult Depth: long_name = model seafloor depth below ocean surface at rest Depth: standard_name = sea floor depth below geoid Depth: units = m</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Model sea surface height (ssh) of 0m corresponds to an ocean surface at rest relative to the geoid. depth corresponds to seafloor depth below geoid. note: the mitgcm used by ecco v4r4 implements 'partial cells' so model seafloor depth differs from the seafloor depth provided by the input bathymetry file. also, this lat-lon gridded depth field is spatially-averaged from the depth field on the lat-lon-cap (llc90) model native grid.</p>			

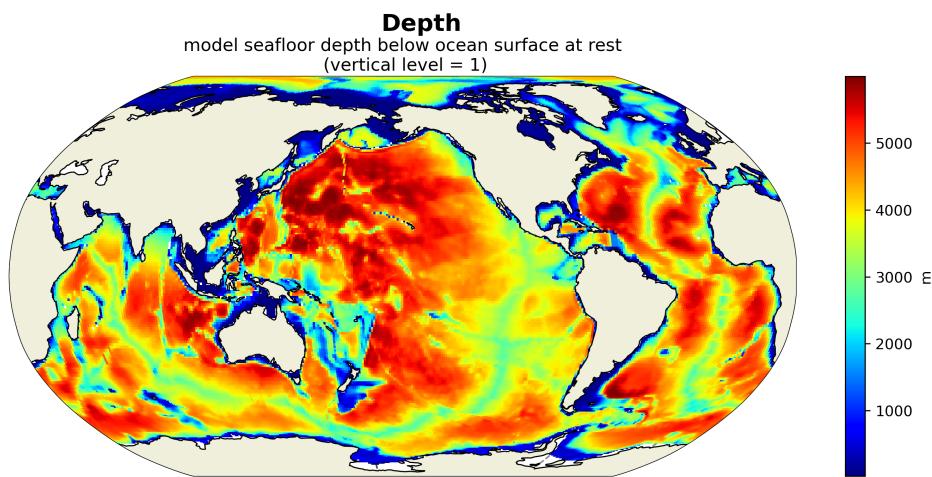
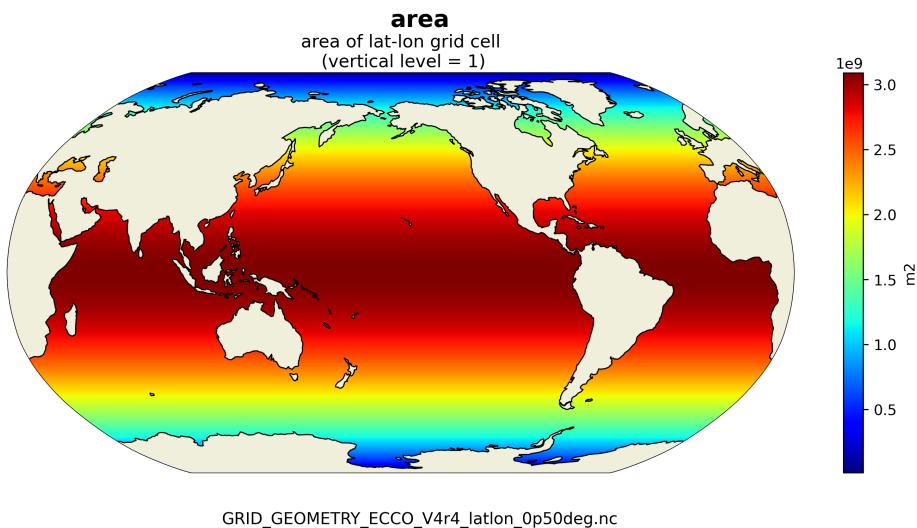


Figure 116: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: Depth

12.1.3 Latlon Variable: area

Table 12.3: Attributes description of the variable 'area' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	area	Area of lat-lon grid cell	m2
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 area(latitude, longitude) area:_FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 area:coverage_content_type = modelResult area:long_name = area of lat-lon grid cell area:standard_name = cell_area area:units = m2</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO_V4r4_latlon_0p50deg.nc

Figure 117: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: area

12.1.4 Latlon Variable: drF

Table 12.4: Attributes description of the variable 'drF' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	drF	Distance between the upper and lower interfaces of the model grid cell	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 drF(Z) drF:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 drF:coverage_content_type = modelResult drF:long_name = distance between the upper and lower interfaces of the model grid cell drF:standard_name = cell thickness drF:units = m</pre>			
Comments			
Nominal grid cell thickness.			

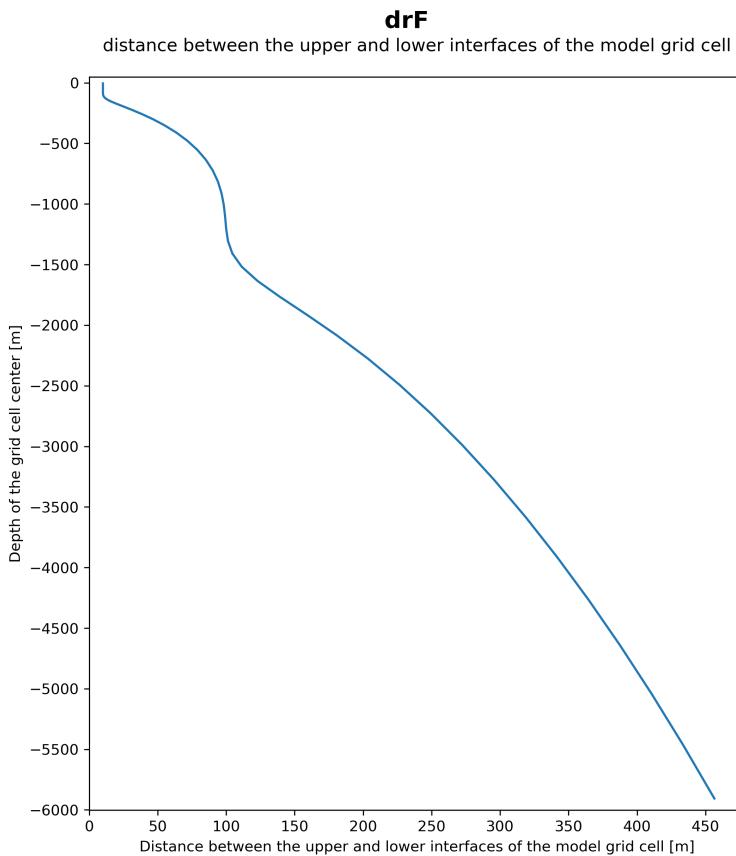


Figure 118: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: drF

12.1.5 Latlon Variable: hFacC

Table 12.5: Attributes description of the variable 'hFacC' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	hFacC	Vertical open fraction of grid cell	1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 hFacC(Z, latitude, longitude) hFacC:_FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 hFacC:coverage_content_type = modelResult hFacC:long_name = vertical open fraction of grid cell hFacC:units = 1</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Grid cells may be fractionally closed in the vertical. the open vertical fraction is hfacc. the model allows for partially-filled cells to represent topographic variations more smoothly (hfacc < 1). completely closed (dry) tracer grid cells have hfacc = 0. note: the lat-lon gridded hfacc is spatially-averaged from the hfacc field on the lat-lon-cap (llc90) model native grid. the total ocean volume of the ecco v4r4 lat-lon gridded fields is within 0.05% of the total ocean volume of the native grid fields.</p>			

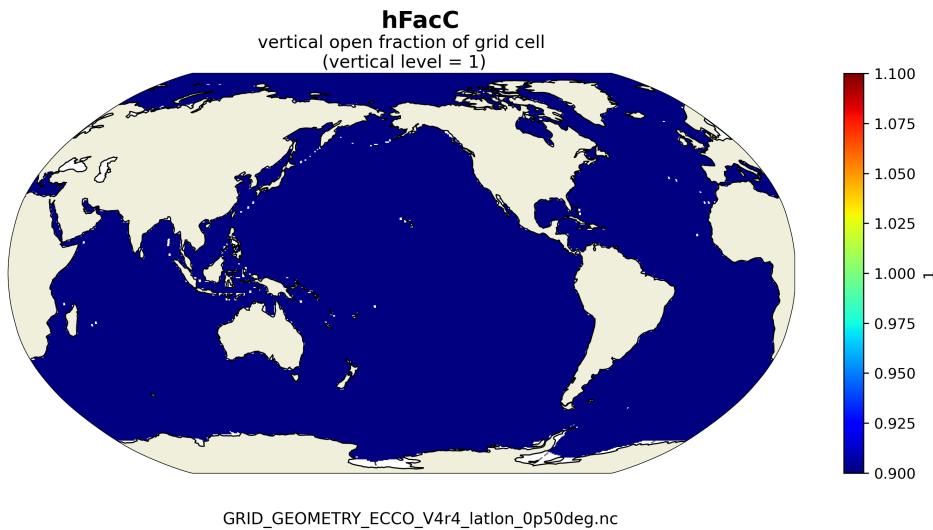


Figure 119: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: hFacC

12.1.6 Latlon Variable: maskC

Table 12.6: Attributes description of the variable 'maskC' from GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
bool	maskC	Wet/dry boolean mask for grid cell	N/A
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>bool maskC(Z, latitude, longitude) maskC:_FillValue = 1 maskC:coverage_content_type = modelResult maskC:long_name = wet/dry boolean mask for grid cell</pre>			
Comments			
True for grid cells with nonzero open vertical fraction ($hfacc > 0$), otherwise false.			

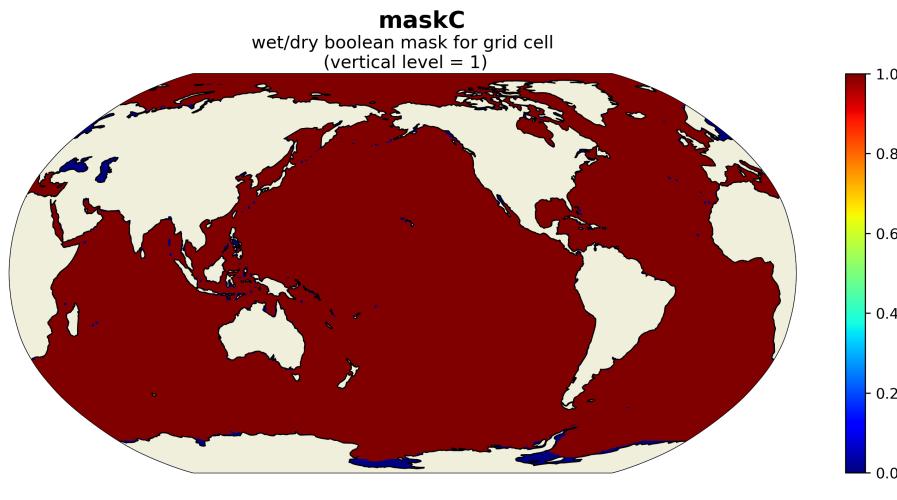


Figure 120: Dataset: GRID_GEOMETRY_ECCO, Variable: maskC

13 Latlon Dataset Groupings

13.1 Latlon dataset of ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES

13.1.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of atmosphere surface temperature, humidity, wind, and pressure interpolated to a regular 0.5-degree grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 13.1: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	–none–
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	–none–
latitude_bnds	Latitude bounds grid cells	–none–
longitude_bnds	Longitude bounds grid cells	–none–
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
EXFatemp	Atmosphere surface (2 m) air temperature	degree_K
EXFaqh	Atmosphere surface (2 m) specific humidity	kg kg ⁻¹
EXFewind	Zonal (east-west) wind speed	m s ⁻¹
EXFnwind	Meridional (north-south) wind speed	m s ⁻¹
EXFwspee	Wind speed	m s ⁻¹
EXFpress	Atmosphere surface pressure	N m ⁻²

13.1.2 Latlon Variable: EXFaqh

Table 13.2: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFaqh' from ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFaqh	Atmosphere surface (2 m) specific humidity	kg kg ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFaqh(time, latitude, longitude) EXFaqh: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFaqh: coordinates = time EXFaqh: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFaqh: long_name = Atmosphere surface (2 m) specific humidity EXFaqh: standard_name = surface specific humidity EXFaqh: units = kg kg⁻¹ EXFaqh: valid_max = 0.03014513850212097 EXFaqh: valid_min = -0.0014020215021446347</pre>			
Comments			
Surface (2 m) specific humidity over open water. note: sum of era-interim surface specific humidity and the control adjustment from ocean state estimation.			

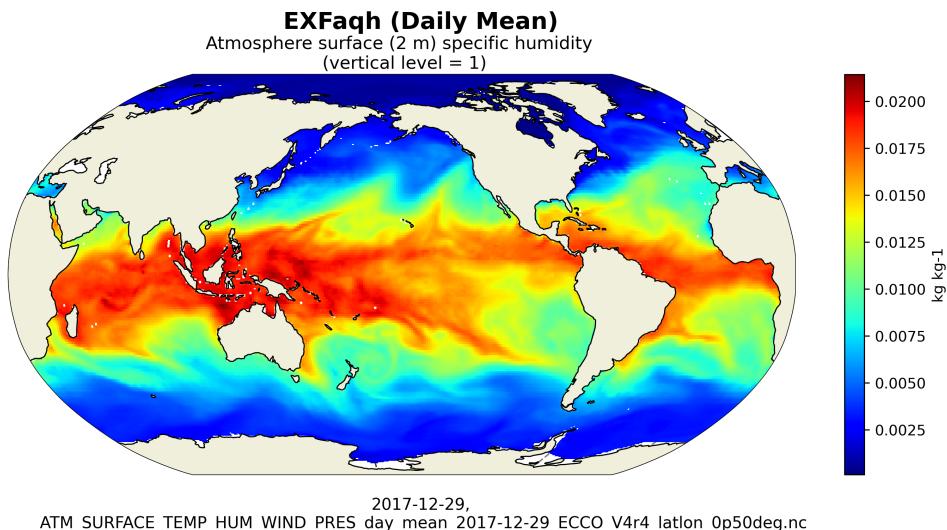


Figure 121: Dataset: ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES, Variable: EXFaqh

13.1.3 Latlon Variable: EXFatemp

Table 13.3: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFatemp' from ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFatemp	Atmosphere surface (2 m) air temperature	degree_K
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFatemp(time, latitude, longitude) EXFatemp: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFatemp: coordinates = time EXFatemp: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFatemp: long_name = Atmosphere surface (2 m) air temperature EXFatemp: standard_name = air temperature EXFatemp: units = degree K EXFatemp: valid_max = 312.8451232910156 EXFatemp: valid_min = 195.37054443359375</pre>			
Comments			
Surface (2 m) air temperature over open water. note: sum of era-interim surface air temperature and the control adjustment from ocean state estimation.			

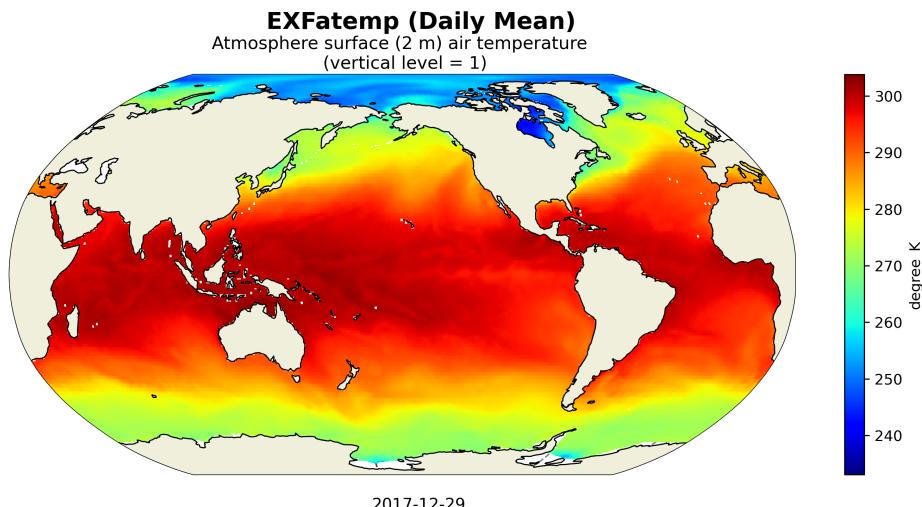


Figure 122: Dataset: ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES, Variable: EXFatemp

13.1.4 Latlon Variable: EXFewind

Table 13.4: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFewind' from ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFewind	Zonal (east-west) wind speed	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFewind(time, latitude, longitude) EXFewind: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFewind: coordinates = time EXFewind: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFewind: long_name = Zonal (east-west) wind speed EXFewind: standard_name = eastward wind EXFewind: units = m s⁻¹ EXFewind: valid_max = 39.48556900024414 EXFewind: valid_min = -33.524742126464844</pre>			
Comments			
Zonal (east-west) component of ocean surface wind. note: exfewind is calculated by interpolating the model's x and y components of wind velocity (exfwind and exfwind) to tracer cell centers and then finding the zonal component of the interpolated vectors. ecco v4r4 is forced with wind stress (see exftaux, exftauy), not vector winds + bulk formulae. exfewind is calculated by converting wind stress to vector wind using bulk formulae.			

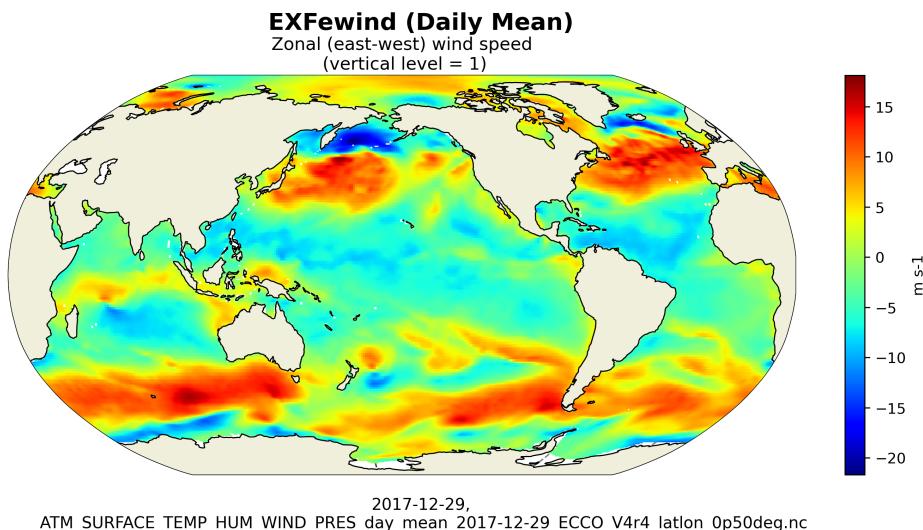


Figure 123: Dataset: ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES, Variable: EXFewind

13.1.5 Latlon Variable: EXFnwind

Table 13.5: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFnwind' from ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFnwind	Meridional (north-south) wind speed	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFnwind(time, latitude, longitude) EXFnwind: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFnwind: coordinates = time EXFnwind: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFnwind: long_name = Meridional (north-south) wind speed EXFnwind: standard_name = northward wind EXFnwind: units = m s⁻¹ EXFnwind: valid_max = 33.95014190673828 EXFnwind: valid_min = -30.042686462402344</pre>			
Comments			
Meridional (north-south) component of ocean surface wind. note: exfnwind is calculated by interpolating the model's x and y components of wind velocity (exfuwind and exfvwind) to tracer cell centers and then finding the meridional component of the interpolated vectors. ecco v4r4 is forced with wind stress (see exftaux, exftauy), not vector winds + bulk formulae. exfnwind is calculated by converting wind stress to vector wind using bulk formulae.			

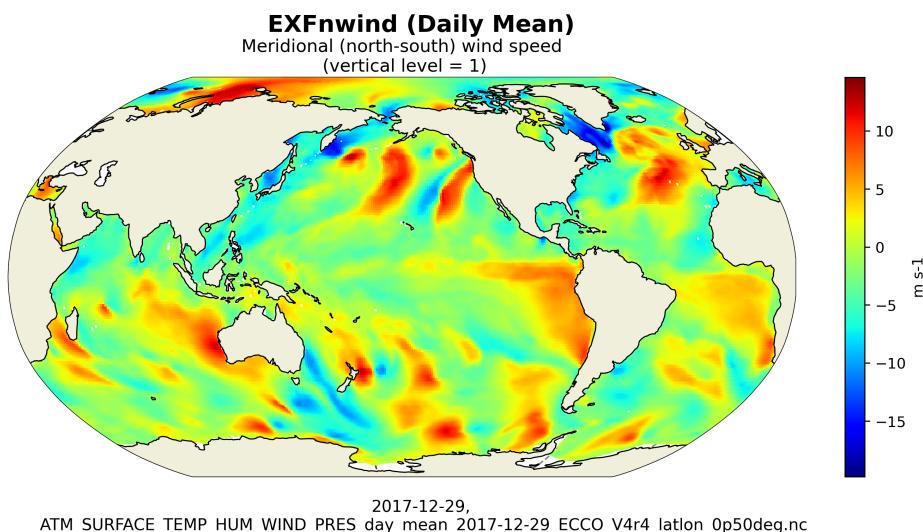


Figure 124: Dataset: ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES, Variable: EXFnwind

13.1.6 Latlon Variable: EXFpress

Table 13.6: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFpress' from ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFpress	Atmosphere surface pressure	N m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFpress(time, latitude, longitude) EXFpress: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFpress: coordinates = time EXFpress: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFpress: long_name = Atmosphere surface pressure EXFpress: standard_name = surface air pressure EXFpress: units = N m^-2 EXFpress: valid_max = 106314.7734375 EXFpress: valid_min = 92090.3125</pre>			
Comments			
Atmospheric pressure field at sea level. note: era-interim atmospheric pressure, with air tides removed using a variety of methods. not adjusted by the ocean state estimation.			

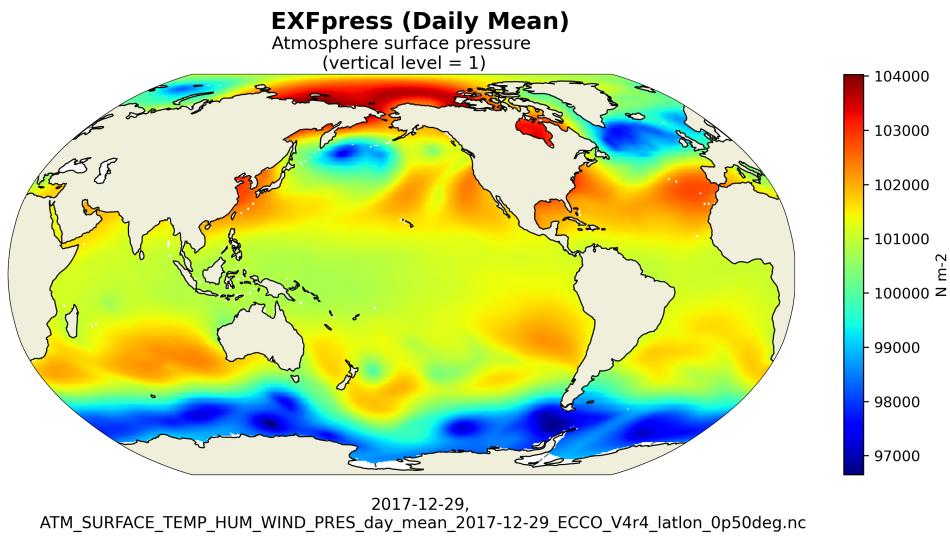


Figure 125: Dataset: ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES, Variable: EXFpress

13.1.7 Latlon Variable: EXFwspee

Table 13.7: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFwspee' from ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFwspee	Wind speed	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFwspee(time, latitude, longitude) EXFwspee: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFwspee: coordinates = time EXFwspee: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFwspee: long_name = Wind speed EXFwspee: standard_name = wind speed EXFwspee: units = m s⁻¹ EXFwspee: valid_max = 45.87086486816406 EXFwspee: valid_min = 0.27271032333374023</pre>			
Comments			
10-m wind speed magnitude (>= 0) over open water. only used for the calculation of air-sea fluxes using bulk formulae. note: not adjusted by the ocean state estimation and not necesarily consistent with exfwind and exfvwind because exfwind and exfvwind are calculated from exftaux and exftauv using bulk formulae. exfwspee != sqrt(exfwind**2 + exfvwind**2).			

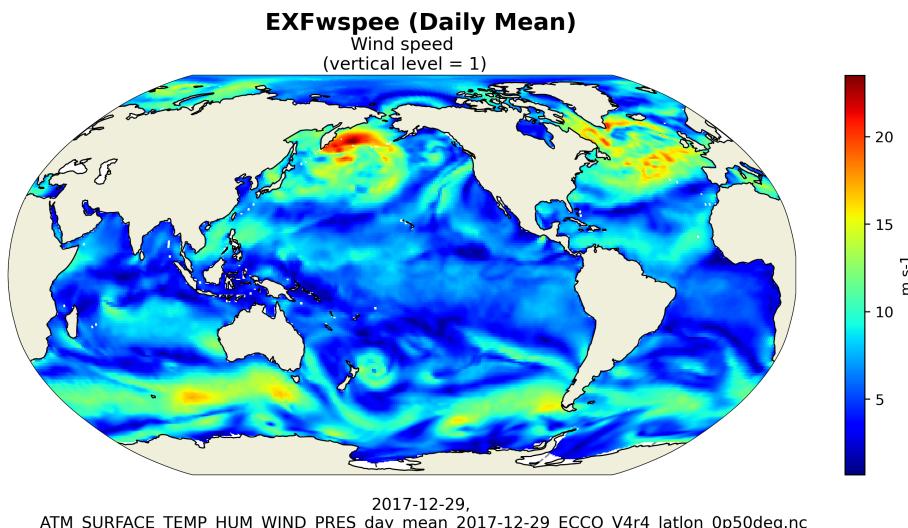


Figure 126: Dataset: ATM_SURFACE_TEMP_HUM_WIND_PRES, Variable: EXFwspee

13.2 Latlon dataset of OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX

13.2.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of ocean and sea-ice surface freshwater fluxes interpolated to a regular 0.5-degree grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 13.8: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	–none–
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	–none–
latitude_bnds	Latitude bounds grid cells	–none–
longitude_bnds	Longitude bounds grid cells	–none–
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
EXFpreci	Precipitation rate	m s ⁻¹
EXFevap	Open ocean evaporation rate	m s ⁻¹
EXFroff	River runoff	m s ⁻¹
SlsnPrcp	Snow precipitation on sea-ice	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
EXFempmr	Open ocean net surface freshwater flux from precipitation, evaporation, and runoff	m s ⁻¹
oceFWflx	Net freshwater flux into the ocean	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
SlatmFW	Net freshwater flux into the open ocean, sea-ice, and snow	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
SFLUX	Rate of change of total ocean salinity per m ² accounting for mass fluxes.	g m ⁻² s ⁻¹
SlacSubl	Freshwater flux to the atmosphere due to sublimation-deposition of snow or ice	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
SlrsSubl	Residual sublimation freshwater flux	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
SlfwThru	Precipitation through sea-ice	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹

13.2.2 Latlon Variable: EXFempmr

Table 13.9: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFempmr' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFempmr	Open ocean net surface freshwater flux from precipitation, evaporation, and runoff	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFempmr(time, latitude, longitude) EXFempmr: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFempmr: coordinates = time EXFempmr: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFempmr: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) EXFempmr: long_name = Open ocean net surface freshwater flux from precipitation, evaporation, and runoff EXFempmr: units = m s-1 EXFempmr: valid_max = 5.400421514423215e-07 EXFempmr: valid_min = -8.299433829961345e-06</pre>			
Comments			
Net surface freshwater flux from precipitation, evaporation, and runoff per unit area in open water (not covered by sea-ice). excludes freshwater fluxes involving sea-ice and snow. note: calculated as exfevap-exfpreci-exfroff.			

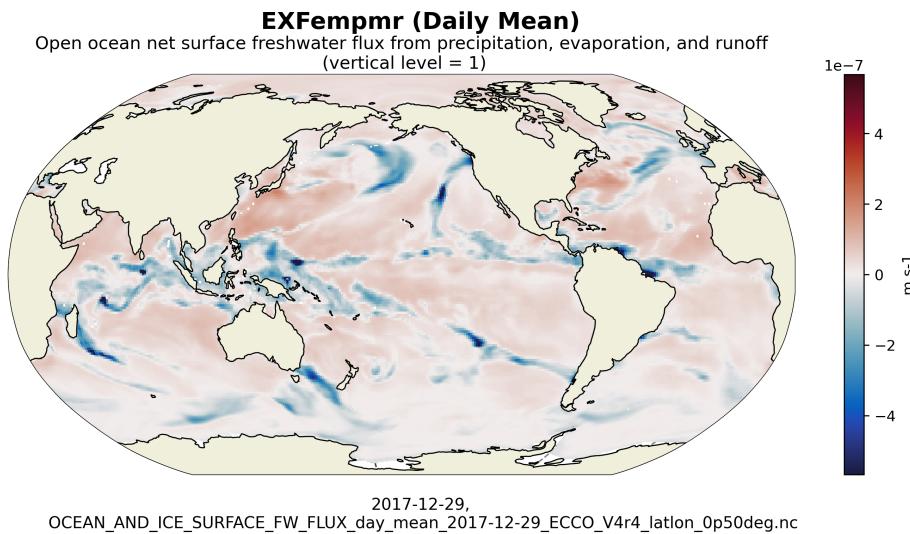


Figure 127: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: EXFempmr

13.2.3 Latlon Variable: EXFevap

Table 13.10: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFevap' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFevap	Open ocean evaporation rate	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFevap(time, latitude, longitude) EXFevap: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFevap: coordinates = time EXFevap: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFevap: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) EXFevap: long_name = Open ocean evaporation rate EXFevap: standard_name = lwe water evaporation rate EXFevap: units = m s⁻¹ EXFevap: valid_max = 7.090054623404285e-07 EXFevap: valid_min = -1.0958113705328287e-07</pre>			
Comments			
Evaporation rate per unit area of open water (not covered by sea-ice). note: calculated using the bulk formula following large and yeager (2004) ncar/tn-460+str.			

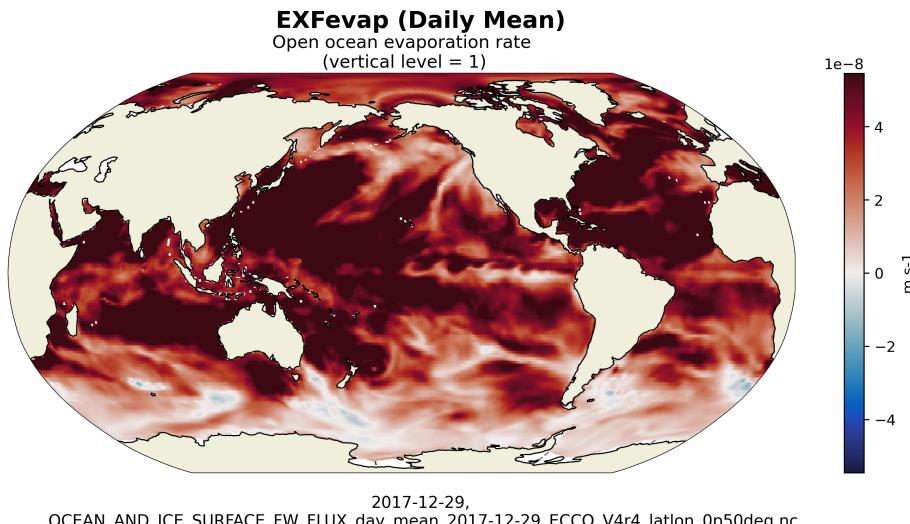


Figure 128: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: EXFevap

13.2.4 Latlon Variable: EXFpreci

Table 13.11: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFpreci' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFpreci	Precipitation rate	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFpreci(time, latitude, longitude) EXFpreci: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFpreci: coordinates = time EXFpreci: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFpreci: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) EXFpreci: long_name = Precipitation rate EXFpreci: standard_name = lwe precipitation rate EXFpreci: units = m s⁻¹ EXFpreci: valid_max = 8.317776519106701e-06 EXFpreci: valid_min = -1.4860395936011628e-07</pre>			
Comments			
Precipitation rate. note: sum of era-interim precipitation and the control adjustment from ocean state estimation.			

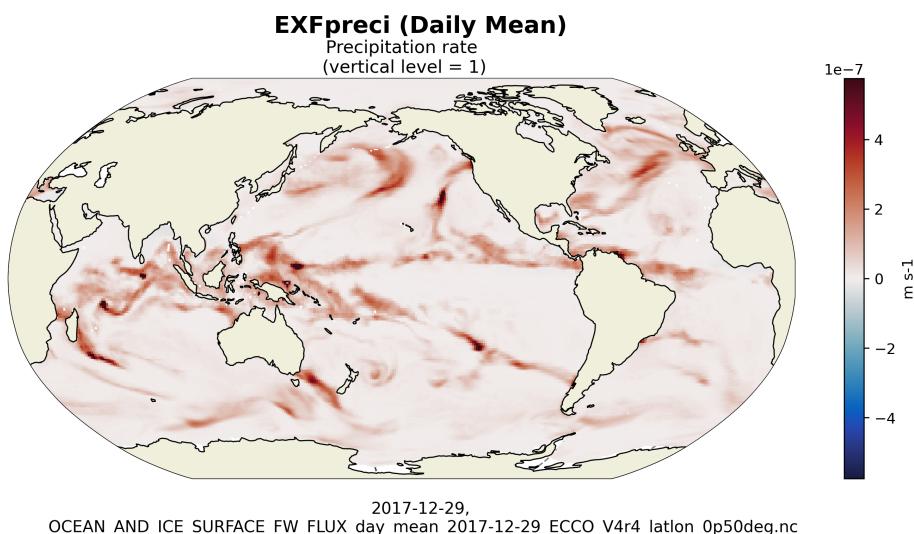


Figure 129: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: EXFpreci

13.2.5 Latlon Variable: EXFroff

Table 13.12: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFroff' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFroff	River runoff	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFroff(time, latitude, longitude) EXFroff: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFroff: coordinates = time EXFroff: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFroff: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) EXFroff: long_name = River runoff EXFroff: standard_name = surface runoff flux EXFroff: units = m s⁻¹ EXFroff: valid_max = 4.185612397122895e-06 EXFroff: valid_min = 0.0</pre>			
Comments			
River runoff freshwater flux. note: not adjusted by the optimization.			

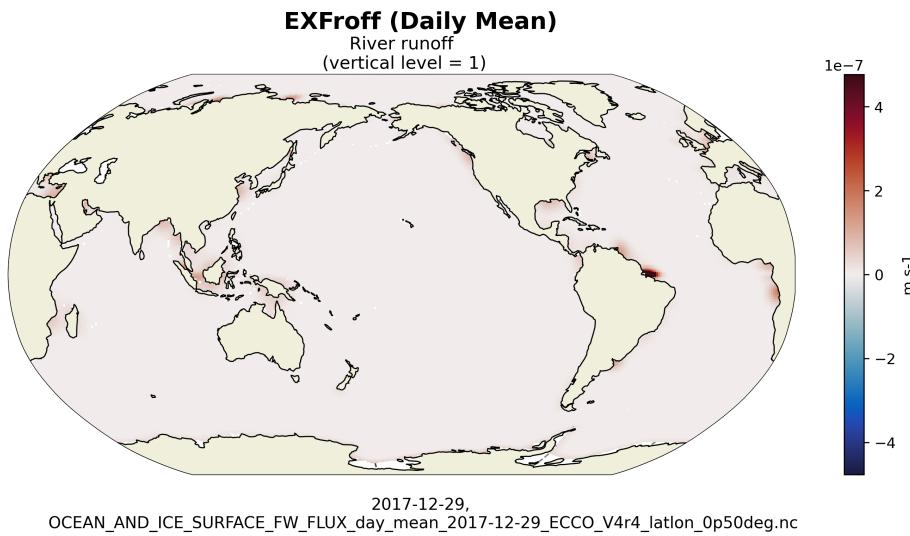


Figure 130: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: EXFroff

13.2.6 Latlon Variable: SFLUX

Table 13.13: Attributes description of the variable 'SFLUX' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SFLUX	Rate of change of total ocean salinity per m2 accounting for mass fluxes.	g m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SFLUX(time, latitude, longitude) SFLUX: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SFLUX: coordinates = time SFLUX: coverage_content_type = modelResult SFLUX: direction = >0 increases salinity (SALT) SFLUX: long_name = Rate of change of total ocean salinity per m2 accounting for mass fluxes. SFLUX: units = g m^-2 s^-1 SFLUX: valid_max = 0.010570422746241093 SFLUX: valid_min = -0.06244903802871704</pre>			
Comments			
<p>The rate of change of total ocean salinity due to freshwater fluxes across the liquid surface and the addition or removal of mass. note: the global area integral of sflux matches the time-derivative of total ocean salinity (psu s⁻¹). unlike ocefwflx, sflux includes the contribution to the total ocean salinity from changing ocean mass (e.g. from the addition or removal of freshwater in ocefwflx).</p>			

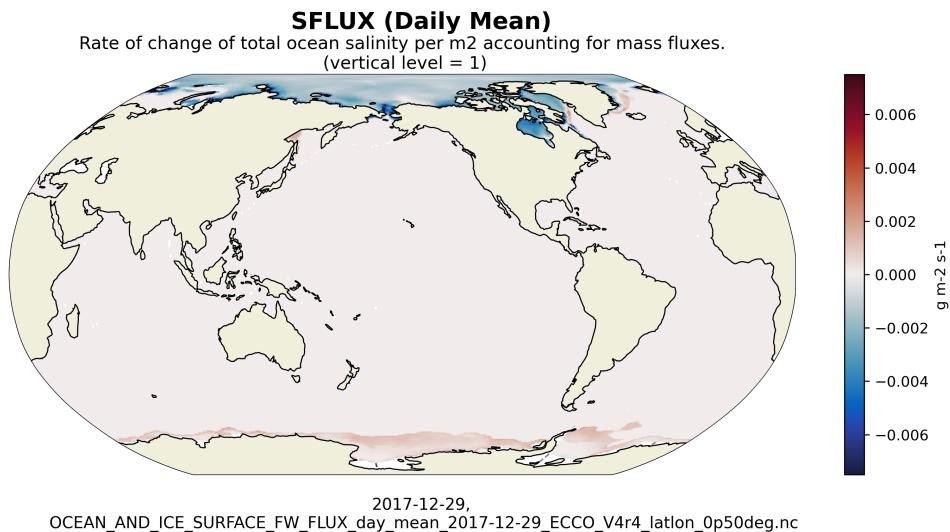


Figure 131: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: SFLUX

13.2.7 Latlon Variable: SlacSubl

Table 13.14: Attributes description of the variable 'SlacSubl' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SlacSubl	Freshwater flux to the atmosphere due to sublimation-deposition of snow or ice	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIacSubl(time, latitude, longitude) SIacSubl: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIacSubl: coordinates = time SIacSubl: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIacSubl: direction = >0 decreases snow or sea-ice thickness (HSNOW or HEFF) SIacSubl: long_name = Freshwater flux to the atmosphere due to sublimation-deposition of snow or ice SIacSubl: standard_name = water sublimation flux SIacSubl: units = kg m⁻² s⁻¹ SIacSubl: valid_max = 7.735946564935148e-05 SIacSubl: valid_min = 0.0</pre>			
Comments			
Freshwater flux to the atmosphere due to sublimation-deposition of snow or ice. positive values imply sublimation from ice/snow to vapor, negative values imply deposition from atmospheric moisture			

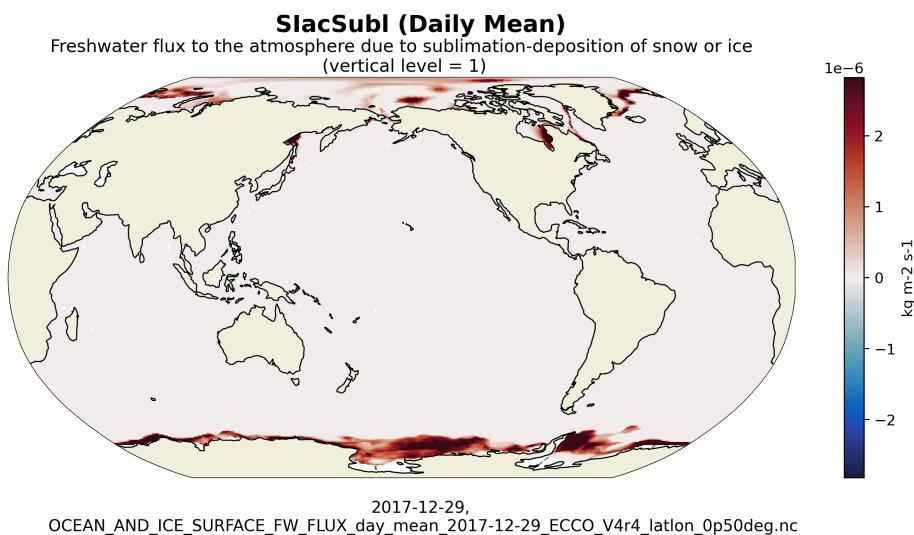


Figure 132: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: SlacSubl

13.2.8 Latlon Variable: SlatmFW

Table 13.15: Attributes description of the variable 'SlatmFW' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SlatmFW	Net freshwater flux into the open ocean, sea-ice, and snow	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIatmFW(time, latitude, longitude) SIatmFW: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIatmFW: coordinates = time SIatmFW: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIatmFW: direction = >0 decreases salinity (SALT) SIatmFW: long_name = Net freshwater flux into the open ocean, sea-ice, and snow SIatmFW: standard_name = surface downward water flux SIatmFW: units = kg m⁻² s⁻¹ SIatmFW: valid_max = 0.008299433626234531 SIatmFW: valid_min = -0.00043017856660299003</pre>			
Comments			
Net freshwater flux into the combined liquid ocean, sea-ice, and snow reservoirs from the atmosphere and runoff. note: freshwater fluxes between the liquid ocean and sea-ice or snow reservoirs do not contribute to siatmfw. siatmfw counts all fluxes to/from the atmosphere that change the total freshwater stored in the combined liquid ocean, sea-ice, and snow reservoirs.			

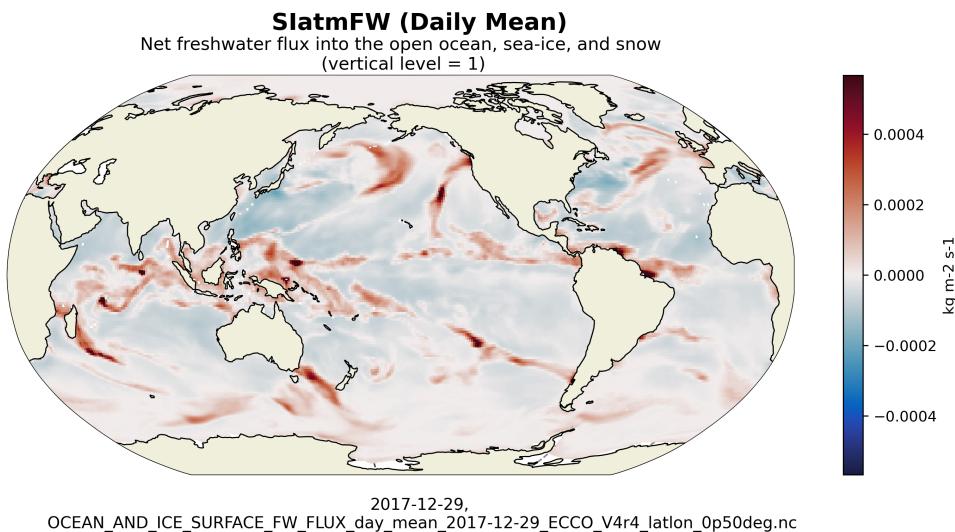


Figure 133: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: SlatmFW

13.2.9 Latlon Variable: SIfwThru

Table 13.16: Attributes description of the variable 'SIfwThru' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SIfwThru	Precipitation through sea-ice	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIfwThru(time, latitude, longitude) SIfwThru: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIfwThru: coordinates = time SIfwThru: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIfwThru: direction = >0 increases ocean volume SIfwThru: long_name = Precipitation through sea-ice SIfwThru: units = kg m⁻² s⁻¹ SIfwThru: valid_max = 0.0010632629273459315 SIfwThru: valid_min = -1.695218452368863e-05</pre>			
Comments			
Precipitation over sea-ice covered regions reaching ocean through sea-ice. note: precipitation over sea-ice covered regions that directly reaches ocean through the sea-ice. it is not due to melt of sea-ice/snow.			

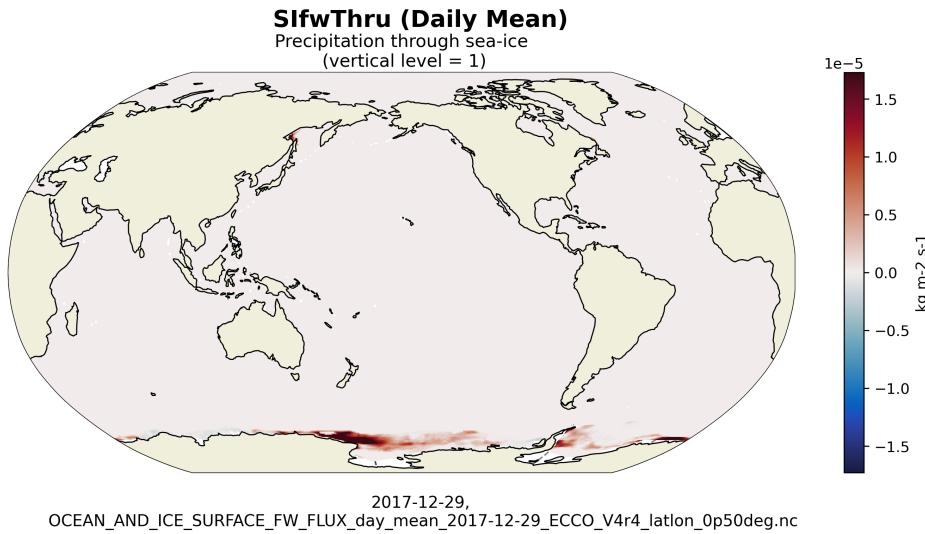


Figure 134: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: SIfwThru

13.2.10 Latlon Variable: SIrsSubl

Table 13.17: Attributes description of the variable 'SIrsSubl' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SIrsSubl	Residual sublimation freshwater flux	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIrsSubl(time, latitude, longitude) SIrsSubl:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIrsSubl:coordinates = time SIrsSubl:coverage_content_type = modelResult SIrsSubl:direction = >0 decreases ocean volume SIrsSubl:long_name = Residual sublimation freshwater flux SIrsSubl:units = kg m⁻² s⁻¹ SIrsSubl:valid_max = 8.640533451398369e-06 SIrsSubl:valid_min = -0.0001067528864950873</pre>			
Comments			
Residual freshwater flux by sublimation to remove water from or add water to ocean. when implied sublimation freshwater flux siacsabl is larger than available sea-ice/snow, sirssubl is positive and water is removed from ocean. note: freshwater flux by sublimation that is to remove water from the ocean when it is positive.			

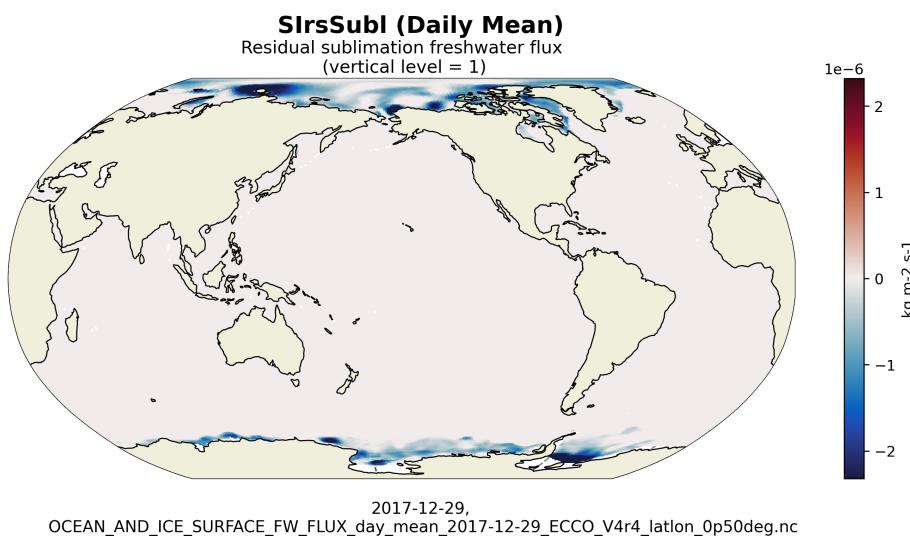


Figure 135: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: SIrsSubl

13.2.11 Latlon Variable: SIsnPrcp

Table 13.18: Attributes description of the variable 'SIsnPrcp' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SIsnPrcp	Snow precipitation on sea-ice	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIsnPrcp(time, latitude, longitude) SIsnPrcp: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIsnPrcp: coordinates = time SIsnPrcp: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIsnPrcp: direction = >0 increases snow thickness (HSNOW) SIsnPrcp: long_name = Snow precipitation on sea-ice SIsnPrcp: standard_name = snowfall flux SIsnPrcp: units = kg m⁻² s⁻¹ SIsnPrcp: valid_max = 0.0009354020585305989 SIsnPrcp: valid_min = -4.334669574745931e-05</pre>			
Comments			
Snow precipitation rate over sea-ice, averaged over the entire model grid cell.			

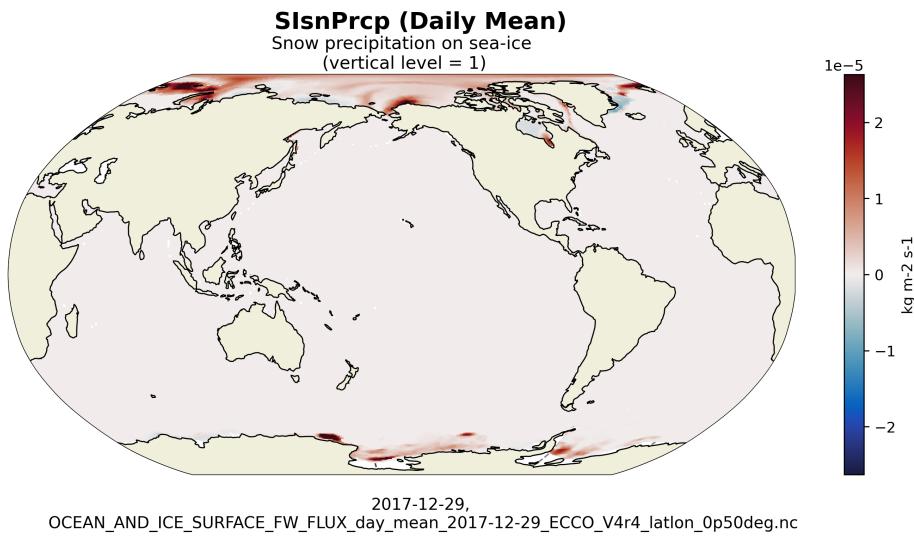


Figure 136: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: SIsnPrcp

13.2.12 Latlon Variable: oceFWflx

Table 13.19: Attributes description of the variable 'oceFWflx' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	oceFWflx	Net freshwater flux into the ocean	kg m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 oceFWflx(time, latitude, longitude) oceFWflx: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 oceFWflx: coordinates = time oceFWflx: coverage_content_type = modelResult oceFWflx: direction = >0 decreases salinity (SALT) oceFWflx: long_name = Net freshwater flux into the ocean oceFWflx: standard_name = water flux into sea water oceFWflx: units = kg m⁻² s⁻¹ oceFWflx: valid_max = 0.008299433626234531 oceFWflx: valid_min = -0.0033125500194728374</pre>			
Comments			
Net freshwater flux into the ocean including contributions from runoff, evaporation, precipitation, and mass exchange with sea-ice due to melting and freezing and snow melting. note: ocefwmflux does not include freshwater fluxes between the atmosphere and sea-ice and snow. the variable 'siatmfw' accounts for freshwater fluxes out of the combined ocean+sea-ice+snow reservoir.			

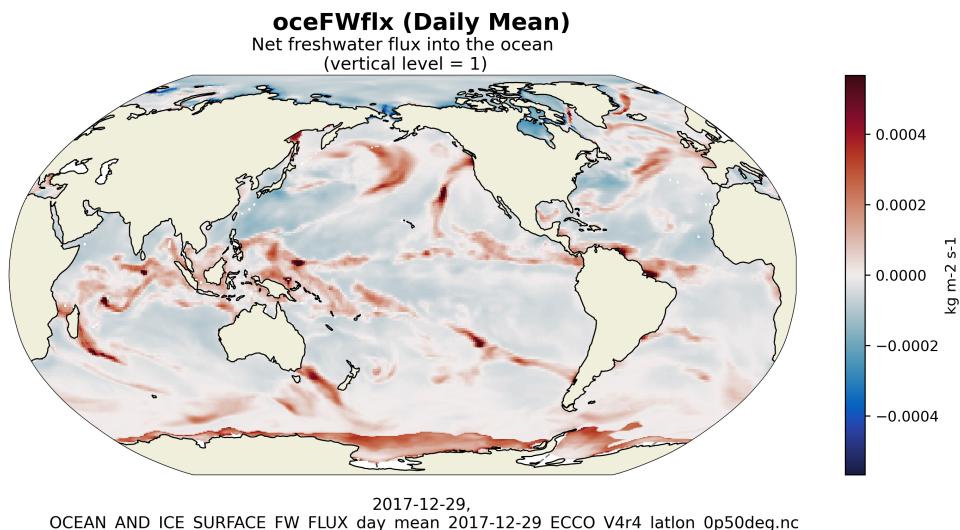


Figure 137: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_FW_FLUX, Variable: oceFWflx

13.3 Latlon dataset of OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX

13.3.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of ocean and sea-ice surface heat fluxes interpolated to a regular 0.5-degree grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 13.20: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	–none–
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	–none–
latitude_bnds	Latitude bounds grid cells	–none–
longitude_bnds	Longitude bounds grid cells	–none–
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
EXFhl	Open ocean air-sea latent heat flux	W m-2
EXFhs	Open ocean air-sea sensible heat flux	W m-2
EXFlwdn	Downward longwave radiative flux	W m-2
EXFswdn	Downwelling shortwave radiative flux	W m-2
EXFqnet	Open ocean net air-sea heat flux	W m-2
oceQnet	Net heat flux into the ocean surface	W m-2
SlatmQnt	Net upward heat flux to the atmosphere	W m-2
TFLUX	Rate of change of ocean heat content per m2 accounting for mass fluxes.	W m-2
EXFswnet	Open ocean net shortwave radiative flux	W m-2
EXFlwnet	Net open ocean longwave radiative flux	W m-2
oceQsw	Net shortwave radiative flux across the ocean surface	W m-2
Slaaflux	Conservative ocean and sea-ice advective heat flux adjustment	W m-2

13.3.2 Latlon Variable: EXFhl

Table 13.21: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFhl' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFhl	Open ocean air-sea latent heat flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFhl(time, latitude, longitude) EXFhl: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFhl: coordinates = time EXFhl: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFhl: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFhl: long_name = Open ocean air-sea latent heat flux EXFhl: standard_name = surface downward latent heat flux EXFhl: units = W m^-2 EXFhl: valid_max = 273.9528503417969 EXFhl: valid_min = -1772.513671875</pre>			
Comments			
Air-sea latent heat flux per unit area of open water (not covered by sea-ice). note: calculated from the bulk formula following large and yeager (2004) ncar/tn-460+str.			

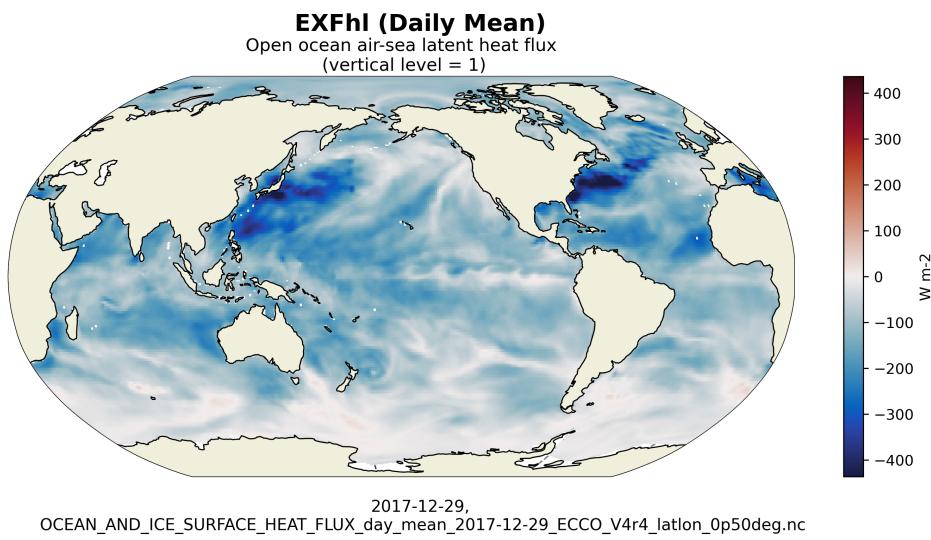


Figure 138: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFhl

13.3.3 Latlon Variable: EXFhs

Table 13.22: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFhs' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFhs	Open ocean air-sea sensible heat flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFhs(time, latitude, longitude) EXFhs: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFhs: coordinates = time EXFhs: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFhs: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFhs: long_name = Open ocean air-sea sensible heat flux EXFhs: standard_name = surface downward sensible heat flux EXFhs: units = W m-2 EXFhs: valid_max = 357.0105895996094 EXFhs: valid_min = -2478.766357421875</pre>			
Comments			
Air-sea sensible heat flux per unit area of open water (not covered by sea-ice). note: calculated from the bulk formula following large and yeager (2004) ncar/tn-460+str.			

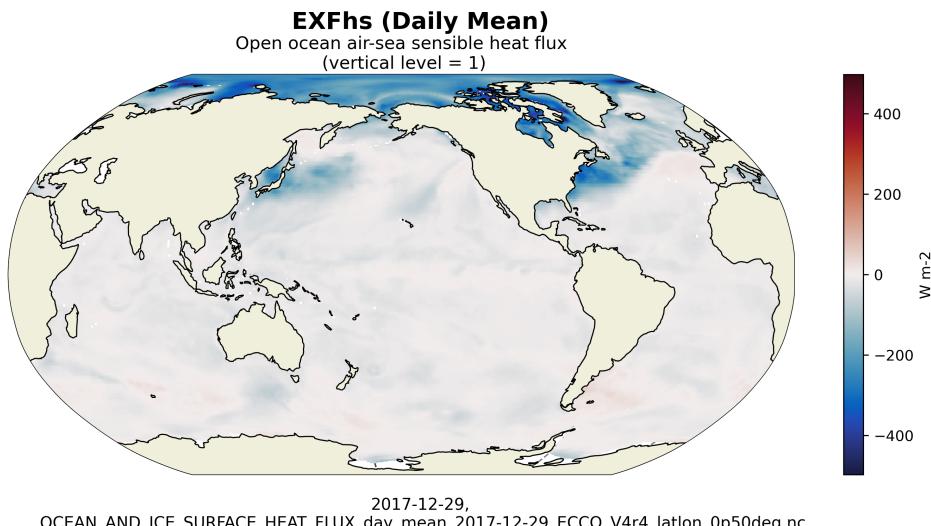


Figure 139: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFhs

13.3.4 Latlon Variable: EXFlwdn

Table 13.23: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFlwdn' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFlwdn	Downward longwave radiative flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFlwdn(time, latitude, longitude) EXFlwdn:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFlwdn:coordinates = time EXFlwdn:coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFlwdn:direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFlwdn:long_name = Downward longwave radiative flux EXFlwdn:standard_name = surface downwelling longwave flux in air EXFlwdn:units = W m^-2 EXFlwdn:valid_max = 513.3919067382812 EXFlwdn:valid_min = 4.188045501708984</pre>			
Comments			
Downward longwave radiative flux. note: sum of era-interim downward longwave radiation and the control adjustment from ocean state estimation.			

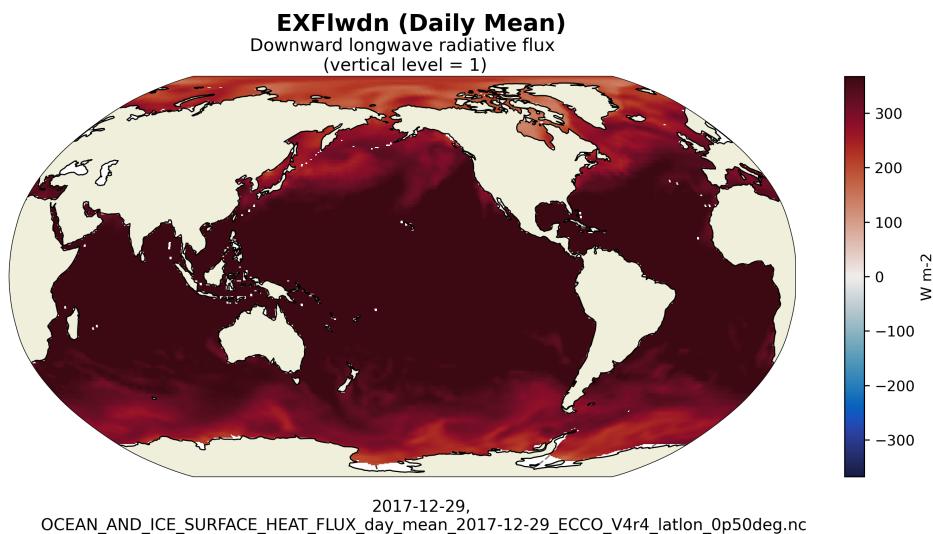


Figure 140: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFlwdn

13.3.5 Latlon Variable: EXFlwnet

Table 13.24: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFlwnet' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFlwnet	Net open ocean longwave radiative flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
float32 EXFlwnet(time, latitude, longitude) EXFlwnet: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFlwnet: coordinates = time EXFlwnet: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFlwnet: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFlwnet: long_name = Net open ocean longwave radiative flux EXFlwnet: standard_name = surface net downward longwave flux EXFlwnet: units = W m ⁻² EXFlwnet: valid_max = 293.4114990234375 EXFlwnet: valid_min = -144.3661346435547			
Comments			
Net longwave radiative flux per unit area of open water (not covered by sea-ice). note: net longwave radiation over open water calculated from downward longwave radiation (exflwdn) and upward longwave radiation from ocean and sea-ice thermal emission (stefan-boltzman law).			

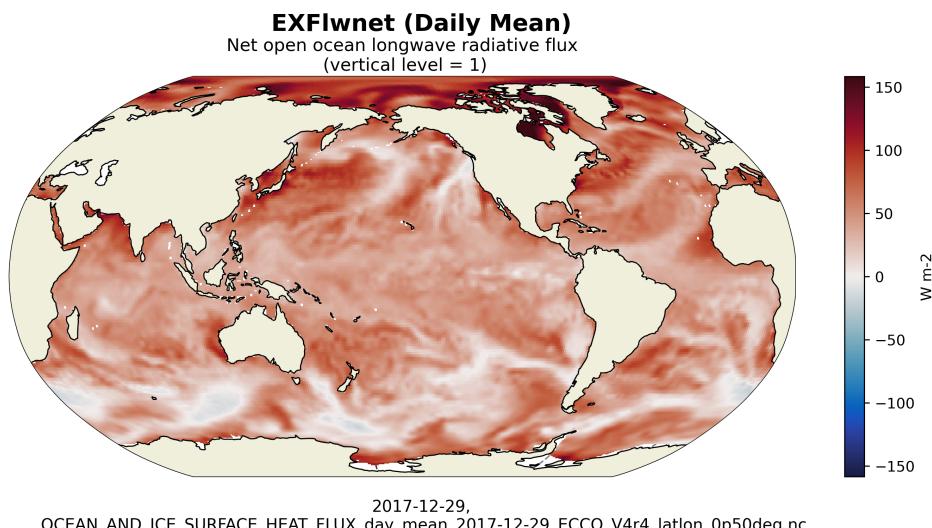


Figure 141: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFlwnet

13.3.6 Latlon Variable: EXFqnet

Table 13.25: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFqnet' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFqnet	Open ocean net air-sea heat flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFqnet(time, latitude, longitude) EXFqnet: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFqnet: coordinates = time EXFqnet: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFqnet: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFqnet: long_name = Open ocean net air-sea heat flux EXFqnet: units = W m⁻² EXFqnet: valid_max = 3408.977783203125 EXFqnet: valid_min = -687.8736572265625</pre>			
Comments			
Net air-sea heat flux (turbulent and radiative) per unit area of open water (not covered by sea-ice). note: net upward heat flux over open water, calculated as exflwnet+exfswnet-exflh-exfhs.			

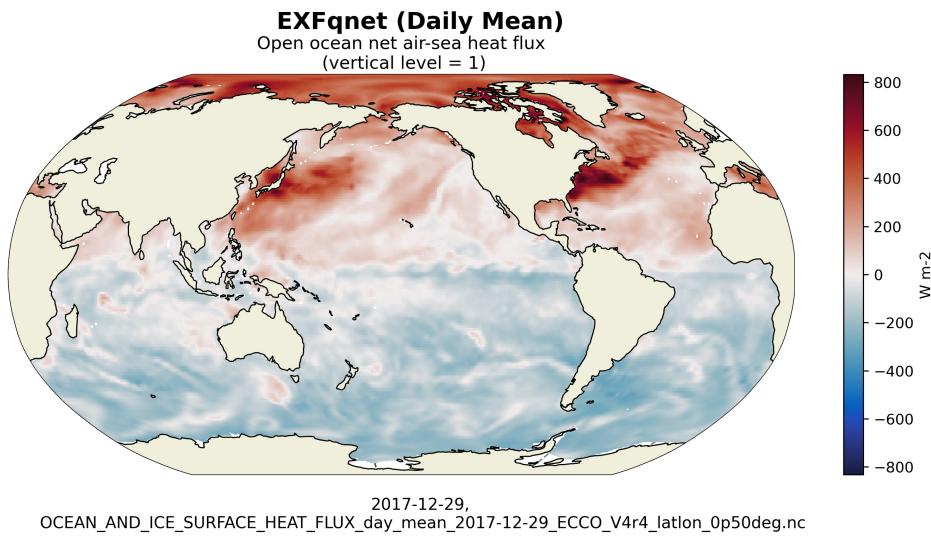


Figure 142: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFqnet

13.3.7 Latlon Variable: EXFswdn

Table 13.26: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFswdn' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFswdn	Downwelling shortwave radiative flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFswdn(time, latitude, longitude) EXFswdn:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFswdn:coordinates = time EXFswdn:coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFswdn:direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFswdn:long_name = Downwelling shortwave radiative flux EXFswdn:standard_name = surface downwelling shortwave flux in air EXFswdn:units = W m^-2 EXFswdn:valid_max = 707.345947265625 EXFswdn:valid_min = -224.63368225097656</pre>			
Comments			
Downward shortwave radiative flux. note: sum of era-interim downward shortwave radiation and the control adjustment from ocean state estimation.			

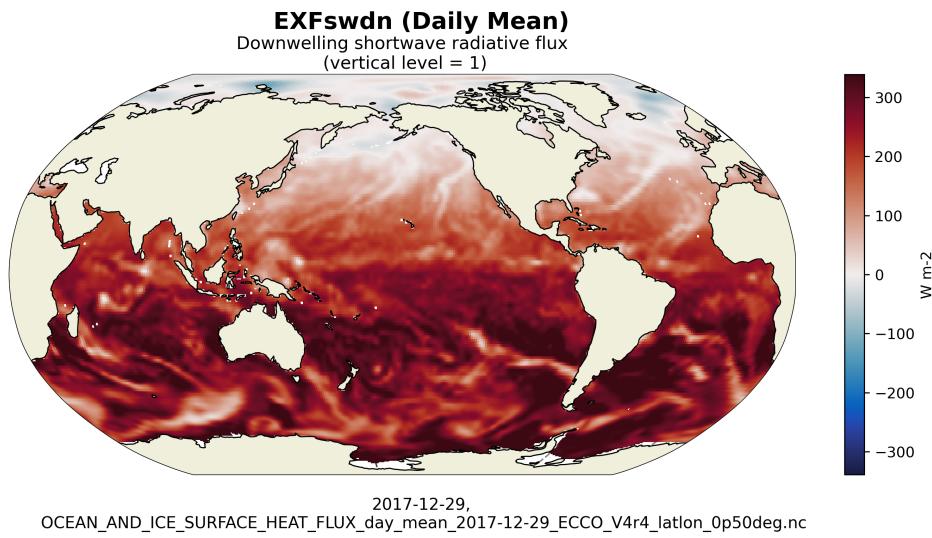


Figure 143: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFswdn

13.3.8 Latlon Variable: EXFswnet

Table 13.27: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFswnet' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFswnet	Open ocean net shortwave radiative flux	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
float32 EXFswnet(time, latitude, longitude) EXFswnet: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFswnet: coordinates = time EXFswnet: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFswnet: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) EXFswnet: long_name = Open ocean net shortwave radiative flux EXFswnet: standard_name = surface net downward shortwave flux EXFswnet: units = W m ⁻² EXFswnet: valid_max = 193.89297485351562 EXFswnet: valid_min = -655.6171264648438			
Comments			
Net shortwave radiative flux per unit area of open water (not covered by sea-ice). note: net shortwave radiation over open water calculated from downward shortwave flux (exfswdn) and ocean surface albedo.			

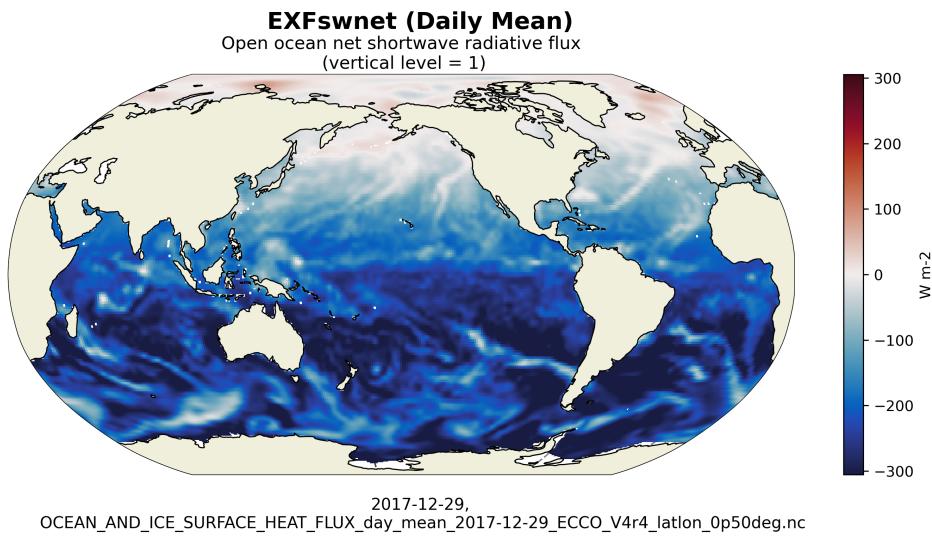


Figure 144: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: EXFswnet

13.3.9 Latlon Variable: Slaaflux

Table 13.28: Attributes description of the variable 'Slaaflux' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	Slaaflux	Conservative ocean and sea-ice advective heat flux adjustment	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 Slaaflux(time, latitude, longitude) Slaaflux: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 Slaaflux: coordinates = time Slaaflux: coverage_content_type = modelResult Slaaflux: direction = >0 decrease potential temperature (THETA) Slaaflux: long_name = Conservative ocean and sea-ice advective heat flux adjustment Slaaflux: units = W m⁻² Slaaflux: valid_max = 50.35451889038086 Slaaflux: valid_min = -16.214622497558594</pre>			
Comments			
Heat flux associated with the temperature difference between sea surface temperature and sea-ice (assume 0 degree c in the model). note: heat flux needed to melt/freeze sea-ice at 0 degc to sea water at the ocean surface (at sea surface temperature), excluding the latent heat of fusion.			

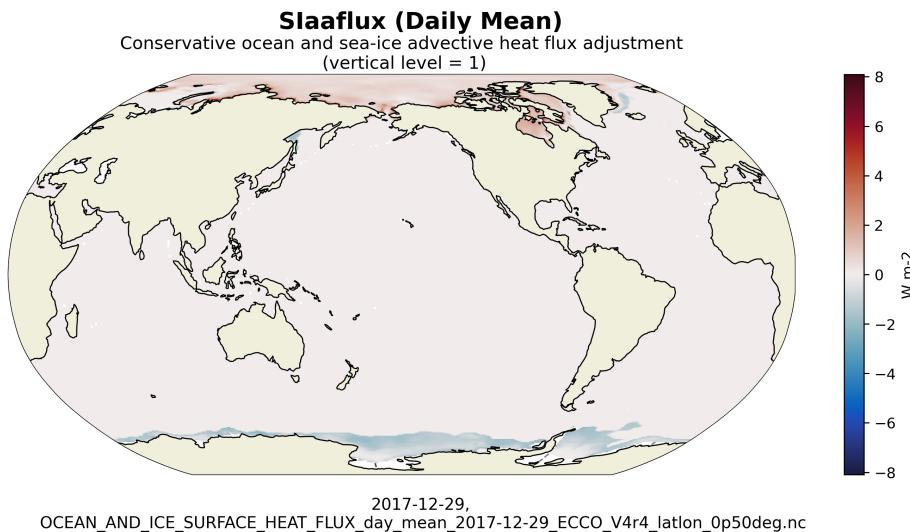


Figure 145: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: Slaaflux

13.3.10 Latlon Variable: SlatmQnt

Table 13.29: Attributes description of the variable 'SlatmQnt' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SlatmQnt	Net upward heat flux to the atmosphere	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIatmQnt(time, latitude, longitude) SIatmQnt: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIatmQnt: coordinates = time SIatmQnt: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIatmQnt: direction = >0 upward, decreases ocean temperature SIatmQnt: long_name = Net upward heat flux to the atmosphere SIatmQnt: standard_name = surface upward heat flux in air SIatmQnt: units = W m^-2 SIatmQnt: valid_max = 1704.7703857421875 SIatmQnt: valid_min = -756.0607299804688</pre>			
Comments			
Net upward heat flux to the atmosphere across open water and sea-ice or snow surfaces. note: nonzero siatmqnt may not be associated with a change in ocean potential temperature due to sea-ice growth or melting. to calculate total ocean heat content changes use the variable tflux which also accounts for changing ocean mass (e.g. ocefwflx).			

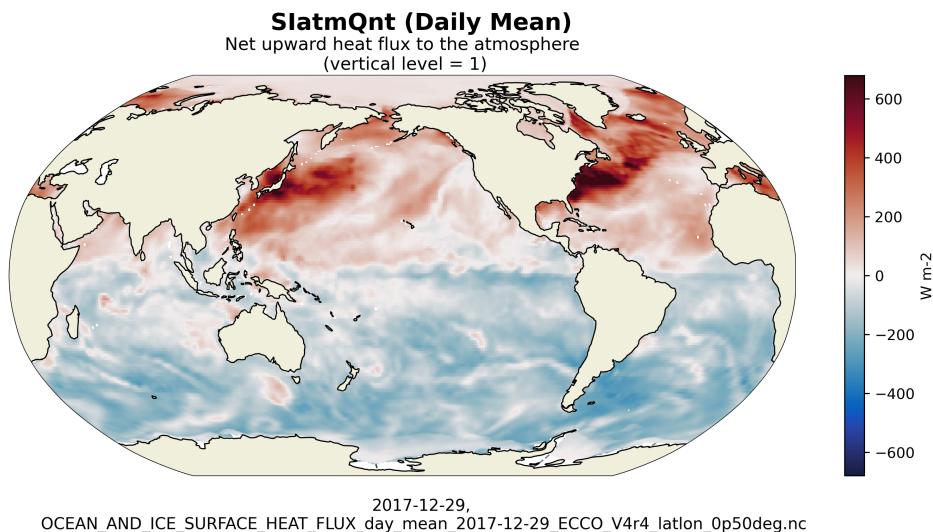


Figure 146: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: SlatmQnt

13.3.11 Latlon Variable: TFLUX

Table 13.30: Attributes description of the variable 'TFLUX' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	TFLUX	Rate of change of ocean heat content per m ² accounting for mass fluxes.	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 TFLUX(time, latitude, longitude) TFLUX: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 TFLUX: coordinates = time TFLUX: coverage_content_type = modelResult TFLUX: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) TFLUX: long_name = Rate of change of ocean heat content per m² accounting for mass fluxes. TFLUX: units = W m⁻² TFLUX: valid_max = 870.3130493164062 TFLUX: valid_min = -1713.51220703125</pre>			
Comments			
<p>The rate of change of ocean heat content due to heat fluxes across the liquid surface and the addition or removal of mass. . note: the global area integral of tflux and geothermal flux (geothermalflux.bin) matches the time-derivative of ocean heat content (j/s). unlike oceqnet, tflux includes the contribution to the ocean heat content from changing ocean mass (e.g. from ocefwflx).</p>			

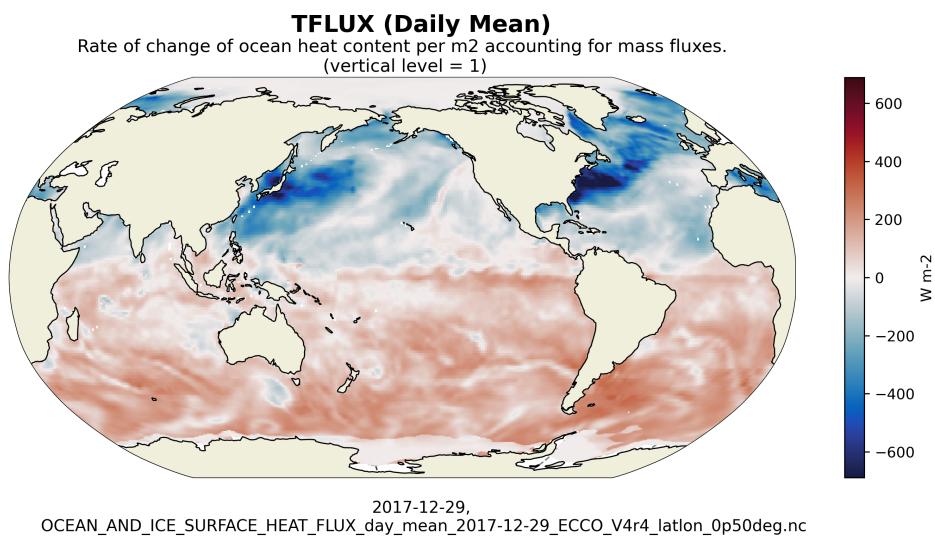


Figure 147: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: TFLUX

13.3.12 Latlon Variable: oceQnet

Table 13.31: Attributes description of the variable 'oceQnet' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	oceQnet	Net heat flux into the ocean surface	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 oceQnet(time, latitude, longitude) oceQnet: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 oceQnet: coordinates = time oceQnet: coverage_content_type = modelResult oceQnet: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) oceQnet: long_name = Net heat flux into the ocean surface oceQnet: standard_name = surface downward heat flux in sea water oceQnet: units = W m⁻² oceQnet: valid_max = 675.3716430664062 oceQnet: valid_min = -1708.8460693359375</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Net heat flux into the ocean surface from all processes: air-sea turbulent and radiative fluxes and turbulent and conductive fluxes between the ocean and sea-ice and snow. note: oceqnet does not include the change in ocean heat content due to changing ocean mass (ocefwflx). mass fluxes from evaporation, precipitation, and runoff (exfempr) happen at the same temperature as the ocean surface temperature. consequently, empmr does not change ocean surface temperature. conversely, mass fluxes due to sea-ice thickening/thinning and snow melt in the model are assumed to happen at a fixed Oc. consequently, mass fluxes due to phase changes between seawater and sea-ice and snow induce a heat flux when the ocean surface temperaure is not Oc. the variable tflux does include the change in ocean heat content due to changing ocean mass.</p>			

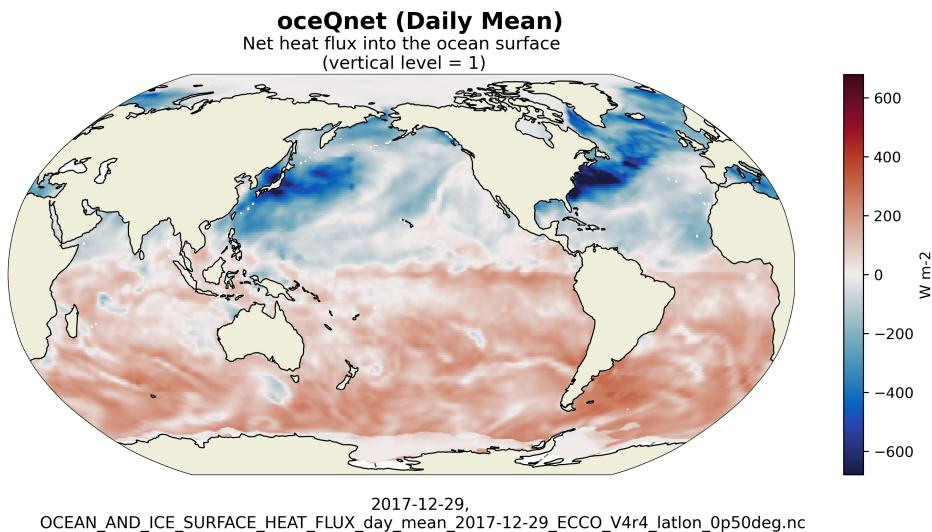


Figure 148: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: oceQnet

13.3.13 Latlon Variable: oceQsw

Table 13.32: Attributes description of the variable 'oceQsw' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	oceQsw	Net shortwave radiative flux across the ocean surface	W m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 oceQsw(time, latitude, longitude) oceQsw: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 oceQsw: coordinates = time oceQsw: coverage_content_type = modelResult oceQsw: direction = >0 increases potential temperature (THETA) oceQsw: long_name = Net shortwave radiative flux across the ocean surface oceQsw: units = W m^-2 oceQsw: valid_max = 655.6171264648438 oceQsw: valid_min = -134.39808654785156</pre>			
Comments			
Net shortwave radiative flux across the ocean surface. note: shortwave radiation penetrates below the surface grid cell.			

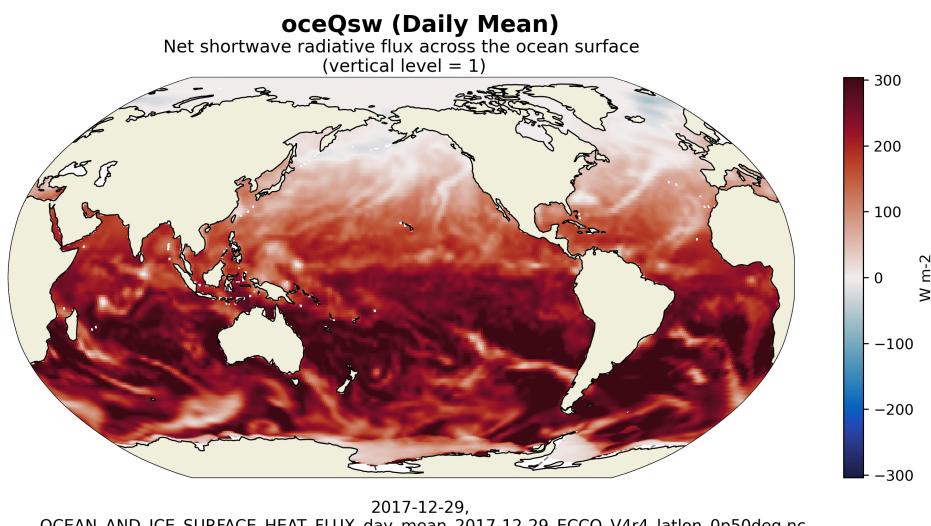


Figure 149: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_HEAT_FLUX, Variable: oceQsw

13.4 Latlon dataset of OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS

13.4.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of ocean and sea-ice surface stress interpolated to a regular 0.5-degree grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 13.33: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	—none—
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	—none—
latitude_bnds	Latitude bounds grid cells	—none—
longitude_bnds	Longitude bounds grid cells	—none—
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
EXFtaue	Zonal (east-west) wind stress	N m-2
EXFtaun	Meridional (north-south) wind stress	N m-2
oceTAUE	Zonal (east-west) ocean surface stress	N m-2
oceTAUN	Meridional (north-south) ocean surface stress	N m-2

13.4.2 Latlon Variable: EXFtaue

Table 13.34: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFtaue' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFtaue	Zonal (east-west) wind stress	N m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFtaue(time, latitude, longitude) EXFtaue: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFtaue: coordinates = time EXFtaue: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFtaue: direction = >0 increases eastward velocity (EVEL) EXFtaue: long_name = Zonal (east-west) wind stress EXFtaue: standard_name = surface downward eastward stress EXFtaue: units = N m^-2 EXFtaue: valid_max = 3.284827709197998 EXFtaue: valid_min = -3.1686902046203613</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Zonal (east-west) component of wind stress. note: exftaue is the zonal wind stress applied to the ocean and sea-ice. when sea-ice is present, the total zonal stress applied to the ocean surface is not exftaue, but a combination of the wind stress in the open water fraction (exftaue) and a stress from sea-ice in the ice-covered fraction (see ocetaue). exftaue is calculated by interpolating the model's x and y components of wind stress (exftaux and exftauy) to tracer cell centers and then finding the zonal component of the interpolated vectors. it is not recommended to use exftaue and exftaun for momentum budget calculations because interpolating exftaux and exftauy from the model grid to the lat-lon grid introduces errors. for momentum fluxes to the ocean surface see ocetaux and ocetauy.</p>			

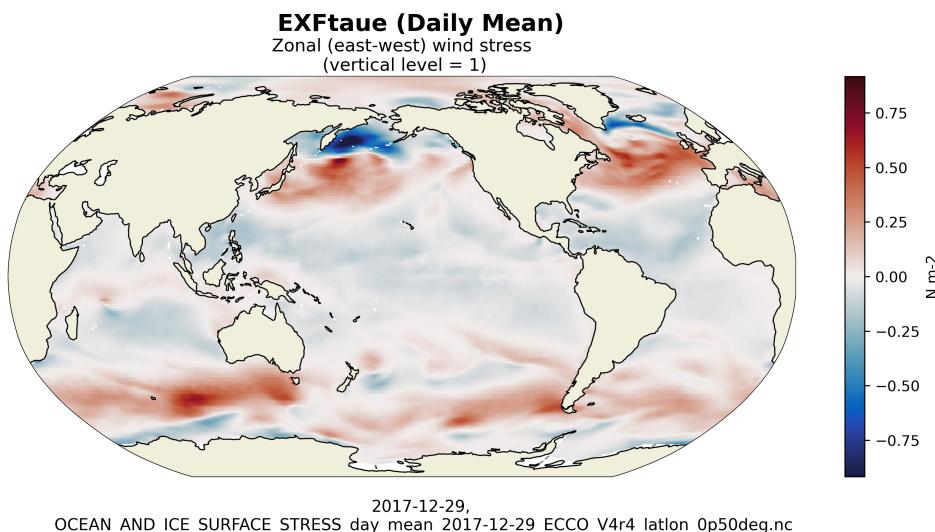


Figure 150: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS, Variable: EXFtaue

13.4.3 Latlon Variable: EXFtaun

Table 13.35: Attributes description of the variable 'EXFtaun' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EXFtaun	Meridional (north-south) wind stress	N m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EXFtaun(time, latitude, longitude) EXFtaun: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EXFtaun: coordinates = time EXFtaun: coverage_content_type = modelResult EXFtaun: direction = >0 increases northward velocity (NVEL) EXFtaun: long_name = Meridional (north-south) wind stress EXFtaun: standard_name = surface downward northward stress EXFtaun: units = N m^-2 EXFtaun: valid_max = 6.878159523010254 EXFtaun: valid_min = -4.111213207244873</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Meridional (north-south) component of wind stress. note: exftaun is the stress applied to the ocean and sea-ice. when sea-ice is present, the total meridional stress applied to the ocean surface is not exftaun, but a combination of the wind stress in the open water fraction (exftaun) and a stress from sea-ice in the ice-covered fraction (see ocetaun). exftaun is calculated by interpolating the model's x and y components of wind stress (exftaux and exftauy) to tracer cell centers and then determining the meridional component of the interpolated vectors. it is not recommended to use exftaux and exftauy for momentum budget calculations because interpolating exftaux and exftauy from the model grid to the lat-lon grid introduces errors. for momentum fluxes to the ocean surface see ocetaux and ocetauy.</p>			

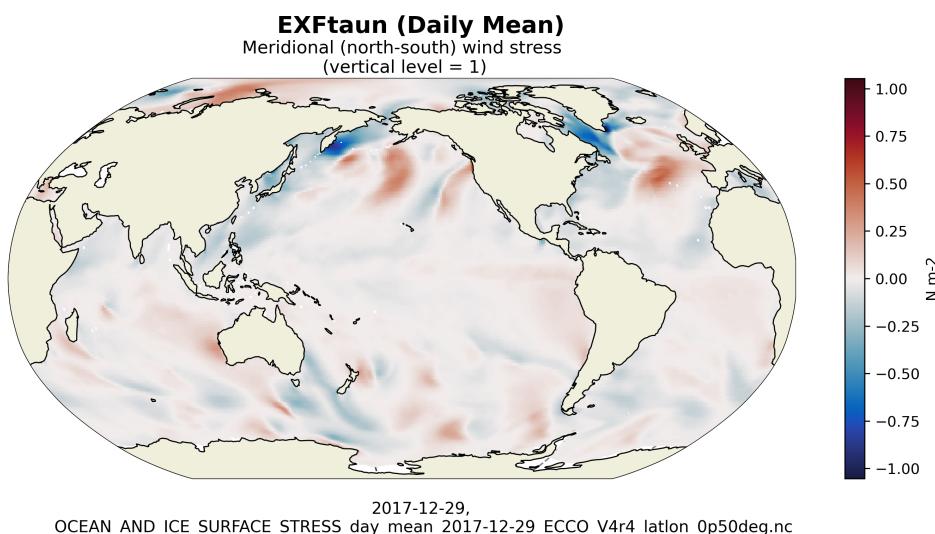


Figure 151: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS, Variable: EXFtaun

13.4.4 Latlon Variable: oceTAUE

Table 13.36: Attributes description of the variable 'oceTAUE' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	oceTAUE	Zonal (east-west) ocean surface stress	N m-2
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 oceTAUE(time, latitude, longitude) oceTAUE: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 oceTAUE: coordinates = time oceTAUE: coverage_content_type = modelResult oceTAUE: direction = >0 increases eastward velocity (EVEL) oceTAUE: long_name = Zonal (east-west) ocean surface stress oceTAUE: standard_name = surface downward eastward stress oceTAUE: units = N m-2 oceTAUE: valid_max = 2.000103712081909 oceTAUE: valid_min = -2.058817148208618</pre>			
Comments			
Zonal (east-west) component of ocean surface stress due to wind and sea-ice. note: ocetaue is calculated by interpolating the model's x and y components of ocean surface stress (ocetaux and ocetauu) to tracer cell centers and then finding the zonal component of the interpolated vectors.			

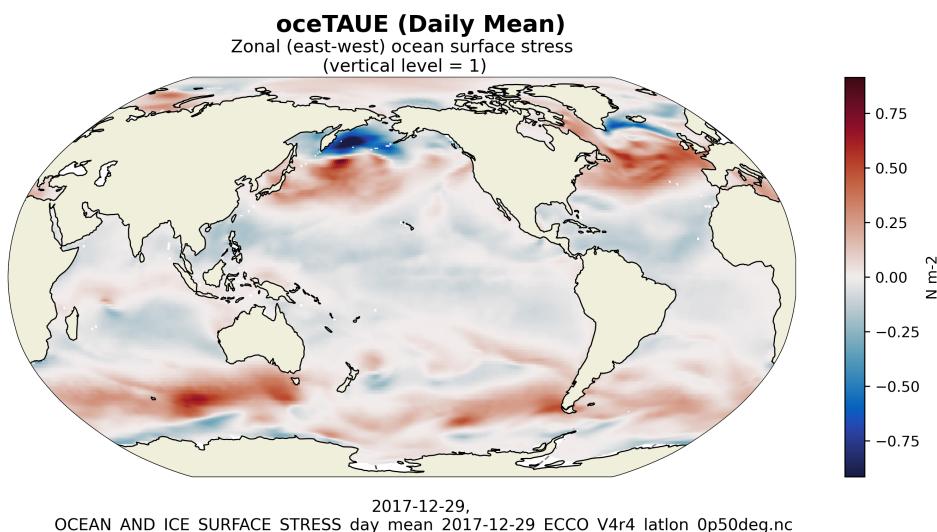


Figure 152: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS, Variable: oceTAUE

13.4.5 Latlon Variable: oceTAUN

Table 13.37: Attributes description of the variable 'oceTAUN' from OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	oceTAUN	Meridional (north-south) ocean surface stress	N m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 oceTAUN(time, latitude, longitude) oceTAUN: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 oceTAUN: coordinates = time oceTAUN: coverage_content_type = modelResult oceTAUN: direction = >0 increases northward velocity (NVEL) oceTAUN: long_name = Meridional (north-south) ocean surface stress oceTAUN: standard_name = surface downward northward stress oceTAUN: units = N m^-2 oceTAUN: valid_max = 2.019313097000122 oceTAUN: valid_min = -2.4036266803741455</pre>			
Comments			
Meridional (north-south) component of ocean surface stress due to wind and sea-ice. note: ocetaun is calculated by interpolating the model's x and y components of ocean surface stress (ocetaux and octauy) to tracer cell centers and then finding the meridional component of the interpolated vectors.			

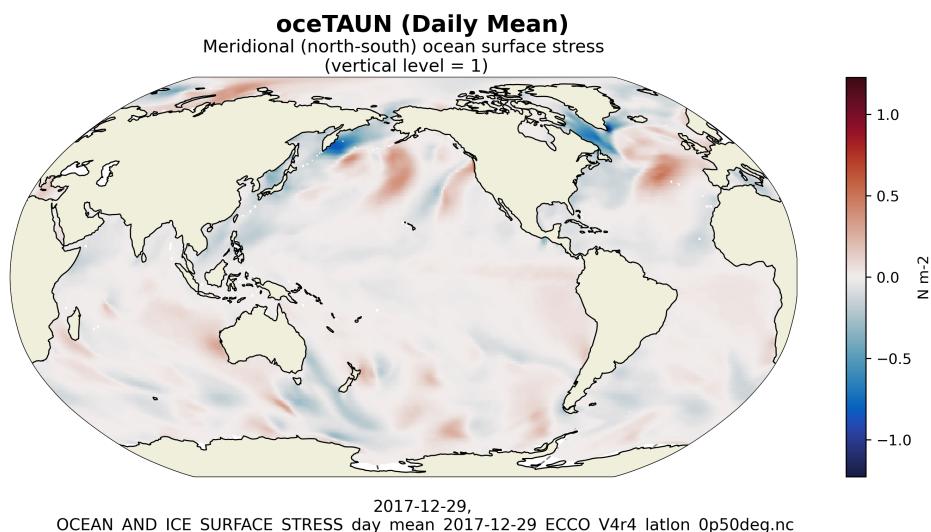


Figure 153: Dataset: OCEAN_AND_ICE_SURFACE_STRESS, Variable: oceTAUN

13.5 Latlon dataset of OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY

13.5.1 Overview

This dataset provides 3D fields of Gent-McWilliams ocean bolus velocity interpolated to a regular 0.5-degree grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 13.38: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
Z	Depth of grid cell center	m
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
latitude_bnds	Latitude bounds grid cells	-none-
longitude_bnds	Longitude bounds grid cells	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
EVELSTAR	Gent-mcwilliams zonal (east-west) bolus velocity	m s-1
NVELSTAR	Gent-mcwilliams meridional (north-south) bolus velocity	m s-1
WVELSTAR	Gent-mcwilliams vertical bolus velocity	m s-1

13.5.2 Latlon Variable: EVELSTAR

Table 13.39: Attributes description of the variable 'EVELSTAR' from OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EVELSTAR	Gent-mcwilliams zonal (east-west) bolus velocity	m s-1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EVELSTAR(time, Z, latitude, longitude) EVELSTAR: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EVELSTAR: coordinates = time Z EVELSTAR: coverage_content_type = modelResult EVELSTAR: long_name = Gent-McWilliams zonal (east-west) bolus velocity EVELSTAR: standard_name = eastward sea water velocity due to parameterized mesoscale eddies EVELSTAR: units = m s-1 EVELSTAR: valid_max = 0.7810457944869995 EVELSTAR: valid_min = -0.5832233428955078</pre>			
Comments			
Zonal (east-west) component of the gent-mcwilliams bolus ocean velocity. note: evelstar is calculated by interpolating the model's x and y components of gm bolus ocean velocity (uvelstar and vvelstar) to tracer cell centers and then finding the zonal components of the interpolated vectors. one should take care when interpreting bolus velocities interpolated from the ecco native model grid because interpolating from the model grid to the lat-lon grid introduces errors. some closed buget calculations require bolus velocity terms on the native model grid.			

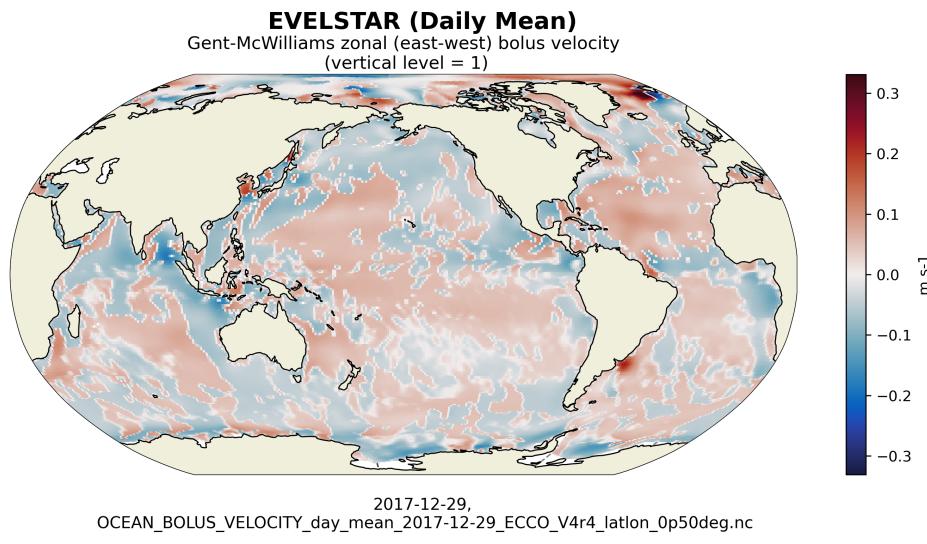


Figure 154: Dataset: OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY, Variable: EVELSTAR

13.5.3 Latlon Variable: NVELSTAR

Table 13.40: Attributes description of the variable 'NVELSTAR' from OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	NVELSTAR	Gent-mcwiliams meridional (north-south) bolus velocity	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 NVELSTAR(time, Z, latitude, longitude) NVELSTAR: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 NVELSTAR: coordinates = time Z NVELSTAR: coverage_content_type = modelResult NVELSTAR: long_name = Gent-McWilliams meridional (north-south) bolus velocity NVELSTAR: standard_name = northward sea water velocity due to parameterized mesoscale eddies NVELSTAR: units = m s⁻¹ NVELSTAR: valid_max = 0.6751338243484497 NVELSTAR: valid_min = -0.6472858190536499</pre>			
Comments			
Meridional (north-south) component of the gent-mcwiliams bolus ocean velocity. note: nvelstar is calculated by interpolating the model's x and y components of gm bolus ocean velocity (uvelstar and vvelstar) to tracer cell centers and then finding the meridional components of the interpolated vectors. one should take care when interpreting bolus velocities interpolated from the ecco native model grid because interpolating from the model grid to the lat-lon grid introduces errors. some closed buget calculations require bolus velocity terms on the native model grid			

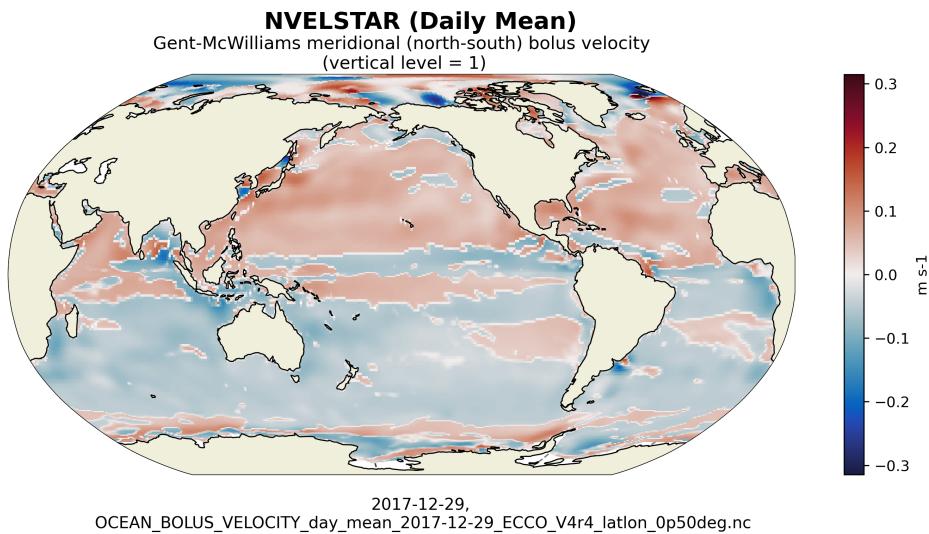


Figure 155: Dataset: OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY, Variable: NVELSTAR

13.5.4 Latlon Variable: WVELSTAR

Table 13.41: Attributes description of the variable 'WVELSTAR' from OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	WVELSTAR	Gent-mcwilliams vertical bolus velocity	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 WVELSTAR(time, Z, latitude, longitude) WVELSTAR: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 WVELSTAR: coordinates = time Z WVELSTAR: coverage_content_type = modelResult WVELSTAR: direction = >0 decreases volume WVELSTAR: long_name = Gent-McWilliams vertical bolus velocity WVELSTAR: standard_name = upward sea water velocity due to parameterized mesoscale eddies WVELSTAR: units = m s-1 WVELSTAR: valid_max = 0.0004019034677185118 WVELSTAR: valid_min = -0.00037936007720418274</pre>			
Comments			
Vertical component of the gent-mcwilliams bolus ocean velocity. note: in the arakawa-c grid used in ecco v4r4, vertical velocities are staggered relative to the tracer cell centers with values at the top and bottom faces of each grid cell.			

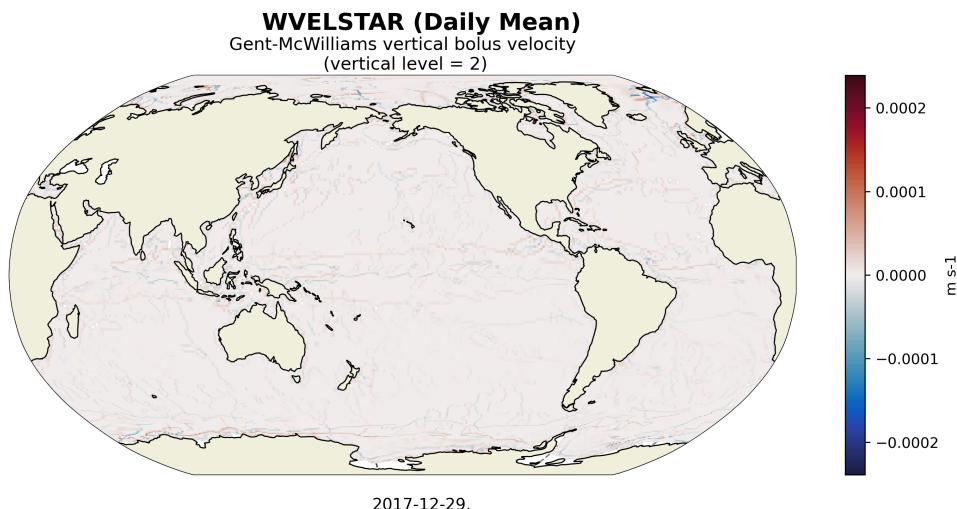


Figure 156: Dataset: OCEAN_BOLUS_VELOCITY, Variable: WVELSTAR

13.6 Latlon dataset of OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE

13.6.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of ocean bottom pressure interpolated to a regular 0.5-degree grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution. Ocean bottom pressure given in equivalent water thickness excluding (OBP) and including (OBPGMAP) the contribution from global mean atmospheric pressure.

Table 13.42: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	–none–
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	–none–
latitude_bnds	Latitude bounds grid cells	–none–
longitude_bnds	Longitude bounds grid cells	–none–
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
OBP	Ocean bottom pressure given as equivalent water thickness	m
OBPGMAP	Ocean bottom pressure given as equivalent water thickness, includes global mean atmospheric pressure	m

13.6.2 Latlon Variable: OBP

Table 13.43: Attributes description of the variable 'OBP' from OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	OBP	Ocean bottom pressure given as equivalent water thickness	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 OBP(time, latitude, longitude) OBP: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 OBP: coordinates = time OBP: coverage_content_type = modelResult OBP: long_name = Ocean bottom pressure given as equivalent water thickness OBP: units = m OBP: valid_max = 72.1243667602539 OBP: valid_min = -2.544442892074585</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Obp excludes the contribution from global mean atmospheric pressure and is therefore suitable for comparisons with grace data products. obp is calculated as follows. first, we calculate ocean hydrostatic bottom pressure anomaly, phibot, with phibot = p_b/rhoconst - gh(t), where p_b = model ocean hydrostatic bottom pressure, rhoconst = reference density (1029 kg m⁻³), g is acceleration due to gravity (9.81 m s⁻²), and h(t) is model depth at time t. then, obp = phibot/g + corrections for i) global mean steric sea level changes related to density changes in the boussinesq volume-conserving model (greatbatch correction, see sterghlo) and ii) global mean atmospheric pressure variations. use obp for comparisons with ocean bottom pressure data products that have been corrected for global mean atmospheric pressure variations. grace data typically are corrected for global mean atmospheric pressure variations. in contrast, ocean bottom pressure gauge data typically are not corrected for global mean atmospheric pressure variations.</p>			

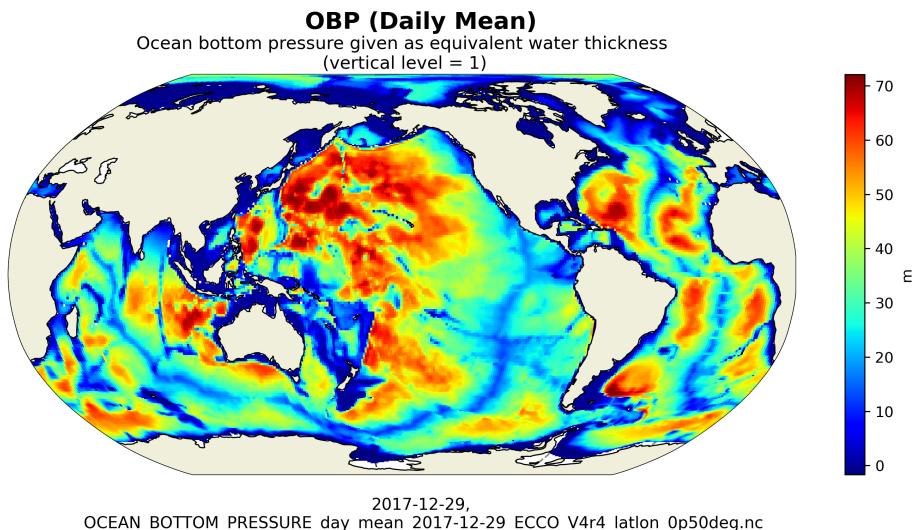


Figure 157: Dataset: OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE, Variable: OBP

13.6.3 Latlon Variable: OBPGMAP

Table 13.44: Attributes description of the variable 'OBPGMAP' from OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	OBPGMAP	Ocean bottom pressure given as equivalent water thickness, includes global mean atmospheric pressure	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 OBPGMAP(time, latitude, longitude) OBPGMAP: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 OBPGMAP: coordinates = time OBPGMAP: coverage_content_type = modelResult OBPGMAP: long_name = Ocean bottom pressure given as equivalent water thickness, includes global mean atmospheric pressure OBPGMAP: units = m OBPGMAP: valid_max = 82.14805603027344 OBPGMAP: valid_min = 7.395928859710693</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Obpgmap includes the contribution from global mean atmospheric pressure and is therefore suitable for comparisons with ocean bottom pressure gauge data products. obpgmap is calculated as follows. first, we calculate ocean hydrostatic bottom pressure anomaly, phibot, with $\text{phibot} = p_b/\rho_{\text{const}} - gh(t)$, where p_b = model ocean hydrostatic bottom pressure, ρ_{const} = reference density (1029 kg m^{-3}), g is acceleration due to gravity (9.81 m s^{-2}), and $h(t)$ is model depth at time t. then, $\text{obpgmap} = \text{phibot}/g + \text{corrections for global mean steric sea level changes related to density changes in the boussinesq volume-conserving model (greatbatch correction, see stergho).}$ use obpgmap for comparisons with ocean bottom pressure data products that have not been corrected for global mean atmospheric pressure variations. grace data typically are corrected for global mean atmospheric pressure variations. in contrast, ocean bottom pressure gauge data typically are not corrected for global mean atmospheric pressure variations.</p>			

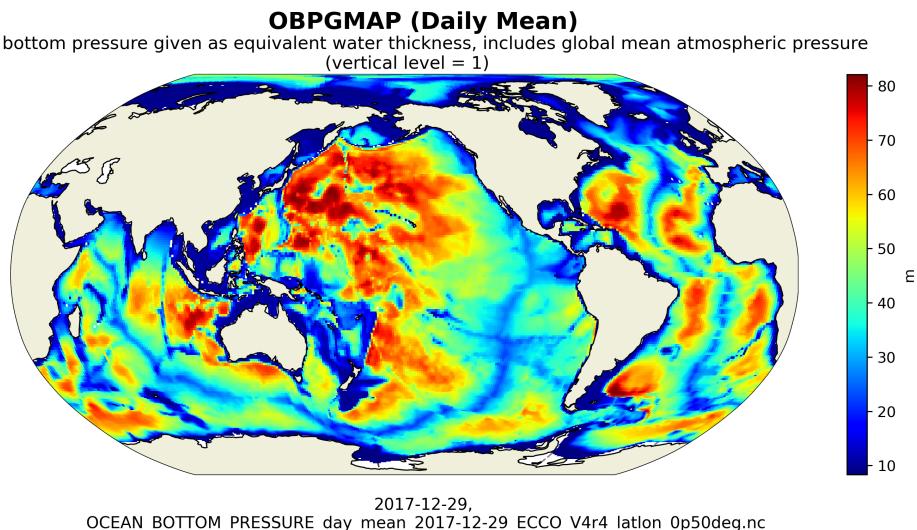


Figure 158: Dataset: OCEAN_BOTTOM_PRESSURE, Variable: OBPGMAP

13.7 Latlon dataset of OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS

13.7.1 Overview

This dataset provides 3D fields of ocean density, stratification, and hydrostatic pressure interpolated to a regular 0.5-degree grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 13.45: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
Z	Depth of grid cell center	m
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
latitude_bnds	Latitude bounds grid cells	-none-
longitude_bnds	Longitude bounds grid cells	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
RHOAnoma	In-situ seawater density anomaly	kg m ⁻³
DRHODR	Density stratification	kg m ⁻³ m ⁻¹
PHIHYD	Ocean hydrostatic pressure anomaly	m ² s ⁻²

13.7.2 Latlon Variable: DRHODR

Table 13.46: Attributes description of the variable 'DRHODR' from OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	DRHODR	Density stratification	kg m ⁻³ m ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 DRHODR(time, Z, latitude, longitude) DRHODR: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 DRHODR: coordinates = time Z DRHODR: coverage_content_type = modelResult DRHODR: long_name = Density stratification DRHODR: units = kg m⁻³ m⁻¹ DRHODR: valid_max = 0.011617615818977356 DRHODR: valid_min = -0.8687265515327454</pre>			
Comments			
Density stratification: d(sigma) d z-1. note: density computations are done with in-situ density. the vertical derivatives of in-situ density and locally-referenced potential density are identical the equation of state is a modified unesco formula by jackett and mcdougall (1995), which uses the model variable potential temperature as input assuming a horizontally and temporally constant pressure of \$p_0\$=-g h ₀ z\$.			

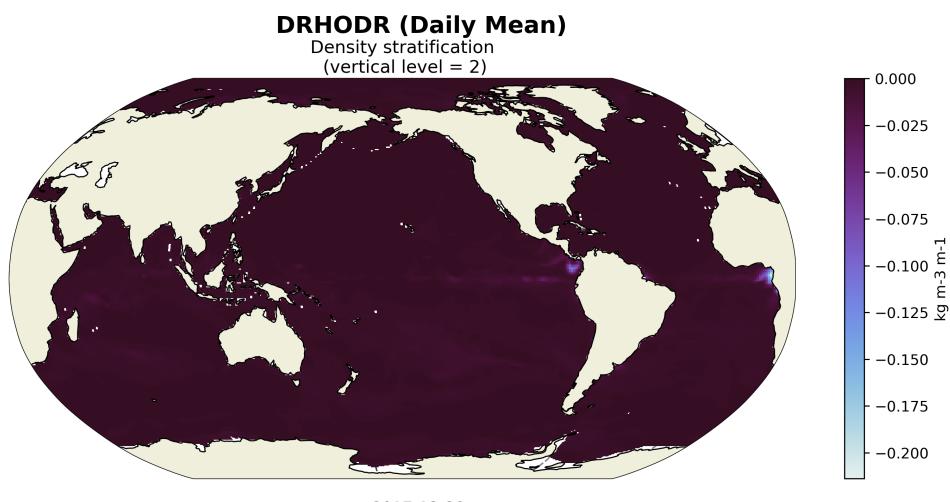


Figure 159: Dataset: OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS, Variable: DRHODR

13.7.3 Latlon Variable: PHIHYD

Table 13.47: Attributes description of the variable 'PHIHYD' from OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	PHIHYD	Ocean hydrostatic pressure anomaly	m2 s-2
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 PHIHYD(time, Z, latitude, longitude) PHIHYD:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 PHIHYD:coordinates = time Z PHIHYD:coverage_content_type = modelResult PHIHYD:long_name = Ocean hydrostatic pressure anomaly PHIHYD:units = m2 s-2 PHIHYD:valid_max = 783.9188232421875 PHIHYD:valid_min = 74.71473693847656</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Phihyd = p(k) / rhoconst - g z*(k,t), where p = hydrostatic ocean pressure at depth level k, rhoconst = reference density (1029 kg m-3), g is acceleration due to gravity (9.81 m s-2), and z*(k,t) is model depth at level k and time t. units: p:[kg m-1 s-2], rhoconst:[kg m-3], g:[m s-2], h(t):[m]. note: includes atmospheric pressure loading. quantity referred to in some contexts as hydrostatic pressure anomaly. phibot accounts for the model's time-varying grid cell thickness (z* coordinate system). see phihydr for hydrostatic pressure potential anomaly calculated using time-invariant grid cell thicknesses. phihyd is not corrected for global mean steric sea level changes related to density changes in the boussinesq volume-conserving model (greatbatch correction, see sterglo).</p>			

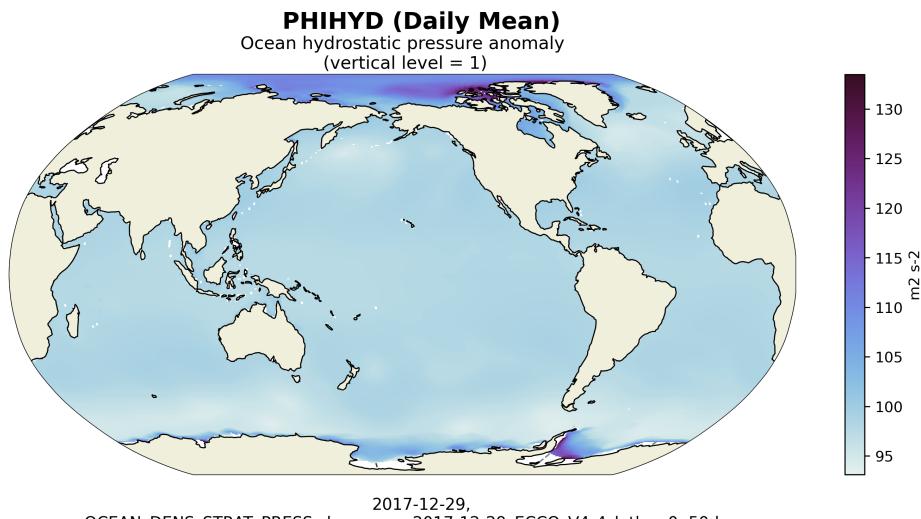


Figure 160: Dataset: OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS, Variable: PHIHYD

13.7.4 Latlon Variable: RHOAnoma

Table 13.48: Attributes description of the variable 'RHOAnoma' from OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	RHOAnoma	In-situ seawater density anomaly	kg m ⁻³
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 RHOAnoma(time, Z, latitude, longitude) RHOAnoma:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 RHOAnoma:coordinates = time Z RHOAnoma:coverage_content_type = modelResult RHOAnoma:long_name = In-situ seawater density anomaly RHOAnoma:units = kg m-3 RHOAnoma:valid_max = 25.540647506713867 RHOAnoma:valid_min = -19.919862747192383</pre>			
Comments			
In-situ seawater density anomaly relative to the reference density, rhoconst. rhoconst = 1029 kg m ⁻³			

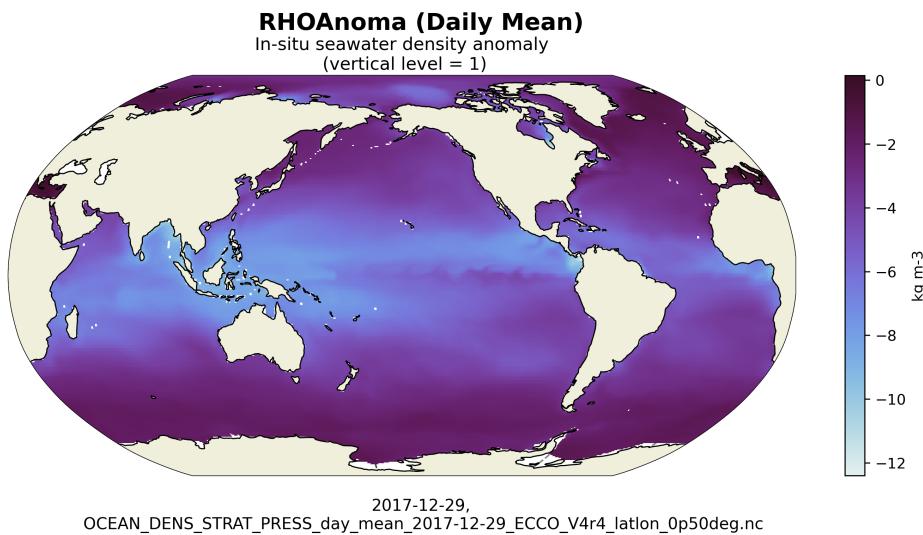


Figure 161: Dataset: OCEAN_DENS_STRAT_PRESS, Variable: RHOAnoma

13.8 Latlon dataset of OCEAN_MIXED_LAYER_DEPTH

13.8.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D files of ocean mixed layer depth interpolated to a regular 0.5-degree grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 13.49: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_MIXED_LAYER_DEPTH

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	—none—
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	—none—
latitude_bnds	Latitude bounds grid cells	—none—
longitude_bnds	Longitude bounds grid cells	—none—
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
MXLDEPTH	Mixed-layer depth diagnosed using the temperature difference criterion of kara et al., 2000	m

13.8.2 Latlon Variable: MXLDEPTH

Table 13.50: Attributes description of the variable 'MXLDEPTH' from OCEAN_MIXED_LAYER_DEPTH's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	MXLDEPTH	Mixed-layer depth diagnosed using the temperature difference criterion of Kara et al., 2000	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 MXLDEPTH(time, latitude, longitude) MXLDEPTH: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 MXLDEPTH: coordinates = time MXLDEPTH: coverage_content_type = modelResult MXLDEPTH: long_name = Mixed-layer depth diagnosed using the temperature difference criterion of Kara et al., 2000 MXLDEPTH: standard_name = ocean mixed layer thickness MXLDEPTH: units = m MXLDEPTH: valid_max = 5331.2001953125 MXLDEPTH: valid_min = 5.000001430511475</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Mixed-layer depth as determined by the depth where waters are first 0.8 degrees celsius colder than the surface. see Kara et al. (jgr, 2000). . note: the Kara et al. criterion may not be appropriate for some applications. if needed, mixed layer depth can be calculated using different criteria. see vertical density stratification (drhodr) and density anomaly (rhoanoma).</p>			

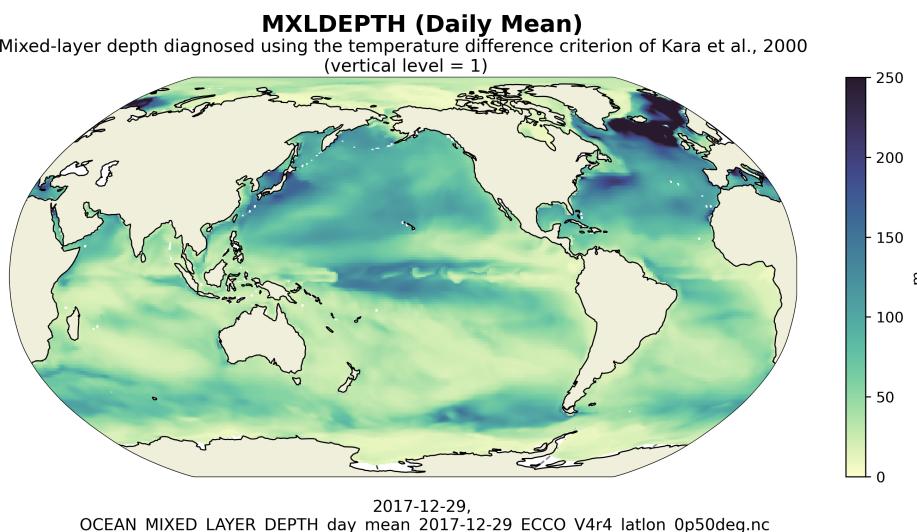


Figure 162: Dataset: OCEAN_MIXED_LAYER_DEPTH, Variable: MXLDEPTH

13.9 Latlon dataset of OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY

13.9.1 Overview

This dataset provides 3D fields of ocean potential temperature and salinity interpolated to a regular 0.5-degree grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 13.51: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	-none-
Z	Depth of grid cell center	m
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	-none-
latitude_bnds	Latitude bounds grid cells	-none-
longitude_bnds	Longitude bounds grid cells	-none-
Z_bnds	Depths of grid cell upper and lower interfaces	-none-
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
THETA	Potential temperature	degree_C
SALT	Salinity	1e-3

13.9.2 Latlon Variable: SALT

Table 13.52: Attributes description of the variable 'SALT' from OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SALT	Salinity	1e-3
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SALT(time, Z, latitude, longitude) SALT: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SALT: coordinates = time Z SALT: coverage_content_type = modelResult SALT: long_name = Salinity SALT: standard_name = sea water salinity SALT: units = 1e-3 SALT: valid_max = 41.321231842041016 SALT: valid_min = 16.73577880859375</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Defined using cf convention 'sea water salinity' is the salt content of sea water, often on the practical salinity scale of 1978. however, the unqualified term 'salinity' is generic and does not necessarily imply any particular method of calculation. the units of salinity are dimensionless and the units attribute should normally be given as 1e-3 or 0.001 i.e. parts per thousand'. see https://cfconventions.org/data/cf-standard-names/73/build/cf-standard-name-table.html</p>			

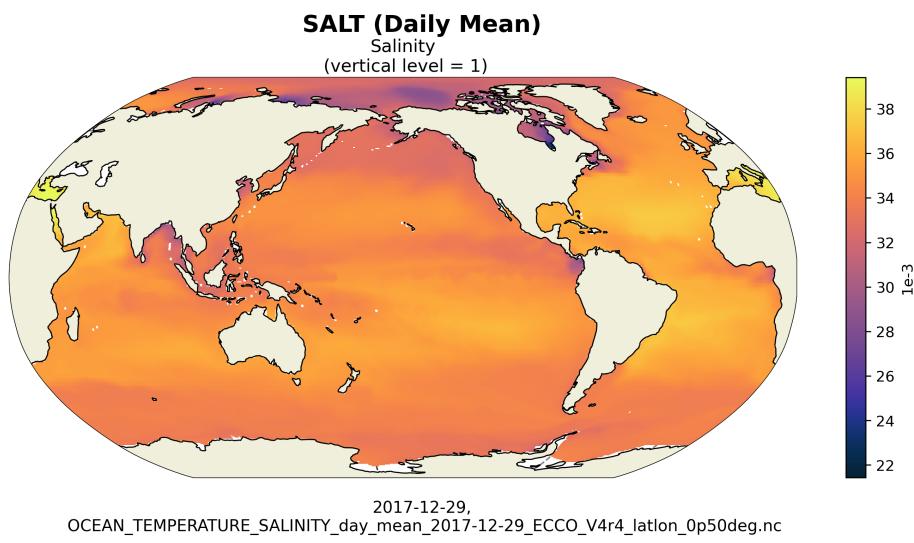


Figure 163: Dataset: OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY, Variable: SALT

13.9.3 Latlon Variable: THETA

Table 13.53: Attributes description of the variable 'THETA' from OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	THETA	Potential temperature	degree_C
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 THETA(time, Z, latitude, longitude) THETA: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 THETA: coordinates = time Z THETA: coverage_content_type = modelResult THETA: long_name = Potential temperature THETA: standard_name = sea water potential temperature THETA: units = degree C THETA: valid_max = 36.425140380859375 THETA: valid_min = -2.9179372787475586</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Sea water potential temperature is the temperature a parcel of sea water would have if moved adiabatically to sea level pressure. note: the equation of state is a modified unesco formula by jackett and mcdougall (1995), which uses the model variable potential temperature as input assuming a horizontally and temporally constant pressure of $\\$p_0 = g h_o [0] z \\$.</p>			

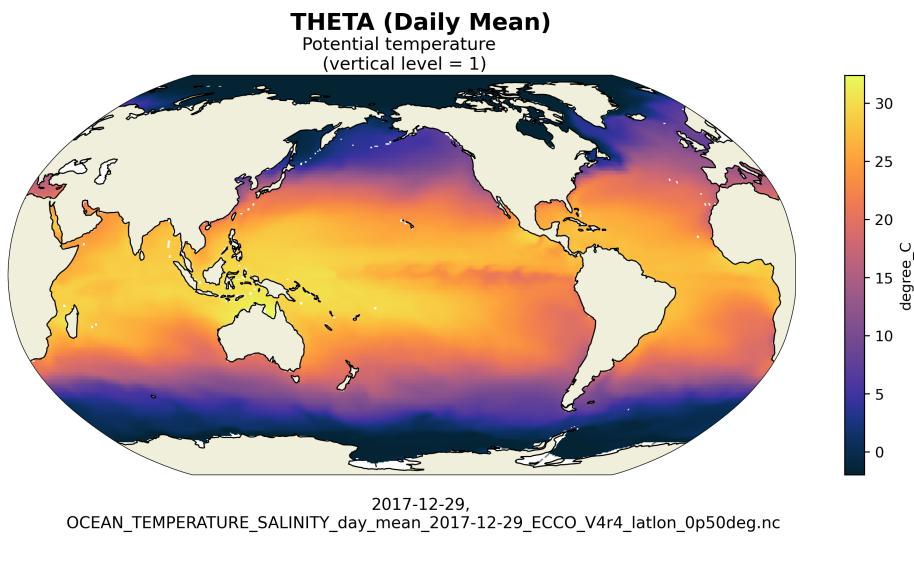


Figure 164: Dataset: OCEAN_TEMPERATURE_SALINITY, Variable: THETA

13.10 Latlon dataset of OCEAN_VELOCITY

13.10.1 Overview

This dataset provides 3D fields of ocean velocity interpolated to a regular 0.5-degree grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 13.54: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset OCEAN_VELOCITY

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	–none–
Z	Depth of grid cell center	m
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	–none–
latitude_bnds	Latitude bounds grid cells	–none–
longitude_bnds	Longitude bounds grid cells	–none–
Z_bnds	Depths of grid cell upper and lower interfaces	–none–
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
EVEL	Zonal (east-west) velocity	m s ⁻¹
NVEL	Meridional (north-south) velocity	m s ⁻¹
WVEL	Vertical velocity	m s ⁻¹

13.10.2 Latlon Variable: EVEL

Table 13.55: Attributes description of the variable 'EVEL' from OCEAN_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	EVEL	Zonal (east-west) velocity	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 EVEL(time, Z, latitude, longitude) EVEL: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 EVEL: coordinates = Z time EVEL: coverage_content_type = modelResult EVEL: long_name = Zonal (east-west) velocity EVEL: standard_name = eastward sea water velocity EVEL: units = m s⁻¹ EVEL: valid_max = 1.948591947555542 EVEL: valid_min = -1.746832251548767</pre>			
Comments			
Zonal (east-west) component of ocean velocity. note: evel is calculated by interpolating the model's x and y components of ocean velocity (uvel and vvel) to tracer cell centers and then finding the zonal component of the interpolated vectors. it is not recommended to use evel and nvel for volume budget calculations because interpolating uvel and vvel from the model grid to the lat-lon grid introduces errors. perform volume budget calculations with uvelmass and vvelmass on the native model grid.			

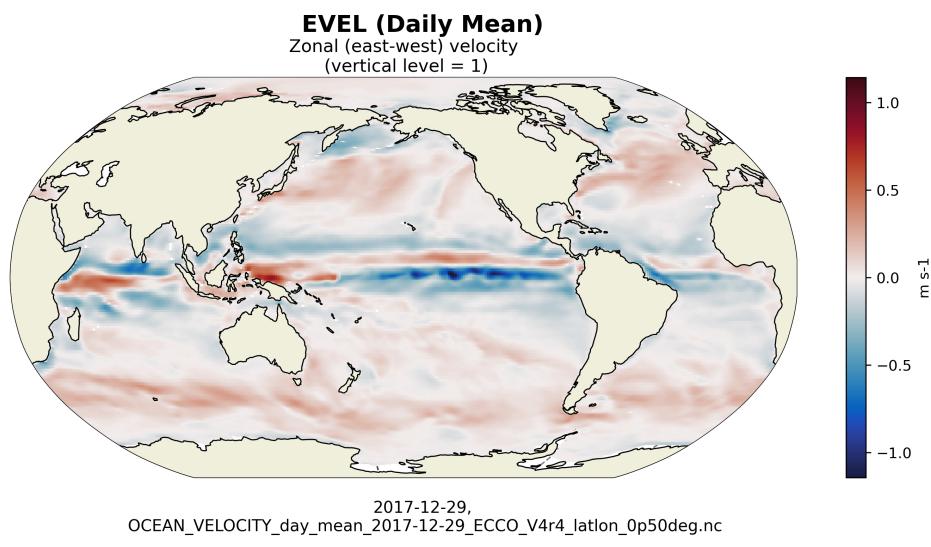


Figure 165: Dataset: OCEAN_VELOCITY, Variable: EVEL

13.10.3 Latlon Variable: NVEL

Table 13.56: Attributes description of the variable 'NVEL' from OCEAN_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	NVEL	Meridional (north-south) velocity	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 NVEL(time, Z, latitude, longitude) NVEL:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 NVEL:coordinates = Z time NVEL:coverage_content_type = modelResult NVEL:long_name = Meridional (north-south) velocity NVEL:standard_name = northward sea water velocity NVEL:units = m s⁻¹ NVEL:valid_max = 2.0500051975250244 NVEL:valid_min = -1.2522369623184204</pre>			
Comments			
Meridional (north-south) component of ocean velocity. note: nvel is calculated by interpolating the model's x and y components of ocean velocity (uvel and vvel) to tracer cell centers and then finding the meridional component of the interpolated vectors. it is not recommended to use uvel and nvel for volume budget calculations because interpolating uvel and vvel from the model grid to the lat-lon grid introduces errors. perform volume budget calculations with uvelmass and vvelmass on the native model grid.			

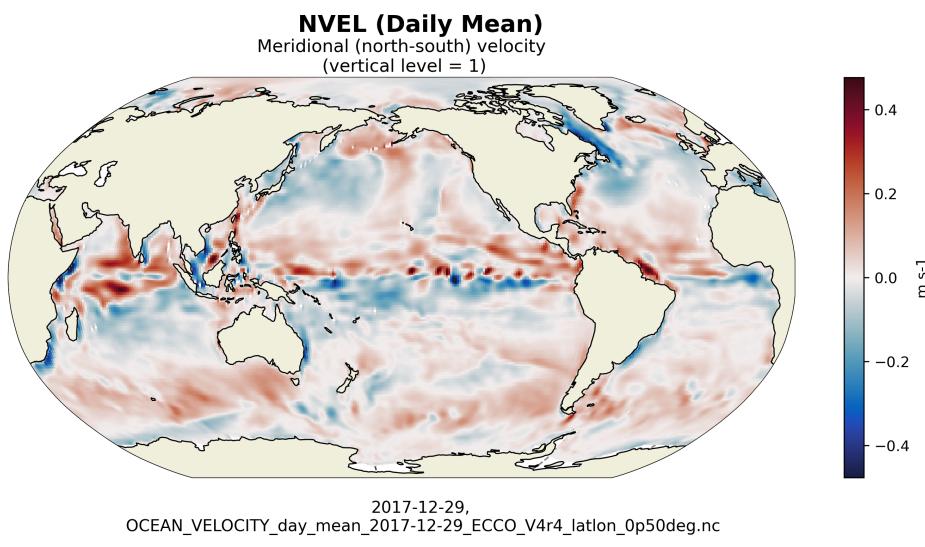


Figure 166: Dataset: OCEAN_VELOCITY, Variable: NVEL

13.10.4 Latlon Variable: WVEL

Table 13.57: Attributes description of the variable 'WVEL' from OCEAN_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	WVEL	Vertical velocity	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 WVEL(time, Z, latitude, longitude) WVEL:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 WVEL:coordinates = Z time WVEL:coverage_content_type = modelResult WVEL:direction = >0 decreases volume WVEL:long_name = Vertical velocity WVEL:standard_name = upward sea water velocity WVEL:units = m s⁻¹ WVEL:valid_max = 0.0016380994347855449 WVEL:valid_min = -0.0023150660563260317</pre>			
Comments			
Vertical velocity in the +z direction at the top face of the grid cell. note: in the arakawa-c grid used in ecco v4r4, vertical velocities are staggered relative to the tracer cell centers with values at the top and bottom faces of each grid cell.			

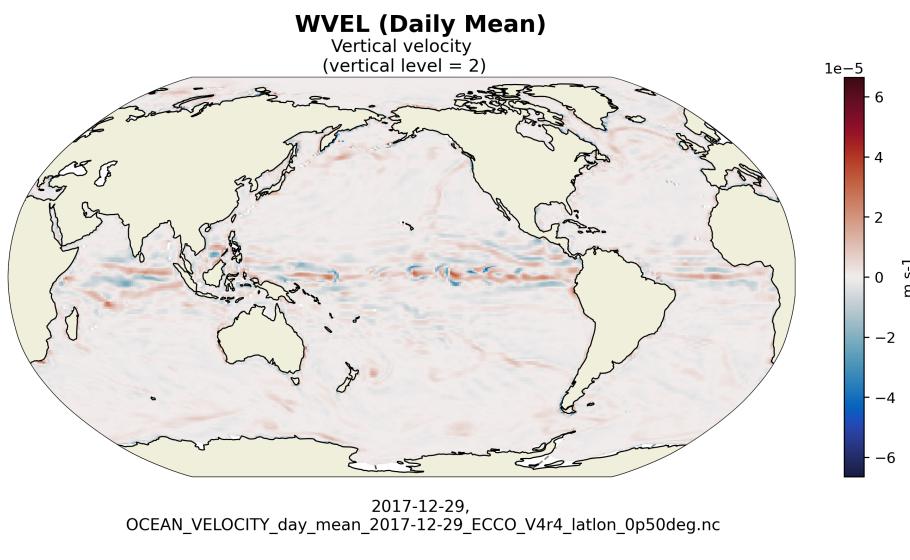


Figure 167: Dataset: OCEAN_VELOCITY, Variable: WVEL

13.11 Latlon dataset of SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS

13.11.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of sea-ice and snow concentration and thickness interpolated to a regular 0.5-degree grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

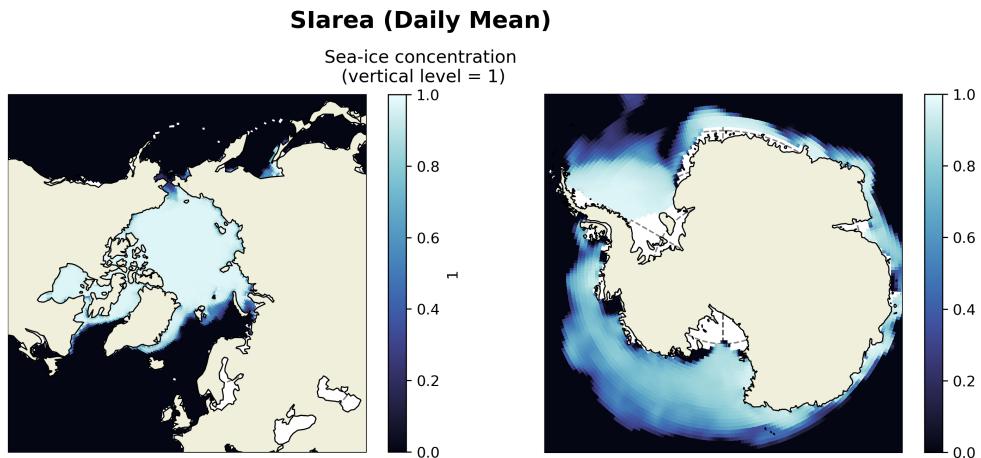
Table 13.58: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	–none–
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	–none–
latitude_bnds	Latitude bounds grid cells	–none–
longitude_bnds	Longitude bounds grid cells	–none–
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
Slarea	Sea-ice concentration	1
Slheff	Area-averaged sea-ice thickness	m
Slhsnow	Area-averaged snow thickness	m
slceLoad	Average sea-ice and snow mass per unit area	kg m ⁻²

13.11.2 Latlon Variable: Slarea

Table 13.59: Attributes description of the variable 'Slarea' from SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	Slarea	Sea-ice concentration	1
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIarea(time, latitude, longitude) SIarea: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIarea: coordinates = time SIarea: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIarea: long_name = Sea-ice concentration SIarea: standard_name = sea ice area fraction SIarea: units = 1 SIarea: valid_max = 0.9700000286102295 SIarea: valid_min = 0.0</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Fraction of ocean grid cell covered with sea-ice [0 to 1]. cf standard name table v73: 'area fraction' is the fraction of a grid cell's horizontal area that has some characteristic of interest. it is evaluated as the area of interest divided by the grid cell area. it may be expressed as a fraction, a percentage, or any other dimensionless representation of a fraction. sea ice area fraction is area of the sea surface occupied by sea ice. it is also called 'sea ice concentration'. 'sea ice' means all ice floating in the sea which has formed from freezing sea water, rather than by other processes such as calving of land ice to form icebergs. https://cfconventions.org/data/cf-standard-names/73/build/cf-standard-name-table.html. defined using cf standard name table v73: 'area fraction' is the fraction of a grid cell's horizontal area that has some characteristic of interest. it is evaluated as the area of interest divided by the grid cell area. it may be expressed as a fraction, a percentage, or any other dimensionless representation of a fraction. sea ice area fraction is area of the sea surface occupied by sea ice. it is also called 'sea ice concentration'. 'sea ice' means all ice floating in the sea which has formed from freezing sea water and precipitation, rather than by other processes such as calving of land ice to form icebergs. https://cfconventions.org/data/cf-standard-names/73/build/cf-standard-name-table.html</p>			



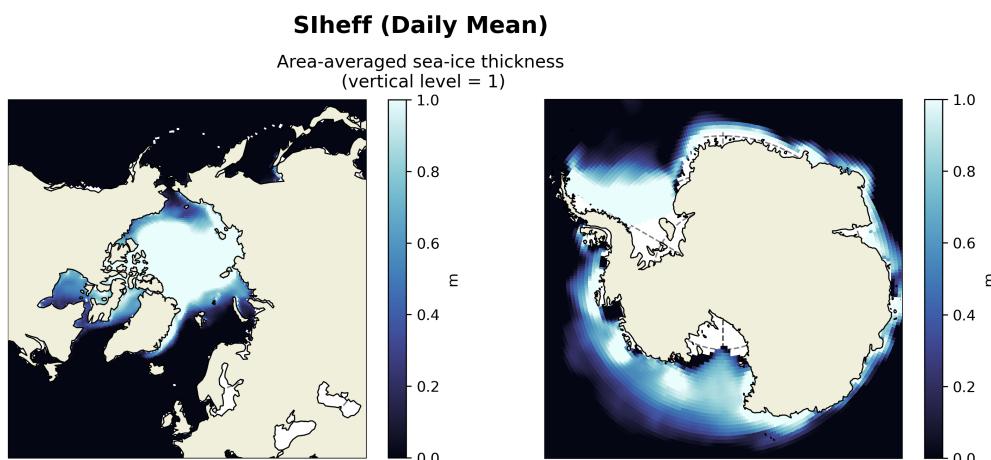
SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_latlon_0p50deg.nc

Figure 168: Dataset: SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS, Variable: Slarea

13.11.3 Latlon Variable: SIheff

Table 13.60: Attributes description of the variable 'SIheff' from SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SIheff	Area-averaged sea-ice thickness	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIheff(time, latitude, longitude) SIheff: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIheff: coordinates = time SIheff: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIheff: long_name = Area-averaged sea-ice thickness SIheff: standard_name = sea ice thickness SIheff: units = m SIheff: valid_max = 9.000518798828125 SIheff: valid_min = 0.0</pre>			
Comments			
Sea-ice thickness averaged over the entire model grid cell, including open water where sea-ice thickness is zero. note: sea-ice thickness over the ice-covered fraction of the grid cell is siheff/siarea			



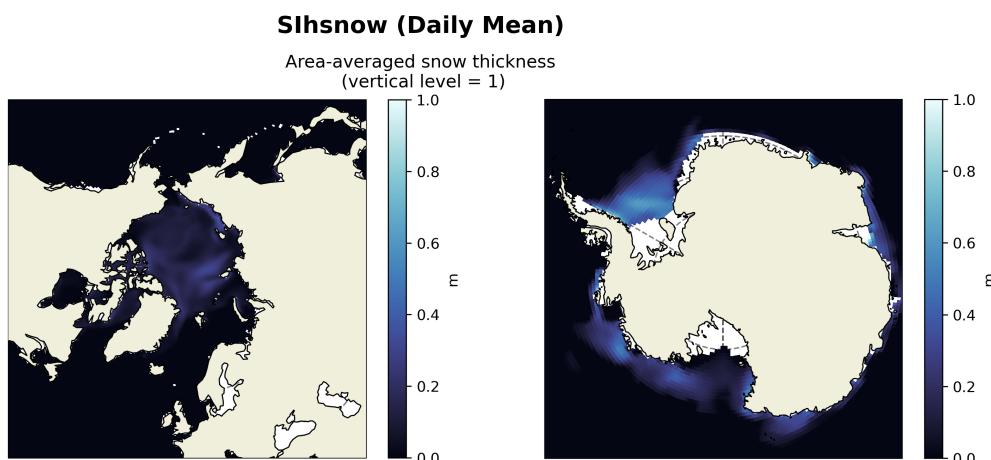
SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_latlon_0p50deg.nc

Figure 169: Dataset: SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS, Variable: SIheff

13.11.4 Latlon Variable: SIhsnow

Table 13.61: Attributes description of the variable 'SIhsnow' from SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SIhsnow	Area-averaged snow thickness	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIhsnow(time, latitude, longitude) SIhsnow: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIhsnow: coordinates = time SIhsnow: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIhsnow: long_name = Area-averaged snow thickness SIhsnow: standard_name = surface snow thickness SIhsnow: units = m SIhsnow: valid_max = 2.5671639442443848 SIhsnow: valid_min = -0.0004725505714304745</pre>			
Comments			
Snow thickness averaged over the entire model grid cell, including open water where snow thickness is zero. note: snow thickness over the ice-covered fraction of the grid cell is sihsnow/siarea			



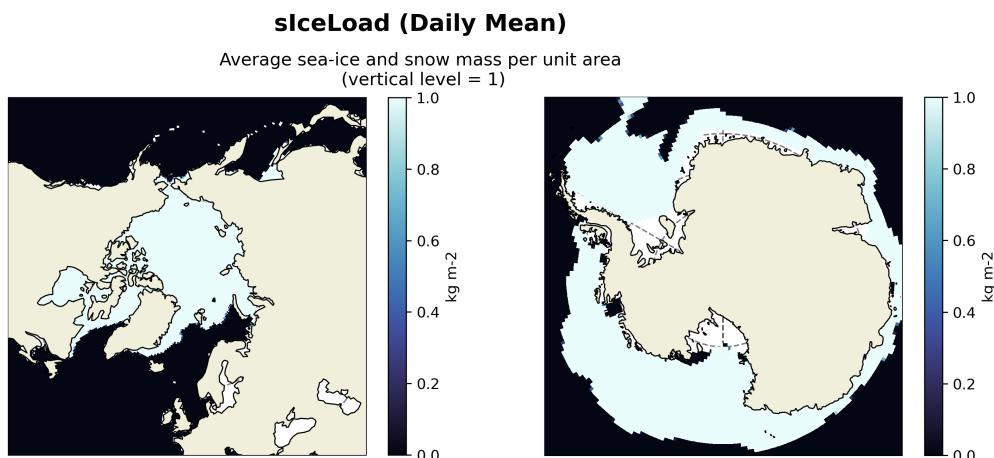
SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_latlon_0p50deg.nc

Figure 170: Dataset: SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS, Variable: SIhsnow

13.11.5 Latlon Variable: slceLoad

Table 13.62: Attributes description of the variable 'slceLoad' from SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	slceLoad	Average sea-ice and snow mass per unit area	kg m ⁻²
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 slceLoad(time, latitude, longitude) slceLoad:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 slceLoad:coordinates = time slceLoad:coverage_content_type = modelResult slceLoad:long_name = Average sea-ice and snow mass per unit area slceLoad:standard_name = sea ice and surface snow amount slceLoad:units = kg m^-2 slceLoad:valid_max = 8729.935546875 slceLoad:valid_min = -0.0015558383893221617</pre>			
Comments			
Total mass of sea-ice and snow in a model grid cell averaged over model grid cell area. note: siceload is used to correct model sea level anomaly, etan, to calculate dynamic sea surface height, ssh, and sea surface height without the inverted barometer (ib) correction, sshnoibc. in the model, sea-ice is treated as floating above the sea level with etan tracing the location of the ocean-ice interface. consequently, sea-ice growth in the model lowers etan and sea-ice melting raises etan. dynamic sea surface height is obtained by correcting etan by the weight of ice and snow directly above following archimedes' principle.			



SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS_day_mean_2017-12-29_ECCO_V4r4_latlon_0p50deg.nc

Figure 171: Dataset: SEA_ICE_CONC_THICKNESS, Variable: slceLoad

13.12 Latlon dataset of SEA_ICE_VELOCITY

13.12.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of sea-ice velocity interpolated to a regular 0.5-degree grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 13.63: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset SEA_ICE_VELOCITY

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	—none—
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	—none—
latitude_bnds	Latitude bounds grid cells	—none—
longitude_bnds	Longitude bounds grid cells	—none—
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
Sleice	Zonal (east-west) sea-ice velocity	m s ⁻¹
Slnice	Meridional (north-south) sea-ice velocity	m s ⁻¹

13.12.2 Latlon Variable: Sleice

Table 13.64: Attributes description of the variable 'Sleice' from SEA_ICE_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	Sleice	Zonal (east-west) sea-ice velocity	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SIEice(time, latitude, longitude) SIEice: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SIEice: coordinates = time SIEice: coverage_content_type = modelResult SIEice: long_name = Zonal (east-west) sea-ice velocity SIEice: standard_name = eastward sea ice velocity SIEice: units = m s-1 SIEice: valid_max = 0.5656854510307312 SIEice: valid_min = -0.5656854510307312</pre>			
Comments			
Zonal (east-west) component of sea-ice velocity. note: mask with siarea to remove nonzero values where ice is absent. sieice is calculated by interpolating the model's x and y components of sea-ice velocity (siuice and svicice) to tracer cell centers and then finding the zonal component of the interpolated vectors. it is not recommended to use siuice and svicice for sea-ice volume budget calculations because interpolating siuice and svicice from the model grid to the lat-lon grid introduces errors. perform sea-ice mass budget calculations with advxheff, advyheff, dfxheff, and dfyheff on the native model grid.			

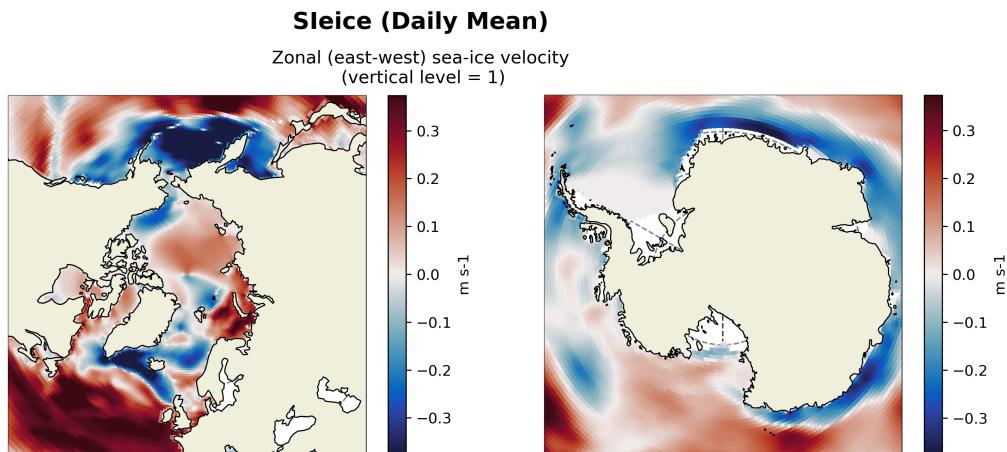


Figure 172: Dataset: SEA_ICE_VELOCITY, Variable: Sleice

13.12.3 Latlon Variable: SInice

Table 13.65: Attributes description of the variable 'SInice' from SEA_ICE_VELOCITY's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SInice	Meridional (north-south) sea-ice velocity	m s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SInice(time, latitude, longitude) SInice:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SInice:coordinates = time SInice:coverage_content_type = modelResult SInice:long_name = Meridional (north-south) sea-ice velocity SInice:standard_name = northward sea ice velocity SInice:units = m s⁻¹ SInice:valid_max = 0.5656854510307312 SInice:valid_min = -0.5615208148956299</pre>			
Comments			
Meridional (north-south) component of sea-ice velocity. note: mask with siarea to remove nonzero values where ice is absent. sinice is calculated by interpolating the model's x and y components of sea-ice velocity (siuice and sivice) to tracer cell centers and then finding the meridional component of the interpolated vectors. it is not recommended to use siuice and sivice for sea-ice volume budget calculations because interpolating siuice and sivice from the model grid to the lat-lon grid introduces errors. perform sea-ice mass budget calculations with advxheff, advyheff, dfxheff, and dfyheff on the native model grid.			

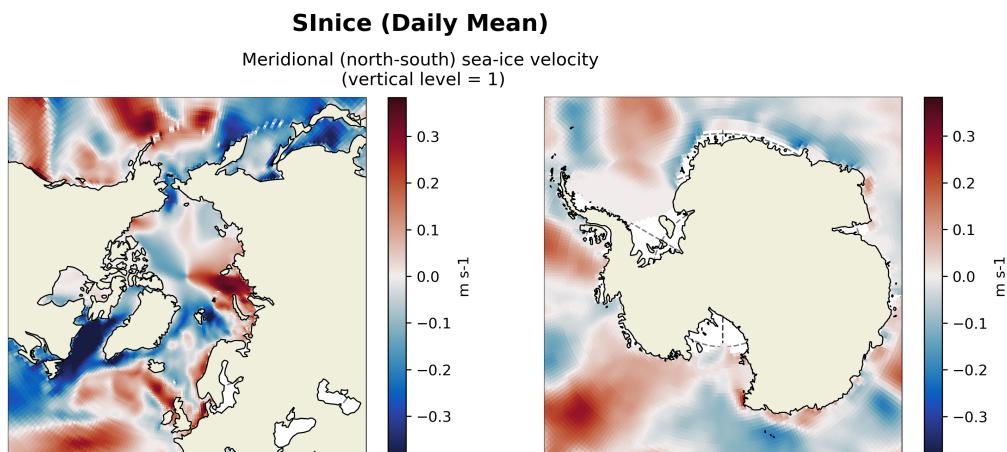


Figure 173: Dataset: SEA_ICE_VELOCITY, Variable: SInice

13.13 Latlon dataset of SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT

13.13.1 Overview

This dataset provides 2D fields of dynamic sea surface height interpolated to a regular 0.5-degree grid from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution. SSH (dynamic sea surface height) = SSHNOIBC (dynamic sea surface without the inverse barometer correction) - SSHIBC (inverse barometer correction). The inverted barometer correction accounts for variations in sea surface height due to atmospheric pressure variations.

Table 13.66: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	–none–
latitude	Latitude at grid cell center	degrees_north
longitude	Longitude at grid cell center	degrees_east
time_bnds	Time bounds of averaging period	–none–
latitude_bnds	Latitude bounds grid cells	–none–
longitude_bnds	Longitude bounds grid cells	–none–
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
SSH	Dynamic sea surface height anomaly	m
SSHIBC	The inverted barometer (ib) correction to sea surface height due to atmospheric pressure loading	m
SSHNOIBC	Sea surface height anomaly without the inverted barometer (ib) correction	m

13.13.2 Latlon Variable: SSH

Table 13.67: Attributes description of the variable 'SSH' from SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SSH	Dynamic sea surface height anomaly	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SSH(time, latitude, longitude) SSH: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SSH: coordinates = time SSH: coverage_content_type = modelResult SSH: long_name = Dynamic sea surface height anomaly SSH: standard_name = sea surface height above geoid SSH: units = m SSH: valid_max = 2.2875382900238037 SSH: valid_min = -2.4861555099487305</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Dynamic sea surface height anomaly above the geoid, suitable for comparisons with altimetry sea surface height data products that apply the inverse barometer (ib) correction. note: ssh is calculated by correcting model sea level anomaly etan for three effects: a) global mean steric sea level changes related to density changes in the boussinesq volume-conserving model (greatbatch correction, see sterghoh), b) the inverted barometer (ib) effect (see sshibc) and c) sea level displacement due to sea-ice and snow pressure loading (see siceload). ssh can be compared with the similarly-named ssh variable in previous ecco products that did not include atmospheric pressure loading (e.g., version 4 release 3). use sshnoibc for comparisons with altimetry data products that do not apply the ib correction.</p>			

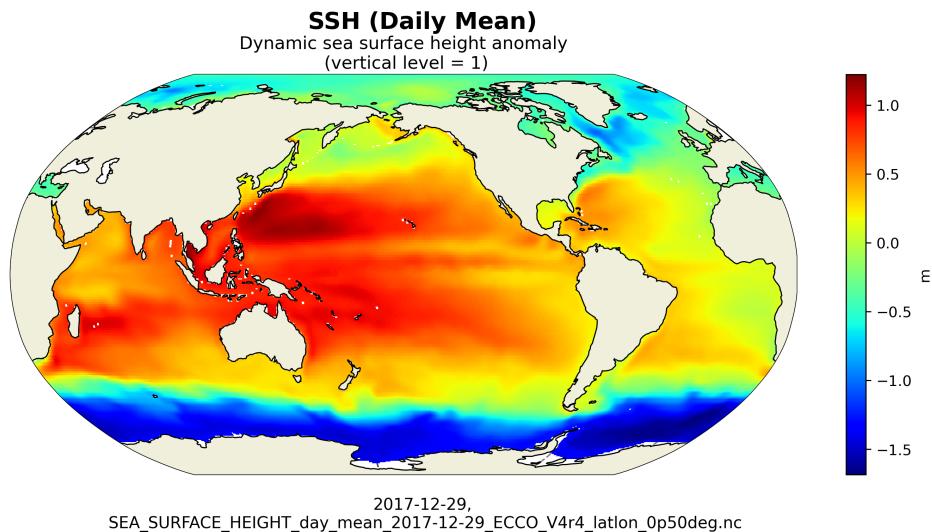


Figure 174: Dataset: SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT, Variable: SSH

13.13.3 Latlon Variable: SSHIBC

Table 13.68: Attributes description of the variable 'SSHIBC' from SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SSHIBC	The inverted barometer (ib) correction to sea surface height due to atmospheric pressure loading	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SSHIBC(time, latitude, longitude) SSHIBC:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SSHIBC:coordinates = time SSHIBC:coverage_content_type = modelResult SSHIBC:long_name = The inverted barometer (IB) correction to sea surface height due to atmospheric pressure loading SSHIBC:units = m SSHIBC:valid_max = 0.8955588340759277 SSHIBC:valid_min = -0.5228679180145264</pre>			
Comments			
Not an ssh itself, but a correction to model sea level anomaly (etan) required to account for the static part of sea surface displacement by atmosphere pressure loading: ssh = sshnoibc - sshibc. note: use ssh for model-data comparisons with altimetry data products that do apply the ib correction and sshnoibc for comparisons with altimetry data products that do not apply the ib correction.			

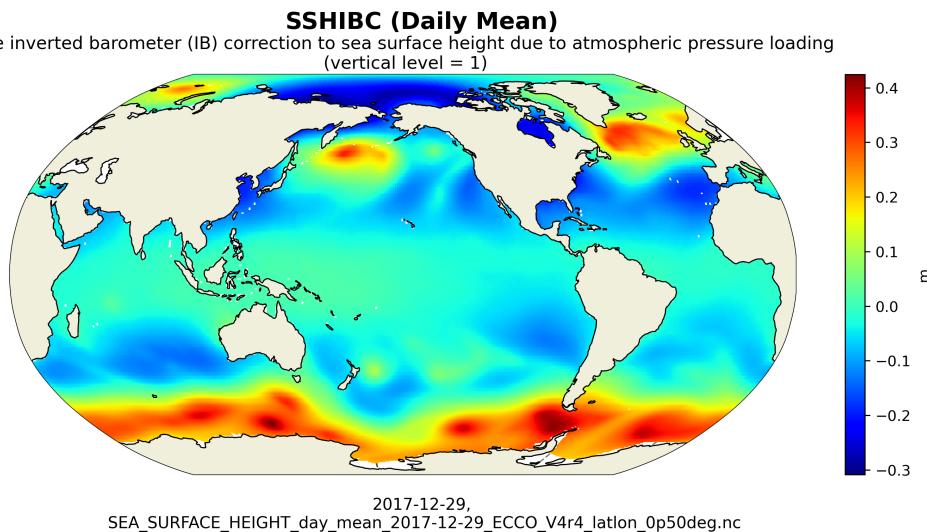


Figure 175: Dataset: SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT, Variable: SSHIBC

13.13.4 Latlon Variable: SSHNOIBC

Table 13.69: Attributes description of the variable 'SSHNOIBC' from SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	SSHNOIBC	Sea surface height anomaly without the inverted barometer (ib) correction	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 SSHNOIBC(time, latitude, longitude) SSHNOIBC: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 SSHNOIBC: coordinates = time SSHNOIBC: coverage_content_type = modelResult SSHNOIBC: long_name = Sea surface height anomaly without the inverted barometer (IB) correction SSHNOIBC: units = m SSHNOIBC: valid_max = 2.2390522956848145 SSHNOIBC: valid_min = -2.45104718208313</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Sea surface height anomaly above the geoid without the inverse barometer (ib) correction, suitable for comparisons with altimetry sea surface height data products that do not apply the inverse barometer (ib) correction. note: sshnoibc is calculated by correcting model sea level anomaly etan for two effects: a) global mean steric sea level changes related to density changes in the boussinesq volume-conserving model (greatbatch correction, see sterogl), b) sea level displacement due to sea-ice and snow pressure loading (see siceload). in ecco version 4 release 4 the model is forced with atmospheric pressure loading. sshnoibc does not correct for the static part of the effect of atmosphere pressure loading on sea surface height (the so-called inverse barometer (ib) correction). use ssh for comparisons with altimetry data products that do apply the ib correction.</p>			

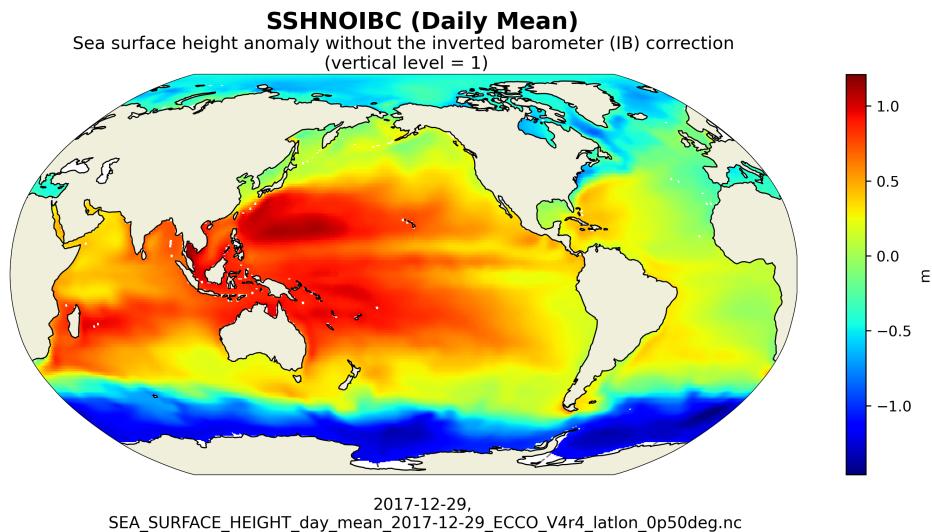


Figure 176: Dataset: SEA_SURFACE_HEIGHT, Variable: SSHNOIBC

14 1-D Dataset Groupings

14.1 1D dataset of GLOBAL_MEAN_ATM_SURFACE_PRES

14.1.1 Overview

This dataset provides a 1D field of global mean atmospheric surface pressure over the ocean and sea-ice from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on instantaneous hourly, daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

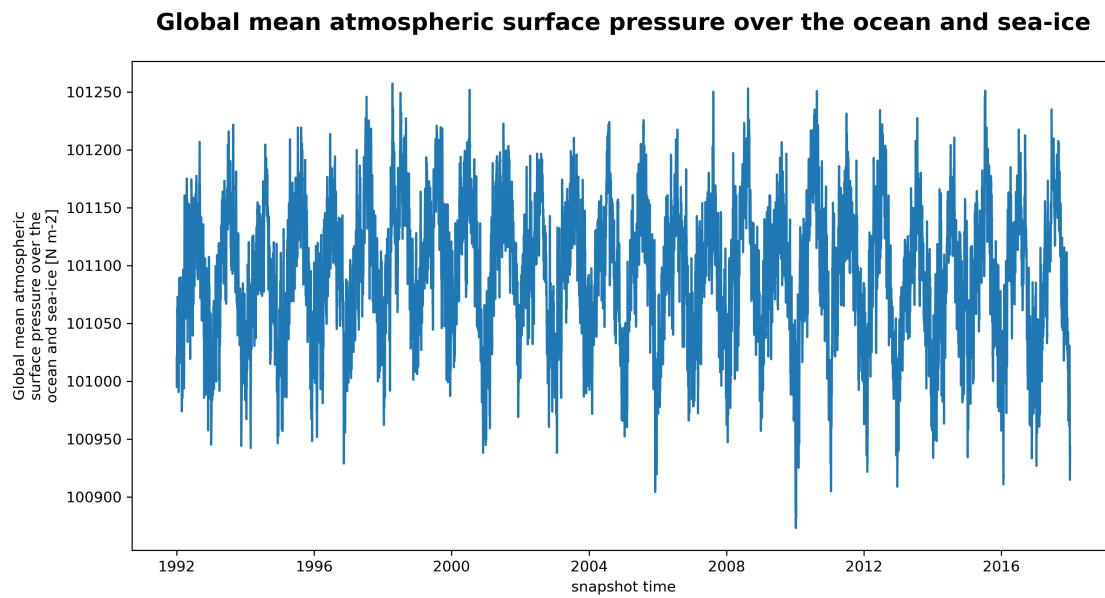
Table 14.1: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset GLOBAL_MEAN_ATM_SURFACE_PRES

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Snapshot time	—none—
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
Pa_global	Global mean atmospheric surface pressure over the ocean and sea-ice	N m ⁻²

14.1.2 1D Variable: Pa_global

Table 14.2: Attributes description of the variable 'Pa_global' from GLOBAL_MEAN_ATM_SURFACE_PRES's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	Pa_global	Global mean atmospheric surface pressure over the ocean and sea-ice	N m-2
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 Pa_global(time) Pa_global: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 Pa_global: coordinates = time Pa_global: coverage_content_type = modelResult Pa_global: long_name = Global mean atmospheric surface pressure over the ocean and sea-ice Pa_global: standard_name = air pressure at sea level Pa_global: units = N m-2 Pa_global: valid_max = 101257.45252296235 Pa_global: valid_min = 100873.14755283327</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



GLOBAL_MEAN_ATM_SURFACE_PRES_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 177: Dataset: GLOBAL_MEAN_ATM_SURFACE_PRES, Variable: Pa_global

14.2 1D dataset of GLOBAL_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL

14.2.1 Overview

This dataset provides a 1D field of global mean sea level anomalies including barystatic and sterodynamic terms from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on daily-average and monthly-average time resolution.

Table 14.3: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset GLOBAL_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Center time of averaging period	—none—
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly	Global mean of barystatic sea level anomaly	m
global_mean_sea_level_anomaly	Global mean of dynamic ssh	m
global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly	Global mean of sterodynamic sea level anomaly	m

14.2.2 1D Variable: global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly

Table 14.4: Attributes description of the variable 'global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly' from GLOBAL_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly	Global mean of barystatic sea level anomaly	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly(time) global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly: coordinates = time global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly: coverage_content_type = modelResult global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly: long_name = Global mean of barystatic sea level anomaly global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly: standard_name = global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly: units = m global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly: valid_max = 0.043493364 global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly: valid_min = -0.045110904</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Global mean barystatic sea level anomaly due to changes in total ocean mass. note: eccv4 uses a volume-conserving boussinesq formulation of the mitgcm with a free-surface boundary condition with real freshwater flux forcing. changes in ocean mass due to evaporation, precipitation, runoff, and sea-ice growth/melt are reflected in model sea level. however, as a consequence of the boussinesq formulation, changes to seawater density due to net buoyancy fluxes (e.g., global mean surface heating/cooling) do not change model sea level anomaly (etan) via seawater expansion/contraction. changes in global ocean density therefore induce a spurious change in model ocean bottom pressure (phbot) via 'virtual mass fluxes'. the 'greatbatch correction' is a time varying, globally-uniform correction to account for changes in global mean density in boussinesq models. this correction is used to calculate dynamic sea surface height (ssh) and ocean bottom pressure (obp). importantly, there is no dynamical significance to the greatbatch correction but it is required to account for steric changes in global sea level. see greatbatch, 1994. j. of geophys. res. oceans, doi.org/10.1029/94jc00847</p>			

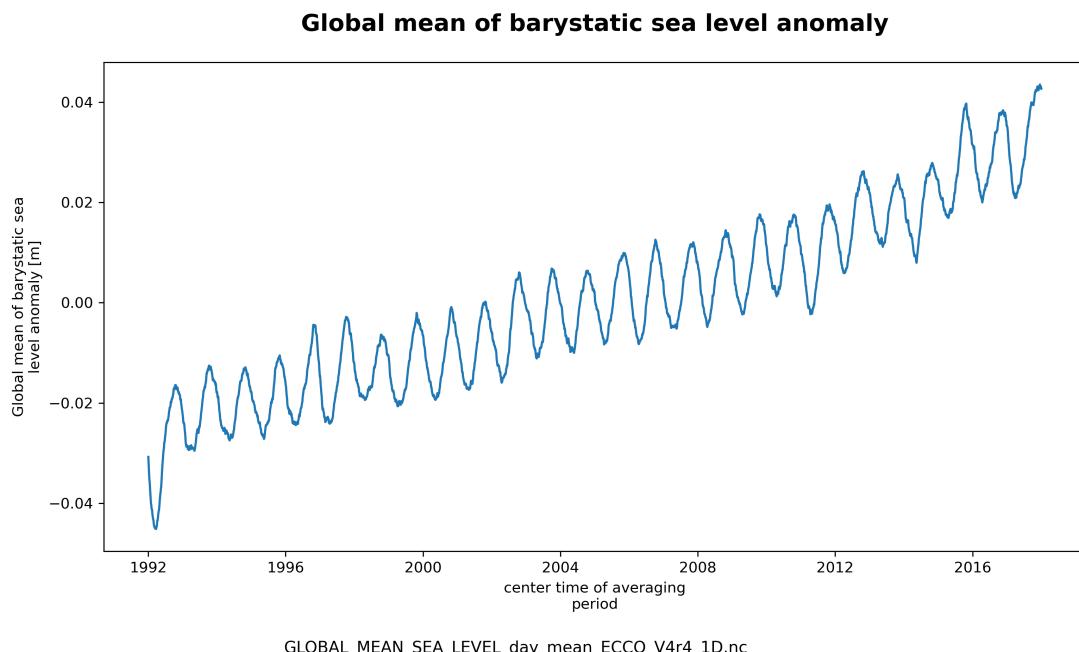
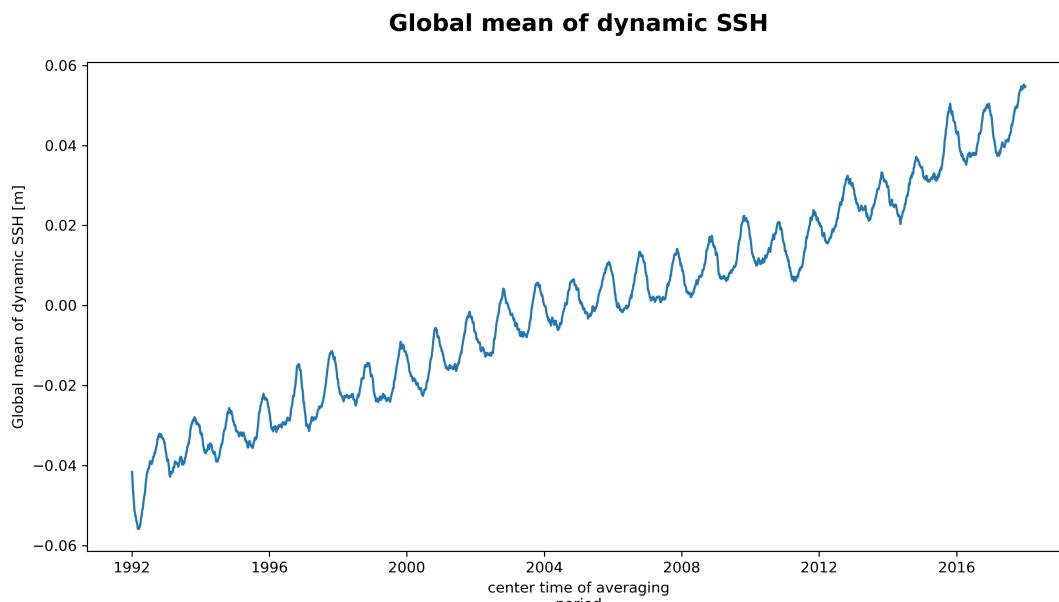


Figure 178: Dataset: GLOBAL_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL, Variable: global_mean_barystatic_sea_level_anomaly

14.2.3 1D Variable: global_mean_sea_level_anomaly

Table 14.5: Attributes description of the variable 'global_mean_sea_level_anomaly' from GLOBAL_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float32	global_mean_sea_level_anomaly	Global mean of dynamic ssh	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float32 global_mean_sea_level_anomaly(time) global_mean_sea_level_anomaly: _FillValue = 9.96921e+36 global_mean_sea_level_anomaly: coordinates = time global_mean_sea_level_anomaly: coverage_content_type = modelResult global_mean_sea_level_anomaly: long_name = Global mean of dynamic SSH global_mean_sea_level_anomaly: standard_name = global_mean_sea_level_anomaly: units = m global_mean_sea_level_anomaly: valid_max = 0.05520557 global_mean_sea_level_anomaly: valid_min = -0.055836163</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Global mean of dynamic sea level anomaly, equivalent to global mean sea level change. note: ecco4 uses a volume-conserving boussinesq formulation of the mitgcm with a free-surface boundary condition with real freshwater flux forcing. changes in ocean mass due to evaporation, precipitation, runoff, and sea-ice growth/melt are reflected in model sea level. however, as a consequence of the boussinesq formulation, changes to seawater density due to net buoyancy fluxes (e.g., global mean surface heating/cooling) do not change model sea level anomaly (etan) via seawater expansion/contraction. changes in global ocean density therefore induce a spurious change in model ocean bottom pressure (phibot) via 'virtual mass fluxes'. the 'greatbatch correction' is a time varying, globally-uniform correction to account for changes in global mean density in boussinesq models. this correction is used to calculate dynamic sea surface height (ssh) and ocean bottom pressure (obp). importantly, there is no dynamical significance to the greatbatch correction but it is required to account for steric changes in global sea level. see greatbatch, 1994. j. of geophys. res. oceans, doi.org/10.1029/94jc00847</p>			



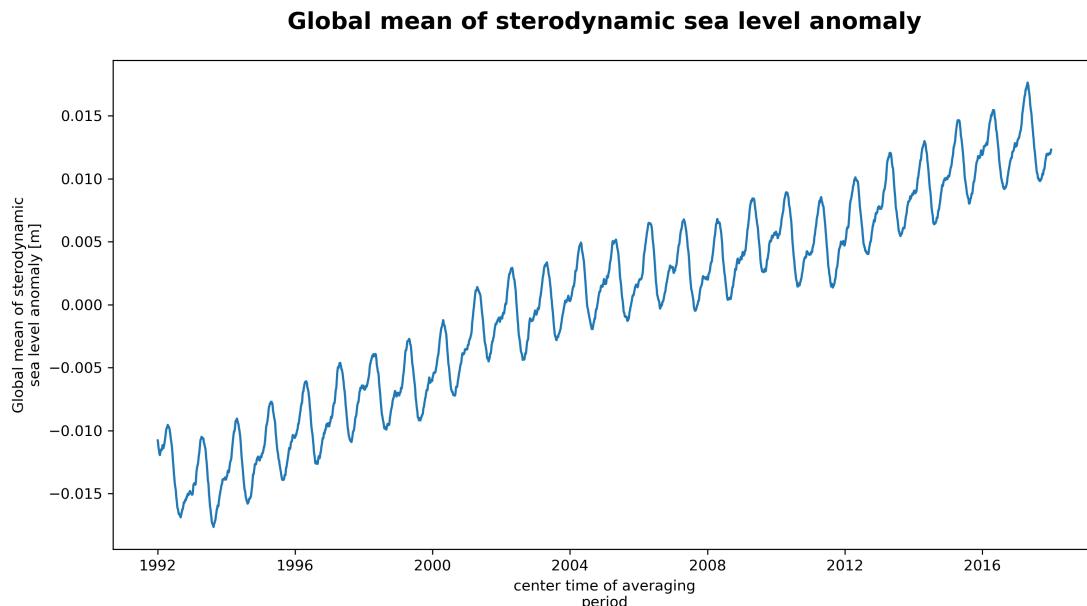
GLOBAL_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL_day_mean_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 179: Dataset: GLOBAL_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL, Variable: global_mean_sea_level_anomaly

14.2.4 1D Variable: global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly

Table 14.6: Attributes description of the variable 'global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly' from GLOBAL_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly	Global mean of sterodynamic sea level anomaly	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly(time) global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly: coordinates = time global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly: coverage_content_type = modelResult global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly: long_name = Global mean of sterodynamic sea level anomaly global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly: standard_name = global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly: units = m global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly: valid_max = 0.017642477223663407 global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly: valid_min = -0.017658796143049296</pre>			
Comments			
<p>Steric sea level anomaly associated with seawater expansion/contraction due to density changes. note: eccv4 uses a volume-conserving boussinesq formulation of the mitgcm with a free-surface boundary condition with real freshwater flux forcing. changes in ocean mass due to evaporation, precipitation, runoff, and sea-ice growth/melt are reflected in model sea level. however, as a consequence of the boussinesq formulation, changes to seawater density due to net buoyancy fluxes (e.g., global mean surface heating/cooling) do not change model sea level anomaly (etan) via seawater expansion/contraction. changes in global ocean density therefore induce a spurious change in model ocean bottom pressure (phibot) via 'virtual mass fluxes'. the 'greatbatch correction' is a time varying, globally-uniform correction to account for changes in global mean density in boussinesq models. this correction is used to calculate dynamic sea surface height (ssh) and ocean bottom pressure (obp). importantly, there is no dynamical significance to the greatbatch correction but it is required to account for steric changes in global sea level. see greatbatch, 1994. j. of geophys. res. oceans, doi.org/10.1029/94jc00847</p>			



GLOBAL_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL_day_mean_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 180: Dataset: GLOBAL_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL, Variable: global_mean_sterodynamic_sea_level_anomaly

14.3 1D dataset of SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS

14.3.1 Overview

This dataset provides a 1D field of the core products of the IERS Special Bureau for the Oceans from the ECCO Version 4 Release 4 (V4r4) ocean and sea-ice state estimate. The dataset is provided on instantaneous hourly snapshot as well as daily-average and monthly-average time resolution. Dataset fields include core products of the IERS Special Bureau for the Oceans (https://euler.jpl.nasa.gov/sbo/sbo_home.html), including ocean angular momentum (OAM), center of mass (COM) and global ocean mass, calculated using the basic formulation of Gross et al. (2000). Further details on the available fields are provided in Quinn et al. (2019).

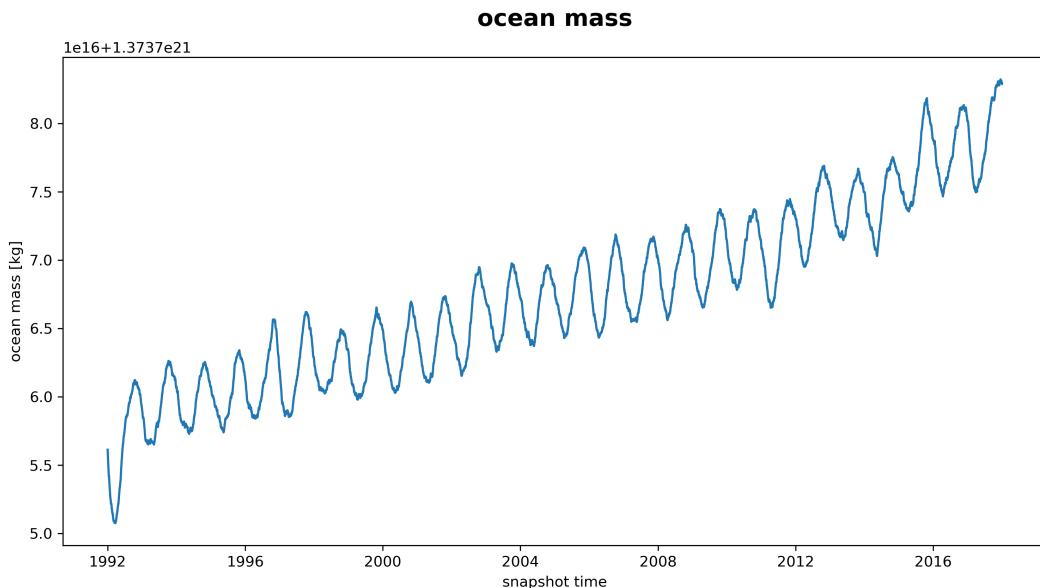
Table 14.7: Coordinates and Variables in the dataset SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS

Coordinates	Description of data coordinates	Unit
time	Snapshot time	—none—
Variables	Description of data variables	Unit
xoamc	X-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to currents	kg m ² s ⁻¹
yoamc	Y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to currents	kg m ² s ⁻¹
zoamc	Z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to currents	kg m ² s ⁻¹
xoamp	X-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure	kg m ² s ⁻¹
yoamp	Y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure	kg m ² s ⁻¹
zoamp	Z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure	kg m ² s ⁻¹
mass	Ocean mass	kg
xcom	X-comp of center-of-mass of ocean	m
ycom	Y-comp of center-of-mass of ocean	m
zcom	Z-comp of center-of-mass of ocean	m
sboarea	Surface area of oceans	m ²
xoamc_si	X-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to sea-ice motion	kg m ² s ⁻¹
yoamc_si	Y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to sea-ice motion	kg m ² s ⁻¹
zoamc_si	Z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to sea-ice motion	kg m ² s ⁻¹
mass_si	Sea-ice mass	kg
xoamp_fw	X-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to freshwater flux	kg m ² s ⁻¹
yoamp_fw	Y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to freshwater flux	kg m ² s ⁻¹
zoamp_fw	Z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to freshwater flux	kg m ² s ⁻¹
mass_fw	Mass due to freshwater flux	kg
xcom_fw	X-comp of center-of-mass of freshwater flux	m
ycom_fw	Y-comp of center-of-mass of freshwater flux	m
zcom_fw	Z-comp of center-of-mass of freshwater flux	m
mass_gc	Mass due to the greatbatch correction	kg
xoamp_dsl	X-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure based on dynamic (ib-corrected) sea level	kg m ² s ⁻¹
yoamp_dsl	Y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure based on dynamic (ib-corrected) sea level	kg m ² s ⁻¹
zoamp_dsl	Z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure based on dynamic (ib-corrected) sea level	kg m ² s ⁻¹

14.3.2 1D Variable: mass

Table 14.8: Attributes description of the variable 'mass' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	mass	Ocean mass	kg
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 mass(time) mass:_FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 mass:coordinates = time mass:coverage_content_type = modelResult mass:long_name = ocean mass mass:units = kg mass:valid_max = 1.3737832079900274e+21 mass:valid_min = 1.3737507447512265e+21</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



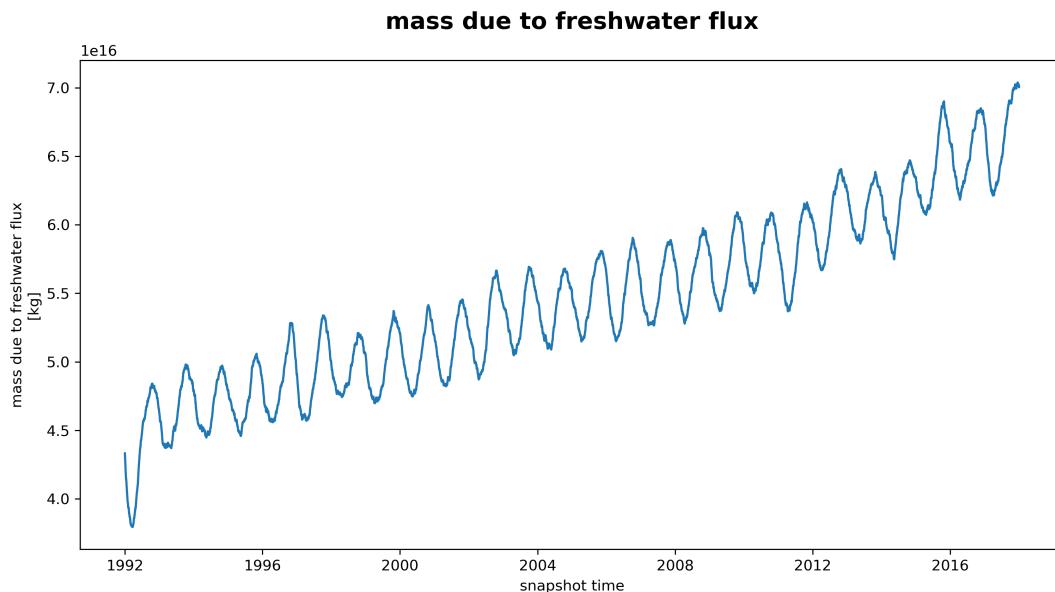
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 181: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: mass

14.3.3 1D Variable: mass_fw

Table 14.9: Attributes description of the variable 'mass_fw' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	mass_fw	Mass due to freshwater flux	kg
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 mass_fw(time) mass_fw: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 mass_fw: coordinates = time mass_fw: coverage_content_type = modelResult mass_fw: long_name = mass due to freshwater flux mass_fw: units = kg mass_fw: valid_max = 7.0392619494226936e+16 mass_fw: valid_min = 3.7929380693921944e+16</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



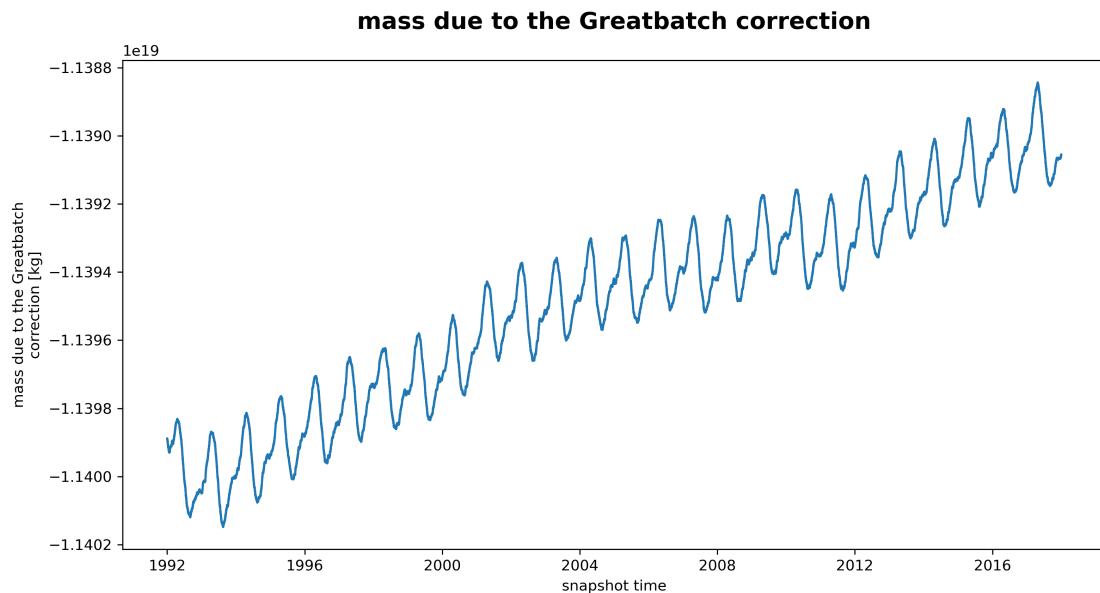
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 182: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: mass_fw

14.3.4 1D Variable: mass_gc

Table 14.10: Attributes description of the variable 'mass_gc' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	mass_gc	Mass due to the greatbatch correction	kg
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 mass_gc(time) mass_gc: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 mass_gc: coordinates = time mass_gc: coverage_content_type = modelResult mass_gc: long_name = mass due to the Greatbatch correction mass_gc: units = kg mass_gc: valid_max = -1.1388436906537843e+19 mass_gc: valid_min = -1.140148294309558e+19</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



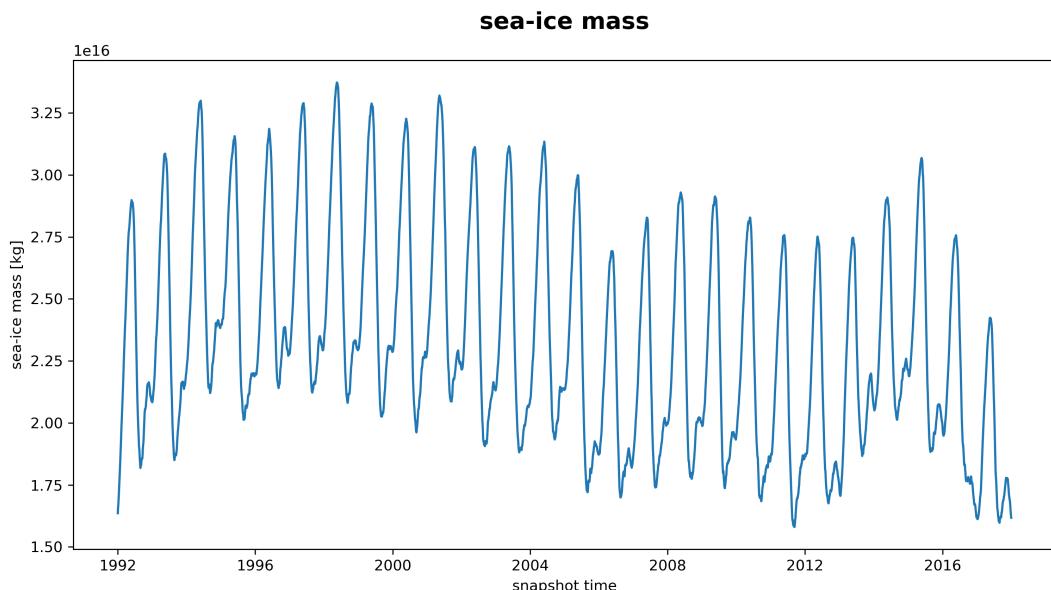
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 183: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: mass_gc

14.3.5 1D Variable: mass_si

Table 14.11: Attributes description of the variable 'mass_si' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	mass_si	Sea-ice mass	kg
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 mass_si(time) mass_si:_FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 mass_si:coordinates = time mass_si:coverage_content_type = modelResult mass_si:long_name = sea-ice mass mass_si:units = kg mass_si:valid_max = 3.372421224523182e+16 mass_si:valid_min = 1.5801085624300974e+16</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



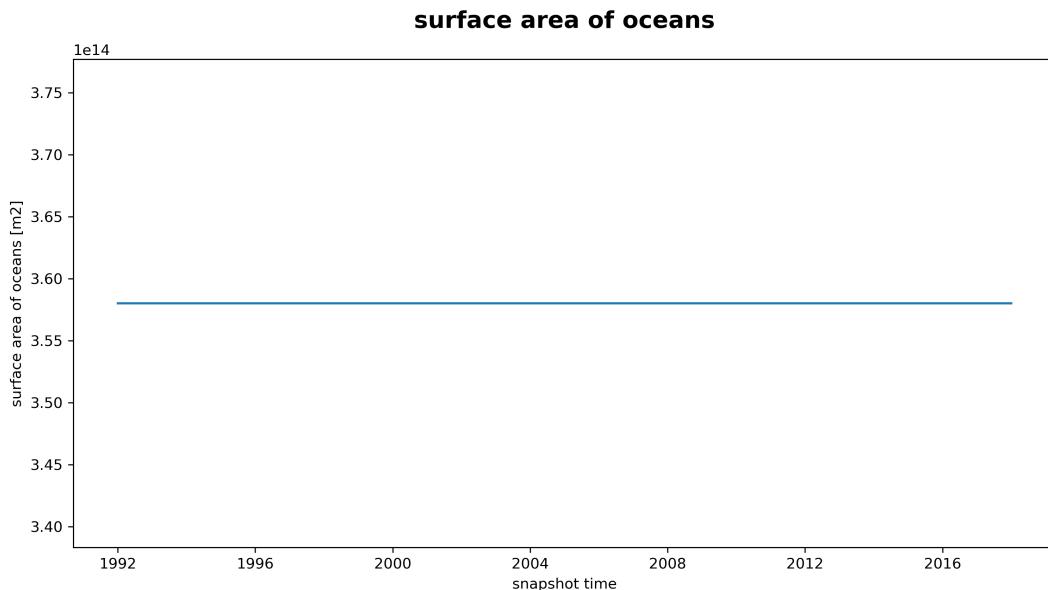
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 184: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: mass_si

14.3.6 1D Variable: sboarea

Table 14.12: Attributes description of the variable 'sboarea' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	sboarea	Surface area of oceans	m2
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 sboarea(time) sboarea: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 sboarea: coordinates = time sboarea: coverage_content_type = modelResult sboarea: long_name = surface area of oceans sboarea: units = m2 sboarea: valid_max = 358013861149443.5 sboarea: valid_min = 358013861149443.5</pre>			
Comments			
Note: ocean surface area is constant but provided as time series for convenience			



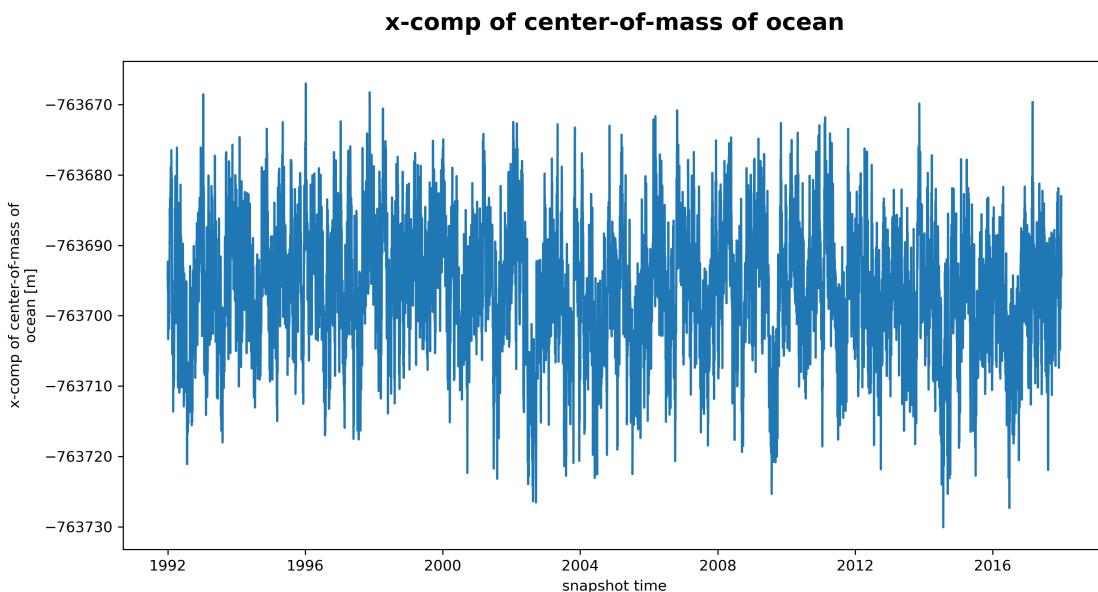
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 185: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: sboarea

14.3.7 1D Variable: xcom

Table 14.13: Attributes description of the variable 'xcom' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	xcom	X-comp of center-of-mass of ocean	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 xcom(time) xcom: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 xcom: coordinates = time xcom: coverage_content_type = modelResult xcom: long_name = x-comp of center-of-mass of ocean xcom: units = m xcom: valid_max = -763667.0104211655 xcom: valid_min = -763730.0399730895</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



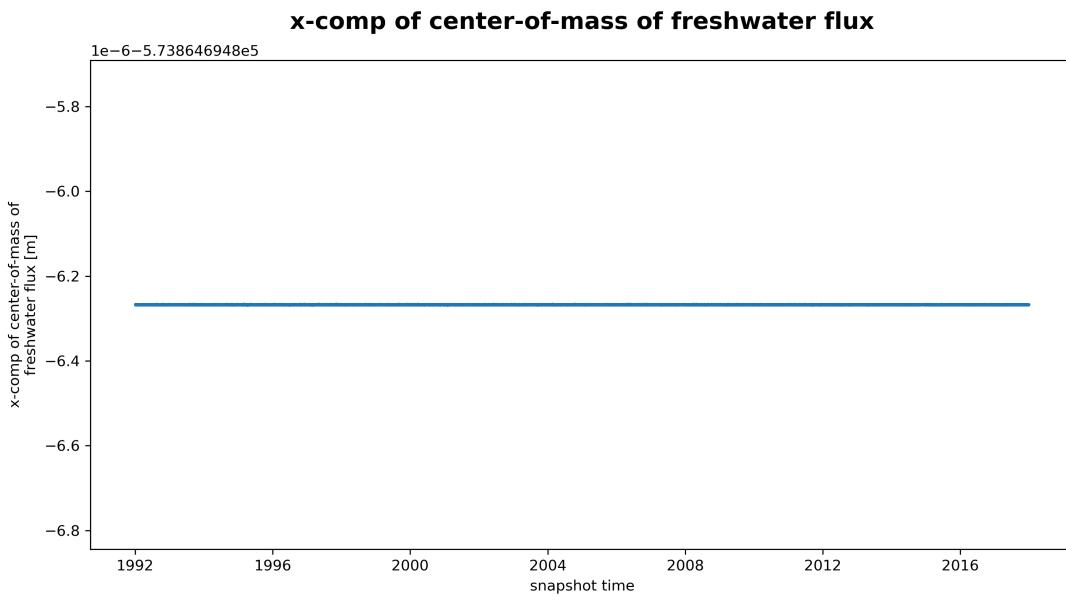
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 186: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: xcom

14.3.8 1D Variable: xcom_fw

Table 14.14: Attributes description of the variable 'xcom_fw' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	xcom_fw	X-comp of center-of-mass of freshwater flux	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 xcom_fw(time) xcom_fw:_FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 xcom_fw:coordinates = time xcom_fw:coverage_content_type = modelResult xcom_fw:long_name = x-comp of center-of-mass of freshwater flux xcom_fw:units = m xcom_fw:valid_max = -573864.6948562652 xcom_fw:valid_min = -573864.6948562702</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



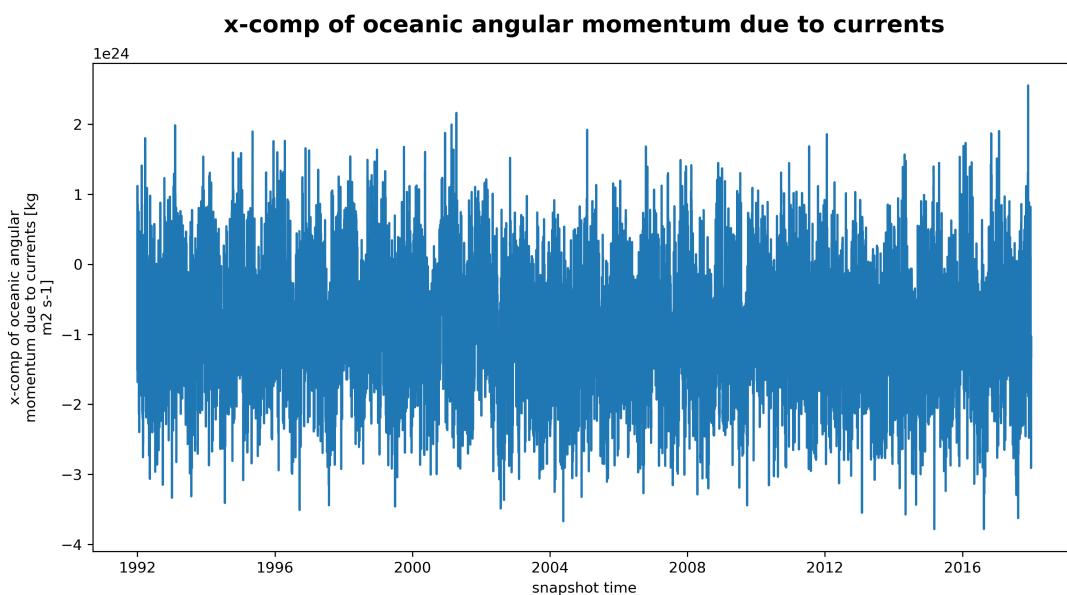
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 187: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: xcom_fw

14.3.9 1D Variable: xoamc

Table 14.15: Attributes description of the variable 'xoamc' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	xoamc	X-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to currents	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 xoamc(time) xoamc:_FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 xoamc:coordinates = time xoamc:coverage_content_type = modelResult xoamc:long_name = x-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to currents xoamc:units = kg m² s⁻¹ xoamc:valid_max = 2.555331552045857e+24 xoamc:valid_min = -3.783733447704127e+24</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



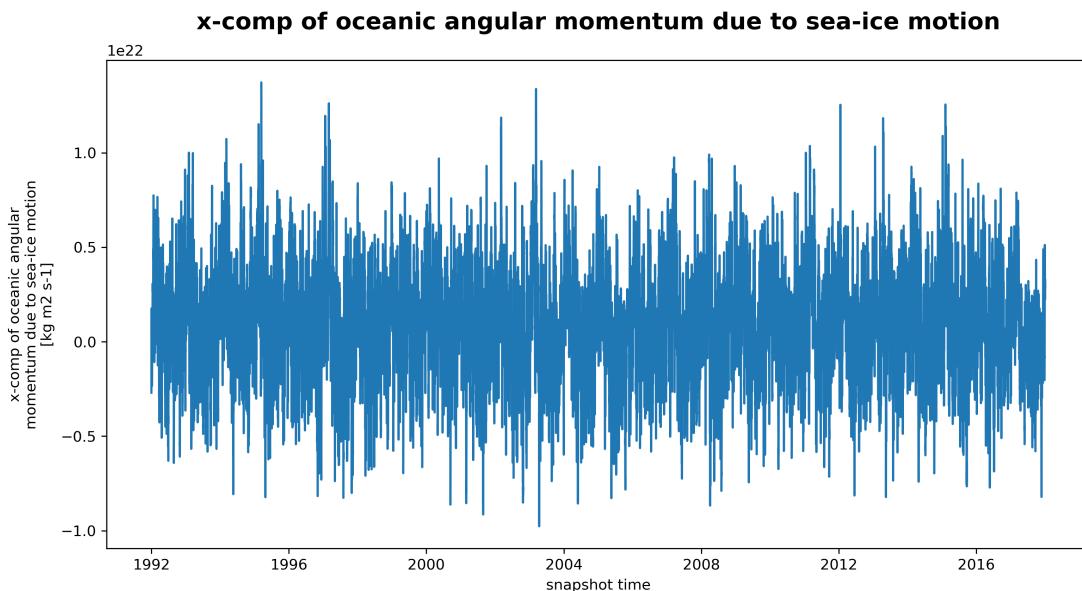
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 188: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: xoamc

14.3.10 1D Variable: xoamc_si

Table 14.16: Attributes description of the variable 'xoamc_si' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	xoamc_si	X-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to sea-ice motion	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 xoamc_si(time) xoamc_si: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 xoamc_si: coordinates = time xoamc_si: coverage_content_type = modelResult xoamc_si: long_name = x-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to sea-ice motion xoamc_si: units = kg m2 s-1 xoamc_si: valid_max = 1.3721188892065168e+22 xoamc_si: valid_min = -9.76342837969224e+21</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



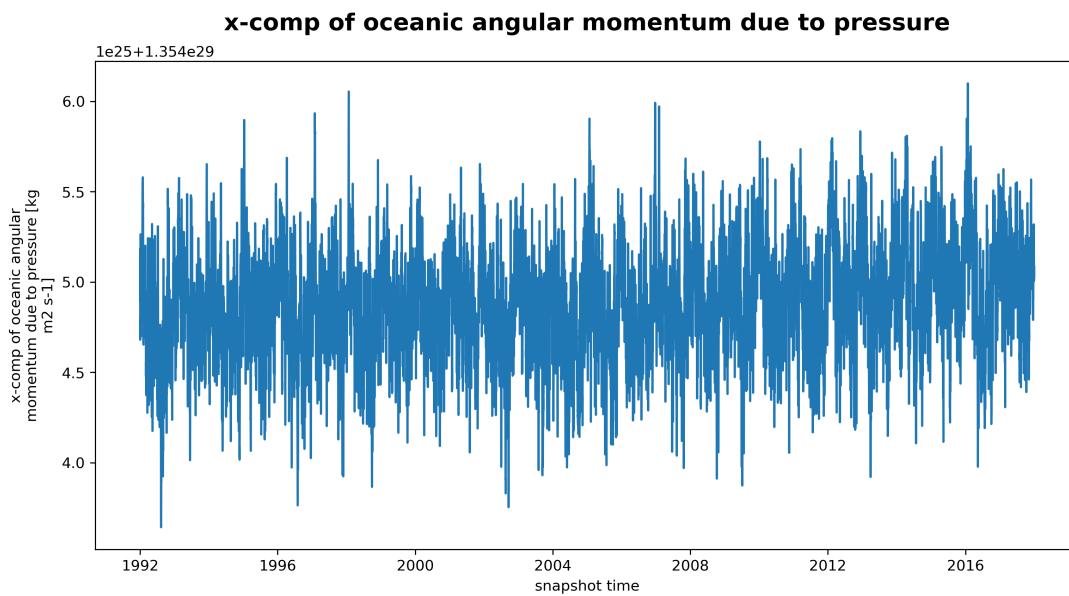
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 189: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: xoamc_si

14.3.11 1D Variable: xoamp

Table 14.17: Attributes description of the variable 'xoamp' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	xoamp	X-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 xoamp(time) xoamp: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 xoamp: coordinates = time xoamp: coverage_content_type = modelResult xoamp: long_name = x-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure xoamp: units = kg m² s⁻¹ xoamp: valid_max = 1.3546098666231897e+29 xoamp: valid_min = 1.3543642768158851e+29</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

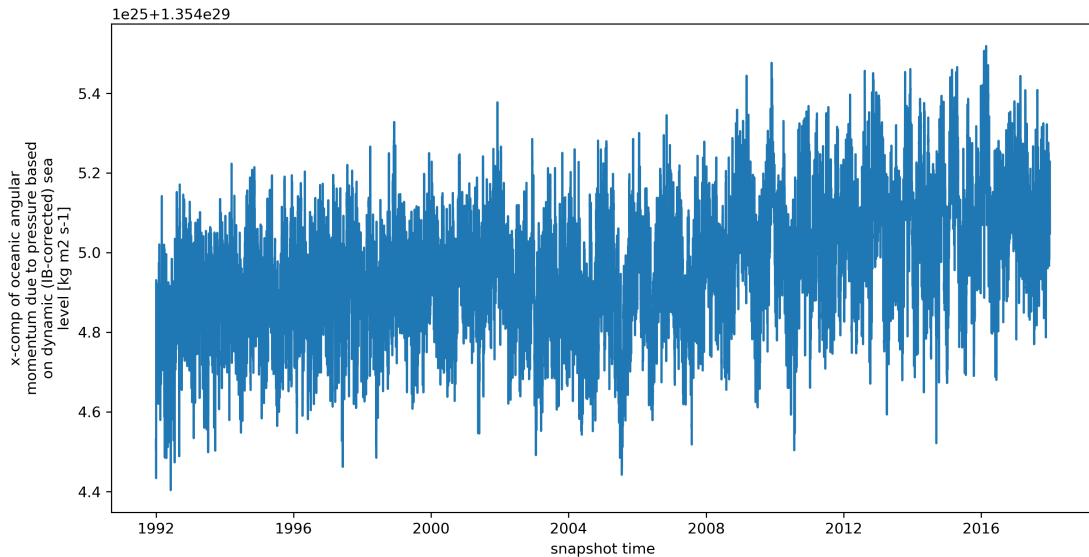
Figure 190: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: xoamp

14.3.12 1D Variable: xoamp_dsl

Table 14.18: Attributes description of the variable 'xoamp_dsl' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	xoamp_dsl	X-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure based on dynamic (ib-corrected) sea level	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 xoamp_dsl(time) xoamp_dsl:_FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 xoamp_dsl:coordinates = time xoamp_dsl:coverage_content_type = modelResult xoamp_dsl:long_name = x-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure based on dynamic (IB-corrected) sea level xoamp_dsl:units = kg m² s⁻¹ xoamp_dsl:valid_max = 1.3545518352698056e+29 xoamp_dsl:valid_min = 1.354440386439953e+29</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			

x-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure based on dynamic (IB-corrected) sea level



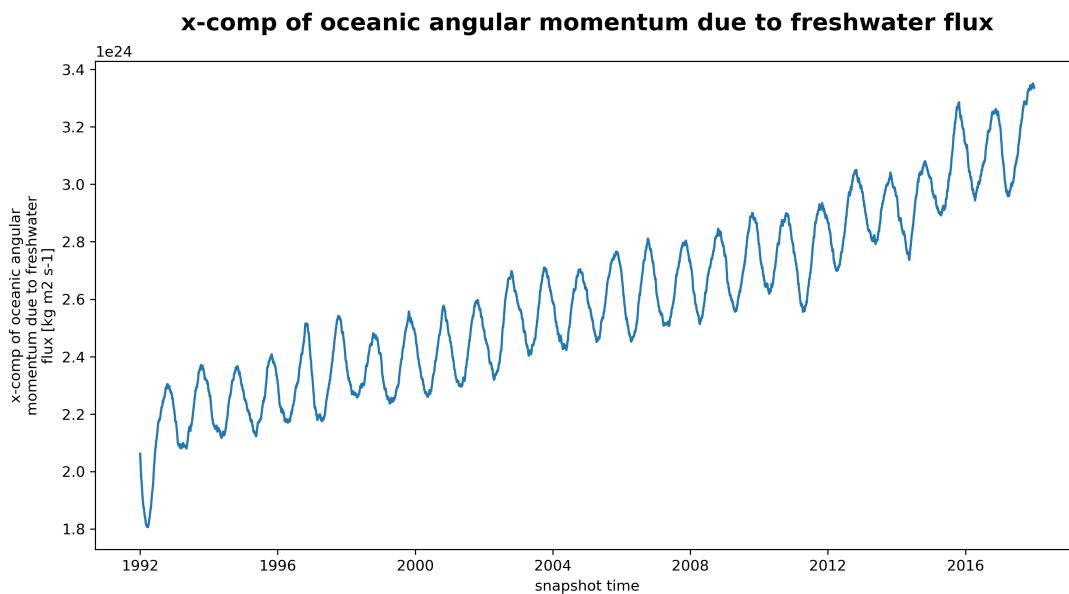
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 191: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: xoamp_dsl

14.3.13 1D Variable: xoamp_fw

Table 14.19: Attributes description of the variable 'xoamp_fw' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	xoamp_fw	X-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to freshwater flux	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 xoamp_fw(time) xoamp_fw: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 xoamp_fw: coordinates = time xoamp_fw: coverage_content_type = modelResult xoamp_fw: long_name = x-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to freshwater flux xoamp_fw: units = kg m2 s-1 xoamp_fw: valid_max = 3.351358892803656e+24 xoamp_fw: valid_min = 1.805799644912138e+24</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



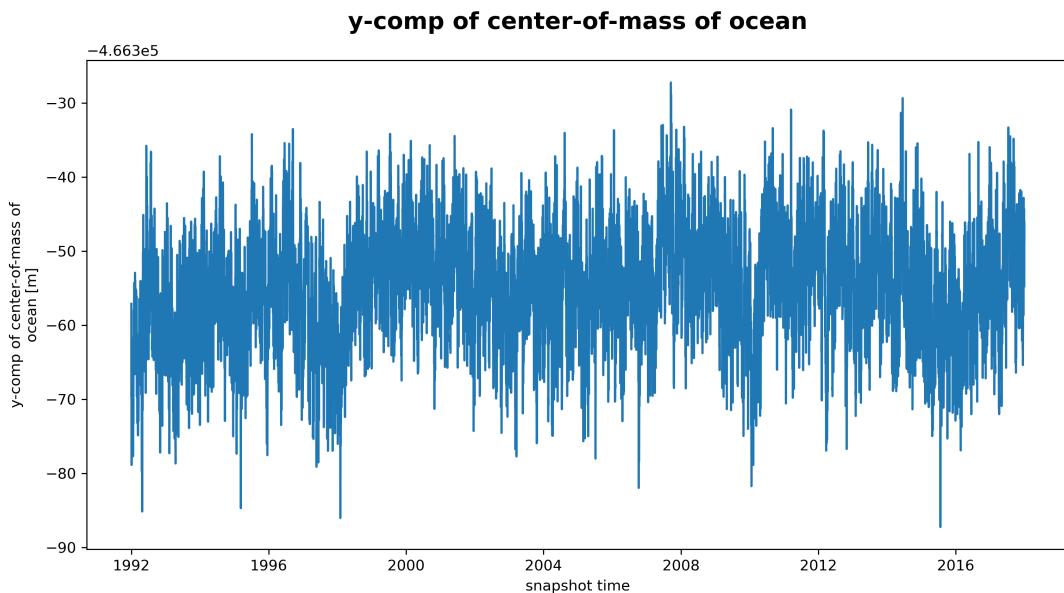
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 192: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: xoamp_fw

14.3.14 1D Variable: ycom

Table 14.20: Attributes description of the variable 'ycom' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	ycom	Y-comp of center-of-mass of ocean	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 ycom(time) ycom: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 ycom: coordinates = time ycom: coverage_content_type = modelResult ycom: long_name = y-comp of center-of-mass of ocean ycom: units = m ycom: valid_max = -466327.21844756586 ycom: valid_min = -466387.24450374383</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



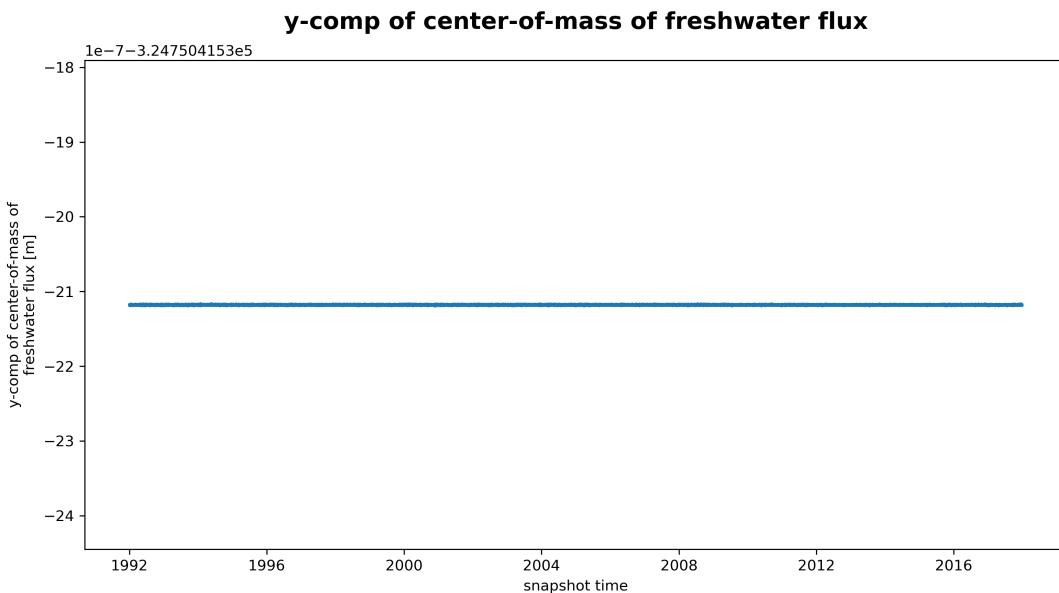
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 193: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: ycom

14.3.15 1D Variable: ycom_fw

Table 14.21: Attributes description of the variable 'ycom_fw' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	ycom_fw	Y-comp of center-of-mass of freshwater flux	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 ycom_fw(time) ycom_fw: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 ycom_fw: coordinates = time ycom_fw: coverage_content_type = modelResult ycom_fw: long_name = y-comp of center-of-mass of freshwater flux ycom_fw: units = m ycom_fw: valid_max = -324750.4152921157 ycom_fw: valid_min = -324750.41529212013</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



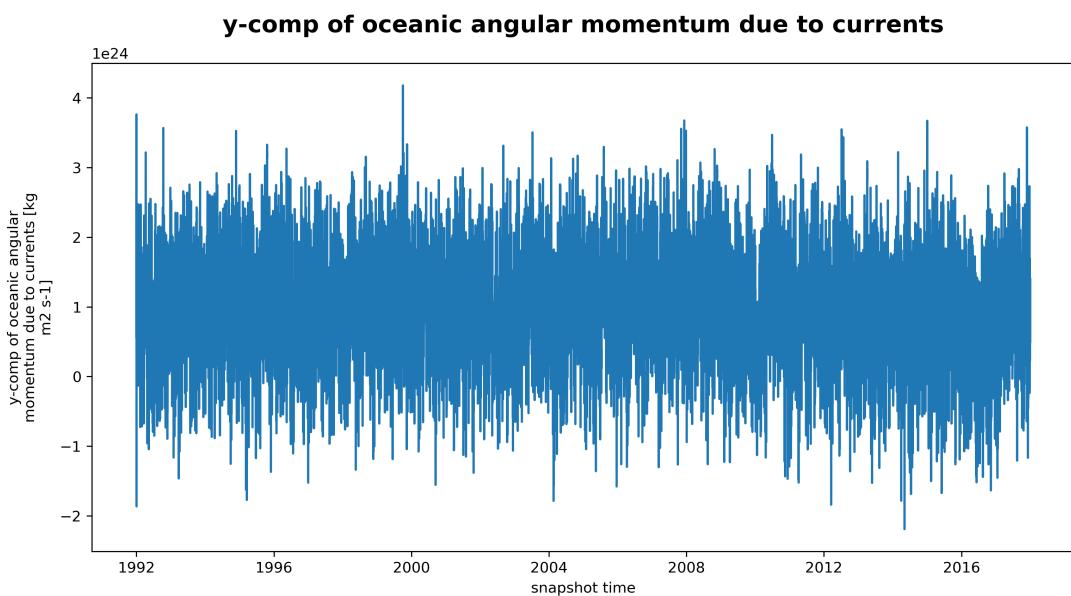
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 194: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: ycom_fw

14.3.16 1D Variable: yoamc

Table 14.22: Attributes description of the variable 'yoamc' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	yoamc	Y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to currents	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 yoamc(time) yoamc:_FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 yoamc:coordinates = time yoamc:coverage_content_type = modelResult yoamc:long_name = y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to currents yoamc:units = kg m² s⁻¹ yoamc:valid_max = 4.179441018940977e+24 yoamc:valid_min = -2.19249690136359e+24</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



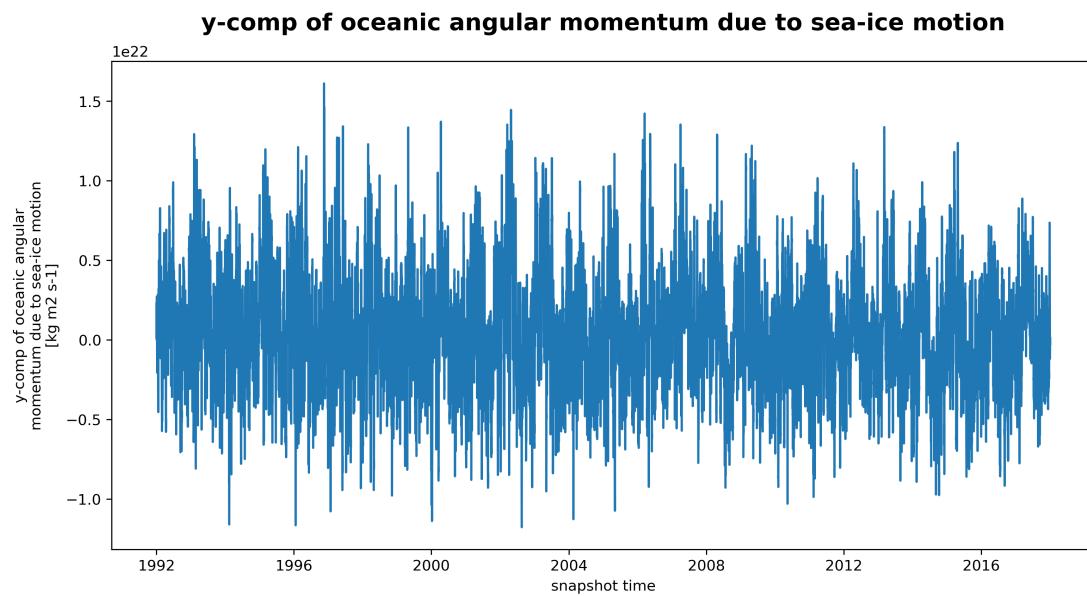
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 195: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: yoamc

14.3.17 1D Variable: yoamc_si

Table 14.23: Attributes description of the variable 'yoamc_si' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	yoamc_si	Y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to sea-ice motion	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 yoamc_si(time) yoamc_si: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 yoamc_si: coordinates = time yoamc_si: coverage_content_type = modelResult yoamc_si: long_name = y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to sea-ice motion yoamc_si: units = kg m² s⁻¹ yoamc_si: valid_max = 1.6107851446370722e+22 yoamc_si: valid_min = -1.176556337395274e+22</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



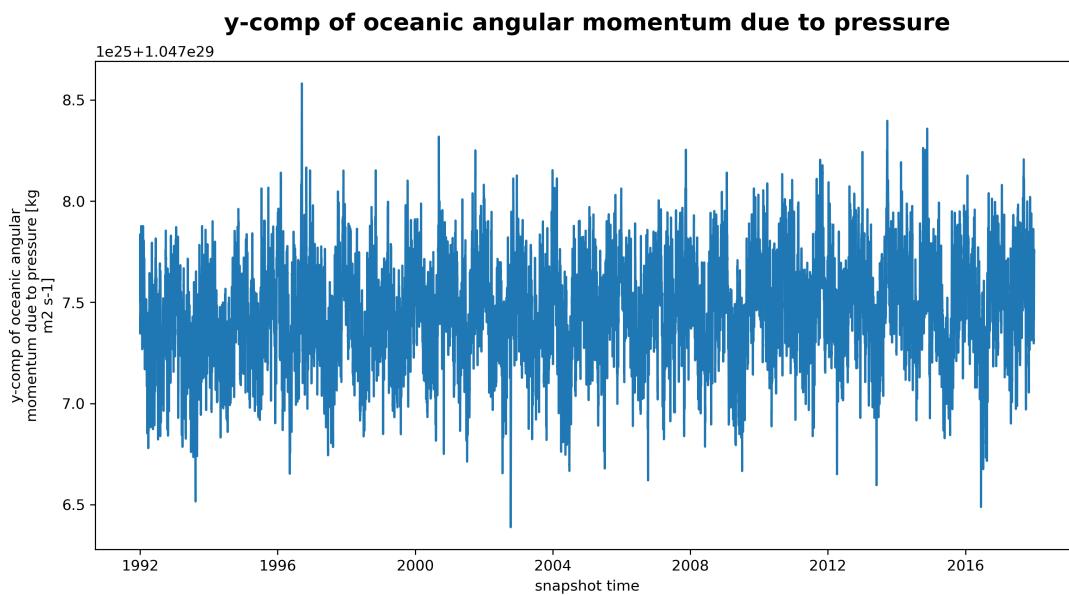
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 196: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: yoamc_si

14.3.18 1D Variable: yoamp

Table 14.24: Attributes description of the variable 'yoamp' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	yoamp	Y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 yoamp(time) yoamp: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 yoamp: coordinates = time yoamp: coverage_content_type = modelResult yoamp: long_name = y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure yoamp: units = kg m² s⁻¹ yoamp: valid_max = 1.0478581623131764e+29 yoamp: valid_min = 1.0476388397938864e+29</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

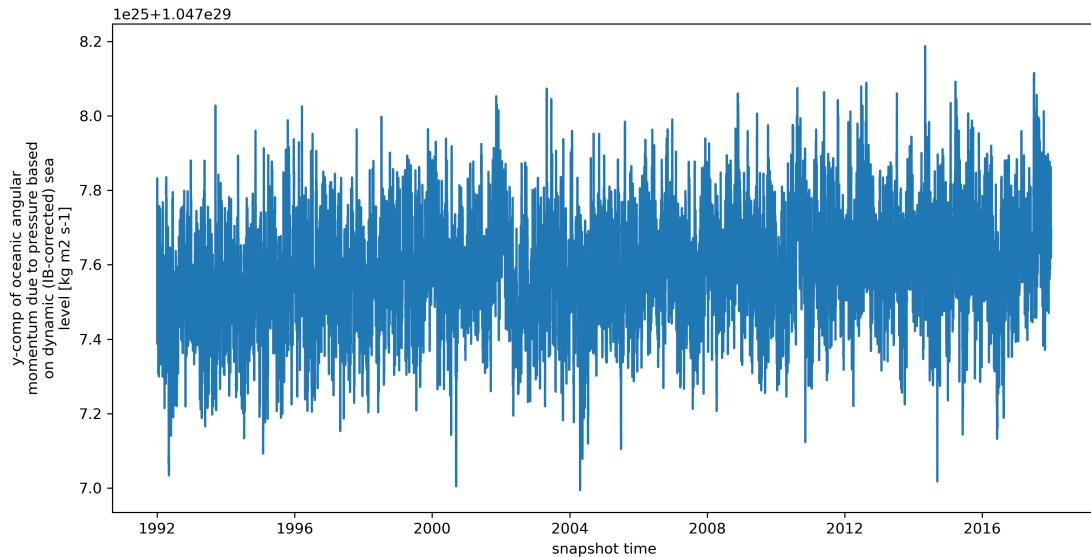
Figure 197: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: yoamp

14.3.19 1D Variable: yoamp_dsl

Table 14.25: Attributes description of the variable 'yoamp_dsl' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	yoamp_dsl	Y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure based on dynamic (ib-corrected) sea level	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 yoamp_dsl(time) yoamp_dsl:_FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 yoamp_dsl:coordinates = time yoamp_dsl:coverage_content_type = modelResult yoamp_dsl:long_name = y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure based on dynamic (IB-corrected) sea level yoamp_dsl:units = kg m² s⁻¹ yoamp_dsl:valid_max = 1.0478187262074598e+29 yoamp_dsl:valid_min = 1.0476994334049981e+29</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			

y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure based on dynamic (IB-corrected) sea level



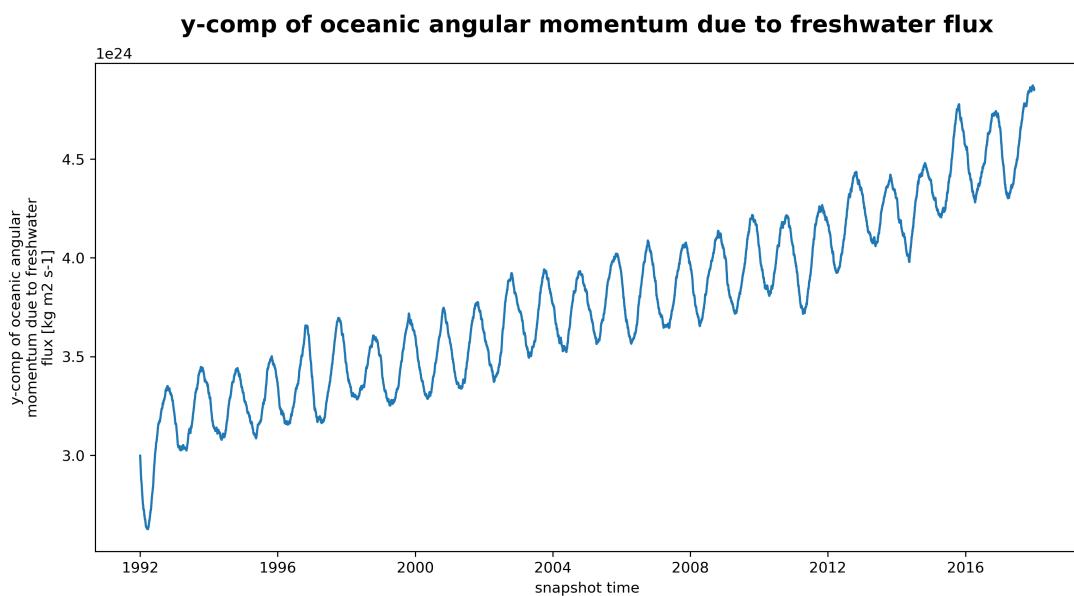
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 198: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: yoamp_dsl

14.3.20 1D Variable: yoamp_fw

Table 14.26: Attributes description of the variable 'yoamp_fw' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	yoamp_fw	Y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to freshwater flux	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 yoamp_fw(time) yoamp_fw: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 yoamp_fw: coordinates = time yoamp_fw: coverage_content_type = modelResult yoamp_fw: long_name = y-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to freshwater flux yoamp_fw: units = kg m2 s-1 yoamp_fw: valid_max = 4.872705717529432e+24 yoamp_fw: valid_min = 2.6255410225894626e+24</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



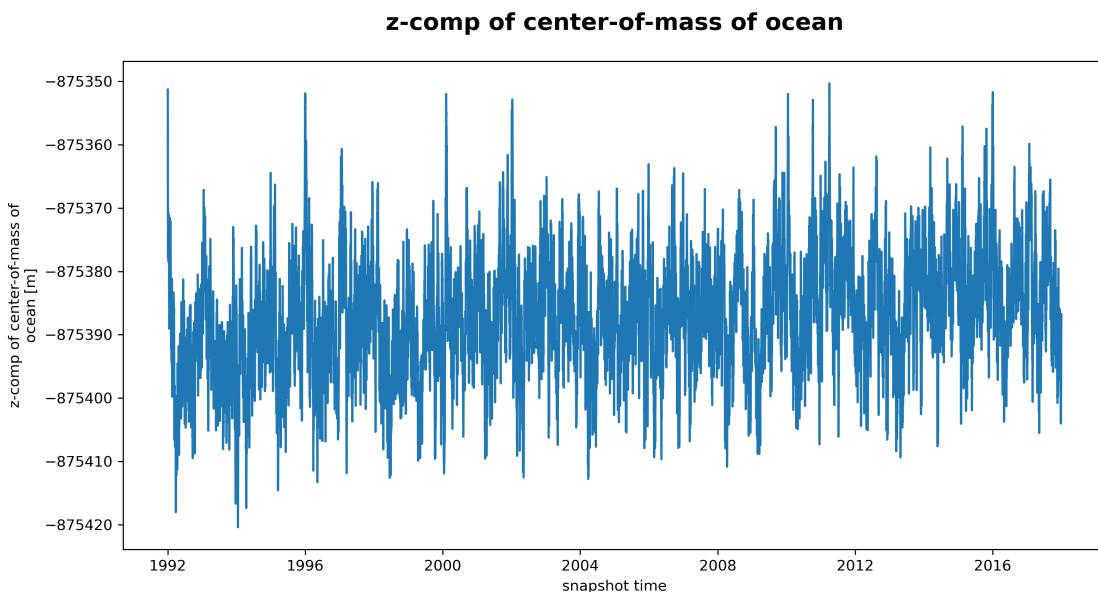
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 199: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: yoamp_fw

14.3.21 1D Variable: zcom

Table 14.27: Attributes description of the variable 'zcom' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	zcom	Z-comp of center-of-mass of ocean	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 zcom(time) zcom: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 zcom: coordinates = time zcom: coverage_content_type = modelResult zcom: long_name = z-comp of center-of-mass of ocean zcom: units = m zcom: valid_max = -875350.3238026679 zcom: valid_min = -875420.3898804963</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



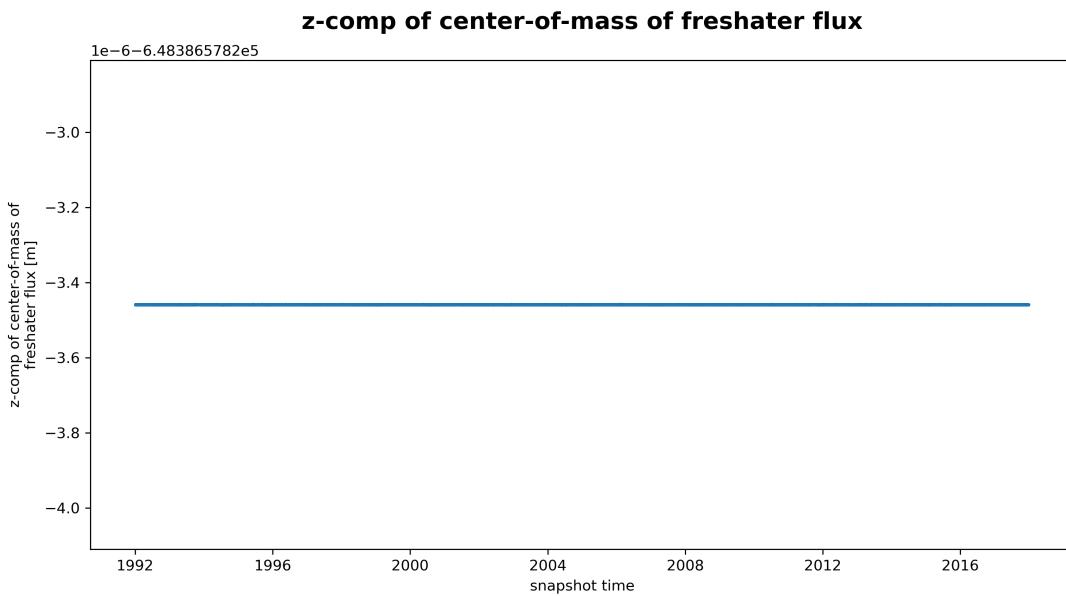
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 200: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: zcom

14.3.22 1D Variable: zcom_fw

Table 14.28: Attributes description of the variable 'zcom_fw' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	zcom_fw	Z-comp of center-of-mass of freshater flux	m
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 zcom_fw(time) zcom_fw: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 zcom_fw: coordinates = time zcom_fw: coverage_content_type = modelResult zcom_fw: long_name = z-comp of center-of-mass of freshater flux zcom_fw: units = m zcom_fw: valid_max = -648386.5781734567 zcom_fw: valid_min = -648386.5781734617</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



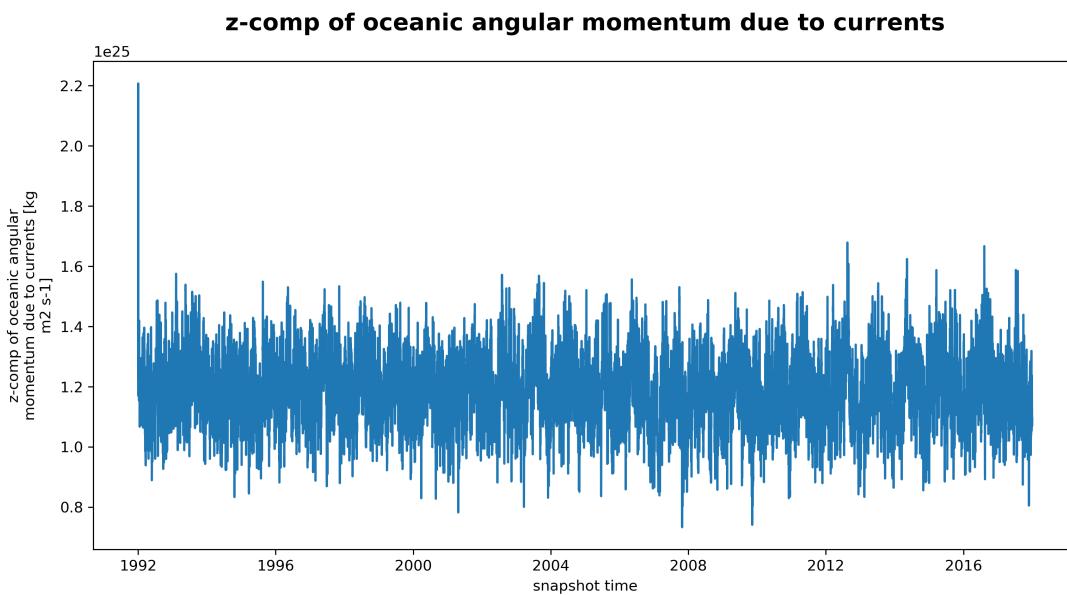
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 201: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: zcom_fw

14.3.23 1D Variable: zoamc

Table 14.29: Attributes description of the variable 'zoamc' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	zoamc	Z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to currents	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 zoamc(time) zoamc:_FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 zoamc:coordinates = time zoamc:coverage_content_type = modelResult zoamc:long_name = z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to currents zoamc:units = kg m² s⁻¹ zoamc:valid_max = 2.207264300276968e+25 zoamc:valid_min = 7.331764457927521e+24</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



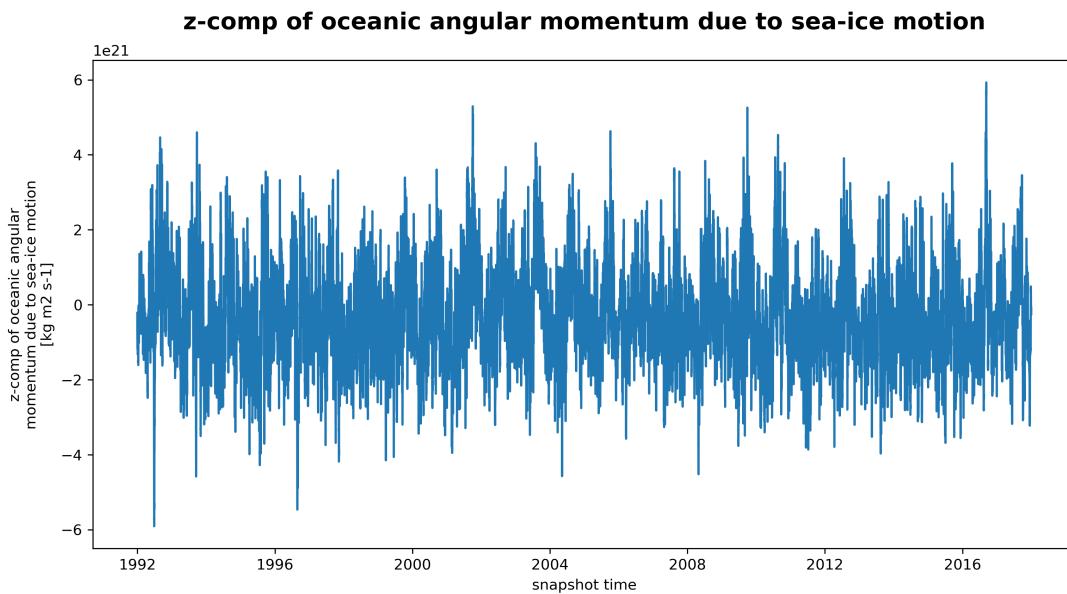
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 202: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: zoamc

14.3.24 1D Variable: zoamc_si

Table 14.30: Attributes description of the variable 'zoamc_si' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	zoamc_si	Z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to sea-ice motion	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 zoamc_si(time) zoamc_si: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 zoamc_si: coordinates = time zoamc_si: coverage_content_type = modelResult zoamc_si: long_name = z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to sea-ice motion zoamc_si: units = kg m2 s-1 zoamc_si: valid_max = 5.930388258256482e+21 zoamc_si: valid_min = -5.909426721868294e+21</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



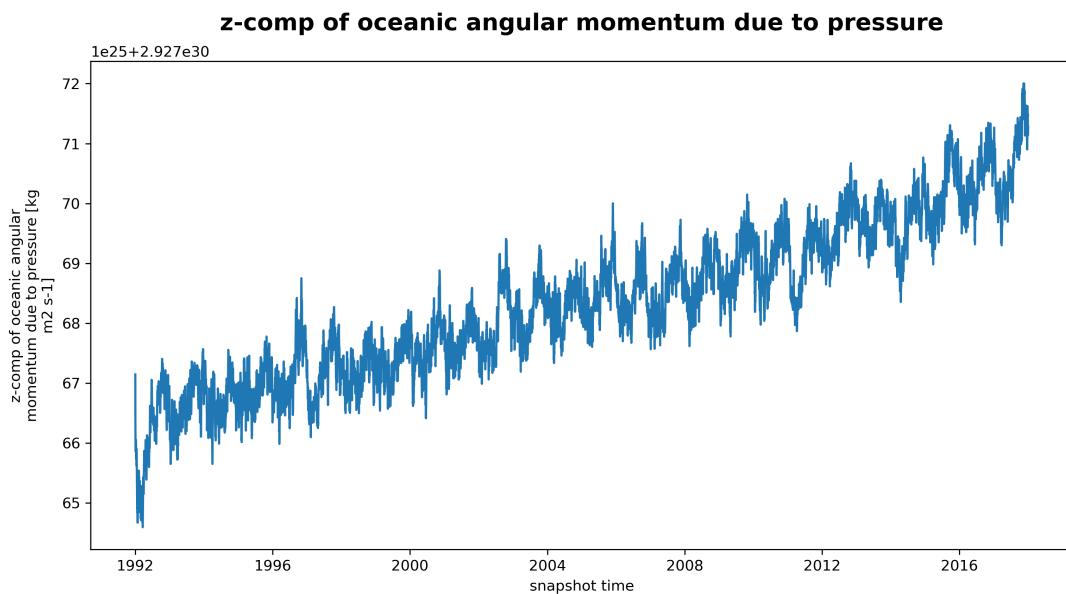
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 203: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: zoamc_si

14.3.25 1D Variable: zoamp

Table 14.31: Attributes description of the variable 'zoamp' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	zoamp	Z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 zoamp(time) zoamp:_FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 zoamp:coordinates = time zoamp:coverage_content_type = modelResult zoamp:long_name = z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure zoamp:units = kg m2 s-1 zoamp:valid_max = 2.9277200254389854e+30 zoamp:valid_min = 2.927645942668479e+30</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

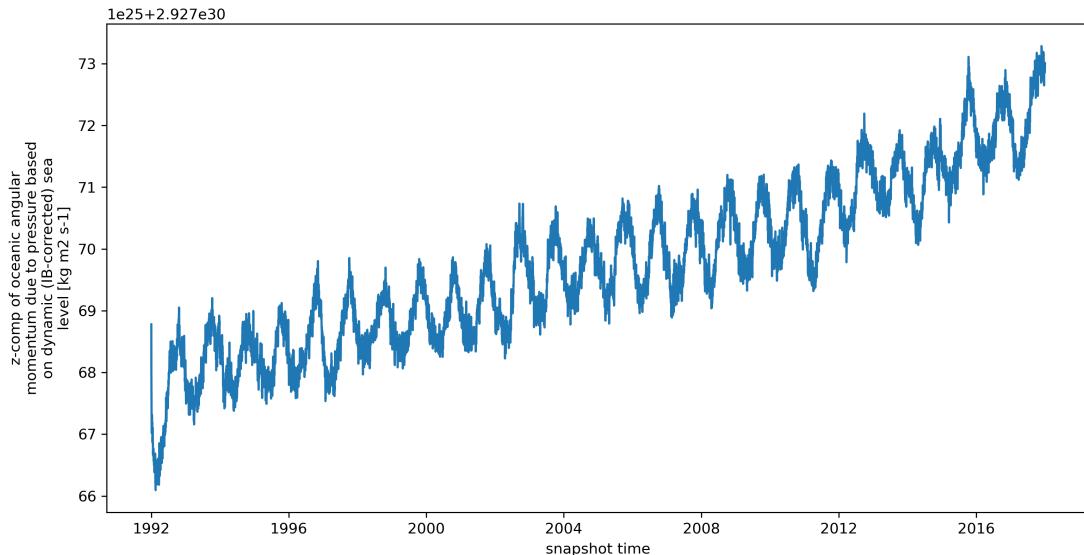
Figure 204: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: zoamp

14.3.26 1D Variable: zoamp_dsl

Table 14.32: Attributes description of the variable 'zoamp_dsl' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	zoamp_dsl	Z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure based on dynamic (ib-corrected) sea level	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 zoamp_dsl(time) zoamp_dsl: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 zoamp_dsl: coordinates = time zoamp_dsl: coverage_content_type = modelResult zoamp_dsl: long_name = z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure based on dynamic (IB-corrected) sea level zoamp_dsl: units = kg m² s⁻¹ zoamp_dsl: valid_max = 2.9277328440911863e+30 zoamp_dsl: valid_min = 2.9276609546728614e+30</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			

z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to pressure based on dynamic (IB-corrected) sea level



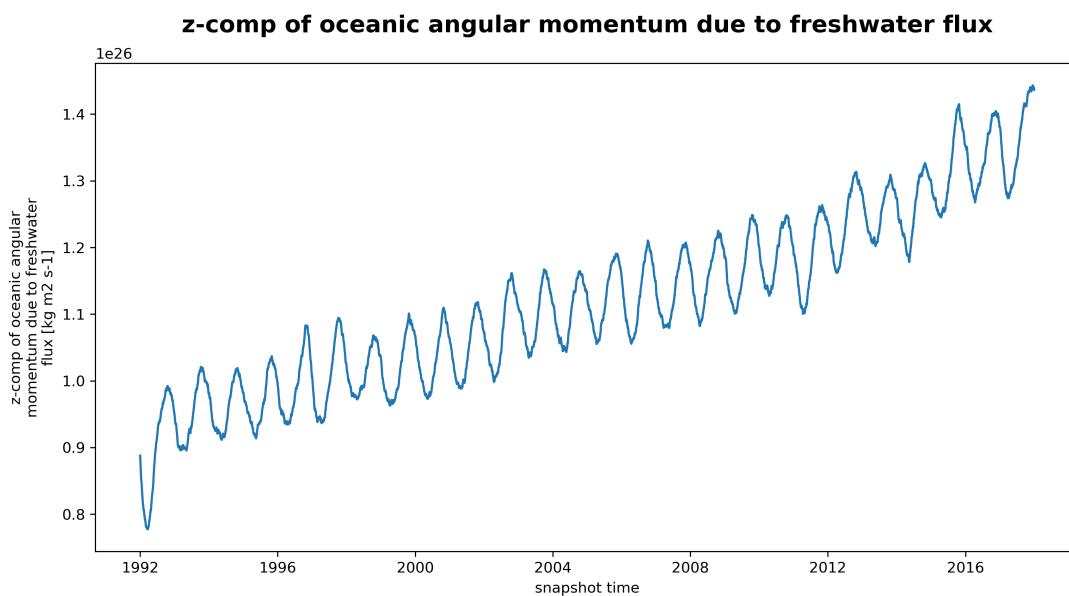
SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 205: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: zoamp_dsl

14.3.27 1D Variable: zoamp_fw

Table 14.33: Attributes description of the variable 'zoamp_fw' from SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS's dataset.

Storage Type	Variable Name	Description	Unit
float64	zoamp_fw	Z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to freshwater flux	kg m ² s ⁻¹
Description of the variable in Common Data language (CDL)			
<pre>float64 zoamp_fw(time) zoamp_fw: _FillValue = 9.969209968386869e+36 zoamp_fw: coordinates = time zoamp_fw: coverage_content_type = modelResult zoamp_fw: long_name = z-comp of oceanic angular momentum due to freshwater flux zoamp_fw: units = kg m2 s-1 zoamp_fw: valid_max = 1.442874536478883e+26 zoamp_fw: valid_min = 7.774584605728723e+25</pre>			
Comments			
N/a			



SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS_snap_ECCO_V4r4_1D.nc

Figure 206: Dataset: SBO_CORE_PRODUCTS, Variable: zoamp_fw

15 How to find out more about ECCO

A complete description of ECCO V4r4 together with all project documentation can be found at the following web spaces:

Main ECCO portal	https://ecco-group.org/home.htm
ECCO History	https://ecco-group.org/about.htm
ECCO data analysis tools	https://ecco-group.org/analysis-tools.htm
ECCO tutorial with Python language	https://ecco-v4-python-tutorial.readthedocs.io/
ECCO tutorial with Julia language	https://ecco-group.org/storymaps.htm?id=69
ECCO Tube (Images, Movies, StoryMaps and Brochures)	https://ecco-group.org/media.htm
ECCO Visualizations	https://ecco-group.org/world-of-ecco.htm#series
To contact ECCO team	https://ecco-group.org/contact.htm

