

# Advancing Turbulence Essential Ocean Variable: A Reference Glider-Based Microstructure Dataset from the Western

## 5 Mediterranean

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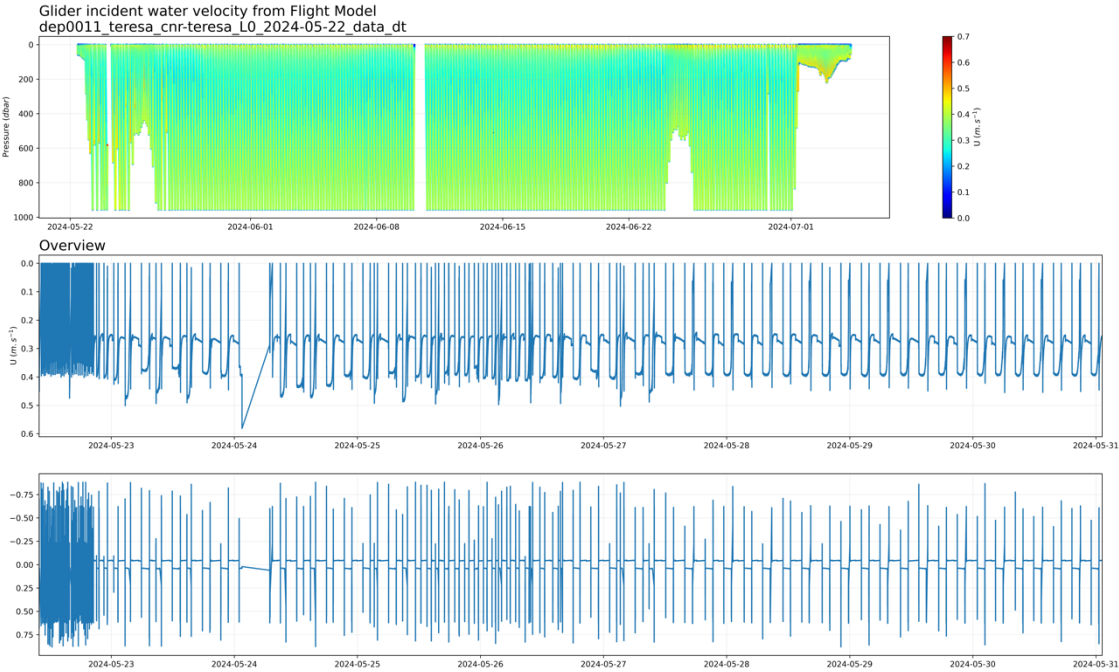
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## 20 Supplementary

### Supplementary Figure 1:

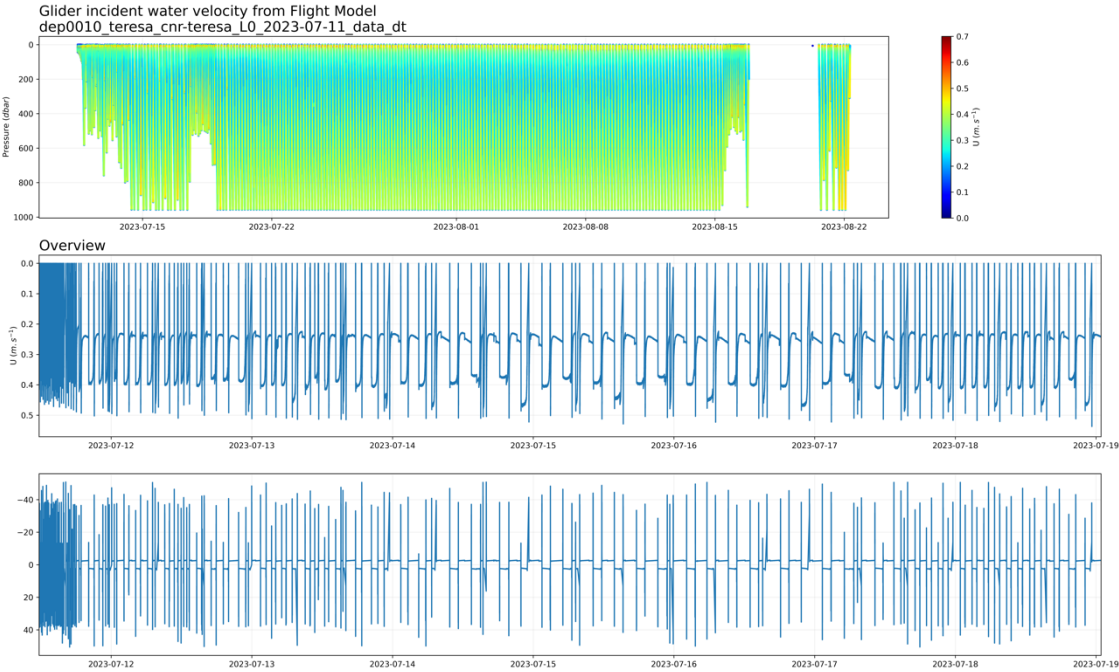
Glider Flight Model (GFM) computed following the algorithm of Merckelbach et al. (2019) for each year of the SMART glider missions. Calculations are based on L0 core variables provided by SOCIB. The top panel shows the estimated incident velocity over the full mission period. The middle panel  
25 presents a zoomed-in view of incident velocity during an arbitrary segment. The bottom panel displays the corresponding angle of attack (in degrees) for the same period.

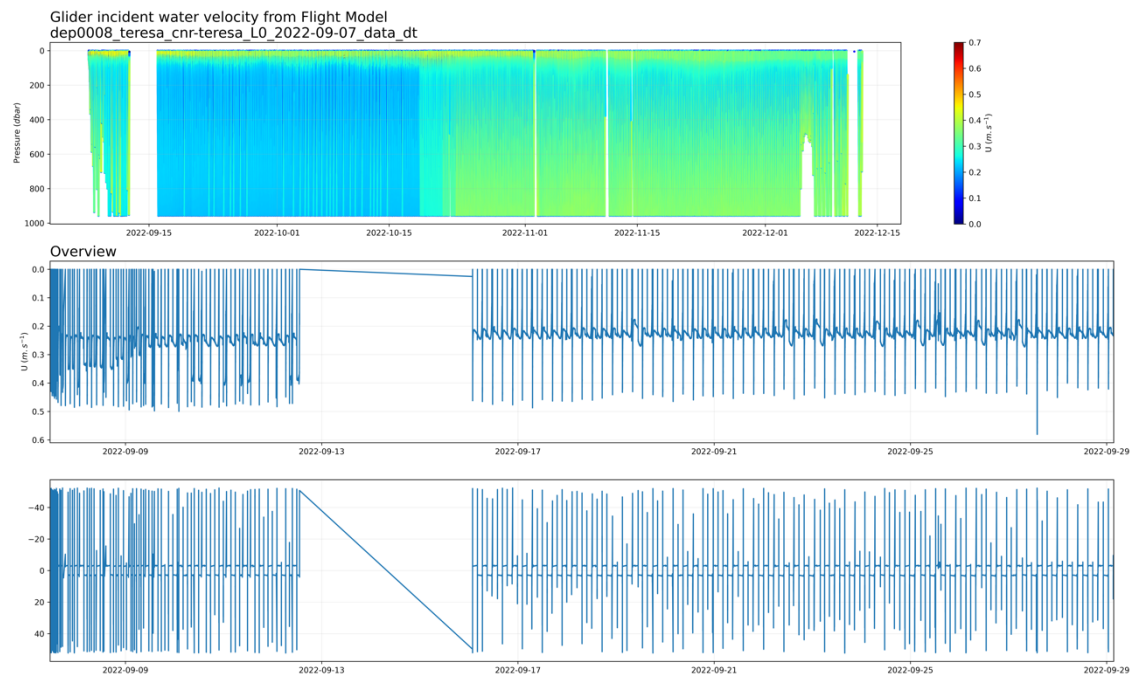
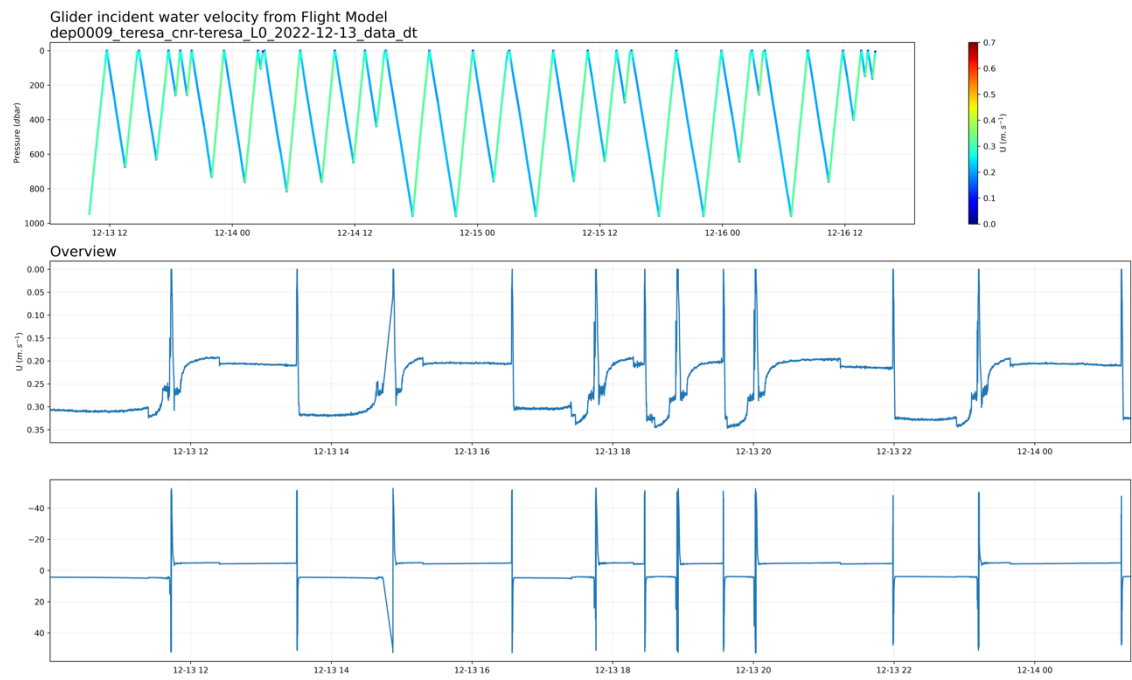
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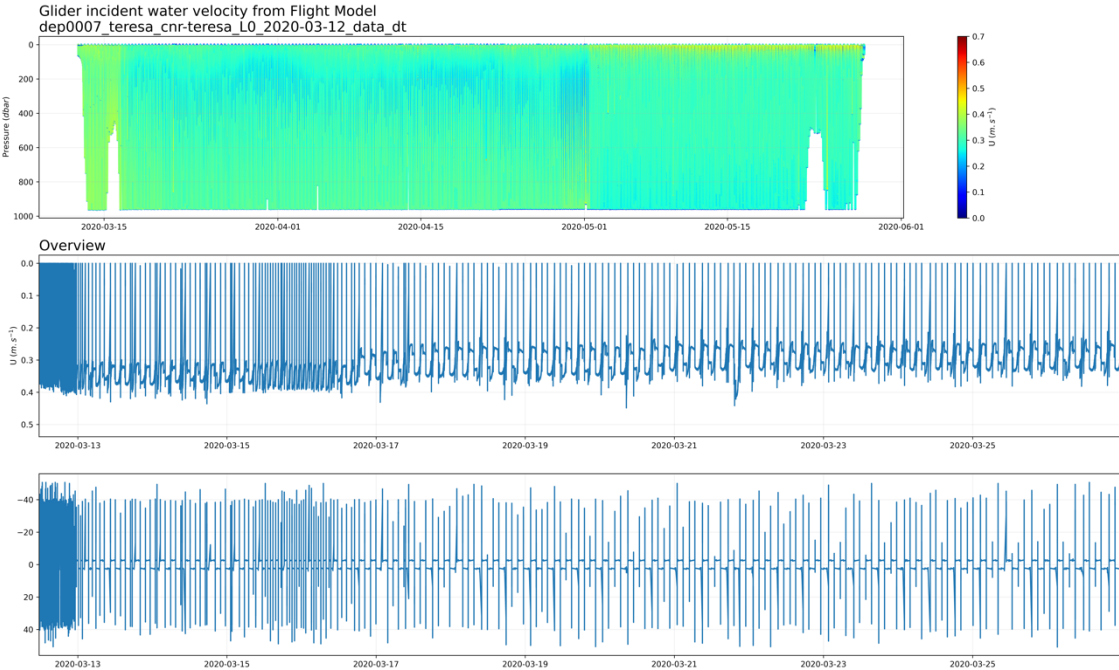
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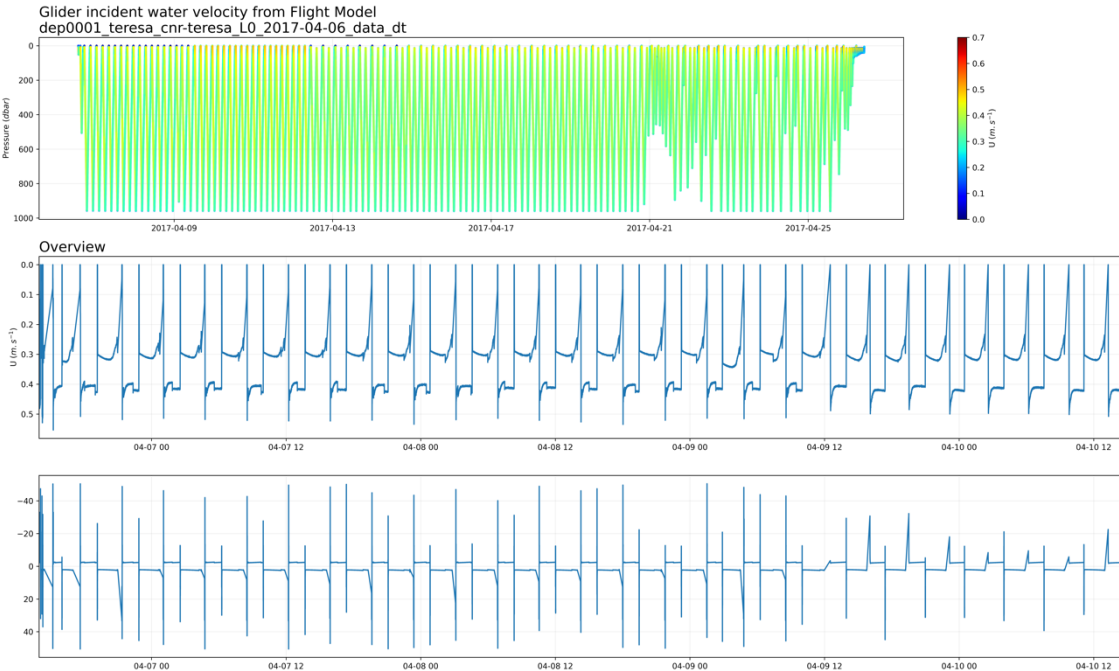
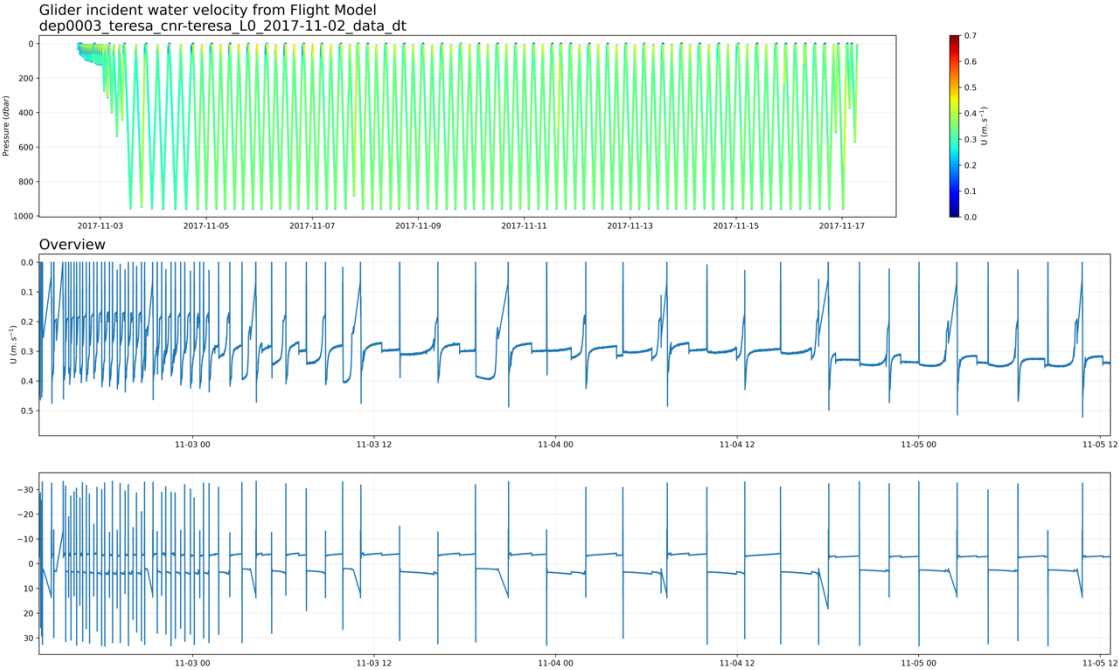
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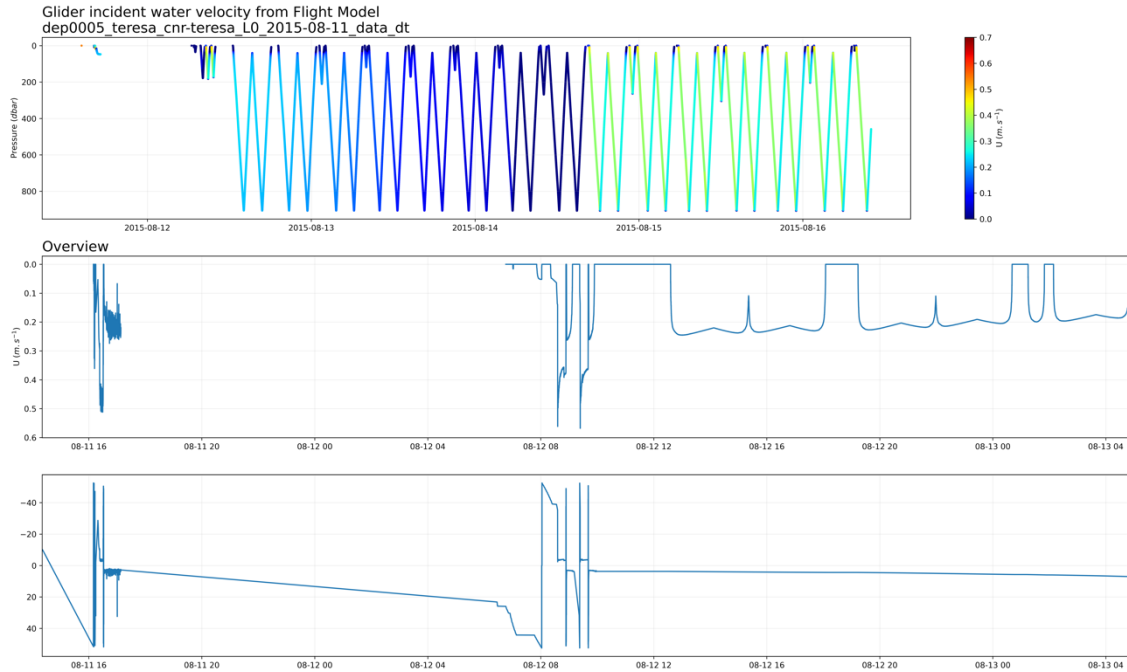


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### Supplementary Figure 2:

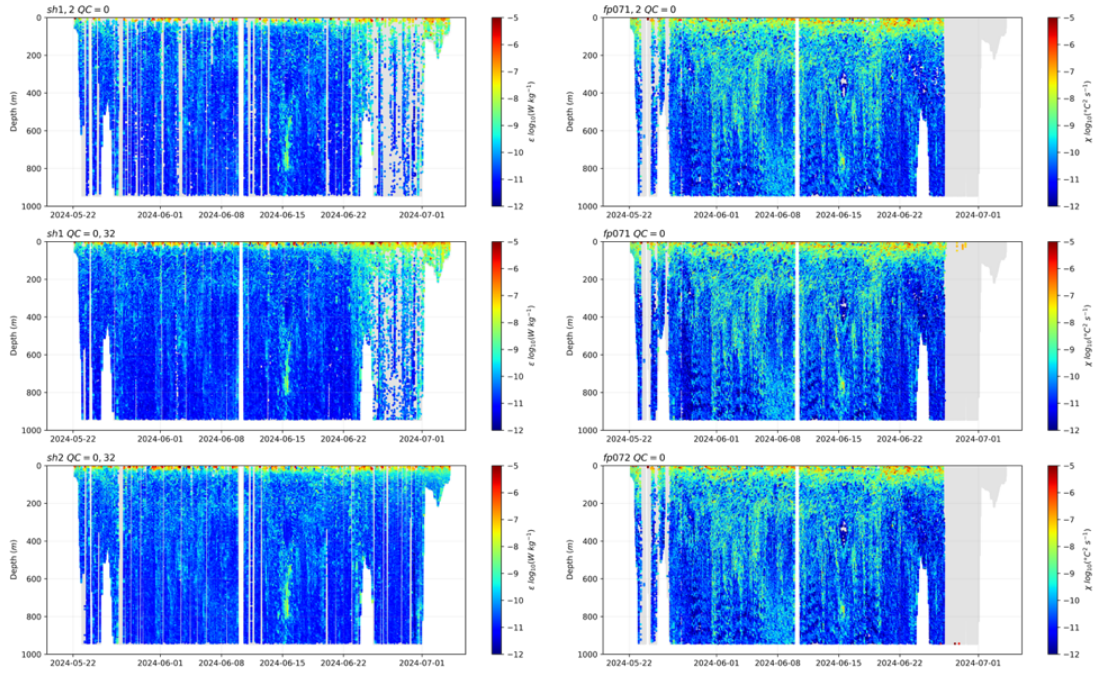
75 Gliding sections of turbulent dissipation rate of kinetic energy ( $\epsilon$ , left) and thermal variance dissipation rate ( $\chi$ , right), derived from microstructure profiles along selected mission tracks.

**Top row:** Estimates obtained from cross-checked probe pairs (shear 1 & 2 for  $\epsilon$ ; FP07 1 & 2 for  $\chi$ ), using the strictest quality control criterion (QC = 0).

**Middle and bottom rows:** Estimates based on individual probes. For  $\epsilon$  (left), shear 1 (middle) and shear 2 (bottom) use QC = 0 or 32. For  $\chi$  (right), FP07 1 (middle) and FP07 2 (bottom) use QC = 0 only.

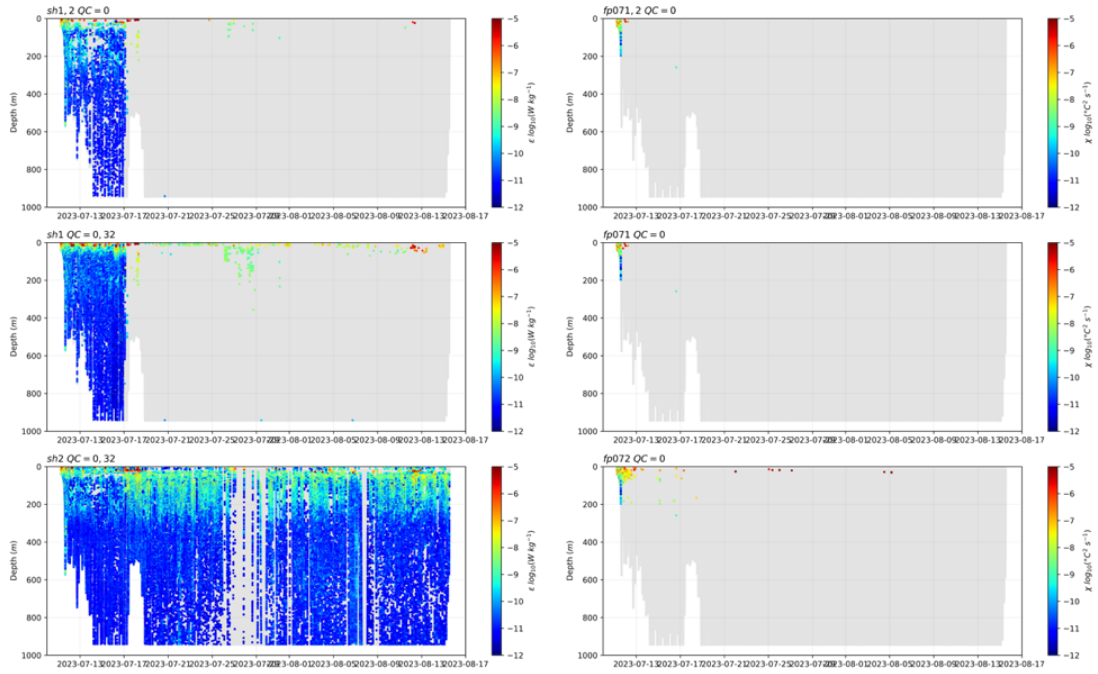
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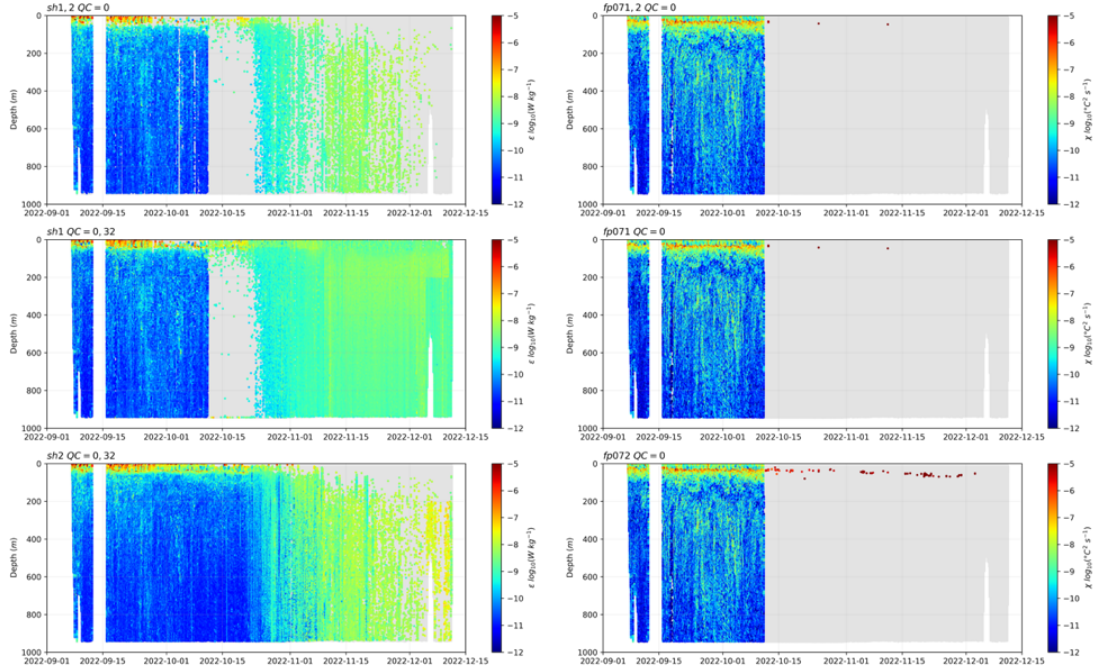
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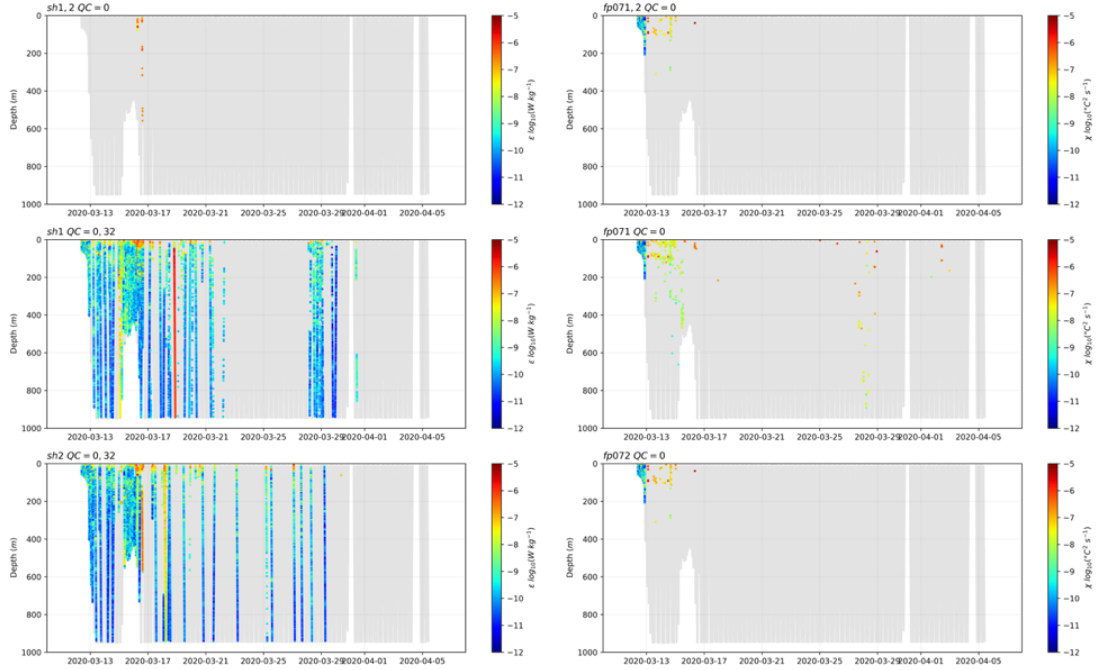


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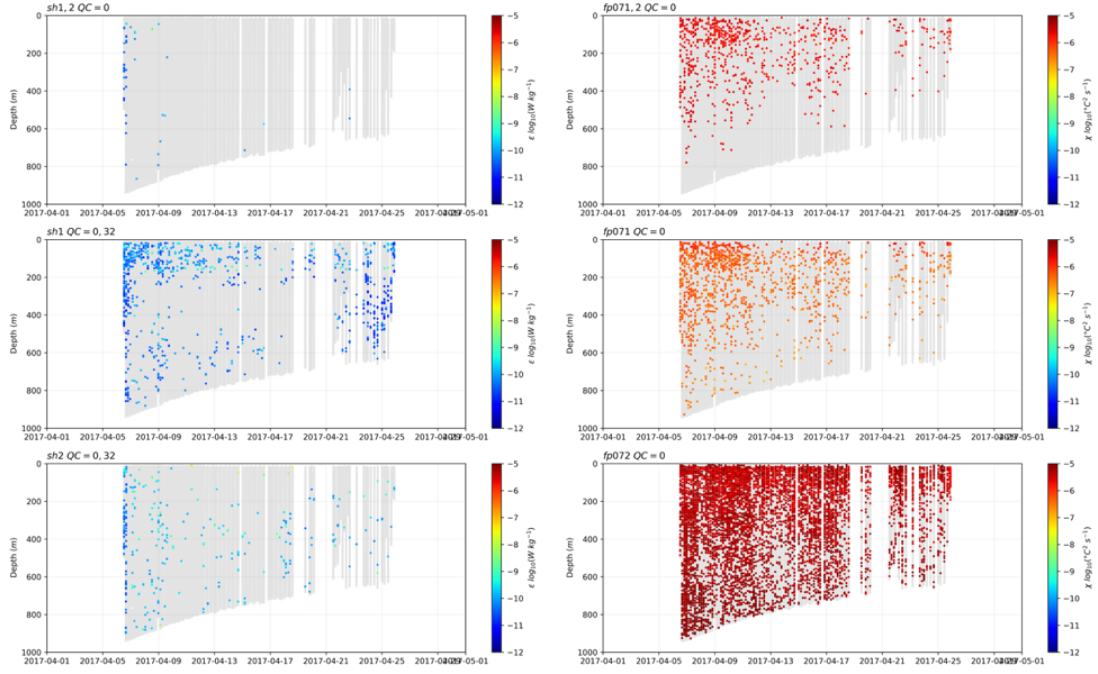
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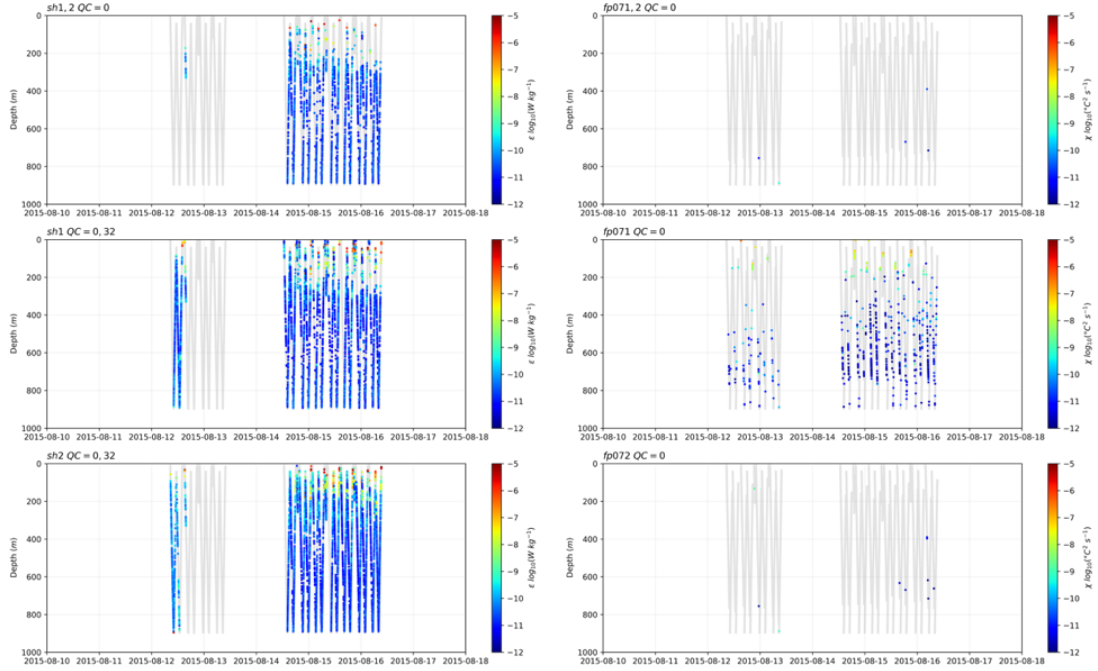


2017



100

2015



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