



Supplement of

A 15-million-year surface- and subsurface-integrated TEX₈₆ temperature record from the eastern equatorial Atlantic

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Content

This file contains supplemental information on GDGT depth integration for TEX₈₆ subsurface calibration and an alternative version of figure 9, using the original age models of the various records.

TEX₈₆ subsurface calibration weights

Figure S1 and igure 7b of the main text illustrate the vertical weight distribution of the TEX₈₆^H-SubST (Kim et al., 2012), BAYSPAR-SubST (Tierney et al., 2014) and HL16-SubST (Ho and Laepple, 2016) calibrations. The relative weighting of the TEX₈₆^H-SubST and BAYSPAR-SubST calibrations are explicitly reported in the original papers. TEX₈₆^H-SubST calibration is equally weighted between 0 and 200 m water dept (Kim et al., 2012) and the BAYSPAR-SubST calibration is weighted by a gamma distribution with a=4.5 and b=15 (Tierney et al., 2015).

The weighting of the HL16-SubST calibration is here determined from the probability distribution in the calibration ensemble (Ho and Laepple, 2016; Supplementary Information .xlsx). The ensemble consists of 95 calibrations targeting various unequal depth intervals between 0 and 1000 m. We defined 20 equal bins of 50 m (see table below) and determined the frequency of each interval in the calibration ensemble. The calibration weight per bin was obtained by weighting the probability distribution (“% calibration” in Ho and Laepple, 2016) of each calibration by the size of the integrated interval and subsequent scaling to the vertical frequency distribution.

Table S1. Vertical distribution of TEX₈₆-SubST calibration weights.

Bin	Calibration weight
0-50 m	0.0252
50-100 m	0.0531
100-150 m	0.0881
150-200 m	0.1231
200-250 m	0.1370
250-300 m	0.1280
300-350 m	0.1005
350-400 m	0.0850
400-450 m	0.0691
450-500 m	0.0533
500-550 m	0.0418
550-600 m	0.0316
600-650 m	0.0230
650-700 m	0.0158
700-750 m	0.0104
750-800 m	0.0066
800-850 m	0.0040
850-900 m	0.0024
900-950 m	0.0014
950-1000 m	0.0006

Note that Ho and Laepple (2016) endorse subsampling of the calibration ensemble, which affects the relative weight distribution. In this paper, however, we only consider the full calibration ensemble. The obtained probability distribution is representative for both the full calibration ensemble, and the mean calibration ($T=40.8*TEX_{86}^H+22.3$).

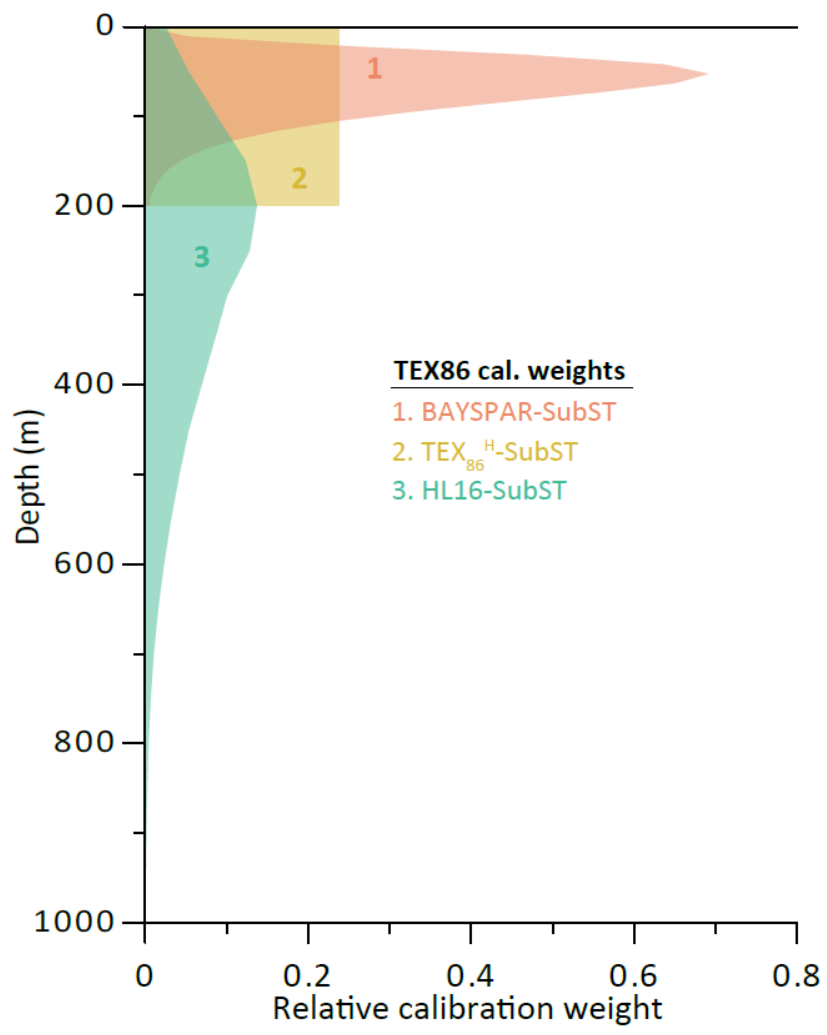


Figure S1. Vertical distribution of TEX₈₆-SubST calibration weights.

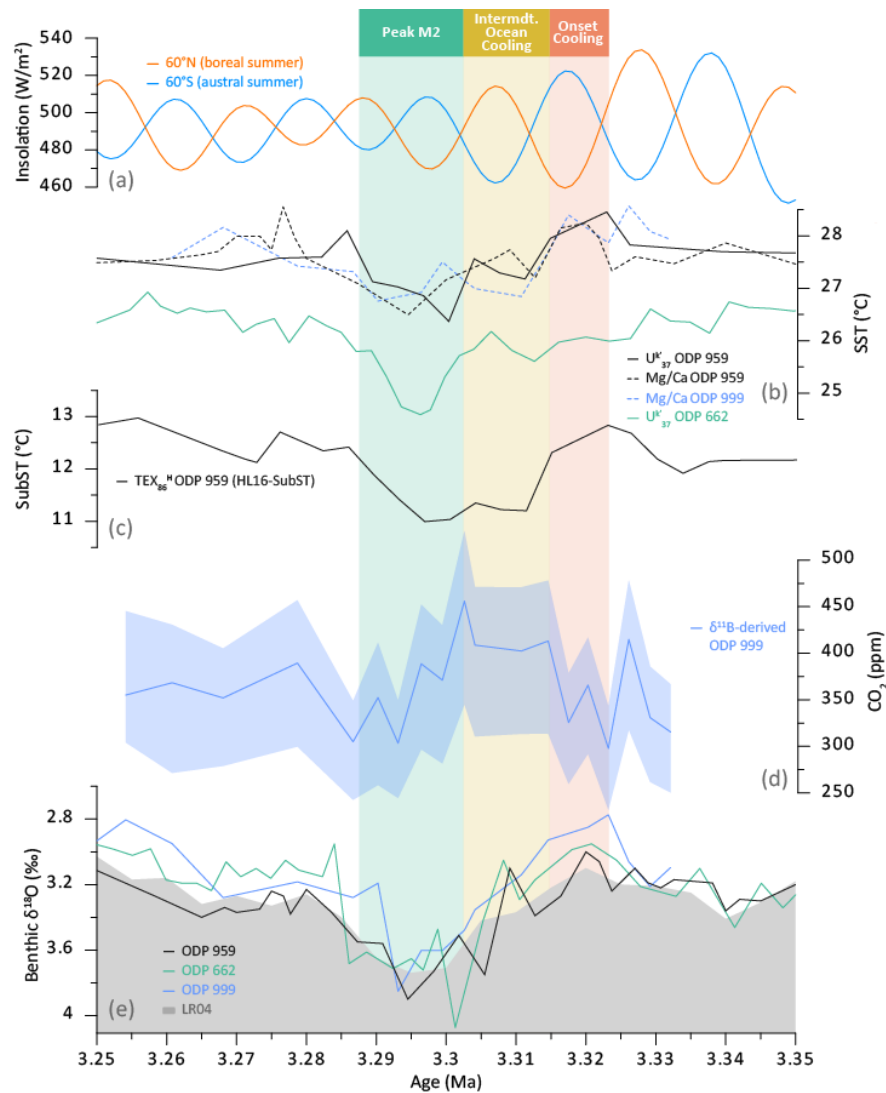


Figure S2. Same as figure 9 of main text, but data on original age models: Site 959 (van der Weijst et al., 2020), 662 (Lisiecki and Raymo, 2005) and 999 (de la Vega et al., 2020).

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