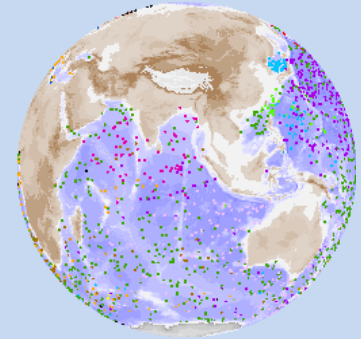


Integrating the ocean observing system: Mobile platforms

**D. Roemmich, L. Boehme, H. Claustre, H. Freeland, M.
Fukasawa, G. Goni, W.J. Gould, N. Gruber, M. Hood, E.
Kent, R. Lumpkin, S. Smith, P. Testor**

OceanObs09, Venice, September 2009

Summary: Mobile platforms



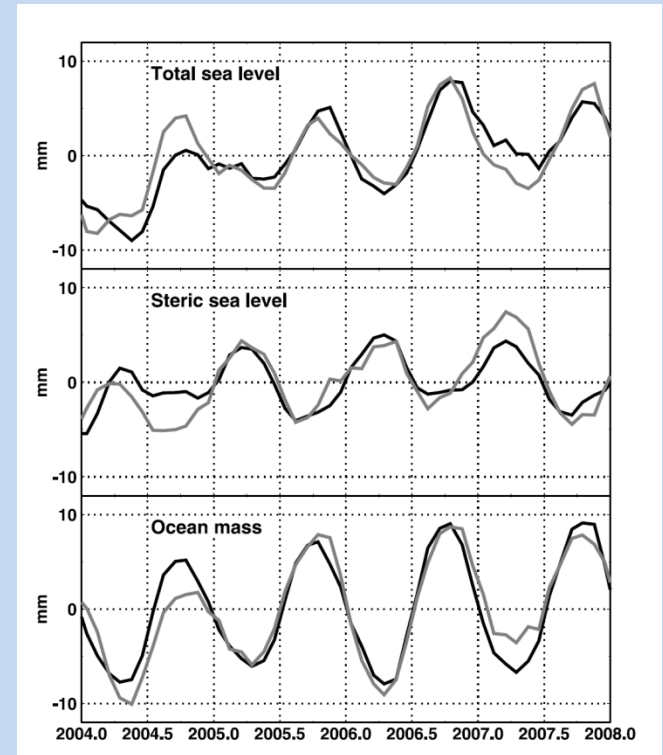
- **Top priority is to sustain the present highly valuable observing system, while improving efficiency, data quality, and systematic coverage.**
- **The physical and organizational infrastructures of the system require support to be maintained.**
- **Autonomous platforms are the backbone of the observing system. In the next decade, expand their domain to be truly global, and broaden their range of applications.**
- **Focus on the synergistic roles of other observing system elements.**

n.b. OceanObs09 docs are indicated by brown, i.e. **Belbeoch *et al.* CWP**

Synergies: Integrating the OS.

An observing system is integrated by designing its elements to exploit the scientific relationships that connect them.

- **Sea surface height: JASON and Argo**
 - SSH from altimeters and sea level network, still evolving, i.e. **Fu et al. CWP**.
 - Steric from Argo, repeat hydrography, XBTs, gliders, animal-borne profilers, moorings, ...
 - Mass-related component of SSH from GRACE, + information from Argo, drifters, ...
- **Surface layer properties and air-sea exchanges.**
- **Physical state variability and ecological impacts.**

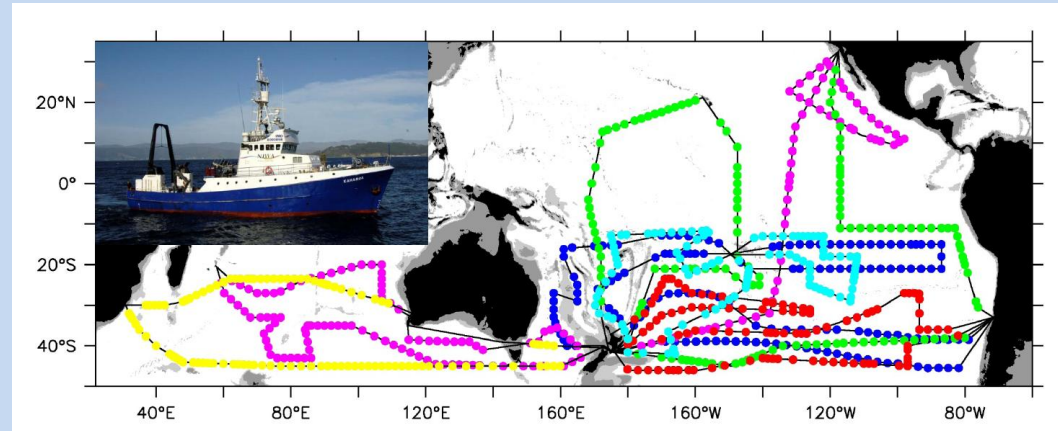


SSH and its steric and mass-related components, Leuliette and Miller (2009).

Physical and organizational infrastructures

- **Access to the oceans**

- Much is done opportunistically (VOS and transiting RVs).
- RVs are still essential.
- Small RVs can play a large role (floats, gliders, drifters, reference CTDs, underway data, **Freeland *et al.* CWP**).



New Zealand's 28-m RV Kaharoa and its 750 Argo floats.

- **Data quality, delivery, and products (**Hankin *et al.* CWP**, **Pouliquen *et al.* CWP**)**

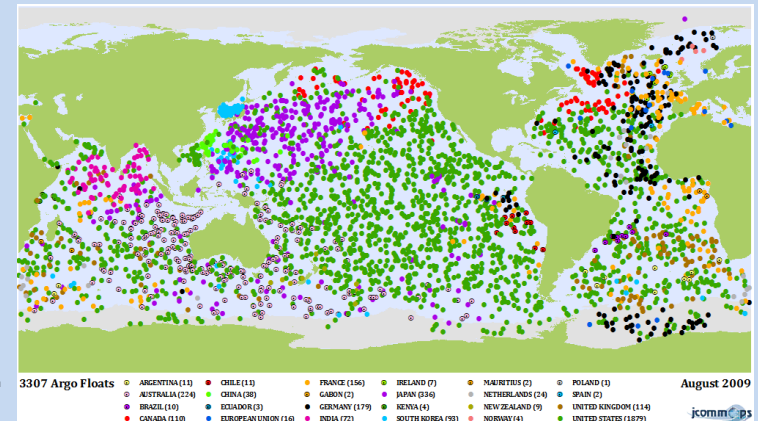
- An observing system is integrated by allowing users to move freely between data streams (compatible formats, metadata protocols, data delivery).
- Data management continues to be under-resourced, limiting data quality and applications.

- **Satellite communications systems**

- **International coordinating bodies (**Belbeoch *et al.* CWP**)**

Extending Argo (Freeland *et al.* CWP)

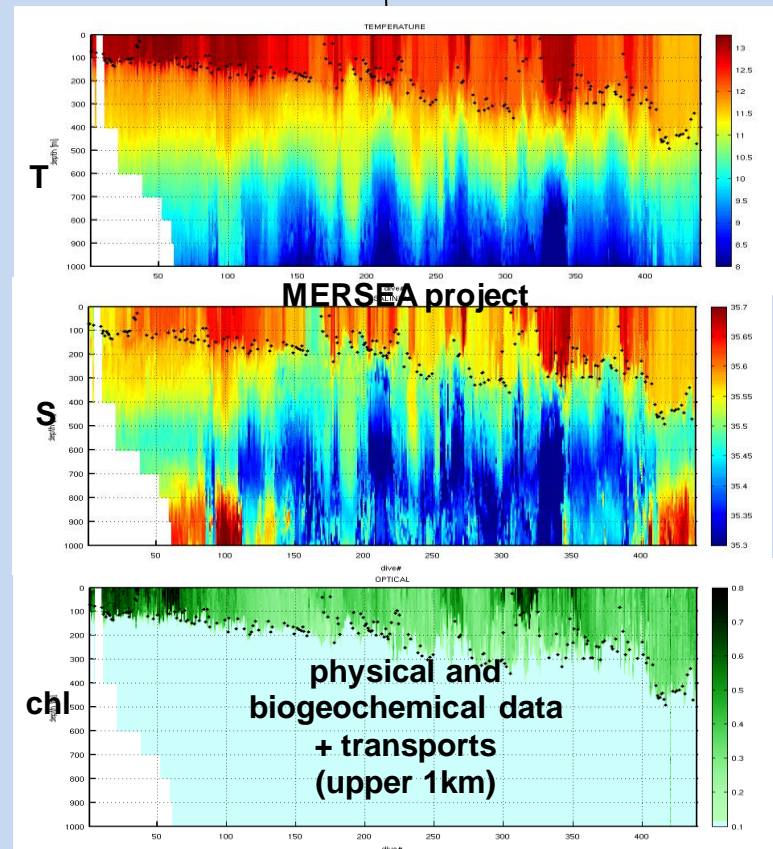
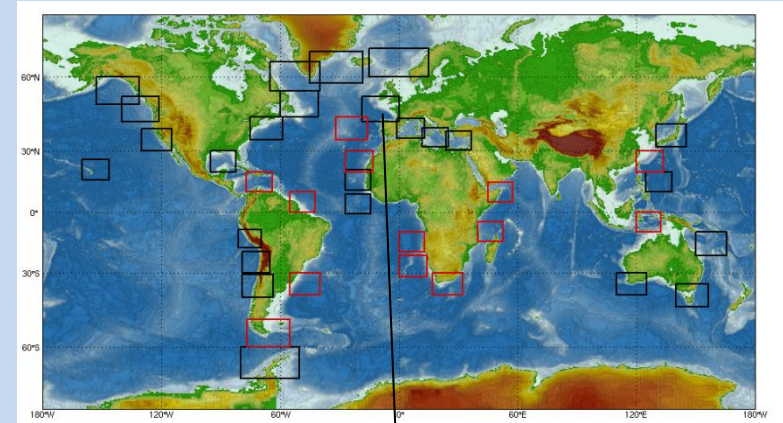
- The initial Argo array samples a large fraction of the global ocean (0-2000 m, 60°S- 60°N, interior).
- Top priority is sustaining Argo, improving floats (smaller and longer lived), data quality, and coverage.
- Autonomous platforms are cost effective and can operate anywhere.
- Argo should be extended (in some cases floats + gliders)
 - Toward global coverage, as feasible
 - High latitudes (van Wijk *et al.* AC, Rintoul *et al.* CWP, Sagen *et al.* AC)
 - Marginal seas (Testor *et al.* CWP)
 - Deep ocean (Garzoli *et al.*, CWP)
 - Boundary current regions (Cronin *et al.* CWP)
 - For increased applications
 - Surface layer (Donlon *et al.* CWP)
 - Mixing (MacKinnon *et al.* CWP)
 - New sensors (O₂ - Gruber *et al.* CWP, Bio – Claustre *et al.* CWP)



The present Argo array.

Adding gliders (Testor et al. CWP)

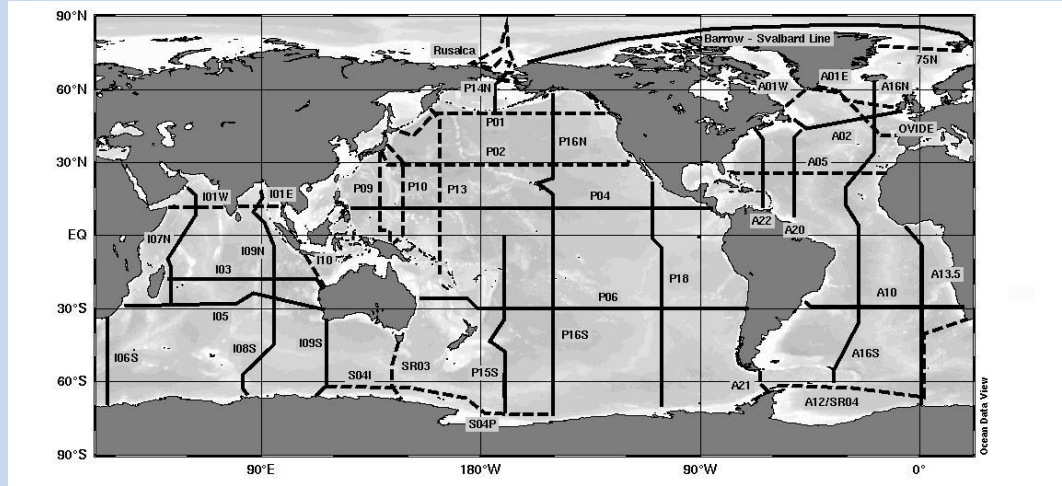
- **Characteristics:** high spatial resolution, guided, speed ~30 km/day, range > 1000 km.
- **Regional uses:** boundary currents, chokepoints, marginal seas, water mass formation regions.
- **Requirements:** expert groups and regional partners, combination with complementary systems.
- **Are there sufficient resources for a sustained glider effort?**



in strong relation with potential sites for boundary current obs. (Send et al. CWP)

Repeat hydrography (Hood *et al.* CWP).

- **Deep ocean repeat hydrography has important standalone objectives.**
- **The “core variables” concept is important for system integration: to include all variables measured by autonomous platforms.**

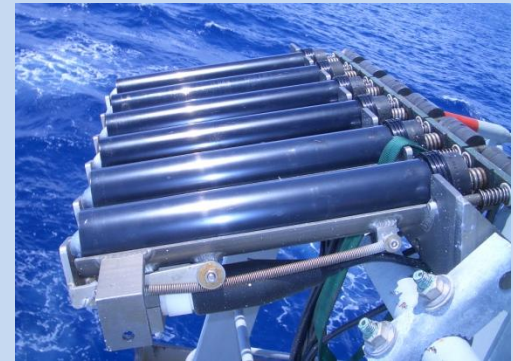


GO-SHIP repeat hydrography plan.

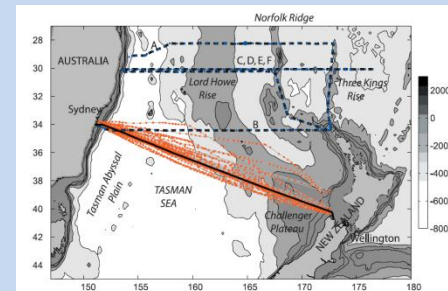
- A role of repeat hydrography is providing “state of the art” reference data for comparison/calibration of autonomous sensors (e.g. detection of salinity drift in Argo floats).
- For value, a requirement is rapid availability (final physical data in 6 months).

SOOP XBT networks (*Goni et al. CWP*).

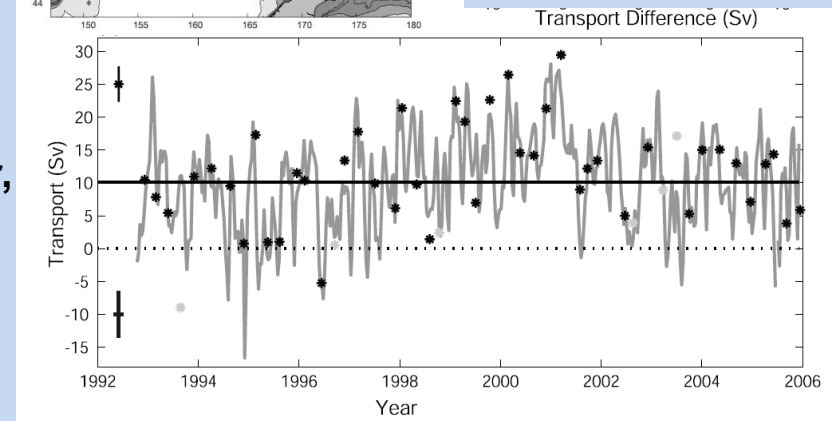
- Major evolution post-OceanObs99 to line-based sampling modes: high resolution and frequently repeating.
- High resolution lines include time-series of 20+ years.
- Sampling the western boundary currents of all 5 oceans, plus major chokepoints (*Send et al., CWP*).
- Strong relationships to: Argo, VOS, altimetry,...
- Needs:
 - Research-quality deep (2000 m) XBT,
 - Next generation automatic XBT launcher,
 - Modernization/standardization of data management system.



XBT automatic launcher – loaded and ready



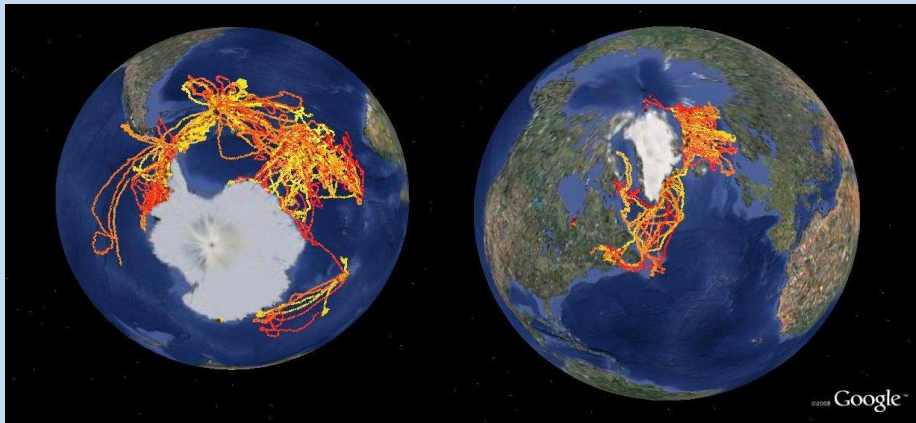
Time-series of net southward transport in the Tasman Sea from XBT and altimetry (Ridgway et al., 2008)



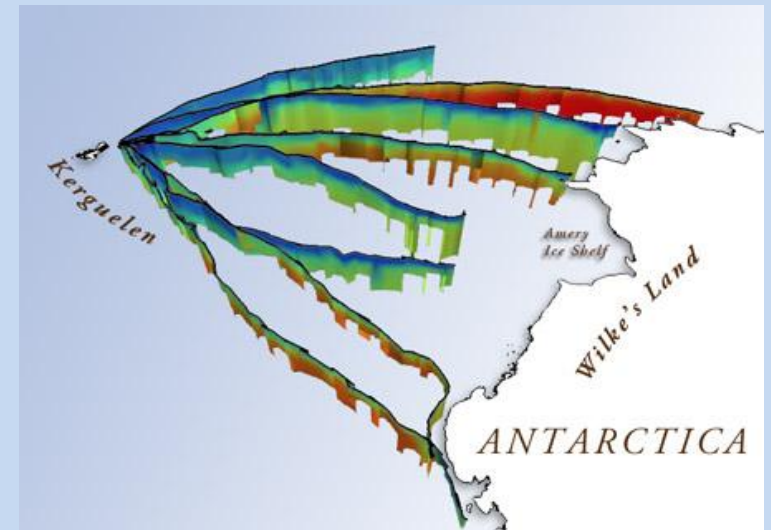
Animal-borne sensors.

Boehme *et al.* CWP

- Sample “blind” spots in the observing system by finding leads in ice-covered oceans.
- Provide high resolution “alongtrack”, often travelling across-current.
- Benefit marine mammals through science for improved management and protection.
- Needs: sensor development work, and integration with other OS elements.



Partial tracks of tagged animals collected by the ‘Marine Mammals Exploring the Oceans – Pole to Pole’ (MEOP) project since July 2007 in polar regions.



9 elephant seals fitted with T/S profilers at Kerguelan collected transects in March 2004.

VOS marine meteorology networks (*Kent et al. CWP*).

- 50-years records for global fields of surface fluxes.
- High value in atmospheric reanalyses (*Trenberth et al. CWP*) and air-sea interaction research (*Fairall et al. CWP*).
- Main provider of GCOS essential climate variables (ECVs), including T_{air} , humidity and surface pressure.
- Declining coverage (greater use of satellites in NWP, fewer PMOs, transient nature of ships, ...)
- Needs:
 - Improve connections with Shipboard Automated Meteorological and Oceanographic Systems (SAMOS).
 - Defined sampling requirements.



Automated underway observations

(Smith *et al.* CWP-a)

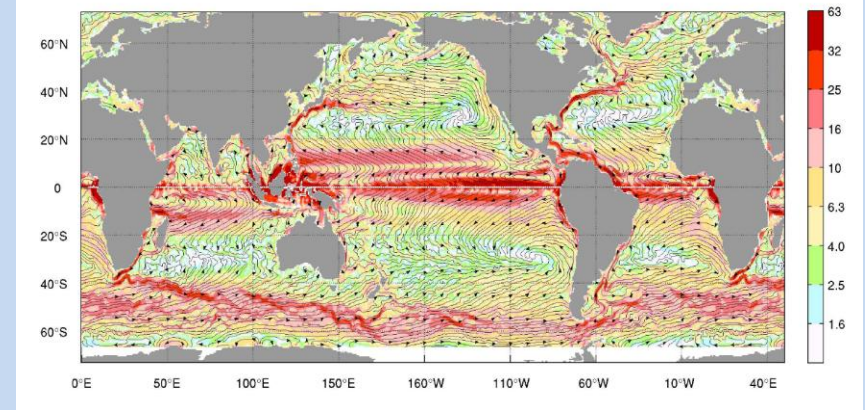
- High temporal resolution automated sampling is carried out from many research and commercial vessels.
- Many meteorological and oceanographic parameters are measured in addition to standard ones (Fairall *et al.* CWP, Donlon *et al.* CWP, Schuster *et al.* CWP, Goni *et al.* CWP).
- R/V coverage includes remote ocean regions not covered by commercial routes.
- Needs:
 - Improved stewardship of the observations for quality and availability (Smith *et al.* CWP-b).
 - Better exploitation of available platforms, particularly RVs in remote regions.



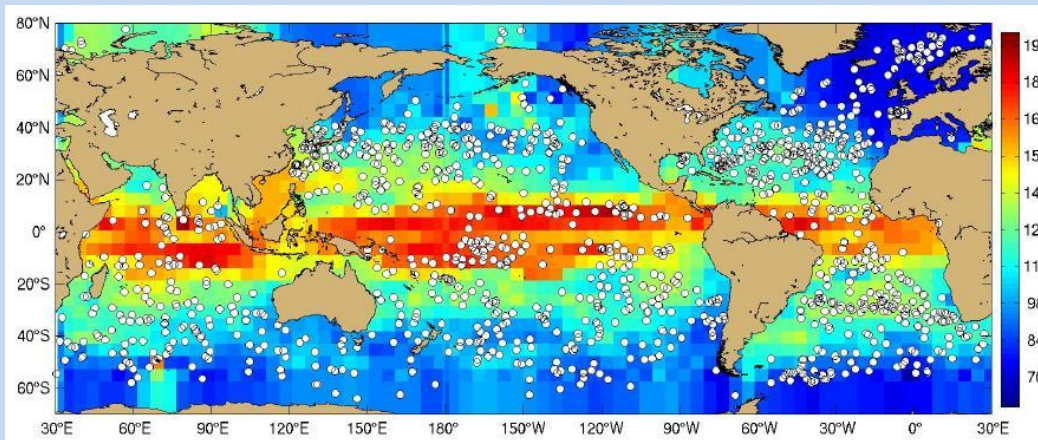
Shipboard Automated Meteorological and Oceanographic System (SAMOS) vessel, RV Aurora Australis

Global drifter program

Mean sea surface velocity (Maximenko *et al.* 2009)



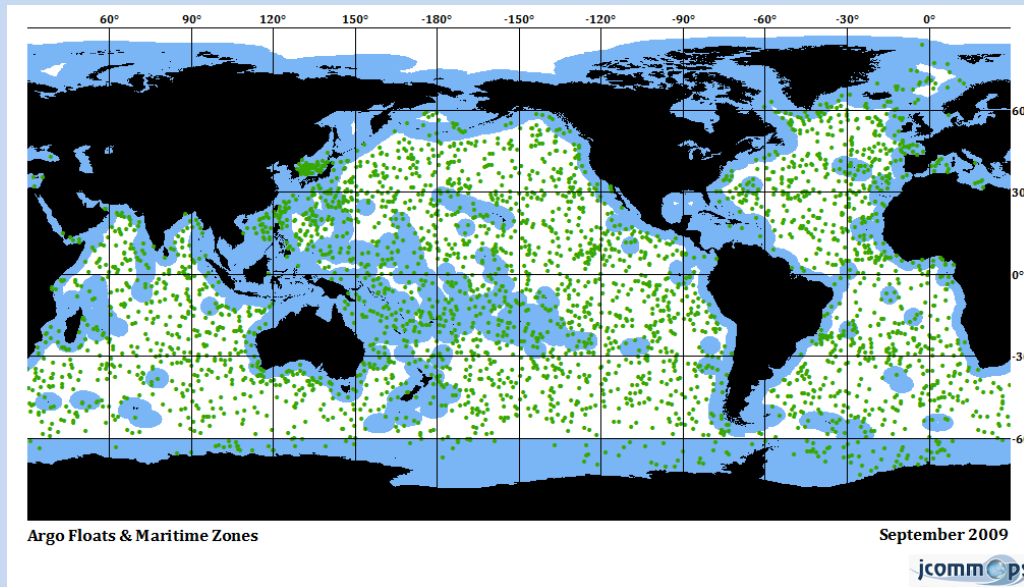
- Network design ($5^\circ \times 5^\circ$) was based on requirements to reduce large-scale SST bias.
- The combination of surface drifters and satellite measurements of sea surface height, sea surface temperature, and wind stress is valuable for estimation of the ocean surface circulation (**Dohan *et al.* CWP**).
- The requirements for drifter observations of surface velocity for climate and other applications need to be defined.



Drifter locations and altimetry-derived eddy length scales from Stammer (1997).

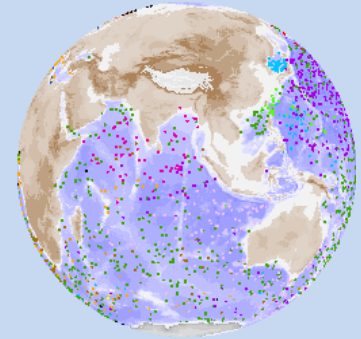
Cautions for the future

- A global ocean observing system for climate cannot be sustained without international agreement on the over-riding need to collect and exchange climate data from all of the ocean. No such agreement is in place.
- The observing system has substantial new requirements for human resources and for re-defining the agency/institutional relationships that sustain it. Without planning for these needs, the present system cannot be maintained, let alone grow.



35% of Argo floats are inside Maritime Zones.

Summary: Mobile platforms



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