



Overview Status Community Engagement



















Local science questions drive engineering design, deployment, and sampling approaches



Four high latitude sites

Ocean Station Papa (NW Pacific) Irminger Sea (North Atlantic) Argentine Basin Southern Ocean

Two coastal ocean networks

Endurance Array (Oregon & Washington) Pioneer Array (North Atlantic Bight)

Regional scale array

Axial Seamount (Juan De Fuca Plate) Fixed Moorings and Mobile Platforms

Specifications:

48 Instrument Types 764 Simultaneously Deployed Instruments 78 Data Products 25 Year Operation Starting In 2015





Ocean Sciences February 2012









DOI

Science Themes developed through



- Ocean-Atmosphere Exchange
- Climate Variability, Ocean Circulation, and Ecosystems
- Turbulent Mixing and Biophysical Interactions
- Coastal Ocean Dynamics and Ecosystems
- Fluid-Rock Interactions and the Sub-seafloor Biosphere
- Plate-Scale, Ocean Geodynamics





3

Ocean Leadership







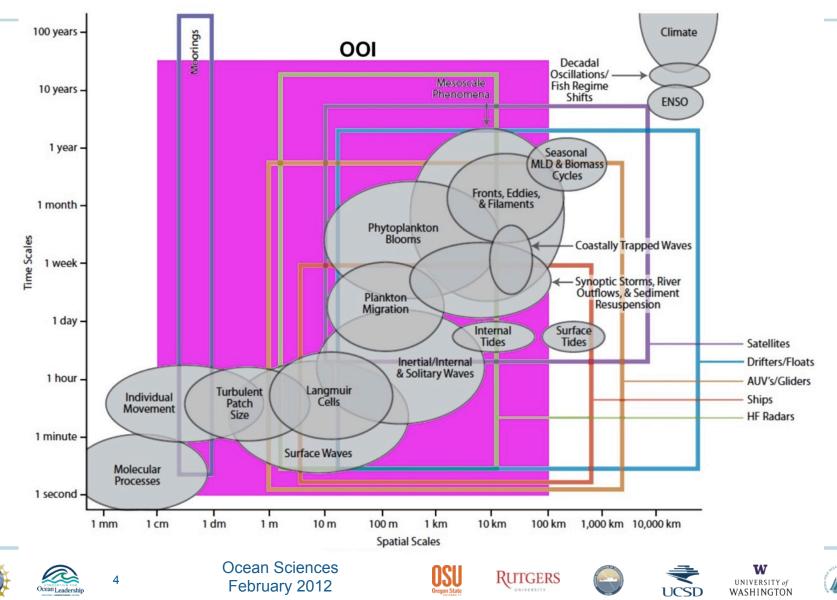






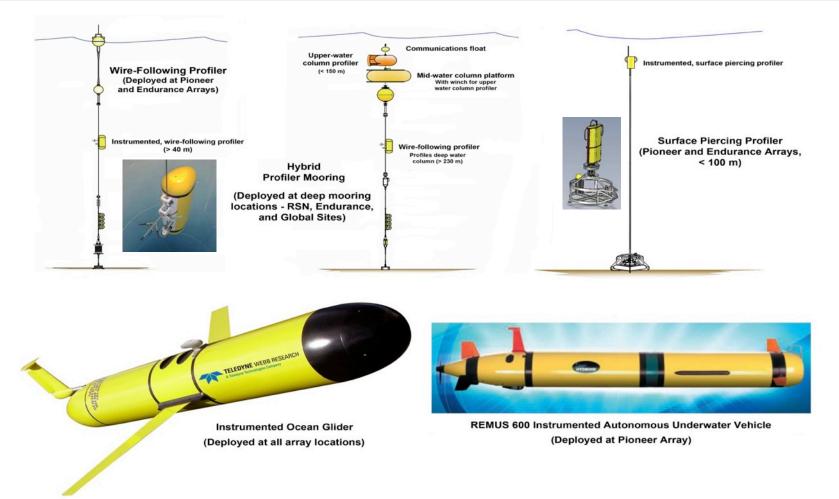


The OOI will cover broad temporal and spatial scales ...





Mobile, instrumented platforms provide opportunities for adaptive sampling







5

Ocean Sciences February 2012



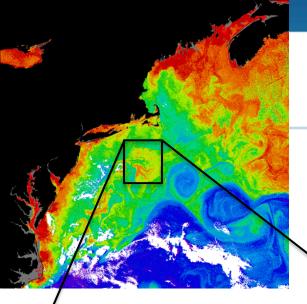






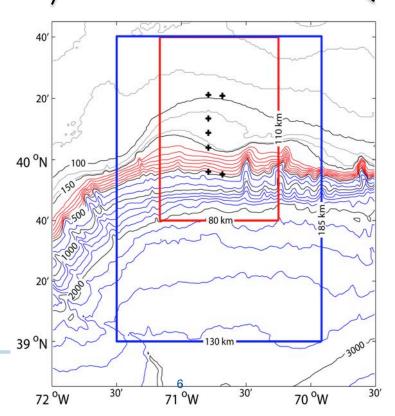






Coastal Node: Pioneer Array

Primary Science Question: How exchanges between a broad shelf with the a deep ocean that is bounded by an energetic western boundary system structure the physical, chemical, and biological properties of the adjacent continental shelf.



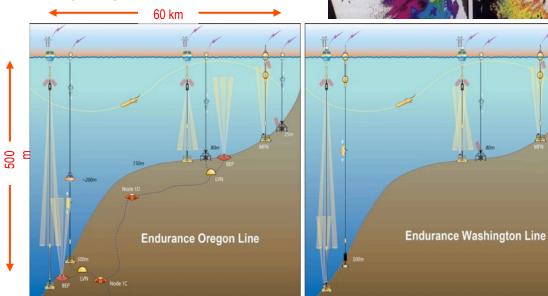
<u>COI</u>

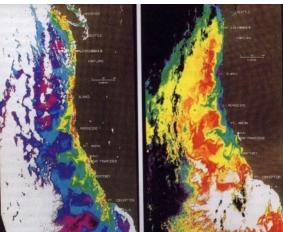
Coastal Node: Endurance Array

Pigments

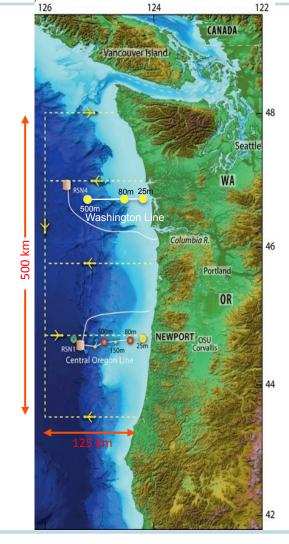
Primary Science Driver:

Physical, chemical and biological processes associated with a winddriven, coastal upwelling system and buoyant flows associated with river discharge. Upwelling systems offer natural laboratories for investigating acidification.





SST





Ocean Sciences February 2012





25



UCSD

UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

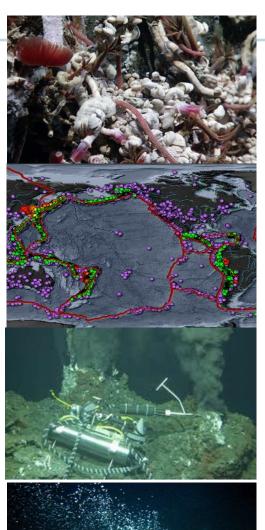




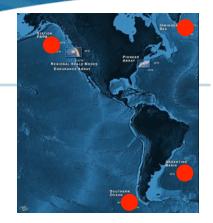
Regional Scale: Sampling Platforms

Primary science drivers: life in extreme environments, submarine earthquakes and plate deformation processes, vent fluid chemical processes and methane hydrate formation/dissolution.



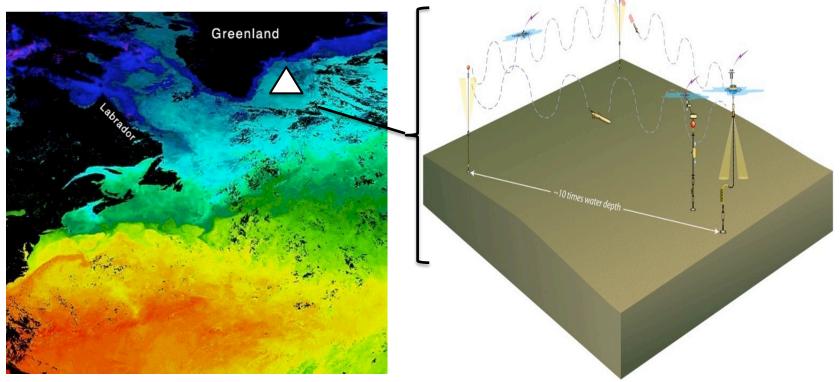






Global Mooring Arrays

Global arrays are designed to investigate a broad scope of temporal and spatial scale, interdisciplinary ocean features and processes associated with the deep pelagic ocean. Four locations are planned: North Atlantic (Irminger Sea), North Pacific (Ocean Station Papa), South Atlantic (Argentine Basin), and Southern Ocean (55°S, southwest from Chile).

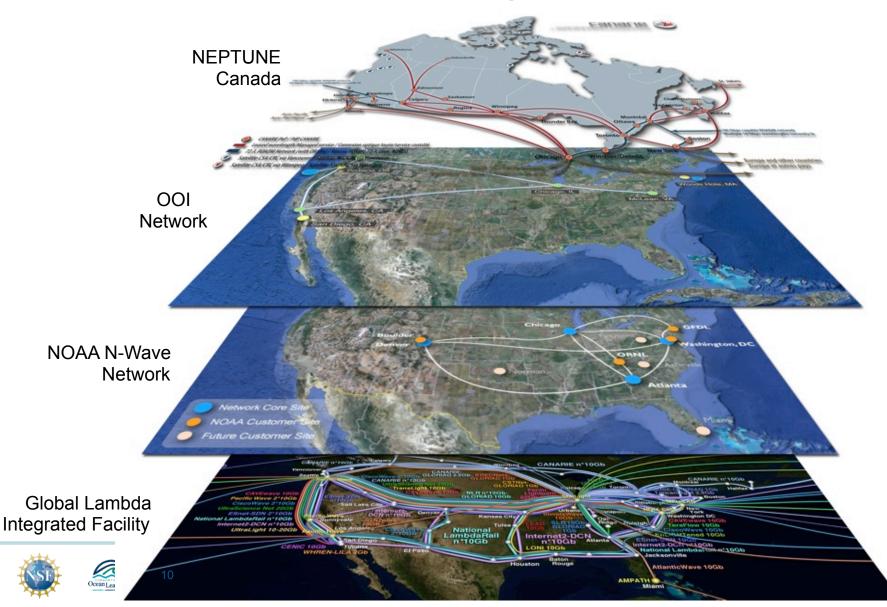


NASA ocean color image of the North Atlantic (red = high pigment concentration, blue = dow concentration) with the general location for the Irminger Sea Global Mooring (white triangle).

Final Global Mooring design



National & International CyberInfrastructure





Tools to facilitate educational outreach targeting educators, students, and civic groups.



Undergraduate Educators Example: Educators using real-time observatory data in an undergraduate research course



Free Choice Content Developers

Example: real-time data use in an afterschool 4-H club program





Ocean Sciences February 2012













Recent Accomplishment: Seafloor Power & Communications Cable Installed



In July 2011 the seafloor power and communications cable off the NW coast was deployed by a commercial cable ship, the *TE Subcom Dependable*. The cable was pulled ashore through a previously installed conduit and "landed" at Pacific City, Ore., where it was connected to a shore station located one mile north of the landing site.









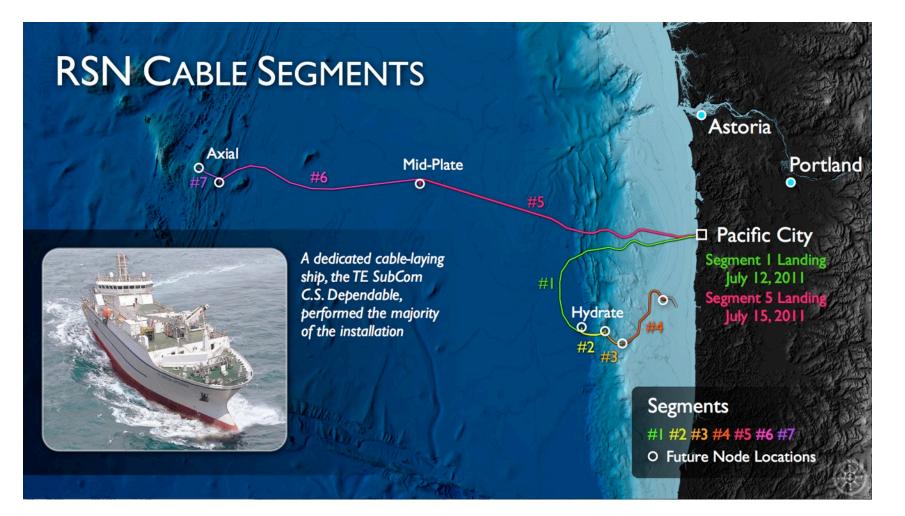








Preparing for Primary Nodes in 2012







13

Ocean Sciences February 2012







UCSD

UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

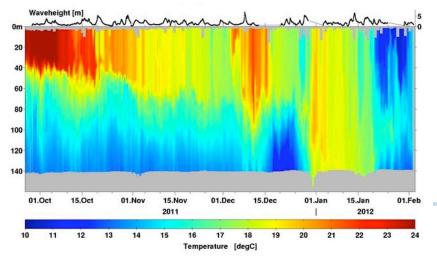




Recent Accomplishment: Mooring Component Tests







Early Data

(Available through the OOI web site: www.oceanobservatories.org)

Disclaimer: These data were collected by the Ocean Observatory Initiative (OOI) project purely for internal system development purposes during the construction phase of the project and are offered for release to the public with no assurance of data quality, consistency, or additional support. The OOI Program assumes no liability resulting from the use of these data.

Inshore Test Mooring (ISTM); Coming Soon!

Purpose: Test mooring design and mechanical connections.

Deployment Period: March 19 – August 6, 2011

Location: 44°39'29.9" N, 124°05'44.1" W; approximately1nm SW of Yaquina Head, OR. Water depth: 25m.

Data Types: CTD, ADCP, bb, chlorophyll

At Sea Test 2 (AST2)

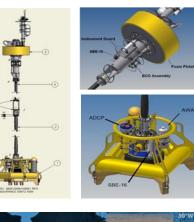
Purpose: Test mooring, hybrid profiler and solar/wind power designs.

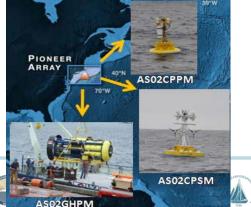
Deployment Period: September 24, 2011 – present

Location: 39.12°N, 70.79°W and 39.91°N 70.80°W



Data Types: CTD, ADCP, DO, Chlorophyll, PAR, acoustic current meter, bb, air temp., wind velocity, solar radiation, relative humidity, barometric pressure, precipitation, aspirated air temp.









Cyberinfrastructure: Integrated Observatory Network (ION) Releases

- Release 1 (2011)
 - End-to-end data distribution network
 - Metadata visible for any data source
 - Data discovery and sorting capabilities
- Release 2 (2012)
 - End-to-end control of instrument operation
 - Control of mobile platform operation
 - Data history and provenance information
 - Data visualization tools
- Release 3 (2013)
 - On-demand data processing
 - On-demand system control supporting event-driven, adaptive operations
- Release 4 (2014)
 - Control of integrated ocean models driven by the data collection
 - Use of models and other information to control instrument/platform operation





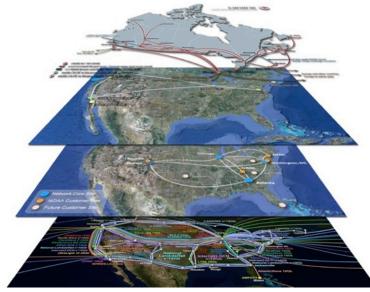












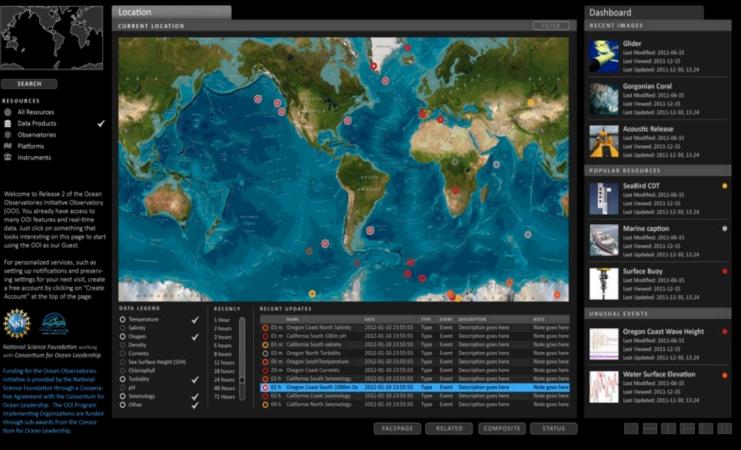
Cyber-Infrastructure

OCEAN OBSERVATORIES INITIATIVE

CREATE ACCOUNT SIGN IN HELP

100

M



User Interface

in development

Landing screen to be configurable to individual user interests Information filtered based on privileges and subscriptions Automatic, user-defined updates about resources and events Access to any registered data source





Ocean Sciences February 2012







UCSD









ACCOUNT SETTINGS SIGN OUT HELP





User-defined instrument/data monitors

Graphical display of selected products

User-defined metadata associated with any registered data source

Drop-down panels that allow data access and download



Ocean Sciences February 2012







UCSD







Array Structure & Instruments

The OOI website now provides considerable detail about the structure of sensing arrays and associated instruments:

http://www.oceanobservatories.org

Here are some screen shots....





19

















OCEAN OBSERVATORIES INITIATIVE (OOI)

Transforming Our Understanding of How the Ocean Works

The OOI is a long-term, NSF-funded program to provide 25-30 years of sustained ocean measurements to study climate variability, ocean circulation and ecosystem dynamics, air-sea exchange, seafloor processes, and plate-scale geodynamics. The OOI will enable powerful new scientific approaches for exploring the complexities of Earth-ocean-atmosphere interactions, thereby accelerating progress toward the goal of understanding, predicting, and managing our ocean environment. The OOI can foster new discoveries that will, in turn, move research in unforeseen directions. To learn more, **click here**.



Station Map & Instrument Table Portal





an Leadership

20

Ocean Sciences February 2012

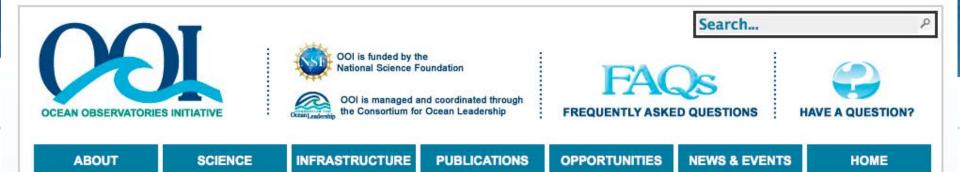






UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON





You are here: Home » Infrastructure » OOI Station Map and Instrument Table Portal

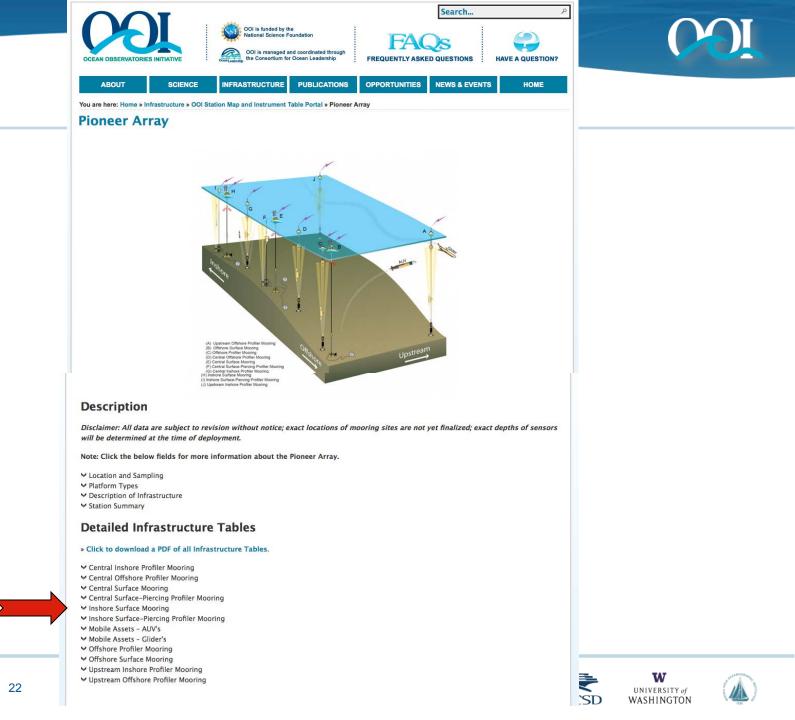
OOI Station Map and Instrument Table Portal

Click on any highlighted region on the map below for more information and to enter that regions Instrument Table Portal

For more information on the Instrument Table Portal click here.

Note: Regional Scale Nodes & Endurance Array are in the same region. Click on the text for whichever you would like more information about.







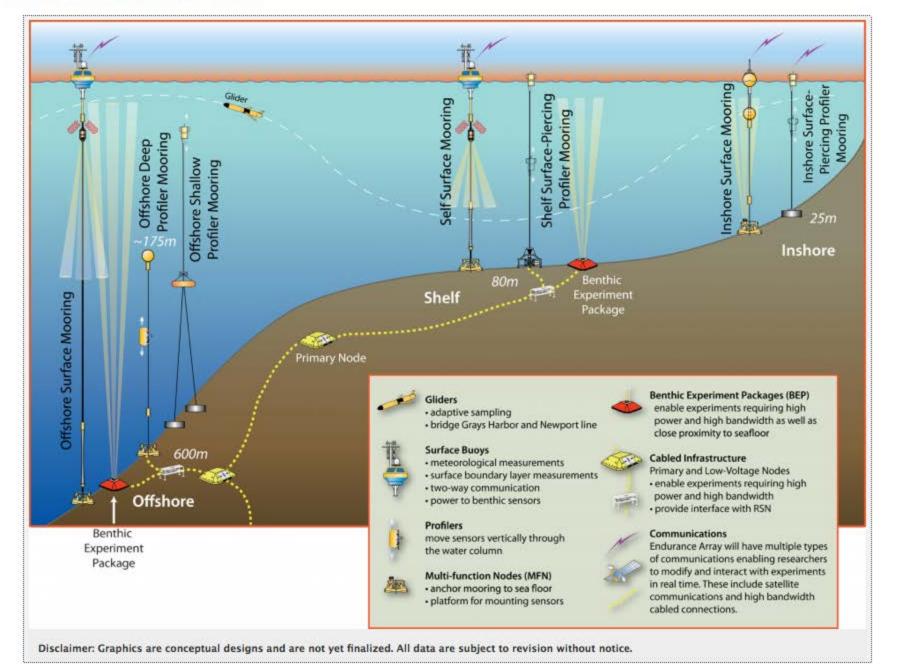


Pioneer Array Inshore Surface Mooring

Approximate Depth of Water Column: 95 m

Instrument Name/Description	strument Name/Description Data Products						
Seawater pH sensor	pH	5 below sea surface; 2 above bottom					
Spectrophotometer for optical attenuation and absorption measurements	tenuation and absorption backscatter						
Downwelling spectral irradiance sensor	Downwelling spectral irradiance	5 below sea surface					
Dissolved oxygen sensor	Oxygen concentration	5 below sea surface; 2 above bottom					
Optical nitrate sensor (fast response)	Nitrate concentration	5 below sea surface					
Velocity sensor measuring mean 2-D (U,V) velocity at a single point	Mean point water velocity, Orientation (pitch, roll, heading)	5 below sea surface; 2 above bottom					
CTD with a pump	Conductivity, Temperature, Pressure (Depth), Salinity, Density	5 below sea surface; 2 above bottom					
3-wavelength fluorometer for measurement of Chl-a fluorescence, CDOM fluorescence, optical backscatter	Chlorophyll-a fluorescence (695 nm excited by 470 nm), CDOM fluorescence(460 nm excited by 370 nm), Optical backscatter (red wavelengths), Chlorophyll-a concentration, CDOM concentration	5 below sea surface					
Seawater CO2 partial pressure sensor	Partial pressure of CO2 in seawater	2 above bottom					
Pressure sensor on the seafloor	Pressure, Temperature	2 above bottom					
Velocity profiler (200 m range)	Velocity profiles Acoustic backscatter Orientation						
Bio-acoustic sonar - coastal							

Oregon (Newport) Line



Oregon Shelf Surface Mooring

Depth of Water Column: 80 m

Instrument Name/Description	strument Name/Description Data Products						
Bulk meteorological instrument package	~3 above sea surfac						
Direct covariance flux instrument package	~3 above sea surfac						
Air-sea interface CO2 partial pressure							
Surface Wave Spectra	Sea Surface						
Single point current meter	Mean water velocity over a defined volume	1 below sea surface; 5 below sea surface					
Dissolved oxygen	Oxygen concentration	5 below sea surface					
Seawater pH	pH	5 below sea surface					
CTD with a pump	Conductivity, Temperature, Pressure (Depth), Salinity, Density	5 below sea surface					
Velocity profiler (short range**)	ity profiler (short range**) Water velocity profiles, Acoustic backscatter						
Spectrophotometer	trophotometer Optical attenuation, Optical absorption, Optical backscatter						
Optical nitrate	Nitrate concentration	5 below sea surface					
Downwelling spectral irradiance							
3-wavelength fluorometer	Chlorophyll-a fluorescence (695 nm excited by 470 nm), CDOM fluorescence(460 nm excited by 370 nm). Optical backgenetes (and manufacture)	5 below sea surface					





Opportunities for Community Involvement

Activity	Feb.	Feb. Mar.		Apr.		May		Jun.		Jul.		Aug.			Sep.		Oct.			Nov.		Dec.		
- OSM Informational Meetings: Feb. 21 - 23																								
- Pioneer Sampling Plan Focus Group																								
- Pioneer Sampling Plan Webinar																								
- QC Water Column Workshop: Jun. 6 - 8																								
- QC Water Column Webinar: Jun. 27																								
- Endurance Sampling Plan Focus Group																								
- Endurance Sampling Plan Webinar																								
- RSN Sampling Plan Focus Group											TBD													
- RSN Sampling Plan Webinar											עטו													
- Global Sampling Plan Focus Group																								
- Global Sampling Plan Webinar																								

Interested? Go to the OOI web site and express your interest in participating:

URL (http://www.oceanobservatories.org/questions/)



26















Workshops Around Science Themes

NSF supported two external workshops in 2011

Science around Shelf Break Fronts using Pioneer as a model (February 2011)

Science around submarine volcanos using Axial Seamount as a model (October 2011)

Do you have a science topic to explore that could benefit from a focused discussion around sustained global-scale observations? Other topics?

Propose a workshop to the NSF!



















Another engagement opportunity: Assist with Planned Data Products

- What and Why
 - To enhance and improve our delivery of data and services, the OOI program requests information on numerical methods (algorithms) to produce various ocean and meteorological products from OOI core instruments.
 - OOI desires to utilize the best publicly available techniques to produce these products and feels the broad oceanographic community is the best source. In addition to the algorithm "science", the techniques can include: automated quality control steps, error flag definition and "hardening" for an operational, automated environment.
- How to Participate

28

- Contact: Dr. Sarah Webster at: <u>swebster@oceanleadership.org</u>
- Details on the desired information and guidelines to be available soon at <u>www.oceanobservatories.org</u>







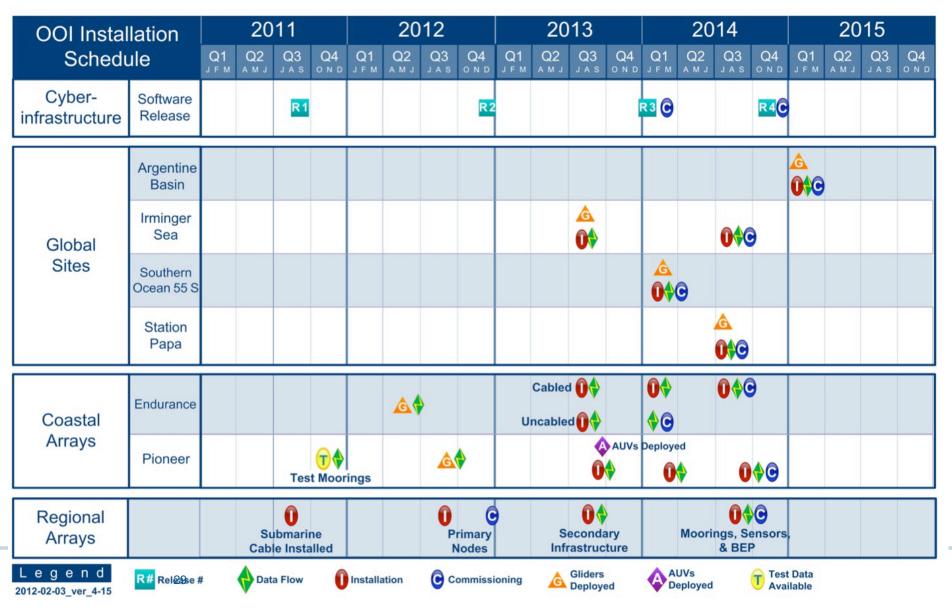








Planned Deployment Schedule





Construction to Operations – 2015 and beyond

- Global Arrays on a 12-month maintenance cycle
- Coastal Arrays on a 6-month maintenance cycle
- Cabled assets on a 12-month maintenance cycle
- Gliders will be rotated every 2-3 months initially





30





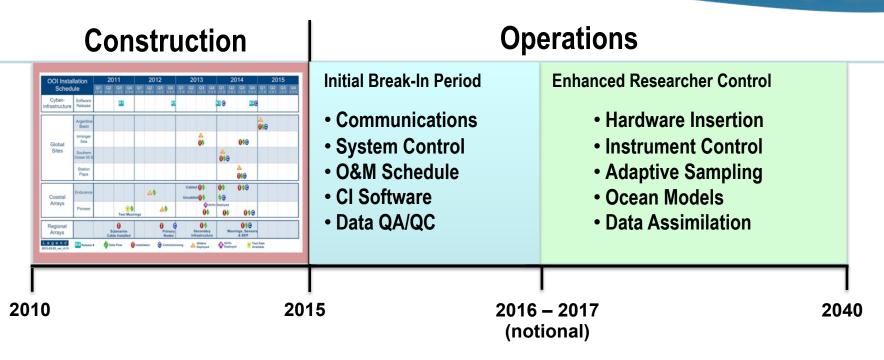












Procedures/Protocols to resolve in the Transition to Operations:

- Requesting and authorizing changes in sampling
- Resolving conflicting requests
- Assessing compatibility of proposed researcher-supplied equipment
- System support (automated and human-in-the-loop)





31













OOI Data Policy

- Data will be rapidly disseminated, open, and freely available.
- Near-real-time with latencies as small as technical feasibility allows.
- PI sensor data shall be publicly available.*
 - *PI may request exclusive access (up to 1 year)
 - *Case by case basis
 - *Exclusivity expires, all data becomes public

















Questions/Comments?

- How much will it cost researchers to use the OOI?
- There is concern with the research community that the OOI will have to pull back from planned capability. Is this true?
- What is the target Operations and Maintenance budget?
- When will engineering documents be released?
- How does a researcher coordinate the installation of their instrument?
- Can users specify data format?

33

• What is the process for Pioneer relocation and who pays for it?











