



Argo floats in Barents Sea

Missions and challenges

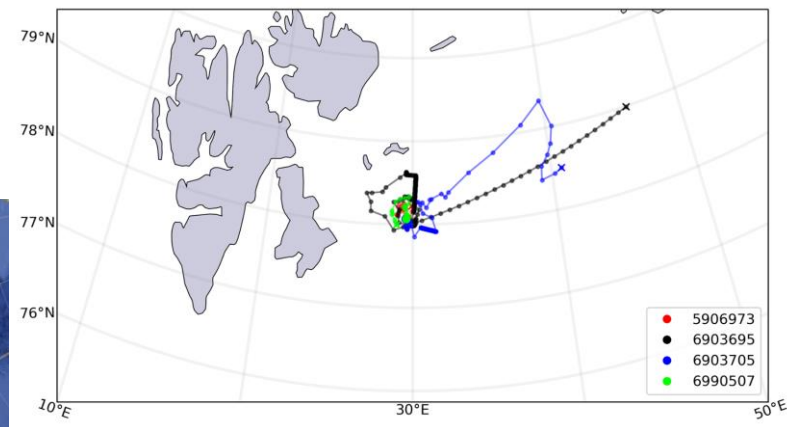
Jan Even Nilsen, Simo-Matti Siiriä,
Małgorzata Merchel

Marginal Seas Argo DMQC workshop, Sopot,
Poland 18.04.2023-19.04.2023

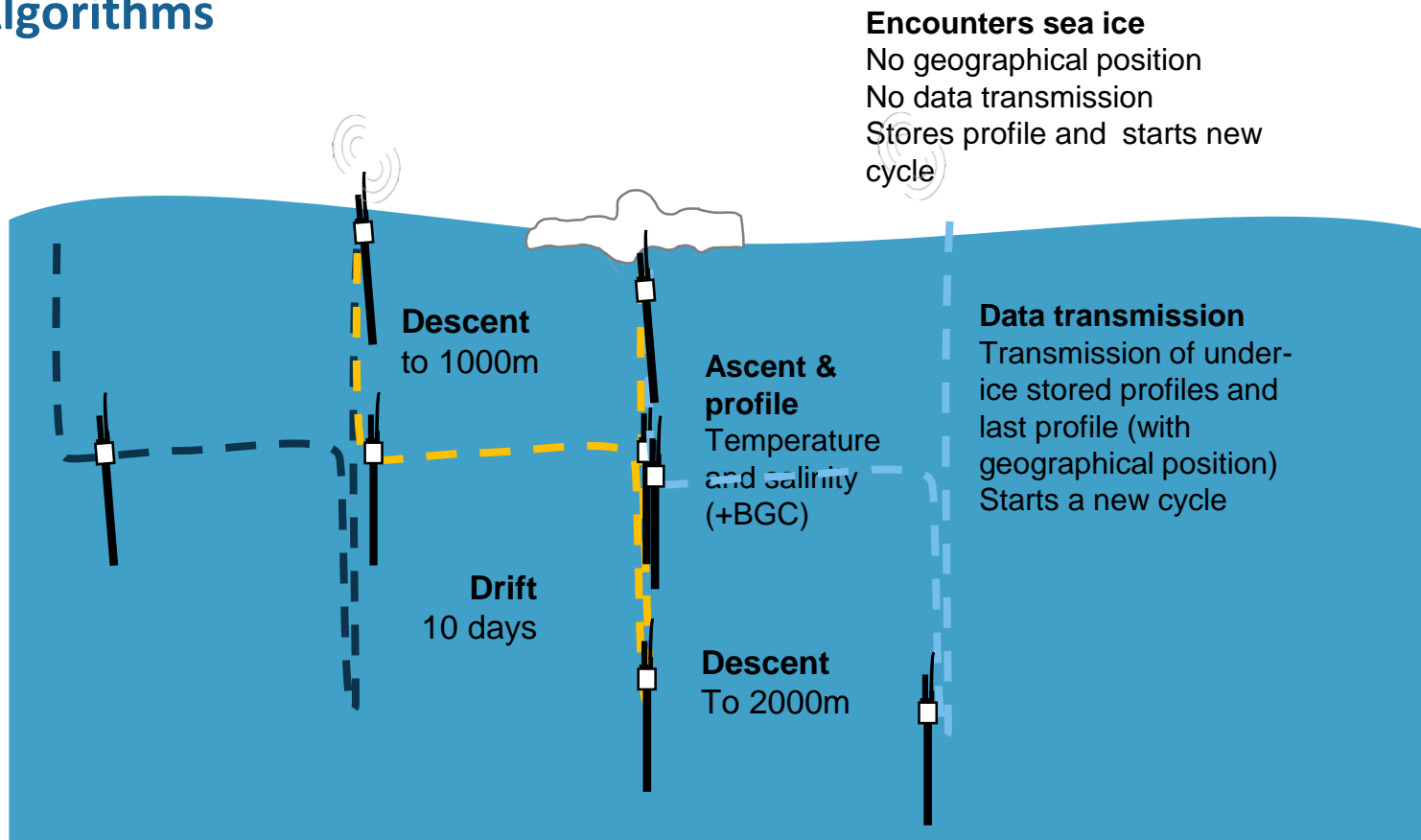
FMI Missions In Barents Sea

FMI missions

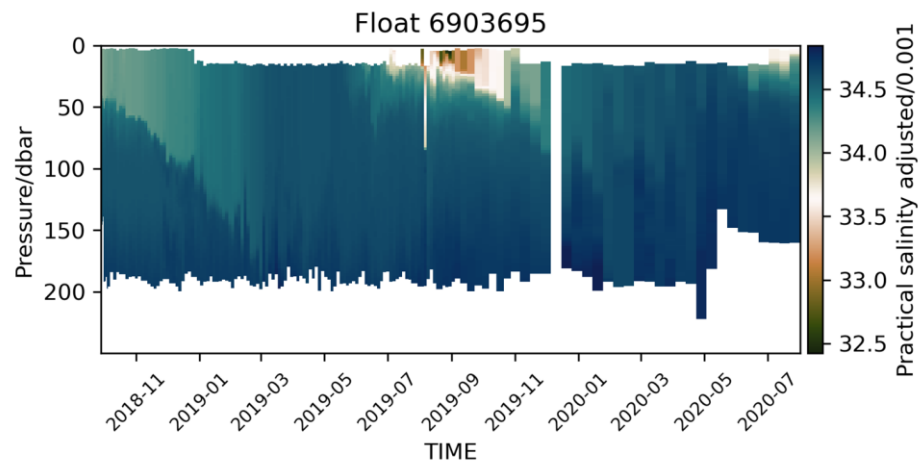
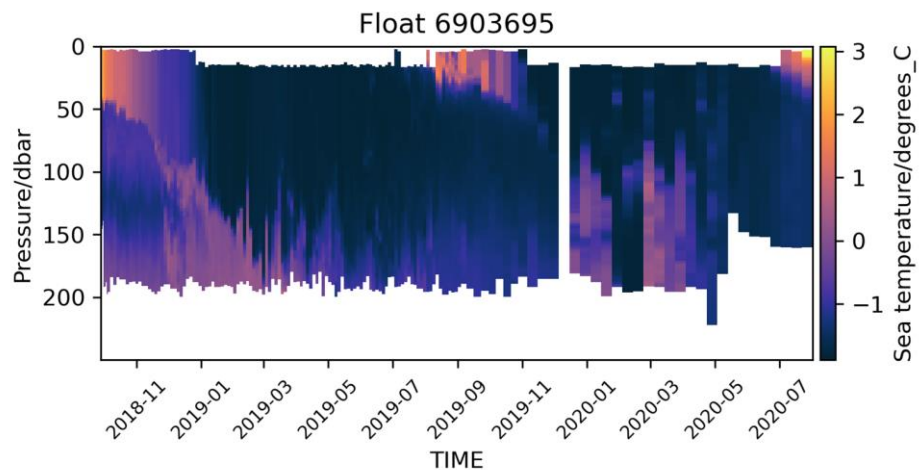
- 4 floats so far
 - 2018, 2020, 2x2022
- CTD sensors
- **Ice Sensing Algorithm (ISA)**
- 200 m depth
- Have spent months under ice

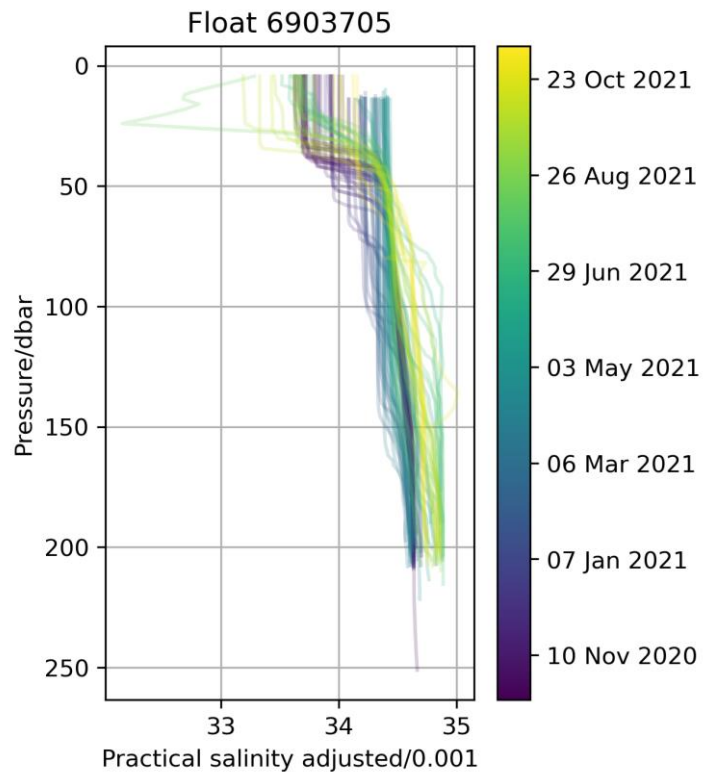
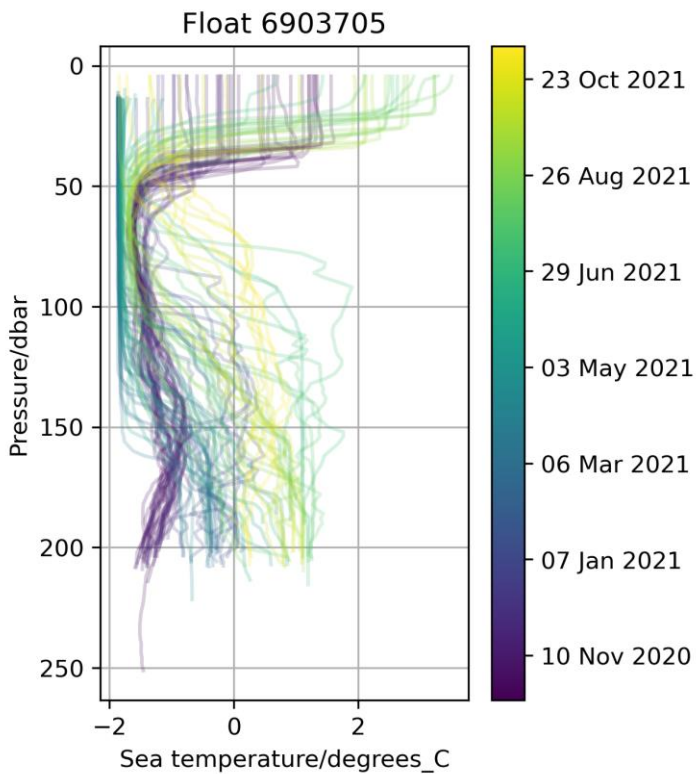


Ice Sensing Algorithms



Sample dataset





Challenges in geolocation

- No GPS under ice
- Float can travel long distances, so exact location is unknown
- Some ideas for remedying this reviewed in EA-Rise project
 - Linear interpolation in potential vorticity (PV) coordinates: Interpolation in PV space using along-PV and across-PV axes. *Chamberlain et al. (2018)*
 - Bathymetry constrained interpolation using profiles depth from floats groundings: Bathymetry measured by the float is used to constrain the possible under-ice positions. *Wallace et al. (2020)*
 - Bathymetry following interpolation: Interpolation of missing positions following bathymetry contours, with an option to include float grounding depth information *Yamazaki et al. (2020)*

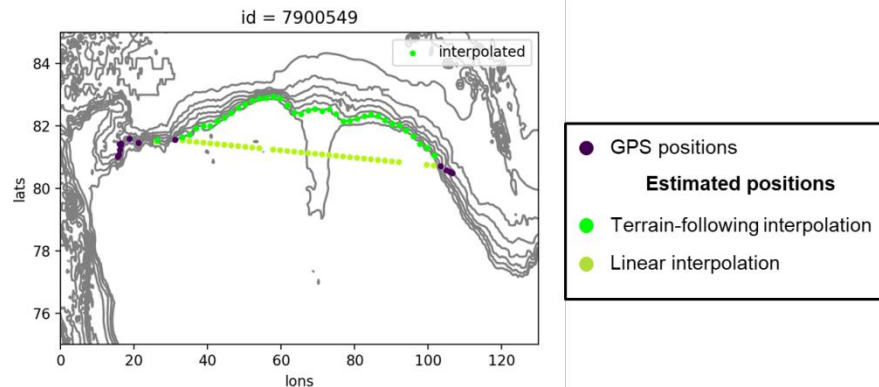


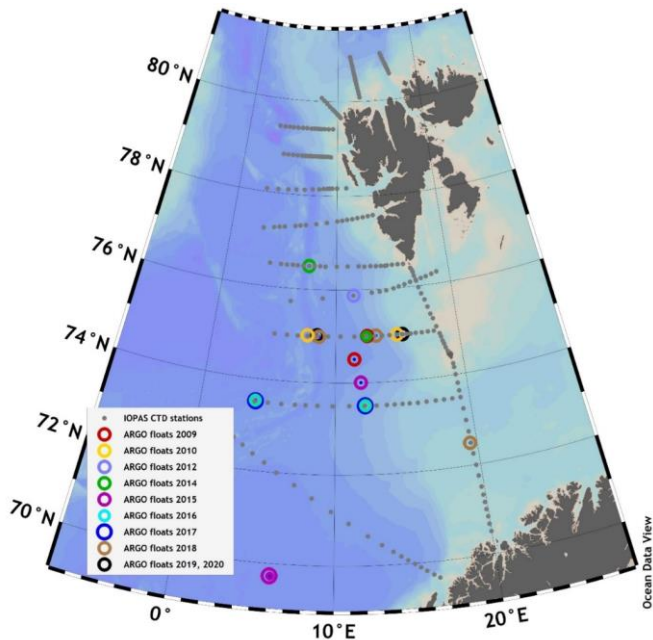
Image from Euro-Argo RISE project Deliverable 5.1, Figure 17.
https://www.euro-argo.eu/content/download/159327/file/D5_1_V1.0.pdf

Chamberlain, P. M., Talley, L. D., Mazloff, M. R., Riser, S. C., Speer, K., Gray, A. R., and Schwartzman, A. (2018). Observing the ice-covered weddell gyre with profiling floats: Position uncertainties and correlation statistics. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, 123(11):8383–8410.

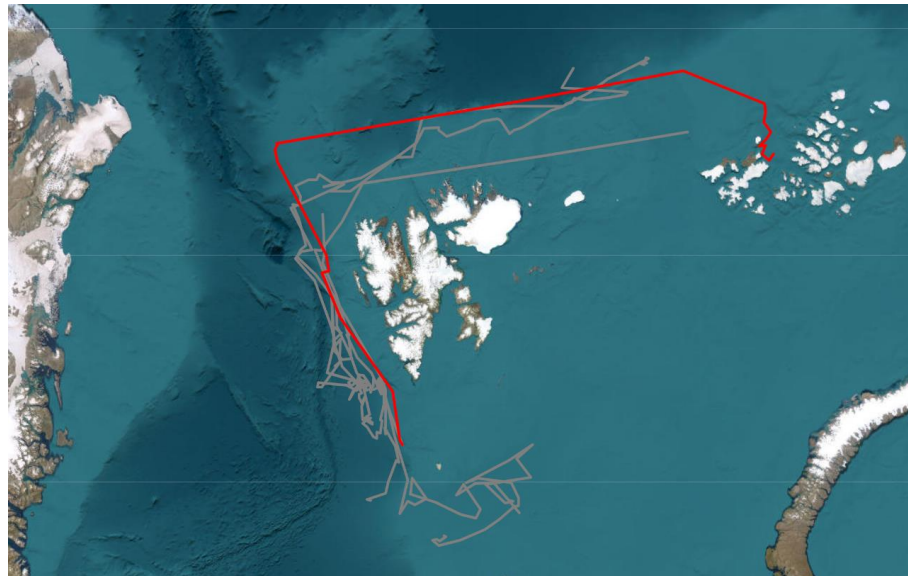
Wallace, L. O., van Wijk, E. M., Rintoul, S. R., and Hally, B. (2020). Bathymetry-constrained navigation of argo floats under sea ice on the antarctic continental shelf. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 47(11):e2020GL087019. e2020GL087019 2020GL087019.

Yamazaki, K., Aoki, S., Shimada, K., Kobayashi, T., and Kitade, Y. (2020). Structure of the subpolar gyre in the australian-antarctic basin derived from argo floats. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, 125(8):e2019JC015406. e2019JC015406 2019JC015406.

IOPAN has been deploying Argo floats in the Arctic since 2009. Every year we launch 2-3 floats in this area, one of the floats is deployed in the core of the West Spitsbergen Current, the other in the western branch of the WSC. We assume that the float deployed on the eastern side will drift towards the Fram Strait and further with the current of the Svalbard Branch, along the border of the shelf to the east.



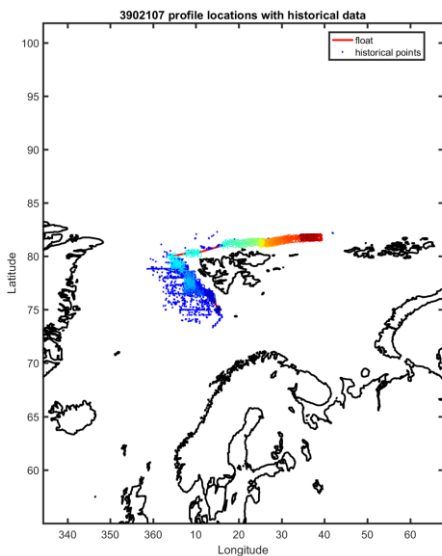
Deployment sites of the Arctic floats and standard grid of CTD stations repeated annually by IOPAN.



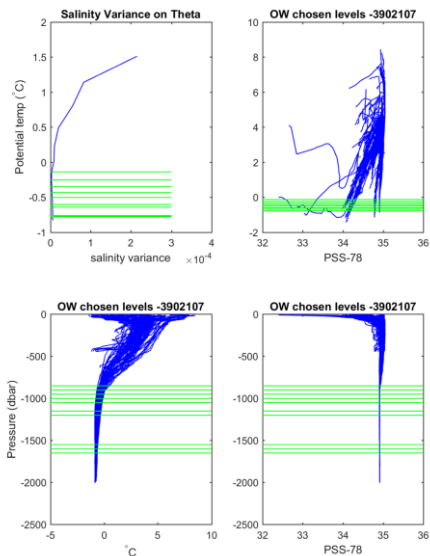
Trajectories of floats deployed by IOPAN in the core of the West Spitsbergen Current.

In some cases, we can use the standard OWC package to perform the DMQC on data from the Arctic floats. If some of the data is from the deep region and the data looks good, we can assume that the rest of the data from the shallow region is also good.

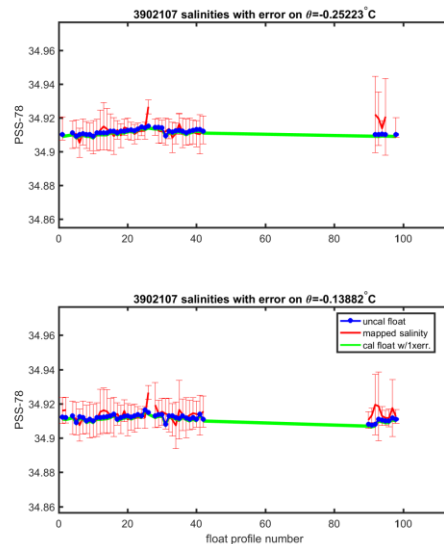
Figures from the OWC package used for calibrating profiling float conductivity sensor drift.



Location of the float profiles and the reference data selected for mapping (blue dots) (Figure 1 from OWC).



The ten most stable float θ levels used to compute the fit are displayed in green (Figure 8 from OWC).

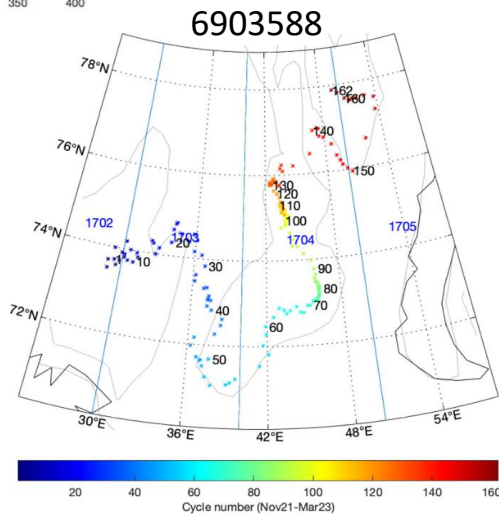
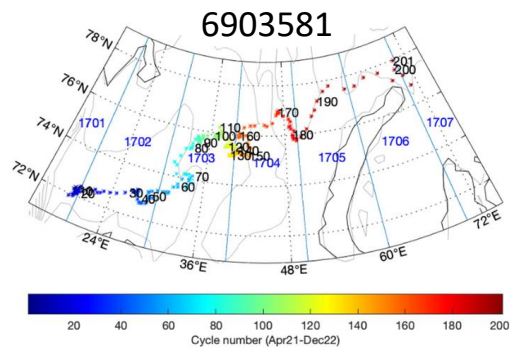
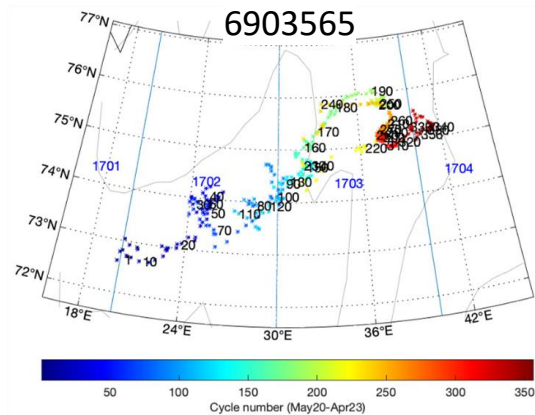
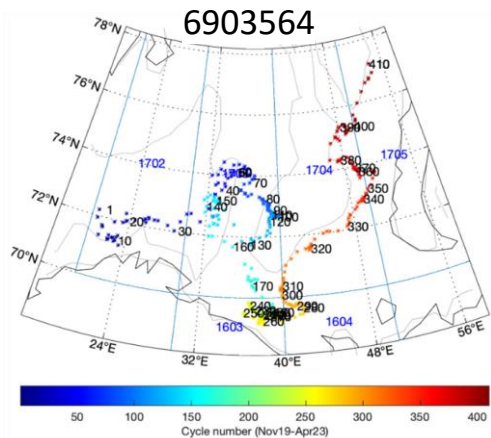


Evolution of salinity with time along two selected θ levels with minimum salinity variance (Figure 6 from OWC).

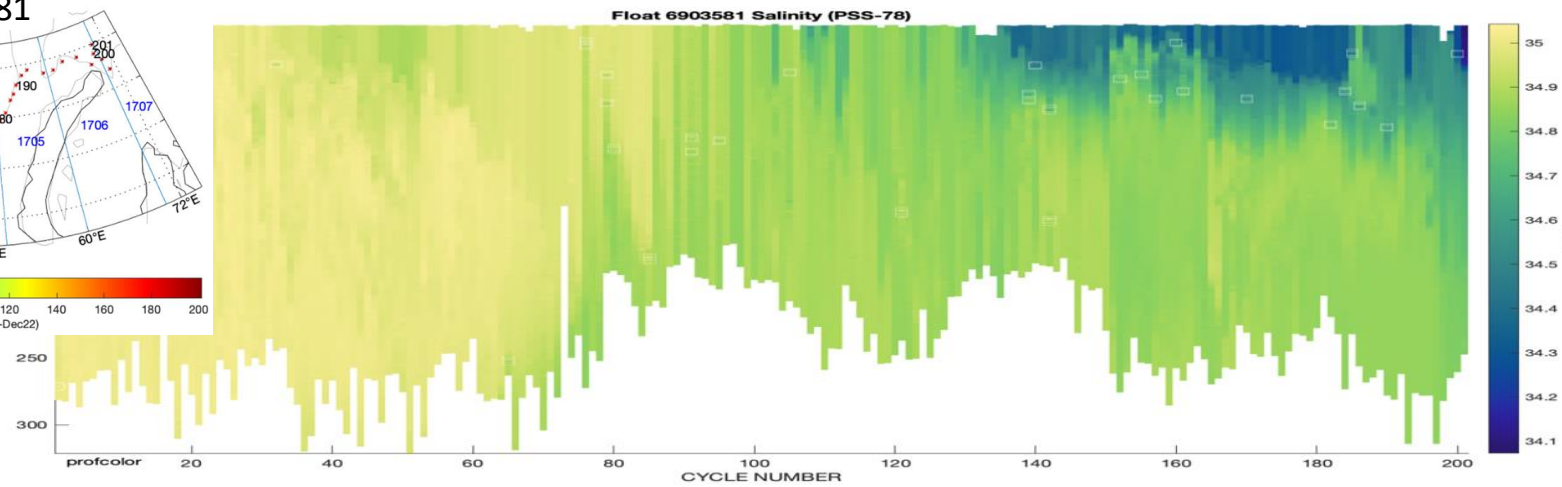
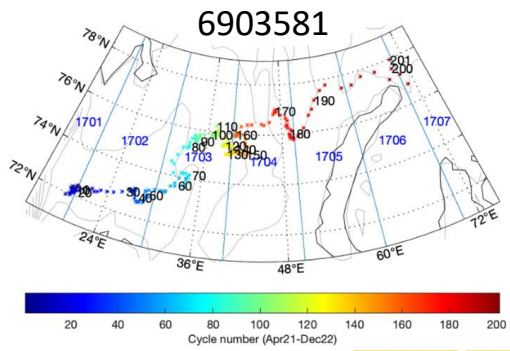
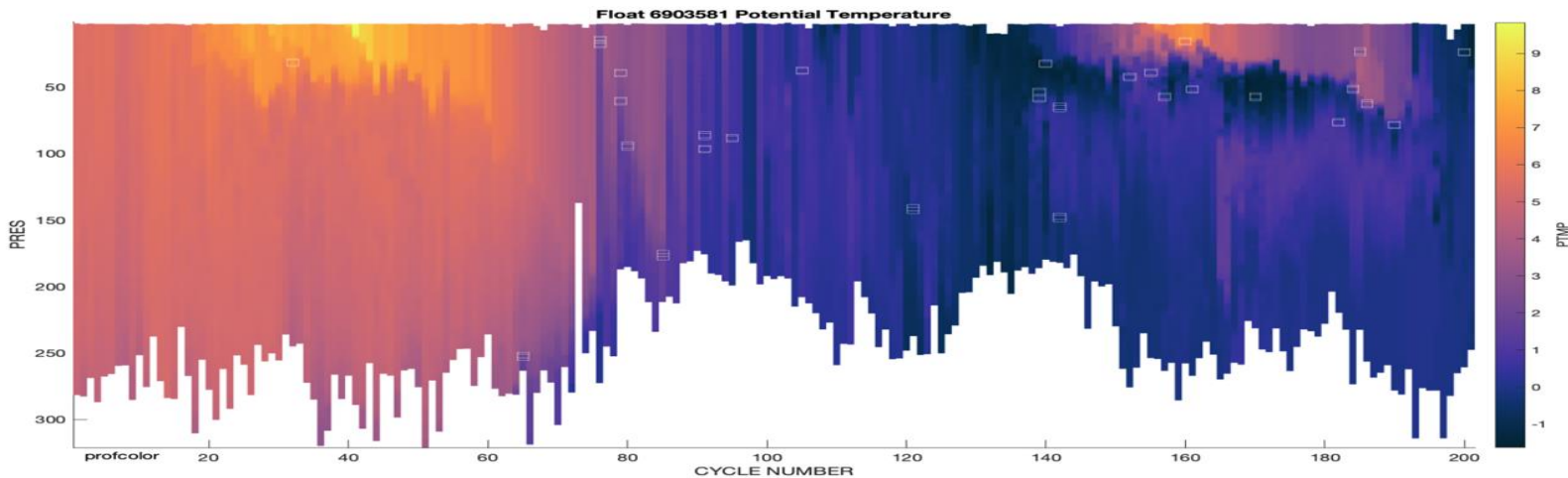




4 NorARGO floats in the Barents Sea: Trajectories from BSO to St. Anna Trough

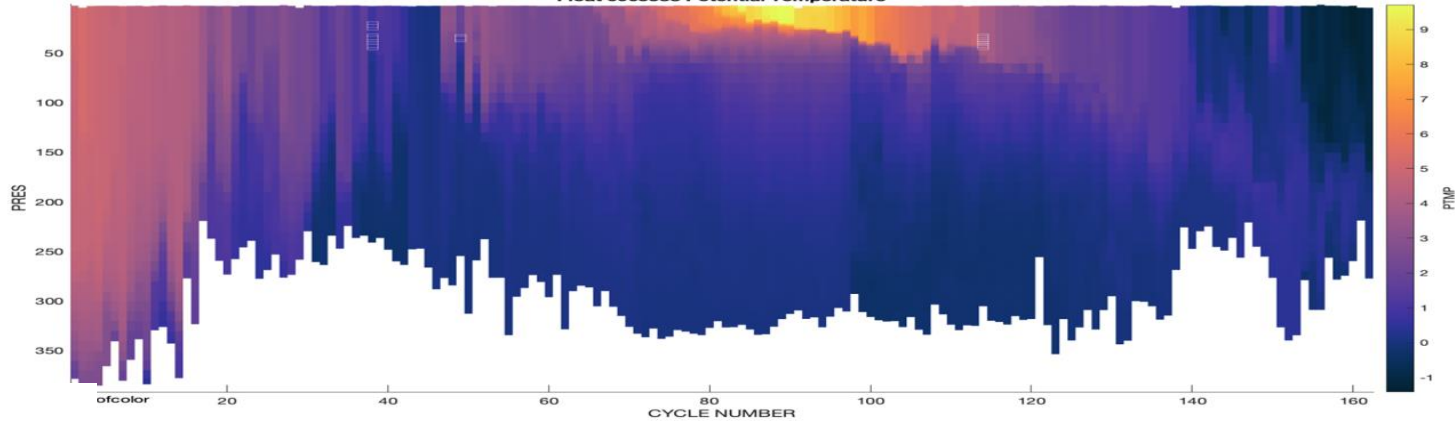


2019.11–now ; 410 cycles à 3 days
2020.05–now ; 356 cycles à 3 days
2021.04–2022.12; 201 cycles à 3 days
2021.11–2023.03; 162 cycles à 3 days

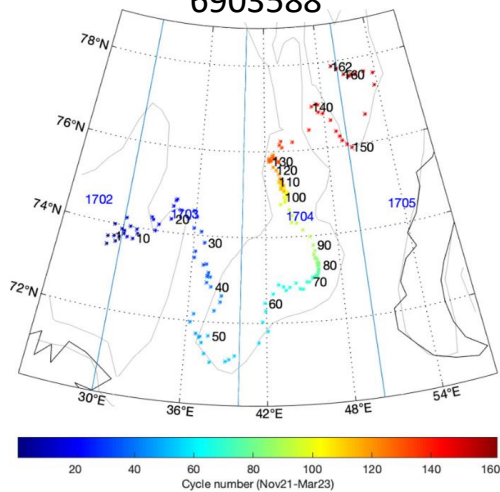




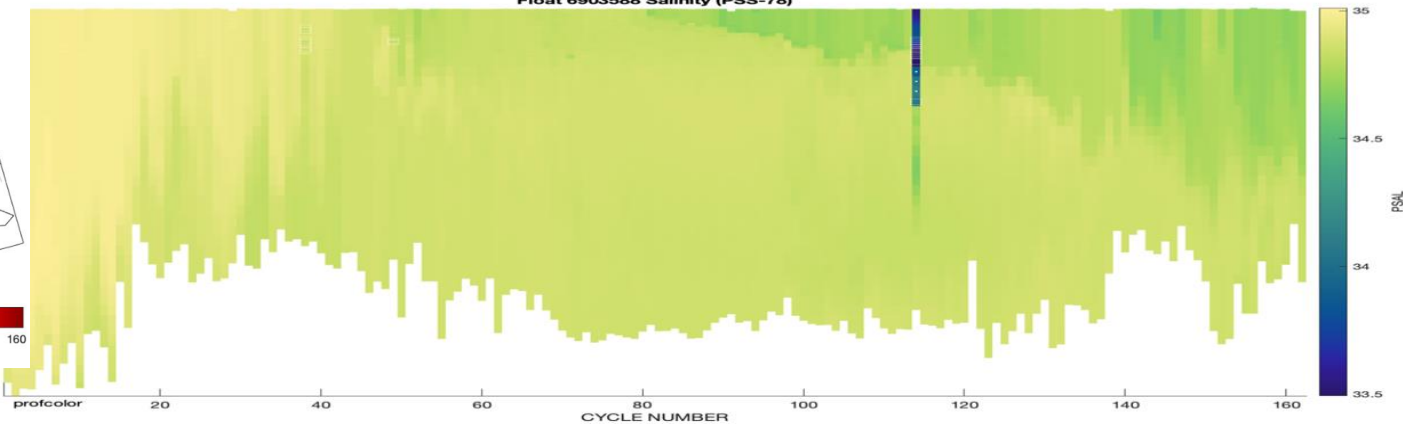
Float 6903588 Potential Temperature



6903588

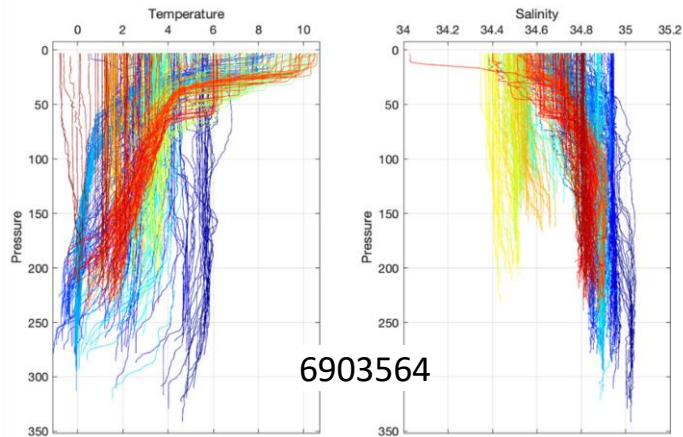


Float 6903588 Salinity (PSS-78)

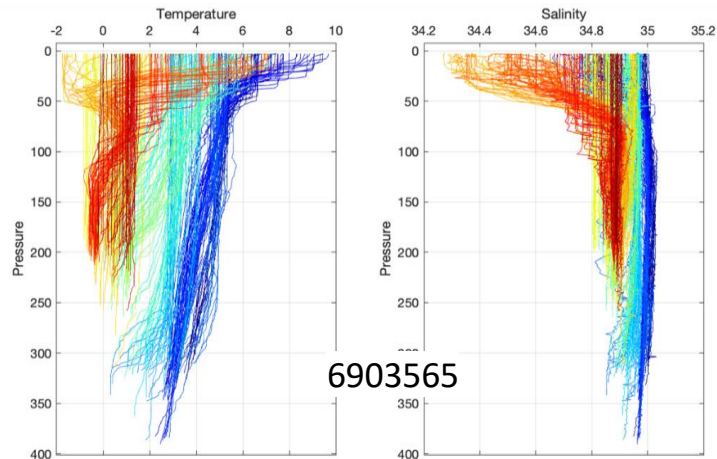




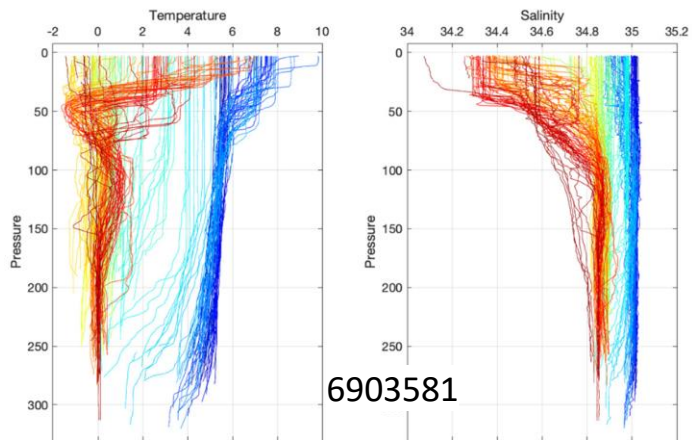
Large changes across the Barents Sea



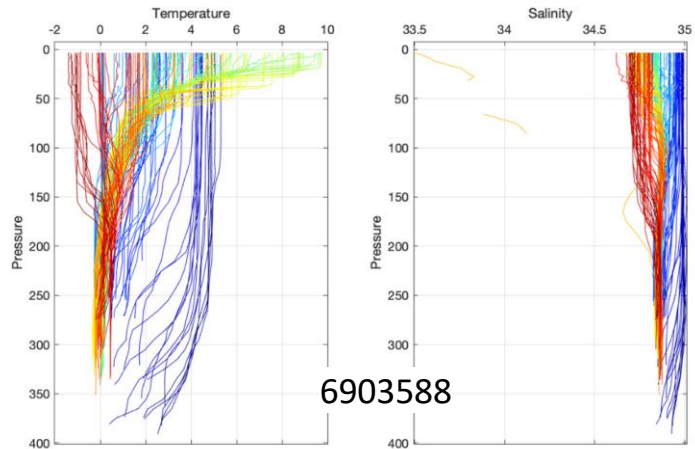
6903564



6903565



6903581

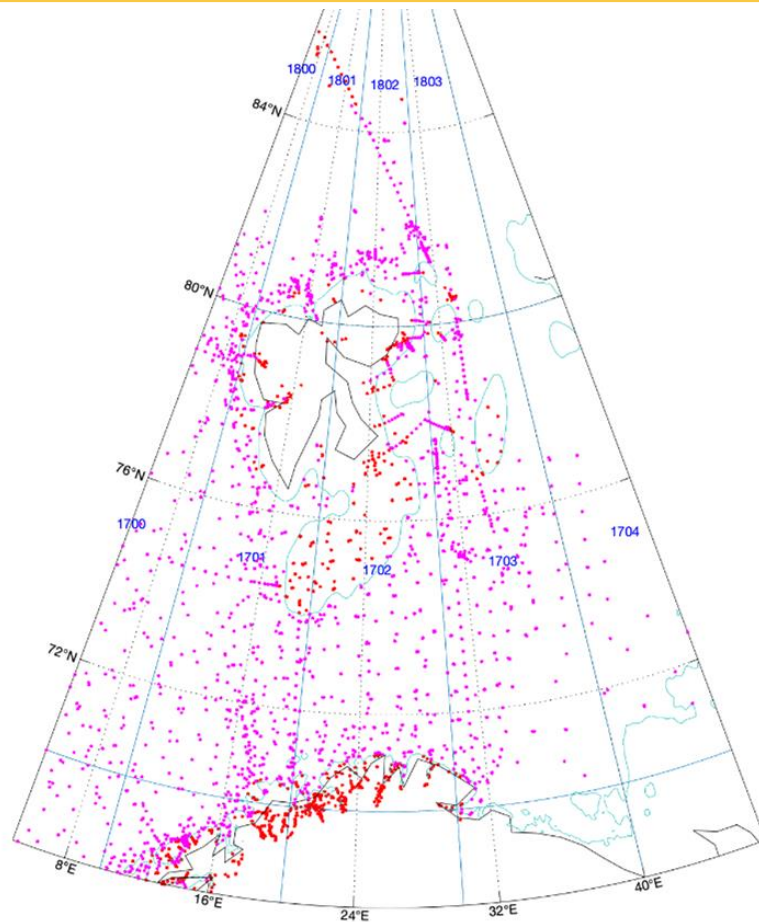


6903588



No Argo RDB in Barents Sea ; New reference data added from IMR

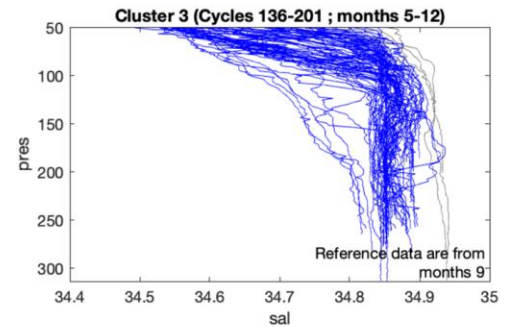
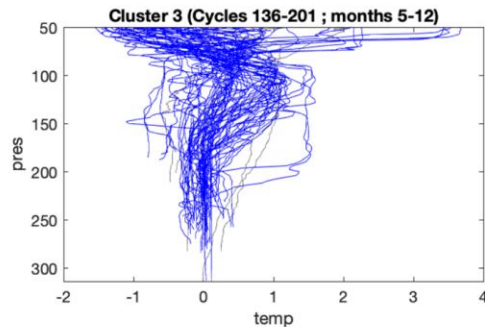
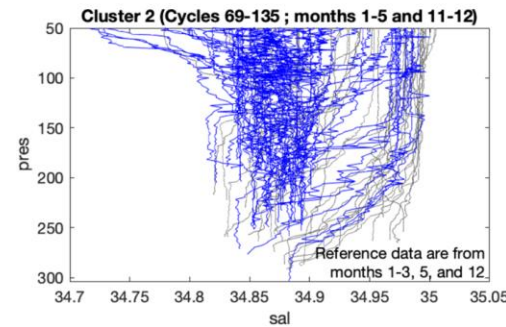
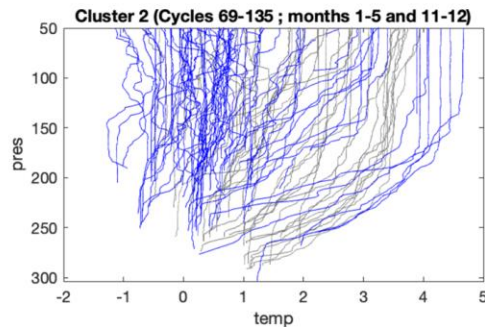
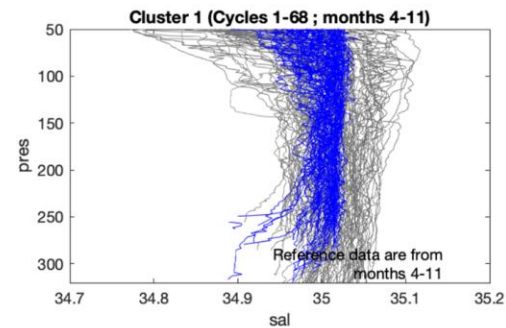
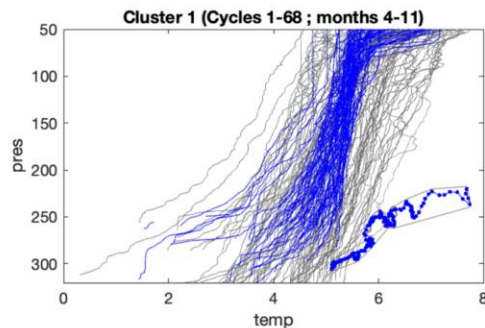
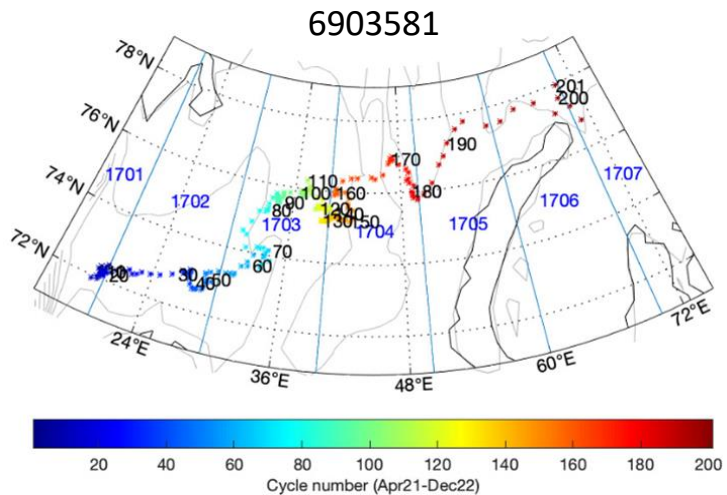
- IMR data from 2019-2022
- Shallow waters excluded
- Ingested into (my copy of) Argo RDB
- But only first half of trajectories covered in any way (<40E)





Overall comparison reference data and float profiles

Large variability within regions



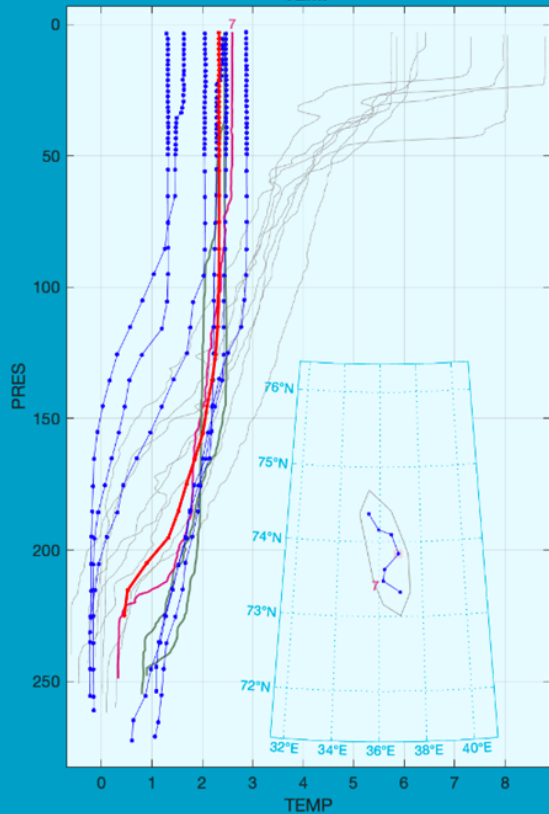


Need coinciding profiles

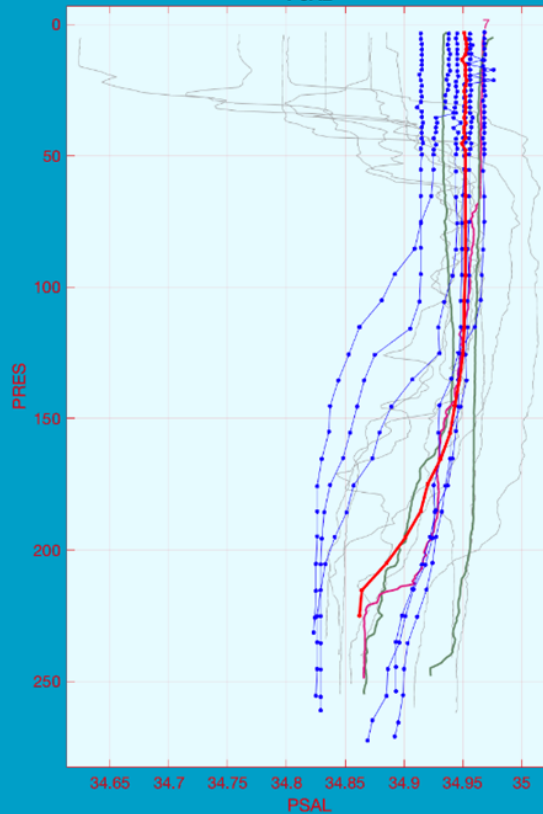
For float 6903588 this is 1 of only 2 cases with reldata close and within ± 15 days

Column 30 CYCLE_NUMBER 30 11-Feb-2022 17:23:30
Press 'n' for iNstructions

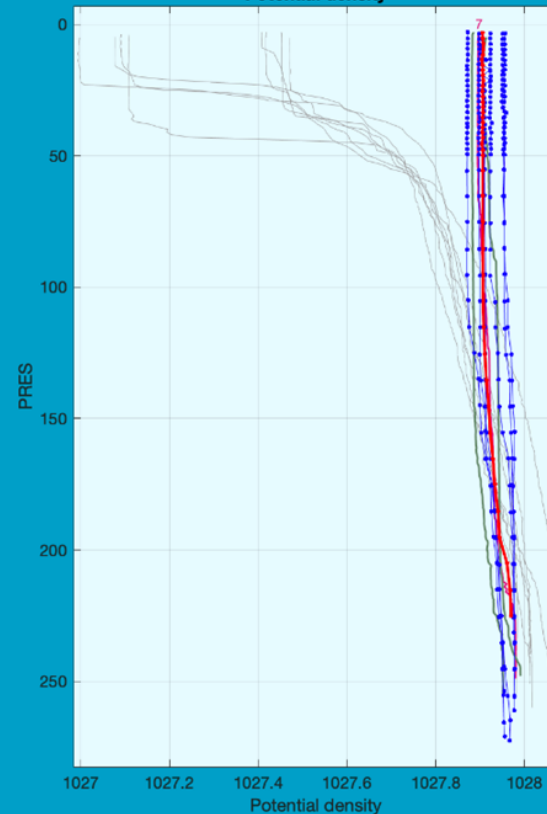
TEMP



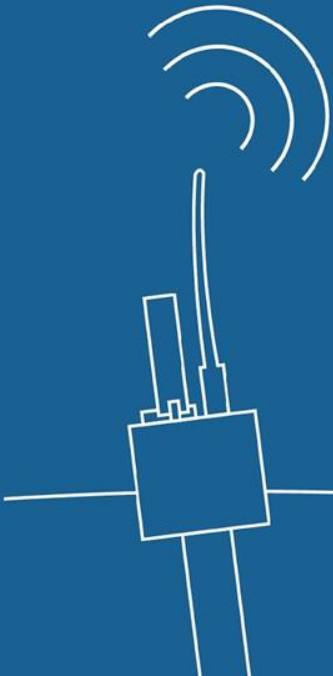
PSAL



Potential density



Thanks!



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