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FRAM | FRontiers in Arctic marine Monitoring: Aims and key tasks

Sustained multidisciplinary, year-round surface to seafloor observations in the changing Arctic to address variability and trends in physical and chemical conditions, and ecosystem response

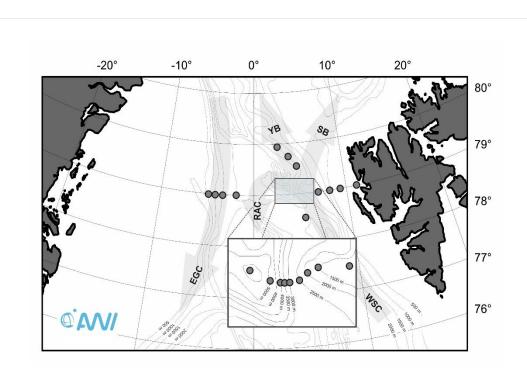
- 5 (7) year HGF Strategic Investment (25 Mio. Euro) to implement a distributed observatory infrastructure in Fram Strait and in the central Arctic (start: August 2014)
- Long-term operation by AWI for minimum 20 years
- Develop and implement cutting edge technologies
 (moored, mobile, and drifting platforms; autonomous sensors, samplers)

ASSOCIATION

• Establish procedures for data dissemination (web portal, data archive, visualization of results, also for educative uses)

Building on existing infrastructure

Integrating existing AWI time-series programmes (HAUSGARTEN, HAFOS) and extending the scientific scope as well as spatial and temporal coverage



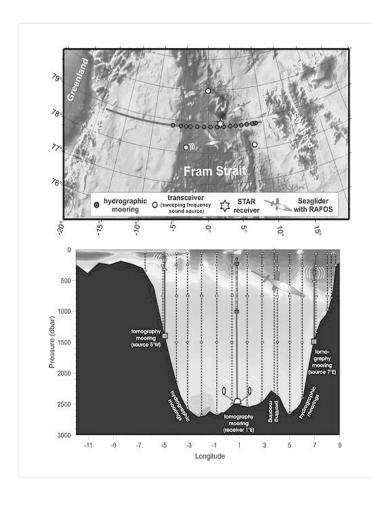
LTER HAUSGARTEN

- since 1999
- 21 stations
- 250 5500 m
- bathymetric and latitudinal transect
- repeated sampling
- continuous sampling and measurements
- visual observations
- experimental work

... to generate a mechanistic understanding of polar marine ecosystem response to environmental change

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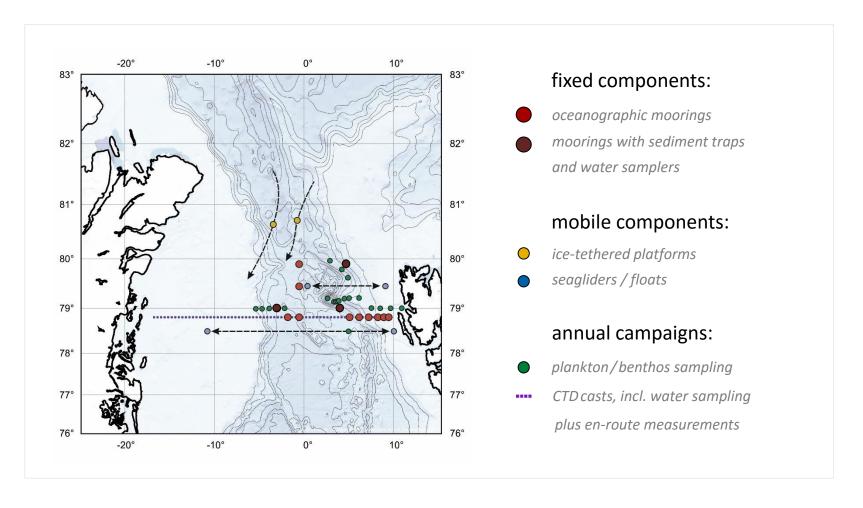
Hybrid Arctic Float Observation System

A hybrid system of ice-resistant profiling subsurface floats, surface drifters on the ice and moored stations communicating acoustically

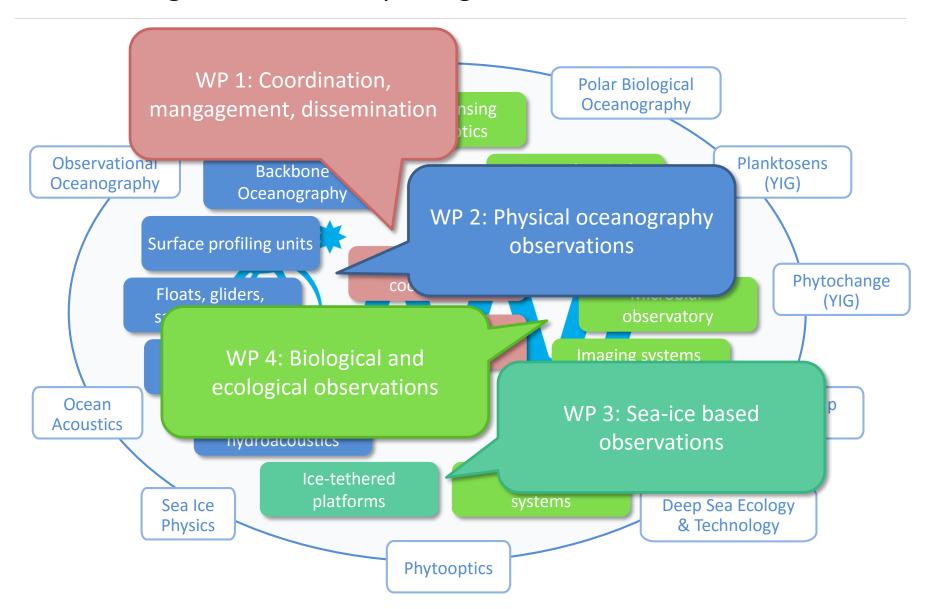
- ... to improve the endurance, depth range and reliability of the various systems
- ... to integrate new sensors, e.g. to measure biogeochemical parameters and ice thickness
- ... to develop high frequency acoustic data transfer by use of messenger platforms

Building on existing infrastructure

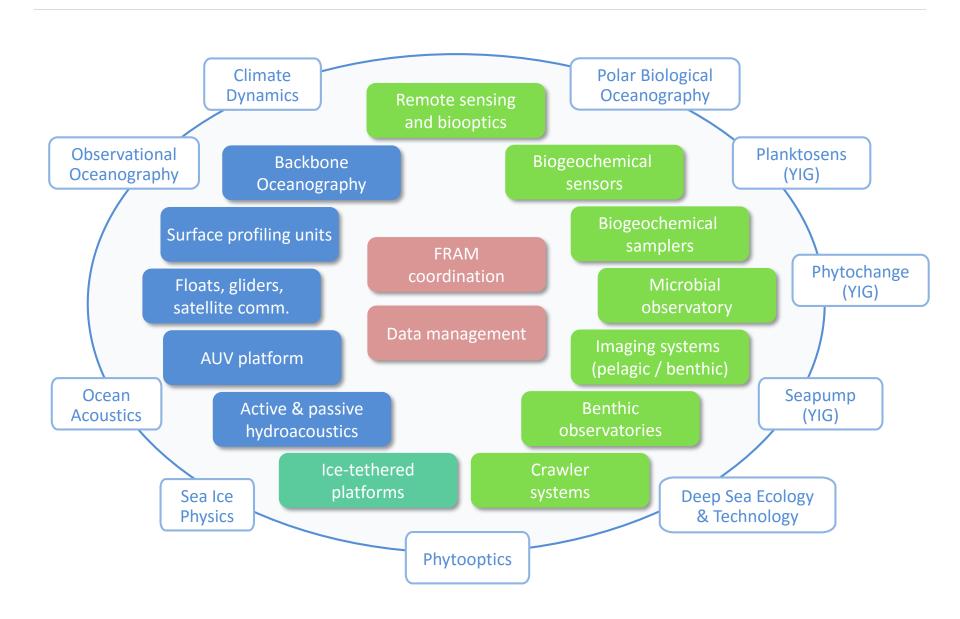
Integrating existing AWI time-series programmes (HAUSGARTEN, HAFOS) and extending the scientific scope as well as spatial and temporal coverage



Contributing sections, work packages and task teams



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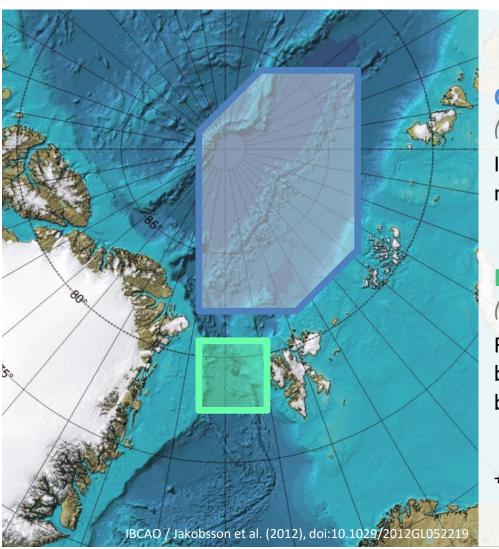
Tasks addressed in the first two years

- Hiring personnel
 (1 coordinator, 11 scientists, 3 engineers, 10 technicians)
- Select and purchase state of the art instruments and sensors (autonomous samplers and filtration devices, sensors, zooplankton and seafloor imaging systems, sea ice buoys, ...)
- Develop and improve systems and components for autonomous observations (AUV payload, profiling sensor packages, ship-based filtration system, particle cameras, instruments measuring benthic flux, ...)
- Design novel observatory platforms (multidisciplinary ice-tethered platforms, benthic crawler, ...)

Tasks addressed in the first two years

- Test systems under laboratory conditions and at test sites (test basins, pressure tanks, North Sea, Kattegat, ...)
- Instrument deployments and tests in the Fram Strait and Central Arctic, continuation of running time-series observations (profiling moorings, zooplankton and seafloor imaging systems, ...)
- Installation of flow-trough systems on RV Polarstern (en-route measurements as part of the observing system, e.g. FerryBox, ...)
- Develop procedures and tools for data dissemination and product generation (data portal with webGIS content, remote sensing products, ...)

Working areas



Central Arctic

(focus on the Eurasian Basin)

Ice tethered platforms, moorings, ...

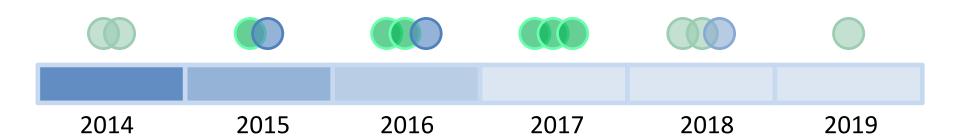
Fram Strait

(extending to Nordic Seas)

Floats, gliders, moorings, benthic observatories, benthic crawlers, ...

+ ship-based observations

Expeditions (Polarstern, Svalbard, Merian, ...)



pre-FRAM cruises, but contributing to FRAM tasks (mooring installations):

2014: PS85, KV Svalbard (Fram Strait)

2015: PS93.2 (Fram Strait), PS94 (Central Arctic)

2016: PS99.2, PS100 (Fram Strait), PS101 (Central Arctic)

confirmed:

2017: PS107, PS108, PS109 (Fram Strait)

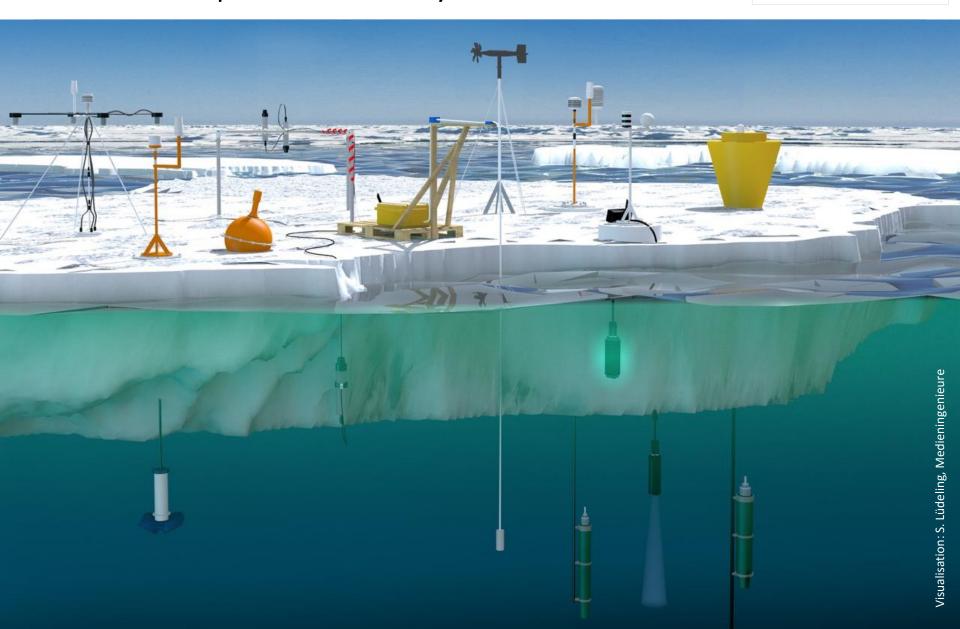
proposed:

2018: MSM?, ODEN?? (Fram Strait), ??? (Central Arctic)

2019: PS113 (Fram Strait)

From artist expression to reality

ICE STATIONS



Instruments deployed

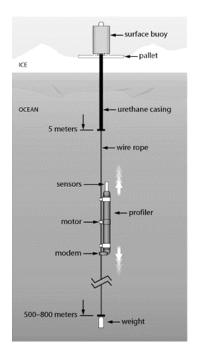


Polar area weather station (PAWS)

surface unit mast with GPS, Iridium satellite antenna, anemometer, barometer, temperature and humidity sensor; sea surface temperature sensor internal to the hull assembly; transmission of weather related data on a 3-hour interval



surface buoy supporting a wire that extends through the ice flow and down into surface waters; underwater profiler carrying oceanographic and various bio-optical sensors; water property data are sent to shore in near-real time

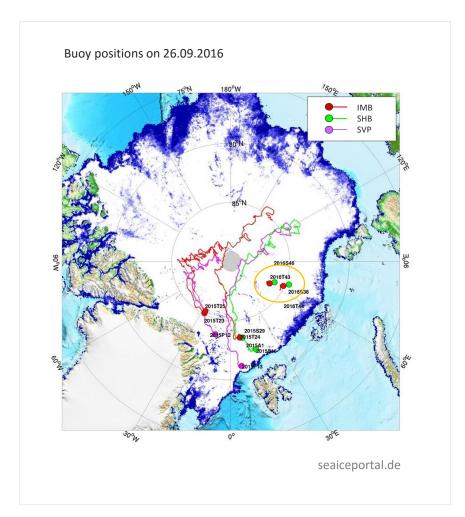


Ice-tethered bio-optical buoys (ITBOB)

Instruments deployed

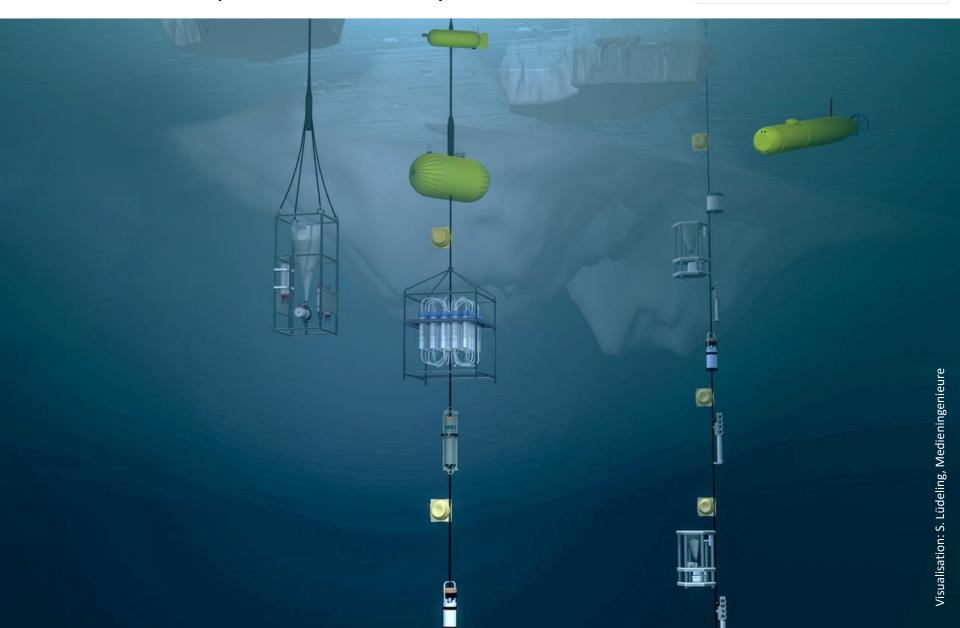




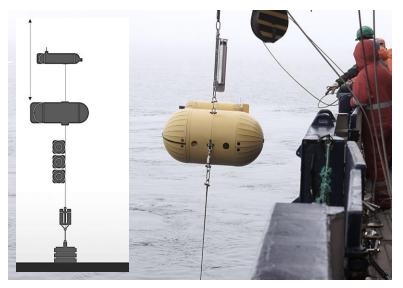


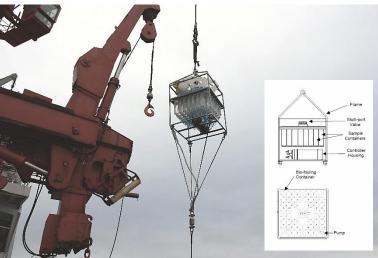
From artist expression to reality

SURFACE WATERS

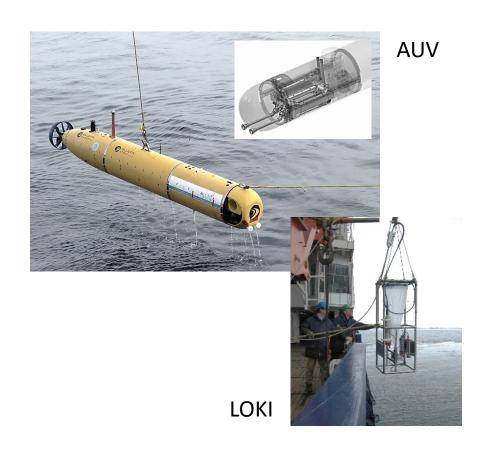


Instruments deployed





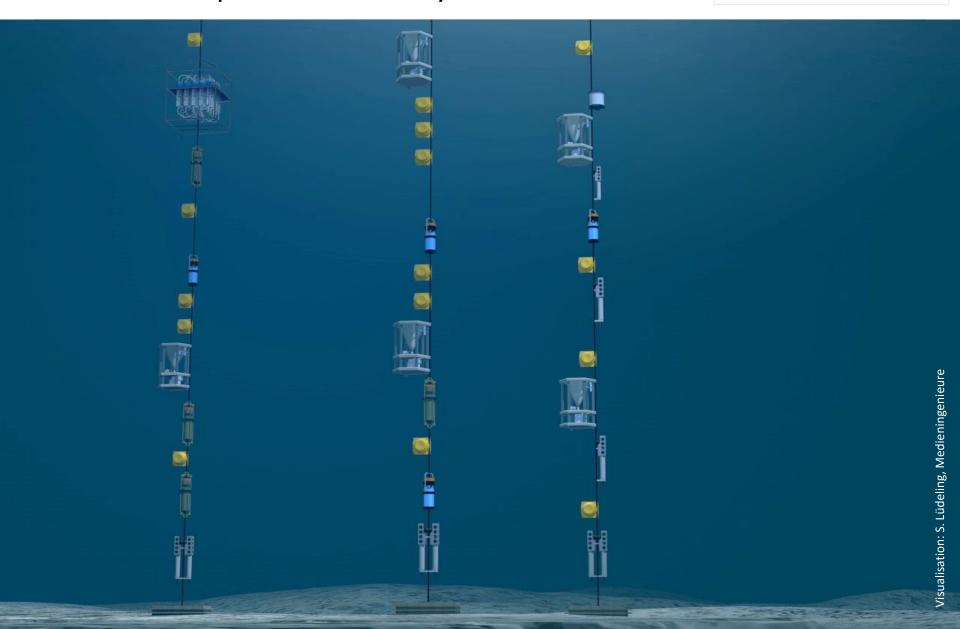
Mooring with profiling sensor unit ...



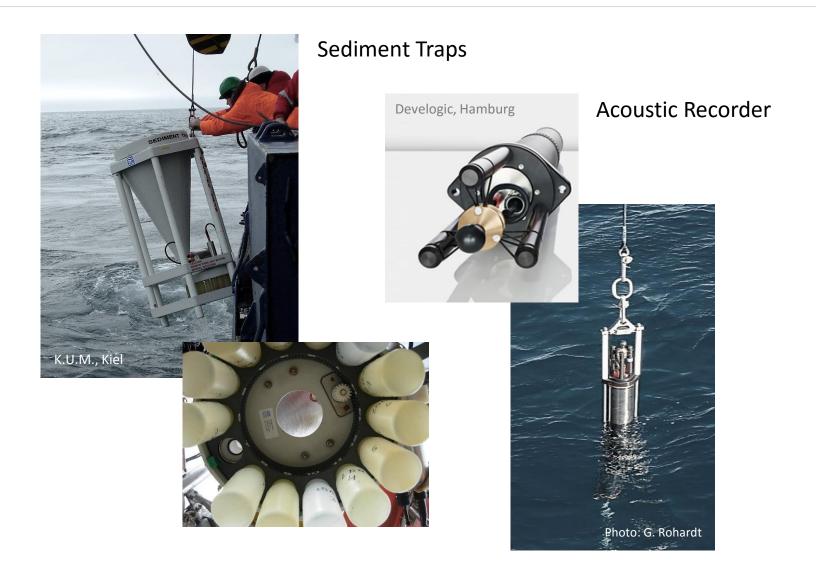
... and autonomous water sampler

From artist expression to reality

WATER COLUMN



Instruments deployed



From artist expression to reality

SEAFLOOR



Instruments deployed

Free-falling Systems



short-term: SCOC incubations, micro-profiling

long-term: time-lapse cameras, sediment trap, optodes, experiments

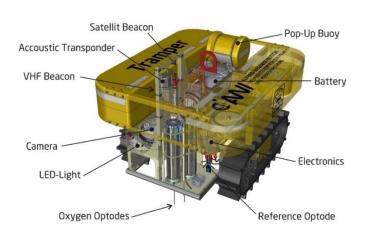
Towed Camera Systems

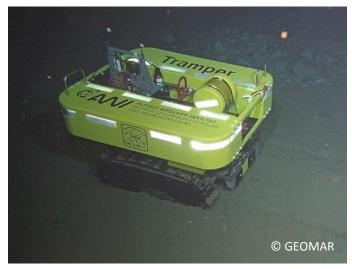


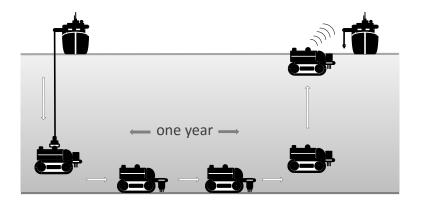
seafloor imaging: Ocean Floor Observation System

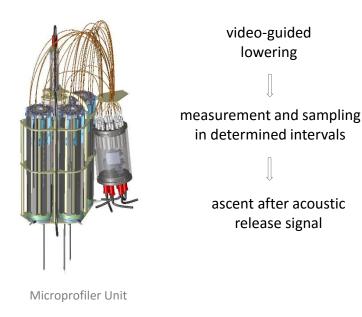
Instruments deployed

Benthic Crawler

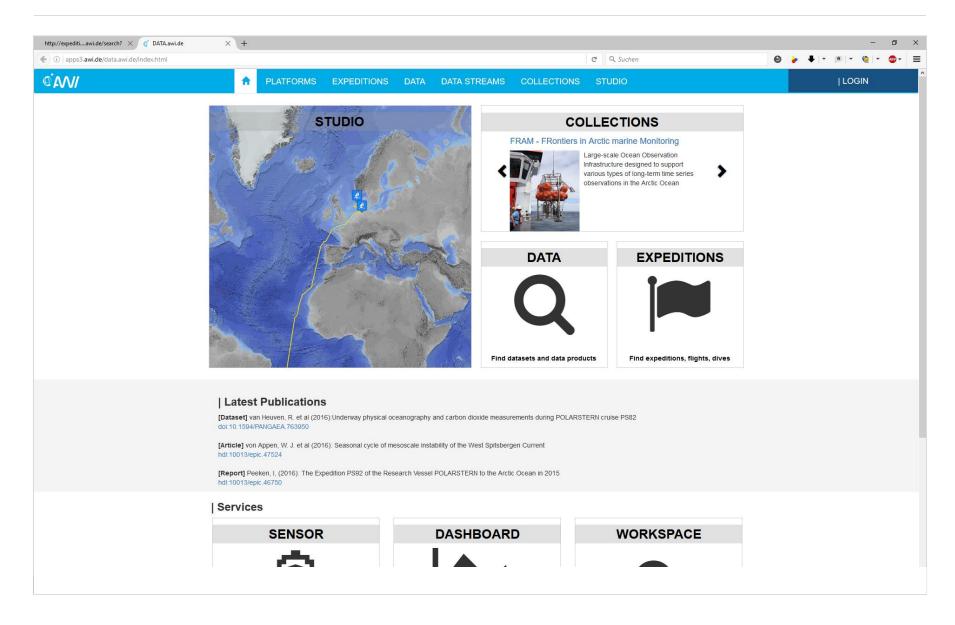




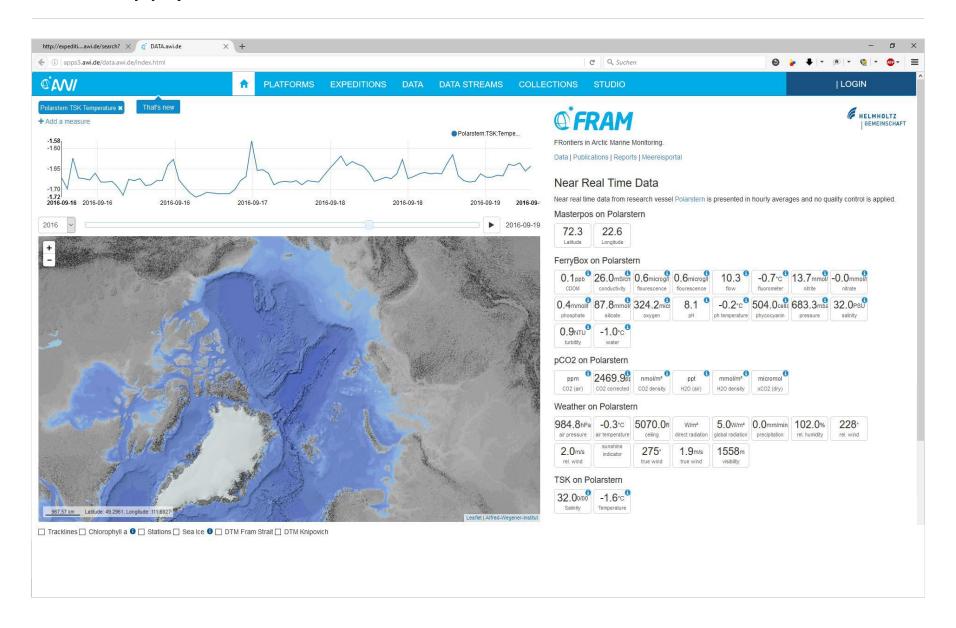




Data supply and visualisation



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THANK YOU!