	1.2 Science-UI
Use Case	

✓ OOI UI Use Case 007 - Science UI - Data Processing

Description ✓ OOI UI Use Case 003 - Science UI - Graphing The capability to display data in a graph

Be able to retrieve, display and publish higher level data products requiring complex data processing from uFrame.

✓ OOI UI Use Case 004 - Science UI - Data Provisions Provide the data to the end user The usage of ERDDAP

✓ OOI UI Use Case 005 - Science UI - ERDDAP ✓ OOI UI Use Case 006 - Science UI - Map Overlays Being able to display overlaid maps/images

Data Explorer





OOI is managed and coordinated through the Consortium for Ocean Leadership

Register





About

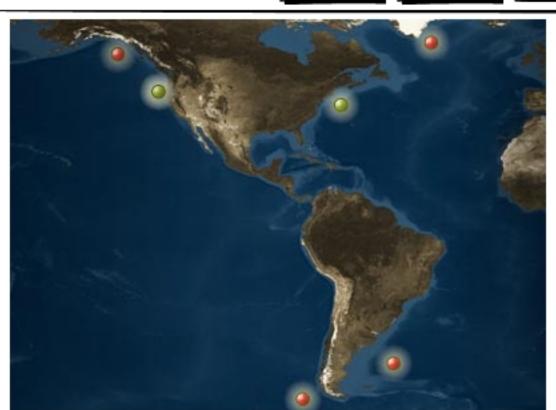
Home > ...

Home

Status

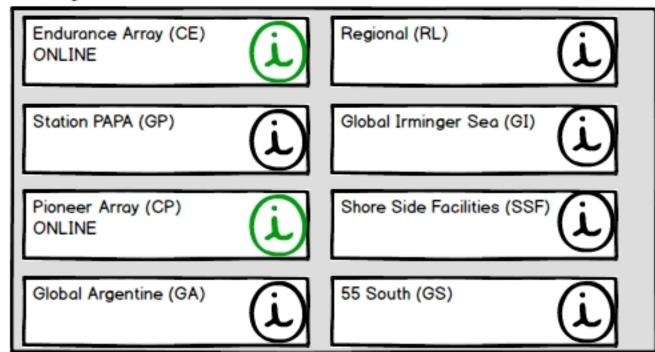
Catalog

Data Search (search



Arrays

Arrays



Overview

The Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) will lay the foundation for future ocean science observations and enable powerful new research capabilities by transitioning the oceanographic community from expedition-based data gathering to persistent. controllable observations using a suite of interconnected sensors. The OOI's networked sensor grid will collect ocean and seafloor data at high sampling rates over years to decades. Researchers will make simultaneous, interdisciplinary measurements to investigate a spectrum of phenomena including episodic, shortlived events (tectonic, volcanic, biological, and meteorological), and more subtle, longer-term changes and emergent phenomena in ocean systems (circulation patterns, climate change, ocean acidity, and ecosystem trends).

News Feed

May 30, 2012

Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) Program

The Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) in April

Surface Mooring

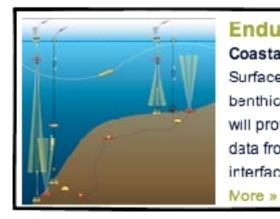
The Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) program

The large surface buoy is deployed off R/V Oceanus

July 8, 2011

WHOI Selects Hydroid to Provide Autonomous

Spotlight



Endurance Array

Coastal-Scale Node Surface buoys, profilers, benthic nodes and gliders will provide near real time data from the air-sea interface to the sea floor.

Data Explorer

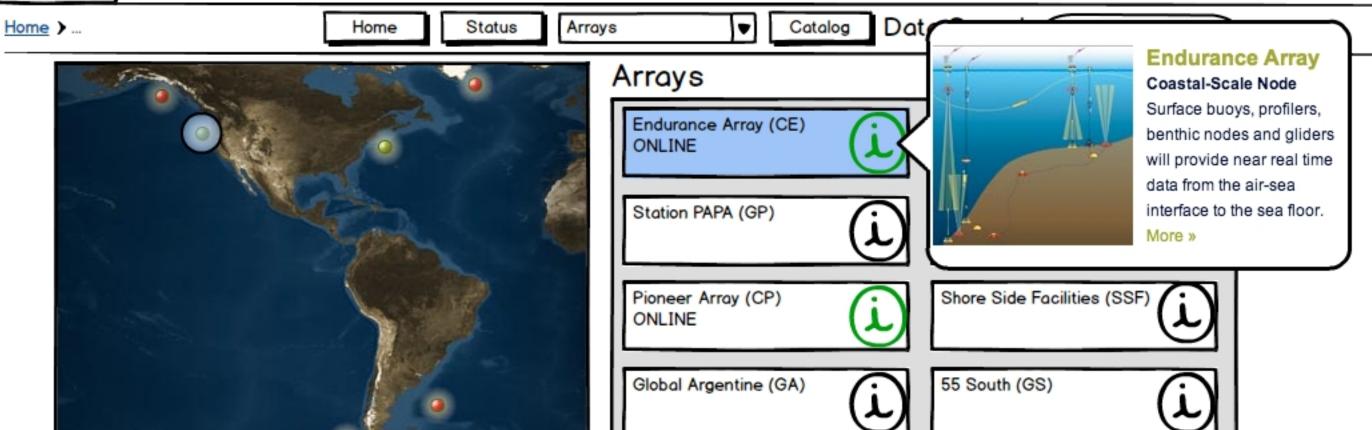




OOI is managed and coordinated through the Consortium for Ocean Leadership Register



About



Overview

The Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) will lay the foundation for future ocean science observations and enable powerful new research capabilities by transitioning the oceanographic community from expedition-based data gathering to persistent, controllable observations using a suite of interconnected sensors. The OOI's networked sensor grid will collect ocean and seafloor data at high sampling rates over years to decades. Researchers will make simultaneous, interdisciplinary measurements to investigate a spectrum of phenomena including episodic, short-lived events (tectonic, volcanic, biological, and meteorological), and more subtle, longer-term changes and emergent phenomena in ocean systems (circulation patterns, climate change, ocean acidity, and ecosystem trends).

News Feed

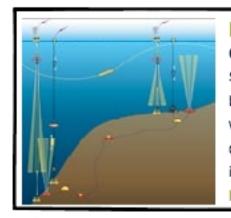
May 30, 2012
Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) Program
The Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) in April

Surface Mooring
The Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) program
The large surface buoy is deployed off R/V Oceanus

July 8, 2011

WHOI Selects Hydroid to Provide Autonomous

Spotlight



Endurance Array

Coastal-Scale Node
Surface buoys, profilers,
benthic nodes and gliders
will provide near real time
data from the air-sea
interface to the sea floor.

Nore »

| Data Explorer





OOI is managed and coordinated through the Consortium for Ocean Leadership

Register



About

Home > Endurance Array Info

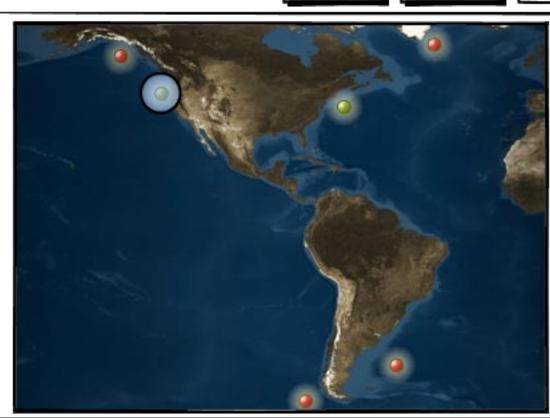
Home

Status

Endurance Array CE ▼

Catalog

Data Search (search



The Endurance Array

Location, moored Arrays: Oregon Line (44° 39'N, 125°W to coast); Washington Line (47° 0'N, 125°W to coast) Water Depth: 600 m to 25 m

Platform Types: Three fixed platform sites at 25, 80 and 600 m water depth (the 80- and 600-m sites are cabled on the Oregon Line, the remaining Endurance array sites are uncabled) supporting surface moorings, water column profilers and benthic boundary layer sensors, supplemented by six gliders.

Description of Infrastructure More Info

Oregon Line (Newport)

Two electro-mechanical (EM) surface moorings, with wind and photovoltaic power generation, satellite communications, and meteorological sensors (80, 600 m)

One EM surface mooring with battery power and satellite communications (25 m)

Two bottom-mounted surface piercing profilers, one stand-alone (25) m) and one cabled to Regional Scale Node (RSN) seafloor infrastructure (80 m)

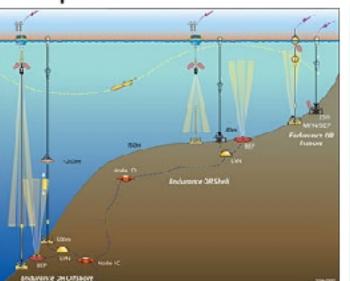
One hybrid profiler mooring with deep profiler and shallow profiler. cabled to RSN seafloor infrastructure (600 m)

One uncabled benthic multi-function node (MFN) with sensors, electrical communications to the surface, and supplemental battery power provided by the surface buoy (25 m)

Two cabled benthic experiment packages (BEP) with fiber optic communications and power provided through primary nodes attached to the RSN (80m, 600 m)

Six gliders

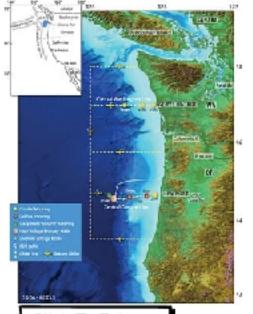
Newport



Washington



Click To Enlarge



Click To Enlarge

Washington Line (Grays Harbor)

Two electro-optical-mechanical (EOM) surface moorings, with wind, photovoltaic and fuel cell power generation, satellite communications, and meteorological sensors (80, 600 m)

One EM surface mooring with battery power and satellite communications (25 m)

Two stand-alone, bottom-mounted surface piercing profilers (25, 80 m) with acoustic communications to the surface buoy

One wire-following profiler mooring at 600 m

One uncabled benthic multi-function node (MFN) with sensors, electrical communications to the surface, and supplemental battery power provided by the surface buoy (25 m)

Two uncabled benthic MFNs with fiber optic communications to the surface and power provided through surface moorings (80 m, 600 m)

Click To Enlarge

