



Marine Environmental Data Analysis

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April 12 2022



Now you may have two questions already?

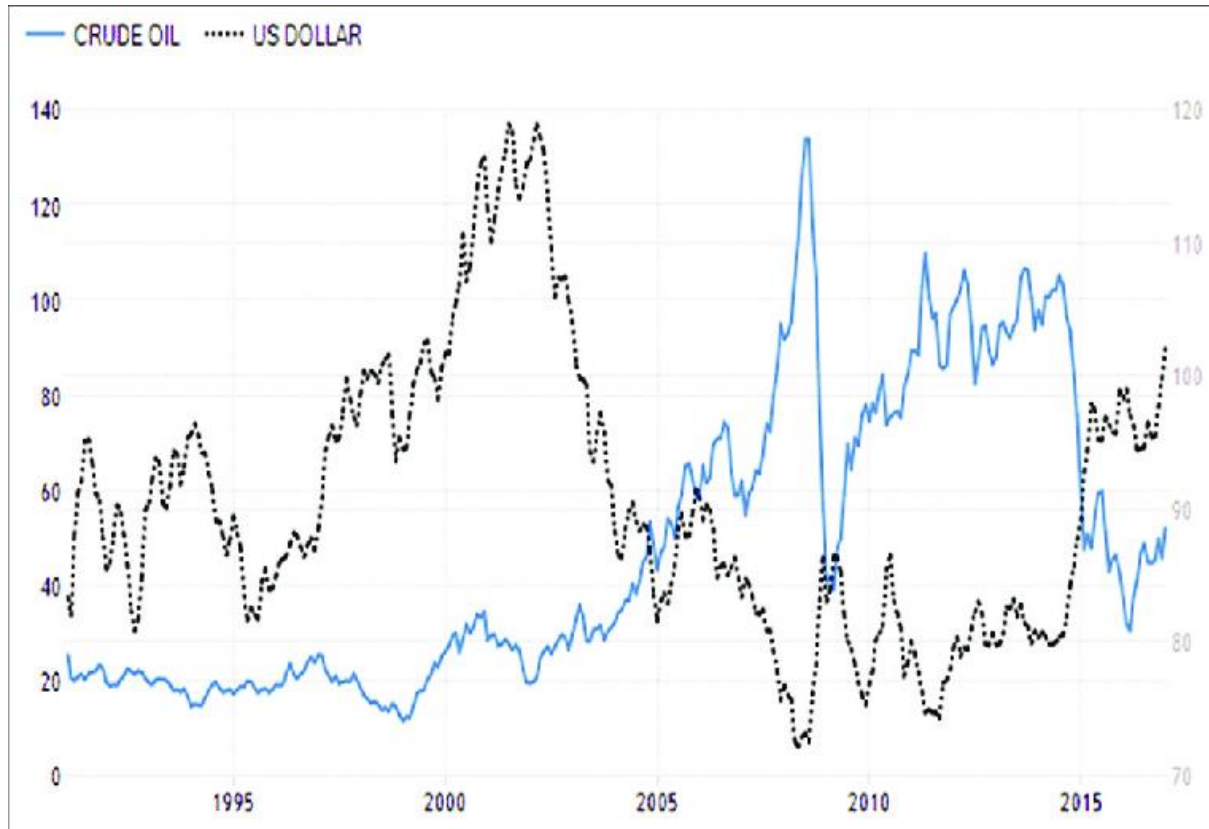
1. Why English?
2. What is Marine Environmental Data Analysis?

For example:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

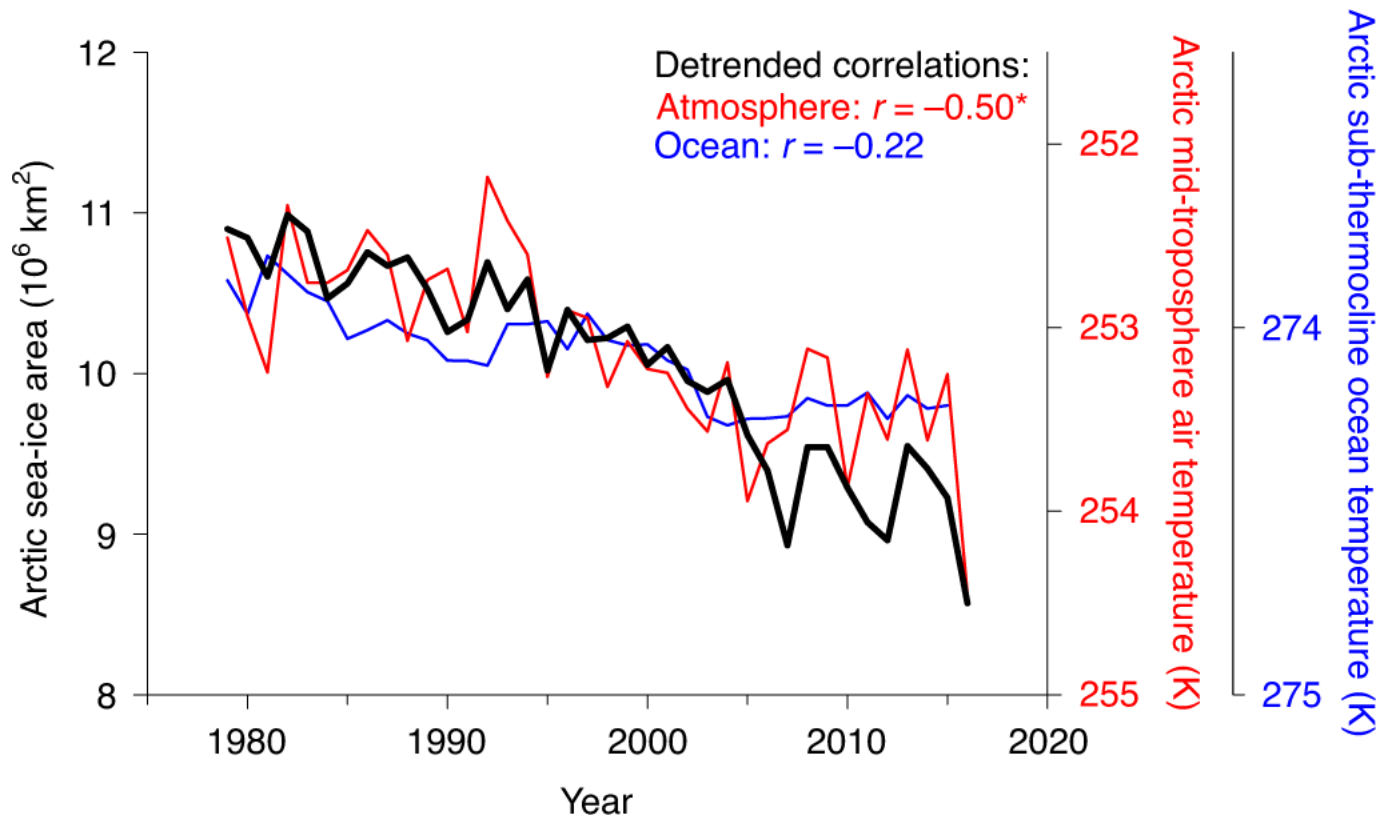
Correlation

$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n ((x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}))}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$



Correlation

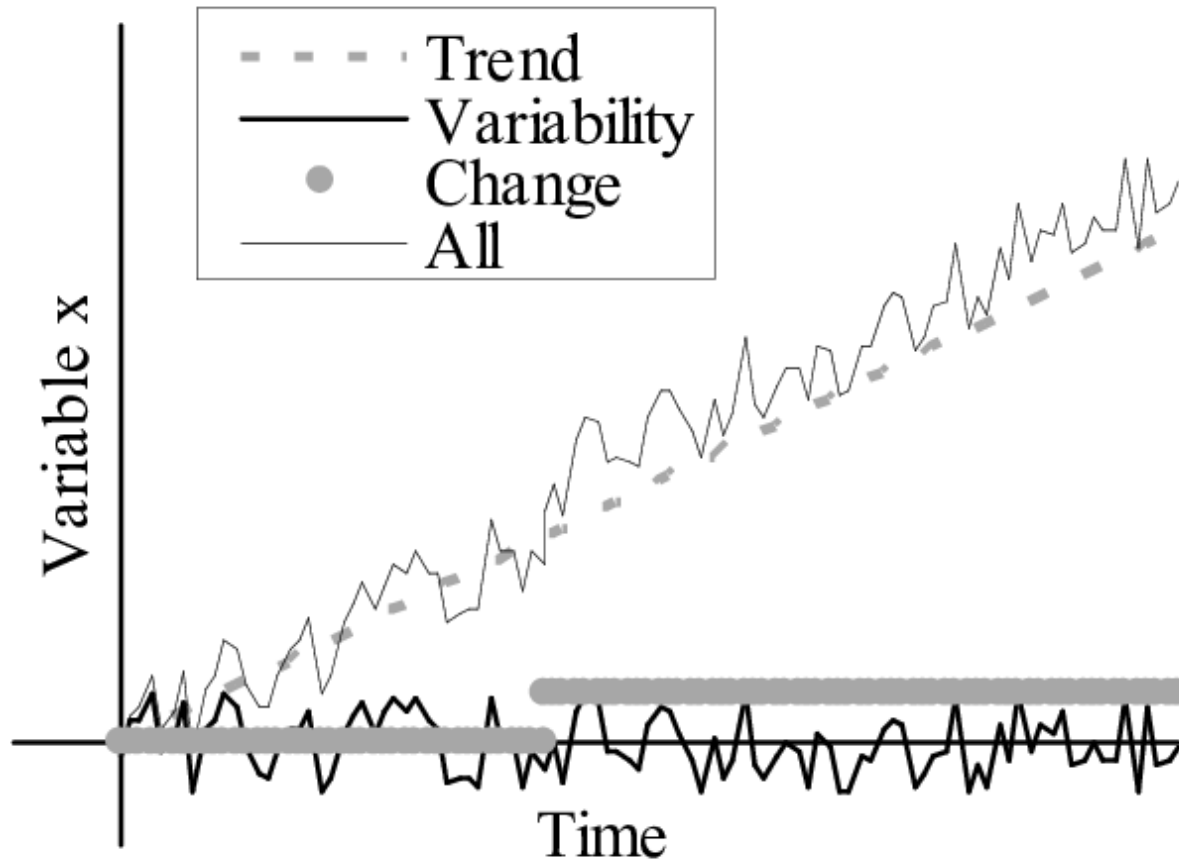
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Olonscheck, D., Mauritsen, T. & Notz, D. Arctic sea-ice variability is primarily driven by atmospheric temperature fluctuations. *Nat. Geosci.* **12**, 430–434 (2019).

Correlation

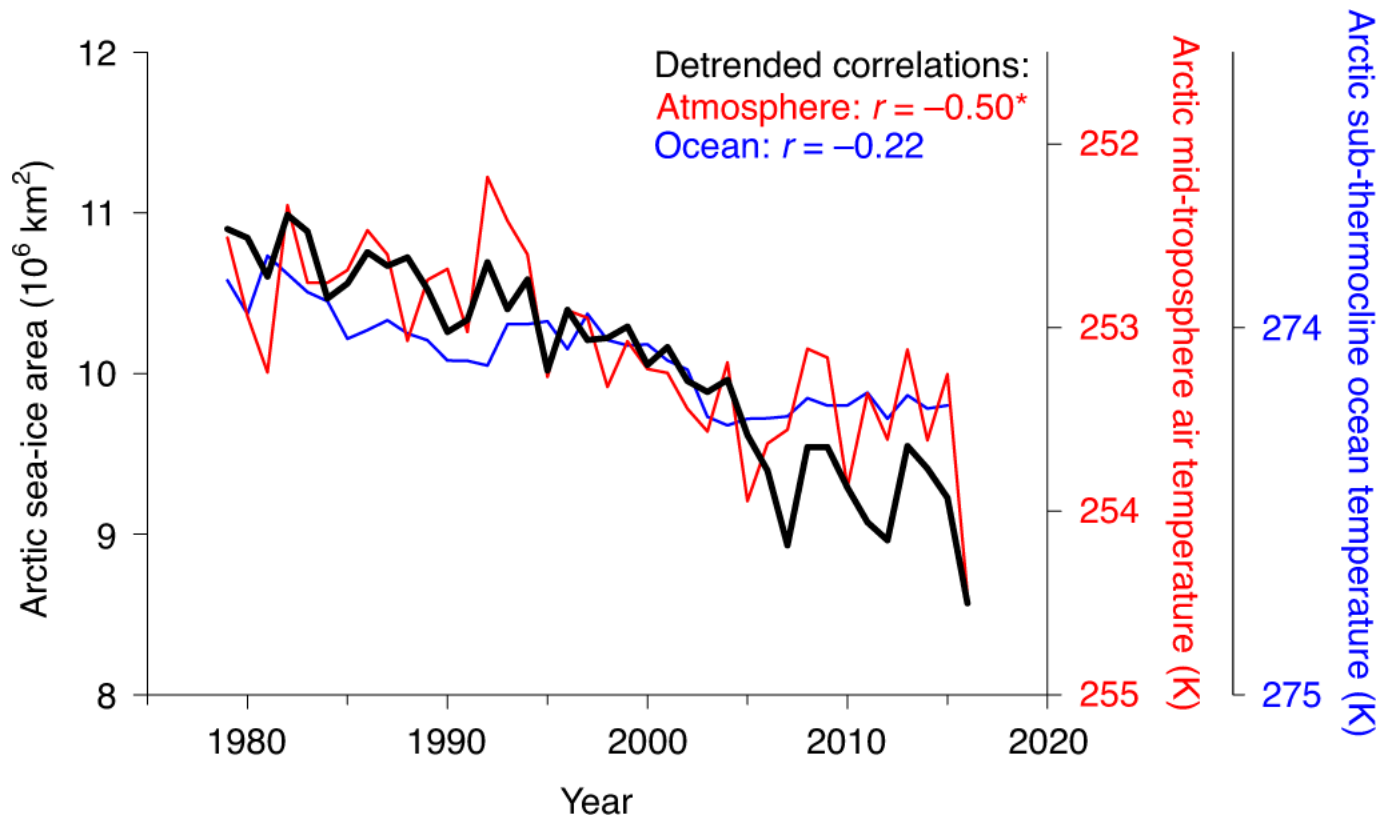
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Bruijin et al.

Correlation

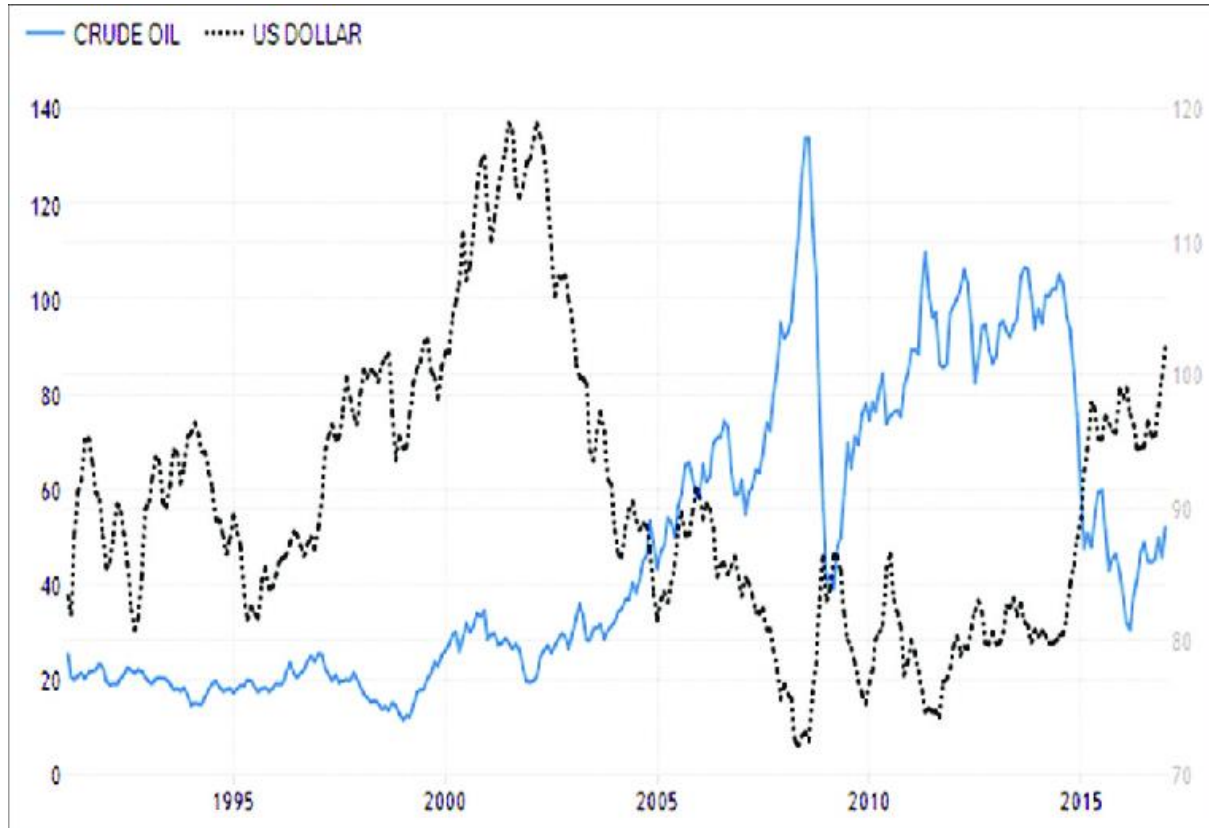
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Correlation

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$r=-0.23$



Data analysis has a broad application in different fields

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Follow the textbook:

Data Analysis Methods in Physical Oceanography

Wunsch, C., 1996: The Ocean Circulation Inverse Problem. Cambridge University Press

Hans von Storch and Francis W. Zwiers., Statistical Analysis in Climate Research.

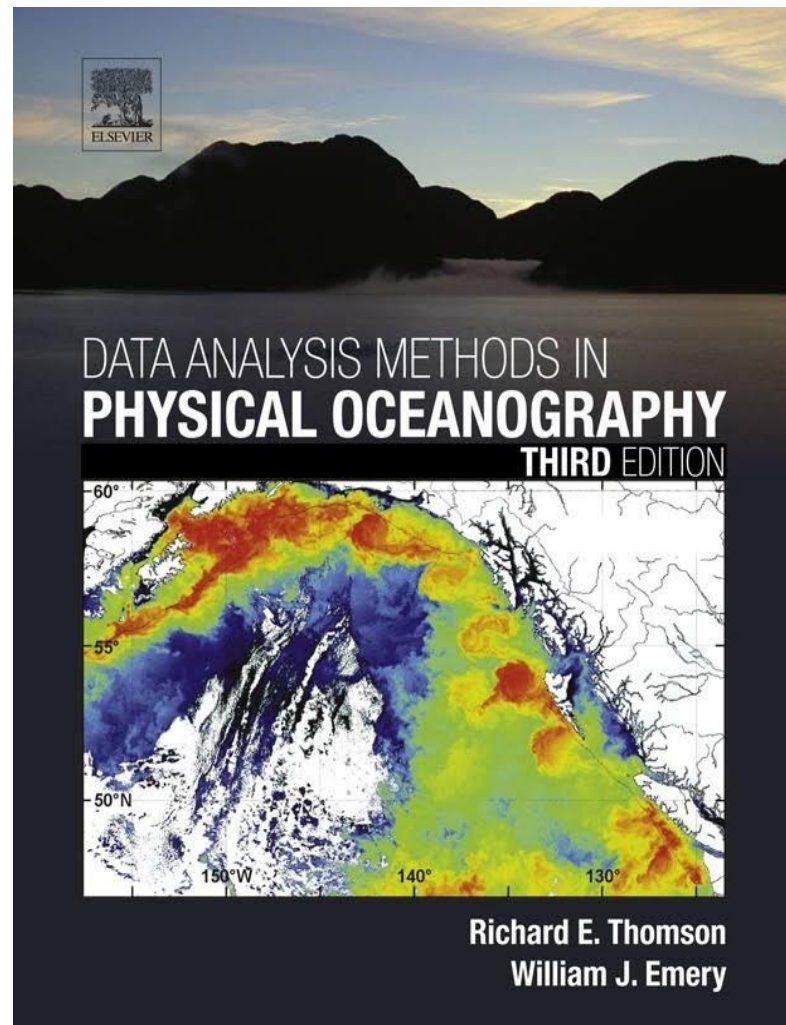
Grading:

20% attendance rate

30% homework

50% final exam (project)

Textbook 6 chapters





My expectation

1. Interactive (different students have different background)
2. Practical (linked with your research)

Data

Matlab

In the end this semester if all of you can play with data and benefit from this course , I feel accomplished.



Observation Platforms

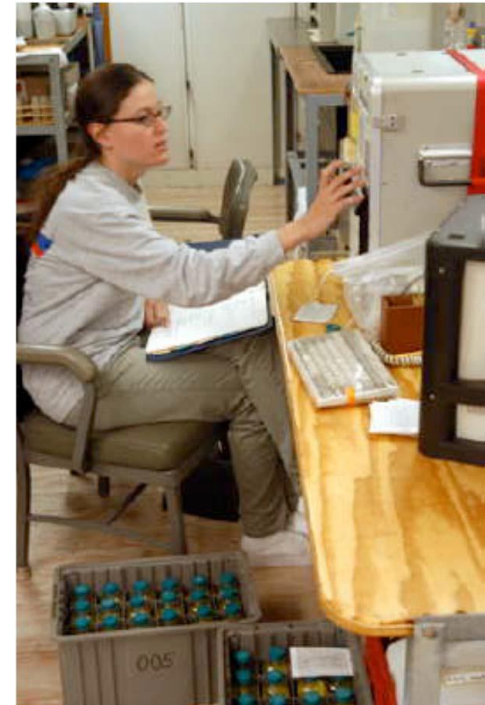
- Ships
- Moorings
- Autonomous Platform
- Satellite



Chinese Icebreakers Xuelong1 and Xuelong2

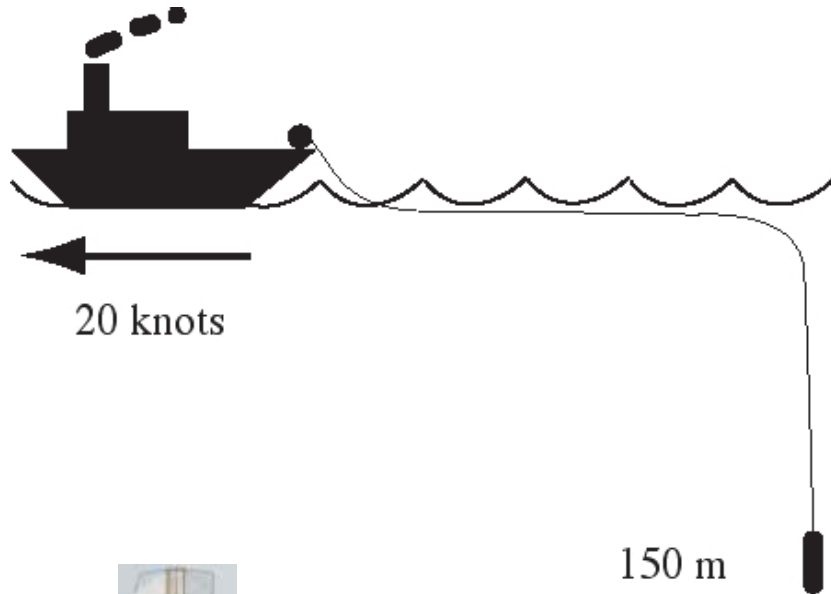
Stations: Poking Holes in the Ocean

CTD Rosette CTD Samples

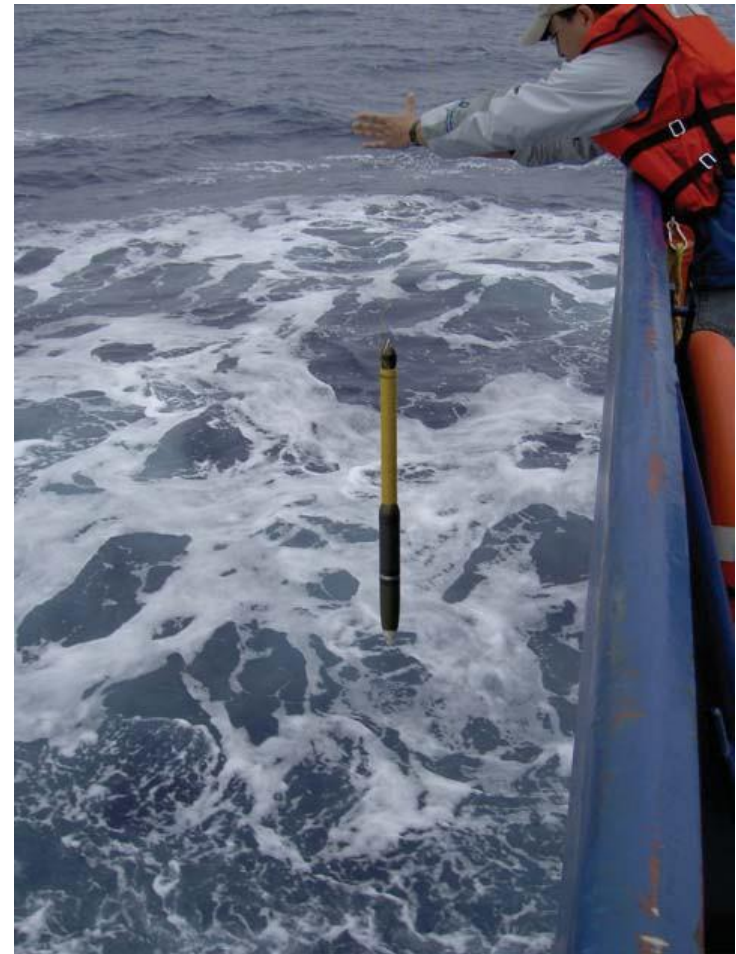


CTD: conductivity, temperature, and depth

Underway Profilers

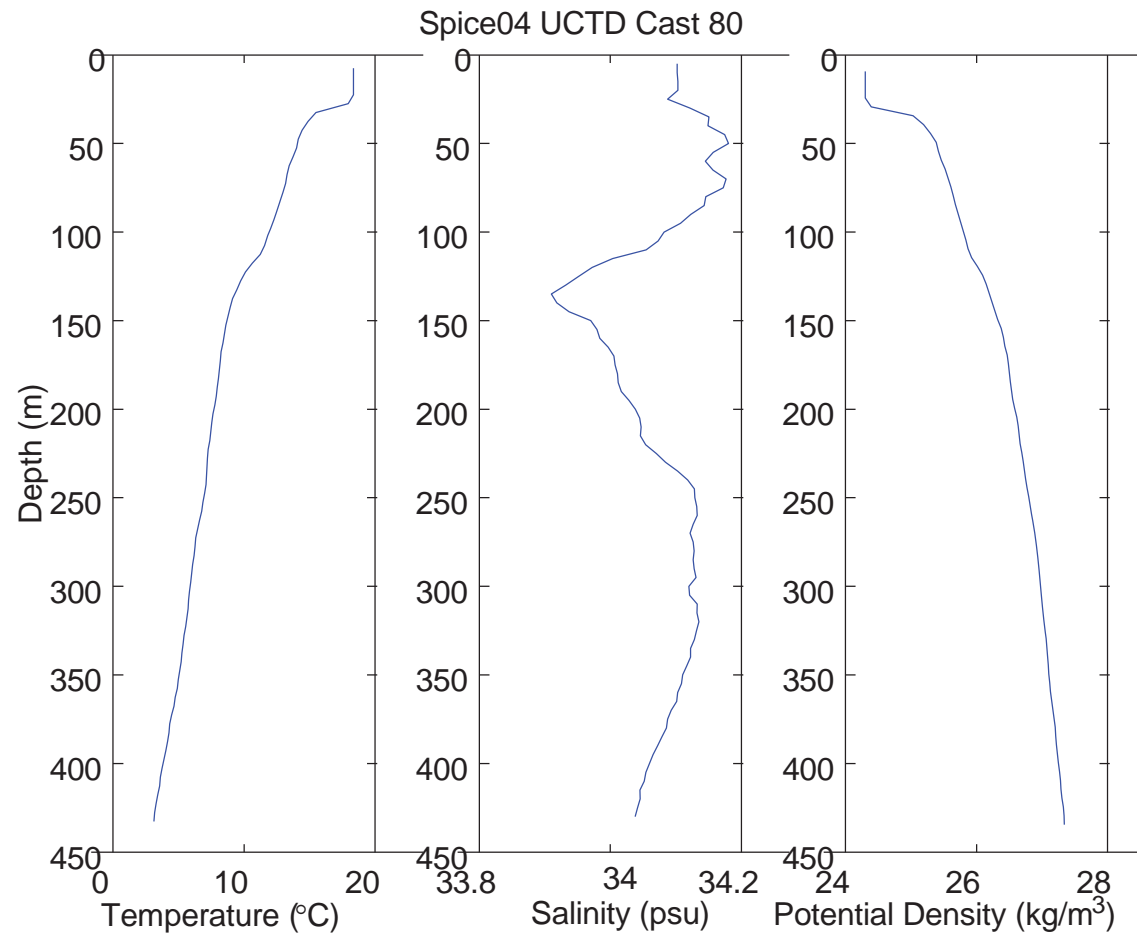


XBT

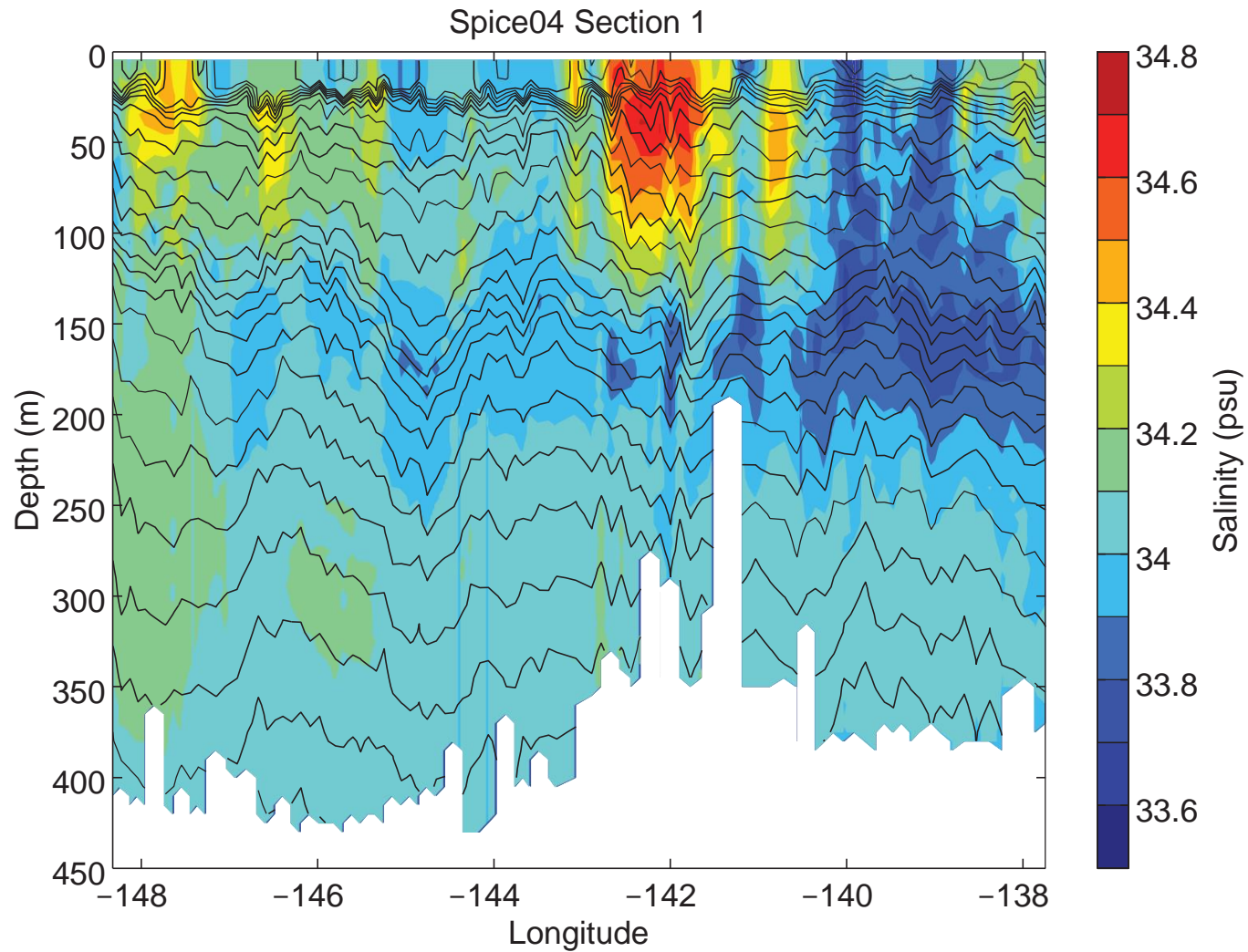


uCTD

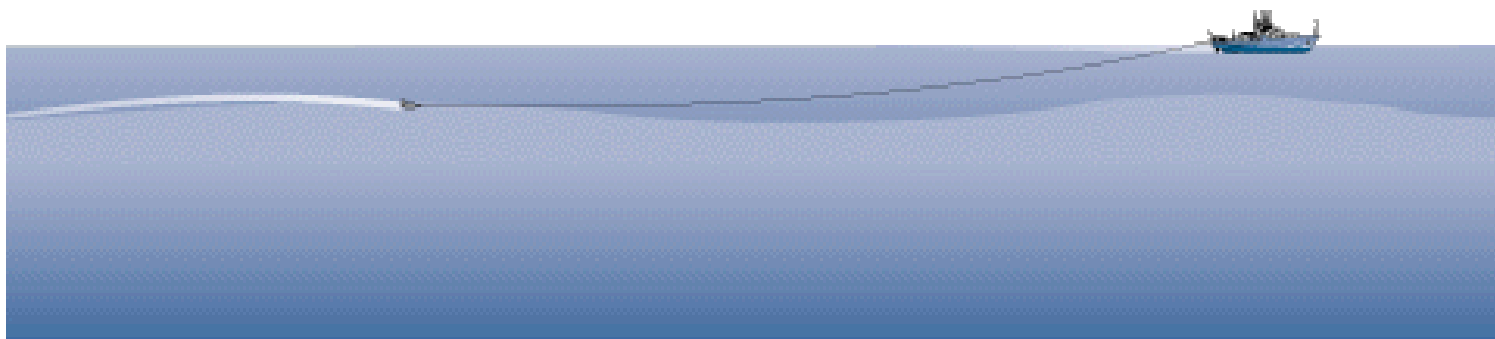
Vertical Profiles



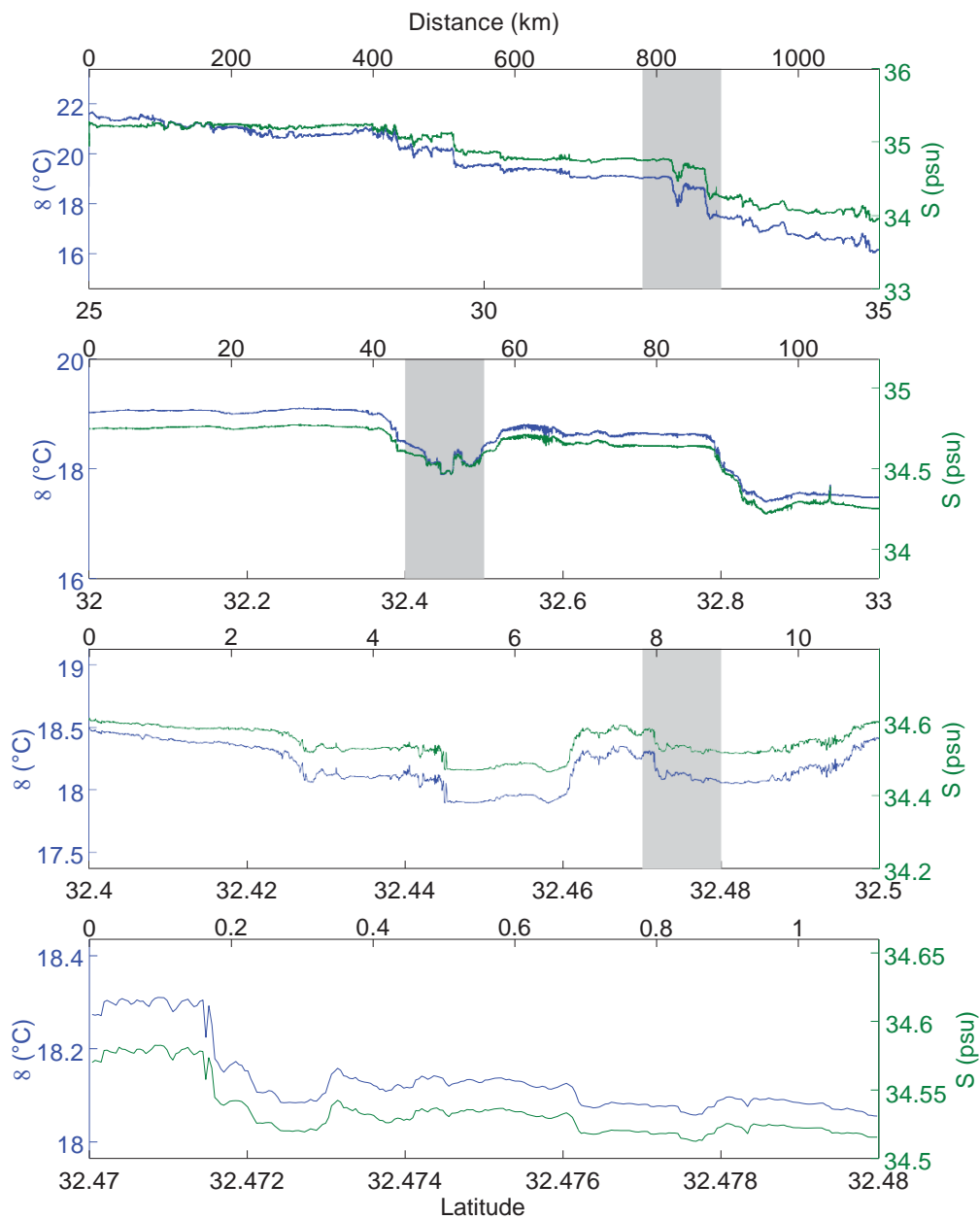
Sections (Spatial Pattern)



Towed Instrument: SeaSoar

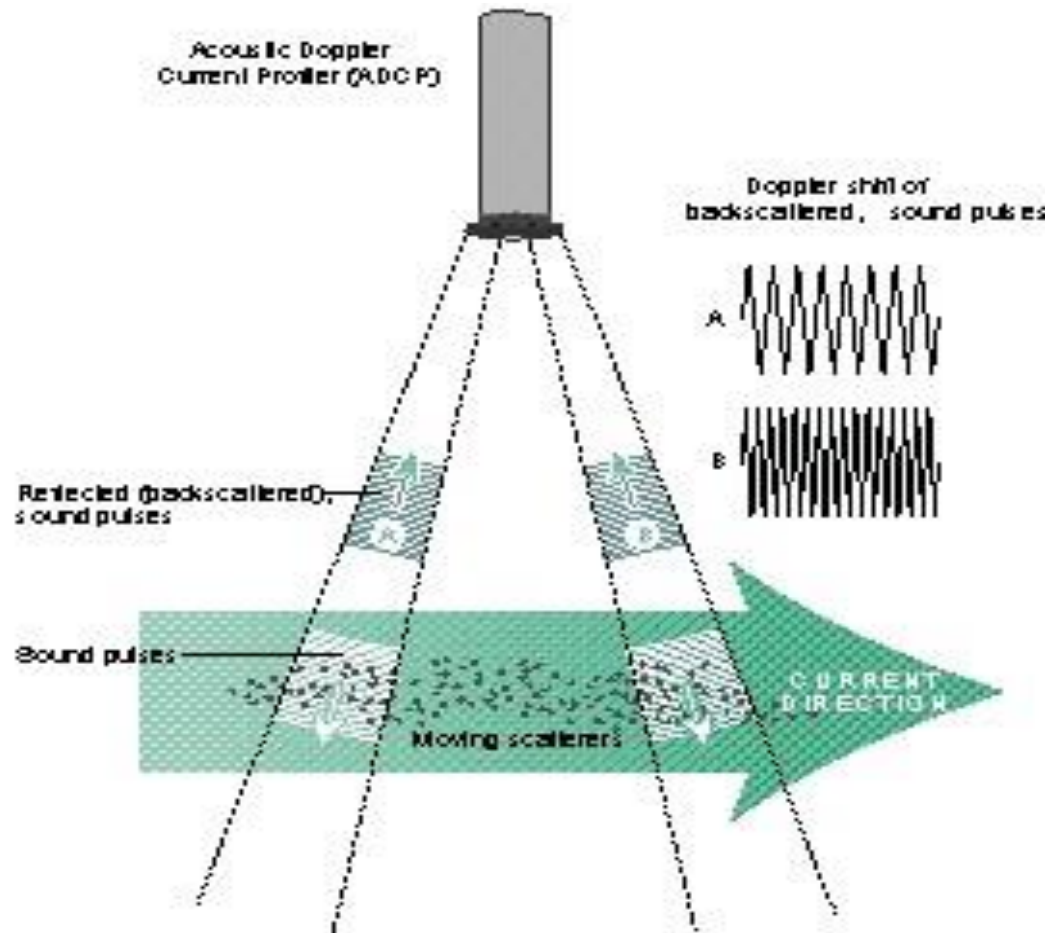


Ships

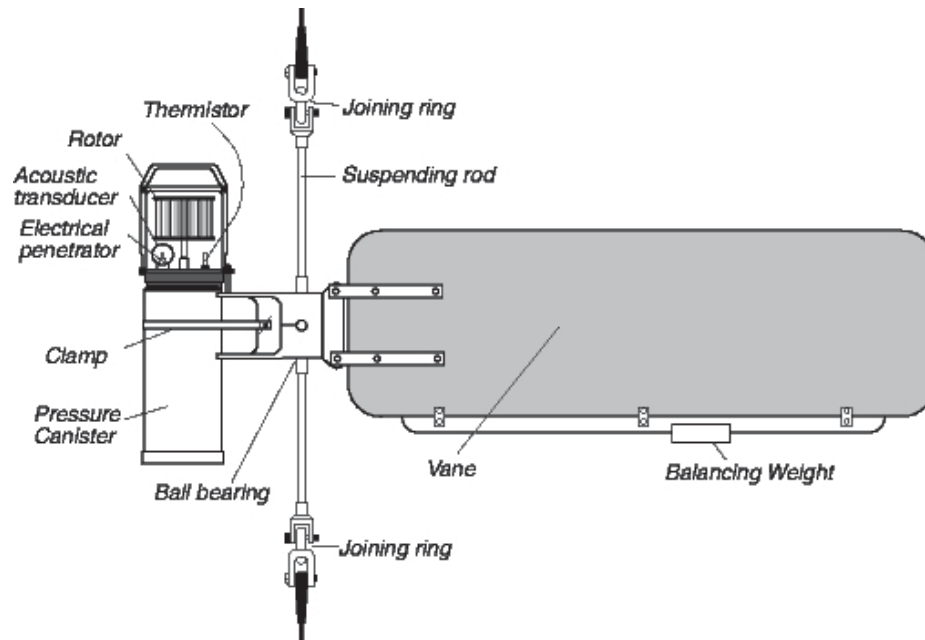


Horizontal Profiles

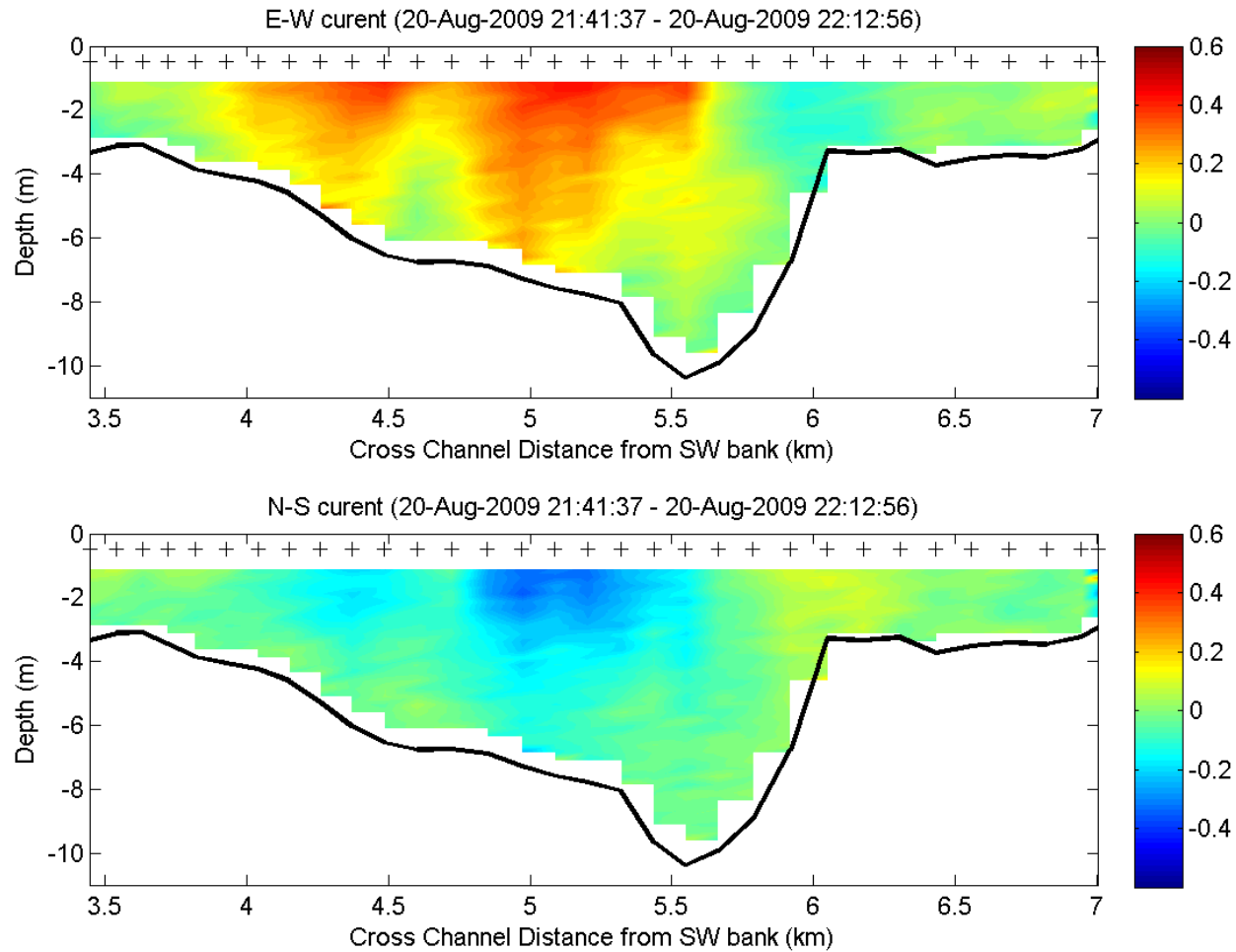
Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (Station or Underway Observation)



Mechanical Current Meters



Velocity Profiles

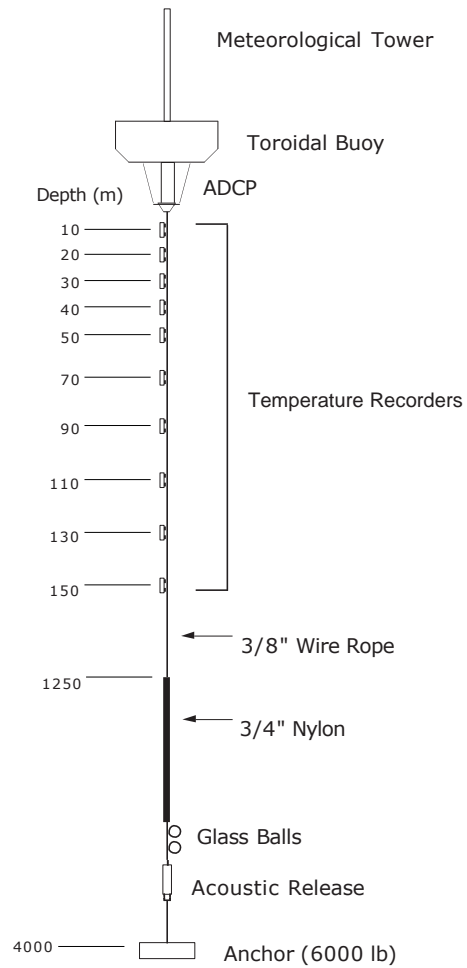




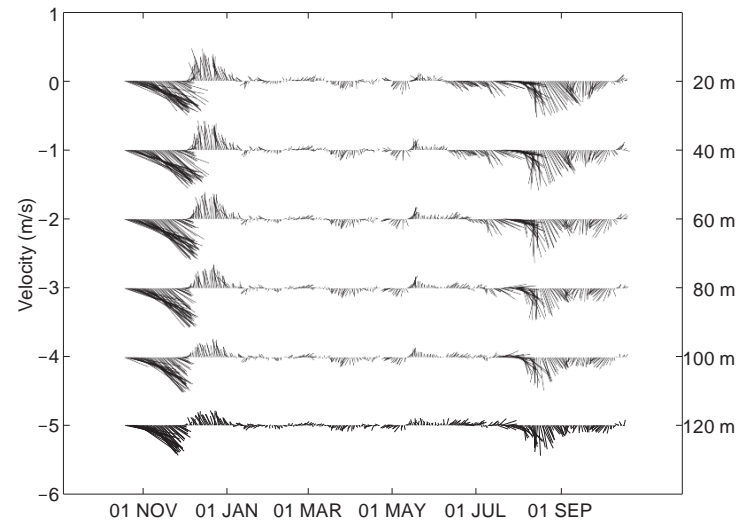
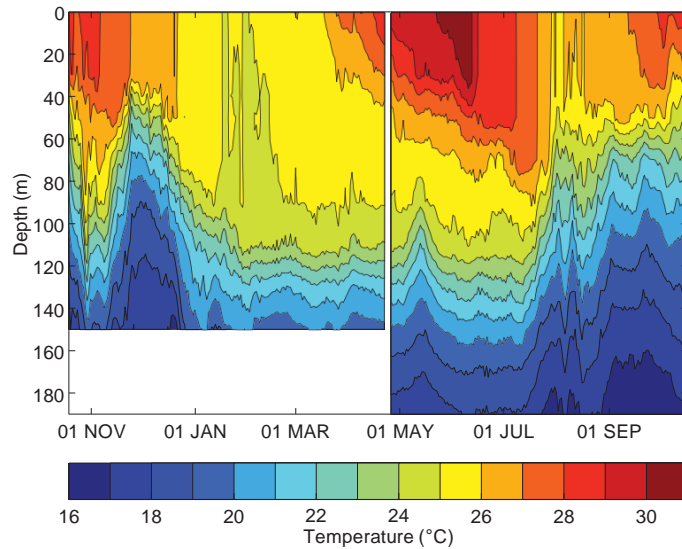
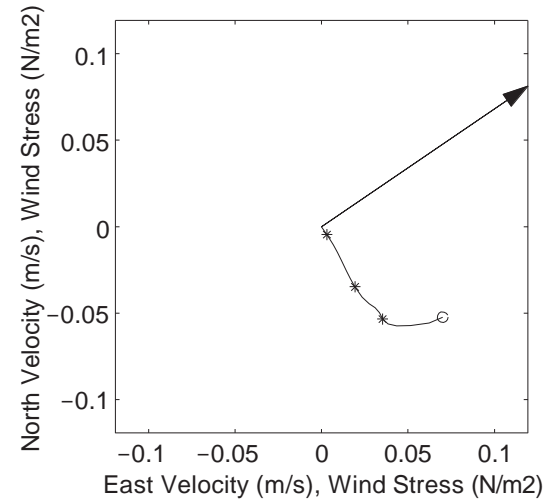
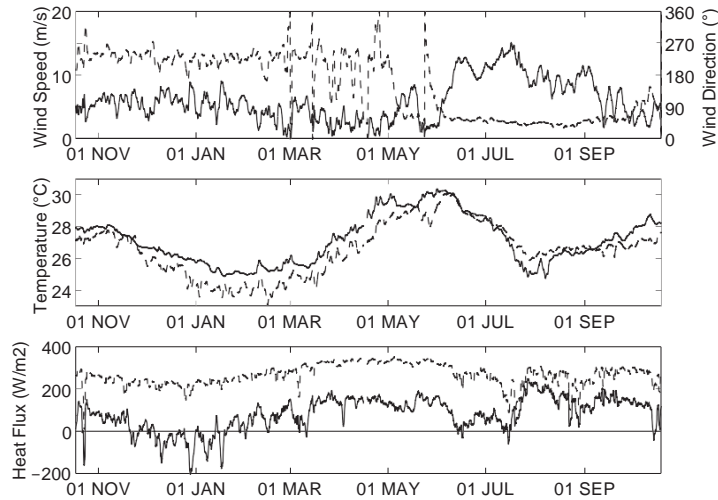
Platforms

- Ships
- Moorings
- Autonomous Platform
- Satellite

Moorings



Mooring Data (Temporal Pattern)





Platforms

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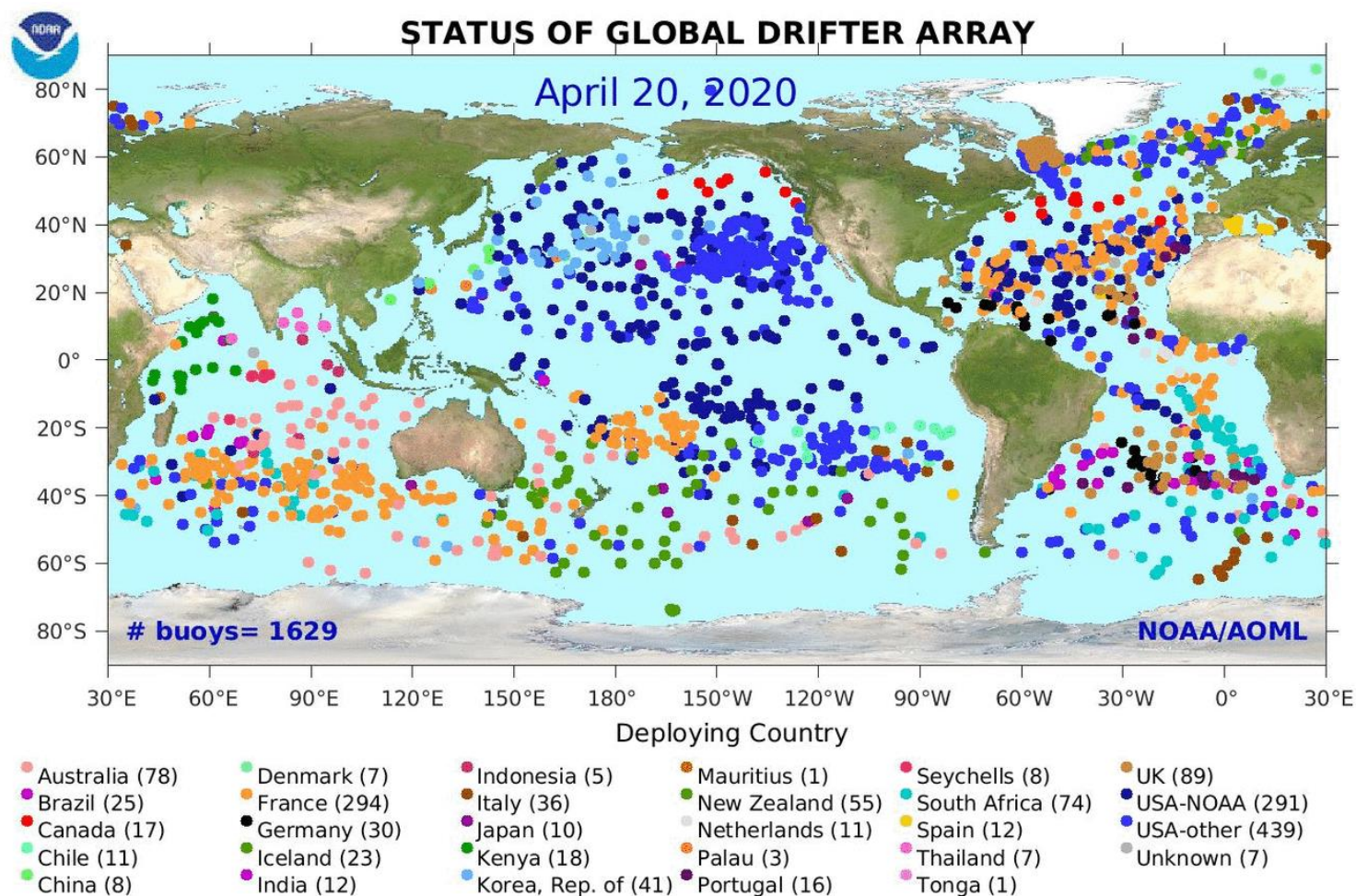
Autonomous Platform

Table 1.
Platforms and their characteristics

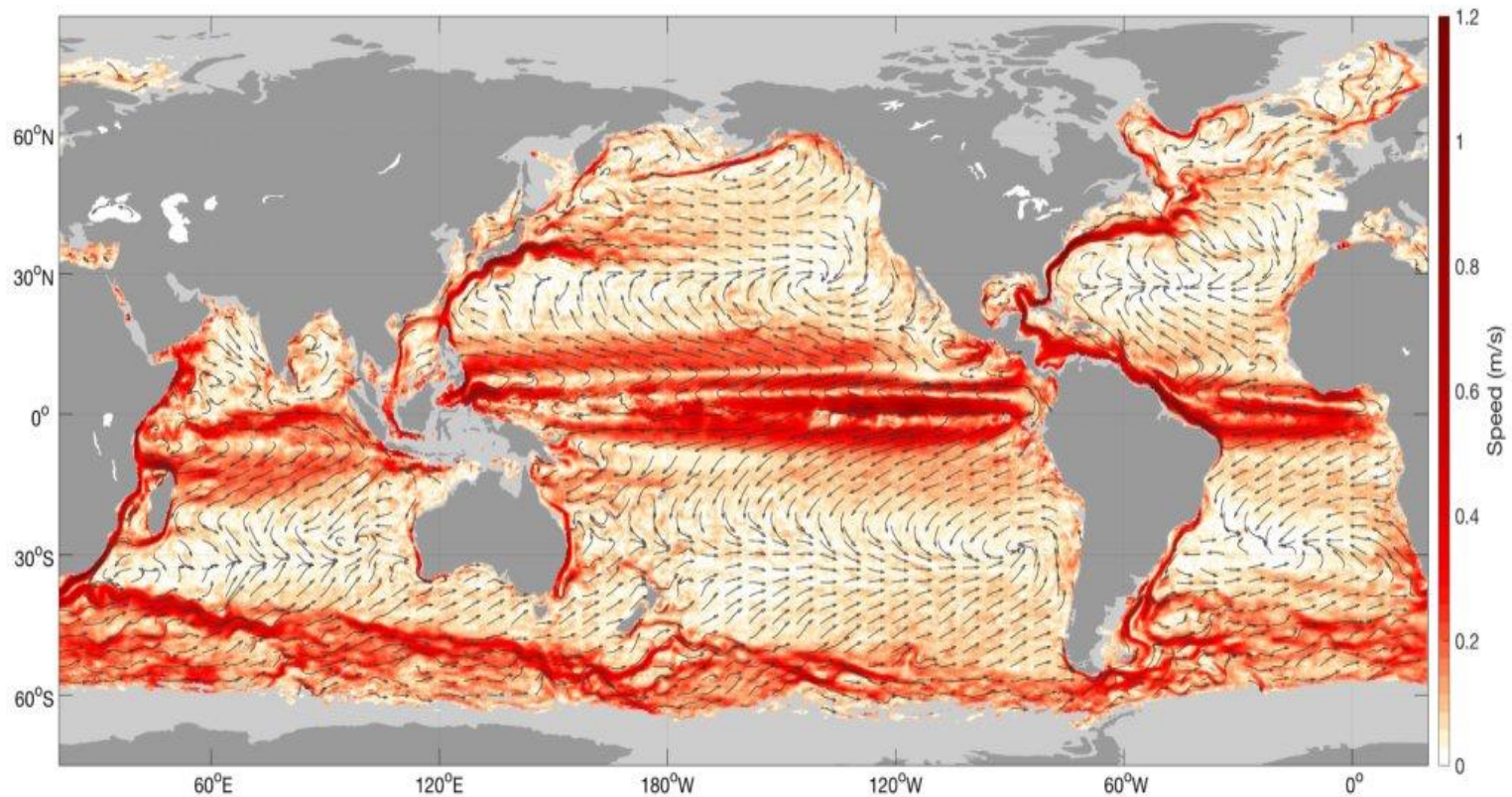
Platform	Mode of operation	Typical deployment duration	Spatial scales	Sensor payload
Surface drifter	Floats on surface, sometimes drogued at depth	Weeks to years	Regional to global	Moderate, power-limited
Float	Neutrally buoyant, sometimes profiling	Weeks to years	Regional to global	Moderate, power-limited
Glider	Profiles, controls horizontal position by gliding	Weeks to months	Regional	Light, power and size-limited
Autonomous Underwater Vehicle	Powered with propeller	Hours to days	Small	Heavy



Surface Drifters

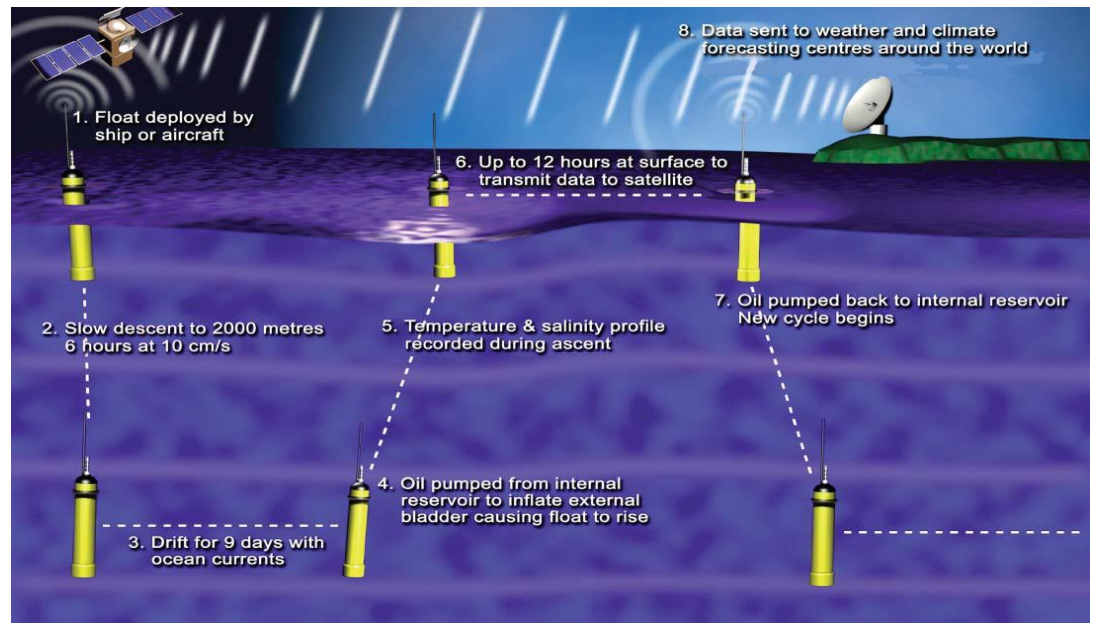
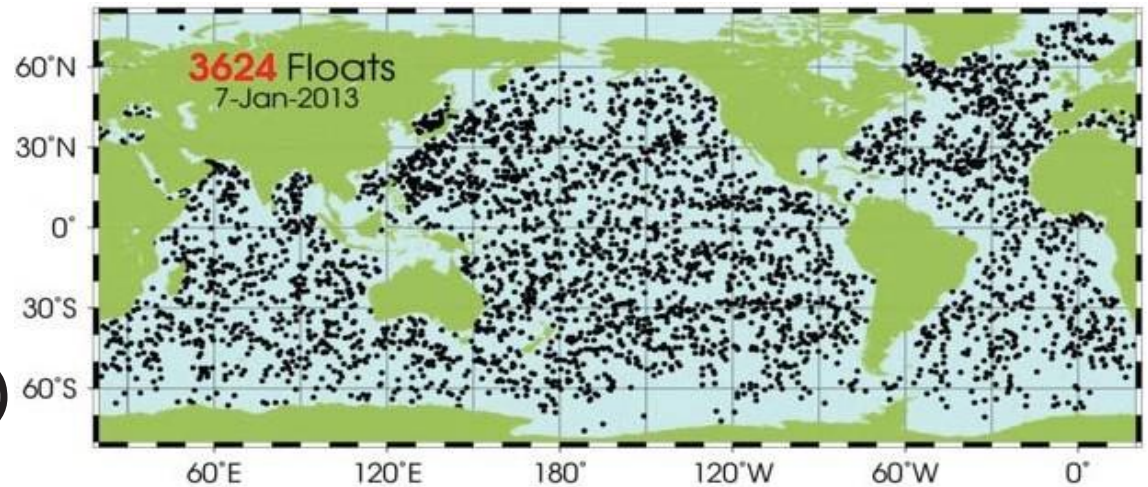
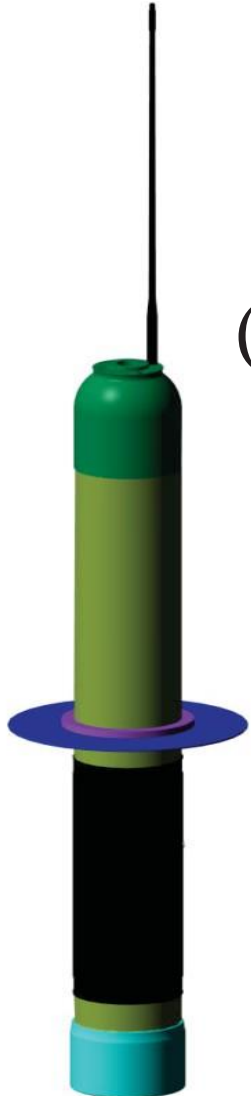


Ocean Currents at 15m Depth

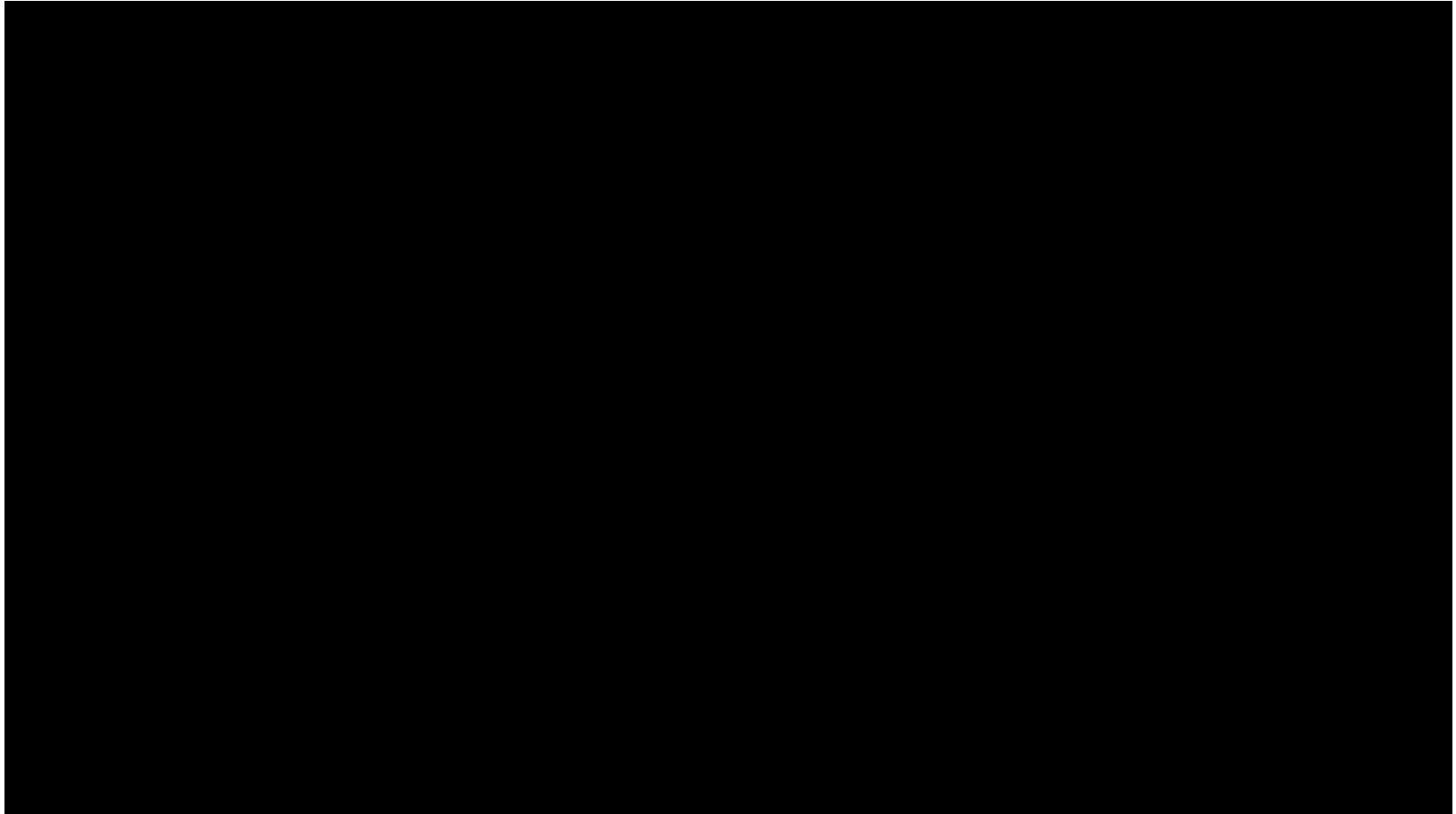


By L Laurindo

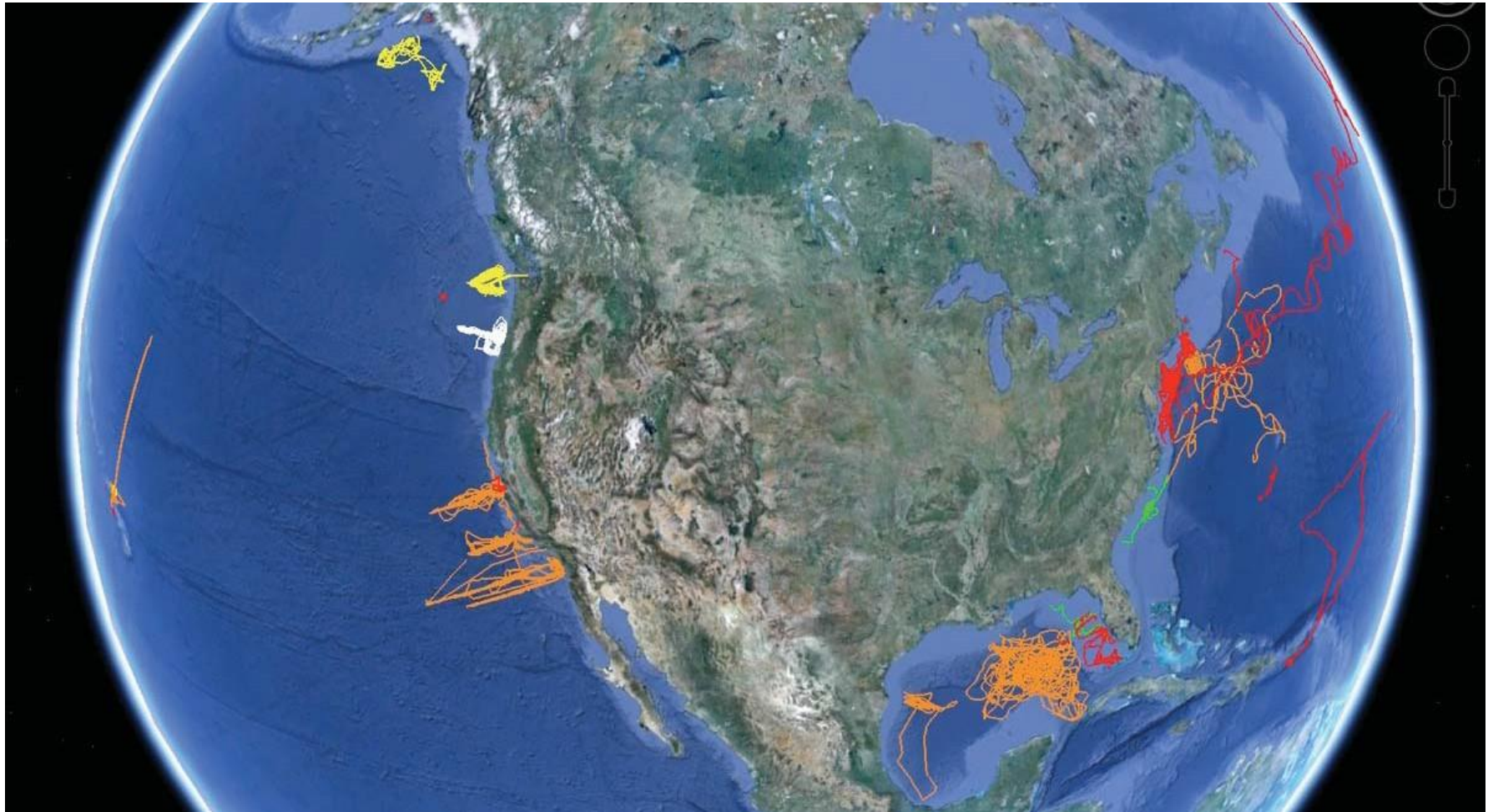
Neutrally Buoyant Floats (Argo floats)

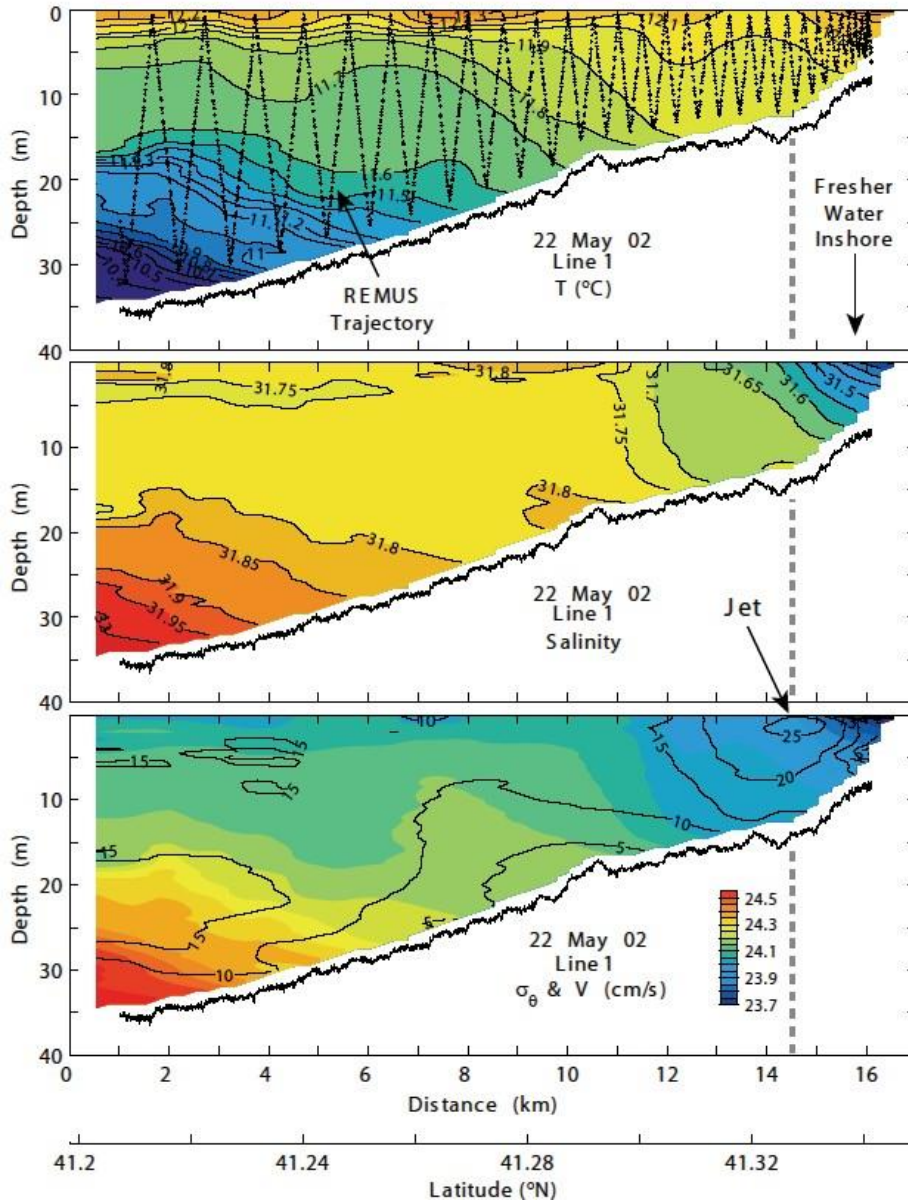


Underwater Gliders

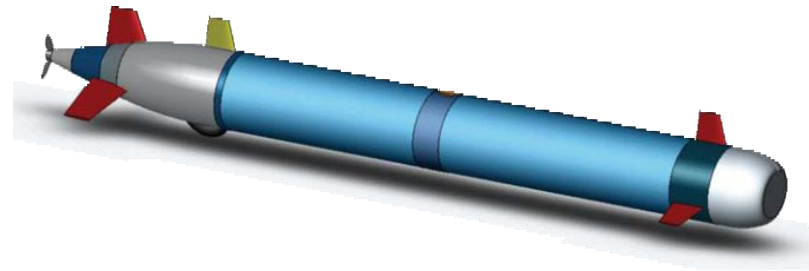


Gliders along the US Coast





Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUVs)

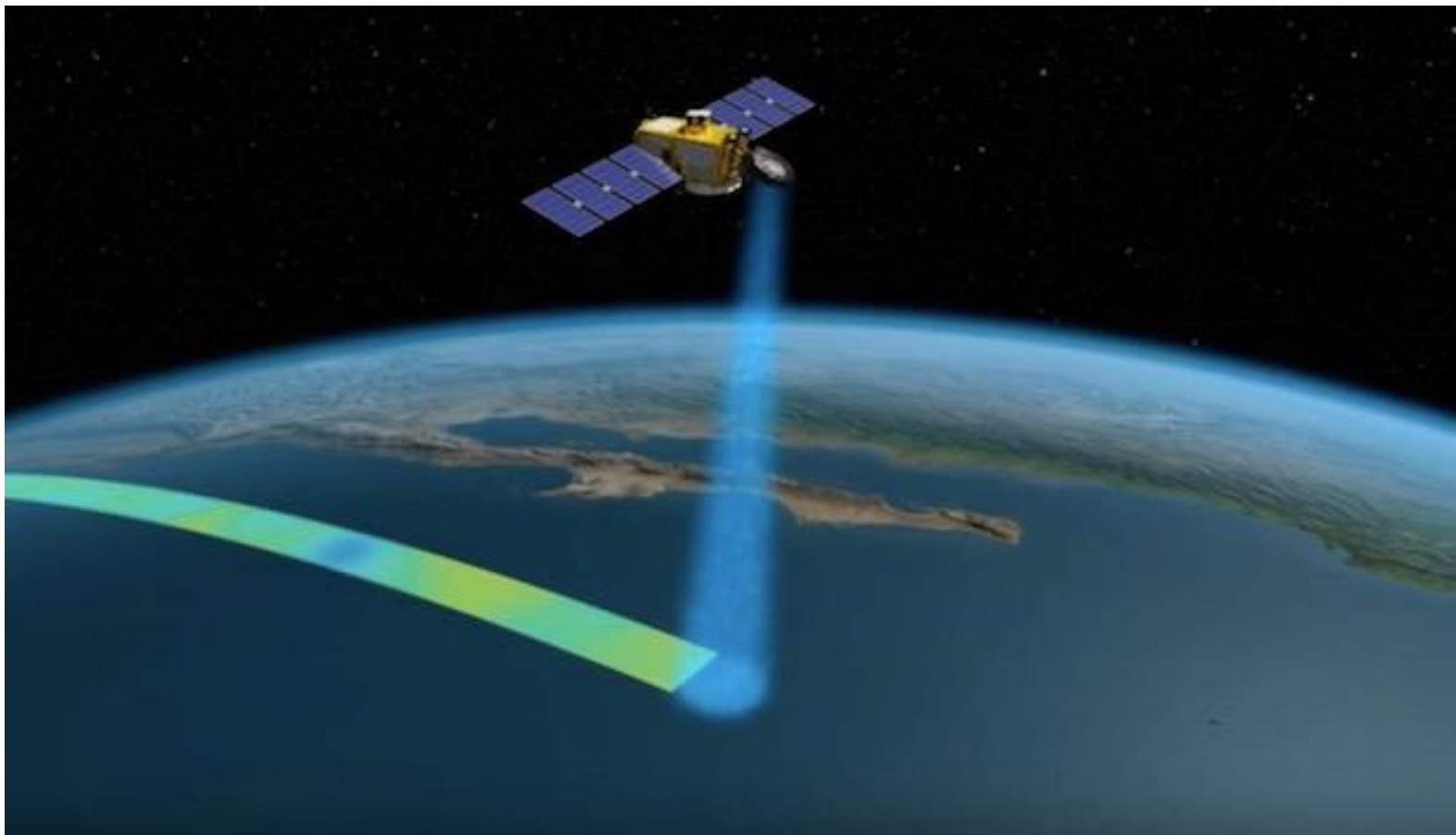




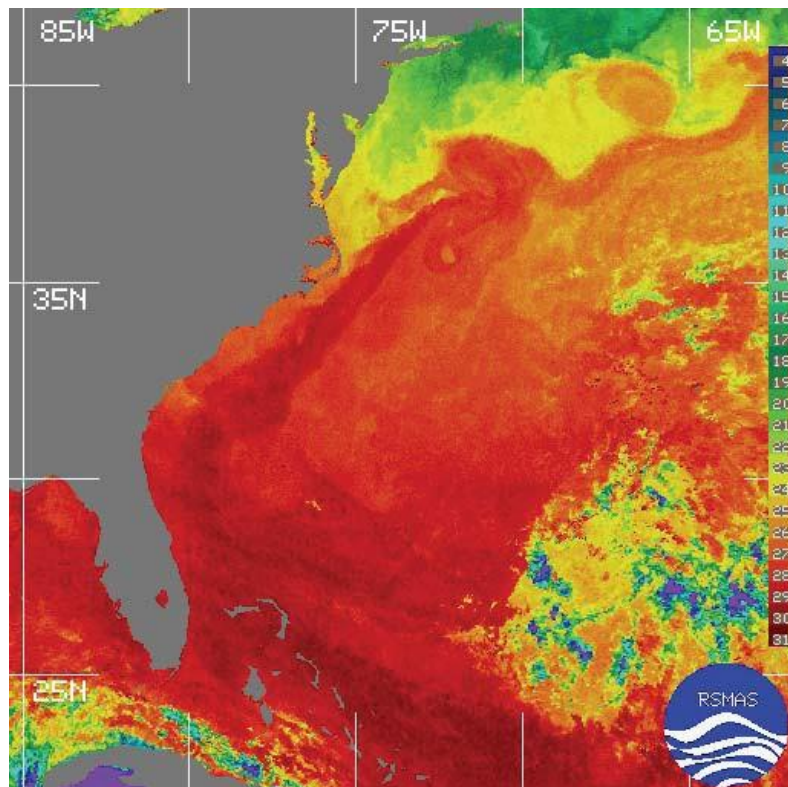
Platforms

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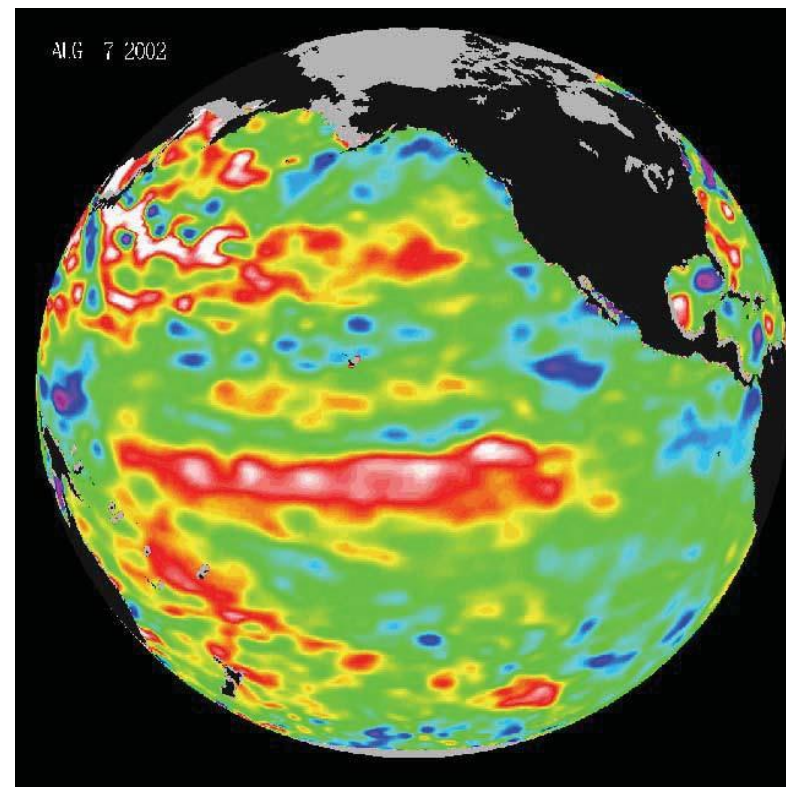
Satellite



Satellite Data

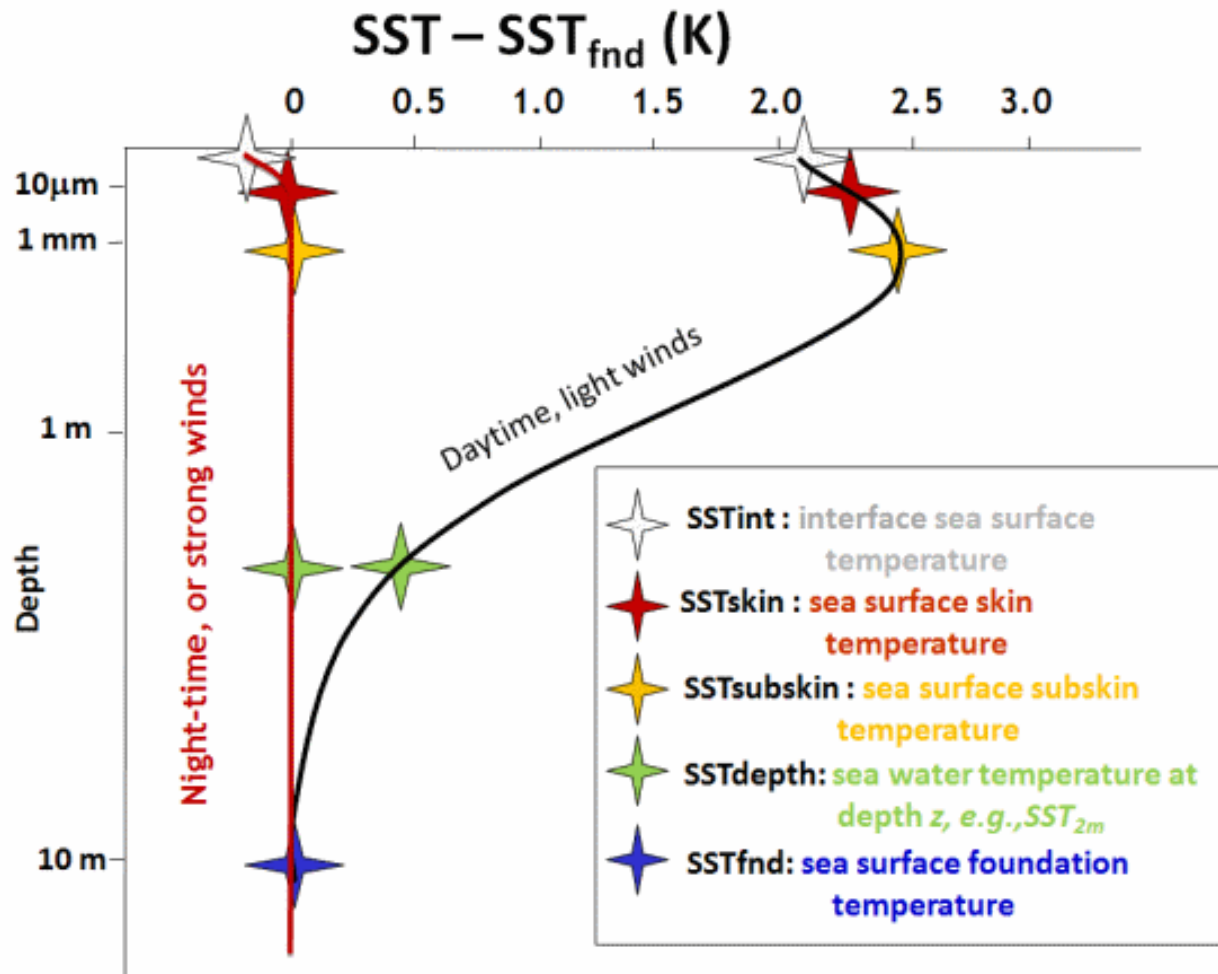


Sea Surface Temperature



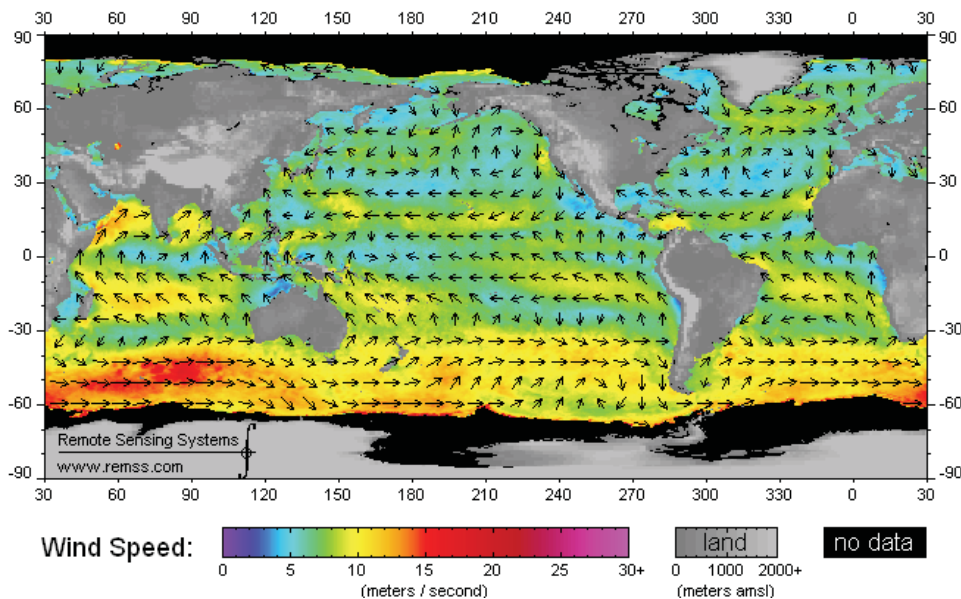
Sea Surface Height Anomaly

Sea Surface Temperature

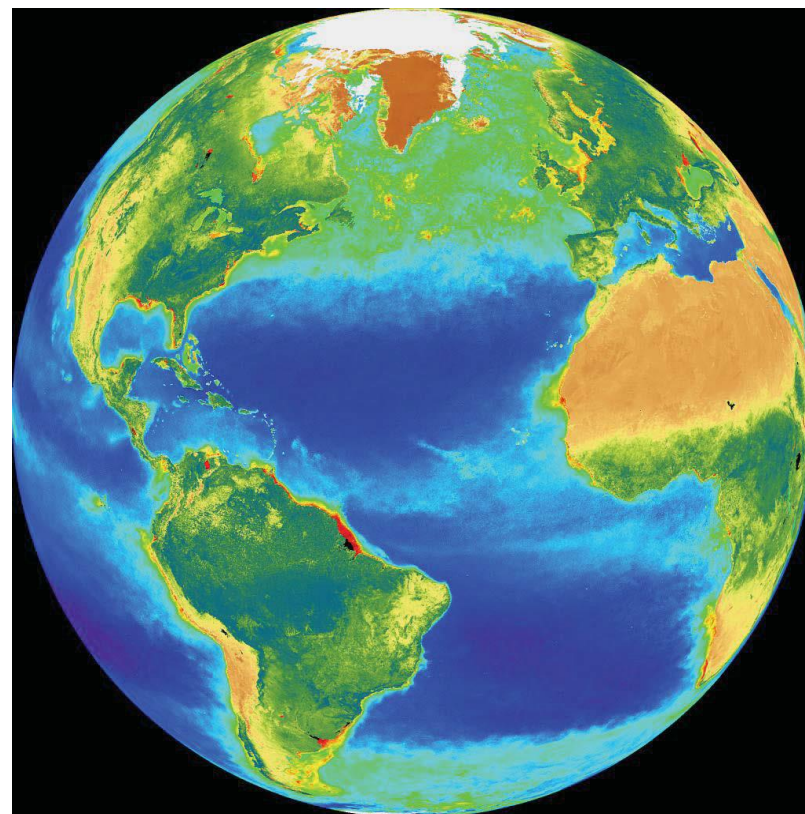


More Satellite Data

QuikScat wind vectors: 2002/08 - monthly average - Global

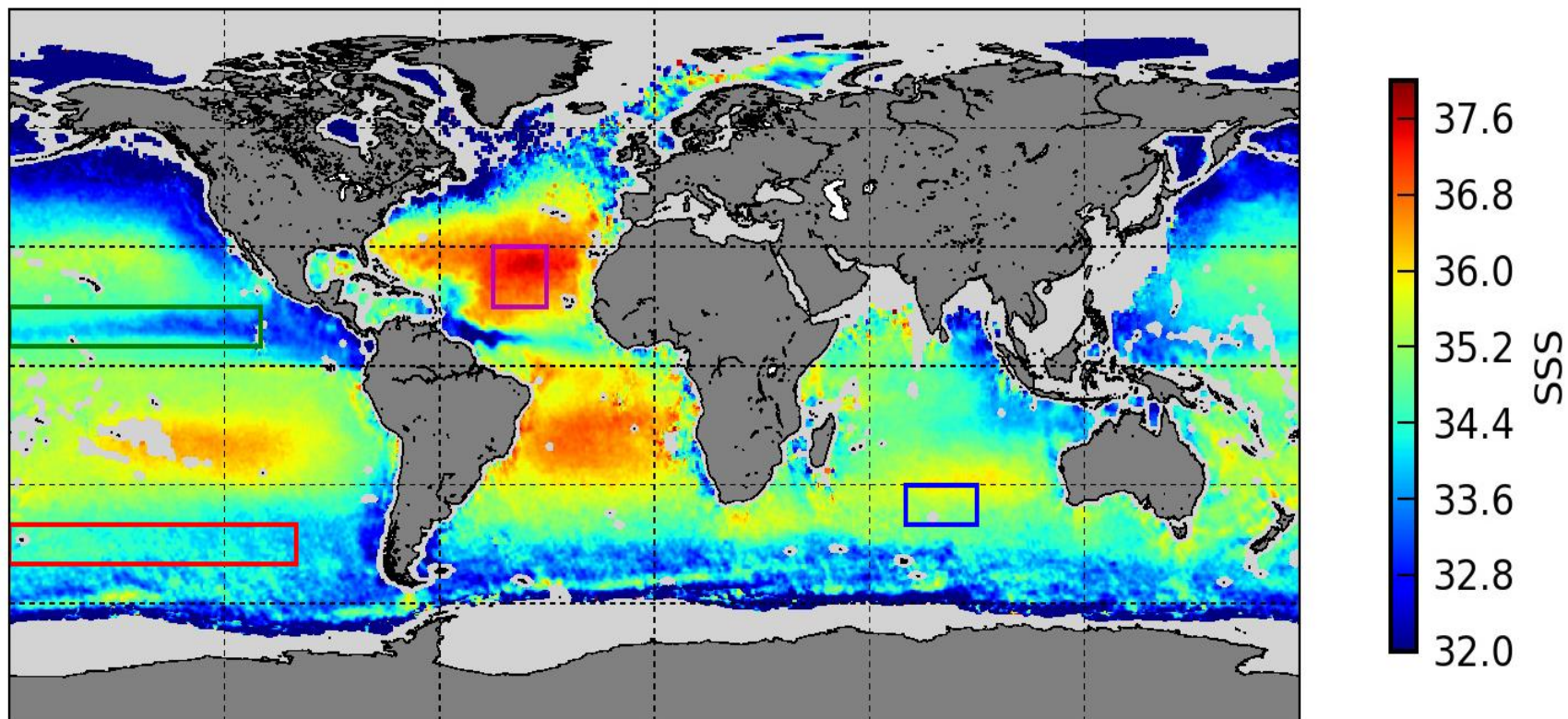


Wind

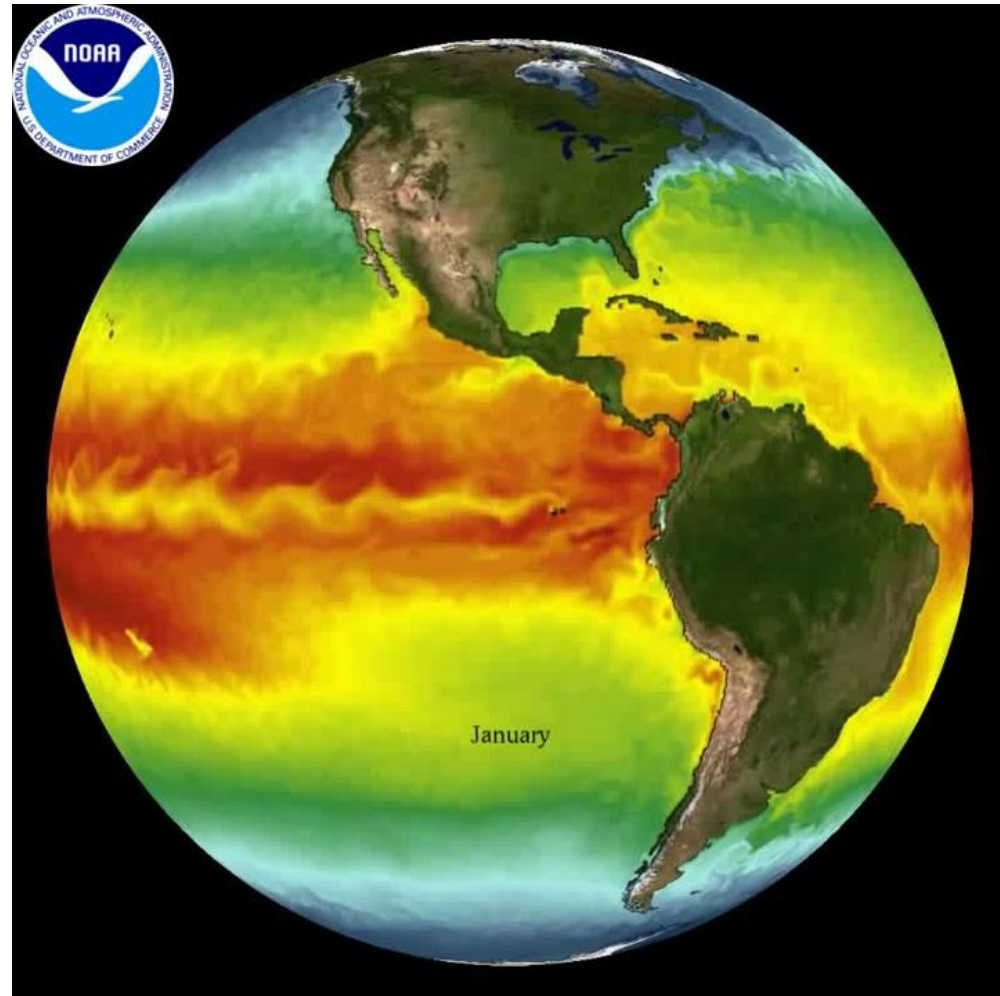


Color

Sea Surface Salinity (SMOS, Aquarius, SMAP)



Numerical Models (Regional, Global)





Today class is over

