

SECTION 3

- SIMON: Thanks to all of you for coming along today to hear about how the robotic float project is helping with ocean research. Well, first of all we'll look at what a robotic float does and its use. So let's start with the device itself. It looks a bit like a cigar and it's about one and a half metres long. More importantly it's full of equipment that's designed to collect data. So, it can help us in building up a profile of different factors which work together within the world's oceans. Q21
- STUDENT 1: Sounds like a big project – isn't it too big for one country to undertake?
- SIMON: That's quite true but this project is a really good example of international co-operation. Over the last five years scientists from thirteen countries have been taking part in the project and launching floats in their area of ocean control. And next year this number will rise to fourteen when Indonesia joins the project. Q22
- STUDENT 2: That's impressive.
- SIMON: But let's move onto how floats work.
- SIMON: The operational cycle goes like this. Each of the floats is dropped in the ocean from a boat at a set point and activated from a satellite. Then the float immediately sinks about 2,000 metres. . . that's two whole kilometres down in the water. It stays at this depth for about 10 days and is carried around by the currents which operate in the ocean at this level. During this time it's possible for it to cover quite large distances but the average is fifty kilometres. Q23
- STUDENT 2: So what is it actually recording?
- SIMON: Well at this stage nothing, but as it rises to the surface it collects all sorts of data, most importantly variations in salinity, that's salt levels, and the changes in temperature, a bit like underwater weather balloons. Q24
- STUDENT 2: Then when it gets back to the surface all the data it's collected is beamed up to the satellite. After about five hours on the surface the float automatically sinks, beginning the whole process again.
- STUDENT 1: What happens to the data?
- SIMON: Well the information is transferred direct to onshore meteorological stations. . . like our one in Hobart. . . and within four hours the findings can be on computers and they can be mapped and analysed. Q25
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- STUDENT 2: You say you're building models of the world's ocean systems but how're they going to be used, and more importantly, when?
- SIMON: Some of the data has already helped in completing projects. For example, our understanding of the underlying causes of El Niño events is being confirmed by float data. Another way we're using float data is to help us to understand the mechanics of climate change, like global warming and ozone depletion. That's part of an ongoing variability study but the results are still a long way off. Q26
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