

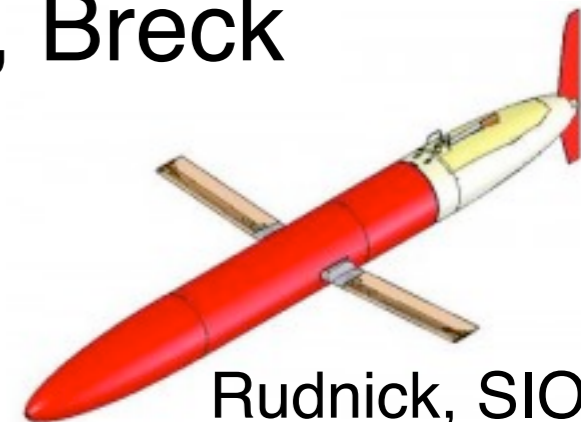
An orange and white underwater glider is shown floating on the surface of the ocean. The glider has a long, slender body with two horizontal wings. The main body is orange, and the nose section is white. A red fin is visible at the rear. The number '24' is printed on the white nose section. The glider is positioned diagonally across the frame, from the bottom left towards the top right. The water is a deep blue with some ripples.

# Using underwater gliders to observe boundary currents

Dan Rudnick  
Scripps Institution of Oceanography

# Co-authors and collaborators

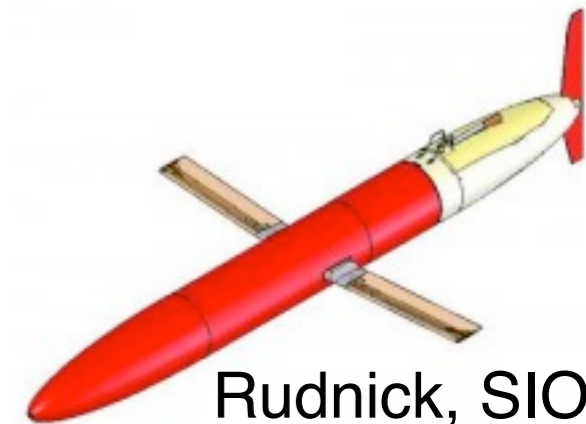
- Russ Davis
- Jeff Sherman
- Brent Jones, David Manley, Derek Vana, David Black, Kyle Grindley, Jillian Peacock, Callie Megargle, Mike McClune, Chris Berg
- Shaun Johnston, Robert Todd, Sylvia Cole, Chelsea Didingler
- Bruce Cornuelle, Matt Mazloff, Mark Ohman, Sam McClatchie, Uwe Send, Craig Lee, Breck Owens, Francisco Chavez



Rudnick, SIO

# Support

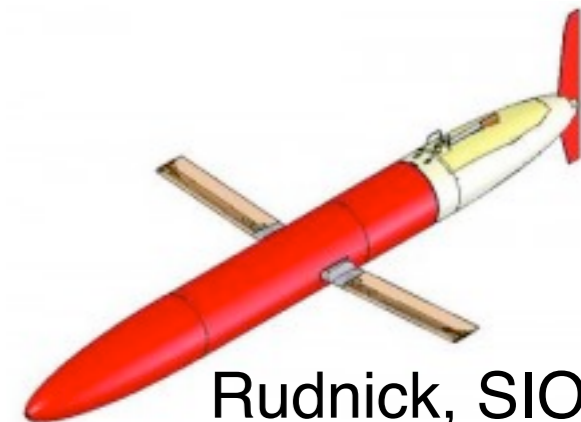
- NOAA
- ONR
- NSF
- Moore Foundation
- BP
- CICESE (Mexico)
- State of California



Rudnick, SIO

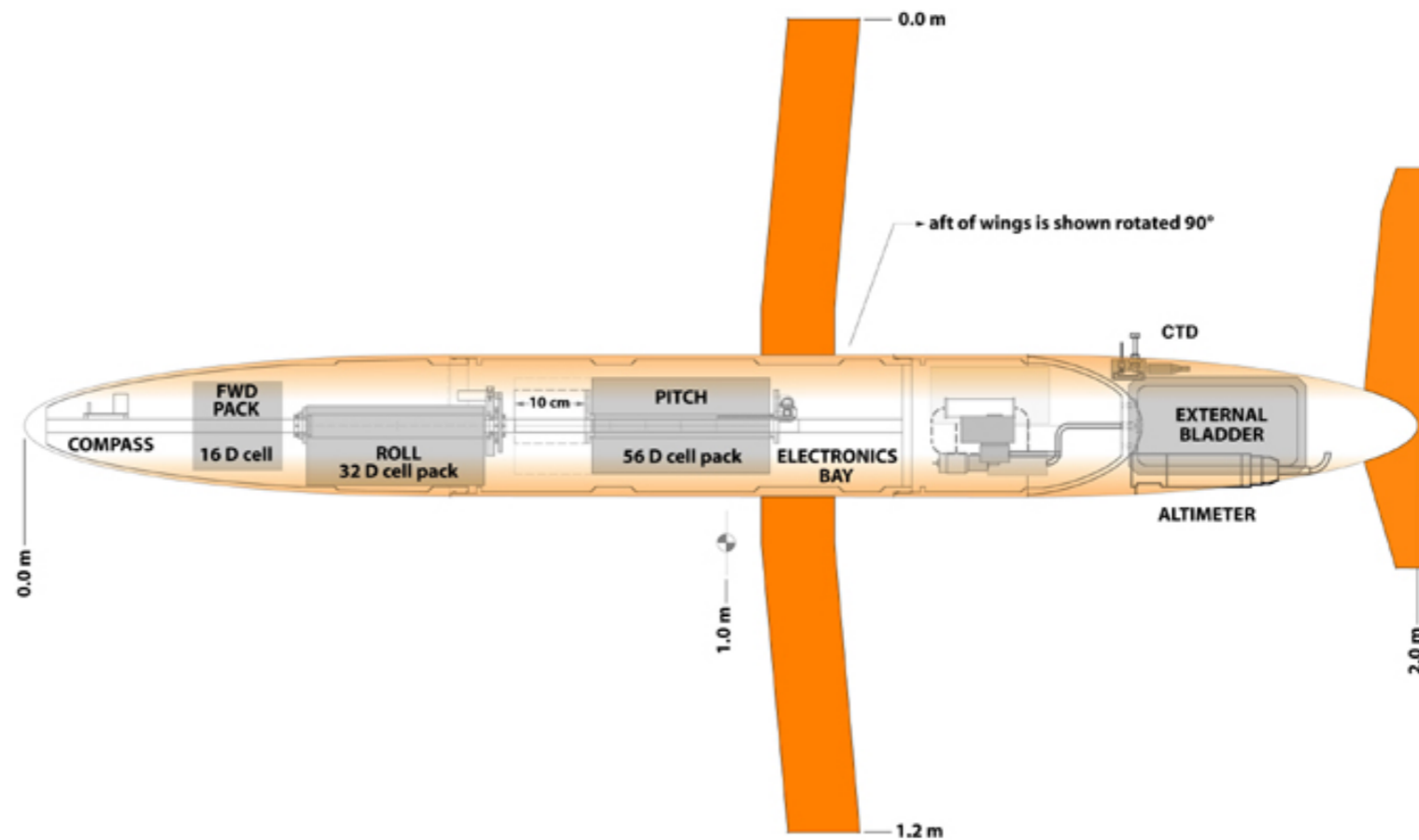
# Outline

- Spray underwater glider
  - Representative of a class of gliders including Seaglider, Slocum
- Recent glider observations in boundary currents
  - California Current
  - Gulf of Mexico Loop Current
  - Mindanao Current
- Suggestions on a path forward

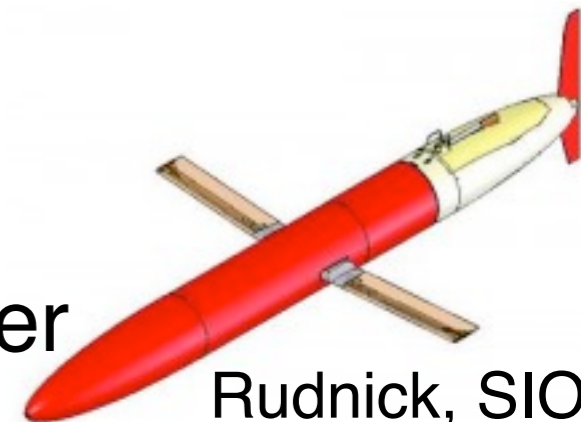


Rudnick, SIO

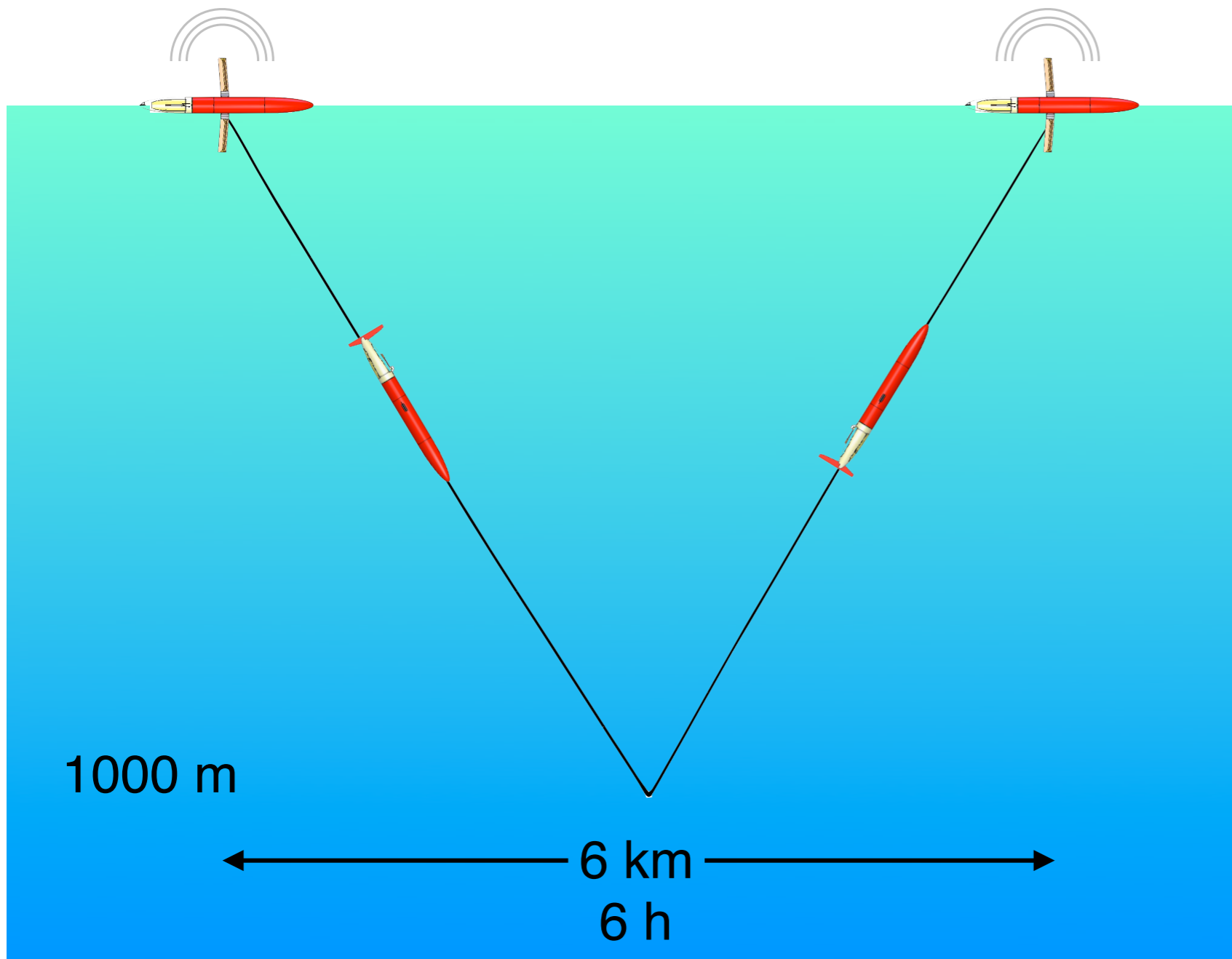
# Spray underwater glider



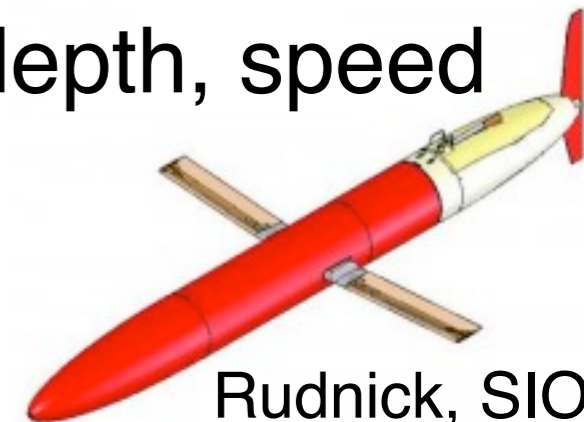
- Weight: 50 kg, Length: 2 m, wingspan: 1 m
- Profiles by changing buoyancy
- Steers by changing center of mass
- 2-way Iridium communication
- GPS navigation
- Pressure, temperature, salinity, velocity, chlorophyll fluorescence, acoustic backscatter



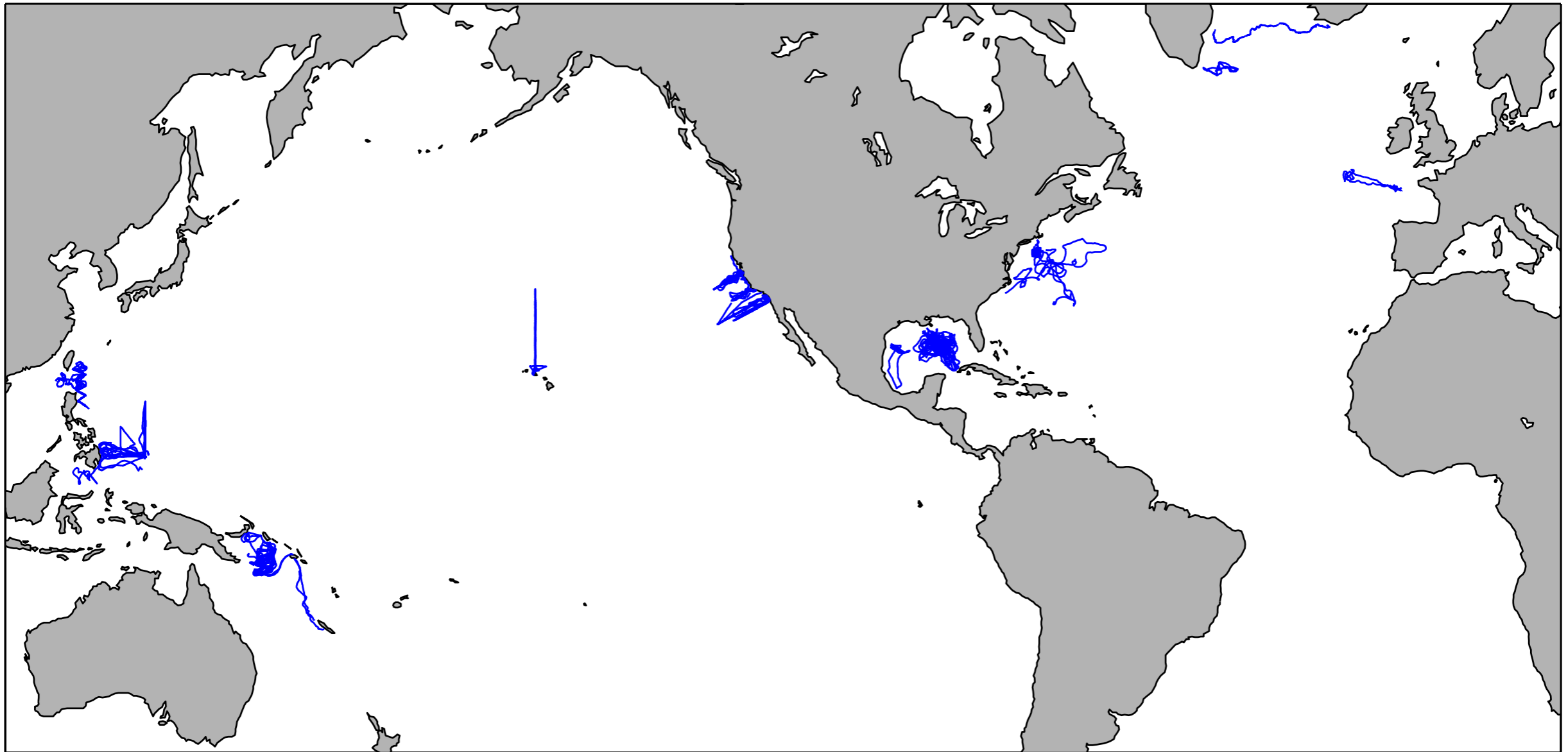
# Spray operations



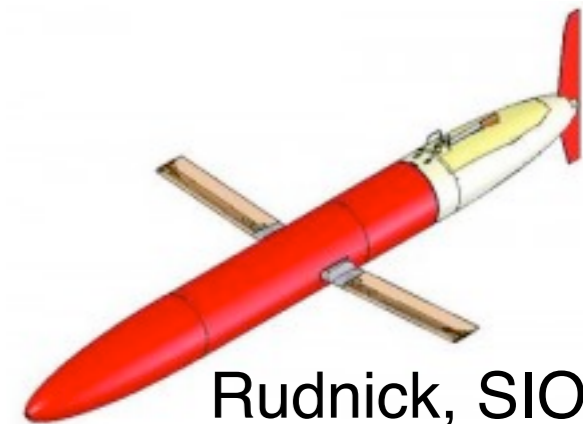
- Cycle 0-1000 m, 6 km, 6 h
- Horizontal velocity: 0.25 m/s
- Vertical velocity: 0.1 m/s
- Typical duration: 3-5 months
- Endurance depends on sensor suite, stratification, dive depth, speed



# Spray glider observations around the world

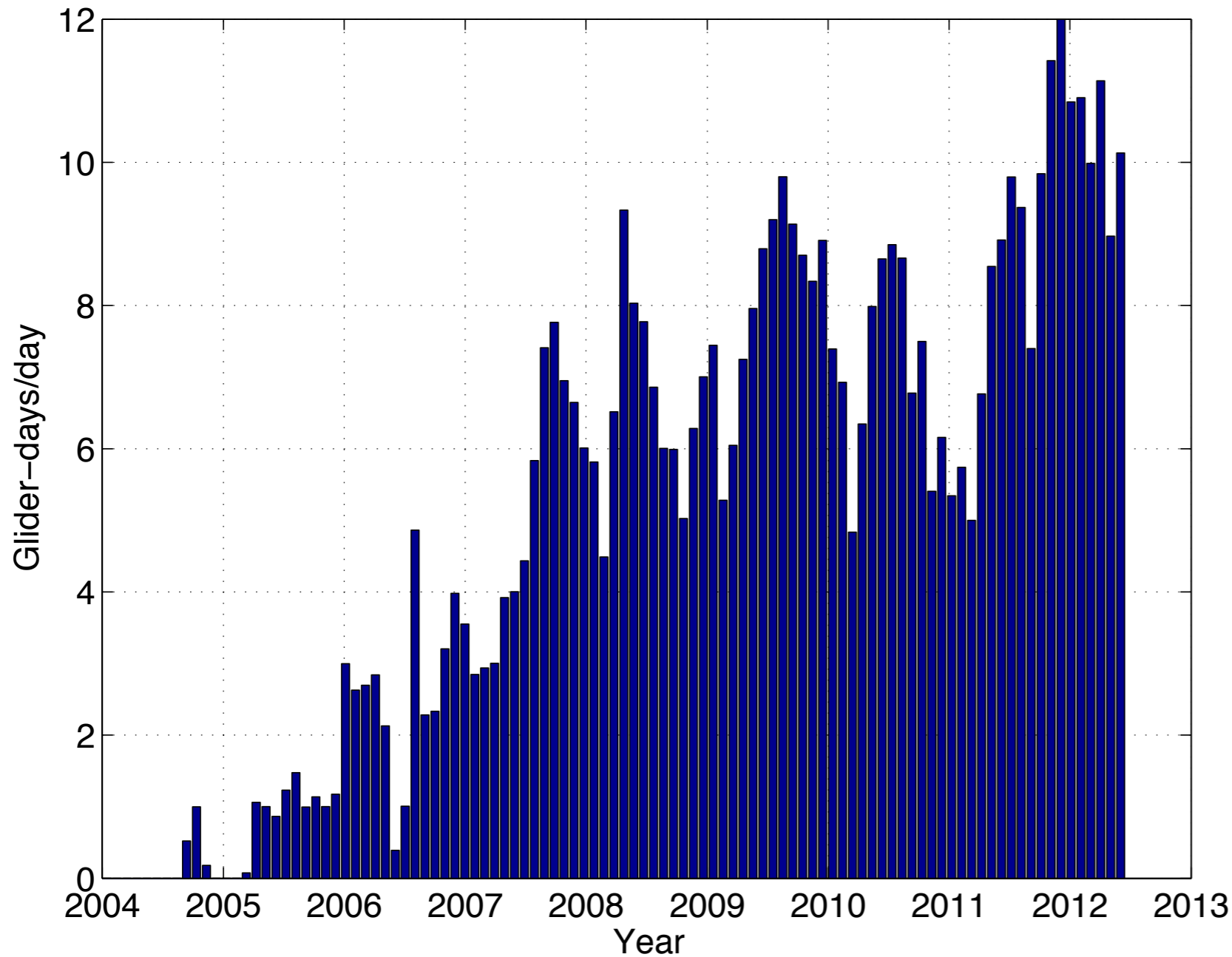


- Over 332,000 km ( $> 8\times$  earth's circumference)
- Over 16,000 days ( $> 43$  years)
- Over 118,000 dives

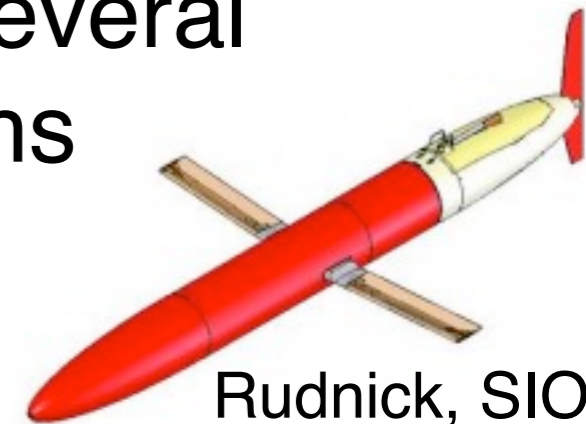


Rudnick, SIO

# A growing enterprise



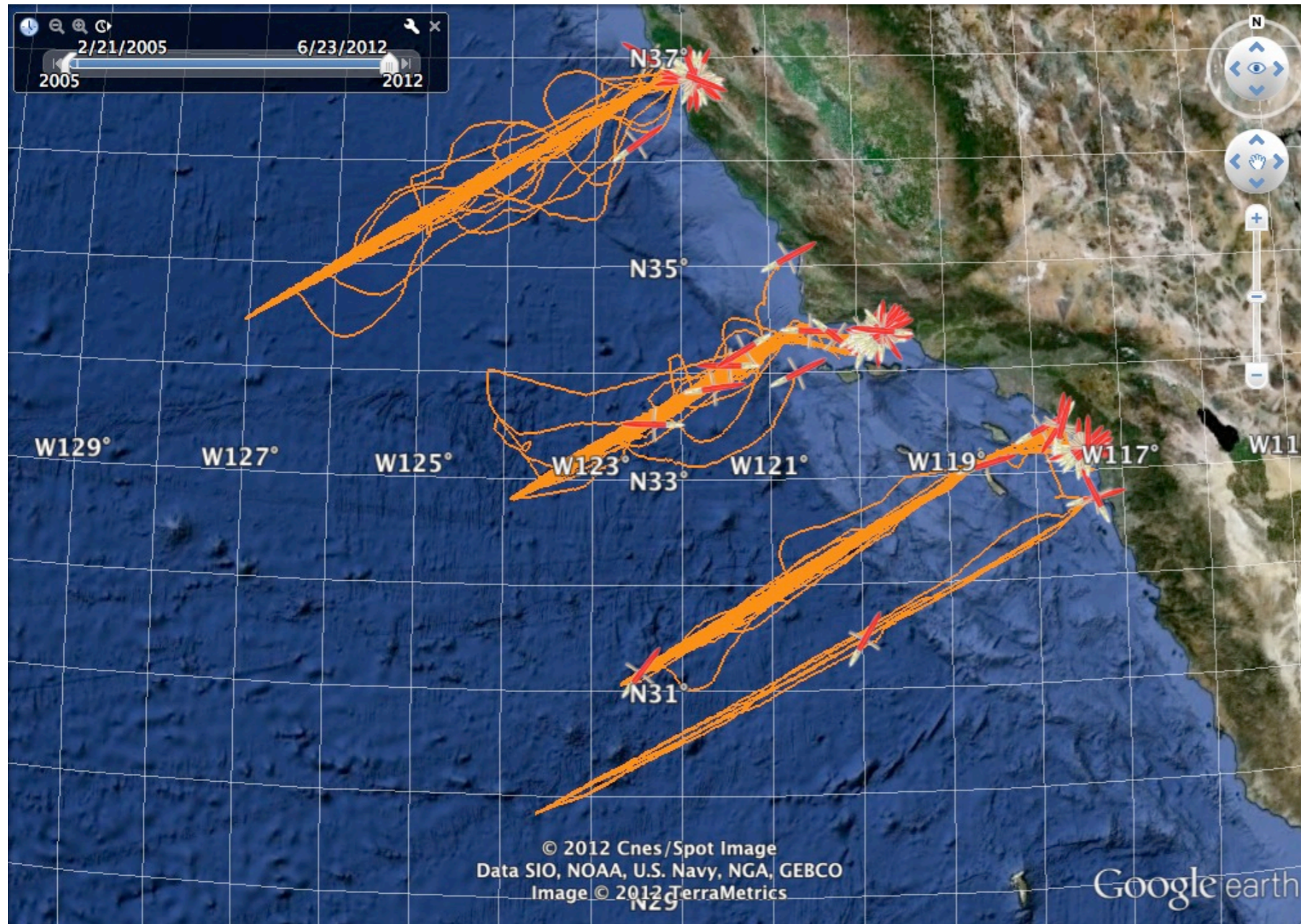
- Glider-days/day in 30-day averages
- Improving ability to sustain glider observations
- Averaging 10 gliders in the water over the last several months



Rudnick, SIO

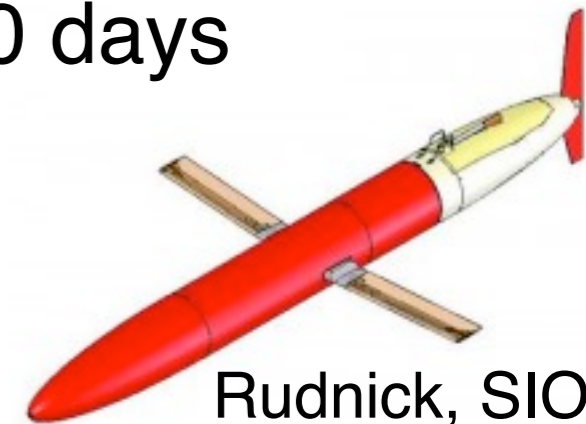


# California Current

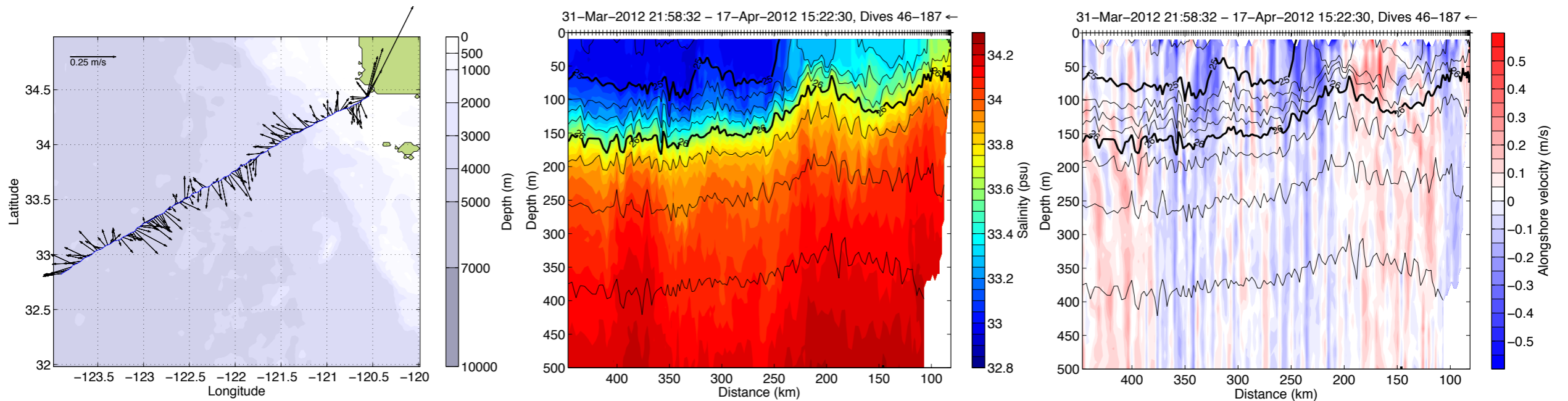


- Spray underwater gliders are part of a system to observe regional effects of climate variability.
- Sections repeated every 3 weeks
- 123,000 km over ground
- 134,000 km through water
- 5920 days

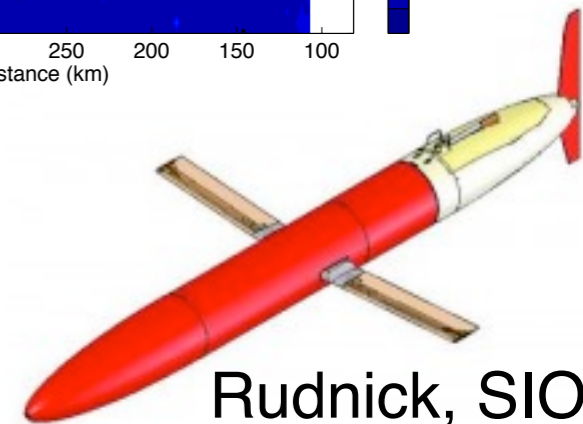
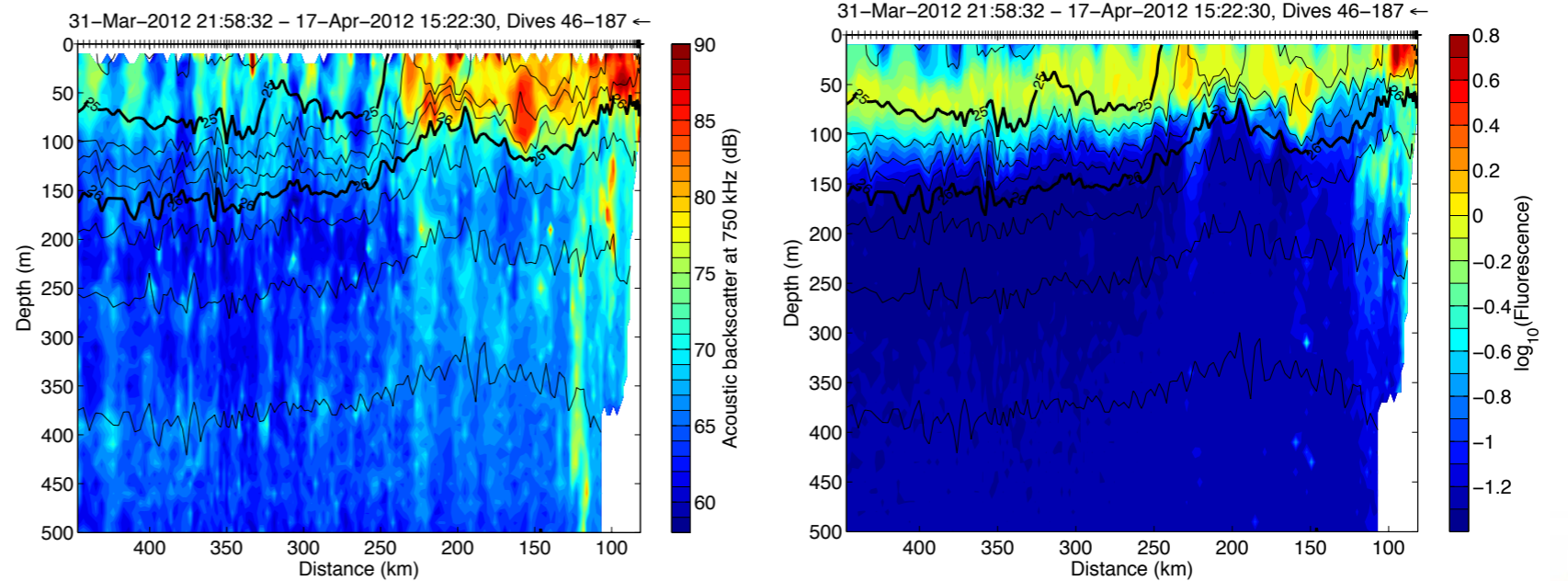
Southern California Coastal Ocean Observing System (SCCOOS)



# Sections on CalCOFI line 80

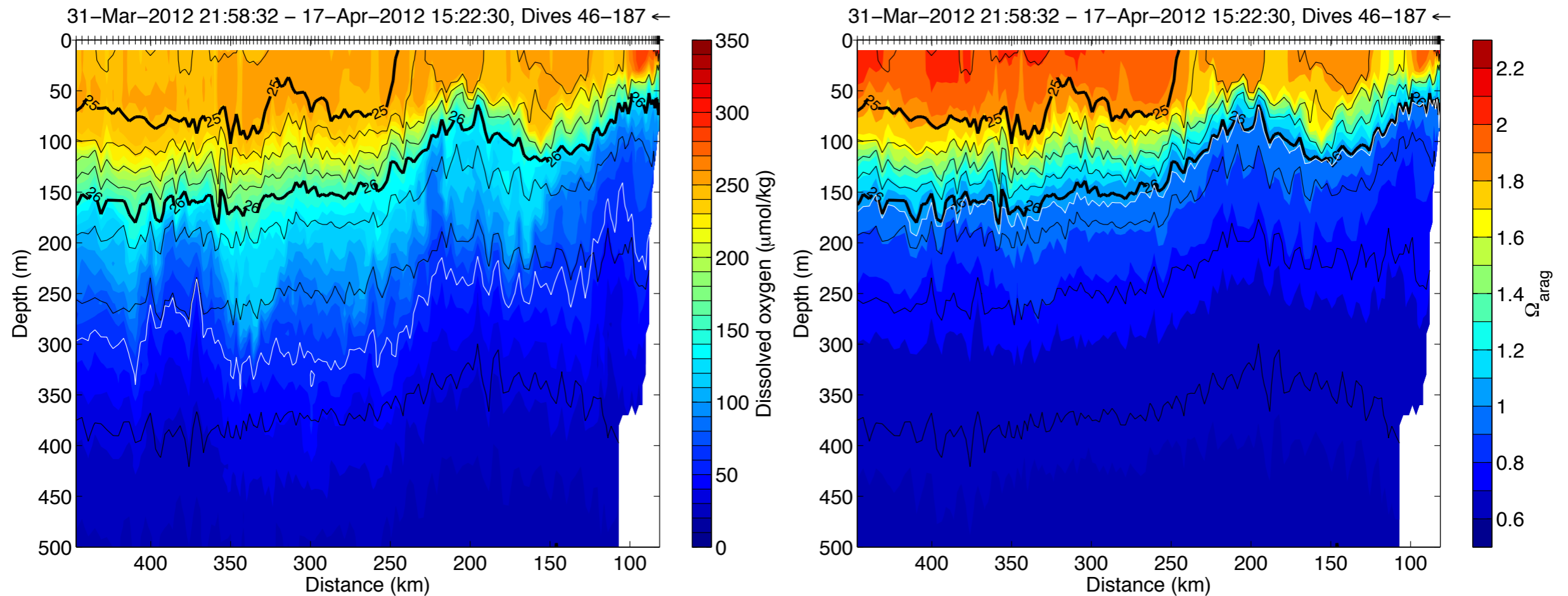


- 31 Mar - 17 Apr, 2012
- Depth-average velocity
- Salinity
- Along-shore velocity
- Acoustic backscatter
- Chlorophyll fluorescence

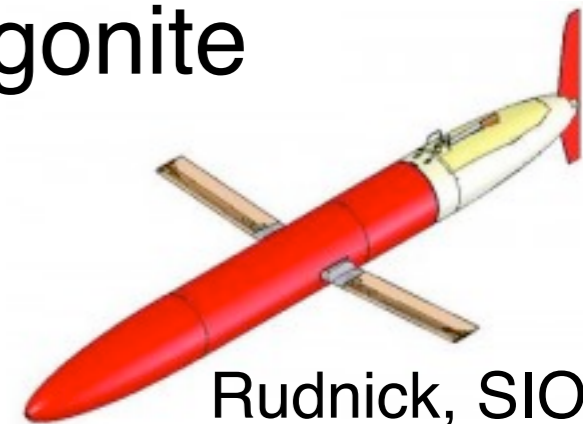


Rudnick, SIO

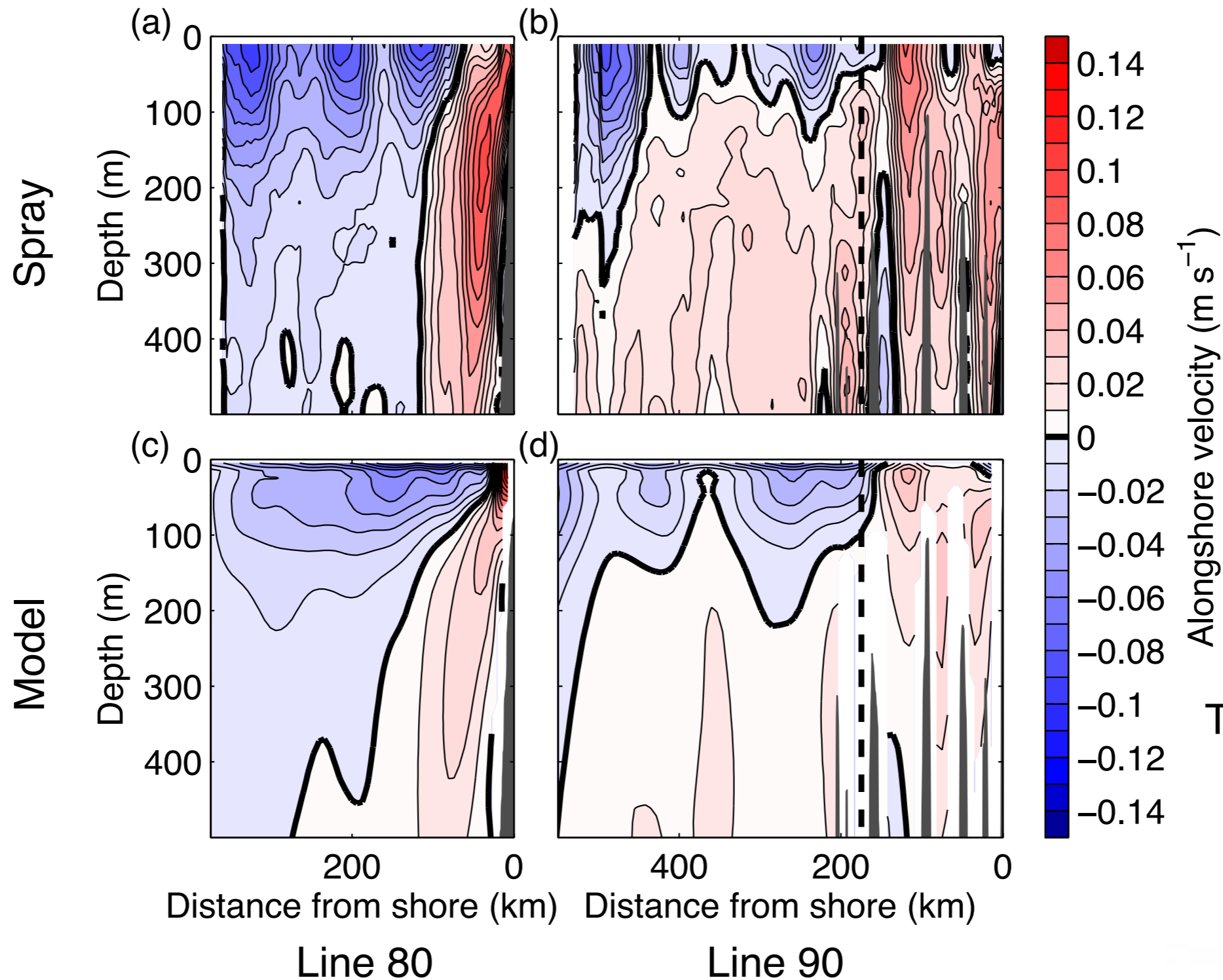
# Dissolved oxygen and carbonate system



- Beginning measurements of dissolved oxygen
- Using a proxy relationship to derive aragonite saturation (Alin et al. 2012)

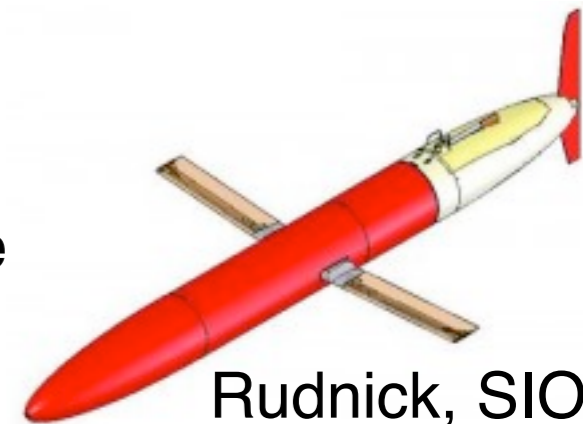


# Mean alongshore velocity

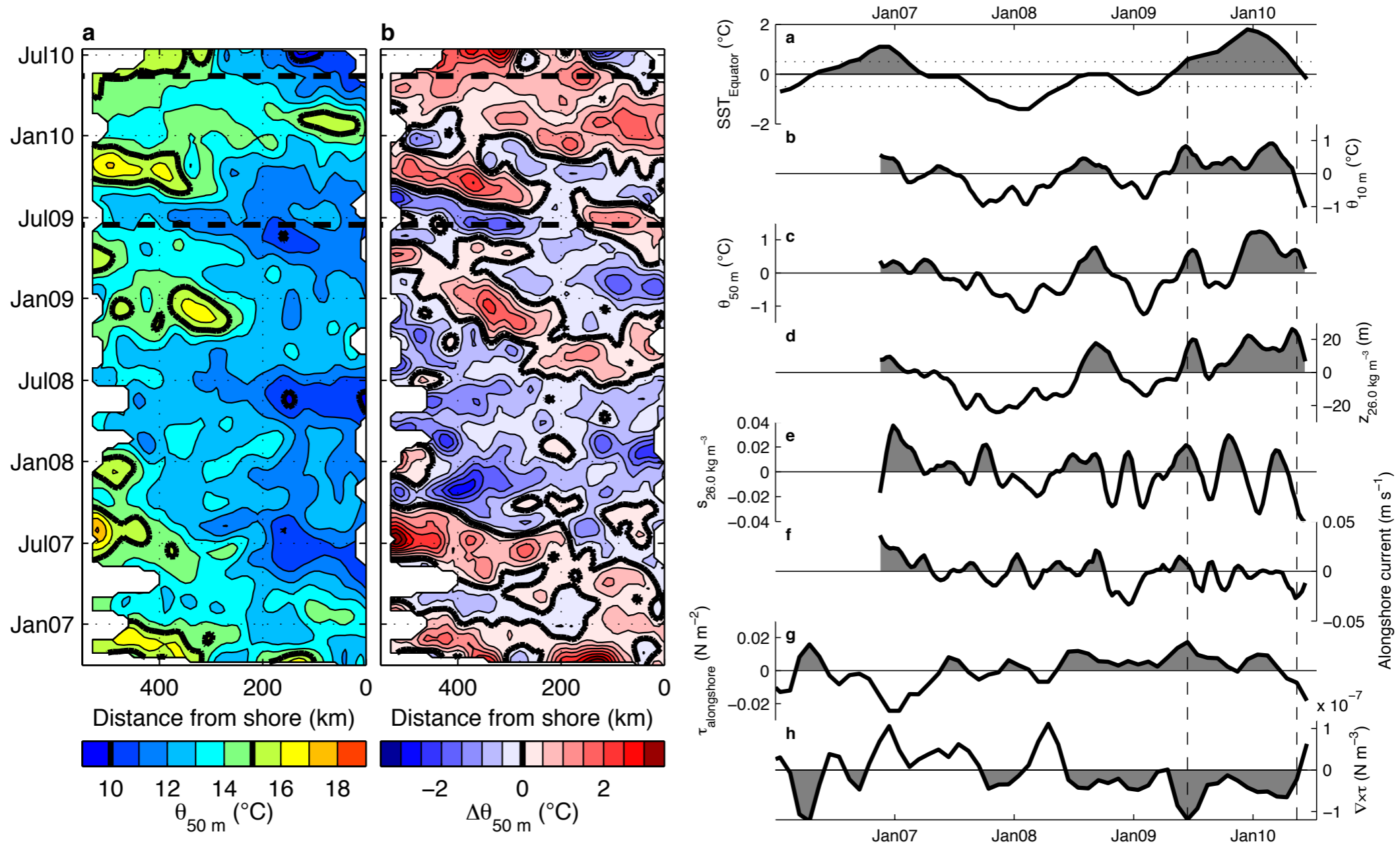


Todd et al., 2011

- Undercurrent apparent in cores of poleward flow
- California current is broad equatorward flow offshore near surface
- Remarkable agreement between data and model

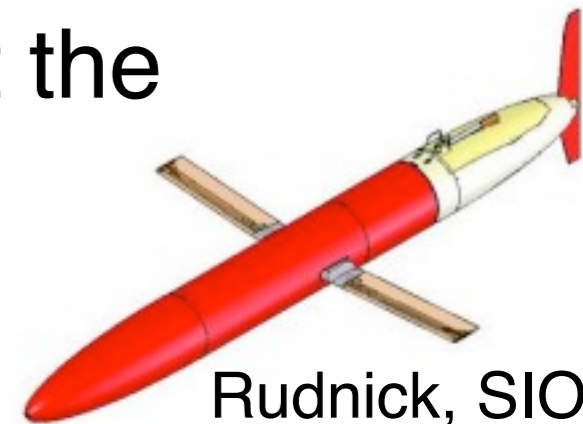


# Local effects of El Niño

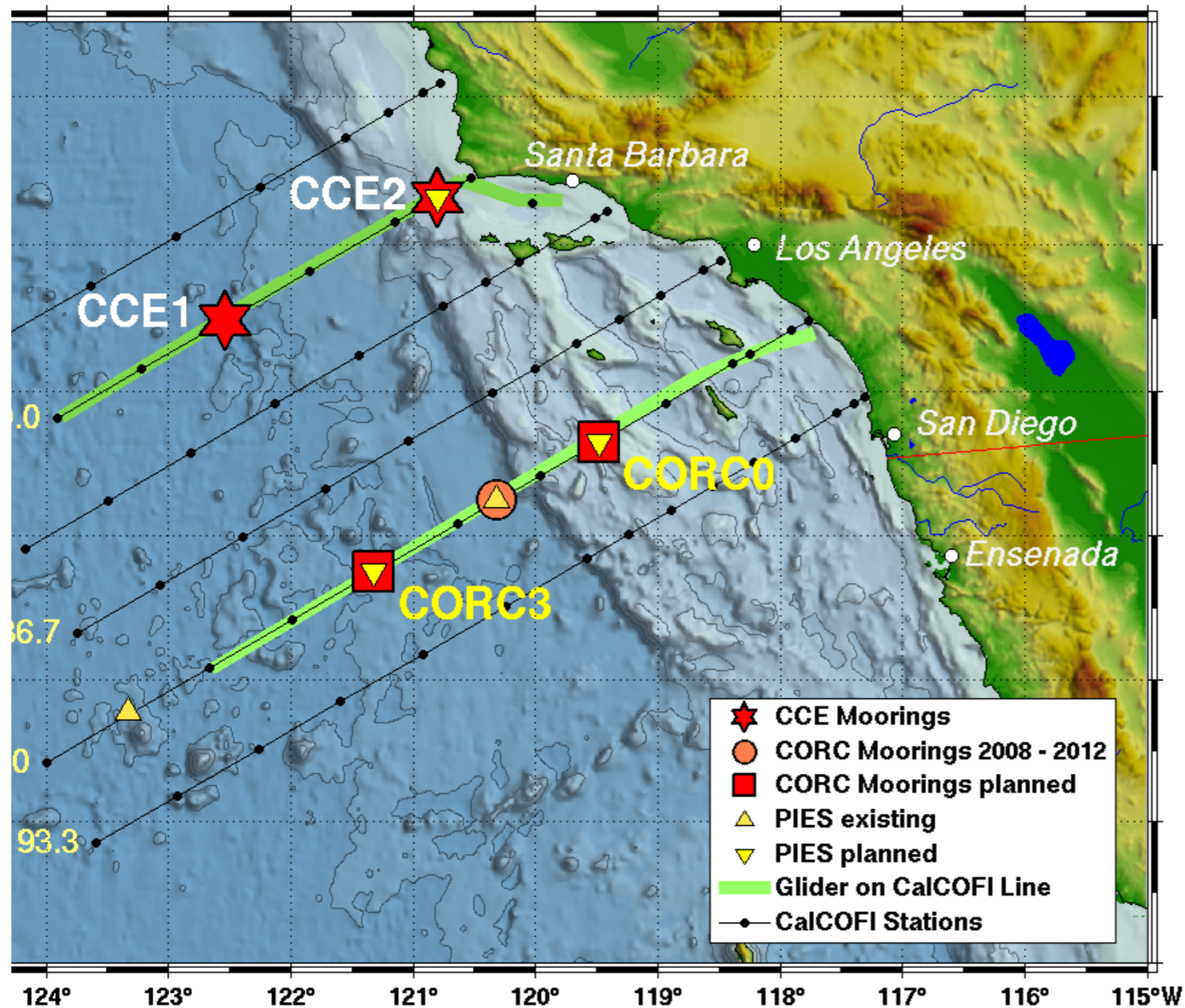


- El Niño seen in California waters and at the equator at nearly the same time.

Todd et al., 2011



# Gliders, moorings, and PIES as an integrated system

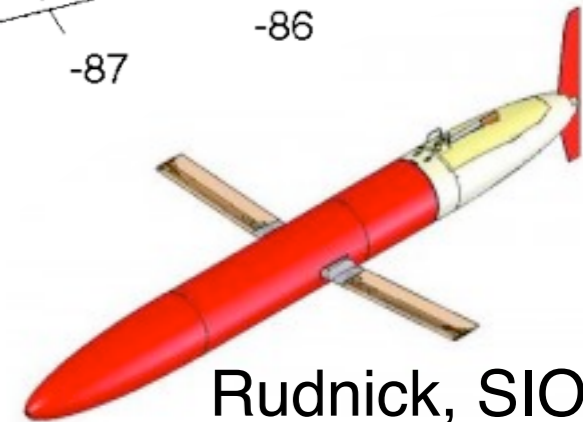
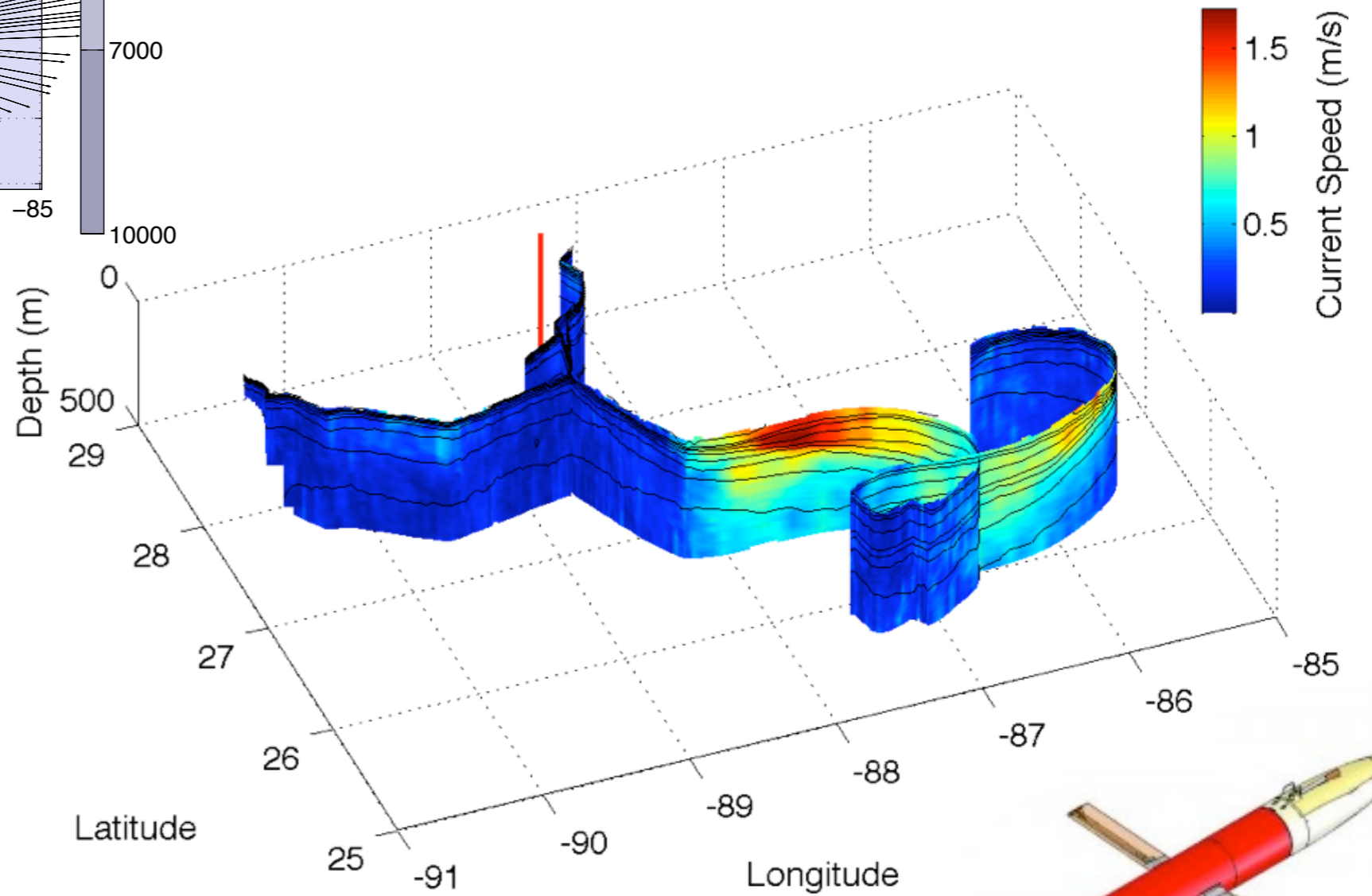
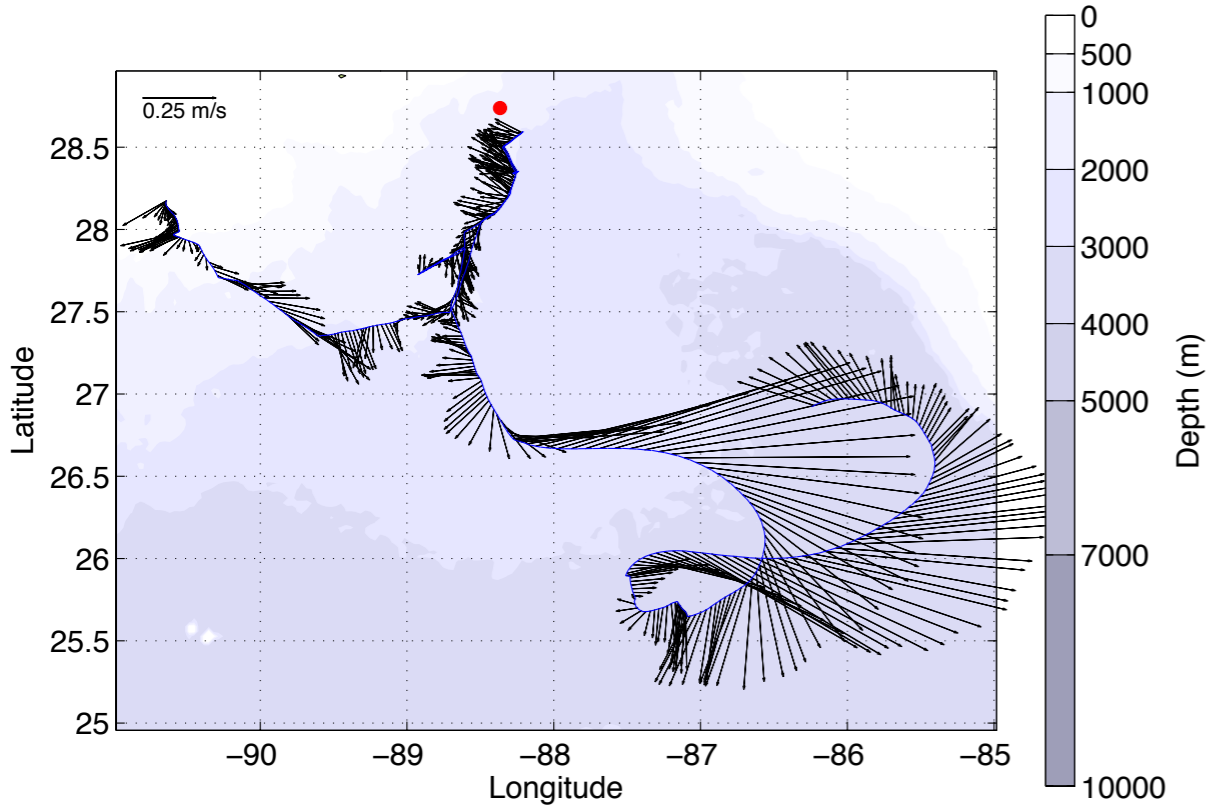


- Gliders used for acoustic transfer of data from subsurface moorings and PIES
- The combination of observing platforms improves sampling in space and time



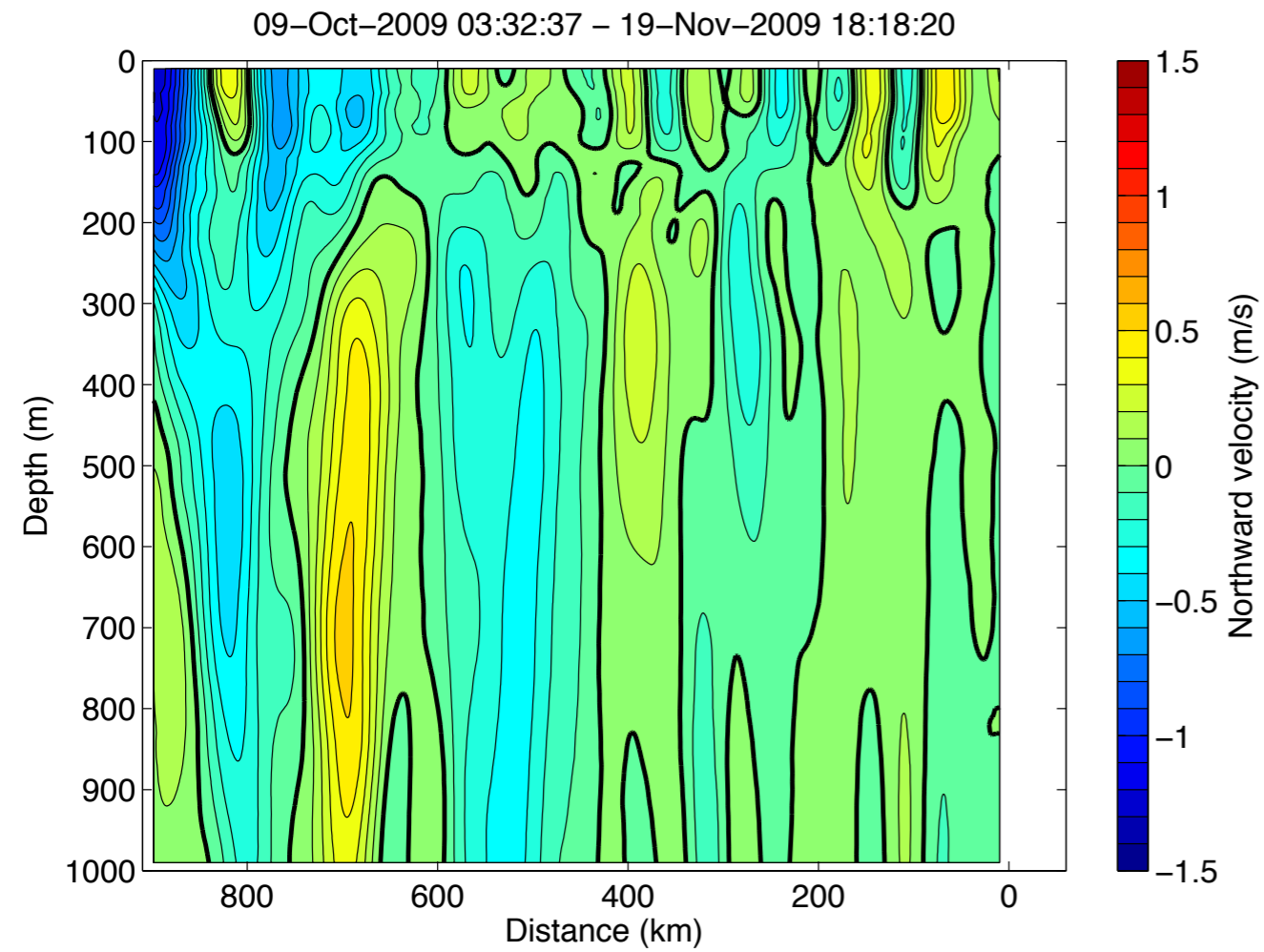
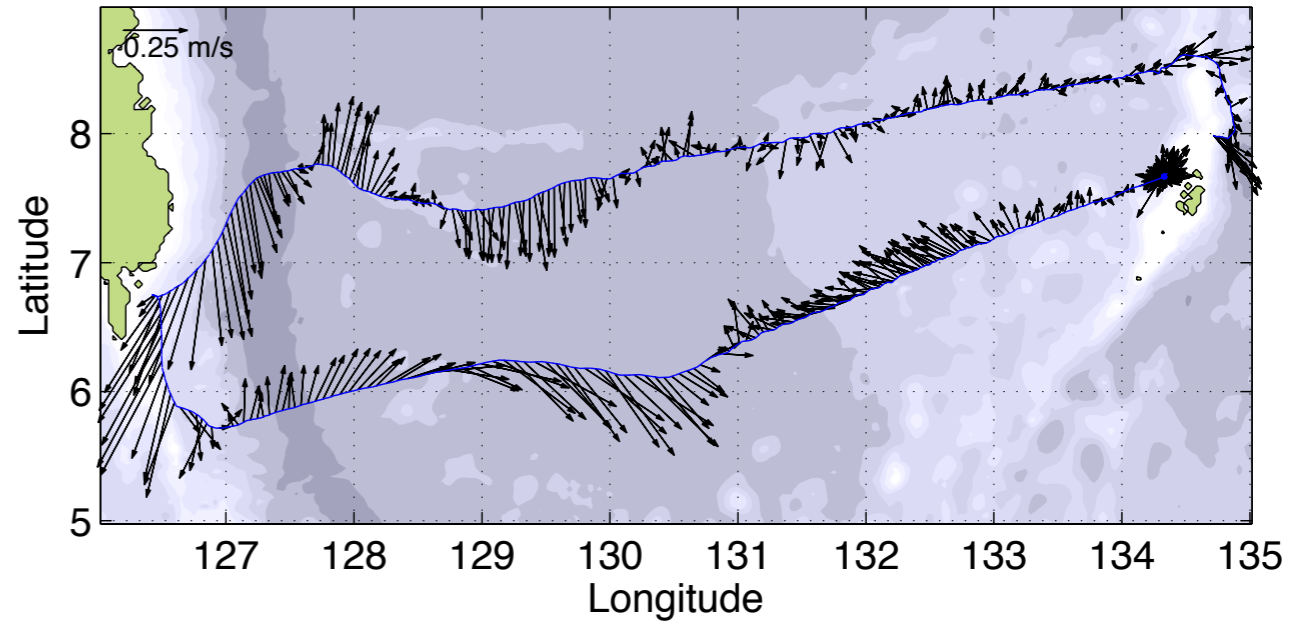
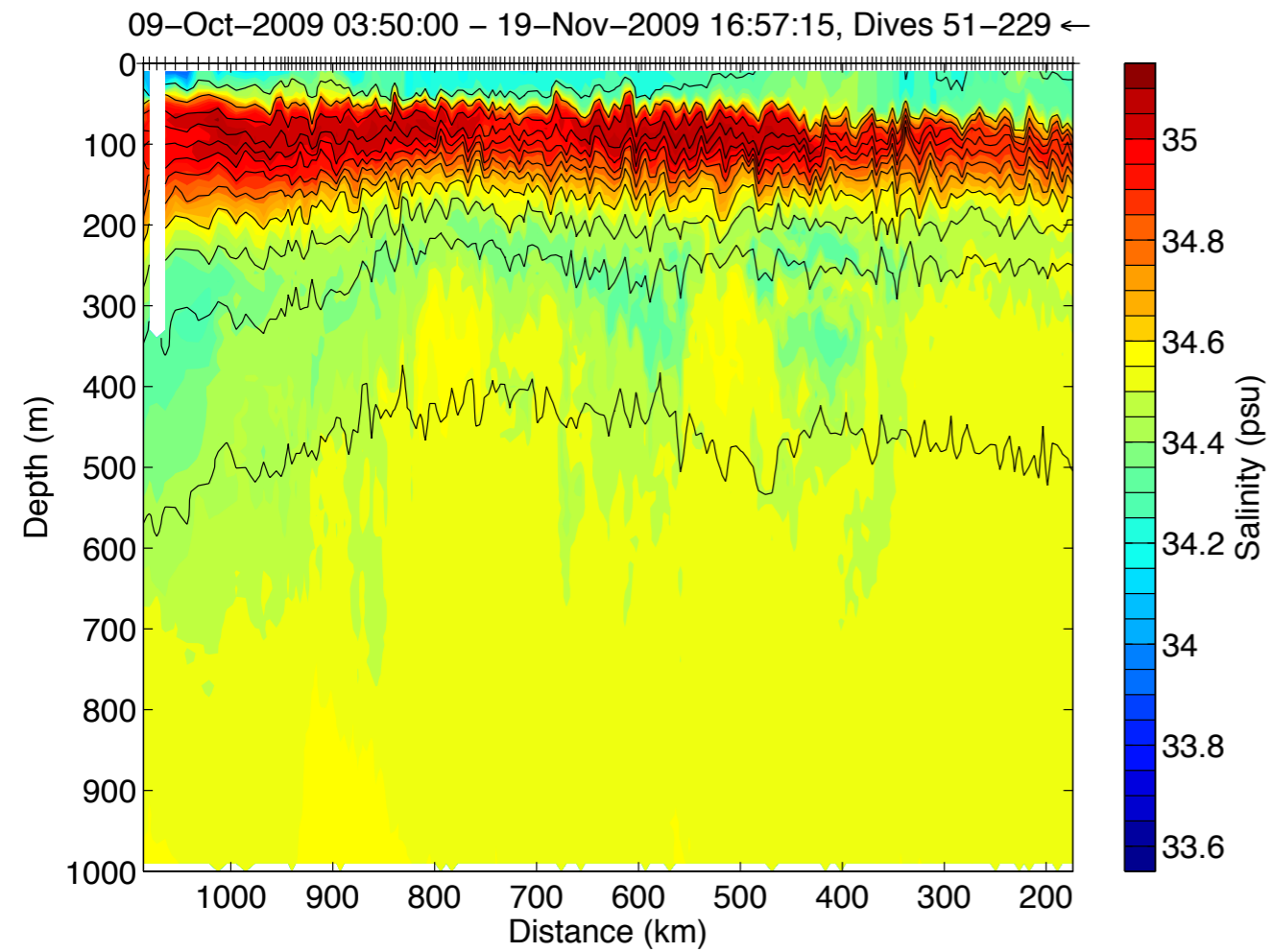
# Gulf of Mexico

June 7 - July 26, 2010

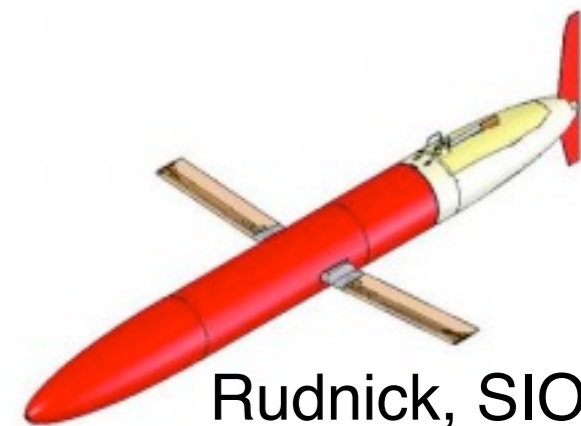


Rudnick, SIO

# Mindanao Current



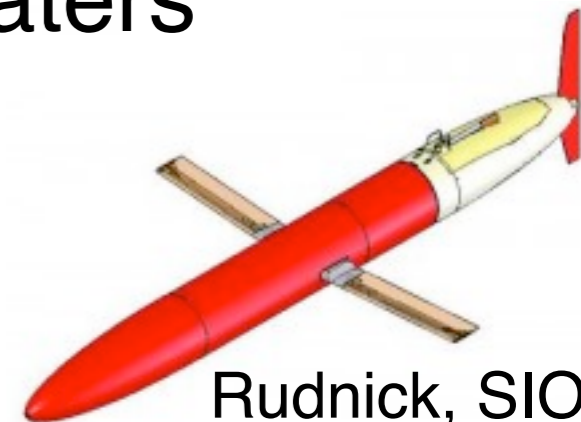
- Geostrophic velocity
- Mindanao current and undercurrent





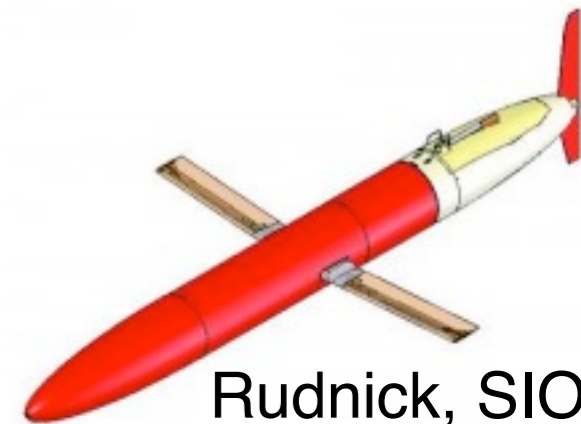
# A path forward

- A national glider network focusing on US waters
  - Connect the coastal and open ocean
  - Climate variability, ecosystem, water quality
  - Planning underway
  - Workshop: August 1-3, 2012
  - Document to be completed by December
- Boundary currents in other countries' waters
  - Partnerships



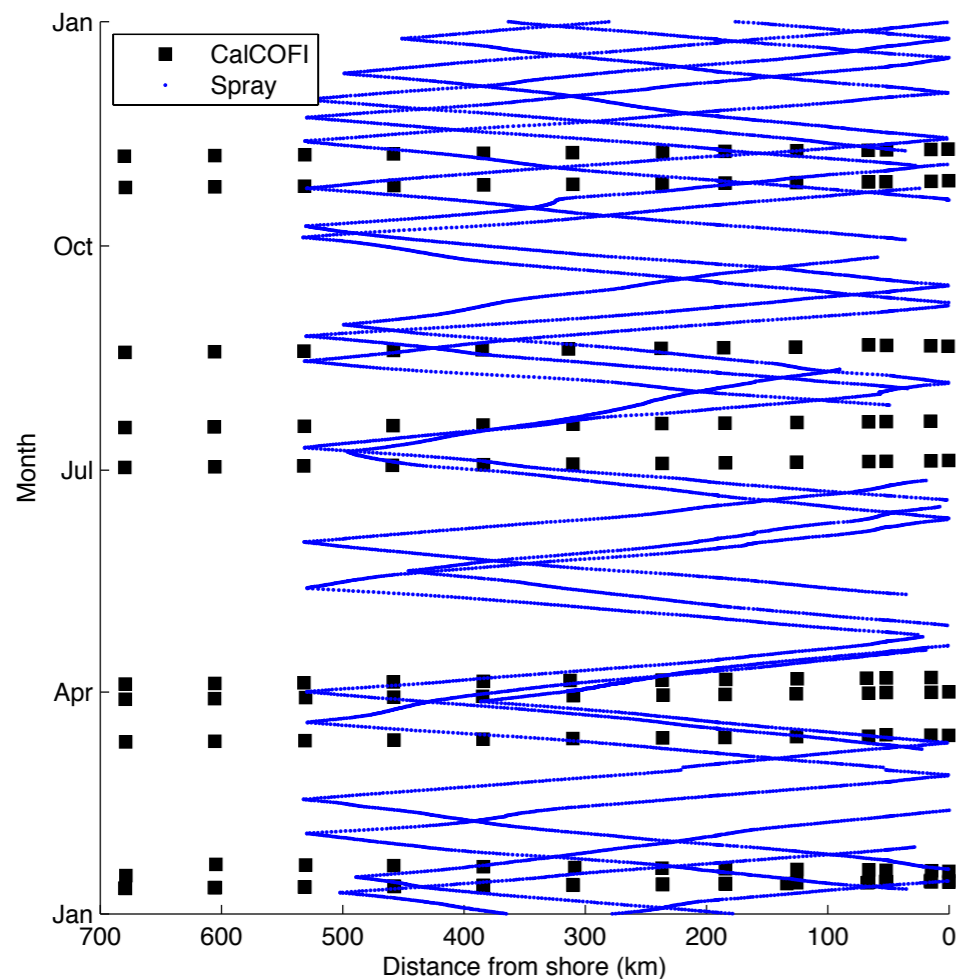
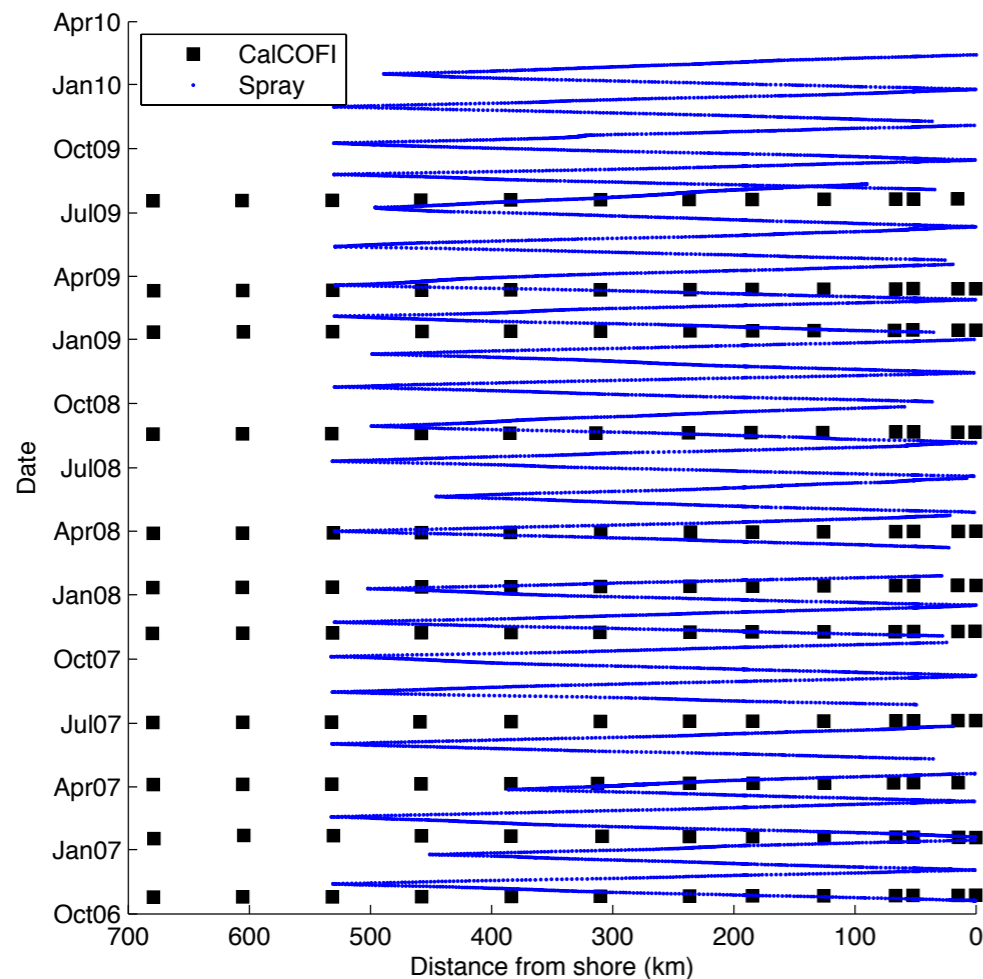
# A few comments on sampling by gliders

- Gliders compared to ships
- Effect of internal waves

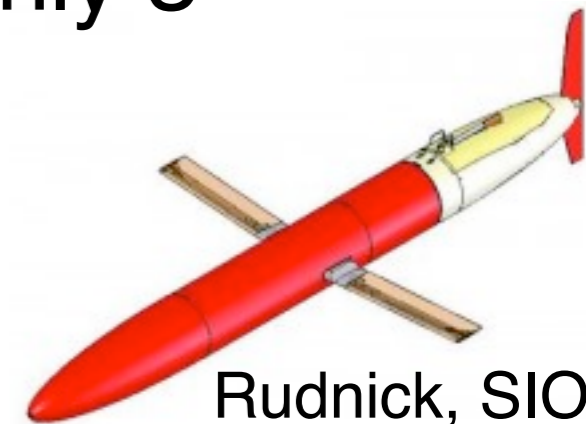


Rudnick, SIO

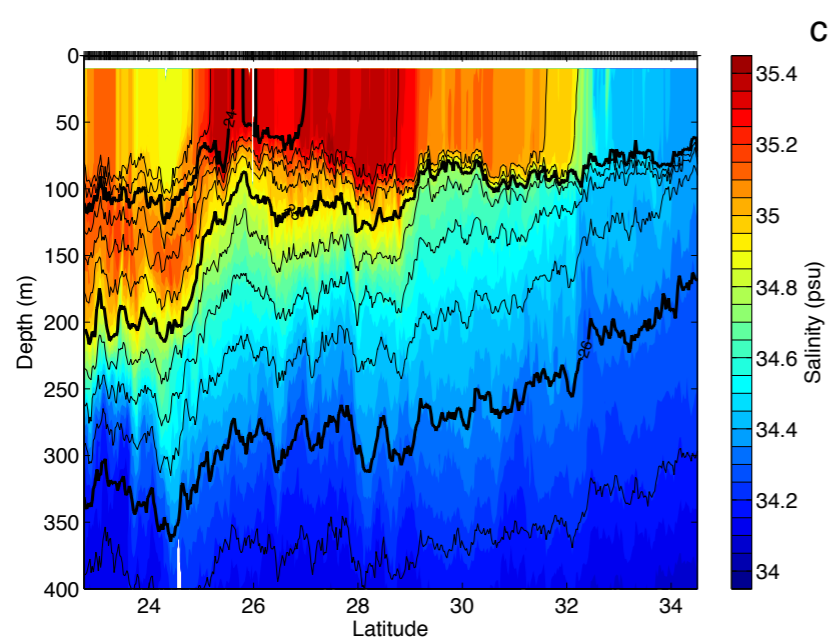
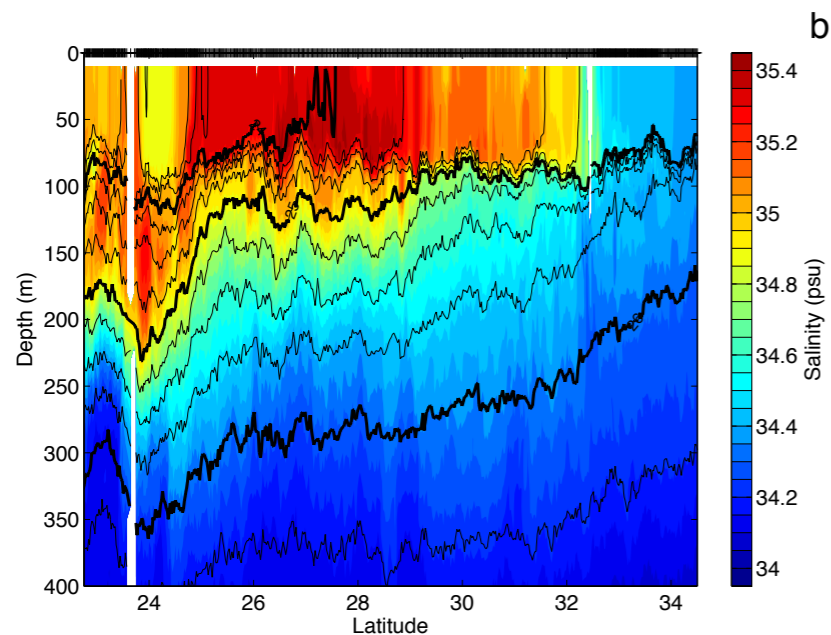
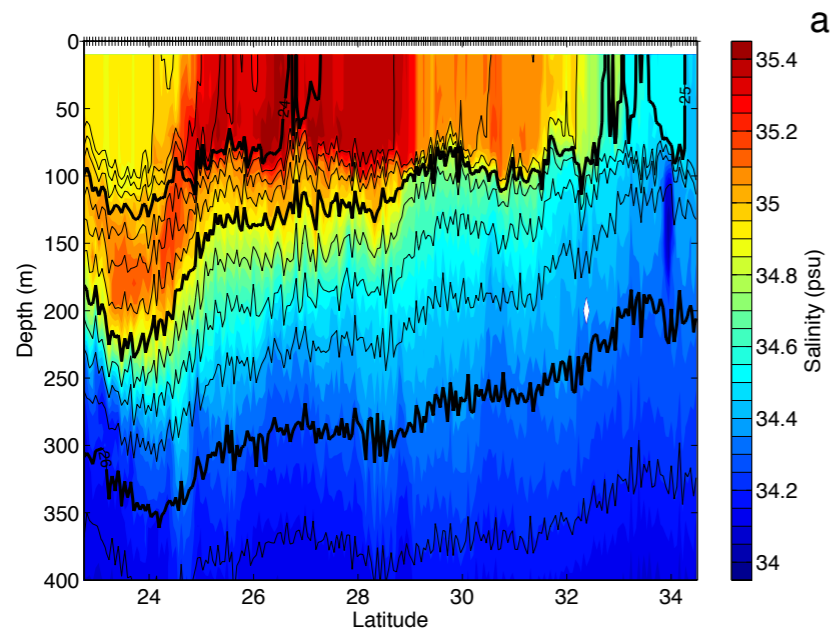
# Spray sampling



- Line 90
- Roughly 50 times as many Spray profiles as ship stations in the same time period
- A virtue of Spray is continual presence.
- Annual cycle resolved in only 3 years



# Sections measured by Spray and SeaSoar



- Section northward from Station Aloha at  $22.75^{\circ}\text{N}$  to  $34.5^{\circ}\text{N}$ , along  $158^{\circ}\text{W}$
- Spray section took 52 days, SeaSoar took 3.8 days
- Large scale structure similar
- Variability in isopycnal depth larger in Spray data

Rudnick and Cole, 2011

