

Acoustic Noise Recorded by MERMAID Floats and Its Relation to Ocean Wave Climate in the Mediterranean

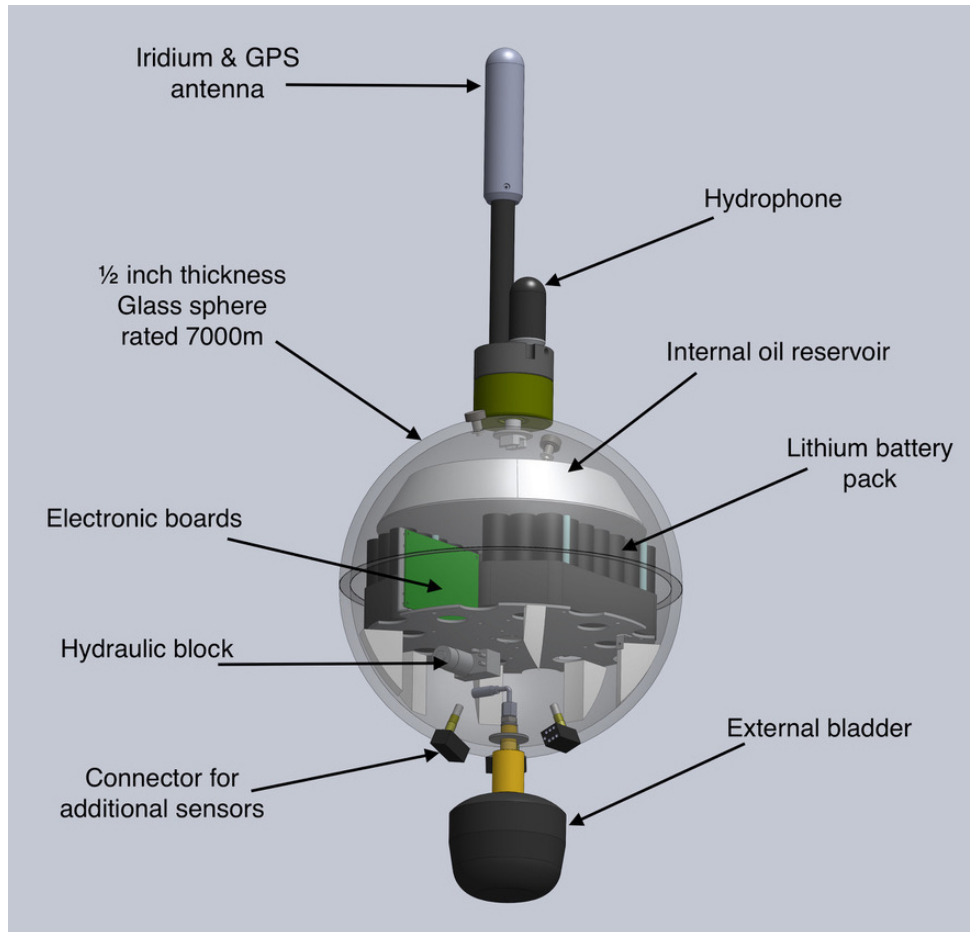
Frederik J Simons | **Thomas A. Lee**

Lucia Gualtieri

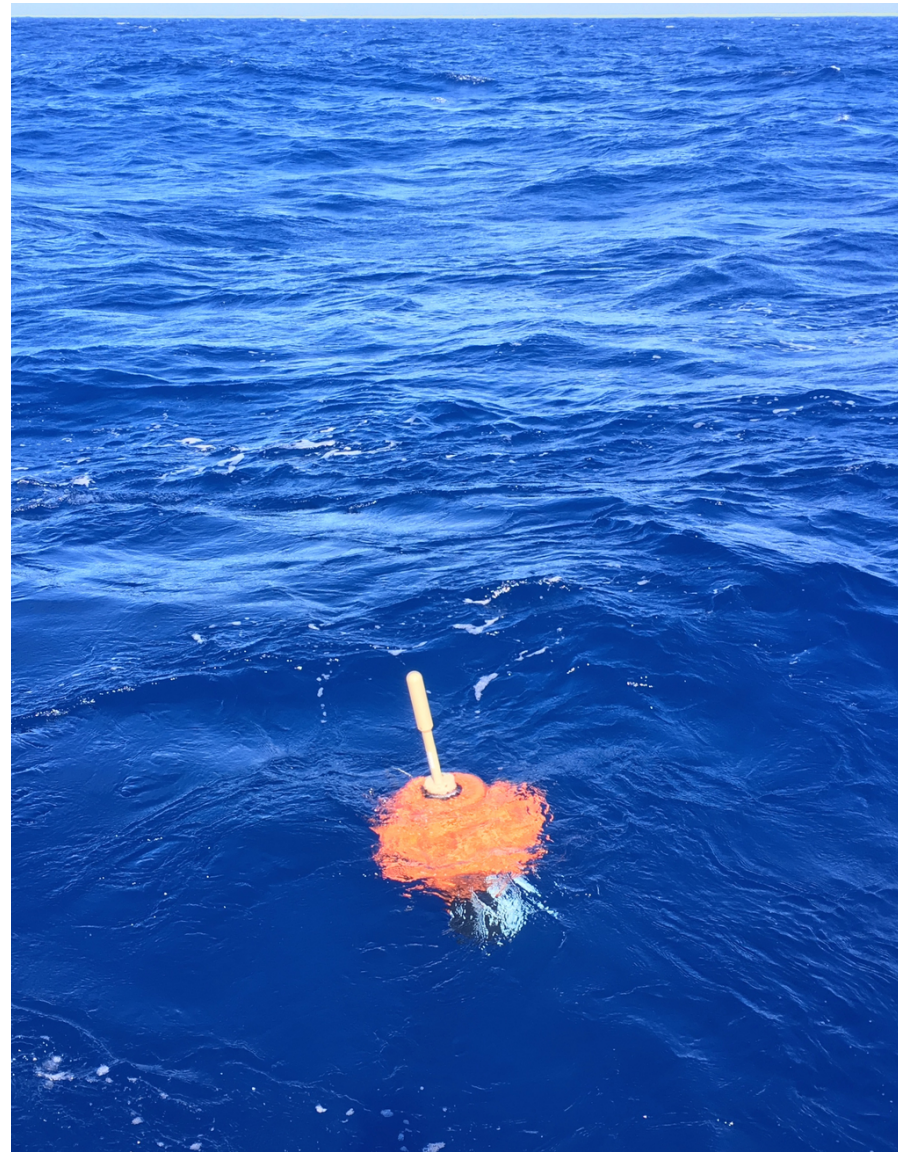
Princeton University | CMCC



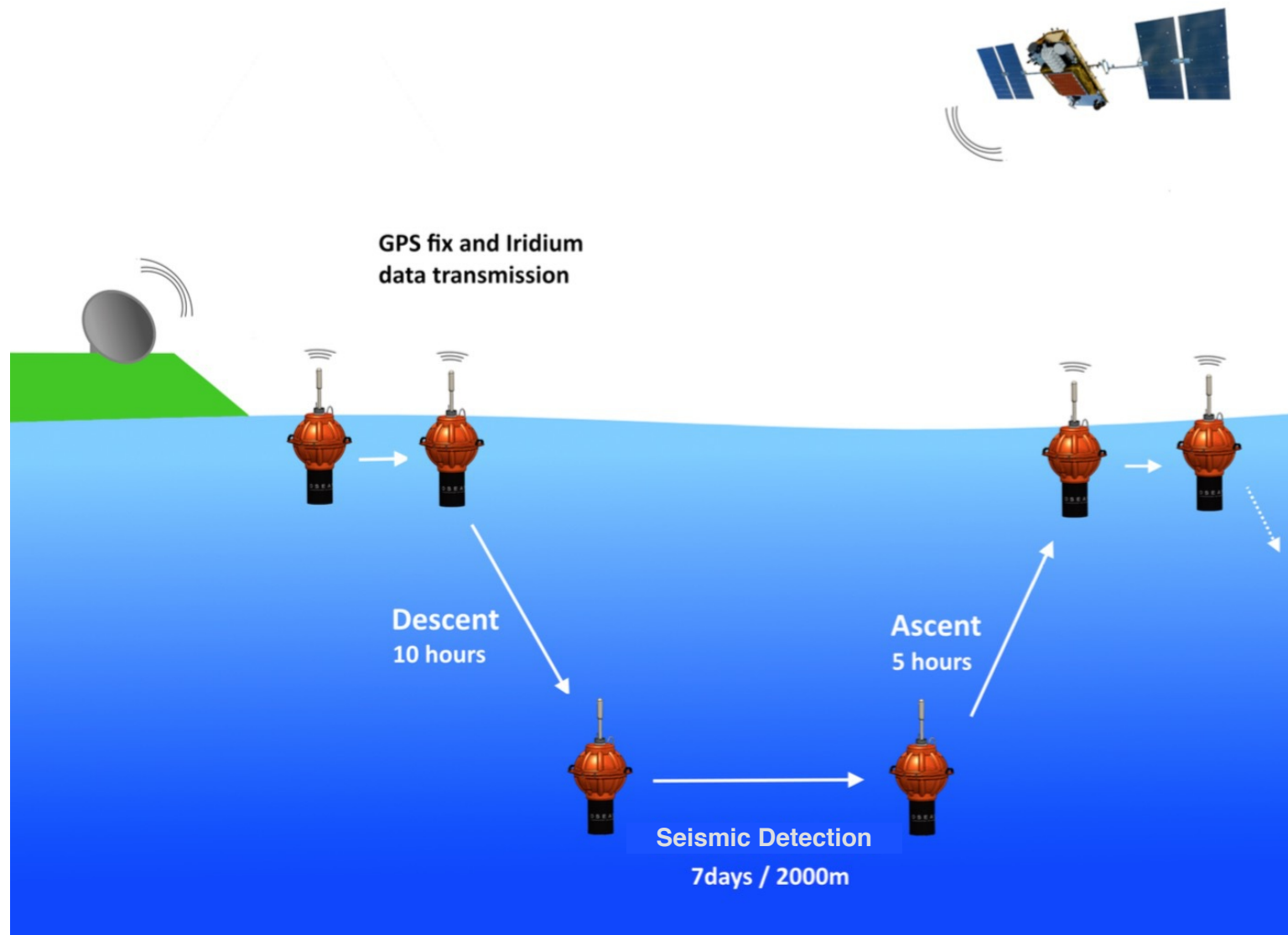
Five years of autonomy. One year of data buffer.



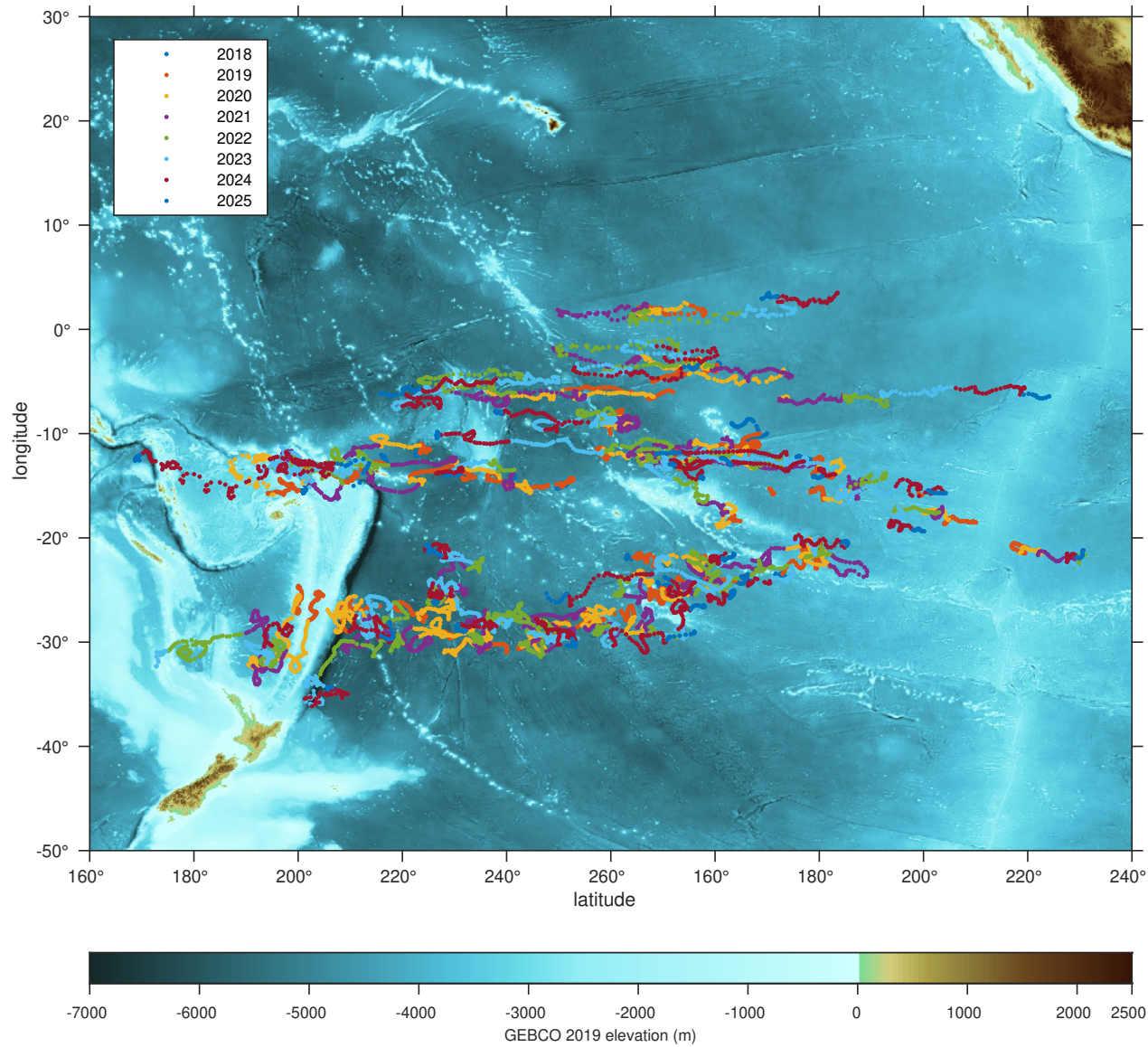
Easily deployed. Data delivered in near-real time.



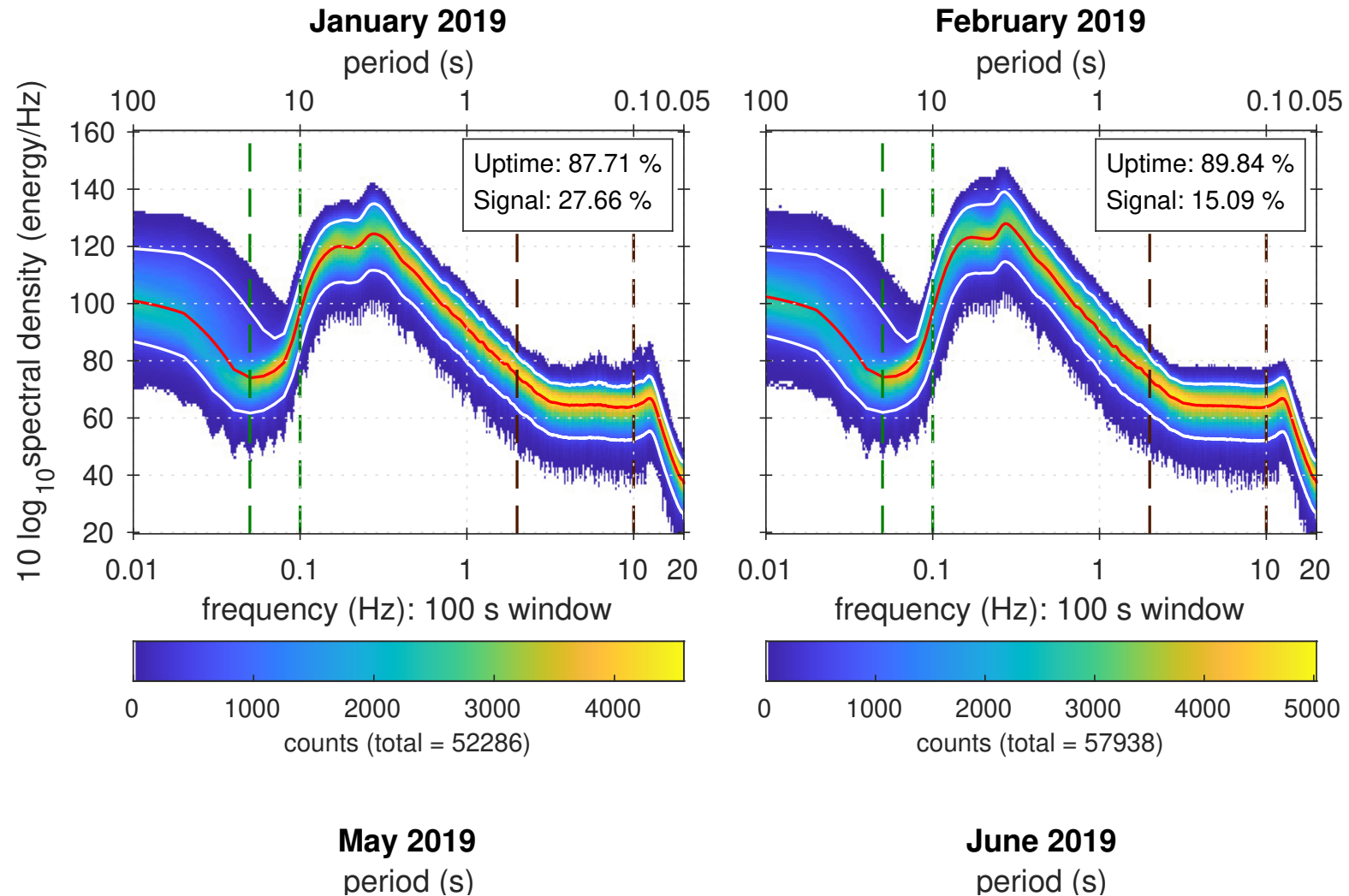
Surfacing about every week



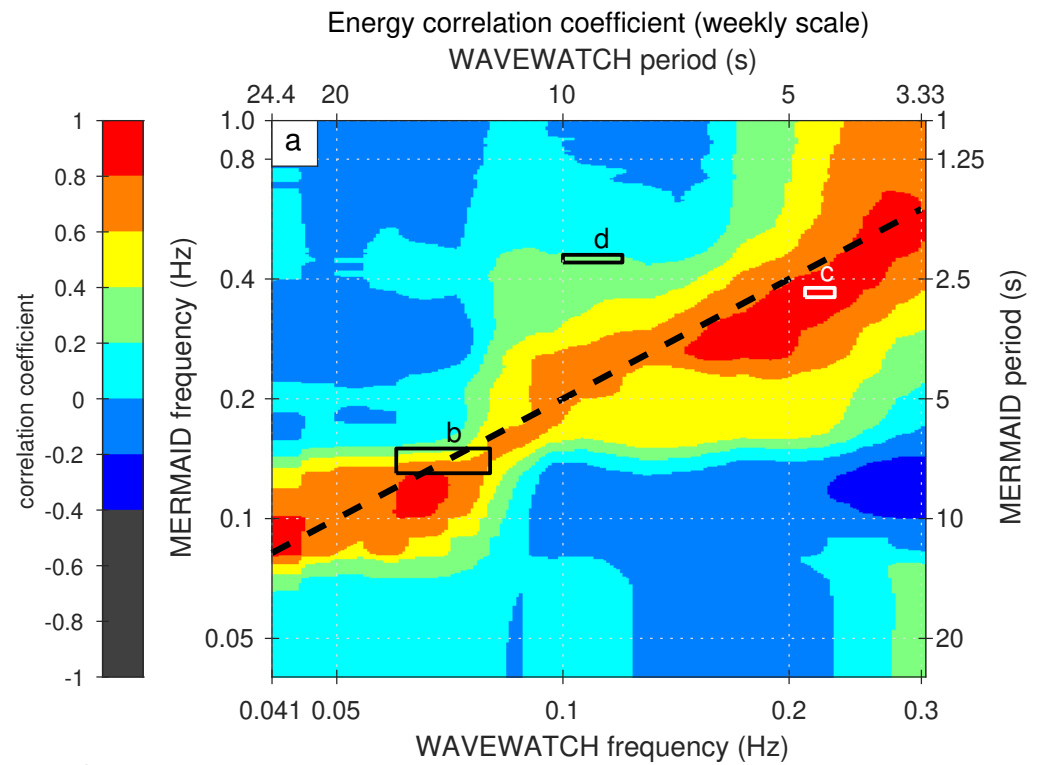
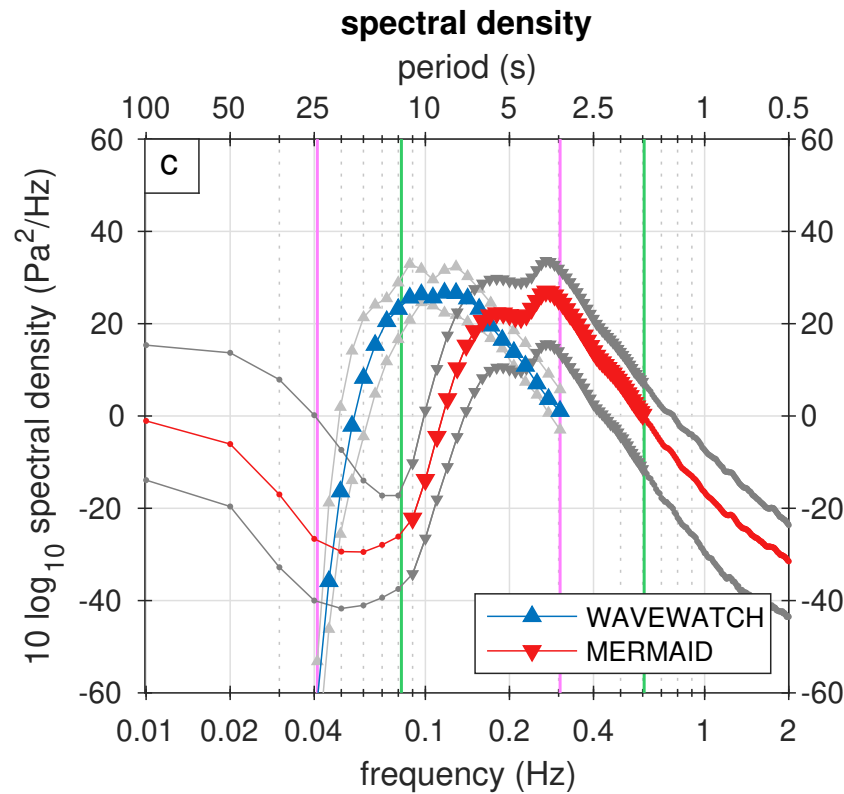
Seven years and counting



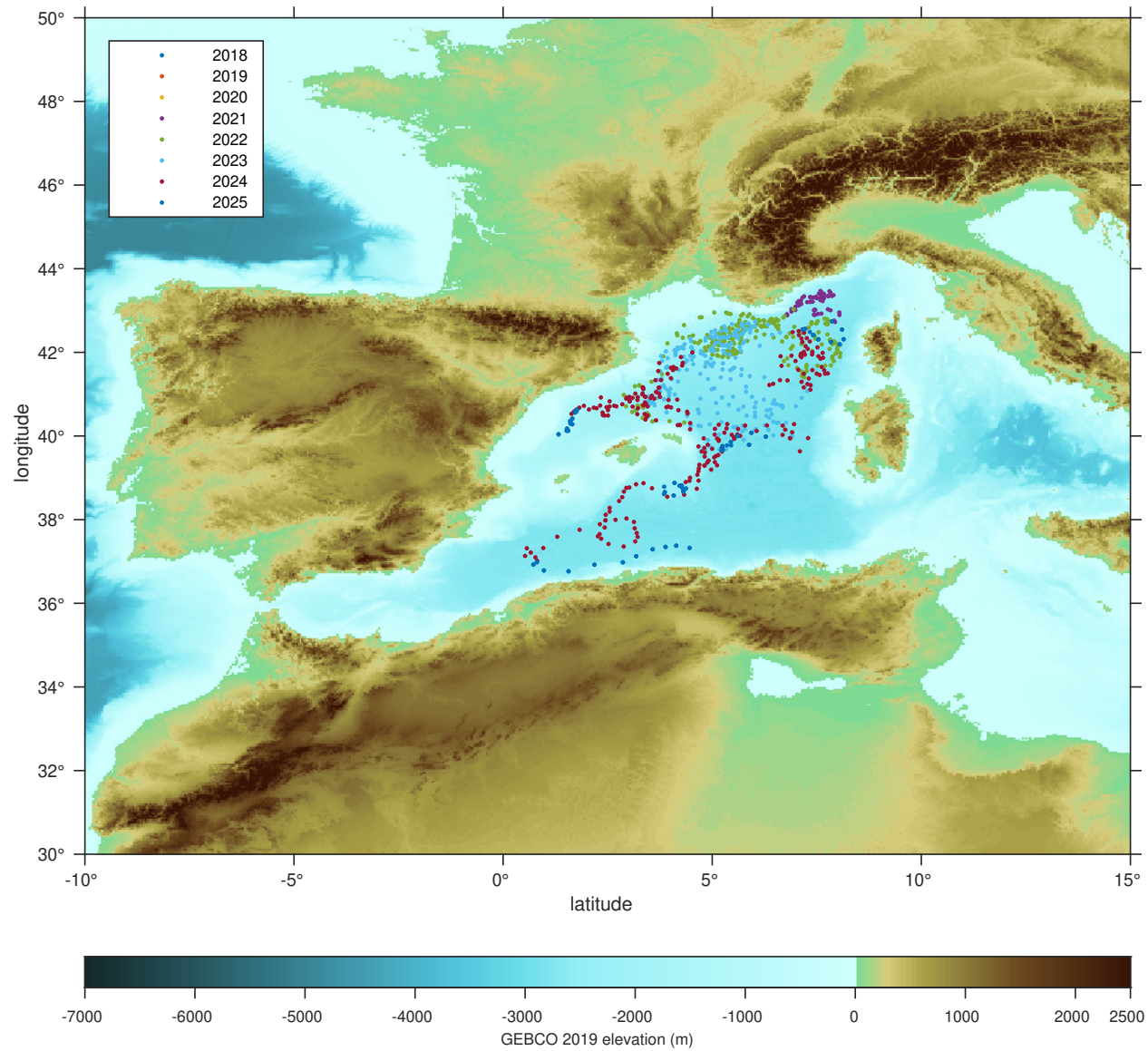
A most unusual recovery



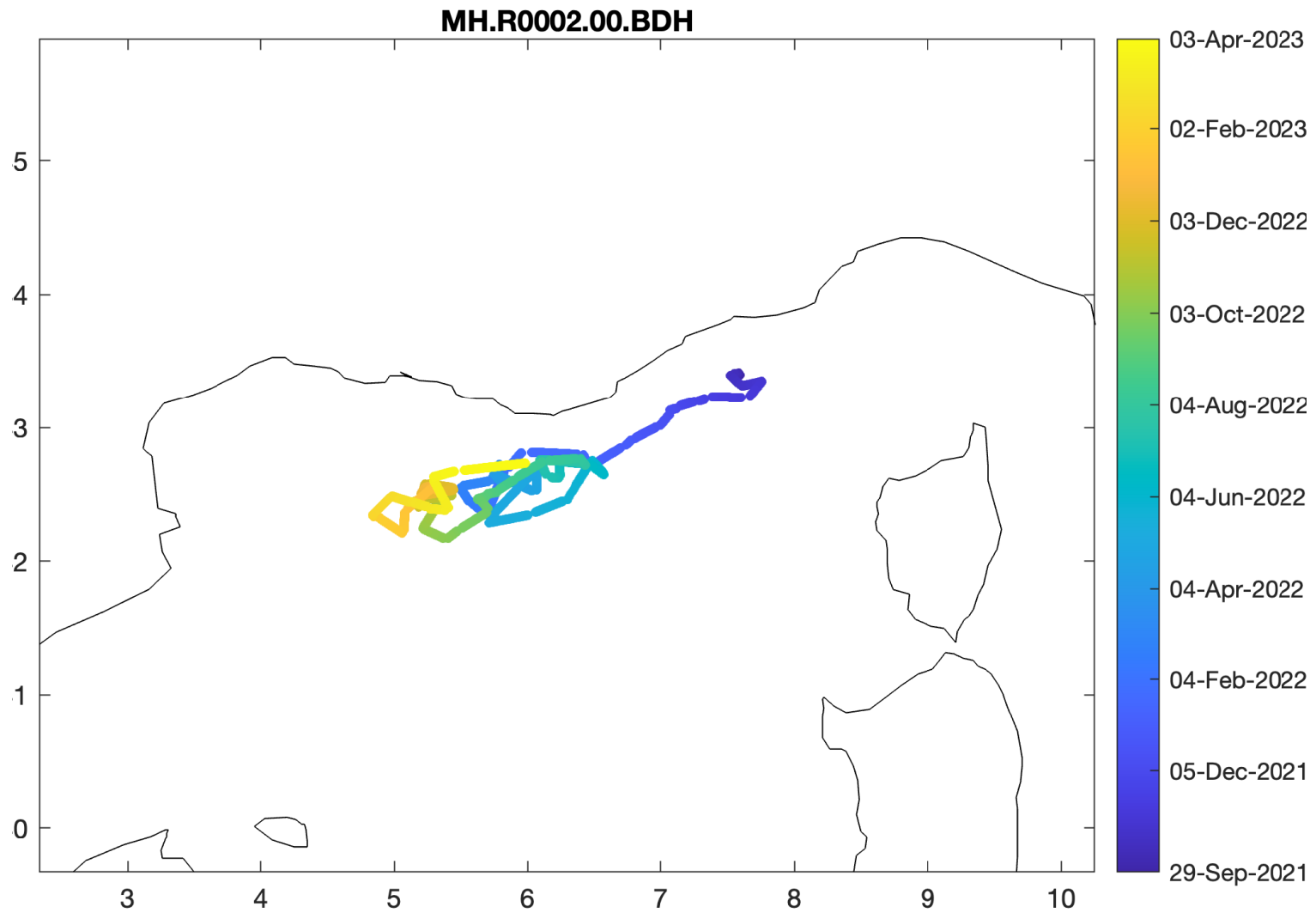
An environmental sensor



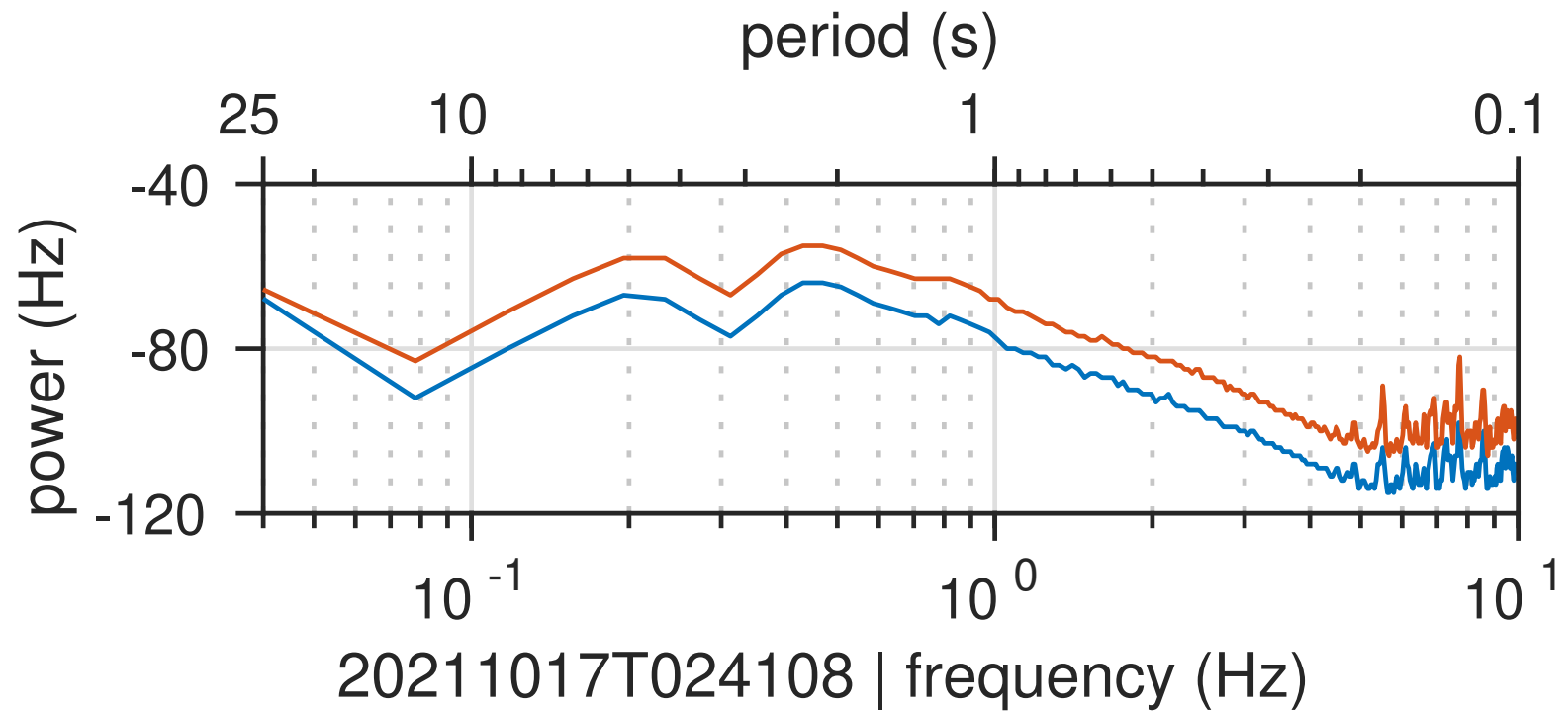
All ears on the Mediterranean



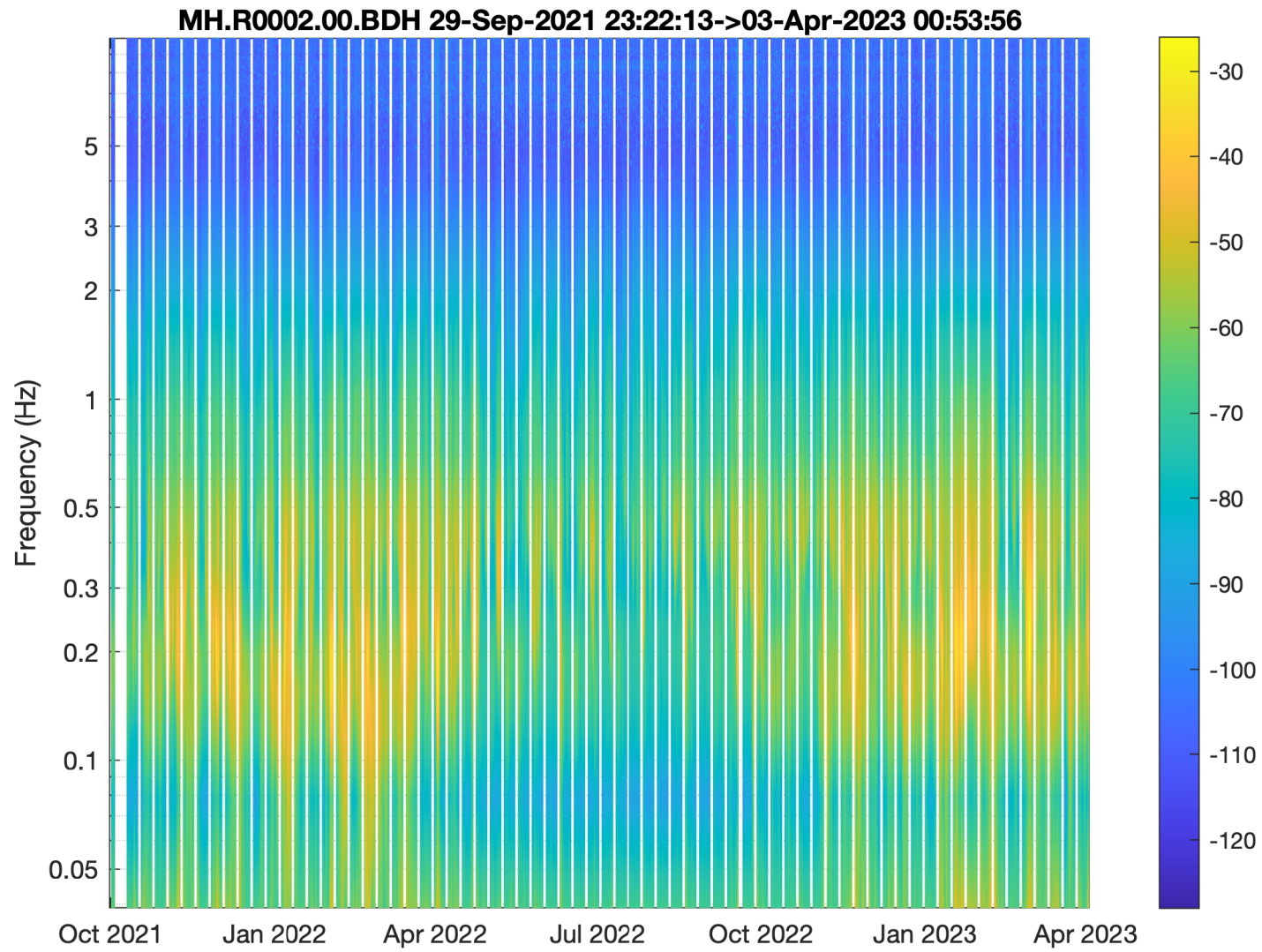
One trajectory



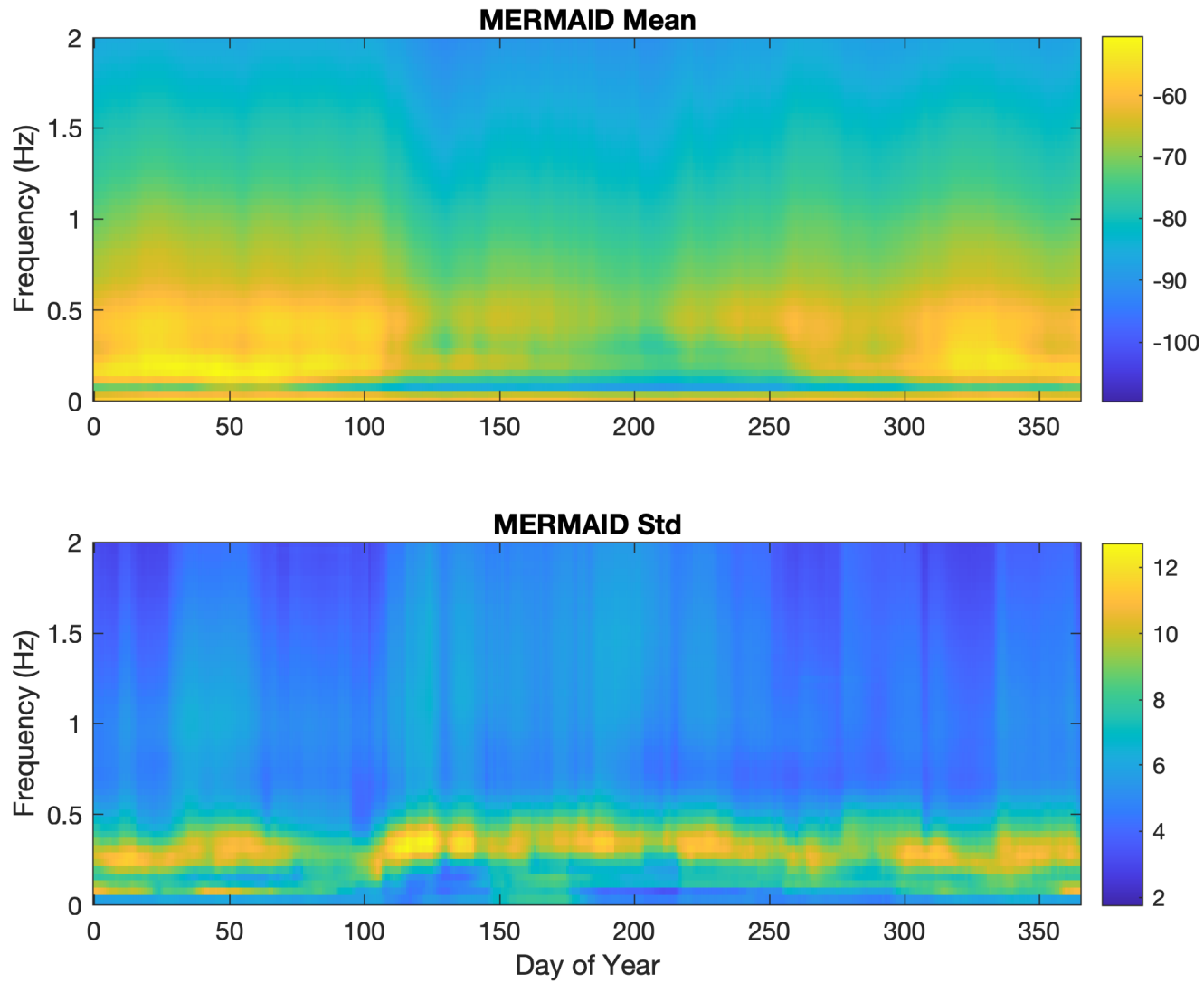
One spectral density



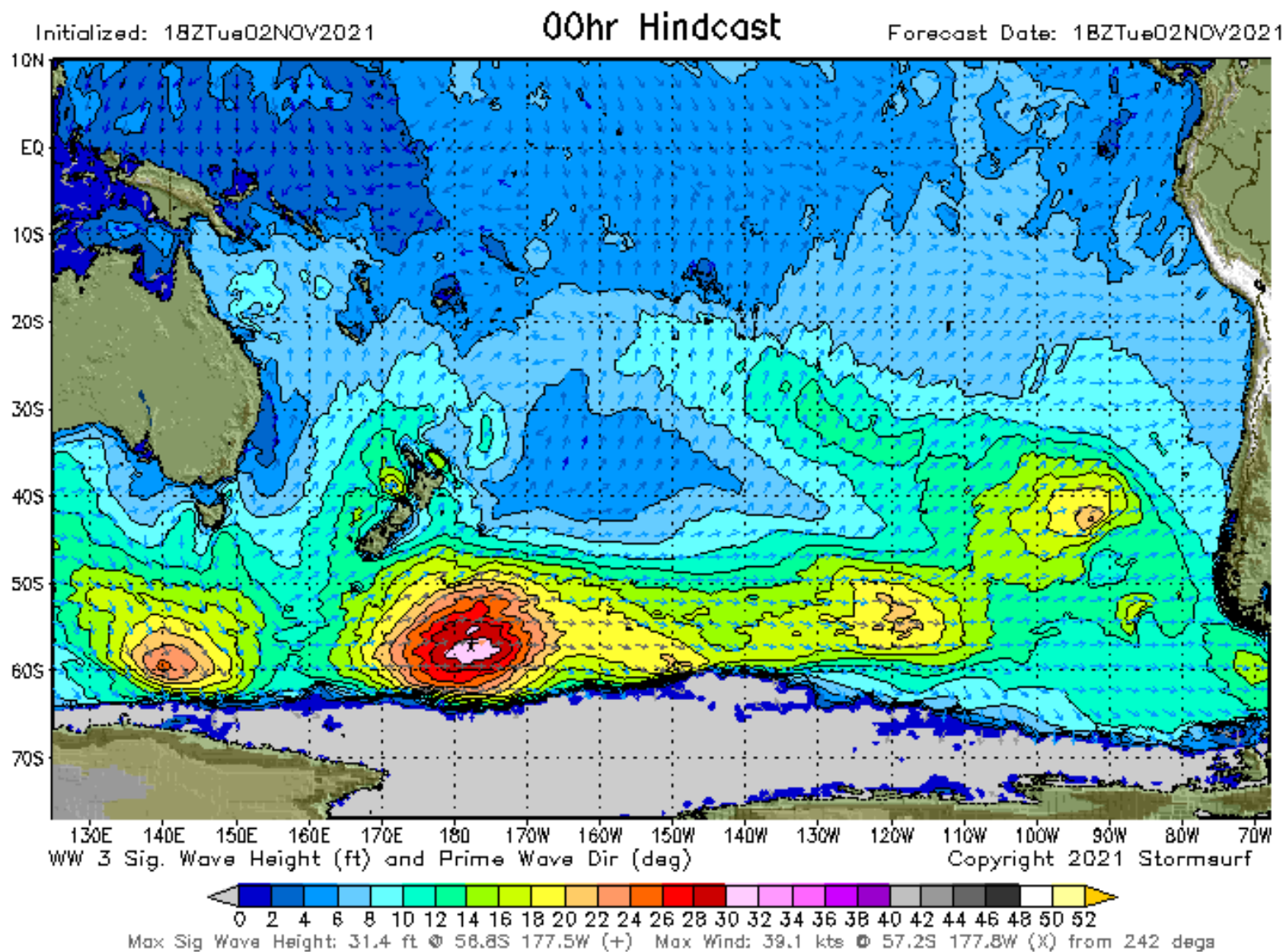
The complete record



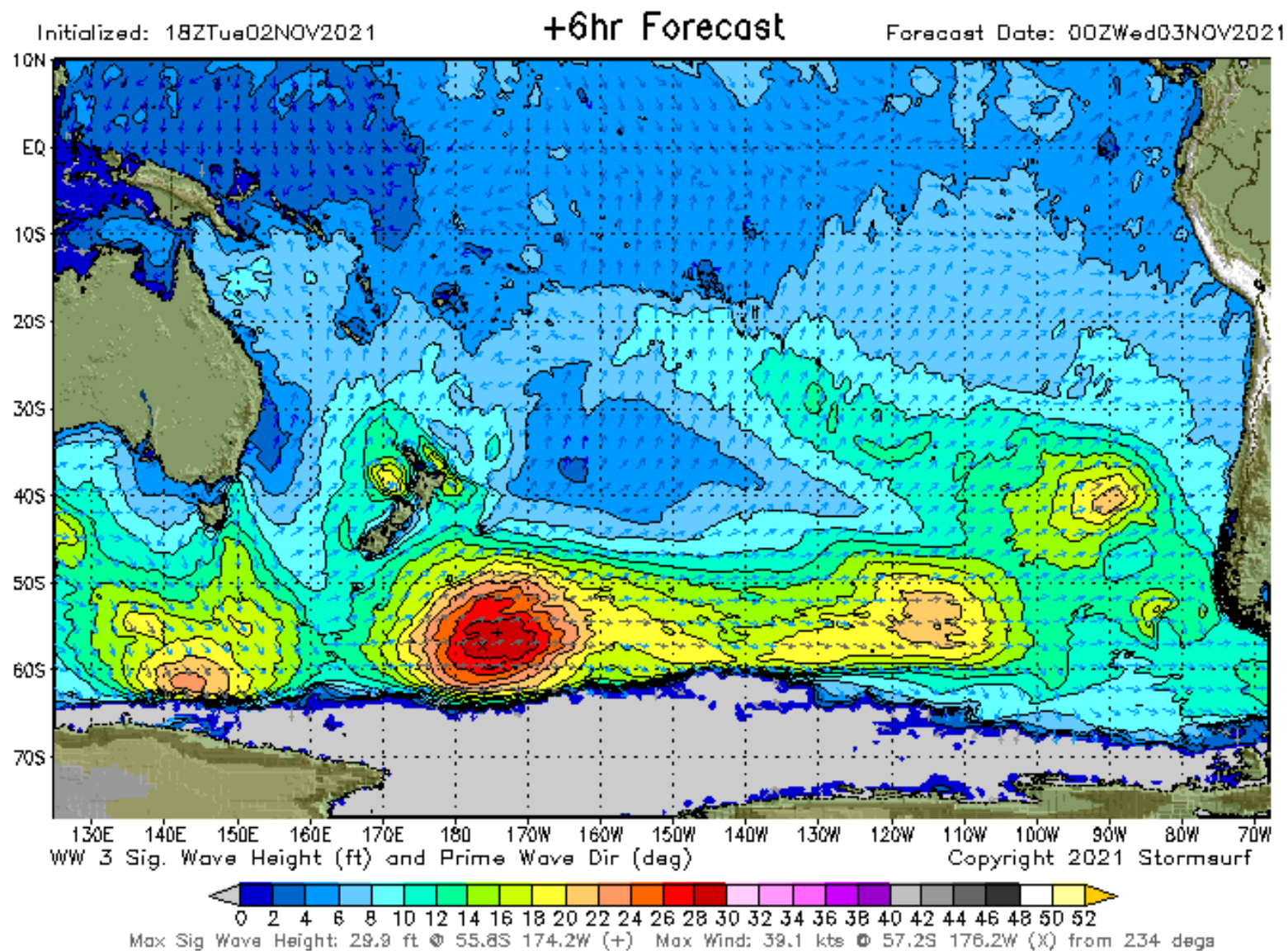
Seasonal variability



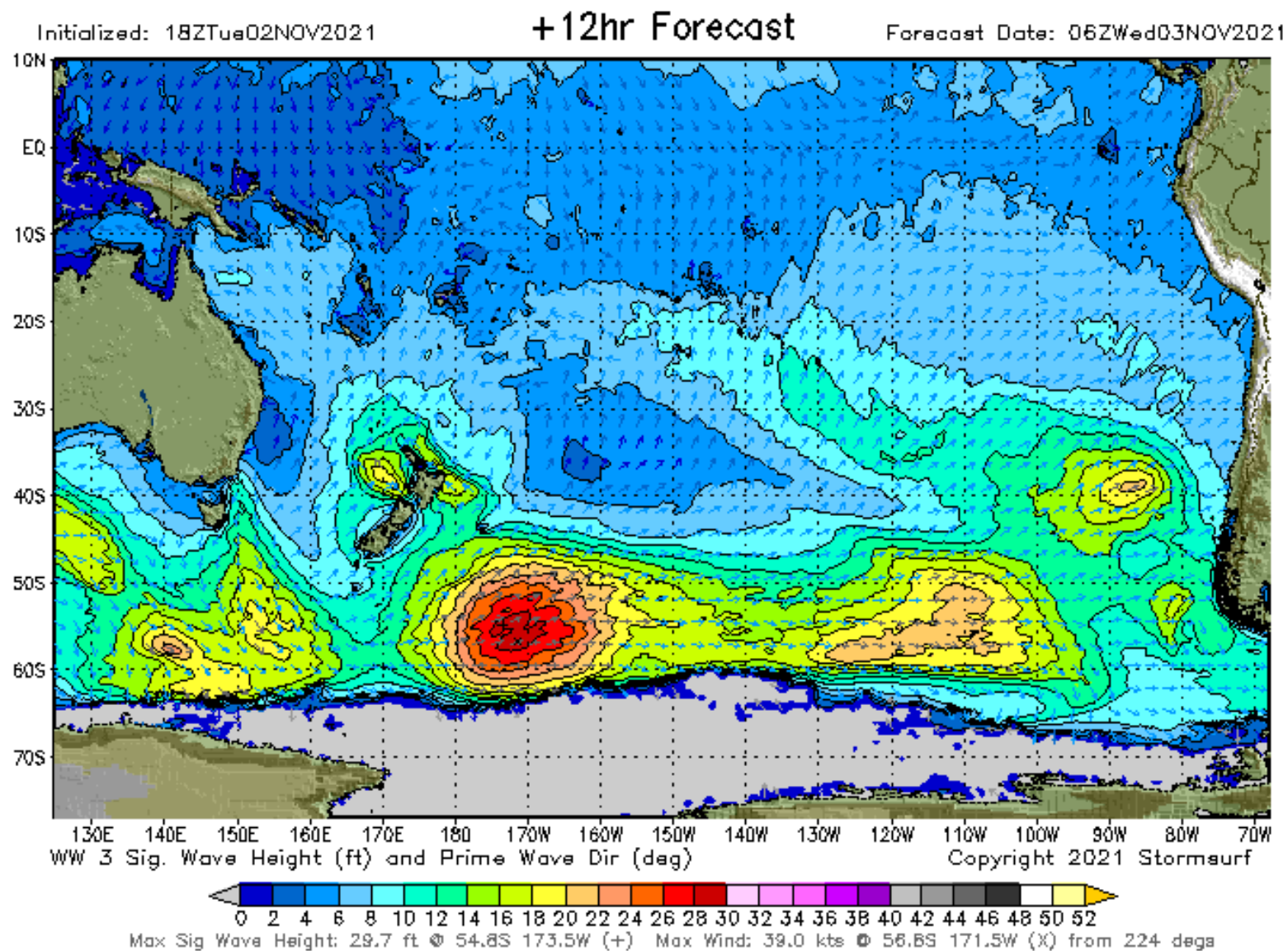
Ocean Waves



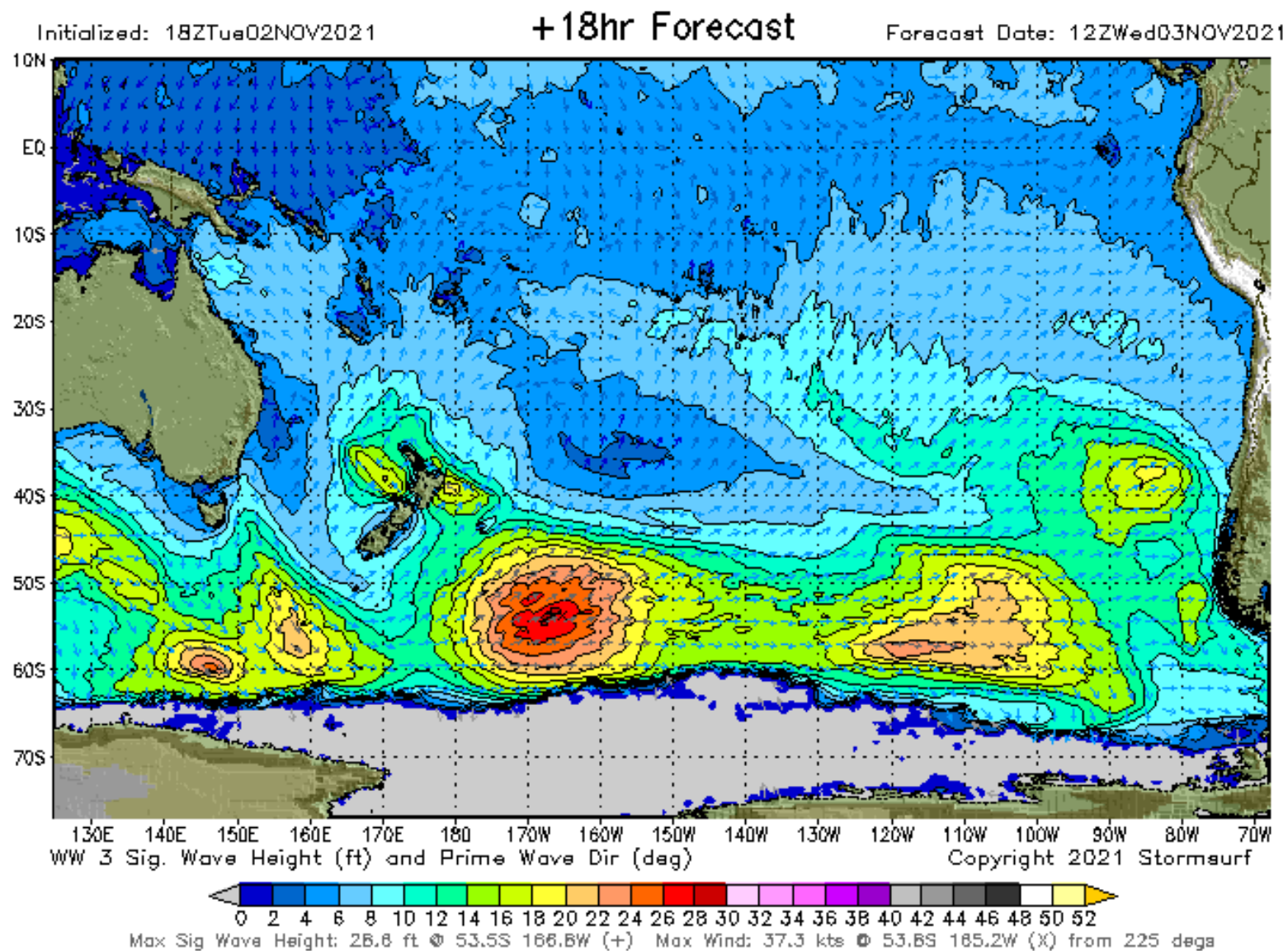
Ocean Waves



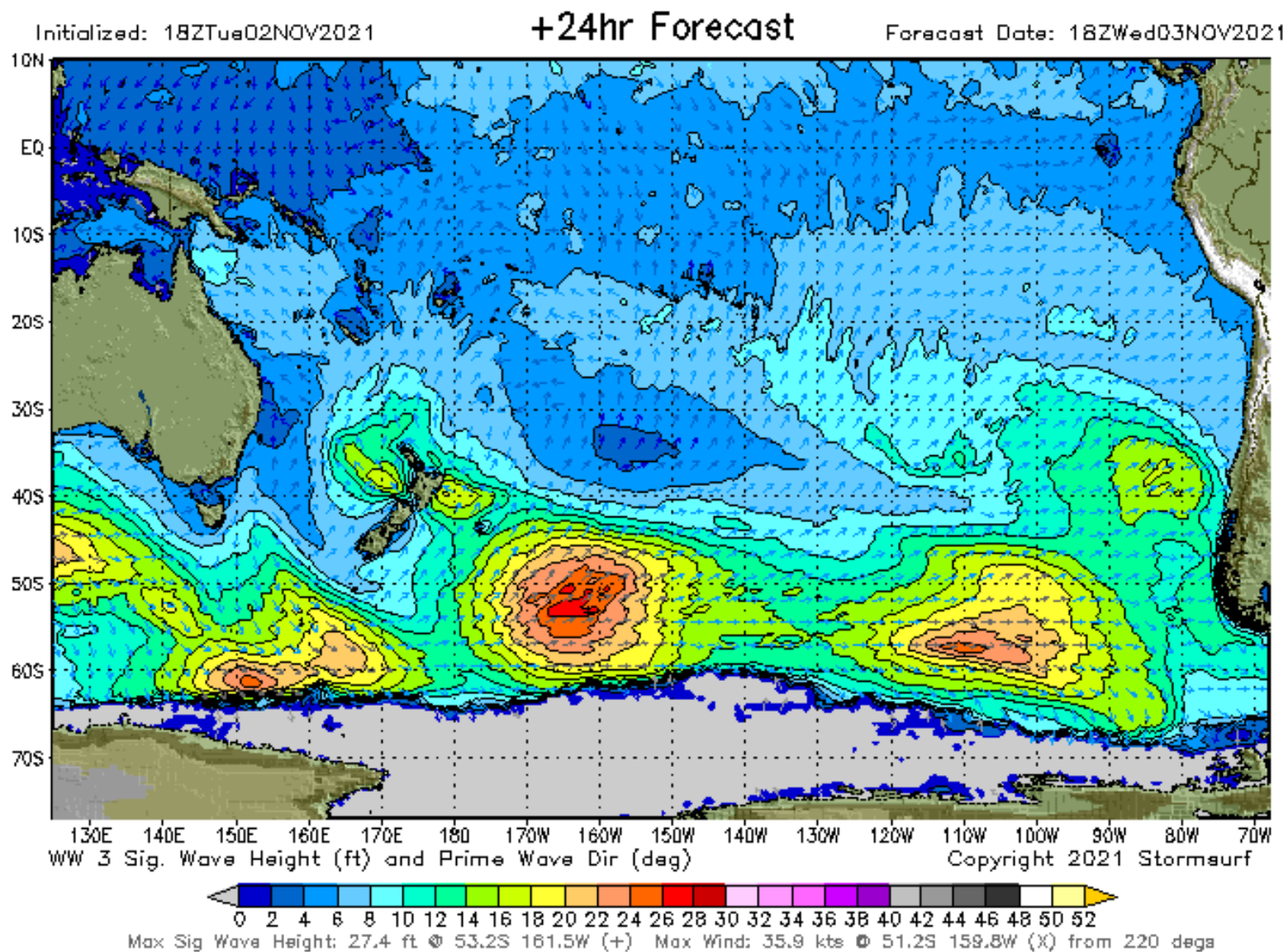
Ocean Waves



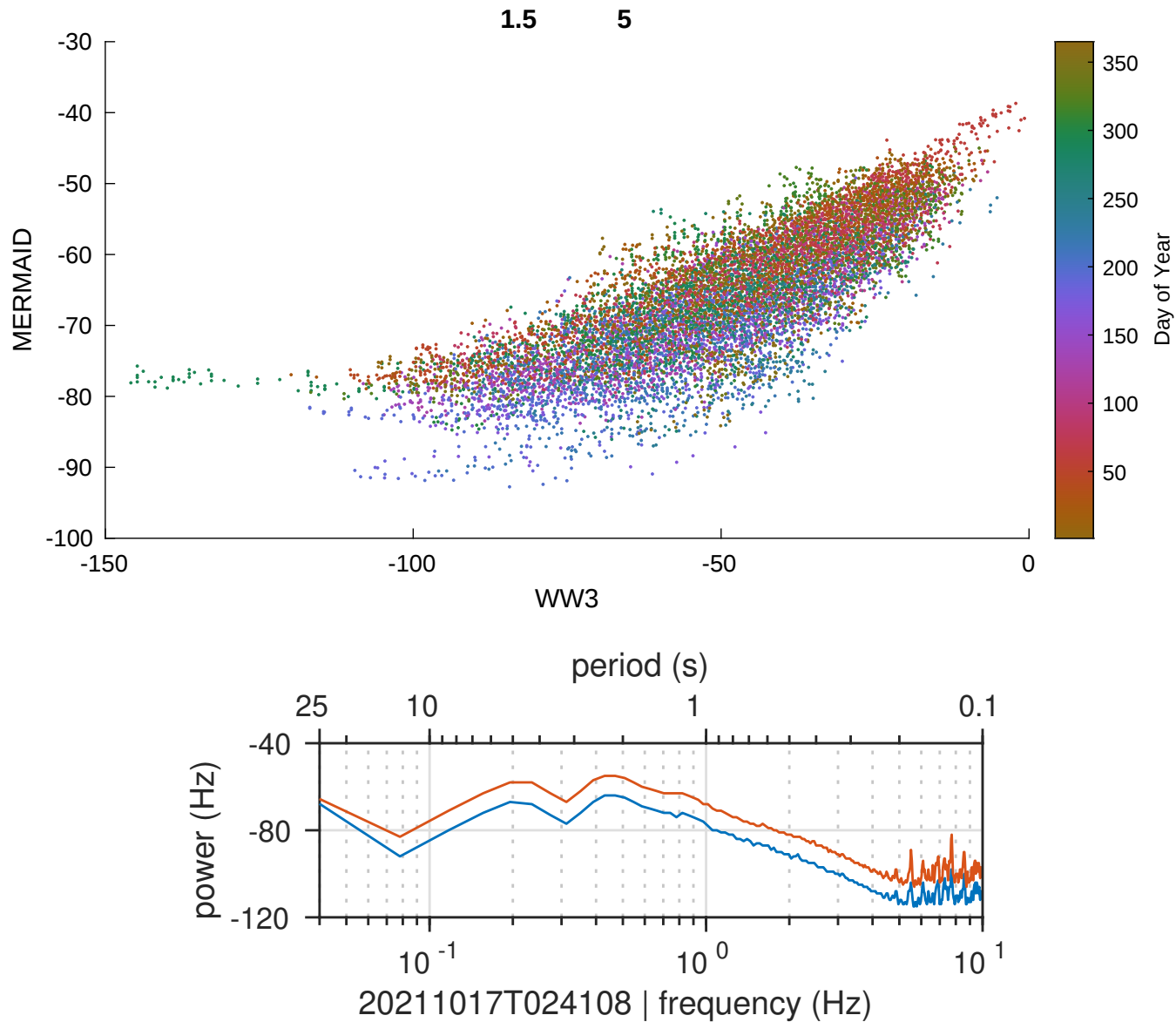
Ocean Waves



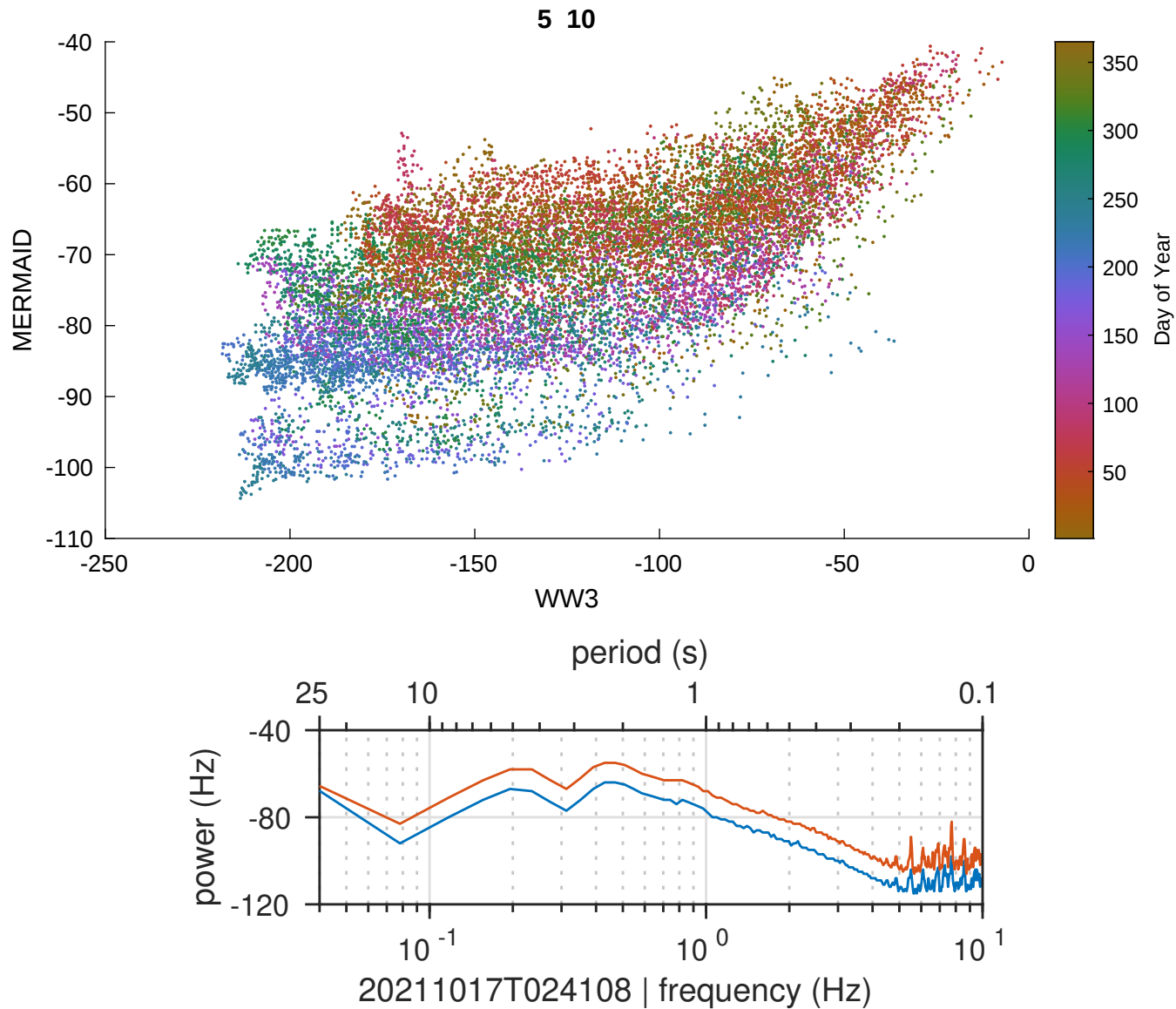
Ocean Waves



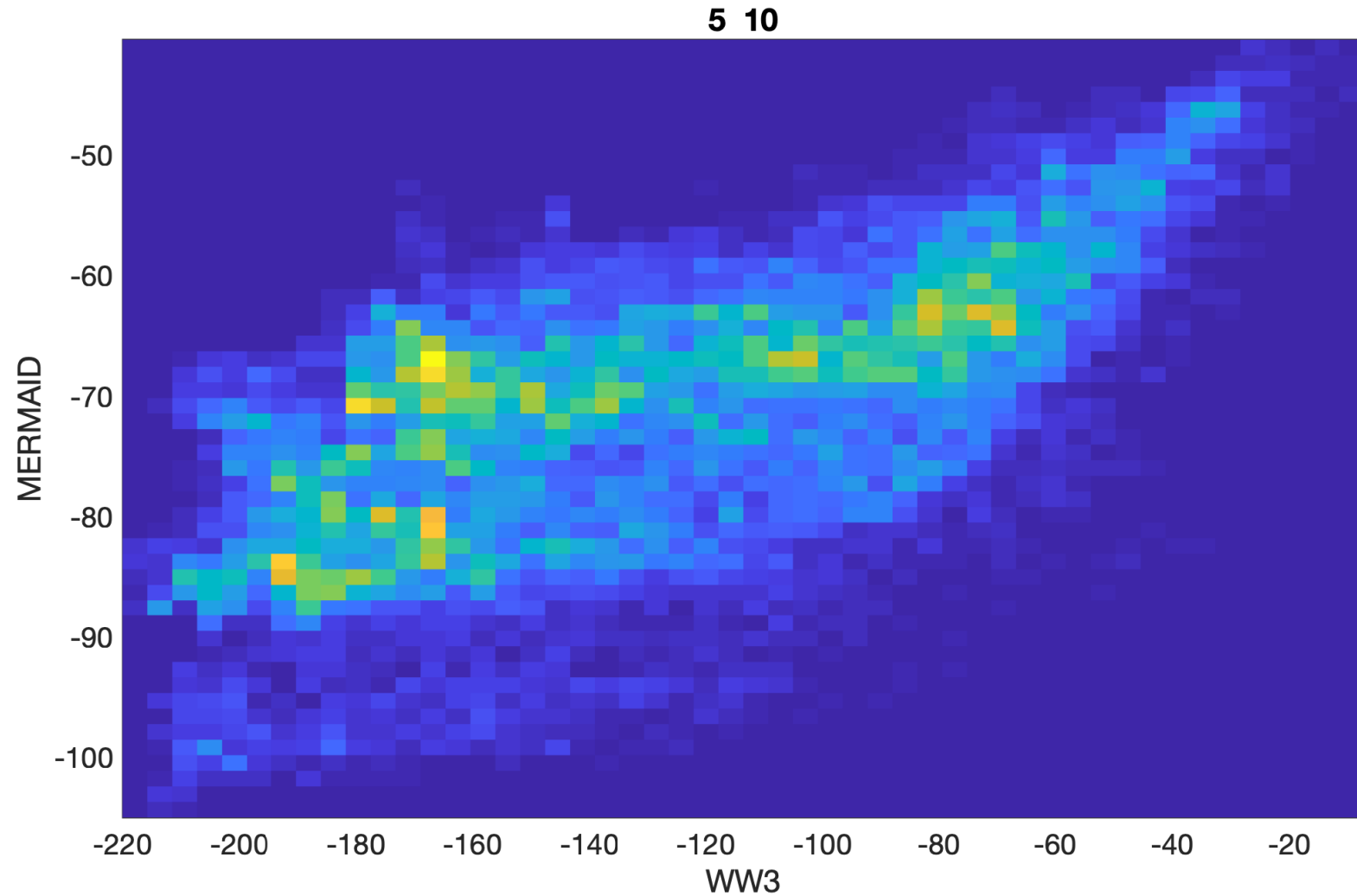
1–5 s secondary microseism



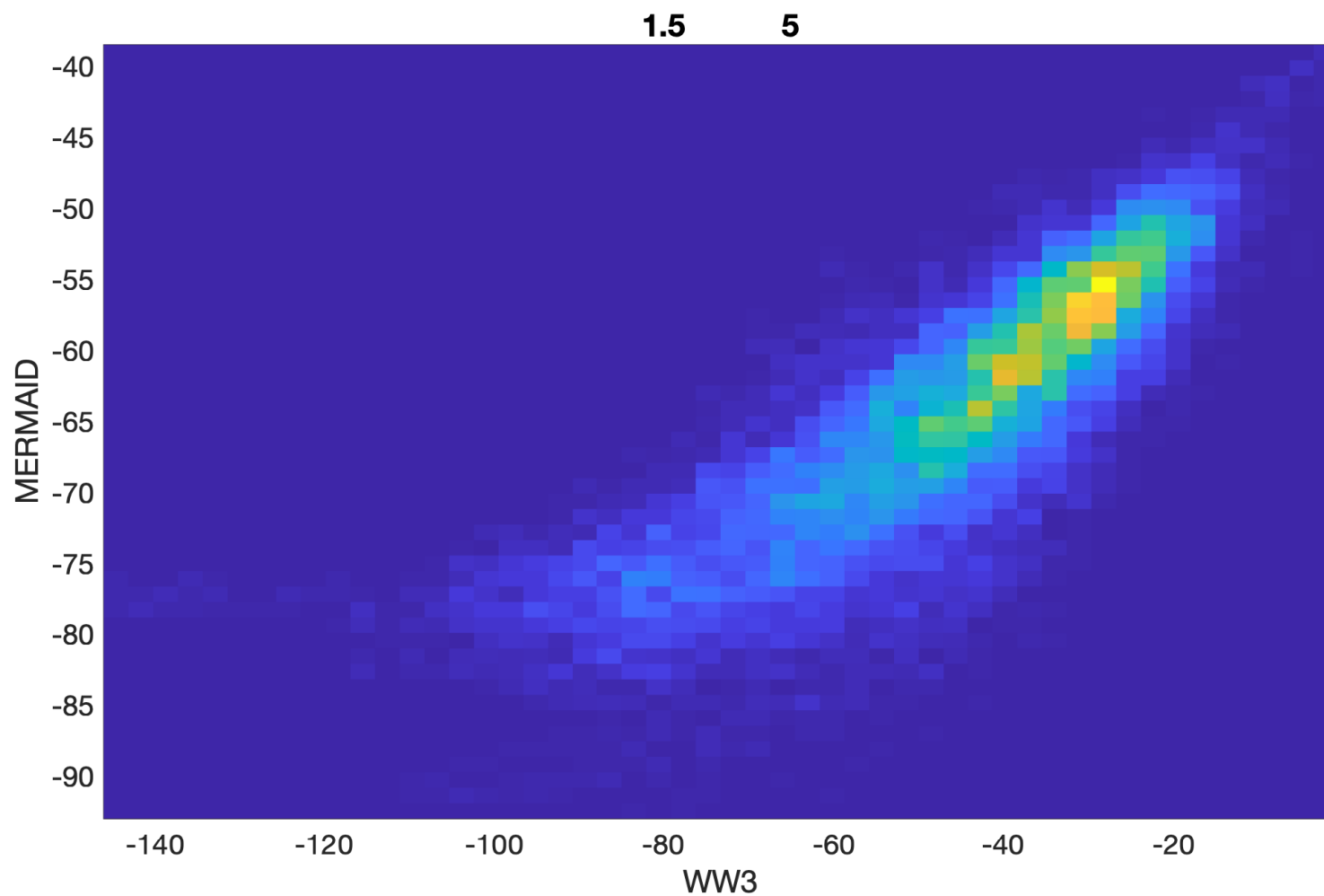
5–10 s secondary microseism



Match to wave models: 5–10 s



Match to wave models: 1–5 s



Conclusions

- Land-based seismic arrays need **oceanic** counterparts
 - Floating MERMAID hydrophones record **earthquakes**
 - Floating MERMAID hydrophones record **noise**
 - Time-resolved infrasonic noise reveals **oceanic surface forcing**
 - The **secondary microseismic** peak is well explained by a regional ocean model, especially between 1.5–5 s
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