

Earthscope-Oceans: Closing the Oceanic Coverage Gap for Seismology and Environmental Sensing

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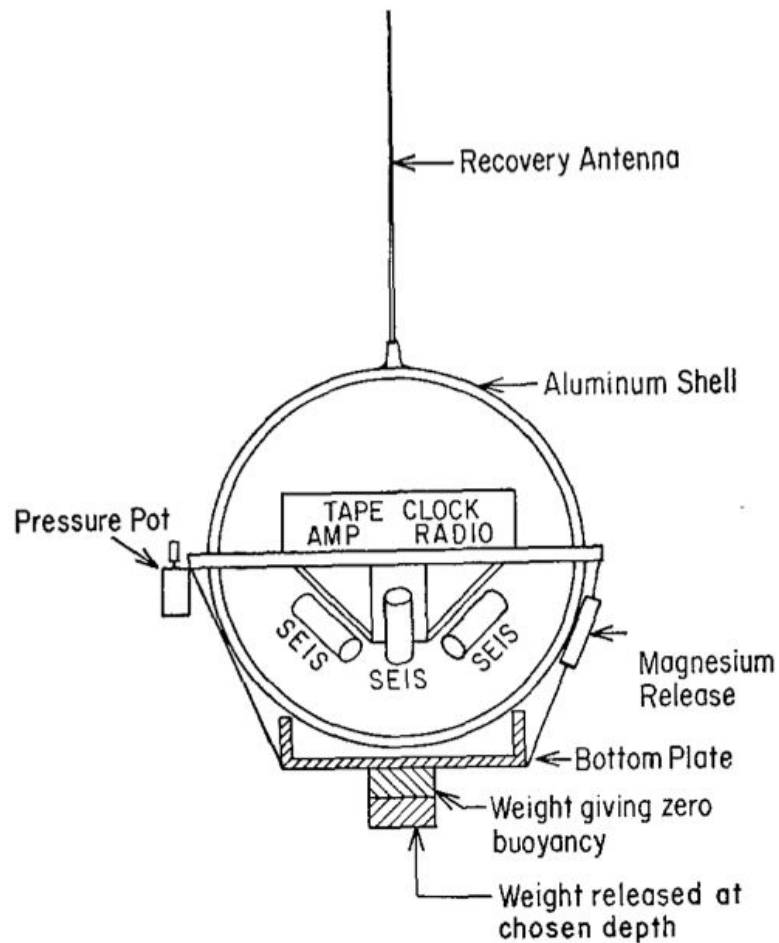
Karin Sigloch

Lucia Gualtieri

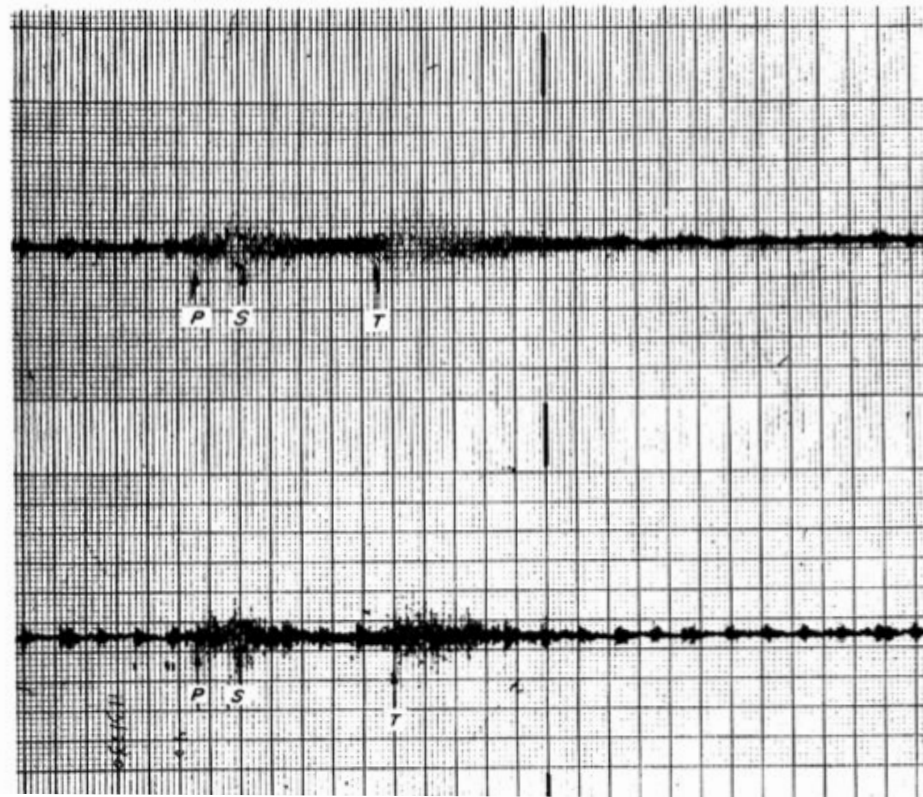
Tim Ahern

Guust Nolet

Fifty years ago

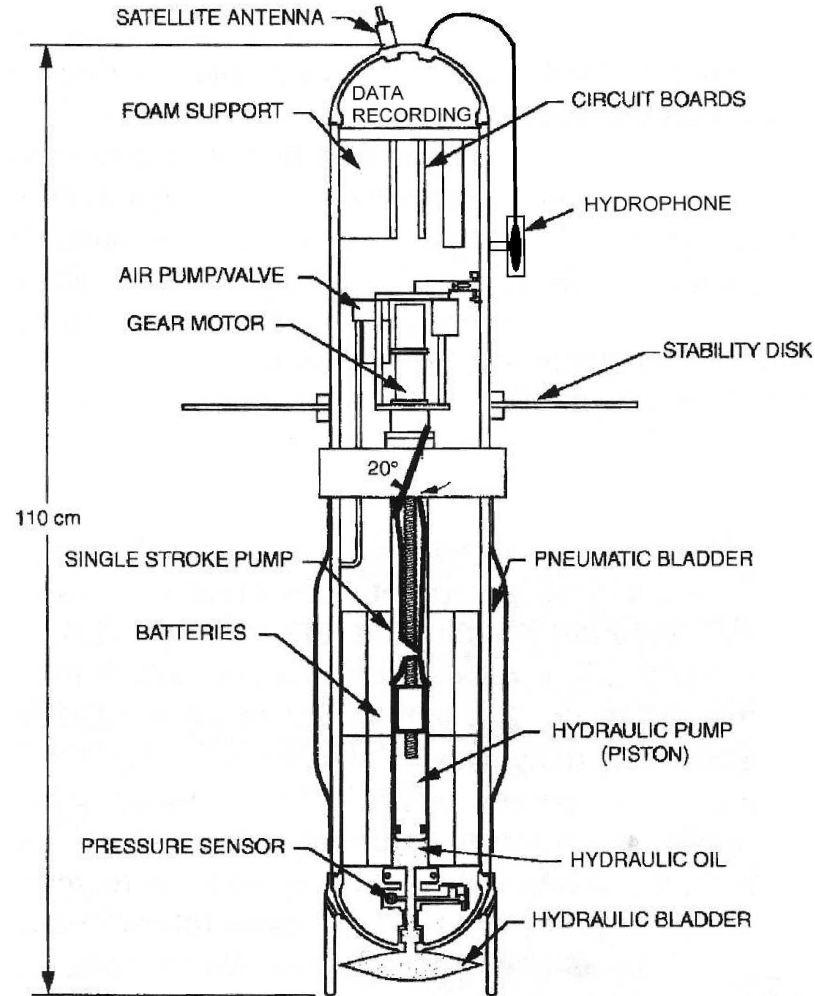


Fifty years ago



Reid et al., 1973

Fifteen years ago

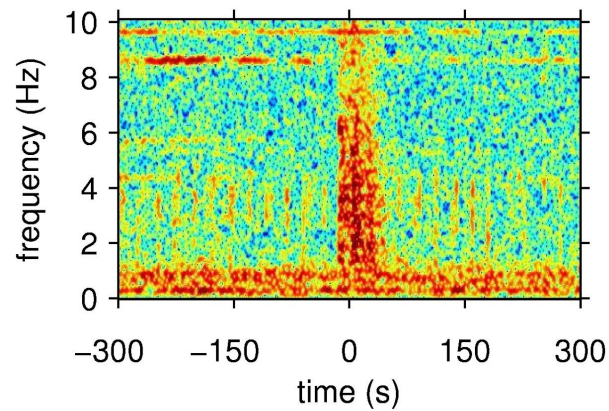
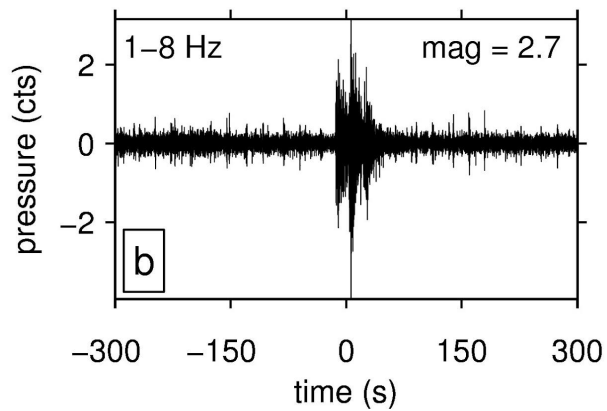
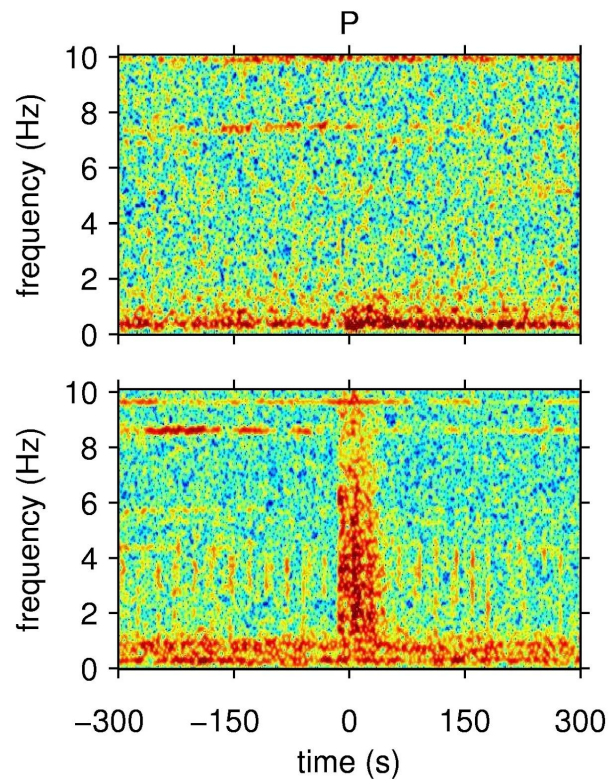
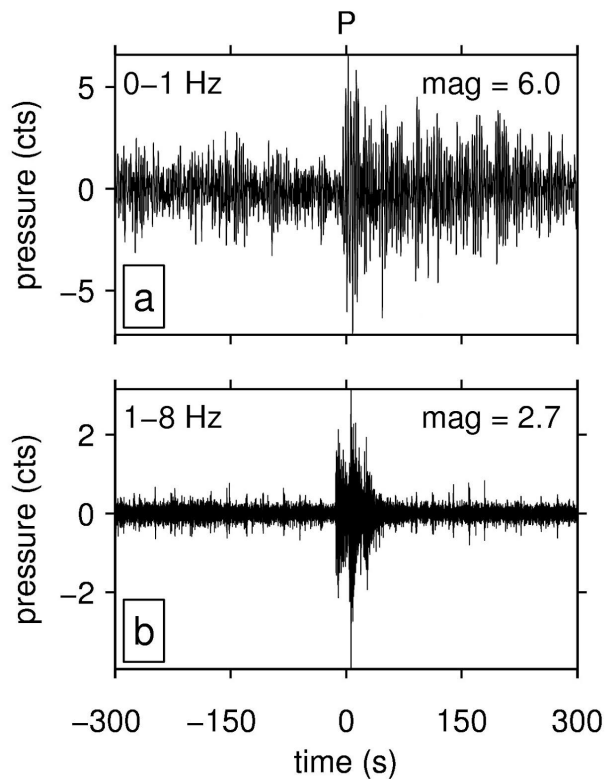


Fifteen years ago

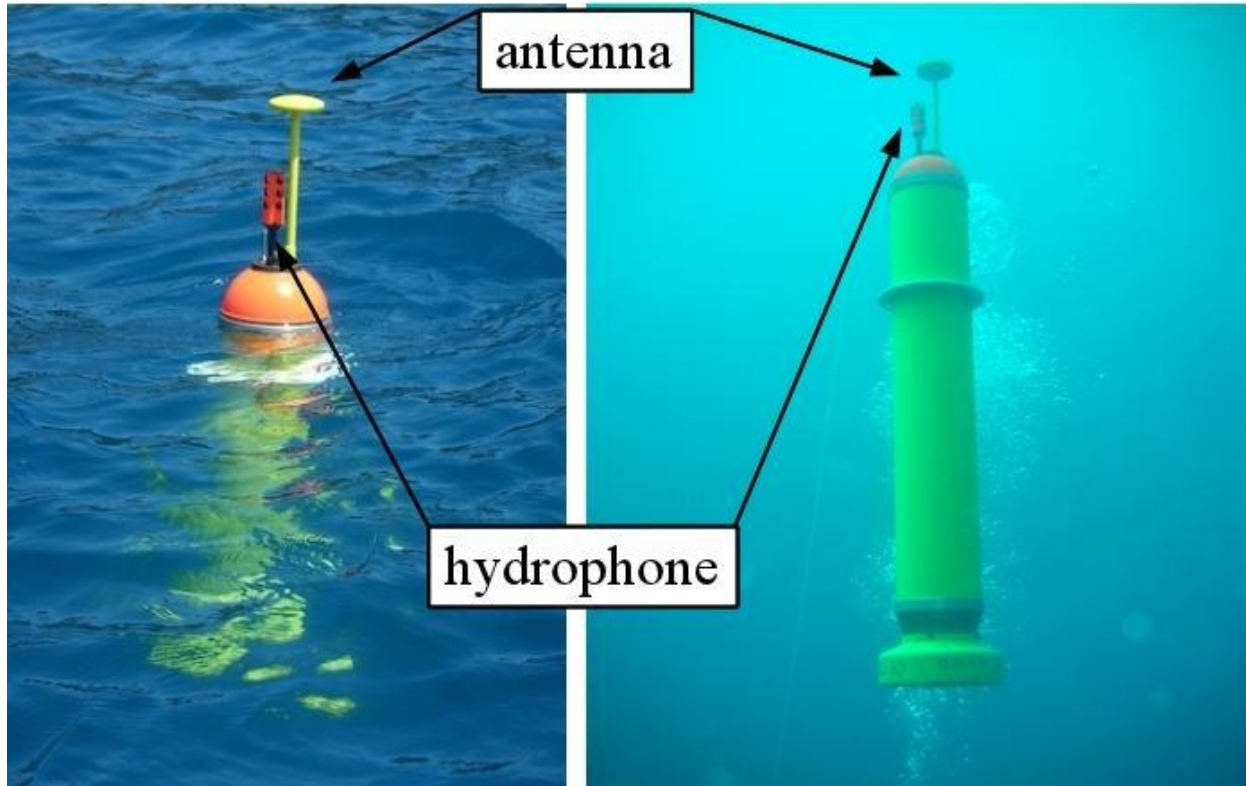


Simons et al., 2006

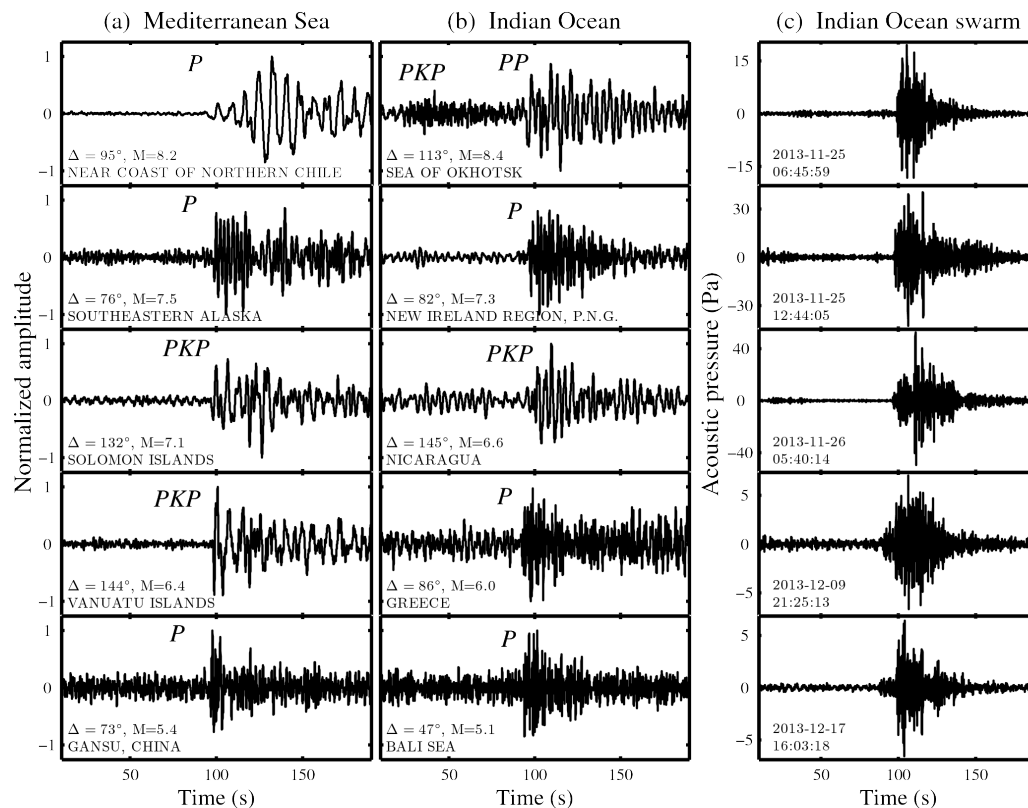
MERMAID-001



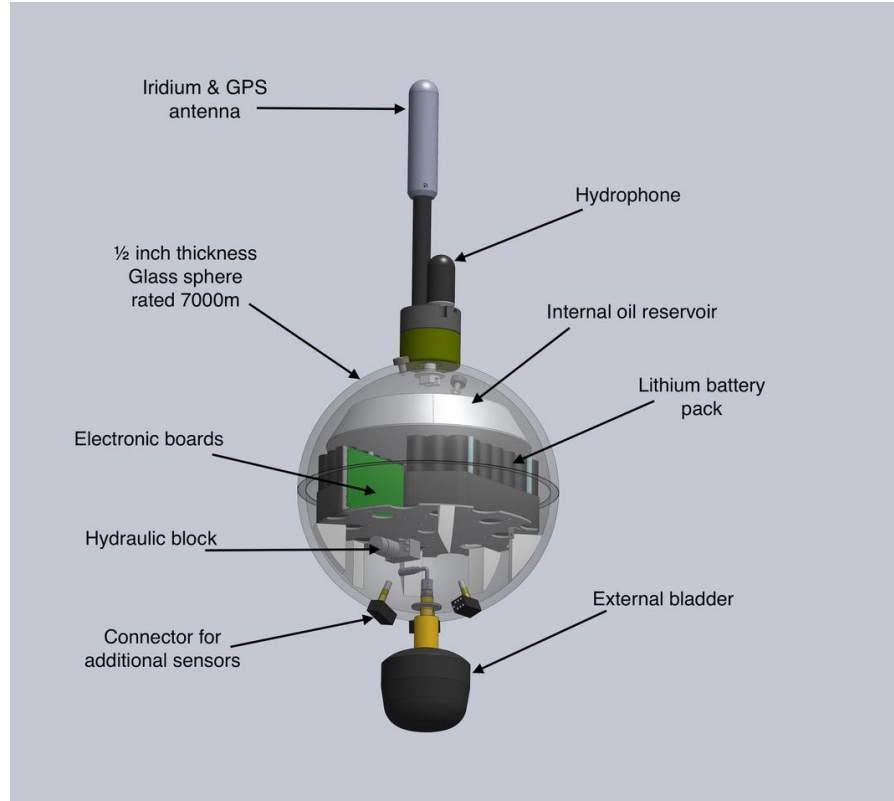
Ten years ago



Ten years ago



Five years ago



Three years ago

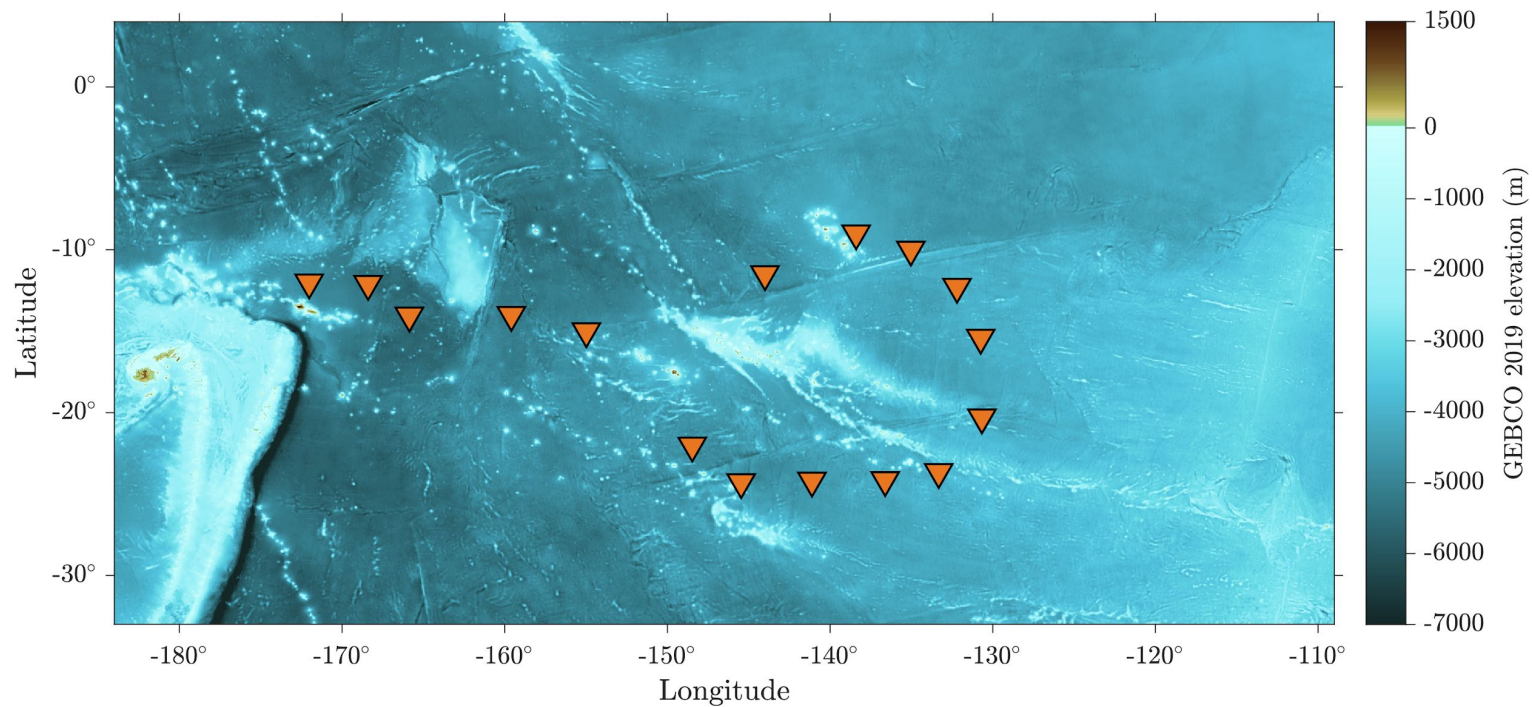


Simons et al., 2021

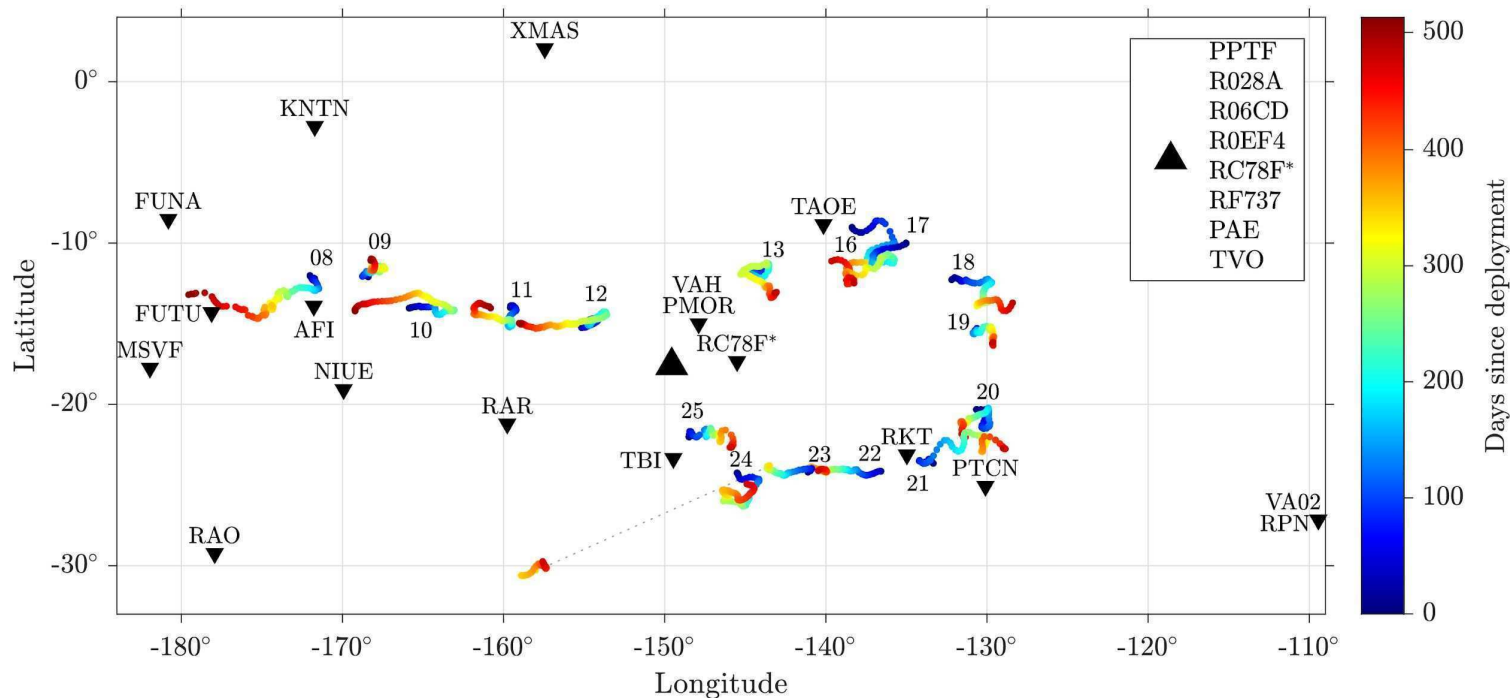
Coming to an Ocean near You!



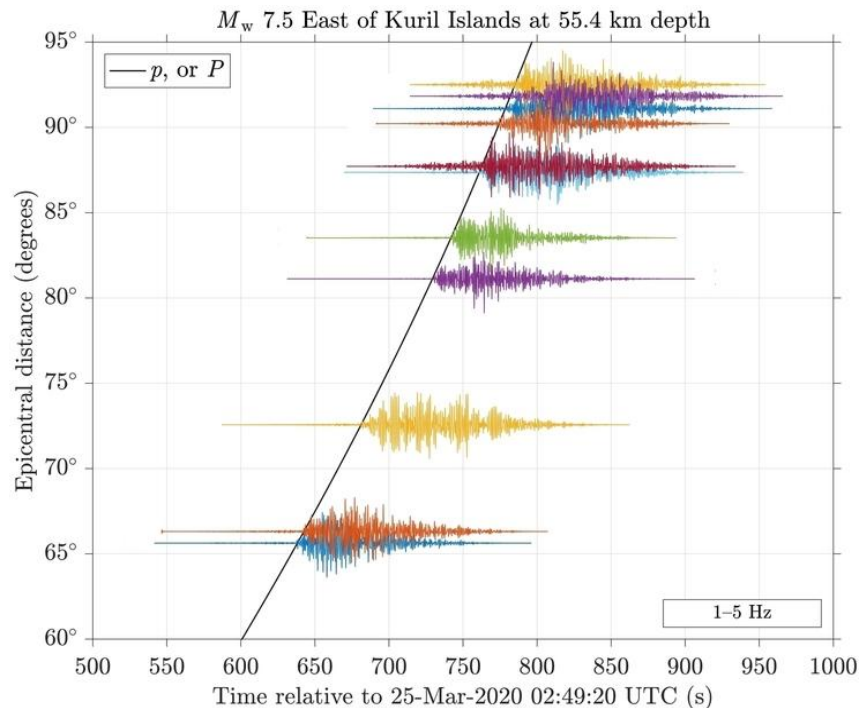
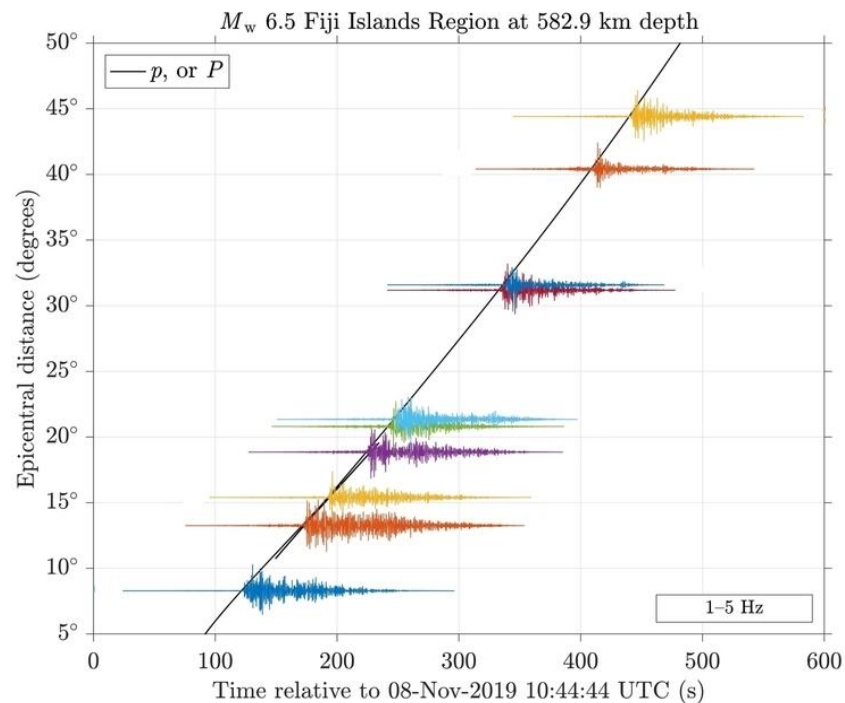
South Pacific Plume Imaging and Modeling — 1



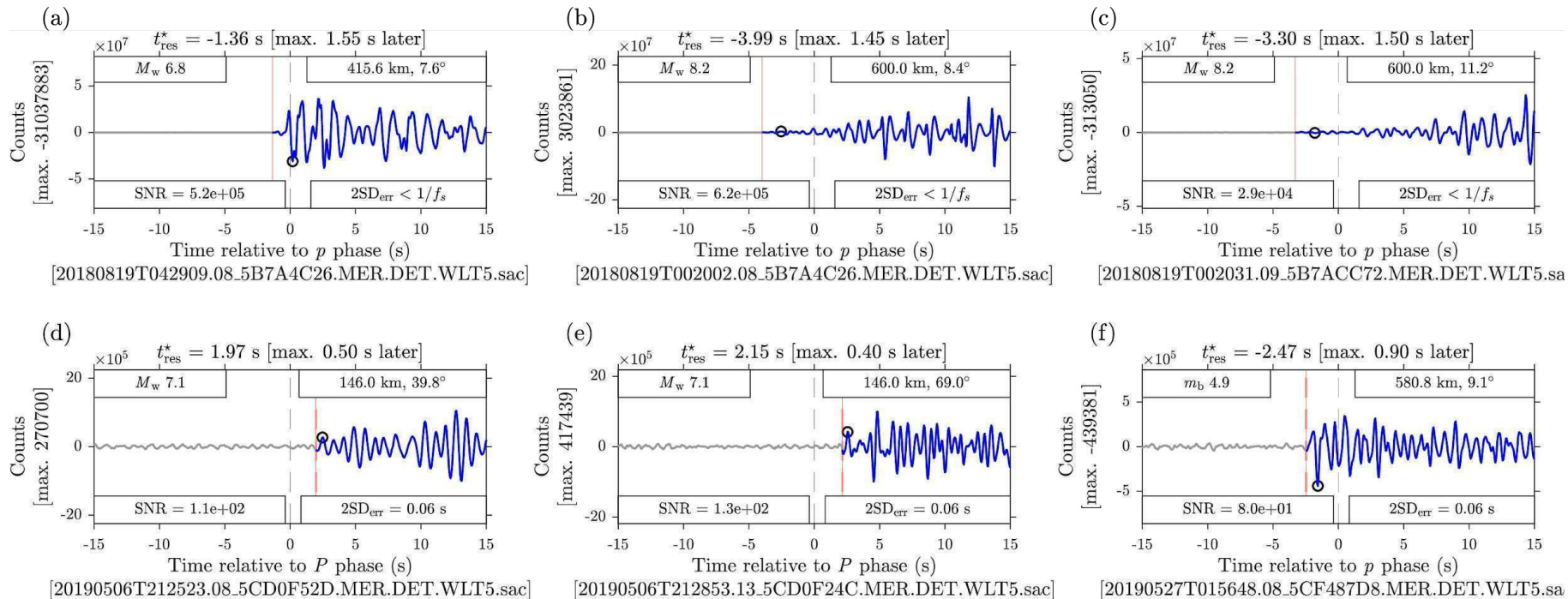
South Pacific Plume Imaging and Modeling — 2



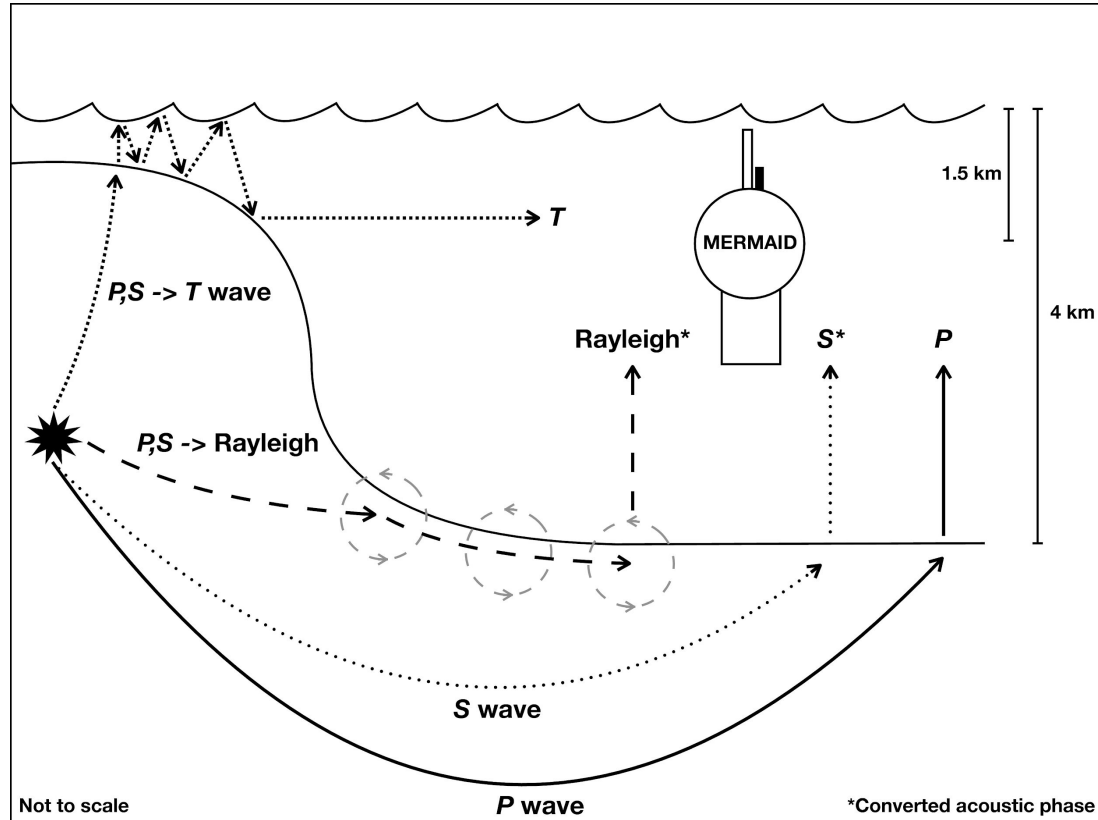
South Pacific Plume Imaging and Modeling — 3



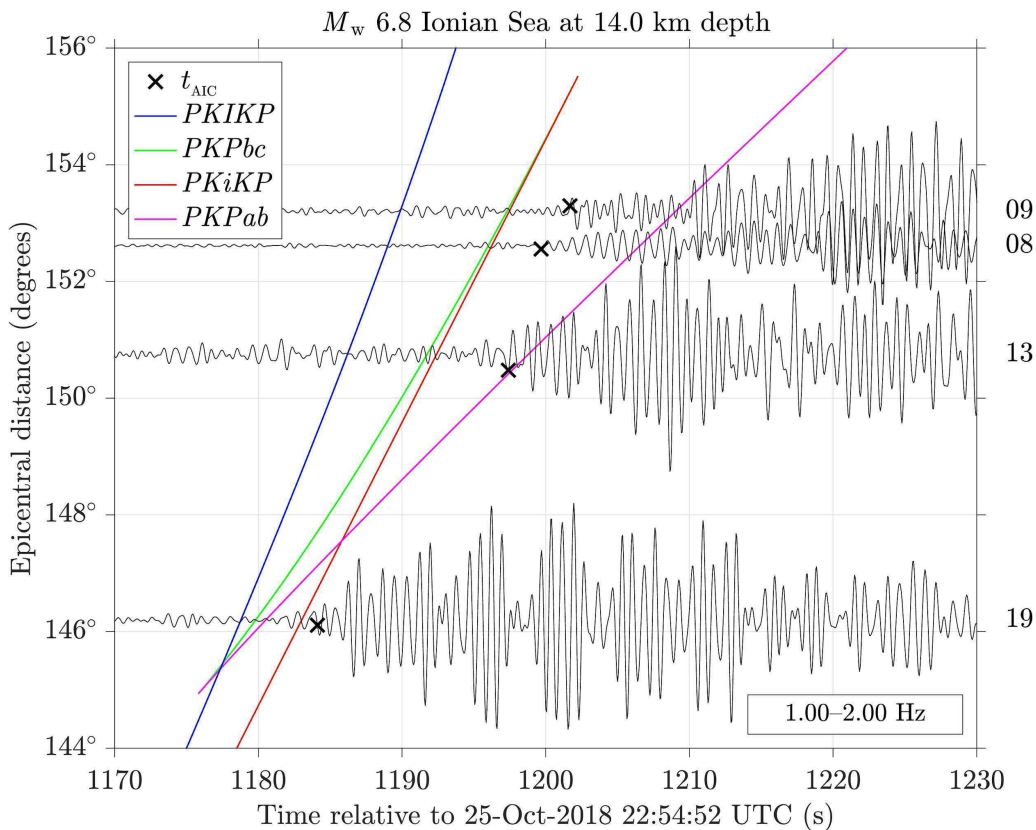
South Pacific Plume Imaging and Modeling — 4



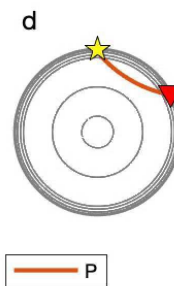
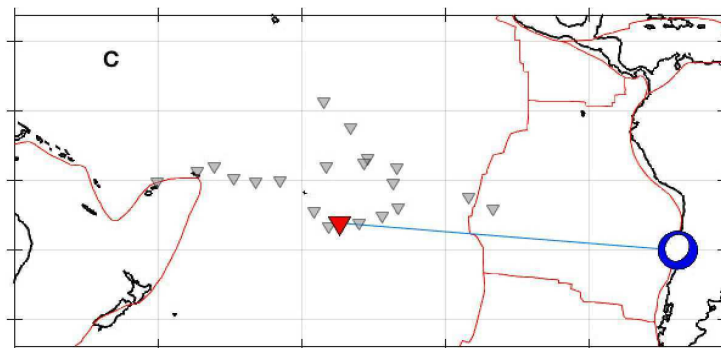
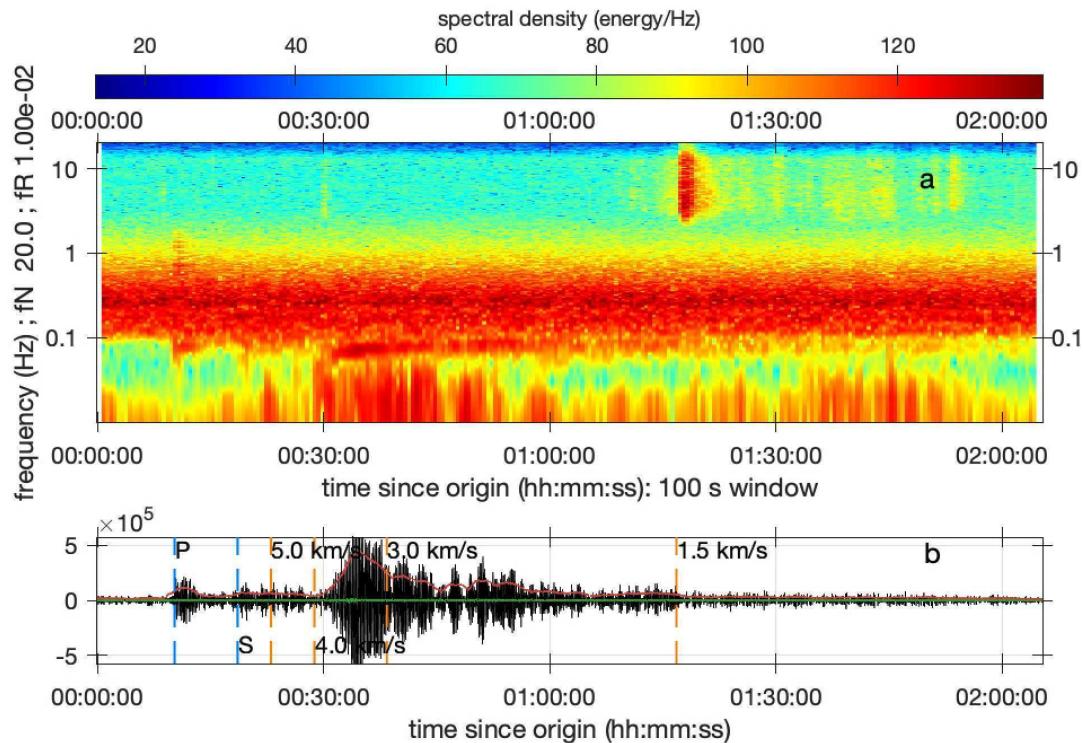
Beyond the first arrival — 1



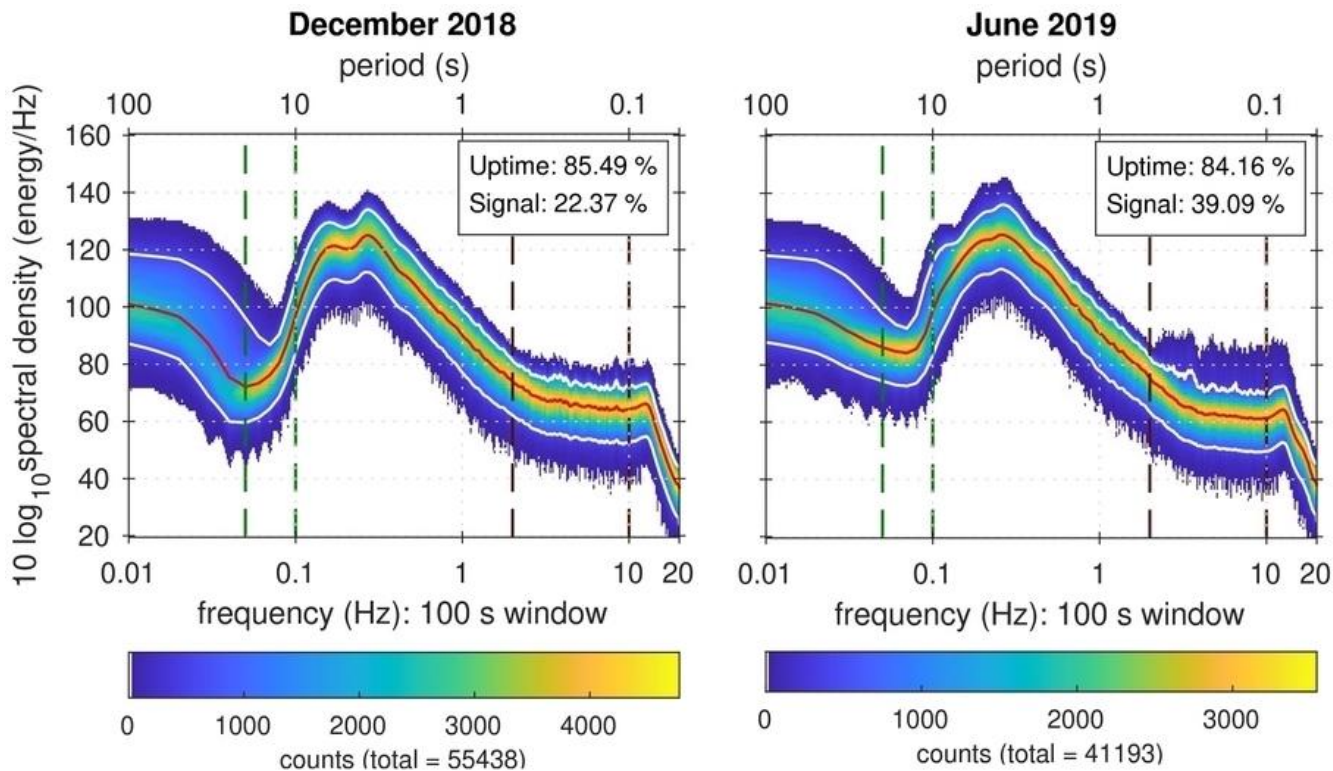
Beyond the first arrival — 2 Core phases



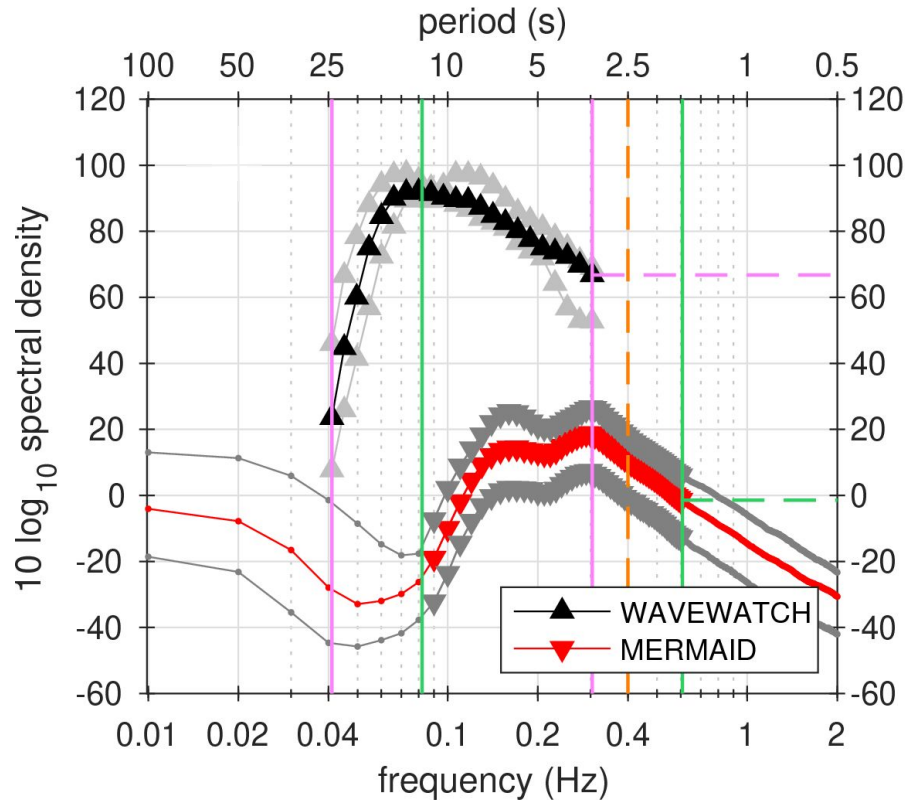
Beyond the first arrival — 3 Surface waves



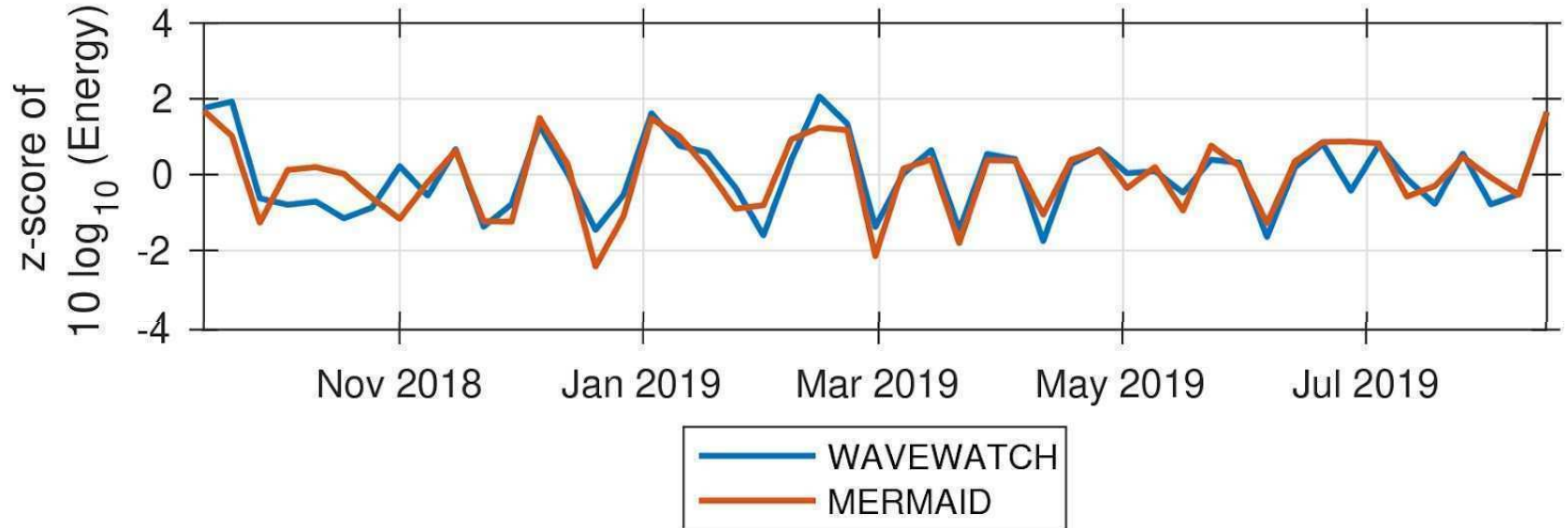
Noise — 1 Infrasonic ambient noise



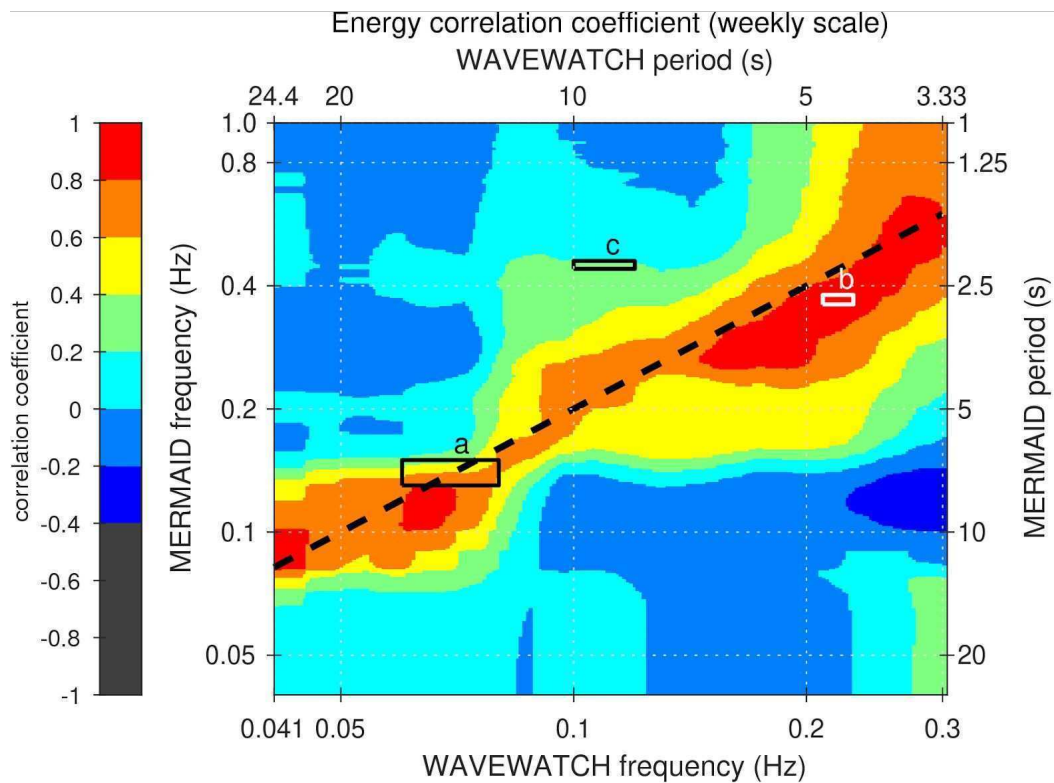
Noise — 2 Ocean gravity waves



Noise — 3 Correlation at the doubling frequency

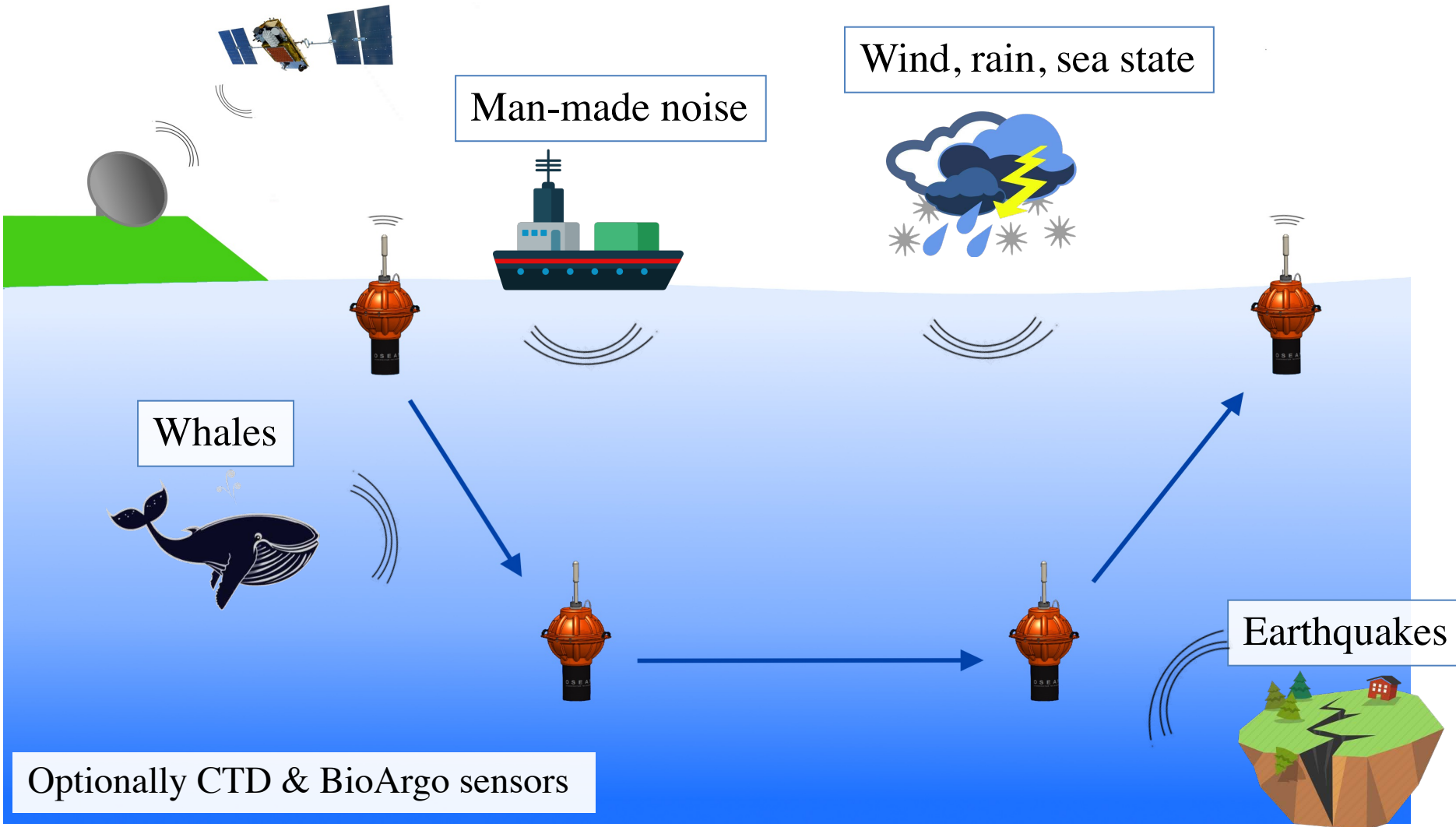


Noise — 4



MERMAID floats: key points

- **Seismo-acoustic** measurements in the **open oceans**.
- On an **ARGO-style float** – passively drifting at 1500m depth, 5+ years of recording, surfacing every few days to send data.
- Primary mission: record earthquakes. But “hears” all ocean noises.
- **Bigger batteries** than ARGO. Hardware & software support for **flexible addition of other applications** (phys/chem/bio...)
- First multi-disciplinary mission scheduled for 2024.



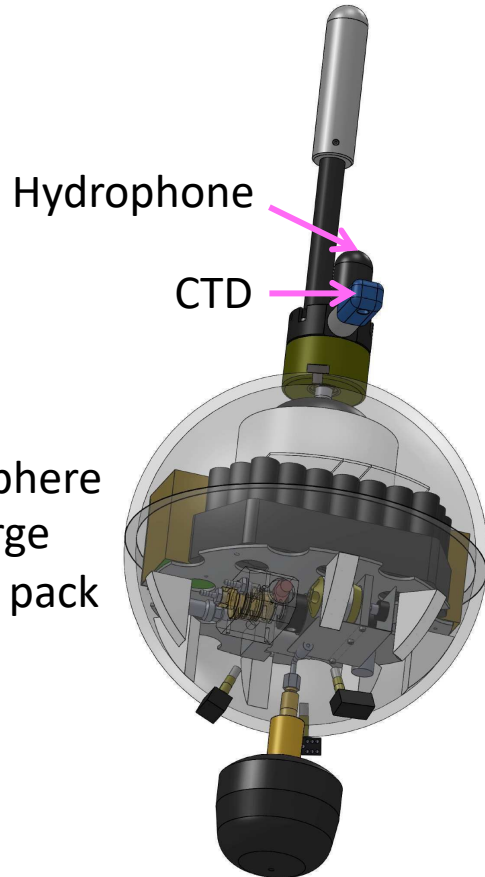
~75 MERMAIDS active since 2018.



UN Decade Project EarthScope-Oceans
(earthscopeoceans.org)

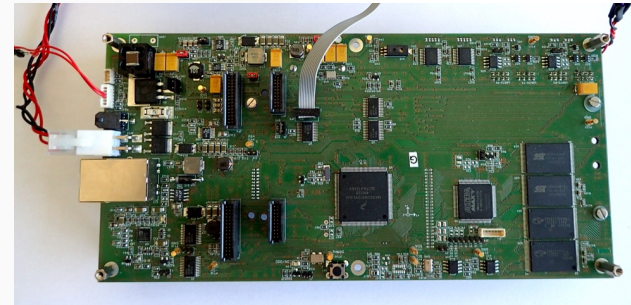
earthscope
OCEANS

Large batteries & flexible addition of sensors

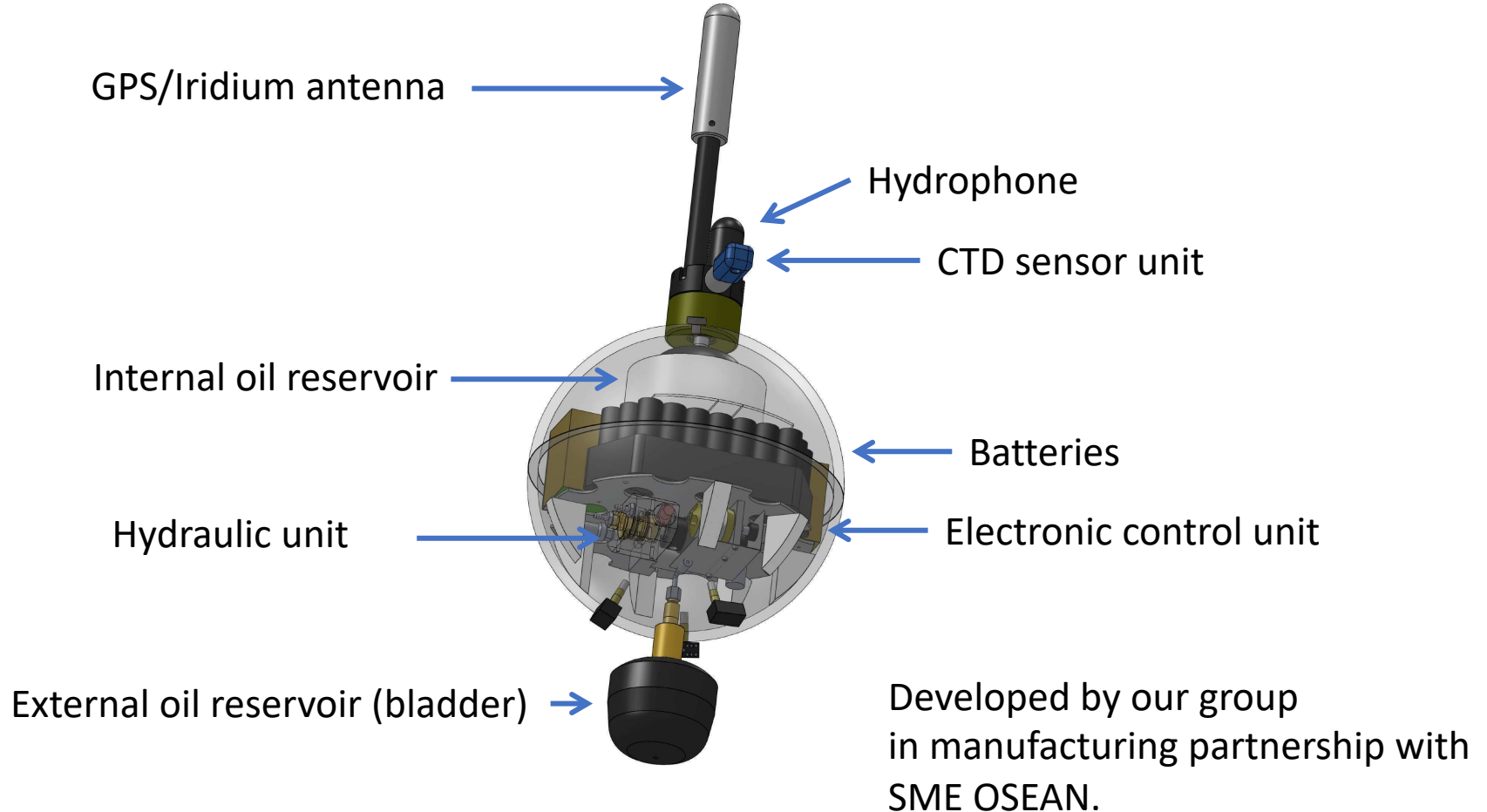


- Supports up to 8 sensors.
- Adding & testing applications through a high-level Domain Specific Language.

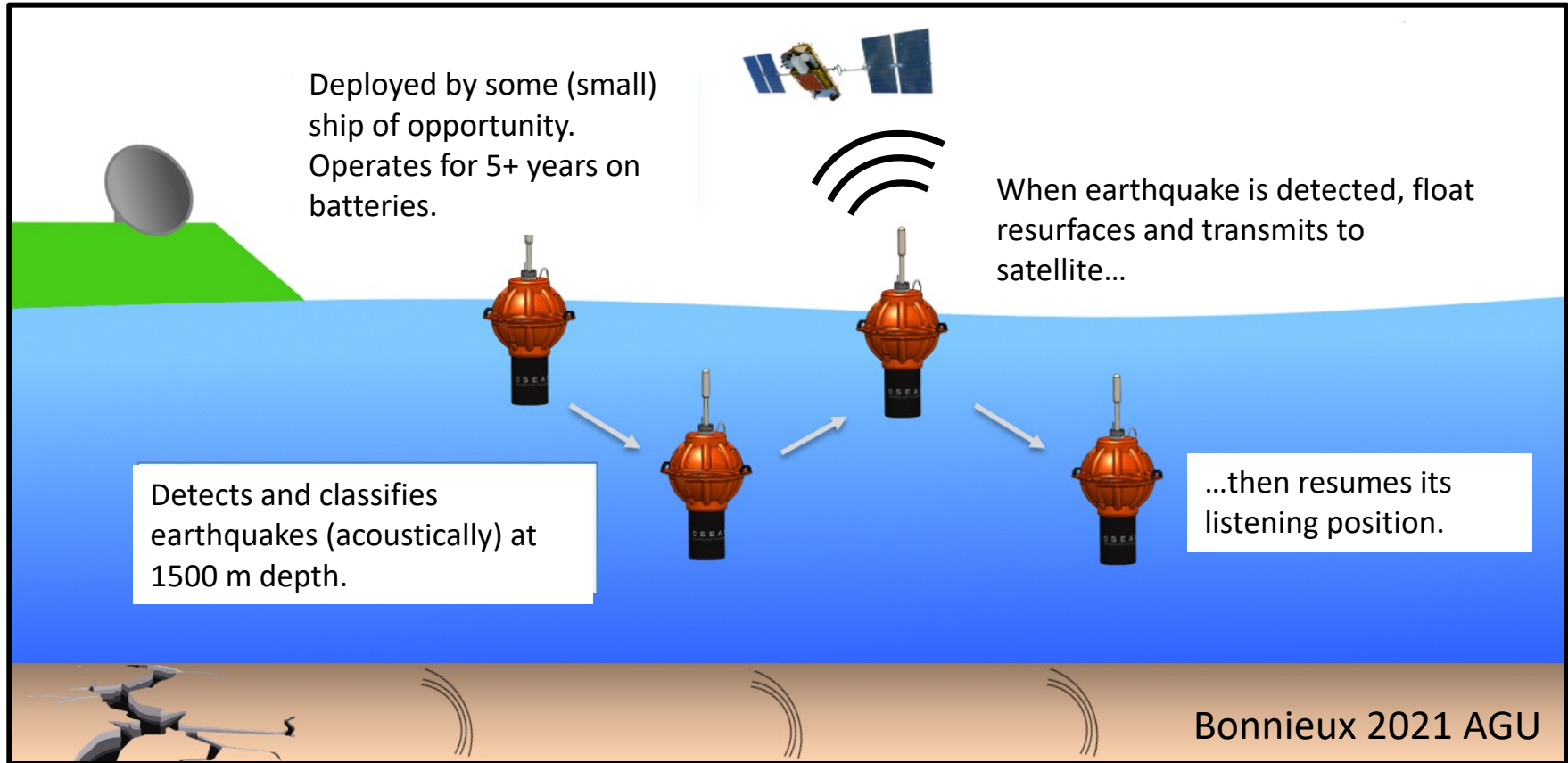
```
1 Mission:
2   ParkTime: 7 days
3   ParkDepth: 1500 meters
4
5 Coordinator:
6   ParkAcqModes: helloFFT during 10 minutes every 1 hour
7
8 ContinuousAcqMode helloFFT:
9 Input:
10  sensor: HydrophoneHF(20000)
11  data: x(128)
12  overlap: 32
13
14 Variables:
15   Array spectrum(128)
16
17 RealTimeSequence main:
18   spectrum = fft(x, 128, HANNING)
19 endseq;
20 endmode;
```



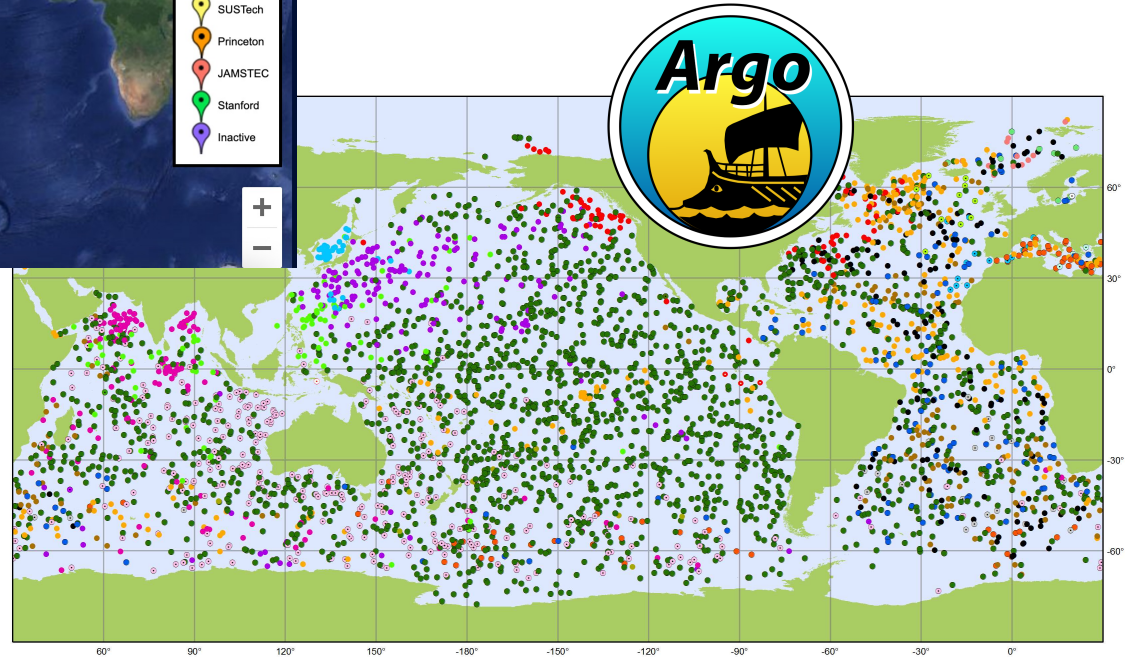
Components of a MERMAID float



Operation cycle of a Mermaid

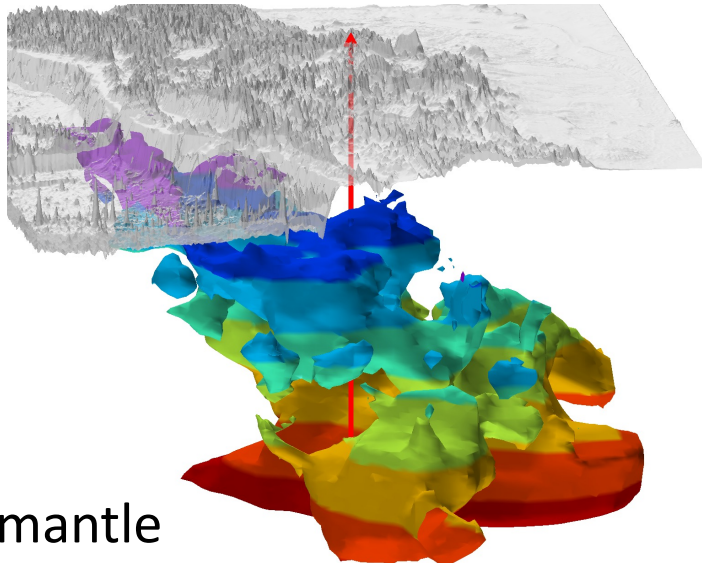
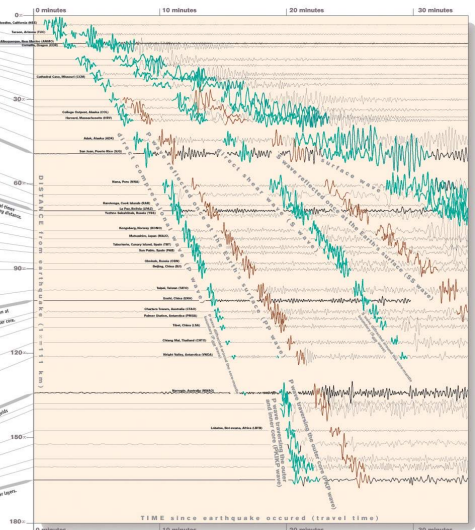
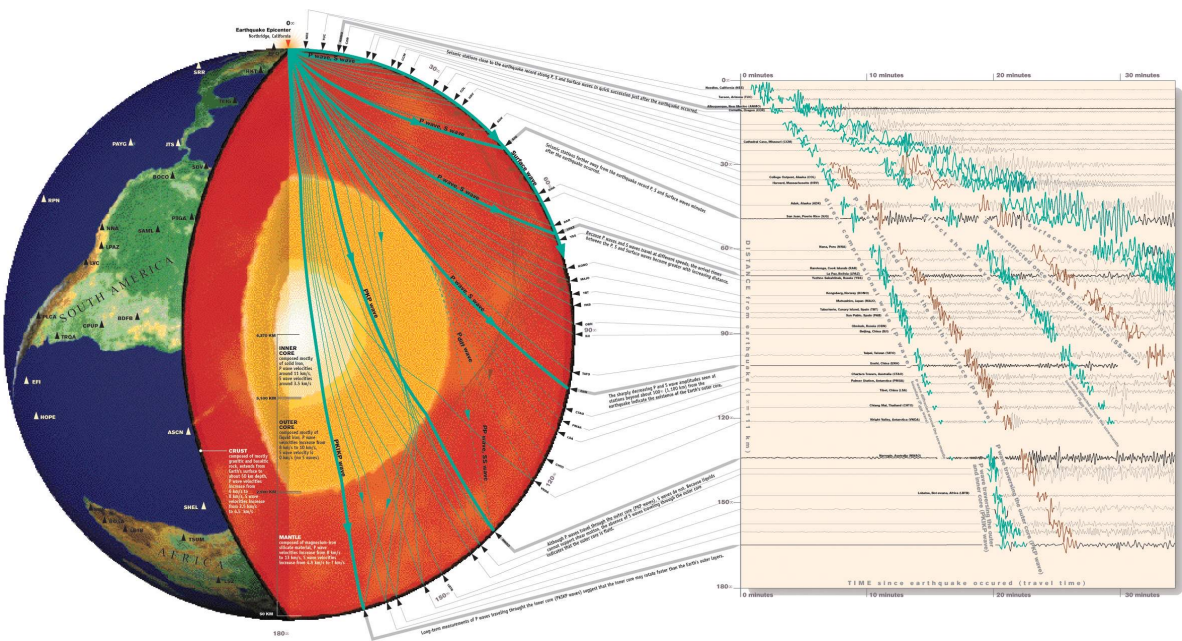


Current network, aiming for Argo-like coverage

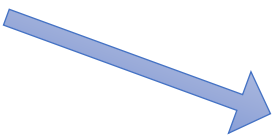


2021 United Nations Decade
2030 of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development

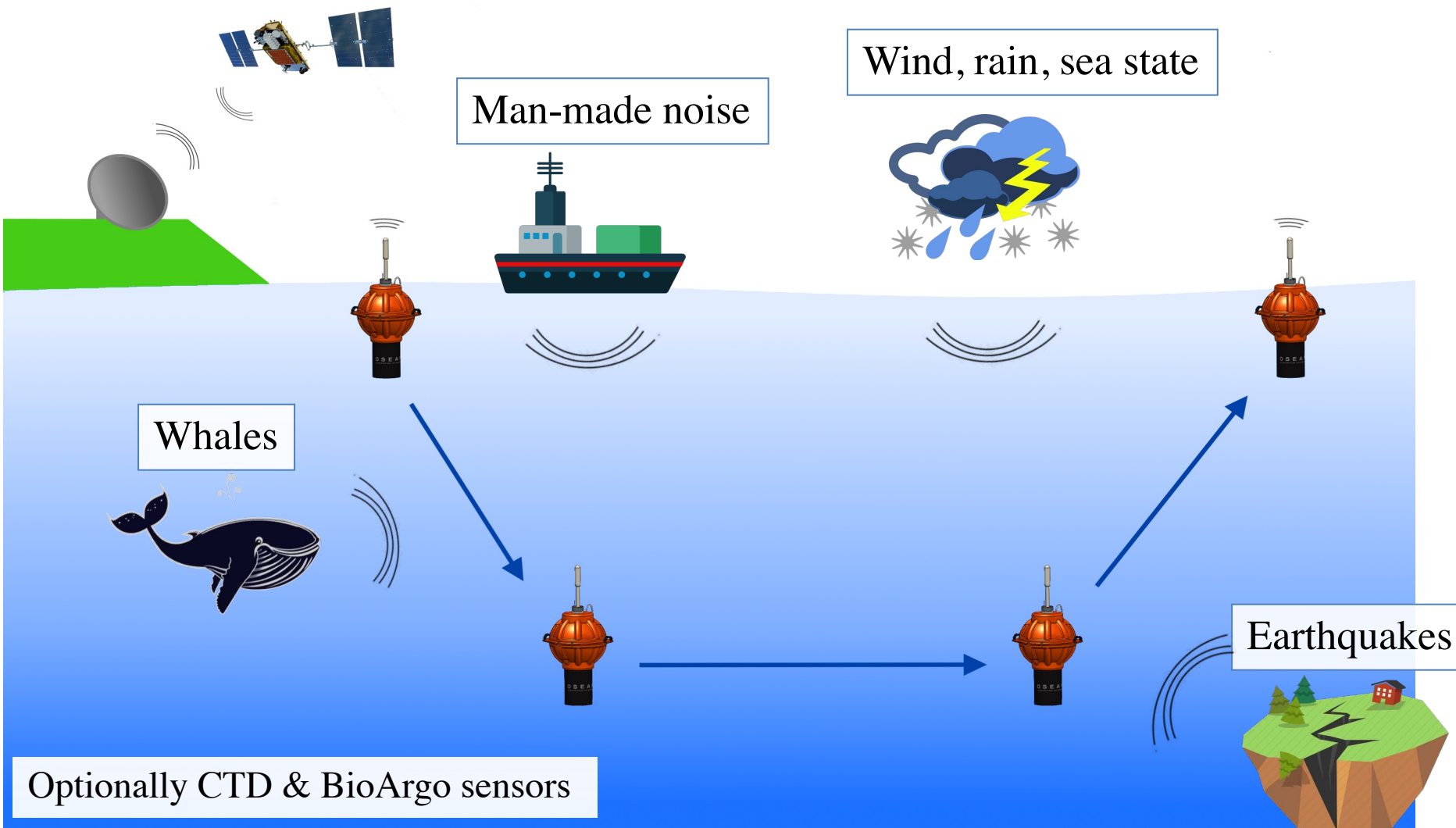
Basic quest: Seismograms from oceanic areas globally



Earthquakes recordable as seismograms



Tomographic images of the mantle



Man-made noise

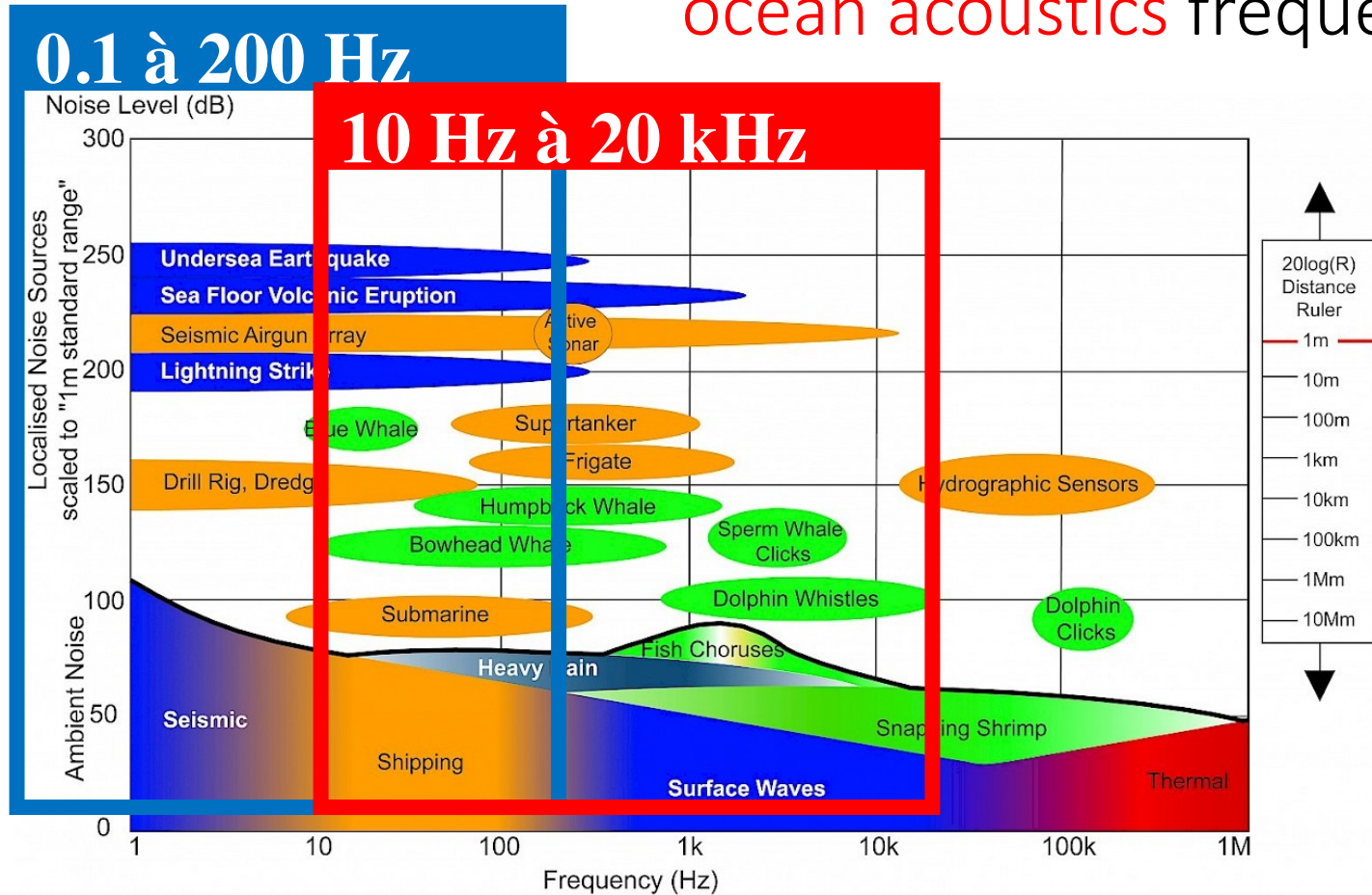
Wind, rain, sea state

Whales

Optionally CTD & BioArgo sensors

Earthquakes

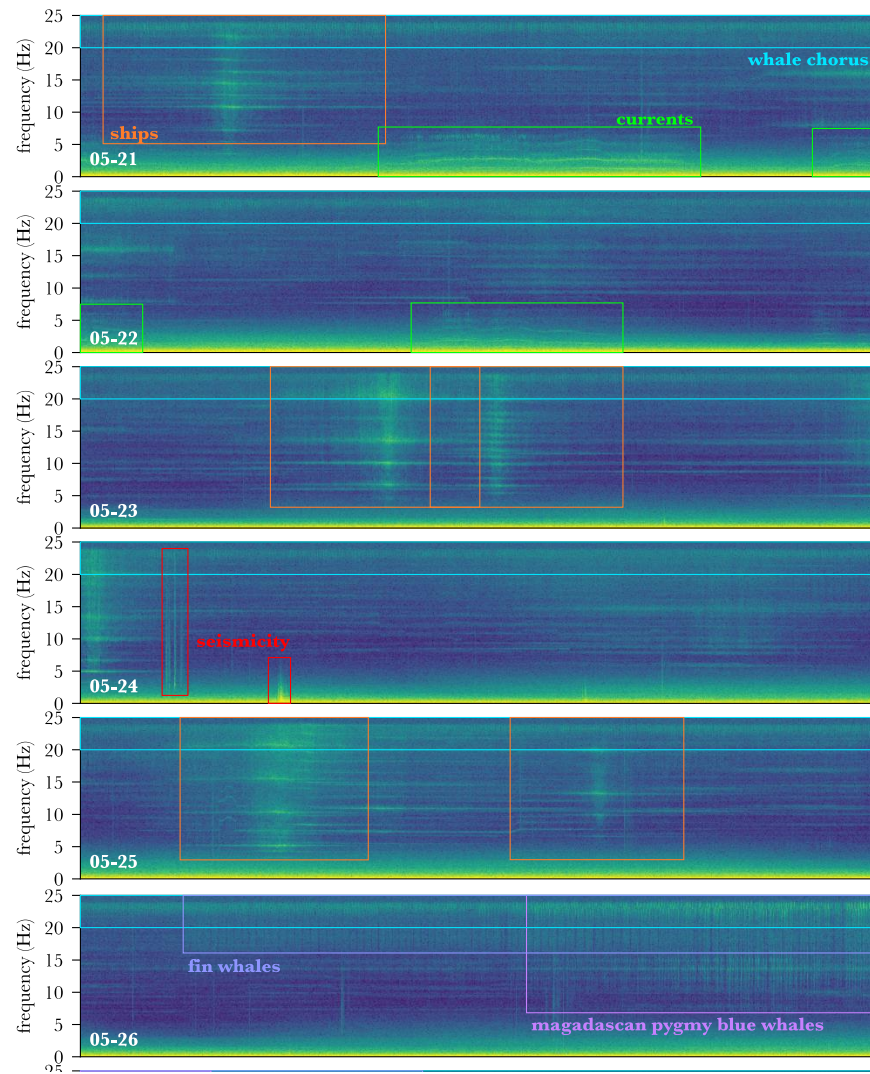
Two hydrophones targeting **seismological** and **ocean acoustics** frequencies.



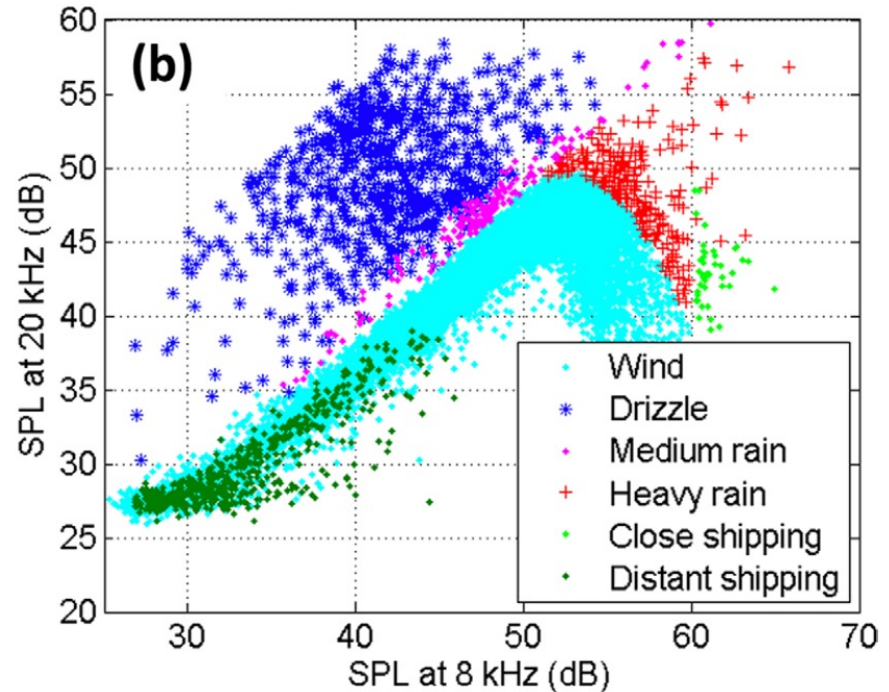
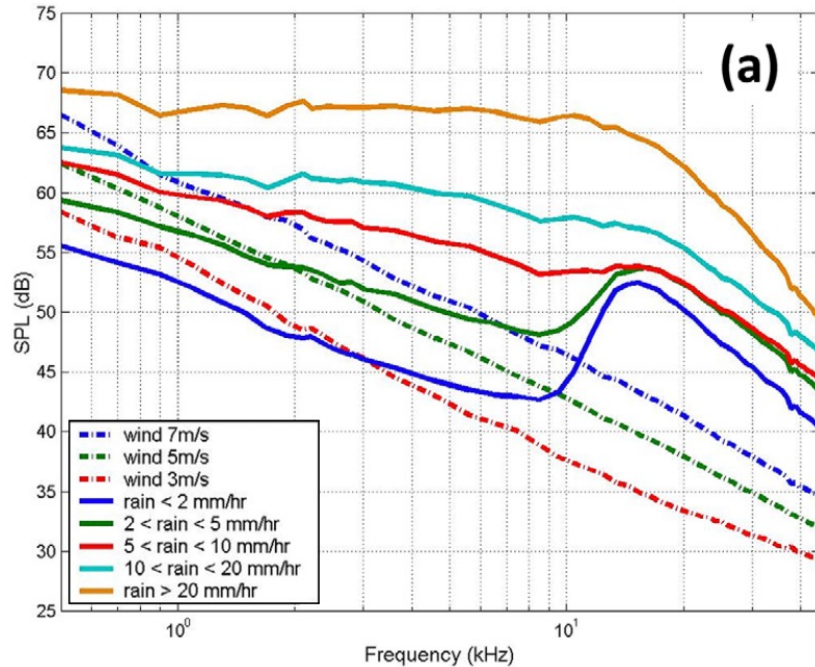
The targeted ocean sounds have long been recorded on ocean-bottom seismometers & hydrophones.

Six days of continuous spectrograms (21-26 May 2013) on an OBS' hydrophone near La Réunion island, southern Indian Ocean, shows transient signals of ship noise, various whale species, earthquakes and sea-bottom water currents. 5-25 Hz represents seismology's upper frequency limit, but ocean acoustics' "ultra-low" band.

Alister Trabattoni 2020 PhD thesis



In development: Embedded algorithm for acoustic proxies of wind, rain & sea state (MSc thesis I. Reinecke)



Yang, J., S.C. Riser, J.A. Nystuen, W.E. Asher, and A.T. Jessup. 2015. Regional rainfall measurements using the Passive Aquatic Listener during the SPURS field campaign. *Oceanography* 28(1):124–133.

Targeted application: Mapping ship noise in the open ocean.



Figure 18. Cavitation generated by the propeller of the *R/V Meteor* during the RHUM-RUM recovery cruise. This phenomenon is due to a rapid pressure drop at the blade tips and produces high broadband acoustic noise.

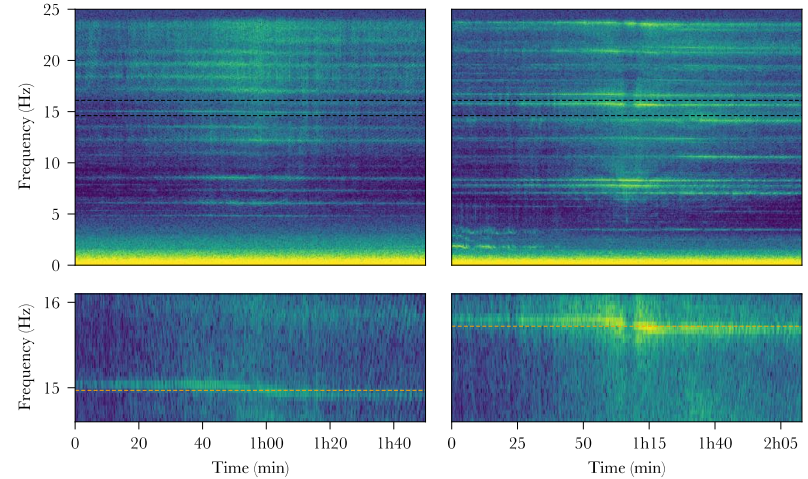


Figure 20. Examples of Doppler effects visible on hydrophone recordings of two ships passing near RR03. (a & b) Spectrograms when the two ships are at less than 30 km from the OBS. The first one (a) passes at about 3 km of the OBS and the second one (b) at about 6 km of the OBS. CPA time location is at the centre of the spectrograms. Different narrow-band peak structures can be observed for each ship corresponding to the activities of the propellers and blades. (c & d) Frequency zoom on the black dashed area: due to the Doppler effect the frequency peaks slightly shift around the true emitted frequency (extrapolated dashed orange line). The Doppler effect is null when the ship is travelling perpendicular to the OBS, hence at its closest point of approach.

Targeted application: Mapping whales in the open ocean.

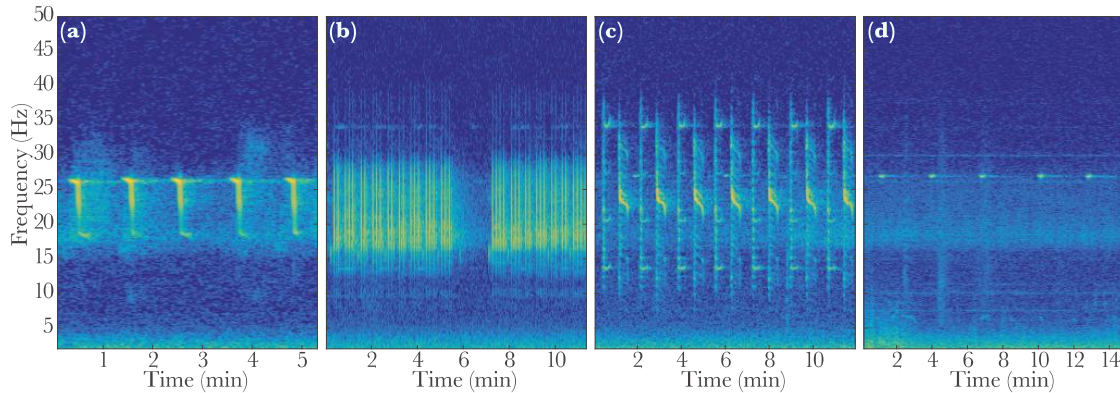


Figure 22. Different whale species recorded above the Southwest Indian Ridge during RHUM-RUM experiment, adapted from (Dréo *et al.* 2018). (a) Antarctic blue whale. (b) Fin whale. (c) Madagascan Pygmy blue whale. (d) Unknown P-call. Note that the fin whale on (b) stops singing around the 6th minute most likely to breathe at the surface. The duration of that break is characteristic of a species and is called the inter-series interval (ISI). Those recordings come from the few OBSs which were operating at 100 Hz. For other OBSs, the spectrogram is truncated at 25 Hz for DEPAS instruments and 31,25 Hz for INSU instruments.

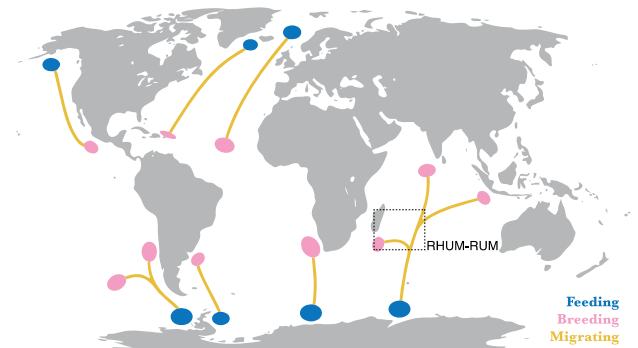
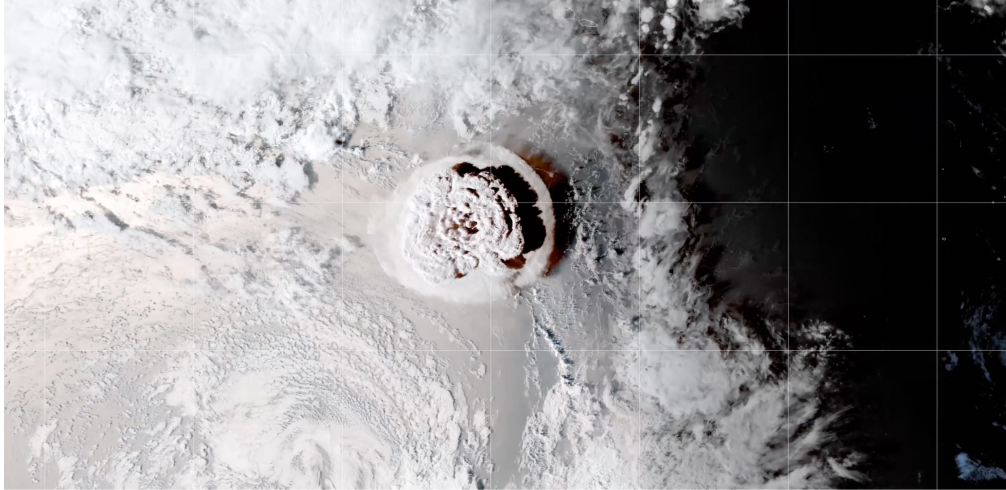


Figure 21. Migratory routes of blue whales. Other whales have different migratory routes, but the common pattern is to head to the Arctic/Antarctic in summer and to head to hot areas in winter. RHUM-RUM experiment is located on a breeding and migratory area, and a variety of species can be observed according to the period of the year. Adapted from www.offshoremap.tracel.com.

Various migrating whale species recorded on an ocean-bottom hydrophone near La Réunion .

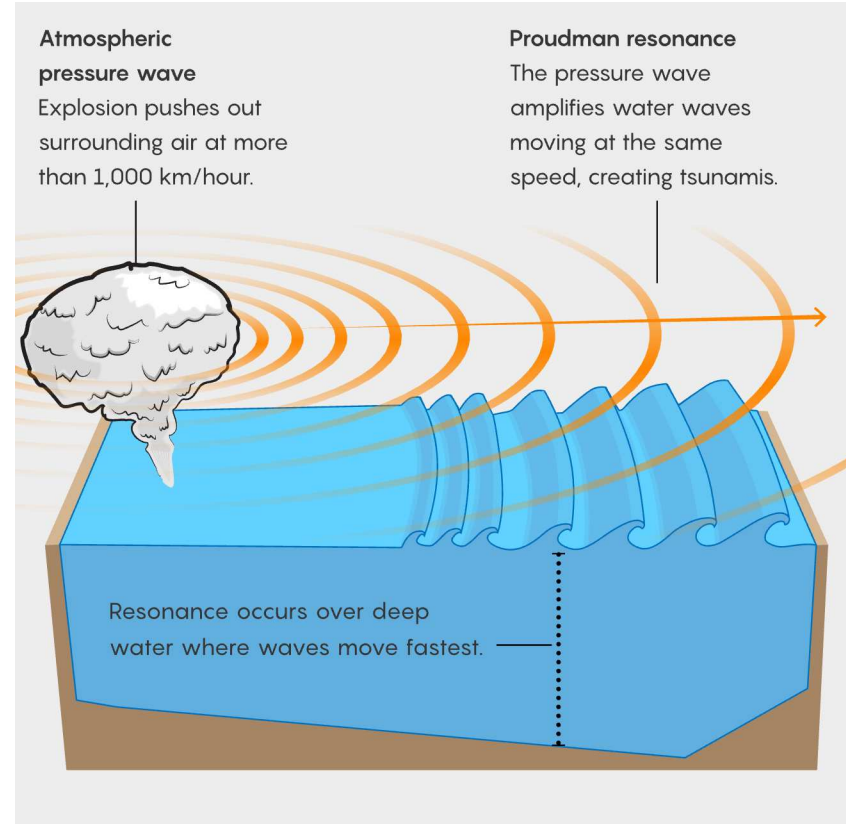
Targeted applications: Underwater volcano eruptions (& tsunamis)



Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai's eruption was one of the most powerful on record.

NASA Earth Observatory/NCAA/NESDIS/STAR

The Hunga Tonga eruption was recorded clearly by the current fleet of South Pacific MERMAID.



Atmospheric pressure wave

Explosion pushes out surrounding air at more than 1,000 km/hour.

Proudman resonance

The pressure wave amplifies water waves moving at the same speed, creating tsunamis.

Resonance occurs over deep water where waves move fastest.

Image credit NASA / M. Sherman, Qanta magazine

Domain Specific Language “MeLa” implements applications, & hides the complexities of embedded programming.

In MeLa: **1** file / **20** lines of code

```
1 Mission:
2   ParkTime: 7 days
3   ParkDepth: 1500 meters
4
5 Coordinator:
6   ParkAcqModes: helloFFT during 10 minutes every 1 hour
7
8 ContinuousAcqMode helloFFT:
9 Input:
10  sensor: HydrophoneHF(20000)
11  data: x(128)
12  overlap: 32
13
14 Variables:
15  Array spectrum(128)
16
17 RealTimeSequence main:
18  spectrum = fft(x, 128, HANNING)
19 endseq;
20 endmode;
```

In C: **10** files / **442** lines of code

```
SRC_ROOT=src

CPPFLAGS+=-IS(SRC_ROOT)

LD_PATH=boards
#####
SRC_SRC+=$(SRC_ROOT)/Coordinator_task.c
SRC_SRC+=$(SRC_ROOT)/shared.c

SRC_SRC+=$(SRC_ROOT)/Simple_task.c
SRC_SRC+=$(SRC_ROOT)/HydrophoneBF_task.c

void Coordinator_task(void* parameters) {
    init_board(0);
    Simple_semaphore = xSemaphoreCreateMutex();
    xTaskCreate(Simple_task, "Simple_task", 2048, NULL, 3, &Simple_task_handle);
    xTaskCreate(HydrophoneBF_task, "HydrophoneBF_task", 2048, NULL, 19, &HydrophoneBF
    while(1) {
        _update_mission_sequence();
        _wait_low_power_mode(1000);
    }
}

void HydrophoneBF_task(void * parameters){
    int32_t sample;
    int i = 0;
    xSemaphore = xSemaphoreCreateMutex();
    xSemaphoreTake(Simple_semaphore, portMAX_DELAY);
    vTaskSuspend(NULL);
    while (1) {
        sample = get_HydrophoneBF_sample();
        if (Simple_require_samples) {
            x_Simple_fill->data[i] = sample;
            i ++;
            if (i >= x_Simple_fill->len) {
                if (x_Simple_fill == &x_Simple_buff_1) {
                    x_Simple_process = &x_Simple_buff_1;
                    x_Simple_fill = &x_Simple_buff_2;
                }
                else {
                    x_Simple_process = &x_Simple_buff_2;
                    x_Simple_fill = &x_Simple_buff_1;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

if (mission_step == DESCENT) {
    descent_cycle_time_s = getdate() - descent_start_time_s;
    if (!Simple_is_running) {
        resume_Simple_task();
    }
}
else if (mission_step == PARK) {
    park_cycle_time_s = getdate() - park_start_time_s;
    if (!Simple_is_running) {
        resume_Simple_task();
    }
}
if (Simple_is_running) {
    suspend_Simple_task();
}
}
else if (mission_step == ASCENT) {
    ascent_cycle_time_s = getdate() - ascent_start_time_s;
    if (!Simple_is_running) {
        resume_Simple_task();
    }
}
if (Simple_is_running) {
    suspend_Simple_task();
}
}
}
else if (mission_step == SURFACE) {
    surface_cycle_time_s = getdate() - surface_start_time_s;
    if (Simple_is_running) {
        suspend_Simple_task();
    }
}
if (buffer_to_flush == true) {
    serialPrintString("Write on files\n");
    buffer_to_flush = false;
}
}

void resume_Simple_task() {
    Simple_require_samples = true;
    ask_start_HydrophoneBF();
    vTaskResume(Simple_task_handle);
    Simple_is_running = true;
}

void suspend_Simple_task() {
    Simple_require_samples = false;
    ask_stop_HydrophoneBF();
    vTaskSuspend(Simple_task_handle);
    Simple_is_running = false;
}
```

Domain Specific Language “MeLa” checks & arbitrates the applications’ resource requirements.

 **Success**

Autonomy:

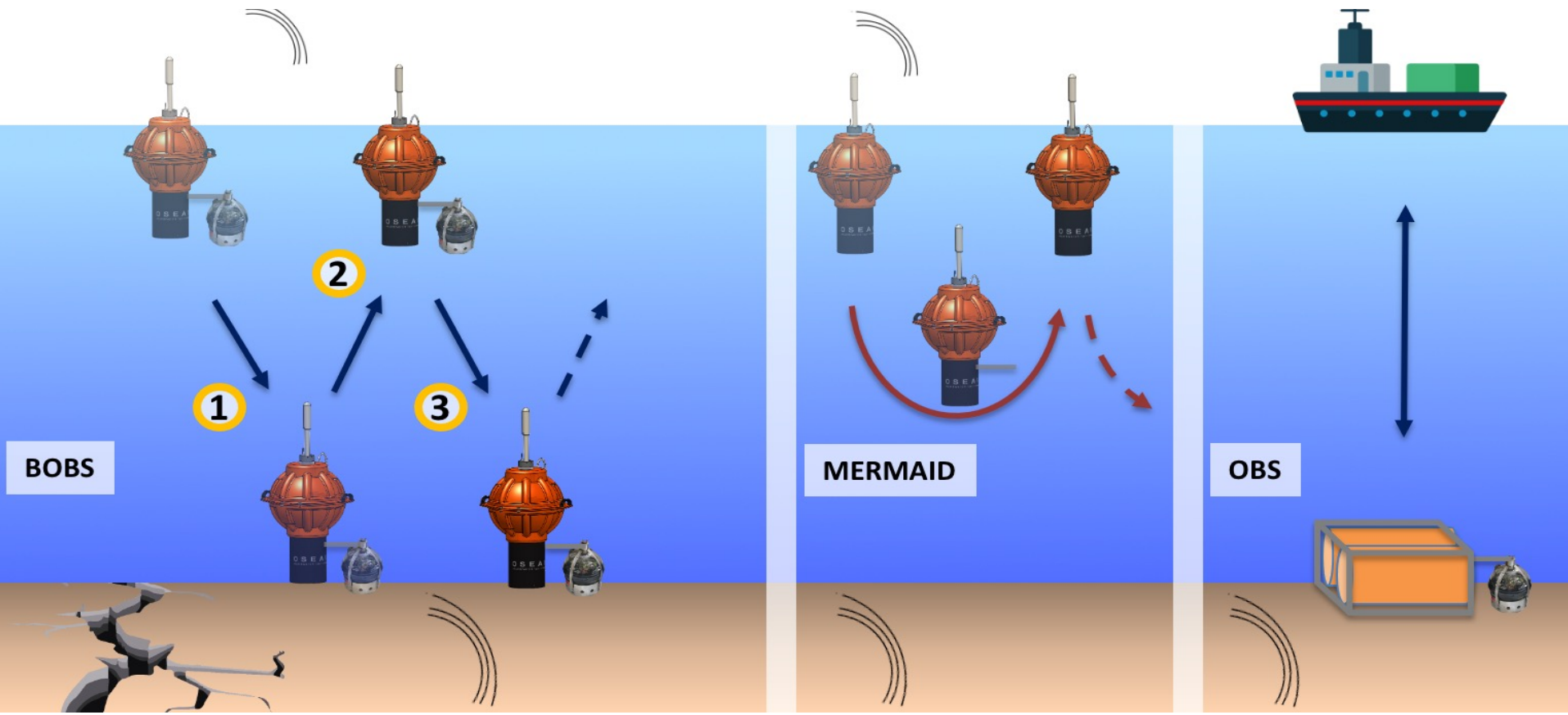
242 cycles

5.2 years

Energy consumption rate:

Mission step	Processor (%)	Sensors (%)	Transmission (%)	Actuators (%)
Descent	0.3	0	0	1.1
Park	33.3	37.7	0	0
Ascent	0.1	0	0	25.9
Surface	0	0	1.6	0

Perspective: deep (4000-6000m) and seafloor-landing models are in development.



Synergies sought with the ocean sciences

Perspectives include:

- Acoustics up to 20 kHz
- Non-acoustic measurements
- Bottom-landing float (built & tested)
- Descent to 6000 m depth (funded)
- YOUR application?

