

Automated High-Resolution Tracking of Sea Ice Extent Offshore Oliktok Point, Alaska, using Distributed Acoustic Sensing and Machine Learning

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AGU FALL MEETING

Chicago, IL & Online Everywhere

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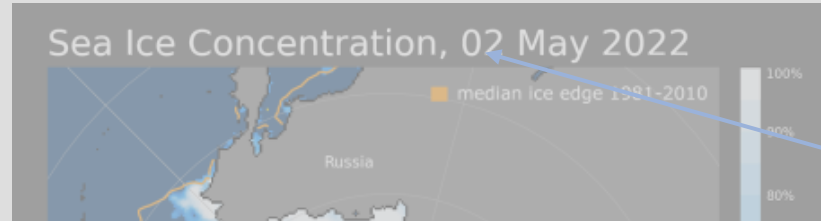


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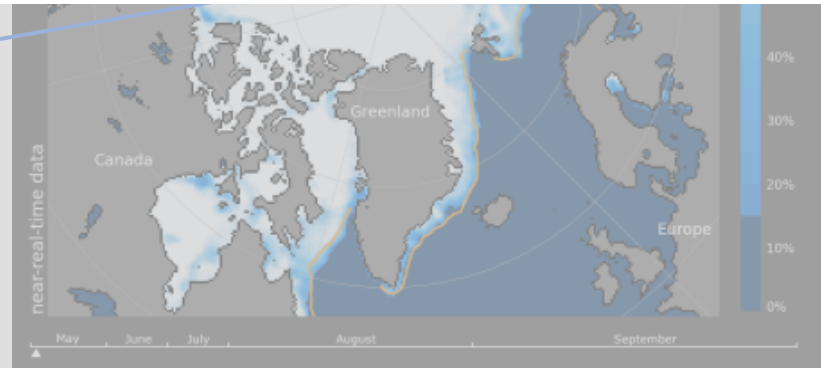
LABORATORY DIRECTED
& DEVELOPMENT

Satellites provides an estimate of ice concentration but with low resolution



Time resolution ~ days

What other instrumentation or methodology could provide a better resolution ?



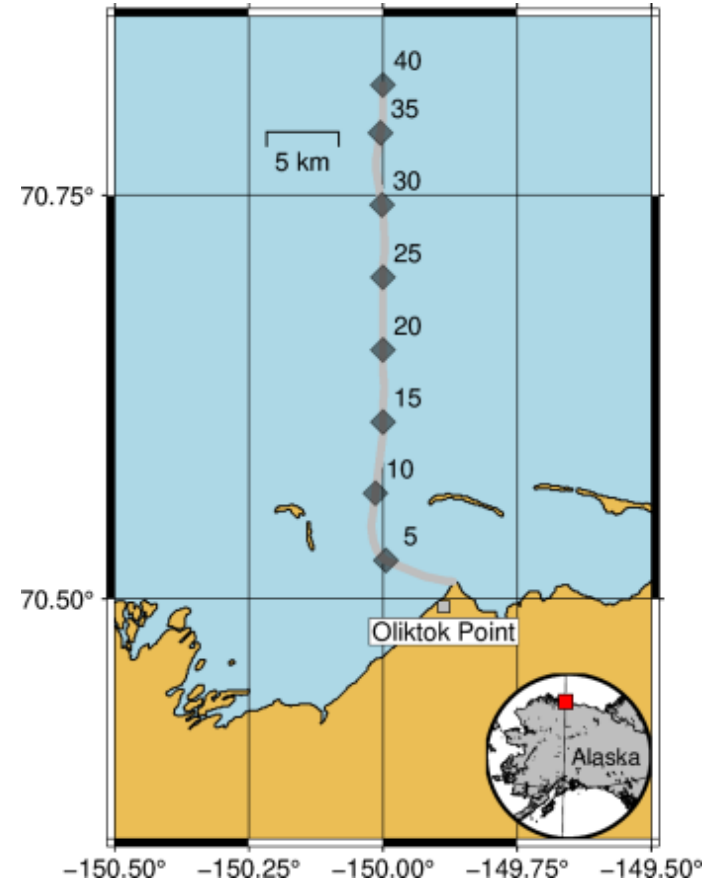
Spatial resolution ~ kms

Animation from the National Snow and Ice Data Center

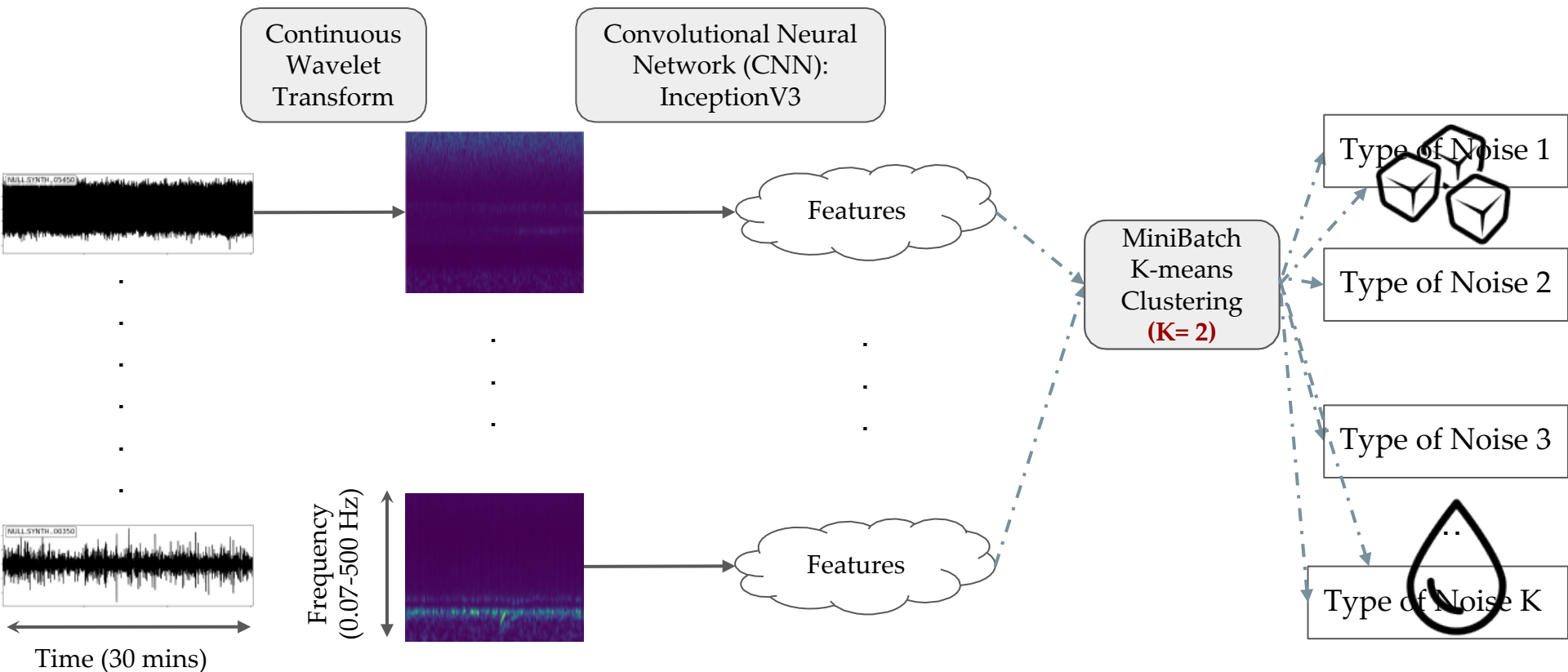


Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS) in Alaska could help to better approximate sea ice extent

- Record out to 37 km
- Spatial resolution of ~~2 m~~ ^{200 m} and gauge length of 10 m.
- Sample rate is 1000 Hz
- Two weeks of data:
 - November 2021
 - July 2021
- Data size = 4.0 TBs

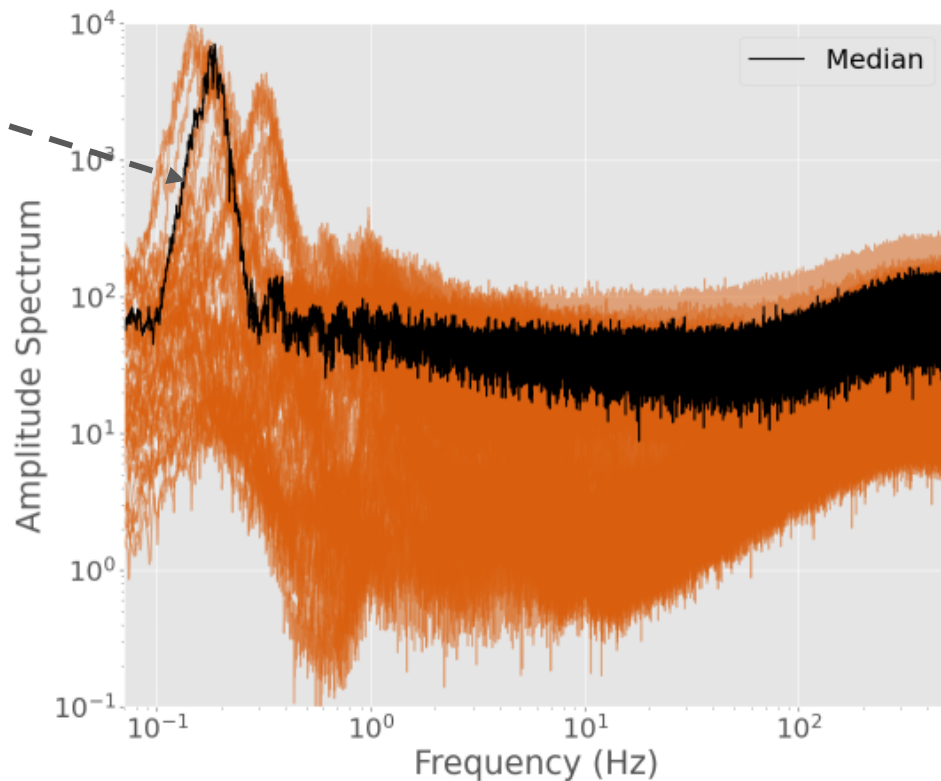
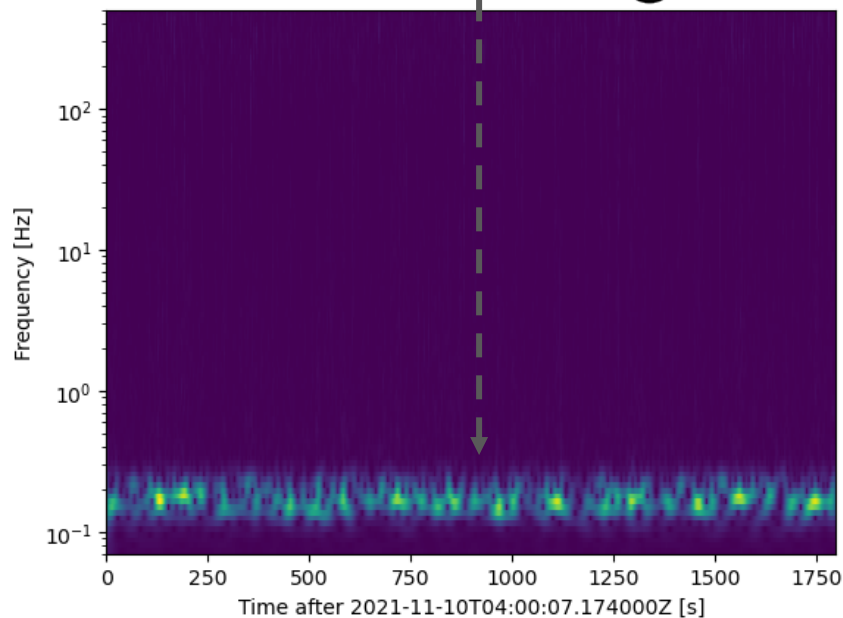


Methodology: From waveforms to clusters



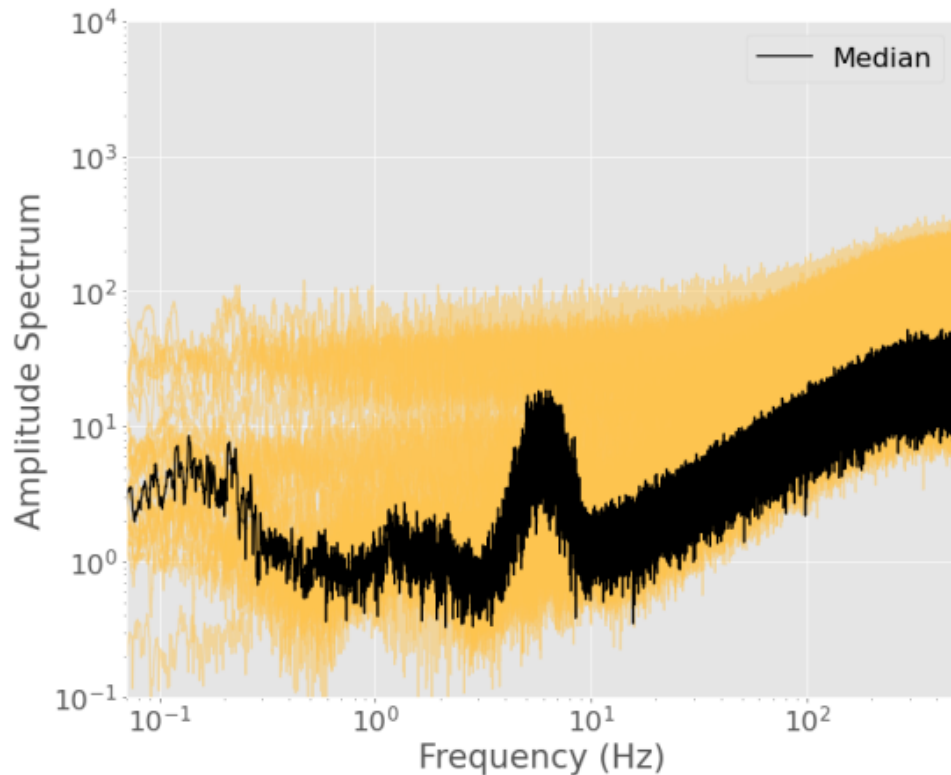
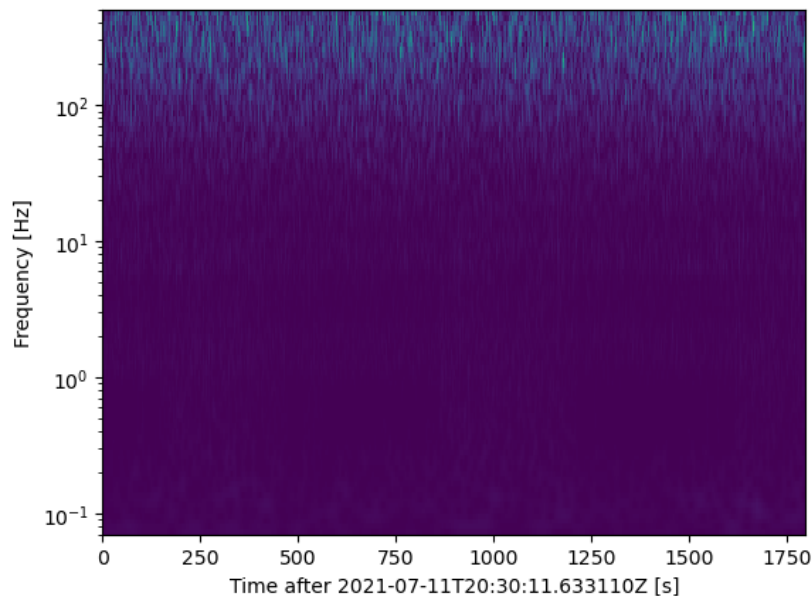
Anatomy of Cluster 1 (Water) = Energy concentrated at 0.1-0.5 Hz

Wind-driven gravity waves in open water

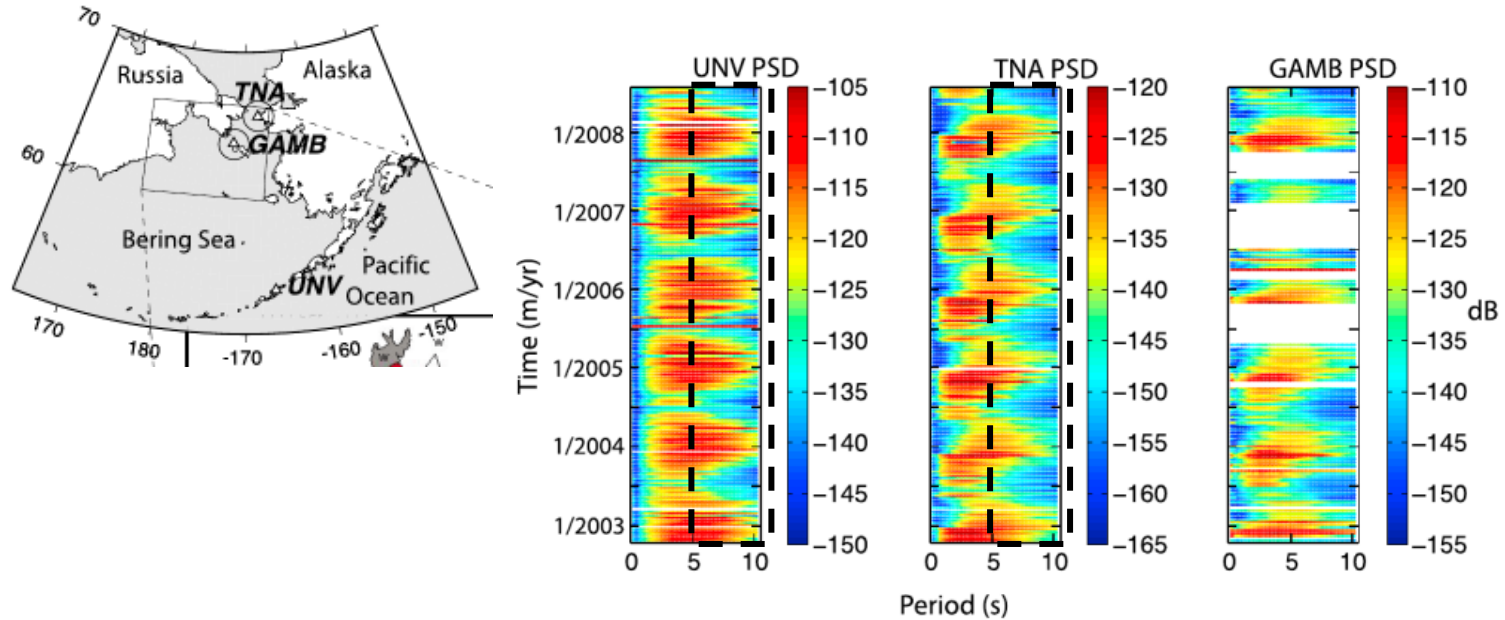


Anatomy of Cluster 2 (Ice) = Low Energy across entire spectrum and minor peak at ~ 6 Hz

Wave energy attenuated by sea ice

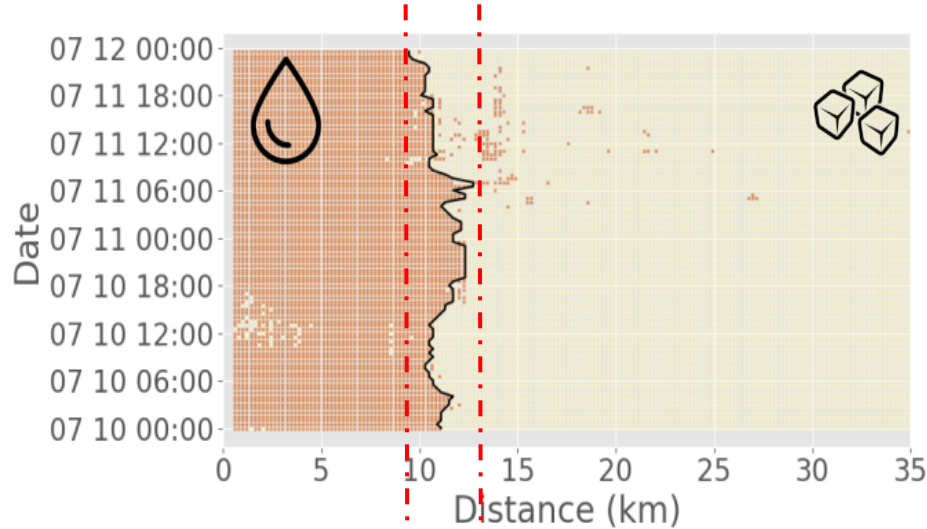


Sea Ice attenuates microseism amplitudes: Antarctica and Bering Sea (Alaska)



DAS reveals sea ice extension with higher resolution than satellites

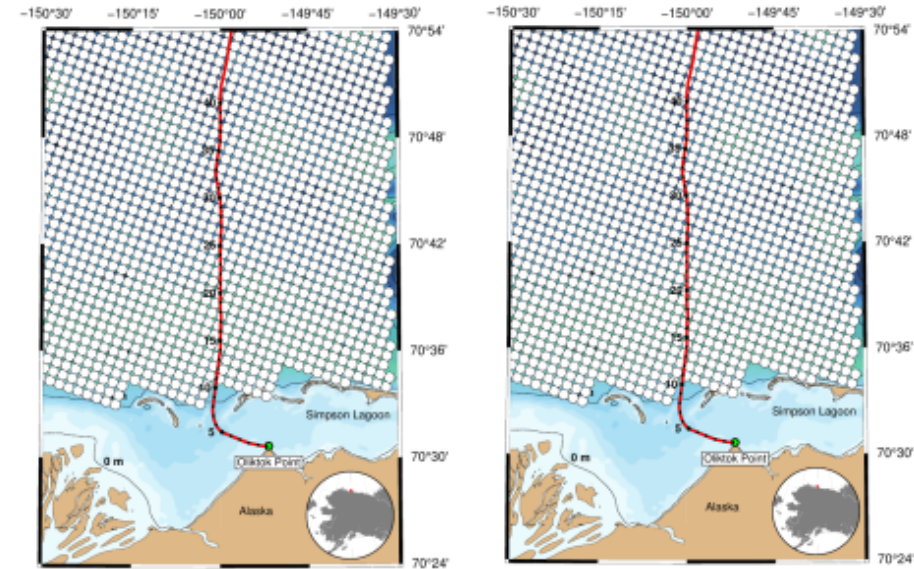
Δx (48 hrs) = 3.2 km



2021-Jul-10

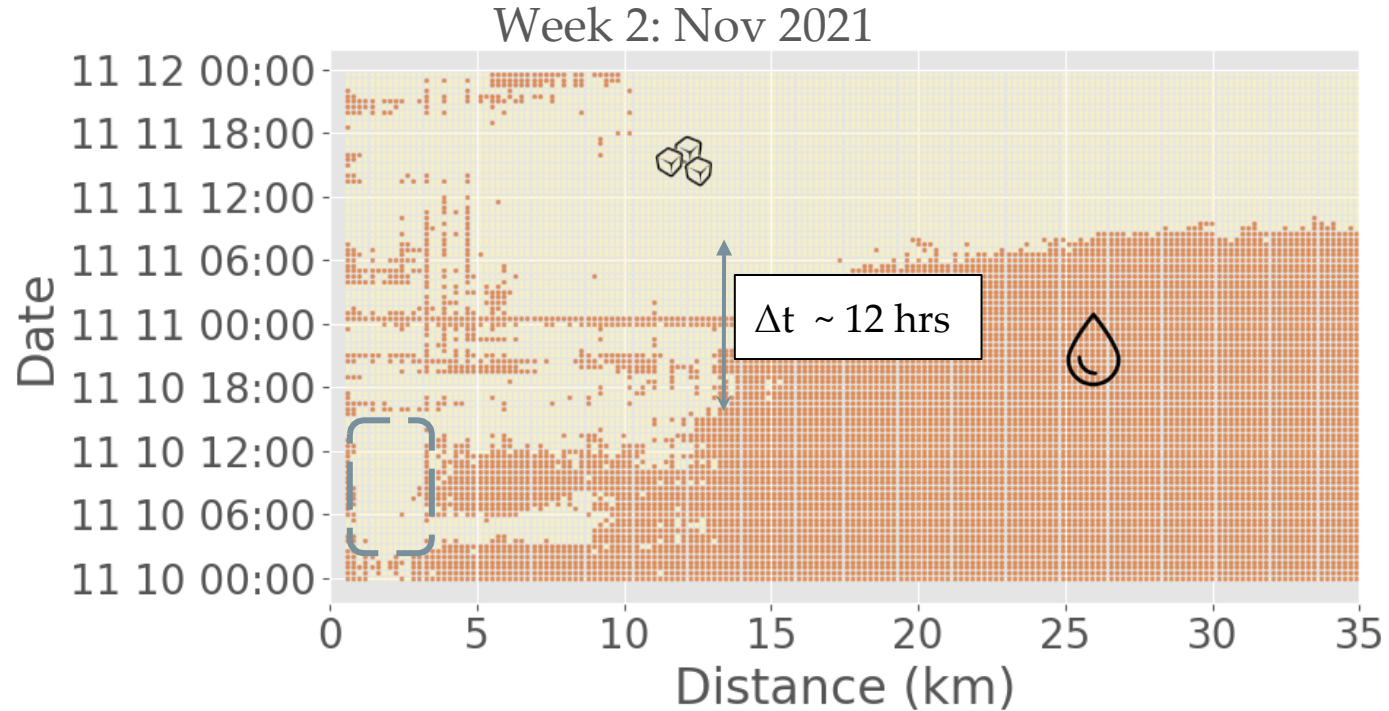
2021-Jul-11

$\Delta x = 0.0$ km !!!

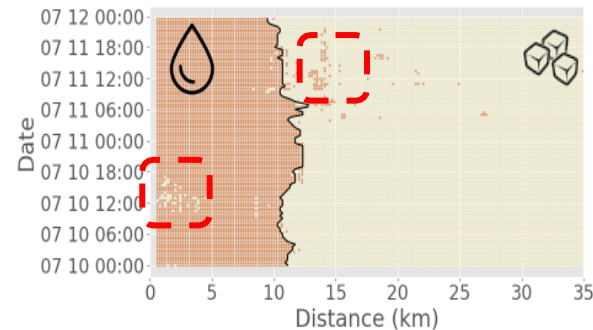


*Data obtained from National Snow
and Ice Data Center*

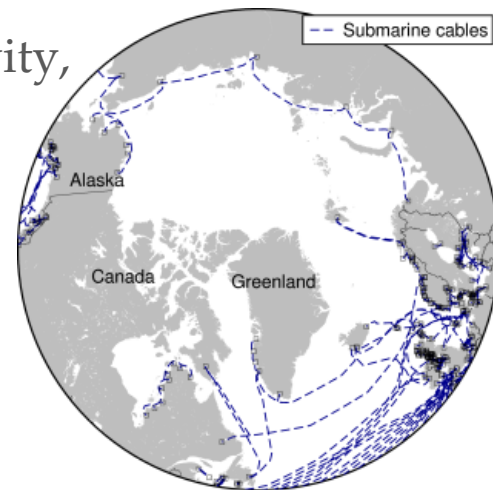
DAS reveals a rapid freezing event during 11th November

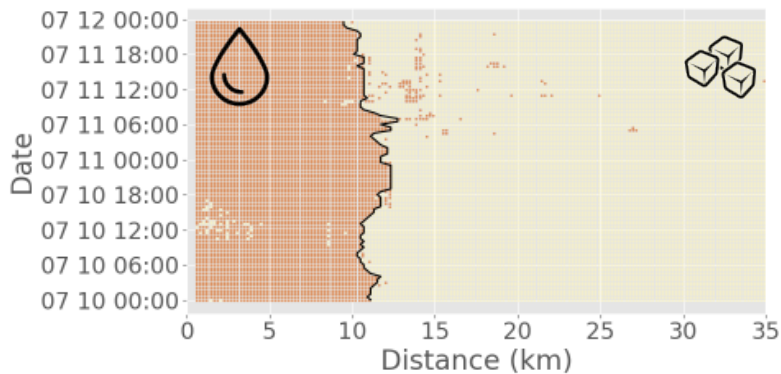


Conclusions and Future Steps



- DAS + ML in polar regions could help to track sea-ice coverage at a high resolution and improve our understanding of sea ice interactions.
- Outliers in classification may be icequakes, industrial activity, marine mammals, or polynyas....(?)
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Thank You

