

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

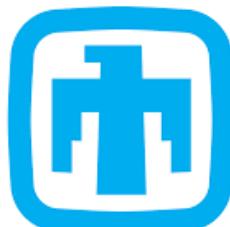
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**AGU FALL
MEETING**

Chicago, IL & Online Everywhere

12–16 December 2022



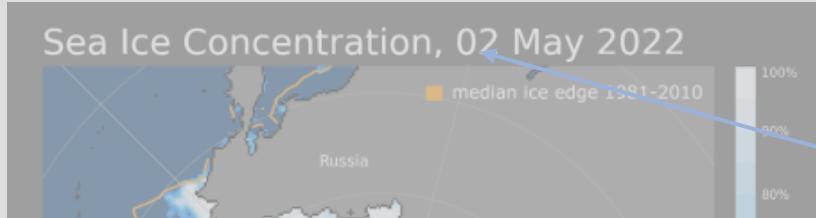
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Satellites provides an estimate of ice concentration but with low resolution



What other instrumentation or methodology could provide a better resolution ?

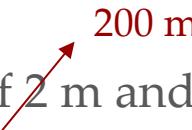
Spatial resolution ~ kms

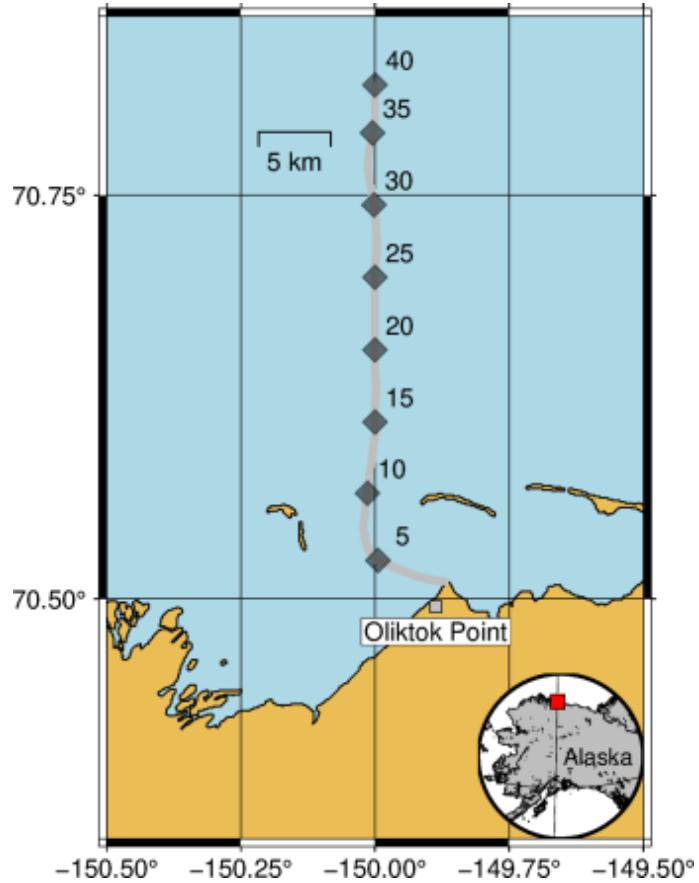


Animation from the National Snow and Ice Data Center

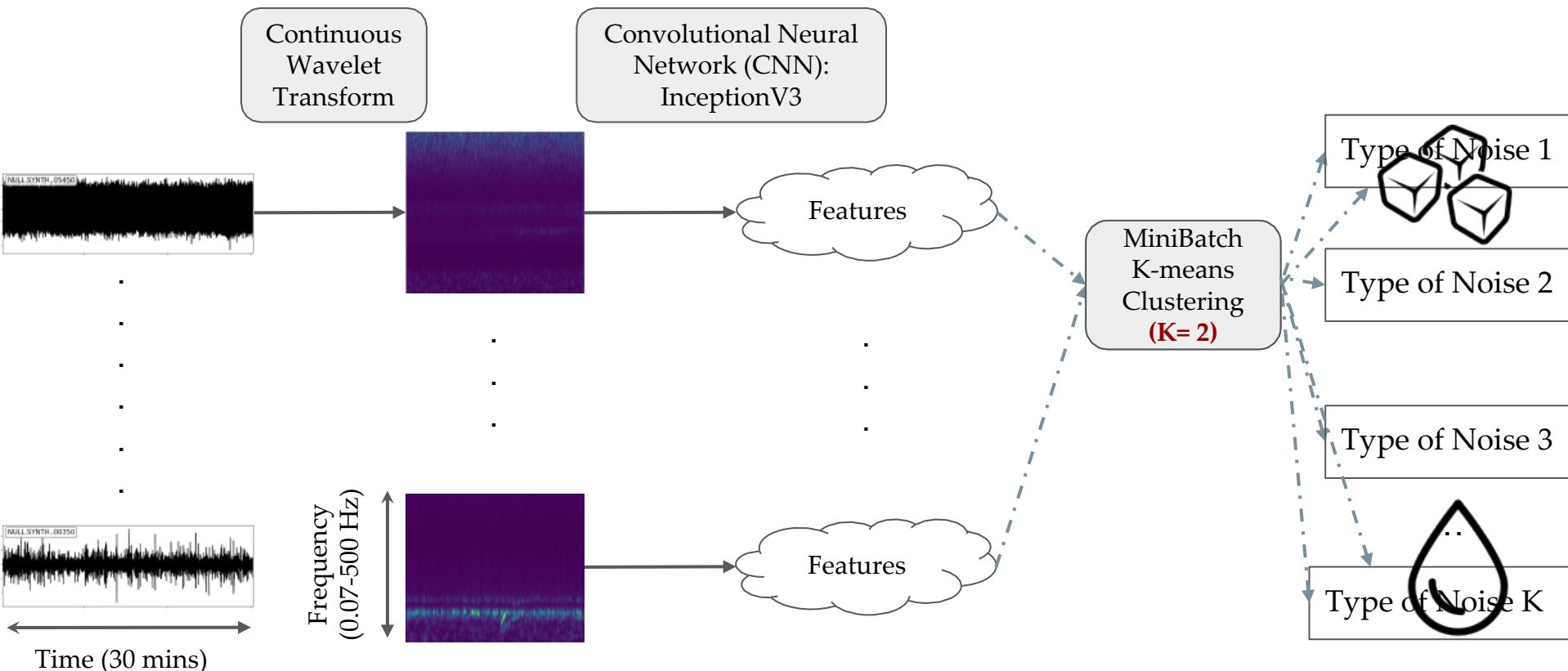


Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS) in Alaska could help to better approximate sea ice extent

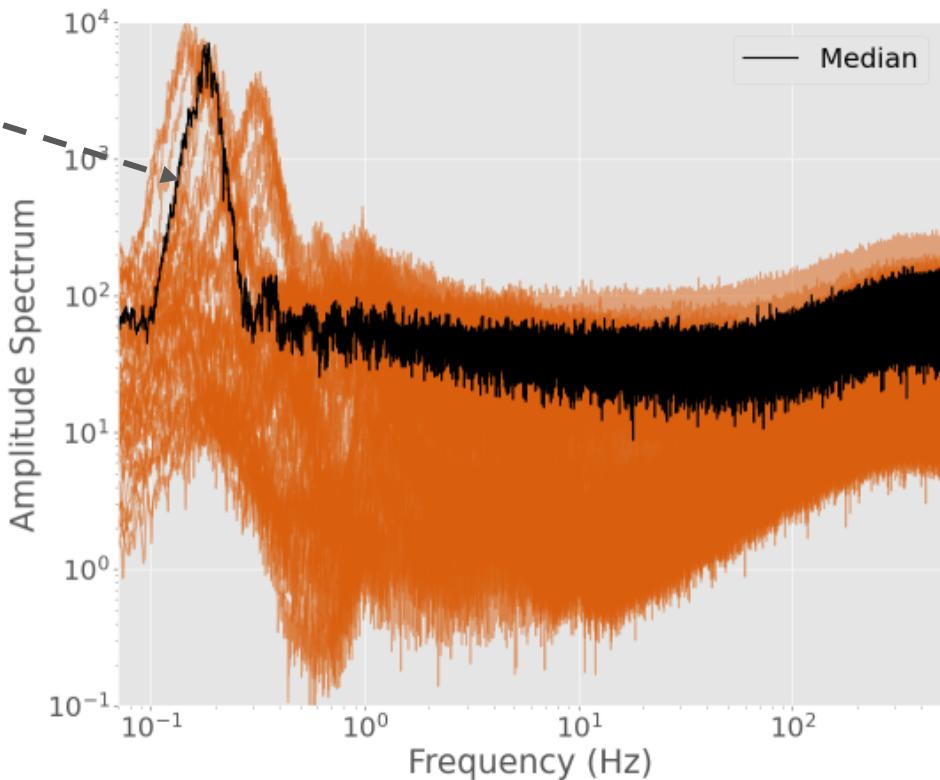
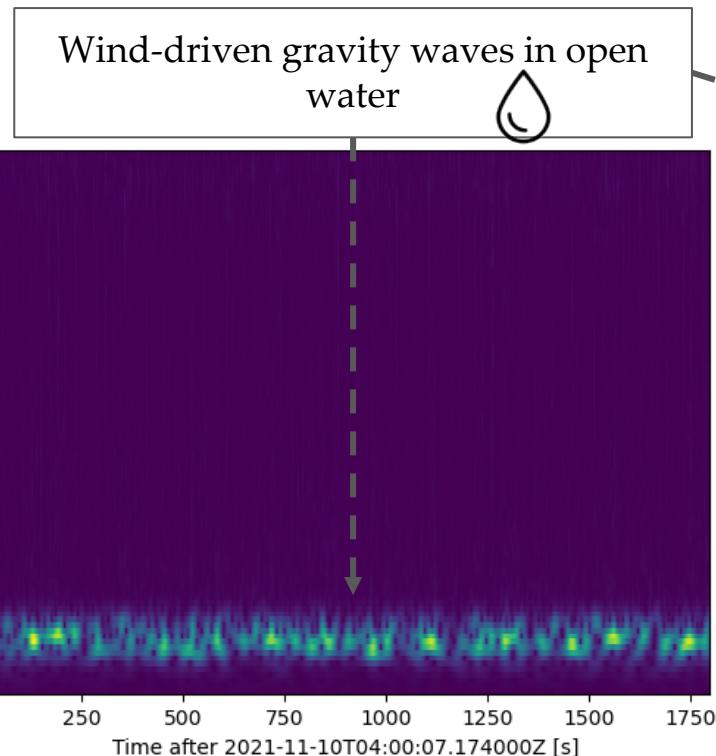
- Record out to 37 km
- Spatial resolution of ~~2 m~~ and gauge length of 10 m.

- Sample rate is 1000 Hz
- Two weeks of data:
 - November 2021
 - July 2021
- Data size = 4.0 TBs



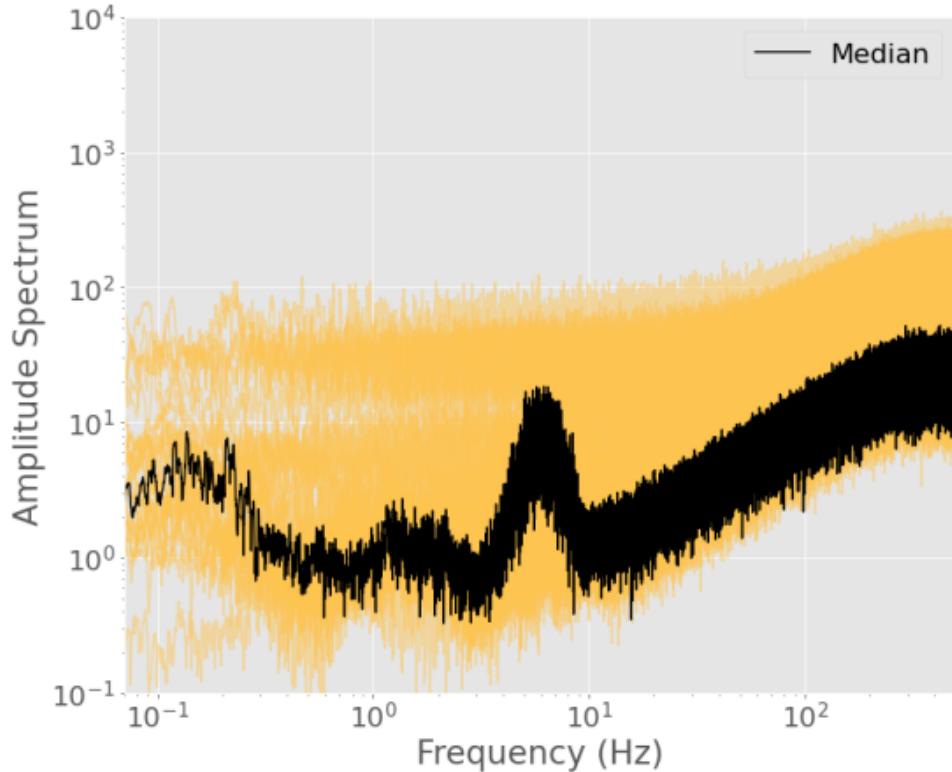
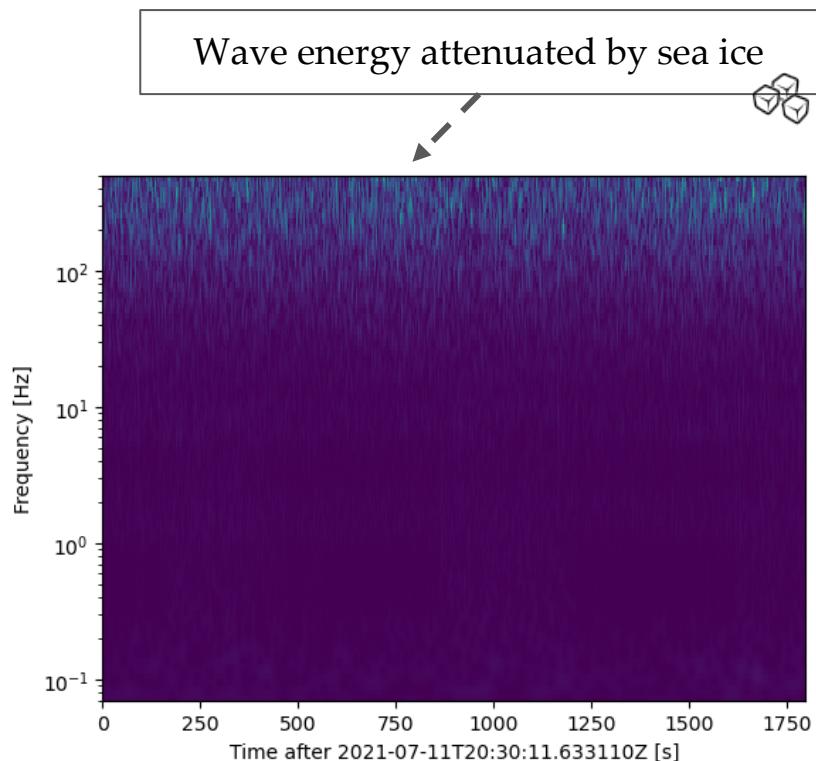
Methodology: From waveforms to clusters



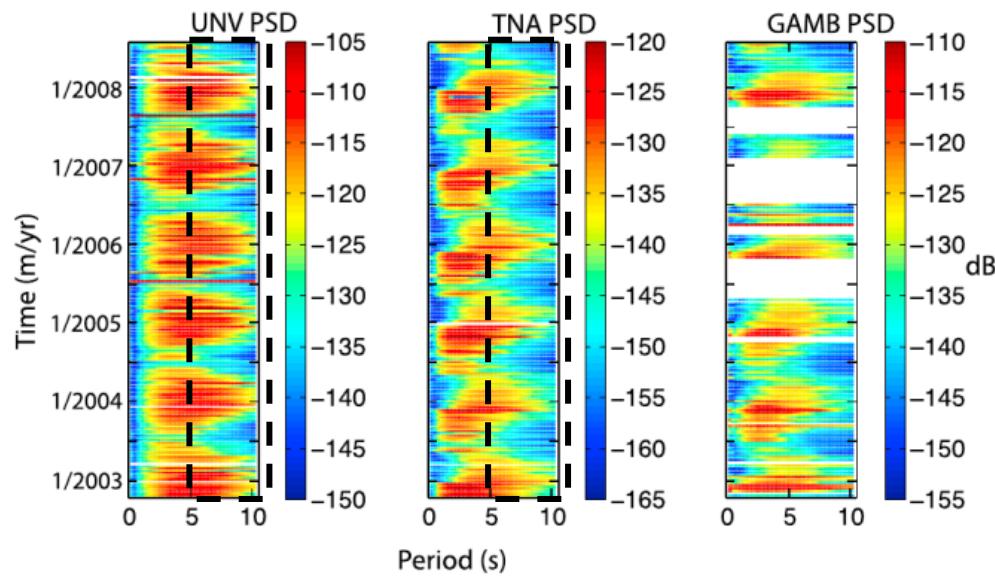
Anatomy of Cluster 1 (Water) = Energy concentrated at 0.1-0.5 Hz



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

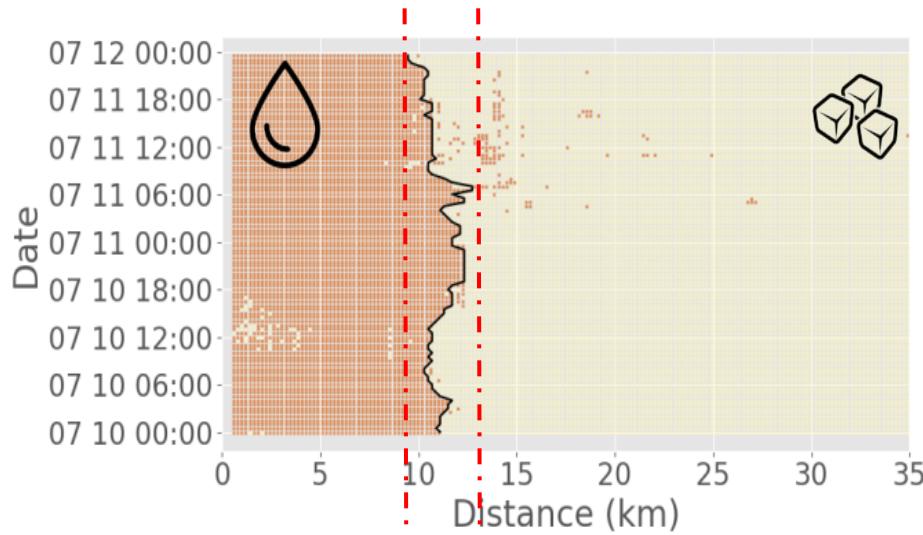


Sea Ice attenuates microseism amplitudes: Antarctica and Bering Sea (Alaska)



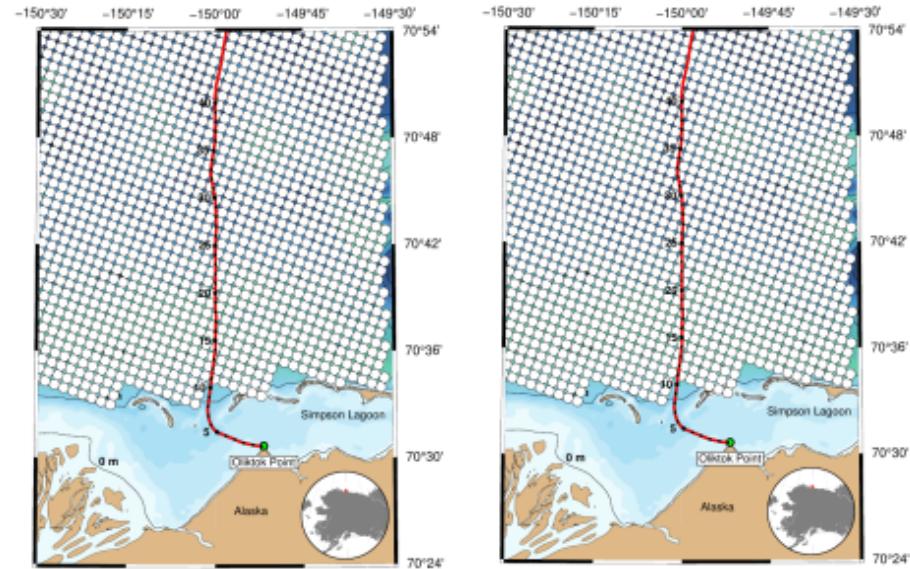
DAS reveals sea ice extension with higher resolution than satellites

$$\Delta x \text{ (48 hrs)} = 3.2 \text{ km}$$



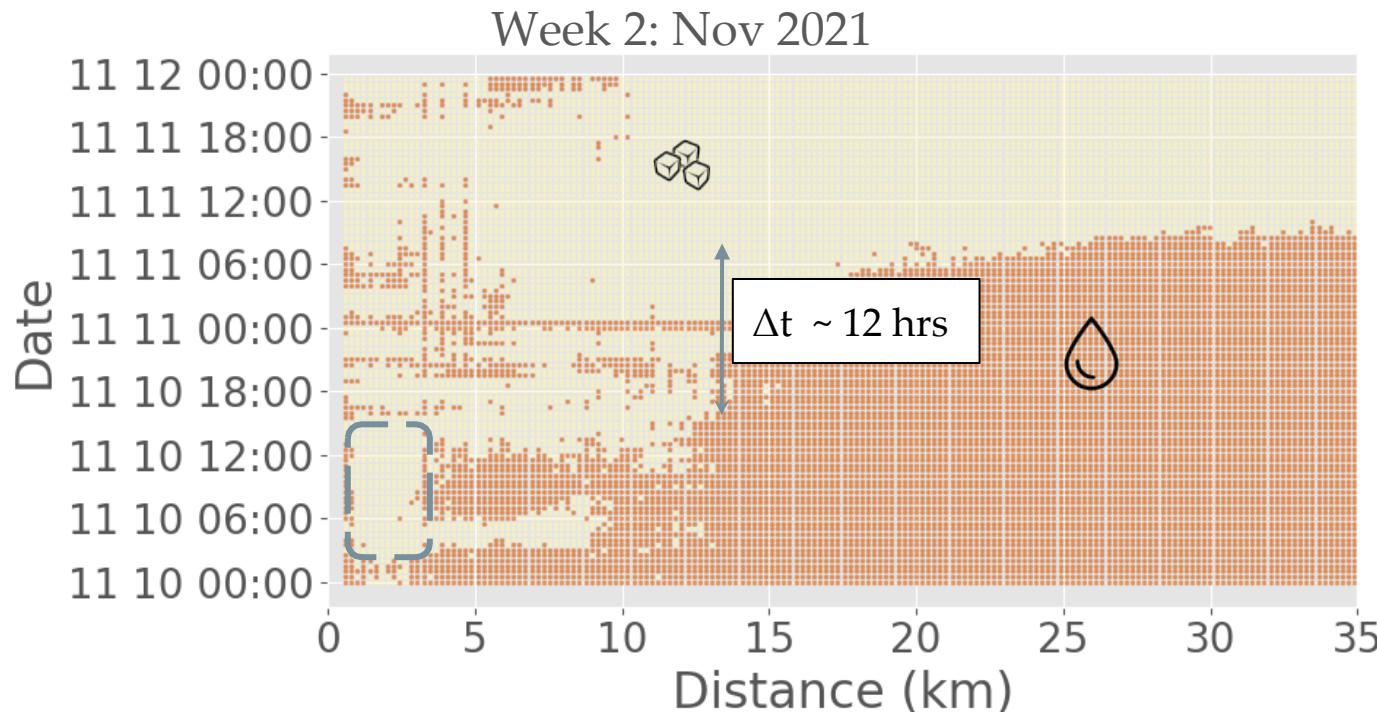
2021-Jul-10

$$\Delta x = 0.0 \text{ km !!!}$$

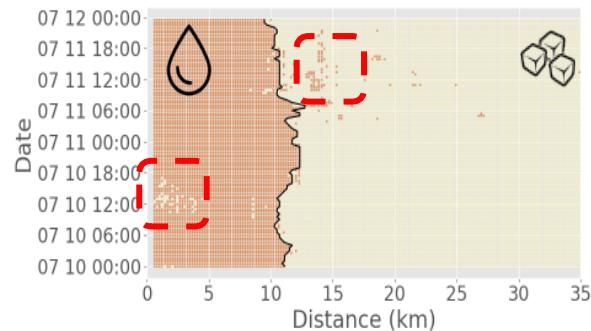


*Data obtained from National Snow
and Ice Data Center*

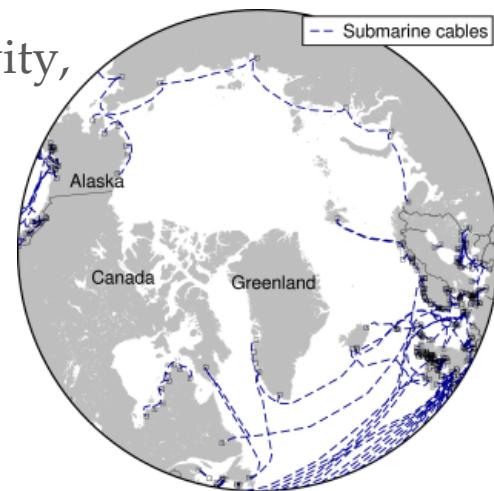
DAS reveals a rapid freezing event during 11th November

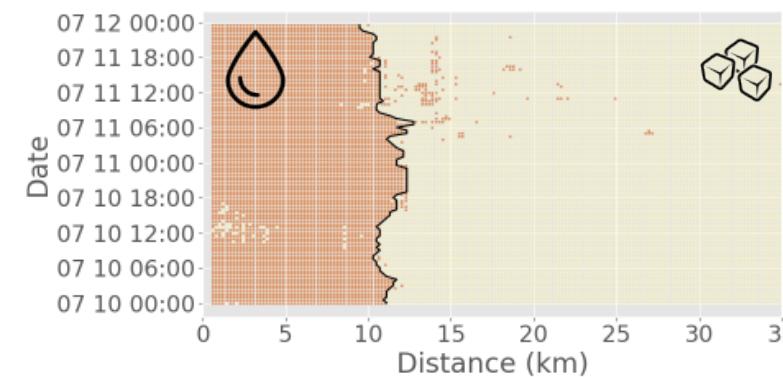


Conclusions and Future Steps



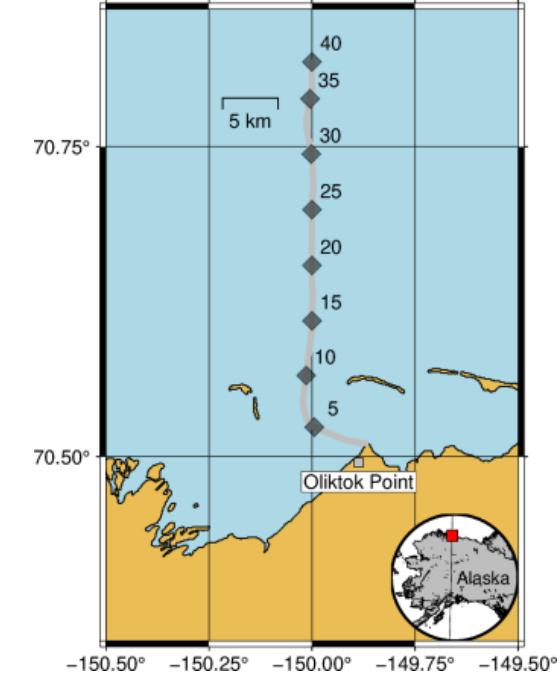
- DAS + ML in polar regions could help to track sea-ice coverage at a high resolution and improve our understanding of sea ice interactions.
- Outliers in classification may be icequakes, industrial activity, marine mammals, or polynyas....(?)
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Thank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



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