Lofoten – Vesterålen observatoriet – et skritt mot fartøyuavhengighet i marine overvåkning?

Olav Rune Godø





Background and motivation

- Vessel time is costly
- Ship-based observations are vulnerable to time shifts in processes across years
- Ship-based observations typically miss the surface blind zone
- Ship data mixes time and space scale variability
- Want a tool to observe processes on the spatial and temporal scales on which they occur

Designed around acoustics sensors

Observatory objectives

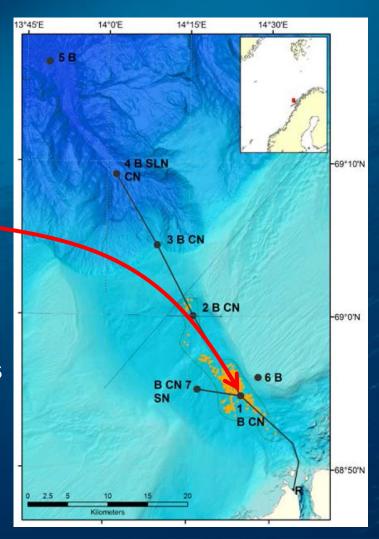
- Demonstrate performance and potential
- Identify important events
- Identify and assess scaling and timing
- Evaluate survey performance
- Challenge:
 - Amount of data for processing and analysis
 - Optimal use requires development of autonomy



The LoVe observatory

- Cabled observatory
 - Based on conventional sub-sea technology
 - Power delivery
 - Ethernet communication
- One existing node
- Plans to add 6 more nodes (subject to funding)
- All cabled nodes to have echosounders
- Existing node funded by Statoil





Node 1

- Vertical echosounder (70 kHz)
- Movable horizontal echosounder (70 kHz)
- Ping every 4 seconds, range resolution 0.75m

Long range ADCP (200 kHz)



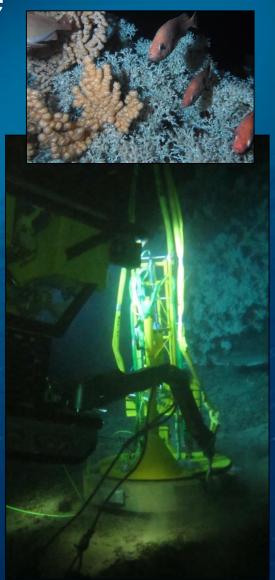




Node 1: satellite

- Camera, video, flash
- Short range ADCP (600 kHz)
- Hydrophone
- Particle dynamics sensor
- Chlorophyll
- Turbidity
- Pressure
- Conductivity
- Temperature







LoVe has been operational since September 2013

Also includes:

- Wind data from nearby land station
- Quarterly groundtruthing with vessel observations

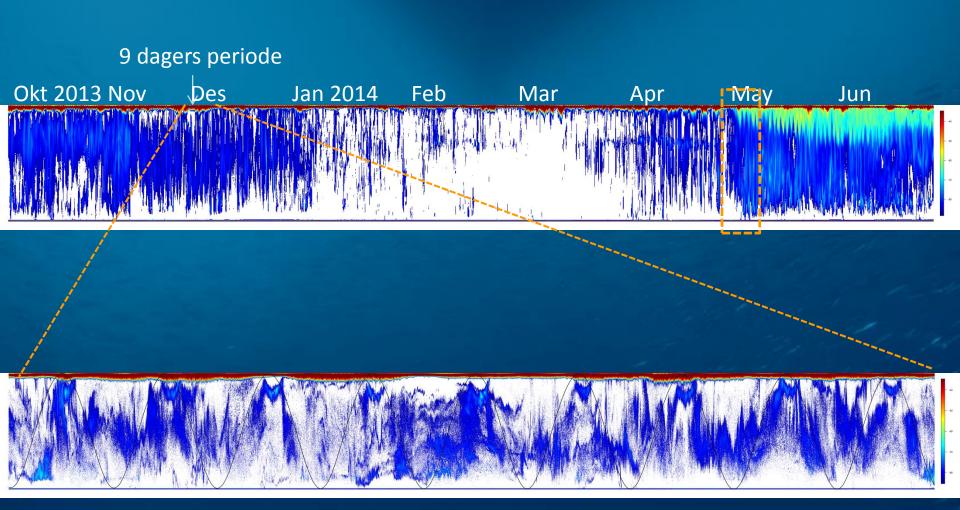


We aspire:

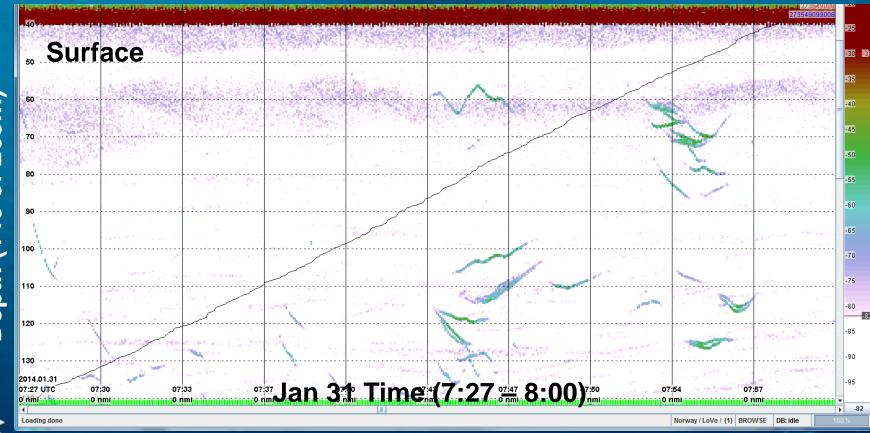
- 1. Autonomous processing
- 2. Autonomous sampling
- 3. Feedback autonomy
- 4. Commercialisation



Story 1: Ecosystem dynamics

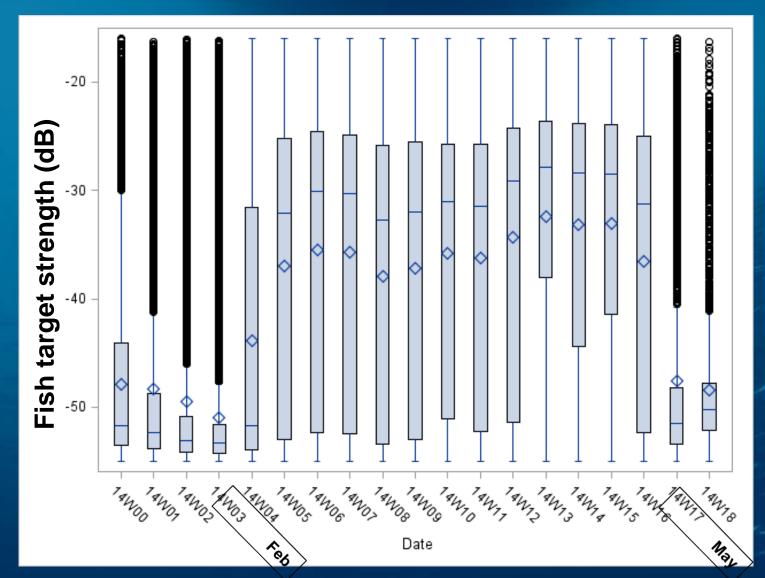


Story 2: Timing of processes—cod

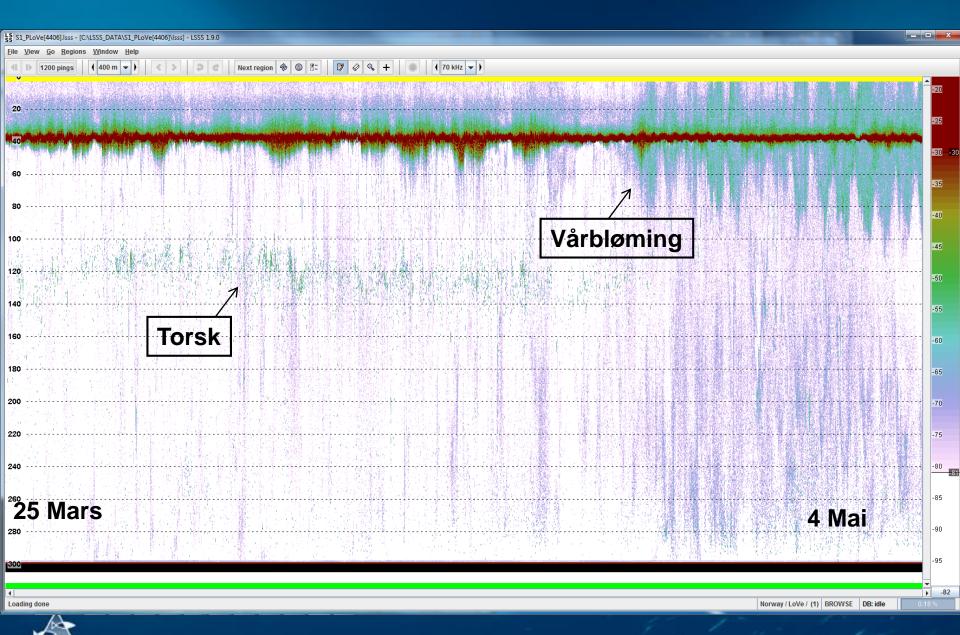




Story 2: Timing of processes – cod

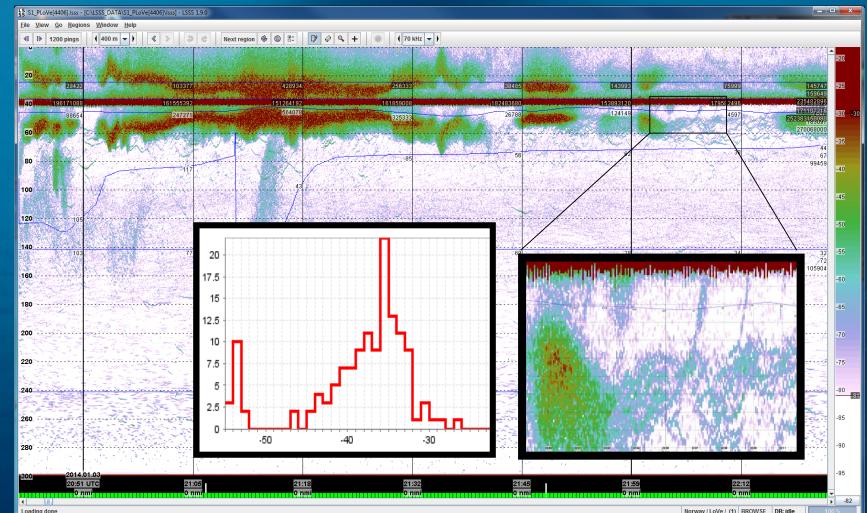






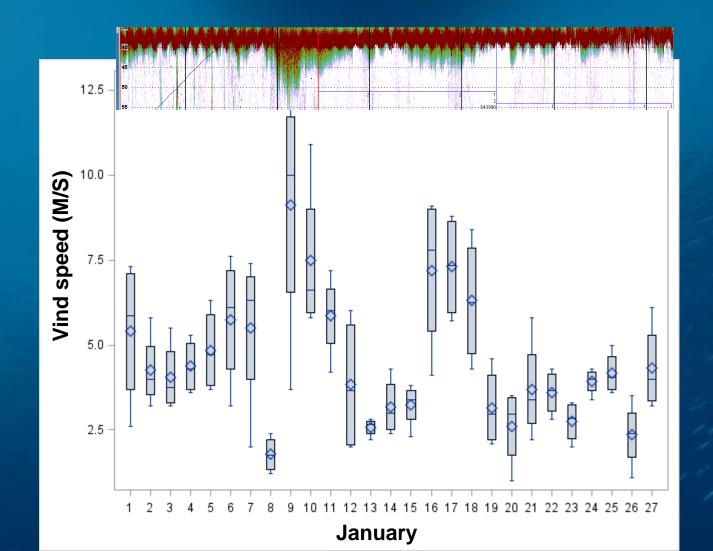


Story 2 - 3: Herring dynamics and survey performance



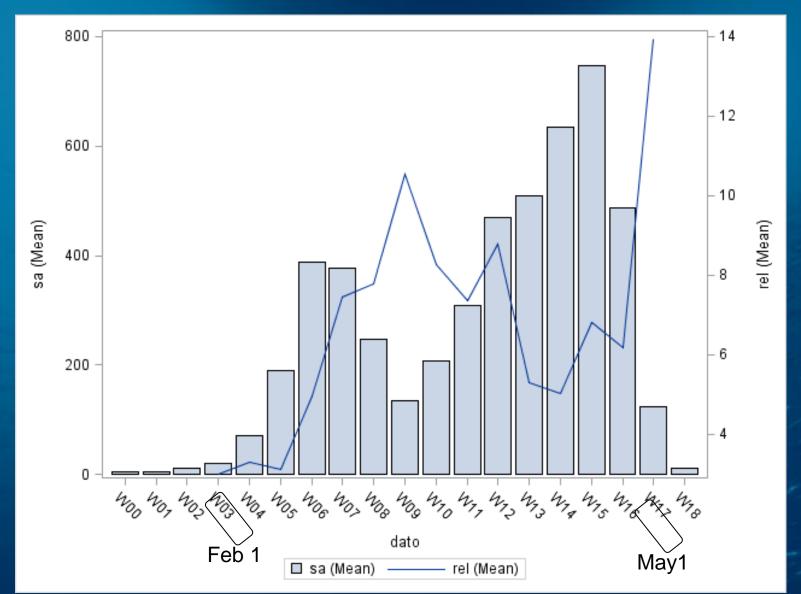


Story 3: Survey performance



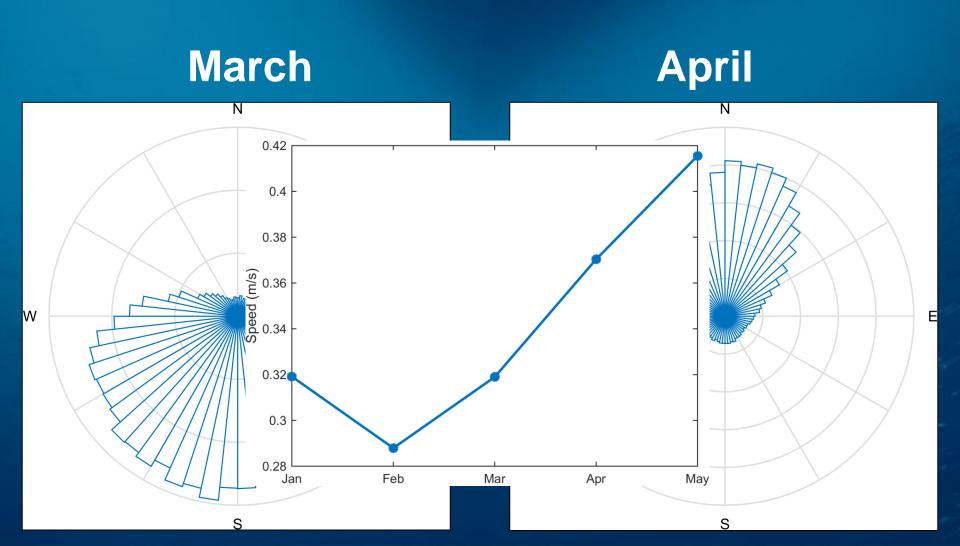


Story 4: From individuals to the collective





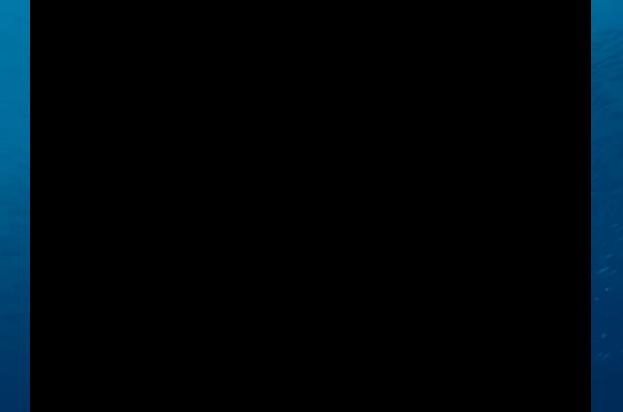
Migration direction of tracked individual fish



Bottom habitat monitoring

High temporal resolution

High spatial variability



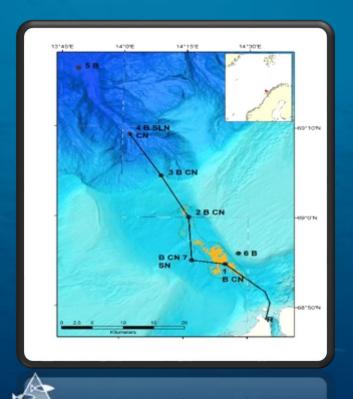




North East view



Extention LoVe 2017





The Dragon Lingers in the Deep – Chinese Deep Sea Observatories

DraLinDeep















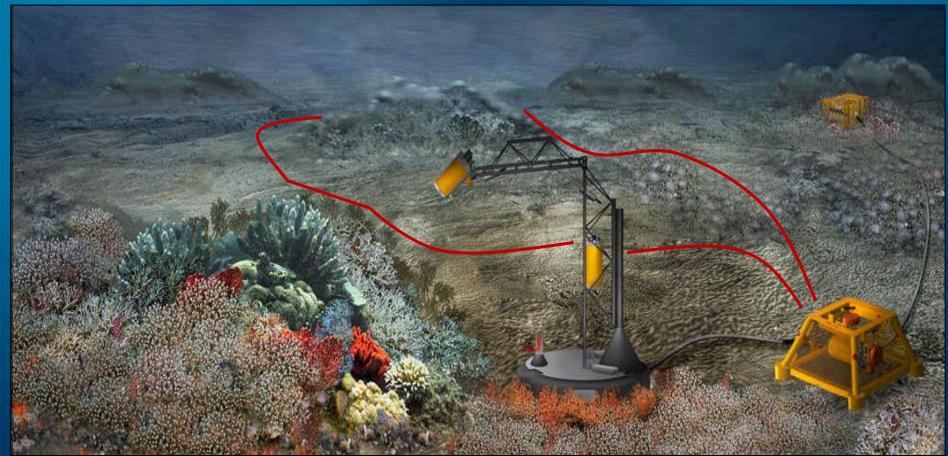




Presentation of Research Proposal at QNML on January 15, 2017



http://love.statoil.com





Conclusion

- Observatories complementary to vessels
- Enhance vessel efficiency
- Replace vessel time occasionally
- Creates new knowledge for models that reduce vessel requirements
- Autonomy cruicial



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