



Journées Nationales Glider



Un SEAEXPLORER mesure la transparence de l'eau

Frédéric Jourdin, Sabrina Homrani, Emma de Nodrest,

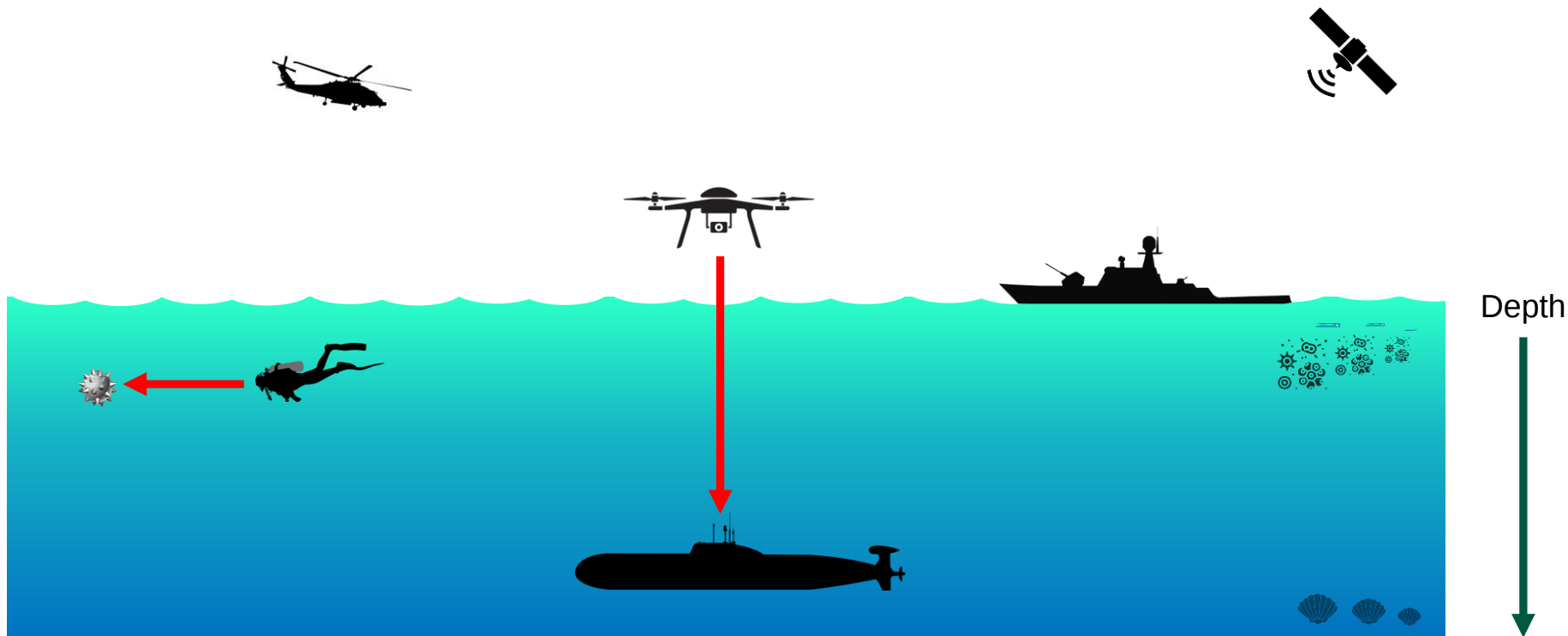
Orens Pasqueron de Fommervault, François Bourrin, Claire Bougeault

7 décembre 2023



photo F. Jourdin : février 2021 à bord de la Thalassa dans le golfe de Gascogne, en attendant la récupération du SEAEXPLORER

The aim : water transparency



The key parameter : Secchi disk disappearance depth

Remote Sensing of Environment 169 (2015) 139–149

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Remote Sensing of Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/rse

Secchi disk depth: A new theory and mechanistic model for underwater visibility

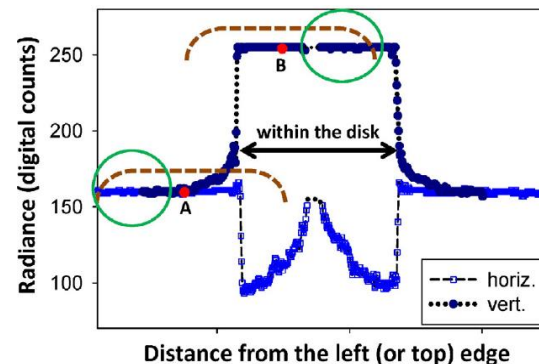
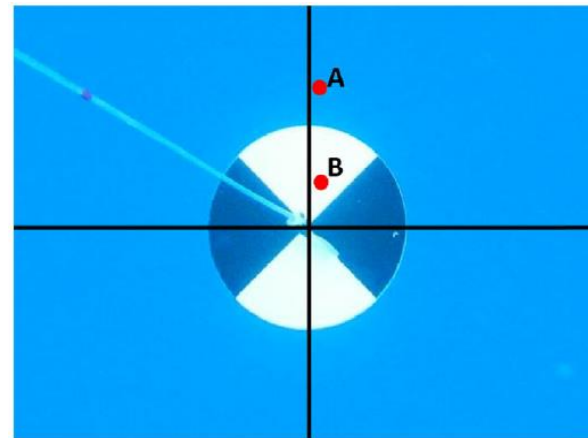
ZhongPing Lee ^{a,*}, Shaoling Shang ^{b,*}, Chuanmin Hu ^c, Keping Du ^d, Alan Weidemann ^e, Weilin Hou ^e, Junfang Lin ^a, Gong Lin ^b

^a School for the Environment, University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, MA 02125, United States
^b State Key Laboratory of Marine Environmental Science, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361005, China
^c College of Marine Science, University of South Florida, St. Petersburg, FL 33701, United States
^d State Key Laboratory of Remote Sensing Science, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China
^e Naval Research Laboratory, Stennis Space Center, MS 39529, United States

Furthermore, it is found that the logarithm term on the right side of Eq. (33) is within a narrow range (2.38 ± 0.03) for such a wide range of waters, which indicates that, as a rule of thumb, Secchi disk depth in water approximates

$$Z_{SD} \sim \frac{1}{K_d^{tr}}. \quad (36)$$

Interestingly, this is similar with the penetration depth for ocean color remote sensing (Gordon & McIluney, 1975).



K_{PAR} and the Secchi depth



Journal of
*Marine Science
and Engineering*



Article

A New Algorithm to Estimate Diffuse Attenuation Coefficient from Secchi Disk Depth

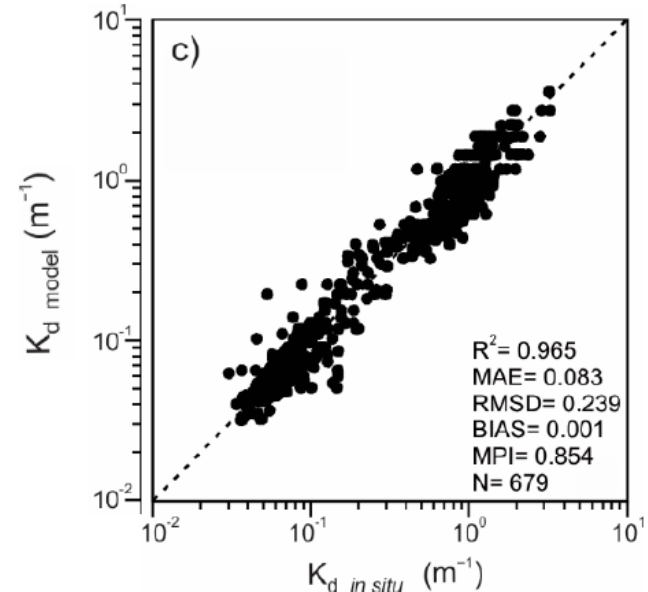
Alejandra Castillo-Ramírez ^{1,2} , Eduardo Santamaría-del-Ángel ^{1,*} ,
Adriana González-Silvera ¹ , Robert Frouin ³ , María-Teresa Sebastiá-Frasquet ⁴ , Jing Tan ³ ,
Jorge Lopez-Calderon ¹ , Laura Sánchez-Velasco ⁵  and Luis Enríquez-Paredes ¹

¹ Facultad de Ciencias Marinas, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Ensenada 22860, Baja California, Mexico; alejandra.castillo@uabc.edu.mx (A.C.-R.); adriana.gonzalez@uabc.edu.mx (A.G.-S.); jorge.lopez67@uabc.edu.mx (J.L.-C.); lmenriquez@uabc.edu.mx (L.E.-P.)
² Alumni PhD postgraduate program in Coastal Oceanography, Facultad de Ciencias Marinas, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Ensenada 22860, Baja California, Mexico
³ Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA; rfrouin@ucsd.edu (R.F.); jit079@ucsd.edu (J.T.)
⁴ Institut d'Investigació per a la Gestió Integrada de Zones Costaneres (IGIC), Universitat Politècnica de València (UPV), 46730 Grau de Gandia, Spain; mtsebastia@hma.upv.es
⁵ Departamento de Plancton y Ecología Marina, Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Centro Interdisciplinario de Ciencias Marinas (IPN-CICIMAR), La Paz 23096, Baja California Sur, Mexico; lsvelasc@gmail.com
* Correspondence: santamaria@uabc.edu.mx

Received: 24 June 2020; Accepted: 22 July 2020; Published: 25 July 2020

 check for updates

$$Z_{SD} \approx 0.5 \cdot K_{PAR}^{-1.4} \quad Z_{SD} \geq 5.37 \text{ m}$$



The MELANGE-ROEC survey

Glider PAR profiles

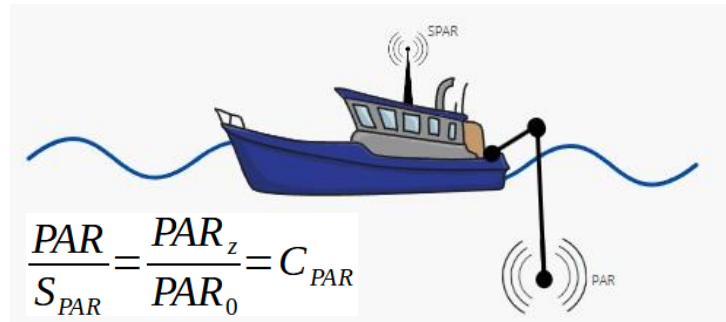


Seabird
OCR-504



Irradiance PAR, 380, 490, 532 nm profiles
onboard the glider SEAEXPLORER

Ship CPAR profiles

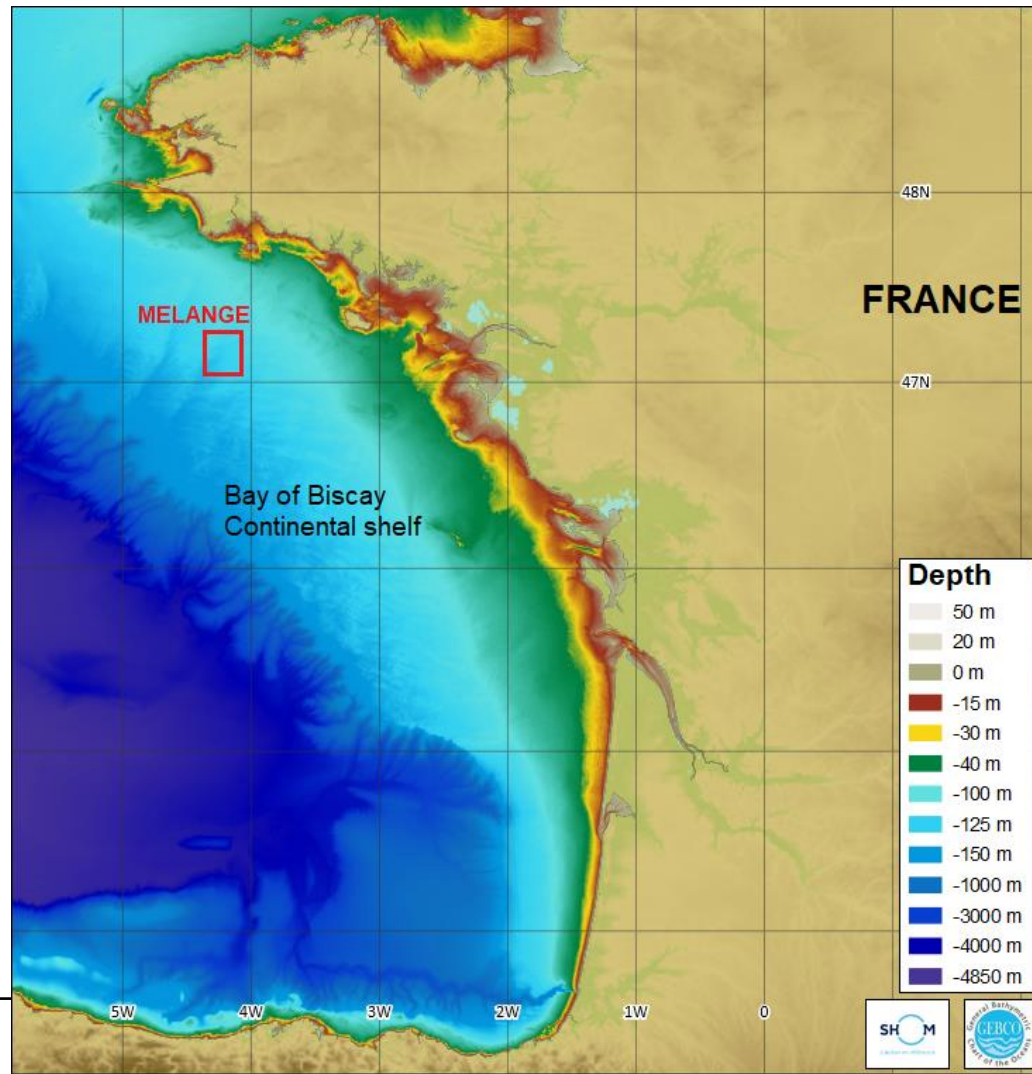


Irradiance PAR and SPAR profiles
onboard the NRV La Thalassa

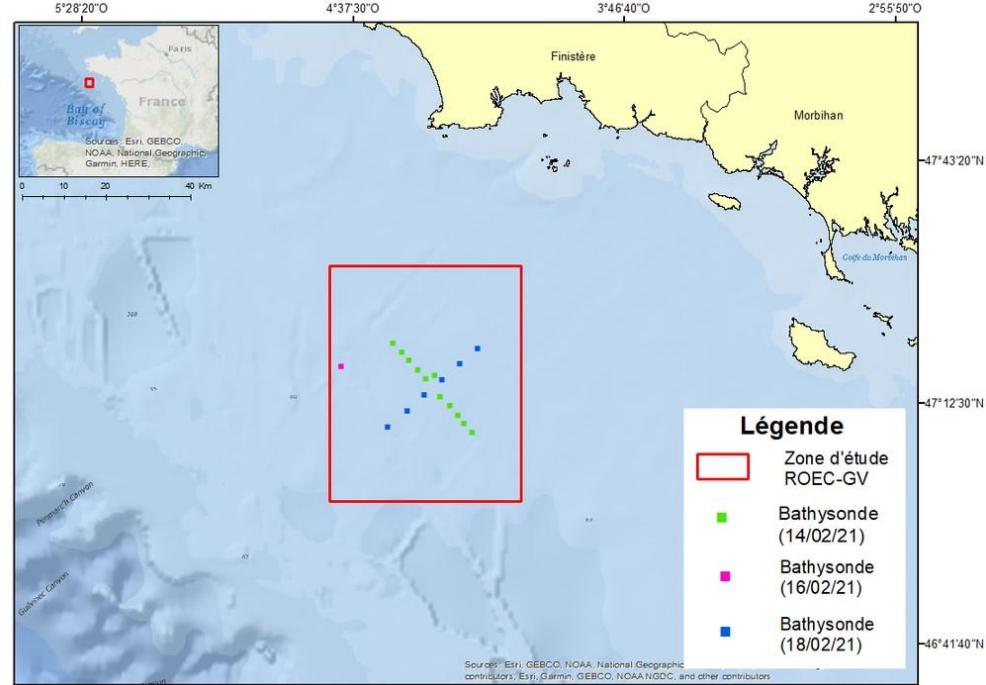
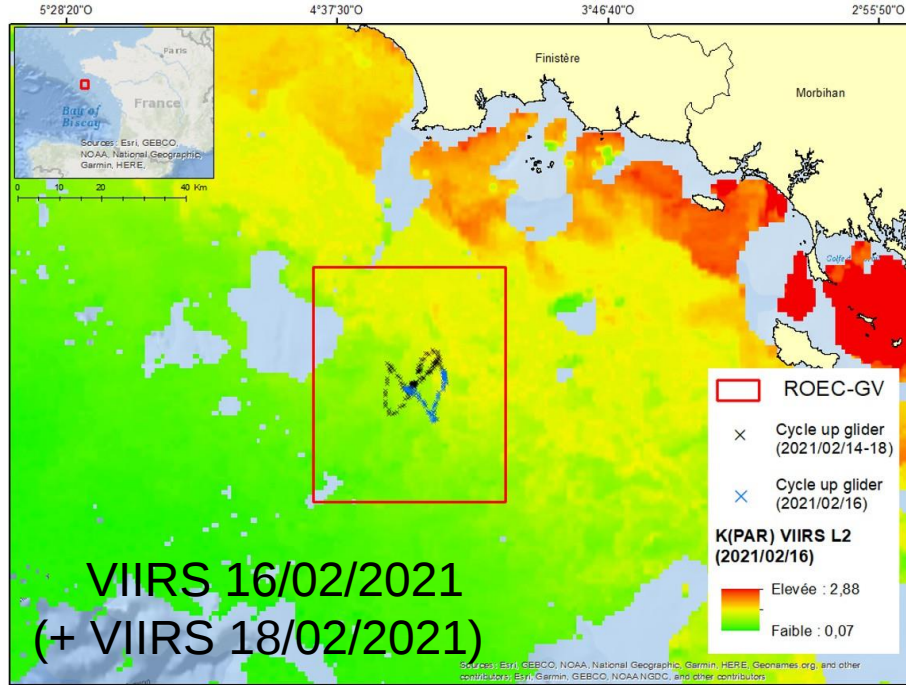
MELANGE-ROEC

Bay of Biscay

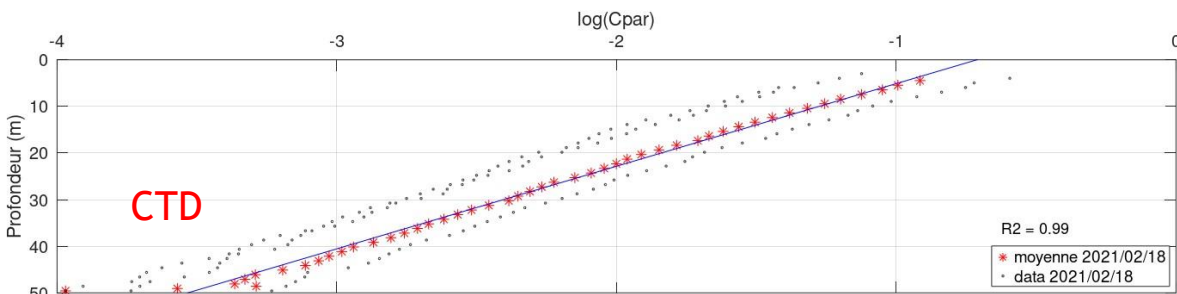
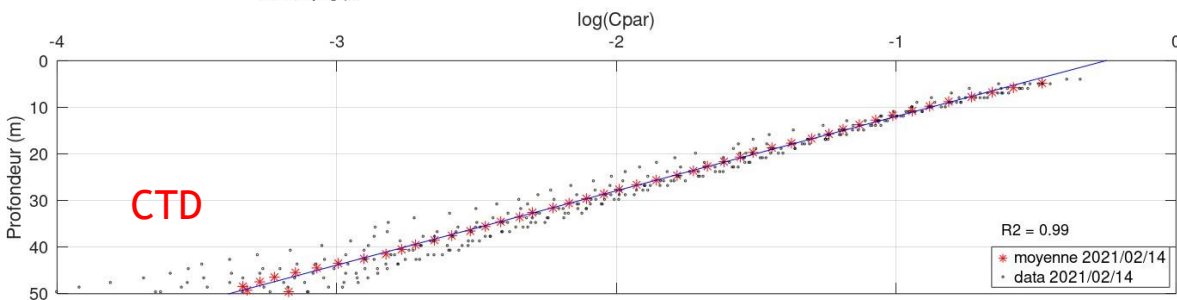
February 13-19, 2021



MELANGE-ROEC survey (February 13-19, 2021)



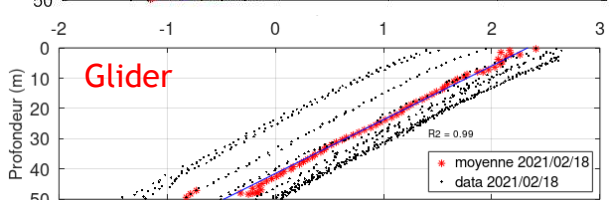
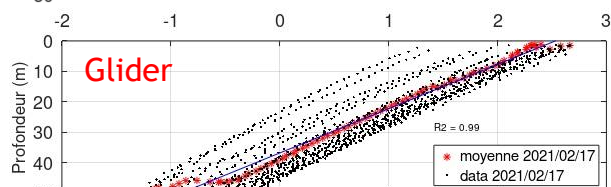
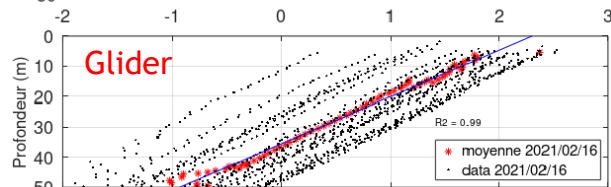
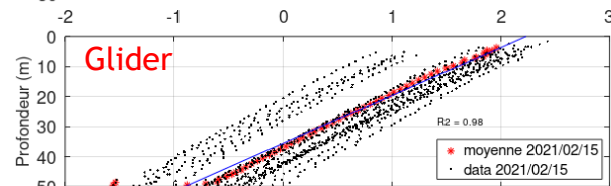
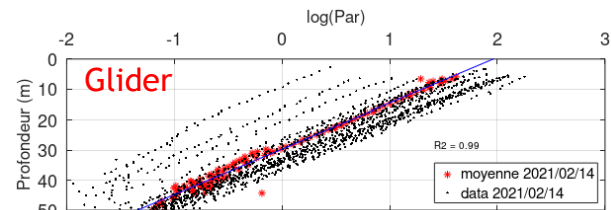
Glider versus CTD casts



Mean relative error = **11 %**

14 February = **13 %**

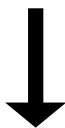
18 February = **8 %**



Matchups MELANGE-ROEC

Updating Gohin et al. (2005)
for clear waters

$$K_{PAR} = 0.06 + 0.05 \times [SPIM] + 0.05 \times [Chla]^{0.75}$$

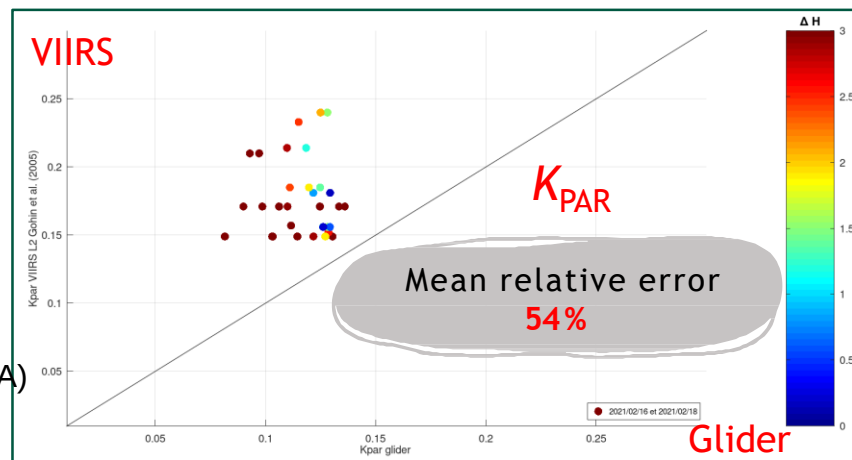
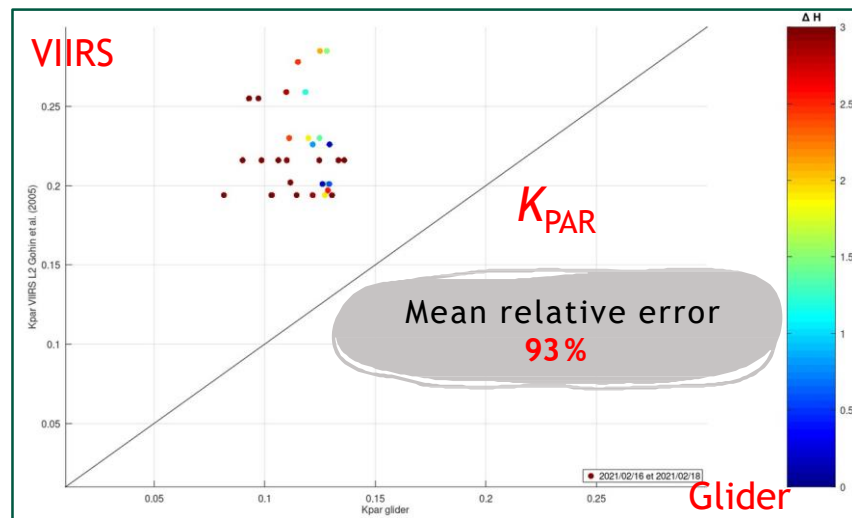


$$K_{PAR} = 0.015 + 0.05 [SPIM] + 0.05 [Chla]^{0.75}$$

→ Mason et al. (2016)

De Nodrest et al 2022, *Proceedings OCEANS Hampton Roads (USA)*

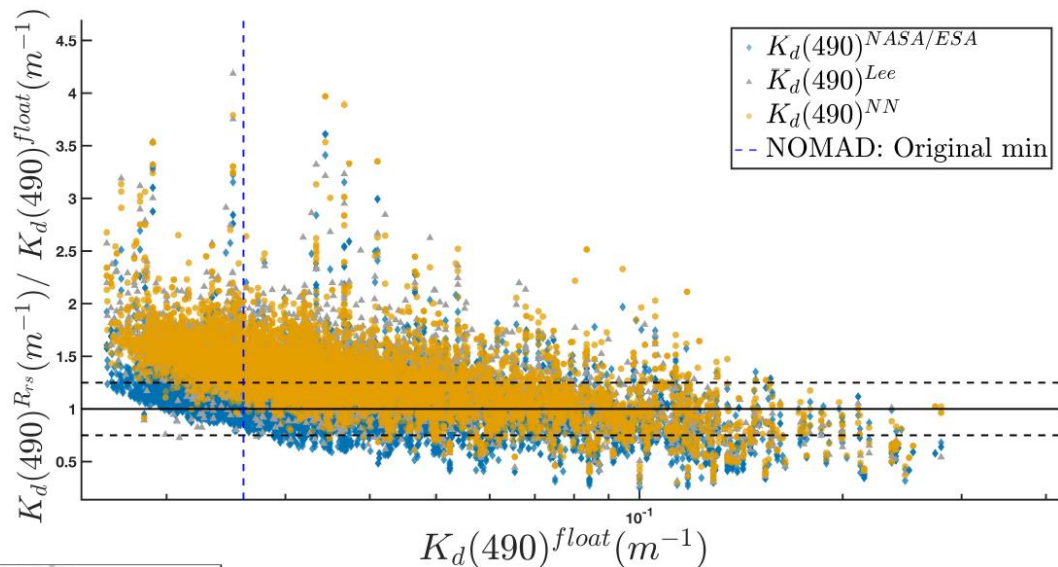
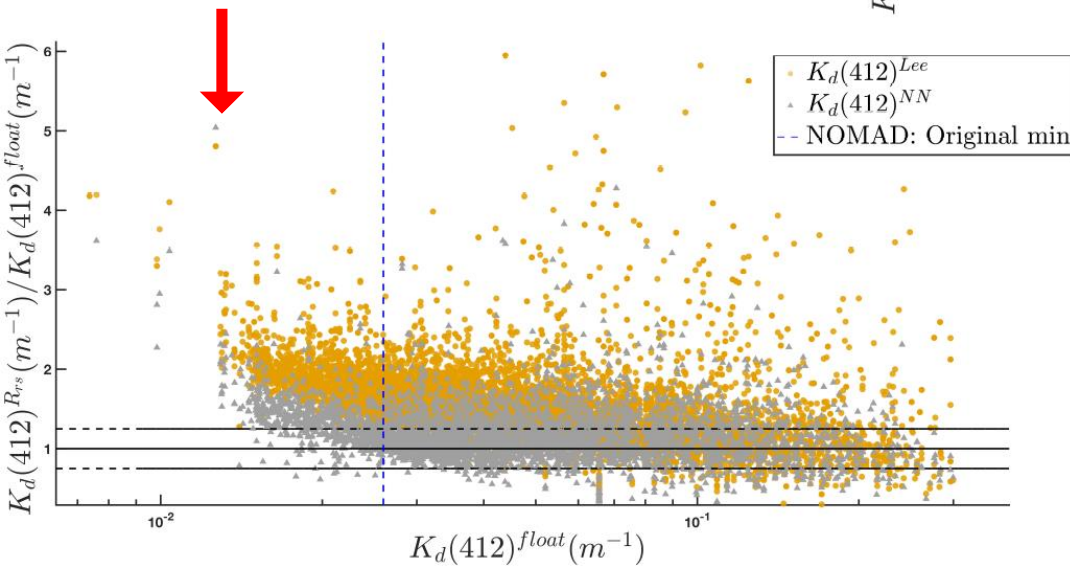
Homrani et al 2022, *Poster+video OCEANS Hampton Roads (USA)*



Begouen Demeaux and Boss,
Remote Sensing,
September 2022.

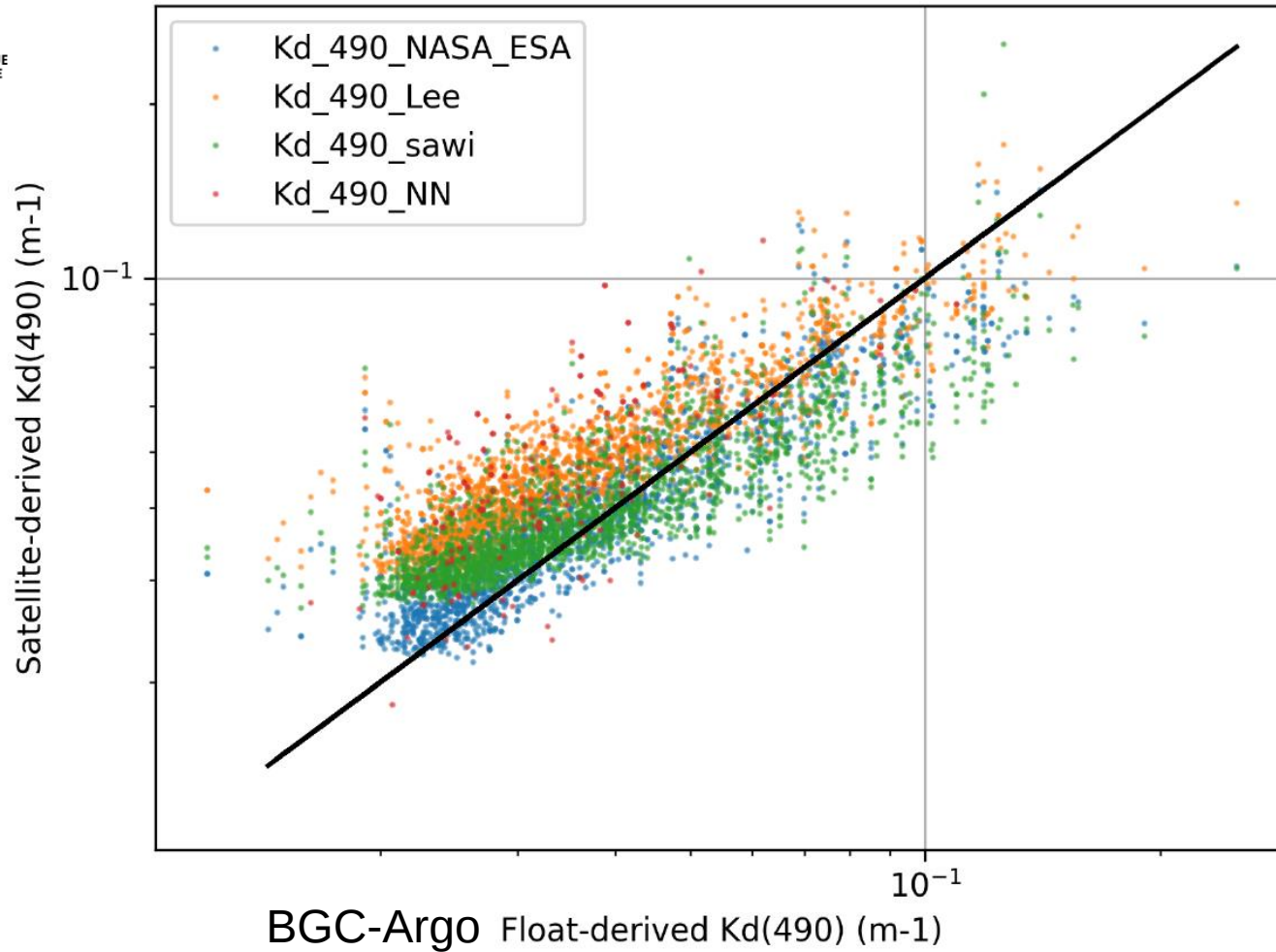
=> Using BGC-Argo floats

80m versus 40m Secchi!



Comparison of satellite-derived and float-derived $K_d(490)$ for the MODIS-Aqua, MODISTerra, VIIRS-JPSS, VIIRS-SNPP, OLCI-S3A and OLCI-S3B sensors

Comparison of satellite-derived and float-derived $K_d(412)$ for the two MODIS and the two OLCI sensors



Appli
Secchisat[©]



WEMSWOT survey onboard NRV Atalante

Gulf of Lion
Balearic Sea

April 5-12, 2023



Biospherical MPE-PAR
>10 orders of magnitude

07/12/2023

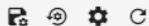


ALSEAMAR
ALCEN

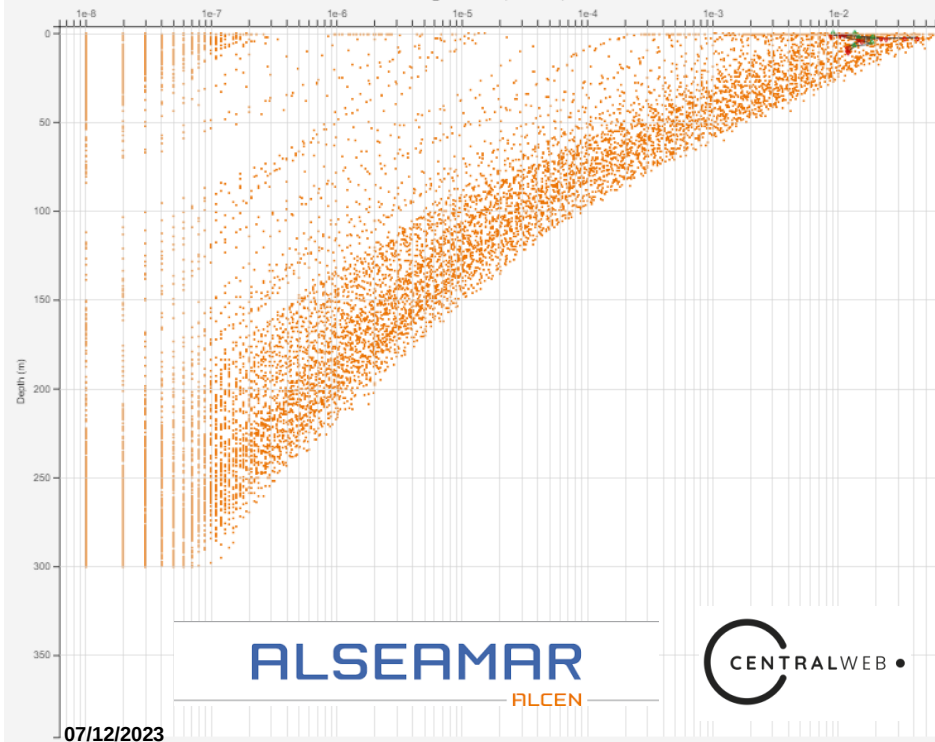
Tests in February 2023 (MED) during WEMSWOT

MAP × PROFILE MPE-
PAR_IRRADIANCE × +

ZOOM 2

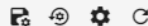


MPE-PAR_IRRADIANCE ($\mu\text{E}\cdot\text{cm}\cdot2.s^{-1}$) - All Data

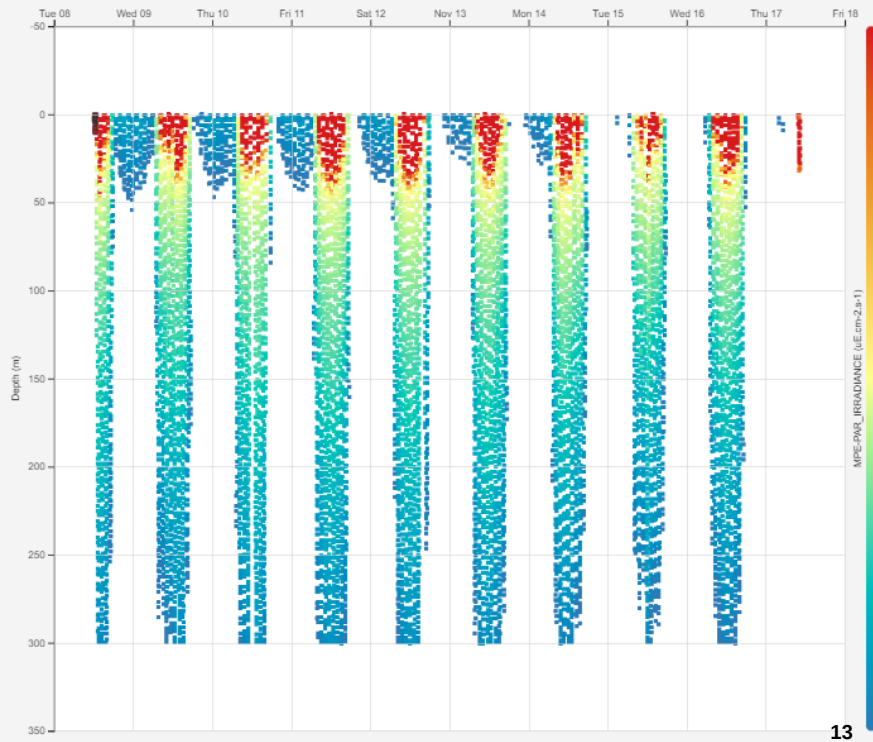


MAIN SCIENCE PLOTS × COLOR MPE-PAR_IRRADIANCE × +

ZOOM 4



Date - All Data



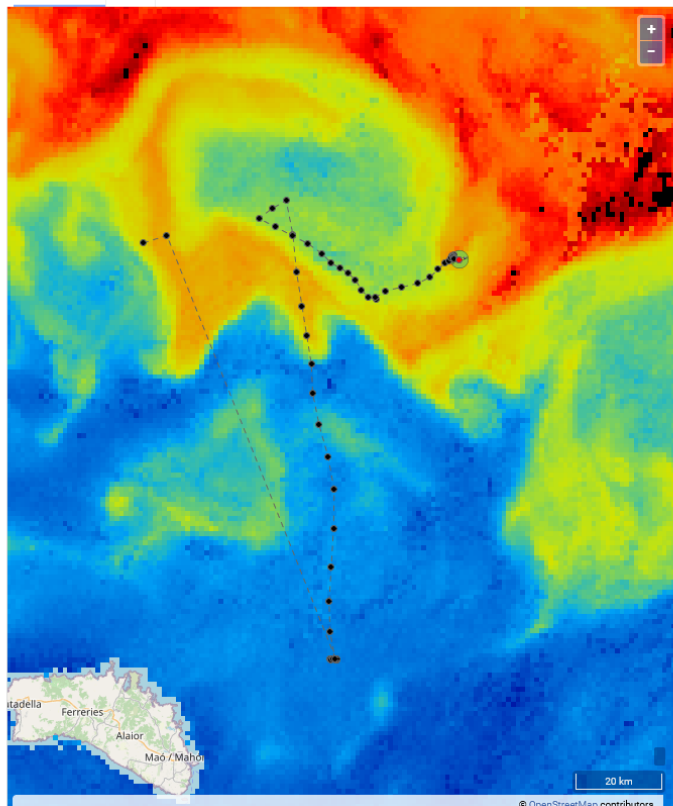
SEA087_M040 × +

BACK TO MAP

Glider Status Mission start date Mission end date Mission duration Distance traveled [km] Last Connection Last Cycle Last Position Last Battery Level [V]

Disconnected 05/04/2023 12/04/2023 7.0 Days 284.57 km 12/04/2023 13:28 76 40° 55' 12" N 5° 02' 17" E 28.4

MAP × +

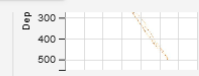
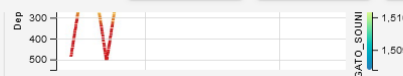


MAIN SCIENCE PLOTS × +

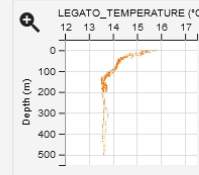
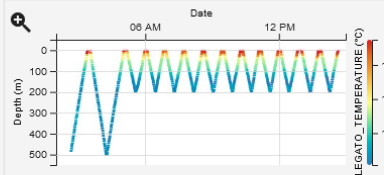
LAST 12 HOURS

LAST 24 HOURS

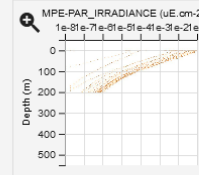
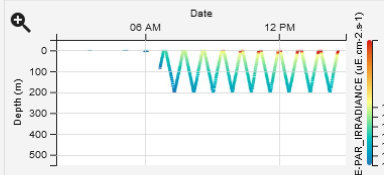
ALL DATA



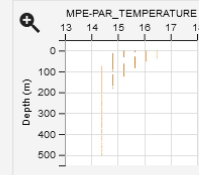
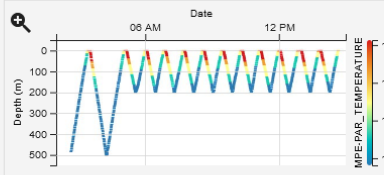
LEGATO_TEMPERATURE



MPE-PAR_IRRADIANCE



MPE-PAR_TEMPERATURE



PAR_SURFACE

SEA087_M040



MRS

Cycle	Battery [V]	Date	Latitude	Longitude
76	28.4	12/04/2023 13:28:49 UTC	40° 55' 12" N	5° 02' 17" E

NAV

Heading [°]	Zb [m]	Zt [m]	Altitude [m]	Pu [mm]	Pd [mm]	Bu [m]	Bd [m]	Rate
302	200	2	30	1017	-1017	1015	-1015	1

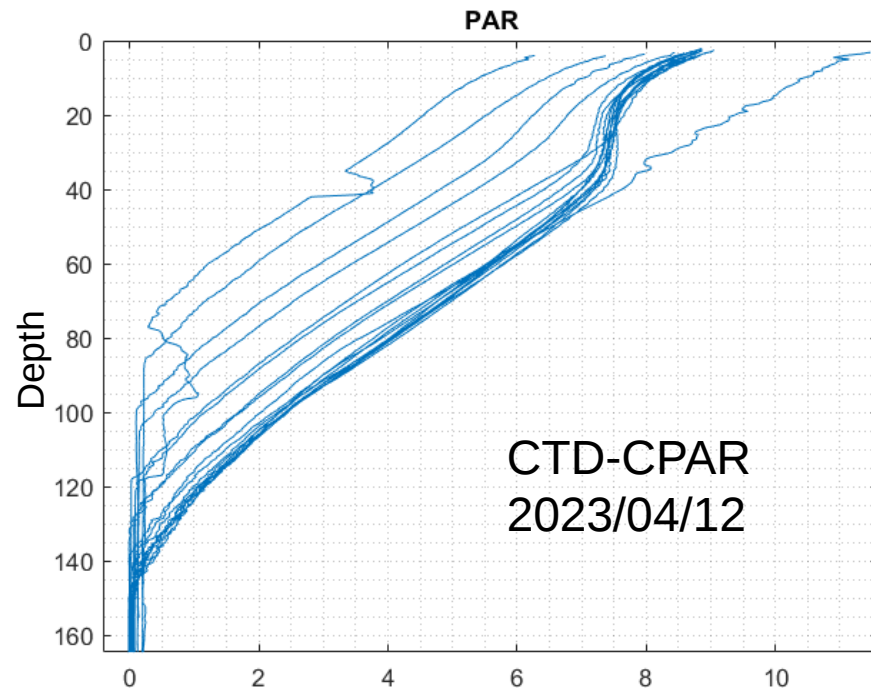
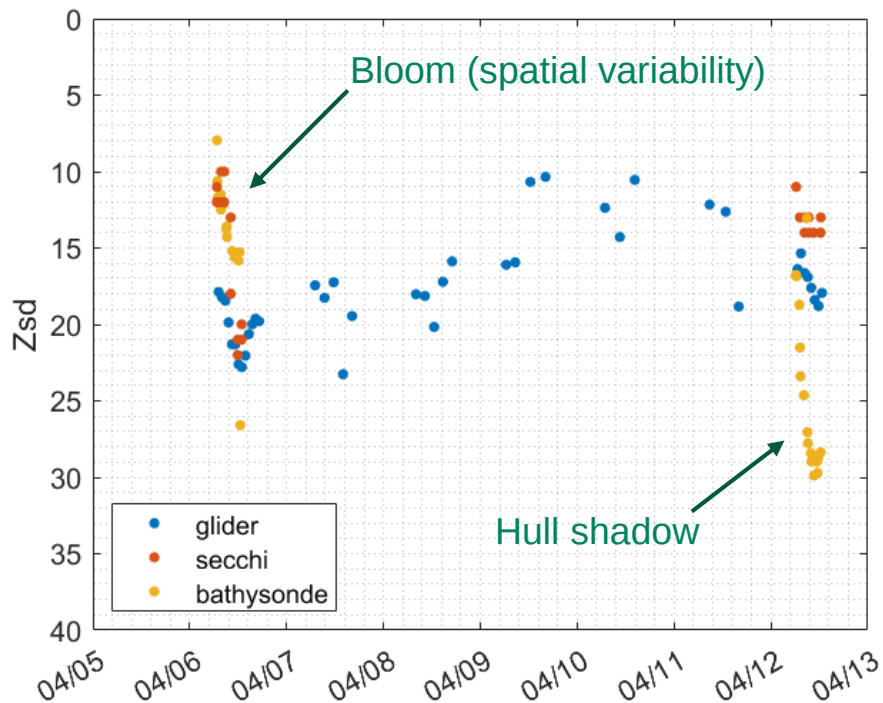
COMPUTED

Distance [m]	Flight Time [h:m]	COG [°]	SOG [m/s]	Drift [°]	Mission Duration
-	-	-	-	-	7.0 Days

[Show more Nmea +](#)

WEMSWOT
survey
April, 2023

WEMSWOT survey (April, 2023)



ALSEAMAR
ALCEN

Financement : Projet CPER ObsOcéan (Région Bretagne)

Financement pour l'acquisition de matériels dans le cadre du projet CPER ObsOcéan dont l'objectif est le maintien et le renforcement du rôle de la région Bretagne et de ses partenaires dans l'observation in situ de l'océan global, surface-fond, du large à la côte, de la large échelle à la haute résolution via une consolidation des observations et des systèmes d'observations de l'océan coordonnés en Bretagne (ROEC-ILICO).

ROEC : Réseau d'Observation pour l'Environnement Côtier

ILICO : l'Infrastructure de Recherche Littorale et Côtière



Marché public

- Achat de 2 gliders
- Achat de différents capteurs
- Prestation pilotage
- Maintenance et formation

→ Titulaire : ALSEAMAR



Capteurs du glider océano

- CTD pompée GPCTD + O2 SBE43F
- ADCP Nortek AD2CP
- Triplet CDOM, Chloro A et Backscattering WETLabs FLBBBCD
- PAR Biospherical MPE-PAR



Capteurs du glider acoustique

- CTD non-pompée RBR Legato
- Antenne acoustique passive AGLIMMS



Achat de gliders

Livraison

Premier trimestre 2024

Recette

Deuxième trimestre 2024

Campagne

Troisième trimestre 2024

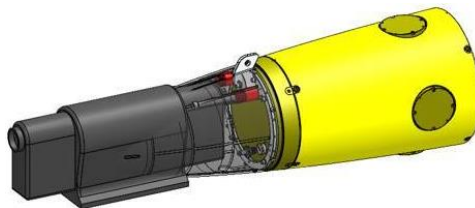


De la transparence... à la bioluminescence...

ANR BIOLUMOPS 2024-2026 Séverine Martini



Seabird UBAT



nose of SEAEXPLORER

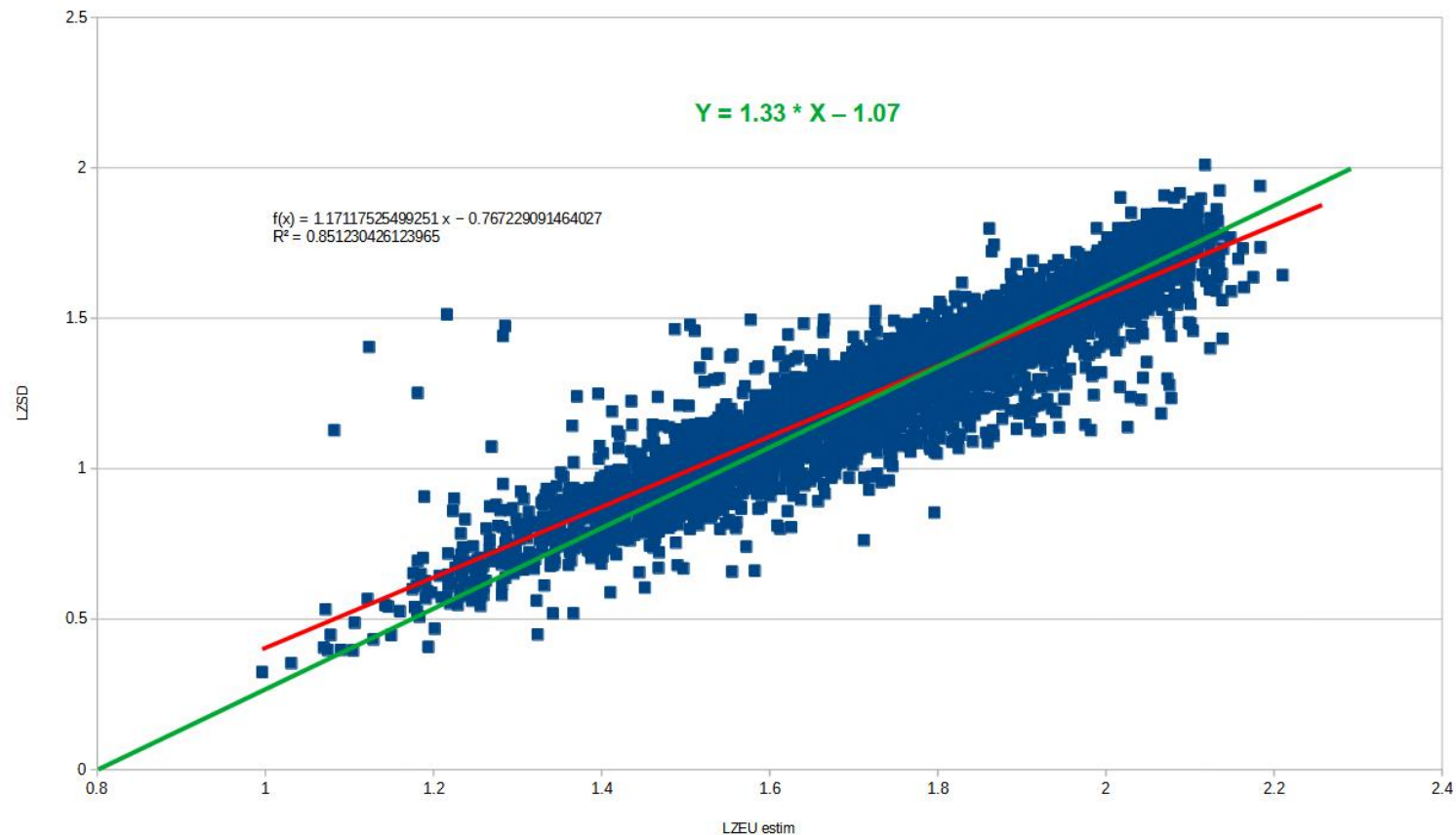
+ CEMSOR2

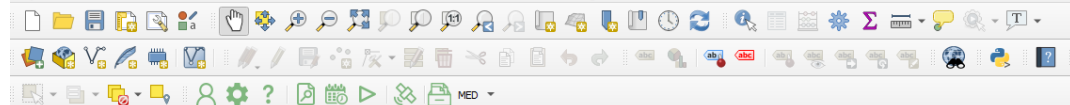


MERCI !

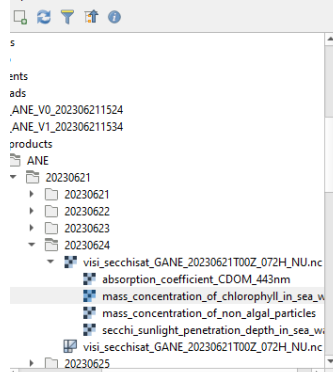


Backup slides

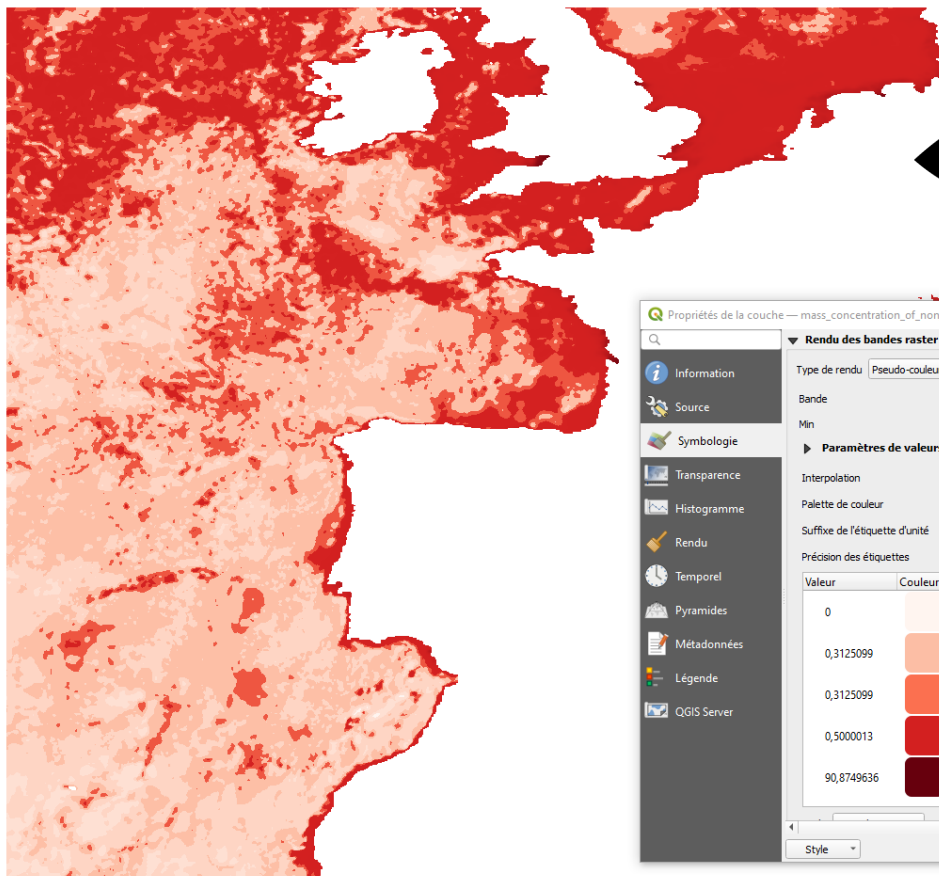
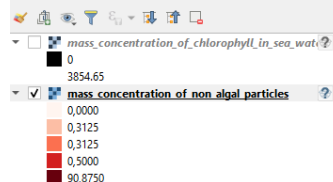
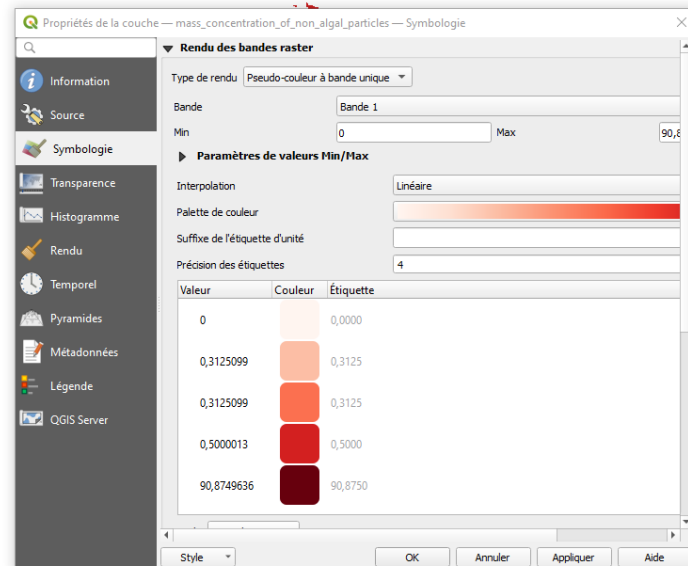




Explorateur



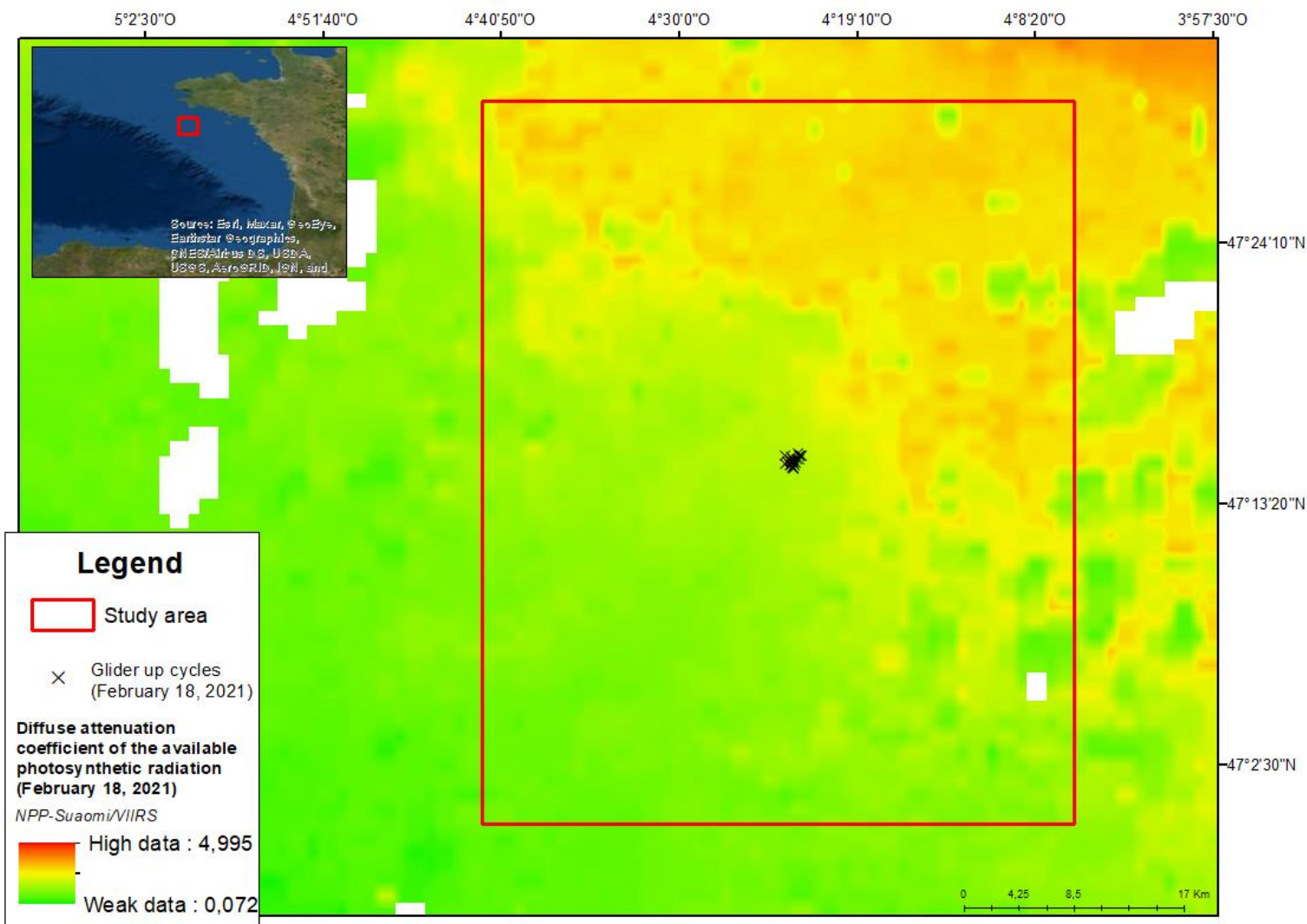
Couches

Secchisat[©]HyTECH
Imaging

07/12/2023

Taper pour trouver (Ctrl-H)

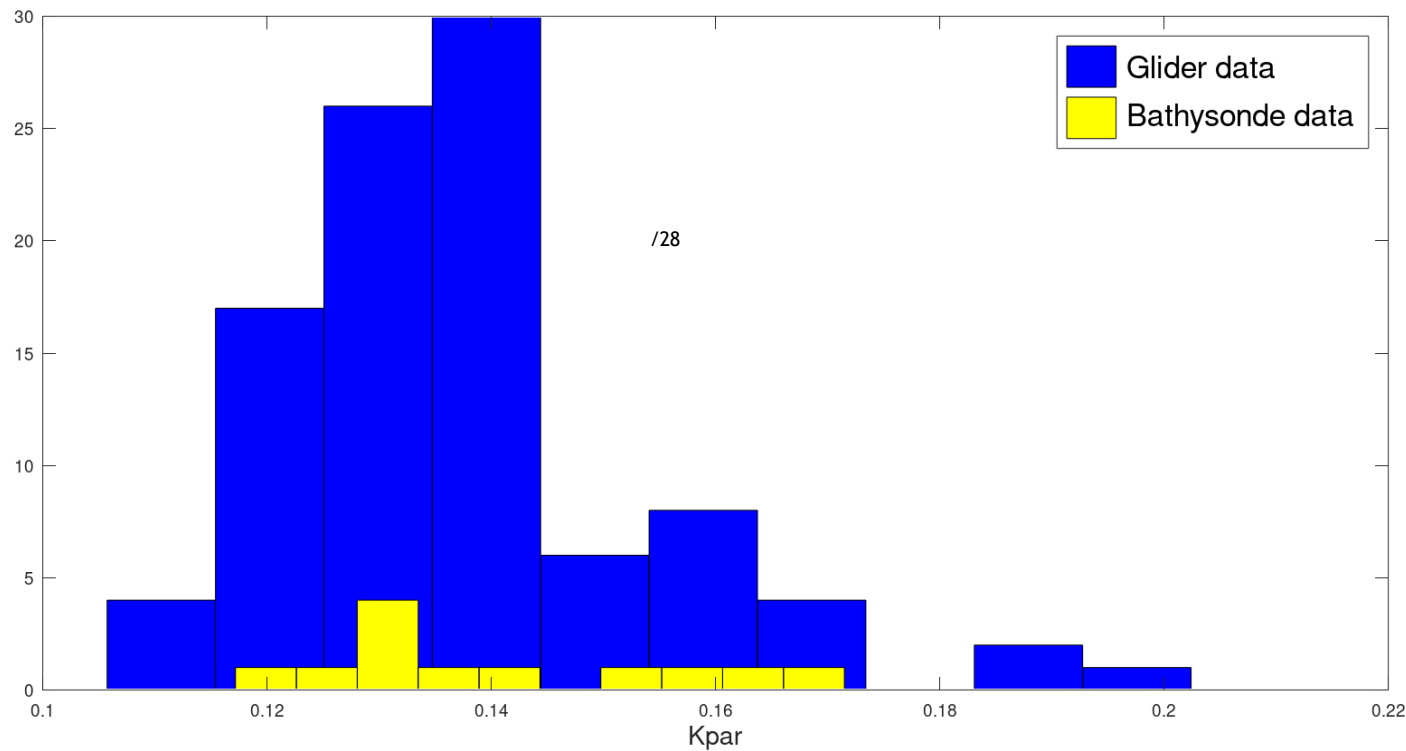
VIIRS Feb. 18, 2021



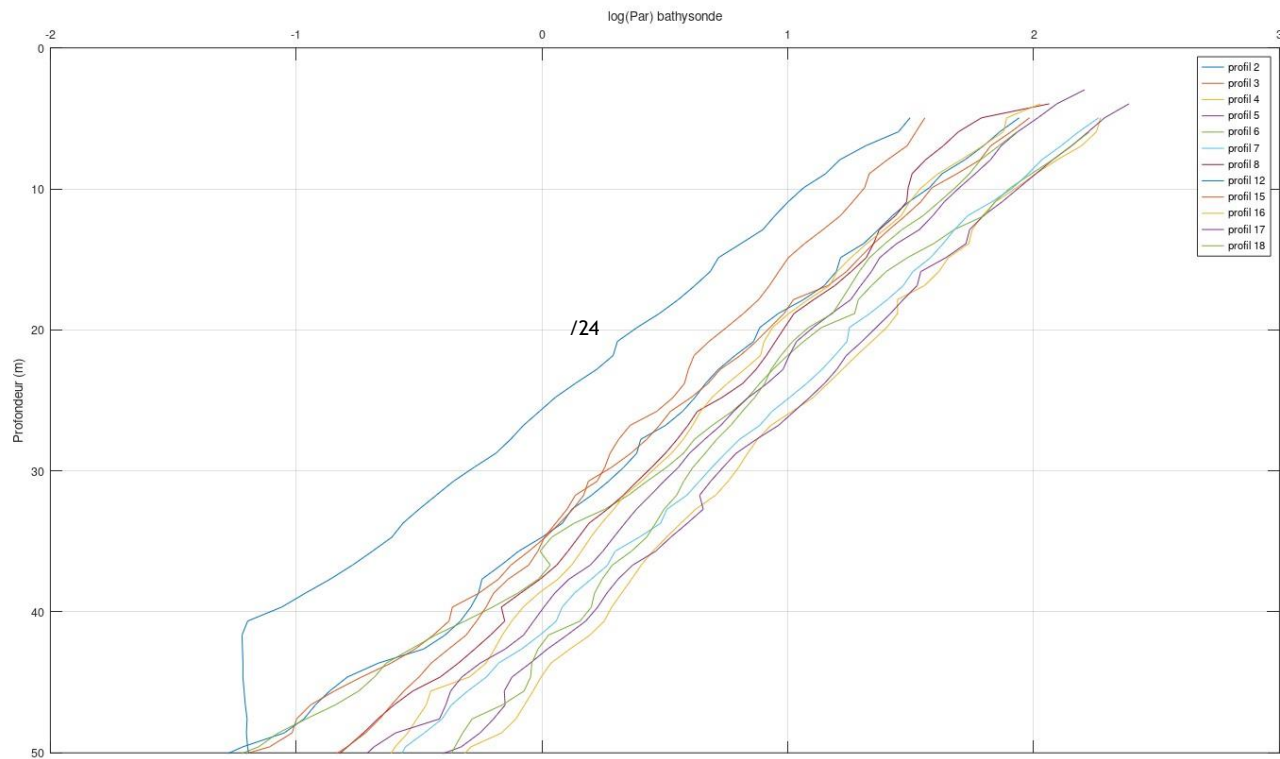
- Histogramme de la répartition des données

bathysonde : $0,14 \pm 0,02$ m-1

glider : $0,12 \pm 0,02$ m-1



• Les profils de log(PAR) de la bathysonde



• Les profils de SPAR de la bathysonde

