Final Report

The impact of submarine depth, speed sonar systems on Arctic sea-ice draft measurements

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UNCLASSIFIED
LONG-TERM GOALS

Arctic sea ice thickness is critical to geophysical research into climate change, shipping, biological productivity and other things. The overall goal of this work is to produce a public archive of ice draft data for research. The data is meant to span the largest time range possible and be of the highest possible quality. In addition the data must include detailed and accurate documentation.

OBJECTIVES

This work is meant to produce a report on the impact of submarine speed and depth.

APPROACH

Software will be adapted for processing of older data. Software will also be developed to process the newest available data. Both older and newer data will be processed, declassified and added to a public archive at NSIDC. A regression analysis will be performed on existing data in the archive to determine the impact of boat speed and depth on data quality. A report will be written on this work for inclusion in the public archive. All of the work will be completed by Dr. Mark Wensnahan.

WORK COMPLETED

Work in 2013 under this grant consisted of 4 basic tasks: (a) a regression analysis of the effect of ship depth and speed on mean draft and other statistics, (b) development of software to process both digital and analog data, (c) processing and analysis of data from two cruises in 2011 and (d) beginning processing of older analog data.

Regression Analysis

An analysis of analog data from the National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC) public archive was performed to determine what impact ship depth and speed have on the ice draft data. In the future it is likely that submarines will be traveling at greater depth and higher speeds, potentially degrading the data and introducing bias. A regression analysis of mean draft, draft mode and the standard deviation of the mean as a function of time of year, location, year and ship depth and ship speed was conducted. The analysis showed that there was no dependence of the draft on ship depth and hence no bias was introduced due increased footprint size. Surprisingly there was a statistically significant dependence of draft with speed. This appears to be due to overwriting of the analog charts. It is not clear if these results hold for the digitally-recorded first return data as those data do not include information on speed or depth. It was concluded that a digital recorder which records the entire return pulse would provide the best quality data for now and into the future. A technical report on this matter has been submitted to the NSIDC archive.

IMPACT/APPLICATIONS

Ice thickness data is used for a large variety of research. An obvious example is climate change. Here the length of record is crucial to establish the past climate and how the climate has changed over the last 50 years. At the same time modern data is regularly used to initialise climate models and improve their predictive power. The data is also often used to validate other methods of determining ice thickness, particularly satellite-based measurements.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

It is imperative that the record of ice thickness be continued into the future. There are two potential prongs to this effort. First, the development of an ice draft data recorder would make it possible to record the ice draft data independent of whatever equipment the US Navy has aboard submarines already for this purpose. At the same time the Navy is developing and deploying a new data recorder that may provide high quality data in the future. One or preferably both of these technologies should be pursued in the near term until it is clear that one or the other provides consistently high quality data.

RELATED PROJECTS

ONR Contract, Arctic Ice-Cap Submarine Top Sounder Recording, N00014 13 C 0208

PUBLICATIONS

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