

Lightning Talk Presenters

Karen Bemis, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey Bill Chadwick, Oregon State University Greg Koman, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Liz Ferguson, Ocean Science Analytics Artash Nath, Monitor My Ocean Heather Furey, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution



CU The City University of New York

Monitoring ASHES diffuse venting on OOI

Monitoring Grotto Vent on NEPTUNE

Supported by NSF

Recovery line Plume COVIS with float Isosurface ε The Cabled Backscattering Rotators 810 Strength transducer Observatory position head Vent Imaging Diffuse discharg Sonar Floatation intensity allows ROV to position COVIS Reflective tape Underwate indicates r mateable front Annual Histograms of Plume Bending Azimuths at Grotto connector to cabled Power cable leads to observator Diffuse Venting Intensity Index control motors COVIS A CONIS! junction box 2010 2012 2013 2011 2014 Bimodal Gaussian Fits to Histograms Northing of COVIS (m) **COVIS at Grotto Vent** imaged several plumes above the sulfide - Peak mound, capturing vertical velocity ASHES Diffuse Heat Flux Density Constant Focused 2010.5 2011 2011.5 2012 2012.5 2013 2013.5 and heat flux for the largest plume. Vents Recent work tracks changes in the Imaging mode scanning azimuth of plume bending. Bending shifted from balanced N-S bending in 2010-2011 to dominantly N 10.5 2011 2011.5 2012 2012.5 2013 2013.5 201 COVIS at ASHES has imaged several plumes and detected hydrothermal discharge. bending in 2013-2014. Increased We estimate Inferno heat flux as of the order of 10 MW and the diffuse discharge Heat Flux at Grotto Vent's North Towe venting at High Rise and decreased heat flux density as the order of 200-400 kW/m2. Spatial analysis of the diffuse venting in MEF or Mothra seems discharge maps suggests aureoles of enhanced diffuse discharge surround focused the most likely explanation. **COVIS** Diffuse mode vents (which in some cases are miniature focused vents with clear discharge).

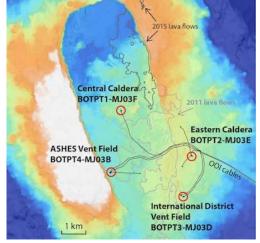
Vist our iPosters: V43B-07 and V43B-08

OOI monitoring at Axial since its 2015 eruption reveals tightly linked rates of deformation and seismicity

Bill Chadwick, Oregon State University, bill.chadwick@oregonstate.edu



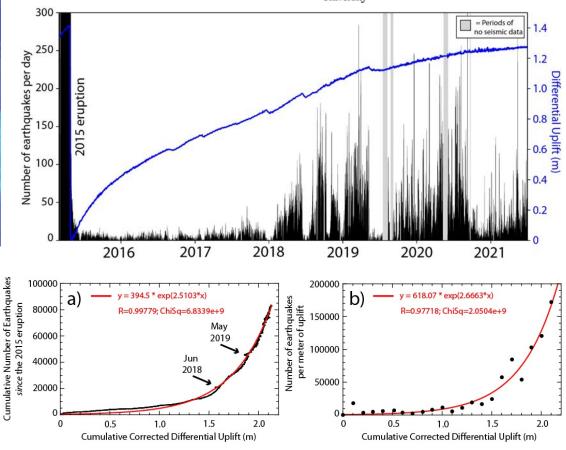
PREVIEW of AGU poster V45B-0137



Related presentations at AGU this year:

V45B-0136 - *Cabaniss et al.* -Modeling the Fault Modulated Eruptions of Axial Seamount, Juan de Fuca Ridge

V45B-0138 - *Hefner et al.* -Deformation Models for the 2015-Eruption and Post-Eruption Inflation at Axial Seamount from Repeat AUV Bathymetry



On first glance, the rates of uplift and seismicity at Axial Seamount don't appear to correlate in time ...

... but in fact, the number of earthquakes since the 2015 eruption has increased exponentially with the amount of total uplift.

This is consistent with the mechanical model of Kilburn (2018).



Plots of real-time BOTPT data available on-line at: www.pmel.noaa.gov/eoi/rsn/

Overturning in the Subpolar North Atlantic Program (OSNAP)

Greg Koman(<u>gregory.koman@whoi.edu</u>), Amy Bower & Heather Furey Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

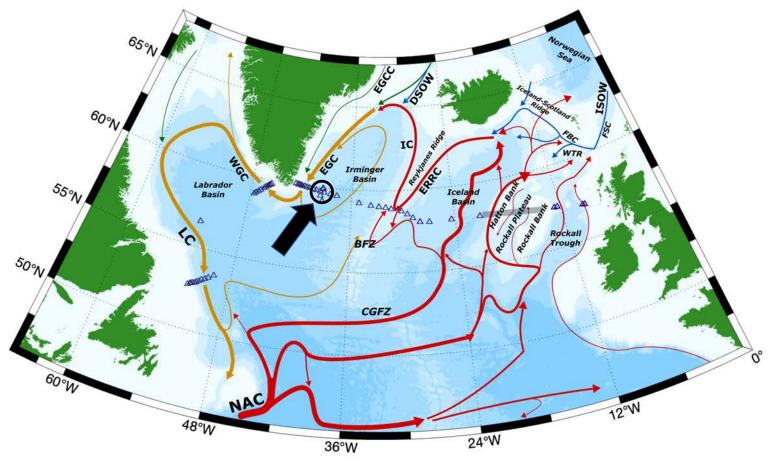


-International observing collaboration maintained since 2014

-Observes fluxes of heat, freshwater and mass

-Incorporates four OOI moorings from the Global Irminger Sea Array

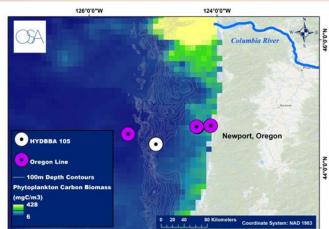


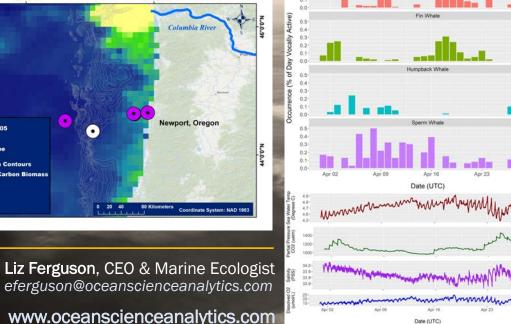




Coastal and Offshore **Oregon Marine Mammal Ecological Study**

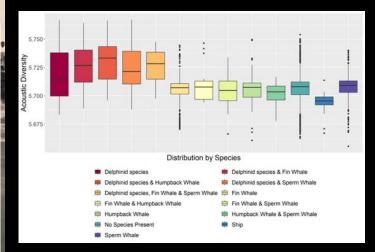
AGU Poster: B25E-1522





Related Efforts

Acoustic Indices: Evaluating the influence of marine mammal call parameters on a suite of metrics



Burst Pulse Analysis: Collaborating with University of St Andrews to study the occurrence of patterned sequences of burst pulses from delphinid acoustic events

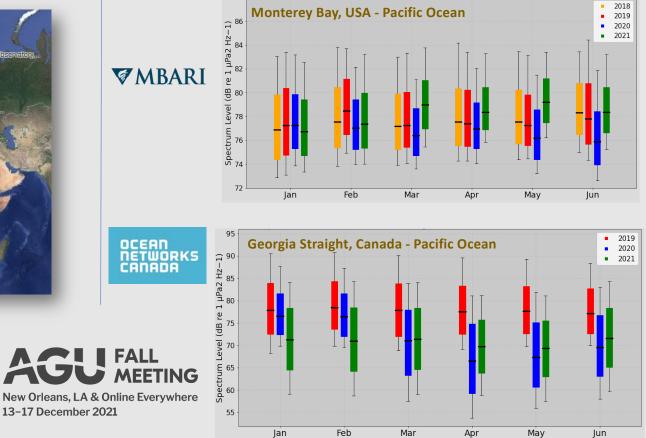
Silence of Global Oceans: Acoustic Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic



Global Hydrophone Locations:

Arctic, Pacific, North Atlantic, Mediterranean

Decrease in Sound Spectrum: 1/3rd Octave Centred on 63 Hz Median and 90% Percentile in early 2020





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Accessible Oceans: Exploring Ocean Data through Sound

Building knowledge about effective design and use of auditory display for inclusive inquiry in Ocean Science

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SONIFYING OOI DATA NUGGETS

Five OOI Data Nuggets will be selected to span disciplines and represent diverse data types.

WHY SOUND?

Data Literacy heavily relies on <u>visual learning tools</u>. This excludes those with vision impairments and those who do not learn visually. Using sound to explore data will facilitate participation and increase interest in STEM and data literacy.

WHAT IS SONIFICATION?

Data Sonification is the mapping of data to an audio signal to communicate information.

Listen to the Ocean Breathe

