

# Miniaturized drifting buoy platform for satellite calibration and validation

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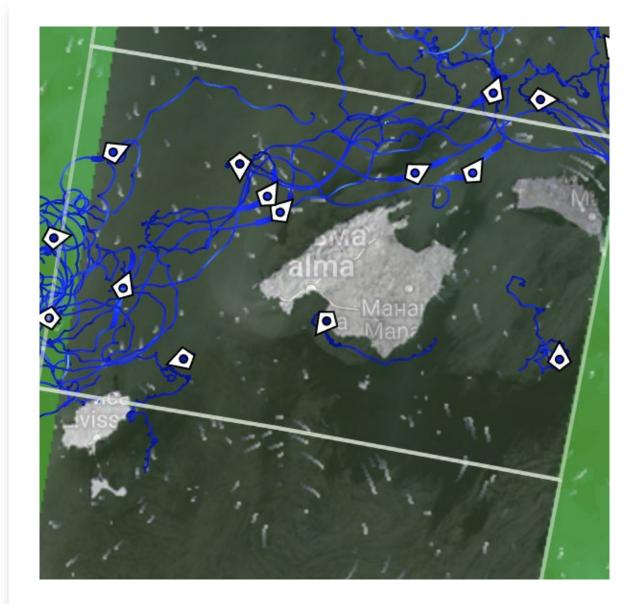






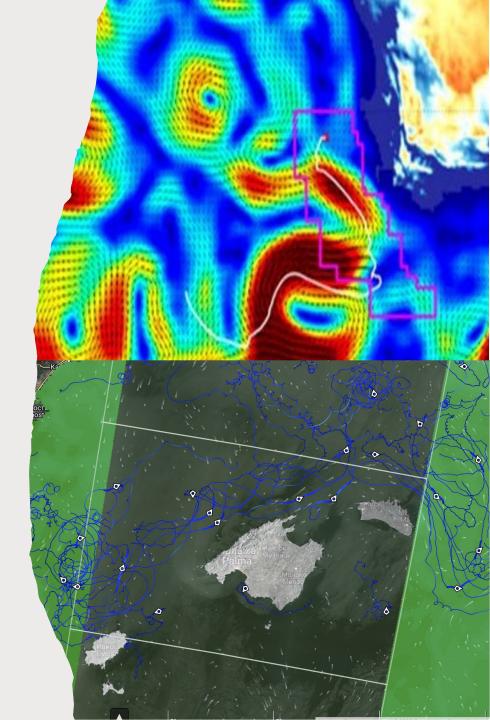
### Introduction

- A satellite network offers a global, multiparametric view into the world's oceans. However, rigorous calibration and validation are essential to ensure the accuracy of satellite-derived geophysical data products.
- While various methods may be employed, ocean buoys provide continues ground truth validation for satellite remote sensing observations of the sea surface.



### Motivation points

- Existing buoy measurements do not always match satellite measured values
- Buoy single point time series measurements should be interpreted for satellite-measures spatial "frozen" field.
- Buoy measurements are not always collocated in time and space with satellite swath
- Dedicated buoys needed to measure different key sea surface parameters: wave spectrum, current, temperature, color etc.
- Buoy network deployment is costly



## MELODI project

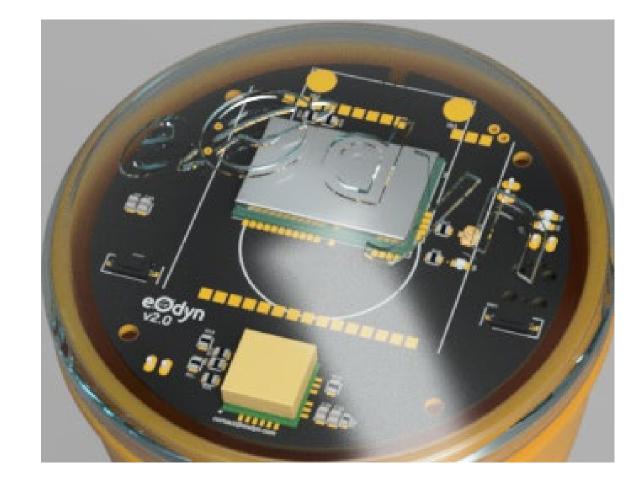
The Miniaturized Electronics Lagrangian Ocean Drifter project is aimed to propose a flexible polyvalent solution for undersatellite calibration/validation tasks and ocean monitoring problems.

#### **Objectives:**

- Highly configurable platform to rapidly fit most of task-specific requirements
- Cost-effective solution to enable mass and long series deployments
- Extensive use of biodegradable materials, reduced CO2 footprint
- Scientific quality for measured data

# Electronics and onboard sensors

- Low-power energy efficient controller
- Onboard low-power FFT
- Satellite connectivity (different providers available)
- GNSS positioning
- 3-axis accelerometer
- 3-axis gyroscope
- 3-axis magnetometer
- SD-card with full data available



#### Wave spectrum version

### **Selection of buoy hull**

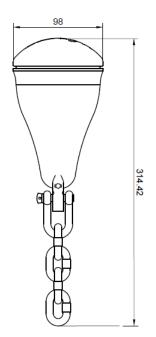
The shape, size, and weight of the floater are critical for performance

Every shape designed to fit a specific requirements of every problem

Main parameters: Weight: 800 gr Size: ~10-20 cm

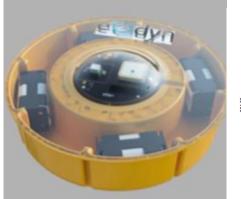


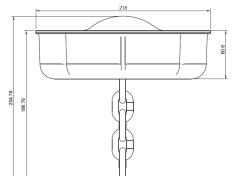




#### Surface drift version







### **MELODI** Drifters Technical Summary

#### MELODI drifter: Miniature buoy for real-time sea surface tracking

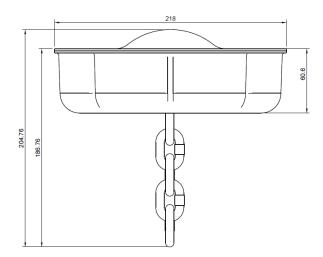
Dedicated for real-time measurement of sea state variables i.e. sea surface current and wave parameters

- Buoy overview
  - Satellite Connected
  - Small size (~20 cm in diameter), weight (> 1 kg)
  - Low profile with reduced wind drag
  - Real-time data visualization
  - Onboard full data log on SD card
  - Cost-effective conception
  - Biodegradable hull/low carbon footprint

#### • Measured parameters

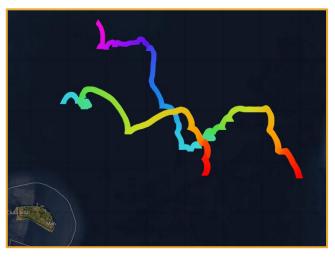
- Wave data sampling 3Hz
- GPS displacements every 10 min
- Significant wave height every 30 min
- Omnidirectional wave spectrum (0.02-0.8 Hz) every 1h
- Wind speed / friction velocity (under validation)
- Sea surface temperature
- Atmospheric air pressure (under validation)





#### C-SWOT / WENSWOT

- Date : 21/03 to 18/04/23
- 2 buoys deployed



C-SWOT buoy trajectories



Atalante & Téthis II Ships in Mahon Port @Shom



Photo of buoys before the deployments

#### ${\tt BioSWOT}{\rm -Med}$

- Date : 21/04 to15/05/23
- 15 buoys deployed



Bio-SWOT buoy trajectories







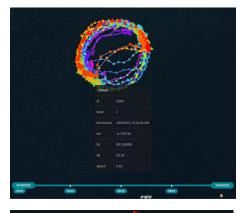






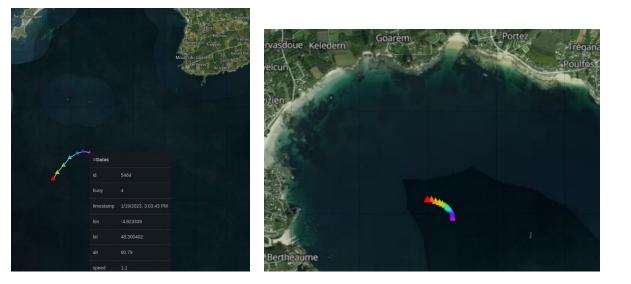


### Moored buoy long observation series





#### Free floating drifting tests



#### Very low direct wind impact!

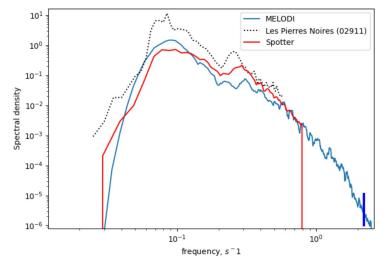
### Validation: ocean wave state

The onboard accelerometer, gyroscope and magnetometer allow us to estimate integral wave properties, i.e. significant wave height, mean wave period or full wave spectrum, including the directional part.

 $S(f) = C_{\zeta\zeta} = \frac{C_{zz}}{(2\pi f)^4}$ 

The spectrum could be expressed through the co-spectrum of vertical axis measurements series of onboard buoy accelerometer

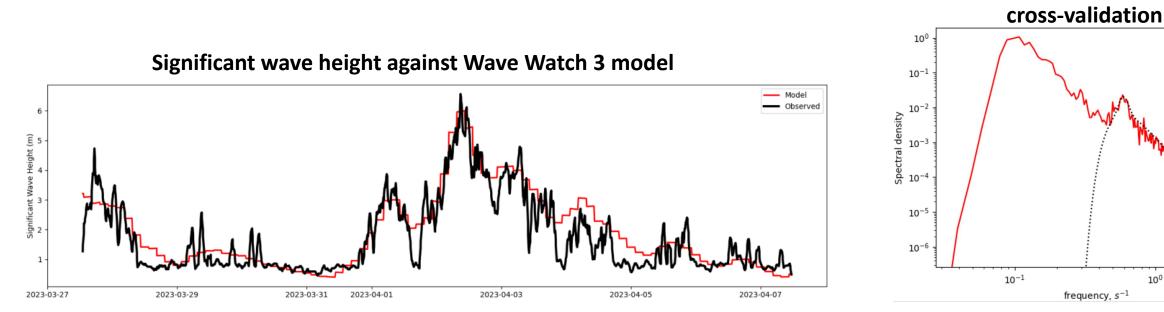
#### Wave spectrum crossvalidation



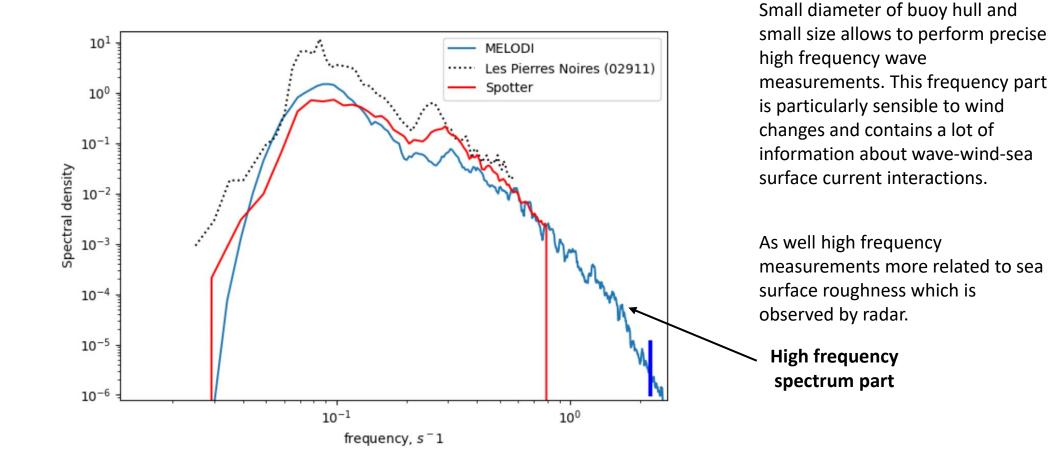
Wave spectrum and model

buoy 1 ····· IONSWAP

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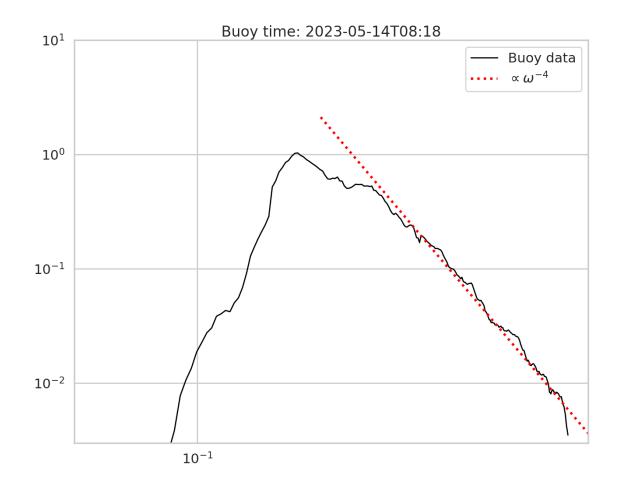


### High frequency wave measurements



### Wind speed retrieval

Wave field is intrinsically coupled to the wind field. Wave measurements can serve as a proxy observation of ocean surface winds.



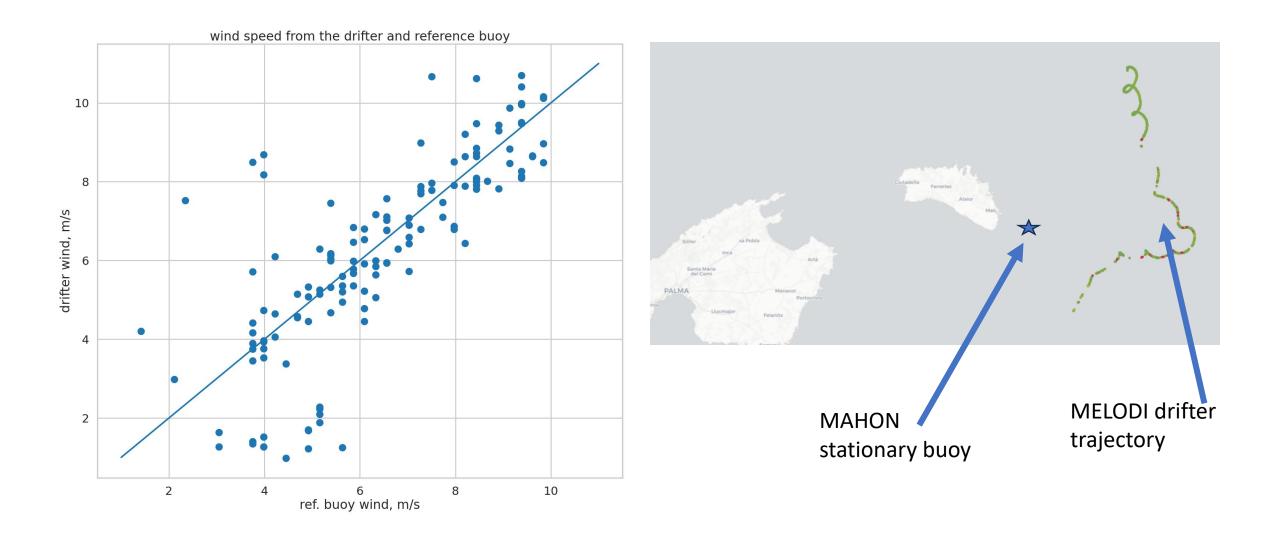
The tail of the spectrum responds relatively rapidly to changing wind conditions and takes the equilibrium shape:

$$E(f) = \frac{4\beta I u_* g}{(2\pi)^3}, f > 1.3f_p$$

The friction velocity u<sub>\*</sub> relates to wind speed assuming logarithmic wind profile

$$U(z) = \frac{u_*}{\kappa} \ln\left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right)$$

### Validation: wind speed retrieval

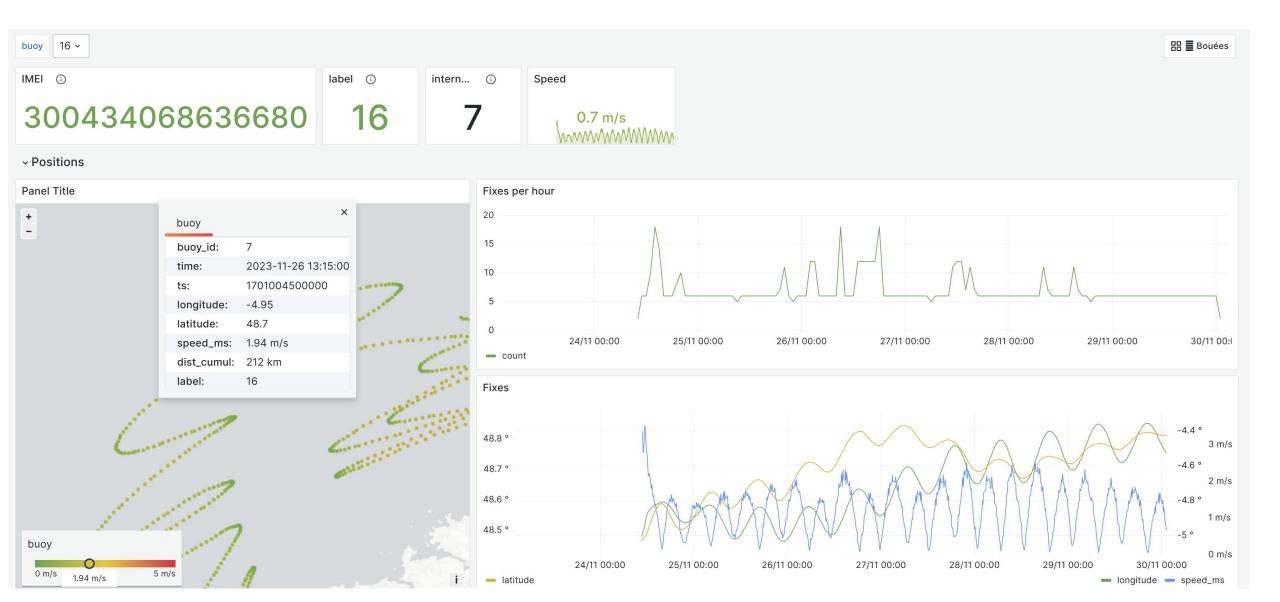


# Buoy real-time data reporting

• The trajectory of the test buoy during this week



# Buoy real-time control panel

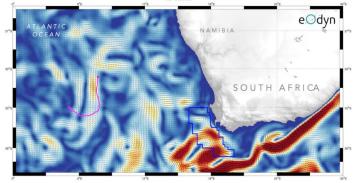


### Further improvements (solution scaling)

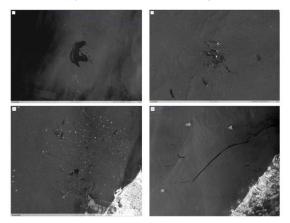


### **Usage Perspectives**

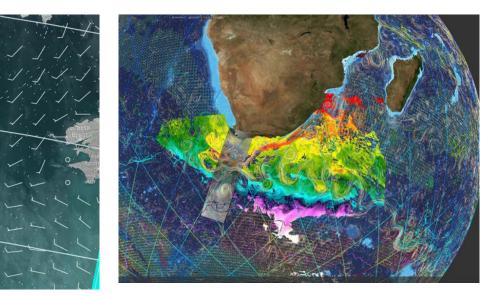
#### Model data assimilation



#### Marine pollution tracking



#### **Multi-instrument measurements**



# Summary

MELODI provides an affordable solution for developing customized drifting buoys tailored to specific ocean monitoring tasks.

Extensive field experiments have proven the reliability and precision of MELODI buoys across a range of ocean conditions.

MELODI presents a scalable approach for constructing integrated ocean observing networks, including satellite cal/val.

MELODI buoy is supposed to be another key component of future multi-platform ocean observing systems.