

P. Anhaus¹, C. Katlein¹, I. Matero^{1,2}, S. Arndt¹, D. Krampe¹, B. A. Lange^{3*}, J. Regnery¹, J. Rohde¹, M. Schiller¹, M. Nicolaus¹

¹ Alfred-Wegener-Institut Helmholtz-Zentrum für Polar- und Meeresforschung, Bremerhaven, Germany

² Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System, Longyearbyen, Svalbard

³ Norwegian Polar Institute, Tromsø, Norway * Now at Norwegian Geotechnical Institute, Oslo, Norway

1 Summary

- 1) Physical, biological, and chemical parameters have been observed year-round to characterize sea-ice and ocean properties
- 2) The integrated datasets allow for a better understanding of physical and biological linkages in the sea ice and the upper ocean

2 Data and survey overview

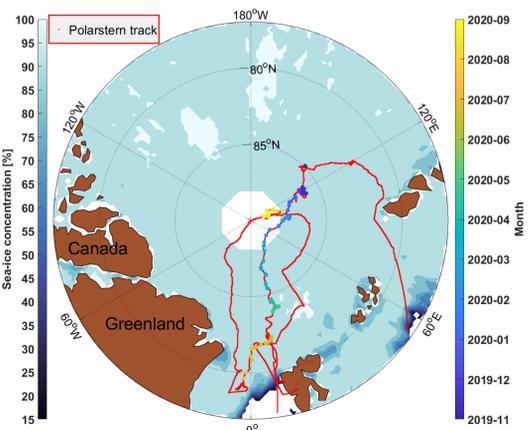


Figure 1: ROV surveys: Coloured points illustrate the position of Polarstern at the start of the surveys. The background is the mean sea-ice concentration from the OSI-SAF (Interim) Climate Data Record for March 2020 (Hendricks et al., 2021).

More than 80 scientific surveys covering various regions and sea-ice and surface conditions

- Under-ice topography
- (Bio-) Optics
- Zooplankton nets
- Hydrography
- Video & photography
- Instrument deployment, inspection, maintenance

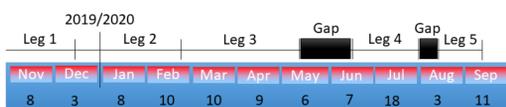


Figure 2: Number of ROV surveys per leg.

3 Data examples

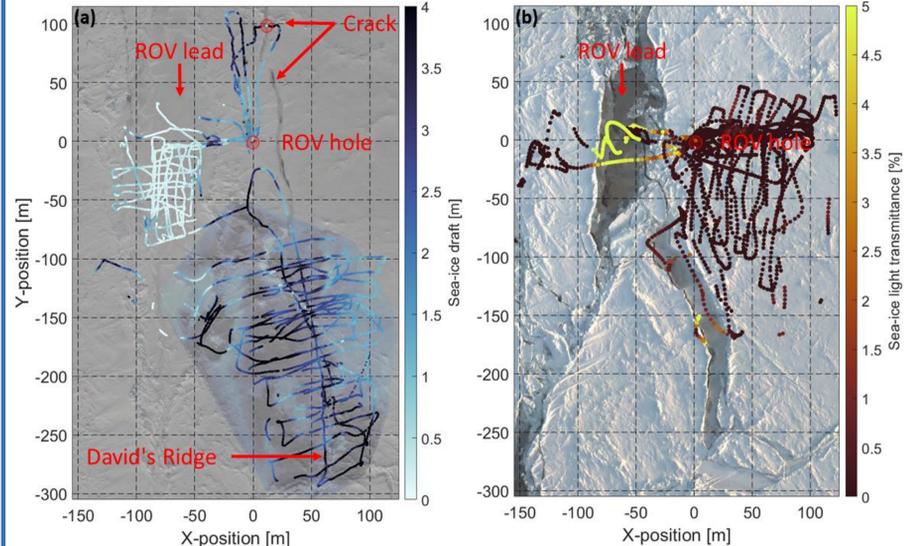


Figure 5: ROV measurements from below the ice including (a) sea-ice draft of a refreezing lead as derived from both the altimeter (scatters) and the multibeam (meshgrid) and (b) sea-ice light transmittance. The background images are orthomosaics showing the surface of the ice (Neckel et al., 2022).

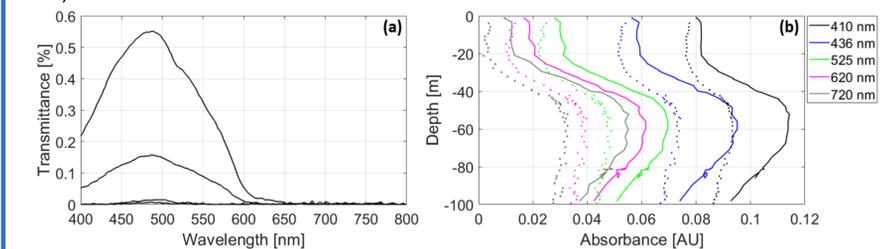


Figure 6: The underice light conditions. (a) Sea-ice transmittance spectra as obtained by normalizing under-ice with surface radiation. (b) Depth profiles of absorbance at different wavelengths as obtained by the photometer.

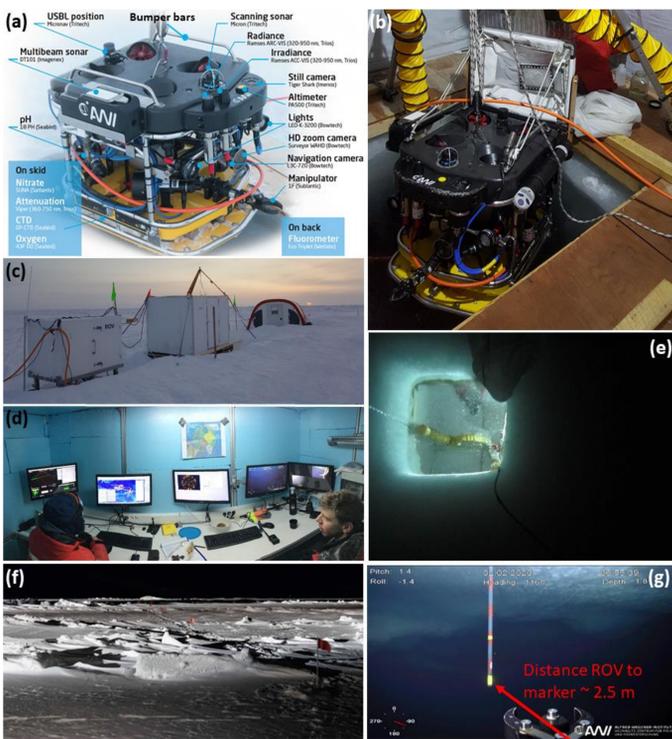


Figure 3: (a) The ROV and its sensor payload (Katlein et al., 2017). (b) The ROV hole. (c) ROV site consisting of the power distribution hub, the ROV control cabin, and the tent covering the hole. (d) Inside of the ROV cabin (Steven Fons, NASA). (e) Upward-looking image taken below the ROV hole. (f) Photograph of a ROV study area. (g) Screenshot of a marker hanging under the ice.

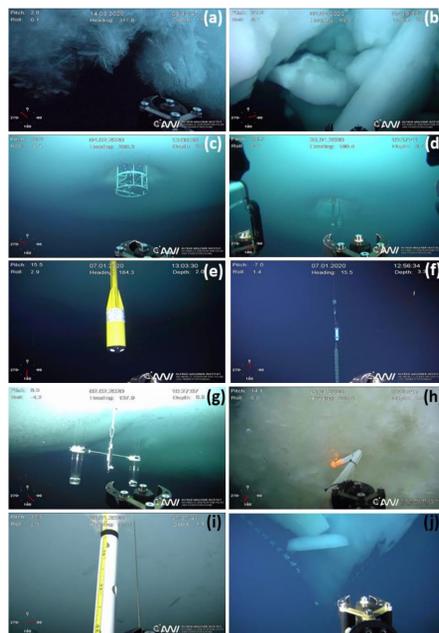


Figure 4: Screenshot of (a) platelet and (b) ridged ice, (c) observing conductivity, temperature, depth (CTD), and oxygen sensor (d) and micro structure sonde casts at Ocean City, (e) acoustic doppler current profiler, (f) CTD, (g) inspecting a sediment trap, (h) suction algae sampling, (i) reading stakes, and (j) inspecting the haul of Polarstern.

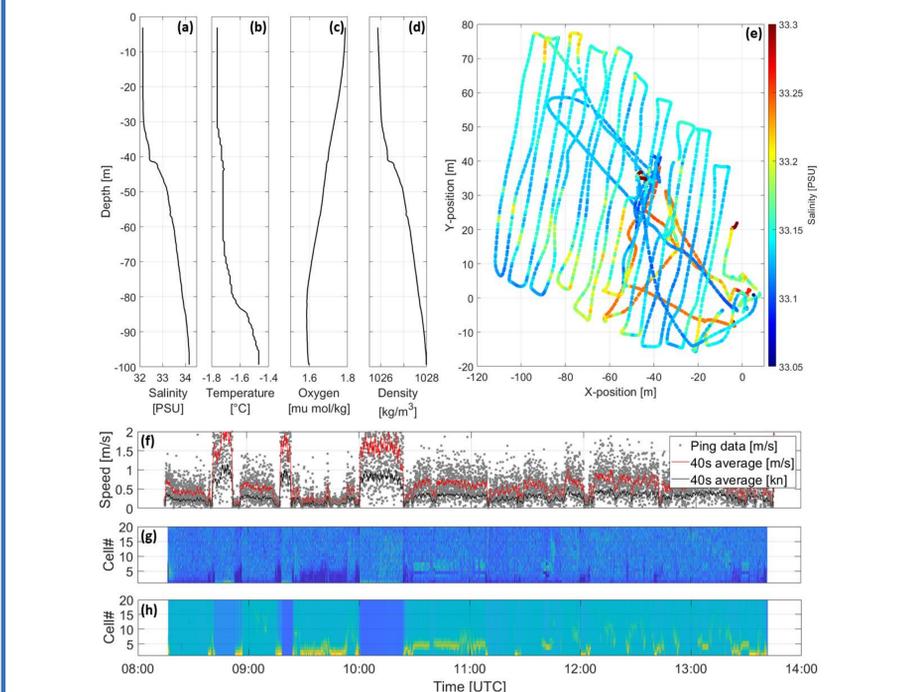


Figure 7: Hydrographic data and currents describe the ocean state underneath the sea ice. Depth profiles of (a) salinity, (b) temperature, (c) oxygen, (d) density. (e) Local variability of salinity. (f) Speed through the water together with (g) currents and (h) backscatter in each cell.

Data set	Sensor set	Data access
Positioning	Long baseline positioning system	
Telemetry	Inertial measurement unit	
Depth	Pressure sensor	
Single-beam sea-ice draft	Altimeter	
Multi-beam sea-ice draft	Multibeam sonar	
Spectral radiation	Radiometer	
Hyperspectral attenuation	Photometer	
Currents	Acoustic doppler current profiler	
Hydrography	Conductivity, temperature, depth, oxygen sensors	
Scattering & fluorescence	Scattering fluorescence sensor	
pH	pH sensor	
Nitrate	Spectrometer	
Videos	Video camera	
Upward-looking images	Still camera	
Attention points		
Quicklook plots		

Table 1: Overview of the datasets. A detailed description on the ROV and its sensor payload is provided by Katlein et al., 2017.

CAUTION: Not all data is quality-controlled and calibrated to every aspect!

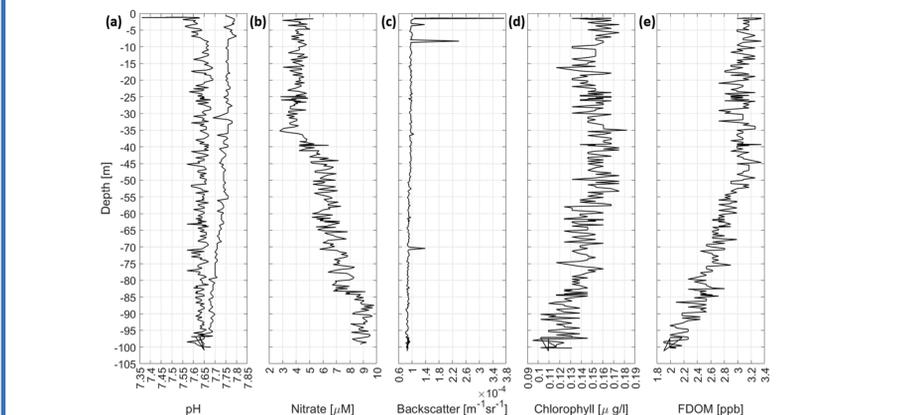


Figure 8: Variability of biological parameters in the water column. Depth profiles of (a) pH values, (b) nitrate, (c) backscatter, (d) chlorophyll a, and (e) fluorescent dissolved organic matter (FDOM).

Hendricks et al. (2021): Product user guide & algorithm specification: Awi cryosat-2 sea ice thickness (version 2.4)
 Katlein et al. (2017): A new remotely operated sensor platform for interdisciplinary observations under sea ice
 Neckel et al. (2022): Helicopter-borne rgb orthomosaics and photogrammetric digital elevation models from the mosaic expedition