First Annual Partners' Meeting Presentation Integrated Framework to Identify, Track and Communicate Sea-Ice Hazards

> Arctic Domain Awareness Center (ADAC) A DHS Center of Excellence



#### Andy Mahoney, Hajo Eicken, Josh Jones

Geophysical Institute University of Alaska Fairbanks

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## Overview

- Increasing Arctic maritime activity
- Driven in part by decreasing sea ice extent





AIS traffic, Jun 1 – Nov 30, 2013. [from Brigham, 2014]



# Risk posed by sea-ice hazards growing despite declining sea ice

Urgent need for enhanced sea-ice hazard awareness

- Improved hazard detection
- Real time tracking
- Improved communication and data dissemination



Barge NTCL II Photo Stephan Hill Era Helicopters





### Stakeholders & Partners

USCG District 17 Cdr. Shawn Decker, Rob Hynes James Robinson

USCG R & D Center Rich Hansen, Bert Macesker Jason Story, Scott Trip

#### NOAA Office of Response and Restoration

Amy Merten Amy Merten Chief, Spatial Data Branch/Assessment and Restoration Div. Chair, Arctic Council Emergency Preparedness & Prevention Working Group

Nat. Weather Service Anchorage Ice Desk

James Nelson NOAA-NWS Regional Scientist Rebecca Legatt Heim Ice Forecaster Alaska Dept. Environmental Conservation John Engles

#### Eskimo Walrus Commission

Vera Kingeekuk Metcalf *Executive Director* Eugene Brower *President* 

Alaska Clean Seas Tony Parkin *Chair, Research & Development* 

#### Barrow Search and Rescue No formal contact at this time



## Milestones

- 1. Completion of vector product for ice velocity field in format and delivery mode that conforms with USCG and NOAA ERMA needs (March 2015). Multi-parameter suite of products as vector and raster data available in May 2016. Baseline TRL-4, target TRL-6.
- Capabilities to produce mean velocity and divergence/convergence fields compatible with CMR model architecture and coastal HF radar data. (February 2015). Full time series from Barrow site processed by January 2016. Baseline TRL-4, target TRL-6.
- 3. White paper outlining North Slope/Barrow ADAC testbed, discussing relevant observing system resources, logistics support options, ADAC testbed elements and activities (December 2015). Baseline TRL-1, target TRL-2.
- 4. Identify and review suitable DGPS hardware for use in harsh Arctic sea-ice environment and compatibility with observing system infrastructure to detect small-scale deformation as threat precursor (April 2016). Baseline TRL-2, target TRL-5.

### **Radar-derived ice velocities**

Milestone #1: Completion of vector product for ice velocity field in format and delivery mode that conforms with USCG and NOAA ERMA needs (March 2015)

at UAA UNIVERSITY of ALASKA ANCHORAGE

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- Gridded ice velocities now being calculated operationally from real time radar data
- Data available in KMZ format for integration into Arctic ERMA and GoogleEarth
- Awaiting feedback from USCG D17; Integrated feedback from Barrow Rescue Base



Near-real data time at: http://seaice.alaska.edu/gi/observatories/bar row\_radar/sea-ice-velocity



### **Real world application**

#### UAF ice radar data used by Barrow Search & Rescue

#### April 29, 2014:

- Mid-season breakout of landfast ice casts several hunters adrift
- Weather conditions prevent launch of SAR helicopter
- Radar data used to help coordinate rescue effort using small boats
- All people and gear safely recovered!





### Ice divergence/convergence

Milestone #2: Capabilities to produce mean velocity and divergence/convergence fields compatible with CMR model architecture and coastal HF radar data. (February 2015)

- Algorithms developed to generate ice convergence / divergence fields
- Red indicates closing/ridging ice
- Blue indicates opening ice
- Once operational, data can be formatted to meet stakeholder needs



### Barge NTCL II

ADACTIC DOMAIN A DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CENTER OF EXCELLENCE at UAA UNIVERSITY of ALASKA ANCHORAGE

October 22, 2014: Barge breaks loose of tug in Canadian Arctic









- Barge passed Point Barrow just before midnight on October 19, 2014
- Closest approach: 11.3 km offshore
- Ice motion highly complex
- No landfast ice







## Search and rescue operations in ice-infested waters can benefit from radar data

- Particularly during periods of poor visibility
- Ice velocity data most useful
- Simple, low-bandwidth products most suitable for local first responders

#### Calculating differential ice motion high precision data

- Spurious data needs to be removed with additional signal processing
- Unclear how this would apply on moving vessel

## *There are significant gaps in our ability to forecast long-term drift patterns*

- With ongoing rapid change, historical data must be used with caution
- Ice drift near coast particularly difficult with current satellite data



### Next steps

#### July 8-22: Arctic Shield 2015 Technology Evaluation

- Test ice radar performance while under way
- Deploy autonomous buoy to monitor ice hazards





### Next steps

#### Barrow test bed (2015/16)

- Deployment of high-precision DGPS beacons to monitor cracking, ridging and break-outs
- Development of integrated of ice motion / mass balance data product for storm/ocean model validation
- Engagement with stakeholders to assess value of data products for application in past and future scenarios
- Framework for collaborative sensor, model & response assessments

