

SURFACE WAVE INSTRUMENT FLOATS WITH TRACKING (SWIFT BUOYS)



Jim Thomson

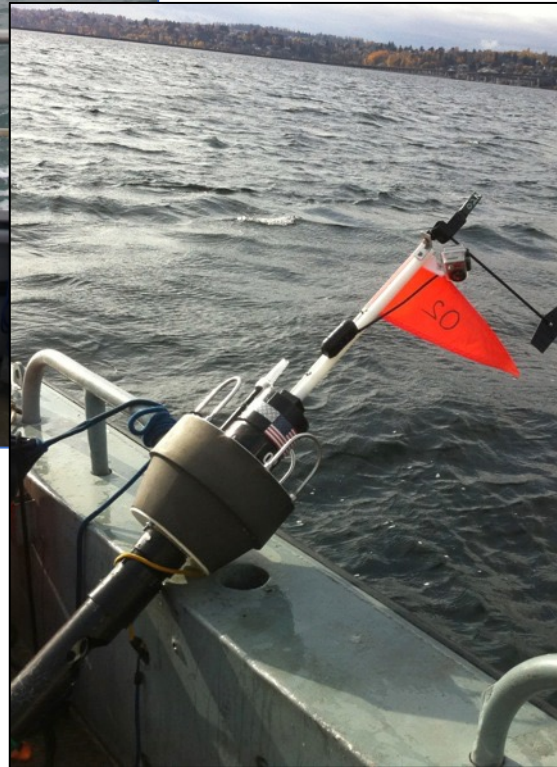
Applied Physics Lab & Civil / Environmental Engineering

University of Washington

SWIFT versions



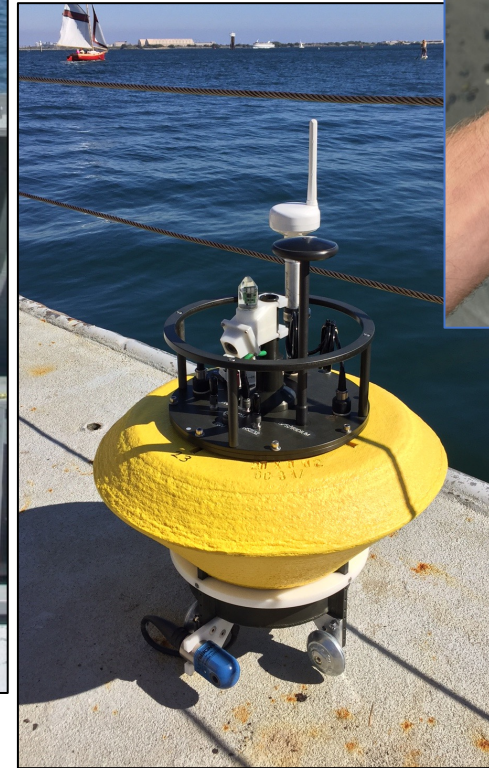
v1 (2009)



v2 (2012)



v3 (2014)

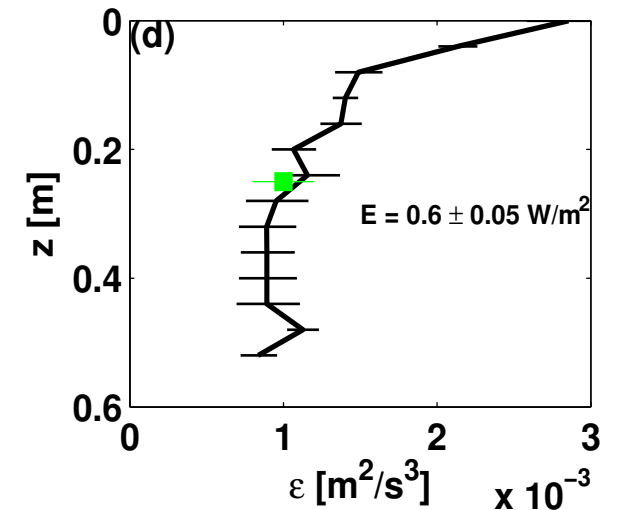
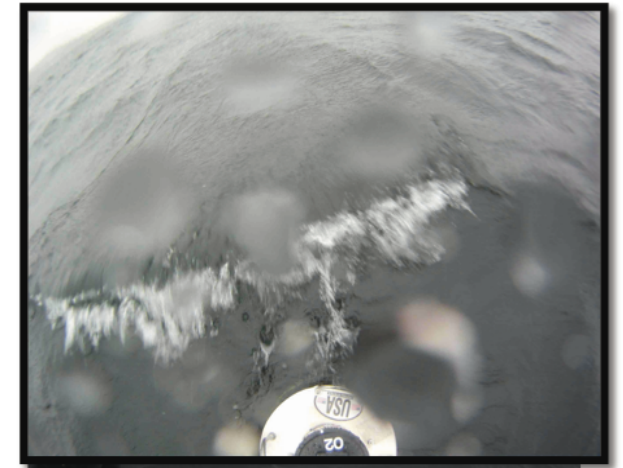
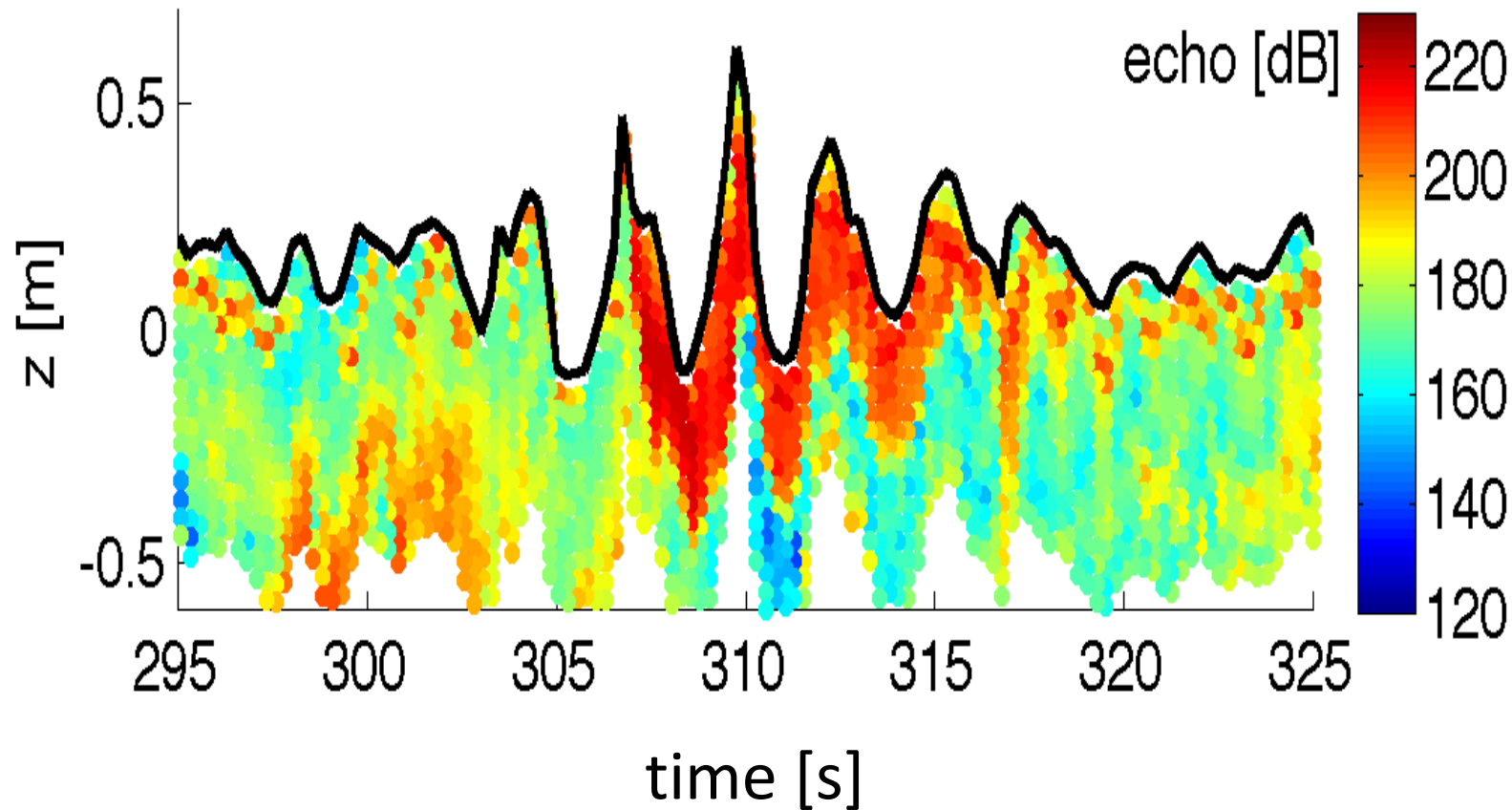


v4 (2017)

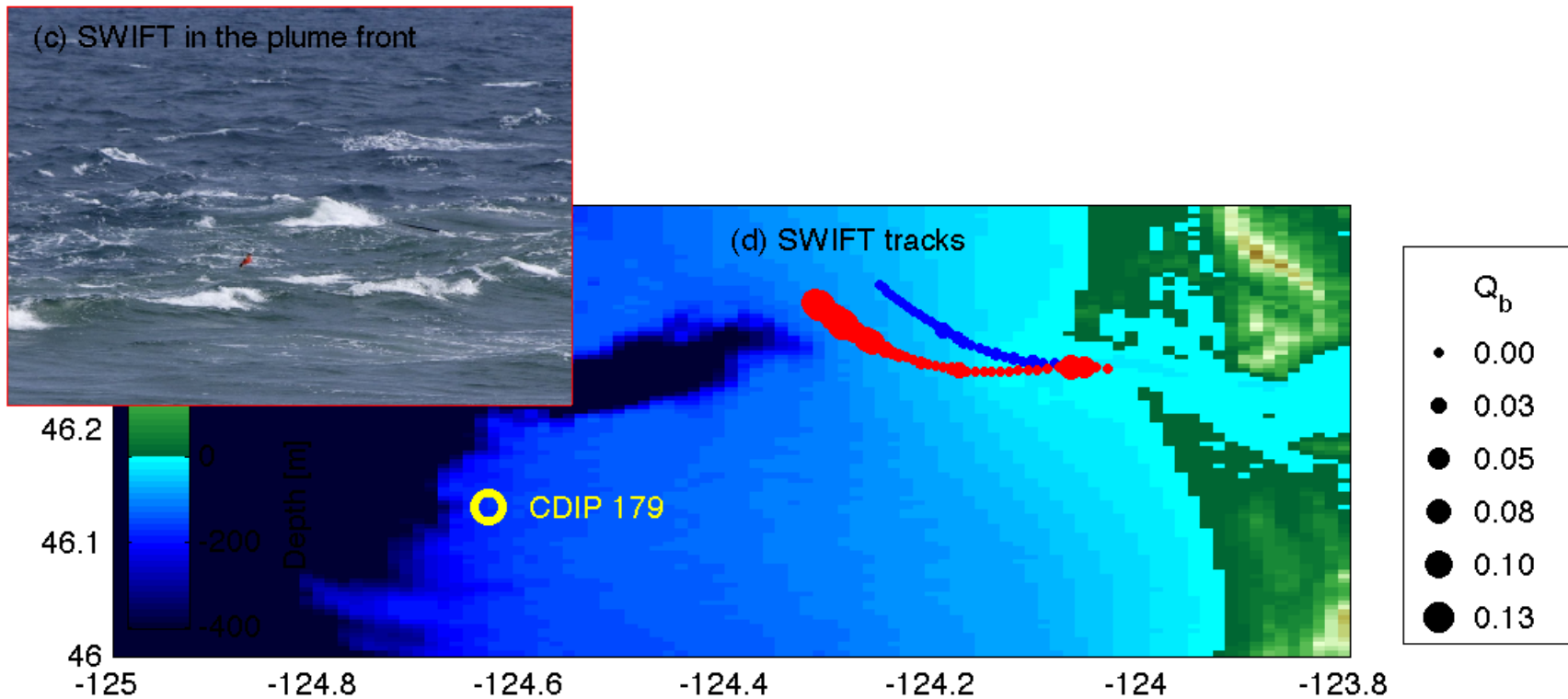


micro (2021)

Original goal: wave breaking process study



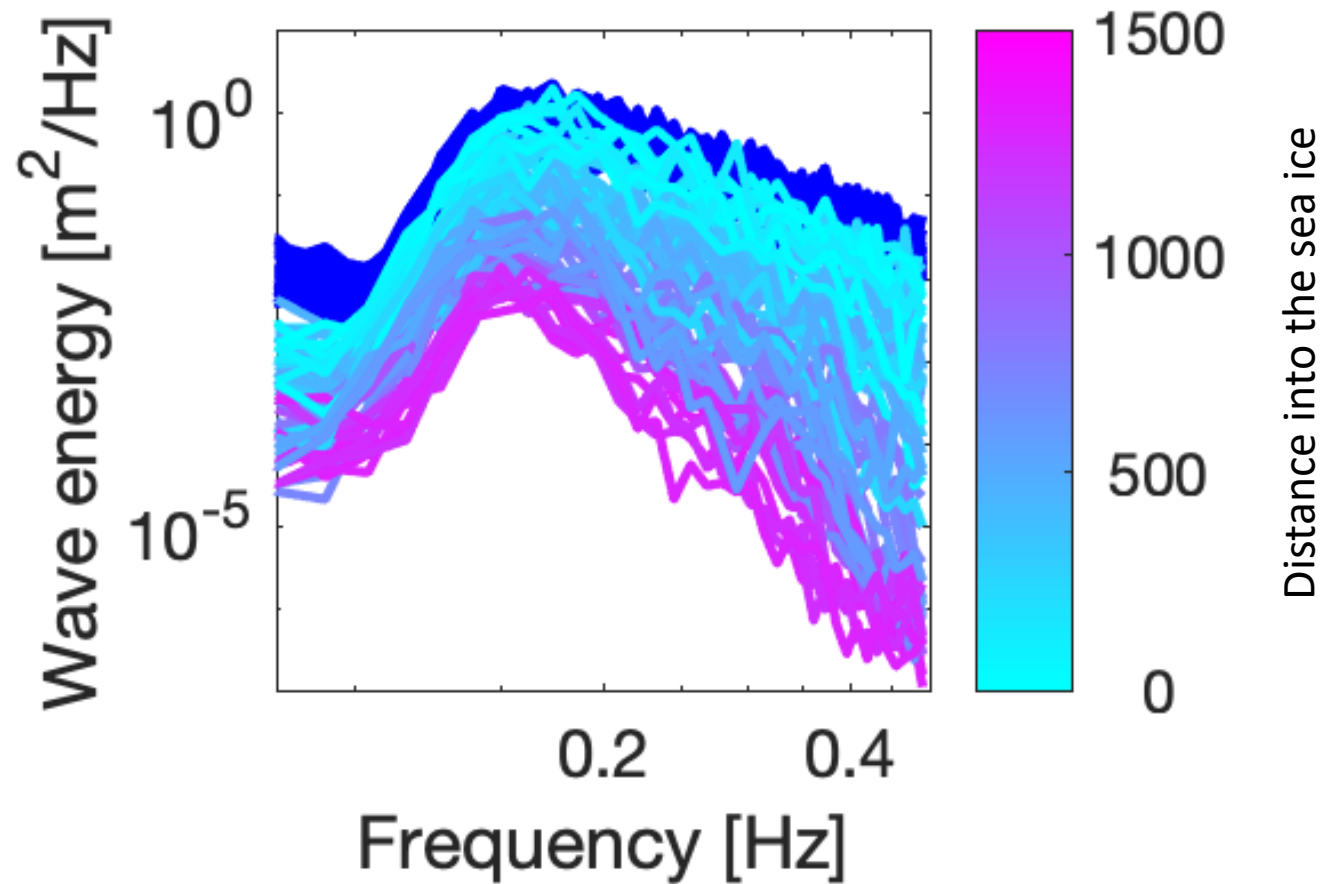
Wave breaking at the Columbia River Plume



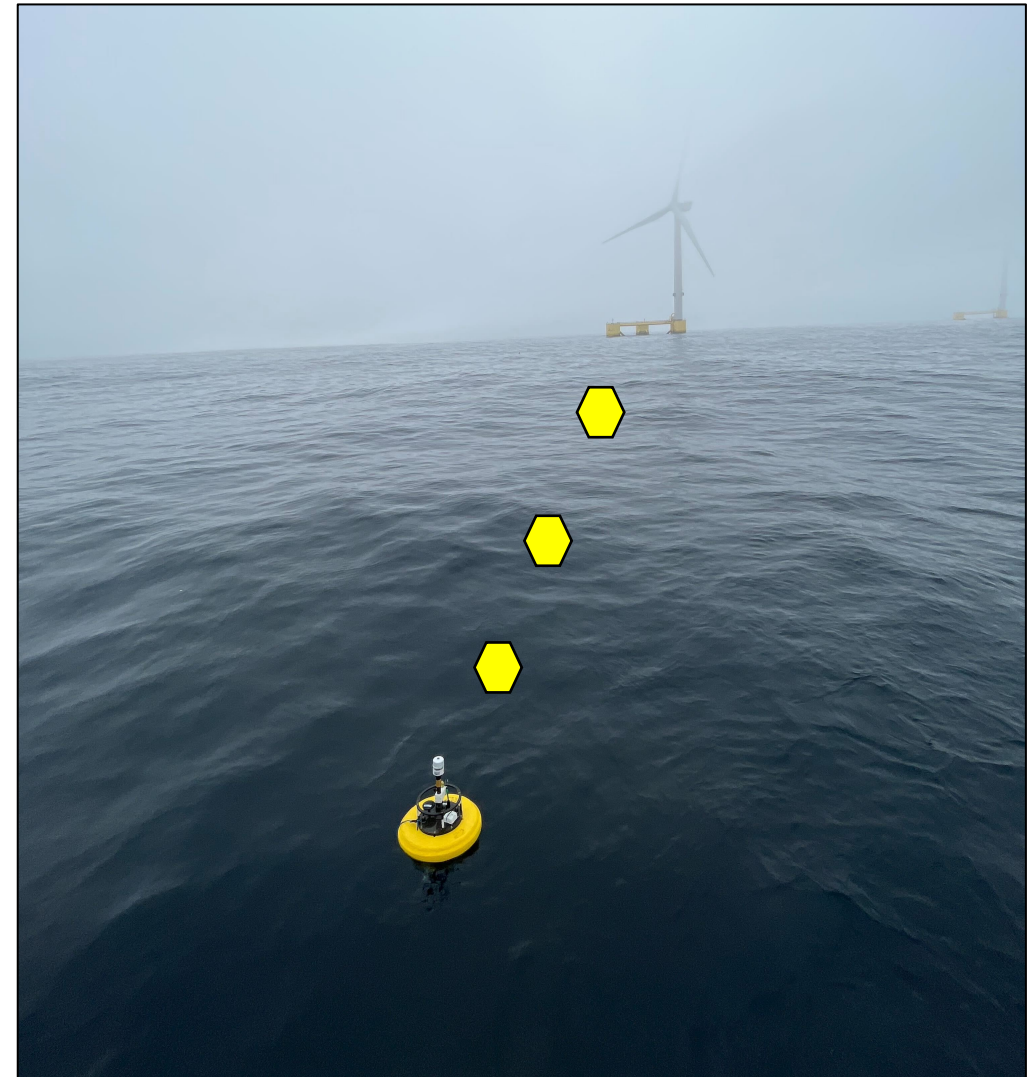
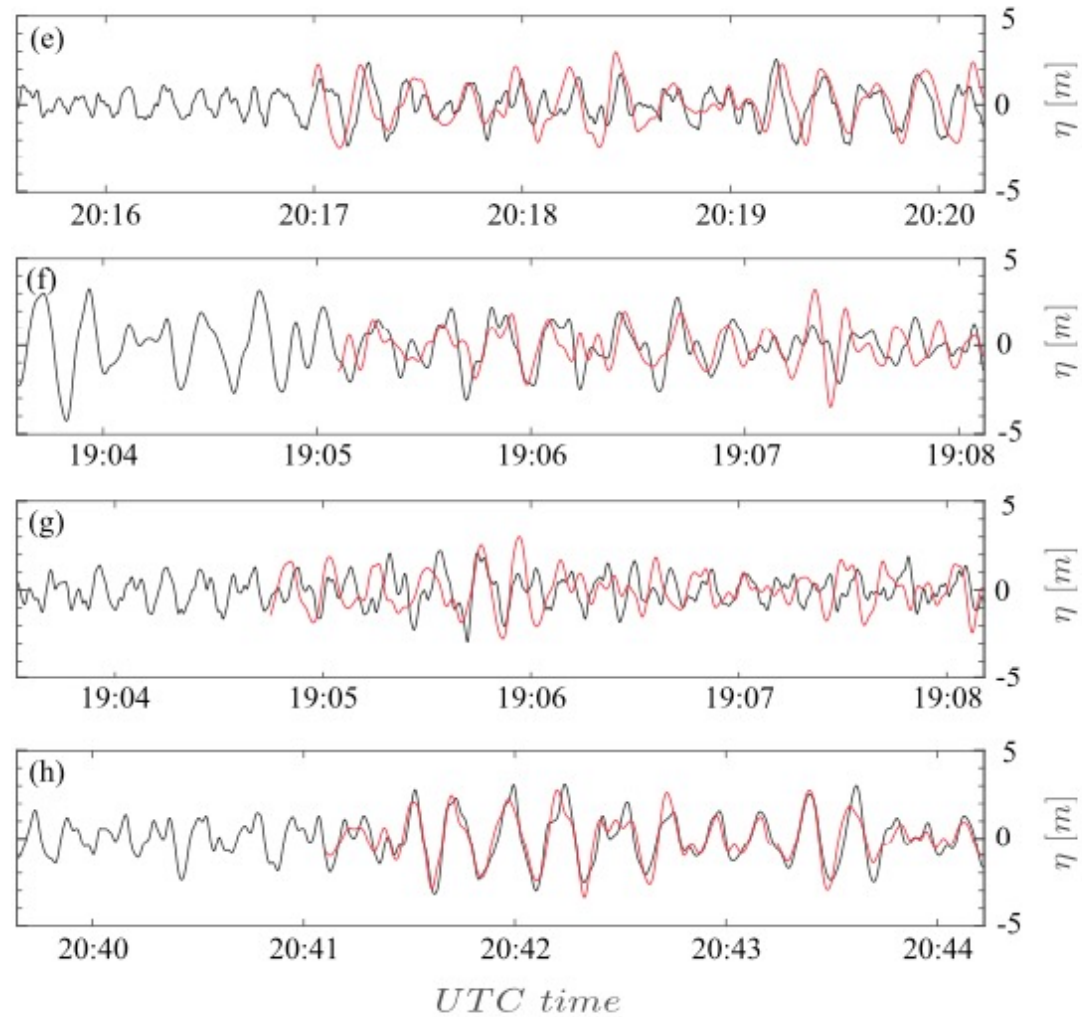
Wave attenuation in sea ice



Wave attenuation in sea ice



Phase-resolved waves at offshore structures



SWIFT wave measurements

- Website (projects, data access, etc): www.apl.uw.edu/swift
- Public code: <https://github.com/jthomson-apluw/SWIFT-codes>
- Telemetry products: Hs, Tp, Dp, E(f), a1(f), a2(f), b1(f), b2(f), check(f)
- Details:
 - Use GPS horizontal velocities (u,v) to make scalar spectra
 - Use cross-spectra of vertical acceleration and GPS velocity for directional moments
 - RC high-pass filter, $f > 0.04$ Hz
- Known issues:
 - Low frequency drift and integration errors (spurious energy)
 - GPS dropouts and/or spikes
 - Buoy natural frequency $f \sim 0.8$ Hz (so limit results to $f < 0.5$ Hz)
 - Spectral ensembles from 8.5 minutes of raw data only have 12 degrees of freedom

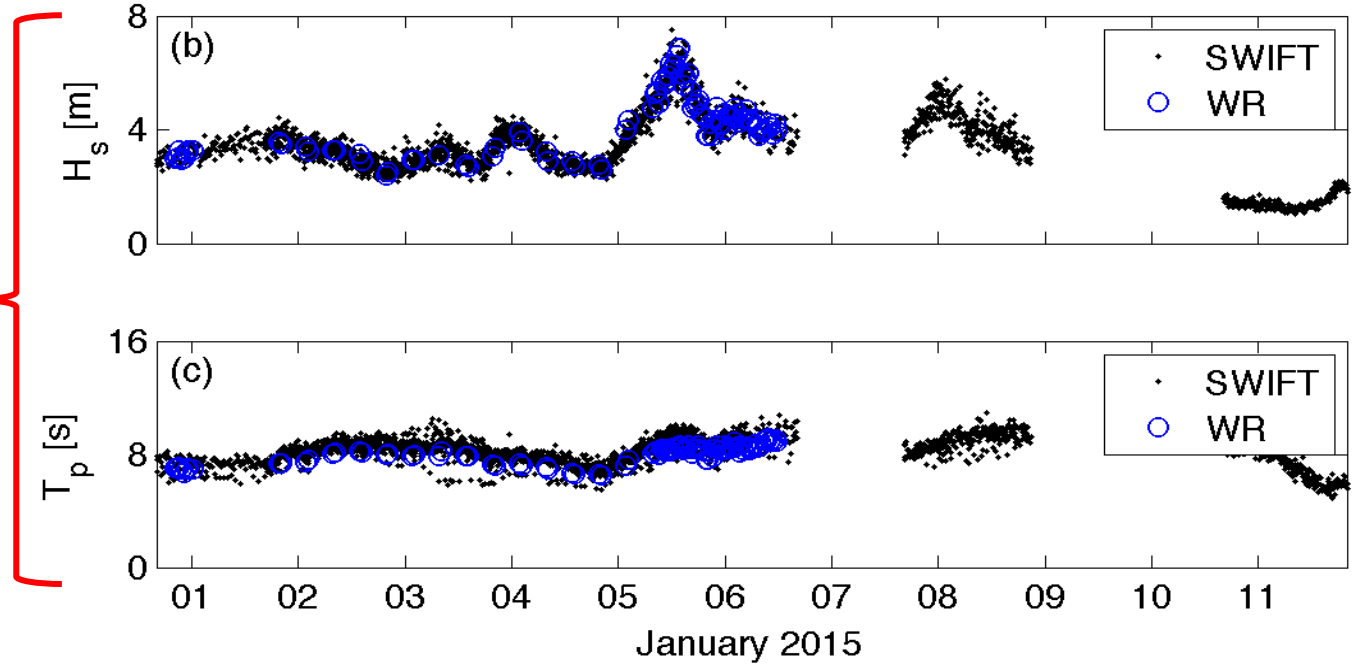
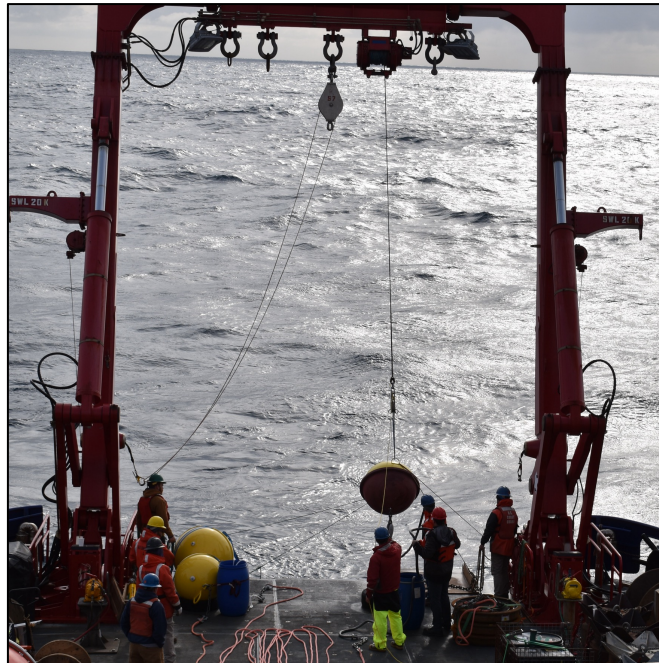
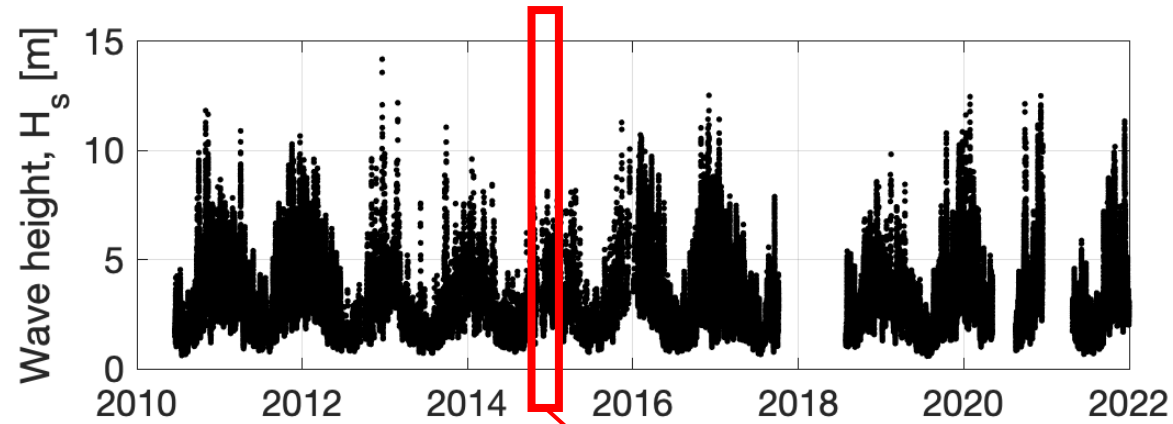
GPS:

- + agnostic to orientation
- + no calibration
- assume dispersion
- signal dropouts

IMU:

- + low power
- + direct measurement
- orientation matters
- calibration matters

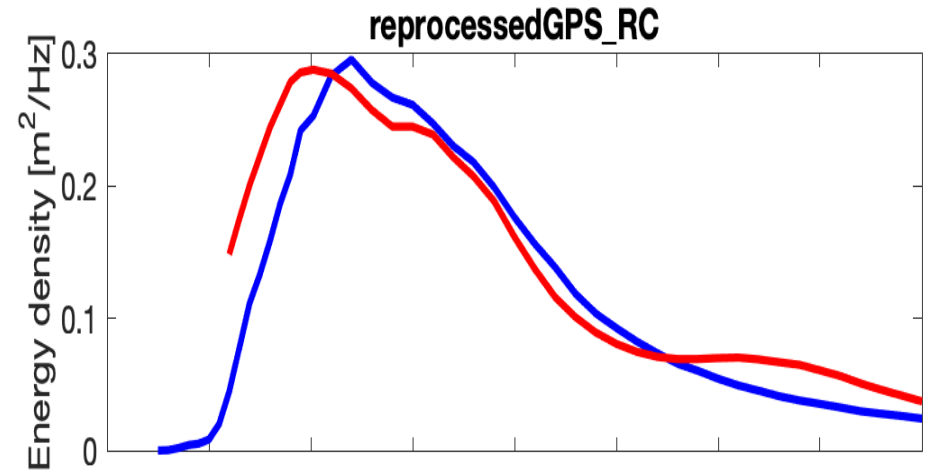
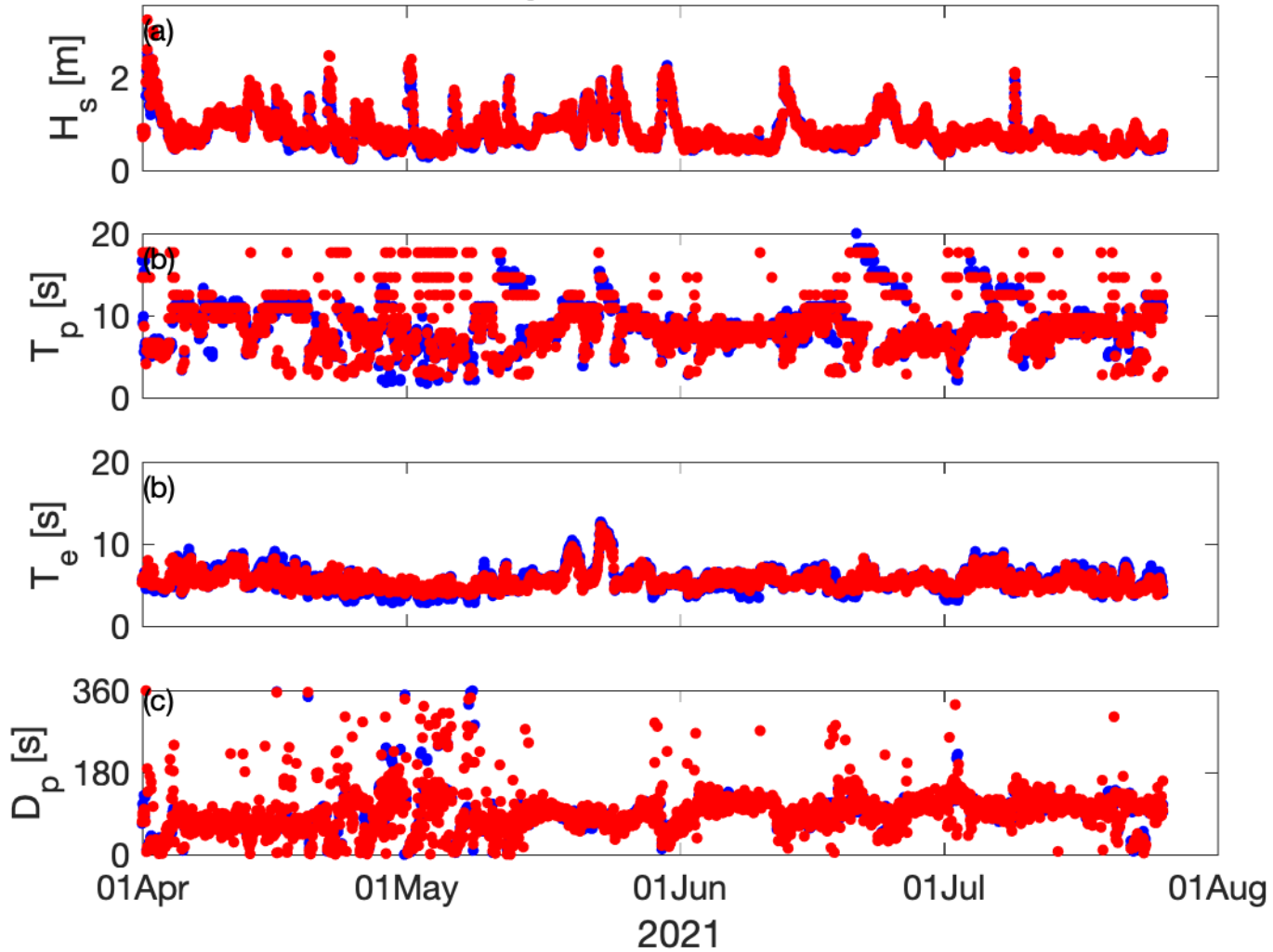
Calibration at Station Papa (CDIP 166)



Calibration at Duck FRF (GPS results)

CDIP (blue)
SWIFT (red)

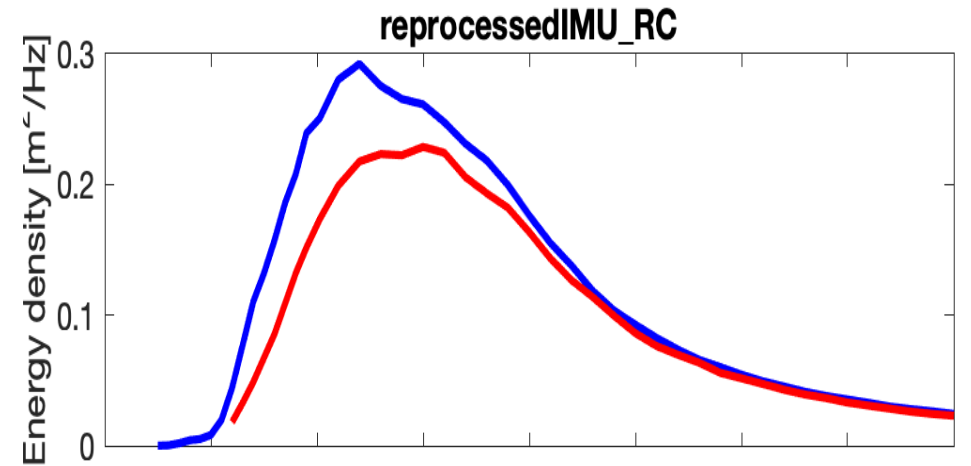
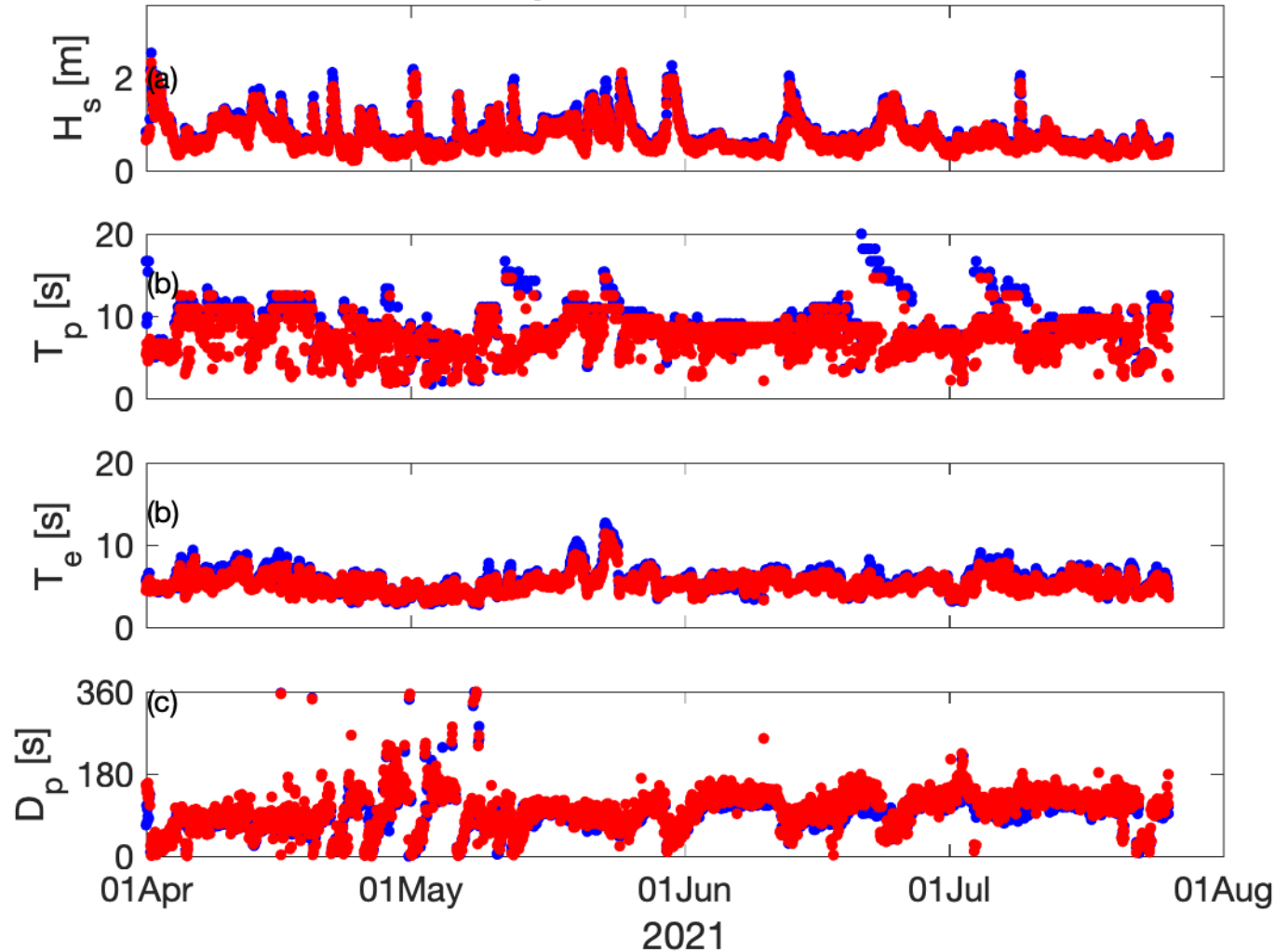
reprocessedGPS_RC



Calibration at Duck FRF (IMU results)

CDIP (blue)
SWIFT (red)

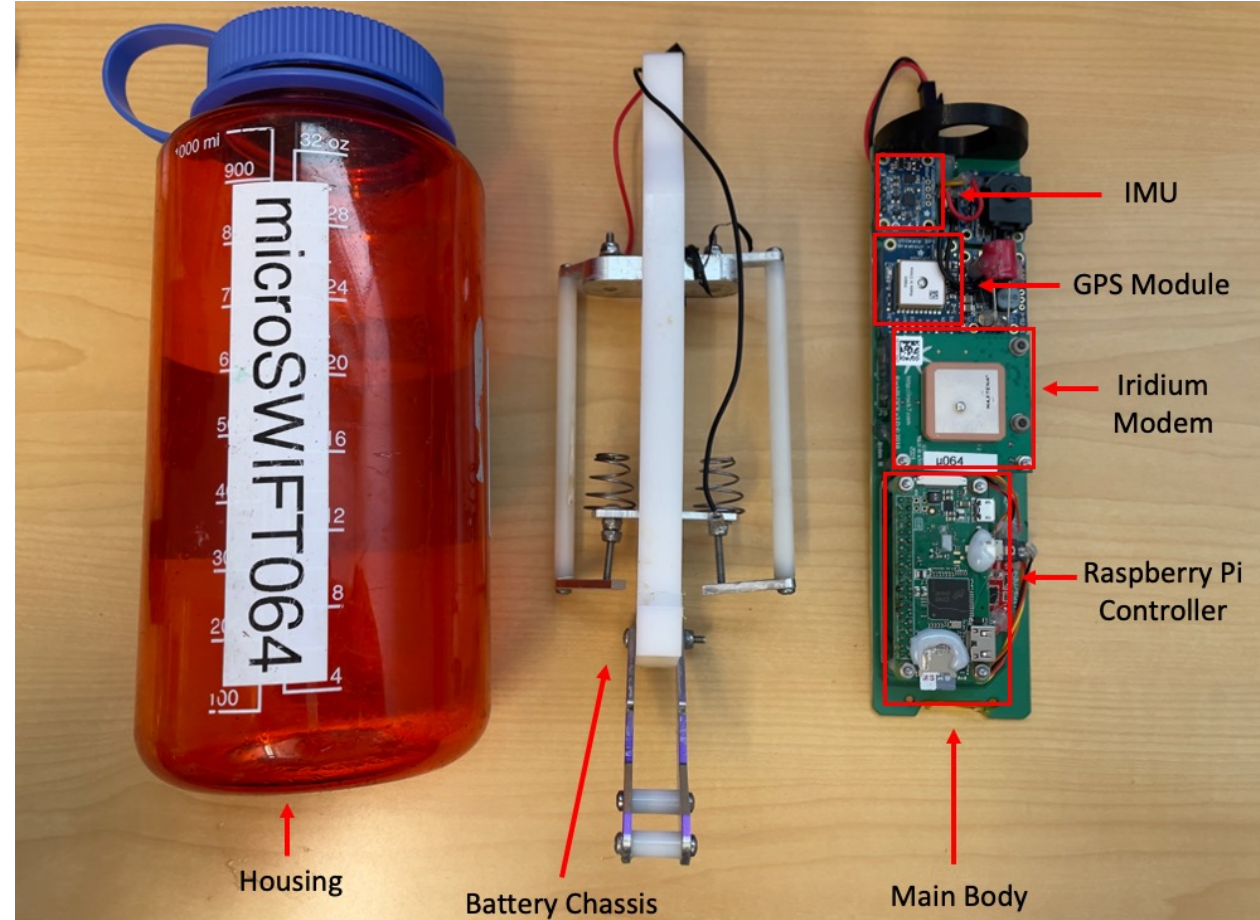
reprocessedIMU_RC



microSWIFT buoys



- \$500 unit cost
- Iridium telemetry (hourly)
- GPS and IMU wave processing
- 1 week endurance*



“1L” version

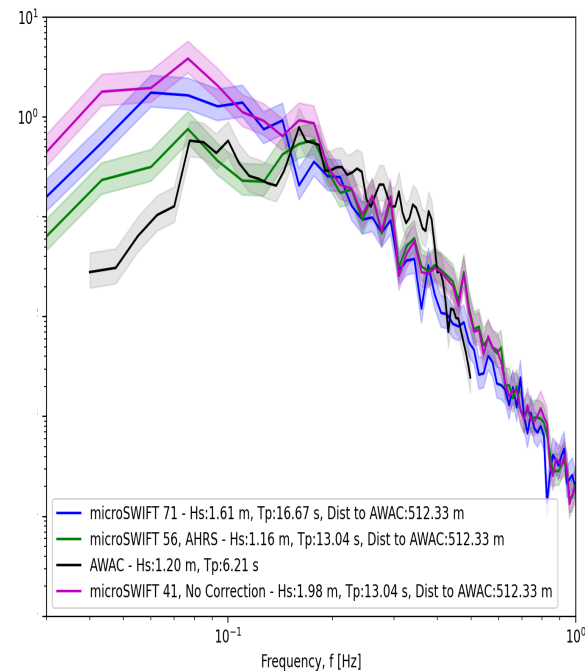
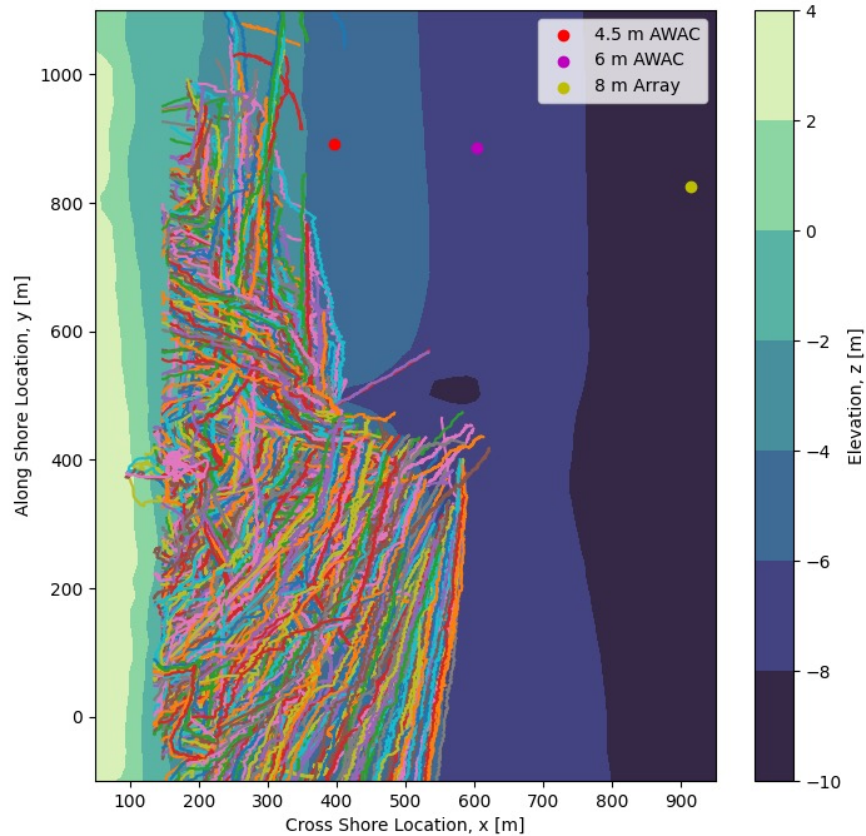


“2L” version





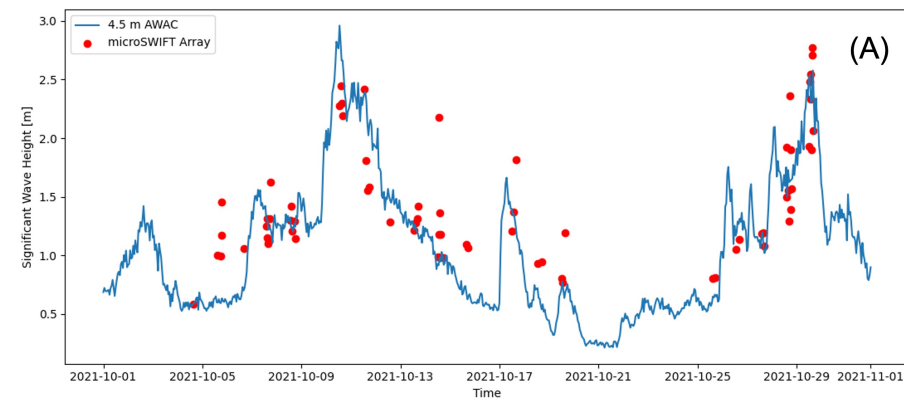
microSWIFTs at DUNEX 2021



- Correct IMU data from body to earth reference frame
- Band-pass filter at each time integration

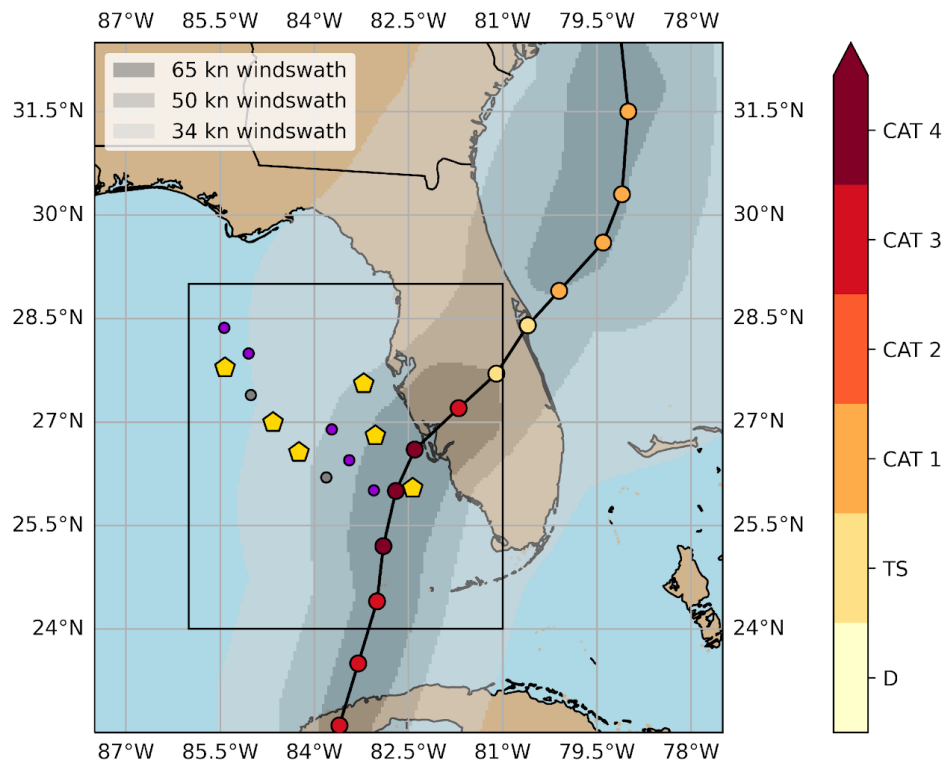


PhD student EJ Rainville

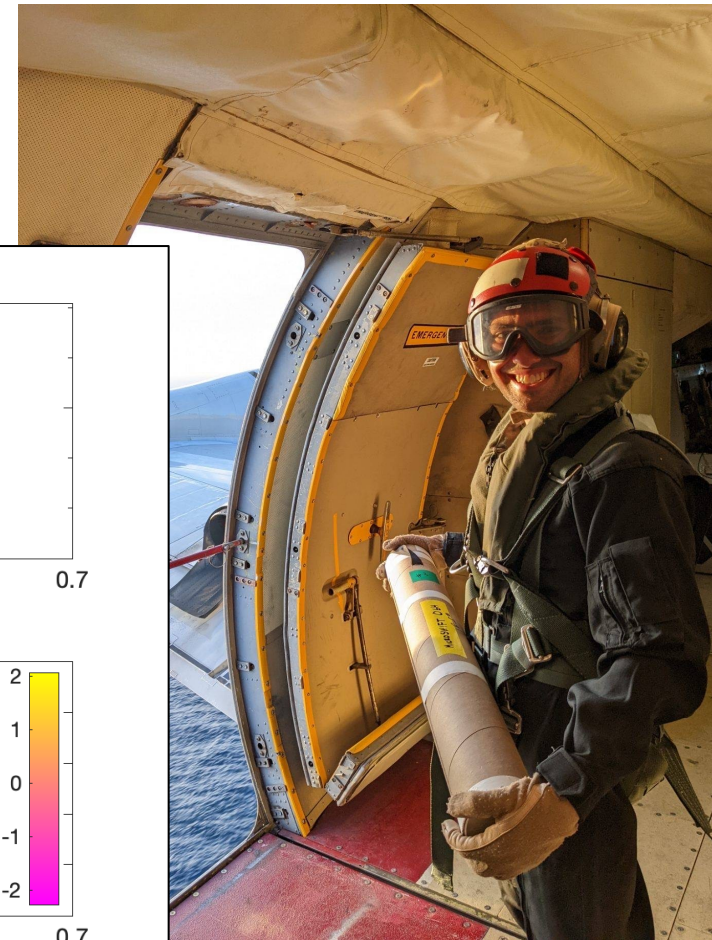
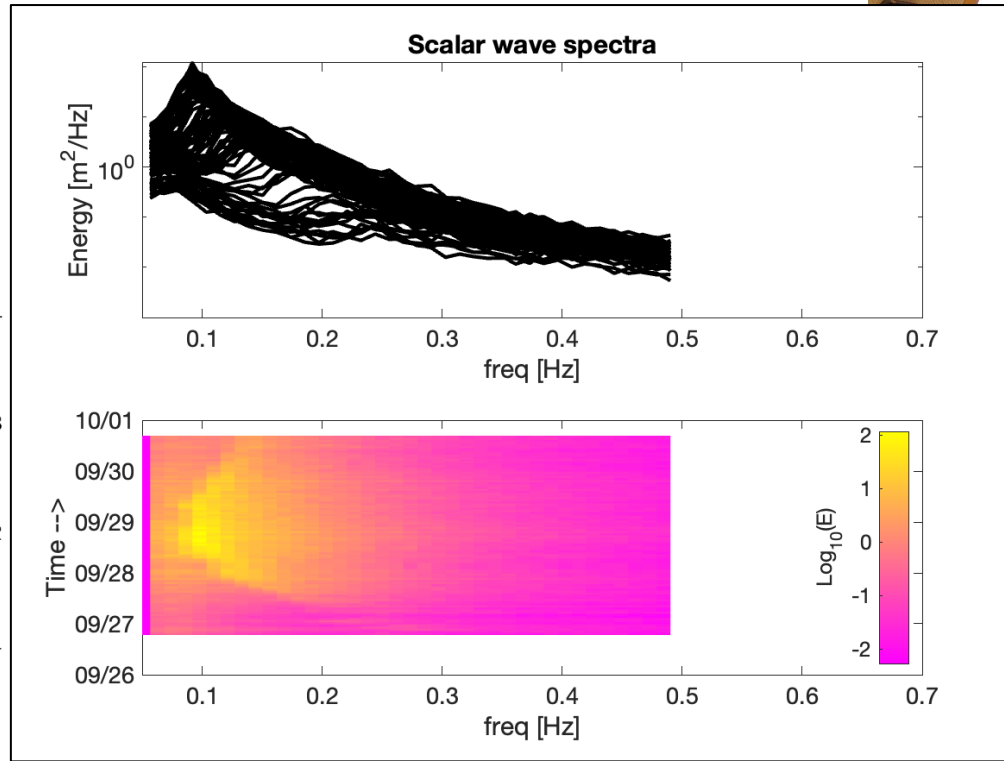


microSWIFTs in NOPP Hurricane Coastal Impacts

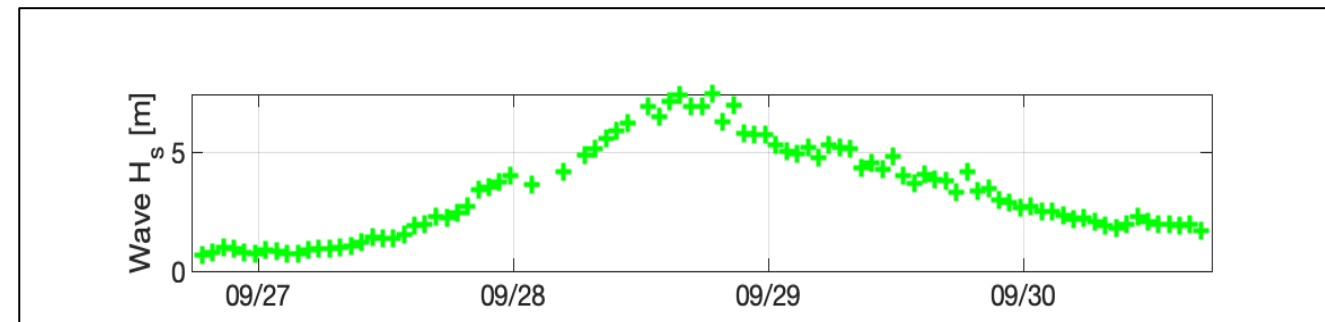
Hurricane Ian track and air-deployed buoys



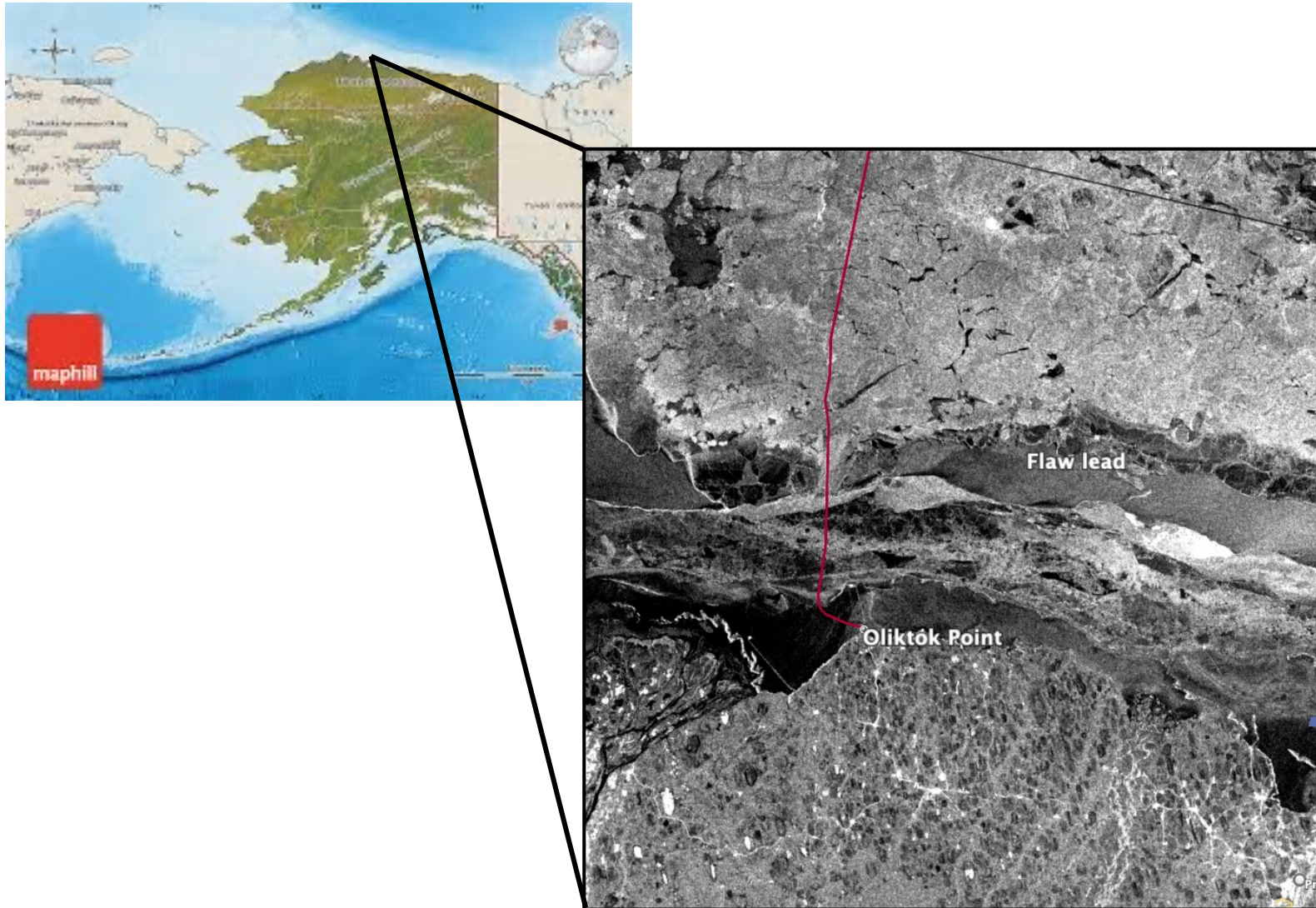
Collaboration with Sofar Spotters and SIO LDL ADWS



PhD student Jake Davis



microSWIFTs for Alaska landfast ice measurements



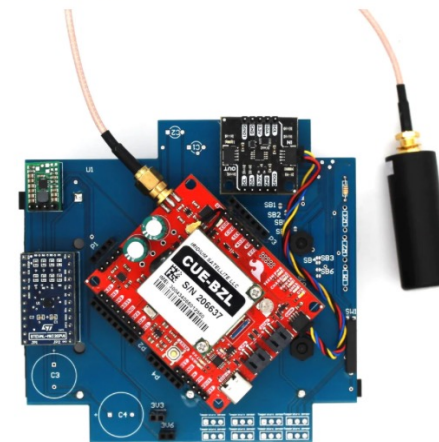
Dr. Maddie Smith (WHOI)

Fiber optic cable collaboration with Sandia Nat. Labs

Conclusions / Questions

- SWIFTs were developed for process studies and specific projects... how to incorporate into an observing system?
- What QC standards to prioritize?
- How well do we understand the band-pass filters we use?
- How well do we understand the hydrodynamic response of each buoy?
- How far can we push the open source / science model?
 - e.g., the Open Met buoy:
<https://www.labmaker.org/collections/ecology/products/openmetbuoy>

OpenMetBuoy
Founding developer Jean Rabault



\$1,195.00 USD

Qty

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Add to Cart

Founding developer Jean Rabault

SHARE

Jean Rabault is a senior engineer at the Norwegian Meteorological Institute. He has a PhD in fluid mechanics from the University of Oslo, where his focus was to study water wave propagation in seas covered by ice. He believes understanding the interaction between waves and sea-ice will enable safer and environmental friendly human activities in the Arctic.

Documentation

Source Code

Forum