

Multi-scale products from Argo float deployments during regional cruises

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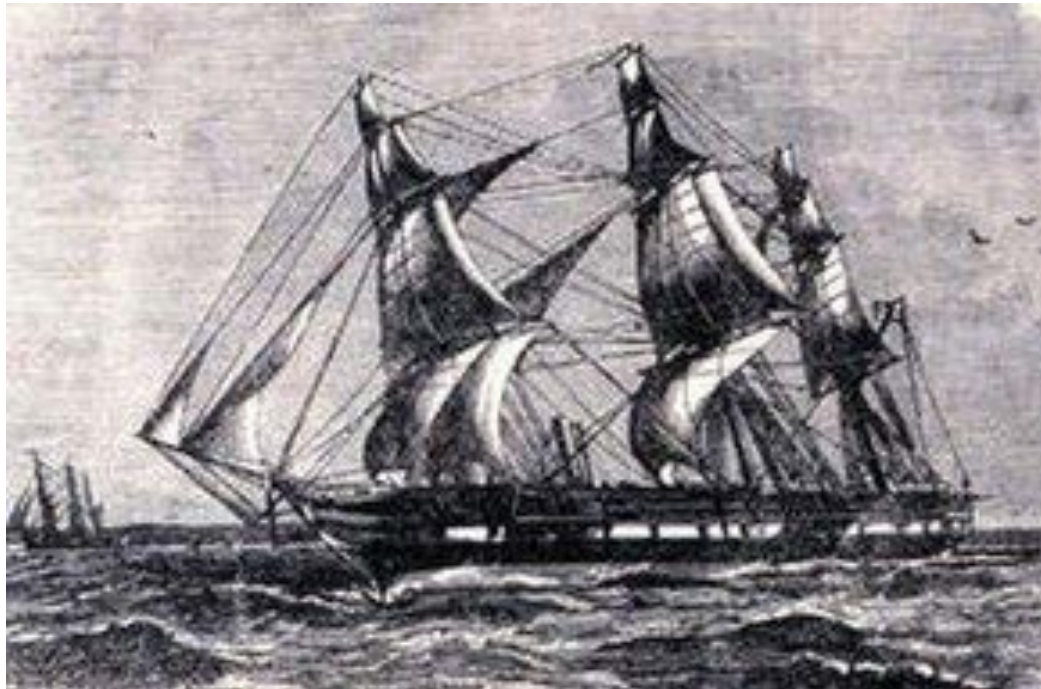
Multi-platform observations provide a synoptic picture of subsurface properties



Limitations —> Expensive gear, mostly used to describe coastal systems



Oceanographic data collection in the open ocean



Research vessels

++ Pros ++

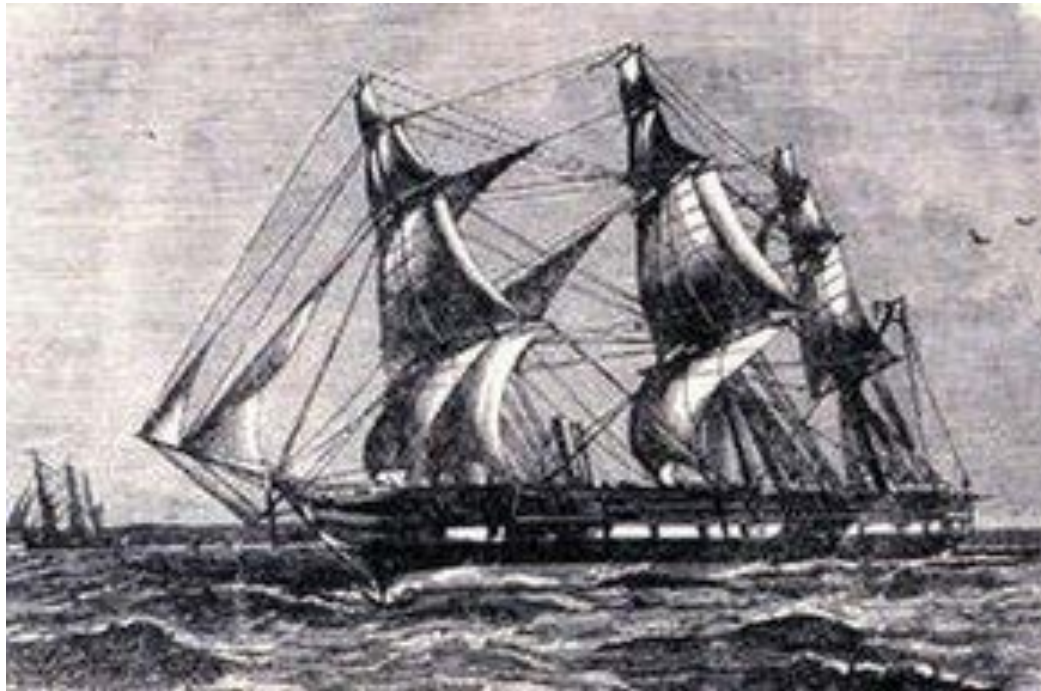
- Selection of sampling site
- Near-synoptic picture
- Regular and high resolution grid

-- Cons --

- Expensive
- Sampling of multiple variables
- Spatio-temporal limitation



Oceanographic data collection in the open ocean



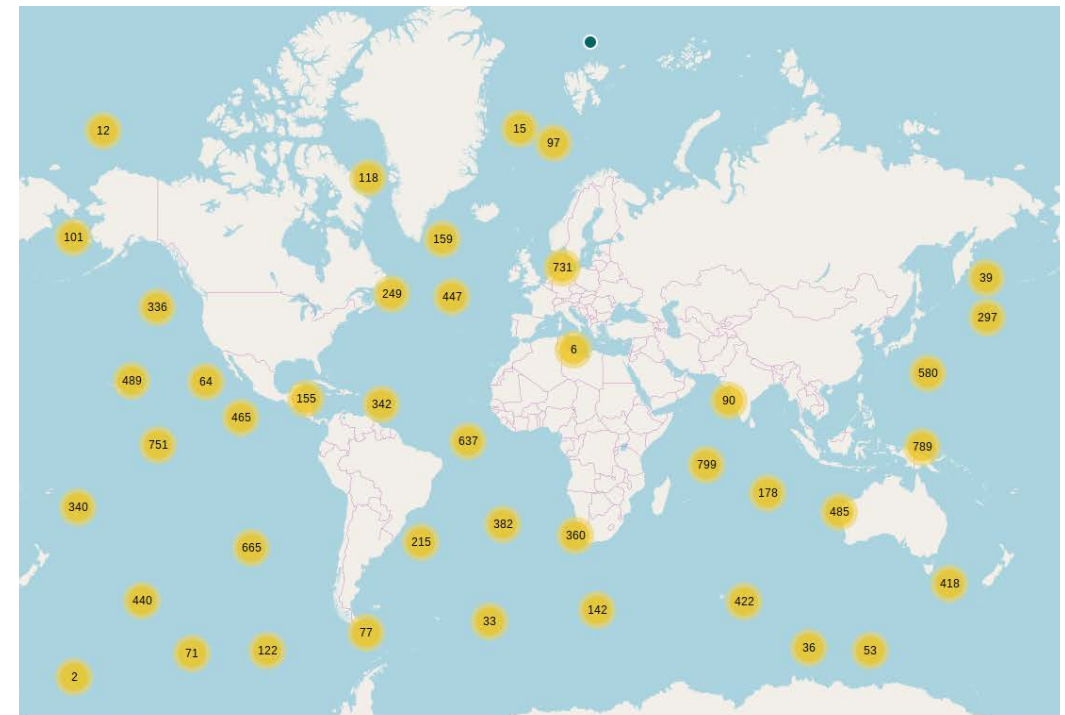
Research vessels

++ Pros ++

- Selection of sampling site
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-- Cons --

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Argo floats (since 2017)

++ Pros ++

- Global coverage
- Immediate data access
- Temporal continuity

-- Cons --

- Low resolution
- Irregular sampling

Objectives



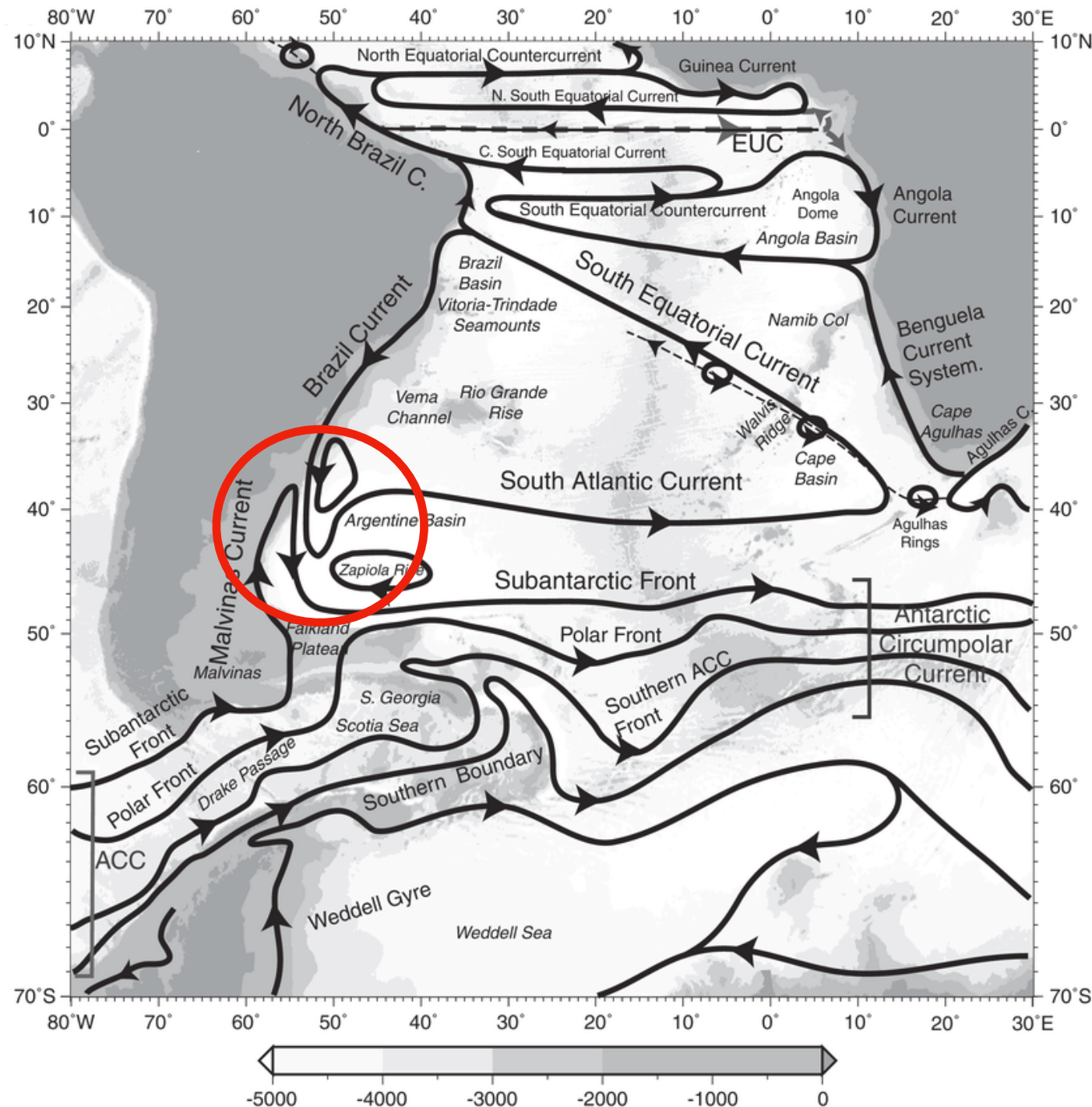
- 1) Provide the best possible multi-scale perspective of the study region.
- 2) Increase the operational value of oceanographic cruises.

We use float data of different types:

- Standard Argo.
- High resolution Argo (Argo-HF).
- Purpose floats.



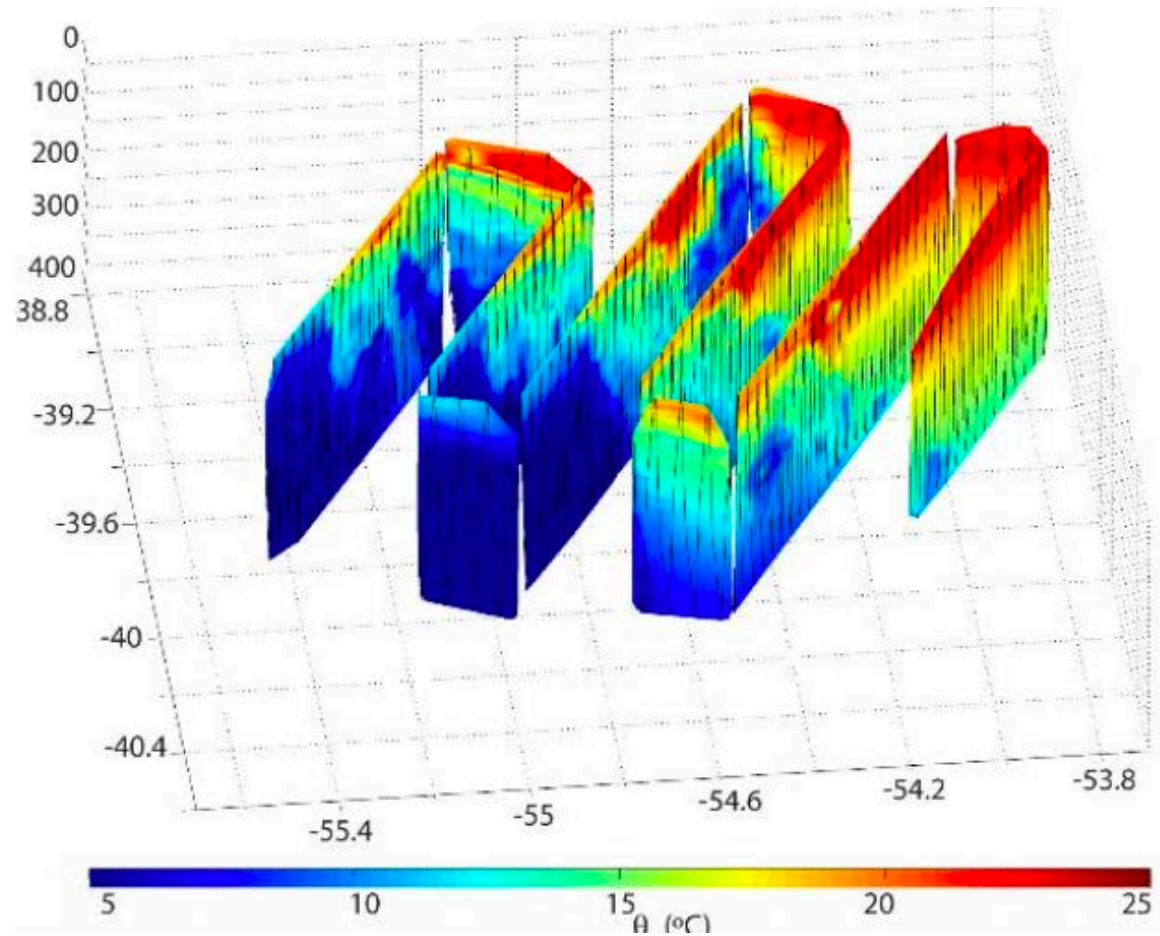
Our study system is the Brasil Malvinas Confluence



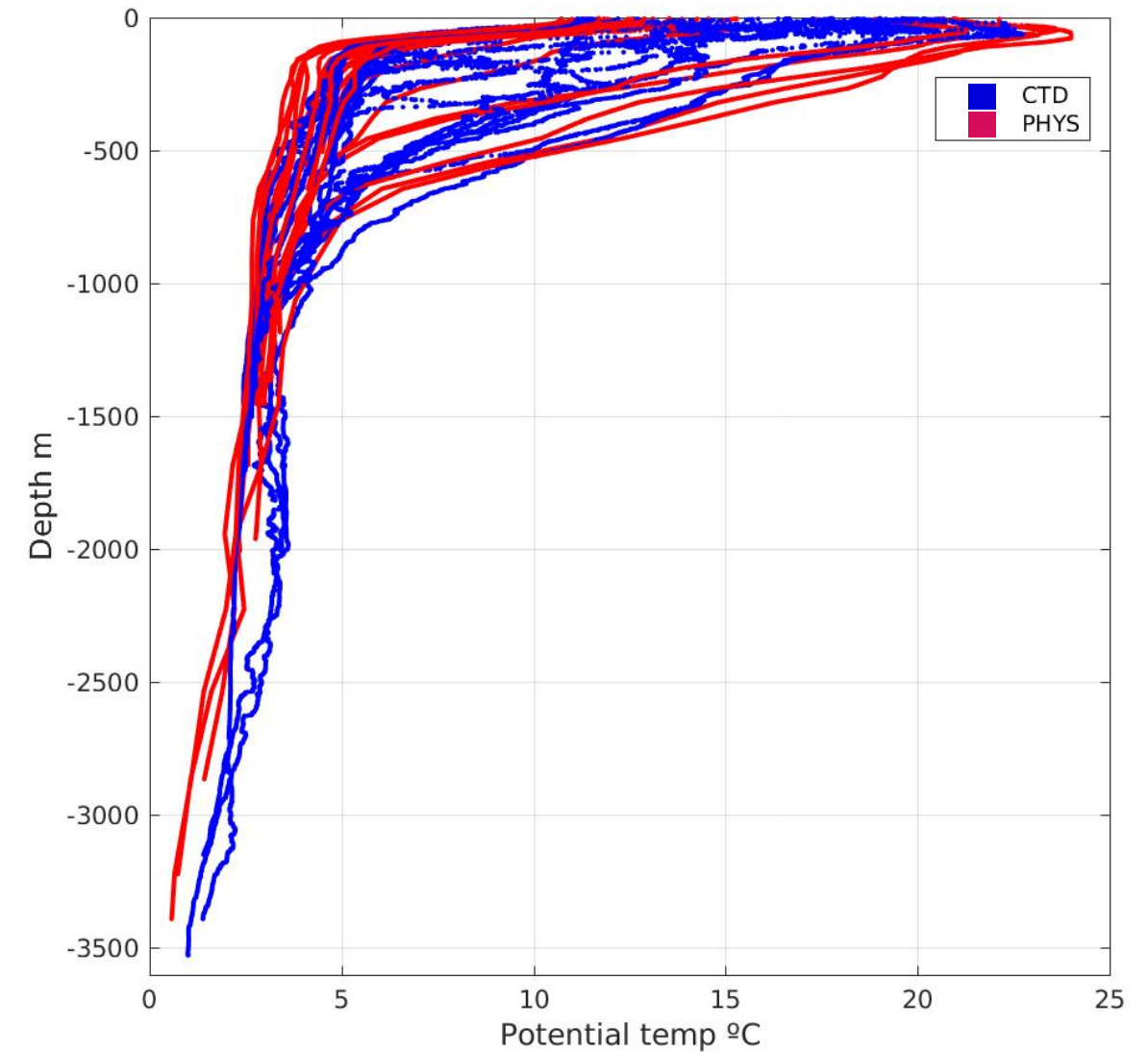
- The Brazil and Malvinas Currents collide in the southeastern margin of South America, with several remarkable properties:
- Substantial seasonal variability in its latitudinal position (38°S in summer and 35°S in winter).
- Intense thermohaline front with high meso and sub-mesoscale variability.
- The frontal system leads to a very intense eastward flow - with peak surface velocities near 2 m/s - that feed the South Atlantic Current.

Talley et al. (2011)

Vertical structure of the frontal system is not well-resolved by global models.



Orúe-Echevarria et al. (2019)

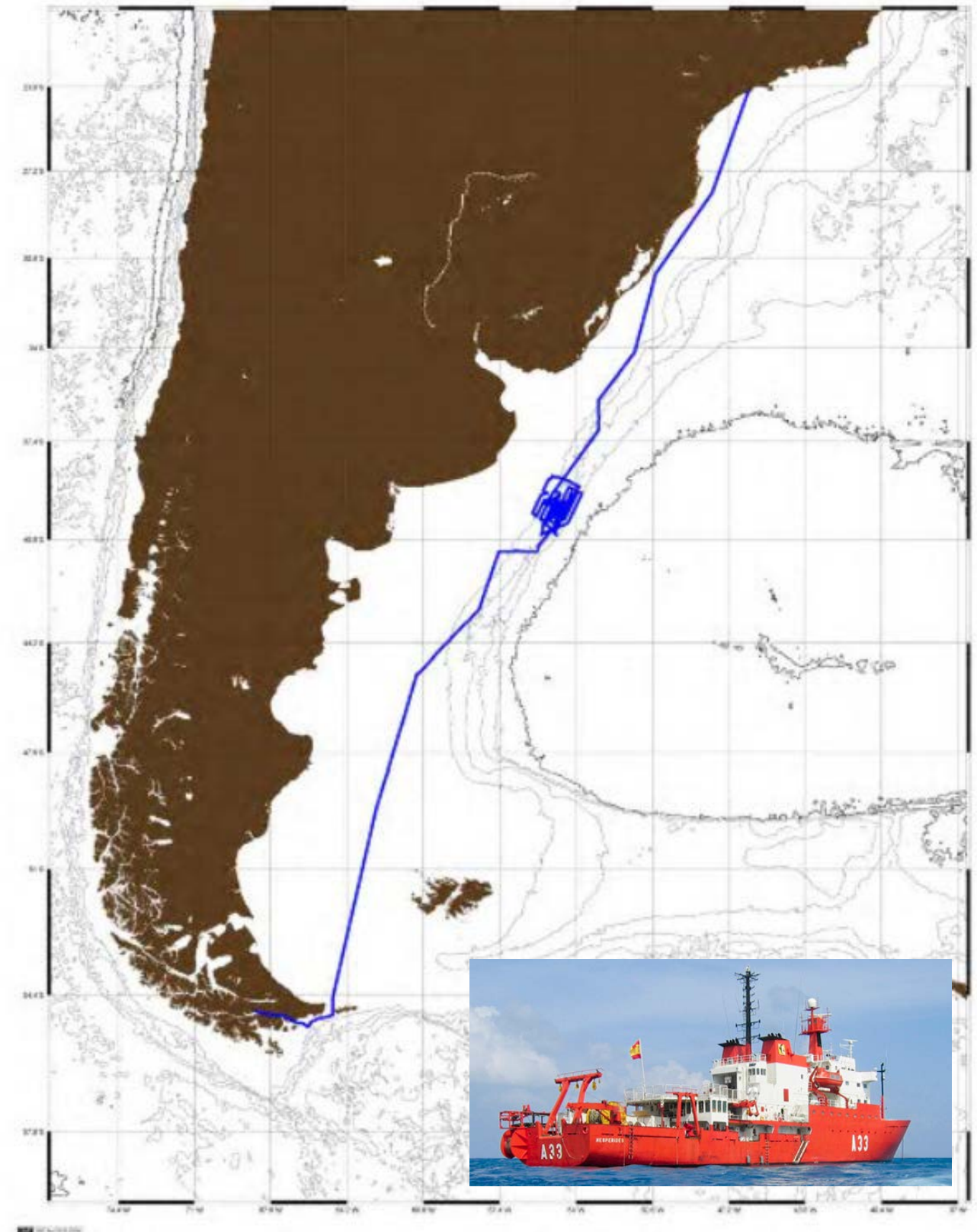


Substantial subsurface intrusions across the frontal system

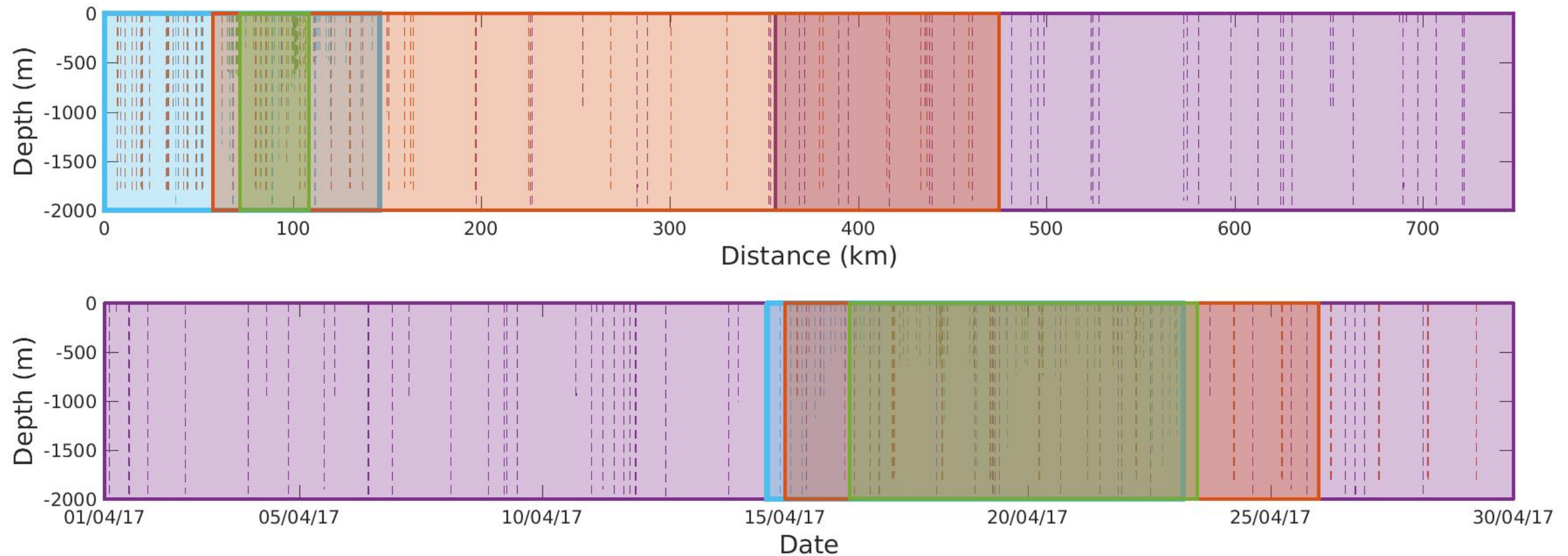


Multi-platform strategy:

- Hydrographic stations (CTD+LADCP)
- Autonomous devices (APEX+ Argo High Frequency)
- Sea-Soar
- Drifter buoys
- Continuous sampling (ADCP+SST+SSS+meteo+CO2)
- Micro-profiler
- Biogeochemical sampling

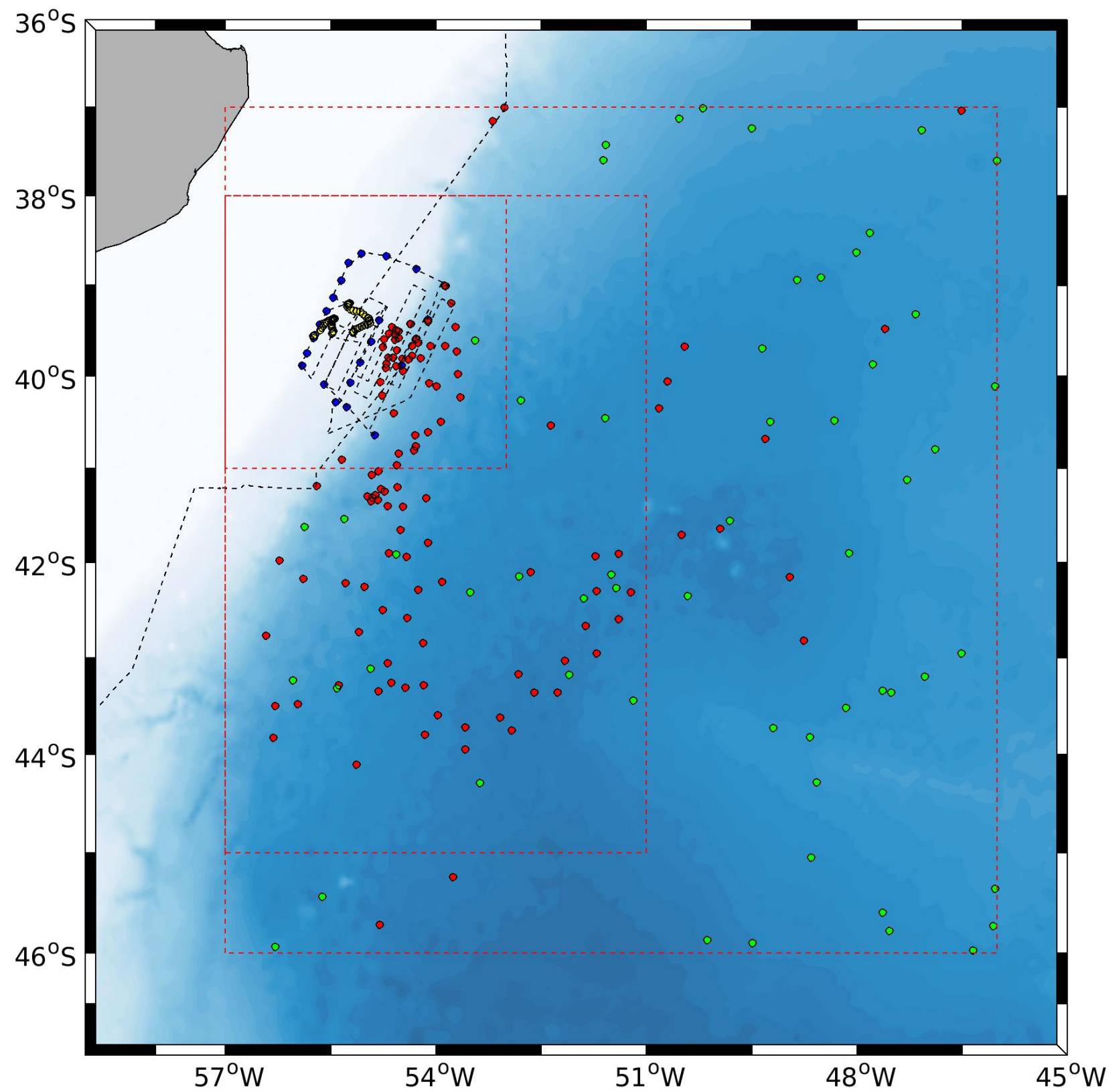


Profile sampling summary: along track casts as function of distance (top) and time(bottom)



Method	First profile date	Sampling period (days)	Number of profiles	Depth avg. (m)	Area coverage (km2)
CTD	14/04/2017	9	24	913.08	38620
APEXi	15/04/2017	8	42	307.58	2174.5
Argo-HF	15/04/2017	20	60	878.27	63384
Argo	01/04/2017	30	55	818.49	911440

Profile sampling summary





Multi-scale gridding procedure

1) Data cleaning T/S



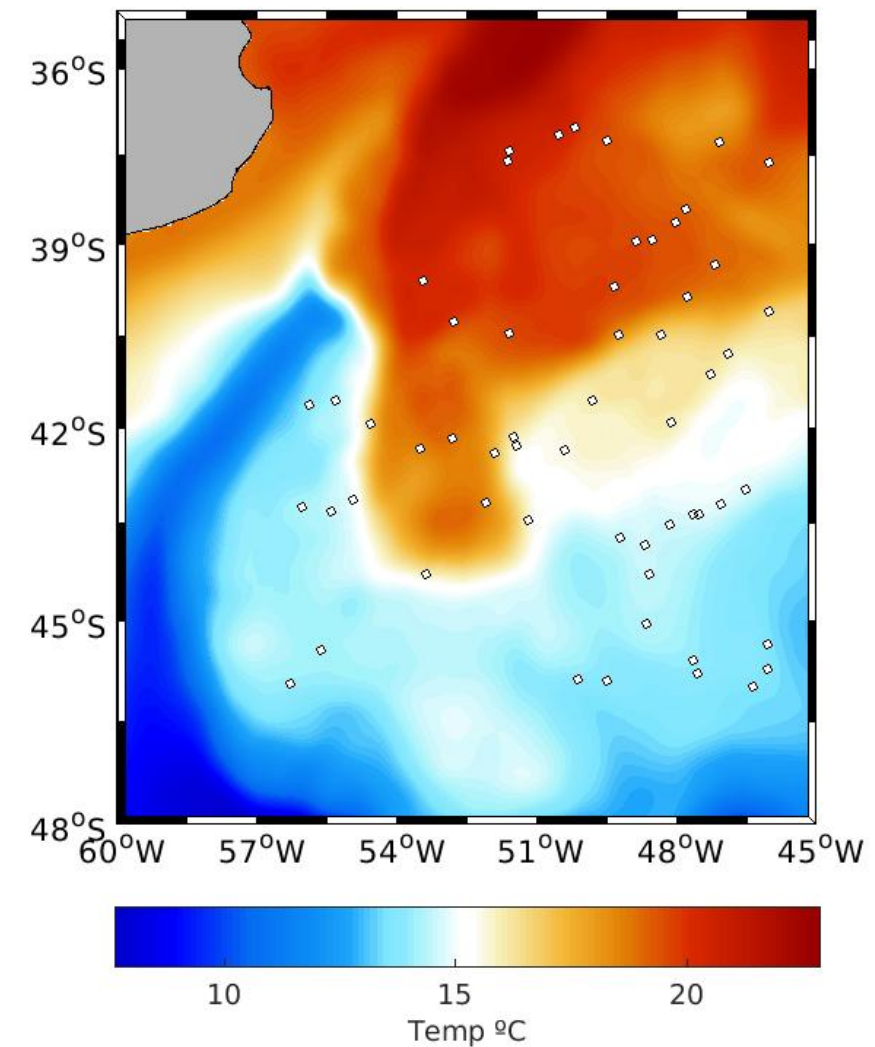
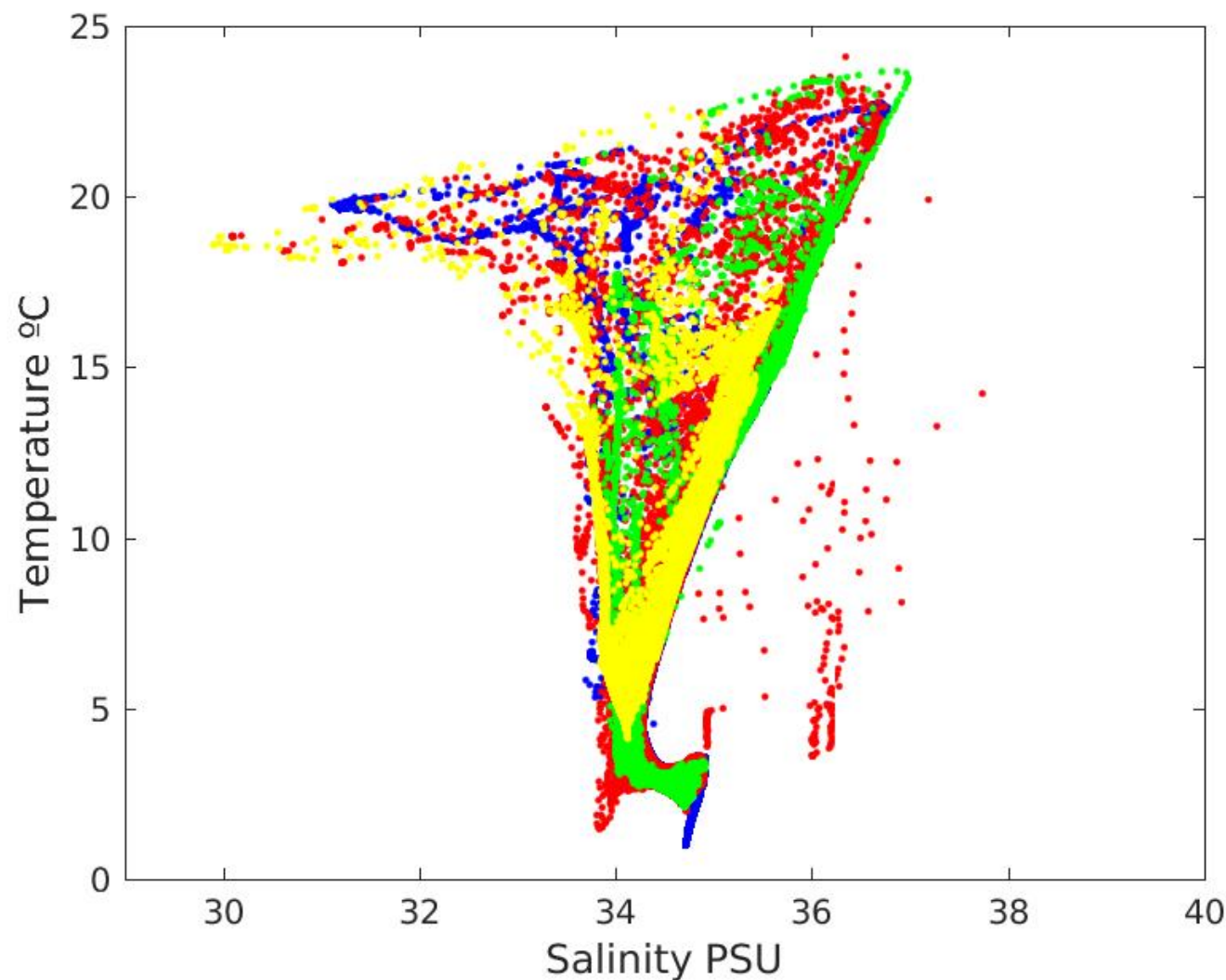
2) Cell size range

$$\frac{h_{ij}}{2} \geq p \geq h_{ij(P=5\%)}$$



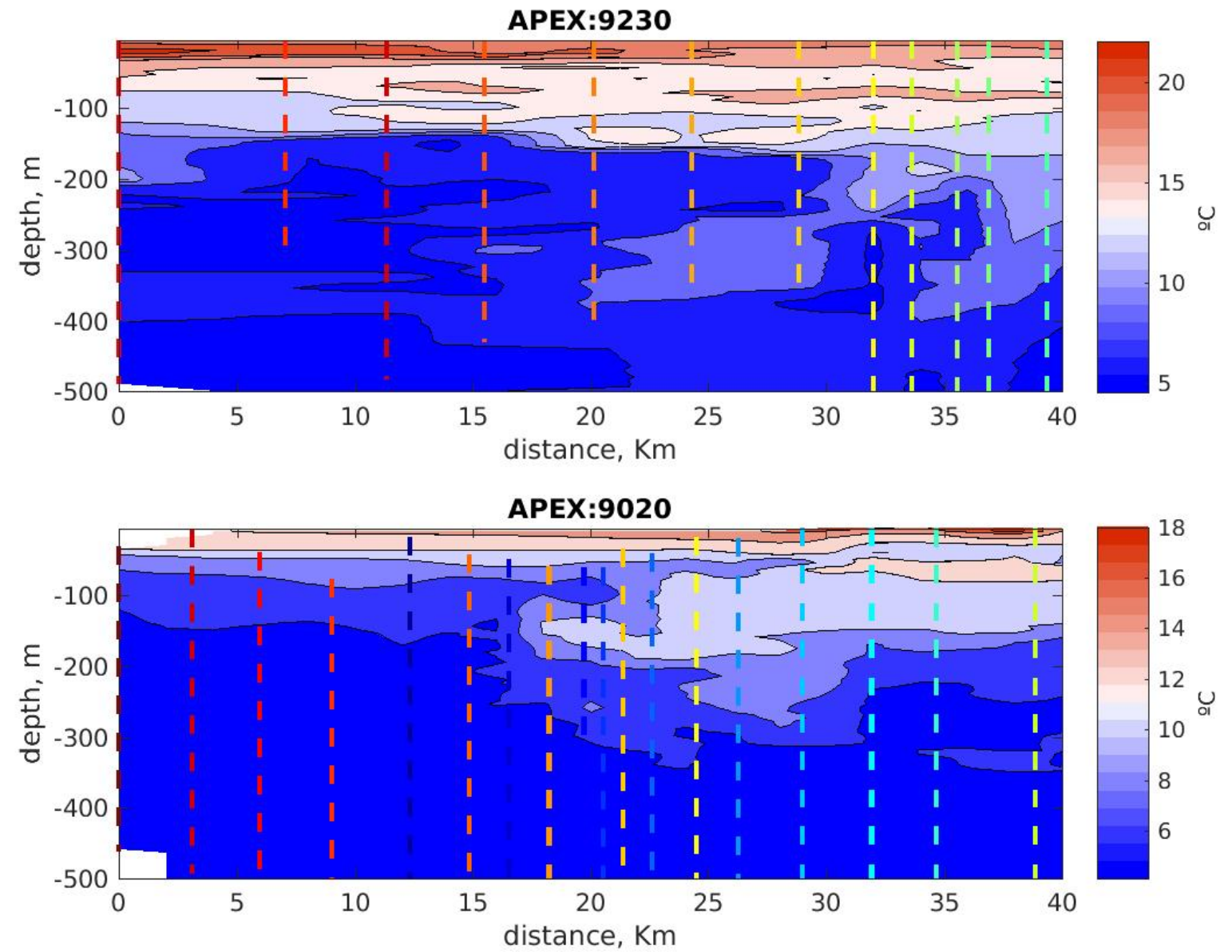
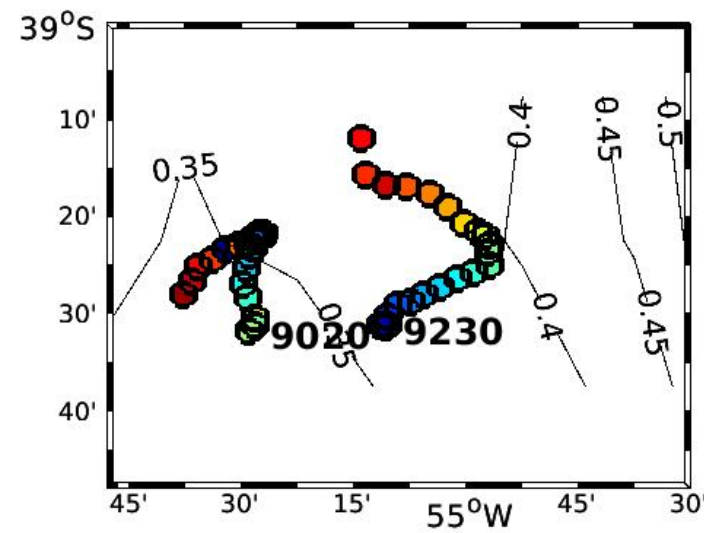
3) Universal kriging

$$Z(s) = \mu(s) + \varepsilon(s)$$



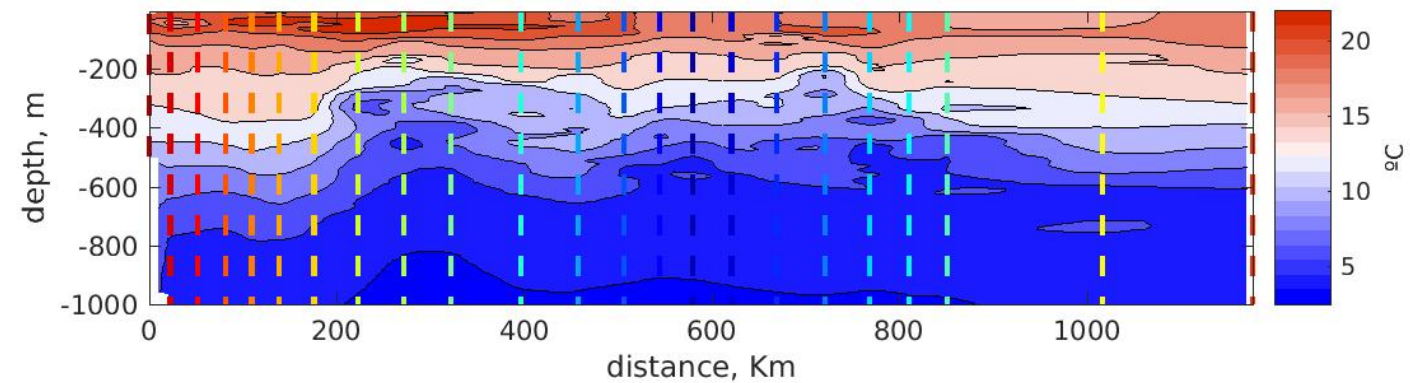
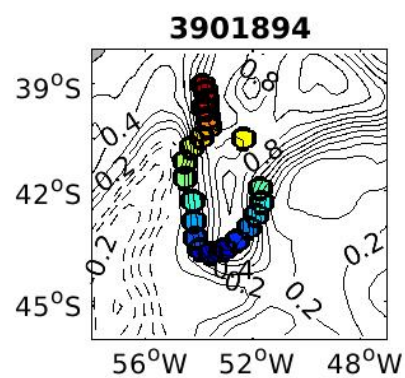
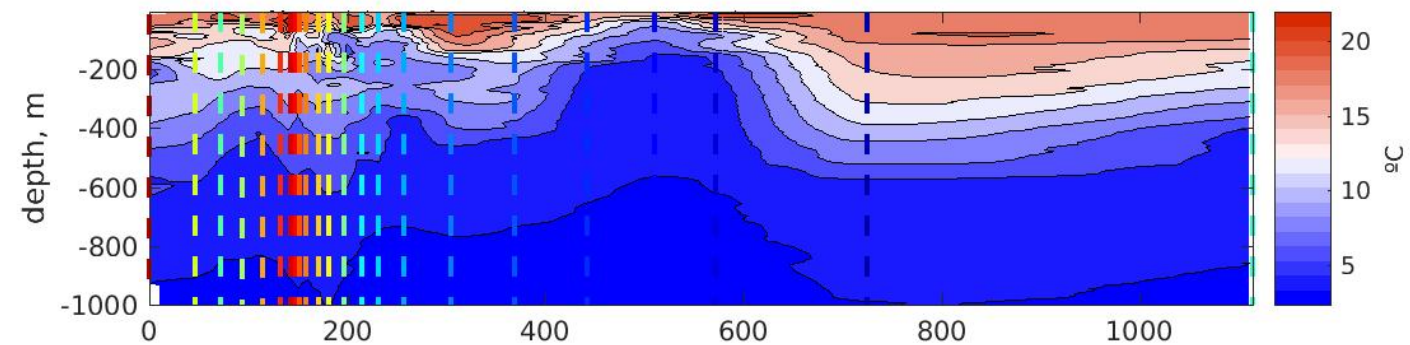
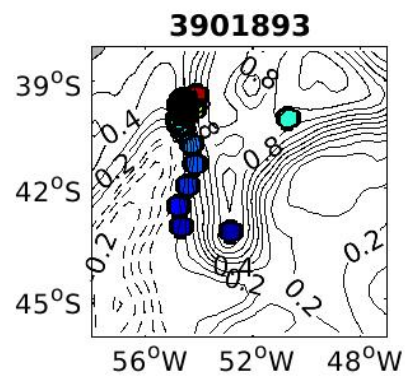
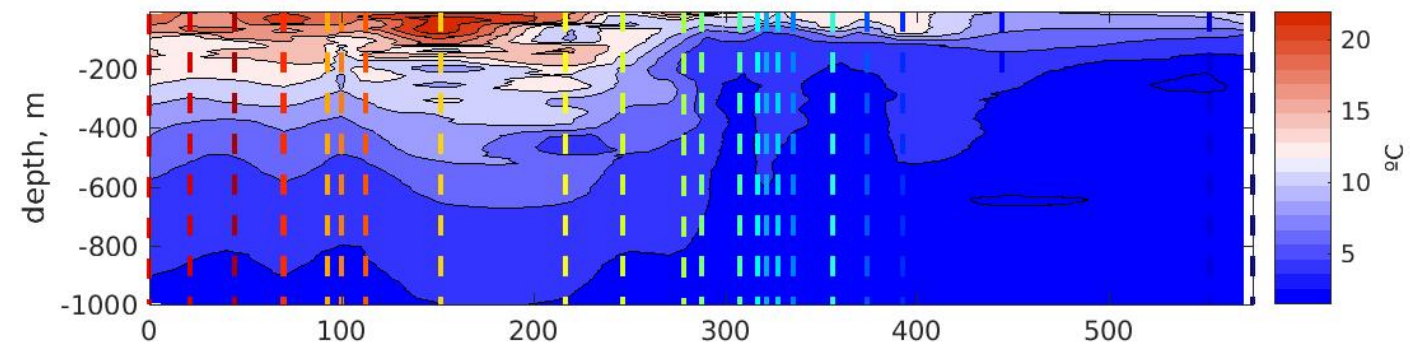
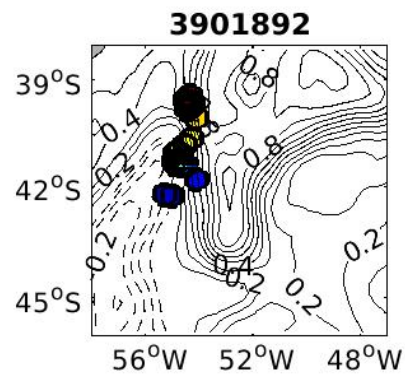
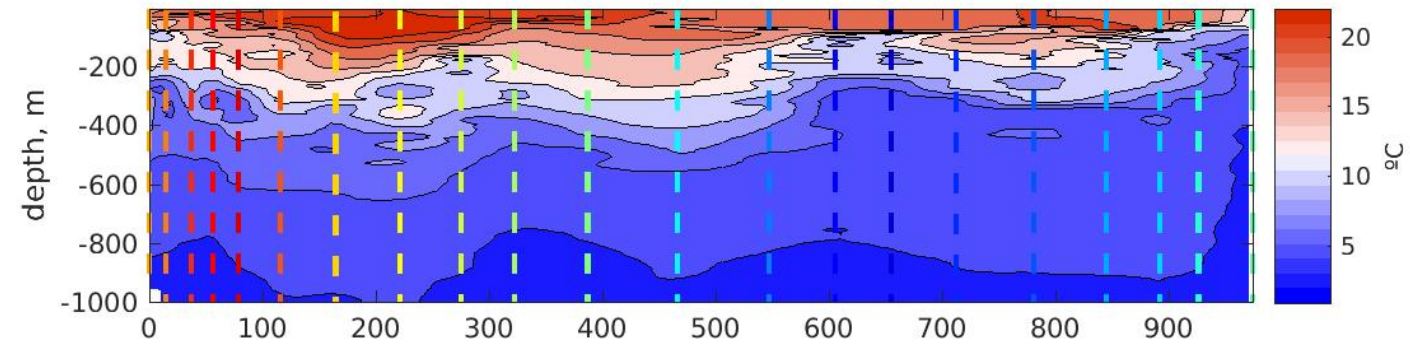
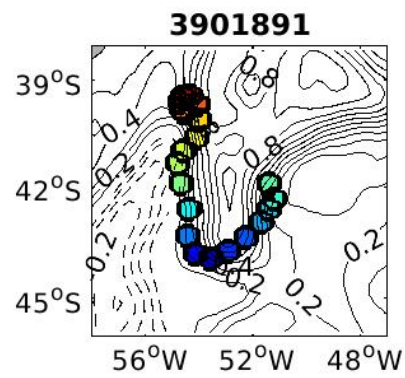


High-resolution sampling of vertical structure





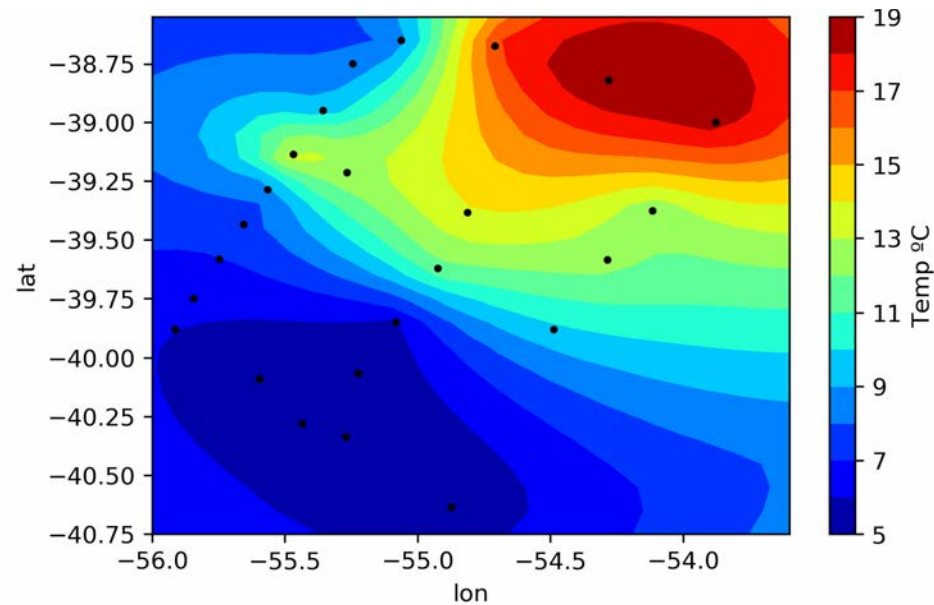
High-resolution sampling of Brazil Current Overshoot



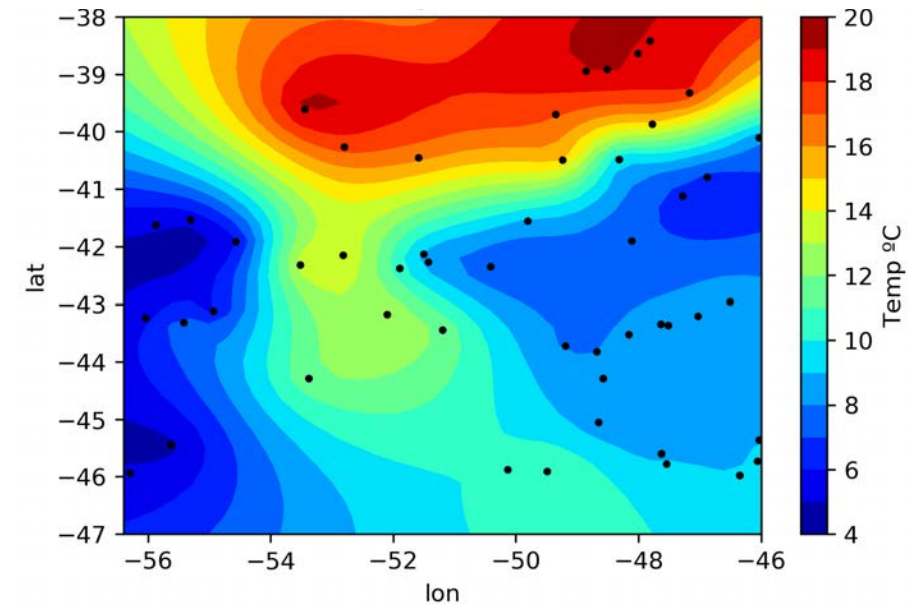


Ocean temperature at 100 dbar

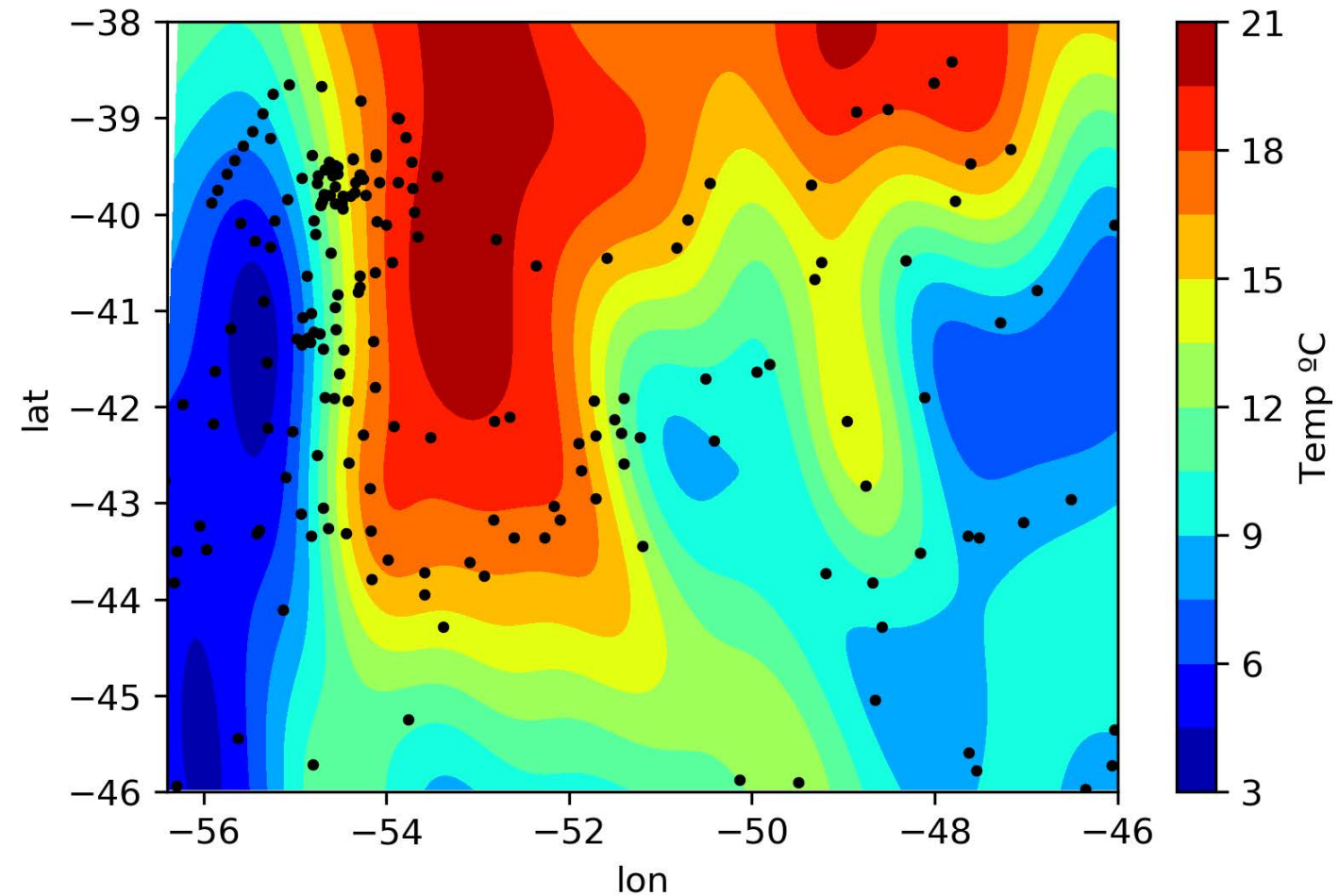
0.1°x0.1° / 10 days / CTD



0.3°x0.3° / 30days / Argo std



0.05°x0.05° / 20days / CTD+Argo HF+Argo std





- 1) The deployment of Argo floats during a regional hydrographic cruise proves to be highly beneficial.
- 2) In this study case, the Argo floats had a 10-day initial period with daily sampling (high-resolution Argo) and were complemented with the launching of two additional floats that, during this same period, continuously sampled the upper 400 m of the water column.
- 3) The outcome is a multiple optimised view of the study region, from a large area with low spatial and temporal resolution to smaller regions where the spatio-temporal resolution is maximum.
- 4) The combination of the multiple platforms leads to an operational methodology that can be applied to critical oceanic regions.

Thank you for your attention!

