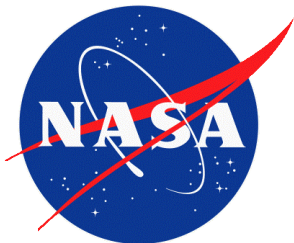


Autonomously estimating particle size using high-frequency fluctuations in optical measurements

Results from a NASA Earth and Space Science Fellowship



Nathan Briggs, Mary Jane Perry, Ivona Cetinić, Nicole Poulton, Michael Sieracki, Craig Lee, Eric D'Asaro, Wayne Slade, Emmanuel Boss



Special Thanks

George Jackson

Andy Thomas

Jim Loftin

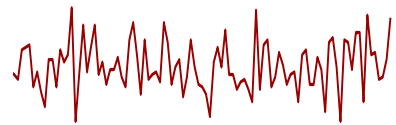
Crew of R.V. Knorr



Fellowship goal: autonomous estimates of particle size

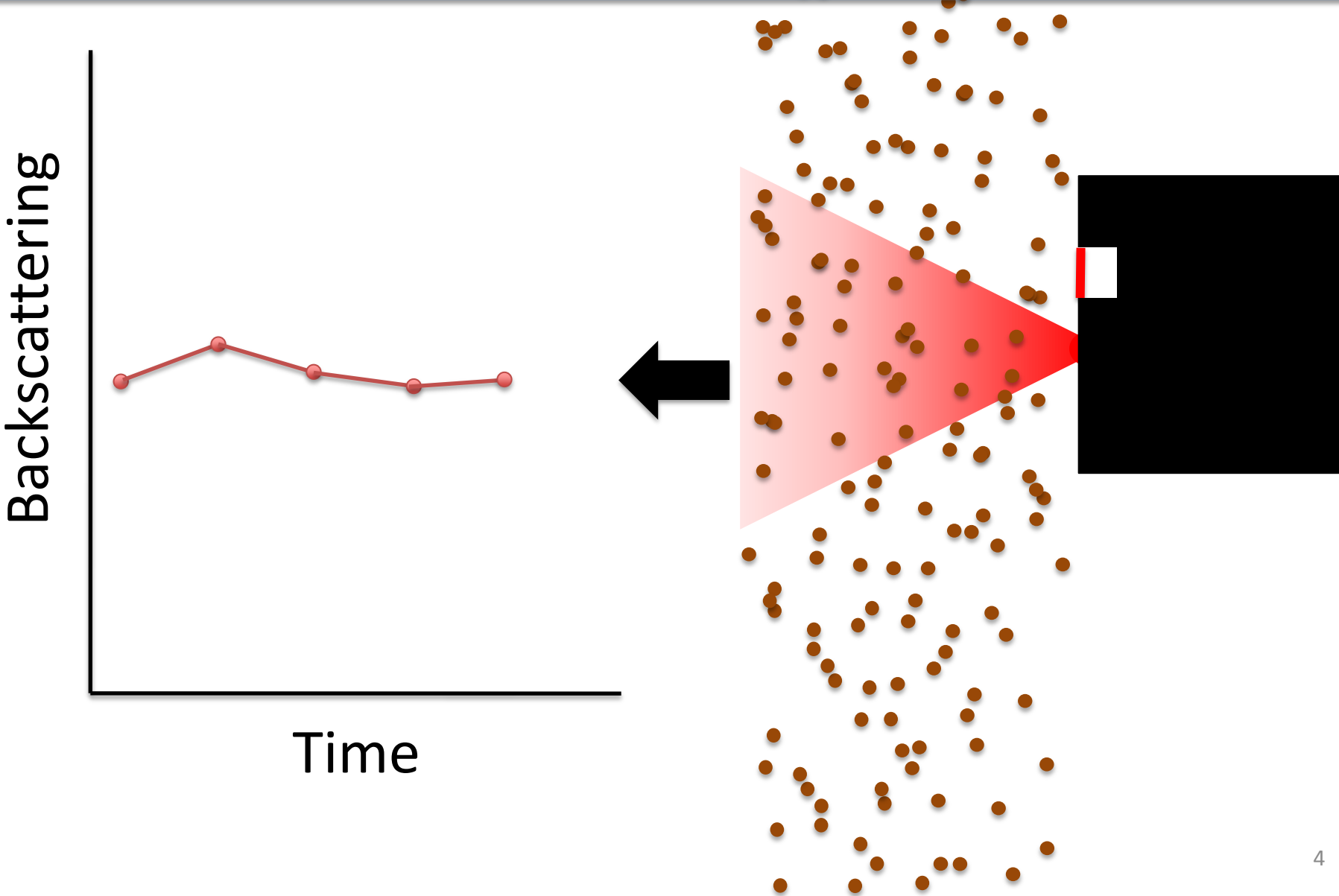
Motivation

1. Greatly increase coverage of particle size measurements (using existing, widely available technology)
2. Connect size with other in situ measurements (e.g., export flux).
3. Test satellite size products globally

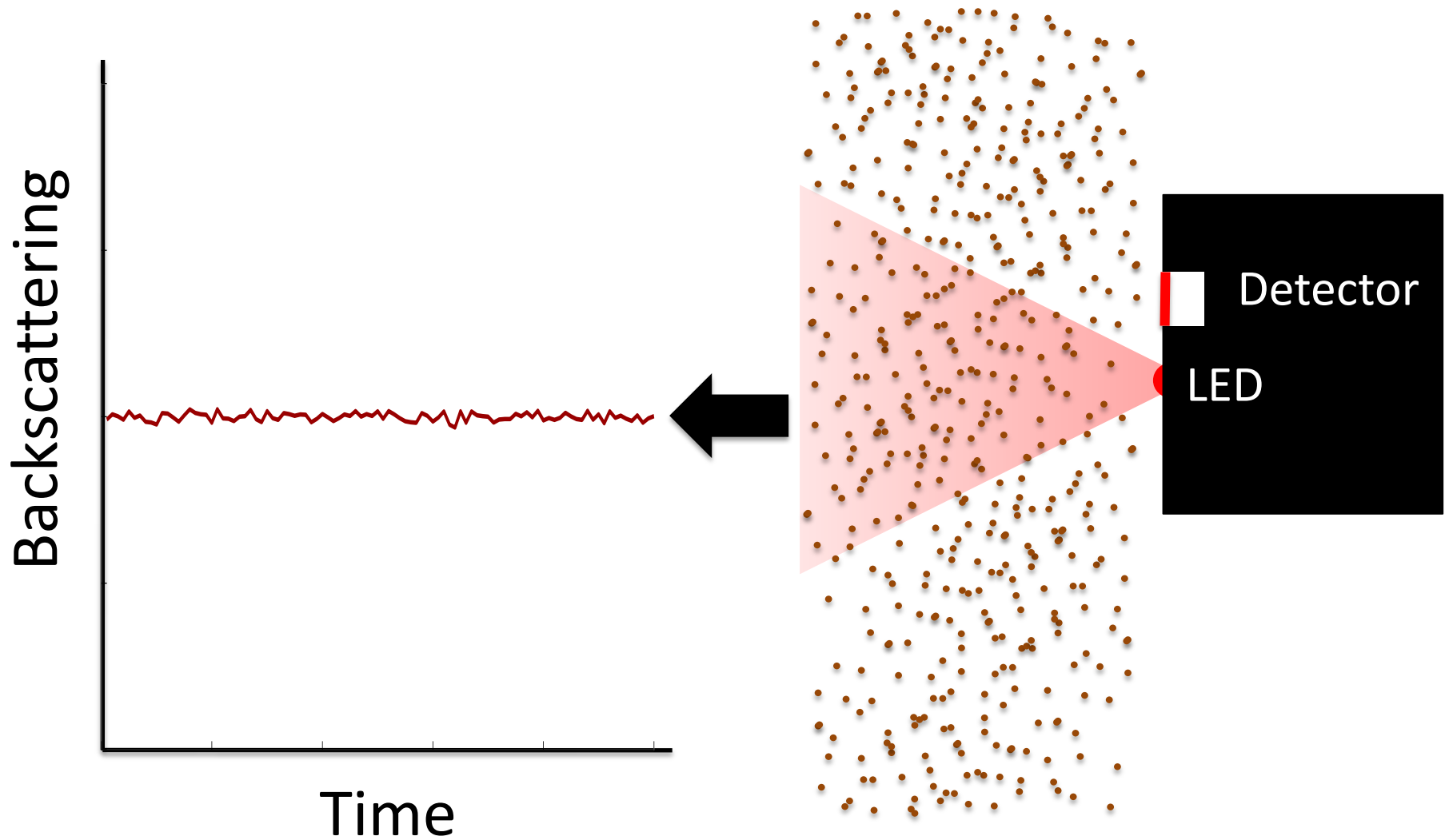


Method

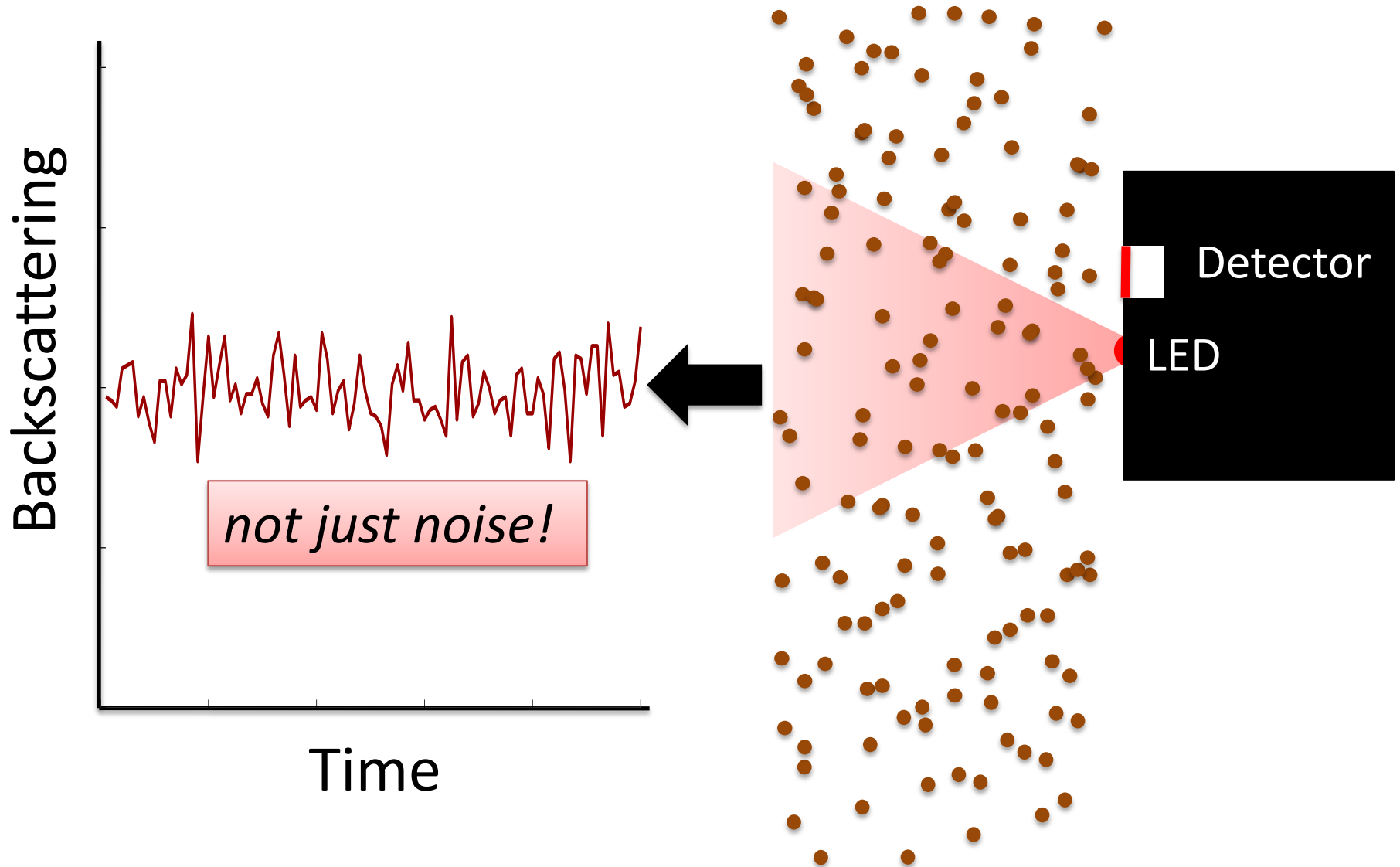
Randomly spaced particles moving through a sensor volume will create a variable signal



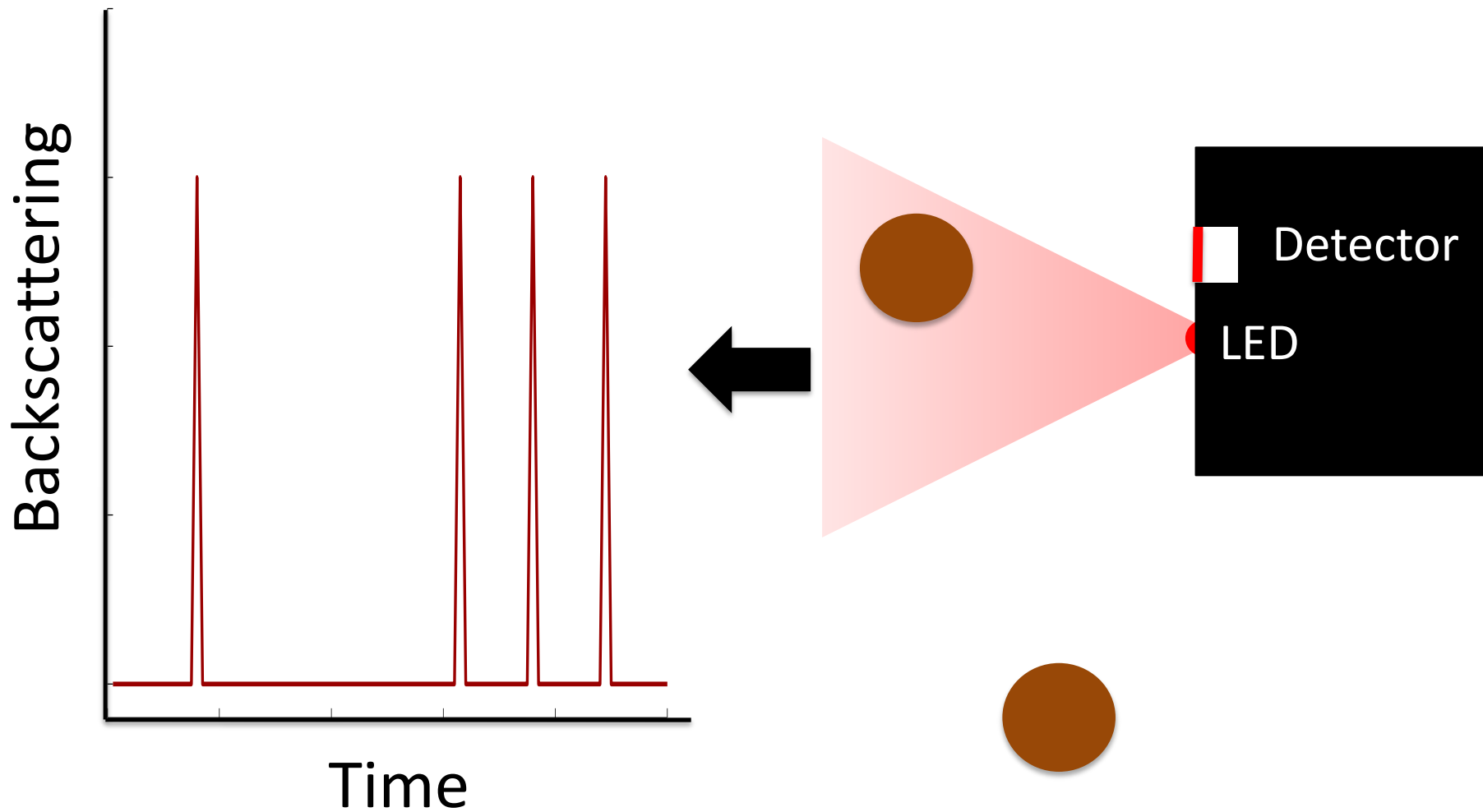
Many small particles yield a stable signal



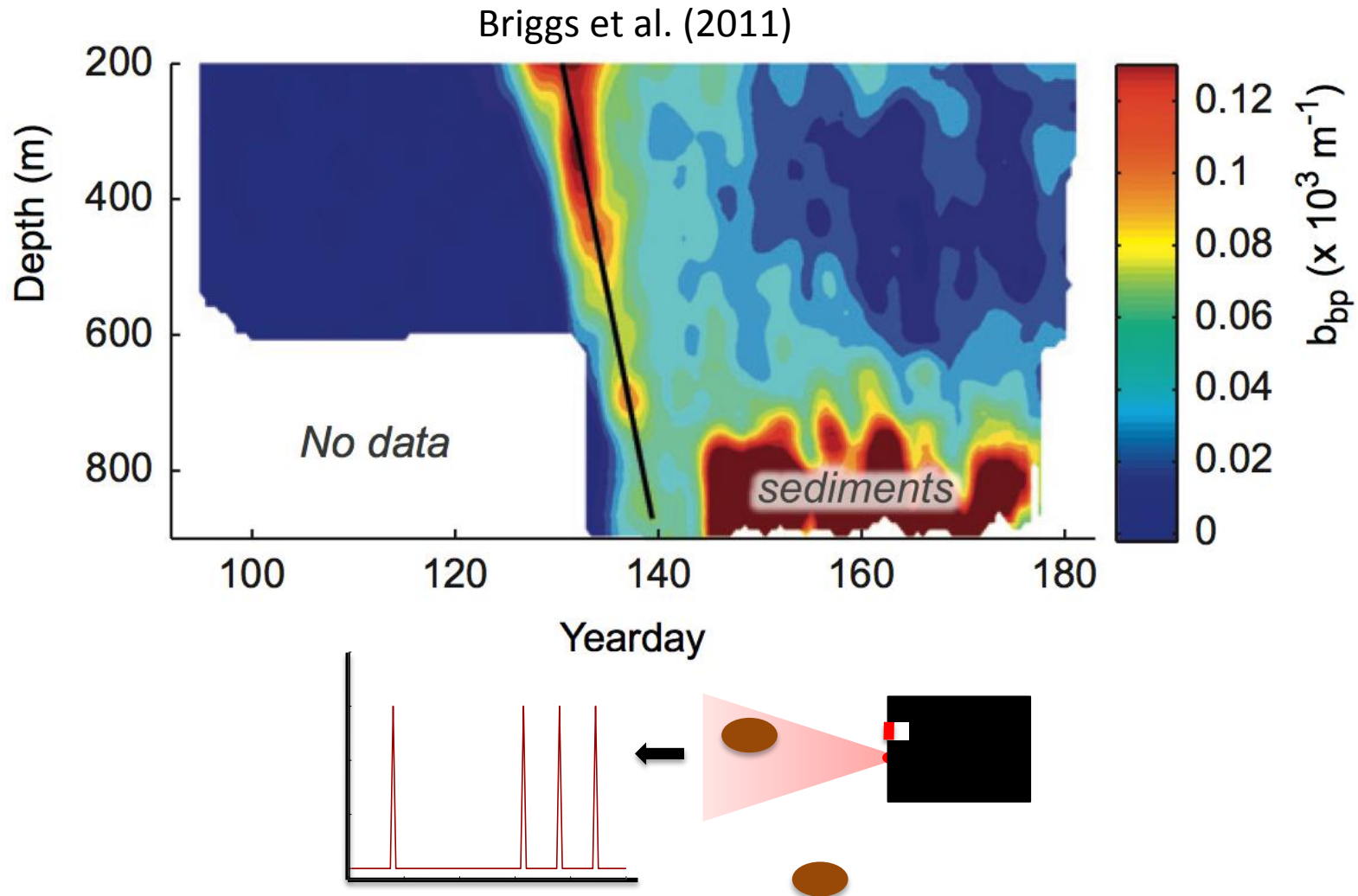
Fewer, larger particles yield a more variable signal



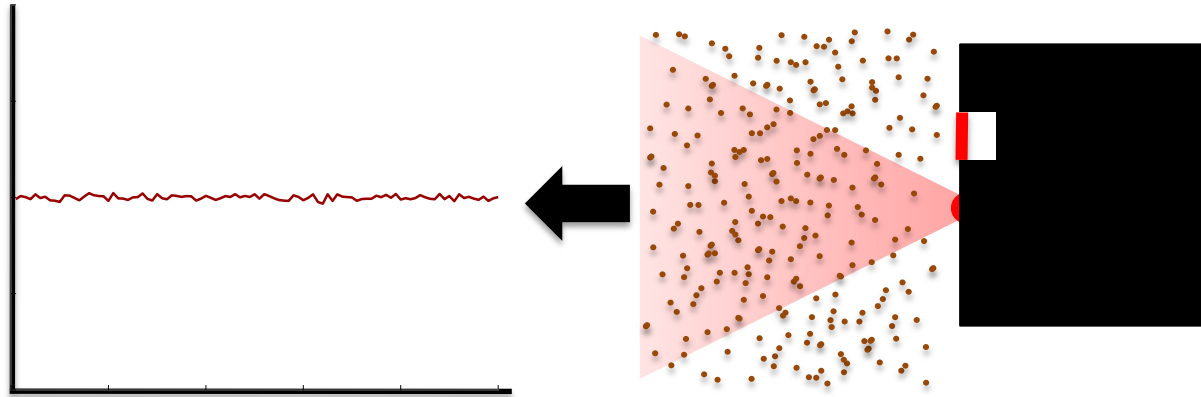
Really big, rare particles make big, isolated spikes



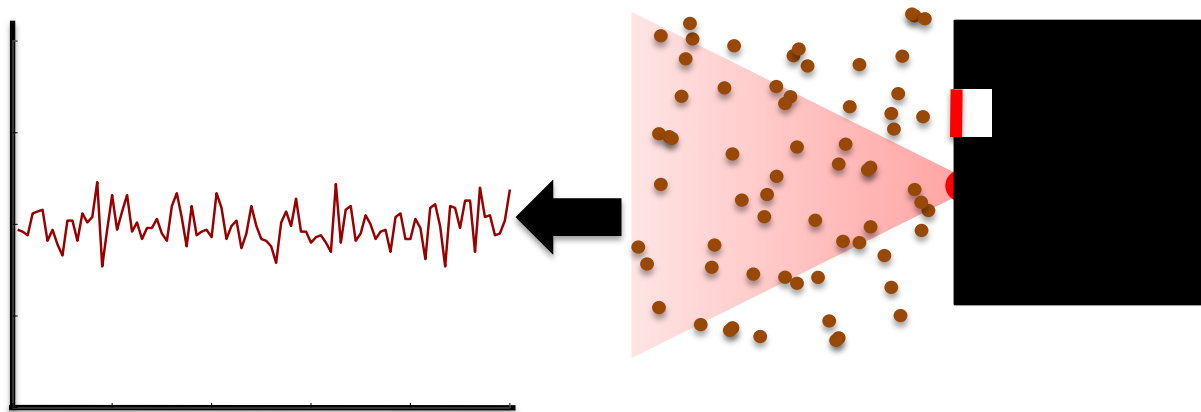
Such spikes can be analyzed separately
(e.g. sinking aggregates in the twilight zone)



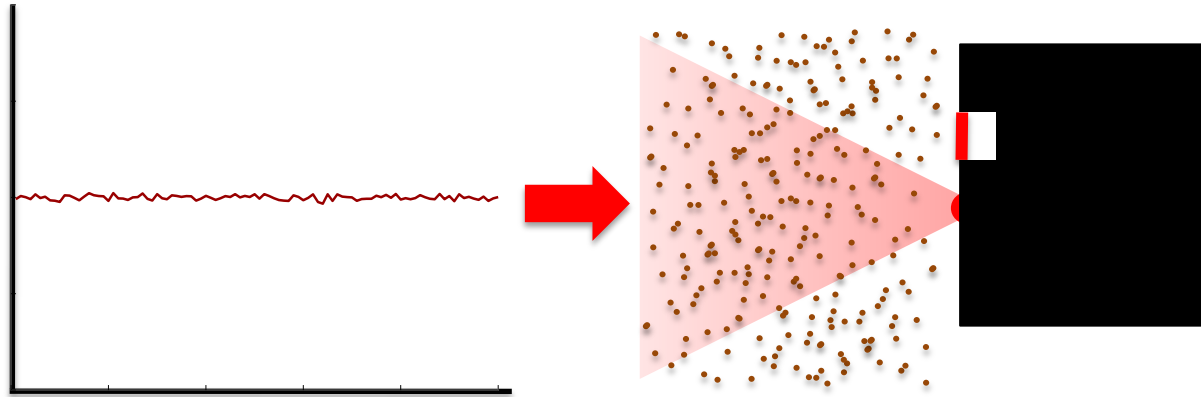
Here I focus on the first two cases



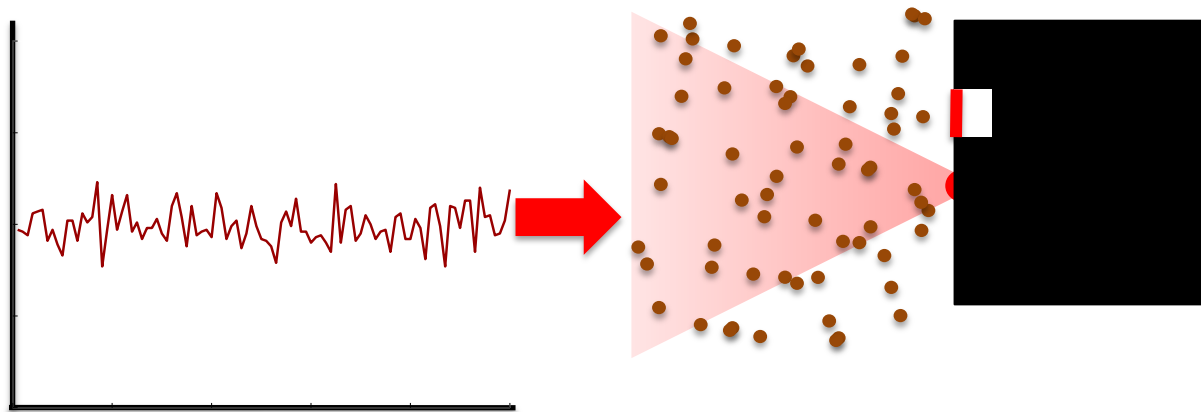
VS



Here I focus on the first two cases



VS



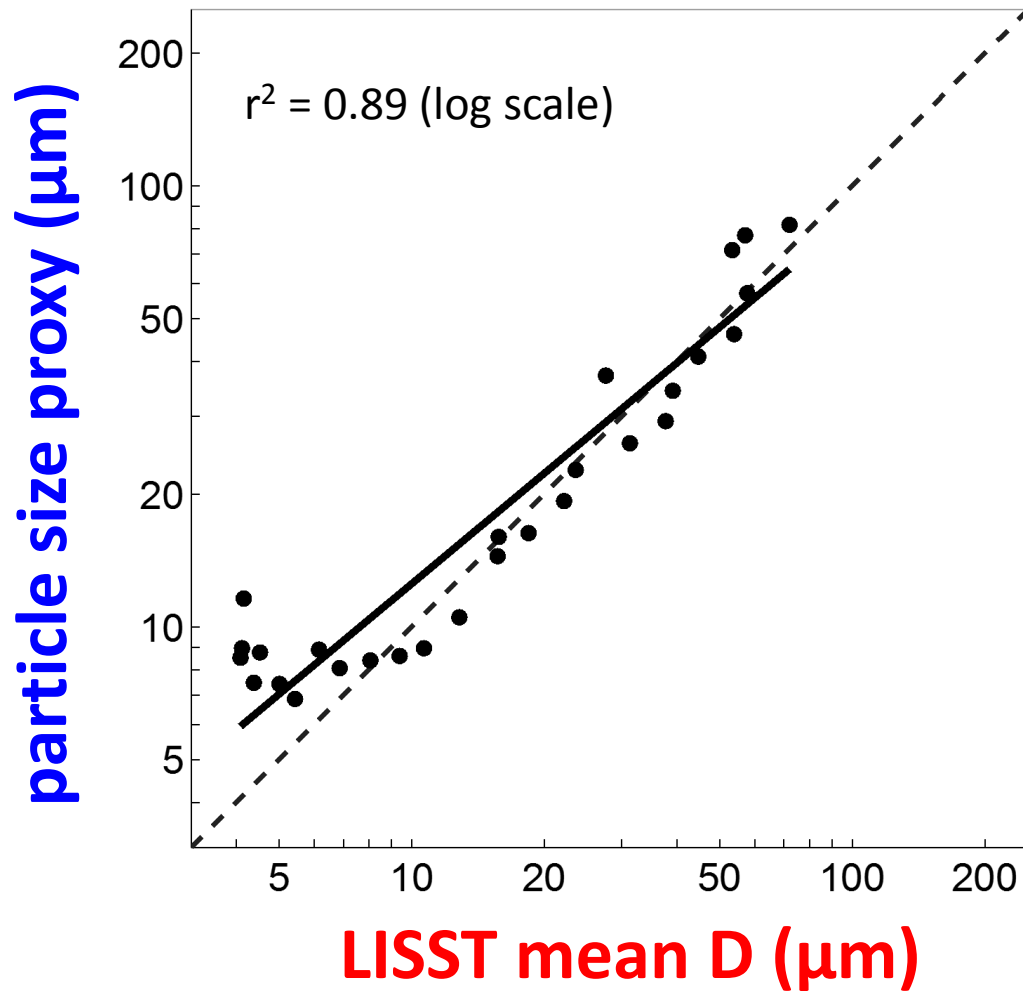
If we assume random distribution of particles and no other sources of variance, we obtain this proxy for size:

$$\frac{\text{var}(\text{Chl F})}{\overline{\text{Chl F}}} = \text{mean Chl F per particle} \rightarrow \text{phytoplankton size proxy}$$

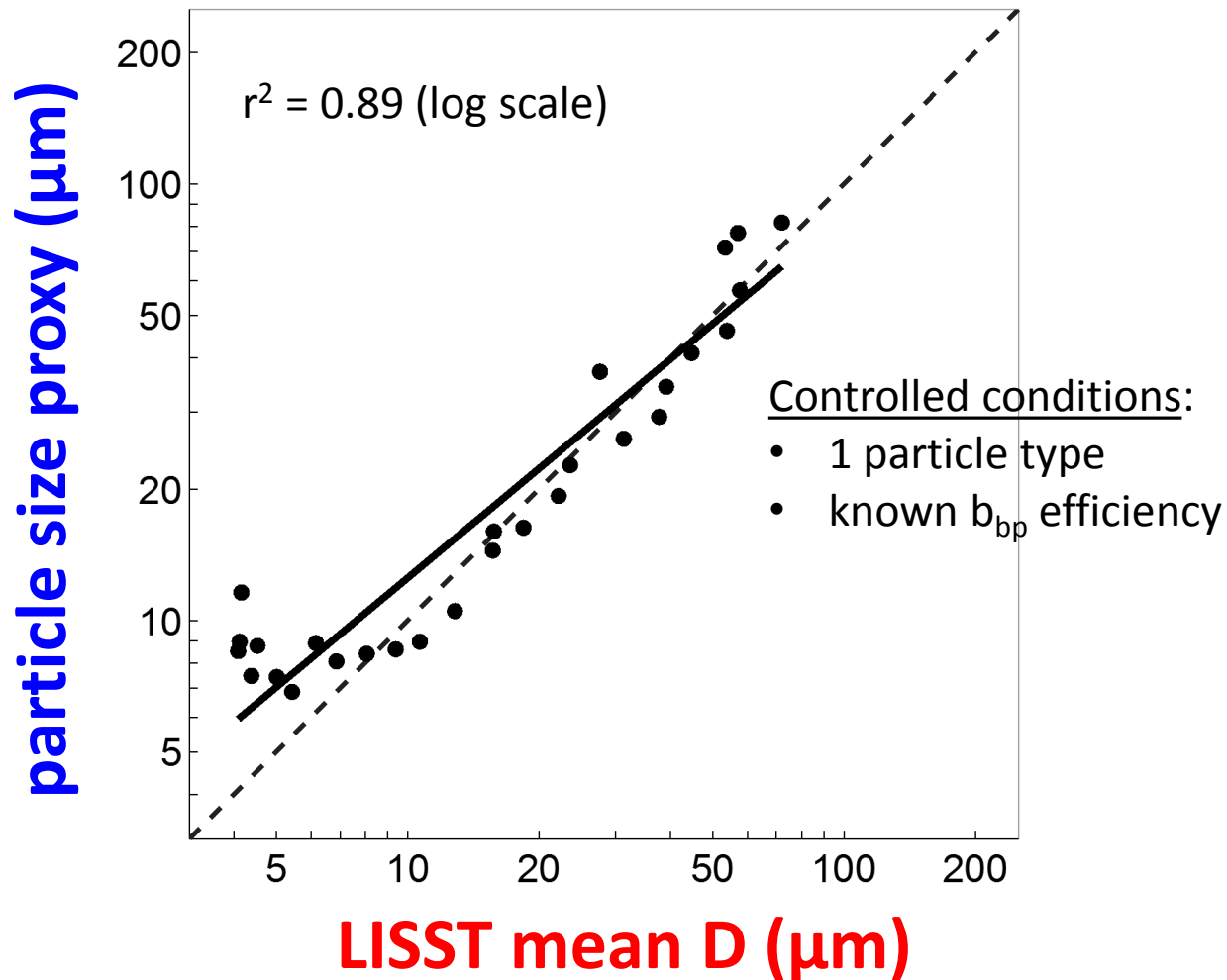
$$\frac{\text{var}(b_{bp})}{\overline{b_{bp}}} = \text{mean } b_{bp} \text{ per particle} \rightarrow \text{particle size proxy}$$

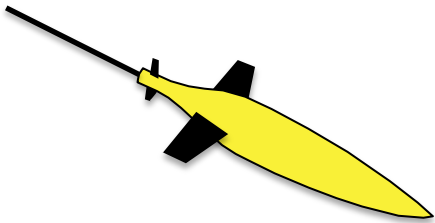
More details in Briggs et al. (2013)

Lab validation: Backscattering size proxy accurately predicts mean diameters above 10 μm



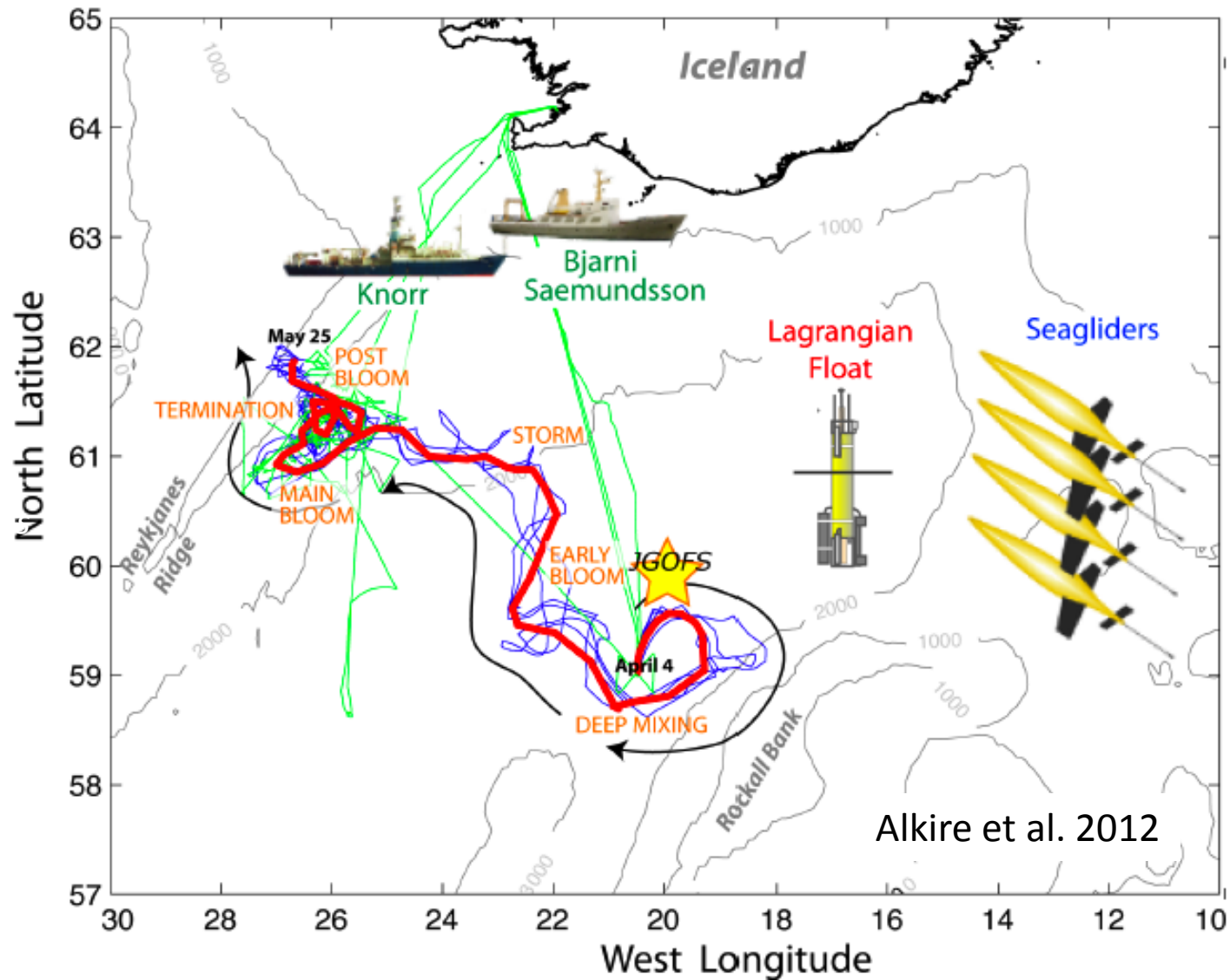
Lab validation: Backscattering size proxy accurately predicts mean diameters above 10 μm



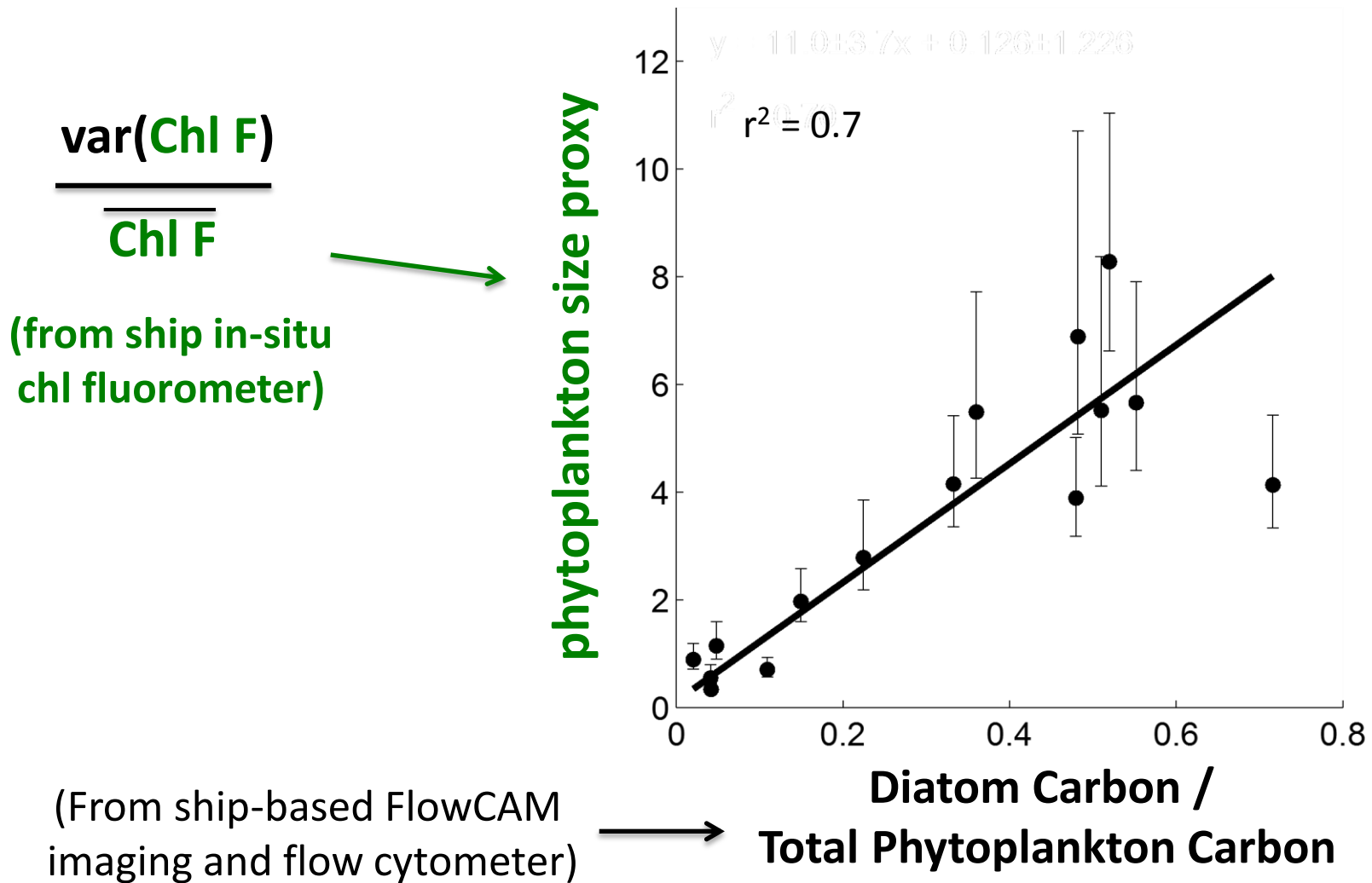


Field application

Showing ship and glider data from the 2008 North Atlantic Bloom project (NAB08)

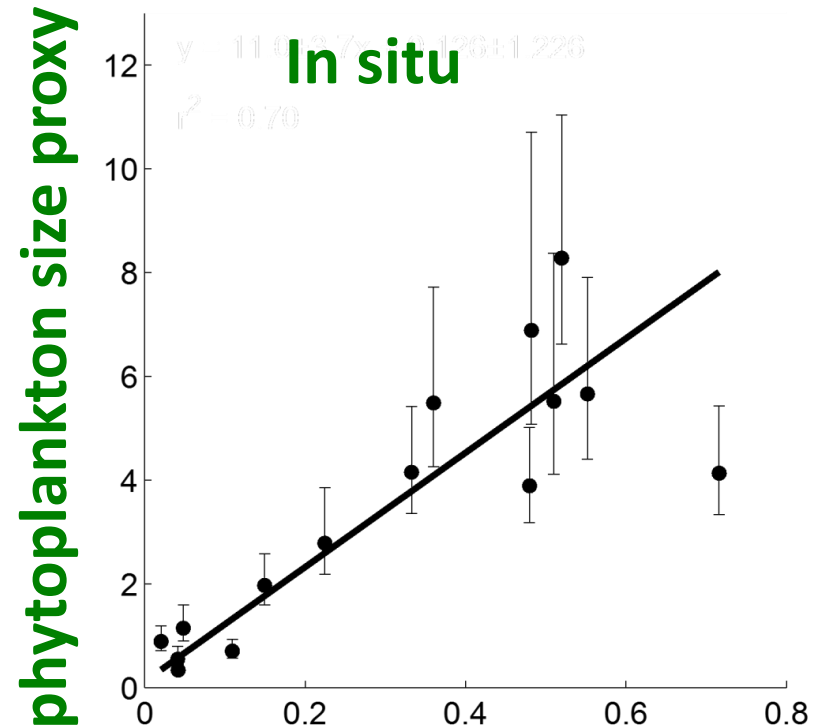
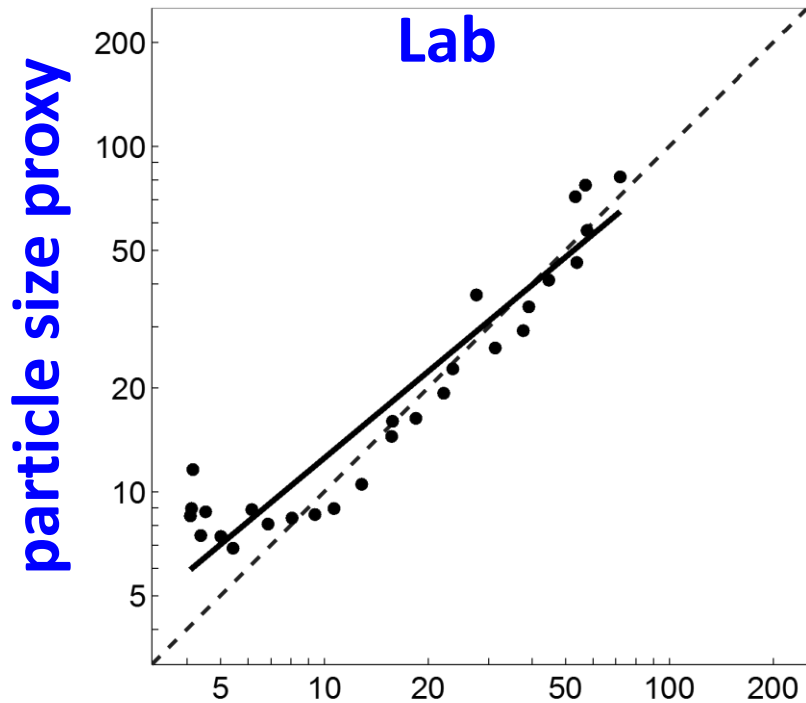


Phytoplankton size proxy correlates with diatom fraction during the North Atlantic spring bloom

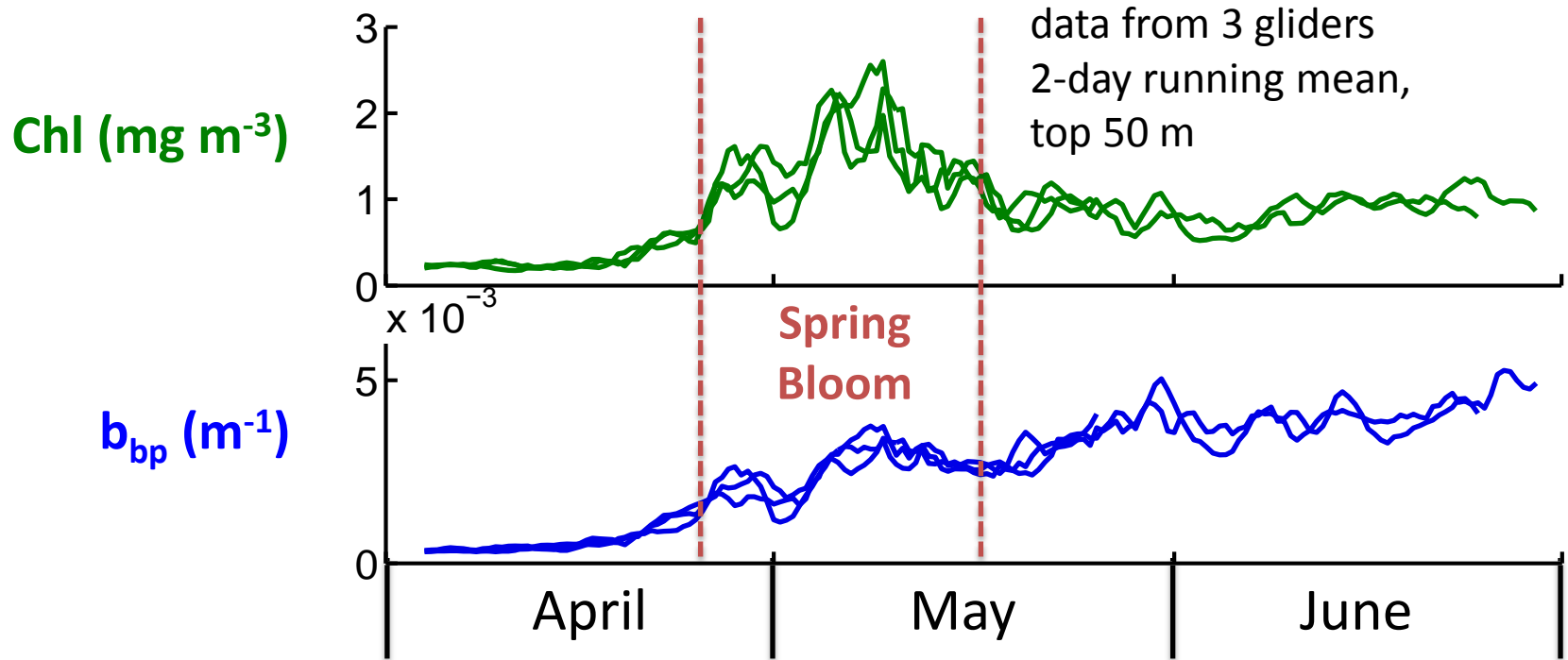


Particle size proxy not yet validated in situ

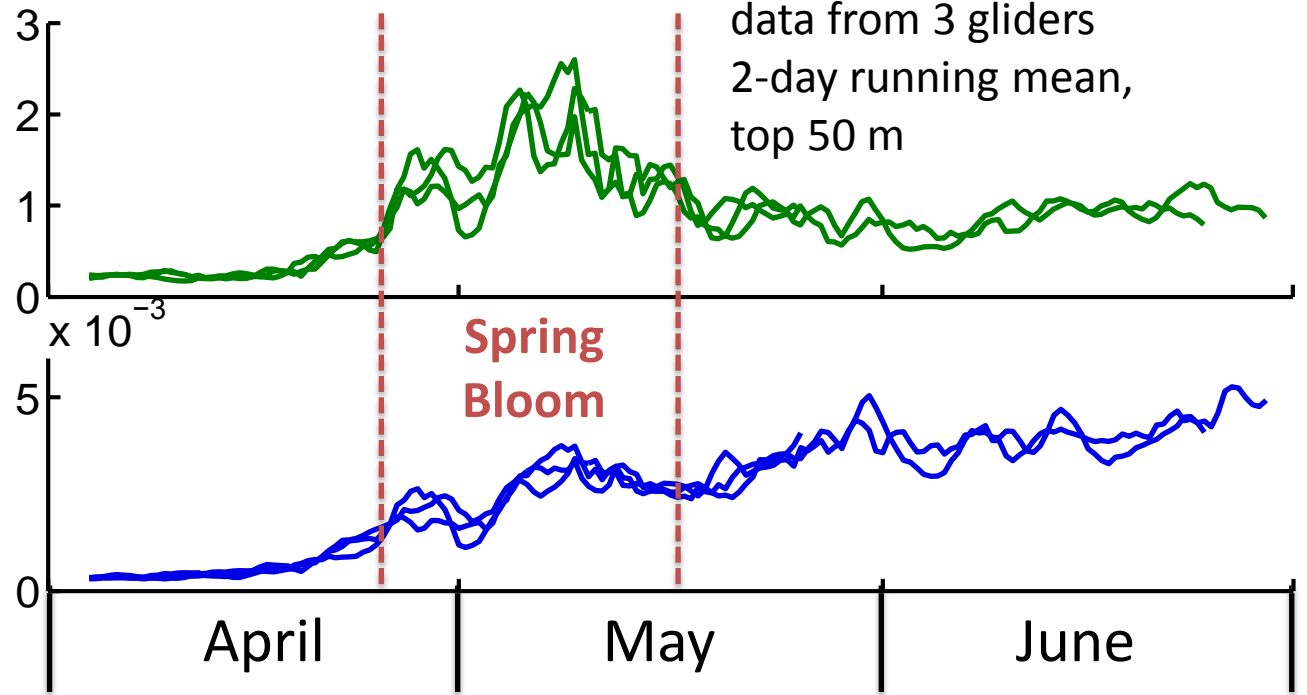
$$\frac{\text{var}(b_{bp})}{\overline{b_{bp}}} = \text{mean } b_{bp} \text{ per particle} \rightarrow \text{particle size proxy}$$



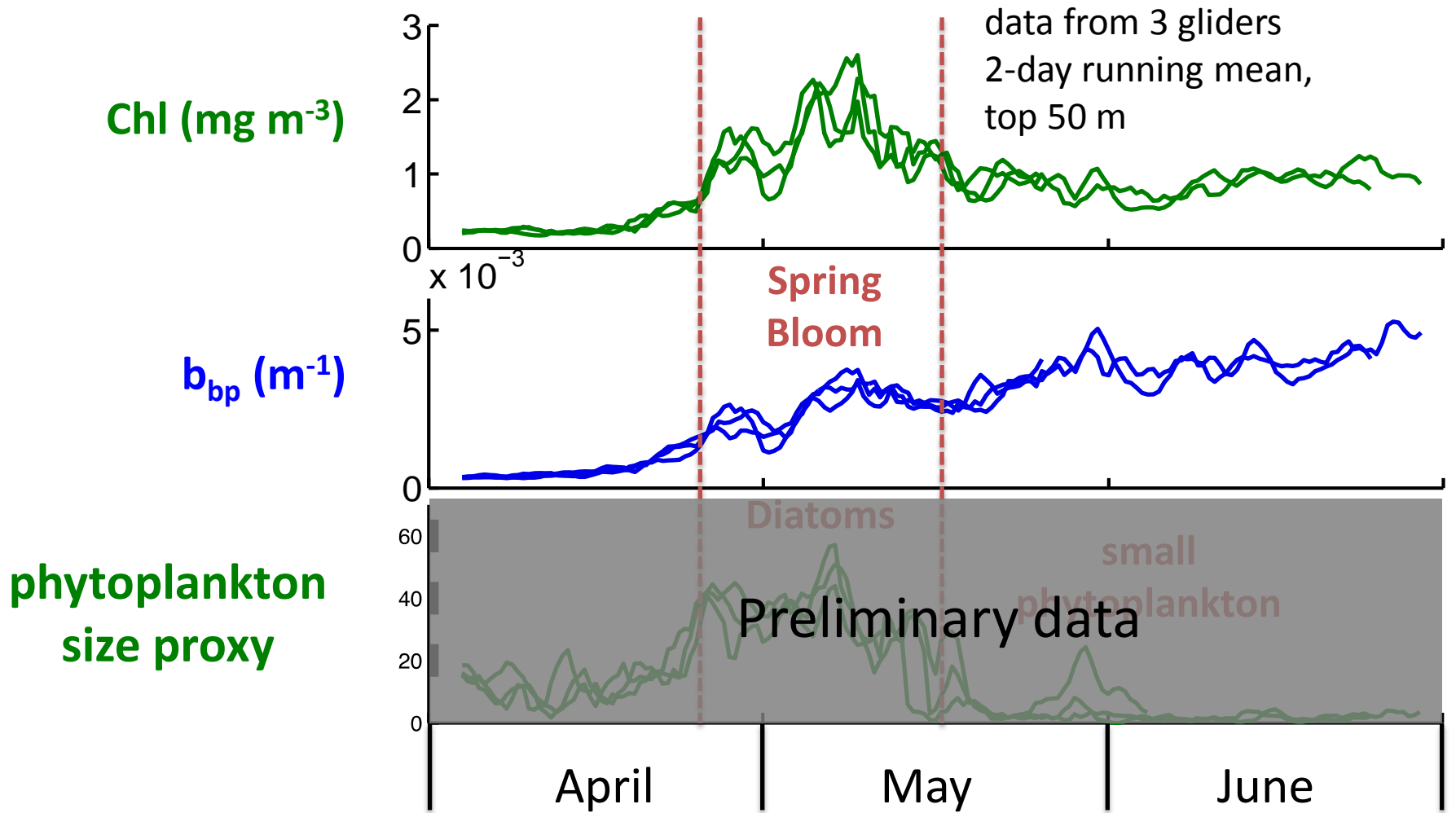
Glider chl fluorescence and backscattering show surface bloom evolution

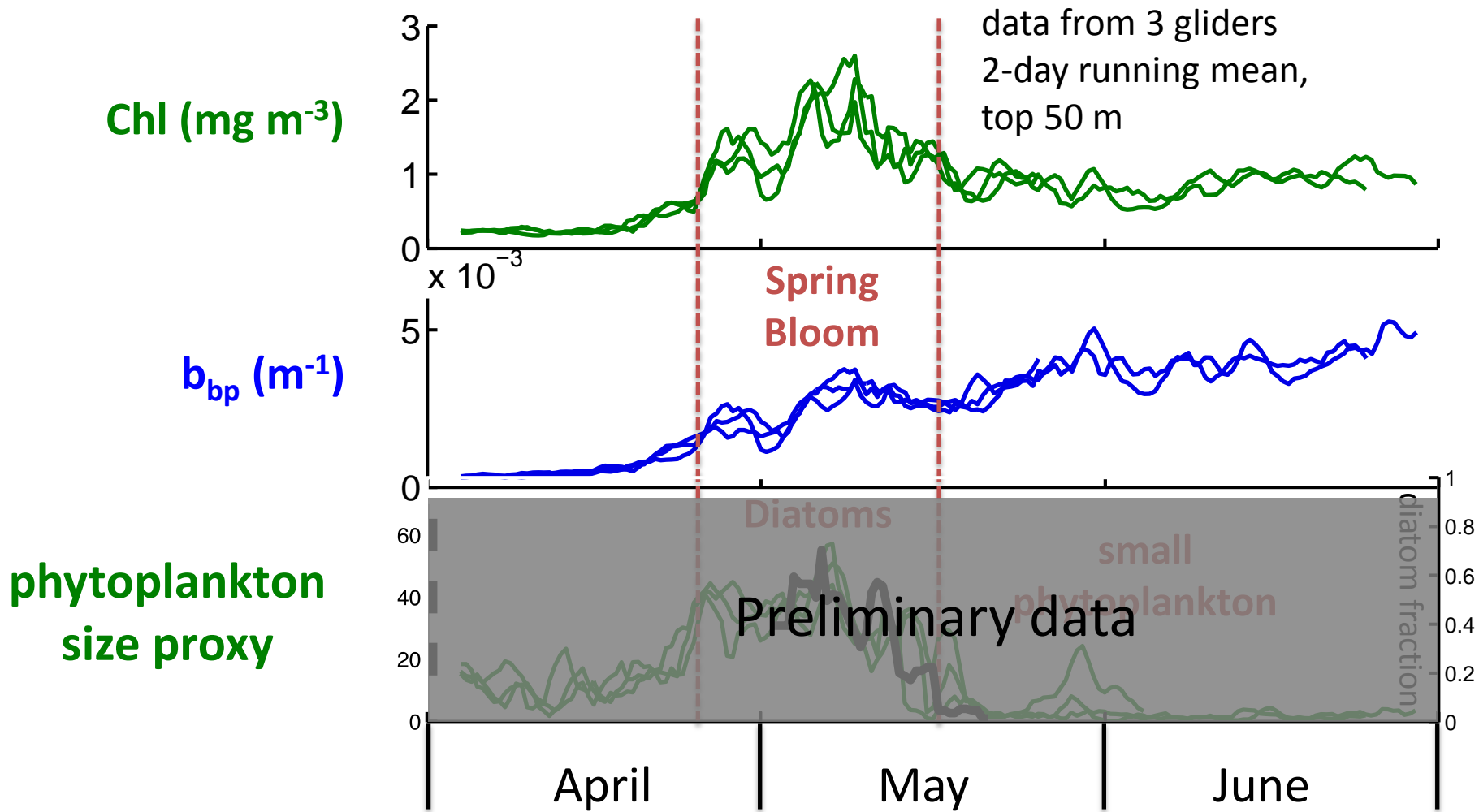


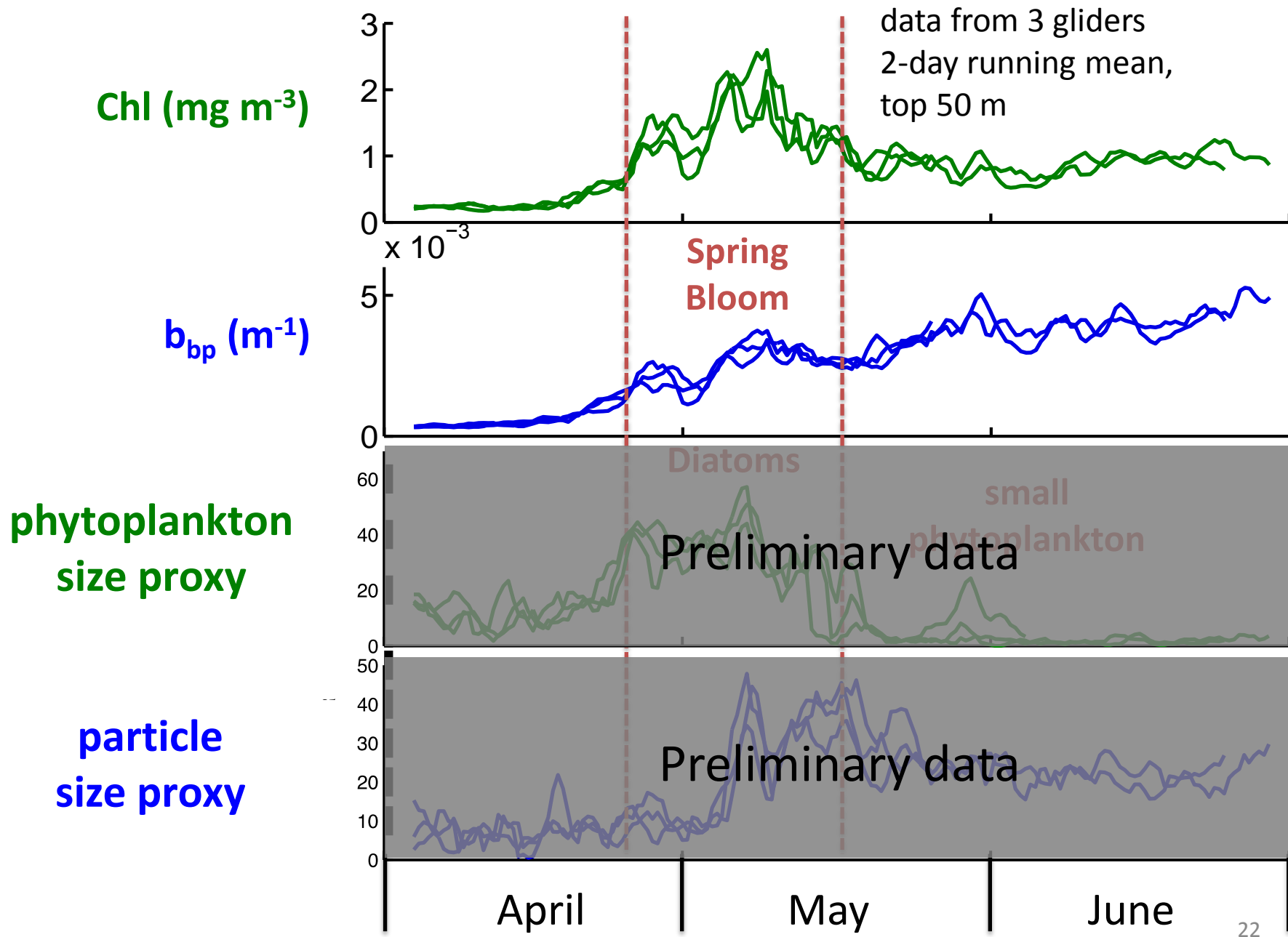
Chl (mg m^{-3})

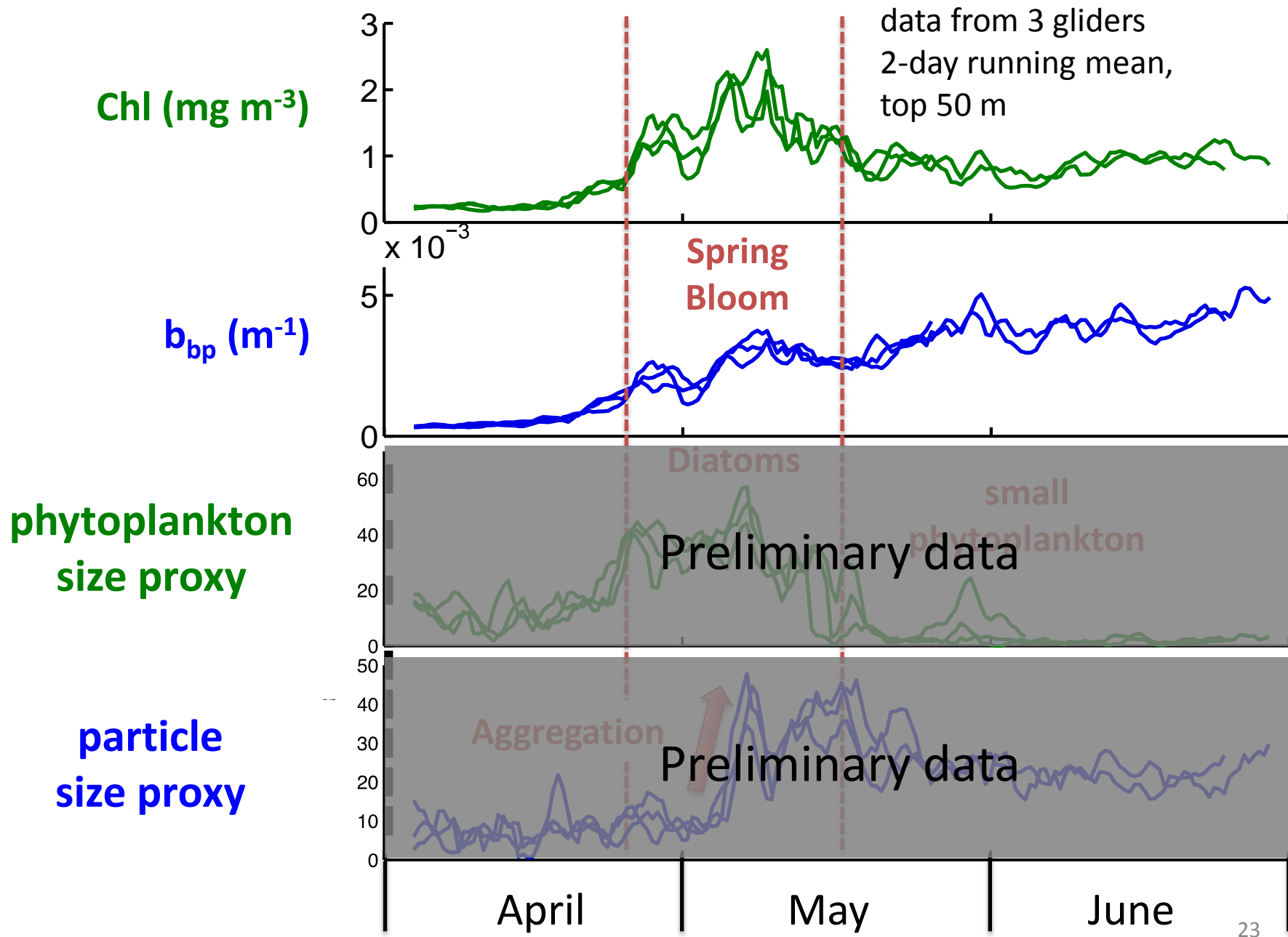


b_{bp} (m^{-1})

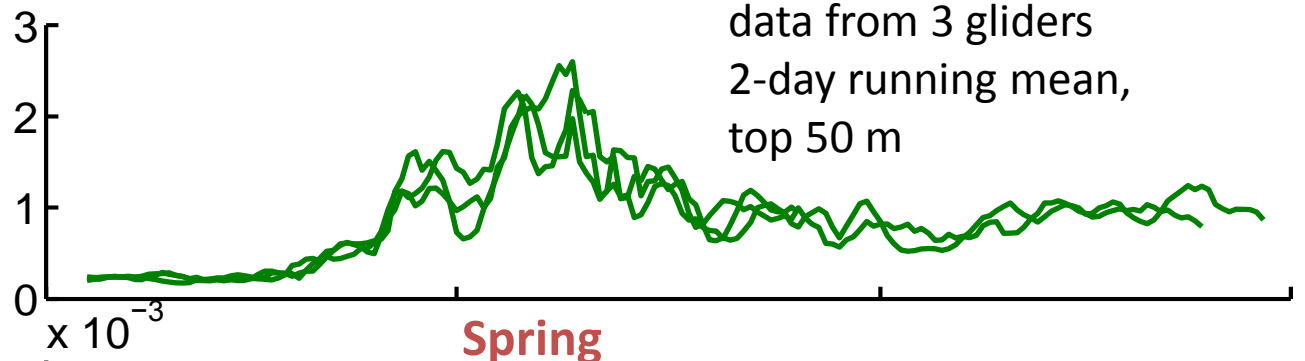




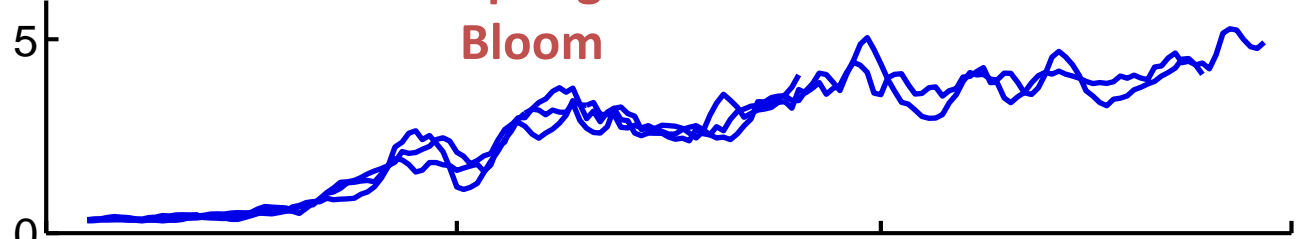




Chl (mg m^{-3})



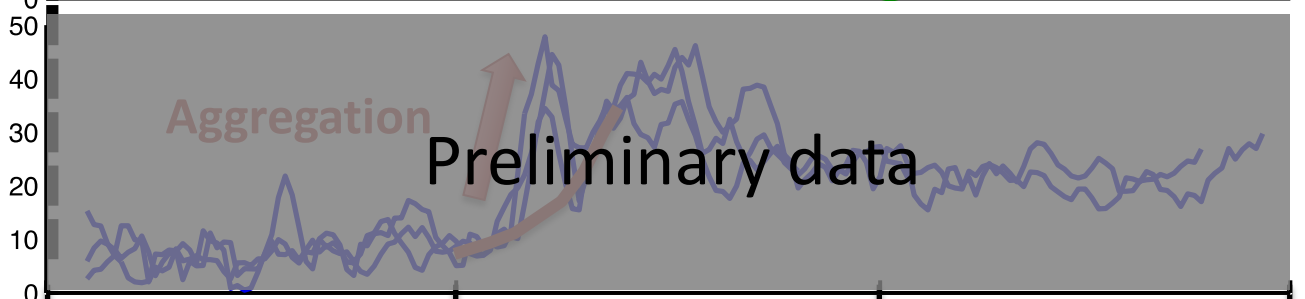
b_{bp} (m^{-1})



phytoplankton
size proxy



particle
size proxy

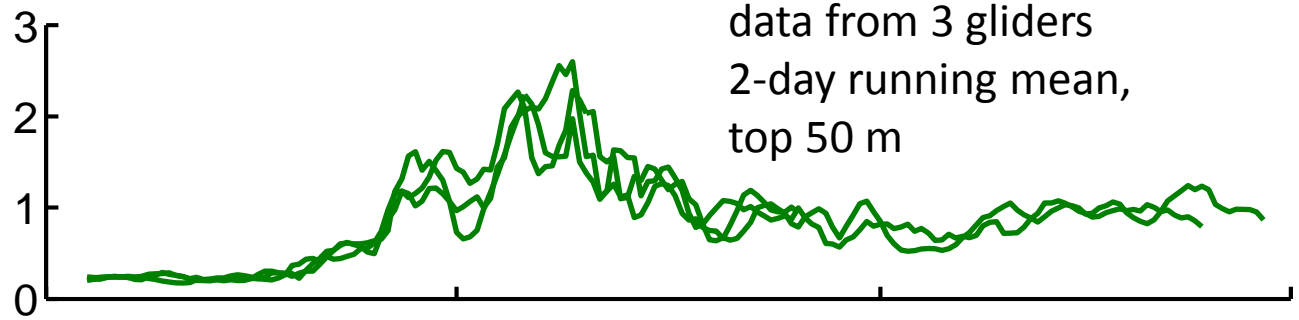


April

May

June

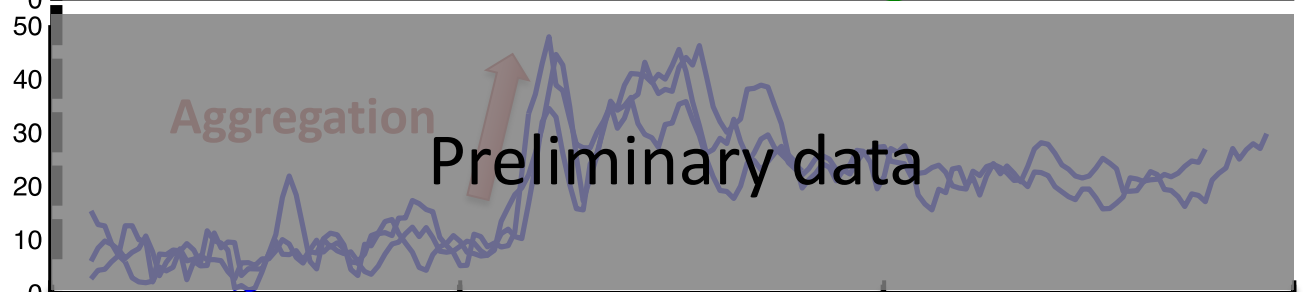
Chl (mg m⁻³)



phytoplankton
size proxy



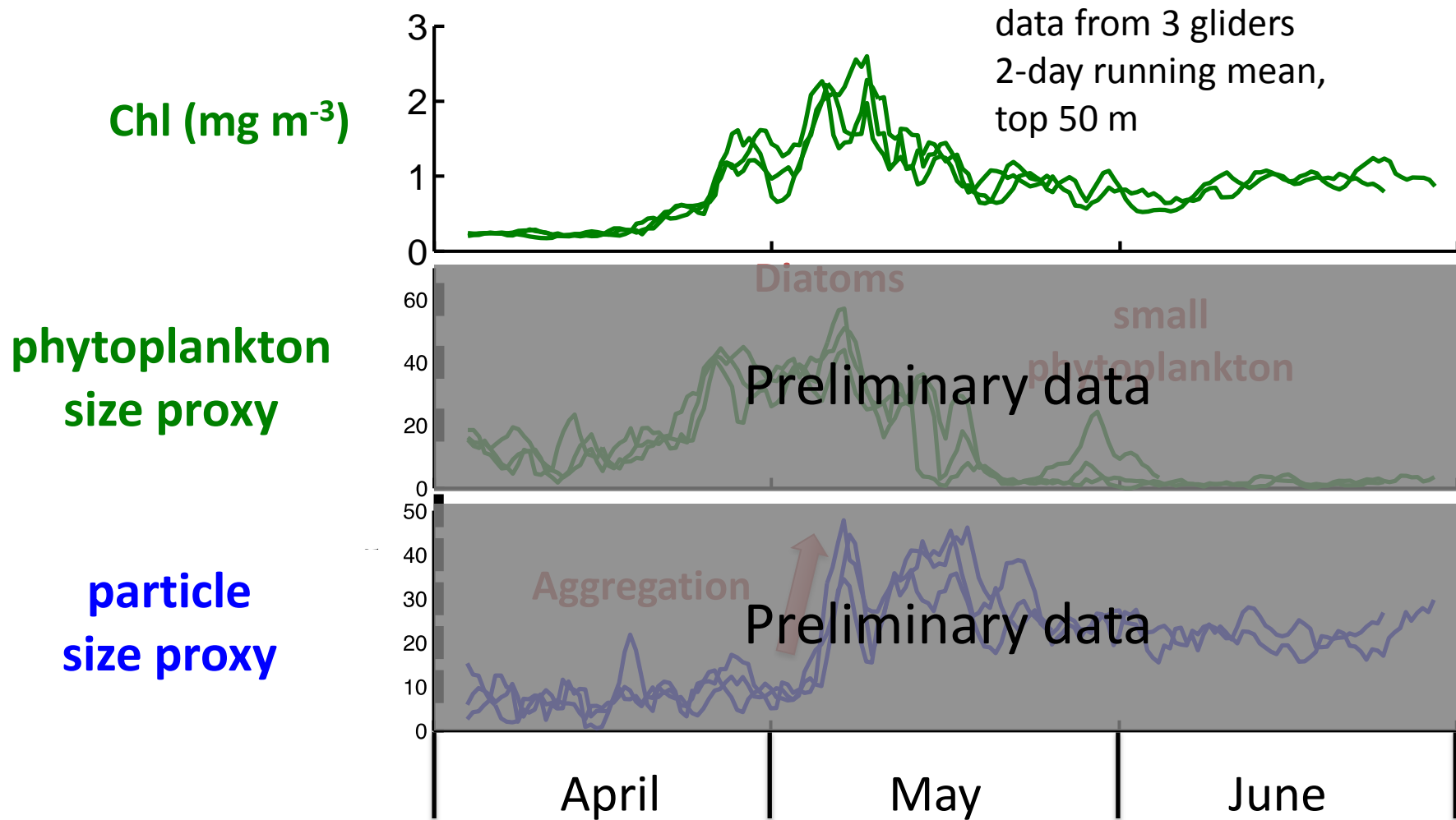
particle
size proxy

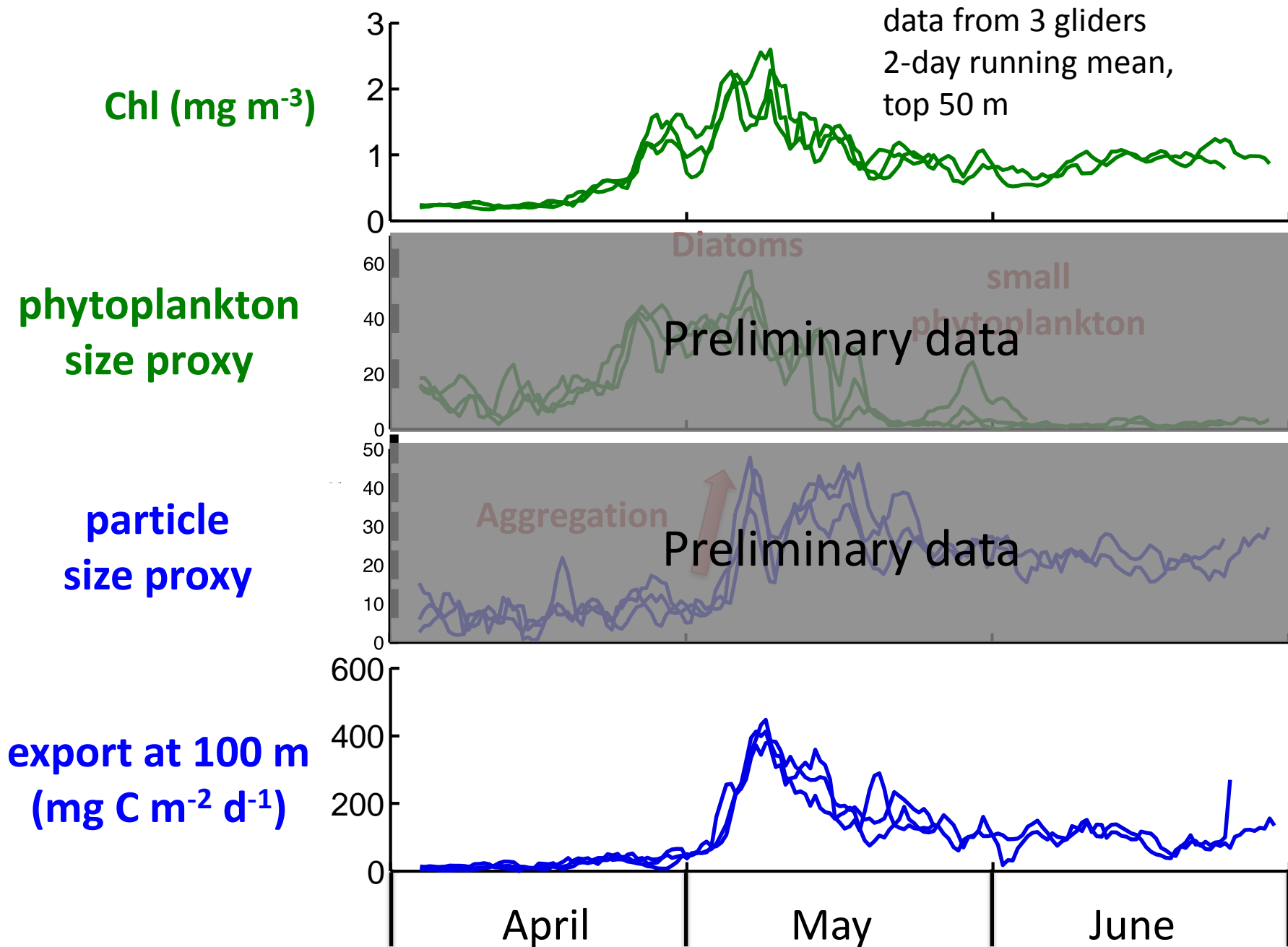


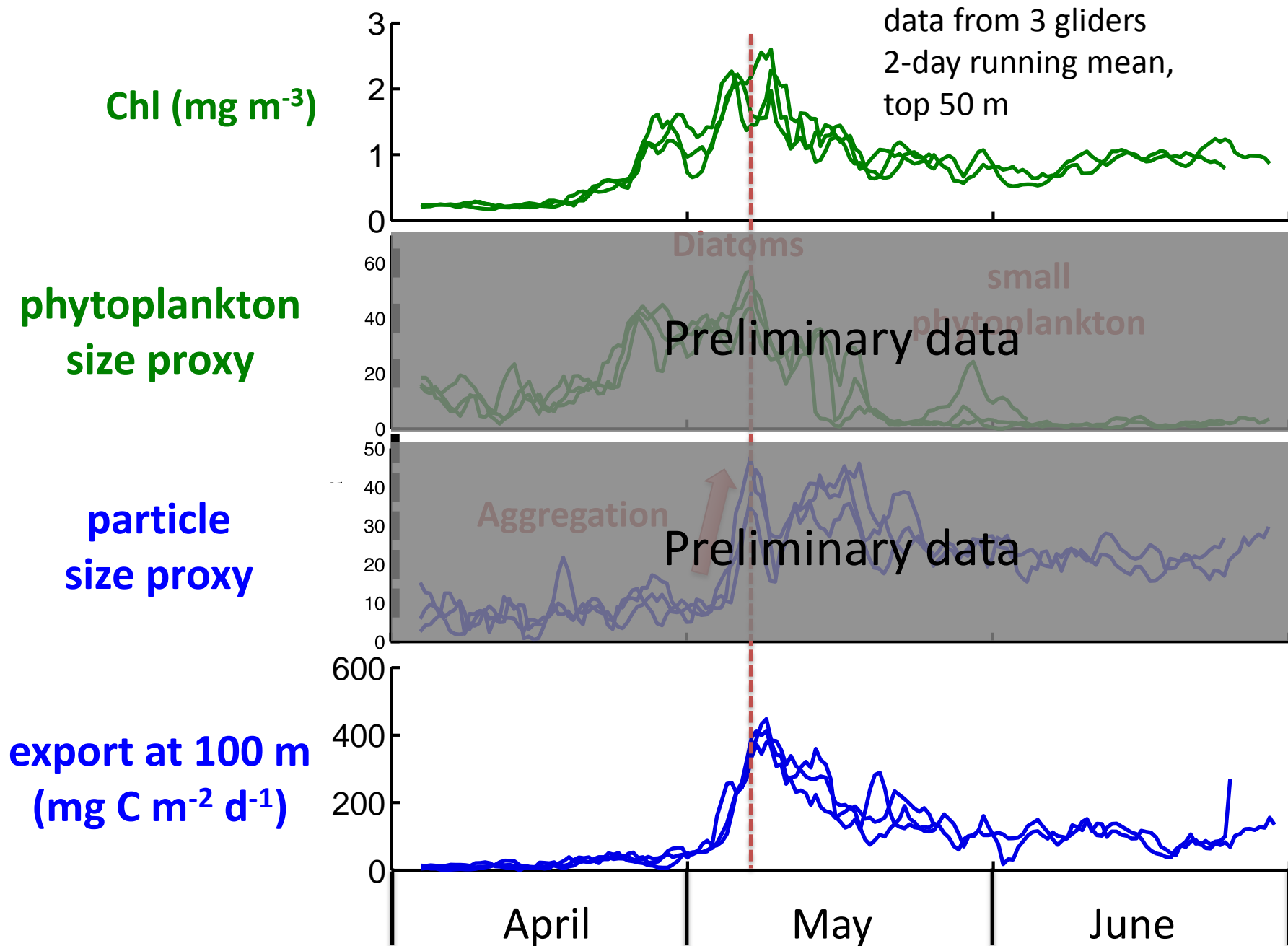
April

May

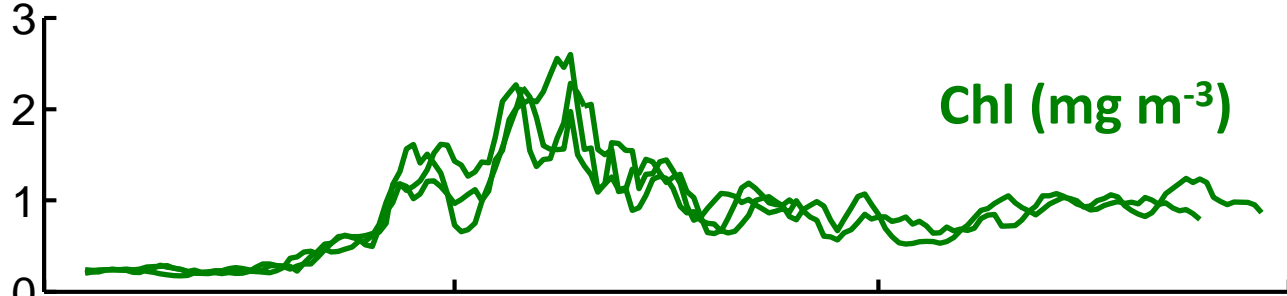
June







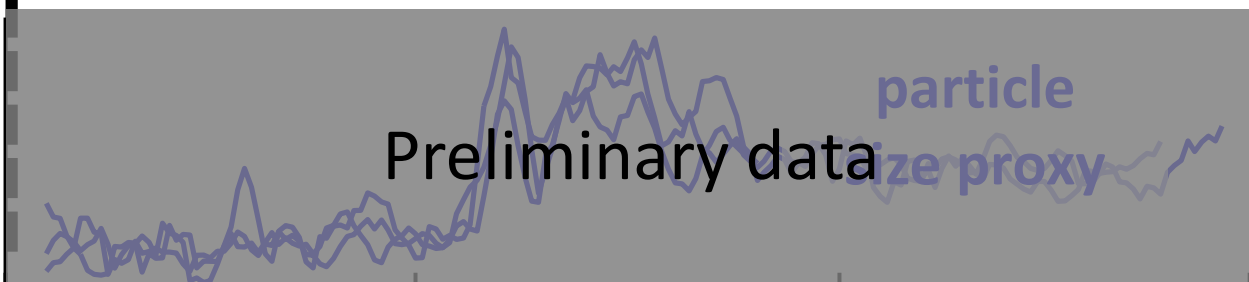
From Satellite



e.g. Ciotti & Bricaud (2006),
Mouw & Yoder (2010)



Kostadinov et al. (2009),
Svetlana Milutinović (poster on Mon)



Models

