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A camera and multi-sensor automated station design for polar physical and biological systems monitoring: AMIGOS

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Abstract

The Automated Meteorology – Ice/Indigenous species – Geophysics Observation System (AMIGOS) consists of a set of measurement instruments and camera(s) controlled by a single-board computer with a simplified Linux operating system and an Iridium satellite modem supporting two-way communication. Primary features of the system relevant to polar operations are low power requirements, daily data uploading, reprogramming, tolerance for low temperatures, and various approaches for automatic resets and recovery from low power or cold shut-down. Instruments include a compact weather station, C/A or dual-frequency GPS, solar flux and reflectivity sensors, sonic snow gages, simplified radio-echo-sounder, and resistance thermometer string in the firn column. In the current state of development, there are two basic designs. One is intended for *in situ* observations of glacier conditions. The other design supports a high-resolution camera for monitoring biological or geophysical systems from short distances (100 m to 20 km). The stations have been successfully used in several locations for operational support, monitoring rapid ice changes in response to climate change or iceberg drift, and monitoring penguin colony activity. As of August, 2012, there are 9 AMIGOS systems installed, all on the Antarctic continent.

(186 words)

Keywords:

Instrumentation, glaciology, penguins, field observations, automation, climate change

Introduction

Biological and glaciological systems in polar regions are undergoing rapid and intricate changes as a result of climate warming, yet scientists' access to these sites is generally limited to a few months per year. Moreover, in areas of deep field polar logistical operations, a critical safety consideration is the real-time visibility, surface contrast, weather conditions, and surface roughness (e.g., for aircraft snow runways) at remote camps with no on-site observers. While current sub-meter resolution satellites such as GeoEye and WorldView-2 can provide important detailed image-based data, cloudiness and scheduling demands on the satellites make it difficult to assemble long time-series data for an area. Near-real-time acquisitions are also difficult. For many applications in earth and life sciences, a continuous monitoring record is necessary for detailed change detection or process studies. Satellites also cannot provide in situ measurements of weather or firn properties. An in situ instrumentation approach, in concert with remote sensing, can greatly augment glaciological process studies, weather monitoring, and observations of biological systems for polar areas of high interest.

In situ telemetered observation stations for polar research have evolved considerably in the past few decades. Such observations began with Argos-system uplinked automated weather stations (AWS) developed in the late 1970s (Stearns, 1988). These have been considerably augmented in recent years to include a host of snow and energy-balance measurement sensors (e.g., Steffen, 2001; van den Broeke and others, 2010). Communications have improved by using larger-bandwidth telemetry available on the Geostationary Observing Earth Satellite (GOES). However, these communications are generally uplink only (i.e., station-to-observer).

As more detailed information about conditions, processes, and environmental and ecological events is now desired, an increasing need for in situ image data and geophysical measurements has emerged. This requires a larger bandwidth than is available via Argos telemetry, and the complexity of managing power and data collection for year-round in situ observations requires two-way communications, i.e. the ability to change data acquisition protocols on the in situ system from a remote location as well as the ability to send information out from the observation site. On-board control of the communications system, data collection, and sensors also requires a more capable processing capability. To address

83 this need for a group of related research objectives, an automated station configuration now
84 called the Automated Meteorology - Ice/Indigenous species – Geophysics System (AMIGOS)
85 emerged over the past decade.

86
87 The AMIGOS set-up was originally created to support logistical needs at remote snow and
88 blue ice runways for a commercial company (Antarctic Logistics and Expeditions, ALE), but
89 evolved into a multi-sensor geophysical and biological monitoring system for polar field
90 work as well as logistical support. AMIGOS stations allow for year-round monitoring of
91 weather and surface conditions, and over time compile information regarding changes in
92 local patterns, sastrugi formation, melt and melt pond evolution, fracturing, ice flow, and
93 climate changes (via firn temperature profiling). At present the AMIGOS design can combine
94 weather and image data, precision GPS, solar flux and surface reflectivity, and thermal
95 profile sensors, with a solar-panel – battery power system and, importantly, an Iridium
96 satellite modem system for both data transmission uplink and system management
97 downlink to the operating system. The improved two-way communication facilitates post-
98 installation changes to the acquisition scheme, data download, internal software, or sensor
99 configurations.

101 **AMIGOS and precursor system installations and applications**

102 Several station designs and component configurations are shown in Figure 1a through 1g. A
103 map of past and current AMIGOS and pre-AMIGOS station locations is shown in Figure 1h.
104 Both the locations and the configurations of the stations illustrate the range of applications
105 of the AMIGOS to different problems in Antarctic measurement and monitoring.

107 *Weather and visibility monitoring of remote polar landing strips*

108 Aircraft landings and takeoffs at remote blue ice runways in Antarctica are events that need
109 full meteorological support, weather observations and forecasts. However, early in a season,
110 and during periods of low use, it is often not possible to maintain a human presence at these
111 remote locations. To accomplish the observational need in an efficient manner, ALE
112 contracted one of us (RR) to have a series of camera and weather-instrumented stations
113 built and installed near blue ice runway thresholds at Patriot Hills, Blue One (near Russia's
114 Novolazarevskaya Station), Union Glacier, and the Thiel Mountains near King Peak. This
115 effort began in 2002 using a fixed-position web camera that internally ran an embedded

Linux OS. Subsequent stations were improved with the Triton processor (described below), a steerable webcam, and full weather instrumentation (which we term AMIGOS stations). As of early 2012 there are three AMIGOS stations operating as runway weather and visibility monitors: at Union Glacier (Wx7 AMIGOS, 79°46'S, 83°16'W; Figure 1d); at Thiel Mountains (Wx8 AMIGOS, 85°21'S 88°12'W); and at Sky Train Ice Rise (Wx11 AMIGOS, 79°35'S, 79°10'W).

The Wx7 station has an additional communications system that permits data transfer to the main station hut when the Union Glacier camp is occupied (75 km distant), bypassing the use of Iridium communications and allowing full-time, full-data contact with the station via UHF line-of-site radio (data rates up to 400 kbps). The Wx11 station has a full weather station package in addition to a Sony PTZ camera. The station gives the ALE Met officer an early indication of cloud or wind changes that may be headed towards the Union Glacier area, disrupting aircraft movement.

Glaciological observations in dynamic and high-risk areas

Beginning in early 2004, a Linux-based, multi-sensor, Iridium-uplinked system that was the precursor to the AMIGOS station design was deployed at a series of sites to study calving, rifts, blowing snow, and iceberg drift processes. These sites were potentially unstable because of the proximity of a calving face or iceberg edge, or increased crevassing and calving activity due to intense surface melting and warmer ocean water. The first pre-AMIGOS installation for glaciological work was ~50 m from the edge of iceberg C-16 in the southwestern Ross Sea in January 2004 (77°03'S 168°16'E). At that time there were several large icebergs in the region. Their movements were constrained by interactions with seabed shoals, islands, and the adjacent icebergs. The C-16 pre-AMIGOS station observed the evolution of the iceberg edge, and recorded both the motion of C-16, and via the camera, the motion of the adjacent B-15A berg. The station was destroyed when B-15A collided with C-16 near the installation and buried it under ice and snow blocks transported by the collision.

Another pre-AMIGOS glaciological station was sited ~3 m from the north edge of a rift on the Ross Ice Shelf, at 78°08'S 178°30'W. This was called 'Nascent Cam' in the anticipation that a new iceberg was forming at the site by extension of the rift. The station used a

steerable webcam and a stationary webcam to observe the complex interaction between blowing snow and the rift, cornice formation and collapse, and tidal motion of floating snow and ice within the rift (MacAyeal, 2007, and unpublished manuscript; discussed later in this paper). The system operated for 136 days, between 3 November 2004 and 19 March 2005.

In March of 2006, two stations using a new processing board (the Triton), and including a steerable webcam and limited weather instrumentation were placed on two icebergs offshore of the northeastern Antarctic Peninsula. These stations are considered the first AMIGOS because of the improved computing system. They were installed on the UK211 and A22A icebergs (initially at 65°13'S, 57°58'W and 63°14'S, 51°46'W, respectively) with the intent of observing the evolution of the iceberg surface and ice edge calvings as the icebergs drifted far to the north into climate conditions in which they would become unstable and rapidly break up. The systems were installed on 3 March 2006 (UK211) and 19 March 2006 (A22A) via helicopter-supported overnight camps from the Argentine icebreaker *Almirante Irizar*. The stations reported data for the next 10 months, as the icebergs drifted to 48°26'S, 37°40'W and 53°40'S 34°40'W, respectively. During the austral autumn and winter drift one of the stations (on UK211) was completely buried by snow, lost power, and ceased communicating. This system then regained power and communication after a 4-month hiatus as warmer conditions re-exposed the station and allowed the solar panels to recharge the batteries. Both stations also continued to operate after extensive surface melt caused them to topple over. Research results on iceberg disintegration processes using data from these two drifting AMIGOS, including the effects of heavy surface melt, flexing by ocean waves, and tidal drift, were presented in an earlier paper (Scambos et al., 2008).

Between early 2010 and early 2012, several AMIGOS stations with additional sensors, more memory, and improved Iridium modems (described in sections below) were installed as part of two research programs studying ice shelves, glaciers and floating ice tongues. Four AMIGOS stations have been installed as part of the Larsen Ice Shelf System, Antarctica (LARISSA) multidisciplinary research program. Of these, two are aimed at in situ observations of ice shelf and outlet glacier climate and ice properties (Scar Inlet AMIGOS, 65°48'S, 62°00'W, installed 16 February 2010, Figure 1b; and Flask Glacier AMIGOS, 65°46'S, 62°43'W, installed 09 February 2010). One station is a high-resolution camera system observing ice shelf front and shelf surface areas (Cape Disappointment AMIGOS, 65°34'S,

61°45'W, installed 19 November 2011, Figure 1c), and one a special system for a very-high-snowfall region at the crest of the Antarctic Peninsula (LARISSA Site Beta AMIGOS, 66°04'S, 64°02'W, installed 07 February 2010, Figure 1g). Two newly installed systems are part of a Korean Polar Research Institute project studying rifts and ice-ocean interaction on the Drygalski Ice Tongue in the Ross Sea (K-AMIGOS1, at 75°25'S, 165°10'E, installed 01 February 2012; and K-AMIGOS2, at 75°21'S, 164°18'E, installed 04 February 2012).

Observations of penguin interactions and timing of penguin migration, molting, etc.

Early observations of penguin colonies using pre-AMIGOS stations were intended to study how large icebergs influenced penguin feeding and movement in the southwestern Ross Sea near Beaufort Island. The first station aimed at penguin observations was deployed on iceberg B15K on 4th December 2004, initially at 76°56'S 167°02'E. It operated for approximately 50 days. In addition to weather and iceberg movement data, the station acquired a series of panoramic images of Beaufort Island using a steerable webcam.

Given the initial success of the B-15K station, a research need for continuous monitoring of the Adélie penguin colony at Cape Royds on Ross Island was identified in order to gauge certain aspects of penguin occupancy during periods when researchers are not able to be at the site (mid-February through October, typically). In late November 2006 a system based on the Nascent Cam pre-AMIGOS station was installed near Shackleton's 1908-1909 hut on Cape Royds, with a view of the colony. This was upgraded in early January 2011 to an AMIGOS station with a Nikon camera mounted on a precision moveable stage, in addition to the Sony pan-zoom camera. The station includes a full weather sensor system as well.

AMIGOS processor: Triton CPU board and peripherals

The Triton CPU board was developed by one of us (RR) in 2004. (For the following section, see the technical acronym list in Appendix 1.) Previous processor platforms in early pre-AMIGOS systems lacked a complete file system and the ability to call up the station and change parameters such as duty cycle and scheduling. In 2004, a custom processor board was designed and implemented, running a Linux operating system. The advantage of this approach is that simple built-in utilities such as telnet, FTP client/server, web server, shell scripting and a C cross-compiler would be available for both programming and remote trouble-shooting of the system. A single-board-computer module (Triton™ ETN) was

selected from KARO Corporation of Germany. The Triton module is based on an Intel Xscale microprocessor chip, and has low power requirements (1.6W run mode, 10mW sleep mode). The modules are rated by KARO for low temperature operation (to -40°C) and are supplied with a large RAM and flash memory (XXXHOW MUCH?XXX), as well as KARO firmware (Table 1a). The module is compact with a footprint of just 3 x 7cm in a SODIMM-style design. A custom carrier board was designed for the Triton module. The module plugs into the carrier board and forms a single entity (hereafter, we refer to this combined pair as the “Triton board”; Figure 2). The Triton board accepts a range of input voltage from 12-15volts and can route a total of 5A spread across the 10 regulated outputs. Precise voltage regulator output for peripheral instruments or components is set by a two-resistor combination. It has several I/O connections such as Ethernet, I²C, SPI, 1W, GPIO and a Compact Flash interface. The Triton board supplies regulated power to the module, has over/under voltage protection, reverse polarity protection, electro-static discharge protection and a 4-channel ADC for measuring input voltage & current draw. An array of linear and switching regulators surround the module, controlled by firmware embedded in the module’s flash memory, that regulate and supply power to external sensors and peripherals.

A key requirement is the need for the module to be reset externally and automatically in the case of a software crash, i.e., a ‘watchdog’ functionality. A basic microcontroller was added to the carrier and programmed for this watchdog function. When the system is running properly, the Triton module pulses (‘pets’) the microcontroller watchdog every minute. The absence of a pulse from the CPU initiates a hard reset of the CPU.

The core firmware for the Linux operating system (version 2.6) is stored on the internal flash memory of the Triton module. Our custom programs and code for the sensors and instruments are stored on compact flash, along with acquired data. Currently a 2GB SLC compact flash is used. Once the Triton has booted and configured, all tasks performed by the software are executed through a scheduler that runs every minute. Shared resources such as the Iridium modem are controlled through a system of software flags. For example, for a typical task (e.g., read the weather sensor every 10 minutes), the scheduler will launch the software task to turn on power to the sensor, read the data from the sensor, turn it off, timestamp and format the data, and append it to a 24-hour log. For most AMIGOS systems

248 this data will be transmitted by the Iridium modem as a SBD message to an email recipient.
249 A previously launched task may already be using the Iridium and therefore a software flag
250 will postpone a task until the resource is available. If not in use, the software will turn on
251 the modem, send the message to the modem and execute the transmission. Some tasks do
252 not complete due to Iridium transmission breaks. In this case a record is kept for future
253 attempts to clear backlogs. Once a task is completed, the modem is switched off to conserve
254 power. Operation of the modem is among the largest power-consuming functions (the other
255 major power consumer is camera operations).

256
257 The instruments and Triton board are connected by local Ethernet links and serial ports.
258 The computer enclosure includes an Ethernet hub, router, and the Iridium modem, as well
259 as the Triton board (Figure 3, top, and Figure 4; Table 1b). It also includes the precision GPS
260 system (if installed), and the main shelter box can be modified to hold the DSLR high-
261 resolution camera and precision pointing stage as well. The power box (Figure 3, bottom
262 and Figure 4; Table 1b) contains three batteries, a solar power controller, and the CR-1000
263 data logger supporting the thermistor string and sonic ranging sensor (if installed).

264
265 All AMIGOS systems incorporate an Iridium modem for both SBD and dial-up uplink and
266 downlink communications. Recently installed systems use NAL Research Corporation A3LA-
267 XA modems for more reliable cold-temperature operation. These modems provide a data
268 rate of 1200 baud in dial-out mode. Transmissions in SBD mode are single bursts of up to
269 2000 bytes. A key feature of the AMIGOS platform is the ability to call up the system at pre-
270 scheduled times via the modem and re-program the system software or the peripherals that
271 are Ethernet connected to the Triton board. Typical changes include redirecting the camera
272 or changing operational duty cycles to conserve power in winter. Modem parameters
273 themselves have been changed remotely when Iridium dial-up numbers or receive-site
274 settings have been changed by external service providers. This feature makes the AMIGOS
275 system both versatile and adaptable to on-site geophysical or off-site communication
276 changes, within limits.

277 278 **Software and process scripts for the Triton board AMIGOS system**

279 The software and firmware tasks have been written either in C (compiled using a cross -
280 compiler) or they are formed from a combination of C, shell scripts and utilities such as awk.

Applications requiring floating point calculations have been written in C using libraries that come with the cross-compiler.

All tasks on the Triton board are driven by a crontab function that is inherent in the Linux OS. They have a resolution of 1 minute. The primary tasks are pulsing the watchdog chip, checking the battery voltage and executing the scheduler, executed every minute. The scheduler dictates when functions are turned on and off, or initiated and ended. It is configured through a simple web browse tool that creates a file with on and off times. The scheduler file is processed every minute by the crontab. If a start or stop time matches current time then a child task is launched or ended.

AMIGOS Cameras, Sensors, Measurements, and their Accuracy

The AMIGOS sensor suite is intended to provide in situ information as a validation to satellite observations, or to make observations that cannot be made remotely. A variety of sensors are possible, and different configurations are used depending on the characteristics of the site and the intended geophysical processes to be observed. See Table 1c for a list of sensors that have been used to date.

The typical current configuration of an AMIGOS station includes a pan, tilt, and zoom web camera (Sony RZ50N), a GPS system (C/A code Garmin GPS-17 or dual-frequency TopCon TPS-1), and an all-in-one weather station (Vaisala WXT520). Weather station data is recorded hourly. Examples of weather data spanning a 36-hour period are plotted in Figure 5. The Vaisala weather station records wind speed and direction (using an ultrasonic Doppler ranging method; $\pm 0.3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$; $\pm 3^\circ$ azimuth), air temperature ($\pm 0.3^\circ\text{C}$, -52°C to $+60^\circ\text{C}$), humidity ($\pm 3\%$; degrading to $\pm 5\%$ near saturation), and barometric pressure ($\pm 1 \text{ hPa}$ under polar conditions). It is capable of detecting and measuring rainfall as well, but this has not yet been observed at any AMIGOS sites.

The web camera records changes in the surroundings (e. g., crevassing, melt pond formation, sastrugi formation and movement) and can take images of snow accumulation stakes or flag arrays and thereby record net snow accumulation and approximate surface roughness and slope (Figure 6, upper left). Resolution of the acquired images is set to 640 x 480, but are uplinked at 320 x 240 to save uplink time. For most installations, an aviation

wind sock or one or more lines of flags are set radially away from the camera to estimate visibility, approximate wind speed and direction, ice deformation (e.g. relative movement of the flags in line), or the calving rate of an iceberg or ice shelf edge (Figure 6, second from upper left; see Scambos et al., 2008). The camera is also used to image the weather station and other instruments directly (Figure 6 upper left) thereby recording when the sensors are free from rime ice or accumulated snow. Additionally, at two stations (the newer Cape Royds 'penguin cam' and the Cape Disappointment AMIGOS), a high-resolution digital camera has been installed in a modified enclosure, and integrated with a precision pointing stage (Figure 1c and e; Nikon D90 DSLR, up to 4096 x 3072 pixels; and FLIR D46 precision pointing stage). This was programmed to acquire high-resolution panoramic image series of rapidly changing areas or sites of frequent penguin interaction (Figure 7).

The C/A code GPS sensor (Garmin GPS17) records approximate position (to within 10 m) and provides clock time updates for the computer system. This GPS system was used as a science sensor for iceberg movement, but in general is not accurate enough for precision glacier measurement. A precision, dual-frequency GPS-GLONASS system was integrated with selected AMIGOS stations installed on fast moving glaciers and ice shelves as part of the LARISSA and KOPRI Drygalski Ice Tongue projects. The unit is the TopCon GRS-1 board GPS coupled with the TopCon PRA-1 compact antenna (without a ground plane, to reduce wind drag). The system has proven capable of providing positions precise to within ± 3 cm with 20 to 40-minute acquisition periods (15 or 30 second epoch acquisitions), and provides precise elevation data as well.

A sun sensor and albedometer are installed on most AMIGOS, providing information on total solar radiance (for calibrating solar power output) and approximate surface albedo. The albedometer is built from a pair of opposing sun sensors, mounted and leveled on a 1 m horizontal arm extending away from the tower and camera mount. Albedo is determined by the ratio of the output voltage from the upward- and downward-looking sensors. While the sensor used (Apogee SP-110) is quoted as accurate to just $\pm 5\%$, the observed albedo has proven accurate for fresh dry snow (~ 0.85 to 0.90) and clearly shows the drop in albedo associated with the onset of surface melting (to ~ 0.65 - 0.75). On ice shelf and glacier areas, a thermistor string is included, nominally with 4 platinum resistance thermometers installed to 12 meters. The thermistor string is attached to a Campbell Scientific CR-1000 data logger,

which includes reference resistors and an internal temperature sensor.

Some sites have had unusual instruments or unique configurations. On the ice divide site at Bruce Plateau on the Antarctic Peninsula (site of the LARISSA Site Beta ice core; Figure 1g) no camera was used because the surrounding snow was featureless. Accumulation rate was measured by a sonic snow height measurement system, and a longer platinum resistance thermometer string (120 m) was used in the borehole to provide a record of the recent climate history of the site (see Zagorodnov et al., 2012). The AMIGOS system installed on iceberg A22A included a simplified 10Mhz radio-echo-sounder system to attempt to measure ice thickness changes during drift; however, interference (likely from the aluminum tower) rendered the data uninterpretable (Scambos et al., 2008).

For all the sensors, a major consideration is data volume and frequency of acquisition, to maximize usefulness of the data while minimizing power consumption. Weather data, low-precision GPS data, data from the CR-1000 system, and system health data are sent in a series of SBD messages (2000 bytes each) transmitted every hour, essentially as electronic mail. For the web-camera images, 6 to 10 images are acquired up to four times per day. During the sunlit periods (September to April), sub-sampled versions (320 x 240 pixels, compressed) of all acquired images are transmitted via Iridium in dial-out mode to internet locations. During winter periods, this is reduced to just 1 picture group per day. We limit daily dial-out transmissions to approximately 300 kilobytes maximum (approximately 40 minutes transmission time), and 72 SBD transmissions during sunlit period.

Science results overview from AMIGOS installations

We discuss a few selected science results from AMIGOS and pre-AMIGOS data in detail to demonstrate the application of in situ multisensor geophysical process-related observational data, and observations of polar faunal behavior.

Penguin behavior studies

The period of interest for the Cape Royds AMIGOS penguin observations is February-March, after penguin chicks have fledged and a large fraction of the adults return to the colony to molt in late February (e.g., Yeates, 1968). The fact that Royds adults do this is unusual. At the majority of other high-latitude Adélie colonies nearly all the adults move

away to feed after breeding, and molt on the pack ice. This is an important period in the annual life cycle of Adélies because during molting, the birds do not enter the water, and so they cannot feed.

The Cape Royds AMIGOS images confirmed that, indeed, the number of penguins molting at the Royds rookery was as much as a third of the breeding population. The best explanation for their returning to Royds is the frequent presence of pack ice nearby, even in late February (so the conditions are similar to those for other penguin groups that molt on pack ice), and that abundant food remains in the Royds area (allowing them to replenish fat lost during breeding without a long migration away from the site). However, this behavior may explain the lower survival rates of Royds adults (XX% versus YY% typically). By staying until late summer, the remaining Royds adults can have a very long walk to the sea ice edge if the sea freezes near the Royds coast before they finish molting (see Dugger and others, 2010). Staying until late summer also explains the post-breeding movements of Royds penguins compared to those at Cape Crozier, on the opposite side of Ross Island (Ballard and others, 2010). Penguin movements are affected by the distribution and movement of sea ice. In early Feb (when Crozier birds head out to sea), Ross Sea sea ice extent is generally in the eastern area, allowing the Crozier birds to move both north and northeastward to the central Ross Sea. By early March (when Royds birds head north), sea ice has covered most of the central Ross, directing the Royds flock along the Northern Victoria Land coast and toward Cape Adare.

The Cape Royds AMIGOS data, and in particular the images, recorded that the adult penguins departed from Cape Royds within a day or so of coastal freeze-up near the colony. A large ridge blocks the view of the sea from where the penguins typically congregate during molting at Cape Royds (see Figure 7, lower panel), so the signal that triggers their departure is unclear. The upgraded AMIGOS station uses the improved images to record penguin location, proportion of banded birds in the remaining adults, and their social interaction far better than the earlier station. It also provides weather data so that changes related to the initial freeze-up may be evaluated as possible cues for the penguins to begin their walk to open water.

Ice shelf rift – blowing snow interactions

The camera system at Nascent rift acquired 4 sets of images each day for the 136-day period of operation (MacAyeal et al., 2007). This near-continuous observation from a fixed location facilitated the observation of subtle changes in the snowscape of the rift wall and floor. Although not set up for precise photogrammetry, general geometry of the camera view and the rift structure permitted semi-quantitative observations of snow accumulation, and led to the recognition of a variety of snow accumulation processes: (1) snow-apron formation and growth along the far rift wall, (2) burial of firn-block features by snow drift on the rift floor, (3) snow cornice formation, collapse and infall along the rift wall, and (4) sinking of features on the floating rift floor (in addition to their burial by snow drift). Figure 8 summarizes the observations of structures and areas of major changes.

Rates for all these processes were estimated from the image series geometry. The series of images were used to create a model of the snow drift processes, and infer accumulation rates within the rift. These were found to be approximately 10 times the regional accumulation (1.5 m a^{-1} versus 0.12 m a^{-1}), likely due to both capture of saltating blowing snow and preferential capture of entrained blowing snow during high-wind precipitation events. Timing and volume of cornice formation and collapse could be determined from the image series, and is hypothesized to account for much of the net snow capture by the rift system. Evolution of the rift floor indicated that both widening of the rift (at a particular point within the rift, and not at either rift wall or distributed across the rift mélange) and slow submergence of snow blocks within the mélange.

Multi-sensor analysis of unusual weather or surface events

The AMIGOS stations installed at Scar Inlet and Flask Glacier on the eastern flank of the Antarctic Peninsula are located there in part to understand how regional climate and local weather and microclimate conspire to create conditions of extensive surface melting and melt ponding that are implicated in the Larsen A and B and other ice shelf disintegrations (e.g., Vaughan and Doake, 1996; Scambos et al., 2003; van den Broeke, 2005; Barrand et al., 2012 in press). What has been observed at these sites is a very strong influence from transient foehn, or chinook, winds. Winds across the Peninsula are generally westerly, creating a tendency towards downslope airflow on the eastern side of the Peninsula ridge. Under certain climatological conditions, frequent or persistent patterns of strong chinook flow can be established, leading to astonishingly rapid transient warming, and intense

surface melt and evaporation even in mid-winter.

Figure 9 presents multiple sensor data from an AMIGOS station installed on the Scar Inlet remnant of the Larsen B ice shelf showing a July, 2010 chinook event that induced significant melt on the surface and melt percolation into the firn. The station is located nearly due west of the Flask Glacier fjord valley, which itself is oriented east-west. Elevation increases from 47 m at the AMIGOS station to 600-800 meters near the head of the glacier, and 1800 m at the Peninsula ridge crest above the Flask fjord. Conditions on July 14 just prior to the chinook event were very cold ($<-30^{\circ}\text{C}$) with nearly calm winds from variable directions. Pressure was high (1013 mbar max). As winds shifted to westerly and increased, air pressure began to drop rapidly (to 972 mbar), and air temperatures rapidly increased, by $\sim 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ in four hours. Peak temperatures ($+10.1^{\circ}\text{C}$) occurred during the first hour of strong westerly winds. Temperatures remained above freezing for 24 consecutive hours. Relative humidity decreased from 80 to 90% in the day before the event to a minimum of 42% near the end of July 15.

Firn temperatures from thermistors installed at the site show that sufficient melt was generated in the first several hours of the chinook event to percolate down to some level near 1 m, causing a warming at that depth of over 5°C . The near-surface layer (0.2 m) also warmed, reaching -5°C at the end of the event (from $\sim -25^{\circ}\text{C}$ prior to it). No significant temperature changes were seen at 4m or 10m depth. In images (Figure 9, right side), surface morphology changes in the snow indicate that ~ 10 cm of snow was removed from the surface by melt or evaporation. The pocked surface pattern shows that sublimation under the windy, low-humidity conditions was a significant part of the event.

Summary and future directions

AMIGOS stations provide a host of geophysical and observational data that can illuminate a variety of process studies or faunal behavioral studies. They can extend the field observation period to essentially year-round, thereby tracking processes that occur in only in seasons where logistical access is very difficult. They can also act as in situ weather and surface condition observers for runways or other sites, providing a cheaper alternative than stationing a human observer in remote areas (or, providing the added safety of observations when otherwise there would be none). Combined with remote sensing data,

479 and climate re-analysis data, they can be a powerful tool for extending local details of an
480 event to a broader scale capable of characterizing system-wide changes (e.g. ice sheet
481 accelerations, climate events, changes in breeding populations, aviation conditions).

482
483 We are planning to continue development of these in situ multi-sensor stations.
484 Improvements in the computation and communication of the stations will center on better
485 processing capability, more memory, and a greater uplink bandwidth. We have already
486 designed an improved CPU board (DESCRIBE) with XXX capabilities, and YYY onboard
487 memory, using newer single-board chips. This processor can support greater on-board
488 processing of data streams, facilitating a reduced uplink requirement by sending more
489 compressed data, or uplinking information extracted from data rather than raw data.
490 Onboard analysis of sensor data could be used to trigger a shift to different modes of
491 operation, for example, automatic reduction of data acquisition and uplink when solar
492 power decreases in late fall; or, transition to a far greater rate of acquisition and uplinking
493 when sensors indicate an unusual event is occurring. For data uplinking, the current Iridium
494 modems are capable of sending greater amounts of data, but the required power greatly
495 increases the logistical cost because of increased battery weight. A secondary concern is a
496 larger solar array and the support structure required for it. For example, continuous
497 systems operated by UNAVCO (University NavStar Consortium) in Greenland and Antarctica
498 typically send 4 to 7 megabytes of data per day, but require up to 10 100 amp-hour lead-
499 acid batteries (typically 32 kg each) to provide continuous power to the Iridium system. A
500 key improvement in battery technology, such as re-chargable lithium batteries, could
501 provide higher energy density at lower weight, and thereby present an opportunity for
502 greater uplinked data volume.

503
504 In our upcoming designs for sensor configuration, we will aim to expand the capabilities of
505 AMIGOS installations, by adding some important sensor improvements. The success of the
506 high-resolution cameras and precision pointing stages shows that there is value in
507 incorporating them at more of the sites. We are also planning to upgrade to dual weather
508 stations at different heights -- for example, at 1 and 3 meters, or 2 and 4 meters, above the
509 initial snow surface -- to determine wind and thermal gradients, which can be significant on
510 polar ice sheets. At glaciological sites, a pair of thermal radiometers measuring both sky
511 thermal emission and snow surface skin temperatures could be added. Combined with the

albedometer and weather instrumentation, this would facilitate surface energy balance studies for ice sheet or glacier installations. An upgrade being discussed for indigenous species observation sites is a directional microphone to receive penguin calls.

On the glaciological side, a major current topic of interest is ice-ocean interaction, i.e., the effect of ocean circulation on ice fronts, particularly for large and deep-keeled ice sheet glaciers. These systems are known to be highly sensitive to oceanographic circulation changes driven by climate patterns. Monitoring such sites, over the long term and covering the several environments present (glacier, ice shelf, sub-shelf, and ice-front ocean) would require a system of AMIGOS-like stations that are interlinked, or a hub-and-spoke array of simpler sensor instrumentation sites with a main station housing larger data storage, processing, and high-bandwidth uplink capabilities, as well as a suite of sensors of its own. Sensor sites would be linked to the main hub by a wireless network capable of spanning several (~5 to 20) kilometers. This approach has been discussed at several formal and informal meetings of the glaciological and polar oceanographic community in 2010 and 2011 (so-called “Sentinels” in-situ systems; these are not linked to the planned Sentinel satellite program). Sensor array sites would include GPS, meteorology and geophone units, through-the-ice ocean conductivity-temperature-density (CTD) sensors, with long thermistor strings for ice shelf or glacier temperature profiling, and possibly ocean buoy or glider systems which periodically surface and uplink data to the hub. Main station sites might best be located on aircraft- or ship-accessible areas that have a broad viewshed of the ice-front study area, and would include both high-resolution visible and thermal infrared cameras, seismic monitoring station, and the other AMIGOS instrumentation previously discussed. The main facility of the central hub, however, would be communications, data storage, and high-bandwidth data uplink. This would likely be accomplished by multiple linked Iridium modems (XXX).

The overall goal of such installations would be understanding the processes that govern ice mass balance for the major ice sheets, and in particular those aspects of the ice-ocean system that are not easily monitored (or too infrequently monitored) by remote sensing. The AMIGOS stations, and in-situ sites with similar multi-sensor and imaging capabilities, expand our ability to assess polar areas of interest and are a needed complement to the current observational methods of remote sensing and human-operated field methodologies.

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Appendix: Hardware and Software Acronyms

ADC	analog to digital converter
CPU	central processing unit
FTP	file transfer protocol
GPIO	general-purpose input/output
I ² C	inter-integrated circuit
I/O	input/output
Kbps	kilobits per second
PCB	printed circuit board
RAM	random access memory
SBD	short-burst data
SLC	single-level cell
SODIMM	small outline dual in-line memory module
SPI	serial peripheral interface
1W	one-wire

Table 1. Components for the AMIGOS main processor, power system, and sensors

a) Triton board (4-layer PCB, 11-20 v DC power, tested to -40°C):

CPU chip	Operating System	Memory	Board Components
Intel Xscale	Linux 2.6	64 MB RAM	Ethernet port 10/100M
PXA255	w/ WebServer	32 MB Flash	3 x RS232 serial port
@400MHz	FTP, Telnet, crontab	1 to 32 GB CF card	4-chan. 8-bit ADC
			Temperature sensor
			External HW watchdog

b) Shelter box and power box components:

Ethernet hub	Router	Timing	Communications	Power System
Hirschman	DCB Inc.	Garmin	NAL Res. Corp.	Seely Flexcharge
SPIDER 5TX	IP6600	GPS17 (ext.)	A3LA-XA modem	NC12L12 solar controller
		TopCon	Freewave	e.g., Concorde
		GRS-1 (int.)	900 MHz radio	3x 100 Amp-hr 12v batt.
				e.g., SolarMax
				3x 40 W solar panels

c) AMIGOS science sensors used to date

Weather	GPS	Albedo	Snow Accum.	Firn Temp.	Cameras
Vaisala	TopCon	Apogee Inst.	Campbell Sci.	Campbell Sci.	Sony
WXT520	GRS-1 recv.	SP-110 (pair)	SR50A-L	CR-1000	RZ50N
	TopCon			Honeywell	Nikon D90 +
	PRA-1 ant.			K-type PRTs	FLIR D46-17

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Figures

Figure 1. Recent AMIGOS stations using the Triton computer board. (a) Test system installed on the building roof at the National Snow and Ice Data Center. This system is configured for in-situ glacier observations, showing some of the main sensors, solar panels, and battery box (not shown are the 12 meter resistance thermometer string and the albedometer). (b) Scar Inlet Ice Shelf AMIGOS system, showing the battery box in a ~80 cm-deep snowpit and a third 40 watt solar panel ('fisheye' lens view). (c) High-resolution camera AMIGOS station installed at Cape Disappointment, north of the Scar Inlet Ice Shelf ice front on the Antarctic Peninsula. (d) 'Wx7' AMIGOS station at Union Glacier, Antarctica showing a line-of-sight radio antenna in addition to the Iridium system for data transmission. (e) High-resolution AMIGOS camera system installed at the Cape Royds Adélie penguin colony. For this very windy site, a robust tower mounting system was used. (f) AMIGOS system installed on the A22a iceberg in March, 2006. A tripod stand of planks and steel tubing was affixed to keep the station upright after extensive surface melting. (g) Camera-less system installed on the high-accumulation Bruce Plateau area of the Antarctic Peninsula, at the LARISSA Site Beta ice core site. The site accumulated 7 m on snow in 8 months. (h) Map of Antarctica showing the location of operational (solid circles) and past (open circles) AMIGOS and related stations.

Figure 2. Interior of electronics enclosure box (top) and battery enclosure box (bottom) for two field-installed AMIGOS stations, with major components labeled. The electronics enclosure box is 50 x 45 X 30 cm; the battery box is 75 x 50 x 35 cm. Note the weatherproof external connections for all sensors and antennas on the bottom face of the electronics enclosure box. An aluminum sheet mounted to the interior walls of the enclosure acts as a common electrical ground. Battery box also contains a Campbell Scientific CR-1000 data logger with resistance thermometer terminals attached.

Figure 3. Block diagrams of the AMIGOS electronics and solar-battery systems. Top, the components of the enclosure box, with connections, connectors, voltages, and external links schematically illustrated, typically mounted 1 to 3 meters above the snow surface. Bottom, block diagram of the battery box, typically buried in snow (0.8 to 2 m) or secured to the base of the station mast.

Figure 4. The AMIGOS Triton controller board, with major components labeled. The Triton CPU board itself is located on the opposite side of this printed circuit board, beneath the flash drive.

Figure 5. Example of the website weather and instrumental graphics generated from Iridium single burst data (SBD) mode transmissions. Clockwise from upper left: wind rose, air temperature, solar intensity and albedo, and air pressure in millibars.

Figure 6. Sample images from the Sony web camera systems installed on several AMIGOS. Clockwise from upper left: accumulation stake, weather and albedometer at the Flask Glacier installation; flag line (spacing of 100 m) to the iceberg edge at the A22A iceberg installation (newly calved berg in distance); Adélie penguins interacting at the Cape Royds penguin colony; blowing snow and dunes within the Nascent rift on the Ross Ice Shelf; wind sock at the runway threshold at Thiel Mountains (Wx8 station); view down runway at Thiel Mountains; view of surface beneath the UK211 iceberg showing flooded firn next to the battery cases; close-up of mirror showing Flask Glacier installation solar panels (1 of 3), electronics enclosure, and valley walls.

Figure 7. Panoramic mosaics from the high-resolution cameras installed at Cape Disappointment (top) and Cape Royds (bottom). The snowfield in the lower part of the bottom image is part of Ross Island; open water and/or sea ice areas are behind the ridge.

Figure 8. MacAyeal snow rift image analysis. (a) East view, (b) south view, and (c) west view produced during times of excellent visibility. The east view (a) is used to measure rift width (using the fact that the rift cliff was measured to be 30 ± 1 m above the snow surface of the rift floor) and widening rate. (d) Snow cornice infall occurs roughly once every month and produces a debris field of moderately sized snow blocks at the foot of the south, upwind rift wall (top image, before; bottom image, after). (e) Snow cornice development and infall is the most identifiable example of snow influx to the rift floor because it is an episodic process associated with large visual changes to the rift lip morphology (top image, before; bottom image, after). (f) Objects in the foreground (approximately 65 m from the camera) appear to be buried by snow accumulation around them (top image, before; bottom image, after). The rate at which such objects are buried, based on image comparison, is assumed to reflect the general snow accumulation rate within the central part of the rift floor. (g) Comparison of images at the beginning (left) and end (right) of the camera deployment suggest that rubble in the foreground is being buried by high snow accumulation rates, that the mound of rubble in the foreground is sinking, perhaps by rotating downward toward the opposing rift wall, that the opposing rift wall is receding from the camera and the mound of rubble (with a break in the rift floor just beyond the rubble), and that a snow apron is growing against the opposing rift wall.

Figure 9. Multiple sensor data from an AMIGOS station during a strong winter foehn wind and surface melt event on Scar Inlet, Antarctic Peninsula. Upper left, red line (temperature) indicates a sharp warming to $+10^{\circ}\text{C}$, as wind shifts direction and increases to 7.5 ms^{-1} . Melt eventually percolates into the firn at both 0.2 m and 1.0 m depth. Blue numbers above the wind speed trend line are mean wind direction for 12-hr intervals. Images show the increased drainage structures on the snow surface after the event, and the exposure of ~ 10 cm of the accumulation stake.