

NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory (AOML) uses state-of-the-art technologies to conduct research in ocean, coastal, and atmospheric science. The Physical Oceanography Division includes scientists, engineers, and support staff who maintain long-term oceanographic datasets and track how ocean changes impact weather, ecosystems, and communities. Innovative instruments are at the heart of this research.

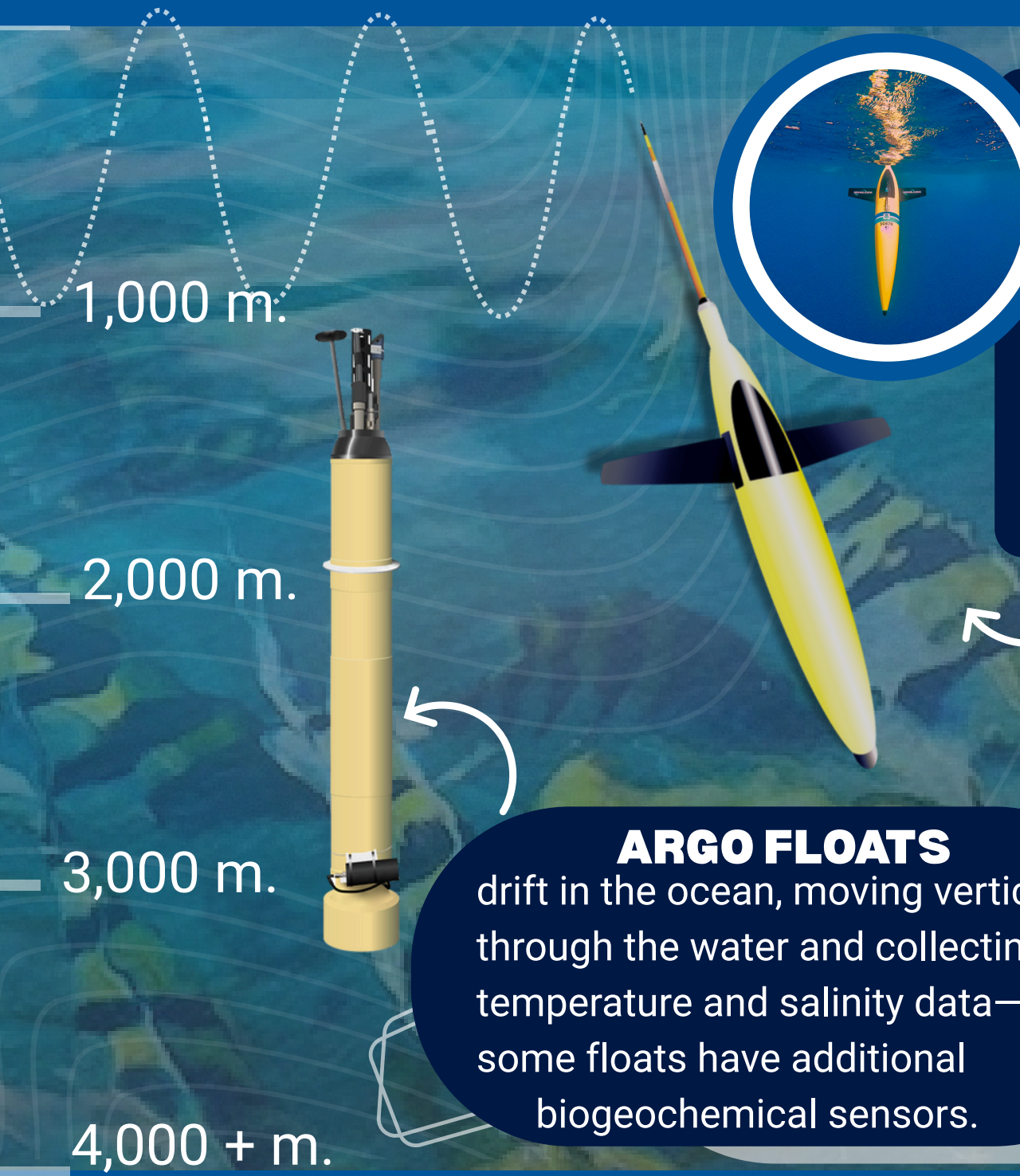
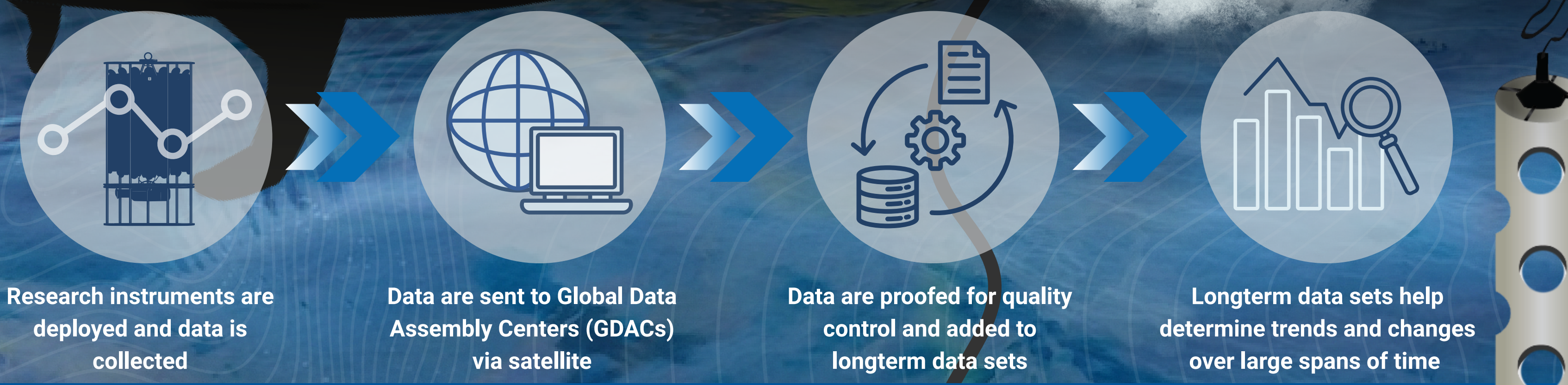
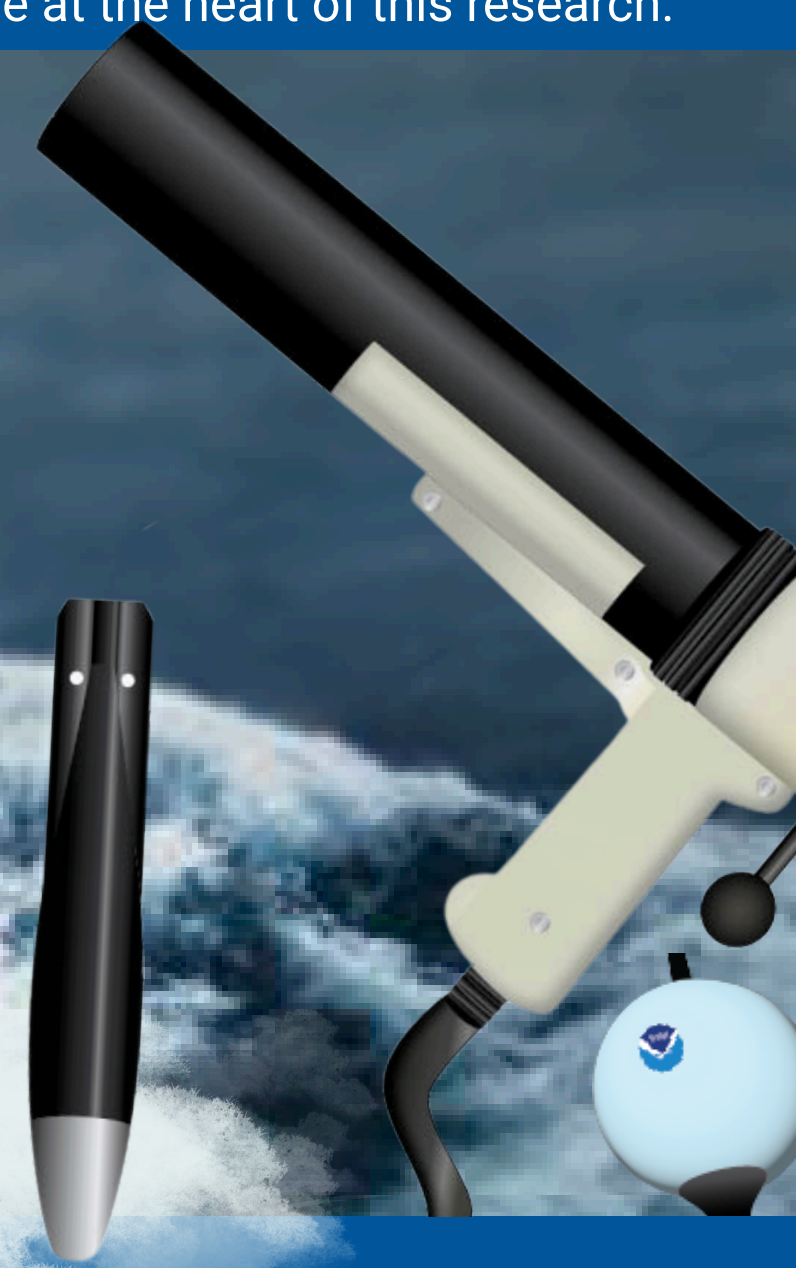
**UNCREWED
SURFACE
VEHICLES**
(USVs) are autonomous
drones that collect
marine and atmospheric
measurements at the
sea surface and
transmit them to
scientists, even in the
middle of
hurricanes.



DID YOU KNOW ...
AOML is the site of
Global Data Assembly
Centers **2**
• Drifter Data Assembly Center
• US Argo Data Assembly Center



**EXPENDABLE
BATHYTHERMOGRAPHS**
(XBTs) are torpedo-shaped probes that fall
at a set rate through the water and have
helped scientists measure ocean
temperature since the 1960's.



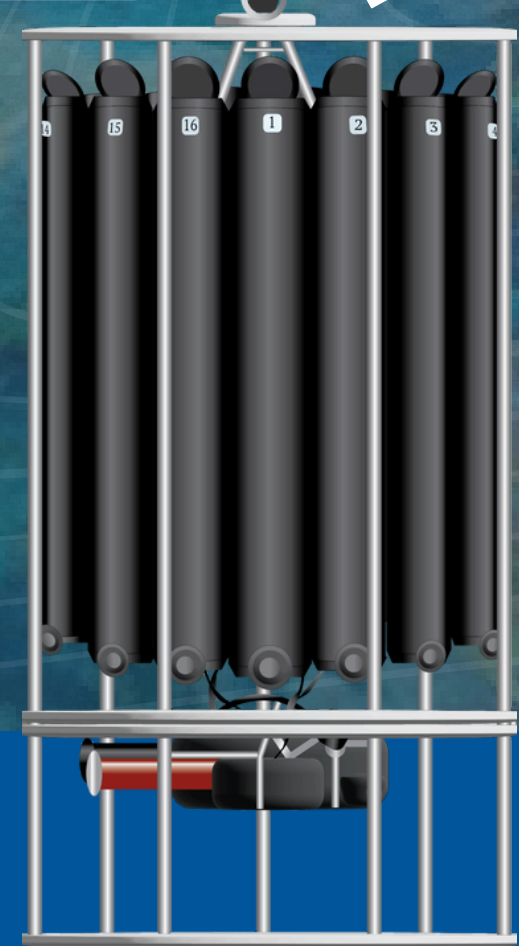
OCEAN GLIDERS
are launched before
hurricane season and
traverse the upper 1,000
meters of the ocean to
collect temperature and
salinity data that improves
hurricane forecasts.



OCEAN DRIFTERS
float with currents measuring
and transmitting ocean
temperature, salinity,
atmospheric pressure,
wind, and wave height.



ARGO FLOATS
drift in the ocean, moving vertically
through the water and collecting
temperature and salinity data—
some floats have additional
biogeochemical sensors.



CTDs
are a package of instruments
lowered from a boat to depths as
great as several thousand
meters, measuring
conductivity,
temperature,
and depth (CTD)
as it moves. Many
CTDs also capture water
samples.

