

CTD Calibration Report
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Cruise Summary

Ship: RV Neil Armstrong
Project Name: OSNAP West
Dates: August 19 – September 24, 2022
Ports: Reykjavik, Iceland – Nuuk, Greenland

Included Files

AR69_03_CTD_Calibration_Report.pdf
This document in .pdf format

*** *_profile_upcast.nc*, *** *_profile_downcast.nc*

Final CTD data of cast ***, including final Autosal-corrected conductivity and Winkler-corrected oxygen, for the upcast and downcast arranged as 2 dbar pressure series. Data is stored as a netCDF file with unit information available in the data attributes. These files contain the following measurements: Station number, NMEA time stamp, latitude, longitude, SBE9 pressure, SBE3 temperature (primary and secondary), SBE3 flags (WOCE, below), SBE4C conductivity (primary and secondary), primary salinity, salinity flags, SIO-ODF oxygen, oxygen flags, raw CTD oxygen, CTD oxygen voltage, altimeter, ECO-FL fluorometer readings, turbidity voltage, transmissometer voltage, CDOM fluorometer voltage.

*** *_profile_complete.nc*

Final CTD data of cast ***, including final Autosal-corrected conductivity and Winkler-corrected oxygen, for the upcast and downcast combined into a single file as a 24 Hz series. Data is stored as a netCDF file with unit information available in the data attributes. These data contain the same measurements as the upcast and downcast netCDFs.

bottle_data.csv, .nc

Final CTD bottle data for all of AR69-03, including final Autosal-corrected conductivity and Winkler-corrected oxygen. Data are pulled and averaged from when a bottle is fired during the upcast and are fit to the downcast. Measurement types are identical to those of the time and pressure series, though an additional SSSCC is provided to demarcate cast number. Data is provided as a CSV in addition to netCDF.

Variable Definitions

SSSCC	Station cast number, ***, exclusive to <i>bottle_data</i> .
BTLNBR	Niskin bottle number, exclusive to <i>bottle_data</i> .
DateTime	NMEA UNIX serial time stamp (seconds since Jan 1, 1970).
GPSLAT	Station latitude in decimal degrees.
GPSLON	Station longitude in decimal degrees.
CTDPRS	Pressure in dbar.
CTDTMP1	Primary line SBE3 temperature in °C (ITS-90).

CTDTMP2	Secondary line SBE3 temperature in °C (ITS-90).
CTDTMP_FLAG_W	WOCE flags between CTDTMP1 and CTDTMP2
CTDCOND1	Primary line SBE4C conductivity in mS/cm.
CTDCOND2	Secondary line SBE4C conductivity in mS/cm.
CTDSAL	Salinity derived from primary line in PSU (PSS-78).
CTDSAL_FLAG_W	WOCE flags for CTD salinity.
CTDOXY_SIO	SIO-ODF derived SBE43 oxygen in µmol/kg.
CTDOXY1	SBE43 oxygen derived from primary line in mL/L.
CTDOXYVOLTS	SBE43 voltage in 0-5 VDC.
ALT	Altimeter reading in meters.
CTDFLUOR	ECO-FL fluorometer reading in mg/m ³ .
TURBIDITY	ECO-NTU voltage in 0-5 VDC.
CTDXMISS	Transmissometer voltage in 0-5 VDC.
FLUOR_CDOM	CDOM fluorometer voltage in 0-5 VDC.

WOCE quality flags applied to temperature*, conductivity, and oxygen are as follows:

- 1 = Not calibrated with water samples
- 2 = Acceptable measurement
- 3 = Questionable measurement
- 4 = Bad measurement
- 9 = Not sampled

*SBE3 sensors were referenced to each other rather than a SBE35 for flagging.

CTD Configuration

CTD data for 214 casts were acquired using a SBE911+ CTD and deck unit. Data were visualized and the SBE 32 carousel was controlled remotely using SeaBird Scientific's SeaSave v7.26.7.107 software. Timestamps were made available from a shipboard NMEA device and by scan number. Within SeaSave, the CTD was configured with the following sensor channels:

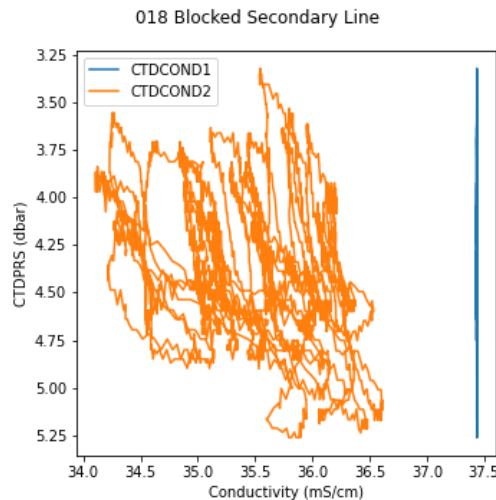
Channel Index	A/D Voltage #	Equipment	S/N	Cal Date	Stations
1	-	Primary SBE 3	4491	30 July 2021	001 – 214
2	-	Primary SBE 4C	3009	30 July 2021	001 – 214
3	-	SBE 9	0383	15 July 2021	001 – 214
4	-	Secondary SBE 3	4492	30 July 2021	001 – 214
5	-	Secondary SBE 4C	3521	29 July 2021	001 – 214
6	0	Valeport 500	46506	2018	001 – 214
7	1	SBE 43	1960	31 July 2021	001 – 214
8	2	ECO-FL	0969	9 May 2019	001 – 214
9	3	ECO-NTU	0969	9 May 2019	001 – 214
10	4	PAR (QSP200L)	4550	14 May 2014	001 – 214
11	5	C-Star Xmiss	1116DR	22 May 2019	001 – 214
12	6	ECO CDOM	1964	18 November 2016	001 – 214
13	7	Free			

14	-	SPAR voltage	-	-	-
15	-	SPAR	-	-	-

See Appendix A for more information on CTD configuration. For a general CTD configuration description, see the “CTDO” section of the AR69-03 cruise report.

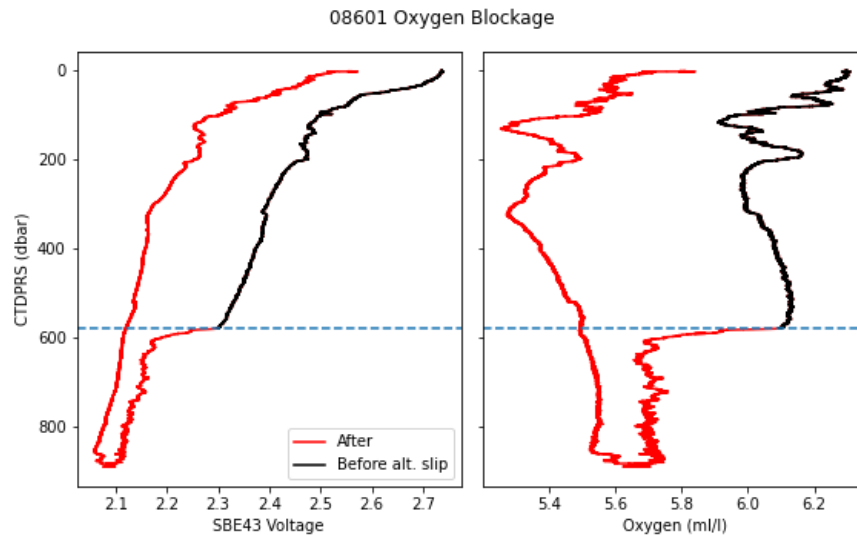
Summary of Events and Problems

- 001: At the test station (cast number 001), the CTD configuration did not correctly account for the removal of niskin bottles 14 – 17 and as such bottle 13 was not fired. This was corrected by cast 002.
- 011: During cast 011, the winch wire was identified off the track and the upcast was paused at 2300 m to reseal the wire.
- 018: Biofouling was identified at the end of cast 017, though it did not cause issues with data and the CTD package was cleaned at recovery. However, the secondary conductivity sensor was irregular at the beginning of cast 018 with readings in excess of 1 mS/cm off from the primary SBE4C and large variability. The cast was aborted at the surface and the CTD was recovered for additional flushing of the primary and secondary lines. There were no issues during the second deployment of cast 018.

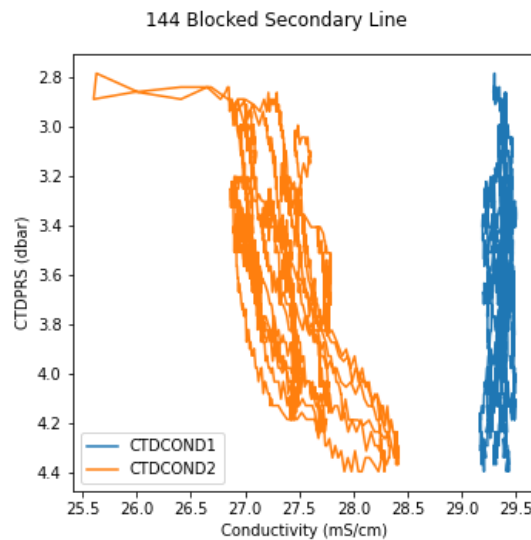


- 031: Bottle 9 at the surface of cast 031 was rushed for the ship to move away from approaching ice.
- 057: Prior to the downcast of 057, the winch wire out reading was identified as negative at a depth of around 10 m. The CTD was recovered for the winch, scoreboard controllers, and LC190 controllers to be reset. The CTD was redeployed as cast 057 and the winch issues were resolved.
- 086: During cast 086, the altimeter slipped during the downcast and tape blocked the plumbing intake to the primary sensor line. Without reliable oxygen or conductivity readings, the upcast was abandoned and fired bottles were not sampled. The CTD was recovered and the altimeter was

refastened to the rosette, then redeployed with the second deployment of cast 086 used for data and bottle sampling.

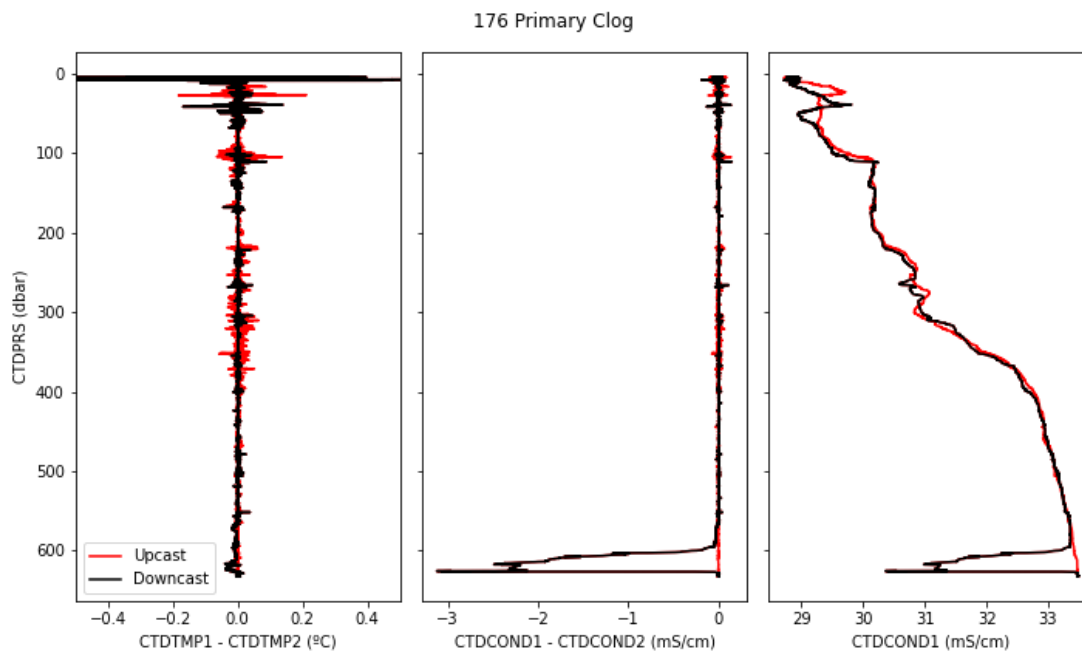


- 105: At the conclusion of cast 105, data acquisition was shut down prematurely on the deck box and the final scan of 105 was incomplete. To prevent errors in data processing, the final scan was removed from the 105 hex file.
- 123: Due to time constraints between mooring operations, cast 123 was taken to 2000 meters rather than the full 2980 meters.
- 144: Similar to 018, the CTD was deployed and allowed to soak at the surface and the conductivity values were abnormal. C1-C2 residuals were in excess of over 1 mS/cm, suggesting a difference in flow between the two sensors. The cast was aborted and lines were flushed at the surface. There were no issues during the second deployment of cast 144.



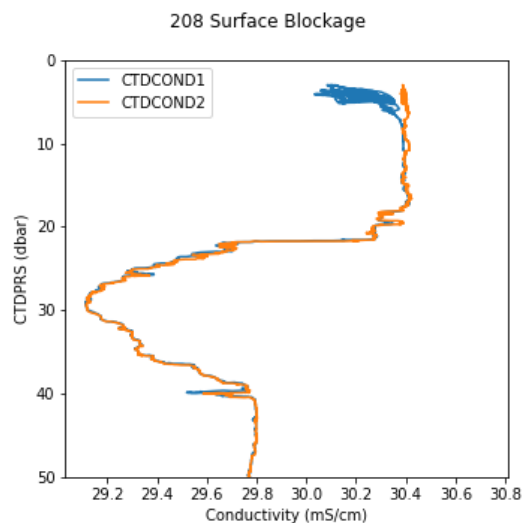
- 146, 168, 169: Mooring releases were soaked at these stations, no data was intended to be collected. For that reason, no bottles were fired on 146 and no samples were collected on any of these casts. For that reason, processing was skipped.

176: The primary line was plugged at around 560 m as something was sucked up, though the artifact cleared the plumbing by the time we reached the bottom. The upcast had no irregularities. Additional flushing of the lines was taken as a precautionary measure between casts 176 and 177.



200: The rosette was deployed between LSsec4 and LSsec5 to test closures on all bottles and was deployed to a depth of 150 m, rather than near 2355 m. No samples were taken.

208: During cast 208, there was a blockage in the primary line at the surface with the same behavior as in 018 and 144. This time, however, we decided to deploy and observe if the material would clear the plumbing. We did not need to redeploy as the blockage cleared the plumbing in the upper 10 meters and the cast continued as normal.



SeaBird Processing

For immediate access to the science party, data were processed using the WHOI batch routine *goscience* which ran a number of SBE routines on the raw data (SBEDataProcessing ver. 7.26.7). These data were not fit for conductivity or oxygen and are therefore omitted from final data submission (extensions .asc, .btl, .cnv, .hdr, .ros).

SeaBird processing routines are summarized in the following table.

SeaBird Module	Description (SeaBird, Version 7.26.7)
DATCNV	Convert raw data to pressure, temperature, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen (.cnv).
BOTTLESUM	Write bottle summary file (.btl).
ALIGNCTD	Advance oxygen by 3.5 seconds relative to pressure.
WILDEDIT	Despike 'wild' data points using 2 and 20 stdev passes.
CELLTM	Conductivity cell thermal mass correction where $\alpha = 0.03$ and $\beta = 1 / 7$.
FILTER	Low pass filter with constant time = 0.15 for pressure and depth. Increases pressure resolution for LOOPEDIT.
LOOPEDIT	Mark scans where CTD descent is 0.25 m/s or less, accounting for ship roll.
DERIVE sal	Compute salinity on each line.
DERIVE oxy	Compute oxygen from filtered oxygen current and primary sensor line.
BINAVG	Average data into 2 dbar pressure bins.
SPLIT	Break cast into upcast and downcast (.cnv).

SIO/ODF Processing

Shipboard CTD data processing was performed after deployment using a modified version of SIO/ODF CTD processing software "ctdcal" v. 0.1.3b. CTD acquisition data (.HEX, .XMLCON) were copied onto a OS X system, and then processed.

The V1 SBE11 deck unit applies a 1.75 scan offset (0.073 seconds at 24 Hz) for the primary conductivity sensor in order to account for the distance between the SBE 3 and SBE 4C sensors, though it does not apply this offset to the secondary conductivity sensor. To account for this, the secondary conductivity sensor was aligned to the rest of the data by 1 scan. This realignment adjusted the secondary conductivity sensor to be more closely aligned with the primary sensor, which improved the absolute C2-C1 sensor residuals on the order of 10^{-3} mS/m for stations where it was assessed (001, 031, 060). Similarly, the SBE43 oxygen sensor was aligned by 3.5 seconds to account for plumbing distance between the SBE3 and SBE43 sensors. Scans containing pressure spikes (>6500 dbar) were removed, data during the initial soak were removed, and a 24-scan triangle filter were applied to CTD pressure, T1, T2, C1, C2, salinity, and SBE43 voltage.

CTD data at bottle trips were extracted from the upcast, and a downcast pressure series was created. CTD data were examined at the completion of each deployment for clean corrected sensor response and any calibration shifts. As bottle salinity and oxygen results became available, they were used to refine conductivity and oxygen sensor calibrations. Extracted bottle data, with check niskin bottle as a

reference, were used to identify residuals between the downcast and the reference to acquire fitting coefficients. These coefficients were applied to the continuous downcast and extracted bottle summary data to minimize the residual and are summarized in the conductivity and oxygen sections below.

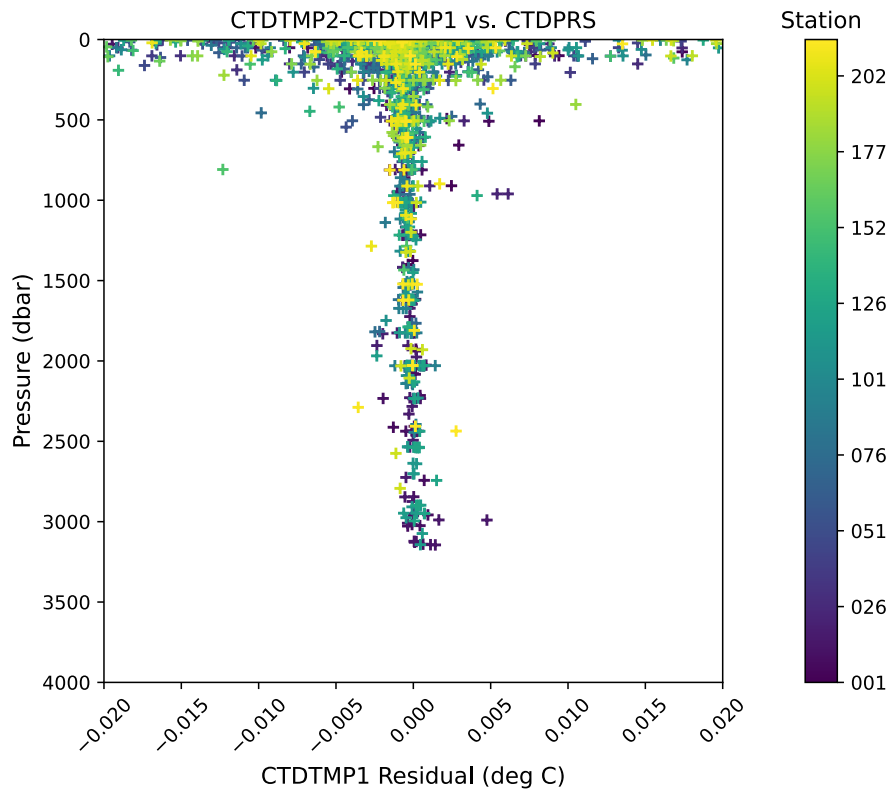
A list of calibration stations was maintained to produce high resolution 24 Hz downcast and upcast data, as opposed to only the with the downcast and upcast fit individually to check standards when available.

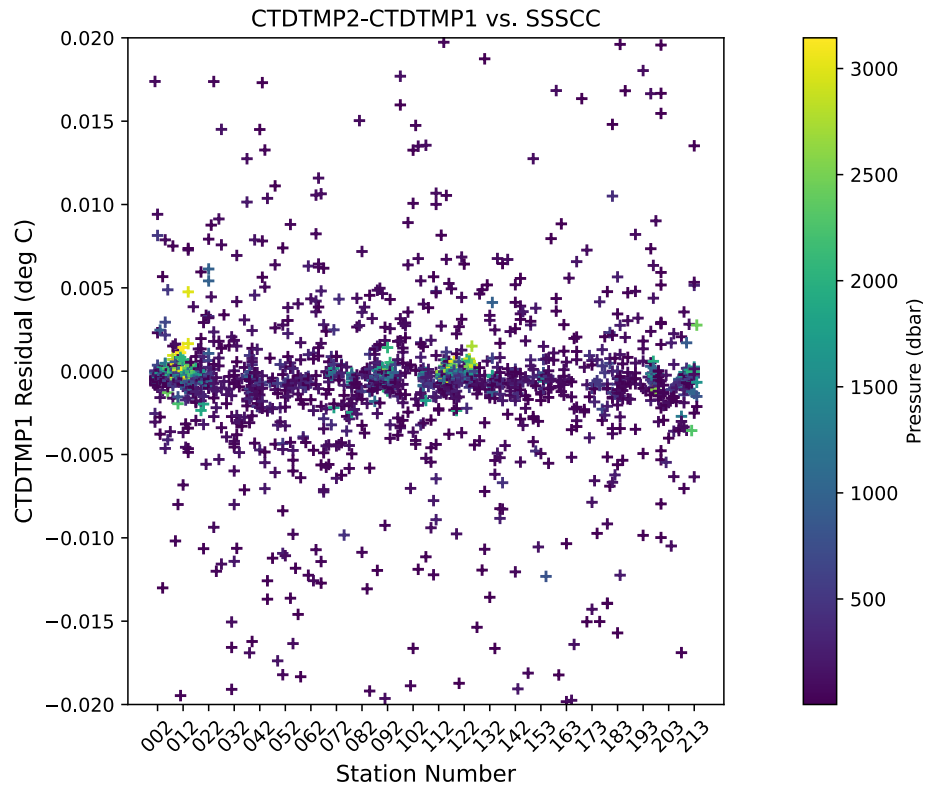
Temperature

Pre-cruise laboratory coefficients were used to convert SBE3plus frequencies to ITS-90 temperature. SBE3plus temperature readings were flagged by assessing residuals between the primary (CT1) and secondary (CT2) sensors. However, no bottle check values were available so no fitting was performed. For this reason, all temperature flags were assigned to WOCE flag 1.

Thresholds for flagging were determined as a function of CTD depth as follows:

Depth (m)	> 2,000	2000 - 1000	1000 - 500	< 500
Residual bound (°C)	0.002	0.005	0.01	0.02





Conductivity

The pre-cruise laboratory calibration coefficients were used to convert SBE4C frequencies to mS/cm conductivity values. Additional shipboard calibrations were performed to correct sensor bias. At each bottle closure, the primary and secondary conductivity were compared with each other. Each sensor was also compared to conductivity calculated from check sample salinities using CTD pressure and temperature.

A functioning SBE4C sensor typically exhibit a predictable modeled response. Offsets for each C sensor were determined using $C_{\text{Bottle}} - C_{\text{CTD}}$ differences in a deeper pressure range (500 dbar or more). After conductivity offsets were applied to all casts, response to pressure, temperature and conductivity were examined for each conductivity sensor. The response model is second-order with respect to pressure, second-order with respect to temperature, and second-order with respect to conductivity:

$$C_{\text{cor}} = C + cp_2P^2 + cp_1P + ct_2T^2 + ct_1T + cc_2C^2 + cc_1C + \text{Offset}$$

Fit coefficients were distinguished by geographic location and hydrographic section as follows:

Primary SBE4C

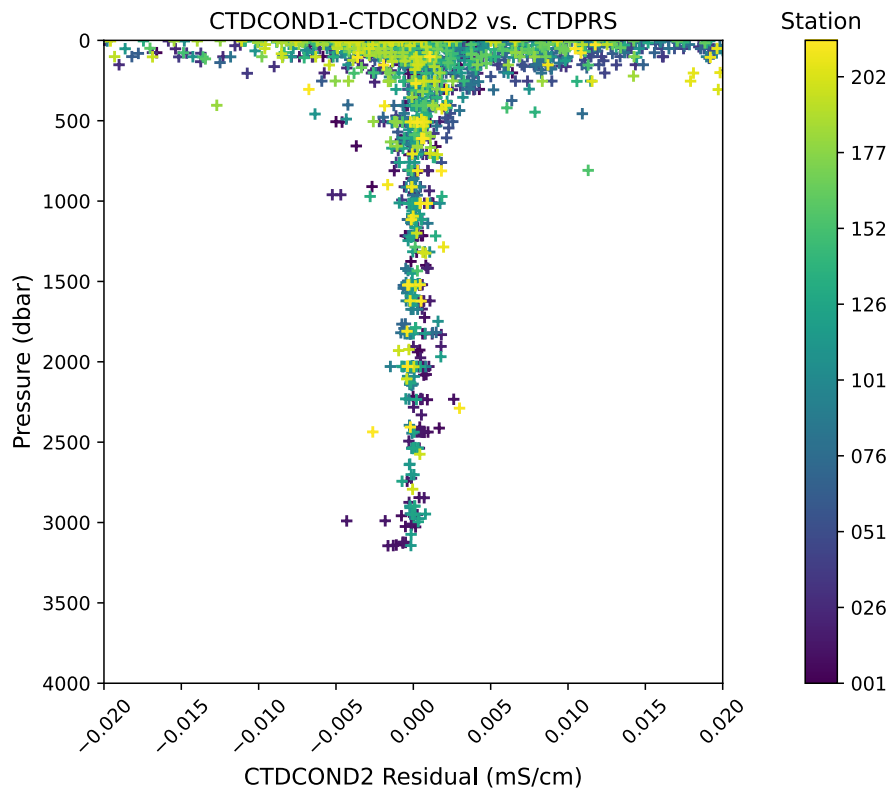
Stations	Note	cp ₂	cp ₁	ct ₂	ct ₁	cc ₂	cc ₁	c ₀
001	Test	0	-4.84E-07	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	8.87E-03
002 - 031	Sec 1	0	-7.58E-06	0	-1.58E-02	0	1.72E-02	-4.92E-01
032 - 084	East GL	0	1.62E-06	0	2.22E-03	0	-1.73E-03	5.08E-02

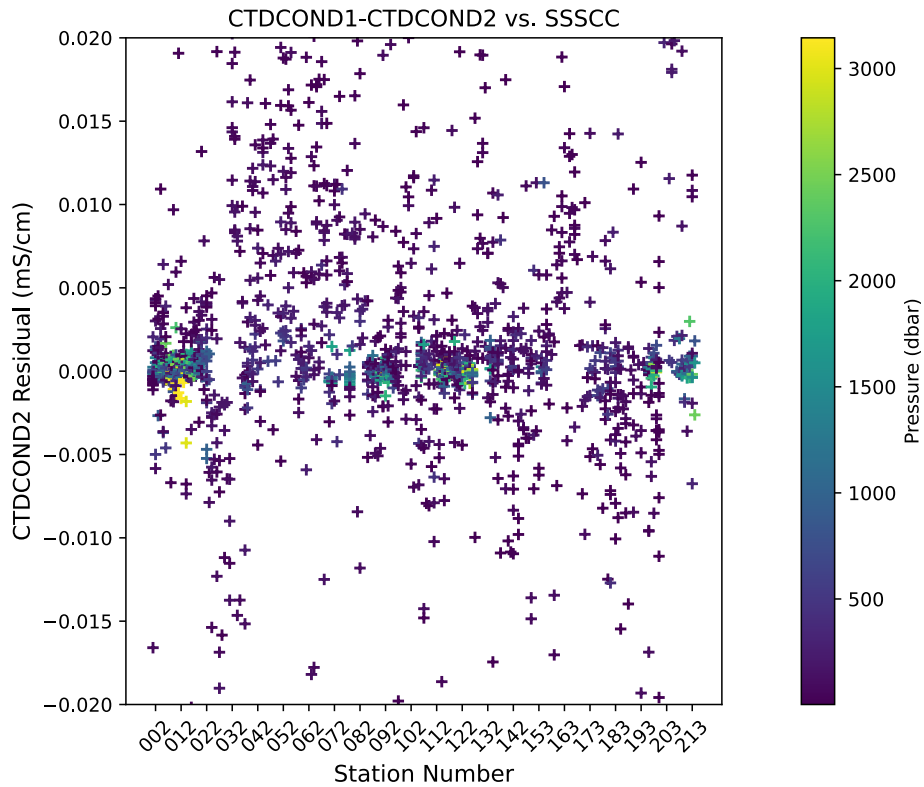
085 - 105, 113 - 132, 154 - 169	Deep LS	0	-4.50E-06	0	-8.92E-03	0	9.66E-03	-2.75E-01
106 - 112, 133 - 153, 170 - 200	Narsaq and LSsec4	0	4.47E-07	0	4.93E-04	0	-3.30E-04	1.14E-02
201 - 214	LSsec5	0	4.47E-07	0	4.93E-04	0	-3.30E-04	1.14E-02

Secondary SBE4C

Stations	Note	cp2	cp1	ct2	ct1	cc2	cc1	c0
001	Test	0	-2.17E-07	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	6.62E-03
002 - 031	Sec 1	0	-1.04E-06	0	-2.60E-03	0	2.11E-03	-5.58E-02
032 - 084	East GL	0	6.34E-07	0	-2.69E-03	0	4.37E-03	-1.30E-01
085 - 105, 113 - 132, 154 - 169	Deep LS	0	-5.83E-06	0	-1.24E-02	0	1.34E-02	-3.85E-01
106 - 112, 133 - 153, 170 - 200	Narsaq and LSsec4	0	3.85E-06	0	4.20E-03	0	-3.16E-03	8.45E-02
201 - 214	LSsec5	0	4.78E-06	0	8.83E-03	0	-8.96E-03	2.55E-01

For all stations on both the primary and secondary conductivity sensors, a first-order fit was used to prevent overcorrection at the surface. Due to a lack of stations of sufficient depth (pressure ≥ 500 dbar), some sections were combined or regrouped from those reported in the CTDO section of the AR69-03 report. This helped maintain sufficient data as not to underconstrain the fit, residuals given below.





Additional figures are available in Appendix B.

Oxygen

Pre-cruise laboratory calibration coefficients were used to convert SBE43 frequencies to $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ oxygen values for acquisition only. All oxygen corrections reported in this data package are distinguished as “CTDOXY_SIO”, with “CTDOXY1” and “CTDOXYVOLTS” otherwise unaltered SBE43 oxygen in mL/L and voltage, respectively.

Additional shipboard fitting were performed to correct for the sensors non-linear response. Corrections for pressure, temperature, and conductivity sensors were finalized before analyzing dissolved oxygen data. Corrections for hysteresis are applied following Sea-Bird Application Note 64-3. The SBE43 sensor data were compared to dissolved O_2 check samples taken at bottle stops by matching the downcast CTD data to the upcast trip locations along isopycnal surfaces. CTD dissolved O_2 was then calculated using a *Clark Cell MPOD O_2* sensor response model for Beckman/SensorMedics and SBE43 dissolved O_2 sensors. The residual differences of bottle check value versus CTD dissolved O_2 values are minimized by optimizing the PMEL (NOAA Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory) DO sensor response model coefficients using the BFGS non-linear least-squares fitting procedure.

The general form of the PMEL DO sensor response model equation for Clark cells follows Brown and Morrison (1982) and Owens (1985). Dissolved O_2 concentration is then calculated using the equation:

$$O_2 = S_{OC} \cdot (V + V_{\text{off}} + \tau_{20} \cdot e^{(D_1 \cdot p + D_2 \cdot (T - 20))}) \cdot dV/dt \cdot O_{\text{sat}} \cdot e^{T \cdot \text{cor} \cdot T} \cdot e^{[(E \cdot p)/(273.15 + T)]}$$

Where:

- V is oxygen voltage (volts)
- D_1 and D_2 are (fixed) SBE calibration coefficients
- T is corrected CTD temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- p is corrected CTD pressure (dbar)
- dV/dt is the time-derivative of voltage (V/s)
- O_{sat} is oxygen saturation
- S_{oc} , V_{off} , τ_{20} , T_{cor} , and E are fit coefficients

All station downcasts were fit together to get an initial coefficient estimate. For upcasts, fitting coefficients were reused from the downcast. Overall fit SBE43 coefficients are provided below.

Station	S_{oc}	V_{off}	τ_{20}	T_{cor}	E
001 - 214	4.75E-01	-5.72E-01	1.22E+00	-1.08E-03	4.11E-02

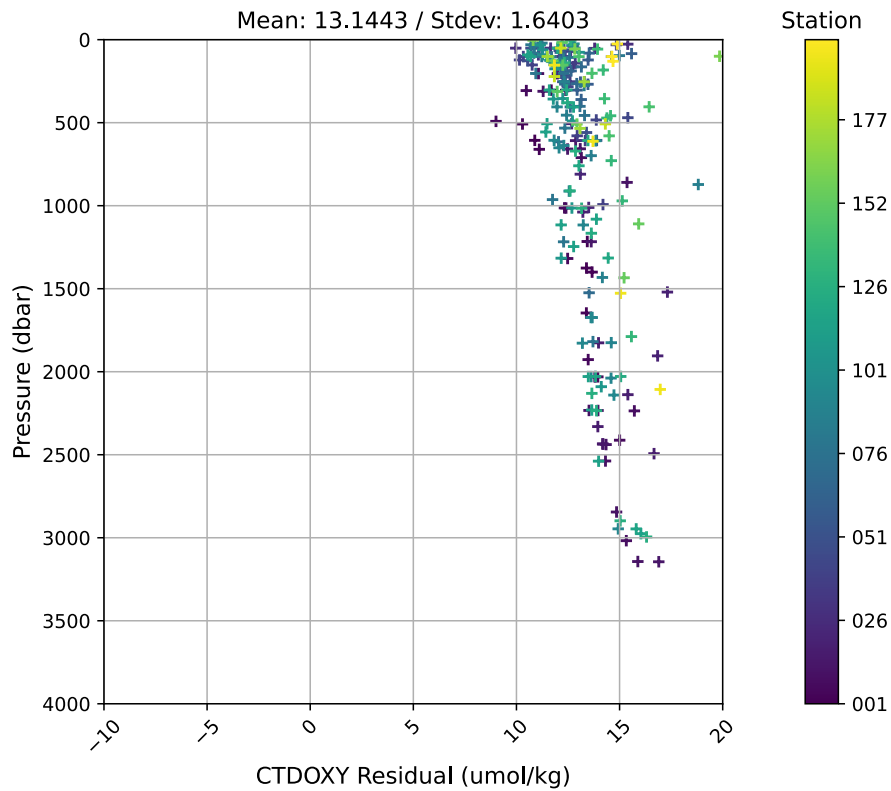


Figure 1: Oxygen prefit residuals for bottle data.

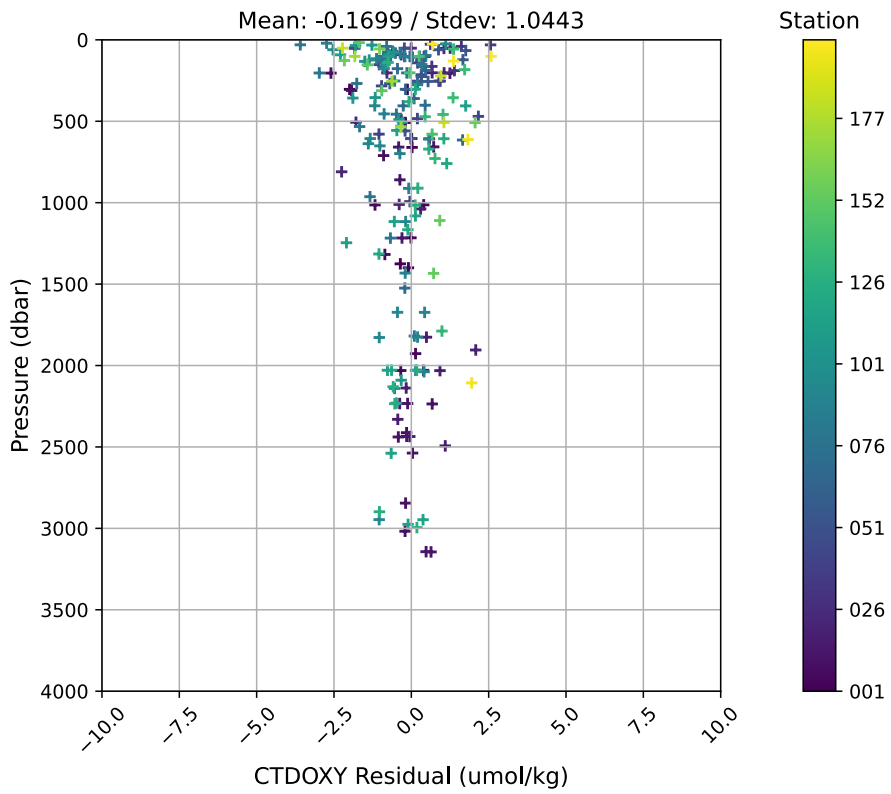


Figure 2: Oxygen post-fit residuals (WOCE flag = 2) for bottle data.

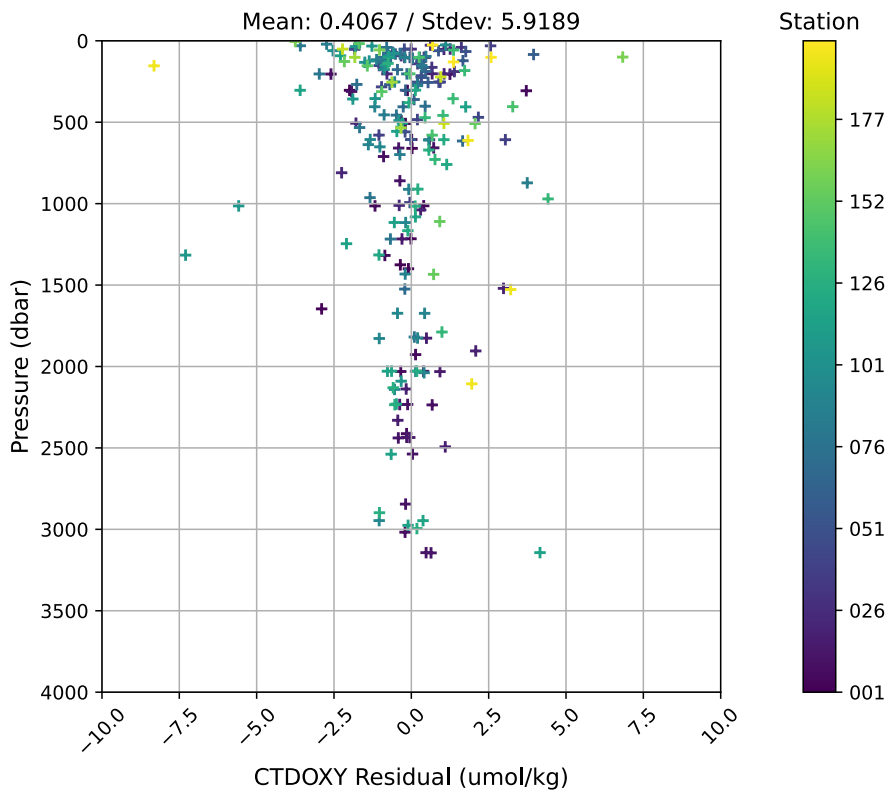


Figure 3: All oxygen post-fit residuals.

Appendix A

Instrument configuration file and instrument coefficients

SBE Instrument Configuration, Version 7.26.4.0

Configuration Report for SBE911/917plus CTD

Frequency channels suppressed : 0
Voltage words suppressed : 0
Computer interface : 0
Deck unit : SBE11plus Firmware Version >= 5.0
Deck unit version : 1
Scans to average : 1
NMEA position data added : Yes
NMEA depth data added : No
NMEA device connected to PC : Yes
Surface PAR voltage added : Yes
Scan time added : Yes

1) Frequency 0, Temperature

Serial number : 4491
Calibrated on : 30-Jul-21
G : 4.42677677e-003
H : 6.46955067e-004
I : 2.29179017e-005
J : 2.00641968e-006
F0 : 1000.000
Slope : 1.00000000
Offset : 0.0000

2) Frequency 1, Conductivity

Serial number : 3009
Calibrated on : 30-Jul-21
G : -9.84150643e+000
H : 1.39632746e+000
I : 3.15813731e-004
J : 5.56430060e-005
CTcor : -9.57000000e-008
CPcor : 3.2500e-006
Slope : 1.00000000
Offset : 0.00000

3) Frequency 2, Pressure, Digiquartz with TC

Serial number :
Calibrated on :

C1 : -4.323739e+004
C2 : 9.035410e-001
C3 : 1.314670e-002
D1 : 3.632400e-002
D2 : 0.000000e+000
T1 : 2.990226e+001
T2 : -2.674390e-006
T3 : 4.042440e-006
T4 : 3.671670e-009
T5 : 0.000000e+000
Slope : 1.00016283
Offset : -0.11107
AD590M : 1.135000e-002
AD590B : -8.132450e+000

4) Frequency 3, Temperature, 2

Serial number : 4492
Calibrated on : 30-Jul-21
G : 4.33903335e-003
H : 6.33203832e-004
I : 2.01150806e-005
J : 1.66153150e-006
F0 : 1000.000
Slope : 1.00000000
Offset : 0.0000

5) Frequency 4, Conductivity, 2

Serial number : 3521
Calibrated on : 29-Jul-21
G : -1.01905137e+001
H : 1.59803708e+000
I : -2.41181493e-003
J : 2.88661768e-004
CTcor : -9.57000000e-008
CPcor : 3.2500e-006
Slope : 1.00000000
Offset : 0.00000

6) A/D voltage 0, Altimeter

Serial number : VA500-46506
Calibrated on : 2018
Scale factor : 5.000
Offset : 0.000

7) A/D voltage 1, Oxygen, SBE43

Serial number : 1960
Calibrated on : 31-Jul-21
Equation : Sea-Bird
Soc : 4.4678e-001
Offset : -0.5086
A : -5.0019e-003
B : 2.5132e-004
C : -3.5938e-006
E : 3.6000e-002
Tau20 : 1.2200
D0 : 2.5826e+000
D1 : 1.92634e-004
D2 : -4.64803e-002
H1 : -3.3000e-002
H2 : 5.0000e+003
H3 : 1.4500e+003

8) A/D voltage 2, Fluorometer, WET Labs ECO-AFL/FL

Serial number : FLNTURT-969
Calibrated on : 2019-05-09
Scale factor : 1.10000000e+001
Dark output : 0.0790

9) A/D voltage 3, Turbidity Meter, WET Labs ECO-NTU

Serial number : FLNTURT-969
Calibrated on : 2019-05-09
Scale factor : 5.000000
Dark output : 0.050000

10) A/D voltage 4, PAR/Irradiance, Biospherical/Licor

Serial number : QSP200L4S-4550
Calibrated on : 20140514
M : 1.00000000
B : 0.00000000
Calibration constant : 2500000000.00000000
Multiplier : 1.00000000
Offset : -0.60264286

11) A/D voltage 5, Transmissometer, WET Labs C-Star

Serial number : CST-1116
Calibrated on : 2021-July-15
M : 21.3750
B : -0.0860

Path length : 0.250

12) A/D voltage 6, Fluorometer, WET Labs ECO CDOM

Serial number : FLCDRTD-1964

Calibrated on : 20161118

Scale factor : 30.000

Dark output : 0.047

13) A/D voltage 7, Free

14) SPAR voltage, Unavailable

15) SPAR voltage, SPAR/Surface Irradiance

Serial number : N/A

Calibrated on : N/A

Conversion factor : 1.0000e+000

Ratio multiplier : 0.00000000

Appendix B

Fit residuals and supplementary figures.

