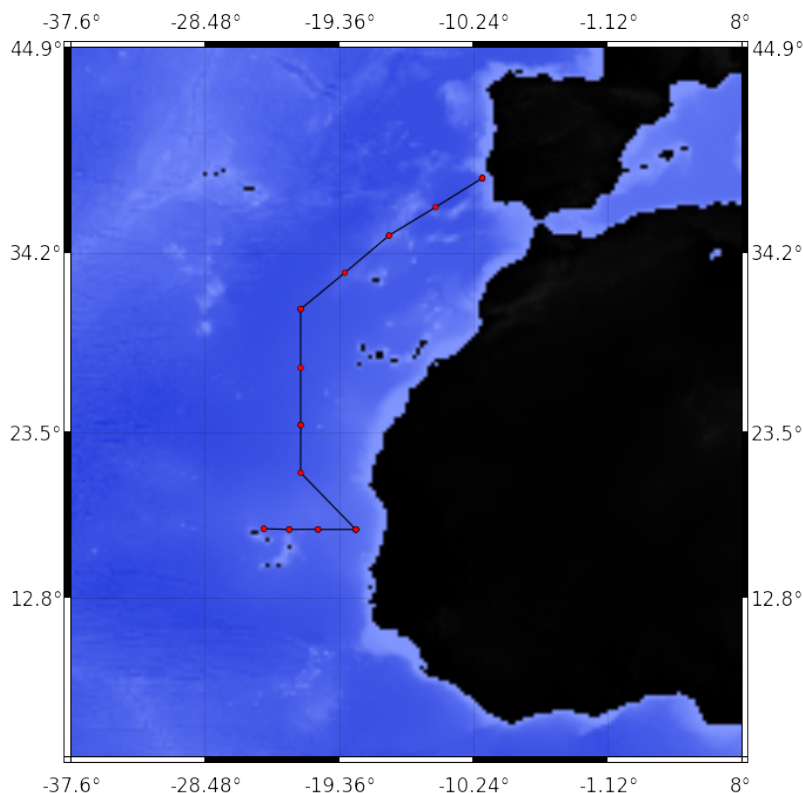


CRUISE REPORT: GT10

(Updated OCT 2013)



Highlights

Cruise Summary Information

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|--|
| WOCE Section Designation | GT10 | | |
| Expedition designation (ExpoCodes) | 316N20101015 | | |
| Chief Scientists | William Jenkins / WHOI | | |
| Dates | 2010 OCT 15 - 2010 NOV 5 | | |
| Ship | R/V KNORR | | |
| Ports of call | Lisboa, Portugal - Porto Grande (Mindelo), Cabo Verde | | |
| Geographic Boundaries | 38° 19' 41" N | | |
| | 24° 29' 59"W | 9° 39' 36"W | |
| | 17° 21' 1" | | |
| Stations | 12 | | |
| Floats and drifters deployed | 0 | | |
| Moorings deployed or recovered | 0 | | |

Recent Contact Information:

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Links To Select Topics

Shaded sections are not relevant to this cruise or were not available when this report was compiled.

| Cruise Summary Information | Hydrographic Measurements |
|---|---------------------------|
| Description of Scientific Program | CTD Data: |
| Geographic Boundaries | Acquisition |
| Cruise Track (Figure): PI CCHDO | Processing |
| Description of Stations | Calibration |
| Description of Parameters Sampled | Temperature Pressure |
| Bottle Depth Distributions (Figure) | Salinities Oxygens |
| | |
| Floats and Drifters Deployed | Bottle Data |
| Moorings Deployed or Recovered | Salinity |
| | Oxygen |
| Principal Investigators | Nutrients |
| Cruise Participants | Carbon System Parameters |
| | CFCs |
| Problems and Goals Not Achieved | Helium / Tritium |
| Other Incidents of Note | Radiocarbon |
| | |
| Underway Data Information | References |
| Navigation Bathymetry | |
| Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) | |
| Thermosalinograph | |
| XBT and/or XCTD | |
| Meteorological Observations | Acknowledgments |
| Atmospheric Chemistry Data | |
| | |
| Data Processing Notes | |

GEOTRACES 2010

R/V Knorr, KN199-4

15 October 2010 - 5 November 2010

Lisboa, Portugal - Porto Grande (Mindelo), Cabo Verde

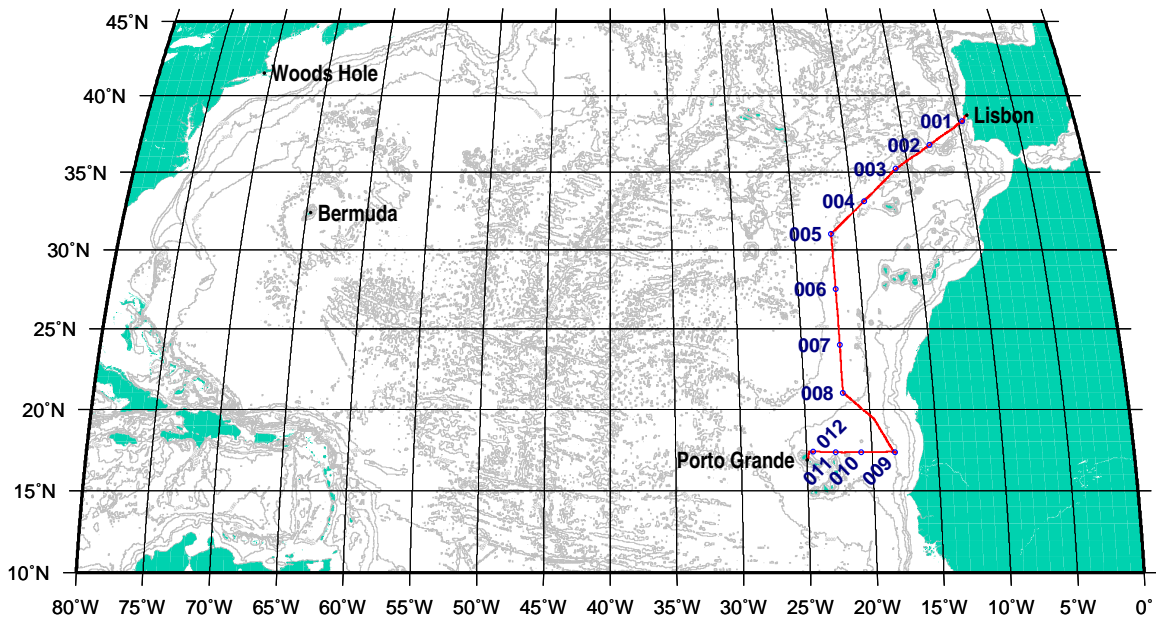
Chief Scientist: Dr. William Jenkins

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

Co-Chief Scientists:

Dr. Edward Boyle - Dr. Gregory Cutter

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution - Old Dominion University



Cruise Report 5 March 2011

Data Submitted by:

Oceanographic Data Facility and Research Technicians
Shipboard Technical Support/Scripps Institution of Oceanography
La Jolla, CA 92093-0214

Summary

A hydrographic survey consisting of Rosette/CTD sections and Bio-Optical casts in the mid-latitude eastern Atlantic Ocean was carried out during October-November 2010. The R/V Knorr departed Lisboa, Portugal on 15 October 2010. Only 12 of the planned 36 stations were occupied due to mechanical failure of the R/V Knorr's propulsion system between stations 8 and 9, near the southeastern-most point of the cruise track. The cruise ended in Porto Grande (Mindelo), Cabo Verde on 5 November 2010.

Introduction

A sea-going science team gathered from 10 oceanographic institutions participated on the cruise. The programs and PIs, and the shipboard science team and their responsibilities, are listed below.

Principal Programs of GEOTRACES 2010

| ODU/15L GoFlo CTDO/Rosette | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Program | Affiliation* | Princ. Investigator | email |
| CTD/Rosette Data NanoMolar Nutrients As Sb Se AP | ODU | Gregory Cutter | gcutter@odu.edu |
| Salinity Nutrients | UCSD/SIO | James H. Swift | jswift@ucsd.edu |
| Mercury | WHOI | Carl Lamborg | clamborg@whoi.edu |
| Fe Al Mn | UH | Chris Measures | chrism@soest.hawaii.edu |
| Mn V Ga REE | USM | Alan Shiller | alan.shiller@usm.edu |
| Pb, Pb Isotopes Polarographic Zn | MIT | Ed Boyle | eaboyle@mit.edu |
| SFE | MIT RSMAS | Ed Boyle Jingfeng Wu | eaboyle@mit.edu jwu@rsmas.miami.edu |
| Cobalt | WHOI WHOI | Mak Saito Abigail Noble | msaito@whoi.edu anoble@whoi.edu |
| Fe Fe(II) | ODU | Peter Sedwick | psedwick@odu.edu |
| Silver | UCSC | Celine Gallon | gallon@etox.ucsc.edu |
| L1/K1/L2/K2 of Fe and Cu | BIOS | Kristen Buck | kristen.buck@bios.edu |
| Dissolved Trace Metals: Al Cd Co Cu Ga Fe Pb Mn Ni Sc Ag Ti Zn | UCSC | Ken W. Bruland | bruland@ucsc.edu |
| Particulate/Cellular Trace Metals: Al P Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Cd DCM | BLOS | Benjamin Twining | btwining@bigelow.org |
| Dissolved/Particulate Trace Metals: Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Cd Pb | FSU | William Landing | wlanding@fsu.edu |
| Dissolved Trace Metals: Fe Al Zn Cd Mn | RSMAS | Jingfeng Wu | jwu@rsmas.miami.edu |
| Copper | USC | James Moffett | jmoффett@usc.edu |
| d ⁵⁶ Fe d ⁵⁷ Fe | SC | Seth John | sjohn@geol.sc.edu |
| Osmium | DART | Mukul Sharma | mukul.sharma@dartmouth.edu |
| Titanium | BU/URI | Rick Murray | rickm@bu.edu |
| Zirconium Hafnium | UBC UBC | Jason McAlister Kristin Orians | jmcalist@eos.ubc.ca korians@eos.ubc.ca |

* Affiliation abbreviations listed on page 5

| SIOR/30L Niskin CTD/Rosette | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|---|
| Program | Affiliation* | Princ. Investigator | email |
| CTD/Rosette Data diss.O ₂ Salinity Nutrients On-Board Data Website Data Management | UCSD/SIO | James H. Swift | jswift@ucsd.edu |
| CFCs SF ₆ | LDEO | William Smethie | bsmeth@ldeo.columbia.edu |
| ³ He/ ⁴ He diss.He ³ H, Ne | WHOI | William Jenkins | wjenkins@whoi.edu |
| ¹⁴ C ¹³ C | UW WHOI/NOSAMS | Paul Quay William Jenkins | pdquay@u.washington.edu wjenkins@whoi.edu |
| DIC Total Alkalinity | RSMAS BIOS | Frank Millero Nick Bates | fmillero@rsmas.miami.edu nick.bates@bios.edu |
| ¹⁸ O – H ₂ O | INETI UChicago | Antje Voelker Albert Colman | antje.voelker@ineti.pt asc25@uchicago.edu |
| AOP casts DOC POC CDOM AP SPM Chl.a HPLC Pigments | NASA | Stanford Hooker | Stanford.B.Hooker@nasa.gov |
| ²³⁴ Th ²³⁸ U | WHOI | Ken Buesseler | kbuesseler@whoi.edu |
| ²²⁶ Ra | WHOI SC | Matthew Charette Willard S. Moore | mcharette@whoi.edu moore@geol.sc.edu |
| DNA comp. of pico-cyanobacteria | MIT | Penny Chisholm | chisholm@mit.edu |
| DNA comp. of N-fixing organisms | IFM-GEOMAR | Julie LaRoche | jlaroche@ifm-geomar.de |
| δ ¹⁵ N – NO ₃ δ ¹⁸ O – NO ₃ | WHOI PU | Karen L. Casciotti Daniel M. Sigman | kcasciotti@whoi.edu sigman@princeton.edu |
| Thiols | WHOI | Carl Lamborg | clamborg@whoi.edu |
| Barium | OSU | Kelly Falkner | kfalkner@coas.oregonstate.edu |
| ²³² Th ²³⁰ Th Pa ²³² Th Colloids | LDEO UMN URI WHOI | Robert F. Anderson Larry Edwards Brad Moran Laura Robinson | boba@ldeo.columbia.edu edwar001@umn.edu moran@gso.uri.edu lrobinson@whoi.edu |
| Neodymium | LDEO SC | Steven Goldstein Howie Sher | steveg@ldeo.columbia.edu hscher@geol.sc.edu |
| REE (Rare Earth Elems.) | UH | Katharina Pahnke | kpahnke@hawaii.edu |
| ²¹⁰ Po ²¹⁰ Pb | UDEL | Thomas M. Church | tchurch@udel.edu |
| Si Isotopes | UCSB | Mark A. Brzezinski | mark.brzezinski@lifesci.ucsb.edu |
| Plutonium | LDEO | Bob Anderson | boba@ldeo.columbia.edu |

* Affiliation abbreviations listed on page 5

| McL-Prof McLane <i>in situ</i> Pump Profiles | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|---|
| Program | Affiliation* | Princ. Investigator | email |
| SBE19 CTD Data ^{234}Th ^{238}Th | WHOI | Ken Buesseler | kbuesseler@whoi.edu |
| Radium Isotopes | WHOI SC | Matthew Charette Willard S. Moore | mcharette@whoi.edu moore@geol.sc.edu |
| Particulate Th Pa | LDEO URI UMN WHOI | Robert F. Anderson Brad Moran Larry Edwards Laura Robinson | boba@ldeo.columbia.edu moran@gso.uri.edu edwar001@umn.edu lrobinson@whoi.edu |
| Particulate/Cellular Trace Metals: Al P Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Cd | BLOS | Benjamin Twining | btwining@bigelow.org |
| Particulate Trace Metals: Fe As Mn Cd Cu Zn POC CaCO_3 bSi | WHOI | Phoebe J. Lam | pjlam@whoi.edu |
| Particulate ^{210}Pb ^{210}Po | WSU | Mark Baskaran | ag4231@wayne.edu |

* Affiliation abbreviations listed on page 5

| Towed Surface Fish | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Program | Affiliation* | Princ. Investigator | email |
| Trace Metals: Al Sc Ti Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Ga Ag Cd Pb | UCSC | Ken W. Bruland | bruland@ucsc.edu |
| Particulate/Cellular Trace Metals: Al P Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Cd Phytoplankton | BLOS | Benjamin Twining | btwining@bigelow.org |
| NanoMolar Nutrients As AP Se | ODU | Gregory Cutter | gcutter@odu.edu |
| Dissolved/Particulate Trace Metals: Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Cd Pb | FSU | William Landing | wlanding@fsu.edu |
| Aerosol-derived Dissolved Fe | UAF | Ana M. Aguilar-Islas | amaguilarislas@alaska.edu |
| Aerosol Leaching Studies Trace Metal Conc.: Mn V Ga REE | USM | Alan Shiller | alan.shiller@usm.edu |
| Large Volume Particles | WHOI | Phoebe J. Lam | pjlam@whoi.edu |
| Dissolved Zn | MIT | Ed Boyle | eaboyle@mit.edu |
| Fe Fe(II) | ODU | Peter Sedwick | psedwick@odu.edu |
| Mercury | WHOI | Carl Lamborg | clamborg@whoi.edu |

* Affiliation abbreviations listed on page 5

| Miscellaneous Sampling | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Program | Affiliation* | Princ. Investigator | email |
| Aerosols (3 systems) Rain Sampler - Mercury | FSU | William Landing | wlanding@fsu.edu |
| Aerosol Sampler - Dissolved Fe | UAF | Ana M. Aguilar-Islas | amaguilarislas@alaska.edu |
| Ship's Underway Sensors | WHOI | Knorr SSSG Technicians | sssg@knorr.whoi.edu |

* Affiliation abbreviations listed on page 5

Shipboard Scientific Personnel on GEOTRACES 2010

| Name | Affiliation | Shipboard Duties | Shore Email |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
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| Gregory Cutter | ODU | Co-Chief Scientist | gcutter@odu.edu |
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| Gonzalo Carrasco Rebaza | MIT | Labile Zn | gcarrasc@odu.edu |
| Joaquin Chaves Cedeño | NASA | CDOM/DOC/POC/Chl.a | joaquin.chaves@ssaihq.com |
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| Abigail Noble | WHOI | Cobalt | anoble@whoi.edu |
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| Stephanie Owens | WHOI | McLane Pumps, U/Ra Sampling | sowens@whoi.edu |
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| Moulaye Mohamed Wagne | IMROP | Observer | TBA |
| Oliver Wurl | ODU | Antimony/Arsenic | owurl@odu.edu |
| Anton Zafereo | WHOI | SSSG Tech. | azafereo@whoi.edu |
| Kuanbo Zhou | WHOI | McLane Pumps | kbzhou@xmu.edu.cn |
| Louise Zimmer | ODU | NanoNutrients/GT-C Console | lzimmer@odu.edu |

* Affiliation abbreviations are listed on page 5

| KEY to Institution Abbreviations | |
|---|---|
| BIOS | Bermuda Institute of Ocean Sciences |
| BLOS | Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences |
| BU | Boston University |
| DART | Dartmouth College |
| FSU | Florida State University |
| IFM-GEOMAR | Leibniz-Institut für Meereswissenschaften an der Universität Kiel |
| IMROP | Mauritanian Institute for Oceanographic Research and Fisheries |
| INETI | Instituto Nacional de Engenharia, Tecnologia e Inovação (Portugal) |
| LDEO | Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory |
| MIT | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| NASA | National Aeronautics and Space Administration |
| ODU | Old Dominion University |
| PU | Princeton University |
| SC | University of South Carolina |
| SSSG | Shipboard Scientific Services Group (WHOI) |
| STS/ODF | Shipboard Technical Support/Oceanographic Data Facility (UCSD/SIO) |
| STS/RT | Shipboard Technical Support/Research Technicians (UCSD/SIO) |
| UAF | University of Alaska, Fairbanks |
| UBC | University of British Columbia |
| UCSB | University of California, Santa Barbara |
| UCSC | University of California, Santa Cruz |
| UCSD/SIO | University of California, San Diego/Scripps Institution of Oceanography |
| UDEL | University of Delaware |
| UH | University of Hawaii |
| UMN | University of Minnesota |
| UM/RSMAS | University of Miami/Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science |
| URI | University of Rhode Island |
| USC | University of Southern California |
| USM | University of Southern Mississippi |
| UW | University of Washington |
| WHOI | Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution |
| WSU | Wayne State University |

Description of Measurement Techniques

1. CTD/Hydrographic Measurements Program

Two types of Rosette/SBE9plus CTD casts (34 SIOR/30L-Niskin and 19 GT-C/15L-GoFlo) were made at 12 station locations during GEOTRACES 2010. 8 shallow and 8 deep McLane pump profiles were done at all Full and Super Stations, with an SBE19plus CTD attached to the end of the wire. 3-4 Apparent Optical Properties (AOP) casts were done mid-day (local time) on 10 different days at 9 station locations, between other casts whenever possible.

| Station Type | Station Nos. | Total Casts | Cast Types |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|---|
| Super | 1, 9 | 10 | 3 Deep SIOR/30L Niskin 3 Shallow SIOR/30L Niskin 1 Deep GT-C/15L GoFlo 1 Shallow GT-C/15L GoFlo 1 Deep McLane Pump 1 Shallow McLane Pump |
| Full | 3, 5, 7, 10-12 | 7 | 1 Deep SIOR/30L Niskin 2 Shallow SIOR/30L Niskin 1 Deep GT-C/15L GoFlo 1 Shallow GT-C/15L GoFlo 1 Deep McLane Pump 1 Shallow McLane Pump |
| Demi | 2, 4, 6, 8 | 1-2 | 1 Shallow SIOR/30L Niskin 1 Shallow GT-C/15L GoFlo (exc. Sta. 4) |

Table 1.0 GEOTRACES 2010 Station/Cast Summary

Hydrographic measurements consisted of salinity and nutrient water samples taken from each Rosette cast, plus dissolved oxygen from each SIOR Rosette cast. In addition, salinity samples were taken from the surface pump at one SIOR ²³⁴Th cast per station, and from Niskins attached to each McLane pump on deep pump casts only. Pressure, temperature, conductivity/salinity, dissolved oxygen, transmissometer and fluorometer data were recorded from all CTD/Rosette profiles. The distribution of samples is shown in figure 1.0.

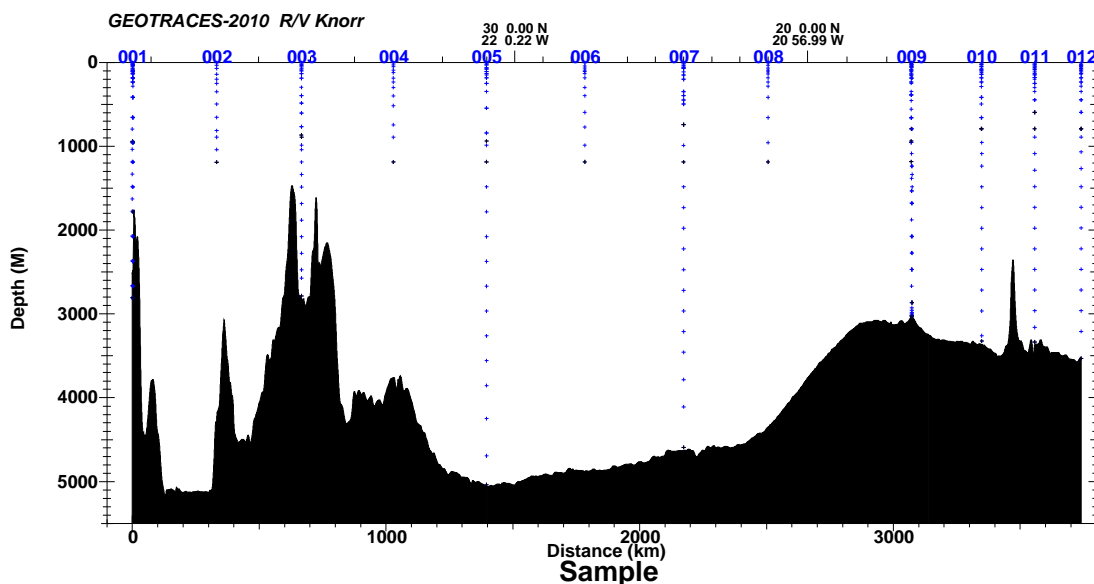


Figure 1.0 GEOTRACES 2010 Sample distribution, stations 1-12.

1.1. SIOR/30L-Niskin Water Sampling Package

SIOR/30L-Niskin Rosette/CTD casts were performed with a package consisting of a 12-bottle rosette frame (SIO/STS), a 24-place carousel (SBE32) and 12 30L General Oceanics bottles with an absolute volume of 30L each. Underwater electronic components consisted of a Sea-Bird Electronics SBE9*plus* CTD with dual pumps (SBE5), dual temperature (SBE3*plus*), reference temperature (SBE35RT) dual conductivity (SBE4C), dissolved oxygen (SBE43), transmissometer (WET Labs CStar), fluorometer (Seapoint SCF) and altimeter (Tritech LPRA-200 or Simrad 807).

The CTD was mounted horizontally in an SBE CTD cage attached to and centered on the bottom of the rosette frame, allowing free flow of water to the temperature sensor. The SBE3*plus* temperature, SBE4C conductivity and SBE43 dissolved oxygen sensors and their respective pumps and tubing were mounted horizontally in the CTD cage. The transmissometer was mounted horizontally, and the fluorometer was mounted horizontally near the bottom of the rosette frame. The altimeter was mounted on the inside of the bottom frame ring.

The rosette system was suspended from a UNOLS-standard three-conductor 0.322" electro-mechanical sea cable. The sea cable was terminated at the beginning of GEOTRACES 2010. The R/V Knorr's Markey DESH-5 winch was used for all casts.

The deck watch prepared the rosette 5-15 minutes prior to each cast. The bottles were cocked and all valves, vents and lanyards were checked for proper orientation. Once stopped on station, the rosette was moved out from the forward hangar to the deployment location under the squirt boom using an air-powered cart and tracks. The CTD was powered-up and the data acquisition system started from the main lab. Tag lines were threaded through the rosette frame and syringes were removed from CTD intake ports. The rosette was unstrapped from the air-powered cart. The winch operator was directed by the deck watch leader to raise the package. The A-frame and rosette were extended outboard and the package was quickly lowered into the water. Tag lines were removed and the package was lowered to 10 meters, until the console operator determined that the sensor pumps had turned on and the sensors were stable. The winch operator was then directed to bring the package back to the surface, re-zero the wireout and start the descent.

Most rosette casts were lowered to within 15-20 meters of the bottom, using the altimeter, winch wireout, CTD depth and echosounder depth to determine the distance.

For each up cast, the winch operator was directed to stop the winch at up to 12 pre-determined sampling depths, determined by the GEOTRACES program participants prior to the cruise. To ensure that package shed wake had dissipated, the CTD console operator waited 30 to optimally 60 seconds prior to tripping sample bottles. An additional 10-second wait was required after tripping a bottle before moving to the next consecutive trip depth, to allow the SBE35RT time to take its readings. The deck watch leader directed the package to the surface after the last bottle trip.

Recovering the package at the end of the deployment was essentially the reverse of launching, with the additional use of poles and snap-hooks to attach tag lines to the deck mounted air tuggers. The rosette was secured on the cart and moved into the forward hangar for sampling. The bottles and rosette were examined before samples were taken, and anything unusual was noted on the sample log.

Each bottle on the rosette had a unique serial number, independent of the bottle position on the rosette. Sampling for specific programs was outlined on sample log sheets prior to cast recovery or at the time of collection.

Routine CTD maintenance included soaking the conductivity and oxygen sensors in fresh water between casts to maintain sensor stability, and putting dilute 0.1% Triton-X solution through the conductivity sensors to eliminate any accumulating bio-films. Rosette maintenance was performed on a regular basis. Valves and o-rings were inspected for leaks. The rosette, CTD and carousel were rinsed with fresh water as part of the routine maintenance.

1.2. SIOR Underwater Electronics and Laboratory Calibrations

The SIOR SBE9plus CTD supplied a standard SBE-format data stream at a data rate of 24 frames/second. The sensors and instruments used during GEOTRACES 2010, along with pre-cruise laboratory calibration information, are listed below. Copies of the pre-cruise calibration sheets for various sensors are included in Appendix D.

| Instrument/Sensor | Mfr./Model* | Serial Number | CTD Channel | Pre-Cruise Calibration Date | Facility* |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Carousel Water Sampler CTD | SBE32 (24-PI.) SBE9plus | 3252161-0699 09P39801-0796 | n/a n/a | | |
| Pressure | Paroscientific Digiquartz 401K-105 | 796-98627 | Freq.2 | 28-Apr-2010 | SIO/STS |
| Primary | | | | | |
| Temperature (T1) | SBE3plus | 03P-4532 | Freq.0 | 24-Aug-2010 | SIO/STS |
| Conductivity (C1) | SBE4C | 04-1879 | Freq.1 | 19-Aug-2010 | SBE |
| Dissolved Oxygen | SBE43 | 43-1129 | Aux2/V2 | 19-Aug-2010 | SBE |
| Pump | SBE5T | 05-4377 | n/a | | |
| Secondary | | | | | |
| Temperature (T2) | SBE3plus | 03P-4588 | Freq.3 | 22-Jul-2010 | SIO/STS |
| Conductivity (C2) | SBE4C | 04-2659 | Freq.4 | 19-Aug-2010 | SBE |
| Pump | SBE5T | 05-3626 | n/a | | |
| Transmissometer | WETLabs C-Star | CST-492DR | Aux3/V4 | 01-Mar-2010 | WETLabs |
| Chlorophyll Fluorometer | Seapoint | SCF2775 | Aux4/V6 | ca17-Dec-2009 | Seapoint |
| Altimeter (except sta.12/6) | Tritech LPRA-200 | 221666 | Aux1/V0 | | |
| Altimeter (sta.12/6 ONLY) | Simrad 807 | 9711091 | Aux1/V0 | | |
| Reference Temperature | SBE35RT | 3528706-0035 | n/a | 20-Jun-2009 | SBE |
| Deck Unit (in lab) | SBE11plus V2 | 11P52161-0788 | n/a | | |

*SBE = Sea-Bird Electronics

Table 1.2.0 GEOTRACES 2010 SIO Rosette Underwater Electronics.

An SBE35RT (reference temperature) sensor was connected to the SBE32 carousel and recorded a temperature for each bottle closure. These temperatures were used as additional CTD calibration checks. The SBE35RT was utilized per the manufacturer's specifications and instructions, as described in SBE's manual (http://www.seabird.com/pdf_documents/manuals/36_015.pdf).

The SBE9plus CTD was connected to the SBE32 24-place carousel providing for single-conductor sea cable operation. The sea cable armor was used for ground (return). Power to the SBE9plus CTD (and sensors), SBE32 carousel and Tritech LPRA-200 or Simrad 807 altimeter was provided through the sea cable from the Knorr's SBE11plus deck unit in the main lab.

1.3. Navigation and Bathymetry Data Acquisition

Navigation data were acquired at 1-second intervals from the ship's Furuno 1850 GPS receiver by a Linux system beginning October 15, 2010, starting a few hours before the ship departed Lisboa, Portugal until after the ship docked in Porto Grande, Cabo Verde on November 5. A few acquisition gaps during the cruise were filled in with 1-minute GPS data stored on the Knorr's underway system.

Bathymetric data were acquired from the Knudsen 12KHz single-beam echosounder, but not stored in the Knorr's underway system. Due to the untimely zapping of the primary SIO/STS acquisition system, underway depths were not recorded electronically, as there was only one non-USB serial input available for the laptop re-purposed to take its place.

The reported bottom depths associated with SIOR-30L Niskin rosette casts were recorded manually on the Console Logs during deployments. Depths were also manually recorded at the start of each deep McLane Pump cast.

1.4. SIOR CTD Data Acquisition and Rosette Operation

A Linux desktop PC CTD data acquisition system was set up for the SIOR rosette, and successfully ran a test cast between Lisboa and station 1. However, it refused to power-on following the lab fire on the other side of the bulkhead while the ship transited to Station 1. The backup Linux desktop PC had not functioned properly since arriving at the ship (mentally "too slow" to accomplish anything useful). Switching power supplies between the two systems did not resolve the power-on problem, and station 1 was imminent. So the R/V Knorr's CTD acquisition system was updated with the latest SBE SEASOFT software as the ship arrived at station 1, and set up to acquire all SIOR casts.

The SIOR CTD data acquisition system consisted of an SBE-11*plus* V2 Deck Unit (SIO's) and a networked generic PC workstation (R/V Knorr's) running Windows 2000(SP3). The PC was connected to the CTD Deck Unit via IEEE-488 (CTD signal) and RS-232 (modem channel for carousel communication). SBE Seasave V 7.20g software was used to set up and acquire data, to monitor the deployment and to close bottles on the rosette. A NMEA 0183 feed from the ship was added to the deck unit; ship's position, date/time and bottle-trip information were added to the data stream by the deck unit or Seasave software.

A Dell laptop PC running CentOS-5.5 Linux was re-configured to post-process CTD data for both rosettes, and to run a website and database server to update and maintain the hydrographic database for GEOTRACES 2010. It also acquired and stored navigation data directly from the ship's GPS receiver to associate with various events during the cruise. The PC also synced with the ship's timeserver on a regular basis to keep accurate UTC time.

SIOR CTD deployments were initiated by the console watch after the ship stopped on station. The acquisition program was started and the deck unit turned on at least 2 minutes prior to package deployment. The watch maintained a console operations log containing a description of each deployment, a record of every attempt to close a bottle and any relevant comments.

After the deck watch had deployed the rosette, the winch operator lowered it to 10 meters. The CTD sensor pumps were configured with a 5-second startup delay after detecting seawater conductivities. The console operator checked the CTD data for proper sensor operation and waited for sensors to stabilize, then instructed the winch operator to bring the package to the surface and descend to a specified target depth (wire-out). The profiling rate was no more than 30m/min in the top 100m, and no more than 60m/min deeper than 100m, depending on sea cable tension and sea state.

The progress of the deployment and CTD data quality were monitored through interactive graphics and operational displays. Bottle trip locations were transcribed onto the console and sample logs. The sample log was used later as an inventory of samples drawn from the bottles. The altimeter channel, CTD depth, winch wire-out and bathymetric depth were all monitored to determine the distance of the package from the bottom, allowing a safe approach to within 15-20 meters.

Bottles were closed on the up cast by operating an on-screen control. The winch operator was directed to slow to 30m/min at 100m above the target depth, then the final wireout was adjusted using the altimeter reading. Bottles were optimally tripped 60 seconds after stopping to allow the rosette wake to dissipate and the bottles to flush. The winch operator was instructed to proceed to the next bottle stop at least 10 seconds after closing bottles to ensure that stable CTD data were associated with the trip and to allow the SBE35RT temperature sensor to make a measurement.

After the last bottle was closed, the console operator directed the winch operator and deck watch to bring the rosette on deck. Once the rosette was on deck, the console operator terminated the data acquisition, turned off the deck unit and assisted with rosette sampling.

1.5. SIOR CTD Data Processing

Shipboard CTD data processing was performed automatically at the end of each deployment using SIO/STS CTD processing software v.5.1.6-1. Raw CTD data and bottle trips acquired by SBE Seasave on both Windows 2000 workstations (SIOR and GT-C) were copied onto the Linux database and web server

system, providing a backup of the raw data. Pre-cruise laboratory calibrations were applied, then CTD data were processed into a 0.5-second time series, bottle trips were extracted, and a 1-decibar down-cast pressure series of the data was created. The pressure-series data were used by the web service for interactive plots, sections and CTD data distribution. Time-series data, and eventually basic up-cast pressure-series data, were also available for distribution through the website.

SIOR 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 shipboard conductivity and oxygen sensor calibrations.

Theta-S and theta-O₂ comparisons were made between down and up casts as well as between groups of adjacent deployments. Vertical sections of measured and derived properties from sensor data were checked for consistency.

The Triton altimeter was used for 33 SIOR casts, until it failed to work at the start of the 34th/last cast (station 12 cast 6). The rosette was brought back aboard, where the altimeter was changed out for the backup Simrad altimeter; the cast was re-started within half an hour. After recovery of the SIOR rosette on this last cast, it was observed that the rosette frame was cracked in several places and required repair before any further deployments. It was later determined that the Triton altimeter had flooded.

1.6. SIOR CTD Shipboard Calibration Procedures

CTD #796 was used for all SIOR Rosette/CTD casts during GEOTRACES 2010. The CTD was deployed with all sensors and pumps aligned horizontally, due to limited vertical clearance inside the 12-place/30L rosette. The primary temperature sensor (T1/03P-4532) and conductivity sensor (C1/04-1879) were used for all reported CTD data.

The SBE35RT Digital Reversing Thermometer (S/N 3528706-0035) served as an independent calibration check for T1 and T2. *In situ* salinity and dissolved O₂ check samples collected during each cast were used to calibrate the conductivity and dissolved O₂ sensors.

1.6.1. CTD Pressure

The Paroscientific Digiquartz pressure transducer (S/N 796-98627) was calibrated in April 2010 at the SIO/STS Calibration Facility. The calibration coefficients provided on the report were used to convert frequencies to pressure; then the calibration correction slope and offset were applied to the converted pressures during each cast. Pre- and post-cast on-deck/out-of-water pressure offsets varied from -0.34 to -0.11 dbar before the casts, and -0.47 to -0.19 dbar after the casts. No adjustments were made to calculated pressures.

1.6.2. CTD Temperature

The same primary (T1/03P-4532) and secondary (T2/03P-4588) temperature sensors were used during all GEOTRACES 2010 casts. Calibration coefficients derived from the pre-cruise calibrations, plus shipboard temperature corrections determined during the cruise, were applied to raw primary and secondary sensor data during each cast.

A single SBE35RT was used as a tertiary temperature check. It was located equidistant between T1 and T2 with the sensing element aligned in a plane with the T1 and T2 sensing elements. The SBE35RT Digital Reversing Thermometer is an internally-recording temperature sensor that operates independently of the CTD. It is triggered by the SBE32 carousel in response to a bottle closure. According to the manufacturer's specifications, the typical stability is 0.001°C/year. The SBE35RT on GEOTRACES 2010 was set to internally average over a 4.4 second period.

Two independent metrics of calibration accuracy were examined. At each bottle closure, the primary and secondary temperature were compared with each other and with the SBE35RT temperatures.

A single temperature correction was required for each sensor during GEOTRACES 2010. Both primary and secondary temperature sensors exhibited a linear pressure response compared to the SBE35RT. To prevent skewing at the deep end, the pressure-dependent slope for each temperature sensor was determined by giving 10x weight to the 2 casts that exceeded 4500 dbars (005/06 and 007/06), but

included data from all casts. Offsets for both temperature sensors remained fairly stable through-out the cruise.

The final corrections for both temperature sensors used on GEOTRACES 2010 are summarized in Appendix A. All corrections made to CTD temperatures had the form:

$$T_{cor} = T + tp_1P + t_0$$

Residual temperature differences after correction are shown in figures 1.6.2.0 through 1.6.2.4.

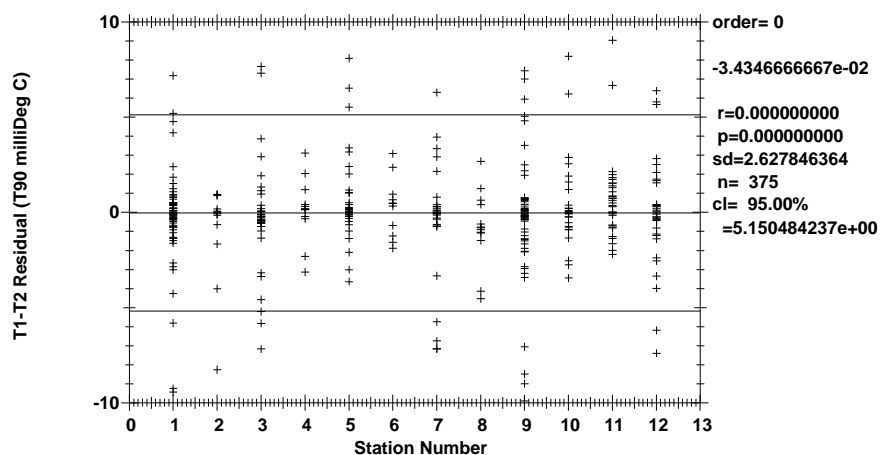


Figure 1.6.2.0 T1-T2 by station ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T1 - T2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

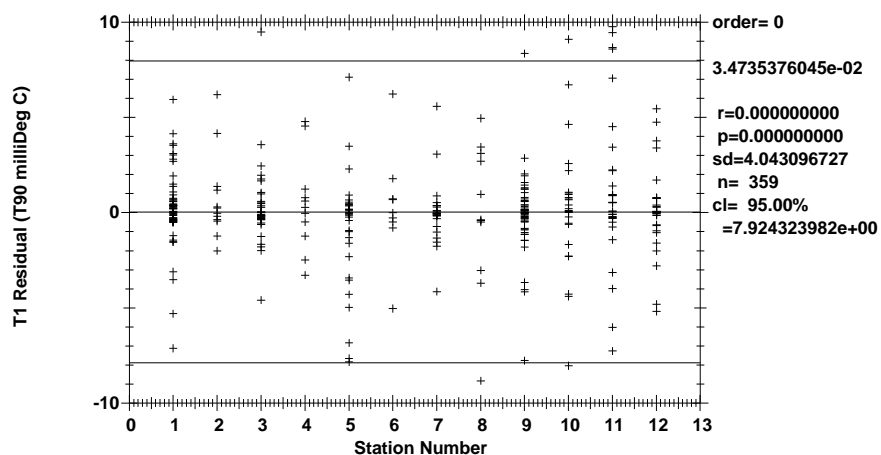


Figure 1.6.2.1 SBE35RT-T1 by station ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T1 - T2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

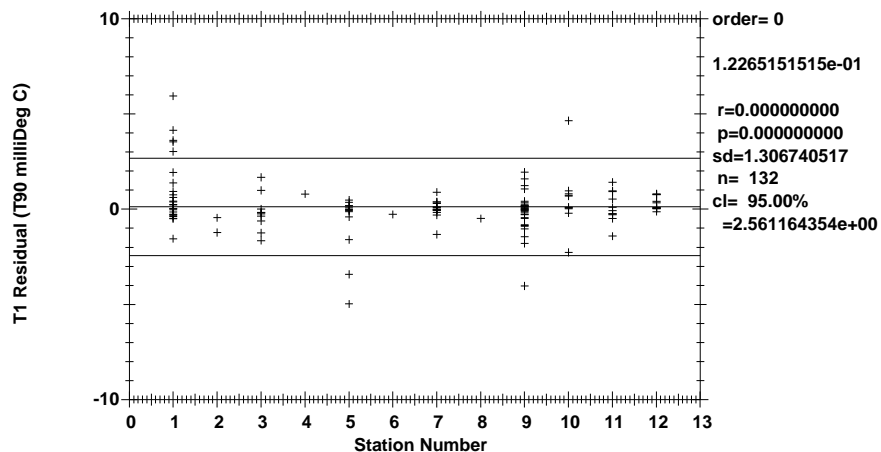


Figure 1.6.2.2 Deep SBE35RT-T1 by station (Pressure ≥ 1000 dbar).

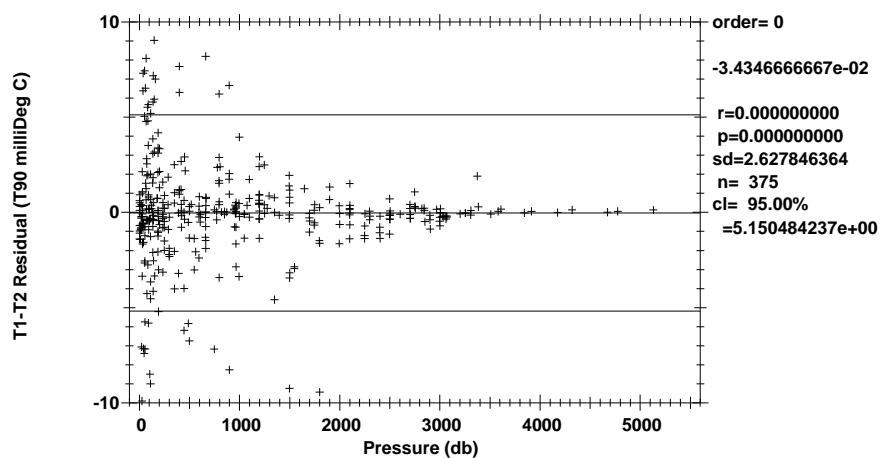


Figure 1.6.2.3 T1-T2 by pressure ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T1 - T2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

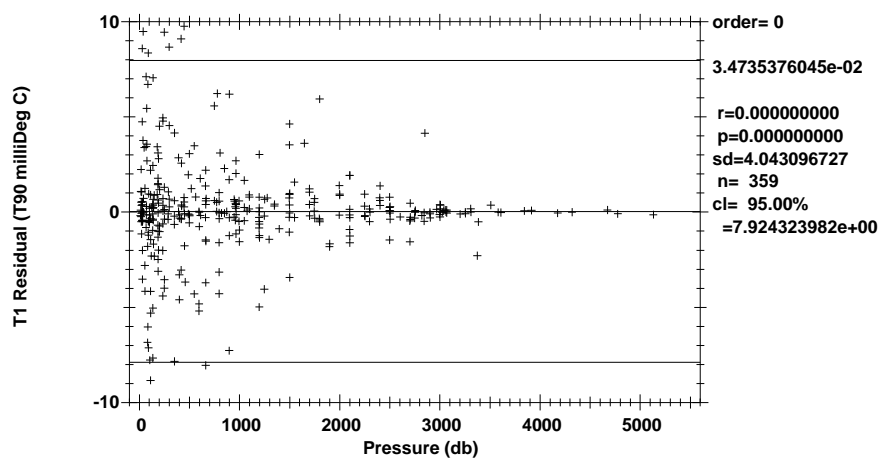


Figure 1.6.2.4 SBE35RT-T1 by pressure ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T1 - T2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

The 95% confidence limits for the mean low-gradient differences are $\pm 0.00515^{\circ}\text{C}$ for T1-T2, $\pm 0.00792^{\circ}\text{C}$ for SBE35RT-T1. The 95% confidence limit for deep temperature residuals (where pressure > 1000 db) is $\pm 0.00298^{\circ}\text{C}$ for T1-T2 and $\pm 0.00256^{\circ}\text{C}$ for SBE35R T-T1.

1.6.3. CTD Conductivity

The same primary (C1/04-1879) and secondary (C2/04-2659) conductivity sensors were used during all GEOTRACES 2010 casts. Calibration coefficients derived from the pre-cruise calibrations were applied to convert raw frequencies to conductivity. Shipboard conductivity corrections, determined during the cruise, were applied to primary and secondary conductivity data for each cast.

Corrections for both CTD temperature sensors were finalized before analyzing conductivity differences. Two independent metrics of calibration accuracy were examined. 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.

The differences between primary and secondary temperature sensors were used as filtering criteria to reduce the contamination of conductivity comparisons by package wake. The coherence of this relationship is shown in figure 1.6.3.0.

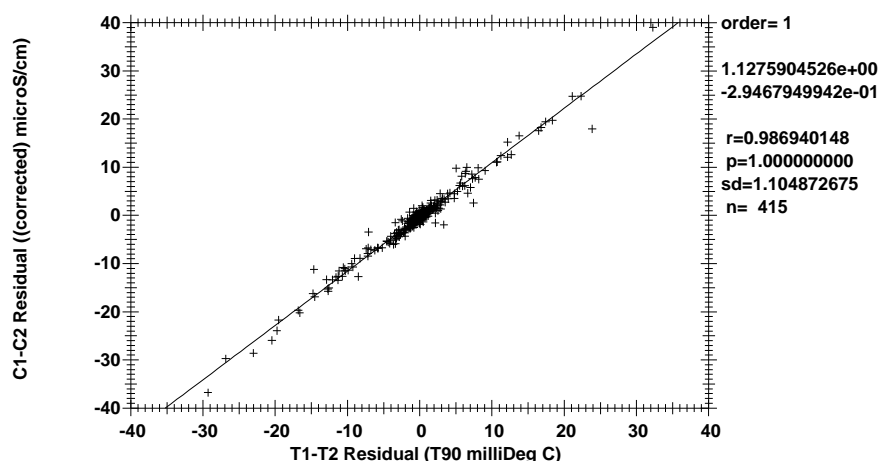


Figure 1.6.3.0 Coherence of conductivity differences as a function of temperature differences.

Uncorrected conductivity comparisons are shown in figures 1.6.3.1 through [1.6.3.3](#).

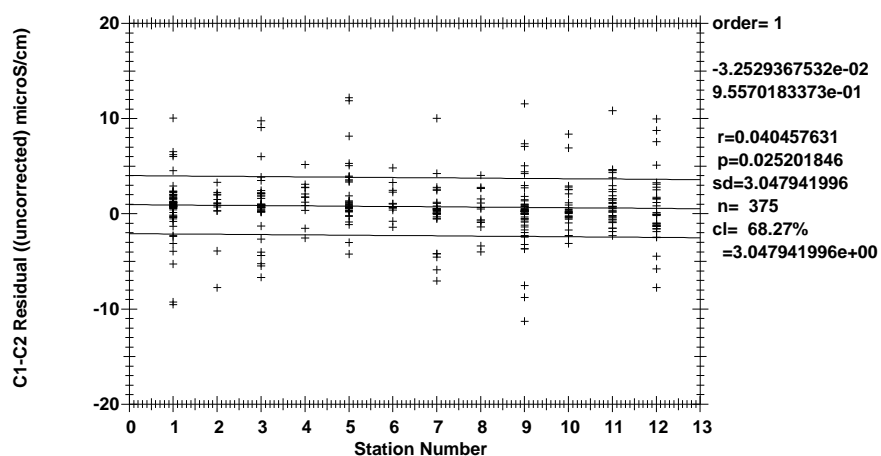


Figure 1.6.3.1 SIOR Uncorrected C1 – C2 by station ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_1 - T_2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

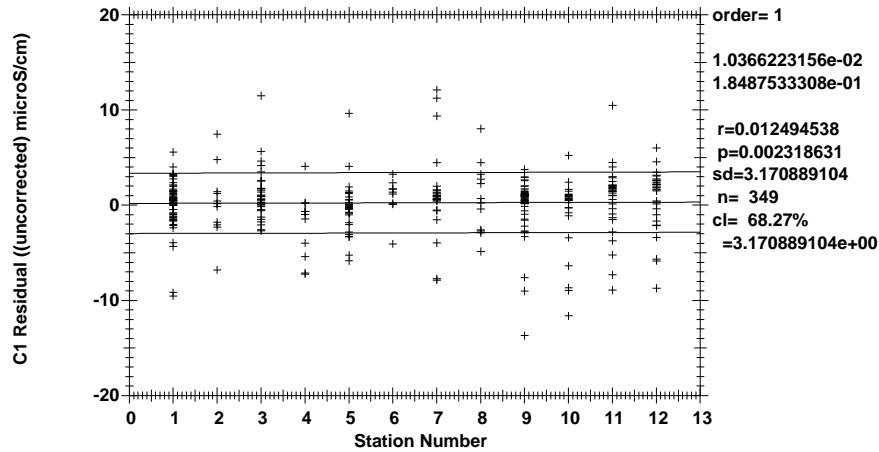


Figure 1.6.3.2 SIOR Uncorrected $C_{Bottle} - C1$ by station ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T1 - T2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

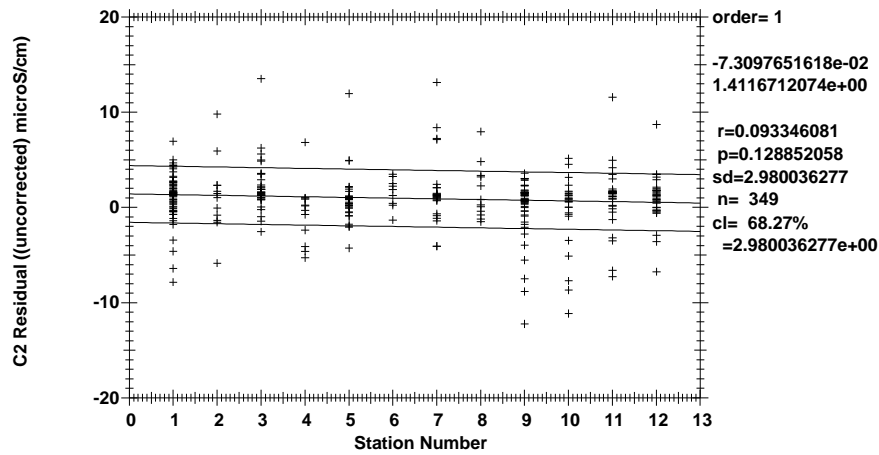


Figure 1.6.3.3 SIOR Uncorrected $C_{Bottle} - C2$ by station ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T1 - T2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

Offsets for each C sensor were determined using $C_{Bottle} - C_{CTD}$ differences in a deep pressure range (1200-3000 dbars) that would include deep data from all Full and Super stations. Station 5 was excluded from this preliminary offset calculation because the differences were low for both C1 and C2 vs bottle data (indicating a bottle salinity issue). Stations 11 and 12 were also excluded from the calculation because of an apparent drift in C1 starting somewhere during station 11.

After conductivity offsets were applied to all casts (including 5, 11 and 12), linear pressure responses were evident for each conductivity sensor. C1 and C2 pressure-dependent corrections were determined separately, using $C_{Bottle} - C1_{CTD}$ differences for stations 1-10 only, where pressures were deeper than 1200 dbars and $T1 - T2$ differences were within $\pm 0.005^{\circ}\text{C}$. Excluding shallower values corrected deep conductivity data without skewing the shallow data.

After the pressure dependency was corrected, stations 11 and 12 were re-examined to determine appropriate adjustments to C1 offsets for each cast. Deep Theta-S overlays showed that deep CTD data overlaid well for S1 on the last 4 stations, but not for S2. GT-C CTD data were examined at this point, and both sensor pairs clearly shifted like the SIOR Theta2/S2 plots and bottle data. Adjustments to C1 offsets for stations 11 and 12 were determined using C2 data. Results for the shallower casts were inconclusive; but the deeper casts required adjustment: +0.0008 mS/cm for station 11 cast 6, and +0.002 mS/cm for station 12 cast 6. In addition, offsets of +0.0012 and +0.0016 mS/cm were applied to station 12 casts 2 and 4, respectively, assuming a steady drift between the two deeper casts.

$C_{Bottle} - C_{CTD}$ differences were then evaluated for response to temperature and/or conductivity, which typically shifts between pre- and post-cruise SBE laboratory calibrations. C1 required a linear correction

as a function of conductivity, but C2 results showed no clear dependency. C1 conductivity slope was adjusted using C2-C1 differences, then the C1 offset was shifted slightly to match bottle data. C1 offsets for stations 11 and 12 were re-checked: station 12/4 was adjusted back by -0.0002 mS/cm to align better with the rest of the casts.

The residual conductivity differences after correction are shown in figures 1.6.3.4 through 1.6.3.15.

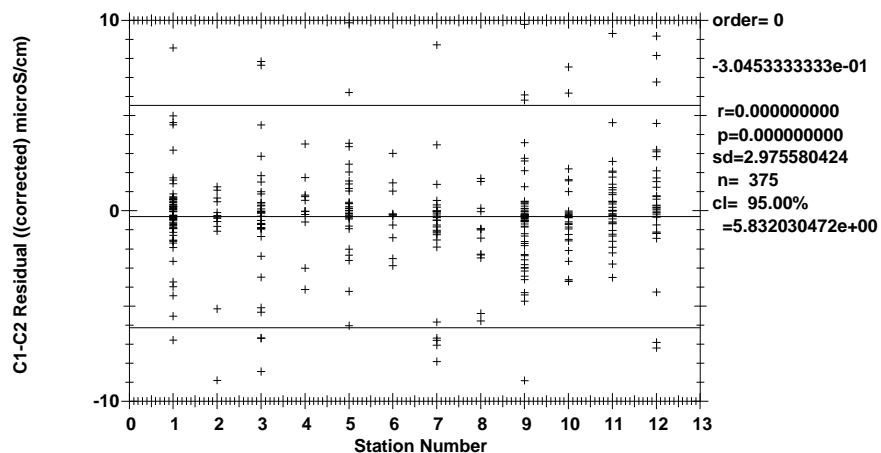


Figure 1.6.3.4 SIOR Corrected C1 – C2 by station ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T1-T2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

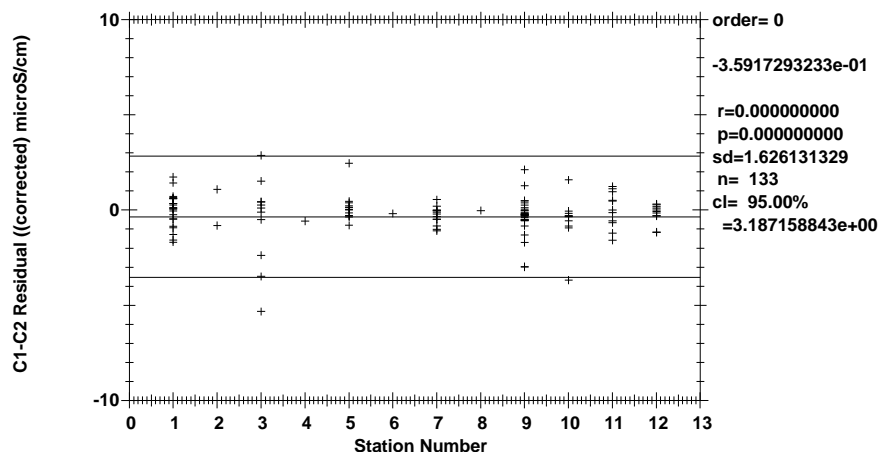


Figure 1.6.3.5 SIOR Deep Corrected C1 – C2 by station (Pressure $\geq 1000\text{dbar}$).

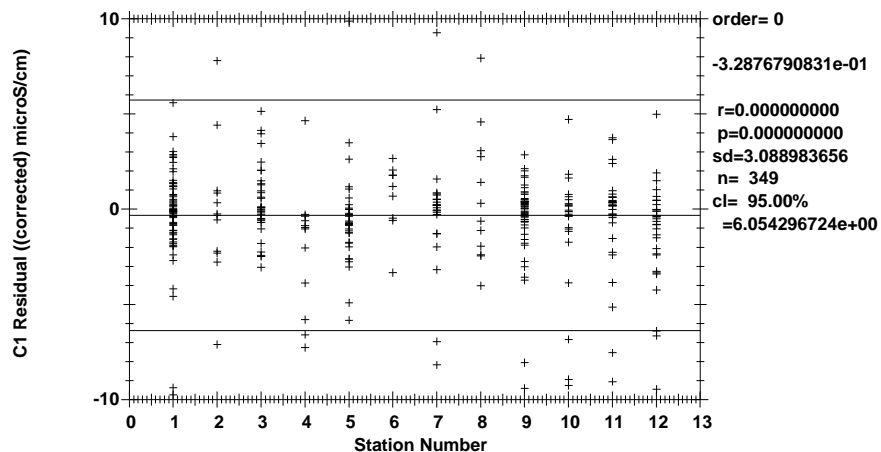


Figure 1.6.3.6 SIOR Corrected $C_{Bottle} - C1$ by station ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T1 - T2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

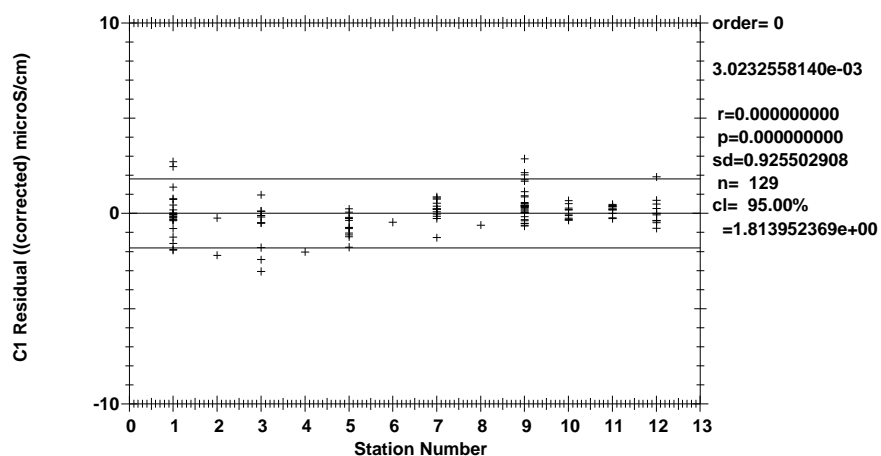


Figure 1.6.3.7 SIOR Deep Corrected $C_{Bottle} - C1$ by station (Pressure $\geq 1000\text{dbar}$).

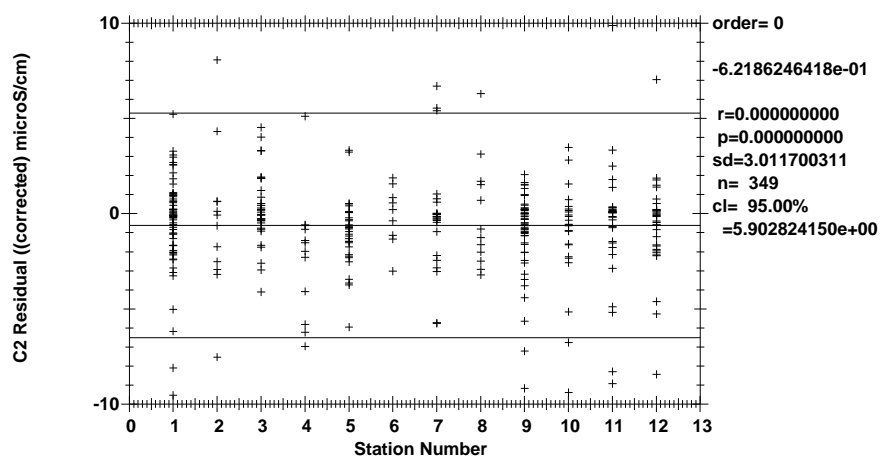


Figure 1.6.3.8 SIOR Corrected $C_{Bottle} - C2$ by station ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T1 - T2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

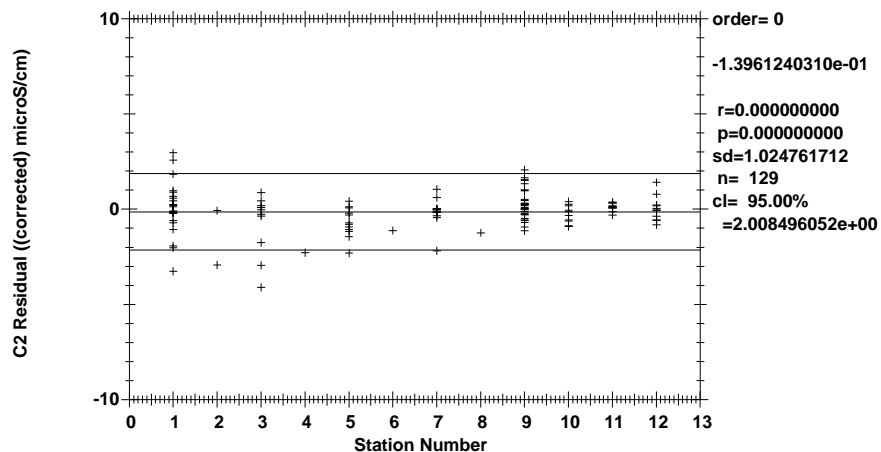


Figure 1.6.3.9 SIOR Deep Corrected $C_{\text{Bottle}} - C_2$ by station (Pressure ≥ 1000 dbar).

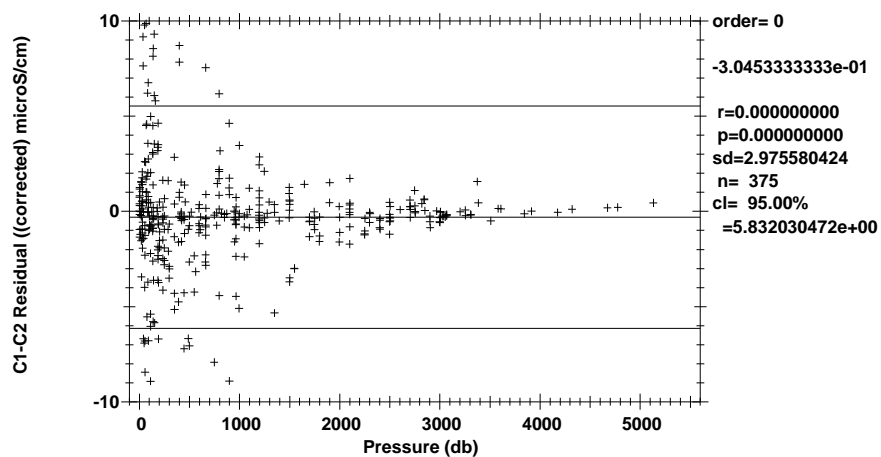


Figure 1.6.3.10 SIOR Corrected $C_1 - C_2$ by pressure ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_1 - T_2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

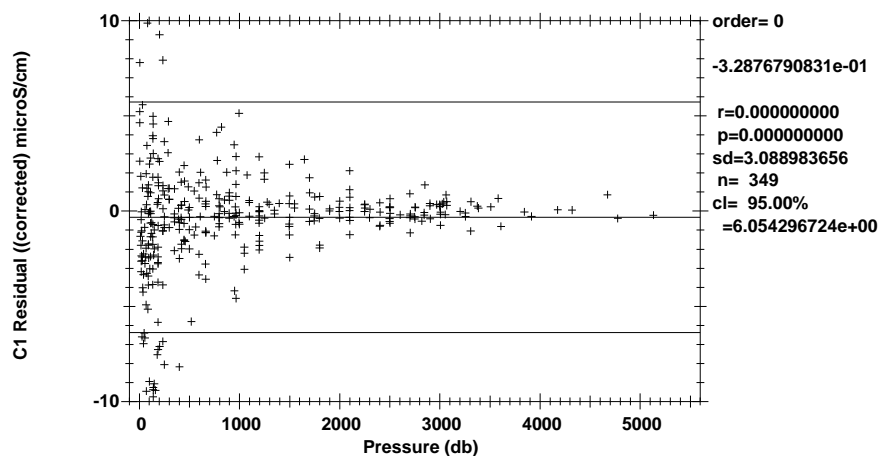


Figure 1.6.3.11 SIOR Corrected $C_{\text{Bottle}} - C_1$ by pressure ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_1 - T_2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

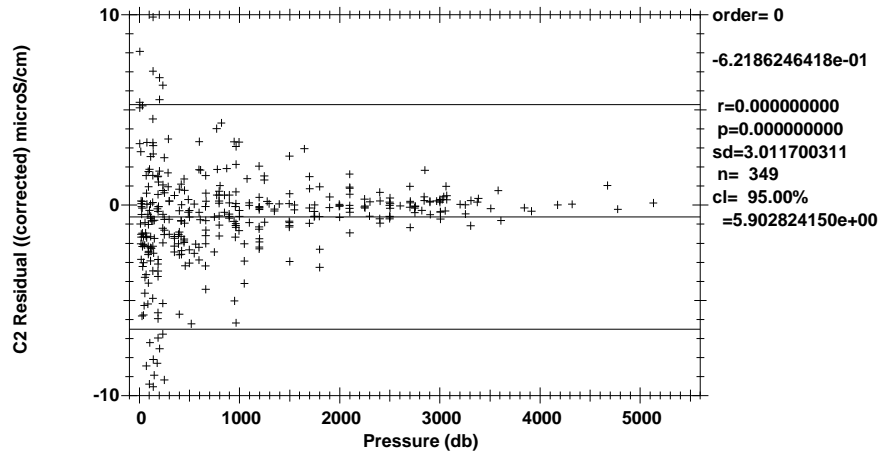


Figure 1.6.3.12 SIOR Corrected $C_{\text{Bottle}} - C_2$ by pressure ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_1 - T_2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

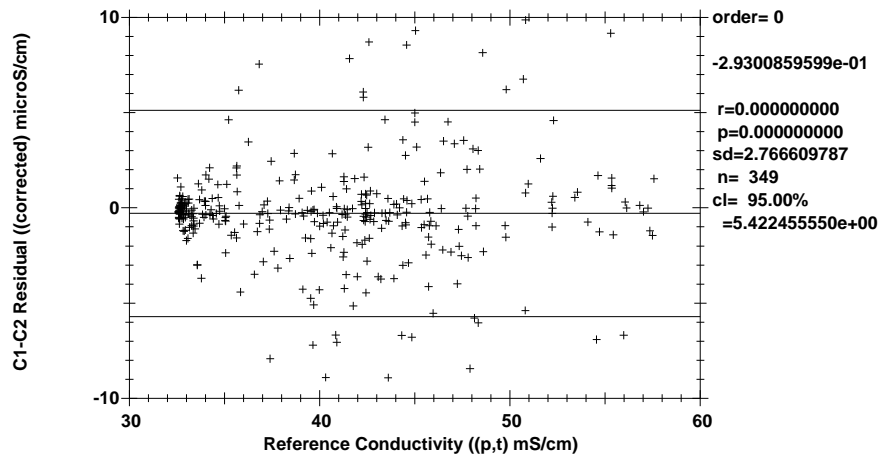


Figure 1.6.3.13 SIOR Corrected $C_1 - C_2$ by conductivity ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_1 - T_2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

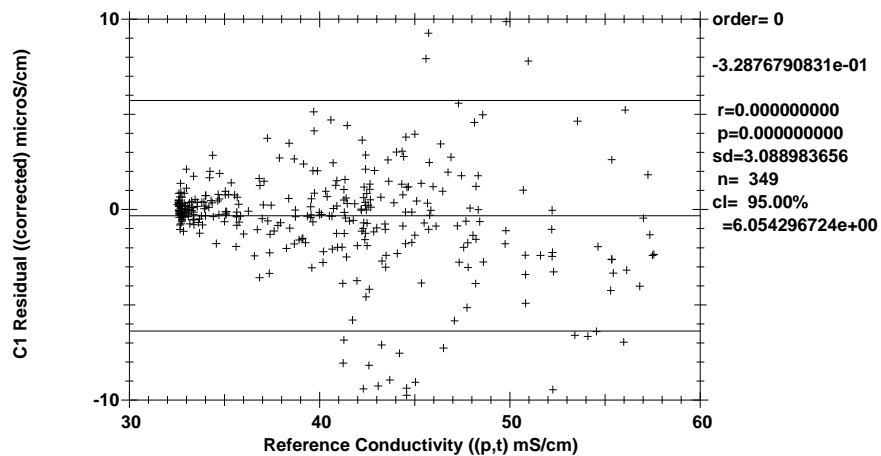


Figure 1.6.3.14 SIOR Corrected $C_{\text{Bottle}} - C_1$ by conductivity ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_1 - T_2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

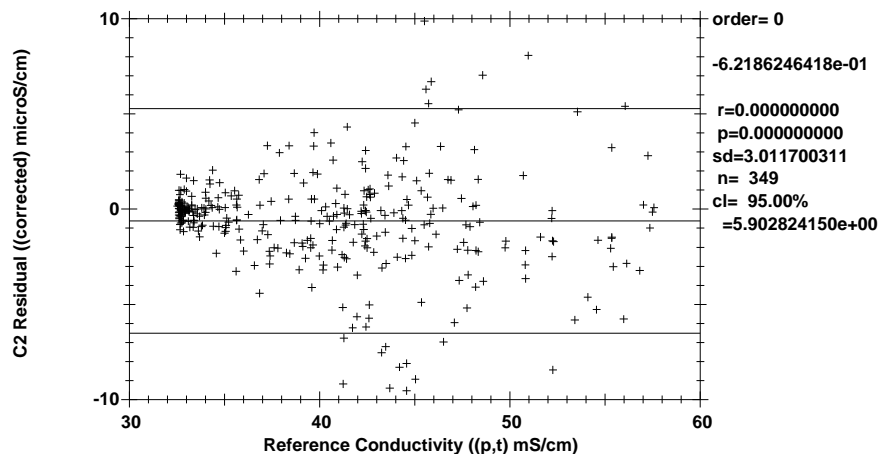


Figure 1.6.3.15 SIOR Corrected $C_{Bottle} - C2$ by conductivity ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T1-T2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

The final corrections for all conductivity sensors used on GEOTRACES 2010 are summarized in Appendix A. Corrections made to all conductivity sensors had the form:

$$C_{cor} = C + cp_1P + c_1C + c_0$$

Salinity residuals after applying shipboard P/T/C corrections are summarized in figures 1.6.3.16 through 1.6.3.18. Only CTD and bottle salinity data with "acceptable" quality codes are included in the differences.

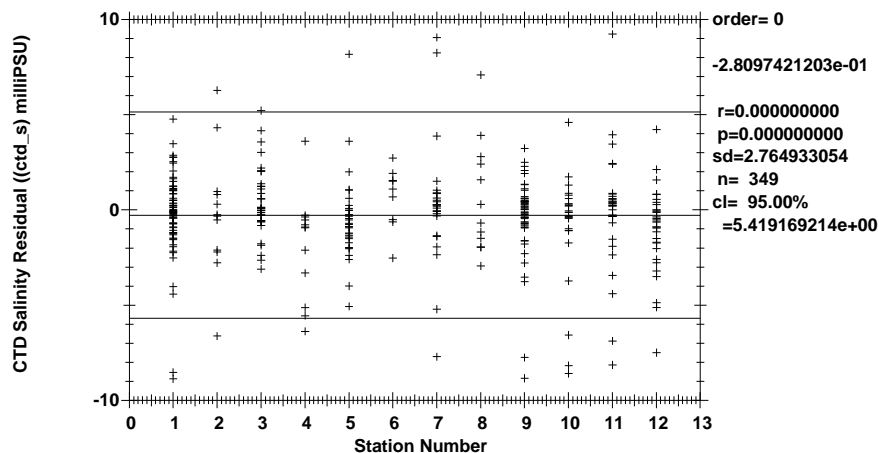


Figure 1.6.3.16 Salinity residuals by station ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T1-T2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

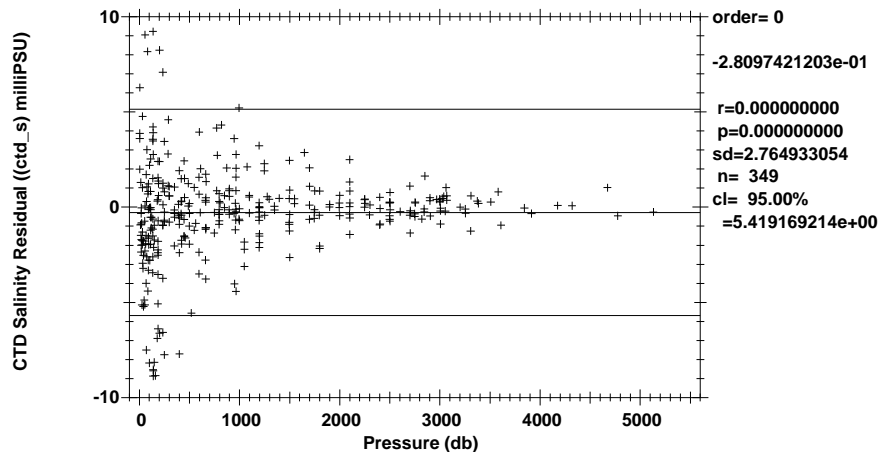


Figure 1.6.3.17 Salinity residuals by pressure ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_1 - T_2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

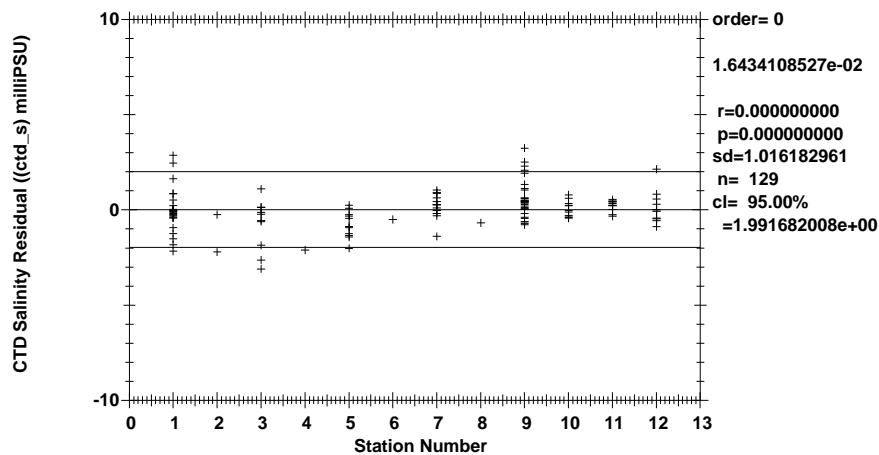


Figure 1.6.3.18 Deep Salinity residuals by station (Pressure $\geq 1000\text{dbar}$).

Figures 1.6.3.17 and 1.6.3.18 represent estimates of the salinity accuracy of GEOTRACES 2010. The 95% confidence limits are ± 0.0020 PSU relative to bottle salinities for deep salinities, and ± 0.0054 PSU relative to bottle salinities for all salinities, where $T_1 - T_2$ is within $\pm 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$.

1.6.4. CTD Dissolved Oxygen

A single SBE43 dissolved O_2 sensor (DO/43-1129) was used during GEOTRACES 2010. The sensor was plumbed into the primary T1/C1 pump circuit after C1.

The DO sensor was calibrated to dissolved O_2 check samples taken at bottle stops by matching the down cast CTD data to the up cast trip locations on isopycnal surfaces, then calculating CTD dissolved O_2 using a DO sensor response model and minimizing the residual differences from the check samples. A non-linear least-squares fitting procedure was used to minimize the residuals and to determine sensor model coefficients, and was accomplished in three stages.

The time constants for the lagged terms in the model were first determined for the sensor. These time constants are sensor-specific but applicable to an entire cruise. Next, casts were fit individually to check sample data. Consecutive casts were checked on plots of Theta vs O_2 to check for consistency.

Standard and blank values for check sample oxygen titration data were smoothed, and the oxygen values recalculated, prior to the final fitting of CTD oxygen.

CTD dissolved O_2 residuals are shown in [figures 1.6.4.0-1.6.4.2](#).

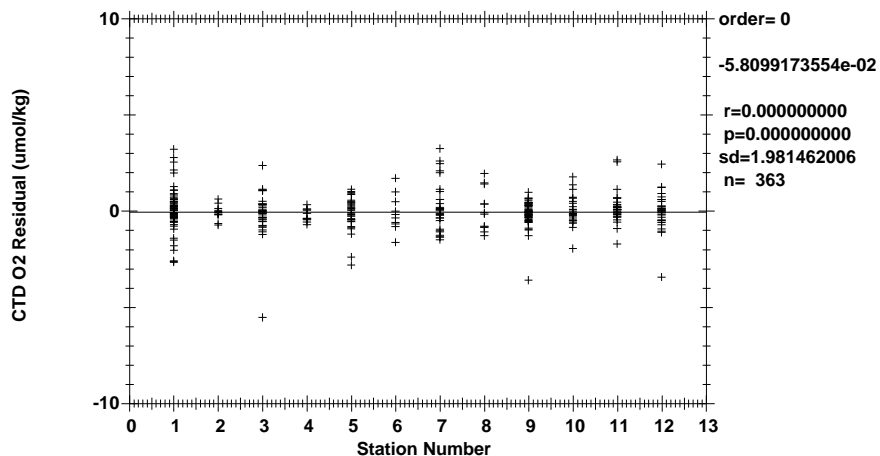


Figure 1.6.4.0 O₂ residuals by station ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_1 - T_2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

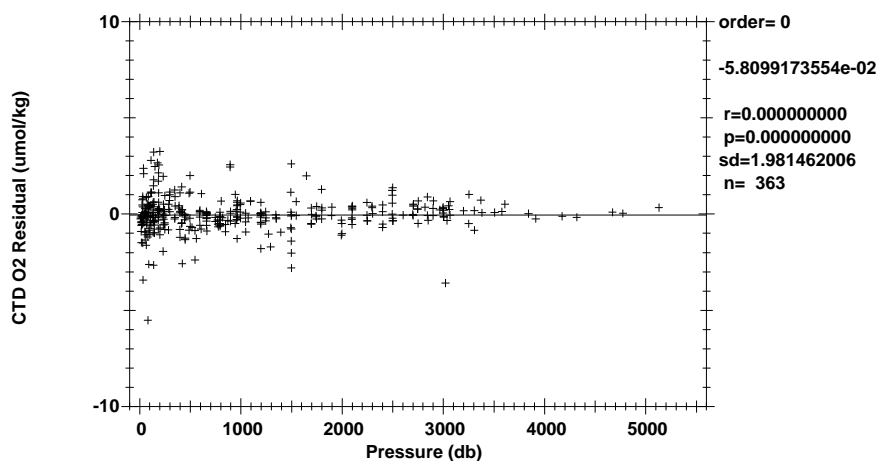


Figure 1.6.4.1 O₂ residuals by pressure ($-0.01^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_1 - T_2 \leq 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$).

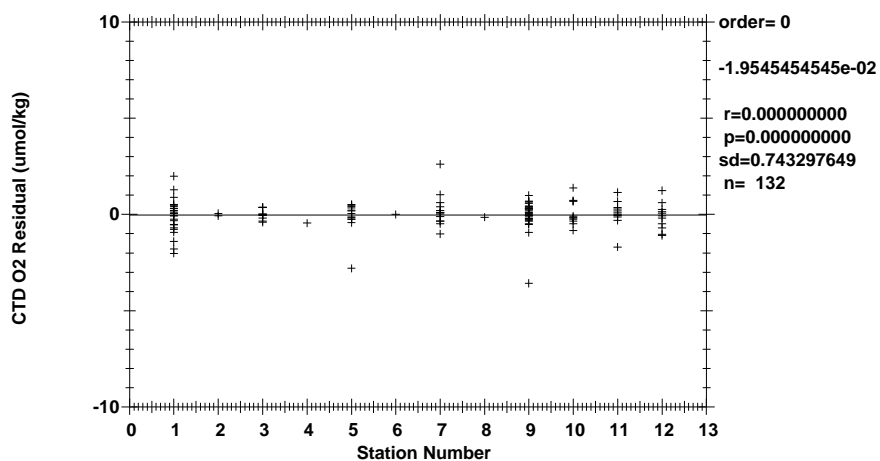


Figure 1.6.4.2 Deep O₂ residuals by station (Pressure $\geq 1000\text{dbar}$).

The standard deviations of 1.98 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ for all oxygens and 0.74 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ for deep oxygens are only presented as general indicators of goodness of fit. SIO/STS makes no claims regarding the precision or accuracy of CTD dissolved O₂ data.

The general form of the SIO/STS DO sensor response model equation for Clark cells follows Brown and Morrison [Brow78], and Millard [Mill82], [Owen85]. SIO/STS models DO sensor secondary responses with lagged CTD data. *In situ* pressure and temperature are filtered to match the sensor responses. Time constants for the pressure response (τ_p), a slow (τ_{Tf}) and fast (τ_{Ts}) thermal response, package velocity (τ_{dP}), thermal diffusion (τ_{dT}) and pressure hysteresis (τ_h) are fitting parameters. Once determined for a given sensor, these time constants typically remain constant for a cruise. The thermal diffusion term is derived by low-pass filtering the difference between the fast response (T_s) and slow response (T_l) temperatures. This term is intended to correct non-linearities in sensor response introduced by inappropriate analog thermal compensation. Package velocity is approximated by low-pass filtering 1st-order pressure differences, and is intended to correct flow-dependent response. Dissolved O_2 concentration is then calculated:

$$O_2ml/l = [C_1 V_{DO} e^{(C_2 \frac{P_h}{5000})} + C_3] \cdot f_{sat}(T, P) \cdot e^{(C_4 T_l + C_5 T_s + C_7 P_l + C_6 \frac{dO_c}{dt} + C_8 \frac{dP}{dt} + C_9 dT)} \quad (1.6.4.0)$$

where:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| O_2ml/l | Dissolved O_2 concentration in ml/l; |
| V_{DO} | Raw sensor output; |
| C_1 | Sensor slope |
| C_2 | Hysteresis response coefficient |
| C_3 | Sensor offset |
| $f_{sat}(T, P)$ | O_2 saturation at T,P (ml/l); |
| T | <i>in situ</i> temperature (°C); |
| P | <i>in situ</i> pressure (decibars); |
| P_h | Low-pass filtered hysteresis pressure (decibars); |
| T_l | Long-response low-pass filtered temperature (°C); |
| T_s | Short-response low-pass filtered temperature (°C); |
| P_l | Low-pass filtered pressure (decibars); |
| $\frac{dO_c}{dt}$ | Sensor current gradient (μ amps/sec); |
| $\frac{dP}{dt}$ | Filtered package velocity (db/sec); |
| $\frac{dT}{dt}$ | low-pass filtered thermal diffusion estimate ($T_s - T_l$). |
| $C_4 - C_9$ | Response coefficients. |

CTD O_2ml/l data are converted to μ mol/kg units on demand.

1.7. SIOR Bottle Sampling

At the end of each rosette deployment water samples were drawn from the 30L Niskin bottles in the following order:

| SIOR/30L-Niskin Cast Sampling Order | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|
| Parameters Sampled | Demi | Super/Full (Nd/230Th) | | Super/Full (234Th/Ra/Pigs) | Super Only (Pb-Po/Pu/Si) | | Pu |
| | Shallow | Shallow | Deep | Shallow | Shallow | Deep | Deep |
| CFCs, SF_6 | x | x | x | | | | |
| 3He | x | x | x | | | | |
| O_2 | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Nutrients | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Salinity | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| ^{14}C and ^{13}C | | x | x | | | | |
| 3H | x | x | x | | | | |
| DIC / Total Alk. | | x | x | | | | |
| $^{18}O - H_2O$ | | x | x | | | | |
| HPLC Pigments | | | | x | | | |
| ^{234}Th | | | | x | | | |
| ^{238}U | | | | x | | | |
| ^{226}Ra | | | | x | | | |
| Chisholm DNA | | x | | x | | | |
| LaRoche DNA | | x | | | | | |
| DOC / POC CDOM / AP SPM / Chl.a | | x | x | | | | |
| $d^{15}N - NO_3$ | x | x | x | | | | |
| Thiols | | x | x | | | | |
| Ba | | x | x | | | | |
| Th / Pa / Nd REE(UH) | | x | x | | (x) | | |
| Pb-Po | | | | | x | x | |
| Si Isotopes | | | | | x | x | |
| Pu | | | | | x | x | x |

The correspondence between individual sample containers and the rosette bottle position from which the sample was drawn was recorded on the sample log for the cast. These bottle positions were numbered 1-12 for the SIOR/30L Niskin Rosette, and "13" for samples drawn from the Radium UW pump and associated with SIOR casts. This log also included any comments or anomalous conditions noted about the rosette and bottles.

Normal sampling practice for the 30L Niskin rosette included opening the drain valve and then the air vent on the bottle, indicating an air leak if water escaped. This observation together with other diagnostic comments (e.g. "lanyard caught in lid", "valve left open") that might later prove useful in determining sample integrity were routinely noted on the sample log. Drawing oxygen samples also involved taking the sample draw temperature from the bottle. The temperature was noted on the sample log and was sometimes useful in determining leaking or mis-tripped bottles.

Once individual samples had been drawn and properly prepared, they were distributed for analysis. Oxygen, nutrient and salinity analyses were performed on computer-assisted (PC) analytical equipment networked to the data processing computer for centralized data management.

1.8. STS/ODF Bottle Data Processing

Water samples collected and properties analyzed shipboard were centrally managed in a relational database (PostgreSQL 8.1.21-1) running on a CentOS-5.5 Linux system. A web service (OpenACS 5.4.2 and AOLServer 4.5.1-1) front-end provided ship-wide access to CTD and water sample data. Web-based facilities included on-demand arbitrary property-property plots and vertical sections as well as data uploads and downloads.

The sample log and any diagnostic comments were entered into the database once sampling was completed. Quality flags associated with sampled properties were set to indicate that the property had been sampled, and sample container identifications were noted where applicable (e.g., oxygen flask number).

Analytical results were provided on a regular basis by STS, and by other analytical groups near the end of the cruise, then incorporated into the database. These results included a quality code associated with each measured value and followed the coding scheme developed for the World Ocean Circulation Experiment Hydrographic Programme (WHP) [Joyce94].

Table 1.8.0 shows the number of samples drawn and the number of times each WHP sample quality flag was assigned for each basic hydrographic property:

| STS/ODF Samples Stations 1- 12 | | WHP Quality Codes | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|----|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported levels | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| Bottle | 928 | | 927 | | | | | 1 |
| SIOR CTD Salt | 408 | | 408 | | | | | |
| SIOR CTD Oxy | 408 | | 408 | | | | | |
| Salinity | 917 | | 869 | 48 | | 6 | | 5 |
| Oxygen | 420 | | 418 | 2 | | | | |
| Silicate | 912 | | 911 | | 1 | | | 5 |
| Nitrate | 912 | | 912 | | | | | 5 |
| Nitrite | 912 | | 912 | | | | | 5 |
| Phosphate | 912 | | 910 | 2 | | | | 5 |

Table 1.8.0 Frequency of WHP quality flag assignments.

Additionally, data investigation comments are presented in Appendix C.

Various consistency checks and detailed examination of the data continued throughout the cruise.

1.9. Salinity

Equipment and Techniques

A single Guildline Autosol 8400B salinometer (S/N 69-180) located in the Knorr's O1 lab was used for all salinity measurements. This salinometer had been modified to include a communication interface for computer-aided measurement, a higher capacity pump and three temperature sensors. Two of these sensors were used to measure air and bath temperatures; the third was used to check sample bottle temperature.

Samples were analyzed after they had equilibrated to laboratory temperature, usually within 12-29 hours after collection. The salinometer was standardized for each group of analyses, 36 to 60 samples, using at least two fresh vials of standard seawater per group.

Salinometer measurements were aided by a computer using LabVIEW software developed by SIO/STS. The software maintained a log of each salinometer run, including salinometer settings and air and bath temperatures. The air temperature was displayed and monitored using a 48-hour strip-chart in order to observe cyclical changes. The program also guided the operator through the standardization procedure and making sample measurements. The analyst was prompted to change samples and flush the cells

between readings.

Normal standardization procedures included flushing the cell at least 2 times with a fresh vial of IAPSO Standard Seawater (SSW), setting the flow rate as low as possible during the last fill, and monitoring the STD dial setting. If the STD dial changed by 10 units or more since the last salinometer run (or during standardization), another vial of SSW was opened and the standardization procedure was repeated to verify the setting.

Samples were run using 2 flushes before the final fill. The computer determined the stability of a measurement and prompted for additional readings if there appeared to be drift. The operator could annotate problems in the salinometer log, and routinely added comments about cracked sample bottles, loose thimbles, salt crystals, sample volume or anything unusual about the sample or analysis.

Cases of samples were stacked next to the Autosol while equilibrating to room temperature. The temperature of the deepest sample (coldest) and surface sample (warmest) were monitored to determine when the case was ready to be analyzed.

Sampling and Data Processing

A total of 952 salinity measurements were made, including 35 underway samples, surface pump samples from 12 SIO casts (one at each station), and 48 samples from Niskins on 7 of the 8 deep McLane pump casts. 6 additional sample bottles from station 1 were cracked/broken due to overfilling and not able to be analyzed.

Salinity samples were drawn into 200 ml Kimax high-alumina borosilicate bottles, which were rinsed three times with the sample prior to filling. The bottles were sealed with custom-made plastic insert thimbles and kept closed with Nalgene screw caps. This assembly provides very low container dissolution and sample evaporation. Prior to sample collection, inserts were inspected for proper fit and loose inserts replaced to insure an airtight seal. The draw and equilibration times were logged for all casts. Laboratory temperatures were logged at the beginning and end of each run.

PSS-78 salinity [UNES81] was calculated for each sample from the measured conductivity ratios. The difference between the initial vial of standard water and the next one run as an unknown was applied as a linear function of elapsed run time to the measured ratios. The corrected salinity data were then incorporated into the cruise database.

Data processing included double checking that the station, sample and box number had been correctly assigned, and reviewing the data and log files for operator comments. The salinity data were compared to CTD salinities and were used for shipboard sensor calibration.

Laboratory Temperature

The salinometer water bath temperature was maintained slightly higher than ambient laboratory air temperature at 24 °C. The ambient air temperature varied from 22.0 to 25.4 °C during the cruise.

The ambient room temperature also maintained a steady observable 24-hour cycle that was dependent on environmental conditions. There were occasional temperature spikes that brought the room temperature above bath temperature. At these times, or when room temperature was on the daily rise, an analysis run would be delayed until room temperature had again stabilized below bath temperature. This meant runs were usually done between 2200 and 0700 local time.

Standards

IAPSO Standard Seawater (SSW) Batch P-151 was used to standardize all runs. Approximately 42 bottles of SSW were used during GEOTRACES 2010.

1.10. Oxygen Analysis

Equipment and Techniques

Dissolved oxygen analyses were performed with an SIO/STS ODF-designed automated oxygen titrator using photometric end-point detection based on the absorption of 365nm wavelength ultra-violet light. The titration of the samples and the data logging were controlled by PC LabVIEW software developed by SIO/STS. Thiosulfate was dispensed by a Dosimat 665 buret driver fitted with a 1.0 mL buret. ODF used a whole-bottle modified-Winkler titration following the technique of Carpenter [Carp65] with modifications by Culberson *et al.* [Culb91], but with higher concentrations of potassium iodate standard (~0.012N) and thiosulfate solution (~55 gm/l). Pre-made liquid potassium iodate standards were run daily. Reagent/distilled water blanks were also determined daily, or more often if a change in reagents required it to account for the presence of oxidizing or reducing agents.

Sampling and Data Processing

420 oxygen measurements were made from the SIO 30L Niskin rosette. Samples were collected for dissolved oxygen analyses soon after the rosette was brought on board. Two different 24-flask cases were alternated by cast to minimize flask calibration issues, if any. Using a Tygon and silicone drawing tube, nominal 125ml volume-calibrated iodine flasks were rinsed 3 times with minimal agitation, then filled and allowed to overflow for at least 3 flask volumes. The sample drawing temperatures were measured with an electronic resistance temperature detector (RTD) embedded in the drawing tube. These temperatures were used to calculate $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ concentrations, and as a diagnostic check of bottle integrity. Reagents (MnCl_2 then NaI/NaOH) were added to fix the oxygen before stoppering. The flasks were shaken twice (10-12 inversions each time) to assure thorough dispersion of the precipitate: once immediately after drawing, and then again after about 20 minutes.

The samples were analyzed within 24 hours of collection, and the data were incorporated into the cruise database.

Thiosulfate normalities were calculated from each standardization and corrected to 20°C. The thiosulfate normalities and blanks were monitored for possible drifting or possible problems when new reagents were used.

Bottle oxygen data were reviewed, ensuring station, cast, bottle number, flask, and draw temperature were entered properly. Any comments made during analysis were also reviewed, making certain that any anomalous actions were investigated and resolved. Occasionally, an incorrect end point was encountered. The analyst had provisions available through the software to check the raw data and have the program recalculate a correct end point. This happened a few times for this data set. The occurrence is usually attributed to debris in the water bath.

After the data were uploaded to the database, oxygen was graphically compared with CTD oxygen and adjoining stations. Any suspicious-looking points were reviewed and comments were made regarding the final outcome of the investigation. These investigations and final data coding are reported in Appendix C.

Volumetric Calibration

Oxygen flask volumes were determined gravimetrically with degassed deionized water to determine flask volumes at ODF's chemistry laboratory. This was done once before using flasks for the first time and periodically thereafter when a suspect volume is detected. The volumetric flasks used in preparing standards were volume-calibrated by the same method, as was the 10 ml Dosimat buret used to dispense standard iodate solution.

Standards

Liquid potassium iodate standards were prepared in 6 liter batches and bottled in sterile glass bottles at ODF's chemistry laboratory prior to the expedition. The normality of the liquid standard was determined by calculation from weight. The standard was supplied by Alfa Aesar (lot B05N35) and has a reported purity of 99.4-100.4%. All other reagents were "reagent grade" and were tested for levels of oxidizing and reducing impurities prior to use.

1.11. Nutrient Analysis

Equipment and Techniques

Nutrient analyses (phosphate, silicate, nitrate+nitrite, nitrite) were performed on a Seal Analytical continuous-flow AutoAnalyzer 3 (AA3). After each run, the charts were reviewed for any problems during the run, any blank was subtracted, and final concentrations (micromoles/liter) were calculated.

The analytical methods used are described by Gordon *et al.* [Gord92] Hager *et al.* [Hage68] and Atlas *et al.* [Atla71].

Silicate

Silicate was analyzed using the technique of Armstrong *et al.* [Arms67]. An acidic solution of ammonium molybdate was added to a seawater sample to produce silicomolybdic acid, which was then reduced to silicomolybdous acid (a blue compound) following the addition of stannous chloride. Tartaric acid was also added to impede PO_4 color development. The sample was passed through a flowcell and the absorbance measured at 660nm.

Reagents

Tartaric Acid (ACS Reagent Grade)

200g tartaric acid dissolved in DW and diluted to 1 liter volume. Stored at room temperature in a polypropylene bottle.

Ammonium Molybdate

10.8g Ammonium Molybdate Tetrahydrate dissolved in 1000ml dilute $H_2SO_4^*$.

*(Dilute H_2SO_4 = 2.8ml conc H_2SO_4 to a liter DW). Added 3 drops 15% ultra pure SDS per liter of solution.

Stannous Chloride (ACS Reagent Grade)

Stock solution:

40g of stannous chloride dissolved in 100 ml 5N HCl. Refrigerated in a polypropylene bottle.

Working solution:

5 ml of stannous chloride stock diluted to 200 ml final volume with 1.2N HCl. Made up daily and stored at room temperature when not in use in a dark polypropylene bottle.

NOTE: Oxygen introduction was minimized by swirling rather than shaking the stock solution.

Nitrate + Nitrite

A modification of the Armstrong *et al.* [Arms67] procedure was used for the analysis of nitrate and nitrite. For the nitrate analysis, the seawater sample was passed through a cadmium reduction column where nitrate was quantitatively reduced to nitrite. Sulfanilamide was introduced to the sample stream followed by N-(1-naphthyl)ethylenediamine dihydrochloride which coupled to form a red azo dye. The stream was then passed through a flowcell and the absorbance measured at 540nm. The same technique was employed for nitrite analysis, except the cadmium column was not present.

Reagents

Sulfanilamide (ACS Reagent Grade)

10g sulfanilamide dissolved in 1.2N HCl and brought to 1 liter volume. Added 5 drops of 40% surfynol 465/485 surfactant. Stored at room temperature in a dark polypropylene bottle.

N-(1-Naphthyl)-ethylenediamine dihydrochloride (N-1-N) (ACS Reagent Grade)

1g N-1-N in DIW, dissolved in DW and brought to 1 liter volume. Added 2 drops 40% surfynol 465/485 surfactant. Stored at room temperature in a dark polypropylene bottle. Discarded if the solution turned dark reddish brown.

Imidazole Buffer (ACS Reagent Grade)

13.6g imidazole dissolved in ~3.8 liters DIW. Stirred for at least 30 minutes until completely dissolved. Added 60 ml of NH_4Cl + $CuSO_4$ mix (see below). Added 4 drops 40% Surfynol 465/485 surfactant. Using a calibrated pH meter, adjusted to pH of 7.83-7.85 with 10% (1.2N)HCl(about 20-30ml of acid, depending on exact strength). Final solution brought to 4L with DIW. Stored at room temperature.

NH_4Cl + $CuSO_4$ mix:

2g cupric sulfate dissolved in DIW, brought to 100 ml volume (2%) 250g ammonium chloride dissolved in DIW, brought to 1 liter volume. Added 5ml of 2% $CuSO_4$ solution to the NH_4Cl stock.

Note: 40% Surfynol 465/485 is 20% 465 plus 20% 485 in DIW.

Prepared solution at least one day before use to stabilize.

Phosphate

Phosphate was analyzed using a modification of the Bernhardt and Wilhelms [Bern67] technique. An acidic solution of ammonium molybdate was added to the sample to produce phosphomolybdic acid, then reduced to phosphomolybdous acid (a blue compound) following the addition of dihydrazine sulfate. The reaction product was heated to ~55°C to enhance color development, then passed through a flowcell and the absorbance measured at 820nm.

Reagents

Ammonium Molybdate (ACS Reagent Grade)

H_2SO_4 solution:

420 ml of DIW poured into a 2 liter Erlenmeyer flask or beaker, this flask or beaker was placed into an ice bath. SLOWLY added 330 ml of conc H_2SO_4 . This solution gets VERY HOT!!

27g ammonium molybdate dissolved in 250ml of DIW. Brought to 1 liter volume with the cooled sulfuric acid solution. Added 5 drops of 15% ultra pure SDS surfactant. Stored in a dark polypropylene bottle.

Dihydrazine Sulfate (ACS Reagent Grade)

6.4g dihydrazine sulfate dissolved in DIW, brought to 1 liter volume and refrigerated.

Sampling and Data Processing

912 nutrient samples from all GoFlo and 30L Niskin rosette casts at 12 stations were analyzed. In addition, 94 underway nutrient samples were analyzed. New pump tubes were installed at the start of the cruise. One set of primary/secondary standards were made up over the course of the cruise. They were compared to two different sets of standards brought from shore to ensure continuity between standards. The standards were also compared to standards from another group from Old Dominion University. The cadmium column reduction efficiency was checked periodically and ranged between 98%-100%.

Nutrient samples were drawn into 40 ml polypropylene screw-capped centrifuge tubes. The tubes and caps were cleaned with 10% HCl and rinsed once with de-ionized water and 2-3 times with sample before filling. Samples were analyzed within twelve hours after sample collection, allowing sufficient time for all samples to reach room temperature. The centrifuge tubes fit directly onto the sampler.

Nutrients, reported in micromoles per kilogram, were converted from micromoles per liter by dividing by sample density calculated at 1 atm pressure (0 db), *in situ* salinity, and an assumed lab temperature of 20°C.

Standards and Glassware

Primary standards for silicate (Na_2SiF_6), nitrate (KNO_3), nitrite (NaNO_2), and phosphate (KH_2PO_4) were obtained from Johnson Matthey Chemical Co. and/or Fisher Scientific. The supplier reports purities of >98%, 99.999%, 97%, and 99.999%. The standards were dried for approx 4hrs and allowed to cool down in a desiccator before they were weighed out to 0.01mg. The dry standard is diluted to 1L and the temperature of the solution was recorded. The exact weight, the temperature, and the calibrated volume of the flask were then used to calculate the concentration of the primary standard, and how much of this standard was needed for the desired concentration of secondary standard. The new standards were compared to the old before use. Standardizations were performed at the beginning of each group of analyses with working standards prepared prior to each run from a secondary. The secondary standards were prepared aboard ship by dilution from dry, pre-weighed primary standards. A set of 7 different standard concentrations (Table 1.11.0) were analyzed periodically to determine the deviation from linearity, if any, as a function of concentration for each nutrient.

| std | N+N | PO4 | SiO3 | NO2 |
|-----|-------|-----|------|------|
| 1) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2) | 7.75 | 0.6 | 30 | 0.25 |
| 3) | 15.50 | 1.2 | 60 | 0.50 |
| 4) | 23.25 | 1.8 | 90 | 0.75 |
| 5) | 31.00 | 2.4 | 120 | 1.00 |
| 6) | 38.75 | 3.0 | 150 | 1.25 |
| 7) | 46.50 | 3.6 | 180 | 1.50 |

Table 1.11.0 GEOTRACES 2010 Standard Concentrations ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)

All glass volumetric flasks and pipettes were gravimetrically calibrated prior to the cruise. The primary standards were dried and weighed prior to the cruise. The exact weight was noted for future reference. When primary standards were made, the flask volume at 20°C, the weight of the powder, and the temperature of the solution were used to buoyancy-correct the weight, calculate the exact concentration of the solution, and determine how much of the primary was needed for the desired concentrations of secondary standard.

All the reagent solutions, primary and secondary standards were made with fresh distilled deionized water (DIW).

Working standards were made up in low nutrient seawater (LNSW). LNSW was collected off the coast of California and filtered before use at sea.

All data were initially reported in micromoles/liter. NO_3 , PO_4 , and NO_2 were reported to two decimal places, and SIL to one. Accuracy was based on the quality of the standards, and is listed with instrument precision in Table 1.11.1:

| Nutrient Reported | Accuracy ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) | Precision ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| NO_3 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| PO_4 | 0.004 | 0.004 |
| SIL | 2-4 | 1 |
| NO_2 | 0.05 | 0.01 |

Table 1.11.1 GEOTRACES 2010 Nutrient Accuracy and Precision

The detection limits for the methods/instrumentation are shown in Table 1.11.2: (in micromoles/liter):

| Nutrient Measured | Detection Limit ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) |
|----------------------------------|--|
| NO ₃ +NO ₂ | 0.02 |
| PO ₄ | 0.02 |
| Sil | 0.5 |
| NO ₂ | 0.02 |

Table 1.11.2 GEOTRACES 2010 Nutrient Detection Limits

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Appendix A

GEOTRACES 2010: CTD Temperature and Conductivity Corrections Summary

| Sta/ Cast | ITS-90 Temperature Coefficients | | Conductivity Coefficients | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------|
| | corT = tp1*corP + t0 | | corC = cp1*corP + c1*C + c0 | | |
| | tp1 | t0 | cp1 | c1 | c0 |
| 001/01 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 001/03 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 001/05 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 001/07 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 001/08 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 001/10 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 002/01 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 003/02 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 003/04 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 003/06 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| | | | | | |
| 004/01 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 005/02 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 005/04 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 005/06 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 006/02 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 007/02 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 007/04 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 007/06 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 008/02 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 009/01 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| | | | | | |
| 009/03 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 009/05 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 009/06 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 009/09 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 009/10 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 010/02 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 010/04 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 010/06 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 011/02 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| 011/04 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004099 |
| | | | | | |
| 011/06 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.004899 |
| 012/02 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.005299 |
| 012/04 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.005699 |
| 012/06 | -1.8445e-07 | -0.001339 | -1.75750e-07 | -8.67000e-05 | 0.005899 |

Appendix B

Summary of GEOTRACES 2010 CTD Oxygen Time Constants (time constants in seconds)

| Pressure Hysteresis (τ_h) | Temperature | | Pressure Gradient (τ_p) | O ₂ Gradient (τ_{og}) | Velocity (τ_{dP}) | Thermal Diffusion (τ_{dT}) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 150.0 | Long(τ_{TL}) | Short(τ_{TS}) | 0.50 | 8.00 | 0.00 | 275.0 |

GEOTRACES 2010: Conversion Equation Coefficients for CTD Oxygen (refer to Equation 1.6.4.0)

| Sta/ Cast | O _c Slope (c ₁) | Offset (c ₃) | P _h coeff (c ₂) | T _I coeff (c ₄) | T _s coeff (c ₅) | P _I coeff (c ₆) | $\frac{dO_c}{dt}$ coeff (c ₇) | $\frac{dP}{dt}$ coeff (c ₈) | T _{dT} coeff (c ₉) |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| 001/01 | 5.261e-04 | -0.236 | 0.147 | -3.825e-04 | 7.786e-03 | 1.474e-04 | 3.038e-04 | 0 | -0.015822 |
| 001/03 | 4.948e-04 | -0.054 | -0.275 | 2.545e-03 | -1.594e-03 | 1.304e-04 | 6.895e-03 | 0 | 0.017483 |
| 001/05 | 4.062e-04 | -0.245 | 0.280 | 1.861e-02 | 5.619e-03 | 2.899e-04 | -2.076e-04 | 0 | -0.038357 |
| 001/07 | 6.834e-04 | -0.326 | -0.046 | -1.712e-03 | -3.875e-03 | 1.459e-04 | -1.484e-03 | 0 | 0.007459 |
| 001/08 | 5.797e-04 | -0.161 | -0.247 | -4.052e-03 | 1.320e-03 | 1.390e-04 | 7.259e-03 | 0 | 0.007660 |
| 001/10 | 4.609e-04 | -0.109 | 0.820 | 7.120e-04 | 6.150e-03 | -3.786e-05 | -1.189e-03 | 0 | -0.017089 |
| 002/01 | 4.875e-04 | -0.199 | -0.119 | 4.777e-03 | 4.489e-03 | 2.385e-04 | -2.247e-03 | 0 | -0.009458 |
| 003/02 | 2.080e-04 | -0.069 | 2.001 | 3.558e-02 | 9.441e-03 | 6.759e-05 | -9.742e-04 | 0 | -0.049939 |
| 003/04 | 4.316e-04 | -0.108 | -0.109 | 1.077e-02 | -5.858e-04 | 2.152e-04 | 2.365e-03 | 0 | 0.001695 |
| 003/06 | 5.929e-04 | -0.246 | -0.053 | 8.160e-04 | -9.463e-04 | 1.638e-04 | 2.287e-03 | 0 | 0.004806 |
| 004/01 | 2.339e-04 | -0.105 | 1.825 | 3.716e-02 | 4.154e-03 | 7.352e-05 | 2.233e-03 | 0 | -0.046831 |
| 005/02 | 4.081e-04 | -0.183 | 0.933 | 1.643e-02 | -6.006e-04 | 8.137e-05 | 2.263e-04 | 0 | -0.015620 |
| 005/04 | 4.625e-04 | -0.226 | 0.527 | 2.456e-02 | -1.487e-02 | 1.837e-04 | 3.090e-03 | 0 | -0.003771 |
| 005/06 | 6.072e-04 | -0.228 | 0.056 | 1.206e-02 | -1.606e-02 | 1.133e-04 | 4.861e-03 | 0 | 0.014431 |
| 006/02 | 4.374e-04 | -0.193 | 1.295 | 1.301e-02 | -1.742e-04 | -5.551e-05 | 3.994e-03 | 0 | -0.018974 |
| 007/02 | 9.002e-04 | -0.344 | -1.086 | -1.498e-02 | -2.329e-03 | 2.471e-04 | 1.760e-03 | 0 | 0.027980 |
| 007/04 | 4.081e-04 | -0.145 | 0.036 | 2.468e-03 | 1.048e-02 | 2.091e-04 | 1.489e-03 | 0 | -0.019339 |
| 007/06 | 6.138e-04 | -0.261 | 0.055 | -1.657e-02 | 1.517e-02 | 1.256e-04 | 1.053e-04 | 0 | -0.014188 |
| 008/02 | 7.072e-04 | -0.323 | -0.422 | -1.209e-02 | 5.882e-03 | 2.024e-04 | -4.367e-03 | 0 | -0.009458 |
| 009/01 | 8.669e-04 | -0.372 | -0.675 | -2.200e-02 | 8.868e-03 | 1.457e-04 | 3.694e-03 | 0 | 0.001915 |
| 009/03 | 1.387e-04 | -0.062 | 4.121 | 7.258e-02 | -2.026e-02 | 5.569e-05 | 3.004e-03 | 0 | -0.008612 |
| 009/05 | 2.853e-04 | -0.125 | 1.033 | 2.359e-02 | 2.250e-03 | 3.044e-04 | 5.396e-03 | 0 | -0.030044 |
| 009/06 | 6.044e-04 | -0.237 | -0.084 | -7.831e-03 | 6.044e-03 | 1.578e-04 | 7.897e-03 | 0 | 0.006177 |
| 009/09 | 6.310e-04 | -0.267 | 0.090 | -5.795e-03 | 2.936e-03 | 1.053e-04 | 4.567e-03 | 0 | 0.001205 |
| 009/10 | 6.239e-04 | -0.278 | 0.134 | -3.417e-03 | 1.847e-03 | 1.040e-04 | 3.344e-03 | 0 | -0.004483 |
| 010/02 | 3.883e-04 | -0.174 | 0.893 | 1.612e-02 | 2.665e-04 | 1.410e-04 | 2.858e-03 | 0 | -0.020374 |
| 010/04 | 4.875e-04 | -0.224 | 1.220 | 7.080e-03 | 5.655e-04 | -1.411e-04 | 4.639e-03 | 0 | -0.024302 |
| 010/06 | 6.344e-04 | -0.273 | 0.228 | -7.103e-03 | 3.948e-03 | 6.860e-05 | -1.103e-02 | 0 | -0.004966 |
| 011/02 | 3.593e-04 | -0.168 | 2.347 | 2.096e-02 | -1.587e-03 | -2.156e-04 | 2.099e-03 | 0 | -0.026221 |
| 011/04 | 2.334e-04 | -0.053 | 2.232 | 2.349e-02 | 6.791e-03 | 7.582e-05 | 4.657e-03 | 0 | 0.007877 |
| 011/06 | 5.945e-04 | -0.233 | 0.023 | -1.749e-02 | 1.649e-02 | 1.318e-04 | -7.565e-03 | 0 | -0.008409 |
| 012/02 | 7.396e-04 | -0.358 | 0.019 | -5.411e-03 | -1.632e-03 | 1.218e-05 | 4.859e-03 | 0 | -0.017744 |
| 012/04 | 5.469e-04 | -0.224 | -0.195 | 2.978e-04 | 2.217e-03 | 2.478e-04 | 2.203e-03 | 0 | -0.001328 |
| 012/06 | 5.947e-04 | -0.247 | 0.019 | 1.337e-03 | -1.947e-03 | 1.419e-04 | 3.547e-03 | 0 | 0.003857 |

Appendix C

GEOTRACES 2010: Bottle Quality Comments

Comments from the Sample Logs and the results of SIO/STS's data investigations are included in this report. Units stated in these comments are degrees Celsius for temperature, micromoles per kilogram for oxygen and micromoles per liter for Silicate, Nitrate, Nitrite, and Phosphate. The sample number is the cast number times 100 plus the bottle number. Investigation of data may include comparison of bottle salinity and oxygen data with CTD data, review of data plots of the station profile and adjoining stations, and re-reading of charts (i.e. nutrients).

| Station /Cast | Sample No. | Quality Property | Code | Comment |
|---------------|------------|------------------|------|---|
| 1/1 | 102 | po4 | 3 | PO4 value low, no analytical problems noted; code PO4 questionable |
| 1/1 | 104 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "drip at bottom - small spigot" |
| 1/1 | 110 | o2 | 2 | Sample Log: "O2 draw temperature sensor failed last 3 bottles, no reading" |
| 1/1 | 111 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "bottom end cap leaking" |
| 1/1 | 111 | o2 | 2 | Sample Log: "O2 draw temperature sensor failed last 3 bottles, no reading" |
| 1/1 | 112 | o2 | 2 | Sample Log: "O2 draw temperature sensor failed last 3 bottles, no reading" |
| 1/3 | 302 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.02 high vs CTDS1/CTDS2; code salinity questionable. |
| 1/3 | 311 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "bottom cap weeping after vent and spigot both opened" |
| 1/3 | 311 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.075 high vs CTDS1/CTDS2; code salinity questionable. |
| 1/3 | 313 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "sample 13 from surface pump after cast" |
| 1/3 | 313 | salt | 3 | Surface Pump Salinity 0.015 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable for calibration purposes. |
| 1/5 | 501 | o2 | 2 | Bottles 1 and 2 tripped at the same level, o2 values are/should be the same. |
| 1/5 | 502 | o2 | 2 | Bottles 1 and 2 tripped at the same level, o2 values are/should be the same. |
| 1/5 | 502 | po4 | 3 | Questioned due to outlier in Redfield Ratio. Nutrient Analyst: "PO4 may be ~0.1 low." Code phosphate questionable. |
| 1/5 | 507 | o2 | 3 | Oxygen is 3 umol/kg low vs CTDO, but same value as bottle 6 oxygen. Sample probably mis-drawn from niskin 6, code oxygen questionable. |
| 1/7 | 701 | o2 | 2 | Bottle 2 oxygen 1 umol/kg higher than bottle 1, tripped at same level. Within WOCE specs, code both acceptable. |
| 1/7 | 702 | o2 | 2 | Bottle 2 oxygen 1 umol/kg higher than bottle 1, tripped at same level. Within WOCE specs, code both acceptable. |
| 1/7 | 709 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "leaking at spigot when drawing water" |
| 1/7 | 710 | salt | 3 | Deep Salinity 0.004 low vs CTDS1/CTDS2; code salinity questionable. |
| 1/8 | 801 | geo | 2 | GEOTRACES number assignments were apparently recorded in reverse on sample log. Niskins 1-12 are now assigned GEOTRACES numbers 5132-5143 (were 5143-5132). |
| 1/8 | 801 | o2 | 2 | Bottle 2 oxygen 0.7 umol/kg higher than bottle 1, tripped at same level. Within WOCE specs, code both acceptable. |
| 1/8 | 802 | geo | 2 | GEOTRACES number assignments were apparently recorded in reverse on sample log. Niskins 1-12 are now assigned GEOTRACES numbers 5132-5143 (were 5143-5132). |
| 1/8 | 802 | o2 | 2 | Bottle 2 oxygen 0.7 umol/kg higher than bottle 1, tripped at same level. Within WOCE specs, code both acceptable. |
| 1/8 | 803 | geo | 2 | GEOTRACES number assignments were apparently recorded in reverse on sample log. Niskins 1-12 are now assigned GEOTRACES numbers 5132-5143 (were 5143-5132). |

| Station /Cast | Sample No. | Quality Property | Code | Comment |
|---------------|------------|------------------|------|---|
| 1/8 | 804 | geo | 2 | GEOTRACES number assignments were apparently recorded in reverse on sample log. Niskins 1-12 are now assigned GEOTRACES numbers 5132-5143 (were 5143-5132). |
| 1/8 | 805 | geo | 2 | GEOTRACES number assignments were apparently recorded in reverse on sample log. Niskins 1-12 are now assigned GEOTRACES numbers 5132-5143 (were 5143-5132). |
| 1/8 | 806 | geo | 2 | GEOTRACES number assignments were apparently recorded in reverse on sample log. Niskins 1-12 are now assigned GEOTRACES numbers 5132-5143 (were 5143-5132). |
| 1/8 | 807 | geo | 2 | GEOTRACES number assignments were apparently recorded in reverse on sample log. Niskins 1-12 are now assigned GEOTRACES numbers 5132-5143 (were 5143-5132). |
| 1/8 | 807 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.015 low vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 1/8 | 808 | geo | 2 | GEOTRACES number assignments were apparently recorded in reverse on sample log. Niskins 1-12 are now assigned GEOTRACES numbers 5132-5143 (were 5143-5132). |
| 1/8 | 809 | geo | 2 | GEOTRACES number assignments were apparently recorded in reverse on sample log. Niskins 1-12 are now assigned GEOTRACES numbers 5132-5143 (were 5143-5132). |
| 1/8 | 810 | geo | 2 | GEOTRACES number assignments were apparently recorded in reverse on sample log. Niskins 1-12 are now assigned GEOTRACES numbers 5132-5143 (were 5143-5132). |
| 1/8 | 811 | geo | 2 | GEOTRACES number assignments were apparently recorded in reverse on sample log. Niskins 1-12 are now assigned GEOTRACES numbers 5132-5143 (were 5143-5132). |
| 1/8 | 812 | geo | 2 | GEOTRACES number assignments were apparently recorded in reverse on sample log. Niskins 1-12 are now assigned GEOTRACES numbers 5132-5143 (were 5143-5132). |
| 2/1 | 112 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.016 low vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 3/2 | 209 | salt | 2 | Salt Analyst: "(BTL9) Rim chip, seal not compromised". Small Salinity/CTDS differences, code salinity acceptable. |
| 3/4 | 401 | sio3 | 4 | Silicate value high, peak looks odd; code silicate bad. |
| 3/4 | 411 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.02 low vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 3/4 | 413 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "sample 13 from surface pump after cast" |
| 3/4 | 413 | salt | 3 | Surface Pump Salinity 0.125 low vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 3/6 | 609 | reft | 3 | Deep SBE35 Temp. 0.02/0.025 low vs CTDT1/T2; SBE35 reading unstable, code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 3/6 | 609 | salt | 3 | Deep Salinity 0.01 low vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 4/1 | 113 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "sample 13 from surface pump after cast" |
| 5/2 | 211 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.065/0.06 low vs CTDS1/S2; code salinity questionable. |
| 5/4 | 411 | o2 | 2 | Oxygen 12 umol/kg high vs CTDO, but in a high gradient; code oxygen acceptable. |
| 5/4 | 411 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.02/0.015 low vs CTDS1/S2; code salinity questionable. |
| 5/4 | 413 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "sample 13 from surface pump after cast" |
| 5/6 | 602 | o2 | 2 | Sample Log: "oxygen draw temp 3 deg.C higher than expected". Oxygen value matches CTDO, code oxygen acceptable. |
| 5/6 | 605 | salt | 2 | Salt Analyst: "(BTL5) Thimble popped out with cap". Small Salinity/CTDS differences, code salinity acceptable. |
| 5/6 | 612 | salt | 3 | Deep Salinity 0.007 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 6/2 | 211 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.015 low vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 6/2 | 213 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "sample 13 from surface pump after cast" |

| Station /Cast | Sample No. | Quality Property | Code | Comment |
|---------------|------------|------------------|------|--|
| 6/2 | 213 | salt | 3 | Surface Pump Salinity 0.015 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable for calibration purposes. |
| 7/2 | 209 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.018 low vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 7/4 | 408 | CTDS2 | 3 | CTDC1/C2 difference is 0.09; code ctds2 questionable so not used for calibration comparisons. |
| 7/4 | 408 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. 0.035/0.04 low vs CTDT1/T2; SBE35 reading unstable, code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 7/4 | 408 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.025/0.015 low vs CTDS1/S2; code salinity questionable. |
| 7/4 | 410 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. 0.02/0.025 low vs CTDT1/T2; SBE35 reading unstable, code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 7/4 | 410 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.03 low vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 7/4 | 413 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "sample 13 from surface pump after cast" |
| 8/2 | 204 | salt | 2 | Salinity a bit high but OK due to high gradient zone. |
| 8/2 | 205 | salt | 2 | Salinity a bit high but OK due to high gradient zone. |
| 8/2 | 209 | o2 | 2 | Oxygen high compared to CTDO. In a gradient; code acceptable. |
| 8/2 | 210 | o2 | 2 | Oxygen high compared to CTDO. In a gradient; code acceptable. |
| 8/2 | 213 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "sample 13 from surface pump after cast" |
| 8/2 | 213 | salt | 3 | Surface Pump Salinity 0.013 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable for calibration purposes. |
| 9/1 | 109 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. reading somewhat unstable; code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 9/1 | 112 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.115/0.120 high vs CTDS1/S2; code salinity questionable. |
| 9/3 | 308 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. 0.15/0.20 high vs CTDT1/T2, reading somewhat unstable; code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 9/3 | 310 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.03/0.035 low vs CTDS1/S2; code salinity questionable. |
| 9/3 | 311 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.02 low vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 9/3 | 312 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.035/0.04 high vs CTDS1/S2; code salinity questionable. |
| 9/5 | 510 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. 0.30/0.20 low vs CTDT1/T2, reading somewhat unstable; code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 9/5 | 510 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.04 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 9/5 | 511 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.04 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 9/5 | 513 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "sample 13 from surface pump after cast" |
| 9/5 | 513 | salt | 3 | Surface Pump Salinity 0.023 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 9/6 | 605 | salt | 3 | Deep Salinity 0.008 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 9/6 | 610 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "Vent not closed". |
| 9/6 | 612 | o2 | 3 | Oxygen is 8 umol/kg low compared to CTDO; code oxygen questionable. |
| 9/9 | 910 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "Vent open". |
| 9/10 | 1011 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. reading very unstable, code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 9/10 | 1011 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.016 low vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 9/10 | 1012 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.035 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 10/2 | 208 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.015 low vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 10/2 | 211 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. 0.065/0.025 high vs CTDT1/T2; SBE35 reading unstable, code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 10/2 | 211 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.02 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 10/2 | 212 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. 0.125/0.105 high vs CTDT1/T2; SBE35 reading very unstable, code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 10/4 | 405 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. 0.015/0.03 high vs CTDT1/T2; SBE35 reading somewhat unstable, code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 10/4 | 409 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. 0.025/0.020 low vs CTDT1/T2; SBE35 reading somewhat unstable, code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 10/4 | 409 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.02 low vs CTDS in gradient. |
| 10/4 | 410 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "Vent not closed". |

| Station /Cast | Sample No. | Quality Property | Code | Comment |
|---------------|------------|------------------|------|---|
| 10/4 | 410 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. 0.060/0.40 low vs CTD1/T2; SBE35 reading very unstable, code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 10/4 | 411 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. 0.125/0.105 low vs CTD1/T2; SBE35 reading very unstable, code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 10/4 | 411 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.035 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 10/4 | 413 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "sample 13 from surface pump after cast" |
| 10/4 | 413 | salt | 3 | Surface Pump Salinity 0.02 high vs CTDS at 5db. |
| 11/2 | 210 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. reading unstable; code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 11/2 | 211 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. 0.025 high vs CTD1/T2, reading somewhat unstable; code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 11/2 | 212 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.025 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 11/4 | 409 | o2 | 2 | Oxygen low compared to CTDO; in a gradient, code acceptable. |
| 11/4 | 409 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.018 low vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 11/4 | 410 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. reading very unstable; code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 11/4 | 410 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.045/0.055 low vs CTDS1/S2; code salinity questionable. |
| 11/4 | 411 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.015 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 11/4 | 413 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "sample 13 from surface pump after cast" |
| 11/4 | 413 | salt | 3 | Surface Pump Salinity 0.013 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable for calibration purposes. |
| 12/4 | 403 | o2 | 2 | Oxygen Analyst: "Oxygen flask 1552 with stopper 1616." Bottle and CTD oxygens are within 0.5 umol/kg, code oxygen acceptable. |
| 12/4 | 404 | o2 | 2 | Oxygen Analyst: "Oxygen flask 1616 with stopper 1552." Bottle and CTD oxygens are within 0.5 umol/kg, code oxygen acceptable. |
| 12/4 | 407 | reft | 3 | SBE35 Temp. reading very unstable; code Ref.Temp. questionable. |
| 12/4 | 407 | salt | 3 | Salinity 0.02 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable. |
| 12/4 | 408 | o2 | 2 | Oxygen high compared to CTDO. In a gradient; code acceptable. |
| 12/4 | 409 | o2 | 2 | Oxygen high compared to CTDO. In a gradient; code acceptable. |
| 12/4 | 410 | o2 | 2 | Sample Log: "Re-draw o2 sample (flask failure)". |
| 12/4 | 413 | bottle | 2 | Sample Log: "sample 13 from surface pump after cast" |
| 12/4 | 413 | salt | 3 | Surface Pump Salinity 0.018 high vs CTDS; code salinity questionable for calibration purposes. |

Appendix D

GEOTRACES 2010: Pre-Cruise Sensor Laboratory Calibrations

| SIOR CTD 796 Sensors - Table of Contents | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| CTD Sensor | Manufacturer and Model No. | Serial Number | Appendix D Page (Un-Numbered) |
| *PRESS (Pressure) | Digiquartz 401K-105 | 98627 | 1-3 |
| *T1 (Primary Temperature) | Sea-Bird SBE3 <i>plus</i> | 03P-4532 | 4 |
| *C1 (Primary Conductivity) | Sea-Bird SBE4C | 04-1879 | 5 |
| *O2 (Dissolved Oxygen) | Sea-Bird SBE43 | 43-1129 | 6 |
| T2 (Secondary Temperature) | Sea-Bird SBE3 <i>plus</i> | 03P-4588 | 7 |
| C2 (Secondary Conductivity) | Sea-Bird SBE4C | 04-2659 | 8 |
| *TRANS (Transmissometer) | WETLabs C-Star | CST-492DR | 9 |
| *FLUOR (Chlorophyll Fluorometer) | Seapoint | SCF2775 | 10 |
| *REFT (Reference Temperature) | Sea-Bird SBE35 | 3528706-0035 | 11 |

* data reported for these sensors during GEOTRACES 2010

Pressure Calibration Report

STS/ODF Calibration Facility

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 0796
 CALIBRATION DATE: 28-APR-2010
 Mfg: Seabird Model: SBE9P CTD Prs s/n: 98627

C1= -4.966752E+4
 C2= 6.336320E-1
 C3= 1.687135E-2
 D1= 3.894407E-2
 D2= 0.000000E+0
 T1= 2.989461E+1
 T2= -1.333351E-4
 T3= 3.935809E-6
 T4= 3.875265E-9
 T5= 0.000000E+0
 AD590M= 1.28520E-2
 AD590B= -8.71454E+0
 Slope = 1.00000000E+0
 Offset = 0.00000000E+0

Calibration Standard: Mfg: Ruska Model: 2400 s/n: 34336

$t0 = t1 + t2 * td + t3 * td * td + t4 * td * td * td$

$w = 1 - t0 * t0 * f * f$

Pressure = $(0.6894759 * ((c1 + c2 * td + c3 * td * td) * w * (1 - (d1 + d2 * td) * w) - 14.7)$

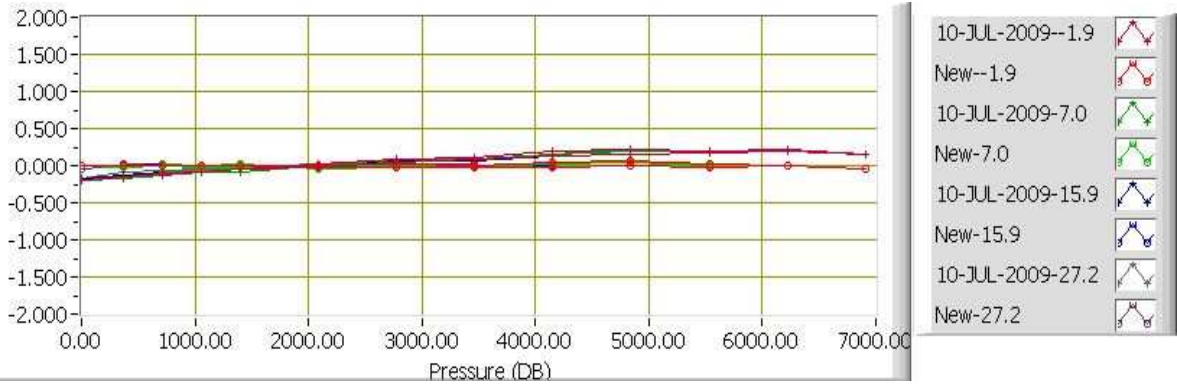
| SBE9 | | SBE9 | Ruska-SBE9 | Ruska-SBE9 | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| Freq | Ruska | New_Coefs | Prev_Coefs | New_Coefs | Tprs | Bath_Temp |
| 33455.655 | 0.18 | 0.18 | -0.20 | -0.00 | -1.50 | -1.85 |
| 33633.285 | 365.06 | 365.06 | -0.16 | 0.00 | -1.50 | -1.85 |
| 33799.885 | 709.32 | 709.32 | -0.12 | 0.00 | -1.50 | -1.85 |
| 33965.543 | 1053.58 | 1053.58 | -0.08 | 0.00 | -1.50 | -1.85 |
| 34130.281 | 1397.87 | 1397.87 | -0.05 | 0.00 | -1.50 | -1.85 |
| 34457.031 | 2086.48 | 2086.47 | 0.01 | 0.01 | -1.49 | -1.85 |
| 34780.240 | 2775.17 | 2775.15 | 0.08 | 0.02 | -1.49 | -1.85 |
| 35100.024 | 3463.91 | 3463.91 | 0.10 | -0.00 | -1.49 | -1.85 |
| 35416.438 | 4152.73 | 4152.68 | 0.19 | 0.05 | -1.48 | -1.85 |
| 35729.615 | 4841.61 | 4841.55 | 0.22 | 0.06 | -1.48 | -1.85 |
| 36039.646 | 5530.55 | 5530.54 | 0.20 | 0.01 | -1.48 | -1.85 |
| 36346.583 | 6219.56 | 6219.56 | 0.21 | 0.00 | -1.48 | -1.85 |
| 36650.538 | 6908.64 | 6908.69 | 0.16 | -0.05 | -1.48 | -1.85 |
| 36346.585 | 6219.56 | 6219.56 | 0.20 | -0.00 | -1.48 | -1.85 |
| 36039.659 | 5530.55 | 5530.56 | 0.18 | -0.01 | -1.48 | -1.85 |
| 35729.641 | 4841.61 | 4841.62 | 0.16 | -0.01 | -1.49 | -1.85 |
| 35416.464 | 4152.73 | 4152.74 | 0.13 | -0.01 | -1.49 | -1.85 |
| 35100.033 | 3463.91 | 3463.93 | 0.08 | -0.02 | -1.49 | -1.85 |
| 34780.258 | 2775.17 | 2775.19 | 0.04 | -0.02 | -1.50 | -1.85 |
| 34457.043 | 2086.48 | 2086.50 | -0.02 | -0.02 | -1.50 | -1.85 |
| 34130.281 | 1397.87 | 1397.87 | -0.05 | 0.00 | -1.50 | -1.85 |
| 33965.543 | 1053.58 | 1053.58 | -0.08 | 0.00 | -1.50 | -1.85 |
| 33799.891 | 709.32 | 709.33 | -0.13 | -0.01 | -1.50 | -1.85 |
| 33633.285 | 365.06 | 365.06 | -0.16 | 0.00 | -1.50 | -1.85 |
| 33456.694 | 0.18 | 0.19 | -0.20 | -0.01 | 6.71 | 6.96 |

Pressure Calibration Report STS/ODF Calibration Facility

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 33634.354 | 365.06 | 365.07 | -0.17 | -0.01 | 6.71 | 6.96 |
| 33800.977 | 709.32 | 709.32 | -0.12 | 0.00 | 6.73 | 6.96 |
| 33966.666 | 1053.58 | 1053.59 | -0.10 | -0.01 | 6.75 | 6.96 |
| 34131.437 | 1397.87 | 1397.90 | -0.08 | -0.03 | 6.76 | 6.96 |
| 34458.227 | 2086.48 | 2086.49 | 0.00 | -0.01 | 6.78 | 6.96 |
| 34781.496 | 2775.17 | 2775.18 | 0.05 | -0.01 | 6.81 | 6.96 |
| 35101.318 | 3463.91 | 3463.93 | 0.09 | -0.02 | 6.81 | 6.96 |
| 35417.790 | 4152.73 | 4152.72 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 6.84 | 6.96 |
| 35731.008 | 4841.61 | 4841.58 | 0.20 | 0.03 | 6.86 | 6.96 |
| 36041.085 | 5530.55 | 5530.56 | 0.18 | -0.01 | 6.86 | 6.96 |
| 35731.009 | 4841.61 | 4841.57 | 0.21 | 0.04 | 6.89 | 6.96 |
| 35417.794 | 4152.73 | 4152.71 | 0.16 | 0.02 | 6.89 | 6.96 |
| 35101.327 | 3463.91 | 3463.92 | 0.09 | -0.01 | 6.91 | 6.96 |
| 34781.511 | 2775.17 | 2775.19 | 0.04 | -0.02 | 6.91 | 6.96 |
| 34458.254 | 2086.48 | 2086.51 | -0.03 | -0.03 | 6.91 | 6.96 |
| 34131.437 | 1397.87 | 1397.86 | -0.04 | 0.01 | 6.94 | 6.96 |
| 33966.676 | 1053.58 | 1053.57 | -0.08 | 0.01 | 6.94 | 6.96 |
| 33800.988 | 709.32 | 709.30 | -0.10 | 0.02 | 6.96 | 6.96 |
| 33634.364 | 365.06 | 365.05 | -0.14 | 0.01 | 6.96 | 6.96 |
| 33457.133 | 0.18 | 0.18 | -0.18 | 0.00 | 16.33 | 15.88 |
| 33634.827 | 365.06 | 365.06 | -0.14 | 0.00 | 16.33 | 15.88 |
| 33801.477 | 709.32 | 709.29 | -0.08 | 0.03 | 16.34 | 15.88 |
| 33967.206 | 1053.58 | 1053.58 | -0.08 | 0.00 | 16.34 | 15.88 |
| 34132.000 | 1397.87 | 1397.86 | -0.04 | 0.01 | 16.35 | 15.88 |
| 34458.879 | 2086.48 | 2086.50 | -0.02 | -0.02 | 16.35 | 15.88 |
| 34782.197 | 2775.17 | 2775.17 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 16.35 | 15.88 |
| 35102.089 | 3463.91 | 3463.93 | 0.07 | -0.02 | 16.35 | 15.88 |
| 35418.620 | 4152.73 | 4152.72 | 0.13 | 0.01 | 16.35 | 15.88 |
| 35102.083 | 3463.91 | 3463.91 | 0.09 | -0.00 | 16.35 | 15.88 |
| 34782.206 | 2775.17 | 2775.19 | 0.04 | -0.02 | 16.34 | 15.88 |
| 34458.882 | 2086.48 | 2086.51 | -0.03 | -0.03 | 16.33 | 15.88 |
| 34132.000 | 1397.87 | 1397.86 | -0.04 | 0.01 | 16.33 | 15.88 |
| 33967.209 | 1053.58 | 1053.59 | -0.08 | -0.01 | 16.33 | 15.88 |
| 33801.477 | 709.32 | 709.29 | -0.08 | 0.03 | 16.33 | 15.88 |
| 33634.813 | 365.06 | 365.03 | -0.11 | 0.03 | 16.33 | 15.88 |
| 33456.641 | 0.18 | 0.22 | -0.16 | -0.04 | 27.01 | 27.17 |
| 33634.365 | 365.06 | 365.06 | -0.10 | 0.00 | 27.03 | 27.17 |
| 33801.066 | 709.32 | 709.31 | -0.06 | 0.01 | 27.07 | 27.17 |
| 33966.840 | 1053.58 | 1053.60 | -0.06 | -0.02 | 27.08 | 27.17 |
| 34131.676 | 1397.87 | 1397.88 | -0.03 | -0.01 | 27.10 | 27.17 |
| 34458.627 | 2086.48 | 2086.49 | 0.01 | -0.01 | 27.13 | 27.17 |
| 34782.039 | 2775.17 | 2775.17 | 0.05 | -0.00 | 27.17 | 27.17 |
| 35101.995 | 3463.91 | 3463.89 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 27.18 | 27.17 |
| 34782.029 | 2775.17 | 2775.16 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 27.20 | 27.17 |
| 34458.620 | 2086.48 | 2086.49 | 0.01 | -0.01 | 27.22 | 27.17 |
| 34131.661 | 1397.87 | 1397.87 | -0.02 | -0.00 | 27.23 | 27.16 |
| 33966.812 | 1053.58 | 1053.57 | -0.03 | 0.01 | 27.25 | 27.17 |
| 33801.053 | 709.32 | 709.32 | -0.07 | -0.00 | 27.27 | 27.17 |
| 33634.336 | 365.06 | 365.05 | -0.08 | 0.01 | 27.27 | 27.17 |
| 33456.582 | 0.18 | 0.15 | -0.10 | 0.03 | 27.28 | 27.17 |

Pressure Calibration Report

STS/ODF Calibration Facility



Temperature Calibration Report

STS/ODF Calibration Facility

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 4532
CALIBRATION DATE: 24-Aug-2010
Mfg: Seabird **Model:** 03
Previous cal: 17-Dec-09
Calibration Tech: CAL

ITS-90_COEFFICIENTS IPTS-68_COEFFICIENTS

g = 4.41584730E-3 **a** = 4.41606506E-3
h = 6.46663514E-4 **b** = 6.46880652E-4
i = 2.16380505E-5 **c** = 2.16707009E-5
j = 1.66931224E-6 **d** = 1.67075746E-6
f0 = 1000.0 **Slope** = 1.0 **Offset** = 0.0

Calibration Standard: Mfg: ASL Model: F18 s/n: 245-5149

Temperature ITS-90 = $1 / \{g + h[\ln(f_0/f)] + i[\ln^2(f_0/f)] + j[\ln^3(f_0/f)]\} - 273.15$ (°C)

Temperature IPTS-68 = $1 / \{a + b[\ln(f_0/f)] + c[\ln^2(f_0/f)] + d[\ln^3(f_0/f)]\} - 273.15$ (°C)

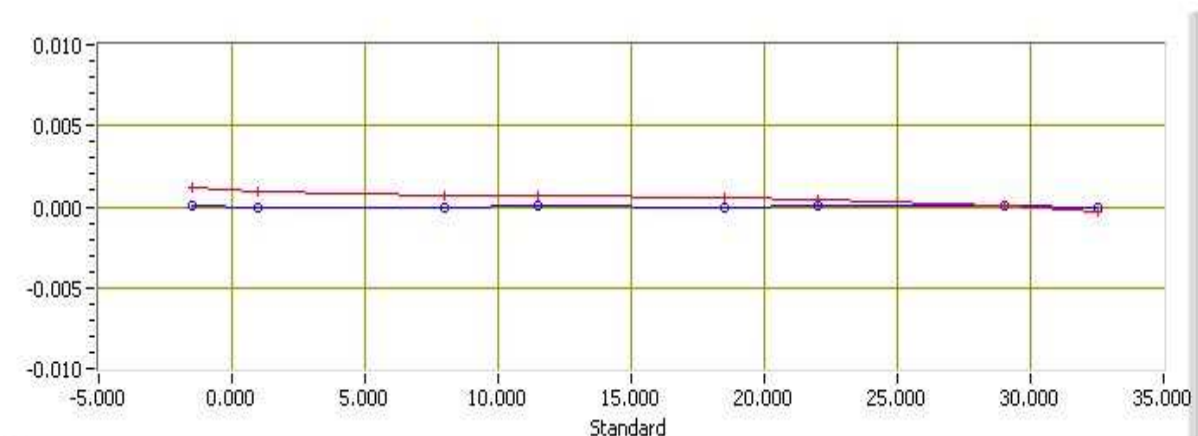
T68 = 1.00024 * T90 (-2 to -35 Deg C)

| SBE3 | SPRT | SBE3 | SPRT-SBE3 | SPRT-SBE3 |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Freq | ITS-90 | ITS-90 | Old_Coefs | New_Coefs |
| 3248.4327 | -1.5047 | -1.5047 | 0.00121 | 0.00004 |
| 3434.8348 | 0.9956 | 0.9957 | 0.00090 | -0.00006 |
| 3997.8053 | 7.9980 | 7.9980 | 0.00066 | -0.00000 |
| 4302.8090 | 11.5004 | 11.5003 | 0.00067 | 0.00006 |
| 4960.8736 | 18.4965 | 18.4965 | 0.00050 | -0.00005 |
| 5315.3056 | 21.9969 | 21.9969 | 0.00048 | 0.00001 |
| 6076.4991 | 28.9982 | 28.9982 | 0.00008 | 0.00001 |
| 6484.1022 | 32.5002 | 32.5002 | -0.00032 | -0.00001 |

Previous_Coefs



New_Coefs



Temperature Calibration Report

STS/ODF Calibration Facility

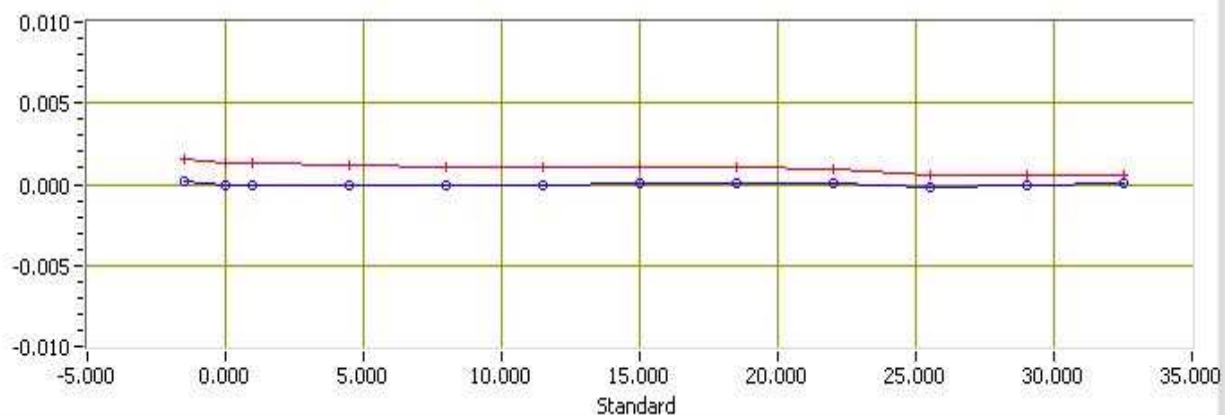
SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 4588
CALIBRATION DATE: 22-Jul-2010
Mfg: Seabird Model: 03
Previous cal: 11-Dec-09
Calibration Tech: CAL

ITS-90_COEFFICIENTS IPTS-68_COEFFICIENTS
g = 4.35526936E-3 a = 4.35546699E-3
h = 6.37553467E-4 b = 6.37762788E-4
i = 2.06334865E-5 c = 2.06650994E-5
j = 1.70475225E-6 d = 1.70614304E-6
f0 = 1000.0 Slope = 1.0 Offset = 0.0

Calibration Standard: Mfg: ASL Model: F18 s/n: 245-5149
Temperature ITS-90 = $1/[g+h[\ln(f_0/f)]+i[\ln^2(f_0/f)]+j[\ln^3(f_0/f)]] - 273.15$ (°C)
Temperature IPTS-68 = $1/[a+b[\ln(f_0/f)]+c[\ln^2(f_0/f)]+d[\ln^3(f_0/f)]] - 273.15$ (°C)
T68 = 1.00024 * T90 (-2 to -35 Deg C)

| SBE3 | SPRT | SBE3 | SPRT-SBE3 | SPRT-SBE3 |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Freq | ITS-90 | ITS-90 | Old_Coefs | New_Coefs |
| 2981.0220 | -1.5057 | -1.5058 | 0.00159 | 0.00013 |
| 3083.8900 | -0.0004 | -0.0003 | 0.00131 | -0.00007 |
| 3153.2620 | 0.9945 | 0.9946 | 0.00129 | -0.00006 |
| 3406.3560 | 4.4956 | 4.4956 | 0.00117 | -0.00004 |
| 3673.7660 | 7.9973 | 7.9973 | 0.00109 | -0.00004 |
| 3955.8930 | 11.4997 | 11.4997 | 0.00107 | 0.00000 |
| 4252.3010 | 14.9933 | 14.9932 | 0.00109 | 0.00007 |
| 4564.9200 | 18.4964 | 18.4963 | 0.00108 | 0.00011 |
| 4893.0900 | 21.9970 | 21.9969 | 0.00097 | 0.00007 |
| 5237.5620 | 25.4993 | 25.4995 | 0.00061 | -0.00019 |
| 5598.1210 | 28.9984 | 28.9985 | 0.00056 | -0.00010 |
| 5975.7710 | 32.5007 | 32.5006 | 0.00057 | 0.00011 |

Previous_Coefs
 New_Coefs



SEA-BIRD ELECTRONICS, INC.

13431 NE 20th Street, Bellevue, Washington, 98005-2010 USA

Phone: (425) 643 - 9866 Fax (425) 643 - 9954 Email: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 1879
CALIBRATION DATE: 19-Aug-10

SBE4 CONDUCTIVITY CALIBRATION DATA
PSS 1978: C(35,15,0) = 4.2914 Siemens/meter

GHIJ COEFFICIENTS

g = -4.16240295e+000
h = 5.39624726e-001
i = -8.54369380e-004
j = 7.06222981e-005
CPcor = -9.5700e-008 (nominal)
CTcor = 3.2500e-006 (nominal)

ABCDM COEFFICIENTS

a = 3.04246884e-007
b = 5.36487445e-001
c = -4.15187219e+000
d = -7.83646923e-005
m = 5.7
CPcor = -9.5700e-008 (nominal)

| BATH TEMP (ITS-90) | BATH SAL (PSU) | BATH COND (Siemens/m) | INST FREQ (kHz) | INST COND (Siemens/m) | RESIDUAL (Siemens/m) |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.00000 | 2.78204 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| -1.0001 | 34.7580 | 2.80031 | 7.73768 | 2.80033 | 0.00002 |
| 0.9999 | 34.7587 | 2.97150 | 7.94053 | 2.97149 | -0.00001 |
| 14.9999 | 34.7606 | 4.26549 | 9.33039 | 4.26545 | -0.00005 |
| 18.4999 | 34.7603 | 4.61173 | 9.66790 | 4.61176 | 0.00002 |
| 29.0001 | 34.7592 | 5.69403 | 10.65229 | 5.69408 | 0.00005 |
| 32.5000 | 34.7524 | 6.06611 | 10.96964 | 6.06607 | -0.00004 |

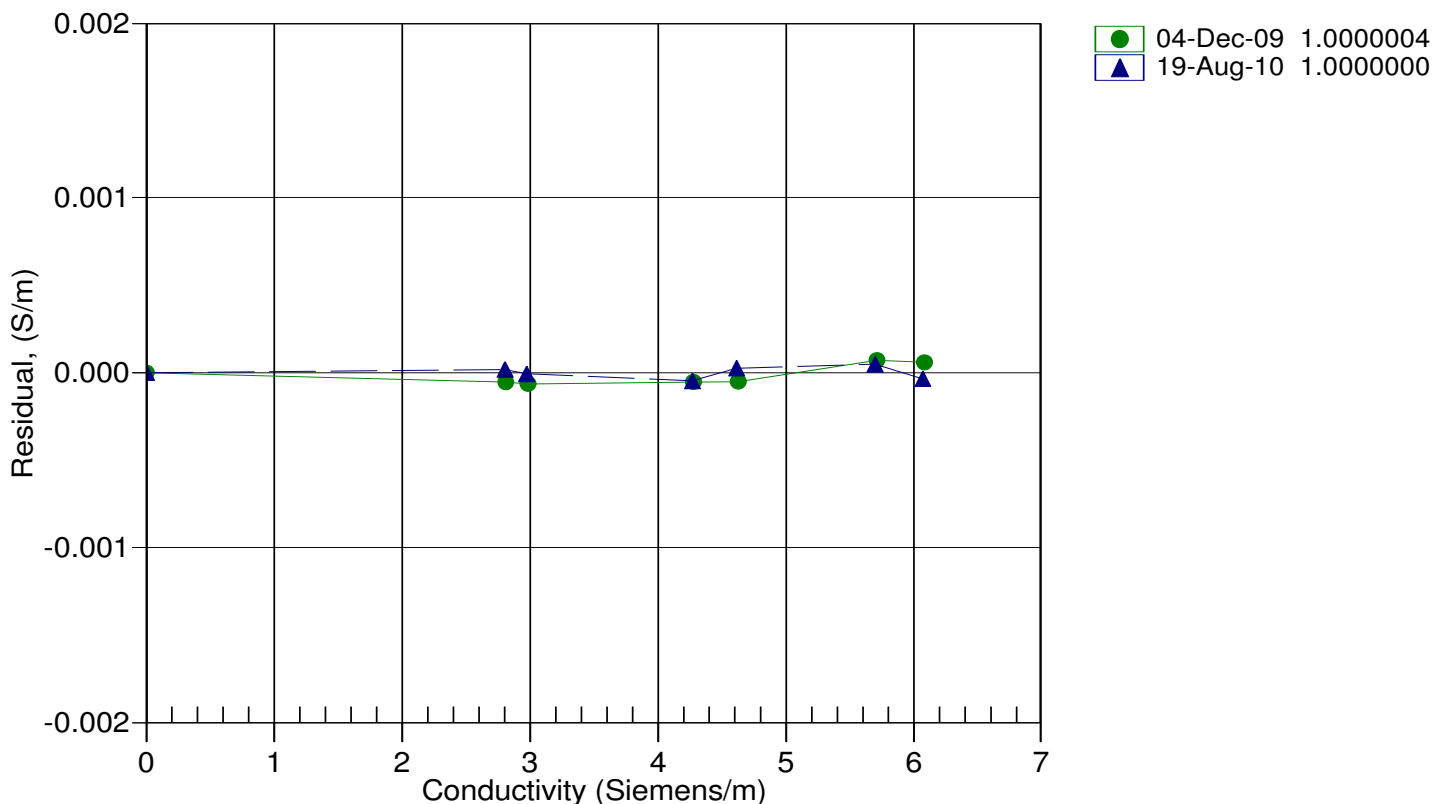
Conductivity = $(g + hf^2 + if^3 + jf^4) / 10(1 + \delta t + \epsilon p)$ Siemens/meter

Conductivity = $(af^m + bf^2 + c + dt) / [10(1 + \epsilon p)]$ Siemens/meter

t = temperature[°C]; p = pressure[decibars]; δ = CTcor; ϵ = CPcor;

Residual = (instrument conductivity - bath conductivity) using g, h, i, j coefficients

Date, Slope Correction



SEA-BIRD ELECTRONICS, INC.

13431 NE 20th Street, Bellevue, Washington, 98005-2010 USA

Phone: (425) 643 - 9866 Fax (425) 643 - 9954 Email: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 2659
CALIBRATION DATE: 19-Aug-10

SBE4 CONDUCTIVITY CALIBRATION DATA
PSS 1978: C(35,15,0) = 4.2914 Siemens/meter

GHIJ COEFFICIENTS

g = -1.01174230e+001
h = 1.42637784e+000
i = -1.24299608e-003
j = 1.63380565e-004
CPcor = -9.5700e-008 (nominal)
CTcor = 3.2500e-006 (nominal)

ABCDM COEFFICIENTS

a = 3.57683948e-006
b = 1.42329018e+000
c = -1.01113916e+001
d = -8.39160383e-005
m = 5.3
CPcor = -9.5700e-008 (nominal)

| BATH TEMP (ITS-90) | BATH SAL (PSU) | BATH COND (Siemens/m) | INST FREQ (kHz) | INST COND (Siemens/m) | RESIDUAL (Siemens/m) |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.00000 | 2.66530 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| -1.0001 | 34.7580 | 2.80031 | 5.17339 | 2.80032 | 0.00001 |
| 0.9999 | 34.7587 | 2.97150 | 5.28819 | 2.97150 | 0.00000 |
| 14.9999 | 34.7606 | 4.26549 | 6.08588 | 4.26546 | -0.00003 |
| 18.4999 | 34.7603 | 4.61173 | 6.28208 | 4.61175 | 0.00002 |
| 29.0001 | 34.7592 | 5.69403 | 6.85888 | 5.69407 | 0.00004 |
| 32.5000 | 34.7524 | 6.06611 | 7.04613 | 6.06608 | -0.00003 |

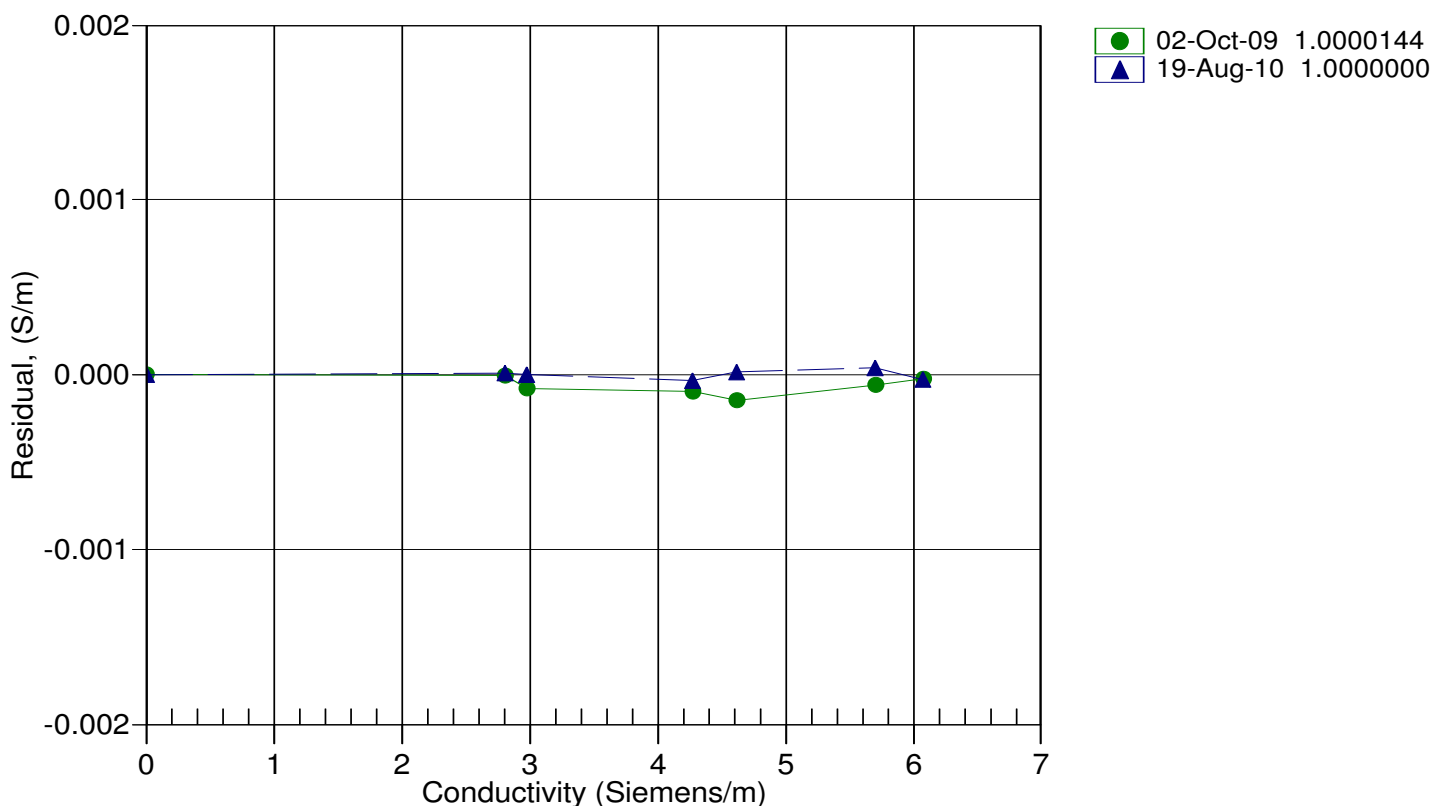
Conductivity = $(g + hf^2 + if^3 + jf^4) / 10(1 + \delta t + \epsilon p)$ Siemens/meter

Conductivity = $(af^m + bf^2 + c + dt) / [10(1 + \epsilon p)]$ Siemens/meter

t = temperature[°C]; p = pressure[decibars]; δ = CTcor; ϵ = CPcor;

Residual = (instrument conductivity - bath conductivity) using g, h, i, j coefficients

Date, Slope Correction



SEA-BIRD ELECTRONICS, INC.

13431 NE 20th Street, Bellevue, Washington, 98005-2010 USA

Phone: (425) 643 - 9866 Fax (425) 643 - 9954 Email: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 1129
CALIBRATION DATE: 19-Aug-10p

SBE 43 OXYGEN CALIBRATION DATA

COEFFICIENTS

Soc = 0.4884

Voffset = -0.5262

Tau20 = 1.71

A = -3.6810e-003

B = 1.2255e-004

C = -2.3836e-006

E nominal = 0.036

NOMINAL DYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS

D1 = 1.92634e-4 H1 = -3.30000e-2

D2 = -4.64803e-2 H2 = 5.00000e+3

H3 = 1.45000e+3

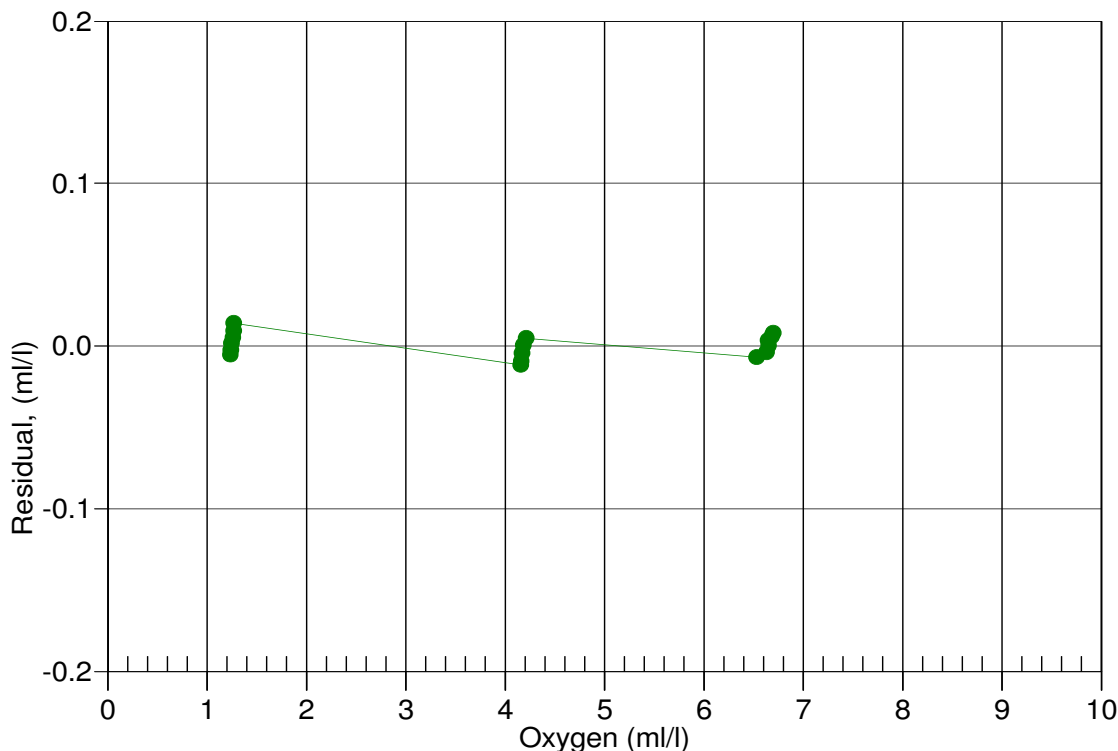
| BATH OX (ml/l) | BATH TEMP ITS-90 | BATH SAL PSU | INSTRUMENT OUTPUT(VOLTS) | INSTRUMENT OXYGEN(ml/l) | RESIDUAL (ml/l) |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1.23 | 2.00 | 0.01 | 0.787 | 1.23 | -0.01 |
| 1.24 | 6.00 | 0.02 | 0.823 | 1.24 | -0.00 |
| 1.25 | 12.00 | 0.02 | 0.876 | 1.25 | 0.00 |
| 1.26 | 20.00 | 0.02 | 0.952 | 1.26 | 0.01 |
| 1.27 | 26.00 | 0.02 | 1.014 | 1.28 | 0.01 |
| 1.27 | 30.00 | 0.02 | 1.058 | 1.28 | 0.01 |
| 4.16 | 2.00 | 0.01 | 1.409 | 4.14 | -0.01 |
| 4.16 | 6.00 | 0.02 | 1.520 | 4.15 | -0.01 |
| 4.17 | 12.00 | 0.02 | 1.693 | 4.17 | -0.00 |
| 4.18 | 20.00 | 0.02 | 1.933 | 4.18 | 0.00 |
| 4.19 | 26.00 | 0.02 | 2.125 | 4.19 | 0.00 |
| 4.21 | 30.00 | 0.02 | 2.270 | 4.21 | 0.00 |
| 6.53 | 30.00 | 0.02 | 3.225 | 6.52 | -0.01 |
| 6.63 | 20.00 | 0.02 | 2.756 | 6.63 | -0.00 |
| 6.64 | 12.00 | 0.02 | 2.388 | 6.65 | 0.00 |
| 6.65 | 26.00 | 0.02 | 3.063 | 6.65 | 0.00 |
| 6.68 | 6.00 | 0.02 | 2.127 | 6.69 | 0.01 |
| 6.70 | 2.00 | 0.01 | 1.955 | 6.71 | 0.01 |

Oxygen (ml/l) = Soc * (V + Voffset) * (1.0 + A * T + B * T² + C * T³) * OxSol(T,S) * exp(E * P / K)

V = voltage output from SBE43, T = temperature [deg C], S = salinity [PSU] K = temperature [deg K]

OxSol(T,S) = oxygen saturation [ml/l], P = pressure [dbar], Residual = instrument oxygen - bath oxygen

Date, Delta Ox (ml/l)



19-Aug-10p 1.0000



C-Star Calibration

| | | | | | |
|------|---------------|------|-----------|------------|-------|
| Date | March 1, 2010 | S/N# | CST-492DR | Pathlength | 25 cm |
|------|---------------|------|-----------|------------|-------|

| | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| | Analog meter |
| V_d | 0.060 V |
| V_{air} | 4.831 V |
| V_{ref} | 4.714 V |

| | |
|--|---------|
| Temperature of calibration water | 23.9 °C |
| Ambient temperature during calibration | 22.8 °C |

Relationship of transmittance (Tr) to beam attenuation coefficient (c), and pathlength (x, in meters): $Tr = e^{-cx}$

To determine beam transmittance: $Tr = (V_{sig} - V_{dark}) / (V_{ref} - V_{dark})$

To determine beam attenuation coefficient: $c = -1/x * \ln(Tr)$

V_d Meter output with the beam blocked. This is the offset.

V_{air} Meter output in air with a clear beam path.

V_{ref} Meter output with clean water in the path.

Temperature of calibration water: temperature of clean water used to obtain V_{ref} .

Ambient temperature: meter temperature in air during the calibration.

V_{sig} Measured signal output of meter.

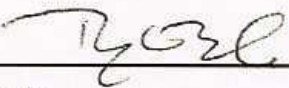
Calibration Record

Date: December 17, 2009
Sensor Type: Seapoint Chlorophyll Fluorometer
Serial Number(s): 2775

A comparative calibration was performed using a calibrated reference fluorometer. The reference fluorometer was calibrated with the cultured algae *Isochrysis galbana*.

This Seapoint Chlorophyll Fluorometer meets or exceeds the specifications stated in the supplied User Manual.

If you have any questions please contact me at 603/642-4921 or seapoint@seapoint.com

 12/17/09

Signature Date



PO Box 368 • Exeter, NH 03833 • USA
Tel: (603) 642-4921 • Fax: (603) 642-4922
seapoint@seapoint.com • www.seapoint.com

SEA-BIRD ELECTRONICS, INC.

1808 136th Place N.E., Bellevue, Washington, 98005 USA
Phone: (425) 643 - 9866 Fax (425) 643 - 9954 Email: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 0035
CALIBRATION DATE: 20-Jun-09p

SBE 35 TEMPERATURE CALIBRATION DATA
ITS-90 TEMPERATURE SCALE

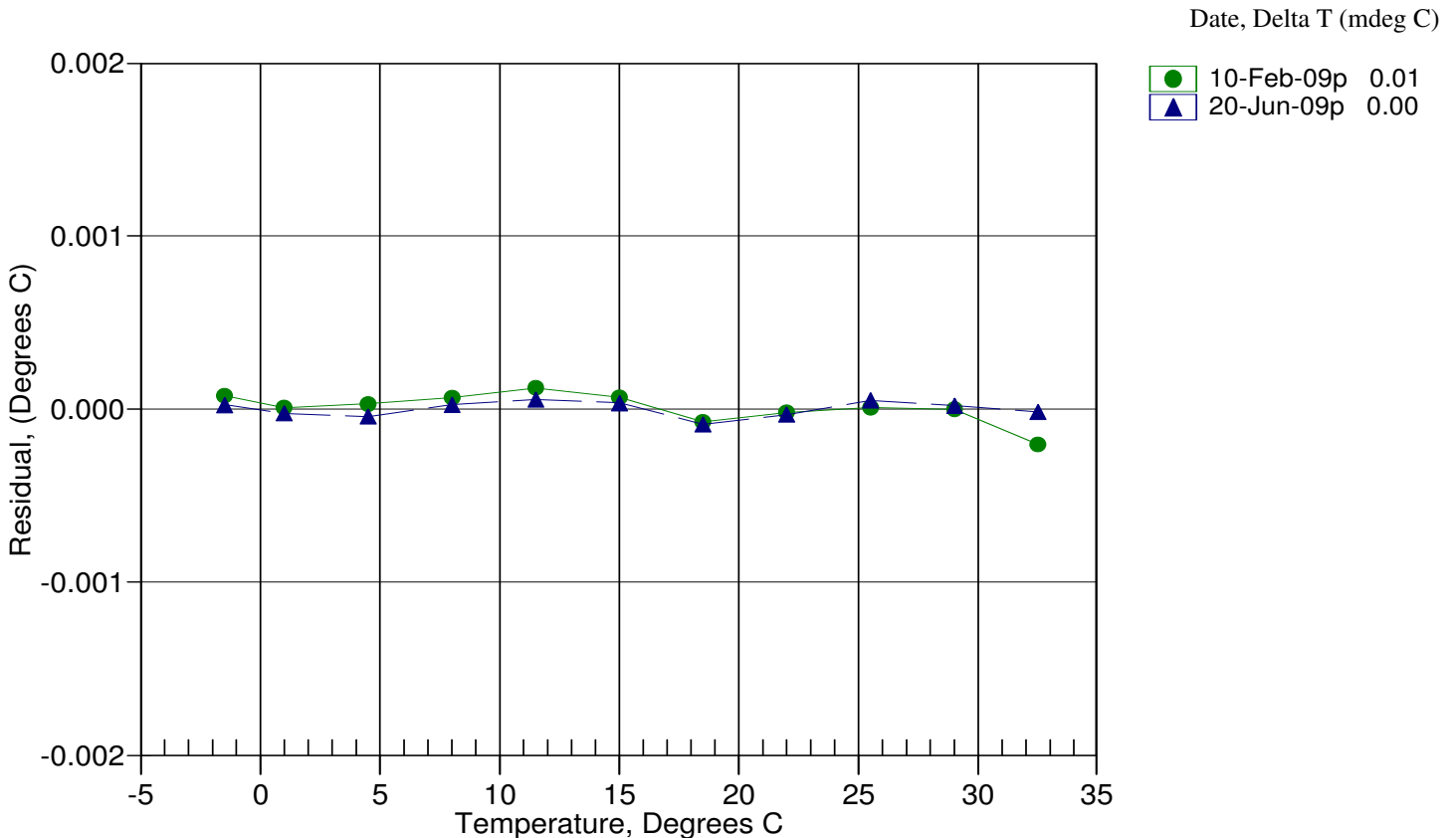
ITS-90 COEFFICIENTS

a0 = 4.09600050e-003
a1 = -1.08847098e-003
a2 = 1.69276343e-004
a3 = -9.47988704e-006
a4 = 2.04256264e-007

| BATH TEMP (ITS-90) | INSTRUMENT OUTPUT (n) | INST TEMP (ITS-90) | RESIDUAL (ITS-90) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| -1.499970 | 658851.07 | -1.499946 | 0.000024 |
| 0.999960 | 590493.07 | 0.999934 | -0.000026 |
| 4.499960 | 507714.48 | 4.499916 | -0.000044 |
| 7.999960 | 437724.73 | 7.999986 | 0.000026 |
| 11.500010 | 378405.83 | 11.500064 | 0.000054 |
| 15.000040 | 328007.39 | 15.000076 | 0.000036 |
| 18.500020 | 285081.27 | 18.499930 | -0.000090 |
| 22.000030 | 248423.06 | 21.999997 | -0.000033 |
| 25.499960 | 217040.24 | 25.500009 | 0.000049 |
| 28.999950 | 190104.98 | 28.999970 | 0.000020 |
| 32.499930 | 166927.85 | 32.499912 | -0.000018 |

Temperature ITS-90 = $1/[a_0 + a_1[\ln(n)] + a_2[\ln^2(n)] + a_3[\ln^3(n)] + a_4[\ln^4(n)]] - 273.15$ (°C)

Residual = instrument temperature - bath temperature



CCHDO Data Processing Notes

| Date | Person | Data Type | Action | Summary |
|------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|--|
| 2013-08-07 | Johnson, Mary | CTD | Submitted | to go online (1st half) These are the first half of what GEOTRACES calls "NAZT" (North Atlantic Zonal Transsect), which was cut short due to a broken shaft on the Knorr after station 12. The transect was resumed from the other direction in 2011, with stations again starting from "1". These are the CTD data from the "SIOR" rosette only. Jim Swift has the bottle exchange files to review, and will submit them separately. |
| 2013-08-07 | Swift, Jim | BTL | Submitted | to go online (1st half) These are edited versions of the BCO-DMO files for the ODF rosette data from the two US GEOTRACES Atlantic cruise legs, here containing only the routine hydrography data. The ocean carbon data will be provided when they are available. |
| 2013-08-07 | Swift, Jim | BTL | Re-submitted | to go online (1st half) These are edited version of the bottle data files at BCO-DMO for the ODF and Cutter rosettes from the two US GEOTRACES Atlantic cruises. The files contain only the routine hydrographic data. The ocean carbon data from the ODF rosette casts will be added when available. ODF rosette bottle data files have "SIOR" in the file name. Cutter rosette bottle data files have "GT-C" in the file name. |
| 2013-08-16 | Staff, CCHDO | CTD | Website Update | Available under 'Files as received' The following files are now available online under 'Files as received', unprocessed by the CCHDO. gt10_CruiseReport.zip gt10_ct1.zip |
| 2013-08-16 | Staff, CCHDO | BTL | Website Update | Available under 'Files as received' The following files are now available online under 'Files as received', unprocessed by the CCHDO. gt10_GT-C_edit_hy1.csv |
| 2013-08-16 | Staff, CCHDO | BTL | Website Update | Available under 'Files as received' The following files are now available online under 'Files as received', unprocessed by the CCHDO. gt10_SIOR_edit_hy1.csv |
| 2013-08-20 | Lee, Rox | maps | Website Update | Map created ===== <pre> 316N20101015 processing - Maps ===== 2013-08-20 R Lee .. contents:: :depth: 2 Process ===== Changes ----- - Map created from gt10_SIOR_edit_hy1.csv Merge ----- Directories ===== :working directory: /data/co2clivar/atlantic/316N20101015/original/2013.08.20_maps_RJL :cruise directory: /data/co2clivar/atlantic/316N20101015 Updated Files Manifest ===== - 316N20101015_trk.gif - 316N20101015_trk.jpg </pre> |

2013-10-14 Berys, Carolina CTD Website Update Exchange and netCDF files online

=====

316N20101015 processing - CTD

=====

2013-10-14

C Berys

.. contents:: :depth: 2

Submission

=====

| filename | submitted by | date | data type | id |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|------|
| gt10_ct1.zip | Mary Carol Johnson | 2013-08-07 | CTD | 1045 |

Parameters

gt10_ct1.zip

~~~~~

- CTDPRS [1]\_
- CTDTMP [1]\_
- CTDSAL [1]\_
- CTDOXY [1]\_
- TRANSM [1]\_
- FLUORM [1]\_
- DEPTH [1]\_ [3]\_
- CTDNOBS
- CTDETIME

.. [1] parameter has quality flag column

.. [2] parameter only has fill values/no reported measured data

.. [3] not in netCDF

Process

=====

Changes

-----

gt10\_ct1.zip

~~~~~

- files renamed

Conversion

| file | converted from | software |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 316N20101015_nc_hyd.zip | 316N20101015_hy1.csv | hydro 0.8.0-50-g4bae068 |

=====

All converted files opened in JOA with no apparent problems.

Directories

=====

:working directory:

/data/co2clivar/atlantic/316N20101015/original/2013.10.14_CTD_CBG

:cruise directory:

/data/co2clivar/atlantic/316N20101015

Updated Files Manifest

=====

- 316N20101015_ct1.zip

- 316N20101015_nc_ctd.zip

2013-10-29 Kappa, Jerry CrsRpt Website Update PDF version online

I've placed a new PDF version of the cruise report:

316N20101015_do.pdf

into the directory: co2clivar/atlantic/316N20101015/ .

It includes all the reports provided by the cruise PIs, summary pages and CCHDO data processing notes, as well as a linked Table of Contents and links to figures, tables and appendices.