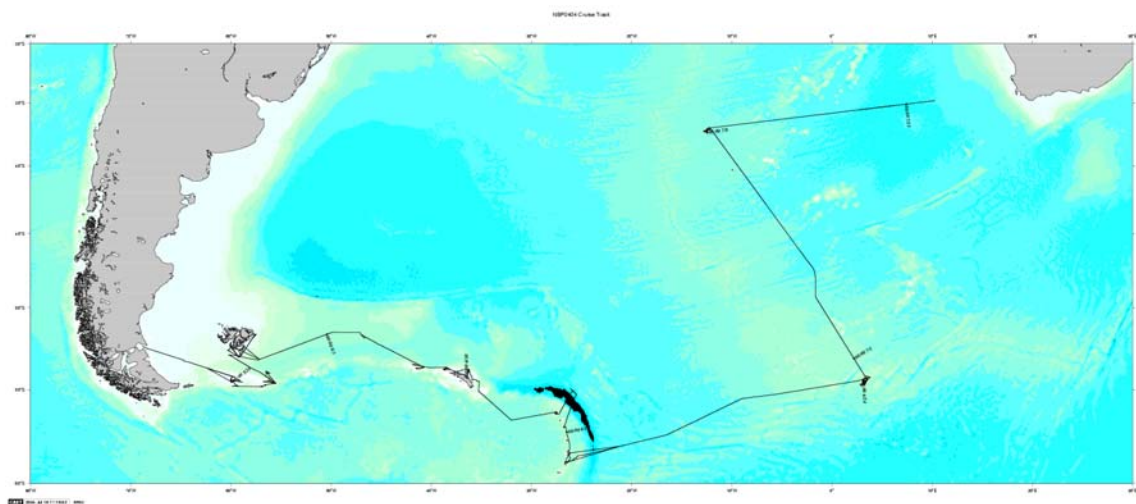


# Data Report NBP0405

**Cape Town, South Africa SSB Tests July 17 – July 25, 2004**



**United States Antarctic Program**

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## Introduction

The NBP data acquisition systems continuously log data from the instruments used during the cruise. This document describes:

- The structure and organization of the data on the distribution media
- The format and contents of the data strings
- Formulas for calculating values
- Information about the specific instruments in use during the cruise
- A log of acquisition problems and events during the cruise that may affect the data
- Scanned calibration sheets for the instruments in use during the cruise.

The data is distributed on DVD-R media written in ISO9660 format using the UDF filesystem. It is readable by virtually every computing platform.

All the data has been compressed using Unix "gzip," identifiable by the ".gz" extension. It has been copied to the distribution media in the Unix tar archive format, ".tar" extension. Tools are available on all platforms for uncompressing and de-archiving these formats: On Macintosh, use Stuffit Expander with DropStuff. On Windows operating systems use WinZip.

Simrad EM 120 MultiBeam data are distributed separately.

*IMPORTANT: Read the last section, "Acquisition Problems and Events," for information that may affect the processing of this data.*

## Distribution Contents at a Glance

All data files have the prefix NBP0404A instead of NBP0405

### Extracting and Viewing Data

The Unix tar command has many options. It is often useful to know exactly how an archive was produced when expanding its contents. All archives were created using the command,

```
tar cvf archive_filename files_to_archive
```

To create a list of the files in the archive, use the Unix command,

```
tar tvf archive_filename > contents.list
```

where `contents.list` is the name of the file to create

To extract the files from the archive:

```
tar xvf archive_filename file(s)_to_extract
```

G-zipped files will have a “.gz” extension on the filename. These files can be decompressed after de-archiving, using the Unix command,

```
gunzip filename.gz
```

## Distribution Contents

### Cruise Information

This was a three day cruise to test the new SSB (Super Short Baseline) positioning equipment.

This report is mainly included for the calibration sheets and instrument definitions. Much of it is irrelevant to the cruise. There are no satellite images or cruise tracks.

### **Cruise Track**

none

### **Satellite Images**

None N/A

Satellite Images processed for this cruise can be found in the directory, /imagery in two subdirectories, ice and wx (weather). Files are named using the convention, IdDDDDYYA .gif (ice), IdDDDDYYA\_Composite.gif (ice), and IdDDDDYYA\_HHMM.gif (wx) where:

Id = image type (is = ice ssmi, iv = ice visible, cw = seawifs, wx = weather)

DDD = year-day

YY = year

A = allows for multiple images of one type for one day (optional)

HH = hour of day (24-hour clock)

MM = minute of day

## NBP Data Products

Two processed datasets are created on each NBP cruise: JGOFS and MGD77.

### JGOFS

The JGOFS data set can be found on the distribution media in the file /process/<cruiseino>.tar. The archive contains a single file produced each day named jgDDD.dat.gz where DDD is the year-day the data was acquired. The “.gz” extension indicates that the individual files are compressed before archiving. The daily file consists of 22 columnar fields in text format described in the table below. The JGOFS data set is obtained primarily by applying calibrations to raw data and decimating to whole minute intervals. Several fields are derived measurements from more than a single raw input. For example, Course Made Good (CMG) and Speed Over Ground (SOG) are calculated from gyro and GPS inputs. During the cruise, the JGOFS data set produces the daily data plots. Note: Null, unused, or unknown fields are indicated as “NAN” as 9999 in the JGOFS data.

Field	Data	Units
01	GMT date	dd/mm/yy
02	GMT time	hh:mm:ss
03	NGL latitude (negative is South)	tt.tttt
04	NGL longitude (negative is West)	ggg.gggg
05	Speed over ground	Knots
06	GPS HDOP	-
07	Gyro Heading	Degrees (azimuth)
08	Course made good	Degrees (azimuth)
09	Mast PAR	μEinsteins/meter <sup>2</sup> sec
10	Sea surface temperature	°C
11	Sea surface conductivity	siemens/meter
12	Sea surface salinity	PSU
13	Sea depth (uncorrected, calc. sw sound vel. 1500 m/s)	meters
14	True wind speed (port windbird)	meters/sec
15	True wind direction (port windbird)	degrees (azimuth)
16	Ambient air temperature	°C
17	Relative humidity	%
18	Barometric pressure	mBars
19	Sea surface fluorometry	volts (0-5 FSO)
20	Not used	-
21	PSP	W/m <sup>2</sup>
22	PIR	W/m <sup>2</sup>

### MGD77

The MGD77 data set is contained in a single file for the entire cruise. It can be found in the top level of the distribution data structure as 0404mgd. Also at the root level, 0404gmt is the output of the mgd77togmt utility using 0404mgd as input. The 0404gmt file can be used by GMT plotting software.

The data used to produce the 0404mgd file can be found on the distribution media in the file /process directory. Each instrument's data is archived in a separate tar file – BAT, MAG, GRV, etc. The data files in the instrument archives contain a day's data and follow the naming convention Dddd.fnl.gz, where ddd is the year-day. These files follow a space-delimited columnar format that may be more accessible for some purposes. They contain data at one-second intervals rather than one minute and are individually “gzipped” to save space. Below is a detailed description of the

MGD77 data set format. The other files in the archive contain interim processing files and are included to simplify possible reprocessing of the data using the RVDAS NBP processing scripts.

All decimal points are implied. Leading zeros and blanks are equivalent. Unknown or unused fields are filled with 9's. All "corrections", such as time zone, diurnal magnetics, and EOTVOS, are understood to be added.

Col	Len	Type	Contents	Description, Possible Values, Notes
1	1	Int	Data record type	Set to "5" for data record
2-9	8	Char	Survey identifier	
10-12	3	int	Time zone correction	Corrects time (in characters 13-27) to GMT when added; 0 = GMT
13-16	4	int	Year	4 digit year
17-18	2	int	Month	2 digit month
19-20	2	int	Day	2 digit day
21-22	2	int	Hour	2 digit hour
23-27	5	real	Minutes x 1000	
28-35	8	real	Latitude x 100000	+ = North - = South. (-9000000 to 9000000)
36-44	9	real	Longitude x 100000	+ = East - = West. (-18000000 to 18000000)
45	1	int	Position type code	1=Observed fix 3=Interpolated 9=Unspecified
46-51	6	real	Bathymetry, 2- way travel time	In 10,000th of seconds. Corrected for transducer depth and other such corrections
52-57	6	real	Bathymetry, corrected depth	In tenths of meters.
58-59	2	int	Bathymetric correction code	This code details the procedure used for determining the sound velocity correction to depth
60	1	int	Bathymetric type code	1 = Observed 3 = Interpolated (Header Seq. 12) 9 = Unspecified
61-66	6	real	Magnetics total field, 1 <sup>ST</sup> sensor	In tenths of nanoteslas (gammas)
67-72	6	real	Magnetics total field, 2 <sup>ND</sup> sensor	In tenths of nanoteslas (gammas), for trailing sensor
73-78	6	real	Magnetics residual field	In tenths of nanoteslas (gammas). The reference field used is in Header Seq. 13
79	1	int	Sensor for residual field	1 = 1 <sup>st</sup> or leading sensor 2 = 2 <sup>nd</sup> or trailing sensor 9 = Unspecified
80-84	5	real	Magnetics diurnal correction	In tenths of nanoteslas (gammas). (In nanoteslas) if 9-filled (i.e., set to "+9999"), total and residual fields are assumed to be uncorrected; if used, total and residuals are assumed to have been already corrected.
85-90	6	F6.0	Depth or altitude of magnetics sensor	(In meters) + = Below sea level 3 = Above sea level
91-97	7	real	Observed gravity	In 10 <sup>th</sup> of mgals. Corrected for Eotvos, drift, tares
98-103	6	real	EOTVOS correction	In 10 <sup>th</sup> of mgals. $E = 7.5 V \cos \phi \sin \alpha + 0.0042 V^*V$
104-108	5	real	Free-air anomaly	In 10 <sup>th</sup> of mgals G = observed

Col	Len	Type	Contents	Description, Possible Values, Notes
				G = theoretical
109-113	5	char	Seismic line number	Cross-reference for seismic data
114-119	6	char	Seismic shot-point number	
120	1	int	Quality code for navigation	5= Suspected, by the originating institution 6= Suspected, by the data center 9= No identifiable problem found

## Science of Opportunity

### ADCP

The shipboard ADCP system measures currents in the depth range from about 30 to 300 m -- in good weather. In bad weather or in ice, the range is less, and sometimes no valid measurements are made. It is the USAP-funded project of Eric Firing (University of Hawaii) and Teri Chereskin (Scripps Institution of Oceanography). ADCP data collection occurs on the both LMG and the NBP for the benefit of the scientists on individual cruises, and for the long-term goal of building a climatology of current structure in the Southern Ocean.

The ADCP data set collected during this cruise has been placed on the distribution media in the archive /adcp/0404adcp.tar. The archive consists of a single file for each day of data collection. The files are named `PINGDATA.xxx` where `xxx` is a day number that is NOT a year-day. For the date, use the file's creation date.

Some ADCP data is also transmitted to RVDAS. East and north vectors for ship's speed relative to the reference layer and ship's heading are archived as `0404adcp.tar` in the directory /rvdas/nav.

### pCO<sub>2</sub>

The NBP carries Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory's (LDEO) pCO<sub>2</sub> system and RPSC staff maintain it. Data is sent to LDEO at the end of each cruise. The pCO<sub>2</sub> data is transmitted and archived on RVDAS. You will find it in a file named `0404pco2.tar` in the /process directory, which contains the pCO<sub>2</sub> instrument's data merged with GPS, meteorological and other oceanographic measurements. For more information contact Colm Sweeney (csweeney@ldeo.columbia.edu).

## Cruise Science

### XBT

During the cruise Expendable Bathythermographs were used to obtain water column temperature profiles. These were used to adjust the sound velocity profile for the multibeam system. The data files from these launches are included as `0404xbt.tar` in the /ocean/xbt directory.

### RVDAS

The Research Vessel Data Acquisition System (RVDAS) was developed at Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University and has been in use on its research ship for many years. It has been extensively adapted for use on the USAP research vessels.

Daily data processing of the RVDAS (Research Vessel Data Acquisition System) data is performed to convert values into useable units and as a check of the proper operation of the DAS. Both raw and processed data sets from RVDAS are included in the data distribution. The tables below



provide detailed information on the data. Be sure to read the “Significant Acquisition Events” section for important information about data acquisition during this cruise.

## Sensors and Instruments

RVDAS data is divided into two general categories, *underway and navigation*. They can be found on the distribution media as subdirectories under the top level rvdas directory: /rvdas/uw, and /rvdas/nav. Processed oceanographic data is in the top level directory, /process. Each instrument or sensor produces a data file named with its channel ID. Each data file is g-zipped to save space on the distribution media. Not all data types are collected every day or on every cruise.

The naming convention for data files produced by the sensors and instruments is

NBP[CruiseID][ChannelID].dDDD

Example: NBP0404.met1.d317

- The CruiseID is the numeric name of the cruise, in this case, 0404
- The ChannelID is a 4-character code representing the system being logged. An example is “met1,” the designation for meteorology.
- DDD is the day of year the data was collected

## Underway Sensors

### Meteorology and Radiometry

Measurement	Channel ID	Collect. Status	Rate	Instrument
Air Temperature	met1	Continuous	1 sec	R. M. Young 41372LC
Relative Humidity	met1	Continuous	1 sec	
Wind Speed/Direction	met1	Continuous	1 sec	R.M. Young 05106
Barometer	met1	Continuous	1 sec	R.M. Young 61201
PIR (LW radiation)	met1	Continuous	1 sec	Eppley PIR
PSP (SW radiation)	met1	continuous	1 sec	Eppley PSP
PAR	met1	continuous	1 sec	BSI QSR-240
GUV	Guv	not collected		BSI PUV-511
PUV	Puv	not collected		BSI PUV-500

## Geophysics

Measurement	Channel ID	Collect. Status	Rate	Instrument
Magnetometer	mag1	not collected		EG&G G-877
Bathymetry	bat1	Continuous	Varies	ODEC Bathy 2000
Bathymetry	knu1	Tested – JD170	Varies	Knudsen 320B/R
Bathymetry	sim1	Depth < 2500 m	Varies	Simrad EK500 Sonar

\*Data is output every second but it only changes every 10 seconds.

## Oceanography

Measurement	Channel ID	Collect. Status	Rate	Instrument
Conductivity	tsg1	Continuous	6 sec	SeaBird 21
Salinity	Tsgfl	Continuous	6 sec	Calc. from pri. temp

Measurement	Channel ID	Collect. Status	Rate	Instrument
Sea Surface Temp	tsg1	Continuous	6 sec	SeaBird 3-01/S
Fluorometry	flr1	Continuous	1 sec	Turner 10-AU-005
Fluorometry	flr1 & tsg1	Continuous	6 sec	
Transmissometry	tsg1	Continuous	6 sec	WET Lab C-Star
pCO <sub>2</sub>	pco2	Continuous	70 sec	(LDEO)
ADCP	Adcp	Continuous	varies	RD Instruments

## Navigational Instruments

Measurement	Channel ID	Collect. Status	Rate	Instrument
Attitude GPS	Adu1	Continuous	1 sec	Ashtech ADU2
Trimble GPS	PCOD	Continuous	1 sec	Trimble 20636-00SM
Gyro	gyr1	Continuous	0.2 sec	Yokogawa Gyro
SeaPath	Seap	Continuous	1 sec	SeaPath 200

## **Data**

Data is received from the RVDAS system via RS-232 serial connections. A time tag is added at the beginning of each line of data in the form,

```
yy+dd:hh:mm:ss.sss [data stream from instrument]
```

where

yy = two-digit year

ddd = day of year

hh = 2 digit hour of the day

mm = 2 digit minute

ss.sss = seconds

All times are reported in UTC.

The delimiters that separate fields in the raw data files are often spaces and commas but can be other characters such as : = @. Occasionally no delimiter is present. Care should be taken when reprocessing the data that the field's separations are clearly understood.

In the sections below a sample data string is shown, followed by a table that lists the data contained in the string.

## **Underway Data**

### **Sound Velocity Probe (svp1)**

```
00+348:01:59:52.128 1539.40
```

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time tag	
2	Sound velocity in ADCP sonar well	m/s

**Meteorology (met1)**

01+322:00:03:27.306 04.5 292 010 05.7 294 010 0959.6 000.2 093 -000.1537  
 0001.0886 0012.8248

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	Port anemometer speed (relative)	m/s
3	Port anemometer direction (relative)	deg
4	Port anemometer standard deviation	deg
5	Starboard anemometer speed (relative)	m/s
6	Starboard anemometer direction (relative)	deg
7	Starboard anemometer standard deviation	deg
8	Barometer	mBar
9	Air temperature	°C
10	Relative humidity	%
11	PSP (short wave radiation)*	mV
12	PIR (long wave radiation)*	mV
13	PAR (photosynthetically available radiation)*	mV

\*See page 17 for calculations.

**Bathy 2000 (bat1)**

00+019:23:59:53.901 ;I04485.3ME -23.0, I00000.0,-99.9,0000@01/11/00, 23:59:52.08  
 PW2 PF1 SF1 PL3 MO4 SB3 PO0 TX1 TR: GM5 1500 06.7 -72.1

Field	Data	Format / Possible Values	Units
1	RVDAS time tag		
2	Flagged low frequency chn. depth w/ units	;FDDDDD.Dun where F = flag (V for valid, I for invalid), D=depth, un = units	meters
3	Low Frequency echo strength	EEE.EE	dB
4	Flagged high freq. chn. depth	not used	
5	High frequency echo strength	not used	
6	Signed heave data	SHHHH	cm
7	Date	mm/dd/yy	
8	Time	hh:mm:ss	
9	Transmit pulse window type	PW1=Rectangular PW2=Hamming PW3=Cosine PW4=Blackman	
10	Primary transmit frequency	PF1=3.5 kHz PF2=12.0 kHz	kHz
11	Parametric mode secondary frequency	SF1=3.5 kHz SF2=12.0 kHz	kHz
12	Pulse length	PL1=200usec PL2=500usec PL3=1msec PL4=2msec PL5=5msec PL6=10msec PL7=25msec If transmit mode is FM: PL1=25msec PL2=50msec	

Field	Data	Format / Possible Values	Units
		PL3=100msec	
13	Operating mode	MO1=CW parametric MO2=CW MO3=FM parametric MO4=FM	
14	Frequency sweep bandwidth	SB1=1 kHz SB2=2 kHz SB3=5 kHz	kHz
15	Power level	PO1 = 0dB PO2 = -6dB PO3 = -12dB PO4 = -18dB PO5 = -24dB PO6 = -30dB PO6 = -30 dB PO7 = -36dB PO8 = -42dB	
16	Transmit mode	TX1=single ping active TX2=pinger listen TX3=multipinging TR TX4=multipinging TR TX5=multipinging TTRR TX6=multipinging TTTTRRRR TX7=multipinging TTTTTRRRRR	
17	Transmit Rate	TR3 = 4Hz TR4 = 2Hz TR5 = 1Hz TR6 = .5Hz TR7 = .33Hz TR8 = .25Hz TR9 = .20Hz TR: = .10Hz TR; = .05Hz	Hz
18	System gain mode	GM0=hydrographic AGC GM1 to GM9=hydrographic +3db to + 27db manual. GMA to GMD=hydrographic + 30db through + 60db manual GME to GMK=sub-bottom 1 through sub-bottom 7	
19	Speed of sound		m/sec
20	Depth of sonar window below sea-level		meters
21	Background noise level in fixed point reference		dB/V

### Simrad EM120 (mbdp)

Field	Data	Units
1	LDTDS	
2	\$EMDPT	
3	Depth (corrected)	Meters

### Simrad EK500 (sim1)

00+005:00:00:52.388 D1,23583509,1479.6, 17, 1, 0

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	Header	
3	Time tag	hhmmss.sss
4	Depth	m
5	Bottom surface backscattering strength	dBar
6	Transducer number ( 1 = 38 kHz )	
7		

### Thermosalinograph (tsg1)

00+019:23:59:46.976 15A16CFC163F8C2C100

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	Seabird hex string (see page 17 for conversion to real units)	

### Fluorometer (flr1)

00+019:23:59:58.061 0 0818 :: 1/19/00 17:23:17 = 0.983 (RAW) 1.2 (C)

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	Marker 0 to 8	
3	4-digit index	
4	Date	mm/dd/yy
5	Time	hh:mm:ss
6	Signal	
7	signal units of measurement	
8	cell temperature	
9	Temperature units	

### pCO<sub>2</sub>

04+020:07:28:02.038 2004041.31097 2399.36 31.97 986.1 251.93  
 -0.28 243.7 50.96 0 13 Equil

(Note: Both tabs and spaces are included in this string.)

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	pCO <sub>2</sub> time tag (decimal is fractional time of day)	yyyyddd.tttt
3	Raw Voltage	mV
4	Cell Temperature	°C
5	Barometer	mBar
6	CO <sub>2</sub> concentration	ppm
7	Equilibrator Temp.	°C
8	pCO <sub>2</sub>	µAtmos
9	Flow Rate	cc/min
10	Sample code	
11	Valve position code	
12	Sample ID ("Equil", "Atmos", etc.)	

## Navigational Data

### Seapath GPS (seap)

The Seapath GPS outputs six data strings, four in NMEA format and two in proprietary PSXN format:

- GPZDA
- GPGGA
- GPVTG
- GPHDT
- PSXN, 22
- PSXN, 23

#### GPZDA

02+253:00:00:00.772 \$GPZDA,235947.70,09,09,2002,,\*7F

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	\$GPZDA	
3	time	hhmmss.ss
4	Day	dd
5	Month	mm
6	Year	yyyy
7	(empty field)	
8	Checksum	

#### GPGGA

02+253:00:00:00.938

GPGGA,235947.70,6629.239059,S,06827.668899,W,1,07,1.0,11.81,M,,M,,\*6F

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	\$GPGGA	
3	time	hhmmss.ss
4	Latitude	ddmm.mmmmmm
5	N or S for north or south latitude	
6	Longitude	ddmm.mmmmmm
7	E or W for east or west longitude	
8	GPS quality indicator, 0=invalid, 1=GPS SPS, 2=DGPS, 3=PPS, 4=RTK, 5=float RTK, 6=dead reckoning	
9	number of satellites in use (00-99)	
10	HDOP	x.x
9	height above ellipsoid in meters	m.mm
11	M	
12	(empty field)	
13	M	

Field	Data	Units
14	age of DGPS corrections in seconds	s.s
15	DGPS reference station ID (0000-1023)	
16	Checksum	

## GPVTG

02+253:00:00:00.940 \$GPVTG,19.96,T,,M,4.9,N,,K,A\*39

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	\$INVTG	
3	course over ground, degrees true	d.dd
4	T	
5	,	
6	M	
7	speed over ground in knots	k.k
8	N	
9	,	
10	K	
11	Mode	
12	Checksum	

## GPHDT

02+253:00:00:00.941 \$GPHDT,20.62,T\*23

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	\$GPHDT	
3	Heading, degrees true	d.dd
4	T	
5	Checksum	

## PSXN,22

02+253:00:00:00.942 \$PSXN,22,0.43,0.43\*39

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	\$PSXN	
3	22	
4	gyro calibration value since system start-up in degrees	d.dd
5	short term gyro offset in degrees	d.dd
6	Checksum	

## PSXN,23

02+253:00:00:02.933 \$PSXN,23,0.47,0.57,20.62,0.03\*0C

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	\$PSXN	
3	23	
4	roll in degrees, positive with port side up	d.dd
5	pitch in degrees, positive with bow up	d.dd
6	Heading, degrees true	d.dd
7	heave in meters, positive down	m.mm
8	Checksum	

## Ashtech GPS (ada)

The Ashtech GPS outputs three NMEA standard data strings:

- Measurement data (PBN)
- Attitude data (ATT)
- GPS position fix (GGA)

### Measurement data (PBN)

```
01+324:00:00:00.064 $PASHR,PBN,172812.00,2129908.6,-1869076.7,-5694992.4,
-063:41.9477,-041:16.0918,00066.2,000.16,002.85,-000.90,08,????,02,01,01,
01*3A
```

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	\$PASHR	
3	PBN	
4	GPS Time sec. of the week	seconds
5	Station Position: ECEF X	meters
6	Station Position: ECEF Y	meters
7	Station Position: ECEF Z	meters
8	Latitude ( - = South )	deg:min
9	Longitude ( - = West )	deg:min
10	Altitude	meters
11	Velocity in ECEF X	m/sec
12	Velocity in ECEF Y	m/sec
13	Velocity in ECEF Z	m/sec
14	Number of satellites used	
15	Site name	
16	PDOP	
17	HDOP	
18	VDOP	
19	TDOP	

### Attitude Data (ATT)

```
01+324:00:00:00.845 $PASHR,ATT,172813.0,137.88,+000.52,-001.41,0.0029,
0.0254,0*2F
```

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time tag	
2	\$PASHR	
3	ATT	
4	GPS Time sec. Of the week	seconds
5	Heading (rel. to true North)	degrees
6	Pitch	degrees
7	Roll	degrees
8	Measurement RMS error	meters
9	Baseline RMS error	meters
10	Attitude reset flag	

### GPS Position Fix – Geoid/Ellipsoid (GGA)



01+324:00:00:00.323 \$GPGGA,235959.00,6341.9477,S,04116.0918,W,1,08,00.9,  
+00066,M,,M,,\*77

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	\$GPGGA	
3	UTC time at position	hhmmss.ss
4	Latitude	ddmm.mmm
5	North (N) or South (S)	
6	Longitude	ddmm.mmm
7	East (E) or West (W)	
8	GPS quality: (1 = GPS, 2 = DGPS)	
9	Number of GPS satellites used	
10	HDOP	
11	Antenna height	meters
12	M for Meters	
13	Geoidal height (no data in the sample string)	meters
14	M for meters	
15	Age of diff. GPS data (no data in the sample string)	
16	Differential reference station ID (no data in the sample string)	
17	Checksum (no delimiter before this field)	

### Trimble (P-Code) GPS (PCOD)

The Trimble GPS, which formerly output Precise Position (P-Code) strings now only outputs Standard Position (Civiban) strings, outputs three NMEA standard data strings:

- Position fix (GGA)
- Latitude / longitude (GLL),
- Track and ground speed (VTG)

### GGA: GPS Position Fix – Geoid/Ellipsoid

01+319:00:04:11.193 \$GPGGA,000410.312,6227.8068,S,06043.6738,W,1,06,1.0,  
031.9,M,-017.4,M,,\*49

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time tag	
2	\$GPGGA	
3	UTC time at position	hhmmss.sss
4	Latitude	ddmm.mmm
5	North (N) or South (S)	
6	Longitude	ddmm.mmm
7	East (E) or West (W)	
8	GPS quality: 0 = Fix not available or invalid 1 = GPS, SPS mode, fix valid 2 = DGPS (differential GPS), SPS mode, fix valid 3 = P-CODE PPS mode, fix valid	
9	Number of GPS satellites used	
10	HDOP (horizontal dilution of precision)	
11	Antenna height	meters
12	M for meters	
13	Geoidal height	meters
14	M for meters	
15	Age of differential GPS data (no data in the sample string)	

Field	Data	Units
16	Differential reference station ID (no data in the sample string)	
17	Checksum (no delimiter before this field)	

**GLL: GPS Latitude/Longitude**

01+319:00:04:11.272 \$GPGLL,6227.8068,S,06043.6738,W,000410.312,A\*32

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time tag	
2	\$GPGLL	
3	Latitude	degrees
4	North or South	
5	Longitude	degrees
6	East or West	
7	UTC of position	hhmmss.sss
8	Status of data (A = valid)	
9	Checksum	

**VTG: GPS Track and Ground Speed**

01+319:00:04:11.273 \$GPVTG,138.8,T,126.0,M,000.0,N,000.0,K\*49

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	\$GPVTG	
3	Heading	degrees
4	Degrees true (T)	
5	Heading	degrees
6	Degrees magnetic (M)	
7	Ship speed	knots
8	N = knots	
9	Speed	km/hr
10	K = km per hour	
11	Checksum	

**Gyro Compass (gyr1)**

00+019:23:59:59.952 \$HEHRC 25034,-020\*73

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	\$HEHRC	
3	Heading XXXXX = ddd.dd	degrees
4	Rate of change SYYY S = +/-, YYY = r.rr	
5	Checksum	

**ADCP Course (adcp)**

00+019:23:59:59.099 \$PUHAW,UVH,-1.48,-0.51,250.6

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	\$PUHAW	
3	UVH (E-W, N-S, Heading)	
4	Ship Speed relative to reference layer, east vector	knots
5	Ship Speed relative to reference layer, north vector	knots
6	Ship heading	degrees

## Process

### pCO<sub>2</sub>-merged

04+020:07:28:02.038 2004041.31097 2399.36 31.97 986.1 251.93 -0.28 243.7  
50.96 0 13 Equil

(Note: Both tabs and spaces are included in this string.)

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	PCO <sub>2</sub> time tag (decimal is time of day)	yyyddd.ttt
3	Raw voltage	mV
4	Cell Temperature	°C
5	Barometer	mBar
6	CO <sub>2</sub> concentration	Ppm
7	Equilibrator Temperature	°C
8	pCO <sub>2</sub>	μAtmos
9	Flow Rate	cc/min
10	Sample Code	
11	Valve position code	
12	Sample ID ("Equil", "Atmos", etc.)	degrees
13	TSG external temperature	°C
14	TSG salinity	PSU
15	TSG fluorometry	V
16	RVDAS true wind speed	m/s
17	RVDAS true wind direction	degrees
18	Barometric Pressure	mBars
19	Uncontaminated seawater pump flow rate	l/min
20	Speed over ground	knots
21	Course made good	degrees

### tsgf

00+075:00:00:04.467 -01.488 -01.720 02.6783 33.63748 1.002442 0.002442

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	Internal water temperature	°C
3	Sea Surface Temperature	°C
4	Conductivity	μSiemens
5	Salinity	PSU
6	Fluorometry	V
7	Transmissivity	V

## Calculations

The file *instcoef.txt* located in the root directory contains the calibration factors for shipboard instruments. This was the file used by the RVDAS processing software.

### TSG

Raw TSG data is stored as a 20 byte (character) long hex string

Bytes	Data
1-4	Sensor Temperature
5-8	Conductivity
9-14	Remote Temperature
15-17	Fluorometer voltage
18-20	Transmissometer voltage

The coefficients for temperature and conductivity sensors can be found the *rvdascal.txt* file and on the calibrations sheets in the appendix.

#### Calculating Temperature – ITS-90

```
T = decimal equivalent of bytes 1-4
Temperature Frequency: f = T/19 + 2100
Temperature = 1/{g + h[ln(f0/f)] + i[ln2(f0/f)] + j[ln3(f0/f)]} - 273.15
(°C)
```

#### Calculating Conductivity – ITS-90

```
C = decimal equivalent of bytes 5-8
Conductivity Frequency f = sqrt(C*2100+6250000)
Conductivity = (g + hf2 + if3 + jf4)/[10(1 + δt + εp)] (siemens/meter)
t = temperature (°C); p = pressure (decibars); δ = Ctcor; ε = Cpcor
```

#### Calculating Fluorometry Voltage (Subject to nonlinear A/D errors)

*(Fluormeter Digital Signal is better)*

```
f = decimal equivalent of bytes 15-17
Fluorometry Voltage = f/819
```

#### Calculating Transmittance

```
Vdark = 0.058 V
Vref = 4.575 V
t = decimal equivalent of bytes 18 - 20
Transmissometer Voltage (Vsignal) = t/819
% Transmittance = (Vsignal - Vdark) / (Vref - Vdark)
```

### PAR

```
raw data = mV
calibration scale = 6.10 V/(μEinstiens/cm2sec)
offset (Vdark) = 2.1 mV
(raw mV - Vdark)/scale x 104 cm2/m2 x 10-3 V/mV = μEinstiens/m2sec
or
(data mV - 2.1 mV) x 1.64 (μEinstiens/m2sec)/mV = μEinstiens/m2sec
```

### PIR

```
raw data = mV
calibration scale = 4.14 x 10-6 V/(W/m2)
```

$data \text{ mV} / (\text{scale} \times 10^3 \text{ mV/V}) = \text{W/m}^2$   
or  
 $data \text{ mV} \times 241.5 (\text{W/m}^2) / \text{mV} = \text{W/m}^2$

## PSP

raw data = mV  
calibration scale =  $8.12 \times 10^{-6} \text{ V}/(\text{W/m}^2)$   
 $data \text{ mV} / (\text{scale} \times 10^3 \text{ mV/V}) = \text{W/m}^2$   
or  
 $data \text{ mV} \times 123.2 (\text{W/m}^2) / \text{V} = \text{W/m}^2$

## Acquisition Problems and Events

This section lists problems with acquisition noted during this cruise including instrument failures, data acquisition system failures and any other factor affecting this data set. The format is ddd:hh:mm (ddd is year-day, hh is hour, and mm is minute). Times are reported in GMT.

## Appendix: Sensors and Calibrations

### NBP0404 Shipboard Sensors

Sensor	Description	Serial #	Last Calibration Date	Status
<b>Meteorology &amp; Radiometers</b>				
Port Anemometer	RM Young 5106	WM46262	11/25/03	Collect
Stbd Anemometer	RM Young 5106	WM51143	06/15/03	Collect
Barometer	RM Young 61201	00872	5/13/04	Collect
Air Temp/Rel. Hum.	RM Young 41372LC	06134	05/22/03	Collect
Mast PRR	BSI PRR-610			Not used
UW PRR	BSI PRR-600			Not used
PIR (Pyrgeometer)	Eppley PIR	33023F3	12/18/03	Collect
PSP (Pyranometer)	Eppley PSP	33090F3	12/16/03	Collect
Mast PAR	BSI QSR-240	6357	06/24/03	Collect
GUV			N/A	Not used
PUV				Not used
<b>Underway</b>				
TSG	SeaBird SBE21	2131020-3198	12/10/03	Collect
TSG Remote Temp	SeaBird 3-01/S	031497	10/21/03	Collect
Fluorometer	Turner 10-AU-005 Lamp: daylight 10-045; ref. filter: 10-032, em. filter: 10-151, ex. filter: 10-050R	5333 FRXX	N/A	Collect
Transmissometer	WET Labs C-Star	CST-557DR	1/12/04	Collect
Magnetometer	EG&G G-877	0040		Not used
Bathymetry	Simrad EK500	3001	11/1/95	Collect
Bathymetry	Knudsen 320B/R			Not used
Bathymetry	Bathy 2000			Collect
<b>Other</b>				
Primary GPS	Simtex Seapath 200	2253	N/A	Collect
Attitude GPS	Ashtech 12	700273F2114 FW 7B13-D1-C21	N/A	Collect

## Meteorology System

### Anemometer (Port)

#### RM Young Anemometer Calibration, Model 05106

S/N: 45262

Date: 25/Nov/03

Cal'd By: Floyd Trujillo

Clockwise Cal Motor RPM	Calculated Windspeed m/s	Measured Windspeed m/s	Delta m/s	Knots
0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0
200	0.98	0.9	0.1	1.904
500	2.45	2.3	0.2	4.76
1000	4.90	4.8	0.1	9.52
1500	7.35	7.3	0.0	14.28
2000	9.80	9.8	0.0	19.04
3000	14.70	14.7	0.0	28.56
4000	19.60	19.7	-0.1	38.08
5000	24.50	24.6	-0.1	47.6
6000	29.40	29.6	-0.2	57.12
7000	34.30	34.5	-0.2	66.64
8000	39.20	39.5	-0.3	76.16
9000	44.10	44.4	-0.3	85.68
10000	49.00	49.4	-0.4	95.2
12000	58.80	59.3	-0.5	114.24

Direction	Measured Direction	Delta Direction
0	0	0
30	31	-1
60	61	-1
90	90	0
120	121	-1
150	150	0
180	181	-1
210	211	-1
240	242	-2
270	273	-3
300	302	-2
330	333	-3
0	0	0

Note: Delta direction should not exceed + or - 3 degrees.

Counter Clockwise Cal Motor RPM	Calculated Windspeed m/s	Measured Windspeed m/s	Delta m/s
0	0.00	0.0	0.0
200	0.98	0.9	0.1
500	2.45	2.3	0.2
1000	4.90	4.8	0.1
1500	7.35	7.3	0.0
2000	9.80	9.8	0.0
3000	14.70	14.7	0.0
4000	19.60	19.7	-0.1
5000	24.50	24.6	-0.1
6000	29.40	29.6	-0.2
7000	34.30	34.5	-0.2
8000	39.20	39.5	-0.3
9000	44.10	44.5	-0.4
10000	49.00	49.4	-0.4
12000	58.80	59.2	-0.4

Caution: Do Not exceed 12000 rpm during Wind Speed test.

Wind Speed Threshold < 2.9 gm?

Wind Direction Threshold < 30 gm?

#### Additional Comments

Note: Delta Windspeed should not exceed + or - 0.3 m/s for 0 - 5000 rpm



**Anemometer (Starboard)****RM Young Anemometer Calibration, Model 05106**

S/N: 51143

Date: 15-Jun-03

Cal'd By: S. Blackman

Clockwise Cal Motor RPM	Calculated Windspeed m/s	Measured Windspeed m/s	Delta m/s	knots
0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
200	0.98	0.9	0.1	1.9
500	2.45	2.3	0.2	4.8
1000	4.90	4.8	0.1	9.5
1500	7.35	7.4	-0.1	14.3
2000	9.80	9.8	0.0	19.0
3000	14.70	14.8	-0.1	28.6
4000	19.60	19.8	-0.2	38.1
5000	24.50	24.8	-0.3	47.6
6000	29.40	29.7	-0.3	57.1
7000	34.30	34.7	-0.4	66.6
8000	39.20	39.7	-0.5	76.2
9000	44.10	44.7	-0.6	85.7
10000	49.00	49.6	-0.6	95.2
12000	58.80	59.5	-0.7	114.2

Direction	Measured Direction	Delta Direction
0	0	0
30	29	1
60	59	1
90	89	1
120	120	0
150	150	0
180	180	0
210	210	0
240	242	-2
270	273	-3
300	302	-2
330	332	-2
0	0	0

Note: Delta direction should not exceed + or - 3 degrees.

Counter Clockwise Cal Motor RPM	Calculated Windspeed m/s	Measured Windspeed m/s	Delta m/s
0	0.00	0.1	-0.1
200	0.98	0.9	0.1
500	2.45	2.3	0.2
1000	4.90	4.8	0.1
1500	7.35	7.3	0.0
2000	9.80	9.8	0.0
3000	14.70	14.8	-0.1
4000	19.60	19.8	-0.2
5000	24.50	24.8	-0.3
6000	29.40	29.8	-0.4
7000	34.30	34.7	-0.4
8000	39.20	39.7	-0.5
9000	44.10	44.7	-0.6
10000	49.00	49.6	-0.6
12000	58.80	59.5	-0.7

Caution: Do Not exceed 12000 rpm during Wind Speed test.

Wind Speed Threshold < 2.9 gm?

Wind Direction Threshold < 30 gm?

**Additional Comments**

This instrument does not appear to have been used. It's new cal date should start with it's installation.

Note: Delta Windspeed should not exceed + or - 0.3 m/s for 0 - 5000 rpm

**Temperature Sensor**

Meteorological Instruments

**Temperature Sensor Calibration Report**Customer: *Raytheon Technical Services Co*

Test Number: 35222

Customer PO: RM93195.50

Test Date: 22 May 2003

Sales Order: 6552

**Test Sensor:**

Model: 41372LC

Serial Number: 6134

Description: Temperature/Relative Humidity Sensor

Report of calibration comparison of test temperature sensor with National Institute of Standards and Technology traceable standard thermometers at three temperatures in the R.M. Young Company controlled temperature calibration bath facilities. Calibration accuracy  $\pm 0.1^\circ$  Celsius.

Bath Temperature (degrees C)	Current Output (milliamps)	Indicated (1) Temperature (degrees C)
-49.93	4.011	-49.93
0.03	12.002	0.01
50.02	20.002	50.01

(1) Calculated from current output

All reference equipment used in this calibration procedure have been tested by comparison to traceable standards certified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Reference Instrument	Serial #	NIST Test Reference
Brooklyn Thermometer Model 43-FC	8006-118	204365
Brooklyn Thermometer Model 22332-D5-FC	25071	249763
Brooklyn Thermometer Model 2X400-D7-FC	77532	228060
Keithley Multimeter Model 191	15232	234027

Tested By: *E. Channing*

R.M. YOUNG COMPANY 2801 Aero Park Drive, Traverse City, Michigan 49686 USA  
Tel: 231-946-3980 Fax: 231-946-4772 Email: met.sales@youngusa.com

**PIR****THE EPPLEY LABORATORY, INC.**

12 Sheffield Ave., P.O. Box 419, Newport, RI 02840 USA

Telephone: 401-847-1020

Fax: 401-847-1031

Email: eplab@mail.bbsnet.com

Internet: www.eppleylab.com

Scientific Instruments  
for Precision Measurements  
Since 1917**STANDARDIZATION OF  
EPPLEY PRECISION INFRARED RADIOMETER  
Model PIR**

Serial Number: 33023F3

Resistance: 764  $\Omega$  at 23 °C

Temperature Compensation Range: -20 to 40 °C

This pyrgeometer has been compared with Precision Infrared Radiometer, Serial Number 29326F3 in Eppley's Blackbody Calibration System under radiation intensities of approximately 200 watts meter<sup>-2</sup> and an average ambient temperature of 23 °C.

As a result of a series of comparisons, it has been found to have a sensitivity of:

 $3.91 \times 10^{-6}$  volts/watts meter<sup>-2</sup>

The calculation of this constant is based on the fact that the relationship between radiation intensity and emf is rectilinear to intensities of 700 watts meter<sup>-2</sup>. This radiometer is linear to within  $\pm 1.0\%$  up to this intensity.

The calibration of this instrument is traceable to the International Practical Temperature Scale (IPTS) through a precision low-temperature blackbody.

Shipped to:  
National Science Foundation  
Port Hueneme, CA

Date of Test: December 18, 2003

In Charge of Test: *R.T. Egan*

S.O. Number: 59674  
Date: December 19, 2003

Reviewed by: *Thomas J. Kulk*

Remarks:

**PSP****THE EPPLEY LABORATORY, INC.**

12 Sheffield Ave., P.O. Box 419, Newport, RI 02840 USA

Telephone: 401-847-1020

Fax: 401-847-1031

Email: info@eppleylab.com

Internet: www.eppleylab.com

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**STANDARDIZATION  
OF  
EPPLEY PRECISION SPECTRAL PYRANOMETER  
Model PSP**

Serial Number: 33090F3

Resistance: 699  $\Omega$  at 23  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ Temperature Compensation Range: -20 to 40  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

This radiometer has been compared with Standard Precision Spectral Pyranometer, Serial Number 21231F3 in Eppley's Integrating Hemisphere under radiation intensities of approximately 700 watts meter<sup>-2</sup> (roughly one-half a solar constant). The adopted calibration temperature is 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

As a result of a series of comparisons, it has been found to have a sensitivity of:

8.22  $\times 10^{-6}$  volts/watts meter<sup>-2</sup>

The calculation of this constant is based on the fact that the relationship between radiation intensity and emf is rectilinear to intensities of 1400 watts meter<sup>-2</sup>. This radiometer is linear to within  $\pm 0.5\%$  up to this intensity.

The calibration of this instrument is traceable to standard self-calibrating cavity pyrheliometers in terms of the Systems Internationale des Unites (SI units), which participated in the Ninth International Pyrheliometric Comparisons (IPC IX) at Davos, Switzerland in September-October 2000.

Useful conversion facts: 1 cal cm<sup>-2</sup> min<sup>-1</sup> = 697.3 watts meter<sup>-2</sup>  
1 BTU/ft<sup>2</sup>-hr<sup>-1</sup> = 3.153 watts meter<sup>-2</sup>

Shipped to:  
National Science Foundation  
Port Hueneme, CA

S.O. Number: 59672  
Date: December 19, 2003

Remarks:

Date of Test: December 16, 2003

In Charge of Test: *R.T. Egan*Reviewed by: *Thomas D. Kirk*

**PAR**

Installed 11/2/03 03:03 GMT

**Biospherical Instruments Inc.**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Calibration Date 6/24/03  
 Model Number QSR-240  
 Serial Number 6357  
 Operator TPC  
 Standard Lamp 98700(5/19/01)  
 Probe Excitation Voltage Range: 5 to 18 VDC(+)

Output Polarity: Positive

Probe Conditions at Calibration (in air):

Calibration Voltage: 5 VDC(+)

Probe Current: 7.1 mA

Probe Output Voltage:

Probe Illuminated 94.7 mV  
 Probe Dark 2.1 mV  
 Probe Net Response 92.6 mV

Corrected Lamp Output:

Output In Air (same condition as calibration):

9.14E+15 quanta/cm<sup>2</sup>sec  
0.015 uE/cm<sup>2</sup>sec

Calibration Factor:

(To calculate irradiance, divide the net voltage reading in Volts by this value.)

Dry: 1.01E-17 V/(quanta/cm<sup>2</sup>sec)  
6.10E+00 V/(uE/cm<sup>2</sup>sec)

Notes:

1. Annual calibration is recommended.
2. Calibration is performed using a Standard of Spectral Irradiance traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).
3. The collector should be cleaned frequently with alcohol.
4. Calibration was performed with customer cable, when available.

QSR240R 05/24/95

## TSG Calibration Files

### Underway Conductivity Sensor

#### 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: 3198  
CALIBRATION DATE: 10-Dec-03

SBE21 TEMPERATURE CALIBRATION DATA  
ITS-90 TEMPRATURE SCALE

## ITS-90 COEFFICIENTS

g = 4.22427999e-003  
h = 6.28774124e-004  
i = 1.97842562e-005  
j = 1.36006195e-006  
f0 = 1000.0

## ITS-68 COEFFICIENTS

a = 3.64763667e-003  
b = 5.95222584e-004  
c = 1.59625049e-005  
d = 1.36147300e-006  
f0 = 2568.358

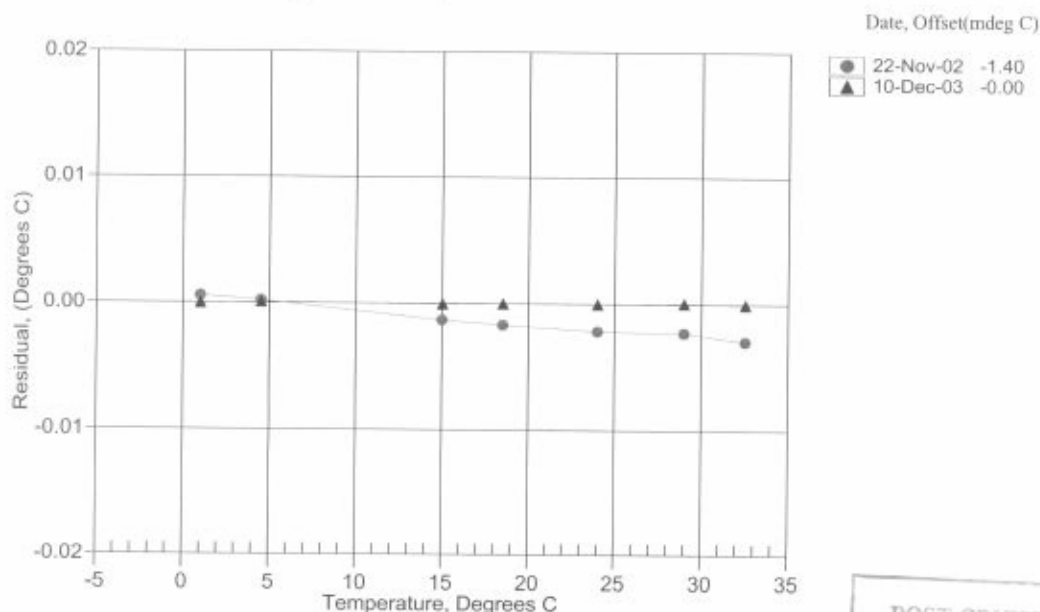
BATH TEMP (ITS-90)	INSTRUMENT FREQ (Hz)	INST TEMP (ITS-90)	RESIDUAL (ITS-90)
0.9999	2568.358	0.9999	-0.00003
4.4999	2775.129	4.5000	0.00005
15.0000	3467.500	15.0000	-0.00004
18.5000	3723.433	18.5000	-0.00000
23.9999	4152.211	23.9999	-0.00001
28.9999	4571.132	29.0000	0.00006
32.5000	4881.353	32.5000	-0.00004

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

Following the recommendation of JPOTS:  $T_{68}$  is assumed to be  $1.00024 * T_{90}$  (-2 to 35 °C)

Residual = instrument temperature - bath temperature



POST CRUISE  
CALIBRATION

**Underway Temperature Sensor**

installed 11/5/02 21:40 GMT

**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: 1390  
CALIBRATION DATE: 29-May-03SBE21 TEMPERATURE CALIBRATION DATA  
ITS-90 TEMPERATURE SCALE

## ITS-90 COEFFICIENTS

$g = 4.21019024e-003$   
 $h = 5.94640281e-004$   
 $i = 4.44891723e-006$   
 $j = -1.86469051e-006$   
 $f_0 = 1000.0$

## ITS-68 COEFFICIENTS

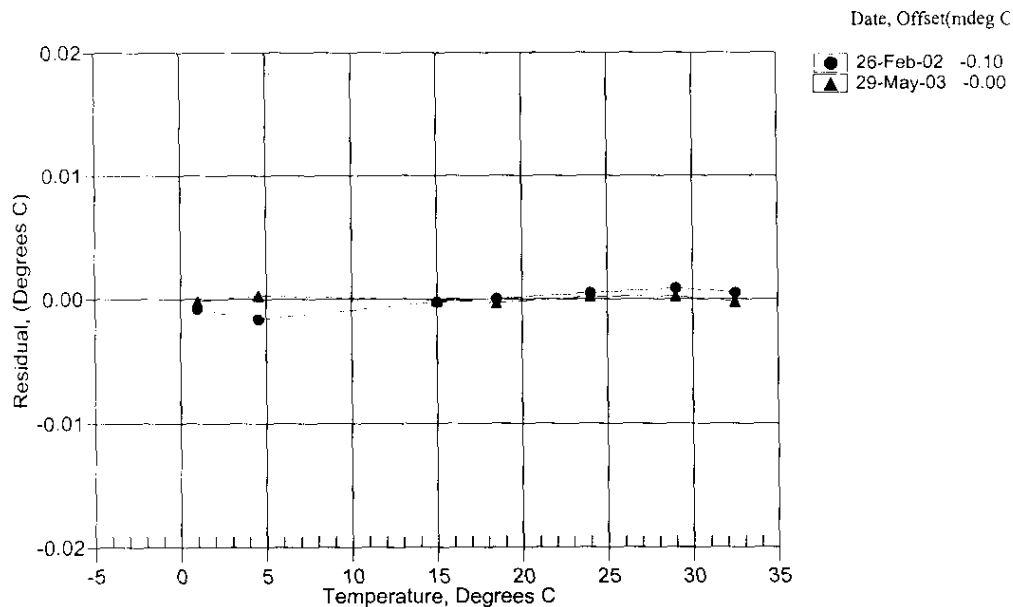
$a = 3.64763709e-003$   
 $b = 5.81167551e-004$   
 $c = 9.81916346e-006$   
 $d = -1.86421698e-006$   
 $f_0 = 2600.237$

BATH TEMP (ITS-90)	INSTRUMENT FREQ (Hz)	INST TEMP (ITS-90)	RESIDUAL (ITS-90)
1.0000	2600.237	0.9998	-0.00016
4.4999	2814.700	4.5002	0.00028
15.0001	3533.544	15.0000	-0.00008
18.4998	3799.584	18.4995	-0.00029
24.0000	4245.942	24.0002	0.00022
28.9999	4682.643	29.0001	0.00022
32.5000	5006.484	32.4998	-0.00019

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

$$\text{Temperature ITS-68} = 1/\{a + b[\ln(f_0/f)] + c[\ln^2(f_0/f)] + d[\ln^3(f_0/f)]\} - 273.15 \text{ (}^\circ\text{C)}$$
Following the recommendation of JPOTS:  $T_{68}$  is assumed to be  $1.00024 * T_{90}$  (-2 to 35 °C)

Residual = instrument temperature - bath temperature



**Underway Remote Temperature Sensor****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: 1497  
CALIBRATION DATE: 21-Oct-03SBE3 TEMPERATURE CALIBRATION DATA  
ITS-90 TEMPERATURE SCALE

## ITS-90 COEFFICIENTS

$g = 4.73769322e-003$   
 $h = 6.68853280e-004$   
 $i = 2.84926049e-005$   
 $j = 2.61739524e-006$   
 $f0 = 1000.0$

## ITS-68 COEFFICIENTS

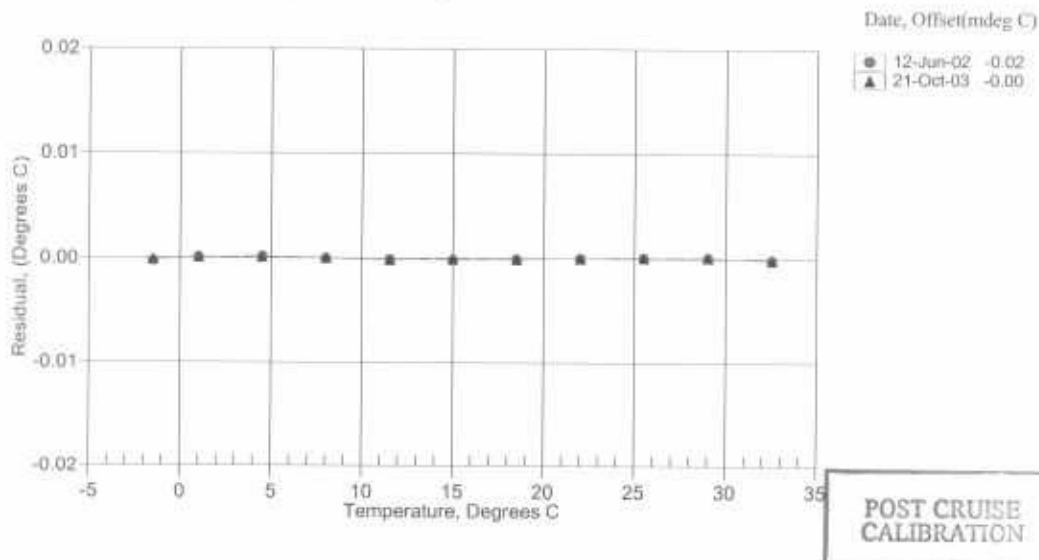
$a = 3.68121509e-003$   
 $b = 5.95382602e-004$   
 $c = 1.53169736e-005$   
 $d = 2.61892077e-006$   
 $f0 = 5372.919$

BATH TEMP (ITS-90)	INSTRUMENT FREQ (Hz)	INST TEMP (ITS-90)	RESIDUAL (ITS-90)
-1.5001	5372.919	-1.5002	-0.00010
1.0000	5685.139	1.0001	0.00009
4.5000	6143.993	4.5001	0.00011
7.9999	6626.895	7.9999	0.00005
11.5000	7140.577	11.4999	-0.00014
14.9999	7679.708	14.9998	-0.00007
18.5000	8246.956	18.4999	-0.00006
22.0000	8842.917	22.0000	0.00002
25.5000	9468.197	25.5001	0.00011
29.0000	10123.349	29.0001	0.00011
32.5000	10808.883	32.4999	-0.00012

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

$$\text{Temperature ITS-68} = 1/[a + b[\ln(f_0/f)] + c[\ln^2(f_0/f)] + d[\ln^3(f_0/f)]] - 273.15 \text{ (}^\circ\text{C)}$$
Following the recommendation of JPOTS:  $T_{90}$  is assumed to be  $1.00024 * T_{68}$  (-2 to 35  $^\circ\text{C}$ )

Residual = instrument temperature - bath temperature





**Underway Transmissometer**

PO Box 518  
620 Applegate St.  
Philomath, OR 97370



(541) 929-5650  
Fax (541) 929-5277  
[www.wetlabs.com](http://www.wetlabs.com)

**C-Star Calibration**

Date	1/12/04	Customer	National Science Foundation	Work order	002
Job #	0201020	S/N#	CST-557DR	Pathlength	25 cm

	Analog meter
$V_d$	0.059 V
$V_{air}$	4.813 V
$V_{ref}$	4.708 V

Temperature of calibration water	23.3 °C
Ambient temperature during calibration	23.7 °C

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

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.

cstarcalsheet

Revision A

6/23/03