
LMG 14-11

Cruise Data Report

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Introduction

The LMG data acquisition systems continuously log data from a suite of instrumentation throughout the cruise. This document describes the format of that data and its location on the distribution CDs. It also contains important information that may affect how this data is processed such as instrument failures or other known problems with acquisition.

The data collected during this cruise is distributed on a DVD written in ISO9660 with Joliet extensions. This data format has somewhat strict requirements on filenames and organization, however it is readable by virtually every computing platform.

All of the data has been archived with the Unix "tar" command and/or compressed using Unix "gzip" compression. Tar files have a ".tar" extension and Gzipped files have a ".gz" extension. Tools are available on all platforms for uncompressing and de-archiving these formats. On Macintosh, Stuffit Expander with DropStuff will open a tar archive and uncompress gzipped and Unix compressed files. For Windows, WinZip, a shareware utility included on this CD (remember, it is shareware) will open these files.

In some cases to adhere to the ISO9660 format the .tar extension was removed. When we tarred the files then gzip the tar archive the name of the file became *File.tgz*. This name does not follow the 8.3 naming convention of the ISO9660 format. On Windows and Mac Platforms Winzip and Stuffit Expander handles this just fine. When they expand the *File.gz* the expanded file becomes *File.tar*, which both software packages can handle. On Unix platforms gunzip expands *File.tgz* but it does not append the .tar extension. So you may not recognize the file as a tar archive, but OS does recognize it as a tar archive. If you use the file command it will return saying it is a tar file. The below tar command will un-archive the file just fine.

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

Archive Data Extraction

It is often useful to know exactly how an archive was produced when expanding its contents. Tar files were created using the following commands:

```
tar cvf archive-file files-to-be-archived
```

To create a list of the files in the archive:

```
tar tvf archive-file > contents.list
```

To extract the files from the archive:

```
tar xvf archive-file file(s)-to-extract
```

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

```
gunzip filename.gz
```

DVD Directory Structure

Disc 1: ADCP: ADCP.tar Cal: INSTCOEF.TXT UW/ CTD/ Imagery: Imag.tar Logsheet: CTD Logsheets - Bransfield.pdf CTD Logsheets - Elephant Island.pdf CTD Logsheets - KGI.pdf CTD Logsheets - Phx.pdf LMG1411_AirSamples.pdf LMG1411_WATER_LOGSHEET.pdf LMG1411_XBT_LOGSHEET.pdf LMG1411_XCTD_LOGSHEET.pdf O2_WeeklyMaint-341-2014.pdf O2_WeeklyMaint-348-2014.pdf O2_WeeklyMaint-354-2014.pdf Maps: LMG1411.jpg Ocean: Ctd.tar Xbt.tar Xctd.tar	process: JGOF.tar PCO2.tar PROC.tar QC.tar Report: LMG1411_Report.docx LMG1411_Report.pdf rvdas: nav/ uw/ Science: StarOddi Depth Sensors/ 1\$13C5248 1\$4C7846 1\$6C5216.DAT C5216 Utility: Acrobat/ Winzip/ Waypoints: waypoint.txt
--	--

Distribution Contents

ADCP

/ADCP/

This directory contains a tar file of gentoo's proc directory, which contains a database of the averaged ping data, Matlab m-files used in processing the data, and daily graphs of the currents. For more information contact Teri Chereskin at tchereskin@ucsd.edu.

Calibration

/Cal/

Refer to the InstCoef.txt file along with the specific instrument calibration sheets, both located in this directory, for information on how the RVDAS data was collected and processed.

Imagery

/Imagery/

This directory contains things such as ice imagery, isobar charts, sat imagery, wave and wind images, and weather reports.

Logsheets

/logsheet/

This directory contains scanned paper log sheets in PDF format for various science of opportunity or projects or cruise related science, including such things as XBT's, XCTD's, air sample log sheets, oxygen system maintenance logs, etc.

Maps

/Maps/

This directory maps and mapping data generated by the ship's MCIS and automated scripts, usually in JPEG or PostScript format, plus any maps provided for this purpose by the on-board science party.

Ocean

/Ocean/

This directory contains data from CTD, XBT and XCTDs.

Data and Science Report

/Report/

Copies of this report in MS Word and pdf formats.

Science

/Science/

This directory contains StarOddi temperature and depth data from the net tows.

This directory also contains data from two test XBT launches during the northbound transit at 59°S.

Waypoints

/Waypoints/

Contains the waypoint file used for the cruise; this is read by the DAS system and the selected waypoint is displayed on the CCTV system.

QC Plots

/process/QC.tar

Postscript files of data stored each day on RVDAS for quality control analysis during the cruise. There are 3 types of files, named metXXX.ps, navXXX.ps, and oceanXXX.ps, where XXX represents the Julian day. Met files are a summary of the data from the meteorological instruments, Nav files are a summary of navigational data, and Ocean files are a summary of the underway seawater and bathymetry data.

JGOFS Data Set

/process/JGOF/

The JGOFS data set consists of a single file produced each day named jg<julian_day>.dat.gz where <julian_day> is the day the data was acquired. The “.gz” extension indicates that the individual files are compressed before archiving. The daily file consists of 22 separate columnar fields in text format, which are described below. The JGOFS data set is obtained primarily by applying calibrations to raw data and decimating to whole minute intervals. However, several fields are derived measurements from more than a single raw input. *Note: Null, unused, or unknown fields are filled with 9's in the JGOFS data.*

Additionally, 3 separate QC plots are generated daily by the ET using the JGOFS data set. These plots include TSG and Bathymetry data, meteorological data, and navigation data. The files are called ocean<julian_day>.ps, met<julian_day>.ps, and nav<julian_day>.ps respectively.

Field	Data	Units
01	GMT date	dd/mm/yy
02	GMT time	hh:mm:ss
03	PCOD latitude (negative is South)	Ddd.dddd
04	PCOD longitude (negative is West)	Ddd.dddd
05	Ships speed	Knots
06	GPS HDOP	-
07	Gyro Heading	Degrees (azimuth)
08	Course over ground	Degrees (azimuth)
09	Mast PAR	$\mu\text{Einsteins/meters}^2 \text{ sec}$
10	Sea surface temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
11	Not used	-
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	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
17	Relative humidity	%
18	Barometric pressure	mBars
19	Sea surface fluorometry	$\mu\text{g/l}$
20	Transmissometer	Volts (0-5)
21	PSP	W/m^2
22	PIR	W/m^2

pCO₂-merged Data Set

/process/PCO2/

00+346:23:58:20.672 2000346.9991 2398.4 1008.4 0.01 45.4 350.3 342.6 15.77 Equil -43.6826
 173.1997 15.51 33.90 0.33 5.28 9.05 1007.57 40.0 14.87 182.44 -1

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS time tag	
2	pCO ₂ time tag (decimal is fractional time of day)	yyyyddd.ttt
3	Raw voltage (IR)	mV
4	Cell temperature	°C
5	Barometer	MBar
6	Flow rate	ml / min
7	Concentration	ppm
8	pCO ₂ pressure	microAtm
9	Equilibrated temperature	°C
10	Sea Water Temp	1 or 2 digits
11	Valve position	°C
12	Flow source (Equil = pCO ₂ measurement)	text
13	RVDAS latitude	degrees
14	RVDAS longitude	degrees
15	TSG external temperature	°C
16	TSG 1 salinity	PSU
17	Fluorometer	V
18	RVDAS true wind speed	m/s
19	RVDAS true wind direction	degrees
20	Barometric Pressure	mBars
21	Uncontaminated seawater pump flow rate	l/min
22	Speed over ground	knots
23	Course made good	degrees
24	Oxygen	μM
25	TSG 2 internal temperature	°C
26	TSG 2 salinity	PSU
27	TSG 1 internal temperature	°C
28	H2O Input Source	-1 stern thruster 0 moonpool

RVDAS

/RVDAS/

RVDAS (Research Vessel Data Acquisition System) was developed at Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University and has been used on the R/V Maurice Ewing for several years. It was adapted for use on the Nathaniel B. Palmer and her sister ship, the R/V Laurence M. Gould.

Below you will find detailed information on the data included. Be sure to read the "Significant Acquisition Events" section below for important information about data acquisition during this cruise.

Meteorological and Light Data

Measurement	File ID	Collect. Status	Rate	Instrument
Air Temperature	lmwx	continuous	1 sec	R. M. young 41372VC
Relative Humidity	lmwx	continuous	1 sec	R. M. young 41372VC
Wind Speed/Direction	lmwx	continuous	1 sec	Gill Wind Observer II
PAR, (Photosynthetically-Available Radiation)	lmwx	continuous	1 sec	BSI QSR-240
Barometer	lmwx	continuous	1 sec	R. M. young 61201
GUV	lguv	continuous	1 sec	GUV2511
Port Ultrasonic Wind Speed/Direction	lmwx	continuous	1 sec	Gill Wind Observer II
PIR (LW radiation)	lmwx	continuous	1 sec	Eppler PIR
PSP (SW radiation)	lmwx	continuous	1 sec	Eppler PSP
Oxygen	lgo2	continuous	1 min	UCAR Oxygen system

Navigational Data

Measurement	File ID	Collect. Status	Rate	Instrument
Gyro	lgyr	continuous	0.2 sec	Meridian Bridgemate Gyro
Garmin GPS	lgar	continuous	1 sec	Garmin 17
Seapath GPS	lsep	continuous	1 sec	Seapath 330
AIS	lais	continuous	1 sec	Standard Horizon GX2150

Geophysical Data

Measurement	File ID	Collect. Status	Rate	Instrument
Bathymetry	lknu	variable	Varies	Knudsen Chirp 3260
Net Depth Sensor	lnds	variable	~1/3 sec	Omega PX-605
DUSH 11 Winch	lwn1	variable	varies	Markey DUSH 11
DUSH 5 Winch	lwn1	variable	varies	Markey DUSH 5
DUSH 4 Winch	lwn1	variable	varies	Markey DUSH 4

Oceanographic Data

Measurement	File ID	Collect. Status	Rate	Instrument
Salinity	utsg	continuous	1 sec	SeaBird 45
Sea Surface Temperature	Lrtm	continuous	1 sec	SeaBird 38
Fluorometry (digital)	ldfl	continuous	1 sec	Wetlab ECO
ADCP, Speed Log	ladc	continuous	1 sec	RD Instruments
Oxygen	loxy	continuous	1 sec	
PCO2	lpcO2	continuous	2.5 min	

Data File Names and Structures

RVDAS data is divided into two broad categories, **Underway** and **Navigation**. The groups are abbreviated “uw” and “nav”. Thus, these two tar files, *lmguw.tar* and *lmgnav.tar* exist under the top-level *rvdas* directory. The instruments are broken down as shown. Each data file is g-zipped to save space on the distribution. Not all data types are collected everyday or on every cruise.

RVDAS data files are named following the convention: LMG[FileID].dDDD.

- The FileID is a 4-character code representing the system being logged, for example: lmet (for meteorology)
- DDD is the Julian day of the data collection

Underway Data	File ID	Navigation Data	File ID
Meteorological - Cambell	lmwx	Gyro Compass	lgyr
Knudsen	lknu	Garmin 17 GPS	lgar
microTSG	utsg	Seapath 330 GPS	lsep
microTSG2	tsg2	Standard Horizon GX2150 AIS	lais
Digital Remote Temperature	lrtm		
Fluorometer – Wetlab ECO	ldfl		
ADCP	ladc		
Sound Velocity Probe	lsvp		
GUV & PUV	lguv		
PCO2 System	lpco		
Oxygen (part of PCO2)	loxy		
Wet Wall Flows	lsea		
Winches: Dush4,5,&11	lwn1		
Net Depth Sensor	lnds		
Oxygen system (NCAR)	lgo2		

Data is received by the RVDAS system via RS-232 serial connections. The data files that comprise the *rvdas* data set are described below. A time tag is added to each line of data received and the data is written to disk.

YY+DDD:HH:MM:SS.SSS [data stream from instrument]

Where, YY: two-digit year, DDD: Julian Day, HH: 2 digit hours, MM: 2 digit minutes SS.SSS: seconds. All times are UTC.

The delimiters used to separate fields in the raw data files are usually spaces and commas, but other delimiters are used (:, =, @) and occasionally there is no delimiter. Care should be taken when reprocessing the data that the field separations are clearly understood. An example data

lknu – Knudsen Chirp 3260 Sonar

14+002:19:07:04.648 3.5kHz,4000.92,1,12.0kHz,4001.12,1,1500,-57.343073,-63.750720

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	3.5kHz – low frequency header	
3	LF - depth to surface	meters
4	LF – Depth Valid Flag	
5	12.0kHz – high frequency header	
6	HF - depth to surface	meters
7	HF – Depth Valid Flag	
8	Sound speed velocity	m/s
9	Latitude	Dec degrees
10	Longitude	Dec degrees

Inds – Net Depth Sensor

99+099:00:18:19.775 V01 00199.8

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	V01 – Sensor 1	label
3	Depth	meters

Iwn1 - Winches

08+033:11:27:50.673 RD,DUSH-5,00111.63,00000000,-0000012,1938

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	Record Identifier, RD=Remote Data	
3	Winch Identifier, DUSH-X where X is 4, 5, or 11	
4	Tension	lbs
5	Speed	Meters/minute
6	Payout	meters
7	Checksum	

Imwx - Campbell Meteorological DAS

08+034:13:52:14.216 PUS,A,356,002.15,M,+332.28,+000.97,60,08

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	PUS tag – Port UltraSonic Anemometer	
3	Unit Identification, A-Z	
4	Port Wind Direction, degrees relative to Bow	deg
5	Port Wind Speed	m/s
6	Units, M=meters per second	
7	Sound Speed	m/s
8	Sonic Temperature	°C
9	Status, 0=ok, 60=Heating Enabled & ok, Other value mean a fault	
10	Check Sum	

08+034:13:52:14.216 SUS,A,356,002.15,M,+332.28,+000.97,60,08

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	SUS tag – Starboard UltraSonic Anemometer	
3	Unit Identification, A-Z	
4	Starboard Wind Direction, degrees relative to Bow	deg
5	Starboard Wind Speed	m/s
6	Units, M=meters per second	
7	Sound Speed	m/s
8	Sonic Temperature	°C
9	Status, 0=ok, 60=Heating Enabled & ok, Other value mean a fault	
10	Check Sum	

08+034:13:52:14.454 MET,12.22322,44.25706,-75,-25,-363.6365,2.332982,-0.08215196,278.6845,279.2192,854.6198

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	MET tag	
3	Power Supply Voltage	Volts
4	Enclosure Relative Humidity	%
5	Air Temp	°C
6	Air Relative Humidity	%
7	PAR	mVolts
8	PSP Thermopile	mVolts
9	PIR Thermopile	mVolts
10	PIR Case Temperature	°K
11	PIR Dome Temperature	°K
12	Barometer	mBars

Isea – wet wall flows, transmissometer

12+004:12:01:04.438 WetLab_1,14.1,XMISS,3.098,V,0.000,0.000,0.000,-928.535,-220.566,0.000,0.000,T,NAN,NAN,NAN,NAN,P,0,0,F,47.91811,0,6.815308,0,0,0,0,0,I,1,1,1,1

Field	Data	Units
01	RVDAS Time Tag	
02	WetLab_1	Text
03	Internal Temperature	°C
04	XMISS	Text
05	Transmissometer	V
06	V	Text
07	Double Ended Voltage 1	V
08	Double Ended Voltage 2	V
09	Double Ended Voltage 3	V
10	Voltage 1	V
11	Voltage 2	V
12	Voltage 3	V
13	Voltage 4	V
14	T	Text
15	Temperature 1	°C
16	Temperature 2	°C
17	Temperature 3	°C
18	Temperature 4	°C
19	P	Text
20	Pulse Counter 1	Number
21	Pulse Counter 2	Number
22	F	Text
23	Flow Counter 1	Number
24	Flow Counter 2	Number
25	Flow Counter 3	Number
26	Flow Counter 4	Number
27	Flow Counter 5	Number
28	Flow Counter 6	Number
29	Flow Counter 7	Number
30	Flow Counter 8	Number
31	I	Text
32	Digital Input 1	Number
33	Digital Input 2	Number
34	Digital Input 3	Number

Field	Data	Units
35	Digital Input 4	Number

utsg / tsg2 – microTSG, Thermosalinograph

For further information on this data, check www.seabird.com for SBE 45 MicroTSG Thermosalinograph

08+037:13:45:57.596 2.6470, 3.03853, 33.8129, 1459.351

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	Internal water temperature	°C
3	Conductivity	S/m
4	Salinity	psu
5	Sound Velocity	m/s

Irtm – digital Remote Temperature

For further information on this data, check on www.seabird.com on SBE38 Digital Thermometer

08+037:13:47:17.841 2.2527

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	External water temperature	°C

Idfl – Fluorometer, Wetlab ECO

08+037:13:55:08.434 99/99/99 99:99:99 0.00 2585 73 543

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	Fluorometer Date	mm/dd/yy
3	Fluorometer Time	hh:mm:ss
4	Chlorophyll Signal	µg/l
5	Reference	λg
6	Counts – Chlorophyll Signal	Count
7	Thermistor	

Igo2 – Oxygen System

For further information on this data, please contact Britt Stephens at stephens@ucar.edu

12+301:22:35:30.558 81300.8 16.0 32.0 000.0 005.0 1.2589631 1.2379622 744.549 111.853 131.642 -
2.089 -2.448 723.594 002.50 086.43 099.74 002.77 000.97 050.65 0.000 001.19 065.59 039.48
1966.097 01.345 37.0171 37.8433 000.0 000.0 20.66 20.41 -92.0 28.66 37.44 42.33 37.80 47.95 0.0
01.88 0.0001711 0.0001712 0.0000747 0.0000725 02.657 02.678 -1 0.0000895 -043.94

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	jsecoday - Seconds since midnight	
3	jselflag - 8 bit decimal value indicated selected gases	
4	jprgflag - 8 bit decimal value indicated purged gases	
5	jmfclflag - 8 bit decimal value indicated mass-flow controller states	
6	jgenflag - 8 bit decimal value indicated other parameters	
7	jfcv1 - voltage on Fuel Cell #1	
8	jfcv2 - voltage on Fuel Cell #2	
9	jpfcell - pressure in torr at fuel cells	

10	jlico2a - CO2 in ppm in Li7000 Cell A	
11	jlico2b - CO2 in ppm in Li7000 Cell B [CO2 MEASUREMENT]	
12	jlih2oa - H2O in ppt in Li7000 Cell A	
13	jlih2ob - H2O in ppt in Li7000 Cell B	
14	jlipb - pressure in torr at Li7000 Cell B	
15	flmfcset - mass-flow controller set voltage	
16	jfl1 - flow in sccm on Inlet Line #1	
17	jfl2 - flow in sccm on Inlet Line #2	
18	jfl1t - flow in sccm on Long-Term reference cylinder	
19	jflcal - flow in sccm on selected Calibration cylinder	
20	jflwta - flow in sccm on selected Working Tank Cylinder	
21	jvsoset - purge line voltage-sensitive orifice set voltage	
22	jflpurge - flow in sccm on purge line	
23	jflwtb - flow in sccm on Working Tank line through sensors	
24	jflsp - flow in sccm on Span line through sensors	
25	jpfridge - pressure in torr inside fridge trap	
26	jtfridge - temperature in C inside fridge trap	
27	jtmpt - fuel-cell control temperature (thermistor) in C for MPT10000	
28	jtfccl - fuel-cell thermistor temperature in C	
29	jtach1 - rmp of fan inside Line #1 Inlet	
30	jtach2 - rmp of fan inside Line #2 Inlet	
31	jtcyl1 - temperature in C from cylinder box RTD #1	
32	jtcyl2 - temperature in C from cylinder box RTD #2	
33	jtchill - temperature in C from chiller RTD	
34	jtamb - temperature in C RTD near Analyzer Box electronics	
35	jtomega - Analyzer Box control temperature (RTD) for Omega CNi2332	
36	jtu4ch - temperature in C inside USB4CH 24-bit A/D box	
37	jtfcrt - fuel-cell RTD temperature in C	
38	jtirga - temperature in C inside Li7000	
39	jliflags - Li7000 status flag	
40	jlirsrc - Li7000 source/detector relative humidity	
41	jsdfcv1 - standard deviation of 1-Hz Fuel Cell #1 voltage	
42	jsdfcv2 - standard deviation of 1-Hz Fuel Cell #2 voltage	
43	jslfcv1 - slope of 1-Hz Fuel Cell #1 voltage	
44	jslfcv2 - slope of 1-Hz Fuel Cell #2 voltage	
45	jsdco2a - standard deviation of 1-Hz Li7000 Cell A CO2 in ppm	
46	jsdco2b - standard deviation of 1-Hz Li7000 Cell B CO2 in ppm	
47	posneg - flag indicating position of fuel-cell changeover valve	
48	jogdeltadiff - amplitude of 3-jog O2 difference-signal [O2 MEASUREMENT]	

loxy – Oxygen (Part of PCO2 system, separate from Oxygen System)

For further information on this data, contact Tim Newberger at tim.newberger@noaa.gov

```
04+117:23:57:23.504 MEASUREMENT      3830      380 Oxygen:      309.95      Saturation:
83.48 Temperature:      -1.35      DPhase:      33.41      BPhase:      32.22
      RPhase:      0.00      BAmP:      262.09      BPot:      163.00      RAmp:
0.00 RawTem.:      694.92
```

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2-4	Measurement ID, Model Number, Serial Number	alphanumeric
5	Oxygen heading	text
6	Oxygen Reading	Raw numeric
7	Saturation heading	text
8	Saturation Reading	Raw numeric
9	Temperature heading	text
10	Water Temperature	°C
11	Dphase heading	text
12	Dphase	Raw numeric
13	Bphase heading	text
14	BPhase	Raw numeric
15	Rphase heading	text
16	Rphase	Raw numeric
17	Bamp heading	text
18	Bamp	Raw numeric
19	Bpot heading	text
20	Bpot	Raw numeric
21	Ramp heading	text
22	Ramp	Raw numeric
23	RawTem heading	text
24	RawTemp	Raw numeric

Ipco – PCO2 system

For further information on this data, contact Tim Newberger at tim.newberger@noaa.gov

```
02+319:23:59:13.748 2002319.99851      7154.27      26.49      1033.6      325.79      6.74      329.3
53.76      0 Equil
```

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	Julian date file string	Julian
3	IR voltage reading	mV
4	Cell temperature	°C
5	Barometer	millibars
6	Gas flow	mL/min
7	VCO2 dry value	PPM
8	PCO2 wet/Delta value	PPM
9	Equilibrator Temperature from RTD	°C
10	Equilibrator Temperature from SBE-38	°C
11	Solenoid position ID	number
12	Measured gas	name

Lguv – Biospherical GUV

08+037:14:17:59.211 020608 141758 -.000099 1.307E0 7.24E0 1.316E1 2.609E1 3.285E1 3.505E1 8.075E-
2 38.993 17.985

GUV only

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	GUV Computer Date	mmddyy
3	GUV Computer Time	hhmmss
4	Ed0Gnd - GUV	Volts
5	Ed0305 - GUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
6	Ed0313 - GUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
7	Ed0320 - GUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
8	Ed0340 - GUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
9	Ed0380 - GUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
10	Ed0395 - GUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
11	Ed0PAR - GUV	$\mu\text{E}/\text{cm}^2\text{sec}$
12	Ed0Temp - GUV	°C
13	Ed0VIn	Volts

GUV and PUV

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	GUV Computer Date	mmddyy
3	GUV Computer Time	hhmmss
4	EdZGnd -PUV	Volts
5	EdZ305 -PUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
6	EdZ313 -PUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
7	EdZ320 -PUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
8	EdZ395 -PUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
9	EdZ340 -PUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
10	EdZPAR -PUV	$\mu\text{E}/\text{cm}^2\text{sec}$
11	LuZChl -PUV	$\mu\text{E}/\text{srm}^2\text{sec}$
12	EdZ380 -PUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
13	WTemp -PUV	°C
14	Depth -PUV	m
15	EdZTemp -PUV	°C
16	LuZTemp -PUV	°C
17	Tilt -PUV	Degrees
18	Roll -PUV	Degrees
19	Ed0Gnd - GUV	Volts
20	Ed0305 - GUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
21	Ed0313 - GUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
22	Ed0320 - GUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
23	Ed0340 - GUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
24	Ed0380 - GUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
25	Ed0395 - GUV	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{nm}$
26	Ed0PAR - GUV	$\mu\text{E}/\text{cm}^2\text{sec}$
27	Ed0Temp - GUV	°C
28	Ed0VIn	Volts

Isvp - Sound Velocity Probe in ADCP Transducer Well

NOTE: This value does not represent or reflect the sound speed in the ocean, and is for internal use by the ADCP.

00+348:01:59:52.128 1539.40

NOTE: This:

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2*	Sound velocity (before day 196)	m/s
2*	Raw sensor counts (after day 196)	unitless

*** SPECIAL NOTE:** For data collected from day 196 onward this sensor was reconfigured to output raw sensor counts instead of meters/second. The embedded sensor calibration is erroneous. Raw data will be recorded for post-processing.

Iadc - ADCP Speed Log

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 ¹ velocity ² , East vector	knots
5	Ship Speed relative to reference layer ¹ velocity ² , North vector	knots
6	Ship heading	degrees

¹The reference layer is an average velocity measured in a number of depth "bins". On the LMG, the bins are typically eight meters deep and bins 3-10 define the reference layer. Hence, the reference layer is the water column from 16-80 meters beneath the ship.

²The speed output is water velocity relative to the ship's hull and is therefore opposite of the actual movement of the ship. For example, if the ship's heading is due north, the North/South reference layer velocity is likely to be negative (southerly).

Igyr - Gyro

02+315:23:59:58.616 \$HEHDT,287.7,T*25

HDT: True Heading

01+083:00:00:02.893 \$HEHDT,246.3,T*2C

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag \$HEHDT	
2	Heading XXXXX = ddd.d	degrees
3	T flag for true heading, checksum	

Isep - Seapath 330 GPS

INZDA: Time and Date Data

10+351:23:59:58.142 \$INZDA,235958.08,17,12,2010,,*78

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	\$INZDA Tag	
3	time	hhmmss.ss
3	day	dd
4	month	mm

Field	Data	Units
5	year	yyyy
6	(blank)	
7	Check sum	hexadecimal

INGGA: Global Positioning Fix Data

10+351:23:59:58.142 \$INGGA,235958.07,6118.168460,S,06008.089527,W,1,12,0.7,22.57,M,17.79,M,,*46

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	\$INGGA Tag	
3	Time (UTC)	hhmmss.ss
3	Latitude in degrees with decimal minutes	ddmm.mmm
4	{N S} (latitude is north or south)	
5	Longitude in degrees with decimal minutes	ddmm.mmm
6	{E W} (longitude is east of west)	
7	GPS quality indicator: 0 = invalid position, 1 = GPS SPS used, 2 = DGPS used, 3 = GPS PPS used, 4 = GPS RTK used, 5 = GPS float RTK used, 6 = dead reckoning	
8	Number of Satellites in use (00-99)	
9	HDOP	
10	Height above ellipsoid in meters	m.mm
11	M	
12	Age of DGPS corrections in seconds	ss.ss
13	M	
14	(blank)	
15	*Check sum	hexadecimal

INRMC: Recommended Minimum Specific GNSS Data

10+351:23:59:58.200 \$INRMC,235958.07,A,6118.168460,S,06008.089527,W,12.8,331.22,171210,11.3,E,A*1C

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	\$INRMC Tag	
3	UTC of position	hhmmss.ss
4	Status A = Data Valid, V = Navigation Receiver Warning	
5	Latitude in degrees with decimal minutes	ddmm.mmm
6	North (N) or South (S)	
7	Longitude in degrees with decimal minutes	ddmm.mmm
8	East (E) or West (W)	
9	Speed Over Ground, knots	knots
10	Course Over Ground, degrees True	degrees
11	Date	ddmmyy
12	Magnetic Variation, degrees E/W	degrees
13	Mode Indicator E= Estimated Mode	
14	*Check sum	

PSXN,20: Data Quality

10+351:23:59:58.200 \$PSXN,20,1,2,0,0*38

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	\$PSXN Tag	
3	20 (PSXN identifier)	
3	Horizontal position and velocity quality: 0 = normal, 1 = reduced performance, 2 = invalid data	

Field	Data	Units
4	Height and vertical velocity quality: 0 = normal, 1 = reduced performance, 2 = invalid data	
5	Heading quality: 0 = normal, 1 = reduced performance, 2 = invalid data	
6	Roll and pitch quality: 0 = normal, 1 = reduced performance, 2 = invalid data	
7	*Check sum	hexadecimal

PSXN,23: Roll, Pitch, Heading and Heave

10+351:23:59:58.213 \$PSXN,23,0.02,-0.76,330.56,*0B

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	\$PSXN Tag	
3	23 (PSXN identifier)	
3	Roll in degrees. Positive with port side up.	d.dd
4	Pitch in degrees. Positive with bow up.	d.dd
5	Heading in degrees true	d.dd
6	Heave in meters. Positive is down	m.mm
7	*Check sum	hexadecimal

Igar - Garmin GPS**GGA: Global Positioning Fix Data**

08+034:12:26:06.131 \$GPGGA,122607,6446.4733,S,06403.4455,W,1,11,0.9,-193.4,M,9.7,M,,*5A

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	\$GPGGA Tag	
3	UTC of position	hhmmss.ss
4	Latitude in degrees with decimal minutes	ddmm.mmm
5	North (N) or South (S)	
6	Longitude in degrees with decimal minutes	ddmm.mmm
7	East (E) or West (W)	
8	GPS quality (1=GPS 2=DGPS)	
9	Number of GPS satellites used	
10	Horizontal dilution of precision (HDOP)	
11	Antenna height above/below mean-sea-level (geoid)	meters
12	Units for antenna height (M = Meters)	
13	Geoidal Separation ¹	
14	Units for Geoidal Separation (M = Meters)	meters
15	Age of differential GPS data, number of seconds since last SC104 Type 1 or 9	
16	Differential reference station ID	

¹Geoidal Separation: the difference between the WGS-84 earth ellipsoid and mean-sea-level (geoid). A negative value represents mean-sea-level below ellipsoid.

GLL: Geographic Position – Latitude/Longitude

08+034:12:26:06.211 \$GPGLL,6446.4733,S,06403.4455,W,122607,A

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	\$GPGLL Tag	
3	Latitude	ddmm.mmm
4	North (N) or South (S)	
5	Longitude	ddmm.mmm
6	East (E) or West (W)	
7	UTC of position	hhmmss.ss
8	Status: A = Data Valid, V =Data Not Valid	

VTG: Track Made Good and Speed over Ground

08+034:12:26:06.211 \$GPVTG,167,T,151,M,000.0,N,0000.0,K

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	\$GPVTG Tag	
3	Track, degrees true	degrees
3	T flag for True	
4	Track, degrees magnetic	degrees
5	M flag for Magnetic	
6	Speed over Ground	knots
7	N flag for Knots	
8	Speed over Ground	kmhr
9	K flag for km/hr	

GLL: Geographic Position – Latitude/Longitude

08+034:12:26:06.211 \$GPGLL,6446.4733,S,06403.4455,W,122607,A

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	\$GPGLL Tag	
3	Latitude	ddmm.mmm
4	North (N) or South (S)	
5	Longitude	ddmm.mmm
6	East (E) or West (W)	
7	UTC of position	hhmmss.ss
8	Status: A = Data Valid, V =Data Not Valid	

VTG: Track Made Good and Speed over Ground

08+034:12:26:06.211 \$GPVTG,167,T,151,M,000.0,N,0000.0,K

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	\$GPVTG Tag	
3	Track, degrees true	degrees
3	T flag for True	
4	Track, degrees magnetic	degrees
5	M flag for Magnetic	
6	Speed over Ground	knots
7	N flag for Knots	
8	Speed over Ground	kmhr
9	K flag for km/hr	

RMC: Recommended Minimum Specific GNSS Data

08+034:13:17:26.627 \$GPRMC,131726.605,A,6446.4820,S,06403.3075,W,000.0,094.4,030208,16.3,E

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	\$GPRMC Tag	
3	UTC of position	hhmmss.ss
4	Status A = Data Valid, V = Navigation Receiver Warning	
5	Latitude in degrees with decimal minutes	ddmm.mmm
6	North (N) or South (S)	
7	Longitude in degrees with decimal minutes	ddmm.mmm
8	East (E) or West (W)	
9	Speed Over Ground, knots	knots
10	Course Over Ground, degrees True	degrees
11	Date	ddmmyy
12	Magnetic Variation, degrees E/W	degrees
13	Mode Indicator E= Estimated Mode	

lais – AIS receiver**AIVDM: AIS Data**

14+070:00:02:38.575 !AIVDM,1,1,,B,15O5G4000oKPfggK2F2RQj7>0@FU,0*04

Field	Data	Units
1	RVDAS Time Tag	
2	!AIVDM	
3	Total number of sentences needed to transfer the message	(1 – 9)
4	Message Sentence Number	(1 – 9)
5	Sequential identifier to link multiple messages	(0 – 9 or null)
6	AIS Channel	A or B
7	Encapsulated Binary Coded Data ¹	ASCII text
8	Number of fill bits	(0 – 5)
15	*Check sum	hexadecimal

¹Data is encoded as described in ITU-R M.1371

LMG Sensors

Shipboard Sensors

Sensor	Description	Serial #	Cal. Date	Status
Port Anemometer	Gill Ultrasonic Wind Observer II	1246001-WC45	N/A	Collected
Starboard Anemometer	Gill Ultrasonic Wind Observer II	1246002-WC45	N/A	Collected
Barometer	R.M. Young 61201	BP00873	12-Jun-2014	Collected
Humidity/Wet Temp	RM Young 41372LC	06719	21-Oct-2013	Collected
PAR for Mast	Biosph. Inst. QSR-240P	6394	20-May-2013	Collected
PIR	Eppley PIR	32031F3	04-Sep-2013	Collected
PSP	Eppley PSP	31701F3	05-Sep-2013	Collected
GUV (Mast)	Biosph. Inst. GUV-2511	5127	28-Jan-2013	Collected
Transmissometer	WET Labs C-Star 25 cm deep	CST-407DR	01-Apr-2013	Collected
MicroTSG (Primary)	Sea-Bird 45	200	24-Aug-2013	Collected
MicroTSG (Secondary)	Sea-Bird 45	227	25-Aug-2013	Collected
Digital Remote Temp	Sea-Bird 38	351	28-Dec-2013	Collected
Fluorometer	WET Labs ECO-FL	FLRTD-1735	19-Apr-2013	Collected

CTD Sensors

Sensor	Description	Serial #	Cal. Date	Status
CTD Fish	Seabird SBE9Plus	0377	19-Apr-2013	Collected
Primary Temperature	Seabird SBE3	1529	20-Dec-2012	Collected
Secondary Temperature	Seabird SBE3	5025	30-Apr-2013	Collected
Primary Conductivity	Seabird SBE4	2247	01-Apr-2014	Collected
Secondary Conductivity	Seabird SBE4	2047	13-Apr-2013	Collected
Fluorometer	Wet Labs ECO	FLRTD-867	19-Apr-2013	Collected
Transmissometer	Wet Labs C-Star	CST-406DR	12-Mar-2013	Collected
Primary Oxygen	Seabird 43	0196	05-Apr-2014	Collected
Secondary Oxygen	Seabird 43	0190	05-Apr-2014	Collected
PAR	Biospherical Instruments Inc.	4561	23-Apr-2014	Collected
Altimeter	Teledyne Benthos PSA-916	43915	n/a	Collected

Underway Calibration Sheets

Note: Embedded pdf files can be opened by double-clicking.

Thermosalinograph (temp) – Primary

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.

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

Phone: (+1) 425-643-9866 Fax (+1) 425-643-9954 Email: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 0000
CALIBRATION DATE: 28-Aug-13

SBE 45 TEMPERATURE CALIBRATION DATA
ITS-90 TEMPERATURE SCALE

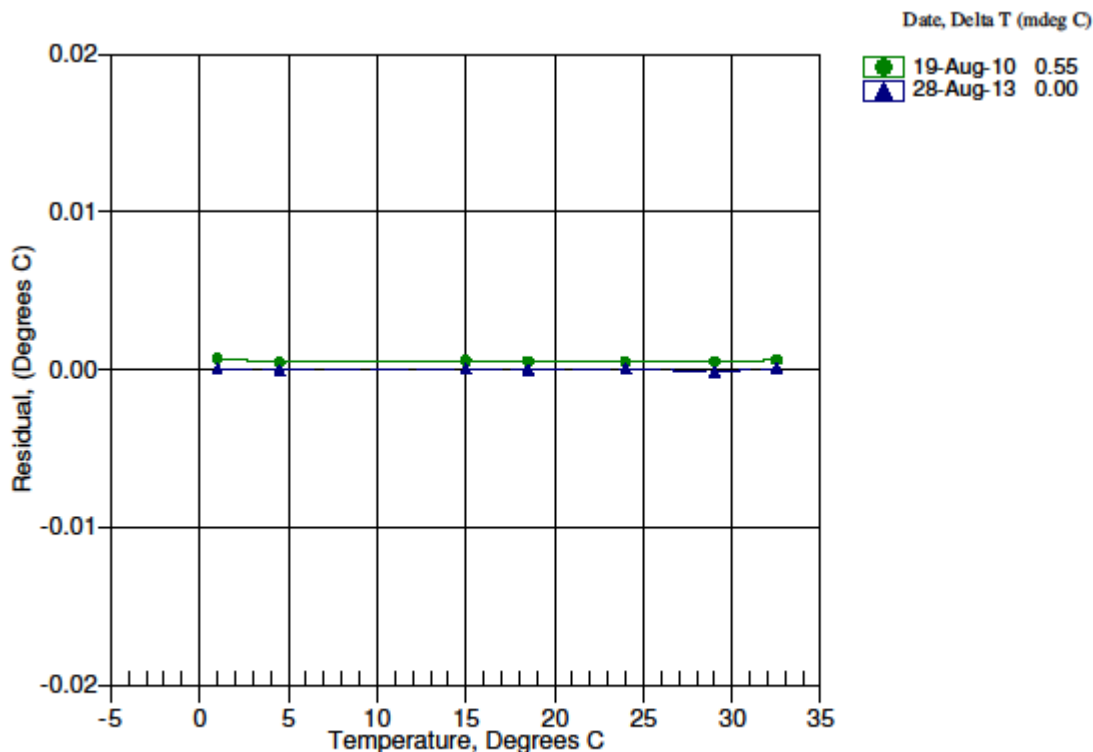
ITS-90 COEFFICIENTS

a0 = -2.223608e-005
a1 = 2.778438e-004
a2 = -2.539790e-006
a3 = 1.610484e-007

BATH TEMP (ITS-90)	INSTRUMENT OUTPUT	INST TEMP (ITS-90)	RESIDUAL (ITS-90)
1.0000	694954.3	1.0000	0.0000
4.5000	595070.2	4.4999	-0.0001
15.0000	380811.1	15.0000	0.0000
18.5000	330165.5	18.5000	-0.0000
24.0000	265377.6	24.0001	0.0001
29.0000	218881.0	28.9999	-0.0001
32.5000	191890.3	32.5001	0.0001

Temperature ITS-90 = $1/[a0 + a1[\ln(n)] + a2[\ln^2(n)] + a3[\ln^3(n)]] - 273.15$ (°C)

Residual = instrument temperature - bath temperature



Thermosalinograph (conductivity) - Primary

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.

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

Phone: (+1) 425-643-9866 Fax (+1) 425-643-9954 Email: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 0200
CALIBRATION DATE: 28-Aug-13SBE 45 CONDUCTIVITY CALIBRATION DATA
PSS 1978: C(35,15,0) = 4.2914 Siemens/meter

COEFFICIENTS:

g = -1.019219e+000

CPcor = -9.5700e-008

h = 1.336901e-001

CTcor = 3.2500e-006

i = -2.367268e-004

WBOTC = -1.0877e-005

j = 3.605934e-005

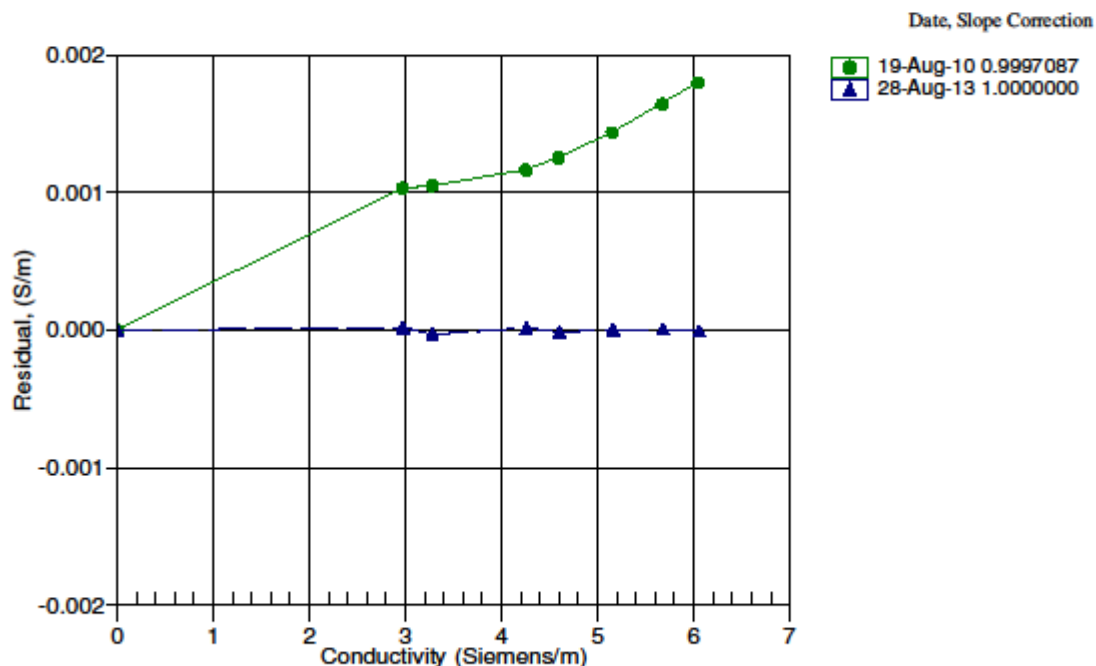
BATH TEMP (ITS-90)	BATH SAL (PSU)	BATH COND (Siemens/m)	INST FREQ (Hz)	INST COND (Siemens/m)	RESIDUAL (Siemens/m)
22.0000	0.0000	0.00000	2765.36	0.00000	0.00000
1.0000	34.7424	2.97025	5467.19	2.97027	0.00002
4.5000	34.7228	3.27677	5672.70	3.27674	-0.00003
15.0000	34.6807	4.25674	6284.19	4.25675	0.00002
18.5000	34.6719	4.60128	6485.18	4.60126	-0.00001
24.0000	34.6624	5.15826	6797.27	5.15826	0.00000
29.0000	34.6577	5.67926	7076.41	5.67926	0.00001
32.5000	34.6558	6.05116	7268.91	6.05116	-0.00000

f = INST FREQ * sqrt(1.0 + WBOTC * t) / 1000.0

Conductivity = (g + hf² + if³ + jf⁴) / (1 + δt + εp) Siemens/meter

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

Residual = instrument conductivity - bath conductivity



Thermosalinograph (Temp) – Secondary

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.

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

Phone: (+1) 425-843-9866 Fax (+1) 425-843-9854 Email: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 0227
CALIBRATION DATE: 25-Aug-13SBU: 45 TEMPERATURE CALIBRATION DATA
ITS-90 TEMPERATURE SCALE

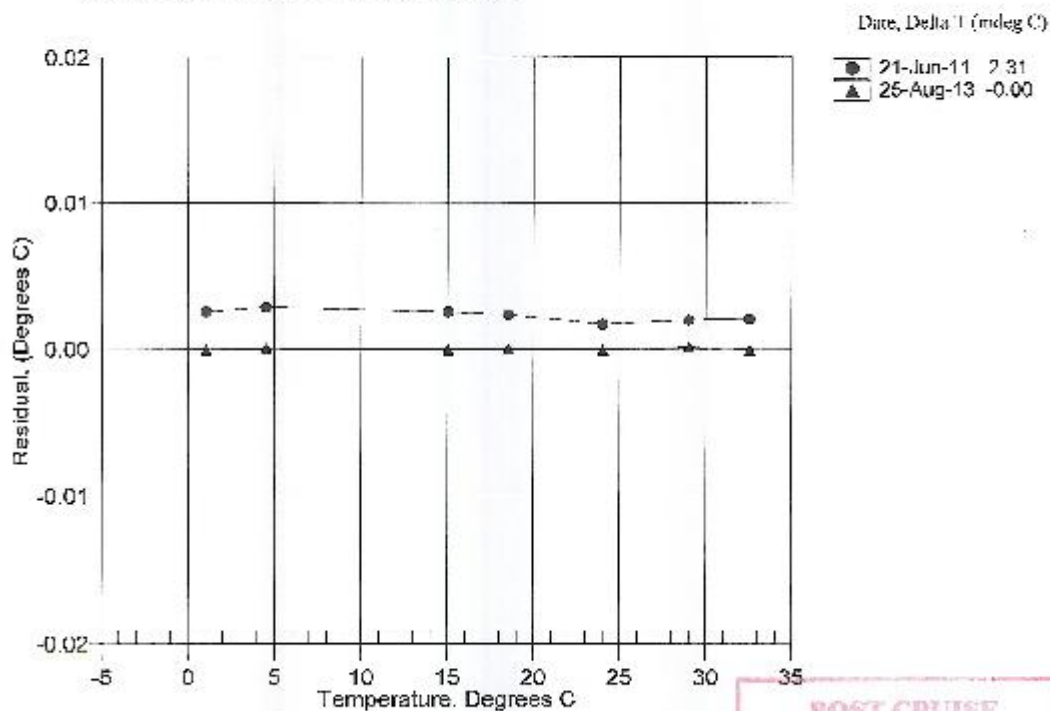
ITS-90 COEFFICIENTS

 $a_0 = -5.726362e-003$
 $a_1 = 2.036054e-004$
 $a_2 = 3.826766e-006$
 $a_3 = -1.903377e-007$

BATH TEMP (ITS-90)	INSTRUMENT OUTPUT	INST TEMP (ITS-90)	RESIDUAL (ITS-90)
0.9999	66.6666.6	0.9999	0.0000
4.4999	586666.2	4.5000	0.0001
19.0000	36.6666.6	19.0000	-0.0000
18.5000	313664.3	18.5000	0.0000
24.0000	261007.2	23.9999	0.0001
29.0000	206585.1	29.0001	0.0001
32.5000	188854.7	32.4999	-0.0001

$$\text{Temperature ITS-90} = 1/(a_0 + a_1[T(n)] + a_2[T(n)^2] + a_3[T(n)^3]) - 273.15 (^{\circ}\text{C})$$

Residual = instrument temperature - bath temperature



Thermosalinograph (Conductivity) – Secondary

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.

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

Phone: (+1) 425-643-8886 Fax (+1) 425-643-8954 E-mail: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 0237
CALIBRATION DATE: 25-Aug-13SBT-45 CONDUCTIVITY CALIBRATION DATA
PSS 1978: C(35,15.0) = 4.2914 Siemens/meter

COEFFICIENTS:

$$a = -1.020049e-009$$

$$b = 1.581270e-001$$

$$c = -4.853252e-004$$

$$d = 6.526154e-005$$

$$CT_{\text{Poor}} = -8.57000e-008$$

$$CT_{\text{Good}} = 3.12500e-008$$

$$WBOTC = 1.04172e-008$$

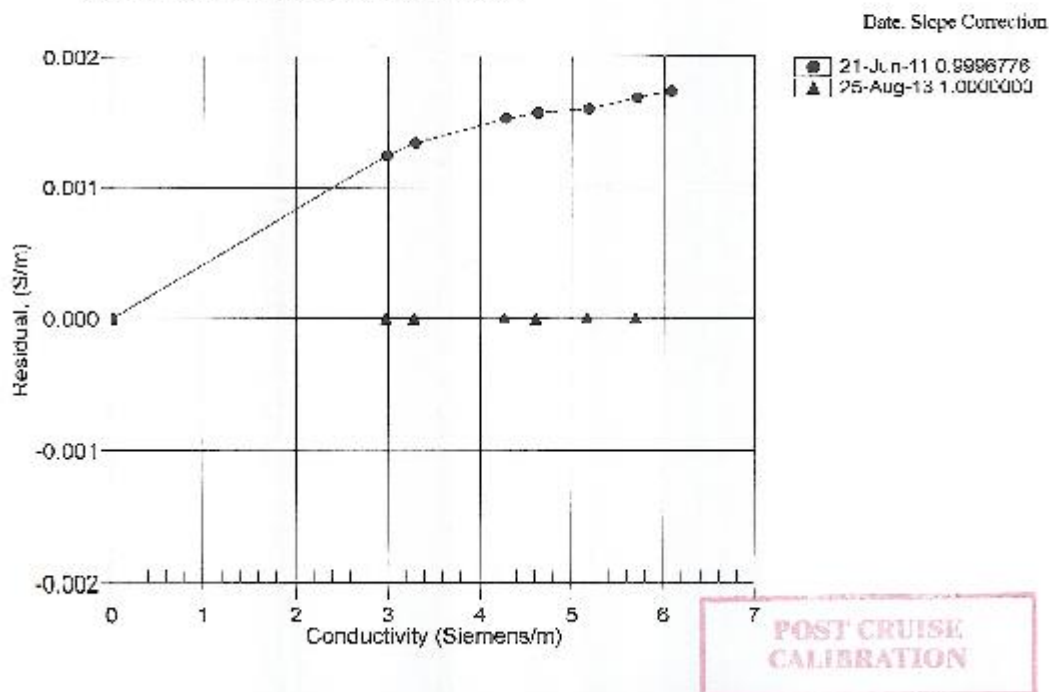
BATH TEMP (ITS-90)	BATH SAL (PSU)	BATH COND (Siemens/m)	INST FREQ (Hz)	INST COND (Siemens/m)	RESIDUAL (Siemens/m)
22.0000	35.0000	0.00000	2516.43	0.00000	0.00000
22.9999	34.9973	0.97576	5039.81	2.97326	0.00000
4.4999	34.7573	0.25225	5229.34	0.25221	-0.00000
15.0000	34.7413	1.26371	5790.02	1.26372	0.00000
15.5000	34.7355	1.60881	5976.31	1.60880	-0.00000
24.0000	34.7260	5.16668	6265.93	5.16668	0.00000
29.0000	34.7212	5.65849	6573.12	5.65849	-0.00000

$$f = \text{INST FREQ} * \text{sqrt}(1.0 - \text{WBOTC} * t) / 1000.0$$

$$\text{Conductivity} = (g - hf^2 + if^4) / (1 - ft + sp) \text{ Siemens/meter}$$

$$t = \text{temperature}[^{\circ}\text{C}]; s = \text{pressure[decibars]}; \delta = CT_{\text{Good}}; \sigma = CT_{\text{Poor}}$$

$$\text{Residual} = \text{instrument conductivity} - \text{bath conductivity}$$



Transmissometer

PO Box 518
620 Applegate St.
Philomath, OR 97370



(541) 929-5850
Fax (541) 929-5277
www.wetlabs.com

C-Star Calibration

Date	April 1, 2013	S/N#	CST-407DR	Pathlength	25 cm
Analog output					
V_d	0.060 V				
V_{air}	4.750 V				
V_{ref}	4.663 V				
Temperature of calibration water					20.1 °C
Ambient temperature during calibration					21.1 °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.

Revision L

6/9/09

Fluorometer

PO Box 518
620 Applegate St.
Philomath, OR 97370



(541) 929-5650
Fax (541) 929-5277
www.wetlabs.com

ECO Chlorophyll Fluorometer Characterization Sheet

Date: 4/19/2013

S/N: FLRTD-1735

Chlorophyll concentration expressed in $\mu\text{g/l}$ can be derived using the equation:

$$\text{CHL } (\mu\text{g/l}) = \text{Scale Factor} * (\text{Output} - \text{Dark Counts})$$

	Analog Range 1	Analog Range 2	Analog Range 4 (default)	Digital
Dark Counts	0.058	0.027	0.010 V	50 counts
Scale Factor (SF)	6	12	25 $\mu\text{g/l/V}$	0.0076 $\mu\text{g/l/count}$
Maximum Output	4.98	4.98	4.98 V	16380 counts
Resolution	0.7	0.7	0.7 mV	0.9 counts

Ambient temperature during characterization

23.7 °C

Analog Range: 1 (most sensitive, 0–4,000 counts), 2 (midrange, 0–8,000 counts), 4 (entire range, 0–16,000 counts).

Dark Counts: Signal output of the meter in clean water with black tape over detector.

SF: Determined using the following equation: $\text{SF} = x \div (\text{output} - \text{dark counts})$, where x is the concentration of the solution used during instrument characterization. SF is used to derive instrument output concentration from the raw signal output of the fluorometer.

Maximum Output: Maximum signal output the fluorometer is capable of.

Resolution: Standard deviation of 1 minute of collected data.

The relationship between fluorescence and chlorophyll-a concentrations *in-situ* is highly variable. The scale factor listed on this document was determined using a mono-culture of phytoplankton (*Thalassiosira weissflogii*). The population was assumed to be reasonably healthy and the concentration was determined by using the absorption method. To accurately determine chlorophyll concentration using a fluorometer, you must perform secondary measurements on the populations of interest. This is typically done using extraction-based measurement techniques on discrete samples. For additional information on determining chlorophyll concentration see "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" part 10200 H, published jointly by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and the Water Environment Federation.

FLRTD-1735.xls

Revision J

3/17/08

Temperature/Relative Humidity

R.M. Young Company
2801 Aero Park Drive
Traverse City, Michigan 49686 USA

CALIBRATION REPORT**Relative Humidity**

Customer: *Lockheed Martin*

Test Number: 3911-12R

Customer PO: 4100966256

Test Date: 21 October 2013

Sales Order: 3569

Test Sensor:

Model: 41372LC

Serial Number: TS06719

Description: Temperature/Relative Humidity Sensor

Report of calibration comparison of test relative humidity sensor with National Institute of Standards and Technology traceable standard relative humidity sensor at five humidity levels in the R.M. Young Company controlled humidity chamber facility. Calibration accuracy ± 2.0 %.

Reference Humidity (%)	Current Output (milliamps)	Indicated (1) Humidity (%)
10.0	6.0	12.3
30.0	8.9	30.8
50.0	12.3	51.9
70.0	15.2	70.3
90.0	18.1	87.9

(1) Calculated from voltage 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

Vaisala Humidity Sensor Model 35AC
Agilent Multimeter Model 34405A

Serial # NIST Test Reference

N475040 TN 266152
MY53020093 4200646497

Tested By: _____

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS

Tel: 231-946-3980 Fax: 231-946-4772 Email: met.sales@youngusa.com Website: youngusa.com
ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED



R.M. Young Company
2801 Aero Park Drive
Traverse City, Michigan 49686 USA

CALIBRATION REPORT Temperature

Customer: *Lockheed Martin*

Test Number: 3911-12T

Test Date: 21 October 2013

Customer PO: 4100966256

Sales Order: 3569

Test Sensor:

Model: 41372LC Serial Number: TS06719
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)
-49.95	4.010	-49.94
0.00	12.001	0.01
49.93	19.988	49.93
(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

Brooklyn Thermometer Model 43-FC
Brooklyn Thermometer Model 22332-D5-FC
Brooklyn Thermometer Model 2X400-D7-FC
Keithley Multimeter Model 191

Serial # NIST Test Reference

3006-118 W204690
25071 W204691
77532 W204692
15232 4200646497

Tested By: _____

M E T E O R O L O G I C A L I N S T R U M E N T S
Tel: 231-946-3980 Fax: 231-946-4772 Email: met.sales@youngusa.com Website: youngusa.com
ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED

Barometer



R.M. Young Company
2801 Aero Park Drive
Traverse City, Michigan 49686 USA



CALIBRATION REPORT

Barometric Pressure

Customer: *Lockheed Martin Corp*

Test Number: 4612-03B
Test Date: 12 June 2014

Customer PO: 4900049769
Sales Order: 4131

Test Sensor:

Model: 61201 Serial Number: *BP000873*
Description: Barometric Pressure Sensor

Report of calibration comparison of test barometric pressure sensor with National Institute of Standards and Technology traceable standard pressure calibrator at five pressures in the R.M. Young Company controlled pressure facility. Calibration accuracy ± 1.0 hPa.

Reference Pressure (hPa)	Voltage Output (millivolts)	Indicated (1) Pressure (hPa)
800.0	-2	799.9
875.0	1250	875.0
950.0	2501	950.0
1025.0	3750	1025.0
1100.0	4998	1099.9

(1) Calculated from voltage 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

Druck Pressure Controller Model DPI515
Fluke Multimeter Model 8060A

Serial # NIST Test Reference

51500497 UKAS Lab 0221
4865407 234027

Tested By: _____

M E T E O R O L O G I C A L I N S T R U M E N T S

Tel: 231-946-3980 Fax: 231-946-4772 Email: met.sales@youngusa.com Website: youngusa.com
ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED

Digital Remote Temperature**Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.**

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

Phone: (+1) 425-643-9866 Fax (+1) 425-643-9954 Email: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 0351
CALIBRATION DATE: 28-Dec-13SBE 38 TEMPERATURE CALIBRATION DATA
ITS-90 TEMPERATURE SCALE

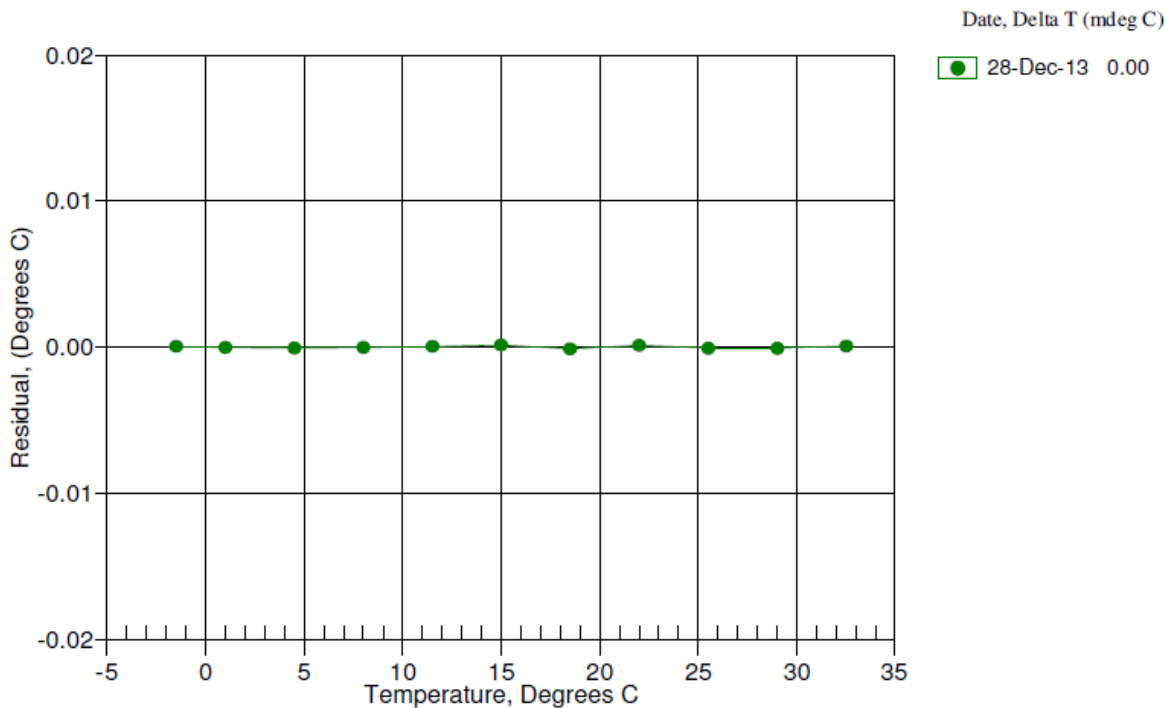
ITS-90 COEFFICIENTS

$a_0 = 6.847307e-005$
 $a_1 = 2.737587e-004$
 $a_2 = -2.376425e-006$
 $a_3 = 1.515438e-007$

BATH TEMP (ITS-90)	INSTRUMENT OUTPUT	INST TEMP (ITS-90)	RESIDUAL (ITS-90)
-1.50000	674751.5	-1.49996	0.00004
1.00000	601342.4	0.99997	-0.00003
4.50020	513289.0	4.50015	-0.00005
8.00000	439602.0	7.99997	-0.00003
11.50000	377712.0	11.50004	0.00004
14.99990	325560.5	15.00003	0.00013
18.50020	281469.0	18.50008	-0.00012
22.00000	244073.8	22.00011	0.00011
25.50000	212261.3	25.49992	-0.00008
29.00010	185112.4	29.00003	-0.00007
32.50010	161877.4	32.50017	0.00007

$$\text{Temperature ITS-90} = 1/\{a_0 + a_1[\ln(n)] + a_2[\ln^2(n)] + a_3[\ln^3(n)]\} - 273.15 \text{ (}^\circ\text{C)}$$

Residual = instrument temperature - bath temperature



PAR (mast)**Biospherical Instruments Inc.**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Calibration Date	<u>5/20/2013</u>
Model Number	<u>QSR-240</u>
Serial Number	<u>6394</u>
Operator	<u>TPC</u>
Standard Lamp	<u>V-031(3/7/12)</u>
Probe Excitation Voltage Range:	<u>6</u> to <u>18</u> VDC(+)
Output Polarity:	<u>Positive</u>

Probe Conditions at Calibration(in air):

Calibration Voltage:	<u>6</u>	VDC(+)
Probe Current:	<u>4.0</u>	mA

Probe Output Voltage:

Probe Illuminated	<u>107.0</u>	mV
Probe Dark	<u>0.3</u>	mV
Probe Net Response	<u>106.7</u>	mV
RG780	<u>0.3</u>	mV

Corrected Lamp Output:

Output In Air (same condition as calibration):

<u>1.044E+16</u>	quanta/cm ² sec
<u>0.01733</u>	uE/cm ² sec

Calibration Scale Factor:

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

Dry:	<u>1.0225E-17</u>	V/(quanta/cm ² sec)
	<u>6.1572E+00</u>	V/(uE/cm ² 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.

GUV



Biospherical Instruments Inc.

System Calibration Certificate

THE INSTRUMENTS REFERENCED BELOW WERE FACTORY TESTED AND CALIBRATED BY

BIOSPHERICAL INSTRUMENTS INC.

5340 Riley Street

San Diego, California 92110 USA

Instruments: GUV-2511 No 25110805127

Optical Calibrations:

NIST Traceability. For wavelengths longer than 313 nm, the specific instruments cited here were calibrated using a 1000W FEL #V-033 (3/7/12) following procedures and standards traceable to NIST Standard of Spectral Irradiance F616. Traceability paths and all procedures for all calibrated lamps and associated apparatus (shunts, power supplies, DMMs, etc) are maintained following calibration methodologies per National Bureau of Standards (US) (NBS) Special Publication 250-20 Spectral Irradiance Calibrations (1987) and NBS Publication 594-13 Optical Radiation Measurements: The 1973 Scale of Spectral Irradiance (1977).

Solar Calibrations. Lamp calibrations are problematic for solar UV measurements (wavelengths below 320 nm) because the solar spectrum is radically different from the lamp spectrum and changes greatly as a function of wavelength. Solar calibrations are achieved through direct comparison with measurements of a high resolution scanning spectroradiometer in San Diego (SUV-100), which is part of the National Science Foundation's UV Monitoring Network. The SUV-100 instrument has a bandwidth of 1 nm. Calibrated filter radiometer data therefore report spectral irradiance at the channel's nominal wavelengths with a bandwidth of 1 nm. Solar calibrations are typically accurate to within $\pm 10\%$ for solar zenith angles smaller than 75° . At larger solar zenith angles, UV channels have a greater uncertainty due to the rapid change of the solar UV spectrum.

Note that this certificate contains a subset of the information delivered in the calibration database 25110805127v6.mdb. This database is required for operation of this system using Biospherical Instruments Inc.'s Logger® software.



Biospherical Instruments Inc.

GUV-2511 Calibration Certificate

System Serial Number		25110805127				Date of Calibration		12/5/2013			
Calibration database		25110805127v6.mdb				Date of Certificate		12/5/2013			
DASSN		0111				Standard of Spectral Irradiance		V-033 (3/7/12)			
Microprocessor Tag Number		2				Operator		TC			
Monochromatic Channels		Wavelength	Responsivity	ScaleSmall	ScaleMedium	ScaleLarge	OffsetSmall	OffsetMedium	OffsetLarge	Measurement Units	
Address	[nm]	[Amps per $\mu\text{W}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{nm})$]	[Volts per $\mu\text{W}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{nm})$]	[Volts per $\mu\text{W}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{nm})$]	[Volts per $\mu\text{W}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{nm})$]	[Volts]	[volts]	[volts]			
Ed0305	2	305	3.9200E-11	4.0283E-06	1.1842E-03	3.6235E-01	-4.4627E-04	-4.4482E-04	-5.8239E-04	$\mu\text{W}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{nm})$	
Ed0313	6	313	1.7700E-10	1.8039E-05	5.2846E-03	1.8559E+00	1.3809E-04	1.4193E-04	1.1678E-03	$\mu\text{W}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{nm})$	
Ed0320	8	320	2.4944E-10	2.5397E-05	7.4580E-03	2.4437E+00	-1.8873E-04	-1.9051E-04	5.8297E-05	$\mu\text{W}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{nm})$	
Ed0340	10	340	1.9214E-10	1.9612E-05	5.7302E-03	2.0535E+00	1.1534E-04	1.1576E-04	1.3016E-03	$\mu\text{W}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{nm})$	
Ed0380	12	380	6.9699E-11	7.1144E-06	2.0835E-03	7.1594E-01	-2.6560E-04	-2.6745E-04	-9.1647E-05	$\mu\text{W}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{nm})$	
Ed0395	13	395	2.7547E-10	2.8229E-05	8.2488E-03	2.8081E+00	-1.9869E-04	-1.9507E-04	-8.1296E-04	$\mu\text{W}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{nm})$	
Broadband Channels		Wavelength	Responsivity	ScaleSmall	ScaleMedium	ScaleLarge	OffsetSmall	OffsetMedium	OffsetLarge	Measurement Units	
Address	[nm]	[Amps per $\mu\text{E}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s})$]	[Volts per $\mu\text{E}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s})$]	[Volts per $\mu\text{E}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s})$]	[Volts per $\mu\text{E}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s})$]	[Volts]	[volts]	[volts]			
Ed0PAR	18	400-700	1.6658E-05	1.6983E+00	4.9737E+02	1.6394E+05	-1.0642E-04	-1.0462E-04	6.5207E-04	$\mu\text{E}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sec})$	
Auxiliary Channels		Address	Wavelength	Responsivity	ScaleS	ScaleM	ScaleL	OffsetS	OffsetM	OffsetL	Measurement Units
Ed0Temp	22	0	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Ed0Vin	27	0	1	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	0	0	0	0	V

© Biospherical Instruments Inc., 5340 Riley Street, San Diego, California 92110 USA. Contact support@biospherical.com for more information.

PIR**THE EPPLEY LABORATORY, INC.**

12 Sheffield Avenue, PO Box 419, Newport, Rhode Island USA 02840
Phone: 401.847.1020 Fax: 401.847.1031 Email: info@eppleylab.com

**STANDARDIZATION OF
EPPLEY PRECISION INFRARED RADIOMETER
Model PIR**

Serial Number: 32031F3

Resistance: 709 Ω at 23°C

Temperature Compensation Range: -20° to +40°C

This pyrgeometer has been compared against Eppley's Blackbody Calibration System under radiation intensities of approximately 200 watts meter⁻² and an average ambient temperature of 25°C as measured by Standard Omega Temperature Probe, RTD#1.

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

$$3.80 \times 10^{-6} \text{ volts/watts meter}^{-2}$$

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⁻². 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 (ITS) through a precision low-temperature blackbody.

Eppley recommends a minimum calibration cycle of five (5) years but encourages annual calibrations for highest measurement accuracy. Unless otherwise stated in the remarks section below or on the Sales Order, the results are "AS FOUND / AS LEFT".

Shipped to: LMP4 ISGS (NSF)
Port Hueneme, CA

S.O. Number: 63900
Date: September 5, 2013

Remarks:

Date of Test: September 4, 2013

In Charge of Test: *Debra L. Gentry*

Reviewed by: *Thomas D. Kuh*

PSP**THE EPPLEY LABORATORY, INC.**

12 Sheffield Avenue, PO Box 419, Newport, Rhode Island USA 02840
Phone: 401.847.1020 Fax: 401.847.1031 Email: info@eppleylab.com

Calibration Certificate

Instrument: Precision Spectral Pyranometer, Model PSP, Serial Number 31701F3

Procedure: This pyranometer was compared in Eppley's Integrating Hemisphere according to procedures described in *ISO 9847 Section 5.3.1* and Technical Procedure, TP01 of The Eppley Laboratory, Inc.'s Quality Assurance Manual on Calibrations.

Transfer Standard: Eppley Precision Spectral Pyranometer, Model PSP, Serial Number 21231F3

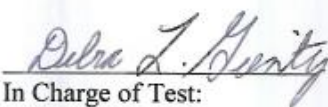
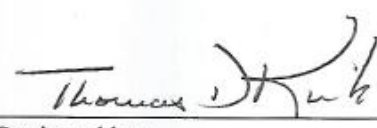
Results:
Sensitivity: $S = 8.14 \mu V / W m^{-2}$
Uncertainty: $U_{95} = \pm 0.91\%$ (95% confidence level, $k=2$)
Resistance: 674Ω at $23^{\circ}C$

Date of Test: September 3, 2013

Traceability: This calibration is traceable to the World Radiation Reference (WRR) through comparisons with Eppley's AHF standard self-calibrating cavity pyrheliometers which participated in the Eleventh International Pyrheliometric Comparisons (IPC XI) at Davos, Switzerland in September-October 2010. Unless otherwise stated in the remarks section below or on the Sales Order, the results of this calibration are "AS FOUND / AS LEFT".

Due Date: Eppley recommends a minimum calibration cycle of five (5) years but encourages annual calibrations for highest measurement accuracy.

Customer: LMP4 ISGS (NSF)
Port Hueneme, CA

Signatures:

In Charge of Test: 
Reviewed by:

Eppley SO 63900

Date of Certificate September 5, 2013

Remarks:

CTD Calibration Sheets

Note: Embedded pdf files can be opened by double-clicking.

Temperature (Primary)

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.

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

Phone: (+1) 425-643-9866 Fax (+1) 425-643-9954 Email: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 1529
CALIBRATION DATE: 20-Dec-12

SBE3 TEMPERATURE CALIBRATION DATA
ITS-90 TEMPERATURE SCALE

ITS-90 COEFFICIENTS

g = 4.82579071e-003
h = 6.70181786e-004
i = 2.51425585e-005
j = 1.95566957e-006
f0 = 1000.0

IPTS-68 COEFFICIENTS

a = 3.68121182e-003
b = 5.98418880e-004
c = 1.45273400e-005
d = 1.95705585e-006
f0 = 6134.265

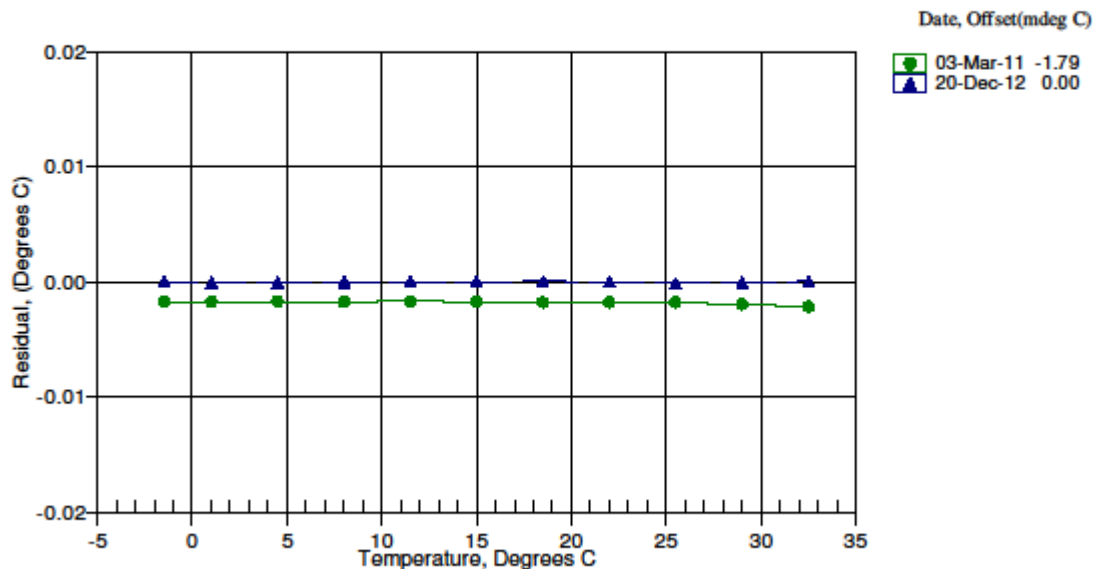
BATH TEMP (ITS-90)	INSTRUMENT FREQ (Hz)	INST TEMP (ITS-90)	RESIDUAL (ITS-90)
-1.5000	6134.265	-1.5000	0.00004
1.0000	6488.782	1.0000	-0.00003
4.5000	7009.590	4.5000	-0.00003
8.0000	7559.672	8.0000	-0.00001
11.5000	8139.802	11.5000	0.00002
15.0000	8750.726	15.0000	0.00001
18.5000	9393.195	18.5001	0.00005
22.0000	10067.890	22.0000	0.00003
25.5000	10775.486	25.4999	-0.00009
29.0000	11516.691	29.0000	-0.00003
32.5000	12292.103	32.5001	0.00005

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)

Following the recommendation of JPOTS: T_{90} is assumed to be $1.00024 * T_{96}$ (-2 to 35 °C)

Residual = instrument temperature - bath temperature



Temperature (Secondary)

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.

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

Phone: (+1) 425-643-9866 Fax (+1) 425-643-9954 Email: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 5025
CALIBRATION DATE: 30-Apr-13

SBE3 TEMPERATURE CALIBRATION DATA
ITS-90 TEMPERATURE SCALE

ITS-90 COEFFICIENTS

g = 4.37617380e-003
h = 6.37463586e-004
i = 2.15149357e-005
j = 1.88566932e-006
f0 = 1000.0

IPTS-68 COEFFICIENTS

a = 3.68121281e-003
b = 5.96239176e-004
c = 1.51552406e-005
d = 1.88708821e-006
f0 = 3092.457

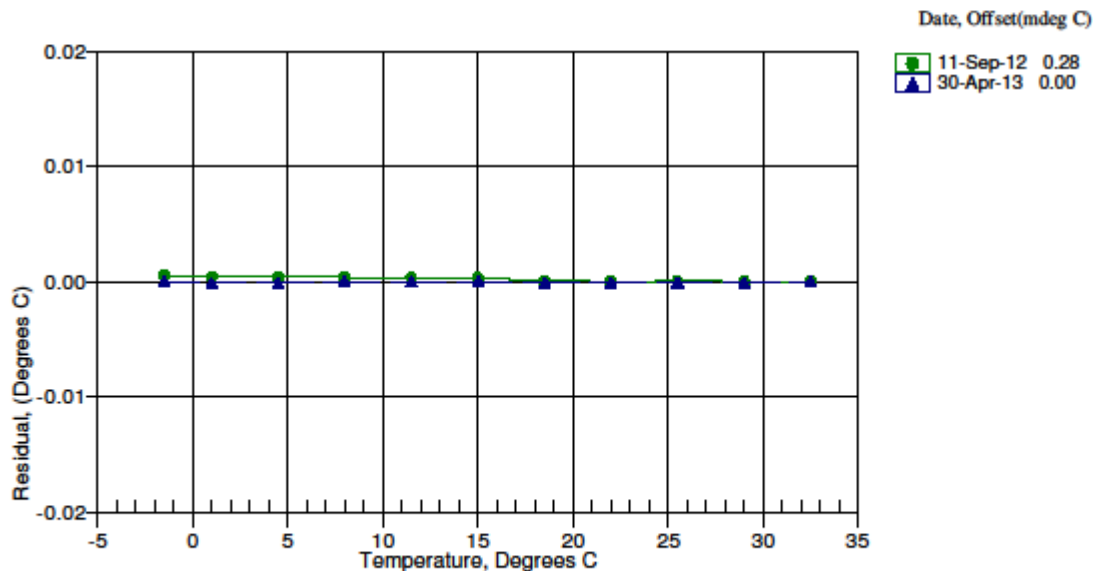
BATH TEMP (ITS-90)	INSTRUMENT FREQ (Hz)	INST TEMP (ITS-90)	RESIDUAL (ITS-90)
-1.5001	3092.457	-1.5000	0.00006
1.0000	3271.866	0.9999	-0.00008
4.5000	3535.540	4.4999	-0.00006
7.9999	3814.173	8.0000	0.00007
11.5000	4108.178	11.5000	0.00002
15.0000	4417.953	15.0001	0.00005
18.5000	4743.877	18.5000	-0.00004
22.0000	5086.349	22.0000	-0.00003
25.5000	5445.728	25.5000	0.00001
29.0000	5822.358	29.0000	-0.00001
32.4999	6216.576	32.4999	0.00002

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)

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

Residual = instrument temperature - bath temperature



Conductivity (Primary)**Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.**

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

Phone: (+1) 425-643-9866 Fax (+1) 425-643-9954 Email: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 2247
CALIBRATION DATE: 01-Apr-14SBE 4 CONDUCTIVITY CALIBRATION DATA
PSS 1978: C(35,15,0) = 4.2914 Siemens/meter

COEFFICIENTS:

g = -1.03506958e+001
h = 1.37178453e+000
i = -1.66481698e-003
j = 1.90688476e-004CPCor = -9.5700e-008 (nominal)
CTcor = 3.2500e-006 (nominal)

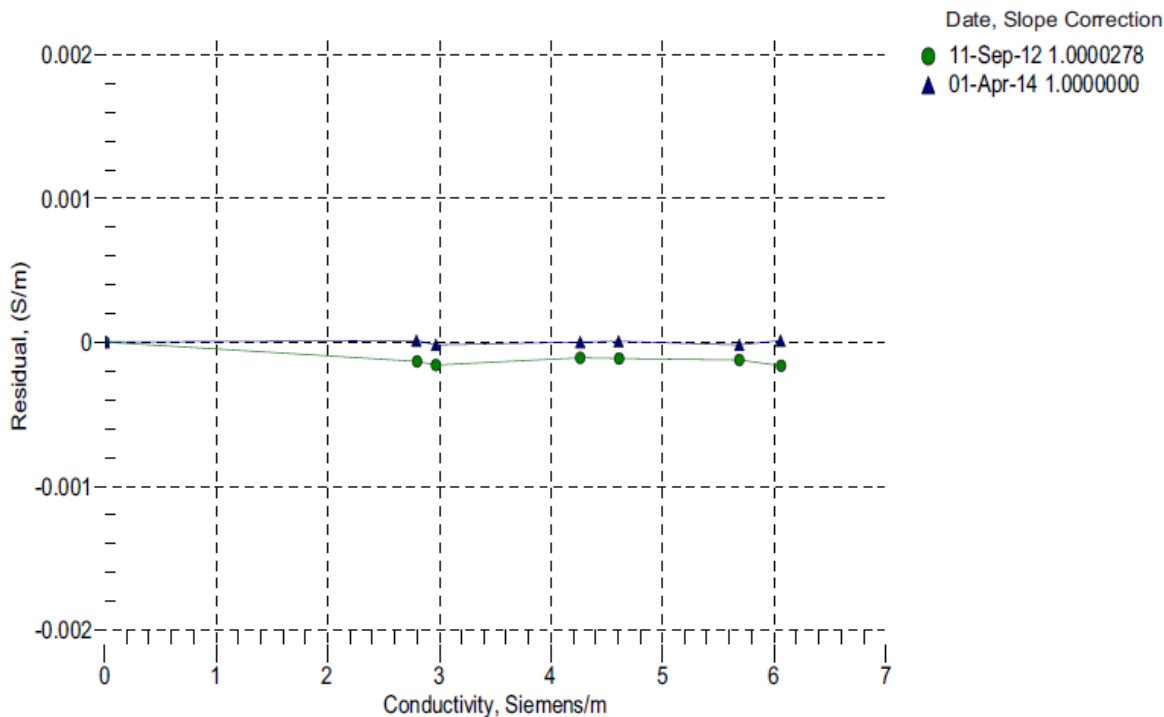
BATH TEMP (ITS-90)	BATH SAL (PSU)	BATH COND (Siemens/m)	INST FREQ (kHz)	INST COND (Siemens/m)	RESIDUAL (Siemens/m)
0.0000	0.0000	0.00000	2.75004	0.00000	0.00000
-1.0000	34.7195	2.79750	5.29240	2.79752	0.00001
1.0000	34.7199	2.96851	5.40909	2.96849	-0.00002
15.0000	34.7191	4.26095	6.22031	4.26095	0.00000
18.5000	34.7182	4.60676	6.41987	4.60676	0.00001
29.0000	34.7153	5.68764	7.00665	5.68762	-0.00002
32.5001	34.7064	6.05900	7.19711	6.05901	0.00001

$$f = \text{INST FREQ} / 1000.0$$

$$\text{Conductivity} = (g + h * f^2 + i * f^3 + j * f^4) / (1 + \delta * t + \epsilon * p) \text{ Siemens / meter}$$

t = temperatur e[°C]; p = pressure[decibars]; δ = CTcor; ϵ = CPCor;

Residual = instrument conductivity - bath conductivity



Conductivity (Secondary)**Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.**

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

Phone: (+1) 425-643-9866 Fax (+1) 425-643-9954 Email: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 2047
CALIBRATION DATE: 30-Apr-13SBE4 CONDUCTIVITY CALIBRATION DATA
PSS 1978: C(35,15,0) = 4.2914 Siemens/meter**GHJ COEFFICIENTS**

$g = -1.06147752e+001$
 $h = 1.45298200e+000$
 $i = -5.16129279e-003$
 $j = 5.87451988e-004$
 $CPcor = -9.5700e-008$ (nominal)
 $CTcor = 3.2500e-006$ (nominal)

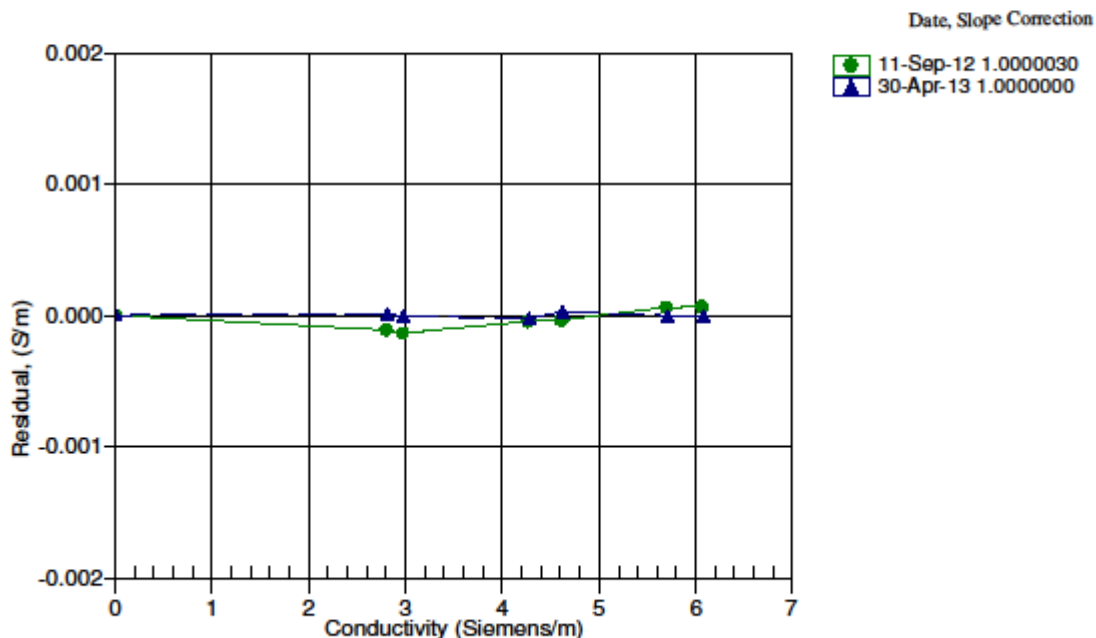
ABCDM COEFFICIENTS

$a = 2.96456178e-006$
 $b = 1.43908238e+000$
 $c = -1.05842847e+001$
 $d = -7.59084471e-005$
 $m = 5.9$
 $CPcor = -9.5700e-008$ (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	2.71192	0.00000	0.00000
-1.0000	34.8508	2.80710	5.17954	2.80711	0.00001
1.0001	34.8513	2.97868	5.29296	2.97867	-0.00001
15.0001	34.8520	4.27554	6.08101	4.27551	-0.00002
18.5000	34.8514	4.62252	6.27475	4.62255	0.00003
29.0001	34.8508	5.70734	6.84406	5.70734	-0.00000
32.5001	34.8457	6.08055	7.02889	6.08055	-0.00000

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

$$\text{Conductivity} = (af^m + bf^2 + c + dt) / [10(1 + \epsilon p)] \text{ Siemens/meter}$$
 $t = \text{temperature}[^{\circ}\text{C}]; p = \text{pressure}[\text{decibars}]; \delta = CTcor; \epsilon = CPcor;$

$$\text{Residual} = (\text{instrument conductivity} - \text{bath conductivity}) \text{ using } g, h, i, j \text{ coefficients}$$


CTD Fish (Pressure Sensor)**Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.**

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

Phone: (+1) 425-643-9866 Fax (+1) 425-643-9954 Email: seabird@seabird.com

SENSOR SERIAL NUMBER: 0377
CALIBRATION DATE: 19-Apr-13SBE9plus PRESSURE CALIBRATION DATA
10000 psia S/N 0377

DIGIQUARTZ COEFFICIENTS:

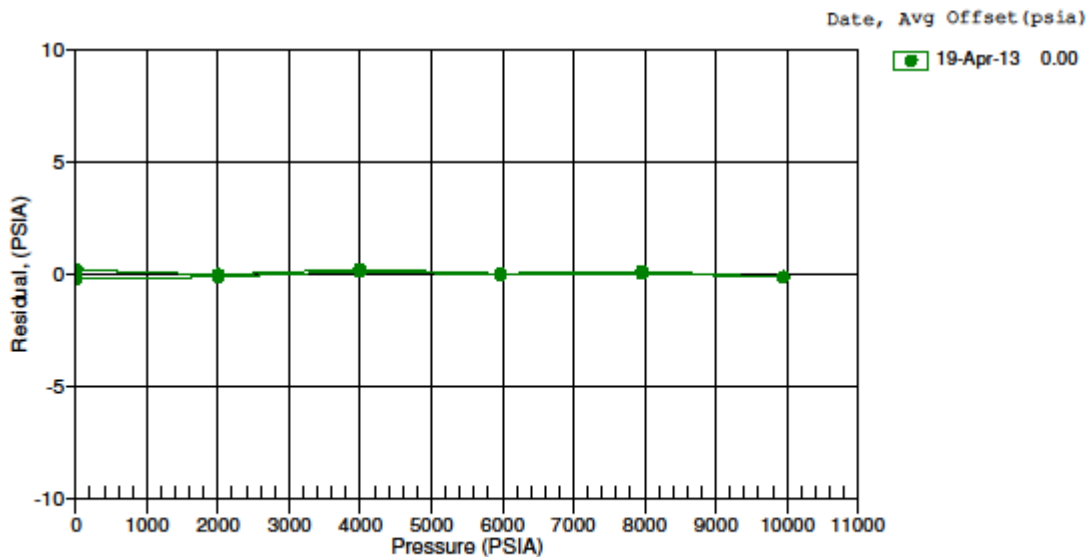
C1 = -4.840395e+004
 C2 = -2.017057e-003
 C3 = 1.464810e-002
 D1 = 3.990600e-002
 D2 = 0.000000e+000
 T1 = 2.998386e+001
 T2 = -2.560542e-004
 T3 = 3.869120e-006
 T4 = 2.452640e-009
 T5 = 0.000000e+000

AD590M, AD590B, SLOPE AND OFFSET:

AD590M = 1.14600e-002
 AD590B = -8.45734e+000
 Slope = 0.99992
 Offset = 0.9556 (dbars)

PRESSURE (PSIA)	INST OUTPUT(Hz)	INST TEMP(C)	INST OUTPUT (PSIA)	CORRECTED INST OUTPUT (PSIA)	RESIDUAL (PSIA)
14.659	33360.10	22.4	13.440	14.826	0.167
2001.253	34036.60	22.5	1999.999	2001.217	-0.036
3988.089	34698.00	22.6	3987.236	3988.286	0.197
5974.892	35344.80	22.6	5974.014	5974.895	0.003
7961.849	35978.10	22.6	7961.246	7961.958	0.109
9949.247	36598.50	22.6	9948.559	9949.103	-0.144
7961.940	35978.10	22.6	7961.231	7961.944	0.004
5974.923	35344.80	22.7	5973.980	5974.861	-0.062
3988.126	34698.00	22.7	3987.193	3988.242	0.116
2001.297	34036.60	22.7	1999.940	2001.157	-0.140
14.659	33360.00	22.8	13.061	14.447	-0.212

Residual = corrected instrument pressure - reference pressure



Fluorometer

PO Box 518
620 Applegate St.
Philomath, OR 97370



(541) 929-5650
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www.wetlabs.com

ECO Chlorophyll Fluorometer Characterization Sheet

Date: 4/19/2013

S/N: FLRTD-867

Chlorophyll concentration expressed in $\mu\text{g/l}$ can be derived using the equation:

$$\text{CHL } (\mu\text{g/l}) = \text{Scale Factor} * (\text{Output} - \text{Dark Counts})$$

	Analog Range 1	Analog Range 2	Analog Range 4 (default)	Digital
Dark Counts	0.095	0.057	0.040 V	58 counts
Scale Factor (SF)	6	12	25 $\mu\text{g/l/V}$	0.0075 $\mu\text{g/l/count}$
Maximum Output	4.95	4.95	4.95 V	16326 counts
Resolution	0.7	0.7	0.7 mV	0.7 counts

Ambient temperature during characterization

23.7 °C

Analog Range: 1 (most sensitive, 0–4,000 counts), 2 (midrange, 0–8,000 counts), 4 (entire range, 0–16,000 counts).

Dark Counts: Signal output of the meter in clean water with black tape over detector.

SF: Determined using the following equation: $\text{SF} = x \div (\text{output} - \text{dark counts})$, where x is the concentration of the solution used during instrument characterization. SF is used to derive instrument output concentration from the raw signal output of the fluorometer.

Maximum Output: Maximum signal output the fluorometer is capable of.

Resolution: Standard deviation of 1 minute of collected data.

The relationship between fluorescence and chlorophyll-a concentrations *in-situ* is highly variable. The scale factor listed on this document was determined using a mono-culture of phytoplankton (*Thalassiosira weissflogii*). The population was assumed to be reasonably healthy and the concentration was determined by using the absorption method. To accurately determine chlorophyll concentration using a fluorometer, you must perform secondary measurements on the populations of interest. This is typically done using extraction-based measurement techniques on discrete samples. For additional information on determining chlorophyll concentration see "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" part 10200 H, published jointly by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and the Water Environment Federation.

FLRTD-867.xls

Revision J

3/17/08

Transmissometer

PO Box 518
620 Applegate St.
Philomath, OR 97370



(541) 929-5850
Fax (541) 929-5277
www.wetlabs.com

C-Star Calibration

Date	March 12, 2013	S/N#	CST-406DR	Pathlength	25 cm
Analog output					
V_d	0.060 V				
V_{air}	4.872 V				
V_{ref}	4.771 V				
Temperature of calibration water					20.5 °C
Ambient temperature during calibration					19.6 °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.

Revision M

7/26/11

Acquisition and Processing Information

Processing Specifics

Refer to the InstCoef.txt file along with the specific instrument calibration sheets for information on how the RVDAS data was collected and processed.

Significant Notes

There were several icing events on the seawater intake. Data end users are encouraged to visually evaluate the data prior to use

Errors and Events

This section lists all significant events and known problems with acquisition during this cruise including instrument failures, data acquisition system failures, and other factors affecting this data set. (e.g. The PCO₂ system was turned off for the troubleshooting and repairs of the equilibrator pump.)

Day Of Year	Time (GMT)	Event	Location
331	18:20	Departed Punta Arenas	
332	07:00	Data logging turned ON	52.7 S, 68.0 W
333	12:00	A blockage in feed to the transmissometer caused a loss of water flow from approximately 333:12:00 to 334:02:15. Some data during this period may be erroneous.	
333		Start Drake Survey Transect	
333	03:49	ADCP Bottom Tracking Off	
335	00:01	ADCP Bottom Tracking On	
		Complete Drake Survey	
335	02:35	Net Depth Tow	
336	10:36	Arrived Palmer Station, Data logging turned OFF	Arrive PAL
338	12:05	Departed Palmer Station, Data logging turned ON	Depart PAL
339	17:00	Glider #1 Launched	
340		CTD Carousel stops working at bottom of 4000m cast	
341	00:59	Weekly O ₂ maintenance. Fixed O ₂ computer clock (date)	
342		New CTD 12-position carousel installed on rosette	
348	05:45	Weekly O ₂ maintenance.	
349	00:04	Arrived Palmer Station, Data logging turned OFF	Palmer Station
351	12:15	Departed Palmer Station, Data logging turned ON	Palmer Station
351	16:56	ADCP Bottom Tracking Off	
352	04:42	ADCP Bottom Tracking On	
353	03:23	59S Air Sample	59 South
354	00:44	ADCP Bottom Tracking On	
354	19:23	Data logging turned OFF	52.7 S, 68.0 W