

RESULTS OF FIELD TESTS OF THE NEW XCTD-2

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ABSTRACT

The expendable Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth profiler for temperature and salinity observations to a depth of 1,850 m (XCTD-2) was tested during the MR01-K04 cruise of the research vessel R/V MIRAI in the summer of 2001. The new, deep-water probe was recently developed by the Tsurumi-Seiki Co., LTD. Field tests of the XCTD-2 are indispensable for determining the depth-time equation and evaluating instrument accuracy. On the cruise, 12 probes were launched during CTD up-casts at 11 CTD stations. By using the pairs of XCTD and CTD profiles, the depth-time equation was estimated as $D = 3.4005t - 3.2 \times 10^{-4}t^2$, where D is the depth in meters and t is the elapsed time after the probe hits the sea surface. The temperature and salinity differences from CTD observations in the deep layer of 1000m to 1500m were -0.001°C and -0.008psu respectively. Standard deviations were 0.018°C and 0.013psu . These values indicate that the XCTD-2 is a useful addition to the XCTD system.

Introduction

The expendable conductivity temperature depth profiler (XCTD) system was developed in the 1990's and was released for general use for 1000m observation in 1997 by Tsurumi Seiki CO. LTD (TSK). At an early stage, a positive salinity bias and slow adjustment just after launch were recognized as points which should be improved (Mizuno and Watanabe, 1998). TSK has addressed these issues with significant design changes to the original XCTD observation system. TSK also received requests for development of a new model for deeper use and initiated development of an XCTD probe for 2000m observations (XCTD-2).

Field experiments of the XCTD-2 were conducted in the summer of 2001, taking advantage of participation in the MR01-K04 cruise of R/V Mirai conducted by

Japan Marine Science and Technology Center (JAMSTEC). This allowed comparison of profiles observed by XCTD-2 with high precision CTD profiles. The cruise was conducted to revisit the WHP-P17 and high precision CTD observations from the sea surface to the bottom were successfully performed at each station. The purposes of the field tests were to develop a depth-time equation for the new XCTD probe and to evaluate the accuracy of XCTD-2 observations.

Design of the XCTD-2 system

The basic structure of the XCTD-2 probe is very similar to the current model for 1000m-observation (XCTD-1) as shown in Mizuno and Watanabe (1998). The major differences are wire length and the wire diameter. The diameter of the wire is 0.07mm, which is 0.02mm thinner than that of the XCTD-1. The length of the wire stored in the canister and the probe are 1200m and 1900m, respectively. TSK estimated that the available observation depth was 1830m at 3.5 kt of ship speed. A highly efficient digital filter was installed in the MK-100 XCTD digital converter, in order to cope with the increased noise introduced by longer data transmission distances.

In-situ comparison tests

The MK-100 converter with revised ROM and a PC were placed in a room behind the ship wheelhouse. A hand launcher was installed at the stern, about 50m from the CTD. In order to make XCTD-CTD concurrent observations, the XCTD probes were launched when the CTD-sonde reached a depth range of from 500m to 300m during up-casts.

The tests were performed at CTD stations including two training points and nine WHP-P17 revisit stations along the 135°W meridian as shown in Figure 1. The information and results of the observations are summarized in Table 1.

Nine of the 12 tests were successful. One failure was due to operator error, one to hand launcher malfunction, and one to a wire break caused by the ship propeller.

Data processing

The software for the XCTD observation was a version of the current program revised to allow deeper profiles. Initially, the depth-time equation for the XCTD-1 was used. Later, using the XCTD and CTD profiles obtained at the first training station at 39N, 179W, a temporary depth-time equation was determined according to the method adopted by Hanawa et al. (1995).

Finally, all of the profiles were converted with the temporary depth-time

equation and were then compared with CTD profiles. Again using the method adopted by Hanawa et al. (1995), the final depth-time equation was developed utilizing a comparison to the CTD standard gradient profiles to eliminate temperature errors. The method is based on minimizing the differences between the CTD and XCTD temperature gradient profiles at the center of fixed depth-window intervals. The least squares method was then used to determine the quadratic equation coefficients for each window and the mean of all the values was calculated to determine the general coefficients.

Depth-time equation

The depth-time equation is in the form, $D = at + bt^2$, where D is the depth in meters and t is the elapsed time in seconds after the probe hits the sea surface. The depth-time equation obtained for each test is shown in table 2. Averaged values of coefficients a and b were adopted for the general equation as described in the section above. The depth-time equation for XCTD-2 was then determined to be:

$$D = 3.4005t - 3.2 \times 10^{-4}t^2$$

Figure 2 shows the depth difference of each equation from the averaged equation. The standard deviation of the depth difference at 560 sec (about 1800m by averaged equation) is 14m and difference at 305 sec (about 1000m) is 4.2m.

Temperature/salinity comparison

Temperature and salinity profiles for all XCTD-2 data were calculated by using the depth-time equation. Each profile is shown in Figure 3 with the corresponding CTD profile and T-S diagrams are shown in Figure 4. As seen in figure 3, the XCTD-2 profiles follow the CTD profiles well. The temperature and salinity differences averaged for the deep layer from 1000m to 1500m were calculated and summarized in table 2. The mean value of differences was -0.001°C for temperature and -0.008psu for salinity. The standard deviations were 0.018°C and 0.013psu , respectively. These values are better than the initial evaluation of model XCTD-1 by Mizuno and Watanabe (1998). These statistical values meet the specification presented by the manufacturer.

The temperature and salinity sections observed by XCTD-2 along WHP-P17 line from 30°N to 41°N were constructed and are shown in figure 5 and 6. The CTD sections and the difference between the XCTD and CTD observations are attached for comparison. The detailed structure of subsurface temperature fields are captured quite

well by the XCTD-2. As to the salinity field, the structure of the water mass distribution can be evaluated by XCTD salinity section. However, the influence of the variation in accuracy of each probe within the range ± 0.02 appears as an unnatural undulation of the 34.5 psu contour line in the deep layer. The salinity field in the deeper layer where the vertical gradient is small should be interpreted with careful consideration of the accuracy of the salinity measurement of the XCTD.

Acknowledgements

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Table 1 XCTD-2 test stations

| Station | Date (UT) | Time | Latitude | Longitude | S/N | Depth |
|---------|------------|-------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------|
| TR01S02 | 2001/07/31 | 04:43 | 39-03.19 N | 179-49.52 W | #01075609 | 1823 |
| TR02S02 | 2001/08/04 | 16:03 | 31-01.88 N | 150-01.40 W | #01075619 | - |
| P17C26 | 2001/08/06 | 21:55 | 30-00.06 N | 134-59.81 W | #01075620 | 1047 |
| P17C23 | 2001/08/07 | 13:12 | 31-31.94 N | 135-00.12 W | #01075618 | 1824 |
| P17C21 | 2001/08/08 | 00:01 | 32-36.53 N | 135-00.71 W | #01075615 | 405 |
| P17C21 | 2001/08/08 | 00:11 | 32-36.59 N | 135-00.74 W | #01075616 | 1819 |
| P17C18 | 2001/08/08 | 15:48 | 34-04.47 N | 134-59.78 W | #01075612 | 1810 |
| P17N29 | 2001/08/09 | 02:49 | 34-59.36 N | 135-01.01 W | #01075617 | 1824 |
| P17N32 | 2001/08/10 | 01:26 | 36-30.01 N | 135-00.68 W | #01075613 | 1842 |
| P17N35 | 2001/08/10 | 18:18 | 38-00.34 N | 135-00.99 W | #01075614 | 1803 |
| P17N39 | 2001/08/11 | 15:03 | 39-37.17 N | 135-01.20 W | #01075610 | 1833 |
| P17N46 | 2001/08/13 | 00:29 | 40-58.83 N | 134-58.60 W | #01075611 | 1824 |

Table 2. Depth-time equation for XCTD-2 and temperature and salinity differences between XCTD-2 and CTD observations averaged for the depth range 1000-1500m.

| Station | Time-Depth Equation | Temp. dif. | Sal. Dif. | S/N |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| TR01S02 | $D = 3.40316t - 0.00029t^2$ | -0.010 | 0.001 | #01075609 |
| TR02S02 | ----- | ----- | ----- | #01075619 |
| P17C26 | ----- | ----- | ----- | #01075620 |
| P17C23 | $D = 3.43509t - 0.00044t^2$ | 0.002 | -0.001 | #01075618 |
| P17C21 | ----- | ----- | ----- | #01075615 |
| P17C21 | $D = 3.44297t - 0.00043t^2$ | 0.004 | -0.027 | #01075616 |
| P17C18 | $D = 3.40269t - 0.00039t^2$ | 0.021 | -0.030 | #01075612 |
| P17N29 | $D = 3.37367t - 0.00032t^2$ | 0.018 | -0.005 | #01075617 |
| P17N32 | $D = 3.40348t - 0.00025t^2$ | -0.039 | -0.010 | #01075613 |
| P17N35 | $D = 3.38351t - 0.00027t^2$ | -0.012 | 0.013 | #01075614 |
| P17N39 | $D = 3.36603t - 0.00023t^2$ | 0.001 | -0.017 | #01075610 |
| P17N46 | $D = 3.39365t - 0.00030t^2$ | 0.004 | -0.017 | #01075611 |
| Mean | $D = 3.40047t - 0.00032t^2$ | -0.001 | -0.008 | |
| S.D. | (0.02565)(0.00008) | (0.018) | (0.013) | |

Figure caption

Figure 1

Location of CTD/XCTD stations for XCTD-2 tests (●) and MR01-K04 stations (○).

Figure 2

Difference from averaged depth-time equation.

Figure 3

Vertical temperature and salinity profiles of XCTD-2/CTD.

Figure 4

T-S diagrams for XCTD-2/CTD.

Figure 5

- a) Vertical temperature section along 135W observed by XCTD-2.**
- b) Vertical temperature section along 135W observed by CTD.**
- c) Temperature difference section along 135W, XCTD-2 – CTD.**

Figure 6

- a) Vertical salinity section along 135W observed by XCTD-2.**
- b) Vertical salinity section along 135W observed by CTD.**
- c) Salinity difference section along 135W, XCTD-2 – CTD.**

Figure 1

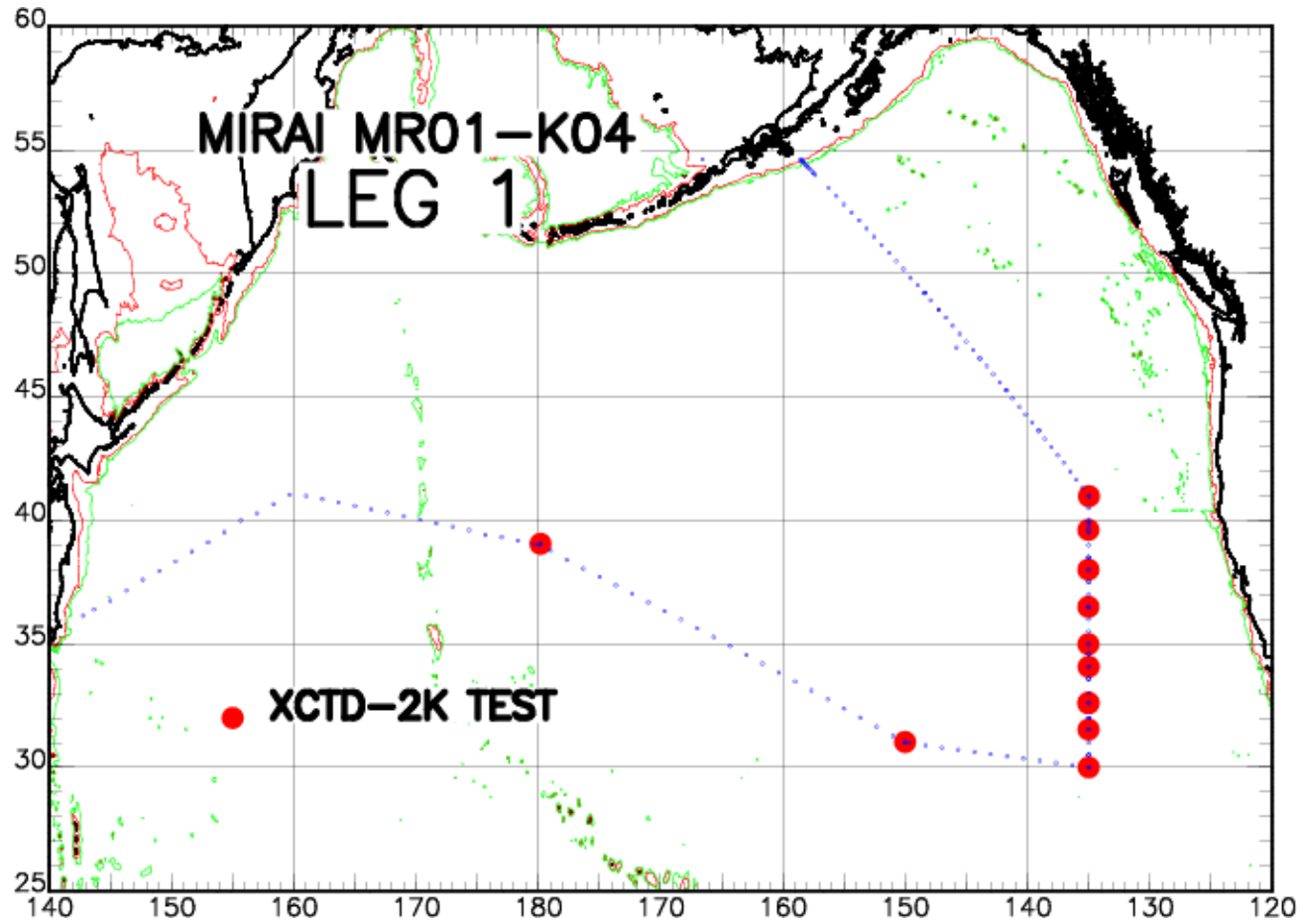


Figure 2

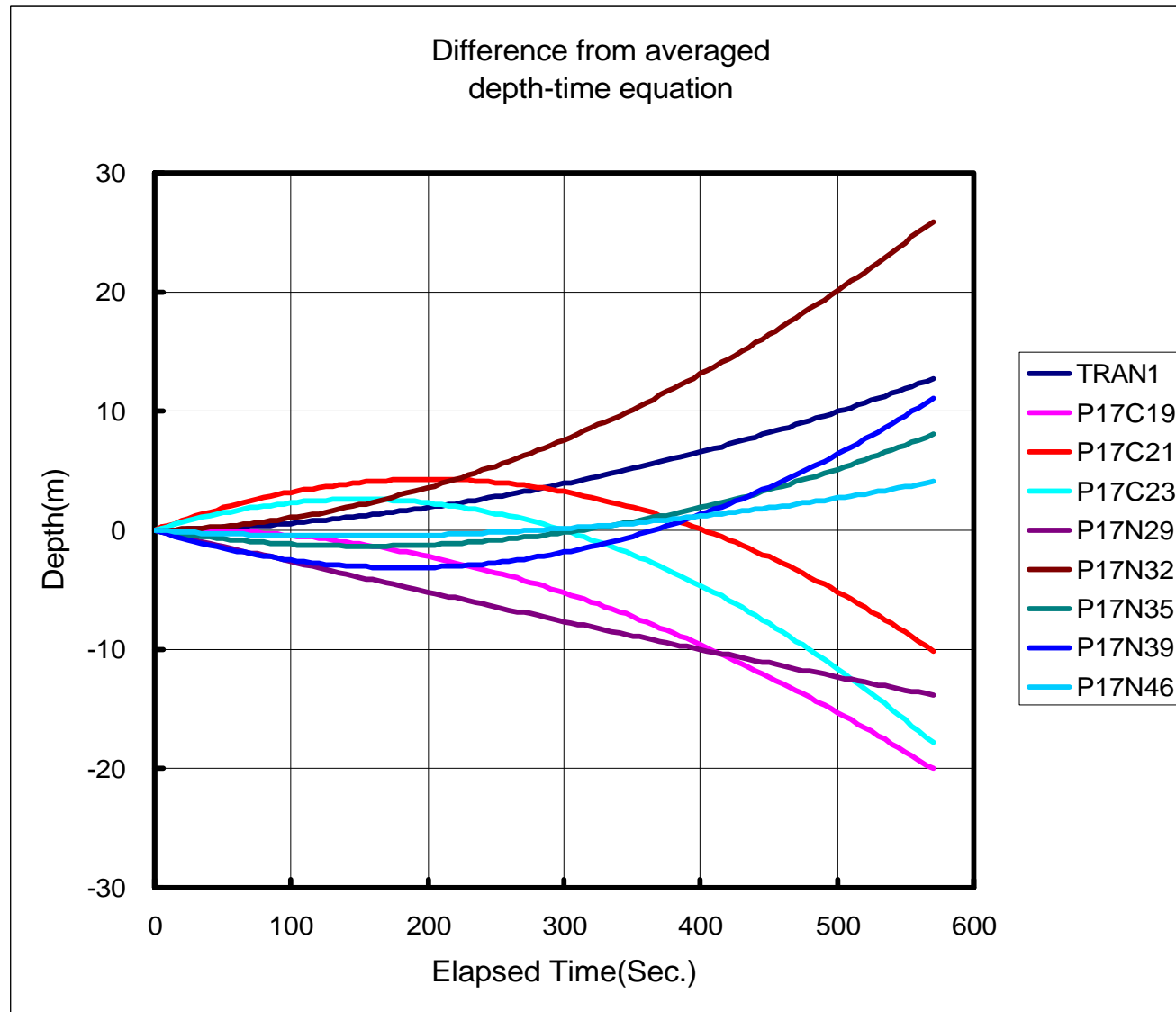


Figure 3

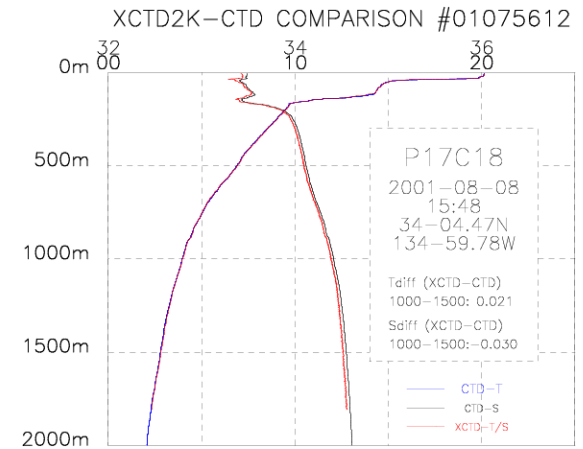
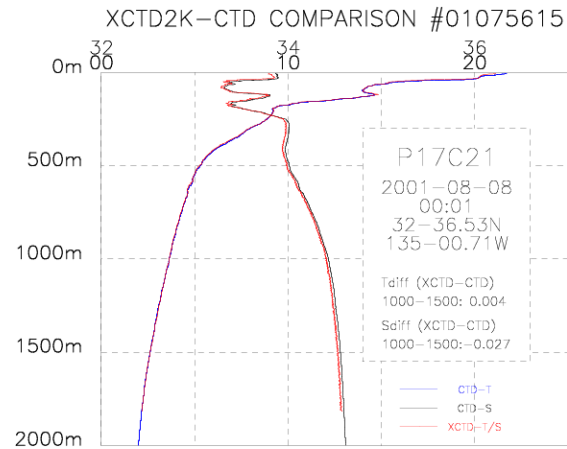
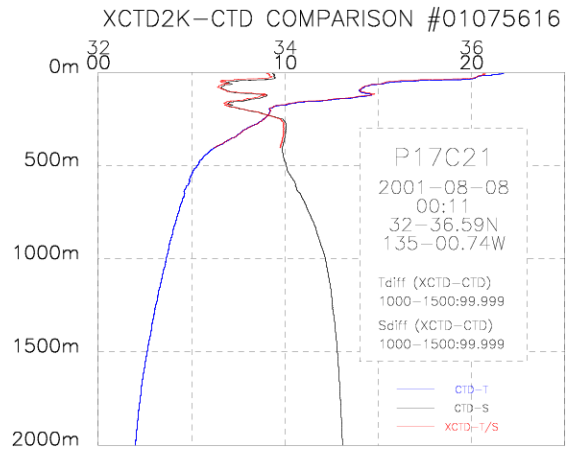
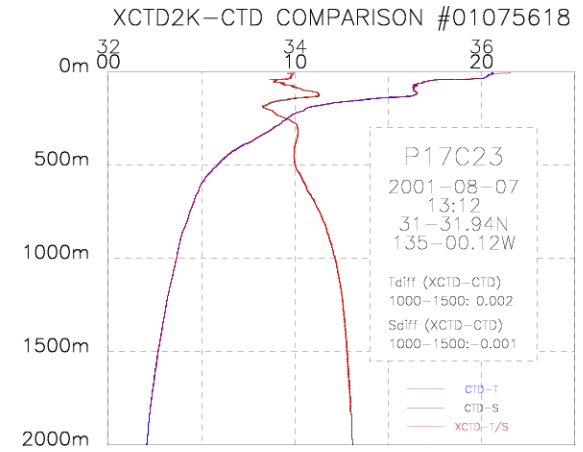
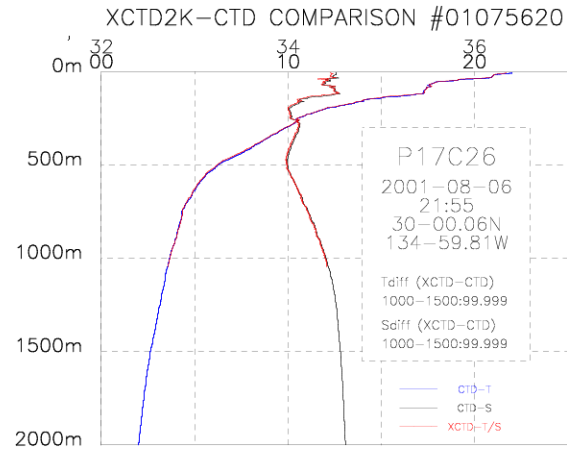
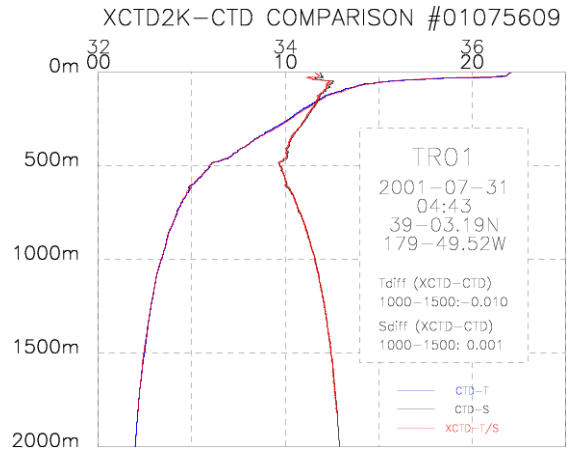


Figure 3

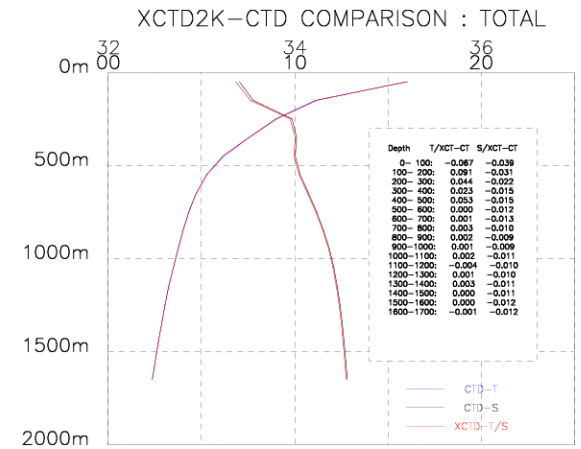
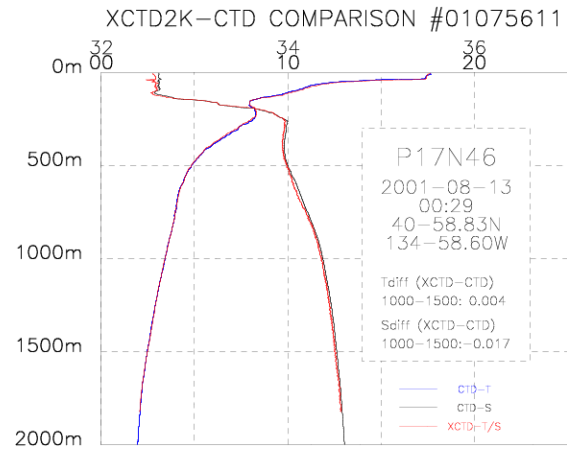
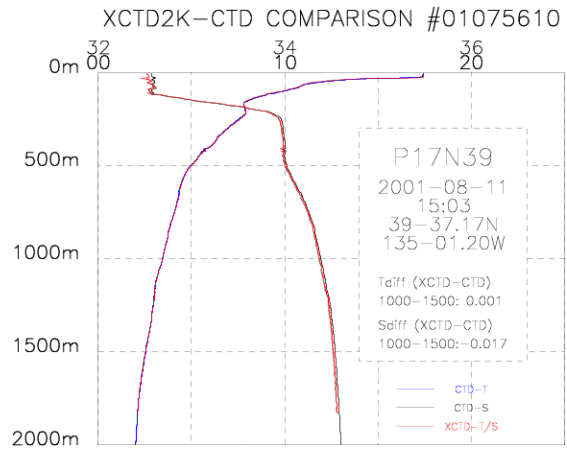
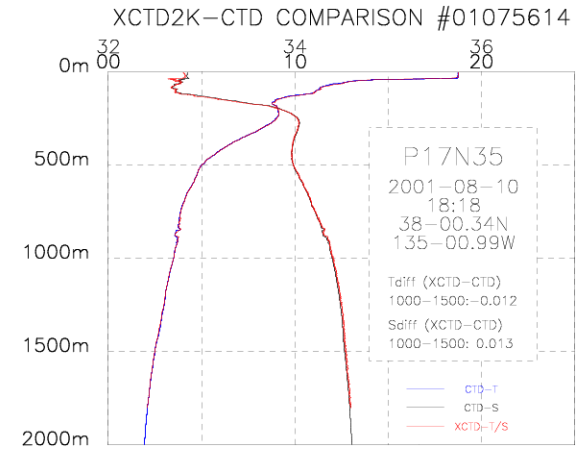
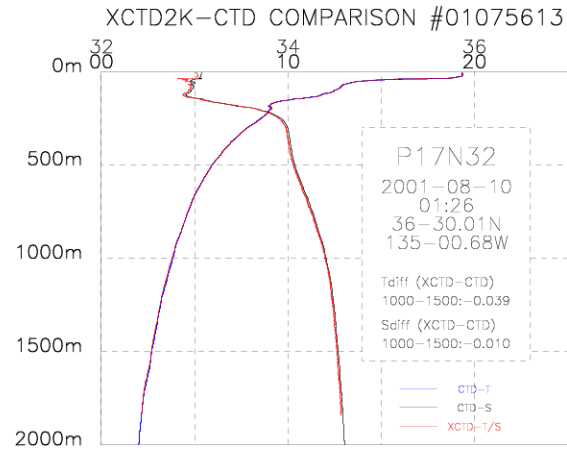
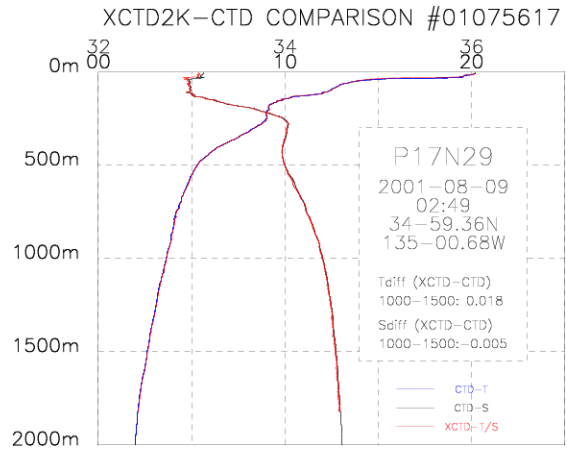


Figure 4

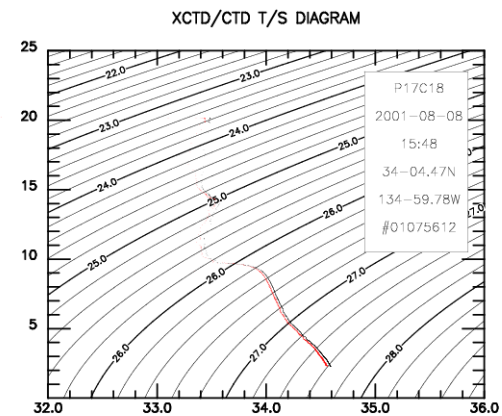
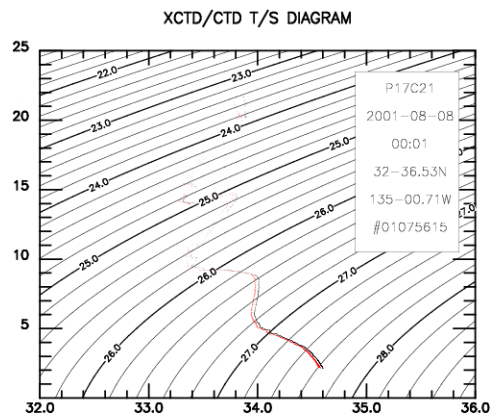
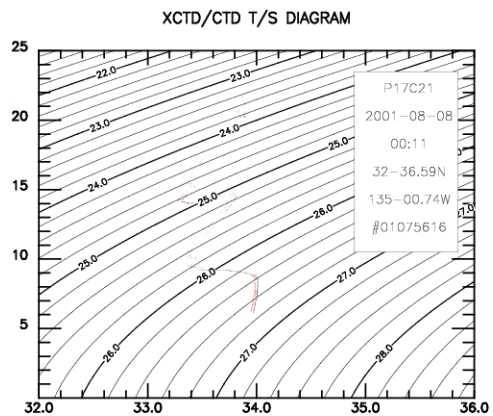
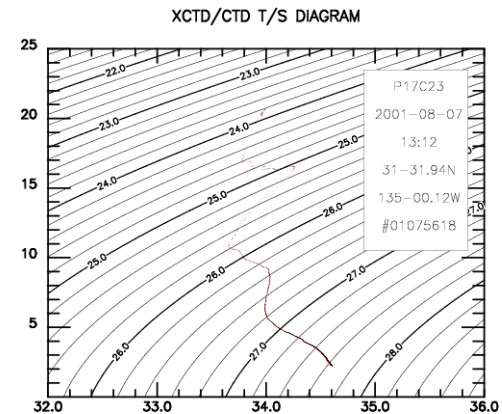
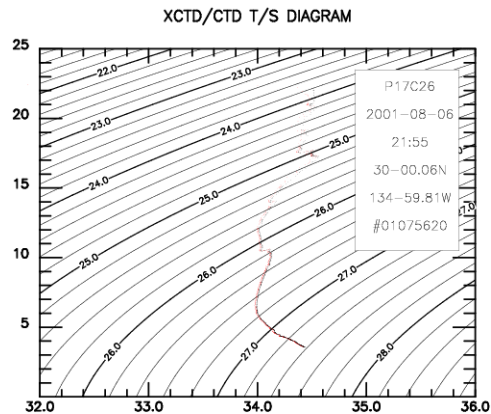
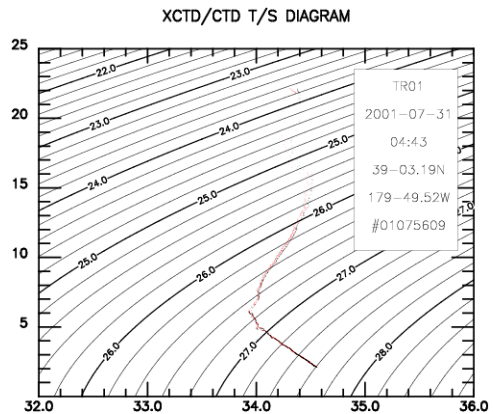


Figure 4

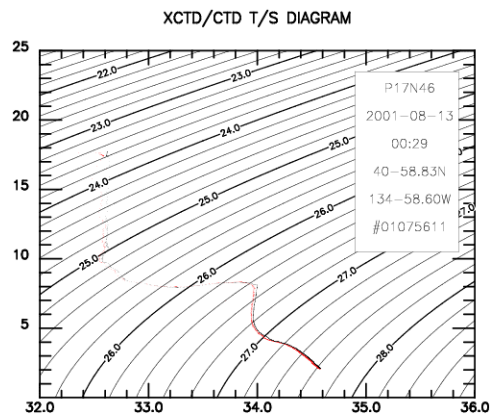
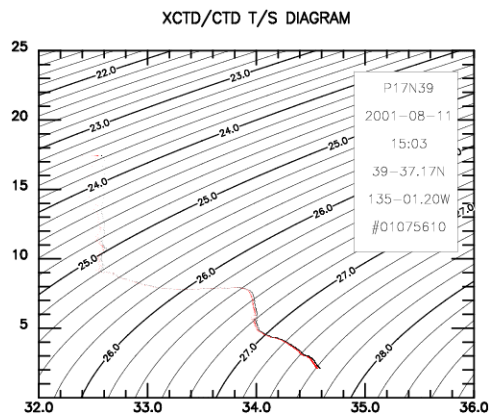
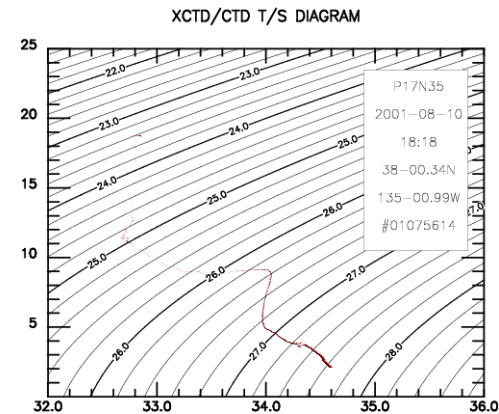
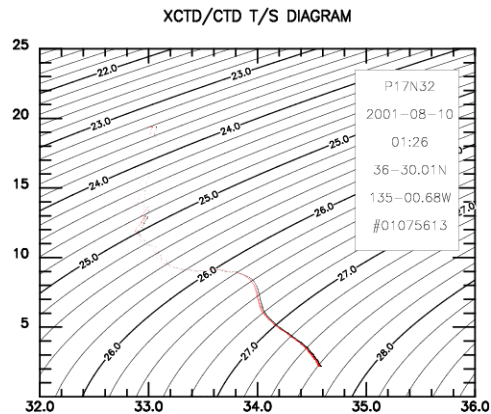
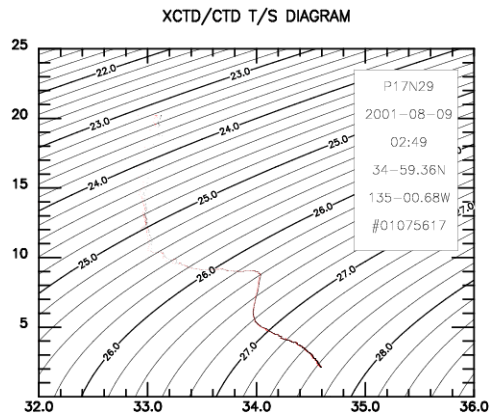


Figure 5

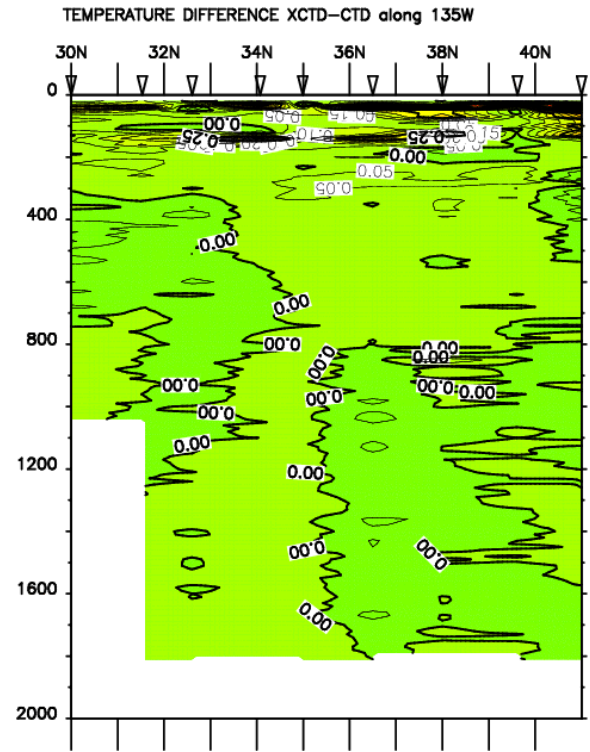
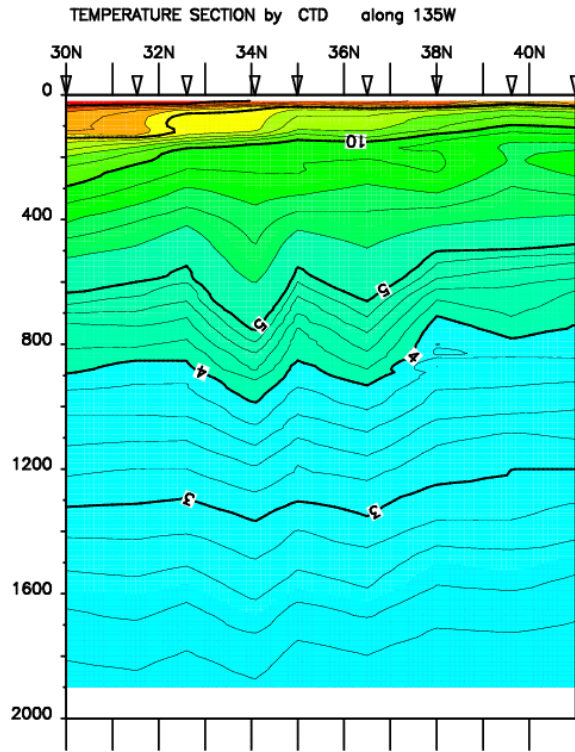
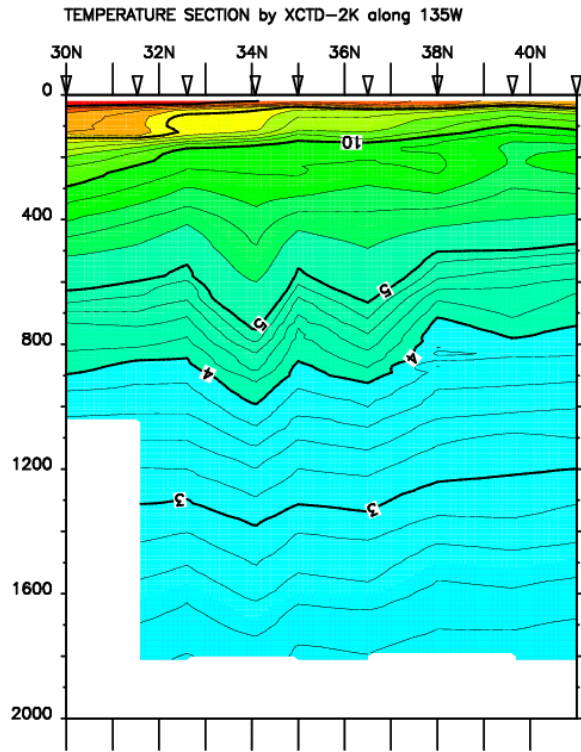


Figure 6

