



Institute of
Oceanographic Sciences
Deacon Laboratory

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INTERNAL DOCUMENT No. 321

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Cruise 198 (Sterna) in the Bellingshausen
Sea and along 88°W**

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INTRODUCTION

RRS Discovery Cruise 198 (Fig. 1) was a joint cruise with the James Clark Ross, part of the BOFS Community Research Project, to survey the development of the spring bloom in the vicinity of the ice edge in the Bellingshausen Sea. A few CTD stations were worked on passage. In particular, a line of full-depth CTDs along 88°W was occupied on the final passage leg. This report describes the CTD data collected on that cruise.

The CTD system used was that belonging to RVS, comprising a Neil Brown Mark IIIb CTD (serial number 01-1195), new oxygen sensor (serial number 2-6-20), upward and downward looking PAR sensors, Chelsea Instruments aquatracka Mark II fluorimeter (serial number SA226) and a SeaTech 25D transmissometer (serial number 79D). Samples were drawn from a General Oceanics 1015, 12 bottle, 10 l rosette sampler (serial number RVS-02).

CTD casts (Table 1) can be divided into three kinds:

- shallow (150 - 300 m) casts to determine near-surface productivity and light levels for productivity casts using 30 l GoFlos that immediately followed;
- intermediate depth casts to 1000 m to determine the upper ocean water masses, often used also for light and productivity information;
- full depth casts to determine water masses and geostrophic transport through the whole water column.

After an initial trial cast (with the Discovery station number appropriately 12198) shortly after sailing from Port Stanley, the next five casts (12200-04) were shallow productivity casts usually in the morning. One of these (12203) was occupied during a rendezvous with the James Clark Ross, who made a CTD cast simultaneously. Duplicate salinity samples were drawn and exchanged between ships for calibration and intercalibration. Five casts to 1000 m (12205-09) were then made along 65°S at 20 n.m. intervals.

On reaching the working longitude of 85°W, the weather was too poor to launch SeaSoar, so the CTD section was continued down 85°W for two more casts (12210-11) at 20 n.m. intervals. The SeaSoar was then deployed for a 4-day survey, following which 12 more CTD stations (12212-23) were occupied along 85°W (Fig. 1b). These casts were designed to span the west to east front which had been repeatedly crossed during the SeaSoar survey. The casts were to 1000 m at 5 n.m. intervals, to resolve deeper structure than the 400 m SeaSoar could observe. The northern- and southern-most casts (12212 and 12223) were to full-depth to allow the geostrophic transport to be calculated.

Several problems were encountered on the first deep cast (12212), which was only to be expected on the first operational use of the new Discovery winch to full depth. A slack turn on the cable drum at the start of the haul caused cable lay problems which were not spotted until 2500 m of wire had been hauled in. Several hours were lost while the cable was paid out and the drum relaid. This

teething problem was resolved thereafter by careful setting of the back-tension on the inboard accumulator. On analysis of the samples drawn from the 12 multisampler 10 l bottles, it was realised that all had been tripped at the same depth. Indeed, the multisampler could not be cocked at the start of 12213, so the cast was done without samples to obtain light levels so that productivity work could proceed, and the station was reworked with multisampler later as 12214. Similarly, the top 1000 m of the first deep cast (12212) were reworked as station 12218 once the multisampler had been replaced. At the beginning of 12213 it was also found that the conductivity cell had frozen, and the cast was restarted once it had defrosted.

After CTD12223, the SeaSoar was deployed for the second ice-edge survey, which terminated prematurely with the loss of the SeaSoar. The survey continued using the Undulating Oceanographic Recorder from the James Clark Ross, and stations 12224-26 were occupied for productivity work during the survey.

Finally, stations 12227-37 were worked along 88°W from 69°S to 51°30'S. Deep stations were occupied every 2.5° of latitude, occasionally preceded by a shallow cast for productivity work.

PROCESSING

CTD data were logged in the usual way through the RVS Level A/B/C computer system, then transferred into the IOSDL PSTAR system on another workstation. Each cast was split into down and up casts, the former being fully processed, the latter used only to obtain calibration values.

In processing the SeaSoar data, it was realised that the Level A software, which had been rewritten, no longer obeyed the correct algorithm for matching the time constant of the temperature sensor to that of the conductivity sensor in order to calculate salinity without bias and with minimal spiking. This problem was present in the CTD Level A also, but to a lesser extent because of its slower profiling rate, particularly during the first 6 casts, all of which were shallow.

Revised Level A software was received and tested in time for use in all the 1000m casts, starting with station 12205. Final calibrations were derived and applied as described below.

CALIBRATION

Initial calibration was done by PSTAR program 'ctdcal', for which the calibration file is shown in Table 2. Further calibrations were applied later, as described below.

Pressure

The calibration used was:

$$P = -7.1 + 0.1 * 0.9987653 * P_{raw}.$$

The constant offset supplied by RVS was -5.13287, but this was changed to -7.1 after noting the value of pressure when the CTD entered the water.

Temperature

The calibration supplied by RVS was used throughout:

$$T = 0.0044057 + T_{raw} * 0.0005 * 0.9999902$$

A pair of SIS 4002 deep sea reversing thermometers (serial numbers 220 and 238) mounted in a single frame were used to record temperature on 27 casts. After correction, T220 read higher than T238 by between 0 and 2 mK, giving a difference of (0.85 + 0.82 mK) (mean + standard deviation). Thus the thermometers agreed to better than 0.001°C in the mean. The comparable CTD temperature was between 0 and 8 mK higher than the mean of the two thermometers, giving a correction to the CTD temperatures (if the SIS thermometers are absolutely correct) of (- 4.48 + 1.74 mK). However, experience has shown that the SIS reversing thermometer calibrations are no more reliable than the CTD calibration, so the CTD temperatures have not been adjusted. We conclude that the CTD calibration was stable throughout the cruise, and that temperatures are absolutely correct to within 0.004 - 0.005°C, and are possibly high by that amount.

Salinity

CTD salinity was first calculated using the default conductivity ratio

$$\text{conductivity} = 0.001 * \text{raw conductivity}.$$

To match the differing time constant of the temperature and conductivity cells, the temperature response was speeded up by 0.5 s. During the first part of the cruise salinity samples were drawn from all 12 Niskin bottles, fired at various depths. The samples were analysed on a Guildline 8400A salinometer (serial number 52395) belonging to RVS by three analysts. Once it was established that the conductivity cell was stable the number of samples drawn was reduced, first to 6 and later to 4 samples per cast. The exceptions were the two full depth casts (12212 and 12223) made on either side of a front in the Bellingshausen Sea. The first of these had problems and the bottles were all tripped together at an unknown depth. Samples from the second cast gave greater confidence to the calibration.

The difference between discrete bottle samples and CTD values was found to vary with salinity (fig 2) so a linear correction was calculated. Where the difference between bottle and CTD values was less than 0.025 and greater than 0.045 the values were ignored. The calibration coefficients calculated were:

$$S_{true} = SCTD * 0.99347 + 0.257$$

with a standard deviation of + 0.002

Oxygen

Oxygen is calculated for the Beckmann oxygen sensor attached to the CTD by

$$O_2 = \rho * oxyc * \exp(-\alpha * temp + \beta * press)$$

where

$$temp = a * TCTD + oxyt$$

with

$$a + b = 1$$

and 'oxyc' and 'oxyt' are the oxygen sensor current and temperature readings respectively and 'press' is the CTD pressure.

The CTD oxygen sensor was calibrated from 126 discrete bottle samples drawn from various depths over 13 different casts up to 12223. The data were combined to produce the coefficients $\rho = 1.276292$, $\alpha = -0.02666$ and $\beta = 0.0001494$ with a standard deviation of 0.12 ml l⁻¹. The residuals from this least squares regression varied from cast to cast, averaging from -0.14 to +0.15, and over depth, with the greatest residuals in the thermocline. Oxygen temperature was weighted to CTD temperature in the ratio $b:a::0.25:0.75$ for the calculations.

Considerable problems were experienced with the oxygen titration unit, so the bottle values may require further reworking and culling to improve the calibration. However, it was noted that the surface values of percent oxygen saturation for stations 12209-23 using the above calibrations were well correlated with the patchy blooms that were present, ranging from 104% in the strong bloom to 98% where the bloom was virtually absent. This suggests that the oxygens are correct within about 2%.

Chlorophyll

The Chelsea Instruments fluorometer has a range of 4096 counts for 0 to 10 volts. Conversion of counts to volts is thus

$$volts = 0.002441 * count.$$

Chlorophyll samples drawn from the multisampler were used to calibrate fluorescence values from the Chelsea Instruments fluorometer. The following calibrations have been kindly supplied by G Moore.

For the values presented in this report, no quench correction has been applied, and only dark values have been used to calculate the calibration factors.

For CTD casts 12198 and 12200, the calibration from volts to mg m⁻³ was

$$\text{Chl} = \exp (-8.0345 + 6.6313 * \text{volts} - 1.2020 * \text{volts}^{**2}).$$

For CTD casts 12201 - 12223, the calibration was

$$\text{Chl} = \exp (-7.5940 + 4.6029 * \text{volts} - 0.5721 * \text{volts}^{**2}).$$

The latter calibration has also been applied to all casts along 88°W. While it is likely to be valid for casts close to the survey area (12224-29), the final calibration for the remaining casts may differ.

Transmissometer

The A to D converter in the transmissometer scales 4096 counts to 0 to 10 volts. The instrument converts 100% transmittance to 5 volts. The basic conversion equation is thus

$$\text{percent transmittance} = 0.002442 * 20.0 * \text{count}.$$

Aging of the light source may change this calibration, so the highest deck reading after thorough cleaning of the glass (4.763) was used to correct transmittance by comparison with the manufacturer's value (4.744) to give

$$\text{corrected transmittance} = (4.744 / 4.763) * \text{percent transmittance}.$$

Potential transmittance (potran) is then calculated by correcting for the index of refraction and compressibility of seawater using in situ values of pressure, temperature and salinity.

The RVS transmissometer has a 0.25 m path length. Thus, the beam attenuance per metre, independent of instrument, is given by the attenuance divided by path length:

$$\text{beam attenuance (m}^{-1}\text{)} = -\ln (\text{potran} / 100) / 0.25.$$

Light

The CTD was fitted with upward and downward looking PAR irradiance. Calibrations supplied were

dwirr (downward) = 6.6470 - 0.001 * 12.353 * count

uwirr (upward) = 6.5746 - 0.001 * 12.427 * count.

DESCRIPTION OF PLOTS

Scatter plots of potential temperature against corrected salinity and potential temperature against dissolved oxygen are shown for (a) CTDs on passage along 65°S, (b) CTDs in the ice edge survey area and at 85°W and (c) full depth CTDs along 88°W.

Contoured sections of potential temperature, salinity, chlorophyll and density are shown for (a) 65°S, (b) 85°W and (c) 88°W.

For each CTD cast, two profiles are shown. One shows upward and downward irradiance, chlorophyll and density (σ_0) for the top 240 m. The other shows potential temperature (θ), salinity, oxygen and beam attenuation over the full depth of the cast (300 m, 1000 m or 5000 m).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This was the first cruise of the rebuilt *RRS Discovery* and we would like to thank the Master, M Harding, officers and crew for their dedication and skill in making the cruise so successful, and the principal scientist, Dr D Turner for allowing us to complete the CTD section along 88°W.

TABLE 1

RRS Discovery Cruise 198										
CTD Station List										
Station number	Day	Date	Time	Latitude		Longitude		Cast depth	Water depth	Comments
				GMT	S	W	W			
								(m)	(m)	
12198	316	11/11/92	2247	52	29.7	57	39.9	349	361	trial cast shortly after sailing
12200	322	17/11/92	1133	62	49.9	60	34.9	248	293	productivity
12201	323	18/11/92	1123	63	27.5	66	17.7	299	3246	productivity
12202	324	19/11/92	1122	64	05.7	73	28.6	298	3748	productivity
12203	325	20/11/92	1827	65	01.1	79	20.6	246	4109	intercalibration with JCR
12204	326	21/11/92	1116	64	54.9	79	26.3	297	4175	productivity
12205	326	21/11/92	2342	65	00.8	81	39.2	993	4299	start of line along 65°S
12206	327	22/11/92	0559	64	59.8	82	30.8	994	4478	
12207	327	22/11/92	1201	65	00.4	83	22.1	1000	4540	productivity
12208	327	22/11/92	1734	65	00.0	84	09.7	996	4547	
12209	327	22/11/92	2358	65	00.3	84	59.7	993	4591	start of line down 85°W
12210	328	23/11/92	0421	65	20.0	84	59.9	995	4537	
12211	328	23/11/92	1218	65	40.4	85	00.0	993	4533	productivity, then SeaSoar
										Line along 85°W between ice edge survey
12212	333	28/11/92	0010	66	45.2	85	01.3	4349	4389	multiple problems, see text
12213	334	29/11/92	1000	67	05.5	84	56.0	999	4310	low productivity station, no multisampler
12214	334	29/11/92	1703	67	05.3	84	56.4	1000	4310	repeat of 12213 with multisampler
12215	334	29/11/92	1934	66	59.4	85	00.0	1001	4329	
12216	334	29/11/92	2131	66	55.0	84	59.3	999	4346	
12217	334	29/11/92	2334	66	49.9	84	59.6	998	4356	
12218	335	30/11/92	0143	66	45.0	84	59.9	998	4386	repeat of 12212 with multisampler
12219	335	30/11/92	0707	67	10.2	84	59.8	998	4291	
12220	335	30/11/92	1116	67	16.2	85	01.3	998	4281	high productivity station
12221	335	30/11/92	1423	67	20.3	84	59.3	999	4295	
12222	335	30/11/92	1636	67	25.4	84	59.7	1001	4243	
12223	335	30/11/92	1957	67	29.8	84	59.4	4185	4207	with 12212, deep casts spanning front
12224	339	4/12/92	1318	67	25.6	85	18.2	301	4220	productivity, near JCR
12225	341	6/12/92	0745	67	27.5	86	0.17	301	4159	productivity
12226	342	7/12/92	1307	67	35.9	85	03.7	300	4146	productivity
12227	344	9/12/92	0034	69	00.1	88	00.1	154	3440	productivity, same position as 12228
12228	344	9/12/92	0234	69	00.4	88	02.1	3423	3445	start of 88°W line
12229	344	9/12/92	2129	66	30.6	88	00.2	4459	4470	
12230	345	10/12/92	1505	63	59.9	87	59.3	295	4761	productivity, same position as 12231
12231	345	10/12/92	1737	63	58.4	87	59.7	4710	4763	
12232	346	11/12/92	1107	61	30.6	87	59.1	4781	4868	
12233	347	12/12/92	0549	59	00.4	88	00.1	5012	5023	
12234	347	12/12/92	2135	56	30.6	87	59.7	204	5476	productivity, same position as 12235
12235	347	12/12/92	2358	56	31.7	87	58.1	5071	5482	
12236	348	13/12/92	1827	53	59.8	88	0.96	5025	5060	
12237	349	14/12/92	1137	51	29.4	87	59.2	4700	4759	

TABLE 2

Listing of calibration file

'deepctd.cal'

calibration file for rvs deep ctd on Discovery 198

press	.1	-5.13287	0.9987653	.0	.0
deck offset applied, so cal differs from Bill Millers					
press	.1	-7.1	0.9987653	.0	.0
temp	.0005	0.0044057	.9999902	.0	.0
cond	.001	0.	1.0	.0	.0
following Gerald Moore's recommendation, we move fluor					
coeffts about. First fvolt is .002441v/count (cf trans)					
for rvs A to D.					
fvolt	.002441	.0	1.	.0	.0
then cal(1,12) and cal(3,12) become					
fluor	1.0	-3.7	1.696	.0	.0
which he says is close to the manufacturer's values of					
-3.5 and 1.256. The values of -3.7 and 4.14=1.696*2.441					
came from an old Fasham calib, but we've been applying					
them this cruise so leave for consistency, and the					
answers look about right for default calibration.					
oxyc	.001	0.	1.05	.0	.0
oxyt	.128	0.	1.0	.0	.0
oxyfrac	-.022	0.000135	1.0	.0	.0
oxygen	.0	0.0	0.0	.0	.0
trans - 4096 counts is 10V for rvs system					
so 1 count = .002441V					
then 20 converts 5V fullscale to 100% transmittance					
no offset, can't find where BAK's -.34 came from					
trans	.002441	0.	20.0	.0	.0
potran has 4 fields, first is deck reading when clean					
2nd and 3rd are manufacturers values					
4th is new 22/11/92 and is inst. path length, 1.0 for					
IOSDL but 0.25 for rvs. This is needed for atten					
if 4th is zero, it will be set to 1. to match previous					
IOS files					
potran	4.763	4.738	1.0	.25	.0
deltat	.50	0.	0.0	.0	.0
dwirr	.001	6.6470	-12.353	.0	.0
uwirr	.001	6.5746	-12.427	.0	.0

Post cruise calibration check 26-2-93

barometric pressure: 0 ambient temperature: 20

Pressure coefficients: -7.365239 9.987728E-02 std err est 0.4573134

Temperature coefficients: 6.413431E-03 4.998916E-04 std err est 8.011253E-04

FIGURES

Fig. 1a Cruise 198 track plot to show CTDs on passage.

Fig. 1b Expanded track plot showing CTDs in the ice edge survey area.

Fig.2 Corrections to salinity (Sbot-ctd) to be added to CTD salinity values, plotted against the uncorrected values.

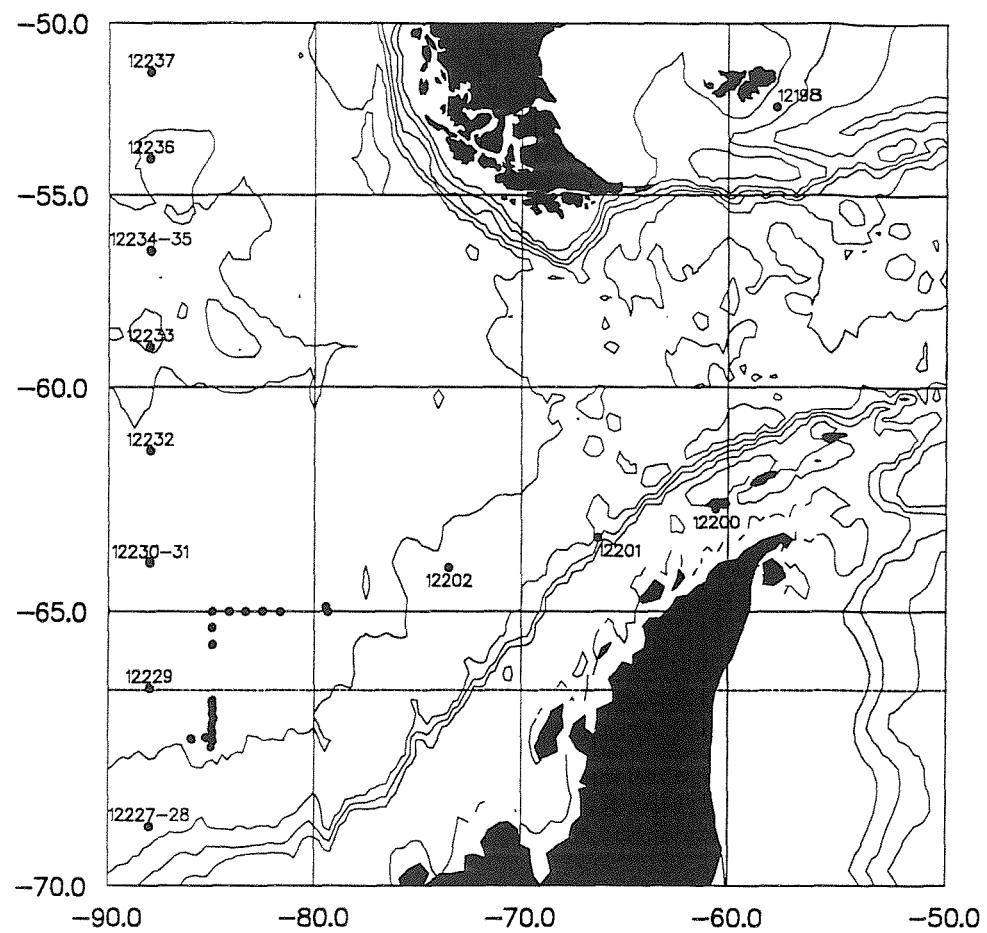


Fig. 1a Cruise 198 track plot to show CTDs on passage.

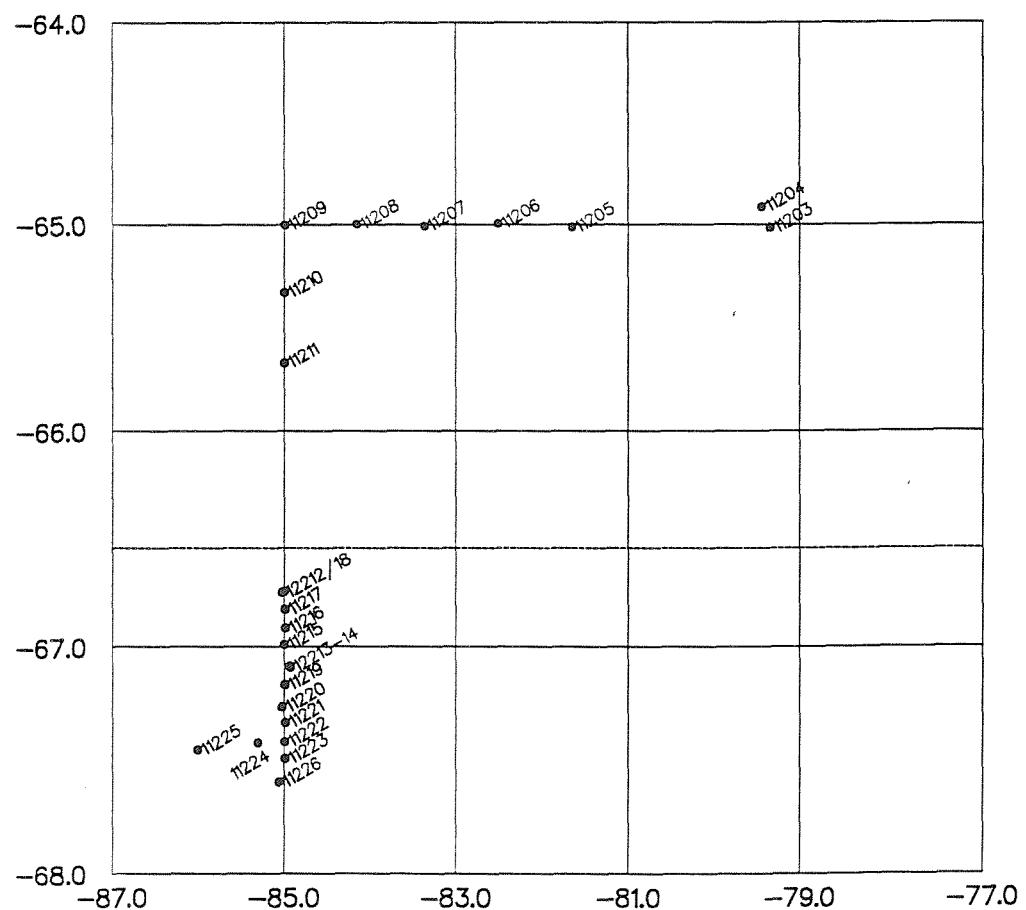


Fig. 1b Expanded track plot showing CTDs in the ice edge survey area.

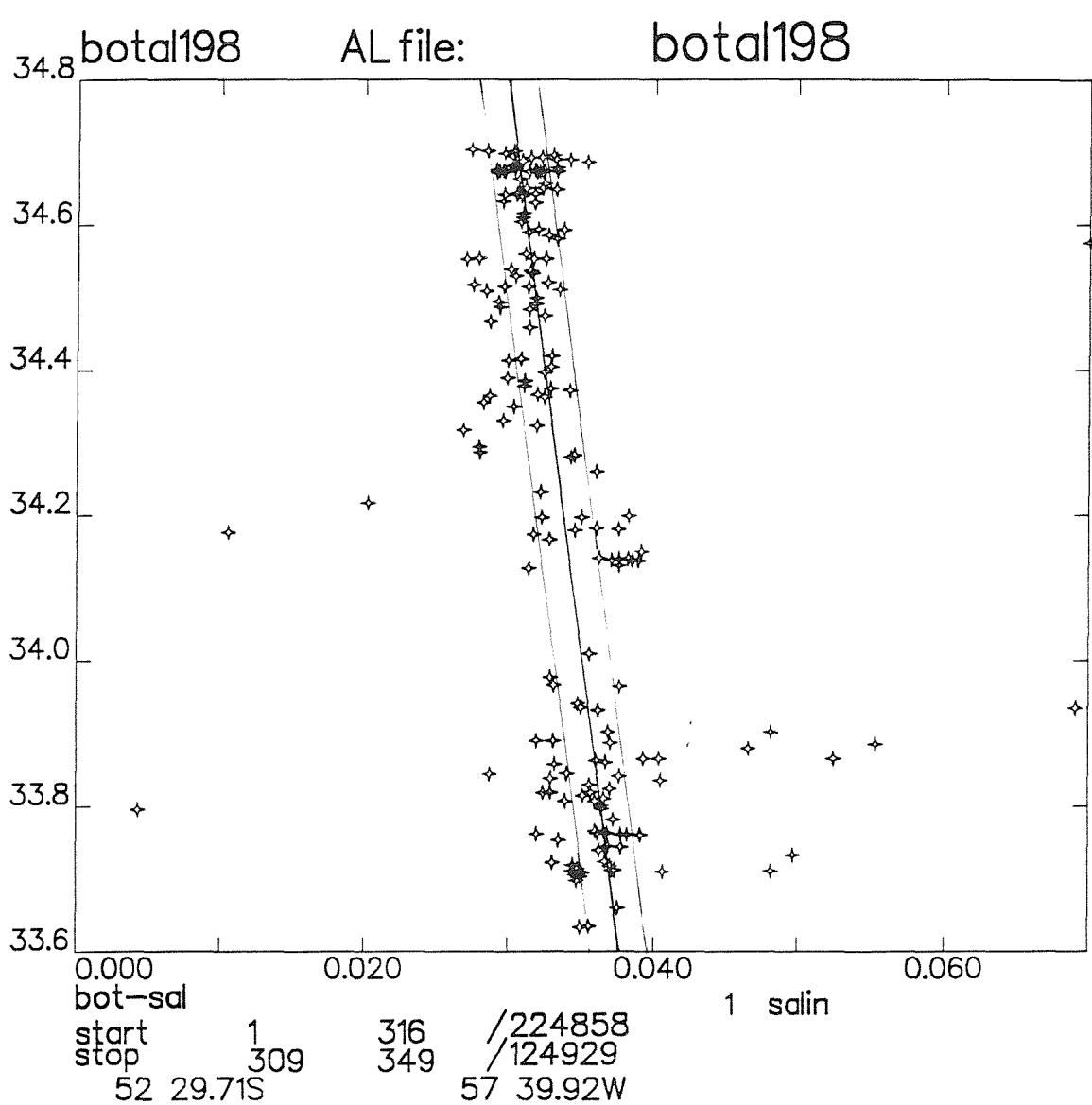
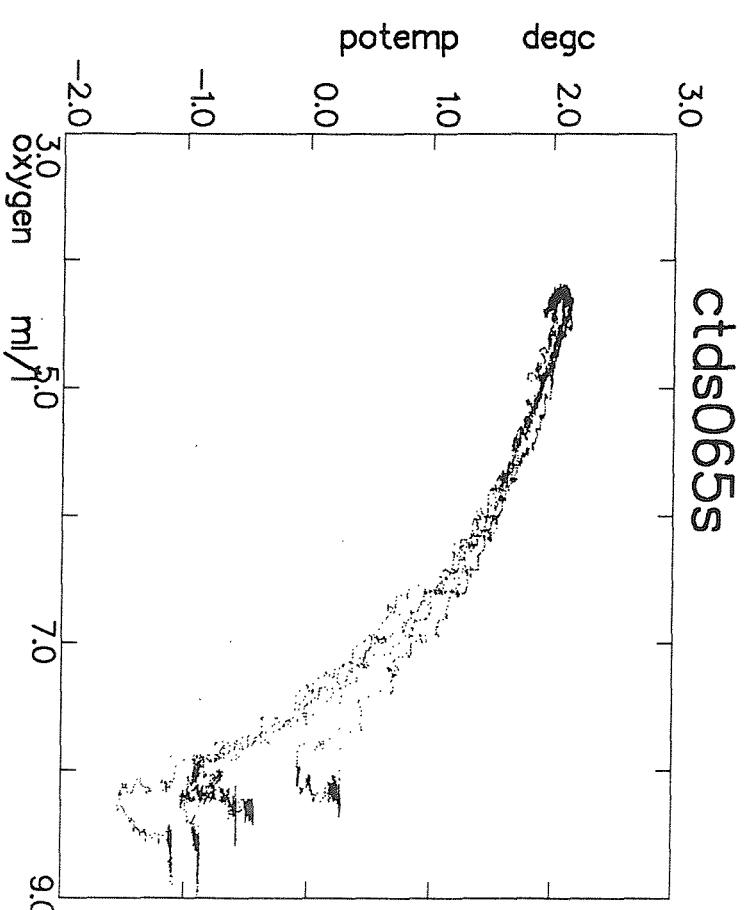
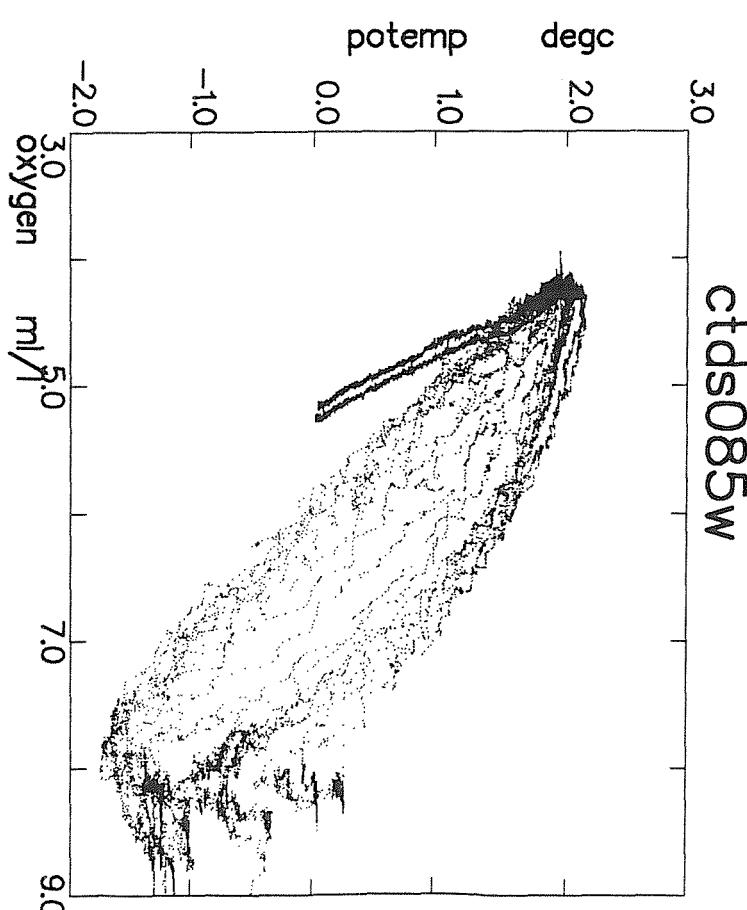
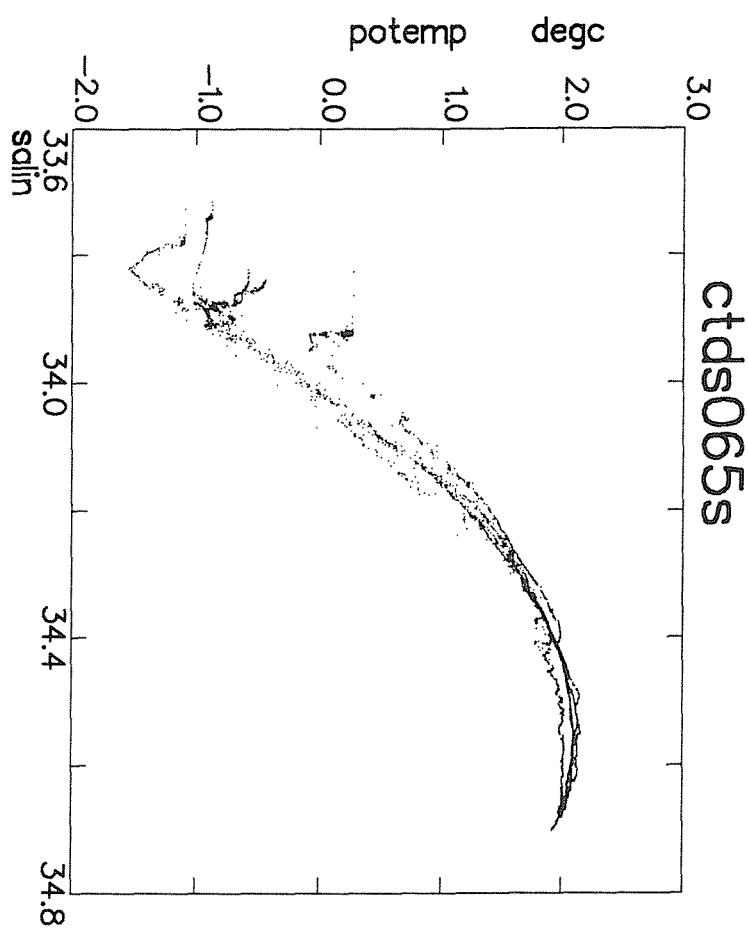
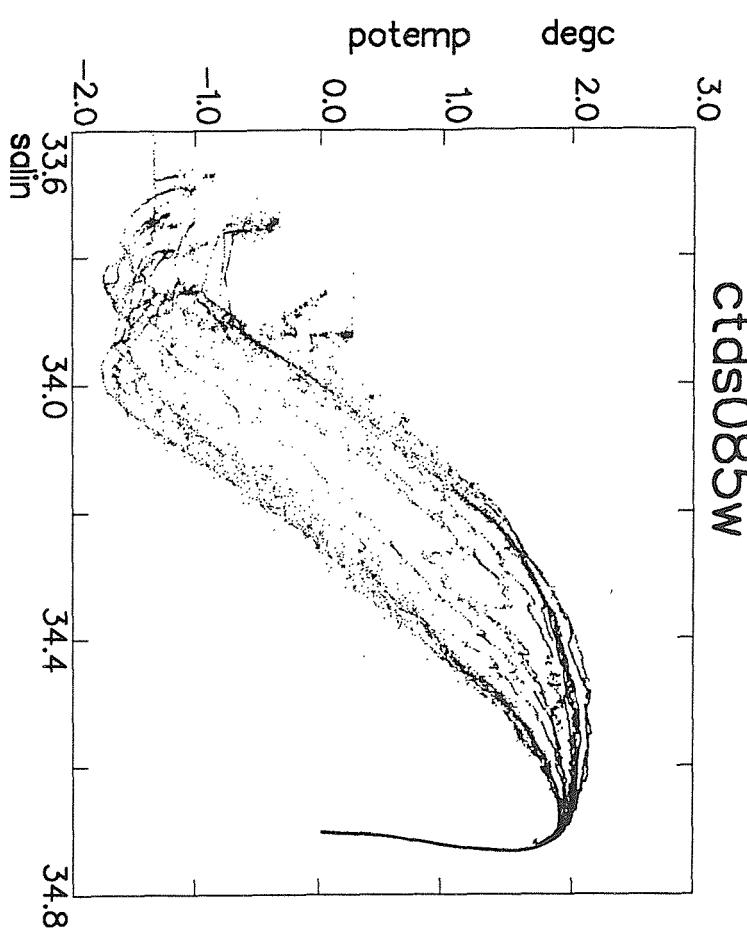
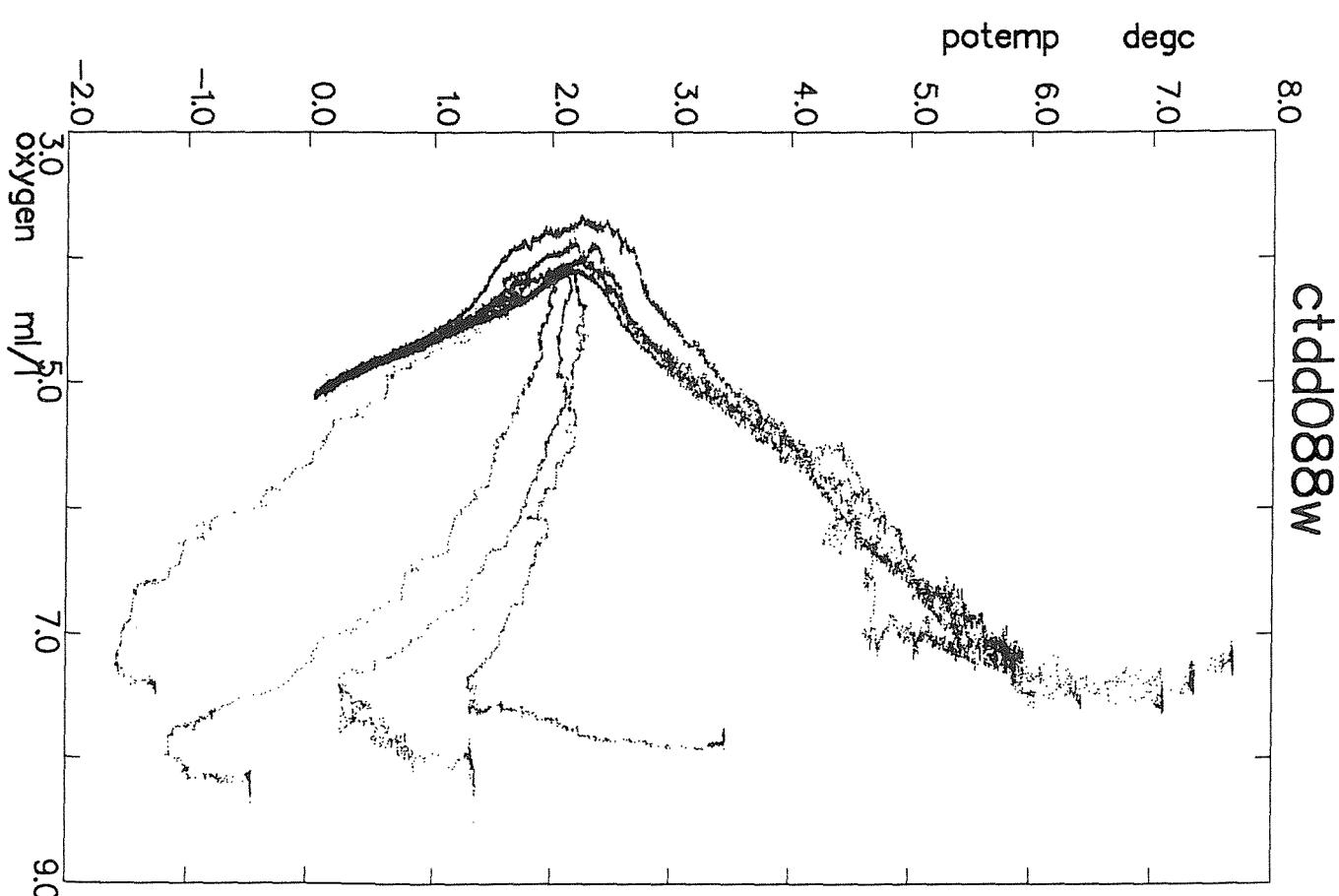
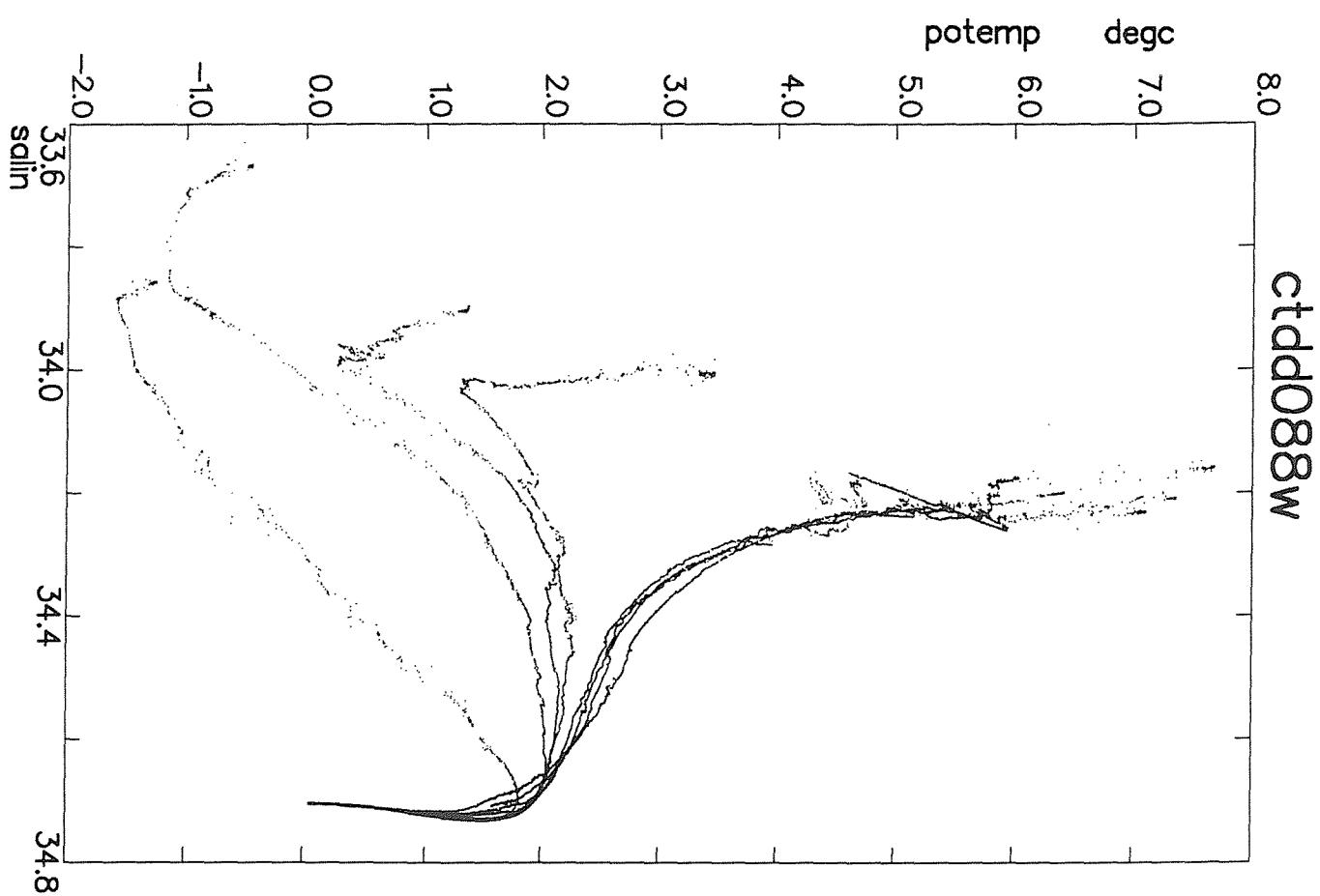
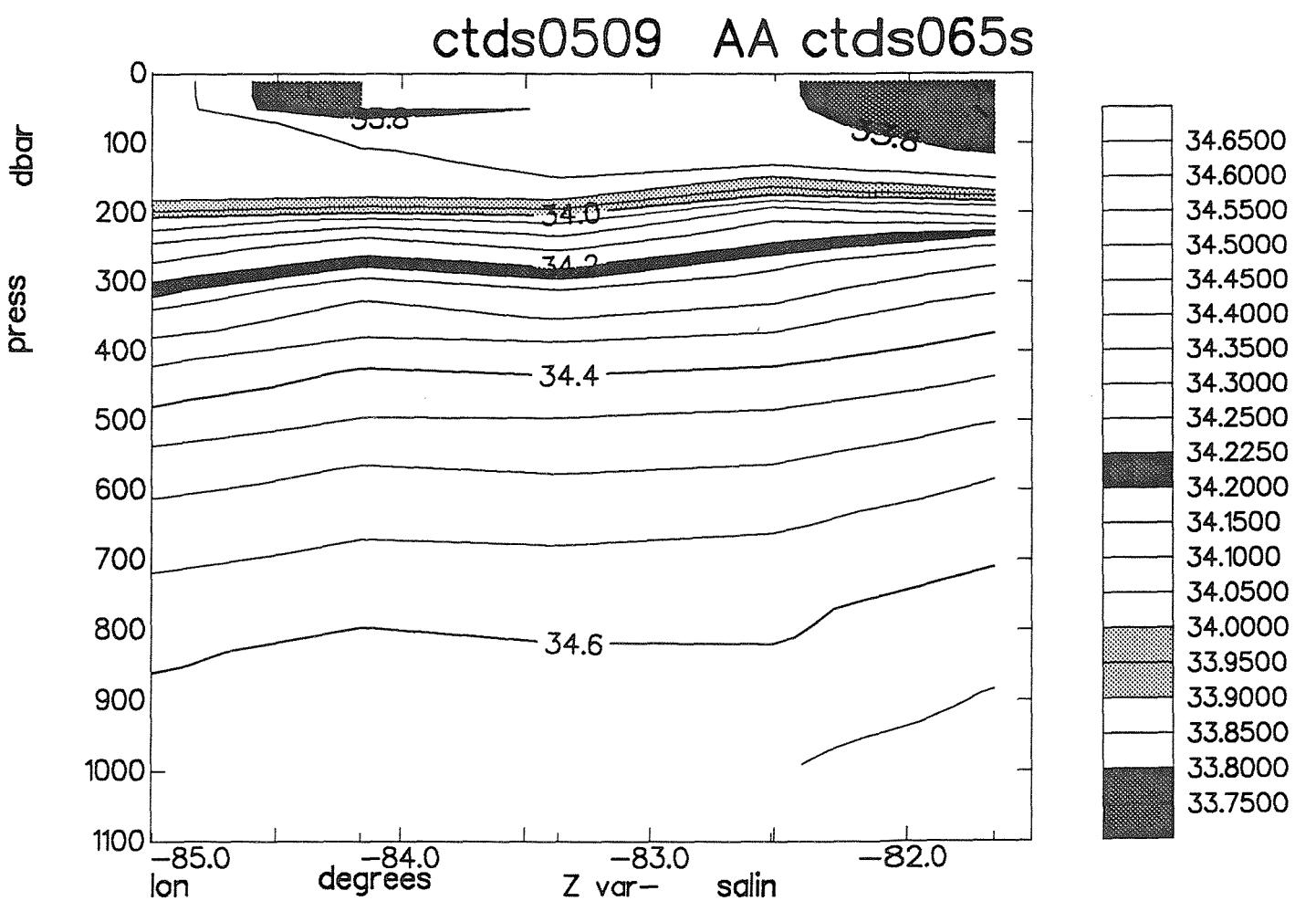
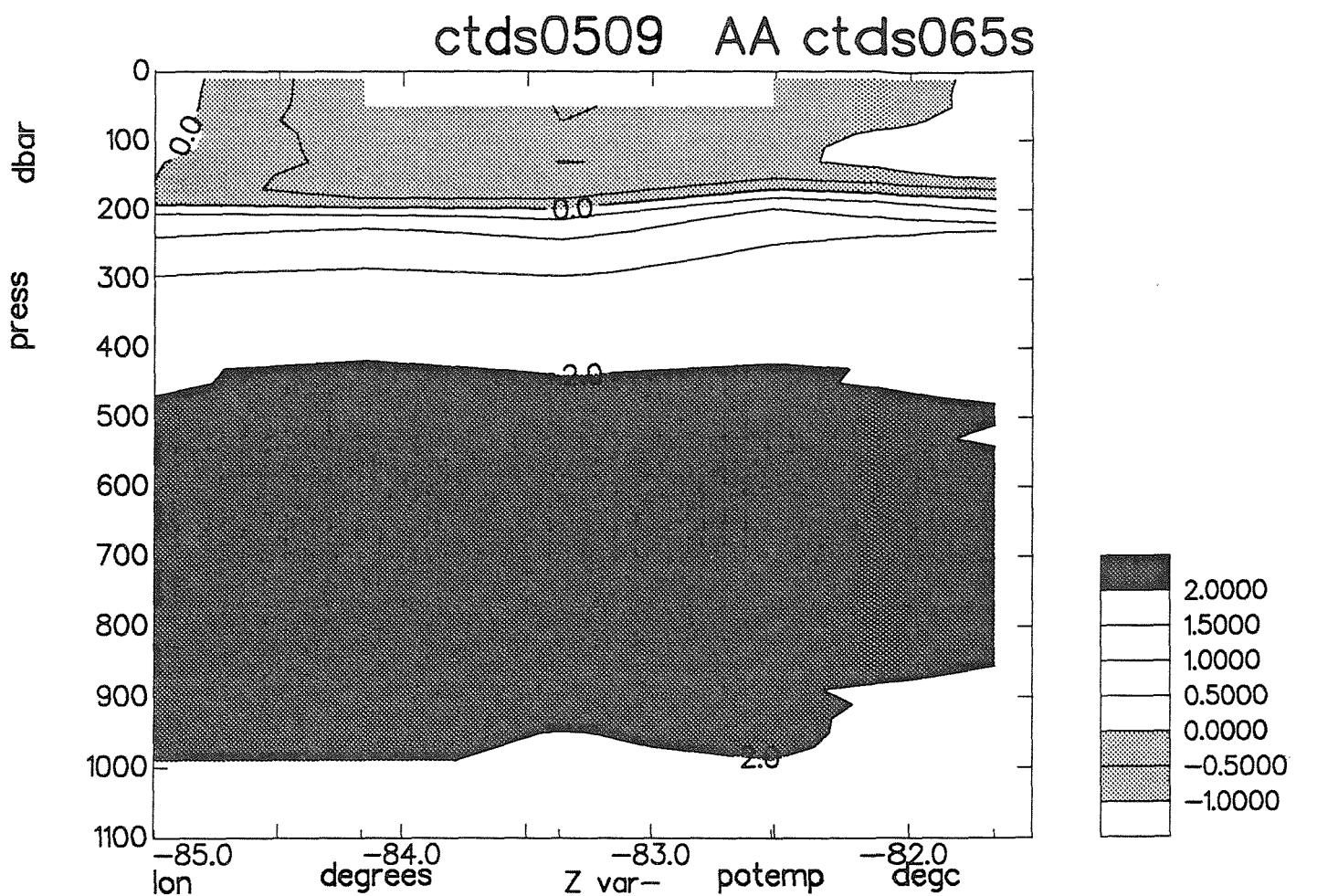


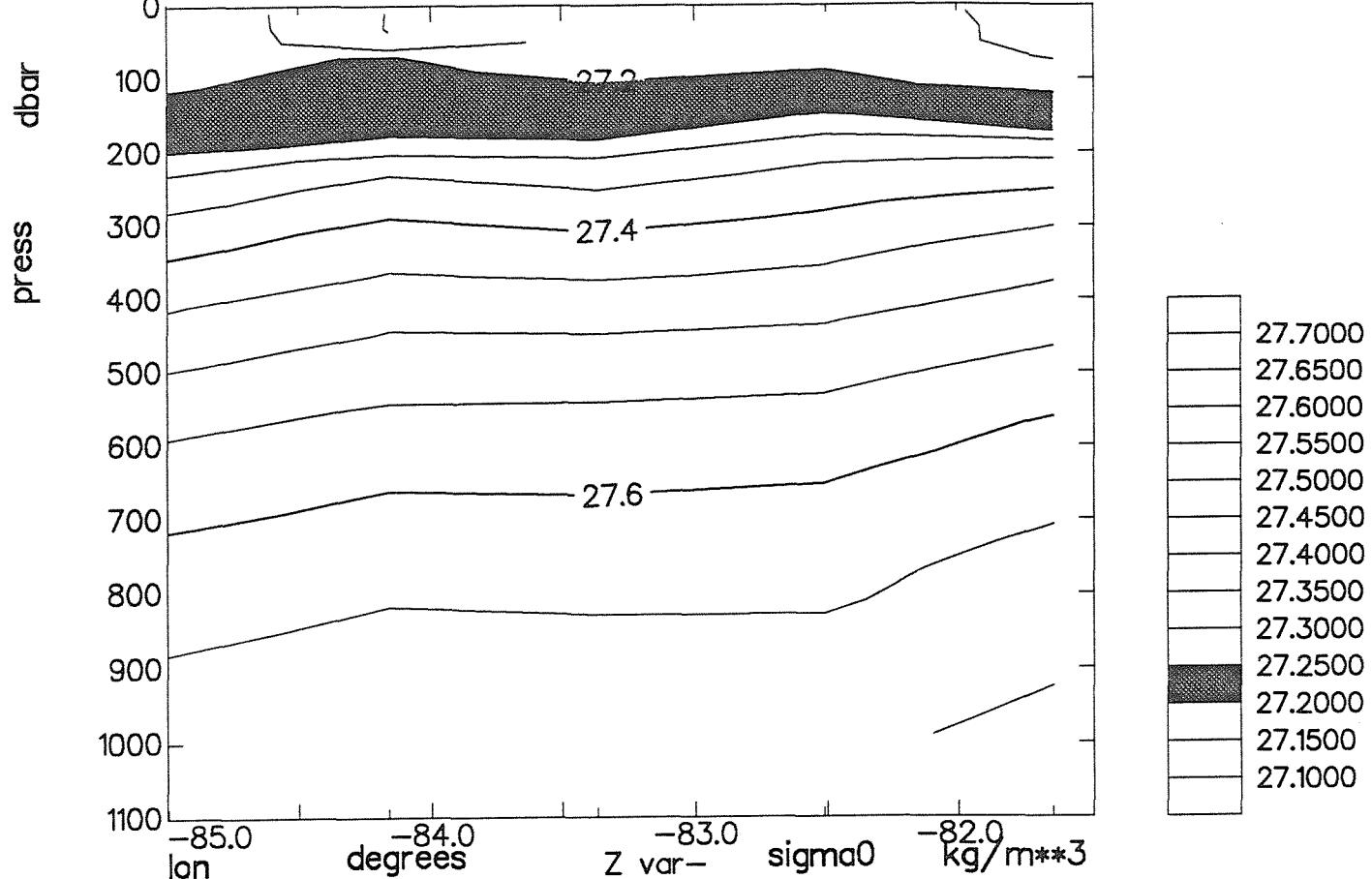
Fig.2 Corrections to salinity ($S_{bot-ctd}$) to be added to CTD salinity values, plotted against the uncorrected values.



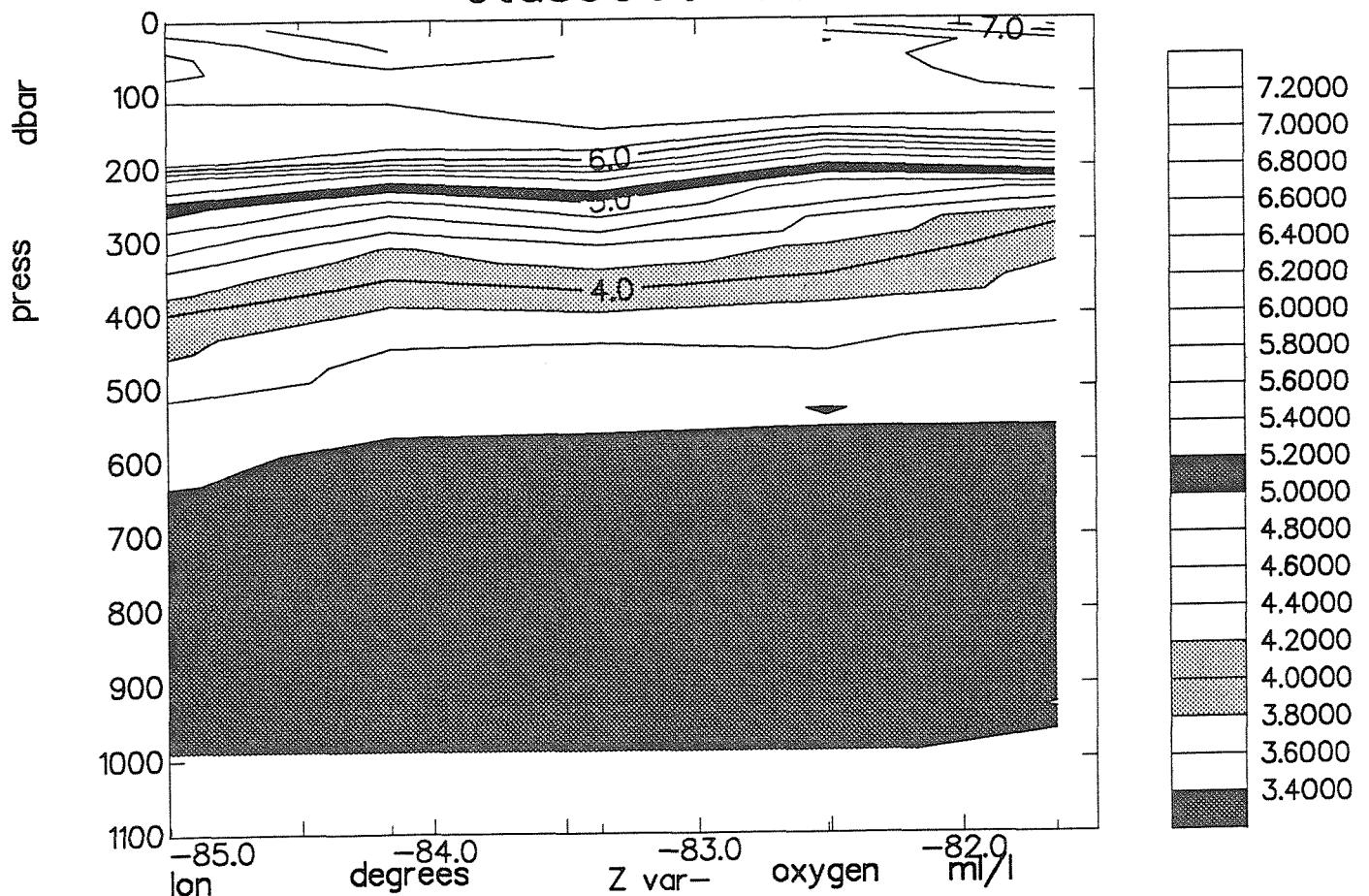


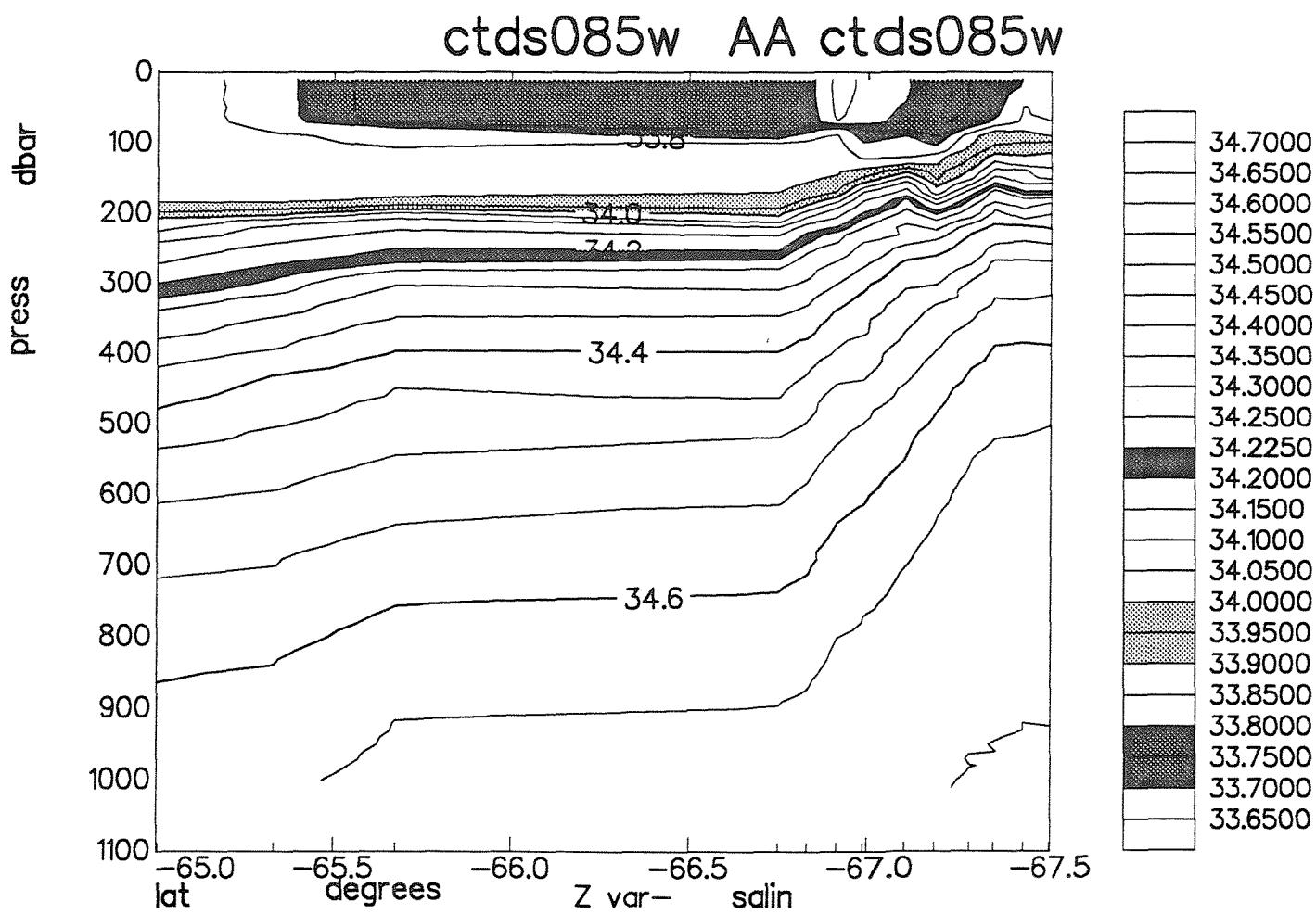
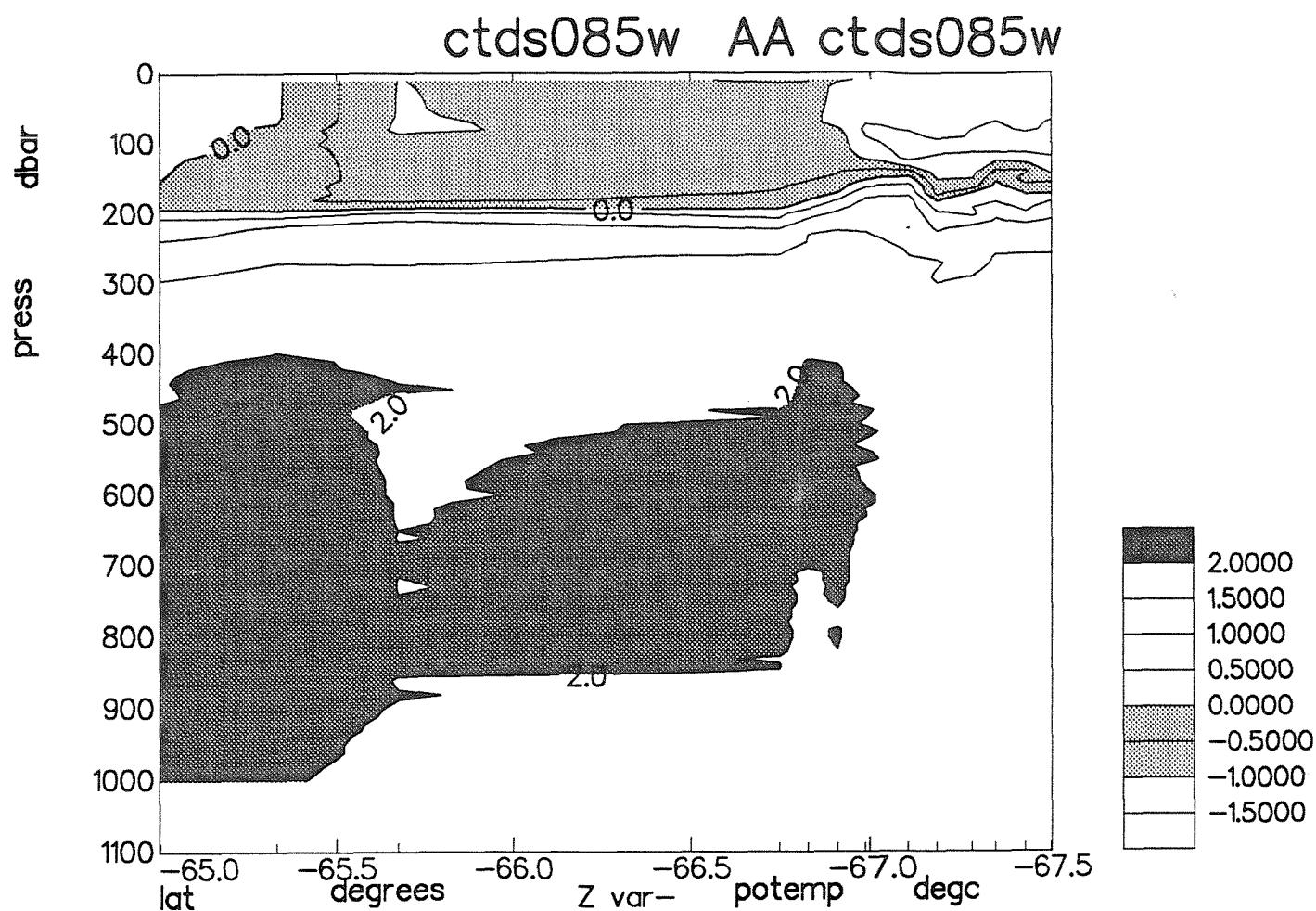


ctds0509 AA ctds065s

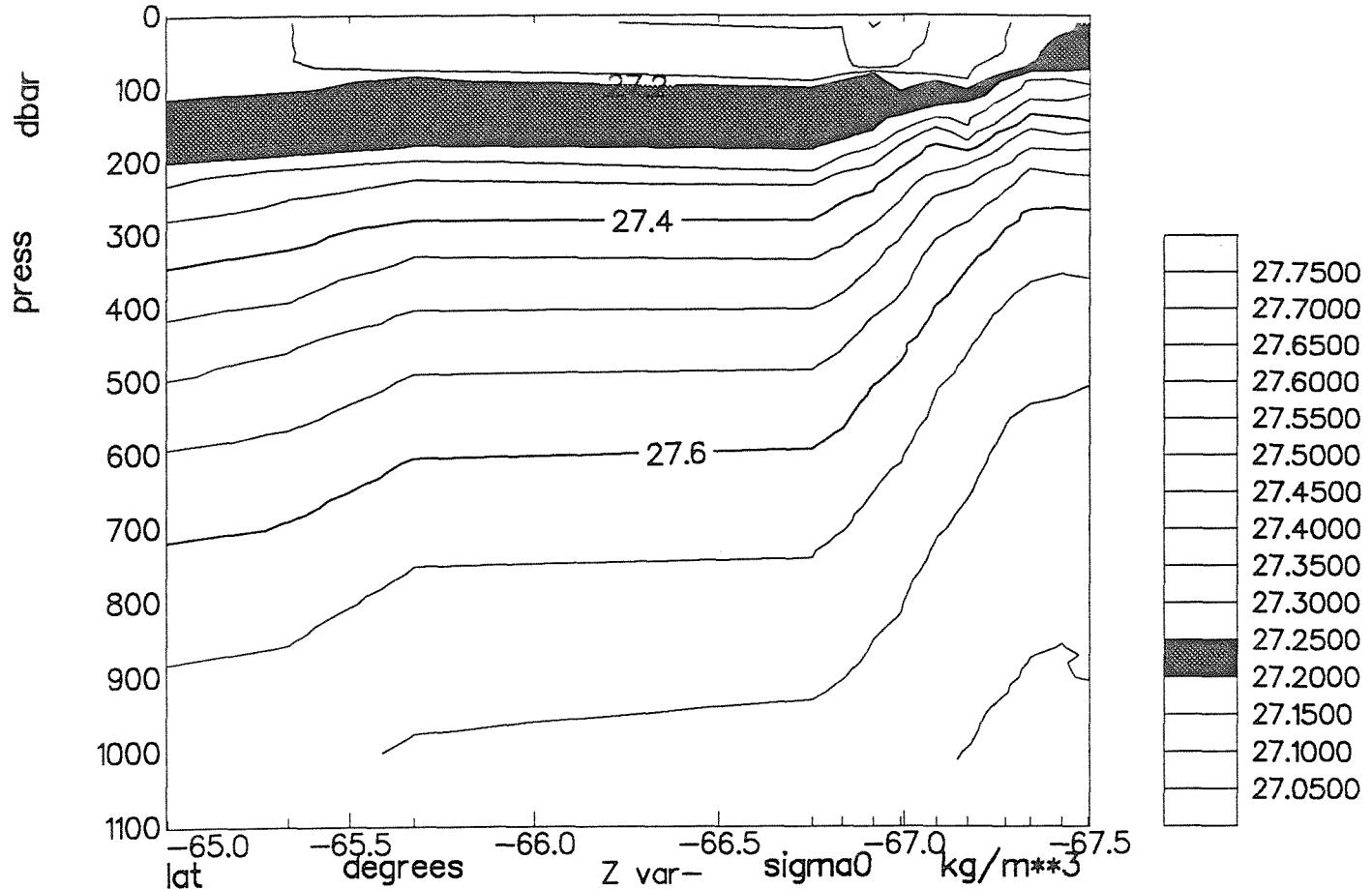


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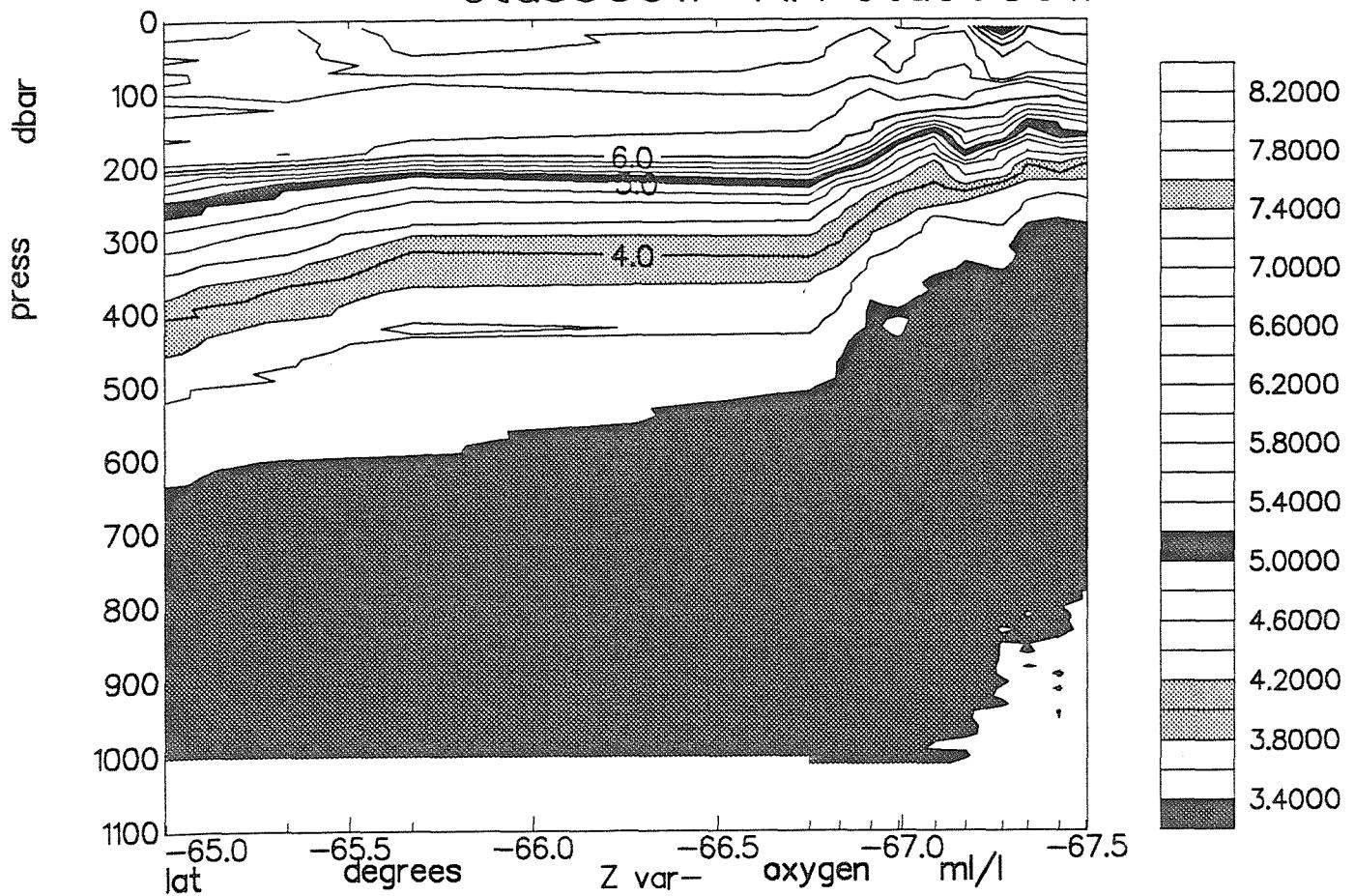


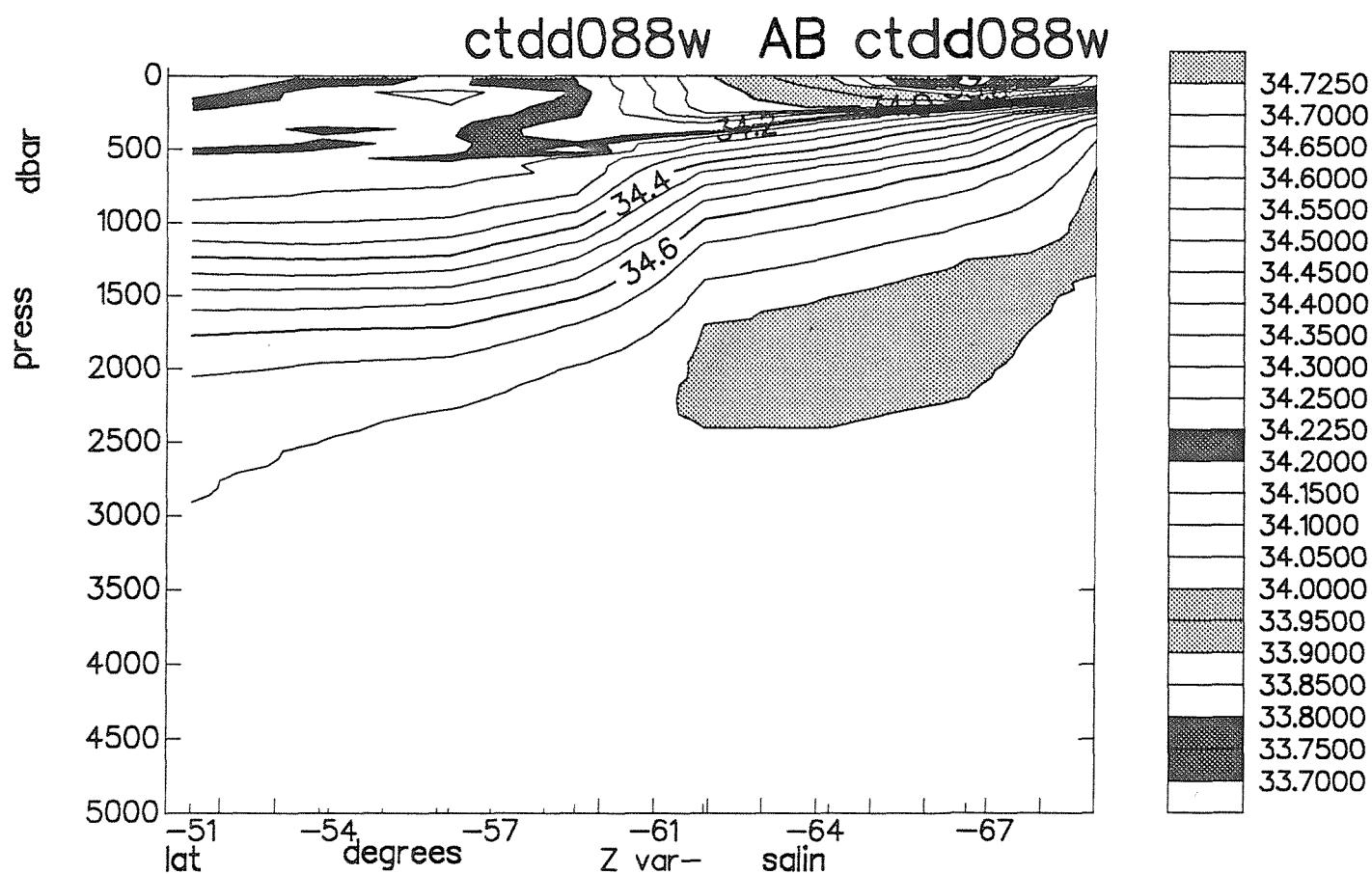
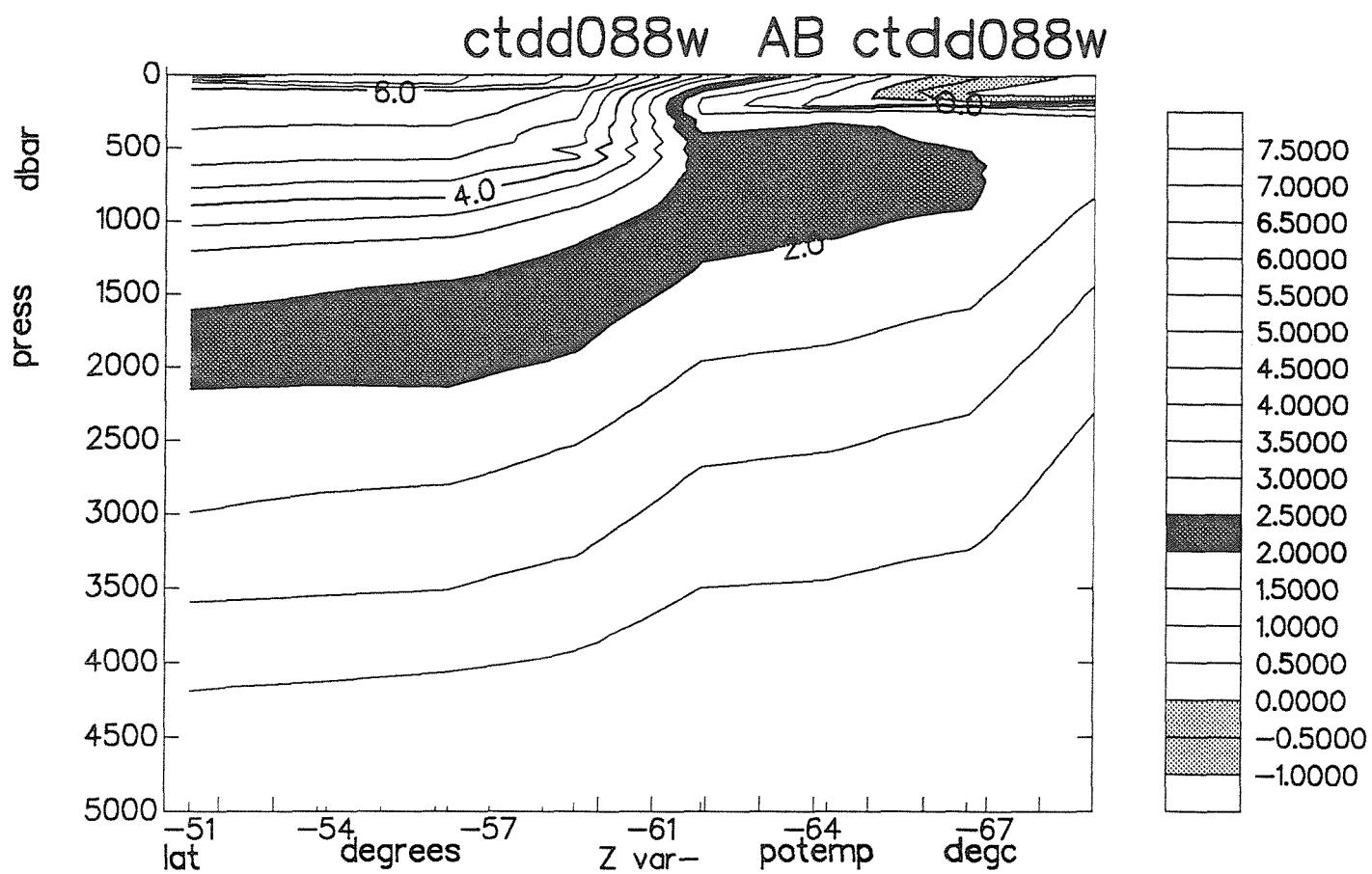


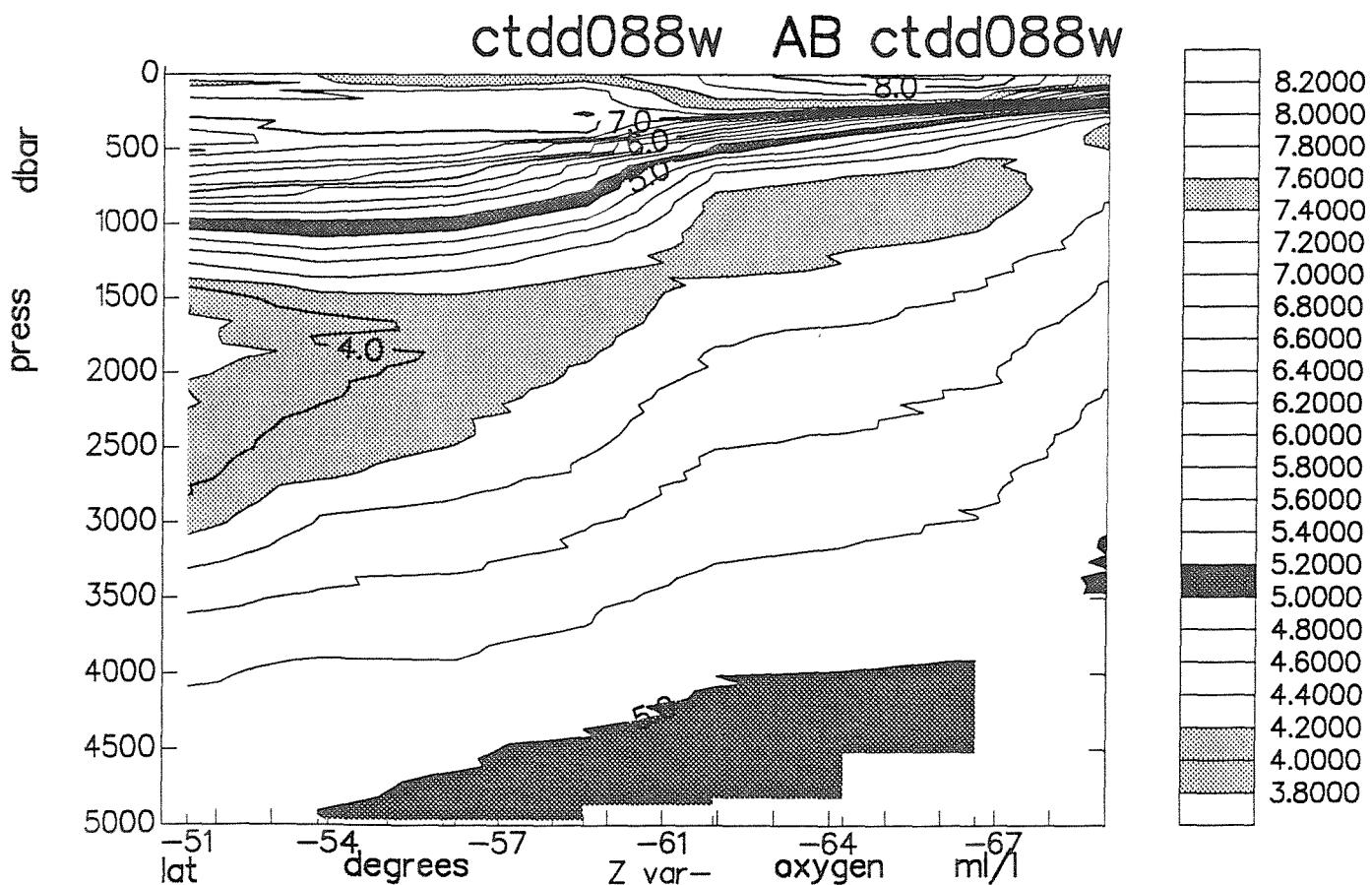
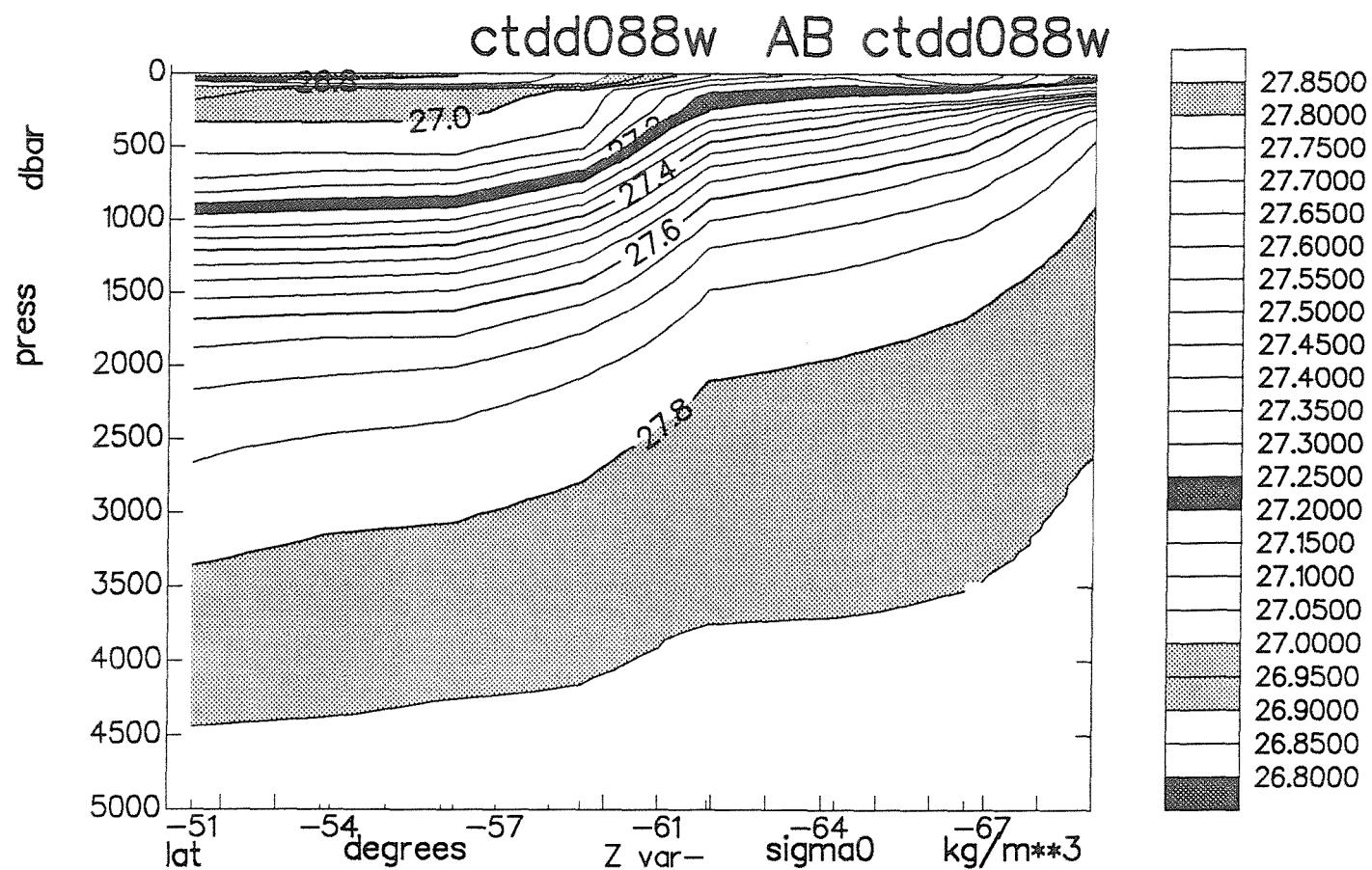
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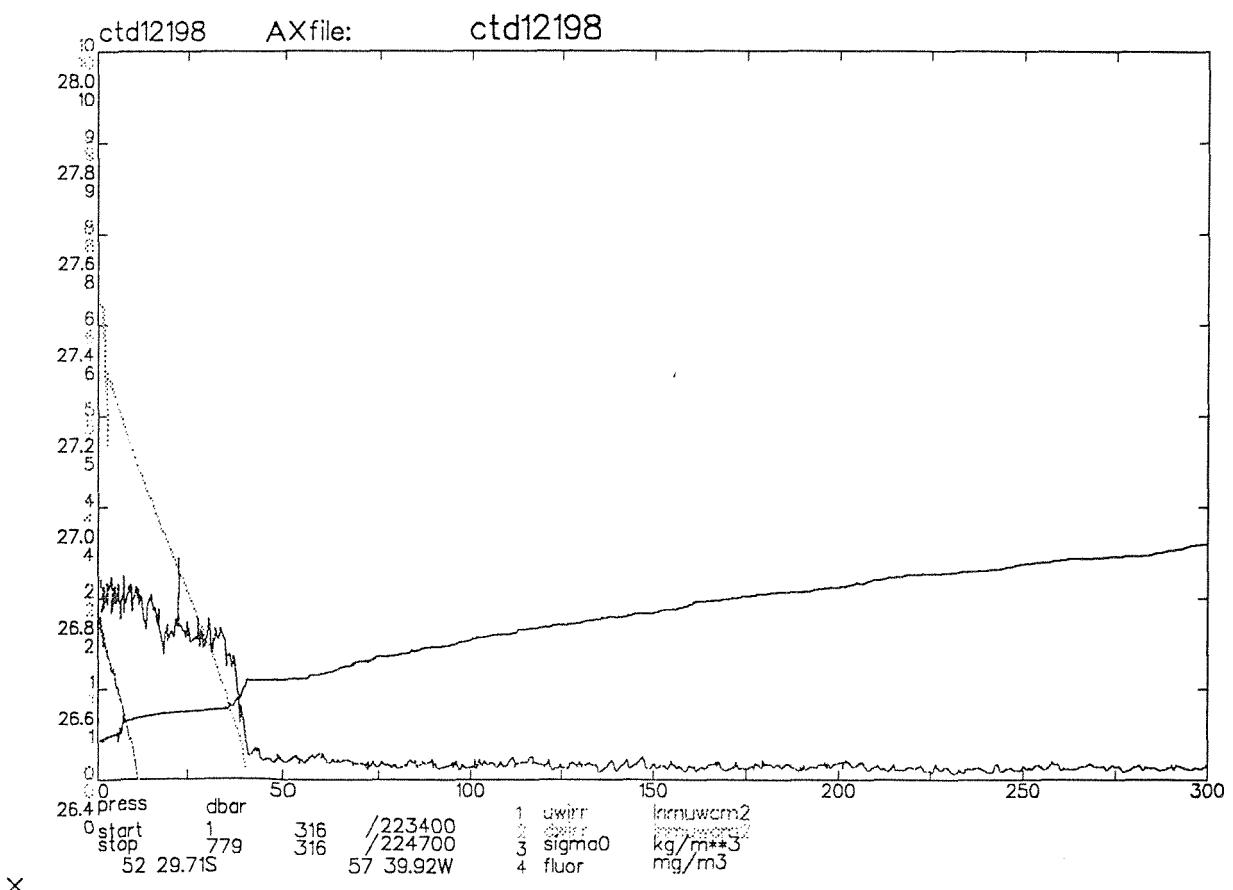
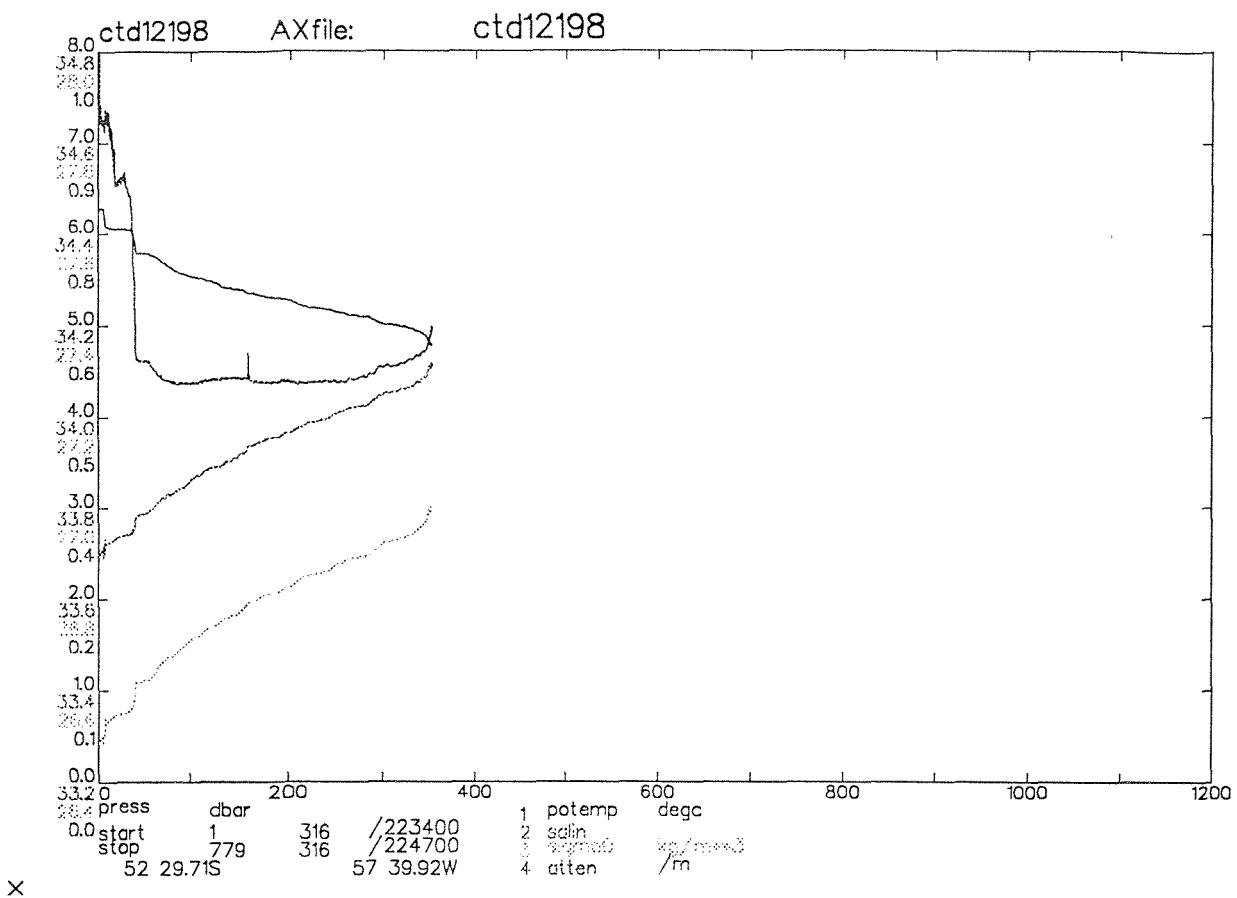


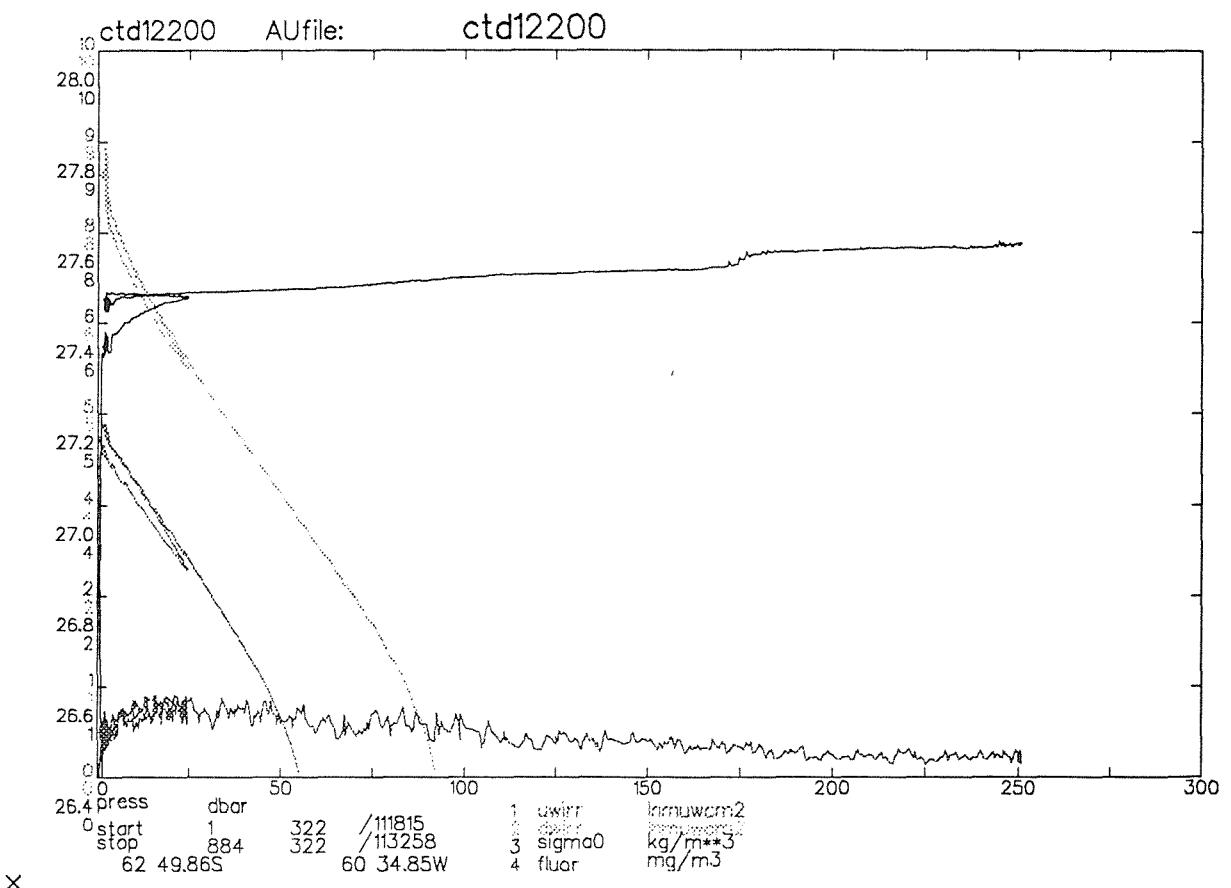
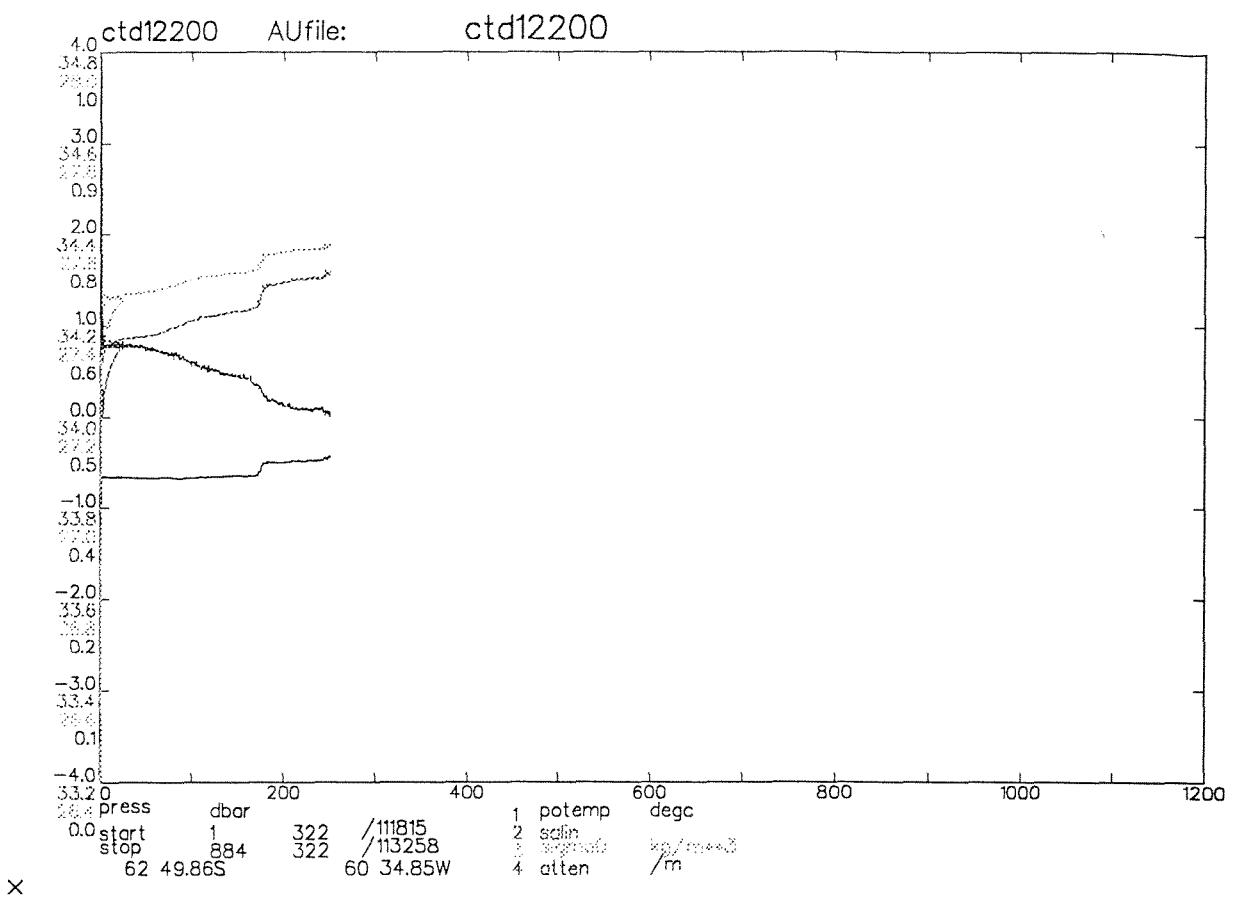
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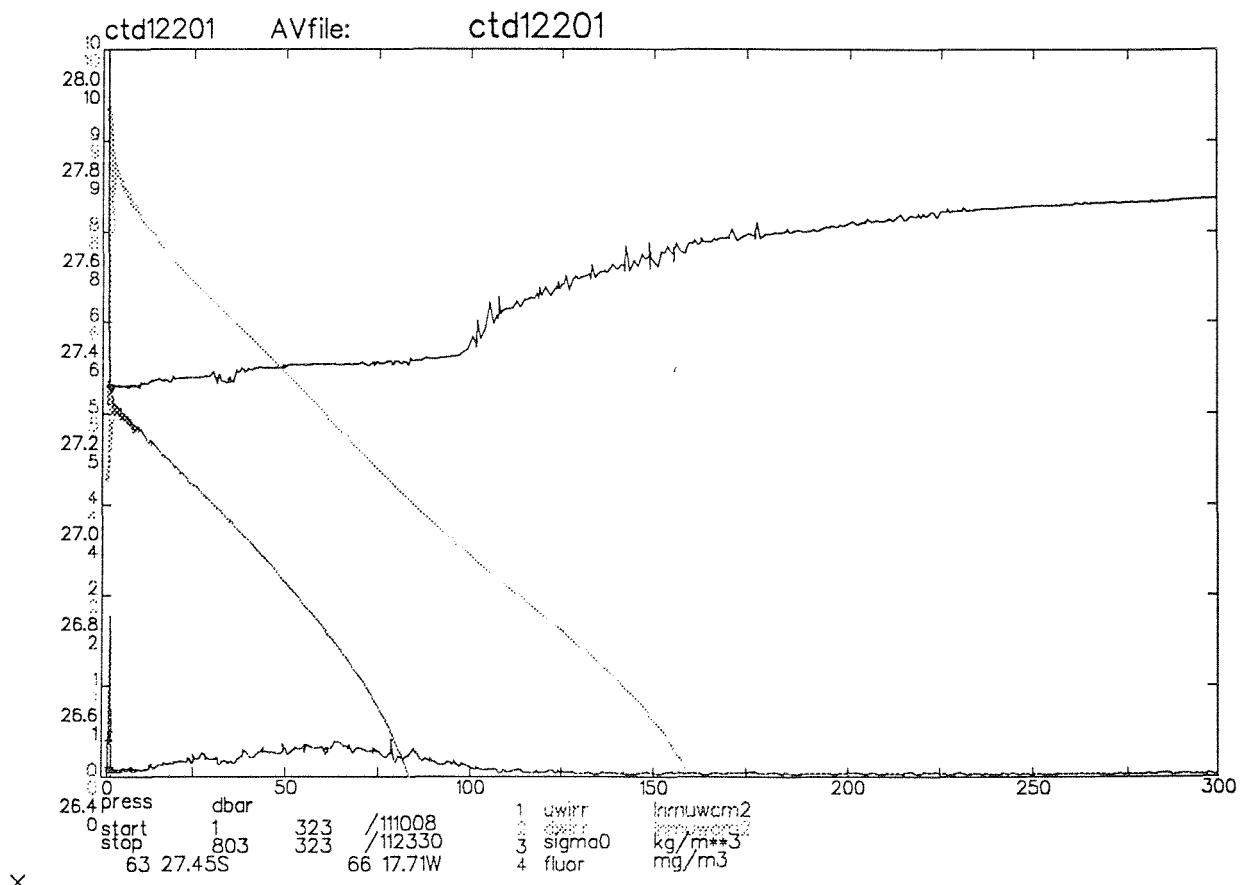
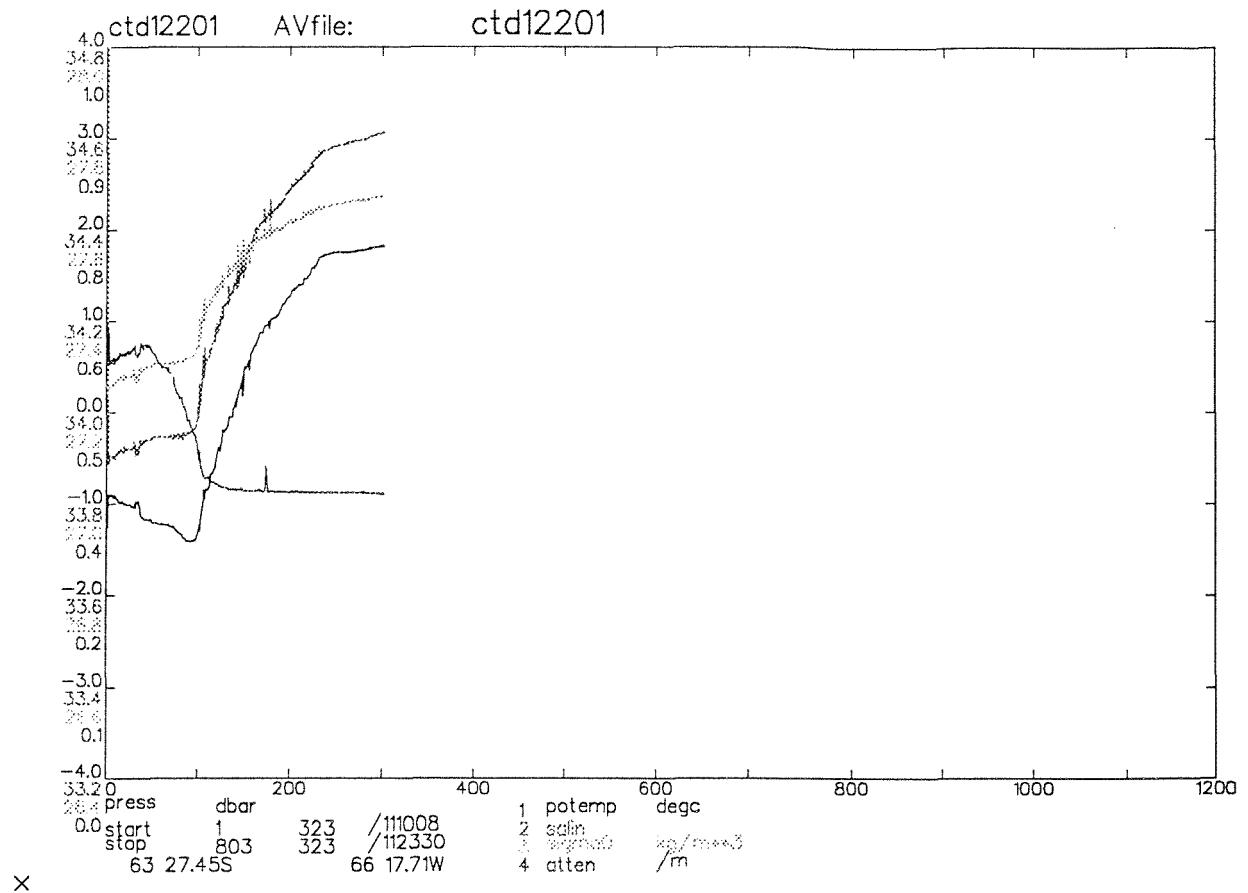


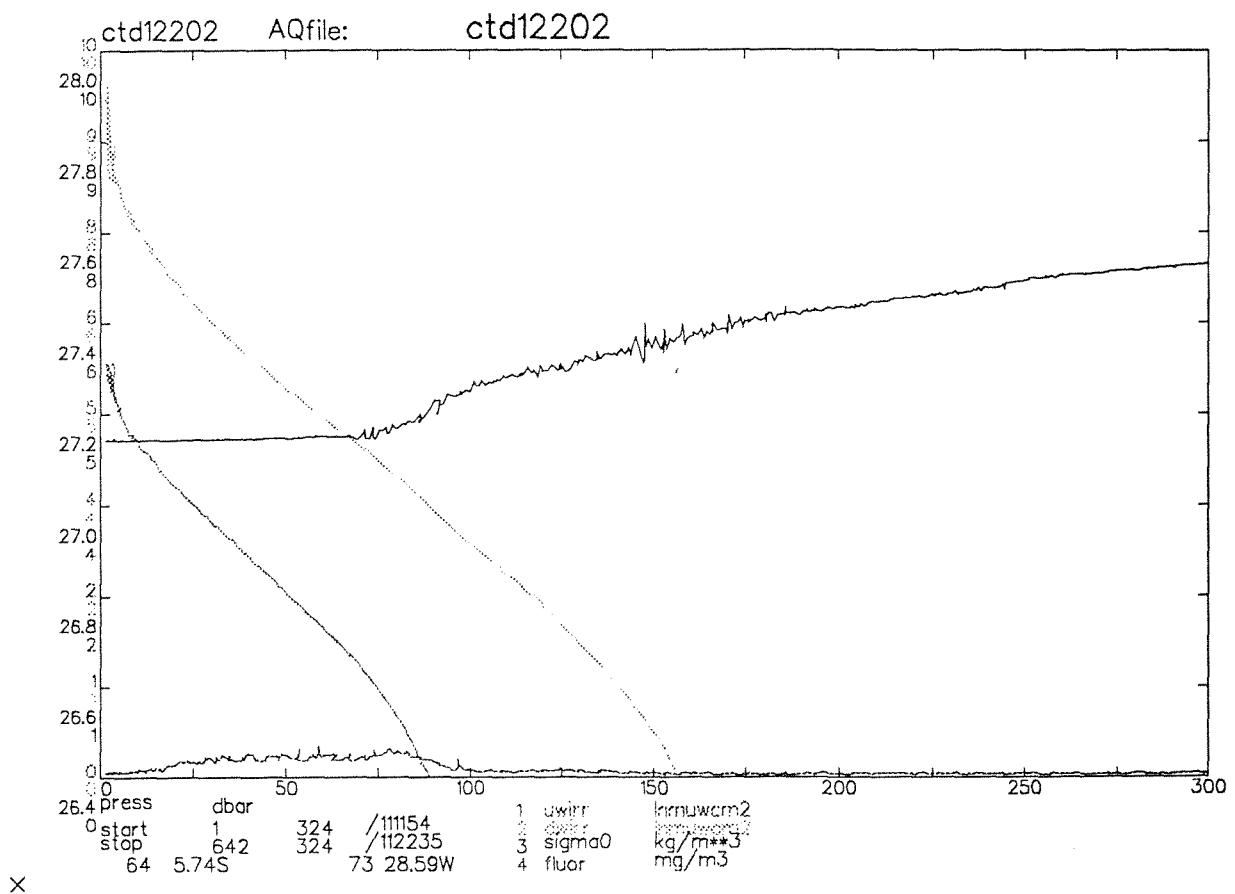
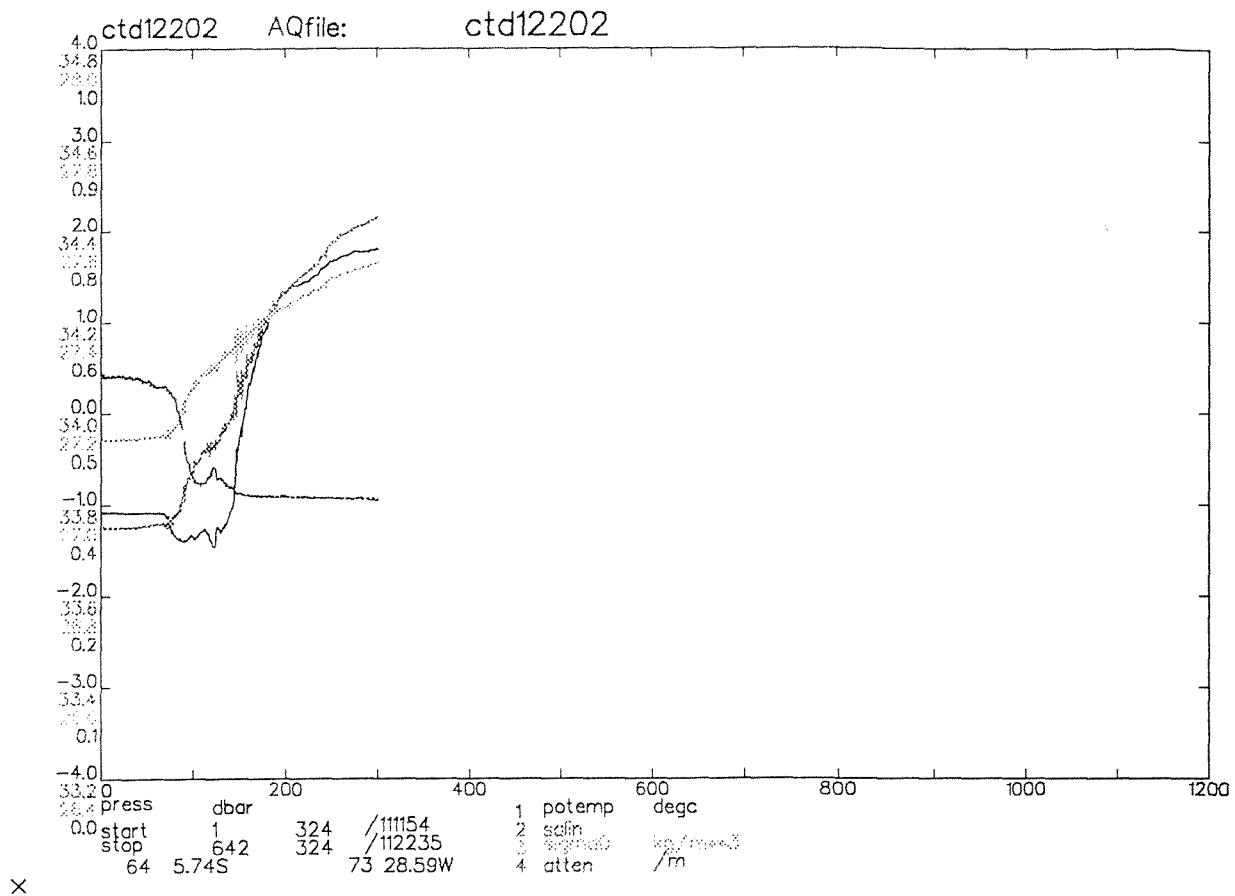


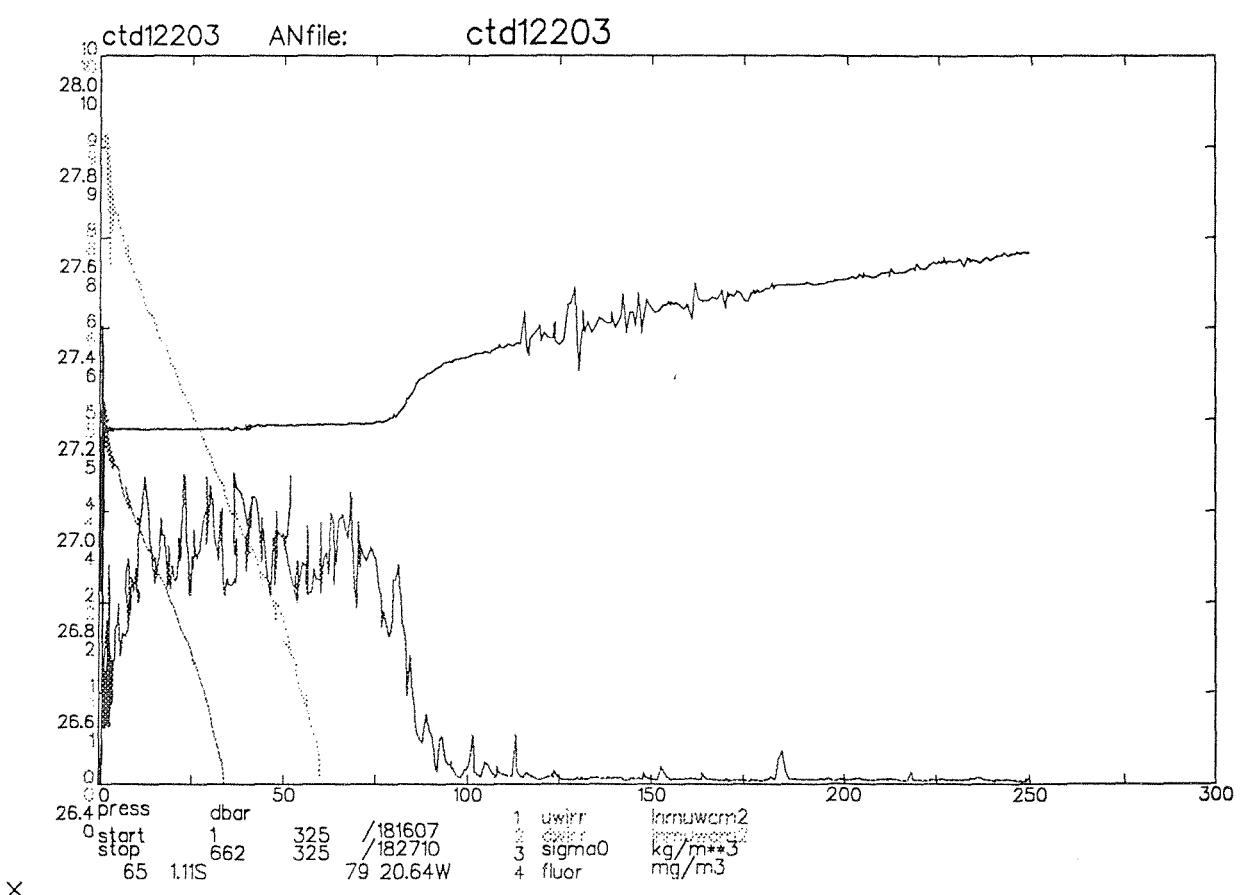
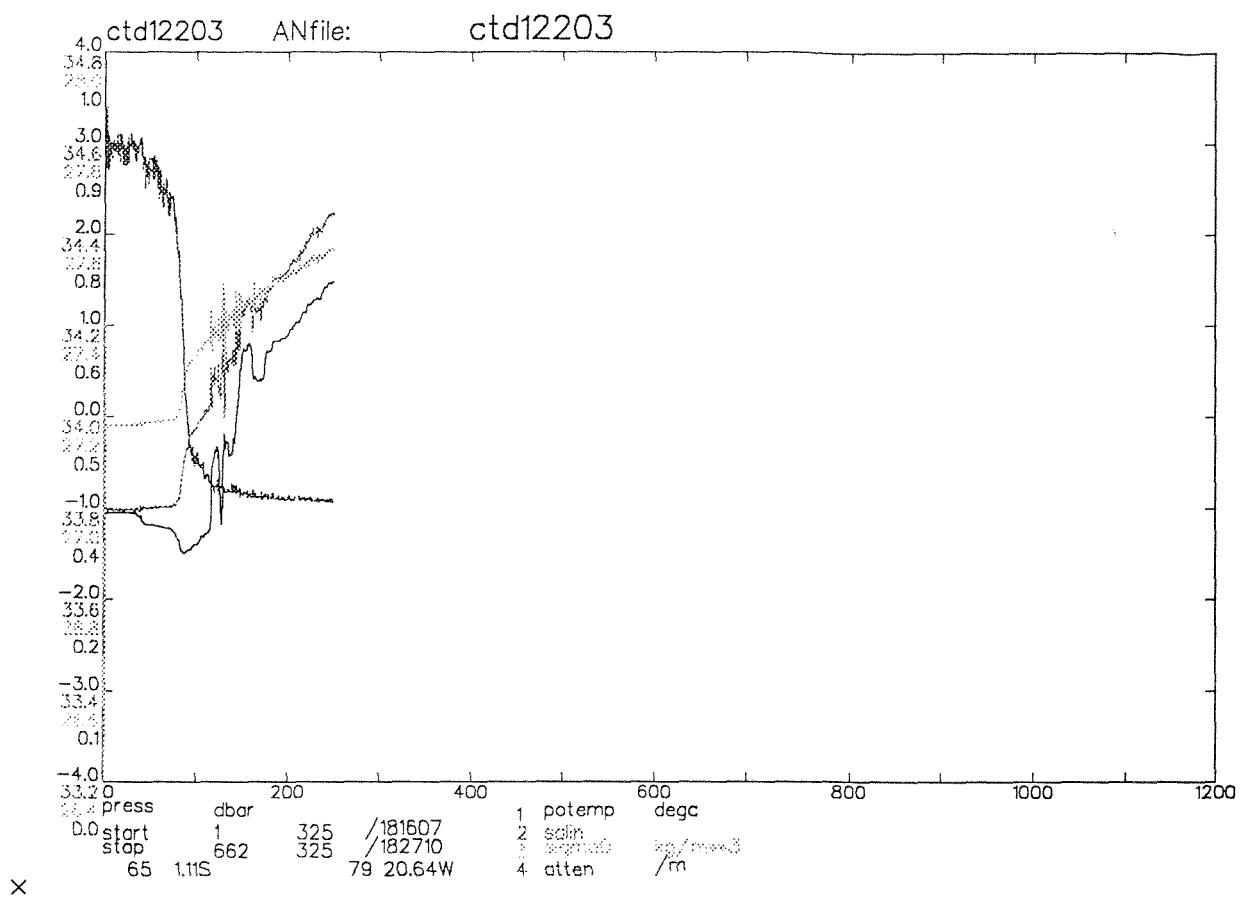


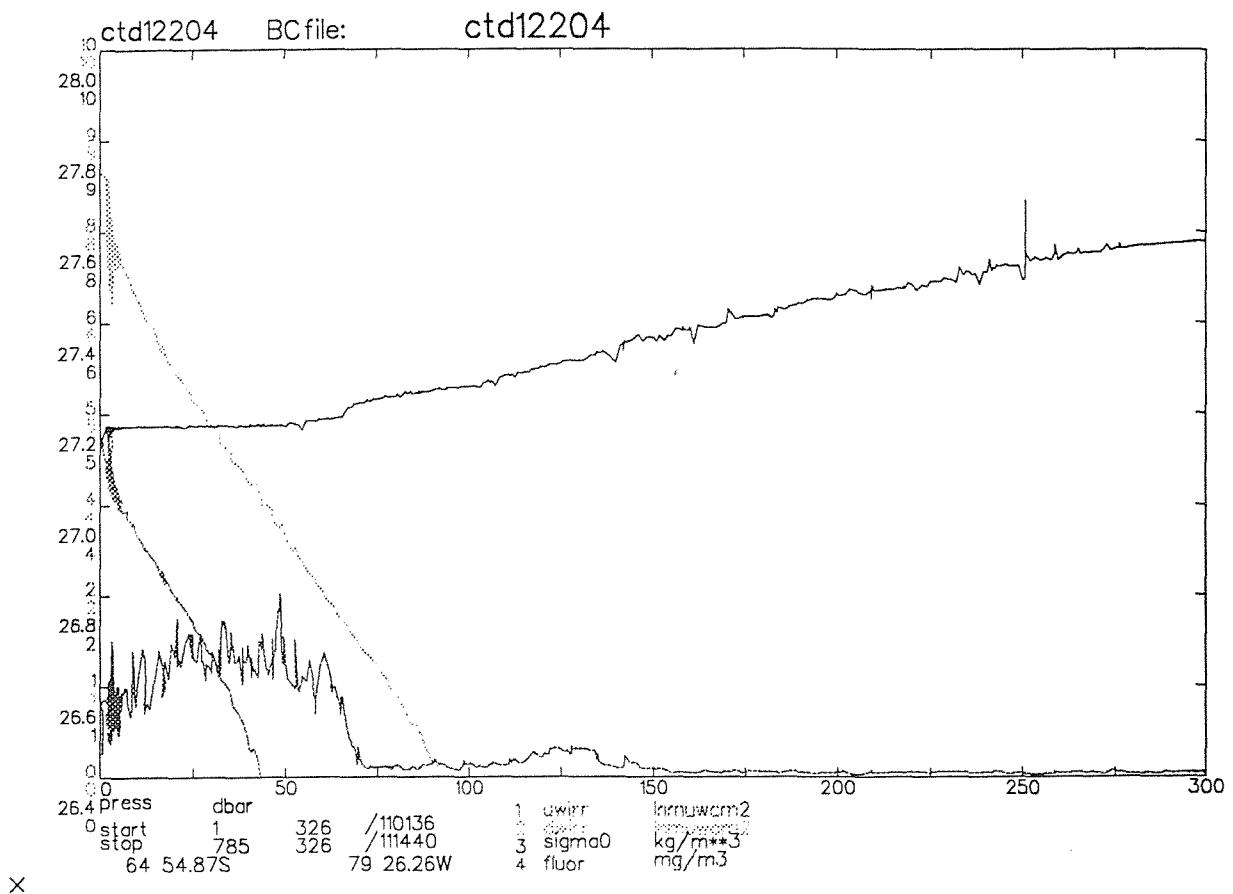
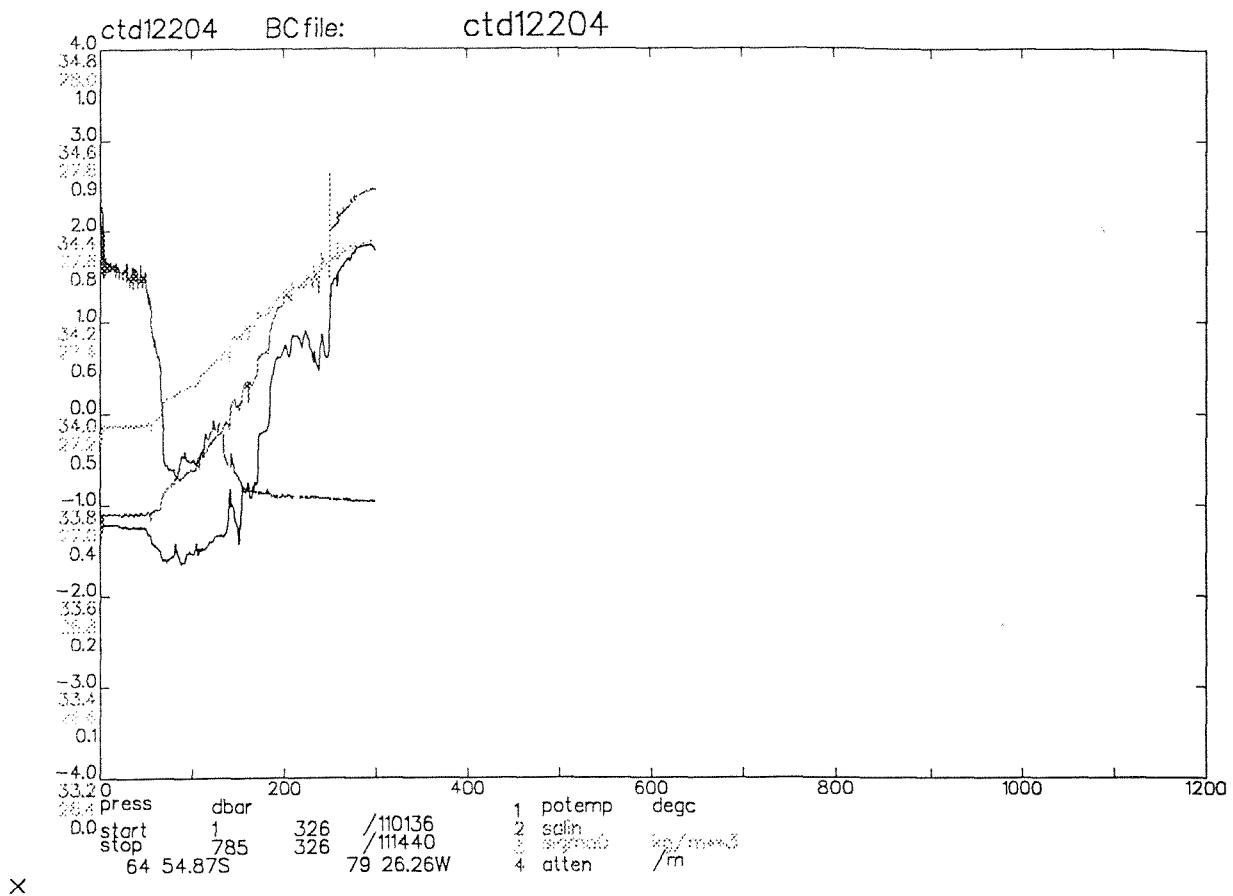


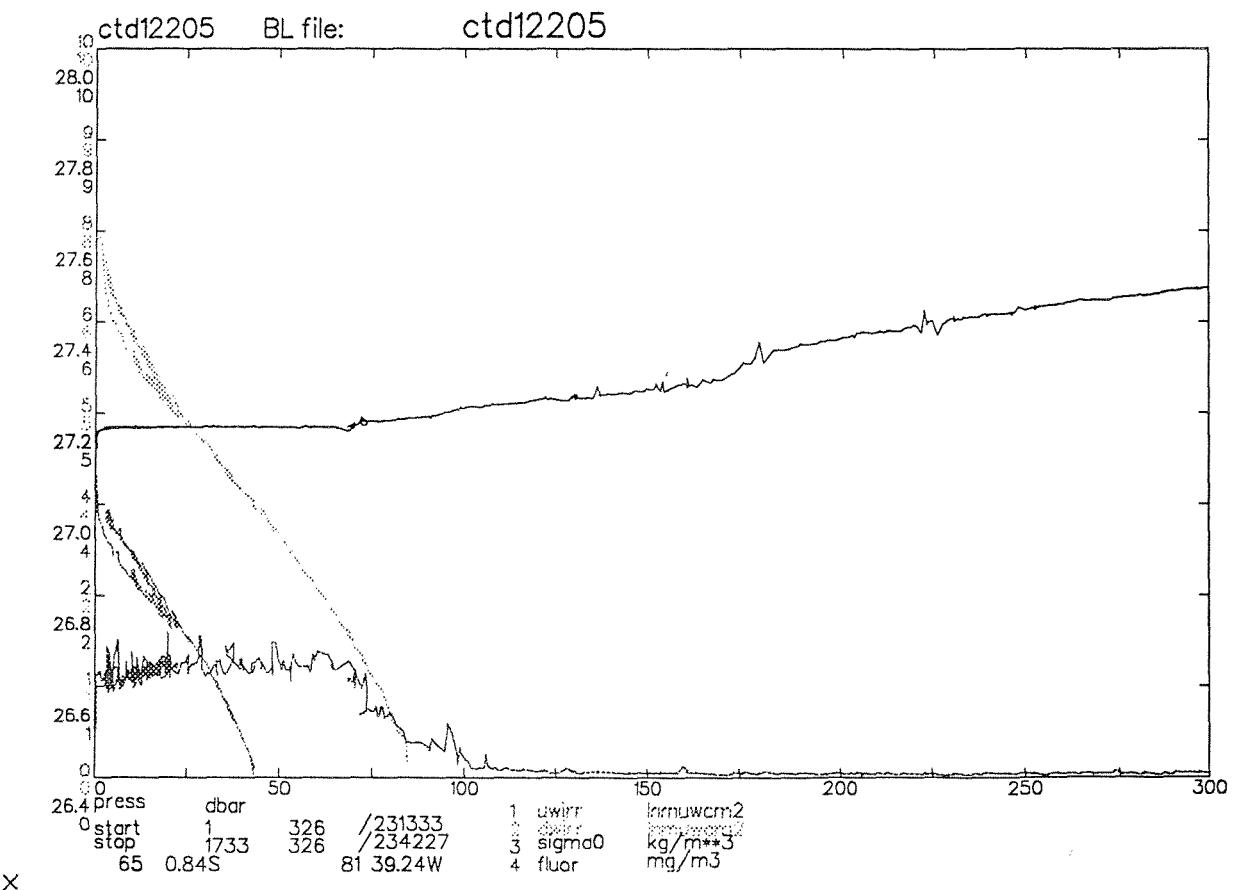
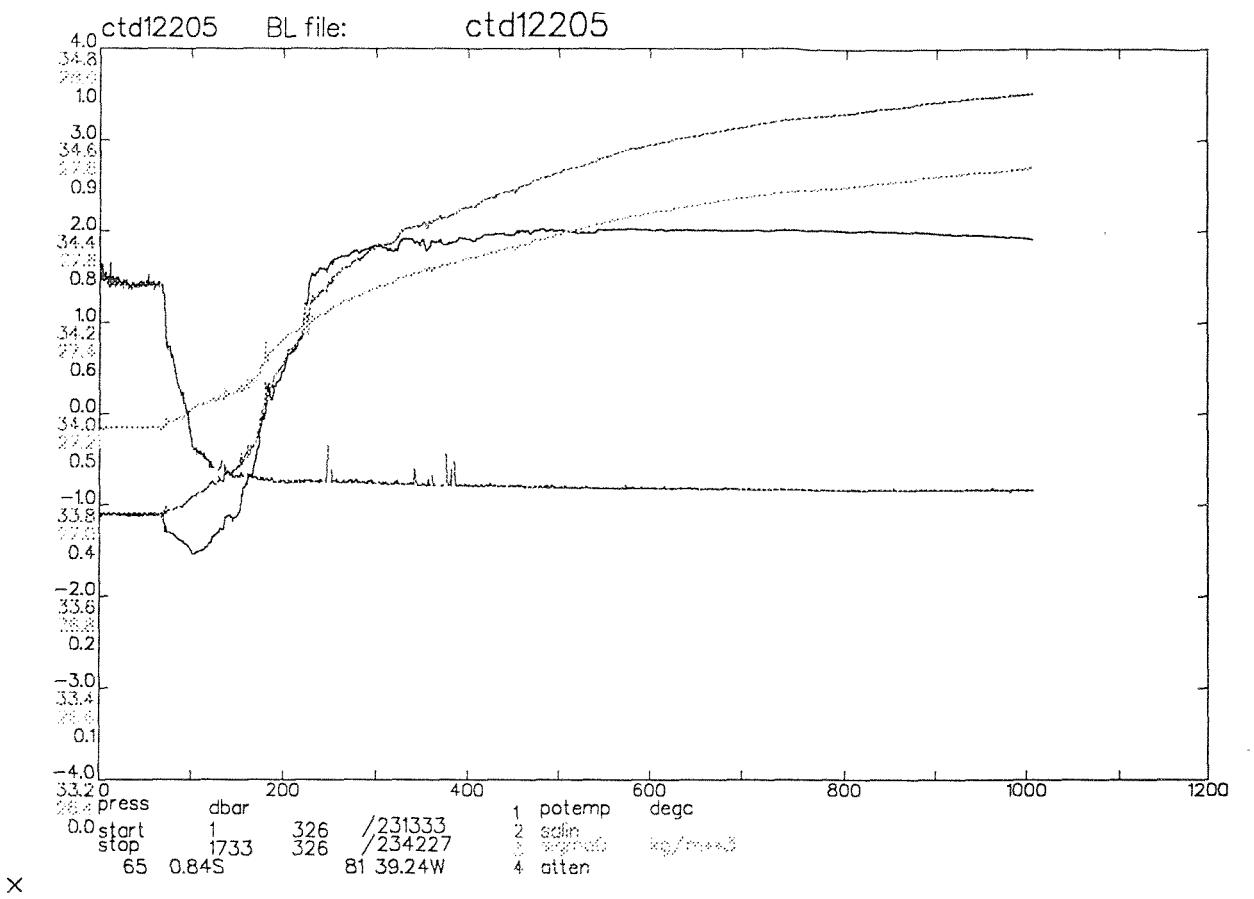


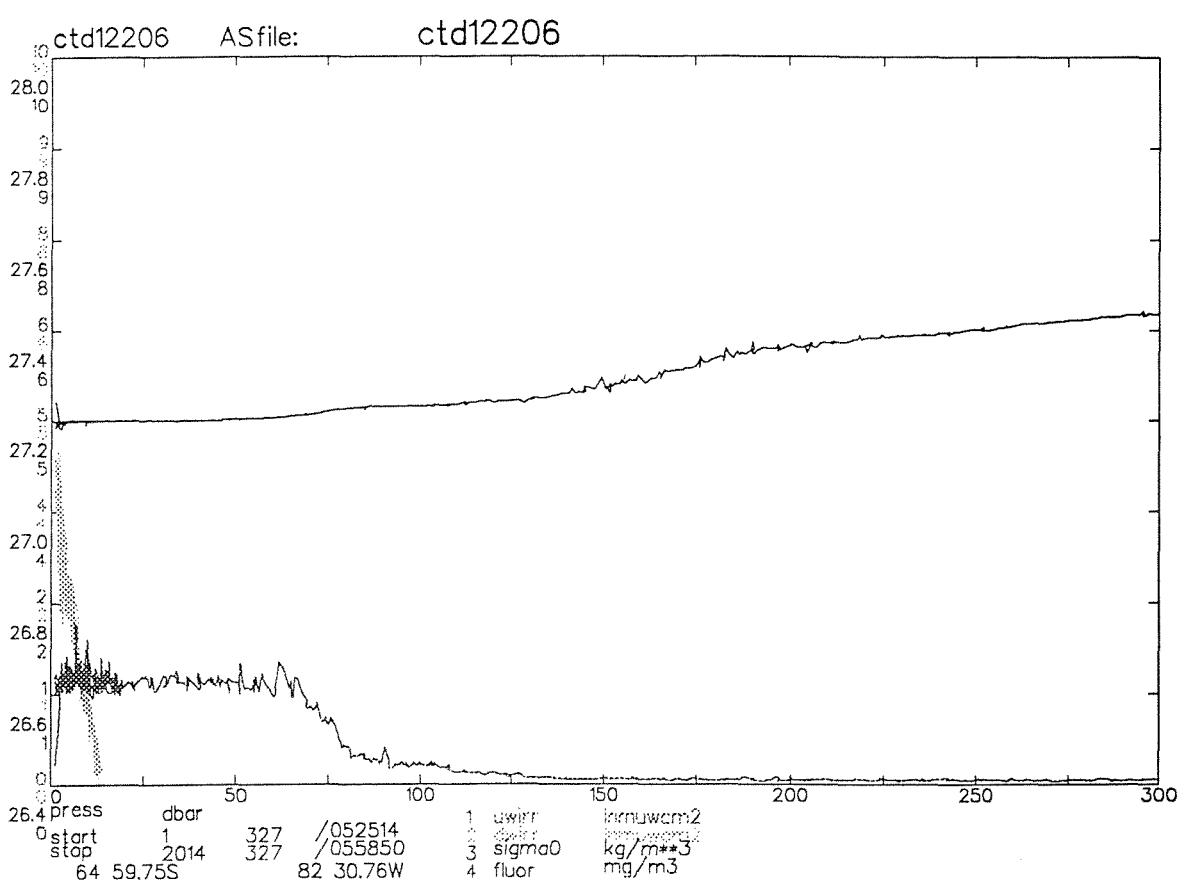
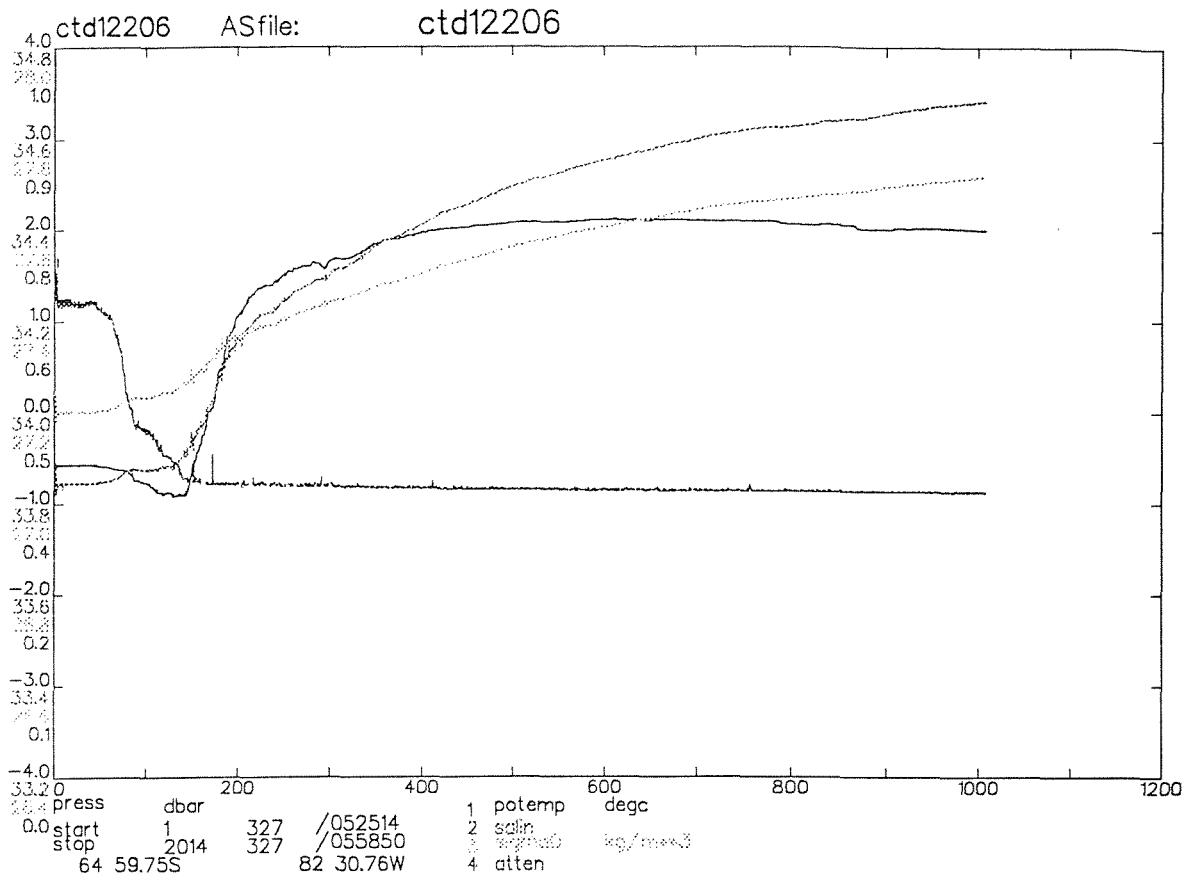


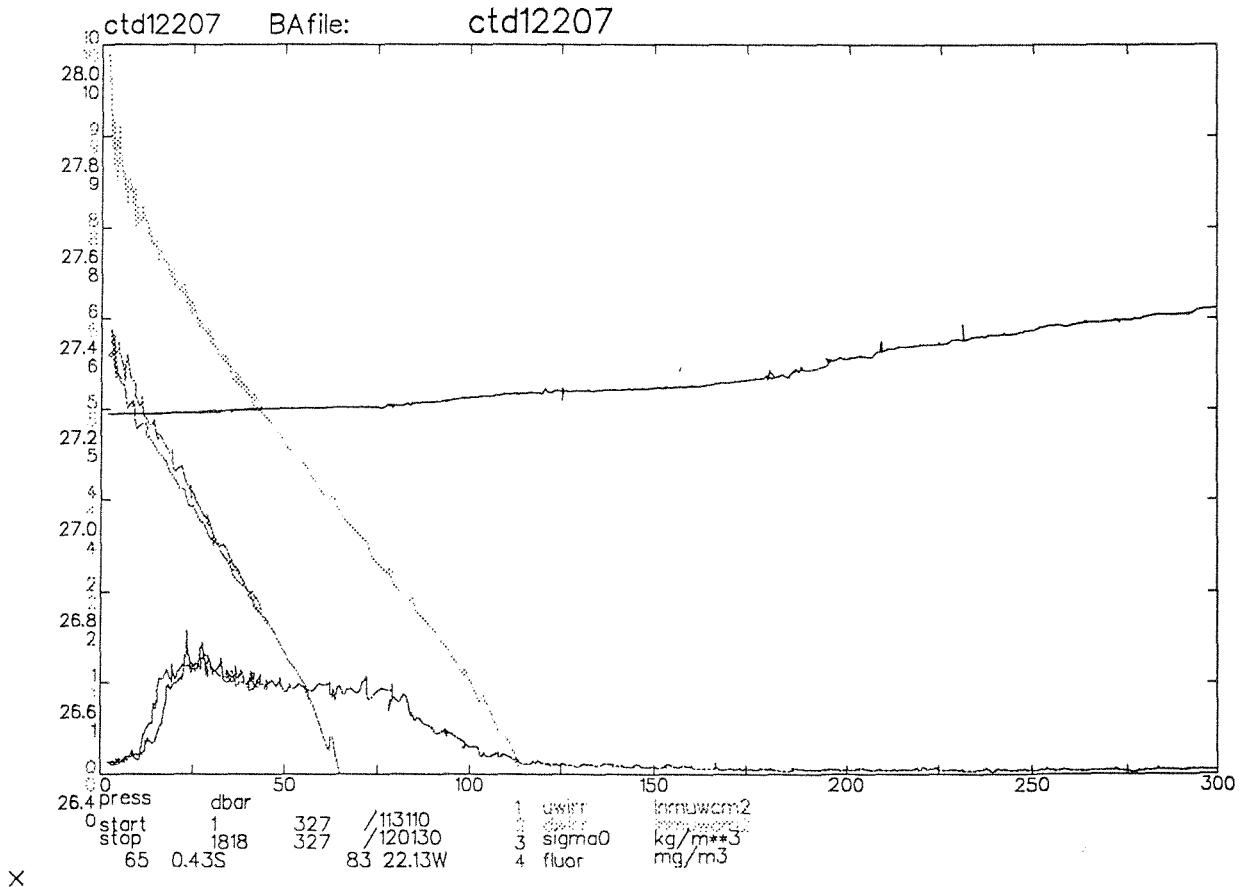
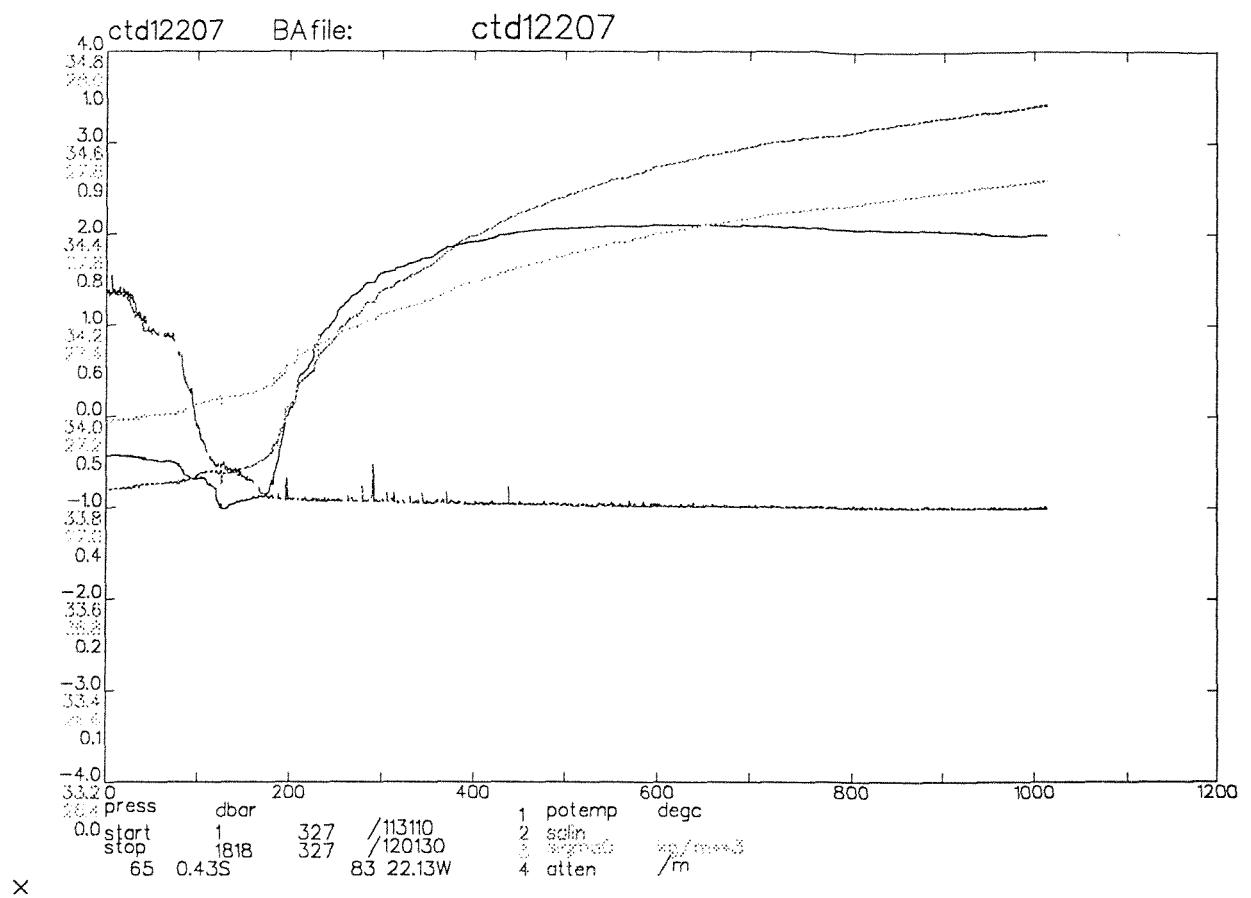


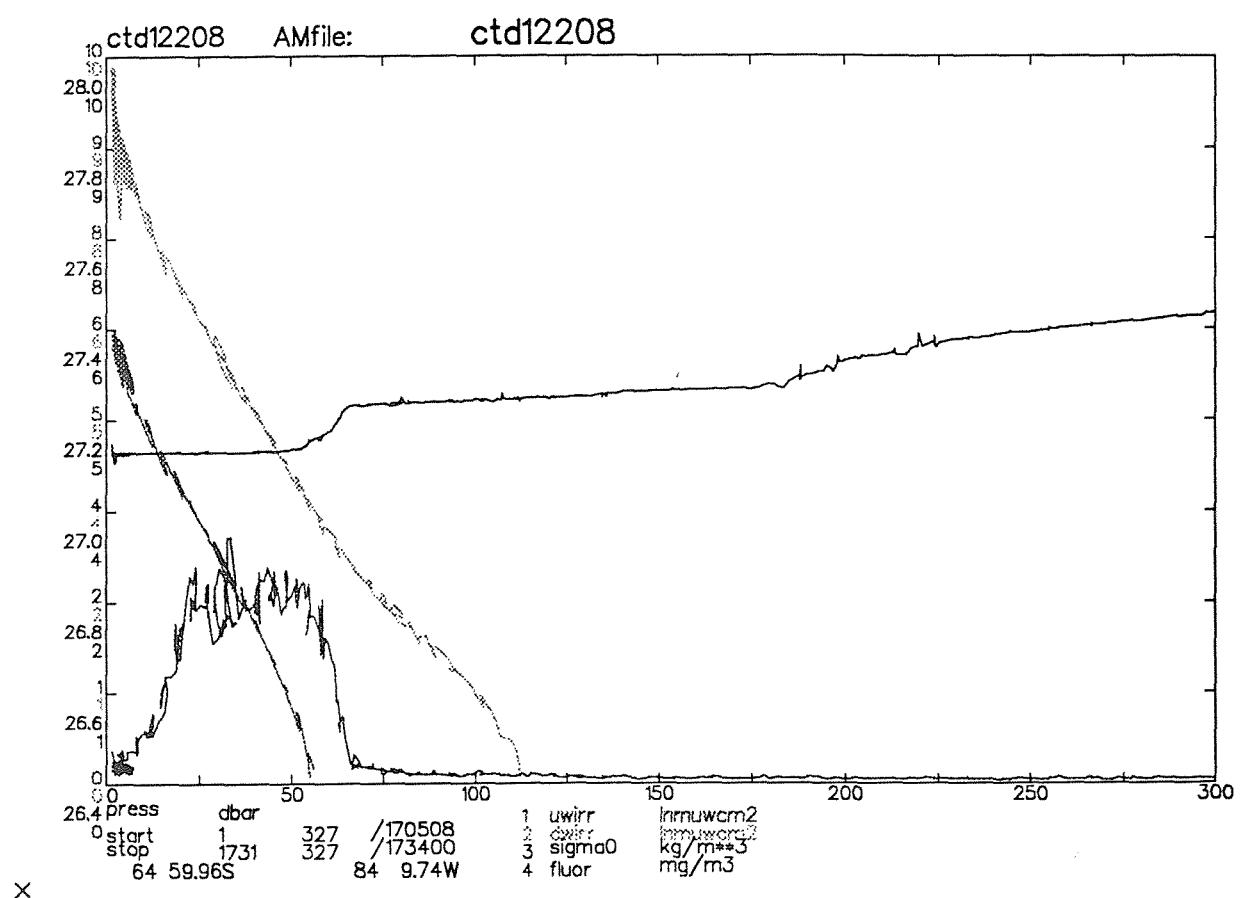
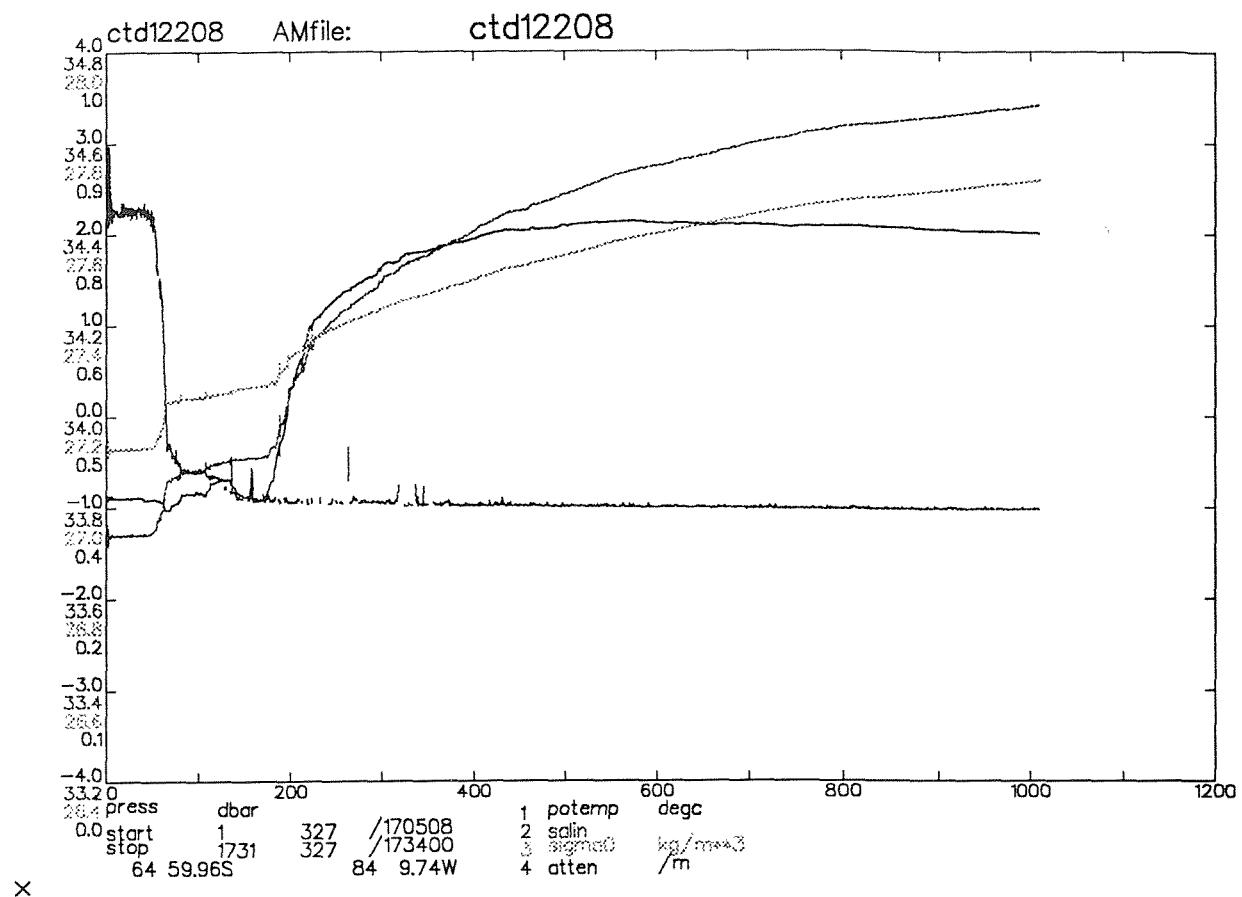


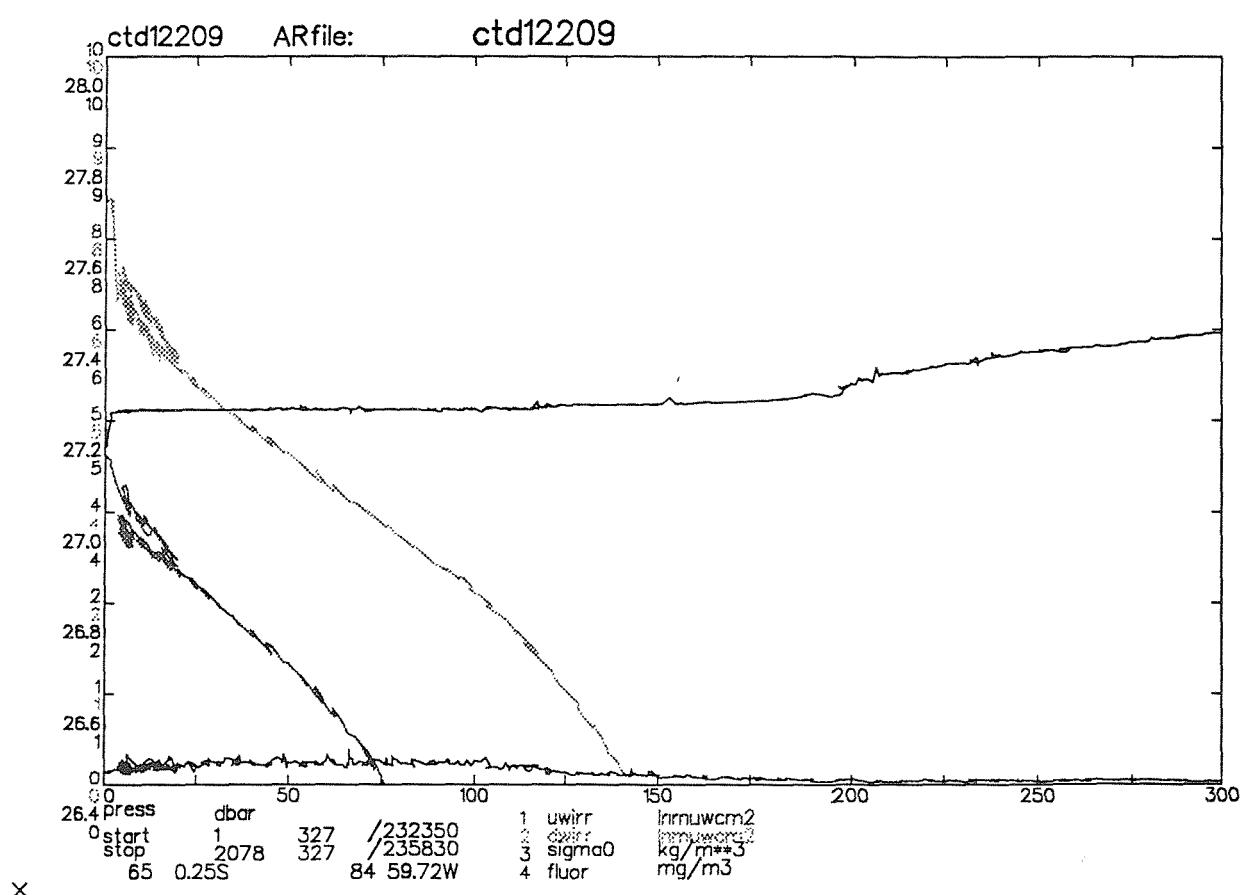
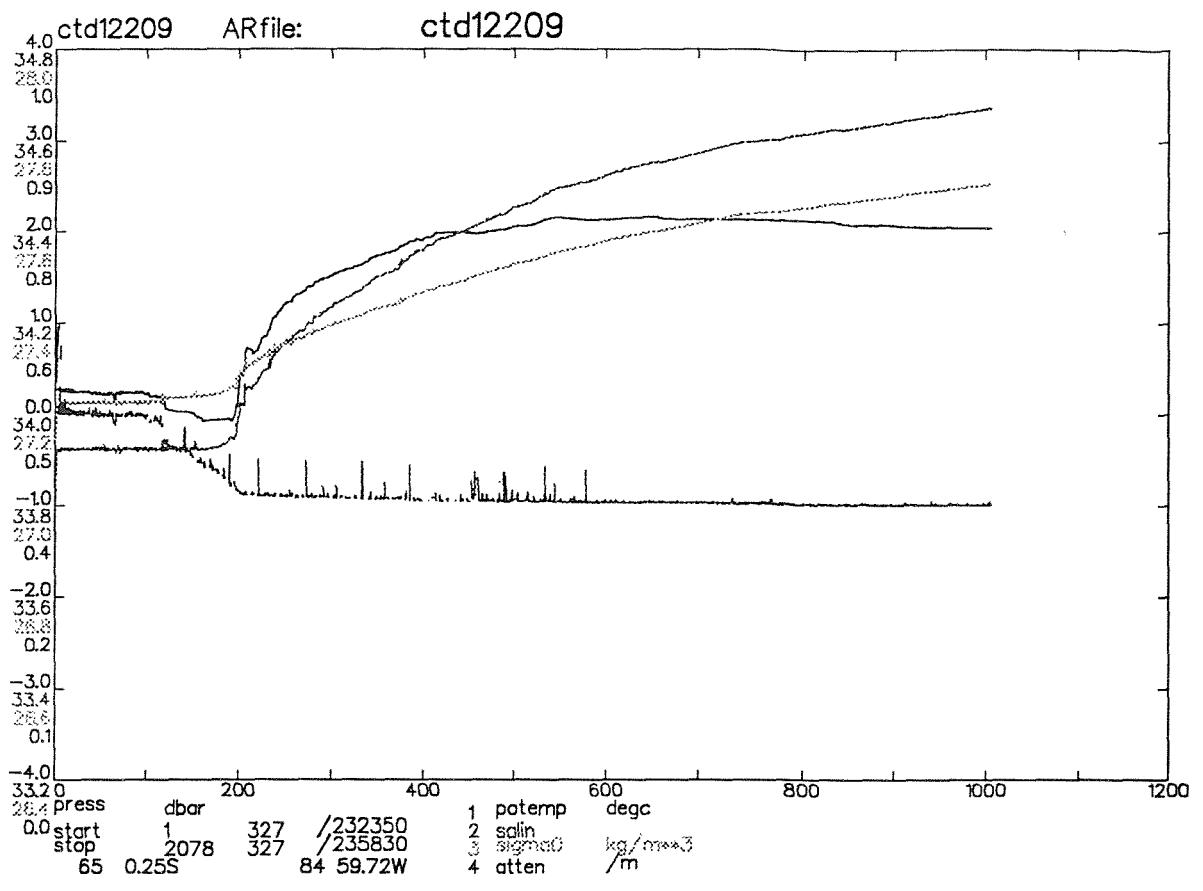


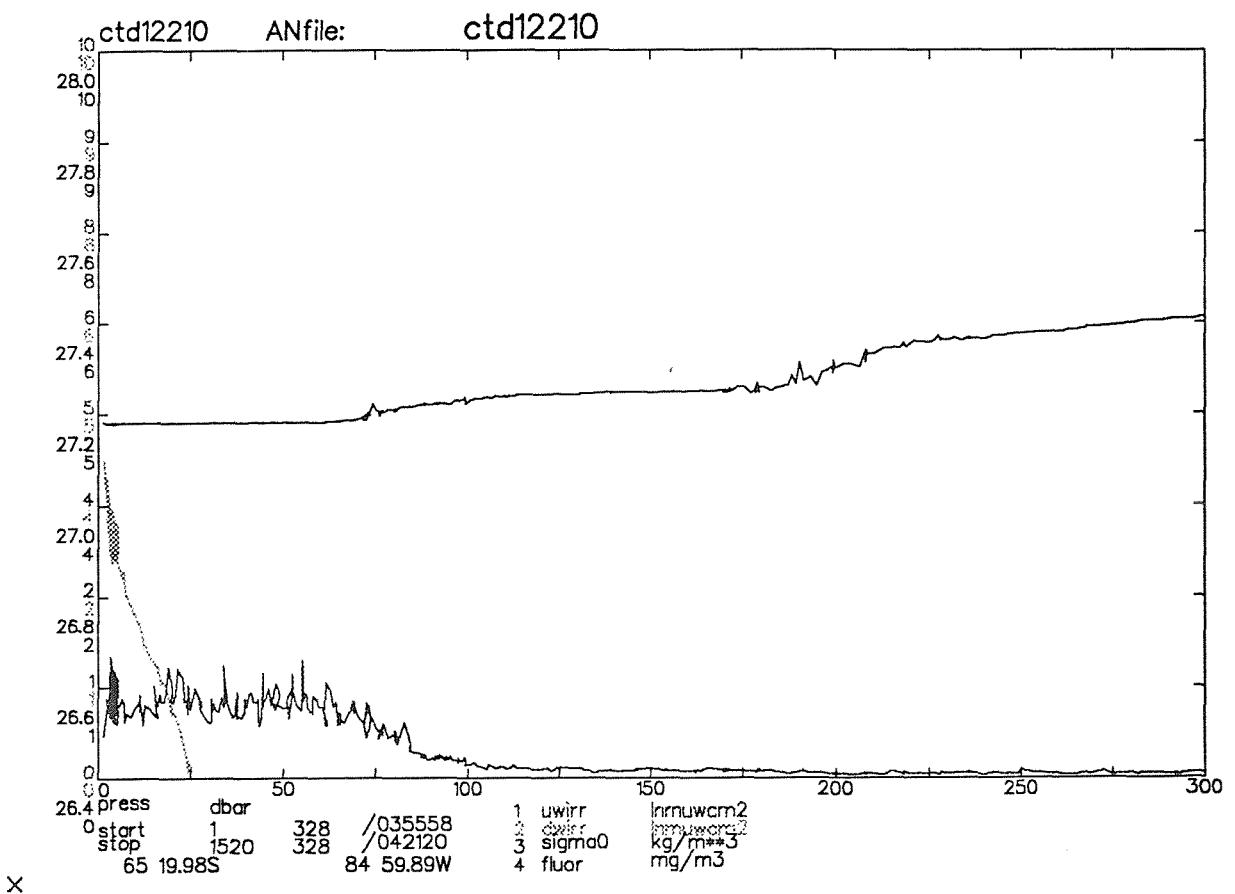
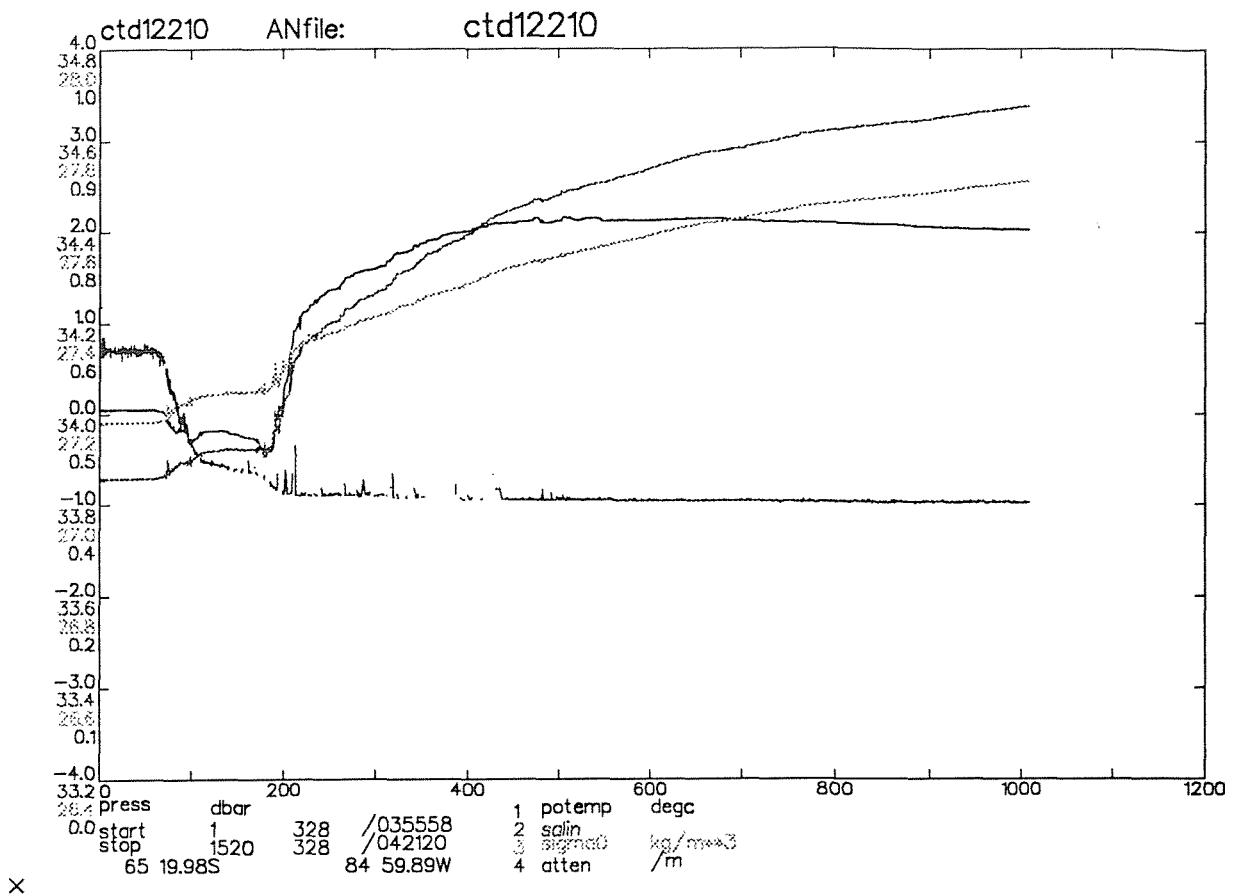


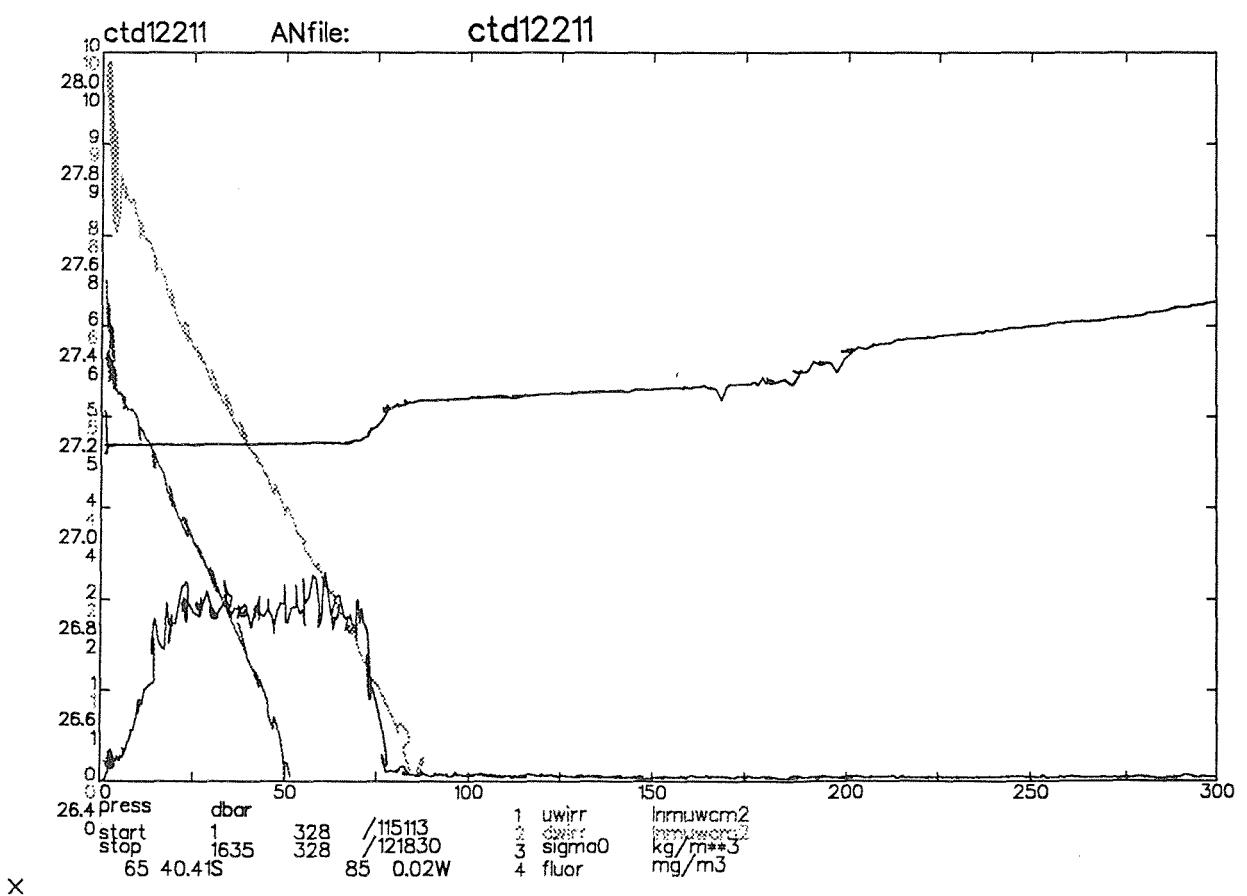
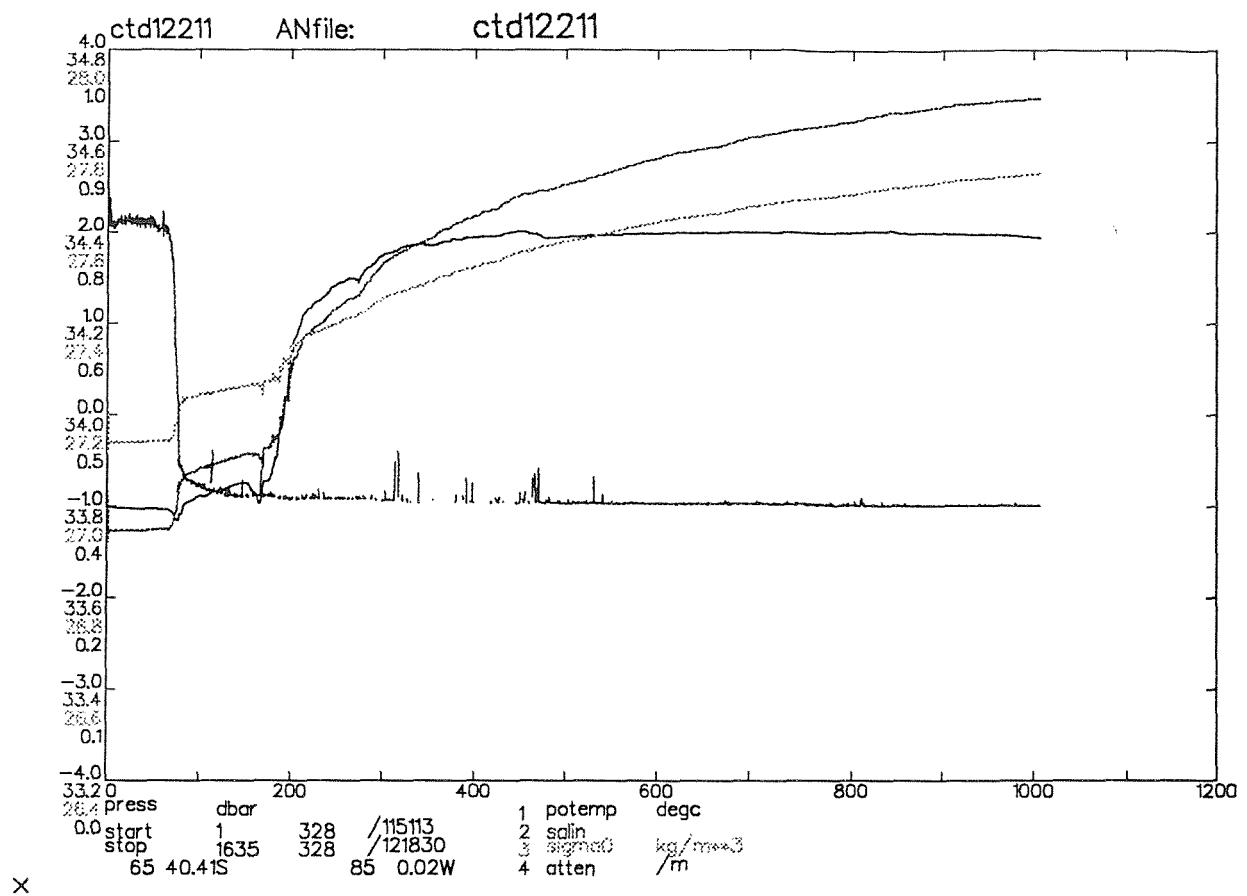


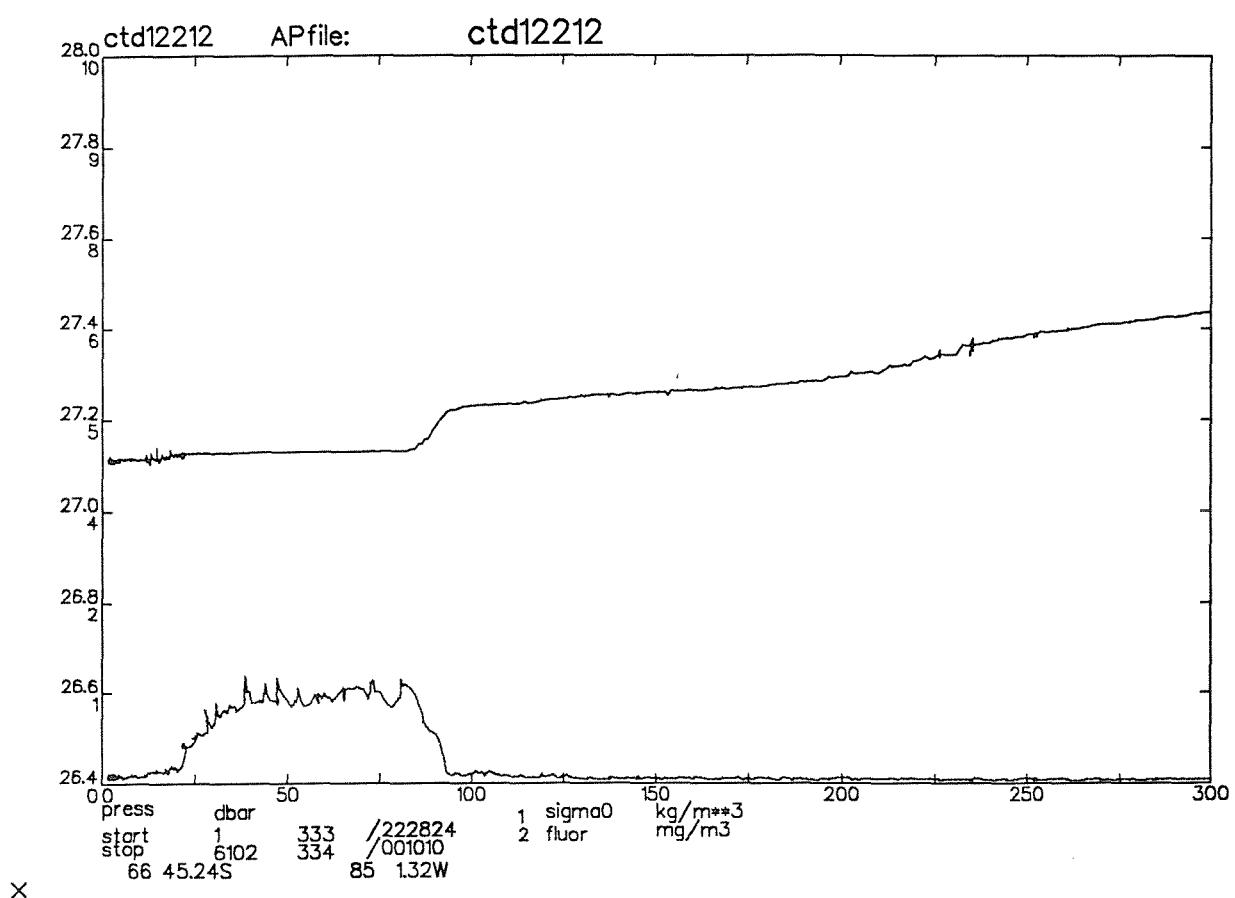
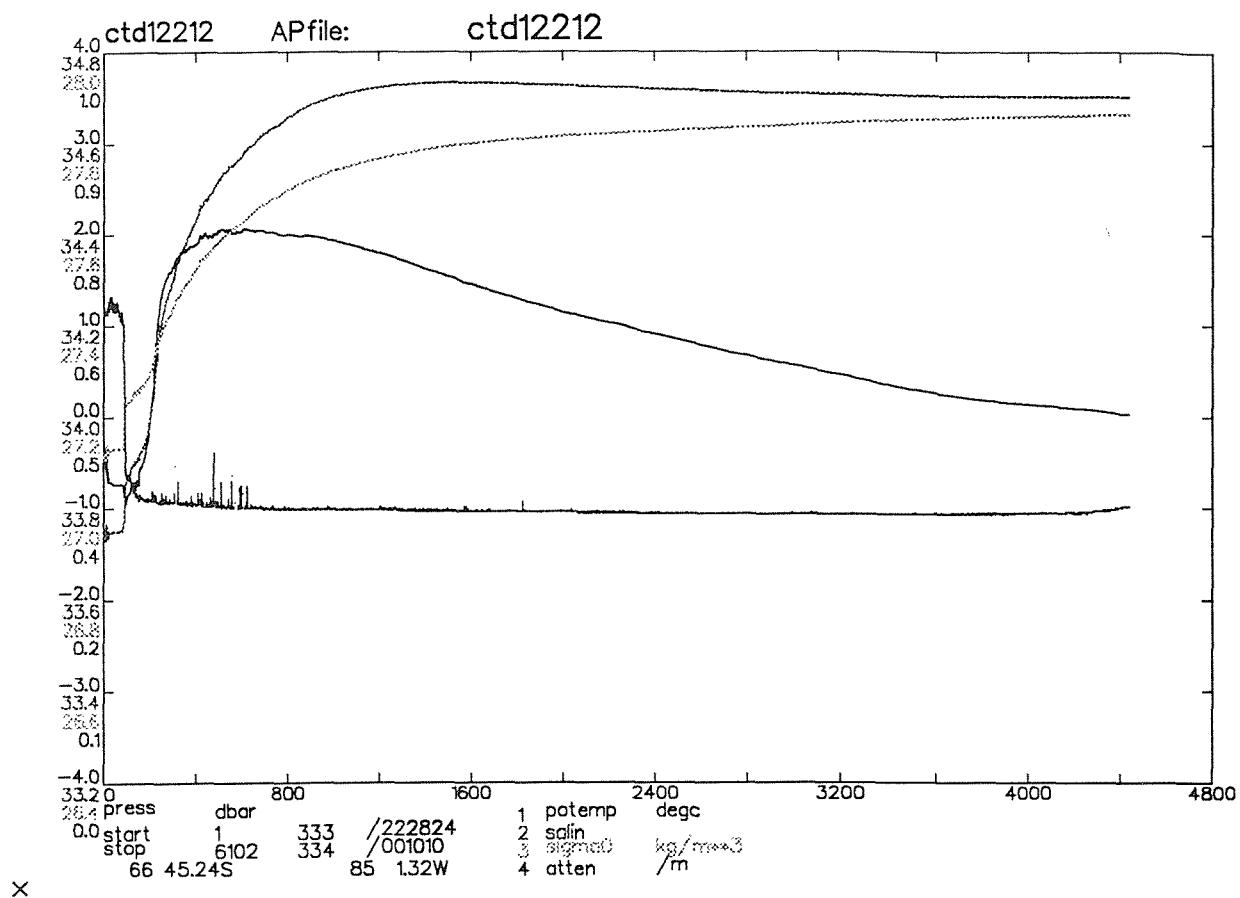


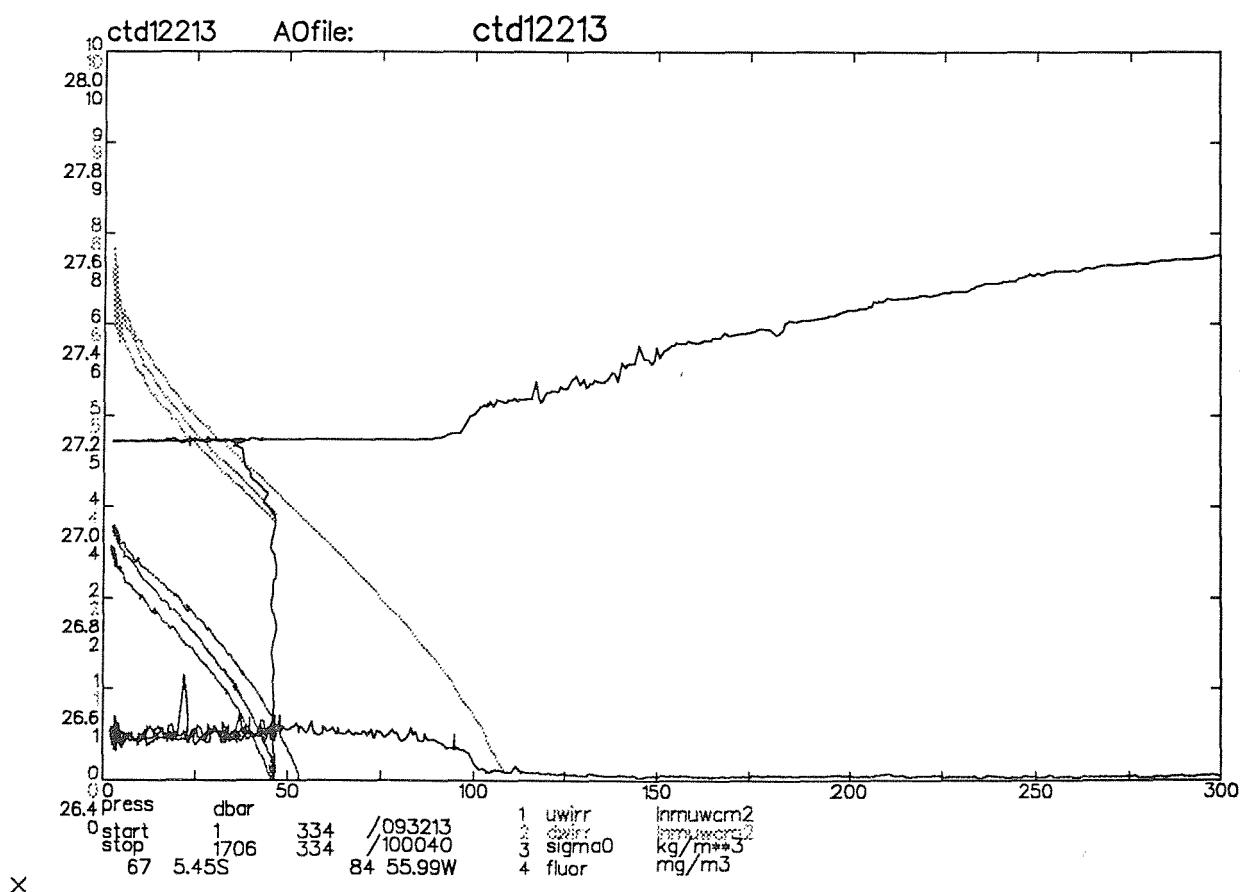
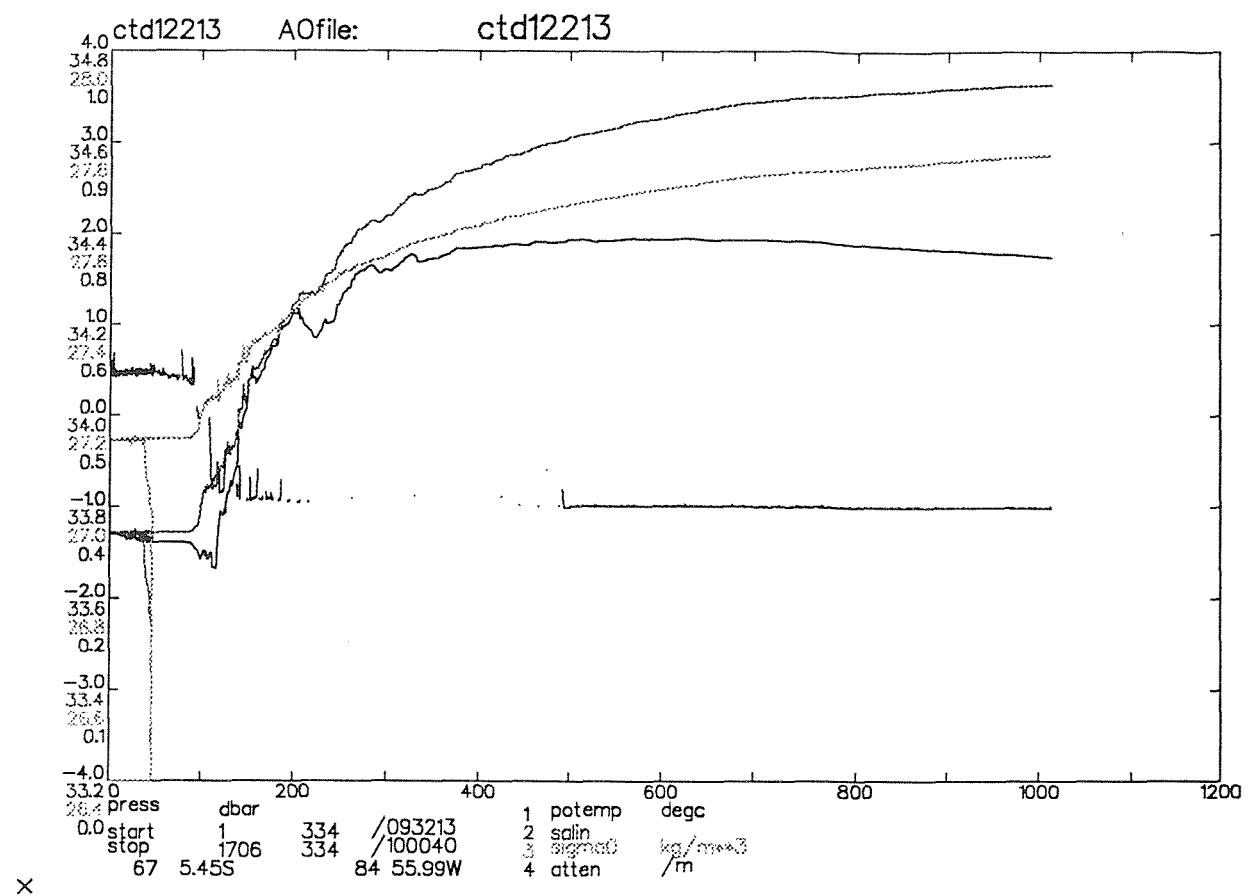


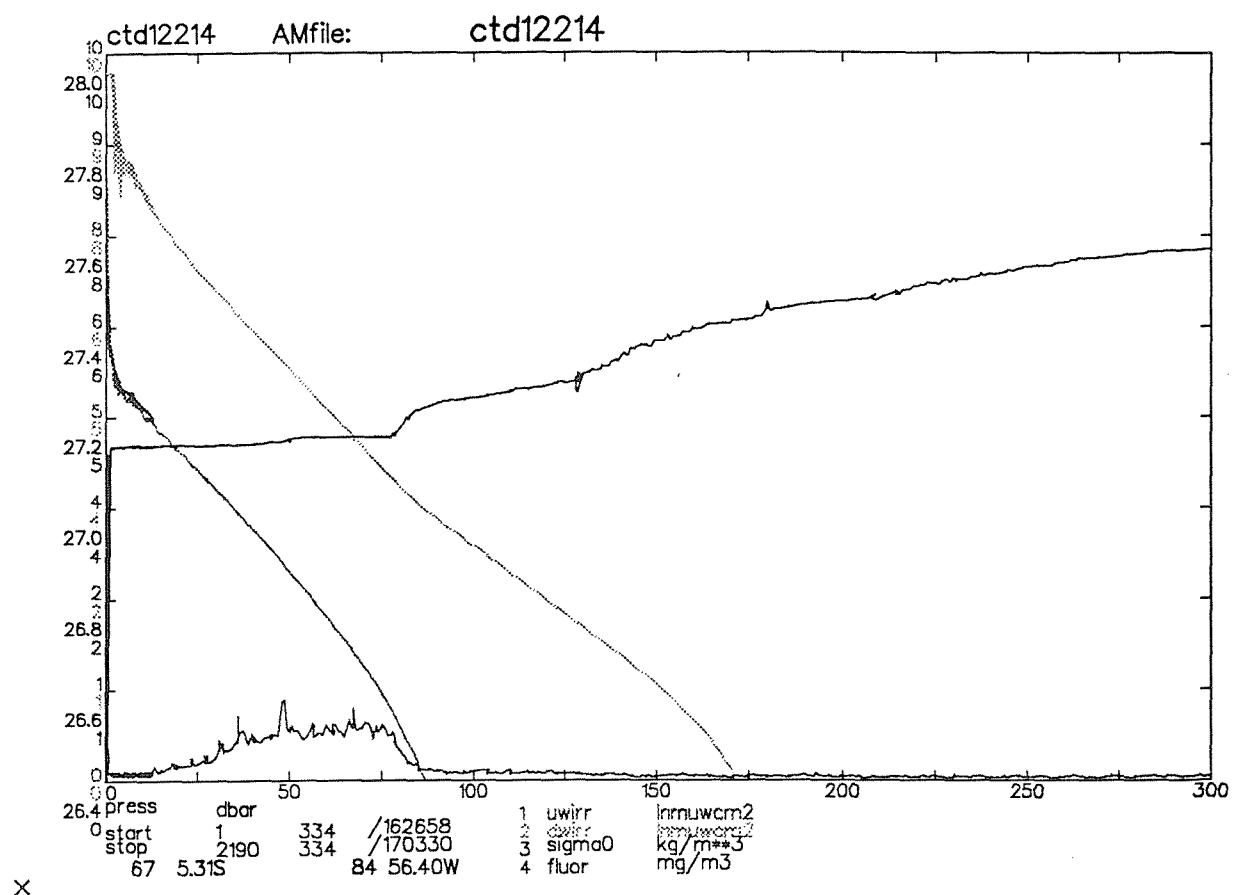
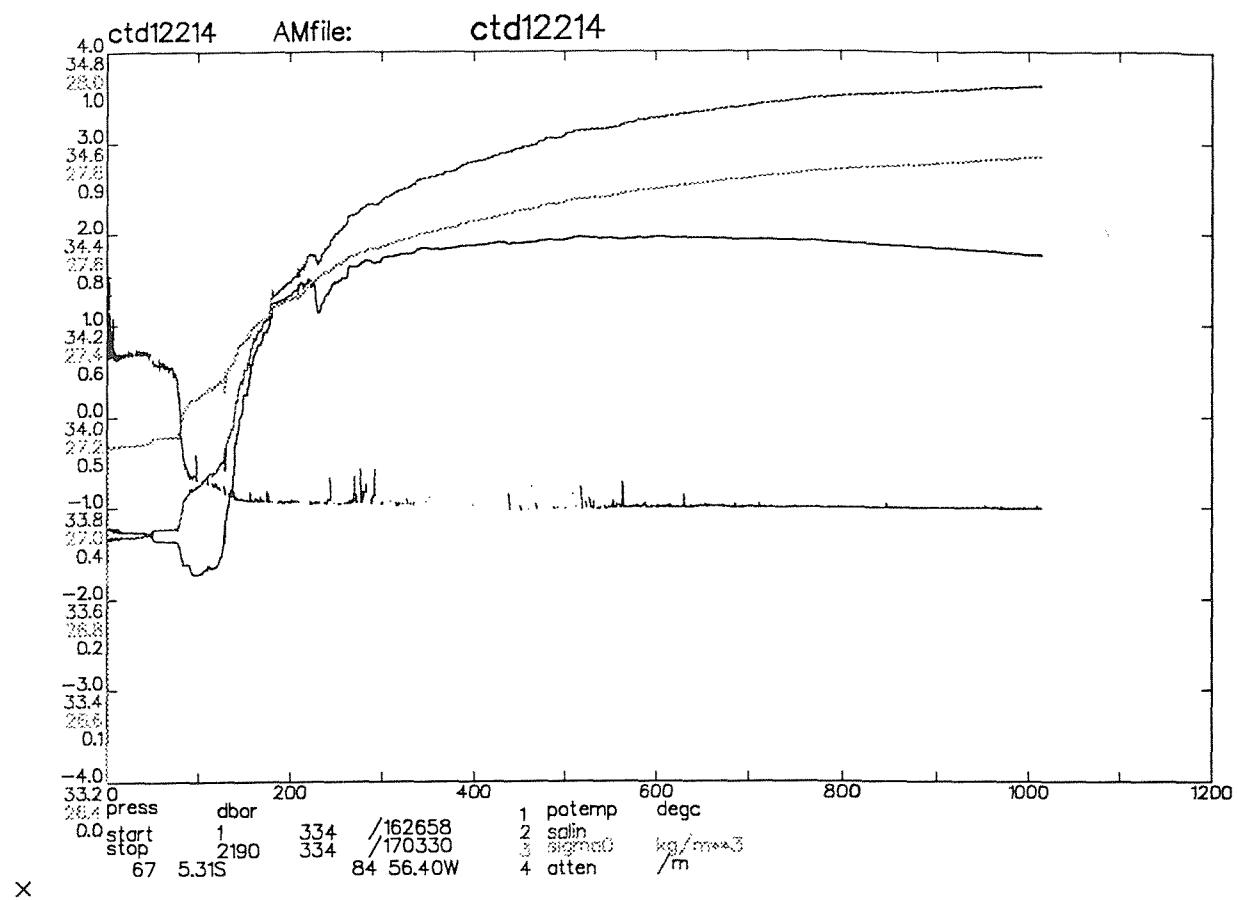


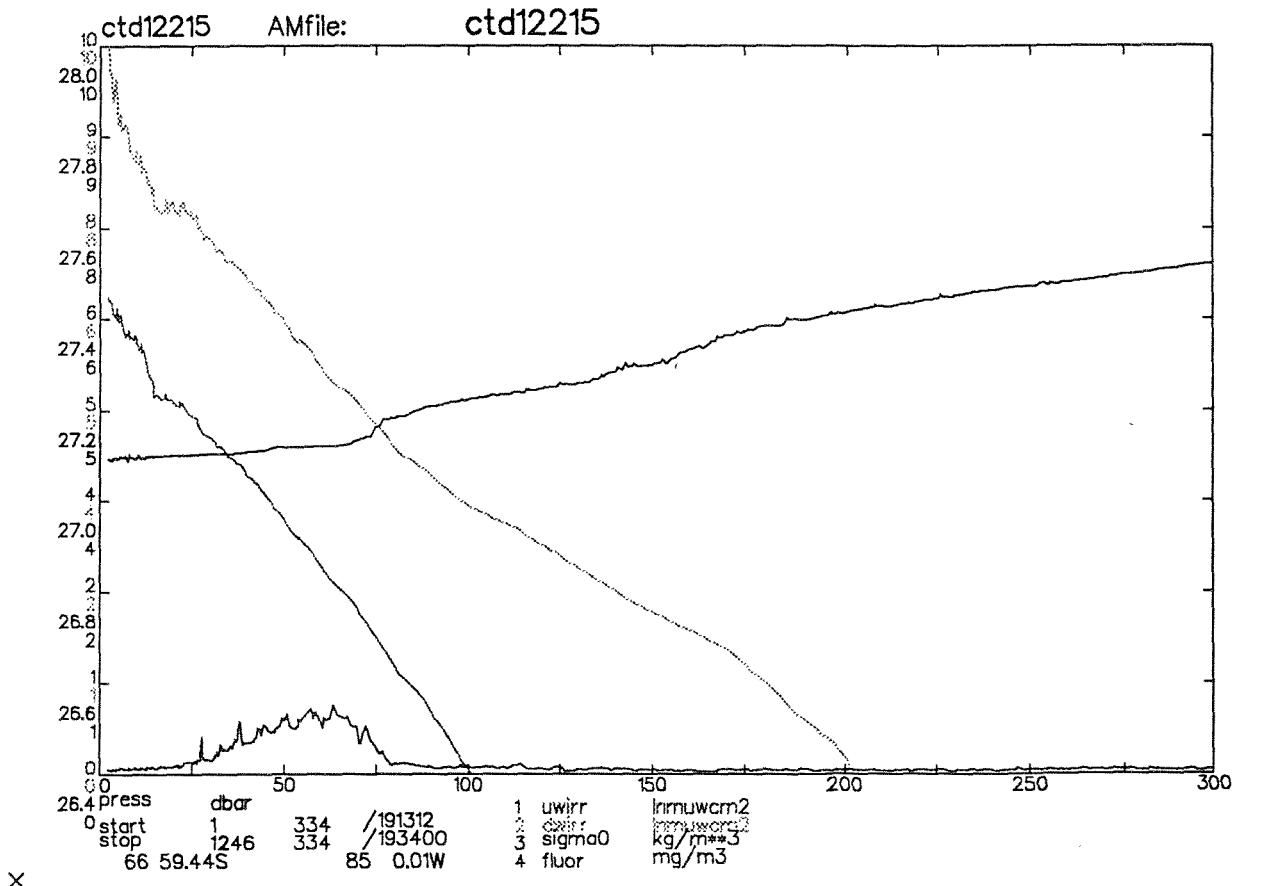
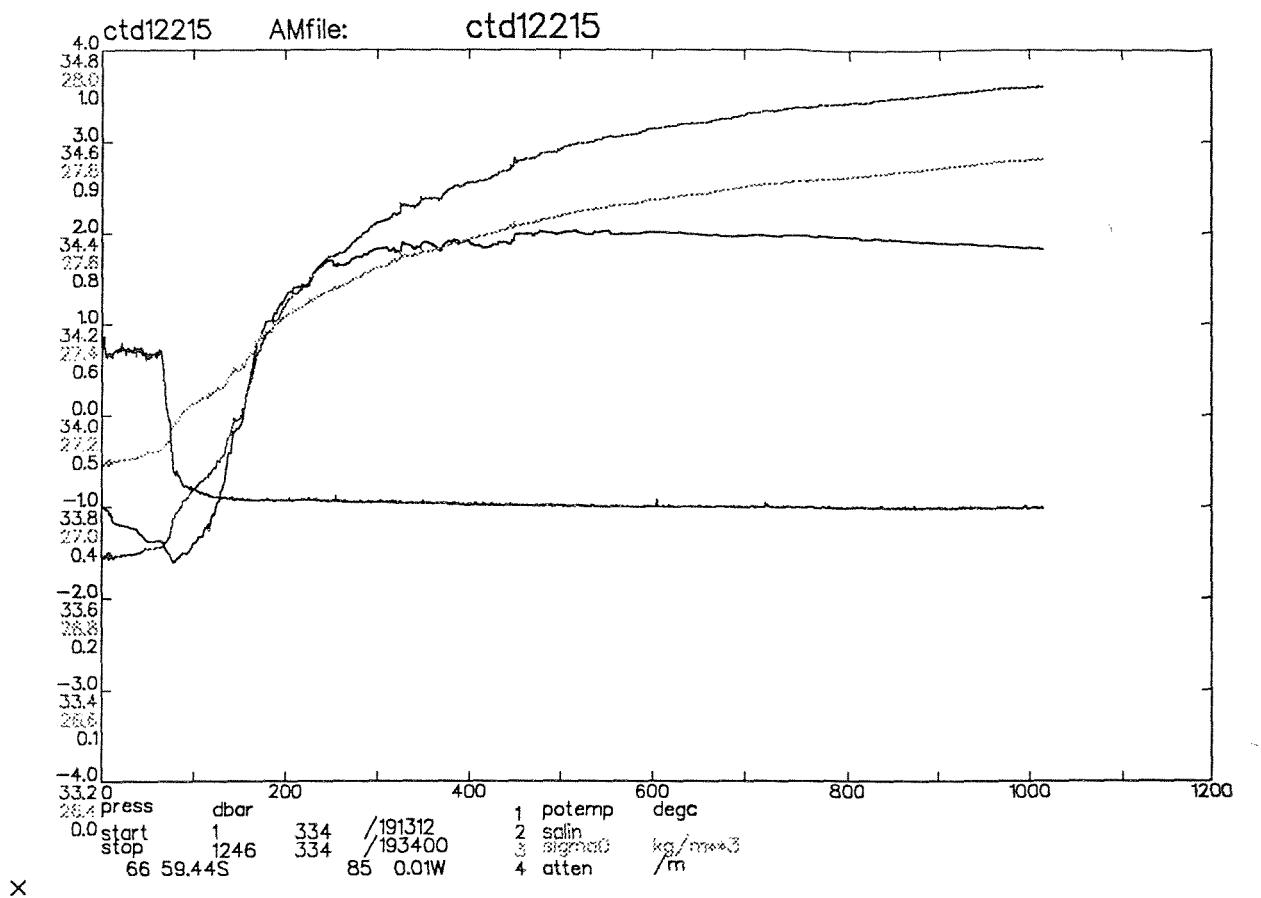


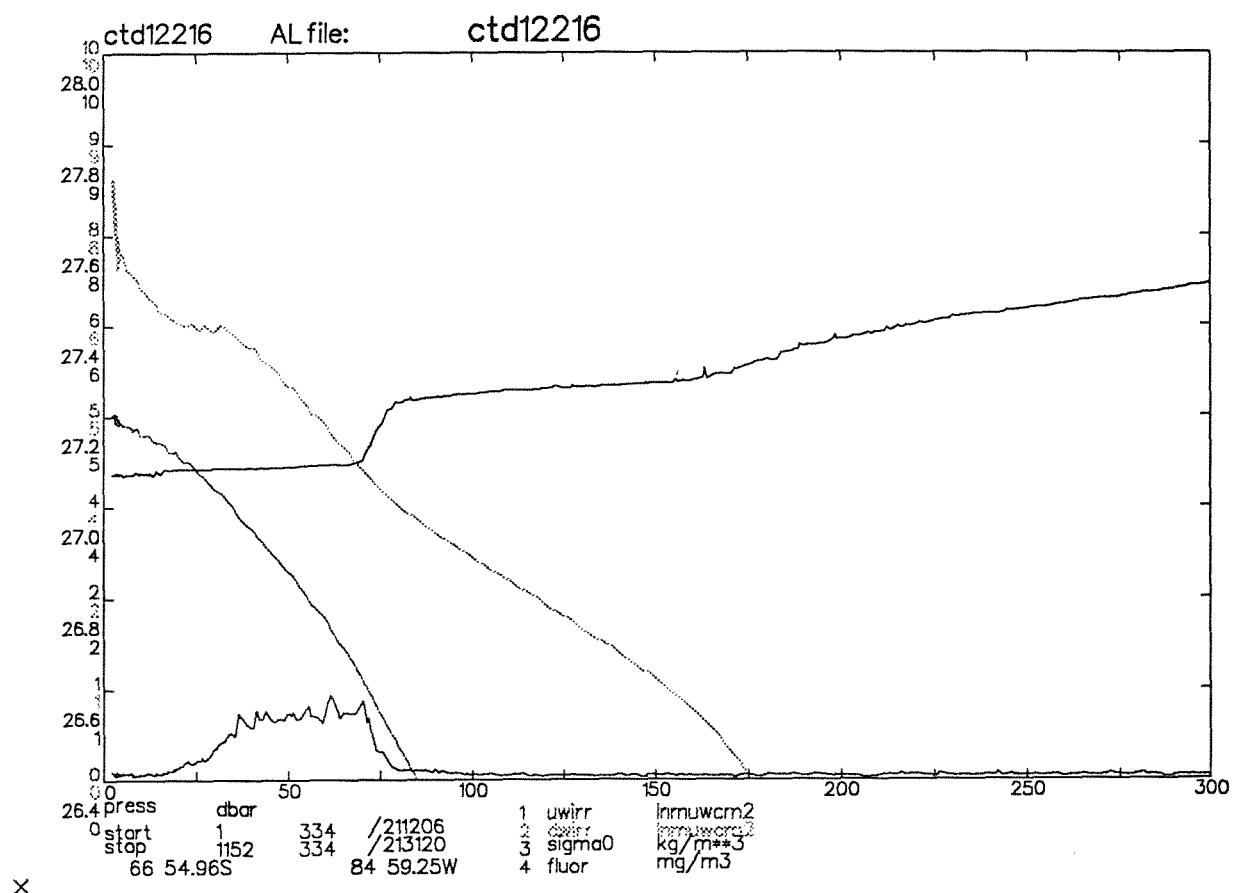
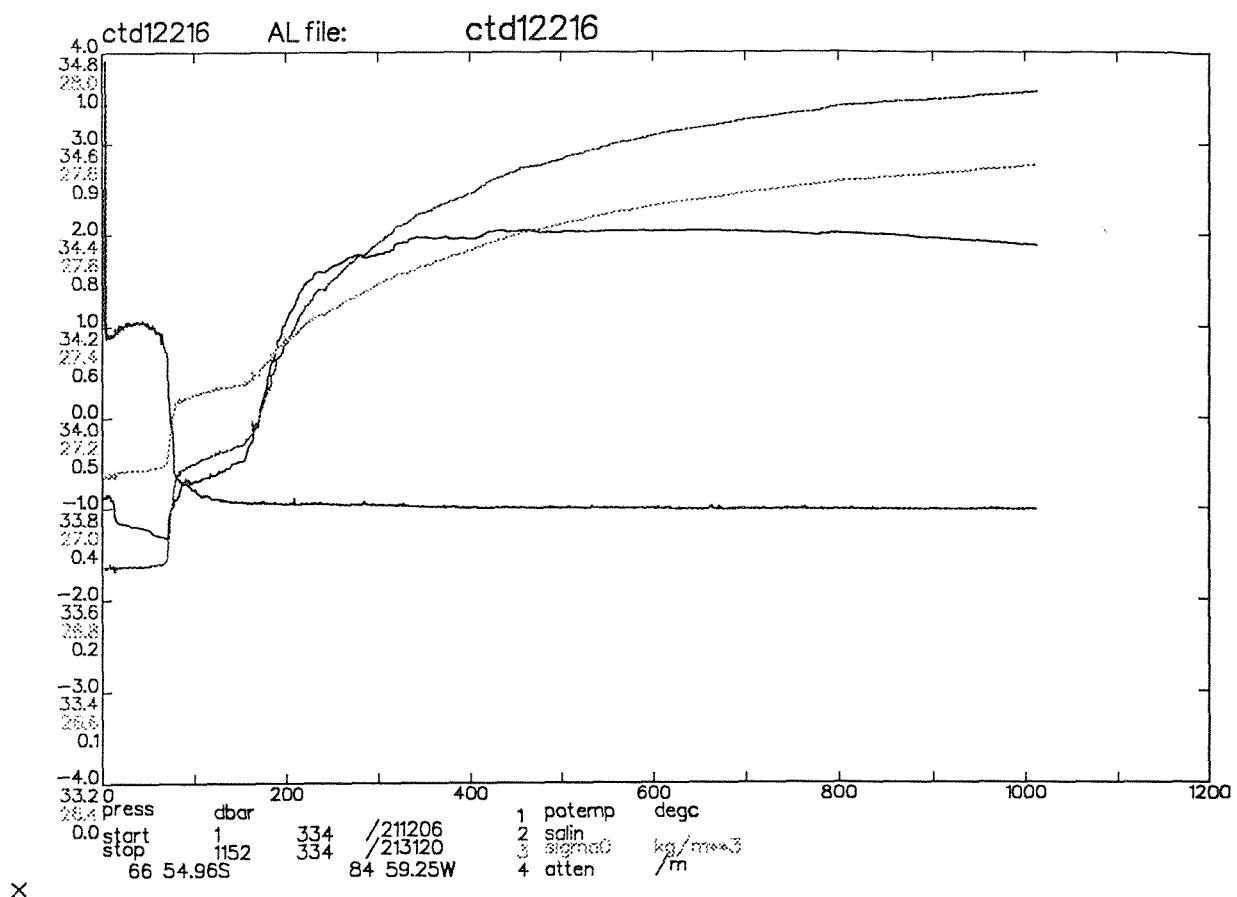


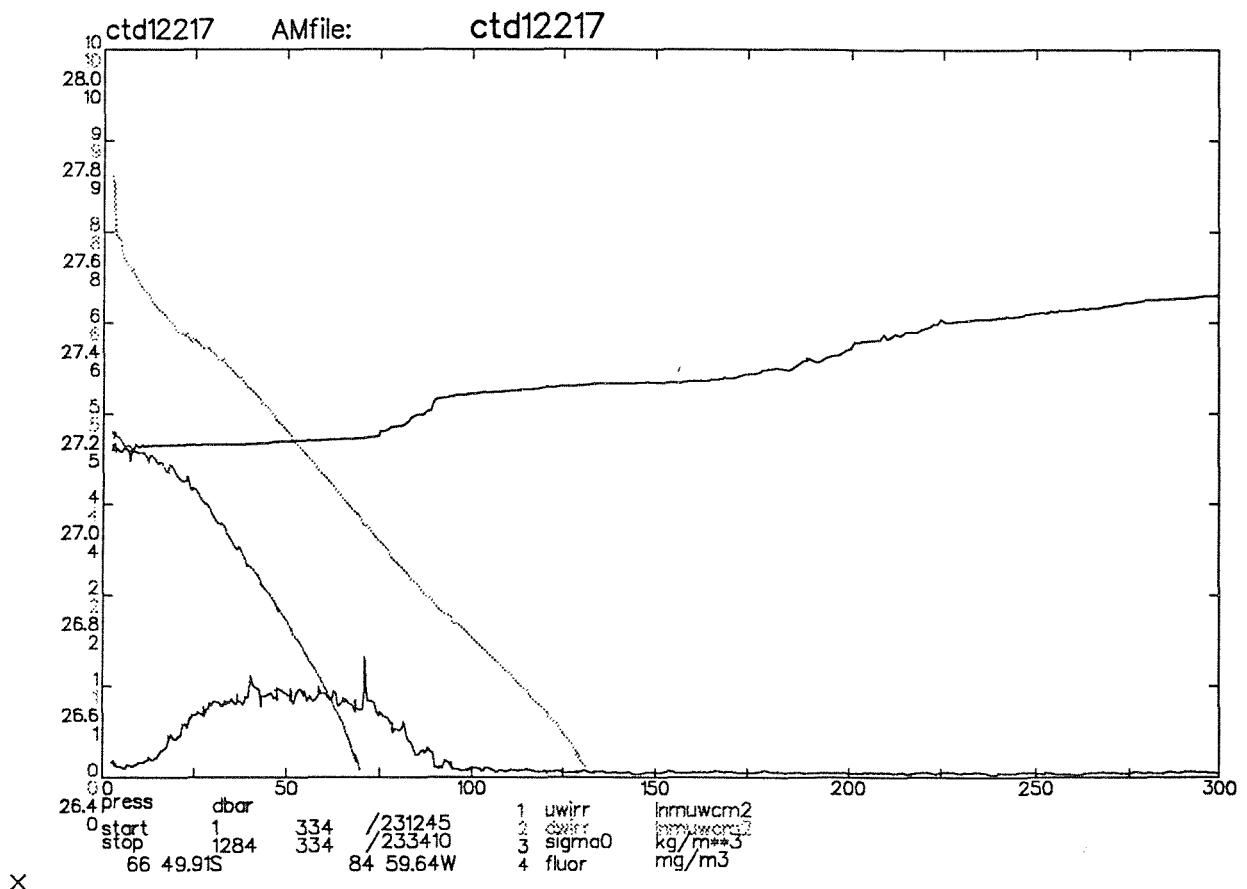
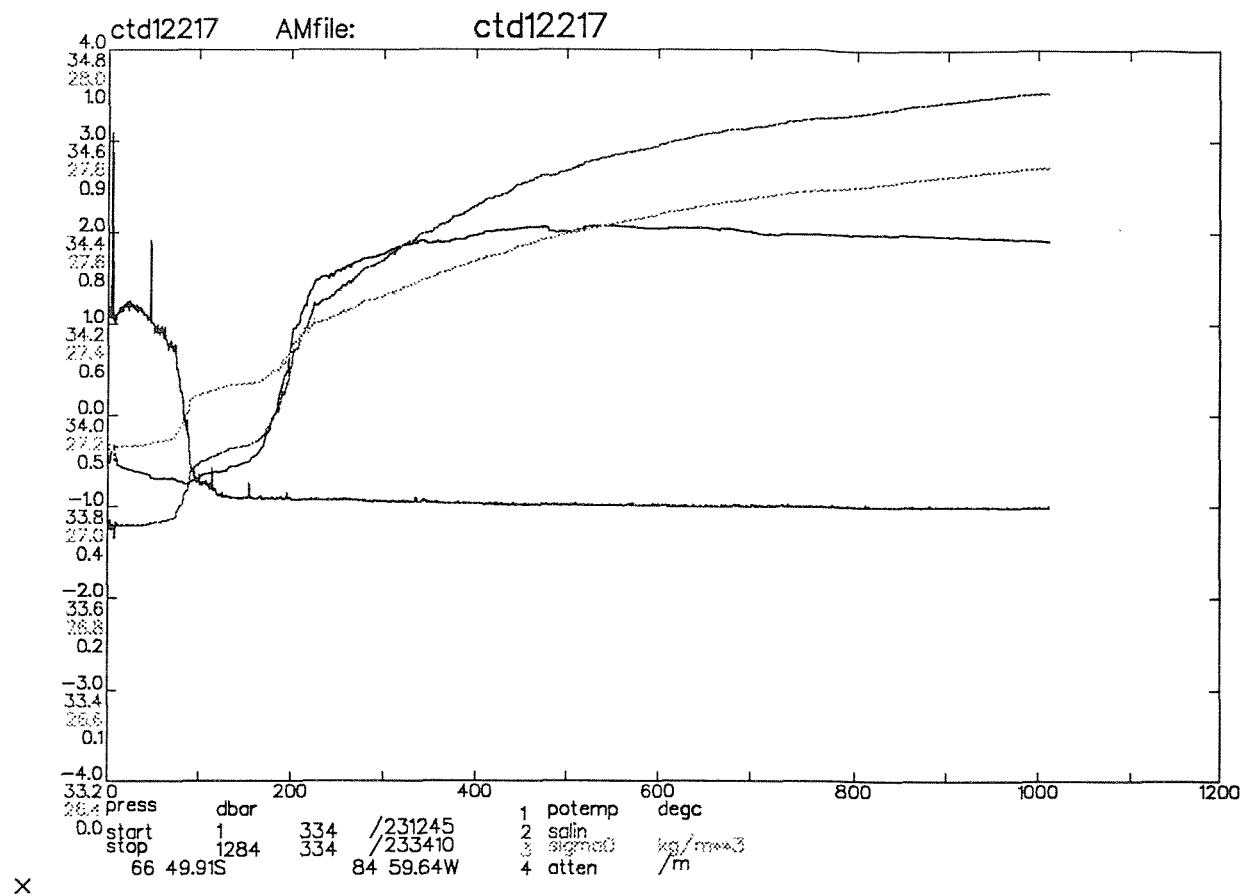


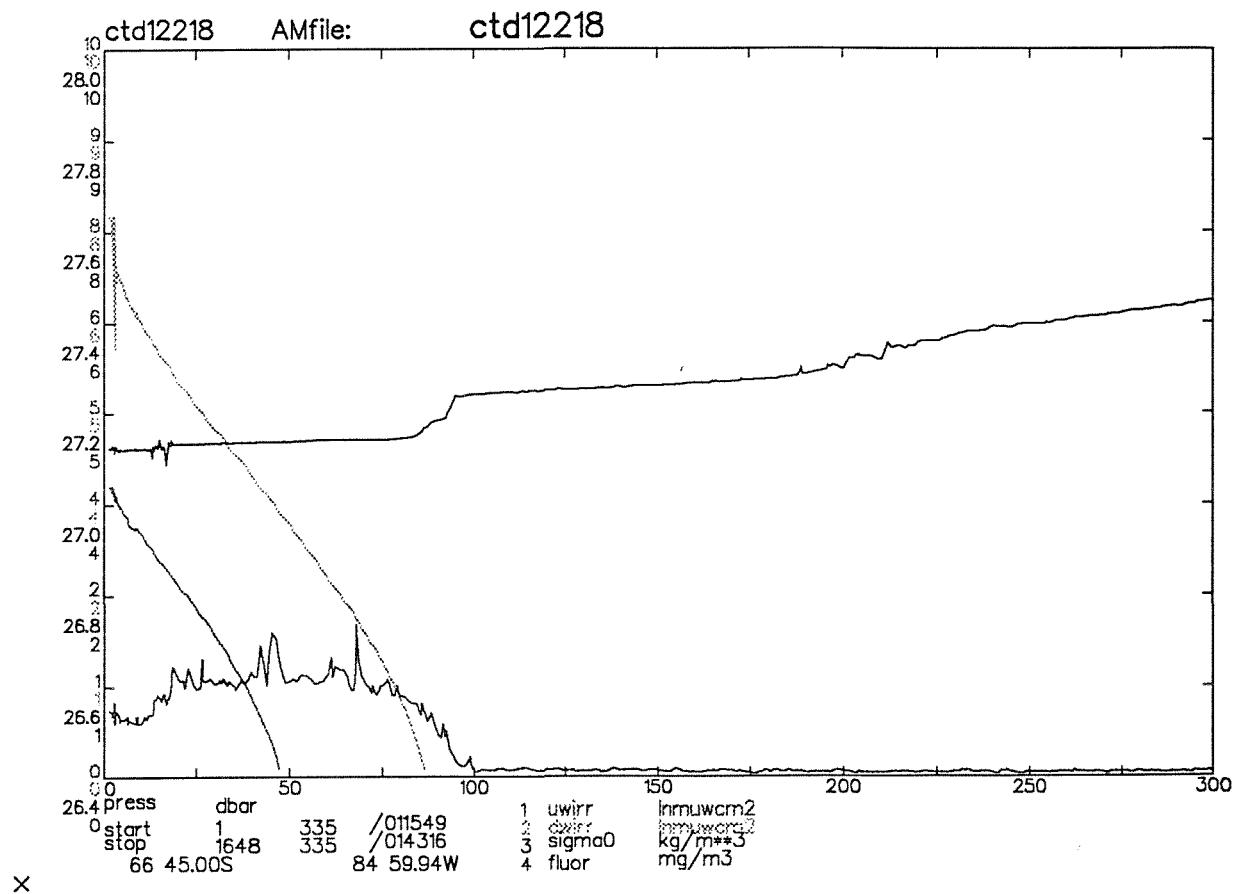
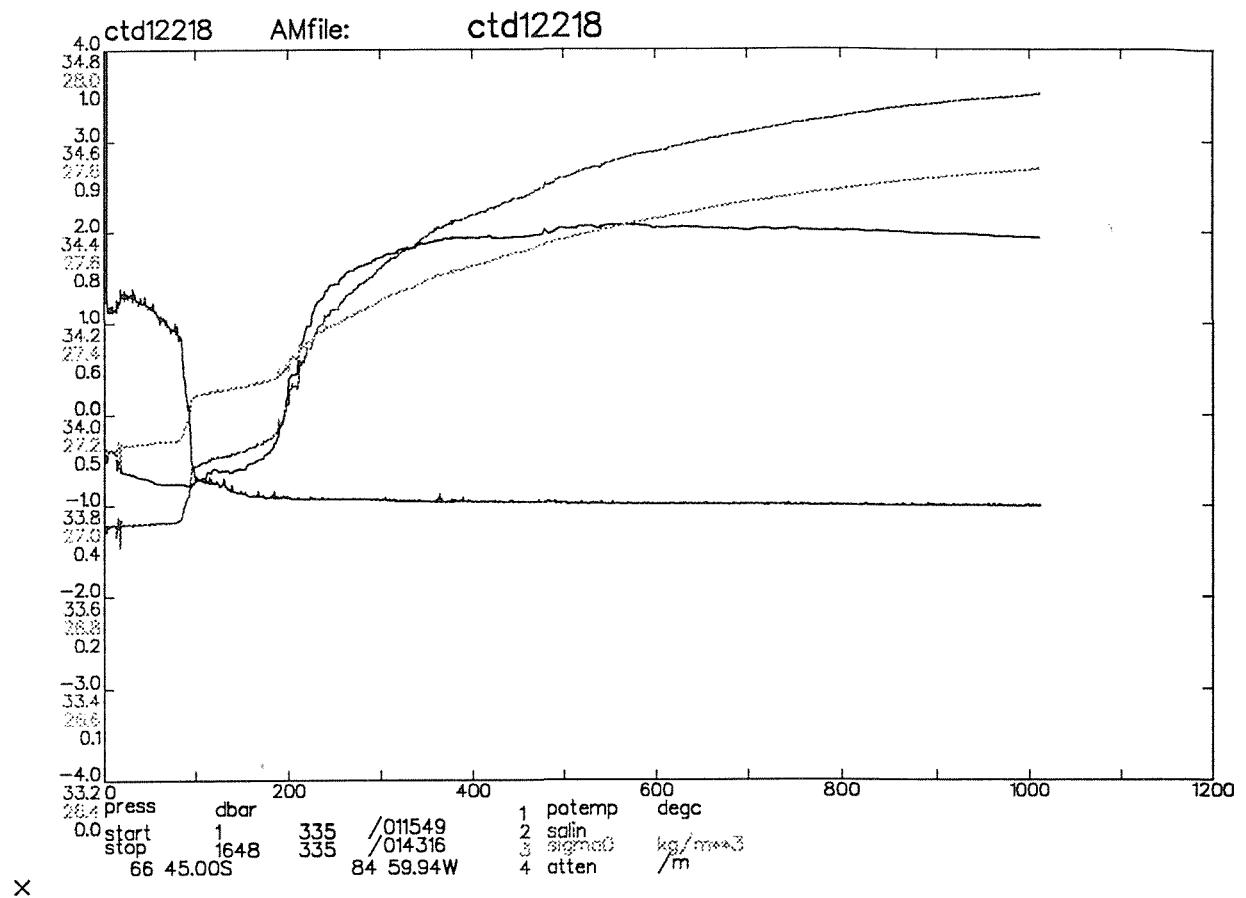


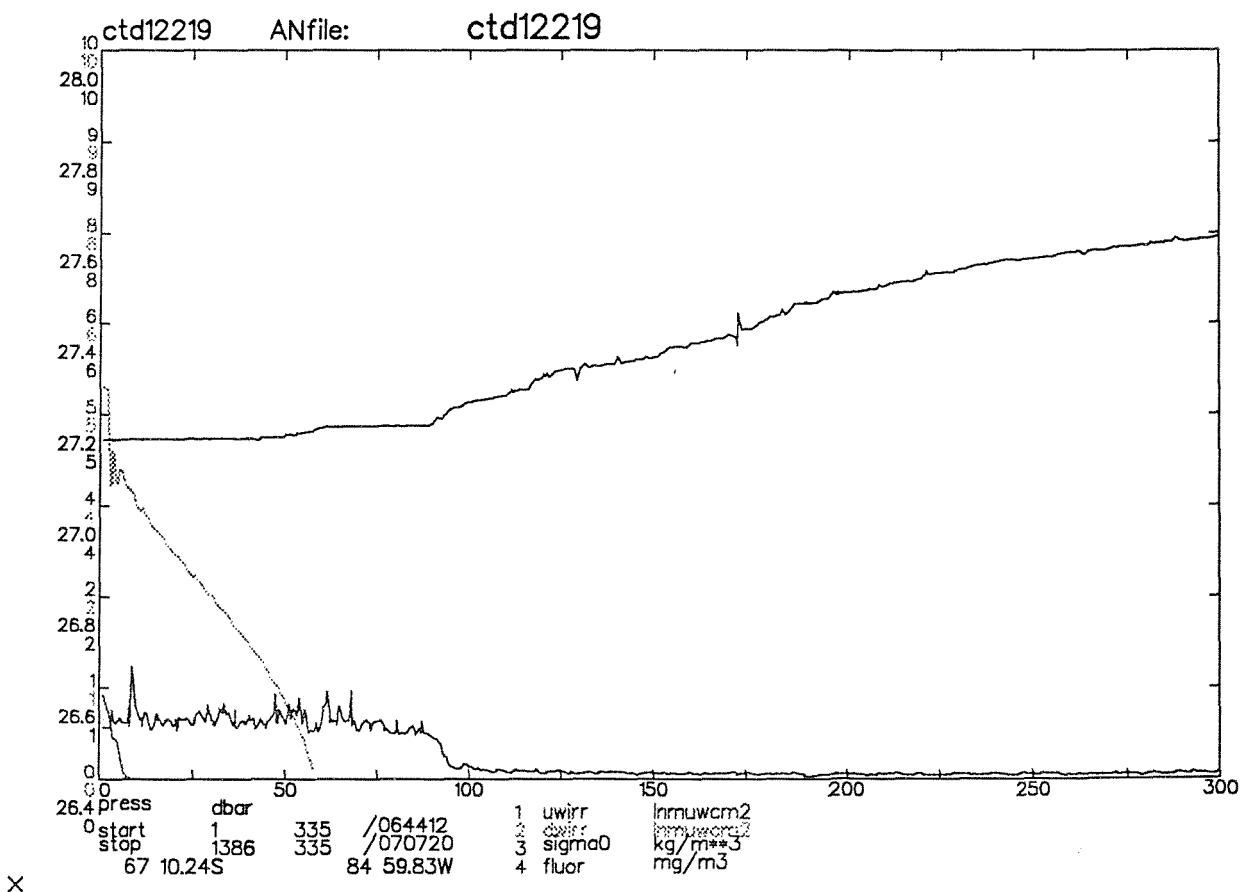
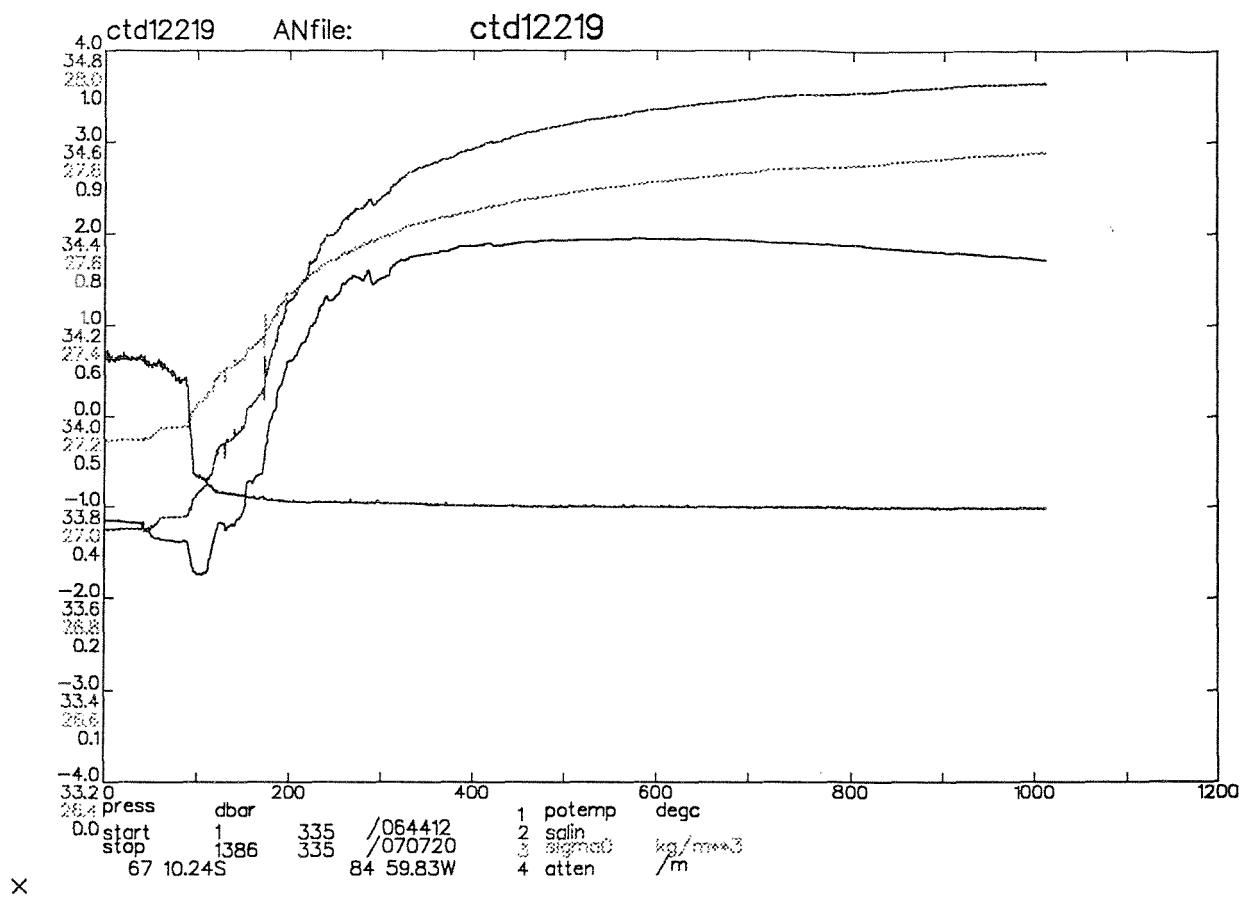


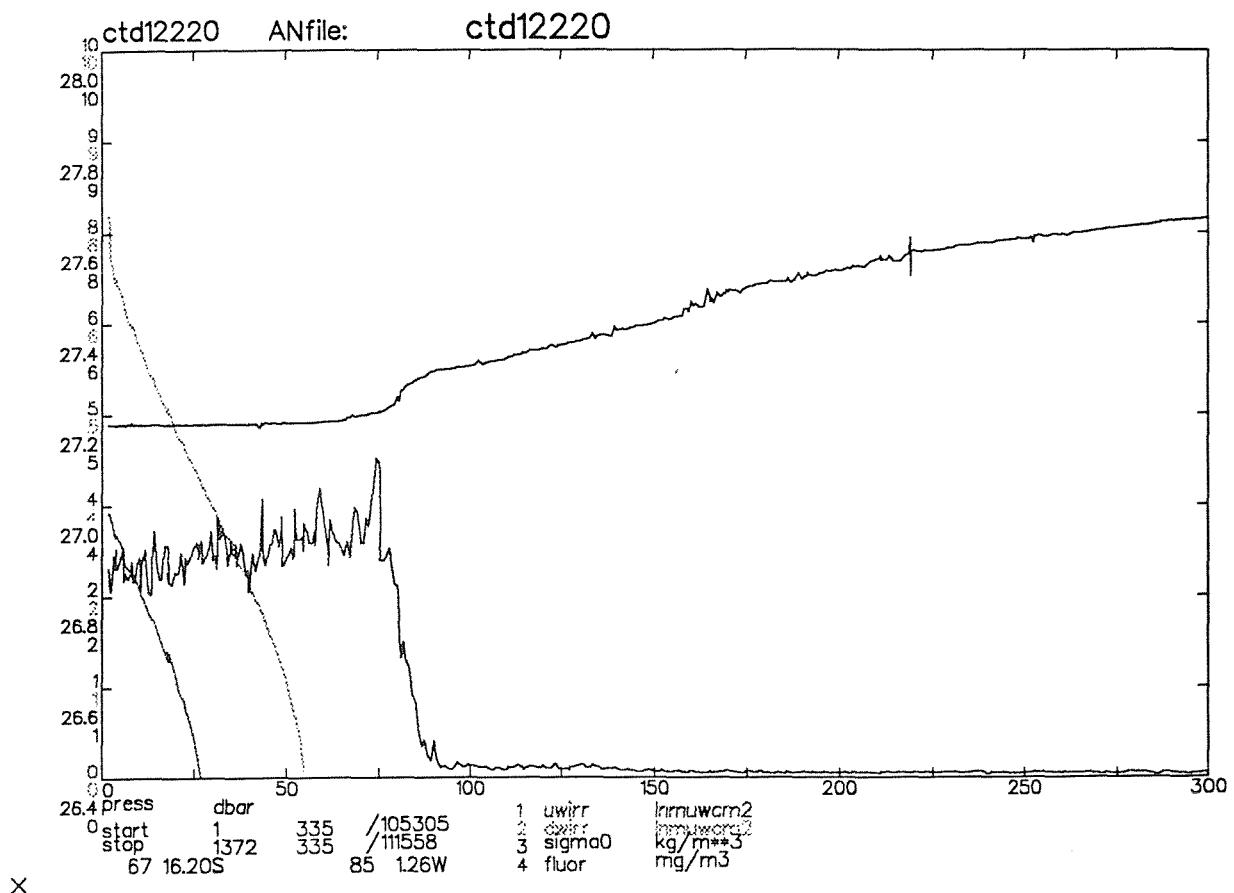
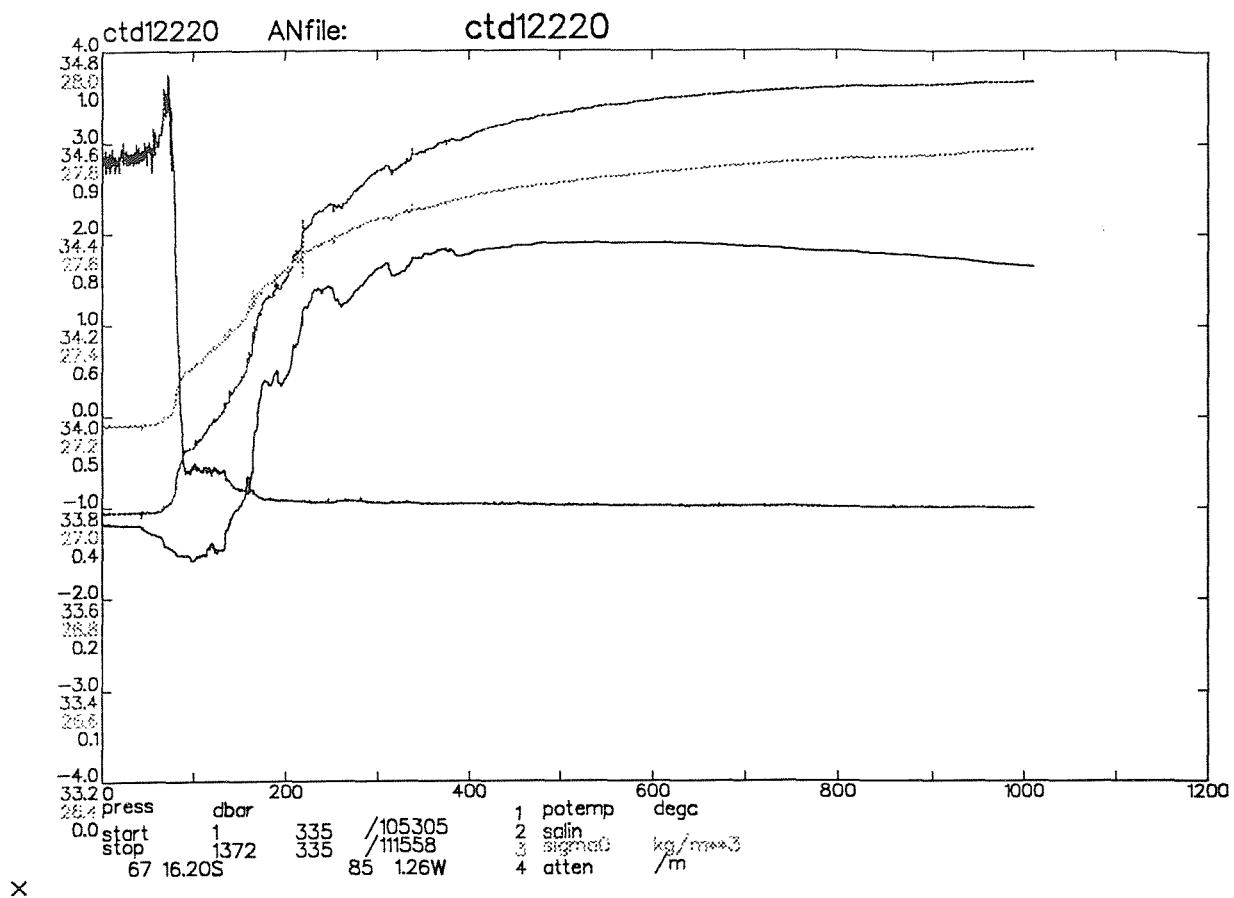


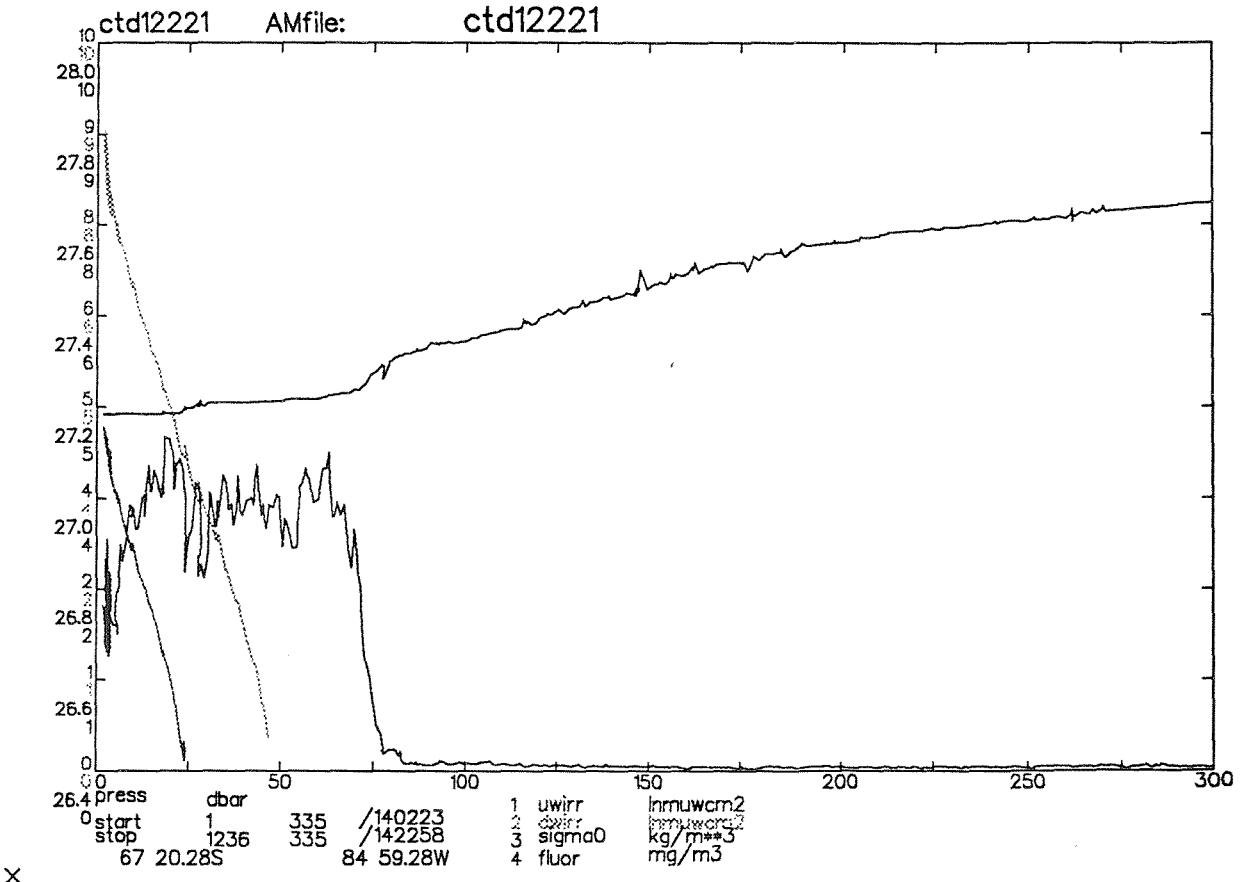
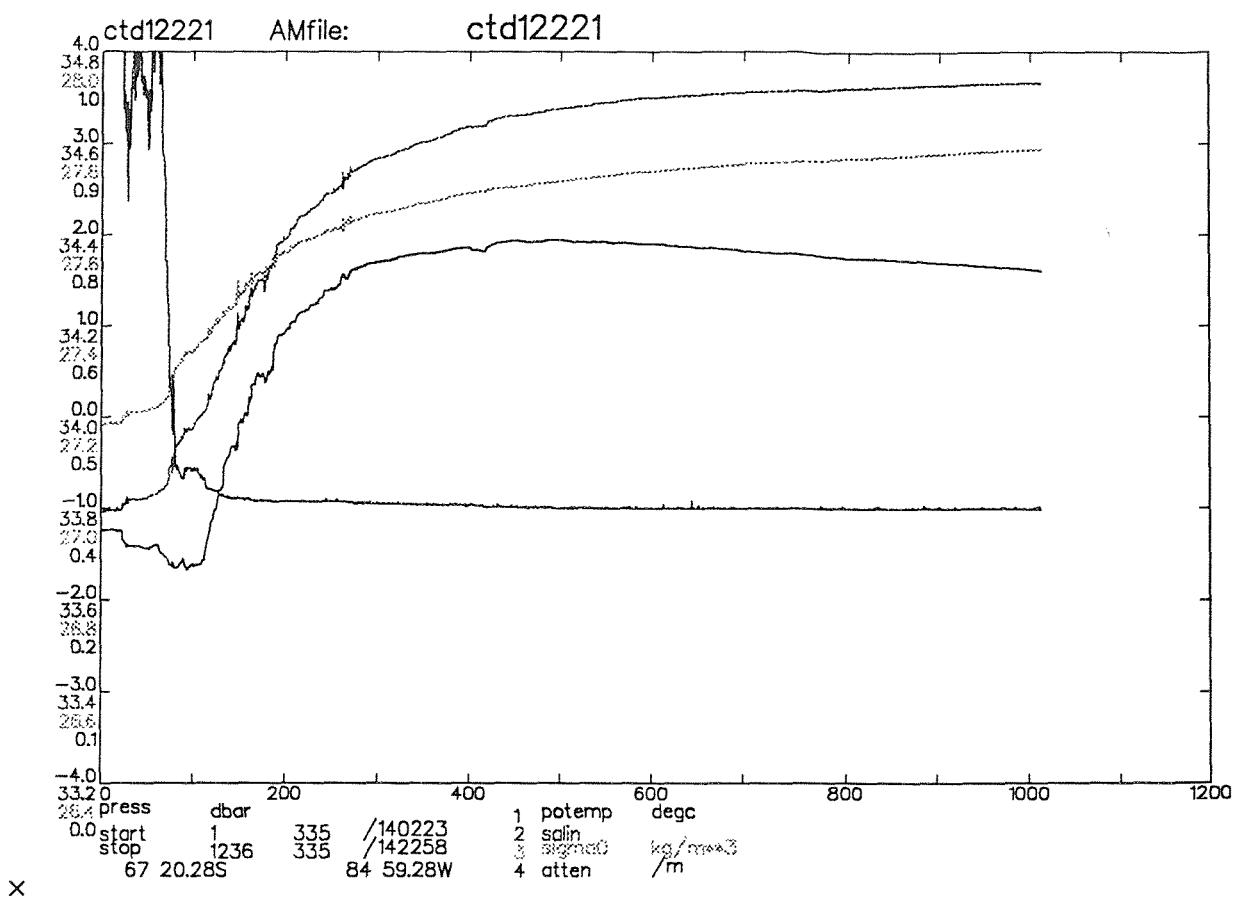


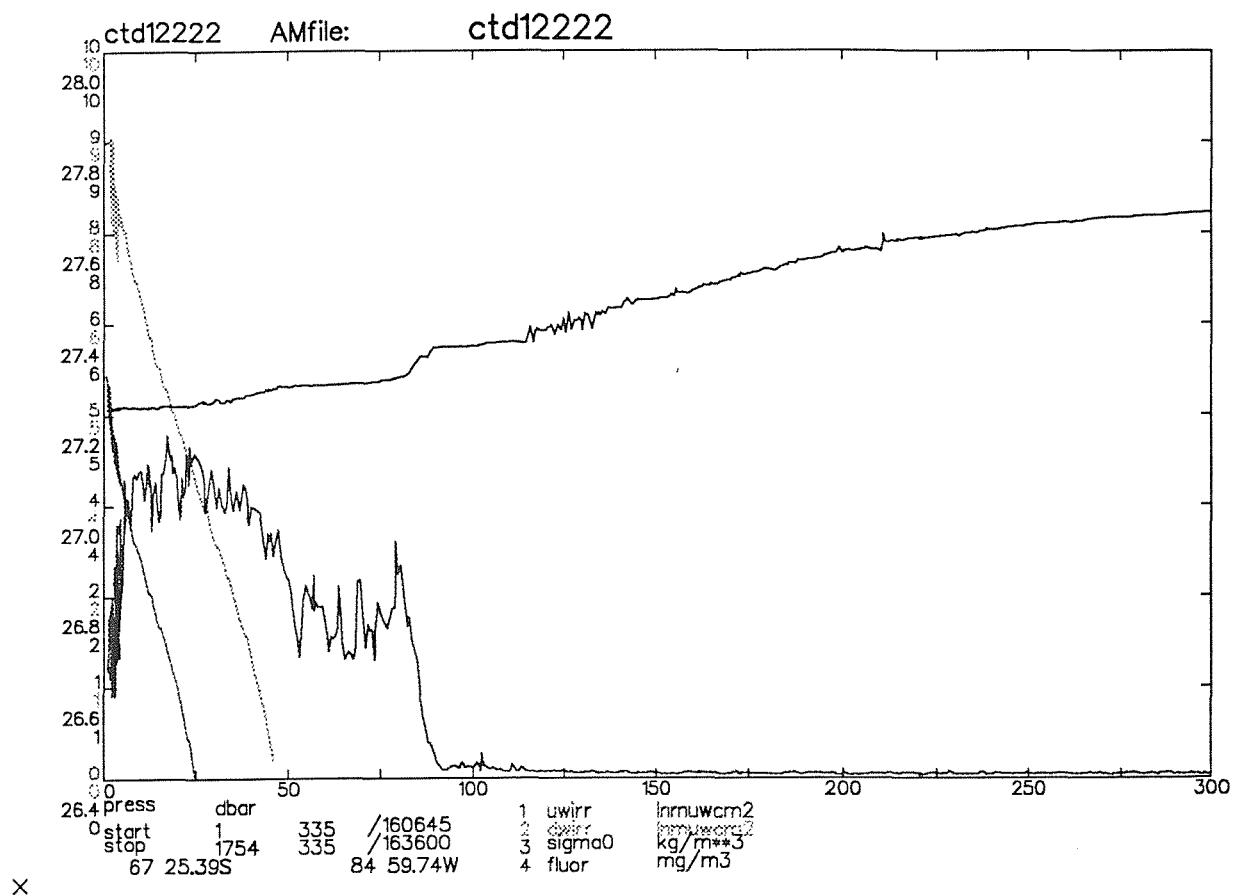
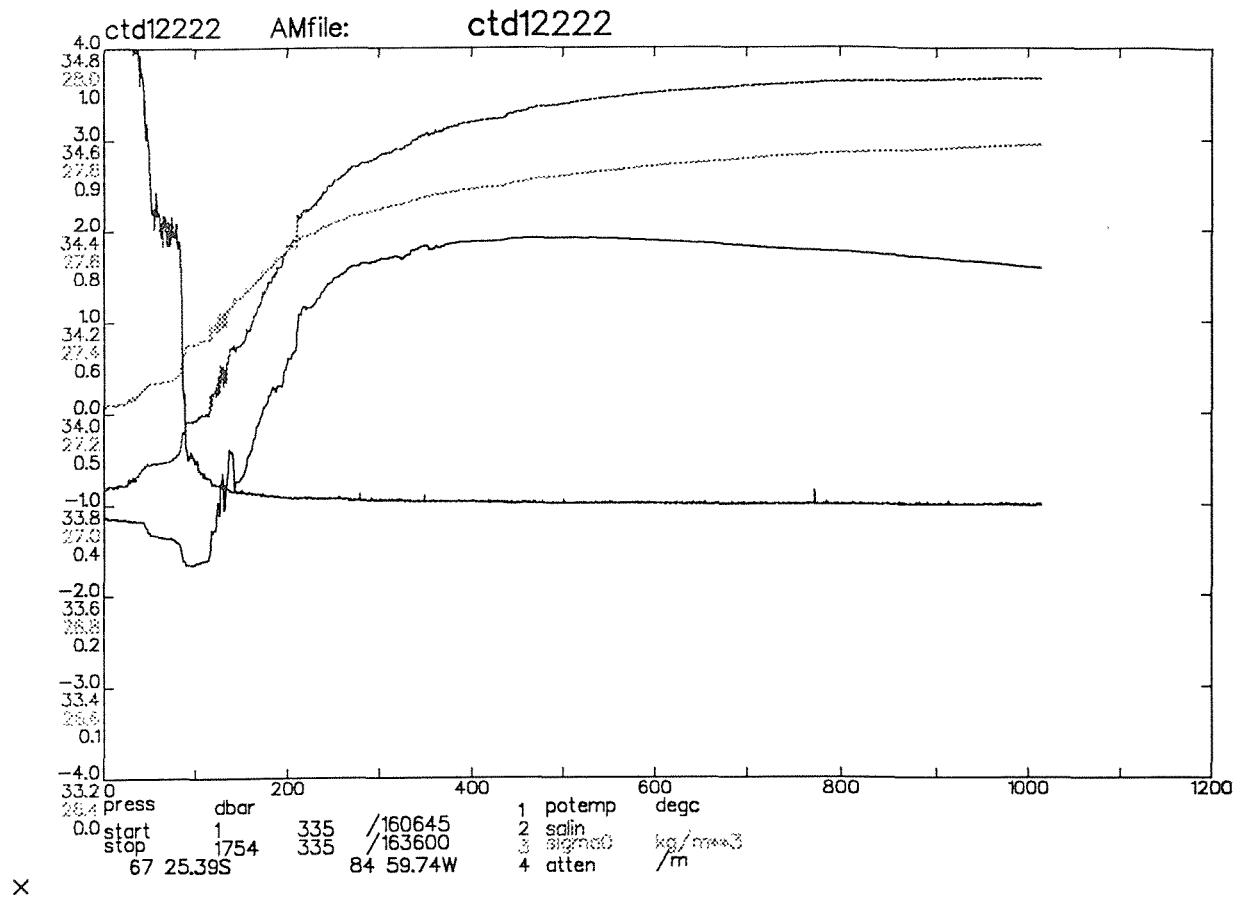


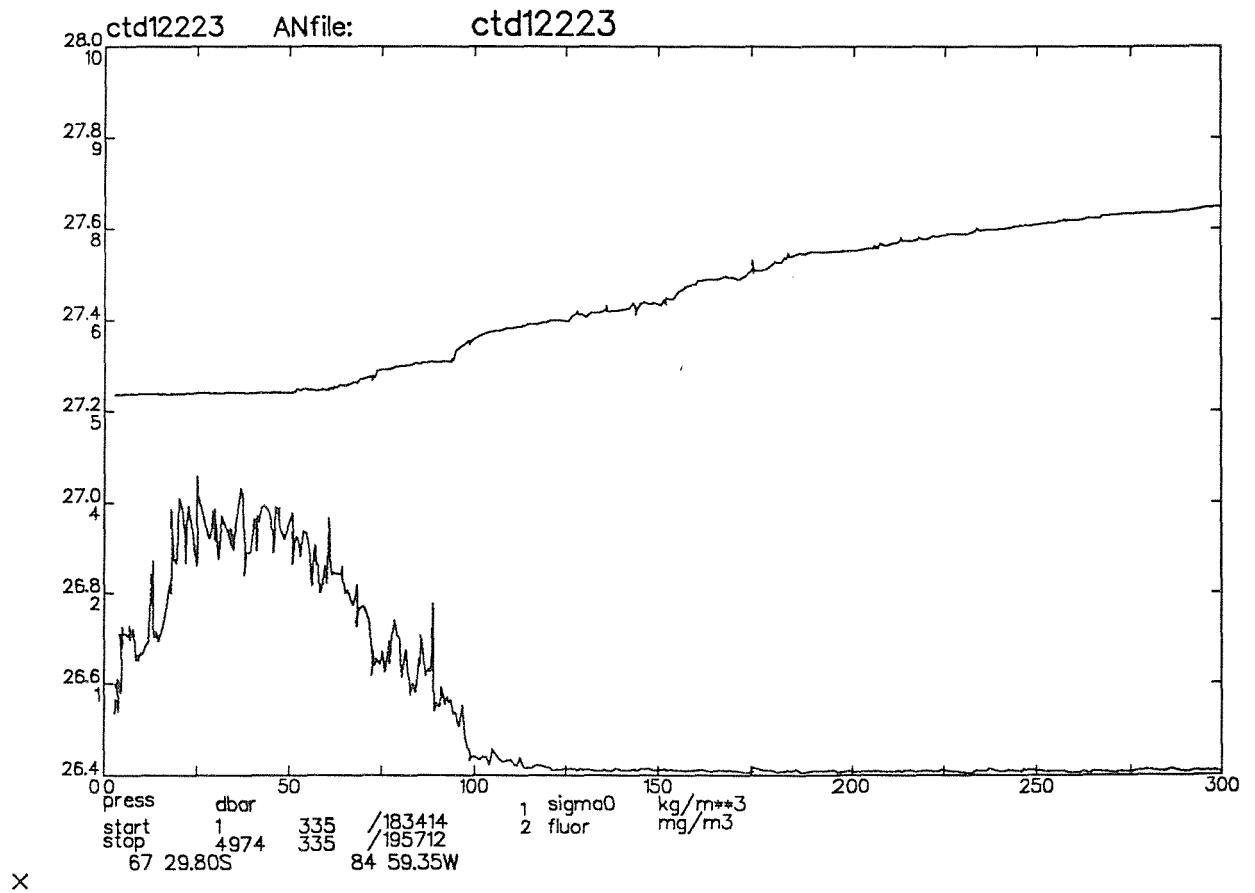
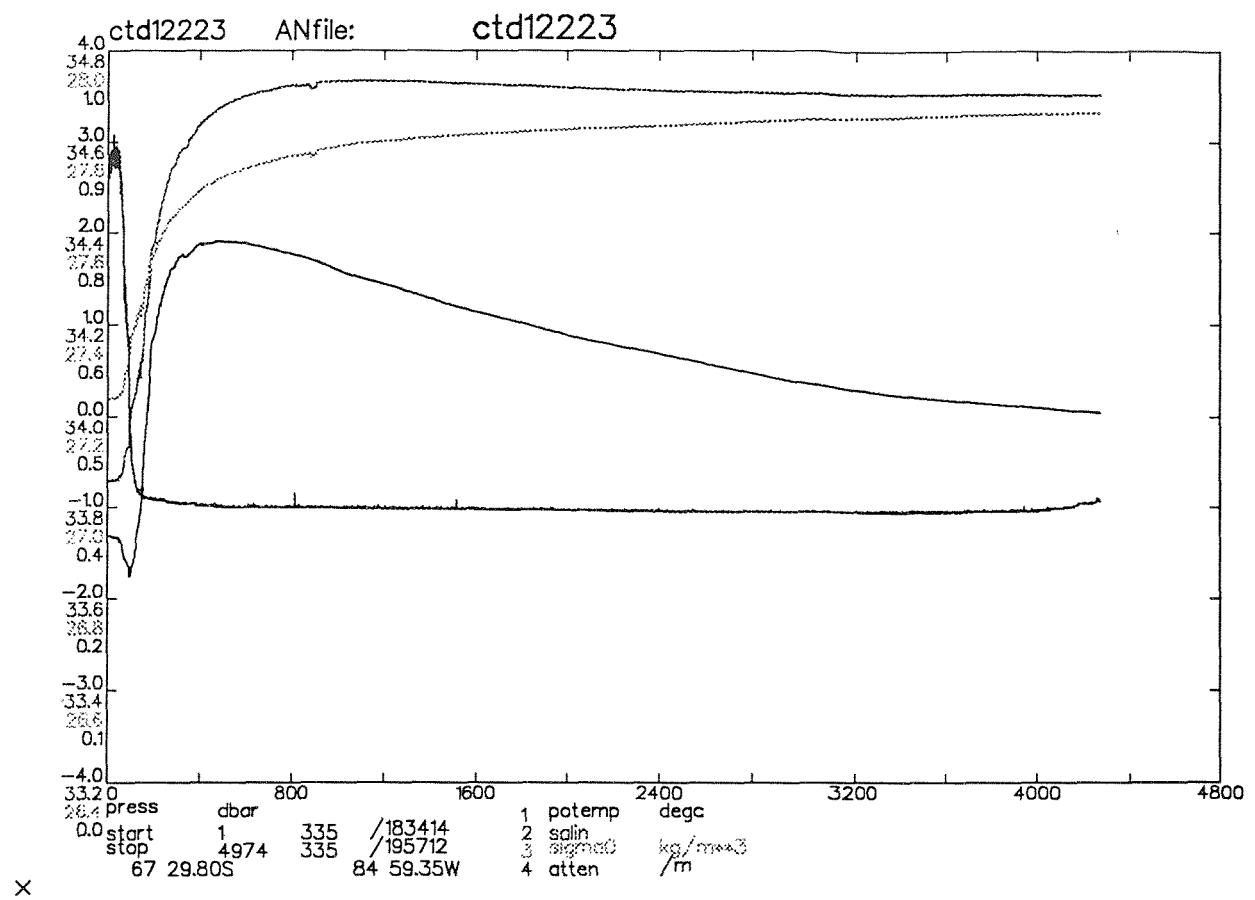


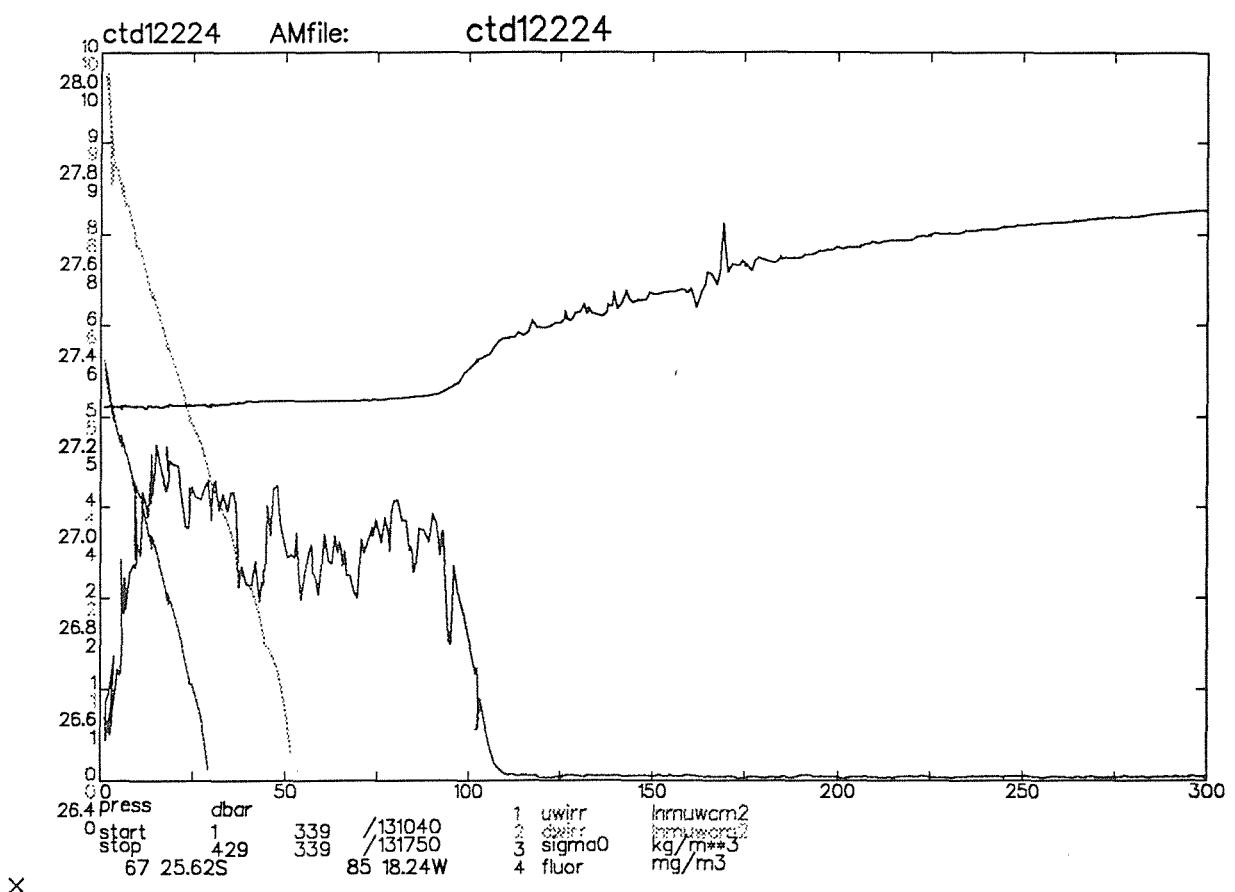
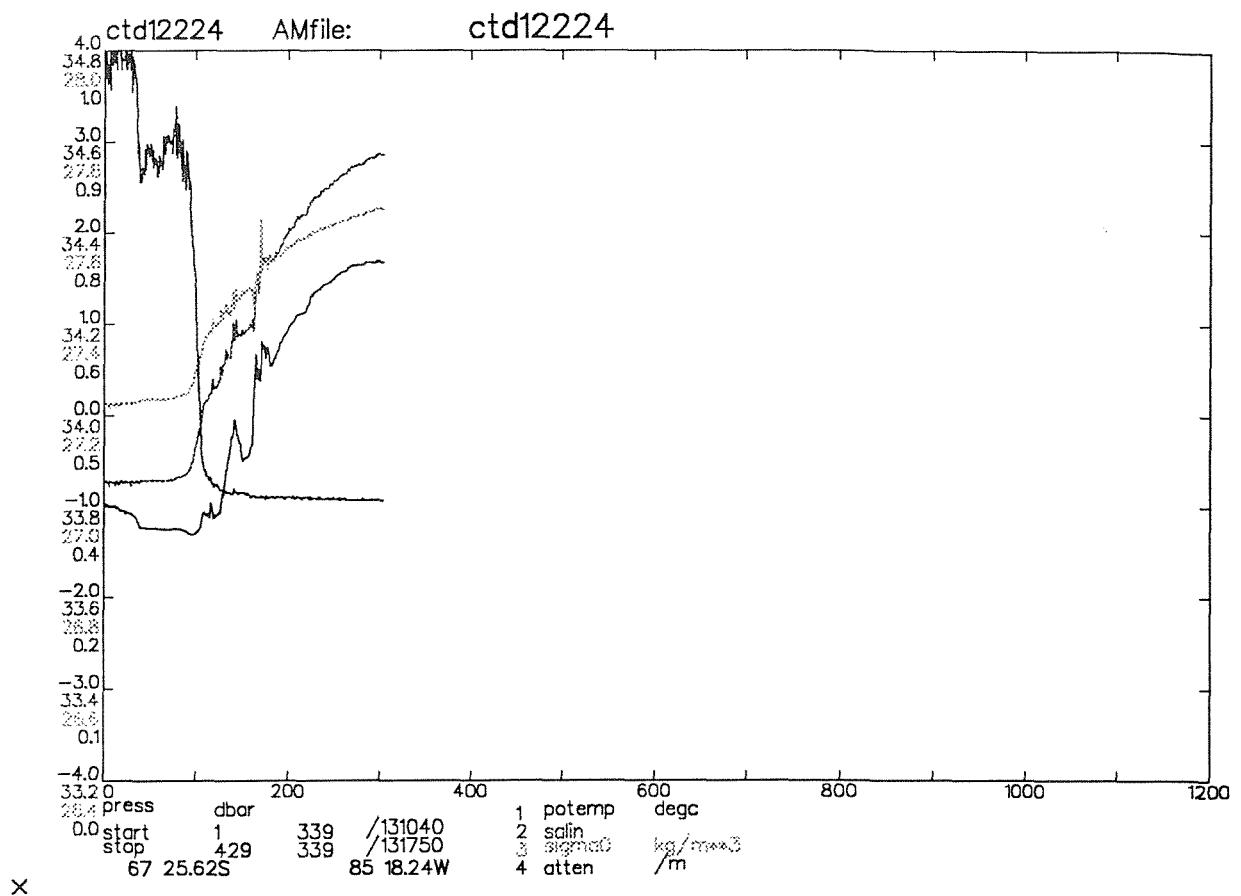


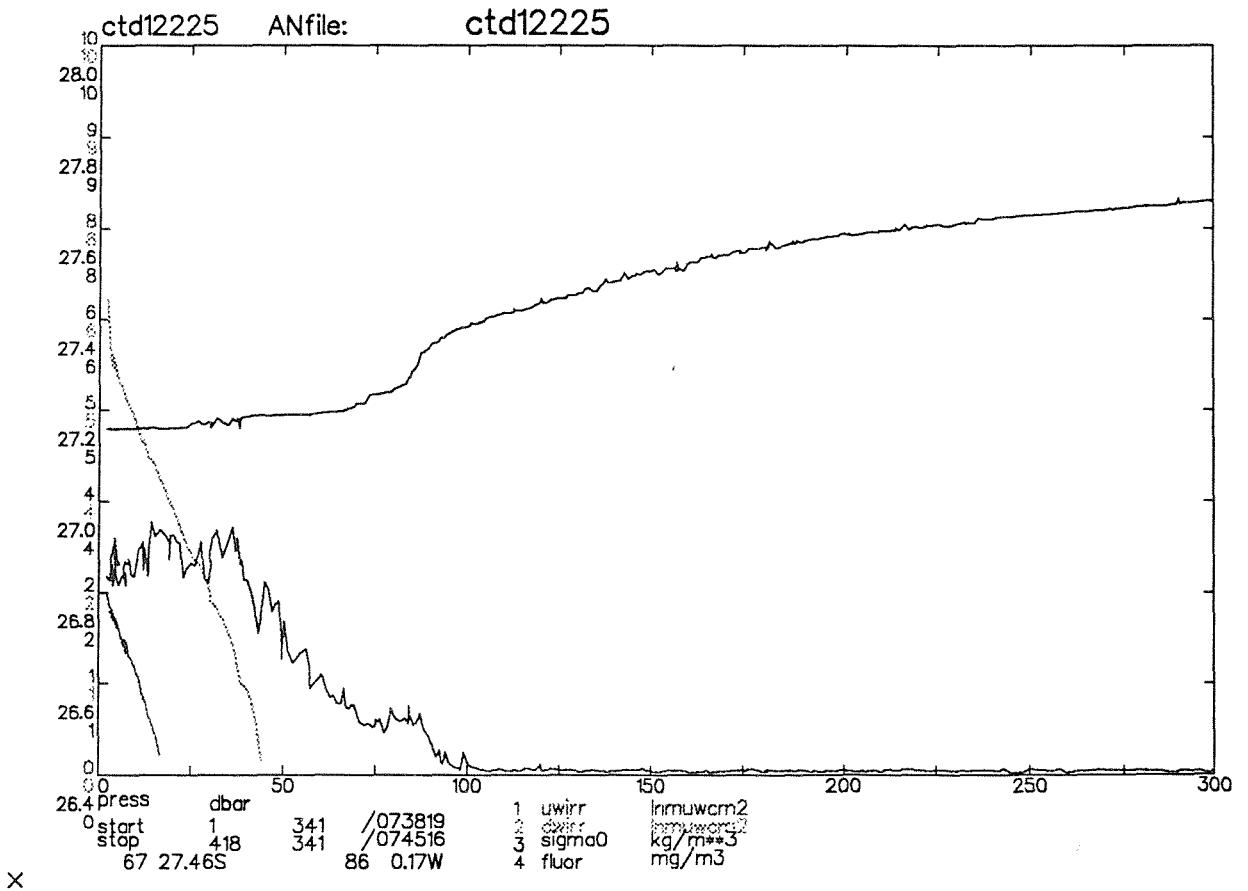
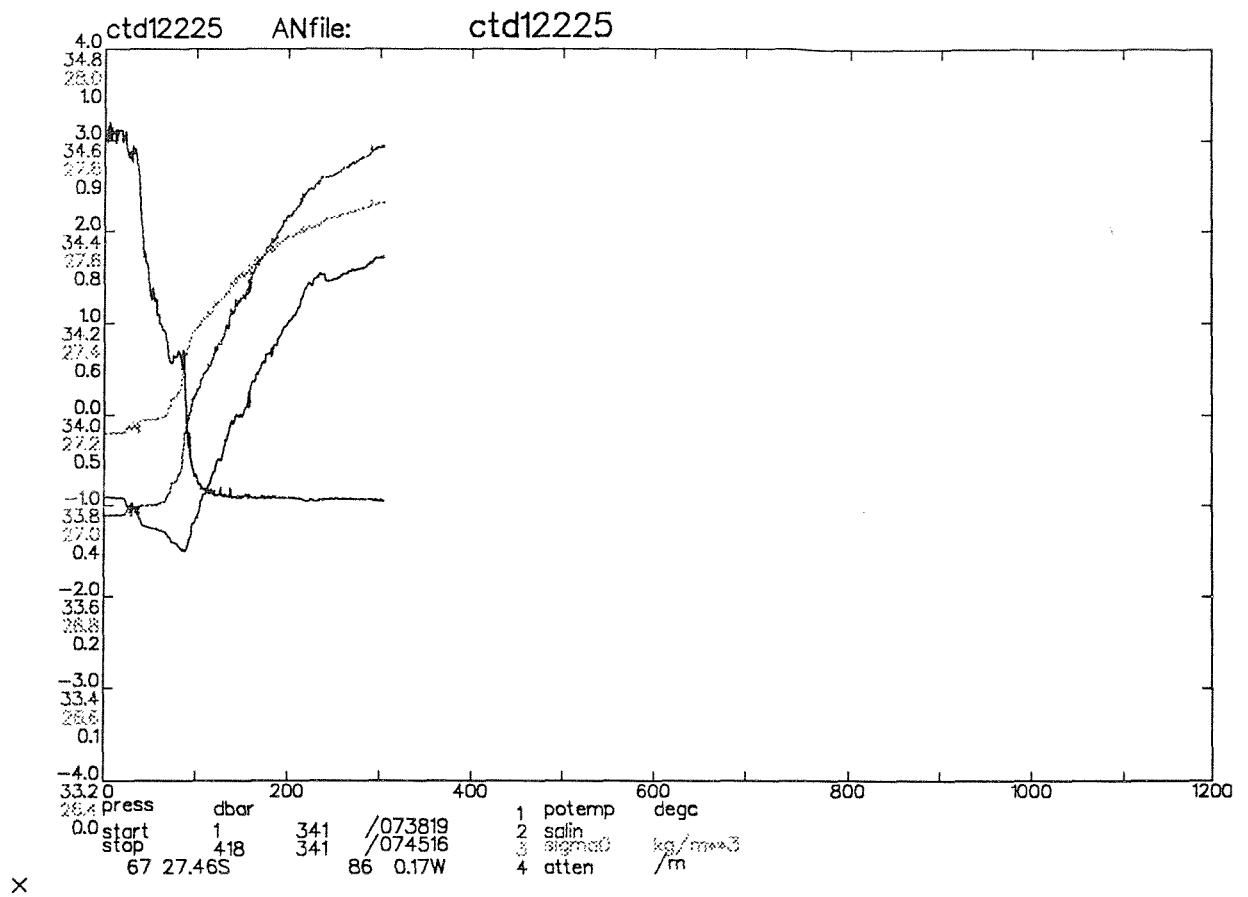


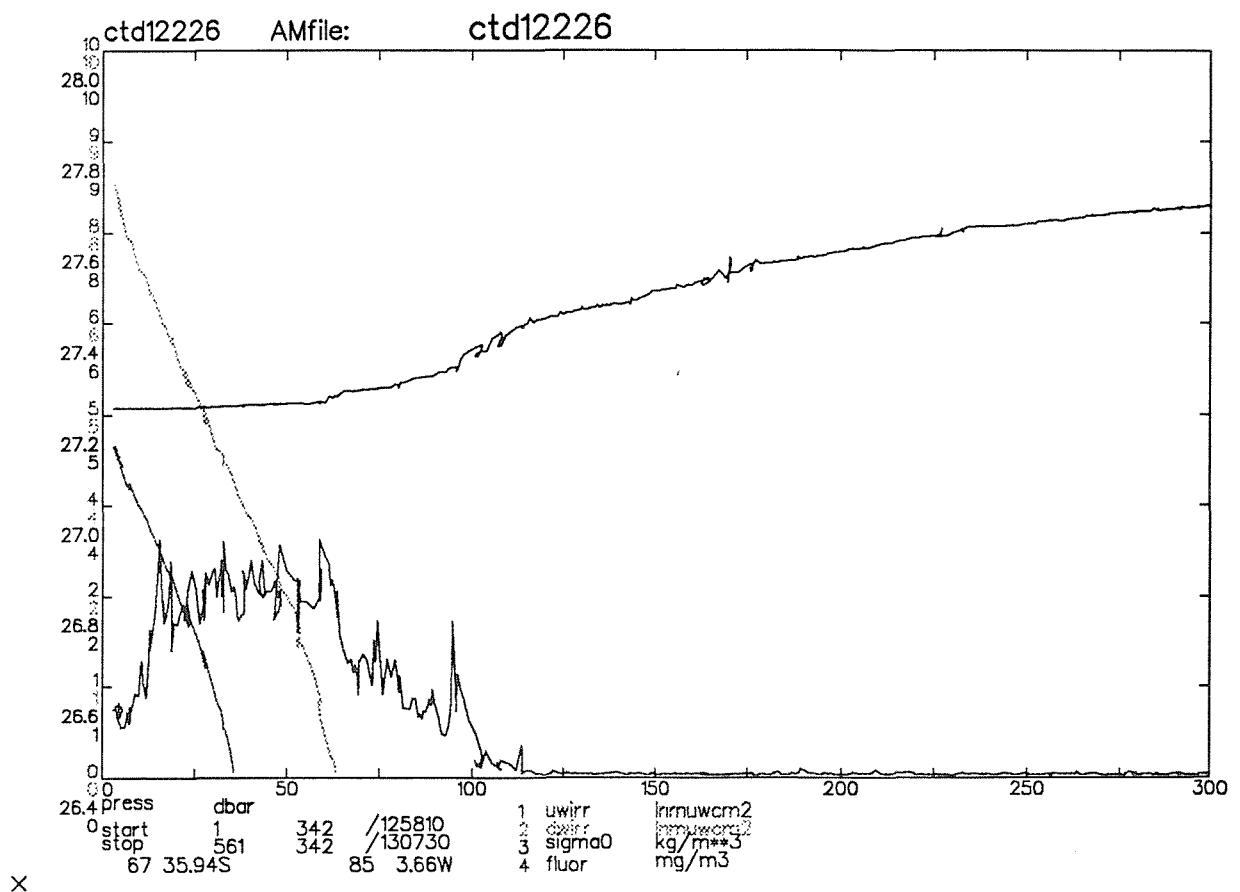
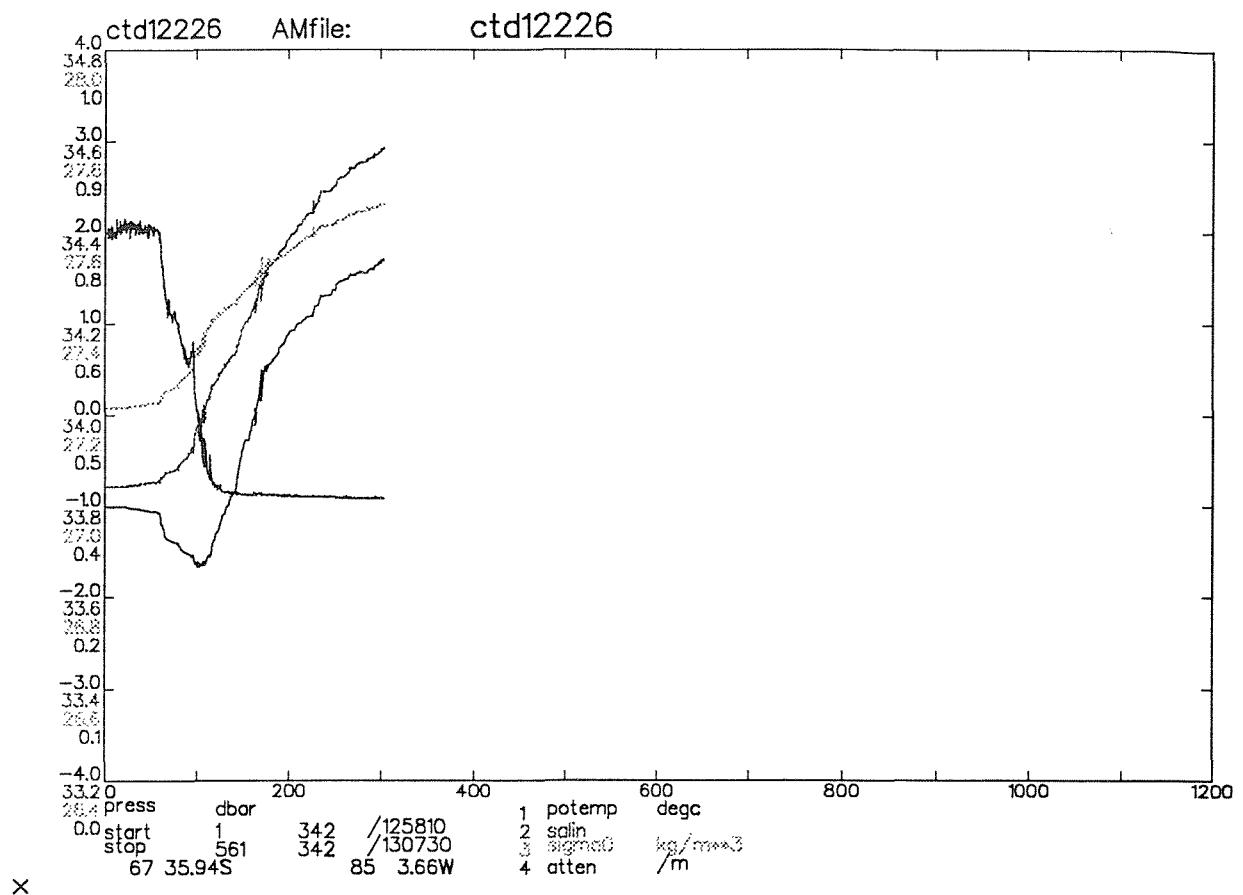


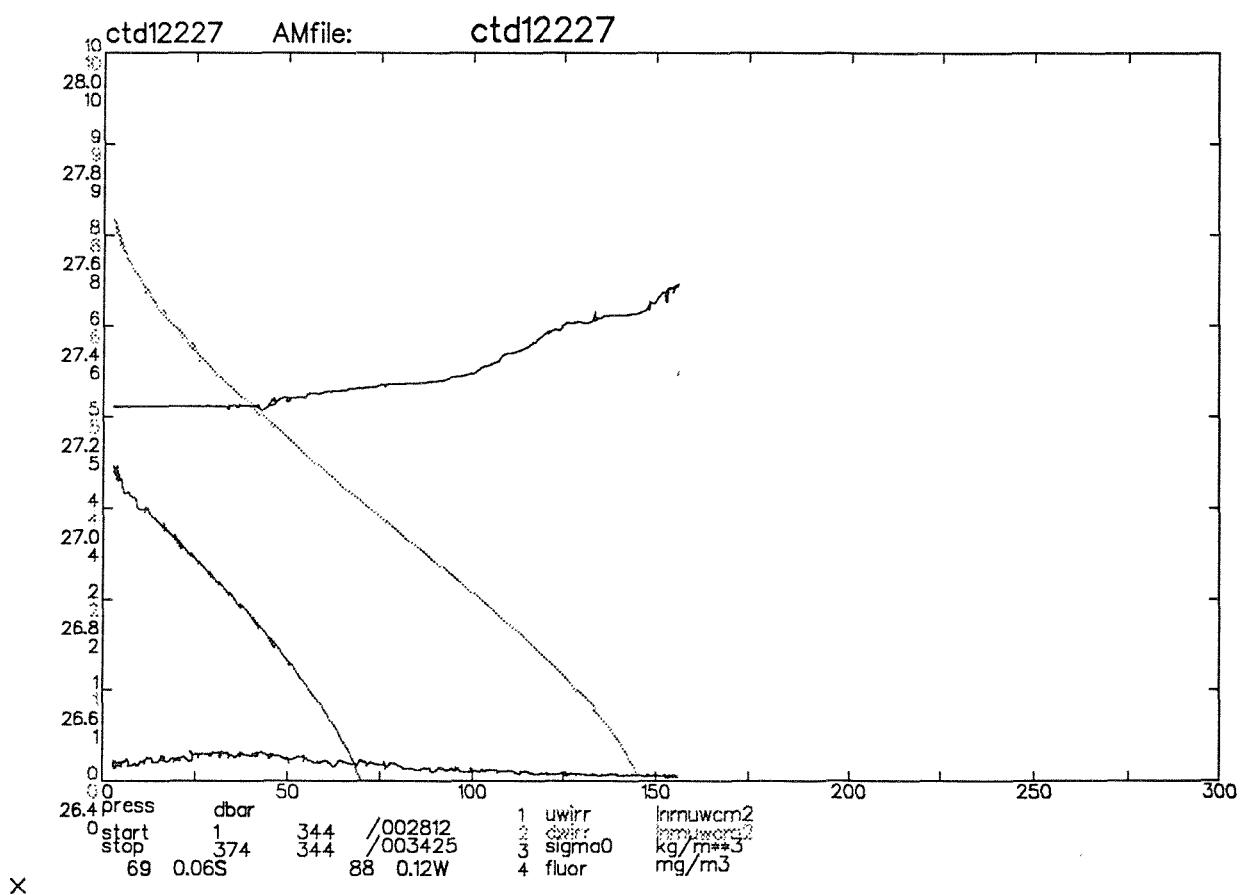
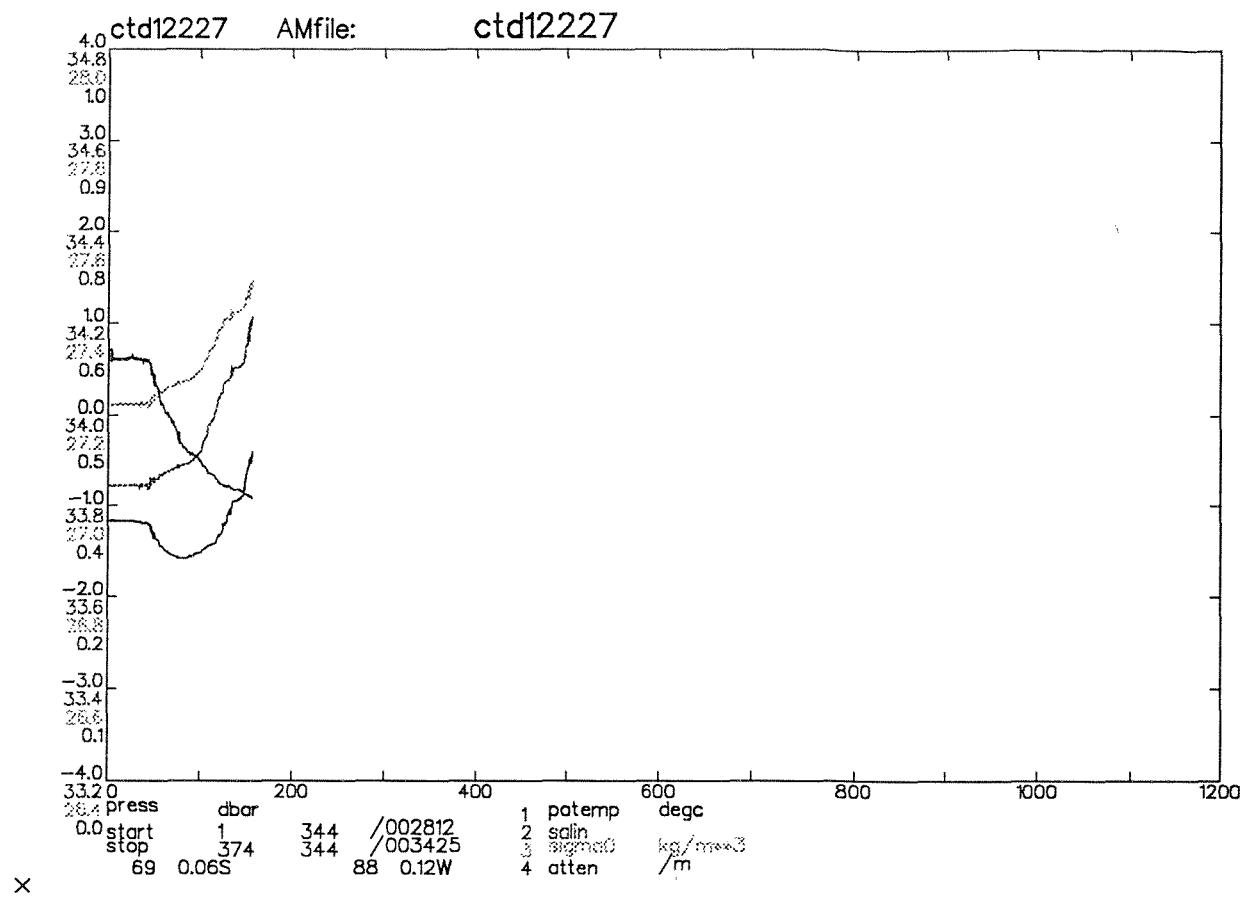


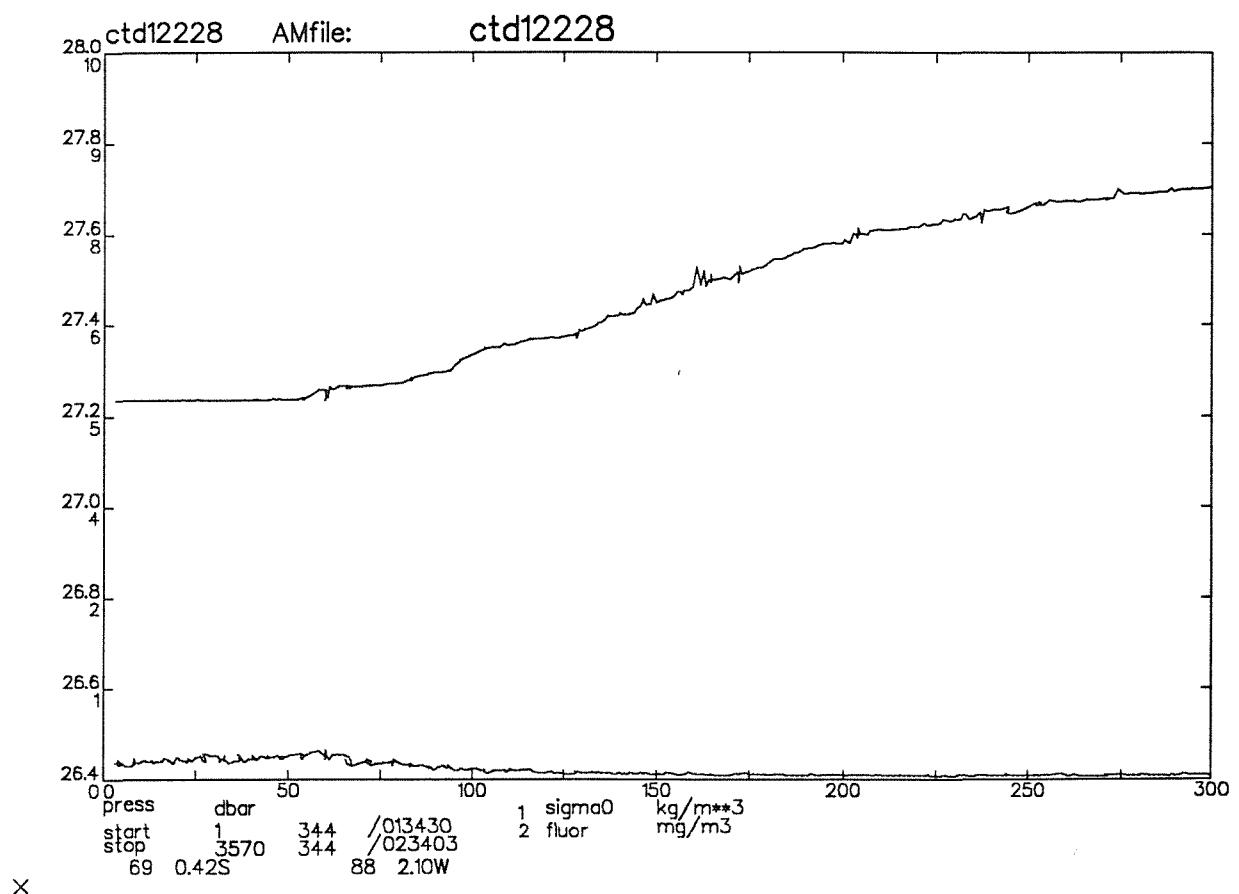
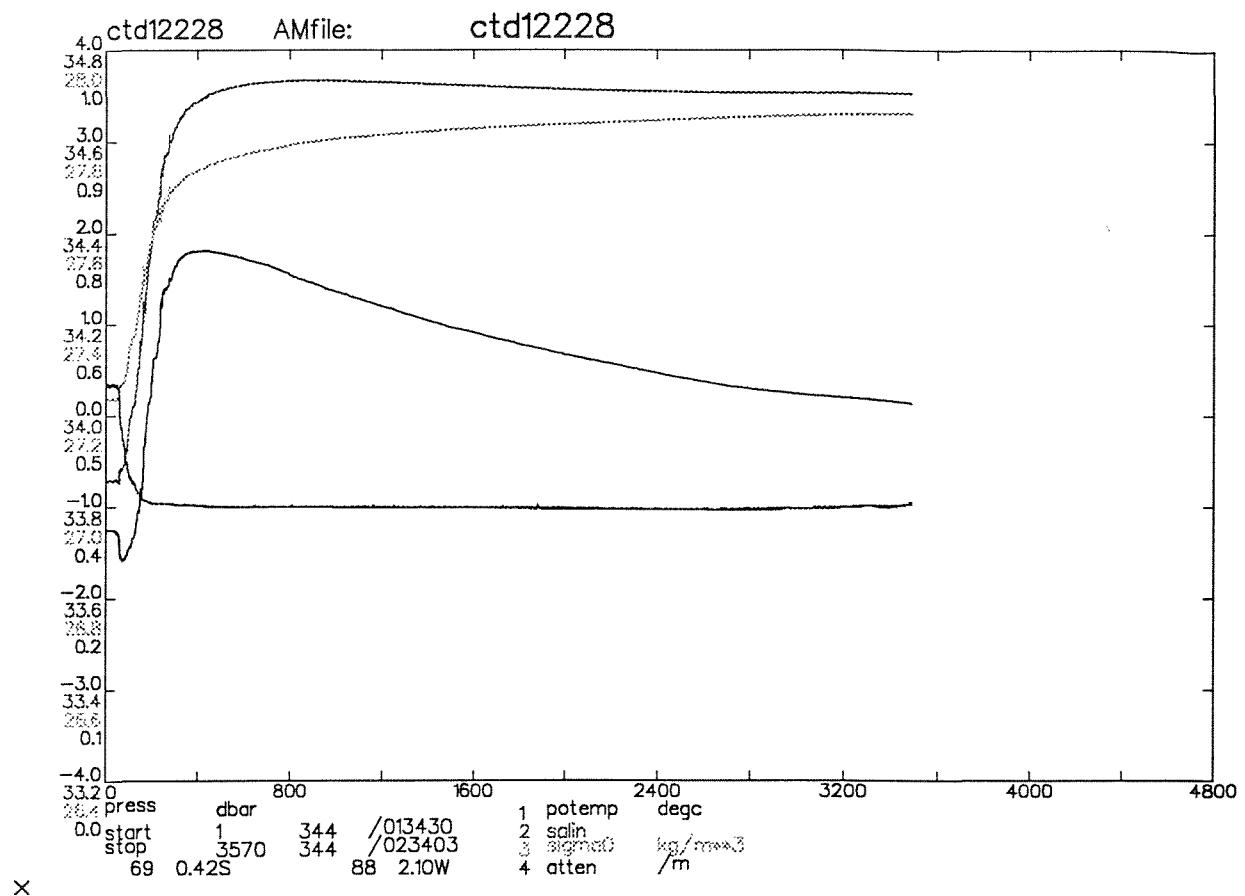


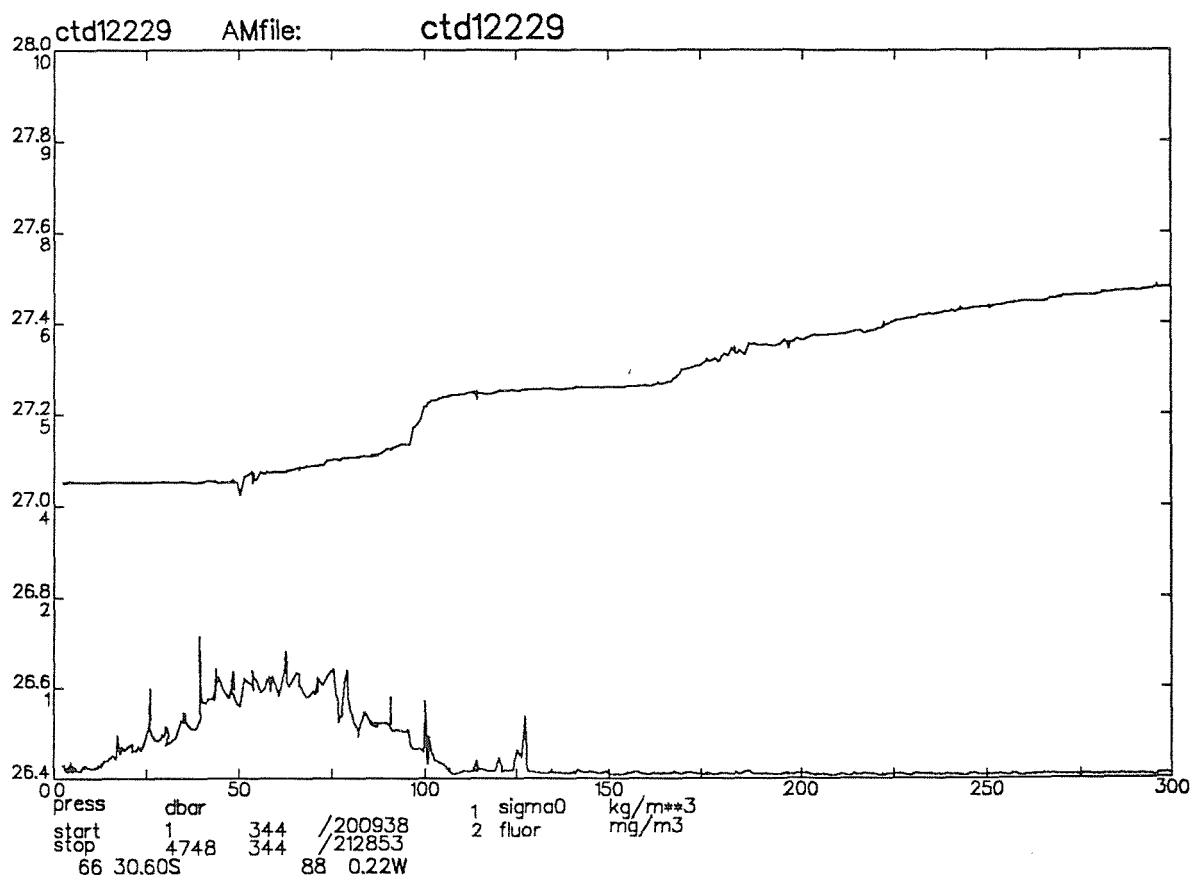
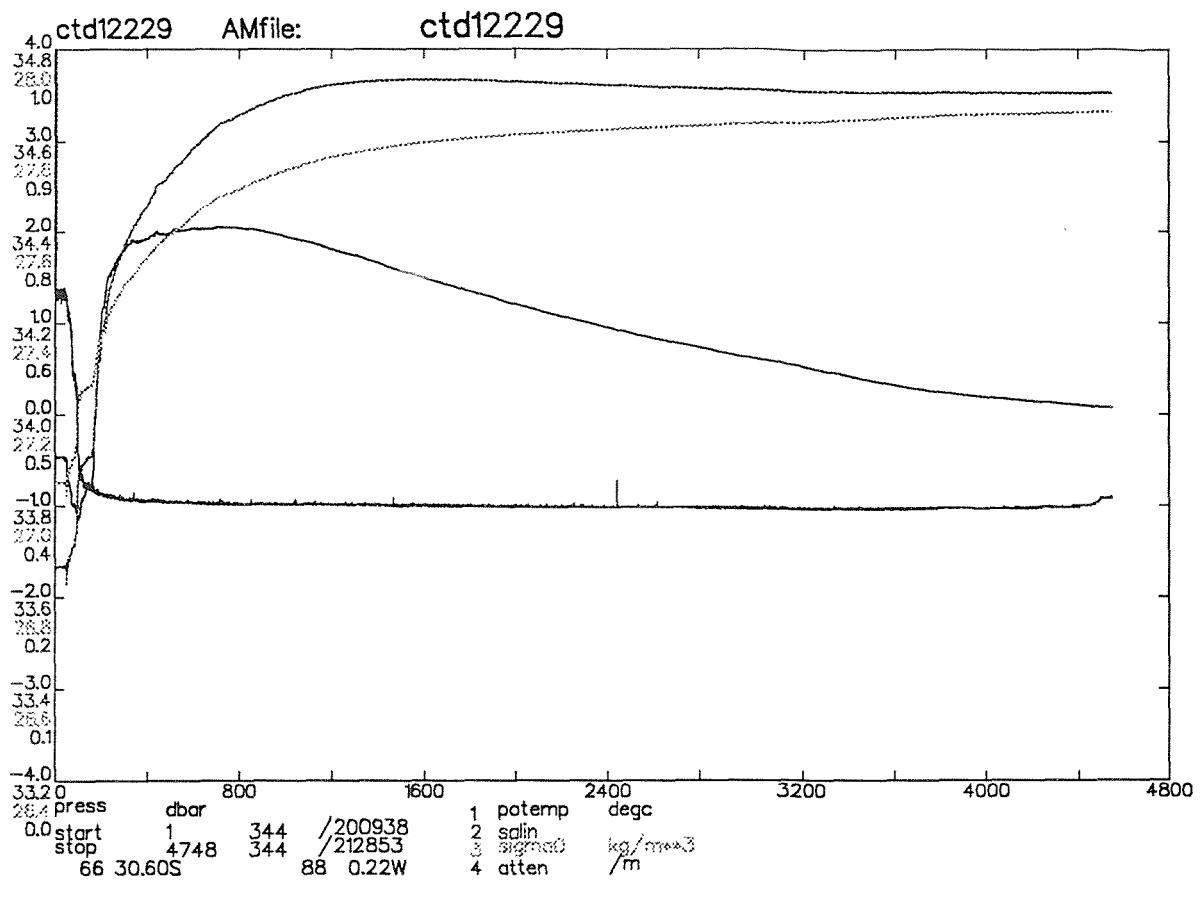


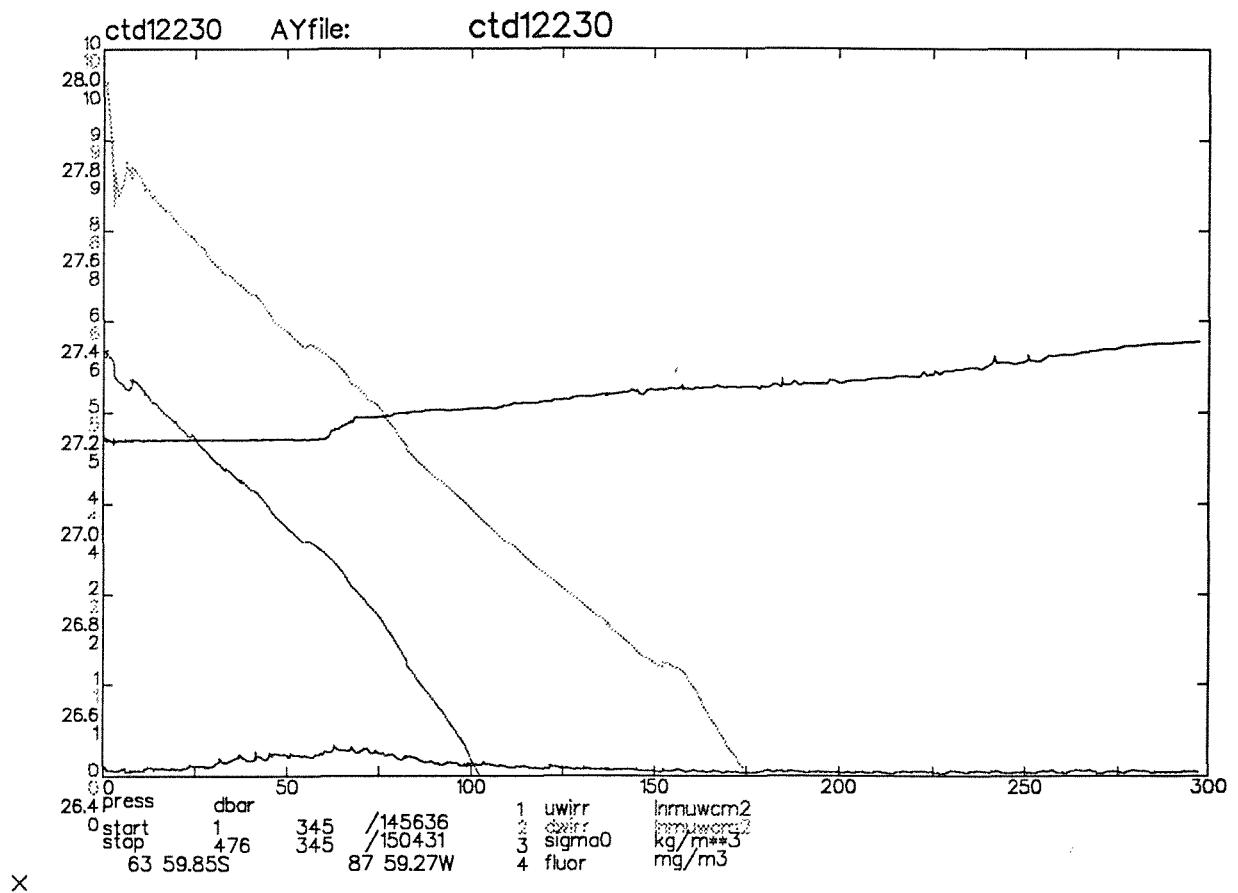
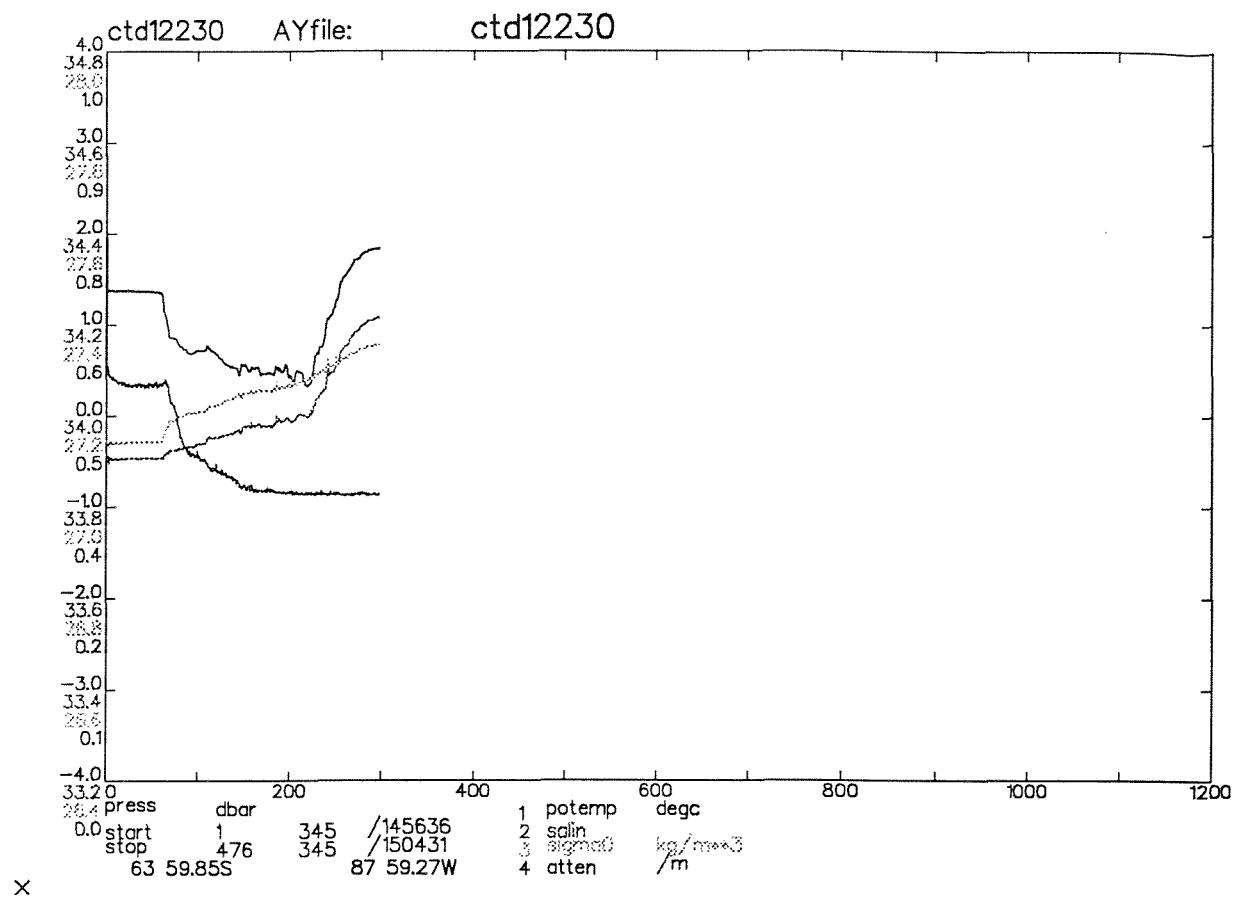


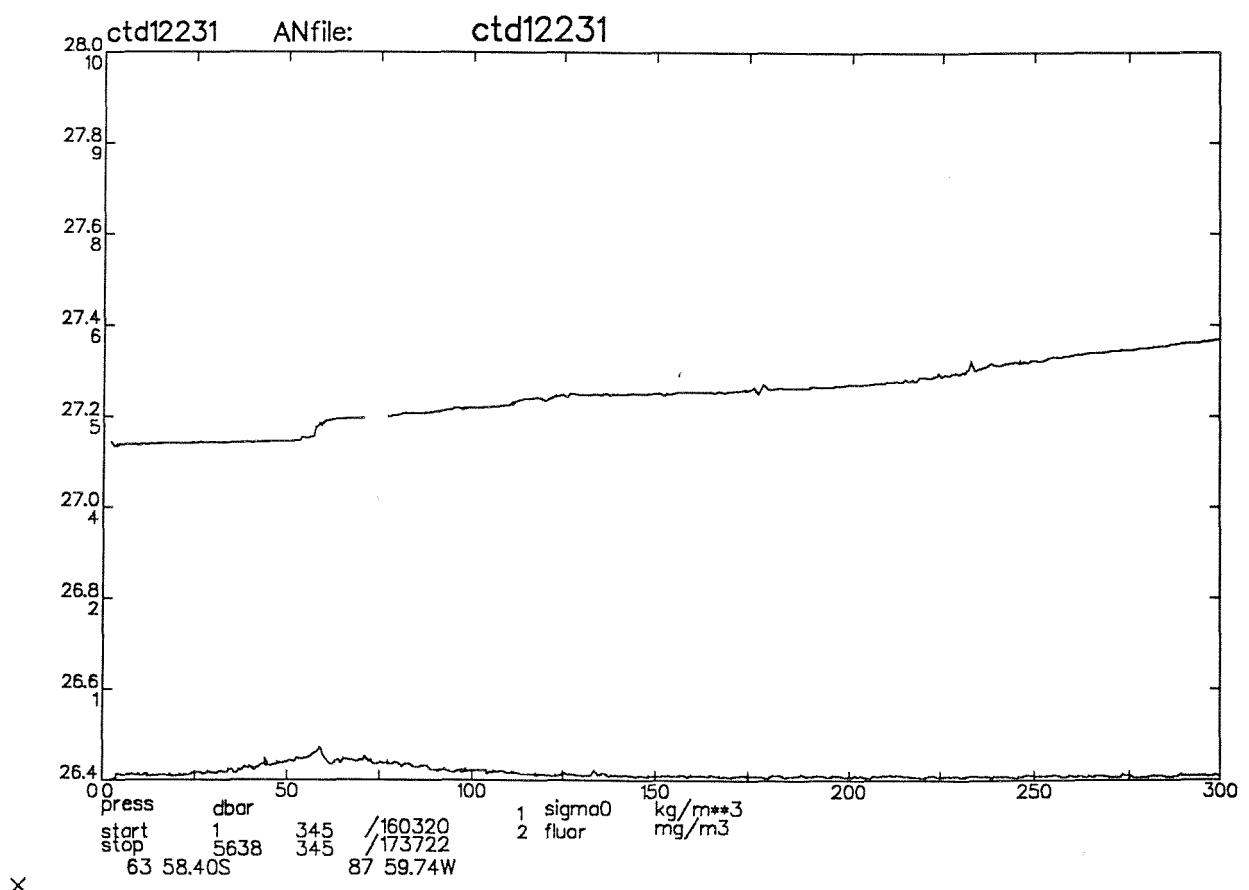
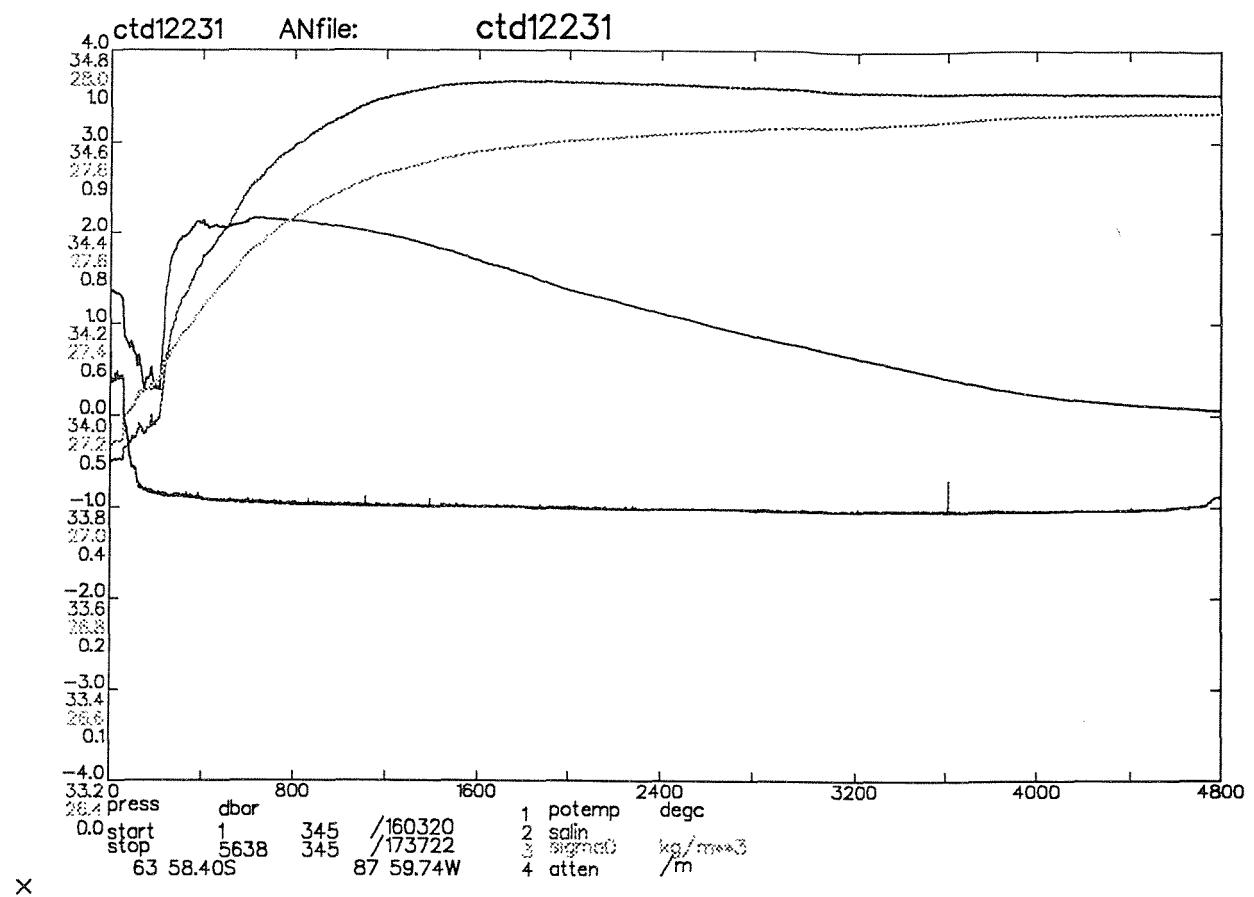


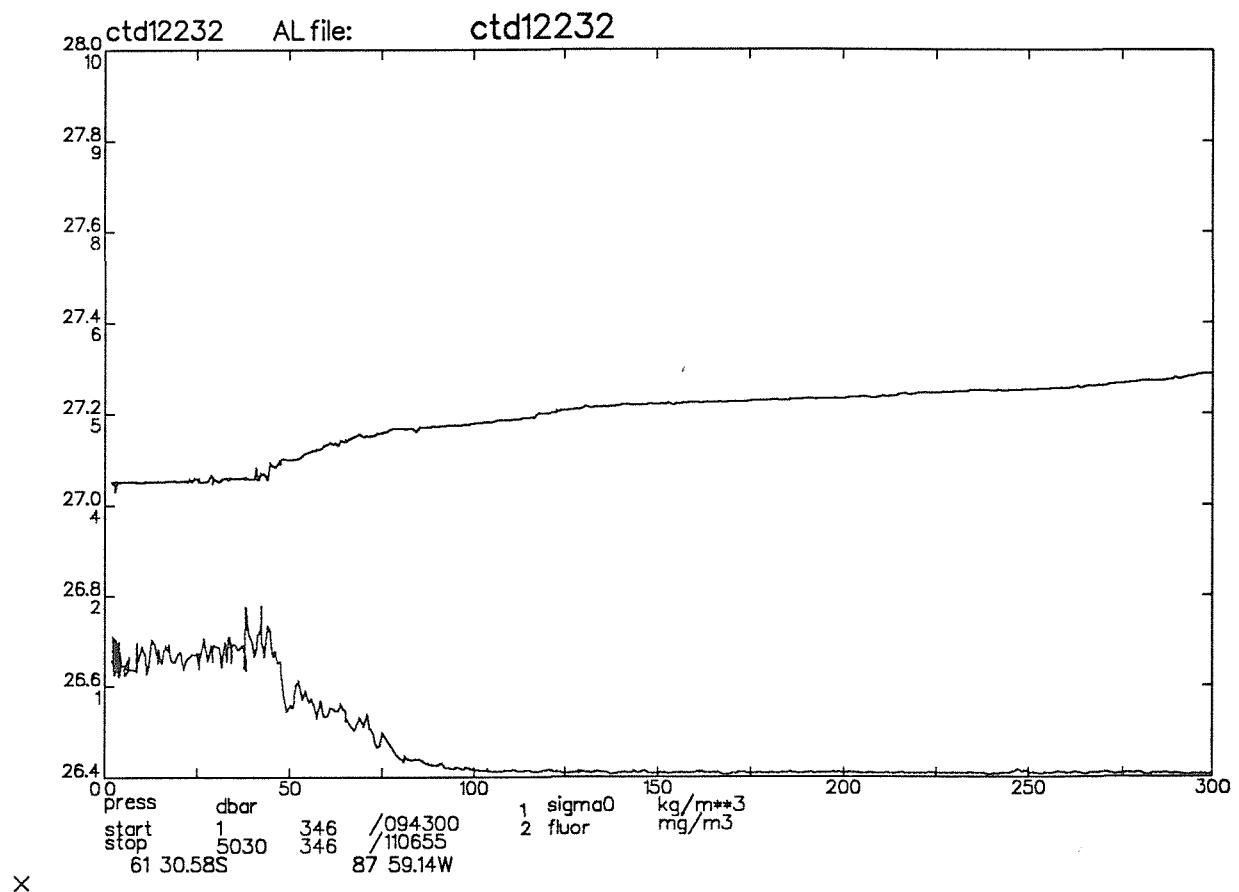
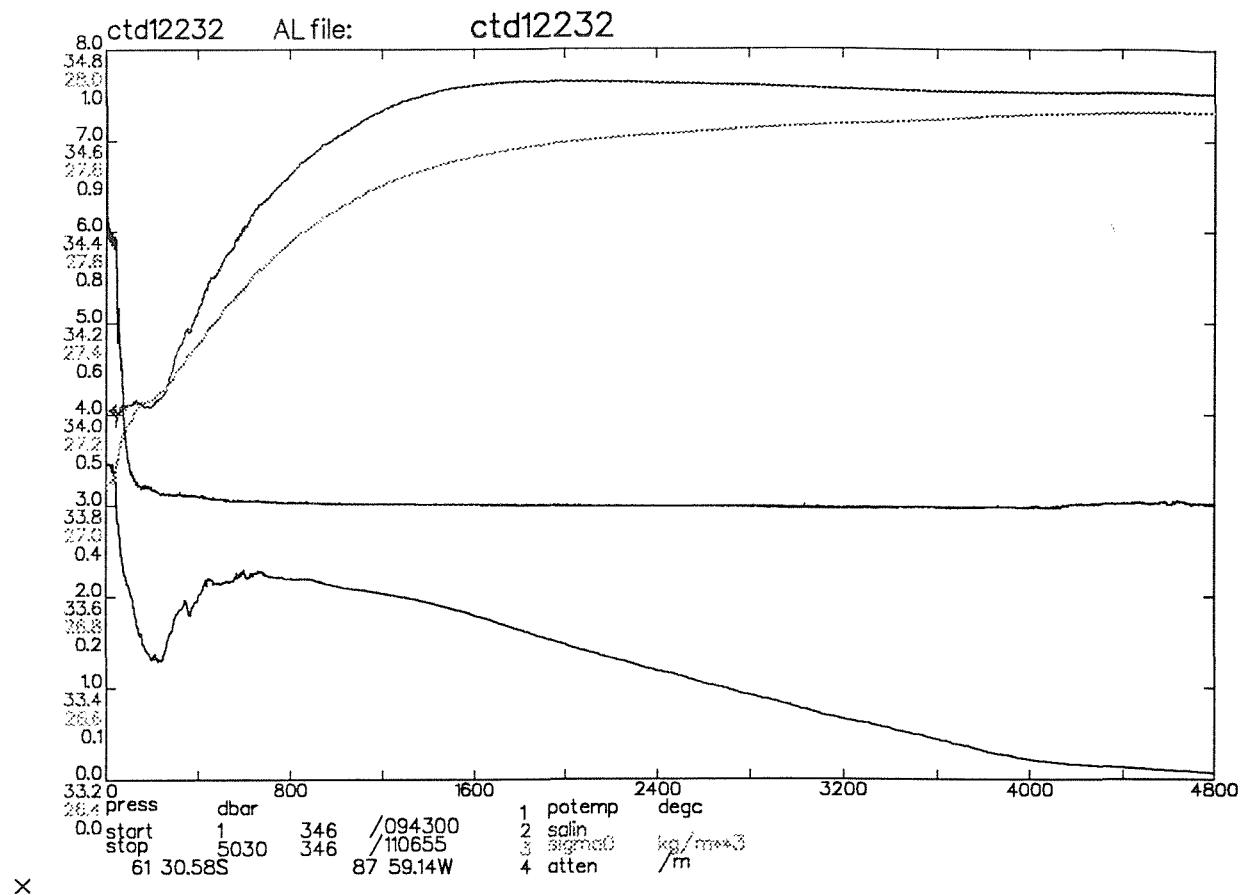


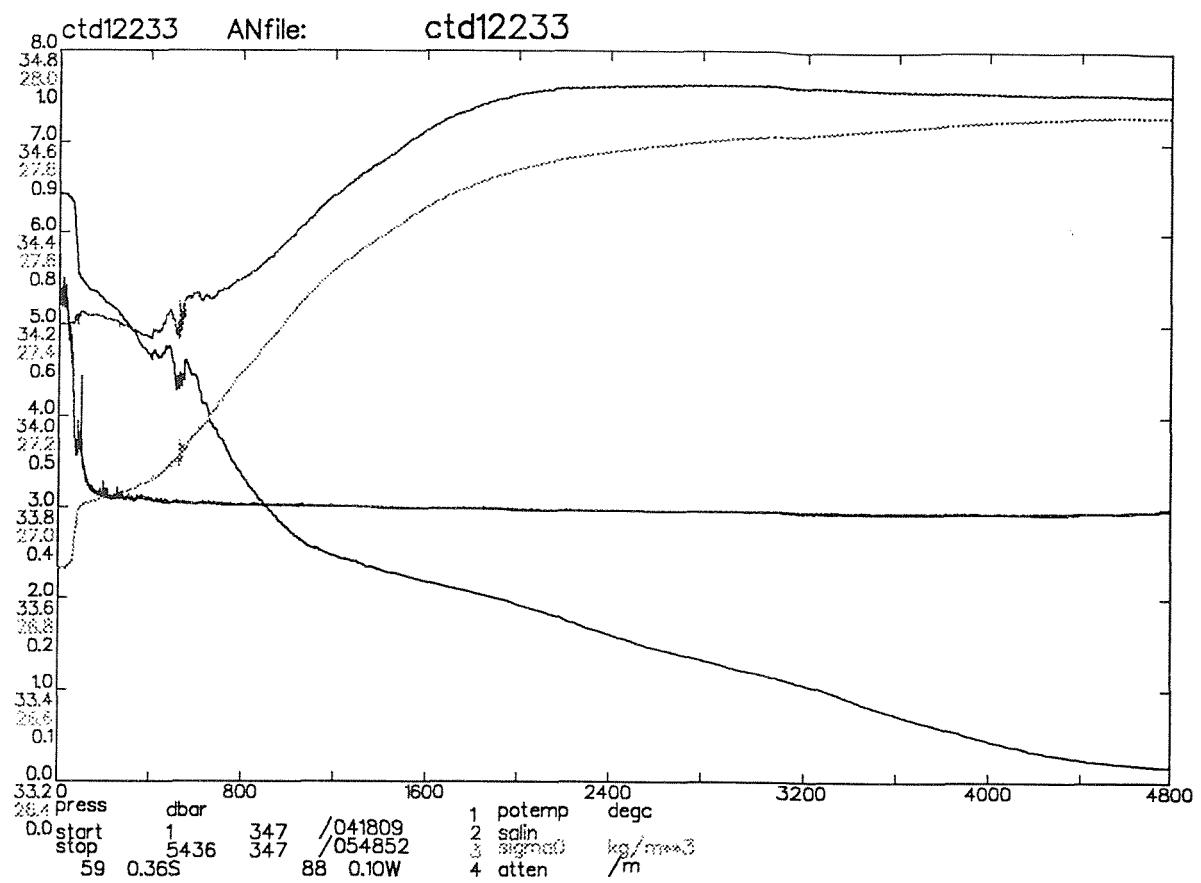




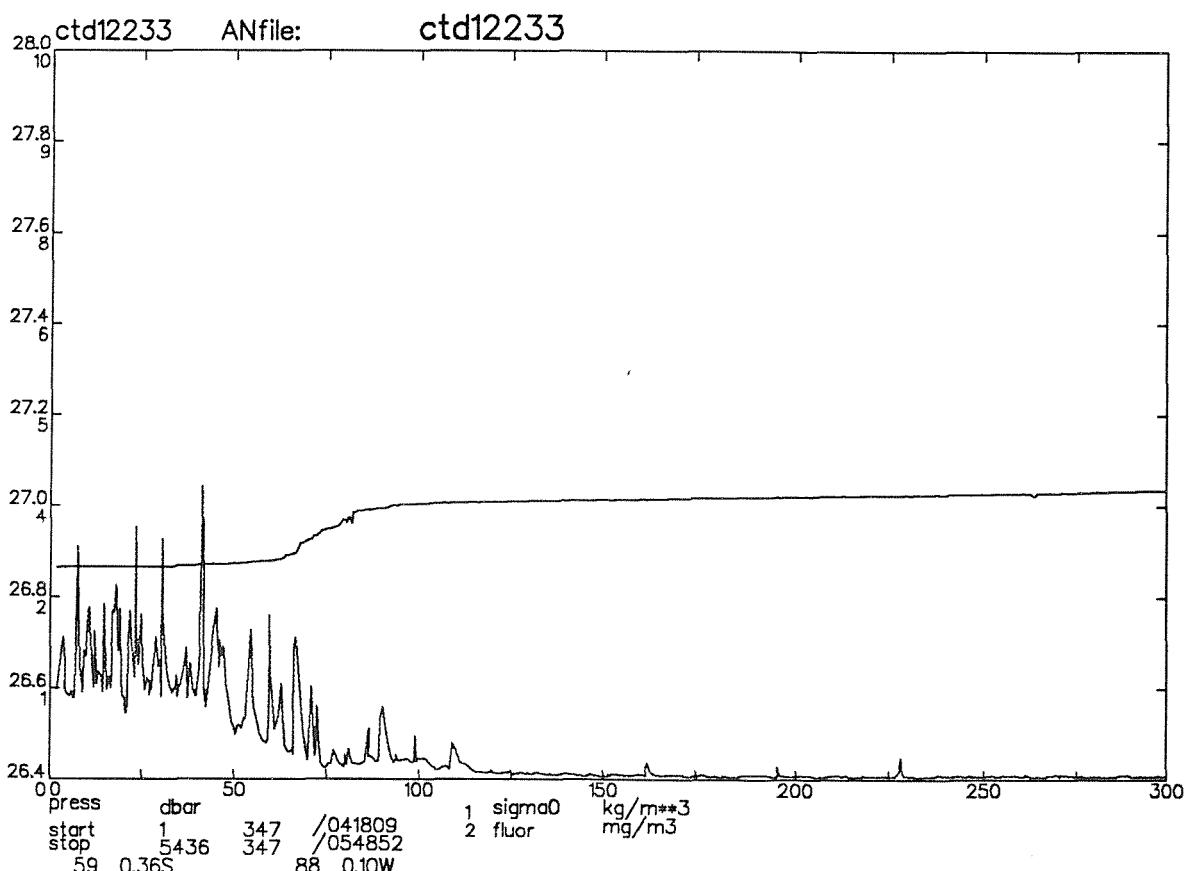




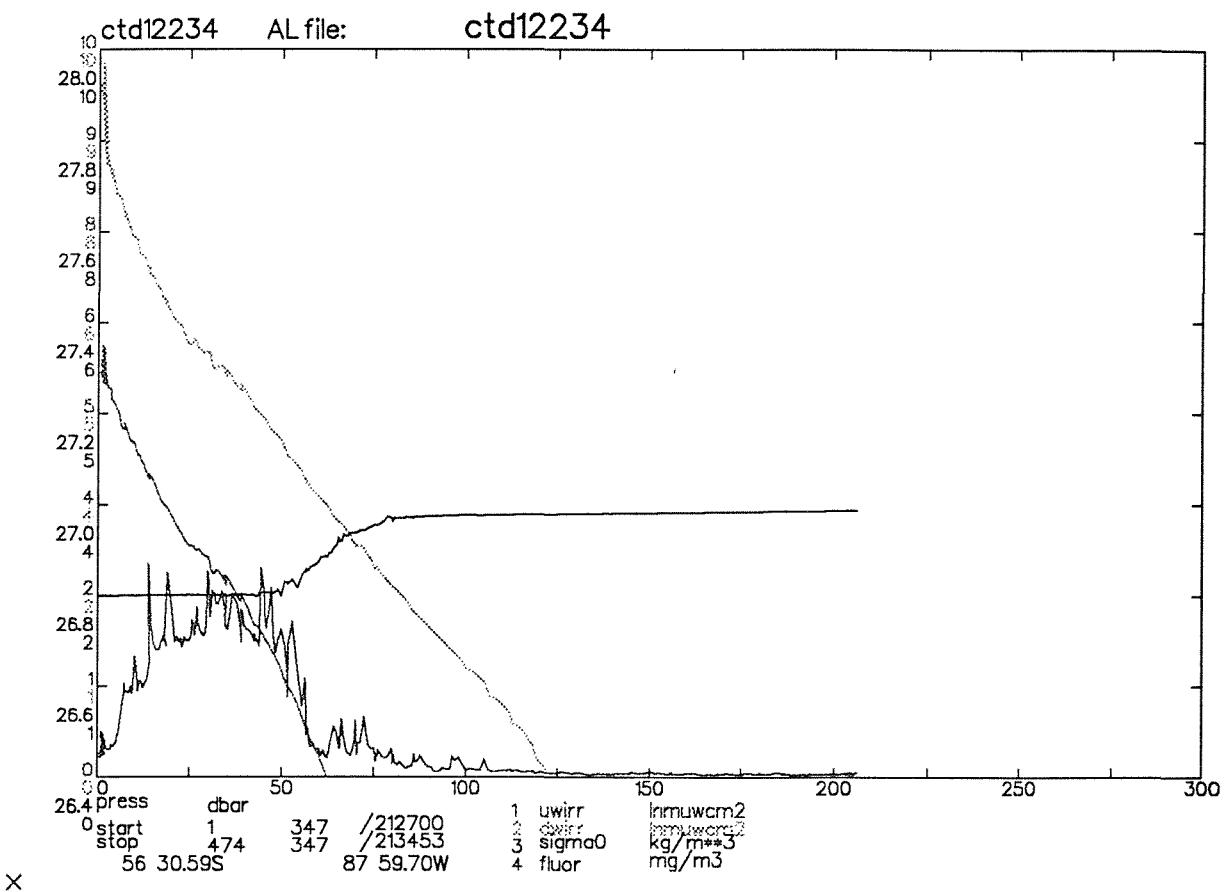
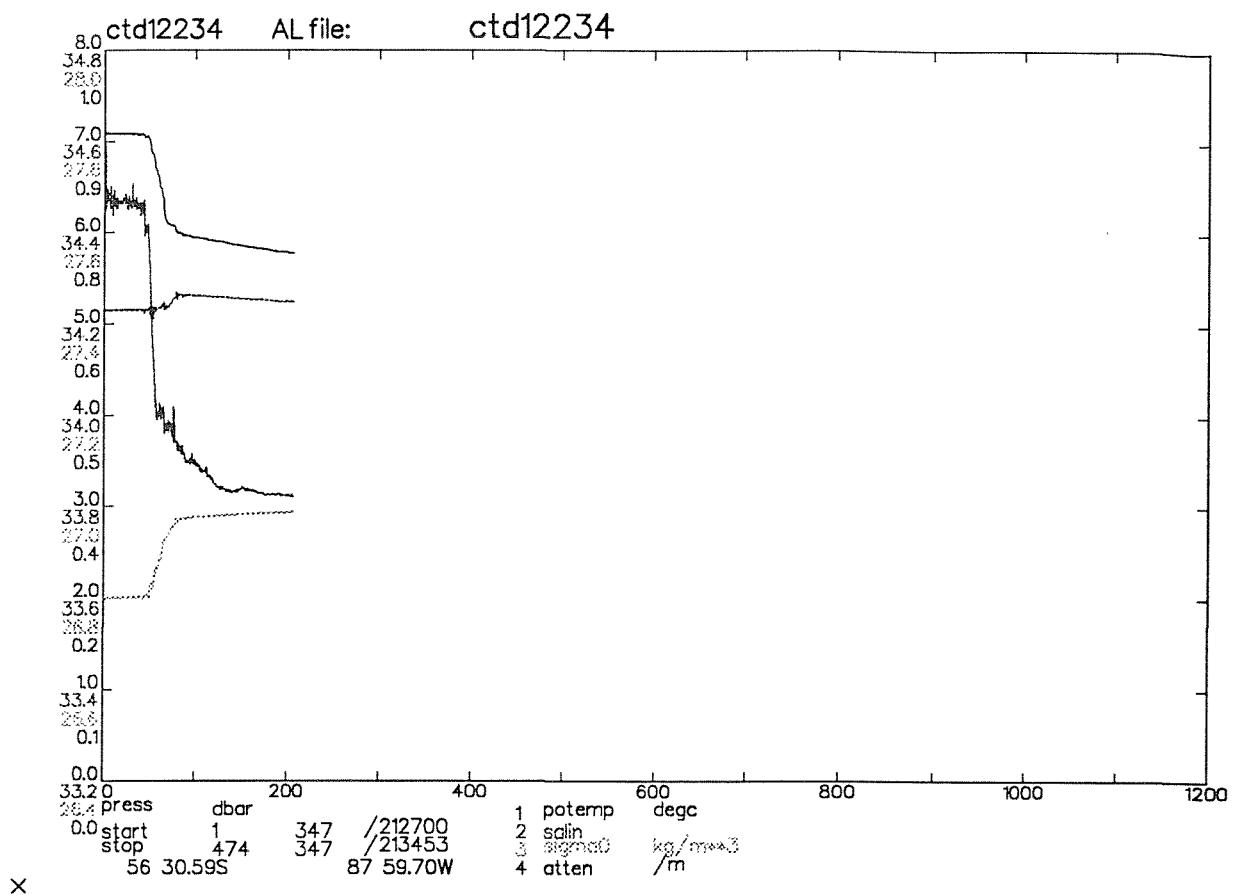


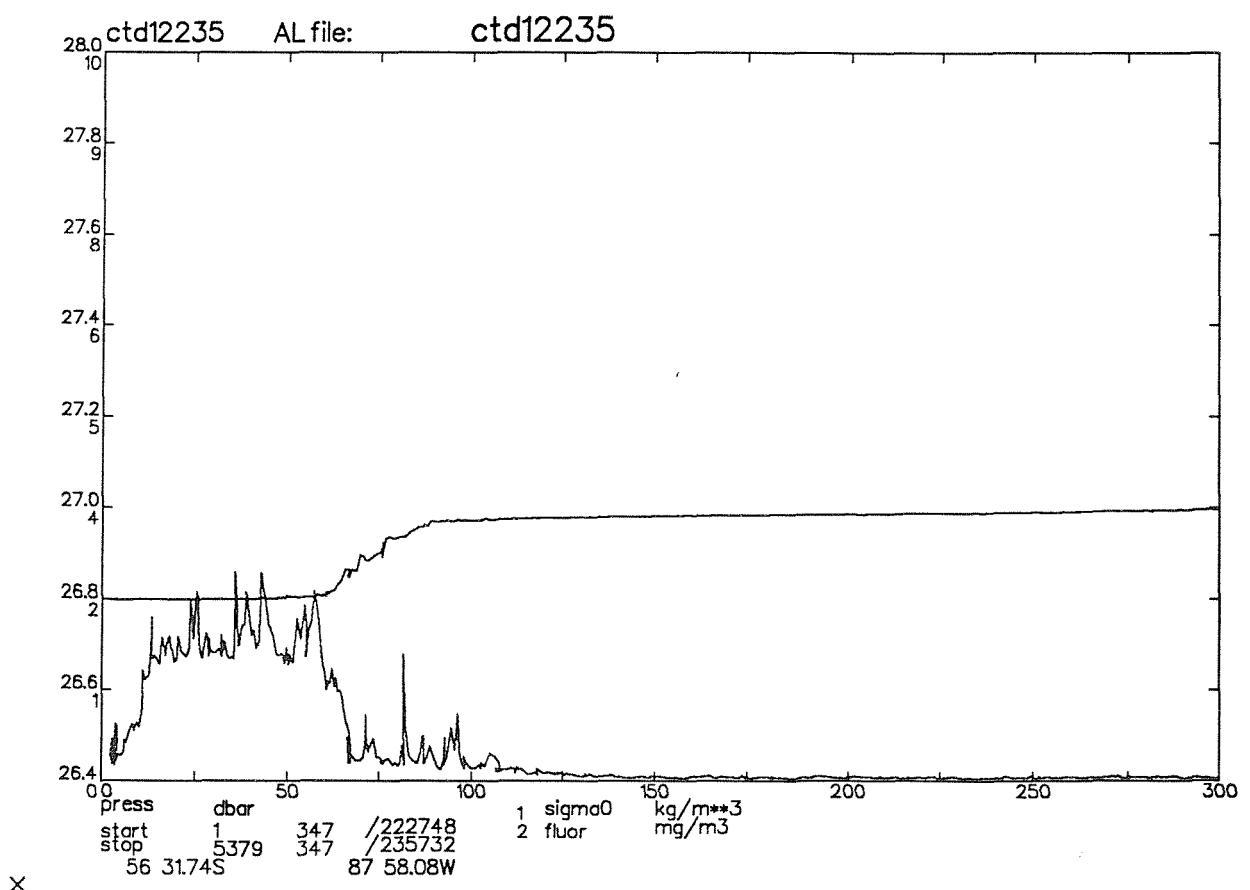
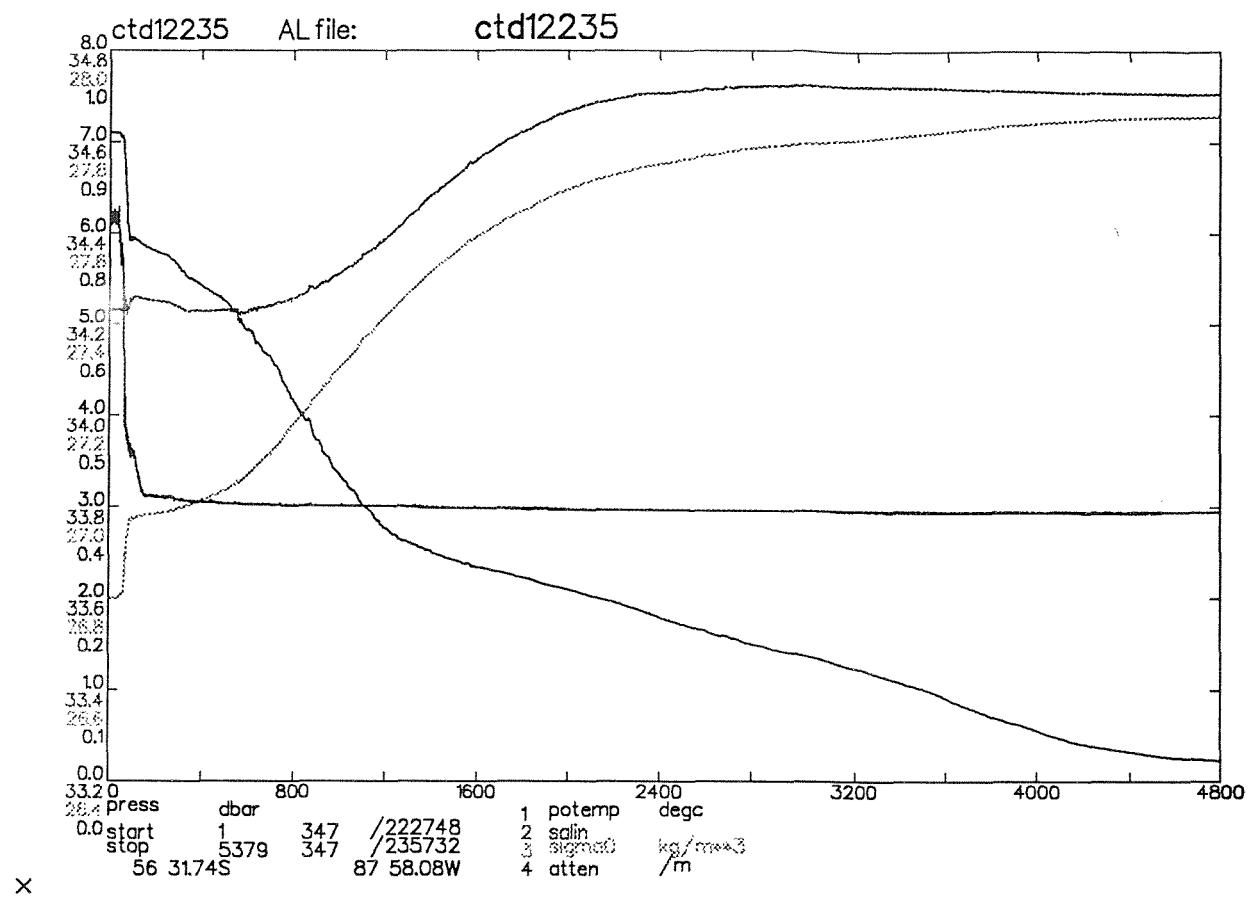


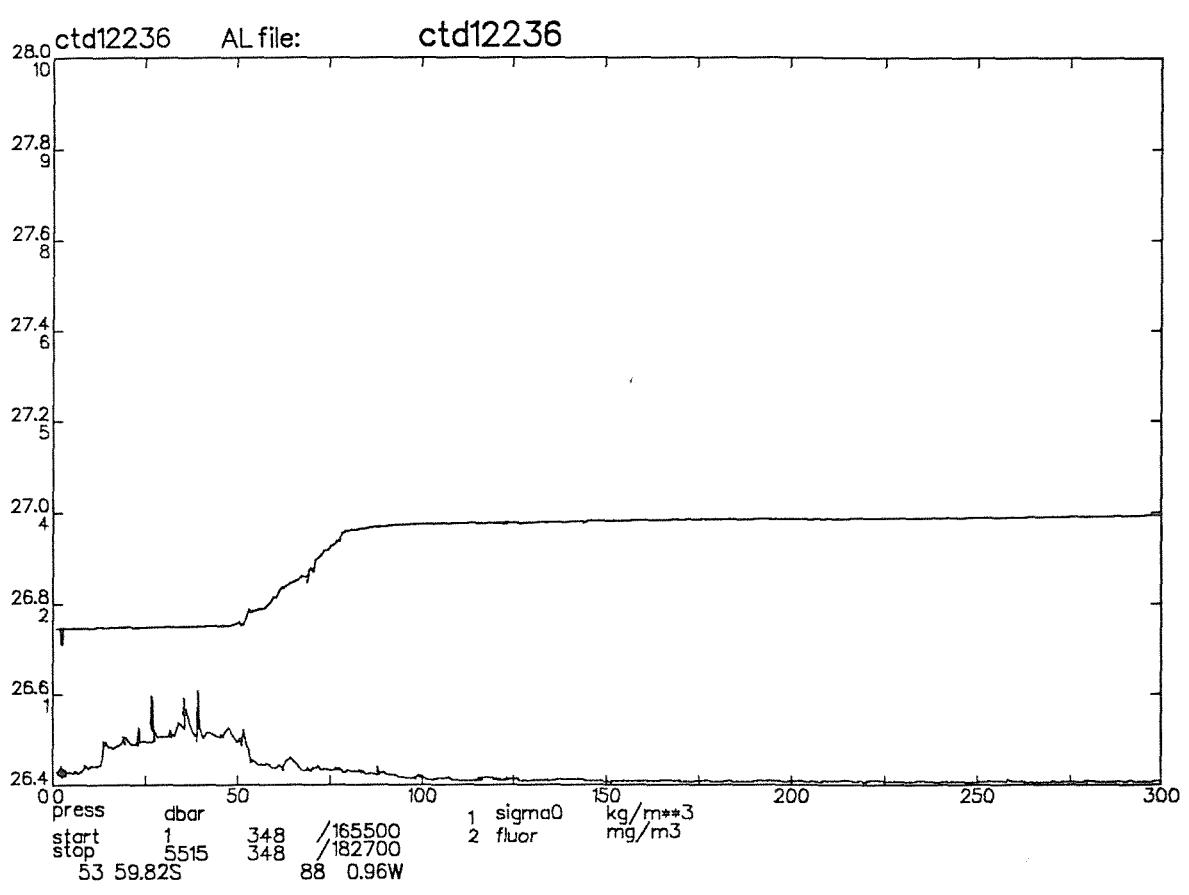
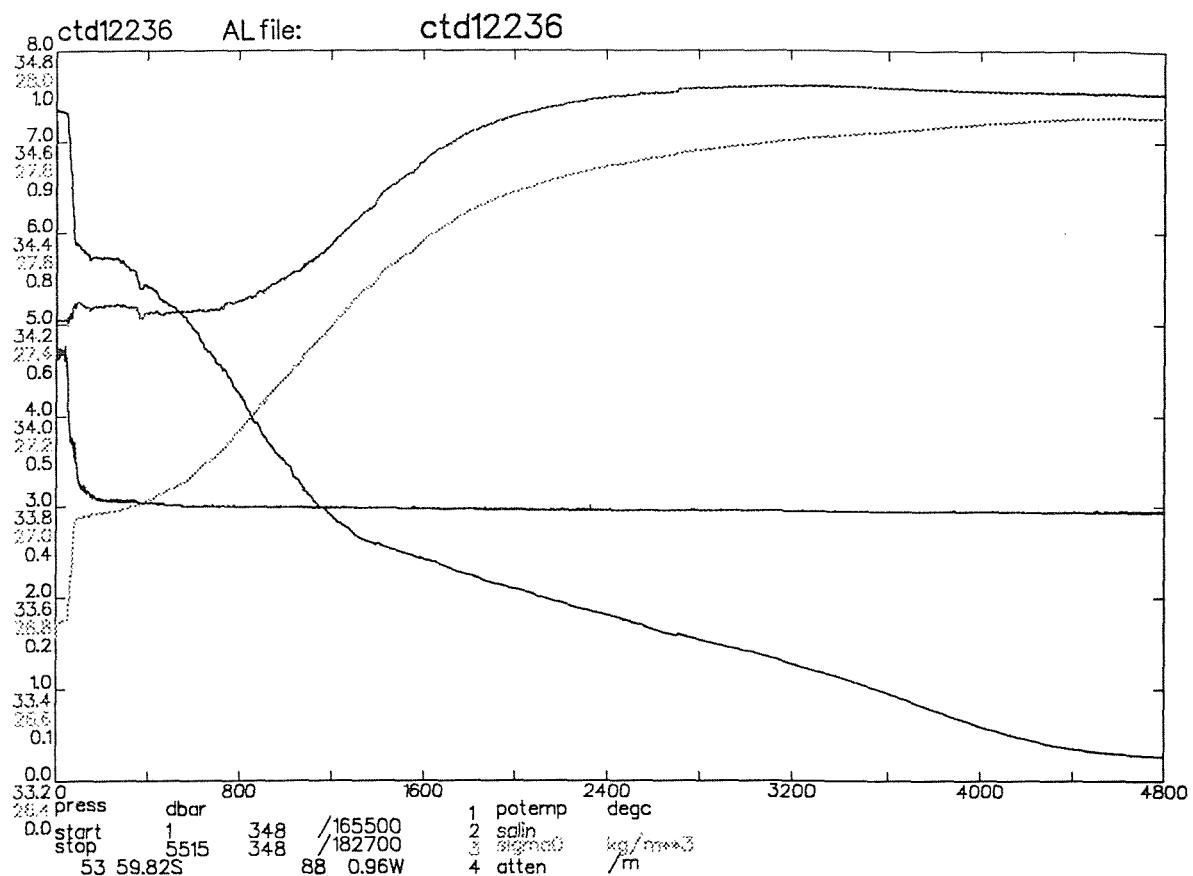
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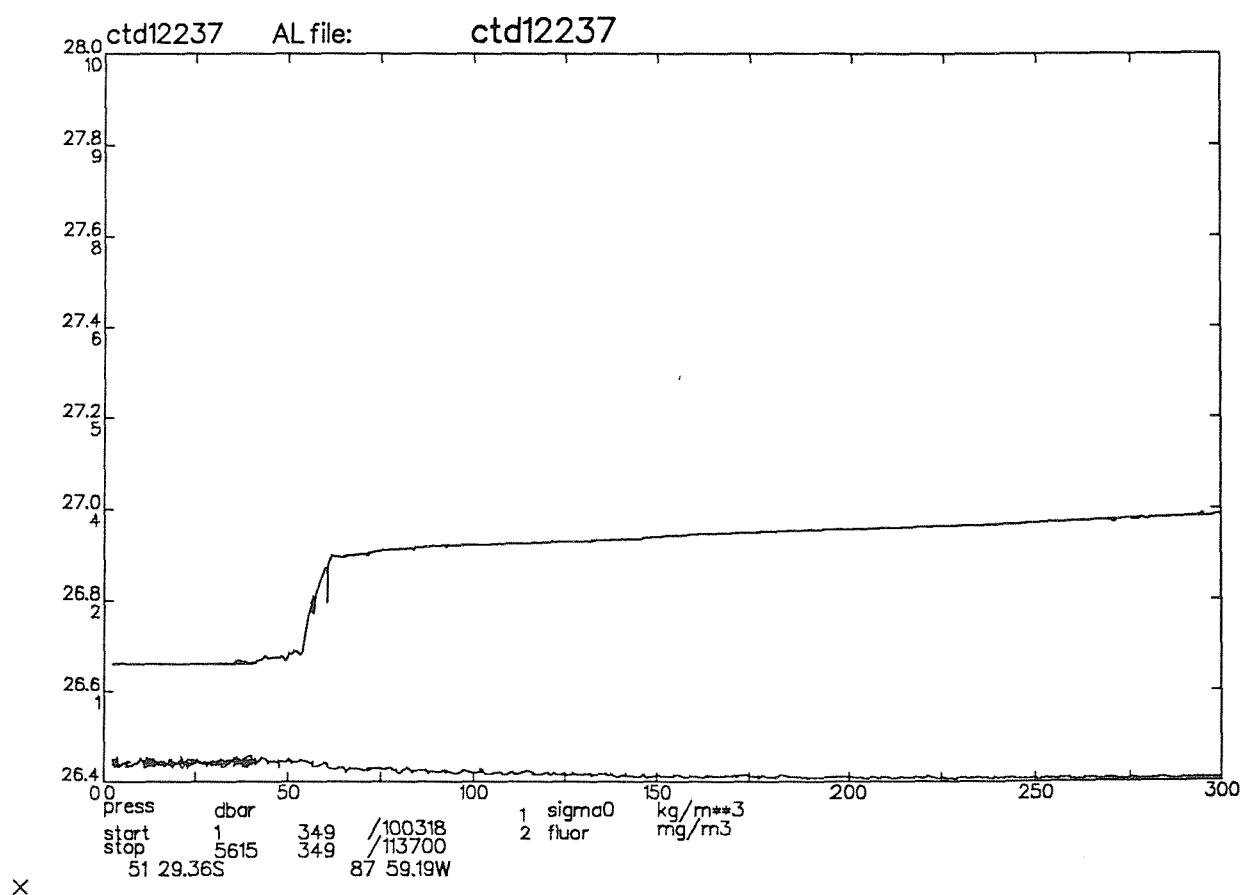
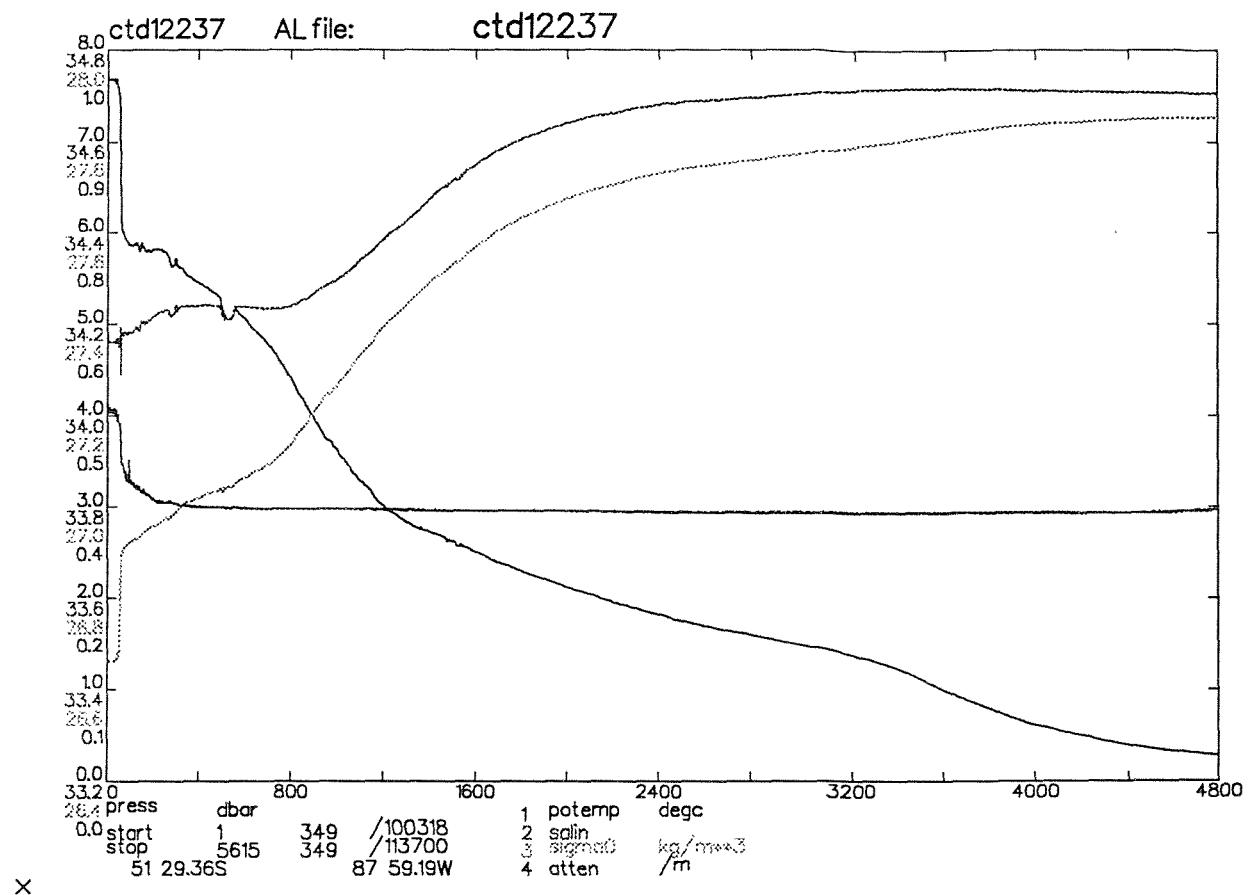


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