R/V Shumpu Maru Cruise SU9305

1 Cruise Narrative

1.1 Highlights

Expedition Designation Shumpu Maru Cruise SU9305

Chief Scientists Leg 1:Sukeyoshi TAKATANI, Kobe Marine Observatory(KMO)

Ship

R/V Shumpu Maru

Ports of Call Leg 1:Kobe to Kochi

Cruise Dates Leg 1:May 26 to June 5,1993

1.2 Cruise Summary

The cruise track and station locations of leg 1 are shown in Figure 1. The ship departed Kobe on May 26,1993, and made 6 CTD/rosette stations of a section PR17. 4 XBT stations were made between CTD/rosette stations. To first CTD/rosette station the ship reached at 0915 UTC on May 31, from last station departed at 1228 UTC on June 1.

The CTD is EG&G NBIS Mark III B(6500 db type, no oxygen sensor). Water samples were collected from 1.7 liter Niskin bottles mounted on the General Oceanics Rosette multisampler. However, surface water samples were collected by a bucket.

1.3 List of Principal Investigators

The principal investigators for all the parameters measured on the cruise are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Principal Investigators for All Measurements

Name	Responsibility	Affiliation
Sukeyoshi TAKATANI	Oxygen, Nutrients	KMO
Ryohei OKADA	CTD, S	KMO

1.4 List of Cruise Participants

The cruise participants for leg 1 are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Cruise Participants for leg 1

Responsibility	Affiliation
Chief Scientist	KMO
Oxygen, Nutrients	
CTD Hardware	KMO
Oxygen, Nutrients	KMO
CTD Software	KMO
Oxygen, Nutrients	KMO
Watch Stander	KMO
	Chief Scientist Oxygen, Nutrients CTD Hardware Oxygen, Nutrients CTD Software Oxygen, Nutrients Watch Stander Watch Stander Watch Stander

2 Measurement Techniques and Calibrations

2.1 CTD

The CTD is EG&G NBIS Mark III B(6500 db type, no oxygen sensor). A HP 9000 Series 300 model 330(Hewlett Packard) with a 4 MByte of memory was used as the primary data collection device.

The temperature and pressure sensor were calibrated at the calibration facility of S¥E¥A CO., LTD before the cruise. The results are shown in Table 3. Temprature and pressure(increasing) calibration values are used to correct CTD data, by linear interpolatin inside the the calibrated regime. CTD data outside of the regime is corrected by the calibration values on the boundary, at the each side.

Notice that the upcast pressure data is corrected by Pressure(increasing), not Pressure(decreasing) in Table 3.

Table 3: The temperature and pressure sensor calibration values

Temperature(Caliblated on J Standard Temperature 0.9780 1.9783 5.0641 7.5101 10.2024 12.5013 15.0366 20.0372 25.0080 30.0841		Se) Difference -0.0226 -0.0215 -0.0216 -0.0224 -0.0237 -0.0244 -0.0265 -0.0276 -0.0296 -0.0335
Pressure(increasing, Calibl	ated on January 1,	pre-cruise)
Standard Pressure	CTD Pressure	Difference
0.0	0.2	-0.2
98.0	97.4	0.6
293.9	292.5	1.5
489.9	489.7	0.2
979.8	982.9	-3.1
1959.6	1963.7	-4.1
2939.5	2941.2	-1.7
3919.3	3918.6	0.7
4899.1	4897.1	2.0
5878.9	5877.3	1.6
Pressure(decreasing, calibi	ated on January 1,	pre-cruise)
Standard Pressure	CTD Pressure	Difference
0.0	1.6	-1.6
98.0	101.4	-3.4
293.9	298.6	-4.7
489.9	496.3	-6.4
979.8	988.2	-8.4
1959.6	1965.9	-6.3
2939.5	2941.9	-2.4
3919.3	3918.6	0.7
4899.1	4897.0	2.1
5878.9	5877.3	1.6

The conductivity sensor were calibrated at sea using data from the analyses of salinity collected at 3 stations. The salinometer is AUTOSAL 8400B(Guildline)

for the analyses of salinity of the water samples. The results are shown in Table 4. The calibration constant is determined assuming that the bias 0.

Table 4: The conductivity sensor calibration constants

Bias	Slope
0	1.00031

The temperature of "SU9305.SEA" and "SU9305.CTD" files is described with the international temperature scale of 1990, ITS-90.

2.2 Oxygen Measurements

The determination of dissolved oxygen was done by the modified version of the Winkler method described in "Kaiyo Kansoku Shishin (Manual of Oceanographic Observation)" published by the Oceanographical Society of Japan(1970). No estimation of accuracy and precision and reagent blank has been done.

2.3 Nutrients Analyses

The nutrients analyses were done by the Technicon Auto Analyzer II described in "Kaiyo Kansoku Shishin (Manual of Oceanographic Observation)" published by the Oceanographical Society of Japan(1970). No estimation of accuracy and precision has been done.