GP5-95-DI
NOAA Ship Discoverer
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ACQUISITION:

Twenty-seven CTD profiles were collected during this cruise covering two meridionals from 8N to 8S. Seventeen profiles were collected along 110W, and 10 along 95W. The majority of casts were to 1000 m; 10 casts were deep. A test cast was made during the transit from Seattle to San Francisco. These data were not processed.

All casts used TAO's Sea-Bird 9plus CTD s/n 09P10881-0390 measuring pressure (s/n 58950), temperature (s/n 1708), and conductivity (s/n 1467). The CTD was mounted in a custom 24-bottle frame with a Sea-Bird rosette sampler. The CTD data stream was passed through a Sea-Bird 11plus deck unit (s/n 376) with factory settings. An analog signal was recorded onto the audio portion of VCR tape as a backup. Digitized data were sent to a Zenith personal
computer equipped with Sea-Bird's SEASOFT acquisition software (version 4.207) where calibrated data were displayed in graphical form in real-time, as well as stored in raw form onto the hard disk. Backups of the raw data were made on 40 Mbyte 1/4" cartridge tapes and returned to PMEL for post-cruise processing.

Station 4 data are from a VCR tape replay at sea.

SALINITIES:

Salinity analysis was performed using Guildline Autosal salinometers s/n 56.118 or 56.119 (last calibrated at NRCC June, 1995). IAPSO standard seawater batch #P105 was used for casts 1-13; batch #P122 was used for casts 14-27. NRCC calibrations were not applied to the bottle salinities used to calibrate this data set, only a drift-during-run linear interpolation correction. Standard operating temperature was 24 degrees Celsius.

POST-CRUISE CONDUCTIVITY CALIBRATIONS:

GP595A.CAL was created at PMEL using program SBECAL. Anomalous differences between CTD and bottle salinities were scrutinized. Bottle salinities were checked against their original log sheets for typos. Several autosal runs jumped in conductivity by approximately 0.03 mS/cm possibly owing to changing trim adjustment. Deep CTD traces overlayed well at these jumps. P18 data also confirmed which autosal runs were bad. As a result, casts 11-17 and 23-26 bottle data were not used in the fitting routines for conductivity.

Final pressure and temperature calibrations were pre-cruise. Conductivity calibration coefficients were best determined using a station-dependent linear fitting routine, CALCOS1, written by

Greg Johnson in MATLAB. Over 91% of 160 points were used in the fit with a standard deviation of 0.00349. The bias computed was -0.00089720257 mS/cm, and the slope ranged from 1.0008018 at station 1 to 1.000415 at station 27. Slope and bias values were applied to CTD data using PMEL Fortran program GP595_EPIC; and to bottle files using CALMSTR5.

FINAL PROCESSING:

The following are the standard SEASOFT processing modules used to reduce Sea-Bird CTD data:

DATCNV converts raw data to engineering units and creates a bottle file if a Sea-Bird rosette sampler was used. (MARKSCAN creates a bottle file if a General Oceanics rosette was used.)

ROSSUM averages the bottle data specified in the DATCNV or MARKSCAN output and derives salinity, theta, sigma-t, and sigma-th. These bottle files are transfered to the PMEL VAX where post-cruise calibrations are computed.

WILDEDIT makes two passes through the data in 100 scan bins. The first pass flags points greater than 2 standard deviations; the seond pass removes points greater than 20 standard deviations from the mean with the flagged points excluded.

CELLTM uses a recursive filter to remove conductivity cell thermal mass effects from the measured conductivity. In areas with steep temperature gradients the thermal mass correction is on the order of 0.005 psu. In other areas the correction is negligible. The value used for the thermal anomaly amplitude (alpha) is 0.03. The value used for the thermal anomaly time constant (1/beta) is 9.0.

FILTER applies a low pass filter to pressure with a time constant of 0.15 seconds, and to conductivity with a time constant of 0.03 seconds. In order to produce zero phase (no time shift) the filter is first run forward through the file and then run backwards through the file.

LOOPEDIT removes scans associated with pressure slowdowns and reversals. If the CTD velocity is less than 0.25 m/s or the pressure is not greater than the previous maximum scan, the scan is omitted.

BINAVG averages the data into 1 db bins. Each bin is centered around a whole pressure value, e.g. the 1 db bin averages scans where pressure is between 0.5 db and 1.5 db.

DERIVE uses 1 db averaged pressure, temperature, and conductivity to compute salinity, theta, sigma-t, sigma-th, and dynamic height.

SPLIT removes decreasing pressure records and keeps only the downcast data.

TRANS converts the data file from binary to ASCII format. These data are transfered to the PMEL VAX.

PMEL program GP595_EPIC applies post-cruise conductivity calibration coefficients, recomputes the derived variables in DERIVE, and converts the ASCII data files to EPIC format. Sea-Bird .CNV files are editted to remove bad records near the surface (typically the top 4 m) and any causing spikes in the deeper water column before running GP595_EPIC. GP595_EPIC extrapolates raw data to the surface (0 db) within 10 db. Because the SBE module LOOPEDIT does not handle package slowdowns and

reversals well in the thermocline where gradients are large, GP595_EPIC removes raw data records where a sigma-theta inversion is greater than -0.01 kg/m3. Data are linearly interpolated such that a record exists for every 1 db. When data are interpolated over greater than 2 db, the WOCE quality word is '666'.

PMEL program CALMSTR5 applies post-cruise conductivity calibration coefficients and recomputes the derived variables in ROSSUM. EPICBOMSTR converts the ASCII bottle data file into individual cast EPIC data files. Bad bottles that were not included in EPIC bottle files were cast 10 bottle 12.

Final CTD and bottle files were moved to DISK$EPIC1:[HAYES.DATA] and included in the RIM data management tables on August 20, 1996.