

For Using Data

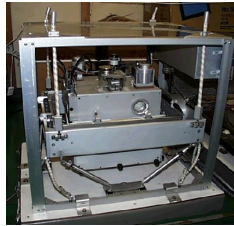
Data Policy	JAMSTEC
Principal Investigator	Data Management Office
Use Constraints	See Terms and Conditions about constrain of use.
Data Citation	See Terms and Conditions about data citation.

Quality

DMO-Processed

Instrument

Shipboard gravimeter



Microgravimeter (MR11-06 -)

**Overview**

The data provided here are quality-controlled absolute gravity data and free-air anomalies. The absolute gravity data are a combination of relative gravity data measured by the shipboard gravity meter and the absolute gravity data of the ports in departure and arrival. Drift corrections and the Eotvoes corrections were done before converting into absolute gravity. As a quality control, low reliability data were removed (see Quality control of data for the judging criteria). The absolute gravity values of the ports are referenced to those of the Japan Gravity Standardization Net of the Geographical Survey Institute of Japan.

Measurement System

1) Shipboard gravity meter

The system consists of two main assemblies; the gyro-stabilized platform including the gravity sensor and the data handling & control system.

Manufacturer :	LaCoste & Romberg
Type :	S-116
Measurement range :	12,000 mGal
Accuracy :	1.0 mGal
Drift rate :	< 3.0 mGal/month
Location :	Gravity meter room
Reference :	"Model S Air-Sea Dynamic Gravity Meter System II" INSTRUCTION MANUAL LaCoste and Romberg Gravity Meters, Inc. 2004

2) Portable gravity meter

The portable gravity meter consists of two modules; the data acquisition/control module and the gravity sensor module. The gravity sensor is enclosed in a thermostatically controlled vacuum chamber. The portable gravity meter is used to calculate the absolute gravity of the port with reference to the gravity station of the Japan Gravity Standardization Net of the Geographical Survey Institute of Japan.

Manufacturer :	SCINTREX
Model :	CG-5
Measurement range :	8,000 mGal
Standard deviation :	0.005 mGal
Drift rate :	< 0.02 mGal/day
Reference :	"CG-5 OPERATION MANUAL", SCINTREX

Absolute gravity in Ports

Date (UTC)	2023/8/24 7:05	2023/11/9 7:59
Port	SHIMIZU/OKITSU	SHIMIZU/SODESH
Absolute gravity (mGal)	979729.49	979728.98
Sea level (cm)	201	187
Draft shipboard (cm)	658	603

Absolute gravity at sensor position (mGal)	979730.4	979729.72
Reading of shipboard gravity meter (mGal)	12001.7	11999.9

Altitude conversion formula

$$Ag = Pg + \beta * HS/100 + (HD - HSG)/100 * (\beta - 4\pi * k * \rho_w)$$

Ag : The absolute gravity at the shipboard sensor position (mGal)

Pg : The absolute gravity of the portable gravity meter (mGal)

HSG : Height of the shipboard gravity meter from the ship bottom (530 cm : R/V MIRAI)

HS : Sea level (cm)

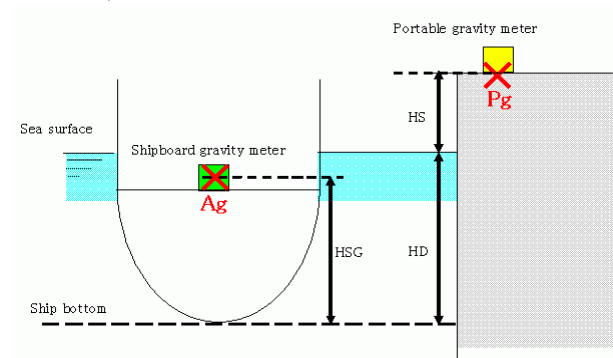
HD : Draft (cm)

β : Free-air gradient 0.3086 (mGal/m)

k : Gravitational constant

ρ_w : Density of sea water

$$4\pi * k * \rho_w = 0.0864$$



Data processing

According to the filter process of the gravity meter system, the gravity data has a time lag of 120 seconds between the measurement and its output. After adjustment of this lag time, the following corrections and calculations were performed.

1) Drift correction

$$D = ((Vg - Vgs) - (Ag - Ags)) / (Te - Ts)$$

D : Drift value (mGal/day)

Vgs : The shipboard gravity at the start of the cruise (mGal)

Vge : The shipboard gravity at the end of the cruise (mGal)

Ags : The absolute gravity at the shipboard sensor position at the start of the cruise (mGal)

Age : The absolute gravity at the shipboard sensor position at the end of the cruise (mGal)

Ts : The start time of the cruise (day)

Te : The end time of the cruise (day)

2) Eotvos correction

$$E = 7.503 * S * \cos(\phi) * \sin(\alpha) + 0.004154 * S^2$$

E : Eotvos correction (mGal)

S : Ground speed of the ship (knot)

ϕ : Latitude

α : Course of the ship (measured clockwise from the north)

Reference : Blakely, R.J., Potential theory in gravity & magnetic applications, Cambridge University Press, New York, 441pp, 1995

* The navigation data such as S, ϕ and α are the 4-min average values. Before average processing, following data were removed from each dataset. If the number of data used for a 4-min average calculation did not include more than 50% of good data, the processed average value was considered as a missing value.

- Time error (inversion of time, continuation of same timestamps)
- Ship speed exceeding 20 knot
- Course of the ship except 0-360 degree

3) Calculation of the absolute gravity

$$G = Ags + (Vg - Vgs) - D * (T - Ts) + E - H * (\beta - 4\pi * k * \rho_w)$$

G : The absolute gravity at sea surface (mGal)

Ags : The absolute gravity at the shipboard sensor position at the start of the cruise (mGal)

V_g : The shipboard gravity at the start of the cruise (mGal)
 V_g : The shipboard gravity at the measurement time (mGal)
 D : Drift value (mGal/day)
 T_s : The start time of the cruise (day)
 T : The measurement time (day)
 E : Eotvoes correction (mGal)
 H : Height from sea surface of the shipboard sensor position (m)
 β : Free-air gradient 0.3086 (mGal/m)
 k : Gravitational constant
 ρ_w : Density of sea water
 $4\pi \cdot k \cdot \rho_w = 0.0864$

4) Calculation of the Free-air anomaly

$$G_f = G - \gamma + \delta$$

G_f : The Free-air anomaly (mGal)
 G : Absolute gravity at sea surface (mGal)
 γ : Normal gravity (mGal)

* The normal gravity formula of the Geodetic Reference System 1980

$$\gamma = 978032.67715(1 + 0.0052790414 \sin^2 \phi + 0.0000232718 \sin^4 \phi + 0.0000001262 \sin^6 \phi + 0.0000000007 \sin^8 \phi)$$

δ : Atmospheric correction at sea surface
 $\delta = 0.87 - 0.0000965 \cdot P$ (mGal)

5) Output of the data

Time (UTC)
 Latitude (degree)
 Longitude (degree)
 Processed absolute gravity at sea surface (mGal)
 Free-air anomaly (mGal)

Quality control of data

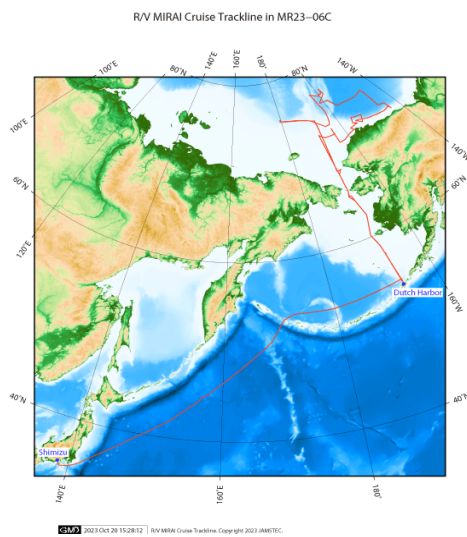
Following criteria were used for removal of low reliability data:

- Abrupt free-air anomaly change exceeding 10 mGal/km
- Change in Eotvoes correction exceeding 3 mGal/min
- Ground speed of the ship below 3 knot

Note

- 1) File naming rule : Cruise ID_corr.grv
- 2) Data interval : ten seconds
- 3) Geodetic system : WGS84
- 4) If you would like the raw data set, please contact DMO at "dmo@jamstec.go.jp".

Related Information



MR23-06C

Ship Name:

MIRAI

Period:

Amane Fujiwara (JAMSTEC)

Chief Scientist:

Arctic Expedition for Environmental Studies

Proposal:

Observational study of the Arctic environmental changes: Pacific-Arctic interaction, biogeochemical transport, mixing and marine ecosystem

Quantification of the microplastic inventory in the waters of the western Arctic Ocean and microplastic influx from the Pacific Ocean

Changes in clouds and aerosols over the ice-free Arctic Ocean

Possibility of the expanding distribution in plankton and fishes associated with sea ice reduction in the Pacific sector of the Arctic Ocean

Observation of air-sea-wave-ice interaction over the Pacific Arctic region

Investigating the physical and ecophysiological basis of fall phytoplankton blooms in the Chukchi and Beaufort seas

Nitrogen Fixation in a Changing Arctic Ocean An Overlooked Source of Nitrogen

Exploring microplankton interactions and their functional roles in a changing Arctic

Determining the contribution of siphonophores to mesopelagic backscatter in the Arctic

Better understanding of climate-driven changes of biogeochemical dynamics in the western Arctic Ocean via R/V Mirai 2023 Cruise A perspective of stable carbon isotone

Temporal variations of the carbonate chemical components the Arctic Ocean within summertime

Observation of water vapor isotopic ratios
Observation of atmospheric greenhouse gases and related species in the North Pacific region

Format Description for Gravity Corrected

No.	Column	Content	Format	Unit	Remarks
1	1 - 8	Date	i4,i2,i2		YYYYMMDD (UTC)
2	10 - 15	Time	i2,i2,i2		hhmmss (UTC)
3	17 - 25	Latitude	f9.5	degree	No sign for the northern hemisphere. Negative for the southern hemisphere.
4	27 - 36	Longitude	f10.5	degree	No sign for eastern hemisphere. Negative for the western hemisphere.
5	38 - 45	Absolute gravity	f8.1	mGal	
6	48 - 53	Free-air anomaly	f6.1	mGal	