

For Using Data

Data Policy	JURCAOS-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

Expendable conductivity temperaturedepth measurements (XCTD)



Overview

Using XCTD (eXpendable Conductivity Temperature Depth profiler) system, the vertical distribution of water temperature and salinity are observed during free fall of its probe part in the seawater. Observed temperature and conductivity are transmitted to the data processor on board by the digital signal. The digital signal is converted to the temperature, conductivity and depth by data processor as binary data. Binary data is transmitted from data processor to PC. The PC calculates salinity from temperature, conductivity and depth, and those properties are recorded in PC as the ASCII files.

Measurement System

1) Launcher

Hand launcher

Manufacturer : Sippican, Inc.
 Operation area : Rear upper deck

Automatic launcher

Manufacturer : Tsurumi Seiki Co., LTD.
 Location : Rear upper deck. The control panel is installed in the observatory.

2) Converter

Manufacturer : Tsurumi Seiki Co., LTD.
 Type : See 'Use probes'
 Sampling rate : 40 msec
 Location : Observatory

3) XCTD probe specifications

Probe Type	TSK XCTD-1, TSK XCTD-1N	TSK XCTD-2, TSK XCTD-2N	TSK XCTD-3, TSK XCTD-3N	TSK XCTD-4, TSK XCTD-4N
Temperature range	-2 to 35 [deg-C]			
Temperature accuracy	+/- 0.02 [deg-C]			
Temperature resolution	0.01 [deg-C]			
Conductivity range	0 to 60 [mS/cm]			
Conductivity accuracy	+/- 0.03 [mS/cm]			
Conductivity resolution	0.015 [mS/cm]			
Measurement depth	1000 [m]	1850 [m]	1000 [m]	1850 [m]
Depth accuracy	5 or +/- 2% of depth [m]; whichever is larger			
Maximum elapsed time	300 [sec]	600 [sec]	200 [sec]	502 [sec]
Rated ship speed	12 [knot]	3.5 [knot]	20 [knot]	6 [knot]

Since XCTD carries no pressure sensor, we need to estimate depth from the elapsed time. The fall-rate equation is as follows.

$$Z = at + 10E^{-3} * bt^2$$

Where Z(m) is the depth and t(sec) is the elapsed time.

In addition, coefficients of the fall-rate equation are different by probe types.

Probe Type	TSK XCTD-1, TSK XCTD-1N	TSK XCTD-2, TSK XCTD-2N	TSK XCTD-3, TSK XCTD-3N	TSK XCTD-4, TSK XCTD-4N
Coefficient-a	3.42543	3.43898	5.07598	3.68081
Coefficient-b	-0.47	-0.31	-0.72	-0.47

Use probes

The list of a XCTD type used in each cast is as follows.

Cast name	Probe Serial No.	Probe Type	Launcher	Converter
XCT-014220210616	21033312	XCTD-1	Auto	MK-150N
XCT-014320210617	21033313	XCTD-1	Auto	MK-150N
XCT-014420210617	21033316	XCTD-1	Auto	MK-150N
XCT-014520210617	21033317	XCTD-1	Auto	MK-150N
XCT-014620210617	21033318	XCTD-1	Auto	MK-150N
XCT-014720210619	21033319	XCTD-1	Auto	MK-150N
XCT-014820210619	21033320	XCTD-1	Auto	MK-150N
XCT-015020210619	21033321	XCTD-1	Auto	MK-150N
XCT-015120210619	21033322	XCTD-1	Auto	MK-150N
XCT-015220210619	21033323	XCTD-1	Auto	MK-150N

Data processing

1) For sensor's stability, values of less than 1 m for temperature are replaced by missing values, respectively, based on manufacturer's recommendation.

2) Quality control

QCed data were added flag according to the NODC (National Oceanographic Data Center) quality control procedure.

- i. The gradient check of adjacent depth data
- ii. The density inversion check
- iii. The broad range check set up at given ocean space and depth

Please see the paper for quality control procedure in detail.

Quality control and processing of historical oceanographic temperature, salinity, and oxygen data.

P. Boyer and Levitus, 1994. NOAA technical report NESDIS ; 81

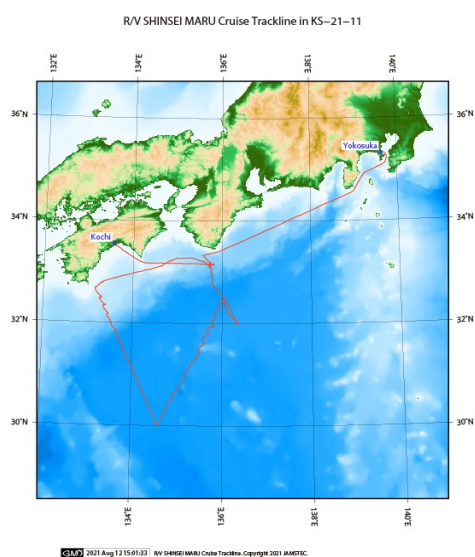
* <https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/13443>

In addition, an abnormal value is identified by a visual check, and the data after visual QC is released.

Note

If you would like the raw data set, please contact DMO at "dmo@jamstec.go.jp".

Related Information



KS-21-11

Ship Name:

SHINSEI MARU

Period:

2021/06/14 - 2021/06/23

Chief Scientist:

Kosei Komatsu (AORI, The University of Tokyo)

Proposal:

Moisture supplies from the ocean to the atmosphere over the Kuroshio by development of a method to estimate the fine structure of atmospheric water vapor

Format Description for XCTD DMO

Format Description for the DMO-Processed Data

Each data file contains one line header (meta data) followed by data lines for each cast.

The number of data lines are recorded in the header.

Header section

No.	Column	Content	Format	Remarks
1	1	Header ID	a1	fixed as '#'
2	3 - 6	Data ID	a4	XCTD
3	8 - 22	Cruise ID	a15	
4	33 - 40	Date	i8	YYYYMMDD (UTC)
5	42 - 45	Time	i4	hhmm (UTC)
6	47 - 55	Latitude	i2,a1,f5.2,a1	dd-mm.mmN(S)
7	57 - 66	Longitude	i3,a1,f5.2,a1	ddd-mm.mmE(W)
8	68 - 71	Number of data lines	i4	
9	72 - 73	Terminator	a2	[CR][LF]

Data section

No.	Column	Content	Format	Unit	Remarks
1	1 - 11	Depth	f11.1	m	
2	12 - 22	Temperature	f11.2	deg-C	ITS-90
3	23 - 33	Salinity	f11.3	PSU	PSS-78
4	45 - 55	Quality control flag	i11		45 - 51 : space
					52 : flag of depth
					53 : flag of temperature
					54: flag of salinity
5	56 - 57	Terminator	a2		55 : space
					[CR][LF]

Each contents of the data section is stored in 11 bytes.

Missing value is presented by '-5', and error value is presented by '-9'.

Definition of Quality Control Flags

1) Depth Flags

- 0 - accepted value
- 1 - error in recorded depth (same or less than previous depth)
- 2 - density inversion

2) Observed Level Flags

- N - missing value
- 0 - accepted value
- 1 - range outlier (outside of broad range check)
- 2 - failed inversion check
- 3 - failed gradient check
- 4 - zero anomaly
- 5 - failed combined gradient and inversion checks
- 6 - failed range and inversion checks
- 7 - failed range and gradient checks
- 8 - failed range and zero anomaly checks
- 9 - failed range and combined gradient and inversion checks
- A - failed visual check