

## KAIKO KAIKO 00463 Submersible Conductivity-Temperature-Depth Profiler (CTD)

Last Modified: 2017-12-28

[ReadMe](#) [Observation Data](#) [Data Format](#)

Dive No.: **KAIKO 00463**

Submersible Conductivity-Temperature-Depth Profiler (CTD): Processed (DMO)-QCed

Data Policy: **JAMSTEC**

Observation Items: Depth/Pressure, Temperature, Salinity

Science Keywords:

OCEANS > OCEAN > WATER  
TEMPERATURE TEMPERATURE  
OCEANS > SALINITY/DENSITY > SALINITY

Cruise Report

[http://www.godac.jamstec.go.jp/catalog/data/doc\\_catalog/media/KR09-16\\_all.pdf](http://www.godac.jamstec.go.jp/catalog/data/doc_catalog/media/KR09-16_all.pdf)

### For Using Data

#### Principal Investigator

Data Management Office

#### Use Constraints

See [Terms and Conditions](#) about constrain of use.

#### Data Citation

See [Terms and Conditions](#) about data citation.

### Instrument

Instrument:

CTD measurement system equipped on the remotely operated vehicle "KAIKO" (- KAIKO 00641)



### Overview

The CTD system mounted on the remotely operated vehicle "KAIKO" is consisted of SBE-49 FastCAT CTD Sensor of Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc. Its withstand depth is 10500m and its maximum depth of use is 7000m. Each parameter of conductivity, water temperature, and pressure can be measured in 1Hz and is transmitted to the CTD processing part. In the processing part, ASCII conversion is conducted.

### Specifications

SBE-49 FastCAT, Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.

Sensor	Measurement range	Accuracy	Model
Temperature	-5 to +35 deg-C	0.002 deg-C	SBE 49
Conductivity	0 to 9 S/m	0.0003 S/m	
Pressure	0 to 15000 psia	0.1% of full scale range	

### Data collection and situations

The data collection in each dive starts from the high-voltage power supply to the vehicle starts, and ends when high-voltage de-energized.

Because of the installed position of the primary detecting element, the offset correction of 0.5m is added in depth of CTD.

The internal clock of CTD is synchronized, in each action, with ship's time server.

### Data available here

The data available on this web site is 1-sec mean CTD data integrated with "KAIKO" vehicle (hereafter, the submersible vehicle) positioning data in latitude and longitude. The SSBL (Super Short Base Line) method is used to measure the submersible vehicle's position, which requires transponder mounted on the rear part of the vehicle and an array of transducers equipped on the lower front of the launcher. The position is measured by both phase lag measured from angles of received sound waves and distance calculated from travelling period of them. Because the baseline length (i.e., a distance between transducers and the transponder) is short, a horizontal error is about 2.5% of slant range (i.e., a distance between the submersible vehicle and the mother ship). The SSBL method has a characteristic that it is a little less accurate but easier to operate than the LBL (Long Base Line) method because it doesn't need to deploy sea-bed mounted transponder(s). Vertical profile of sound velocity is needed to calculate accurate distance from the travelling period. Therefore, the temperature measurement using XBT etc. of each sea area is executed.

The submersible vehicle positioning data was calculated by adding the relative distance to the mother ship's position. The simplified equation with the area-dependent coefficients every 30 degrees in latitude and longitude was applied to the distance (XY) to Lon/Lat conversion, which provided by Japan Coast Guard. Here, the original time interval of position data is more than 10 seconds. The noises remaining in the position data are manually eliminated and linearly interpolated when the speed calculated from adjacent two position data is greater than 1.5 knot which is the maximum operation speed of the submersible vehicle. Moreover, noises remained in the depth, temperature, and salinity data are visually checked and replaced to missing values only when the data seemed to be obviously abnormal.

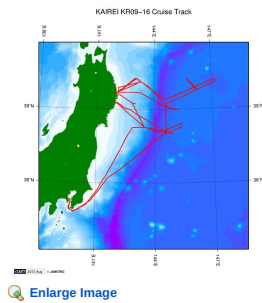
The CTD system was not installed as the observation equipment, but installed as one of the navigation equipment to monitor the ambient environmental conditions of the vehicle. So, note that the calibration interval of the equipment is not especially provided and the calibration of the equipment is irregularly executed.

After considering the accuracy of the sensors, the significant digit of data was changed as in the following list.

Data	Raw	On this web site
Pressure	0.001 [dbar]	0.1 [dbar]
Temperature	0.0001 [deg-C]	0.01 [deg-C]
Salinity	0.0001 [PSU]	0.01 [PSU]

### Related Information

[Cruise Data](#) [Dive Data](#)



#### KR09-16

Ship Name: KAIKEI

Period: 2009-10-30 - 2009-11-12

Chief Scientist: Makoto Yamano (The University of Tokyo)

Proposal Title: Studies on the thermal structure and the water distribution in the upper part of the Pacific plate subducting along the Japan Trench

#### Update History

Date	Description
2017-12-28	An observation data was registered.

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NATSUSHIMA  
KAIYO  
YOKOSUKA  
MIRAI  
KAIKEI  
CHIKYU  
KAIKEI  
SHINSEI MARU  
HAKUHO MARU

#### Information of the Submersibles

KAIKO  
SHINKAI 2000  
SHINKAI 6500  
DEEP TOW  
HYPER-DOLPHIN  
URASHIMA  
YOKOSUKA DEEP TOW  
6K Camera DEEP TOW  
6K Sonar DEEP TOW  
KM-ROV  
POWER GRAB  
SAMPLER (SHELL)  
POWER GRAB  
SAMPLER (CLOW)  
BMS

#### Go to a Cruise Information

Cruise ID:

#### Go to a Dive Information

Dive ID:

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国立研究開発法人  
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### Submersible CTD Qced (KAIKO)

Header part

No.	Column	Item	Format	Remarks
1	1	Header ID	a1	fixed as '#'
2	3 - 37	Submersible vehicle	a35	KAIKO
3	39 - 48	Data ID	a10	CTD
4	50 - 70	Cruise ID	a21	KRYY-XX(_legx)
5	78 - 81	Dive number	a4	

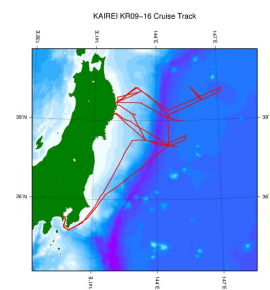
Data part

No.	Column	Item	Unit	Format	Remarks
1	1 - 8	Date	-	i8	YYYYMMDD (LST)
2	10 - 15	Time	-	i6	hhmmss (LST)
3	17 - 26	Latitude	degree	f10.5	No sign for the northern hemisphere. Negative for the southern hemisphere.
4	28 - 37	Longitude	degree	f10.5	No sign for the eastern hemisphere. Negative for the western hemisphere.
5	39 - 48	Pressure	dbar	f10.1	
6	50 - 59	Temperature	deg-C	f10.2	ITS-90
7	61 - 70	Salinity	PSU	f10.2	PSS-78
8	72 - 81	Dissolved oxygen	ml/l	f10.1	
9	83 - 92	Altitude	m	f10.1	
10	94 - 103	Vehicle heading	degree	f10.1	
11	105 - 114	pan	degree	f10.1	
12	116 - 125	tilt	degree	f10.1	

Missing value is presented by '-999'.

### Related Information

☒ Cruise Data ☐ Dive Data



[Enlarge Image](#)

#### KR09-16

Ship Name: KAIKEI

Period: 2009-10-30 - 2009-11-12

Chief Scientist: Makoto Yamano (The University of Tokyo)

Proposal Studies on the thermal structure and the water distribution in the upper part of the Pacific plate subducting along the Japan Trench

Title: plate subducting along the Japan Trench

### Update History

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[6K Sonar DEEP TOW](#)  
[KM-ROV](#)  
[POWER GRAB SAMPLER \(SHELL\)](#)  
[POWER GRAB SAMPLER \(CLOW\)](#)  
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#### Go to a Cruise Information

Cruise ID:

#### Go to a Dive Information

Dive ID:

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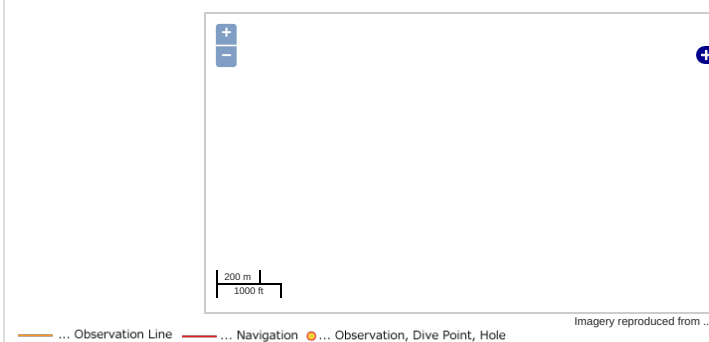
Data Policy: **JAMSTEC**

Observation Items: Depth/Pressure, Temperature, Salinity

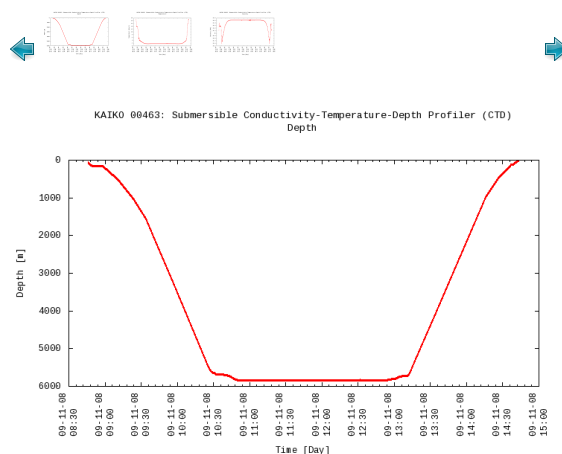
Science Keywords:

OCEANS > OCEAN > WATER  
TEMPERATURE TEMPERATURE  
OCEANS > SALINITY/DENSITY > SALINITY

### Observation Map



### Figures



### Data List

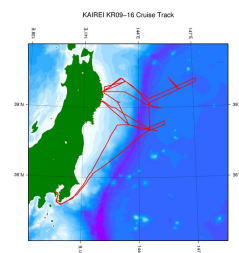
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File names

☐ KAIKO\_00463.txt

### Related Information

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#### KR09-16

Ship Name: KAIREI

Period: 2009-10-30 - 2009-11-12

Chief Scientist: Makoto Yamano (The University of Tokyo)

Proposal: Studies on the thermal structure and the water distribution in the upper part of the Pacific plate subducting along the Japan Trench

### Update History

2017-12-28

An observation data was registered.

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Cruise ID:

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Dive ID:

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