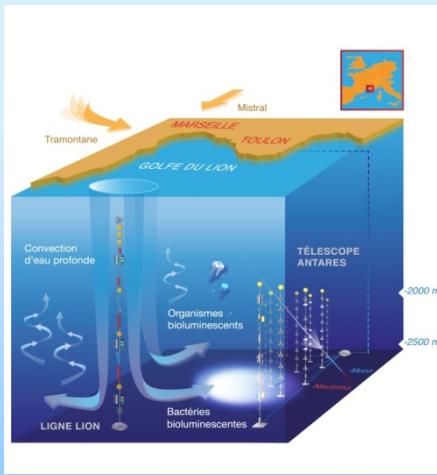
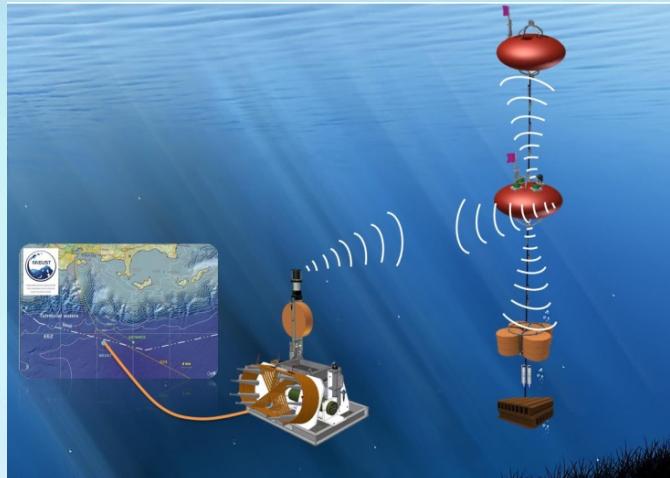
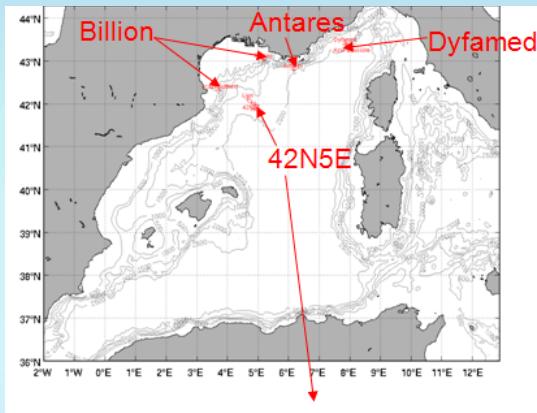


The Observing Long Term Strategy MOOSE & EMSO



P, Theta, Salinity, O₂
High frequency, real time
500-2400 m

P, Theta, Salinity, O₂, BGC
variables
Monthly, Water column

Mooring O2 « Validation »

- CTD Profiles BSE43 and Winkler discret samples
- Propagation of calibration and O2 extraction at O2 sensors depth.
- Mooring O2 – Ajustement using CTD O2 data (Down profile)
- MOORED INSTRUMENTS ON Winkler calibrated CTD_O2
- Direct comparison @ 5m and 2000 m, before and after mooring deployment.
 - Surprise

Profiling → Sampling → Analysing → Qualifying

$[O_2] = f(Z) @ 12 Z \text{ each month}$

$[O_2] = f(\text{volt}, \text{SOC}, \text{offset}, \text{pCorr})$
24 hz averaged @ 1m resolution
With adjusted parameters

Procedure based on application note
Murphy et al.

64, 64-1, 64-2 64-3

$O_2 = f(Z) @ 1 m \text{ resolution}$

<http://www.seabird.com/application-notes>



Seabird Murphy's Equation

The equation below, used in Sea-Bird's software for calculating dissolved oxygen in ml/l from SBE 43 output voltage, is a form of that given in Owens-Millard (1985):

$$\text{Oxygen (ml/l)} = [\text{Soc} * (\text{V} + \text{Voffset} + \tau(\text{T}, \text{P}) * \frac{d\text{V}}{dt})] * \text{Oxsol}(\text{T}, \text{S}) * (1.0 + \text{A} * \text{T} + \text{B} * \text{T}^2 + \text{C} * \text{T}^3) * e^{(\text{E} * \text{P} / \text{K})} \quad \text{Eqn 1}$$

Where:

- V = SBE 43 output voltage signal (volts)
- $\frac{d\text{V}}{dt}$ = time derivative of SBE 43 output signal (volts/second)
- T = CTD temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- S = CTD salinity (psu)
- P = CTD pressure (dbars)
- K = CTD temperature ($^{\circ}\text{K}$)
- $\tau(\text{T}, \text{P})$ = sensor time constant at temperature and pressure
- Oxsol(T, S) = oxygen solubility function (ml/l), which converts oxygen partial pressure (sensor measurement) to oxygen concentration (*Garcia and Gordon, 1992*). See *Appendix A* in [Application Note 64](#) for values at various temperatures and salinities.
- Soc, Voffset, A, B, C, E, and Tau20, D1, D2 [terms in calculation of $\tau(\text{T}, \text{P})$] are calibration coefficients

Seabird Murphy's Equation

$$\varphi = \text{Oxsol}(T, S) * (1.0 + A*T + B*T^2 + C*T^3) * e^{(E*P/K)} \quad Eqn\ 2$$

The oxygen equation then reduces to the form in equation 3:

$$\text{Oxygen (ml/l)} = \text{Soc} * (\text{V} + \text{Voffset}) * \varphi \quad Eqn\ 3$$

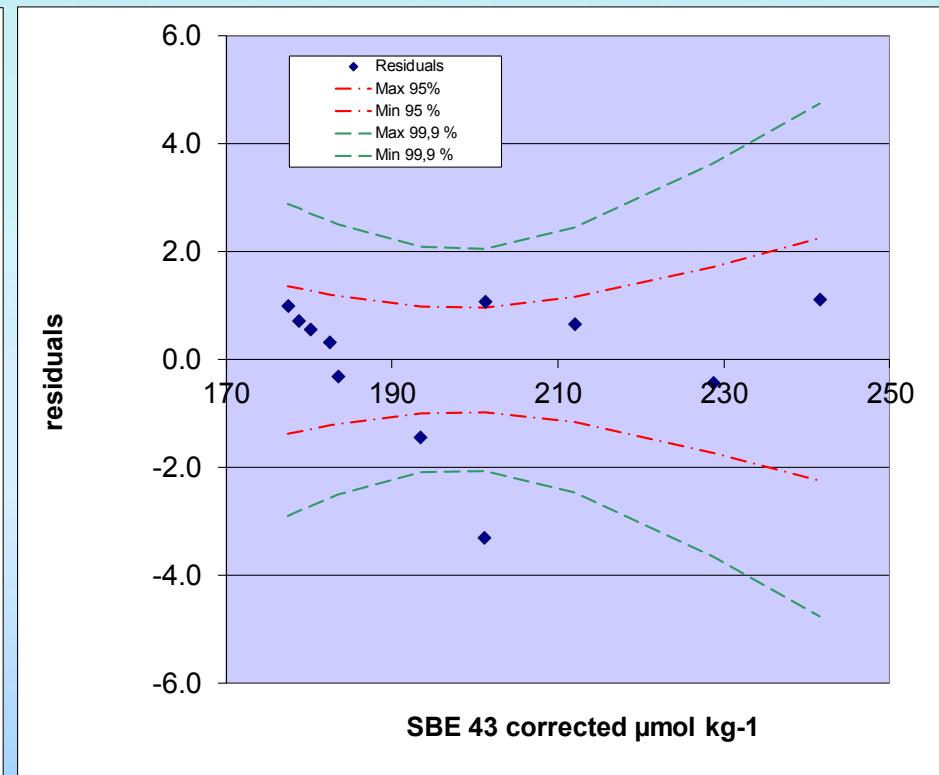
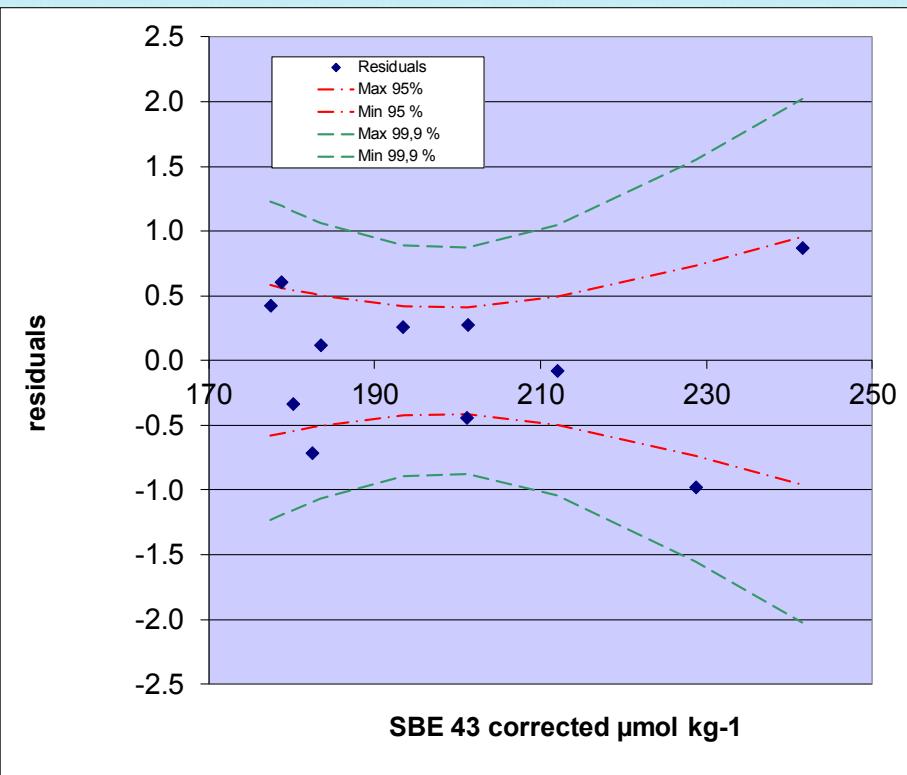
This may be expressed in a linear form in equation 4.

$$\text{Oxygen (ml/l)} / \varphi = \text{Soc} * (\text{V} + \text{Voffset}) = M * V + B \quad Eqn\ 4$$

Where:

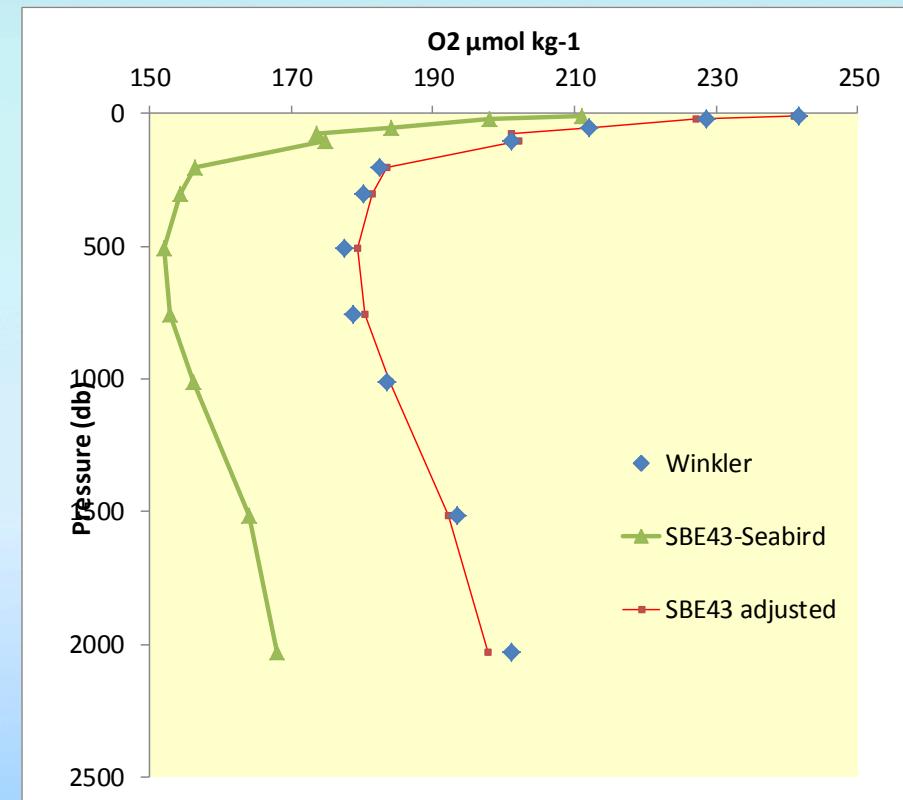
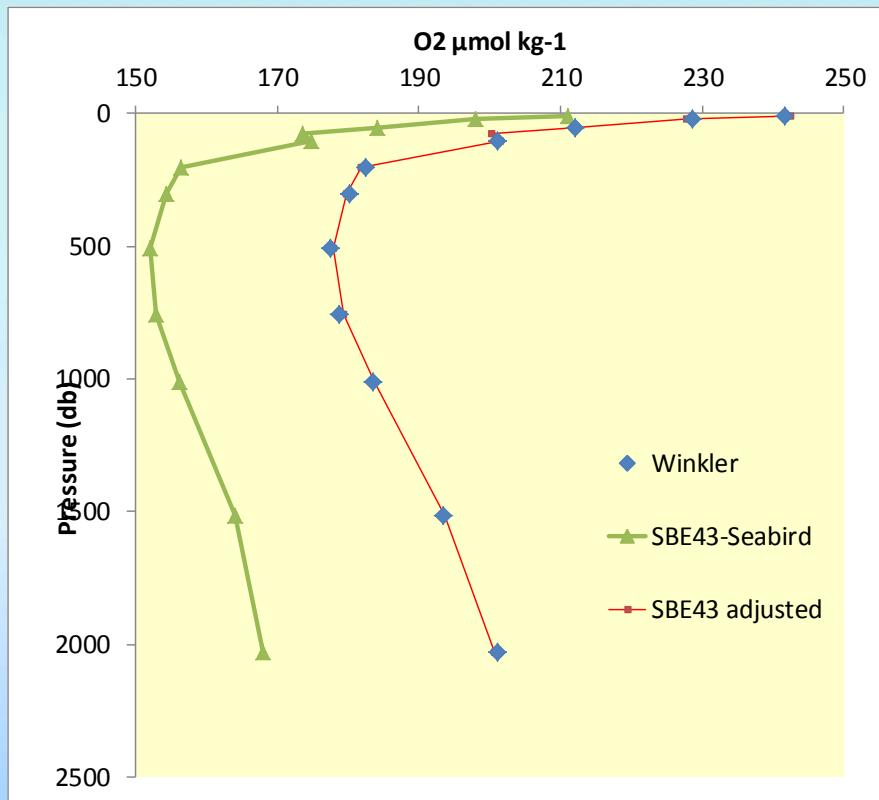
- $\text{Soc} = M$
- $\text{Voffset} = B / M$

Residuals (SOC OFFSET pcorr) vs (SOC OFFSET)



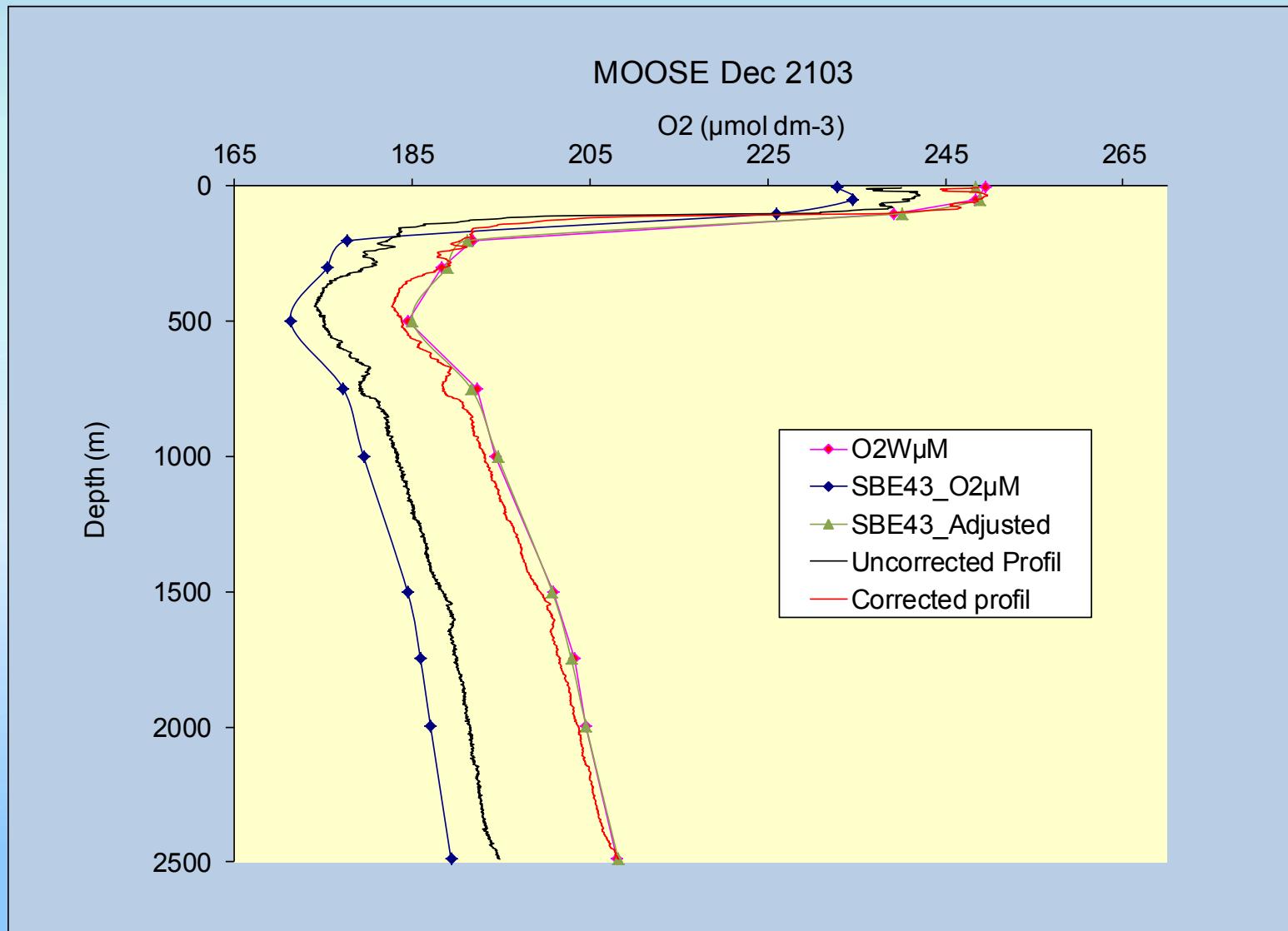
Parameters optimisation after iteration (minimising residuals).

Profiles (SOC OFFSET pcorr) vs (SOC OFFSET)



Parameters optimisation after iteration (minimising residuals).

Calibration with Winkler sample : porpagation to the descending profil
Error propagation : +/- 2 μM



Step 2

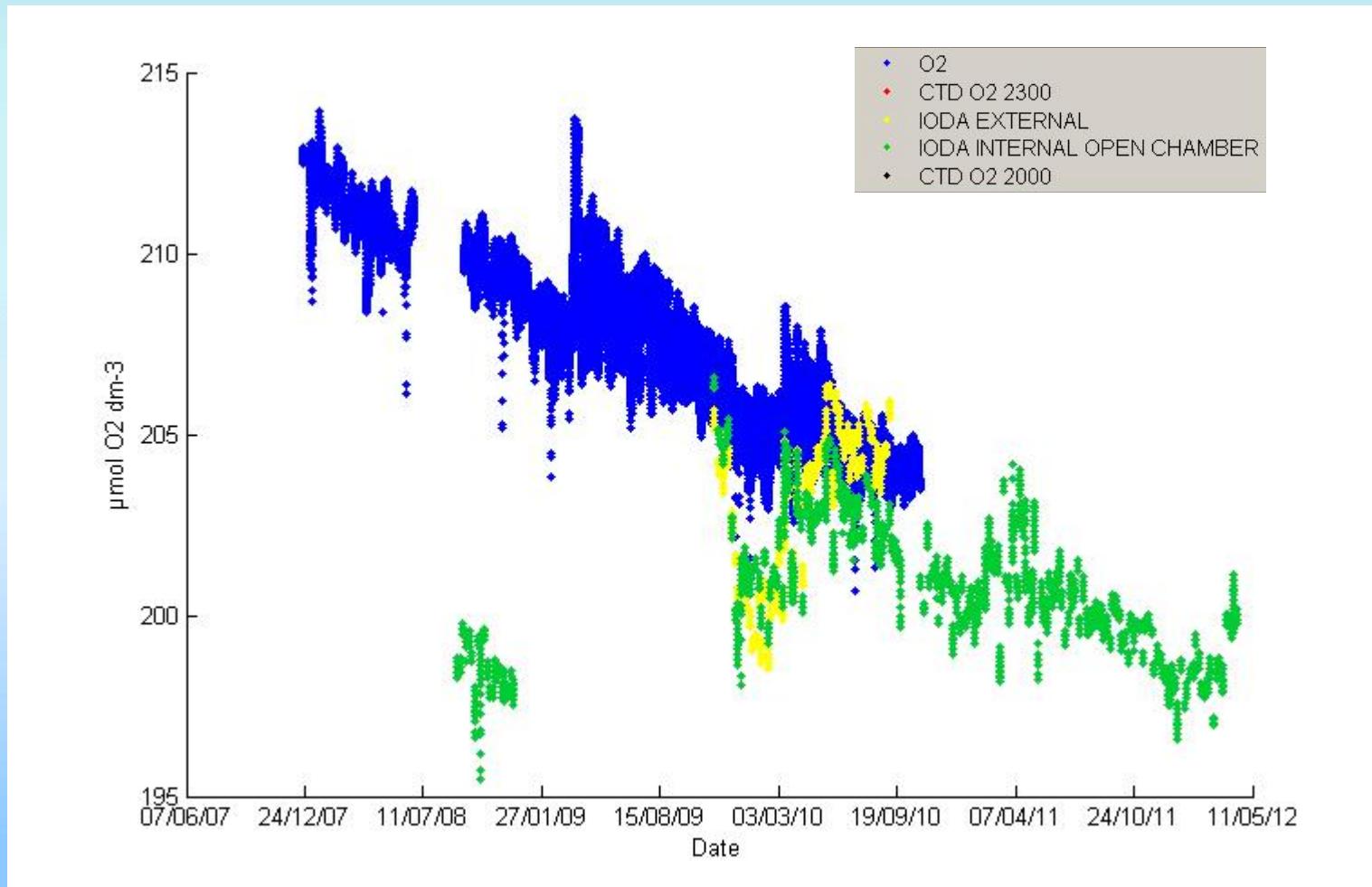
Extract data from CTD O2 profiles

- For each sensor depth
- For each monthly profile
- Average O2 data @ sensor depth
- Compute offset between sensor and Winkler
- Apply offset on time series

IL07 Oxygen Data @ 2300 m

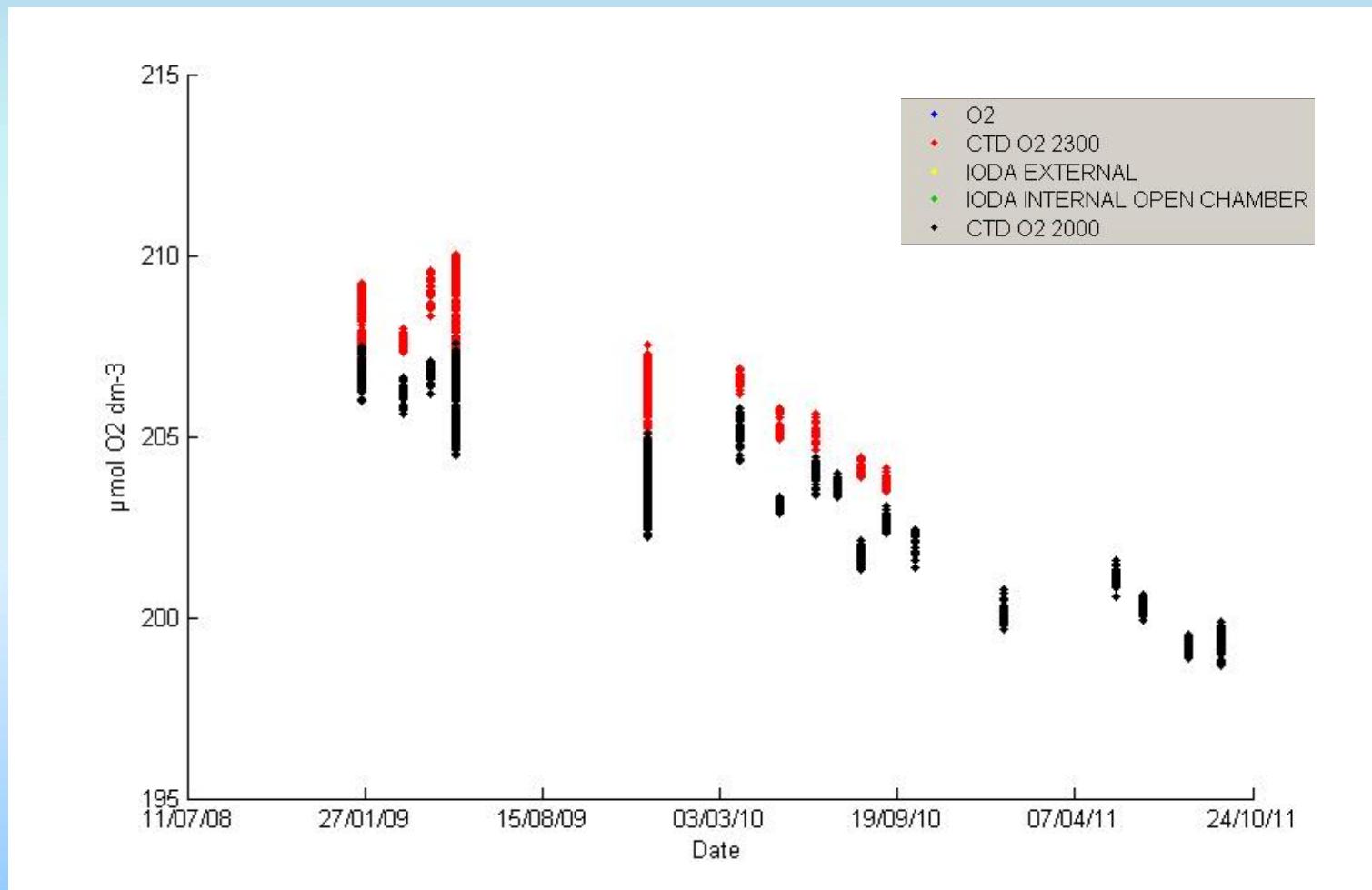
L12 Oxygen data @ 2000 m – IODA Ext

L12 Oxygen data @ 2000 m – IODA Int

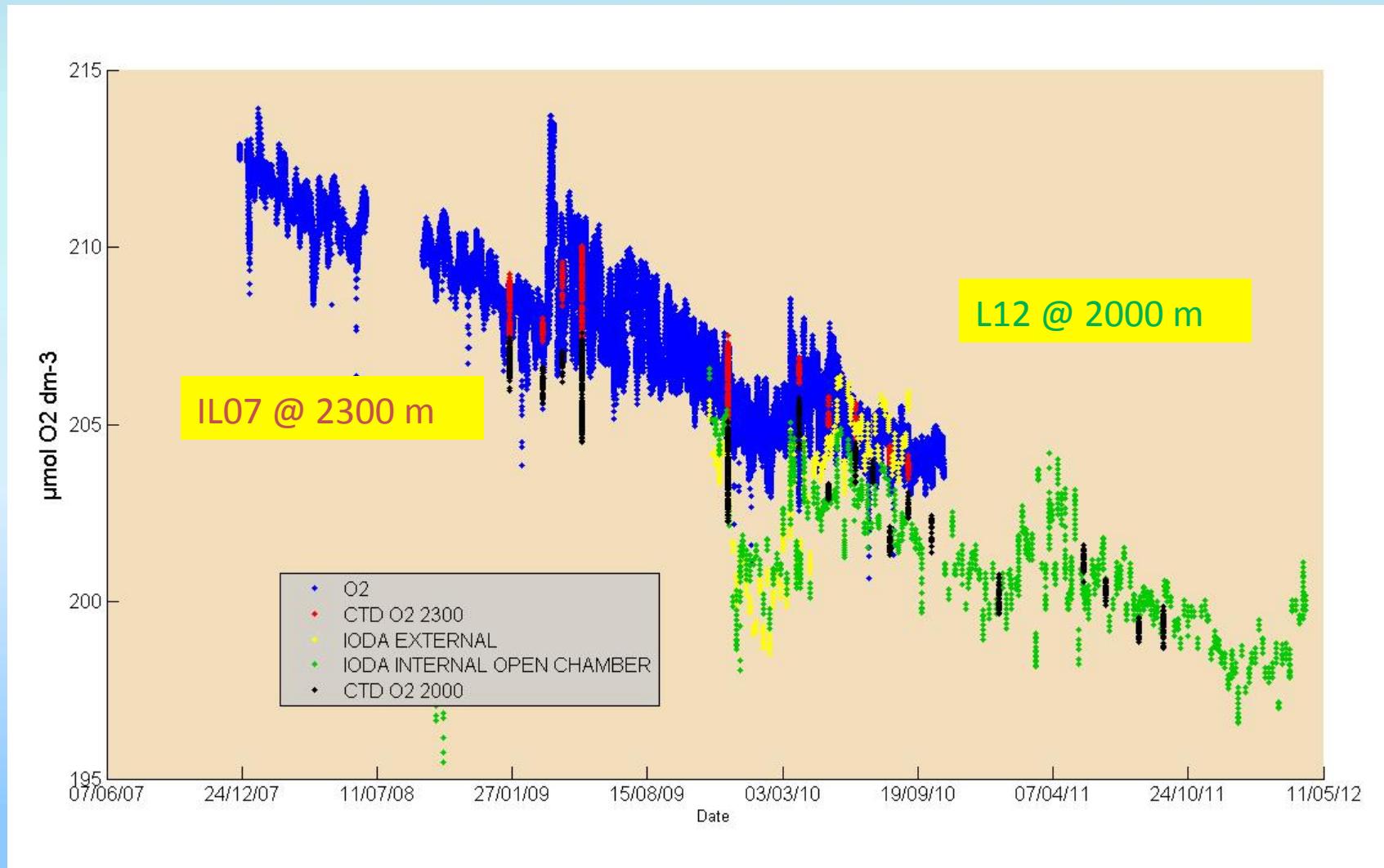


CTD Cast Oxygen Data @ 2300 m

CTD Cast Oxygen Data @ 2000 m



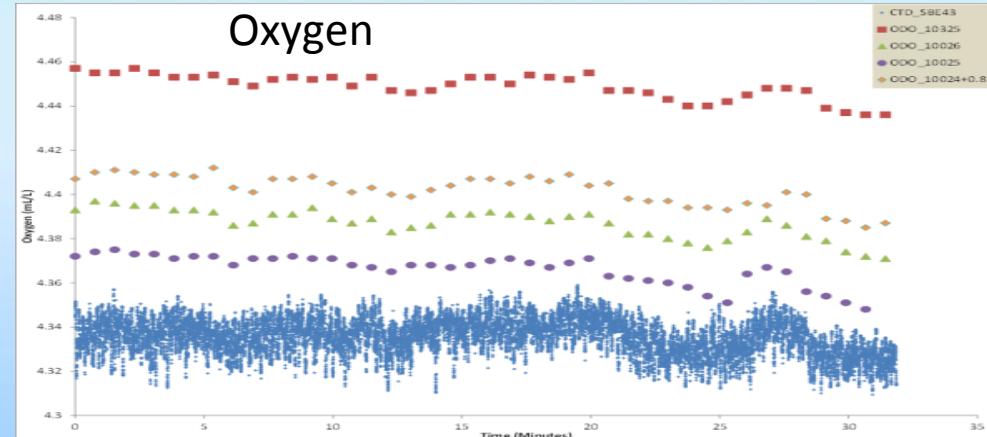
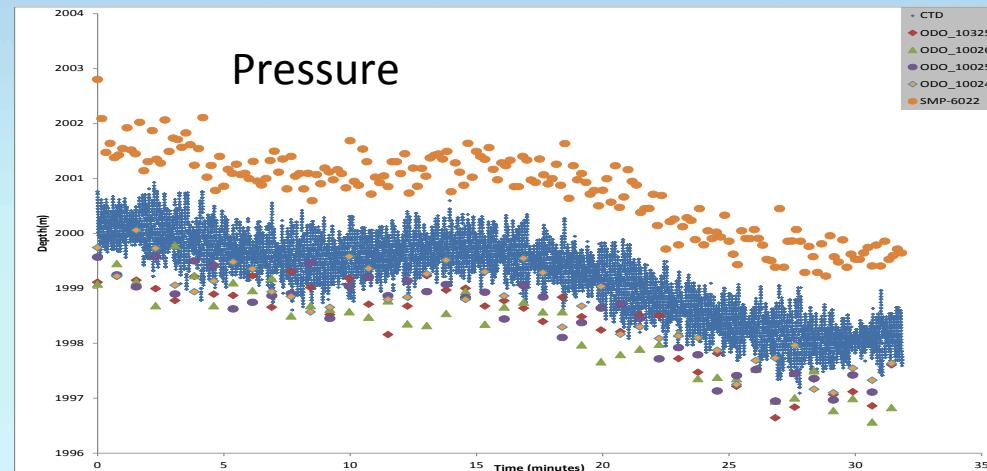
Oxygen Time Series @ 2000 m



Data acquisition CTD

Sensors @ 2 depths (5 and 2000 m) Time series of available parameters

30-45 mins



Co variability, offset

→ correction pre-deployment

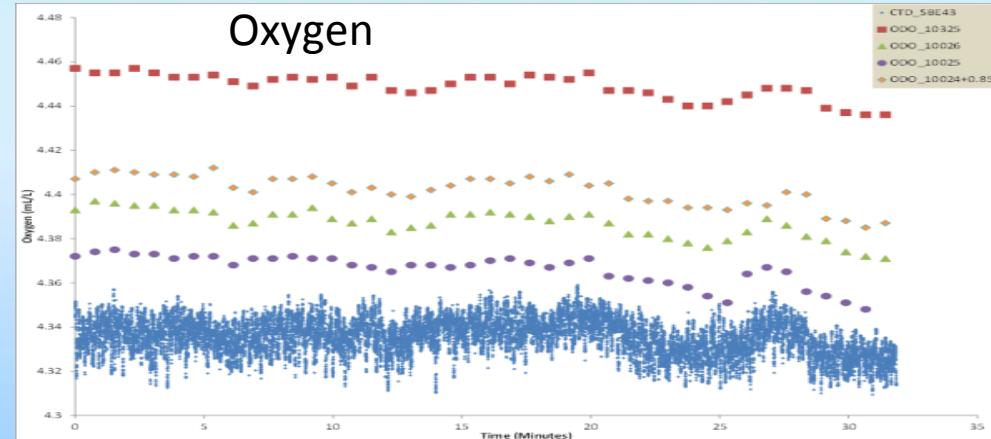
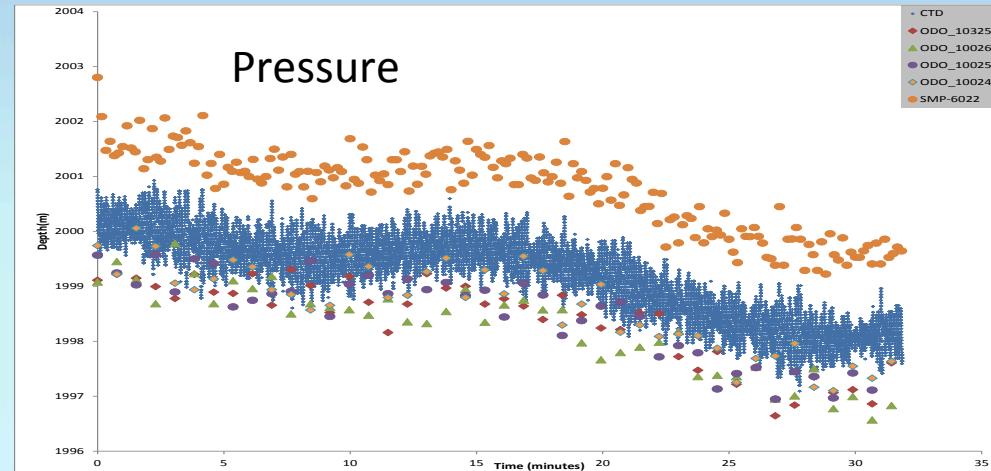
→ correction post-deployment

and then drift correction to apply on acquired data =set

Data acquisition CTD

Sensors @ 2 depths (5 and 2000 m) Time series of available parameters

30-45 mins



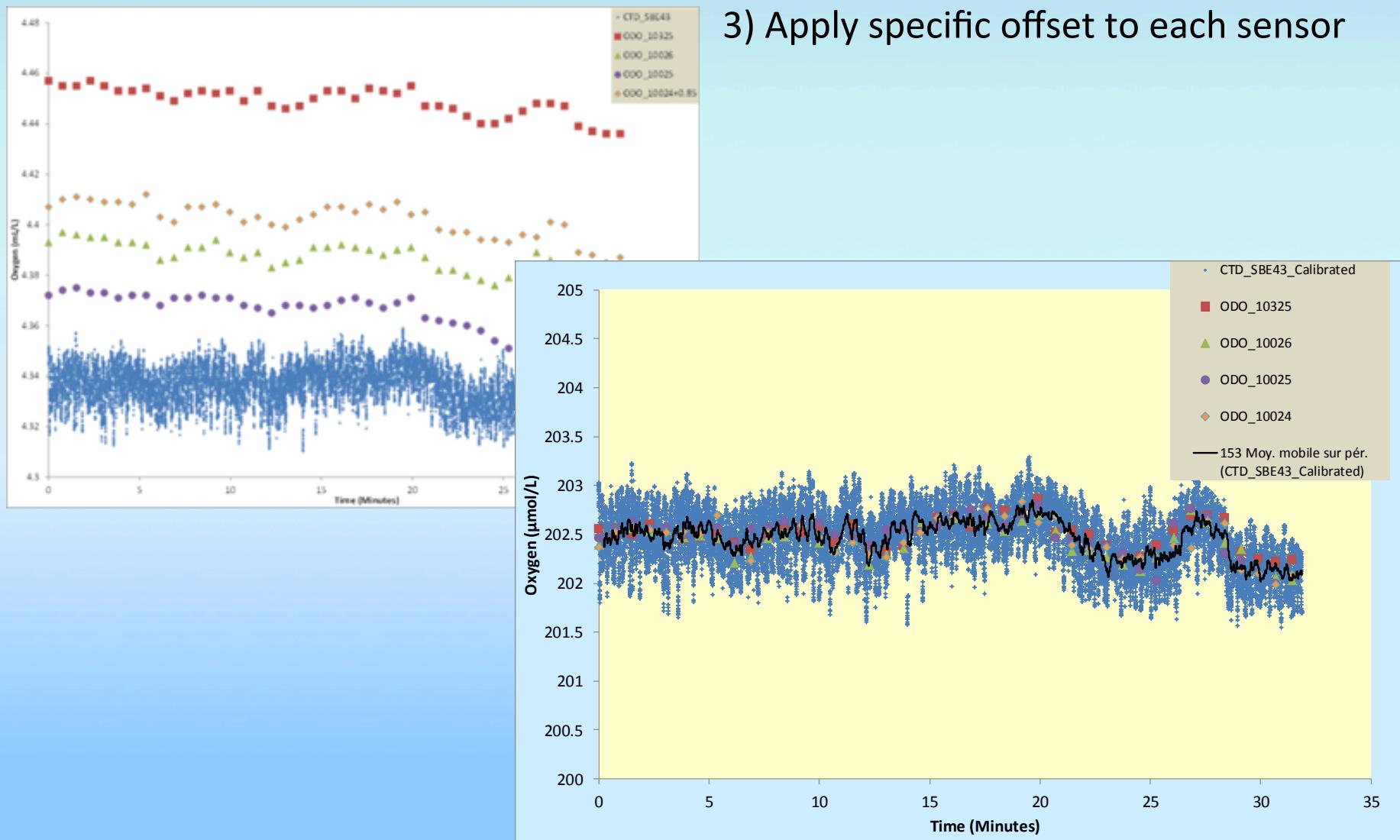
Co variability, offset

→ correction pre-deployment

→ correction post-deployment

and then drift correction to apply on acquired data =set

- 1) Fit a LOESS function for each time series
- 2) Compute offset from average distance during the «standby » @ lower acquisition frequency
- 3) Apply specific offset to each sensor



Offset evolution

	DeltaO210024	DeltaO210025	DeltaO210325	DeltaO210325
Predeployment	34.99811	1.35030	2.28234	5.05691
Postdeployment	35.44678	3.49237	0.16203	4.52230

OK, apply a drift over time of deployment

Offset 5 m and 2000 m

	DeltaOx10024	DeltaOx10025	DeltaOx10026	DeltaOx10325	DeltaOx11375
Pallier_2000	-31.102	7.025	4.480	8.919	11.886
Pallier_5	26.012	-2.559	-4.668	0.212	4.552

What do we do ?