

Argo-España

Parte de la estrategia global de observación del océano



**Report on Delayed Mode for Argo float WMO
6900762**

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**Delayed Mode Quality Control for Argo float
WMO 6900762**

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1 Introduction

The Delayed Mode Quality Control (DMQC) has been developed for float WMO 6900762 and delivered on 29/10/2016 to ifremer. No anomalous profiles were detected during its initial analysis in any of the measured variables in the 138 profiles carried out.

Transmission system	ARGOS
Transmission ID	88341 2685
Platform Model	APEX APF9A 6326
Platform ID	4398
Sensors	SBE41CP SBE41CP SBE41CP
Sensores s/n	n/a n/a n/a
Data Centre (Format Version)	IF (3.1)
Project Name	ARGO SPAIN (RADPROF)
Data Centre (Format Version)	IF (3.1)
Project Name	ARGO SPAIN (RADPROF)
Float Owner	
PI Name	Pedro Joaquin VELEZ BELCHI
Parking Depth (dbar)	1000
Profile depth (dbar)	2000
Number of Profiles	138
Status	Inactive
Deployment Date	11-Sep-2010 00:00:00
Deployment Position	Lat 42.91 Lon -13.62
Last Surfacing Date	12-Jun-2014 05:44:05
Deployed Position	Lat 40.72 Lon -19.95
Age (years)	3.8
Voltage (v)	9.341
Positioning System	
Sensors	CTD-PRES,CTD-TEMP,CTD-CNDC

Table 1. Technical information of the float.

Several checks were performed: Pressure values were studied to avoid possible TNDP anomalies. The Thermal Mass Error was also calculated in order to avoid possible errors due to the temperature gradients. The Owens and Wong Objective Mapping Analysis (2003) was applied to achieve an optimum calibration of the salinity.

2 Salinity correction from the OW method

Owens and Wong Objective Mapping Analysis (2003):

This calibration model assumes that salinity measurements drift slowly over time. To correct possible salinity drifts, the model makes use of adjacent profiles (a time series) to estimate a time-varying multiplicative correction term "r" by fitting to the estimated climatological potential conductivities on theta surfaces. The inclusion of contemporary high quality calibrated hydrographic data with regional temperature - salinity relationships (by using nearby historical hydrographic data) helps to determine whether a measured trend is due to sensor drift or due to natural variability.

After manual evaluation and inspection, a potential drift was detected in the first half of the salinity signal (figure 7). This can be due to natural variability or sensor malfunction. In order to check this drift out, CTD data set from RADPROF - IEO survey (11/10/2010) was compared. According to Theta levels (figure 10), the difference between CTD signal and ARGO WMO 6900762 signal is mainly within range of error, so there is no sensor malfunction. That potential drift is explained then by the high natural variability of the area.

Drift or bias evidence cannot be seen in the salinity measurement for WMO 6900762 float. Therefore after the manual evaluation and inspection, no adjustment is needed according to Argo Quality Control Manual: PSAL ADJUSTED = PSAL (original value), PSAL ADJUSTED ERROR = Uncertainty provided by PI, PSAL ADJUSTED QC = 1, 2 or 3.

The following parameters has been set up for the Owens and Wong Objective Mapping Analysis method:

Config_max_casts	138
use_pv	0
scale_long_large	2
scale_lat_large	2
scale_long_small	1
scale_lat_small	1
scale_phi_small	0
scale_phi_large	0
scale_age	10
p_delta	250
p_exclude	200

Table 2. Owens and Wong Objective Mapping Analysis method parameters .

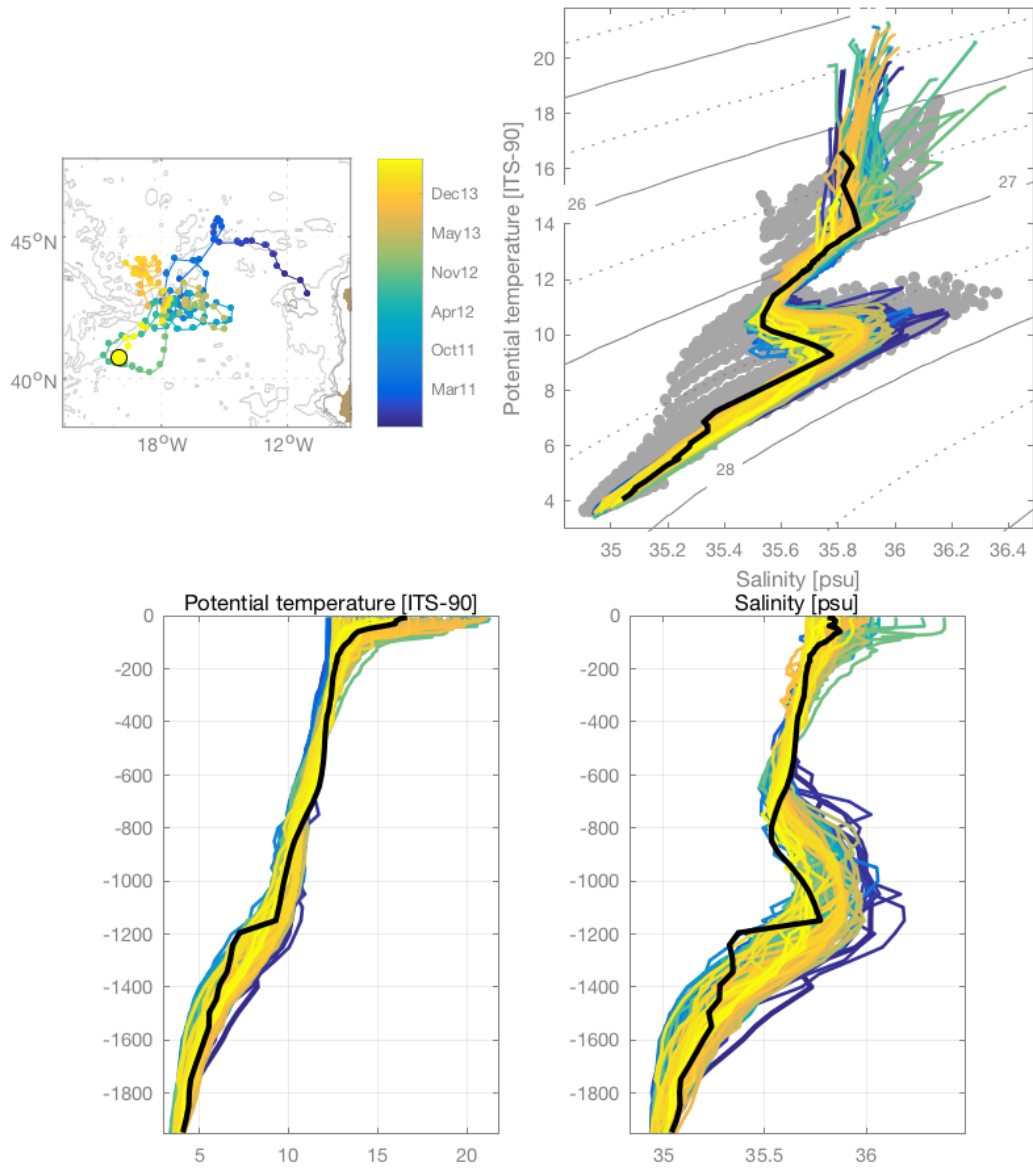


Figure 1: Argo float trajectory (a). T-S Diagram (b). Potential Temperature profiles (c). Salinity profiles (d).

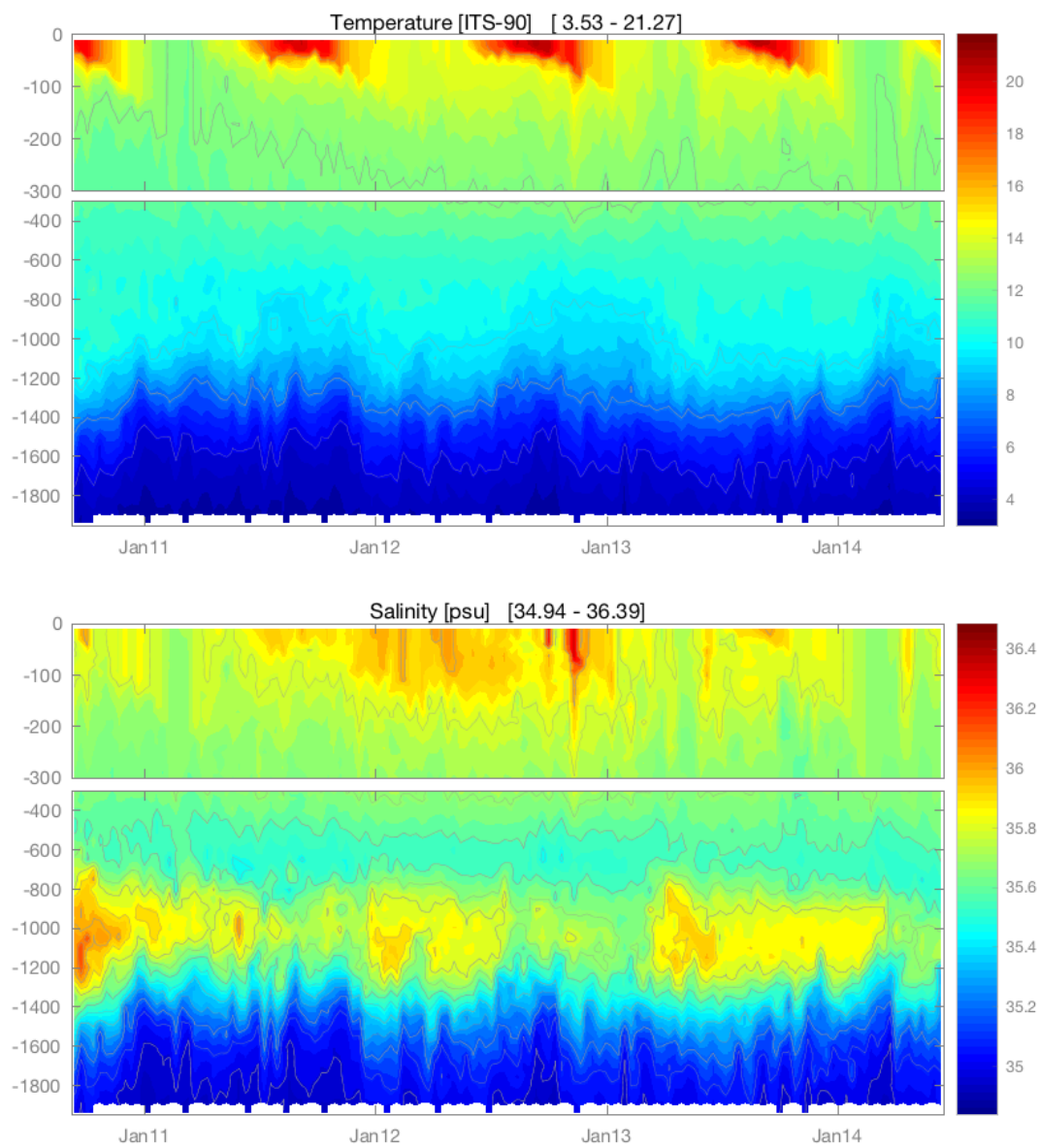


Figure 2: Potential temperature and salinity sections.

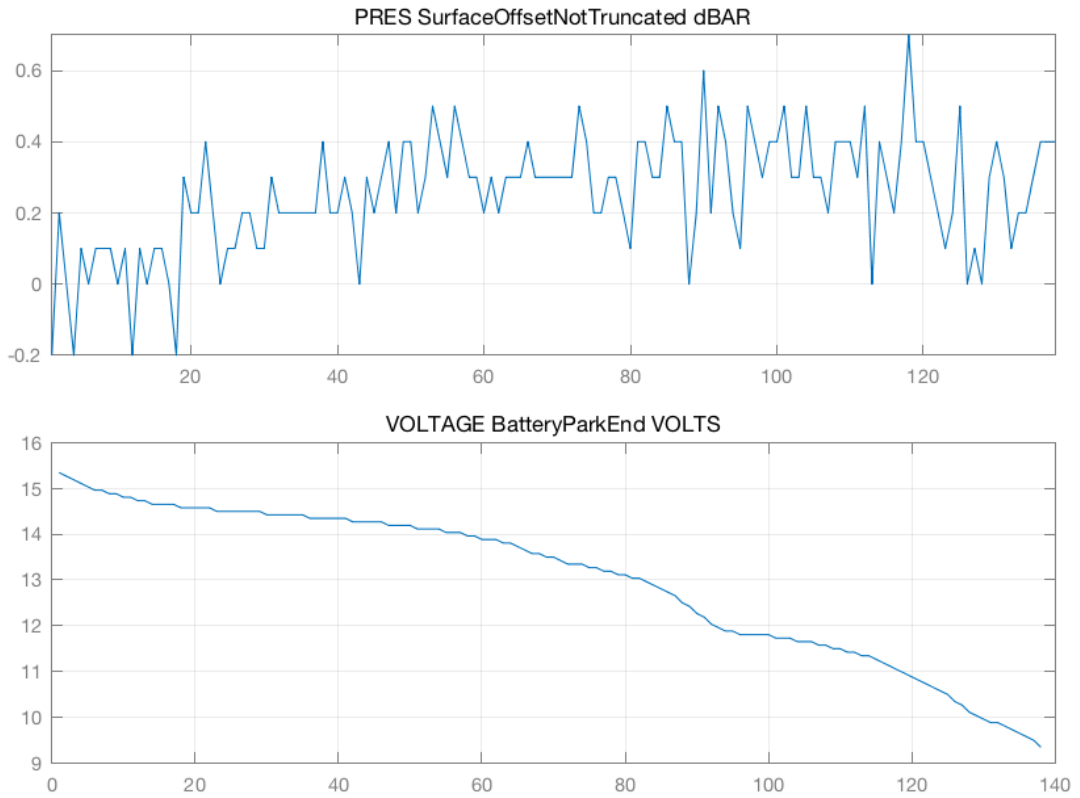


Figure 3: Pressure record (a). Voltage record (b).

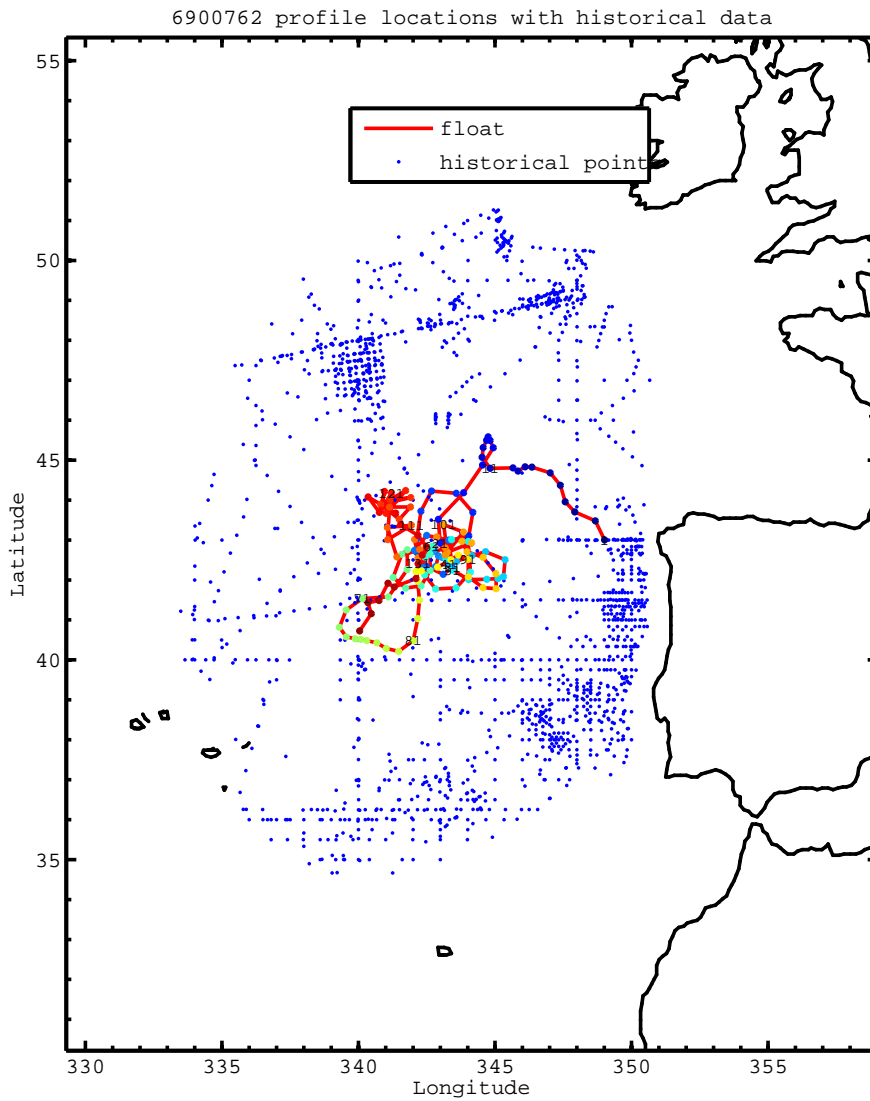
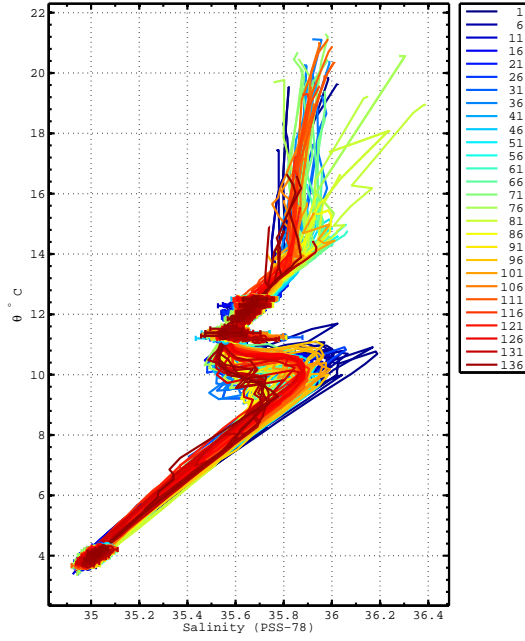


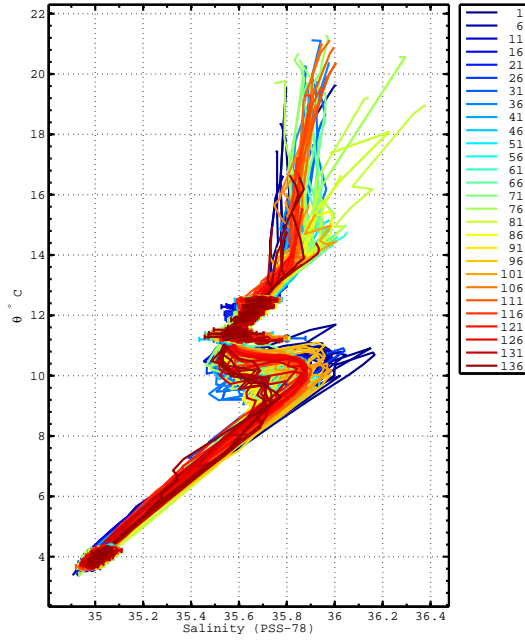
Figure 4: Historical points around the current ARGO float trajectory. These historical points are used by Owens and Wong Objective Mapping Analysis to make a model for an ARGO float data calibration.

762 uncalibrated float data (-) and mapped salinity (o) with objective errors



(a) T-S Diagram

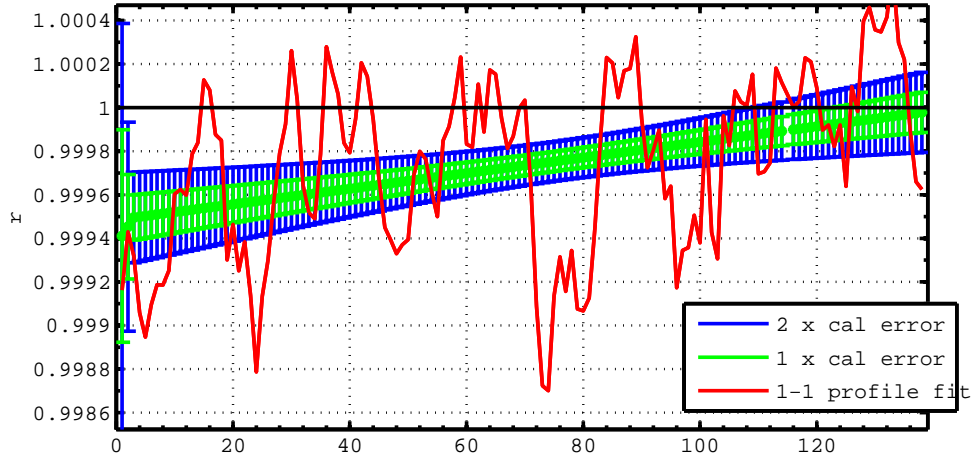
0762 calibrated float data (-) and mapped salinity (o) with objective errors



(b) T-S Diagram after a potential calibration

Figure 5: Both graphs show T-S diagrams before and after a potential calibration. This is useful to identify water masses, to detect some possible offsets or to identify some anomalous profiles.

6900762 potential conductivity (mmho/cm) multiplicative correction r with error



6900762 vertically-averaged salinity (PSS-78) additive correction ΔS with error

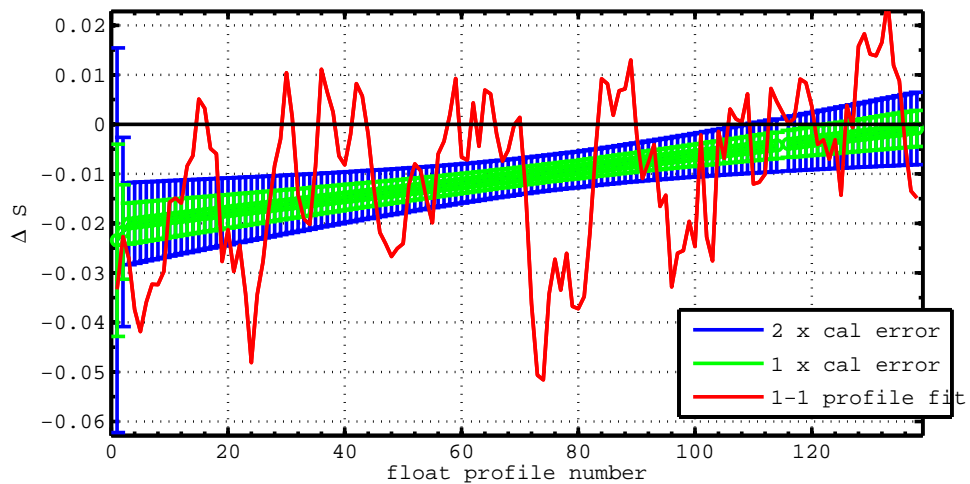


Figure 6: Salinity variation between each profile. Owens and Wong Objective Mapping Analysis builds its model based in a programmed number of break points.

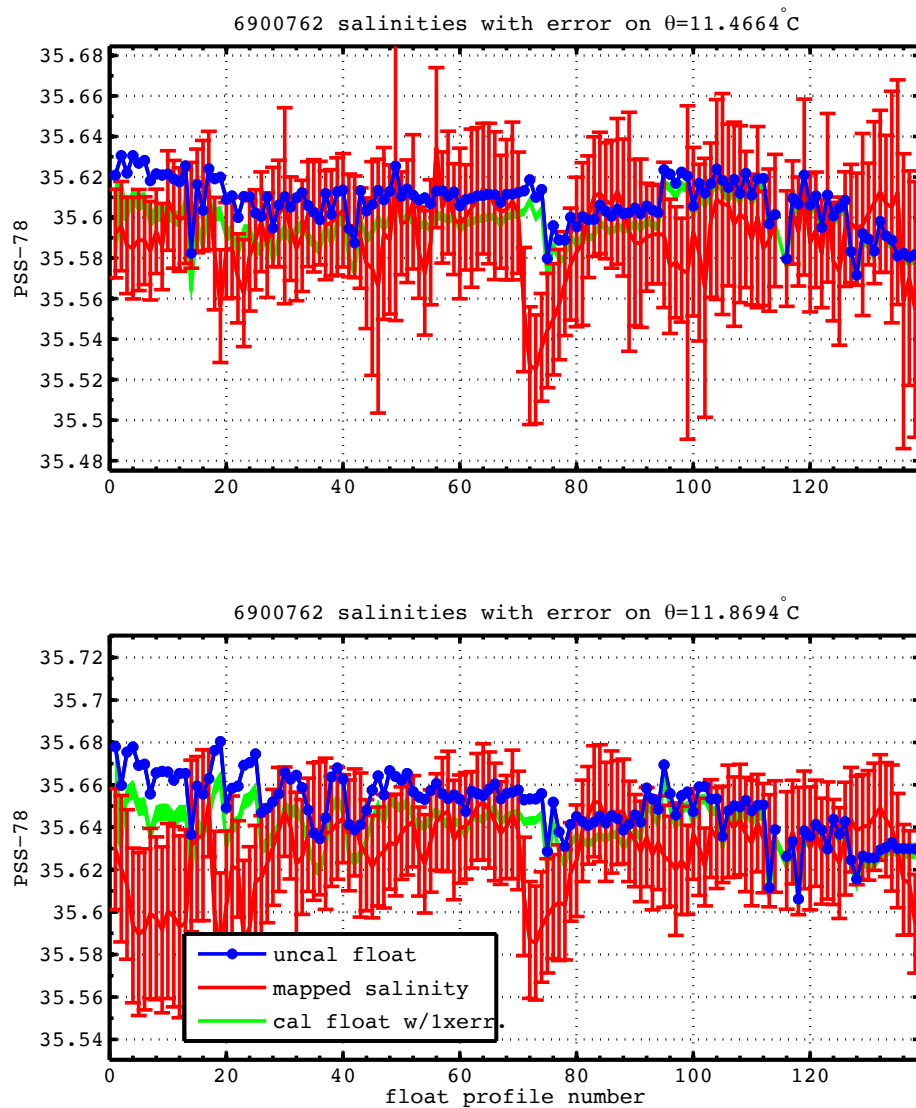
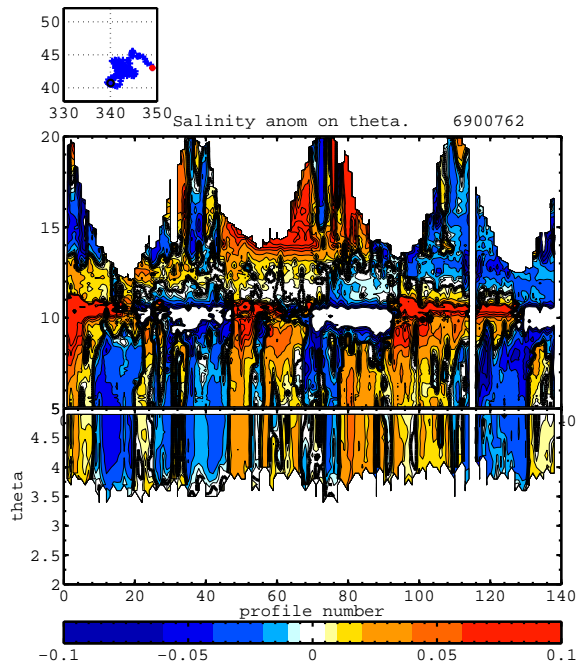
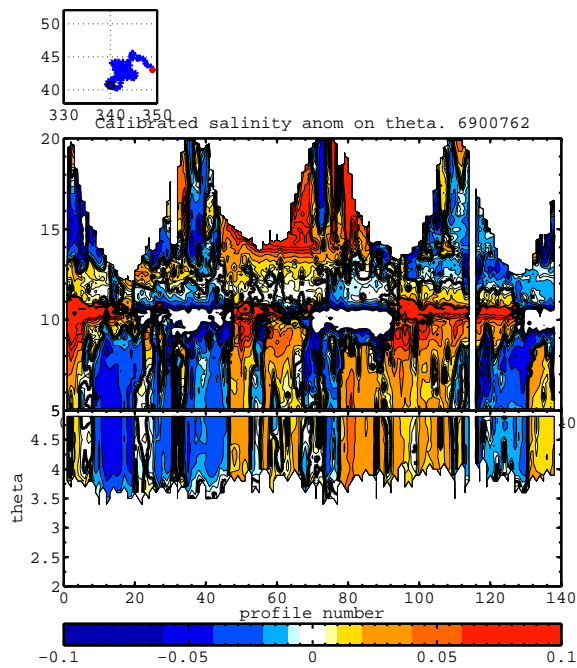


Figure 7: This figure gives a rough idea how uncalibrated (blue line) and calibrated (green line) signals fit each other. Bear in mind that mapped salinity depends on the historical hydrographic points of the area (Figure 1). The less historical points, the less approximated is the model.



(a) Original salinity variation



(b) Calibrated salinity variation

Figure 8: Brians King plots. Both show the salinity variation for an each level of theta per profile. A colored scale indicates the salinity variation (white color indicates no variation). Comparing both uncalibrated and calibrated plots, significant salinity variations can be identified.

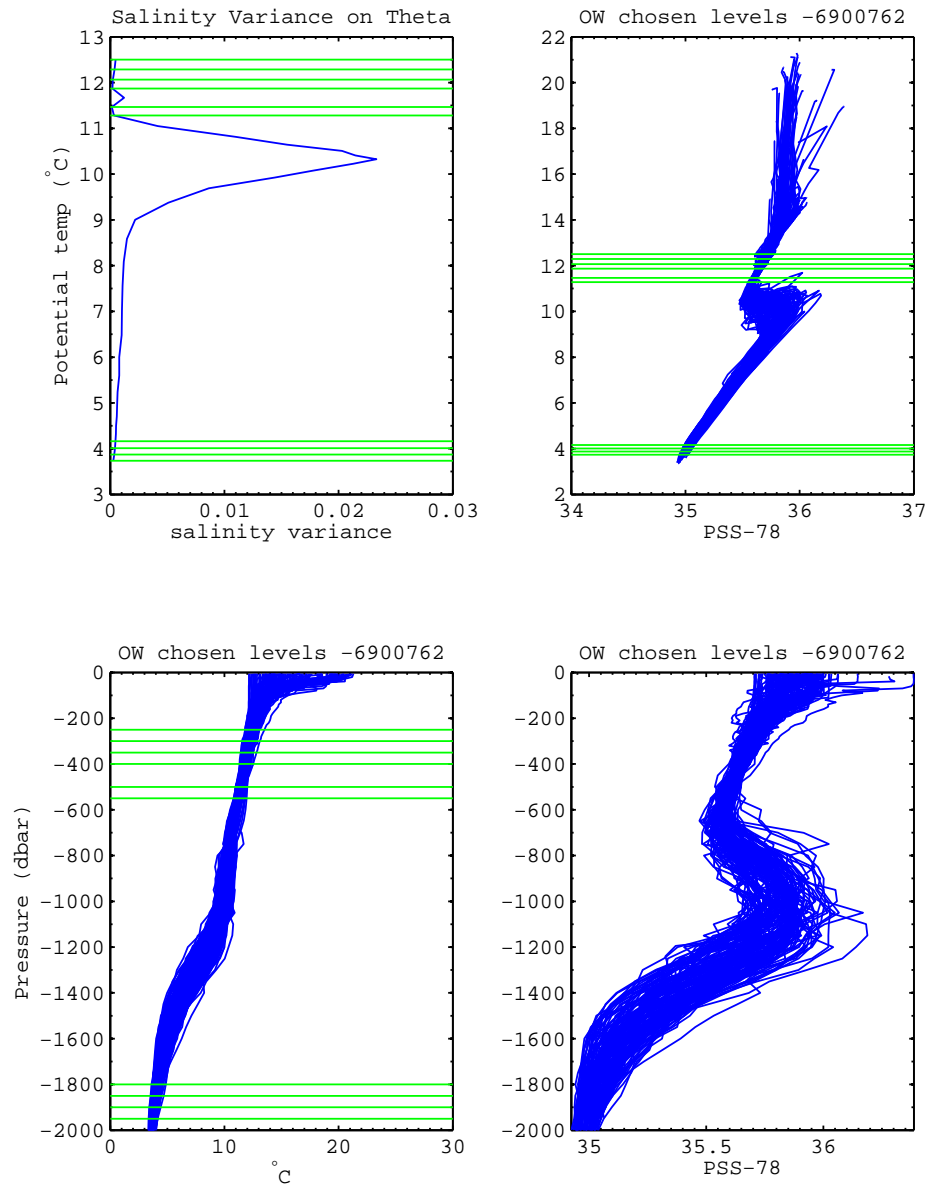


Figure 9: Theta levels are chosen by Owens and Wong Objective Mapping Analysis. The model identifies automatically the theta levels where the salinity variations are smaller.

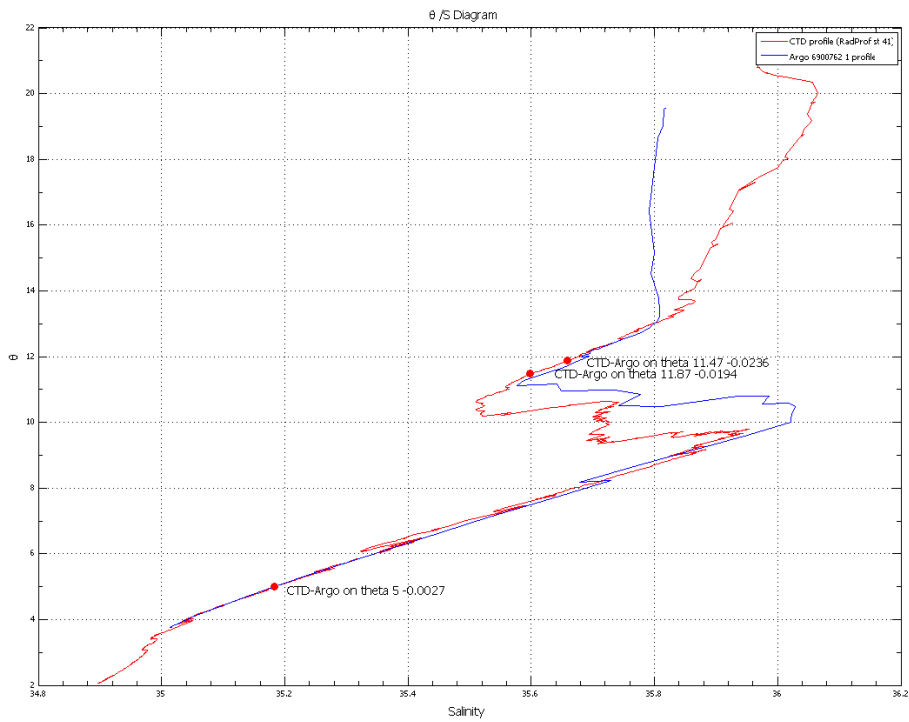


Figure 10: Salinity difference between CTD profile and ARGO profile. The three smallest theta variation points are pointed out.