

Argo-España

Parte de la estrategia global de observación del océano



Report on Delayed Mode for Argo float WMO 6901260

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**Delayed Mode Quality Control for Argo float
WMO 6901260**

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A. González-Santana - P. Vélez-Belchí
Instituto Español de Oceanografía

1 Introduction

The Delayed Mode Quality Control (DMQC) has been developed for float WMO 6901260 and delivered on 23/06/2021 to Ifremer. No anomalous profiles were detected during its initial analysis in any of the measured variables in the 180 profiles carried out.

Transmission system	ARGOS
Transmission ID	n/a
Platform Model	ARVOR
Platform ID	6901260
Platform ID	AL2500-17SP009
Controller Board	70-10-444
Data Centre	IF
Project Name	ARGO SPAIN
Format Version	3.1
Float Owner	IEO
PI Name	Pedro Velez
Parking Depth (dbar)	1000
Profile depth (dbar)	2000
Number of Profiles	180
Status	Inactive
Deployment Date	2018 06 18
Deployment Latitude	36.2939
Deployment Longitude	-7.2271
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 drifts 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 po-

tential 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.

Drift or bias evidence cannot be seen in the salinity measurement for WMO 6901260 float. However, the marked increase in salinity that occurs in the last profiles agrees with the natural variability of the area. The location of the profiler is right at the Mediterranean outflow through the Strait of Gibraltar. It is a mass characterized by specific properties that define its state, being of higher temperature and higher salinity compared to the North Atlantic basin. It is for this reason that it has been decided not to apply any correction, assuming that the effects shown respond to the oceanic variability of the area where the profiler is located. 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.

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

Config_max_casts	177
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	5
p_delta	250
p_exclude	200

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

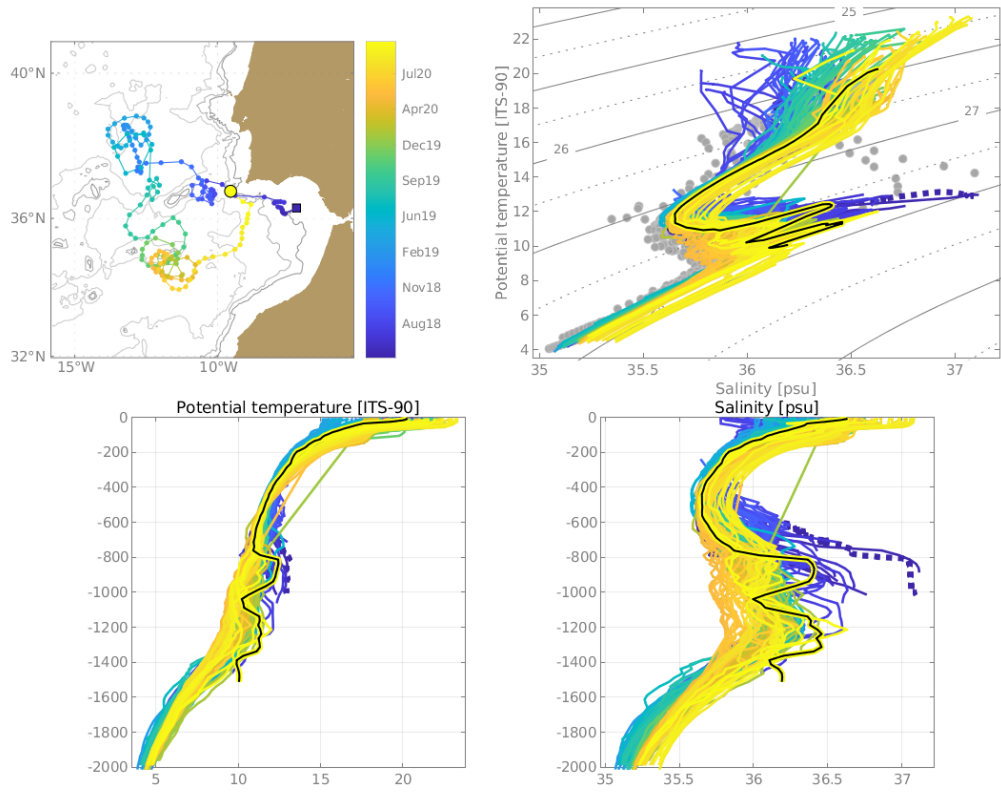


Figure 1: Argo float trajectory (a). T-S Diagram (b). Potential Temperature profiles (c). Salinity profiles (d).

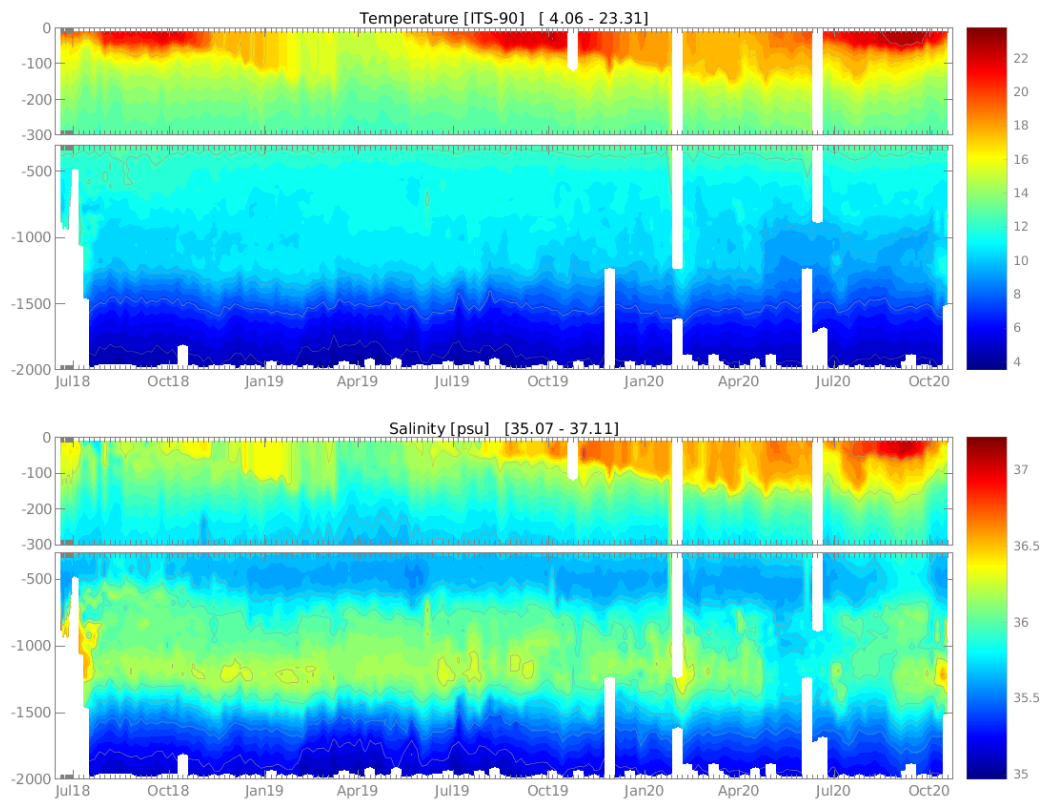


Figure 2: Potential temperature and salinity sections.

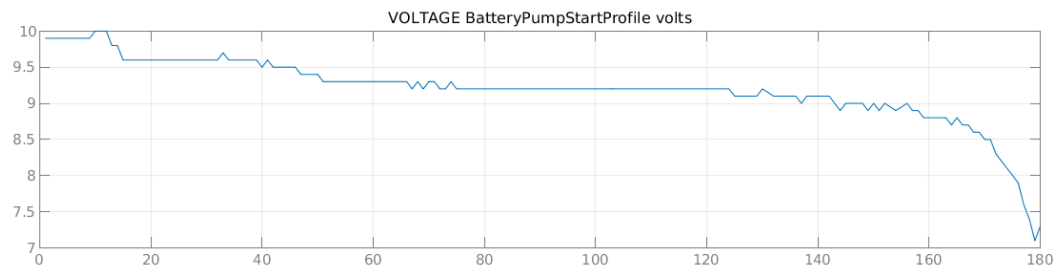


Figure 3: Pressure record (a). Voltage record (b).

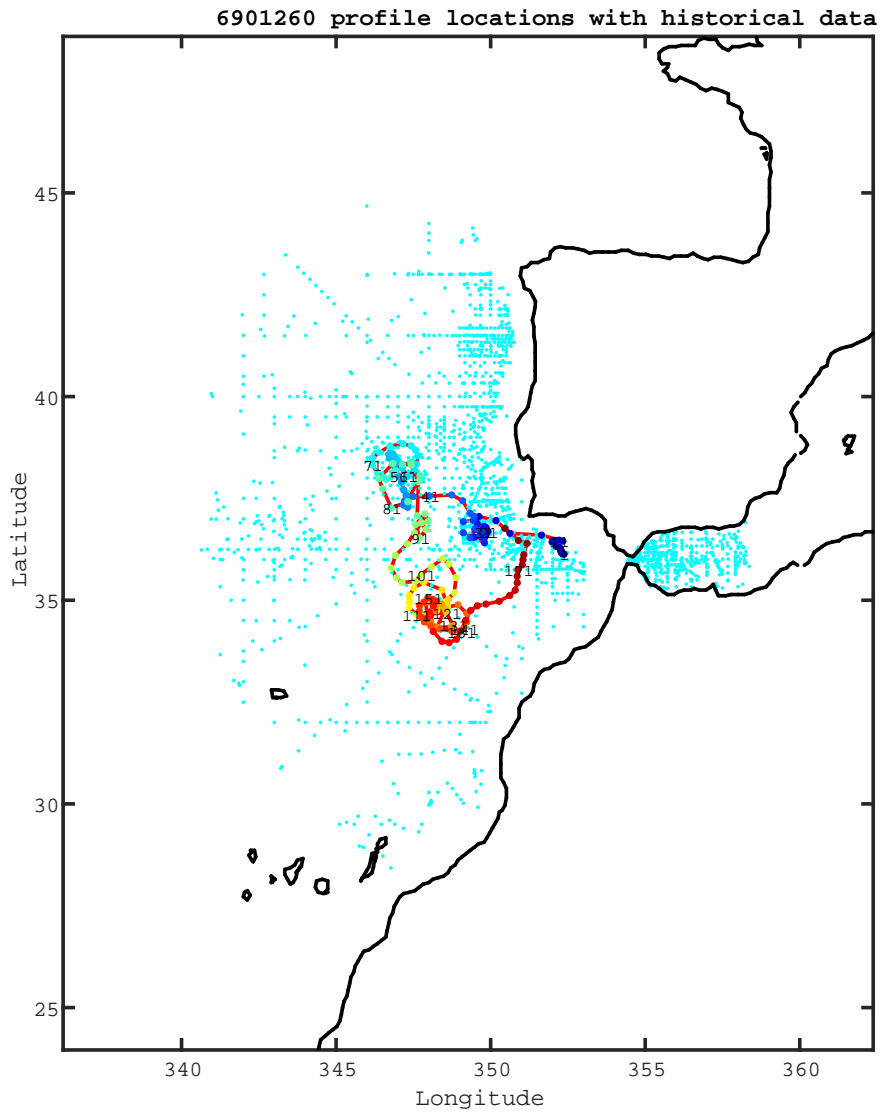


Figure 4: Historical points around the current ARGO float trajectory. These historical points are used by Owens and Wong Objective Mapping Analysis to make a model for an ARGO float data calibration.

5901260 uncalibrated float data (-) and mapped salinity (o) with objective errors

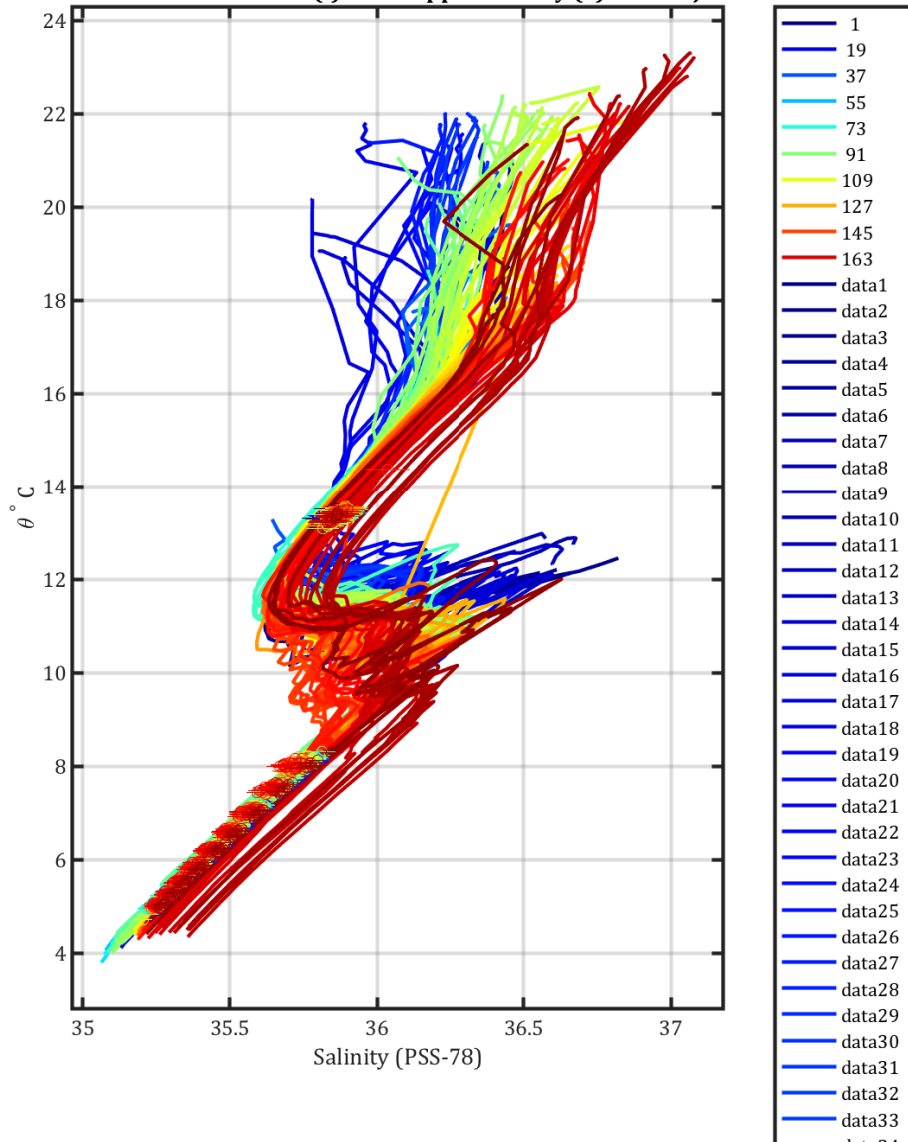


Figure 5: T-S Diagram before the potential calibration.

6901260 calibrated float data (-) and mapped salinity (o) with objective errors

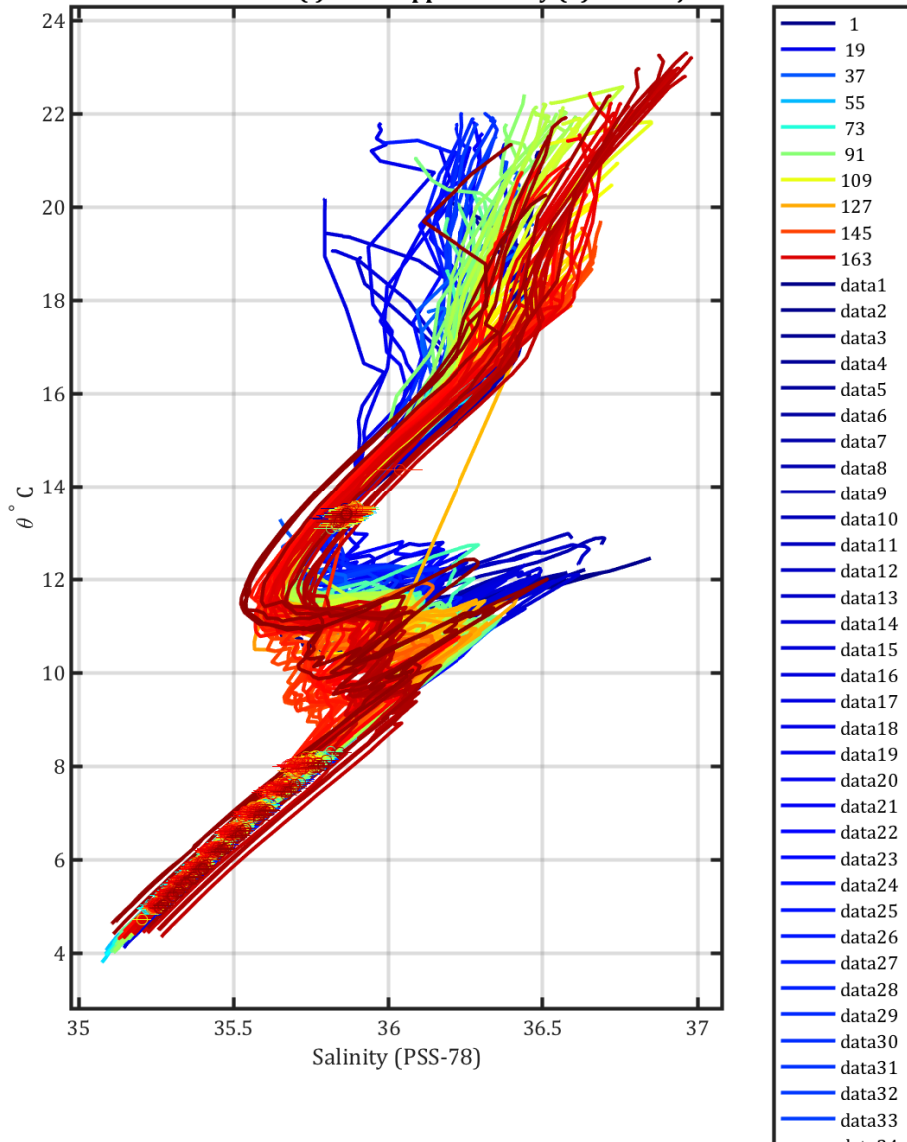


Figure 6: T-S diagram after the potential calibration. This is useful to identify water masses, to detect some possible offsets or to identify some anomalous profiles.

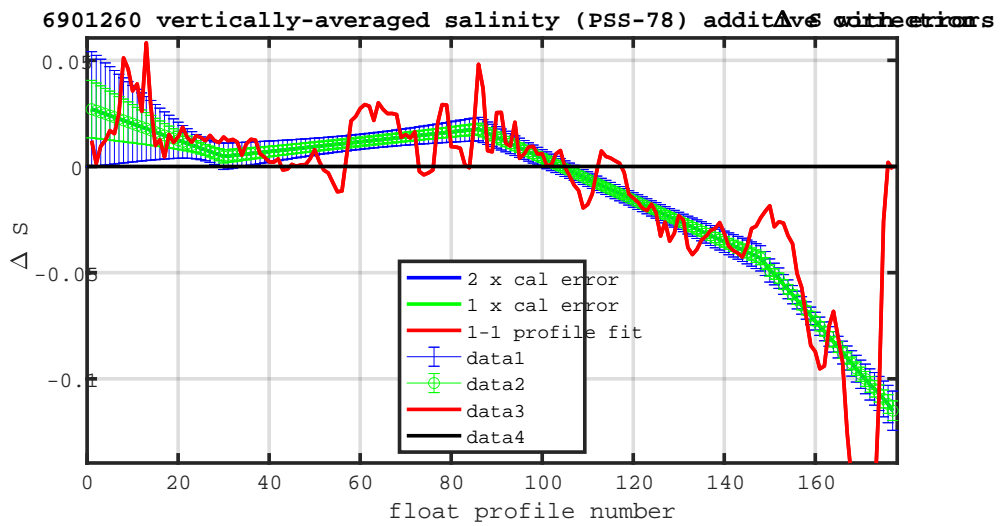
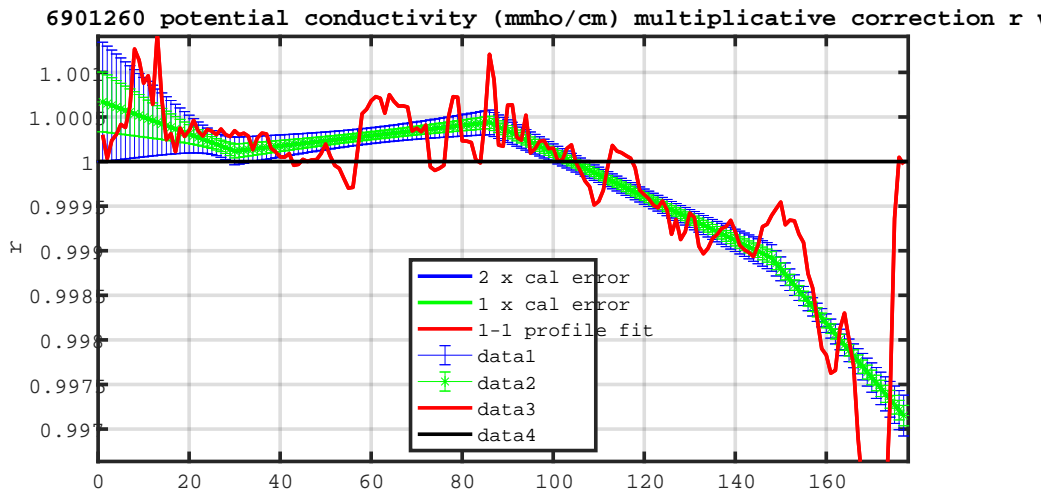


Figure 7: Salinity variation between each profile. Owens and Wong Objective Mapping Analysis builds its model based in a programmed number of break points.

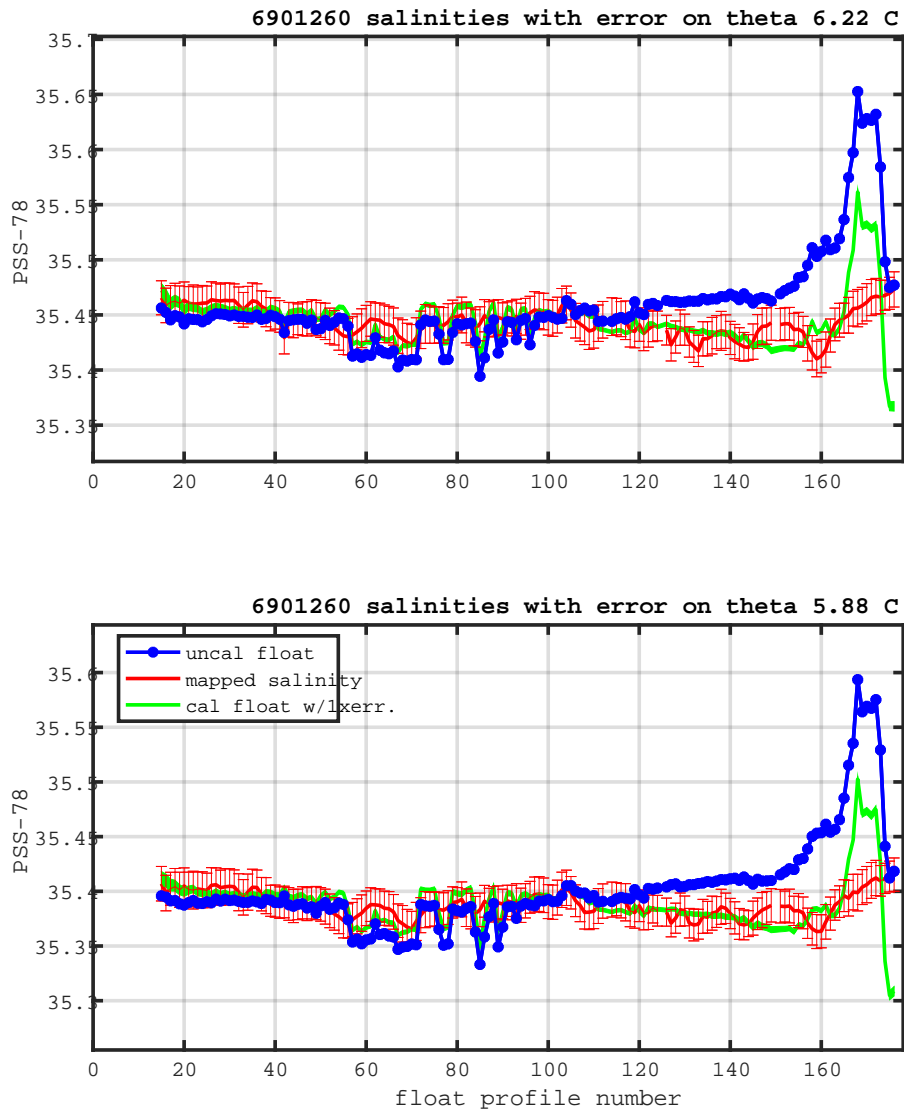


Figure 8: This figure gives a rough idea how uncalibrated (blue line) and calibrated (green line) signals fit each other. Bear in mind that mapped salinity depends on the historical hydrographic points of the area (Figure 1). The less historical points, the less approximated is the model.

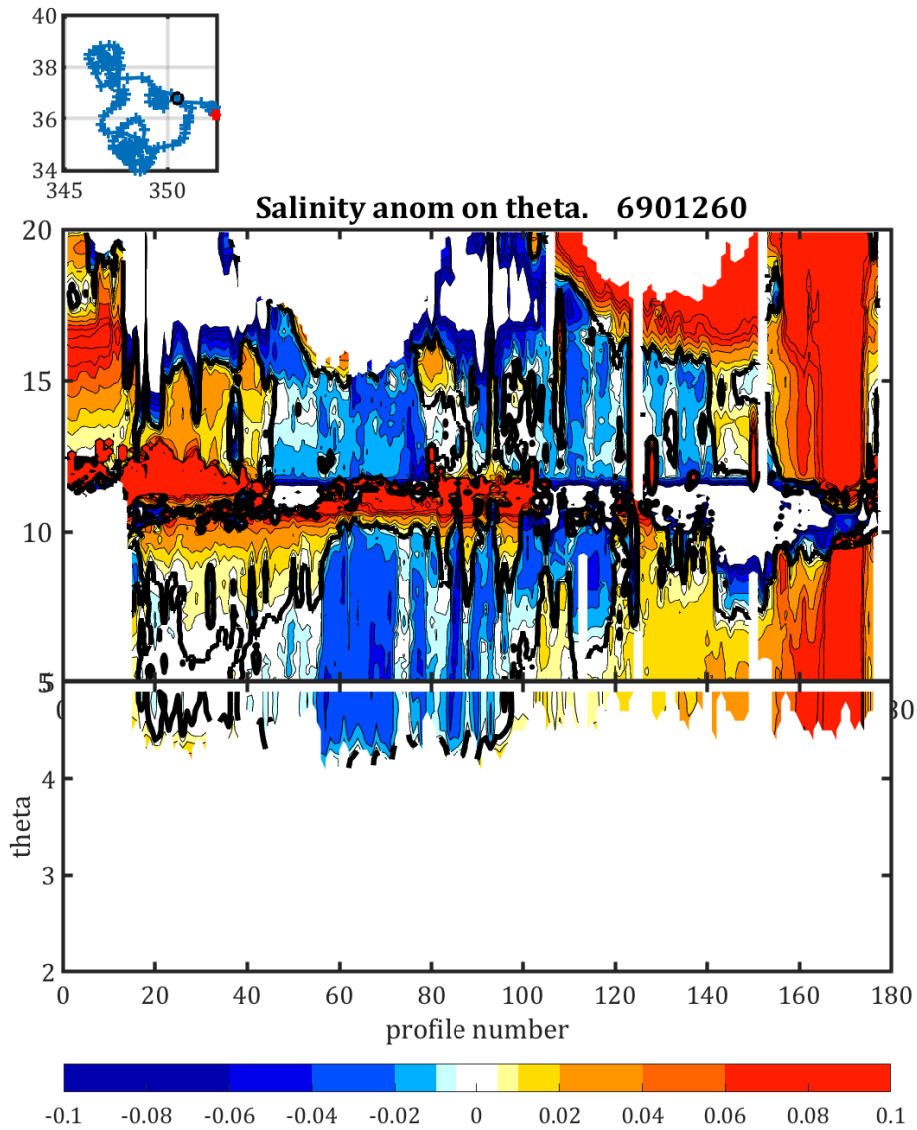


Figure 9: Original salinity variation represented in the Brians King plots. It shows the salinity variation for an each level of theta per profile. A colored scale indicates the salinity variation (white color indicates no variation)

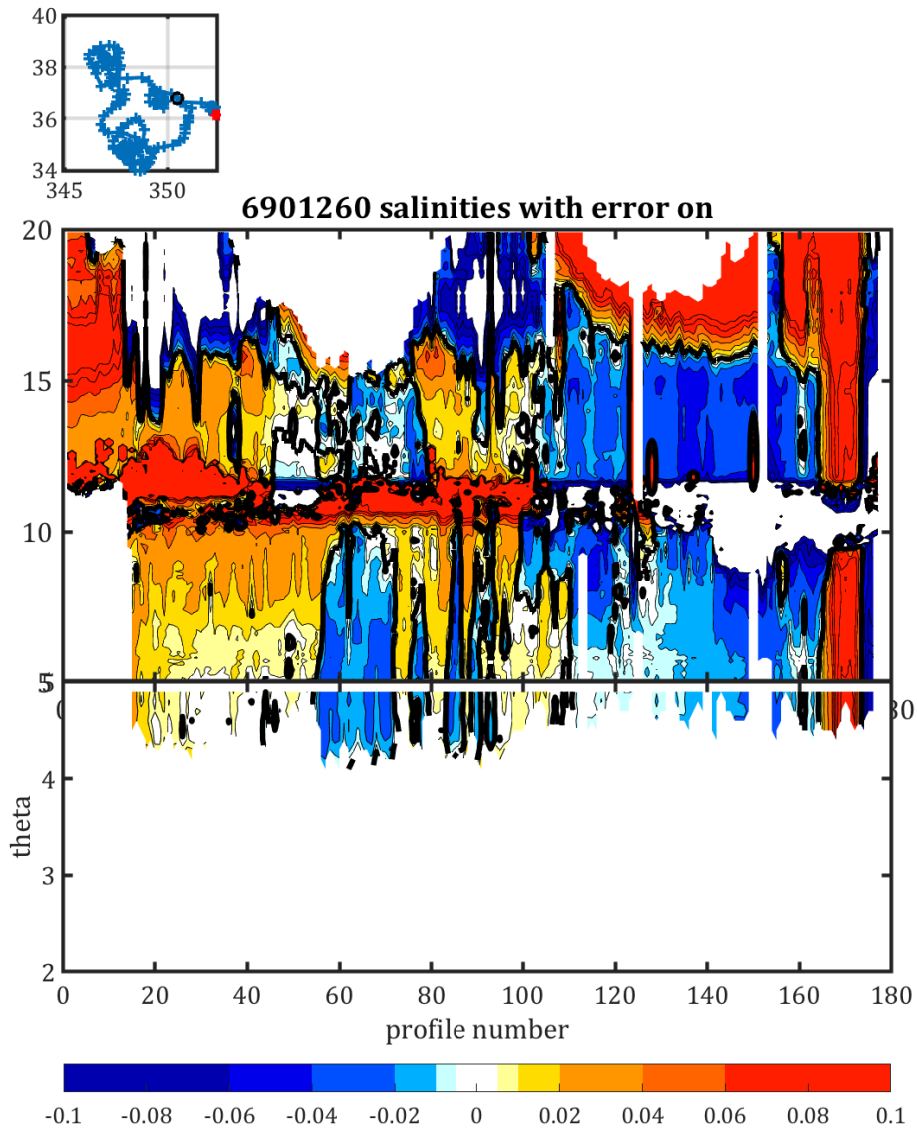


Figure 10: Calibrated salinity variation represented in the Brians King plots. It shows the salinity variation for an each level of theta per profile. Comparing both uncalibrated and calibrated plots, significant salinity variations can be identified.

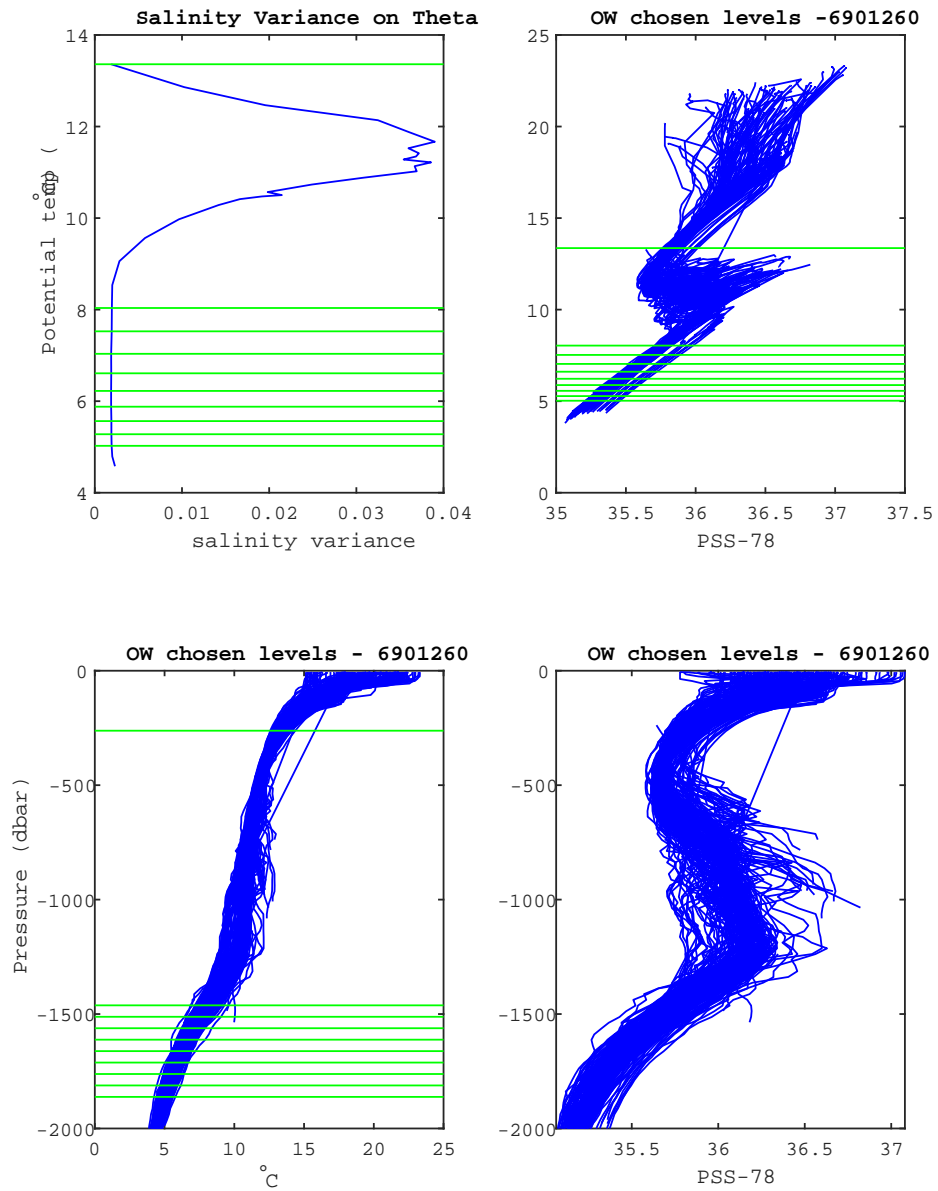


Figure 11: Theta levels are chosen by Owens and Wong Objective Mapping Analysis. The model identifies automatically the theta levels where the salinity variations are smaller.