

**Report for Cruise ES033**

**Second ACES-FOCAS cruise**  
**to the southern Weddell Sea**

*RRS Ernest Shackleton*

22 January to 7 March 2009



Compiled by Keith Nicholls from contributions by:  
Ilker Fer, Colin Griffiths, Bruce Huber and Patrick Robinson





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## Introduction

### *Overview*

Various projects were involved in the cruise: SASSI (Synoptic Antarctic Shelf-Slope Interactions), an AFI-funded project whose PI is Professor Karen Heywood, UEA; the BAS core project ACES-FOCAS; the BAS LTMS-P programme, in collaboration with University of Bergen and Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory; and BIAC (Bipolar Atlantic thermohaline Circulation), the Norwegian IPY programme. Additional projects were incorporated when HMS Endurance's Weddell Sea cruise was cancelled. These were primarily concerned with aerosol and air chemistry, and will not be discussed in this report.

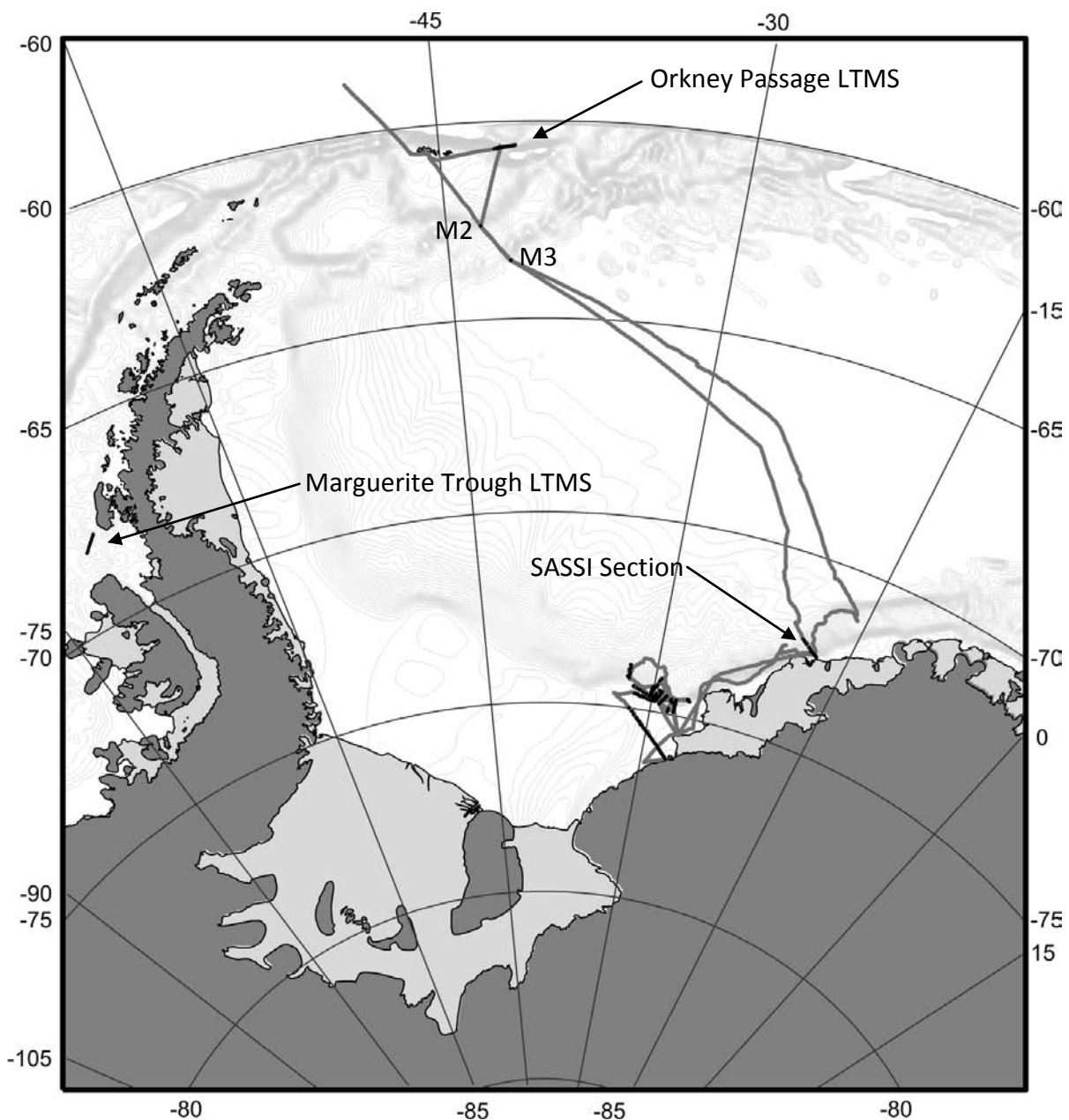
The SASSI project involved the deployment of a current meter array across the continental shelf, shelfbreak and slope at around 17° West. The FOCAS element of the cruise aimed to recover moorings deployed two years previously, carry out a set of CTD sections repeating and complementing those of the previous cruise, and to deploy ten CTD tags on Weddell seals. The LTMS work was to turn around the Orkney Passage mooring array and the northern Weddell Sea M2 and M3 moorings, to recover mooring S2 at Filchner Sill, and to deploy a new style, bottom-mounted mooring at that same site. Additional LTMS-P work was the re-occupation of the Marguerite Bay CTD section, a task undertaken after the main cruise, during the last call to Rothera. Work for BIAC involved deployment of moorings over the continental slope west of Filchner Sill to monitor the Ice Shelf Water plume present in that location, and the use of a VMP microstructure profiler to study mixing processes in the plume.

Heavy sea ice, together with problems with some of the acoustic releases, prevented the recovery of several of the moorings, and the sea ice conditions prevented the BIAC plume study from going ahead at the preferred location. However, the BIAC team had been forewarned of this possibility and were able to switch to an alternate plan, which was carried out successfully. The CTD profiling work went smoothly, with full-depth LADCP profiles being recovered from 148 of the 175 casts. With one exception, the SASSI mooring array was successfully deployed, and a CTD/LADCP section recovered from along the array. All ten seal tags were successfully deployed on Weddell seals in the vicinity of Helmert Bank, at the eastern Filchner Sill. An additional activity was a multi-day yo-yo VMP sequence while the ship was moored at Brunt Ice Shelf during the final Halley call.

### *Personnel*

Helen Atkinson	BAS	Air chemistry
John Beaton	SAMS	SASSI
Helge Bryhni	University of Bergen	BIAC
Cedric Chavanne	UEA	SASSI
Kjersti Daae	University of Bergen	BIAC
Brian Davison	University of Lancaster	Aerosols
Ilker Fer	University of Bergen	BIAC
Colin Griffiths	SAMS	SASSI
Bruce Huber	LDEO	LTMS (northern)
Keith Makinson	BAS	ACES-FOCAS, LTMS
Keith Nicholls	BAS	ACES-FOCAS, LTMS
Patrick Robinson	UC Santa Cruz	ACES-FOCAS (seals)





**Figure 1.** Map showing cruise track (grey) and CTD stations (black). Bathymetric contours are in feint grey. Marguerite Bay LTMS CTD stations are included.

### Cruise narrative

The ship departed Stanley 22 January 2009, arriving at Signy on the 25<sup>th</sup> (see Figure Map). Three pax were dropped at Signy Base, and the ship departed for the location of mooring M2, a mooring deployed in early 2007. The mooring was recovered and a CTD cast was made at the site before sailing to M3. Nothing was heard from either of the paired releases at M3. We then sailed to the location for the deployment of the SASSI mooring array, arriving 29 January. A glut of sea ice was covering much of the area, but four of the six moorings could be deployed to make up the inshore part of the array at a longitude of ~018°W. CTD/LADCP profiles were obtained at each mooring site.

The ship then sailed for Coast mooring, one of the FOCAS moorings, arriving 2 February. The mooring was released, but did not surface; it was finally recovered by dragging a wire across the mooring's location, which was determined precisely by triangulation.

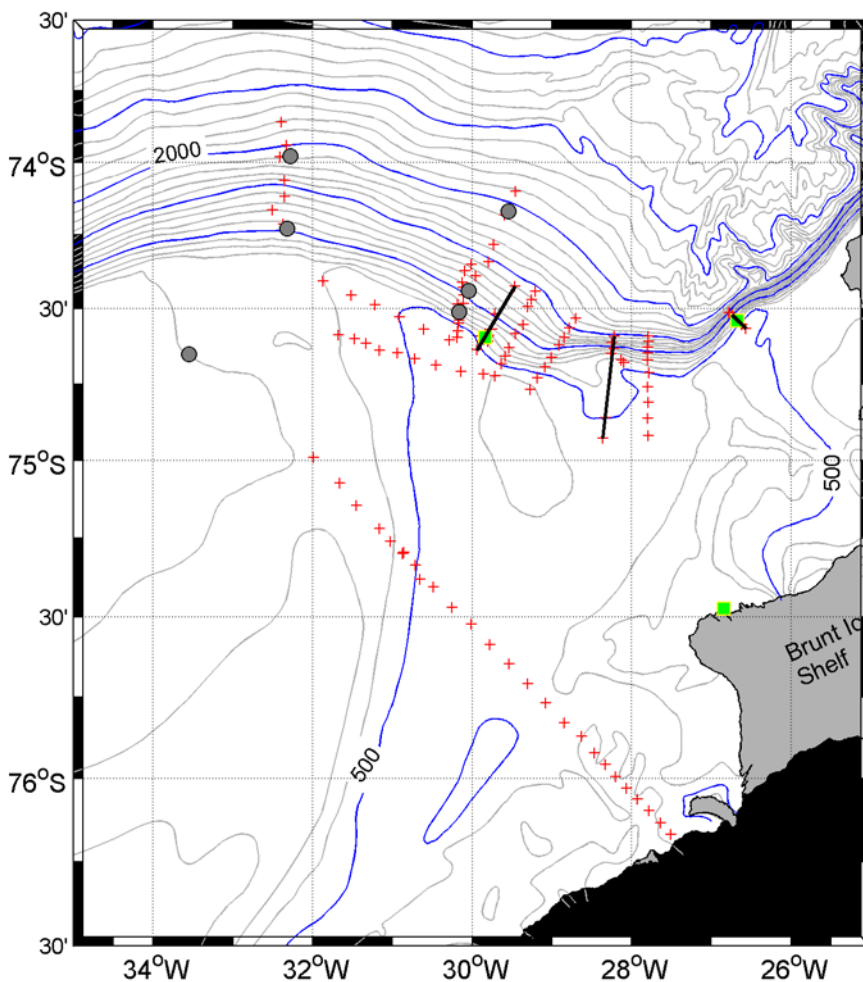
CTD section A was occupied during January 3<sup>rd</sup>, and the ship then arrived at Mooring S2. Triangulation showed that the mooring was in an open pool within otherwise heavy sea ice, and the release was triggered. As in the case of the Coast Mooring, S2 did not ascend. The ice drift then caused the pack to cover the location and nothing more could be done. The new S2 mooring was then deployed, and the acoustic modem successfully tested. After checking to ensure that the old S2 mooring was still at the sea bed, the ship headed east and occupied CTD section B.

From this point onwards, the ship stopped to tag Weddell seals when appropriate candidates were identified. Ice cores were recovered during some of these opportunities as part of the air chemistry project. The ship visited mooring sites S4 and S4E during the occupation of Section B. The acoustic transponders on both moorings responded appropriately, but because of the difficult sea ice conditions they were not released. Sections C, D, E, F and G were then occupied over the next three and a half days, by which time all but 1 of the 10 seal tags had also been deployed. Also during this time the FOCAS

mooring sites Slope North and Slope South were visited. Neither acoustic release responded. The sites were revisited later in the cruise, and, again, no response was received.

The next week of the cruise was dedicated to BIAC, the Norwegian IPY programme. An attempt was made to reach the area of primary BIAC interest, but this was abandoned when it became apparent that conditions within the pack ice further to the west had worsened. The alternate plan involved deploying five instrument moorings on the Crary Fan (Figure 2), and undertaking a series of CTD/LADCP and VMP sections that complemented the CTD sections obtained to date.

Section H was occupied on Crary Fan, and two of the five BIAC moorings were



**Figure 2.** Map showing activity in the vicinity of Brunt Ice Shelf. CTD stations (red cross), BIAC moorings (grey circles), VMP sections (black lines) and VMP/CTD yo-yo sites (green squares). The S2 mooring is the grey circle at the west side of the sill.

deployed (BIACM1 and M2). A medivac to Halley delayed proceedings for 24 hr, after which Section I was occupied and the remaining three moorings deployed (BIACM5, BIACM4 and BIACM3). The ship was then mobilized for microstructure profiling (VMP). Over the following four and a half days, Sections J, K and L were occupied. Each section consisted of interleaved CTD/LADCP and VMP profiles. Sections J and L included 12-hour yo-yo stations in a water depth of around 600 m.

The ship again visited the locations of the FOCAS slope moorings to listen again for the acoustic releases, but to no avail. We then returned to Halley for the station's final call. A VMP yo-yo station was occupied for most of the period moored up at Brunt Ice Shelf, approximately three days in total. This was also an opportunity for Helen Atkinson to carry out an air chemistry experiment from a site near the ship, on the ice shelf itself.

After departing from Halley, the ship returned to the location of the SASSI section, from where the sea ice had cleared. The deep portion of the CTD/LADCP section was completed, and the final mooring deployed. A PIES (pressure inverted echo-sounder) was not deployed, as a result of a spurious diagnostic that erroneously suggested that the instrument had developed a fault.

The ship then returned to the location of the M3 mooring in the northern Weddell Sea, and a grid of listening points occupied in an attempt to communicate with either of the mooring's acoustic releases. Again, nothing was heard. A new M3 mooring was deployed and a CTD/LADCP profile obtained. The M2 site was then visited, and new M2 mooring deployed and CTD/LADCP profile obtained.

We sailed to Orkney Passage to service the BAS/LDEO mooring array. Mooring OP3 and OP2 were successfully released, but there was no response from the short but deep OP1. The OP CTD/LADCP section was occupied, and the two moorings OP2 and OP3 re-deployed. The SASSI project's PIES was deployed near the site of OP2.

With the Weddell science cruise now complete, the ship visited Signy, closing down the base and embarking the personnel. Ernest Shackleton arrived back at Stanley on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2009.

Keith Nicholls and Colin Griffiths remained on board for the final call to Rothera, in order to repeat the LTMS-P CTD section in Marguerite Bay.

## **CTD Operations**

### ***Winch***

#### *Description and installation*

The CTD winch had originally been built for BAS in 1997. It was first used on *HMS Endurance* during the 1998 ROPEX cruise to the Weddell Sea. Maintenance and storage was arranged by BAS until the equipment was given to what was then known as UKORS, based at SOC (now NMF-SS at NOC). The winch was next used by BAS during the 2007 *Ernest Shackleton* cruise (ES031) to the Weddell Sea. This present cruise (ES033) is the winch's third outing.

The winch is hydraulically-powered, and has a built-in hydraulic power pack. It has a 10-foot container footprint. There is a built-in hydraulically-powered A-frame. The winch presently holds around 6000 metres of coaxial, electromechanical cable, and has been used for full-depth casts in 4700 metres of water. The winch was mounted amidships, on the starboard side, and CTD operations were not overly susceptible to poor weather conditions.

Various recommendations were made to improve the winch after its first season, some of which were acted upon. The biggest unresolved problem was the scrolling system, which, on one occasion during the second season, broke down entirely. The scrolling system was completely overhauled during 2008, and worked flawlessly during the entire ES033 cruise.

#### *Comments, and problems encountered*

*Winch drum:* The winch drum appeared to rotate perfectly true during the first shallow test cast. After the second cast, which was a deep cast, the drum was visible out of true, such that an interior guard fouled the left hand cheek (looking outboard) during part of the revolution. The guard had to be unbolted to remove the source of the abrasion. The scrolling was unaffected, and the alignment did not appear to worsen during the remainder of the cruise.

*Hydraulic oil heater:* The heater did not come on, even during very cold conditions. The fault was traced to the thermostat, which had to be bypassed. For the rest of the cruise the heater was switched on by hand when it was needed.

*Drum rotation:* As on previous cruises, the drum appears to rotate jerkily at slow speeds, between 15 and 60 m/min. This is most noticeable when the winch is cold, and while paying out.

*Line-out and speed gauges:* Towards the end of the cruise the line-out gauge on the remote control failed. The gauge on the main panel continued to work for a time, as did both wire speed gauges. The line-out gauge on the main panel then failed also. Later, both speed gauges stopped working. When the remote unit was opened up it became clear that sea water had got inside.

*Responsiveness of remote control:* A curious effect was that the remote payout/heave lever would initially not allow heave at the full speed allowed by the lever at the winch. After a few minutes the rate of heave did increase on the remote lever. This became particularly bad late in the cruise. It is possible that it is connected with water ingress.

#### *Recommendations*

*Detachable main control panel:* The winch is usually mounted in advance of the CTD work, and is likely to take a great deal of heavy weather. Even though the panel's cover is in place during transit to the work area, it is suffering a great deal of corrosion, and a detachable unit would increase the reliability of the winch as a whole.

*Heated sheave wheel cheeks:* As in the previous two seasons, the sheave suffered from icing, causing the wheel to bind occasionally. This can be dangerous, as it occurs during heaving, and the line-out gauge becomes inaccurate. The result can be that the CTD frame is nearer to the surface than the winch driver expects. Either heating the cheeks, or re-engineering the sheave arrangement to increase the gap between cheeks and wheel would resolve the problem.

*Re-engineering remote box:* The remote unit is crucial to the operation of the winch. Its enclosure should, however, be made watertight. The two very large cables connecting the remote control to the winch main panel are particularly ungainly, which makes it difficult to keep the unit out of the weather. It would be very beneficial for the link to be made either wireless, or with less bulky cabling so that the remote unit can be more easily unplugged and brought inside when not in use.



## ***Containerised wet lab***

### *Description and configuration for the cruise*

A 10-foot shipping container had been modified for use as a water bottle annex, or wet lab, for use on RRS Ernest Shackleton during the 2006-07 FOCAS cruise to the Weddell Sea. The same wet lab, dubbed the "CTD Shack", was used during the present cruise. Rather than two container doors, the shack has a container-style cargo door and a personnel door. Along one wall there is a line of 12 pairs of clips to take Niskin bottles. The other wall is fitted with a bench. There is fluorescent lighting, a small convector heater, and a 240 V ship's power supply point. A cable gland allows cable access to the Shack.

The shack was used to house the deck unit for the CTD and the CTD computer, for decanting water samples from the Niskin bottles (which had to be removed from the CTD rosette and carried inside), and to house the computer used to configure and download data from the LADCPs.

A telephone connected to the ship's telephone system was installed, together with signal cabling to the EA600 precision echo-sounder on the bridge. Cabling was also installed to bring the CTD signal to the deck unit, and to connect the LADCP computer to the LADCP instruments between casts. Additional cabling was needed to connect a CCTV camera mounted on the exterior of the Shack to the camera controller and monitor inside.

The EA600 on the bridge combined a GPS feed and the picked depths from the echo sounder itself to form an NMEA output stream. That stream was converted to RS422 using an RS232 to RS422 converter, and then sent to the Shack using Cat5 cabling. In the Shack, another converter transformed the signal back to RS232, which was then presented to the CTD computer. The navigation program SeaClear II was installed on the CTD computer, and used to take and display the ship's location and the water depth on a bathymetric chart. SeaClear echoed the NMEA data strings to the NMEA input on the CTD deck unit. This was necessary as the precision of the GPS position strings from the EA600 was too high for the deck unit: it appeared to reject them as erroneous data. Once echoed from SeaClear, however, the position data were correctly interpreted by the deck unit.

### *Comments and suggestions for improvements*

The arrangement worked as well as could be expected, bearing in mind the need to dismount bottles from the rosette and carry them to the shack for drawing samples. To make the procedure safer and less onerous new 2.5 litre Niskins were purchased for this cruise. Ten-litre Niskins had been the smallest available for previous cruises.

Having a CCTV system was highly beneficial, giving confidence to the operator inside the (windowless) Shack that the winch is functioning properly, and providing a means of visual communication from the winch operator to the CTD operator. It also meant that, when space had been made available by the removal of the LADCP computer, the winch remote control could be brought into the shack, routing the cables through the cable gland. This arrangement removed the need for personnel on deck during the cast and worked well for the Marguerite Bay LTMS section.

Useful improvements would be:

1. Installation of shelving above the bench: this would help clear the bench of water sampling consumables, such as caps, labels etc. and could be easily achieved using Unistrut components.
2. Installation of an additional heater, or the replacement of the present one with a more powerful unit. During the colder nights, the present heater struggled to keep the shack at an acceptable temperature.
3. Installation of a suitable door arrestor. The one supplied with the shack never worked properly.

### ***CTD equipment***

#### *Description*

NMF-SS supplied the CTD fit for the cruise. The fit consisted of:

- stainless steel CTD frame;
- 24-way General Oceanics water bottle carousel, with the necessary battery pack;
- Seabird SBE 9 plus CTD, including 2x pumped CT channels and pressure sensor;
- Benthos altimeter;
- Seabird SBE 11 plus deck unit, plus CTD computer and UPS.

The BIAC team supplemented the CTD system with a pair of 300kHz RDI LADCPs, which the ship's engineering department mounted on the CTD frame.

#### *Performance*

NMF-SS were unable to supply any spare sensors or pumps. Fortunately, both TC sensor pairs performed well, although the derived salinity from both showed a large offset from the salinometry (see salinometry section below). The initial SASSI CTD section showed very noisy CT data from the primary channel. This was traced to a damaged pump rotor, but the pump worked flawlessly once the shards of rotor had been removed.

With the exception of its reluctance to process the GPS data direct from the EA600 NMEA stream, the deck unit worked perfectly throughout the cruise, the UPS was of great value, and the performance of the NMF-SS-supplied computer was impressive, certainly compared with the PC that had been taken along as a backup.

The Benthos altimeter worked reasonably well: the worst case was a first bed return at a range of 27 m. When the CTD was stripped down at the end of the cruise, the pins on the altimeter plug showed evidence that there had been leaking during the cruise.

For work in cold climates the General Oceanics carousel should be avoided. In fact, if there is a likelihood of encountering freezing conditions the GO carousel is not a practical option. Many delays were caused by freezing up of the pins that need to be depressed to engage the lanyards when cocking bottles. A hair-drier had to be brought out on deck routinely to defrost the top of the carousel. On the other hand, the alkaline battery pack needed to power the GO rosette gave no trouble throughout the cruise, despite the cold conditions.

#### *Water sampling*

The particular Niskins that BAS purchased for the cruise had internal neoprene elastic to close the caps. A particular problem found using these bottles was that if they remained cocked for a few hours in cold conditions the neoprene did not return to its original length. At one point the lower cap on some of the bottles was hanging loosely. Clearly metal

springs would have been more satisfactory. Poor closure accounted for several bad water samples until the problem was identified.

To obtain samples, the Niskins needed to be removed from the rosette and brought into the shack. The biggest problem encountered was ice in the samples. Once ice had formed, it is not possible to get a good sample for salinometry. In some cases, the problem was only icing in the spigots, in which case a good sample could be obtained once the spigot had thawed out.

Samples were drawn for salinity determination and/or  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  measurements. When full, crates of salinity samples were moved from the shack to the Wet Lab, where the NMF-SS Autosal had been installed. After a minimum of a day of acclimatizing, the salinity samples were run using standard procedures. The Autosal worked well, except for the failure of the cabinet cooling fan in the back panel. The panel was removed, and the salinometer temperature stabilized at a satisfactory level.

Salinities derived from the CTD system showed large offsets ( $\sim 0.01$ ) from the results of the salinometry. The large scatter seen in the comparison with salinometry (Figure B1) initially suggested that sampling technique was at fault. However, the scatter was later ascribed to difficulty with sampling in icing conditions, and faulty Niskin cap closures. Comparison with historical data supported the theory that there was a real offset in the conductivity sensors, despite the good agreement between the sensors themselves. Post-cruise calibrations showed no significant change since the calibrations undertaken during the summer prior to the cruise (2008). A similar effect was seen with different sensors, though the same models, during the 2006-07 cruise to the southern Weddell Sea.

#### *LADCP*

LADCPs were installed on the water bottle rosette on 25/01/2009. The Slave was upward-looking (SN 10012), the Master was downward-looking (SN 10151). They were connected using a co-axial cable fitted for two ADCPs. Filenames for the data were named ES033\_XXX\_LADCPM.000 for Master, or ES033\_XXX\_LADCPs.000 for slave, where XXX is the CTD station number.

The LADCPs were connected using a star-cable. The upward-looking Slave did not record during the first cast as a result of a software error, but worked properly from the second cast until one of its beams broke during cast 049. It was deployed until cast 059 when this malfunction was detected. Upon inspection of SN10012, after cast 59, corrosion due to leakage through transducer 1 was detected and photographed prior to cleaning.

At this point the master ADCP was also removed from the rosette, reserved for deployment at the BIAC sites. The master ADCP was re-installed prior to cast 087 and used for the remainder of the cruise.

For data processing, the NMEA latitude/longitude stream was recorded with each scan of the accompanying CTD profiles, which were later 1-s bin-averaged to match the LADCP data.

Following cast 025, at the same station location, seal-tags were attached to the rosette and 4 yo-yo casts were conducted, recorded in cast 026. For processing purposes, the original file was divided into subsections, one file for each down-up cast of the yo-yo cycle, using BBSUB.exe from the RDI Tools. The new files, in raw format, are saved as 2601, 2602, 2603, and 2604, with the last figure corresponding to the cast number.

The setup files for the LADCPs are given in Appendix A

## **Microstructure profiling**

The microstructure profiling was part of the Norwegian BIAC project. The equipment was the Vertical Microstructure Profiler (VMP-2000, SN 009) from Rockland Scientific International, which comprises the profiler itself, a winch, and a line puller mounted at the stern railings. In a normal configuration, a sheave is mounted between winch and line puller. During this cruise, because of the low headroom beneath the helideck, a sheave was arranged outboard of the line puller (see cover picture for configuration). This worked fine, with no evidence of signal contamination that would have resulted from a taut suspension tether.

The instrument is rated for 2000 m depth. It is a free-falling tethered instrument with power supplied to the instrument via the tether cable. Data are transmitted in real-time up the tether cable. From the slip rings on the winch, the signal/power cable ran via a cable gland into an interface and computer in the Wet Lab and displayed and logged on a Dell XPS M1330 laptop PC (winXP) with a UTRANS (Universal Serial Bus Transceiver) attached to the USB port and ODAS4-RT data acquisition software.

The VMP consists of a main pressure case machined for mounting accessories and sensors, a nose cone for fitting the microstructure sensors, and a fin attached at the rear. Fully assembled, its length is about 2.3 m, and its weight approximately 45 kg in air and 6 kg in water. VMP SN009 has a nominal fall rate of about  $60 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  (about  $10 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  slower than standard VMPs). The drag brushes, flotation, cable termination and a Sea-Bird SBE5 pump are mounted on the fin.

The main pressure case contains a set of three orthogonally mounted accelerometers for measuring profiler attitude (tilt) and profiler vibration levels in x/y/z coordinates and a pressure transducer (Kelley). Also housed in the pressure case is the electronics for signal conditioning, A/D conversion, data transmission and anti-aliasing filters. Up to six turbulence sensors can be mounted on the nose cone, protected by a probe guard. For this cruise the VMP was fitted with two air-foil shear probes, one FP07 fast-thermistor and a Sea-Bird SBE7 micro-conductivity probe.

A pair of Sea-Bird SBE-3 temperature and SBE-4 conductivity sensors provided precision CTD measurements, and are mounted on the pressure tube about 40 cm from the microstructure sensors. Signal-plus-signal-derivative were sampled on thermistors, micro-conductivity and pressure transducer (Mudge-Lueck technique), and the signal derivative from the shear probes. The set up file for the VMP is listed in Appendix F.

The VMP was deployed using a winch system manufactured by Sytech Research, Canada consisting of a winch that is directly driven by a hydraulic motor, a line-puller that continuously feeds the tether into the water and an electrically driven hydraulic pump that supplies hydraulic fluid to run the winch and line puller. The winch and line-puller system was specifically designed to operate the VMP and ensures that enough tether is fed into the ocean to maintain free-fall. The drum is fitted with 2500 m of 0.27" diameter cable.

Three personnel were required to run the system: one to run the PC and pass instructions to the winch operator, the winch operator himself and an additional person to watch the tether over the stern.



Profiling in sea ice was challenging. For most casts the ship was positioned in a pool of open water, the azimuthal thruster lowered and the propeller declutched, and the vessel moved slowly forwards. This removed any danger of the VMP tether becoming entwined in the propeller. However, the procedure became awkward if the ice was moving rapidly. The low temperatures caused icing of the outboard sheave and the sheaves in the line puller. The line puller sheaves in particular needed to be mechanically de-iced between each cast

## **Mooring activities**

Mooring activities were a major part of the cruise, with most discrete projects having significant mooring components. The SASSI mooring array was prepared in the main cargo hold; the Norwegian BIAC array was prepared mainly on the helideck, with instruments being prepared in the dry lab; the CORC-ARCHES/BAS LTMS moorings were assembled on the afterdeck, with instruments being prepared in the wet lab. Mooring diagrams are given in Appendix D.

### ***M2 and M3***

Moorings M2 and M3 in the northern Weddell Sea (see Figure Map) are the two remaining moorings from the CORC-ARCHES northern Weddell array. These were last recovered and redeployed during ES031, in 2007. Unfortunately, only M2 was recovered this year; neither of the two paired releases on M3 responded to the acoustic command unit. M2 was recovered on the southbound leg of the cruise. This gave BH the opportunity to service the instruments and download the memory modules. On the northbound leg, towards the end of the cruise, a new M3 mooring was constructed and deployed, together with a much reduced version of M2.

### ***SASSI moorings***

The shallowest SASSI moorings, SASSI1, 2, 3 and 4, were deployed on the southbound leg of the cruise. SASSI 5 was deployed on the way north. The location of the mooring line is shown in the map in Figure 1.

### ***Coast Mooring***

Coast Mooring was deployed off the Luitpold Coast (south west of Brunt Ice Shelf) during ES031 in 2007. The acoustic release on the mooring responded to the command unit but did not arrive at the surface after the release was triggered. The mooring was only 10 m or so in height, but was in only in about 200 m of water. Following CG's advice, a line was rigged in a U shape, from the stern of the ship to the bow with 50-ton shackles used as weights to maintain the shape of the U. The ship was then slowly thrust over the site of the mooring, which then popped to the surface. We assume the acoustic release's hook had jammed in the release ring.

### ***S2 and New S2***

At the location of S2 the ice was moving relatively quickly, although there was an open pool available for the recovery of the mooring. Again, the release responded to the acoustic command unit and the release command was sent. But, again, the mooring failed to surface. We assume that the hook has again jammed in the release ring. The mooring was too deep to dredge with the line that was available and had to be left.

The new S2 bottom frame consisted of RDCP 600 SN 240, RCM-9, SN 1437 and Argos SN/id 266/46244, and was released on 04/02/2009 1400 UTC, at 74° 39.05' S, 033° 32.97' W where ship's echo sounder read 602 m. The host modem communication set-up is

Baud rate 57600  
Data bit 8  
Parity None  
Stop bit 1  
Flow control None

The frame was lowered attached with an acoustic release to ~550 m wire, and was released about 20 m above the bottom. Diagnostics of the frame release confirmed that the release was in upright orientation. Communication with the remote modem was established and the first data files were retrieved from the RDCP600. The frame release is an Ixsea Oceano type, SN 982 with codes:

Arm/range: 18C5  
Diagnostic: Arm + 1849  
Release: Arm + 1855

#### ***S4 and S4 East***

S4 and S4E were deployed during ES031. They were visited during this cruise, and the acoustic releases responded appropriately. Heavy sea ice meant that we did not attempt to recover the moorings.

#### ***BIAC moorings***

The BIAC moorings could not be deployed in the planned plume location as a result of the difficult sea ice conditions. Instead they were installed on the central Cray Fan and further to the east.

#### ***BIAC M1***

M1 is deployed anchor first, on 10022009 1739UTC, at 74° 13.681'S, 032° 19.194'W. Echo depth was 1096 m, corrected 1070 m and 1081 dbar. Release is AR261 SN:50 with codes, INT: 9636, REL: 9635.

The knot attaching a gash nylon rope to the top of the mooring for the final part of the deployment came undone, which meant that the final part of the release was not fully controlled.

#### ***BIAC M2***

Anchor-first deployment of the original M2 was not successful. Halfway through the deployment a 100 m Kevlar line broke in the middle. The line was loaded with about 660 kg anchor weight and parted on 11/02/2009 at 0140 UTC, at 73° 58.9'S, 032° 24.5'W (echo depth 1887 m) before any flotation elements were attached to the line. The following instruments were lost: AR191 SN006 Acoustic release; SBE37s SN 5399 / 5450 / 5407; SBE39s SN 3567 / 3568; RCM7 SN 3651; Aquadopp 1.2kHz SN 0649.

Using the remaining instruments and mooring material, a shortened mooring was designed and deployed successfully. M2 was deployed, anchor last, on 11/02/2009 at 1806 UTC, at

73° 58.678'S 032° 16.682'W. Echo depth was 1960 m, corrected to 1913 m and 1940 dbar. Release used is AR661 SN:264 (INT: 9170; REL: 9179).

The Kevlar line that parted on M2 had been used on an unknown number of moorings in the past, and might have suffered damage. The suspicion therefore fell on the line itself. However, anchor-first deployments with reused Kevlar line are routine on Norwegian ships, and free of incidents. It is therefore possible that some responsibility might lie with the methods used in the deployment: the lack of equipment on the Shackleton makes anchor-first an awkward technique.

#### *BIAC M3*

Deployed anchor last. 13/02/2009 1627 UTC, 74° 30.633'S 030° 09.906'W, Echo depth 753 m, corrected 728 m, 735 dbar.

Release Ixsea Oceano 2500 SN 950. Arm+range: 1814. Release: Arm + 1855.

#### *BIAC M4*

Deployed anchor last. 13/02/2009 at 1237 UTC, 74° 26.278'S 030° 02.639'W, Echo depth 1092 m, corrected 1059 m, 1071 dbar.

Release Ixsea Oceano 2500 SN 949. Arm+range: 1813. Release: Arm + 1855.

#### *BIAC M5*

Deployed anchor last. 12/02/2009 2242 UTC, 74° 10.15'S 029° 32.60'W, Echo depth 1976 m, corrected 1928 m, 1956 dbar.

Release Ixsea Oceano 2500 SN 948. Arm+range: 1812. Release: Arm + 1855.

### ***Slope North and Slope South***

The ship visited the locations of these moorings on two occasions, but nothing was heard from either acoustic release.

### ***Orkney Passage moorings***

OP3 and OP2 were recovered from Orkney Passage. Unfortunately, there was no response from OP1, the shortest and deepest of the OP moorings. Several hours were spent gridding the area, attempting to contact the acoustic release, but to no avail. OP2 and 3 were re-deployed. OP3, the furthest up the slope, was reset at its original location. Based on a detailed CTD/LADCP section, OP2 was reset a little further down the slope.

## **Seal tagging**

### ***Introduction***

Four Weddell seals were tagged during ES031. The tags were SMRU SRDLs, with a CTD head of manufactured by Valeport. The success of the deployments in 2007 prompted a further campaign during ES033.

Six new tags were supplied by BAS, and a further four, recharged tags were supplied by Dan Costa's group from UC Santa Cruz. PR, from UC Santa Cruz, managed the tagging work. All ten tags were successfully attached to seals of a variety of age and size, male and female.

### **Calibration check**

A board was constructed on which all ten tags could be mounted and attached to the CTD frame for CTD cast 026. The sea floor pressure was 538 dbar. The water column was profiled five times, with the frame not being brought out of the water between casts.

Inspection of the data from the tags showed that the C and T sensors on one of the recharged devices had failed. This tag was finally deployed with a behavioural program, and not the program generally used for CTD tags.

### **Method**

The capture methods used by PR were slightly different to those used on ES031. Once the candidate seal had been sighted, the ship manoeuvred up to the floe and the team were deposited on the ice using a Wor Geordie. Guided by radio from the bridge, the team found the seal, and two personnel worked their way around to distract the animal while PR prepared an intramuscular dose of Zoletil. Once injected, the drug took around 20 minutes to take effect, when the animal could be approached and, if necessary, a netting head bag applied. An intravenous needle was set, in case more drugs were needed to keep the animal sedated during the procedure. Ketamine was administered as required.

Girth and length measurements were made and the tag was attached using Araldite. Most tags were attached to the upper neck of their host seal (Figure 3a). A particular problem encountered this season was that most of the seals had not completed their moult. They moult first on the top of the head, the moult continuing in a line down the back and spreading sideways across their shoulders and back. The tags could therefore be attached quite early in the moult process. However, the early loss of some of the tags suggested that they had detached, presumably as a result of the state of moult, the positioning of the tags, or some problem with the gluing procedure. The one tag (10613) positioned to the top of the head of a particularly poorly moulted animal (Figure 3b) remained attached throughout the winter.



**Figure 3.** (a) Upper picture – tag 10858, positioned on upper neck. (b) Lower picture – tag 10613, positioned on top of head.



## **Deployment of sea ice drifters**

While in the south western Weddell Sea three sea ice drifters were deployed for a SAMS study. The drifters were deployed between 1100 and 1400, 18<sup>th</sup> February 2009, on three neighbouring ice floes at about 75° 36'.2S, 029° 52'.0W (in the vicinity of CTD station ES033-137). Two drifters were still operational as of 29 October 2009.

The drifters each had a temperature sensor chain. Chain J was deployed in ice 103.5 cm thick, covered by 8 cm snow. Sensor 29 was at the top of the snow, with sensors 31 to 40 on the ice. Chain I was deployed on ice 159.5 cm thick, with no snow covering, with sensors 22 to 29 on the ice. Chain H was deployed in ice 138.5 cm thick, with a 6 cm covering of snow. Sensor 23 was at the snow surface, with sensors 25 to 32 on the ice.

## **Acknowledgements**

The science team are deeply indebted to the officers and crew of *RRS Ernest Shackleton* for their enthusiastic support throughout the cruise. Particular thanks go to the engineering department, which expended a lot of effort on various projects connected with the science work. Excellent food from the cooking staff helped maintain spirits; support and professionalism from Captain Harper's bridge team meant a great deal was accomplished; and the deck personnel demonstrated great ingenuity in utilising the ship's equipment to perform some unaccustomed mooring tasks.

## Appendix A. Setup files for LADCPs

### Master LADCP setup file:

```
; Append command to the log file:
"C:\Fer\ES033\ladcp\Mladcp.log"
$!C:\Fer\ES033\ladcp\Mladcp.log
$P ;
$P
$P ***** LADCP Master. Looking down*****
$P * Master and Slave will ping at the same time
$P *****
; Send ADCP a BREAK
$B
; Wait for command prompt (sent after each
command)
$W62
;**Start**
; Display real time clock setting
tt?
$W62
; Set to factory defaults
CR1
$W62
; use WM15 for firmware 16.3
WM15
$W62
; Save settings as User defaults
CK
$W62
; Name data file
RN MLADCP
$W62
; Set transducer depth to zero
ED0000
$W62
; Set salinity to 35ppt
ES35
$W62
; Set system coordinate.
EX11111
$W62
; SET AS MASTER ADCP
SM1
$W62
; TRANSMITS SYNCHRONIZING PULSE BEFORE EACH WATER
PING
SA001
$W62
; SYNCHRONIZING PULSE SENT ON EVERY PING
SI0
$W62
; WAIT 75 MILLISECONDS
SW75
$W62
; Set one ensemble/sec
TE00000100
$W62
; Set one second between pings
TP000100
$W62
; Set LADCP to output Velocity, Correlations,
Amplitude, and Percent Good
LD111100000
$W62
; Set one ping per ensemble. Use WP if LADCP
option is not enabled.
LP1
$W62
; Set to record 25 bins. Use WN if LADCP option
is not enabled.
LN025
$W62
; Set bin size to 400 cm. Use WS if LADCP option
is not enabled.
LS400
$W62
; Set blank to 176 cm (default value) Use WF if
LADCP option is not enabled.
LF0176
$W62
; Set max radial (along the axis of the beam)
water velocity to 170 cm/sec.
; Use WV if LADCP option is not enabled.
LV170
$W62
```

```
; Set ADCP to narrow bandwidth and extend range
by 10%
LW1
$W62
; Set to use a fixed speed of the sound
EZ0111111
$W62
; Set speed of sound value. 1500 m/sec is
default.
EC1500
$W62
; Heading alignment set to 0 degrees
EA00000
$W62
; Heading bias set to 0 degrees
EB00000
$W62
; Record data internally
CF11101
$W62
; Save set up
CK
$W62
; Start pinging
CS
; Delay 3 seconds
$D3
$P
$P Please disconnect the ADCP from the computer.
$P
; Close the log file
$!
; Exit BBTalk
;$X
Slave LADCP setup file
; Append command to the log file:
"C:\Fer\ES033\ladcp\Sladcp.log"
$!C:\Fer\ES033\ladcp\Sladcp.log
$P ;
$P
$P ***** LADCP Slave. looking up *****
$P
; Send ADCP a BREAK
$B
; Wait for command prompt (sent after each
command)
$W62
;**Start**
; Display real time clock setting
tt?
$W62
; Set to factory defaults
CR1
$W62
; use WM15 for firmware 16.3
WM15
$W62
; Save settings as User defaults
CK
$W62
; Name data file
RN SLADCP
$W62
; Set transducer depth to zero
ED0000
$W62
; Set salinity to 35ppt
ES35
$W62
; Set system coordinate.
EX11111
$W62
; Set as Slave ADCP
SM2
$W62
; LISTENS FOR SYNCHRONIZING PULSE BEFORE EACH
PING
SA001
$W62
; WAIT UP TO 300 SECONDS FOR SYNCHRONIZING PULSE
ST0300
$W62
```

```

; Set one ensemble/sec
TE00000100
$W62
; Set one second between pings
TP000100
$W62
; Set LADCP to output Velocity, Correlations,
Amplitude, and Percent Good
LD111100000
$W62
; Set one ping per ensemble. Use WP if LADCP
option is not enabled.
LP1
$W62
; Set to record 25 bins. Use WN if LADCP option
is not enabled.
LN025
$W62
; Set bin size to 400 cm. Use WS if LADCP option
is not enabled.
LS400
$W62
; Set blank to 176 cm (default value) Use WF if
LADCP option is not enabled.
LF0176
$W62
; Set max radial (along the axis of the beam)
water velocity to 170 cm/sec.
; Use WV if LADCP option is not enabled.
LV170
$W62
; Set ADCP to narrow bandwidth and extend range
by 10%
LW1
$W62
; Set to use a fixed speed of the sound
EZ0111111
$W62
; Set speed of sound value. 1500 m/sec is
default.
EC1500
$W62
; Heading alignment set to 0 degrees
EA000000
$W62
; Heading bias set to 0 degrees
EB000000
$W62
; Record data internally
CF11101
$W62
; Save set up
CK
$W62
; Start pinging
CS
; Delay 3 seconds
$D3
$P
*****
$P Please, disconnect the ADCP from the computer.
$P *****
; Close the log file
$l
; Exit BBTalk
;$X

```

**Single LADCP setup file**

```

; Append command to the log file:
"C:\Fer\ES033\adcp\Oneladcp_log.txt"
$lC:\Fer\ES033\adcp\Oneladcp_log.txt
;
$P
*****
$P ***LADCP Deployment with one ADCP. *****
$P
*****
; Send ADCP a BREAK
$B
; Wait for command prompt (sent after each
command)
$W62
;**Start**
; Display real time clock setting
tt?
$W62

```

```

; Set to factory defaults
CR1
$W62
; use WM15 for firmware 16.3
WM15
$W62
; Save settings as User defaults
CK
$W62
; Name data file
RN MLADCP
$W62
; Set transducer depth to zero
ED0000
$W62
; Set salinity to 35ppt
ES35
$W62
; Set system coordinate.
EX11111
$W62
; Set one ensemble/sec
TE00000100
$W62
; Set one second between pings
TP000100
$W62
; Set LADCP to output Velocity, Correlations,
Amplitude, and Percent Good
LD111100000
$W62
; Set one ping per ensemble. Use WP if LADCP
option is not enabled.
LP1
$W62
; Set to record 25 bins. Use WN if LADCP option
is not enabled.
LN025
$W62
; Set bin size to 400 cm. Use WS if LADCP option
is not enabled.
LS400
$W62
; Set blank to 176 cm (default value) Use WF if
LADCP option is not enabled.
LF0176
$W62
; Set max radial (along the axis of the beam)
water velocity to 176 cm/sec.
; Use WV if LADCP option is not enabled.
LV170
$W62
; Set ADCP to narrow bandwidth and extend range
by 10%
LW1
$W62
; Set to use a fixed speed of the sound
EZ0111111
$W62
; Set speed of sound value. 1500 m/sec is
default.
EC1500
$W62
; Heading alignment set to 0 degrees
EA000000
$W62
; Heading bias set to 0 degrees
EB000000
$W62
; Record data internally
CF11101
$W62
; Save set up
CK
$W62
; Start pinging
CS
; Delay 3 seconds
$D3
$P
*****
$P Please disconnect the ADCP from the computer.
$P
; Close the log file
$l
; Exit BBTalk
;$X

```

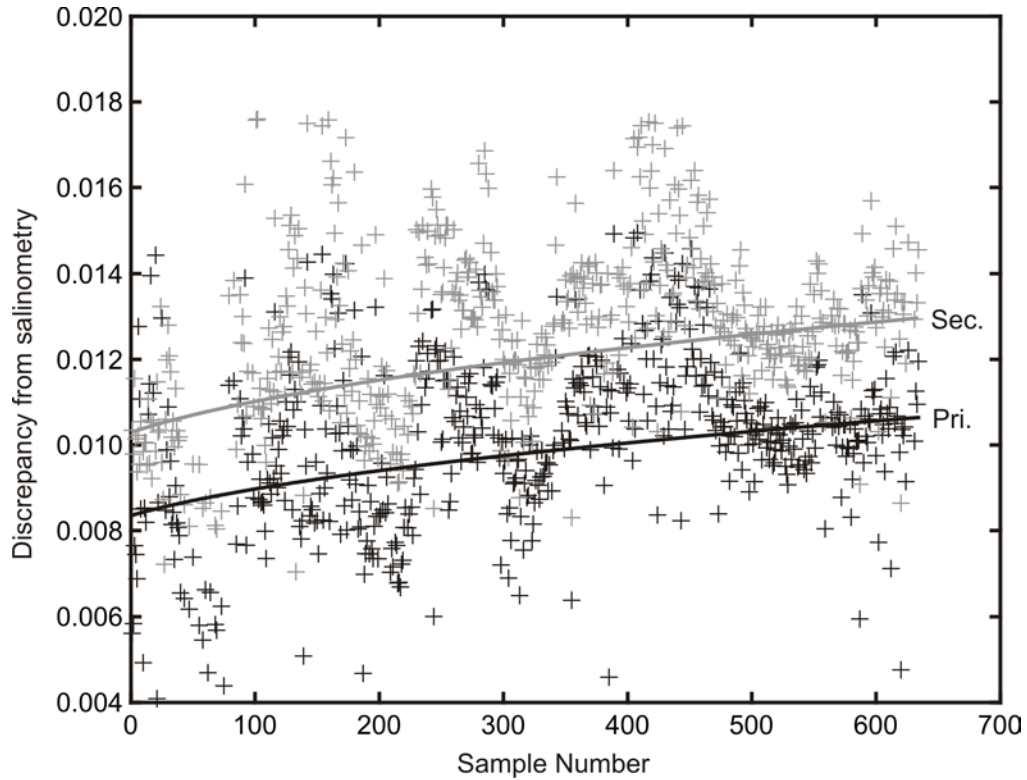








162 6	759	0.010	0.013	167 2	164	0.006	0.009	170 4	788	0.011	0.014	173 2	709	0.010	0.013
162 8	552	0.011	0.013	167 4	101	0.011	0.014	170 6	600	0.010	0.013	173 4	491	0.010	0.013
162 10	303	0.009	0.012	167 6	48	0.014	0.015	170 8	399	0.010	0.013	173 6	301	0.010	0.013
163 2	2623	0.010	0.012	168 2	707	0.010	8.791	170 10	200	0.009	0.012	173 8	200	0.009	0.012
163 4	2123	0.010	0.013	168 4	600	0.011	0.643	170 12	21	0.012	0.014	173 10	101	0.003	0.006
163 6	1617	0.010	0.013	168 6	500	0.010	0.013	171 2	628	0.011	0.014	173 12	20	0.012	0.015
164 2	2385	0.010	0.012	168 8	401	0.010	0.013	171 4	452	0.010	0.013	174 2	295	0.024	0.026
164 4	2001	0.010	0.012	168 10	301	0.011	0.014	171 6	302	0.011	0.014	174 4	467	0.001	0.004
164 6	1498	0.010	0.012	168 12	200	0.011	12.335	171 8	199	0.007	0.011	174 6	420	-0.034	-0.031
164 8	997	0.010	0.013	168 16	20	0.013	0.016	171 10	100	-0.019	-0.004	174 7	350	-0.142	-0.139
165 2	2274	0.008	0.011	169 2	861	0.011	0.014	171 12	21	0.012	0.015	175 2	285	0.010	0.013
165 4	1690	0.009	0.012	169 4	701	0.011	0.014	172 2	598	0.011	0.013	175 4	230	0.011	0.014
165 6	1199	0.010	0.012	169 6	500	0.011	0.014	172 4	501	0.012	0.015	175 6	170	0.011	0.013
165 8	746	0.010	0.013	169 8	300	0.010	0.013	172 6	400	0.011	0.014	175 12	13	0.012	0.015
166 2	1697	0.010	0.013	169 10	101	-0.026	-0.025	172 8	300	0.028	0.031				
166 4	1012	0.010	0.012	169 12	20	0.008	0.010	172 10	202	0.010	0.012				
166 6	505	0.010	0.012	170 2	943	0.011	0.014	172 12	100	0.005	0.009				



**Figure B1.** Discrepancies from salinometry for primary (black) and secondary (grey) CTD channels, outliers excluded. Note lower scatter later in cruise when conditions were warmer.





153	3	2482	34.659	-0.166	159	5	1315	34.672	0.194	168	6	200	34.547	0.993	172	2	501	34.711	1.373
153	4	2000	34.668	0.017	161	1	1329	34.662	-0.029	168	8	20	33.653	0.907	172	3	400	34.699	1.444
153	5	761	34.675	0.403	161	2	1257	34.663	-0.006	169	1	861	34.720	1.299	172	4	300	34.674	1.463
154	1	3825	34.647	-0.291	161	3	1012	34.666	0.193	169	2	701	34.715	1.336	172	5	202	34.613	1.317
154	2	3146	34.649	-0.299	161	4	651	34.675	0.350	169	3	500	34.702	1.383	172	6	100	34.273	-0.170
154	3	2500	34.659	-0.149	163	1	2623	34.658	-0.152	169	4	300	34.671	1.442	173	1	709	34.722	1.338
154	4	1715	34.671	0.085	163	2	2123	34.664	-0.011	169	5	101	34.110	-0.409	173	2	491	34.709	1.439
154	5	850	34.681	0.426	163	3	1617	34.668	0.120	169	6	20	33.736	1.051	173	3	301	34.675	1.501
156	1	3297	34.650	-0.273	163	4	902	34.663	0.362	170	1	943	34.722	1.302	173	4	200	34.598	1.262
156	2	2701	34.654	-0.225	164	1	2385	34.659	-0.126	170	2	788	34.719	1.317	173	5	101	34.315	0.071
156	3	2197	34.659	-0.154	164	2	2001	34.664	0.015	170	3	600	34.706	1.339	173	6	20	33.856	0.959
156	4	1500	34.674	0.169	164	3	1498	34.670	0.207	170	4	399	34.695	1.415	174	1	295	34.687	1.460
156	5	750	34.676	0.409	164	4	997	34.666	0.372	170	5	200	34.612	1.229	174	2	467	34.699	1.457
158	1	2512	34.656	-0.186	167	1	164	34.538	0.907	170	6	21	33.801	1.033	174	3	420	34.697	1.458
158	2	1507	34.663	-0.019	167	2	101	34.293	0.072	171	1	628	34.722	1.316	174	4	350	34.690	1.461
158	3	1013	34.680	0.327	167	3	48	33.827	0.964	171	2	452	34.703	1.424	175	1	285	34.672	1.426
158	4	505	34.666	0.388	168	1	707	34.714	1.348	171	3	302	34.665	1.399	175	2	230	34.631	1.307
159	1	1987	34.659	-0.104	168	2	600	34.706	1.378	171	4	199	34.578	1.105	175	3	170	34.479	0.742
159	2	1721	34.660	-0.088	168	3	500	34.697	1.400	171	5	100	34.227	-0.233	175	4	126	34.348	0.314
159	3	1315	34.672	0.195	168	4	401	34.686	1.427	171	6	21	33.823	0.984	175	5	70	33.861	1.121
159	4	1316	34.672	0.196	168	5	301	34.657	1.385	172	1	598	34.720	1.358	175	6	13	33.597	0.854

Table showing the CTD configuration, which remained constant throughout the cruise.

Channel	Sensor	Serial number
1 (F)	Temperature (primary)	4593
2 (F)	Conductivity (primary)	2165
3 (F)	Digiquartz pressure with TC	100898
4 (F)	Temperature (secondary)	4383
5 (F)	Conductivity (secondary)	2164
6 (A/D)	Free	
7 (A/D)	Altimeter	874

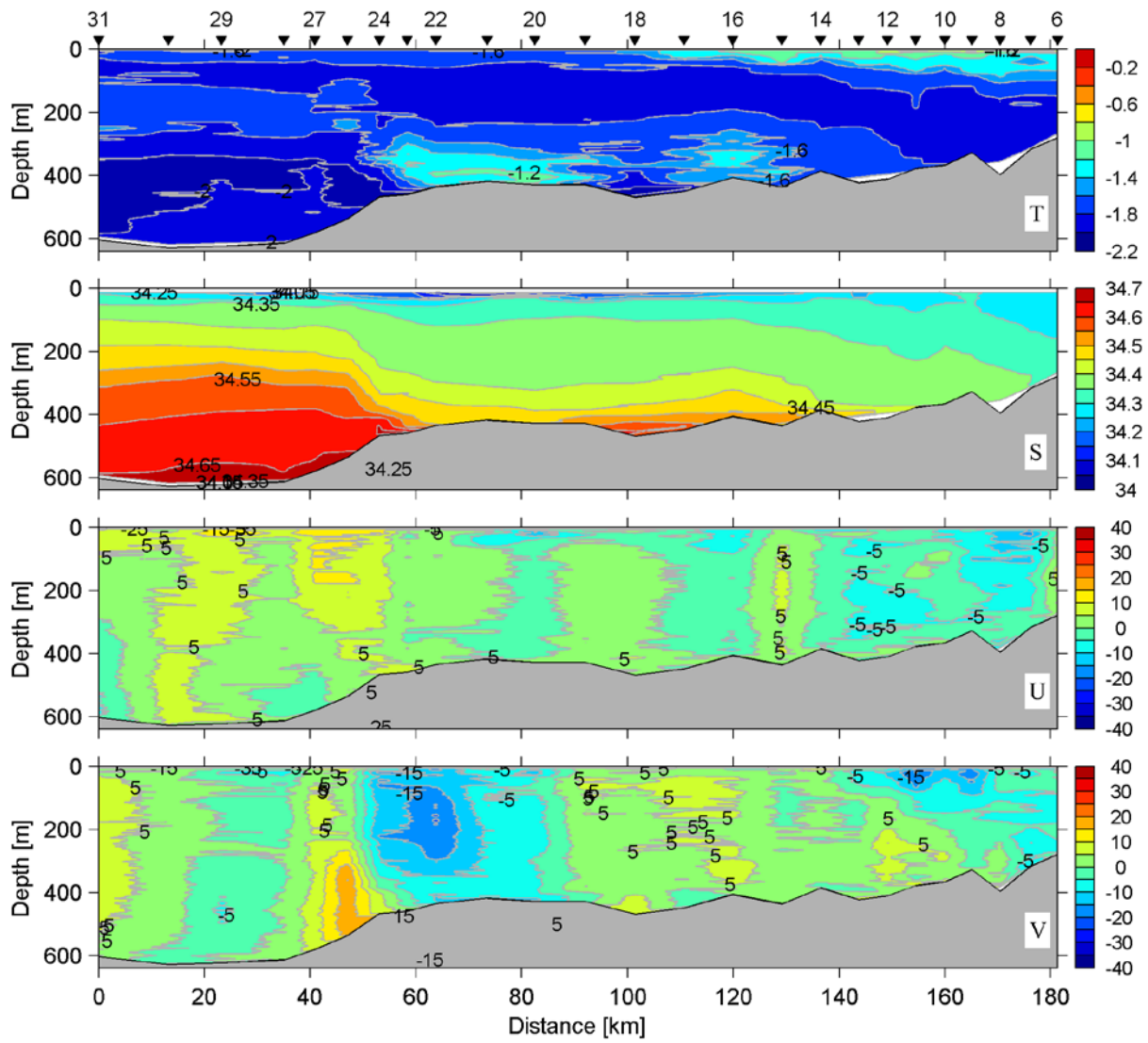
## **Appendix C. Selected preliminary sections**

### ***CTD stations for moorings and CTD sections***

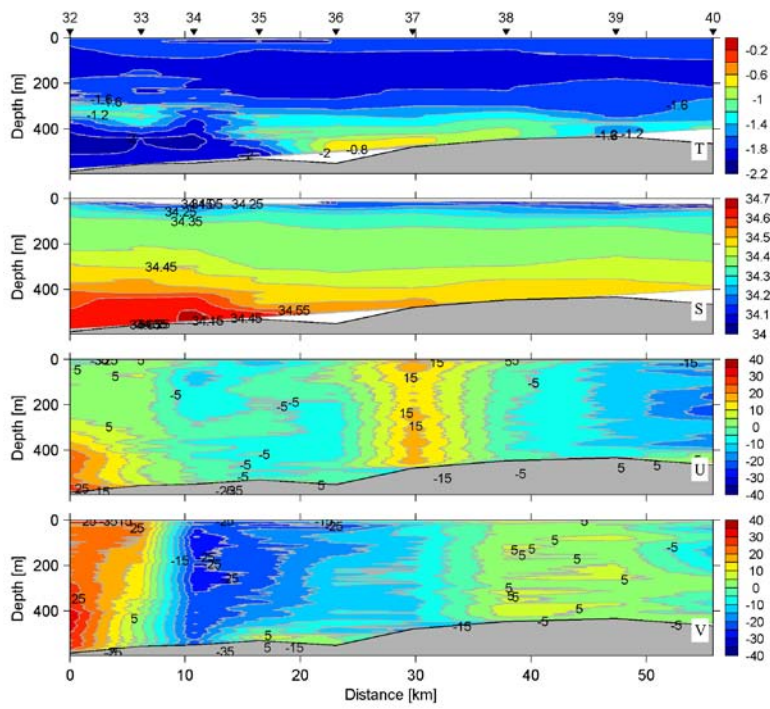
(The positions of Sections A to L are shown in Figure 2)

<b>Section/mooring</b>	<b>Station numbers</b>
M2 (recover)	1
SASSI section 1	2 – 5
SASSI 1600	2
SASSI 973	3
SASSI 487	4
SASSI 273	5
SASSI section 2	138 – 144
SASSI 2600	142
A	6 – 31
B	32 – 40, (50)
C	41 – 46
D	47 – 58
E	59 – 67
F	68 – 78
G	79 – 86
H	90, 91, 89, 92, 93, 87, 88
I	94 – 101
J	102 – 107
K	116 – 123
L	124 – 126, 135 – 137, 127, 128
M3 (deploy)	145
M2 (deploy)	146
Orkney Passage	162 – 147, 163 – 166
Marguerite Trough	167 - 175

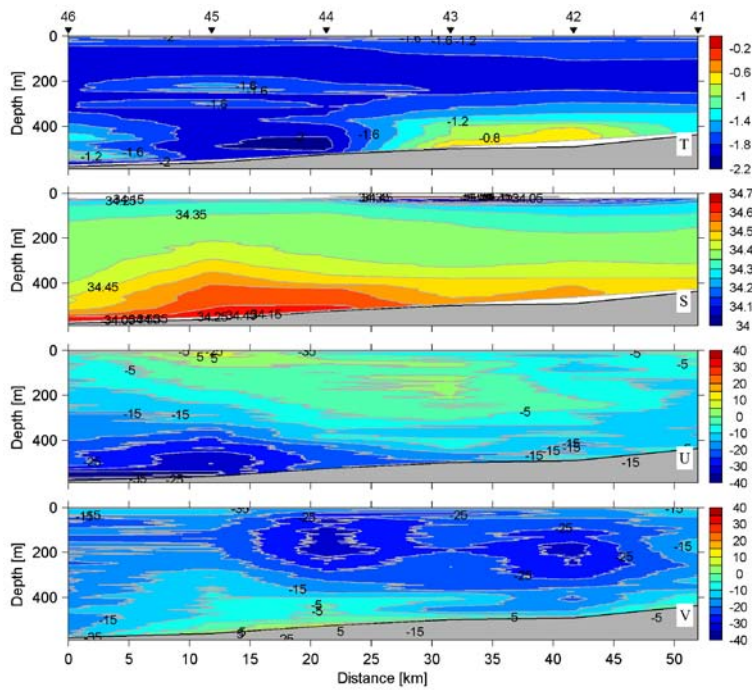
**Section A**



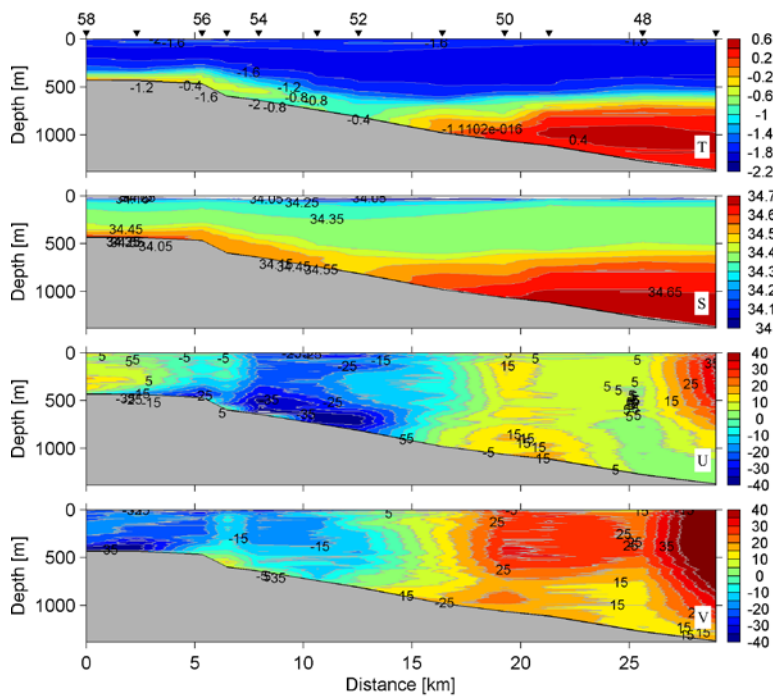
### Section B



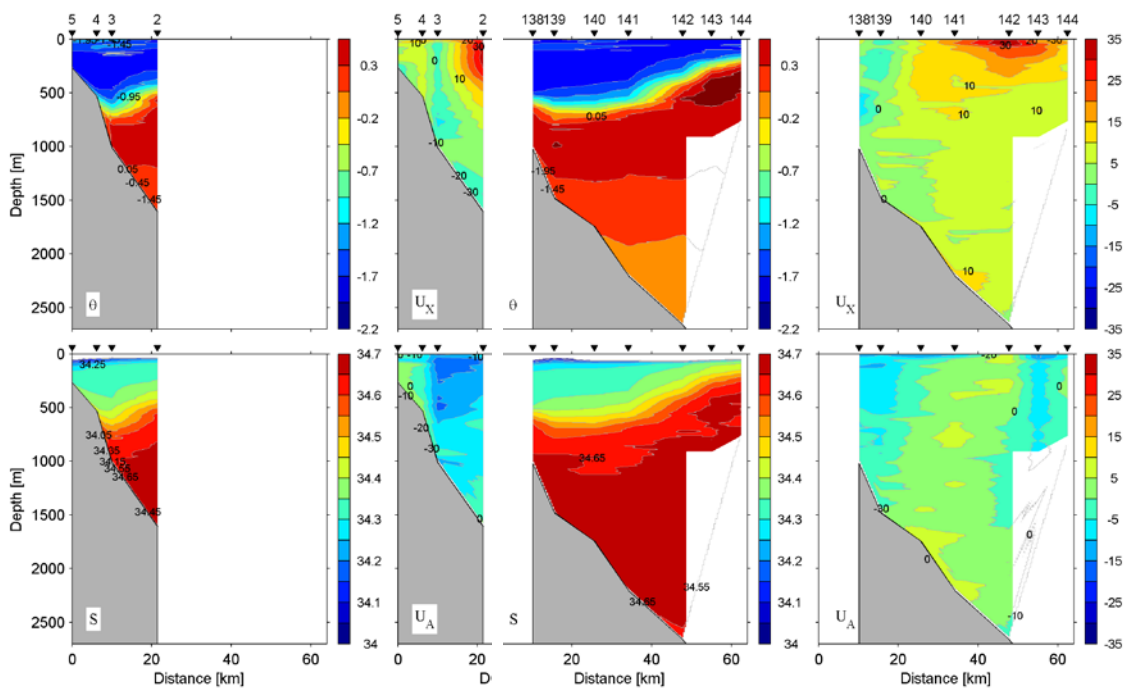
### Section C



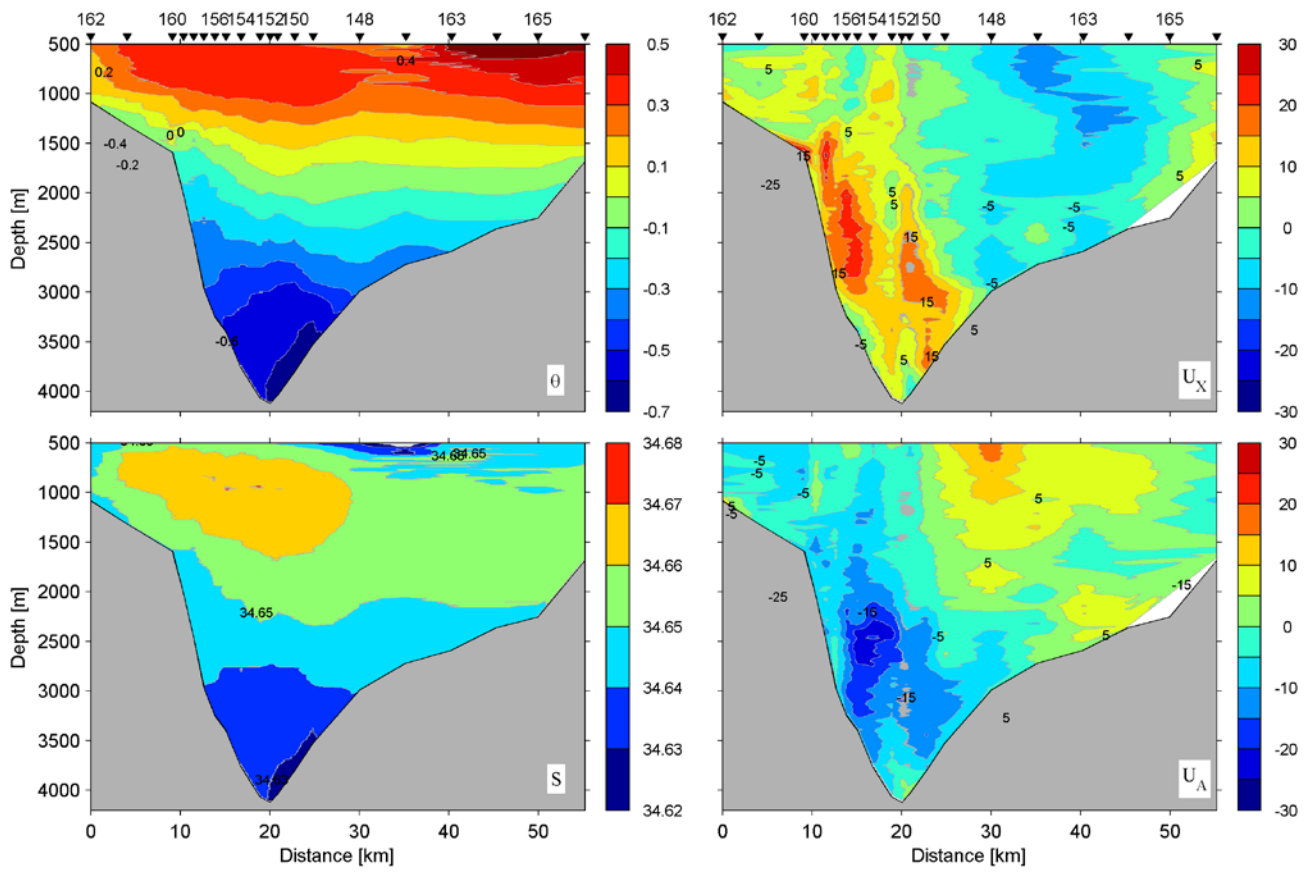
## Section D



## SASSI sections



### Orkney Passage Section

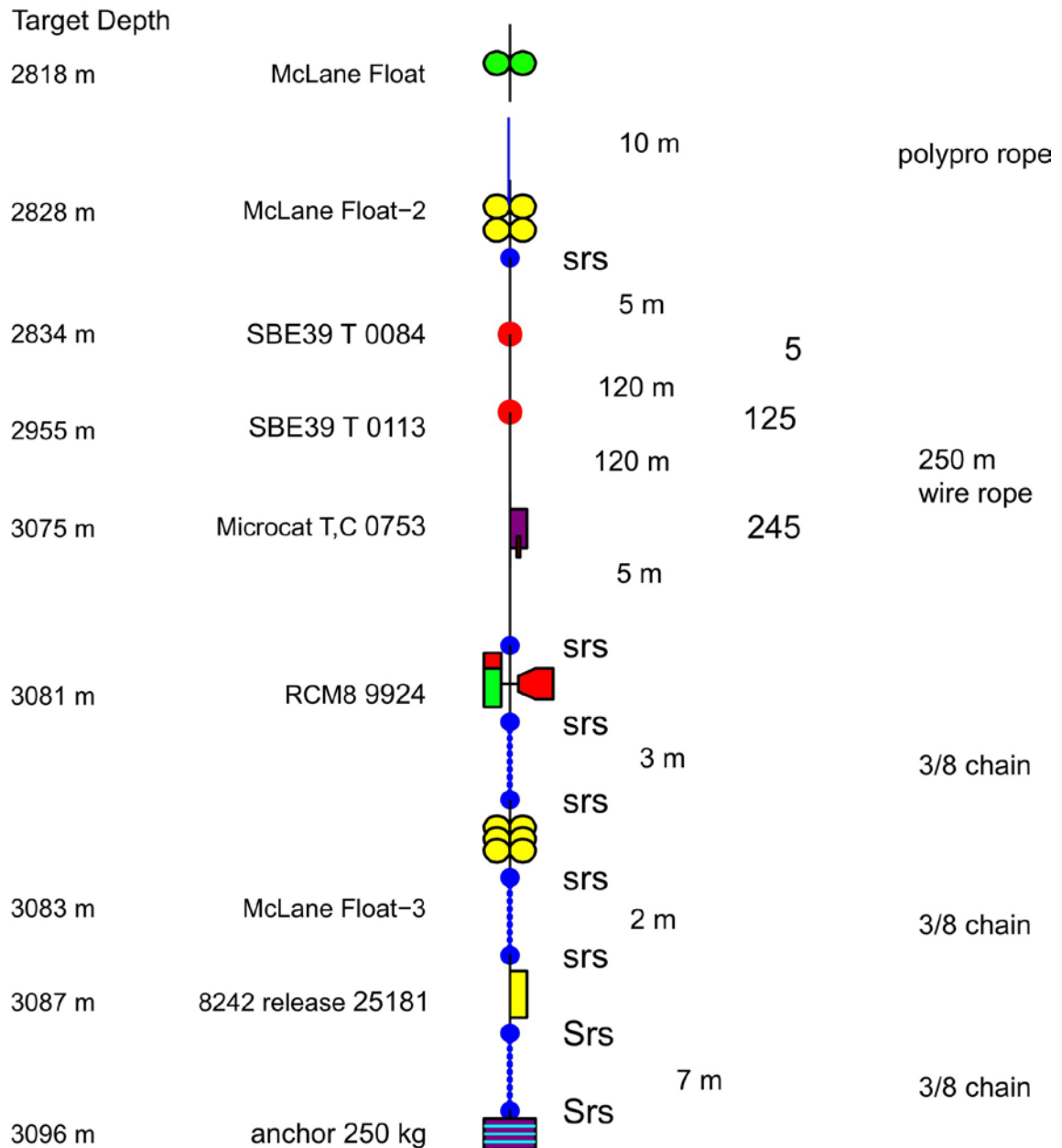




## Appendix D. Instrument notes and mooring diagrams

### M2 (as deployed)

ES033 Mooring M209xx Deployed



Date/Time (GMT) 28 Feb 09 0303

Actual Depth 3092 m (uncorr)

Anchor drop: Lat S 62 37.116'

Lon W 043 15.006'

**M3 (as deployed)**

ES033 Mooring M309xx Deployed

Depth	Element	Serial Number	Distance between elements	Wire marker	Line length/type
4023 m	McLane Top w/ radio ch 71 156.575 MHz	J05-055			
			srs 10 m		poly rope, 10 m
4034 m	17" glass x 2 on 2 m 3/8" chain		srs 5 m		
4041 m	Aquadopp 6k	2317		<b>5</b>	
			45 m		
4087 m	Microcat T,C,P	1351		<b>50</b>	<b>3/16 wire, 250 m</b>
			125 m		
4213 m	SBE39 Trec	0083		<b>175</b>	
			75 m		
4288 m	17" glass x 2 on 2 m 3/8" chain		srs		
			srs 25 m	<b>25</b>	
4315 m	SBE39 T,P	1826			
			125 m	<b>150</b>	
4441 m	SBE39 Trec	0229			
			95 m		<b>3/16 wire, 250 m</b>
4536 m	Microcat T,C,P	4119		<b>245</b>	
			3 m		
4542 m	Aquadopp 6k	1752		<b>248</b>	
			2 m		
4545 m	17" glass x 5 on 4.7 m 1/2" chain		srs		3/8" chain
			srs 2 m		
4551 m	8242 release(2)	33147 33152	Srs		1/2" chain
			Srs 6 m		
4560 m	anchor 250 kg		Srs		

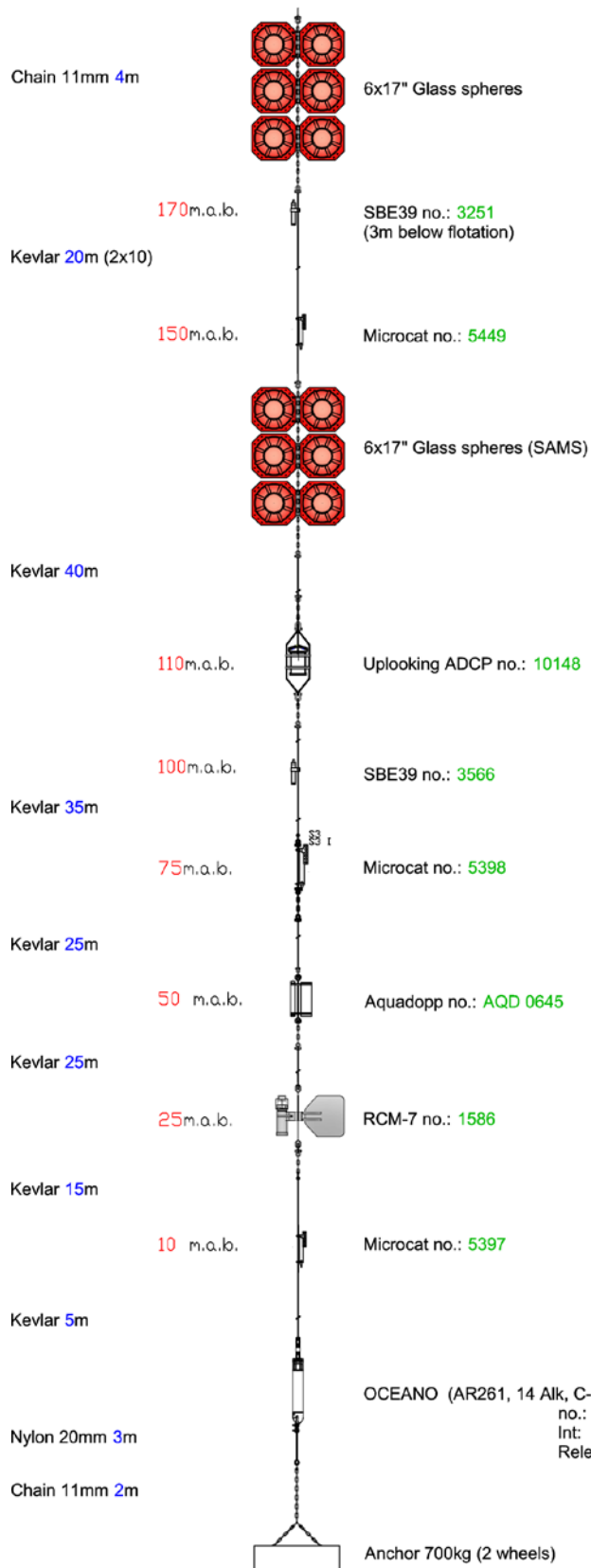
Date/Time (GMT) 27 Feb 09 1804 Depth 4583 m (uncorr)

Anchor drop: Lat S 63 31.449' Lon W 041 46.115' (48.115'?)

notes: radio duty cycle: 2 s on, 4 off

## BIAC Moorings (as deployed)

### M1 1100m BIAC Weddell



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Project: BIAC Weddell sea/R.R.S. E.Shackleton

Area: M1

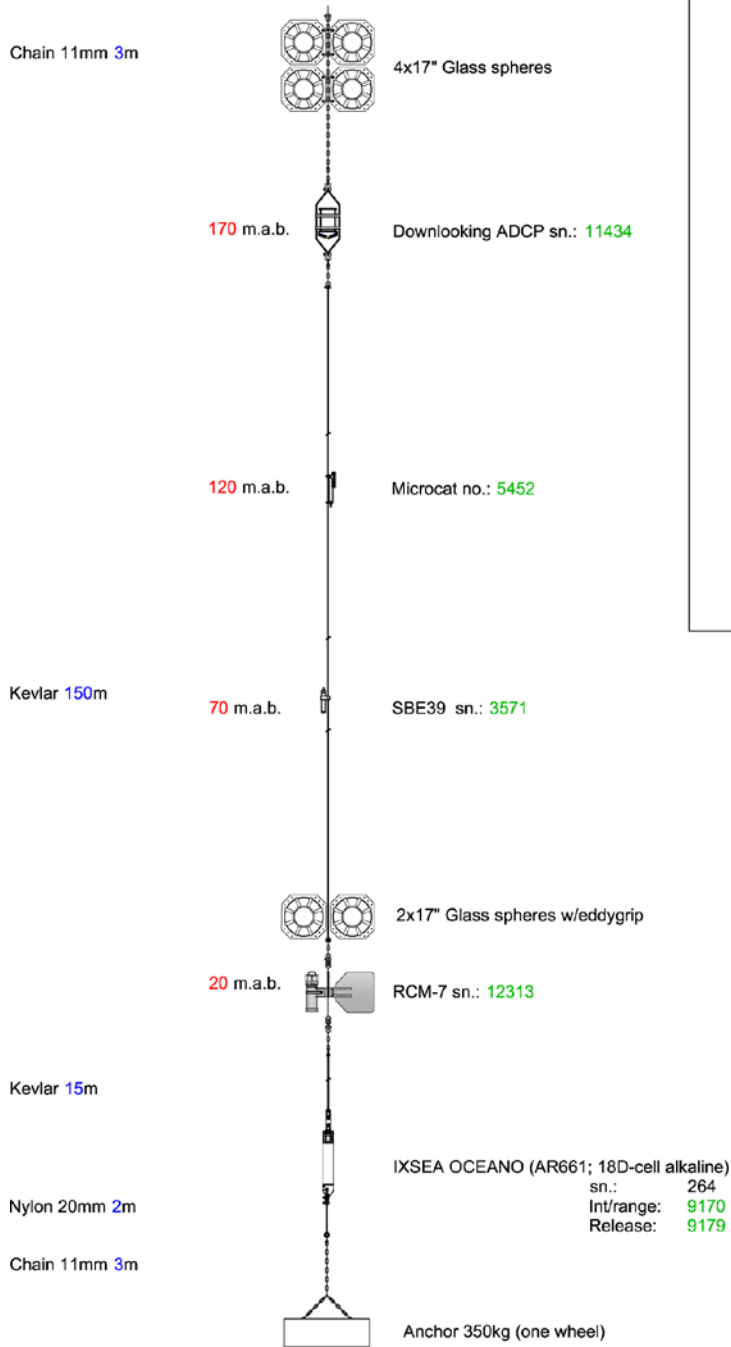
Position: 74°13.681`s 032°19.194`w

Time for deployment: 10. Feb 2009 17:39UTC

Echo depth: 1096m, corrected 1070m  
corrected pressure 1081dbar

Comment: Deployed with anchor first. 20 m.  
18mm nylon at top flotation.

# M2S 1900m BIAC Weddell



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Project: BIAC Weddell sea 2009/R.R.S E.Shackleton

Area: M2S (shortened), Weddell sea

Position: 73°58.678's 032°16.682'W

Time for deployment: 11. Feb 2009 18:05UTC

Echo depth: 1960m, corrected 1913m  
corrected pressure 1940dB

Comment: Shortened version of the original (partly lost) M2 mooring. Releaser (from S. Østerhus), serviced with alkaline D-cells (18pz) and 9v batt. Deployed with anchor last.

# M3 750m BIAC Weddell



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Geophysical institute

Project: **BIAC Weddell sea 2009/R.R.S. E.Shackleton**

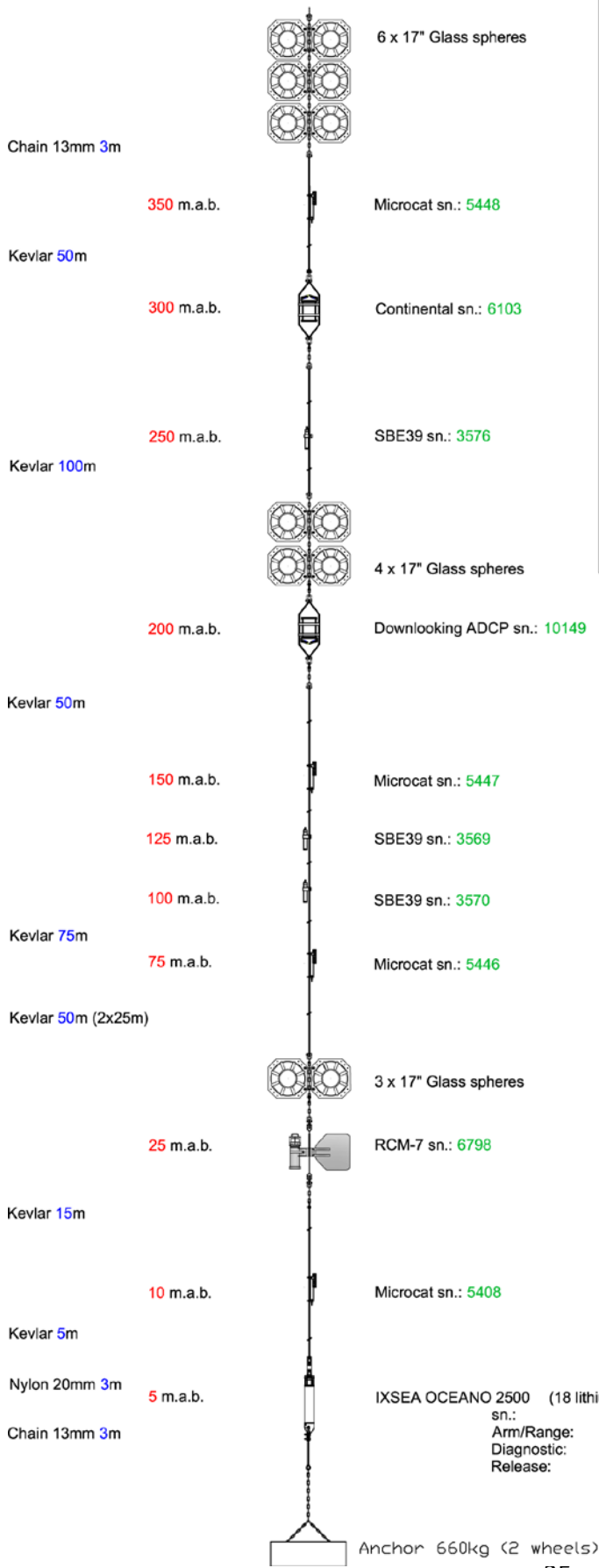
Area: **M3**

Position: **74°30.633's 030°09.906'w**

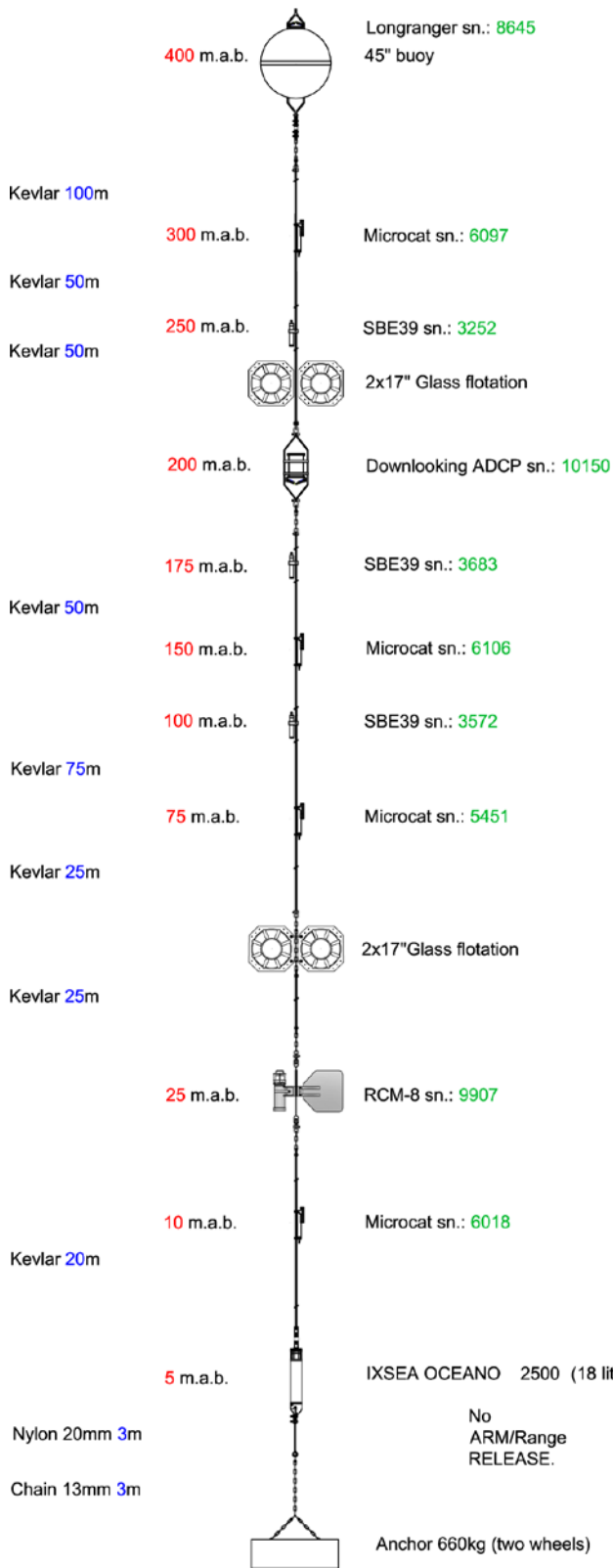
Time for deployment: **13. Feb. 2009 16:26UTC**

Echo depth: **753m, corrected 728m, pressure 735dbar**

Comment: **Anchor last deployment. 5m nylon for recovery. Parts of flotation borrowed from SAMS/NERC.**



# M4 1100m BIAC Weddell



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Project BIAC Weddell sea 2009/R.R.S E.Shackleton

Area M4

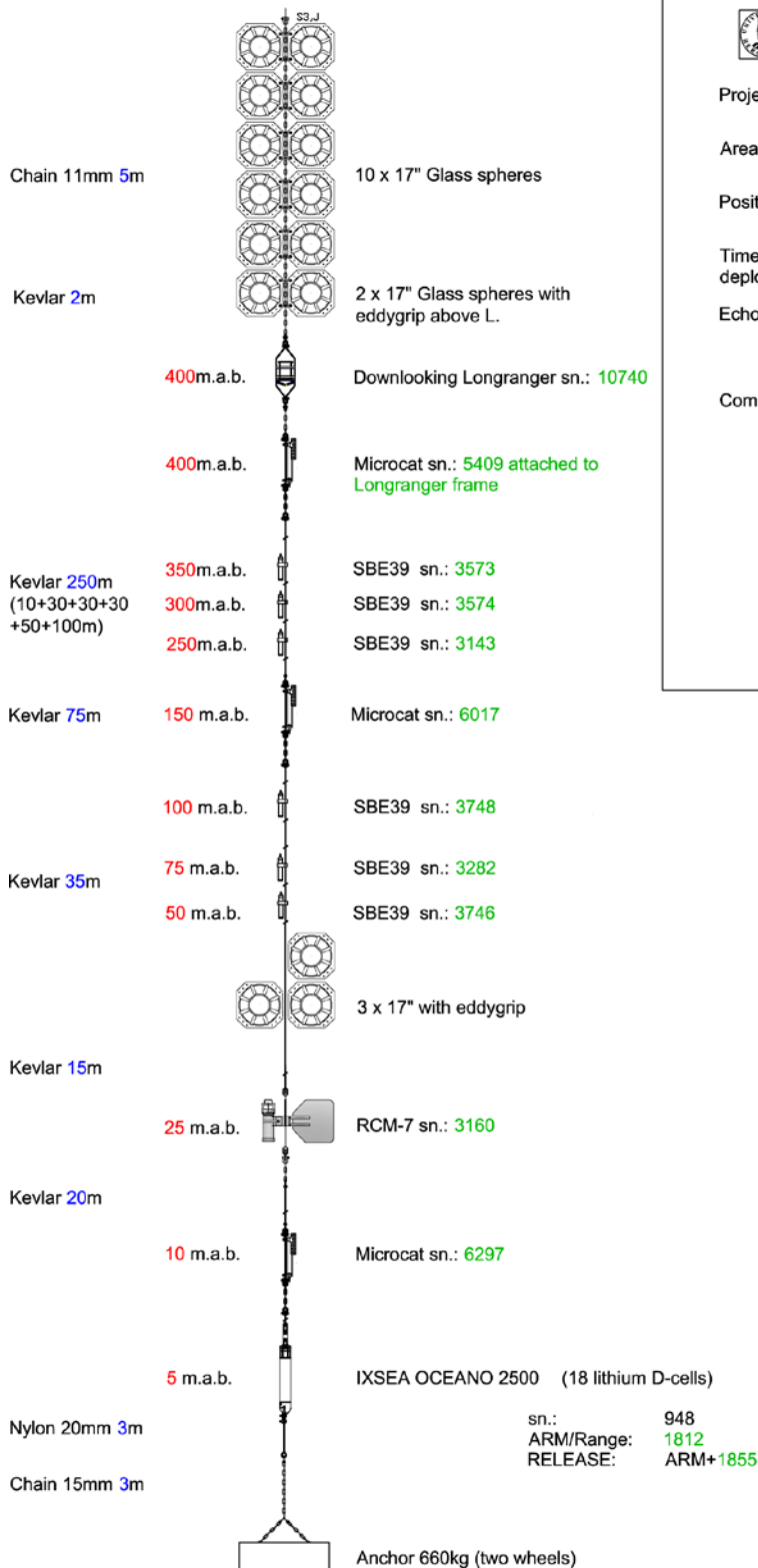
Position 74°26.278's 030°02.639'w

Time for deployment 13. Feb. 2009 12:37UTC

Echo depth 1093m, corrected: 1059m  
corrected pressure 1071dbar

Comments Deployed with anchor last in open water.  
Recovery rope attached.

# M5 1900m BIAC Weddell



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Project **BIAC Weddell sea 2009/R.R.S. E.Shackleton**

Area **M5**

Position **74°10.15's 029°32.60'w**

Time for deployment **12.Feb 2009 22:43 UTC (Start 21:41UTC)**

Echo depth **1976m, corrected 1928m**

Comment **Deployed with anchor last in open water.**



**SASSI moorings as deployed**

E/S Depth	Actual Depth	Lat S	Long W	Release S/N	Win.	Diag.	Rel.
2660	2600	72 15.2	018 37.9	369	14F9	1449	1455
1644	1600	72 25.0	018 01.1	321	14D1	1449	1455
1002.9	973	72 26.4	017 43.2	360	14F0	1449	1455
500	487	72 27.5	017 37.7	315	14CB	1449	1455
281	273	72 29.2	017 27.8	254	EC57	EC85	EC87

SASSI 273	Depth
ADCP 10689	256
RAS 12239-02	259
SBE37 1125	259
A/R 254	266
& Miniloggers:	
1083	246
1080	224
1086	202
1087	180
5594 (T/P)	158
1618	136
1617	114
1616	92
1615	70
1614	48

SASSI 487	Depth
LR-ADCP 5575	469
RAS 12239-01	473
SBE37 4609	473
SUBER (P)	473
A/R 315	480
& Miniloggers:	
1613	459
1612	439
1611	419
3021	399
1610	379
1609	359
1608	339
1607	319
1606	299
1605	279
1604	259
3022 (T/P)	239
1603	219
1082	199
1081	179
1079	159
1078	139
1070	119
1069	99
1064	79
1063	59
1062	39

SASSI 2600	Depth
LR-ADCP 5599	469
SBE37 4549	485
SBE37 3145	987
Nortek 1415	987
SBE37 3362	1950
Nortek 1420	1950
SBE37 3081	2585
Nortek 1430	2585
A/R 369	2588

SASSI 1600	Depth
LR-ADCP 5476	416
SBE37 3481	427
SBE37 3250	920
RCM11 527	936
SBE37 3083	1585
Nortek 1404	1585
A/R 321	1588

SASSI 973	Depth
LR-ADCP 10584	438
SBE37 3276	451
SBE37 3218	947
RCM11 522	959
A/R 360	961

The SASSI PIES (Inverted Echo Sounder with Paroscientific pressure sensor) was deployed near OP2 in Orkney Passage. The instrument was let go at 2146 on 2 March 2009 at 60°39'.2S, 042°06'.5W, in 3138 m water (corrected).

The following pages give mooring diagrams for the SASSI moorings, as deployed.

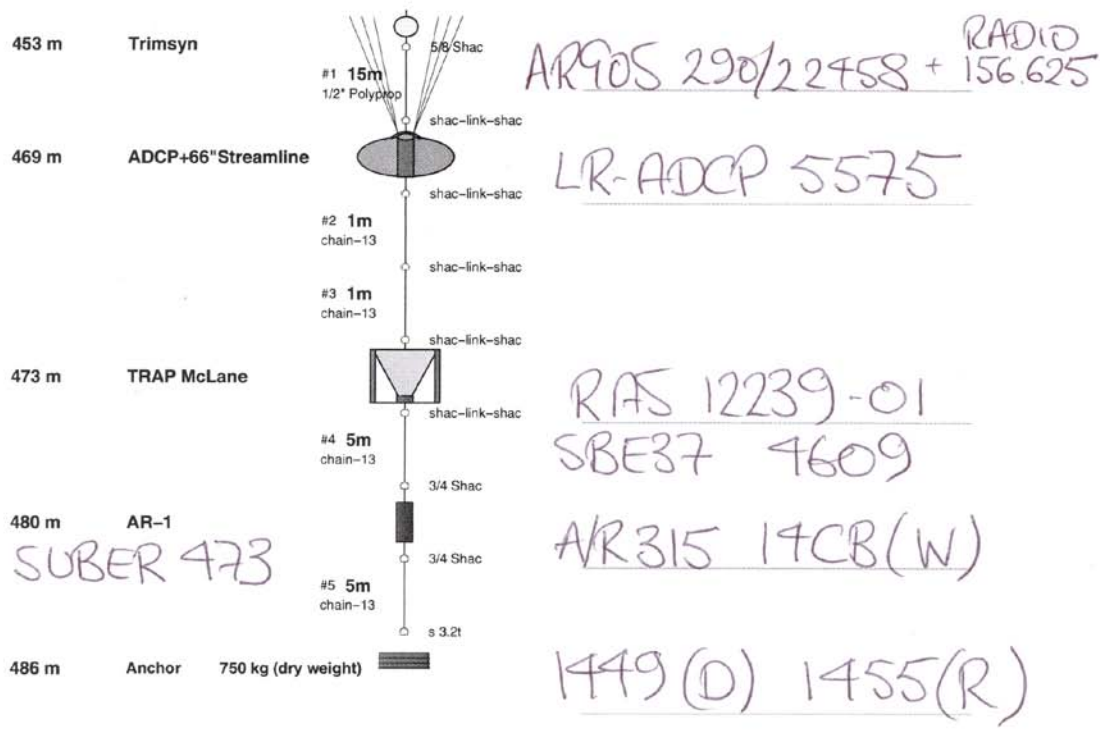
ES033 Deployed 31/1/2009

SASSI 273m 31/01/2009			23-Mar-2009		
S 72° 29.2' W 017° 27.8'			12:52		
			Page # 1 / 2		
depth (Incl. stretch)	component	S/N	rope # & Length	Distance from lower rope end	in/out of water comment

depth	component	S/N	rope # & Length	Distance from lower rope end	in/out of water comment
219 m	Trimsyn		#1 15m 1/2" Polyprop	5/8 Shac	M/Ls? Depth (m)
235 m	12Benthos			shac-link-shac	1083 246
					1080 224
					1086 202
					1087 180
					5599(T/P) 158
					1618 136
					1617 114
					1616 92
					1615 70
					1614 48
					4443(S/b) 26
256 m	ADCP-up		#2 1m chain-13	shac-link-shac	ADCP300 10689
				shac-link-shac	
			#3 1m chain-13	shac-link-shac	
259 m	TRAP McLane			shac-link-shac	RAS 12239-02
			#4 5m chain-13	shac-link-shac	SBE37 1125
266 m	AR-1			3/4 Shac	A/R 254
				3/4 Shac	
			#5 5m chain-13	s 3.2t	
272 m	Anchor	500 kg (dry weight)			EC57(W) EC85(D)
					EC87(R)

ES033 Deployed 31/1/2009

SASSI 487m 31/01/2009			572° 27.5' W 017° 37.7'		23-Mar-2009 12:54 Page # 1 / 2
depth (incl. stretch)	component	S/N	rope # & Length	Distance from lower rope end	in/out of water comment



M/L's	Depth(m)	M/L's	Depth(m)
1613	459	1079	159
1612	439	1078	139
3021	399	1070	119
1611	419	1069	99
1610	379	1064	79
1609	359	1063	59
1608	339	1062	39
1607	319	4441 (s/o)	19
1606	299		
1605	279		
1604	259		
3022 (T/P)	239		
1603	219		
1082	199		
1081	179		

could

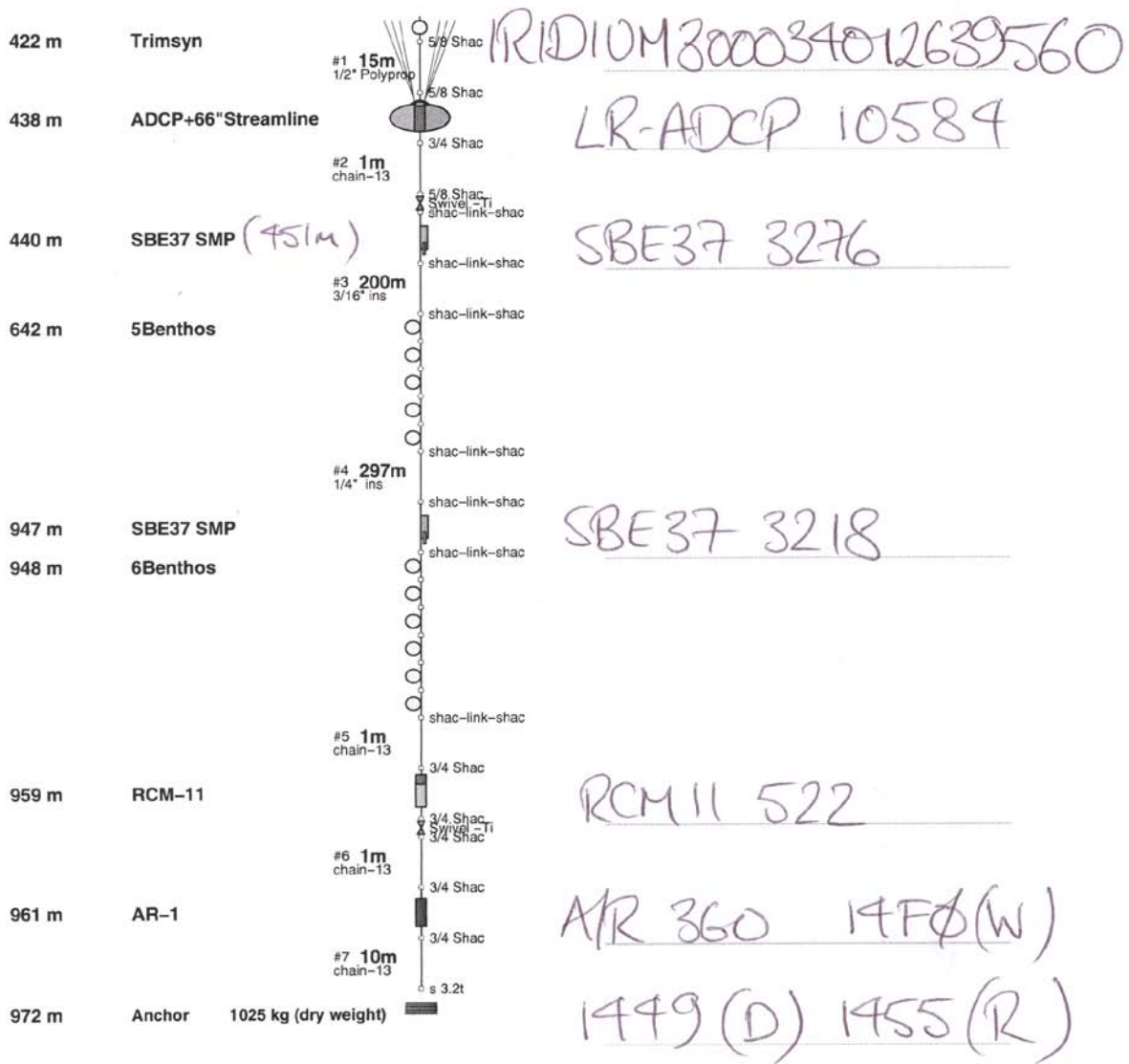
ES033 Deployed 31/1/2009

SASSI 973m 31/01/2009

S 72° 26.4' W 017° 43.2'

23-Mar-2009  
13:15  
Page # 1 / 2

depth (incl. stretch)	component	S/N	rope # & Length	Distance from lower rope end	in/out of water comment
--------------------------	-----------	-----	--------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------



ES033 - Deployed 31/1/2009

SASSI 1600m 31/01/2009		23-Mar-2009			
(E/S 1699m) S 72° 25.0' W 018° 01.1'		12:27			
		Page # 1 / 3			
depth (incl. stretch)	component	S/N	rope # & Length	Distance from lower rope end	in/out of water comment

400 m	Trimsyn			IRIDIUM 300034012638560 RADIO BEACON 156.625
416 m	ADCP+66" Streamline			LR-ADCP 5476 (SAS 2)
418 m	SBE37 SMP			SBE37 SMP 3481
920 m	SBE37 SMP			SBE37 SMP 3250
921 m	9Benthos			
936 m	RCM-11			RCM 11 - 527
1572 m	8Benthos			
1585 m	SBE37 SMP			SBE37 SMP 2083
1586 m	NORTEK			NORTEK 1404
1588 m	AR-1			AR321 1401 (W)
1599 m	Anchor	1500 kg (dry weight)		1449 (D) 1455 (R)

# ES033- Deployed 27/2/2009

sassi 2660m (actual depth 2600m) 24-02-2009 v01

06-Mar-2009  
22:07  
Page # 1 / 3

72° 15.1' W 018° 37.9'

depth (incl. stretch)	component	S/N	rope # & Length	Distance from lower rope end	in/out of water comment
--------------------------	-----------	-----	--------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------

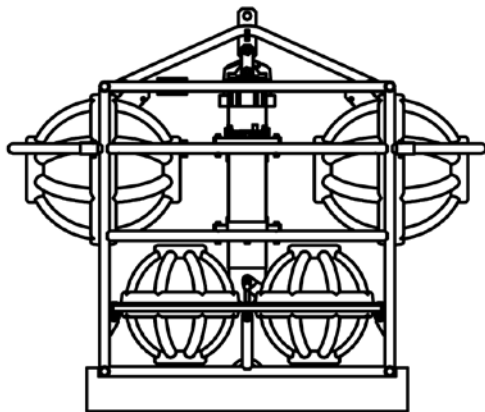
depth	component	S/N	rope # & Length	Distance from lower rope end	in/out of water comment
452 m	Trimsyn		#1 15m 1/2" Polyprop	5/8 Shac	Argos 23833+Light+Radio
469 m	ADCP+F49		#2 1m chain-13	5/8 Shac 3/4 Shac	156.625 LR-ADCP 5599
973 m	8Benthos		#3 500m 3/16" ins	5/8 Shac Swivel-T1 shac-link-shac	SBE37 4549 (485m)
987 m	SBE37 SMP		#4 1m chain-13	shac-link-shac	SBE37 3145
987 m	NORTEK		#5 1m chain-13	3/4 Shac 3/4 Shac	Nortek 1415
1941 m	6Benthos		#6 950m 1/4" ins	shac-link-shac	
1950 m	SBE37 SMP			shac-link-shac	SBE37 3362
1951 m	NORTEK			shac-link-shac	Nortek 1420
2253 m	4Benthos		#7 300m 3/16" ins	5/8 Shac shac-link-shac	
2575 m	6Benthos		#8 300m 10mm Polyester	shac-link-shac	
2585 m	SBE37 SMP		#9 1m chain-13	shac-link-shac 3/4 Shac	SBE37 3081
2586 m	NORTEK			3/4 Shac	Nortek 1480
2588 m	AR-1		#10 1m chain-13	3/4 Shac 3/4 Shac Swivel-T1 3/4 Shac	AR 369 1479(W)
2599 m	Anchor	1600 kg (dry weight)	#11 10m chain-13	3/4 Shac 3/4 Shac S.3.2t	1449 (D) 1455 (R)



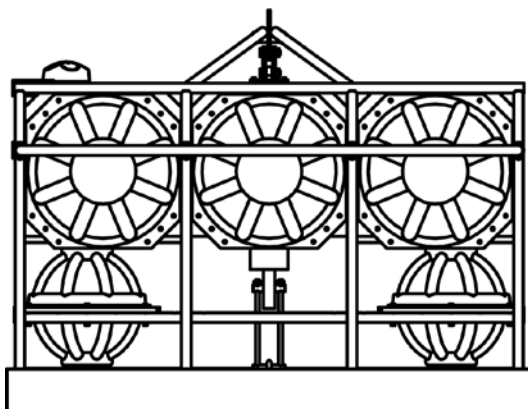
## S2 mooring, as deployed

### S2 600m

RDCP Acoustic Modem frame



Side view



Front view



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Project Weddell sea 2009/R.R.S. E.Shackleton

Area **S2**

Position **74°39.05' s 033°32.97' w**

Time for deployment **4. Feb. 2009 14:00UTC**

Echo depth **602m**

Comment Lowered and released to free fall the last 20 meters. Diagnostic: upright position. Communication tested ok. Alternative position: 74°38.882' s 033°32.999' n (CTD shack) Rope attached for recovery. Argos installed with lithium D-cells.

RDCP 600	sn:	240
RCM-9	sn:	1437
Argos	sn/id:	266/46244

IXSEA OCEANO		
sn:	982	
Arm/range:	18C5	
Diagnostic:	Arm+1849	
Pinger off:	Arm+1848	
Release:	Arm+1855	



### ***FOCAS Coast mooring recovery***

The Coast mooring consisted of a single upward-looking 300kHz RDI Workhorse ADCP. The data files recovered were badly fragmented, and one of the memory cards was unreadable/empty. The result was an intact times series from 11 August 2007 to 20 March 2008. Typically 40 of the 2-m bins contained useful data.

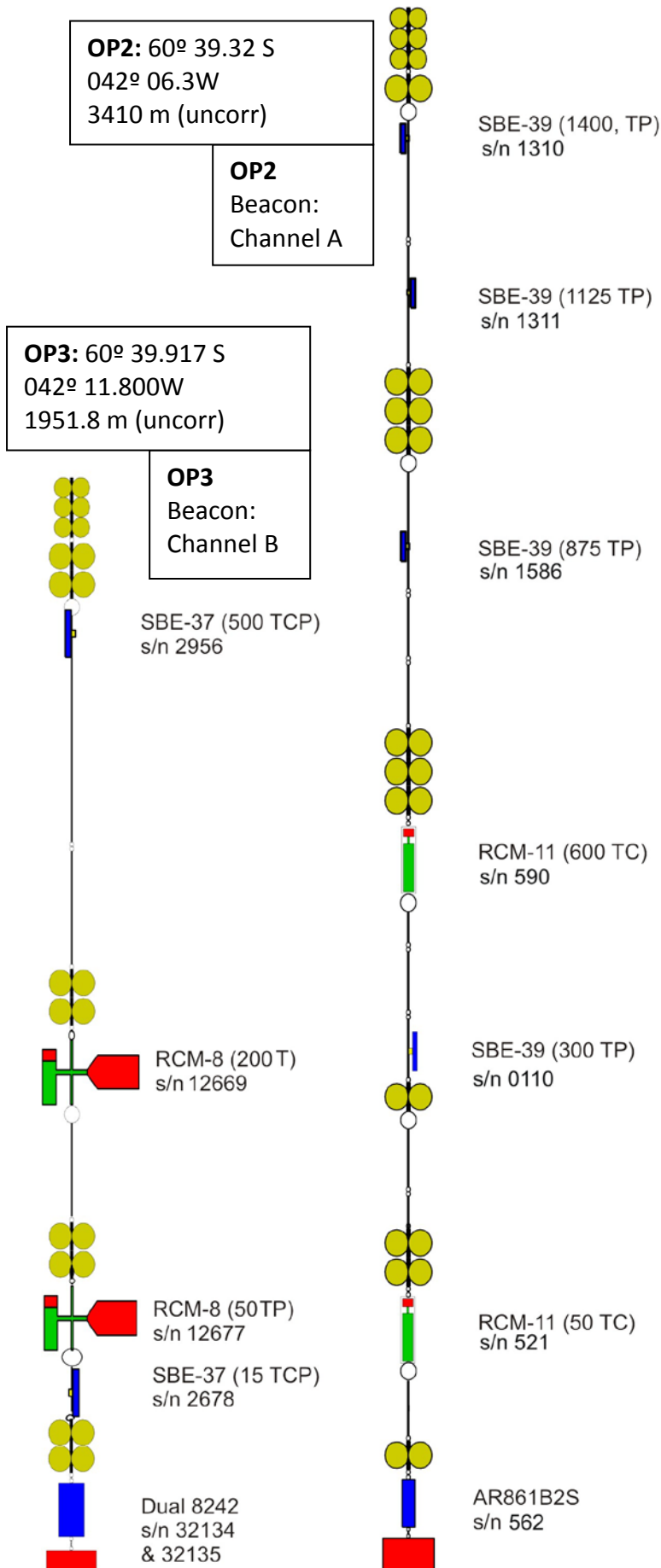
### ***Orkney Passage Moorings***

#### *OP2 recovery 28/2/2009*

- 1742 Release code sent
- 1759 First buoy spotted at surface
- 1829 Top float grappled
- 1830 Top floats on deck
- 1838 SBE39 s/n 1586 recovered
- 1849 SBE39 s/n 1311 recovered
- 1854 Buoy package recovered
- 1903 SBE39 s/n 1310 recovered
- 1918 Six-buoy package recovered
- 1921 RCM s/n 592 recovered
- 1933 SBE39 s/n 1247 recovered, bundled with two-buoy package
- 1951 RCM s/n 532 recovered, bundled with four-buoy package
- 1954 SBE38 s/n 0110 recovered
- 1957 Release recovered, with two buoys.

#### *OP3 recovery 28/2/2009*

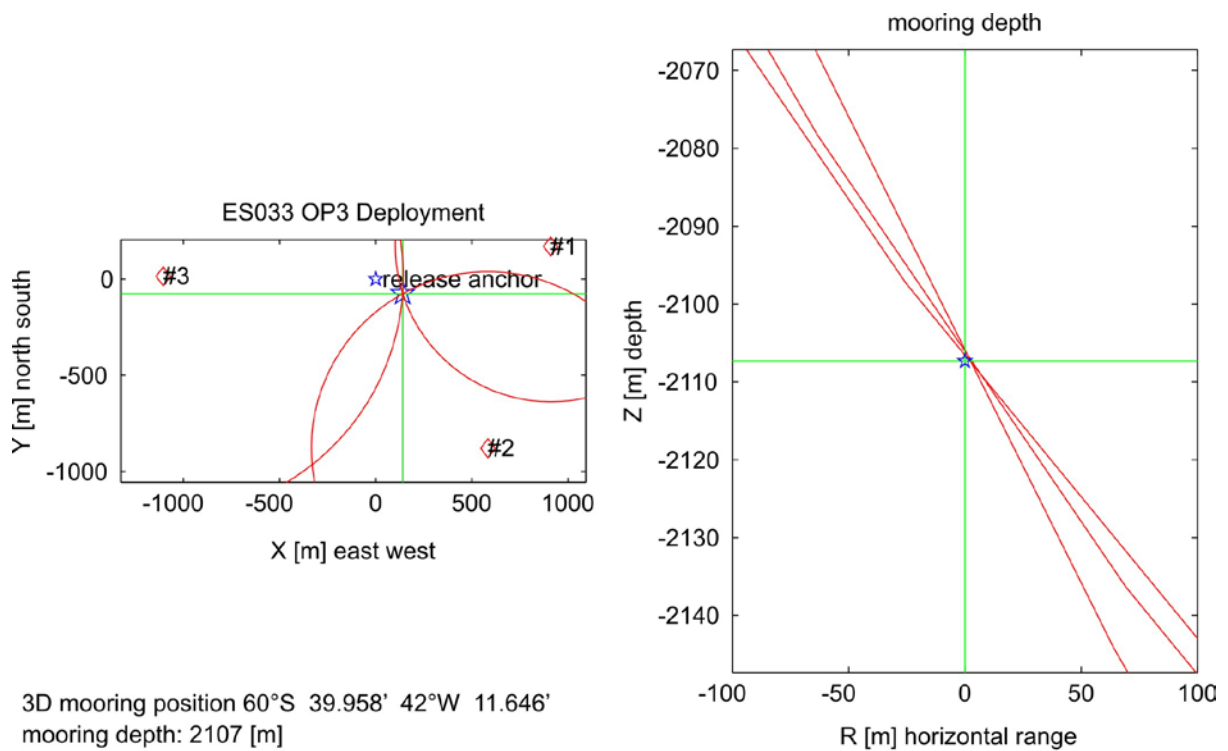
- 1600 First buoy grappled
- 1606 First buoy package recovered
- 1609 SBE37 s/n 2956 recovered
- 1628 RCM8 s/n 12677 recovered, tangled with buoys
- 1645 RCM8 s/n 12669 recovered, tangled with buoys
- 1654 SBE37 s/n 2678 recovered
- 1657 Releases recovered



OP moorings as deployed during ES033. Note that the diagrams do not show beacons mounted on masts in 17-inch CRP buoys. The masts are connected to half-inch chain to ballast the buoy, and the chain is connected via a length of rope to the uppermost buoy on the moorings. The beacons consist of a flasher and a VHF beacon.

An improved location for OP3 was found by triangulation, shown below.

### Triangulation for OP3 location



3D mooring position 60°S 39.958' 42°W 11.646'  
 mooring depth: 2107 [m]  
 slant error:0 [m] horizontal error:0 [m] vertical error:0 [m]  
 2D mooring position 60°S 39.927' 42°W 11.643'  
 horizontal error:25 [m]  
 anchor release position 60°S 39.917' 42°W 11.800' depth: 2075 [m]  
 drift: 159[m] heading: 118 [o]  
 sound speed at site 1466 [m/s]

#1 pos: 60°S 39.825' 42°W 10.797' range: 2243[m] range soundspeed 1500  
 #2 pos: 60°S 40.392' 42°W 11.157' range: 2285[m] range soundspeed 1500  
 #3 pos: 60°S 39.909' 42°W 13.018' range: 2436[m] range soundspeed 1500

## **Appendix E. Seal capture data, and calibration data from tags**

### ***Weddell Seal tagging protocol***

#### Team member responsibilities:

1. Note-taker
  - a. Ensure all fields of datasheet are completed and all samples are collected
  - b. When recording data, always repeat the measurement value aloud
2. Morphometrics
  - a. Measure girth at pre-defined locations
  - b. Measure length at each pre-defined location (starting at tip of tail)
  - c. Measure total curvilinear length and total straight line length
3. Breathing/condition
  - a. Continuously monitor breathing and state of alertness. At any point during the procedure I may ask how long it has been since the last breath
  - b. Continuously monitor the overall procedure for general safety concerns
4. Tag attachment
  - a. Wash fur with acetone and mark attachment location
  - b. Dispense epoxy on fur and on bottom of tag
  - c. Surround tag with heat packs and hold in place until epoxy is firm
  - d. Remove plastic CTD covering and check saltwater switch contacts
5. Druggist / Ultrasound
  - a. Oversee entire procedure
  - b. Initiate and maintain sedation
  - c. Collect ultrasound measurements at predefined locations

#### Order of events:

1. Assess condition/health of seal and the safety of the ice
2. Dart / inject initial dose of drug. Wait 10-20 minutes to take effect.
3. Set spinal needle and assess level of sedation
4. Mark morphometric locations and begin measurements (starting at ears)
5. Begin tag attachment
6. Begin ultrasound measurements
7. Take photo
8. Ensure all data have been collected
9. Allow seal to recover and monitor until normal behaviour resumes

#### General guidelines:

1. Always assess the seal before approaching the head and minimize time there.
2. If the seal becomes mobile, ready the net and head bag and await instructions.
3. If you hear the ice crack, tell everyone immediately.
4. Please exercise extreme caution when walking on ice.
5. Please do not distribute photographs or allow them to become publicly available.
6. If you have any questions or are uncomfortable, please let me [PR] know.

## ***Lessons learned from seal tagging activities***

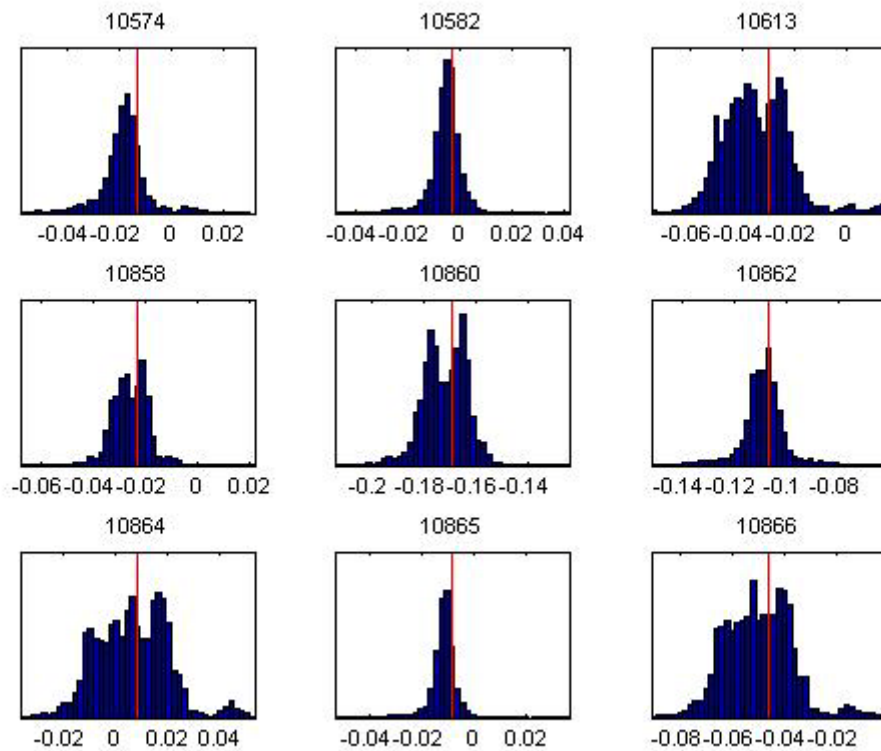
Weddell seal tagging in the Weddell Sea, February 2009

1. How to differentiate Weddell seals from crabeater seals (at a distance)
  - a. Shape of face (flatter)
  - b. Movement style (undulation rather than slithering)
  - c. Reaction to ship (docile)
  - d. Coloration (darker and spotted on the belly)
  - e. Shape and posture of fore-flipper
  
2. How to find Weddell seals during late summer in the Weddell sea
  - a. Thick pack ice generally away from expanses of open water
  - b. 350 to 650m bottom depth
  - c. Most dense west of 29-degrees, especially near Helmert Bank
  - d. Seals typically haul out for several hours in the middle of the day (and feed during the “night”)
  - e. Weddell seals are not remarkably dense (crabeater seals are much more abundant)
  
3. Animal handling
  - a. Sea lion net with hoop and block worked perfectly to control the animal and as a head bag
  - b. Seals have almost no desire to bite, but need to minimize opportunities
  - c. Common to find seal holes close to seals... need to inspect area for holes and cracks prior to drugging
  - d. Check moult status... moult on head and along spine first (dark stripe). Possible to pluck old fur.
  
4. Sedation notes/recommendations
  - a. Dart gun is not necessary.
  - b. Remarkable variation in response to drugs. Recommend conservative dosing; physical restraint is relatively easy when necessary.
  - c. 2.7cc Zoletil worked well as a standard dose.
  - d. Traditional elephant seal approach works well (Zoletil and Ketamine)
  - e. Diazepam was never used, although it would have been helpful for a couple of seals
  - f. Attach heat pack to spinal needle with Velcro ring to prevent freezing
  - g. Need to bring drugs in vials appropriate for drawing in the field (e.g. rubber stoppered bottles instead of ‘ampoules’)
  - h. Seals respired remarkably well and breaths were easily prompted.
  - i. Need to bring 4.5” 18G needles. 3.5” needles were often not long enough and 20G spinal needles bent easily.
  
5. How to improve overall efficiency
  - a. Bring a backpack for gear (instead of a plastic bin)
  - b. Bring a larger cooler to store saline, drugs, oil,
  - c. Need to find ultrasound oil that remains liquid at cold temperatures
  - d. Draw up all drugs (except Zoletil) prior to leaving the ship
  - e. Use microwave to heat saline and oil prior to departing ship
  - f. Need to find better heat packs to keep epoxy warm and perhaps a ‘hat’ for the tag to block wind.
  - g. Essential to have (and use!) probing poles to find cracks/holes in ice
  - h. Perhaps consider bringing an emergency clothing kit?
  - i. Perhaps bring ‘kneeling pads’
  - j. Take photos of animals and tags
  - k. Bring Zip-top plastic bags
  - l. Glue gun worked well. Pre-warm epoxy on ship.

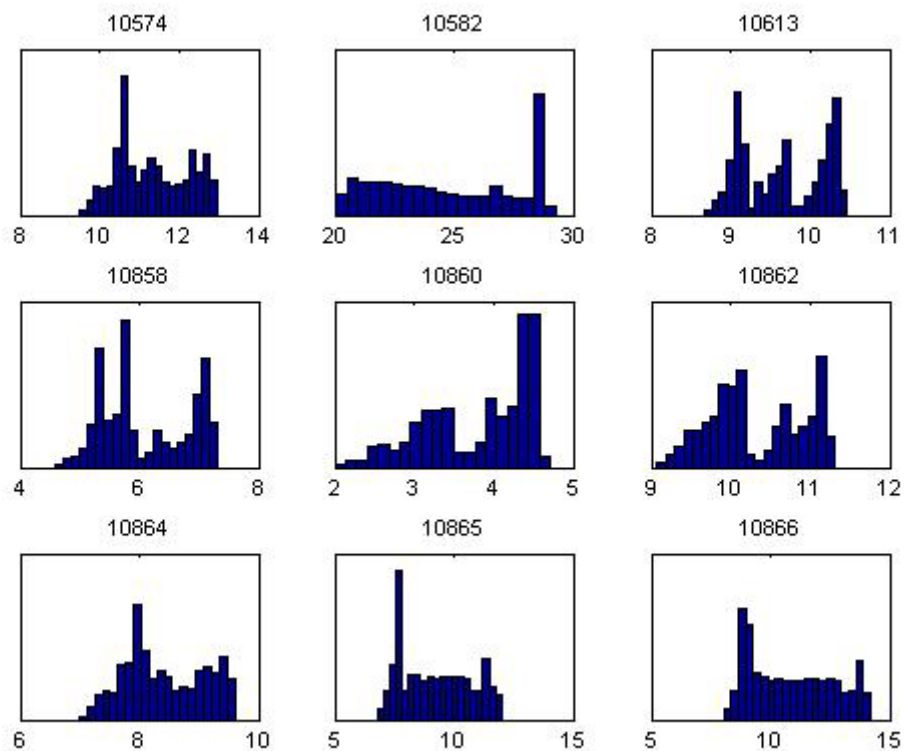
### ***Tag calibration check***

The following histograms show the difference between the tag data and data from the calibration yo-yo sequence of four casts (CTD 026).

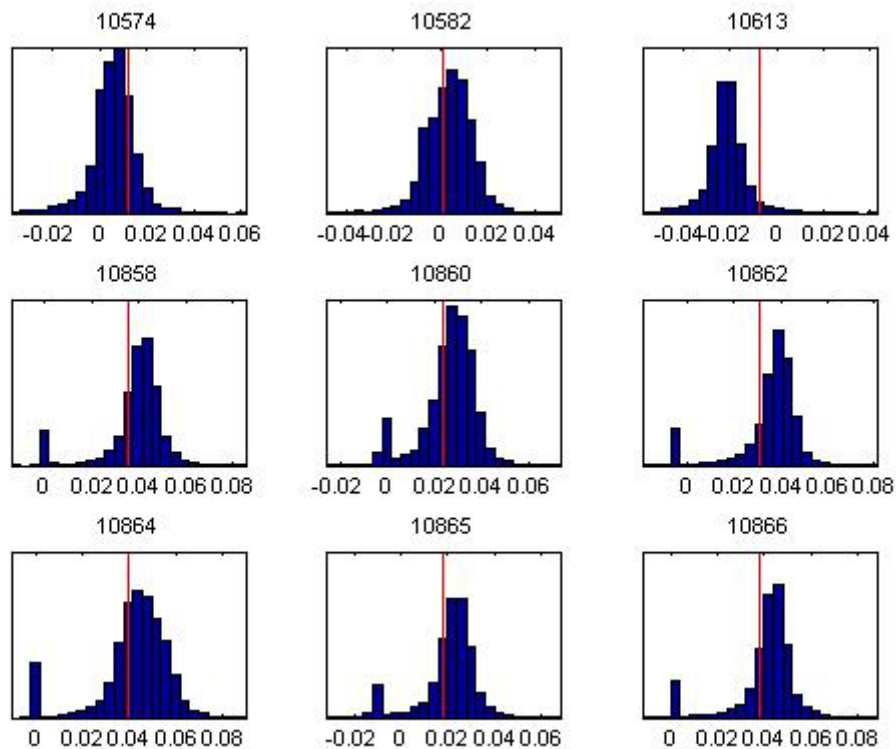
#### *Mismatch between tag temperature data and CTD 026*



#### *Mismatch between tag pressure data and CTD 026 (dbar)*



*Mismatch between tag conductivity data and CTD 026 (mS cm<sup>-1</sup>)*



**Seal capture data**

Date	Seal I/D	Tag Body #	PTT #	Length (cm)	Girth (cm)	Sex
4/2/2009	WED200901	10866	43839	240	181	Female
4/2/2009	WED200902	10858	48929	236	171	Male
5/2/2009	WED200903	10862	43844	240	169	Male
5/2/2009	WED200904	10865	43840	234	162	Male
5/2/2009	WED200905	10860	48928	207	130	Female
5/2/2009	WED200906	10864	43841	255	173	Female
7/2/2009	WED200907	10613	92136	153	166	Female
7/2/2009	WED200908	10574	92144	213	147	Female
7/2/2009	WED200909	10582	92138	252	166	Female
13/2/2009	WED200910	10059	92137	159	166	Female

The following text is the description for the program used in the six BAS tags. The tags from UC Santa Cruz used different programs.

Software specification for CTD\_BAS\_07A deployment  
(BAS Weddell seal CTD)

Transmitting via ARGOS  
Page transmission sequences:

Until day 1464: 0 1 2 3 1 2 3 2 3 using 1 PTT numbers

Satellite availability (UTC):

00: -- on --  
01: -- on --  
02: -- on --  
03: -- on --  
04: -- on --  
05: -- on --  
06: -- on --  
07: -- on --  
08: -- on --  
09: -- on --  
10: -- on --  
11: -- on --  
12: -- on --  
13: -- on --  
14: -- on --  
15: -- on --  
16: -- on --  
17: -- on --  
18: -- on --  
19: -- on --  
20: -- on --  
21: -- on --  
22: -- on --  
23: -- on --

Transmission targets:

20000 transmissions after 100 days  
50000 transmissions after 280 days

In Haulouts: ON (one tx every 1 min 20 secs) for first 5 hours then cycling OFF for 6 hours, ON for 1 hour

Check sensors every 4 secs

When near surface (shallower than 10m), check wet/dry every 1 sec

Consider wet/dry sensor failed if wet for 7 days or dry for 99 days

Dives start when wet and below 6m for 8 secs and end when above 6m for 0, or dry at any time

No separation of 'Deep' dives

A cruise begins if there has been no dive for 9 mins

A haulout begins when dry for 10 mins and ends when wet for 40 secs

Dive shape (normal dives): 4 points per dive using broken-stick algorithm

Dive shape (deep dives): none

CTD upcasts: max 1000 dbar up to 8 dbar in 1 dbar bins.

20 cut points per profile

Send the deepest 1 upcasts in each 2-hour period.

Minimum depth to trigger collection of cast:

400m in hour 1

50m in hour 2

or 20% greater than current maximum.

Sample CTD sensor every 1 seconds.

Temperature: Collected, Stored. Valid range: -2.75 to 2.25 degC

Conductivity: Collected, Not stored.

Salinity: Calculated, Stored. Valid range: 32.8 to 35.4

TRANSMISSION BUFFERS (in RAM):

Dive in groups of 3 (6.25 days @ 10mins/dive): 300 = 1200 bytes

No 'deep' dives

Haulout: 30 = 120 bytes

4-hour summaries in groups of 3 (8 days): 16 = 64 bytes

No berniegrams

No timelines

Cruise: 30 = 120 bytes

No diving periods

No spot depths



No emergence records  
No Duration histograms  
No Max depth histograms  
CTD casts (6.66667 days): 80 = 320 bytes  
No GPS fixes

TOTAL 1824 bytes (of about 21000 available)

MAIN BUFFERS (in 6.2 Mb Flash):

Dive in groups of 3 (416.667 days @ 10mins/dive): 20000 x 100 bytes = 2000000 bytes  
No 'deep' dives  
Haulout: 3000 x 16 bytes = 48000 bytes  
4-hour summaries in groups of 3 (500 days): 1000 x 68 bytes = 68000 bytes  
No berniegrams  
No timelines  
Cruise: 3000 x 16 bytes = 48000 bytes  
No diving periods  
No spot depths  
No emergence records  
No Duration histograms  
No Max depth histograms  
CTD casts (500 days): 6000 x 188 bytes = 1128000 bytes  
No GPS fixes

TOTAL 3214 kb (from 6333 kb available)

PAGE CONTENTS (256 bits - 9 overhead):

PAGE 0:

PTT NUMBER OVERHEAD (28-bit code)  
-----[8 bits: 0 - 7]

PAGE NUMBER  
-----[2 bits: 8 - 9]

DIAGNOSTICS in format 0:

TX number: wraparound 11 bits in units of 32 (range: 0 to 65504 )  
Number of resets: wraparound 1 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 1 )  
-----[12 bits: 10 - 21]

DIVE group in format 0:

Normal dives transmitted in groups of 3  
Time of start of last dive: max 5 days 12 hours @ 30 secs= 15840  
tx as raw 14 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 16383 )  
(recommended sell-by 5 days 11 hours)  
Sell-by range: 5 days  
Number of records: raw 2 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 3 )  
Reason for end: -- not transmitted --  
Group number: wraparound 8 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 255 )  
Max depth: -- not transmitted --  
Dive duration: odlog 1/6 in units of 30 s (range: 0 to 5715 s)  
Mean speed: -- not transmitted --  
Profile data (4 depths/times, 0 speeds):  
Depth profile: odlog 2/6 in units of 25 dm (range: 0 to 23887.5 dm)  
Profile times: raw 5 bits in units of 32.2581 permille (range: 0 to 1000 permille)  
Speed profile: -- not transmitted --  
Residual: raw 2 bits in units of 60 (range: 0 to 180 )  
Calculation time: -- not transmitted --  
Surface duration: odlog 2/4 in units of 2.5 s (range: 0 to 588.75 s)  
cf. cruise starts after 9 mins (540 secs)  
Dive area: -- not transmitted --  
-----[225 bits: 22 - 246]

Available bits used exactly

=== End of page 0 ===

PAGE 1:

PTT NUMBER OVERHEAD (28-bit code)  
-----[8 bits: 0 - 7]

PAGE NUMBER  
-----[2 bits: 8 - 9]

CRUISE group in format 0:

Number of records: raw 1 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 1 )  
Cruise number: wraparound 6 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 63 )  
Start time: -- not transmitted --  
End time: max 5 days 12 hours @ 2 mins= 3960  
tx as raw 12 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 4095 )  
(recommended sell-by 5 days 11 hours)  
Sell-by range: 5 days 4 hours  
Duration: raw 9 bits in units of 120 s (range: 0 to 61320 s)  
cf. Max duration is 16 hours

Speed: -- not transmitted --  
Reason for end: -- not transmitted --  
-----[28 bits: 10 - 37]

HAULOUT in format 0:  
Number of records: raw 1 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 1 )  
Haulout number: wraparound 6 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 63 )  
Start time: -- not transmitted --  
End time: max 5 days 12 hours @ 2 mins= 3960  
tx as raw 12 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 4095 )  
(recommended sell-by 5 days 11 hours)  
Sell-by range: 5 days 4 hours  
Duration: raw 9 bits in units of 120 s (range: 0 to 61320 s)  
cf. Max duration is 16 hours  
Reason for end: -- not transmitted --  
Contiguous: -- not transmitted --  
-----[28 bits: 38 - 65]

SUMMARY group in format 0:  
Transmitted in groups of 3  
Record could be in buffer for 8 days  
End time: max 7 days @ 4 hours= 42  
tx as raw 6 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 63 )  
(recommended sell-by 6 days 19 hours)  
Sell-by range: 7 days  
Number of records: raw 1 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 1 )  
Cruising time: -- not transmitted --  
Haulout time: raw 6 bits in units of 15.873 permille (range: 0 to 1000 permille)  
Dive time: raw 6 bits in units of 15.873 permille (range: 0 to 1000 permille)  
Deep Dive time: -- not transmitted --  
Normal dives:  
Avg max dive depth: odlog 2/6 in units of 25 dm (range: 0 to 23887.5 dm)  
SD max dive depth: odlog 2/4 in units of 50 dm (range: 0 to 11775 dm)  
Max max dive depth: odlog 2/6 in units of 25 dm (range: 0 to 23887.5 dm)  
Avg dive duration: odlog 1/6 in units of 30 s (range: 0 to 5715 s)  
SD dive duration: odlog 1/4 in units of 60 s (range: 0 to 2790 s)  
Max dive duration: odlog 1/6 in units of 30 s (range: 0 to 5715 s)  
Avg speed in dive: -- not transmitted --  
Number of dives: odlog 1/4 in units of 2 (range: 0 to 93 )  
Deep dives:  
Avg max dive depth: -- not transmitted --  
SD max dive depth: -- not transmitted --  
Max max dive depth: -- not transmitted --  
Avg dive duration: -- not transmitted --  
SD dive duration: -- not transmitted --  
Max dive duration: -- not transmitted --  
Avg speed in dive: -- not transmitted --  
Number of dives: -- not transmitted --  
Avg SST: -- not transmitted --  
-----[181 bits: 66 - 246]

Available bits used exactly  
=== End of page 1 ===

PAGE 2:

PTT NUMBER OVERHEAD (28-bit code)  
-----[8 bits: 0 - 7]

PAGE NUMBER  
-----[2 bits: 8 - 9]

CTD in format 0:

End time: max 5 days 12 hours @ 2 mins= 3960  
tx as raw 12 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 4095 )  
(recommended sell-by 5 days 11 hours)  
Sell-by range: 5 days  
CTD cast number: -- not transmitted --  
Min pressure: -- not transmitted --  
Max pressure: raw 10 bits in units of 1 dbar (range: 8 to 1031 dbar)  
Min temperature: raw 13 bits in units of 1 (range: 1800 to 9991 = -3.2 to 4.991 °C in steps of  
0.001 °C)  
Max temperature: raw 13 bits in units of 1 (range: 1800 to 9991 = -3.2 to 4.991 °C in steps of  
0.001 °C)  
cf. Valid temperatures: -2.75 to 2.25 degC  
Number of samples: -- not transmitted --  
20 profile points 0 to 19 (from total of 20 cut points):  
First 18 pressures are fixed  
Min pressure is fixed  
Max pressure is sent separately  
Temperature: raw 9 bits in units of 1.95695 permille (range: 0 to 1000 permille)  
Temperature residual: raw 7 bits in units of 5 mdegC per sample (range: 0 to 635 mdegC per  
sample)  
Temperature bounds : raw 2 bits in units of 1 lo/hi (range: 0 to 3 lo/hi)  
Conductivity bounds : -- not transmitted --  
Salinity bounds : -- not transmitted --

-----[237 bits: 10 - 246]  
Available bits used exactly  
=== End of page 2 ===

PAGE 3:

PTT NUMBER OVERHEAD (28-bit code)  
-----[8 bits: 0 - 7]

PAGE NUMBER  
-----[2 bits: 8 - 9]

DIAGNOSTICS in format 1:

Max depth ever: odlog 1/5 in units of 250 dm (range: 0 to 23625 dm)  
Dry conductivity: raw 6 bits in units of 4 (range: 0 to 252 )  
-----[12 bits: 10 - 21]

CTD in format 1:

End time: max 5 days 12 hours @ 2 mins= 3960  
tx as raw 12 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 4095 )  
(recommended sell-by 5 days 11 hours)  
Sell-by range: 5 days  
CTD cast number: -- not transmitted --  
Min pressure: -- not transmitted --  
Max pressure: -- not transmitted --  
Min salinity: raw 12 bits in units of 1 mPSU (range: 32000 to 36095 mPSU)  
Max salinity: raw 12 bits in units of 1 mPSU (range: 32000 to 36095 mPSU)  
cf. Valid salinity: 32.8 to 35.4  
Number of samples: -- not transmitted --  
20 profile points 0 to 19 (from total of 20 cut points):  
Salinity: raw 9 bits in units of 1.95695 permille (range: 0 to 1000 permille)  
Salinity residual: raw 7 bits in units of 5 mPSU per sample (range: 0 to 635 mPSU per sample)  
Temperature bounds : -- not transmitted --  
Conductivity bounds : -- not transmitted --  
Salinity bounds : raw 2 bits in units of 1 lo/hi (range: 0 to 3 lo/hi)  
-----[225 bits: 22 - 246]

Available bits used exactly  
=== End of page 3 ===

## Appendix F. Setup files for Vertical Microstructure Profiler (VMP)

```
# This is the setup file for VMP SN009 made for the University of Bergen
# Any line that begins with "#", pound symbol, is a comment and is ignored by all programs
# that read this file. Use it to explain what the various itmes mean.
# Programs such as ODAS and plot_VMP will parse this file and look for key line identifiers.
# an identifier is a word followed by a colon and then a number of parameter values. The identifier is
# the first item on a line.
# For example, the line "prefix: ESR_122_" indicates the prefix or base name of the data
# files created by ODAS will be "ESR_122_XXX.p" where XXX starts from 000 and
# is automatically incremented for subsequent files created by ODAS. The extension ".p"
# is historical and idicates data collected with a parallel interface. Nowadays, most
# data will be collected with a USB interface but the extension ".p" remains.
# this setup file was created on 2005-04-08
#
# Modified by RSI on 2007-09-11
#
# When entering parameters values please note that you can uses tabs and spaces
# freely for visual effects. You can also use commas to separate values but, if you do use commas,
# you CANNOT use spaces or tabs.
#####
# This is a list of channels (addresses) and their signals
# 0 Reference ground
# 1 Ax or tilt - horizontal acceleration in the direction of the pressure port
# 2 Ay or roll - horizontal acceleration orthogonal to the direction of the pressure port
# 3 Az vertical acceleration
# 4 T1 - Temperature from Thermistor 1 without pre-emphasis
# 5 T1_dt1 - Temperature from Thermistor 1 with pre-emphasis
# 6 T2 - Temperature from Thermistor 2 without pre-emphasis
# 7 T2_dt2 - Temperature from Thermistor 2 with pre-emphasis
# 8 Sh1 - velocity derivative from shear probe 1
# 9 Sh2 - velocity derivative from shear probe 2
#10 P - pressure signal without pre-emphasis
#11 P_dp - pressure signal with pre-emphasis
#12 C_dc - micro-conductivity with pre-emphasis from SBE7
#16 SBT1E - The even address of the SBE3 thermometer that returns the least significant
# half of the 32-bit data word
#17 SBT1O - The odd address of the SBE3 thermometer that returns the most significant
# half of the 32-bit data word
#18 SBC1E - The even address of the SBE4 conductivity sensor that returns the least significant
# half of the 32-bit data word
#19 SBC1O - The odd address of the SBE4 conductivity sensor that returns the most significant
# half of the 32-bit data word
#255 Special Character that always returns 32753 (Decimal) or 7FF0 (Hex) and is used to test the
# integrity of communication.
#####
prefix: ES033d_
# Change this to make sense, such as a crusie ID, for example

disk: D:\ES033\VMP\
# This is the directory where the data files will be written

rate: 512
# This is the sampling rate (in Hz) for fast channels, 512 is recommended for compatibility with the
# anti-aliasing low-pass filters set for 165 Hz.

recsize: 1
# This is the size of a data record in seconds. We recommend 1 second.

no-fast: 8
no-slow: 2
# These are the number of columns representing fast channels and slow channels in
# the address matrix given below.

man_com_rate: 3
# This sets the Man-II commuincation rate in UTRANS. It must match the jumper settings in RTRANS.
# For example, if RTRANS has jumpers on positions 1 and 2 (= 11Binary = 3Decimal), then set this to 3.

profile: vertical
# just a flag in the header to identifiy the direction of profiling. Some plotting programs may use this.

#####
# Here we identify certain channels for which ODAS calculates record average values and converts
# them to physical units. We identify the channel and give its calibration coefficients.
# Do not enter a channel if its is not available on your instrument or if you
# have chosen not to sample it by excluding it from the address matrix.

# SBE3
channel: 16,SBT1E,4.39844087e-3,6.43402974e-4,2.21418841e-5,1.90305867e-6,1000.0,24e6,128
channel: 17,SBT1O,4.39844087e-3,6.43402974e-4,2.21418841e-5,1.90305867e-6,1000.0,24e6,128
# For the SBE3 SN-4788. We give the g-h-i-j-f0 calibration coefficients (ITS-90). calibrated 2007-06-05
# These values are followed by the reference frequency of the SCOUNT (usually 24e6) and
# the number of periods for the averaging. Repeat the values for both channels
```

```

# SBE4
channel: 18,SBC1E,-1.01101980e1,0,1.56625229e0,-2.19478852e-3,2.60910995e-4,24e6,128
channel: 19,SBC1O,-1.01101980e1,0,1.56625229e0,-2.19478852e-3,2.60910995e-4,24e6,128
# For the SBE4 SN-3340. We give the g-zero-h-i-j calibration coefficients. Calibrated 2007-06-01
# These values are followed by the reference frequency of the SCOUNT (usually 24e6) and
# the number of periods for the averaging. Repeat the values for both channels

channel: 0,Gnd1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
# No conversion to physical units for reference ground channel number 1 (up to 2 allowed)

channel: 1,Pitch,297,12953,0,0,0,0,0,0
channel: 2,Roll,-123,-13084,0,0,0,0,0,0
channel: 3,az,257,13172,0,0,0,0,0,0
# Linear coefficients for computing the angle in degrees

channel: 10,Pres,-2.3,0.10381,-3.432e-8,0,0,0,0,0,0
# Convert pressure to dBars

channel: 32,Mz,-27.5,60.14,0,0,0,0,0,0
channel: 33,My,-151.5,62.72,0,0,0,0,0,0
channel: 34,Mx,12.5,-55.42,0,0,0,0,0,0
# For PNI MicroMag3, 3-axis magnetometer

#####
# This is the address matrix and shows the order of sampling proceeding across the rows and
# then down the columns.
# Use tabs only to separate the entries otherwise funny things happen. Something to do with
# the way C++ reads values.
# The first 2 columns are slow channels the remaining 8 columns are fast channels
# There are 8 rows, so the slow channels are sampled 8 time slower than the fast channels
#
# Warning, only use "tabs" to separate the channels. Do not use spaces or commas.

matrix: 255      0      1      2      3      5      7      8      9      12
matrix: 4        6      1      2      3      5      7      8      9      12
matrix: 10       11     1      2      3      5      7      8      9      12
matrix: 16       17     1      2      3      5      7      8      9      12
matrix: 18       19     1      2      3      5      7      8      9      12
matrix: 4        6      1      2      3      5      7      8      9      12
matrix: 32       33     1      2      3      5      7      8      9      12
matrix: 34       0      1      2      3      5      7      8      9      12

#####
# Parameters for real-time plotting
#####
# Plotting parameters for plot_tomi
# Keywords:
#   plotting:      list of channels to be plotted (should be in order, list both channels of even/odd
pairs)
#   plotaverages: list of channels used to calculate average, calibrated values (as with plotaverages)
#   plotnames:    names of the channels being plotted (can be different from those used above,
but even/odd channel pairs must be identified by E/O suffix
#   averagenames: names of the channels used to calculate average, calibrated values (routines
look for the following names: SBT2(E/O),U1(E/O),U2(E/O),Pres,Cref,Ccos,Csin)

plotting:      1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,16,17,18,19
plotaverages:  16,17,10
plotnames:     Ax,Ay,Az,T1,T1_dT1,T2,T2_dT2,Sh1,Sh2,P,P_dP,C_dC,SBT2E,SBT2O,SBC2E,SBC2O
averagenames:  SBT2E,SBT2O,Pres
#####

```