# NOAA/AOML efforts to resolve XBT fall rate equation issues

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Hamburg, Germany August 2010 NOAA/AOML efforts to resolve XBT fall rate equation issues

1) CTD/XBT experiments (GG)
2) Argo-XBTs-Altimetry studies (PDN)
3) Data acquisition system experiments (GG, RM, DS, MB)
4) Data management (JT)

5) Support of non-NOAA experiments



# **XBT and Argo observations**



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# **SEAS and non-SEAS XBT transmissions**

Year	SEAS	Non-SEAS	
2000	4395	2988	
2001	8752	7227	
2002	8314	8056	
2003	9922	11607	
2004	13637	10904	
2005	12254	9912	
2006	12830	6818	
2007	12858	5532	
2008	13408	6408	
2009	12965	5669	
2010*	7626	4647	



# Ship Of Opportunity Program (SOOP)

THE SHIP OF OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

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# **Modes of XBT Deployments**



Low Density: 4 deployments per day 12 transect per year

**Frequently Repeated (25):** 6-8 deployments per day 12-18 transect per year

High Density (23): 1 deployment every 25-50 km (18-35 deployments per day) 4 transects per year



### **OceanObs09 Recommendations**

- 1) The scientific community implements and maintains the XBT network.
- 2) Explore possibility of having XBT transects in marginal seas.
- 3) Analyze and evaluate the correct temporal and spatial sampling of each deployment mode.
- 4) Evaluate effectiveness of Argo floats to duplicate XBT-derived signals.
- 5) Support RT transmissions.
- 6) Support advisory panels such as GOSUD and SAMOS.
- 7) Support integration of XBT observations with those from other platforms (TSG, pCO2, CPR, etc).
- 8) Support technological improvement of XBT launcher and transmission systems.



#### **OceanObs09 Recommendations**

- 9) Establish community-based procedures to calibrate XBTs with CTDs when research-quality data are collected.
- 10) Establish consistent data QC procedures.
- 11) Make recommendations on what parameters (FRE coeffs, recording device, ship speed, launcher type, launcher height, etc.) must be included in the metadata.
- 12) Complete high quality, historical, and global XBT data base
- 13) Continue strong emphasis of XBT data analysis for scientific studies and increase its operational applications.
- 14) Support strong presence of XBT science and operational results in scientific and operational meetings.
- 15) Recommend the creation of an international panel for upper ocean thermal observations to support and evaluate recommendations of the integration of the different platforms, including XBTs.



#### NOAA AOML and PMEL PIRATA Northeast Extension:

July 2009 Longitude: 23°W (0-8°N) 12 CTD casts 56 XBT deployments: 1986 : 21 XBTs 1990-1991: 10 XBTs 1995: 13 XBTs 2008: 12 XBTs





# The experiment



















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# Comparison of XBT and CTD deployments by year





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• Results obtained from one experiment carried out in the TA indicates that differences between XBT and CTDs appear to be from FRE problems only.

• The FRE coefficients appear to be time dependent.

• These results imply that using expired XBTs will not introduce errors. In fact, we did not find problems associated with thermistors.

 How the stretching factor relates to these time-dependent changes in FRE ?



# Future work

- Analyze results from similar experiments carried out last year.
- Support international collaboration with Australia, France, and Brazil by providing XBTs (conditions will apply).
- Support improvement of technology: Pressure measurements with XBTs.
- Continue carrying experiments with remaining old XBTs:
  - 10 cases T4s 1986-87
  - 4 cases T4s 1991-94
  - 5 cases T6s 1986-87
  - 2 cases T7s 1995
  - 2 cases T7s 1996
  - 4 cases Deep Blues 1997-1999

