

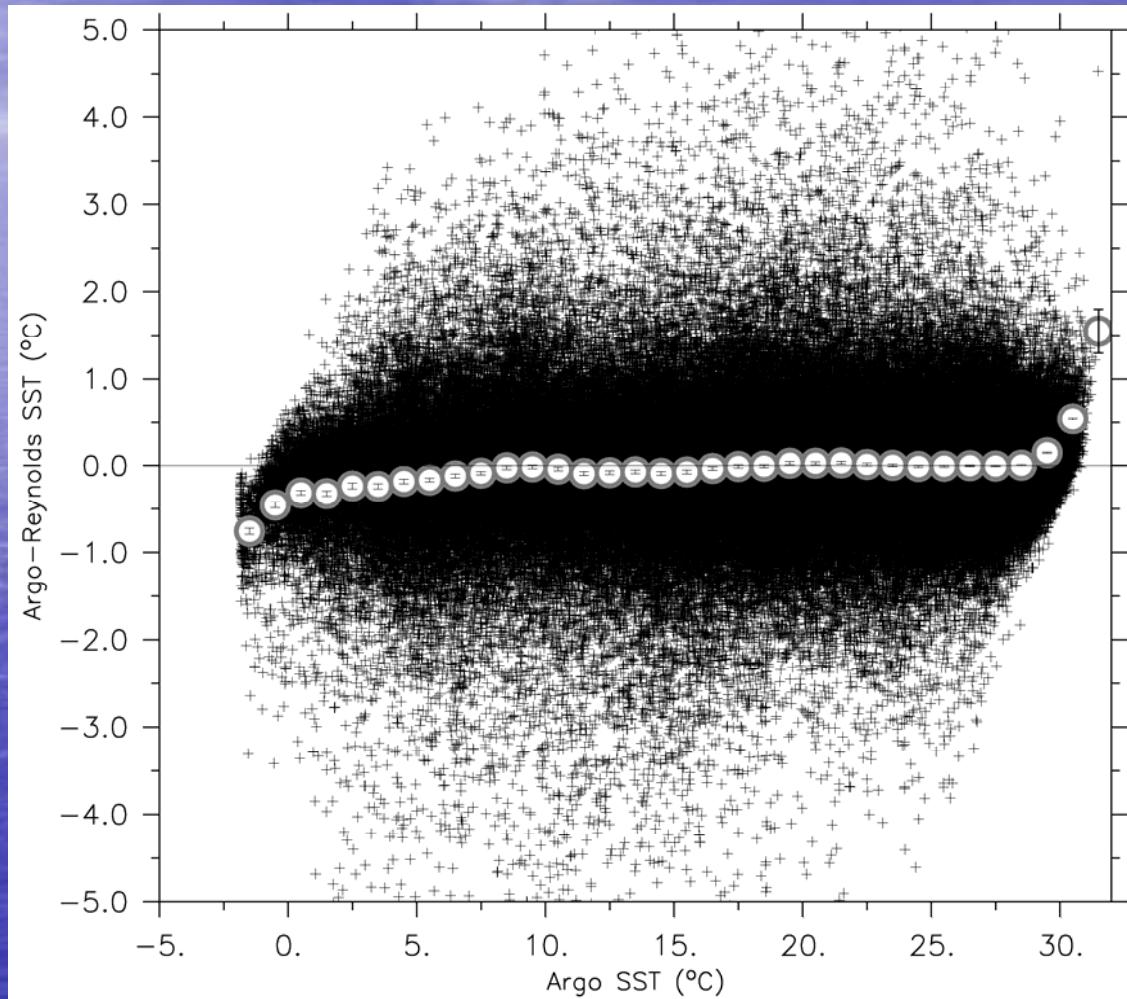
Combining Satellite and In Situ Observations to Improve the Historical XBT Dataset

Josh Willis

joshua.k.willis@jpl.nasa.gov

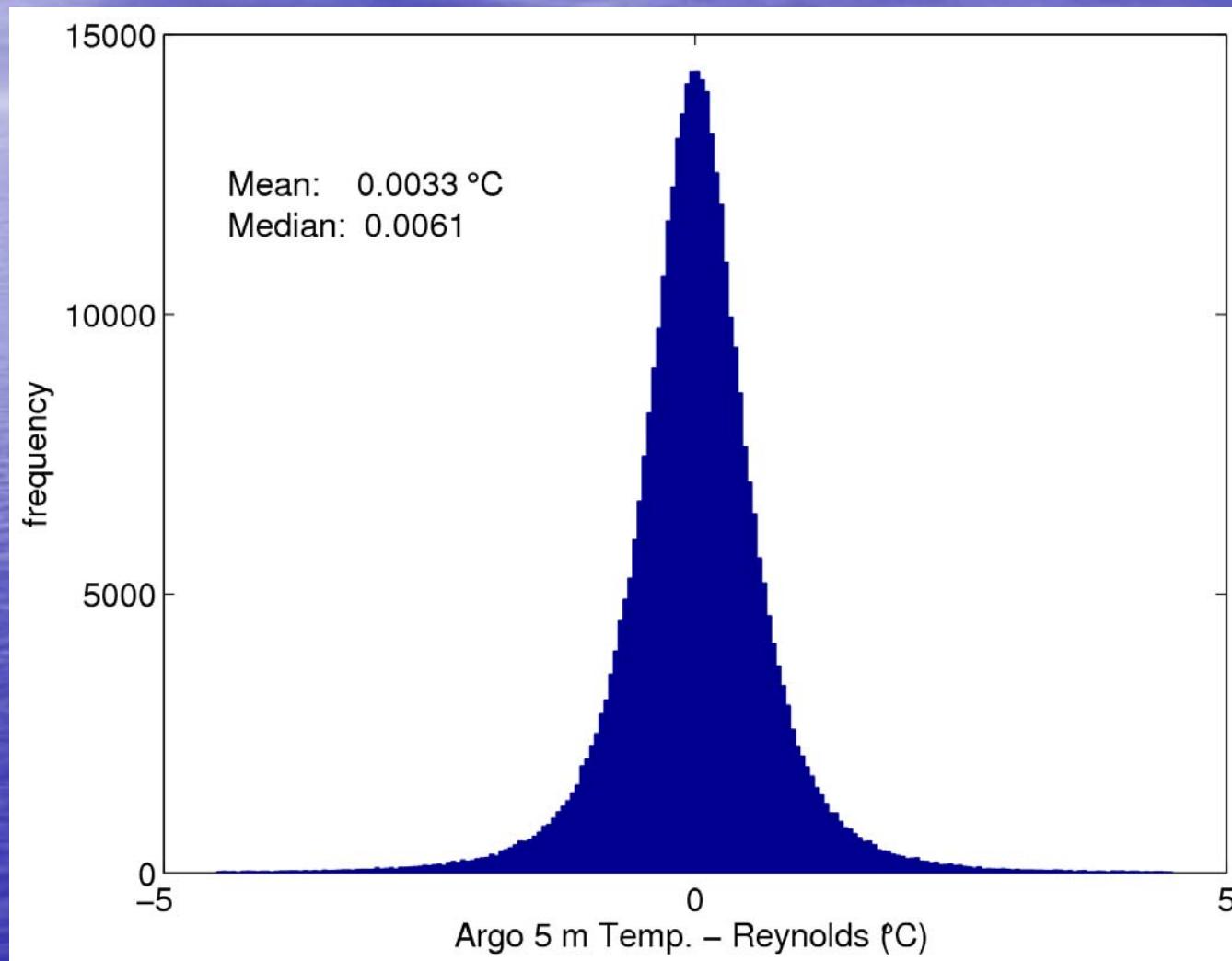
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California
Institute of Technology
Pasadena, CA

Satellite SST Observations

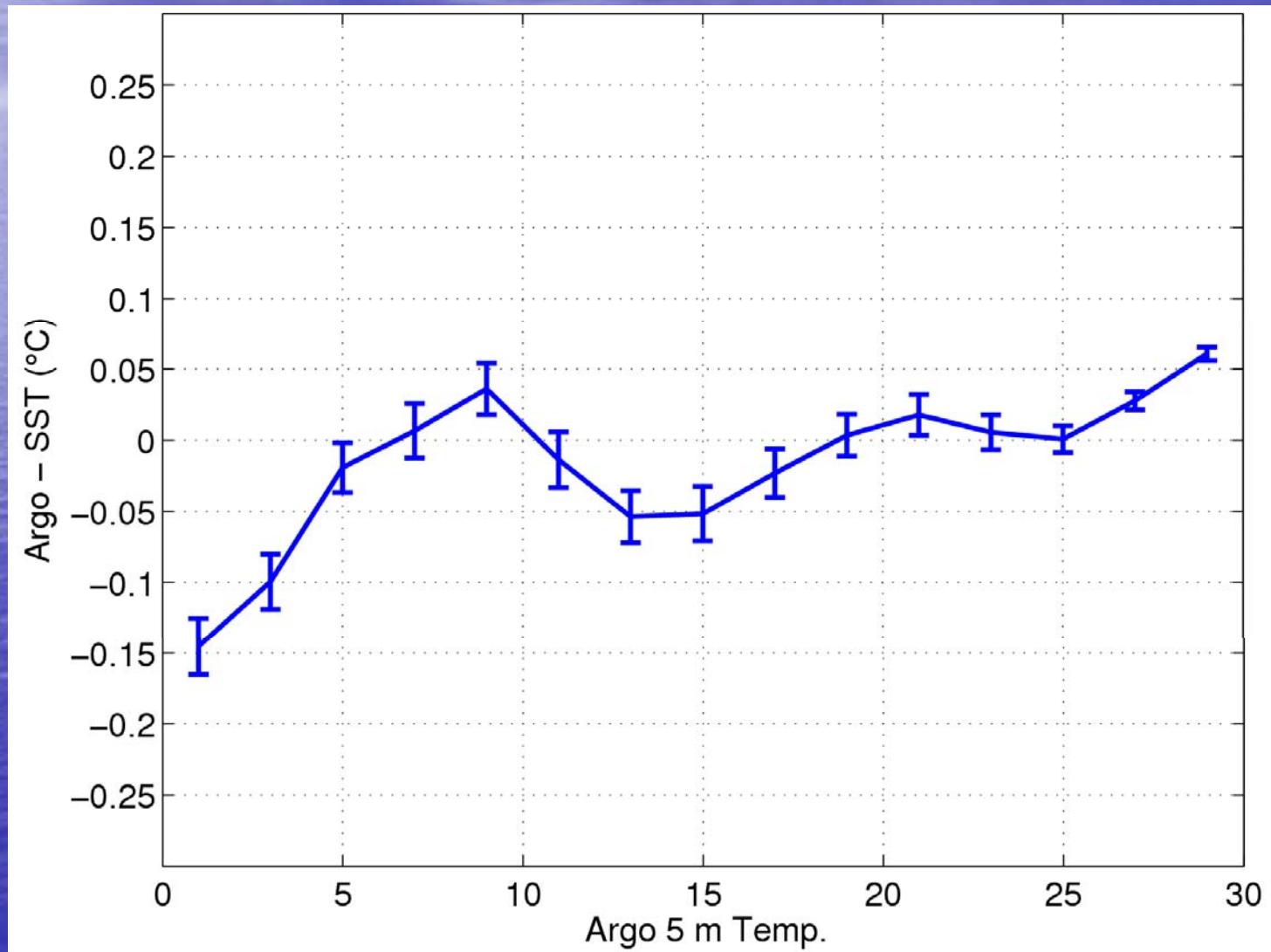


From *Roemmich and Gilson, Progress in Oceanography, 2008*

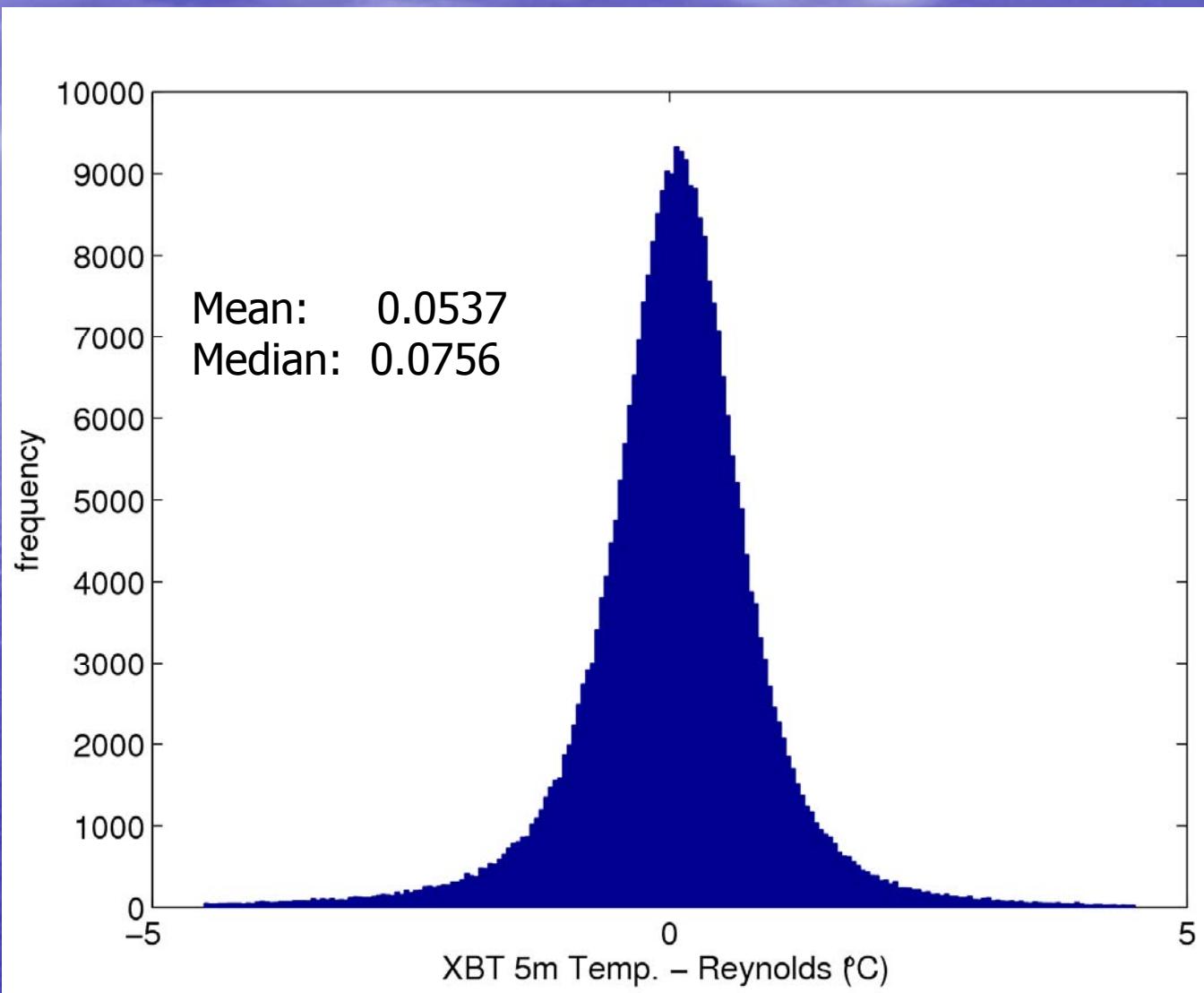
Argo - SST, all data



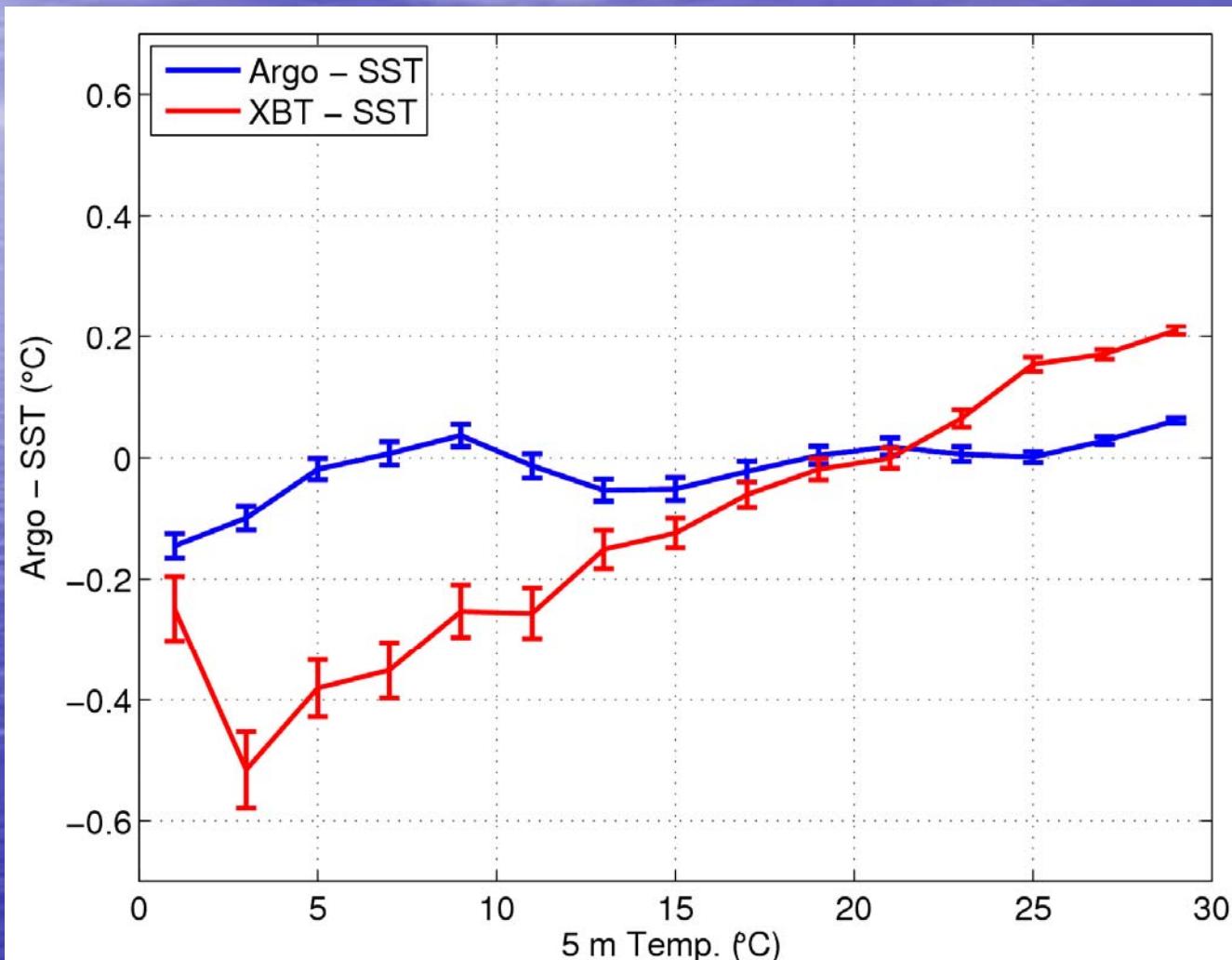
Argo – SST v. Temp



XBT- SST, all data

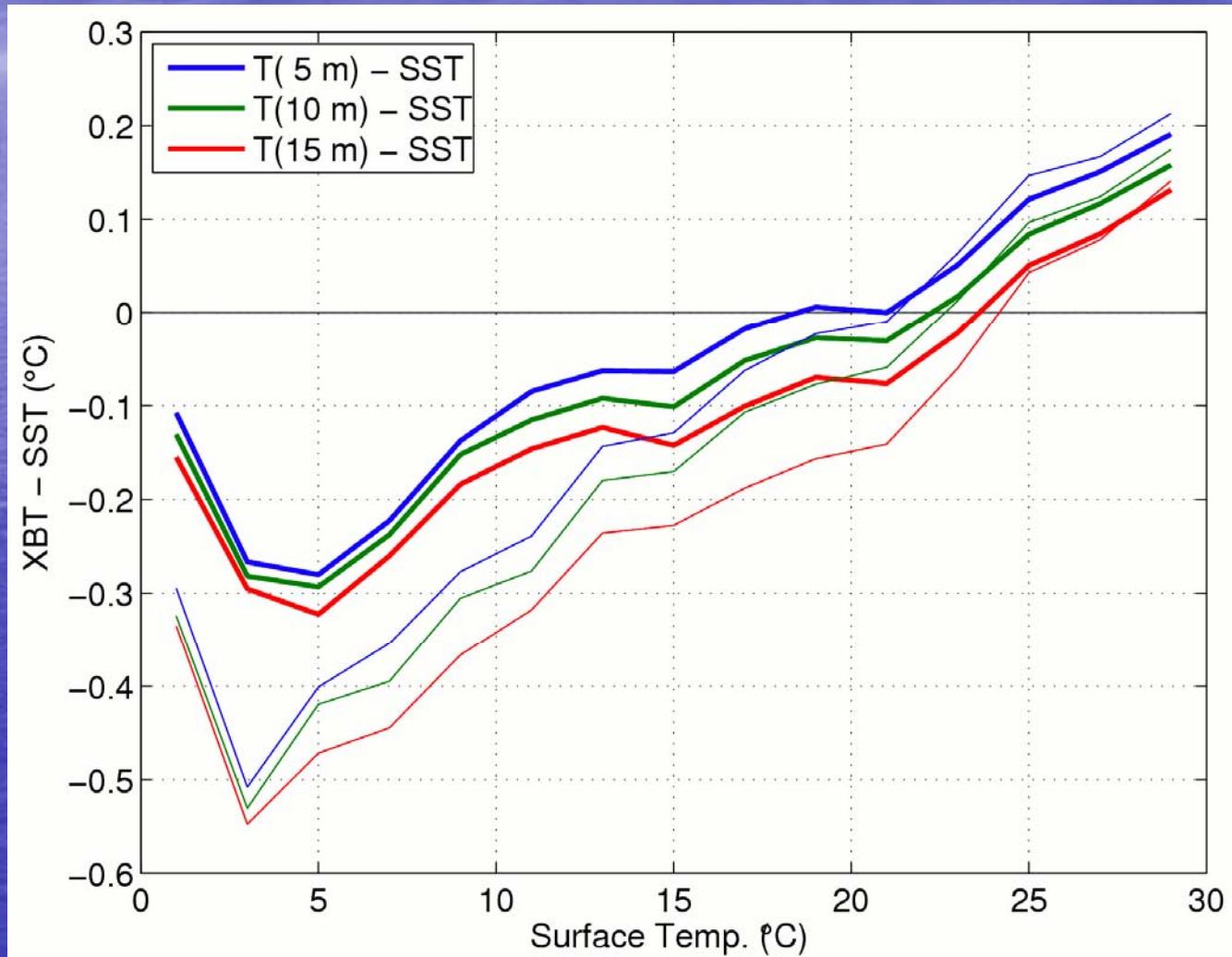


XBT - SST v. Temp.

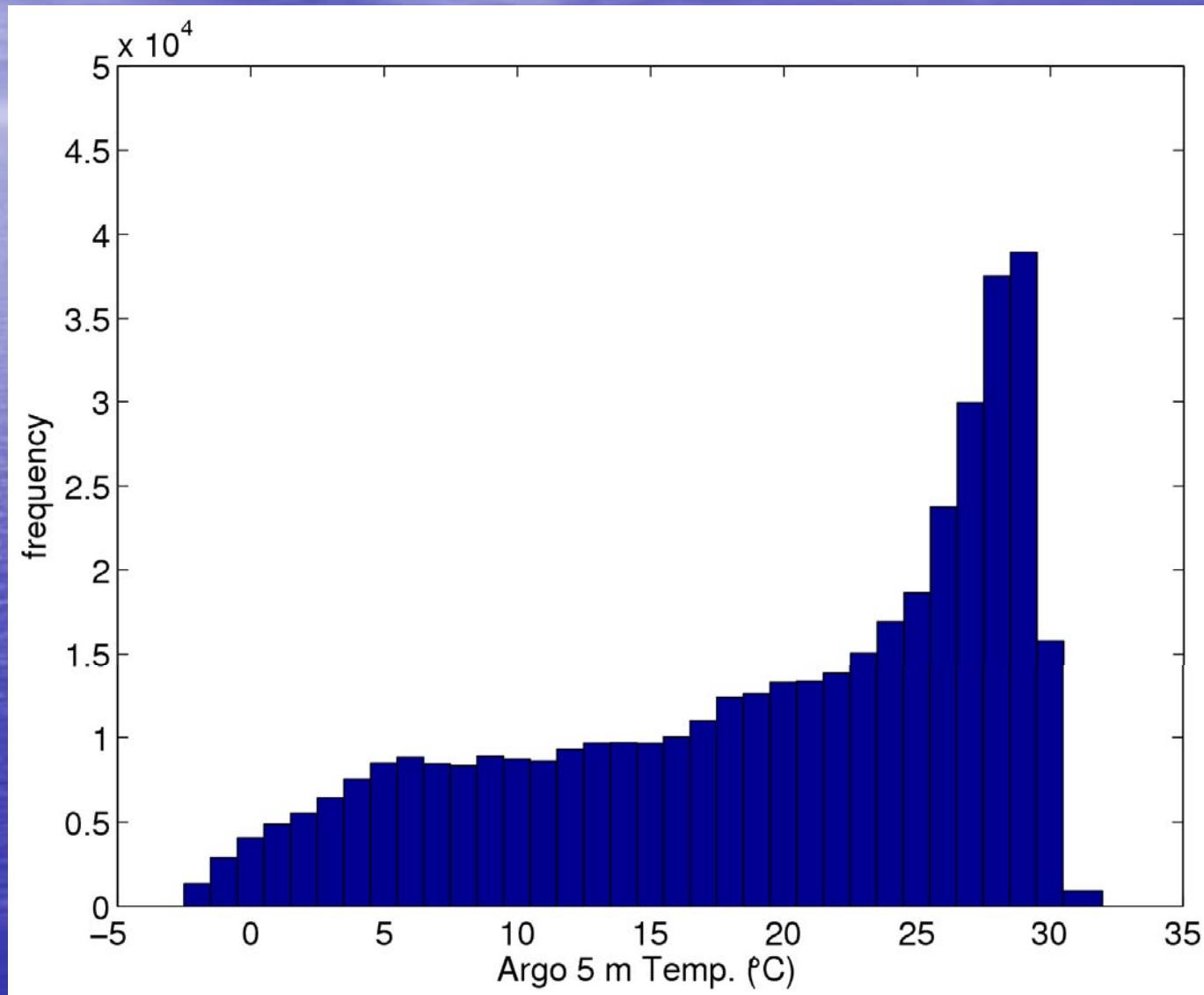


GHRSSST NCDC Product – $\frac{1}{4}$ degree, daily

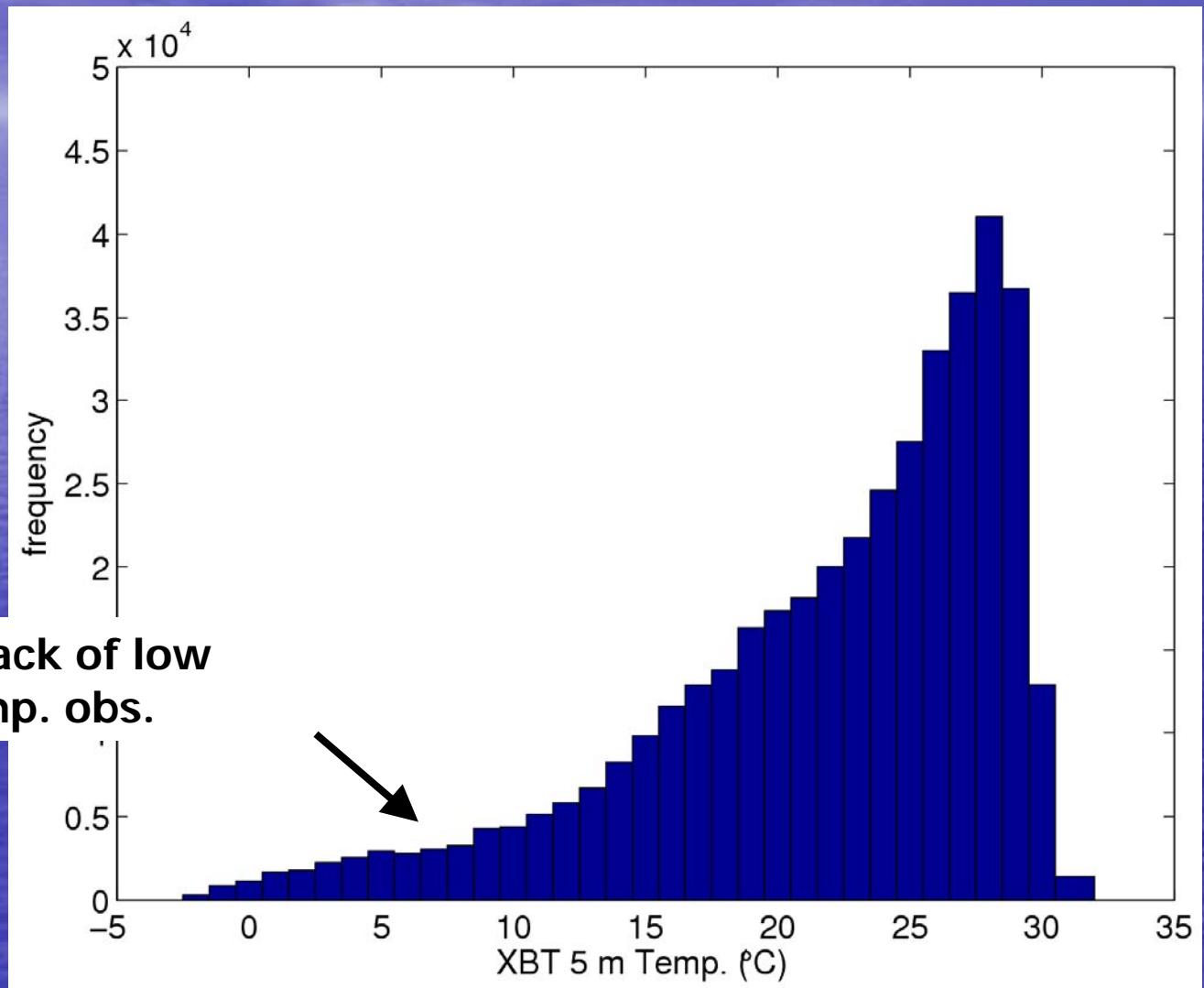
XBT bias v. depth



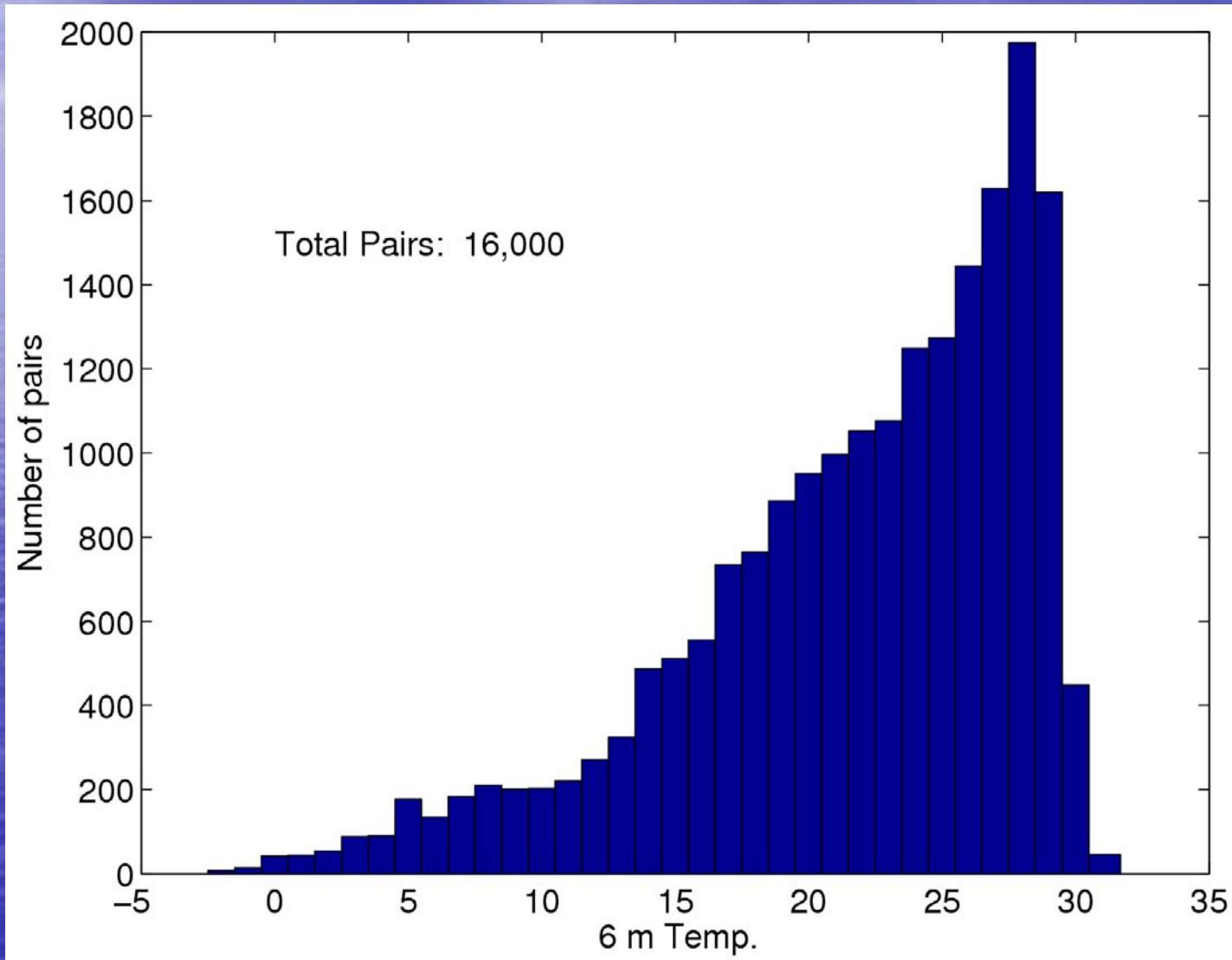
Number of Argo samples v. Temp.



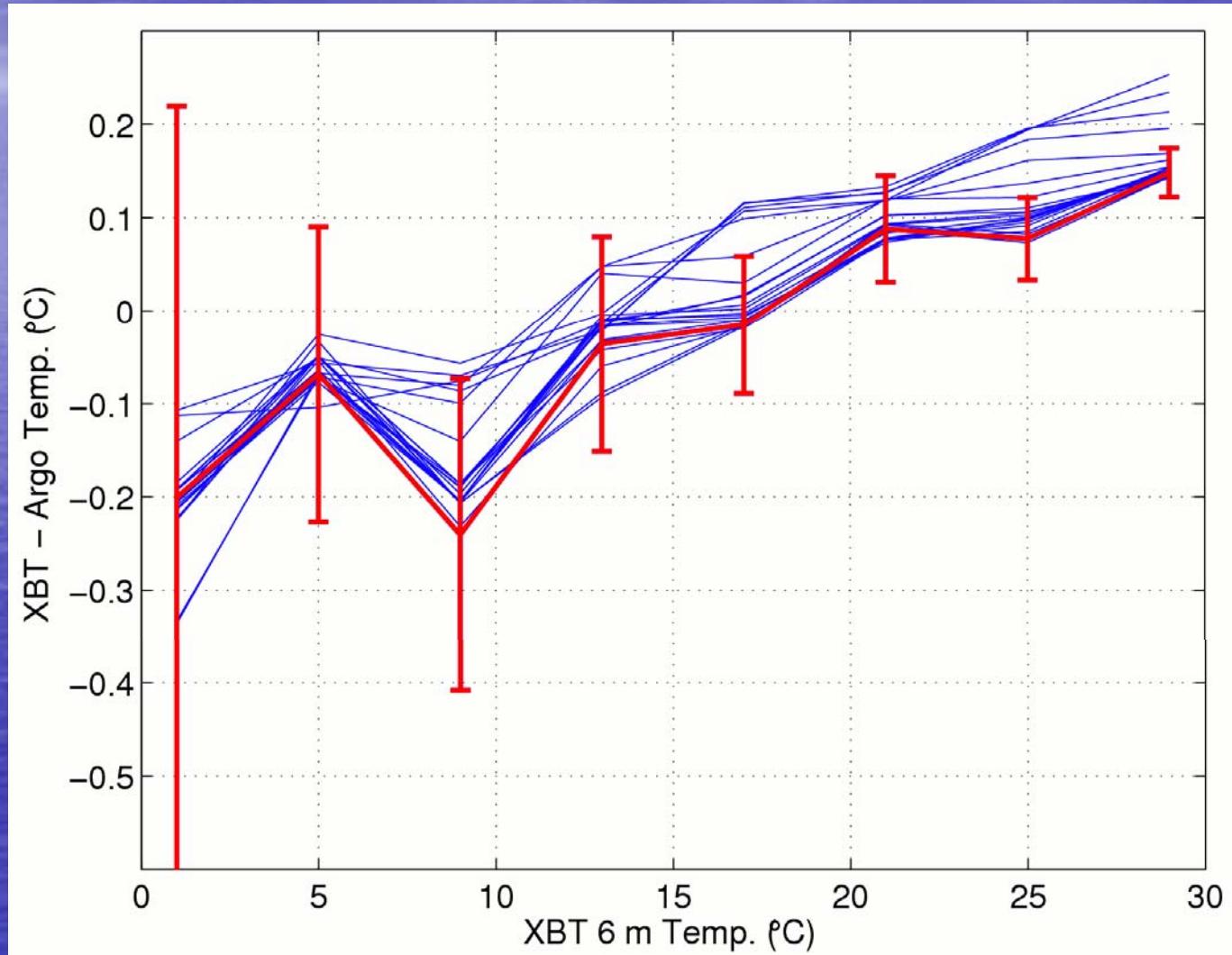
Number of XBT samples v. Temp.



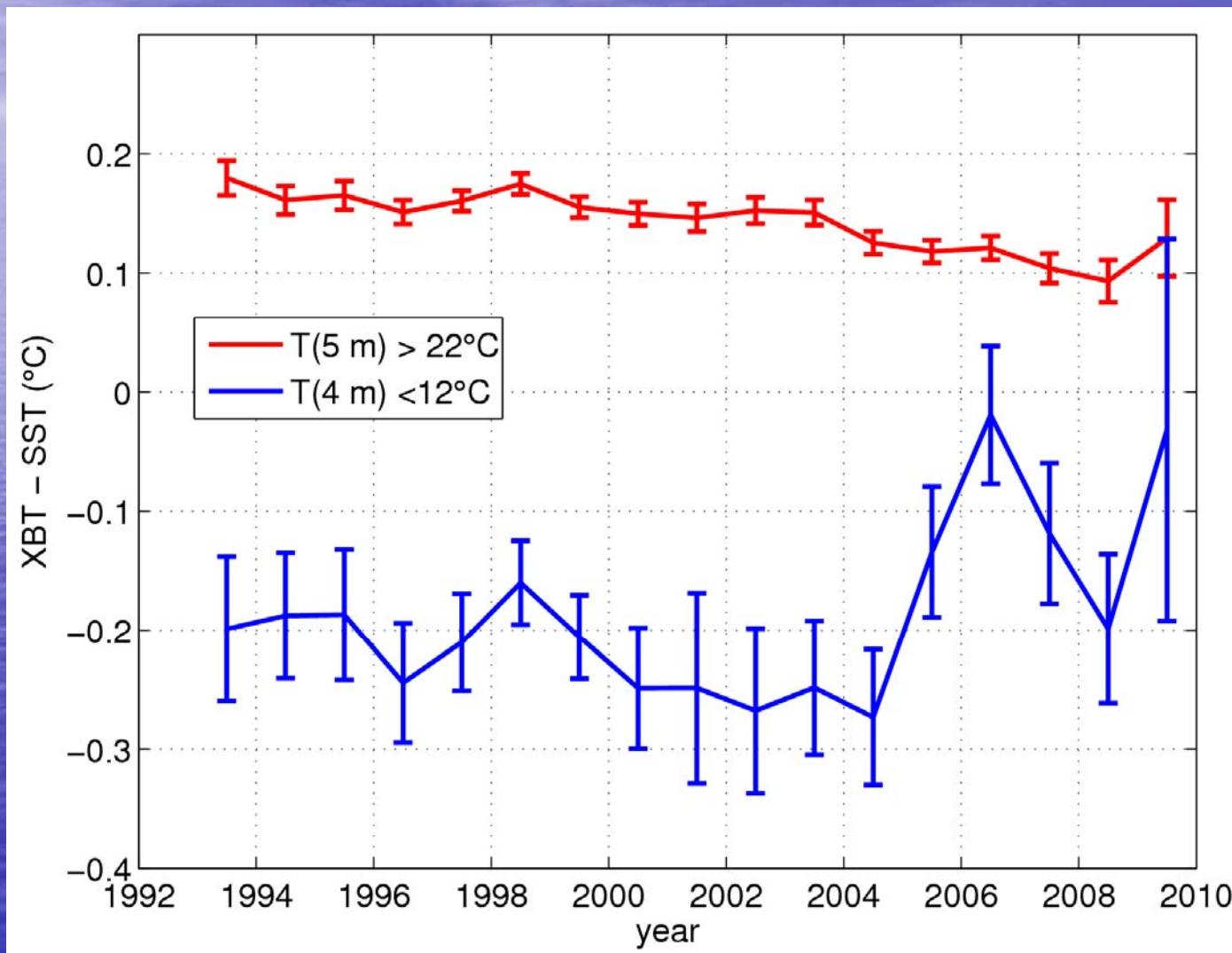
XBT/Argo pairs v. Temp.



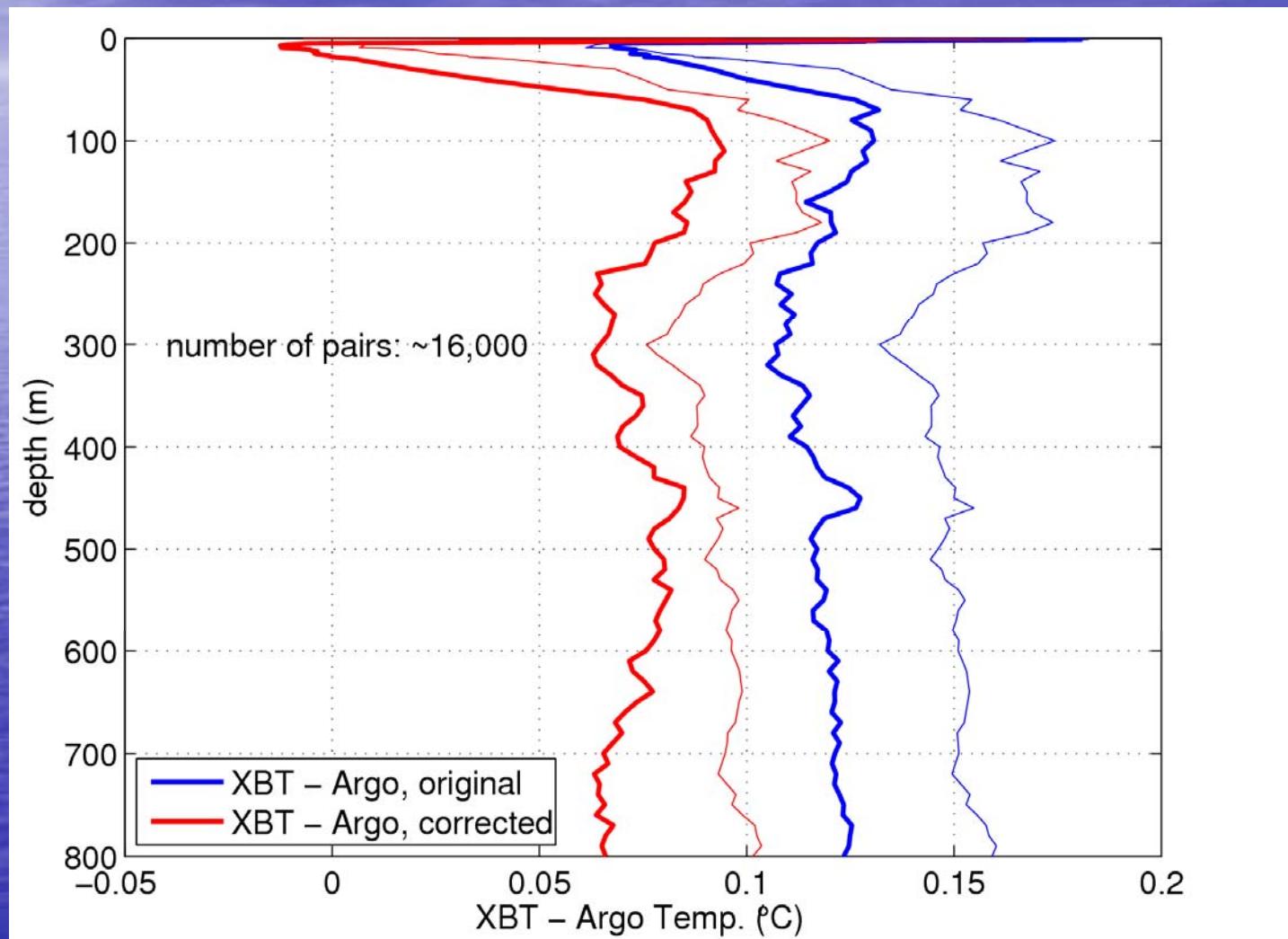
XBT bias v. T from XBT/Argo pairs



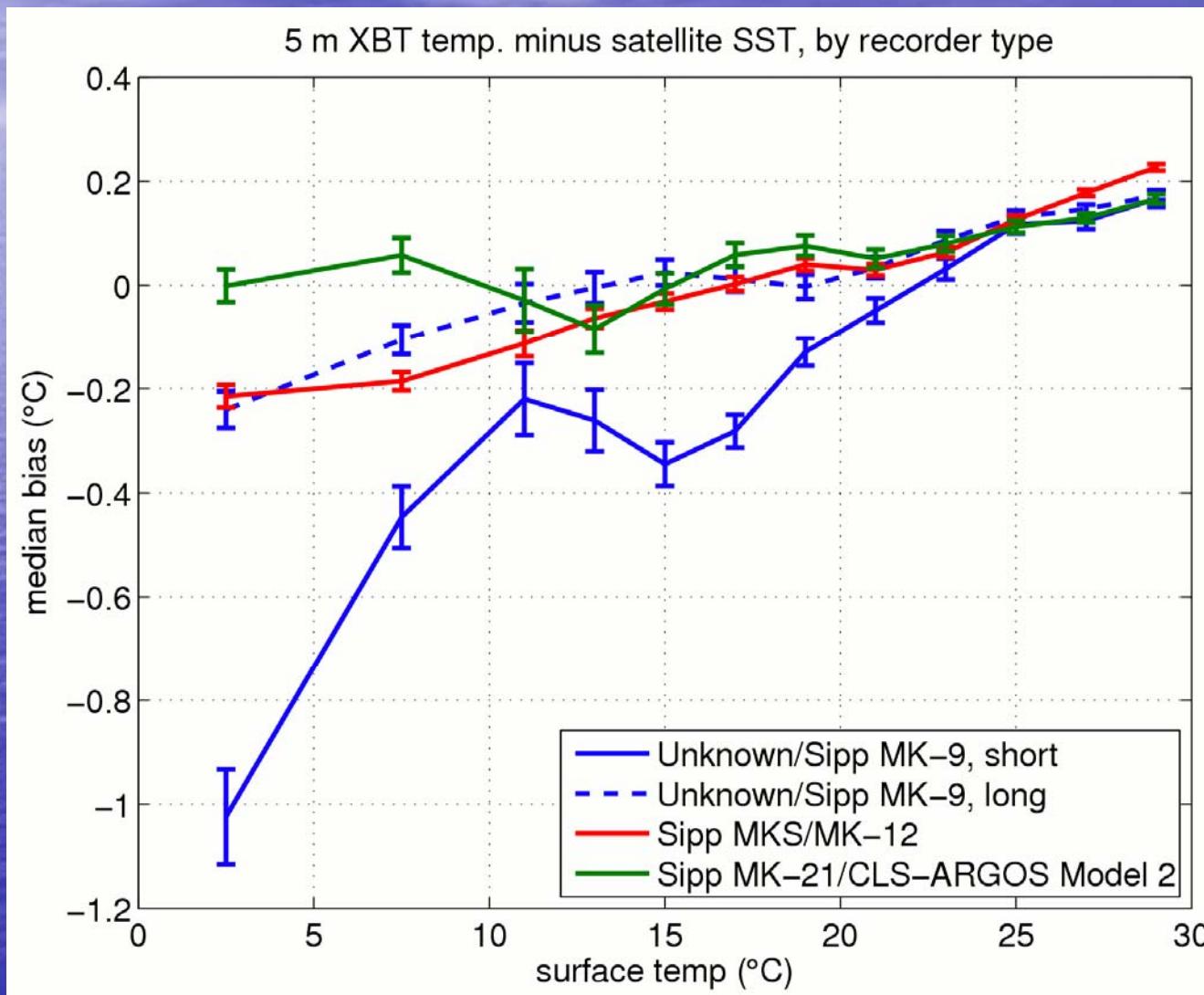
Time dependence of XBT bias



XBT – Argo after T_{bias} subtraction



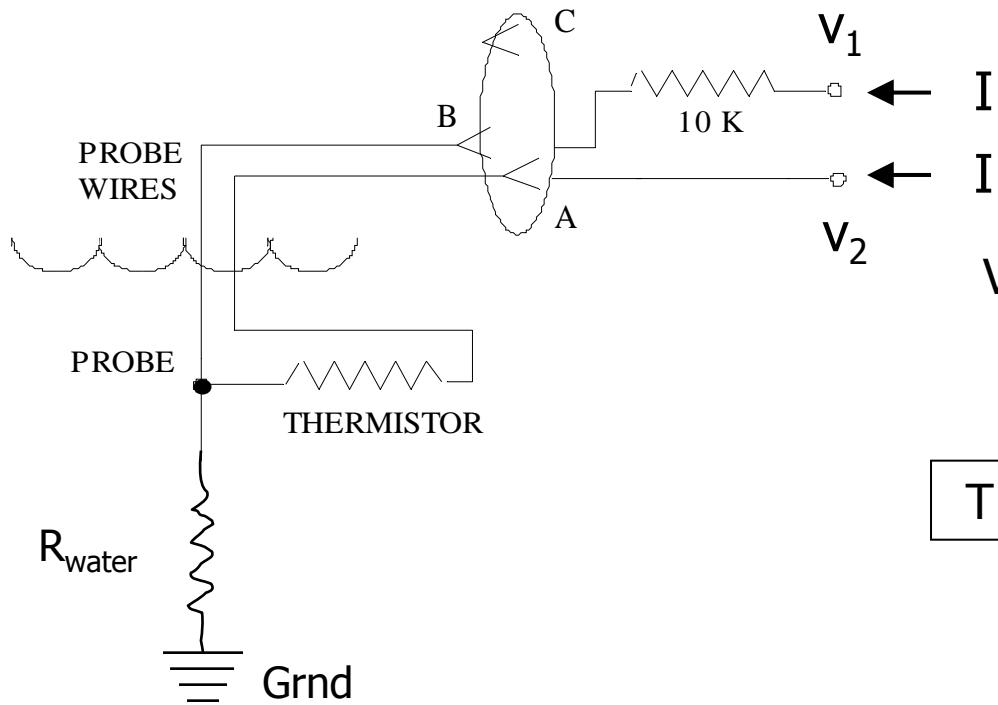
XBT Bias for different recorders



Conclusions

!?

XBT Circuit Diagram

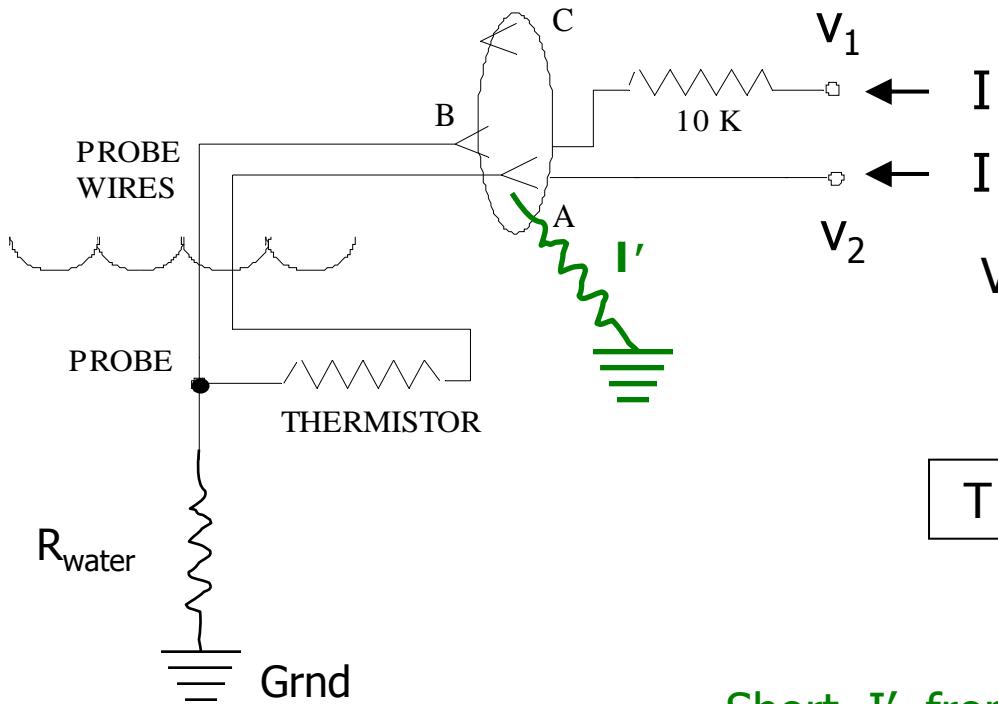


$$V_1 = I - (R_{\text{thermistor}} + R_{\text{wire}} + R_{\text{water}})$$

$$V_2 = I - (10^4 \Omega + R_{\text{wire}} + R_{\text{water}})$$

$$T \sim -R_{\text{thermistor}} = (V_2 - V_1) / I - 10^4 \Omega$$

XBT Circuit Diagram



$$V_1 = I - (R_{\text{thermistor}} + R_{\text{wire}} + R_{\text{water}})$$

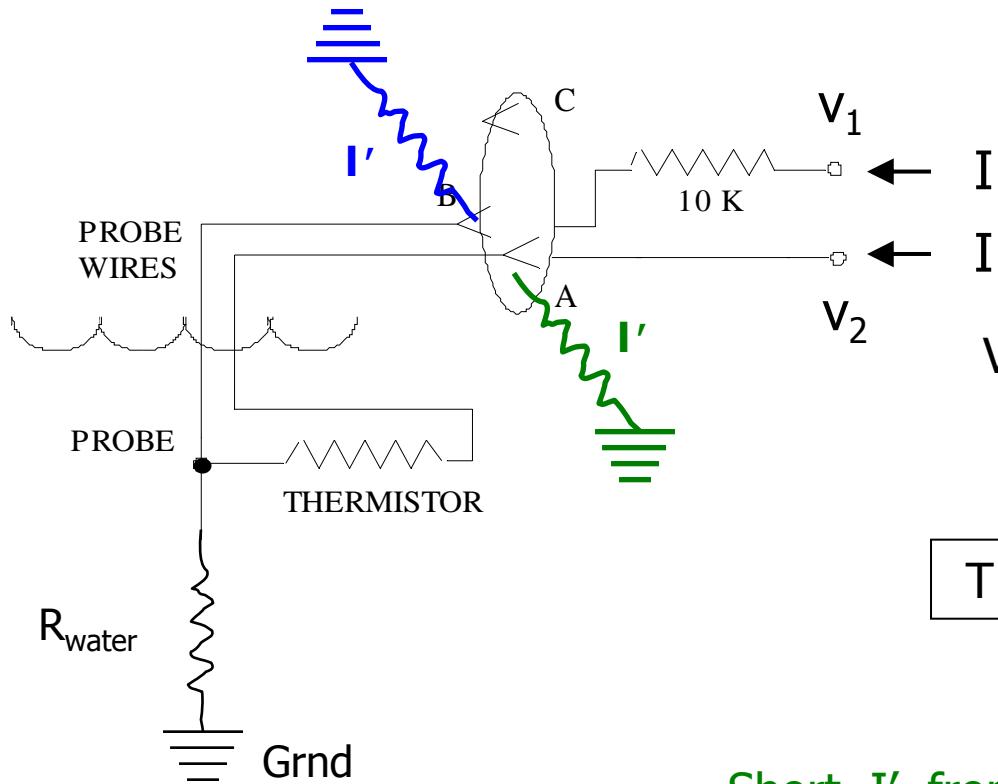
$$V_2 = I - (10^4 \Omega + R_{\text{wire}} + R_{\text{water}})$$

$$T \sim -R_{\text{thermistor}} = (V_2 - V_1) / I - 10^4 \Omega$$

Short, I' , from A

$$T \sim -R_{\text{thermistor}} = (V_2 - V_1 + I' R_{\text{wire}} + I' R_{\text{water}}) / (I - I') - 10^4 \Omega$$

XBT Circuit Diagram



$$V_1 = I - (R_{thermistor} + R_{wire} + R_{water})$$

$$V_2 = I - (10^4 \Omega + R_{wire} + R_{water})$$

$$T \sim -R_{thermistor} = (V_2 - V_1) / I - 10^4 \Omega$$

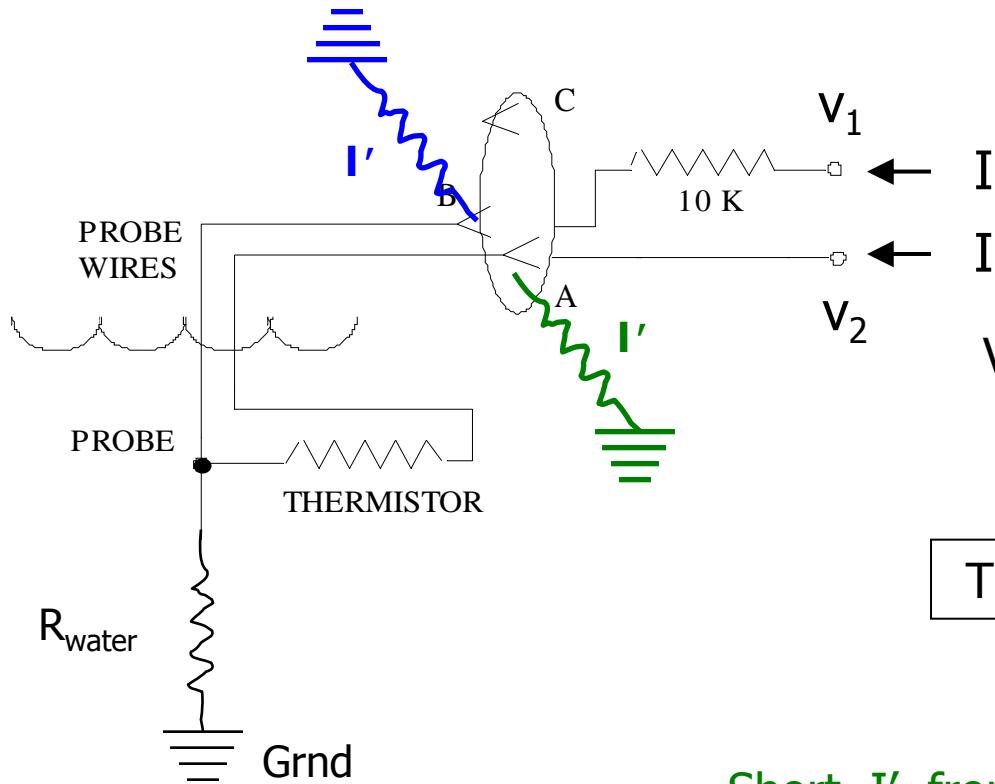
Short, I' , from A

$$T \sim -R_{thermistor} = (V_2 - V_1 + I' R_{wire} + I' R_{water}) / (I - I') - 10^4 \Omega$$

Short, I' , from B

$$T \sim -R_{thermistor} = (V_2 - V_1 - I' R_{wire} - I' R_{water}) / I - 10^4 \Omega$$

XBT Circuit Diagram



$$V_1 = I - (R_{\text{thermistor}} + R_{\text{wire}} + R_{\text{water}})$$

$$V_2 = I - (10^4 \Omega + R_{\text{wire}} + R_{\text{water}})$$

$$T \sim -R_{\text{thermistor}} = (V_2 - V_1) / I - 10^4 \Omega$$

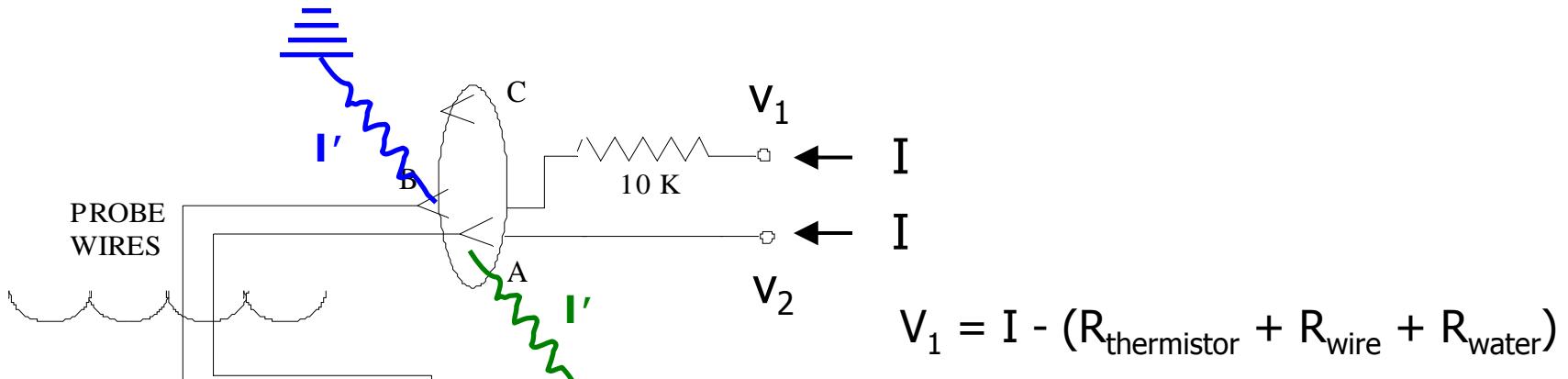
Short, I' , from A

$$T \sim -R_{\text{thermistor}} = (V_2 - V_1 + I' R_{\text{wire}} + I' R_{\text{water}}) / (I - I') - 10^4 \Omega$$

Short, I' , from B

$$T \sim -R_{\text{thermistor}} = (V_2 - V_1 - I' R_{\text{wire}} - I' R_{\text{water}}) / I - 10^4 \Omega$$

XBT Circuit Diagram



But: Is R_{water} a strong function of distance than water temperature?

\equiv Grnd

Short, I' , from A

$$T \sim -R_{\text{thermistor}} = (V_2 - V_1 + I' R_{\text{wire}} + I' R_{\text{water}}) / (I - I') - 10^4 \Omega$$

Short, I' , from B

$$T \sim -R_{\text{thermistor}} = (V_2 - V_1 - I' R_{\text{wire}} - I' R_{\text{water}}) / I - 10^4 \Omega$$