

2RORS REPORTED TO PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

* DNODC $\times 8700092-02$

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY. CA 939435100
IN REPLY REFER TO:
NC4 (68Pa)/jb 3 Mar 87

Chief, Data Acquisition and Management Branch
National Oceanographic Data Center
MIA
Washington, DC 20235
near Sirs:
We are sending to you under separate cover four magnetic tape reels containing oceanographic data from Arctic regions. fllacsol contains data from the ice-Covered Bering Sea in March 1980. NחC.811, MOC. 841 and NDC,B51 contain data from the region of East Greenland between 74 degrees $M$ and 81 degrees $N$ in 1931, 1984 and 1985 respectively. Enclosed are descriptions of the data and formats (Enclosures 1 and 2) and samples of the data (Enclosures 3, 4 and 5). We should appreciate acknowledgement of receipt of the tapes when they arrive.

Please direct general correspondence regarding the tapes to Professor R.H. Rourke, Code GRAf at the above address or by telephone to 4n8-646-3270/2552. For technical problems, my phone number is 546-3255/2552. on Monday-Wednesday mornings.

Sincerely,


ROBERT G. PAOIJETTE.
Emeritus Professor Department of Oceanography

Enclosures
(1) 2 data descriptions
(2) 3 data samples

Copy to:
Prof. R.H. Rourke, w/encis.
Each tape package, with appropriate enclosures


Aeci.No. 8100092


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# DESCRIPTION OE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MIZPAC <br> OCEAN DATA TAPES OE 1980 

## MEASUREMENTS

The cruise area was essentially a circumnavigation of st. Lawrence I. in March, extending from deep water north of Unimak Pass, through the ice and returning to deep, ice-free water again several hundred kilometers to the west.

The data were taken with two instruments. The Neil Brown Instrument Systems (NBIS) CTD was used exclusively from the icebreaker POLAR SEA. Its data are in the first file in records 60 bytes long, blocked to a length of 2880 bytes. About one-fourth of the stations were taken from a hovering helicopter with the Applied Physics Laboratory, University of Wasnington (APL) CTD.* In a few cases the latter instrument was used simultaneously with the NBIS instrument from the ship for intercomparison. These data are in the second file.

The NBIS CTD was continually standardized by means of Nansen bottles tripped 6 m above the CTD at the bottom of its travel. Salinities from the bottles were run on a deck salinometer of the current-transformer type. Twenty-one comparisons showed the NBIS CTD to have an average temperature error of -0.0088 degree. $C$ with a standard deviation of 0.014 degree. C. The salinity error was $0.00290 / 00$ with a standard deviation of $0.0180 / 00$. In view of the relatively large standard deviations and the fact that the instrument recently had been calibrated by the manufacturer, these corrections were not applied.

The APL CTD could not be standardized in the same way. It was calibrated before the cruise at the Northwest Regional Calibration Center and it was compared with the NBIS CTD 9 times by simultaneous lowerings made from different points on the ship. Only the near-bottom data were used for intercomparison as the near-surface data likely were contaminated by heat and effluent from the ship. These comparisons showed the APL CTD to read lower than the NBIS CTD by $0.008 d e g r e e . C$ in temperature and higher by $0.0120 / 00$ in salinity. Salinity and temperature are reciprocally related

* Becker,P.,Light Aircraft Deployable CTD System, Proc. Third S/T/D Conference and Workshop, Plessey Environmental Systems, San Diego, 1975.
and the above result suggests that about $2 / 3$ of the salinity error was due to the temperature error and only $1 / 3$ to conductivity. The standard deviation of the differences was 0.011 degree in temperature and $0.0210 / 00$ in salinity. Eor this reason again the corrections were not applied. In both CTD's, pressure corrections based on the zero-pressure observation were applied.

E
Most of the stations on the tape represent upward traverses of the CTD because the downward traverses sere found to have small temperature anomalies seemingly associated with stored warmth in the instrument body and occasionally to ice forming in the conductivity cell. Where two stations from the same instrument at the same time are presented, the first is a downward traverse and the second an upward traverse. Station 34 , which was recovered from the source tape after all the others, is from the upward traverse and has not been reinverted.

The data were screened by computer for gross errors of any length and for moderate single-point spikes. Multiplepoint ancmalies, if not too large, were regarded as having a substantial likelihood of being real. Non-essential data, recorded when the CTD was stopped at the top or bottom of its travel were removed. Reversals in CTD direction of motion were removed by interpolating nearly constant values of pressure, temperature and conductivity between the last forward-going point and the next forward-going point. Because of the small temperature gradients, sensor response corrections were not required. No smoothing was applied.

After this editing, stations in which the water column was traversed from the bottom up were inverted. Salinity then was calculated, using the equations then in use at the Northwest Regional Calibration Center. Sound velocity was computed from Wilson's equation, and sigma-t from Knudsen's equations. Oxygen concentration and the oxygen membrane temperature are listed in the NBIS data but they are completely unreliable. Each record has a serial number, generated when the data were edited.

The data formats are attached.

## DATA EORMATS

General
The data for other agencies are written in EBCDIC on 9 -track unlabeled tapes at 1600 bpi in two files. The first
file, with NBIS data, has a 60-byte record length; the second, with the APL data, has a 48-byte record length. Both are blocked to 2880 bytes per block. Each station data set is headed by two header records, carrying station number, data record count and other ancillary observations made at the station. The coding is as follows. References to tables refer to NODC Publication M-2, August 1964.

Header Coding, First Record.

```
Columns Explanation
1 - 2 Nation code per NODC Institute and Ship Codes, 1979.
3 - 4 Ship code from the same reference.
5 - 6 Latitude in degrees, always north.
7-8 Latitude, minutes.
    9 Latitude, tenths of minutes.
10-12 Longitude, degrees, always west.
13 - 14 Longitude, minutes.
    L5 Longitude, tenths of minutes.
16 - 18 Marsden square.
19 - 20 Last two digits of year.
21 - 22 Month, numerical.
23-24 Day of the month, numerical.
25-26 Hour, Gint.
    27 Tenths of the hour.
28-31 Cruise number, alphanumeric, lacking in 1980.
31-33 Station number, numeric.
34-37 Depth of water, meters.
38 - 39 Sampling depth in hundreds of meters.
    40 An asterisk.
```

Second Header Record.

| Columns | Explanation |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1-4 | Number of data records, not counting header. |
| 5 | Navigation code: 1=NAVSAT, Radar or piloting; 2=LORAN or OMEGA; 3=Dead reckoning (probably from a fairly close, better position). |
| 6-7 | Ice concentration in tenths. Negative number is exponent of 10 for very low concentrations. |
| 8-9 | Direction from which predominant wave/swell comes, in tens of degrees, true. |
| 10 | Wave height, Table 10. |
| 11 | Wave period, always blank in this cruise. |
| 12-13 | Direction from which wind comes, in tens of degrees, true. |
| 15-17 | Wind speed, Beaufort, from Table 17. <br> Barometric pressure in millibars, lacking. the first digit, if 1000 mb or greater. |
| 18-20 | Dry-bulb air temperature, with sign, in degrees C. |
| 21 | Dry-bulb temperature, tenths of degrees. |
| 22-24 | Wet-bulb air temperature, with sign, in degrees $C$. |
| 25 | Wet-bulb temperature, tenths of degrees. |
| 26 | Blank. |
| 27 | Present weather, from Table 21. |
| 28 | Cloud type, from Table 25. |
| 29 | Cloud amount, from Table 26. |
| 30 | Visibility, from Table 27. |
| 31-32 | A tag on the station number used for multiple lowerings at or near the same location (numerical) or designating a helicopter station (H) or a simultaneous observation by the APL CTD (W). The latter two usages are not always applied. |
| 33-36 | A check value of the station number. |
| 37-42 | Record serial numbe |

## Data Coding

## Explanation

| $1-6$ | Pressure in decibars and two decimals, form xxx. xx |
| :--- | :--- |
| $7-12$ | Temperature, degrees C, form xx. xxx |
| $13-18$ | Salinity, o/oo, form xx. xxx |
| $19-25$ | Sound velocity, m/s, form xxxx. xx |
| $26-32$ | Sigma-t, kg/m, form xx. xxx |
| $33-40$ | Serial number of record, form xxxxxxxx |
| $42-48$ | Electrical conductivity ratio of UNESCO 1966, form 0. |
| $49-60$ | Not present in APL data; useless in NBIS data. |

DESCRIPTION OE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MIZPAC/MIZLANT OCEAN DATA TAPES OE 1981-1985

## MEASUREMENTS

These data generally are from the region of the East Greenland Polar Front and over the continental shelf of East Greenland between about 7 degree. N and 82 degree. N. The 1981 data were in the October-November time frame; the others are in the August-September time frame.

The data were taken with a Neil Brown Instrument Systems Mark III CTD. The instrument was standardized with a combination of:
a) Nansen bottles tripped just above the CTD at the bottom of its travel.
b) Laboratory calibrations before and after the cruise.
c) Comparisons of salinities at depths greater than 1000 m at two points close in space but 20-30 days distant in time.

None of these standardization systems was precise enough to challenge the apparent inherent accuracy of the CTD and no corrections were applied to conductivity or temperature. However, pressure received an additive correction based on the zero-pressure observation.

The data were screened by computer for gross errors of any length and for moderate single-point spikes. Multiplepoint anomalies, if not too large, were regarded as having a substantial likelihood of being real. Nonessential data recorded when the CTD was stopped at the top or bottom of its travel were removed. Reversals in CTD direction of motion were removed by interpolating nearly constant values of pressure, temperature and conductivity between the last forward-going point and the next deeper-forward-going point. Despiking is not satisfactory in such places; fortunately, there are few in these data.

The electrical conductivity was then de-spiked by correcting both the apparent temperature and apparent conducetivity for sensor lag, using a first-order response equation. After this the conductivity and computed salinity were smoothed by a 5 -point centered running mean. The temperature was not so smoothed.

After despiking, stations in which the water column was traversed from the bottom up were inverted. There are very few, if any, such stations in the data prepared for
distribution.
Sound velocity, sigma-t, delta and dynamic depth were then derived. In 1985 theta and sigma-theta were added. For these calculations the equations of Fofonoff and Millard (Algorithms for Oceanographic Computation, WHOI Preprint, 1983) were used. Each record has a serial number, generated when the data were edited and despiked. Data prepared for other agencies will not have these numbers in sequence because the data have been rearranged and the upward traverses removed without altering the original serial numbers.

The data formats are attached.

DATA EORMATS

General
The data for other agencies are written in 74 -byte records in ESCDIC, on 9 -track unlabeled tapes at 1600 bpi in one file. They are blocked 2960 bytes to a blocj, or 40 records. Each station data set is headed by a header carrying station number, data record count and other ancillary observations made at the station. The coding is as follows. References to tables refer to NODC Publication M-2, August 1964.

Header Coding.
Columns Explanation
1-2 Nation code per NODC Institute and Ship Codes, 1979.
3-4 Ship code from the same reference.
5 Hemisphere, always "N" here.
6-7 Latitude in degrees.
8-9 Latitude, minutes.
10 Latitude, tenths of minutes.
11 Hemisphere, "E" or"W".
12 - 14 Longitude, degrees.
15-16 Longitude, minutes.
17 Longitude, tenths of minutes.
18-20 Marsden square.
21-22 Last two digits of year.
23 - 24 Month, numerical.
25-26 Day of the month, numerical.
27-28 Hour, GMT.
29 Tenths of the hour.
30-34 Cruise number, alphanumeric..

35-37 Station number, numeric.
38 - 39 Tag for station number, used for multiple samplings near the same location.
40 Direction of instrument motion, D: down, $U$ : up.

```
41-44 Depth of water, meters.
45 - 46 Sampling depth in hundreds of meters, usually blank.
47 - 50 Number of data records, not counting header.
    51 Navigation code: l=NAVSAT, Radar or piloting; 2=LORAN
        or OMEGA; 3=Dead reckoning (probably from a fairly
        close, better position).
52-53 Ice concentration in tenths. Negative number is
            exponent of }10\mathrm{ for very low concentrations.
54-55 Direction from which predominant wave/swell comes,
        in tens of degrees, true.
    56 Wave height, Table 10.
57-58 Direction from which wind comes, in tens of degrees, true.
        59 Wind speed, Beaufort, from Table 17.
60 - 62 Barometric pressure in millibars, lacking.
            the first digit, if 1000 mb or greater.
63-65 Dry-bulb air temperature, with sign, in degrees C.
        66 Dry-bulb temperature, tenths of degrees.
67-69 Wet-bulb air temperature, with sign, in degrees C.
        70 Wet-iulb temperature, tenths of degrees.
        71 Present weather, from Table 21.
        72 Cloud type, from Table 25.
        73 Cloud amcunt, from Table 26.
        74 Visibility, from Table 27.
```

Data Coding

Columns
Explanation
1-6 Pressure in decibars and tenths, form xxxx. x
7-12 Temperature, degrees C, form xx. xxx
13-18 Salinity, o/00, form xx. xxx
19-25 Sound velocity, $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$, form xxxx. xx
26-32 Sigma-t, $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$, form xx . xxxx

- 33 - 40 Serial number of record, form xxxxxxxx

41-48 Electrical conductivity in millimhos/cm, form xx. xxxxx
49-54 Theta in degrees Ç. , form xx. xxx *
$55-60$ Sigma-theta, $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$, form $\mathrm{xx} . \mathrm{xxx}$ *
61-68 Anomaly of the specific volume, delta, in units of
$10^{-8} \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$, form xxxx . xxx
69-74 Dynamic depth, dynamic meters, form xx. xxx

[^1]

28 JAN 87. DUYP 50. EECOPDS OF NDC951. Smilar to NDC811; NDCEY/

31

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LOCATION OF FOL SOURCE

MONITOR: CONTACT


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Bub


RRORS REPORTED TO PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
\# DNODC $\times 8700092-01$.

JOITIONAL ERRORS/CORRECTIONS (NOT REPORTED TO PI.)

OHMENTS (TRACKS DELETED, FIELDS DELETED, ETC.)


MULDARS TRACK:
$\qquad$

LOCATION OF FOLL SOURCE Archive r (T1PY)

RECORD ALL ERRORS FOUND

COMSEC(S).
$138^{\circ}$

ERRORS FOUND.
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Also, changed Temp. value from $-02.635^{\circ}$. to - Or: $635^{\circ}$.

Quality indicators were added to two stations

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Mary. These Naval Postginduale Schorl late ray mountain problems! I spake with frofesgor Paquette and he said that the data in AAdsont. were duplicates (in some instances) of data in PAtton. other data in Pit 95 out show doe sorted int the PAqubut file (yo nl wat ice that PAQ5OMT is not in chronological urdar). After uphat ing the PAQ4OMT, please inform Mitchell of New numbers 1.e stations wrecerds.

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Bub


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DINDE TRACK TRANSACTION GENERATED: ,
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## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY, CA 939435100
in reply refer to: NC4 (68Pa)/jb 3 Mar 87

Chief, Data Acquisition and Management Branch National Oceanographic Data Center
MOA
Washington, חC. 20235
Dear Sirs:
We are sending to you under separate cover four magnetic tape reels containing oceanographic data from Arctic regions. NDCBOl contains data from the ice-covered Bering Sea in March 1980. NDC.811, NDC.841 and NDC.B51 contain data from the region of East freenland between 74 degrees $N$ and 21 degrees $N$ in 1981,1984 and 1985 respectively. Enclosed are descriptions of the data and formats (Enclosures 1 and 2) and samples of the data (Enclosures 3 , 4 and 5). We should appreciate acknowledgement of receipt of the tapes when they arrive.

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Enclosures
(1) 2 data descriptions
(2) 3 data samples

## Copy to:

Prof. R.H. Rourke, w/encls.
Each tape package,
with appropriate enclosures


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DESCRIPTION OE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MIZPAC
OCEAN DATA TAPES OE 1980

## MEASUREMENTS

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The API CTD could not be standardized in the same way. It was calibrated before the cruise at the Northwest Regional Calibration Center and it was compared with the NBIS CID 9 times by simultaneous lowerings made from different points on the ship. Only the near-bottom data were used for intercomparison as the near-surface data likely were contaminated by heat and effluent from the ship. These comparisons showed the APL CTD to read lower than the NBIS CTD by 0.008 degree. $C$ in temperature and higher by $0.0120 / 00$ in salinity. Salinity and temperature are reciprocally related

* Becker,P., Light Aircraft Deployable CTD System, Proc. Third S/T/D Conference and Workshop, Plessey Environmental Systems, San Diego, 1975.
and the above result suggests that about $2 / 3$ of the salinity error was due to the temperature error and only $1 / 3$ to conductivity. The standard deviation of the differences was $0.011 d e g r e e$ in temperature and $0.0210 / 00$ in salinity. Eor this reason again the corrections were not applied. In both CTD's, pressure corrections based on the zero-pressure observation were applied.

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After this editing, stations in which the water column was traversed from the bottom up were inverted. Salinity then was calculated, using the equations then in use at the Northwest Recional Calibration Center. Sound velocity was computed from Wilson's equation, and sigma-t from Knudsen's ecuations. Oxygen concentration and the oxygen membrane temperature are listed in the NBIS data but they are completely unreliable. Each record has a serial number, generated when the data were edited.

The data formats are attached.

DATA EORMATS

## General

The data for other agencies are written in EBCDIC on 9 -track unlabeled tapes at 1600 bpi in two files. The first
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Header Coding, First Record.

```
Columns Explanation
I - 2 Nation code per NODC Institute and Ship Codes, 1979.
3-4 Ship code from the same reference.
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7-8 Latitude, minutes.
    9 Latitude, tenths of minutes.
10-12 Lorgitude, degrees, always west.
13 - 14 Longitucie, mirutes.
    L5 Longituce, tenths of minutes.
16 - 18 Marsden scuare.
19-20 Last tivo digits of year.
21 - 22 Month, numerical.
23-24 Day of the month, numerical.
25-26 Hour, GitT.
    27 Tenths of the hour.
28 - 31.. Cruise number, alphanumeric, lacking in 1980.
31-33 Station number, numeric.
34 - 37 Depth of water, meters.
38 - 39 Sampling depth in hundreds of meters.
    40 An asterisk.
```

```
    1 - 4 Number of data records, not counting header.
    5 Navigation code: 1=NAVSAT, Radar or piloting; 2=LORAN
        or OMEGA; 3=Dead reckoning (probably from a fairly
        close, better position).
    6-7 Ice concentration in tenths. Negative number is
    exponent of lO for very low concentrations.
8 - 9 Direction from which predominant wave/swell comes,
    in tens of degrees, true.
    10 Wave height, Table 10.
    11 Wave period, always blank in this cruise.
12 - 13 Direction from which wind comes, in tens of degrees; true.
    14 Wind sceed, Beaufort, from Table 17.
15-17 Barometric pressure in millibars, lacking.
    the first digit, if }1000\textrm{mb}\mathrm{ or greater.
18 - 20 Dry-buib air =emperature, with sign, in degrees C.
    21 Dry-bulb temperature, tenths of cegrees.
22-24 Wet-bulb air temperature, with sign, in degrees C.
    25 Wet-oulb temperature, tenths of degrees.
    25 Blank.
    27 . Present weather, from Table 21.
    28. Cloud type, from Table 25.
    29 Cloud amount, from Taile 26.
    30 Visibility, from Table 27.
31 - 32 A tag on the station number used for multiole lowerings
        at or near the same location (numerical) or designating
        a helicopter station (F) or a simultaneous observation by
        the APL CTD (W). The latter two usages are not
        always applied.
33 - 36 A check value of the station number.
37 - 42 Record serial number.
```

Data Coding

Columns

## Explanation

1-6 Pressure in decibars and two decimals, form xxx. xx
7-12 Temperature, degrees $C$, form xx. xxx
13-18 Salinity, $0 / 00$, form xx. xxx
19-25 Sound velocity, $m / s$, form xxxx. xx
26-32 Sigma-t, $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$, form $\mathrm{xx} . \mathrm{xxxx}$
33 - 40 Serial number of record, form xxxxxxxx
42-48 Electrical conductivity ratio of UNESCO 1966, form 0: xxxxxx
49-60 Not present in APL data; useless in NBIS data.

DESCRIPTION OE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MIZPAC/MIZLANT OCEAN DATA TAPES OE 1981 - 1985

## MEASUREMENTS

These data generally are from the region of the East Greenland Polar Front and over the continental shelf of East Greenland between about 7 degree. N and 82 degree. N. The 1981 data were in the Octcber-November time frame; the others are in the August-September time frame.

The data were taken with a Neil Brown Instrument Systems Maris III CTD. The instrument was standardized with a combination of:
a) Nansen bottles tripped just above the CTD at the, bottom of its travel.
b) Laboratory calibrations before and after the cruise.
c) Comparisons of sailnizies at depths greater than 1000 m at tiv points close in space jut. 20-30 days distant in time.

None of these standardization systems was precise enough to challenge the apparent inherent accuracy of the CTD and no corrections were applied to conductivity or temperature. However. pressure received an additive correction based on the zero-pressure observation.

The data were screened by computer for gross errors of any length and for moderate single-point spikes. Multiplepoint anomalies, if not too large, were regarded as having a substantial likelihood of being real. Nonessential data recorded when the CTD was stopped at the top or bottom of its travel. were removed. Reversals in CTD direction of motion were removed by interpolating nearly constant values of pressure, temperature and conductivity between the last forward-going point and the next deeper forvard-going point. Despiking is not satisfactory in such places; fortunately, there are few in these data.

The electrical conductivity was then de-spiked by correcting both the apparent temperature and apparent conducetivity for sensor lag, using a first-order response equation. After this the conductivity and computed salinity were smoothed by a 5 -point centered running mean. The temperature was not so smoothed.

After despiking, stations in which the water column was traversed from the bottom up were inverted. There are very few, if any, such stations in the data prepared for
distribution.
Sound velocity, sigma-t, delta and dynamic depth were then cierived. In 1985 theta and sigma-theta were added. Eor these calculations the equations of Fofonoff and Millard (Algorithms for Oceanograpinic Computation, WHOI Preprint, 1983) were used. Each record has a serial number, generated when the data were edited and despiked. Data prepared for other agencies will not have these numbers in sequence because the data have been rearranged and the uoward traverses removed without altering the original serial numbers.

The data £ormats are attached.

## DETA EORMATS

General
The data for other agencies are written in 74-byte recoris in EECEIC, on G-track unlabeled tepes at iEOO bpi in one file. Tiey are blocked 2960 ふyたes to a block, or 40 recorcis. Each station data set is heacied by a header carrying station number, data record count and other ancillary coservations madie at the station. The coding is as follows. References to tables refer to NODC Publication M-2, August 196 .

Header Coding.
Columns

## Explanation



35-37 Station number, numeric.
38-39 Tag for station number, used for multiple samplings near the same locarion.
40 Direction of instrument motion, $D:$ down, $U$ : up.

```
41 - 44 Depth of water, meters.
45 - 46 Sampling depth in hundreds of meters, usually blank.
47 - 50 Numioer of data records, not counting header.
    51 Navigation code: l=NAVSAT, Radar or piloting; 2=LORAN
        or OMEGA; 3=Dead reckoning (probably from a fairly
        close, better position).
52-53 Ice concentration in tenths. Negative number is
        exponent of lo Eor very iow concentrations.
54 - 55 Direction from which predominant wave./swell comes,
                                in tens of degrees, true.
    56 Wave height, Tabi人}10
57-58 Direction from which wind comes, in tens of degrees, true.
    59
        Wind speed, Seaufort, from Table 17.
60 - 62 Barometric pressure in millibars, lacking.
                the first digit, if 1000 mb or greater.
63-65 Ery-bulb air temperature, with sign, in degrees C.
    E6 Dry-iulb temperajire, tenins of degrees.
67-69 Wiet-bulb air temperature, with sign, in degreesic.
    70 Wet-oulb temperaこure, tenths of degrees.
    71 Present weather, from Taoie 21.
    72 Cloud type, from Table 25.
    73 Cloud amcunt, Erom Table 26.
    7A Visibility, frcm Table 27.
```

Data Coding

Columns

## Explanation

| 1-6 | Pressure in decibars and tenths, form xxxx. x |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7-12 | Temperature, degrees $C$, form xx. xxx |
| 13-18 | Salinity, $0 / 00$, form xx. xxx |
| 19-25 | Sound velocity, $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$, form xxxx. x ( |
| 25-32 | Sigma-t, $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$, form $\mathrm{xx} . \mathrm{xxxx}$ |
| 33-40 | Serial number of record, form xxaxxxxx |
| 41- 58 | Electrical concuctivity in millimhos/cm, form xx. xxxxx |
| 49-54 | Theta in degrees $\mathcal{F}$., form xx . xxx * |
| 55-60 | Sigma-theta, $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$, form $\mathrm{xx} . \mathrm{xxx}$ * |
| 61-68 | Anomaly of the specific volume, delta, in units of $10^{-8} \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$, form xxxx. xxx |
| 69-74 | Dynamic depth, dynamic meters, form xx. xxx |

* Columns 49-60 are blank or meaningless in 1981-1984. They provided for an oxygen measurement never successfully accomplished.


28

JAN 87. DUYP 50 EECORDS OF NDC.951

Sumilar fo niDC


5004 31 N




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811017 \quad 811151
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{c}
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\end{array}
\end{aligned}
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GNOTE - PAG 5 OUT MUST BE ADOOD TD PAQ4OUT AFTER Deleting Duplicafles a sorted OMARY W以LAHUE TO SuppLy coppect. Piguies for Records o Stat ions fecfagunt

Mary. These Naval Pootginduait School data may eowtain problems! I spoke with professor Paquette and he said that the data in PAdSonT. were duplicates (in some instances) of data in PAptour. Other data in PAQ 9 out should be sorted into the PAg4 But file (You'II Notice that PA gS un is nut in chronological order). After updating the PAQ40-7, please inform Mitchell of New Numbers lie. stations areciards.
I had owe station that was submitter "botfomsing" and sorted this on originetar's filo nan it is o K tom process now. However, if you show find more, please let me know $\forall$ Iii/ go back to originators fifo ot do my thing! You have program to eliminate duplicate depths (pressures, in this case) that must be employed The PAY 4 onT + PAQS ont contained data to hundred the ant after rowing results show many duplicates. Idon't know abort the other ont put files. I also watteetytat a large mintier of stations contain negative piesisucs. If you want modification to your software to ho wee this problem, Ill be haphyto oblige. (I dost think that would be a nigger moderieat, ai)

Bub

CCESSION N0. 8700092 FILETYPE CTD $\frac{\text { FO22 }}{\text { CO }}$

TRACK NO. TT 8194

- CO22 (KEF 319721)
. TAPE OR OISK DSN.
INIT.

PROJECT
IDENTIFICATION $\qquad$ NAYY PG SEH NO.


ZRORS REPORTED TO PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

* DNODC×8700092-0Y.

JOITIONAL ERRORS/CORRECTIONS (NOT REPORTED TO P.I.)
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jhments (tracks deleted, fields deleted, etc.)
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OCEAP AREA

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| CODE E： | MEANING： |
| CODE $3:$ | MEANING： |

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

IN REPLY REFER TO:
NC4(68Pa)/jb 3 Mar 87

Chief, Data Acquisition and Management Branch
National Oceanographic Data Center
MOA
Washington, חC, 20235
Dear Sirs:
We are sending to you under separate cover four magnetic tape reels containing oceanographic data from Arctic regions. MDC801 contains data from the ice-covered Bering Sea in March 1980. NOC.811, NOC.841 and NDCB51 contain data from the region of East Greenland between 74 degrees $N$ and 81 degrees $N$ in 1981, 1984 and 1985 respectively. Enclosed are descriptions of the data and formats (Enclosures 1 and 2) and samples of the data (Enclosures 3, 4 and 5). We should appreciate acknowledgement of receipt of the tapes when they arrive.

Please direct general correspondence regarding the tapes to Professor R.H. Bourke, Code GRAf at the above address or by telephone to 408-646-3270/2552. For technical problems, my phone number is 646-3255/255? on Monday-Hednesday mornings.

Enclosures
(1) 2 data descriptions
(2) 3 data samples

Copy to:
Prof. R.H. Rourke, w/encls.
Each tape package,
with appropriate enclosures
Sincerely,


ROBERT G. PAOUETTF.
Emeritus Professor
Department of Oceanography



31 USE Diki



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DESCRIPTION OE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MIZPAC/MIZLANT OCEAN DATA TAPES OE 1981 - 1985

## MEASUREMENTS

These data generally are from the region of the East Greenland Polar Front and over the continental shelf of East Greenland between about $7 \triangleq$ degree. N and 82 degree. N. The 1981 data were in the October-November time frame; the others are in the August-September time frame.

The data were taken with a Neil Brown Instrument Systems Mark III CTD. The instrument was standardized with a combenation of:
a) Nansen bottles tripped just above the CTD at the bottom of its travel.
j) Laboratory calibrations before and after the cruise.
c) Comparisons of salinities at depths greater than 1000 m at two points close in space but 20-30 days distant in time.

None of these standardization systems was precise enough to challenge the apparent inherent accuracy of the CTD and no corrections were applied to conductivity or temperature. However, pressure received an additive correction based on the zero-pressure observation.

The data were screened by computer for gross errors of any length and for moderate single-point spikes. Multiplepoint anomalies, if not too large, were regarded as having a substantial likelihood of being real. Nonessential data recorded when the CTD was stopped at the top or bottom of its travel were removed. Reversals in CTD direction of motion were removed by interpolating nearly constant values of pressure, temperature and conductivity between the last forward-going point and the next deeper forward-going point. Despiking is not satisfactory in such places; fortunately, there are few in these data.

The electrical conductivity was then de-spiked by correcting both the apparent temperature and apparent conductivity for sensor lag, using a first-order response equation. After this the conductivity and computed salinity were smoothed by a 5-point centered running mean. The temperature was not so smoothed.

After despiking, stations in which the water column was traversed from the bottom up were inverted. There are very few, if any, such stations in the data prepared for
distribution.
Sound velocity, sigma-t, delta and dynamic depth were then derived. In 1985 theta and sigma-theta were added. For these calculations the equations of Eofonoff and Millard (Algorithms for Oceanographic Computation, WHOI Preprint, 1983) were used. Each record has a serial number, generated when the data were edited and despiked. Data prepared for other agencies will not have these numbers in sequence because the data have been rearranged and the upward traverses removed without altering the original serial numbers.

The data formats are attached.

## DATA EORMATS

## General

The data for other agencies are written in 74-byte records in ESCDIC, on g-track unlabeled tapes at 1600 bpi in one file. They are blocked 2960 bytes to a block, or 40 records. Each station data set is headed by a header carrying station number, cata record count and other ancillary observations made at the station. The coding is as follows. References to tables refer to NODC Publication M-2, August 1964.

Header Coding.
Columns

## Explanation

1-2 Nation code per NODC Institute and Ship Codes, 1979:
3-4 Ship code from the same reference.
5 Hemisphere, always "N" here.
6-7 Latitucie in degrees.
8-9 Latitude, minutes.
10 Latitude, tenths of minutes.
11 Hemisphere, "E" or"W".
12-14 Longitude, degrees.
15 - 16 Longitude, minutes.
17 Longitude, tenths of minutes.
18-20 Marsden square.
21-22 Last two digits of year.
23-24 Month, numerical.
25-26 Day of the month, numerical.
27-28 Hour, GMT.
29 Tenths of the hour.
30-34 Cruise number, alphanumeric.

35-37 Station number, numeric.
38-39 Tag for station number, used for multiple samplings near the same location.
40 Direction of instrument motion, D: down, $U$ : up.

Columns

## Explanation

| 41-44 | Depth of water, meters. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 45-46 | Sampling depth in hundreds of meters, usually blank. |
| 47-50 | Number of data records, not counting header. |
| 51 | Navigation code: $1=$ NAVSAT, Radar or piloting; $2=$ LORAN or OMEGA; 3=Dead reckoning (probably from a fairly close, better position). |
| 52-53 | Ice concentration in tenths. Negative number is exponent of 10 for very low concentrations. |
| 54-55 | Direction from which predominant wave/swell comes, in tens of degrees, true. |
| 56 | Wave height, Table 10. |
| $57-58$ | Direction from which wind comes, in tens of degrees, true. Wind speed, Beaufort, from Table 17. |
| 60-62 | Barometric pressure in millibars, lacking. the first digit, if 1000 mb or greater. |
| $63-65$ | Dry-bulb air temperature, with sign, in degrees $C$. Dry-bulb temperature, tenths of deorees. |
| 67-69 | Wet-iulb air temperature, with sign, in degrees $C$. |
| 70 | Wet-oulb temperature, tenths of degrees. |
| 71 | Present weather, from Table 21. |
| 72 | Cloud type, from Taole 25. |
| 73 | Cloud amount, Erom Table 26. |
| 74 | Visibility, £rcm Table 27. |

## Data Ccding

Columns
Explanation

```
1 - 6 Pressure in decibars and tenths, form xxxx.x
7-12 Temperature, degrees C, form xx. xxx
13-18 Salinity, o/00, form xx. xxx
19-25 Sound velocity, m/s, form xxxx. xx
25-32 Sigma-t, kg/m
33. - 40 Serial number of record, form xxxxxxxx
41 - 48 Electrical conductivity in millimhos/cm, form xx. xxxxx
49 - 54 Theta in degrees C., form xx. xxx *
55-60 Sigma-theta, kg/m}\mp@subsup{}{}{3}\mathrm{ , form xx. xxx *
61 - 68 Anomaly of the specific volume, delta, in units of
    10-8}\textrm{kg}/\mp@subsup{\textrm{m}}{}{3}\mathrm{ , form xxxx. xxx
69 - 74 Dynamic depth, dynamic meters, form xx. xxx
```

* Columns 49-60 are blank or meaningless in 1981-1984. They provided for an oxygen measurement never successfully accomplished.


## DESCRIPTION OE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MIZPAC OCEAN DATA TAPES OE 1980

MEASUREMENTS

The cruise area was essentially a circumnavigation of St. Lawrence I. in March, extending from deep water north of Unimak Pass, through the ice and returning to deep, ice-free water again several hundred kilometers to the west.

The data were taken with two instruments. The Neil Brown Instrument Systems (NBIS) CTD was used exclusively from the icebreaker POLAR SEA. Its data are in the first file in records 50 bytes long, blocked to a length of 2880 bytes. About one-fourth of the stations were taken from a hovering helicopter , it the Applied Physics Laboratory, University of Washington (APL) CTD. * In a Sew cases the latter instrurent was used simultaneously with the NBIS instrument from the ship for intercomparison. These data are in the second file.

The NBIS CTD was continually standardized by means of Nansen bottles tripped $\sigma \mathrm{m}$ above the CTD at the bottom of its travel. Salinities from the bottles were run on a deck salinometer of the current-transformer type. Twenty-one comparisons showed the NBIS CTD to have an average temperature error of -0.0088 degree. C with a standard deviation of 0.01 degree. C. The salinity error was $0.00290 / 00$ with a standard deviation of $0.0180 / 00$. In view of the relatively large standard deviations and the fact that the instrument recently had been calibrated by the manufacturer, these corrections were not applied.

The APL CTD could not be standardized in the same way. It was calibrated before the cruise at the Northwest Regional Calibration Center and it was compared with the NBIS CID 9 times by simultaneous lowerings made from different points on the ship. Only the near-bottom data were used for intercomparison as the near-surface data likely were contaminated by heat and effluent from the ship. These comparisons showed the APL CTD to read lower than the NBIS CTD by 0.008 degree. $C$ in temperature and higher by $0.0120 / 00$ in salinity. Salinity and temperature are reciprocally related

* Becker, P., Light Aircraft Deployable CTD System, Proc. Third S/T/D Conference and Workshop, Plessey Environmental Systems, San Diego, 1975.
and the above result suggests that about $2 / 3$ of the salinity error was due to the temperature error and only $1 / 3$ to conductivity. The standard deviation of the differences was O.Olldegree in temperature and $0.0210 / 00$ in salinity. For this reason again the corrections were not applied. In both CTD's, pressure corrections based on the zero-pressure observation were applied.

Most of the stations on the tape represent upward traverses of the CTD because the downward traverses sere found to have small temperature anomalies seemingly associated with stored warmth in the instrument bocy and occasionally to ice forming in the conductivity cell. Where two stations from the same instrument at the same time are presented, the first is a downward traverse and the second an upward traverse. Station 34, which was recovered from the source tape after all the others, is from the upward traverse and has not been reinverted.

The data were screened by computer for gross errors of any length and for moderate single-point spikes. Multiplepoint ancmalies, if not too large, were regarded as havirg a substantial likelihood of being real. Non-essential data, recorded when the CTD was stopped at the top or bottom of its travel were removed. Reversals in CTD direction of motion were removed by interpolating nearly constant values of pressure, temperature and conductivity between the last forward-going point and the next forward-going point. Because of the small temperature gradients, sensor response corrections were not required. No smoothing was applied.

After this editing, stations in which the water column was traversed from the bottom up were inverted. Salinity then was calculated, using the equations then in use at the Northwest Regional Calibration Center. Sound velocity was computed from Wilson's equation, and sigma-t from Knudsen's equations. Oxygen concentration and the oxygen membrane temperature are listed in the NBIS data but they are completely unreliable. Each record has a serial number, generated when the data were edited.

The data formats are attached.

## DATA FORMATS

## General

The data for other agencies are written in EBCDIC on 9 -track unlabeled tapes at 1600 bpi in two files. The first
file, with NBIS data, has a 60-byte record length; the second, with the APL data, has a 48 -byte record length. Both are blocked to 2880 bytes per block. Each station data set is headed by two header records, carrying station number, data record count and other ancillary observations made at the station. The coding is as follows. References to tables refer to NODC Publication M-2, August 1964.

Header Coding, First Record.
Columns
Explanation
1-2 Nation code per NODC Institute and Ship Codes, 1979.
3-4 Ship code from the same reference.
5-6 Latitude in degrees, always north.
7-8 Latitude, minutes.
9 Latitude, tenths of minutes.
10-12 Longitude, degrees, always west.
13-14 Longitucie, minutes.
15 Longitucie, tenths of minutes.
16-18 Marsden square.
19-20 Last tino digits of year.
21-22 Month, numerical.
23 - 24 Day of the month, numerical.
25-26 Hour, Gint.
27 Tenths of the hour.
28-31 Cruise number, alphanumeric, lacking in 1980.
31 - 33 Station number, numeric.
34-37 Depth of water, meters.
38 - 39 Sampiing depth in hundreds of meters.
40 An asterisk.

Second Header Record.

```
Columns
Explanation
1 - 4 Number of data records, not counting header.
    5 Navigation code: l=NAVSAT, Radar or piloting; 2=LORAN
        or OMEGA; 3=Dead reckoning (probably from a fairly
        close, better position).
6-7. Ice concentration in tenths. Negative number is
        exponent of }10\mathrm{ for very low concentrations.
8-9 Direction from which predominant wave/swell comes,
                in tens of degrees, true.
    10 Wave height, Table 10.
    11 Wave period, always blank in this cruise.
12-13 Direction from which wind comes, in tens of degrees, true.
    14 Wind speed, Seaufort, from Table }17
15-17 Earometric pressure in miliibars, lacking.
            the first digit, if 1000 mb or greater.
18-20 Dry-bulb air temperature, with sign, in degrees C.
    21 Dry-bulb temperature, tenths of degrees.
22-24 Wet-bulb air Eemperature, with sign, in degrees C.
    25
        Wet-bulb temperature, tentrs of degrees.
        25 Blank.
    27 Present weather, from Table 21.
    28 Cloud type, from Table 25.
    29 Cloud amount, from Table 26.
    30 Visibility, from Table 27.
31 - 32 A tag on the station number used for multiple lowerings
        at or near the same location (numerical) or designating
        a helicopter station (H) or a simultaneous observation by
        the APL CTD (W). The latter two usages are not
        always applied.
33 - 36 A check value of the station number.
37 - 42 Record serial number.
```

Data Coding

## Columns

Explanation

| 1-6 | Pressure in decibars and two decimals, form xxx . $\mathrm{x} \times$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7-12 | Temperature, degrees $C$, form xx. xxx |
| 13-18 | Salinity, $0 / 00$, form $\mathrm{xx} . \mathrm{xxx}$ |
| 19-25 | Sound velocity, m/s, form xxxx. xx |
| 26-32 | Sigma-t, $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$, form $\mathrm{xx} . \mathrm{xxxx}$ |
| 33-40 | Serial number of record, form xxxxxxxx |
| 42-48 | Electrical conductivity ratio of UNESCO 1966, form |
| 49-60 | Not present in APL data; useless in NBIS data. |

```
1//040m0546 J\n 12752.ng111.CIASS=?
    // RYロ~PORTVCIG
    //POET.STSIN nD**
    /*
```




```
    //GO.SYSIN no**
    //
```



$3105547001551704979092200 \cap ? 7017717$ 7
$34271113213 \kappa 099$ 3n 291707
$0.56 \quad 2.84332 .2771458 .02795 .7900$






1.41 2. 24772.2371459 .7275 .7105

1.05 2.24572 .2301459 .2575 .7105













4.11 2. $94432 \cdot 2401459.7 n 25.771 ?$

4.37 2. 84532.2411459 .1075 .7716
4. 55 2. 84532.2411458 .1025 .7220
$\begin{array}{ll}4.77 & 2.94532 .2421458 .1175 .7374 \\ 4.01 & 2.94532 .2471459 .1925 .7710\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}4.01 & 2.94532 .2471459 .1125 .7310 \\ 5.05 & 2.94732 .2451459 .1225 .7240\end{array}$

| Password: accNo | fleA | fNo | proj | inst | ship | startDate | cruise | atId |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8700092 | C022 | 319718 | 9999 | $31 \mathrm{B7}$ | 31 NW | 1985/09/05 | TT8191 | 168502 |
| 8700092 | $\mathrm{C022}$ | 319719 | 9999 | 31B7 | 31 NW | 1984/08/22 | TT8192 | 168503 |
| 8700092 | C 022 | 319720 | 9999 | $31 \mathrm{B7}$ | 31 NW | 1981/10/17 | TT8193 | 168504 |
| 8700092 | F022 | TT8191 | 9999 | 31B7 | 31 NW | 1985/09/05 | NULL | 168505 |
| 8700092 | F022 | TT8192 | 9999 | 31B7 | 31 NW | 1984/08/22 | NULL | 168506 |
| 8700092 | F022 | TT8193 | 9999 | 31B7 | 31 NW | 1981/10/17 | NULL | 168507 |
| 8700092 | C022 | 319721 | 9999 | 31B7 | 31NW | 1980/02/29 | TT8194 | 168508 |
| 8700092 | F022 | TT8194 | 9999 | 31B7 | 31NW | 1980/02/29 | NULL | 168509 |

(8 rows affected)

```
Password:
```

|  | fleA | refNo | ship |  |  |  | endDate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8700092 | C022 | 319718 | 31 NW | 150 | 273 | 85/09/05 | 85/09/26 |
| 8700092 | C022 | 319719 | 31 NW | 331 | 425 | 84/08/22 | 84/09/16 |
| 8700092 | C022 | 319720 | 31 NW | 156 | 234 | 81/10/17 | 81/11/15 |
| 8700092 | F022 | TT8191 | 31NW | 150 | 68030 | 85/09/05 | 85/09/26 |
| 8700092 | F022 | TT8192 | 31 NW | 331 | 71498 | 84/08/22 | 84/09/16 |
| 8700092 | F022 | TT8193 | 31NW | 156 | 41615 | 81/10/17 | 81/11/15 |
| 8700092 | C022 | 319721 | 31 NW | 67 | 67 | 80/02/29 | 80/04/02 |
| 8700092 | F022 | TT8194 | 31NW | 67 | 12124 | 80/02/29 | 80/04/02 |

(8 rows affected)


[^0]:    

[^1]:    * Columns 49-60 are blank or meaningless in 1981-1984. They provided for an oxygen measurement never successfully accomplished.

