XBT Data Management and Quality Control in Japan (II) Improving Database by Historical XBT System Toru Suzuki, Marine Information Research Center (Japan), suzuki@mirc.jha.jp

Masayoshi Ishii, Meteorological Research Institute, Japan Meteorological Agency (Japan), Tsurane Kuragano, Meteorological Research Institute, Japan Meteorological Agency (Japan), Kanako Sato, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (Japan), Toshio Suga, Tohoku University (Japan), Ken-ichi Amaike, Tsurumi-Seiki Co., Ltd. (Japan), Yasuhiko Karigome, Japan Oceanographic Data Center (Japan), Shoichi Kizu, Tohoku University (Japan), Toshiya Nakano, Japan Meteorological Agency (Japan), Yugo Shimizu, National Research Institute of Fisheries Science, Fisheries Research Agency (Japan), Tamaki Yasuda, Japan Meteorological Agency (Japan), Hiroyuki Yoritaka, Kochi University (Japan), Yutaka Michida, Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, the University of Tokyo (Japan)

Outline

We have started to reassemble historical expendable bathythermograph (XBT) data in order to improve an ocean subsurface database in the North Pacific. In the 1980s and early 1990s temperature observed by XBT were reported at the standard depths or inflection depths because temperature profile was recorded on strip chart (right panel of Figure 1) so that temperature and depth were digitized by visual reading. We therefore discovered and collected about 3,300 of existing XBT strip charts of T-4 probe manufactured by Tsurumi-Seiki Co. Ltd. (TSK) in Japan Meteorological Agency and Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, and traced a recorded temperature profile at a higher resolution for every chart. The traced data are approximated by a function of elapse time and temperature so that we can convert to temperature profiles using fall rate equations which are provided by XBT manufacture, Hanawa et al. (1995) or others. These temperature profiles can also compare with other instruments such as CTD or Argo floats at the same or neighborhood time and position in order to estimate their systematic errors or uncertainties. The related information such as probe type and manufacture, fall rate equation, type of recorder or converter, launch height on shipboard are also included in database as metadata. The improved database will be used to assess the climate change and the sea level rise in the North Pacific. Furthermore we also discovered about 700 of XBT strip charts by Fuji, antarctic research vesel, in the Southern Ocean. These profiles obtained by T-5 probe by TSK, and the are not stored in Japan Oceanographic Data Center. Some traced profiles include errors such as spike or measurement failuer caused by noise, broken wire, bottom grounding or others, therefore automatic and expert quality control procedures develoed by International Quality-controlled Ocean Database (IQuOD) project will be adopted and imported to existing database.

ekground - current database



Total: 9,438,056 (JP: 1,171,156) XBT: 2,211,689 (JP: 277,054)

257,444 (LR; 93%) + 19,610 (HR; 7%)













Determine reference points ((), trace profile(), and output as DXF file using (0°⊂, 350m)

(0°⊂, 0m)

(30°⊂, 350m)

Convert to Temperatureelaplsed time cordinates **Temperature at standard (or Inflection) depth**



Adobe Illustrator

by affine transformation



Temperature at variable interval depth by fall rate equation which is a function of elapsed time



Required Metadata of XBT for Quality Control

- Manufacture ? SIPPICAN | TSK | SPARTON | unknown
- **Probe type*** ? T-4 | T-5 | T-6 | T-7 | T-10 | Deep Blue | Fast Deep | AXBT
- **Serial/Lot number**
- Launcher type ? Hand-held | Deck-Mounted | Thru-Hull | Automatic
- **Launcher height from sea gauge* [meters]**
- Recover/Converter/Receiver type*
- Fall Rate Equation (FRE)* ? SIPPICAN/TSK | Hanawa et al.(1995) | others
- **Digitizing method and interval (if chart recorder was used)**
- *) with quality flag: confirmed, estimated, questionable or unknown

This research is supported by the Environmental Research and Technology Development Fund (2-1506) of the Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

