

# Gliders data QC and corrections procedures Real Time & Delayed Mode

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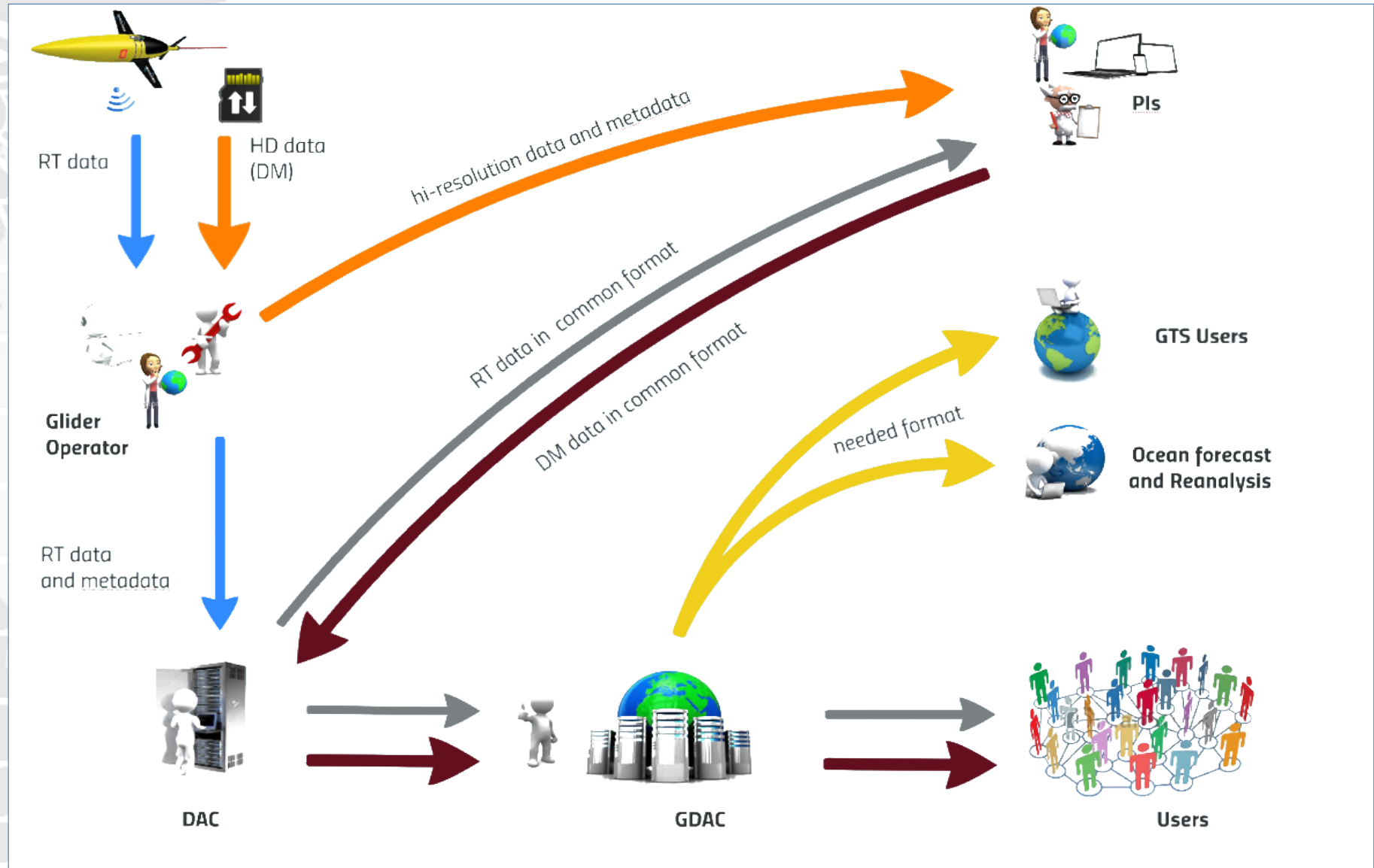


# Outline

Review of some existing methods for RT & DM data QC and corrections on :

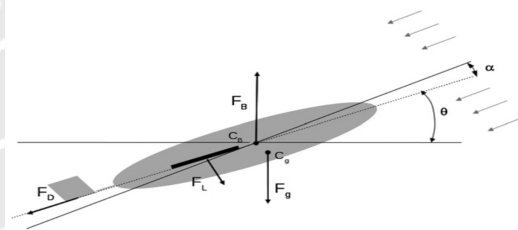
- Pressure / Temperature / Salinity
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Chlorophyll-A (Fluorescence)
- Nitrates

# Data Flow

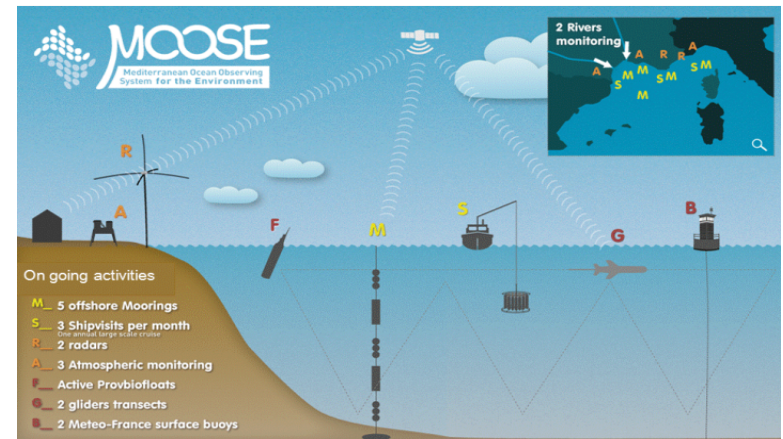


# Pressure / Temperature / Salinity

- RTQC : general tests (thresholds, spikes, position, etc.) → QC flags
- Delayed Mode :
  - Pressure correction when two sensors available (Slocums), pressure offset when air measurements available
  - Time and thermal inertia lag correction for T/S
    - Garau et al. 2010 : method used by most of the Pis (SOCIB toolbox)  
+ Liu et al. 2015 : further filtering
    - Dedicated workshop in Geesthacht in October 2013
    - Eriksen (2016) : improved correction thanks to high accuracy heat flow and flushing rate (gliders flight model consideration) estimates inside the conductivity cell : method used in recent UW Seaglider basestation processing.

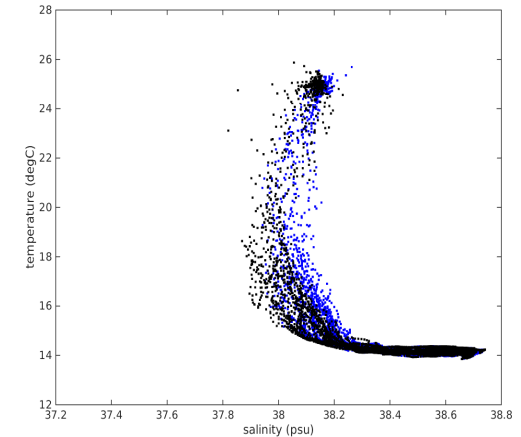
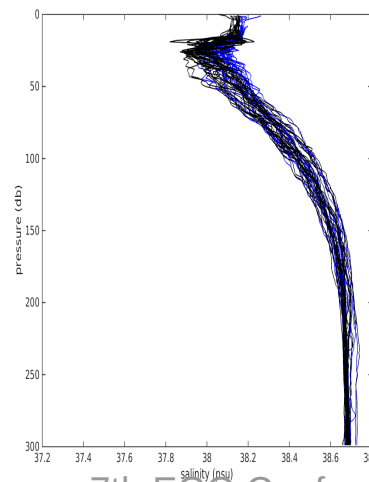
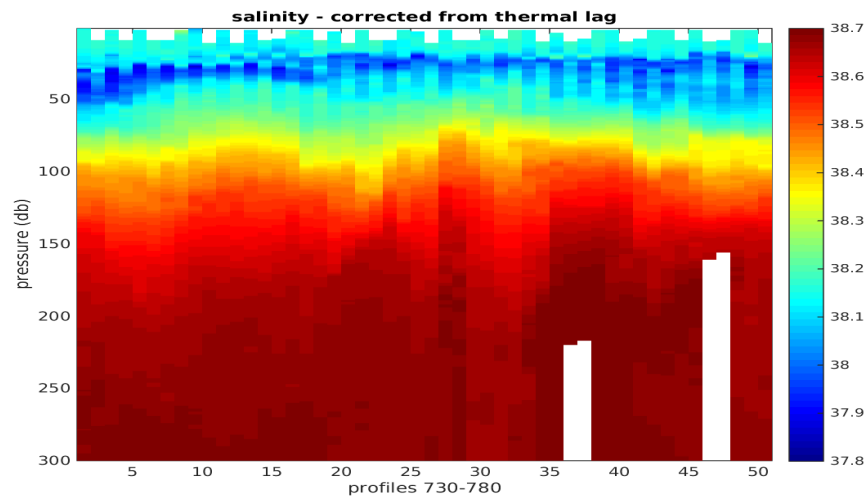
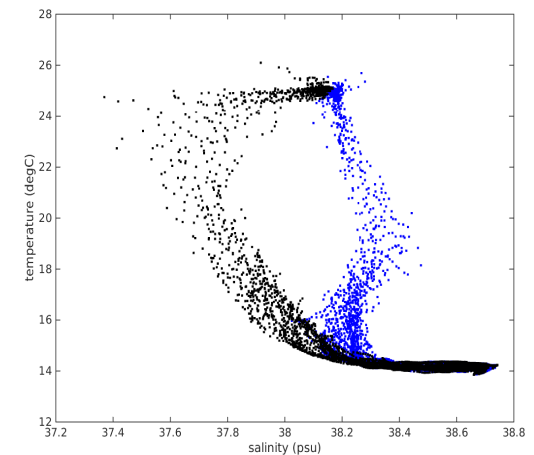
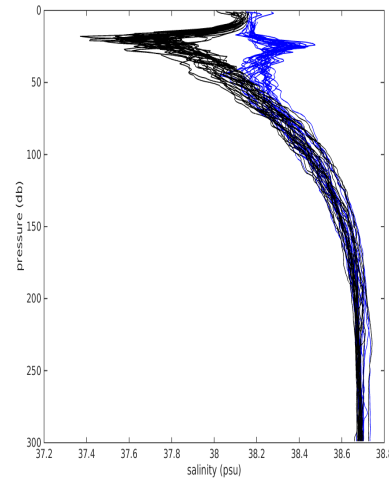
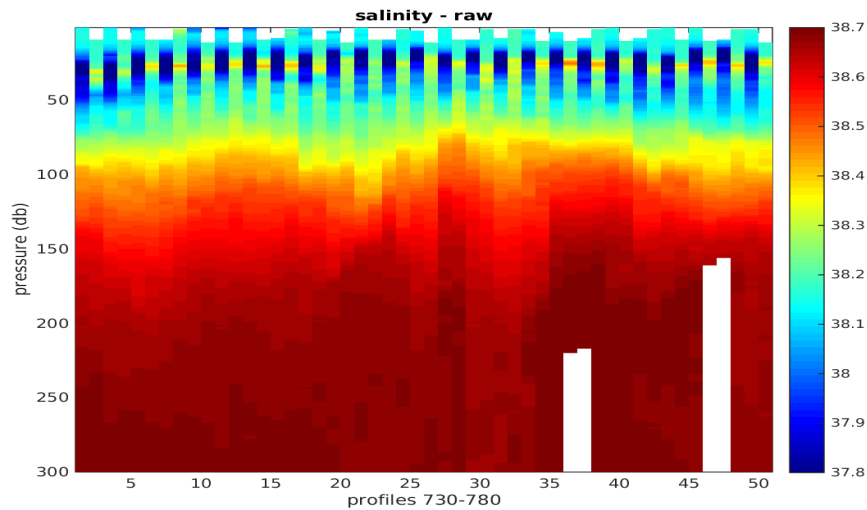
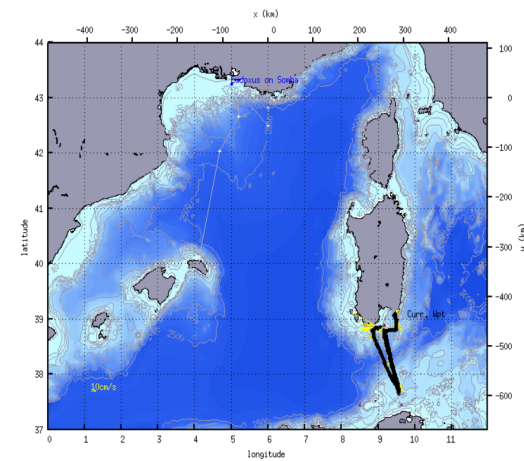


- **Salinity post-calibration** in the frame of regional integrated observations systems



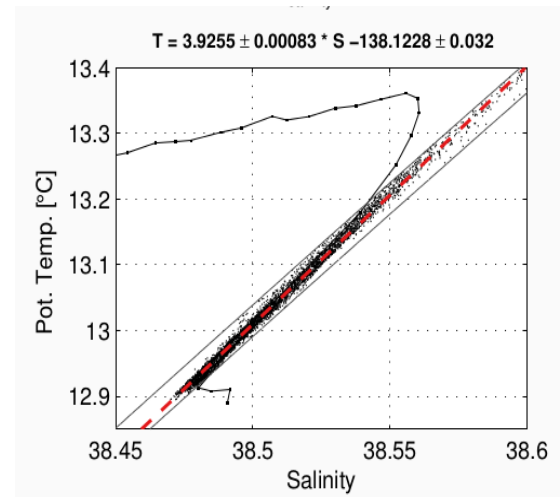
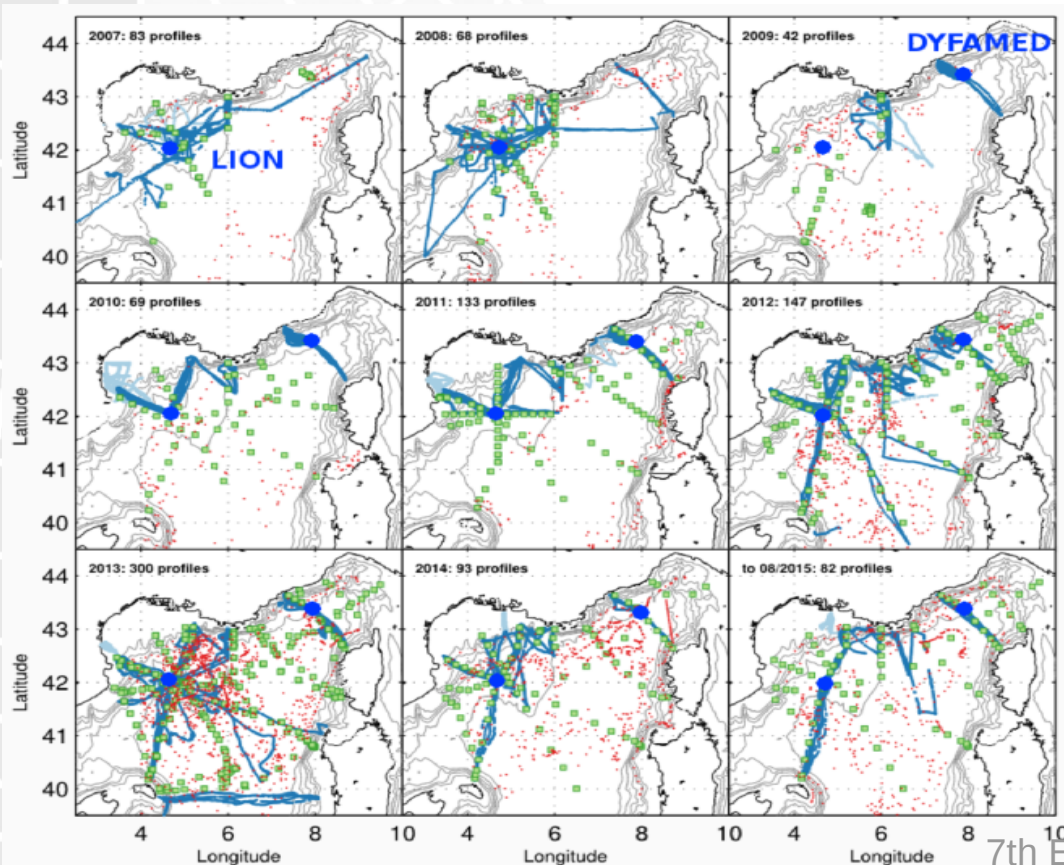
# Time & thermal inertia lag correction: example

Eudoxus / Somba Aug.-Sept. 2014



# Salinity post-calibration : exemple of MOOSE integrated observation system

- Ground truth : mixing line evaluated each year with high accuracy double CTD casts acquired during Moose cruises
- Spatial/temporal correlation scales estimates → when CTD data available
- Comparison with mooring (1 data every 30min at 700m and 900m depth)



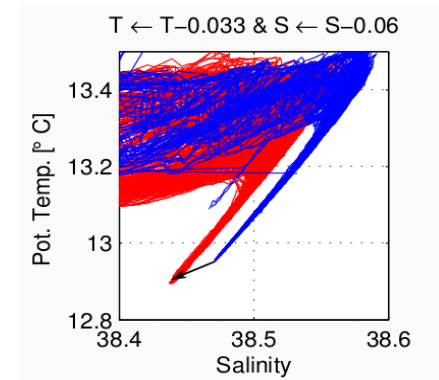
## Multi-platform approach :

|                    |                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| R/V :              | 14 cruises<br>+1000 profiles      |
| Gliders :          | +110 missions<br>+40 000 profiles |
| Profiling floats : | 50 floats<br>+3500 profiles       |
| Moorings :         | LION & DYFAMED                    |

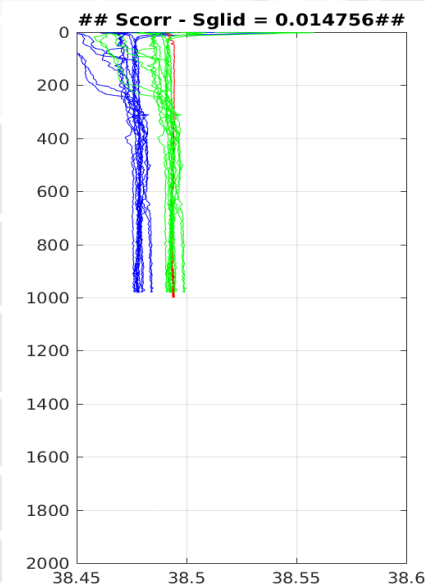
Bosse PhD thesis (2015)

# Salinity post-calibration : exemple of MOOSE integrated observation system

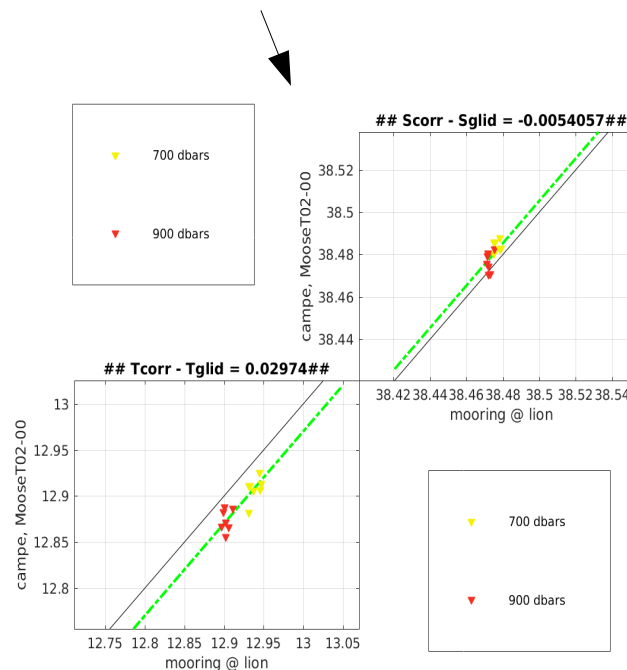
T/S offsets correction after landing events (2 identified issues over +110 missions)



Salinity offset correction thanks to CTD profile comparison



Mooring comparison at 700 and 900m depth

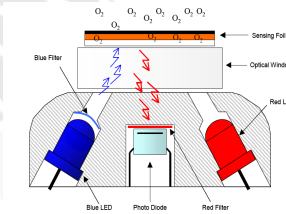


→ 2/3 of gliders data in NW Mediterranean can be calibrated against mooring data

# Dissolved Oxygen (Optodes)

Argo document : « Processing Argo oxygen data at the DAC level cookbook » March 2016.

– Example : Optodes 3538 :



$$DPHASE = A + B*BPHASE + C*BPHASE^2 + D*BPHASE^3$$

$$MOLAR\_DOXY = C_0 + C_1*DPHASE + C_2*DPHASE^2 + C_3*DPHASE^3 + C_4*DPHASE^4$$

where C0, C1, C2, C3, C4 are temperature dependant coefficients calculated as:

$$C_i = C_{i0} + C_{i1}*T + C_{i2}*T^2 + C_{i3}*T^3$$

- RT :

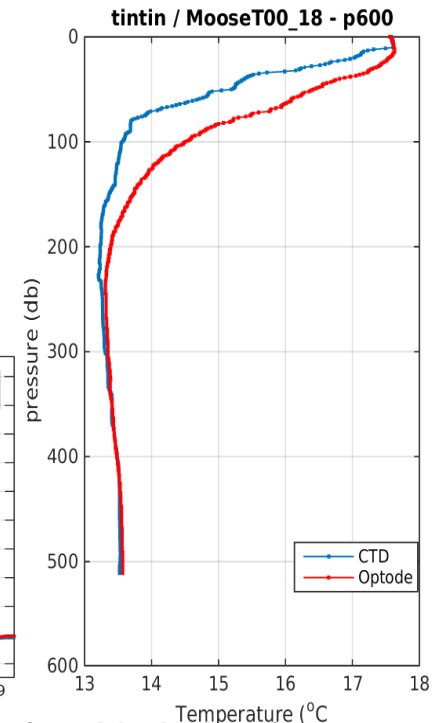
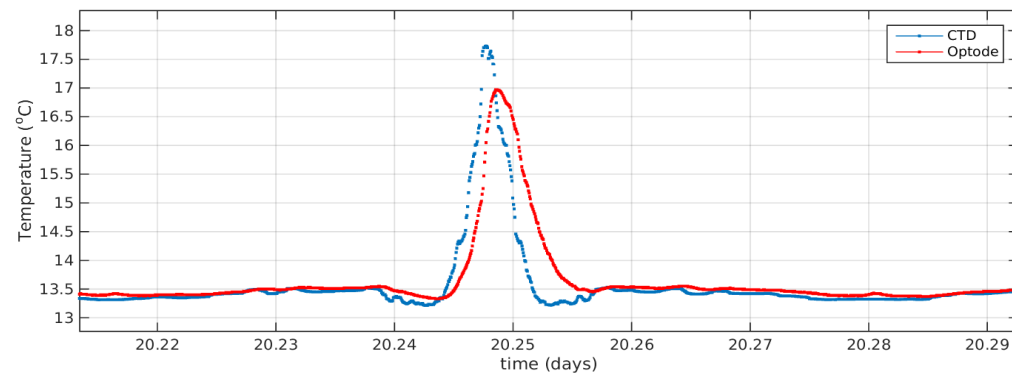
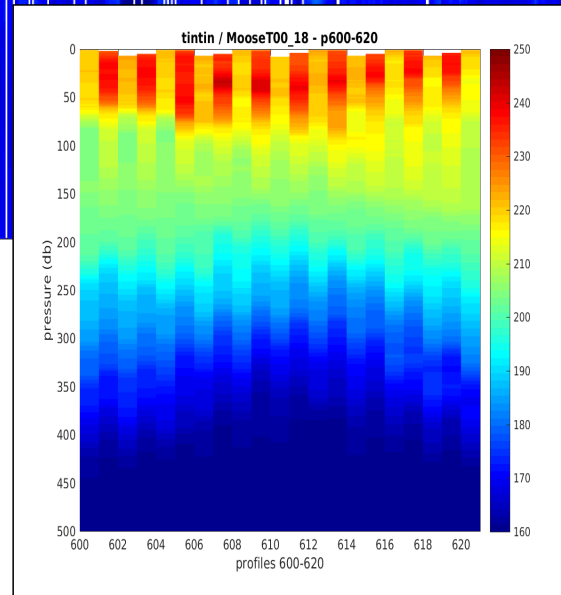
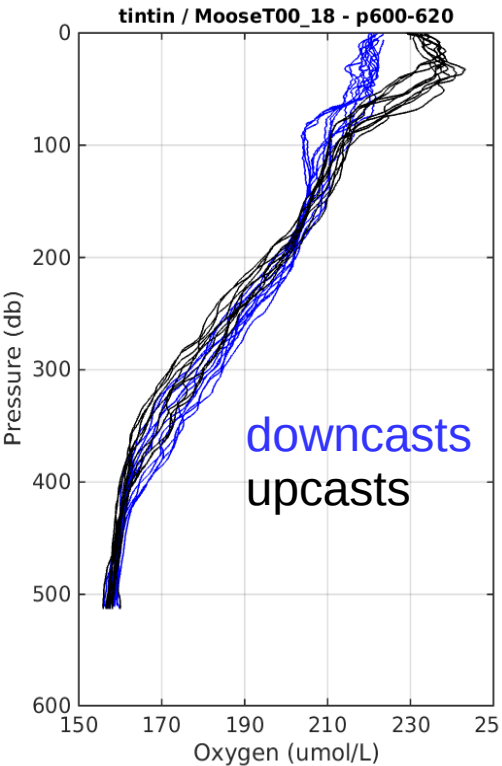
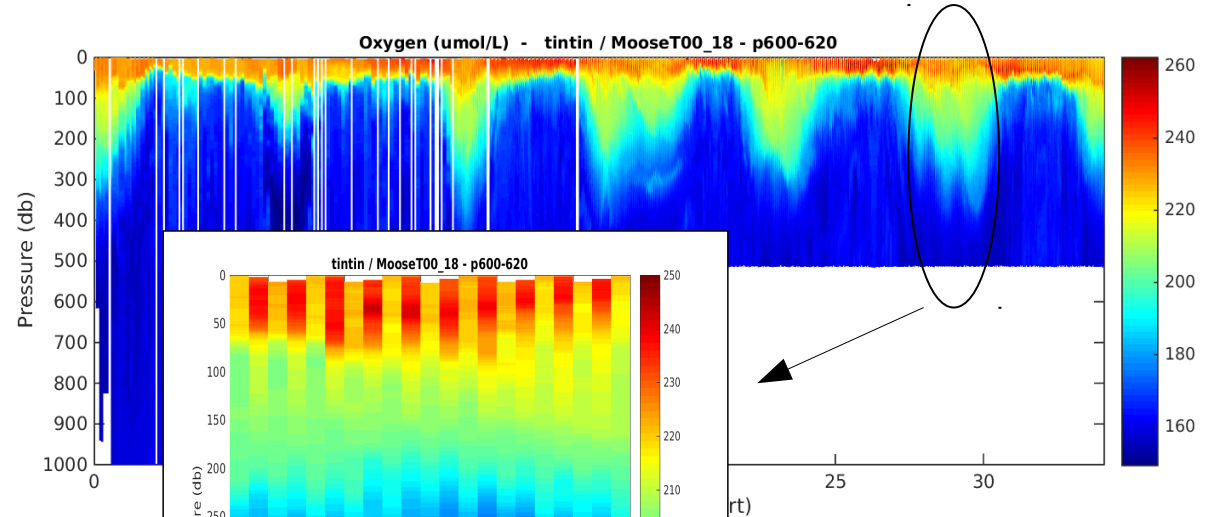
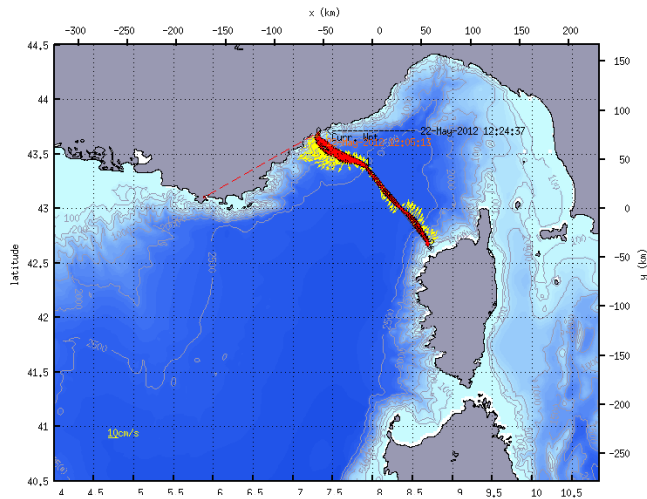
- Coriolis DAC is testing the Argo recommendations in RT for gliders data
  - **Importance of coefficients provision in the metadata**
- **Rutgers**: time lag correction on internally computed Oxygen data
- **University of Washington**: Argo recommendations, including recent air measurements correction (Johnson et al. 2015). No time lag correction ?

- DM (PIs) :

- **ANFOG & LOCEAN/CNRS**: Argo recommendations + time lag correction based on phase measurements
- ...

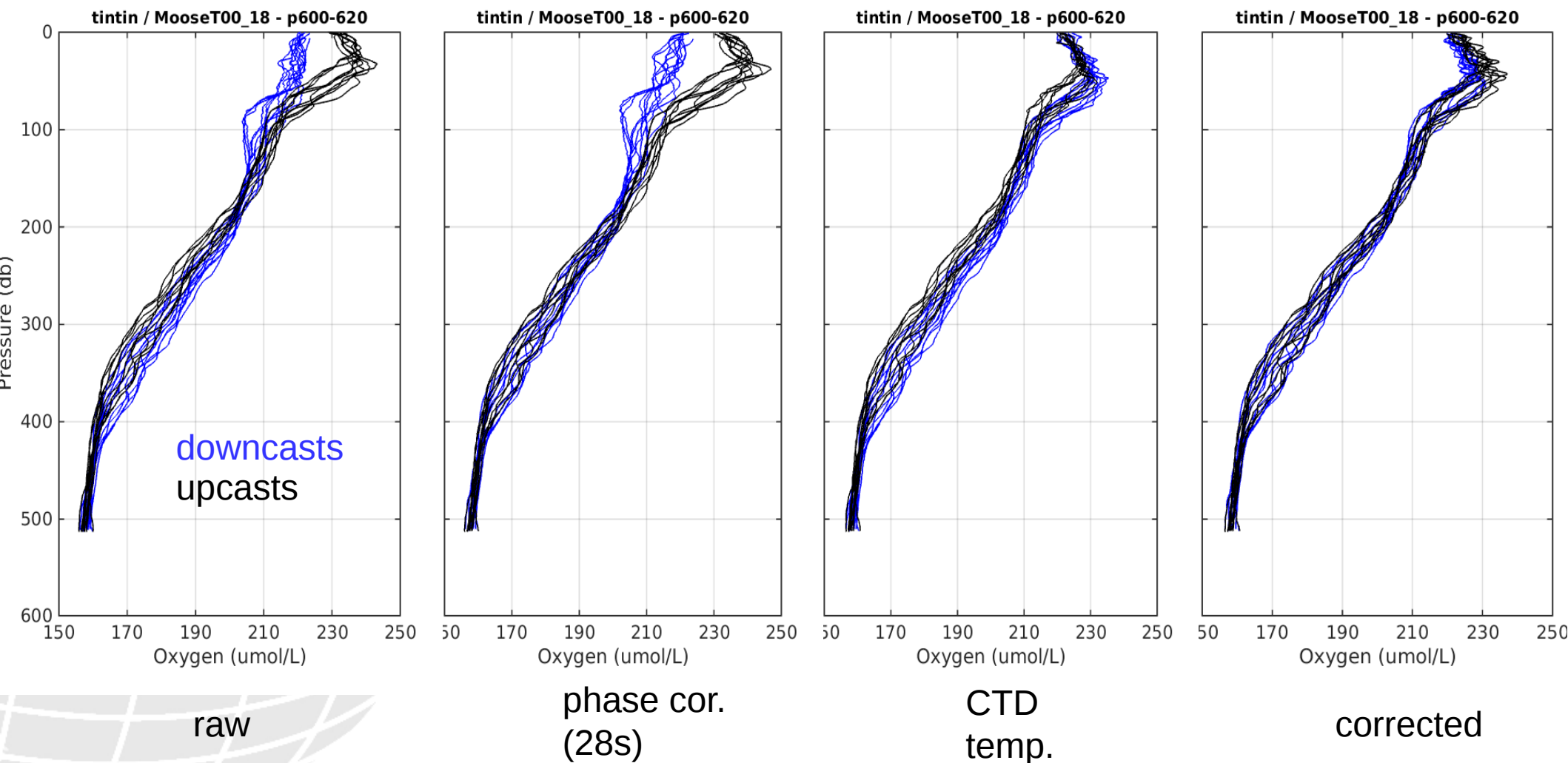
# Dissolved Oxygen (Optodes)

- Example : tintin / MooseT00\_18 (5 returns, April-May 2012)



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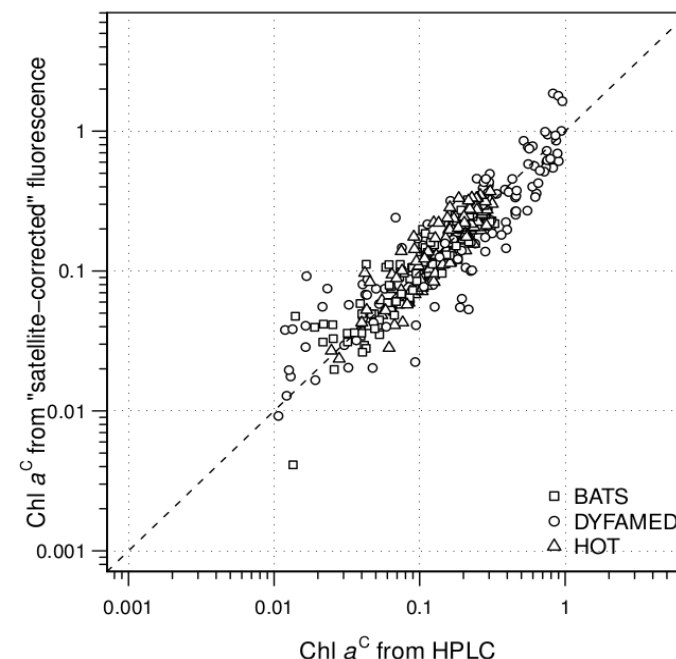


# Chlorophyll-A (Fluorimeters)

- ANFOG : adjustment so that Chl-A=0 at depth
- Lavigne et al. 2013 :

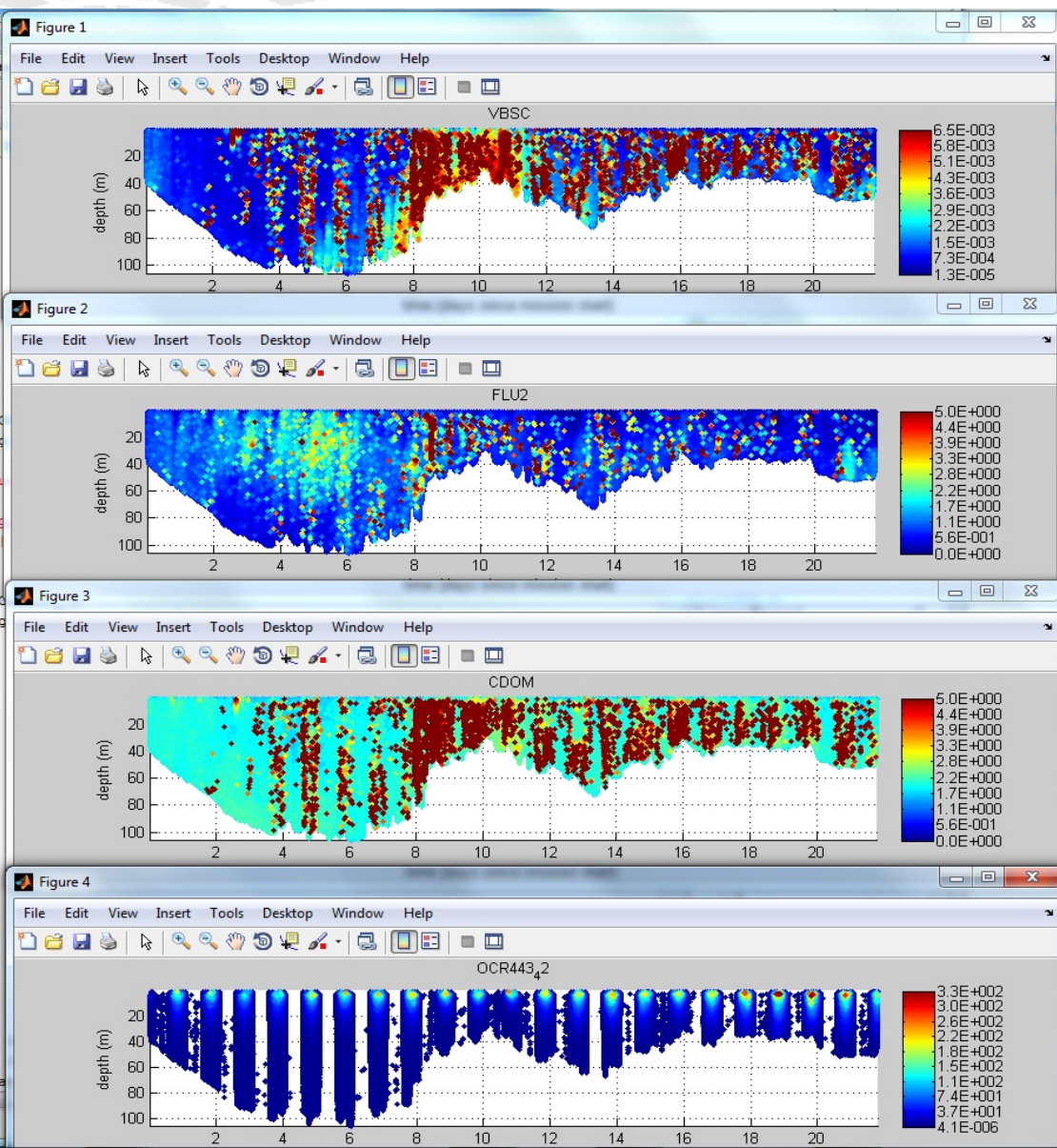
Harmonization for comparison between deployments :

- Correction applied to each profile point so that the Chl-A integrated content coincide with concomittent ocean color satellite measurements
- Depth adjustment : Chl-A = 0



**Fig. 5.** Scatter plot of Chl  $a^C$  derived from "satellite-corrected" fluorescence profiles as a function of Chl  $a^C$  measured with HPLC, after having applied a monthly average filter. Chl  $a^C$  is expressed in  $\text{mg m}^{-3}$ .

# Daylight related noise in Ecopuck fluorescence measurements



## Noise of two types:

- 1) a block of extremely high values during daylight hours from the water surface to depth in all or most channels
- 2) strips of high values at the beginning and end of a daylight period

## Hypothesis:

- biofouling ?
- periodicity : tidal currents ? No match
- high temperatures related

**Paul Thomson, ANFOG**

# Nitrates (SUNA)

- Raw data are reprocessed using **raw UV spectrum data** (available only after gliders recovery) together with **calibration parameters** and an updated **algorithm for the deconvolution of nitrates concentration** from the observed UV absorption spectrum :
  - Sakamoto et al. (2009),
  - updated by Pasqueron de Frommervault et al. (2015) for the Mediterranean Sea.
- Recomputed data are then corrected from drift and offset from linear regression of surface nitrate concentration
- Final check is performed using concomittent bottle measurements at DYFAMED station.

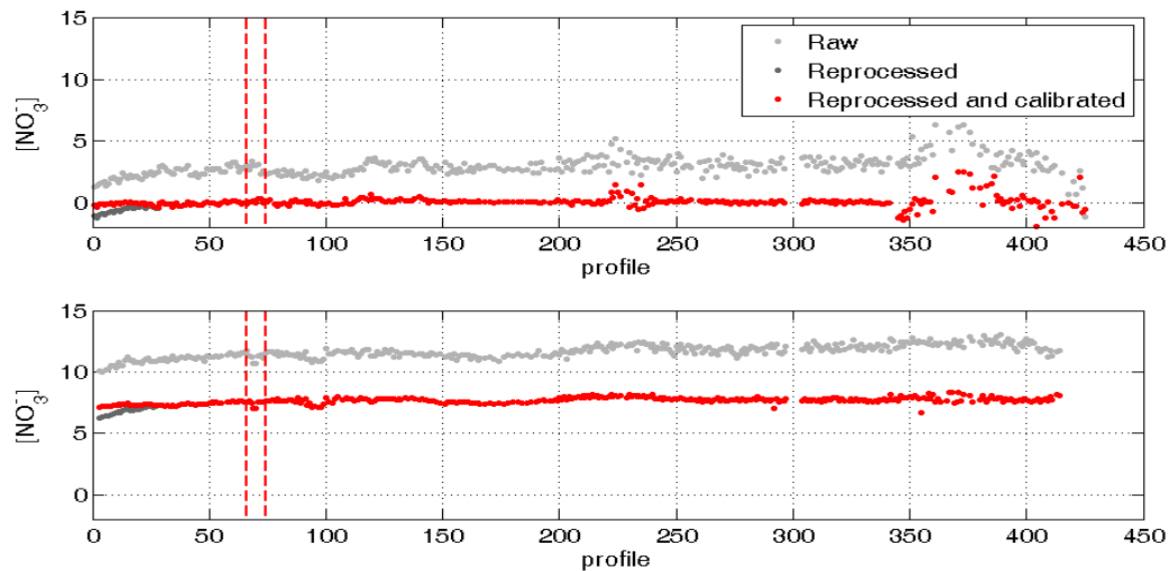


Figure 3 | Nitrate concentrations time-series in the 5-30 dbar layer (top) and in the 400-500 dbar layer (bottom). Dashed lines indicate the time interval that corresponds to the matchup with DYFAMED measurement.

# Concluding remarks

- Multiple methods of data QC and corrections within the EGO community, both in RT and in DM
- Although new sensors are emerging we are almost all using the same classical sensors
- Needs for the community to interact and define best practices :
  - for gliders data management
  - for deployments and calibration (2 points-calibrations checks, air measurements for oxygen, etc.)
- Inputs needed
  - Reference and targeted documentation for gliders operators and DACs to be validated and promoted by the Glider Steering Team
  - Plans to be developed for best practices implementation together with the Glider Data Management Team