APPLICATION NOTES

APPLICATION NOTES

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 2D   **Revised October 2006**

Instructions for Care and Cleaning of Conductivity Cells

This application note presents new recommendations, based on our recent research, for cleaning and storing conductivity sensors. In the past, Sea-Bird had recommended cleaning and storing conductivity sensors with a Triton X-100 solution, and cleaning conductivity sensors with an acid solution. **Our latest research leads us to recommend adding the use of a dilute bleach solution to eliminate growth of bio-organisms, and eliminating the use of acid in most cases**.

The application note is divided into three sections:
- General discussion
- Rinsing, cleaning, and storage procedures
- Cleaning materials

General Discussion

Since any conductivity sensor's output reading is proportional to its cell dimensions, it is important to keep the cell clean of internal coatings. Also, cell electrodes contaminated with oil, biological growths, or other foreign material will cause low conductivity readings. A desire to provide better control of growth of bio-organisms in the conductivity cell led us to develop revised rinsing and cleaning recommendations.
- A dilute bleach solution is extremely effective in controlling the growth of bio-organisms in the conductivity cell. Lab testing at Sea-Bird over the past year indicates no damaging effect from use of a dilute bleach solution in cleaning the conductivity cell. Sea-Bird now recommends cleaning the conductivity sensor in a bleach solution.
- Triton X-100 is a mild, non-ionic surfactant (detergent), valuable for removal of surface and airborne oil ingested into the CTD plumbing as the CTD is removed from the water and brought on deck. Sea-Bird had previously recommended, and continues to recommend, rinsing and cleaning the conductivity sensor in a Triton solution.
- Sea-Bird had previously recommended acid cleaning for eliminating bio-organisms or mineral deposits on the inside of the cell. However, bleach cleaning has proven to be effective in eliminating growth of bio-organisms; bleach is much easier to use and to dispose of than acid. Furthermore, data from many years of use shows that mineral deposits are an unusual occurrence. Therefore, Sea-Bird now recommends that, in most cases, acid should not be used to clean the conductivity sensor. *In rare instances*, acid cleaning may still be required for mineral contamination of the conductivity cell. ***Sea-Bird recommends that you return the equipment to the factory for this cleaning if it is necessary***.

Sea-Bird had previously recommended storing the conductivity cell filled with water to keep the cell wetted, unless the cell was in an environment where freezing is a possibility (the cell could break if the water freezes). However, no adverse affects have been observed as a result of dry storage, if the cell is rinsed with fresh, clean water before storage to remove any salt crystals. This leads to the following revised conductivity cell storage recommendations:
- Short term storage (less than 1 day, typically between casts): If there is no danger of freezing, store the conductivity cell with a dilute bleach solution in Tygon tubing looped around the cell. If there is danger of freezing, store the conductivity cell dry, with Tygon tubing looped around the cell.
- Long term storage (longer than 1 day): Since conditions of transport and long term storage are not always under the control of the user, we now recommend storing the conductivity cell dry, with Tygon tubing looped around the cell ends. Dry storage eliminates the possibility of damage due to unforeseen freezing, as well as the possibility of bio-organism growth inside the cell. Filling the cell with a Triton X-100 solution for 1 hour before deployment will *rewet* the cell adequately.

Note that the Tygon tubing looped around the ends of the conductivity cell, whether dry or filled with a bleach or Triton solution, has the added benefit of keeping air-borne contaminants (abundant on most ships) from entering the cell.

Rinsing, Cleaning, and Storage Procedures

SBE 4 Conductivity Sensor
Soaker tube

Note: See *Cleaning Materials* below for discussion of appropriate sources / concentrations of water, Triton X-100, bleach, and tubing.

CAUTIONS:

- The conductivity cell is primarily glass, and can break if mishandled. Use the correct size Tygon tubing; using tubing with a smaller ID will make it difficult to remove the tubing, and the cell end may break if excessive force is used. **The correct size tubing for use in cleaning / storing all conductivity cells produced since 1980 is 7/16" ID, 9/16" OD**. Instruments shipped prior to 1980 had smaller retaining ridges at the ends of the cell, and 3/8" ID tubing is required for these older instruments.
- **Do not put a brush or object (e.g., Q-Tip) inside the conductivity cell to clean it or dry it.** Touching and bending the electrodes can change the calibration; large bends and movement of the electrodes can damage the cell.
- **If an SBE 43 dissolved oxygen (DO) sensor is plumbed to the CTD** - Before soaking the conductivity cell for more than 1 minute in Triton X-100 solution, **disconnect the tubing between the conductivity cell and DO sensor** to prevent extended Triton contact with the DO sensor membrane (extended Triton contact can damage the membrane). See *Application Note 64* for rinsing, cleaning, and storage recommendations for the SBE 43.

Active Use (after each cast)

1. Rinse: Remove the plumbing (Tygon tubing) from the exhaust end of the conductivity cell. **Flush** the cell with a **0.1% Triton X-100** solution. **Rinse** thoroughly with **fresh, clean water** and drain.
   - If not rinsed between uses, salt crystals may form on the conductivity cell platinized electrode surfaces. When the instrument is used next, sensor accuracy may be temporarily affected until these crystals dissolve.
2. Store: The intent of these storage recommendations is to keep contamination from aerosols and spray/wash on the ship deck from harming the sensor's calibration.
   - *No danger of freezing*: **Fill** the cell with a **500 – 1000 ppm bleach** solution, using a length of Tygon tubing attached to each end of the conductivity sensor to close the cell ends.
   - *Danger of freezing*: Remove larger droplets of water by blowing through the cell. **Do not use compressed air**, which typically contains oil vapor. Attach a length of Tygon tubing to each end of the conductivity cell to close the cell ends.

Routine Cleaning (no visible deposits or marine growths on sensor)

1. **Agitate** a **500 – 1000 ppm Bleach** solution warmed to 40 °C through the cell in a washing action (this can be accomplished with Tygon tubing and a syringe kit – see *Application Note 34*) for **2 minutes**. **Drain and flush** with warm (not hot) fresh, clean water for **5 minutes**.
2. **Agitate** a **1%-2% Triton X-100** solution warmed to 40 °C through the cell many times in a washing action (this can be accomplished with Tygon tubing and a syringe kit). Fill the cell with the solution and let it **soak** for **1 hour**. **Drain and flush** with warm (not hot) fresh, clean water for **5 minutes**.

Cleaning Severely Fouled Sensors (visible deposits or marine growths on sensor)

Repeat the *Routine Cleaning* procedure up to 5 times.

Long-Term Storage (after field use)

1. Rinse: Remove the plumbing (Tygon tubing) from the exhaust end of the conductivity cell. **Flush** the cell with a **0.1% Triton X-100** solution. **Rinse** thoroughly with **fresh, clean water** and drain. Remove larger droplets of water by blowing through the cell. **Do not use compressed air**, which typically contains oil vapor.
2. Store: Attach a length of Tygon tubing to each end of the conductivity cell to close the cell ends. The loop prevents any contaminants from entering the cell.
   - Storing the cell dry prevents the growth of any bio-organisms, thus preserving the calibration.
3. When ready to deploy again: **Fill** the cell with a **0.1% Triton X-100** solution for **1 hour** before deployment. Drain the Triton X-100 solution; there is no need to rinse the cell.

Cleaning Materials

Water

De-ionized (DI) water, commercially distilled water, or fresh, clean, tap water is recommended for rinsing, cleaning, and storing sensors.
- On ships, **fresh water is typically made in large quantities by a distillation process, and stored in large tanks. This water may be contaminated with small amounts of oil, and should not be used for rinsing, cleaning, or storing sensors**.

Where fresh water is in extremely limited supply (for example, a remote location in the Arctic), you can substitute **clean seawater** for rinsing and cleaning sensors. If not immediately redeploying the instrument, follow up with a **brief fresh water rinse** to eliminate the possibility of salt crystal formation (salt crystal formation could cause small shifts in calibration).
- **The seawater must be extremely clean, free of oils that can coat the conductivity cell. To eliminate any bio-organisms in the water, Sea-Bird recommends boiling the water or filtering it with a 0.5 micron filter.**

Triton X-100

Triton X-100 is Octyl Phenol Ethoxylate, a mild, non-ionic surfactant (detergent). Triton X-100 is included with every CTD shipment and can be ordered from Sea-Bird, but may be available locally from a chemical supply or lab products company. It is manufactured by Mallinckrodt Baker (see http://www.mallbaker.com/changecountry.asp?back=/Default.asp for local distributors). Other liquid detergents can probably be used, but scientific grades (with no colors, perfumes, glycerins, lotions, etc.) are required because of their known composition. It is better to use a non-ionic detergent, since conductivity readings taken immediately after use are less likely to be affected by any residual detergent left in the cell.

100% Triton X-100 is supplied by Sea-Bird; dilute the Triton as directed in *Rinsing, Cleaning, and Storage Procedures*.

Bleach

Bleach is a common household product used to whiten and disinfect laundry. Commercially available bleach is typically 4 % - 7% (40,000 – 70,000 ppm) sodium hypochlorite (Na-O-Cl) solution that includes stabilizers. Some common commercial product names are Clorox (U.S.) and eau de Javel (French).

Dilute to 500 – 1000 ppm. For example, if starting with 5% (50,000 ppm) sodium hypochlorite, diluting 50 to 1 (50 parts water to 1 part bleach) yields a 1000 ppm (50,000 pm / 50 = 1000 ppm) solution.

Tygon Tubing

Sea-Bird recommends use of Tygon tubing, because it remains flexible over a wide temperature range and with age. Tygon is manufactured by Saint-Gobain (see *www.tygon.com*). It is supplied by Sea-Bird, but may be available locally from a chemical supply or lab products company.

Keep the Tygon in a clean place (so that it does not pick up contaminants) while the instrument is in use.

Acid

In rare instances, acid cleaning is required for mineral contamination of the conductivity cell. ***Sea-Bird recommends that you return the equipment to the factory for this cleaning***. Information below is provided if you cannot return the equipment to Sea-Bird.

> **CAUTIONS:**
> - **SBE 37-IMP, 37-SMP, or 37-SIP MicroCAT; SBE 49 FastCAT; or other instruments with an integral, internal pump - Do not perform acid cleaning.** Acid cleaning may damage the internal, integral pump. Return these instruments to Sea-Bird for servicing if acid cleaning is required.
> - **SBE 9*plus* or SBE 25 CTD** – Remove the SBE 4 conductivity cell from the CTD and remove the TC Duct before performing the acid cleaning procedure.
> - **All instruments which include AF24173 Anti-Foulant Devices** – Remove the AF24173 Anti-Foulant Devices before performing the acid cleaning procedure. See the instrument manual for details and handling precautions when removing AF24173 Anti-Foulant Devices.

> **WARNING! Observe all precautions for working with strong acid. Avoid breathing acid fumes. Work in a well-ventilated area.**

The acid cleaning procedure for the conductivity cell uses approximately 50 - 100 cc of acid. Sea-Bird recommends using a 20% concentration of HCl. However, acid in the range of 10% to full strength (38%) is acceptable.

> If starting with a strong concentration of HCl that you want to dilute:
> For each 100 cc of concentrated acid, to get a 20% solution, mix with this amount of water -
> $$\text{Water} = [(\text{conc}\% / 20\%) - 1] * [100 + 10\,(\text{conc}\% / 20\%)]\ cc$$
> **Always add acid to water; never add water to acid.**
>
> *Example* -- concentrated solution 31.5% that you want to dilute to 20%:
> $[(31.5\% / 20\%) - 1] * [100 + 10\,(31.5\% / 20\%)] = 66.6\ cc$ of water.
> So, adding 100 cc of 31.5% HCl to 66.6 cc of water provides 166.6 cc of the desired concentration.
> For 100 cc of solution:
> 100 cc * (100 / 166.6) = 60 cc of 31.5% HCl   66.6 cc * (100 / 166.6) = 40 cc of water
>
> **For acid disposal, dilute the acid heavily or neutralize with bicarbonate of soda (baking soda).**

1. Prepare for cleaning:
   A. Place a 0.6 m (2 ft) length of Tygon tubing over the end of the cell.
   B. Clamp the instrument so that the cell is vertical, with the Tygon tubing at the bottom end.
   C. Loop the Tygon tubing into a U shape, and tape the open end of the tubing in place at the same height as the top of the glass cell.
2. Clean the cell:
   A. Pour **10% to 38% HCl** solution into the open end of the tubing until the cell is nearly filled. **Let it soak for 1 minute only.**
   B. Drain the acid from the cell and flush for 5 minutes with warm (not hot), clean, de-ionized water.
   C. Rinse the exterior of the instrument to remove any spilled acid from the surface.
   D. Fill the cell with a **1% Triton X-100** solution and let it stand for 5 minutes.
   E. Drain and flush with warm, clean, de-ionized water for 1 minute.
   F. Carefully remove the 0.6 m (2 ft) length of Tygon tubing.
3. Prepare for deployment, **or** follow recommendations above for storage.

S B E

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 6   Revised August 2004

DETERMINATION OF SOUND VELOCITY FROM CTD DATA

Use of CTD measurement for determination of sound velocity is appealing because these instruments are simpler and more rugged, and because their resolution, accuracy, and stability lead to far better **precision** than can be obtained with direct SV measuring devices. For example, specifications of 0.01 mS/cm conductivity, 0.01 degrees C temperature, and 1 meter in depth are readily achieved with good quality CTD equipment. Assuming that the relationship between C, T, and D *and* SV is exactly known (see below), the resulting uncertainty in SV would be as follows:

Error Type	Sound Velocity Error
temperature error of 0.01 deg C	0.021 meters/second
conductivity error of 0.01 mS/cm	0.011 meters/second
salinity error of 0.01 psu	0.012 meters/second
depth error of 1 meter	0.017 meters/second

The equivalent SV errors (considered at 15 degrees C, 42.9 mS/cm, 35 psu, and 0 pressure, i.e., typical open-ocean surface conditions) are much smaller than those usually claimed for direct-measurement instruments.

The question about the **absolute** accuracy of the inference of SV from CTD data is more difficult to answer. The main reason for this is apparently the result of differences in the instrumentation used by various researchers and is compounded by the difficulty of performing direct measurements of sound velocity under controlled conditions of temperature, salinity, and (especially) pressure. For example, three widely used equations (Wilson, 1959; Del Grosso, 1972; Millero and Chen, 1977) show differences in absolute sound speed on the order of 0.5 meters/second for various combinations of water temperature, salinity, and pressure, despite being based on careful measurements made under laboratory conditions.

The work of Millero and Chen is, however, the most modern, and it builds upon and attempts to incorporate the work of earlier investigators. Accordingly, the SV/CTD relationship described by these researchers in their paper of 1977 was used as a major component in the derivation of the Equation of State (Unesco technical papers in marine science no. 44). Millero and Chen's 1977 equation is also the one endorsed by the Unesco/SCOR/ICES/IASPO Joint Panel on Oceanographic Tables and Standards, which comprises the internationally recognized authority for measurements of ocean parameters (in Sea-Bird's SEASOFT software, users may select any of the 3 equations mentioned above).

Pike and Beiboer, 1993, made a careful comparison of algorithms used to calculate sound velocity. They concluded that use of the Wilson equation should be discontinued, and that the Chen and Millero algorithm should be used on the continental shelf while the Del Grosso formula is more appropriate for deep ocean waters and long path lengths. Their paper includes tables showing valid temperature and salinity ranges for each of the algorithms.

We draw the following conclusions from the research papers listed above:

1)   Investigators using specialized equipment under scrupulously controlled laboratory conditions report measurements of SV vs. changes in temperature, salinity, and pressure which differ by 0.5 meters/second and more. *It is unrealistic to expect that commercial direct-measurement instruments will be more accurate under field conditions than the laboratory equipment used by successions of careful researchers.*

2)   The claimed *accuracy* of commercial direct-measurement SV probes probably more legitimately represents their *precision* (compare with CTD/SV uncertainties tabulated above) rather than their absolute accuracy. The relationship between what these instruments read and true sound velocity is probably just as dependent on the same vagaries that are also the only significant sources of error when employing the CTD approach.

3)   Because of the uncertainties in the time-delays associated with the acoustic transducers and electronics (and because of the difficulty of measuring with sufficient accuracy the length of the acoustic path), direct-measurement probes must be calibrated in water. As suggested by the research under controlled laboratory conditions, this is not an easy task, especially over a range of temperature, pressure, and salinity. On the other hand, a CTD probe can easily be calibrated using accepted methods.

4)   A CTD can predict **absolute** SV to something better than 0.5 meters/second (a judgment seconded by Professor Millero in a private conversation), while its **relative accuracy** (precision) is probably better than 0.05 meters/second under the most demanding conditions of field use.

5)   The very high precision associated with CTD measurements and the existence of an internationally accepted relationship (even if imperfect) between CTD and SV permits very consistent intercomparison and a high degree of uniformity among CTD-derived SV data sets, no matter when and where taken.

Bibliography

C-T. Chen and F. J. Millero, 1977, Speed of Sound in Seawater at High Pressures. J Acoust Soc Am, 32(10), p 1357.

V. A. Del Grosso, 1974, New Equation for the Speed of Sound In Natural Waters (with Comparisons to Other Equations). J Acoust Soc Am, 56(4), pp 1084-1091.

J. M. Pike and F. L. Beiboer, 1993, A Comparison Between Algorithms for the Speed of Sound in Seawater. The Hydrographic Society, Special Publication No. 34.

Wilson W D, 1960, Equation for the Speed of Sound in Seawater. J Acoust Soc Am, 32(10), p 1357.

SBE

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 10   Revised July 2005

COMPRESSIBILITY COMPENSATION OF SEA-BIRD CONDUCTIVITY SENSORS

Sea-Bird conductivity sensors provide precise characterization of deep ocean water masses. To achieve the accuracy of which the sensors are capable, an accounting for the effect of hydrostatic loading (pressure) on the conductivity cell is necessary. Conductivity calibration certificates show an equation containing the appropriate pressure-dependent correction term, which has been derived from mechanical principles and confirmed by field observations. The form of the equation varies somewhat, as shown below:

SBE 4, 9, 9*plus*, 16, 19, 21, 25, 26, 26*plus*, and 53 BPR

$$\text{Conductivity (Siemens/meter)} = \text{slope} \frac{(g + hf^2 + if^3 + jf^4)/10}{1 + [\text{CTcor}]\,t + [\text{CPcor}]\,p} + \text{offset} \qquad \text{(recommended)}$$

or

$$\text{Conductivity (Siemens/meter)} = \text{slope} \frac{(af^m + bf^2 + c + dt)/10}{1 + [\text{CPcor}]\,p} + \text{offset}$$

SBE 16*plus*, 19*plus*, 37, 45, 49, and 52-MP

$$\text{Conductivity (Siemens/meter)} = \text{slope} \frac{g + hf^2 + if^3 + jf^4}{1 + [\text{CTcor}]\,t + [\text{CPcor}]\,p} + \text{offset}$$

where
- a, b, c, d, m, and CPcor are the calibration coefficients used for older sensors (prior to January 1995). Sea-Bird continues to calculate and print these coefficients on the calibration sheets for use with old software, but recommends use of the g, h, i, j, CTcor, CPcor form of the equation for most accurate results.
- g, h, i, j, CTcor, and CPcor are the calibration coefficients used for newer sensors.
  Note: The SBE 26, 26*plus*, and 53 BPR use the SBE 4 conductivity sensor, so both sets of calibration coefficients are reported on the calibration sheet. *SEASOFT for Waves* for DOS, which can be used with the SBE 26 only, only supports use of the a, b, c, d, CTcor, and CPcor coefficients. The current processing software for these instruments, *SEASOFT for Waves* for Windows, only supports use of the g, h, i, j, CTcor, CPcor coefficients.
- CPcor is the correction term for pressure effects on conductivity (see below for discussion)
- slope and offset are correction coefficients used to make corrections for sensor drift between calibrations; set to 1.0 and 0 respectively on initial calibration by Sea-Bird (see Application Note 31 for details on calculating slope and offset)
- f is the instrument frequency (kHz) for all instruments except the SBE 52-MP.
  For the SBE 52-MP, $f = \text{instrument frequency (kHz)} * (1.0 + \text{WBOTC} * t)^{0.5} / 1000.00$
- t is the water temperature (°C).
- p is the water pressure (decibars).

Sea-Bird CTD data acquisition, display, and post-processing software *SEASOFT for Waves* (for SBE 26, 26*plus*, and 53 only) and *SEASOFT* (for all other instruments) automatically implement these equations.

DISCUSSION OF PRESSURE CORRECTION

Conductivity cells do not measure the specific conductance (the desired property), but rather the conductance of a *specific geometry* of water. The ratio of the cell's length to its cross-sectional area (*cell constant*) is used to relate the measured conductance to specific conductance. Under pressure, the conductivity cell's length and diameter are reduced, leading to a lower indicated conductivity. The magnitude of the effect is not insignificant, reaching 0.0028 S/m at 6800 dbars.

The compressibility of the borosilicate glass used in the conductivity cell (and all other homogeneous, noncrystalline materials) can be characterized by E (Young's modulus) and ν (Poisson's ratio). For the Sea-Bird conductivity cell, $E = 9.1 \times 10^6$ psi, $\nu = 0.2$, and the ratio of indicated conductivity divided by true conductivity is:

1 + *s*
where *s* = (CPcor) (p)
Typical value for CPcor is - 9.57 x 10^{-8} for pressure in decibars   or - 6.60x 10^{-8} for pressure in psi

Note: This equation, and the mathematical derivations below, deals only with the pressure correction term, and does not address the temperature correction term.

MATHEMATICAL DERIVATION OF PRESSURE CORRECTION

For a cube under hydrostatic load:

$\Delta L / L = s = -p (1 - 2\nu) / E$
where
- p is the hydrostatic pressure
- E is Young's modulus
- ν is Poisson's ratio
- $\Delta L / L$ and *s* are strain (change in length per unit length)

Since this relationship is linear in the forces and displacements, the relationship for strain also applies for the length, radius, and wall thickness of a cylinder.

To compute the effect on conductivity, note that $R_0 = \rho L / A$, where R_0 is resistance of the material at 0 pressure, ρ is volume resistivity, L is length, and A is cross-sectional area. For the conductivity cell $A = \pi r^2$, where r is the cell radius. Under pressure, the new length is L (1 + *s*) and the new radius is r (1 + *s*). If R_p is the cell resistance under pressure:

$R_p = \rho L (1 + s) / (\pi r^2 [1 + s]^2) = \rho L / \pi r^2 (1 + s) = R_0 / (1 + s)$

Since conductivity is 1/R:

$C_p = C_0 (1 + s)$ and $C_0 = C_p / (1 + s) = C_p / (1 + [Cpcor] [p])$
where
- C_0 is conductivity at 0 pressure
- C_p is conductivity measured at pressure

A less rigorous determination may be made using the material's bulk modulus. For small displacements in a cube:

$\Delta V / V = 3\Delta L / L = -3p (1 - 2\nu) / E$ or $\Delta V/V = -p / K$
where
- $\Delta V / V$ is the change in volume per volume or volume strain
- K is the bulk modulus. K is related to E and ν by $K = E / 3 (1 - 2\nu)$.

In this case, $\Delta L / L = -p / 3K$.

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 14   January 1989

1978 PRACTICAL SALINITY SCALE

Should you not be already familiar with it, we would like to call your attention to the January 1980 issue of the IEEE Journal of Oceanic Engineering, which is dedicated to presenting the results of a multi-national effort to obtain a uniform repeatable Practical Salinity Scale, based upon electrical conductivity measurements. This work has been almost universally accepted by researchers, and all instruments delivered by Sea-Bird since February 1982 have been supplied with calibration data based upon the new standard.

The value for conductivity at 35 ppt, 15 degrees C, and 0 pressure [C(35,15,0)] was not agreed upon in the IEEE reports -- Culkin & Smith used 42.914 mmho/cm (p 23), while Poisson used 42.933 mmho/cm (p 47). It really does not matter which value is used, provided that the same value is used during data reduction that was used to compute instrument calibration coefficients. Our instrument coefficients are computed using C(35,15,0) = 42.914 mmho/cm.

The PSS 1978 equations and constants for computing salinity from *in-situ* measurements of conductivity, temperature, and pressure are given in the 'Conclusions' section of the IEEE journal (p 14) and are reproduced back of this note. In the first equation, 'R' is obtained by dividing the conductivity value measured by your instrument by C(35,15,0), or 42.914 mmho/cm. Note that the PSS equations are based upon conductivity in units of mmho/cm, which are equal in magnitude to units of mS/cm. **If you are working in conductivity units of Siemens/meter (S/m), multiply your conductivity values by 10 before using the PSS 1978 equations**.

Also note that the equations assume pressure relative to the sea-surface. Absolute pressure gauges (as used in all Sea-Bird CTD instruments) have a vacuum on the reference side of their sensing diaphragms and indicate atmospheric pressure (nominally 10.1325 dBar) at the sea-surface. This reading must be subtracted to obtain pressure as required by the PSS equations. The pressure reading displayed when using Sea-Bird's SEASOFT CTD acquisition, display, and post-processing software is the corrected sea-surface pressure and is used by SEASOFT to compute salinity, density, etc in accordance with the PSS equations.

CONCLUSIONS

Using Newly generated data, a fit has been made giving the following algorithm for the calculation of salinity from data of the form:

$$R = \frac{C(S, T, P)}{C(35, 15, 0)}$$

T in °C (IPTS '68), P in decibars.

$$R_T = \frac{R}{R_P r_T}; R_P = 1 + \frac{P \times (A_1 + A_2 P + A_3 P^2)}{1 + B_1 T + B_2 T^2 + B_3 R + B_4 RT}$$

$$r_T = c_0 + c_1 T + c_2 T^2 + c_3 T^3 + c_4 T^4$$

$$A_1 = 2.070 \times 10^{-5} \qquad B_1 = 3.426 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$A_2 = -6.370 \times 10^{-10} \qquad B_2 = 4.464 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$A_3 = 3.989 \times 10^{-15} \qquad B_3 = 4.215 \times 10^{-1}$$

$$B_4 = -3.107 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$c_0 = 6.766097 \times 10^{-1}$$

$$c_1 = 2.00564 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$c_2 = 1.104259 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$c_3 = -6.9698 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$c_4 = 1.0031 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$S = \sum_{j=0}^{5} a_j R_T^{j/2} + \frac{(T - 15)}{1 + k(T - 15)} \sum_{j=0}^{5} b_j R_T^{j/2}$$

$$a_0 = 0.0080 \qquad b_0 = 0.0005 \qquad k = 0.0162.$$

$$a_1 = -0.1692 \qquad b_1 = -0.0056$$

$$a_2 = 25.3851 \qquad b_2 = -0.0066$$

$$a_3 = 14.0941 \qquad b_3 = -0.0375$$

$$a_4 = -7.0261 \qquad b_4 = 0.0636$$

$$a_5 = 2.7081 \qquad b_5 = -0.0144$$

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRESSURE AND DEPTH

Despite the common nomenclature (CTD = Conductivity - Temperature - Depth), all CTDs measure *pressure*, which is not quite the same thing as depth. The relationship between pressure and depth is a complex one involving water density and compressibility as well as the strength of the local gravity field, but it is convenient to think of a decibar as essentially equivalent to a meter, an approximation which is correct within 3% for almost all combinations of salinity, temperature, depth, and gravitational constant.

SEASOFT (most instruments)

SEASOFT offers two methods for estimating depth from pressure.

- For oceanic applications, salinity is presumed to be 35 PSU, temperature to be 0° C, and the compressibility of the water (with its accompanying density variation) is taken into account. This is the method recommended in UNESCO Technical Paper No. 44 and is a logical approach in that by far the greatest part of the deep-ocean water column approximates these values of salinity and temperature. Since pressure is also proportional to gravity and the major variability in gravity depends on latitude, the user's latitude entry is used to estimate the magnitude of the local gravity field.
  - ➢ SBE 16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, 19*plus*, 25, and 49 - User is prompted to enter latitude if Depth [salt water] is selected as a display variable in SEASAVE or as an output variable in the Data Conversion or Derive module of SBE Data Processing.
  - ➢ SBE 37-SM, 37-SMP, 37-IM, and 37-IMP - User is prompted to enter latitude if Depth [salt water] is selected as an output variable in the Derive module of SBE Data Processing.
  - ➢ SBE 37-SI, 37-SIP, and 50 - Latitude is entered in the instrument's EEPROM using the LATITUDE= command in SEASOFT's SEATERM (terminal program) software.
  - ➢ SBE 39 and 39-IM – User is prompted to enter latitude if conversion of pressure to depth is requested when converting an uploaded .asc file to a .cnv file in SEATERM.
- For fresh water applications, compressibility is not significant in the shallow depths encountered and is ignored, as is the latitude-dependent gravity variation. Fresh water density is presumed to be 1 gm/cm, and depth (in meters) is calculated as 1.019716 * pressure (in dbars). No latitude entry is required for the following:
  - ➢ SBE 16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, 19*plus*, 25, and 49 - If Depth [fresh water] is selected as a display variable in SEASAVE or as an output variable in the Data Conversion or Derive module of SBE Data Processing.
  - ➢ SBE 37-SM, 37-SMP, 37-IM, and 37-IMP - If Depth [fresh water] is selected as an output variable in the Derive module of SBE Data Processing.

SEASOFT for Waves (SBE 26plus SEAGAUGE Wave and Tide Recorder)

SEASOFT for Waves' Merge Barometric Pressure module subtracts a user-input barometric pressure file from the tide data file, and outputs the remainder as pressure in psi or as depth in meters. When converting to depth, the compressibility of the water is taken into account by prompting for user-input values for average density and gravity. See the SBE 26*plus* manual's appendix for the formulas for conversion of pressure to depth.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT SENSOR

Initial accuracy and resolution are expressed as a percentage of the full scale range for the pressure sensor. The initial accuracy is 0.1% of the full scale range. Resolution is 0.002% of full scale range, except for the SBE 25 (0.015% resolution). For best accuracy and resolution, select a pressure sensor full scale range to correspond to no more than the greatest depths to be encountered. The effect of this choice on CTD accuracy and resolution is shown below:

Range (meters)	Maximum Initial Error (meters)	SBE 16plus, 16plus-IM, 19plus, 37, 39, 39-IM, 49, 50, and 52-MP - Resolution (meters)	SBE 25 - Resolution (meters)
0 – 20	0.02	0.0004	0.003
0 – 100	0.10	0.002	0.015
0 – 350	0.35	0.007	0.052
0 – 600	0.60	0.012	0.090
0 – 1000	1.0	0.02	0.15
0 - 2000	2.0	0.04	0.30
0 - 3500	3.5	0.07	0.52
0 - 7000	7.0	0.14	1.05

Note: See the SBE 26plus manual or data sheet for its resolution specification; 26plus resolution is a function of integration time as well as pressure sensor range.

The meaning of *accuracy*, as it applies to these sensors, is that the indicated pressure will conform to true pressure to within ± *maximum error* (expressed as equivalent depth) throughout the sensor's operating range. Note that a 7000-meter sensor reading + 7 meters at the water surface is operating within its specifications; the same sensor would be expected to indicate 7000 meters ± 7 meters when at full depth.

Resolution is the magnitude of indicated increments of depth. For example, a 7000-meter sensor on an SBE 25 (resolution 1.05 meters) subjected to slowly increasing pressure will produce readings approximately following the sequence *0, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00* (meters). Resolution is limited by the design configuration of the CTD's A/D converter. For the SBE 25, this restricts the possible number of discrete pressure values for a given sample to somewhat less than 8192 (13 bits); an approximation of the ratio 1 : 7000 is the source of the SBE 25's 0.015% resolution specification.

Note: SEASOFT (and other CTD software) presents temperature, salinity, and other variables as a function of depth or pressure, so the CTD's pressure resolution limits the number of plotted data points in the profile. For example, an SBE 25 with a 7000-meter sensor might acquire several values of temperature and salinity during the time required to descend from 1- to 2-meters depth. However, all the temperature and salinity values will be graphed in clusters appearing at either 1 or 2 meters on the depth axis.

High-range sensors used in shallow water generally provide better accuracy than their *absolute* specifications indicate. With careful use, they may exhibit *accuracy* approaching their *resolution* limits. For example, a 3500-meter sensor has a nominal accuracy (irrespective of actual operating depth) of ± 3.5 meters. Most of the error, however, derives from variation over time and temperature of the sensor's *offset*, while little error occurs as a result of changing *sensitivity*.

MINIMIZING ERRORS

Offset Errors

Note: Follow the procedures below for all instruments except the SBE 26*plus* (see the 26*plus* manual for details).

The primary *offset* error due to drift over time can be eliminated by comparing CTD readings in air before beginning the profile to readings from a barometer. Follow this procedure:

1. Allow the instrument to equilibrate in a reasonably constant temperature environment for at least 5 hours. Pressure sensors exhibit a transient change in their output in response to changes in their environmental temperature; allowing the instrument to equilibrate before starting will provide the most accurate calibration correction.

2. Place the instrument in the orientation it will have when deployed.

3. Set the pressure offset to 0.0:
    *   In the .con file, using SEASAVE or SBE Data Processing (for SBE 16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, 19*plus*, 25, or 49).
    *   In the CTD's EEPROM, using the appropriate command in SEATERM (for SBE 16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, 19*plus*, 37, 39, 39-IM, 49, 50, or 52-MP).

4. Collect pressure data from the instrument using SEASAVE or SEATERM (see instrument manual for details). If the instrument is not outputting data in decibars, convert the output to decibars.

5. Compare the instrument output to the reading from a good barometer placed at the same elevation as the pressure sensor. Calculate *offset* (decibars) = barometer reading (converted to decibars) – instrument reading (decibars).

6. Enter calculated offset (positive or negative) in decibars:
    *   In the .con file, using SEASAVE or SBE Data Processing (for SBE 16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, 19*plus*, 25, or 49).
    *   In the CTD's EEPROM, using the appropriate command in SEATERM (for SBE 16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, 19*plus*, 37, 39, 39-IM, 49, 50, or 52-MP).

Note: For instruments that store calibration coefficients in EEPROM and also use a .con file (SBE 16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, 19*plus*, and 49), set the pressure offset (Steps 3 and 6 above) in both the EEPROM and in the .con file.

Offset Correction Example
Absolute pressure measured by a barometer is 1010.50 mbar. Pressure displayed from instrument is -2.5 dbars.
Convert barometer reading to dbars using the relationship: mbar * 0.01 = dbars
Barometer reading = 1010.50 mbar *0.01 = 10.1050 dbars
Instrument's internal calculations and/or our processing software output gage pressure, using an assumed value of 14.7 psi for atmospheric pressure. Convert instrument reading from gage to absolute by adding 14.7 psia to instrument output: - 2.5 dbars + (14.7 psi * 0.689476 dbar/psia) = - 2.5 + 10.13 = 7.635 dbars
Offset = 10.1050 – 7.635 = + 2.47 dbar
Enter offset in .con file (if applicable) and in instrument EEPROM (if applicable).

Another source of *offset* error results from temperature-induced drifts. Because Druck sensors are carefully temperature compensated, errors from this source are small. Offset errors can be estimated for the conditions of your profile, and eliminated when post-processing the data in SBE Data Processing by the following procedure:

1. Immediately before beginning the profile, take a pre-cast *in air* pressure reading.

2. Immediately after ending the profile, take a post-cast *in air* pressure reading with the instrument at the same elevation and orientation. This reading reflects the change in the instrument temperature as a result of being submerged in the water during the profile.

3. Calculate the average of the pre- and post-cast readings. Enter the negative of the average value (in decibars) as the *offset* in the .con file.

Hysteresis Errors

Hysteresis is the term used to describe the failure of pressure sensors to repeat previous readings after exposure to other (typically higher) pressures. The Druck sensor employs a micro-machined silicon diaphragm into which the strain elements are implanted using semiconductor fabrication techniques. Unlike metal diaphragms, silicon's crystal structure is perfectly elastic, so the sensor is essentially free of pressure hysteresis.

Power Turn-On Transient

Druck pressure sensors exhibit virtually no power turn-on transient. The plot below, for a 3500-meter pressure sensor in an SBE 19*plus* SEACAT Profiler, is representative of the power turn-on transient for all pressure sensor ranges.

19p-4492-3.5k.cnv
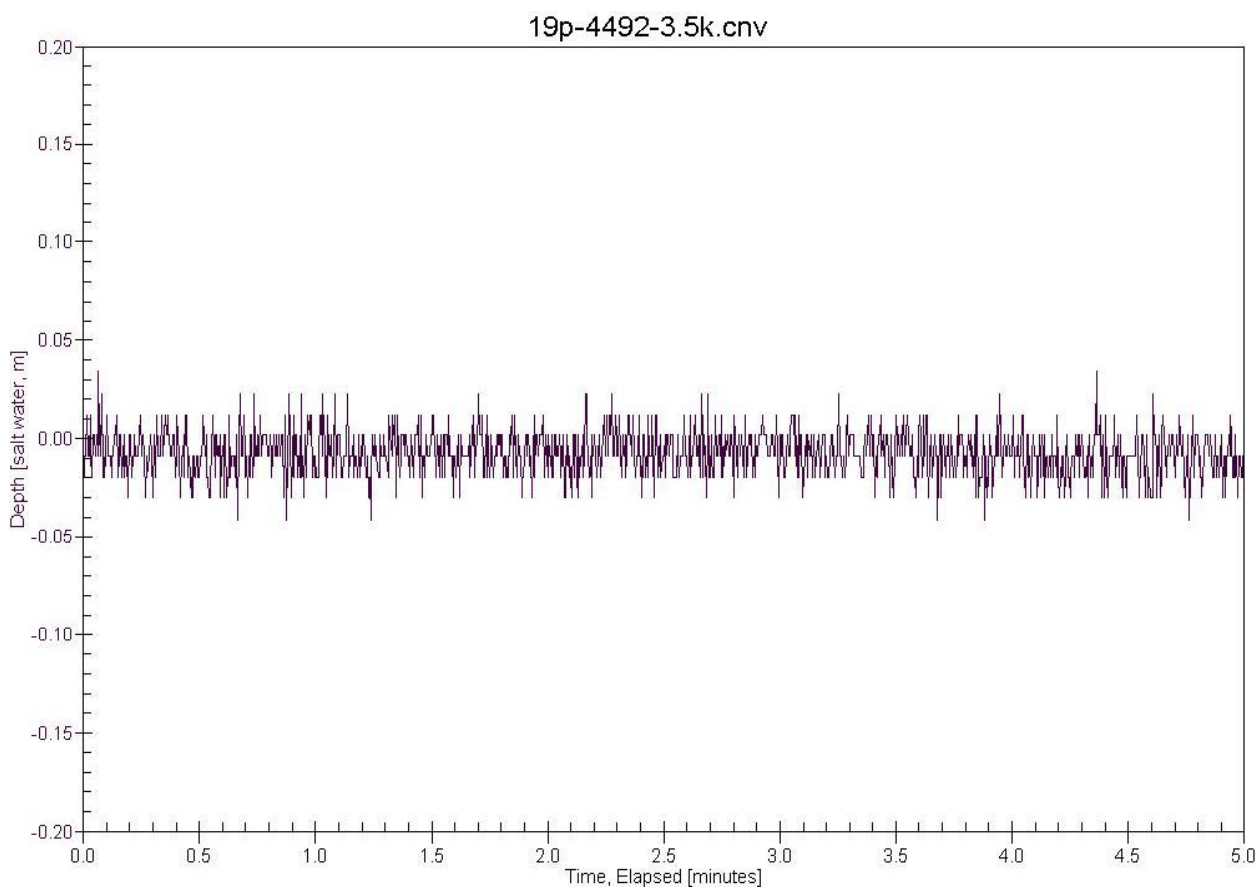
Thermal Transient

Pressure sensors exhibit a transient change in their output in response to changes in their environmental temperature, so the thermal transient resulting from submersion in water must be considered when deploying the instrument.

During calibration, the sensors are allowed to *warm-up* before calibration points are recorded. Similarly, for best depth accuracy the user should allow the CTD to *warm-up* for several minutes before beginning a profile; this can be part of the *soak* time in the surface water. *Soaking* also allows the CTD housing to approach thermal equilibrium (minimizing the housing's effect on measured temperature and conductivity) and permits a Beckman- or YSI-type dissolved oxygen sensor (if present) to polarize.

SBE

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 31   June 2006

Computing Temperature and Conductivity *Slope* and *Offset* Correction Coefficients from Laboratory Calibrations and Salinity Bottle Samples

Conductivity Sensors

The conductivity sensor *slope* and *offset* entries in the configuration (.con) file in SEASOFT permit the user to make corrections for sensor drift between calibrations. The correction formula is:

(corrected conductivity) = slope * (computed conductivity) + offset

where :
slope = (true conductivity span) / (instrument reading conductivity span)
offset = (true conductivity - instrument reading conductivity) * slope   *measured at 0 S/m*

For newly calibrated sensors, use slope = 1.0, offset = 0.0.

Sea-Bird conductivity sensors usually drift by changing span (the slope of the calibration curve), and changes are typically toward lower conductivity readings with time. Any offset error in conductivity (error at 0 S/m) is usually due to electronics drift, typically less than ±0.0001 S/m per year. Offsets greater than ±0.0002 S/m per year are symptomatic of sensor malfunction. **Therefore, Sea-Bird recommends that conductivity drift corrections be made by assuming no offset error, unless there is strong evidence to the contrary or a special need.**

> *Example*
> true conductivity =3.5 S/m
> instrument reading conductivity = 3.49965 S/m
> slope = 3.5 / 3.49965 = 1.000100

Correcting for Conductivity Drift Based on Pre- and Post-Cruise Laboratory Calibrations

Suppose a conductivity sensor is calibrated (pre-cruise), then immediately used at sea, and then returned for post-cruise calibration. The pre- and post-cruise calibration data can be used to generate a slope correction for data obtained between the pre- and post-cruise calibrations.

If α is the conductivity computed from the **pre-cruise bath data** (temperature and frequency) using **post-cruise calibration coefficients** and β is the true conductivity in the **pre-cruise bath**, then:

$$\textbf{postslope} = \frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} (\alpha_i)(\beta_i)}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} (\alpha_i)(\alpha_i)} \qquad \text{(postslope is typically < 1.0)}$$

Sea-Bird calculates and prints the value for postslope on the conductivity calibration sheet (all calibrations since February 1995).

To correct conductivity data taken between pre- and post-cruise calibrations:

islope = 1.0 + (b / n) [(1 / postslope) - 1.0]

where

islope = interpolated slope; this is the value to enter in the .con file
b = number of days between pre-cruise calibration and the cast to be corrected
n = number of days between pre- and post-cruise calibrations
postslope = slope from calibration sheet as calculated above

In the .con file, use the **pre-cruise calibration coefficients** and use **islope** for the value of slope.*

Note: The CTD configuration (.con) file is edited using the Configure menu (in SEASAVE or SBE Data Processing in our SEASOFT-Win32 suite of programs) or the Configure Inputs menu in SEASAVE V7.

For typical conductivity drift rates (equivalent to -0.003 PSU/month), islope does not need to be recalculated more frequently than at weekly intervals.

---

* You can also calculate preslope. If α is the conductivity computed from **post-cruise bath data** (temperature and frequency) using **pre-cruise calibration coefficients** and β is the true conductivity in the **post-cruise bath**, then:

$$\text{preslope} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\alpha_i)(\beta_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\alpha_i)(\alpha_i)} \quad \text{(preslope is typically > 1.0)}$$

In this case, pre-cruise calibration coefficients would be used and:
islope = 1.0 + (b / n) (preslope - 1.0)

Correcting for Conductivity Drift Based on Salinity Bottles Taken At Sea

For this situation, the **pre-cruise** calibration coefficients are used to compute conductivity and CTD salinity. Salinity samples are obtained using water sampler bottles during CTD profiles, and the difference between CTD salinity and bottle salinity is used to determine the drift in conductivity.

In using this method to correct conductivity, it is important to realize that differences between CTD salinity and hydrographic bottle salinity are due to errors in conductivity, temperature, and pressure measurements, as well as errors in obtaining and analyzing bottle salinity values. For typical Sea-Bird sensors that are calibrated regularly, 70 - 90% of the CTD salinity error is due to conductivity calibration drift, 10 - 30% is due to temperature calibration drift, and 0 - 10% is due to pressure calibration drift. All CTD temperature and pressure errors and bottle errors must first be corrected before attributing the remaining salinity difference as due to CTD conductivity error and proceeding with conductivity corrections.

Example

Three salinity bottles are taken during a CTD profile; assume for this discussion that shipboard analysis of the bottle salinities is perfect. The **uncorrected** CTD data (from SEASAVE) and bottle salinities are:

Approximate Depth (m)	CTD Raw Pressure (dbar)	CTD Raw Temperature (°C) *	CTD Raw Conductivity (S/m)	CTD Raw Salinity	Bottle Salinity
200	202.7	18.3880	4.63421	34.9705	34.9770
1000	1008.8	3.9831	3.25349	34.4634	34.4710
4000	4064.1	1.4524	3.16777	34.6778	34.6850

** Temperatures shown are **ITS-90**. However, the salinity equation is in terms of ITS-68; you must convert ITS-90 to ITS-68 (ITS-68 = 1.00024 * ITS-90) before calculating salinity. SEASOFT does this automatically.*

The uncorrected salinity differences (CTD raw salinity - bottle salinity) are approximately -0.007 psu. To determine conductivity drift, first correct the CTD temperature and pressure data. Suppose that the error in temperature is +0.0015 °C uniformly at all temperatures, and the error in pressure is +0.5 dbar uniformly at all pressures (drift offsets are obtained by projecting the drift history of both sensors from pre-cruise calibrations). Enter these offsets in the .con file to calculate the corrected CTD temperature and pressure, and calculate the CTD salinity using the corrected CTD temperature and pressure. This correction method assumes that the pressure coefficient for the conductivity cell is correct. The CTD data with **corrected** temperature (ITS-90) and pressure are:

Corrected CTD Pressure (dbar)	Corrected CTD Temperature (°C)	CTD Raw Conductivity (S/m)	CTD Salinity [T,P Corrected]	Bottle Salinity
202.2	18.3865	4.63421	34.9719	34.9770
1008.3	3.9816	3.25349	34.4653	34.4710
4063.6	1.4509	3.16777	34.6795	34.6850

The salinity difference (CTD salinity – bottle salinity) of approximately -0.005 psu is now properly categorized as conductivity error, equivalent to about -0.0005 S/m at 4.0 S/m.

Compute bottle conductivity (conductivity calculated from bottle salinity and CTD temperature and pressure) using SeacalcW (in SBE Data Processing); enter bottle salinity for *salinity*, corrected CTD temperature for *ITS-90 temperature*, and corrected CTD pressure for *pressure*:

CTD Raw Conductivity (S/m)	Bottle Conductivity (S/m)	[CTD - Bottle] Conductivity (S/m)
4.63421	4.63481	-0.00060
3.25349	3.25398	-0.00049
3.16777	3.16822	-0.00045

By plotting conductivity error versus conductivity, it is evident that the drift is primarily a slope change. If α is the CTD conductivity computed with **pre-cruise** coefficients and β is the true bottle conductivity, then:

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\alpha_i)(\beta_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\alpha_i)(\alpha_i)} \qquad \text{(slope is typically > 1.0)}$$

Using the above data, the slope correction coefficient for conductivity at this station is:
Slope = [(4.63421 * 4.63481) + (3.25349 * 3.25398) + (3.16777 * 3.16822)] /
[(4.63421 * 4.63421) + (3.25349 * 3.25349) + (3.16777 * 3.16777)] = **+1.000138**

Following Sea-Bird's recommendation of assuming no offset error in conductivity, **set offset to 0.0**.

Temperature Sensors

The temperature sensor *slope* and *offset* entries in the configuration (.con) file in SEASOFT permit the user to make corrections for sensor drift between calibrations. The correction formula is:

corrected temperature = slope * (computed temperature) + offset

where :

slope = (true temperature span) / (instrument reading temperature span)
offset = (true temperature - instrument reading temperature) * slope   *measured at 0.0 °C*

For newly calibrated sensors, use slope = 1.0, offset = 0.0.

Sea-Bird temperature sensors usually drift by changing offset (an error of equal magnitude at all temperatures). In general, the drift can be toward higher or lower temperature with time; however, for a specific sensor the drift remains the same sign (direction) for many consecutive years. Many years of experience with thousands of sensors indicates that the drift is smooth and uniform with time, allowing users to make very accurate drift corrections to field data based only on pre- and post-cruise laboratory calibrations.

Span errors cause slope errors, as described in the equation for slope above. Sea-Bird temperature sensors rarely exhibit span errors larger than 0.005 °C over the range -5 to 35 °C, even after years of drift. Temperature calibrations performed at Sea-Bird since January 1995 have slope errors less than 0.0002 °C in 30 °C. Prior to January 1995, some calibrations were delivered that include slope errors up to 0.004 °C in 30 °C because of undetected systematic errors in calibration. A slope error that increases by more than ±0.0002 [°C per °C per year] indicates an unusual aging of electronic components and is symptomatic of sensor malfunction. **Therefore, Sea-Bird recommends that drift corrections to temperature sensors be made assuming no slope error, unless there is strong evidence to the contrary or a special need.**

Calibration checks at-sea are advisable for consistency checks of the sensor drift rate and for early detection of sensor malfunction. However, data from reversing thermometers is rarely accurate enough to make calibration corrections that are better than those possible by shore-based laboratory calibrations. **For the SBE 9*plus*,** a proven alternate consistency check is to use dual SBE 3 temperature sensors on the CTD and to track the difference in drift rates between the two sensors. In the deep ocean, where temperatures are uniform, the difference in temperature measured by two sensors can be resolved to better than 0.0002 °C and will change smoothly with time as predicted by the difference in drift rates of the two sensors.

Correcting for Temperature Drift Based on Pre- and Post-Cruise Laboratory Calibrations

Suppose a temperature sensor is calibrated (pre-cruise), then immediately used at-sea, and then returned for post-cruise calibration. The pre-and post-cruise calibration data can be used to generate an offset correction for data obtained between the pre- and post-cruise calibrations.

Calibration coefficients are calculated with the post-cruise calibration. Using the pre-cruise bath data and the post-cruise calibration coefficients, a mean residual over the calibration temperature range is calculated.

> **residual = instrument temperature – bath temperature**

Sea-Bird calculates and prints the value for the residual on the temperature calibration sheet.

To correct temperature data taken between pre- and post-cruise calibrations:

> **Offset = b * (residual / n)**

where
> b = number of days between pre-cruise calibration and the cast to be corrected
> n = number of days between pre- and post-cruise calibrations
> residual = residual from calibration sheet as described above

In the .con file, use the **pre-cruise calibration coefficients** and use the **negative of the offset** for the value of offset (offset is added, so to remove negative drift a positive number is entered in the .con file).

Note: The CTD configuration (.con) file is edited using the Configure menu (in SEASAVE or SBE Data Processing in our SEASOFT-Win32 suite of programs) or the Configure Inputs menu in SEASAVE V7.

> *Example*
> Instrument was calibrated (pre-cruise), used at sea for 4 months, and returned for post-cruise calibration. Using **pre-cruise bath data** and **post-cruise coefficients**, the calibration sheet shows a mean residual of -0.2 millidegrees C (-0.0002 °C).
>
> For preliminary work at sea, use the **pre-cruise calibration coefficients** and **slope = 1.0, offset = 0.0**. After the cruise, correct temperature data obtained during the cruise for drift using properly scaled values of correction coefficients:
>
> For data from the end of the first month (30 days) at sea:
> > **Offset = b * (residual / n) = 30 * (0.0002 / 120) = - 0.00005**;
> Convert data using **pre-cruise coefficients** and **+0.00005** as the offset in the .con file.
> (Notice the change in sign for the offset entry in the .con file)
>
> For data from the end of the second month (60 days) at sea:
> > **Offset = b * (residual / n) = 60 * (0.0002 / 120) = - 0.0001**;
> Convert data using **pre-cruise coefficients** and **+0.0001** as the offset in the .con file.
>
> For data from the end of the third month (90 days) at sea:
> > **Offset = b * (residual / n) = 90 * (0.0002 / 120) = - 0.00015**;
> Convert data using **pre-cruise coefficients** and **+0.00015** as the offset in the .con file.
>
> For data from the end of the 4-month cruise:
> > **Offset = - 0.0002**;
> Convert data using **pre-cruise coefficients** and **+0.0002** as the offset in the .con file, or using **post-cruise** coefficients and **0** as the offset in the .con file.

SBE

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

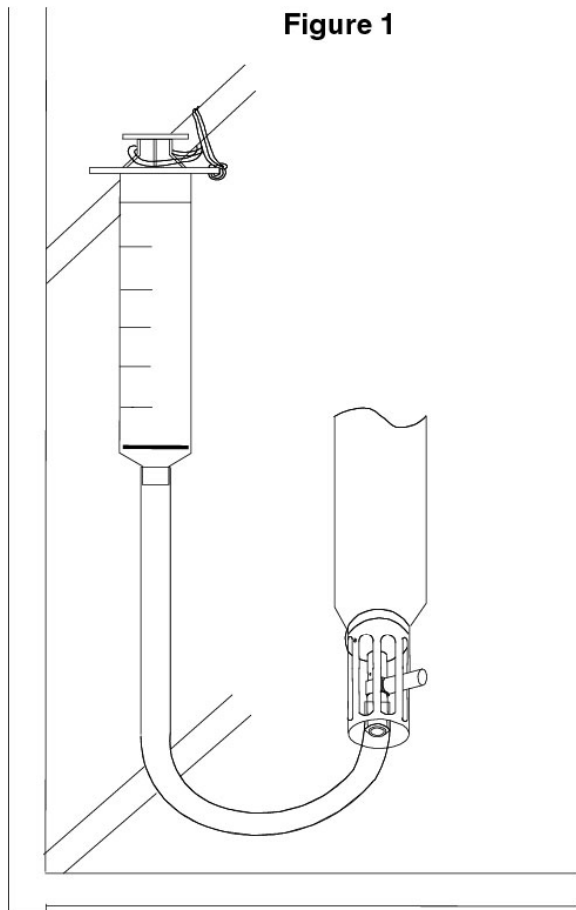Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 34   Revised January 2005

Instructions for Use of Conductivity Cell Filling and Storage Device PN 50087 and 50087.1

Figure 1

This application note provides instructions for use of PN 50087 / 50087.1 syringe and tubing assembly in rinsing, cleaning, and storing conductivity sensors. The tubing assembly consists of a length of 6.35 mm (1/4 inch) I.D. tube connected by a plastic reducing union to a short piece of 11.1 mm (7/16 inch) I.D. tube. Refer to *Application Note 2D: Instructions for Care and Cleaning of Conductivity Cells* for information on water and solutions recommended for use.

● SBE 9*plus*, 19*plus*, 25, and 49 are shipped with PN 50087.
● SBE 16*plus* and 16*plus*-IM are shipped with PN 50087.1, which includes the parts in 50087, plus hose barbs to replace the anti-foulant cap on the instrument. The hose barbs allow for connection of the tubing for cleaning and storing, as described below.

Procedure for Use

1. To fill the conductivity cell, draw about 40-60 cc of solution into the syringe.
2. Connect the plastic tubing to the TC duct intake on the temperature sensor [Figure 1] (or to the open end of the conductivity cell on systems without the TC duct [Figure 2]), and inject solution into the cell and pump plumbing.
   ● CTDs with a TC duct or hose barb fitting - remove the plastic reducing union and connect the smaller diameter tubing directly to the TC duct / fitting.
   ● CTDs without a TC duct or hose barb fitting (older instruments) - leave the reducing union and large diameter tubing attached and carefully connect the tubing directly to the end of the glass conductivity cell [Figure 2].
3. (If applicable) Loop the rubber band around a bar on the CTD cage and back over the top of the syringe to secure the apparatus for storage.
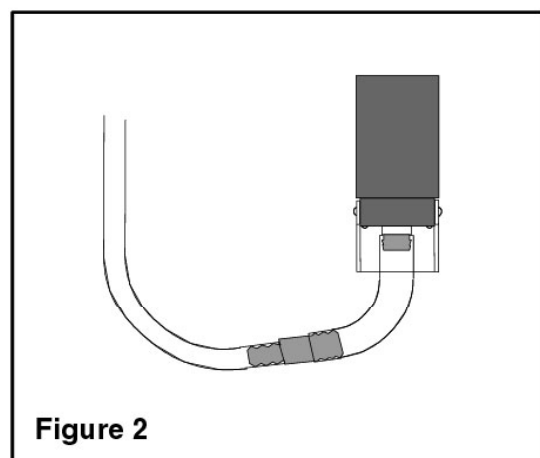
Figure 2

REMOVE THE SYRINGE AND TUBING ASSEMBLY BEFORE DEPLOYMENT!

SBE

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 40   Revised May 2005

SBE 5T PUMP SPEED ADJUSTMENT INSTRUCTIONS
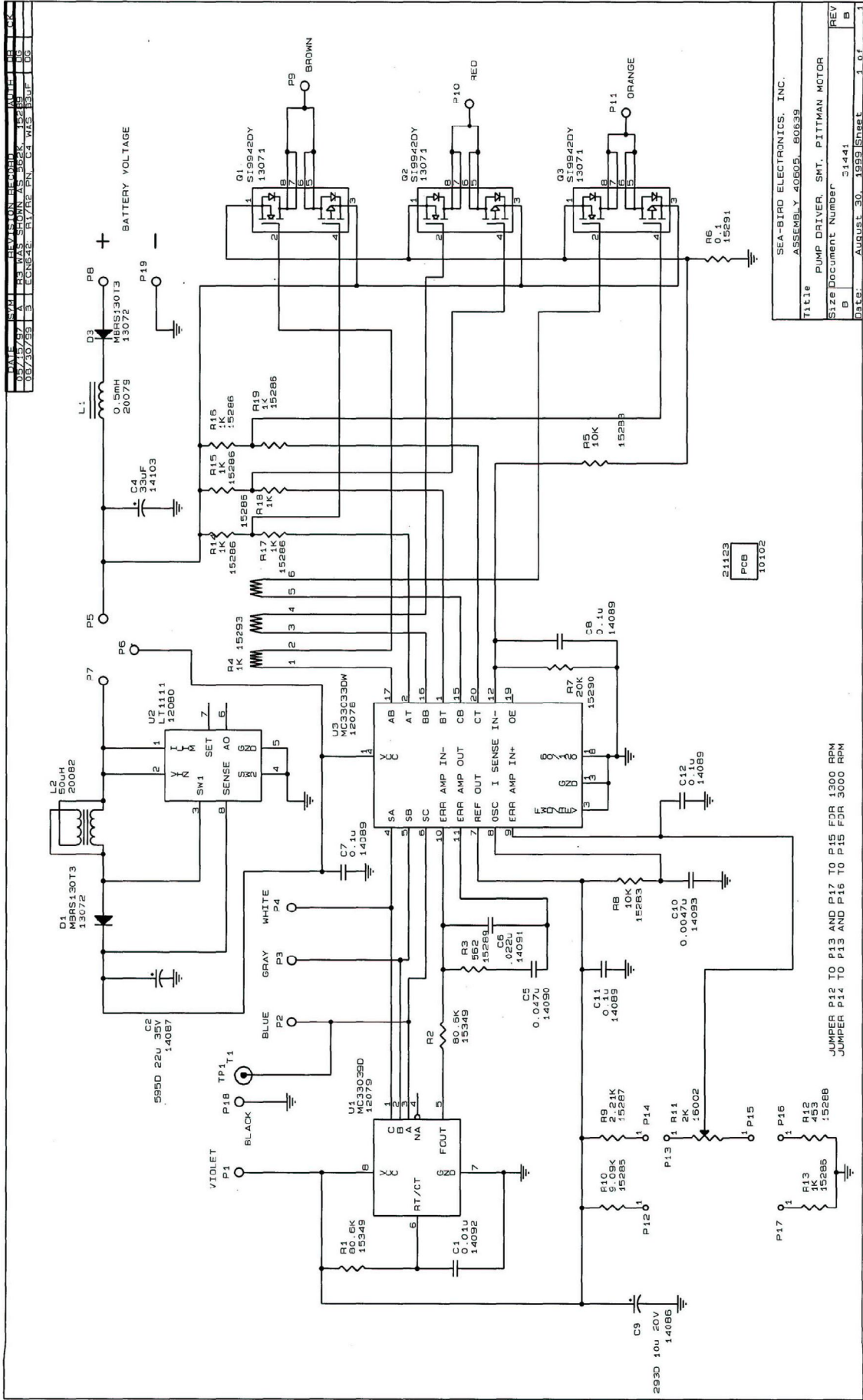
Equipment: DC power supply   Drawings: 31441B (schematic)
             Frequency counter   41250A (assembly)

The pump housing must be disassembled to adjust the pump speed. Referencing above drawings:

1. Remove the white plastic end cap retainer ring located at the connector end of the pump by twisting in a counter-clockwise motion.

2. Install a 2-pin dummy plug with locking sleeve over the bulkhead connector to provide a good grip on the pump connector and protect the connector pins. Rotate the connector back and forth while carefully pulling the end cap away from the housing. Pull the end cap (piston o-ring seal) out of the housing. The motor and electronics assembly are attached to the end cap and will come out as a unit.

3. Connect the positive lead of your frequency counter to the yellow test post (T1) (drawing 41250A). Connect the frequency counter ground (negative) to the power supply ground (negative).

4. Supply power:
    - Low voltage pump (pump with LV in the serial number) - Supply 6 volts DC power to the bulkhead connector (large pin is common, small pin is positive) or directly to the PCB (P8 is positive, P19 or P18 is common, drawing 41250A).
    - Normal voltage pump - Supply 12 volts to the bulkhead connector (large pin is common, small pin is positive) or directly to the PCB (P8 is positive, P19 or P18 is common, drawing 41250A).

5. A 2K ohm potentiometer (R11, drawing 41250A) is located on the back side of the board. Adjust the potentiometer to obtain the frequency corresponding to the desired speed (Frequency * 30 = rpm):
    - Pittman 18.2Ω motor (P/N 3711B113-R1) - Set jumper position P15 to P17 (1300 rpm) and P12 to P13 (1300 rpm), and adjust the speed as desired, up to the nominal maximum of 2000 rpm.
    - Pittman 7.4Ω motor (P/N 3711B112-R1) - Set jumper position P15 to P16 (3000 rpm) and P14 to P13 (3000 rpm), and adjust the speed as desired, up to the nominal maximum of 4500 rpm. To adjust speed below approximately 2200 rpm, set jumper position P15 to P17 (1300 rpm) and P12 to P13 (1300 rpm), and adjust speed using the potentiometer.
    - Pittman 3.55Ω motor (P/N 3711B112-R2) - Set jumper position P15 to P16 (3000 rpm) and P14 to P13 (3000 rpm), and adjust the speed as desired, up to the nominal maximum of 4500 rpm. To adjust speed below approximately 2200 rpm, set jumper position P15 to P17 (1300 rpm) and P12 to P13 (1300 rpm), and adjust speed using the potentiometer.

6. Disconnect the frequency counter and the power supply. Make sure the O-ring and mating surfaces are clean. Lightly lubricate the o-ring before inserting the connector end cap into the housing. Replace the pump end cap retainer.
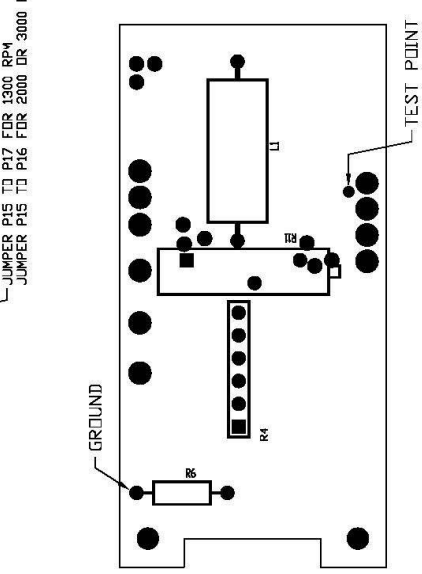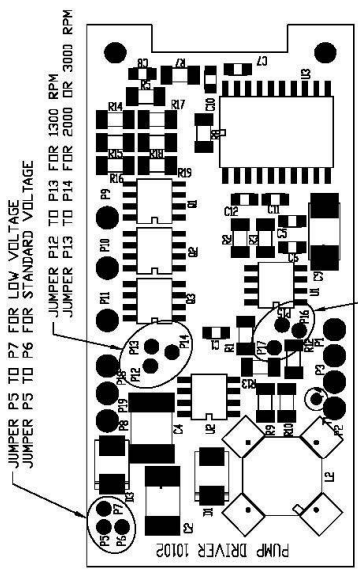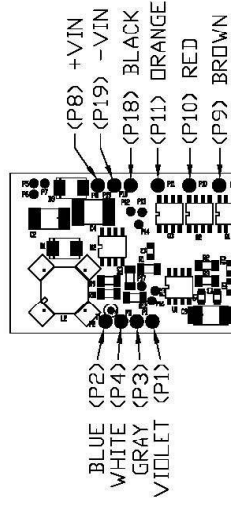
	DATE	SYM	REVISION RECORD	AUTH.	DR.	CK.
	4/05	A	ADD 801572.* ASSY	CB	CB	CB

SLB   PRINTED ON 10:10:20 13 APR 2005

PART NUMBER....... DESCRIPTION............................ QPA

80675

	SBE 5T #3VDG	
	MOTOR/DRIVER,7.4 OHM	
	/41250	
20081	MOTOR, PUMP, 7.4 OHM	1.0000
23595	PITTMAN 3711B112-R1	1.0000
	SBEST PUMP PCB MOUNT	
30235	BLOCK /DWG 206243	2.0000
	WASHER, WN-2, #2 NYLON	
30357	WASHER	2.0000
	MACH SCREW, 2-56 X 1/4	
30560	PH, SS	2.0000
	MACH SCREW, 2-56 X 9/16	
80639	FH, PHILLIPS, SS	1.0000
	PUMP DRIVER, SURFACE	
	MOUNT /DWG 40605C	

****

SLB   PRINTED ON 10:10:21 13 APR 2005

PART NUMBER....... DESCRIPTION............................ QPA

80676

	SBE 5T #5VDG	
	MOTOR/DRIVER, 18.02 OHM	
	/41250	
20080	MOTOR, PUMP, 18 OHM	1.0000
23595	PITTMAN 3711B113-R1	1.0000
	SBEST PUMP PCB MOUNT	
30235	BLOCK /DWG 206243	2.0000
	WASHER, WN-2, #2 NYLON	
30357	WASHER	2.0000
	MACH SCREW, 2-56 X 1/4	
30560	PH, SS	2.0000
	MACH SCREW, 2-56 X 9/16	
80639	FH, PHILLIPS, SS	1.0000
	PUMP DRIVER, SURFACE	
	MOUNT /DWG 40605C	

****

PART NUMBER....... DESCRIPTION............................ QPA

801572

	SBE 5T #3VDG	
	MOTOR/DRIVER, 3.55 OHM	
	/41250	
20176	MOTOR, PUMP, 3.55 OHM	1.0000
23595	PITTMAN 3711B112-R2	1.0000
	SBEST PUMP PCB MOUNT	
30235	BLOCK /DWG 206243	2.0000
	WASHER, WN-2, #2 NYLON	
30357	WASHER	2.0000
	MACH SCREW, 2-56 X 1/4	
30560	PH, SS	2.0000
	MACH SCREW, 2-56 X 9/16	
80639	FH, PHILLIPS, SS	1.0000
	PUMP DRIVER, SURFACE	
	MOUNT /DWG 40605C	

****

FINISH GENERIC ASSEMBLY TO SPECIFIC ASSEMBLY
BY INSTALLING VOLTAGE AND SPEED JUMPERS
AS SHOWN ON THE CHART

(P8) +VIN
(P19) -VIN
(P18) BLACK
(P11) ORANGE
(P10) RED
(P9) BROWN

BLUE (P2)
WHITE (P4)
GRAY (P3)
VIOLET (P1)

JUMPER P5 TO P7 FOR LOW VOLTAGE
JUMPER P5 TO P6 FOR STANDARD VOLTAGE

JUMPER P12 TO P13 FOR LOW VOLTAGE
JUMPER P13 TO P14 FOR STANDARD VOLTAGE

JUMPER P15 TO P17 FOR 1300 RPM
JUMPER P15 TO P16 FOR 2000 OR 3000 RPM

PUMP DRIVER 10102

GROUND

TEST POINT

SBE PN	DESCRIPTION	VOLTAGE	SPEED	SPEED
80675.2	#3 WINDING (7.4 OHM), STANDARD VOLTAGE, 2000 RPM	P5-P6	P13-P14	P15-P16
80675.2LV	#3 WINDING (7.4 OHM), LOW VOLTAGE, 2000 RPM	P5-P7	P13-P14	P15-P16
80675.3	#3 WINDING (7.4 OHM), STANDARD VOLTAGE, 3000 RPM	P5-P6	P13-P14	P15-P16
80676.1	#5 WINDING (18.02 OHM), STANDARD VOLTAGE, 1300 RPM	P5-P6	P12-P13	P15-P17
80676.1LV	#5 WINDING (18.02 OHM), LOW VOLTAGE, 1300 RPM	P5-P7	P12-P13	P15-P17
80676.2	#5 WINDING (18.02 OHM), STANDARD VOLTAGE, 2000 RPM	P5-P6	P13-P14	P15-P16
80676.2LV	#5 WINDING (18.02 OHM), LOW VOLTAGE, 2000 RPM	P5-P7	P13-P14	P15-P16
801572.2	#3 WINDING (3.55 OHM), STANDARD VOLTAGE, 2000 RPM	P5-P6	P13-P14	P15-P16
801572.2LV	#3 WINDING (3.55 OHM), LOW VOLTAGE, 2000 RPM	P5-P7	P13-P14	P15-P16
801572.3	#3 WINDING (3.55 OHM), STANDARD VOLTAGE, 3000 RPM	P5-P6	P13-P14	P15-P16

PART NO. VARIOUS BD SCALE - DRWN BY DG
SCHEM 31441B PL SCALE 0.90 APPR BY
TITLE SBE 5T MOTOR/DRIVER ASSEMBLY
DATE 2/13/03 DWG NO. 41250 REV A

SBE

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 42   Revised September 2001

ITS-90 TEMPERATURE SCALE

Beginning January 1995, Sea-Bird temperature calibration certificates list a new set of coefficients labeled g, h, i, j, and $F0$. These coefficients correspond to ITS90 (T90) temperatures and should be entered by those researchers working with SEASOFT-DOS Versions 4.208 and higher (and all versions of SEASOFT-Win32). For the convenience of users who prefer to use older SEASOFT versions, the new certificates also list a, b, c, d, and $F0$ coefficients corresponding to IPTS68 (T68) temperatures as required by SEASOFT-DOS versions older than 4.208.

It is important to note that the international oceanographic research community will continue to use T68 for computation of salinity and other seawater properties. Therefore, following the recommendations of Saunders (1990) and as supported by the Joint Panel on Oceanographic Tables and Standards (1991), SEASOFT-DOS 4.200 and later and all versions of SEASOFT-Win32 convert between T68 and T90 according to the linear relationship:

$$T_{68} = 1.00024 * T_{90}$$

The use of T68 for salinity and other seawater calculations is automatic in all SEASOFT programs. However, when selecting **temperature** as a display/output variable, you will be prompted to specify which standard (T90 or T68) is to be used to compute temperature. SEASOFT recognizes whether you have entered T90 or T68 coefficients in the configuration (.con) file, and computes T90 temperature directly or calculates it from the Saunders linear approximation, depending on which coefficients were used and which display variable type is selected.

For example, if g, h, i, j, $F0$ coefficients (T90) are entered in the .con file and you select temperature variable type as T68, SEASOFT computes T90 temperature directly and multiplies it by 1.00024 to display T68. Conversely, if a, b, c, d, and $F0$ coefficients (T68) are entered in the .con file and you select temperature variable type as T90, SEASOFT computes T68 directly and divides by 1.00024 to display T90.

Note: The CTD configuration (.con) file is edited using the Configure menu (in SEASAVE or SBE Data Processing in our SEASOFT-Win32 suite of programs) or SEACON (in SEASOFT-DOS).

Also beginning January 1995, Sea-Bird's own temperature metrology laboratory (based upon water triple-point and gallium melt cell, SPRT, and ASL F18 Temperature Bridge) converted to T90. These T90 standards are now employed in calibrating *all* Sea-Bird temperature sensors, and as the reference temperature used in conductivity calibrations. Accordingly, all calibration certificates show T90 (g, h, i, j) coefficients that result directly from T90 standards, and T68 coefficients (a, b, c, d) computed using the Saunders linear approximation.

SBE

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 57   Revised May 2003

I/O Connector Care and Installation

This Application Note describes the proper care and installation of standard I/O connectors for Sea-Bird
CTD instruments. Once properly installed, the connections require minimal care. Unless access to the bulkhead is
required, the connections can be left in place indefinitely.

The Application Note is divided into three sections:
● Connector Cleaning and Installation
● Locking Sleeve Installation
● Cold Weather Tips

Connector Cleaning and Installation

1. Carefully clean the bulkhead connector and the inside of the mating inline (cable end) connector with a
   Kimwipe. Remove all grease, hair, dirt, and other contamination.

Clean bulkhead connector

Clean inside of connector

2. Inspect the connectors:
   A. Inspect the pins on the bulkhead connector for signs of corrosion. The pins should be bright and shiny, with no
      discoloration. If the pins are discolored or corroded, clean with alcohol and a Q-tip.
   B. Inspect the bulkhead connector for chips, cracks, or other flaws that may compromise the seal.
   C. Inspect the inline connector for cuts, nicks, breaks, or other problems that may compromise the seal.

   Replace severely corroded or otherwise damaged connectors - contact SBE for instructions or a Return
   Authorization Number (RMA number).
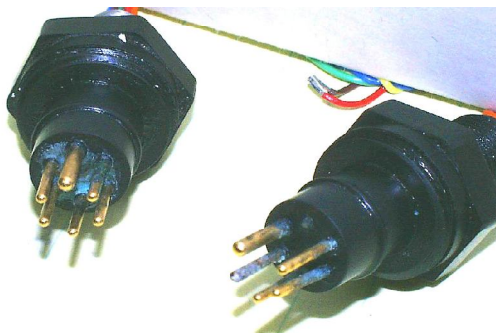
Corroded pins on bulkhead connectors -
Connector on right has a missing pin

3. Using a tube of 100% silicone grease (Dow DC-4 or equivalent), squeeze approximately half the size of a pea onto the end of your finger.

CAUTION:
Do not use WD-40 or other petroleum-based lubricants, as they will damage the connectors.

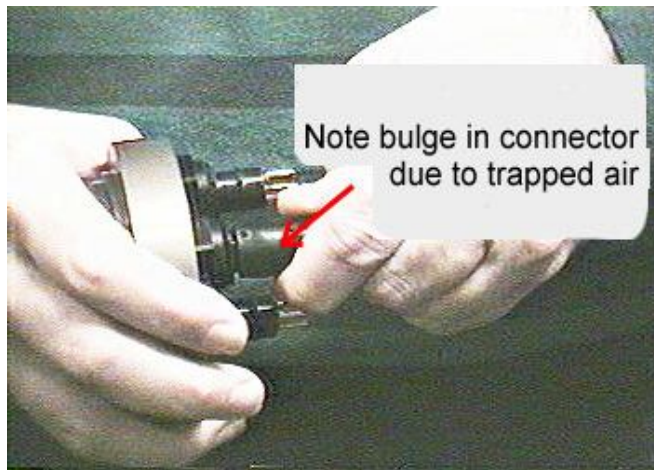4. Apply a light, even coating of grease to the molded ridge around the base of the bulkhead connector. The ridge looks like an o-ring molded into the bulkhead connector base and fits into the groove of the mating inline connector.

Note bulge in connector due to trapped air

5. Mate the inline connector to the bulkhead, being careful to align the pins with the sockets. Do not twist the inline connector on the bulkhead connector. Twisting can lead to bent pins, which will soon break.

6. Push the connector all the way onto the bulkhead. There may be an audible pop, which is good. With some newer cables, or in cold weather, there may not be an initial audible pop.

7. After the cable is mated, run your fingers along the inline connector toward the bulkhead, *milking* any trapped air out of the connector. You should hear the air being ejected.

    CAUTION:
    Failure to eject the trapped air will result in the connector leaking.

Slide hand to eject air

150
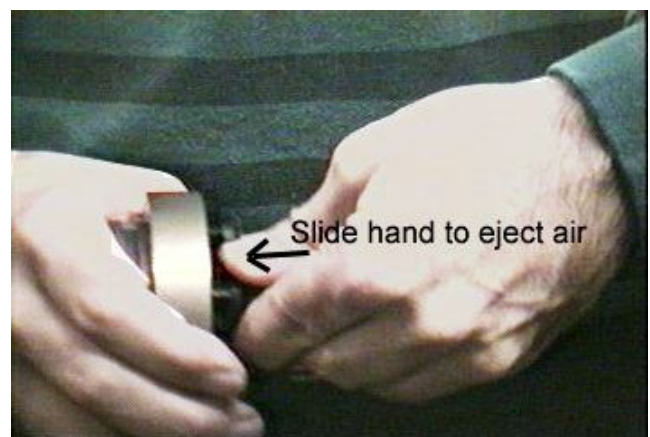
Locking Sleeve Installation

After the connectors are mated, install the locking sleeve. The locking sleeve secures the inline connector to the bulkhead connector and prevents the cable from being inadvertently removed.
Important points regarding locking sleeves:

- Tighten the locking sleeve by hand. Do not use a wrench or pliers to tighten the locking sleeve. Overtightening will gall the threads, which can bind the locking sleeve to the bulkhead connector. Attempting to remove a tightly bound locking sleeve may instead result in the bulkhead connector actually unthreading from the end cap. A loose bulkhead connector will lead to a flooded instrument. Pay particular attention when removing a locking sleeve to ensure the bulkhead connector is not loosened.

- It is a common misconception that the locking sleeve provides watertight integrity. It does not, and continued re-tightening of the locking sleeve will not *fix* a leaking connector.

- As part of routine maintenance at the end of every cruise, remove the locking sleeve, slide it up the cable, and rinse the connection (still mated) with fresh water. This will prevent premature cable failure.
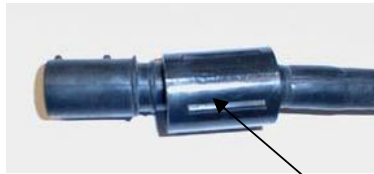
Locking Sleeve

Cold Weather Tips

In cold weather, the connector may be hard to install and remove.

Removing a *frozen* inline connector:

1. Wrap the connector with a washrag or other cloth.

2. Pour hot water on the cloth and let the connector sit for a minute or two. The connector should thaw and become flexible enough to be removed.

Installing an inline connector:
When possible, mate connectors in warm environments before the cruise and leave them connected.
If not, warm the connector sufficiently so it is flexible. A flexible connector will install properly.

By following these procedures, you will have many years of reliable service from your cables!

SBE

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 67   October 2001

Editing Sea-Bird .hex Data Files

After acquiring real-time .hex data or uploading .hex data from CTD memory, users sometimes want to edit the header to add or change explanatory notes about the cast. Some text editing programs modify the file in ways that are not visible to the user (such as adding or removing carriage returns and line feeds), but that corrupt the format and prevent further processing by SEASOFT (both DOS and Windows versions). **This Application Note provides details on one way to edit a .hex data file with a text editor while retaining the required format.** The procedure described below has been found to work correctly on computers running Win 98, Win 2000, and Win NT. If the editing is not performed using this technique, SEASOFT may reject the data file and give you an error message.

1. Make a back-up copy of your .hex data file before you begin.

2. Run **WordPad**.

3. In the File menu, select Open. The Open dialog box appears. For *Files of type*, select *All Documents (*.*)*. Browse to the desired .hex data file and click Open.

4. Edit the file as desired, **inserting any new header lines after the System Upload Time line**. Note that all header lines must begin with an asterisk (*), and *END* indicates the end of the header. An example is shown below, with the added lines in bold:
    * Sea-Bird SBE 21 Data File:
    * FileName = C:\Odis\SAT2-ODIS\oct14-19\oc15_99.hex
    * Software Version Seasave Win32 v1.10
    * Temperature SN = 2366
    * Conductivity SN = 2366
    * System UpLoad Time = Oct 15 1999 10:57:19
    * Testing adding header lines
    * Must start with an asterisk
    * Can be placed anywhere between System Upload Time and END of header
    * NMEA Latitude = 30 59.70 N
    * NMEA Longitude = 081 37.93 W
    * NMEA UTC (Time) = Oct 15 1999 10:57:19
    * Store Lat/Lon Data = Append to Every Scan and Append to .NAV File When <Ctrl F7> is Pressed
    ** Ship: Sea-Bird
    ** Cruise: Sea-Bird Header Test
    ** Station:
    ** Latitude:
    ** Longitude:
    END

5. In the File menu, select Save (**not** Save As). If you are running Windows 2000, the following message displays:
    You are about to save the document in a Text-Only format, which will remove all formatting. Are you sure you want to do this?
    Ignore the message and click *Yes*.

6. In the File menu, select Exit.

NOTE: This Application Note **does not apply to .dat data files**. Sea-Bird is not aware of a technique for editing a .dat file that will not corrupt the file.

SBE

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 68

Revised **November 2006**

Using USB Ports to Communicate with Sea-Bird Instruments

Most Sea-Bird instruments use the RS-232 protocol for transmitting setup commands to the instrument and receiving data from the instrument. However, many newer PCs and laptop computers have USB port(s) instead of RS-232 serial port(s).

USB serial adapters are available commercially. These adapters plug into the USB port, and allow one or more serial devices to be connected through the adapter. Sea-Bird tested USB serial adapters from three manufacturers on desktop computers at Sea-Bird, and verified compatibility with our instruments. These manufacturers and the tested adapters are:

- **IOGEAR** (www.iogear.com) –
  USB 1.1 to Serial Converter Cable (model # GUC232A).
  Note: This adapter can also be purchased from Sea-Bird, as Sea-Bird part # 20163.

- **Keyspan** (www.keyspan.com) -
  USB 4-Port Serial Adapter (part # USA-49WLC, replacing part # USA-49W)

- **Edgeport** (www.ionetworks.com) -
  Standard Serial Converter Edgeport/2 (part # 301-1000-02)

Other USB adapters from these manufacturers, and adapters from other manufacturers, **may** also be compatible with Sea-Bird instruments.

We have one report from a customer that he could not communicate with his instrument using a notebook computer and the Keyspan adapter listed above. He was able to successfully communicate with the instrument using an XH8290 DSE Serial USB Adapter (www.dse.co.nz).

We recommend testing any adapters, *including those listed above*, with the instrument and the computer you will use it with before deployment, to verify that there is no problem.

SBE

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 69   July 2002

Conversion of Pressure to Depth

Sea-Bird's SEASOFT software can calculate and output depth, if the instrument data includes pressure. Additionally, some Sea-Bird instruments (such as the SBE 37-SI or SBE 50) can be set up by the user to internally calculate depth, and to output depth along with the measured parameters.

Sea-Bird uses the following algorithms for calculating depth:

Fresh Water Applications

Because most fresh water applications are shallow, and high precision in depth not too critical, Sea-Bird software uses a very simple approximation to calculate depth:

$$\text{depth (meters)} = \text{pressure (decibars)} * 1.019716$$

Seawater Applications

Sea-Bird uses the formula in UNESCO Technical Papers in Marine Science No. 44. This is an empirical formula that takes compressibility (that is, density) into account. An ocean water column at 0 °C (t = 0) and 35 PSU (s = 35) is assumed.

The gravity variation with latitude and pressure is computed as:

$$g \ (m/sec^2) = 9.780318 * [\ 1.0 + (\ 5.2788 \times 10^{-3} + 2.36 \times 10^{-5} * x) * x\ ] + 1.092 \times 10^{-6} * p$$

where
$x = [\sin (\text{latitude} / 57.29578)\ ]^2$
$p = \text{pressure (decibars)}$

Then, depth is calculated from pressure:

$$\text{depth (meters)} = [(((-1.82 \times 10^{-15} * p + 2.279 \times 10^{-10}) * p - 2.2512 \times 10^{-5}) * p + 9.72659) * p] / g$$

where
$p = \text{pressure (decibars)}$
$g = \text{gravity} \ (m/sec^2)$

SBE

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 71   Revised July 2005

Desiccant Use and Regeneration (drying)

This application note applies to all Sea-Bird instruments intended for underwater use. The application note covers:
- When to replace desiccant
- Storage and handling of desiccant
- Regeneration (drying) of desiccant
- Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for desiccant

When to Replace Desiccant Bags

Before delivery of the instrument, a desiccant package is placed in the housing, and the electronics chamber is filled with dry Argon. These measures help prevent condensation. To ensure proper functioning:
1. Install a new desiccant bag each time you open the housing and expose the electronics.
2. If possible, dry gas backfill each time you open the housing and expose the electronics. If you cannot, wait at least 24 hours before redeploying, to allow the desiccant to remove any moisture from the chamber.
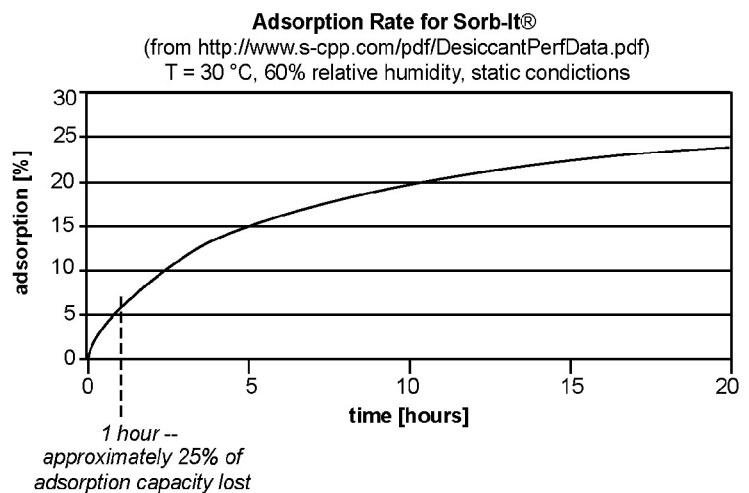
What do we mean by *expose the electronics*?
- For most battery-powered Sea-Bird instruments (such as SBE 16, 16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, 17*plus*, 19, 19*plus*, 25, 26, 26*plus*, 37-SM, 37-SMP, 37-IM, 37-IMP, 44, 53; Auto Fire Module [AFM]), there is a bulkhead between the battery and electronics compartments. Battery replacement does not affect desiccation of the electronics, as the batteries are removed without removing the electronics and no significant gas exchange is possible through the bulkhead. Therefore, opening the battery compartment to replace the batteries does not expose the electronics; you do not need to install a new desiccant bag in the electronics compartment each time you open the battery compartment. For these instruments, install a new desiccant bag if you open the electronics compartment to access the printed circuit boards.
- For the SBE 39, 39-IM, and 48, the electronics must be removed or exposed to access the battery. Therefore, install a new desiccant bag each time you open the housing to replace a battery.

Storage and Handling

Testing by Süd-Chemie (desiccant's manufacturer) at 60% relative humidity and 30 °C shows that approximately 25% of the desiccant's adsorbing capacity is used up after only 1 hour of exposure to a constantly replenished supply of moisture in the air. In other words, if you take a bag out of a container and leave it out on a workbench for 1 hour, one-fourth of its capacity is gone before you ever install it in the instrument. Therefore:
- Keep desiccant bags in a tightly sealed, impermeable container until you are ready to use them. Open the container, remove a bag, and quickly close the container again.
- Once you remove the bag(s) from the sealed container, rapidly install the bag(s) in the instrument housing and close the housing. Do not use the desiccant bag(s) if exposed to air for more than a total of 30 minutes.

Adsorption Rate for Sorb-It®
(from http://www.s-cpp.com/pdf/DesiccantPerfData.pdf)
T = 30 °C, 60% relative humidity, static conditions

1 hour -- approximately 25% of adsorption capacity lost

Regeneration (drying) of Desiccant

Replacement desiccant bags are available from Sea-Bird:
- PN 60039 is a metal can containing 25 1-gram desiccant bags and 1 humidity indicator card. The 1-gram bags are used in our smaller diameter housings, such as the SBE 3 (*plus*, F, and S), 4 (M and C), 5T, 37 (-SI, -SIP, -SM, -SMP, -IM, and –IMP), 38, 39, 39-IM, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, and 50.
- PN 31180 is a 1/3-ounce desiccant bag, used in our SBE 16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, 19*plus*, 21, and 52-MP.
- PN 30051 is a 1-ounce desiccant bag. The 1-ounce bags are used in our larger diameter housings, such as the SBE 9*plus*, 16, 17*plus*, 19, 25, 26, 26*plus*, 32, 53 BPR, AFM, and PDIM.

However, if you run out of bags, you can regenerate your existing bags using the following procedure provided by the manufacturer (Süd-Chemie Performance Packaging, a Division of United Catalysts, Inc.):

MIL-D-3464 Desiccant Regeneration Procedure

Regeneration of the United Desiccants' Tyvek Desi Pak® or Sorb-It® bags or United Desiccants' X-Crepe Desi Pak® or Sorb-It® bags can be accomplished by the following method:

1. Arrange the bags on a wire tray in a single layer to allow for adequate air flow around the bags during the drying process. The oven's inside temperature should be room or ambient temperature (25 – 29.4 °C [77 – 85 °F]). A convection, circulating, forced-air type oven is recommended for this regeneration process. Seal failures may occur if any other type of heating unit or appliance is used.

2. When placed in forced air, circulating air, or convection oven, allow a minimum of 3.8 to 5.1 cm (1.5 to 2.0 inches) of air space between the top of the bags and the next metal tray above the bags. If placed in a radiating exposed infrared-element type oven, shield the bags from direct exposure to the heating element, giving the closest bags a minimum of 40.6 cm (16 inches) clearance from the heat shield. Excessive surface film temperature due to infrared radiation will cause the Tyvek material to melt and/or the seals to fail. Seal failure may also occur if the temperature is allowed to increase rapidly. This is due to the fact that the water vapor is not given sufficient time to diffuse through the Tyvek material, thus creating internal pressure within the bag, resulting in a seal rupture. Temperature should not increase faster than 0.14 to 0.28 °C (0.25 to 0.50 °F) per minute.

3. Set the temperature of the oven to 118.3 °C (245 °F), and allow the bags of desiccant to reach equilibrium temperature. WARNING: Tyvek has a melt temperature of 121.1 – 126.7 °C (250 – 260 °F) (Non MIL-D-3464E activation or reactivation of both silica gel and Bentonite clay can be achieved at temperatures of 104.4 °C [220 °F]).

4. Desiccant bags should be allowed to remain in the oven at the assigned temperature for 24 hours. At the end of the time period, the bags should be immediately removed and placed in a desiccator jar or dry (0% relative humidity) airtight container for cooling. If this procedure is not followed precisely, any water vapor driven off during reactivation may be re-adsorbed during cooling and/or handling.

5. After the bags of desiccant have been allowed to cool in an airtight desiccator, they may be removed and placed in either an appropriate type polyliner tightly sealed to prevent moisture adsorption, or a container that prevents moisture from coming into contact with the regenerated desiccant.

NOTE: Use only a metal or glass container with a tight fitting metal or glass lid to store the regenerated desiccant. Keep the container lid closed tightly to preserve adsorption properties of the desiccant.

SÜD-CHEMIE
Creating Performance Technology
ISO 9002 CERTIFIED

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET – August 13, 2002
SORB-IT®
Packaged Desiccant

SECTION I -- PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name and Synonyms:	Silica Gel, Synthetic Amorphous Silica, Silicon, Dioxide
Chemical Family:	Synthetic Amorphous Silica
Formula:	$SiO_2 \cdot x\ H_2O$

SECTION II -- HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Components in the Solid Mixture

COMPONENT	CAS No	%	ACGIH/TLV (PPM)	OSHA-(PEL)
Amorphous Silica	63231-67-4	>99	PEL - 20 (RESPIRABLE), TLV – 5	LIMIT – NONE, HAZARD - IRRITANT

Synthetic amorphous silica is not to be confused with crystalline silica such as quartz, cristobalite or tridymite or with diatomaceous earth or other naturally occurring forms of amorphous silica that frequently contain crystalline forms.

This product is in granular form and packed in bags for use as a desiccant. Therefore, no exposure to the product is anticipated under normal use of this product. Avoid inhaling desiccant dust.

SECTION III -- PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance and Odor:	White granules; odorless.
Melting Point:	>1600 Deg C; >2900 Deg F
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble.
Bulk Density:	>40 lbs./cu. ft.
Percent Volatile by Weight @ 1750 Deg F:	<10%.

157

SÜD-CHEMIE
Creating Performance Technology

ISO 9002 CERTIFIED

Sud-Chemie Performance Packaging
101 Christine Dr.
Belen, New Mexico 87002
Phone: (505) 864-6691
Fax: (505) 864-9296

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET – August 13, 2002
SORB-IT®
Packaged Desiccant

SECTION IV -- FIRE EXPLOSION DATA

Fire and Explosion Hazard - Negligible fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame by reaction with incompatible substances.

Flash Point - Nonflammable.

Firefighting Media - Dry chemical, water spray, or foam. For larger fires, use water spray fog or foam.

Firefighting - Nonflammable solids, liquids, or gases: Cool containers that are exposed to flames with water from the side until well after fire is out. For massive fire in enclosed area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of the tank due to fire.

SECTION V -- HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Health hazards may arise from inhalation, ingestion, and/or contact with the skin and/or eyes. Ingestion may result in damage to throat and esophagus and/or gastrointestinal disorders. Inhalation may cause burning to the upper respiratory tract and/or temporary or permanent lung damage. Prolonged or repeated contact with the skin, in absence of proper hygiene, may cause dryness, irritation, and/or dermatitis. Contact with eye tissue may result in irritation, burns, or conjunctivitis.

First Aid (Inhalation) - Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention immediately.

First Aid (Ingestion) - If large amounts have been ingested, give emetics to cause vomiting. Stomach siphon may be applied as well. Milk and fatty acids should be avoided. Get medical attention immediately.

First Aid (Eyes) - Wash eyes immediately and carefully for 30 minutes with running water, lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Get prompt medical attention.

First Aid (Skin) - Wash with soap and water.

4

SÜD-CHEMIE
Creating Performance Technology

ISO 9002 CERTIFIED

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET – August 13, 2002
SORB-IT®
Packaged Desiccant

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product is a desiccant and generates heat as it adsorbs water. The used product can contain material of hazardous nature. Identify that material and treat accordingly.

SECTION VI -- REACTIVITY DATA

Reactivity - Silica gel is stable under normal temperatures and pressures in sealed containers. Moisture can cause a rise in temperature which may result in a burn.

SECTION VII --SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Notify safety personnel of spills or leaks. Clean-up personnel need protection against inhalation of dusts or fumes. Eye protection is required. Vacuuming and/or wet methods of cleanup are preferred. Place in appropriate containers for disposal, keeping airborne particulates at a minimum.

SECTION VIII -- SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection - Provide a NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved respirator in the absence of proper environmental control. Contact your safety equipment supplier for proper mask type.

Ventilation - Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to keep exposures below the TLV. Ventilation used must be designed to prevent spots of dust accumulation or recycling of dusts.

Protective Clothing - Wear protective clothing, including long sleeves and gloves, to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.

Eye Protection - Chemical splash goggles designed in compliance with OSHA regulations are recommended. Consult your safety equipment supplier.

SECTION IX -- SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Avoid breathing dust and prolonged contact with skin. Silica gel dust causes eye irritation and breathing dust may be harmful.

SÜD-CHEMIE
Creating Performance Technology
ISO 9002 CERTIFIED

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET – August 13, 2002
SORB-IT®
Packaged Desiccant

* No Information Available

HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System) for this product is as follows:

Health Hazard	0
Flammability	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	HMIS assigns choice of personal protective equipment to the customer, as the raw material supplier is unfamiliar with the condition of use.

The information contained herein is based upon data considered true and accurate. However, United Desiccants makes no warranties expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or adequacy of the information contained herein or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. This information is offered solely for the user's consideration, investigation and verification. Since the use and conditions of use of this information and the material described herein are not within the control of United Desiccants, United Desiccants assumes no responsibility for injury to the user or third persons. The material described herein is sold only pursuant to United Desiccants' Terms and Conditions of Sale, including those limiting warranties and remedies contained therein. It is the responsibility of the user to determine whether any use of the data and information is in accordance with applicable federal, state or local laws and regulations.

SBE

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 73   Revised July 2005

Using Instruments with Pressure Sensors at Elevations Above Sea Level

This application note covers use of a Sea-Bird instrument that includes a pressure sensor at elevations above sea level, such as in a mountain lake or stream.

Background

Sea-Bird pressure sensors are absolute sensors, so their raw output includes the effect of atmospheric pressure. As shown on the Calibration Sheet that accompanies the instrument, our calibration (and resulting calibration coefficients) is in terms of psia. However, when outputting pressure in engineering units, most of our instruments output pressure relative to the ocean surface (i.e., at the surface the output pressure is 0 decibars). Sea-Bird uses the following equation in our instruments and/or software to convert psia to decibars:

Pressure (db) = [pressure (psia) – 14.7] * 0.689476
where 14.7 psia is the assumed atmospheric pressure (based on atmospheric pressure at sea level).

This conversion is based on the assumption that the instrument is being used in the ocean; the surface of the ocean water is by definition at sea level. However, if the instrument is used in a mountain lake or stream, the assumption of sea level atmospheric pressure (14.7 psia) in the instrument and/or software can lead to incorrect results. Procedures are provided below for measuring the pressure *offset* from the assumed sea level atmospheric pressure, and entering the offset in the instrument and/or software to make the appropriate correction.

- Perform the correction procedure at the elevation at which the instrument will be deployed. Allow the instrument to equilibrate in a reasonably constant temperature environment for at least 5 hours before starting. Pressure sensors exhibit a transient change in their output in response to changes in their environmental temperature. Sea-Bird instruments are constructed to minimize this by thermally decoupling the sensor from the body of the instrument. However, there is still some residual effect; allowing the instrument to equilibrate before starting will provide the most accurate calibration correction.

Inclusion of calibration coefficients in the instrument itself or in a file used by our software to interpret raw data varies, depending on the instrument. Commands used to program the instrument vary as well. Therefore, there are variations in the correction procedure, depending on the instrument. These instruments are addressed below:

- SBE 9*plus* CTD and SBE 25 SEALOGGER CTD
- SBE 16*plus* (RS-232 version) SEACAT C-T (pressure optional) Recorder, SBE 19*plus* SEACAT Profiler CTD, and SBE 49 FastCAT CTD Sensor
- SBE 16*plus* (RS-485 version) SEACAT C-T (pressure optional) Recorder and SBE 16*plus*-IM SEACAT C-T (pressure optional) Recorder
- SBE 37 MicroCAT (all models – IM, IMP, SI, SIP, SM, SMP)
- SBE 50 Digital Oceanographic Pressure Sensor
- SBE 52-MP Moored Profiler CTD and DO Sensor
- SBE 39-IM Temperature (pressure optional) Recorder
- SBE 39 Temperature (pressure optional) Recorder
- SBE 26*plus* SEAGAUGE Wave and Tide Recorder and SBE 53 BPR Bottom Pressure Recorder

SBE 9*plus* and 25

Sea-Bird software (SEASAVE or SBE Data Processing) uses calibration coefficients programmed in a configuration (.con) file to convert raw data from these instruments to engineering units.

Follow this procedure to correct the pressure:
1. With the instrument in the air, place it in the orientation it will have when deployed.
2. In SEASAVE, in the .con file, set the pressure offset to 0.0.
3. Acquire data in SEASAVE, and display the pressure sensor output in decibars.
4. Calculate *offset* = (0 – instrument reading).
5. Enter the calculated offset in the .con file.

   Offset Correction Example:
   Pressure displayed at elevation is -1.655 db.   *Offset* = 0 – (-1.655) = + 1.655 db
   Enter offset in .con file.

SBE 16*plus* (RS-232 version), 19*plus*, and 49

Sea-Bird software (SEASAVE or SBE Data Processing) uses calibration coefficients programmed in a configuration (.con) file to convert raw data from these instruments to engineering units. These instruments are also able to directly output data that is already converted to engineering units (pressure in decibars), using calibration coefficients that are programmed into the instrument.

Follow this procedure to correct the pressure:
1. With the instrument in the air, place it in the orientation it will have when deployed.
2. In SEASAVE, in the .con file, set the pressure offset to 0.0.
3. Acquire data in SEASAVE, and display the pressure sensor output in decibars.
4. Calculate *offset* = (0 – instrument reading).
5. Enter the calculated offset in the .con file.
6. Also enter the calculated offset in the instrument (use the POFFSET= command in SEATERM).

   Offset Correction Example:
   Pressure displayed at elevation is -1.655 db.   *Offset* = 0 – (-1.655) = + 1.655 db
   Enter offset in .con file and in instrument.

SBE 16*plus* (RS-485 version) and 16*plus*-IM

Sea-Bird software (SEASAVE or SBE Data Processing) uses calibration coefficients programmed in a configuration (.con) file to convert raw data from these instruments to engineering units. These instruments are also able to directly output data that is already converted to engineering units (pressure in decibars), using calibration coefficients that are programmed into the instrument.

Follow this procedure to correct the pressure:
1. With the instrument in the air, place it in the orientation it will have when deployed.
2. In SEATERM, set the pressure offset to 0.0 (#iiPOFFSET=0) and set the output format to converted data in decimal form (#iiOUTPUTFORMAT=3).
3. Acquire data using the #iiTP command.
4. Calculate *offset* = (0 – instrument reading).
5. Enter the calculated offset in the instrument (use #iiPOFFSET= in SEATERM).
6. Also enter the calculated offset in the .con file, using SBE Data Processing.

   Offset Correction Example:
   Pressure displayed at elevation is -1.655 db.   *Offset* = 0 – (-1.655) = + 1.655 db
   Enter offset in .con file and in instrument.

SBE 37 (all models)

The SBE 37 is able to directly output data that is already converted to engineering units (pressure in decibars), using calibration coefficients that are programmed into the instrument. The SBE 37 does not use a .con file.

Follow this procedure to correct the pressure:
1. With the SBE 37 in the air, place it in the orientation it will have when deployed.
2. In SEATERM, set the pressure offset to 0.0 and pressure sensor output to decibars. *
3. Acquire data. *
4. Calculate *offset* = (0 – instrument reading).
5. Enter the calculated offset in the SBE 37 in SEATERM. *

   Offset Correction Example:
   Pressure displayed at elevation is -1.655 db.   *Offset* = 0 – (-1.655) = + 1.655 db
   Enter offset in the SBE 37.

* NOTE: Commands for setting pressure offset, setting output format, and acquiring data vary:

Instrument	Pressure Offset Command	Output Format Command	Command to Acquire Data
SBE 37-IM and 37-IMP, and RS-485 version of SBE 37-SM, 37-SMP, 37-SI, and 37-SIP	#iiPOFFSET=	#iiFORMAT=1 or #iiFORMAT=2	#iiTP (measures and outputs pressure 30 times)
RS-232 version of SBE 37-SM, 37-SMP, 37-SI, and 37-SIP	POFFSET=	FORMAT=1 or FORMAT=2	TP (measures and outputs pressure 100 times)

SBE 50

The SBE 50 is able to directly output data that is already converted to engineering units (psia, decibars, or depth in feet or meters), using calibration coefficients that are programmed into the instrument. The SBE 50 does not use a .con file.

Follow this procedure to correct the pressure:
1. With the SBE 50 in the air, place it in the orientation it will have when deployed.
2. In SEATERM, set the pressure offset to 0.0 (POFFSET=0) and set the output format to the desired format (OUTPUTFORMAT=).
3. Acquire data using the TS command a number of times.
4. Calculate *offset* = (0 – instrument reading).
5. Enter the calculated offset in the SBE 50 (use POFFSET= in SEATERM). The offset must be entered in units consistent with OUTPUTFORMAT=. For example, if the output format is decibars (OUTPUTFORMAT=2), enter the offset in decibars.

   Offset Correction Example:
   Pressure displayed at elevation with OUTPUTFORMAT=2 (db) is -1.655 db.   *Offset* = 0 – (-1.655) = + 1.655 db
   Enter offset in the SBE 50.

SBE 52-MP

The SBE 52-MP is able to directly output data that is already converted to engineering units (pressure in decibars), using calibration coefficients that are programmed into the instrument. The SBE 52-MP does not use a .con file.

Follow this procedure to correct the pressure:
1. With the SBE 52-MP in the air, place it in the orientation it will have when deployed.
2. In SEATERM, set the pressure offset to 0.0 (POFFSET=0).
3. Acquire data using the TP command.
4. Calculate *offset* = (0 – instrument reading).
5. Enter the calculated offset in the SBE 52-MP (use POFFSET= in SEATERM).

   Offset Correction Example:
   Pressure displayed at elevation is -1.655 db.   *Offset* = 0 – (-1.655) = + 1.655 db
   Enter offset in the SBE 52-MP.

SBE 39-IM

The SBE 39-IM directly outputs data that is already converted to engineering units (pressure in decibars), using calibration coefficients that are programmed into the SBE 39-IM. The SBE 39-IM does not use a .con file.

Follow this procedure to correct the pressure:
1. With the SBE 39-IM in the air, place it in the orientation it will have when deployed.
2. In SEATERM, set the pressure offset to 0.0 (#iiPOFFSET=0).
3. Acquire data using the #iiTP command.
4. Calculate *offset* = (0 – instrument reading).
5. Enter the calculated offset in the SBE 39-IM (use #iiPOFFSET= in SEATERM)

   Offset Correction Example:
   Pressure displayed at elevation is -1.655 db.   *Offset* = 0 – (-1.655) = + 1.655 db
   Enter offset in the SBE 39-IM.

SBE 39

The SBE 39 directly outputs data that is already converted to engineering units (pressure in decibars), using calibration coefficients that are programmed into the SBE 39. The SBE 39 does not use a .con file. The SBE 39 is a special case, because its programmed calibration coefficients do not currently include a pressure offset term. The lack of a pressure offset term creates two difficulties when deploying at elevations above sea level:

- After the data is recorded and uploaded, you must perform post-processing to adjust for the pressure offset. Sea-Bird software cannot currently perform this adjustment for the SBE 39.
- Without adjusting the instrument range, internal calculation limitations prevent the SBE 39 from providing accurate data at high elevations. Specifically, if (0.1 * sensor range) < (decrease in atmospheric pressure from sea level to elevation), an error condition in the SBE 39's internal calculations occurs. The table below tabulates the atmospheric pressure and approximate elevation at which this calculation limitation occurs for different pressure sensor ranges.

Range (m or db) *	Range (psi) = Range (db) / 0.689476	0.1 * Range (psi)	Atmospheric Pressure (psi) at elevation at which error occurs = [14.7 – 0.1 * Range (psi)]	Approximate Corresponding Elevation (m)
20	29	2.9	11.8	1570
100	145	14.5	0.2	7885
350	507	50.7	-	-
1000	1450	145	-	-
2000	2900	290	-	-
3500	5076	507	-	-
7000	10152	1015	-	-

* Notes:
- Although decibars and meters are not strictly equal, this approximation is close enough for this Application Note. See Application Note 69 for conversion of pressure (db) to depth (m) for fresh or salt water applications.
- Equations used in conversions -
  As shown on page 1:   pressure (db) = [pressure (psia) – 14.7] * 0.689476;
  Rearranging: pressure (psia) = [Pressure (db) / 0.689476] + 14.7
  Measuring relative to atmospheric: pressure (psi; relative to atmospheric pressure) = Pressure (db) / 0.689476

From the table, it is apparent that the only practical limitation occurs with a 20 meter pressure sensor. To use the SBE 39 in this situation, change the sensor range internally to 100 meters by entering PRANGE=100 in the SBE 39 (using SEATERM). This changes the electronics' operating range, allowing you to record pressure data at high elevations, but slightly decreases resolution. After the data is recorded and uploaded, perform post-processing to adjust for the pressure offset. Note that Sea-Bird software cannot currently perform this adjustment for the SBE 39.

CAUTION: Changing PRANGE in the SBE 39 does not increase the actual maximum water depth at which the instrument can be used (20 meters) without damaging the sensor.

Example 1: You want to deploy the SBE 39 with a 20 m pressure sensor in a mountain lake at 1400 meters (4590 feet). This is lower than 1570 meters shown in the table, so you do not need to adjust the sensor range. After the data is recorded and uploaded, perform post-processing to adjust for the pressure offset.

Example 2: You want to deploy the SBE 39 with a 20 m pressure sensor in a mountain lake at 2000 meters (6560 feet). This is higher than 1570 meters shown in the table, so you need to adjust the sensor range. In SEATERM, set PRANGE=100 to allow use of the SBE 39 at this elevation. After the data is recorded and uploaded, perform post-processing to adjust for the pressure offset.

SBE 26*plus* and 53

Unlike our other instruments that include a pressure sensor, the SBE 26*plus* and 53 output absolute pressure (i.e., at the surface the output pressure is atmospheric pressure at the deployment elevation). Therefore, no corrections are required when using these instruments above sea level. SBE 26*plus* / 53 software (SEASOFT for Waves) includes a module that can subtract measured barometric pressures from tide data, and convert the resulting pressures to water depths.

SBE

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

## APPLICATION NOTE NO. 75   August 2004

Maintenance of SBE 5T and 5M Pumps

This application note is intended to assist you in maintaining your SBE 5T or SBE 5M pump. A properly maintained pump will provide constant flow for your CTD and any pumped auxiliary sensors, resulting in high quality data. The main symptom of a non-functioning or poorly functioning pump is bad conductivity data, because the pump is not pulling water through the conductivity cell.

CAUTION: Do not run the pump *dry*. The pump is water lubricated; running it without water will damage it. If testing your system in dry conditions, remove the Tygon tubing from the hose barb at the top of the pump head, and fill the inside of the pump head with water. This will provide enough lubrication to prevent pump damage during testing.

The application note is organized as follows:

- Routine rinsing after recovery (applies to both 5T and 5M)

- SBE 5T -
  Periodic cleaning for SBE 5T
  Yearly maintenance for SBE 5T
  Non-functioning or poorly functioning SBE 5T

- SBE 5M -
  Periodic cleaning for SBE 5M
  Yearly maintenance for SBE 5M
  Non-functioning or poorly functioning SBE 5M
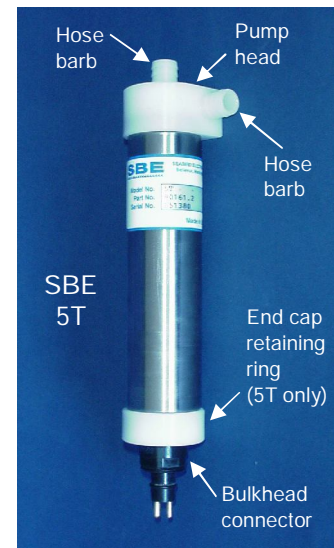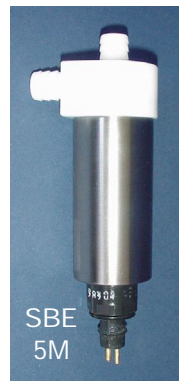
Routine Rinsing after Recovery (applies to both 5T and 5M)

At the end of a day of taking casts:

1. Remove the Tygon tubing from the pump head's hose barbs.

2. Leaving the pump head on the housing, thoroughly rinse the inside of the pump head, pouring clean, fresh water through a hose barb. If the pump head is not rinsed between uses, salt crystals may form on the impeller. Over time, this may *freeze* the impeller in place, preventing the pump from working.

3. Replace the Tygon tubing on the hose barbs.

4. Unscrew the cable locking sleeve from the bulkhead connector, and slide it up the cable. Thoroughly rinse the cable connection (still mated) with clean, fresh water. This will prevent premature cable failure.

5. Slide the locking sleeve back into place, and screw it back onto the bulkhead connector. Do not use a wrench or pliers to tighten the locking sleeve.
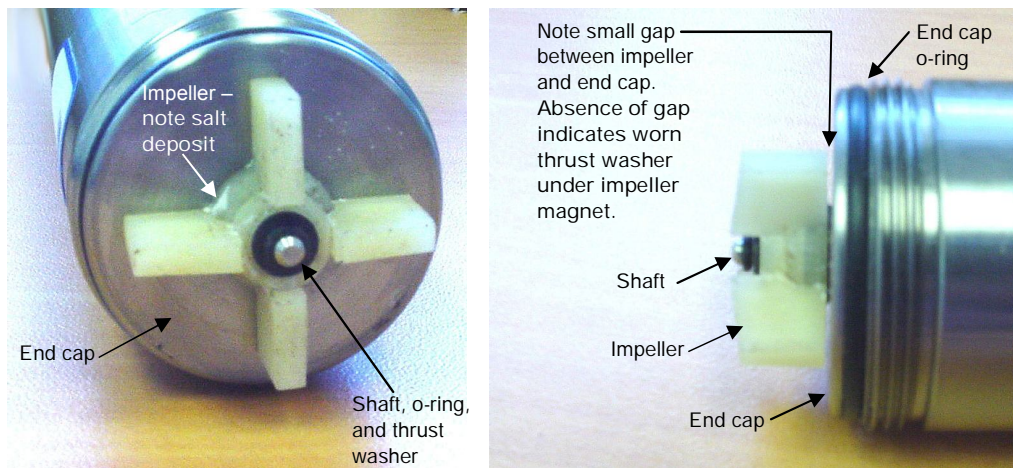
SBE 5T

Periodic Cleaning for SBE 5T

If you are going to store the pump for more than 1 week, or have removed the pump from a mooring, perform a more thorough cleaning:

1. Unscrew the pump head from the housing.

2. Using clean, fresh water, thoroughly rinse the pump head and impeller.

3. Inspect the impeller for salt deposits. Clean any deposits with clean, fresh water and a toothbrush. Verify that the impeller can turn freely.

4. Inspect the shaft, and the o-ring and thrust washer holding the impeller on the shaft. There is another thrust washer underneath the impeller magnet, inside the housing. If this thrust washer is in good condition, you should observe a small gap between the bottom of the impeller and the end cap. If there is no gap, the thrust washer is worn and needs to be replaced (see *Yearly Maintenance for SBE 5T* for replacement procedure).

SBE 5T with Pump Head Removed

Yearly Maintenance for SBE 5T

1. Unscrew the pump head from the housing.

SBE 5T with Pump Head and Impeller Removed

2. Replace the o-ring and 2 thrust washers on the shaft:
   A. Remove the o-ring from the shaft. A pair of tweezers works well for this.
   B. Pull the impeller and attached magnet off the shaft. The thrust washer above the impeller will come off at the same time. Inspect the impeller for salt build-up, and clean if necessary. Inspect the magnet for wear. Particularly in sandy coastal environments, the magnet may be worn down from abrasion. If necessary, replace the impeller / magnet assembly (PN 30009).
   C. Remove the second thrust washer from the bottom of the shaft. A pair of tweezers works well for this.
   D. Inspect the shaft for wear.
   E. Rinse the shaft and depression in the housing with clean, fresh water. Allow to dry.
   F. Using new thrust washers (2 of PN 30010) and o-ring (PN 30095), replace the thrust washer and impeller / magnet on the shaft. Replace the other thrust washer and o-ring on the shaft, above the impeller, pushing hard with your fingertip to seat the thrust washer and o-ring in place.
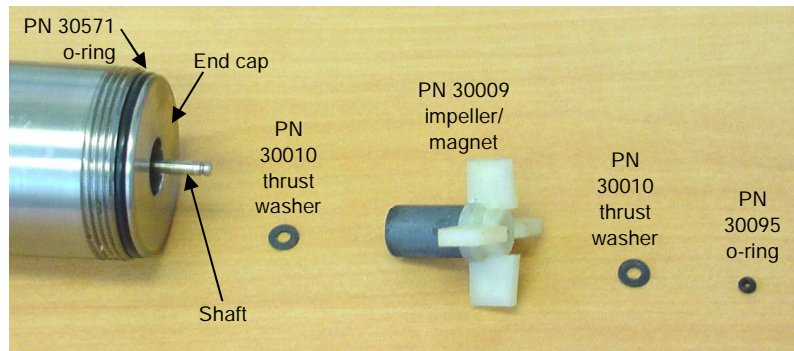
3. Inspect the end cap o-ring and the mating surface on the pump head for dirt, nicks, and cuts. Clean or replace as necessary. Apply a light coat of o-ring lubricant (Parker Super O Lube) to the o-ring and mating surfaces.

4. Reinstall the pump head on the pump housing.

5. Inspect the bulkhead connector for corrosion, which is a sign of seawater leakage between the bulkhead connector and cable. If there is corrosion, thoroughly clean the connector with water, followed by alcohol. Inspect the bulkhead connector for chips, cracks, or other flaws that may compromise the seal. Inspect the mating cable's connector for cuts, nicks, breaks, or other problems that may compromise the seal. Give the connector surfaces a light coating of silicon grease, and remate the connector properly; see *Application Note 57: I/O Connector Care and Installation*.
   - If the bulkhead connector is severely corroded or damaged, it must be replaced. Sea-Bird recommends that this work be performed at the factory, because the pump's physical configuration makes customer-replacement of the connector difficult.

Non-Functioning or Poorly Functioning SBE 5T

Perform the inspection procedures listed above in *Yearly Maintenance for SBE 5T*. If you do not discover the problem there, proceed as follows.

1. Unscrew the connector end cap retaining ring. Pull out the end cap and attached electronics from the housing.

2. Verify that the magnet can spin freely and is not broken or damaged.

3. Look for other signs of damage on the electronics.

4. Inspect the connector end cap o-ring and the mating surface in the housing for dirt, nicks, and cuts. Clean as necessary. If the o-ring or mating surface is damaged, return the pump to Sea-Bird for repairs.
   - Sea-Bird recommends that connector end cap o-ring replacement be performed at the factory, because the pump's physical configuration makes customer-replacement of this o-ring difficult to perform without special tools.

5. Apply a light coat of o-ring lubricant (Parker Super O Lube) to the o-ring and mating surfaces. Gently place a new desiccant bag on the electronics (see *Application Note 71* for desiccant use and regeneration). Reinstall the electronics in the housing, until the o-ring has fully seated. Reinstall the retaining ring on the connector end cap.


4
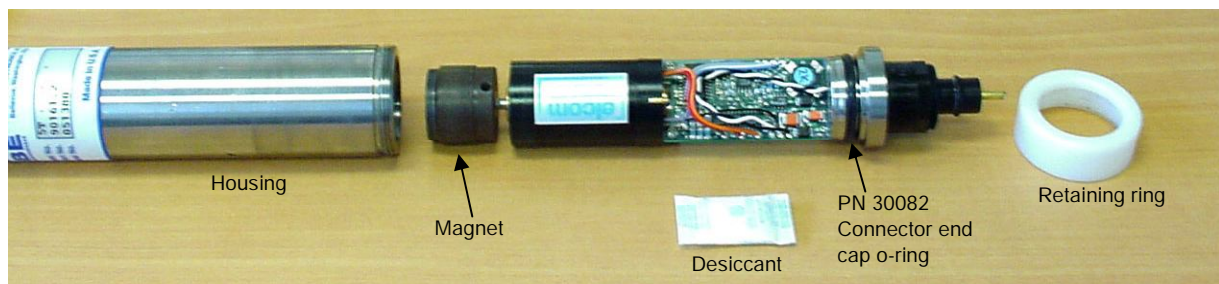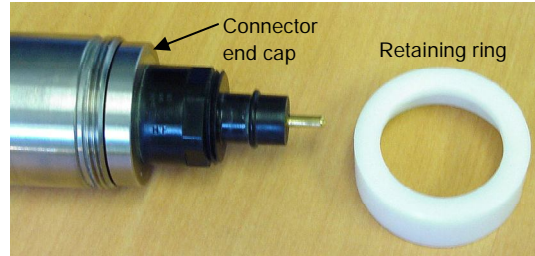
SBE 5M

Periodic Cleaning for SBE 5M

If you are going to store the pump for more than 1 week, or have removed the pump from a mooring, perform a more thorough cleaning:

CAUTION: Remove the end cap and impeller from the housing before cleaning the impeller. The end cap o-rings seal the electronics chamber. The end cap may *walk* out of the housing after the pump head is removed, allowing water to enter the electronics chamber if you clean the impeller without first removing the end cap from the housing.
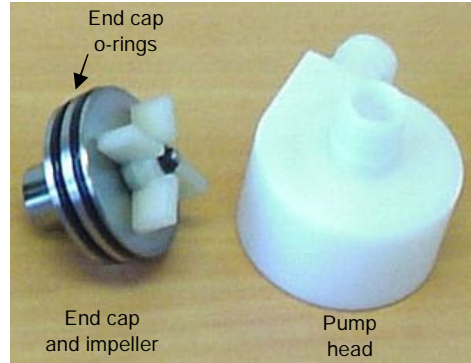
1. Unscrew the pump head from the housing.

2. Pull out the end cap from the housing.

3. Using clean, fresh water, thoroughly rinse the pump head and impeller.

4. Inspect the impeller for salt deposits. Clean any deposits with clean, fresh water and a toothbrush. Verify that the impeller can turn freely.

5. Inspect the shaft, and the o-ring and thrust washer holding the impeller on the shaft. There is another thrust washer underneath the impeller magnet, inside the housing. If this thrust washer is in good condition, you should observe a small gap between the bottom of the impeller and the end cap. If there is no gap, the thrust washer is worn and needs to be replaced (see *Yearly Maintenance for SBE 5M* for replacement procedure).

6. Apply a light coat of o-ring lubricant (Parker Super O Lube) to the o-ring and mating surfaces. Reinstall the end cap in the housing, carefully aligning the end cap with the housing and pushing hard on the end cap to seat the first o-ring in the housing (only 1 o-ring should now be visible).
   CAUTION: If you are not careful, you may *pinch* the o-ring, which may allow water to enter the housing, damaging the electronics.

7. Reinstall the pump head on the end cap.
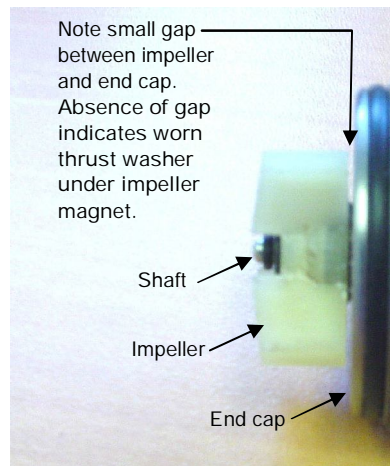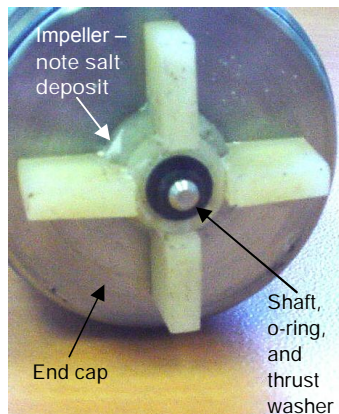
SBE 5M with Pump Head Removed

5

Yearly Maintenance for SBE 5M

CAUTION: Remove the end cap and impeller from the housing before cleaning the impeller. The end cap o-rings seal the electronics chamber. The end cap may *walk* out of the housing after the pump head is removed, allowing water to enter the electronics chamber if you clean the impeller without first removing the end cap from the housing.

1. Unscrew the pump head from the housing.

2. Pull out the end cap from the housing.

3. Replace the o-ring and 2 thrust washers on the shaft:
   A. Remove the o-ring from the shaft. A pair of tweezers works well for this.
   B. Pull the impeller and attached magnet off the shaft. The thrust washer above the impeller will come off at the same time. Inspect the impeller for salt build-up, and clean if necessary. Inspect the magnet for wear. Particularly in sandy coastal environments, the magnet may be worn down from abrasion. If necessary, replace the impeller / magnet assembly (PN 30009).
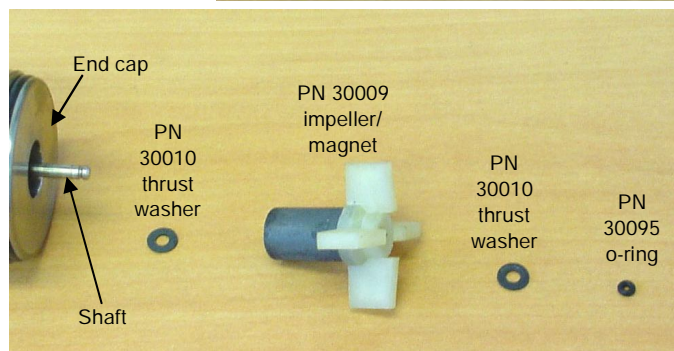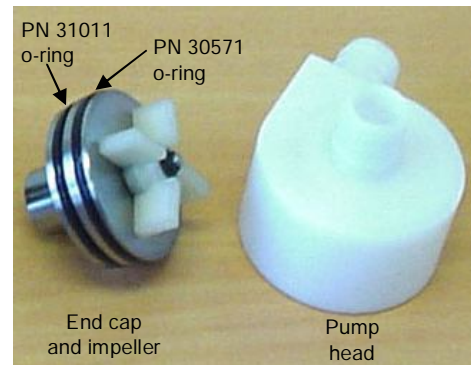

SBE 5M with Pump Head and Impeller Removed

   C. Remove the second thrust washer from the bottom of the shaft. A pair of tweezers works well for this.
   D. Inspect the shaft for wear.
   E. Rinse the shaft and depression in the housing with clean, fresh water. Allow to dry.
   F. Using new thrust washers (2 of PN 30010) and o-ring (PN 30095), replace the thrust washer and impeller / magnet on the shaft. Replace the other thrust washer and o-ring on the shaft, above the impeller, pushing hard with your fingertip to seat the thrust washer and o-ring in place.

4. Inspect the end cap o-rings and the mating surface on the pump head for dirt, nicks, and cuts. Clean or replace as necessary. Apply a light coat of o-ring lubricant (Parker Super O Lube) to the o-rings and mating surfaces.

5. Reinstall the end cap in the housing, carefully aligning the end cap with the housing and pushing hard on the end cap to seat the first o-ring in the housing (only 1 o-ring should now be visible).
   CAUTION: If you are not careful, you may *pinch* the o-ring, which may allow water to enter the housing, damaging the electronics.

6. Reinstall the pump head on the end cap.

7. Inspect the bulkhead connector for corrosion, which is a sign of seawater leakage between the bulkhead connector and cable. If there is corrosion, thoroughly clean the connector with water, followed by alcohol. Inspect the bulkhead connector for chips, cracks, or other flaws that may compromise the seal. Inspect the mating cable's connector for cuts, nicks, breaks, or other problems that may compromise the seal. Give the connector surfaces a light coating of silicon grease, and remate the connector properly; see *Application Note 57: I/O Connector Care and Installation*.
   ● If the bulkhead connector is severely corroded or damaged, it must be replaced. Sea-Bird recommends that this work be performed at the factory, because the pump's physical configuration makes customer-replacement of the connector difficult.

Non-Functioning or Poorly Functioning SBE 5M

Perform the inspection procedures listed above in *Yearly Maintenance for SBE 5M*. If you do not discover the problem there, proceed as follows.

1. Unscrew the pump head from the housing.

2. Pull out the end cap from the housing.

3. Pull out the electronics from the housing. Note that the electronics are wired to the bulkhead connector inside the housing.

4. Verify that the magnet can spin freely and is not broken or damaged.

5. Look for other signs of damage.

6. Apply a light coat of o-ring lubricant (Parker Super O Lube) to the o-ring and mating surfaces. Reinstall the electronics in the housing. Reinstall the end cap in the housing, carefully aligning the end cap with the housing and pushing hard on the end cap to seat the first o-ring in the housing (only 1 o-ring should now be visible). CAUTION: If you are not careful, you may *pinch* the o-ring, which may allow water to enter the housing, damaging the electronics.

7. Reinstall the pump head on the end cap.
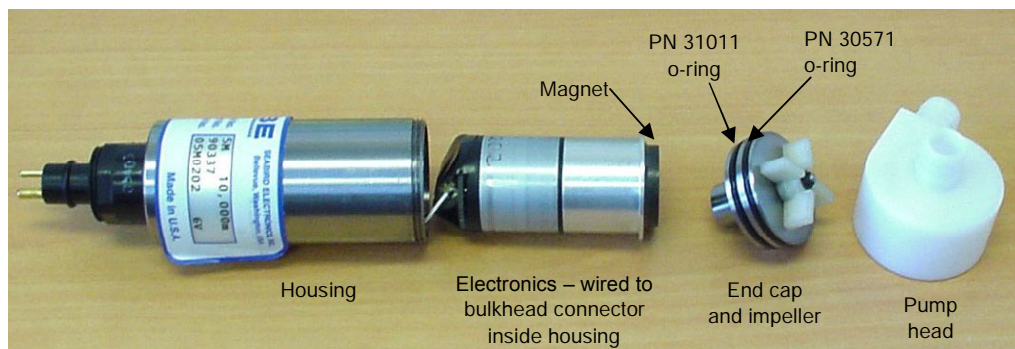
Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 83   April 2006

Deployment of Moored Instruments

This Application Note applies to Sea-Bird instruments intended to provide time series data on a mooring or fixed site:
- SBE 16*plus* and 16*plus*-IM SEACAT Conductivity and Temperature Recorder
- SBE 19*plus* SEACAT Profiler CTD (in moored mode)
- SBE 26*plus* SEAGAUGE Wave and Tide Recorder
- SBE 37 (-IM, -IMP, -SM, -SMP, -SI, -SIP) MicroCAT Conductivity and Temperature Recorder
- SBE 39 and 39-IM Temperature Recorder
- SBE 53 BPR Bottom Pressure Recorder

We have developed a check list to assist users in deploying moored instruments. **This checklist is intended as a guideline to assist you in developing a checklist specific to your operation and instrument setup.** The actual procedures and procedure order may vary, depending on such factors as:
- Instrument communication interface - RS-232, RS-485, or inductive modem
- Deployment interface for RS-232 or RS-485 - with an I/O cable for real-time data or with a dummy plug for self-contained operation
- Sampling initiation - using delayed start commands to set a date and time for sampling to automatically begin or starting sampling just before deploying the instrument
- Sensors included in your instrument –
  - Pressure is optional in the SBE 16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, 37 (all), 39, and 39-IM.
  - Conductivity is optional in the SBE 26*plus* and 53, and is not provided in the SBE 39 and 39-IM.
  - Optional auxiliary sensors can be integrated with the SBE 16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, and 19*plus*.

Deployment Summary

Instrument serial number	
Mooring number	
Date of deployment	
Depth of instrument	
Intended date of recovery	
Capture file printout(s) attached, or file name and location (showing status command, calibration coefficients command if applicable, any other applicable commands)	
Actual date of recovery	
Condition of instrument at recovery	
Notes	

Preparation for Deployment

Task	Completed?
If applicable, upload existing data in memory. Perform preliminary processing / analysis of data to ensure you have uploaded all data, that data was not corrupted in upload process, and that (if uploading converted data) instrument EEPROM was programmed with correct calibration coefficients. If there is a problem with data, you can try to upload again now. Once you record over data in next deployment, opportunity to correct any upload problem is gone.	
Initialize memory to make entire memory available for recording. If memory is not initialized, data will be stored after last recorded sample.	
Calculate battery endurance to ensure sufficient power for intended sampling scheme. See instrument manual for example calculations.	
Calculate memory endurance to ensure sufficient memory for intended sampling scheme. See instrument manual for example calculations.	
Install fresh batteries. Even if you think there is adequate battery capacity left for another deployment, cost of fresh batteries is small price to pay to ensure successful deployment.	
Establish setup / operating parameters. 1. Click Capture button in SEATERM and enter file name to record instrument setup, so you have complete record of communication with instrument. 2. Set current date and time. 3. Establish setup / operating parameters. 4. If desired, set date and time for sampling to automatically begin. 5. Send *Status* command (**DS** or **#iiDS**) to verify and provide record of setup. ** 6. Send *Calibration Coefficients* command (**DC**, **#iiDC**, **DCAL**, or **#iiDCAL**) to verify and provide record of calibration coefficients. **	
Get conductivity sensor ready for deployment: Remove protective plugs that were placed in Anti-Foulant Device caps **or** remove Tygon tubing that was looped end-to-end around conductivity cell to prevent dust / dirt from entering cell. *Note*: Deploying instrument with protective plugs or looped Tygon tubing in place will prevent instrument from measuring conductivity during deployment, and may destroy cell.	
Install fresh AF24173 Anti-Foulant Devices for conductivity sensor. Rate of anti-foul use varies greatly, depending on location and time of year. If you think there is adequate capability remaining, and previous deployment(s) in this location and at this time of year back up that assumption, you may not choose to replace Anti-Foulant Devices for every deployment. However, as for batteries, cost of fresh Anti-Foulant Devices is small price to pay to ensure successful deployment.	
For instrument with external pump (16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, 19*plus*), verify that system plumbing is correctly installed. See instrument manual for configuration.	
Start sampling (if you did not set up instrument with a delayed start command), or verify that sampling has begun (if you set up instrument with a delayed start command). 1. Click Capture button in SEATERM and enter file name to record instrument setup, so you have a complete record of communication with instrument. 2. If you did not set up instrument with a delayed start command, send command to start sampling. 3. Send *Status* command (**DS** or **#iiDS**) to verify and provide record that instrument is sampling. ** 4. Send *Send Last* command (**SL** or **#iiSL**) to look at most recent sample and verify that output looks reasonable (i.e., ambient temperature, zero conductivity, atmospheric pressure). ** 5. If instrument has pressure sensor, record atmospheric pressure with barometer. You can use this information during data processing to check and correct for pressure sensor drift, by comparing to instrument's pressure reading in air (from Step 4). Note: For instrument with pump (external **or** integral), avoid running pump *dry* for extended period of time.	
If cable connectors or dummy plugs were unmated, reinstall cables or dummy plugs as described in *Application Note 57: I/O Connector Care and Installation*. Failure to correctly install cables may result in connector leaking, causing data errors as well as damage to bulkhead connector.	
Install mounting hardware on instrument. Verify that hardware is secure.	

** Note: Actual instrument command is dependent on communication interface and instrument.

Recovery

Immediately upon recovery

Task	Completed?
Rinse instrument with fresh water.	
Remove locking sleeve on dummy plug or cable, slide it up cable (if applicable), and rinse connection (still mated) with fresh water.	
For instrument with pump (external or integral), stop sampling. Connect to instrument in SEATERM and send command to stop sampling (**STOP** or **#iiSTOP**). Stop sampling as soon as possible upon recovery to avoid running pump *dry* for an extended period of time. **	
If instrument has pressure sensor, record atmospheric pressure with barometer. You can use this information during data processing to check and correct for pressure sensor drift, by comparing to instrument's pressure reading in air.	
Gently rinse conductivity cell with clean de-ionized water, drain, and gently blow through cell to remove larger water droplets. • If cell is not rinsed between uses, salt crystals may form on platinized electrode surfaces. When instrument is used next, sensor accuracy may be temporarily affected until these crystals dissolve. • Note that **vigorous flushing is not recommended** if you will be sending instrument to Sea-Bird for post-deployment calibration to establish drift during deployment.	
For instrument with external pump (16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, 19*plus*): Remove Tygon tubing from pump head's hose barbs, and rinse inside of pump head, pouring fresh water through a hose barb. If pump head is not rinsed between uses, salt crystals may form on impeller. Over time, this may *freeze* impeller in place, preventing pump from working.	
Install protective plugs in Anti-Foulant Device caps or loop Tygon tubing end-to-end around conductivity cell for *long term* storage. This will prevent dust / dirt from entering conductivity cell. *Note***:** For short term (less than 1 day) storage, see *Application Note 2D: Instructions for Care and Cleaning of Conductivity Cells.*	
Upload data in memory. 1. Connect to instrument in SEATERM. 2. If you have not already done so, send command to stop sampling (**STOP** or **#iiSTOP**). ** 3. Upload data in memory, using Upload button in SEATERM. 4. Perform preliminary processing / data analysis to ensure you have uploaded all data, data was not corrupted in upload process, and (if uploading converted data) instrument EEPROM was programmed with correct calibration coefficients. If there is a problem with data, you can try to upload again now. Once you record over data in next deployment, opportunity to correct any upload problem is gone.	

** Note: Actual instrument command is dependent on communication interface and instrument.

Later

Task	Completed?
Clean conductivity cell, as needed: • Do not clean cell if you will be sending instrument to Sea-Bird for post-deployment calibration to establish drift during deployment. • Clean cell if you will not be performing a post-deployment calibration to establish drift. See cleaning instructions in instrument manual and *Application Note 2D: Instructions for Care and Cleaning of Conductivity Cells.*	
For instrument with external pump (16*plus*, 16*plus*-IM, 19*plus*): Clean pump as described in *Application Note 75: Maintenance of SBE 5T and 5M Pumps*.	
(Annually) Inspect and (if applicable) rinse pressure port. See instructions in instrument manual.	
Send instrument to Sea-Bird for calibrations / regular inspection and maintenance. We typically recommend that instrument be recalibrated once a year, but possibly less often if used only occasionally. We recommend that you return instrument to Sea-Bird for recalibration. In between laboratory calibrations, take field salinity samples to document conductivity cell drift. *Notes:* 1. We cannot place instrument in our calibration bath if heavily covered with biological material or painted with anti-foul paint. Remove as much material as possible before shipping to Sea-Bird; if we need to clean instrument before calibrating it, we will charge you for cleaning. To remove barnacles, plug ends of conductivity cell to prevent cleaning solution from getting into cell, then soak instrument in white vinegar *for a few minutes*. To remove anti-foul paint, use Heavy Duty Scotch-Brite pad or similar material. 2. If using lithium batteries, do not ship batteries installed in instrument. See http://www.seabird.com/customer_support/LithiumBatteriesRev2005.htm for shipping details.	

SBE Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 84   July 2006

Using Instruments with Druck Pressure Sensors in Muddy or Biologically Productive Environments

This Application Note applies to Sea-Bird instruments with **Druck** pressure sensors, for moored applications or other long deployments that meet **either** of the following conditions:
- used in a **high-sediment (muddy)** environment, in a **pressure sensor end up** orientation
- used in a **biologically productive** environment, in **any** orientation

Standard pressure sensor port plug

At Sea-Bird, a pressure port plug with a small (0.042-inch diameter) vent hole in the center is inserted in the pressure sensor port. The vent hole allows hydrostatic pressure to be transmitted to the pressure sensor inside the instrument.
- If the instrument is deployed in a **high-sediment (muddy)** environment **with the pressure sensor end up**, the pressure port may partially fill with sediment (through the vent hole) over time, causing a delay in the pressure response.
- If the instrument is deployed in a **biologically productive** environment, the vent hole may be covered with biological growth over time, causing a delay in the pressure response, or in extreme cases completely blocking the pressure signal.

Note: Photo is for an SBE 37-SM. Pressure port details are similar for all instruments included in this application note.

Sea-Bird has developed a high-head pressure port plug for deployment in muddy and/or biologically productive environments. The high-head plug extends beyond the surface of the instrument end cap, and has *four* horizontal vent holes connecting *internally* to a vertical vent hole.
- The horizontal orientation of the external holes prevents the deposit of sediment inside the pressure port.
- Each of the four vent holes is larger (0.062-inch vs. 0.042-inch diameter) than the single vent hole in the standard pressure port plug, significantly reducing the possibility that biological growth will cover all of the hole(s).

To purchase the high-head pressure port plug, Part Number 233186, contact Sea-Bird.

Vent hole (typical)
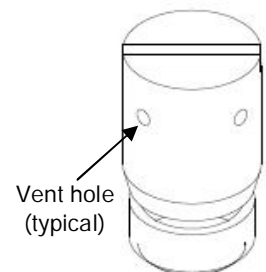
High-Head Pressure Port Plug, **Part Number 233186**

High-Head Pressure Port Plug Installation

1. Unscrew the standard pressure port plug from the pressure port.
2. Rinse the pressure port with warm, de-ionized water to remove any particles, debris, etc. **Do not put a brush or any object in the pressure port;** doing so may damage or break the pressure sensor.
3. Install the *high-head* pressure port plug in the pressure port.

Note: Until several years ago, Sea-Bird filled the pressure port with silicon oil at the factory. For **Druck** pressure sensors, we determined that this was unnecessary, and no longer do so. It is not necessary to refill the oil in the field. However, for **Paine** or **Paroscientific Digiquartz** pressure sensors, the pressure port **does** need to be refilled with silicon oil. Please contact Sea-Bird with the serial number of your instrument if you are unsure of the type of pressure sensor installed in your instrument.

S B E
cccccccc

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

Application Note 56   Revised September 2003

Interfacing to RS-485 Sensors

A few Sea-Bird instruments use the RS-485 protocol for transmitting setup commands to the instrument and receiving data from the instrument. However, most personal computers (PCs) do not come with an RS-485 port. This Application Note covers interfacing our RS-485 instruments with a PC by the following methods:

- Connecting the instrument to an external RS-485/RS-232 Interface Converter that plugs into an existing RS-232 port on the PC.
                    OR
- Installing an RS-485 interface card (and associated software) in the PC, and then connecting the instrument directly to the new RS-485 port in the PC.

External RS-485/RS-232 Interface Converter

RS-485/RS-232 Interface Converters are available commercially. These converters plug into the RS-232 port on the PC, and allow an RS-485 device to be connected through the converter. Sea-Bird tested a converter from one manufacturer with our instruments, and verified compatibility. The manufacturer and tested converter is:

> Black Box (www.blackbox.com) –
> IC520A-F with RS-232 DB-25 female connector and RS-485 terminal block connector

Other converters from this manufacturer, and converters from other manufacturers, may also be compatible with Sea-Bird instruments. We recommend testing other converters with the instrument before deployment, to verify that there is no problem.

Follow this procedure to use the IC520A-F Converter:

1. Connect the Converter to the PC:
    - If the PC has a 25-pin male RS-232 connector, plug the Converter directly into the PC connector.
    - If the PC has a 9-pin male RS-232 connector, plug the Converter into a 25-pin to 9-pin adapter (such as Black Box FA520A-R2 Adapter). Plug the 25-pin to 9-pin adapter into the PC.

2. On the Converter, measure the voltage between XMT+ and ground and between XMT- and ground. Connect whichever has the highest voltage to RS-485 'A' and the other to RS-485 'B'. The ground terminal can be left unconnected.

RS-485 Interface Card and Port in the PC

An RS-485 Interface Card installs in the PC, and allow an RS-485 device to be connected to the RS-485 port. These Interface Cards are available commercially. When using with a Sea-Bird instrument:

- RS-485 Transmitter -
  The Interface Card must be configured to automatically handle the RS-485 driver enable.

- Two-Wire Interface -
  TX+ and RX+ on the Interface Card must be connector together and to 'A' on the instrument.
  TX- and RX- on the Interface Card must be connected together and to 'B' on the instrument.
  Note: Some Interface Cards have a jumper to make the connections internally, while for other Cards the connections must be made in a jumper cable.

- Terminal Program Compatibility -
  If the Interface Card uses shared interrupts, SEATERM (our Windows terminal program) must be used to communicate with the instrument.
  If the Interface Card is configured as a standard COM port, either SEATERM or our DOS-based terminal programs may be used to communicate with the instrument.

Sea-Bird tested two Interface Cards from one manufacturer with our instruments, and verified compatibility. The manufacturer and tested cards are:

    National Instruments (www.ni.com) -
    AT-485/2
    PCI-485/2

Other Cards from this manufacturer, and Cards from other manufacturers, may also be compatible with Sea-Bird instruments. We recommend testing other Cards with the instrument before deployment, to verify that there is no problem.

Follow this procedure to use the AT-485/2 or PCI-485/2 Interface Card:

1. Install the RS-485 driver software (provided with Interface Card) on your PC before installing the Interface Card.

2. Install the RS-485 Interface Card.

3. Configure the RS-485 Interface Card in your PC (directions are for a PC running Windows XP):
   A. Right click on My Computer and select Properties.
   B. In the System Properties dialog box, click on the Hardware tab. Click the Device Manager button.
   C. In the Device Manager window, double click on Ports. Double click on the desired RS-485 port.
   D. In the Communications Port Properties dialog box, click the Port Settings tab. Click the Advanced button.
   E. In the Advanced Settings dialog box, set Transceiver Mode to 2 wire TxRdy Auto.

4. Make a jumper cable (do not use a standard adapter cable) to connect the Interface Card to the instrument's I/O cable. Pin outs are shown for a Sea-Bird 9-pin (current production) or 25-pin (older production) I/O cable:

DB-9S (connect to PC)	DB-9P (connect to Sea-Bird I/O cable PN 801385)	DB-25P (connect to Sea-Bird I/O cable PN 801046)
pin 1 common	pin 5 common	pin 7 common
pin 4 TX+	pin 3 'A'	pin 2 'A'
pin 8 RX+	pin 3 'A'	pin 2 'A'
pin 5 TX-	pin 2 'B'	pin 3 'B'
pin 9 RX-	pin 2 'B'	pin 3 'B'

5. Run SEATERM (these Cards use shared interrupts, so the DOS terminal programs cannot be used):
   A. In SEATERM's Configure menu, select the desired instrument.
   B. In the Configuration Options dialog box, set Mode to RS-485 and set COMM Port to the appropriate RS-485 port.

SBE

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
1808 136th Place NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
USA

Phone: (425) 643-9866
Fax: (425) 643-9954
E-mail: seabird@seabird.com
Web: www.seabird.com

APPLICATION NOTE NO. 40   Revised May 2005

SBE 5T PUMP SPEED ADJUSTMENT INSTRUCTIONS

Equipment: DC power supply   Drawings: 31441B (schematic)
            Frequency counter   41250A (assembly)

The pump housing must be disassembled to adjust the pump speed. Referencing above drawings:

1. Remove the white plastic end cap retainer ring located at the connector end of the pump by twisting in a counter-clockwise motion.

2. Install a 2-pin dummy plug with locking sleeve over the bulkhead connector to provide a good grip on the pump connector and protect the connector pins. Rotate the connector back and forth while carefully pulling the end cap away from the housing. Pull the end cap (piston o-ring seal) out of the housing. The motor and electronics assembly are attached to the end cap and will come out as a unit.

3. Connect the positive lead of your frequency counter to the yellow test post (T1) (drawing 41250A). Connect the frequency counter ground (negative) to the power supply ground (negative).

4. Supply power:
   - Low voltage pump (pump with LV in the serial number) - Supply 6 volts DC power to the bulkhead connector (large pin is common, small pin is positive) or directly to the PCB (P8 is positive, P19 or P18 is common, drawing 41250A).
   - Normal voltage pump - Supply 12 volts to the bulkhead connector (large pin is common, small pin is positive) or directly to the PCB (P8 is positive, P19 or P18 is common, drawing 41250A).

5. A 2K ohm potentiometer (R11, drawing 41250A) is located on the back side of the board. Adjust the potentiometer to obtain the frequency corresponding to the desired speed (Frequency * 30 = rpm):
   - Pittman 18.2Ω motor (P/N 3711B113-R1) - Set jumper position P15 to P17 (1300 rpm) and P12 to P13 (1300 rpm), and adjust the speed as desired, up to the nominal maximum of 2000 rpm.
   - Pittman 7.4Ω motor (P/N 3711B112-R1) - Set jumper position P15 to P16 (3000 rpm) and P14 to P13 (3000 rpm), and adjust the speed as desired, up to the nominal maximum of 4500 rpm. To adjust speed below approximately 2200 rpm, set jumper position P15 to P17 (1300 rpm) and P12 to P13 (1300 rpm), and adjust speed using the potentiometer.
   - Pittman 3.55Ω motor (P/N 3711B112-R2) - Set jumper position P15 to P16 (3000 rpm) and P14 to P13 (3000 rpm), and adjust the speed as desired, up to the nominal maximum of 4500 rpm. To adjust speed below approximately 2200 rpm, set jumper position P15 to P17 (1300 rpm) and P12 to P13 (1300 rpm), and adjust speed using the potentiometer.

6. Disconnect the frequency counter and the power supply. Make sure the O-ring and mating surfaces are clean. Lightly lubricate the o-ring before inserting the connector end cap into the housing. Replace the pump end cap retainer.