

European Data Management Workshop

23th June 2022

Focus on Real Time Data Management of Oxygen



This project has received funding the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 951842.

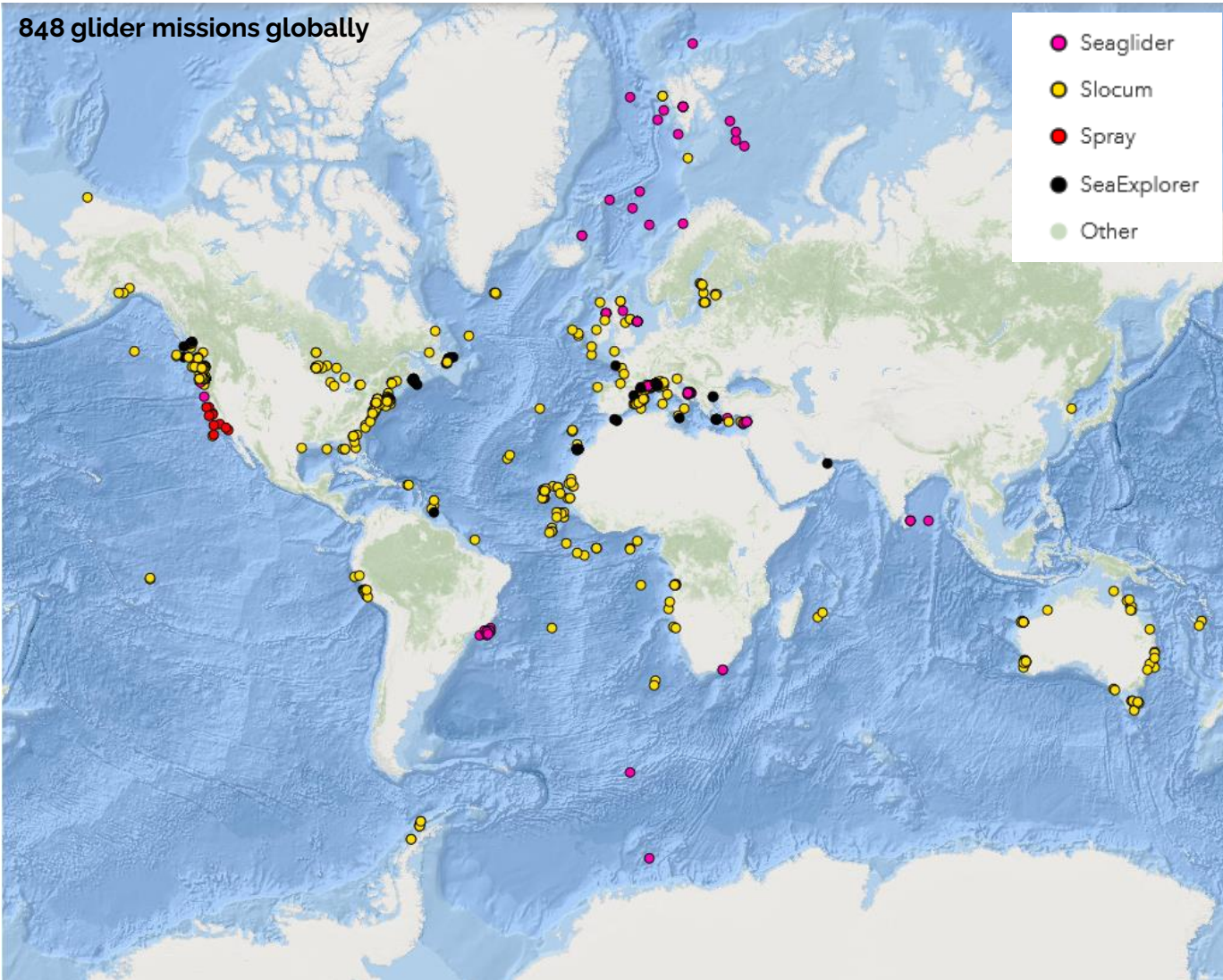


Agenda

- 🔗 Meeting objectives
- 🔗 Assessment of real time oxygen data uptake
- 🔗 The Oxygen SOP : https://oceangliderscommunity.github.io/Oxygen_SOP/sections/oxygen_rtqc.html#required-metadata-real-time-data-processing-quality-control
 - 🔗 *The recommended configuration*
 - 🔗 *Pending case of the uncompensated salinity*
 - 🔗 *RTQC*
 - 🔗 *Oxygen time respond correction in real time – Example of Argo*
- 🔗 Wrap up

- Acknowledge the gap between the oxygen observation effort and the oxygen data uptake in real time
- Encourage community engagement in the Oxygen SOP
- Discuss key technical issues related to Oxygen management in real time

I. Meeting Objectives

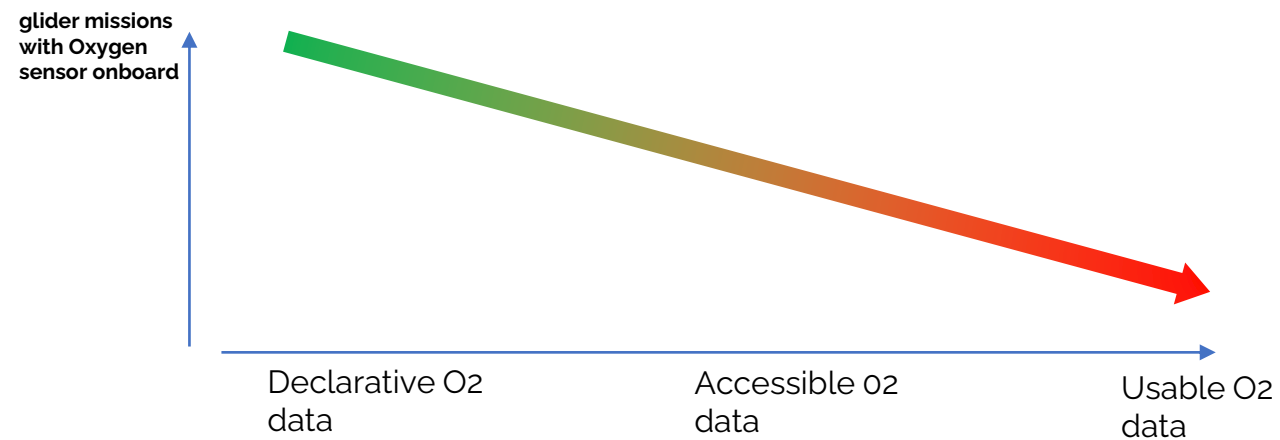


II. Assessment of the real time oxygen data uptake

Assessment of real time oxygen data uptake

Huge gap from declarative data to re-usable observations

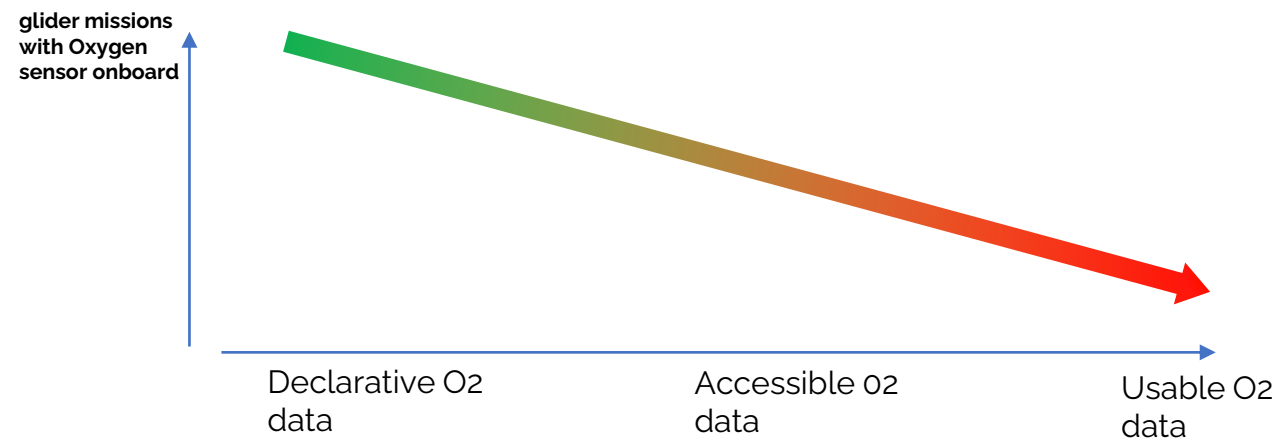
- Declarative data : Oxygen sensor register with the deployment
- Accessible observations : Oxygen data is reaching the GDAC and is made available.
- Usable (and re-usable) observations : Oxygen data can be re-used by the community



Assessment of real time oxygen data uptake

Huge gap from declarative data to re-usable observations

- Declarative data ; Oxygen sensor register with the deployment
- Accessible observations : Oxygen data is reaching the GDAC and is made available.
- Usable (and re-usable) observations : Oxygen data can be re-used by the community



Here is a tangible exemple :

On a subset of 312 historical oxygen glider missions collected at the GDAC

67 missions (20%) have a sensor S/N, intermediate parameter, and calibration parameter (in the file or through the calibration sheet)

21 of those 61 mission have been studied

For 20 of them, DOXY from the glider do not match with DOXY computed by the scientist. But it can be computed following a scientific methodology

For only 1 mission, the DOXY calculated by the glider matched with the DOXY caculated by the scientist using the coefficient and intermediate parameters.

Use the Oxygen SOP to reduce the slope

https://oceangliderscommunity.github.io/Oxygen_SOP/sections/oxygen_rtqc.html#required-metadata-real-time-data-processing-quality-control

→ **Community review is needed !**

Needed Metadata :

- Sensor Model,
- Sensor Serial Number,
- Calibration date,
- Calibration coefficient

→ **how to better manage the cal sheet ?**

Needed intermediate parameter needed :

http://vocab.nerc.ac.uk/search_nvs/OG1/?searchstr=DOXY&options=identifier,preflabel,altlabel,status_accepted&rbadddfilter=inc&searchstr2=

→ **how to benefit from existing tools ?**

Recomended configuration for the calculation of DOXY :

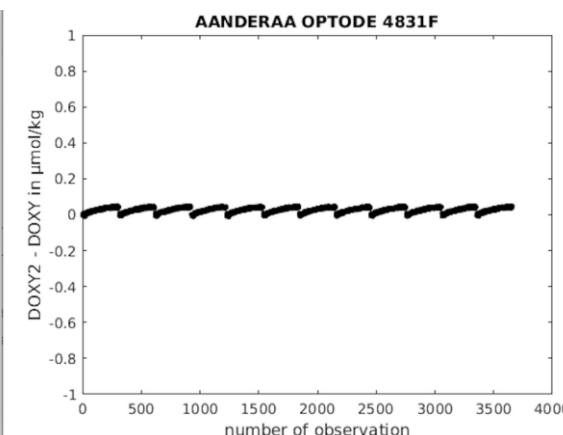
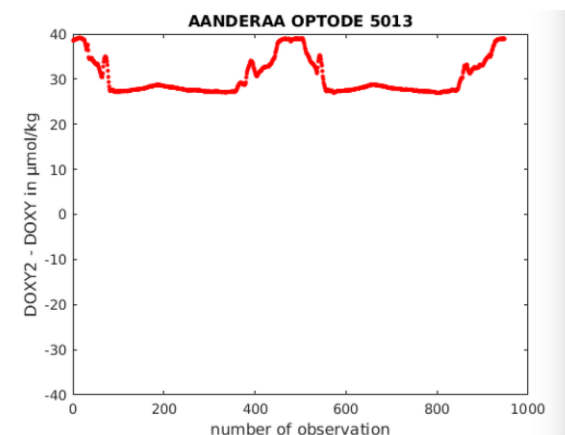
<https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00287/39795>

848 glider missions globally

Declarative
O2 data

Accessible O2
data

Usable O2
data



→ **Is it relevant for all sensors ? (the case of Optode 3835)**

Why Intermediate parameters are essential

Argo cookbook : <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00287/39795/94062.pdf>

			Input parameter										
			201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211
			MOLAR_D OXY	BPHASE_ DOXY	DPHASE_ DOXY	TPHASE_ DOXY	C1PHASE_ DOXY & C2PHASE_ DOXY	VOLTAGE_ DOXY	FREQUENCY_ DOXY	PHASE_DEL AY_DOXY	MLPL_DOXY	LED_FLASHING_CO UNT_DOXY & COUNT_DOXY	COUNT_D OXY
Sensor Model	101	SBE43_IDO					206 (7.2.1)						
	102	SBE43F_IDO						206 (7.2.2)					
	103	SBE63_OPTODE							307 (7.2.5) 308 (7.2.6)	301 (7.2.7) 309 (7.2.8)			
	201	AANDERAA_OPT ODE_3830	301 (7.2.11)	202 (7.2.12) 204 (7.2.13) 302 (7.2.14) 304 (7.2.15)	202 (7.2.16) 204 (7.2.17) 302 (7.2.18) 304 (7.2.19)								
	202	AANDERAA_OPT ODE_4330 AANDERAA_OPT ODE_4330F	301 (7.2.22)		202 (7.2.23) 203 (7.2.24) 204 (7.2.25) 205 (7.2.26) 302 (7.2.27) 303 (7.2.28) 304 (7.2.29) 305 (7.2.30)	202 (7.2.31) 203 (7.2.32) 204 (7.2.33) 205 (7.2.34) 302 (7.2.35) 303 (7.2.36) 304 (7.2.37) 305 (7.2.38)							
	301	ARO_FT									401 (7.2.40)		

Table 5: Configurations for the calculation of DOXY as function of the sensor model and input parameter. The recommended configurations are highlighted in bold.

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Sensor model : Aanderaa_optode 4330

Intermediate parameters : TPHASE_DOXY

Sensor serial number : 828

Set of calibration coefficients :

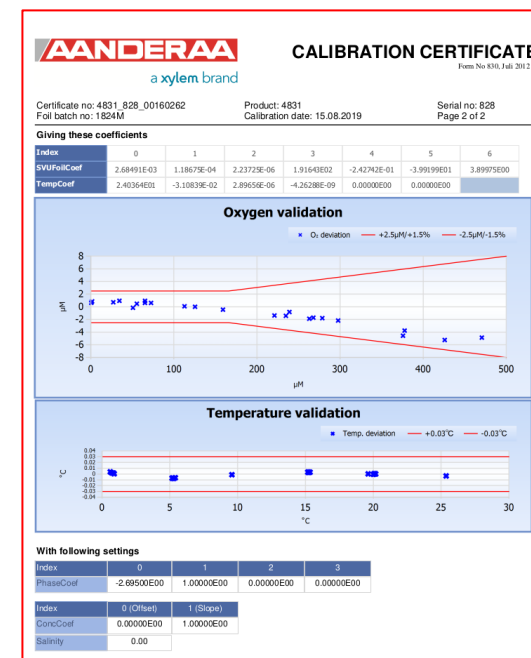


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	301	ARO_FT										

DOXY2

DOXY

-0.016 < diff

Sensor model : Aanderaa_optode 4330

Intermediate parameters : TPHASE_DOXY

Sensor serial number : 828

Set of calibration coefficients :

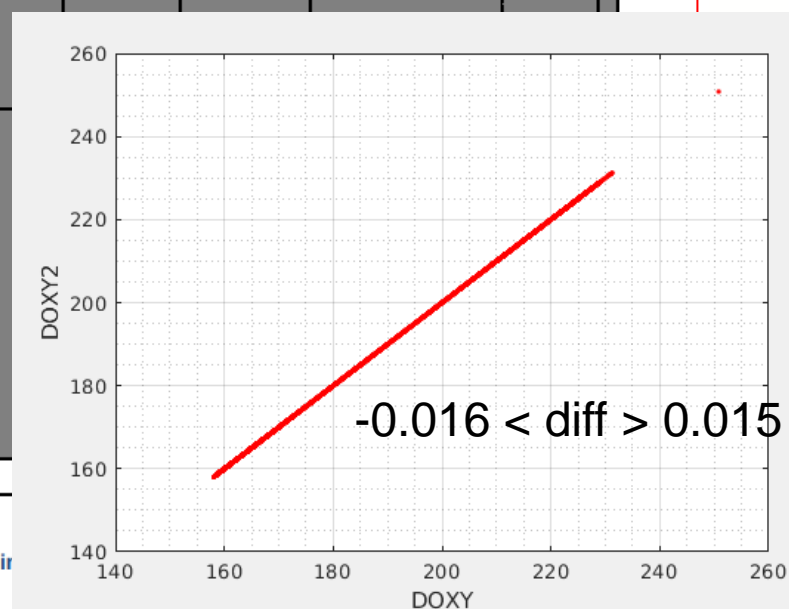
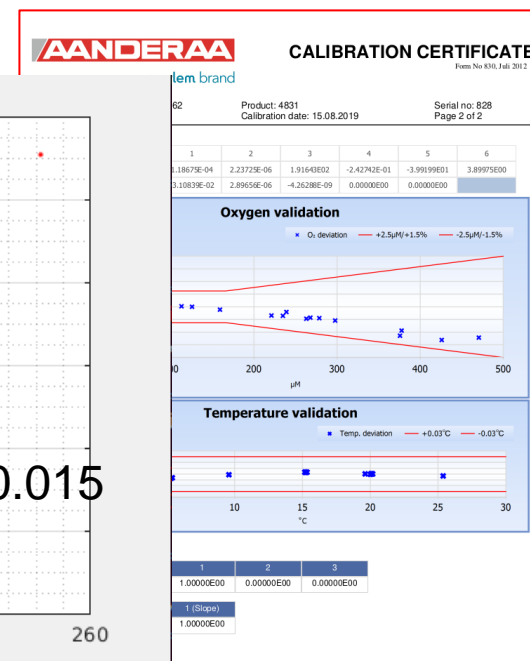


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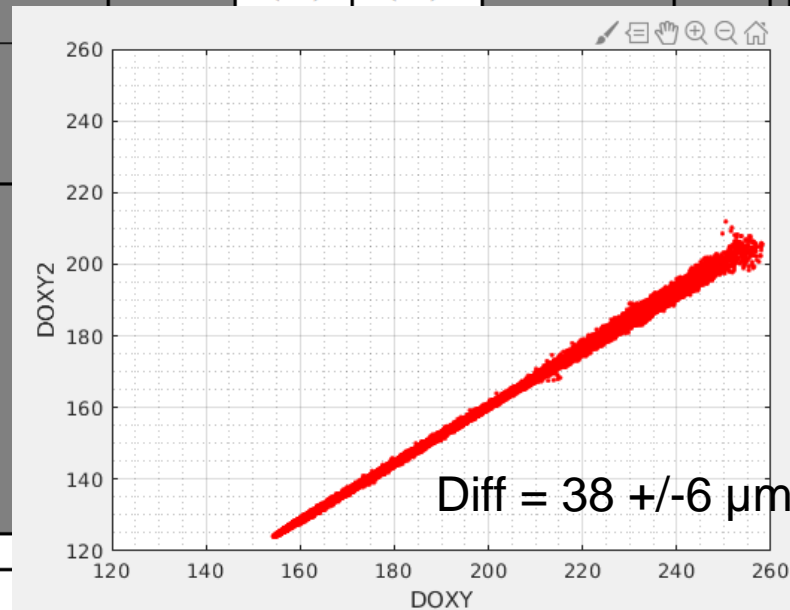
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301	ARO_FT						304 (7.2.29)	304 (7.2.37)				
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DOXY2

DOXY



Sensor model : Aanderaa_optode 5013

Intermediate parameters : BPHASE

Sensor serial number : 901

Set of calibration coefficients :

Giving these coefficients


Index	0	1	2	3
PhaseCoef	2.78652E0	1.10099E0	0.00000E0	0.00000E0

⁽¹⁾ Valid for 0 to 2000m (6502) depth, salinity 33 - 37psu

⁽²⁾ The calibration is performed in fresh water and the salinity setting is set to: 0

Date: 16 Mars 2010

Sign:



Aine Sævi,
Calibration & Production Engineer

AANDERAA DATA INSTRUMENTS AS


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E-mail: info@aadi.no

Web: http://www.aadi.no



a xylem brand

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Form No A21, Dec 2007

Certificate No: 3853_2408_40053
Batch No: 2408

Product: O2 Sensing Foil P913 3853
Calibration Date: 28 August 2009

Calibration points and phase readings (degrees)

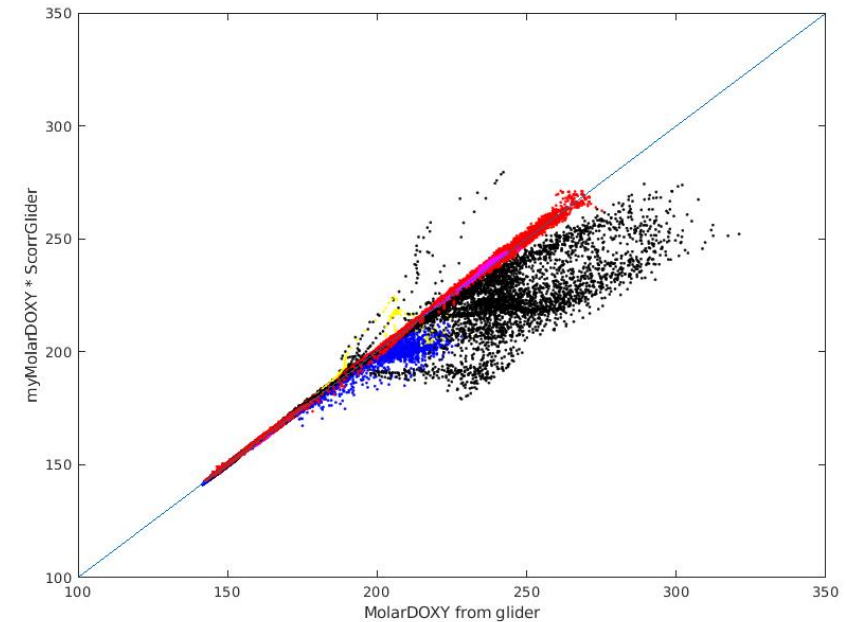
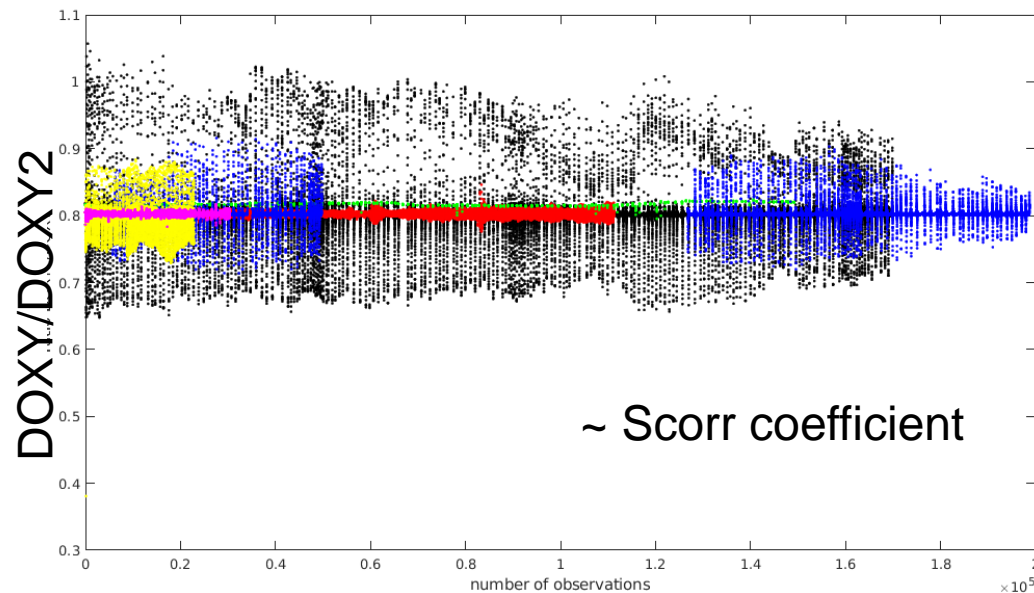
Temperature (°C)	3.54	10.27	20.04	29.77	39.39	
Pressure (kPa)	975.50	975.50	975.50	975.50	975.50	
O2 is % of O2+N2	0.00	73.85	73.30	72.40	71.51	70.35
	1.00	69.93	69.05	67.66	66.33	64.94
	2.00	66.32	65.20	63.43	61.78	60.08
	5.00	57.77	56.21	53.92	51.85	49.90
	10.00	48.41	46.67	44.23	42.09	40.18
	20.00	37.36	35.71	33.51	31.66	30.07
	30.00	32.23	30.72	28.76	27.12	25.73

Giving these coefficients ⁽¹⁾

Index	0	1	2	3
C0 Coefficient	5.02745E+03	-1.69644E+02	3.47372E+00	-3.10884E-02
C1 Coefficient	-2.72137E+02	8.19942E+00	-1.68006E-01	1.54003E-03
C2 Coefficient	5.90414E+00	-1.57678E-01	3.27461E-03	-3.08870E-05
C3 Coefficient	-4.03008E-02	1.29663E-03	-2.98859E-05	2.90209E-07
C4 Coefficient	2.33874E-04	-4.68070E-06	1.05009E-07	-1.04000E-09

Table 5: Configurations for the calculation of DOXY as function of the sensor model and input parameter. The recommended configurations are highlighted in bold.

Pending case of uncompensated salinity



MOLAR_DOXY from the glider is `rawData.vars_sci_time.sci_oxy3835_wphase_oxygen`

Our interpretation > $\text{MOLAR_DOXY} * \text{Scorr} * \text{Pcorr} = \text{DOXY}$

Is it the true ??

Real time QC

https://oceangliderscommunity.github.io/Oxygen_SOP/sections/oxygen_rtqc.html#rtqc-check-doxy

Argo (or copernicus)
contribution

- Initial QC
 - DOXY_QC = 3 (Several oxygen sensors suffer from predeployment storage drift that can reduce accuracy by up to 20% or more (Bittig et al., 2019))
- Global range QC [-5 600]μmol/kg
- Outlier and spike QC
- Stuck value test
- Bad P/T/S QC spreading
- Effect of biofouling

Real time adjustment in Argo

e.g. automatic procedure for coriolis <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00655/76709/84784.pdf>

DOXY_ADJUSTED = DOXY .* G

G (gain factor) = median(gi)

with gi = (PPOX_woa/PPOX_DOXY_float)cycle i

PPOX_woa{PSAT_woa,TEMP_float,PSAL_float,Patm = 1atm}

PPOX_float{DOXY_float,TEMP_float,PSAL_float,Patm = 1atm}

From the 5 first cycles (upper 10dbar)

Climatology = oxygen saturation from WOA18 (monthly resolution, first level - 0m)

Gain automatical application (Go/NoGO) = Compared adjusted value with GLODAP climatology

Adjusted error =

PPOX_DOXY_ADJUSTED_ERROR = elast + 1 mbar year⁻¹*(T – Tlast)

DOXY_ADJUSTED_ERROR =f(PPOX_DOXY_ADJUSTED_ERROR)

Is it relevant for GLIDER-O2 ?

Should we add a simplified estimate of time response correction ?

For more information :

✉ contact@groom-h2020.eu

✉ Twitter : @GROOM2RI

✉ www.groom-h2020.eu

**Thanks for your
attention**