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TOWED THERMISTOR CHAIN

OBSERVATIONS IN JASIN

by

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DATA REPORT

Office of Naval Research Contract N00014-76-C-0067 and N00014-79-C-0067 Project NR 083-102

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents measurements of temperature in the upper ocean obtained by use of a towed thermistor chain. The measurements were taken as part of the Joint Air-Sea Interaction (JASIN) Experiment conducted during the summer of 1978. A summary of the scientific and operational plans for JASIN has been given by Pollard (1978). More detailed accounts are given in documents published by the Royal Society (1977, 1978).

INSTRUMENTATION

The thermistor chain consisted of sensors, electrical conductors, plastic fairing, a strain member and a 450 kg lead-filled depressor. The thermistors were manufactured by Thermometrics (Model P-85). They were molded into sections of fairing together with bridge/amplifiers. Power and signals were transmitted by electrical conductors running through the tail sections of the fairing. The thermistors were spaced at intervals of 2 m over a section of chain 50 m in length. Four pressure sensors were also installed on the chain at 15 m intervals. The pressure sensors were manufactured by Kulite and were installed in tail sections together with bridge/amplifiers in a fashion similar to the thermistor electronics. Signals from the sensors were recorded, processed and displayed by use of a minicomputer system manufactured by Digital Equipment Corporation (PDP 11/05). A more complete description of the thermistor chain system is given by Spoering and Paulson (1980).

OBSERVATIONS

The thermistor chain was towed by the R/V ATLANTIS II in an area about 400 km northwest of Scotland. The locations of the tows are tabulated and plotted in the section entitled Tow Tracks. A summary of the tow parameters is given in Table 1. The first digit of the run number designates the number of the deployment of the chain. With the exception of the first deployment, the chain was always towed counterclockwise around a square. The letter following the deployment number designates the side of the square, i.e. N indicates a tow leg toward the west on the north side of the box. The digits following the dash in the run number designates the leg, one leg per side of the square except for the first deployment. The first deployment was separated into three legs. The middle leg contained a front which separated regions of nearly constant thermal properties. The square around which tows were made was usually 15 km on a side surrounding the Fixed Intensive Array. However, on two occasions tows were conducted in cooperation with other ships. The first occasion was around a five-km square containing the drifting buoy P1 and the second occasion was around a five-km square containing the mooring H2. The instrumented section of the chain extended from about 20 to 70 m depth in all tows except the last which was 10 m shallower. The tow speed was usually about 3 m/s. The tow speeds tabulated in Table 1 were determined from LORAN C and satellite navigational fixes.

TABLE 1.	Thermistor	chain	tows	during	JASIN-78	•
----------	------------	-------	------	--------	----------	---

		Start	l OW	Durat	rion
Run	Date	time (_{GMT})	speed (m/s)	Time (min)	Distance (km)
		1611	2.20	120.0	25.0
1-1	24-AUG-78	1011	3.30	64 0	25.8 11 2
1-2	n	1923	3.19	128.0	24.5
1-5		1520	0,	12010	2.100
2W-1	25-AUG-78	1213	2.95	75.0	13.3
2S-2	11	1331	2.93	72.5	12.7
2E-3	н	1446	2.88	91.0	15.7
2N-4	11	1620	3.41	73.0	14.9
2W-5	17	1738	2.99	/2.5	13.0
2S-6	11	1853	3.0/	80.0	14./
2E-/		2016	2.74	85.0	14.0
2N-8		2145	3.01	70.0	12.0
3N-1	27-AUG-78	1215	2.97	73.0	13.0
3W-2	H	1332	2.89	85.0	14.7
3S-3	н	1459	2.97	77.5	13.8
3E-4	11	1620	2.93	77.5	13.6
3N-5	11	1742	3.21	/7.0	14.8
3W-6	"	1902	3.22	6/.5	13.0
35-7	"	2012	3.02	/8.5 72 E	14.2
3E-8		2133	3.10	12.5	13.5

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		Start	Tow	Dura	tion
Run	Date	time (GMT)	speed (m/s)	Time <u>(min)</u>	Distance (km)
4N-1 4W-2 4S-3 4E-4 Compute 4E-5 4N-6 4W-7 4S-8 4E-9 4N-10 4W-11 4S-12 4E-13 4N-14 4W-15 4S-16 4E-17 4N-18 4W-19 4S-20 4E-21 4N-22 4W-23 4S-20 4E-21 4N-22 4W-23 4S-20 4E-25 4N-22 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-20 4N-30	29-AUG-78 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	1209 1249 1320 1349 1433 1545 1611 1639 1709 1740 1807 1837 1907 1937 2007 2037 2109 2139 2210 2243 2312 2342 0012 0044 0114 0245 0315 0345 0417	2.04 2.92 2.91 3.02 3.09 2.93 2.86 2.64 3.00 2.76 2.90 2.77 2.70 2.86 2.85 2.84 2.66 2.91 3.00 2.91 2.70 2.78 2.79 2.70 2.78 2.79 2.73 2.70 2.78 2.73 2.78 2.70 2.85 2.73 2.78 2.70 2.83 2.78 2.78 2.78	37.5 28.5 27.5	6.8 5.0 4.6 5.0 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5
5N-1 5W-2 5S-3 5E-4 5N-5 5W-6 5S-7 5E-8	31-AUG-78 " " " " " " "	1153 1308 1419 1540 1710 1843 1958 2126	3.02 3.16 3.19 2.89 3.03 3.04 2.86 2.97	72.0 69.5 78.5 86.0 90.0 72.5 85.5 84.5	13.0 13.2 15.0 - 14.9 16.4 13.2 14.7 15.1

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		Start time	Tow speed	Durat Time	tion Distance
Run	Date	(GMT)	<u>(m/s)</u>	<u>(mın)</u>	<u>(km)</u>
6W-1 6S-2 6E-3 6N-4 6W-5 6S-6 6E-7 6N-8 6S-10 6S-11 6N-12 6W-17 6S-14 6S-14 6S-14 6S-14 6S-15 6N-17 6S-13 6S-23 6S-23 6S-23 6S-23 6S-23 6S-33 6S-33 6S-35	2-SEP-78	1139 1212 1247 1317 1349 1420 1451 1518 1553 1624 1653 1722 1801 1935 2012 2038 2109 2143 2217 2240 2316 2356 0019 0044 0120 0148 0250 0324 0348 0421 0455 0526	2.73 2.50 2.74 2.53 2.96 2.52 2.46 2.60 2.86 2.40 2.86 2.40 2.86 2.51 2.86 2.51 2.52 2.46 2.51 2.52 2.46 2.51 2.52 2.55	$\begin{array}{c} 28.5\\ 32.5\\ 27.5\\ 29.5\\ 29.5\\ 24.5\\ 32.5\\ 24.5\\ 32.5\\ 25.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 27.5\\ 26.5\\ 36.5\\ 27.5\\ 31.5\\ 20.5\\ 31.5\\ 20.5\\ 31.5\\ 29.5\\ 29.5\\ 29.5\\ 29.5\\ 29.5\\ 29.5\\ 28.5\\$	4.7 4.9 4.5 4.1 9 3.7 4.5 4.1 4.9 3.7 4.5 4.5 4.2 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5
75-1 7E-2 7N-3 7W-4 7S-5 7E-6 7N-7 7W-8	4-SEP-78 " " " "	0803 0910 1027 1203 1314 1443 1607 1719	3.23 3.03 2.86 3.27 2.93 2.85 3.29 2.74	64.0 74.5 93.5 68.5 85.0 81.0 70.5 81.0	12.4 13.5 16.0 13.4 14.9 13.9 13.9 13.3

الع**ين**ي. محمد المراجعة

ANALYSIS

The temperature observations were low-pass filtered by computing sequential 30 s averages. Filtering removes variations caused by surface gravity waves and ship heave. The filtered observations are shown in the section entitled Temperature Cross-Sections.

Isotherm depths were determined by linear interpolation between the filtered temperature observations. The depths of isotherms in intervals of 0.2°C are shown in the section entitled Isotherm Cross-Sections.

Spectra of the shallowest and deepest isotherm on each leg were computed and are presented in the section entitled Spectra of Highest and Lowest Isotherms.

Spectra of the depth of the thermistor chain at three locations on the chain are shown in Figure 1. The spectra were computed from low-pass filtered (30 s averages) measurements of pressure during Run 1-1. The magnitude of vertical oscillations of the chain is usually greatest near the bottom. The magnitude of the spectra can be compared with spectra of isotherm depth shown in the section entitled Isotherm Cross-Sections. The magnitude of the isotherm spectra are usually more than two orders of magnitude greater than spectra of depth. We therefore conclude that variations in depth of the chain have a negligible effect on spectra of isotherm depth determined from the low-pass filtered temperature measurements.

More details on analysis procedures can be found in Spoering and Paulson (1980).



Figure 1. Spectra of depth measured at three locations on the towed thermistor chain during Run 1-1. The mean depths of the pressure sensors are indicated. The pressure records were low-pass (30 s averages) filtered prior to computing spectra.

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TOW TRACKS

On the following pages there is a tabulation of positions during each of the tows followed by plots, one for each run. The tabulated positions are plotted (x) on the plots. The positions were determined by use of LORAN C and navigational satellite. The local coordinates, x and y, are in kilometers north and east, respectively, of a point at the center of the Fixed Intensive Array (59°N, $12.5^{\circ}W$). The locations of moorings B1, B2, B3 and H2 are shown in several plots.

	RU	N 1 2	24-AUG-78		
LAT	ITUDE	LONC	ITUDE	LOCAL COOP	RDINATES
DEG	MIN	DEG	MIN	×	Ŷ
59	3.8 0	12	26. 09	3, 75	7.05
59	3. 54	12	31.76	-1.69	6.57
59	3.37	12	35.48	-5. 25	6.26
59	3.26	12	36. 84	-6.55	6.05
59	3.04	12	42. 42	-11.90	5, 64
59	2.74	12	51.71	-20, 80	5.09
59	2.67	12	58. 21	-27.02	4. 96
59	2, 52	13	2.87	-31.49	4, 68
59	2.45	13	8, 48	-36, 86	4, 55
59	2, 22	13	14, 56	-42.69	4.12
59	1, 98	13	21, 52	-49.35	3, 68
59	1.88	13	25, 52	-53.19	3. 49
59	1.77	13	29. 63	-57. 12	3. 29
	LAT: DEG 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59	RU LATITUDE DEG MIN 59 3.80 59 3.54 59 3.26 59 3.04 59 2.74 59 2.67 59 2.67 59 2.52 59 2.45 59 2.22 59 2.22 59 1.98 59 1.88 59 1.77	RUN 1 2 LATITUDE LONO DEG MIN DEG 59 3.80 12 59 3.54 12 59 3.26 12 59 3.26 12 59 3.04 12 59 2.67 12 59 2.67 12 59 2.67 12 59 2.67 13 59 2.45 13 59 1.98 13 59 1.88 13 59 1.77 13	RUN 1 24-AUG-78 LATITUDE LONGITUDE DEG MIN DEG MIN 59 3. 80 12 26. 09 59 3. 54 12 31. 76 59 3. 37 12 35. 48 59 3. 26 12 36. 84 59 3. 26 12 36. 84 59 3. 04 12 42. 42 59 2. 67 12 58. 21 59 2. 67 12 58. 21 59 2. 52 13 2. 87 59 2. 45 13 8. 48 59 2. 22 13 14. 56 59 1. 98 13 21. 52 59 1. 88 13 25.<	RUN 1 24-AUG-78LATITUDELONGITUDELOCAL COOFDEGMINDEGMINX593. 801226. 093. 75593. 541231. 76-1. 69593. 371235. 48-5. 25593. 261236. 84-6. 55593. 041242. 42-11. 90592. 741251. 71-20. 80592. 671258. 21-27. 02592. 52132. 87-31. 49592. 45138. 48-36. 86592. 221314. 56-42. 69591. 981321. 52-49. 35591. 881325. 52-53. 19591. 771329. 63-57. 12

		RU	N 2 2	25-AUG-78		
	LAT	ITUDE	LONG	ITUDE	LOCAL COC	RDINATES
TIME	DEG	MIN	DEG	MIN	×	Ŷ
1203	59	4. 09	12	40.60	-10.15	7. 59
1221	59	2, 48	12	40.25	-9.82	4.60
1304	58	58.32	12	39, 54	-9.14	-3.12
1331	58	55.75	12	38.80	-8.43	-7.89
1447	58	55.60	12	24, 68	5.10	-8.17
1520	58	58.68	12	24.80	4, 98	2. 45
1547	59	1.20	12	25. 11	4. 68	2. 23
1620	59	4.26	12	25. 53	4. 28	7. 91
1652	59	3. 58	12	32. 08	-1. 99	6, 65
1731	59	3.46	12	40.05	-9.63	6. 42
1733	59	3.46	12	41.05	10.59	6. 42
1741	59	2.89	12	41. 19	-10.72	5.37
1755	59	1.36	12	41. 21	-10.74	2. 53
1815	58	59. 50	12	40.72	-10, 27	-0.93
1853	58	55.75	12	40.28	-9.85	-7.89
2016	58	56.44	12	24. 38	5.38	-6.61
2118	59	1.82	12	24. 26	5. 50	3. 38
2145	59	4. 31	12	24.81	4. 97	8.00
2255	59	4.79	12	37. 99	-7.65	8.89

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	RUN	13 2	27-AUG-78		
LAT	ITUDE	LONG	GITUDE	LOCAL COC	RDINATES
DEG	MIN	DEG	MIN	×	¥
59	3. 97	12	22, 69	7 00	7 37
59	4.01	12	31.33	-1.27	7.45
59	4.00	12	35 60	-5.36	7 43
59	3.91	12	38.14	-7.80	7.26
59	1.05	12	37.80	-7.47	1 95
58	58.11	12	37.44	-7.13	-3.51
58	55, 82	12	36,80	-6 51	-7.76
58	55.96	12	32 82	-2.70	-7 50
58	56.01	12	27.15	2 73	-7 41
58	56.38	12	21, 75	7, 90	-6.72
58	59.38	12	22.10	7 57	-1.15
59	4, 22	12	22, 93	6 77	7 80
59	3 48	12	33 49	-3 34	6 46
59	3.18	12	38 30	-7 95	5.91
59	2.20	12	38, 23	-7 88	4 08
58	59.57	12	37.90	-7 57	-0.80
58	56 01	12	37. 53	-7.21	-7 41
58	55.81	12	37.27	-6 96	-7 78
58	55 74	12	33 54	-3 39	-7 91
58	55.74	12	28 31	1.62	-7 91
58	55.79	12	21.65	8 00	-7 82
59	0.16	12	21.61	8 04	0.30
59	3. 69	12	21, 89	7.77	6.85
	LAT DEG 59 59 59 59 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 59 59 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58	RUN LATITUDE DEG MIN 59 3.97 59 4.01 59 4.00 59 3.91 59 1.05 58 58.11 58 55.82 58 55.96 58 56.01 58 56.01 58 59.38 59 4.22 59 3.48 59 4.22 59 3.48 59 4.22 59 3.48 59 3.18 59 2.20 58 59 57 58 56 01 58 55.74 58 55.74 58 55.74 58 55.79 59 0.16 59 3.69	RUN 3 2 LATITUDE LONO DEG MIN DEG 59 3.97 12 59 4.01 12 59 4.00 12 59 1.05 12 59 1.05 12 58 58 11 12 58 55 96 12 58 56 01 12 58 56 01 12 58 56 01 12 58 56 01 12 58 56 38 12 58 56 38 12 59 3.48 12 59 3.18 12 59 2.20 12 58 59.57 12 58 55.81 12 58 55.74 12 58 55.79 12 58 55.79 12	RUN 3 27 -AUG-78LATITUDELONGITUDEDEGMINDEGMIN593.971222.69594.011231.33594.001235.60593.911238.14591.051237.805858111237.445855.961232.825856.011227.155856.381221.755859.381222.10594.221222.93593.481237.49593.181238.30592.201238.235855.811237.535855.811237.275855.741228.315855.791221.65590.161221.61593.691221.89	RUN 3 27-AUG-78LATITUDELONGITUDELOCAL COCDEGMINDEGMINX593. 971222. 69700594. 011231. 33 $-1. 27$ 594. 00123560 $-5. 36$ 593. 911238. 14 $-7. 80$ 591. 051237. 80 $-7. 47$ 5858. 111237. 44 $-7. 13$ 5855. 821236. 80 $-6. 51$ 5855. 961232. 82 $-2. 70$ 5856. 011227. 1525856. 381221. 757. 905859. 381221. 757. 90594. 221222. 936593. 181233. 49 $-3. 34$ 593. 181237. 90 $-7. 57$ 594. 221238. 30 $-7. 95$ 592. 201238. 23 $-7. 88$ 5859571237. 90 $-7. 57$ 5856. 811237. 27 $-6. 96$ 5855. 741228. 311. 625855. 791221. 658. 00590. 161221. 618. 04593. 691221. 897. 77

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		RUN	4 29) 30-AUG-78	3	
	LATI	ITUDE	LONGI	TUDE	LOCAL	COORDINATES
TIME	DEG	MIN	DEG	MIN	×	Ŷ
1126	58	53 91	12	20 44	9.16	5 -11.31
1142	58	53 88	12	17 20	12, 26	5 -11 36
1148	58	54.26	12	16 91	12 54	-10.66
1210	58	56.08	12	17 42	12.05	5 -7.28
1246	58	55.86	12	24. 27	5.49	9 -7.69
1250	58	55.75	12	24 52	5. 25	5 -7.89
1318	58	52 84	12	24.30	5.46	5 -13.29
1330	58	52 72	12	22.14	7 51	-13.52
1348	58	52 82	12	18.83	10 70	9 -13 33
1404	58	54. 29	12	18, 98	-10.56	5 -10.60
1417	58	55.65	12	19.10	10.44	4 ~8.08
1545	58	53 02	12	19.49	10 07	²
1609	58	55 42	12	19.60	9 96	5 ~8,50
1637	58	55. 63	12	24, 72	5.06	5 -8, 11
1653	58	54.16	12	24, 95	4.84	-10.84
1706	58	52 95	12	24 83	4 95	5 -13.09
1735	58	52.89	12	20.00	9 58	3 -13, 20
1740	58	53 84	12	19. 27	10.28	3 -12, 92
1754	58	54 41	12	19.44	-10 12	2 -10.38
1803	58	55. 31	12	19.50	10.06	5 -8,71
1807	58	55. 65	12	19. 53	10.0	8 ~8.03
1835	58	55.85	12	24 36	5.40	9 -7.71
1904	58	53. 13	12	24.40	5.36	5 -12,75
1934	58	53.10	12	19.20	10.35	5 -12 81
2004	58	55 71	12	18, 95	16 59	9 -7.96
2034	58	55.89	12	24, 31	5, 45	5 -7.63
2106	58	52 94	12	24.13	5, 62	2 -13, 11
2136	58	52 77	12	18 81	10.72	2 -13, 42
2207	58	55.41	12	18.05	11.45	5 -8,52
2240	58	55.42	12	24 07	5 68	8 ~8,50
2309	58	52 61	12	24.07	5.68	3 -13, 72
2339	58	52 40	12	18 61	10 91	-14, 11
2409	58	55 01	12	18 23	11. 28	3 -9.26
2441	58	55.21	12	23. 78	5. 96	5 -8.89
2511	58	52.51	12	24 17	5, 58	3 -13.91
2541	58	52 22	12	18 85	10 68	3 -14,44
2611	58	54.86	12	18.42	11 09	9 -9.54
2642	58	55.18	12	23. 78	5.96	-8.95
2712	58	52.57	12	24.10	5.65	-13.79
2742	58	52.49	12	18.78	10.75	-13.94
2814	58	55.36	12	18.47	11.05	-8.61
2844	58	55.63	12	23.34	6.38	3 -8.11

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		RU	N 5 1	31-AUG-78		
	LAT	ITUDE	LONG	GITUDE	LOCAL COO	ORDINATES
TIME	DEG	MIN	DEG	MIN	×	Ŷ
1152	59	3, 79	12	23. 91	5.83	7. 04
1223	59	3.54	12	29.68	0.31	6.57
1308	59	3.05	12	38.19	-7.85	5, 66
1419	58	55.81	12	37.60	-7.28	7, 78
1537	58	55.67	12	22 01	7.65	-8.04
1709	59	4, 23	12	20, 82	8.79	7, 85
1841	59	3.41	12	38.19	-7.85	6.33
1956	58	55. 96	12	37.72	-7.40	-7.50
2124	58	55. 58	12	21. 96	7.70	-8.21
2254	59	4.21	12	21.69	7 96	7.82

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		RUN	62	3-SEP-78		
	LAT	ITUDE	LONG	ITUDE	LOCAL CODE	RDINHIES
TIME	DEG	MIN	DEG	MIN	X	Ŷ
					- •	
1121	59	26.90	12	28.08	1.84	49,94
1138	59	26. 90	12	31.56	-1.49	49 94
1147	59	26.19	12	31.62	-1.55	48.62
1208	59	24. 25	12	31.62	-1.55	45 02
1244	59	24.06	12	26 00	3.83	44 67
1314	59	26, 72	12	25, 93	3.90	49 61
1746	59	27.01	12	30.97	-0.93	50.15
1421	59	24.31	12	30.96	-0.92	45.13
1447	59	24, 46	12	26 14	3.70	45 41
1515	59	26.72	12	25.62	4.20	49.61
1550	59	27.05	12	30.97	-0.93	50 22
1628	59	24.39	12	31.04	-1.00	45 28
1649	59	24.39	12	26.16	3.68	45.28
1720	59	27.00	12	25, 16	4.64	50 13
1759	59	27.01	12	31,02	-0.98	50.15
1831	59	24 04	12	31.02	-0.98	44 63
1900	59	24, 20	12	25, 83	3, 99	44.93
1933	59	26.81	12	25, 38	4.43	49 78
2010	59	26.66	12	31 18	-1.1.5	49 50
2036	59	24. 27	12	31.17	-1 12	40.05
2106	59	23. 94	12	26, 12	3.72	44,40
2141	59	26. 54	12	25,60	4. 22	49.61
2213	59	26.36	12	30 95	~0.91	46.24
2237	59	24, 39	12	31 51	-1.45	40.20
2313	59	23.97	12	26 05	3.78	44.00
2347	59	26, 53	12	25, 92	3.91	49 30
2417	59	26. 59	12	31. 51	-1 45	49.31
2442	59	24. 33	12	31.73	~1.66	45.11
2518	59	24.33	12	25.92	3.91	40.11
2547	59	26.72	12	26.15	3.69 2.69	49.01
2617	59	26.90	12	31.00	-0.96	43.24
2650	59	24, 22	12	31.24	-1.19	- 444, 24 AE A4
2721	59	24, 46	12	26 00	دی ز	40 EE
2746	59	26, 75	12	25.82	4.00	47.00 50.77
2818	59	27.13	12	31. 17	-1.14	12 DC 12 11
2853	59	24.19	12	31. 22	-1.17	- 44.21 15 76
2924	59	24, 38	12	25.79	4.03	
2955	59	26 95	12	25, 23	4, 37	30.04

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	LAT	RUI ITUDE	1 7 4 LONG	H-SEP-78 GITUDE	LOCAL COORDINATES	
TIME	DEG	MIN	DEG	MIN	×	۲
754 907 1024 1200 1311 1439 1604 1718	58 59 59 58 58 59 59 59	55.88 56.49 3.99 3.55 56.05 56.13 3.93 3.93	12 12 12 12 12 12 12	37.00 22.26 20.85 38.00 78.31 22.17 23.20 38.45	-6.71 7.41 8.77 -7.66 -7.96 7.50 6.51 -8.09	-7.65 -6.52 7.41 6.59 -7.33 -7.18 7.30 7.41



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TEMPERATURE CROSS-SECTIONS

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On the following pages there are plots, one for each leg, of low-pass filtered temperature as a function of time and distance along the leg. The filtering was accomplished by computing sequential 30 s averages. The mean depth of each sensor is given.



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ISOTHERM CROSS-SECTIONS

On the following pages there are plots of isotherms at 0.2°C intervals which were obtained by linear interpolation between the low-pass filtered temperature observations shown in the previous section. Isotherms which were not at least 80% complete were not plotted. Isotherms which were incomplete, but had no more than 20% of the record missing, were completed by linear extrapolation from adjacent isotherms.

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AD-A091 172 UNCLASSIFIED			OREGON STATE UNIV CORVALLIS SCHOOL OF OCEANOGRAPHY Towed Thermistor Chain Observations in JASIN;(U) Jul 80 r J Baumann; C A Paulson; J Wagner N00014-76-C Data-80								F/6 8/10 -0067 NL		
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SPECTRA OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST ISOTHERMS

Spectra of the depth of the shallowest and deepest isotherms from each leg are plotted on the following pages. The symbol x designates the shallowest isotherm (highest temperature) and [] designates the deepest isotherm. The time-series of low-pass filtered isotherm depth were prewhitened by taking first differences prior to computing Fourier coefficients. The spectra were then recolored and smoothed by averaging over non-overlapping frequency bands, five per decade, equally spaced on a logarithmic scale.

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APPENDIX A

Configuration of the Chain Under Tow



The purpose of this Appendix is to derive an expression for the shape of the chain under tow. The derived shape serves as the basis for interpolating the depths of the sensors between pressure measurements and for smoothing variations in the pressure records caused by errors in the measurements.

We simplify the problem by considering the equilibrium case in which accelerations are neglected and the shape is independent of time. The problem then becomes similar to the problem of the "hanging chain", treatments of which are given in many textbooks (e.g., Sokolnikoff and Redheffer, 1958, pp. 40-42).

A schematic diagram of the chain under tow is shown in Figure A1. The x-z coordinate system has its origin at the bottom of the chain in the center of the dead-weight depressor (bomb). The forces acting on the chain at x = z = 0 are G_B , the gravitational force on the bomb; D_B , the drag force on the bomb; T (s = 0), the upward tension in the chain, where s is the distance along the chain from x = z = 0. The forces acting on an element of the chain, δs , at an arbitrary point s on the chain are: $W(s)\delta s$, the gravitational force, where W(s) has dimensions of force per unit length; $D(s)\delta s$, the drag force, where D(s) also has dimensions of force per unit length tensile force. The buoyancy forces are incorporated into the gravitational forces, G_B and W. The tensile force may be decomposed into vertical and horizontal components as shown where $\theta(s)$ is the angle between the chain and the horizontal.

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If the chain is in equilibrium, we may, as shown in Figure Al, separately equate the horizontal and vertical forces acting on the chain at any point along the chain:







$$D_{B} + \int_{0}^{s} D(s) ds = T(s) \cos \theta(s)$$

$$G_{B} + \int_{0}^{s} W(s) ds = T(s) \sin \theta(s)$$
(A1)

We now assume that D(s) and W(s) are independent of s. This is essentially true for W(s) and is approximately true for D(s) providing $\theta(s)$ does not differ too far from 90°. The equations (A1) are then integrated to obtain:

$$D_{p} + sD = T(s) \cos \theta(s)$$
 (A2)

$$G_{p}$$
 + sW = T(s) sin $\theta(s)$ (A3)

T(s) can be eliminated from (A2) to obtain:

$$\tan \theta(s) = \frac{G_B + sW}{D_B + sD}$$

It is now possible to solve for $\theta(s)$, x(s) and z(s). $\theta(s)$ is obtained directly from (A3) and x(s) and z(s) are given by:

$$x(s) = \int_{0}^{s} \cos \theta(s') ds'$$

$$z(s) = \int_{0}^{s} \sin \theta(s') ds'$$
(A4)

Consider first the expression for z(s). Substituting from (A3) into (A4) yields:

$$z(s) = \int_{0}^{s} \frac{(G_{B} + s'W)ds'}{[(G_{B} + s'W)^{2} + (D_{B} + s'D)^{2}]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

which can be rewritten

$$z(s) = \int_{0}^{s} \frac{(G_{B} + s'W)ds'}{(a + bs' + cs'^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$
(A5)



where

$$a = G_B^2 + D^2$$

$$b = 2G_B^W + 2 D_B^D$$

$$c = W^2 + D^2$$

Integrating (A5) yields:

$$z(s) = \left(\frac{G_{B}}{\sqrt{c}} - \frac{bW}{2c^{3/2}} \left[\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{2cs + b}{\sqrt{d}}\right) - \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{d}}\right)\right]$$

$$+ \frac{W}{c} \left[\left(A + bs + cs^{2}\right)^{\frac{L_{2}}{2}} - \sqrt{a}\right]$$
(A7)

where

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 $d = 4ac - b^2$

An expression for x(s) can be obtained by a procedure similar to that used to obtain (A7). From (A3) and (A4) we obtain

$$x(s) = \int_{0}^{s} \frac{(D_{B} + s'D)ds'}{(a = b s' + cs'^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$
(A8)

where a, b and c have the definitions given in (A6). If one replaces G_B and W in (A5) with D_B and D respectively, the equation becomes identical to (A8). The integration of (A8) therefore yields an expression of the same form as (A7) with G_B and W replaced by D_B and D:

$$x(s) = \left(\frac{D_{B}}{\sqrt{c}} - \frac{bD}{2c^{3/2}}\right) [sinh^{-1} (\frac{2cs + b}{\sqrt{d}}) - sinh^{-1} (\frac{b}{\sqrt{d}})] + \frac{D}{c} [(a + bs + cs^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} - \sqrt{a}]$$
(A9)



The drag forces, D_B and D, are assumed to be proportional to ρU^2 where ρ is the density of the water and U is the tow velocity:

$$D_{B} = C_{B} A_{B} \rho u^{2}$$
(A10)
$$D = C A \rho u^{2}$$

where C_B and C are the drag coefficients for the depressor and the faired chain, respectively. A_B and A are the corresponding cross-sectional areas where A has dimensions of area per unit length.

The drag coefficient for the depressor was assumed equal to one. This value can be compared with the value for a circular disk equal 0.55 in the range of Reynolds numbers likely to be encountered (Batchelor, 1967, p. 341). A larger value was assumed for the depressor because, although it is streamlined, it has protruding fins, cable attachments and handling rings and may at times present a larger cross-sectional area to the flow than assumed. It turns out that the shape of the chain is not critically dependent on the assumed value of C_B . If one decreases C_B by 50% at a tow speed of 3 m/s, the computed change in depth 95 m below the surface is only 0.3 m. The Reynolds number for the bomb at a tow speed of 3 m/s is 6.7x10⁵.

The drag coefficient for the faired chain was taken equal to 0.13 as suggested by the manufacturer. For comparison, bluff bodies have drag coefficients about equal 0.5. The value C = 0.13 yielded chain shapes in good agreement with the pressure measurements on the chain. The uncertainties of the calculated depths of the thermistors are estimated not to exceed \pm 1 m. The Reynolds number for the fairing is 6×10^4 at a tow speed of 3 m/s.

Chain shapes calculated by use of (A7) and (A9) are shown in Figure A2. For a given tow speed, the shape depends only the the distance along the chain from the depressor. The parameters used to obtain the curves shown



Figure A2. The shape of a towed thermistor chain, 100 m in length, for tow speeds ranging from 1 to 6 m/s. The drag force on the chain is assumed proportional to s, the distance along the chain.

in Figure A2 were:

$$G_B = 4,120 \text{ Newtons}$$

 $W = 7 \text{ Newtons/m}$
 $C_B A_B \rho = 12.3 \text{ Newtons/m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$
 $CA \rho = 2.6 \text{ Newtons/m}^3 \text{s}^{-2}$
(A11)

The above parameters are the best estimates for the chain.

An additional model for the shape of the chain was developed to compare two different assumptions for the drag force on the chain. In the previous development we assumed the drag, D, proportional to s, the distance along the chain from the depressor. Alternatively, we assume that D is proportional to z, the vertical space coordinate. The equation corresponding to (A3) is:

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \tan \theta(s) = \frac{G_B + sW}{D_B + zD}$$
(A12)

To ease the integration of (Al2) we assume that W is negligible, from which follows:

$$x = (D_{B} + \frac{D}{2}z) \frac{z}{G_{B}}$$
(A13)

We may also derive s(z) as follows:

$$\frac{dz}{ds} = \sin \theta(s)$$

$$s = \int_{0}^{z} \frac{1}{\sin \theta(s)} dz'$$

$$s = \int_{0}^{z} \frac{[G_{B}^{2} + (D_{B} + Dz')^{2}]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{G_{B}} dz'$$

$$s = \int_{0}^{z} (e + fz' + gz'^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} dz'$$

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where

$$\frac{D_B^2}{D_B}$$
, $f \frac{2D_BD}{D_B}$, g

$$e = 1 + \frac{D_B^2}{G_B^2}$$
, $f = \frac{2D_B^2}{G_B^2}$, $g = \frac{D^2}{G_B^2}$

Integrating we obtain:

$$s = \frac{(2gz + f)\sqrt{z} - f\sqrt{e}}{4g}$$

+
$$\frac{1}{2k\sqrt{g}} \left[\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{2gz+f}{\sqrt{q}}\right) - \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{f}{\sqrt{q}}\right)\right]$$

where

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 $Z = e + fz + gz^{2}$ $q = 4 eg - f^{2}$ $k = \frac{4g}{q}$

The two models are compared in Figures A3 and A4. In Figure A3 the shape of the chain given by the second model (D \propto Z) is plotted for various tow speeds. In Figure A4 the shape of the chain given by the first model (D \propto s) is plotted for the same tow speeds. The parameters used in constructing the cruves shown in Figures A3 and A4 are identical to those used in generating the curves shown in Figure A2 except that W, the gravitational minus buoyancy force, is assumed zero in Figures A3 and A4. The difference between the two models for a tow speed of 3 m/s amounts to only 0.3 m difference in z at s = 70 m. We therefore conclude that the calculated shape of the chain is not critically dependent on the model for the tow speeds employed in JASIN. For faster *ow speeds the differences may become significant. For example, at a tow speed of 5 m/s the difference in z when s = 100 m is 4 m.



Figure A3. The shape of a towed thermistor chain, 100 m in length, for tow speeds ranging from 1 to 6 m/s. The chain is assumed to be weightless in water and the drag force is assumed proportional to z.



Figure A4. The shape of a towed thermistor chain, 100 m in length, for tow speeds ranging from 1 to 6 m/s. The chain is assumed to be weightless in water and the drag force is assumed proportional to s, the distance along the chain.