



## PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION STATEMENT for Campbell Scientific CS547A and OBS-3A Salinity Probes

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<b>TECHNOLOGY TYPE:</b>	Coupled conductivity and temperature sensors with instrument based algorithms for estimation of salinity
<b>APPLICATION:</b>	In situ estimates of salinity for coastal moored and profiled deployments
<b>PARAMETERS EVALUATED:</b>	Response linearity, accuracy, precision and reliability
<b>TYPE OF EVALUATION:</b>	Laboratory and Field Performance Verification
<b>DATE OF EVALUATION:</b>	Testing conducted from May through October 2008
<b>EVALUATION PERSONNEL:</b>	S. Gilbert, K. Gundersen, T. Johengen, T. McKissack, M. McIntyre, A. Pinchuk, H. Purcell, C. Robertson, D. Schar, G.J. Smith, M. Tamburri and D. Wells.

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Questions and comments should be directed to: Dr. Thomas Johengen  
 c/o Alliance for Coastal Technologies  
 Chesapeake Biological Laboratory  
 PO Box 38 / One Williams Street  
 Solomons, Maryland 20688, USA  
 Email: Johengen@umich.edu

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

Instrument performance verification is necessary so that effective existing technologies can be recognized, and so that promising new technologies can become available to support coastal science, resource management, and ocean observing systems. The Alliance for Coastal Technologies (ACT) has therefore completed an evaluation of commercially available in situ salinity sensors. While the sensors evaluated have many potential applications, the focus of this Performance Verification was on nearshore moored and profiled deployments and at a performance resolution of between 0.1 – 0.01 salinity units.

In this Verification Statement, we present the performance results of the CS547A salinity probe evaluated in the laboratory and under diverse environmental conditions in moored field tests. In addition the OBS-3A salinity probe was tested in a vertical profiling application. A total of one laboratory site and five different field sites were used for testing, including tropical coral reef, high turbidity estuary, sub-tropical and sub-arctic coastal ocean, and freshwater riverine environments. Quality assurance (QA) oversight of the verification was provided by an ACT QA specialist, who conducted technical systems audits and a data quality audit of the test data.

In the lab tests, the CS547A exhibited a linear but variable response when exposed to 15 different test conditions covering five salinities ranging from 7 – 34 psu, each at three temperatures ranging from 6 - 32 °C ( $R^2 > 0.963$ ,  $SE = 1.954$  and  $slope = 0.927$ ). The overall mean and variance of the absolute difference between instrument measured salinity and reference sample salinity for all treatments was  $-2.33 \pm 2.03$  psu. When examined independently, the relative accuracy of the conductivity and temperature sensors were  $2.52 \pm 2.35$  mS/cm and  $-0.0394 \pm 0.0721$  °C, respectively.

Across all five field deployments, the range of salinity tested against was 0.14 – 36.97. The corresponding conductivity and temperatures ranges for the tests were 0.27 – 61.69 mS cm<sup>-1</sup> and 10.75 – 31.14 °C, respectively. With the exception of the MI freshwater test site, instrument performance was impacted by calibrations issues as well as impacts from biofouling. For the MI deployment the average offset in salinity was  $-0.033 \pm 0.010$  and performance was stable throughout the deployment. For the marine test sites the initial offset in measured salinity during the first week of deployment ranged from 0.4 – 3.0 psu. The measurement error was due almost exclusively from the conductivity sensor and the temperature sensor response was quite stable and accurate at all sites. The average offset of the measured temperature relative to our calibrated reference temperature logger was 0.026, -0.009, 0.092, 0.008, and -0.079 °C for FL, GA, HI, MI, and AK, respectively. When instrument response was compared together for the first 14 days of deployment at all five field sites, a fairly consistent and linear performance response was observed with  $R^2 = 0.982$ ,  $SE = 1.789$  and  $slope = 0.982$ . This response was also very similar to that observed for the lab studies. For the vertical profiling application, the OBS-3A tracked vertical changes in salinity closely and the average offset over the two profiling tests was  $0.74 \pm 0.19$  psu.

Performance checks were completed prior to field deployment and again at the end of the deployment, after instruments were thoroughly cleaned of fouling, to evaluate potential calibration drift versus biofouling impacts. There were often significant changes in the measured accuracy for salinity of between 1-3 psu. It is not possible to directly identify whether these changes resulted from calibration drift or if we could simply not completely remove the impacts of biofouling during our post-deployment cleaning.

During this evaluation, no problems were encountered with the provided software, set-up functions, or data extraction at any of the test sites. One hundred percent of the data was recovered from the instrument and no outlier values were observed for all laboratory tests, all field deployment tests, and all tank exposure tests. Lastly, a check on the instruments time clocks at the beginning and end of field deployments showed differences of between minus 1 and plus 3 seconds among test sites. We encourage readers to review the entire document for a comprehensive understanding of instrument performance.

## BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Instrument performance verification is necessary so that effective existing technologies can be recognized and so that promising new technologies can be made available to support coastal science, resource management and ocean observing systems. To this end, the NOAA-funded Alliance for Coastal Technologies (ACT) serves as an unbiased, third party testbed for evaluating sensors and sensor platforms for use in coastal environments. ACT also serves as a comprehensive data and information clearinghouse on coastal technologies and a forum for capacity building through workshops on specific technology topics (visit [www.act-us.info](http://www.act-us.info)).

As part of our service to the coastal community, ACT conducted a performance verification of commercially available, in situ conductivity/temperature sensors that provide a derived measurement of salinity (hereafter referred to as salinity sensors). We focused on commonly used inductive and electrode cell based conductivity sensors with measuring ranges from 0 - 100 mS/cm. Salinity is a composite property of water, originally defined as the total mass of dissolved material in one kilogram of water. The consistency of the ratios of major constituent ions in seawater enabled the successive refinement of the original analytically untractable definition to correspond to the total chlorinity of water. In current use, the practical salinity scale is based on the analytically precise description of the relationship between the conductivity and chlorinity of water at defined temperature and pressure. As a unitless proxy, the practical salinity scale is used for the basic characterization of aquatic habitats, for tracing the mixing of water masses, and for understanding variability in density needed to accurately model physical processes such as sound propagation and geostrophic currents. Frequent short-term forcing or input events (e.g., vertical and horizontal mixing or runoff) are typical of many coastal environments leading to high temporal and spatial variability in salinity. In addition to hydrodynamic considerations, the capacity to acclimate to specific salinity levels is an important constraint of species distributions. Therefore, it is often critically important to be able to generate continuous and accurate in situ observations of salinity.

The basic parameters and application methods to be evaluated in the verification were determined by surveying users of in situ salinity sensors. The two most common applications for users of salinity sensors were moored deployments on remote platforms for continuous monitoring and vertical profiling using CTD/ rosette platforms. The use of salinity sensors among our survey respondents was evenly divided between freshwater, brackish water, and marine environments, but over 75% of the respondents indicated use within shallow, nearshore environments. The greatest use of salinity data was to provide a general description of the environment, followed by identification of water masses and making density calculations for stratification. Approximately 40% of the respondents stated an accuracy requirement of 0.1 salinity, while another 30% stated a requirement of 0.01 salinity. The performance characteristics that ranked highest included reliability, accuracy, precision, ease of calibration, and stability. The verification therefore focused on these types of applications and criteria utilizing a series of field tests at five of the ACT Partner Institution sites, representing marine, estuarine and freshwater environments. In addition, a laboratory component of the verification was performed at the Moss Landing Marine Laboratory Partner site.

The overall objectives of this performance verification were to: (1) highlight the potential capabilities of in situ salinity sensors by demonstrating their utility in a broad range of coastal environments with varying salinity, (2) verify manufacturer claims on the performance characteristics of commercially available salinity sensors when tested in a controlled laboratory

setting, and (3) verify performance characteristics of commercially available salinity sensors when applied in real world applications in a diverse range of coastal environments. This document summarizes the procedures and results of an ACT technology evaluation to verify manufacturer claims regarding the performance of the CS547A salinity probe. Appendix 2 is an interpretation of the performance verification results from the manufacturer's point of view.

## **TECHNOLOGY TESTED**

The CS547A probe is designed to measure electrical conductivity and temperature of water through incorporation with the Campbell Scientific datalogger. It is a flow through sensor with three in-line stainless steel rings mounted in an epoxy housing. The electrical conductivity of water passing through the tube is measured by excitation of the middle electrode with AC voltage and measuring the current between the center and outer rings. A temperature measurement is provided to compensate for changes of conductivity due to temperature and compute salinity. The probe is potted with corrosion resistant epoxy. To reduce electrochemical reactions and prolong time between calibrations the electrodes are AC coupled. The electrode configuration also eliminates ground loop problems associated with sensors in electrical contact with earth ground. EC Range: 0.005 to 7.5 mS/cm up to 100mS special order. Accuracy +/-10% at 25 °C.

The OBS-3A combines our OBS probe with pressure, temperature, and conductivity sensors in a battery-powered recording instrument. Batteries and electronics are contained in a housing capable of operating at depths of up to 300 meters—depending on the pressure sensor installed. A fast-response, stainless steel-clad thermistor monitors temperature. Pressure is measured with a semiconductor piezoresistive strain gage, and conductivity is measured with a four-electrode conduction-type cell. Temperature range 0-35 °C, EC range 65mS/cm, EC Accuracy +/-0.1mS/cm

## **SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION PROTOCOLS**

The protocols used for this performance verification were developed in conference with ACT personnel, the participating instrument manufacturers and a technical advisory committee. The protocols were refined through direct discussions between all parties during a Salinity Sensor Performance Verification Protocol Workshop held on 26 -27 February, 2008 in St. Petersburg, FL. All ACT personnel involved in this Verification were trained on use of instruments by manufacturer representatives and on standardized water sampling, storage, analysis and shipping methods during a training workshop held on 12-16 May 2008 in Moss Landing, CA. During the instrument training workshop, ACT evaluated the current factory calibrations for each test instrument by exposing them to natural seawater in a well-mixed temperature controlled bath and making simultaneous laboratory measurements of triplicate reference samples. This calibration check was performed under the supervision of the manufacturer representatives and instruments were confirmed to be ready for testing. The manufacturer representative and the ACT Chief Scientist verified that all staff were trained in both instrument and sample collection protocols. Lastly, manufacturers worked with ACT to verify that the proposed instrument mounting configuration for the field tests would not produce

a measurable effect on sensor performance due to electronic or structural interference. The final mooring arrangement was approved by all parties.

This performance verification report presents instrument-measured conductivity, temperature and derived salinity values reported over time, position, or depth as directly downloaded from the test instruments. The report includes means, standard deviations, and number of replicates of laboratory determined salinity values for corresponding reference samples at the same time, position, or depth of the instrument measurements. The report also includes an independently determined temperature record collected within the water column over corresponding time, position, or depth, by an RBR TR-1060 Temperature Logger which was used for all laboratory and field tests. A summary of the testing protocols is provided below. A complete description of the testing protocols is available in the report, *Protocols for the ACT Verification of In Situ Salinity Sensors* (ACT PV08-01) and can be downloaded from the ACT website ([www.act-us.info/evaluation\\_reports.php](http://www.act-us.info/evaluation_reports.php)).

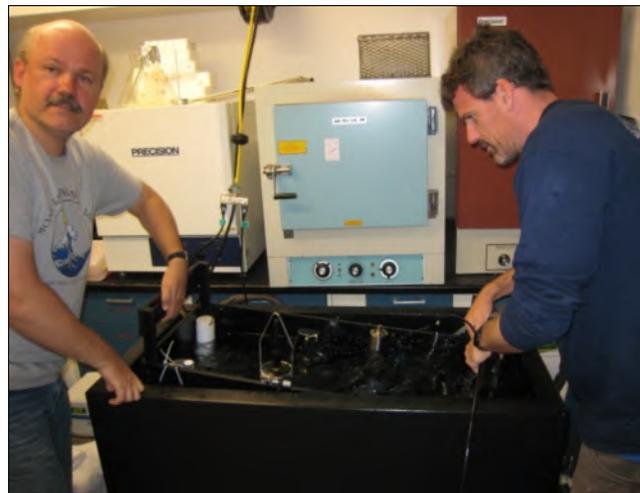
### **Reference Standards and Analytical Procedures**

State of the art, approved laboratory analytical methods and instrumentation were used to provide the best possible measure of ‘true’ conductivity and temperature values from laboratory and field reference samples. Reference samples served as the performance standards against which instrument conductivity, temperature and derived salinity estimates were compared. All reference and Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) samples were analyzed on a Guildline 8410A Portasal salinometer, which has a reported accuracy of 0.003 and a resolution of 0.0003 equivalent psu. All reference samples for the verification were analyzed at Moss Landing Marine Laboratory (MLML) by the same technician using the same instrument. The Portasal was calibrated with IAPSO certified standard seawater (SSW) purchased from OSIL (Oceanic Scientific International Limited) at the beginning of each analytical batch and fresh SSW were analyzed as samples at the beginning and end of each analytical batch and randomly within the batch (approx. 10% of total volume) to characterize instrument drift. A linear drift correction, based on SSW sample performance, was applied to all reference samples within the SSW sample interval. Each salinity bottle sample generated 30 readings on the Portasal, collected as 3 consecutive readings on 10 aliquots drawn from the bottle. The 30 readings were averaged to a single salinity value per bottle. Variance estimates within our reference method come from replication across salinity bottles as well as a global mean variance for all reference samples collected for the laboratory test.

All reference samples were collected in standardized salinity bottles purchased from OSIL, made of type II borosilicate glass and sealed with polyethylene neck seals and screw caps. Sample collection bottles were preconditioned for at least one week with ambient water from each test site. All reference samples were collected, stored, and shipped according to approved protocols (see full document at [www.act-us.info/evaluation\\_reports.php](http://www.act-us.info/evaluation_reports.php)). In addition, an independent field reference standard set was made from a single batch collection of ambient water at each test site and immediately sub-sampled into conditioned sample bottles. Sets of three of these reference samples were shipped and analyzed with each batch of field sample bottles to account for any sample bias resulting from storage or shipping and as independent checks on the consistency of the analytical procedures.

## Laboratory Tests

Laboratory tests focused on verifying the manufacturers' stated performance characteristics of accuracy and precision using controlled laboratory settings to obtain the highest degree of accuracy and precision for corresponding reference standards. The instrument package was tested at five different salinity levels including 35, 30, 25, 16 and 6 on the practical salinity scale (PSS-78; 60 to 6 mS/cm conductivity), each at three different temperatures including 32 °C, 16 °C and 6 °C. The instrument was pre-equilibrated to the controlled bath test conditions for 60 minutes prior to the start of reference sampling. The instrument was set to measure in situ conductivity and temperature using its own algorithms to derive a practical salinity estimate from these values at 1-minute intervals. Ten reference water samples were collected at sensor depth into sealed pre-rinsed glass salinity bottles at 3 minute intervals over 30 minutes. Each reference sample set was stored at room temperature and analyzed after 24 hours on the Portasal 8410A (Fig. 1).



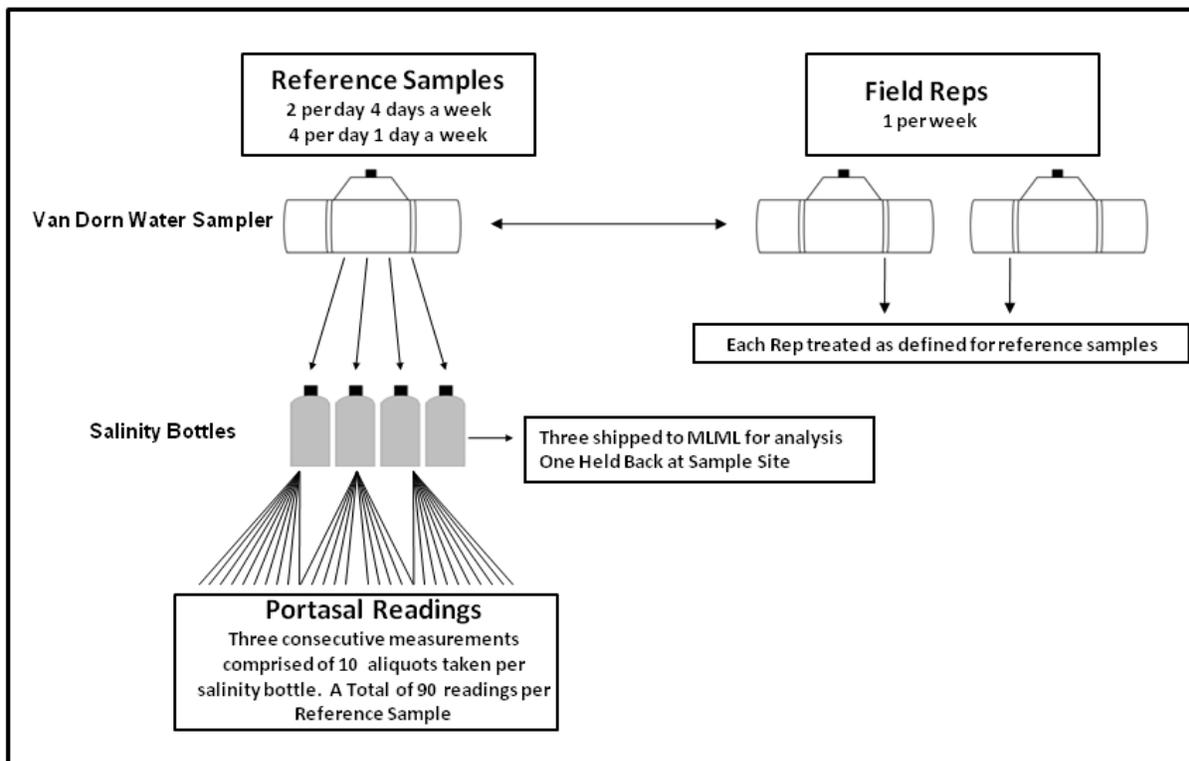
**Figure 1.** Analytical instrumentation (Portasal 8410A) used for laboratory analysis of salinity reference samples and one of the test baths and instrument racks used for the laboratory tests.

## Moored Field Deployment Tests

Moored deployments were conducted at five ACT Partner sites covering a wide geographic distribution of coastal environments and a range of salinity and temperature conditions (see Table 1). Deployments were conducted over a 4-week duration at four of the test sites including Tampa Bay, FL, Skidaway Island, GA, Clinton River, MI and Resurrection Bay, AK. The deployment in Kaneohe Bay, HI was run over an 8-week duration to examine performance under an extended deployment. The test instrument was set to measure in situ conductivity and temperature using its own algorithms to derive a practical salinity estimate from these values at 15 minute intervals, except at HI where the measurement interval was increased to 30 minutes due to power constraints. Reference sampling for the 4-week test sites consisted of collecting 2 water samples per day on four days of the week and 4 samples per day once per week (Fig. 2). In addition, once each week we collected a replicate field sample by using two Van Dorn water samplers side by side in immediate vicinity of the mooring frame. For the longer deployment at the HI test site, the same pattern was used for the first two weeks, but then the sampling intensity was reduced to 3 collections per week and the intensive 4-per-day sampling every other week. For the Florida offshore site, the sampling schedule was somewhat modified due to vessel and weather constraints; however, all effort was made to produce a consistent number of reference samples as the other sites. Water samples were collected at the same depth and as close as physically possible to the instrument sensors and the water sampler was triggered to match the programmed sampling time of the instrument. Four replicate salinity samples were collected in pre-conditioned (with site water) 200 ml OSIL glass salinity bottles directly from the spigot of the sampler. Three of these salinity sample bottles were shipped to MLML for analysis and the fourth was held back at the collection site as a back up in case of a lost sample or if agreement among triplicates failed to meet a precision target of 0.005 psu. In that case, the remaining sample was also analyzed and the result was included in the final estimate of the reference salinity value. In situ temperature was recorded with an RBR TR-1060 Temperature Recorder which has a stated accuracy of 0.002 °C and a resolution of < 0.0005 °C. The calibration and temperature transfer standard of these sensors were independently verified in a NIST-certified laboratory.

As part of each field test, the instrument package was also tested in well-mixed tanks filled with ambient site water immediately before and after the moored deployment. The post-deployment tank test occurred after the instrument was thoroughly cleaned to remove all visible traces of biofouling. The purpose of the tank test was to help differentiate the effects of biofouling from those of instrument drift that may have occurred during the deployment. The instrument was equilibrated to the tank conditions for at least 30 minutes prior to sampling and programmed to sample at 1 minute intervals. Three reference samples were collected and each sub-sampled into triplicate salinity bottles during the instrument sampling interval for comparison.

Lastly, a series of PVC tiles were deployed adjacent to the mooring rack and used to photographically document the amount and rates of biofouling at the site. Each week one tile was retrieved and photographed to characterize the extent of fouling. The weekly photographs are displayed in the field results section of the report.



**Figure 2.** Schematic representation of the reference sampling process conducted during moored deployment field tests.

### Vertical Profiling Field Tests

A vertical profiling application was included at Resurrection Bay, AK for those instruments that are designed to sample at appropriate rates and with appropriate sensor response times. The test consisted of performing vertical profiling casts at 2 locations known to have well defined pycnoclines during a single 1 day cruise. One location was on the shelf just outside the Bay and the other was within the Bay in an area known to be influenced by coastal runoff. The profiling test involved the comparison of simultaneous instrument measurements and discrete samples collected at six discrete depths throughout the water column. Sampling depths were spaced to provide two reference samples in the surface mixed layer, two near or within the pycnocline, and two below the pycnocline in order to capture the maximum variation in salinity. One of the six discrete depths was sampled in replicate with two independent Niskin bottle collections. The OBS-3A probe was included in this portion of the evaluation.

### Quality Assurance/Quality Control

This performance verification was implemented according to the QA test plans and technical documents prepared during planning workshops and approved by the manufacturer and the ACT salinity sensor advisory committee. Technical procedures included methods to assure proper handling and use of test instruments, laboratory analysis, reference sample collections, and data. Performance evaluation, technical system, and data quality audits were performed by

QA personnel independent of direct responsibility for the verification test. All implementation activities were documented and are traceable to the Test/QA plan and to test personnel.

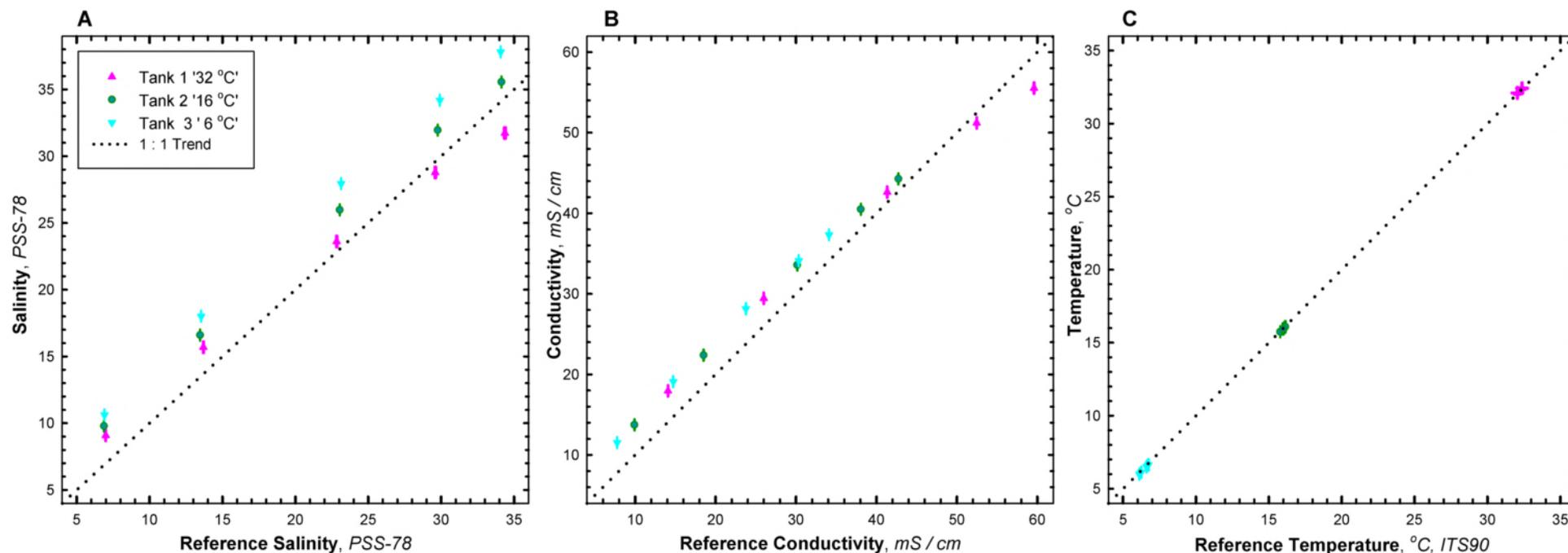
The main component to the QA plan included technical systems audits (TSA) conducted by an ACT Quality Assurance Manager of the laboratory tests at MLML and of the field tests at two of the ACT Partner test sites (Florida and Alaska) to ensure that the verification tests were performed in accordance with the test protocols and the ACT *Quality Assurance Guidelines*. All analytical measurements were performed using materials and/or processes that are traceable to a Standard Reference Material. Standard Operating Procedures were utilized to trace all quantitative and qualitative determinations to certified reference materials. Lastly, ACT's QA Manager audited approximately 10% of the verification data acquired in the verification test to assure that the reported data and data reduction procedures accurately represented the data generated during the test.

## RESULTS OF LABORATORY TEST

A series of laboratory tests were conducted at Moss Landing Marine Laboratories to examine the response linearity, operational precision and accuracy of the submitted test instruments. Three test baths were established and maintained at temperatures of ca. 6, 16, and 32 °C. In separate trials, instruments were exposed sequentially to salinity levels of approximately 35, 30, 25, 16, and 6 at each of these temperatures. The response linearity across the exposure trials was assessed by cross plotting average instrument measure against average reference measure obtained for each exposure level. The relative accuracy of the test instrument salinity measurements was assessed as the absolute differences between laboratory measurements of collected reference water samples and independent temperature records. Reference conductivities were derived from the Portasal salinity measurement and concurrent bath reference temperature measure at the time of sampling utilizing the algorithms provided in the 'Conductivity from Practical Salinity' module of Lab Assistant V2 (PDMS, Ltd). The accuracy of instrument temperature measurements was determined against a bath reference temperature recorded by calibrated and certified RBR TR-1060 logging thermometers. Two newly calibrated time-synchronized RBR TR-1060 loggers were placed at opposite ends of each laboratory bath at the depth of the instrument conductivity cell and temperature was monitored continuously at 5 second intervals from the top of the minute. For analysis of test results, temperature records were averaged to 1 minute intervals corresponding to the average sampling rate of the test instruments. Comparison of the two reference temperature logs revealed an average temperature difference of 0.005 ( $\pm$  0.003) °C across the tank axis with a maximum difference of 0.019 °C during one of the 16 °C tests. Average stability of the bath temperatures across the 15 test runs was  $\pm$  0.0128 °C from the mean during reference sampling. Temperature drift associated with the time intervals of reference sampling averaged 0.0123 ( $\pm$  0.0517) °C across all tests with a maximum drift of 0.116 °C encountered during one of the 16 °C test associated with a cooling line failure.

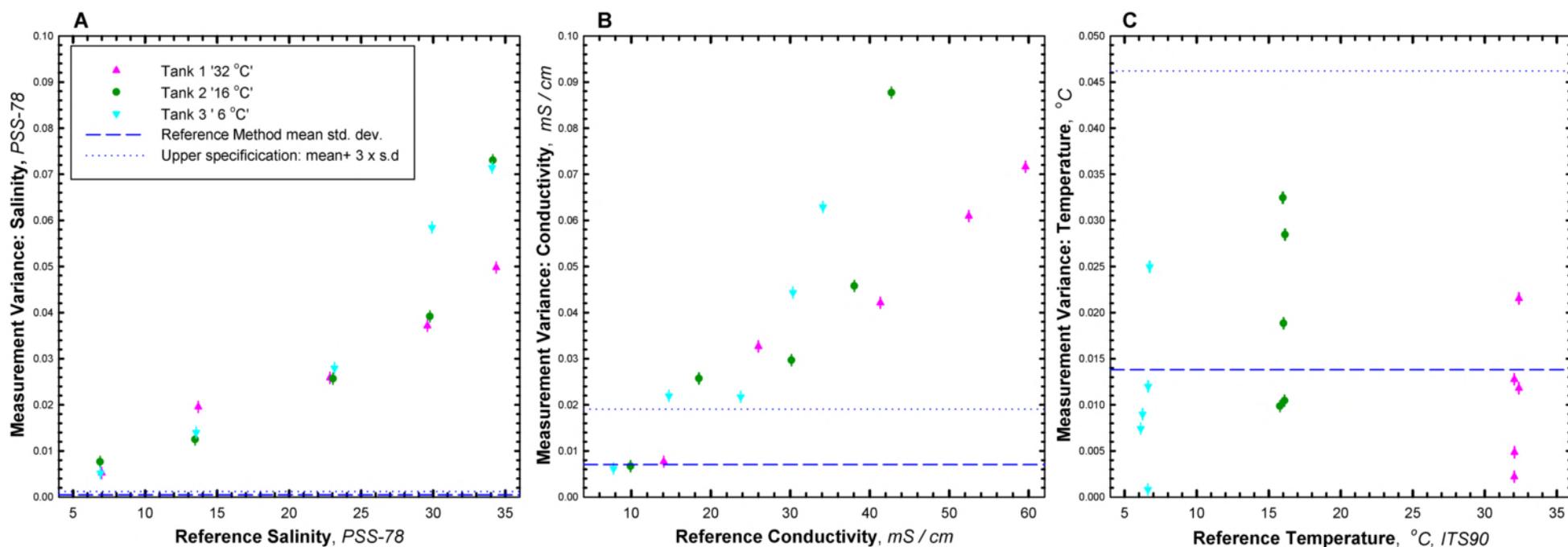
Analyzed across all five salinity levels and all three temperatures, the CS547A probe exhibited a linear response to the test solutions with an  $R^2 = 0.963$ , but with a relatively large standard error of 1.95 and a slope = 0.926 (Fig. 3). It appears that initial calibration factors or salinity algorithms were not sufficiently defined resulting in derived salinity to be influenced by test solution temperature. The temperature sensor response itself was extremely linear ( $R^2 > 0.9999$ ). The variance in 30 repeated measurements taken at one minute intervals for each of the laboratory trials is shown in Figure 4. The plots are not a measure of engineering precision as environmental conditions within the test baths did change during the sampling process. The variation in instrument derived measurements is plotted relative to the average standard deviation and 3-times the standard deviation upper specification limit of reference salinity, conductivity, and temperature measurements taken over corresponding time intervals for all lab tests. An alternative version of this figure showing a direct comparison of instrument versus reference sample variance for each individual trial is given in Appendix 1. Instrument offsets in salinity, conductivity and temperature were computed for each test run as the difference in the mean instrument measure from the mean reference measure for that test bath condition (Fig. 5). The response of the probe differed across test temperature as well as salinity level. The average of the measurement offsets over the 15 lab test conditions were 2.33 psu for salinity, 2.52 mS/cm for conductivity, and -0.0394 °C for temperature.

## Campbell CR800 CT



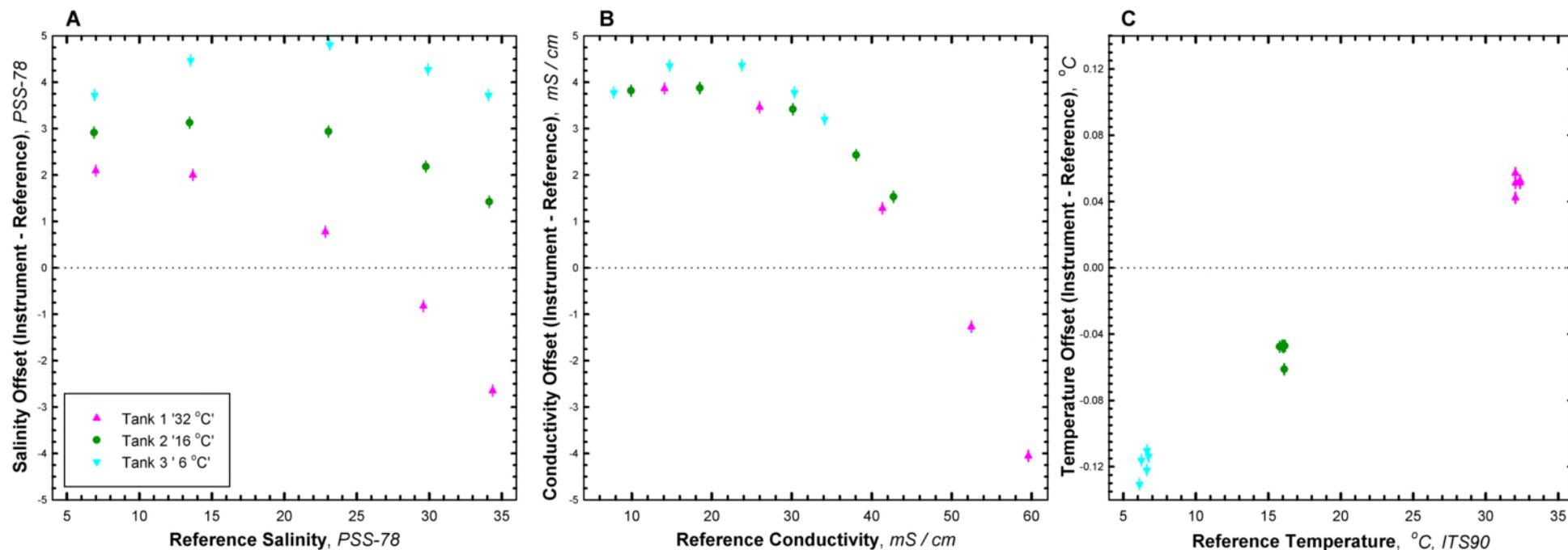
**Figure 3.** Evaluation of the response linearity for Campbell Scientific's model CR800 conductivity and temperature sensor package during controlled laboratory exposures to a combination of natural seawater dilutions and temperatures. Consecutive test exposures ranged between 35 to 6 on the practical salinity scale (PSS-78; 60 to 6 mS/cm conductivity) and 33 to 6 °C. [A] Correspondence of instrument derived salinity to Portosal reference measurements; [B] Correspondence of instrument in situ conductivity measurement to conductivity estimate derived from the Portosal salinity and reference temperature measurement by inversion of the seawater equations of state (IAPSO PSS-78); [C] Correspondence of instrument temperature measurement to bath reference temperature recorded by a calibrated RBR 1060 logging thermometer. Data points are represented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation of and 10 reference water samples. Dotted lines represent 1:1 ideal correlation of measures.

## Campbell CR800 CT



**Figure 4.** Evaluation of measurement variation of Campbell Scientific's model CR800 conductivity and temperature sensor package achieved during the laboratory exposure trials plotted in Fig. 3. Relative measurement variance is presented as the standard deviation from 30 consecutive instrument reads associated with each test exposure. The corresponding reference measurement variance range is provided in each plot as the mean standard deviation (dashed line) and 3x s.d. (dotted line) of consecutive reference samples, averaged across all trials. [A] Variance of derived salinity estimate; [B] Variance of in situ conductivity measurement; [C] Variance of instrument temperature measurement.

## Campbell CR800 CT



**Figure 5.** Evaluation of the relative accuracy of Campbell Scientific's model CR800 conductivity and temperature sensor package achieved during the laboratory exposure tests plotted in Fig. 3. Relative accuracy is estimated as the difference or offset between the mean instrument reading and mean reference reading for each exposure test. [A] Relative accuracy of derived salinity estimate; [B] Relative accuracy of instrument's in situ conductivity measurement; [C] Relative accuracy of instrument's temperature measurements. Dotted horizontal line represents no difference between instrument and reference method measurement.

## RESULTS OF MOORED FIELD TEST

### Field Site Characterization

Field tests focused on the ability of the instrument to consistently track natural changes in salinity over extended deployment durations of 4-8 weeks. In addition, the field tests examined the reliability of the instrument, i.e., the ability to maintain integrity or stability of the instrument and data collections over time. Reliability of instruments was determined by quantifying the percent of expected data that was recovered and useable. In addition, instrument stability was determined by pre- and post-measures of reference samples in a well mixed test bath after removing any influence from accumulated biofouling.

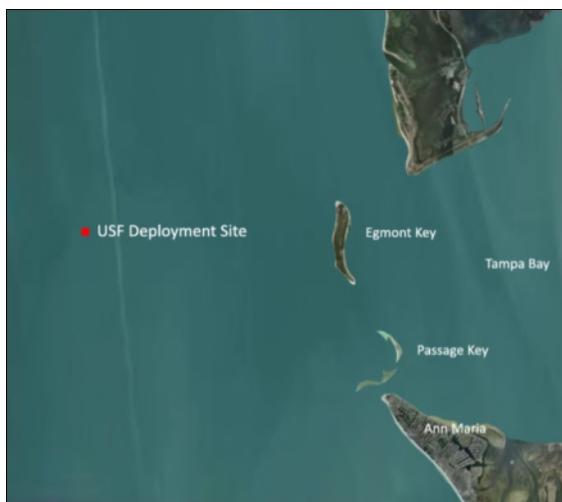
The performance of the CS547A salinity sensor was examined in field deployment tests at each of five ACT Partner test sites. The range and mean for temperature and salinity (or conductivity) for each test site is presented in Table 1. Across test sites, temperatures ranged from 10 – 31 °C, salinity from 19.4 – 37.0 at the coastal ocean test sites and conductivity ranged from 269 – 947  $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$  at the freshwater test site.

**Table 1.** Range and average for temperature, conductivity and derived salinity at each of the test sites during the sensor field deployment measured in situ by a SeaBird SBE 26 (or SBE26plus) mounted on the instrument rack and the duration of the deployment.

SITE (deployment period/duration)		Temperature (°C)	Conductivity (mS cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Salinity
<b>Off Tampa Bay, FL</b>	Min.	27.84	58.45	36.01
<b>02Jun – 01Jul</b>	Max.	30.63	61.69	36.97
<b>(n = 30 days)</b>	Mean	29.54	60.17	36.59
<b>Skidaway Island, GA</b>	Min.	27.97	44.48	26.42
<b>09Jun – 03Jul</b>	Max.	31.14	53.88	32.62
<b>(n = 24 days)</b>	Mean	29.48	49.98	29.73
<b>Kaneohe Bay, HI</b>	Min.	26.13	52.73	33.03
<b>10Jun – 19Aug</b>	Max.	29.59	57.47	35.36
<b>(n = 60 days)</b>	Mean	27.51	55.67	35.08
<b>Clinton River, MI</b>	Min.	18.50	0.268	0.137
<b>13Jun – 10Jul</b>	Max.	25.98	0.947	0.505
<b>(n = 28 days)</b>	Mean	22.36	0.522	0.268
<b>Resurrection Bay, AK</b>	Min.	10.75	24.45	19.44
<b>7Aug – 4Sep</b>	Max.	14.69	32.99	28.10
<b>(n = 29 days)</b>	Mean	13.26	30.59	25.15

## Moored Deployment in Tampa Bay, FL

The mooring test in Florida took place off a fixed mooring structure located offshore of Tampa Bay. The structure is located on Palatine Shoals at a depth of approximately 6.5m. The instrument rack was attached to the structure at 2.5m below mean sea level to minimize the chances of the instrumentation being exposed to the air during rough sea states. The site exhibited a high and consistent level of salinity, ranging from 36.01 – 36.97 and water temperature ranged between 27.8 – 30.6 °C.



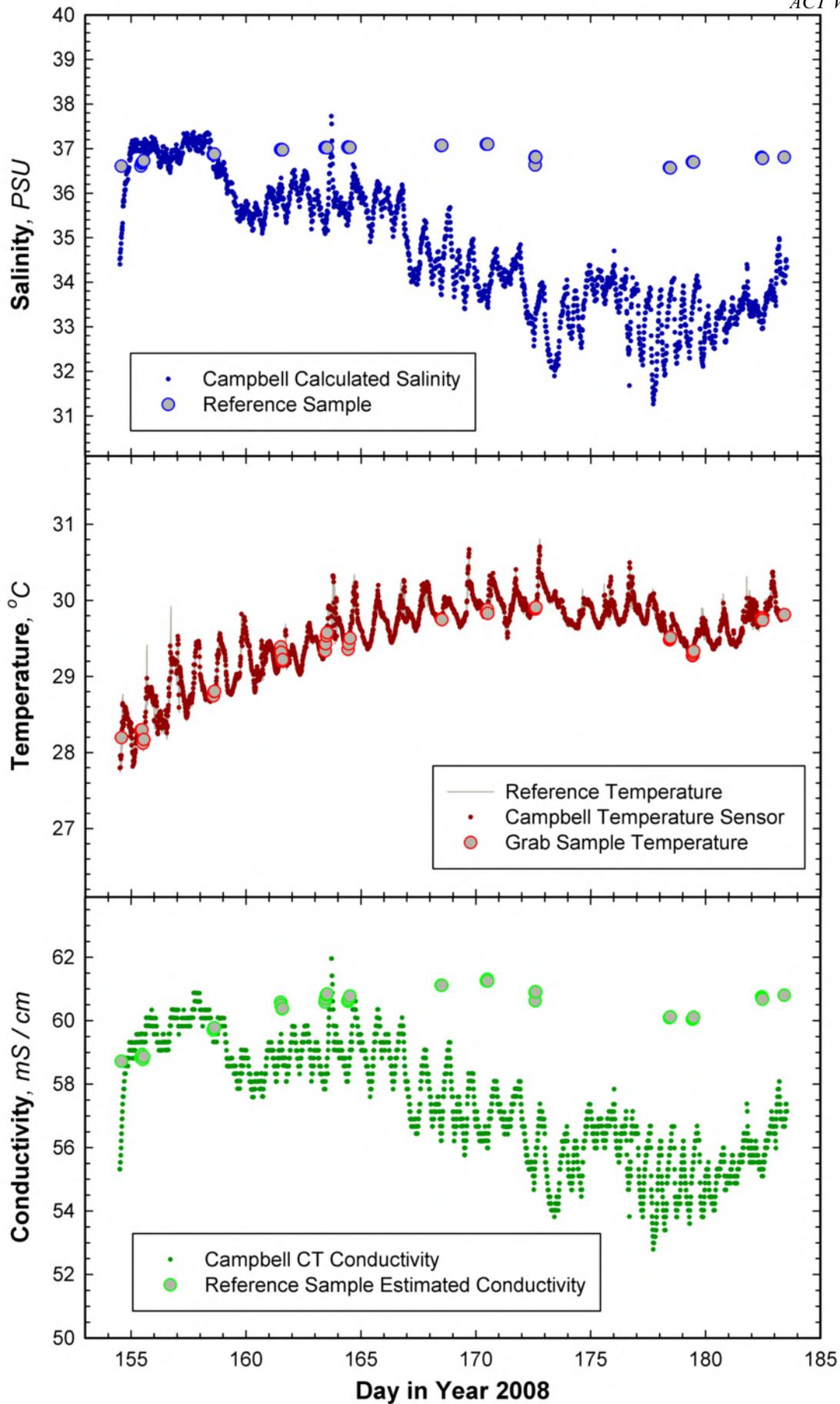
USF Deployment Site Location



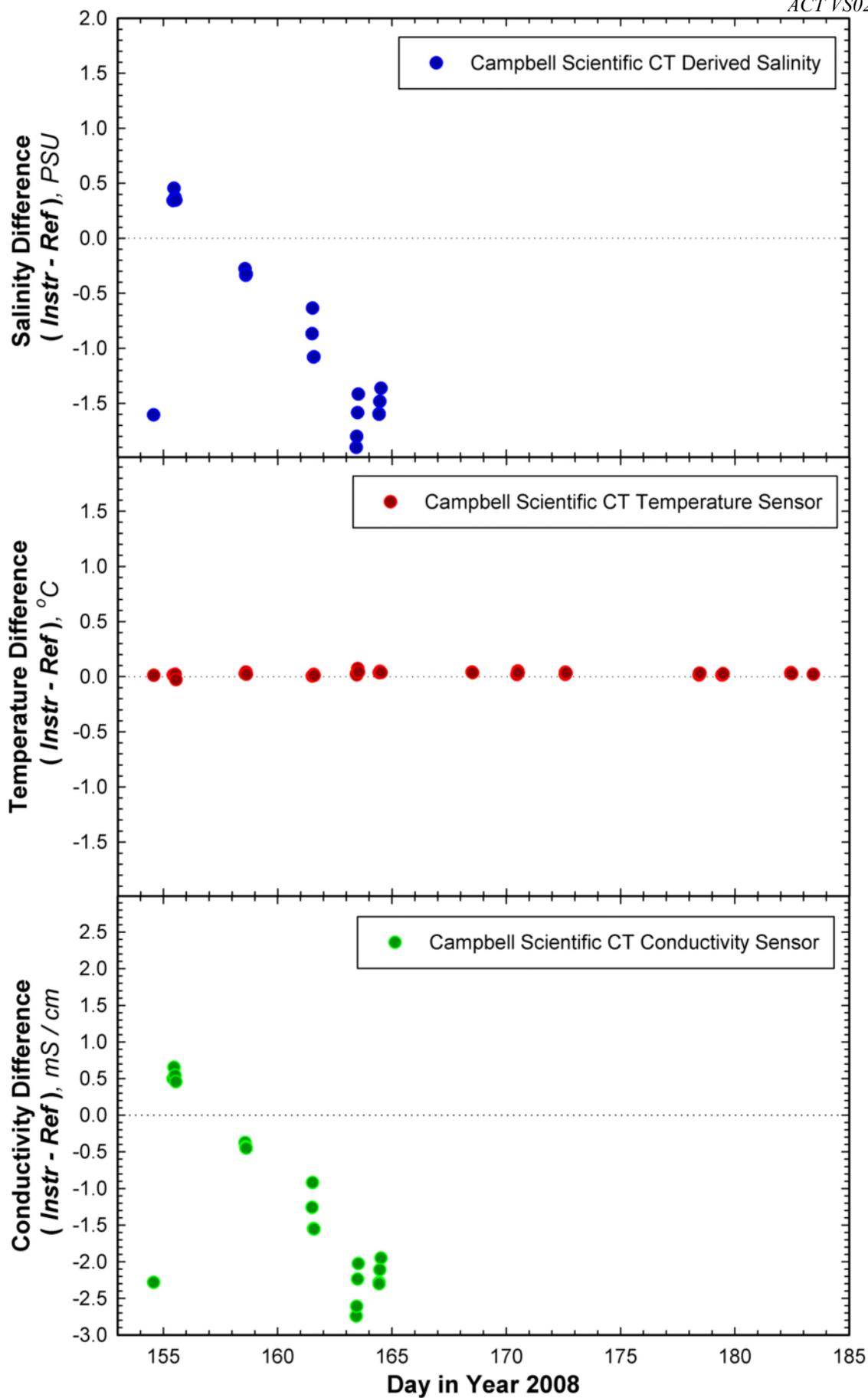
USF Deployment Site

**Figure 6.** Site map and photo of the field test site located outside of Tampa Bay, Florida.

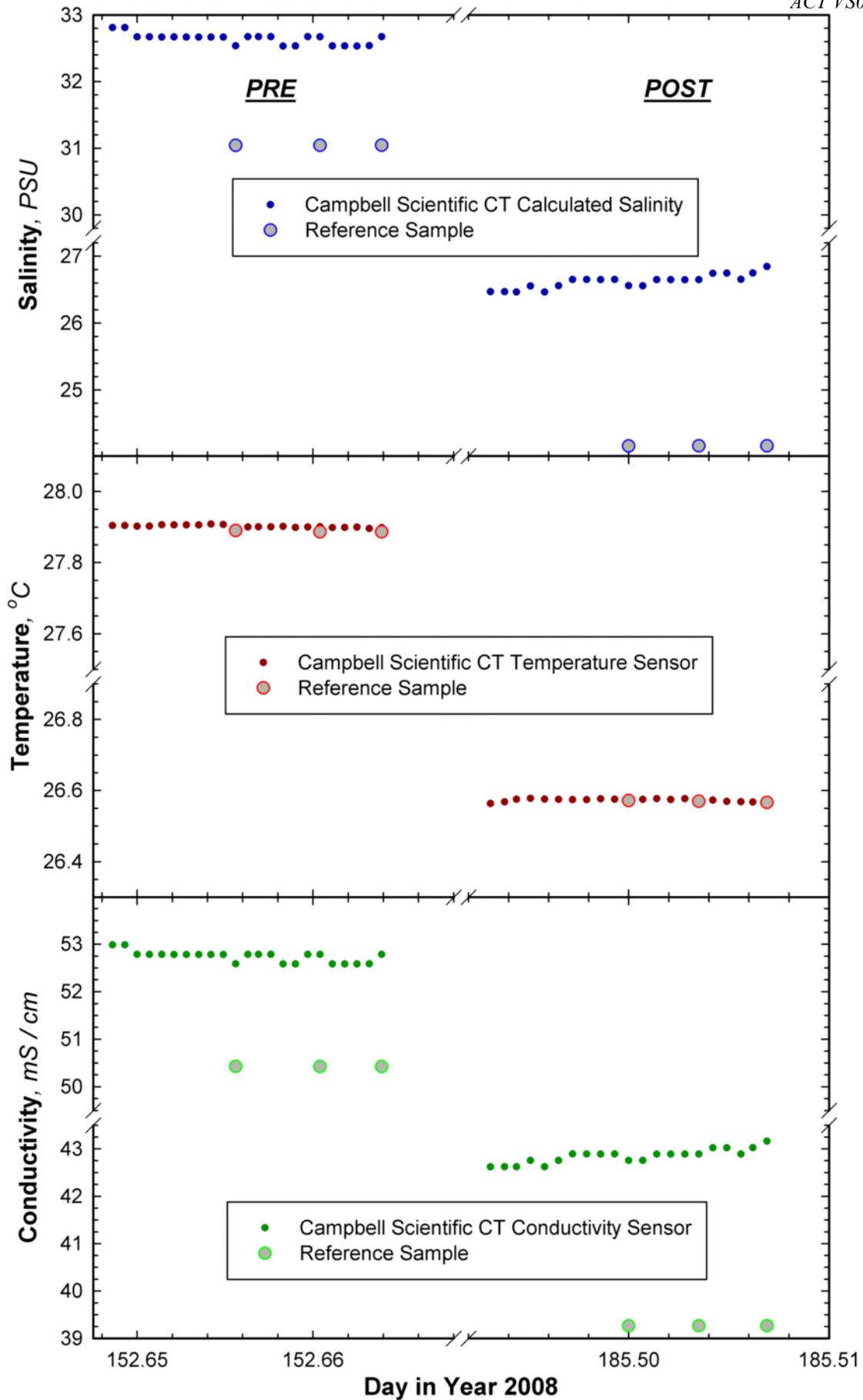
Time series data of in situ measured conductivity and temperature, and derived salinity, for the FL field test were plotted against corresponding results from the laboratory analyzed reference samples and reference temperature logger (Fig. 7). After an initial low instrument reading the probe appeared to stabilize with an offset of around 0.4 psu, but then rapidly deteriorated, most likely from biofouling (Fig. 8). The error in instrument derived salinity was basically due to the performance of the conductivity sensor and the temperature sensor was stable throughout the deployment with an average offset of only  $0.0258 \pm 0.0157$  °C relative to the reference temperature logger. Results of the pre- and post-deployment exposure tests, after the instrument was cleaned to remove all biofouling, are shown in figure 9. There was a noticeable change in instrument response between the pre- and post-exposure tests with salinity offsets of 1.6 and 2.6 psu, respectively. The amount of biofouling that developed on the instrument during the deployment is shown in figure 10, and a time-series of biofouling rates on PVC tiles is shown in figure 11.



**Figure 7.** Time series of instrument measurements and corresponding reference samples acquired during USF field deployment.

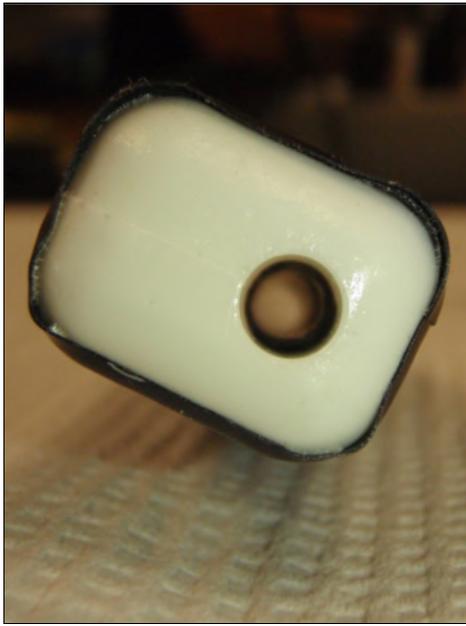


**Figure 8.** Assessment of relative accuracy of instrument time series measurements during USF field deployment.



### Instrument Photographs

Before and after photos were taken of the instrument to examine the extent and possible impacts of bio-fouling (Fig. 10). A significant amount of hard, encrusting bio-fouling was evident across most of the instrument body by the end of the deployment, including directly within the conductivity cell.



Prior to Deployment (Close-up)



Prior to Deployment (Full View)



After Deployment (Close-up)

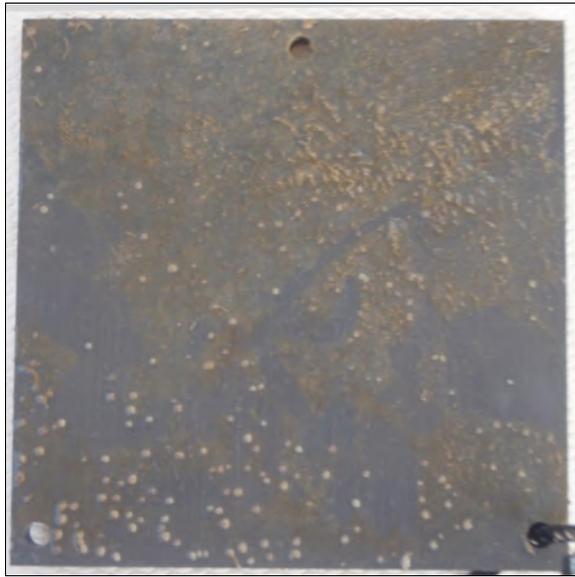


After Deployment (Full View)

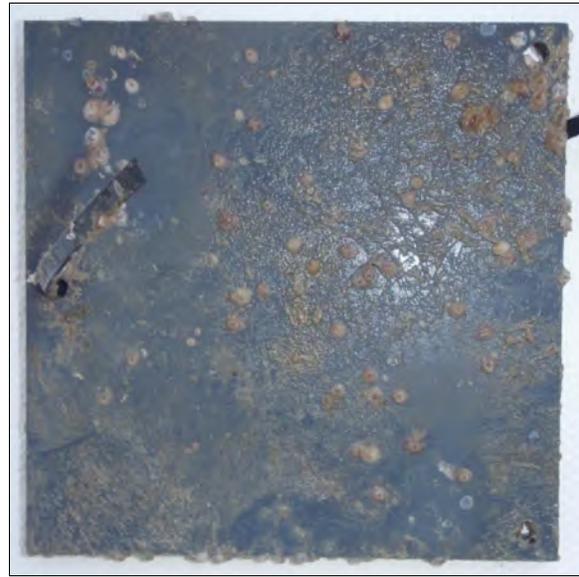
**Figure 10.** CS547A instrument photos from Tampa Bay, FL test site before and after deployment

### Bio-Fouling Plate Photographs

Bio-fouling plates were retrieved and photographed once each week throughout the deployment to help define the rate and extent of biofouling within the test environment (Fig. 11). By the third week of deployment there was an extensive amount of hard, encrusting biofouling at the Florida test site.



USF Site Week 1



USF Site Week 2



USF Site Week 3

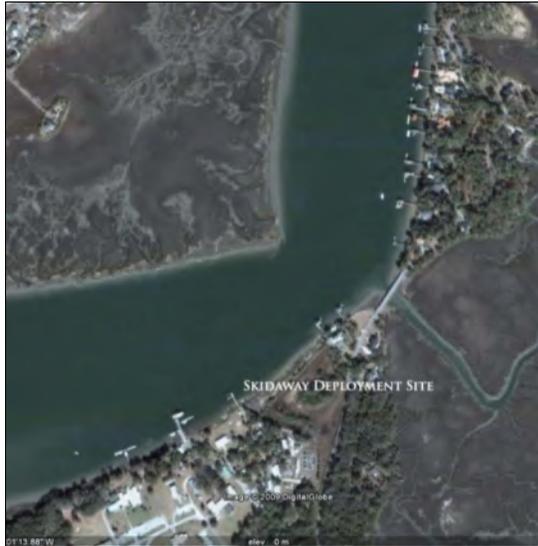


USF Site Week 4

**Figure 11.** Weekly bio-fouling plates retrieved from the Tampa Bay, FL mooring test site.

## Moored Deployment at Skidaway Island, GA

The mooring test in Georgia took place on a floating dock located on Skidaway Island on the Skidaway River (Fig. 12). The water depth of the test site was 2.3 m at minimum. The site exhibited a fairly large fluctuation in salinity, ranging from 26 – 33 PSU, and temperatures ranged from 28 – 31 °C.



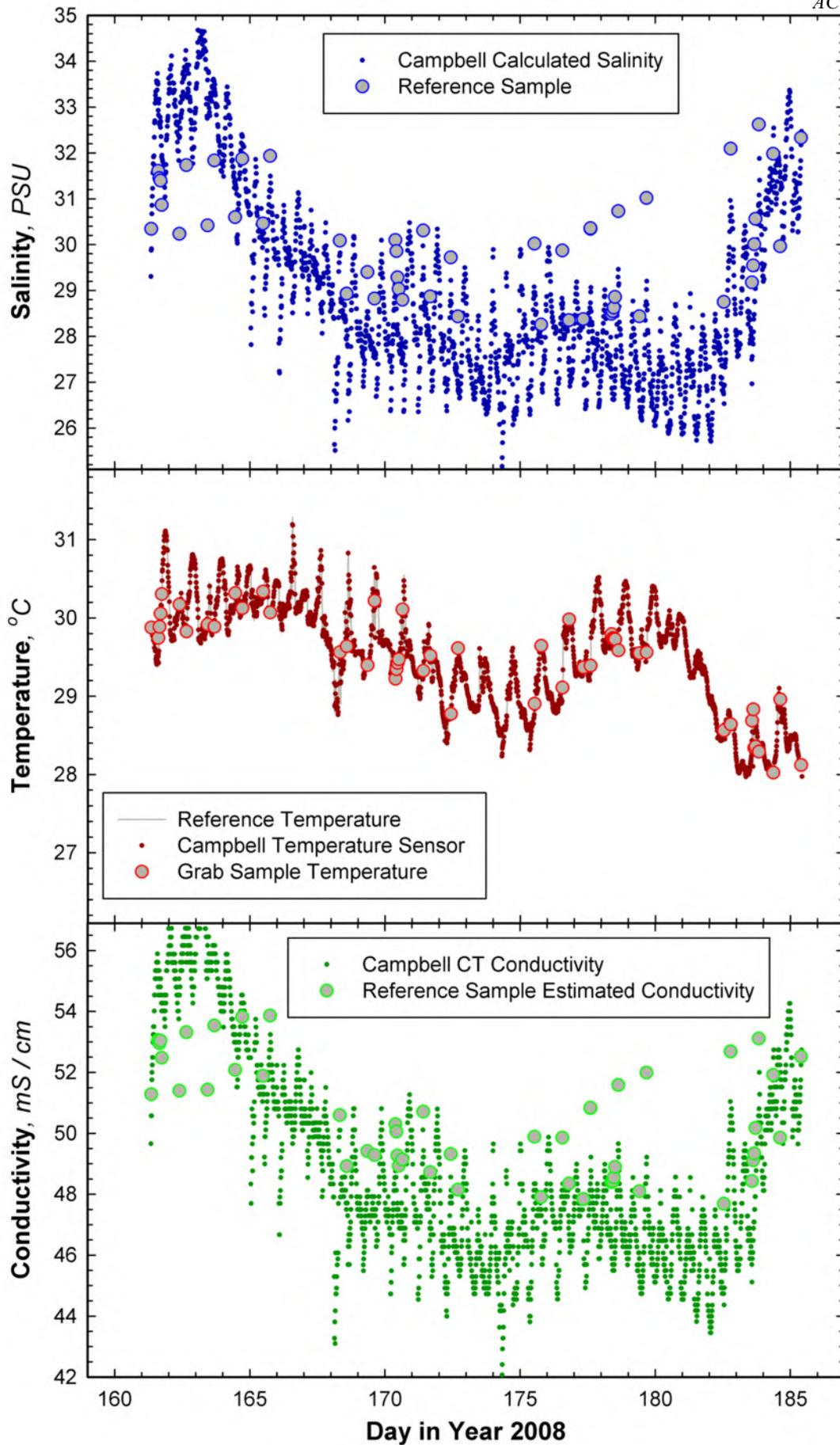
SkIO Deployment Site off Skidaway Island



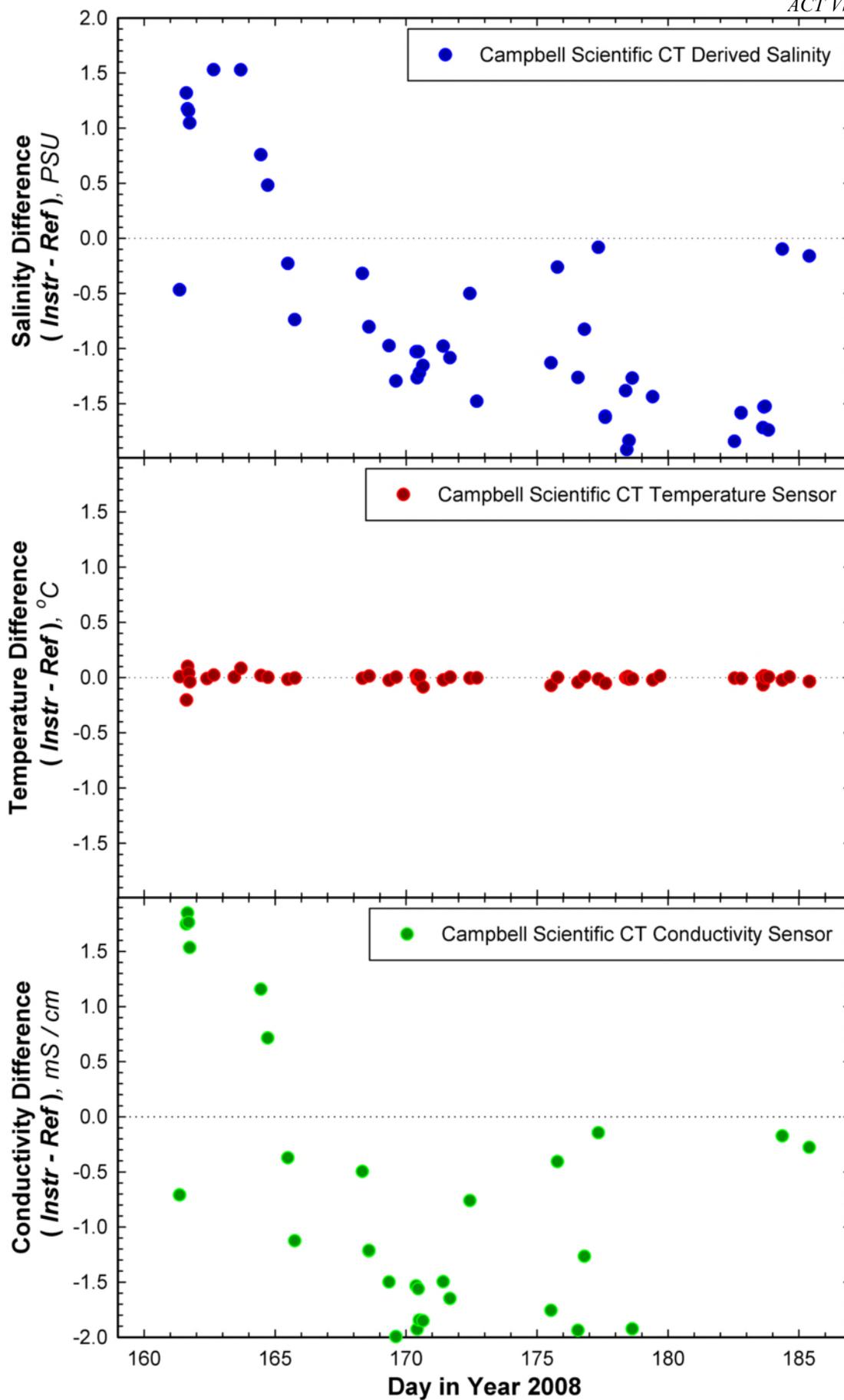
SkIO Easy Dock with Rack in Center

**Figure 12.** Site map and deployment arrangement for the field test conducted at Skidaway Island in Savannah, GA.

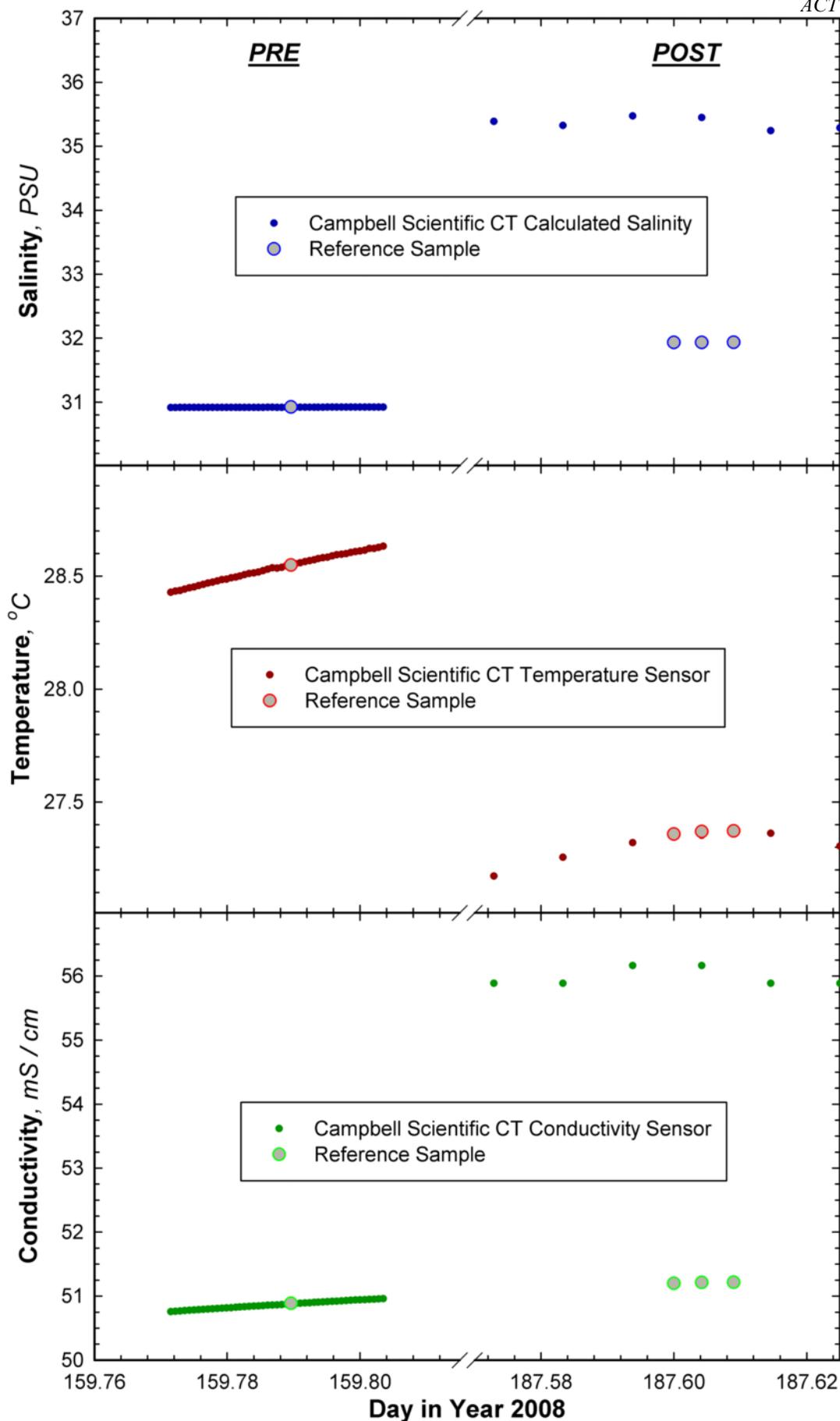
Time series data of in situ measured conductivity and temperature, and derived salinity, for the GA field test were plotted against corresponding results from the laboratory analyzed reference samples and reference temperature logger (Fig. 13). The sonde again showed an abrupt shift in response (from a negative to positive offset) after the first day but then showed a rapid decline as biofouling developed leading to significant negative offsets in salinity and conductivity measurements (Fig. 14). In contrast the temperature sensor was quite stable throughout the deployment with an average offset of  $-0.0090 \pm 0.0413$  °C relative to the reference temperature logger. Results of the pre- and post-deployment exposure tests, after the instrument was cleaned to remove all biofouling, are shown in figure 15. Only a single reference sample was obtained during the pre-test due to an operating error. The initial offset in the salinity measurement was less than 0.1 psu for the pre-exposure test; however, after the deployment the instrument had a positive offset of 3.6 psu. The temperature sensor response was very consistent between pre and post exposure tests as was seen in the time series data as well. The amount of biofouling that developed on the instrument during the deployment is shown in figure 16, and a time-series of biofouling rates on PVC tiles is shown in figure 17.



**Figure 13.** Time series of instrument measurements and corresponding reference samples acquired during the SkIO field deployment.



**Figure 14.** Assessment of relative accuracy of instrument time series measurements during the SKIO field deployment.



**Figure 15.** Pre- and Post-deployment reference checks in tanks of natural seawater at SkIO. Post-deployment tests conducted after cleaning instrument of all fouling material according to manufacturer's recommendations.

### Instrument Photographs

Before and after photos were taken of the instrument to examine the extent and possible impacts of bio-fouling (Fig. 16). A significant amount of soft (plant material) and hard (calcified) bio-fouling was evident across most of the instrument body by the end of the deployment including directly within the conductivity cell.



Prior to Deployment (Close-up)



Prior to Deployment (Full View)



After Deployment (Close-up)



After Deployment (Full View)

**Figure 16.** CS547A instrument photos from Skidaway, GA test site before and after deployment

### Bio-Fouling Plate Photographs

Bio-fouling plates were retrieved and photographed once each week throughout the deployment to help define the rate and extent of biofouling within the test environment (Fig. 17). Significant amounts of soft biofouling were evident by week 2 and progressed into heavy amounts of hard, encrusting biofouling at the Georgia test site.



SkIO Site Week 1



SkIO Site Week 2



SkIO Site Week 3



SkIO Site Week 4

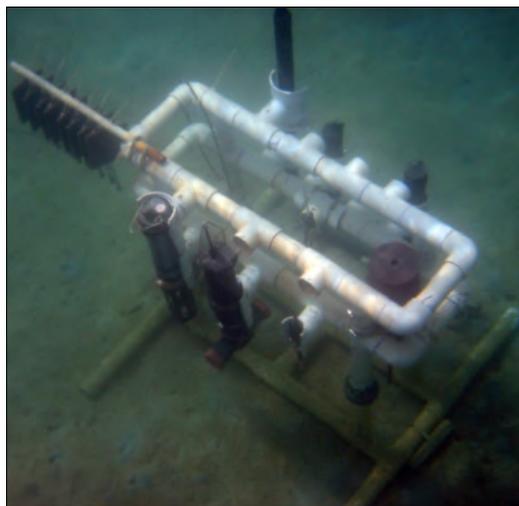
**Figure 17.** Weekly bio-fouling plates retrieved from the Skidaway, GA test site.

### Moored Deployment off Coconut Island in Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii

The mooring test in Kaneohe Bay took place on the fringing reef flat surrounding Coconut Island. The instruments were placed on a standing rack (Fig. 18) in a water depth of 3 meters with tidal variations typically less than 0.5 m at this site. During the deployment test, salinity values ranged from 33 to 35.5 and water temperatures from 26.1 to 29.6 °C.



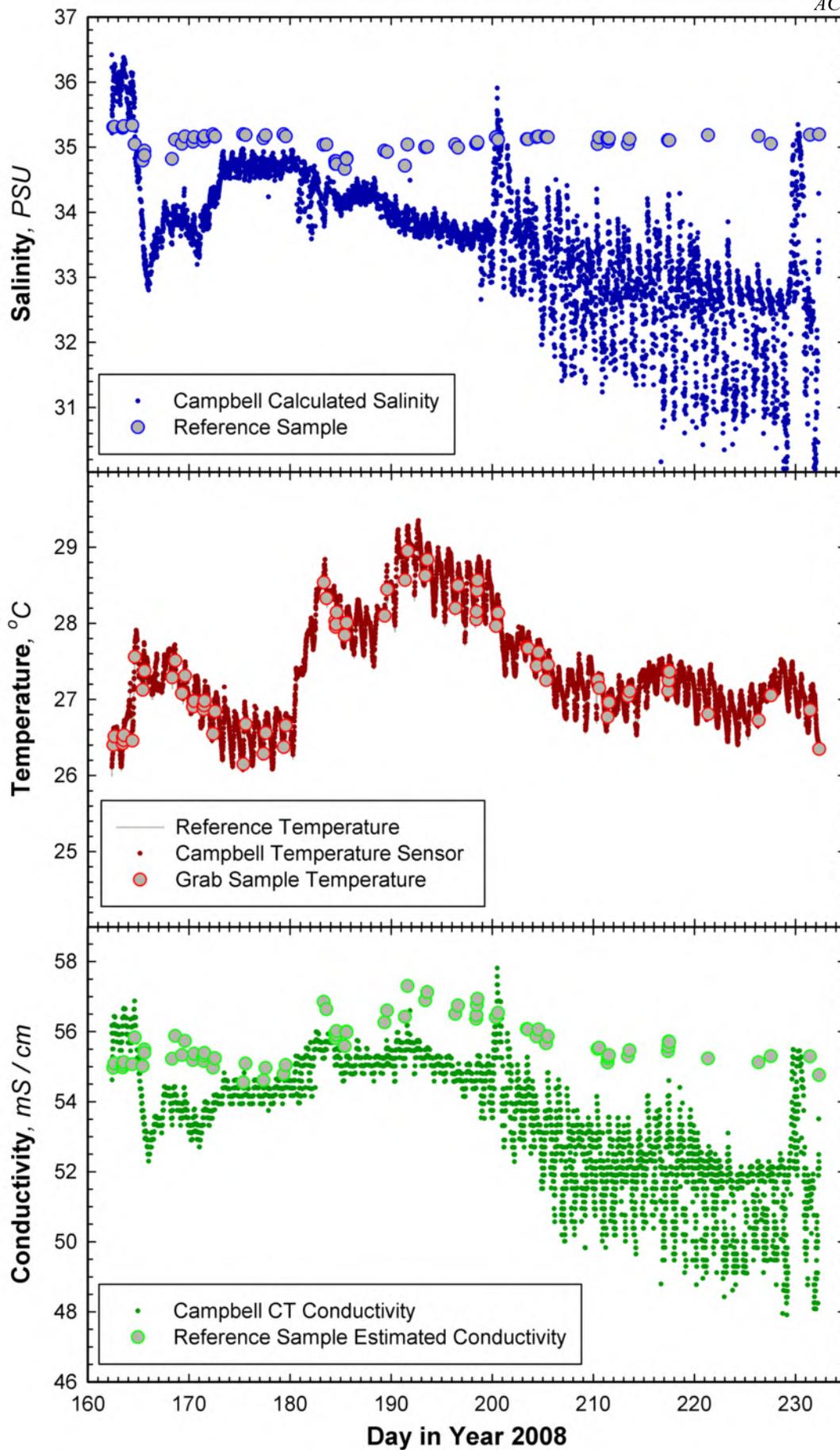
Deployment Site on Coconut Island



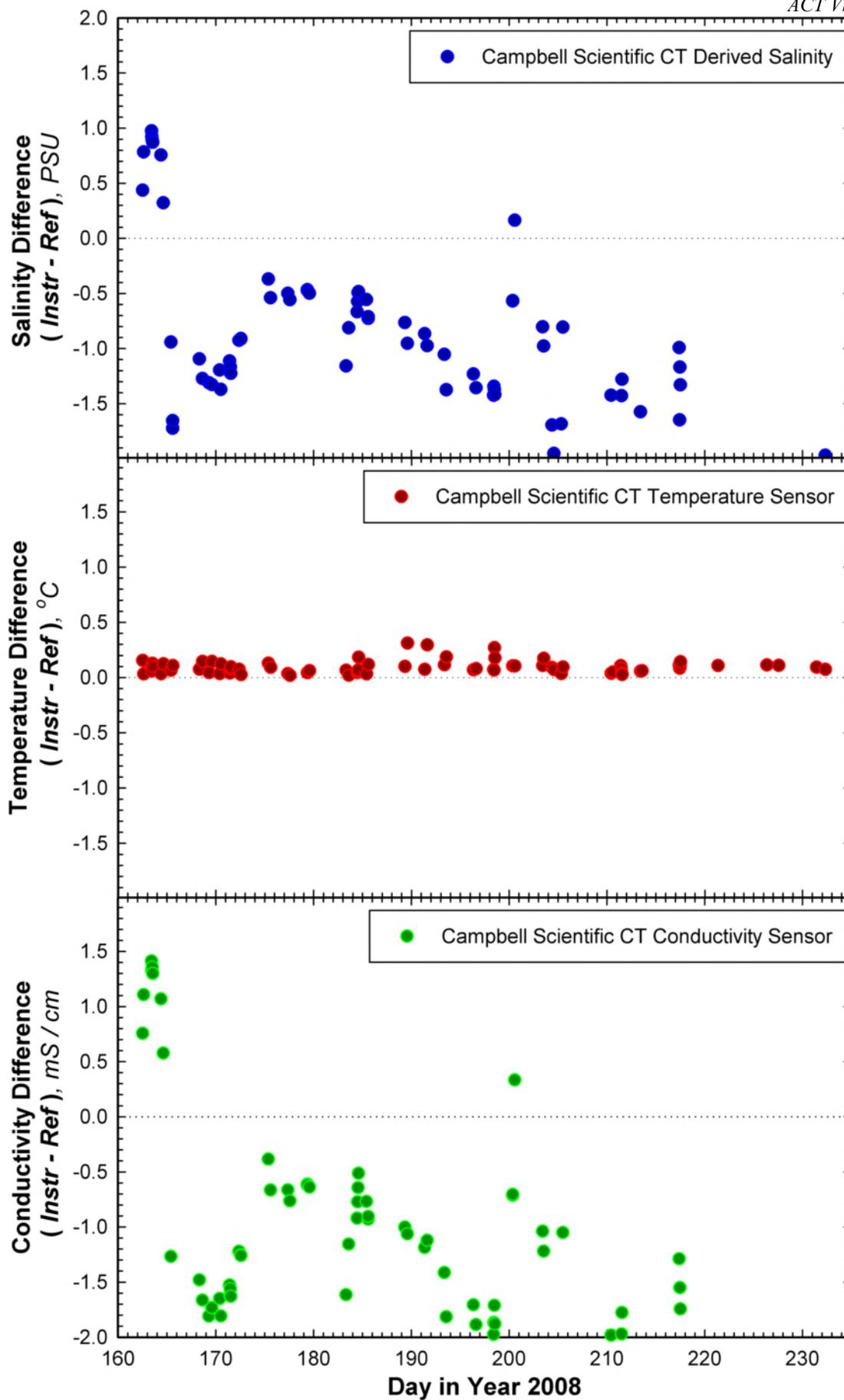
Instruments in Deployment Rack

**Figure 18.** Site Photos from Field Deployment off Coconut Island, Kaneohe Bay, HI.

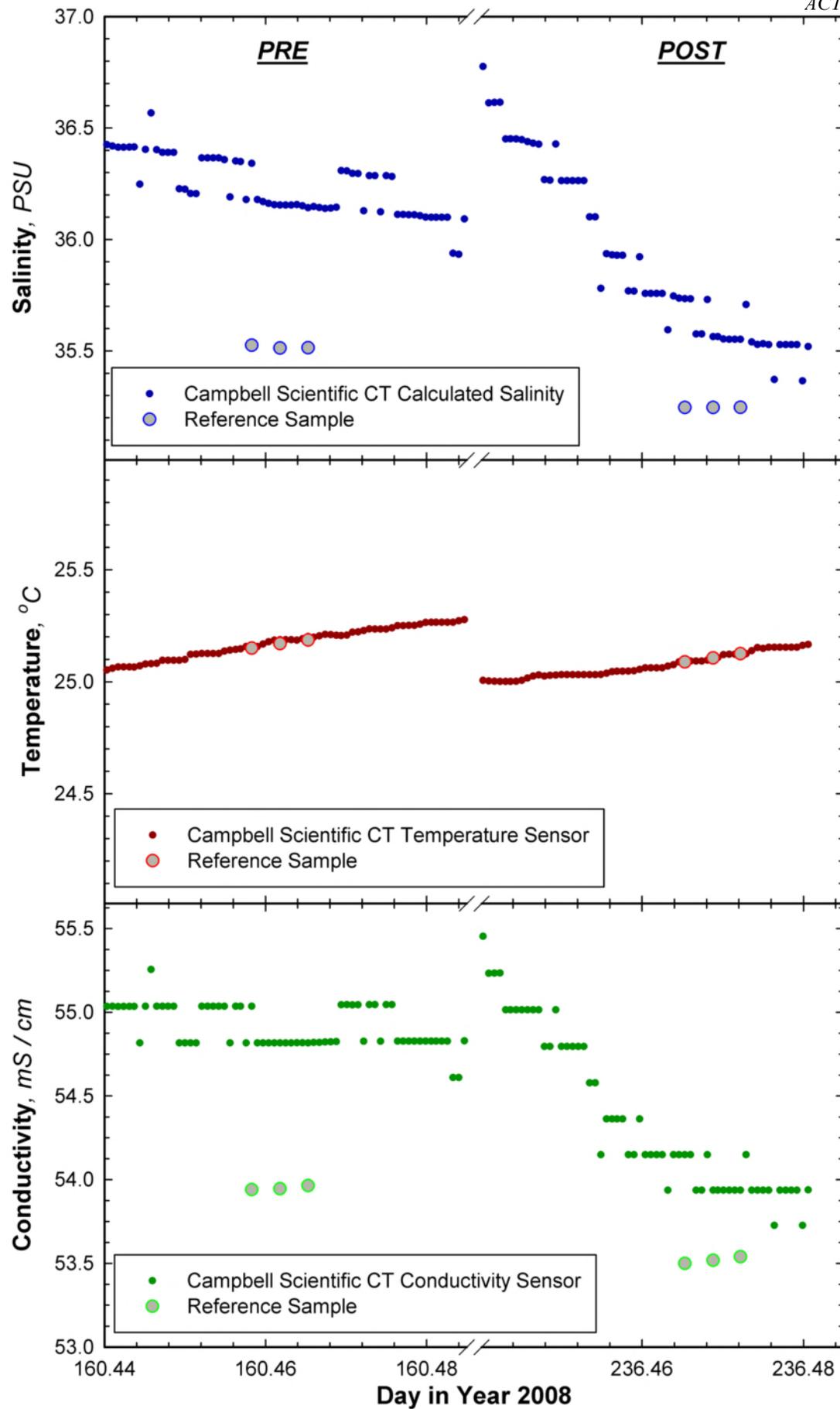
Time series data of in situ measured conductivity and temperature, and derived salinity, for the HI field test were plotted against corresponding results from the laboratory analyzed reference samples and reference temperature logger (Fig. 19). The measurement error in salinity ranged from 0.974 to -2.736 psu, with an overall mean of -1.006 psu (Fig. 20). As seen at other test sites the probe tended to produce underestimates after an initial few days of deployment. The error in instrument derived salinity was again due to the performance or calibration of the conductivity sensor which had an average offset of  $-1.341 \pm 1.115$  mS/cm. The temperature sensor was stable throughout the deployment with an average offset of  $0.0921 \pm 0.0575$  °C relative to the reference temperature logger. Results of the pre- and post-deployment exposure tests, after the instrument was cleaned to remove all biofouling, are shown in figure 21. The probe did not stabilize fast enough to get an accurate assessment of any change in calibration factors between the pre- and post-deployment periods. The amount of biofouling that developed on the instrument during the deployment is shown in figure 22, and a time-series of biofouling rates on PVC tiles is shown in figure 23.



**Figure 19.** Time series of instrument measurements and corresponding reference samples acquired during the HI field deployment.



**Figure 20.** Assessment of relative accuracy of instrument time series measurements during the HI field deployment.



**Figure 21.** Pre- and Post-deployment reference checks in tanks of natural seawater at HI. Post-deployment tests conducted after cleaning instrument of all fouling material according to manufacturer's recommendations.

### Instrument Photographs

Before and after photos were taken of the instrument to examine the extent and possible impacts of bio-fouling (Fig. 22). The extent of bio-fouling was significantly less at this test site relative to FL or GA despite the longer deployment period and was mostly comprised of plant material and worm cases.



Prior to Deployment (Close-up)



Prior to Deployment (Full View)



After Deployment (Close-up)



After Deployment (Full View)

**Figure 22.** CS547A instrument photos from Coconut Island, HI test site before and after deployment

### Bio-Fouling Plates Photographs

Bio-fouling plates were retrieved and photographed once each week throughout the deployment to help define the rate and extent of biofouling within the test environment. A subset of the plate photographs covering weeks 1, 2, 4, and 8 are shown in Figure 23. The extent of bio-fouling was significantly less at this test site relative to FL or GA despite the longer deployment period and was mostly comprised of plant material and worm cases.



HI Site Week 1



HI Site Week 2



HI Site Week 4

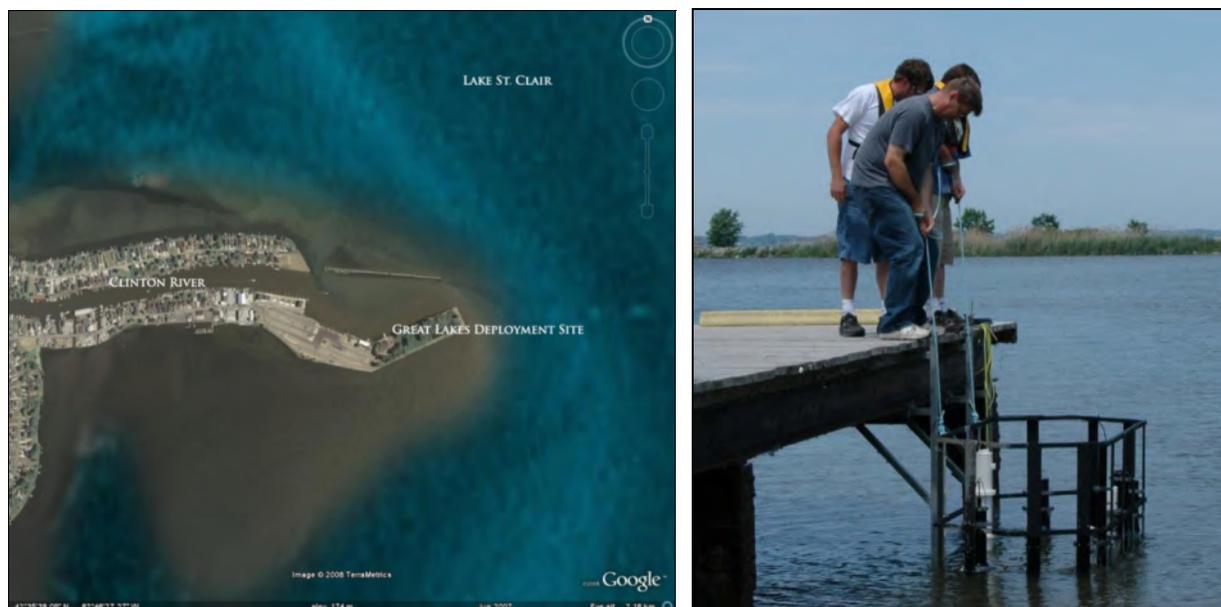


HI Site Week 8

**Figure 23.** Bio-fouling plates for weeks 1, 2, 4, and 8 for the field deployment test off Coconut Island, Kaneohe Bay, HI.

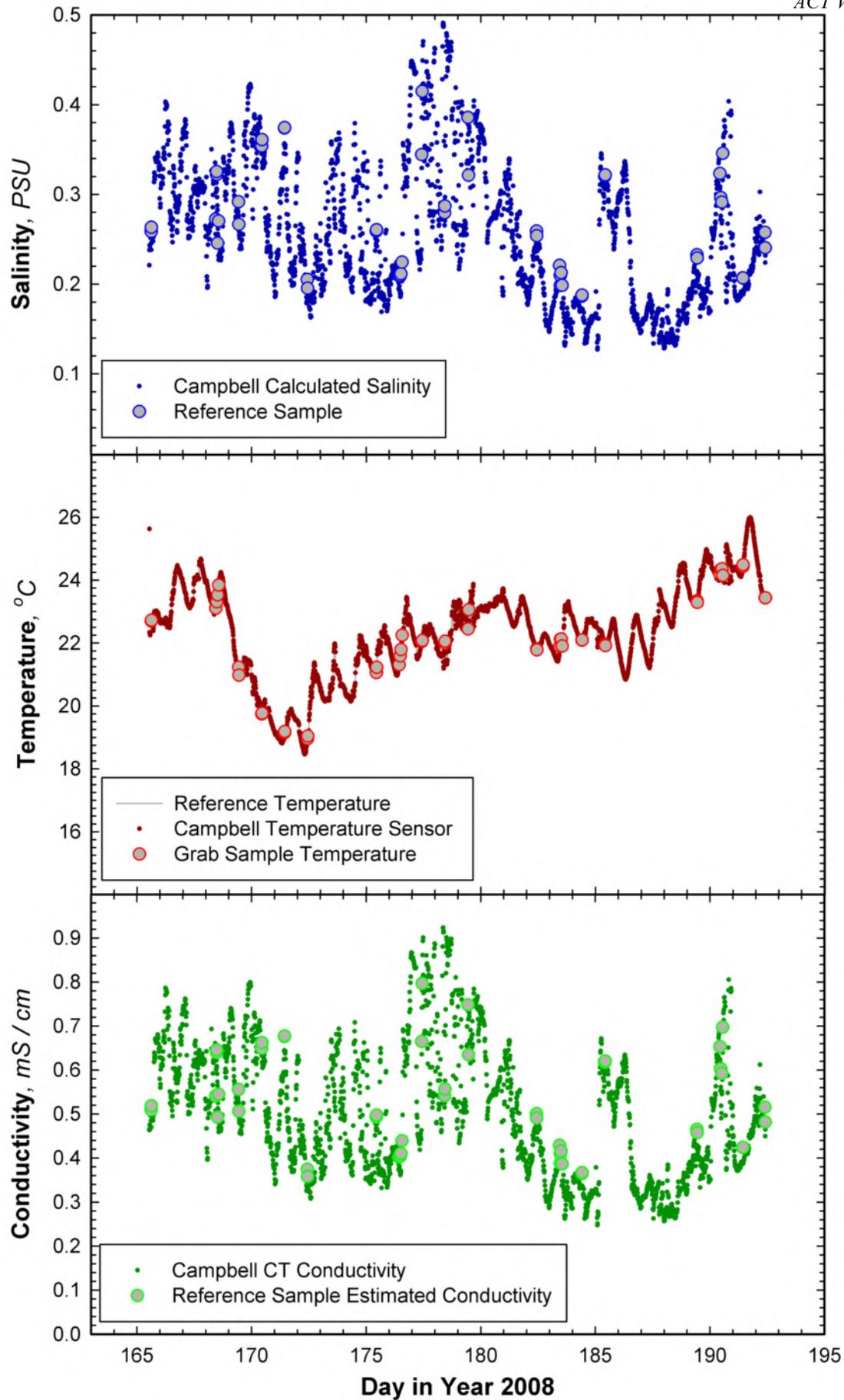
### Moored Deployment in Clinton River, MI

The mooring test in Michigan took place at the end of a fixed pier located at the mouth of the Clinton River which drains into Lake St. Clair (Fig. 24). The water depth of the test site was 2.2 m. The site exhibited a fairly large fluctuation in conductivity, ranging from 269 - 947  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  as shifting winds produce a varying mixture of river water and lake water and water temperature ranged from 18.5 – 27 °C. The instrument package used at this test site was the freshwater model, CTW-FS.

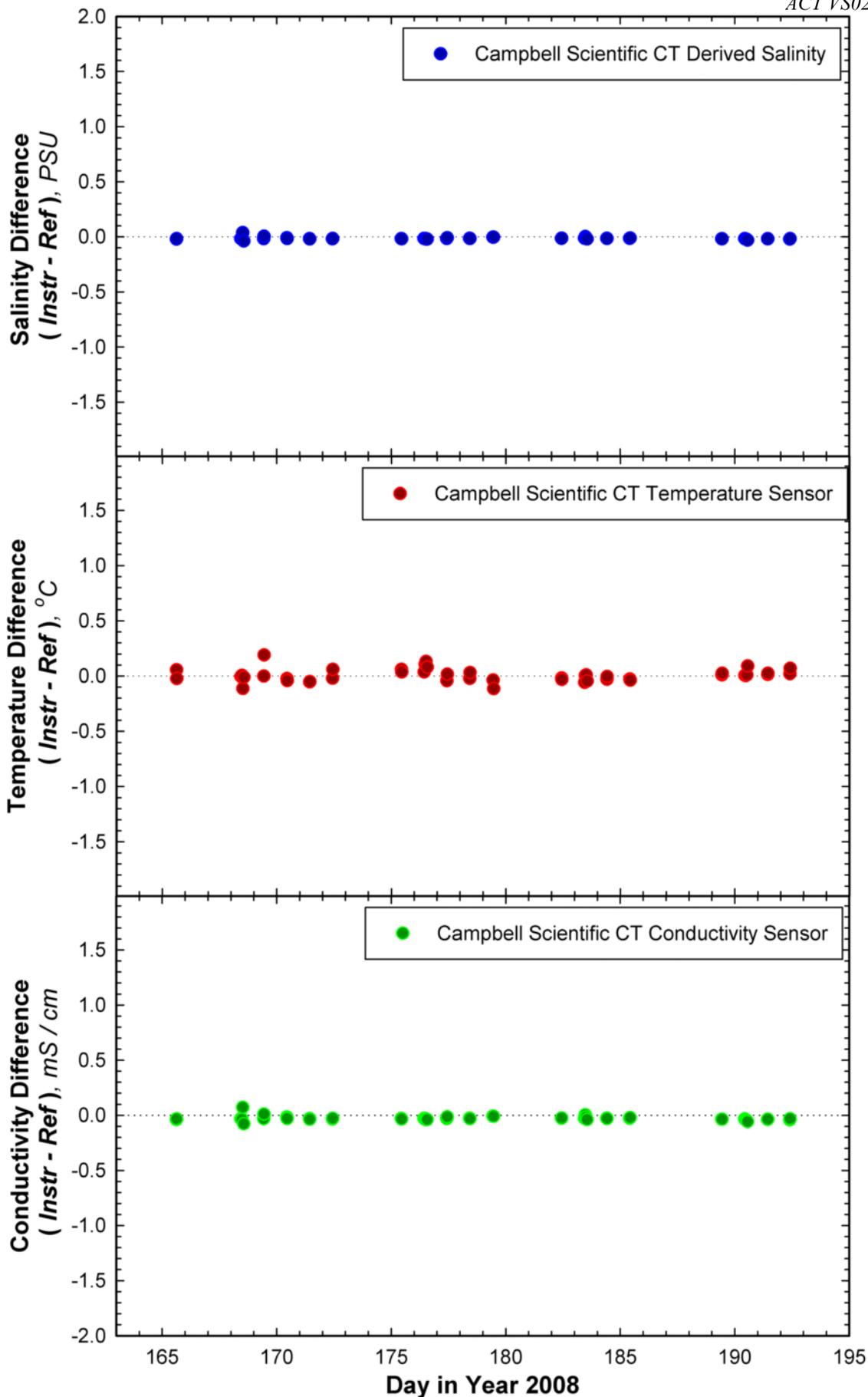


**Figure 24.** Site map and photo of the Great Lakes field test site located at the mouth of the Clinton River in Mt. Clemens, MI. The test instrument was deployed on a mooring frame attached to the end of a fixed pier.

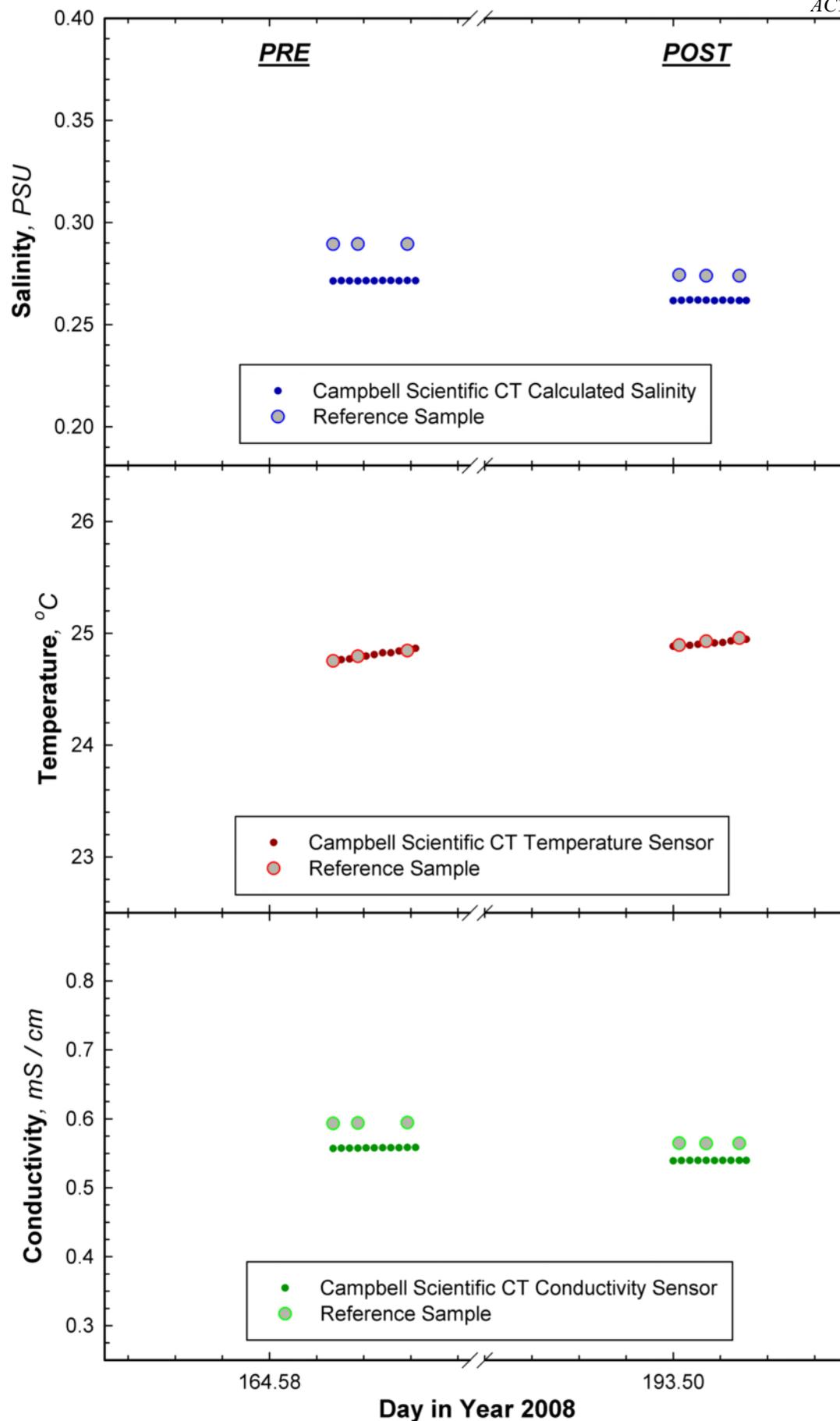
Time series data of in situ measured conductivity and temperature, and derived salinity, for the MI field test were plotted against corresponding results from the laboratory analyzed reference samples and reference temperature logger (Fig. 25). The CS547A measurements closely matched reference sample measurements throughout the entire 29 day deployment and captured several sharp rises and falls in both conductivity and temperature at this site. The average measurement error in salinity, conductivity and temperature was -0.0148, -0.0285, and 0.0082, respectively over the deployment (Fig. 26). The offset in the instrument salinity, conductivity, and temperature measurements was nearly identical between the pre- and post-deployment exposure test (Fig. 27). In general there was very little fouling impact at this site. The amount of fouling that developed on the instrument during the deployment is shown in figure 28 and a time-series of biofouling rates on PVC tiles is shown in figure 29.



**Figure 25.** Time series of instrument measurements and corresponding reference samples acquired during the GL field deployment.



**Figure 26.** Assessment of relative accuracy of instrument time series measurements during the GL field deployment.



**Figure 27.** Pre- and Post-deployment reference checks in tanks of river water at GL. Post-deployment tests conducted after cleaning instrument of all fouling material according to manufacturer's recommendations.

### Instrument Photographs

Before and after photos were taken of the instrument to examine the extent and possible impacts of bio-fouling (Fig. 28). The extent of bio-fouling was quite low at the MI test site and consisted of only soft plant material.



Prior to Deployment (Close-up)



Prior to Deployment (Full View)



After Deployment (Close-up)

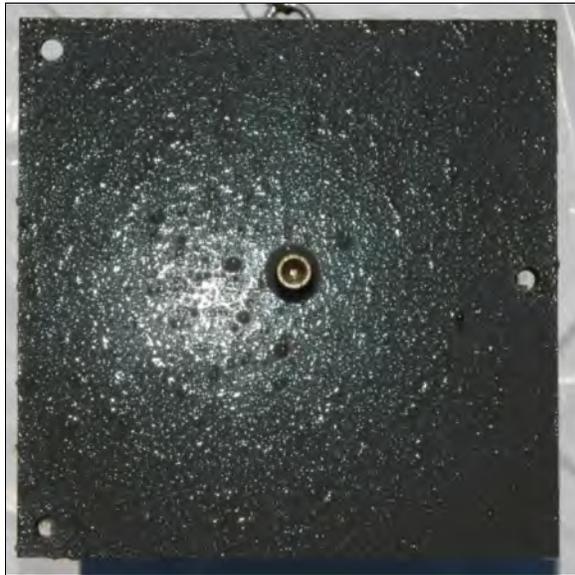


After Deployment (Full View)

**Figure 28.** CS547A instrument photos from the Clinton River, MI test site before and after deployment

### Bio-Fouling Plate Photographs

Bio-fouling plates were retrieved and photographed once each week throughout the deployment to help define the rate and extent of biofouling within the test environment (Fig. 29). Biofouling material was mostly comprised of plant material and developed rather quickly but did not appear to accumulate significantly once the original surface was covered.



Great Lakes Site Week 1



Great Lakes Site Week 2



Great Lakes Site Week 3



Great Lakes site Week 4

**Figure 29.** Weekly bio-fouling plates retrieved from the Great Lakes test site on the Clinton River, MI.

### Moored Deployment in Humpy Cove, Resurrection Bay, AK

The mooring test in Resurrection Bay took place within the inlet of Humpy Cove on a floating dock attached to the end of a small fixed pier (Fig 30). The water depth of the test site was 3 m.



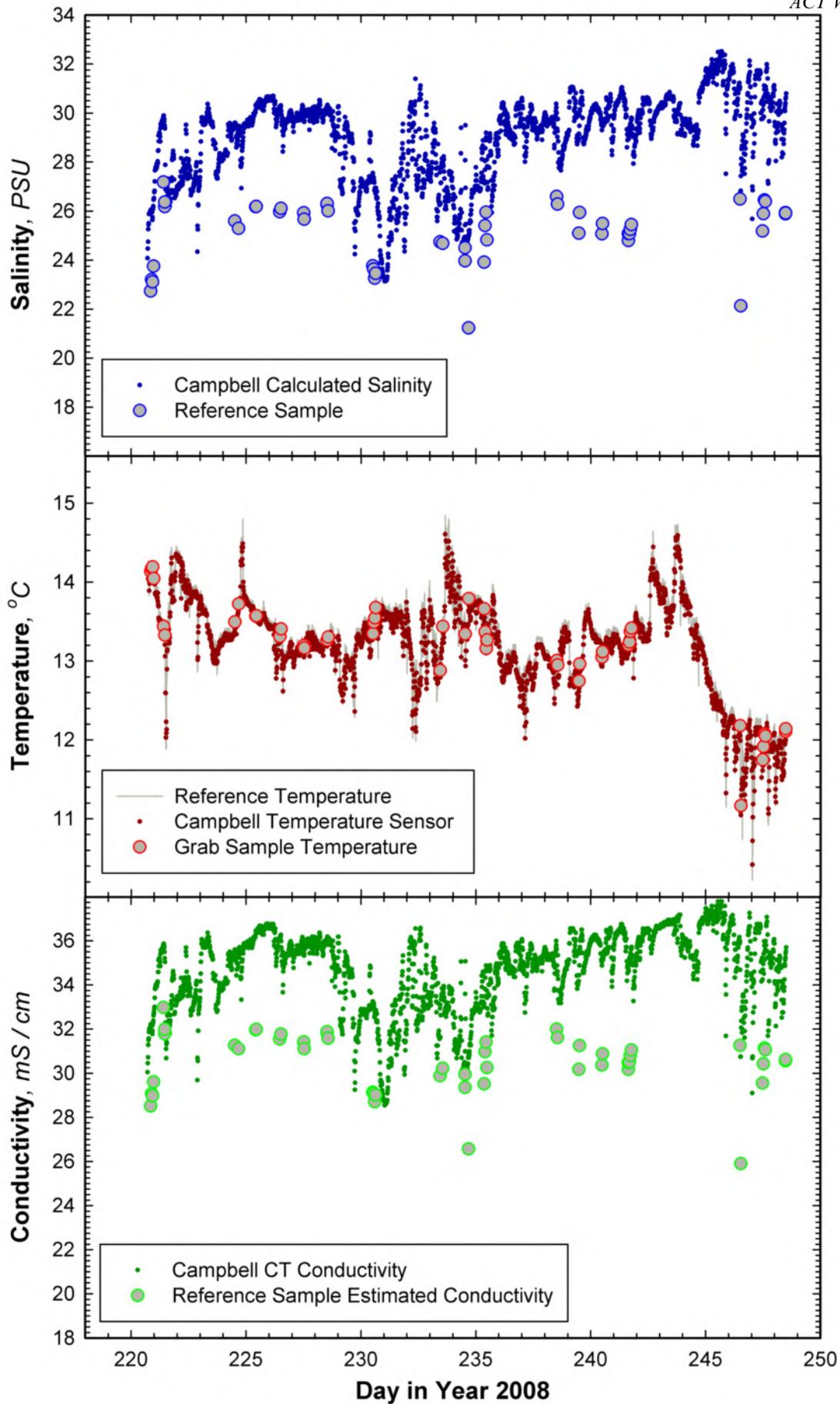
Deployment Site in Resurrection Bay



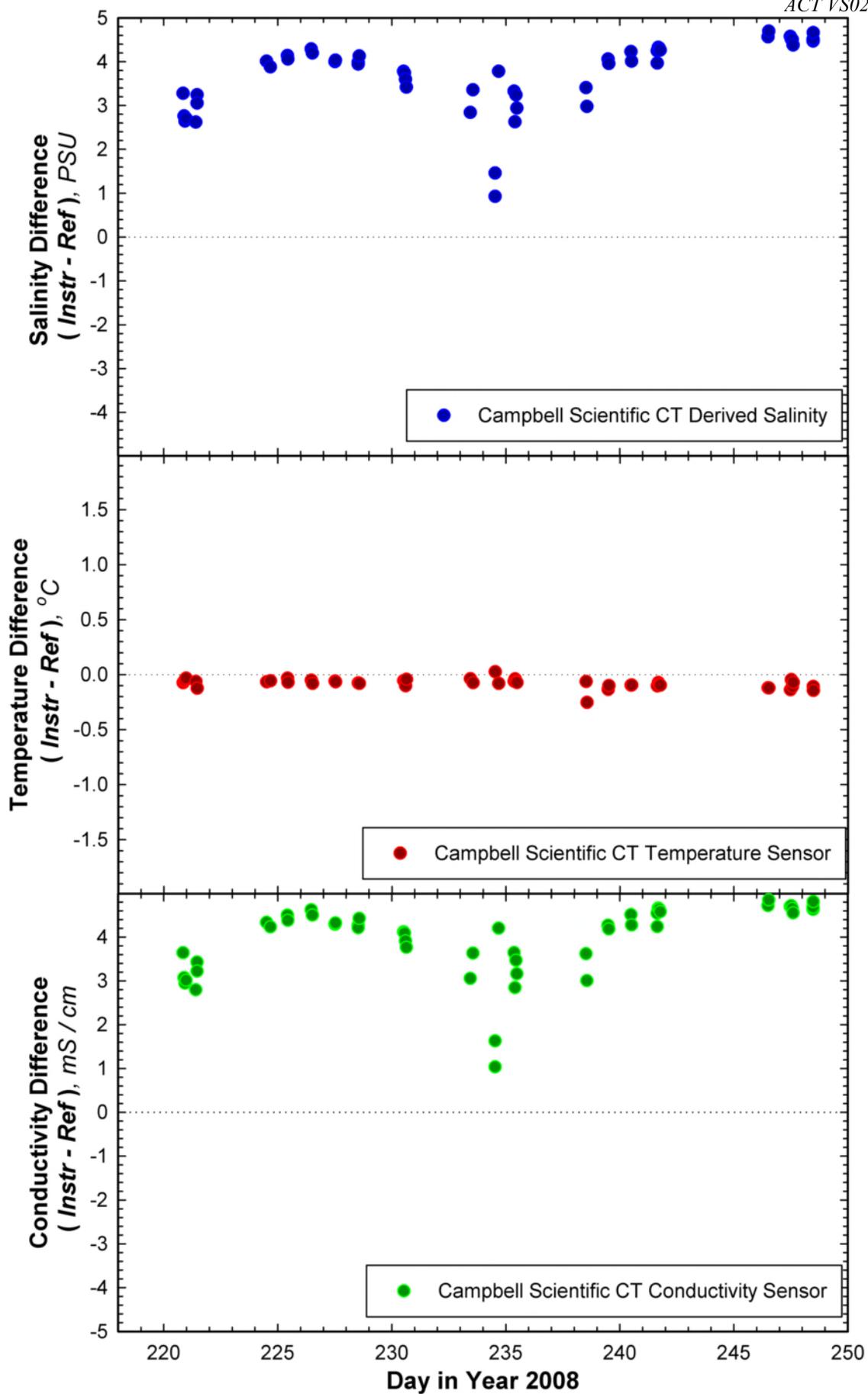
Floating Dock location in Humpy Cove

**Figure 30.** Site map and photo of the Alaska field test site located in Humpy Cove of Resurrection Bay near Seward, AK. The test instrument was deployed on a mooring frame attached to a floating dock.

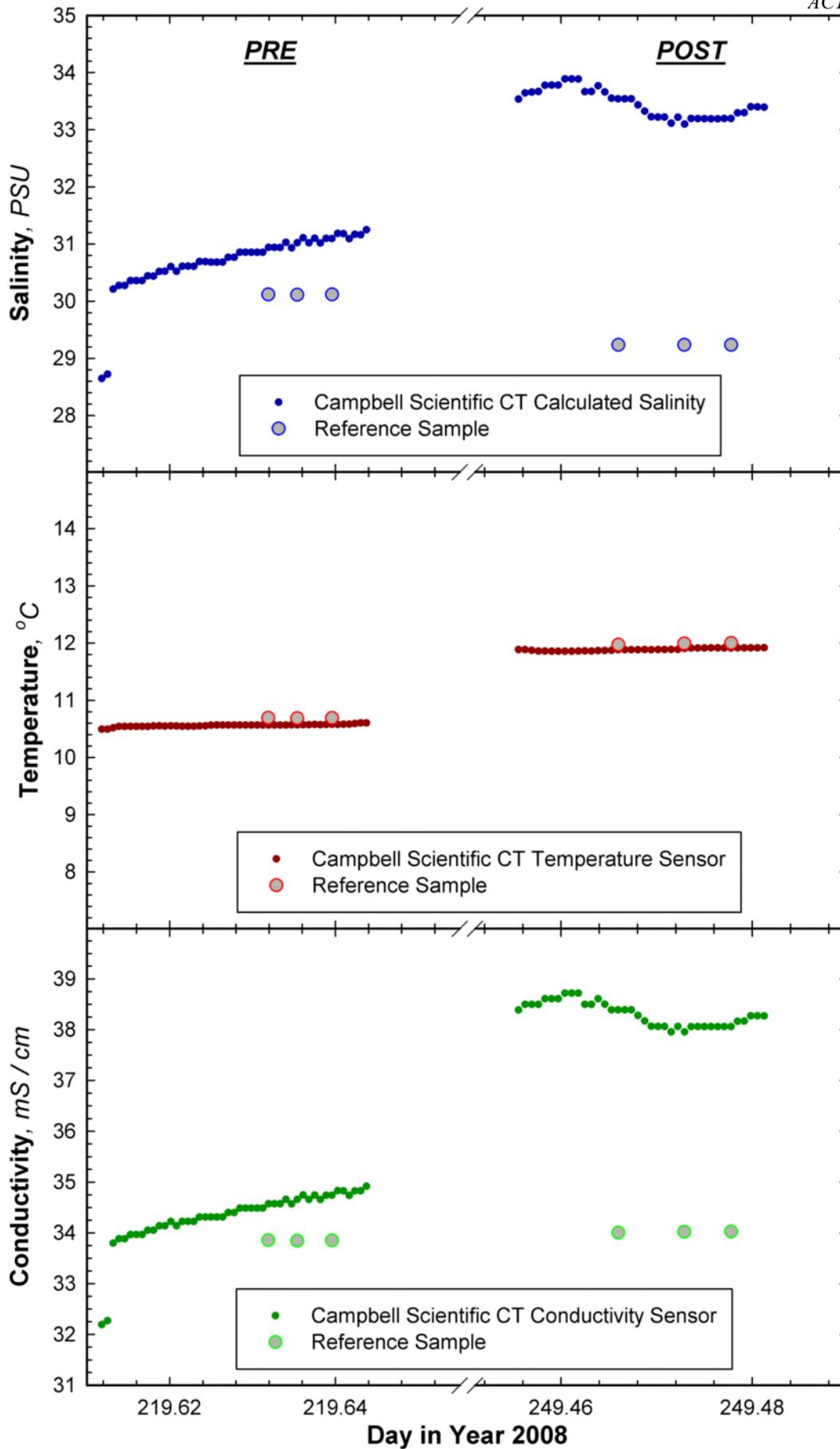
Time series data of in situ measured conductivity and temperature, and derived salinity, for the AK field test were plotted against corresponding results from the laboratory analyzed reference samples and reference temperature logger (Fig. 31). The relative accuracy of the instrument measured salinity, conductivity, and temperature were depicted as numerical differences from the reference values and plotted over time (Fig. 32). The measurement error in salinity ranged from 0.924 to 4.69 with a mean of 3.69 psu. For this deployment the response was more consistent throughout the deployment but ended higher over the last 10 days. The mean measurement error of the temperature sensor over the deployment period was  $-0.0792$  °C. Results of the pre- and post-deployment exposure tests, after the instrument was cleaned to remove all biofouling, are shown in figure 33. Temperature response was nearly identical between pre- and post-exposure tests, however, offsets in conductivity and derived salinity measure increased significantly for the post-test. The amount of fouling that developed on the instrument during the deployment is shown in figure 34 and a time-series of biofouling rates on PVC tiles is shown in figure 35.



**Figure 31.** Time series of instrument measurements and corresponding reference samples acquired during the AK field deployment.



**Figure 32.** Assessment of relative accuracy of instrument time series measurements during the AK field deployment.



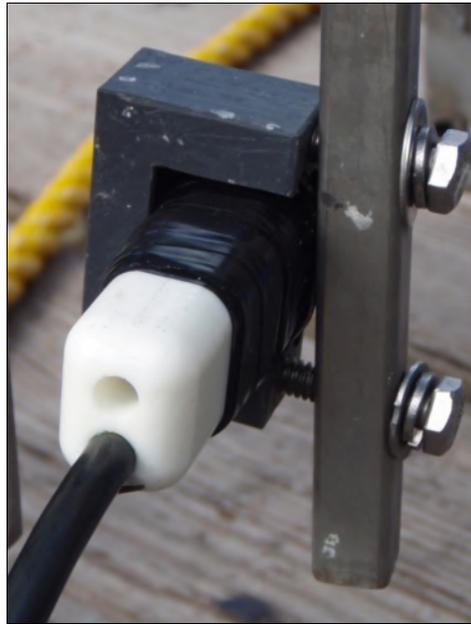
**Figure 33.** Pre- and Post-deployment reference checks in tanks of natural seawater at AK. Post-deployment tests conducted after cleaning instrument of all fouling material according to manufacturer's recommendations.

### Instrument Photographs

Before and after photos were taken of the instrument to examine the extent and possible impacts of bio-fouling (Fig. 34). The extent of bio-fouling at the AK test site was very small and the lowest of any of the five test sites. No hard fouling was observed.



Prior to Deployment (Close-up)



Prior to Deployment (Full View)



After Deployment (Close-up)



After Deployment (Full View)

**Figure 34.** CS547A instrument photos from the Resurrection Bay, AK test site before and after deployment.

### Bio-Fouling Plate Photographs

Bio-fouling plates were retrieved and photographed once each week throughout the deployment to help define the rate and extent of biofouling within the test environment (Fig. 35). Biofouling material was mostly comprised of plant material and had a slower but consistent rate of fouling until the surface was completely covered.



AK Site Week 1



AK Site Week 2



AK Site Week 3



AK Site Week 4

**Figure 35.** Bio-fouling plates from the Humpy Cove test site in Seward, AK.

## Composite Field Results

Field deployment results were composited for all five test sites to provide an overall comparison of instrument performance across the range of environmental conditions present at out test sites. Data were restricted to the first 14 days of the deployments at each site to minimize the effects of biofouling. The data are analyzed by plotting in situ instrument measurements against reference sample measurements for salinity, conductivity, and temperature (Fig. 36). The responses of the test instruments were highly linear when analyzed across all sites. The regression for salinity had an  $R^2 = 0.982$  with a standard error of 1.79 psu, resulting from both differences in calibration factors between sites, as well as changes that occurred during the deployment at a given site. In general, pooling results across sites provides a similar evaluation of instrument performance as was determined from the range of salinity and temperature conditions used in the laboratory tests. The effects of calibration, biofouling, drift, and site heterogeneity can be viewed as the vertical deviations from the 1:1 data correspondence trend line. As previously noted, temperature measurements were significantly more stable than conductivity and less prone to calibration errors and biofouling impacts.

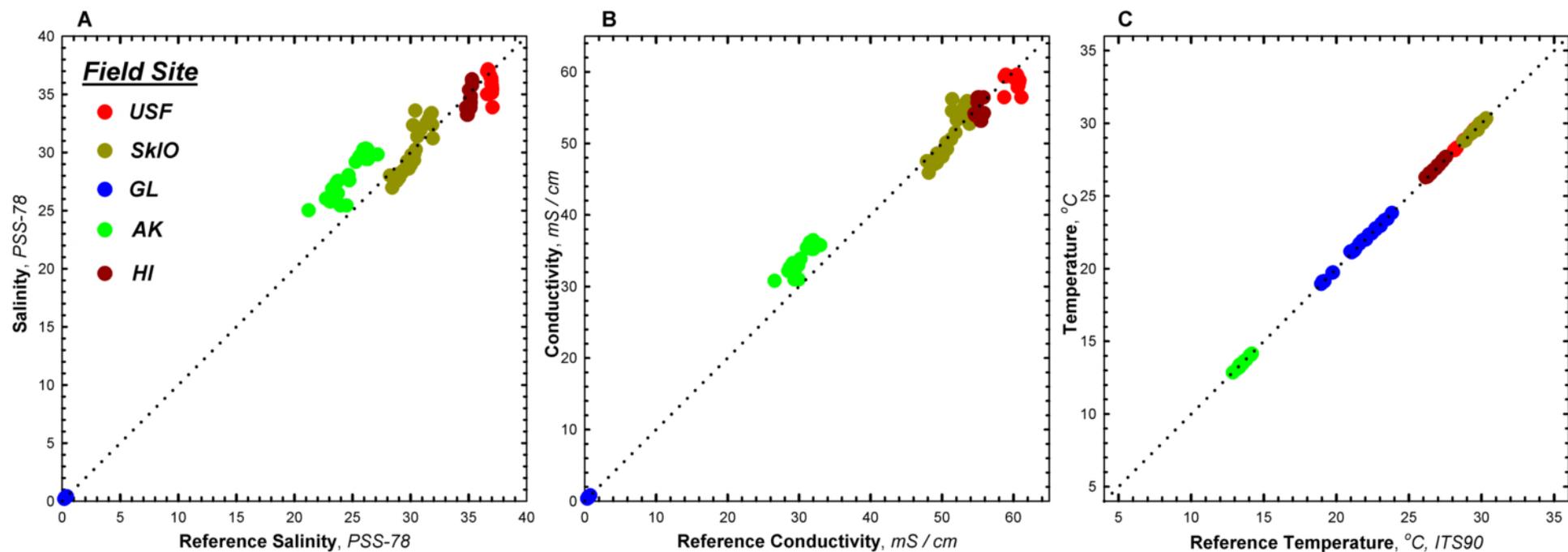
## RESULTS OF VERTICAL PROFILING FIELD TEST

The OBS-3A salinity sensor was tested under a vertical profiling application at 2 locations within Resurrection Bay, AK during a single 1 day cruise. Both locations were known to have well defined pycnoclines, with one site located within the Bay in an area known to be influenced by coastal runoff and the other site located on the shelf just outside the Bay. The profiling test involved the comparison of simultaneous instrument measurements and discrete samples collected at six discrete depths throughout the water column.

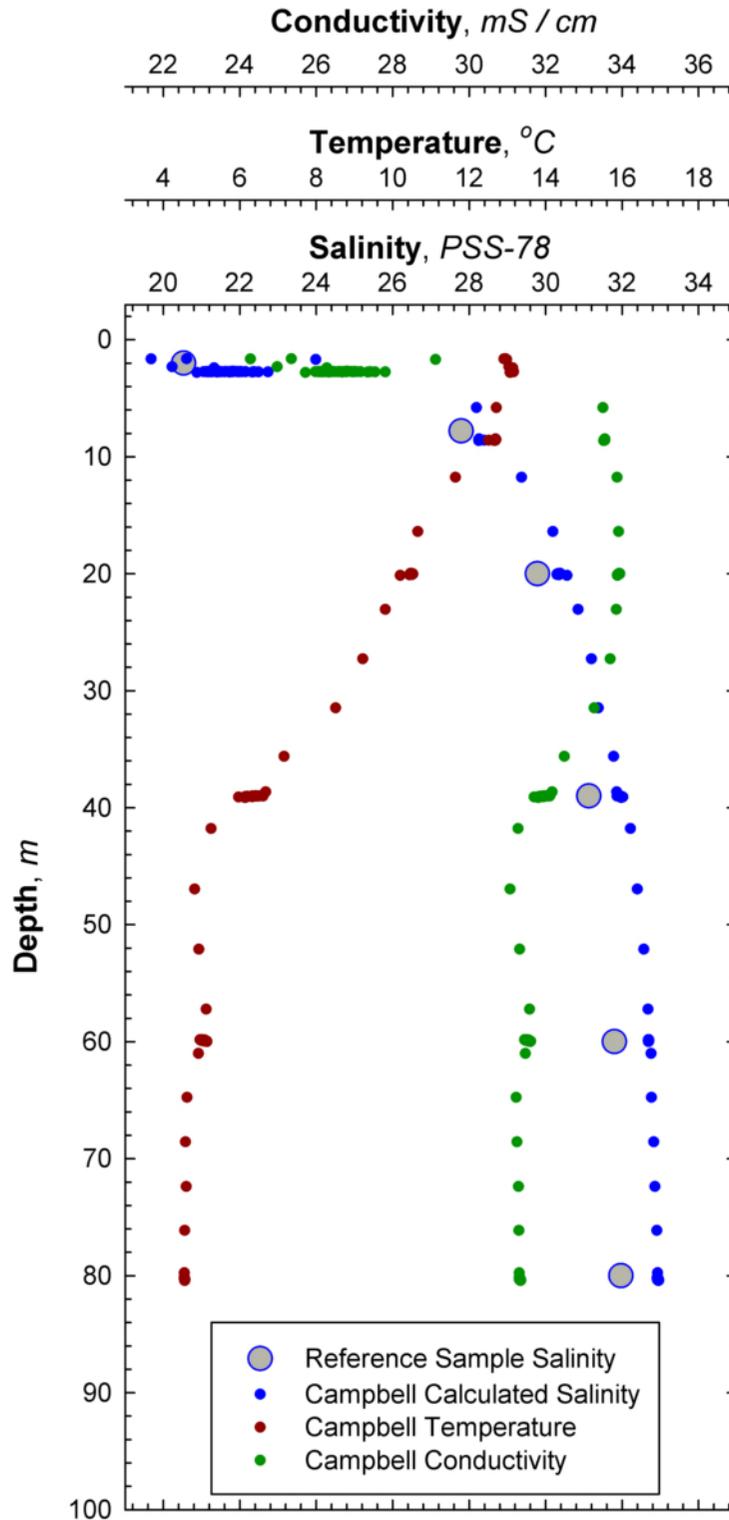
Profiling results showing the instrument measurements and corresponding reference sample salinity comparisons for the nearshore and offshore sites are shown in figure 37 and 38, respectively. The instrument measured profiles closely tracked the vertical patterns in salinity determined from the reference samples, but there was an average positive offset of 0.739 psu throughout both profiles.

## RELIABILITY

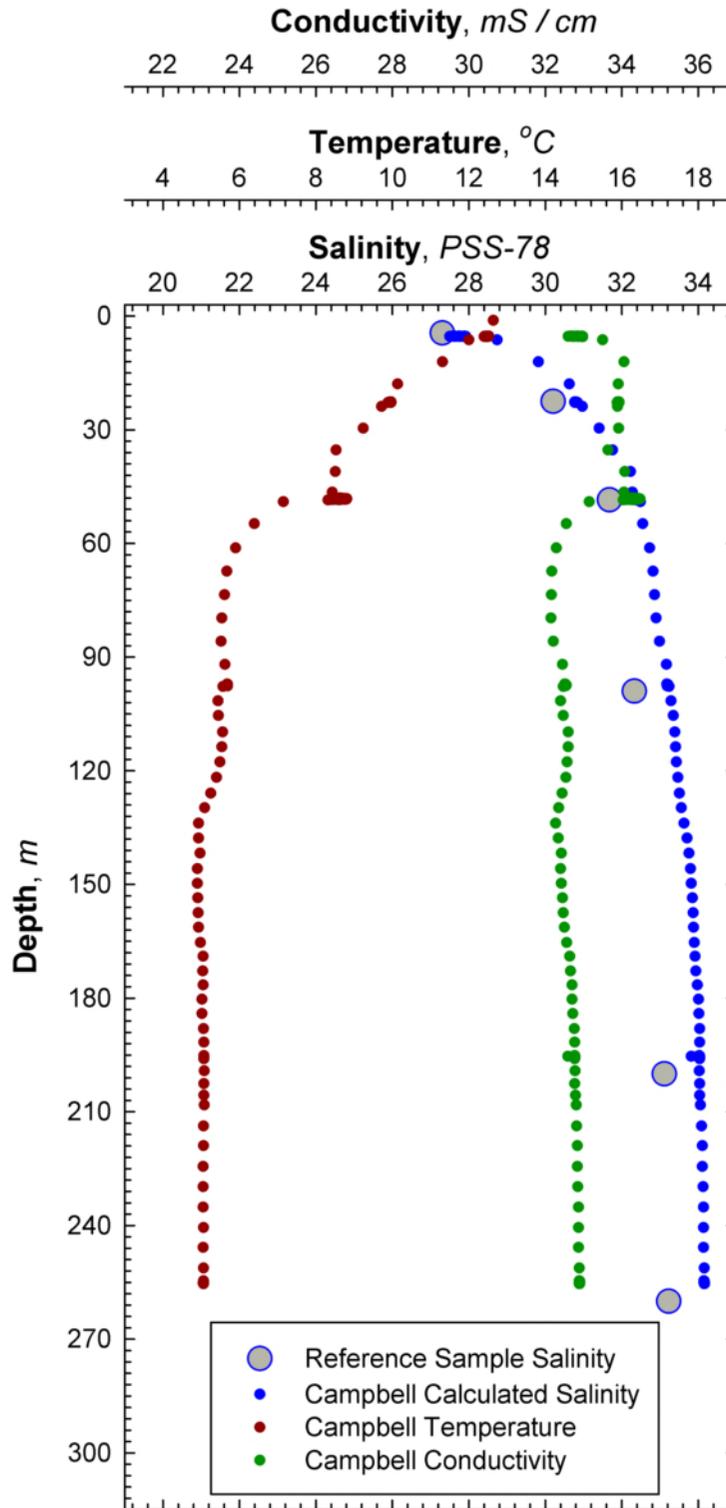
The CS547A and OBS-3A probes were tested under three different applications including: 1) a laboratory test involving 15 different salinity/temperature combinations; 2) in a fixed mooring application at five different field sites including, estuary, coastal ocean, and riverine environments; and 3) in a vertical profiling application at 2 sites within a northern coastal fjord. Complete time series data were successfully retrieved from all test applications and no data storage or transmission errors were noted. Drift in instrument time clocks between the beginning and end of the moored field deployments were examined at four sites and showed differences of 3, -1, 1, and 3 seconds for GA, AK, MI and HI, respectively.



**Figure 36.** Composite summary of field performance over the first 14 days of deployment for the four Campbell Scientific CR8000 CT units tested during the five evaluation trials. Instrument output plotted against paired field reference sample assay and color indexed by field test site. Dotted line represents 1:1 data correspondence trend line. Scatter around trend line represents occurrence of site-specific fouling effects on conductivity cell performance.



**Figure 37.** Vertical profile data from the Campbell Scientific CTD deployed offshore of the Seward Marine Life Center within Resurrection Bay, AK. Sharp pycnocline at 2 m indicative of influence of glacial runoff at this site.



**Figure 38.** Vertical profile data from the Campbell Scientific CTD deployed in deep water off the shelf outside of Resurrection Bay, AK. Deeper and narrower pycnocline reflects mixing of offshore and bay waters.

## ANALYSIS OF QUALITY CONTROL SAMPLES AND REFERENCE SAMPLE PRECISION

Instrument test results should be evaluated relative to the precision estimates of our analysis of laboratory and field reference samples. Precision analyses were performed on readings from individual salinity bottles, triplicate salinity samples drawn from a reference sample collection, globally across lab treatments, replicate field reference sample collections and reference samples stored and shipped over a 4-6 week time course.

### Precision Estimates for Laboratory Test Reference Samples

Instrument performance for laboratory tests can be evaluated relative to the global precision estimates for our reference samples and the certified TR-1060 temperature data. We estimated the analytical precision of the Portasal salinity measurements of our reference samples by computing a mean variance for every salinity sample collected during the lab test as well as a mean for the variance obtained across each of the 15 salinity-temperature treatment conditions (Table 2). Our precision results (0.00023 and 0.00045, respectively) were well within the expected performance level of the laboratory instrumentation and confirmed that test protocols were appropriate for providing comparative reference standards.

**Table 2.** Precision of Portasal-derived reference salinity estimates (in PSS-78) associated with laboratory performance evaluation.

<i>LEVEL</i>	<i>Mean Variance</i>	<i>S.D.</i>	<i>n</i>
<b>Bottle</b>	0.00023	0.00013	150
<b>Treatment</b>	0.00045	0.00024	15

A reference method precision of the temperature control for our test baths was computed for each of the treatment conditions (Table 3). Temperature measurements were recorded at 1-minute intervals at 2 points within each test tank. The mean variance in temperature across the 15 treatment exposures was 0.0138 °C, indicating relatively well defined test conditions for comparing instrument performance. As the mean bath temperature and Portasal salinity measurements were independent of the test instrument records, the paired bath temperature and analytical salinity measured enabled computation of an independent estimate of in situ conductivity for each bath sample. These computations are based on the inversion of the equations of state for seawater and were performed with Lab Assistant V2 (PDMS, Ltd. 1995).

**Table 3.** Reference method precision levels obtained during laboratory performance evaluation tests.

<i>LEVEL</i>	<i>Mean Variance</i>	<i>S.D.</i>	<i>n</i>
<b>RBR 1060, °C</b>	0.0138	0.0108	15
<b>Portasal, mS/cm</b>	0.0070	0.0040	15

### Precision Estimates for Field Test Reference Samples

The average analytical precision of salinity measurements taken from a single salinity bottle was 0.00022 for all field test sites with a range of 0.00009 – 0.00034 (Table 4). Similarly, the average analytical precision of salinity measurements taken from replicate (3-4) salinity bottles filled from a single Van Dorn sample collection was 0.00129 for all sites with a range of 0.00013 – 0.00249 (Table 5).

**Table 4:** Within bottle salinity measurement precision for field reference samples analyzed on a Portasal. S values in PSS-78 scale

<i>Field Site</i>	<i>Mean Variance</i>	<i>S.D.</i>	<i>n</i>
<b>USF</b>	0.00027	0.00016	198
<b>SkIO</b>	0.00018	0.00009	203
<b>GL</b>	0.00009	0.00006	203
<b>HI</b>	0.00034	0.00019	293
<b>AK</b>	0.00023	0.00014	255
<b>Overall</b>	<b>0.00022</b>	<b>0.00013</b>	<b>1150</b>

**Table 5:** Within Van Dorn sample bottle collection salinity measurement precision for field reference samples analyzed on a Portasal. Estimates derived from the average of 3-4 bottles analyzed for each reference sampling. S values in PSS-78 scale.

<i>Field Site</i>	<i>Mean Variance</i>	<i>S.D.</i>	<i>n</i>
<b>USF</b>	0.00178	0.00250	44
<b>SkIO</b>	0.00067	0.00101	53
<b>GL</b>	0.00013	0.00013	50
<b>HI</b>	0.00139	0.00331	81
<b>AK</b>	0.00249	0.00739	63
<b>Overall</b>	<b>0.00129</b>	<b>0.00287</b>	<b>291</b>

### Precision Estimates for Replicate Field Reference Samples

Once per week (except at HI with 6 of 8 weeks) a replicated field reference sample was collected with a second Van Dorn bottle. The two Van Dorn bottles were positioned as close as physically possible to one another when sampling (Table 6). For USF and HI these replicates were collected by divers and were slightly more prone to slight offsets in space and time. At the other field sites bottles were fired by a messenger on a tethered line. The average precision obtained for the field replicates ranged from 0.0030 – 0.2612. The greater variability at the AK test site was likely due to persistent vertical variations in salinity at the test site that were confirmed by occasional vertical profiling. For the other four test sites the variability was less than 0.017 psu.

**Table 6:** Assessment of environmental heterogeneity based on comparison of simultaneous Van Dorn Bottle Snap samples at each field site. Replicate values represent mean of each Van Dorn Bottle Sample Salinity, comprised of 3 - 4 subsample bottles analyzed on a Portasal, with associated precisions provided in previous tables. Difference values in PSS-78.

Field Site	Year Day 2008	Van Dorn 1	Van Dorn 2	S Difference <i>absolute</i>	Overall Mean	s.d.
<i>USF</i>	158.615	36.86386	36.87139	0.00753	0.00295	0.00317
	164.438	37.02441	37.030565	0.00616		
	170.458	37.09299	37.09382	0.00082		
	178.448	36.57010	36.56747	0.00263		
<i>SkIO</i>	161.354	30.34166	30.34269	0.00103	0.00416	0.00413
	168.583	28.92843	28.92578	0.00265		
	177.604	30.34359	30.35383	0.01024		
	182.792	32.09234	32.08964	0.00270		
<i>GL</i>	168.479	0.32211	0.32530	0.00319	0.00388	0.00511
	176.479	0.20867	0.20946	0.00079		
	183.479	0.19835	0.20965	0.01130		
	190.479	0.29647	0.29624	0.00023		
<i>HI</i>	165.604	34.94302	34.87283	0.07019	0.01693	0.02666
	172.583	35.16459	35.16526	0.00381		
	179.375	35.19322	35.19750	0.00428		
	185.604	34.83228	34.81538	0.01690		
	193.583	35.00295	35.00425	0.00130		
	200.375	35.15303	35.14794	0.00509		
<i>AK</i>	221.469	26.17526	26.36265	0.18739	0.26116	0.20593
	228.531	26.25852	26.30227	0.04375		
	234.531	23.96403	24.49750	0.53347		
	241.645	24.79116	25.07116	0.28000		
<b>All Test Sites</b>					<b>0.0578</b>	<b>0.1138</b>

## **Reference Sample Storage and Shipping Test**

Results of the reference sample storage and shipping test for each site are provided in figures 39 – 43. Values for stored bottles (between 20-80 days from collection) generally agreed with one standard deviation to the values determined for the first set of samples that were shipped and analyzed. There was a noticeable upward trend in salinity values for the storage time series at SkIO. This pattern may have resulted from the initial collection when all of the salinity bottles were being filled from an open bath that was subject to evaporation. The collected samples were numbered and analyzed sequentially instead of first being randomized, thereby allowing for the increasing trend. The other sites filled all bottles from a single well mixed carboy that likely minimized any variation among the storage bottle set.

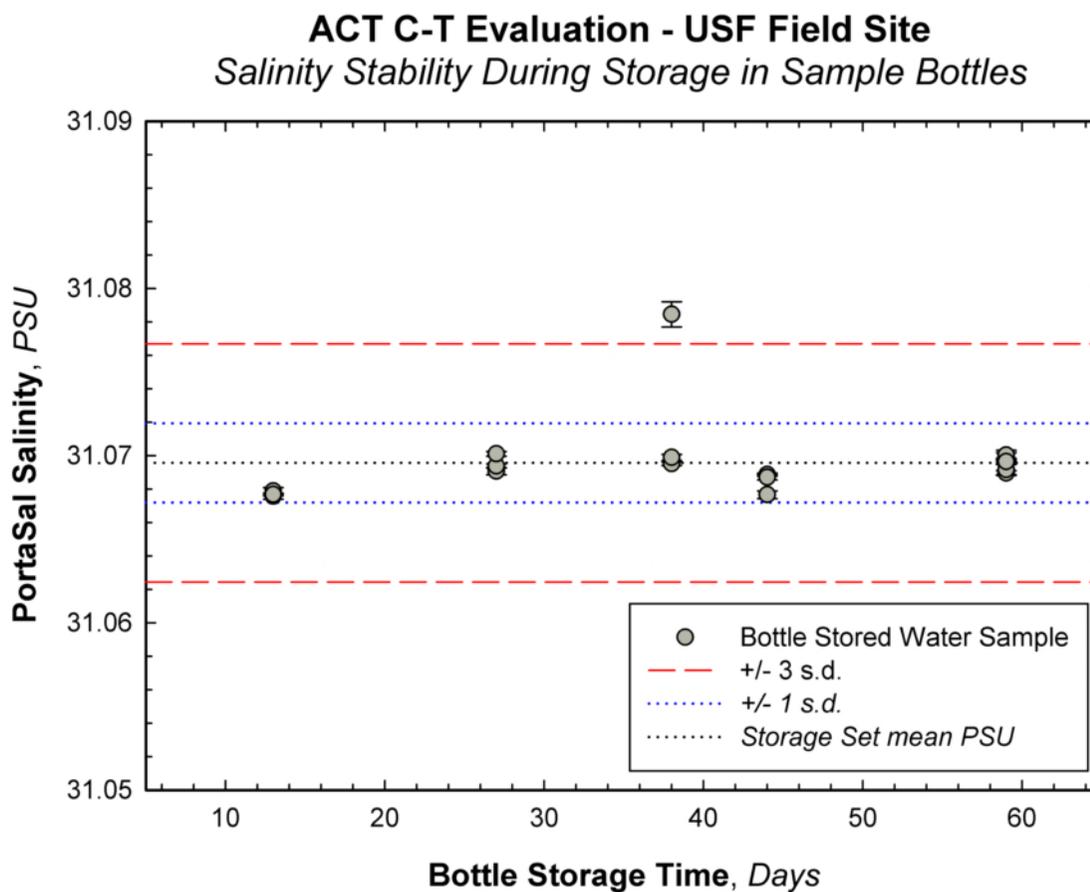
## **TECHNICAL AUDITS**

### **Technical Systems Audits**

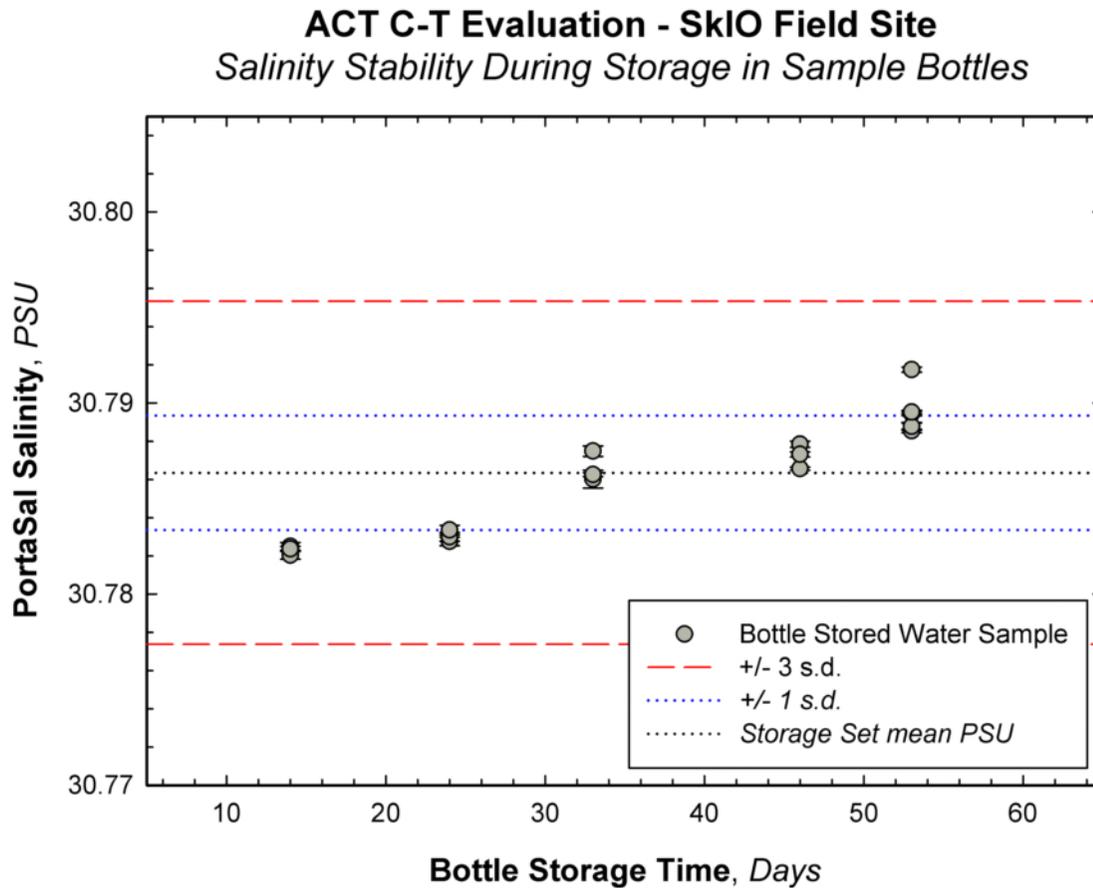
The ACT Quality Manager performed technical systems audits (TSA) of the performance of the laboratory tests conducted at MLML on May 21, 2008 and of the field tests conducted off Tampa Bay, FL, on June 16-18, and in Resurrection Bay, AK, on August 11, 2008. The purpose of the TSAs was to ensure that the verification test was being performed in accordance with the test plan and that all QA/QC procedures were implemented. As part of each audit, ACT's Quality Manager reviewed documentation including relevant standard operating procedures, logbooks tracking actual day-to-day operations, and records of quality control and maintenance checks; observed ACT personnel conduct all activities related to the reference sampling and analysis; compared actual test procedures to those specified in the test/QA plan; and reviewed data acquisition and handling procedures. Observations and findings from these audits were documented and submitted to the ACT Chief Scientist. In summary, there were no adverse findings or problems requiring corrective action in any of the audits. The laboratory and field tests for this verification met or exceeded ACT test requirements. The records concerning the TSAs are permanently stored with the ACT Chief Scientist and Quality Manager.

### **Data Handling Audits**

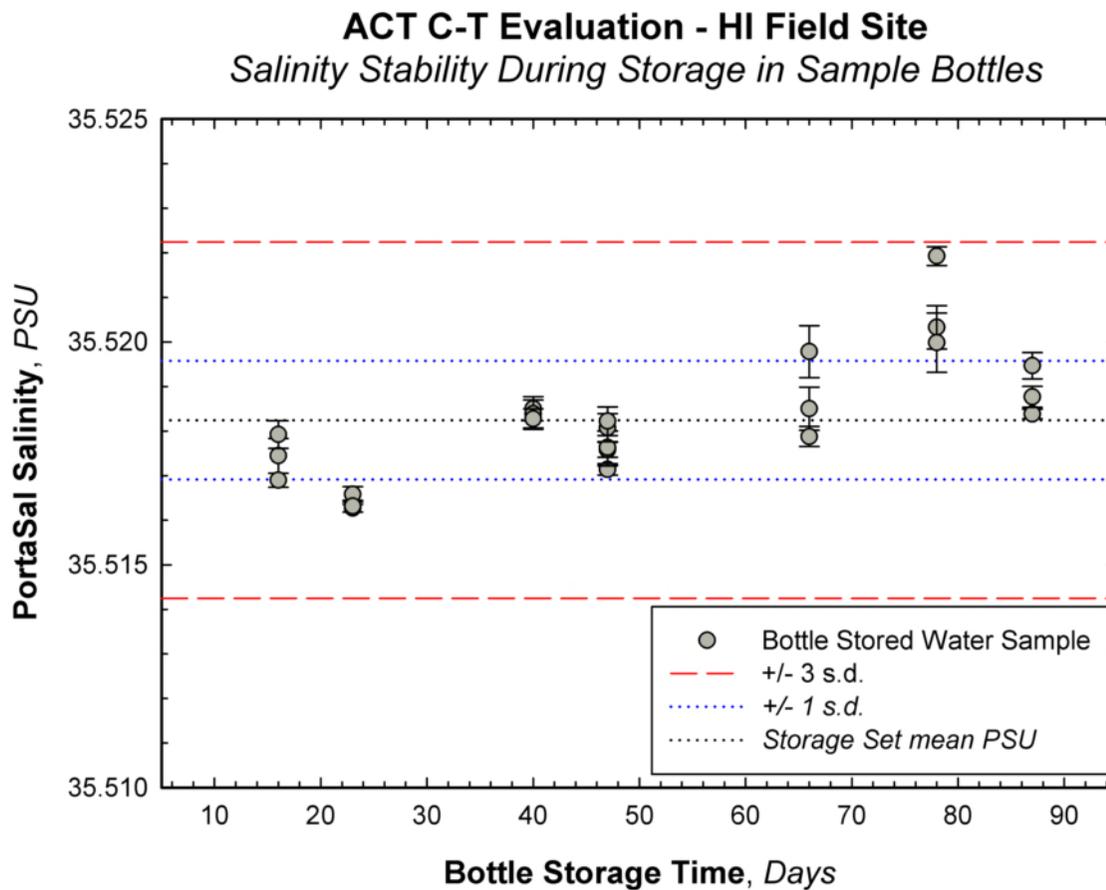
ACT's Quality Manager audited approximately 10% of the data acquired during the verification test. The data were traced from the initial acquisition, through reduction and statistical analysis, to final reporting, to ensure the integrity of the reported results. All calculations performed on the data undergoing the audit were checked during the technical review process.



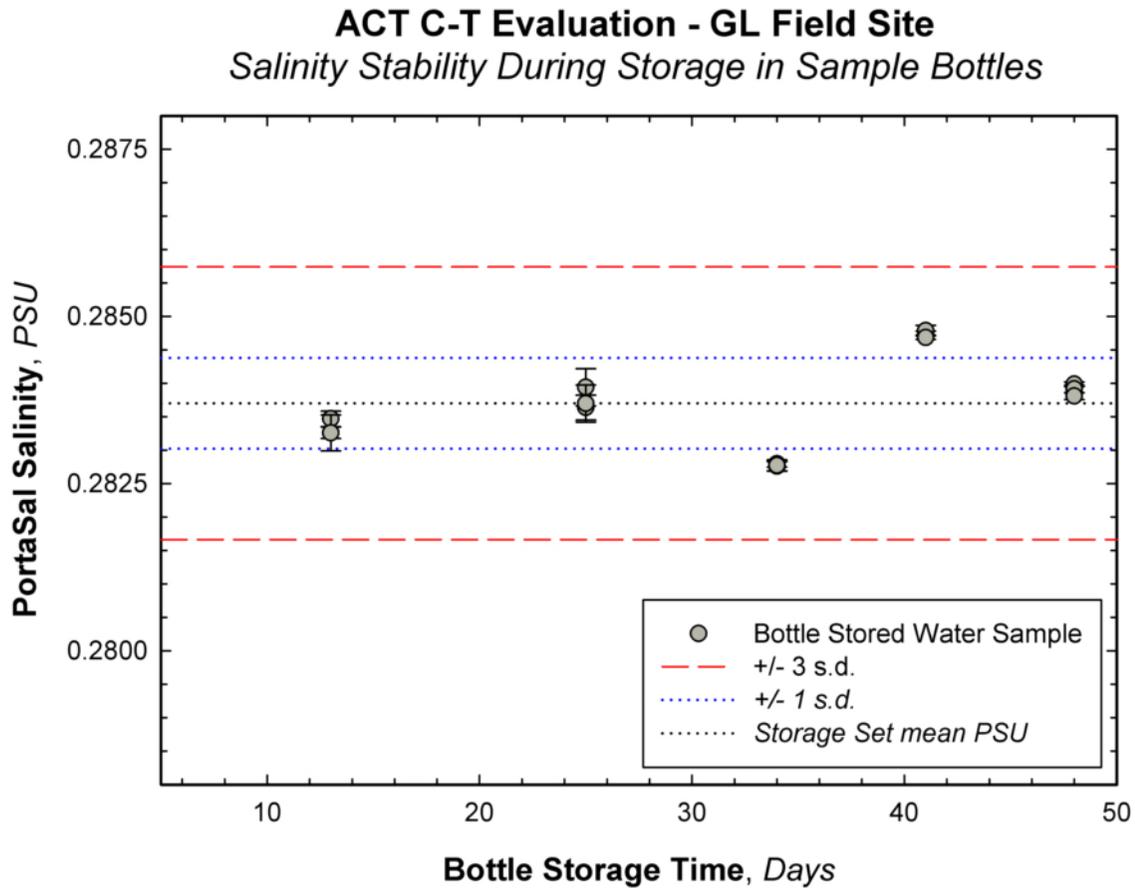
**Figure 39.** Assessment of drift in laboratory salinity measures associated with sample storage in field reference sample bottles. Sample bottles filled from single batch of test site surface water and subsets included in each sample shipment to MLML. Storage time reflects total time (days) since initial water collection.



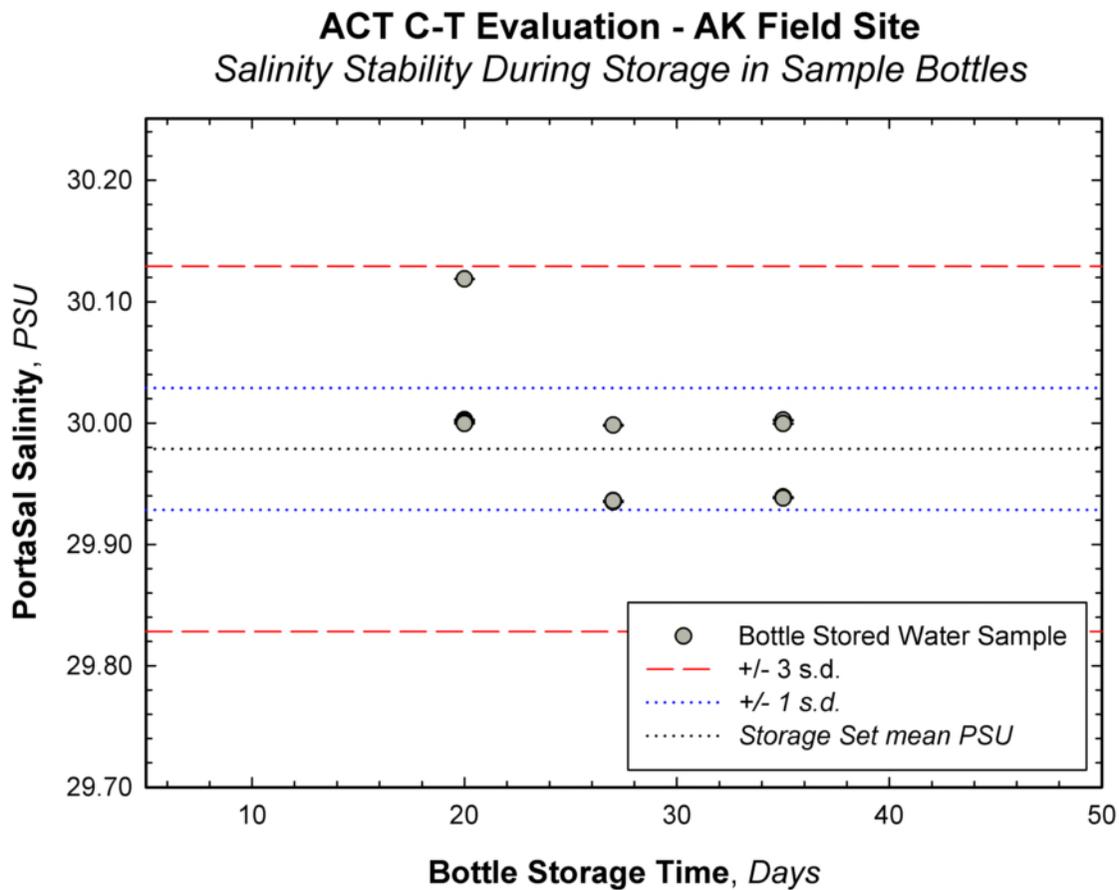
**Figure 40.** Assessment of drift in laboratory salinity measures associated with sample storage in field reference sample bottles. Sample bottles filled from single batch of test site surface water and subsets included in each sample shipment to MLML. Storage time reflects total time (days) since initial water collection.



**Figure 41.** Assessment of drift in laboratory salinity measures associated with sample storage in field reference sample bottles. Sample bottles filled from single batch of test site surface water and subsets included in each sample shipment to MLML. Storage time reflects total time (days) since initial water collection.



**Figure 42.** Assessment of drift in laboratory salinity measures associated with sample storage in field reference sample bottles. Sample bottles filled from single batch of test site surface water and subsets included in each sample shipment to MLML. Storage time reflects total time (days) since initial water collection.



**Figure 43.** Assessment of drift in laboratory salinity measures associated with sample storage in field reference sample bottles. Sample bottles filled from single batch of test site surface water and subsets included in each sample shipment to MLML. Storage time reflects total time (days) since initial water collection.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:**

We wish to acknowledge the support of all those who helped plan and conduct the verification test, analyze the data, and prepare this report. In particular we would like to thank our Technical Advisory Committee, Geoff Morrison, Robert Millard and Kjell Gundersen for their advice and direct participation in various aspects of this evaluation. E. Buckley also provided critical input on all aspects of this work and served as the independent Quality Assurance Manager. This work has been coordinated with, and funded by, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Coastal Services Center, Charleston, SC.

March 15, 2009

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**Date**



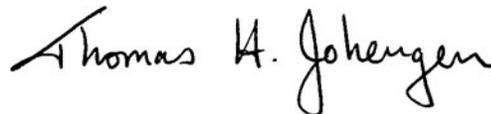

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**Approved By: Dr. Mario Tamburri**  
**ACT Executive Director**

March 15, 2009

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**Date**



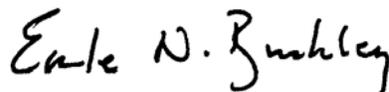

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**Approved By: Dr. Tom Johengen**  
**ACT Chief Scientist**

March 15, 2009

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**Date**

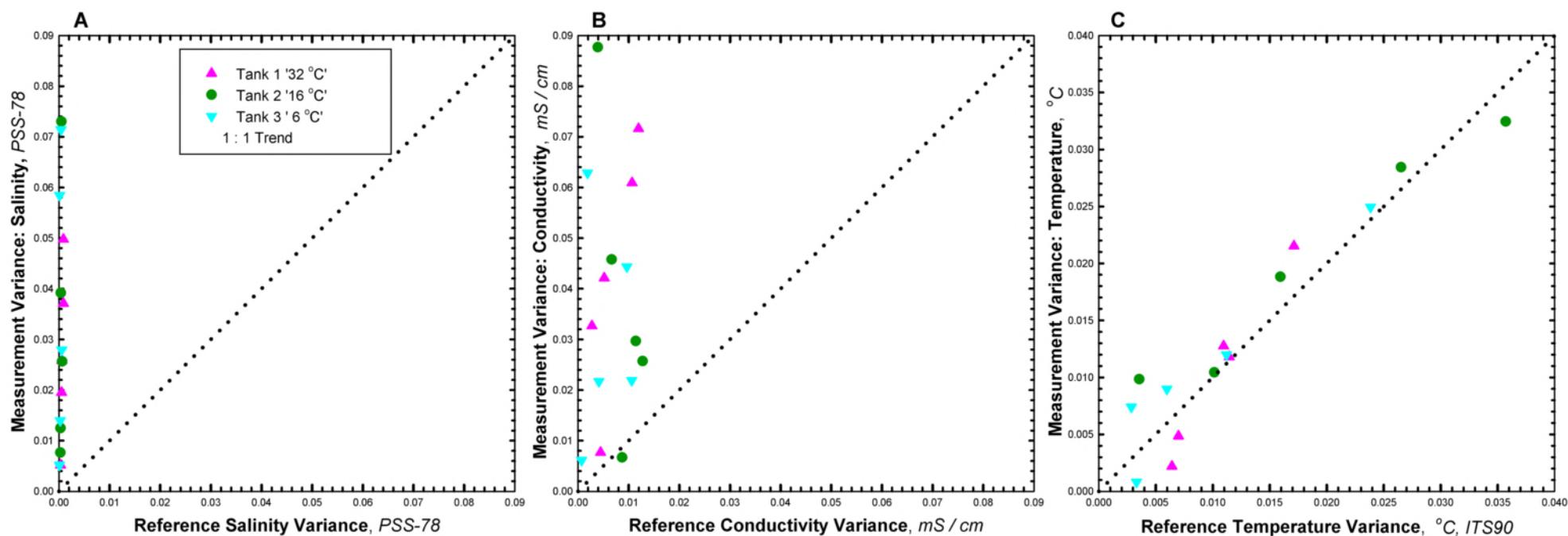



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**Approved By: Dr. Earle Buckley**  
**Quality Assurance Supervisor**

**APPENDIX 1**

*Alternative Presentation of Laboratory Test Results for Measurement of Instrument Variance  
Relative to Reference Sample Variance*



**Figure 4.** Evaluation of measurement variation of Campbell Scientific's model CR800 conductivity and temperature sensor package achieved during the laboratory exposure trials plotted in **Fig. 3**. Instrument measurement variance is presented as the standard deviation from 30 consecutive instrument reads recorded during the 30 min reference sampling for each test exposure and plotted against the corresponding variation in the reference measure. The 1:1 correspondence line (dotted) is provided for comparison, with points below the line indicating lower and above higher-instrument measurement variation than obtained by our reference methods and test conditions. [A] Co-variation of derived salinity estimates; [B] Co-variation of in situ conductivity measurements; [C] Co-variation of instrument temperature measurements.

**APPENDIX 2**

*Company Response Letter to Submitted Salinity Sensor Verification Report*



March 6, 2009

To Whom It May Concern:

I have reviewed the Alliance for Coastal Technologies performance verification statement for the Campbell Scientific CS547A conductivity probe and agree with the presentation of the data. Since the probe was developed in the mid 1990's it has mainly been used in fresh water applications. We are currently in the process of developing better calibration procedures for the probe in the higher conductivity ranges.

Jeff Adams

Jeff Adams - Application Engineer  
Campbell Scientific, Inc.  
Phone: 435-750-9549 Fax: 435-750-9596  
email [jadams@campbellsci.com](mailto:jadams@campbellsci.com)  
web site <http://www.campbellsci.com>