



Product Overview: RBRconcerto³ CTD

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Loggers



OEM





Systems



RBR







RBR brevio3



Sensor	Accuracy
Conductivity	±0.003 mS/cm
Temperature	±0.002°C
Depth	±0.05% FS



RBRconcerto³ C.T.D

240 million readings, up to 32Hz sampling

Available configurations: RBRconcerto³ C.T.D|fast8, RBRconcerto³ C.T.D|fast16, RBRconcerto³ C.T.D|fast32

750m, 2000m, and 6000m ratings

USB-C download

Twist Activation and Wi-Fi





RBRconcerto³ C.T.D++

240 million readings

Up to 5 channels combinations: T.ODO, Fl, Tu, pH, PAR, ORP, etc...

750m, 2000m, and 6000m ratings

USB-C download

Twist Activation and Wi-Fi



RBRbrevio³ C.T.D

- 4 AA batteries
- Has exactly the specifications as the RBRconcerto³ C.T.D, sampling regimes (|deep, |fast8)
- Often used for custom vehicle integrations

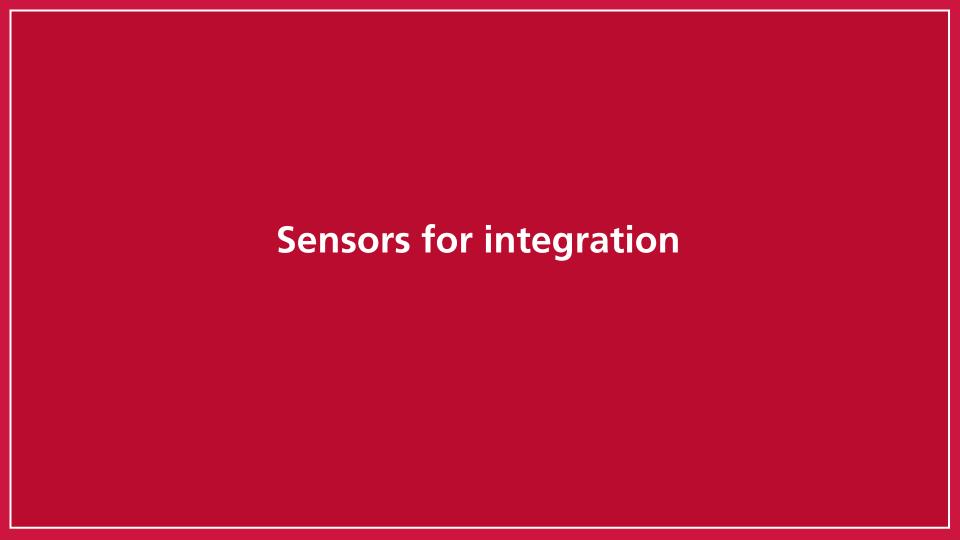


RBR maeströ

RBRmaestro³

- Same logger body as the RBRconcerto³
- Up to 10 channels combinations: T.ODO, Fl, Tu, pH, PAR, ORP, etc...







RBRcoda³ T.ODO

Optical accuracy and stability similar to Aanderaa Optode

Standard accuracy: 8 µmol/l

High accuracy temperature measurement

Power consumption: only 36 mJ/sample

Rated to 6000m

Wiper available for Islow

Time constant options

• |fast 1s response (profiling)

Standard 8s response

|slow 30s response (moored)









Fluorescence & Turbidity sensors

Seapoint – turbidity, chlorophyll-a, UV, etc.

Turner – chlorophyll-a, CDOM/FDOM, rhodamine, phycocyanin, phycoethyrin, turbidity etc.

WETLABS – ECOpuck triplet (chlorophyll-a, CDOM, backscatter options), FLNTU (fluorescence + backscatter)









pH/ORP and PAR sensors

Idronaut - pH and ORP sensors

LiCor – spherical (light from all angles), quantum (wipeable)





Twist Activation

- Can be used on all Standard (white with red end-cap)
 loggers
- Shipped with "Twist" activated so you can immediately start sampling
- Twisting also turns on Wi-Fi...



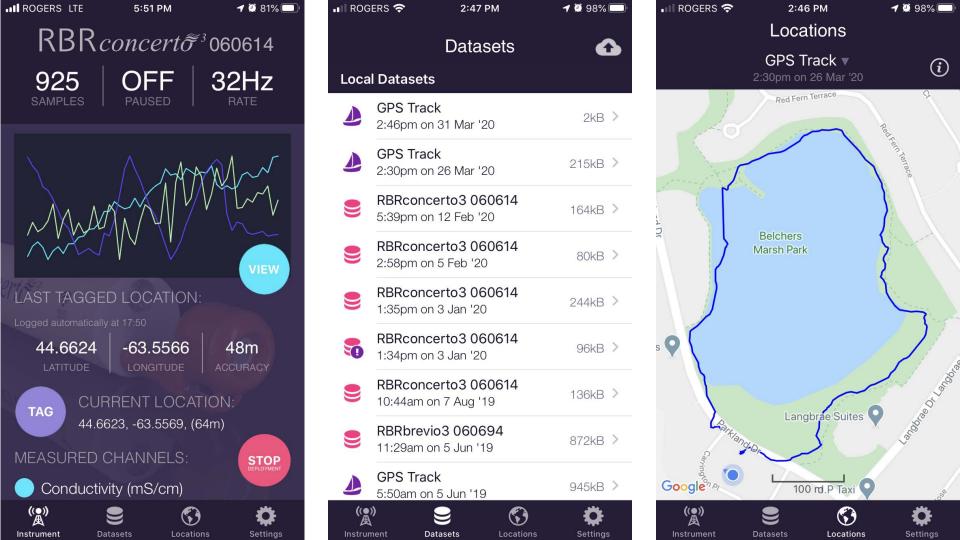


Why Use Wi-Fi?

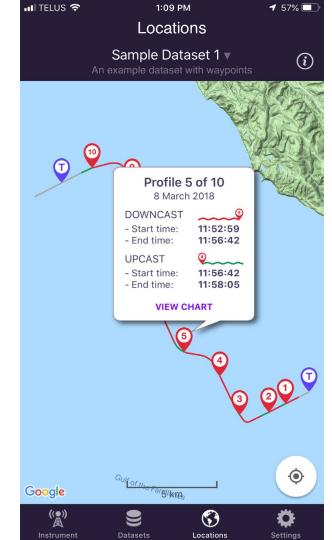
- Download data without opening logger
 - Avoid moisture getting inside logger
 - Process cast data on cruise
 - Get months of data off logger
- See data in real-time/quickly
 - Community science groups
 - Fisheries
- Flexible
 - Can use Wi-Fi with Ruskin Mobile app (phone, tablet, iOS, Android)
 - Can use Wi-Fi with Ruskin Desktop (Mac and PC)



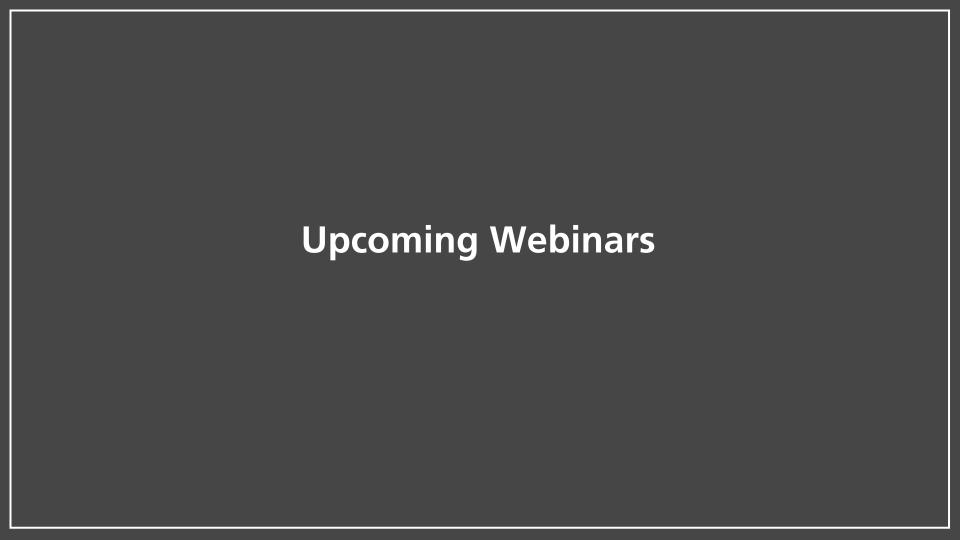












Future Webinars



Robots, RBRs, and Reconnaissance under the Ice

Icefin Team (GIT) July 29, 2020 at 12PM EDT

Learn the highlights of how the GIT team have used RBRconcertos and other CTDs in the McMurdo Sound, under the Ross Ice Shelf, and the Thwaites Glacier, both on the Icefin and profiling casts through the ice.



Community Science in New England: The CFRF/WHOI Shelf Research Fleet

Glen Gawaekiewicz (WHOI) August 5, 2020 at 12PM EDT

For many years, the fishing community in Rhode Island has been working with WHOI scientists to collect data over the continental shelf. Learn what their combined efforts have discovered.





Thank You

Contact Us

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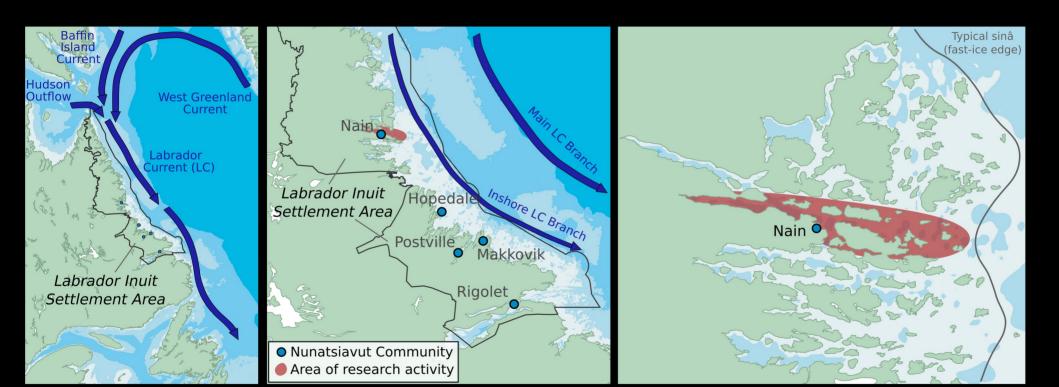
Community-based observing of the coastal ocean in Nunatsiavut



Eric OliverDalhousie University

Intro and Philosophy

- Ocean and climate in the Labrador region are changing rapidly
- Need to monitor these changes, but observations in coastal Labrador are sparse
- Ice-covered season typically a "shipping hazard", but for Labradorians the ice facilitates travel, and understanding the ocean during the ice season is important
- Local communities are feeling the effects of climate change directly, and can monitor the ocean state using sea ice as a platform
- Community-based monitoring, with external funds & gear, can achieve this, filling
 - Data gap 1: Coastal and inner-shelf zones
 - Data gap 2: During the ice-covered season
- Opportunity for two-way knowledge exchange, and the co-development of research i.e. questions, areas, what/when to measure
- Research should address community concerns, interests, and priorities



Methodology

- Partner with communities in Nunatsiavut, in particular the Nunatsiavut Government
- Perform CTD casts through an augered ice hole, in regions of value
- RBR Concerto3 CTD is used with 16 Hz sample rate AA battery powered w/ wifi
- A fishing downrigger w/ 120 m of 150-lb test line is used to lower and raise the CTD





Fraser River - Transect along fresh-to-brackish gradient



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Nain Bay-Strathcona Run — Main fjord / estuary transect from brackish to nearly open ocean



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Inggiganialuk — Rattle (polynya), shallow, high flow

Outer polynya/rattle — Shallow



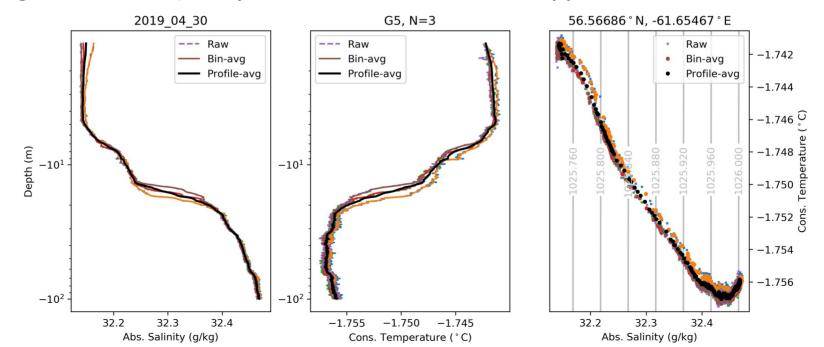
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Two Mile Bay / 10 Mile Bay / Metre Bay —





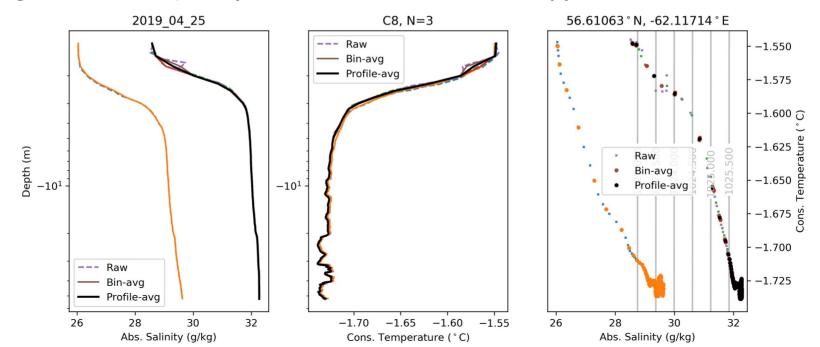
Data Processing

- 3 casts per location, initial QC by eye; No dynamic corrections yet (--)
- Bin-averaged in regular 0.25 m bins (-)
- Averaged across QC'd profiles at each location (-)



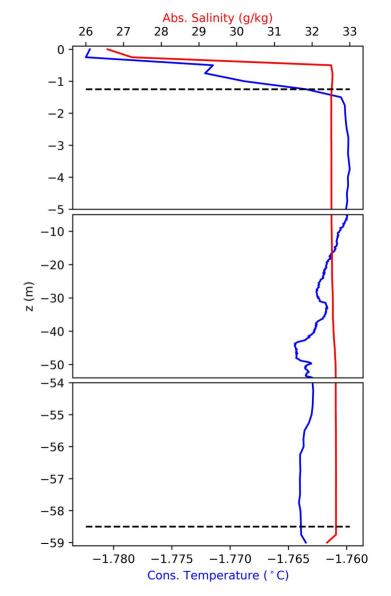
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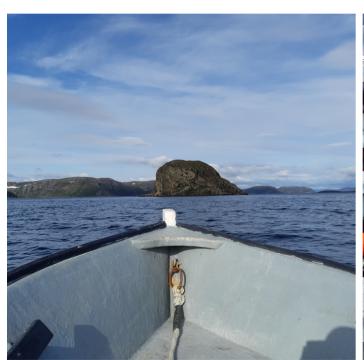
- Trim top 1.25 m, bottom 0.50 m
 - Low salinity values in top 1-1.5 m due to "churning in" of ice from the augering process
 - Bottom values affected by "drop into bottom" method
- Method fixes
 - Top: Cut hole day before
 - Bottom: Longer guard



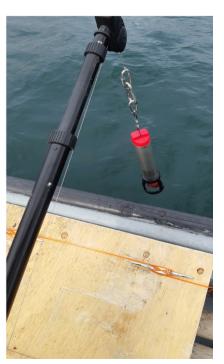
Fraser Input -> -> Open Ocean Nain Bay - Strathcona Run (April 2019) -10⁰ COTOSCOC7 C8, \$C10 -0.7952F2 D0 F6 −1.4013 Û −1.6516 <u>e</u> - -1.7177 - -1.7341 - -1.7476 -1.7177 Depth $-10^{1}\frac{1}{1}$ -1.7557 g - -1.7631 -10^{2} -62.0-61.8-62.1-61.9-61.7-61.6-61.5-61.4-10⁰ | CONTRACT C8 €10 **-** 32.7 D0 D5 G2 G4 G5 G6 F1 F6 - 32.5 - 32.3 (6) - 32.1 (6) - 31.9 Linit Depth -10¹ -- 31.0 ^S. - 28.0 ^Q 20.0 -10^{2} 12.0 -62.1-62.0-61.9-61.8-61.7-61.6-61.5-61.4Longitude (°E)

Transect revisited – Sept 2019

Adapted method to use small boat (speed boat) in open-water season



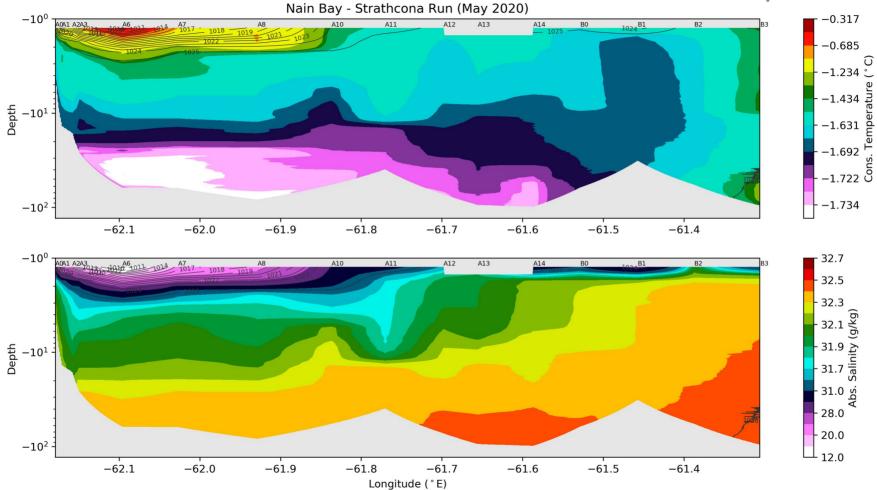


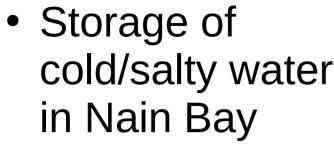


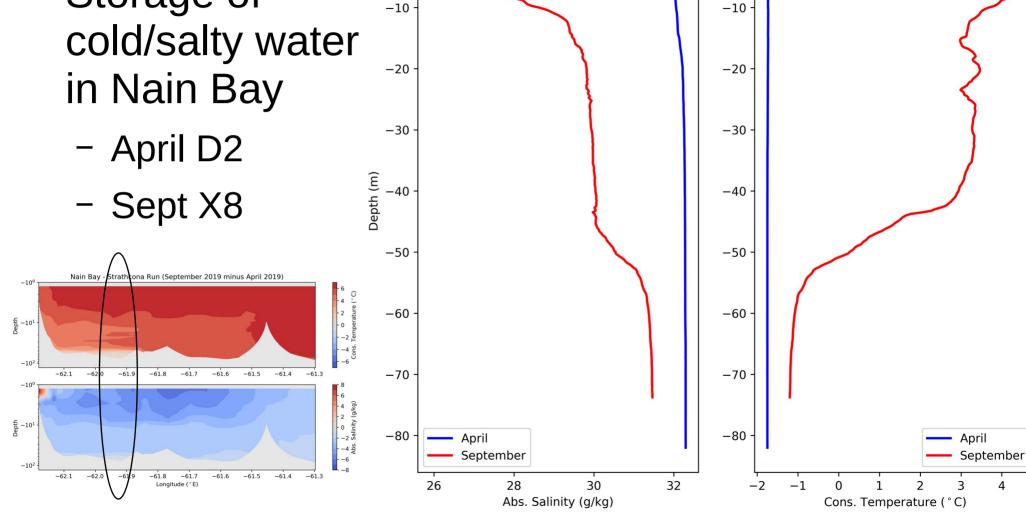
Fraser Input -> -> Open Ocean Nain Bay - Strathcona Run (September 2019) -10^{0} X0X1X2X3X4X5 X6 Y3 - 4.817 - 4.747 4.588 Depth -10^{1} - 4.469 - 4.225 3.769 - 3.172 -10^{2} -1.264-61.5 -62.1-62.0-61.9-61.8-61.7-61.6-61.4-61.3 -10^{0} $\frac{1}{(0.01)(0.01)(0.01)}$ 32.7 X10 X11 X12 Y1 Y3 Y4 - 32.5 - 32.3 (6) - 32.1 (6) - 31.9 - 31.7 - 31.7 S Depth -10^{1} - 28.0 A 20.0 -10^{2} 12.0 -62.1-62.0-61.9-61.8-61.7-61.6-61.5-61.4-61.3Longitude (°E)

Fraser Input -> -> Open Ocean Nain Bay - Strathcona Run (September 2019 minus April 2019) -10^{0} Temperature (°C) Depth -10^{1} -10^{2} -62.1-62.0-61.9-61.8 -61.7-61.6-61.5 -61.4-61.3 -10^{0} Depth -10^{1} -6 -10^{2} -62.0-61.9-61.6-61.5 -62.1-61.8-61.7-61.4-61.3Longitude (°E)

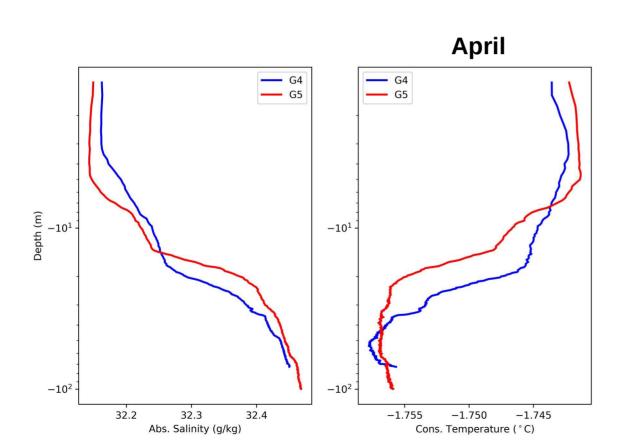
Fraser Input -> Open Ocean

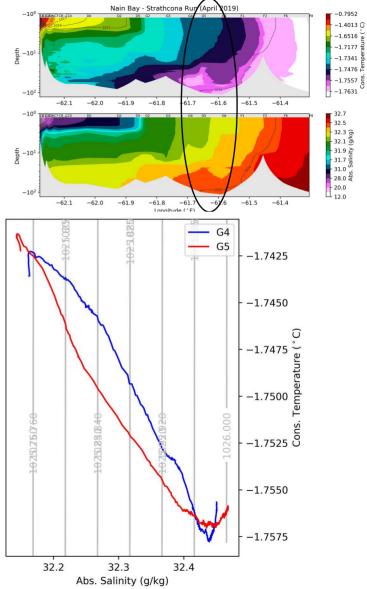




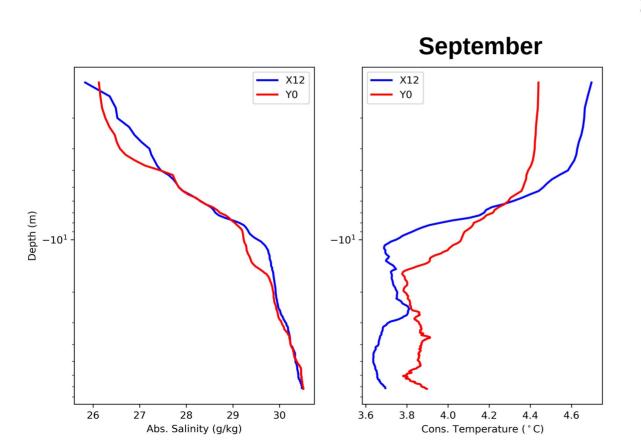


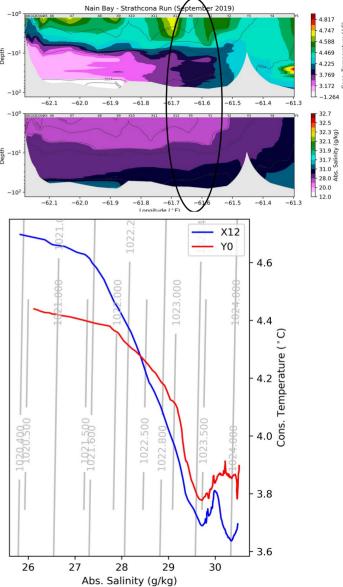
Atlantic water influence





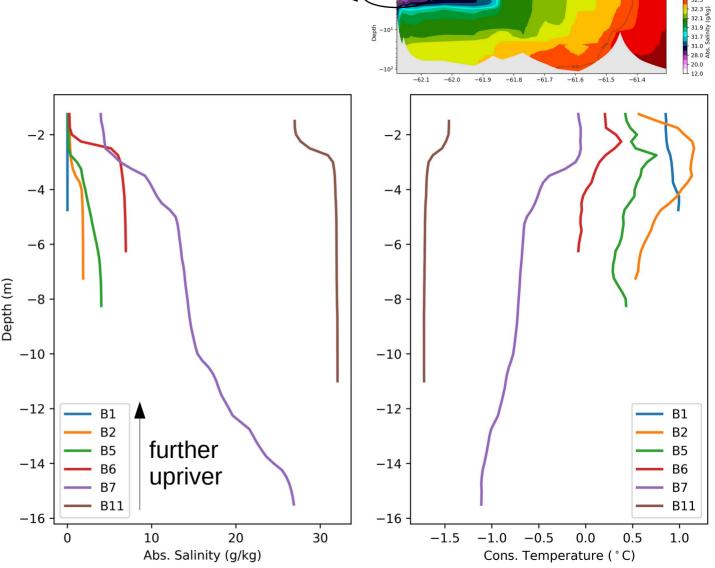
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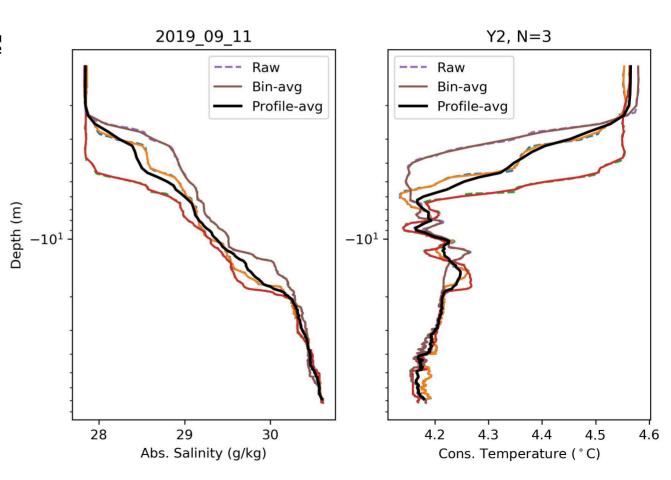


 Joey Angnatok stated it's possible to "ride the tide over the sills"



Issues

- Cast-to-cast differences
 - QC vs. dynamics e.g. internal waves
- Descent rate
 - 1-1.5 m/s, less steady
 by small boat
- Data processing in Python
 - would like to initiate an open-source, community-driven
 Python code base

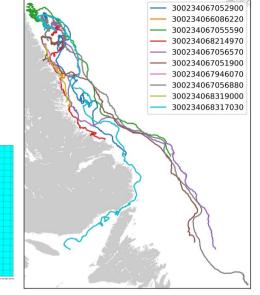


Future Plans

- Will form part of a major 4-year(+?) project:
 - Funded by <u>Ocean Frontier Institute</u>, with support from <u>Canada Foundation for Innovation</u> and <u>Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs</u>
 - Partnership with <u>Fisheries and Oceans Canada</u> and <u>Nunatsiavut Government</u> and many others
- Refinements and expansions:
 - Add BGC sensors, light sensors
 - Sea ice measurements
 - Collapsible plankton nets
 - ADCP (small boat surveys), Thermistor-string ("ice-moorings")
 - "End-of-Pier stations" (tides, temp time series)

Related Projects

- Surface drifters (coast and inner shelf)
- Glider (northern Labrador Shelf)
- Inuit Knowledge mapping (coastal ocean and ice)
- Numerical ocean modelling (coastal ocean dynamics)
- Data available via conoc.ca



2020-01-04 20:35:18.960243 UTC (ATL+3)



Community outreach – On-the-land workshop with researchers, youth and elders in Sept 2019







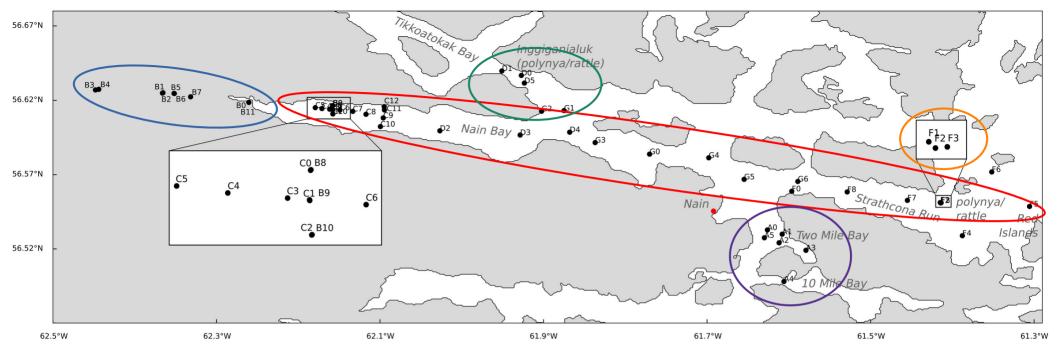












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All stations visited in April 2019. Nain Bay-Stratchcona Run transect visited in Sept 2019. All CTD casts (plots and data) available online at **conoc.ca**