

# Development and operation of an aircraft-based through-ice CTD Rosette

Dale Chayes  
Lamont Research Engineer  
Instrument Lab  
Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University  
Palisades, NY  
[dale@ldeo.columbia.edu](mailto:dale@ldeo.columbia.edu)

# Science Objectives

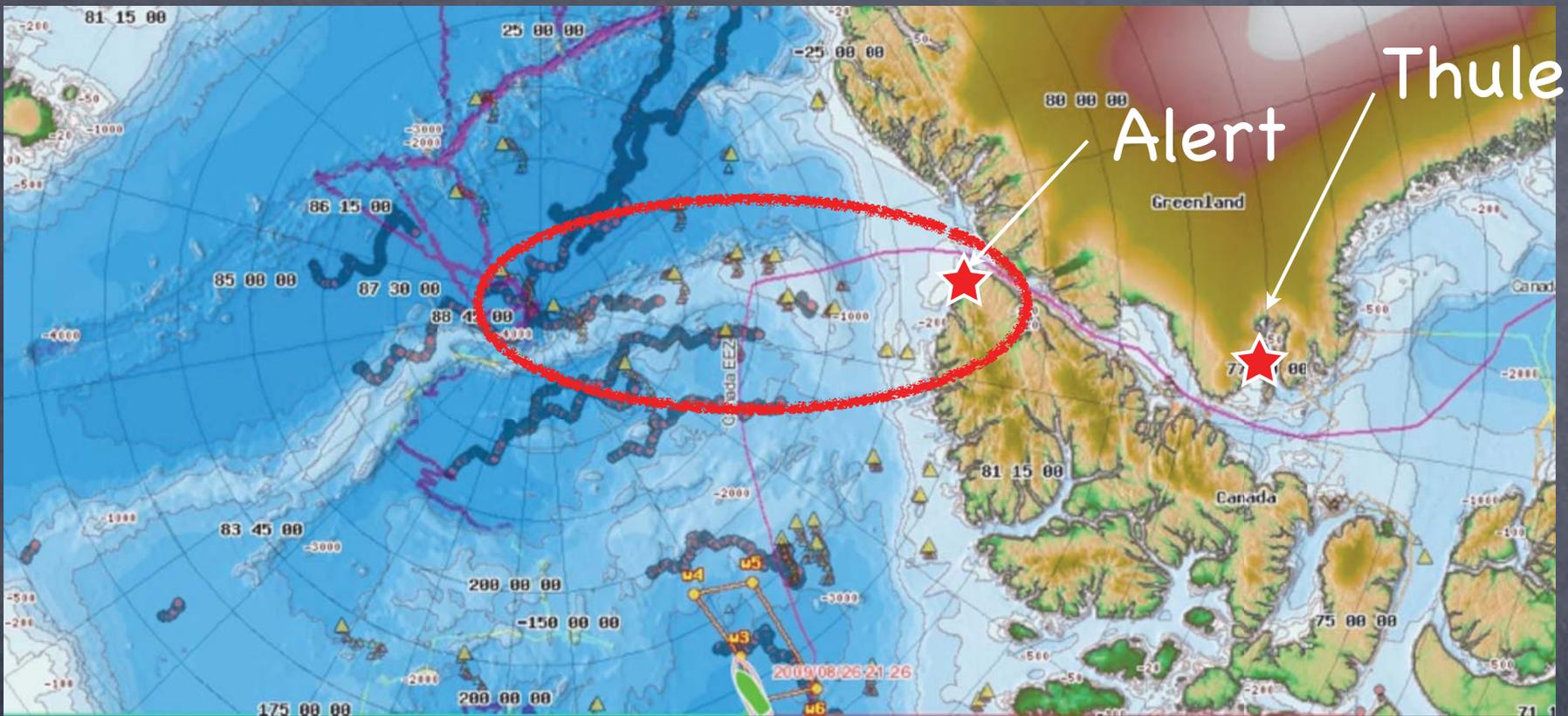
- Real-time data from the CTD
- Precision located (depth) water samples
- Samples for chemical analysis to:
  - Track fresh water sources
  - Investigate temporal variability (composition and circulation)
  - Estimate "age" using trace gas techniques



Friday, March 25, 2011

# Design ~~Requirement~~ Desires

- ④ Transect from Alert to the Pole
- ④ Trace gas tight (to the lab at 1ppb)
- ④ 2 liter (useable) water samples
- ④ 12 bottles per station
- ④ 3 stations per day
- ④ Depth: 600m minimum, 1km desirable
- ④ Cheap, quick, with inexperienced operators...



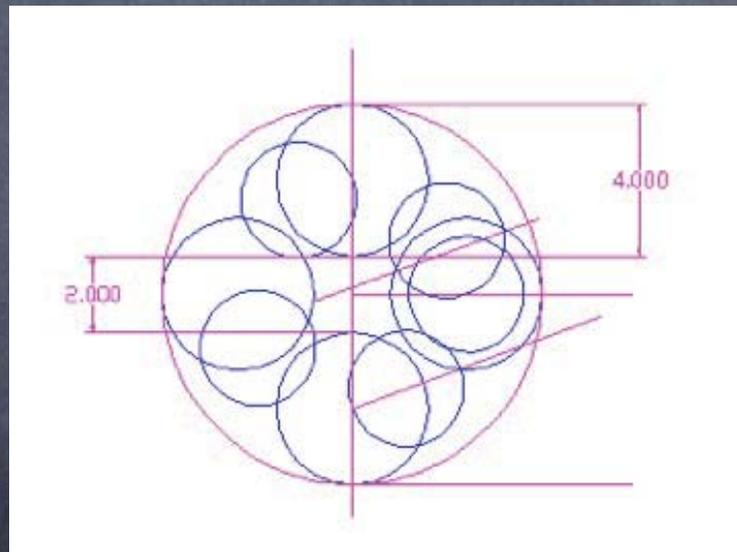
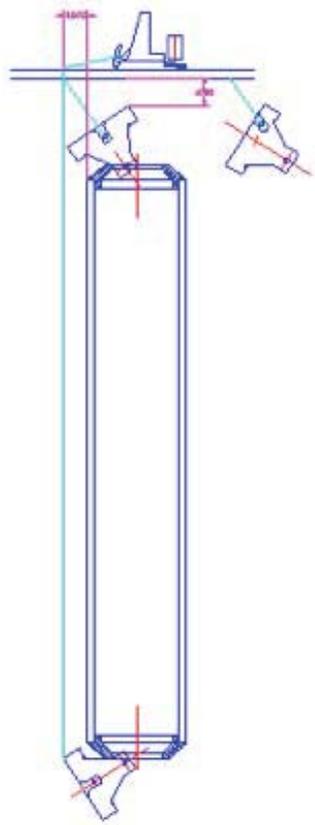
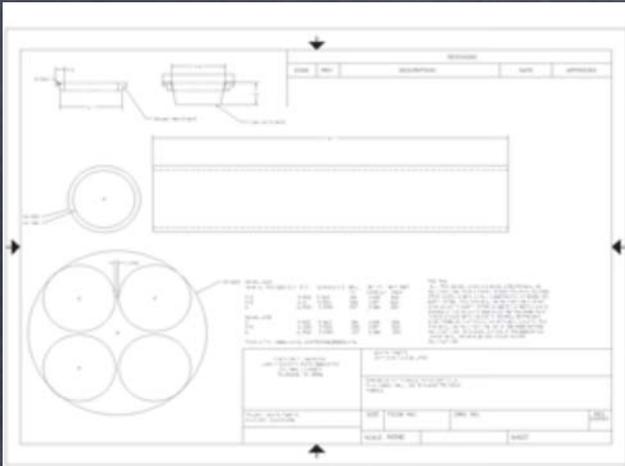
- ❶ Can't reliably get there w/ icebreakers (even nukes)
- ❷ Submarines aren't available (and can't sample deep)
- ❸ Hoover craft can't get the samples back fast enough
- ❹ So fly.....

# Concept #1

- It all fits in a suitable aircraft
- Stacking “modules”
- Drill w/ 10” ice auger
- Repurposed winch w/ 0.1” OD single conductor wire
- SeaBird 19plus CTD + decoder
- Standard SBE release, repackaged
- 4 liter bottles, four per module
- Standard SBE topside electronics (COTS)
- Transport in ice-chests

# Concept 1 evaluation

Use a COTS release from  
SeaBird Electronics



- No chance in a 10" hole without radical redesign
  - No time for re-design
  - Concerns about mixing of water
- Very long release wires w/ a standard release mechanism

# Concept #2

- Stacking “modules”
- 10” --> 12” drill
- Repurposed winch w/ 0.1” OD, single conductor armored wire
- SeaBird 19plus + custom telemetry decoder
- Custom release mechanism
- 4 liter bottles, four per module
- Standard SBE topside electronics
- Transport in “coolers” w/ ice and bottle clamps

# Evaluate Concept #2

Project: Arctic Rosette  
 Subject: Water bottle sizes  
 Date: November 23, 2002  
 Eng: Dale Chayes

Station holes will be drilled with a 12" auger in a Jiffy Drill or perhaps with an electric drill powered from the same (diesel) generator used to run the winch. Some allowance for non-straight holes and for ice chips and junk in the hole will be allowed.

Diameter<sub>max</sub> = 10 in

$$\text{Bottle}_{\text{OD}} = \frac{(\text{Diameter}_{\text{max}} - 0.25 \text{ in}) \cdot 9}{2}$$

We have to allow some material around the outside of the bottle circumference for support. The exact amount depends on the design and the materials. The current estimate allows 1/8" for material and has a 10% tolerance.

Bottle<sub>OD</sub> = 0.111 m

Bottle<sub>wall</sub> = 0.3 in

$$\text{Bottle}_{\text{ID}} = \text{Bottle}_{\text{OD}} - 2 \text{ Bottle}_{\text{wall}}$$

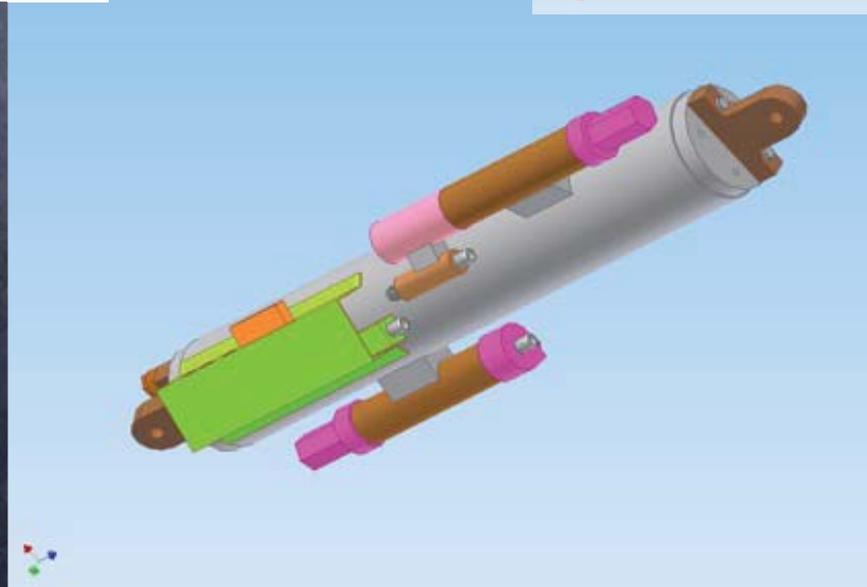
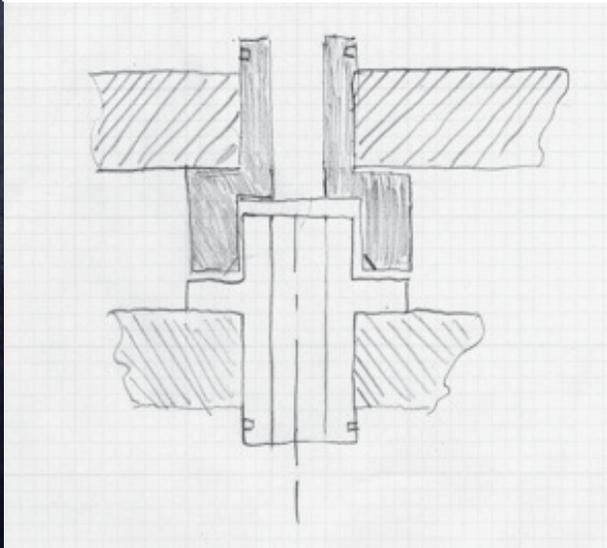
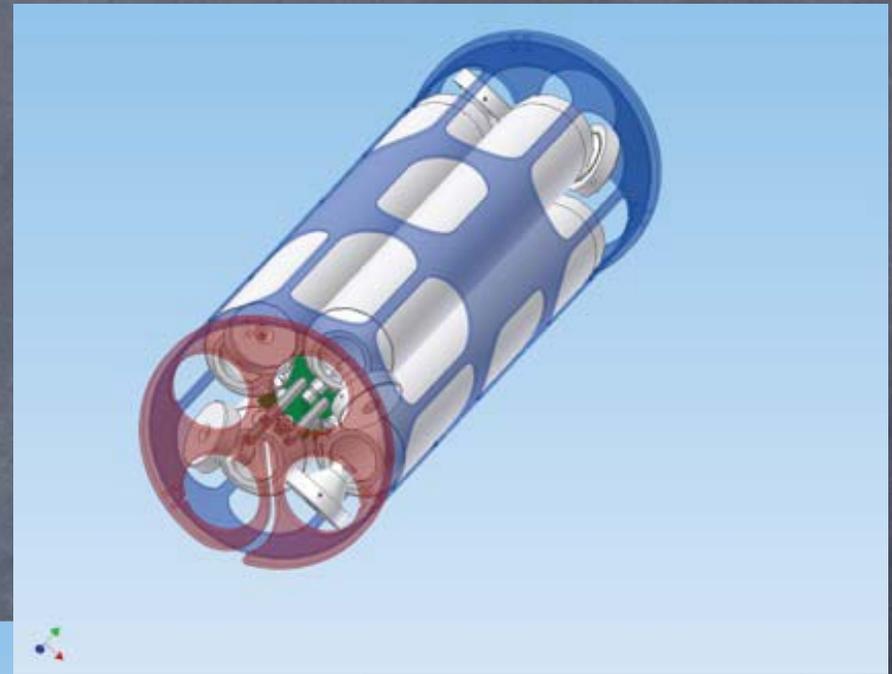
Bottle<sub>ID</sub> = 3.788 in

Volume<sub>required</sub> = 4 L

The minimum acceptable sample volume seems to be three liters. The range goes up to four liters.

$$\text{Bottle}_{\text{length}} = \frac{\text{Volume}_{\text{required}}}{\pi \left( \frac{\text{Bottle}_{\text{ID}}}{2} \right)^2}$$

Bottle<sub>length</sub> = 21.665 in





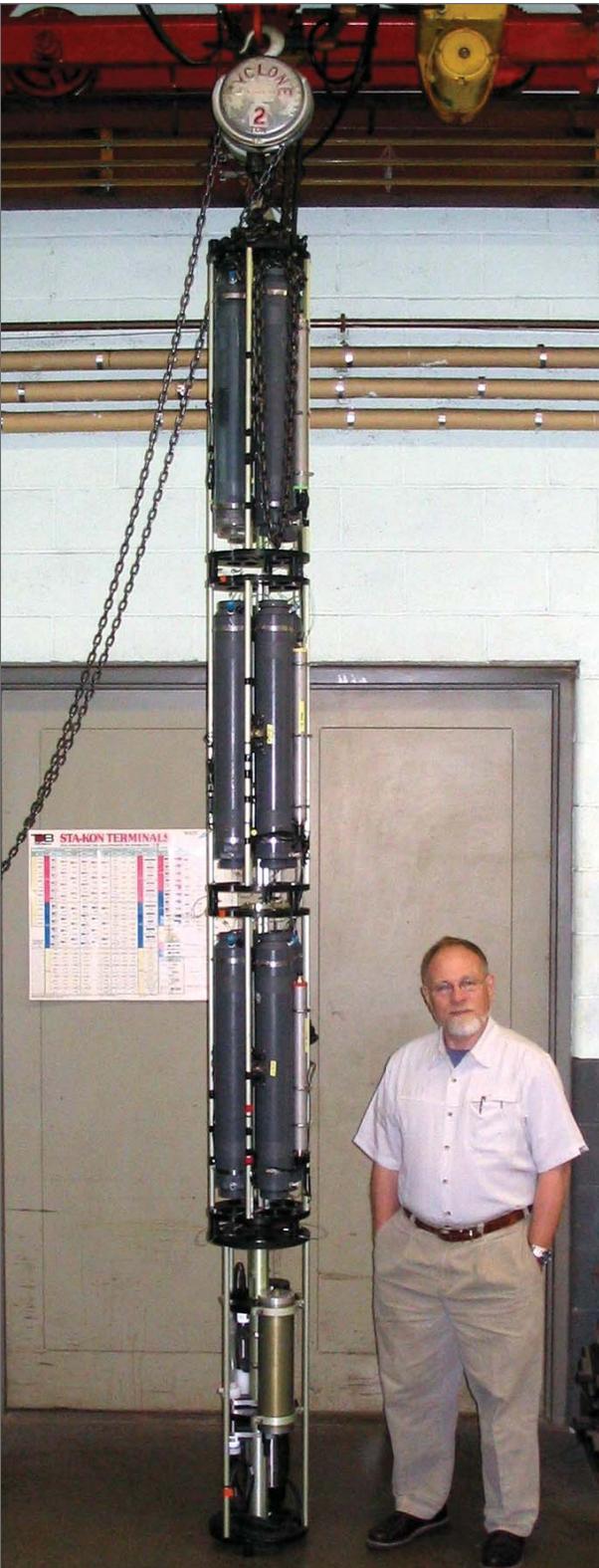
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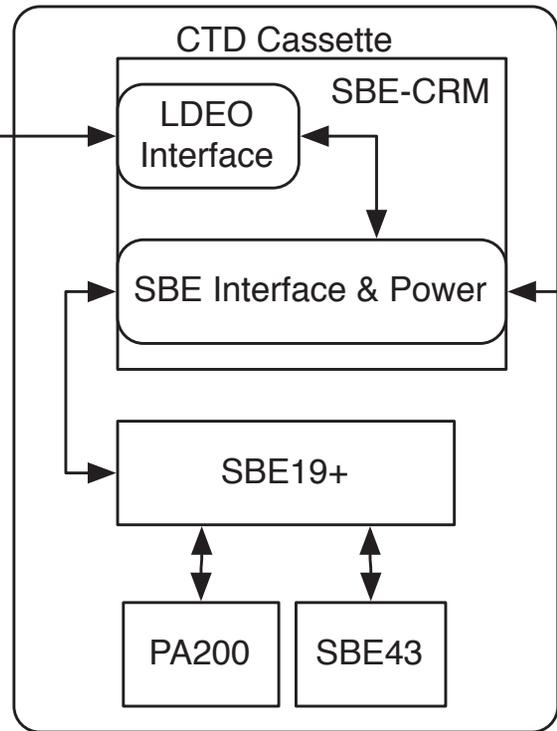
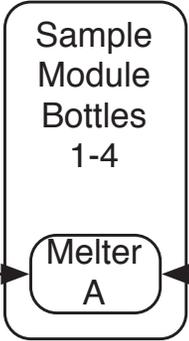
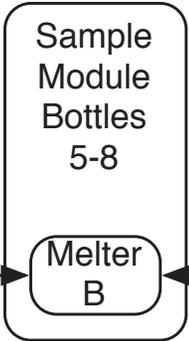
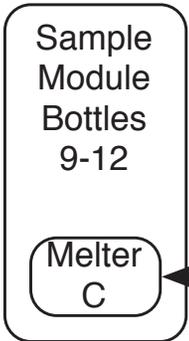
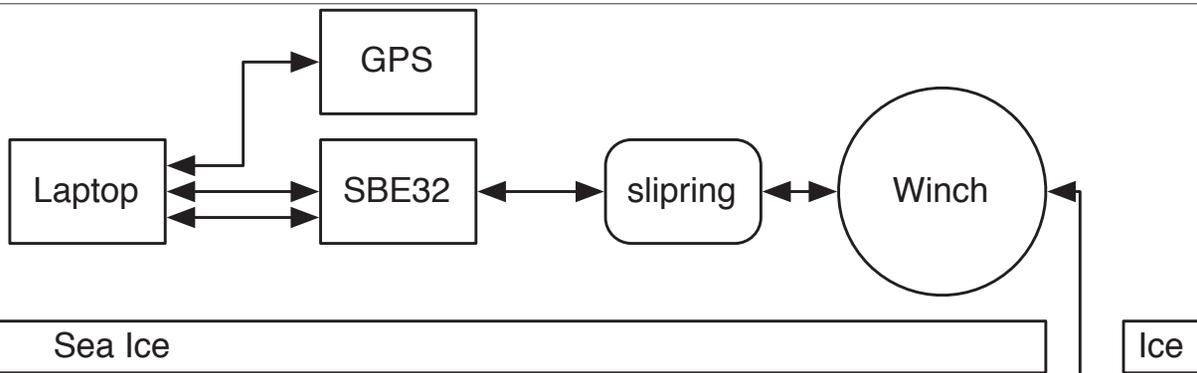


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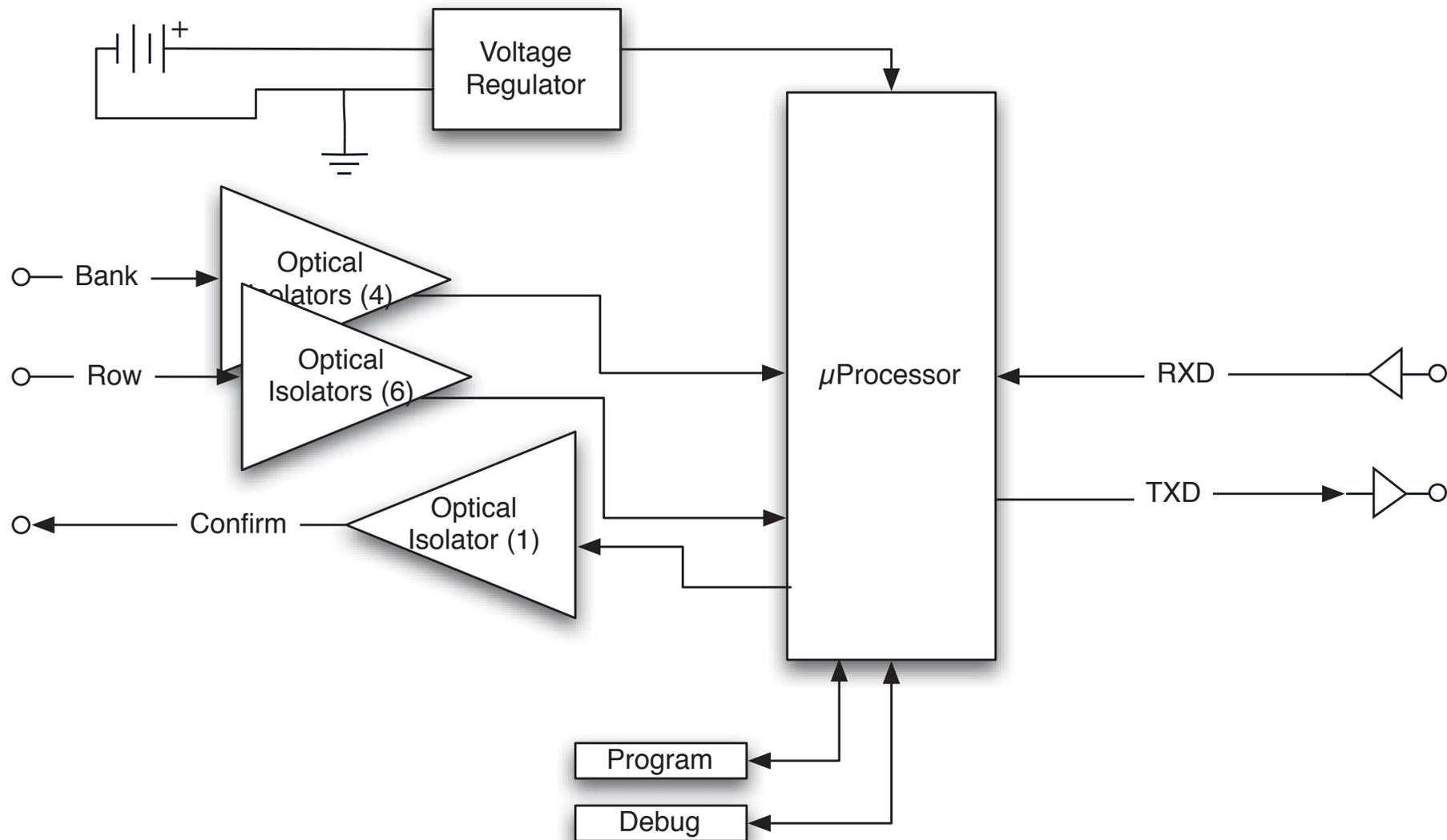


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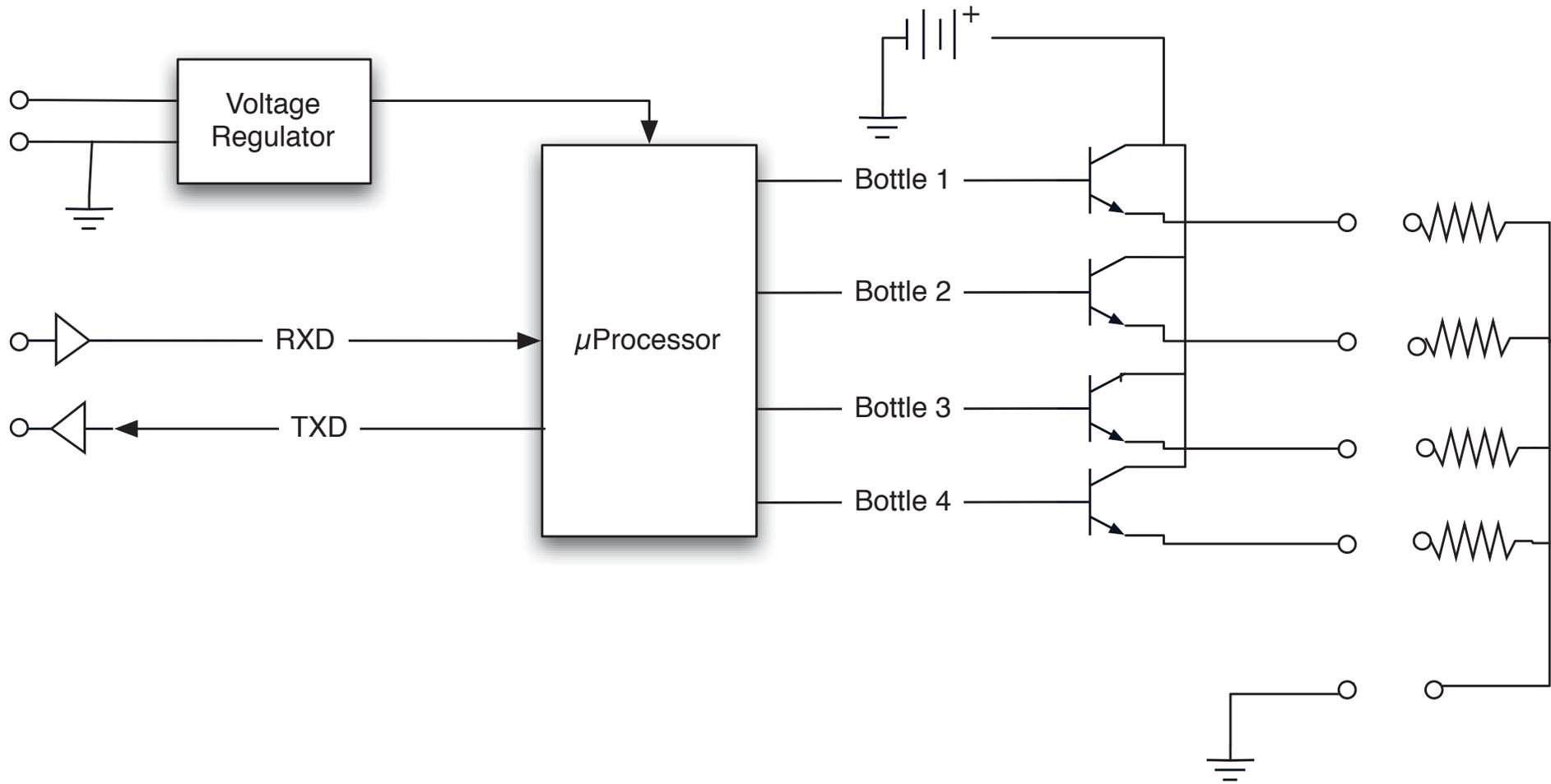




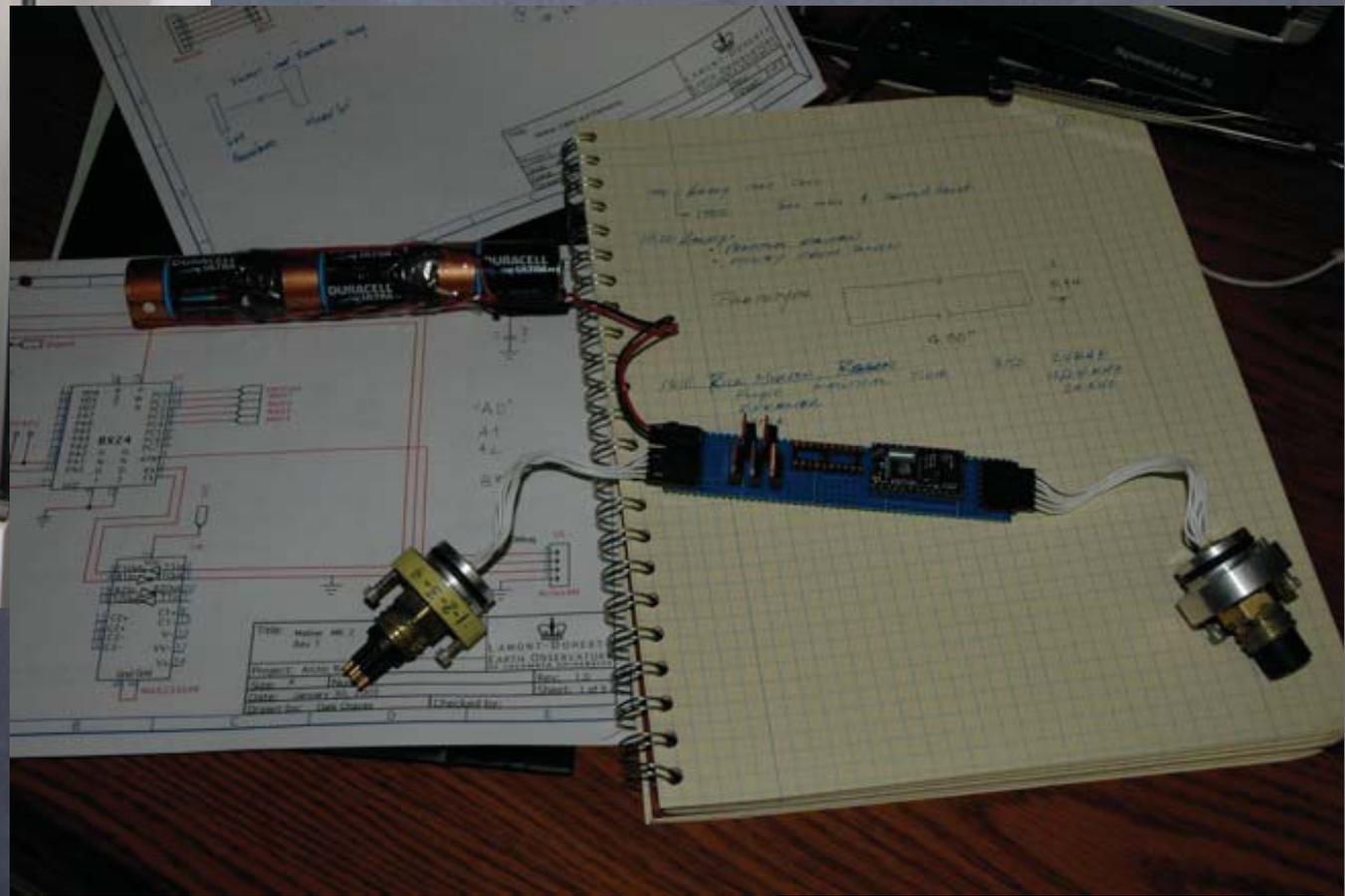
Instrument Laboratory Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University 61 Route 9W Palisades, NY 10964	<b>LDEO Slim Hole Arctic CTD &amp; Rosette</b>			
	<b>Block Diagram</b>			
Drawn 2010-05-11	SIZE	FSCM NO	DWG NO	REV
Updated:	-			-
Dale Chaves				



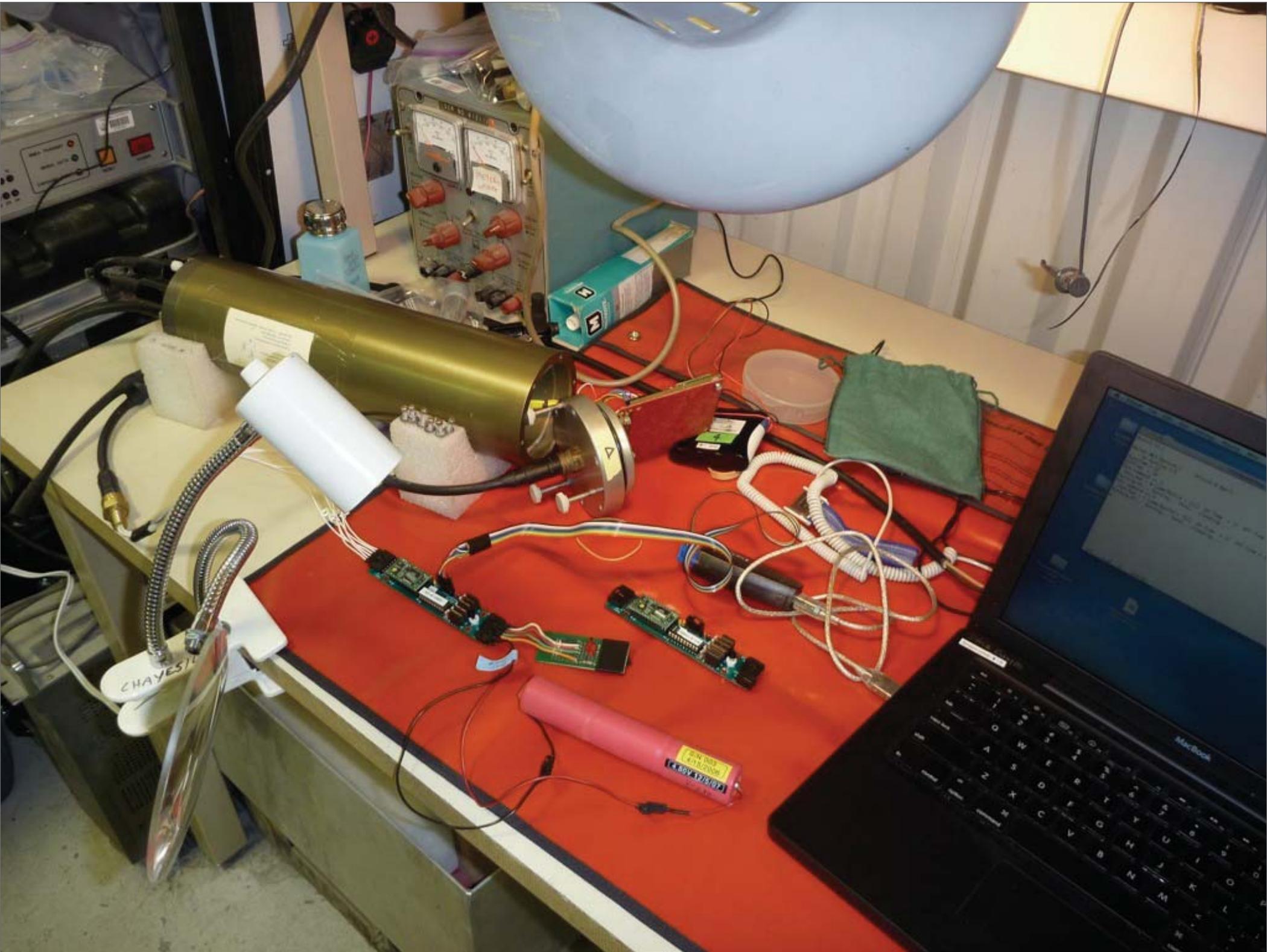
Instrument Laboratory Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University 61 Route 9W Palisades, NY 10964	LDEO Slim Hole Arctic CTD & Rosette			
	Interface Block Diagram			
Drawn 2010-05-11 Updated:	SIZE	FSCM NO	DWG NO	REV
Dale Chayes dale@ldeo.columbia.edu	-			-
	SCALE	None	SHEET	3 OF 3



Instrument Laboratory Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University 61 Route 9W Palisades, NY 10964	<b>LDEO Slim Hole Arctic CTD &amp; Rosette</b>			
	<b>Melter Block Diagram</b>			
Drawn 2010-05-11 Updated:	SIZE -	FSCM NO	DWG NO	REV -
Dale Chayes dale@ldeo.columbia.edu	SCALE None	SHEET 2 OF 3		



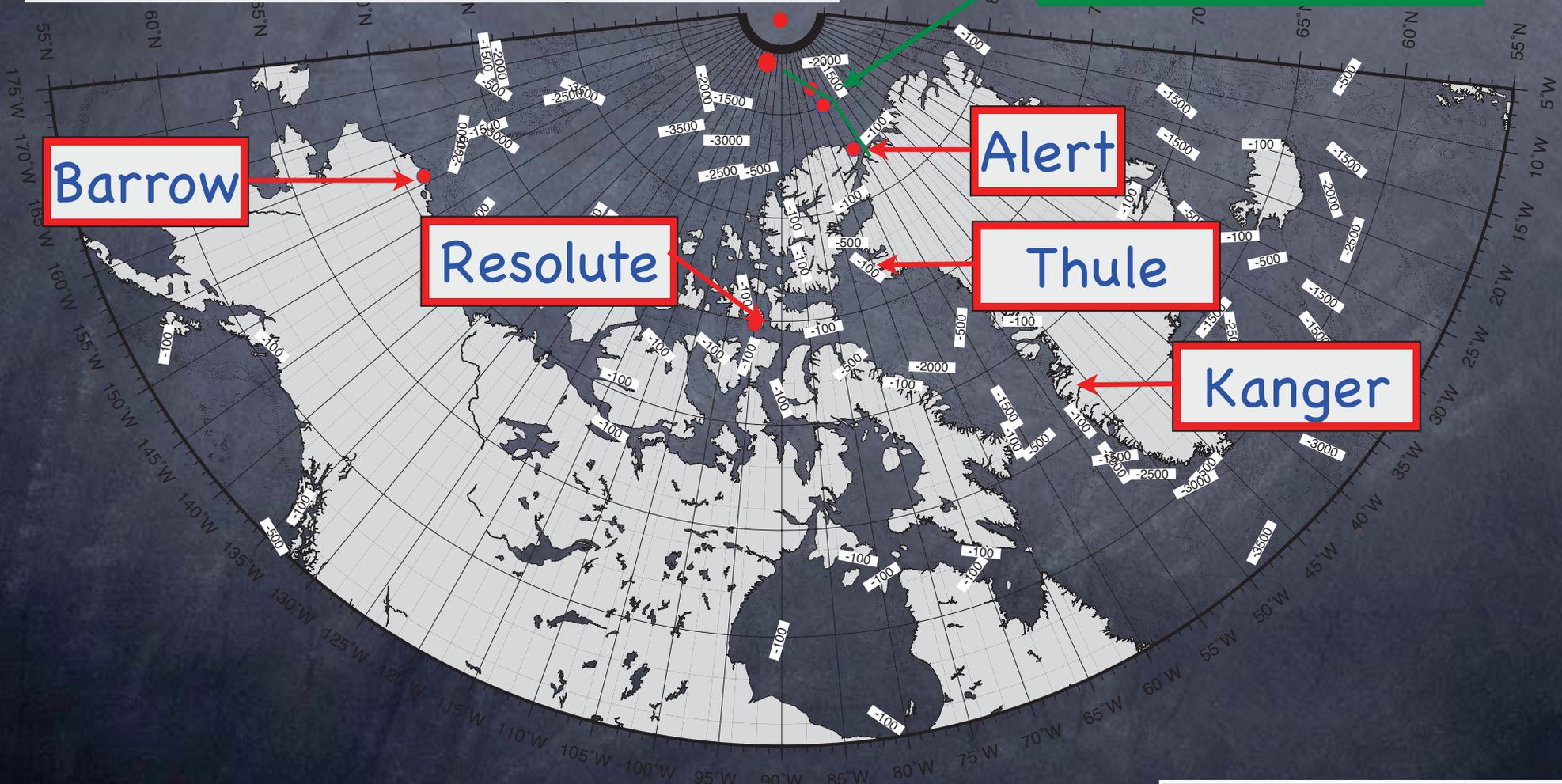




# Where is Alert?

Scotia	Kanger	3,000 km
Kanger	Thule	1,200 km
Thule	Alert	680 km

Sample transect



GMT 2004 Jun 18 22:46:19

Batchyard 2004 Lambert Conformal Conic Projection with GSHHS Coastline and GEBCO IBCAO



# How do you get there (and back)?



## Comair + Charter:

- New York → Ottawa → Iqaluit → Resolute
- Then charter to Alert (via Eureka)

## US Air National Guard (109<sup>th</sup>)

- Scotia NY → Kangerlussuaq → Thule → Alert

# Chartered Hawker 748 Resolute -> Alert



# Switchyard 2003 Team





# US Air National Guard C130

# Switchyard 2008 Team





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A two-station flight:  
7 coolers (CTD +3)  
Ice drill & flights  
Tripod & tent  
Heater  
Electronics  
Winch & wire  
Generator  
Fuel, tools,  
emergency gear  
Four souls:  
Pilot, copilot, Richard  
and Dale





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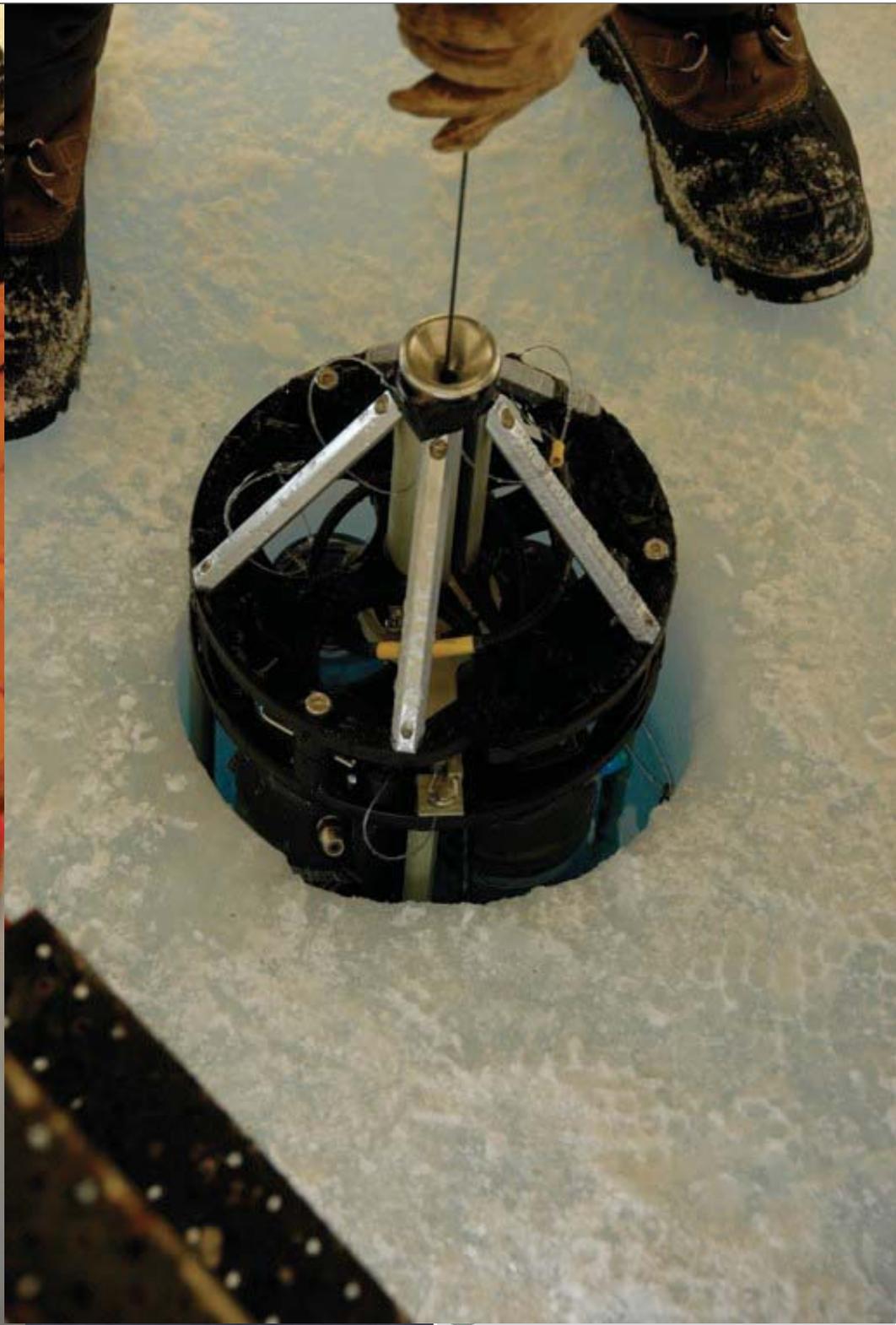


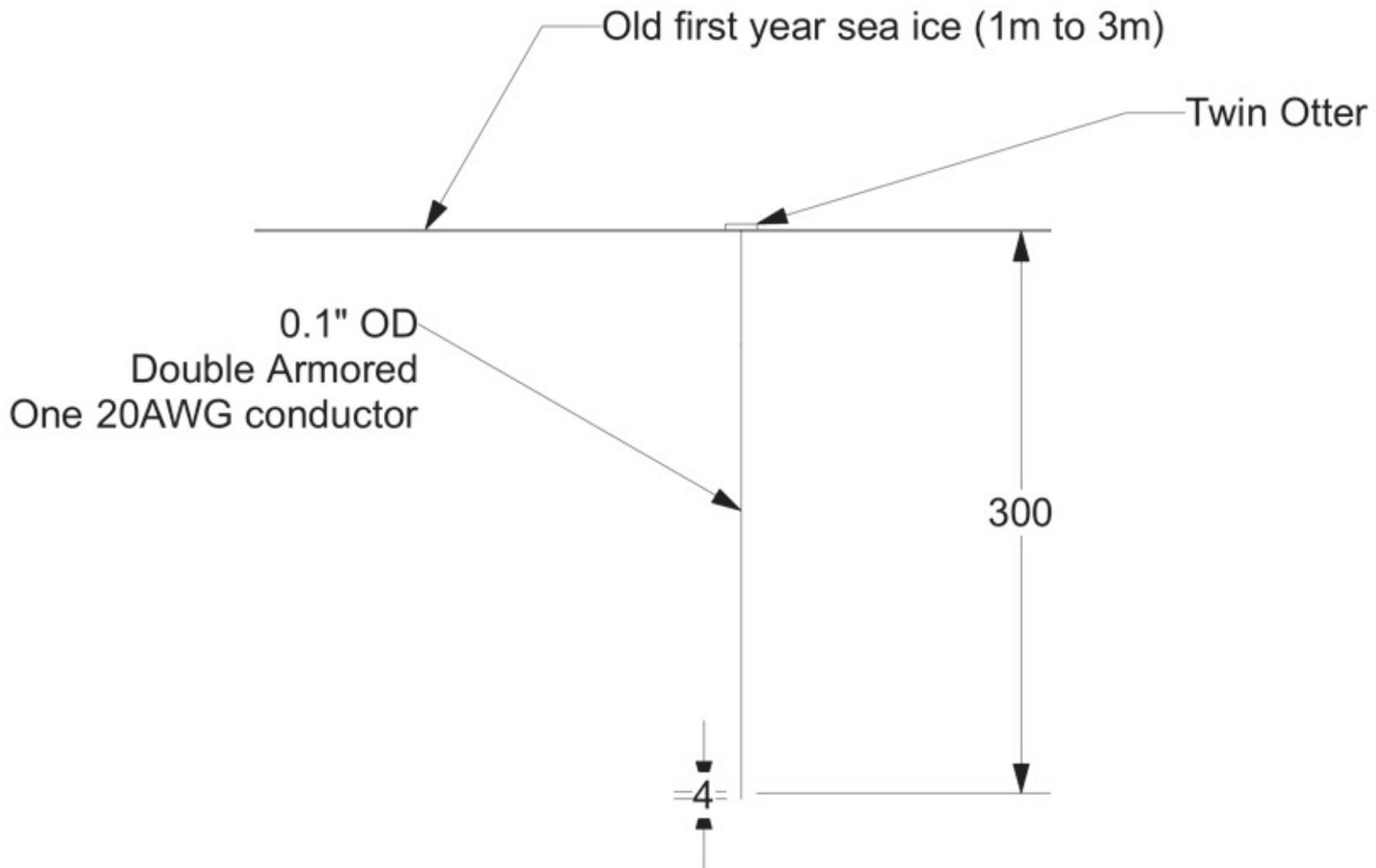


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Year	Stations	Duration (Days)	Weather & Aircraft Days
2004	3	8	~3
2005	4	6	~2
2006	3	6	~3
2007	5	11	~4
2008	5	11	~3
2009	9	17	6
2010	4	12	7
2011	?	~18	?

# Data

This project is apart of the NSF-funded Arctic Observing Network (AON) so the data is at CADIS

<http://aoncadis.ucar.edu/home.htm>

This talk represents to the work of many individuals including engineers, technicians, and scientists at LDEO, pilots and flight crew from Ken Borek Air Ltd, Canadian Forces & Environment Canada personnel at Alert and elsewhere, the NY Air National Guard and our collaborators at UW/APL and SIO.

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