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## AWI Moored ULS Data, Greenland Sea and Fram Strait, 1991-2002

### Summary

This data set consists of Upward Looking Sonar (ULS) data from 11 moorings in the Greenland Sea. Parameters in the processed data files include ice draft, water pressure, and water temperature. Raw data files with sonar travel time, and files with draft frequency of occurrence, are available as well. A single statistical file for each mooring summarizes that mooring's record. These data were contributed by the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven, Germany, in 2002 and 2004, as a contribution to the World Climate Research Programme's Arctic Climate System Study/Climate and Cryosphere (ACSYS/CliC) Project. Data are available via FTP.

NSIDC strongly encourages you to register as a user of this data product. As a registered user, you will be notified of updates and corrections. When registering, please include the title of this data set, AWI Moored ULS Data, Greenland Sea and Fram Strait, 1991-2002.

### Citing These Data

Witte, H., and E. Fahrbach. 2005. *AWI Moored ULS Data, Greenland Sea and Fram Strait, 1991-2002*. Boulder, CO: National Snow and Ice Data Center/World Data Center for Glaciology. Digital media.

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### Overview Table

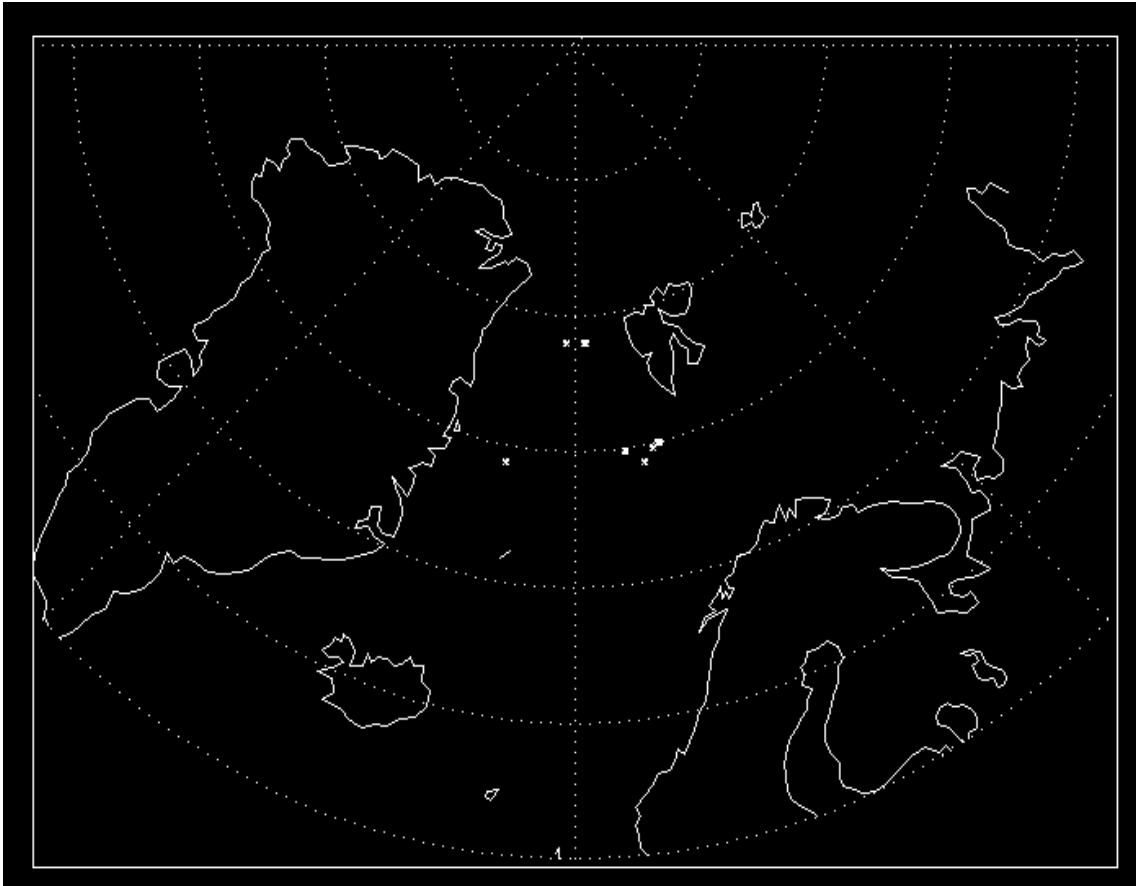
Category	Description
<a href="#">Data format</a>	ASCII text files
<a href="#">Spatial and temporal coverage and resolution</a>	August 1991 through September 2002, at 11 moorings in the Greenland Sea and Fram Strait. Moorings were in place for about one year. Travel time and pressure measurements were taken every five minutes.
<a href="#">File naming convention</a>	Velocity time series: monYY.raw, where mon is the month abbreviation, YY is the last two digits of the year Ice draft frequency distribution: monYY.mod



August 1991	November 1992	75 00'N	12 40'W	AWI411	APL26	1002m	48m	aug91.raw, aug91.ice, aug91.mod...nov92.raw, nov92.ice, nov92.mod; stat26-91-92.stat	uls26-91-92
August 1992	December 1992	74 52'N	11 43'W	AWI412-2	APL31	2362m	50m	aug92.raw, aug92.ice, aug92.mod...dez92.raw, dez92.ice, dez92.mod; stat31-92.stat	uls31-92
August 1993	July 1994	74 53'N	07 38'W	AWI414-2	APL32	3425m	70m	aug93.raw, aug93.ice, aug93.mod...jul94.raw, jul94.ice, jul94.mod; uls32-93-94.stat	uls32-93-94
July 1994	October 1995	74 58'N	12 59'W	AWI410-2	APL49	413m	73m	jul94.raw, jul94.ice, jul94.mod...okt95.raw, okt95.ice, okt95.mod; uls49-94-95.stat	uls49-94-95
August 1997	September 1998	79N	02W	V10-1	APL32	2600m	58m	aug97.raw, aug97.ice, aug97.mod...sep98.raw, sep98.ice, sep98.mod; uls32-97-98.stat	uls32-97-98
September 1998	September 1999	79N	02 03'W	V10-2	APL47	2609m	54m	sep98.raw, sep98.ice, sep98.mod...sep99.raw, sep99.ice, sep99.mod; uls47-98-99.stat	uls47-98-99
September 1999	August 2000	79N	02 03'W	V10-3	APL25	2582m	53m	sep99.raw, sep99.ice, sep99.mod...aug00.raw, aug00.ice, aug00.mod; stat25-99-00.stat	uls25-99-00
October 1999	September 2000	74 25'N	10 15'W	AWI419-1	APL32	3229m	63m	oct99.raw, oct99.ice, oct99.mod  ...sep00.raw, sep00.ice, sep00.mod; uls32-99-00.stat	uls32-99-00
August 2000	October 2001	79 2'N	02 03'W	F10-4	APL48	2554m	67m	aug00.raw, aug00.ice, aug00.mod, ...oct01.raw, oct01.ice, oct01.mod, uls48-00-01.stat	uls48-00-01
September 2000	September 2001	74 24'N	10 12'W	AWI419-2	APL31	3160m	65m	sep00.raw, sep00.ice, sep00.mod...sep01.raw, sep01.ice, sep01.mod, uls31-00-01.stat	uls31-00-01
September 2001	September 2002	74 24'N	10 12'W	AWI419-3	APL47	3160m	82m	sep01.raw, sep01.ice, sep01.mod...sep02.raw, sep02.ice, sep02.mod, uls47-01-02.stat	uls47-01-02

### Spatial and Temporal Coverage and Resolution

The AWI moorings were located in the Norwegian Sea and Greenland Sea, Arctic Ocean. Measurements were taken between August 1991 and September 2002 (excepting 1996). Generally, moorings were in place for about one year. Travel time and pressure measurements were taken every five minutes. Temperature measurements were taken every 60 minutes, with the exception of data acquired from August 1991 to July 1994. For this interval the temperature measurements were taken only once a day.



### File Naming Convention

Data files are in directories tarred by mooring and month. Examples of file and directory names are given in the mooring list table. The naming convention is as follows.

Velocity time series: monYY.raw, where mon is the month abbreviation, YY is the last two digits of the year

Ice draft frequency distribution: monYY.mod

Ice draft time series: monYY.ice

Statistics: ulsxx-y1-y2.stat (or statxx-y1-y2.stat), where xx is the ULS instrument number, y1 is the last two digits of the start year, and y2 is the last two digits of the end year

### File Size

Sizes range from 1.1Kb to 307Kb, with total data set volume of 315Mb.

### Sample Data Records and Formats

Each mooring has the following types of data files.

- Ice draft time series
- Velocity time series
- Ice draft frequency distribution
- Statistical data

Raw data are stored in directory ulsrawdata in three files for each mooring: one for data collected at 10 second intervals (in a file called ulsxx-y1-y2.highdraft), one for data collected at 5 minute intervals (ulsxx-y1-y2.lowdraft) and one for the temperature data (ulsxx-y1-y2.temperature), where xx-y1-y2 is the instrument number, y1 is the last two digits of the start year, and y2 is the last two digits of the end year.

Every data file has general header information, followed by header information specific to that data type.

#### General header (one example)

```

% 78.9957 latitude
% -2.0547 longitude
% 21 9 99 6 8 00 start(day month year) end(day month year)
% 25 APL SNo model
% Alfred Wegener Institute responsible agency
% AWI algorithm processing algorithm
% no footprint correction
% 5 sampling interval travel time,
pressure (minutes) sampling interval temperature (minutes)
% 60

```

```

% 31.264 ND (# days in data series) start day (Julian)
% -99.99 = no measurement
% +/- 0.20 accuracy of ice draft[m]
% paros.dat used calibration data
% 5.854276 paros.dat U (microsec)
% -3962.737 paros.dat Y1 (deg C/microsec)
% -11110.85 paros.dat Y2 (deg C/microsec**2)
% 0.0 paros.dat Y3
% 2017.651 paros.dat C1 (psia)
% 22.35947 paros.dat C2 (psia/microsec)
% -3602.087 paros.dat C3 (psia/microsec**2)
% 0.010515 paros.dat D1
% 0.0 paros.dat D2
% 27.71413 paros.dat T1 (microsec)
% 0.2206964 paros.dat T2 (microsec/microsec)
% 18.13468 paros.dat T3 (microsec/microsec**2)
% 54.77654 paros.dat T4 (microsec/microsec**3)
% 0.0 paros.dat T5
% 12002750.0 paros.dat clock ozcillator frequency

```

#### Ice draft time series sample data file

dec91.ice

[General Header]

```

% day draft [m] press[bar] temp[C] flag
335.0000 0.01 6.671 -1.09 0
335.0035 1.04 6.668 -1.09 2
335.0069 -0.02 6.670 -1.09 0
335.0104 0.19 6.666 -1.09 0

```

#### Ice draft frequency distribution sample data file

dec91.mod

[General Header]

```

% size[<=] number
0.00 1539
0.10 925
0.20 336
0.30 209
0.40 162
0.50 106

```

#### Velocity time series sample data file

\*.raw

[General Header]

```

% day travel-time[s] press[bar] temp[C]
335.0000 0.03864288 6.671 -1.09
335.0035 0.03790734 6.668 -1.09
335.0069 0.03864871 6.670 -1.09
335.0104 0.03848211 6.666 -1.09
335.0139 0.03870952 6.687 -1.09

```

#### Statistical sample data file

\*.stat

[General Header]

```

% aveiow = average ice draft including open water [m]
% stdiow = standard deviation including open water [m]
% aveeow = average ice draft excluding open water [m]
% stdeow = standard deviation excluding open water [m]
% aveP = average Pressure [bar]
% stdP = standard deviation of Pressure [bar]
% aveT = average temperature [deg C]
% stdT = standard deviation of temperature [deg C]
% maxid = maximum ice draft [m]
% owpc = period of open water (percent)
% icpc = period of ice (%)
% ncpc = period not classified (%)
% tot = Total number of observations
% clsN = Number of classified observations
% iceN = Number of ice observations
% nocN = Number of not classified observations
% y mon aveiow stdiow aveeow stdeow aveP stdP aveT stdT maxid owpc icpc ncpc tot clsN iceN nocN
91 08 0.27 0.73 0.58 0.98 6.37 0.39 -1.15 0.72 6.54 47.3 41.5 11.2 4032 3580 1672 452
91 09 0.02 0.15 0.16 0.36 6.82 1.13 0.34 1.55 3.60 71.0 11.8 17.2 8640 7151 1019 1489

```

## 4. Data Acquisition and Processing

### Instrument Description

The Applied Physics Laboratory instrument used by AWI is fitted with an acoustic transducer enclosed in a fluid-filled lens. When the instrument is submerged in seawater near the freezing point, the lens focuses the acoustic pulse (300 kHz, 1 ms width) into a narrow beam. The transducer is mounted on a weighted damped gimbal. The gimbal keeps the beam vertical.

The transducer emits an acoustic pulse of 300 kHz frequency and 1 ms duration. The return window in time during which the instrument will listen for acoustic reflections from the ice is set to correspond approximately to reflections from the range 20 m below sea level to 1 m above sea level. It is adjusted for the depth of the instrument according to the reading from the Paros pressure sensor. The pressure sensor is located 0.42 m below (deeper than) than the transducer.

The instrument records data in two modes. In 'lowdraftdata' mode, the instrument records a set of parameters every five minutes. In 'highdraftdata' mode, the instrument records a set of parameters every 10 seconds for 25 minutes at midnight and noon (UTC). The recorded data are:

- Pressure
- Pulse reflection times (the time of the first sonar echo, and time of the last valid sonar echo from the transmitted pulse)
- 'Tc', or the total number of sonar threshold crossings (number of times the echo signal crossed the threshold value during the return time window)
- 'pc', or the total number of valid pings (a ping is the pulse reflection heard from the uls)
- 'm', or match flag (set to 1 if two valid echoes matched, set to 0 if the valid echo did not match another valid echo)

When the target is very well-defined (that is, 'flat' and a strong reflector) and the sonar is working well, tc, pc and m are 2, 2, 1. Rough ice or a weak, variable echo is associated with larger values). The ULS does not make a direct measurement of the target strength (that is, of the strength of the sonar pulse reflected back from the surface).

In addition to the parameters above, temperature is recorded every hour in the ULS (for data acquired after July 1994. For earlier data, temperature is recorded every day). Temperature is measured using clock crystal oscillator counts converted to temperature with a calibration coefficient.

### Data Processing

Please note that the detailed information in this section is included only for completeness. It is not necessary to have this information in order to use the data.

#### Software used

At AWI, processing takes place using the following data files and executable files.

Name	Description
*.dmp	Binary data file from the instrument
*.paros.dat	Calibration data, with pre-deployment coefficients
*.in.dat	Constant values for density, sound speed, gravity, and air pressure. These constants are necessary to run the program sepuls.c. However these constant values are not used for the final determination of ice draft and travel time (with the exception of gravity, set at 9.830). Density, sound speed and air pressure are modified in a later step.
*.presSea	Air pressure data are 6 hourly data from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)
rawuls.exe	Program to translate binary data to hexadecimal. The hexadecimal output format is useful in quality control of start time, time to water and time marks and in looking for gaps in the data.
sepuls.c	Program to change binary data to ASCII (written by APL). Modified by H. Witte for each mooring to skip gaps and change the output from ice draft to travel time. Outputs four files: ulsxx.highdraft, ulsxx.lowdraft, ulsxx.temperature and ulsxx.hourly (ulsxx.hourly is the measured pressure every hour and is not used for further work).
tindraftl.for and tindraftf.for	Puts linearly interpolated temperature data in the lowdraft (tindraftl.for) and, if necessary, highdraft (tindraftf.for) data files.
trickyt.for	Program to find sound speeds
eislauf.for	Program to calculate ice draft using travel time and sound speed data files. The program eislaufest.for flags the drafts as ice or water, and outputs monthly files.

statistik.m

A MATLAB® program (written by H. Witte) that splits the output of eislaufest.for into four monthly files: \*.raw, \*.ice, \*.mod, \*.stat.

Quality control for binary and ASCII data output files takes place as follows.

Binary-data: Start time, sample time, time to water and time marks are controlled with rawuls.exe. Days with missing time marks are left out and binary data are converted to ASCII data with sepuls.c.

ASCII-data: Start and end time of lowdraftdata (the data acquired at 5 minute intervals) are controlled. Start and end time of highdraftdata (the data acquired at 10 second intervals for 25 minutes at 0000 and 1200 UTC) are controlled. Temperature and pressure data are plotted.

### Notes on processing steps

Processing raw upward looking sonar data to produce draft measurements involves accounting for factors that introduce errors. For example, sound velocity depends on temperature and salinity. These parameters vary seasonally and on shorter time scales. The depth of the instrument is measured by a pressure sensor, and this measurement must be corrected for variations in pressure caused by variations in water density and air pressure. These factors and others are accounted for in the following processing steps:

1. Recalibrating the instrument crystal frequency parameter if necessary for reducing error in time and temperature measurements. Adding temperature and pressure along with travel time to the output files.
  2. Calculating sound velocity.
  3. Refining the sound velocity estimate by calibrating it based on distance to level water.
  4. Calculating ice draft for 5 minutes measurements.
  5. Recalculating drafts where needed by adjusting sound velocity estimates.
1. Recalibrating the instrument crystal frequency parameter if necessary.

Each instrument has a set of associated calibration coefficients for temperature, pressure, and time recorded in file paros.dat. The calibration coefficients are set and recorded before deployment, and the clock oscillator frequency is measured at room temperature. When the ULS is operating in the ocean, the temperature is usually not too far from 0 C. This difference in temperature changes the clock crystal frequency by a significant amount. When the mooring is retrieved, recorded temperature is examined for differences with that recorded by other instrumentation on the same mooring (generally the temperature sensor on a nearby current meter). If an offset exists, the clock oscillator frequency constant ( $\Delta\text{xtal}$ ) is adjusted until the temperature is corrected. Note that this correction also has an effect on the travel time (pulse reflection times).

Example: If  $T(\text{ULS}) = -2.1$  ;  $T(\text{currentm.}) = -1.8$  at  $P(\text{ULS}) = 50\text{db}$  and  $P(\text{currentm.}) = 70\text{db}$ , then the adjustment is  $T(\text{ULS}) = T(\text{ULS}) + 0.3$

The adjustments to xtal that were made for the moorings in this data set are given below:

(uls32 1997/1998:  $T = T_{\text{uls}} - 0.15 \rightarrow \text{xtal cal} = 12004380.0 \rightarrow \text{xtal(changed)} = 12004350.0$ )

(uls32 1993/1994:  $T = T_{\text{uls}} - 0.35 \rightarrow \text{xtal cal} = 12004400.0 \rightarrow \text{xtal(changed)} = 12004205.0$ )

(uls49 1994/1995:  $T = T_{\text{uls}} + 0.17 \rightarrow \text{xtal cal} = 12002560.0 \rightarrow \text{xtal(changed)} = 12002650.0$ )

(uls31 1992/1993: not changed  $\text{xtal} = 12004400.0$ )

(uls47 1998/1999: not changed  $\text{xtal} = 12002400.0$ )

(uls25 1999/2000:  $T = T_{\text{uls}} + 0.7 \rightarrow \text{xtal cal} = 12002400.0 \rightarrow \text{xtal(changed)} = 12002750.0$ )

(uls32 1999/2000:  $T = T_{\text{uls}} - 0.2 \rightarrow \text{xtal cal} = 12004380.0 \rightarrow \text{xtal(changed)} = 12004280.0$ )

(uls26 1991/1992:  $T = T_{\text{uls}} + 0.5 \rightarrow \text{xtal cal} = 12004500.0 \rightarrow \text{xtal(changed)} = 12004800.0$ )

(uls48 2000/2001:  $T = T_{\text{uls}} + 3.4 \rightarrow \text{xtal cal} = 12002400.0 \rightarrow \text{xtal(changed)} = 12004150.0$ )

(uls47 2001/2002:  $T = T_{\text{uls}} - 0.05 \rightarrow \text{xtal cal} = 12002400.0 \rightarrow \text{xtal(changed)} = 12002360.0$ )

(uls31 2000/2001:  $T = T_{\text{uls}} + 3.7 \rightarrow \text{xtal cal} = 12002400.0 \rightarrow \text{xtal(changed)} = 12004300.0$ )

### 2. Adding temperature and pressure

The air pressure from ulsxx.presSea for every measurement was written to the output file in order to more accurately estimate instrument depth. Pressure at the instrument depth must be corrected for variations in air pressure using 6-hourly surface pressure analyses from the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (ECMWF). These were used directly for the 'highdraftdata' and interpolated for the 'lowdraftdata.'

The temperature for every measurement was written to the output file along with pressure and travel time. Temperature recorded by the instrument was linearly interpolated to match the acquisition times for 'lowdraftdata'. For 'highdraftdata' the recorded midnight temperature was used, while the noon temperature was interpolated between 11.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m. This interpolation is necessary, since the temperature is measured only 23 times a day.

### 3. Calculating the sound velocity 'first guess'

To calculate ice draft from travel time the sound velocity must be known. A constant velocity of 1442 meters per second was used as a starting point. It was assumed that in areas of open water the difference of two sequentially measured pulse travel times must be zero. A program was used (trickyt.for) to look in the highdraftdata for times where  $t_1 - t_2 \sim 0$  in any 25 minutes sample and to calculate sound velocity by  $c = \text{depth} / \text{travel time}$ . This estimate of sound velocities was used to calculate the ice draft.

### 4. Refining the sound velocity estimate by determination of distance to surface

Ice draft was calculated for the 'highdraftdata' acquired in the burst sample mode (10 second intervals for 25 minutes) and the results were plotted on a screen. The plot should show areas of open water (which are usually identifiable by their chaotic profile, in contrast to the definite profile of ice) at a draft of zero. The offset of the open water level from zero was used to refine the sound velocity estimate. The program limits velocity to values between 1428 and 1467 meters per second. Calculated velocities falling outside of that range were fixed to an assumed value. The sound velocity was plotted to check for obviously erroneous values (spikes) that were then removed.

### 5. Calculating the ice draft for the 5 minute interval measurements.

The program 'eislauf.for' uses pressure recorded by the instrument (for the instrument depth), the air pressure (from ECMWF) and the sound velocity value in the output files of 'trickyt.for' to calculate the ice draft. (The refined sound velocity values from the 'highdraftdata' measurements were linearly interpolated to get one for every 'lowdraftdata' measurement)

#### 6. Recalculating drafts based on adjusted sound velocity estimates

Potential errors in the ice drafts resulting from incorrect sound velocity estimates which were evident by unrealistic jumps in the ice draft profile were eliminated by adjusting the sound velocity to reestablish continuity.

## 5. Data Access and Related Collections

### Data Access

Data are available via [FTP](#).

### Related NSIDC Data Collections

- [AWI Moored ULS Data, Weddell Sea \(1990-1998\)](#)
- [Submarine Upward Looking Sonar Ice Draft Profile Data and Statistics](#)

## 6. References and Related Publications

Drucker, R., S. Martin, and R. Moritz. 2003. Observations of ice thickness and frazil ice in the St. Lawrence Island polynya from satellite imagery, upward looking sonar, and salinity/temperature moorings. *J. Geophys. Res.*, 108: C5, 3149, doi:10.1029/2001JC001213.

Harms, S., Fahrback, E., Strass, V. 2001. Sea ice transports in the Weddell Sea. *Journal of Geophysical Research* 106 (C5): 9057-9073.

R.E. Moritz. 2004. Upward Looking Sonar ULS Mark-2 User Documentation. This informal document is an instruction manual updated and provided with each APL ULS when shipped for deployment.

[WCRP Informal Report No. 15/2004](#): Workshop on Sea-Ice Thickness Measurements from Moored Ice-Profiling Sonars: Calibration, Data Processing and Application (Tromsø, Norway, 1-3 July 2002).

## 7. Acknowledgements

These data are a contribution by the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research to the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP)'s Arctic Climate System Study (ACSYS). The data are made available in cooperation with the International ACSYS/CliC Project Office. An ACSYS/CliC sponsored workshop (see References and Related Publications) contributed to the development of this data set for public distribution. Hannelore Witte, AWI, prepared the data and provided material for this documentation. The data were received at NSIDC in February, 2003 and March, 2004.

The NOAA team (Florence Fetterer, Lisa Ballagh, and Jonathan Kovarik) prepared this product for distribution at NSIDC. This work is supported by funding from NOAA's National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service and the National Geophysical Data Center.

## 8. Document Information

### Document Authors

This documentation was written by F. Fetterer based on information supplied by H. Witte, AWI.

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