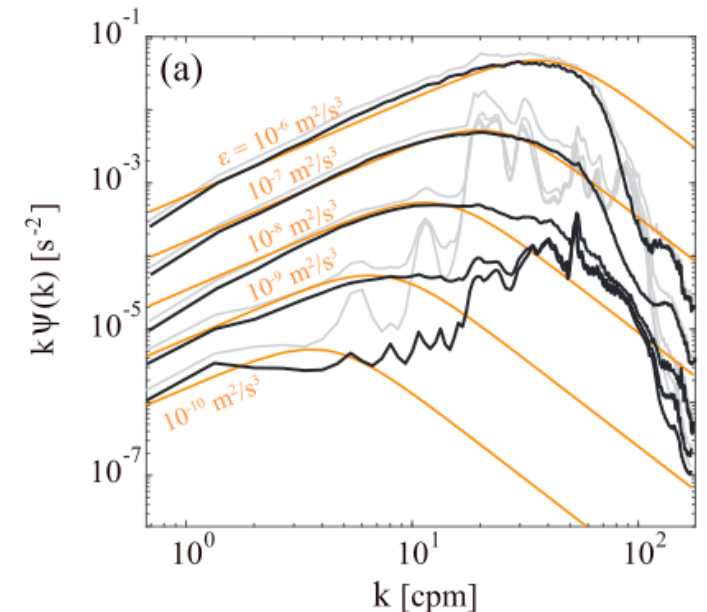


Basic requirements for microstructure turbulence measurements

- Sensor placement (unperturbed flow, extremely fragile sensors)
- Platform moving smoothly, at profiling speeds $\sim 0.2 - 1$ m/s
(Taylor's "frozen" turbulence hypothesis + freq response of the probe, $f = V * k$)
- Quiet platform: minimal mechanical vibrations & electronic noise in the dissipation range
- Angle of attack: ± 10 deg



MicroRider-1000-WW Specifications

Dimensions: ~ 1 m (w/probes)

Weight: 5.5 kg in air, ~0 kg in water

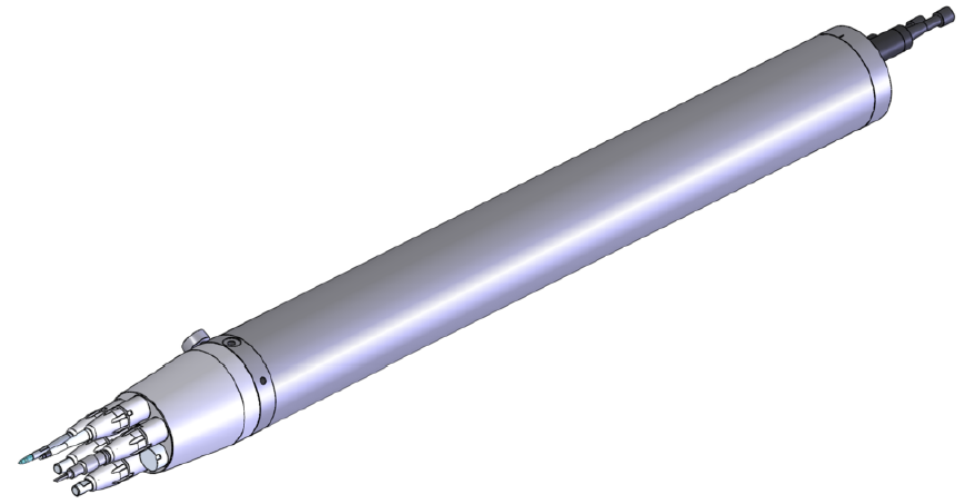
Power: 9-18 DVC supply,
Consumption ~ 1.4 W sampling, 10^{-5} sleep

Sampling rates:
Shear probes, 512 Hz
CTD, 64 Hz

Mode of Operation
(continuous vs cyclic sampling)

Data Storage ~ 64 GB

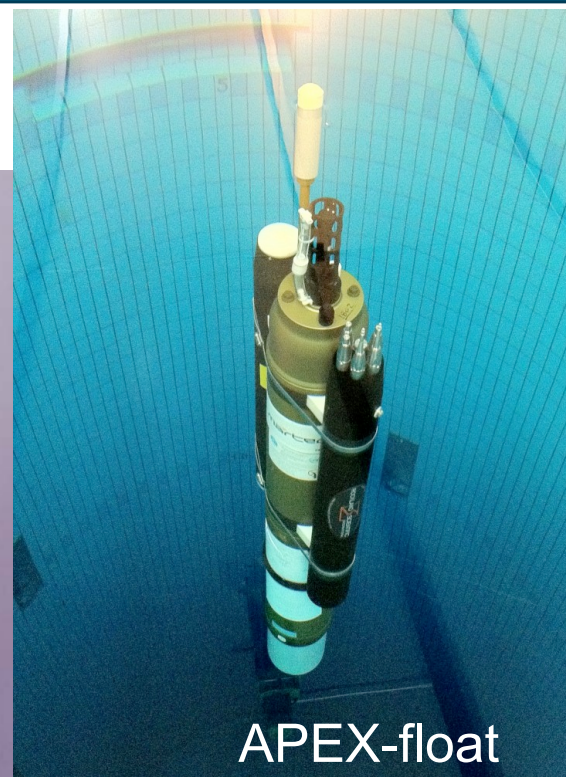
Outputs ~ 8192 bytes/s



Sensors:

- ✓ 2 shear probes, 2 fast-response thermistors (FP07s, or χ -pods)
- ✓ 2 vibrational sensors and inclinometer

MicroRider-1000-WW



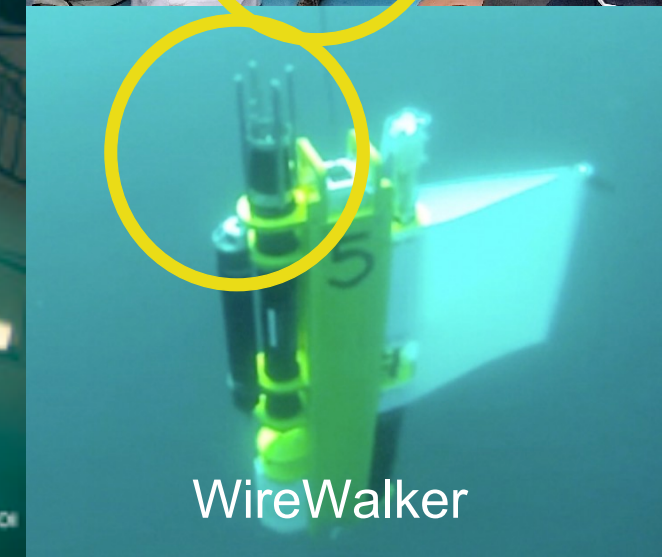
APEX-float



SeaExplorer
Glider



Spray Glider



WireWalker

High-energy Battery Pack

Pressure case dimensions:

89 mm diameter and 800 mm long

Rated to 1000m

Weight in seawater ~ 5 to 6 kg

14.8 VDC (Li-Ion), rechargeable

40 Ah / 592 Whrs of capacity
(~ 48 hours of continuous sampling)

Includes underwater cable between battery canister and MicroRider.



High-energy Battery Pack

Pressure Case Dimensions:

82.6 mm diameter and 533.4 mm long

Rated to 2000 m

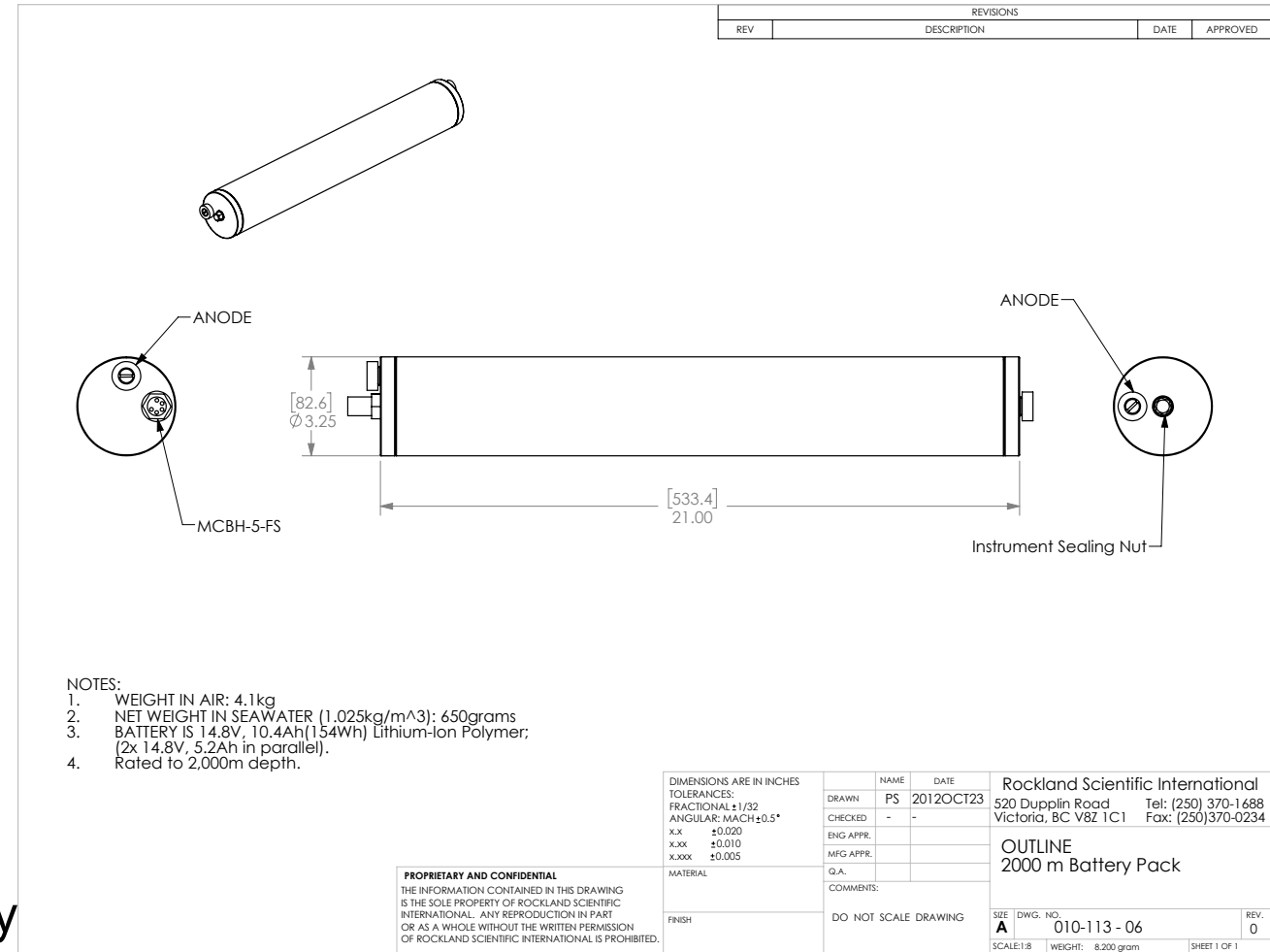
Weight: ~ 650 g in water

14.8 VDC (Li-Ion), rechargeable

10 Ah

~ 12 hours of continuous sampling

Includes underwater cable between battery canister and MicroRider.



Cyclic Sampling Mode

MR-WW can operate with a "cyclic sampling" routine

This is done via the internal clock (not pressure)

Pre-MR arrival Tasks

- CPF readiness, buoyancy control adjustments? Output for w_water?
- Design brackets (MR and battery pack), Paul Coenen assigned to work on it
- Protective cage?
- Model float's stability with 5-6Kg battery pack (i.e., weight in water).
- Cables, connectors. OK, cables between battery and MR provided.
- Tools, foam

- Battery Power: # of profiles to 200m in cyclic mode, how long to fully recharge?

- ~~Data Telemetry?~~ (Evaluate/Discuss before May Proposal deadline)

- Go through the MicroRider-1000-WW Manual
- Instrument Communication protocols
- Familiarize with processing software: ODAS MATLAB Library and Zissou Essentials (Windows only)
- Data visualization and post-processing (VMP-250 Workshop Materials)
- Identification of mechanical noise & removal

Tasks TO DO to meet June deadline

Feb	CPF buoyancy control
Mar	adjustments?
April	CPF in the water
	brackets
May	Place PO, which battery pack?
	protective cage?

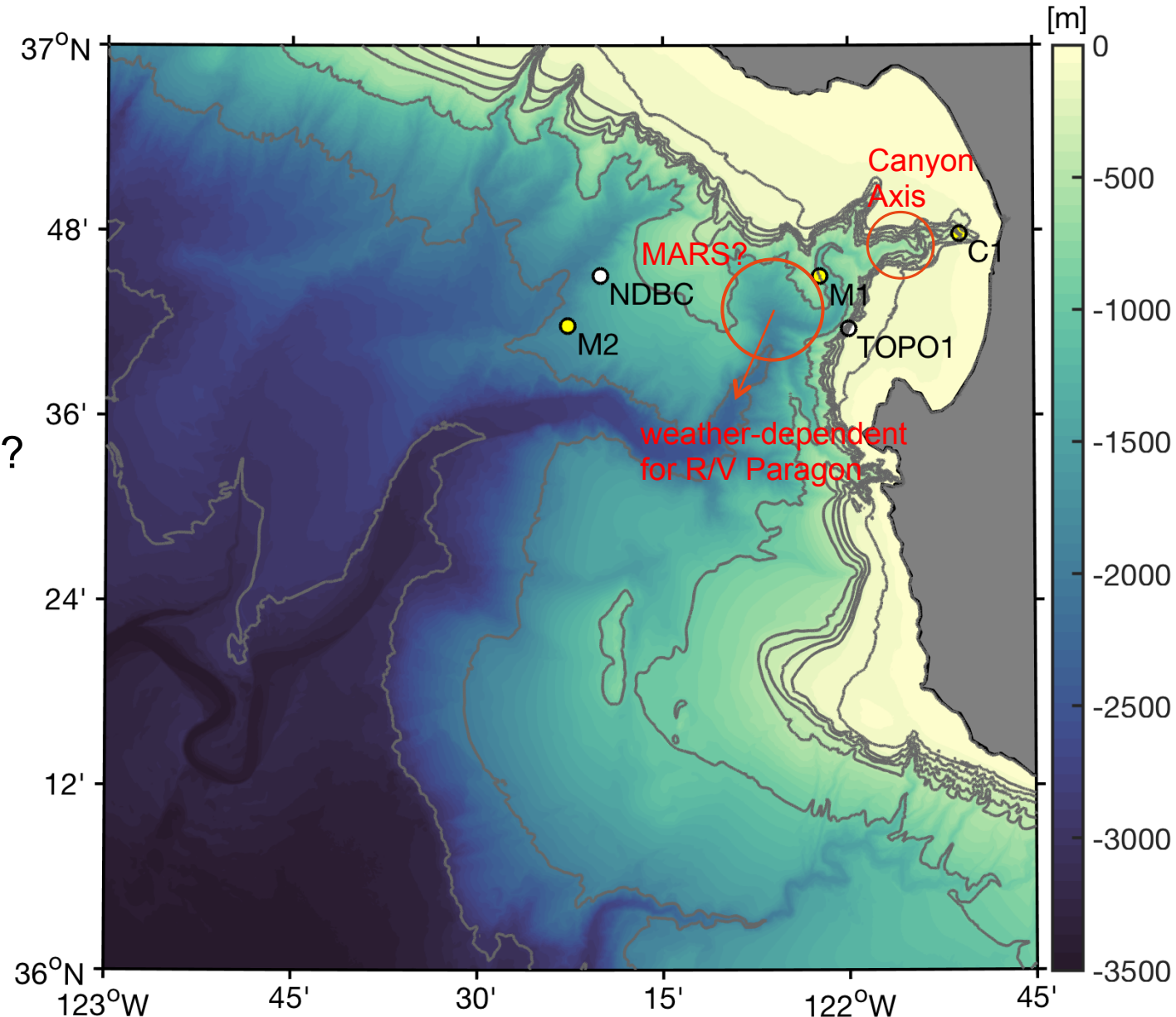
June Target for Deployments
(CPF-MR)

...

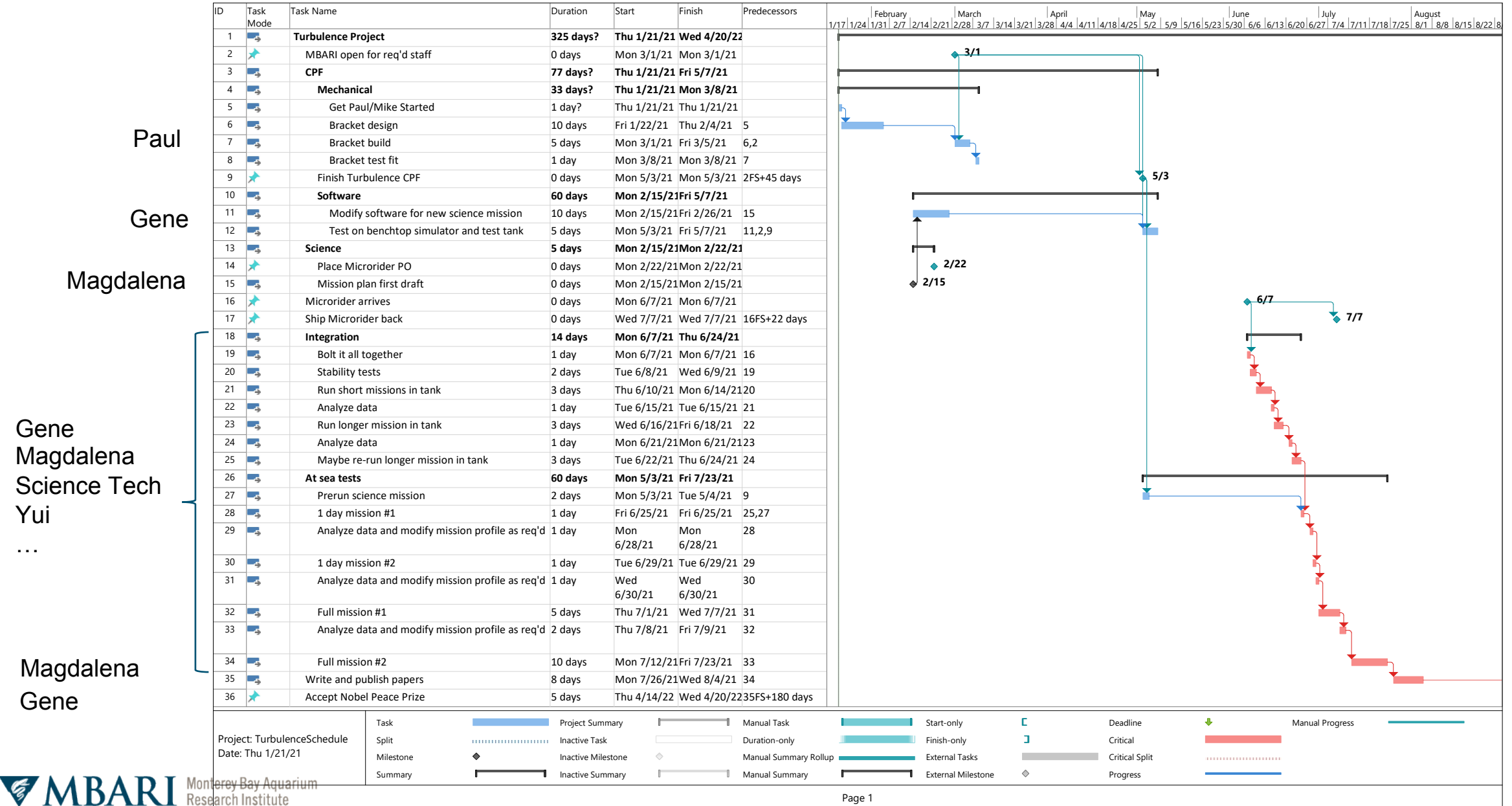
Oct

Nov

Dec



WBS Schedule



Bench Tests

- Instrument communication
- RSI checklist

Tank Tests

- Float's stability
- Optimal profiling speed
- Consistent angle of attack
- Vibrations & electronic noise
- **Clock's syncing for cyclic sampling**

ideally,
2 weeks max
But likely 3 weeks!

At-sea engineering tests

- Deploy nearby, within the canyon axis for 2 days
(recover to ensure data acquisition, data quality)
- Recharge battery overnight, redeploy the next day for 2 days

Science Missions (2 weeks)

- Gather as many $\epsilon(z)$ profiles as possible, 1-2 week deployments (MR battery-power dependent)
- As many BGC sensors as possible (optics, radiometer, isus would be a plus)
- Target depth ~200 m
- Capture the diurnal cycle (~ 1 profile every 1-2h)
- Phytoplankton blooming season, spring/fall when mixed layers can be deep (storms)
- High and low turbulence environments (e.g. Canyon axis and @ or past M1)
- CPF: “drift” vs “anchoring” mode?

Discussion

Platform (Plan A: CPF, Plan B: BOG-CPF)

Continuous vs cyclic sampling mode?

Deployment Strategy

(eng lab/at-sea test deployments vs science missions)

get as many $\epsilon(z)$ profiles as possible, capturing the diurnal cycle

Deployment Sites

upper water column (top ~200m), ideally deep mixed layers

Timeline

Phytoplankton blooming season, spring/fall (not too stratified or strong upwelling)