SBE 52-MP Moored Profiler CTD and Optional DO Sensor

Conductivity, Temperature, Pressure, and Optional Dissolved Oxygen Sensor with Logic Level or RS-232 Interface

Standard SBE 52-MP,
without Dissolved Oxygen Sensor

Note: NEW ADDRESS
as of January 18, 2010

CE

User's Manual

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Manual Version #008, 02/01/10
Firmware Version 2.1 and later

Limited Liability Statement

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Table of Contents

Section 1: Introduction

This section includes contact information, Quick Start procedure, and photos of a standard SBE 52-MP shipment.

About this Manual

This manual is to be used with the SBE 52-MP Moored Profiler CTD and DO Sensor. It is organized to guide the user from installation through operation and data collection. We've included detailed specifications, command descriptions, maintenance and calibration information, and helpful notes throughout the manual.

Sea-Bird welcomes suggestions for new features and enhancements of our products and/or documentation. Please contact us with any comments or suggestions (seabird@seabird.com or 425-643-9866). Our business hours are Monday through Friday, 0800 to 1700 Pacific Standard Time (1600 to 0100 Universal Time) in winter and 0800 to 1700 Pacific Daylight Time (1500 to 0000 Universal Time) the rest of the year.

Quick Start

Follow these steps to get a Quick Start using the SBE 52-MP. The manual provides step-by-step details for performing each task:

1. Test power and communications (*Section 3: Power and Communications Test*). Establish setup and sampling parameters.

2. Deploy the 52-MP (*Section 4: Deploying and Operating SBE 52-MP*):

   A. Install I/O cable connector and locking sleeve. Connect other end of cable to moored profiler (controller and power supply).

   B. Verify hardware and external fittings are secure.

   C. Remove caps from end of T-C Duct and pump exhaust.

   D. Deploy 52-MP.

   E. Apply power.
   - With 52-MP in water (to avoid running the pump *dry*), send any character to wake up 52-MP. Then send **StartProfile** to start sampling.

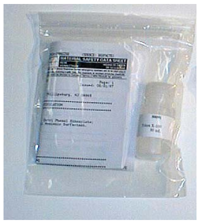
Unpacking SBE 52-MP

Shown below is a typical SBE 52-MP shipment.

Standard SBE 52-MP, without Dissolved Oxygen Sensor

I/O cable

Jackscrew kit



Conductivity cell cleaning solution (Triton-X)

Conductivity cell filling and storage kit

SBE 52-MP User Manual

Software, and Electronic Copies of Software Manuals and User Manual

Section 2: Description of SBE 52-MP

This section describes the functions and features of the SBE 52-MP Moored Profiler CTD and Optional DO Sensor, including specifications, dimensions, connectors, and communications.

System Description

Standard SBE 52-MP,
***no** Dissolved Oxygen Sensor*

Shown with optional SBE 43F Dissolved Oxygen Sensor

The SBE 52-MP is a conductivity, temperature, depth (pressure) sensor (CTD), designed for moored profiling application in which the instrument makes vertical profile measurements from a device that travels vertically beneath a buoy, or from a buoyant sub-surface sensor package that is winched up and down from a bottom-mounted platform. The 52-MP incorporates pump-controlled, TC-ducted flow to minimize salinity spiking. On typically slow-moving packages (e.g., 20 – 50 cm/sec), its sampling rate of once per second provides good spatial resolution of oceanographic structures and gradients. The standard 52-MP is intended for use in marine or fresh-water environments at depths up to 7000 meters (22,900 feet).

The 52-MP can optionally be configured with a Dissolved Oxygen sensor module (SBE 43F). The SBE 43F is a frequency-output version of our SBE 43 Dissolved Oxygen Sensor, and carries the same performance specifications.

The 52-MP uses the same accurate and stable thermistor, conductivity cell, and pressure sensor that are used in the MicroCAT and Argo Float products. It is easy-to-use, compact, and ruggedly made of titanium and other low-maintenance (plastic) materials. The operating commands, sent via 0-3.3 volt logic levels or RS-232 interface, are easy to execute with a third-party data logger or your own acquisition system. EEPROM-stored calibration coefficients permit data upload in ASCII engineering units (mmho/cm, °C, decibars, ml/l). Alternatively, the user can select to upload data in hexadecimal or binary.

The 52-MP is externally powered, and temporarily stores data in static RAM memory. If/when power is removed, any data stored in memory is lost. However, the user-programmable setup is stored in non-volatile RAM, and is retained when power is removed.

SBE 52-MP has two sampling modes:

- **Autonomous sampling** - On command, the 52-MP begins autonomous sampling. The 52-MP runs continuously, sampling at one scan per second (1 Hz). It stores the data in memory, and can also transmit the data in real-time. It can bin average the data, and store the bin averaged data in memory ***in addition to*** the unaveraged data. On command (typically, at the end of each profile), the data in memory is uploaded.

- **Polled sampling –** On command, the SBE 52-MP takes one sample and transmits the data in real-time.

The 52-MP's integral pump runs while the instrument is sampling, providing the following advantages over a non-pumped system:

- Improved conductivity and oxygen response – The pump brings a new water sample into the system at a constant flow rate, fixing the sensors' time constants to ensure maximum dynamic accuracy, and flushes the previously sampled water from the conductivity cell and oxygen sensor plenum. For polled sampling, pump run time for best dissolved oxygen accuracy is a function of temperature and pressure, and is automatically determined by the 52-MP (55 seconds, maximum).

- Reduced fouling – When not sampling, the U-shaped flow path and pump impeller restrict flow, maintaining an effective concentration of anti-foulant *inside* the conductivity cell to minimize fouling.

A standard 52-MP is supplied with:

- Titanium housing for depths to 7000 meters (22,900 feet)
- Conductivity, temperature, and pressure (offered in eight full scale ranges from 20 to 7000 decibars) sensors
- Integrated T-C Duct and internal pump for flow-controlled conductivity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen sensor response
- Anti-foulant device fittings and expendable Anti-Foulant Devices
- RS-232 or 0 – 3.3 volt logic level interface (factory configured)
- XSG 4-pin I/O bulkhead connector
- IE-55 bulkhead connector for optional SBE 43F Dissolved Oxygen Sensor
- 3/8-16 locator/mounting hole in the sensor end cap, to assist in mounting to a McLane MMP moored profiler

Note:
The 52-MP's pump is not designed to be used to pump water through sensors other than the conductivity cell and optional integrated dissolved oxygen sensor. **Other sensors on your moored profiler requiring pumped water need a separate pump.**

52-MP options include:

- Plastic housing for depths to 600 meters (1960 feet) in lieu of titanium housing
- SBE 43F Dissolved Oxygen Sensor
- Wet-pluggable MCBH connector in lieu of standard (XSG) I/O connector

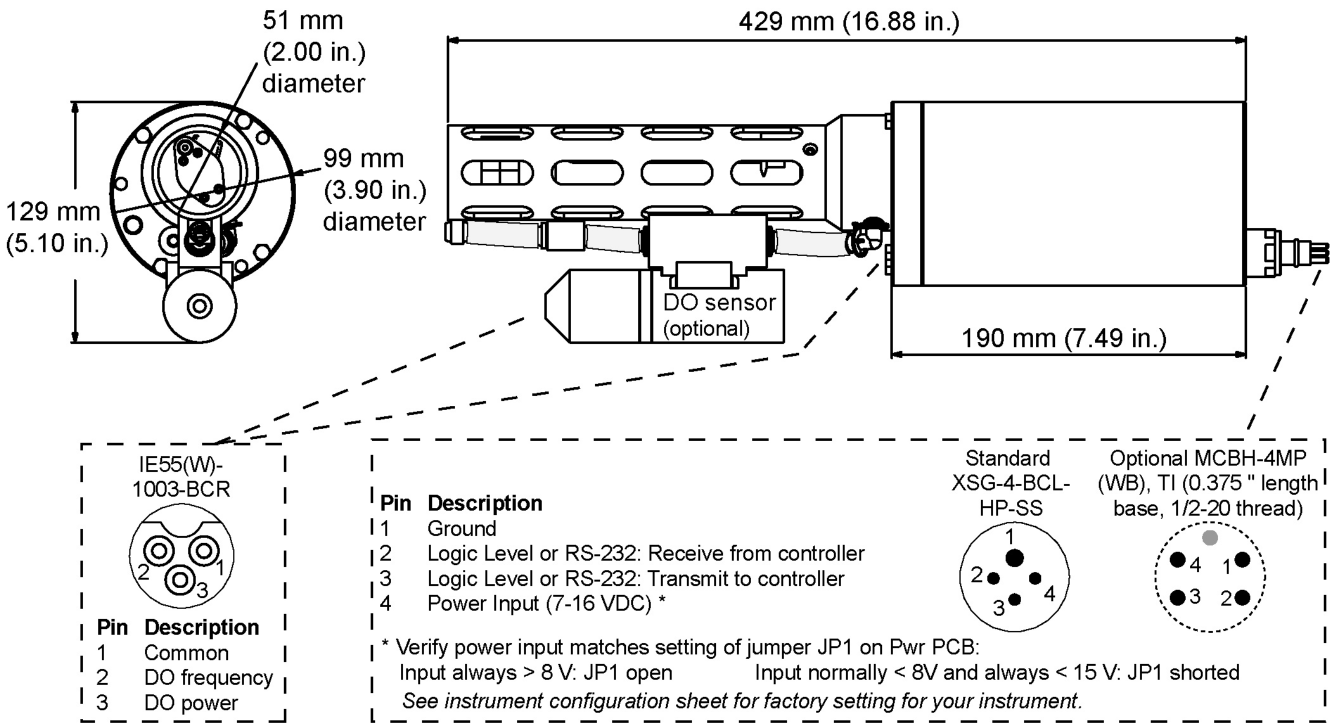
Note:
See SEATERM's Help files.

The 52-MP is supplied with a powerful Win 2000/XP software package, SEASOFT V2, which includes SEATERM, a terminal program for instrument setup and communication.

Specifications

	Temperature (°C)	Conductivity	Pressure	Optional Dissolved Oxygen
Measurement Range	-5 to +35	0 to 9 S/m (0 to 90 mmho/cm)	0 to full scale range: 20 / 100 / 350 / 600 / 1000/ 2000 / 3500 / 7000 meters (expressed in meters of deployment depth capability)	120% of surface saturation in all natural waters, fresh and salt
Initial Accuracy	0.002	0.0003 S/m (0.003 mmho/cm)	0.1% of full scale range	2% of saturation
Typical Stability	0.0002/month	0.0003 S/m/month (0.003 mmho/cm/month)	0.05% of full scale range / year	0.5% per 1000 hours (clean membrane)
Resolution	0.0001	0.00005 S/m (0.0005 mmho/cm) (oceanic waters; resolves 0.4 ppm in salinity) 0.00007 S/m (0.0007 mmho/cm) (high salinity waters; resolves 0.4 ppm in salinity) 0.00001 S/m (0.0001 mmho/cm) (fresh waters; resolves 0.1 ppm in salinity)	0.002% of full scale range	0.035% of saturation (corresponds to 0.003 ml/l at 0° C and 35 PSU)
Sensor Calibration (measurement outside these ranges may be at slightly reduced accuracy due to extrapolation errors)	+1 to +32	zero conductivity (air) plus 2.6 to 6 S/m (26 to 60 mmho/cm)	Ambient pressure to full scale range in 5 steps	1, 4, and 7 ml/l (approximate) at 2, 6, 12, 20, 26, and 30 °C (18 points)
Power Requirements	3 Watts at 7-16 VDC (consult factory for voltage outside this range) Turn-on transient: 300 mA at 10V Quiescent (sleep) state: 0.008 mA at 10V Awake but not sampling: 5.2 mA at 10V Sampling (includes pump): 62 mA at 10V			
Memory	Static RAM; stores up to 28,000 samples of conductivity, temperature, pressure, and dissolved oxygen data. ***Note: If external power is removed, any data in memory is lost.***			
Housing Material and Depth Rating	*Standard:* 3AL/2.5V Titanium, 7000 meters (22,900 feet) *Optional:* Plastic, 600 meters (1960 feet)			
Weight	*Titanium Housing -* *In air*: 5.3 kg (11.8 lbs) *In water*: 3.7 kg (8.2 lbs) *Optional Plastic Housing –* *In air*: 3.2 kg (7.0 lbs) *In water*: 1.5 kg (3.4 lbs)			

Dimensions and Connectors



DO sensor cable not shown for clarity.

Note:
The 52-MP's optional oxygen sensor may be rotated 180° if desired for your application. However, you must rotate the entire oxygen sensor assembly, *including the plenum*. To do this:

1. Disconnect the Tygon tubing from the pump exhaust on the sensor end cap. Disconnect the oxygen sensor cable from the sensor end cap bulkhead connector.
2. Remove the screws attaching the sensor guard to the sensor end cap. Carefully remove the sensor guard, along with the attached oxygen sensor and plumbing, from the 52-MP.
3. Disconnect the Tygon tubing on both sides of the oxygen plenum.
4. Remove the screws attaching the oxygen plenum to the sensor guard. Rotate the oxygen sensor 180°, reattach to the sensor guard with the screws, and reconnect the Tygon tubing on both sides of the plenum.
5. Carefully replace the sensor guard, along with the attached oxygen sensor and plumbing, on the 52-MP. Replace the screws attaching the sensor guard to the sensor end cap.
6. Reconnect the oxygen sensor cable to the sensor end cap bulkhead connector. Reconnect the Tygon tubing to the pump exhaust on the sensor end cap.

Data I/O

Note:
SEATERM has not been revised to explicitly include the 52-MP. **If your 52-MP has an RS-232 interface, or using a logic level to RS-232 converter with a 52-MP that has a logic level interface, select the SBE 49 in SEATERM's Configure menu – the SBE 49 uses the same data bits, stop bit, and parity.**

The SBE 52-MP receives setup instructions and outputs data and diagnostic information via a 0- 3.3 volt logic level link or RS-232 interface (factory configured). It is factory-configured for 9600 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity.

If you want to set up a 52-MP that has been configured with the logic level interface via an RS-232 interface (for example, via a computer RS-232 port), you will require a converter to perform the logic level to RS-232 conversion. Sea-Bird can supply an interface box, PN 90488.1, which provides logic level input to RS-232 conversion. Alternatively, you can supply your own converter.

Section 3: Power and Communications Test

This section describes software installation and the pre-check procedure for preparing the SBE 52-MP for deployment. The power and communications test will verify that the system works, prior to deployment.

Software Installation

Notes:
- Help files provide detailed information on the software.
- If your 52-MP has an RS-232 interface, or using a logic level to RS-232 converter with a 52-MP that has a logic level interface:
  - SEATERM can be used to set up the 52-MP.
  - Alternatively, it is possible to use the 52-MP without SEATERM by sending direct commands from a dumb terminal or terminal emulator, such as Windows HyperTerminal.
- Sea-Bird supplies the current version of our software when you purchase an instrument. As software revisions occur, we post the revised software on our FTP site. See our website (www.seabird.com) for the latest software version number, a description of the software changes, and instructions for downloading the software from the FTP site.

Sea-Bird recommends the following minimum system requirements for SEASOFT V2: Windows 2000 or later, 500 MHz processor, 256 MB RAM, and 90 MB free disk space for installation. Although SEASOFT V2 was designed to work with a PC running Win 2000/XP, extensive testing has not shown any compatibility problems when using the software with a PC running Windows Vista.

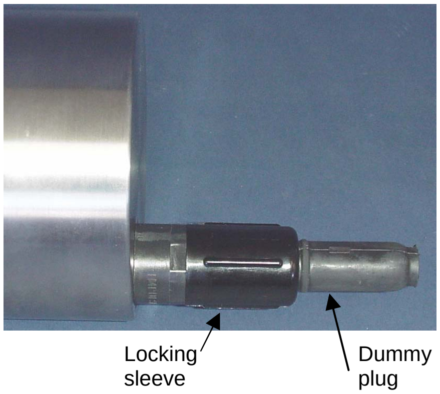
If not already installed, install Sea-Bird software programs on your computer using the supplied software CD:

1. Insert the CD in your CD drive.

2. Install software: Double click on **SeasoftV2_*date*.exe** (*date* is the date that version of the software was created). Follow the dialog box directions to install the software. The installation program allows you to install the desired components. Install all the components, or just install SEATERM (terminal program).

The default location for the software is c:\Program Files\Sea-Bird. Within that folder is a sub-directory for each program.

Test Setup



1. Remove the dummy plug and install the I/O cable:

   A. By hand, unscrew the locking sleeve from the 52-MP's I/O connector. If you must use a wrench or pliers, be careful not to loosen the I/O connector instead of the locking sleeve.

   B. Remove the dummy plug from the 52-MP's I/O connector by pulling the plug firmly away from the connector.

   C. **Standard Connector** - Install the Sea-Bird I/O cable connector, aligning the raised bump on the side of the connector with the large pin (pin 1 - ground) on the 52-MP. **OR**
   MCBH Connector – Install the cable connector, aligning the pins.

2. Connect the other end of the I/O cable to your controller and power supply. See *Dimensions and Connectors* in *Section 2: Description of SBE 52-MP* for pinout details.

Test

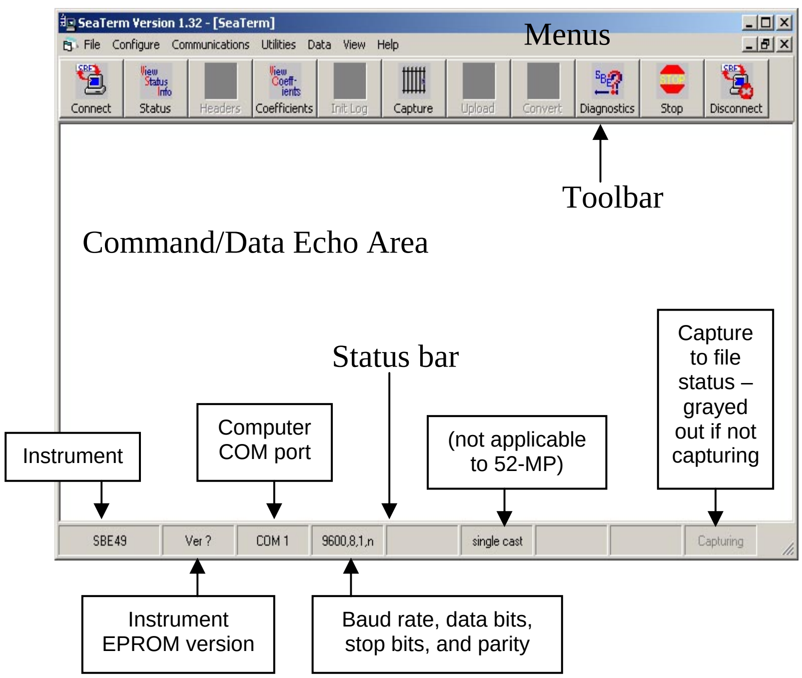
Notes:
- **SEATERM can be used to set up the 52-MP only If you have a 52-MP with an RS-232 interface or are using a logic level to RS-232 converter with a 52-MP with a logic level interface.**
- See SEATERM's help files.

1. Double click on SeaTerm.exe. If this is the first time the program is used, the setup dialog box may appear:

Select the instrument type (*SBE 49*) and the computer COM port for communication with the 52-MP. Click OK.

Note:
SEATERM has not been revised to explicitly include the 52-MP. **When using SEATERM with the 52-MP, select the SBE 49 – the SBE 49 uses the same data bits, stop bit, and parity.**

2. The main screen looks like this:



Note:
There is at least one way, and as many as three ways, to enter a command:
- Manually type a command in Command/Data Echo Area
- Use a menu to automatically generate a command
- Use a Toolbar button to automatically generate a command

- Menus – Contains tasks and frequently executed instrument commands.
- Toolbar – Contains buttons for frequently executed tasks and instrument commands. All tasks and commands accessed through the Toolbar are also available in the Menus. To display or hide the Toolbar, select View Toolbar in the View menu. Grayed out Toolbar buttons are not applicable.
- Command/Data Echo Area – Displays the 52-MP's response to a command. Additionally, commands can be manually typed in this area, from the available commands for the 52-MP. Note that the 52-MP must be *awake* for it to respond to a command (use Connect on the Toolbar or send any character to wake up the 52-MP).
- Status bar – Provides status information. To display or hide the Status bar, select View Status bar in the View menu.

Note:
Once the system is configured and connected (Steps 3 through 4 below), to update the Status bar:
- on the Toolbar, click Status; or
- from the Utilities menu, select Instrument Status.

SEATERM sends the status command, which displays in the Command/Data Echo Area, and updates the Status bar.

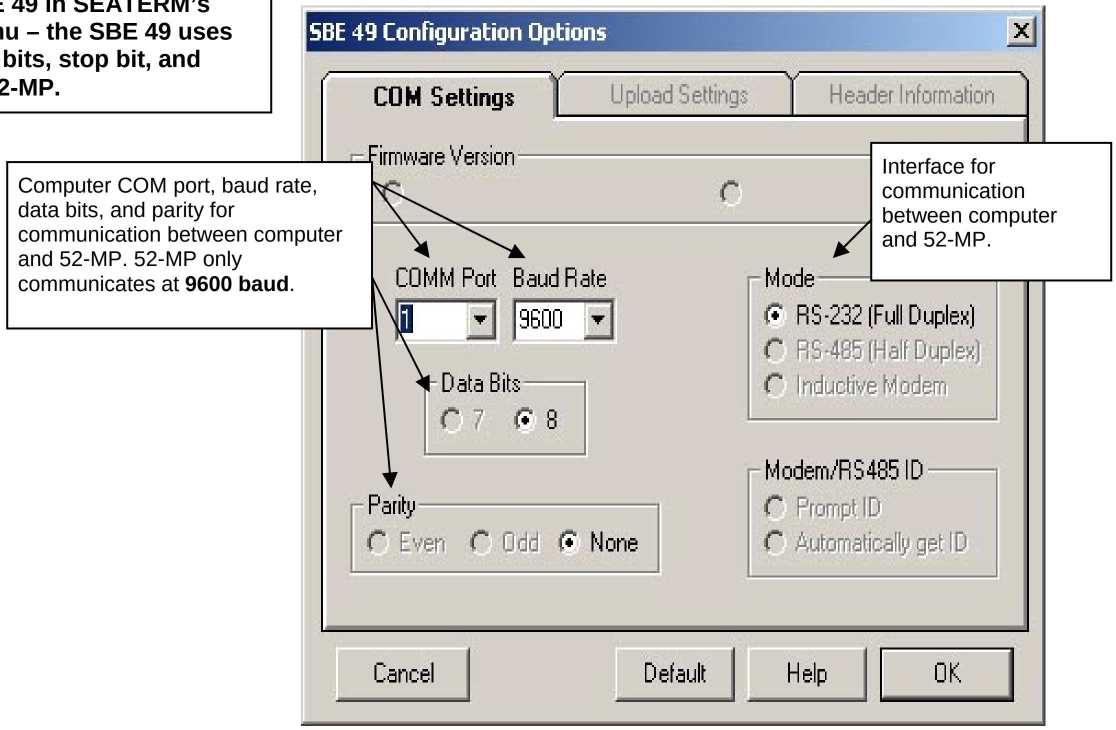
Following are the Toolbar buttons applicable to the 52-MP:

Toolbar Button	Description	Equivalent Command*
Connect	Re-establish communications with 52-MP. Computer responds with S> prompt.	(send any character)
Status	Display instrument setup and status (configuration and setup parameters, number of samples in memory, etc.).	**DS**
Coefficients	Display calibration coefficients (conductivity, temperature, pressure, and optional oxygen).	**DC**
Capture	Capture instrument responses on screen to file; useful for diagnostics. File has .cap extension. Capture status displays in Status bar. Press Capture again to turn off capture.	—
Diagnostics	Perform one or more diagnostic tests on 52-MP. Diagnostic test(s) accessed in this manner are non-destructive – they do not write over any existing instrument settings.	**DS, DC,** and **TS**
Stop	Interrupt and end current activity, such as sampling or diagnostic test.	(press Esc key or Ctrl C)
Disconnect	Free computer COM port used to communicate with 52-MP. COM port can then be used by another program.	—

*See *Command Descriptions* in *Section 4: Deploying and Operating SBE 52-MP*.

Note:
SEATERM has not been revised to explicitly include the 52-MP.
Select the SBE 49 in SEATERM's Configure menu – the SBE 49 uses the same data bits, stop bit, and parity as the 52-MP.

3. In the Configure menu, select *SBE 49*. The dialog box looks like this:



Notes:
- SEATERM's baud rate must be the same as the 52-MP baud rate (9600).
- When you click OK, SEATERM saves the Configuration Options settings to the SeaTerm.ini file in your Windows directory. SeaTerm.ini contains the last saved settings for **each** instrument. When you open SEATERM and select the desired instrument (SBE 37, 49, etc.) in the Configure menu, the Configuration Options dialog box shows the last saved settings for that instrument.

Make the selections in the Configuration Options dialog box:
- **COMM Port**: COM 1 through COM 10, as applicable
- **Baud Rate**: ***9600*** (only valid baud rate for 52-MP)
- **Data Bits**: 8
- **Parity**: None
- **Mode**: RS-232 (Full Duplex)

Click OK to save the settings.

4. Click Connect on the Toolbar or send any character. SEATERM tries to connect to the 52-MP. When it connects, the display looks like this:

S>

This shows that correct communications between the computer and the 52-MP has been established.

If the system does not respond with the S> prompt:
- Click Connect (or send any character) again.
- Verify the **SBE 49 was selected** in the Configure menu and the settings were entered correctly in the Configuration Options dialog box.
- Check cabling between the computer and 52-MP.

Note:
The 52-MP does not echo characters received from the computer. Therefore, the commands you send (for example, **DS**) will not appear in the SEATERM display.

5. Display 52-MP status information by clicking Status on the Toolbar or typing **DS** and pressing the Enter key. The display looks like this:

```
SBE 52 MP CTD 2.1  SERIAL NO. 0004
output CTDO when profiling
stop profile when pressure is less than = 5.0 decibars
automatic bin averaging when p < 5.0 disabled
number of samples = 10050
number of bins = 39
top bin interval = 10
top bin size = 10
top bin max = 100
middle bin interval = 50
middle bin size = 50
middle bin max = 1000
bottom bin interval = 100
bottom bin size = 100
do not include two transition bins
oxygen frequency multiplier = 1.00
```

CAUTION:
Sending the **PTS** command causes the pump to turn on – depending on temperature and pressure, the pump may run for up to 55 seconds (see *Polled Sampling Commands* in *Section 4: Deploying and Operating SBE 52-MP*). **Do not run the pump dry**. The pump is water lubricated; running it without water (except for very short periods) will damage it. If testing the 52-MP in dry conditions, fill the inside of the pump head with water via the pump exhaust tubing. This will provide enough lubrication to prevent pump damage during testing.

6. Command the 52-MP to take a sample by typing **PTS** or **TS** and pressing the Enter key. The display looks like this:

```
35.4789,  6.9892,  182.25, 6.768
```

where 35.4789 = conductivity (mmho/cm)
6.9892 = temperature (degrees Celsius)
182.25 = pressure (decibars)
6.768 = dissolved oxygen (ml/l)

These numbers should be reasonable for the present environment of your instrument (for example, in air, in fresh water, or in seawater).

The 52-MP is ready for programming and deployment.

Section 4: Deploying and Operating SBE 52-MP

Note:
Help files contain detailed information on SEATERM.

This section includes discussions of:

- Sampling modes, including pump operation and example commands
- Command descriptions
- Data formats
- Optimizing data quality
- Deployment
- Recovery

Sampling Modes

The SBE 52-MP has two sampling modes for obtaining data:

- Autonomous sampling (typical use)
- Polled sampling

Descriptions and examples of the sampling modes follow. Note that the 52-MP's response to each command is not shown in the examples. Review the operation of the sampling modes and the commands described in *Command Descriptions* before setting up your system.

Autonomous Sampling

Note:
The 52-MP does not echo characters received from the computer. Therefore, the commands you send (for example, **DS**) will not appear in the SEATERM display. Commands are shown in the example below for illustration only.

The SBE 52-MP runs continuously, sampling data at 1 scan per second (1 Hz), and storing data to memory. The 52-MP can also transmit in real-time:

- pressure (decibars);
- sample number data;
- pressure (decibars) **and** sample number data;
- conductivity (mmho/cm), temperature (°C), pressure (decibars), and optional oxygen (Hz); **or**
- conductivity (Hz), temperature (A/D counts), pressure (A/D counts), pressure temperature (A/D counts), and optional oxygen (Hz)

Example 1: Autonomous Sampling Setup (user input in bold)

52-MP with RS-232 interface, or using logic level to RS-232 converter with 52-MP that has logic level interface - In the lab, using SEATERM, set up 52-MP to sample on the upcast from 1000 m to 10 m, to stop sampling automatically at 10 m, and to calculate bins automatically when it stops sampling. For bin averaging: set up a top section from 10 to 100 m with 10 m bins, a middle section from 100 to 300 m with 20 m bins, and a bottom section from 300 to 1000 m with 50 m bins, and also calculate transition bins. Set up 52-MP to output real-time pressure. Verify setup with status command. Remove power.

(Apply power, then send any character to wake up.)

```
S>PCUTOFF=10
S>AUTOBINAVG=Y
S>TOP_BIN_INTERVAL=10
S>TOP_BIN_SIZE=10
S>TOP_BIN_MAX=100
S>MIDDLE_BIN_INTERVAL=20
S>MIDDLE_BIN_SIZE=20
S>MIDDLE_BIN_MAX=300
S>BOTTOM_BIN_INTERVAL=50
S>BOTTOM_BIN_SIZE=50
S>INCLUDETRANSITIONBIN=Y
S>OUTPUTPRESSURE=Y
S>DS          (to verify setup)
```

(Remove power.)

Program controller to monitor real-time pressure output to determine when autonomous sampling has stopped, and to send data upload commands (**DD** for all data and **DA** for bin averaged data) after some delay to allow time for the 52-MP to calculate the bin averages.

When ready to begin sampling:
(Put 52-MP in water, send down to 1000 m, apply power, then send any character to wake up 52-MP.)

```
S>STARTPROFILE
```

(Autonomous sampling stops automatically at 10 m (**PCutoff=**), and 52-MP calculates bins. Controller sends **DD** (unaveraged data) and **DA** (bin averaged data) to upload data.)

Polled Sampling

Note:
The 52-MP does not echo characters received from the computer. Therefore, the commands you send (for example, **DS**) will not appear in the SEATERM display. Commands are shown in the example below for illustration only.

On command, the SBE 52-MP takes one sample and transmits the data real-time.

- **PTS** command – 52-MP runs the pump before sampling, ensuring a conductivity and optional dissolved oxygen measurement based on a fresh water sample.
  Oxygen sensor response time, and the corresponding length of time the pump needs to run before taking a sample, is dependent on temperature and pressure. Oxygen sensor response time increases with increasing pressure and decreasing temperature. Therefore, the 52-MP takes a *preliminary* measurement of temperature and pressure (but does not store the preliminary values in memory), uses those values to calculate the required pump time, runs the pump, and then takes a fresh measurement of all parameters.

- **TS** or **TSR** command – 52-MP pump does not turn on automatically before sampling. To run the pump before taking a sample, send **PumpOn** to turn the pump on before sending **TS** or **TSR**. Send **PumpOff** to turn the pump off after taking the sample.

Example: Polled Sampling (user input in bold)

Example 1: Apply power and send any character to wake up 52-MP. Command 52-MP to take a sample and output data in ASCII engineering units, using **PTS** command (automatically runs pump for sample). Remove power. Repeat as desired.

(Apply power, then send any character to wake up 52-MP.)
S>**PTS**
(Remove power.)

Example 2: Apply power and send any character to wake up 52-MP. Command 52-MP to turn pump on, take a sample and output raw data, and turn pump off. Remove power. Repeat as desired.

(Apply power, then send any character to wake up 52-MP.)
S>**PUMPON**
S>**TSR**
S>**PUMPOFF**
(Remove power.)

Command Descriptions

This section describes commands and provides sample outputs.
See *Appendix III: Command Summary* for a summarized command list.

When entering commands:

- Input commands to the 52-MP in upper or lower case letters and register commands by pressing the Enter key.
- The 52-MP sends `?CMD` if an invalid command is entered.
- If the system does not return an `S>` prompt after executing a command, press the Enter key to get the `S>` prompt.
- Establish communications by pressing Connect on the Toolbar or sending any character to get the `S>` prompt.
- If the 52-MP is transmitting data and you want to stop it, send **StopProfile**, click Stop on the Toolbar, or type Ctrl Z. Press the Enter key or send any character to get the `S>` prompt.
- The 52-MP responds only to **SLP** and **StopProfile** while sampling.

Entries made with the commands are permanently stored in the 52-MP in non-volatile RAM and remain in effect until you change them. Removing power does not affect the user-programmed setup.

Status Command

DS

Display operating status and setup parameters.
Equivalent to Status on Toolbar.

List below includes, where applicable, command used to modify parameter.

- firmware version, serial number
- real-time output enabled? [**OutputPressure=**, **OutputCTDO=**, **OutputCTDORaw=**, **OutputSN=**]
- cutoff pressure to stop autonomous sampling [**PCutoff=**]
- automatically average stored data into bins when profile is stopped because pressure < **PCutoff**? [**AutoBinAvg=**]
- number of samples in memory
- number of bins in memory
- spacing between bins for top bin [**Top_Bin_Interval=**]
- size of each top bin [**Top_Bin_Size=**]
- maximum pressure for top section [**Top_Bin_Max=**]
- spacing between bins for middle bin [**Middle_Bin_Interval=**]
- size of each middle bin [**Middle_Bin_Size=**]
- maximum pressure for middle section [**Middle_Bin_Max=**]
- spacing between bins for bottom bin [**Bottom_Bin_Interval=**]
- size of each bottom bin [**Bottom_Bin_Size=**]
- calculate transition bin between top and middle bin and between middle and bottom bin? [**IncludeTransitionBin=**]
- oxygen frequency multiplier [**OxMultiplier=**]

Example: Status (DS) command (user input in bold; command used to modify parameter in parentheses)

```
S>DS
SBE 52 MP CTD 2.1  SERIAL NO. 0004
output CTDO when profiling                      [OutputPressure=, OutputCTDO=, OutputCTDORaw=, OutputSN=]
stop profile when pressure is less than = 5.0 decibars        [PCutoff=]
automatic bin averaging when p < 5.0 disabled                 [AutoBinAvg=]
number of samples = 10050
number of bins = 39
top bin interval = 10                  [Top_Bin_Interval=]
top bin size = 10                      [Top_Bin_Size=]
top bin max = 100                      [Top_Bin_Max=]
middle bin interval = 50               [Middle_Bin_Interval=]
middle bin size = 50                   [Middle_Bin_Size=]
middle bin max = 1000                  [Middle_Bin_Max=]
bottom bin interval = 100              [Bottom_Bin_Interval=]
bottom bin size = 100                  [Bottom_Bin_Size=]
do not include two transition bins     [IncludeTransitionBin=]
oxygen frequency multiplier = 1.00     [OxMultiplier=]
```

Setup Commands

PCutoff=x

x= pressure cutoff (decibars). **52-MP automatically stops autonomous sampling when pressure *is less than* PCutoff.**

Note:
If **OverWriteMem=Y**, and you have filled and started to overwrite the memory, uploading **all** data using **DD** (engineering units), **DDH** (Hex), or **DDB** (Binary) will provide newer data followed by older data. Similarly, if uploading all the bin averaged data in memory, the newer data will be followed by the older data.
Example: SBE 52-MP overwrote first 10,000 samples of the 28,000 sample memory. Samples 1 – 10,000 are data that was measured **after** samples 10,001 – 28,000.

OverWriteMem=x

x=Y: Reset sample number to 0 and bin number to 0 when memory fills. **52-MP continues autonomous sampling, and overwrites earlier data in memory when memory fills.**

x=N: Do not reset sample number to 0 and bin number to 0 when memory fills. **52-MP automatically stops autonomous sampling when memory fills.**

InitProfile

Do not use unless all previous data has been uploaded. **InitProfile** sets sample number for first sample to 0 and bin number for first bin to 0. This resets 52-MP to start saving data to beginning of memory, overwriting previous data in memory and making entire memory available for recording.
Use of **InitProfile** is not required if you will use **StartProfile** or **StartProfileN** to start autonomous sampling; these commands automatically reset sample number and bin number to 0 before beginning sampling.

OxMultiplier=x

x= oxygen sensor frequency multiplier, 0 < **OxMultiplier** $\leq$ 4.0. Typical value approximately 0.25. Multiplies measured frequency by a factor to convert to sensor output. See configuration sheet for appropriate value for your instrument.

Note:
The 52-MP enters quiescent state automatically (without sending **QS**) if it is not sampling and does not receive a command for 2 minutes.

QS

Quit session and place 52-MP in quiescent (sleep) state. Power to digital and analog electronics is turned off. Memory retention is not affected.

Real-Time Output Commands

Real-time output can be **one** of the following:

- Pressure (**OutputPressure=Y**)
- Sample number (**OutputSN=Y**)
- Sample number **and** pressure (**OutputSN=Y** and **OutputPressure=Y**) – output is sample number, pressure
- Conductivity, temperature, and pressure in engineering units; optional oxygen in raw units (**OutputCTDO=Y**)
- Conductivity, temperature, pressure, pressure temperature, and optional oxygen in raw units (**OutputCTDORaw=Y**)

Notes:
If outputting real-time data (**OutputPressure=Y**, **OutputCTDO=Y**, **OutputCTDORaw=Y**, or **OutputSN=Y**), the 52-MP measures all parameters, and then transmits the real-time data while making the next measurement.

OutputPressure=x

x=Y: Output real-time pressure in ASCII engineering units (ppppp.pp decibars) while autonomous sampling.

x=N: Do not output real-time pressure while autonomous sampling.

OutputSN=x

x=Y: Output real-time sample number (5 digits) while autonomous sampling.

x=N: Do not output real-time sample number while autonomous sampling.

OutputCTDO=x

x=Y: Output real-time conductivity, temperature, and pressure in ASCII engineering units, and optional oxygen frequency (ccc.cccc mmho/cm, ttt.tttt °C, ppppp.pp decibars, ooooo.o Hz) while autonomous sampling.

x=N: Do not output real-time CTDO data while autonomous sampling.

OutputCTDORaw=x

x=Y: Output raw real-time data (conductivity cccc.ccc Hz, temperature tttttt.t A/D counts, pressure pppppp.p A/D counts, pressure temperature vvvvvv.v A/D counts, optional oxygen ooooo.o Hz) while autonomous sampling.

x=N: Do not output raw real-time CTDO data while autonomous sampling.

Bin Averaging Commands

The SBE 52-MP can average data into bins, based on pressure ranges, after a profile is completed. The 52-MP processes approximately 52 scans per second when calculating the bins. The 52-MP stores bin averaged data in a separate part of the memory than where the full data set is stored. The user can upload the full data set, the bin averaged data, or both.

The algorithm the 52-MP uses for bin averaging is described below.

For each bin:
BinMin = bin center value - (bin size / 2)
BinMax = bin center value + (bin size / 2)

1. Add together valid data for scans with BinMin < pressure ≤ BinMax.

2. Divide the sum by the number of valid data points to obtain the average.

3. Interpolate as follows, and write the interpolated value to memory:
   P_p = average pressure of previous bin
   X_p = average value of variable in previous bin
   P_c = average pressure of current bin
   X_c = average value of variable in current bin
   P_i = center value for pressure in current bin
   X_i = interpolated value of variable (value at center pressure P_i)
   $= ((X_c - X_p) * (P_i - P_p) / (P_c - P_p)) + X_p$

4. Repeat Steps 1 through 3 for each variable.

5. Compute the center value and Repeat Steps 1 through 4 for the next bin.

Values for the first bin are interpolated *after* averages for the second bin are calculated; values from the *next* (second) bin instead of the *previous* bin are used in the equations.

Starting Bin Averaging

AutoBinAvg=x

x=Y: Automatically average stored data into bins when autonomous sampling is stopped because pressure < **PCutoff**.

x= N: Do not automatically average stored data into bins.

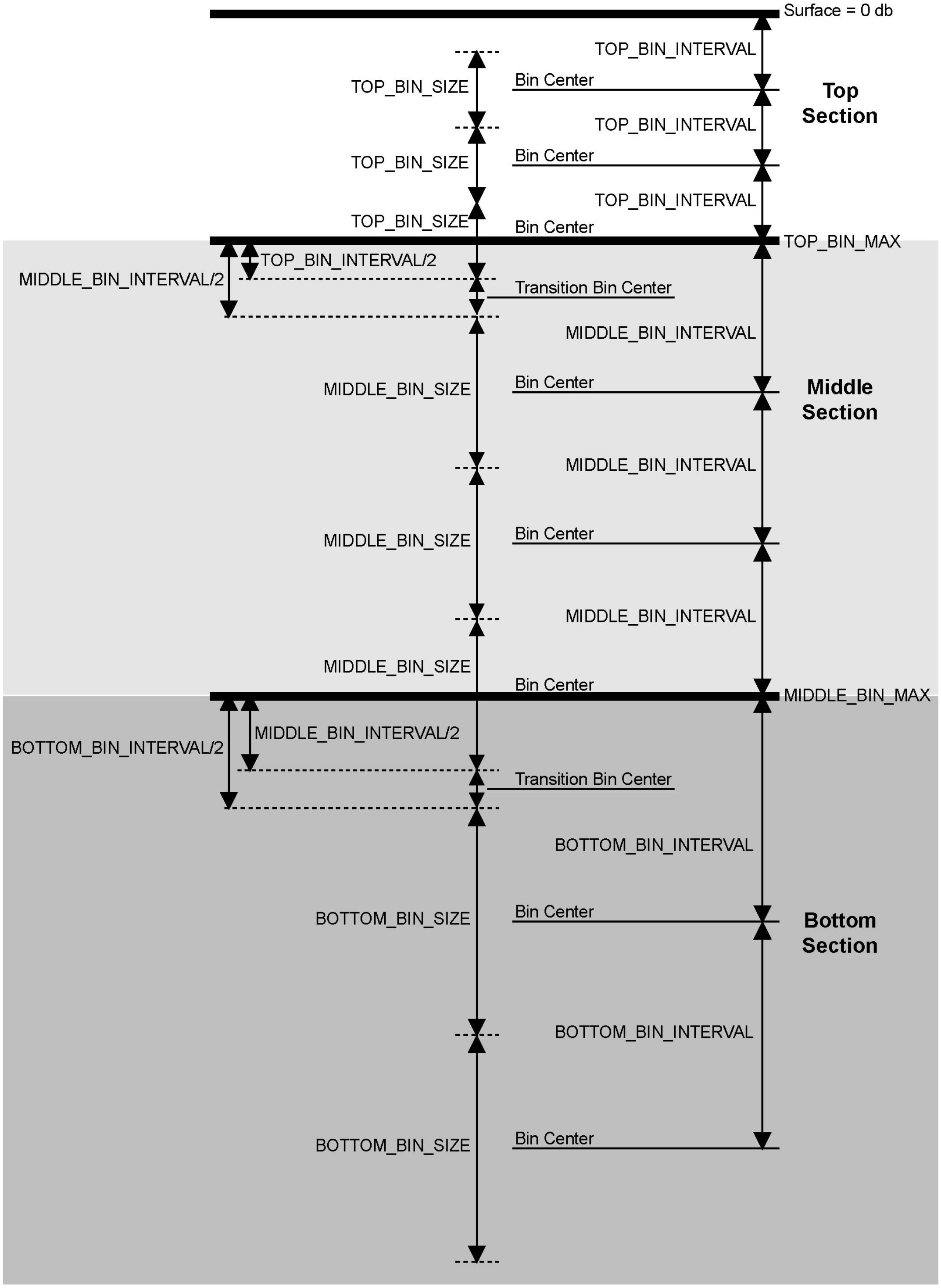
BinAverage

Average stored data into bins **now**. Send **StopProfile** to stop autonomous sampling before sending this command.

Bin Averaging Commands *(continued)*

Setting Bin Averaging Parameters

The 52-MP allows you to define a top, middle, and bottom section of the profile; each section can have different bin sizes and bin intervals. In addition, it allows you to define a transition bin between the top and middle section, and between the middle and bottom section.



Bin Averaging Commands *(continued)*

Top_Bin_Interval=x	**x**= spacing between bin centers for top section (decibars). *Example:* If top bin interval is 10 db, top section bin centers are at 0, 10, 20, etc.
Top_Bin_Size=x	**x**= bin size for top section (decibars). Scans from bin center to (± **Top_Bin_Size**/2) are included in data for bin. For typical use, set **Top_Bin_Size** equal to **Top_Bin_Interval**. *Example 1:* If interval is 10 db and bin size is 10 db, first bin is centered at 10 and goes from 5 to 15, second bin is centered at 20 and goes from 15 to 25, etc. *Example 2:* If interval is 10 db and bin size is 8 db, first bin is centered at 10 and goes from 6 to 14, second bin is centered at 20 and goes from 16 to 24, etc.
Top_Bin_Max=x	**x**= maximum pressure for top section (db). For best results, set so center of last top bin is at **Top_Bin_Max**.
Middle_Bin_Interval=x	**x**= spacing between bin centers for middle section (decibars). *Example:* If top section maximum pressure is 100 db and middle bin interval is 20 db, middle section bin centers are at 120, 140, etc.
Middle_Bin_Size=x	**x**= bin size for middle section (decibars). Scans from bin center to (± **Middle_Bin_Size**/2) are included in data for bin. For typical use, set **Middle_Bin_Size** equal to **Middle_Bin_Interval**. *Example 1:* If top section maximum pressure is 100 db, middle bin interval is 20 db, and middle bin size is 20 db, first middle bin is centered at 120 and goes from 110 to 130, second middle bin is centered at 140 and goes from 130 to 150, etc. *Example 2:* If top section maximum pressure is 100 db, middle bin interval is 20 db, and middle bin size is 16 db, first middle bin is centered at 120 and goes from 112 to 128, second middle bin is centered at 140 and goes from 132 to 148, etc.
Middle_Bin_Max=x	**x**= maximum pressure for middle section (decibars). For best results, set so center of last middle bin is at **Middle_Bin_Max**.

Bin Averaging Commands *(continued)*

Bottom_Bin_Interval=x
x= spacing between bin centers for bottom section (decibars).
Example: If middle section maximum pressure is 1000 db and bottom bin interval is 50 db, bottom section bin centers are at 1050, 1100, etc.

Bottom_Bin_Size=x
x= bin size for bottom section (decibars). Scans from bin center to (± **Bottom_Bin_Size**/2) are included in data for bin.
For typical use, set **Bottom_Bin_Size** equal to **Bottom_Bin_Interval**.
Example 1: If middle section maximum pressure is 1000 db, bottom bin interval is 50 db, and bottom bin size is 50 db, first bottom bin is centered at 1050 and goes from 1025 to 1075, second bottom bin is centered at 1100 and goes from 1075 to 1125, etc.
Example 2: If middle section maximum pressure is 1000 db, bottom bin interval is 50 db, and bottom bin size is 40, first bottom bin is centered at 1050 and goes from 1030 to 1070, second bottom bin is centered at 1100 db and goes from 1080 to 1120, etc.

IncludeTransitionBin=x
x=Y: Calculate transition bin between top and middle section, and between middle and bottom section. Transition bins are:
(last top bin center + **Top_Bin_Interval**/2) to
(last top bin center + **Middle_Bin_Interval**/2)
and
(last middle bin center + **Middle_Bin_Interval**/2) to
(last middle bin center + **Bottom_Bin_Interval**/2)

x= N: Do not calculate transition bins.

Example:
Top_Bin_Interval=Top_Bin_Size=10 (db)
Middle_Bin_Interval=Middle_Bin_Size=100 (db)
Top_Bin_Max=100 (db)
Looking at what happens between the top and middle section if there is no transition bin:

Section	Bin Center	Bin Range
Top	. . .	. . .
	90	85 – 95
	100	**95 - 105**
Middle	200	**150 – 250**
	300	250 – 350
	. . .	. . .

You can see that there is a gap in the bins, from 105 to 150 db. By including the transition bin, you can cover the gap.
Start of transition bin = last top bin center + **Top_Bin_Interval**/2
= 100 + 10 / 2 = 105 db
End of transition bin = last top bin center + **Middle_Bin_Interval**/2
= 100 + 100 / 2 = 150 db

Autonomous Sampling Commands

Autonomous sampling directs the 52-MP to turn on the pump and sample conductivity, temperature, pressure, and optional oxygen continuously (at 1 Hz). The pump runs at fast speed for 2.5 seconds, and then runs continuously at slow speed. Fast speed removes any debris from the system and rapidly brings in new water; once the system is cleared, the slow speed provides adequate flushing of the system while minimizing the power required.

The 52-MP can be set up to transmit in real-time: pressure; sample number; sample number and pressure; or conductivity, temperature, pressure, and optional oxygen in converted or raw units (see *Real-Time Output Commands* above).

Do not remove power from the 52-MP before uploading data; if power is removed, any data in memory will be lost.

CAUTION:
Sending **StartProfile**, **StartProfileN**, **ResumeProfile**, or **ResumeProfileN** causes the pump to turn on. **Do not run the pump dry**. The pump is water lubricated; running it without water (except for very short periods) will damage it. If testing your system in dry conditions, fill the inside of the pump head with water via the pump exhaust tubing. This will provide enough lubrication to prevent pump damage during testing.

StartProfile — **Do not use unless all previous data has been uploaded**. Set sample number for first sample to 0 and bin number for first bin to 0, start pump, and start autonomous sampling.

Note:
Sending **StartProfile** and **StartProfileN** resets the 52-MP to start saving data to the beginning of memory, overwriting previous data in memory and making the entire memory available for recording.

StartProfileN — **Do not use unless all previous data has been uploaded**. Set sample number for first sample to 0 and bin number for first bin to 0, start pump and let pump run for **N seconds**, and then (with pump continuing to run) start autonomous sampling.

ResumeProfile — Start pump and start autonomous sampling; new data is stored to memory ***after*** previously saved data.

ResumeProfileN — Start pump and let pump run for **N seconds**, then (with pump continuing to run) start autonomous sampling; new data is stored to memory ***after*** previously saved data.

StopProfile — Stop pump and stop autonomous sampling. Press Enter key to get S> prompt before entering **StopProfile**.

SLP — Send **last** sample of pressure data from memory in ASCII engineering units (ppppp.pp decibars). 52-MP responds to **SLP** only while autonomous sampling.

Notes:
- You may need to send **StopProfile** several times to get the 52-MP to respond.
- Autonomous sampling stops automatically if:
  - pressure is less than the pressure cutoff, **PCutoff**, or
  - 52-MP memory is full and **OverWriteMem=N** (can hold up to 28,000 samples; at 1 second/sample, this corresponds to 28,000 seconds of autonomous sampling).

Autonomous Sampling Commands (*continued*)

DTDP

Transmit last calculated value for dt/dp. 52-MP calculates dt/dp each time you send **StopProfile**, if autonomous sampling was started with **ResumeProfile** or **ResumeProfileN**.

$dt/dp = (t – t_{OLD}) / (p_{OLD} – p)$

where
t = temperature from last sample before receiving **StopProfile**;
p = pressure from last sample before receiving **StopProfile**;
t_{OLD} = temperature from last sample before receiving previous **StopProfile**;
p_{OLD} = pressure from last sample before receiving previous **StopProfile**.

Example:
You plan to deploy the 52-MP on a deep mooring, and have it sample on upcast from 7000 db to 5 db. However, to conserve power, you don't want to sample continuously through deep water, where measured parameters are likely to change very little. You program the controller to send **StartProfile** at 7000 db, then **StopProfile** at 6980 db; **ResumeProfile** at 6900 db, then **StopProfile** and **DTDP** at 6880 db; **ResumeProfile** at 6800 db, then **StopProfile** and **DTDP** at 6780 db; etc. Each time you send **StopProfile**, the 52-MP calculates dt/dp, which is then transmitted to the controller when you send **DTDP**.
You program the controller to check for when dt/dp reaches a threshold value (i.e., indicating that the temperature is changing significantly) and to sample continuously after that point is reached (i.e., the controller does not send **StopProfile** beyond that point). You have programmed the 52-MP with **PCutoff=5** and **AutoBinAvg=Y**, so autonomous sampling stops automatically at 5 db and bins for the entire profile are calculated when the 52-MP reaches 5 db.

Fast Pressure Sampling Command

TFP

Measure pressure at approximately 4 Hz (0.25 seconds/sample), transmit ASCII converted data (pppp.ppp decibars), one measurement per line, followed by a carriage return and line feed. Data is **not stored** in SRAM memory. Press Esc key or Stop on Toolbar to stop fast pressure sampling.

Data Upload Commands

See *Data Formats* for details.

All Data (unaveraged)

Note:
If **OverWriteMem=Y**, and you have filled and started to overwrite the memory, uploading **all** data using **DD** (engineering units), **DDH** (Hex), or **DDB** (Binary) will provide newer data followed by older data.
Example: Overwrote first 10,000 samples of the 28,000 sample memory. Samples 1 – 10,000 are data that was measured **after** samples 10,001 – 28,000.

DDN Display number of data samples (unaveraged) in memory (up to 5 characters followed by a carriage return and line feed).

DDs,f Upload all data (unaveraged) from sample **s** to sample **f**, in **ASCII engineering units**. If **s** and **f** are omitted, all data is uploaded. First sample number is 0.

DDHs,f Upload all data (unaveraged) from sample **s** to sample **f**, in **Hex**. If **s** and **f** are omitted, all data is uploaded. First sample number is 0.

DDBs,f Upload all data (unaveraged) from sample **s** to sample **f**, in **binary**. If **s** and **f** are omitted, all data is uploaded. First sample number is 0.

Bin Averaged Data

Note:
If **OverWriteMem=Y**, and you have filled and started to overwrite the memory, uploading **all** bin averaged data using **DA** (engineering units), **DAH** (Hex), or **DAB** (Binary) will provide newer data followed by older data.
Example: Assume there are 3,500 bins in the bin averaged portion of the memory when the main memory fills, and that the first 1,000 bins are overwritten. Bins 1 – 1,000 are bin averaged data that was measured **after** the data in Bins 1,001 – 3,500.

DAN Display number of averaged bins in memory (up to 4 characters followed by a carriage return and line feed).

NBin Display number of averaged bins in memory (label plus up to 4 characters followed by a carriage return and line feed). Display looks like this:
`Number of bins = 3500`

DAs,f Upload bin averaged data from bin **s** to bin **f**, in **ASCII engineering units**. If **s** and **f** are omitted, all data is uploaded. First bin number is 0.

DAHs,f Upload bin averaged data from bin **s** to bin **f**, in **Hex**. If **s** and **f** are omitted, all data is uploaded. First bin number is 0.

DABs,f Upload bin averaged data from bin **s** to bin **f**, in **binary**. If **s** and **f** are omitted, all data is uploaded. First bin number is 0.

Polled Sampling Commands

CAUTION:
Sending **PTS** causes the pump to turn on. **Do not run the pump dry**. The pump is water lubricated; running it without water (except for very short periods) will damage it. If testing your system in dry conditions, fill the inside of the pump head with water via the pump exhaust tubing. This will provide enough lubrication to prevent pump damage during testing.

PTS

Run pump; take **1** sample of all parameters; transmit data in ASCII engineering units (conductivity ccc.cccc mmho/cm, temperature ttt.tttt °C, pressure ppppp.pp decibars, optional oxygen oo.ooo ml/l); and turn pump off.

Length of time that pump runs:
Oxygen sensor response time, and corresponding length of time pump needs to run before taking sample, is dependent on temperature and pressure.
52-MP takes *preliminary* measurement of T and P, uses those values to calculate pump time (but does not store T and P values in memory), runs pump, and then takes fresh measurement of all parameters. Pump time increases with increasing P and decreasing T.
For example, if:
T=0 °C, P=1000 db, total pump time=44.6 sec;
T=30 °C, P=0 db, total pump time=9.8 sec.
Maximum total pump run time is 55 sec.
Total pump time consists of fast speed (remove any debris from the system and rapidly bring in a new water sample) followed by slow speed (provide adequate flushing of system while minimizing power required);
52-MP calculates optimal time for pump to operate at each speed.

Note:
TS and **TSR** do not automatically turn the pump on. To get conductivity and optional oxygen from a fresh sample, send **PumpOn** some time before sending **TS** or **TSR**, and then send **PumpOff** when the data has been received. See the CAUTION above about running the pump dry.

TS

Take **1** sample of all parameters and transmit data in ASCII engineering units (conductivity ccc.cccc mmho/cm, temperature ttt.tttt °C, pressure ppppp.pp decibars, optional oxygen oo.ooo ml/l).
This command does not run pump before sampling. If desired, send a *pump command* before and after sending **TS**, to turn pump on and off.

TSR

Take **1** sample of all parameters and transmit ASCII raw data (conductivity cccc.ccc Hz, temperature tttttt.t A/D counts, pressure pppppp.p A/D counts, pressure temperature vvvvvv.v A/D counts, optional oxygen ooooo.o Hz).
This command does not run pump before sampling.
If desired, send a *pump command* before and after sending **TSR**, to turn pump on and off.

FP

Take **1** sample of pressure, and transmit data in ASCII engineering units (ppppp.pp decibars).

Pump Commands

The pump runs automatically for autonomous sampling, and for the **PTS** polled sampling command.
Use pump commands:
- Before sending **TS** or **TSR** polled sampling commands, or **TC**, **TCR**, **TO**, or **TOR** testing commands to obtain pumped conductivity and/or optional oxygen data, or
- To test pump.

CAUTION:
Do not run the pump dry. The pump is water lubricated; running it without water (except for very short periods) will damage it. If testing your system in dry conditions, fill the inside of the pump head with water via the pump exhaust tubing. This will provide enough lubrication to prevent pump damage during testing.

PumpOn Turn on pump (fast speed for 2.5 seconds, then slow speed). This is pumping scheme automatically used by 52-MP for autonomous sampling. Fast speed removes any debris from system and rapidly brings in new water sample; once system is cleared, slow speed provides adequate flushing of system while minimizing power required.

PumpFast Turn pump on at fast speed.

PumpSlow Turn pump on at slow speed.

PumpOff Turn pump off.

Testing Commands

The 52-MP samples and transmits data in ASCII engineering units for **100 samples** for each test. Data is **not stored** in SRAM memory.
Press the Esc key or Stop on the Toolbar to stop a test.

Note:
These commands do not automatically turn on the pump. Thus, they report conductivity and optional oxygen from essentially the same sample of water for all 100 measurements, because the pump does not run but the pump and associated plumbing prevent water from freely flowing through the conductivity cell and dissolved oxygen sensor. To get conductivity and oxygen from fresh samples, send **PumpOn** before sending a conductivity or oxygen testing command, and then send **PumpOff** when the test is complete. See the CAUTION above about running the pump dry.

TC Measure conductivity, transmit ASCII converted data (cc.ccccc mmho/cm).

TT Measure temperature, transmit ASCII converted data (ttt.tttt °C).

TP Measure pressure and pressure temperature, transmit ASCII converted data (pppp.ppp decibars, tttt.ttt °C).

TO Measure optional oxygen, transmit ASCII raw data (ooooo.oo Hz).

TCR Measure conductivity, transmit ASCII raw data (cccc.ccc Hz).

TTR Measure temperature, transmit ASCII raw data (tttttt.t A/D counts).

TPR Measure pressure, transmit ASCII raw data (pppppp.p A/D counts for pressure, ttttttt A/D counts for pressure temperature).

TOR Same as **TO** (ooooo.oo Hz).

Coefficients Commands

Notes:
- Dates shown are when calibrations were performed. Calibration coefficients are initially factory-set and should agree with Calibration Certificate shipped with 52-MP.
- See individual Coefficient Commands below for definitions of the data in the example.

DC Display calibration coefficients. Equivalent to Coefficients on Toolbar.

Example: Display coefficients (user input in bold).

```
S>dc
SBE 52 MP 2.1  SERIAL NO. 0002
temperature:  27-feb-05
    TA0 =  1.587068e-05
    TA1 =  2.734145e-04
    TA2 = -2.120419e-06
    TA3 =  1.513452e-07
conductivity:  27-feb-05
    G = -1.034209e+00
    H =  1.415599e-01
    I = -3.702509e-04
    J =  4.596847e-05
    CPCOR = -9.570001e-08
    CTCOR =  3.250000e-06
    WBOTC = -9.102695e-06
pressure S/N = 7418, range = 10153 psia:  18-feb-05
    PA0 =  5.793196e+00
    PA1 =  5.649696e-01
    PA2 = -6.067437e-07
    PTCA0 =  9.975864e+00
    PTCA1 =  5.241532e-01
    PTCA2 = -3.319472e-03
    PTCB0 =  2.456025e+01
    PTCB1 =  5.000000e-05
    PTCB2 =  0.000000e+00
    PTHA0 = -7.034930e+01
    PTHA1 =  4.924383e-02
    PTHA2 =  9.952137e-08
    POFFSET =  0.000000e+00
oxygen S/N = 2347, 18-jun-05
    Soc =  2.282700e-04
    Foffset = -7.967825e+02
    A = -3.317500e-03
    B =  3.028800e-04
    C = -5.600400e-06
    E =  3.600000e-02
```

Coefficients Commands (*continued*)

Use the commands listed below to modify a particular coefficient or date:

Note:
F = floating point number
S = string with no spaces

Temperature

TCalDate=S	**S=**calibration date
TA0=F	**F=**A0
TA1=F	**F=**A1
TA2=F	**F=**A2
TA3=F	**F=**A3

Conductivity

CCalDate=S	**S=**calibration date
CG=F	**F=**G
CH=F	**F=**H
CI=F	**F=**I
CJ=F	**F=**J
CPCor=F	**F=**pcor
CTCor=F	**F=**tcor
WBOTC=F	**F=**conductivity temperature

Pressure

PCalDate=S	**S=**calibration date
PA0=F	**F=**A0
PA1=F	**F=**A1
PA2=F	**F=**A2
PTCA0=F	**F=**pressure temperature compensation ptca0
PTCA1=F	**F=**pressure temperature compensation ptca1
PTCA2=F	**F=**pressure temperature compensation ptca2
PTCB0=F	**F=**pressure temperature compensation ptcb0
PTCB1=F	**F=**pressure temperature compensation ptcb1
PTCB2=F	**F=**pressure temperature compensation ptcb2
PTHA0=F	**F=**pressure temperature a0
PTHA1=F	**F=**pressure temperature a1
PTHA2=F	**F=**pressure temperature a2
POffset=F	**F=**pressure offset (decibars)

Optional Oxygen

OCalDate=S	**S=**calibration date
OXSOC=F	**F=**SOC
OXFOF=F	**F=**F offset
OXA=F	**F=**A
OXB=F	**F=**B
OXC=F	**F=**C
OXE=F	**F=**E

ResetOffset

Sample pressure for 1 minute. Convert raw pressures to decibars, and calculate average. Set **POffset=** to sum of existing **POffset** and calculated average.

Example:
Assume 52-MP has **POffset=1** (db) programmed in its EEPROM. With 52-MP at atmospheric pressure at sea level, send **ResetOffset**; assume 52-MP calculates average pressure as 0.5 db. 52-MP then sets **POffset=1.5** (1 db + 0.5 db).

Data Formats

> **Note:**
> The 52-MP's pressure sensor is an absolute sensor, so its **raw** output includes the effect of atmospheric pressure (14.7 psi).
> As shown on the Calibration Sheet, Sea-Bird's calibration (and resulting calibration coefficients) is in terms of psia. However, when outputting pressure in **engineering units**, the 52-MP outputs pressure relative to the ocean surface (i.e., at the surface the output pressure is 0 decibars).
> The 52-MP uses the following equation to convert psia to decibars:
> Pressure (db) =
> [pressure (psia) - 14.7] * 0.689476

Data Uploaded from Memory

Output format is dependent on the command used to upload the data. Each line of data is ended with a carriage return and line feed.

Engineering Units in Decimal – DDs,f and DAs,f Command

Data is output in the order listed. There is a comma between each parameter. Shown with each parameter are the number of digits and the placement of the decimal point. Leading zeros are suppressed, except for one zero to the left of the decimal point.

1. Conductivity (mmho/cm) = ccc.cccc
2. Temperature (°C, ITS-90) = ttt.tttt
3. Pressure (decibars) = ppppp.pp
4. Optional Oxygen (ml/l) = oo.oo

> *Example*: example scan = `ccc.cccc,ttt.tttt,ppppp.pp,oo.oo`
> = `37.4277,  0.8070, 1665.66, 7.31`
>
> - Conductivity (mmho/cm) = ccc.cccc = 37.4277
> - Temperature (°C, ITS-90) = ttt.tttt = 0.8070
> - Pressure (decibars) = ppppp.pp = 1665.66
> - Oxygen (ml/l) = oo.oo = 7.31

Engineering Units in Hexadecimal (but raw oxygen) – DDHs,f and DAHs,f Command

Data is output in the order listed, with no spaces or commas between parameters. Shown with each parameter are the number of digits, and how to calculate the parameter from the data (use the decimal equivalent of the hexadecimal data in the equations).

1. Conductivity (mmho/cm) = (ccccc / 10,000) – 0.5
   If ccccc < 0.5 decimal, ccccc is set to 00000.
   If ccccc > 95.0 decimal, ccccc is set to FFFFF.
2. Temperature (°C, ITS-90) = (ttttt / 10,000) – 5
   If ttttt < -5 decimal, ttttt is set to 00000.
   If ttttt > 35.0 decimal, ttttt is set to FFFFF.
3. Pressure (decibars) = (ppppp / 100) – 10
   If ppppp < -10 decimal, ppppp is set to 00000.
   If ppppp > 7000 decimal, ppppp is set to FFFFF.
4. Optional Oxygen (Hz) = oooo

> *Example*: example scan = `cccccttttpppppoooo`
> = `5C98D0E2D628E8E3056`
>
> - Conductivity = ccccc = 5C98D (379277 decimal);
>   conductivity (mmho/cm) = (379277 / 10,000) – 0.5 = 37.4277
> - Temperature = ttttt = 0E2D6 (58070 decimal);
>   temperature (°C, ITS-90) = (58070 / 10,000) – 5 = 0.8070
> - Pressure = ppppp = 28E8E (167566 decimal);
>   pressure (decibars) = (167566 / 100) - 10 = 1665.66
> - Oxygen = oooo = 3056 (12374 decimal)
>   oxygen (Hz) = 12374

Engineering Units in Binary (but raw oxygen) – DDBs,f and DABs,f Command

Data is output in the order listed, with no spaces or commas between parameters. Shown with each parameter are the number of digits, and how to calculate the parameter from the data (use the decimal equivalent of the binary data in the equations).

1. Conductivity (mmho/cm) = (ccc / 10,000) – 0.5
   If ccc < 0.5 decimal, ccc is set to 00000 (hex).
   If ccc > 95.0 decimal, ccc is set to FFFFF (hex).
2. Temperature (°C, ITS-90) = (ttt / 10,000) – 5
   If ttt < -5 decimal, ttt is set to 00000 (hex).
   If ttt > 35.0 decimal, ttt is set to FFFFF (hex).
3. Pressure (decibars) = (ppp / 100) – 10
   If ppp < -10 decimal, ppp is set to 00000 (hex).
   If ppp > 7000 decimal, ppp is set to FFFFF (hex).
4. Optional Oxygen (Hz) = oo

Example: example scan = `cccttppppoo` =
`0000010111001001100011010000000011100010110101100000001010001110100011100011000001010110`

- Conductivity = ccc = 000001011100100110001101 (379277 decimal);
  conductivity (mmho/cm) = (379277 / 10,000) – 0.5 = 37.4277
- Temperature = ttt = 000000001110001011010110 (58070 decimal);
  temperature (°C, ITS-90) = (58070 / 10,000) – 5 = 0.8070
- Pressure = ppp = 000000101000111010001110 (166566 decimal);
  pressure (decibars) = (167566 / 100) - 10 = 1665.66
- Oxygen = oo = 0011000001010110 (12374 decimal)
  oxygen (Hz) = 12374

Real-Time Data

Each line of data is ended with a carriage return and line feed.

Autonomous Sampling with OutputPressure=Y (real-time pressure in engineering units) or TFP command

Shown is the number of digits and the placement of the decimal point. Leading zeros are suppressed, except for one zero to the left of the decimal point.
Pressure (decibars) = ppppp.pp

Example: example scan = `ppppp.pp` = `1665.66`

- Pressure (decibars) = ppppp.pp = 1665.66

OutputSN=Y (real-time sample number)

Sample number = nnnnn

Example: sample number = `nnnnn` = `16689`

OutputSN=Y and OutputPressure=Y
(real-time sample number and pressure in engineering units)

Data is output in the order listed. There is a comma between sample number and pressure. Shown with each parameter are the number of digits and the placement of the decimal point. Leading zeros are suppressed, except for one zero to the left of the decimal point.

1. Sample number = nnnnn
2. Pressure (decibars) = ppppp.pp

example scan = `nnnnn, ppppp.pp` = `16689, 1665.66`

- Sample number = `nnnnn` = `16689`
- Pressure (decibars) = ppppp.pp = 1665.66

OutputCTDO=Y (real-time C, T, and P in engineering units, O in Hz)

Data is output in the order listed. There is a comma between each parameter. Shown with each parameter are the number of digits and the placement of the decimal point. Leading zeros are suppressed, except for one zero to the left of the decimal point.

1. Conductivity (mmho/cm) = ccc.cccc
2. Temperature (°C, ITS-90) = ttt.tttt
3. Pressure (decibars) = ppppp.pp
4. Optional Oxygen (Hz) = ooooo.o

Example: example scan = `ccc.cccc,ttt.tttt,ppppp.pp,ooooo.o`
= `35.4791,  6.9892,  182.25, 5134.8`

- Conductivity (mmho/cm) = ccc.cccc = `35.4791`
- Temperature (°C, ITS-90) = ttt.tttt = `6.9892`
- Pressure (decibars) = ppppp.pp = `182.25`
- Oxygen (Hz) = ooooo.o = `5134.8`

OutputCTDORaw=Y (raw real-time C, T, P, and O)

Data is output in the order listed. There is a comma between each parameter. Shown with each parameter are the number of digits and the placement of the decimal point. Leading zeros are suppressed, except for one zero to the left of the decimal point.

1. Conductivity (Hz) = cccc.ccc
2. Temperature (A/D counts) = tttttt.t
3. Pressure (A/D counts) = pppppp.p
4. Pressure temperature (A/D counts) = vvvvvv.v
5. Optional Oxygen (Hz) = ooooo.o

Example: example scan = `cccc.ccc, tttttt.t, pppppp.p, vvvvvv.v, ooooo.o`
= `5970.384, 524372.4,  32768.0,   2690.0,   5138.3`

- Conductivity (Hz) = cccc.ccc = `5970.384`
- Temperature (A/D counts) = tttttt.t = `524372.4`
- Pressure (A/D counts) = pppppp.p = `32768.0`
- Pressure temperature (A/D counts) = vvvvvv.v = `2690.0`
- Oxygen (Hz) = ooooo.o = `5138.3`

Optimizing Data Quality

This section contains guidelines for obtaining the best quality data with the SBE 52-MP. Some of these guidelines may conflict with the goals of a particular application, but you should be aware of the tradeoffs of data quality vs. mission goals.

SBE 52-MP Orientation

Recommended orientations were developed with the following goals:

- Minimizing thermal contamination of water that flows past the sensors – As the moored profiler passed through the water, it slightly warms the water. If the 52-MP sensors pass through the water after the rest of the moored profiler, it will measure the temperature of this warmed water rather than the *in situ* temperature. Therefore, mount and orient the 52-MP so that the sensor intake is at the leading edge of the moored profiler; if you will be analyzing data from both upcasts and downcasts, this is not possible to achieve. Alternatively, mount and orient the 52-MP so that the sensor intake is at some (horizontal) distance from the main body of the moored profiler.

- Maintaining constant flow through plumbing by equalizing Bernoulli pressures – Differential Bernoulli pressures on the intake and exhaust can cause acceleration of water in the plumbing. Water acceleration in the plumbing while sampling overrides the constant flow provided by the pump, resulting in data that can be difficult to align because of changing flow rates. Therefore, mount and orient the 52-MP so that the intake and exhaust are on the same horizontal plane, equalizing Bernoulli pressures.

- Maximizing effectiveness of anti-foulant devices by equalizing Bernoulli pressures – The 52-MP's plumbing U-shape is designed to stop water flow between profiles, allowing minute amounts of anti-foulant to concentrate inside the plumbing, and keeping the sensors clean. Bernoulli pressures on the intake and exhaust can cause acceleration of water in the plumbing between profiles, reducing the effectiveness of the anti-foulant. Therefore, mount and orient the 52-MP so that the intake and exhaust are on the same horizontal plane, equalizing Bernoulli pressures.

- Achieving constant flow through plumbing by expelling initial air from plumbing – The 52-MP's pump is a magnetically coupled impeller type, and is not self-priming. Optimal orientation for the 52-MP is vertical with the U intake and exhaust at the top, or horizontal with the intake below the exhaust, allowing air that is in the 52-MP while on deck to be quickly expelled when it is submerged. If bubbles collect in the pump, it will fail to prime. If bubbles collect in the conductivity cell and/or dissolved oxygen plenum, the signals from those sensors will be in error. Failure to allow a path for the air to escape may cause problems in the first 0 to 10 meters (depending on conditions, up to 30 meters) of data collection. Beyond that depth, the bubbles usually collapse sufficiently for the system to operate correctly. If doing deep profiles, air in the system may not be an issue, because it will affect only the beginning of the very first downcast in the deployment. If doing shallow profiles, air in the system may take up to several days to dissipate if the 52-MP is not oriented properly, resulting in several days of poor data at the beginning of the deployment.

Based on these goals, and whether you are interested in upcast or downcast data, or both, Sea-Bird recommends the following orientations:

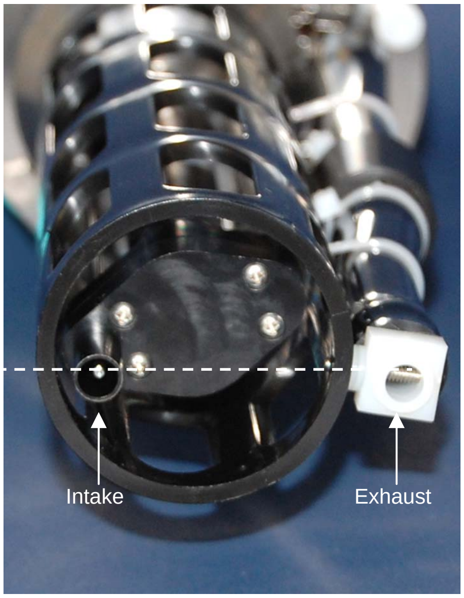
Horizontal Orientation, Upcast and/or Downcast Data

If you plan to use the 52-MP to obtain both upcast and downcast data, mount the 52-MP with a horizontal orientation. Orient the sensors as described below:

- **Deep profiles:** Orient the 52-MP with the **temperature sting at the same elevation as the plumbing sensor exhaust**. With the intake and exhaust on the same plane, Bernoulli pressures are equalized, minimizing acceleration of water in the plumbing. While this orientation does not provide an upward path to the system plumbing, it provides a *neutral* path. The top 0 to up to 30 meters of data of the first downcast only is suspect, because the pump may not operate properly until the air bubbles collapse due to water pressure.

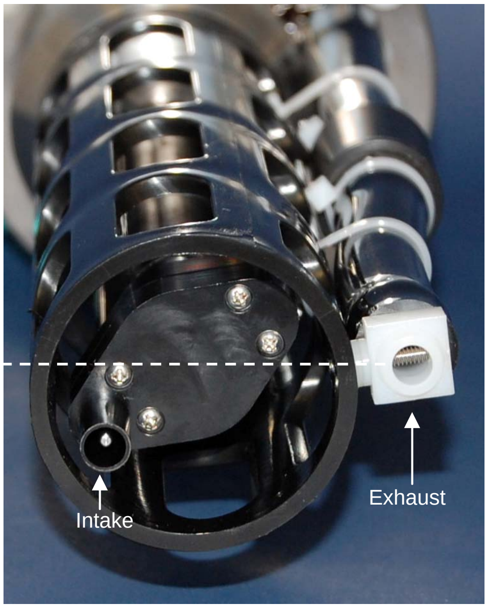
- **Shallow profiles:** If the 52-MP is oriented so that air cannot be easily expelled, the top 0 to 30 meters of data is suspect, because the pump may not operate properly until the air bubbles collapse due to water pressure. If the moored profiler is operating only at shallow depths, it may take days for the air bubbles to completely dissipate on their own. Therefore, for shallow profile applications, orient the 52-MP with the **temperature sting slightly below the plumbing exhaust**; this orientation provides an upward path from intake to exhaust, allowing air to be quickly expelled during a brief soak below the surface, ensuring proper pump operation for all casts. Although Bernoulli pressures are not equalized for this orientation, the difference in elevation, and the resulting pressure differential, is small.

Intake and exhaust at same elevation



For Deep Profiles

Intake slightly below exhaust



For Shallow Profiles

Although the 52-MP can obtain downcast data in a horizontal orientation, the 52-MP's commands were designed for obtaining upcast data. In particular, the 52-MP automatically stops autonomous sampling when the measured pressure is less than **PCutoff=** (i.e., **PCutoff=** defines the top of the upcast). If sampling for a downcast, make sure to set **PCutoff=** above the top of the cast, or the 52-MP will turn off immediately after sampling is started. *Example*: You plan to sample on downcast, starting each profile at 5 decibars. Set **PCutoff=3** (decibars) to ensure proper operation.

Upcast Data Only

Downcast Data Only

Vertical Orientation, Upcast Data Only

The 52-MP is designed for obtaining upcast data when deployed in a vertical, sensors-up orientation. This orientation, with the intake and exhaust at the same elevation, provides a U-shape to the plumbing, allowing air to leave the system for optimal pump priming, and equalizing Bernoulli pressures on the intake and exhaust.

Vertical Orientation, Downcast Data Only

The 52-MP can be used for obtaining downcast data when deployed in a vertical, sensors-down orientation. This orientation, with an inverted U-shape to the plumbing, makes it more difficult for air to leave the system. The top 0 to 30 meters of data is suspect because the pump may not be operating properly until the air bubbles are collapsed due to water pressure. For deployments where the 52-MP will be seeing many deep profiling cycles, the issue of removal of air from the system for optimal pump performance may not be critical; the 52-MP may be taking many tens or hundreds of profiles, and only the data for the shallow part of the first profile would be affected by air in the plumbing. If doing shallow profiles, air in the system may take up to several days to completely dissipate on their own, resulting in several days of poor data at the beginning of the deployment.

Although the 52-MP can obtain downcast data in this orientation, the 52-MP's commands were designed for obtaining upcast data. In particular, the 52-MP automatically stops autonomous sampling when the measured pressure is less than **PCutoff=** (i.e., **PCutoff=** defines the top of the upcast). If you are sampling for a downcast, make sure to set **PCutoff=** above the top of the cast, or the 52-MP will turn off immediately after sampling is started.
Example: You plan to sample on downcast, starting each profile at 5 decibars. Set **PCutoff=3** (decibars) to ensure proper operation.

Positioning Relative to Other Instruments

Position the 52-MP so that other instruments and hardware do not thermally contaminate the water that flows past the sensors.

Deployment/Recovery Technique and Pump Operation

The 52-MP's conductivity cell, Tygon tubing, DO sensor, and exhaust Tygon tubing provides a U-shape to the system plumbing. The U-shape and the 52-MP's good seals, combined with *optimal pump operation*, can prevent surface oils and other contaminants from getting into the plumbing and conductivity cell. **These oils and contaminants are the primary cause of calibration drift in conductivity sensors and dissolved oxygen sensors**.

Proper deployment technique and pump operation to prevent intrusion of surface oils and contaminants follows:

1. On Deployment -
   When not in use, store the 52-MP dry (see *Section 5: Routine Maintenance and Calibration*). Fill the plumbing system (conductivity cell, optional dissolved oxygen sensor, and exhaust plumbing) with clean water just before deployment. **Deploy the 52-MP without removing the water, holding the 52-MP in a vertical orientation, sensors up**. As the 52-MP breaks the surface, oils and other surface contaminants will *float* on the water at the intake and exhaust, preventing contaminants from getting into the plumbing and conductivity cell. Once the 52-MP is below the contaminated water surface layer, orient the 52-MP as desired for mounting on the moored profiler. When the controller sends the command to turn the pump on, the 52-MP will expel any remaining water from the system and draw in seawater.

2. On Recovery -
   Turn off the pump before the 52-MP reaches the surface (if sampling autonomously, stop sampling to turn off the pump). Hold the 52-MP in a vertical orientation, sensors up; seawater will be held in the U-shaped plumbing. As the 52-MP breaks the surface, oils and other surface contaminants will *float* on the seawater at the intake and exhaust, preventing contaminants from getting into the plumbing and conductivity cell. Turn over the 52-MP when it is on deck, emptying the seawater from the conductivity cell and exhaust plumbing, so the oil floating on the intake and exhaust surfaces does not get into the system.

Processing Data

Spiking is sometimes seen in the derived values for salinity, density, or sound velocity. Spiking results largely from a response time mismatch of the conductivity and temperature sensors, especially when the profiling rate is non-uniform. The amount of spiking depends on the temperature gradient, and is much worse when coupled surface motion causes the instrument to stop - or even reverse - its vertical movement. When very heavy seas cause severe buoy motion and result in periodic reversals of the instrument vertical movement, the data set can be greatly improved by removing scans taken when the pressure change (dP/dt) reverses. **Note that corrections to the data can only be accomplished if you have uploaded the full data set; bin averaged data cannot be corrected.**

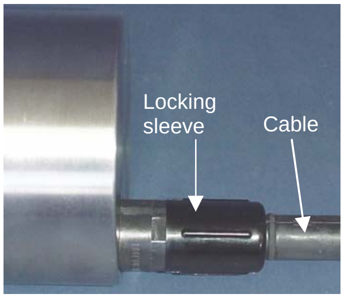
> **Note:**
> Sea-Bird data processing software is not compatible with data from the 52-MP. You must provide your own data processing software.

Deployment

Prior to deployment, program the 52-MP for the intended application (see *Command Descriptions* above).

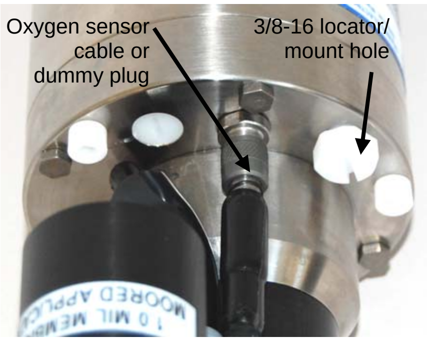
When you are ready to deploy the 52-MP:

CAUTION:
Do not use WD-40 or other petroleum-based lubricants, as they will damage the connectors.



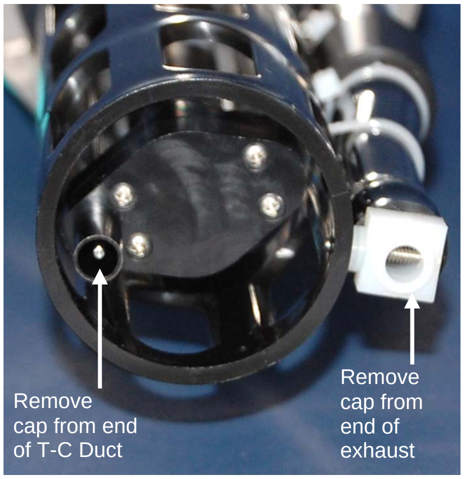
1. Install the data I/O cable on the 52-MP:
   A. Lightly lubricate the inside of the cable connector with silicone grease (DC-4 or equivalent).
   B. **Standard Connector** - Install the cable connector, aligning the raised bump on the side of the cable connector with the large pin (pin 1 - ground) on the 52-MP. Remove any trapped air by *burping* or gently squeezing the connector near the top and moving your fingers toward the 52-MP. **OR**
   MCBH Connector – Install the cable connector, aligning the pins.
   C. Place the locking sleeve over the cable connector and tighten it finger tight only. **Do not overtighten the locking sleeve and do not use a wrench or pliers.**

2. Connect the other end of the I/O cable to the moored profiler's controller and power supply. See *Dimensions and Connectors* in *Section 2: Description of SBE 52-MP* for pinout details.



3. Mount the 52-MP to the moored profiler. Note that there is a 3/8-16 hole in the sensor end cap, which may be used as a locator or mounting hole. The hole has a plastic screw in it, for when the locator/mounting hole is not used.

4. Verify that the hardware and external fittings are secure.
   - Without oxygen sensor: Verify that the dummy plug is installed in the oxygen sensor bulkhead connector on the 52-MP sensor end cap.
   - With oxygen sensor: Verify that the oxygen sensor cable is securely attached to the oxygen sensor and to the 52-MP sensor end cap.



5. (If caps were placed on the end of the T-C Duct and exhaust to keep dust and debris out of the system during storage) Remove the caps from the end of the T-C Duct and the pump exhaust.

6. Install the moored profiler on the mooring. See *Deployment/Recovery Technique and Pump Operation* in *Optimizing Data Quality* above for Sea-Bird recommendations on orienting the SBE 52-MP during deployment to minimize contamination of the conductivity cell and oxygen sensor membrane with surface oils as it enters the water.

7. When ready to begin a profile:
   Apply power, send any character to wake up the 52-MP, and then send **StartProfile**, **StartProfileN**, **ResumeProfile**, or **ResumeProfileN** to begin sampling.

Recovery

WARNING!
If the 52-MP stops working while underwater, is unresponsive to commands, or shows other signs of flooding or damage, carefully secure it away from people until you have determined that abnormal internal pressure does not exist or has been relieved. Pressure housings may flood under pressure due to dirty or damaged o-rings, or other failed seals. When a sealed pressure housing floods at great depths and is subsequently raised to the surface, water may be trapped at the pressure at which it entered the housing, presenting a danger if the housing is opened before relieving the internal pressure. Instances of such flooding are rare. However, a housing that floods at 5000 meters depth holds an internal pressure of more than 7000 psia, and has the potential to eject the end cap with lethal force.
A housing that floods at 50 meters holds an internal pressure of more then 85 psia; this force could still cause injury.
If you suspect the 52-MP is flooded, point it in a safe direction away from people, and loosen the 4 screws on the sensor end cap about ½ turn. If there is internal pressure, the end cap will *follow* the screws out, and the screws will not become easier to turn. In this event, loosen the bulkhead connector (on the other end cap) very slowly, at least 1 turn. This opens an o-ring seal under the connector. Look for signs of internal pressure (hissing or water leak). If internal pressure is detected, let it bleed off slowly past the connector o-ring. Then, you can safely remove the sensor end cap.

See *Deployment/Recovery Technique and Pump Operation* in *Optimizing Data Quality* above for Sea-Bird recommendations on orienting the SBE 52-MP during recovery to minimize contamination of the conductivity cell and oxygen sensor membrane with surface oils.

Rinse the 52-MP with fresh water. See *Section 5: Routine Maintenance and Calibration* for conductivity cell and dissolved oxygen sensor rinsing, cleaning, and storage.

Section 5: Routine Maintenance and Calibration

This section reviews corrosion precautions, connector mating and maintenance, conductivity cell storage and cleaning, pressure sensor maintenance, oxygen sensor maintenance, replacing optional AF24173 Anti-Foulant Devices, and sensor calibration. The accuracy of the SBE 52-MP is sustained by the care and calibration of the sensors and by establishing proper handling practices.

Corrosion Precautions

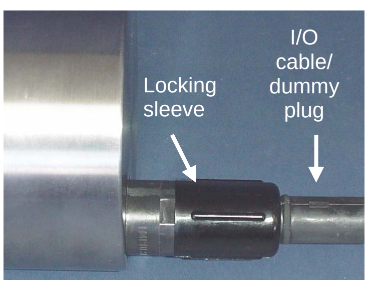
Rinse the SBE 52-MP with fresh water after use and prior to storage.

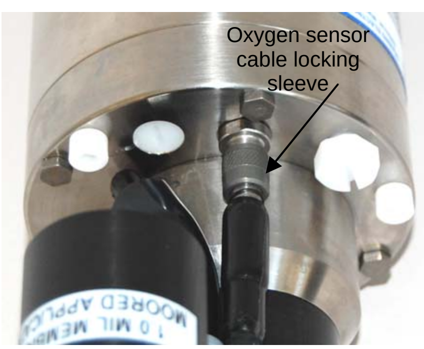
All exposed materials are titanium or plastic. No corrosion precautions are required, but direct electrical connection of the titanium to dissimilar metal hardware should be avoided.

Connector Mating and Maintenance

Note:
See *Application Note 57: Connector Care and Cable Installation*.

CAUTION:
Do not use WD-40 or other petroleum-based lubricants, as they will damage the connector.





Clean and inspect connectors, cables, and dummy plugs before every deployment and as part of your yearly equipment maintenance. Inspect connectors that are unmated for signs of corrosion product around the pins, and for cuts, nicks or other flaws that may compromise the seal.
When remating:

1. Lightly lubricate the inside of the dummy plug/cable connector with silicone grease (DC-4 or equivalent).

2. **I/O Connector:**
   Standard XSG-4-BCL-HP-SS Connector - Install the plug/cable connector, aligning the raised bump on the side of the plug/cable connector with the large pin (pin 1 - ground) on the 52-MP. Remove any trapped air by *burping* or gently squeezing the plug/connector near the top and moving your fingers toward the 52-MP. **OR**
   Optional MCBH-4MP(WB),TI Connector – Install the plug/cable connector, aligning the pins.

3. **Optional Oxygen Sensor (IE55 Impulse) Connector:** Install the plug/cable connector, aligning the pins.

4. Place the locking sleeve over the plug/cable connector. Tighten the locking sleeve finger tight only. **Do not overtighten the locking sleeve and do not use a wrench or pliers.**

Verify that cables are installed before deployment.

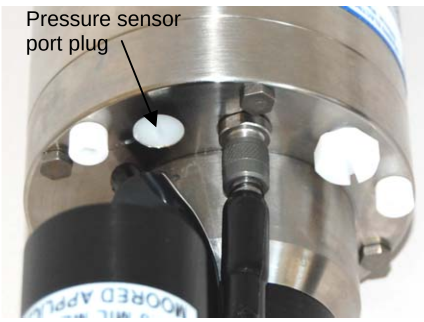
Conductivity Cell Maintenance

CAUTIONS:

- **Do not put a brush or any object inside the conductivity cell to dry it or clean it.** Touching and bending the electrodes can change the calibration. Large bends and movement of the electrodes can damage the cell.
- **Do not store the 52-MP with water in the conductivity cell.** Freezing temperatures (for example, in Arctic environments or during air shipment) can break the cell if it is full of water.

The SBE 52-MP's conductivity cell is shipped dry to prevent freezing in shipping. Refer to *Application Note 2D: Instructions for Care and Cleaning of Conductivity Cells* for rinsing, cleaning, and storage procedures and materials.

Pressure Sensor Maintenance



CAUTION:
Do not put a brush or any object in the pressure port. Doing so may damage or break the pressure sensor.

The pressure port plug has a small vent hole to allow hydrostatic pressure to be transmitted to the pressure sensor inside the instrument, while providing protection for the pressure sensor, keeping most particles and debris out of the pressure port.

Periodically (approximately once a year) inspect the pressure port to remove any particles, debris, etc:

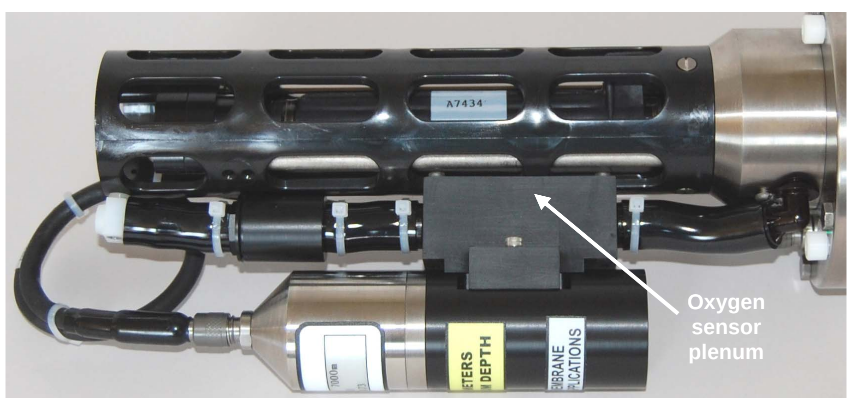
1. Unscrew the pressure port plug from the pressure port.
2. Rinse the pressure port with warm, de-ionized water to remove any particles, debris, etc.
3. Replace the pressure port plug.

Oxygen Sensor Maintenance

CAUTIONS:

- **Do not use a brush or any object on the oxygen sensor membrane to clean it,** as you may tear it.
- **Do not store the 52-MP with water in the oxygen sensor plenum.** Freezing temperatures (for example, in Arctic environments or during air shipment) can tear the membrane if the plenum is full of water.

Refer to *Application Note 64: Dissolved Oxygen Sensor – Background Information, Deployment Recommendations, and Cleaning and Storage* for rinsing, cleaning, and storage procedures and materials for the optional oxygen sensor.



Replacing Optional Anti-Foulant Devices – Mechanical Design Change

The standard T-C Duct also serves as the anti-foulant device intake fitting.

The following two pages, developed for an SBE 49 FastCAT, provide details on replacing the Anti-Foulant Devices. Note the following changes for the SBE 52-MP:

- The photos and Steps 1 – 4 and 7 – 9 in *Anti-Foulant Device in T-C Duct Assembly* are not applicable; see the revised photos and details below.
- The photo in *Anti-Foulant Device in Pump Exhaust Tubing* is not applicable; see the photos below for the location of the anti-foulant device exhaust cup and cap on the 52-MP.

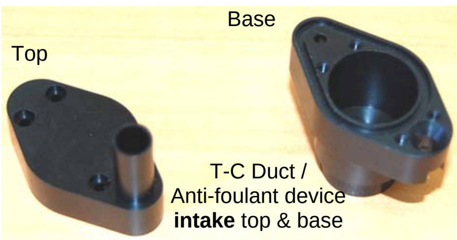
Removing T-C Duct Top (replaces Steps 1 – 4)

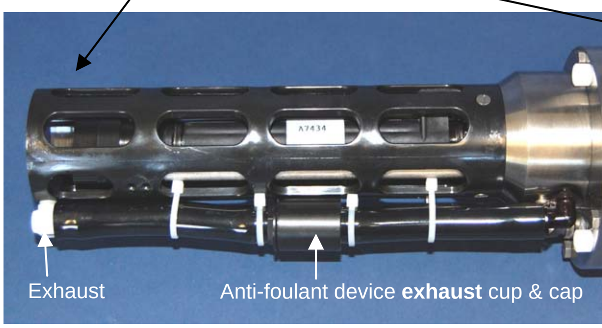
A. Remove the four small Phillips-head screws with o-rings securing the T-C Duct top to the T-C Duct base.

B. Carefully pull the T-C Duct top straight out – **do not apply any sideways motion or you may damage the temperature sting**.

Replacing T-C Duct Top (replaces Steps 7 – 9)

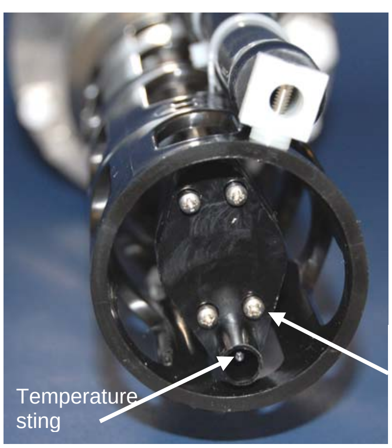
C. Carefully replace the T-C Duct top on the base, reinstalling the four small Phillips-head screws and o-rings.

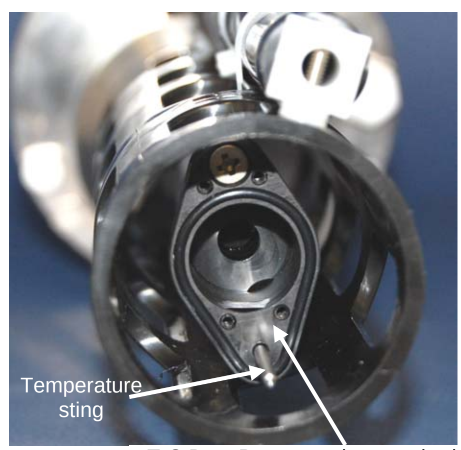




52-MP without optional DO Sensor

52-MP with optional DO Sensor





Replacing Optional Anti-Foulant Devices (SBE 49)

AF24173
Anti-Foulant
Device

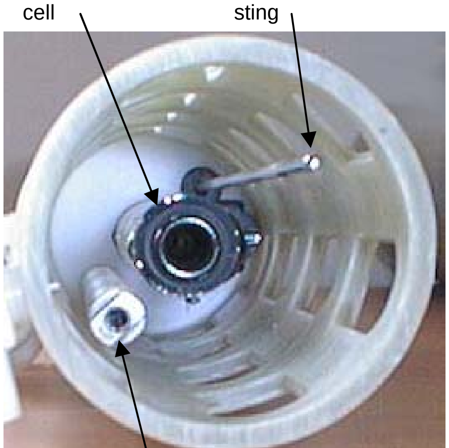
WARNING!

AF24173 Anti-Foulant Devices contain bis(tributyltin) oxide. Handle the devices only with rubber or latex gloves. Wear eye protection. Wash with soap and water after handling.

Read precautionary information on product label (see Appendix IV) before proceeding.

It is a violation of US Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

T-C Duct
Top Base



As an option, the SBE 49 is supplied with anti-foulant device fittings and Anti-Foulant Devices. The Anti-Foulant Devices are installed:

- in the T-C Duct assembly;
- in the anti-foulant device cup and cap (part of the external pump exhaust tubing).

Wearing rubber or latex gloves, follow this procedure to replace each Anti-Foulant Device (two):

Anti-Foulant Device in T-C Duct Assembly

1. Remove the large screw securing the T-C Duct to the mast.
2. Gently pull the T-C Duct straight out - you will feel some resistance as the seals disengage. **Do not twist the T-C Duct or apply any sideways motion, or you may damage the conductivity cell.**
3. Remove the two small Phillips-head screws securing the T-C Duct top to the T-C Duct base.
4. Pull the T-C Duct top off of the base.
5. Remove the old Anti-Foulant Device. If the old device is difficult to remove, use needle-nose pliers and carefully break up material.
6. Place the new Anti-Foulant Device in the T-C Duct base.
7. Replace the T-C Duct top on the base, reinstalling the two small Phillips-head screws.
8. **Carefully** slide the T-C Duct assembly over the temperature sting, aligning the large screw hole with the screw hole in the mast. Push the assembly onto the end of the conductivity cell - you will feel some resistance as the seals engage. **Do not twist the T-C Duct or apply any sideways motion, or you may damage the conductivity cell.**
9. Reinstall the large screw to secure the assembly to the mast.

Anti-Foulant Device in Pump Exhaust Tubing

1. Carefully cut the cable tie securing the Tygon tubing to the anti-foulant device cap. Slip the Tygon tubing off of the anti-foulant device cap.

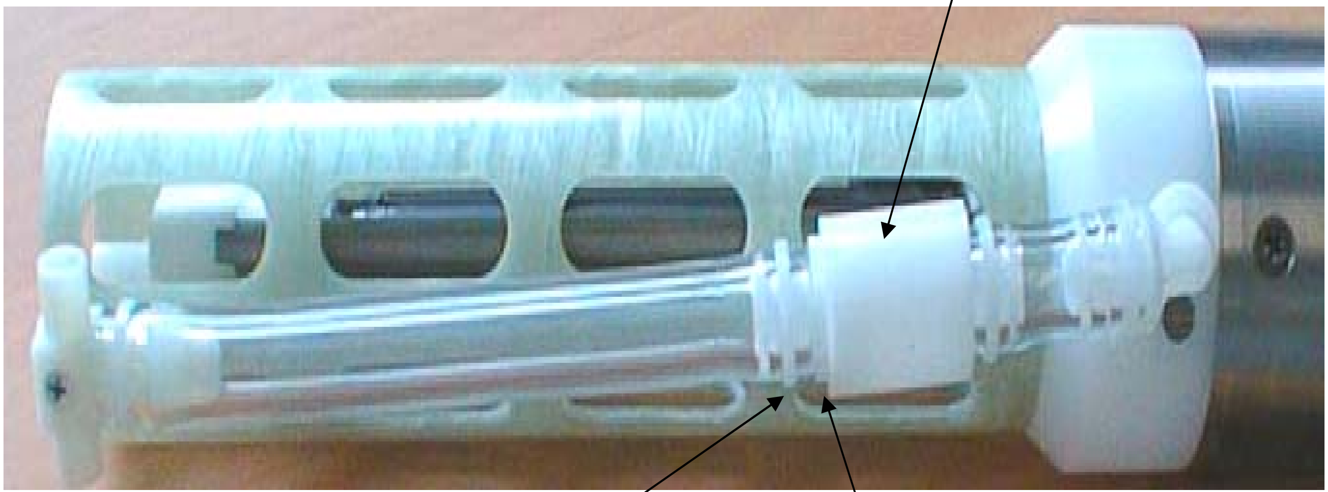
2. Unscrew the cap with a socket wrench.

3. Remove the old Anti-Foulant Device. If the old device is difficult to remove, use needle-nose pliers and carefully break up material.

4. Place the new Anti-Foulant Device in the cup.

5. Rethread the cap onto the cup. Do not over tighten.

6. Slip the Tygon tubing back onto the cap. Secure with a new cable tie.



Sensor Calibration

Note:
After recalibration, Sea-Bird enters the new conductivity, temperature, pressure, and optional oxygen calibration coefficients in the 52-MP's EEPROM, and ships the instrument back to the user with Calibration Certificates showing the new coefficients.

Sea-Bird sensors are calibrated by subjecting them to known physical conditions and measuring the sensor responses. Coefficients are then computed, which may be used with appropriate algorithms to obtain engineering units. The conductivity, temperature, pressure, and optional oxygen sensors on the SBE 52-MP are supplied fully calibrated, with coefficients stored in EEPROM in the 52-MP and printed on their respective Calibration Certificates.

We recommend that the 52-MP be returned to Sea-Bird for calibration.

Conductivity Sensor Calibration

The conductivity sensor incorporates a fixed precision resistor in parallel with the cell. When the cell is dry and in air, the sensor's electrical circuitry outputs a frequency representative of the fixed resistor. This frequency is recorded on the Calibration Certificate and should remain stable (within 1 Hz) over time.

The primary mechanism for calibration drift in conductivity sensors is the fouling of the cell by chemical or biological deposits. Fouling changes the cell geometry, resulting in a shift in cell constant.

Accordingly, the most important determinant of long-term sensor accuracy is the cleanliness of the cell. We recommend that the conductivity sensor be calibrated before and after deployment, but particularly when the cell has been exposed to contamination by oil slicks or biological material.

Temperature Sensor Calibration

The primary source of temperature sensor calibration drift is the aging of the thermistor element. Sensor drift will usually be a few thousandths of a degree during the first year, and less in subsequent intervals. Sensor drift is not substantially dependent upon the environmental conditions of use, and — unlike platinum or copper elements — the thermistor is insensitive to shock.

Pressure Sensor Calibration

The 52-MP's strain-gauge pressure sensor is capable of meeting the 52-MP's error specification with some allowance for aging and ambient-temperature induced drift.

Pressure sensors show most of their error as a linear offset from zero. A technique is provided below for making small corrections to the pressure sensor calibration using the *offset* (**POffset=**) calibration coefficient term by comparing 52-MP pressure output to readings from a barometer.

Allow the 52-MP to equilibrate (with power on) in a reasonably constant temperature environment for at least 5 hours before starting. Pressure sensors exhibit a transient change in their output in response to changes in their environmental temperature. Sea-Bird instruments are constructed to minimize this by thermally decoupling the sensor from the body of the instrument. However, there is still some residual effect; allowing the 52-MP to equilibrate before starting will provide the most accurate calibration correction.

Note:
The 52-MP's pressure sensor is an absolute sensor, so its **raw** output includes the effect of atmospheric pressure (14.7 psi). As shown on the Calibration Sheet, Sea-Bird's calibration (and resulting calibration coefficients) is in terms of psia. However, when outputting pressure in **engineering units**, the 52-MP outputs pressure relative to the ocean surface (i.e., at the surface the output pressure is 0 decibars). The 52-MP uses the following equation to convert psia to decibars:
Pressure (db) =
[pressure (psia) - 14.7] * 0.689476

1. Place the 52-MP in the orientation it will have when deployed.
2. In SEATERM:
   A. Set the pressure offset to 0.0 (**POffset=0**).
   B. Send **TP** to measure the 52-MP pressure 100 times and transmit converted data in engineering units (decibars).
3. Compare the 52-MP output to the reading from a good barometer at the same elevation as the 52-MP's pressure sensor.
   Calculate *offset* = barometer reading – 52-MP reading
4. Enter calculated offset (positive or negative) in the 52-MP's EEPROM, using **POffset=** in SEATERM.

Offset Correction Example
Absolute pressure measured by a barometer is 1010.50 mbar. Pressure displayed from 52-MP is -2.5 db.
Convert barometer reading to decibars using the relationship: mbar * 0.01 = db
Barometer reading = 1010.50 mbar * 0.01 = 10.1050 db
The 52-MP's internal calculations and our processing software output gage pressure, using an assumed value of 14.7 psi for atmospheric pressure. Convert 52-MP reading from gage to absolute by adding 14.7 psia to the 52-MP's output:
-2.5 db + (14.7 psi * 0.689476 db/psia) = -2.5 + 10.13 = 7.635 db
Offset = 10.1050 – 7.635 = + 2.47 db
Enter offset in 52-MP.

For demanding applications, or where the sensor's air ambient pressure response has changed significantly, calibration using a dead-weight generator is recommended. This provides more accurate results, but requires equipment that may not be readily available. The end cap's 7/16-20 straight thread permits mechanical connection to the pressure source. Use a fitting that has an O-ring tapered seal, such as Swagelok-200-1-4ST, which conforms to MS16142 boss.

Oxygen Sensor Calibration

The optional oxygen sensor measures the flux of oxygen across a Teflon membrane. The primary mechanism for calibration drift is the fouling of the membrane by chemical or biological deposits. Fouling changes the membrane permeability, resulting in a calibration shift. Accordingly, the most important determinant of long-term sensor accuracy is the cleanliness of the membrane. We recommend that the oxygen sensor be calibrated before and after deployment, but particularly when the sensor has been exposed to contamination by oil slicks or biological material.

A technique is provided in *Application Note 64-2: Dissolved Oxygen Sensor Calibration and Data Corrections using Winkler Titrations* for making small corrections to the oxygen sensor calibration by comparing oxygen output to Winkler titrations from water samples. This application note was written for an SBE 43 Dissolved Oxygen Sensor, a voltage output sensor, incorporated with a profiling CTD integrated with a water sampler. However, the basic technique can be adapted for use with the 52-MP, which incorporates the SBE 43F, a frequency output version of the SBE 43.

Section 6: Troubleshooting

This section reviews common problems in operating the SBE 52-MP, and provides the most likely causes and solutions.

Problem 1: Unable to Communicate with SBE 52-MP

Note:
SEATERM can be used to set up the 52-MP only If you have a 52-MP with an RS-232 interface or are using a logic level to RS-232 converter with a 52-MP with a logic level interface.

The S> prompt indicates that communications between the 52-MP and computer have been established. Before proceeding with troubleshooting, attempt to establish communications again by clicking Connect on SEATERM's toolbar or sending any character.

Cause/Solution 1: The I/O cable connection may be loose. Check the cabling between the 52-MP and computer for a loose connection.

Cause/Solution 2: The instrument type and/or its communication settings may not have been entered correctly in SEATERM. Select *SBE 49* in the Configure menu and verify the settings in the Configuration Options dialog box (baud rate must be 9600 to communicate with 52-MP). The settings should match those on the instrument Configuration Sheet in the manual.

Cause/Solution 3: The I/O cable may not be the correct one or may not be wired properly to the controller. See *Dimensions and Connectors* in *Section 2: Description of SBE 52-MP* for pinout details.

Problem 2: Unreasonable Data

The symptom of this problem is data that contains unreasonable values (for example, values that are outside the expected range of the data).

Cause/Solution 1: Conductivity, temperature, pressure, or optional oxygen data with unreasonable values may be caused by incorrect calibration coefficients in the instrument's EEPROM. Verify the calibration coefficients in EEPROM match the instrument Calibration Certificates, using the **DC** command.

Problem 3: Salinity Lower than Expected

Cause/Solution 1: A fouled conductivity cell will report lower than correct salinity. Large errors in salinity indicate that the cell is extremely dirty, has something large lodged in it, or is broken. Proceed as follows:

1. Clean the conductivity cell as described in *Application Note 2D: Instructions for Care and Cleaning of Conductivity Cells*.
2. Remove larger droplets of water by blowing through the conductivity cell. **Do not use compressed air**, which typically contains oil vapor.
3. Running the 52-MP in air, use the **TCR** command to look at the raw conductivity frequency. It should be within 1 Hz of the zero conductivity value printed on the conductivity cell Calibration Sheet. If it is significantly different, the cell is probably damaged.

Glossary

SBE 52-MP – High-accuracy conductivity, temperature, pressure, and optional dissolved oxygen sensor.

Fouling – Biological growth in the conductivity cell during deployment.

PCB – Printed Circuit Board.

Scan – One data sample containing temperature, conductivity, pressure, and optional oxygen.

SEASOFT V2 – Sea-Bird's complete Win 2000/XP software package, which includes software for communication, real-time data acquisition, and data analysis and display. SEASOFT V2 includes ***SEATERM***, SeatermAF, SEASAVE, SBE Data Processing, and Plot39. Note that the real-time data acquisition and data analysis and display software is not compatible with the SBE 52-MP.

SEATERM – Sea-Bird's Win 95/98/NT/2000/XP terminal program used to communicate with the SBE 52-MP. **Note that SEATERM can be used to set up the 52-MP only if:**

- You are using a logic level to RS-232 converter with a 52-MP with logic level interface, or
- You are using a 52-MP with an RS-232 interface.

Super O-Lube – Silicone lubricant used to lubricate O-rings and O-ring mating surfaces. Super O-lube can be ordered from Sea-Bird, but should also be available locally from distributors. Super O-Lube is manufactured by Parker Hannifin (www.parker.com/ead/cm2.asp?cmid=3956).

Triton X-100 – Reagent grade non-ionic surfactant (detergent), used for cleaning the conductivity cell. Triton can be ordered from Sea-Bird, but should also be available locally from chemical supply or laboratory products companies. Triton is manufactured by Mallinckrodt Baker (www.mallbaker.com/changecountry.asp?back=/Default.asp).

Appendix I: Functional Description and Circuitry

Sensors

The SBE 52-MP embodies the same temperature and conductivity sensor elements (3-electrode, 2-terminal, borosilicate glass cell, and pressure-protected thermistor) previously employed in Sea-Bird's MicroCAT and Argo Float products.

The pressure sensor is a Druck strain-gauge sensor.

The optional oxygen sensor is the SBE 43F, a frequency-output version of the SBE 43 Dissolved Oxygen Sensor (voltage output sensor).

Sensor Interface

Temperature is acquired by applying an AC excitation to a bridge circuit containing an ultra-stable aged thermistor with a drift rate of less than 0.002 ºC per year. The other elements in the bridge are VISHAY precision resistors. A 24-bit A/D converter digitizes the output of the bridge. AC excitation and ratiometric comparison avoids errors caused by parasitic thermocouples, offset voltages, leakage currents, and reference errors.

Conductivity is acquired using an ultra-precision Wien-Bridge oscillator to generate a frequency output in response to changes in conductivity.

Strain-gauge pressure is acquired by applying an AC excitation to the pressure bridge. A 24-bit A/D converter digitizes the output of the bridge. AC excitation and ratiometric comparison avoids errors caused by parasitic thermocouples, offset voltages, leakage currents, and reference errors. A silicon diode embedded in the pressure bridge is used to measure the temperature of the pressure bridge. This temperature is used to perform offset and span corrections on the measured pressure signal.

Appendix II: Electronics Disassembly/Reassembly

Jackscrew kit

Sea-Bird provides a jackscrew kit with the SBE 52-MP, to assist in removal of the sensor end cap. The kit contains:

- 2 Allen wrenches
- 3 jackscrews
- 2 spare plastic socket hex-head screws

Verify that all data in memory has been uploaded before you remove power from the 52-MP; **when power is removed, data stored in memory is lost**. The 52-MP should retain the user-input parameters; however, as a precaution, send the status command (**DS**) before you begin to have a record of the setup.

Disassembly

Remove the sensor end cap and attached electronics PCB assembly as follows:

1. Wipe the outside of the end cap and housing dry, being careful to remove any water at the seam between them.
2. Remove the 4 titanium hex-head screws securing the sensor end cap to the housing.
3. Remove the 3 plastic hex-head screws from the end cap using the larger Allen wrench. Insert the three jackscrews in these three holes in the end cap. When you begin to feel resistance, use the smaller Allen wrench to continue turning the screws. Turn each screw 1/2 turn at a time. As you turn the jackscrews, the end cap will push away from the housing. When the end cap is loosened, pull it and the PCB assembly out of the housing.
4. Remove any water from the O-rings and mating surfaces inside the housing with a lint-free cloth or tissue.
5. Disconnect the Molex connector connecting the PCB assembly to the data I/O bulkhead connector.
6. Be careful to protect the O-rings from damage or contamination.

Note:
Before delivery, a desiccant package is placed in the housing, and the electronics chamber is filled with dry Argon gas. These measures help prevent condensation. To ensure proper functioning:
1. Install a new desiccant bag each time you open the housing. If a new bag is not available, see *Application Note 71: Desiccant Use and Regeneration (drying)*.
2. If possible, dry gas backfill each time you open the housing. If you cannot, wait at least 24 hours before redeploying, to allow the desiccant to remove any moisture from the housing.

Reassembly

1. Remove any water from the end cap O-rings and mating surfaces in the housing with a lint-free cloth or tissue. Inspect the O-rings and mating surfaces for dirt, nicks, and cuts. Clean or replace as necessary. Apply a light coat of O-ring lubricant (Parker Super O Lube) to the O-rings and mating surfaces.
2. Reconnect the Molex connector to the data I/O bulkhead connector. Verify the connector holds and pins are properly aligned.
3. Carefully fit the PCB assembly into the housing, aligning the holes in the end cap and housing.
4. Reinstall the 4 titanium hex-head screws to secure the end cap to the housing.
5. Reinstall the 3 plastic hex head screws in the end cap.
6. No user-programmable setup parameters should have been affected by the electronics disassembly (send **DS** to verify).

Appendix III: Command Summary

CATEGORY	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
Status	**DS**	Display status and setup parameters.
Setup	**PCutoff=x**	**x**= pressure cutoff (db). 52-MP automatically stops autonomous sampling when pressure < **PCutoff**.
	OverWriteMem=x	**x**=Y: Reset sample number and bin number to 0 when memory fills. 52-MP continues autonomous sampling, and overwrites earlier data in memory. **x**=N: Do not. 52-MP automatically stops autonomous sampling when memory fills.
	InitProfile	**Do not use unless all previous data has been uploaded**. **InitProfile** sets sample number for first sample to 0 and bin number for first bin to 0. Resets 52-MP to start saving data to beginning of memory, overwriting previous data in memory and making entire memory available for recording.
	OxMultiplier=x	**x=** oxygen sensor frequency multiplier, 0 - 4.0. Typical approximately 0.25. Multiplies measured frequency by factor to convert to sensor output. See configuration sheet for value for your instrument.
	QS	Quit session and place 52-MP in quiescent (sleep) state. Power to digital and analog electronics is turned off. Memory retention is not affected.
Real-Time Output	**OutputPressure=x**	**x**=Y: Output real-time pressure while sampling. **x**= N: Do not.
	OutputSN=x	**x**=Y: Output real-time sample number while sampling. **x**= N: Do not.
	OutputCTDO=x	**x**=Y: Output real-time C, T, and P in engineering units, and oxygen frequency, while sampling. **x**=N: Do not.
	OutputCTDORaw=x	**x**=Y: Output real-time C, T, P, pressure temperature, and oxygen in raw sensor units while sampling. **x**=N: Do not.
Bin Averaging	**AutoBinAvg=x**	**x**=Y: Automatically average data into bins when autonomous sampling stopped because P < **PCutoff**. **x**= N: Do not.
	BinAverage	Average stored data into bins **now**. Send **StopProfile** to stop autonomous sampling before sending this command.
	Top_Bin_Interval=x	**x**= bin center spacing for top section (db).
	Top_Bin_Size=x	**x**= top section bin size (db). Scans from bin center to ± **Top_Bin_Size**/2 are included in data for bin.
	Top_Bin_Max=x	**x**= maximum pressure for top section (db).
	Middle_Bin_Interval=x	**x**= bin center spacing for middle section (db).
	Middle_Bin_Size=x	**x**= middle section bin size (db). Scans from bin center to ± **Middle_Bin_Size**/2 are included in data for bin.
	Middle_Bin_Max=x	**x**= maximum pressure for middle section (db).
	Bottom_Bin_Interval=x	**x**= bin center spacing for bottom section (db).
	Bottom_Bin_Size=x	**x**= bottom section bin size (db). Scans from bin center to ± **Bottom_Bin_Size**/2 are included in data for bin.
	IncludeTransitionBin=x	**x**=Y: Calculate transition bin between top and middle, and between middle and bottom. **x**= N: Do not.

CATEGORY	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
Autonomous Sampling	**StartProfile**	**Do not use unless all data has been uploaded**. Set sample number for first sample to 0 and bin number for first bin to 0 (start saving data to beginning of memory, overwriting previous data and making entire memory available for recording), start pump, and start autonomous sampling.
	StartProfileN	**Do not use unless all data has been uploaded**. Set sample number for first sample to 0 and bin number for first bin to 0 (start saving data to beginning of memory, overwriting previous data and making entire memory available for recording), start pump and let pump run for **N seconds**, and then (with pump continuing to run) start autonomous sampling.
	ResumeProfile	Start pump and start autonomous sampling; new data is stored to memory ***after*** previously saved data.
	ResumeProfileN	Start pump and let run for **N seconds**, then (with pump running) start autonomous sampling; new data is stored to memory ***after*** previously saved data.
	StopProfile	Stop pump and autonomous sampling. Press Enter key to get S> prompt before sending command.
	SLP	Send **last** sample of pressure data from memory in ASCII engineering units, while autonomous sampling is in progress.
	DTDP	Transmit **last** calculated value for dt/dp.
Fast Pressure	**TFP**	Measure pressure at approximately 4 Hz (0.25 seconds/sample), transmit converted data (db). Press Esc key or Stop on Toolbar to stop sampling.
Data Upload	**DDN**	Display number of samples (unaveraged) in memory (up to 5 characters followed by carriage return and line feed).
	DDs,f	Upload all data (unaveraged) from sample **s** to **f**, in **ASCII engineering units**. If **s,f** omitted, all data uploaded. First sample number is 0.
	DDHs,f	Upload all data (unaveraged) from sample **s** to **f**, in **Hex**. If **s,f** omitted, all data uploaded. First sample number is 0.
	DDBs,f	Upload all data (unaveraged) from sample **s** to **f**, in **binary**. If **s,f** omitted, all data uploaded. First sample number is 0.
	DAN	Display number of averaged bins in memory (up to 4 characters followed by carriage return and line feed).
	NBin	Display number of averaged bins in memory (label plus up to 4 characters followed by carriage return and line feed).
	DAs,f	Upload bin averaged data from bin **s** to **f**, in **ASCII engineering units**. If **s,f** omitted, all data uploaded. First bin number is 0.
	DAHs,f	Upload bin averaged data from bin **s** to **f**, in **Hex**. If **s,f** omitted, all data uploaded. First bin number is 0.
	DABs,f	Upload bin averaged data from bin **s** to **f**, in **binary**. If **s,f** omitted, all data uploaded. First bin number is 0.
Polled Sampling	**PTS**	**Run pump**; take **1** sample of all parameters; transmit data in ASCII engineering units; turn pump off. Length of time that pump runs is dependent on T and P.
	TS	Take **1** sample of all parameters; transmit data in ASCII engineering units. **Does not run pump before sampling**. If desired, send a *pump command* before and after sending **TS**, to turn pump on and off.
	TSR	Take **1** sample of all parameters; transmit raw data in ASCII. **Does not run pump before sampling**. If desired, send a *pump command* before and after sending **TSR**, to turn pump on and off.
	FP	Take **1** sample of pressure, and transmit data in ASCII engineering units (db).

CATEGORY	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
Pump	**PumpOn**	Turn pump on (pump runs at fast speed for 2.5 seconds, then runs at slow speed).
	PumpFast	Turn pump on at fast speed.
	PumpSlow	Turn pump on at slow speed.
	PumpOff	Turn pump off.
Testing Takes and outputs 100 samples for each test. Press Esc key or Stop on Toolbar to stop test.	**TC**	Measure conductivity, transmit converted data.
	TT	Measure temperature, transmit converted data.
	TP	Measure pressure, transmit converted data.
	TCR	Measure conductivity, transmit raw data
	TTR	Measure temperature, transmit raw data.
	TPR	Measure pressure, transmit raw data.
	TO or **TOR**	Measure oxygen, transmit raw data.
Coefficients (F=floating point number; S=string with no spaces) Dates shown are when calibrations were performed. Calibration coefficients are initially factory-set and should agree with Calibration Certificates shipped with 52-MP.	**DC**	Display calibration coefficients; all coefficients and dates listed below are included in display. Use individual commands below to modify a particular coefficient or date.
	TCalDate=S	**S=**Temperature calibration date.
	TAO=F	**F=**Temperature A0.
	TA1=F	**F=**Temperature A1.
	TA2=F	**F=**Temperature A2.
	TA3=F	**F=**Temperature A3.
	CCalDate=S	**S=**Conductivity calibration date.
	CG=F	**F=**Conductivity G.
	CH=F	**F=**Conductivity H.
	CI=F	**F=**Conductivity I.
	CJ=F	**F=**Conductivity J.
	CPCor=F	**F=**Conductivity pcor.
	CTCor=F	**F=**Conductivity tcor.
	WBOTC=F	**F**=Conductivity circuit temperature correction.
	PCalDate=S	**S=**Pressure calibration date.
	PA0=F	**F=**Pressure A0.
	PA1=F	**F=**Pressure A1.
	PA2=F	**F=**Pressure A2.
	PTCA0=F	**F**=Pressure temperature compensation ptca0.
	PTCA1=F	**F=**Pressure temperature compensation ptca1.
	PTCA2=F	**F=**Pressure temperature compensation ptca2.
	PTCB0=F	**F=**Pressure temperature compensation ptcb0.
	PTCB1=F	**F=**Pressure temperature compensation ptcb1.
	PTCB2=F	**F=**Pressure temperature compensation ptcb2.
	PTHA0=F	**F=**Pressure temperature A0.
	PTHA1=F	**F=**Pressure temperature A1.
	PTHA2=F	**F=**Pressure temperature A2.
	POffset=F	**F=**Pressure offset correction (decibars).
	OCalDate=S	**S=**Oxygen calibration date.
	OXSOC=F	**F=**Oxygen SOC.
	OXFOF=F	**F=**Oxygen F offset.
	OXA=F	**F=**Oxygen A.
	OXB=F	**F=**Oxygen B.
	OXC=F	**F=**Oxygen C.
	OXE=F	**F=**Oxygen E.
	ResetOffset	Sample pressure for 1 minute. Convert raw pressures to db, and calculate average. Set **POffset=** to sum of existing **POffset** and calculated average.

Appendix IV: AF24173 Anti-Foulant Device

AF24173 Anti-Foulant Devices supplied for user replacement are supplied in polyethylene bags displaying the following label:

AF24173 ANTI-FOULANT DEVICE

FOR USE ONLY IN SEA-BIRD ELECTRONICS' CONDUCTIVITY SENSORS TO CONTROL THE GROWTH OF AQUATIC ORGANISMS WITHIN ELECTRONIC CONDUCTIVITY SENSORS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Bis(tributyltin) oxide…………..………………………….....	53.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: ………………………………....	47.0%
Total………………………………………………………....	100.0%

DANGER

See the complete label within the Conductivity Instrument Manual for Additional Precautionary Statements and Information on the Handling, Storage, and Disposal of this Product.

Net Contents: Two anti-foulant devices

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
13431 NE 20th Street
Bellevue, WA 98005

EPA Registration No. 74489-1
EPA Establishment No. 74489-WA-1

AF24173 Anti-Foulant Device

FOR USE ONLY IN SEA-BIRD ELECTRONICS' CONDUCTIVITY SENSORS TO CONTROL THE GROWTH OF AQUATIC ORGANISMS WITHIN ELECTRONIC CONDUCTIVITY SENSORS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Bis(tributyltin) oxide…………..…………………………..... 53.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: ……………………………….... 47.0%
Total…………………………………………………….... 100.0%

DANGER
See Precautionary Statements for additional information.

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person drink several glasses of water. • Do not induce vomiting. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Note to Physician	Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For further information call National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN) at 1-800-858-7378.	

Net Contents: Two anti-foulant devices

Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc.
13431 NE 20th Street
Bellevue, WA 98005

EPA Registration No. 74489-1
EPA Establishment No. 74489-WA-1

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive - Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Prolonged or frequently repeated contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Wear protective gloves (rubber or latex), goggles or other eye protection, and clothing to minimize contact.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.
- Wash hands with soap and water before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of EPA. This material is toxic to fish. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Avoid contact with acids and oxidizers.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For use only in Sea-Bird Electronics' conductivity sensors. Read installation instructions in the applicable Conductivity Instrument Manual.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a cool, dry place. Prevent exposure to heat or flame. Do not store near acids or oxidizers. Keep container tightly closed.

PESTICIDE SPILL PROCEDURE: In case of a spill, absorb spills with absorbent material. Put saturated absorbent material to a labeled container for treatment or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal or approved State procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Offer for recycling, if available.

Sea-Bird Electronics/label revised 01-28-10

Appendix V: Replacement Parts

Part Number	Part	Application Description	Quantity in 52-MP
17031	4-pin RMG-4FS pigtail cable with locking sleeve, 2.4 m (8 ft)*	From 52-MP to controller and power supply	1
17046.1	4-pin RMG-4FS dummy plug with locking sleeve *	For storage when I/O cable not used	1
17043	Locking sleeve *	Locks I/O cable / dummy plug in place	1
171368	4-pin MCIL-4FS (wet-pluggable connector) pigtail cable with locking sleeve, 2.4 m (8 ft)	From 52-MP to controller and power supply	1
171398.1	4-pin MCIL-4FS (wet-pluggable connector) dummy plug with locking sleeve	For storage when I/O cable not connected	1
171192	Locking sleeve (wet-pluggable connector)	Locks I/O cable / dummy plug in place	1
171558	3-pin IE55 to 3-pin IE55 cable, 0.5 m (1.75 ft)	From oxygen sensor to bulkhead connector on 52-MP sensor end cap	1
30411	Triton X-100	Octyl Phenol Ethoxylate – Reagent grade non-ionic cleaning solution for conductivity cell (supplied in 100% strength; dilute as directed)	1
801542	AF24173 Anti-Foulant Device	bis(tributyltin) oxide device inserted into anti-foulant device cup	1 (set of 2)
233564	Black anti-foulant device cup on exhaust plumbing	Holds AF24173 Anti-Foulant Device	1
233565	Black anti-foulant device cap on exhaust plumbing	Secures AF24173 Anti-Foulant Device in cup	1
233493	Black T-C Duct top	T-C Duct, secures AF24173 Anti-Foulant Device in base	1
233515	Black T-C Duct base	T-C Duct, holds AF24173 Anti-Foulant Device	1
232395	Pump exhaust	Exhaust fitting, mounts to sensor guard	1
30132	Screw, 4-40 x 3/4 flat Phillips-head, stainless	Secures pump exhaust fitting to sensor guard	1
30239	Washer, #4 nylon WN-4	For 30132 screw, placed pump exhaust fitting and sensor guard	2
31629	Black Tygon tubing, 3/8" ID x 5/8" OD	Exhaust plumbing	
50312	Anti-foulant device in-line cap/cup assembly	Assorted parts, including: • 233564 In-line Anti-Foulant cup (for AF24173 Anti-Foulant Device) • 233565 In-line Anti-Foulant cap (seals AF24173 Anti-Foulant Device in cup) • 30072 O-ring, 2-017 N674-70 (seal between cap and cup) • 30536 Clear Tubing, 3/8" ID x 5/8" OD (plumbing) • 30389 Cable Tie, 4", Richco (secures plumbing to cap, cup, and CTD barbs)	-

**For standard bulkhead connector.*

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