

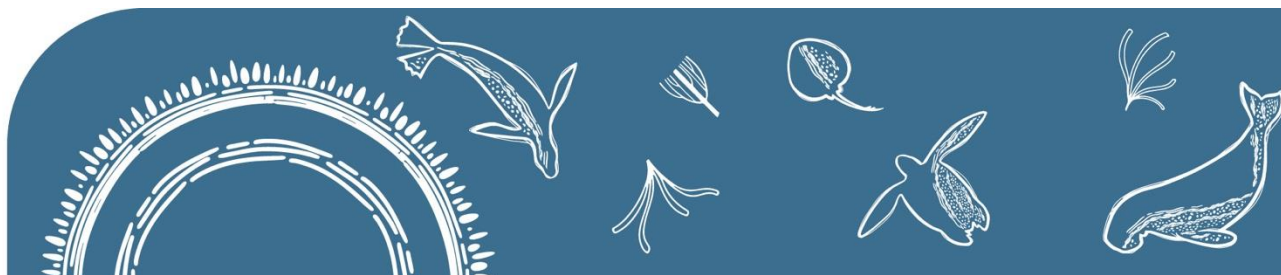
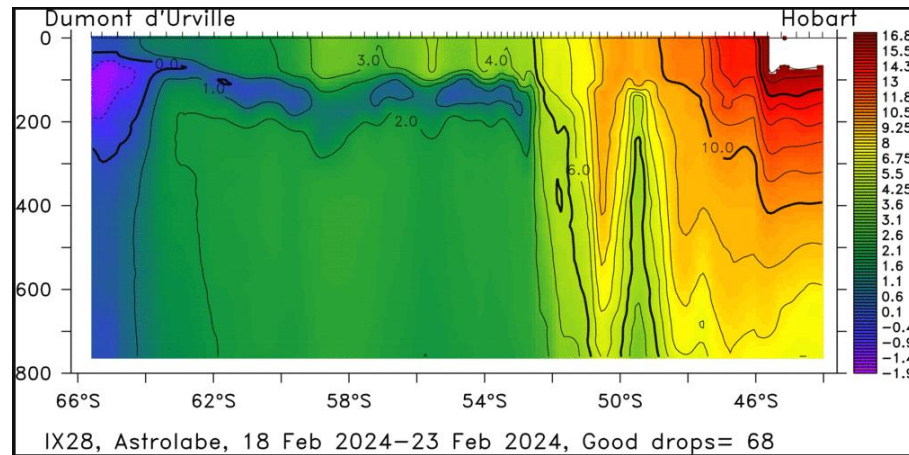
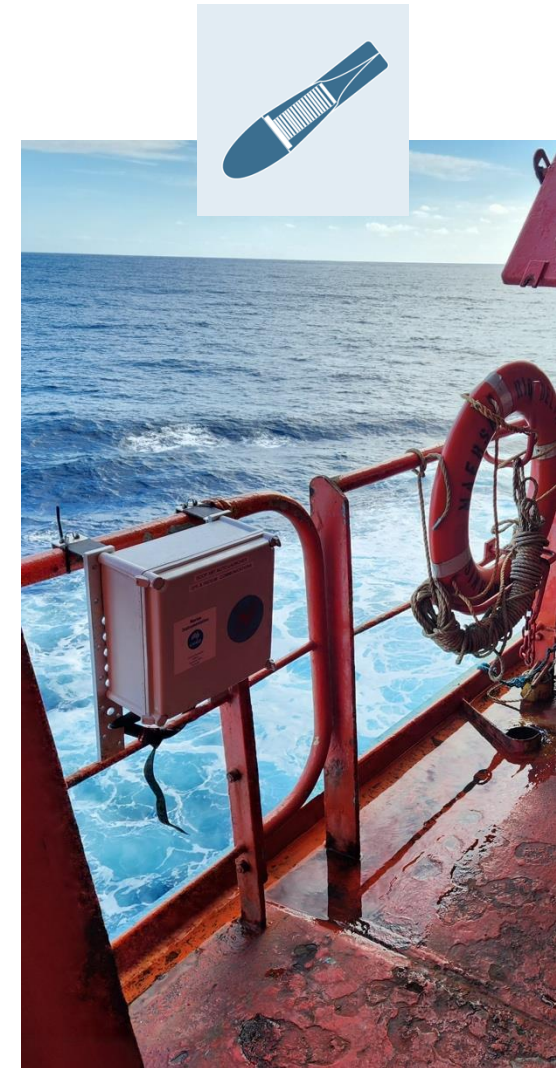
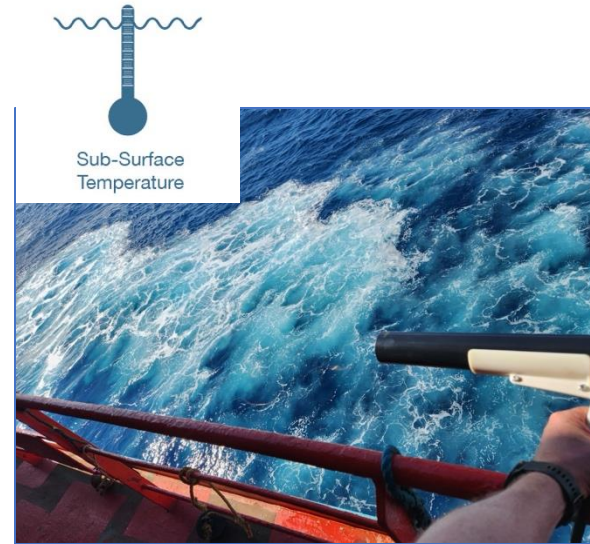
# The Ship of Opportunity Program: eXpendable BathyThermographs (SOOP-XBT)

## CSIRO:

Rebecca Cowley  
Craig Hanstein  
Ashley Parker

## Bureau of Meteorology:

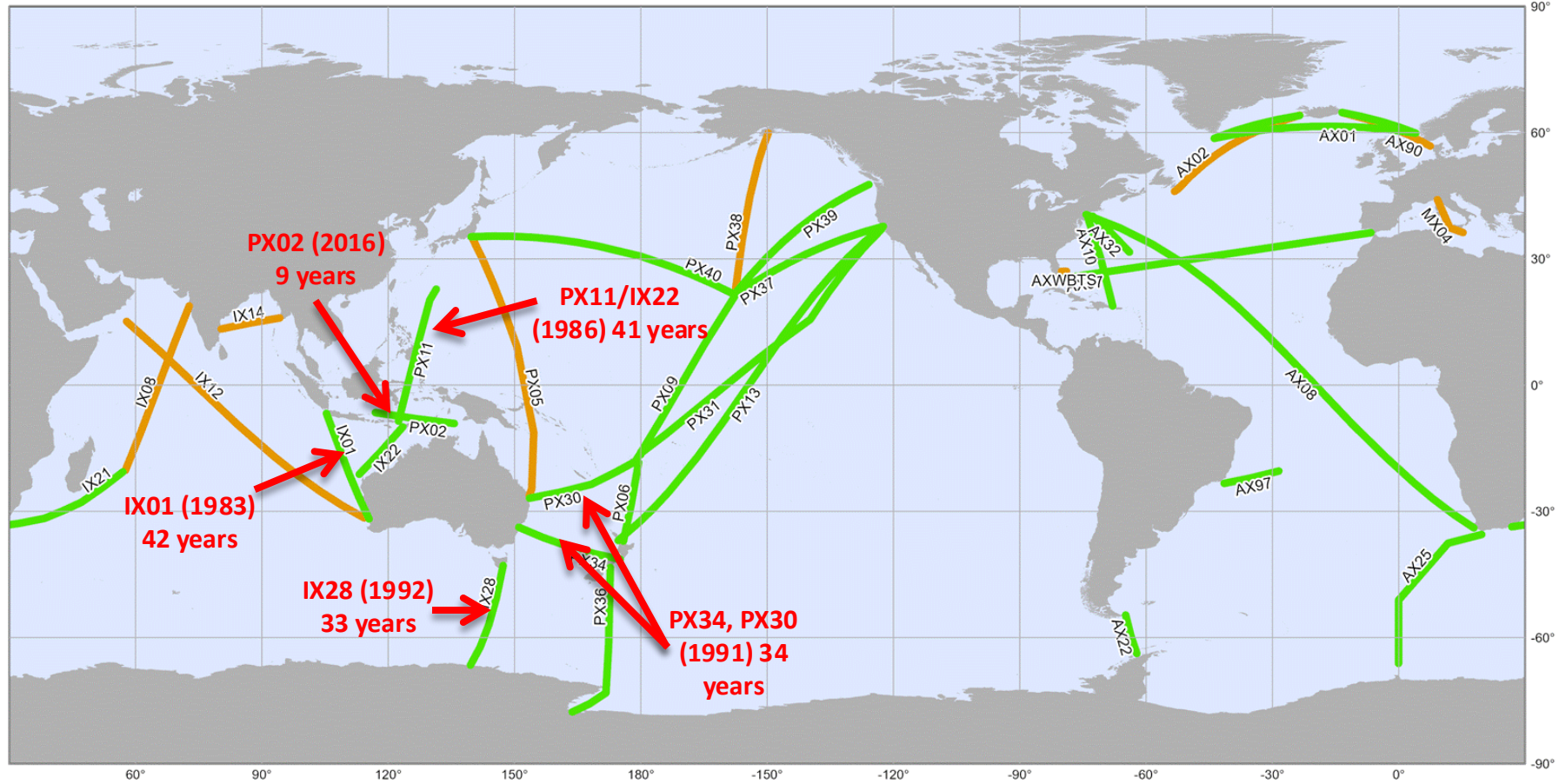
Lisa Krummel  
Aidan McMahon  
Joel Cabrie



IMOS acknowledges the Traditional Custodians and Elders of the land and sea on which we work and observe, and recognise them as Australia's first marine scientists and carers of Sea Country. We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples past and present.



# The Global XBT network

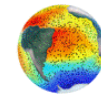


Ship Observations Team

SOOP-XBT Network Status

February 2025

- Active SOOP-XBT line
- SOOP line not funded or no ships



# International contributors

## Australia:

- CSIRO
- Bureau of Meteorology
- Defence Australia

## USA:

- Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory - NOAA
- Scripps Institution of Oceanography
- Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
- National Marine Fisheries Service – NOAA
- University of Rhode Island
- Stony Brook University

## South Africa:

- University of Cape Town
- Department of Environmental Affairs

## New Zealand:

- National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research

## Italy:

- National Agency for new Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development

## France:

- Institute of Research for Development
- IFREMER
- IPEV - LEGOS

## Brazil:

- Federal University of Rio Grande

## Japan:

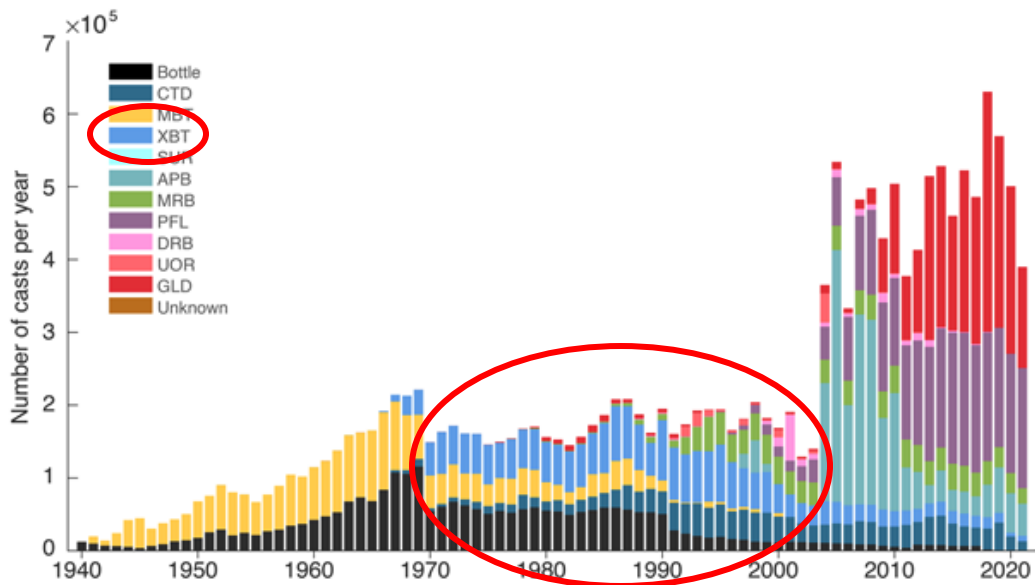
- Japan Meteorological Agency

## India:

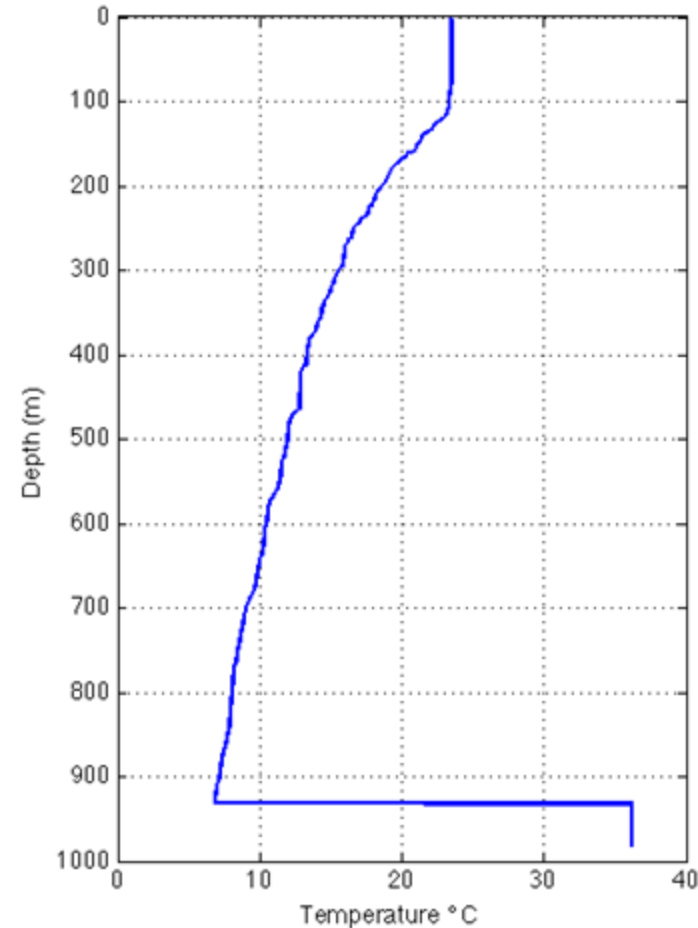
- National Institute of Oceanography

# What are XBTs?

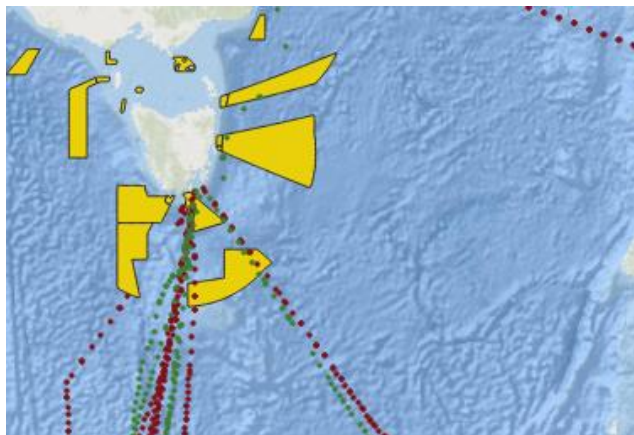
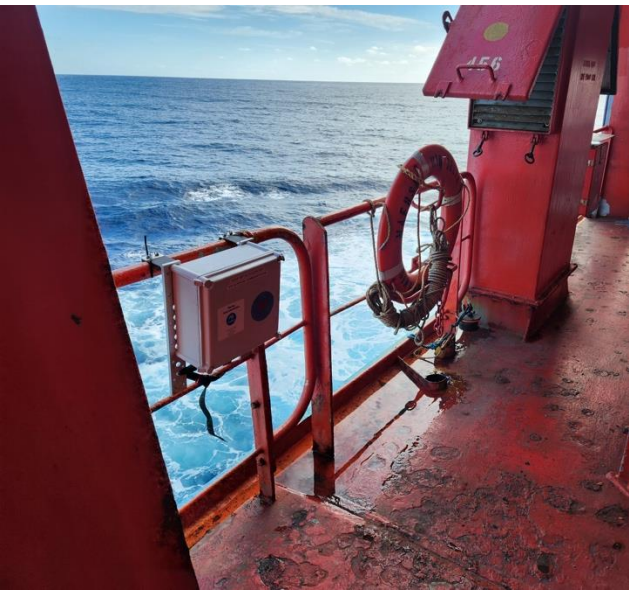
- XBTs (expendable bathythermographs) record temperature to ~200-1800m
- Various probe types for depth/ship speed
- Two major manufacturers – Sippican (USA), TSK (Japan)
- XBT data largest source of upper ocean temperature data, 1970-2000



Tan et al, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2022.103961>.







## The XBT system on a SOOP ship

- PC
- Communications (Iridium)
- Location (GPS)
- Recorder (Turo Quoll)
- Hand Launcher
- Probes (16kg per box of 12)

# Data Distribution

Quickly and widely distributed.

Real Time data relayed through GTS for weather prediction models

Delayed Mode data:  
Transect Mode:

<http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/phod/hdenxbt>  
<http://www-hrx.ucsd.edu/>

Individual Profiles:

<http://www.iquod.org/>  
<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/>  
<http://www.coriolis.eu.org/>  
<https://portal.aodn.org.au/>

Science Products:

<http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/phod/goos/xbtscience/>

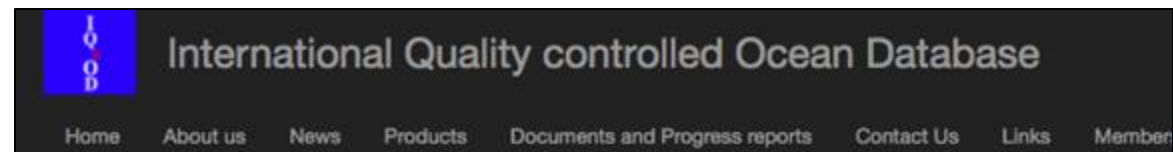
All data collected is:

- Findable
- openly Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable



A screenshot of the AODN Open Access to Ocean Data website. The interface shows a map of the Pacific Ocean with several colored transect lines. On the left, there are controls for 'Step 2: Create a Subset', including spatial coordinates (N, W, E, S), temporal filters (From, To), and other options like 'Clear Subset'. The top navigation bar includes '1. Select a Data Collection', '2. Create a Subset', and '3. Download'.

A screenshot of the SIO High Resolution XBT/XCTD Network Site. It displays a profile plot for station FX37 1612, showing temperature and salinity data over time. Below the plot is a detailed data table with columns for date, time, and various parameters. The table includes data for multiple cruises and stations.





# Strengths of the XBT Network

Operations are driven by scientific questions for education (PhD students) and research goals:

1. Maintain **repeat surface and subsurface temperature profile observations along fixed transects** across strong boundary currents, providing data not reproduced by other observational platform
2. **Measurements of geostrophic ocean currents** in Western Boundary Currents, equatorial zonal current systems, ACC; **Meridional Heat Transport, and global ocean heat content** estimates that contribute to improve climatological records
3. The XBT SOOP network is a key **contributor to the historical temperature profile record**, with many transects providing data for longer than 20, 30 or even 40 years
4. Can be implemented and maintained in a cost-effective fashion together with partners and collaborators
5. XBT ships can collect additional ocean (e.g. ADCP, pCO<sub>2</sub>) and atmospheric (e.g. meteorological) data to create key interdisciplinary records. Ships also provide a platform for deployment of other observational instrumentations (e.g. drifters, floats)

# SURVOSTRAL Project IX28 : 34 years of Southern Ocean upper ocean monitoring

**SURVOSTRAL** – Observations from the French Antarctic resupply ship - l'Astrolabe



*P. Bretel*

## Logistics :

6-10 seasonal transects per year :

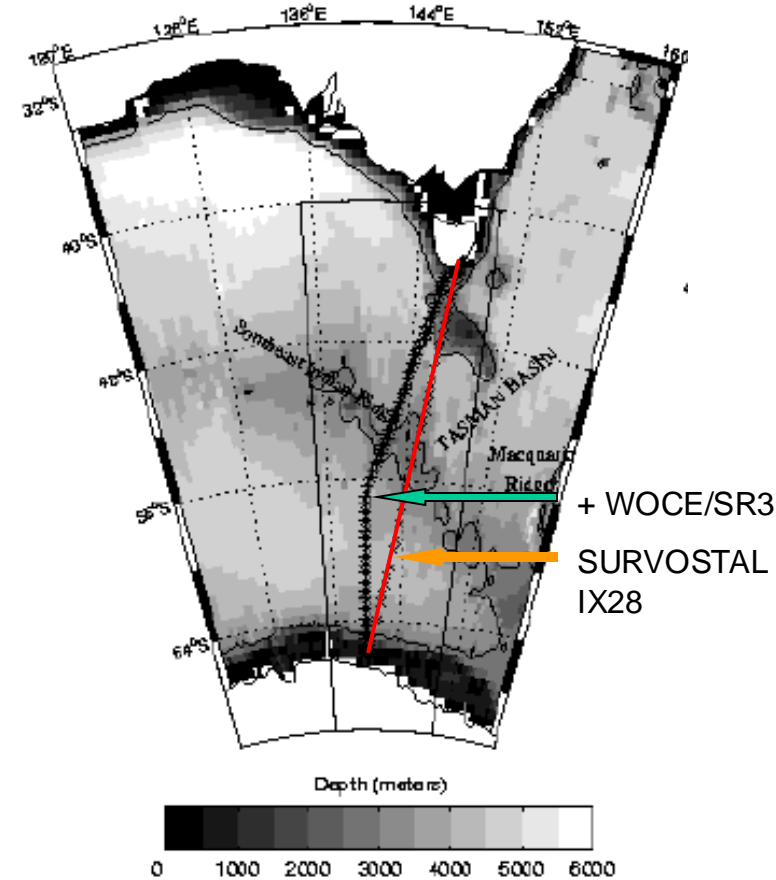
Oct to Mar since 1992. **New ship > 2017**

## Observations :

Temperature Profiles (XBTs) (0-800 m) 6 sections /yr with onboard volunteers

**Underway surface salinity (TSG):** 10 sections /yr

**pCO<sub>2</sub> science van**



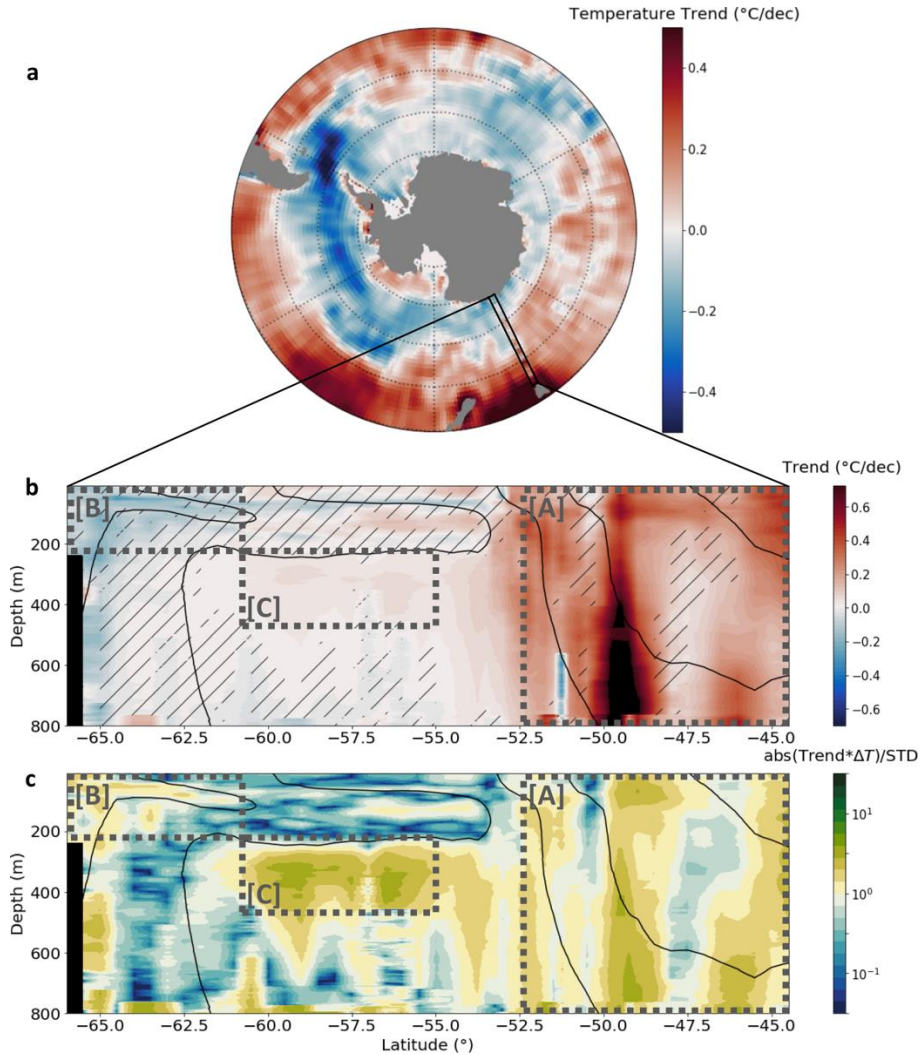
Vertical



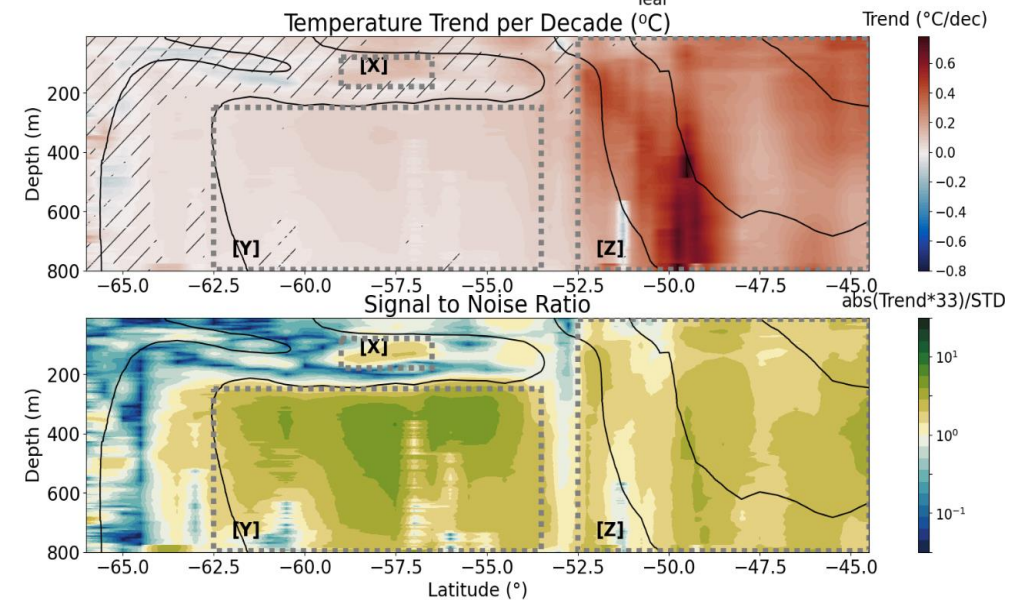
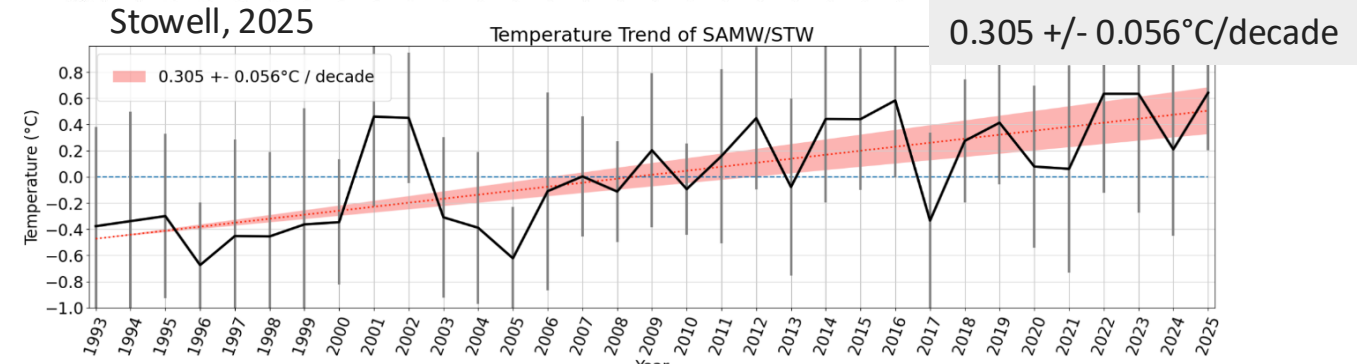
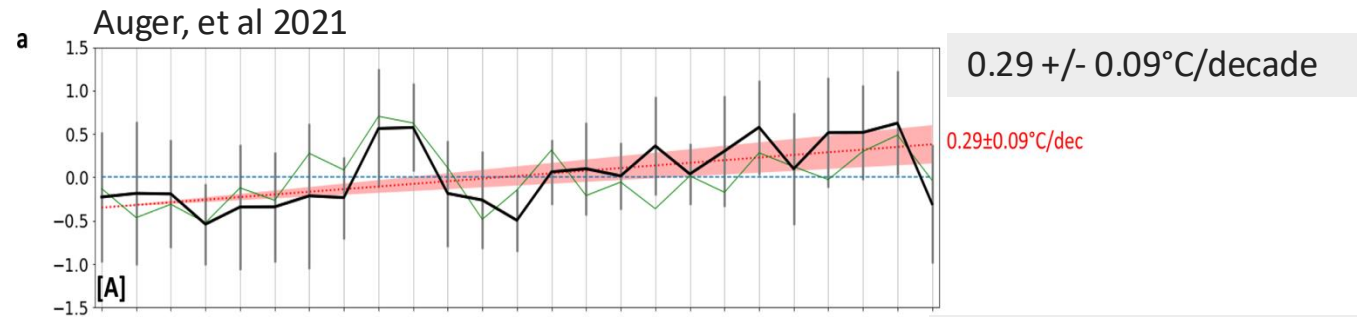
**Partners SURVOSTRAL : FRANCE : LEGOS – IPEV;  
AUSTRALIA : CSIRO; US : SCRIPPS/NOAA.**



# Warming in the Southern Ocean

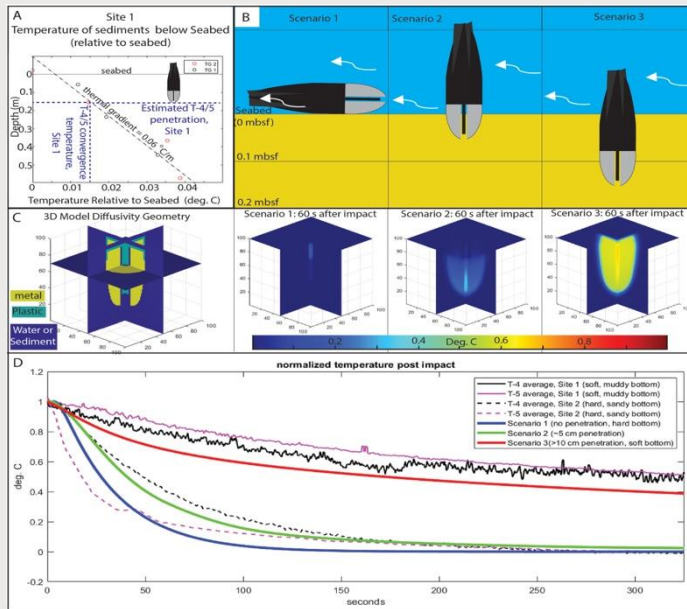


Auger, M., Morrow, R., Kestenare, E. *et al.* Southern Ocean in-situ temperature trends over 25 years emerge from interannual variability. *Nat Commun* **12**, 514 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-20781-1>



New Observations of Southern Ocean Temperature Trends  
 Scientific Research Project, Olivia Stowell  
 Supervisors: Edward Doddridge and Matthis Auger

# Recent XBT Science and decadal dataset publications



Hornbach, M. J., Wood, W. T., Lee, T. R., Phrampus, B. J., Abelev, A., Herdic, P. C., et al. (2024). XBTs provide first-order characterization of seabed physical properties. *Earth and Space Science*, 11,e2023EA003441. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2023EA003441>

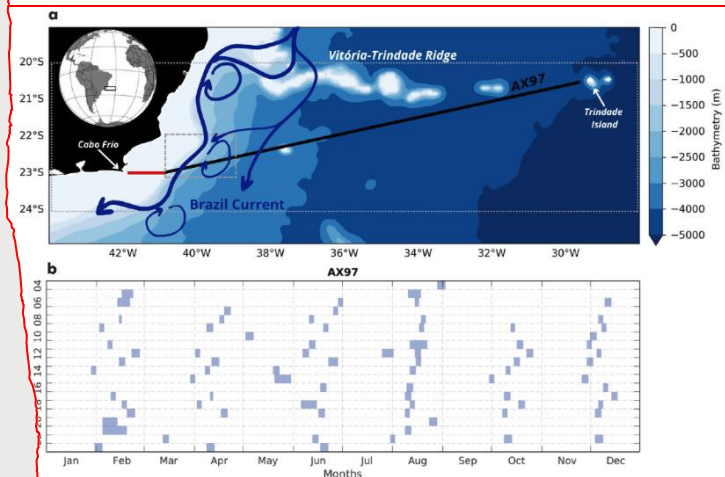
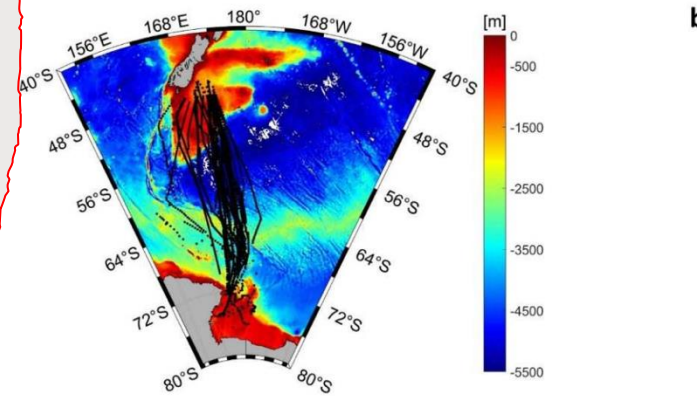
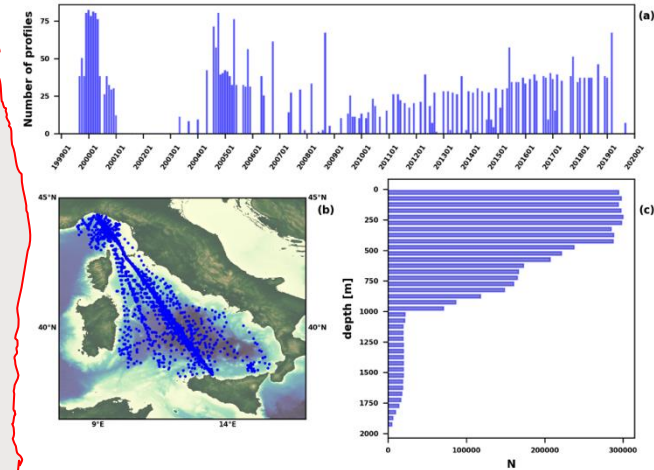
## SWOT SSH analysis:

Carli, E., Siegelman, L., Morrow, R., Legresy, B., and Vergara, O.: Reconstructing vertical velocities and heat fluxes in the Southern Ocean from SWOT SSH fields, EGU General Assembly 2024, Vienna, Austria, 14–19 Apr 2024, EGU24-6805, <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu24-6805>, 2024.

Simoncelli, S., Reseghetti, F., Fratianni, C., Cheng, L., and Raiteri, G.: Reprocessing of expendable BathyThermograph (XBT) profiles from the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian seas over the time period 1999–2019 with a full metadata upgrade, *Earth Syst. Sci. Data*, 16, 5531–5561, <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-16-5531-2024>, 2024

Aulicino, G., Ferola, A. I., Fortunato, L., Budillon, G., Castagno, P., Falco, P., Fusco, G., Krauzig, N., Spezie, G., Zambianchi, E., and Cotroneo, Y.: XBT data collected along the Southern Ocean “chokepoint” between New Zealand and Antarctica, 1994–2024, *Earth Syst. Sci. Data Discuss.* [preprint], <https://doi.org/10.519>

Ferreira, T.P., P. Marangoni G.M.P., M. Cirano, A.M. Paiva, S.B.O. Cruz, P.P. Freitas, M. Goes, and M.M. Mata. 2025. Twenty years monitoring the Brazil Current along the NOAA AX97 high-density XBT transect. In *Frontiers in Ocean Observing. Oceanography* 38 (Supplement 1), <https://doi.org/10.5670/oceanog.2025e113>.





# A new international XBT data repository

International effort in with IQuOD (International Quality-controlled Ocean Database) and the SOOP communities

- Goals:
  - Single consistent format for all XBT data
  - Data rescue effort
  - Combined location for all XBT data from SOOP programs
  - Easy access to the data via independent platform (eg Dataverse or Zenodo)
  - Open source software tools to grid the data along transect lines and to view/plot the data
  - Publications
- Achievements:
  - Test Pluto notebook for plotting via <https://juliaocean.github.io/OceanRobots.jl>
  - Netcdf format under review
  - Test dataset nearly ready for review by team

Pluto.jl 

Save notebook...

## XBT transect

For more information, see [this page](#) and [this page](#).

## Acknowledgments

- Scripps : Data were made available by the Scripps High Resolution XBT program (<[www-hrx.ucsd.edu](http://www-hrx.ucsd.edu)>)
- NOAA : The XBT data are made freely available on the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory and are funded by the NOAA Office of Climate Observations (<https://www.aoml.noaa.gov/phod/hdenxht/index.php>).
- Australia's Integrated Marine Observing System (IMOS) : <https://portal.aodn.org.au>

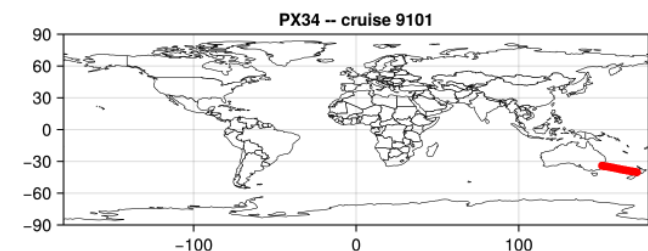
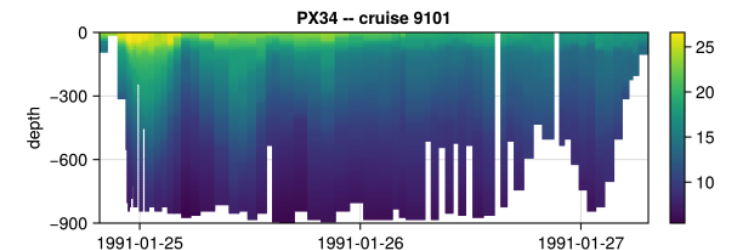
TableOfContents()

## Plot Data

SIO

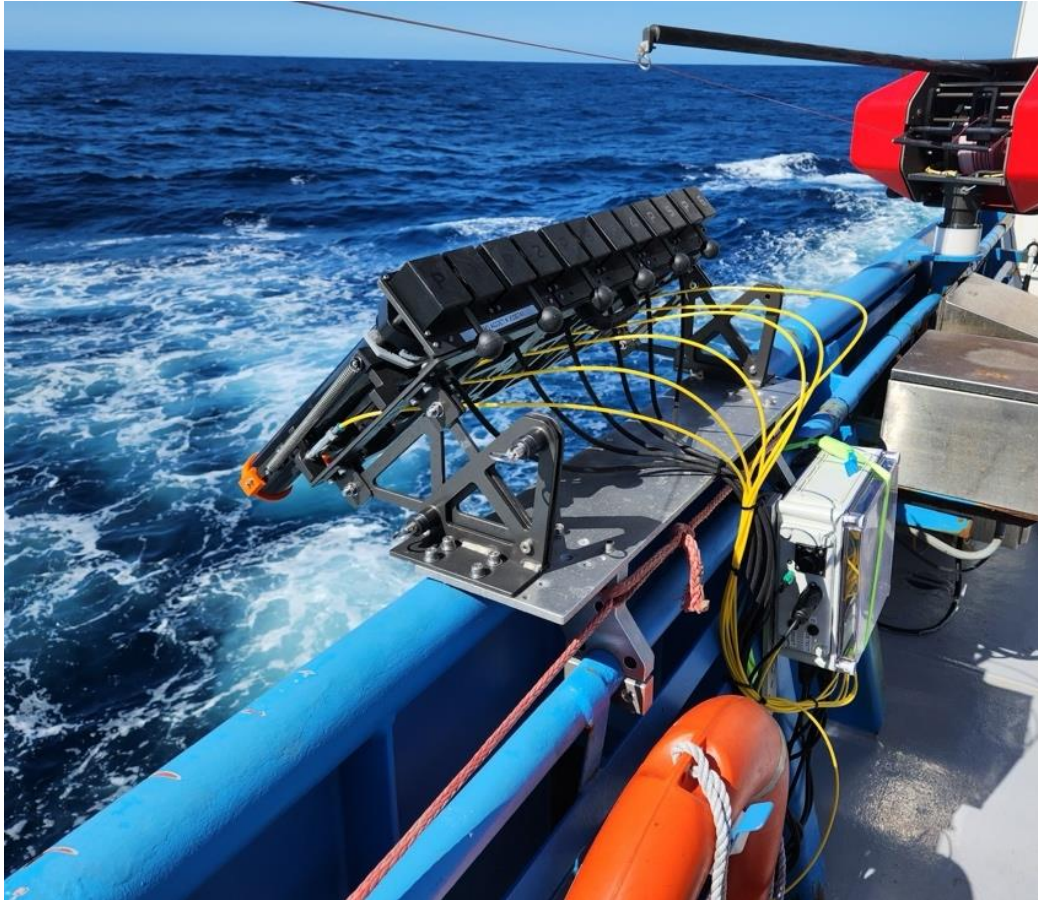
PX34

1





# Autolauncher

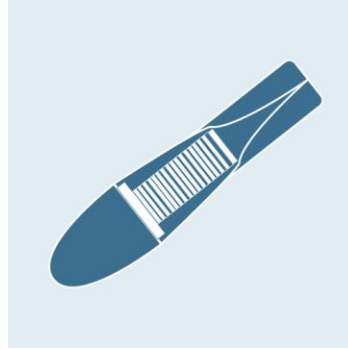
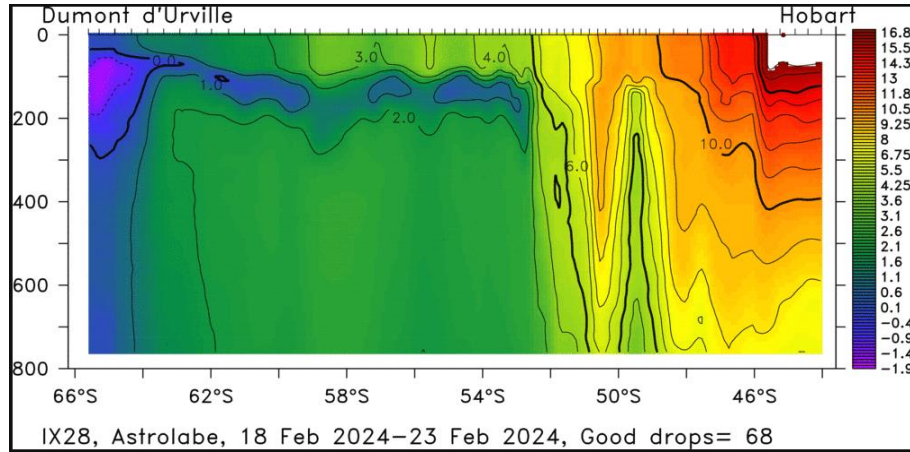


Our Autolauncher was designed and built by SOOP technical team (thanks to Pat McMahon and Craig Hanstein) and the CSIRO Engineering group.

- Solves a HSE issue
- At sea and calibration lab testing completed
- Currently finalising software issues



# Questions?



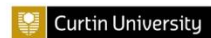
Australia's Integrated Marine Observing System is enabled by the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS). It is operated by a consortium of institutions as an unincorporated joint venture, with the University of Tasmania as Lead Agent.

## PRINCIPAL PARTICIPANTS



SIMS is a partnership involving four universities

## ASSOCIATE PARTICIPANTS



IMOS thanks the many other organisations who partner with IMOS, providing co-investment, funding and operational support, including investment from the Tasmanian, Western Australian and Queensland State Governments.

