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A DEEP OCEAN NEPHELOMETER

by

P. B. SCHUYLER

D. S. BLUMQUIST

J. J. GILHEANY

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

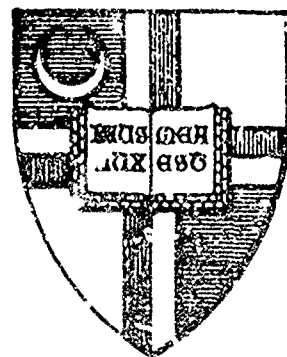
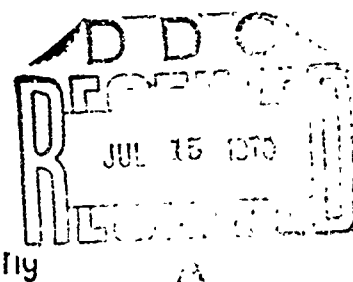
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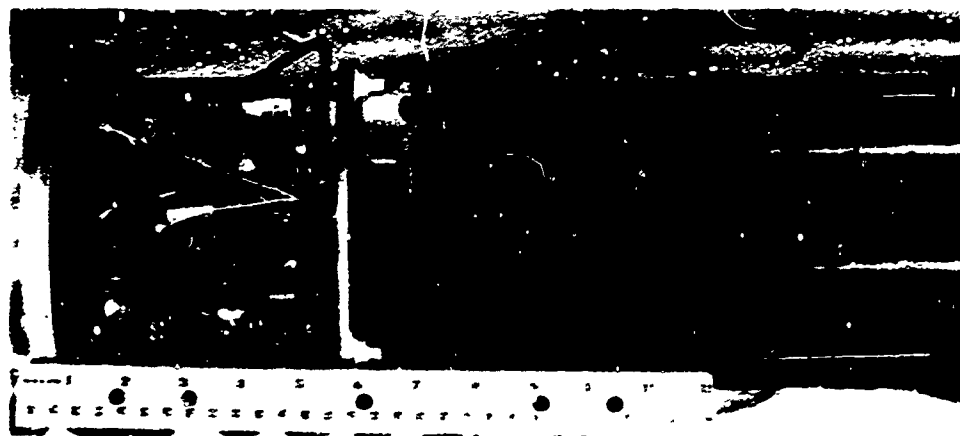


Figure 2. Nephelometer removed from pressure case. The battery pack is on the right.

reflected light when the instrument is used beyond ambient light levels.

To negate temperature effects on the light sensor, two phototransistors have been mounted adjacently in the aluminium face plate of the instrument. One of the phototransistors faces the ocean medium and detects the amount of light from the collimated light source which is back scattered. Its output voltage is dependent on the amount of light reflected back from suspended material in the ocean and any temperature effects. The second phototransistor is shielded from all light and its output voltage is a function of temperature effects only. Since the phototransistors are mounted in close proximity they are always at the same temperature and any voltage change due to temperature can be compensated by subtraction of the two output voltages. The output voltage of the phototransistors changes approximately 0.667 percent per degree Centigrade (Bliss, 1968). The subtraction and amplification of the two voltages is accomplished by an operational amplifier in a differential configuration. The sensing phototransistor is connected to the inverting port of the operational amplifier while the temperature compensating signal is fed into the non-inverting port. The inputs to the amplifier have been adjusted to the same gain. Thus, temperature dependence has been cancelled and the output of the amplifier is an inverted signal that is proportional to the back scattered light only. The output of the amplifier is increased in magnitude and inverted using a second operational amplifier. The output of the second amplifier depends only on the amount of back scattered light incident on the sensor and is independent of environmental temperature variations. To further reduce any possibility of temperature effects, regulated power supplies are used to power the operational amplifiers.

In order to provide real time measurement capability, the output of the second amplifier is connected to an operational amplifier in a summing, integrator configuration. The integrated signal is connected to a Schmitt trigger which is connected to a monostable multivibrator. The output of the multivibrator is opposite in sign to that of the input to the integrator. The multivibrator is connected to the input of the integrator. When a dc voltage is applied to the integrator, a ramp function is generated which has a slope that is directly proportional to the amplitude of the dc input voltage. When the ramp function reaches a preset amplitude the Schmitt trigger turns the multivibrator "on." The output of the multivibrator returns the output of the integrator to zero. The period of the resulting signal, from the multivibrator, is proportional to the amount of back scattered light incident on the sensing phototransistor. Since the frequency of the pulses is measured, and not the amplitude of the signal, the signal can be transmitted over long cable lengths. The block diagram of the nephelometer is shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows the nephelometer removed from the pressure case. A close up of the circuit boards is shown in Figure 3.

No universal calibration procedure has been established for reflectance meters. Calibration is relative due to the non-uniformity (materials and size) of the particles being detected (Sheldon and Parsons, 1969). As a result, simulated turbidity has been used so that the sensitivity of the instrument can be accurately reproduced. Three galvanized screens of different mesh sizes were used to simulate degrees of turbidity. The screens were placed six inches in front of the instrument pressure face plate (plexiglas, six inches in thickness) and reflectance reading taken. The test was performed in fresh water in a 3 by 6 by 2 foot tank with black, non-reflecting surfaces. The finest mesh screen



Figure 3. Nephelometer circuit boards separated from battery pack; phototransistors are mounted in base plate. The light source is behind the two circuit boards.

corresponded to the highest turbidity while the other two meshes simulated relatively less turbid conditions. Results of the sensitivity measurements are shown in Table I.

The instrument was tested for temperature dependence by placing it, while at room temperature, in an ice water bath (3'x6'x2') and monitoring the output of the second amplifier as the instrument cooled. The incident reflected light level was controlled during this test. The temperature test simulated the effect of lowering the instrument into the ocean where it would experience a varying temperature gradient. The output of the second amplifier varied between 19 and 21 millivolts. Since a digital voltmeter was used the variation of plus or minus one digit about 20 millivolts is attributed to the voltmeter's least significant digit rather than actual temperature drift. Complete results of the test are shown in Table II. The temperature of the nephelometer was recorded at the heat sink near the sensing circuit board.

The system described is not designed for use in intense light situations and in such cases will drive to maximum output and latch until the light level is reduced. Additionally, the sensors cannot discriminate between ambient light and reflected light as the instrument has been designed for use in the deep ocean beyond ambient light levels.

TABLE I
CALIBRATION

Condition	Average output MV
Dark	0
1/16" mesh galvanized screen reflector-- fine wire	112
1/4" mesh galvanized screen reflector-- coarse reflector	58
3/4" hexagonal mesh "chicken" wire-- fine wire	22

NOTES:

1. Noise level ± 1 MV typical.
2. Screens placed 6 inches in front of face plate (12 inches in front of phototransistor).

TABLE II
SYSTEM TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE

Elapsed Time Minutes	Instrument Temperature °F	Water Bath Temperature °F	Reflection Output From Low Level Backscatterer MV
0	72	36	21
9		37	21
19		37	20
30		38	20
40		37	21
67		38	19
87		39	19
123		40	19
144	40	40	20

NOTES:

1. Instrument temperature measured on heat sink near printed circuit board.
2. Temperature differential, -32°F .
3. Dark output was measured at ± 1 MV.

CONCLUSIONS

It was observed that the instrument is relatively insensitive to temperature. For example, if a coarse screen (see Table I) is used as a measure of sensitivity, in a temperature range of 72 to 40°F, the output changes only 0.14 percent per degree Fahrenheit. As previously discussed this change is attributed to the digital voltmeter rather than the instrument. Since the instrument is designed for use in deep ocean areas where large temperature variations do not normally exist, for practical purposes, the instrument is not sensitive to temperature.



P. B. SCHUYLER is currently at General Electric Armament Department in Burlington, Vermont. He received a B.S. in physics from Bates and was a Weapon System Maintenance officer in the Marine Corps for four years. He received a M.S. in Ocean Engineering from Catholic University. This Article was used as partial fulfillment for that degree.

D. S. BLOMQUIST is currently an Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Catholic University of America. He received a B.S. from the University of Utah and an M.S. from Catholic University. Professor Blomquist is coauthor of "The Measurement of Time Varying Phenomena: Fundamentals & Applications" to be published by John Wiley & Sons.



J. J. GILHEANY is currently an Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Catholic University. He received his B.A. in Physics from Villanova University and the M.S. and Ph.D. from Catholic University. After ten years on the faculty of the U.S. Naval Academy he joined the faculty of Catholic University in 1967 to help establish the graduate program in Ocean Engineering. Underwater acoustics and instrumentation are his major research interests.

Additionally, the output of the system is not affected by cable lengths between the instrument and the oceanographic survey vehicle. Thus, real time recording of back scattered light is possible.

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14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
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