RBR STANDARD INSTRUMENTS

RBR virtuoso

RBR duō

RBR brevīō

RBR concerto

RBR maestro

INSTRUMENT GUIDE

rbr-global.com
# Table of contents

1. **RBR standard instruments** .................................................................................................................. 4
   - 1.1 RBR\textit{virtuoso}³ .......................................................................................................................... 6
   - 1.2 RBR\textit{duo}³ ....................................................................................................................................... 7
   - 1.3 RBR\textit{brevio}³ ................................................................................................................................... 8
   - 1.4 RBR\textit{concerto}³ .......................................................................................................................... 9
   - 1.5 RBR\textit{maestro}³ ............................................................................................................................ 10

2. **Physical specifications** ......................................................................................................................... 11

3. **Sensor specifications** ............................................................................................................................ 13
   - 3.1 Conductivity (C) .............................................................................................................................. 13
   - 3.2 Temperature (T) .............................................................................................................................. 14
   - 3.3 Pressure (D) ..................................................................................................................................... 15
   - 3.4 Thermistor string (Tx) ..................................................................................................................... 16
   - 3.5 Dissolved oxygen (DO) ................................................................................................................... 17
   - 3.6 RBR\textit{coda}³ T.ODO (ODO) ............................................................................................................ 19
   - 3.7 Radiometers (PAR, rad, quad) ......................................................................................................... 20
   - 3.8 Turbidity (Tu) ................................................................................................................................... 22
   - 3.9 Fluorescence ..................................................................................................................................... 24
   - 3.10 RBR\textit{tridente} (tri) ......................................................................................................................... 26
   - 3.11 pH ................................................................................................................................................... 27
   - 3.12 Oxidation reduction potential (ORP/redOx) ................................................................................. 27
   - 3.13 Methane ......................................................................................................................................... 28
   - 3.14 Carbon dioxide ............................................................................................................................. 28
   - 3.15 Transmittance ................................................................................................................................ 29

4. **Derived parameters** ................................................................................................................................ 30
   - 4.1 Salinity .............................................................................................................................................. 31
1 RBR standard instruments

RBR offers a variety of standard instruments that measure up to ten parameters:

- **RBR\textit{virtuoso}^3** - one channel
- **RBR\textit{duo}^3** - two channels
- **RBR\textit{brevio}^3** - three channels (C.T.D only)
- **RBR\textit{concerto}^3** - three to five channels
- **RBR\textit{maestro}^3** - five to ten channels

All RBR standard instruments support the following features:

- High accuracy
- Extended deployments
- Large memory
- Flexible schedules
- Twist activation
- USB-C download
- Realtime communication
- Wi-Fi
RBR standard instruments can integrate one to ten sensors, including third-party sensors, and thus meet any of your unique requirements, be it acoustic surveys, coastal and deep ocean studies, tide and wave studies, hydrography, water quality, or profiling applications.

Some of the supported sensors are:

- Conductivity - RBR
- Temperature - RBR
- Pressure - RBR
- Thermistor string - RBR
- Dissolved oxygen - RBR, OxyGuard®, Rinko®, Aanderaa®
- Photosynthetically active radiation - RBR, LI-COR®
- Narrow-band light radiation - RBR
- Turbidity - RBR, Seapoint®, Turner®, Sequoia®
- Fluorescence - RBR, Seapoint®, Sea-Bird®, Turner®
- pH - Idronaut®
- Oxidation-reduction potential - Idronaut®
- Methane - Franatech®
- Carbon dioxide - Turner®
- Transmittance - Sea-Bird®
- Voltage - RBR

Select a configuration that fits your needs and enjoy stable, accurate measurements during long deployments.

RBR is constantly updating the list of supported sensors. Please contact the RBR sales team for an updated list.

Variants with pressure, temperature, conductivity, radiometer, PAR, and turbidity sensors are also available in titanium housing for deep applications (deep), designed to endure harsh conditions. Titanium housing resists all forms of marine corrosion. All RBR instruments within the deep family provide accurate and stable measurements in the most challenging environments. Some configurations are rated for the full ocean depth, thus being deployable as deep as the bottom of the Marianas Trench.

RBR standard instruments facilitate optimal measurement schedules, whether moored, towed, or profiling. Large storage capacity and reliable battery power facilitate long deployments with higher sampling rates. Downloads are quick with USB-C. A dedicated holder makes it simple to replace desiccant before each deployment. The calibration coefficients are stored on the instrument, and only one software tool, Ruskin, is required to operate it. Datasets can be read directly in Matlab, or exported to Excel, OceanDataView®, or text files. For a detailed description of using the Ruskin software, see Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments³.

Explore the RBRquartz² family of instruments featuring an advanced pressure sensor with enhanced stability and exceptionally low drift. Refer to individual instrument guides, available at the RBR website or with Ruskin software.
1.1 RBR\textit{virtuoso}^3

The RBR\textit{virtuoso}^3 is a flexible single-channel instrument that can integrate any one of the following sensors:

- Temperature (T)
- Depth (D)
- Dissolved oxygen (DO, ODO)
- Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR)
- Radiometer (rad)
- Turbidity (Tu)
- Fluorescence (Fl)
- pH
- Oxidation-reduction potential (ORP/redOx)
- Methane
- Carbon dioxide
- Transmittance
- Voltage

\textit{RBRvirtuoso}^3 Tu | deep, \textit{RBRvirtuoso}^3 D, and \textit{RBRvirtuoso}^3 rad

\textit{RBRvirtuoso}^3 D | tide16 and \textit{RBRvirtuoso}^3 D | wave16 take averages of pressure readings over extended periods of time, providing accurate tide level data and obtaining wave characteristics. They are also capable of detecting infrequent phenomena, like boat wakes.
1.2 RBRduo³

The RBRduo³ is a flexible dual-channel instrument that can integrate any two of the following sensors:

- Conductivity (C)
- Temperature (T)
- Pressure (D)
- Dissolved oxygen (DO, ODO)
- Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR)
- Radiometer (rad)
- Turbidity (Tu)
- Fluorescence (Fl)
- pH
- Oxidation-reduction potential (ORP/redOx)
- Methane
- Carbon dioxide
- Transmittance
- Voltage

**RBRduo³ T.D and RBRduo³ C.T. | deep**

RBRduo³ T.D | tide16 and RBRduo³ T.D | wave16 take averages of pressure readings over extended periods of time, providing accurate tide level data and obtaining wave characteristics. They are also capable of detecting infrequent phenomena, like boat wakes.
1.3 RBR*brevio*³

The RBR*brevio*³ C.T.D is a small instrument with the following three sensors:

- Conductivity (C)
- Temperature (T)
- Depth (D)

The RBR*brevio*³ C.T.D is the shortest of RBR standard instruments and may be used to derive salinity, density anomaly, and sound velocity. When mounted on a stationary subsea vehicle, the pressure sensor can measure high-frequency waves. The CFD-optimised conductivity cell is self-flushing and does not require a pump. Its silent operation facilitates stealth missions and passive acoustic listening. The co-located thermistor improves data accuracy and reduces salinity spikes.
1.4 RBRconcerto³

The RBRconcerto³ is a flexible multi-channel instrument that can integrate three to five of the following sensors:

- Conductivity (C)
- Temperature (T)
- Pressure (D)
- Thermistor string (Tx)
- Dissolved oxygen (DO, ODO)
- Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR)
- Radiometer (rad)
- RBRquadrante (quad)
- Turbidity (Tu)
- Fluorescence (Fl)
- RBRtridente (tri)
- pH
- Oxidation-reduction potential (ORP/redOx)
- Methane
- Carbon dioxide
- Transmittance
- Voltage

The RBRconcerto³ C.T.D is the most popular instrument in this family, uniquely designed to determine salinity of seawater via measuring the conductivity, temperature, and pressure. It is also available in an extended body with more battery power for longer deployments and space for additional one or two sensors.

RBRconcerto³ C.T.D.ODO.Tu

RBRconcerto³ configurations support moored, towed, and profiling applications, shallow and deep deployments, standard and fast sampling.
1.5 RBR\textit{maestro}^{3}

The RBR\textit{maestro}^{3} is a flexible multi-channel instrument that can integrate up to ten of the following sensors:

- Conductivity (C)
- Temperature (T)
- Pressure (D)
- Dissolved oxygen (DO, ODO)
- Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR)
- Radiometer (rad)
- RBR\textit{quadrante} (quad)
- Turbidity (Tu)
- Fluorescence (Fl)
- RBR\textit{tridente} (tri)
- pH
- Oxidation-reduction potential (ORP/redOx)
- Methane
- Carbon dioxide
- Transmittance
- Voltage

RBR\textit{maestro}^{3} configurations support moored, towed, and profiling applications, shallow and deep deployments, standard and fast sampling.
2 Physical specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Length*</th>
<th>Weight in air*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RBR\textit{virtuoso}\textsuperscript{3}</td>
<td>~340-400mm</td>
<td>~1-1.5kg (plastic), ~2-3kg (titanium)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBR\textit{duo}\textsuperscript{3}</td>
<td>~370-500mm</td>
<td>~0.9-1.5kg (plastic), ~2-3kg (titanium)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBR\textit{brevio}\textsuperscript{3}</td>
<td>~330-400mm</td>
<td>~0.9kg (plastic), ~1.7kg (titanium)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBR\textit{concerto}\textsuperscript{3}</td>
<td>~440-500mm</td>
<td>~1.5-2kg (plastic), ~2.8-4kg (titanium)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBR\textit{maestro}\textsuperscript{3}</td>
<td>~600mm</td>
<td>~3-5kg (plastic), ~5.5-8kg (titanium)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Configuration dependent. The total length and weight of an instrument depend on the sensors and battery end-cap type.

\textbf{RBRbrevio}\textsuperscript{3} dimensions with three different battery end-caps
**Power supply selection**

If connected, an external power supply will be used preferentially over the internal batteries as long as the voltage remains 4.5V or greater. If it drops below 4.5V or complete disconnection occurs, the system automatically switches to the internal batteries.

**Clock**

The instrument's clock is maintained during brief disconnections. This time is usually sufficient to change batteries. If the clock is lost, synchronise with the computer again.

**USB-C power**

The USB-C cable provides power sufficient for configuration or data download. However, the instrument requires an internal or external power supply to perform sampling.

**External MCBH-6-MP connector pinout**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>USB</th>
<th>RS-232</th>
<th>RS-485</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Power +4.5 to +30V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>N/C</td>
<td>Data output from the instrument (Tx)</td>
<td>Data output from the instrument (Tx-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>VUSB +5V</td>
<td>Data input into the instrument (Rx)</td>
<td>Data input into the instrument (Rx+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>D-</td>
<td>N/C</td>
<td>Data input into the instrument (Rx-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D+</td>
<td>N/C</td>
<td>Data output from the instrument (Tx+)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For deployment estimates specific for your instrument configuration and sampling options:

- Go to Ruskin and click the "Instruments" tab
- Select "Simulate an instrument…", find your logger under "Standard instruments", and click "OK"
- Adjust variable parameters under "Configuration" to match your needs
- Ruskin autonomy engine will calculate the **End date** and indicate when your deployment is likely to stop

Note that deployment estimates are the same for shallow and deep variants.
3 Sensor specifications

RBR instruments can integrate a wide variety of sensors, including third-party units. While conductivity, temperature, and pressure remain the most popular choices, specialised sensors are available to meet any requirement. Refer to the following subsections for more information.

⚠️ RBR is constantly updating the list of supported sensors. Please contact the RBR sales team to discuss your needs and to select the perfect configuration for your applications.

3.1 Conductivity (C)

RBR standard instruments with a "C" in the name, such as RBR*brevio*³ C.T.D, or RBR*concerto*³ C.T.D.ODO.Tu, use integrated inductive conductivity sensors which measure the ability of seawater to conduct electric current.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0 to 85mS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial accuracy</td>
<td>±0.003mS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>&lt;0.001mS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical stability</td>
<td>0.010mS/cm/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max depth rating</td>
<td>6000m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conductivity measurements are performed using a rugged inductive cell that can be frozen into ice. RBR used computational fluid dynamics (CFD) to optimise its design. The conductivity sensor is streamlined for hydrodynamic flushing through and around it, and does not require a pump, thus ensuring totally silent operation.

While 80% of its volumetric measurements happens inside the cell, they also extend up to 15 cm away and thus may be affected by conductive and non-conductive objects within this distance. RBR calibrates conductivity sensors to account for static objects, such as cages, guards, and other sensors. Conductivity measurements are also temperature compensated.

Derived parameters: salinity, density anomaly, specific conductivity, speed of sound, oxygen concentration, oxygen saturation
3.2 Temperature (T)

RBR standard instruments with a "T" in the name, such as RBR\textsuperscript{duo} T.D, RBR\textsuperscript{brevio} C.T.D, or RBR\textsuperscript{concerto} C.T.D.ODO.Tu, use the thermistor-type temperature sensors, rated for depths of up to 10km.

![RBR duo³ T.D and RBR concerto³ C.T.D | deep with temperature sensors](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range*</td>
<td>-5°C to 35°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial accuracy</td>
<td>±0.002°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>&lt;0.00005°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical stability</td>
<td>±0.002°C/ year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time constant</td>
<td>&lt;0.1s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The depth rating of each instrument as a whole takes into account all integrated sensors and thus could be lower than 10km.*

*A wider temperature range is available upon request. Contact RBR for more information.*

**Derived parameters:** salinity, density anomaly, specific conductivity, speed of sound, oxygen concentration, oxygen saturation
3.3 Pressure (D)

RBR standard instruments with a "D" in the name, such as RBRvirtuoso³ D, RBRduo³ T.D, RBRbrevio³ C.T.D, or RBRconcerto³ C.T.D.ODO.Tu, use piezoresistive pressure (depth) sensors.

The sensor is protected by a clear plastic guard. During deployments, always orient it downwards to reduce debris collecting on the housing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range*</td>
<td>20 / 50 / 100 / 200 / 500 / 750dbar (plastic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000 / 2000 / 4000 / 6000dbar (Ti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial accuracy</td>
<td>±0.05% full scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>&lt;0.001% full scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical stability</td>
<td>±0.05% full scale / year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time constant</td>
<td>&lt;10ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Recommended depth for wave measurements is less than 50m.

* The pressure rating of 10000dbar is only available for RBRvirtuoso³ T | deep, RBRvirtuoso³ D | deep, and RBRduo³ T.D | deep.

Derived parameters: depth, sea pressure, salinity, density anomaly, speed of sound
3.4 Thermistor string (Tx)

The RBRconcerto³ Tx is a unique instrument within the standard instrument family as it integrates multiple (12 or 24) temperature sensors in a single chain. The multi-node thermistor strings are made to order and are available in plastic and titanium housings.

To extend the life of your RBRconcerto³ Tx and prevent failures, deploy this instrument over the side of your vessel and never via a winch. Avoid stretching the chain, placing any items on the chain, or bending the chain at radii smaller than 15cm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nodes</td>
<td>12- or 24-node configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth rating</td>
<td>750m (plastic), 8000m (Ti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>400m maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load</td>
<td>250kg maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clevis pin</td>
<td>12.7mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node diameter</td>
<td>22mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable diameter</td>
<td>11.6mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node spacing</td>
<td>150mm centre-to-centre minimum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RBRconcerto³ Tx with a thermistor string
3.5 Dissolved oxygen (DO)

RBR standard instruments with a "DO" in the name, such as RBR\textit{concerto$^3$ C.T.D.DO.PAR}, use third-party dissolved oxygen sensors. Galvanic dissolved oxygen sensors sensors (OxyGuard) generate an electrical current proportional to the amount of oxygen dissolved in seawater and are rated for depths of up to 1700m. Optical dissolved oxygen sensors (Rinko$^\text{®}$, Aanderaa$^\text{®}$) measure the drop in luminescence of a chemical dye in the sensor cap, caused by interacting with the oxygen dissolved in seawater. Being based on phosphorescence, their scientific concept is similar to the \textit{ODO sensor manufactured by RBR}.

\textbf{OxyGuard}

During deployments, always orient the sensor downwards to reduce debris collecting at the aperture. Store the DO sensor in the dedicated storage cap, included with the instrument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0 to 600%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial accuracy</td>
<td>$\pm 2%$ oxygen saturation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>1% of saturation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response time</td>
<td>$\sim 10$ s, 90% step change at 20°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Galvanic dissolved oxygen sensors need refurbishment if you observe any of the following:}
- There is salt build-up around the aperture
- Protective membrane is damaged
- Electrolyte solution inside the storage cap is cloudy
- Sensor readings are out of range

\textbf{Derived parameters: oxygen concentration}
Rinko

RBR standard instruments support the Rinko optical dissolved oxygen sensor (Rinko III).

During deployments, always orient the sensor downwards to reduce debris collecting at the aperture and minimise direct sunlight. Store the sensor in the dedicated storage cap, included with the instrument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0-200% $O_2$ saturation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>0.01-0.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>Non-linearity ±2% full scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth rating</td>
<td>7000m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optical dissolved oxygen sensor (Rinko)

Derived parameters: oxygen concentration

Aanderaa

RBR standard instruments support the Aanderaa optical dissolved oxygen sensors (Optode 4531 and Optode 4831F).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>$O_2$ concentration</th>
<th>$O_2$ saturation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measurement range</td>
<td>0-1000 μmol/L</td>
<td>0-300%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>&lt;0.1 μmol/L</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>&lt;8 μmol/L</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;2 μmol/L</td>
<td>&lt;1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth rating</td>
<td>100m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300m / 3000m / 6000m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optical dissolved oxygen sensors (Aanderaa)

Derived parameters: oxygen saturation or oxygen concentration
3.6 **RBRcoda³ T.ODO (ODO)**

RBR standard instruments with an "ODO" in the name, such as RBRconcerto³ C.T.D.ODO.Tu, use our RBRcoda³ T.ODO integrated sensors, deployable at depths up to 6000m.

Optical dissolved oxygen sensors measure the drop in luminescence of a chemical dye in the sensor cap, caused by interacting with the oxygen dissolved in seawater.

During deployments, always orient the sensor downwards to reduce debris collecting at the aperture and minimise direct sunlight. Store the sensor in the dedicated storage cap, included with the instrument.

### **RBRcoda³ T.ODO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calibrated range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration</td>
<td>0-500μmol/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturation</td>
<td>0-120%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>1.5°C to 30°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial accuracy</td>
<td>Maximum of ±8μmol/L or ±5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>&lt;1μmol/L (saturation 0.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time constant</td>
<td>~1s (fast), ~8s (standard), ~30s (slow)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Derived parameters:** oxygen saturation
3.7 Radiometers (PAR, rad, quad)

RBR offers PAR radiometers and narrow-band radiometers with a fixed channel width. Additionally, we support PAR sensors from LI-COR.

PAR sensors measure intensity of visible light at frequencies associated with photosynthesis. Narrow-band radiometers are available in a variety of wavebands.

**RBR radiometers**

The RBRcoda\(^3\) PAR and RBRcoda\(^3\) rad integrated sensors are cosine sensors which can measure light within one hemisphere.

The RBRquadrante (quad) is a four-channel radiometer which supports multiple radiation measurements (combinations of PAR and rad sensors) within the same sensor package.

Maximum depth rating of RBR radiometers is 2000m.

**Optical radiometry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial offset error(^*)</td>
<td>±0.0025% full scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution(^**)</td>
<td>±0.0002% full scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic range</td>
<td>&gt;5.5 decades (nominal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute calibration(^***)</td>
<td>±5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linearity</td>
<td>±1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time constant</td>
<td>&lt;5ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature range</td>
<td>-5°C to 35°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain temperature dependence</td>
<td>0.15% / °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosine response error (water)</td>
<td>±5% at 0-60°, ±10% at 61-82°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azimuth error (water)</td>
<td>±1.5% at 45°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-band rejection(^**)</td>
<td>&gt;25dB (typical), OD 2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^*\) Dark offset is internally temperature-compensated.
\(^**\) Out-of-band rejection and resolution are wavelength dependent for narrow-band radiometers.
\(^***\) RBR calibrates radiometers with NIST traceable references.

**PAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength range</td>
<td>400 to 700nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full scale range</td>
<td>0 to 5000µmol/m²/s (minimum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial offset error(^*)</td>
<td>±0.125µmol/m²/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>±0.010µmol/m²/s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Narrow-band channels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centre wavelengths (CWL)</td>
<td>413/ 445/ 475/ 488/ 508/ 532/ 560nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy (for CWL)</td>
<td>±3nm (for all CWLs except 475nm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>±5nm (for CWL 475nm only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full width at half-maximum (FWHM)</td>
<td>10nm (for all CWLs except 475nm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25nm (for CWL 475nm only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy (for FWHM)</td>
<td>±3nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full scale range</td>
<td>0 to 400µW/cm²/nm (minimum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial offset error(^*)</td>
<td>±0.010µW/cm²/nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution(^**)</td>
<td>±0.001µW/cm²/nm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LI-COR

PAR sensors options from LI-COR include cosine (one hemisphere, depth rating 560m) or spherical (omnidirectional, depth rating 350m) PAR sensors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength range</td>
<td>400 to 700nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibrated range</td>
<td>0 to 10000µmol/m²/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial accuracy</td>
<td>±2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.8 Turbidity (Tu)

**Turbidity**

RBR standard instruments with a "Tu" in the name, such as RBR$\textit{virtuoso}^3$ Tu or RBR$\textit{concerto}^2$ C.T.D.O.DO.Tu, use turbidity sensors from third-party manufacturers: Seapoint, Turner, and Sequoia.

The RBR$\textit{concerto}^3$ and RBR$\textit{maestro}^3$ can integrate the RBR$\textit{tridente}$ three-channel sensor, capable of making multiple fluorescence and backscatter or turbidity measurements simultaneously.

Turbidity sensors detect light scattered by solid particles suspended in water. During deployments, minimise direct sunlight.

**Seapoint**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light source wavelength</td>
<td>880nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensing distance</td>
<td>&lt;5cm from windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time constant</td>
<td>0.1s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement range</td>
<td>0-4000FTU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linearity</td>
<td>&lt;2% deviation for 0-1250FTU range*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth rating</td>
<td>6000m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Response becomes non-linear above 1250FTU.
### Turner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light source wavelength</td>
<td>260-900nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum detection limit</td>
<td>0.05 FTU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0-1500 FTU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth rating</td>
<td>600 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Turbidity sensor (Turner)](image)

### Sequoia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light source wavelength</td>
<td>850 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acoustic backscatter</td>
<td>8 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0-3000 FTU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth rating</td>
<td>100 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Turbidity sensor (Sequoia)](image)
3.9 Fluorescence

RBR standard instruments support a variety of fluorescence sensors from third-party manufacturers: Seapoint, Sea-Bird, and Turner.

The RBR concerto and RBR maestro can integrate the RBR tridente three-channel sensor, capable of making multiple fluorescence and backscatter or turbidity measurements simultaneously.

Fluorometers operate by transmitting a beam of light and then detecting the light emitted by the excited particles of organic matter suspended or dissolved in seawater. They can measure chlorophyll concentration, crude oil, chromophoric dissolved organic matter (cDOM), fluorescent dissolved organic matter (fDOM), and a variety of synthetic dyes.

**Seapoint**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output time constant</td>
<td>0.1s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Wavelength, excitation/emission | 470nm / 685nm (chlorophyll a)  
                                  370nm / 440nm (cDOM) |
| Sensing volume             | 340mm³                                     |
| Depth rating               | 6000m                                      |

**Seabird**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Wavelength, excitation/emission | 470nm / 695nm (chlorophyll a)  
                                  370nm / 460nm (fDOM) |
<p>| Sensitivity                | 0.025 µg/L                                 |
| Depth rating               | 300m / 600m                                |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wavelength, excitation/emission</strong></td>
<td>440nm / 680nm (chlorophyll $a$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>370nm / 440nm (cDOM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum detection limit</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorophyll $a$ (blue excitation)</td>
<td>0.03µg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorophyll $a$ (red excitation)</td>
<td>0.3µg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cDOM/fDOM</td>
<td>0.1-0.5ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil</td>
<td>0.2ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodamine dye</td>
<td>0.01ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depth rating</strong></td>
<td>600m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fluorescence sensors (Turner)

RBRconcerto³ CTD.Fl with a Cyclops-7F fluorometer
3.10 RBRtridente (tri)

The RBRtridente is an optical sensor with three channels, capable of making multiple fluorescence and backscatter or turbidity measurements simultaneously.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optical</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Centroid angle</td>
<td>120°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sensing volume</td>
<td>~1.3mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Linearity, $R^2$</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calibration accuracy</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chlorophyll $a$</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Channel wavelength (excitation/emission)</td>
<td>470nm/695nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0-250µg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detection limit</td>
<td>0.01µg/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fDOM</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Channel wavelength (excitation/emission)</td>
<td>365nm/450nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0-500ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detection limit</td>
<td>0.004ppb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Backscatter</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Channel wavelength</td>
<td>700nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0-5m$^{-1}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detection limit</td>
<td>$1\times10^{-4}$m$^{-1}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turbidity</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Channel wavelength</td>
<td>700nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0-500FTU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detection limit</td>
<td>0.001FTU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.11 pH

RBR standard instruments support the Idronaut pH sensors. These sensors measure hydrogen ion concentration in environmental water, yielding its relative acidity or alkalinity, and thus, evaluating water quality. RBR recommends to deploy the pH sensor together with the ORP sensor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membrane type</td>
<td>Blue glass membrane (&lt;50MOhm at 20Cº)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>pH 1 to pH 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null point</td>
<td>pH 7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drift</td>
<td>0.05 pH units / month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response time</td>
<td>3s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum pressure</td>
<td>7000dbar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![pH sensor]

3.12 Oxidation reduction potential (ORP/redOx)

RBR standard instruments support the Idronaut oxidation-reduction potential (ORP/redOx) sensors. These sensors measure the ability of water to gain or lose electrons, and can track contamination levels in environmental water when used over extended periods of time. RBR recommends to deploy the ORP sensor together with the pH sensor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Platinum electrode, Ø0.3mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum pressure</td>
<td>7000dbar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![ORP (redOx) sensor]
3.13 Methane

RBR standard instruments support the Franatech methane sensors. These sensors have a semi-conductor with an active layer that absorbs methane. A change in conductivity of the active layer is proportional to the amount of dissolved methane in seawater.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>50nM to 10μM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>1nM to 500nM (pumped flow-through mode)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low range</td>
<td>20nM – 1μM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High range</td>
<td>1μM – 40μM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response time</td>
<td>several seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth rating</td>
<td>4000m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methane sensor (Franatech)

3.14 Carbon dioxide

RBR standard instruments support the carbon dioxide sensors (C-sense) from Turner. These sensors measure absorption of the wavelength specific to carbon dioxide and generate voltage output proportional to the partial concentration of CO₂ gas in seawater. They operate through the diffusion of gas across a hydrophobic membrane into an isolated headspace. A copper antifouling guard minimises biofouling and protects the membrane.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranges</td>
<td>0 to 1000ppm 0 to 2000ppm 0 to 4000ppm 0 to 10000ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial accuracy</td>
<td>±3% full scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth rating</td>
<td>600m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CO₂ sensor (Turner)
3.15 Transmittance

RBR standard instruments support the Sea-Bird transmissometers (C-Star). These sensors measure underwater light transmittance by projecting a collimated beam through an optical flow tube and quantifying its attenuation. As the loss of light occurs due to scattering and absorption, the resulting value reflects the concentration of organic matter suspended and dissolved in seawater.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wavelengths</td>
<td>410 / 465 / 520 / 650nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
<td>~10-12nm for 370nm, ~20nm for all other wavelengths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathlength</td>
<td>25 or 10cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance angle</td>
<td>~1°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
<td>~10-12nm for 370nm, ~20nm for all other wavelengths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linearity</td>
<td>99% $R^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth rating</td>
<td>600m (plastic), 6000m (aluminium)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transmissometer (Sea-Bird)
4 Derived parameters

Ruskin software and the RBR instrument itself have the ability to calculate the derived parameters, depending on how the instrument is configured. Both routes use the same equations and produce identical results.

All derived parameters will be calculated on Ruskin:
- when the data storage format is set to Desktop and Realtime is set to None

As a result, the RSK file will only store raw data. This option enables post-processing on Ruskin, with the flexibility of changing the variables.

To obtain derived parameters, download the dataset to your laptop and open it on Ruskin, then go to the Parameters tab to apply the most up-to-date calibration coefficients to your calculations. Furthermore, Ruskin has alternative derivation options for some parameters, which you can also select in the Parameters tab. See Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments for details.

⚠️ The Desktop storage format is a preferred option. Having the raw data keeps more options open in the long term. However, when you are managing your deployments using a smartphone, it is more efficient to derive parameters in realtime than post-process a large RSK file with raw data, due to limited capabilities of mobile devices.

All derived parameters will be calculated on the instrument:
- when the data storage format is set to Mobile
- or
- when the data storage format is set to Desktop and Realtime is set to Serial or USB

As a result, the RSK file will store the data with calibration coefficients already applied and derived parameters already calculated.
4.1 Salinity

Salinity is defined as the ratio of the mass of dissolved material to the mass of seawater. It is impossible to measure absolute salinity directly. However, we can derive practical salinity from measurable properties: electrical conductivity, temperature, and pressure, obtained by your RBR CTD instrument, such as RBRconcerto™ C.T.D. The units of measurement are PSU (dimensionless Practical Salinity Units).

Ruskin software uses the algorithm recommended by PSS78, the world standard for practical salinity calculation. It enables calculation of practical salinity in a range 2 to 42PSU from conductivity S (mS/cm) measured at temperature T (°C) and hydrostatic pressure p (dBar). Refer to Practical Salinity Scale of 1978 (PSS78) for more details.

RBR CT instruments (such as RBRduo™ C.T, without a pressure sensor) can still calculate salinity if you enter depth in the table under the Parameter tab in Ruskin. See Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments™.

⚠️ If the PSS78 calculation generates an error, the instrument will report a salinity of 0. This might occur when, in air, the conductivity report a small negative value. This does not apply if one of the measured parameters is already flagged as an error.

4.2 Speed of sound

Speed of sound in seawater is a function of salinity, temperature and pressure. The units of measurement are m/s (metres per second).

It is not always possible to measure the speed of sound in seawater directly. However, we can derive it from measurable properties: electrical conductivity, temperature, and pressure, obtained by your RBR instrument, such as RBRconcerto™ C.T.D.

We derive salinity first, via the PSS78 method, and then use it in the algorithm, often referred to as the UNESCO equation. See Speed of sound in seawater as a function of salinity, temperature, and pressure by G.S.K. Wong and S. Zhu for more details.

In the oceans, the speed of sound varies between 1450 and 1570m/s. It increases about 1.3m/s per each 1PSU increase in salinity, 4.5m/s per each 1°C increase in temperature, and 1.7m/s per each 1dbar increase in pressure.
4.3 Density anomaly

Density anomaly, or negative thermal expansion, is the paradoxical tendency of water to expand during cooling. This behaviour manifests in anomalous decrease in water density when the temperature drops below 4°C. The units of measurement are $\text{kg/cm}^3$ (kilograms per cubic centimetre).

It is not possible to measure the density anomaly directly. However, we can derive it from measurable properties: electrical conductivity, temperature, and pressure, obtained by your RBR CTD instrument, such as RBRconcerto C.T.D. We derive salinity first, via the PSS78 method, and then use it in the algorithm, often referred to as the UNESCO equation of state:

$$Density\ anomaly = \left( \frac{1}{V(S, t, p)} \right) - 1000 kg/m^3$$

where $V(S, t, p)$ is specific volume of seawater derived from salinity, temperature and pressure and 1000kg/m$^3$ is density of freshwater.

See UNESCO (1981), Tenth report of the joint panel on oceanographic tables and standards for details.

⚠️ The UNESCO equation of state is applicable within these ranges: $2 <$ practical salinity $< 42$, $-2^\circ C <$ temperature $< 35^\circ C$.
If salinity values are lower than 2PSU (freshwater), density anomaly values will not be accurate.

4.4 Specific conductivity

Specific conductivity is a function of conductivity and temperature. This parameter is mostly applicable in studies of freshwater and brackish water. The units of measurement are $\mu S/cm$ (microsiemens per centimetre).

Ruskin software uses the algorithm described in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater by L.S. Clesceri et al, which yields specific conductivity normalised to 25°C.

$$Specific\ conductivity = \frac{0.001 \cdot conductivity}{1 + 0.0191(temperature - 25)}$$

where conductivity in mS/cm and temperature in °C are values measured by your RBR instrument, and 0.0191 is the default specific conductivity coefficient.

The specific conductivity coefficient is defined as the change in conductivity (in %) per 1°C. Its default value corresponds to an increase in conductivity of 1.91%. However, it depends on temperature and ionic composition of the water, ranging between 0.0175 and 0.0214 for natural lakes and rivers. You may be able to find the value specific to your body of water in literature or experimentally. In this case, adjust the specific conductivity coefficient manually in the table under the Parameter tab in Ruskin. See Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments.

This method enables calculation of specific conductivity in a range 0 to 6000μS/cm and is valid in the temperature range -2°C to +35°C.
4.5 Sea pressure

Sea pressure is the difference between the pressure measured underwater by your RBR instrument and atmospheric pressure. The units of measurement are **dbar** (decibars).

\[ \text{Sea pressure} = \text{absolute pressure} - \text{atmospheric pressure} \]

where pressure (in dbar) is the value measured directly by your RBR instrument.

Enter atmospheric pressure (in dbar) manually in the table under the **Parameter** tab in Ruskin. See *Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments*[^1]. If not entered, a default value of 10.1325dbar will be used.

4.6 Depth

Depth is a function of sea pressure and seawater density. The units of measurement are **m** (metres).

\[ \text{Depth} = \frac{\text{sea pressure}}{\text{density} \cdot g} \]

where seawater density is in **g/cm}^3 and sea pressure is in dbar, and \( g \) is the acceleration of gravity and equals 9.8m/s^2.

\( \text{Sea pressure} \) is also a derived parameter:

\[ \text{Sea pressure} = \text{absolute pressure} - \text{atmospheric pressure} \]

Enter atmospheric pressure (in dbar) and seawater density (in g/cm^3) manually in the table under the **Parameter** tab in Ruskin. See *Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments*[^1]. If not entered, default values of 10.1325dbar and 1.0281g/cm^3 will be used.

[^1]: Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments
4.7 Oxygen concentration

RBR standard instruments support several third-party DO sensors from Rinko, OxyGuard, and Aanderaa*, which measure dissolved oxygen saturation.

* Aanderaa sensors report either oxygen saturation or oxygen concentration, depending on the RBR instrument.

When a sensor measures oxygen saturation, we can derive oxygen concentration using the Weiss equation. See The solubility of nitrogen, oxygen and argon in water and seawater by R.F. Weiss for details.

The units of measurement may be \( \mu \text{Mol/L} \), \( \text{mg/L} \), or \( \text{mL/L} \) for the Oxyguard DO and Rinko DO sensors; and \( \text{mg/L} \) or \( \text{mL/L} \) for the Aanderaa Optode DO sensors.

The Weiss equation requires values for absolute temperature (in °K) and salinity, which are derived from measured temperature and conductivity. If your instrument does not measure these, default values of 0°C (273.15°K) and 35PSU will be used. Alternatively, enter temperature and conductivity manually in the table under the Parameter tab in Ruskin. See Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments³.

4.8 Oxygen saturation

RBR standard instruments support several sensors which measure dissolved oxygen concentration, including our own RBRcoda³ T.ODO and Aanderaa* Optode DO sensors.

* Aanderaa sensors report either oxygen saturation or oxygen concentration, depending on the RBR instrument.

When a sensor measures oxygen concentration, we derive oxygen saturation using the Garcia and Gordon equation. See Oxygen solubility in seawater: better fitting equations by F. H. Garcia and I. I. Gordon for details.

The units of measurement are %.

The Garcia and Gordon equation requires values for absolute temperature (in °K) and salinity, which are derived from measured temperature and conductivity. If your instrument does not measure these, default values of 0°C (273.15°K) and 35PSU will be used. Alternatively, enter temperature and conductivity manually in the table under the Parameter tab in Ruskin. See Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments³.
5 Hardware

5.1 Opening and closing the instrument

⚠️ Remember to keep the O-ring clean and avoid scratching the O-ring mating surfaces. Carefully inspect the O-ring before deploying the instrument.

**Opening the instrument with a standard end-cap**
1. Twist the battery end-cap counterclockwise.
2. Once fully unscrewed, pull the end-cap away from the housing.

**Closing the instrument with a standard end-cap**
1. Place the end-cap back on the instrument until almost fully closed.
2. Twist the end-cap clockwise until aligned with **PAUSE**.

**Opening the instrument with a connectorised end-cap**
1. Twist the battery end-cap counterclockwise.
2. Once fully unscrewed, pull the end-cap away from the housing.
3. Unplug the umbilical cable.

**Closing the instrument with a connectorised end-cap**
1. Plug the mini-display port connector into the instrument as shown.
2. Twist the end-cap counterclockwise two full rotations to unwind the umbilical cable.
3. Twist the end-cap clockwise back on the instrument until aligned with **PAUSE**.
5.2 Instrument interface

The RBR standard instruments provide an internal USB-C port and, depending on the end-cap type, an external MCBH-6-MP connector.

Refer to Opening and closing the instrument for details on accessing connection ports. Refer to Physical specifications for the external MCBH-6-MP connector pinout diagram.

### USB-C connection

Remove the battery end-cap to access the USB-C port located inside the instrument body.

A USB-C desktop cable is supplied in the instrument support kit. Use this cable to download data from the instrument to your computer.

### Mini-display port

The mini-display port is located next to the USB-C port. This is the port to use for the umbilical cable from the connectorised end-cap.
End-cap types
RBR standard instruments are compatible with three different end-caps. These end-caps are interchangeable between instruments.

Standard end-cap  Connectorised end-cap  Right-angle connectorised end-cap

MCBH connectors
Only connectorised battery end-caps have the external MCBH-6-MP connector. Depending on your needs, they may be wired to support the USB, RS-232, or RS-485 communication (selected at the time of order).

Patch cables and underwater extension cables are sold separately. See RBR Cable Guide for details.
5.3 Twist activation

**Sampling**

Twist activation allows you to start or pause the instrument without the need to connect to a computer. All RBR Generation³ standard instruments are equipped with twist activation as a standard feature. See Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments³.

When you select "Twist activation" in Ruskin, the instrument starts to sample based on the twist PAUSE/RUN position rather than a schedule. To start sampling, first click "Enable" in Ruskin to enable logging. The status will then become "Paused". Turn the battery end-cap to the RUN position. The instrument will vibrate with one long pulse and start sampling. To pause it, turn the battery end-cap to the PAUSE position. The instrument will vibrate with three short pulses to indicate it has paused logging.

![Twist activation mode](image)

**Wi-Fi**

Twist activation allows you to connect to the instrument over the Wi-Fi when using a mobile device. Instruments equipped with a Wi-Fi module have the WI-FI READY icon on the end-cap. This module needs to be enabled at the time of purchase. Contact RBR if you have any question about this feature.

You can activate the Wi-Fi by twisting the end-cap in either direction. The Wi-Fi will stay on for 60 seconds, waiting for you to connect. See Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments³ for the required steps.

⚠️ The Wi-Fi is disabled after 60 seconds of inactivity. Twist the end-cap to RUN or PAUSE to re-activate the Wi-Fi.

⚠️ Twisting the end-cap to the RUN or PAUSE position will activate the Wi-Fi. However, twisting to the PAUSE position will also pause the instrument, as described above.
6 Maintenance

6.1 Support kits

RBR provides one support kit per every three instruments ordered. If you need more units, contact RBR. There are two types of RBR support kits for standard instruments, for the ones in plastic housing and for those in titanium. The difference is the O-rings included in the support kit. Instruments in titanium housing are used for deep deployments and must endure harsher conditions. An additional O-ring serves as a backup protection from flooding.

The RBR support kits contain an assortment of basic accessories and spare parts, as presented below.

RBR support kit diagram (for plastic)
See Replacing the O-rings for more information on the deep variants.
6.2 Replacing the O-rings

Care for the O-ring is the single most important item of maintenance on any submersible RBR instrument. A water leak can damage the circuit board beyond repair and cause complete data loss. Every instrument’s seal depends upon its O-ring, not the end-cap tightness. Therefore, proper O-ring maintenance is crucial.

The O-ring may lose elasticity over time, even when the instrument is not deployed. RBR strongly recommends replacing the O-ring regularly.

To access the O-ring, open the instrument.

Inspecting the O-ring

Visually inspect the new O-ring for nicks and scratches before installing it. Pay attention to the following areas:

- The surface of the O-ring itself
- The mating surface on the inside of the case between the threads and the open end
- The groove in the end-cap where the O-ring sits

When handling the O-rings:

- Avoid using any object that could scratch the O-ring or any of its mating surfaces.
- If dirt is present in the O-ring groove, remove the O-ring as described below and thoroughly clean the groove.
- Do not return this old O-ring to the instrument! If you remove the O-ring from the instrument for any reason, always replace it with a new one.
- If the surfaces of the O-ring groove are scratched, pitted, or damaged, contact RBR for advice.
Replacing the O-ring

1. Use the plastic O-ring removal tool (included in the support kit) to remove the old O-ring from its groove. The O-ring may need to stretch quite a bit as it is pushed off. This requires some effort, but can be done by hand.
2. Clean the groove thoroughly with a soft, lint-free cloth and compressed air, if necessary.
3. Select a new O-ring and inspect it for damage.
4. Lubricate with a very light film of silicone compound (included in the support kit).
5. Install the new O-ring by pushing it into place and popping it into its groove.
6. Once in place, inspect it once more for scratches and debris, and wipe away any silicone compound deposited on the end-cap.
7. Close the instrument.

O-rings on | deep variants

The deep variants of standard instruments use two O-rings. One is the main O-ring, and the other is the backup. Both are required to protect the instrument from flooding. To access the O-rings, open the instrument.

Main O-ring
Backup O-ring

Orienting the O-rings on | deep variants

Correct placement and orientation of the two O-rings are critical to maintaining depth rating integrity.

The main O-ring has a round profile. It must be installed first.

The backup O-ring is flat on one side, and concave on the other. When installed, the concave side must face the main O-ring.
6.3 Replacing the batteries

RBR ships new instruments with fresh, highest capacity batteries included. Replace the batteries before each deployment to maximise the operational time and prevent data loss.

Ruskin software allows users to estimate the remaining battery life during deployment (assuming fresh batteries) by tracking power consumption in mAh. See Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments for more information on predicting battery life.

Replacing the batteries

1. Remove the battery end-cap.
2. Using both thumbs, press down on the "+" symbols on the battery cover and slide in the direction of the arrow.
3. Remove the eight old batteries from the battery carriage.
4. Insert eight new batteries.
5. Check for correct battery polarity.
6. Put the end-cap back on the instrument and twist clockwise until aligned with PAUSE.
6.4 Replacing the desiccant capsules

Replace desiccant capsules before each deployment.
Fresh desiccant will keep the instrument compartment dry and prevent malfunction. Water damage may occur if condensation forms inside the instrument.

As a preventative measure, RBR recommends servicing the instrument in a cool, dry place (when possible).

Replacing desiccant capsules

1. Remove the battery end-cap.
2. Remove the used desiccant capsules from their sockets.
3. Insert fresh desiccant capsules into their sockets, face out.
4. Once all the capsules are secured, place the battery end-cap back in its place.
5. Put the end-cap back on the instrument and twist clockwise until aligned with **PAUSE**.
All instruments ship with fresh reusable desiccant capsules. They use a cobalt-free colour changing indicator dye. Orange indicates fresh desiccant, while green indicates it is saturated (about 15% water by weight). Once exhausted, the capsules can be replaced with new ones (available from RBR), or refreshed.

![Fresh (orange) and saturated (green) desiccant capsules](image)

**Refreshing the desiccant**

Follow the steps below to refresh the desiccant.

1. Remove the saturated silica beads from their capsule.
2. Place them in the oven and heat at 120°C (250°F) for about two hours.

   > Always remove the beads from their capsule before refreshing! The capsule will deform if heated to 120°C.

3. Take the refreshed beads out of the oven and return them to the capsule.

   > Return the refreshed beads to the capsule immediately after reheating! If left outside the capsule, the desiccant will trap moisture and go back to green.

4. Wait until the silica beads cool down. Once cool, the desiccant is ready to be reused.
6.5 Connecting the cabled PAR sensor (LI-COR)

Proper connection between the PAR sensors (LI-COR) and their cable is crucial for deployment success.

Both LI-192 and LI-193 have a two-pin connector with a small yellow mark on the side.

Always align this yellow mark with the tab on the side of the cable connector when connecting the sensor to its cable.

Orientation

After connecting the cable to the PAR sensor, confirm that the yellow mark and the connector tab are aligned, and then put the white locking sleeve in place. The sensor is ready for deployment.

Ensure proper orientation of the yellow mark and the tab before each deployment. Inverted connection of your PAR sensor will result in incorrect or lost data.
6.6 Idronaut pH and ORP sensor care and maintenance

Storage

Store the Idronaut pH sensors in the dedicated storage cap half-filled with pH 7 buffer solution or distilled water.

Store the reference sensors in the dedicated storage cap half-filled with KCl or NaCl solution.

Storage caps are provided with the instrument. Contact RBR if a replacement is needed.

Check the sensor performance after any extended period of storage.

Remove the storage cap before using the sensors.

Cleaning

Over long term deployments, a buildup of deposits can block the ion-sensitive glass membrane. This would prevent the electrode from detecting any hydrogen ions and the readings would stay at ~pH 7. If this happens, contact RBR for support.

Calibration

Calibrate the Idronaut pH sensor before each deployment, using three buffer fluids. Repeat every day that the electrode is used, for optimum accuracy. See Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments for details.
6.7 OxyGuard DO sensor care and maintenance

Storage
Store the OxyGuard dissolved oxygen sensor in the dedicated storage cap to minimise fluid loss. Storage caps are provided with the instrument. Contact RBR if a replacement is needed.

O-ring
The red O-ring of the OxyGuard sensor serves two purposes:
- To retain the electrolyte during storage
- To balance pressure during deployments

There are two positions for O-ring on the OxyGuard sensor, "Transport" and "Measurement".

During transportation or storage, move the red O-ring of the Oxyguard sensor to the "Transport" position, closing off the port on the side of the cell.

Before deployment, move the O-ring to the "Measurement" position to maintain the pressure balance.

After deployment, return the O-ring to the "Transport" position.

Support kit
RBR offers an OxyGuard sensor support kit that includes:
- Membrane tool
- Electrolyte solution (250ml)
- Fast response membranes
- Replacement O-rings
- Oxyguard Support Kit and Refurbishment Guide

Check the state of your DO sensor before deployment. Look for any damage to the membrane, cloudiness of the electrode, and buildup on the anode. If you find any damage, refurbish and re-calibrate the sensor. Refer to Oxyguard Support Kit and Refurbishment Guide, included with the support kit, for instructions on refurbishing your sensor. See Ruskin User Guide for instructions on calibration.
6.8 Thermistor string care and maintenance

**Storage**
Store the T-string in its shipping crate or a dedicated box, loosely coiled. The smallest bend radius for the T-string cables is 15cm.

**Deployment**
1. Remove the T-string out of the box.
2. Attach the shackle of the mooring line to the clevis of the T-string closest to the instrument.
3. Attach the instrument to the mooring line with a clamp.
4. Attach the weight to the clevis at the free end of the string (the opposite of the instrument).
5. Carefully unspool the T-string on the side of your vessel, weight first.

**Cleaning**
After each deployment, clean the cables of the T-string with soapy water.

⚠️ Do not place any items on the T-string. Do not step on the T-string. Do not exceed a load of 250kg clevis to clevis.

⚠️ The T-string must be supported by the clevis, never by the instrument connector.
6.9 Fluorescence sensors safety precautions

RBR standard instruments support a variety of fluorescence sensors, including the RBR\textit{tridente} and third-party sensors from Seapoint, Sea-Bird, and Turner.

For fDOM measurements, fluorometers use UV LEDs (ultraviolet light emitting diodes) and should be handled with care. Ultraviolet radiation is invisible so it may not be obvious when the instrument is active. Exercise caution to avoid any associated health risks for the eyes.

⚠ Wear approved safety glasses with side protection and UV filter lenses. Avoid looking at the LEDs.

**Storage cap**

Whenever possible, keep the storage cap on your fluorometers.

![RBR\textit{tridente} with its storage cap on](image)

**Eye protection**

If the storage cap is removed, use protective eyewear. RBR recommends UV-blocking safety glasses of the highest available rating.
**Safe operation**

Never look at the LEDs as their optical power (ultraviolet and visible) can be hazardous to eyes.

Whenever handling an active fluorometer, place the unit face down on a non-abrasive surface to avoid shining the light into the eyes.

When the fluorometer does not need to be active, disable sampling on Ruskin by selecting "Stop". See Ruskin User Guide: Standard Instruments³.
6.10 Cables and connectors

**Cable bend radius**
The smallest bend radius for RBR supplied cables is 15cm.

**Lubricating the connectors**
Lubrication improves watertight sealing, prevents corrosion, and reduces the force required to de-mate the connector. Use the silicone compound provided with your instrument.
- Apply the silicone compound to all female connectors before every mating
- Ensure each connector hole is filled with approximately 30% lubricant

![Lubricating a connector](image)

**Reducing mechanical stress**
- Do not pull on the cable
- Hold onto the connector to pull out the cable
- Disconnect by pulling straight out, not at an angle
- Avoid sharp bends at the point where the cable enters the connector
- Avoid angular loads on the connector
6.11 Cleaning the instrument

Clean the instrument after each extended deployment to remove deposits that may have accumulated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General/biofouling</td>
<td>To clean the exterior, soak in a mild detergent, then scrub the instrument with a soft brush.</td>
<td>Avoid scratching the plastic (scratches make future cleaning more difficult).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcification</td>
<td>Soak in vinegar for six hours, then scrub the surface using a soft brush.</td>
<td>Soaking in vinegar for more than 24 hours may damage the O-ring and increase the chances of a leak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encrustation</td>
<td>Ultrasound bath</td>
<td>Do not use ultrasound on pressure transducers &lt;50dbar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cleaning the pressure sensor

Avoid touching the diaphragm when cleaning the sensor! Any deformation will permanently affect performance.

1. Unscrew the sensor guard using a coin or a large flat head screwdriver. Do not apply excessive force, especially when using the screwdriver.
2. Rinse the area under running water. If this fails to remove the deposits, try soaking in vinegar and immersing in an ultrasound bath. Do not use ultrasound on pressure transducers <50dbar.
3. If unsuccessful, contact RBR.

Cleaning PAR, rad, turbidity, and fluorescence sensors

When dirty, carefully wipe the sensors with a soft cloth.

Do not use abrasive cloths as scratched faces can affect calibration. Do not use solvents or cleaners as these could affect optical properties of the window.

Cleaning pH sensors

Over long term deployments, a buildup of deposits can block the ion-sensitive glass membrane. If this happens, contact RBR for support.
6.12 Calibrating the instrument

Factory calibration coefficients are calculated for each sensor, and the coefficients are stored on the instrument. RBR calibration certificates contain calibration equations, coefficients, and residuals for each sensor. Hard copies are provided with each shipment. RBR can replace lost or misplaced calibration certificates upon request.

RBR recommends calibrating your instrument before any critical deployment, periodically once a year, or if you suspect the readings to be out of specifications.

Discuss your calibration requirements with RBR. In some cases, the instrument will need to be returned to RBR to have it checked and re-calibrated.

Please contact RBR for our current calibration fees.

6.13 Repair

RBR supports all our products. Contact us immediately at support@rbr-global.com or via the RBR website if there are any issues with your instrument. Please have the model and the serial number of the unit ready. Our support team will work to resolve the issue remotely. In some cases, you may have to return your instrument to RBR for further servicing.

There are no user-repairable parts of the instrument. Any attempt to repair without prior authorisation from RBR will void the warranty. Refer to the RBR warranty statement.

To return a product to RBR for an upgrade, repair, or calibration, please contact our support team to obtain a return merchandise authorisation code (RMA) and review the detailed shipping information on the RBR website.

7 Revision history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision No.</th>
<th>Release date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>31-August-2022</td>
<td>Original</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>31-October-2022</td>
<td>Added depth rating and sampling rate to Physical specifications.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Enhanced description of the conductivity cell in Sensor specifications.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Added RBR\textit{tridente} and RBR\textit{quadrante} to sensor lists and Sensor specifications.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Updated instructions for refreshing the desiccant.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Added Fluorescence sensors safety precautions to Maintenance.</td>
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