

# CRUISE REPORT Cascadia Initiative: Year 4, LEG 6 September 7-21, 2014

# R/V Oceanus CRUISE OC1409A Newport OR - Newport OR

# **Co-Chief Scientists:**

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# OC1409A CRUISE REPORT: Cascadia Initiative Year 4, LEG 6

### Mission:

Deploy 29 Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory Ocean-bottom Seismometers (OBSs) of 3 different types:

- 8 Trawl-Resistant Mount (TRM) shallow-water OBS with Trillium compact 3component seismometer, absolute pressure gauge (APG), acoustic release/pop-up buoy attached to TRM via line. These are deployed at depths shallower than 200m (nominal). Referred to as TRMP in this document.
- 11 TRM shallow-water OBSs with Trillium compact 3-component and APG installed at depths from 200-1000m (nominal). These are referred to as TRM in this document. Both TRMPs and TRMs are lowered to bottom using a UNOLS winch pool heave-compensated winch from Woods Hole.
- 10 LDEO deep water OBSs with APG. Deploy over waist deck and release in water, instruments then drift to ocean floor. Referred to as ARRA in this document.

Recover 15 LDEO OBS of Long-Period type (LDEO-LP). An acoustic signal tells the instrument to release its ballast weights. It then rises to the surface and is hooked and winched onto the waist deck.

### **Outcomes:**

All objectives of the mission were successfully accomplished.

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### **PARTICIPANTS:**

### Science Party:

Magali Barba, Cal Poly Andrew Barclay, LDEO Carlos Becerril, LDEO William Burns, Leidos John Clapp, LDEO Brian Cook, OSU Alex de Moor, OSU Stephen Hicks, U. Liverpool Theodore Koczynski, LDEO Dean Livelybrooks, UO Walter Masterson, LDEO Daryl Swensen, OSU Anne Trehu, OSU

### Ship's Crew:

Jeff Crews, Captain Todd Dussault, First Mate Tony Monocandilos, Second Mate Bob Cruise, Chief Engineer Jacques Jean Bart, Engineer Chip Millard, Engineer Gene Otto, AB Marc Simpson, AB Patrick Breshears, AB John Vanderbeck, Cook Sean Guss, Assistant Cook

**Abbreviations:** Cal Poly - California State Polytechnic University--Pomona, LDEO -Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory; OSU - Oregon State University; UO - University of Oregon; U. Liverpool – University of Liverpool, UK.

# **OC1409A Science Party:**



front row: Walt Masterson, Carlos Becerril, Jeremy Schultz, Anne Trehu, Maggie Barba second row: Ted Koczynski, Bill Burns, John Clapp, Dean Livelybrooks, Andrew Barclay, Brian Cook

# <image>

# Science Party and Crew at work:



Figure 1. Track map for OC1409A showing locations of deployed TRMs (orange stars), TRM-Ps (teal diamonds), LDEO ARRAs (red squares) and recovered LDEO-LP instruments (yellow stars). Red line is the ship track; the position at the beginning of each day is shown by a black hexagon. The focused array is shown on the next page.



Figure 2. Map of the track for OC1409A: focused array detail.

# Table captions:

**Table 1.** Planned station locations for OC1409A. For actual deployment locations and depths, as determined from acoustic surveys or from the wire position for shallow TRM deployments, see Table 2. For deployments, the latitude, longitude and depth are from the acoustic surveys conducted when the instruments were deployed in 2013.

**Table 2.** Deployment locations for OC1409A. The planned latitude, longitude and depth are the same as in Table 1, except that they are listed as decimal degrees. The survey locations are considered the best location at the present time. For TRMs to be recovered by ROV in 2015, these locations may be updated. Three types of location method were used: 3D and 2D solutions from an acoustic survey and SS (Shallow Site) for a relocation given by the geometrical offset between the GPS antenna and the wire for TRM deployments in water too shallow for an acoustic survey. This offset is also taken into account for the 2D and 3D acoustic survey solutions. For 3D solutions, the depth observed on the echosounder (generally the 3.5 kHz) as well as the calculated depth is given. The assumed water velocity for solutions from the acoustic surveys was 1489 m/s. The assumed velocity for depths from the echosounder was 1500 m/s. The difference in assumed velocity of sound in water explains much of the difference between the two depth values. The comments column also indicates which instruments were deployed with low gain. (i.e. all instruments deployed prior to the Humboldt Bay port stop. See cruise narrative for more explanation.) For more details about deployments, see the Cruise Narrative in this document and the Cruise E-log available on the R2R web site. A summary of the offset calculation for shallow water TRMs is giving in Appendix 1. Images of the screen for acoustic survey solutions are given in Appendix 2.

**Table 3.** OBS recovery locations, preliminary assessment of data quality and measured clock drifts. Positive drift means that the OBS clock was fast. The positions are the same as in Table 1 but expressed in decimal degrees. The depth provided from the 2013 acoustic surveys are compared to those observed by echosounding at the site during the recovery.

# Table 1. Positions of stations during OC1409A.

Site	Station	Latitude	Latitude	Longitude	Longitude		
Number	Name	Degree N	Minute	Degree W	Minute	Туре	Depth (m)
1	FC03D	44	48.816	124	44.28	TRM	422
2	J26D	44	39.3	125	27.984	ARRA	2856
28	FS15	40	29.796	124	31.476	TRMP	55
3	M12D	44	13.632	125	2.124	TRM	971
4	J18D	43	58.77	125	28.92	ARRA	3025
5	J17D	43	47.268	124	36.798	TRM	296
6	M13D	43	35.856	125	2.64	TRM	993
7	J10D	43	20.928	125	32.676	ARRA	3074
8	J09D	43	9.09	124	43.626	TRM	251
9	M14D	42	54.84	124	58.656	TRM	988
10	G34D	42	34.399	125	26.875	ARRA	3103
11	GB030	42	21.486	125	51.387	LDEO-LP	2608
12	M15D	42	12.654	124	54.462	TRM	936
13	G25D	41	58.871	124	43.593	TRM	682
14	GB130	41	24.467	124	41.428	LDEO-LP	1070
15	HUMB	40	45.226	124	12.912	Port	NA
16	M17D	41	2.226	124	37.794	TRM	734
17	G17D	41	24.000	124	20.646	TRMP	95
18	GB260	40	58.739	125	13.193	LDEO-LP	3079
19	G18D	41	18.271	125	15.429	ARRA	3108
20	FS45	40	48.000	124	31.200	TRM	493
21	FS43	40	42.720	124	35.040	TRM	720
22	FS42	40	42.900	124	27.780	TRMP	94
23	FS17	40	33.576	124	35.820	TRMP	150
24	FS14	40	29.532	124	36.234	TRMP	141
25	GB360	39	52.663	124	43.780	LDEO-LP	1303
26	FS11	40	25.740	124	34.650	TRMP	124
27	FS12	40	26.730	124	30.624	TRMP	58
29	G02D	40	9.523	125	17.782	ARRA	1736
30	GB320	40	23.644	125	54.667	LDEO-LP	2268
31	GB330	40	30 723	126	35 073	LDEO-LP	3151
32	GB340	40	22 403	120	26 423	LDEO-LP	1776
33	GB350	40	51 634	127	6 435	LDEO LI	3300
34	GB230	41	7 825	120	25 768	LDEO LI	3309
35	GB230	41	4 620	127	54 807		2001
35	GB220	41 71	20.003	120	3 401		2000
27	G10D	41	20.003	120	1.602		2104
20	CD170	41	19.900	120	25 420		2444
30	CD100	41	1 202	127	25.420	LDEO-LP	2579
39	GB100	42	1.392	126	35.054	LDEO-LP	35/8
40	G2/D	42	0.111	125	58.885	AKKA	2924
41	GB080	41	59.044	125	18.476	LDEO-LP	3099
42	G26D	41	59.044	125	18.476	ARRA	3099
43	GB050	42	28.488	126	54.102	LDEO-LP	4031
44	BB631	42	52.655	126	38.195	ARRA	3330
45	J25D	44	27.396	124	37.854	TRMP	134

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OC1409A		Planned	Planned	Planned	Instrument	Survev	Survev	;		Survev	
Station Number	Site Name	Latitude	Longitude	Depth, m	type	Latitude	Longitude	Method	Depth , m	RMS, ms	Comments
Ι	FC03D	44.81360	-124.73800	422	TRM	44.813285	-124.738318	2D	432	8.6	low gain
2	J26D	44.65500	-125.46640	2856	ARRA	44.657678	-125.467035	2D	2880	7.6	low gain
3	MI2D	44.22720	-125.03540	126	TRM	44.227000	-125.035260	2D	950	ри	no survey screen shot; low gain
4	JI8D	43.97950	-125.48200	3025	ARRA	43.977253	-125.481397	3D	3039/3060	2.7	low gain
5	JI7D	43.78780	-124.61330	296	TRM	43.787260	-124.613425	2D	285	11.6	low gain
9	MI3D	43.59760	-125.04400	993	TRM	43.597320	-125.044638	2D	066	11.0	low gain
7	<i>JI0D</i>	43.34880	-125.54460	3074	ARRA	43.348497	-125.545077	3D	3076/3093	Ι.7	low gain
8	D09D	43.15150	-124.72710	251	TRM	43.151395	-124.727096	SS	252	ри	
9	MI4D	42.91400	-124.97760	988	TRM	42.913585	-124.977930	3D	1000/994	10.0	survey saved as MI3D 4; low gain
10	G34D	42.57332	-125.44792	3103	ARRA	42.572323	-125.448578	3D	3074/3103	17.4	low gain
12	MI5D	42.21090	-124.90770	936	TRM	42.210673	-124.907450	3D	930/936	6.9	low gain
13	G25D	41 98118	-124 72654	682	TRM	41 981126	-124 726679	33	688	Du	no survey (transponder not responding); low eain: relocated following SS procedure
16	DZ IW	41.03710	-124.62990	734	TRM	41.036958	-124.629837	2D	749	74.0	survey saved as G17D
17	GI7D	41.40000	-124.34410	95	TRMP	41.399611	-124.433193	SS	66	иа	
19	GI8D	41.30452	-125.25716	3108	ARRA	41.304675	-125.255845	3D	3107/3150	3.0	
20	FS45D	40.80000	-124.52000	493	TRM	40.799990	-124.520245	2D	477	50.9	
21	FS43D	40.71200	-124.58400	720	TRM	40.711938	-124.583875	3D	717/720	9.7	
22	FS42D	40.71500	-124.46300	94	TRMP	40.715095	-124.463103	SS	95	ра	
23	FSI7D	40.55960	-124.59700	150	TRMP	40.559769	-124.596999	SS	145	ра	
24	FS14D	40.49220	-124.60390	141	TRMP	40.492342	-124.603917	SS	145	па	
26	FSIID	40.42900	-124.57750	124	TRMP	40.428534	-124.577497	SS	150	па	
27	FS12D	40.44550	-124.51040	58	TRMP	40.445633	-124.510457	SS	55	ра	
28	FSI5D	40.49660	-124.52460	55	TRMP	40.496390	-124.524697	SS	56	ра	
29	G02D	40.15871	-125.29636	1736	ARRA	40.160343	-125.297707	3D	1736/1745	1.2	
											no APG on this instrument; no survey
37	G19D	41.33280	-126.02820	3104	ARRA	41.331580	-126.027870	3D	3082	па	screen shot
40	G27D	42.00186	-125.98141	2924	ARRA	42.001268	-125.981650	3D	2934/2943	3.0	
42	G26D	41.98406	-125.30793	3099	ARRA	41.983815	-125.308270	3D	3091/3116	2.4	
44	BB631	42.87758	-126.63659	3330	ARRA	42.878702	-126.634370	3D	3310/3330	6.2	
45	J25D	44.45660	-124.63090	134	TRMP	44.456704	-124.631025	SS	136	ра	

OC1409 A Station Number	Site Name	Decimal Latitude	Decimal Longitude	Depth from GMRT, m	Depth from 3.5 kHz	Clock Drift , s	First Day, 2013	Last Day, 2014	DPG	H1	H2	Z	Comments
11	GB030	42.35810	-125.85645	2608	2630	0.602999	307	253	e	g	g	g	Z and H1 may be reversed. Low gain on seismometer channels.
14	GB130	41.40778	-124.69047	1070	1070	1.072990	304	254	e	g	g	g-f	intermittent data on Z; noisy on H1 and H2.
18	GB260	40.97898	-125.21988	3079	3000	1.014000	305	255	e	vg	vg	vg-g	some artifacts on
25	GB360	39.87771	-124.72967	1303	1300	1.007997	304	258	e	e	e	e	tidal currents seen on horizontals
30	GB320	40.39407	-125.91111	2268	2292	0.415998	290	259	e	?	?	?	
31	GB330	40.51205	-126.58454	3151	3173	0.734002	289 2201	259 2025	e	?	?	?	
32	GB340	40.37339	-127.44039	1776	1796	1.569005			nd	nd	nd	nd	Sensor partially flooded.
33	GB350	40.86057	-128.10725	3300	3325	-0.827996	288 0953	260 1657	e-vg	g-f	g-f	g-f	artifacts on all seismometer channels.
34	GB230	41.13042	-127.42947	3309	3330	0.264998	288 0210	260 0527	vg	vg	vg	vg	need to evaluate further
35	GB220	41.07700	-126.91345	2991	3007	-0.640998	289 1255	260 1346	e	?	?	?	
36	GB210	41.33338	-126.05668	3088	3113	1.304006	306 0516	260 1728	e	?	?	?	
38	GB170	41.59655	-127.42367	3444		0.785004	306 2000	261 0814	e	e	e	e	
39	GB100	42.02321	-126.58423	3578		1.444008	307 0736	261 1949	e	e	e	e	
41	GB080	41.98406	-125.30793	3099		1.317994	305 0134	261 1841	e	?	?	e	
43	GB050	42.47480	-126.90169	4031		0.278990	286 1516	262 0153	nd	nd	р	р	possibly some snippets of data on Z, but flat- lined on DPG and H1 and only spikes on H2.

Table 3. OBS data recovery during OC1409A. All recoveries were of LDEO-LP instruments. For more details about recoveries, see the Cruise Narrative in this document and the Cruise E-log available on the R2R web site. Clock drift is OBS time minus actual time (positive fast).

### **CRUISE NARRATIVE:**

### Day 1, September 7, 2014 (JD 250-251):

R/V Oceanus left Newport, OR, at 11:00 PDT (1800 GMT) after the science party had its orientation meeting followed by a fire and boat drill for all hands. We practiced donning survival suits. Trehu found an open switchblade in the foot of her suit. Fortunately the blade was parallel to the floor and did not cut either the suit or her foot. Weather was excellent - cool, foggy with calm seas.

We arrived at Site **FC03A** at 2117 GMT. Deployment of the first TRM went smoothly. TRM deployments entail lowering the unit to the ocean floor attached to 3/8" dyneema line wound on a heave-compensating winch. After aft deployment to the water under the extended A-frame, line is let out until the winch registers >10m, then heave-compensation is employed for the duration of the drop. TRMs and TRMPs are lowered at approx. 12 meters/minute, and slung so that unit is tipped on side to combat 'wallowing' back and forth during the drop. When the unit arrives at the ocean floor, extra line is payed out. The unit is queried for orientation, and once proper orientation is verified, a series release is employed to disconnect line. Line is initially pulled with heave compensation on, and eventually turned off to allow more rapid line recovery. We surveyed location for TRM and TRMP instruments with ship traveling a cross pattern over the unit while pinging. Surveys are only conducted for instruments in >200 m of water. For water depths <200 m, the position of the line when the OBS is on the seafloor is considered the best estimate of location. Eventually, the location determined by ROV Jason on recovery will be considered to be the best estimate of the instrument location.

We then transited to Site **J26D** to deploy the first ARRA OBS. No major hiccups - the unit was prepped on the waist deck astern of the Morgan Crane, which was used to winch it overboard and set it in the water. Instrument was then released and drifted to bottom at a rate of about 44 meters/minute. Unit was pinged to check descent. ARRA deployments are surveyed with a circular ship track with a diameter matching instrument depth, with remotely-controlled ORE Offshore Deck Box pinging through ship's 12.5KHz transducer. M-Cal software controlled pinging, with a GPS feed from the ship, and constructed instrument position. This method of surveying will be used for all ARRA deployments.

We discovered that the e-log from a previous cruise was still open from a previous OBS deployment cruise. Rather than risk loosing the e-log option, we added entries to this log. The next day, however, we found that they had not been saved. We started a new log in the early hours of day 2 and then transferred important entries from day one into the oc1409a e-log (identified by "backfill" on the comment line. Oc1409A e-log seems to be operating smoothly.

# Day 2, September 8, 2014 (JD 251-252):

After a slow (~5 kt) transit to allow for rest time, we arrived at Site **M12D** for deployment of a TRM, arriving at 07:04 PDT (1404Z) time. Some prep work on sensor and battery packages was completed at the end of J26D deployment, so as to facilitate timely deployment of M12D. Deployment otherwise went smoothly, lowering time was somewhat lengthy owing to deployment depth of ~971 m and somewhat slow winch payout speed. After completing standard TRM(X) cross survey, left site at 12:19 PDT, in transit to J18D.

Arrived at **J18D** at 14:17 PDT (2117Z). This was an ARRA deployment and it went smoothly. After prep work and standard deployment over side, nominal drop time was 65 minutes, followed by standard ARRA (deepwater) circle survey. It was noted that bridge crew made an excellent, very circular track with diameter of within 15m of depth of instrument. Departed at 17:29 PDT to transit to J17D.

Arrived at **J17D** at 18:55 PDT. This is a TRM site, with water depth of 285m (nominal - see table for the best estimate of instrument depth). TRM deployment was standard, lowered to bottom in about 30 minutes. Afterwards, deck work placed the next TRM frame under the A-frame and ARRA position for future deployment, then standard TRM survey. Off station at 00:10 the next morning, slow cruise to next station with Lamont crew doing TRM prep work for expedient, breakfast-time deploy.

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# Day 3, September 9, 2014 (JD 252-253):

After a slow transit to **M13D**, arrived at station at 06:13 PDT time; instrument was deployed at breakfast. This is a TRM deployment at ~990m depth, so lowering TRM at ~11 m/minute took about 90 minutes. Instrument was surveyed in standard cross track, then deck work set up both the next ARRA site and a TRM frame for late day deployment. Departed site at 11:12 PDT time and transited to J10D.

Arrived at **J10D** at 13:30 to install ARRA instrument in 3080m of water. No problems with deployment (student 'pulled the line' to release instrument into water). Instrument on the bottom 15:29. Seas were mounting somewhat, ~4' swell. 3km circle survey undertaken, and issues with surveying software and control of the deck box entailed surveying 1.5 circles to complete. Departed station at 17:20 and transitted to J09D.

**J09D** was a TRM install in 251m of water off Cape Blanco. This instrument was (intentionally) installed without a transponder, so we took special care to record ship's position when instrument was lowered into water and when it was reported at bottom. In particular, on bottom at 201409100407Z, ship's GPS recorded as 43.151682, - 124.727070, heading ~1°EofN, depth sounding of ~252m when ship arrived at station. Installation appeared to go smoothly. Deck work and TRM prep for next mornings's site followed.

### Day 4, September 10, 2014 (JD 253-254):

Deployment of site **M14D**, a TRM site in ~990m on the mid-slope began at first light. Depoyment was uneventful. The instrument was in the water at 08:06 PDT, the acoustic ranging survey began at 10:09 PDT (1709Z), and the survey was completed and transit began to the next site at 11:20 PDT (1820Z).

We arrived at site **G34D**, an ARRA OBS in 3104 m on the Juan de Fuca plate at 14:09 PDT (2109Z). After completing instrument set up and repositioning to be on site, the OBS was in the water and released at 15:26 PDT (2226Z) and on the seafloor at 16:39 PDT (2339Z).

Winds had been picking up and seas had been building all day. During the acoustic survey, while in the trough, the fantail was battered and several of the ARRA frames that were being stored on the starboard side along the rail near the lab were damaged and became loose. After temporarily stopping the survey to resecure the frames and assess the damage, surveying was restarted. Four frames had been damaged, one quite severely. It was decided to "cannibalize" LDEO-LP instruments (to be recovered) to replace damaged parts in order to deploy the full complement of instruments planned.

The survey at G34D was completed at 19:54 PDT (0254Z) and transit began to our first recovery site. By the time we arrived at **GB030** at 22:08 PDT (0508Z) waves had decreased somewhat and the decision was made to proceed with the recovery. The recovery went smoothly and was completed by 00:40 PDT (0740Z). Transit began to site M15D on the continental slope for an early morning TRM preparation and deployment.

### Day 5, September 11, 2014 (JD 254-255):

We arrived at **M15D** at 06:50 PDT (1350Z), and instrument preparation began. Sea state had improved. Deployment of M15D was delayed when a corroded/broken pin was found on the data logger connector that needed to be replaced. Assembly of the TRM for site G25D and repair of the broken ARRA frames were done in parallel with preparation of M15D so that the next deployment would require less time on site. G25D was assembled while on the rack, which facilitated some manoeuvres (although shin guards would have been welcome). Instrument was inthe water at 12:55 PDT (1955Z). Deployment was uneventful thereafter, and we left the station at 15:50 PDT (2250Z) after release, winch spooling, deck work and survey, cruising to G25D.

**G25D** was another TRM deployment in shallower water (682m nominal). Much of the setup work had been completed while on station at M15D. After arriving on station at 17:18 PDT, the instrument was in the water at 18:35 PDT (0135Z, JD 255). Lowering to bottom, release and winch spooling were all uneventful. However, the transponder was unresponsive for surveying, despite it having passed deck testing just before deployment. After ~30 minutes of trials, including swapping deck boxes, it was concluded to not survey instrument and proceed on to next station, an LDEO-LP

recovery. This was the 3<sup>rd</sup> failure of transponders (all tested on deck) for this cruise, and we are at this point wondering about their high failure rates after deployment.

Left G25D at 2018 PDT and cruised to station **GB130**, arriving at 2318 PDT (0618Z). The LDEO-LP was interogated and given the signaled to release ballast. Instrument rose in approximately 27 minutes. Foggy conditions meant that the RDF beacon was used to initially approach the instrument. Instrument was brought alongside starboard and retrieved by hooking to the Morgan crane line, stablized with tag lines, and brought aboard. Instrument was partially deconstructed to retrieve logger and sensor package. We left the site at 0104 PDT (08:04Z) to travel to Humboldt Harbour and to retrieve 8 TRM popup shells that had been delivered by truck the day before. This stop was required because there was not enough deck space to hold all the shells at once.

### Day 6, September 12, 2014 (JD 255-256):

We arrived at dock (Schneider Dock and Intermodal Facility: 707.445.3080) in Humbolt/Eureka at 09:03 PDT (1603Z). Off-loaded storage frames for TRM shells that had already been deployed and on-loaded 8 pop-up TRM frames with storage frames. We also took advantage of this stop to swap personnel. Alex de Moor left the ship to do reconnaissance of onshore sites that will be deployed in October to complement the OBS array. Jeremy Schultz drove a field truck to Eureka for Alex and joined the shipboard party. We left dock at 10:40 PDT (1740Z) and transited to next site, M17D, a TRM deployment.

Arrived at **M17D** at 13:20 PDT (2020Z) and immediately began to deploy the TRM in 734m (nominal) water. Prep work on dock ensured that the instrument was in the water promptly (13:34 PDT) and winched to the seafloor. All went smoothly from there, and we left the station at 16:25 PDT.

A decision was made, in light of an anticipated 4-day window of good weather, to revise station order so as to begin deployment of TRMs in the focussed array (dubbed the 'pop-up patch') off Cape Mendocino as soon as possible. Revised route will include previously-planned deployment of G17D, a pop-up TRM, followed by a night-time recovery of deeper-water GB260, then a morning deployment of an ARRA instrument (G18D). From there the plan is to transit SE to the pop-up patch, the 7 shallow-water instruments comprising our deployments for the Mendocino focused array (MFA).

Unfortunately an error was discovered in an add-on, small amplifier board constructed to combat saturation of A/D converters from large signals (e.g. >M3.0 earthquakes along the Mendocino Fracture Zone). These saturations were observed in data acquired during the 2012-13 deployment of the MFA. The boards were purpose-built to better match amplified signal feeds into the A/D so that maximum input range (+/- 5V) would rarely be exceeded. The fault entailed a manufacturing mistake involving use of the wrong resistor (varying by a factor of ten from design specifications) employed in a voltage divider meant to bias amplifier circuits. The Lamont crew had enough of the correct micro-resistors in their stores to effect a mid-cruise modification and replace the

incorrect resistors, a non-trivial task while at sea. A modified board was tested for the correct results, and boards were modified for the remaining cruise (stations deployed after G17D).

Arrived at **G17D** at 18:34 PDT (0134 JD 256), a TRM pop-up site in 95m (nominal) water NW of Eureka, California. TRM-P frame had been prepared during the survey of the previous site, so deployment went quickly up until unit was raised below A-frame to lower into water. A random cross-swell hit the ship, causing roll that bounced the instrument off both A-frame legs, breaking the burn wire holding up the sensor and causing it to fall (approx. 3m) to deck. This necessitated lowering the unit, installing a different sensor package and replacing the burn wire. Even with this delay, we managed to lower unit to bottom, haul winch line, do deck work and survey the site in order to depart at 20:14 PDT.

### Day 7, September 13, 2014 (JD 256-257):

Arrived at LDEO-LP station **GB260** at 00:11 PDT (0711Z). Woke up unit on sea floor and sent burn command to release ballast weights. An initially slow instrument rise evolved into normal rise rates (~44m/minute) after about 15 minutes. Instrument came to surface in foggy weather and was spotted however on port side. Recovery was accomplished and instrument was set on the waist deck at 02:17 PDT (0917Z). Instrument was secured until morning for deconstruction, and we sailed to next station.

Arrived at ARRA deployment site **G18D** at 07:24 PDT (1424Z), after planned slow transit to allow break for science crew. Instrument was preparation was completed, and the OBS was in the water at 09:10 PDT (1610Z). Descent to ocean floor then took 1 hr 11 min, to a depth of 3108m (nominal). An acoustic survey to determine position on the seafloor required approximately 1 more hour. Transponder was set to sleep mode and we began transit to the 'pop-up patch' off Cape Mendocino.

Arrived at station **FS45D**, and a TRM was deployed in 493m (nominal) water. Instrument was in the water at 15:30 PDT, and was lowered to bottom using the heavecomp. winch. The rest of the deployment was uneventful and we began transit to the next station at 18:19 PDT (0119Z).

Arrived at station **FS43D**, another non-popup TRM, at 19:21 PDT (0221Z). Deployed instrument in 720m water depth (nominal) in normal manner. Completed all elements of deployment at 22:41 PDT. Held station all night to allow for prep work on next two pop-up TRMs, with work completed at approximately 00:00. Held station until early morning then transited to next station, FS42D, at TRM pop-up.

### Day 8, September 14, 2014 (JD 257-258):

**FS42D** was deployed in approximately 95 m of water without incident. It was in the water at 08:53 PDT and we began transit to the next site at 09:12 PDT. No acoustic survey was done because of the shallow depth.

**FS17D** was deployed in  $\sim$ 144 m of water at 12:00 PDT. The sensor cable connector to the data logger had a loose locking ring. A stability harness was made using zip ties. Otherwise deployment occurred without incident. Weather is very cooperative - foggy with calm seas.

**FS14D** was deployed in ~145 m of water at 17:45 PDT. Deployment went smoothly. We then transited to our southernmost site, GB360, which was a recovery.

**GB360** was recovered without incident from ~1311 m water depth and was on board at 22:21 PDT. The time and ships position when the release signal was acknowledged was not recorded. We then began the transit back to the pop-up patch with one instrument ready to go at daybreak.

### Day 9, September 15, 2014 (JD 258-259):

We arrived at site **FS11D** at 07:04 PDT, the TRM-P was in the water at 08:41 PDT, and we began a short 3.5 and 12 kHz survey of the shelf at 4-5 kts while the next TRM-P was being prepared. Topography of the shelf in this region is not well known as indicated by numerous mismatches between various data sets. Very little swath bathymetry is available from the shelf, and we have been acquiring data over the past 2 Cascadia Initiative deployment cruises to map a transition from smooth to rough seafloor that may represent a submerged shoreline that is potentially a marker for long-term deformation.

Site FS12D was shifted  $\sim x \text{ m NW}$  from its originally planned position to avoid rough topography of Blunts Reef. We arrived at station at 11:42 PDT (1842Z) and undertook an uneventful deployment. We left station at 16:40 PDT.

Site FS15D was also shifted  $\sim x \text{ m NW}$  to avoid Blunts Reef, putting it in 55 m of water rather than 30 m. Between stations FS11D, FS12D and FS15D, while instruments were beig prepared for deployment. we collected 3.5KHz data to characterize the transition from rough to smoother topography in this region. We arrived on station FS15D at 20:57 PDT (0357Z) to begin deployment of the final TRM within the Mendocino Fracture Zone focused array. The deployment went smoothly and we left the station at 22:53 PDT.

### Day 10, September 16, 2014 (JD 259-260):

We arrived at station **G02D**, an ARRA deployment in 1740m (nominal) depth on the continental shelf just south of the Mendocino Fracture zone at 07:14 PDT (1414Z). A smooth deployment followed by surveying left us leaving station at 09:33 PDT.

The next task is to recover 7 LDEO-LPs deployed outboard along the Mendocino Fracture Zone, Gorda Ridge, and on the Gorda Plate. We proceeded west to:

Site **GB320** recovery was uneventful. We arrived on station at 12:21 and left at 13:45 (both PDT), a very efficient recovery of an instrument in ~2268m of water.

Recovery of Site **GB330** was also uneventful. We arrived at station at 16:31 PDT, woke up the instrument, gave command to burn wire and drop ballast. The instrument started rising from the floor (3151m depth nominal) about 20 minutes after the burn command, floated up at the normal rate of ~44 m/minute, and was recovered. We left station at 18:55 PDT (0155Z).

**Recovery of Site GB 340** was more problematic. We arrived on station at 22:31 PDT and gave the burn command. The instrument remained on the ocean floor (~1776m depth). We gave, successively, 2 more internal hydrophone burn commands, followed by a 4<sup>th</sup> (and external) command without results. More burn commands were given. After approximately 1 hour, the instrument began rising, but at a nominal rate of 20m/minute. Range sounding of the instrument as it rose indicated even lower rise rates, though it was eventually sighted on surface at 01:06 PDT (0806Z). After some maneuvering in somewhat rising seas and rain, we were able to recover the instrument. After recovery, it was ascertained that the sensor enclosure had partially flooded, hence the slow rise rate.

### Day 11, September 17, 2014 (JD 260-261):

We arrived at Site **GB350** at 06:00 PDT. Instrument released without complication. Initially the rise rate was  $\sim 20$  m/min, but then the 2nd weight was dropped and the rise rate increased to 44 m/min. Instrument was predicted to be on the surface at 08:00 PDT and arrived on schedule. Recovery proceeded normally, and we were underway to the next site at 08:58 PDT. Seas have been picking up and transit is in the trough. Forecast is that it should not gt much worse and should get better soon.

We arrived at Site **GB230** at 11:54 PDT (1854Z), woke the instrument and signalled it to burn wires, drop ballasts and rise. It began to rise approx. 15 minutes after first burn signal, and rose at the typical rate of 40 m/minute. Instrument surfaced on rising seas and swell, and was recovered without incident.

Sites **GB220** and **GB210** were also recovered normally in moderately rough seas resulting from 24 hrs of 20 kt winds.

**Site G19D** was deployed normally near where GB210 had been recovered. Deployment went smoothly. The survey was completed at 04:18 PDT, and a relatively long, 62 nm transit to recovery site GB170 began.

We proceeded on to **Site GB170**, an LDEO-LP recovery in 3444m (nominal) water. Recovery went smoothly in spite of rough seas and we left station at 12:08 PDT to transit to the next station.

We arrived at **Site GB100** at 16:00 PDT. Another smooth recovery, and we were underway to the next sites 1 hr and 12 minutes later. Average time on site for both ARRA deployments and LDEO-LP recoveries has been 2 - 2.5 hrs. We note that several instruments initially began rising at a slow rate of ~20 m/min, indicating that only one weight had dropped, but that the second weight eventually dropped in all cases. The instrument with a partially flooded sensor sphere (not surprisingly) had a slower rise rate than the others and was lower in the water when it surfaced.

We arrived at **Site G27D** at 20:40 PDT for another ARRA deployment. Again, it went smoothly. Seas had calmed down quite a bit, and we enjoyed a spectacular sunset while approaching the site. Deployment went smoothly, and we were underway for the next site - which included both a recovery and a deployment - 3 hours later.

# Day 13, September 19, 2014 (JD 262-263):

We arrived at ARRA deployment **site G26D** and recovery **site GB080** at 02:15 PDT. The recovery and deployment were combined so that one instrument was sinking while another was rising, with the deployed instrument set over the side first. This required some extra work and careful record keeping while switching the ranging box from one to the other, but economized time and worked well. The recovered instrument was on board at 04:57 PDT and the ranging survey for the deployed instrument was completed at approximately 06:30 PDT. We then started a relatively long (~7 hr) transit to the penultimate site before our port stop in Newport, giving the LDEO crew a well-deserved rest.

At **station GB050** we recovered an LDEO-LP instrument in 4031m (nominal) water depth. This was the deepest recovery or deployment of the cruise. While the instrument was rising to the surface we did deck work and prepped the next (and final) ARRA deployment. GB050 was on surface at approximately 14:39 PDT (2139Z) and we were underway to the next station shortly thereafter.

**BB631** deployment commenced at 17:22 PDT. Preparation of the LDEO ARRA were completed and the instrument was in the water at 18:51 PDT (0151Z). Descent to the deployment depth of 3330m (nominal) took about 65 minutes. A movie of initial descent from the surface was captured using a waterproof camera ('GoCamera'). The deployment was surveyed using a combined circle/cross track in order to minimize the impact of topographic shielding. We left station at 21:22 PDT.

### Day 14, September 20, 2014 (JD 263-264):

Arrived in Newport at 11:30 PDT (1830Z). Spent the afternoon packing and offloading. The damaged and repaired sensor package destined for J25D was tested and repaired.

### Day 15, September 21, 2014 (JD 264-265):

A short trip with a skeleton crew (Barba, Becerril, Clapp, Livelybrooks) to deploy **Site J25D**, a TRMP in 143 m of water, leaving port at 07:05 PDT. We arrived on station at 09:28 PDT. Some difficulties were encountered with the logger unit which Becerril repaired. Otherwise the deployment went well in rising seas and freshening (>20 knot) winds. We departed station without survey (as depth was too shallow) at 11:25 PDT.

### **Data Access:**

OBS data will be accessable through the IRIS DMC (network code 7D) as soon as final corrections have been applied. Data are in the DMC both as a continuous low-pass filtered data stream (3 Hz high cut) and as an unfiltered but possibly redacted data stream.

This cruise report, the electronic cruise log, navigation, ADCP, and echosounding data are available through the Rolling Deck to Repository (R2R) web site for cruise OC1409A.

Station-num Station-code	8 J09D			
Status type In-water On-seafloor Released	Date Time 2014/09/10 04:36 2014/09/10 04:57 2014/09/10 04:57	Ship's location 43.151628 -124.727053 43.151682 -124.727070 43.151682 -124.727070	Bearing Back-bearing 005 185 005 185 005 185	Winch location (30 m in direction of back-bearing) 43.151359 -124.727085 43.151413 -124.727102 43.151413 -124.727102
Mean-location				43.151395 -124.727096
Station-num Station-code	13 G25D			
Status type In-water On-seafloor Released	Date Time 2014/09/12 01:35 2014/09/12 02:35 2014/09/12 02:38	Ship's location 41.980992 -124.726460 41.981013 -124.726608 41.981097 -124.726458	Bearing Back-bearing   124 304   171 351   155 335	Winch location (30 m in direction of back-bearing) 41.981143 -124.726761 41.981279 -124.726665 41.981342 -124.726611
Mean-location				41.981255 -124.726679
Station-num Station-code	17 G17D			
Status type In-water On-seafloor Released	Date Time   2014/09/13 02:52   2014/09/13 03:00   2014/09/13 03:03	Ship's location 41.399030 -124.344318 41.399897 -124.344288 41.399155 -124.344358	Bearing Back-bearing 207 027 205 025 191 011	Winch location (30 m in direction of back-bearing) 41.399270 -124.344155 41.400142 -124.344136 41.399420 -124.344289
Mean-location				41.399611 -124.344193
Station-num Station-code	22 FS42D			
Status type In-water On-seafloor Released	Date Time 2014/09/14 15:53 2014/09/14 16:03 2014/09/14 16:03	Ship's location 40.714833 -124.463040 40.714835 -124.463035 40.714835 -124.463035	Bearing Back-bearing 167 347 164 344 164 344	Winch location (30 m in direction of back-bearing) 40.715096 -124.463040 40.715094 -124.463133 40.715094 -124.463133
Mean-location				40.715095 -124.463102
Station-num Station-code	23 FS17D			
Status type In-water On-seafloor Released	Date Time 2014/09/14 19:00 2014/09/14 19:12 2014/09/14 19:14	Ship's location 40.559542 -124.597153 40.559483 -124.597075 40.559512 -124.597078	Bearing Back-bearing   206 026   192 012   193 013	Winch location (30m in direction of back-bearing) 40.559784 -124.596997 40.559777 -124.597001 40.559775 -124.596998
Mean-location				40.559769 -124.596999
Station-num Station-code	24 FS14D			
Status type In-water On-seafloor Released	Date Time   2014/09/15 00:33   2014/09/15 00:46   2014/09/15 00:48	Ship's location 40.492160 -124.604165 40.492065 -124.604012 40.492065 -124.604012	Bearing Back-bearing   211 031   201 021   201 021	Winch location (30m in direction of back-bearing) 40.492391 -124.603982 40.492317 -124.603885 40.492317 -124.603885
Mean-location				40.492342 -124.603917
Station-num Station-code	26 FS11D			
Status type In-water On-seafloor Released	Date Time 2014/09/15 15:41 2014/09/15 15:58 2014/09/15 15:59	Ship's location 40.428832 -124.577662 40.428143 -124.577463 40.427842 -124.577305	Bearing Back-bearing   196 016   170 350   164 344	Winch location (30m in direction of back-bearing) 40.429091 -124.577564 40.428409 -124.577525 40.428101 -124.577403
Mean-location				40.428534 -124.577497
Station-num Station-code	27 FS12D			
Status type In-water On-seafloor Released	Date Time 2014/09/15 23:08 2014/09/15 23:15 2014/09/15 23:15	Ship's location 40.445412 -124.510460 40.445372 -124.510637 40.445285 -124.510673	Bearing Back-bearing 186 006 195 015 195 015	Winch location (30m in direction of back-bearing) 40.445680 -124.510423 40.445673 -124.510368 40.445546 -124.510581
Mean-location				40.445633 -124.510457
Station-num Station-code	28 FS15D			
Status type In-water On-seafloor Released	Date Time 2014/09/16 05:37 2014/09/16 05:41 2014/09/16 05:43	Ship's location 40.496160 -124.524897 40.496113 -124.524975 40.496203 -124.524767	Bearing Back-bearing 210 030 208 028 215 035	Winch location (30m in direction of back-bearing) 40.496394 -124.524720 40.496351 -124.524808 40.496424 -124.524564
Mean-location				40.496390 -124.524697

Station-num 45 Station-code J25D

Status type In-water	Date 2014/09/21	Time 18:04	Ship's location 44 456550 -124 630907	Bearing 145	Back-bearing	Win 44
On-seafloor	2014/09/21	18:15	44.456498 -124.630870	145	325	44.4
Released	2014/09/21	18:17	44.456398 -124.630648	145	325	44.4

Mean-location

Winch location (30m in direction of back-bearing) 44.456771 -124.631124 44.456719 -124.631087 44.456619 -124.630865

44.456703 -124.631025

Appendix 2: Screen shots of output during relocation of instruments through acoustic surveys. For depth >1000 m, a circle with radius approximately equal to the water depth was used. For depths between 250 and 1000 m, an x-shaped survey was used. For depths <250 m, no acoustic survey was done. Data from these surveys can be obtained from the LDEO OBSIP.

FC03D



J26D



J18D







### M13D







M14D

![](_page_29_Picture_0.jpeg)

G34D

![](_page_30_Figure_0.jpeg)

### M17D (file is mislabeled as G17D)

![](_page_31_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_0.jpeg)

G18D

![](_page_33_Figure_0.jpeg)

FS45D

![](_page_34_Figure_0.jpeg)

FS43D

![](_page_35_Figure_0.jpeg)

G02D

![](_page_36_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Figure_0.jpeg)

G26D

![](_page_38_Figure_0.jpeg)

BB631