

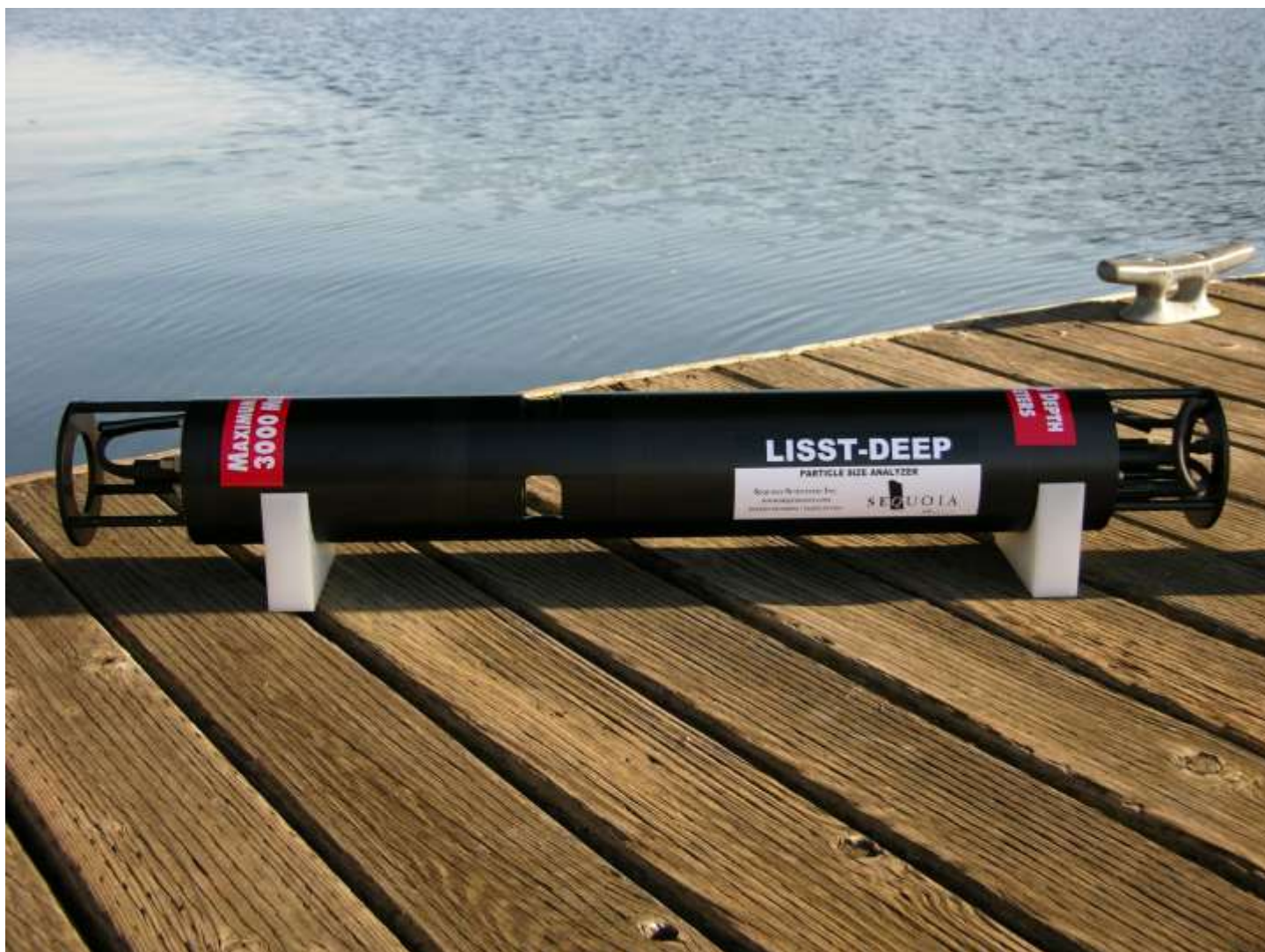
LISST-Deep

Particle Size Analyzer

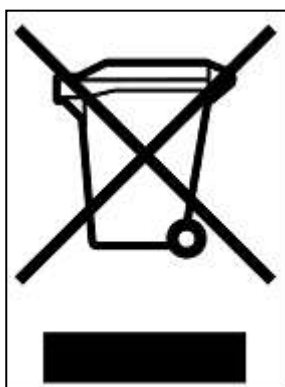
User's Manual
December, 2022



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Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

Smaltimento di apparecchiature elettriche ed elettroniche da rottamare

Welcome to the LISST-Deep Particle Size Analyzer

Using this manual

This manual is divided into two sections.

Section One contains an introduction to the LISST-Deep instrument and the principles of its operation.

Section Two provides a detailed set of instructions for using and caring for the instrument.

Instrument specifications

For a listing of instrument-specific constants, as used in the software for data processing, refer to Appendix A.

Technical assistance

For technical assistance first consult the LISST FAQ on www.SequoiaSci.com.

If you need further assistance, please contact your local Distributor or a Sequoia Technical Service Representative listed below.

PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE THE INSTRUMENT SERIAL NUMBER WITH ANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Sequoia Scientific, Inc. contact information:

Telephone: +1 (855) 753-3313

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www.SequoiaSci.com/support

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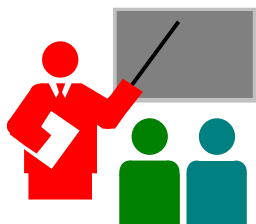
Section 1: Introduction to the LISST-Deep

Introduction to Laser Diffraction

Principle of Operation

The product name LISST is derived from the term that describes its operation: **L**aser **I**n-**S**itu **S**cattering and **T**ransmissometry. LISST is a Trademark of Sequoia Scientific, Inc.

The LISST-Deep instrument uses the technique of laser diffraction to obtain *particle size-distribution* (PSD), also called *volume distribution* in this manual. This section describes the principle of operation of your instrument.



The laser diffraction method for sizing particles was invented in the 1970's and rapidly became the most widely used optical method for determining size distribution for the simple reason that for laser diffraction, the composition or refractive index of the particles is not important.

The reason that laser diffraction is unaffected by composition of particles is that the scattering of laser light is observed at multiple, *small* forward angles. At these small angles, light scattering is determined almost entirely by light *diffracted* by the particle. The light *transmitted* through the particle makes only a weak contribution to the measured scattering. Since the light transmitted through the particle would *experience* the composition of the particle, i.e. its refractive index, and since it makes only a weak contribution to the observed scattering, the method of laser diffraction is mostly *independent* of particle composition.

In the aquatic sciences, particle refractive index is poorly known. Thus, except for shape effects, laser diffraction offers an excellent method for size-distribution estimation. Shape effects are a matter of continuing research and no definite generalized guidelines are available to account for them *by any method*. Consequently, laser diffraction methods deliver the equivalent-spheres size distribution. This method determines size distribution of an ensemble of particles, as opposed to counting type devices that size one particle at a time. By calibrating for concentration with ISO standard natural particles, shape effects are empirically included.

The LISST-Deep records the scattering intensity over a range of small angles using a specially constructed multi-ring detector shown in the graphic above. This measurement is also known to optical scientists as the *volume scattering function* and can be used as such for studies of underwater image propagation and beam spread. A growing number of publications with measurements obtained using the LISST instruments is available on our website: www.sequoiasci.com.

The conversion of the multi-angle scattering to size distribution involves a mathematical *inversion*. In this step, a size-distribution is found that would produce multi-angle scattering that fits the observation. There exists a vast literature on the subject of this inversion. For the stout-hearted user interested in learning all about it, we recommend the most germane study of the subject:

"Optimal scaling of the inverse Fraunhofer diffraction particle sizing problem: The linear system produced by quadrature," by E. D. Hirleman, *Particle Characterization*, 4, 128-133, 1987.

The main conclusions are that the information content of the data is most stably retrieved by use of ring-type detectors, with each ring measuring the scattering over a sub-range of angles, and that the resolution is limited to relatively few size classes depending on the noise in the data. For example, for the dynamic range in scattering angles of 200:1 that is built into the LISST systems, typically only 12-14 truly *independent* size classes can be resolved.

Simpler descriptions of principles and practice are offered in a separate study by Agrawal et al., 1991¹. A more up to date description of the technology and its application is provided by Agrawal & Pottsmith, 2000².

We explain the *inversion* process as follows: Let \underline{E} be the 32-element data vector that contains the angular scattering energy sensed by the 32 silicon rings. It is related to the volume distribution³ via

¹ Agrawal, Y.C., I.N. McCave, and J.B. Riley, 1991: "Laser diffraction size analysis," in *Principles, methods and applications of particle size analysis*, J.P.M. Syvitski, editor, Cambridge University Press, pp. 119-128.

² Agrawal, Y. C. and H. C. Pottsmith, 2000: Instruments for Particle Size and Settling Velocity Observations in Sediment Transport, *Marine Geology*, 168, pp 89-114.

³The volume distribution is related to the number distribution via $N_V = a^3 n(a)$. It represents the volume concentration of particles of particles in the size range a to $a + da$. The results from the LISST instruments provide the volume concentration of particles in each of 32 size classes. The size classes are log-spaced from the range 1.25-250 microns (Type-B instruments), 2.5-500 (Type-C), or 7.5-1500 microns (Type-D, LISST-FLOC). See Appendix B for further details.

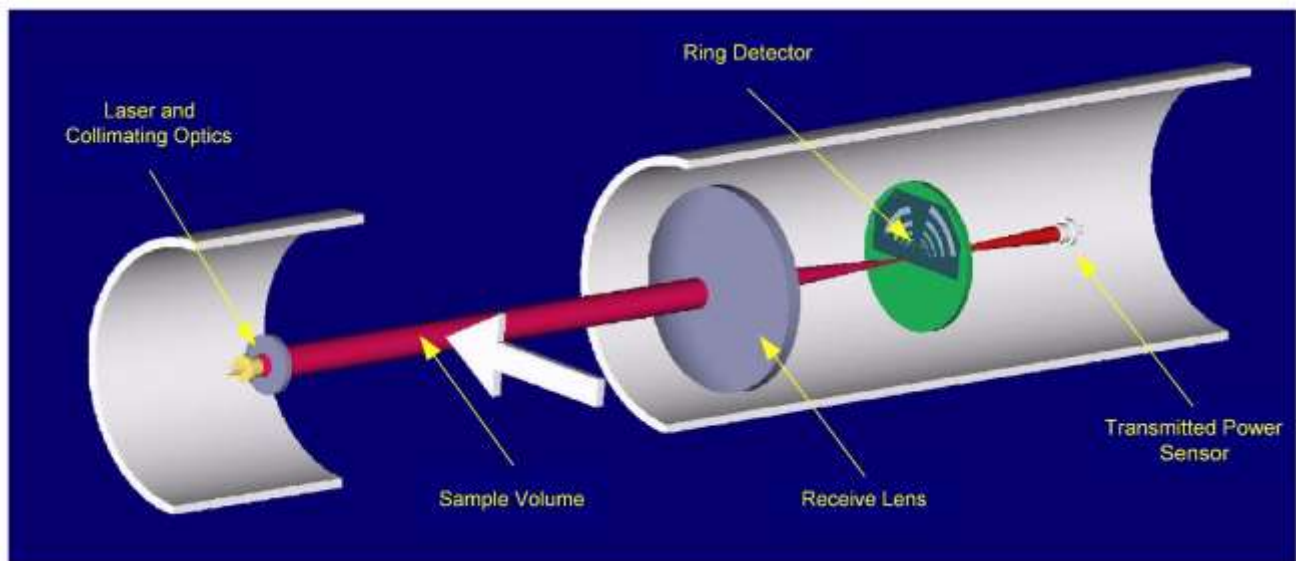
$$\underline{E} = \underline{K} \underline{N}_v$$

where \underline{K} is the scattering property kernel matrix and \underline{N}_v is the volume distribution.

The volume distribution is obtained by inverting the above equation. To test whether the estimated solution is a good one, one may compute the prediction of a scattered energy estimate \underline{E}_e as

$$\underline{E}_e = \underline{K} \underline{N}_e$$

If the measurements \underline{E} are consistent with \underline{E}_e , the estimates of \underline{N}_e can be considered good. Included with the LISST-Deep instrument, we have provided software that obtains the inverted volume distribution \underline{N}_v . We have also provided the matrix \underline{K} for your instrument (in ASCII and MATLAB® formats) in order for you to test your results.



A collimated laser beam enters water, light is scattered by particles and sensed by a multi-ring detector behind a receiving lens. A photodiode placed behind a centered hole measures optical transmission

General Description of the LISST-Deep

The LISST-Deep instrument is a laser diffraction device. It consists of optics for producing a collimated laser beam, a specially constructed detector array, electronics for signal pre-amplification and processing, a data storage and scheduling computer, and a small battery system.

The LISST-Deep is somewhat similar to the LISST-100X particle size analyzer. They share the same electronics and have very similar optics. The software used to program the deployment and process the data into size distributions is exactly the same for both instruments. **However, there are some very significant differences in the operation of the LISST-Deep compared to the LISST-100X. Therefore customers with experience using the LISST-100X are encouraged to read Appendix E to become familiar with these differences before proceeding any further.**

The instrument is capable of autonomous operation. For such operation, software is provided to program the instrument for a specific sampling schedule. The primary measurements delivered by the LISST-Deep are the small-angle scattering properties of particles in water, the laser optical transmission, depth, and temperature.

After recovery of the instrument, small-angle scattering data are off-loaded from the instrument and subsequently *inverted* mathematically on a PC to produce the particle size distribution. The inversion function is included in the software.

The principal measurement—angular scattering distribution—is obtained over 32 ring-detectors whose radii increase logarithmically from 102 to 20,000 microns. The detector is placed in the focal plane of the receiving lens. The rings cover an angular range from 0.0017 to 0.34 radians (Type-B) or 0.00085-0.17 (Type-C). This angular range corresponds, respectively, to size ranges 1.2 to 250 microns (Type-B) or 2.5-500 (Type-C).

General layout	This self-contained instrument consists of the following parts: a solid-state laser operating at 670nm wavelength and fiber-optically connected to a laser beam collimating system, a beam manipulation and orienting system, a scattered-light receiving lens, the specially designed 32-ring detector, preamplifier electronics, a ring-selecting multiplexer circuitry, and a data logger.
Depth and Temperature	In addition to measuring the particle size and concentration, the LISST-Deep also has built-in Depth and Temperature sensors. The Depth sensor is a 5000 psi strain gauge sensor. The stainless steel fitting on the Connector endcap is used for testing this sensor. It is not required for normal operation. However, when not used for testing, this fitting helps keep contamination out of the pressure sensor. The temperature is measured using a high precision thermistor imbedded into the Connector end cap. Both values are stored automatically in the standard-format LISST-Deep datafile.
External Sync/Power Port	The LISST-Deep is also equipped with an external port for connecting the instrument to a SeaBird CTD Auxiliary input port. The LISST-Deep can obtain power from this port and it can output signals to the two CTD analog inputs that can be used for synchronizing the LISST-Deep and CTD data files. These ports are available on the 6-pin underwater connector on the Connector Endcap. The connector is identical model and matching pinouts as the SeaBird CTD Auxiliary Input port. Appendix C shows the connector pinouts.
Battery Life	<p>Contrary to most other LISST instruments, the LISST-Deep DOES NOT have an internal battery. The LISST-Deep must be powered at all times by external power. See Appendix C for details on power connectors.</p> <p>For laboratory or tethered usage, power can be applied through either the supplied Power and Communication cable or the optional SeaBird CTD interface. Cables up to 50 meters can be provided to supply external power and communication with the instrument. This can allow Real-Time observation of the Size Distributions. Cables are also available for connecting the LISST-Deep to SeaBird CTD Auxiliary inputs.</p>

**Auxiliary
Equipment**

The instrument is shipped pre-aligned and tested. A communication cable is supplied so that a user need only provide a PC.

The instrument software is included on a USB memory card the size of a credit card. With the software installed, you can communicate with the instrument, schedule an experiment, offload the data, invert the measurements to obtain particle size distribution and volume concentration, and use the instrument in real-time mode for laboratory use or for monitoring the progress of an experiment.

Section 2: Operation

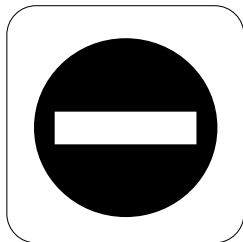
Section Organization

Section 2 is divided into two main sections. The first section is the Getting Started section. This section will walk the user through using the instrument from opening the shipping case through processing downloaded data. Reading the Getting Started section will give most users enough information to starting using the instrument. Following the Getting Started section are detailed instructions for performing various procedures.

General Precautions

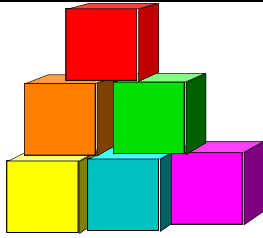
LISST-Deep is a sensitive optical instrument. Please handle it gently. Critical alignments may be disturbed if the instrument is subjected to shock or rough handling. Evidence of shock/rough handling will void the warranty. Whenever in transit, store the instrument in the provided padded shipping case.

WARNING



The LISST-Deep uses a laser diode emitting a maximum of 2 mW of visible (red) light at a wavelength of 670nm. The laser beam under normal circumstances is not a threat. However, if objects are placed in the path of the laser beam, the light could be reflected into the eye causing permanent damage.

Getting Started



This section is designed to give the user a quick introduction to the operating procedures for the LISST-Deep. It gives step by step instructions to unpack, load software, and acquire data in the lab. Following the introduction are details on each step of the process.

Contents of Shipping Case

Inside the shipping case you will find: LISST-100X and LISST-Deep User's Manual, Software on a USB card the size of a credit card, LISST-Deep instrument, Plastic Instrument stands, and a Clear Tool Box with Communications and External Power cable, Allen wrench set, a small vial with Test Particles, spare screws, and a 110/220VAC power supply.

Tool Box Contents



Step 1: Remove Instrument from shipping case.

Start by removing the white plastic instrument stands and set them on a flat working surface. Remove the LISST-Deep from the case and set it on the stands. The LISST-Deep has two distinct ends that we will refer to as the Optics endcap and the Connector endcap. The connector endcap has three underwater connectors that are used for communication, external power, and connecting to optional CTD interface. The battery pack is attached to the inside of this endcap. The optics endcap contains the optical windows that the laser beam passes through to make a measurement. The internal optics and electronics are mounted to the inside of this endcap.

Step 2: Check for clean windows

At this time let's check the optical windows to make sure that they are clean. There are two windows. The Receive window is mounted in the center of the connector endcap. The transmit window is located in the center of the optics endcap. The best way to check the windows is by using a flashlight. By shining light from one side and viewing from the other the surface of the windows can be easily checked for cleanliness. If there is dirt or fingerprints on the windows clean them first by rinsing them with water and then by wiping them with a soft cloth and alcohol. Stronger solvents, such as acetone, can be used if necessary but is not recommended as a general practice. Liquid dish soap can also be used. In general, do not use any abrasive cleaners or wipes. Treat the windows as you would an expensive camera lens.

Step 3: Attach the Communications Cable

Remove the Communications cable from the shipping crate. It is the cable with the 9-pin DB-9 connector on one end and the 5-pin underwater connector on the other. Remove the underwater cap from the Communications connector. The connectors will all look similar. The Communication connector is the only 5-pin connector. If the unit is rotated so that the metal zinc anode is located at the top (or North), the Communications connector will be on the left (or West). After removing the cap install the cable making sure that the proper alignment is maintained.

Step 4: Install the Horizontal Test Chamber

Remove the Horizontal Test Chamber from the shipping case if not already installed on to the instrument. This assembly consists of a flexible plastic sheet with seals glued to two edges. Wrap the flexible plastic around the center section of the LISST-Deep and secure it with the stainless steel clamps that have been provided. The clamps only need to be tight enough to compress the foam seal lightly.

We can now fill the chamber with clean filtered water. We use steam-distilled bottled water filtered through a 0.2 micron filter. Tap water may contain too many particles and may also contain dissolved gas that can release and form small bubbles on the

optical surfaces. Because the LISST-Deep is typically used in very clean water applications it is very important that water that is as particle free as possible be used for obtaining clean water backgrounds.

Step 5: Install the provided software


At this point instrument is ready to go. Install the software that is required for operation of the instrument. A USB card is included. The card also contains calibration files specific for your instrument. Insert the card in a USB port; navigate to the Ship Disk folder and double-click the SetupSOPv5.exe installation file. Follow the prompts during installation.

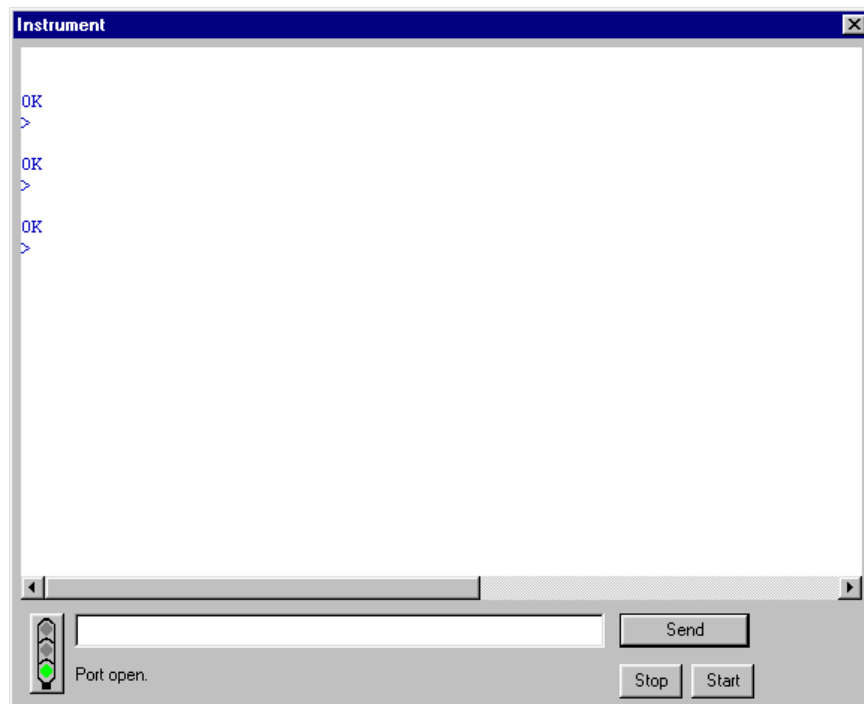
Step 6: Start LISST_SOP program

Start the LISST-SOP software by selecting it from the Start menu. The name LISST-SOP refers to the Standard Operating Procedure functionality of the program.

Step 7: Open Terminal window

The LISST-SOP has a terminal window that allows the user to communicate directly with the instrument. To open the Terminal window select Terminal Window from the Communications

window or select the  button from the tool bar. A window similar to the one shown below will appear.



Commands can be typed into the box in the lower section of the window. When the Enter key or the Send button is pressed the command will be sent to the instrument. The Start button sends a GO command to the instrument to start the instrument sampling using the current settings. The STOP button sends a CTRL-C to stop the sampling and to turn off the main power.

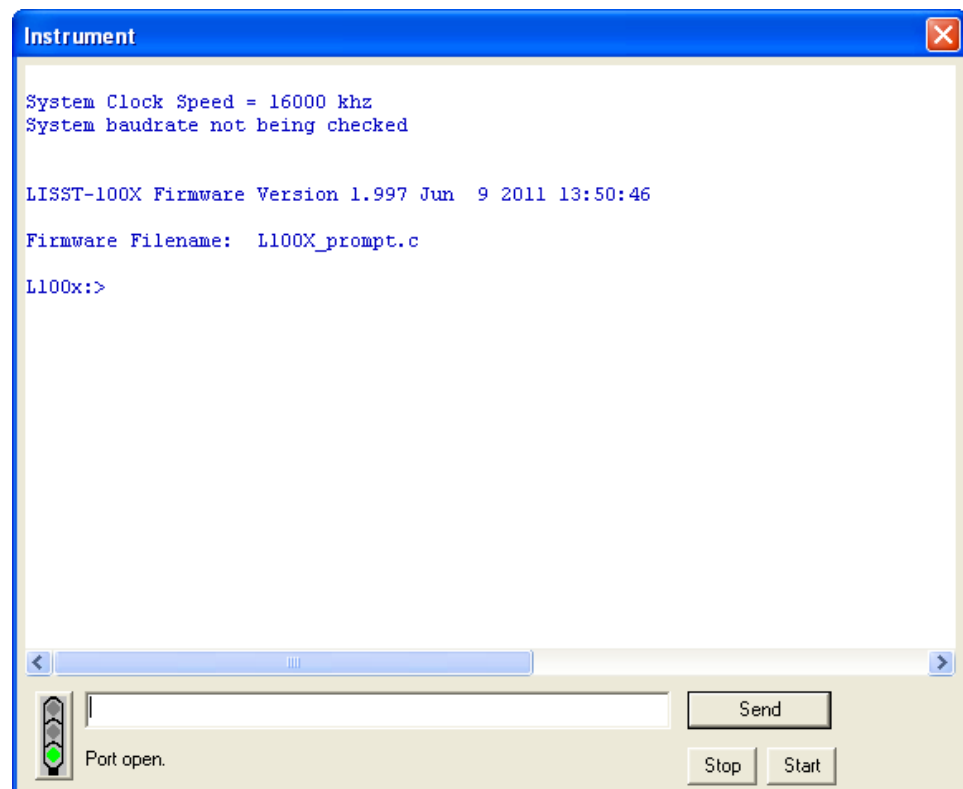
Step 8: Apply Power to the LISST-Deep

The LISST-Deep instrument does not have any internal batteries, so before we can talk to the instrument we need to power it up. Connect the communication cable to the 5-pin connector on the LISST-Deep endcap, connect the communication cable to a PC, plug in the jack from the AC power supply in the DB-9 connector, and then plug in the power adapter to a 110/220VAC source, as displayed in the sequence below.





Now turn on the power and watch the terminal window. You should now see text displaying in the Terminal Window as shown in the example below:




If the cable connections are not correct, or the serial port setting is not correct, nothing will display. Try hitting the <enter> button a few times, the L100X:> prompt should show. If not, check the serial port settings by selecting *Serial Port Settings* from the *Communication* menu. The default settings are COM1, 9600 baud, 8 data bits, No parity, 1 stop bit, and no protocol.

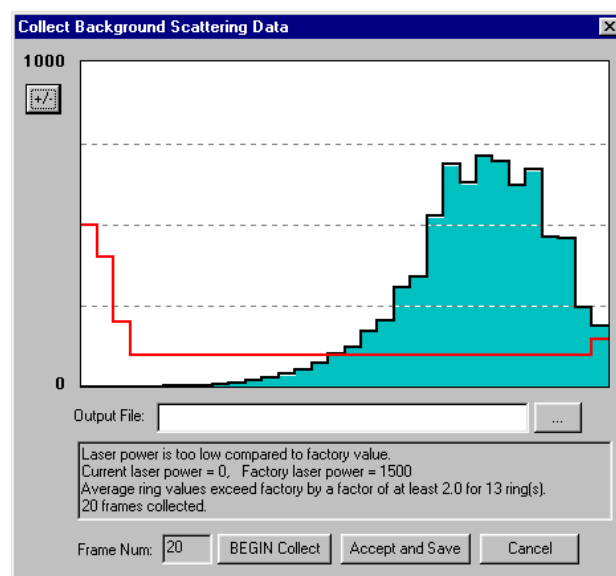
Step 9: Intro to the Datalogger

The datalogger inside the LISST-Deep is similar to the one in the LISST-100X instruments. The datalogger of the LISST-Deep uses removable Compact Flash cards. The LISST-Deep comes standard with a 1Gb card. During sampling, raw data are stored onto the flash card. Subsequently, the data must be offloaded and processed using the LISST-SOP software at 115K baud.

The LISST-Deep now has standard two-letter commands that can be used for interfacing the instrument with other dataloggers and sensors. The commands are very similar to the commands used with the LISST-100X instrument. A complete description of the commands is shown in the LISST-Deep Command Summary section.

Step 10: Acquiring Background Scattering

A feature of the LISST-SOP is the ability to acquire background scattering in real-time. The background scattering measurement is critical to good instrument performance. It is especially critical for clean water applications where the optical transmission is greater than 80% over the 5cm path. The background scattering will also check the overall health of the instrument. It will verify that all of the systems are functioning and that the optics are still in alignment. The current background will be acquired and displayed relative to the factory background scattering for the instrument. The image below shows an example of this display. It is opened by either selecting *Collect Background Scattering Data* from the *LISST* menu or by pressing the  button on the toolbar. After selecting the factory background scatter file to use for comparison the window will display.




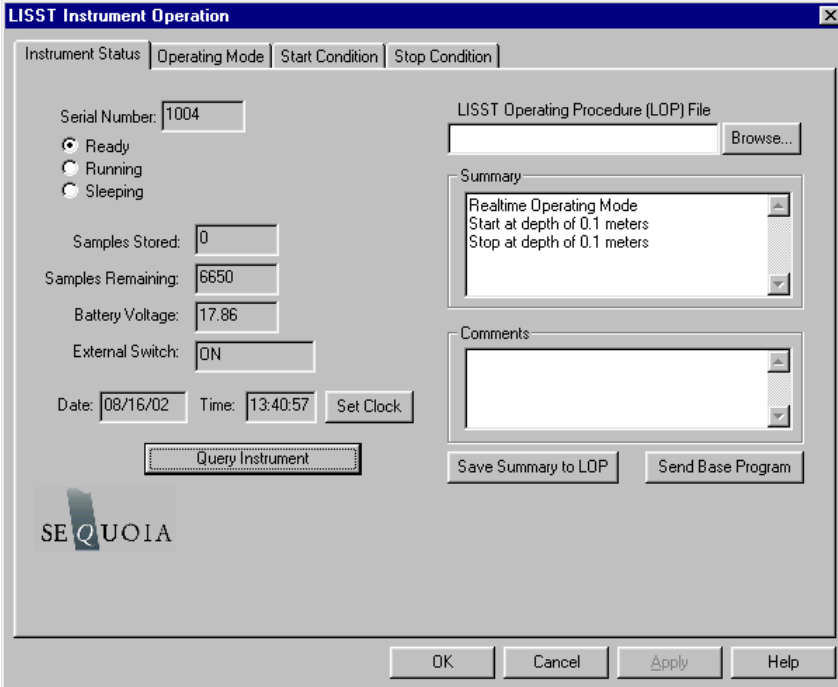
When the *BEGIN Collect* button is pressed 20 samples will be displayed to the screen as they are acquired. After all 20 are collected the average will be displayed. If the values are

acceptable the values can be saved to a file. Enter the filename in the box and press the *Accept and Save* button.

If there is a problem with the instrument or if the water or windows are not clean, error messages will be displayed. Dirty water or windows will generally cause higher values across the middle rings. Large bubbles or particles in the water can cause higher values on the inner rings or left hand side of the display. High values on the inner rings combined with a lower Laser power value can also be an indication of optical misalignment.

Step 11: Configuring Instrument for Deployment

The heart and soul of the LISST-SOP software is the Operating Modes window. This window is used to set all of the deployment parameters. To open the window, choose *Operating Modes* from the *LISST* menu or press the  button on the tool bar. A window similar to the one shown below will appear.

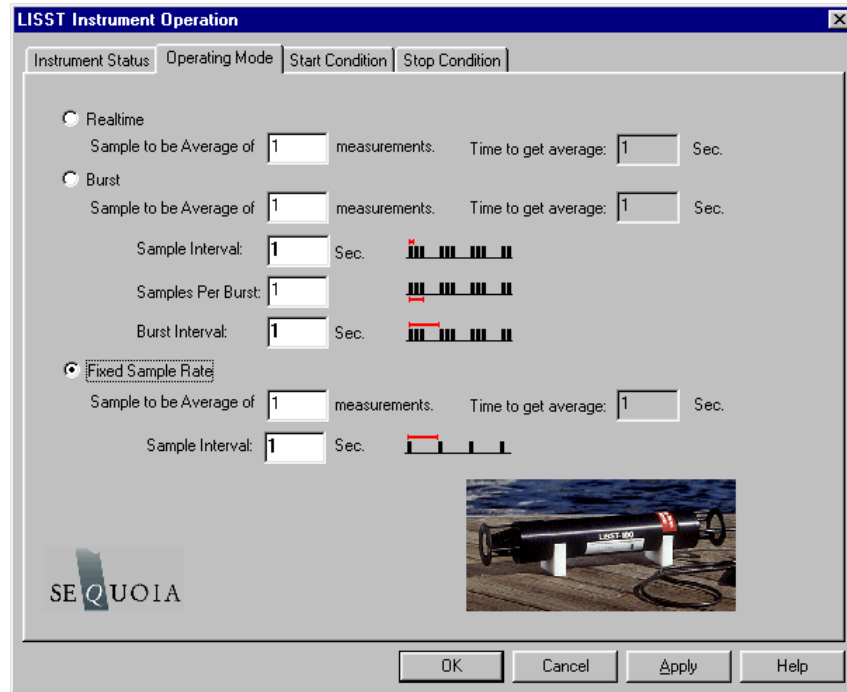


The window has four tabs, Instrument Status, Operating Mode, Start Condition, and Stop Condition. The Instrument Status page gives information about the current instrument. It also allows previously saved instrument configuration files to be loaded on to the instrument. The ability to save the current settings to a file is also available. The Summary window shows the current deployment configuration.

Step 12: Setting Operating Mode

By selecting the *Operating Mode* Tab at the top of the main window the screen below appears. This screen is used to set the type of sampling; RealTime, Burst, or Fixed Sample Rate. You

can also select the samples per average and sample rates on this screen.



RealTime Mode

The RealTime mode is used for real-time size distribution displays. This mode sends the raw data to the LISST-SOP software for conversion to Size Distribution and displaying on the screen. No data is saved in the datafile.

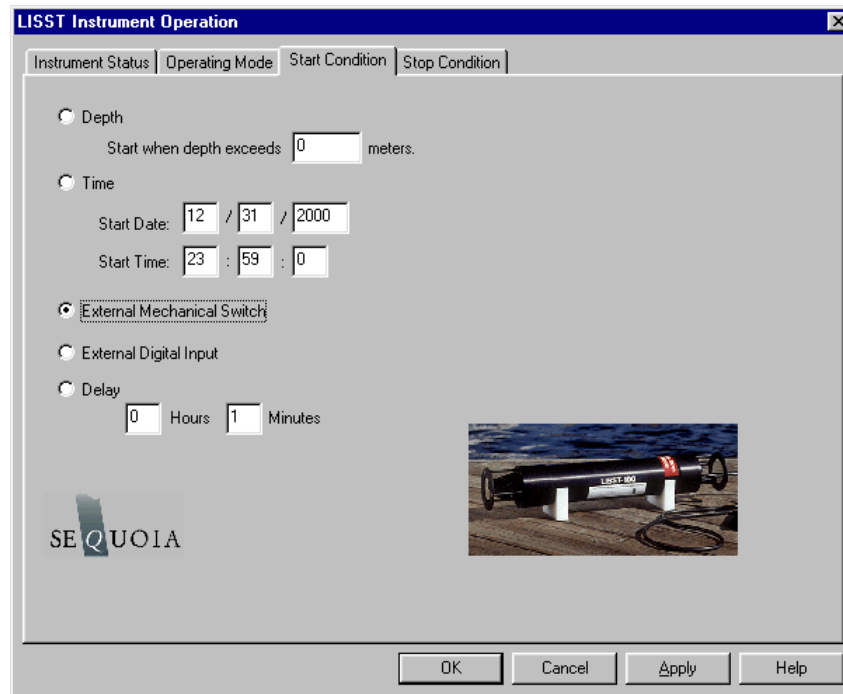
Burst / Fixed Sample Rate

The Burst and Fixed Sample Rate modes are used to save data in the on-board datafile. The icons next to the various values give a better understanding of their meaning. The software automatically checks the values entered to make sure that there is no conflict. For example, when a Measurements per Average value is entered, the minimum sample interval is computed. If this value is less than the minimum permitted the value will be changed to the minimum and the text will turn red. A similar test is done on the Burst Interval setting.

For this example let's set the instrument to sample in the Fixed Sample Rate mode at a 1 Hz rate with 10 measurements per average.

Step 13: Setting Start Conditions

After selecting the Operating mode the start and stop conditions can be selected. Click the *Start Condition* tab to open up the Start Condition window, shown below, which is used to select the mode in which sampling will be started.



There are five options displayed: Depth, Time, External Mechanical Switch, External Digital Input, and Time Delay. Since the LISST-Deep uses the same software as the standard LISST-100X there are some Start Conditions displayed that are not available on the LISST-Deep. The Start Conditions available on the LISST-Deep are Depth, Time, Switch, and Delay.

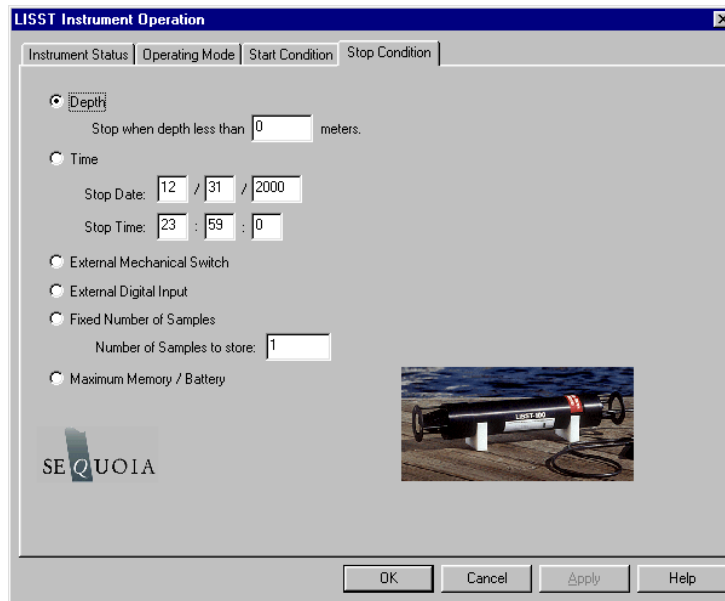
The Digital Input is not available on the LISST-Deep. Selecting this option will cause an error message to appear in the terminal window when data collection is started with the GO command or when started through the LISST-SOP software.

Select the mode by clicking on the button next to its label. Select the correct parameters as required. For this example let's select the Delay Start Condition with the delay set to 1 minute.

Step 14: Setting Stop Conditions

Similarly the Stop conditions can also be selected. Click on the *Stop Condition* Tab to open the Stop Condition window. For the LISST-Deep, the available stop conditions are: Depth, Time, External Mechanical Switch, Fixed number of samples, and Maximum Memory or Low Battery.

The Digital Input Stop is not available on the LISST-Deep.



For this example, choose the Fixed Number of Samples as the Stop condition with the number of samples set to 10.

After selecting the Stop Conditions return to the Instrument Status page by clicking on the Instrument Status Tab.

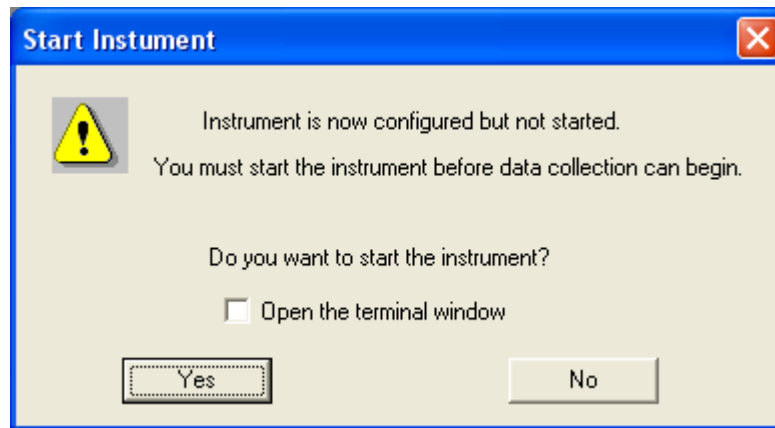
Step 15: Saving the settings for future use

Once the settings have been sent to the instrument, the Instrument Status Page will display the summary of the settings that have been selected. These settings can be saved for later use by selecting the Save Summary to LOP. A file name will be prompted for. The file will be given an LOP extension which will identify it as a LISST Operating Procedure File. Comments can be entered before saving in the box below the summary. Previously saved LOP file can be opened using the Browse button.

Press the *Apply* button to configure the instrument. This will cause the settings to be transmitted to the instrument. The configuration will take about 30 seconds. Once the configuration is completed we can return to the Instrument Status page to see the summary of the settings and save them for future use if desired.

Step 16: Starting the Data Collection

Press the *OK* button to complete the configuration. A prompt appear that says "Instrument is now configured but not started. Do you wish to start the Instrument?" You can also choose to open the Terminal window by selecting the check box.



If you select No the instrument will be configured but not started.

Choose Yes if you wish to start the program right away. This will start the program, and it will begin to check for the desired start condition to occur. Once the desired start condition has been met, sampling will begin.

However: Note that because the LISST-Deep has no internal power, the instrument will stop sampling as soon as you disconnect the external power!!

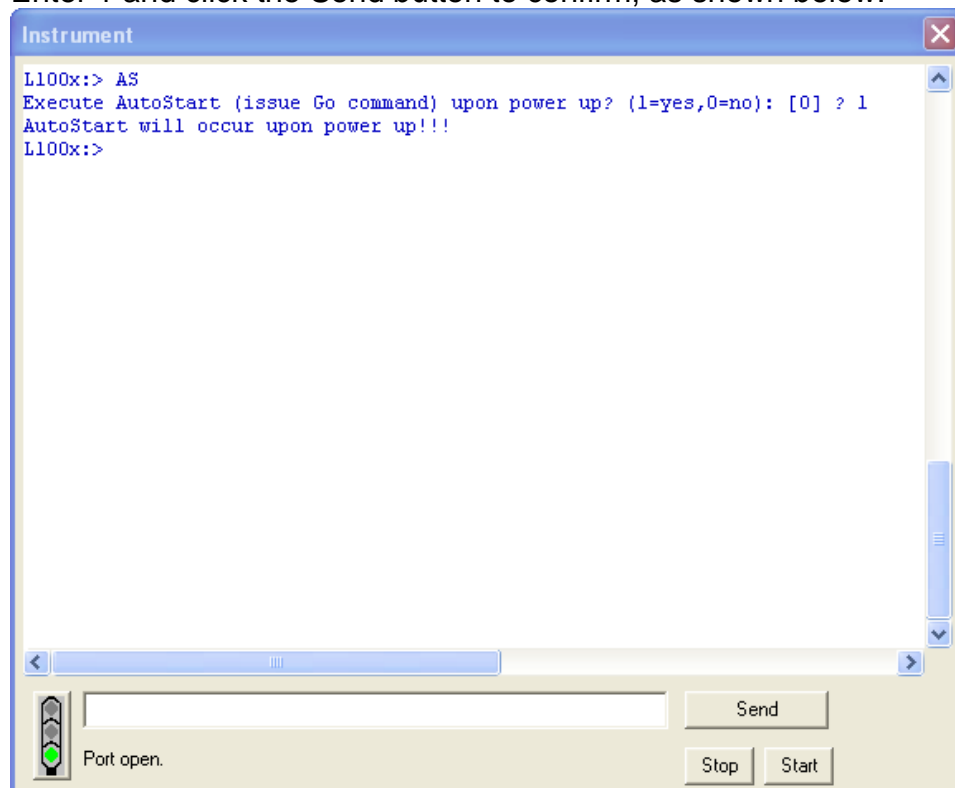
If you click Yes, and then disconnect the external power the instrument will NOT sample, even if you reconnect the external power.

To ensure that the LISST-Deep recalls the programmed settings and starts when external power is re-applied, you MUST follow steps 17 and 18 below!!

Step 17: Enabling Autostart

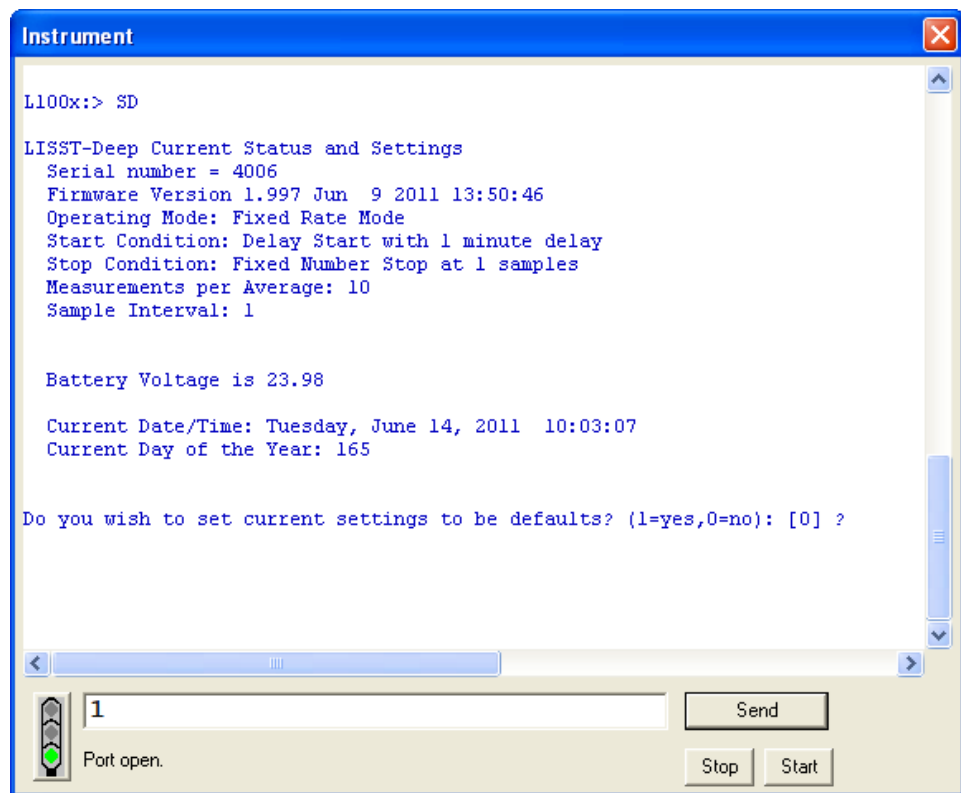
If you want the instrument to remember your settings when power is removed, but not to automatically start when power is restored, skip to step 18.

To program the instrument to automatically start when power is applied, open the terminal window, type AS at the command prompt, and click Send. You will be prompted to confirm that you wish to execute the autostart of the saved defaults upon power up. Enter 1 and click the Send button to confirm, as shown below.

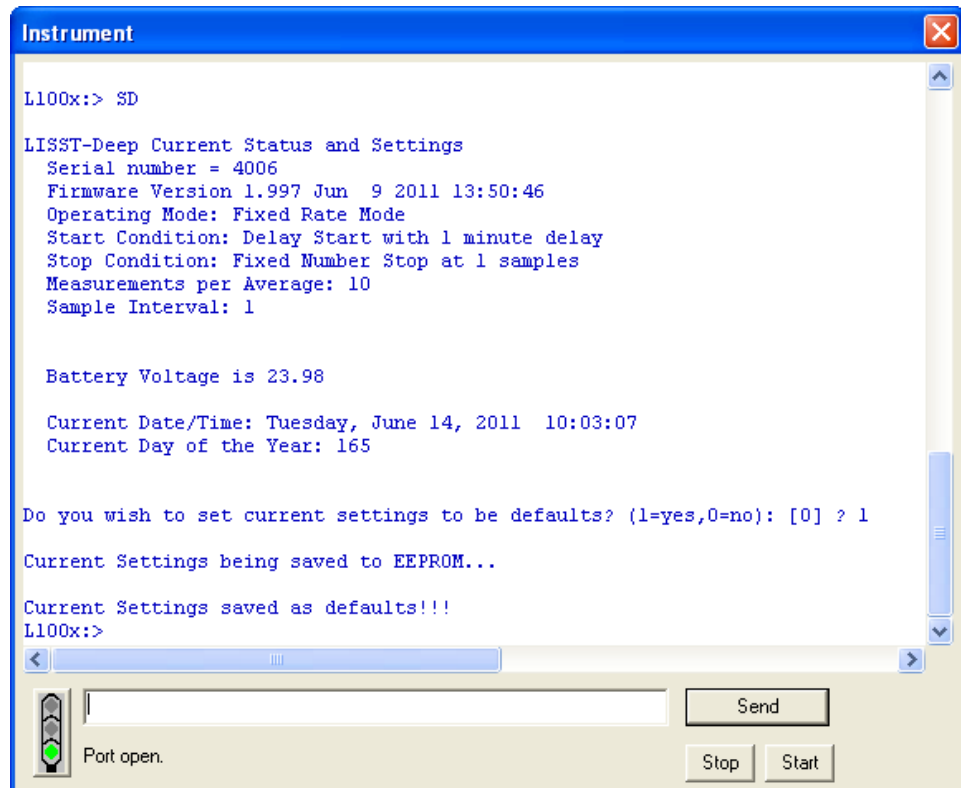


Step 18: Saving the Settings

In the terminal window, type SD (which stands for “save defaults”). The current start and stop conditions, sampling mode, sampling frequency etc. for the LISST-Deep firmware will be listed.




If you wish to save the current settings as the default for the firmware, type 1 at the command line and click the Send button to save the current settings, as displayed below.

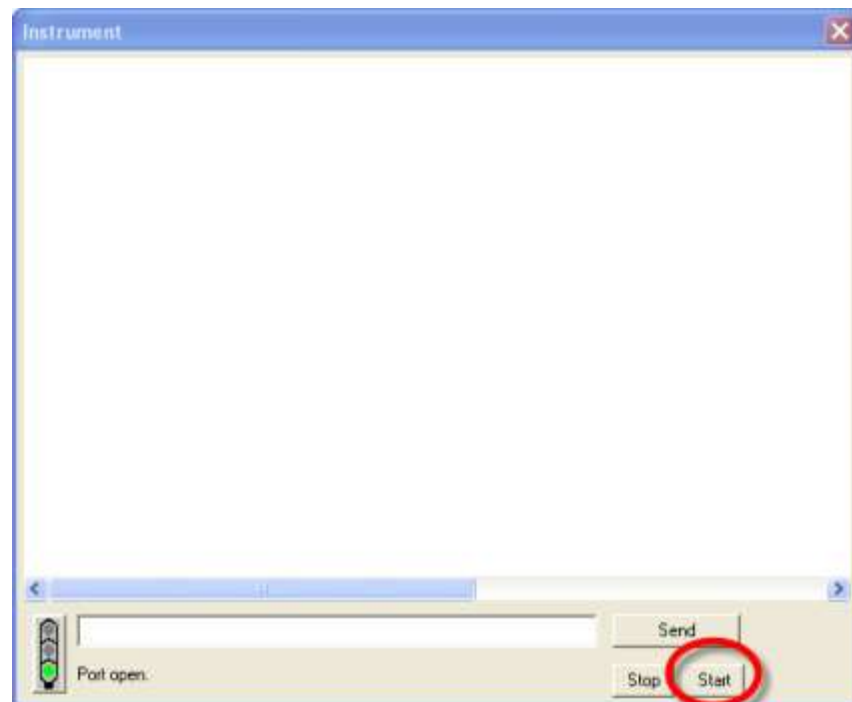


The LISST-Deep will now start the the sampling program every time the power is applied, and start checking if the start condition has been met. If it has, sampling will begin.

Step 19: How to start the instrument from the terminal window

If the instrument is programmed, and connected to external power, but not yet started, the configuration of the instrument can be checked by selecting *Query Instrument* from the *LISST* menu or by choosing the  button from the tool bar. A window will appear showing the current status and configuration.

To start the program, press the Start button in the lower right section of the Terminal window.




The program will start and display text to the screen as it is running. Depending upon the Start Conditions, text will be displayed approximately every 30 seconds. At this point the user will know that the instrument is running and is ready to be deployed.


Step 20: Collecting Data

When the start conditions are met the instrument will start sampling. For our example when the delay time has expired sampling will start. If the Terminal window is still open text will be displayed as the instrument acquires data. Data collection will continue until the Stop Conditions are met. In our case, until the 10 samples have been collected.


If the Start and Stop Conditions are set to Depth the program will return to checking for the Start Condition. This will only be true if the Start and Stop conditions match. For example, Depth Start and

Depth Stop. For all other Start Conditions the program will terminate and return to the L100X:> prompt.


To stop a running program use the Stop button on the Terminal window or the  button on the tool bar.

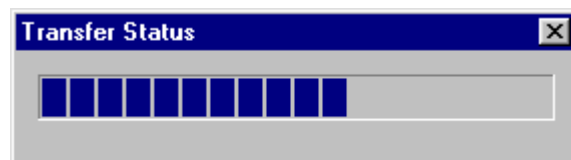
This is particularly important if you have followed steps 17-18 and enabled autostart mode. If you cycle power, the instrument will simply start again and wait for the start condition to appear. In this case, you must always manually stop the program by clicking the Stop  button on the tool bar.

Step 21: Downloading data

The instrument has now stored data on the on-board Compact Flash card. Pressing the Instrument Query Button, , will display the instrument status including the number of samples saved.

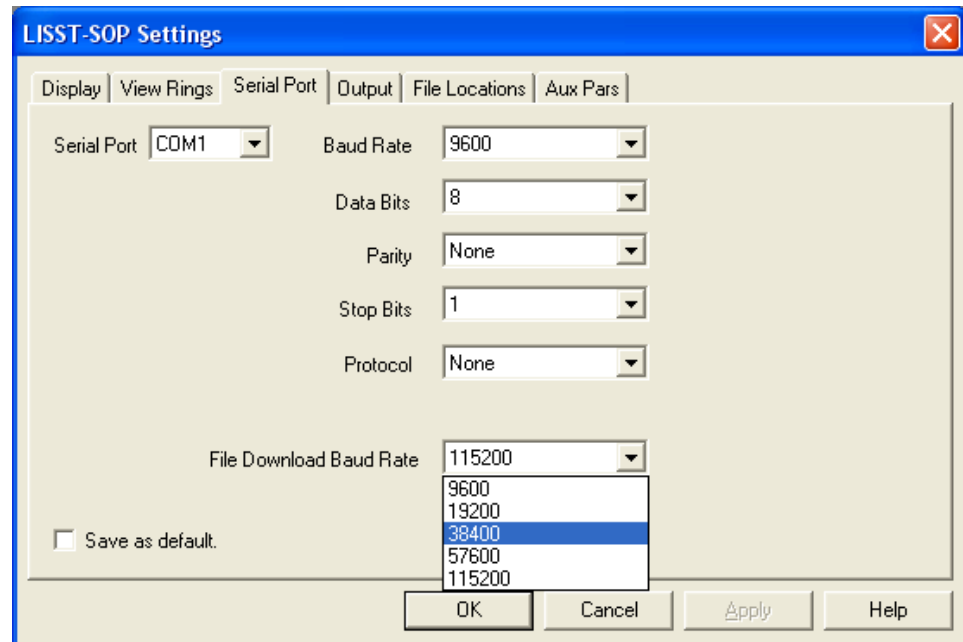
Before you click the Query  or Offload  button you must stop the program by clicking the Stop  button on the tool bar.

To offload the data select *Offload* from the *LISST* menu or choose the  button from the toolbar. A list of files will appear. Choose the files to offload by clicking on them while hold down the CTRL key. The Shift key can also be used to select a range of files. Select OK and choose a location to save the files to. The files will be saved with names in the following format: Ldddhhmm.dat, where *ddd* is the day of the year, *hh* is the hour, and *mm* is the minute that the file was first written to. As the data is downloading a Transfer Status window will appear.




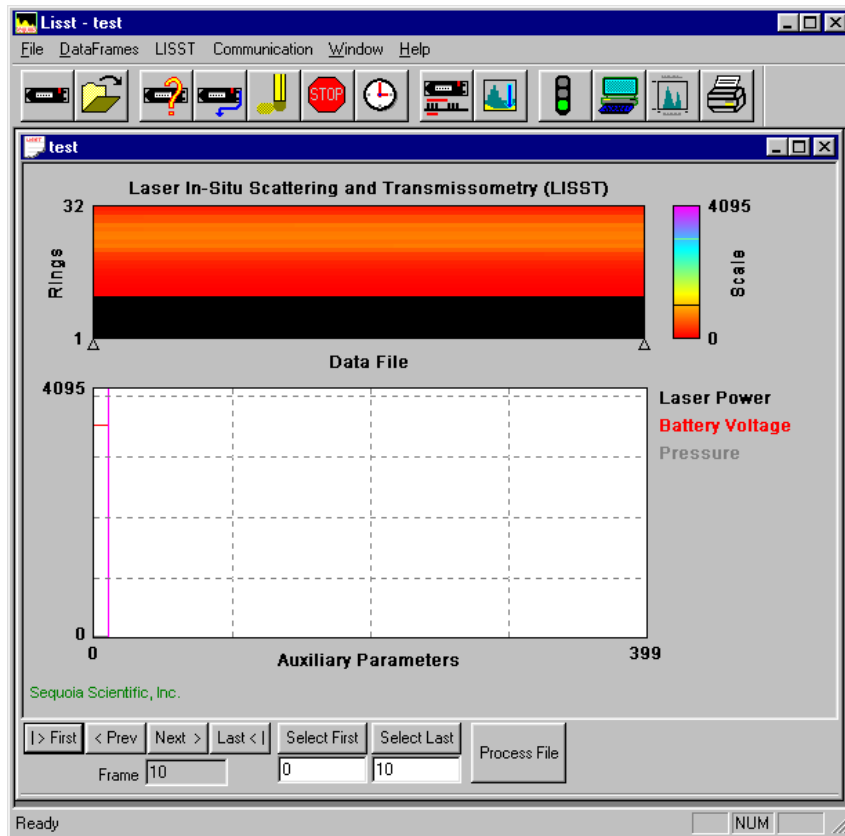
The data is offloaded at 115K baud by default. When using a cable longer than a few meters it may be necessary to reduce the transfer baud rate. The File Download Baud Rate can be changed on the

Serial Port tab of the Settings window as shown below. A baud rate of 38,400 is suggested for longer cables. Please note that the download speed will be slower at the lower baud rates.




Step 22: Processing Raw Data

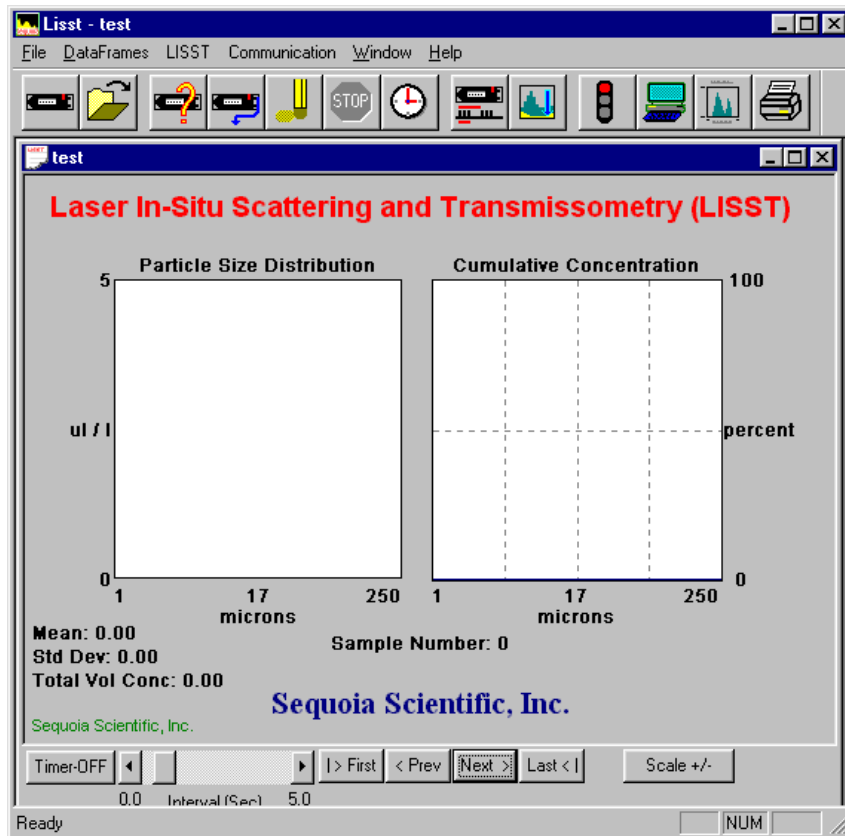
We now have the data transferred from the datafile of the instrument to a file on the PC. To process the data file choose *Open Raw Datafile* or press the Open  button on the toolbar. Select the instrument serial number, raw data file to open, and background scatter file to use when processing the data. A display similar to the one shown below will appear:



The range of samples to process can be selected by entering values in the *Select First* and *Select Last* boxes. The default selection is to process the complete file. Press the *Process File* button to convert the raw file into processed size distributions. For more details on the available options when this window is open please see the detailed Instruction for Processing Raw Datafiles. For our example press the *Process File* button. When the processing is complete the button label will change to read *Finished*.

Step 23: Viewing Processed Results

Processed data files are stored as ASCII files and as binary files with a PSD extension. The PSD files can be opened and viewed on the screen. To open a processed Particle Size Distribution file choose Open Particle Distribution File or press the  button on the toolbar. A display similar to the one below should open. The left hand figure will display a bar chart showing the Volume concentration in each of the 32 log spaced size classes. The right hand plot will be the Cumulative Concentration. To view the samples as a movie press the *Timer Off* button. The slider bar next to the button adjusts the refresh rate. The *First*, *Prev*, *Next*, and *Last* buttons allow you to step through the measurements one frame at a time. When the last frame is reached the movie display will stop. Use the *First* button to return to the first sample and press the *Timer Off* button to restart the display.



To view the value of the auxiliary parameters, such as time and depth, select the *View Auxiliary Parameter Frame* from the *DataFrames* menu. A display similar to the one below will appear showing the calibrated values.

Auxiliary Parameters

Laser Power 0 mwatts

Battery 0 volts

External Instrument 0 volts

Laser Reference 0 mwatts

Pressure 0 meters

Temperature 0 deg C

Aux 1 0

Aux 2 0

Transmission 0

Warning: Water too turbid.


Sample Number 0

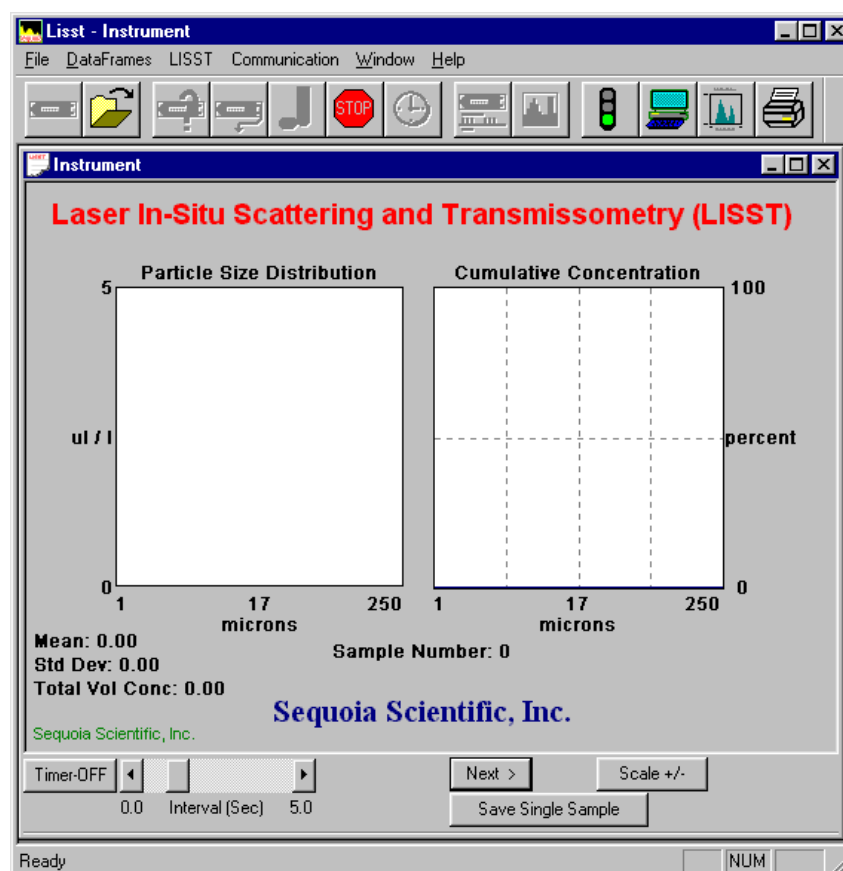
Cancel

Step 24: Opening RealTime Session

The LISST-SOP software also supports the ability to acquire data, process it, and display it in Real-time. The Real-time display of the processed data is very similar to the display of processed data. The instrument can be configured for a Real-Time session before data is collected but it is not required. The current setting for Measurements per Average is used when acquiring the sample to display. The recommend value for the Measurements per Average is 10. Higher values can be used but the updating of the display will be reduced. The Start and Stop conditions will not be used and therefore their settings are not relevant.

When exiting the Real-Time session the power should automatically shut off. Pressing the Stop button on the toolbar or the Terminal window will turn off the power. Pressing these buttons when the instrument is already off will have no ill effects.

To open the Real-Time session, choose *Open Real-Time Session* from the *File* menu or press the  button. Choose a background file to use when processing the data. Choose an output PSD file. A display very similar to the View Processed datafile will be displayed.

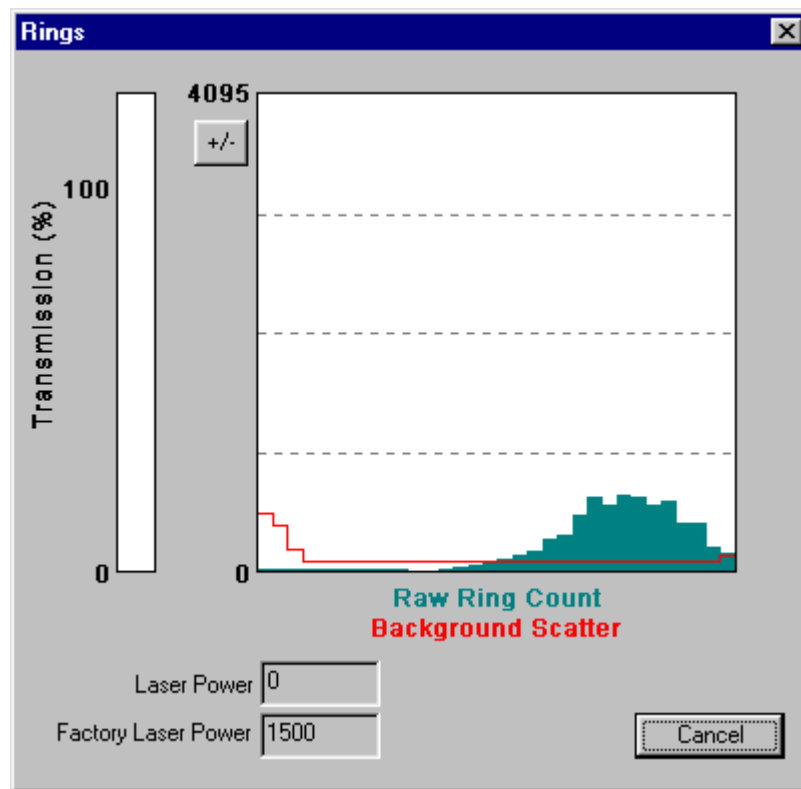


Use the Timer button to start and stop data collection. The slider bar controls the data acquisition time.

The Scale +/- Button adjusts the Particle Size Distribution scale. The Save Single Sample button records a single sample to an ASCII file.

Note: The main power and laser will be on until this window is closed or until the Stop button is pressed. Significant loss of battery life can occur if the instrument is left powered up for an extended period of time. It is suggested that external power be used for extended real time data collection.

The Auxiliary Parameters window can be opened during the Real-Time session so that the values of various parameters such as depth and transmission can be monitored. The raw scattering values on the detector rings can also be viewed by selecting *View Rings* from the *DataFrames* menu. A typical display is shown below.



The view rings display is also available when processing a Raw Data file. However, it is not available when viewing a processed Size Distribution file.

The above steps are meant to give a brief introduction to most of the procedures that are required to operate the LISST-Deep. Most of these steps are covered in detailed Step-by-Step instructions in the following sections.

Step by Step procedures

The following topics are covered with **Step by Step** instructions.

Recording and storing a Background Scatterfile

Recording a background scatter file is the first step in acquiring data. This step-by-step describes the proper procedure to record and download a background scatter file and save it for later processing. Information on interpreting the Background Scatter file is also provided.

Downloading raw data files and Deleting Raw files

Each data collection sequence is stored to a separate datafile on the compact flash memory. Files can be offloaded to the PC using the Download data function of the LISST-SOP software. After downloading the data files can be deleted from memory. This step-by-step procedure covers offloading and deleting files.

Process raw data

Data that has been downloaded from the datalogger is in a raw binary file. It must be processed into particle size by the LISST-SOP program. The processing steps including optional displays and procedures are described.

View Particle size data

After processing of the data into a Particle Size Distribution (PSD) file the data can be viewed to the screen. This step-by-step procedure covers the viewing of data and optional displays.



Process data in Real-time

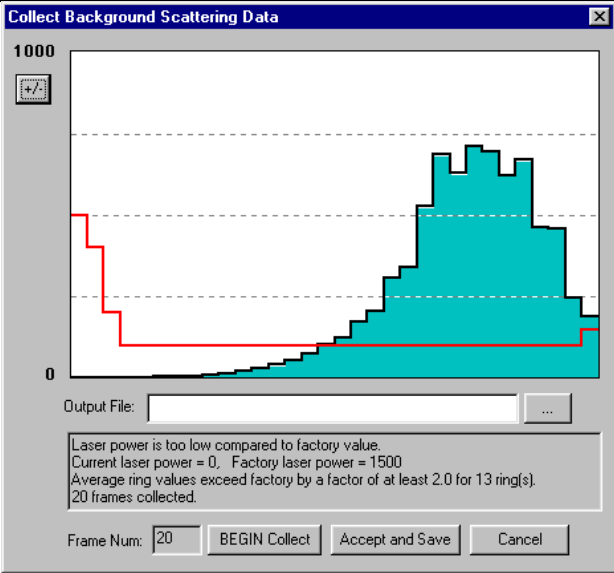
Real-time processing of data requires configuring the datalogger to output the raw information to the LISST-SOP program. This step-by-step procedure covers the acquisition and storage of processed data.

Configuring Data Collection

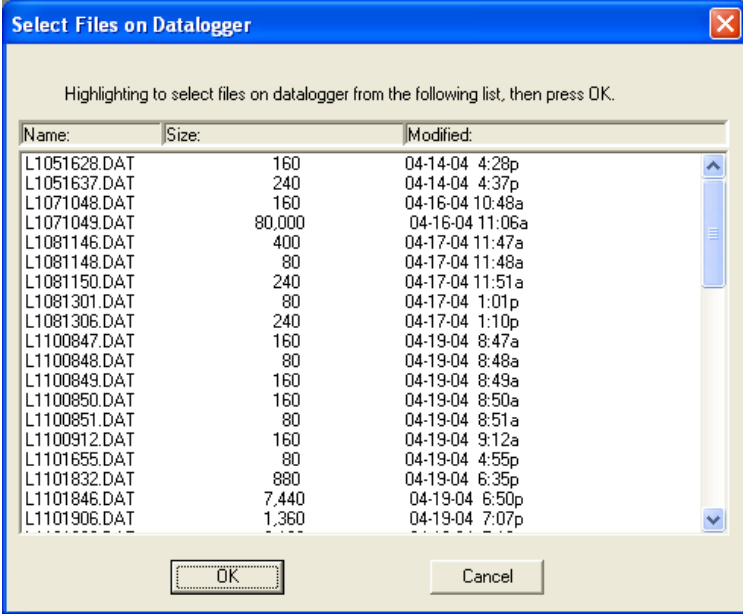
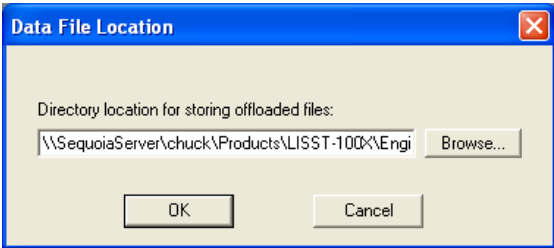
The LISST-SOP software allows the user to program the instrument with a number of start and stop conditions. This step-by-step procedure lists the available options and the unique features of each.

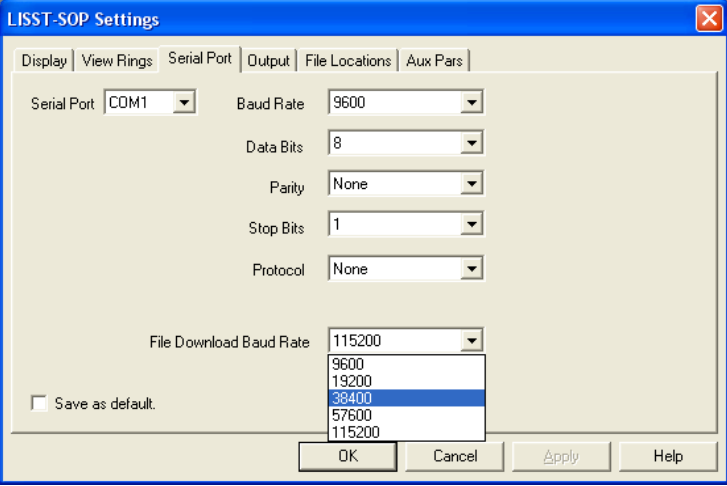
STEP BY STEP PROCEDURE: RECORD AND STORE BACKGROUND SCATTERFILE

Step	Action	Result
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean instrument and install Horizontal test assembly. The Horizontal Test Assembly consists of a flexible plastic sheet which has a foam seal attached on two sides and two stainless steel metal clamps. Wrap the sheet around the LISST-Deep and clamp it on as shown in the picture below. 	Optics submerged in water
		
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill with clean filtered water. The water can be deionized water, milli-Q water, steam-distilled water, or water from the water cooler. The most important part is that the water be free of particles and bubbles. Tap water is not recommended unless it has been outgassing in a beaker overnight, as it typically has bubbles in it. 	
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect communications cable and power and start the LISST-SOP software. If the data acquisition program is still running, stop its execution with a <CTRL-C>. 	<p>Communications program started.</p> <p>L100X> prompt showing</p>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open the <i>Collect Background Scatter Data</i> from the <i>LISST</i> menu or by pressing the  button on the toolbar. You will be prompted to select the factory background scatter file. After selecting the file, the window below will be displayed. 	Background collected and saved.

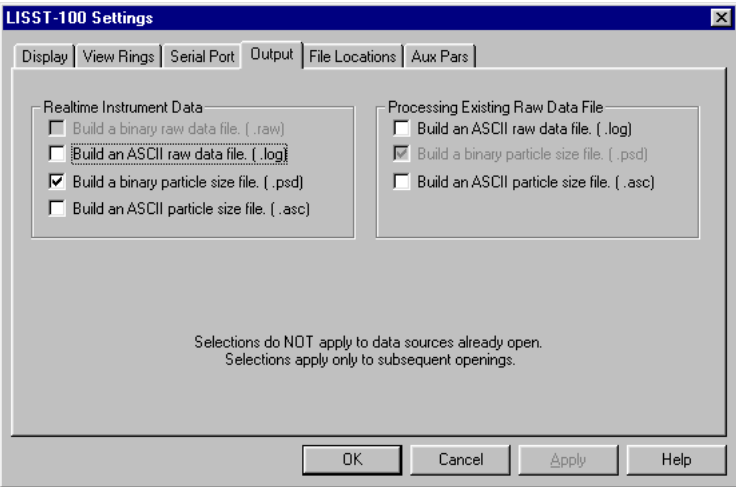
		
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press the <i>BEGIN Collect</i> button. 20 samples will now be displayed to the screen as they are acquired. After all 20 are collected the average will be displayed. If the values are acceptable the values can be saved to a file. Enter the filename in the box and press the <i>Accept and Save</i> button. 	Background is being collected
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there is a problem with the instrument or if the water or windows are not clean, error messages will be displayed. Dirty water or windows will generally cause higher values across the middle rings. Large bubbles or particles in the water can cause higher values on the inner rings or left hand side of the display. High values on the inner rings combined with a lower Laser power value can also be an indication of optical misalignment. 	
Notes :		

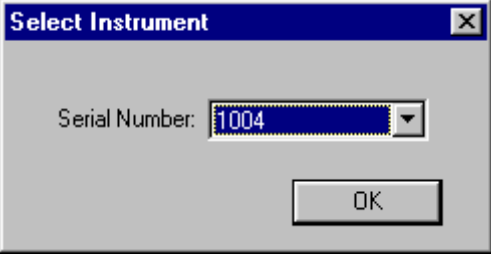
STEP BY STEP PROCEDURE: OFFLOADING/DELETING DATA FILES

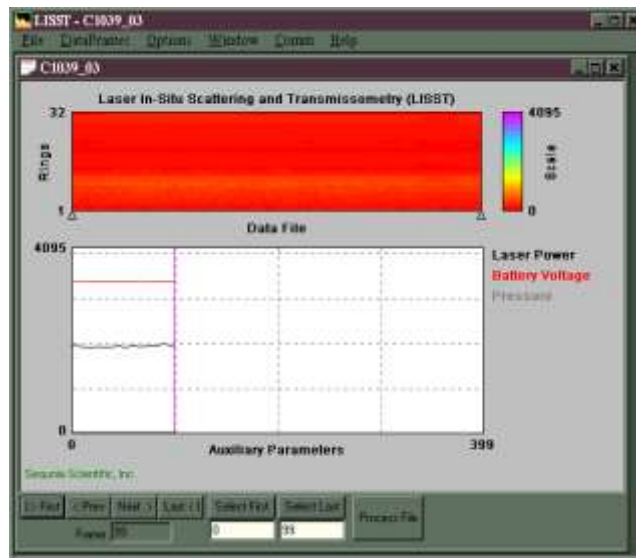
Step	Action	Result
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start LISST-SOP program 	Program started.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select Offload from the LISST menu or press on the Offload button. 	Gets current directory of files from memory and displays the list.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose the files to be offloaded by clicking on the file name on the list. Multiple files can be selected by hold down the CTRL key while clicking on files. Use the SHIFT key to select a range of files. 	Files selected and path set.
		
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press the OK button to accept the current selection. A dialog box with a path for storing the downloaded data will appear. Edit the path or press on the Browse button to select a new path. The files names will remain the same as on the compact flash. The file creation date and time will not be preserved. Press OK to begin the offloading. 	
		

5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Status bar will be displayed for each file offloaded. Text in the lower left corner will display the current file being offloaded. 	Offloading files from memory to the PC
		
	<p>Note: The data is offloaded at 115K baud by default. When using a cable longer than a few meters it may be necessary to reduce the transfer baud rate. The File Download Baud Rate can be changed on the Serial Port tab of the Settings window as shown below. A baud rate of 38,400 is suggested for longer cables. Please note that the download speed will be slower at the lower baud rates.</p>	
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After a file has been offloaded from memory it can be deleted from the compact flash memory. 	Deleting Files From the Flash Card
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open the Terminal window by choosing Terminal Window from the Communication menu or by pressing on the Terminal Window button. 	
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the Terminal Window enter the command DD in the command box and press the send button. The DD command (Display Directory) will list all the files in memory to the screen. 	
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To delete a file enter the command DL <i>filename.ext</i> where <i>filename.ext</i> is the file to offload. Wildcards such as *.* or L*.dat can also be used 	
	<p>WARNING: Once a file has been deleted there is no way to recover the data. Make sure that the file has been properly offloaded before deleting any files.</p>	

STEP BY STEP PROCEDURE: PROCESSING RAW DATA

Step	Action	Result
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start LISST-SOP program 	Program started.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select Settings from the File menu and click on the Output Tab. The window below will appear prompting for the desired output to use for the future data processing. Note: this selection must be made BEFORE starting the processing command. 	
		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that all file types be stored so that maximum flexibility in future processing of the data is maintained. A binary PSD file is always created when processing raw data. This is used to display the processed data to the screen in the LISST-SOP. The ASC type is a spaced delimited file containing the fully processed data. The LOG file is a space delimited ASCII file containing the raw data from the datalogger. 	
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select Open Raw Data File from the File menu 	Begins process of specifying raw data file and all information needed for data processing.

4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose the serial number of the instrument that collected the data to be processed. Note: Only the serial numbers of the instruments that are loaded into the InstrumentData.Txt file and have their calibration values stored in the LISST.INI file in the Windows directory can be used. 	Instrument serial number selected.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select the background scatter data file from the file selection window. Double click the file or type the file name and press Open. 	Background scatterfile selected.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select the output data file name. The default file name shown is the same as the raw data name but with a different extension. You can change this name if you wish. Provide the file name and press Save. If other output types are selected they will have the same base name with different extensions. Note: file types other than the default PSD file must have been selected before starting the Open Raw Data file command. See step 2. 	Output data file name selected.
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A display similar to the one shown below will appear. 	Main data processing selection window displayed to the screen.



- The top portion of the display is a graphical representation of the raw data from the 32 rings. The value of the 32 rings is represented as a vertical line with time moving from left to right.
- The lower portion of the display shows the time history of some of the Auxiliary parameters. This can be useful for determining when the instrument came out of the water, when a particular profile was started, or for determining what range of the datafile to process. To change which Auxiliary parameters are displayed, choose *Auxiliary Parameter Display* from the *Options* menu.
- Note that only 400 samples of the Auxiliary Parameters are displayed at a time. Use the Next and Previous buttons to move through the complete datafile. The triangles on the lower edge of the upper display will indicate where in the complete datafile the currently displayed section is located.
- The vertical cursor on the lower plot can be moved by clicking the mouse at the desired location.

8

- Additional information is stored in the processed datafile. The Auxiliary parameter window displays these values for the current sample pointed to by the vertical cursor. They will update as the cursor is moved. Selecting the Show Auxiliary Parameter Frame from the DataFrames menu opens the window. An example of this window is shown below.

Auxiliary Parameters

Laser Power	0	mwatts
Battery	17.5	volts
External Instrument	0.003	volts
Laser Reference	8.943	mwatts
Depth	0	meters
Temperature	26.86	deg C
Aux 1	3228	
Aux 2	4008	
Transmission	0	

Warning: Water too turbid.

Sample Number: 11

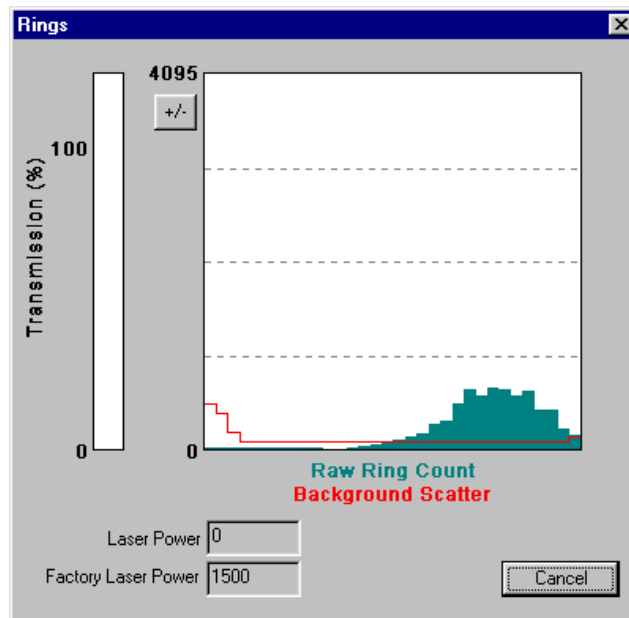
☐ Show raw data

Cancel

Auxiliary parameter window displayed.

9

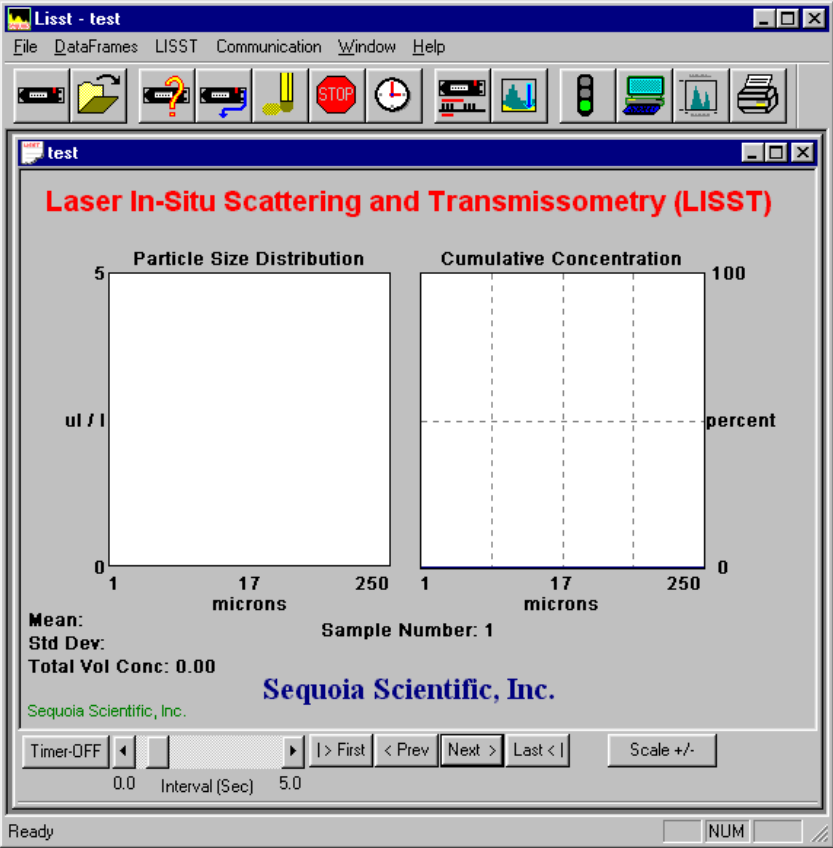
- The raw scattering values can be graphically displayed by selecting the View Rings command from the DataFrames menu. An example of this display is shown below. As with the Auxiliary Parameters, the vertical cursor indicates the sample currently displayed.



Value of rings for current frame displayed.

10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To select the range of raw data to process position the cursor at the desired starting sample. The display at the lower portion of the screen will show the current sample or frame. Pressing the <i>Select First</i> button will set the current cursor position as the starting point for processing. Similarly selecting <i>Select Last</i> will set the end point for processing. Use the <i>Next</i> and <i>Previous</i> buttons scroll through the complete datafile. The <i>Select First</i> and <i>Select Last</i> points do not need to be on the same displayed plot. 	Range to process selected.
11	After selecting the range to process press the <i>Process File</i> button. The display will show the processing progress and the <i>Process File</i> button text will change to <i>Finished</i> when the processing is complete. The window can now be closed.	Processing Completed
Notes :		

STEP BY STEP PROCEDURE: VIEW PROCESSED DATAFILE

Step	Action	Result
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start LISST-SOP program 	Program started.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select <i>Open Particle Distribution File</i> from the <i>File</i> menu. 	Open Particle Distribution File selected.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select the processed data file from the file selection window. Double click the file or type the file name and press Open. 	Processed datafile selected.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After selecting the processed file a window similar to the one shown below will appear.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The left hand display is the volume distribution in units of micro-liters/liter in each size class. The right hand display is the Cumulative Concentration. 	
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only a single sample is displayed at a time. By using the buttons on the bottom of the display it is possible to manually or automatically step through the datafile. The <i>Timer</i> button will step through the datafile by updating the display at a fixed rate. The rate is set by the slider bar next to the <i>Timer</i> button. 	

6

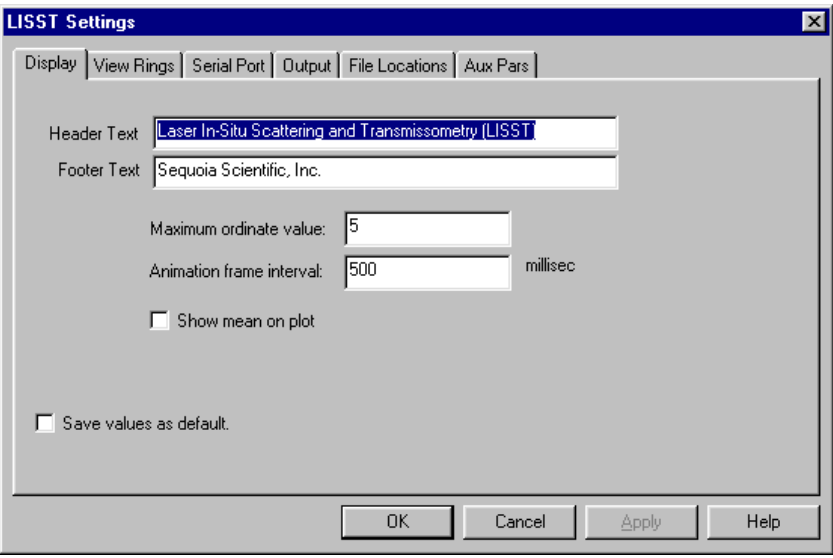
- Additional information is stored in the processed datafile. The Auxiliary parameter window displays these values for the current sample. They will update as the Volume distribution is changed. The window is opened by selecting *Show Auxiliary Parameters Frame* from the *DataFrames* menu. An example of this window is shown below.

7

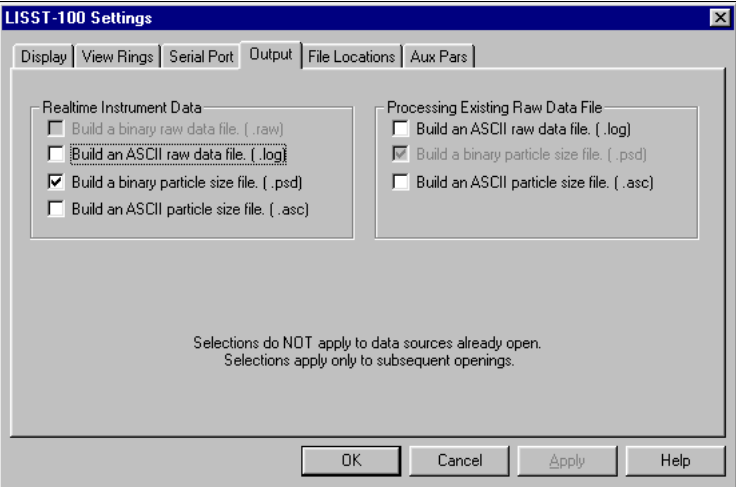
- The scale of the Volume Distribution plot can be changed by using the *Scale +/-* button. After selecting the button a display similar to the one shown below will prompt you for the maximum concentration for the Y-axis of the plot.


- Other options are also available for customizing the display such as changing the header and footer text or adding lines to show the mean and standard deviation. These features are located on the *Display* tab of the *Settings* window as shown below.

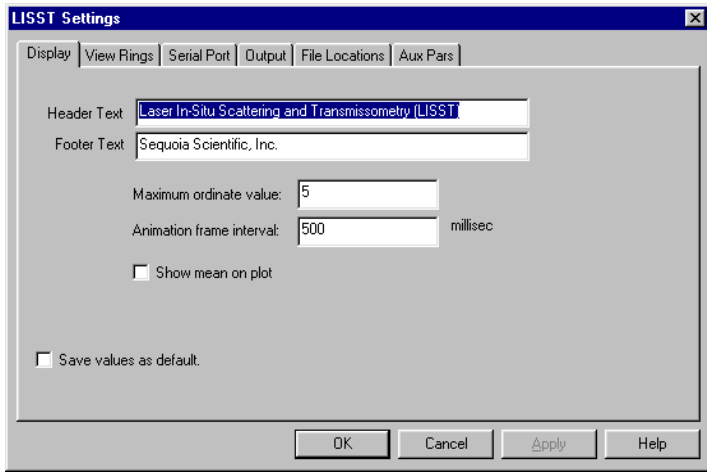
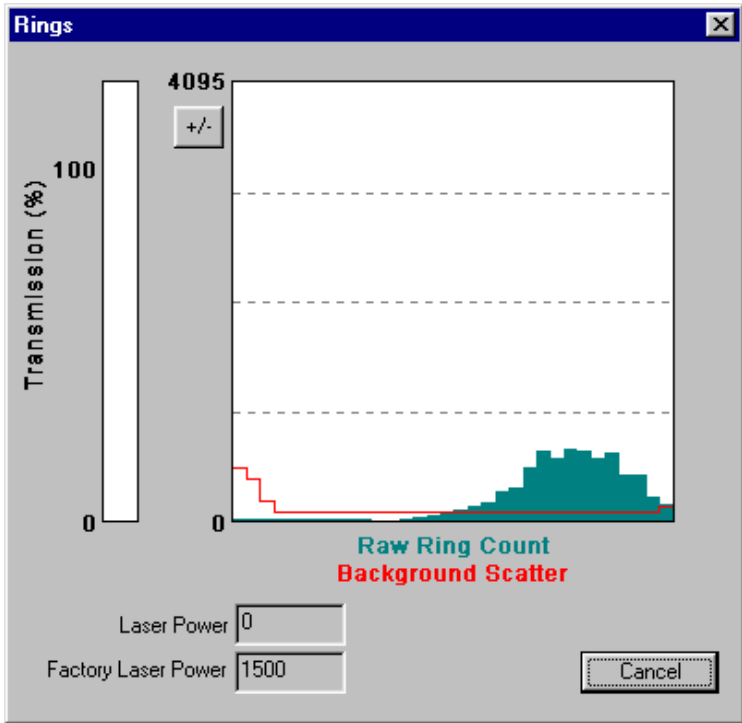
Display setting modified.


		
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current display can be sent to the printer by choosing <i>Print</i> from the <i>File</i> menu. <i>Print Preview</i> and <i>Print Setup</i> are also available. 	Display printed.
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When finished viewing the processed data close the window. 	Viewing of data complete.
Notes :		

STEP BY STEP PROCEDURE: REAL-TIME DATA COLLECTION


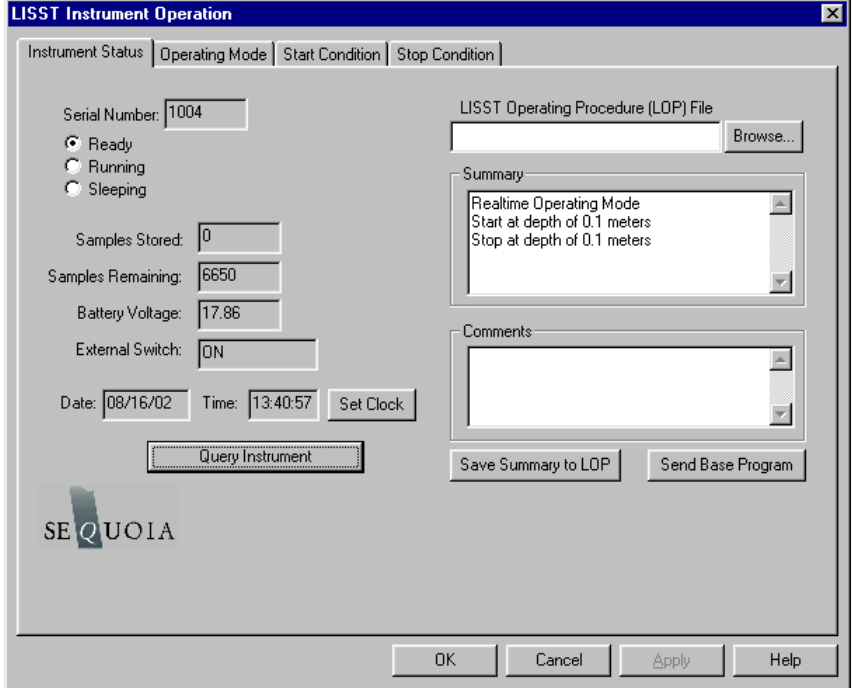
Step	Action	Result
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect the instrument to the PC and start the LISST-SOP program. 	Instrument configured for Real-Time data collection.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open the Operating Modes Window and choose the Real-Time Operating Mode. 	
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before starting a Real-Time session the output file options must be set. This must be done before selecting <i>Open Real-Time Session</i>. Select Output from the Options menu. The window below will appear. 	Output file type selected.
		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A binary PSD file must be selected before any other file type will be stored. This is used to display the processed data to the screen. The ASC type is a spaced delimited file containing all the processed data. The LOG file is a space delimited file containing the raw data from the datalogger. 	
	<p>NOTE: You should always check the 'Build an ASCII Raw Data file (.LOG)' when sampling in real time mode. Sequoia Customer Support needs the .LOG file in order to help you with data QC issues. We cannot use the .PSD or .ASC file for troubleshooting the data</p>	

4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select Open Real-Time Session from the File menu or press on the  button. 	Open Instrument selected.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose the correct Background Scatter File and Select an Output file. 	Background and Output file selected.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A display will appear on the screen. It is similar to the main window of the View Processed Data function. By selecting the Next button the window will be updated with the current size distribution. Note that if the water is clean the display may not show any volume distribution. The Sample Number value displayed underneath the plots will increment each time a sample is saved. 	Sample saved.
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Timer button function is similar to its use in viewing processed data. The timer will automatically acquire data at a fixed rate. Note that this rate is limited to about 1 Hz due to the processing of the raw data into Volume distributions. The slide button next to the Timer button controls the sample speed. If it is set too fast it will automatically reset to the maximum allowed rate. 	Timer button pressed and samples updating automatically.
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Auxiliary parameter window can be opened to display the current values of the auxiliary parameters such as pressure and temperature. Open the window by selecting the <i>Show Auxiliary Parameter Frame</i> from the <i>DataFrames</i> menu. 	Auxiliary Parameter window opened.
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scale of the Volume Distribution plot can be changed by using the <i>Scale +/-</i> button. After selecting the button a display similar to the one shown below will prompt you for the maximum concentration for the Y-axis of the plot. <div data-bbox="535 1312 907 1539" data-label="Image"> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other options are also available for customizing the display such as changing the header and footer text or adding lines to show the mean and standard deviation. These features are located on the <i>Display</i> tab of the <i>Settings</i> window as shown below. 	Display setting modified.

		
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The raw scattering values can be graphically display by selecting the View Rings command from the File menu. An example of this display is shown below. 	Value of rings for current frame displayed.
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single sample may be saved to a separate file by pressing the <i>Save Single Sample</i> button 	Averaged data acquired and stored to an ASCII file.
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When finished, close the main window to stop communication with the LISST-Deep. 	Finished and shutdown.
	<p>CAUTION: The laser and Main power are on continuously while in the Real-Time Session. The program will stop and the power will be turned off when the window is closed. However, if the window is left open the power will</p>	

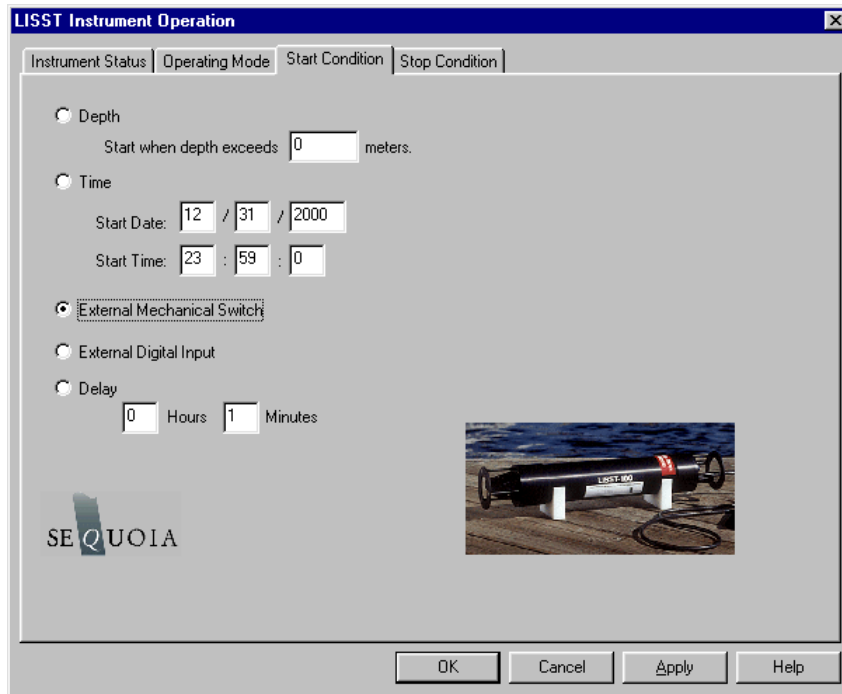
	<p>remain on, potentially draining substantial life from an external battery.</p> <p>To turn off the power without exiting the Real-Time session, press on  button on the toolbar. To start data collection again, press the <i>Next</i> button. The instrument will power up and store a sample. This will take more time than a normal sample. Once powered up the instrument will perform as usual.</p>	
Notes		

STEP BY STEP PROCEDURE: CONFIGURING DATA COLLECTION

Step	Action	Result
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect the instrument to the PC and start the LISST-SOP program. 	LISST-SOP open and communicating with LISST-Deep.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open the Operating Modes window by choosing <i>Operating Modes</i> from the <i>LISST</i> menu or by pressing the  button on the toolbar.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When first opening the Operating Modes window the LISST-SOP program will send a Ctrl-C to the LISST-Deep. If a program is running it will be stopped. This is required so that the LISST-SOP program can get the status information from the LISST-Deep. To set the LISST-Deep data logger clock to the computer clock press the <i>Set Clock</i> button. Press the <i>Query Instrument</i> button to refresh the display. 	<p>Instrument Status Displayed.</p> <p>Clock set</p>

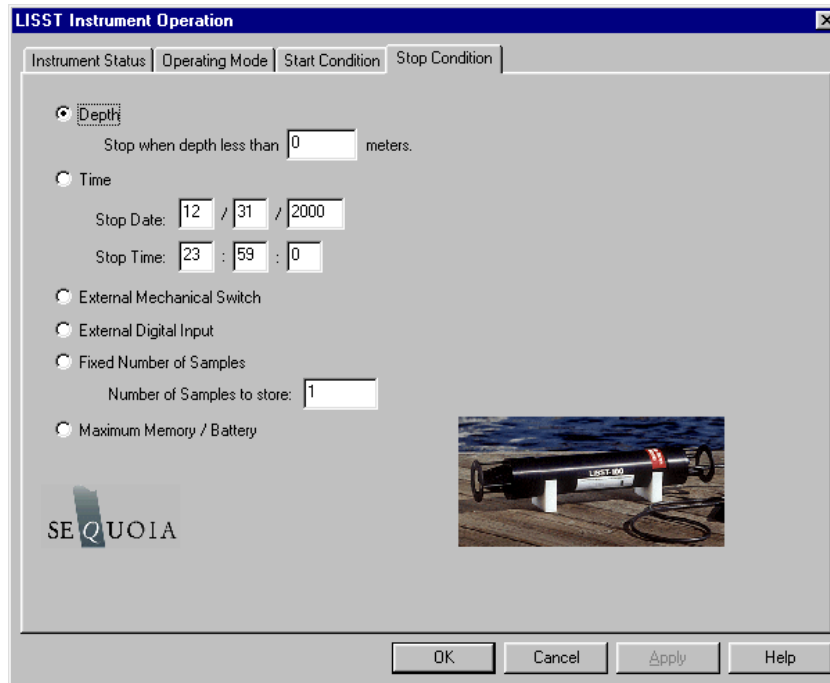
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To load a pre-saved LISST Operating Procedure file (LOP) enter the file name in the file box or click on the Browse button to navigate to the correct file. After the file is selected the appropriate settings will be made. To apply these settings to the instrument press the <i>Apply</i> or <i>OK</i> buttons. LISST Operating Procedure files can be saved by clicking the <i>Save Summary to LOP</i> button. The setting must have first been sent to the instrument using the Apply button. The Summary section will only update after the settings have been applied to the instrument. 	
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By selecting the <i>Operating Mode</i> Tab at the top of the main window the screen below appears. This screen is used to set the type of sampling; RealTime, Burst, or Fixed Sample Rate. You can also select the samples per average and sample rates on this screen. <div data-bbox="370 762 1143 1392" data-label="Image"> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RealTime mode is used for real-time size distribution displays. This mode sends the raw data to the LISST-SOP software for conversion to Size Distribution and displaying on the screen. No data is saved in the datafile. The Burst and Fixed Sample Rate modes are used to save data on the on-board datalogger. The icons next to the various values give a better understanding of their meaning. The software automatically checks the values entered to make sure that there is no conflict. For example, when a Samples per Average value is entered, the minimum sample interval is computed. If this value is less than the minimum permitted the value will be changed to the minimum and the 	Operating Mode set

	text will turn red. A similar test is done on the Burst Interval setting.	
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select Start Conditions tab to configure when the instrument will begin sampling. There are five options displayed: Depth, Time, External Mechanical Switch, External Digital Input, and Time Delay. Since the LISST-Deep uses the same software as the standard LISST-100X there are some Start Conditions displayed that are not available on the LISST-Deep. The Start Conditions available on the LISST-Deep are Depth, Time, Switch, and Delay. The Digital Input is not available on the LISST-Deep. Selecting this option will cause an error message to appear in the terminal window when data collection is started with the GO command or when started through the LISST-SOP software. 	.



6

- Choose the Stop Conditions Tab to select the conditions when sampling should stop.
- The available Stop Conditions are Depth, Time, Fixed Number of Samples, External Switch, and Maximum Memory or Low Battery.
- **The Digital Input stop is not available on the LISST-Deep.**



- If the Start Condition and Stop Condition are both set to Depth, the instrument will return to waiting for the Start Depth condition. This is useful when doing multiple profiles. It eliminates the need to communicate with the instrument between profiles.

7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select <i>Apply</i> or <i>OK</i> buttons to configure the instrument with the current settings. If the <i>Apply</i> button is pressed the program will return to the current window. Returning to the <i>Instrument Status</i> window will display a summary of the current settings. • If the <i>OK</i> button is pressed, when the configuration is complete the user will be prompted to open the <i>Terminal</i> window to start the program. The program on the instrument is configured but not running. To start the program and have it start looking for the Start conditions press the <i>Run</i> button on the <i>Terminal</i> window. The <i>Run</i> button is equivalent to typing RUN and pressing Enter from any terminal program. • The Base Program will display text to the screen as it is running to confirm that it is running and to indicate where it is in the sampling cycle. Once the program is confirmed to be running and waiting for the correct start conditions, the LISST-SOP program can be closed and the communications cable can be disconnected. Be sure to replace the connector cap before deployment. 	.
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note that if you disconnect the external power after step 7, the LISST-Deep will stop sampling and NOT start again when external power is re-applied, unless steps 17-18 in the Getting Started section has been followed!! 	

Instrument Communication

Serial Port Settings

Communication with the LISST-Deep is via an RS-232C link. A cable that connects the instrument to a PC has been provided. This cable connects the 4-pin underwater connector on the instrument to a DB-9 serial port connector. If required, DB-9 to USB or DB-25 pin adapters are available.

The RS232 link communicates at 9600 baud, 8 data bits, No parity, and 1 stop bit. Data file transfer is done using a YMODEM transfer at 115K baud.

Using the Terminal Window

Opening the Terminal Window, or alternate terminal software, with the proper COM port and communications settings will allow the user to communicate with the instrument. The LISST-Deep should respond by either displaying text from a running program or echoing an L100X:> prompt. If the instrument is in the Deep Sleep Mode it will only wake up every 30 seconds, Print ZZZ to the screen and then return to sleep.

The instrument firmware is retained in on-board flash memory and will start executing when power is applied. After a power up, pressing the ENTER key will cause an echo of the L100X> prompt. The Stop button will also send the commands to turn off the main power to the laser and electronics. Pressing the Stop button when the instrument is not running will not hurt the instrument. It is recommended to press the Stop button multiple times after stopping a running program to make sure that the main power is properly shut off. Pressing the Start button will begin the collection of data using the current configuration.

Two Letter commands

Under most situations the LISST-SOP will be used to configure and operate the LISST-Deep. However, there are times when it is useful to be able to talk to the LISST-Deep at a lower level.

For this purpose a set of two letter commands is available to operate the instrument. See the following section for detailed descriptions of each command.

Start Condition

The LISST-SOP software or two letter commands can configure the LISST-Deep with one of five Start conditions: Depth, Time, External Magnetic Switch, and Time Delay. The details of each condition are described below.

Depth Start: The built-in depth sensor of the LISST-Deep is used to check the current depth to determine if the desired start depth has been exceeded. The instrument is powered up and 5 measurements of the depth are averaged over a two-second period. If the depth exceeds the threshold the program will proceed to the data collection routine. If the depth does not exceed the threshold the instrument will power down and wait 28 seconds before checking the depth again. The program will continue checking until the depth is exceeded or until the program is stopped.

Time Start: The program will check the current time every second and compare it to the Start Time. If the Start Time is equal to or earlier than the current time the program will go directly to the data collection routine. It will continue checking the time until the Start Time is reached or until the program is stopped.

Time Delay Start: The time delay start condition will cause the program to wait the specified number of seconds before continuing on to the data collection routine.

External Magnetic Switch: The red external magnet is located close to the connector endcap. Remove the magnet in order to turn the instrument ON if the switch start has been selected.



- Magnet is **OFF** the instrument.
- The internal switch is in the **ON** position.
- The instrument will **START** sampling if the switch start has been selected.

NOTE: The External Digital Input Start is not available on the LISST-Deep.

Stop Condition

The LISST-SOP software can configure the Base program with one of six Stop conditions: Depth, Time, External Mechanical Switch, Fixed number of samples, and Maximum Memory or Low Battery. The details of each condition are described below.

The LISST-SOP software can configure the Base program with one of six Stop conditions: Depth, Time, External

Mechanical Switch, Fixed number of samples, and Maximum Memory or Low Battery.

When storing data in the Fixed Sample Rate mode the Stop conditions are checked after each averaged sample has been saved.

When storing data in the Burst mode the Stop conditions are only checked after a full Burst has been completed. The Start and Stop conditions have no effect on the Real-time sampling mode. The details of each condition are described below.

Depth Stop: The built-in depth sensor of the LISST-Deep is used to check the current depth to determine if it is less than the desired Stop depth. The averaged depth from the last sample acquired is used as the current depth. If the depth is less than the threshold the sampling will stop. If the depth is not less than the threshold the program will continue sampling as per the configuration.

If the Start Condition is a Depth Start, the program will wait 30 seconds and then return to looking for the Depth Start Conditions. The delay is to keep the instrument from starting and stopping too quickly as the instrument is moving up and down.

If the Start Condition is Depth Start the program will return to checking for the Start Conditions.

For all other Start Conditions, if the current depth is less than the threshold the program will stop and return to the L100X:> prompt.

Time Stop: The program will check the current time after each sample or burst and compare it to the Start Time. If the Start Time is equal to or later than the current time the program will stop and return to the L100X> prompt.

Fixed Number of Samples: The program will acquire a fixed number of samples before stopping. For the Fixed Sample Rate mode the number of samples saved is checked after each sample is saved.

In the Burst mode the number of samples is checked only after each burst. Therefore it may be possible to save more samples than specified.

When the number of sample to be saved has been reached the program will stop and return to the L100X:> prompt.

Maximum Memory or Low Battery: The Maximum Memory or Low Battery Stop condition will continue to sample until the memory capacity has been reached or when the battery

voltage has dropped to less than 6.5 volts. The program will continue to sample until one of these conditions is met. It will then return to the L100X:> prompt.

External Magnetic Switch: The red external magnet is located close to the connector endcap. When the magnet is placed on the instrument, the magnetic switch is in the OFF position.



- Magnet is mounted **ON** the instrument.
- The internal switch is in the **OFF** position.
- The instrument will **STOP** sampling if the switch stop has been selected.

NOTE: External Digital Input Stop is not available on the LISST-Deep.

LISST-Deep Command Summary

Display Commands

DD	Display current Disk Directory
DS	Display current status information
DB	Display Current Battery Voltage
HE	Display general help messages and command list

Setup Commands

OM x	Set Operating mode.
ST x	Set Start Condition.
TD x	Set Start Condition Data
SP x	Set Stop Condition
PD x	Set Stop Condition Data
SI x	Set Sample interval
MA x	Set samples per average equal to x
BI x	Set Burst Interval
SC <i>mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss</i>	Set Clock with time and date, where <i>mm</i> =month, <i>dd</i> =day, <i>yy</i> =year, <i>hh</i> =hour(24 format), <i>mm</i> =minute, <i>ss</i> =seconds, Example: ST 01/05/2005 21:05:03
SB x	Set Samples per Burst

Acquisition/Action Commands

DL filename	Delete file from Compact Flash Module
GO	Start Data collection using current parameters
GX	Grab sample and transmit it
YS	YMODEM offload of file at 115K Baud
ZS	Acquire 20 samples and transmit them. Used by SOP Acquire Background.
ZZ	Go into deep sleep mode (minimum power consumption)

LISST-Deep Command Details

Display Commands

DB	Display Battery Voltage
Syntax:	DB or db
Description:	The current battery voltage is displayed to the screen.
Example:	input: DB output: Current Battery voltage: 8.90 volts

DD	Display Disk Directory
Syntax:	DD or dd
Description:	Display current disk directory in DOS type format. Includes total bytes used and bytes available.
Example:	input: DD results: L100x:>dd LISST-100X Disk Directory Volume in drive C is NONAME Volume Serial Number is 778B-155F Directory of C:\ L040305_.BIN 4,136 03-05-04 6:30p L183705.BIN 1,672 03-05-04 6:37p 2 file(s) 5,808 bytes 0 dir(s) 15,933,440 bytes free L100x:>

DS	Display current status information
Syntax:	DS or ds
Description:	The instrument settings and status are displayed to the screen.
Example:	input: DS output: LISST-Deep Current Status and Settings Serial number = 1004 Operating Mode: Burst Mode Start Condition: Time Start at 03/10/04 09:22:00 Stop Condition: Fixed Number Stop at 1 samples Measurements per Average: 10 Sample Interval: 1 Burst Interval: 1 Samples per Burst: 0 Battery Voltage is 8.90 Current Date/Time: Wednesday, March 10, 2004 10:18:49 input: DS 1 output:

	LISST-Deep Current Status and Settings SN = 1004 OM = 2 ST = 2 TD = 03/10/04 09:22:00 SP = 5 PD = 1 MA = 10 SI = 1 BI = 1 SB = 0 BB = 0 CT = 0 IC = 0 Current Time = 03/10/04 10:18:49 Battery = 890 Switch = 0 Memory= 15005640
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HE	Display general help messages and command list
Syntax:	HE or he
Description:	Displays the list of command to the screen.
Example:	input: HE output: LISST-Deep Commands (followed by 30 lines of text)

Setup Commands

OM	Set Operating Mode
Syntax:	OM x or om x
Description:	Sets the Operating Mode to one of the following types: 1 = Real Time Mode 2 = Burst Mode 3 = Fixed Rate Mode OM command only without a parameter will initiate a prompt for the Operating mode.
Example:	input: OM 3 output:

MA	Set measurements per average
Syntax:	MA x or ma x Where x = number of samples per average
Description:	Each recorded or displayed measurement is based on an average of measurements. The number of measurements per average is set using the SA command. If no value follows command, prompts will be displayed for the value.
Example:	input: MA 10
Cautions:	None

ST	Set Start Condition
Syntax:	ST x or st x, where x is the start condition code:
Description:	The ST command sets the start condition to be used when the GO command is issued. The start condition options are: 1 = Depth Start 2 = Time/Date Start 3 = Mechanical Switch Start 4 = Digital Input Start 5 = Delay Start If no value follows command, prompts will be displayed for the value.
Example:	input: ST 5

TD	Set Start Condition Data
Syntax:	TD x or td x, where x is the start condition data :
Description:	The TD command sets the start condition data to be used when the GO command is issued. The start condition data is used with the Start Condition setting. For example, if the Start Condition is Depth Start (option 1) the input will be start depth in meters. If the start condition is set to Time/Date Start (option 2) the input for TD will be the start date and time. If the Start Condition is Delay Start (option 5) the input will be time delay in seconds. The TD setting is ignored for Mechanical Switch Start (option 3) or Digital Input Start(option 4). If no value follows command, prompts will be displayed for the value.
Example:	input: TD 12/31/05 23:59:59 or TD 3600

SP	Set Stop Condition
Syntax:	SP x or sp x, where x is the stop condition code:
Description:	<p>The SP command sets the stop condition to be used when collecting data. The stop condition options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = Depth Stop 2 = Time/Date Stop 3 = Mechanical Switch Stop 4 = Digital Input Stop 5 = Fixed Number of Samples Stop 6 = Maximum memory or Low Battery Stop <p>If no value follows command, prompts will be displayed for the value.</p>
Example:	input: SP 5

PD	Set Start Condition Data
Syntax:	PD x or pd x, where x is the start condition data :
Description:	<p>The PD command sets the start condition data to be used when the collection data. The stop condition data is used with the Stop Condition setting. For example, if the Stop Condition is Depth Stop (option 1) the input will be stop depth in meters. If the stop condition is set to Time/Date Stop (option 2) the input for TD will be the stop date and time. If the Stop Condition is Fixed Number Stop (option 5) the input will be the number of samples to collect before stopping. The TD setting is ignored for Mechanical Switch Stop (option 3) or Digital Input Stop(option 4).</p>
Example:	input: PD 12/31/05 23:59:59 or PD 3600
SB	Set Samples per Burst
Syntax:	<p>SB x or sb x where x is the number of samples per burst. Each sample it taken at the sample interval set by the SI command.</p> <p>If no value follows command, prompts will be displayed for the value.</p>
Example:	input: SB 10

SC	Set Clock with time and date
Syntax:	<p>SC mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss or st mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss</p> <p>Where mm=month, dd=day, yy=year, hh=hour(24 format),mm=minute, ss=seconds</p> <p>If no values follow the “SC” or “sc” command, prompts for entering the time and date will be displayed.</p>
Example:	input: SC 01/05/2001 21:05:03

Acquisition/Action commands

DL	Delete file from Compact Flash Module
Syntax:	DL <i>filename</i> or dl <i>filename</i> where <i>filename</i> is the name of the file to be deleted.
Description:	DL command is used to delete file from the Compact flash module. Wildcards such as *.* can be used.
Example:	Input: DL L159*.dat Output: Are you sure (Y/N)...
Cautions:	WARNING: Make sure that the file being delete has already been offloaded before deleting the file. Once the file is delete it can not be recovered.

GO	Start Data Collection using current Settings
Syntax:	GO or go
Description:	Starts Fixed Rate or Burst Mode Data collection using current settings.
Example:	Input: GO Output: Waiting for start conditions...
Cautions:	To stop acquisition before it is complete press the Stop button or CTRL-C .

GX	Grab sample and transmit it
Syntax:	GX or gx
Description:	Acquires single averaged sample and displays the result to the screen.
Example:	Input: GX Output: { 32 ring values + 8 Aux parameters }
Notes:	The GX command does not store the sample to a datafile.

YS	YMODEM Offload
Syntax:	YS <i>filename</i> or ys <i>filename</i> where <i>filename</i> is the name of the file to be offloaded.
Description:	Offloads file from Compact Flash Module to PC using YMODEM offload at 115 Kbaud
Example:	Input: YS L1391205.dat Output: Starting...

Notes:	The YS will initiate the YMODEM offload on the instrument. A YMODEM file transfer must be started on the PC to accept the data. HyperTerminal can accept YMODEM file transfers at 115K baud.
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ZS	Grab 20 samples and transmit it
Syntax:	ZS or zs
Description:	Acquires 20 averaged sample and displays the result to the screen. The ZS command is used by the LISST-SOP program when acquiring a background.
Example:	Input: ZS Output: { 32 ring values + 8 Aux parameters } repeat 20 times
Notes:	The ZS command does not store the sample to a datafile.

ZZ	Go into deep sleep mode (minimum power consumption)
Syntax:	ZZ or zz
Description:	Sends LISST-25X in to low power sleep mode. Instrument will wake up every 10 seconds and wait for a response. If there is no response with in 2 seconds, the instrument will return to sleep mode.
Example:	Input: ZZ Output: Deep Sleep... Enter zz to wake up Deep Sleep... Enter zz to wake up Deep Sleep... Enter zz to wake up
Cautions:	The background scattering data and other settings are not affected by the ZZ command.

This section contains information on optimizing the performance of the LISST-Deep.

Background Scatterfile and its Importance

As was discussed in earlier sections, the LISST-Deep uses a custom detector to measure light scattered at small angles from particles in water. In order to measure only the scattered light contributed by the particles, a measurement of the background scattering must be obtained.

This background scattering can come from a number of areas: Scratches on the windows, imperfections on the optics, and other sources all contribute to the scattered light. By subtracting this background scattering from the measured data, a true measurement of the light scattered from only the particles can be obtained.

The measurement of background scattering has come to be called a "ZSCAT". The name comes from the fact that the measurement is obtained using water with zero "scatterers" or particles.

It is very important that clean and bubble free water is used. The water can be fresh or salt water. For most applications, it has been found that steam-distilled water is sufficient. Steam-distilled water is typically available in one-gallon containers. We have found that this distilled water tends to be a bit cleaner than typical bottled or packaged water. We buy steam-distilled drinking water and use it right out of the container.

The background measurement is the only health check one has of the instrument prior to deployment, so it should be done as often as is feasible.

Watch for outgassing

Another consideration when acquiring a background is "outgassing" causing small bubbles to form on the instrument and windows. Bubbles on the windows will greatly modify the scattering pattern, rendering the background useless. Be sure to remove any bubbles from the windows before acquiring a background scatterfile. Use a squirt bottle or pipette to blow the bubbles off the window.

A small volume horizontal chamber has been provided for submerging the optics while acquiring a background. It is inserted between the windows of the optics, The instrument should be placed horizontally on the supplied white plastic supports. Roughly 120 milli-liters of water is needed to fill the chamber.

Clean optics end before acquiring a background

Because the area surrounding the windows is submerged, it is important to thoroughly clean and rinse this part of the instrument before acquiring a background.

Toothbrush, liquid soap and lukewarm water works well for cleaning the optical parts of the instrument. DO NOT use abrasive powders or steel brushes. They will scratch optics and destroy instrument performance.

Between casts

Between individual casts (if you do repeated profiles with the LISST-Deep), rinse the windows with clean, particle-free water to keep them clean so that salt is not drying on the windows. A squirt bottle with clean, particle-free water will work very well for this.

Dirty Windows

If the windows and the optics end actually get dirty with sediment, plankton, oil etc., the best way of cleaning them is to use a mild (hand)soap solution in lukewarm water. Then gently rub the windows with a finger dipped in the soap solution until they are clean, then rinse with lots of clean, particle-free water to get rid of soap residue.

Avoid Direct sunlight

Direct sunlight should also be avoided when obtaining a background. The unit is relatively insensitive to sunlight; however, bright light can increase the noise in the measurement and give a false background scattering measurement. It is recommended that the end of the instrument be shrouded with a dark cloth during the acquisition of the background. In general, the background should be taken in conditions that match the deployment conditions as closely as possible.

The low concentration limit of LISST-Deep is very sensitive to the quality of the background scatterfile. For this reason, when working in near-surface or mid-depth water, it is very important that a good background file be obtained with very clean water. As particle concentrations increase, the relative signal-to-background noise ratio also increases, thus reducing the importance of the background. *However, Background Scatterfiles should always be done before an experiment.*

Plastic bags, Tupperware or clean containers of any kind can be used to acquire a background. The instrument's optics end can be submerged in them vertically, as long as the optics are completely submerged and there is no blockage of the windows by bubbles or other objects.

Backgrounds Scatterfiles should always be done before each data collection.

Optical Alignment

The background scatterfile is the best source of information on the current health of the LISST-Deep. It provides information on the current functionality of all of the major systems including laser, ring detector, data collection electronics, and optical alignment.

The LISST-Deep is a sensitive optical device. The laser must be aligned such that the focused spot is centered on the hole in the center of the ring detector. If this alignment is not correct the instrument will not function correctly. The background file can easily provide the user with information about the status of the alignment.

The first indicator of an alignment problem is a severe drop in the transmitted laser power. The laser power and laser reference values will change over time but they should track together. If the laser power drops to less than 50% of the factory value, without a corresponding drop in the laser reference value, misalignment may be occurring.

The second indicator of misalignment is high value on the inner rings. The inner rings are shown on the left side of the background display. As the focused laser starts to move away from the center of the ring detector it will scatter more light onto the inner rings. This will cause the inner ring values to be much higher than the factory values.

It must be noted that low laser power or high inner rings may not always indicate misalignment. Low laser power can also occur because the windows or water is dirty or if there are bubbles on the window. Large particles or bubbles can cause the inner rings to be higher than factory values. All of the other possibilities must be eliminated before the conclusion of misalignment can be reached.

Contact Sequoia at info@sequoiasci.com or 425-641-0944 if in doubt.

Mount the instrument Horizontal

This section contains information on mounting of the LISST-Deep.

The LISST-Deep measures scattered light to obtain particle size distributions. Therefore it is important to keep particles from sticking to the window surface. The first line of defense is to keep the window surface vertical by mounting the instrument horizontally.

If the LISST-Deep is mounted vertically, so that the optical windows are horizontal, sediment and particles can easily accumulate on the windows of the instrument, because of the design of the pressure housing and optical path.

The U-shaped mounting block provided with the instrument fits the diameter of the LISST-Deep pressure housing and can be used for mounting the instrument.

Isolate from all other metal

To reduce the corrosion of the aluminum parts a zinc anode is attached to the Connector endcap. This anode must be exposed to the water for it to be effective.

When mounting the instrument be sure to electrically isolate the instrument from all other metal. Any contact with other metal will greatly increase the rate of corrosion.

Isolate the instrument with rubber or plastic to keep the LISST-Deep from being the sacrificial anode for the mounting hardware.



Again it must be emphasized that the LISST-Deep is a sensitive instrument. When not in use, the instrument should be stored in a well-padded case. For longer storage (year or so), the communication cable should be disconnected.



Never store the LISST-Deep attached to an external battery pack.

As has been noted earlier, the condition of the windows is critical to the performance of the LISST-Deep. Care must be taken when cleaning the windows. The windows and the instrument should be rinsed thoroughly with fresh water after each deployment. The windows should be cleaned with a soft cloth or lens tissue. Liquid detergent/soap and water may be used. For removing grease spots, finger prints, etc, alcohol may be used. We recommend against the use of stronger solvents such as Acetone or Toluene.



Abrasive powders or tools must never be used near the optics windows; they will scratch the windows and degrade instrument performance.

O-rings that seal the mating parts of the instrument must be maintained and inspected regularly. Whenever the end cap is removed, check the o-ring for any cuts or marks, and clean and lightly grease the o-ring before installing the end cap. Spare end cap o-rings have been provided. O-rings are inexpensive items that provide an invaluable service; replace them if in any doubt about their condition. When replacing the O-ring, be sure to clean the O-ring groove thoroughly with cotton-swabs etc. making sure that no fibers or particles of dirt are left after the cleaning.

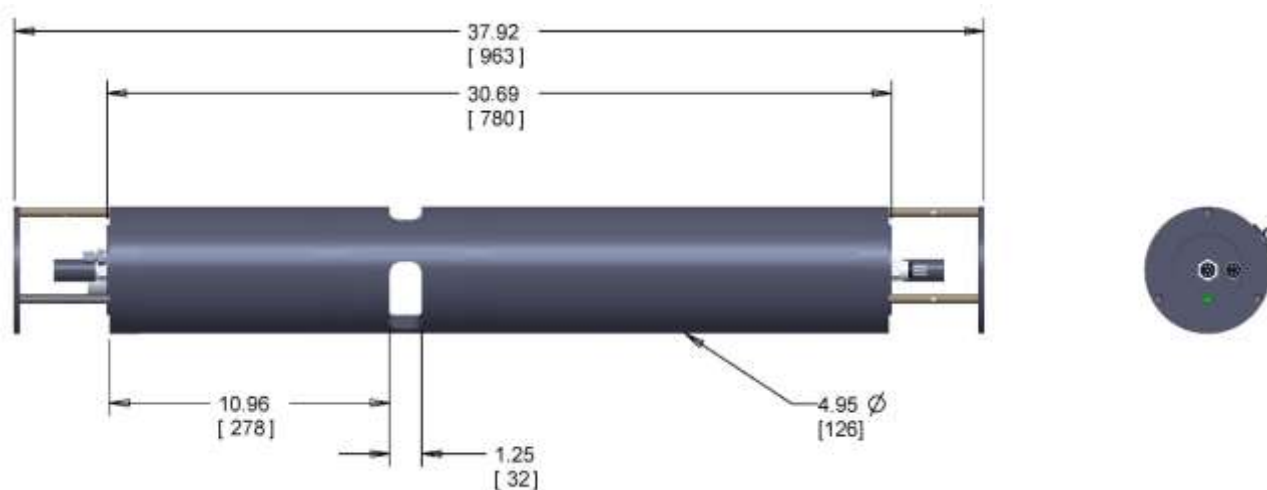
The LISST-Deep should not require any adjustment or calibrations. The pressure and temperature sensors can be re-calibrated if desired. The performance of the instrument can be checked with the use of a sample of particles of a known size distribution.



Comparison of the LISST-Deep's performance with that of other particle-size measuring devices that are not based on laser diffraction may result in inconsistencies because the instruments may measure different properties of the particles to interpret particle size.

Technical Specifications

- Parameters measured/derived
 - Particle Size distribution*
 - Total Volume Concentration*
 - Optical Transmission*
 - Depth*
 - Temperature*
- Two external digital output ports used for CTD sync (5V logic)
- Optical path length: 5 cm standard
- Optical transmission: 12 bit resolution
- Particle size range: Type B: 1.25 - 250 micron diameter, Type C: 2.5 –500 micron
- Resolution: 32 size classes, log-spaced
- Data storage memory: 1GB (~10 million samples) standard.
- Maximum sample speed: 1 size distributions per second
- Temperature-sensor range: -10 to 45°C resolution: 0.01° C
- Depth Sensor range: 0 to 3000 m of H₂O, resolution: 80 cm of H₂O
- External power input: 12V nominal (6 to 15V)
- Dimensions: 12.6 cm (4.95") dia x 96.3 cm (37.9")
- Weight in air: 9.5 Kg (41 lb)
- Weight in water: 18.6 Kg (21 lb)
- Depth rating: 3000 m (standard)
- Connector Endcap screws: Socket head cap screws #10-24; 1 ½ " long
- Connector Endcap O-ring: Parker Part # 2-236 (radial) and #2-240 (face)



Dimensions in inches [mm]

Appendix A: Instrument Specific Documentation

Instrument Model Number	
Instrument Serial Number	
Instrument Manufacture Date	
Instrument Memory Capacity	
Instrument Accessories	
Instrument Owner	

Auxiliary Parameters

The table below lists the auxiliary parameter labels and calibration constants. These values are saved in the LISST.INI file. They can be viewed and/ or edited using the “Edit Calibration Constants” from the DataFrames menu.

Auxiliary Parameter	Display Label	Multiplier	Offset	Units
Parameter 1	Laser Power			mW
Parameter 2	Battery	0.01	0	volts
Parameter 3	External Instrument			volts
Parameter 4	Laser Reference			mW
Parameter 5	Depth	0.01		meters depth
Parameter 6	Temperature	0.01	0	Deg. C
Parameter 7	Day*100 + Hour	1	0	
Parameter 8	Minutes*100 + seconds	1	0	
Volume Conversion Constant				

Constants for Firmware

These constants are entered at the factory to be resident in the instrument firmware.

Parameter Number	Parameter	Multiplier	Offset
Parameter 1	Battery Volts		
Parameter 2	Depth		
Parameter 3	Temperature		

Instrument Reference Data

Ring Values 1-5 (counts)

1:	Laser Transmitted Power (counts):	
2:	Laser Reference Power (counts):	
3:		
4:		
5:	Verified By:	

Appendix B: Size Ranges, Angle Ranges and Data Storage Format

Size Ranges for SPHERICAL particle inversion method

There are 32 size ranges logarithmically placed from 1.25 - 250 microns in diameter (type B), or 2.5 – 500 microns (type C). In both cases, the upper size in each bin is 1.180 times the lower.

The table below shows the lower and upper limit of each size bin in microns, together with the median size (also in microns) for each size bin for type B and C instruments.

Size bin #	Ring #	Type B			Type C		
		Lower	Upper	Median	Lower	Upper	Median
1	32	1.25	1.48	1.36	2.50	2.95	2.72
2	31	1.48	1.74	1.60	2.95	3.48	3.20
3	30	1.74	2.05	1.89	3.48	4.11	3.78
4	29	2.05	2.42	2.23	4.11	4.85	4.46
5	28	2.42	2.86	2.63	4.85	5.72	5.27
6	27	2.86	3.38	3.11	5.72	6.75	6.21
7	26	3.38	3.98	3.67	6.75	7.97	7.33
8	25	3.98	4.70	4.33	7.97	9.40	8.65
9	24	4.70	5.55	5.11	9.40	11.1	10.2
10	23	5.55	6.55	6.03	11.1	13.1	12.1
11	22	6.55	7.72	7.11	13.1	15.4	14.2
12	21	7.72	9.12	8.39	15.4	18.2	16.8
13	20	9.12	10.8	9.90	18.2	21.5	19.8
14	19	10.8	12.7	11.7	21.5	25.4	23.4
15	18	12.7	15.0	13.8	25.4	30.0	27.6
16	17	15.0	17.7	16.3	30.0	35.4	32.5
17	16	17.7	20.9	19.2	35.4	41.7	38.4
18	15	20.9	24.6	22.7	41.7	49.2	45.3
19	14	24.6	29.1	26.7	49.2	58.1	53.5
20	13	29.1	34.3	31.6	58.1	68.6	63.1
21	12	34.3	40.5	37.2	68.6	80.9	74.5
22	11	40.5	47.7	43.9	80.9	95.5	87.9
23	10	47.7	56.3	51.9	95.5	113	104
24	9	56.3	66.5	61.2	113	133	122
25	8	66.5	78.4	72.2	133	157	144
26	7	78.4	92.6	85.2	157	185	170
27	6	92.6	109	101	185	218	201
28	5	109	129	119	218	258	237
29	4	129	152	140	258	304	280
30	3	152	180	165	304	359	331
31	2	180	212	195	359	424	390
32	1	212	250	230	424	500	460

**Size Ranges for
RANDOMLY
shaped particle
inversion
method**

There are 32 size ranges logarithmically placed from 1.25 - 250 microns in diameter (type B), or 2.5 – 500 microns (type C). In both cases, the upper size in each bin is 1.180 times the lower.

The table below shows the lower and upper limit of each size bin in microns, together with the median size (also in microns) for each size bin for type B and C instruments.

Size bin #	Ring #	Type B			Type C		
		Lower	Upper	Median	Lower	Upper	Median
1	32	1.00	1.18	1.09	1.90	2.25	2.07
2	31	1.18	1.39	1.28	2.25	2.65	2.44
3	30	1.39	1.64	1.51	2.65	3.13	2.88
4	29	1.64	1.94	1.79	3.13	3.69	3.40
5	28	1.94	2.29	2.11	3.69	4.35	4.01
6	27	2.29	2.70	2.49	4.35	5.14	4.73
7	26	2.70	3.19	2.93	5.14	6.06	5.58
8	25	3.19	3.76	3.46	6.06	7.15	6.59
9	24	3.76	4.44	4.09	7.15	8.44	7.77
10	23	4.44	5.24	4.82	8.44	9.96	9.17
11	22	5.24	6.18	5.69	9.96	11.8	10.8
12	21	6.18	7.29	6.71	11.8	13.9	12.8
13	20	7.29	8.61	7.92	13.9	16.4	15.1
14	19	8.61	10.2	9.35	16.4	19.3	17.8
15	18	10.2	12.0	11.0	19.3	22.8	21.0
16	17	12.0	14.1	13.0	22.8	26.9	24.8
17	16	14.1	16.7	15.4	26.9	31.8	29.2
18	15	16.7	19.7	18.1	31.8	37.5	34.5
19	14	19.7	23.2	21.4	37.5	44.2	40.7
20	13	23.2	27.4	25.2	44.2	52.2	48.0
21	12	27.4	32.4	29.8	52.2	61.6	56.7
22	11	32.4	38.2	35.2	61.6	72.7	66.9
23	10	38.2	45.1	41.5	72.7	85.7	78.9
24	9	45.1	53.2	49.0	85.7	101	93.1
25	8	53.2	62.8	57.8	101	119	110
26	7	62.8	74.1	68.2	119	141	130
27	6	74.1	87.4	80.5	141	166	153
28	5	87.4	103	94.9	166	196	181
29	4	103	122	112	196	232	213
30	3	122	144	132	232	273	252
31	2	144	169	156	273	322	297
32	1	169	200	184	322	381	350

The following lines of code in MATLAB will compute the lower, upper and median size in microns of each bin for both instrument types. See also this article on Sequoia's homepage: <http://www.sequoiasci.com/Articles/ArticlePage.aspx?pageid=150>

```
rho=200^(1/32);
x = 1.25; %lower limit for first size range for type B,
spherical particles
x = 2.50; %lower limit for first size range for type C,
spherical particles
x = 1.00; %lower limit for first size range for type B, randomly
shaped particles
x = 1.90; %lower limit for first size range for type C, randomly
shaped particles
bins(:,1) = x*rho.^([0:31]); %lower limit
bins(:,2) = x*rho.^([1:32]); % upper limit
bins(:,3) = sqrt(bins(:,1).*bins(:,2)); %mid-point
```

The following lines of code in MATLAB will compute the lower, upper and median angles (in degrees) for the VSF measurement in air and water:

```
B_all = logspace(0,log10(200),33)*0.1; %create 33 logspaced
angles over a 1:200 dynamic range starting at 0.1degrees (type B
LISST).
B_all = B_all';
ANGLES_O2(:,1) = B_all(1:32);%The lower limits are the first 32
(of 33)
ANGLES_O2(:,2) = B_all(2:33);%The upper limits are the last 32
(of 33)
ANGLES_O2(:,3) =
sqrt(ANGLES_O2(:,1).*ANGLES_O2(:,2));%Midpoints.

C_all = logspace(0,log10(200),33)*0.05; %create 33 logspaced
angles over a 1:200 dynamic range starting at 0.05degrees (type
C LISST).
C_all = C_all';
ANGLES_O2(:,4) = C_all(1:32);%The lower limits are the first 32
(of 33)
ANGLES_O2(:,5) = C_all(2:33);%The upper limits are the last 32
(of 33)
ANGLES_O2(:,6) =
sqrt(ANGLES_O2(:,4).*ANGLES_O2(:,5));%Midpoints.

ANGLES_H2O = ANGLES_O2./1.33;%Create angles in water using the
refractive index of water
```

Angles in air

Angles (in Degrees) for the VSF measurement *in air* are shown in the table below.

See also Sequoia's homepage:

<http://www.sequoiasci.com/Articles/ArticlePage.aspx?pagelid=177>

Ring #	Size bin	Type B			Type C		
		Lower	Upper	Median	Lower	Upper	Median
1	32	0.100	0.118	0.109	0.050	0.059	0.054
2	31	0.118	0.139	0.128	0.059	0.070	0.064
3	30	0.139	0.164	0.151	0.070	0.082	0.076
4	29	0.164	0.194	0.179	0.082	0.097	0.089
5	28	0.194	0.229	0.211	0.097	0.114	0.105
6	27	0.229	0.270	0.249	0.114	0.135	0.124
7	26	0.270	0.319	0.293	0.135	0.159	0.147
8	25	0.319	0.376	0.346	0.159	0.188	0.173
9	24	0.376	0.444	0.409	0.188	0.222	0.204
10	23	0.444	0.524	0.482	0.222	0.262	0.241
11	22	0.524	0.618	0.569	0.262	0.309	0.284
12	21	0.618	0.729	0.671	0.309	0.365	0.336
13	20	0.729	0.861	0.792	0.365	0.430	0.396
14	19	0.861	1.02	0.935	0.430	0.508	0.467
15	18	1.02	1.20	1.10	0.508	0.599	0.552
16	17	1.20	1.41	1.30	0.599	0.707	0.651
17	16	1.41	1.67	1.54	0.707	0.834	0.768
18	15	1.67	1.97	1.81	0.834	0.985	0.906
19	14	1.97	2.32	2.14	0.985	1.16	1.07
20	13	2.32	2.74	2.52	1.16	1.37	1.26
21	12	2.74	3.24	2.98	1.37	1.62	1.49
22	11	3.24	3.82	3.52	1.62	1.91	1.76
23	10	3.82	4.51	4.15	1.91	2.25	2.07
24	9	4.51	5.32	4.90	2.25	2.66	2.45
25	8	5.32	6.28	5.78	2.66	3.14	2.89
26	7	6.28	7.41	6.82	3.14	3.70	3.41
27	6	7.41	8.74	8.05	3.70	4.37	4.02
28	5	8.74	10.31	9.49	4.37	5.16	4.75
29	4	10.31	12.17	11.20	5.16	6.09	5.60
30	3	12.17	14.36	13.22	6.09	7.18	6.61
31	2	14.36	16.95	15.60	7.18	8.47	7.80
32	1	16.95	20.00	18.41	8.47	10.00	9.21

Angles in water

Angles (in Degrees) for the VSF measurement *in water* are shown in the table below.

See also Sequoia's homepage:

<http://www.sequoiasci.com/Articles/ArticlePage.aspx?pagelid=178>

Ring #	Size bin	Type B			Type C		
		Lower	Upper	Median	Lower	Upper	Median
1	32	0.075	0.089	0.082	0.038	0.044	0.041
2	31	0.089	0.105	0.096	0.044	0.052	0.048
3	30	0.105	0.124	0.114	0.052	0.062	0.057
4	29	0.124	0.146	0.134	0.062	0.073	0.067
5	28	0.146	0.172	0.158	0.073	0.086	0.079
6	27	0.172	0.203	0.187	0.086	0.102	0.093
7	26	0.203	0.240	0.221	0.102	0.120	0.110
8	25	0.240	0.283	0.260	0.120	0.141	0.130
9	24	0.283	0.334	0.307	0.141	0.167	0.154
10	23	0.334	0.394	0.362	0.167	0.197	0.181
11	22	0.394	0.465	0.428	0.197	0.232	0.214
12	21	0.465	0.548	0.505	0.232	0.274	0.252
13	20	0.548	0.647	0.596	0.274	0.324	0.298
14	19	0.647	0.764	0.703	0.324	0.382	0.351
15	18	0.764	0.901	0.829	0.382	0.451	0.415
16	17	0.901	1.063	0.979	0.451	0.532	0.489
17	16	1.063	1.255	1.155	0.532	0.627	0.578
18	15	1.255	1.481	1.363	0.627	0.740	0.682
19	14	1.481	1.747	1.609	0.740	0.874	0.804
20	13	1.747	2.062	1.898	0.874	1.031	0.949
21	12	2.062	2.433	2.240	1.031	1.217	1.120
22	11	2.433	2.871	2.643	1.217	1.436	1.322
23	10	2.871	3.389	3.119	1.436	1.694	1.560
24	9	3.389	3.999	3.681	1.694	1.999	1.841
25	8	3.999	4.719	4.344	1.999	2.359	2.172
26	7	4.719	5.568	5.126	2.359	2.784	2.563
27	6	5.568	6.571	6.049	2.784	3.286	3.025
28	5	6.571	7.754	7.138	3.286	3.877	3.569
29	4	7.754	9.151	8.424	3.877	4.575	4.212
30	3	9.151	10.80	9.941	4.575	5.399	4.970
31	2	10.80	12.74	11.73	5.399	6.371	5.865
32	1	12.74	15.04	13.84	6.371	7.519	6.921

Raw Data Storage Format The values in the raw data file are stored in the order shown in the table below.

Elements	Parameter
1:32	Light intensity on detectors 1 through 32
33	Laser transmission Sensor
34	Battery voltage in raw counts
35	External Auxiliary input 1 (0 to 5V = 0 to 4096)
36	Laser Reference sensor
37	Pressure in raw counts
38	Temperature in units of 100ths of degrees C
39	(Day*100 + Hour) at which data taken
40	(Minutes*100 + Seconds) at which data taken

Processed Data Storage Format The values in the processed data file are stored in the order shown in the table below. Each sample is stored in one row.

Elements	Parameter
1:32	Volume concentration (in $\mu\text{l/l}$) for size class 1 through 32.
<p>NOTE: The volume concentration is computed under the assumption that the volume conversion constant was measured over a 5 cm path length. If you are using a path reduction module (PRM), the concentrations in columns 1 through 32 will not be correct. However, you can correct it simply by multiplying the volume concentration by a factor of 2, 5 or 10 for data obtained with 50, 80, and 90% PRM's respectively.</p>	
33	Laser transmission Sensor [mW]
34	Battery voltage in calibrated units [V]
35	External Auxiliary input 1 in calibrated units [mW]
36	Laser Reference sensor in calibrated units [mW]
37	Pressure in calibrated units [m]
38	Temperature in calibrated units [C]
39	(Day*100 + Hour) at which data taken
40	(Minutes*100 + Seconds) at which data taken
41	Computed optical transmission over path
42	Beam-attenuation (c) [m^{-1}].

Appendix C: Connector Pinouts for LISST-Deep

The LISST-Deep has 3 separate underwater connectors on the Connector Endcap and one on the Laser Endcap. The Connector endcap has a 5-pin, and two styles of 6-pin connectors. The Laser EndCap has a single 6-pin connector, a stainless steel fitting for the depth sensor, and a zinc anode for corrosion protection. The text below describes detailed wiring for each connector.

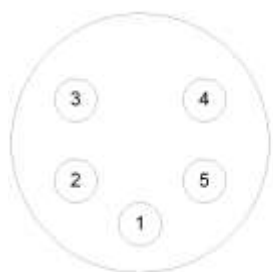
Communications and Power Connector (5 pin connector)

Connector Manufacturer: Impulse Enterprise, Inc. San Diego, CA, USA

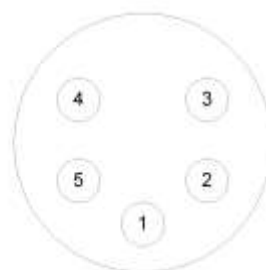
Connector Part Number (Bulkhead): MCBH(WB)-5-MP Stainless Steel

Mating Cable Part Number: MCIL-5-FS

Connector Pin #	Use
1	Power/Serial Ground
2	External Power In (+9V nom. 7-12V)
3	Power/Serial Ground
4	Serial Out (to DB-9 Pin 2)
5	Serial In (to DB-9 Pin 3)



Bulkhead Endview



Cable Endview

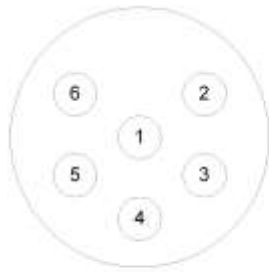
Laser Controller Connector on Connector Endcap (6 pin connector)

Connector Manufacturer: Impulse Enterprise, Inc. San Diego, CA, USA

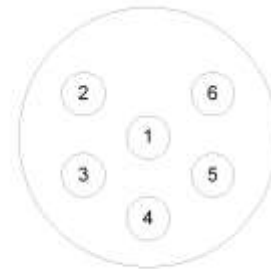
Connector Part Number (Bulkhead): MCBH(WB)-6-MP Stainless Steel

Mating Cable Part Number: MCIL-6-FS

Connector Pin #	Use
1	NC
2	+5V Serial from Laser Module
3	+5V Serial to Laser Module
4	Ground
5	Power Out to Laser Module
6	Ground



Bulkhead Endview



Cable Endview

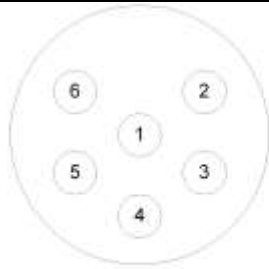
Laser Controller Connector on Laser Endcap (6 pin connector)

Connector Manufacturer: Impulse Enterprise, Inc. San Diego, CA, USA

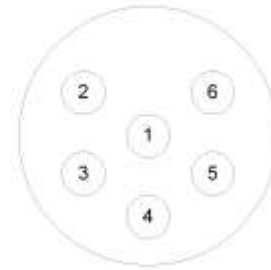
Connector Part Number (Bulkhead): MCBH(WB)-6-MP Stainless Steel

Mating Cable Part Number: MCIL-6-FS

Connector Pin #	Use
1	NC
2	+5V Serial to datalogger
3	+5V Serial from datalogger
4	Ground
5	Power Out in from Main Electronics (9-12V)
6	Ground



Bulkhead Endview



Cable Endview

CTD Connector (6 pin connector)

The LISST-Deep has two options for the CTD connector. These match the two options offered with many Seabird CTDs. The pin numbers on the two options are the same, but their physical configuration is different.

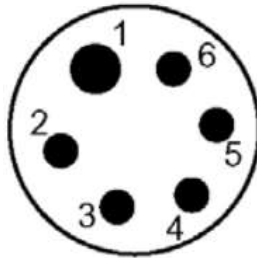
Connector Pin #	Use
1	Power Ground
2	Digital Signal 1 out
3	Signal Ground
4	Digital Signal 2 out
5	Signal Ground
6	+15V into LISST from CTD (nominal 12-24V)

Connector Option 1

Connector Manufacturer: Teledyne Impulse

Connector Part Number (Bulkhead): AG-306-HP-SS

Mating Cable Part Number: AG-206-FS



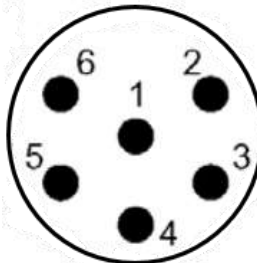
Impulse AG-306-HP-SS bulkhead face view

Connector Option 2

Connector Manufacturer: SubConn/MacArtney





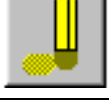


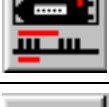





Connector Part Number (Bulkhead): MCBH6M



Mating Cable Part Number: MCIL6F



SubConn MCBH6M bulkhead face view

Appendix D: LISST-SOP Software Button Description

















Button	Label	Description
	Open Real-Time Session	Runs the instrument for Real-Time operation. Note: instrument must be already configured for real-time sampling and be running (i.e. not hibernating). [To wake from hibernation, choose Wake Up LISST from LISST menu.]
	Open	Open raw or processed file. Depending on extension of file requested to open, the appropriate procedure is started.
	Query Instrument	Queries instrument for it's current configuration and displays the information to the screen.
	Offload	Offloads stored data to a file for later processing.
	Erase	Erases the datafile by resetting the datafile pointer, (variable D in former versions), to zero.
	Stop	Sends a CTRL-C to the instrument to stop a running program. Also sends PCLR 10 to turn off main power.
	Set Instrument Clock	Sets the internal instrument clock to match the currently connected computer clock
	Operating Modes	Opens the Instrument Sampling Configuration window where operating mode and sampling schemes can be configured.
	Collect Background	Opens the real-time background collection windows where background-scattering files can be collected in real-time.
	Connect/Disconnect	When the instrument communication has not been initialized the Connect/Disconnect button will be a red light. Pressing the button will toggle the communications status. When the Connect/Disconnect button is showing a green light the instrument communication has been initialized. Pressing the button will disconnect the instrument.
	Open Terminal	Pressing the Open Terminal button will bring up the terminal window for communication with the instrument including Start and Stop buttons.
	Program Settings	The Program Settings button bring up the general settings windows for setting display parameters and other software settings, such as File Output, Com Port settings, and Plot .
	Print	When viewing processed data the Print button will be activated. Pressing the button will send the current display to the printer.

	Put LISST to sleep	<p>Attempts to wake up instrument from low-power sleep mode. This may take up to 40 seconds.</p> <p>NOTE: This feature should not be used with the LISST-Deep as it has no internal battery</p>
	Wake up LISST	<p>Puts instrument into low-power sleep mode.</p> <p>NOTE: This feature should not be used with the LISST-Deep as it has no internal battery</p>

Appendix E: Comparison of LISST-100X and LISST-Deep

The LISST-Deep and the LISST-100X are somewhat similar instruments. They both measure the same parameters and use the same LISST-SOP software for configuring the instrument and for processing data. The general setup and use is very similar. Data are stored on a compact Flash Memory module, and the data file formats are identical.

The differences are mainly related to the change in packaging required for the deeper depth rating of the LISST-Deep. Because the mechanical and electrical design of the LISST-Deep is VERY different from the LISST-100X most options available for the LISST-100X, such as the Full Path Mixed Chamber, will not work on the LISST-Deep. There are also a Start and Stop Conditions that are not available for the LISST-Deep. The table below briefly summarizes the differences between the two instruments.

	LISST-100X	LISST-Deep
Depth rating 3000 m		
SeaBird CTD connector for 15V (12-24V nominal) external power from SeaBird CTD ⁴		
5-pin connector for communication and 9V (7-12V nominal) external power from external power supply		
Internal Battery for power ⁵		
External Digital Input for start/stop of sampling		
External Analog port for logging data from OBS3+, Turner Designs Cyclops 7 fluorometer or SeaBird MicroCat C-T sensor ⁶		
Accessories for laboratory work ⁷		
BioBlock option to slow down fouling and extend deployments in productive waters ⁸		

⁴ LISST-Deep has a special SeaBird CTD interface that allows the CTD to provide power to the LISST-Deep. The LISST-Deep will output digital sync pulses to the CTD which can be used for synchronizing the LISST-Deep and CTD data streams.

⁵ The LISST-Deep does NOT have an internal battery. It must be connected at all times to an external power source in order to work.

⁶ It is NOT possible to connect external instruments such as OBS's or SeaBird MicroCat CT sensors to the LISST-Deep because of the missing External Analog Input.

⁷ No flow-through chambers, mixing chambers or text chambers are available for the LISST-Deep.

⁸ No BioBlock option exists for the LISST-Deep because of the very different mechanical design of the LISST-Deep optics.

Revision History

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 2022-12 | Add SubConn aux connector configuration, page 89; update Sequoia phone number; delete warranty terms—standard terms are now posted at www.sequoiasci.com/support/warranty . |
| 2020-10 | Start of revision tracking. Correct sequence of steps for saving autostart setting, page 22 |