
SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series

Stanford B. Hooker and Elaine R. Firestone, Editors

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The Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor (SeaWiFS) is the follow-on ocean color instrument to the Coastal Zone Color Scanner (CZCS), which ceased operations in 1986, after an eight-year mission. SeaWiFS was launched on 1 August 1997, onboard the OrbView-2 satellite, built by Orbital Sciences Corporation (OSC). The SeaWiFS Project at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), undertook the responsibility of documenting all aspects of this mission, which is critical to the ocean color and marine science communities. The start of this documentation was titled the SeaWiFS Technical Report Series, which ended after 43 volumes were published. A follow-on series was started, titled the SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series. This particular volume of the so-called Postlaunch Series serves as a reference, or guidebook, to the previous 23 volumes and consists of 4 sections including an errata, an index to key words and phrases, a list of acronyms used, and a list of all references cited. The editors will publish a cumulative index of this type after every five volumes.

1. INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth in a series of indexes, published as a separate volume in the SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series, and includes information found in the previous 23 volumes of the series. The SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series has been written under National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Technical Memorandum (TM) numbers 1998-206892, 1999-206892, and so on, up to the present numbering of 2003-206892, with the year part of the TM number changing with each calendar year of its existence. The volume numbers, authors, and titles of the volumes covered in this index are the following:


This volume serves as a reference, or guidebook, to the preceding volumes of the so-called Postlaunch Series. It consists of three main sections: a cumulative index to keywords and phrases, a glossary of acronyms, and a bibliography of all references cited in the series. An errata section has been added to address issues and needed corrections which have come to the editors’ attention since the volumes were first published.

The nomenclature of the index section is a familiar one, in the sense that it is a sequence of alphabetical entries, but it uses a unique format because multiple volumes are involved. Unless indicated otherwise, the index entries refer to some aspect of the SeaWiFS Project or instrument. An index entry is composed of a keyword or phrase followed by an entry field that directs the reader to the possible locations where a discussion of the keyword can be found. The entry field is normally made up of a volume identifier shown in bold face, followed by a page identifier, which is always enclosed in parentheses:

If an entry is the subject of an entire volume, the volume field is shown in slanted type without a page field:

An entry can also be the subject of a complete chapter. In this instance, both the volume number and chapter number appear without a page field:

Figures or tables that provide particularly important summary information are also indicated as separate entries in the page field—even if they fall within an already specified page range. In this case, the figure or table number is given with the page number on which it appears:

Furthermore, because of the recursive nature of various topics, an index subentry may be repeated at the bottom of a main heading with the “see also” nomenclature. This directs the reader to a main entry elsewhere in the index for a more in-depth treatment of the topic.

2. ERRATA

Since the issuance of previous volumes, a number of the references cited have changed their publication status, e.g., they have gone from “submitted” to “accepted,” or “in press” to printed matter. In other instances, some part (or parts) of the citation, e.g., the title, authors, or year, has changed. Listed below are the references in question as they were cited in one or more of the first 23 volumes in the series, along with how they now appear in the references section of this volume. In addition, the definition of an acronym also appears differently in this volume than how it was originally published.

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Revised Citation

Original Citation
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Original Acronym
SIRCUS: Spectral Irradiance and Radiance Calibrations Using Uniform Standards.

Revised Acronym
SIRCUS: Spectral Irradiance and Radiance Calibrations with Uniform Standards.
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Unless otherwise indicated, the index entries that follow refer to some aspect of the SeaWiFS instrument or Project.

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Glossary

6s Not an acronym, but an atmospheric photochemical and radiative transfer model.

- A -
A/D Analog-to-Digital
AAOT Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower
AC Alternating Current
ACS Average Calibration Slope or Attitude Control System (depending on usage).
ADCP Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler
ADEOS Advanced Earth Observing Satellite
AERONET Aerosol Robotic Network
AI Absorbing Aerosol Index
A1991 Atlantic–Indian Ocean Cruise, 1999
ALOHA A Long-term Oligotrophic Habitat Assessment AMJ April–May–June
AMT Atlantic Meridional Transect
AMT-1 The First AMT Cruise
AMT-2 The Second AMT Cruise
AMT-3 The Third AMT Cruise
AMT-5 The Fifth AMT Cruise
AMT-8 The Eighth AMT Cruise
AOP Apparent Optical Property
AOPs Apparent Optical Properties
AOT Aerosol Optical Thickness
APD Absolute Percent Difference
ARGOS Not an acronym, but the name given to the data collection and location system on the NOAA operational satellites.
ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASD Analytical Spectral Devices
ASTER Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer
ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials
ATA Ambient Temperature Plate Assembly
ATSR Along-Track Scanning Radiometer
AU Astronomical Unit
AVHRR Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer

- B -
BAS British Antarctic Survey
BATS Bermuda Atlantic Time-series Study
BBOp Bermuda BioOptics Project
BCD Binary Coded Decimal
Ber95 Bering Sea Cruise, 1995
Ber96 Bering Sea Cruise, 1996
BNC Bayonet Nut Connector
BNL Brookhaven National Laboratory
BOPSII Bio-Optical Profiling System II (second generation)
BOUSSOLE Boîte pour l’acquisition de Séries Optiques à Long Terme (buoy for the acquisition of a long-term optical series).
BPA Back Plate Assembly
BRDF Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function
BSI Biospherical Instruments, Inc.
BSST Bulk Sea Surface Temperature
BTBM Bermuda Test Bed Mooring
C/SC NOAA Coastal Services Center, Charleston, South Carolina
CalCOFI California Cooperative Fisheries Institute
CANIGO Canary Islands, Azores, Gibraltar Observations
CARIACO Carbon Retention in a Colored Ocean
CB-MAB Chesapeake Bay–Middle Atlantic Bight
CC Cloud Cover
CCAR Colorado Center for Astrodynamics Research
CCD Charge-Coupled Device
CCMS Centre for Coastal and Marine Studies
CCN Cloud Condensation Nuclei
CCPO Center for Coastal Physical Oceanography
CDOM Colored Dissolved Organic Matter
CEC Commission of the European Communities
CERT Calibration Evaluation and Radiometric Testing
C-FALLS Combined (software package for logging) SeaFALLS data
CHN Carbon-Hydrogen-Nitrogen
CHORS Center for Hydro-Optics and Remote Sensing
C-mount Not an acronym, but a mounting system for camera lenses.
CNRS Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (the French National Institute of Scientific Research)
COARE Coupled Ocean Atmosphere Response Experiment
CoASTS Coastal Atmosphere and Sea Time Series
CoBOP Coastal Benthic Optical Properties (Bahamas)
COLORS Coastal Region Long-Term Measurements for Colour Remote Sensing Development and Validation
C-OPS Combined (software package for logging) SeaOPS data.
COSMIC Computer Software Management and Information Center
COTS Commercial Off-The-Shelf
CSC Coastal Service Center
CSH UNIX “C-shell” (script programming utility)
CT Cylindrical Tube or Conductivity and Temperature (depending on usage).
CTD Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth
CV Coefficient of Variation
CVE Calibration and Validation Element
CVT Calibration and Validation Team
CZCS Coastal Zone Color Scanner

- D -
DAAC Distributed Active Archive Center
DAD Diode Array Detector
DalBOSS Dalhousie Buoyant Optical Surface Sensor
DalSAS Dalhousie SeaWiFS Aircraft Simulator
DARR Data Analysis Round-Robin
DARR-94 The first DARR (1994)
DARR-00 The Second DARR (March 2000)
DAS Data Acquisition Sequence
DATA Not an acronym, but a designator for the Satellite, Inc., series of power and telemetry units.
DATA-100 (Satlantic) Data (acquisition) Series 100 (unit)
dc Direct Current
DC Direct Current
DCC Dark Current Correction
DCM Deep Chlorophyll Maximum or Depth of the Chlorophyll Maximum (depending on usage).
DCP Data Collection Platform
DHI DHI Water and Environment Institute (Denmark)
DIN Deutsche Industrie-Normen (German industry standards)
DIO Digital Input-Output
DIR Not an acronym, but a designator for the Satlantic, Inc., series of directional units.
DMA Dimethylamine
DMM Digital Multimeter
DMS Dimethylsulfide
DMSP Dimethylsulphoniopropionate
DMSPd Dissolved DMSP
DMSPp DMSP within phytoplankton cells
DNA Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DOC Dissolved Organic Carbon
DPA Detector Plate Assembly
DSS Digital Sun Sensor
DU Dobson Unit (of total ozone)
DUT Device Under Test
DVM Digital Voltmeter
DYF DYFAMED
DYFAMED Dynamique des Flux en Méditerranée (Dynamics of fluxes in the Mediterranean)

E East
ECEF Earth-Centered Earth-Fixed
ECI Earth-Centered Inertial
EcoHAB Ecology of Harmful Algal Blooms
ECR Earth-Centered Rotating
EDTA Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid
EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone
e-mail Electronic Mail
EOF End-of-File
EOS Earth Observing System
EP Entrance Pupil
EqPac Equatorial Pacific
ERS-2 The Second Earth Resources Satellite
ET Eutrophic
ETOPO2 Earth Topography 2 min grid
ETOPO5 Earth Topography 5 min grid
EU European Union
EUC Equatorial Under Current

F-mount Not an acronym, but a mounting system for camera lenses.
FORTTRAN Formula Translation (computer language)
FOV Field of View
FRRF Fast Repetition Rate Fluorometer
FS Field Stop
FWHM Full-Width at Half-Maximum

G GAC Global Area Coverage
GF Glass Fiber (Filter)
GF/F Not an acronym, but a specific type of glass fiber filter manufactured by Whatman.
GLOBEC Global Ocean System Eco-Dynamics
GMT Greenwich Mean Time
GoA97 Gulf of Alaska 1997 (cruise)
GoCal Gulf of California
GOES-8 The Eighth Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite
GOM Gulf of Maine
GPIB General Purpose Interface Bus
GPS Global Positioning System
GS GSFC and Satlantic (comparison)
GSE Ground Support Equipment
GSFC Goddard Space Flight Center
GUI Graphical User Interface

H HACR High-Accuracy Cryogenic Radiometer
HDF Hierarchical Data Format
HDS Horizontal Deployment System
HEPA High Efficiency Particle Arrester
HMS Her Majesty's Ship
HOBI Hydro-Optics, Biology, and Instrumentation (Laboratories)
HOT Hawaii Optical Time-series
HP Hewlett-Packard
HPL Horn Point Laboratory
HPLC High Performance Liquid Chromatography
HRPT High Resolution Picture Transmission
HS Horizon Scanner
HTCO High Temperature Catalytic Oxidation

I IAD Ion-Assisted Beam Deposition
IC Integrated Circuit
ICCESS Institute for Computational Earth System Science
ID Identification or Inside Diameter (depending on usage).
IDL International Date Line or Interactive Data Language (depending on usage).
IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
IES Institute for Environment Sustainability
IF Interference Filter
ILX Not an acronym, but part of the name of ILX Lightwave Corporation of Bozeman, Montana.
IMSL International Mathematical and Statistical Libraries
INSU Institut National des Sciences de l'Univers (the French National Institute of the Science of the Universe)
SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series Cumulative Index: Volumes 1-23

SeaBOARR-01 The Fourth SeaBOARR (June 2001)
SeaBOARR-02 The Fifth SeaBOARR (June 2002)
SeaBOSS SeaWiFS Buoyant Optical Surface Sensor
SeaDAS SeaWiFS Data Analysis System
SeaFALLS SeaWiFS Free-Falling Advanced Light Level Sensors
SeaHARRE SeaWiFS HPLC Analysis Round-Robin Experiment
SeaHARRE-1 The First SeaWiFS HPLC Analysis Round-Robin Experiment
SeaLaMP SeaWiFS Lamp Monitoring and Performance
SeaOPS SeaWiFS Optical Profiling System
SeaPRISM SeaWiFS Photometer Revision for Incident Surface Measurement
SeaSAS SeaWiFS Surface Acquisition System
SeaSHADE SeaWiFS Shadow Band (radiometer)
SeaStar Not an acronym, but the former name of the satellite on which SeaWiFS was launched, now known as OrbView-2.
SeaSURF SeaWiFS Square Underwater Reference Frame
SeaWiFS Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-View Sensor
SEC Southern Equatorial Current
SMAB Southern Mid-Atlantic Bight
SMR SeaWiFS Multichannel Surface Reference
SNR Signal-to-Noise Ratio
SO SeaOPS
SOC Southampton Oceanography Centre
SOMARE Sampling, Observations and Modelling of Atlantic Regional Ecosystems
SOOP SeaWiFS Ocean Optics Protocols
SOSSTTR Ship of Opportunity Sea Surface Temperature Radiometer
SPMR SeaWiFS Profiling Multichannel Radiometer
SPQ SeaWiFS Project Office
SQM SeaWiFS Quality Monitor
SQM-11 The Second Generation SQM
SRF Spectral Response Function
SS Sea State
SEE Size-of-Source Effect
SSH Sea Surface Height
SSM/I Special Sensor for Microwave/Imaging
SSST Sea Surface Skin Temperature
SUnSAS SeaWiFS Underway Surface Acquisition System
SXR SeaWiFS Transfer Radiometer

T Transmission method for spectrophotometric analysis.
T/N Temporary (identification) Number
TAO Tropical Atmosphere-Ocean
TBAA Tetrabutyl Ammonium Acetate
TEC Thermoelectric Cooler
THOR Three-Headed Optical Recorder
TIROS Television Infrared Observation Satellite
TMA Trimethylamine
TOA Top of the Atmosphere
TOC Total Organic Carbon
TOGA Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere
TOMS Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer
T-R Transmission-Reflection (method for spectrophotometric analysis)
TSM Total Suspended Matter
TOPEX Topography Experiment
TOTO Tongue of the Ocean (Bahamas)
TOVS TIROS Operational Vertical Sounder
TSG Thermalograph
TSM Total Suspended Matter
TSP Thermo Separation Products
TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic

UC Santa Barbara
UCI Underway Instrumentation and Control
UK United Kingdom
ULCO Université du Littoral Côte d’Opale
UM University of Miami
UMCES University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science
UNC Unified Course
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UOR Undulating Oceanographic Recorder
UPD Unbiased Percent Difference
UPS Uninterruptable Power Supply
UPW Upwelling
URL Universal Resource Locator
USF University of South Florida
USGS United States Geological Survey
USN United States Navy
UTC Coordinated Universal Time (definition reflects actual usage instead of following the letters of the acronym).
UV Ultraviolet
UVA Ultraviolet-A

V1 Version 1
V2 Version 2
V3 Version 3
V4 Version 4
V5 Version 5
VAFB Vandenberg Air Force Base
E.R. Firestone and S.B. Hooker

VisSCF Visible Spectral Comparator Facility (NIST)
VKI VKI Institute for Water Environment (Denmark)
VXR Visible Transfer Radiometer

- W -
W West
WC Winch and Crane

WETLabs Western Environmental Technology Laboratories (Inc.)
WG Working Group
WiSPER Wire-Stabilized Profiling Environmental Radiometer
WM Spherical Mirror Wedge Section
WMO World Meteorological Organization

WOCE World Ocean Circulation Experiment
WP WiSPER
WS Wind Speed
WSSC Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission

- X -
XBT Expendable Bathythermograph
XOTD Expendable Optical, Temperature, and Depth

- Y, Z -
YB71 Not an acronym, but a type of paint for solar diffusers.
YBOM Yamato Bank Optical Mooring (Japan)
YES Yankee Environmental Systems (Inc.)
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# SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series


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### Abstract
The Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor (SeaWiFS) is the follow-on ocean color instrument to the Coastal Zone Color Scanner (CZCS), which ceased operations in 1986, after an eight-year mission. SeaWiFS was launched on 1 August 1997, onboard the OrbView-2 satellite, built by Orbital Sciences Corporation (OSC). The SeaWiFS Project at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), undertook the responsibility of documenting all aspects of this mission, which is critical to the ocean color and marine science communities. The start of this documentation was titled the SeaWiFS Technical Report Series, which ended after 43 volumes were published. A follow-on series was started, titled the SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series. This particular volume of the so-called Postlaunch Series serves as a reference, or guidebook, to the previous 23 volumes and consists of 4 sections including an errata, an index to key words and phrases, a list of acronyms used, and a list of all references cited. The editors will publish a cumulative index of this type after every five volumes.