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Volume 24, SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series
Cumulative Index: Volumes 1–23

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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:

\[ \text{keyword, volume(pages).} \]

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

\[ \text{keyword, Vol. #.} \]

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:

\[ \text{keyword, volume(ch. #).} \]

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:

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\[ \text{keyword, volume(Table # p. #).} \]

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 Acronym
SIRCUS: Spectral Irradiance and Radiance Calibrations with Uniform Standards.
Cumulative Index

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 Acqua 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
A19901 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.
ASAP Artificial Satellite Analysis Program
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
BOPS11 Bio-Optical Profiling System I1 (second generation)
BOUSSOLE Boîte pour l'acquisition de Sérıes Optıques à Long Tørne (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 -

C/CSC 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.
CNR Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (the Italian National Research Council)
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 Satlantic, Inc., series of power and telemetry units.
DATA-100 (Satlantic) Data (acquisition) Series 100 (unit)
dc Direct Current
E.R. Firestone and S.B. Hooker

OC4v2 OC4 version 2
OC4v3 OC4 version 3
OC4v4 OC4 version 4
OCI Ocean Color Irradiance (sensor)
OCI-200 Ocean Color Irradiance series 200 (sensor)
OCF Ocean Color Profiler
OCR Ocean Color Radiance (sensor)
OCR-200 Ocean Color Radiance series 200 (sensor)
OCR-250 Ocean Color Radiance Series 250 (sensor)
OCR-504 OCR series-504 (four-channel, digital sensor)
OCR-507 OCR series-507 (seven-channel, digital sensor)
OCR-1000 Ocean Color Radiance Series 1000 (sensor)
OCR-2000 Ocean Color Radiance Series 2000 (sensor)
OCTS Ocean Color Temperature Scanner
OD Outside Diameter
OL Optronic Laboratories, Inc.
OLL One-Percent Light Level
OND October–November–December
OPC Optical Plankton Counter
OrbView-2 Not an acronym, but the current name for the SeaStar satellite.
ORINOCO Orinoco River Plume
OSC Orbital Sciences Corporation
OT Oligotrophic
OV2 OrbView-2

PAR Photosynthetically Available Radiation
PC Personal Computer or Percent Contribution Ratio (depending on usage).
PCR Polymerase Chain Reaction
PD Percent Difference
PI Principal Investigator
P-I Photosynthesis-Irradiance
PID Proportional, Integral, Differential
PlyMBODy Plymouth Marine Bio-Optical Data Buoy
PM Particulate Matter
PML Plymouth Marine Laboratory
POC Particulate Organic Carbon
POLDER Polarization Detecting Environmental Radiometer
PRIME Plankton Reactivity in the Marine Environment
PRO-DCU Not an acronym, but a designator for the Atlantic, Inc., series of 48–76 V deck boxes.
PROSOPE Productivité des Systèmes Océaniques Pélagiques (Productivity of Pelagic Oceanic Systems)
PRR Profiling Reflectance Radiometer
PRT Platinum Resistance Temperature (sensor)
PS Power Supply
PSD Particle Size Distribution
PST Pacific Standard Time
PSU Practical Salinity Units
PTFE Polytetrafluoroethylene
PVC Polyvinylchloride

QC Quality Control

RAM Random Access Memory
RE Ramsden Eyepiece
RED9503 Red Tide Cruise, 1995-03
Res94 Resolute Cruise, 1994
Res95-2 Resolute Cruise, 1995
Res96 Resolute Cruise, 1996
Res98 Resolute Cruise, 1998
RF Response Factor
RH Relative Humidity
RL Relay Lens
RMA Reduced Major Axis
RMS Root Mean Squared
RMSD Root Mean Square Difference
RMSrd Root Mean Square of relative difference
ROAVERRS Research on Ocean–Atmosphere Variability and Ecosystem Response in the Ross Sea
ROLO Robotic Lunar Observatory
ROSSA Radiometric Observations of the Sea Surface and Atmosphere
RPD Relative Percent Difference
RRS Royal Research Ship
RSG (PML) Remote Sensing Group
RSMAS Rosenstiel School for Marine and Atmospheric Science
RSR Relative Spectral Response
RSS Root-Sum Square
RTV Room Temperature Vulcanizing
RVS (BAS) Research Vessel Services

South
S/N Serial Number
S/CSC Stennis (Space Center) Coastal Services Center
S/NRL Stennis Space Center, Naval Research Laboratory
SACZ Sub-Antarctic Convergence Zone
SAI Space Applications Institute
SAS Surface Acquisition System
SAS-II Satlantic Airborne Sensor
SAT Short Along-Track (station)
SatView The Satlantic data acquisition and visualization software package.
SBE Sea-Bird Electronics
SBRC Santa Barbara Research Center (Raytheon)
SBRS Santa Barbara Remote Sensing (Hughes)
SBUV Solar Backscatter Ultraviolet Radiometer
SC Shallow Coastal
SCOR Scientific Committee on Oceanographic Research
SDSU San Diego State University
SDY Sequential Day of the Year
SeaACE SeaWiFS Atlantic Characterization Experiment
SeaARCS SeaWiFS Advanced Radiometer Control System
SeaBAM SeaWiFS Bio-optical Algorithm Mini-workshop
SeaBASS SeaWiFS Bio-Optical Archive and Storage System
SeaBOARR SeaWiFS Bio-Optical Algorithm Round-Robin
SeaBOARR-98 The First SeaBOARR (1998)
SeaBOARR-99 The Second SeaBOARR (1999)
SeaBOARR-00 The Third SeaBOARR (April–May 2000)
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-Painging 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
SEUC South Equatorial Undercurrent
SIAAP Societa Italiana Apparecchi di Precisione
SIFS Satlantic Instrument Files Standard
SIMBAD Satellite Validation for Marine Biology and Aerosol Determination
SMBIOS Sensor Intercomparison and Merger for Biological and Interdisciplinary Oceanic Studies
SIO Scripps Institution of Oceanography
SIRCUS Spectral Irradiance and Radiance Calibration with Uniform Standards
SIRREX SeaWiFS Intercalibration Round-Robin Experiment
SIRREX-1 The First SIRREX (July 1992)
SIRREX-2 The Second SIRREX (June 1993)
SIRREX-3 The Third SIRREX (September 1994)
SIRREX-4 The Fourth SIRREX (May 1995)
SIRREX-5 The Fifth SIRREX (July 1996)
SIRREX-6 The Sixth SIRREX (August–December 1997)
SIRREX-7 The Seventh SIRREX (March 1999)
SIRREX-8 The Eighth SIRREX (September–December 2001)
SIS Spherical Integrating Source
SMAB Southern Mid-Atlantic Bight
SMSR SeaWiFS Multichannel Surface Reference
SNR Signal-to-Noise Ratio
SO SeaOPS
SOC Southampton Oceanography Centre
SOMARE Sampling, Observations and Modelling of Atlantic Regional Ecosystems
SOPR SeaWiFS Ocean Optics Protocols
SOSSTR Ship of Opportunity Sea Surface Temperature Radiometer
SPMR SeaWiFS Profiling Multichannel Radiometer
SPO SeaWiFS Project Office
SQM SeaWiFS Quality Monitor
SQM-11 The Second Generation SQM
SRF Spectral Response Function
SS Sea State
SEL Size-of-Source Effect
SSH Sea Surface Height
SSM/1 Special Sensor for Microwave/Imaging
SSST Sea Surface Skin Temperature
SUnSAS SeaWiFS Underway Surface Acquisition System
SXR SeaWiFS Transfer Radiometer

- T -
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 Thermosalinograph
TSM Total Suspended Matter
TSP Thermo Separation Products
TTL Transistor–Transistor Logic

- U -
UA University of Arizona
UCSB University of California Santa Barbara
UCIC 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

- V -
V1 Version 1
V2 Version 2
V3 Version 3
V4 Version 4
V5 Version 5
VAFB Vandenberg Air Force Base
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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- V-


- V-


- W, X-


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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.