

# Optics from primary production array from R/V Thomas G. Thompson cruise TT007 in the Equatorial Pacific in 1992 during the U.S. JGOFS Equatorial Pacific (EqPac) project

**Website:** <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/2665>

**Version:** January 29, 1996

**Version Date:** 1996-01-29

## Project

» [U.S. JGOFS Equatorial Pacific](#) (EqPac)

## Program

» [U.S. Joint Global Ocean Flux Study](#) (U.S. JGOFS)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
<a href="#">Trees, Charles C.</a>	San Diego State University (SDSU)	Principal Investigator
<a href="#">Chandler, Cynthia L.</a>	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI BCO-DMO)	BCO-DMO Data Manager

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## Table of Contents

- [Dataset Description](#)
    - [Methods & Sampling](#)
  - [Data Files](#)
  - [Parameters](#)
  - [Instruments](#)
  - [Deployments](#)
  - [Project Information](#)
  - [Program Information](#)
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## Dataset Description

Optics from primary production array

## Methods & Sampling

**PI:** Chuck Trees  
**of:** San Diego State University  
**dataset:** Bio Optics deployed with Barber's Primary Production Arrays  
**dates:** February 10, 1992 to March 08, 1992  
**location:** N: 7.0143 S: -12.0315 W: -140.4368 E: -135.0112  
**project/cruise:** EQPAC/TT007 - Spring Survey  
**ship:** Thomas Thompson

[Notes on Data](#)

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Data Files

File
<b>optics_pp.csv</b> (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 1.42 MB) MD5:a2d77fcd2cf939b6bb52f9dcec5eb6fb Primary data file for dataset ID 2665

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
file	a unique file number assigned to each data set	
sta	station number from event log	
lat_n	nominal latitude (- values are South)	whole degrees
event	event number from event log	
date_end	end date/time of the data or the mooring deployment (reported as MMDDHHmm)	
date	date of data cycle (reported as MMDDYY)	
time	time of data cycle (reported as (HHmmss))	
par	photosynthetically available radiation at the reported depth	uE/m2/sec
fluor	natural fluorescence - upwelled radiance at 683 nm	nE/m2/ster/sec
depth	water depth of recording instrument	meters
temp	water temperature at reported depth	deg C

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Instruments

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	Niskin Bottle
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Niskin bottle
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	CTD clean rosette (Niskin) bottles were used to collect water samples.
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	A Niskin bottle (a next generation water sampler based on the Nansen bottle) is a cylindrical, non-metallic water collection device with stoppers at both ends. The bottles can be attached individually on a hydrowire or deployed in 12, 24, or 36 bottle Rosette systems mounted on a frame and combined with a CTD. Niskin bottles are used to collect discrete water samples for a range of measurements including pigments, nutrients, plankton, etc.

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

## Deployments

### TT007

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57728">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57728</a>
<b>Platform</b>	R/V Thomas G. Thompson
<b>Start Date</b>	1992-01-30
<b>End Date</b>	1992-03-13
<b>Description</b>	Purpose: Spring Survey Cruise; 12°N-12°S at 140°W TT007 was one of five cruises conducted in 1992 in support of the U.S. Equatorial Pacific (EqPac) Process Study. The five EqPac cruises aboard R/V Thomas G. Thompson included two repeat meridional sections (12°N - 12°S), 2 equatorial surveys, and a benthic survey (all at 140° W). The scientific objectives of this study were to observe the processes in the Equatorial Pacific controlling the fluxes of carbon and related elements between the atmosphere, euphotic zone, and deep ocean. As luck would have it, the survey window coincided with an El Nino event. A bonus for the research team.

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

## Project Information

### U.S. JGOFS Equatorial Pacific (EqPac)

**Website:** <http://usjgofs.whoi.edu/research/eqpac.html>

**Coverage:** Equatorial Pacific

The U.S. EqPac process study consisted of repeat meridional sections (12°N -12°S) across the equator in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific from 95°W to 170°W during 1992. The major scientific program was focused at 140° W consisting of two meridional surveys, two equatorial surveys, and a benthic survey aboard the R/V Thomas Thompson. Long-term deployments of current meter and sediment trap arrays augmented the survey cruises. NOAA conducted boreal spring and fall sections east and west of 140°W from the R/V Baldrige and R/V Discoverer. Meteorological and sea surface observations were obtained from NOAA's in place TOGA-TAO buoy network.

The scientific objectives of this study were to determine the fluxes of carbon and related elements, and the

processes controlling these fluxes between the Equatorial Pacific euphotic zone and the atmosphere and deep ocean. A broad overview of the program at the 140°W site is given by Murray et al. (Oceanography, 5: 134-142, 1992). A full description of the Equatorial Pacific Process Study, including the international context and the scientific results, appears in a series of Deep-Sea Research Part II special volumes:

Topical Studies in Oceanography, A U.S. JGOFS Process Study in the Equatorial Pacific (1995), Deep-Sea Research Part II, Volume 42, No. 2/3.

Topical Studies in Oceanography, A U.S. JGOFS Process Study in the Equatorial Pacific. Part 2 (1996), Deep-Sea Research Part II, Volume 43, No. 4/6.

Topical Studies in Oceanography, A U.S. JGOFS Process Study in the Equatorial Pacific (1997), Deep-Sea Research Part II, Volume 44, No. 9/10.

Topical Studies in Oceanography, The Equatorial Pacific JGOFS Synthesis (2002), Deep-Sea Research Part II, Volume 49, Nos. 13/14.

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## **Program Information**

### **U.S. Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (U.S. JGOFS)**

**Website:** <http://usjgofs.whoi.edu/>

**Coverage:** Global

The United States Joint Global Ocean Flux Study was a national component of international JGOFS and an integral part of global climate change research.

The U.S. launched the Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (JGOFS) in the late 1980s to study the ocean carbon cycle. An ambitious goal was set to understand the controls on the concentrations and fluxes of carbon and associated nutrients in the ocean. A new field of ocean biogeochemistry emerged with an emphasis on quality measurements of carbon system parameters and interdisciplinary field studies of the biological, chemical and physical process which control the ocean carbon cycle. As we studied ocean biogeochemistry, we learned that our simple views of carbon uptake and transport were severely limited, and a new "wave" of ocean science was born. U.S. JGOFS has been supported primarily by the U.S. National Science Foundation in collaboration with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Energy and the Office of Naval Research. U.S. JGOFS, ended in 2005 with the conclusion of the Synthesis and Modeling Project (SMP).

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]