

### **O.T.S. Fluorometers**

- Affordable, portable, off-the-shelf technology, but...
- Proper usage requires proper calibration and interpretation...It's a fluorometer, not a thermometer!

# A (very brief) Background

- Fluorometer emits excitation beam at 470nm (in the blue) absorbed by organisms – much of it goes to photosynthetic processes
- Some photons are reemitted with lower energy at 685nm (in the red) (F = a(λ) \* E(λ) \* Φ<sub>F</sub>)
- Fluorometer detects at 685nm, and reports in volts

# (Vicarious) Calibration Methods

- Empirical linear fit to field samples (standards analyzed by filter pad/acetone extraction method
- Extraction technique (Yentsch and Menzel, 1963; Holm-Hansen et. al., 1965)
  - chl-a = K(Fm/Fm-1)\*(Fo-Fa)\*(V<sub>acetone</sub>/V<sub>sample</sub>)
  - phe-a = K(Fm/Fm-1)\*[(Fm\*Fa-Fo)]\*(Vacetone/Vsample)
- Maximize the dynamic range of sampling (filtered seawater, dilution series)
- Find your instrument dark current signal (DI water)
- Consider environmental parameters: photoquenching, sedimentary scatter, community distribution, cell size...









#### Call it a day?







... if only I had more time...



#### **Take-Home Message**

- Just because it doesn't take an solidangle integral to correct doesn't mean it should be taken lightly.
- A carefully calibrated fluorometer can be the standard by which many other optical proxies/instruments are validated...
- Coherent matlab code α hrs. sleep