

## NAAMES\_02

Cruise data collection dates: May 12 – June 04, 2016

Project website: [names.larc.nasa.gov](http://names.larc.nasa.gov)

We use a calibration independent technique to obtain particulate absorption and attenuation by differencing measurements with a 0.2um filter from measurements made with no filter. Filters are exchanged weekly and flow-tubes are cleaned about every other day to once a week. In coastal regions switching between filtered and unfiltered measurements is done every 60min (50min total, 10min dissolved).

The data is processed by first differencing the filtered from total data. Values which fall between 2.5% and 97.5% percentiles are used for binning. Both attenuation and absorption data are minute-binned using the median (dissolved values needed to obtain the particulate values are linearly interpolated to the time of particulate measurements).

Wavelengths over 750nm are then removed and a 750 wavelength is linearly interpolated. The mismatch in spectral band positions between absorption and attenuation are corrected. We use the 3rd method of Zaneveld et al., 1994 to correct for scattering with 730nm as the null wavelengths simultaneously performing a residual temperature correction (see Slade et al., 2010). Attenuation is also corrected. Then, we perform a spectral unsmoothing based on the method in Chase, A., et al., 2013. Finally, we filter out data based on two criteria:

1. If the bin fails:

```
(abs(TSW_bin_median - TSW_bin_mean)) / (TSW_bin_median - FSW_interp_median) >  
max(0.3, 0.001 / (TSW_bin_median - FSW_interp_median));
```

2. If the bin fails:

```
TSW_bin_std > stdThreshold where the stdThreshold is .015 for a, and .030 for c.
```

*In the case of yearday #151, we increased the std thresholds to .12 for a and .24 for c in order to salvage more than 1 spectra on this day which experienced high bubbling.*

We have left spectra with negative absorption in the blue regions, as these values are not significantly different from zero. In extreme cases we replace bad values with -9999. Files of the same name with ap, or cp appended to the end of the name go together. Date, time, latitude, longitude, temperature, and salinity are repeated in these paired files, when available.

The device file use to process this data is included with this data set. It is acs091.dev, dated 2/6/15.

The software used to process this data may be downloaded from:

<https://github.com/OceanOptics/ACCode.git>

It was processed with the code revision dated August 8, 2016.

Please refer to the following document for additional information, including calibration procedures: Slade, W.H, E. Boss, G. Dall'Olmo, M.R. Langner, J. Loftin, M.J. Behrenfeld, and C. Roesler, 2010. Underway and moored methods for improving accuracy in measurement of spectral particulate absorption and attenuation. *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, 27:10, 1733-1746.

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Röttgers, R., McKee, D., Wozniak, S.B., 2013. Evaluation of scatter corrections for ac-9 absorption measurements in coastal waters. *Methods in Oceanography* 7, 21–39.

Chase, A., et al., 2013. Decomposition of in situ particulate absorption spectra. *Methods in Oceanography* 7, 110-124.

This document may be downloaded from our website at:  
<http://misclab.umeoce.maine.edu/documents/Chaseetal2013.pdf>