

Meteorological data from surface mooring from WHOI surface moorings deployed in the Arabian Sea in 1995 (U.S. JGOFS Arabian Sea project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/2595>

Data Type: Other Field Results

Version: November 7, 1997

Version Date: 1997-11-07

Project

» [U.S. JGOFS Arabian Sea](#) (Arabian Sea)

Program

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

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Dataset Description

Meteorological data from surface mooring at 15.5N, 61.5E from October 1994 until October 1995

Methods & Sampling

See Platform deployments for cruise specific documentation

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Data Files

File
mooring_met.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 9.87 MB) MD5:f71b70fa254127bba8a2b61063f89d69
Primary data file for dataset ID 2595

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
year	year of observation, either 1994 or 1995	
yday	Day of year for 1994, January 1 00:00 is day 1.0 observations begin October 16, 1994 (day 289) Note that this number continues to increment by one until end of observations and does not initialize to 1 on January 1, 1995	
temp_air	Adjusted air temperature	degrees C
temp_surf	Sea surface temperature from 0.17m Tpod	degrees C
humid_rel	Relative humidity (from VAWR)	percent
humid_spec	Specific humidity (from IMET)	grams/kilogram
wind_sp_E	East wind	meters/second
wind_sp_N	North wind	meters/second
press_bar	Barometric pressure	millibars
rad_in_sw	Incoming shortwave radiation	Watts/meter ²
rad_in_lw	Incoming longwave radiation	Watts/meter ²
precip	Precipitation rate	meters/second

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Eppley Longwave Radiometer
Generic Instrument Name	Eppley Longwave Radiometer
Generic Instrument Description	The Eppley Precision Infrared Radiometer (PIR) pyrgeometer measures longwave (infrared) radiation. It is housed in a weatherproof titanium canister that has been painted with a very flat black paint that absorbs radiation. A small glass dome at the top of the instrument is covered with an 'interference coating' which allows only infrared radiation to come through. Light levels are detected as temperature changes creating voltages in fine wire coil detectors. more from Eppley Labs

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Improved Meteorological Recorder
Generic Instrument Name	Improved Meteorological Recorder
Generic Instrument Description	An IMET Recorder is an instrument package that can be mounted on a ship or buoy to record mean weather data including air and sea-surface temperature, incoming short and long-wave radiation, precipitation, humidity, wind velocity and barometric pressure. Each sensor in the system communicates digitally and returns calibrated values to a central data recorder.

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Vector-Averaging Wind Recorder
Generic Instrument Name	Vector-Averaging Wind Recorder
Generic Instrument Description	The Vector-Averaging Wind Recorder (VAWR) is a system designed by researchers at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) to make surface meteorological measurements. The standard WHOI Vector Averaging Wind Recorder (VAWR) of the late 1980s through early 1990s was mounted on a toroid buoy (Dean and Beardsley, 1988). In addition to wind speed and direction, the VAWR could also be configured to record water temperature and conductivity data from sensors mounted at 1 meter depth on the mooring bridle of the buoy (Trask et al., 1995). References: Dean, JP and RC Beardsley. 1988. A vector-averaging wind recorder (VWAR) system for surface meteorological measurements in CODE (Coastal Ocean Dynamics Experiment). Published by Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Woods Hole Mass. Series: CODE technical report no. 44., WHOI-88-20, WHOI Technical report (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution). 74 pp. Trask, Richard P.; Way, Bryan S.; Ostrom, William M.; Allsup, Geoffrey P.; Weller, Robert A. 1995. Arabian Sea mixed layer dynamics experiment : mooring deployment cruise report R/V Thomas Thompson cruise number 40, 11 October-25 October 1994. (WHOI DLA URI: http://hdl.handle.net/1912/482)

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Deployments

JGOFS_WH_buoy_dep2

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57746
Platform	WHOI surface mooring
Start Date	1995-04-15
End Date	1995-10-19
Description	Woods Hole Surface Mooring Deployment 2 A surface mooring was deployed off the coast of Oman along the climatological axis of the Findlater Jet from October 1994 to October 1995. The location chosen for the surface mooring, 15.5°N, 61.5°E, was close to the climatological maximum in the wind speed during the height of the Southwest Monsoon. Two separate mooring deployments, the first beginning October 15, 1994, and ending April 20, 1995, and the second starting April 22, 1995, and ending October 10, 1995, were used so that a second set of freshly calibrated sensors was deployed prior to the onset of the Southwest Monsoon. Reference: Weller, R.A., M.F. Baumgartner, S.A. Josey, A.S. Fischer and J.C. Kindle (1998). Atmospheric forcing in the Arabian Sea during 1994-1995: observations and comparisons with climatology and models. Deep-Sea Research II, 45(10-11): 1961-1999, U.S. JGOFS Contribution No. 419.

JGOFS_WH_buoy_dep1

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57745
Platform	WHOI surface mooring
Start Date	1994-10-16
End Date	1995-10-19
Description	Woods Hole Surface Mooring Deployment 1 A surface mooring was deployed off the coast of Oman along the climatological axis of the Findlater Jet from October 1994 to October 1995. The location chosen for the surface mooring, 15.5°N, 61.5°E, was close to the climatological maximum in the wind speed during the height of the Southwest Monsoon. Two separate mooring deployments, the first beginning October 15, 1994, and ending April 20, 1995, and the second starting April 22, 1995, and ending October 10, 1995, were used so that a second set of freshly calibrated sensors was deployed prior to the onset of the Southwest Monsoon. Reference: Weller, R.A., M.F. Baumgartner, S.A. Josey, A.S. Fischer and J.C. Kindle (1998). Atmospheric forcing in the Arabian Sea during 1994-1995: observations and comparisons with climatology and models. Deep-Sea Research II, 45(10-11): 1961-1999, U.S. JGOFS Contribution No. 419.

TT040

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57701
Platform	R/V Thomas G. Thompson
Start Date	1994-10-11
End Date	1994-10-25
Description	Mooring Deployment Cruise

TT046

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57707
Platform	R/V Thomas G. Thompson
Start Date	1995-04-14
End Date	1995-04-29
Description	Mooring Recovery and Redeployment Cruise

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Project Information

U.S. JGOFS Arabian Sea (Arabian Sea)

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

Coverage: Arabian Sea

The U.S. Arabian Sea Expedition which began in September 1994 and ended in January 1996, had three major components: a U.S. JGOFS Process Study, supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF); Forced Upper Ocean Dynamics, an Office of Naval Research (ONR) initiative; and shipboard and aircraft measurements supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The Expedition consisted of 17 cruises aboard the R/V Thomas Thompson, year-long moored deployments of five instrumented surface buoys and five sediment-trap arrays, aircraft overflights and satellite observations. Of the seventeen ship cruises, six were allocated to repeat process survey cruises, four to SeaSoar mapping cruises, six to mooring and benthic

work, and a single calibration cruise which was essentially conducted in transit to the Arabian Sea.

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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).

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