Cruise track position data from R/V Oden cruise ASCOS2008 from the High Arctic Ocean in 2008 (87degs N, 1-6degs E) (Marine Microgels project)

Website: https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3592
Version: 04 January 2010
Version Date: 2012-01-04

Project
» Marine microgels: A microlayer source of summer CCN in high Arctic open lead (Marine Microgels)

Program
» Arctic Summer Cloud Ocean Study (ASCOS)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Dataset Description

Icebreaker ODEN ASCOS 2008 Cruise Track - 1 minute fixes

Methods & Sampling

Collected aboard the ODEN via the meterogical station

Data Processing Description

Generated by BCO-DMO staff from original file Matrai_OdenWeatherStation_cruisetrack.xls contributed by Paty Matrai

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Data Files

File
CruiseTrack.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 2.31 MB) MD5:b4b0eb7ac5b86881a98b0276c3a1c3ba Primary data file for dataset ID 3592

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
date	date (GMT)	YYYYMMDD
time	time (GMT)	HHMMSS
lon	Station longitude (West is negative)	decimal degrees
lat	Station latitude (South is negative)	decimal degrees
cruise_id	cruise_id	text

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Global Positioning System Receivers
Generic Instrument Name	Global Positioning System Receiver
Generic Instrument Description	The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a U.S. space-based radionavigation system that provides reliable positioning, navigation, and timing services to civilian users on a continuous worldwide basis. The U.S. Air Force develops, maintains, and operates the space and control segments of the NAVSTAR GPS transmitter system. Ships use a variety of receivers (e.g. Trimble and Ashtech) to interpret the GPS signal and determine accurate latitude and longitude.

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Deployments

ASCOS2008

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58764
Platform	R/V Oden
Report	http://articascos.blogspot.com/
Start Date	2008-08-01
End Date	2008-09-08
Description	The Arctic Summer Cloud Ocean Study is a scientific ice-breaker borne mission to the high Arctic Ocean. The focus is on the physical and chemical processes leading to cloud formation, and scientists ranging from chemists and biologists to oceanographers and meteorologists will contribute. Arctic Summer Cloud Ocean Study (ASCOS) ARCTIC ASCOS blog */ ASCOS Special Issue in Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics

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Project Information

Marine microgels: A microlayer source of summer CCN in high Arctic open lead (Marine Microgels)

Website: http://www.ascos.se/

Coverage: High Arctic Ocean (87degs N, 1-6degs E)

Investigators from the Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences and the Institute for Systems Biology received funding to identify and quantify organic molecules in the Arctic Ocean that serve as cloud condensation nuclei. They investigated the possibility that organic particles on the surface of the Arctic ocean form microgels which become airborne and play a significant role in cloud formation. They will determine the origins of the gels through a variety of chemical analyses. The project will help understand the dynamics of stratocumulus clouds and their effects on Arctic climate. Data will be collected in collaboration with Swedish scientists as part of the Arctic Summer Cloud Ocean Study (ASCOS).

Arctic Summer Cloud Ocean Study (ASCOS)

ARCTIC ASCOS blog

ASCOS Special Issue in Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics

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Program Information

Arctic Summer Cloud Ocean Study (ASCOS)

Website: http://www.ascos.se/

Coverage: High Arctic Ocean (87degs N, 1-6degs E)

The Arctic Summer Cloud Ocean Study is a scientific ice-breaker borne mission to the high Arctic Ocean. The focus is on the physical and chemical processes leading to cloud formation, and scientists ranging from chemists and biologists to oceanographers and meteorologists will contribute.

Arctic Summer Cloud Ocean Study (ASCOS)

ARCTIC ASCOS blog

ASCOS Special Issue in Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Arctic Sciences (NSF ARC)	ARC-0707555
NSF Arctic Sciences (NSF ARC)	ARC-0707513

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