

KA0803 Readme File

Principal Investigator/Organization:

Dr. Richard Feely
NOAA/PMEL
7600 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, WA 98115
(206) 526-6214
Richard.A.Feely@noaa.gov

Ship Name: Ka'imimoana

Call Sign: WTEU
Country: United States
Ship Owner: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Temporal Coverage:

Cruise Start: April 30, 2008; Honolulu, Hawaii
Cruise End: May 31, 2008; Manzanillo, Mexico

Shoreside support/Data Reduction: Cathy Cosca, cathy.cosca@noaa.gov

System Operators: Tonya Watson (Survey Tech)

Dataset ID/Location: KA0803.csv (www.pmel.noaa.gov/co2/uwpc02/)

Experiment Name: Underway measurement of atmospheric and surface water pCO₂

Geographical Bounds (+ E, - W for Longitude; + N, - S for Latitude):

Westernmost Longitude: -157.758
Easternmost Longitude: -104.843
Northernmost Latitude: 21.014
Southernmost Latitude: -8.969

Method Description:

Equilibrator type/specifications: Showerhead, volume of ~0.5 L with a headspace of ~ 0.8 L.
Water Flow rate: 3.5 L/minute
Headspace gas flow rate: 60 ml/minute
Measurement method: Infrared absorption of dried gas.
CO₂ Sensor: Licor 6262, Serial # IRG3-1295
Resolution/Uncertainty: 0.3 uatm for equilibrator measurements, 0.2 uatm for atmospheric measurements.

The general principle of instrumental design and operation are described in:

Feely, R.A., R. Wanninkhof, H.B. Milburn, C.E. Cosca, M. Stapp, and P.P. Murphy, A new automated underway system for making high precision pCO₂ measurements onboard research ships, *Analytica Chim. Acta*, 377, 185-191, 1998.

and

Wanninkhof and Thoning, Measurement of fugacity of Carbon Dioxide in surface water and air using continuous sampling methods, *Marine Chemistry*, 44, 189-205, 1993.

Standard gases:

Standard gases are supplied by NOAA's Climate Monitoring Diagnostics Laboratory in Boulder, CO, and are directly traceable to the WMO scale. Any value outside the range of the standards should be considered approximate, although the general trends should be indicative of the seawater chemistry.

Serial numbers and CO₂ concentrations for the cylinders used on this cruise:

| | |
|----------|--------|
| CA03065 | 364.08 |
| CA06867 | 421.13 |
| CC115011 | 466.38 |
| CA07519 | 543.65 |

Sampling Cycle:

The system runs a full cycle in approximately 112 minutes. The cycle starts with 4 standard gases, then measures 10 atmospheric samples followed by 60 surface water samples. Each new gas is flushed through the Licor Analyzer for 4 minutes prior to a 10 second reading from the analyzer during which the sample cell is open to the atmosphere. Subsequent samples of the same gas are flushed through the Licor Analyzer for 30 seconds prior to a stop-flow measurement.

Units:

All xCO₂ values are reported in parts per million by volume (ppmv) and fCO₂ values are reported in microatmospheres (uatm) assuming 100 % humidity at the equilibrator temperature.

Calculations:

The mixing ratios of ambient air and equilibrated headspace air are calculated by fitting a second-order polynomial through the hourly averaged response of the detector versus mixing ratios of the standards. Mixing ratios of dried equilibrated headspace and air are converted to fugacity of CO₂ in surface seawater and water saturated air in order to determine the fCO₂. For ambient air and equilibrator headspace the fCO_{2a}, or fCO_{2eq} is calculated assuming 100% water vapor content:

$$fCO_{2a/eq} = xCO_{2a/eq}(P-pH_2O)\exp(B/11+2d/12)P/RT$$

where $f_{CO_2a/eq}$ is the fugacity in ambient air or equilibrator, p_{H_2O} is the water vapor pressure at the sea surface temperature, P is the atmospheric pressure (in atm), T is the SST or equilibrator temperature (in K) and R is the ideal gas constant ($82.057 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{atm} \cdot \text{deg}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$). The exponential term is the fugacity correction where B_{11} is the second virial coefficient of pure CO_2

$$B_{11} = -1636.75 + 12.0408T - 0.032795T^2 + 3.16528E-5 T^3$$

$$\text{and } d_{12} = 57.7 - 0.118 T$$

is the correction for an air- CO_2 mixture in units of $\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ (Weiss, 1974).

The calculation for the fugacity at SST involves a temperature correction term for the increase of f_{CO_2} due to heating of the water from passing through the pump and through 5 cm ID PVC tubing within the ship. The water in the equilibrator is typically $0.2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ warmer than sea surface temperature. The empirical temperature correction from equilibrator temperature to SST is outlined in Weiss et al. (1982).

$$d \ln(f_{CO_2}) = (T_{eq} - SST) (0.0317 - 2.7851E-4 T_{eq} - 1.839E-3 \ln(f_{CO_2eq}))$$

where $d \ln(f_{CO_2})$ is the difference between the natural logarithm of the fugacity at T_{eq} and SST, and T_{eq} is the equilibrator temperature in degrees C.

File Format

| | COLUMN HEADER | DESCRIPTION |
|----|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | GROUP/SHIP: | PMEL/Ka'imimoana |
| 2. | CRUISE_ID: | KA<Year><nth cruise of year> |
| 3. | JD_GMT: | Decimal year day |
| 4. | Date_DDMMYYYY | Date in the format DDMMYYYY |
| 5. | TIME_HH:MM:SS: | GMT HH:MM:SS |
| 6. | LAT_DEC_DEGREE: are in | Latitude in decimal degrees (negative values southern hemisphere). |
| 7. | LONG_DEC_DEGREE: are | Longitude in decimal degrees (negative values in western latitudes). |

8. xCO2W_PPM: Mole fraction of CO2 (dry) in the headspace equilibrator at equilibrator temperature (T_{eq}) in parts per million. Water comes from bow intake 2m below the water line.
9. xCO2A_PPM: Mole fraction of CO2 in air in parts per million.
10. xCO2A_INTERPOLATED_PPM: xCO2atm_ppm averaged linearly to match up with measurements xCO2eq_ppm
11. PRES_EQUIL_hPa: Barometric pressure in the equilibrator
12. PRES_SEALEVEL_hPa: Barometric pressure in the atmosphere
13. EqTEMP_C: Temperature in the equilibrator water.
14. SST(TSG)_C: Temperature from the ship's bow intake.
15. SAL(TSG)_PERMIL: Thermosalinograph salinity
16. fCO2W@SST_uATM: Fugacity of CO2 in sea water in microatmospheres calculated as outlined in the DOE Handbook.
17. CO2A_uATM: Fugacity of CO2 in air in microatmospheres
18. dfCO2_uatm: Sea water fCO2 - air fCO2 in microatmospheres.
19. QC_FLAG: Quality control flag
2 = Good value
3 = Questionable value
4 = Bad value
20. QC_SUBFLAG: Descriptive quality control flag used when a value receives a "3" QC flag
1 = Outside of Standard Range
2 = Questionable/interpolated SST
3 = Questionable EQU temperature
4 = Anomalous ΔT ($E_{qT} - S_{ST}$) ($\pm 1^\circ C$)
5 = Questionable Sea Surface Salinity

6 = Questionable pressure
7 = Low EQU gas flow
8 = Questionable air value
9 = Interpolated standard value
10 = Other, see metadata

References

- DOE (1994). Handbook of methods for the analysis of the various parameters of the carbon dioxide system in sea water; version 2. A.G. Dickson and C. Goyet, eds., ORNL/CDIAC-74.
- Feely, R.A., R. Wanninkhof, H.B. Milburn, C.E. Cosca, M. Stapp, and P.P. Murphy, A new automated underway system for making high precision pCO₂ measurements onboard research ships, *Analytica Chim. Acta*, 377, 185-191, 1998.
- Wanninkhof, R. and K. Thoning (1993) Measurement of fugacity of CO₂ in surface water using continuous and discrete sampling methods. *Mar. Chem.* 44(2-4): 189-205.
- Weiss, R. F. (1970) The solubility of nitrogen, oxygen and argon in water and seawater. *Deep-Sea Research* 17: 721-735.
- Weiss, R. F. (1974) Carbon dioxide in water and seawater: the solubility of a non-ideal gas. *Mar. Chem.* 2: 203-215.
- Weiss, R. F., R. A. Jahnke and C. D. Keeling (1982) Seasonal effects of temperature and salinity on the partial pressure of CO₂ in seawater. *Nature* 300: 511-513.

For questions or comments contact:

Cathy Cosca
NOAA/PMEL
7600 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, WA 98115
206-526-6183
cathy.cosca@noaa.gov