

Dataset Expocode	316420160814
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Dataset	Funding Info: NOAA Initial Submission (yyyymmdd): 04/30/2019 Revised Submission (yyyymmdd):
Campaign/Cruise	Expocode: 316420160814 Campaign/Cruise Name: Campaign/Cruise Info: Platform Type: CO2 Instrument Type: Survey Type: Moored Buoy Vessel Name: Vessel Owner: Vessel Code: Hog_
Coverage	Start Date (yyyymmdd): 20160814 End Date (yyyymmdd): 20170820 Westernmost Longitude: 64.835 W Easternmost Longitude: 64.835 W Northernmost Latitude: 32.456 N Southernmost Latitude: 32.456 N
Variable	Name: Date Time Unit: Description: Date and Time (UTC)
Variable	Name: xCO2 SW (wet) Unit: Description: (umol/mol) Mole fraction of CO2 in air in equilibrium with the seawater at sea surface temperature and measured humidity.
Variable	Name: CO2 SW QF

Unit:
Description: Flag for xCO₂ sw (wet)

Variable

Name: H₂O SW

Unit:

Description: (mmol/mol) Mole fraction of H₂O in air from equilibrator.

Variable

Name: xCO₂ Air (wet)

Unit:

Description: umol/mol) Mole fraction of CO₂ in air from airblock, 4 feet above the sea surface at measured humidity.

Variable

Name: CO₂ Air QF

Unit:

Description: Quality Flag for xCO₂ Air (wet)

Variable

Name: H₂O Air

Unit:

Description: (mmol/mol) Mole fraction of H₂O in air from airblock, 4 feet above the sea surface.

Variable

Name: Licor Atm Pressure

Unit:

Description: (hPa) Atmospheric pressure at the airblock, 4 feet above the sea surface.

Variable

Name: Licor Temp

Unit:

Description: (C) Temperature of the Infrared Licor 820 in degrees Celsius.

Variable

Name: MAPCO₂ %O₂

Unit:

Description: The percent oxygen of the surface seawater divided by the percent oxygen of the atmosphere at 4 feet above the sea surface. Disclaimer: The oxygen measurement is made in the equilibrated air. We have found that the oxygen does not come to complete equilibrium so any rapid changes in oxygen do not get properly captured using this system. Therefore, we tend to use the oxygen data only as a qualitative sense of the biology. It is not a quantitative measure.

Variable

Name: SST

Unit:

Description: (C) Sea Surface Temperature.

Variable

Name: Salinity

Unit:

Description: (PSU) Sea Surface Salinity.

Variable

Name: xCO₂ SW (dry)

Unit:

Description: (umol/mol) Mole fraction of CO₂ in air in equilibrium with the seawater at sea surface temperature (dry air).

Variable

Name: xCO₂ Air (dry)

Unit:

Description: (umol/mol) Mole fraction of CO₂ in air at the airblock, 4 feet above the sea surface (dry air).

Variable

Name: fCO₂ SW (sat)

Unit:

Description: (uatm) Fugacity of CO₂ in air in equilibrium with the seawater at sea surface temperature (100% humidity). Since the measurements are taken at the sea surface, warming calculations are not necessary.

Variable

Name: fCO₂ Air (sat)

Unit:

Description: (uatm) Fugacity of CO₂ in air at the airblock, 4 feet above the sea surface (100% humidity).

Variable

Name: dfCO₂

Unit:

Description: Difference of the fugacity of the CO₂ in seawater and the fugacity of the CO₂ in air (fCO₂ SW - fCO₂ Air).

Variable

Name: pCO₂ SW (wet)

Unit:

Description: (uatm) Partial Pressure of CO₂ in air in equilibrium with the seawater at sea surface temperature (100% humidity)

Variable

Name: pCO₂ Air (wet)

Unit:

Description: (uatm) Partial Pressure of CO₂ in air at the airblock, 4 feet above the sea surface (100% humidity).

Variable

Name: dpCO₂

Unit:

Description: Difference of the partial pressure of CO₂ in seawater and air (pCO₂ SW - pCO₂ Air)

Variable

Name: pH SW

Unit:

Description: pH of Seawater (total scale)

Variable

Name: pH QF

Unit:

Description: Quality Flag for pH

**Sea Surface
Temperature**

Location: 1m

Manufacturer: SeaBird

Model: SBE 16

Accuracy: < 0.01 (°C if units not given)

Precision: (°C if units not given)

Calibration: ~ Annually by SeaBird

Comments: Sea Surface Temperature collected by BIOS. BIOS records SST data at 3 hour resolution. The sea surface temperature collected during the equilibration period is reported in this dataset.

Sea Surface Salinity

Location: 1m

Manufacturer: SeaBird

Model: SBE 16

Accuracy: < 0.05

Precision:

Calibration: ~ Annually by SeaBird

Comments: Sea Surface Salinity collected by BIOS. BIOS records conductivity data at 3 hour resolution. The salinity collected during the equilibration period is reported in this dataset.

Atmospheric Pressure	Location: Normalized to Sea Level: Manufacturer: Model: Accuracy: (hPa if units not given) Precision: (hPa if units not given) Calibration: Comments:
Atmospheric CO2	Measured/Frequency: yes, 3hr cycle Intake Location: unused Drying Method: unused Atmospheric CO2 Accuracy: 1 uatm Atmospheric CO2 Precision: 0.6 uatm
Aqueous CO2 Equilibrator Design	System Manufacturer: Intake Depth: 14cm - 20cm Intake Location: Equilibration Type: Bubble Equilibrator Equilibrator Volume (L): N/A Headspace Gas Flow Rate (ml/min): ~600 cc/min Equilibrator Water Flow Rate (L/min): N/A Equilibrator Vented: Yes Equilibration Comments: Drying Method:
Aqueous CO2 Sensor Details	Measurement Method: Absolute, non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) gas analyzer Method details: Manufacturer: Licor Model: LI-820 Measured CO2 Values: Measurement Frequency: 3hr cycle Aqueous CO2 Accuracy: 2 uatm Aqueous CO2 Precision: 0.7 uatm Sensor Calibrations: Calibration of Calibration Gases: At the beginning of each sample, the instrument self-calibrates using a zero and high standard. The zero standard is generated by cycling a small amount of air through a soda lime chamber. The high standard is from a cylinder of calibrated standard reference gas, 543.9 umol/mol, from ESRL. ESRL standards are traceable to WMO x93 scale with a stated reproducibility of 0.06 micromole/mole. For more information on estimates of accuracy and precision of the MAPCO2 system, see Sutton et al. 2014 (reference below). Number Non-Zero Gas Standards: Calibration Gases: NOAA Earth System Research & Laboratory (ESRL) Comparison to Other CO2 Analyses: Comments: Method Reference: Sutton, A.J., Sabine, C.L., Maenner-Jones, S., Lawrence-Slavas, N., Meinig, C., Feely, R.A., Mathis, J.T., Musielewicz, S., Bott, R., McLain, P.D., Fought, J., Kozyr, A., 2014b. A high-frequency atmospheric and seawater pCO2 data set from 14

open ocean sites using a moored autonomous system. Earth Sys. Sci. Data, 6, doi: 10.5194/essd-6-353-2014, 353-366.

**Equilibrator
Temperature Sensor**

Location:
Manufacturer:
Model:
Accuracy: (°C if units not given)
Precision: (°C if units not given)
Calibration:
Comments:

**Equilibrator
Pressure Sensor**

Location:
Manufacturer:
Model:
Accuracy: (hPa if units not given)
Precision: (hPa if units not given)
Calibration:
Comments:

Other Sensor

Description:
Manufacturer: Maxtec Oxygen Sensor
Model: Max-250
Accuracy: 2.0% Full Scale over operating temperature range. 1.0% Full Scale @ constant temperature and pressure
Precision:
Calibration: Factory calibrated before purchase. Recalibrated to sea level atmospheric air every 7 days
Comments:

Other Sensor

Description:
Manufacturer: Sensirion Humidity Sensor
Model: SHT71
Accuracy: > 0.01%
Precision:
Calibration: Factory calibrated before purchase.
Comments:

**Additional
Information**

Suggested QC flag from Data Provider:
Additional Comments: o All measurements are at sea surface temperature and atmospheric pressure. o During the equilibration cycle, a closed loop of air equilibrates with seawater for 10 minutes. Once the equilibration period is complete, the pump stops and the system opens to the atmosphere allowing the pressure to equilibrate with atmospheric pressure. Measurements are recorded for 30 seconds at 2 hertz and then averaged. o During the air cycle, fresh air is pumped through the detector for 1 minute. Once the pump stops, the system opens to the atmosphere allowing the pressure to equilibrate with atmospheric pressure. Measurements are recorded for 30 seconds at 2 hertz and then averaged. o The gas streams for both the air cycle and equilibrator cycle are partially dried before entering the detector. The values listed as wet xCO₂ generally have relative humidity levels ranging from 40 to 80 percent. The humidity levels increase over the course of a deployment. o Sampling occurs every 3 hours. The infrared detector is calibrated at the beginning of every sampling period. Averaged data and standard deviations for each measurement are transmitted back daily. o To calculate the dry measurements, the water mole fraction in the Licor detector must be known. A relative humidity sensor is located immediately downstream

of the detector. o As part of the QC process, each data set is compared with the Marine Boundary Layer (MBL) data from GlobalView-CO2. As part of the QC process, xCO2 air measurements are compared to the following data sets when available: previous MAPCO2 deployment if overlap on recovery/deployment, following MAPCO2 deployment if overlap on recovery/deployment, and Marine Boundary Layer (MBL) xCO2 air data from GlobalView-CO2. The available comparison data sets are in good agreement with the MAPCO2 air data and no adjustment was made. GLOBALVIEW-CO 2: Cooperative Atmospheric Data Integration Project - Carbon Dioxide. CD-ROM, NOAA ESRL, Boulder, Colorado [Also available on Internet via anonymous FTP to ftp.cmdl.noaa.gov, Path: ccg/co2/GLOBALVIEW], 2010 o During the QC process, an adjustment to the Licor pressure is also made based on each sensor's bias to barometric pressure as measured in the lab. This system has Licor pressure bias of -0.200 applied. Averaged wet xCO2 measurements are post-calibrated using a simple linear regression between original averaged measurements and span coefficients, a method similar to the post-cal established by the underway pCO2 community as described here: 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. Post calculation correlation between Licor temperature and coefficient is: Licor coef = $-0.001237 * \text{Temp} + 0.7623$ $r^2 = 0.95$ o No data = -9.999 or -999 o These data are made freely available to the public and the scientific community in the belief that their wide dissemination will lead to greater understanding and new scientific insights. The availability of these data does not constitute publication of the data. We rely on the ethics and integrity of the user to assure that PMEL receives fair credit for our work. Please send manuscripts using this data to PMEL for review before they are submitted for publication so we can insure that the quality and limitations of the data are accurately represented.

Citation for this Dataset:

Sutton, A., C. Sabine, S. Maenner, S. Musielewicz, R. Bott, and J. Osborne. 2016. High-resolution ocean and atmosphere pCO2 time-series measurements from mooring Hog_Reef_64W_32N.

Other References for this Dataset:

None