

Dataset Expocode	316420190224
Primary Contact	Name: Sylvia Musielewicz Organization: NOAA/PMEL Address: 7600 Sand Point Way NE Seattle, WA 98115-6349 Phone: Email: Sylvia.Musielewicz@noaa.gov
Investigator	Name: Dr. Adrienne Sutton Organization: NOAA/PMEL Address: 7600 Sand Point Way NE Seattle, WA 98115-6349 Phone: (206) 526-6879 Email: Adrienne.Sutton@noaa.gov
Investigator	Name: Dr. Chris Sabine Organization: University of Hawaii at Manoa Address: 1000 Pope Road Honolulu, HI 96822 Phone: Email:
Dataset	Funding Info: NOAA Initial Submission (yyyymmdd): 04/04/2022 Revised Submission (yyyymmdd):
Campaign/Cruise	Expocode: 316420190224 Campaign/Cruise Name: Campaign/Cruise Info: Platform Type: CO2 Instrument Type: Survey Type: Moored Buoy Vessel Name: Vessel Owner: Vessel Code: CRIM
Coverage	Start Date (yyyymmdd): 20190224 End Date (yyyymmdd): 20200330 Westernmost Longitude: 157.798 W Easternmost Longitude: 157.798 W Northernmost Latitude: 21.458 N Southernmost Latitude: 21.458 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: xCO ₂ Air (wet) Unit: Description: umol/mol) Mole fraction of CO ₂ in air from airblock, 4 feet above the sea surface at measured humidity.
Variable	Name: CO ₂ Air QF Unit: Description: Quality Flag for xCO ₂ Air (wet)
Variable	Name: H ₂ O Air Unit: Description: (mmol/mol) Mole fraction of H ₂ O 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: MAPCO ₂ %O ₂ 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: xCO ₂ SW (dry) Unit: Description: (umol/mol) Mole fraction of CO ₂ in air in equilibrium with the seawater at sea surface temperature (dry air).
Variable	Name: xCO ₂ Air (dry) Unit: Description: (umol/mol) Mole fraction of CO ₂ in air at the airblock, 4 feet above the sea surface (dry air).
Variable	Name: fCO ₂ SW (sat) Unit: Description: (uatm) Fugacity of CO ₂ 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: fCO ₂ 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 the University of Hawaii. 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 the University of Hawaii. 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, 556.01 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-CO₂: 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 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 = $-0.001106 * \text{Temp} + 0.8491$ $r^2 = 0.9$

The batteries on the salinity sensor failed 7/29/2019, and were replaced 8/8/2019.

o No data = -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., S. Maenner, S. Musielewicz, R. Battisti, R. Bott, and J. Osborne. 2019. High-resolution ocean and atmosphere pCO₂ time-series measurements from mooring CRIMP2_158W_21N.

Other References for this Dataset:

None