

\* =mandatory field)

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- **Dataset Info:\***
  - Dataset\_ID\*: MOSEAN\_158W\_23N\_Dec2004\_May2005
  - **Submission Dates:\***
    - Initial\_Submission: 20110217 (YYYYMMDD)
    - Revised\_Submission: (YYYYMMDD)
- **Cruise Info:\***
  - **Experiment:**
    - Experiment\_Name\*:
    - **Cruise:( - )**
      - Cruise\_ID: (EXPOCODE)
      - Section: (Leg)
      - **Geographical Coverage:\***
        - Geographical\_Region:
        - **Bounds:**
          - Westernmost\_Longitude:  
Enter decimal fractions of degrees:  
or Degrees, Minutes, Seconds:
          - Easternmost\_Longitude:  
Enter decimal fractions of degrees: - 158 (+ = E, - = W)  
or Degrees, Minutes, Seconds:
          - Northernmost\_Latitude:  
Enter decimal fractions of degrees: +23 (+ = E, - = W)
          - Southernmost\_Latitude:  
Enter decimal fractions of degrees:
      - **Temporal Coverage:**
        - Start\_Date: 20041219 (YYYYMMDD)
        - End\_Date: 20050523 (YYYYMMDD)
  - **Vessel:\*** Mooring platform
    - Vessel\_Name:
    - Vessel\_ID:
    - Country:
    - Vessel\_Owner:
- **Variables Info:\***
  - **Variable:**
    - Variable\_Name and Description\*:
- xCO<sub>2</sub> SW (wet) (umol/mol) - Mole fraction of CO<sub>2</sub> in air in equilibrium with the seawater at sea surface temperature and measured humidity.
- CO<sub>2</sub> SW QF – Quality Flag for xCO<sub>2</sub> SW (wet).
- H<sub>2</sub>O SW (mmol/mol) - Mole fraction of H<sub>2</sub>O in air from equilibrator .
- xCO<sub>2</sub> Air (wet) (umol/mol) - Mole fraction of CO<sub>2</sub> in air from airblock, 4 feet above the sea surface at measured humidity.
- CO<sub>2</sub> Air QF – Quality Flag for xCO<sub>2</sub> Air (wet)
- H<sub>2</sub>O Air (mmol/mol) - Mole fraction of H<sub>2</sub>O in air from airblock, 4 feet above the sea surface.

- Licor Atm Pressure (hPa) – Atmospheric pressure at the airblock, 4 feet above the sea surface
- Licor Temp (C) – Temperature of the Infrared Licor 820 in degrees Celsius
- % O<sub>2</sub> - 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.
- SST (C) - Sea Temperature at 14 m collected by UCSB/OPL. UCSB/OPL provide internally recorded temperature data at 2 minute resolution. The temperature collected during the equilibration period is reported in this dataset. UCSB/OPL advises to check the UCSB site at the time of use for the most accurate data available.
- Salinity - Salinity at 200m depth is collected by UCSB/OPL. UCSB/OPL provide internally recorded salinity data at 2 minute resolution. The salinity collected during the equilibration period is reported in this dataset. UCSB/OPL advises to check the UCSB site at the time of use for the most accurate data available.

There was no sea surface salinity available during this deployment; however, analysis of bottle salinity measurements at the surface collected by the Hawaii Ocean Time Series Project compared to the 200m data reveal that the largest salinity difference (0.4 psu) found between depths does not change calculated fCO<sub>2</sub>.

- xCO<sub>2</sub> SW (dry) (umol/mol) – Mole fraction of CO<sub>2</sub> in air in equilibrium with the seawater at sea surface temperature (dry air).
- xCO<sub>2</sub> Air (dry) (umol/mol) – Mole fraction of CO<sub>2</sub> in air at the airblock, 4 feet above the sea surface (dry air).
- fCO<sub>2</sub> SW (sat) uatm – Fugacity of CO<sub>2</sub> 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.
- fCO<sub>2</sub> Air (sat) uatm – Fugacity of CO<sub>2</sub> in air at the airblock, 4 feet above the sea surface (100% humidity).
- dfCO<sub>2</sub> – Difference of the fugacity of the CO<sub>2</sub> in seawater and the fugacity of the CO<sub>2</sub> in air (fCO<sub>2</sub> SW - fCO<sub>2</sub> Air).

- **Method\_Description:\***

- **Equilibrator\_Design:**

- Equilibrator\_Type: (show pick list) Bubble Equilibrator
    - Equilibrator\_Volume: (L) N/A
    - Water\_Flow\_Rate: (L/min) N/A
    - Headspace\_Gas\_Flow\_Rate: (L/min) ~600 cc/min
    - Vented: (show pick list) Yes

- Measurement\_Method: Absolute, non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) gas analyzer

- Manufacturer\_of\_Calibration\_Gas: NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL)

- **CO<sub>2</sub>\_Sensors:**

- **CO<sub>2</sub>\_Sensor:**

- Manufacturer: Licor
      - Model: Environmental\_Control: LI-820
      - Resolution: 0.01 ppm
      - Uncertainty: < 2.5% of reading with 14 cm bench (stated)  
<1.5 ppm determined in lab
    - CO<sub>2</sub>\_Sensor\_Calibration: (For each calibration gas, document traceability to an internationally recognized scale, including date and place of last calibration. Include uncertainty of assigned value.)

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, 503.3  $\mu\text{mol/mol}$  from ESRL. ESRL standards are traceable to WMO x93 scale with a stated reproducibility of 0.06 micromole/mole.

- **Other\_Sensors:**
  - Manufacturer: Maxtec
  - Model: Max-250
  - Resolution: 0.01 %
  - Uncertainty:  $\pm 2.0\%$  Full Scale over operating temperature range
  - Calibration: (For each sensor of pressure, temperature, and salinity, document traceability to an internationally recognized scale, including date and place of last calibration.)  
Factory calibrated before purchase. Recalibrated to sea level atmospheric air every 7 days.
- **Other\_Sensors:**
  - Manufacturer: Sensirion
  - Model: SHT71
  - Resolution: 0.01 %
  - Uncertainty: Measurement range: 0-100% RH  
Absolute. RH accuracy:  $\pm 3\%$  RH (20-80% RH)  
Repeatability RH:  $\pm 0.1\%$  RH
  - Calibration: (For each sensor of pressure, temperature, and salinity, document traceability to an internationally recognized scale, including date and place of last calibration.)  
Factory calibrated before purchase.
- Method\_References: (Publication(s) describing method)

Sabine, C. (2005): High-resolution ocean and atmosphere  $\text{pCO}_2$  time-series measurements. The State of the Ocean and the Ocean Observing System for Climate, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2004, NOAA/OGP/Office of Climate Observation, Section 3.32a, 246–253.

- Additional Information

- All measurements are at sea surface temperature and atmospheric pressure.
- 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.
- 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.
- The gas streams for both the air cycle and equilibrator cycle are partially dried before entering the detector. The values listed as wet  $\text{xCO}_2$  generally have relative humidity levels ranging from 40 to 80 percent. The humidity levels increase over the course of a deployment.
- 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.

- 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.

- As part of the QC process, each data set is compared with the Marine Boundary Layer (MBL) data from GlobalView-CO<sub>2</sub>. The data from this deployment were  $-0.9 \pm 1.0$  umol/mol on average of the MBL data and therefore no correction was applied.

GLOBALVIEW-CO<sub>2</sub>: 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

-During the QC process, an adjustment to the Licor pressure is typically made based on each sensor's bias to barometric pressure as measured in the lab. For this system, the Licor pressure was adjusted by +0.1 kPa.

- No data = -9.999 or -999

- Data\_set\_References: (Publication(s) describing data set) None
- Citation: (How to cite this data set) Sabine, C., S. Maenner and A. Sutton. 2011. High-resolution ocean and atmosphere pCO<sub>2</sub> time-series measurements from mooring MOSEAN.
- Data\_Set\_Link:
  - URL\*: <http://www.pmel.noaa.gov/co2/story/HALE-ALOHA>
- Label\*: PMEL CO<sub>2</sub> Group – MOSEAN mooring 
  - Link\_Note: (Optional instructions or remarks)(m s t)

Quality Flags definitions:

- 2 = Acceptable measurement;
- 3 = Questionable measurement;
- 4 = Bad measurement
- 5 = Not reported;
- 9 = Sample not drawn for this measurement from this bottle.

#### Quality Flag Log for this dataset.

Date	Measurement	Value (Dry)	Flag	Comments
3/14/2005 9:23	xCO <sub>2</sub> _SW	350.786045	3	CO <sub>2</sub> data submitted was adjusted by + 2 ppm b/c span calibration was off as predicted by change in Licor temperature
3/14/2005 9:23	xCO <sub>2</sub> _Air	383.1993283	3	CO <sub>2</sub> data submitted was adjusted by + 2 ppm b/c span calibration was off as predicted by change in Licor temperature