

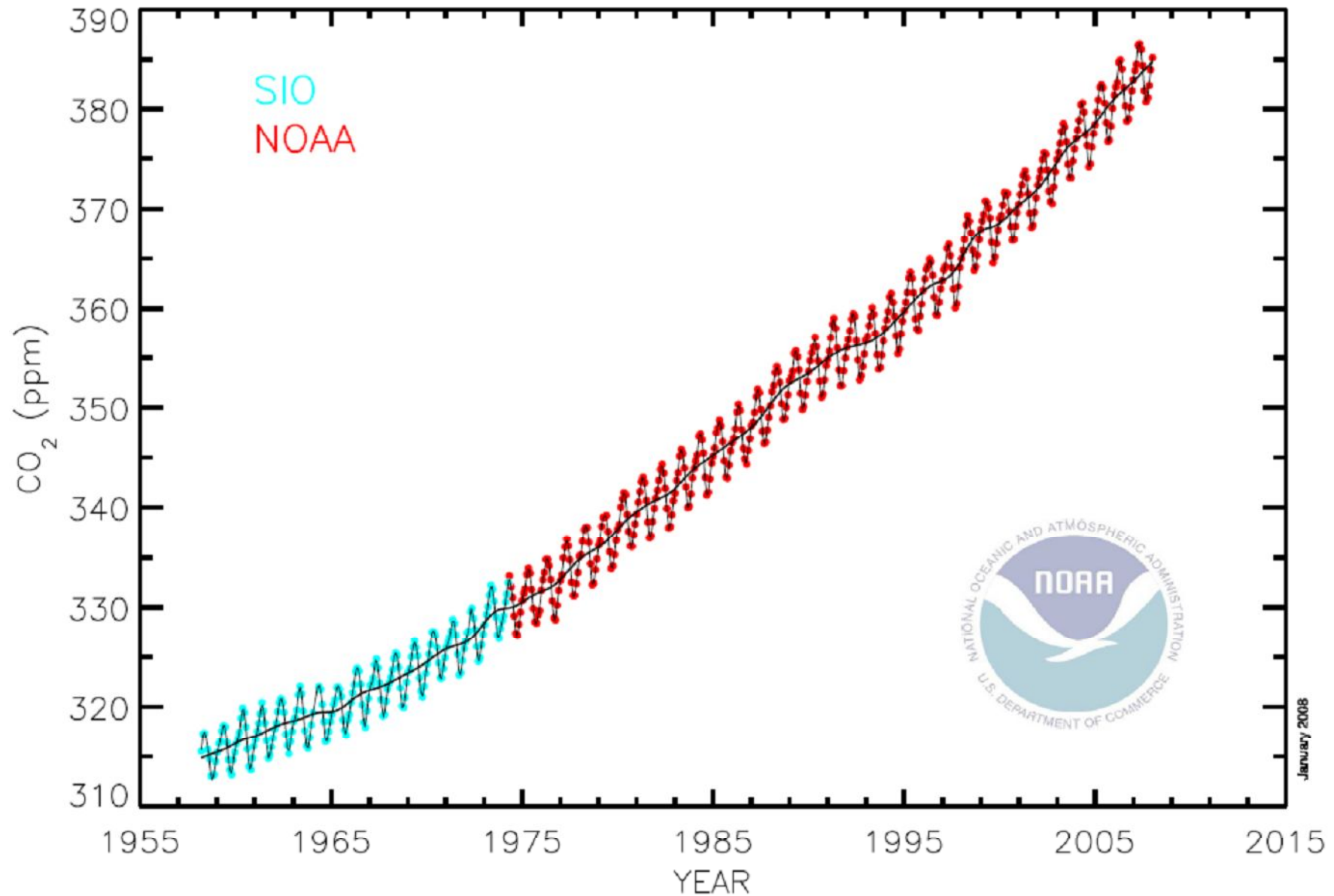
# Measuring surface ocean CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressure from autonomous platforms



Arne Körtzinger

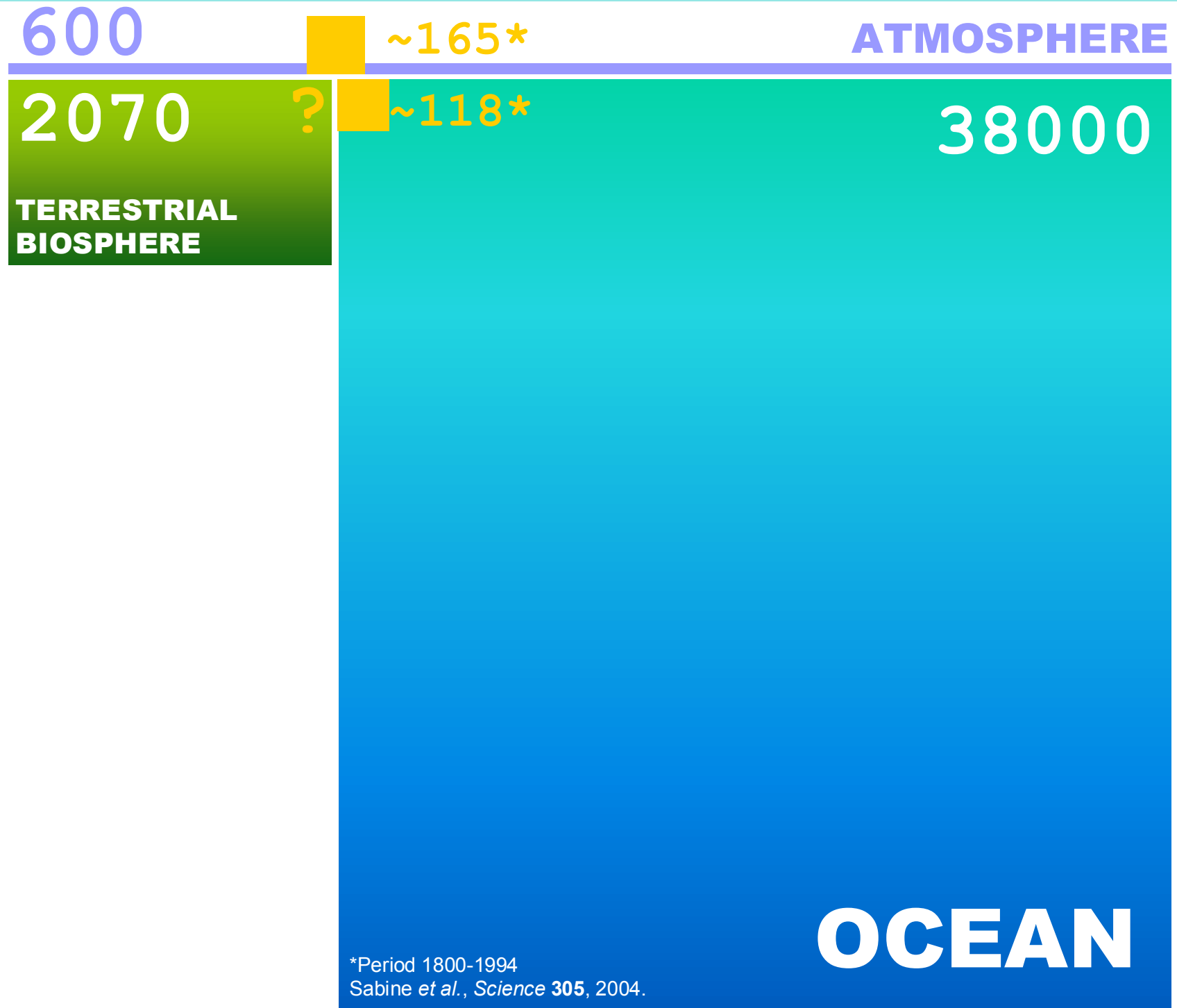
*IFM-GEOMAR  
Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences  
Marine Biogeochemistry  
Kiel, Germany*

# Mauna Loa monthly mean CO<sub>2</sub> – the “Keeling Curve”

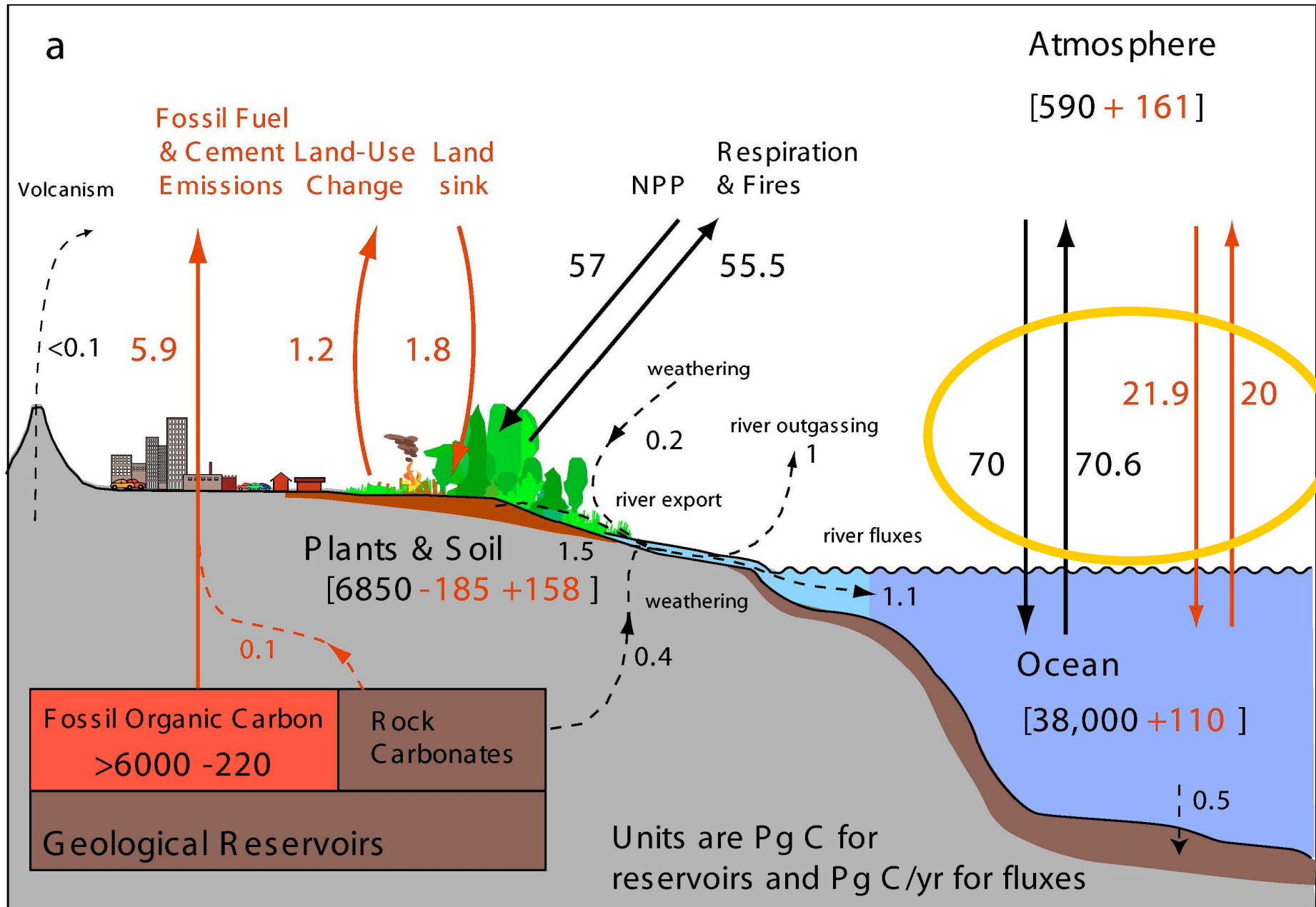


Atmospheric carbon dioxide monthly mean mixing ratios. Data prior to May 1974 are from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO, blue), data since May 1974 are from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA, red). A long-term trend curve is fitted to the monthly mean values. Contact: Dr. Pieter Tans, NOAA ESRL Carbon Cycle, Boulder, Colorado, (303) 497-6678, [pieter.tans@noaa.gov](mailto:pieter.tans@noaa.gov), and Dr. Ralph Keeling, SIO GRD, La Jolla, California, (858) 534-7582, [rkeeling@ucsd.edu](mailto:rkeeling@ucsd.edu).

Global Carbon Cycle – the most simple depiction...

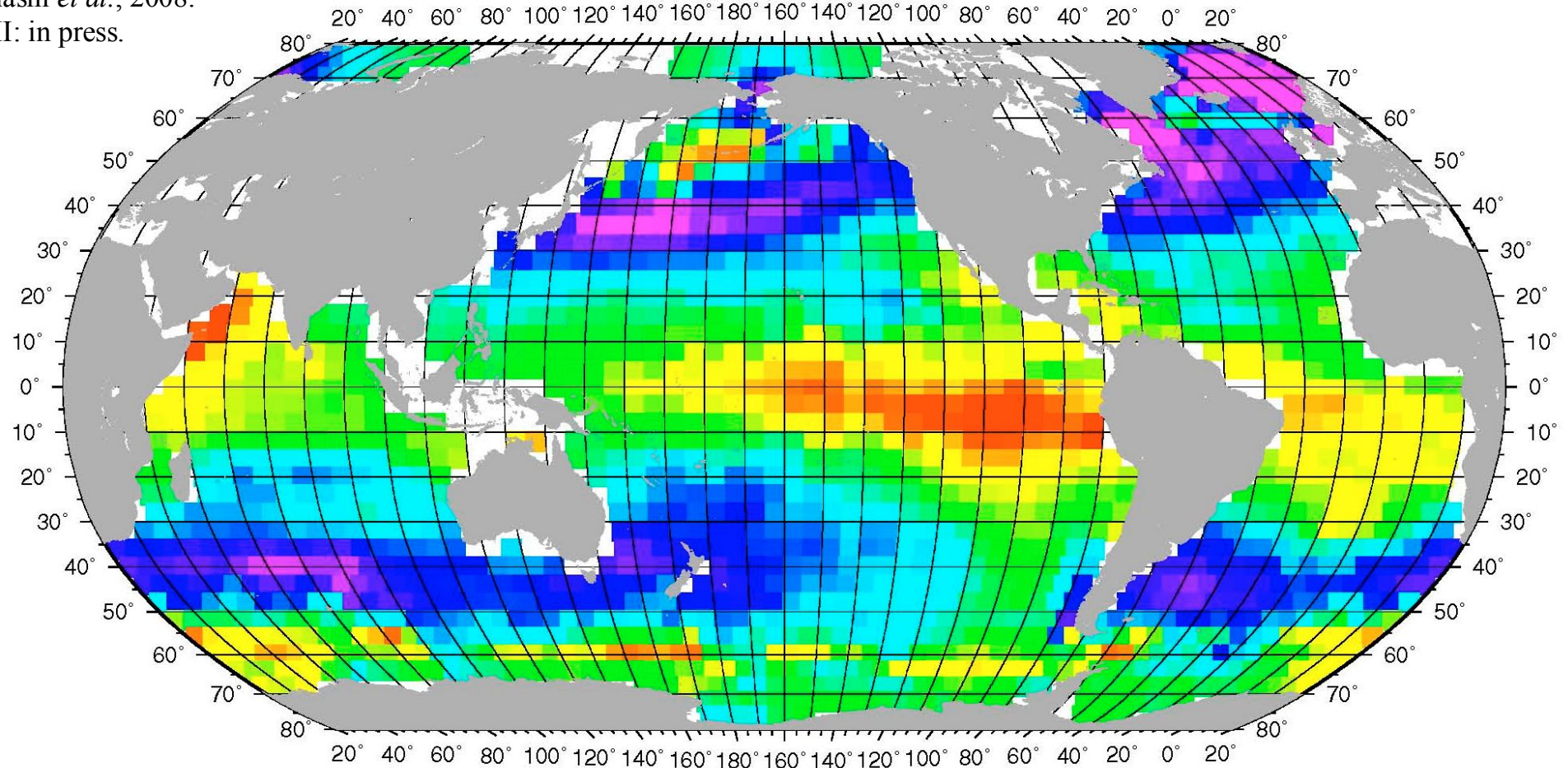


# Global Carbon Cycle – the slightly more complicated version...

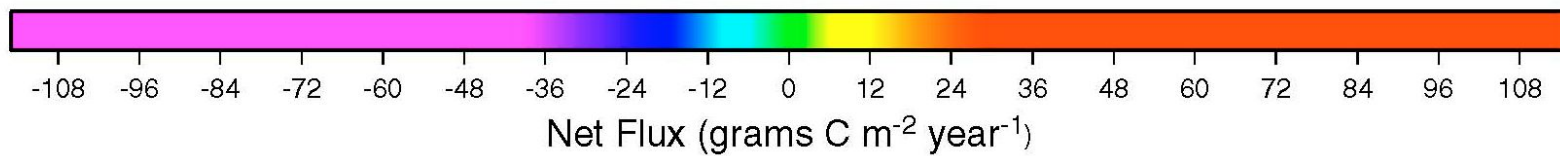


# WANTED: $p\text{CO}_2$ climatology

Takahashi *et al.*, 2008.  
DSR II: in press.

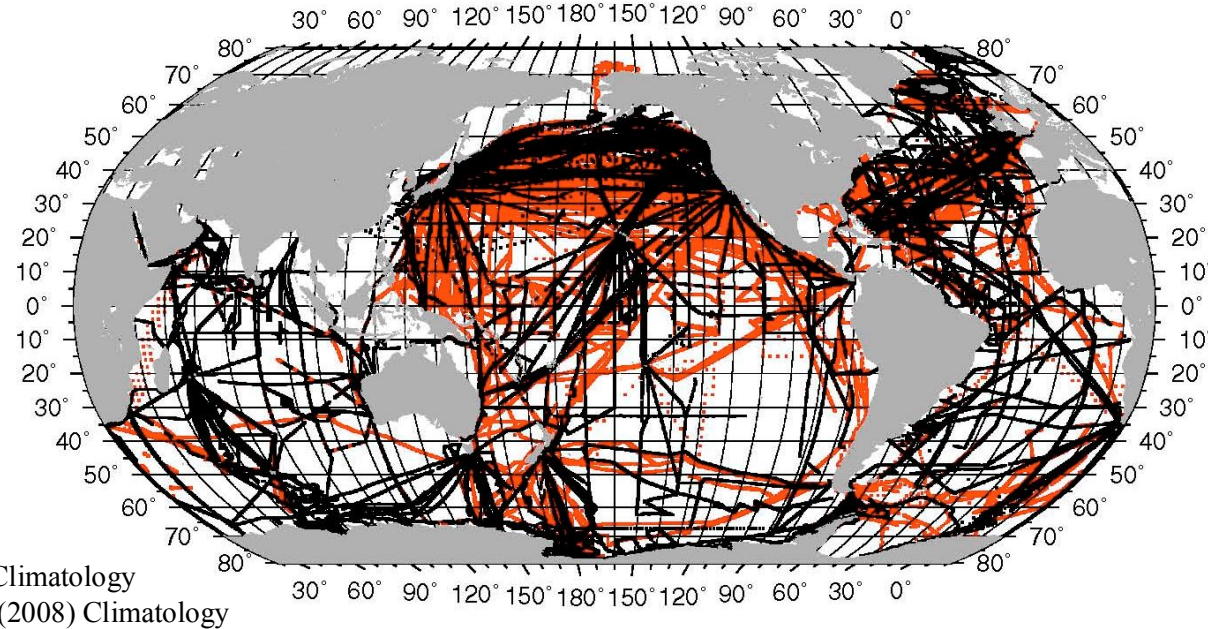


GMT 2008 Apr 1 13:42:53

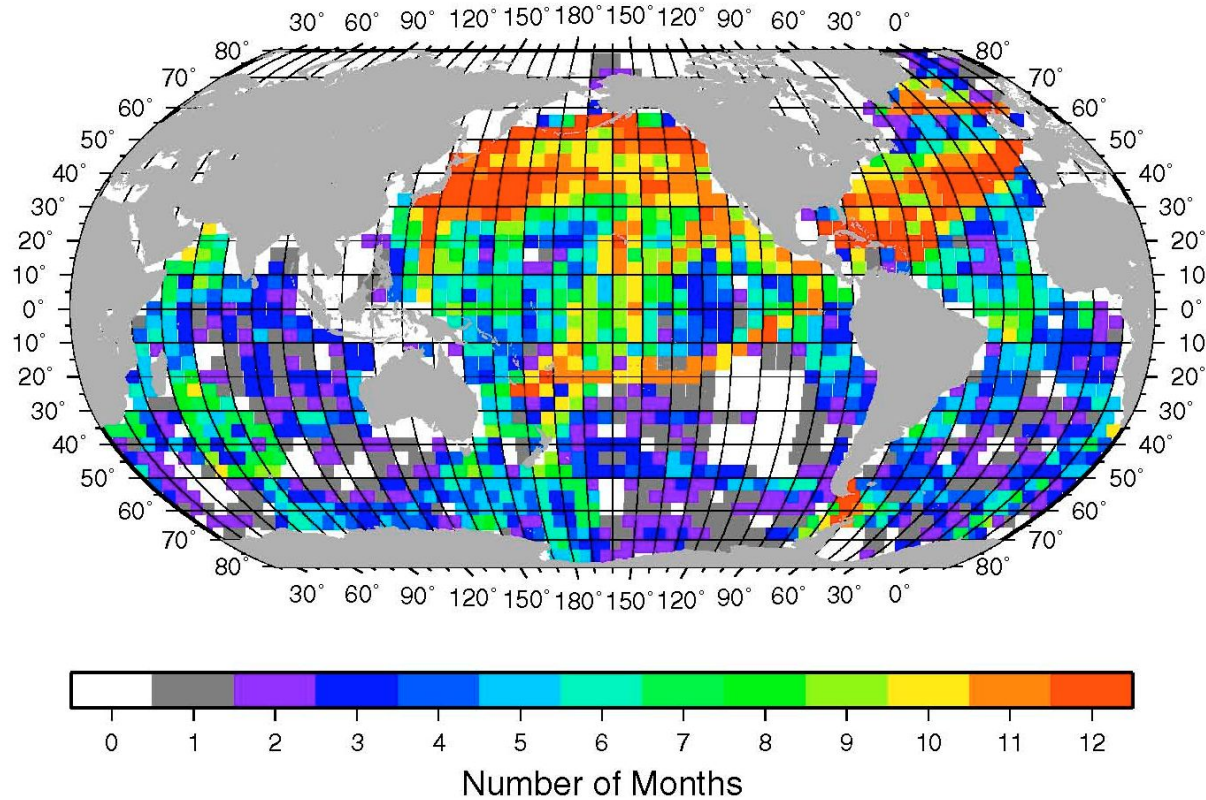


# Giant task behind a simple figure

Takahashi *et al.*, 2008.  
DSR II: in press.



Black: Takahashi *et al.* (2002) Climatology  
Red: Added in Takahashi *et al.* (2008) Climatology

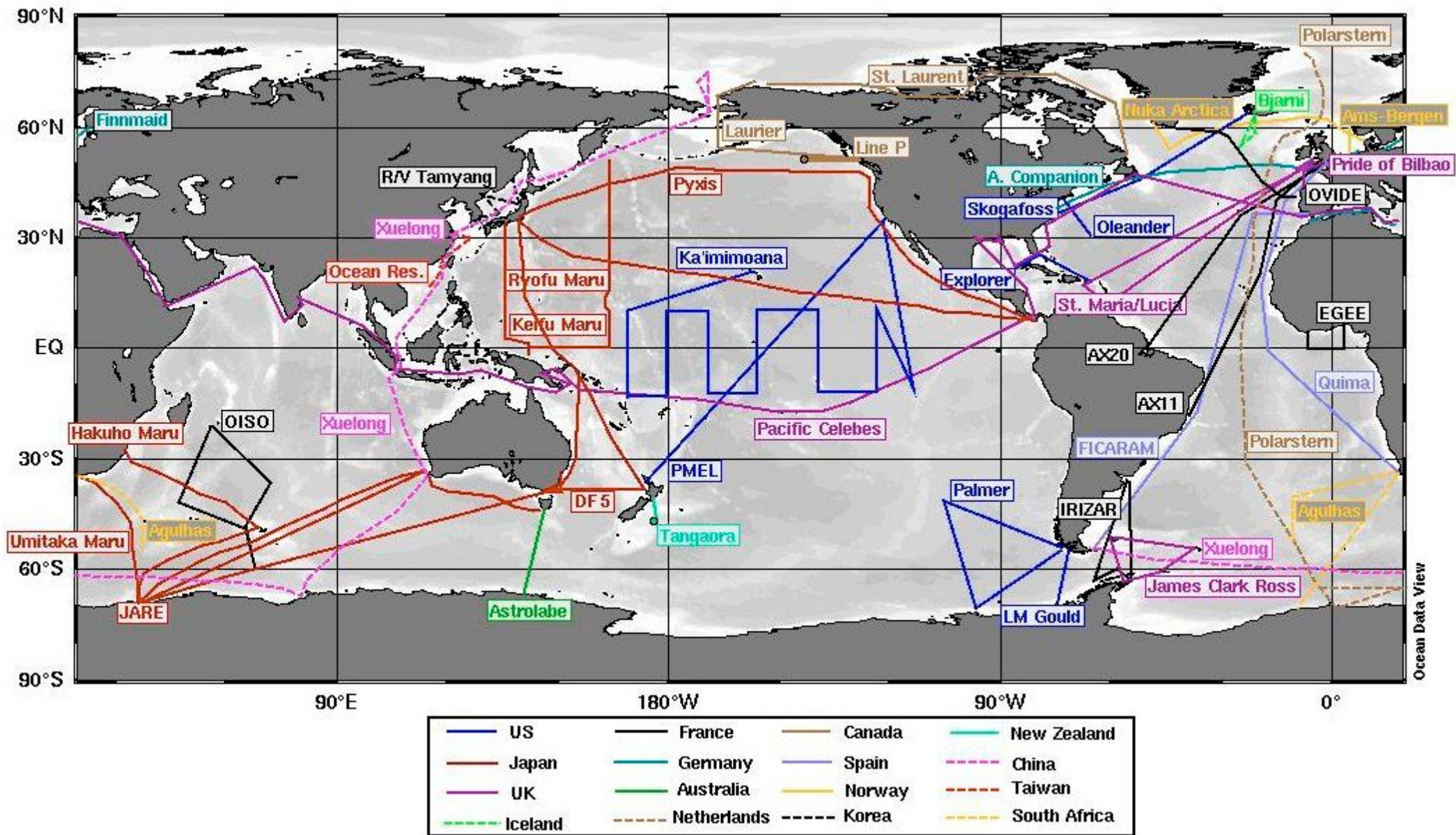


# “Voluntary Observing Ships“



European projects: CAVASSOO (2001-2003), CarboOcean (2005-2009)

# Global VOS network for $p\text{CO}_2$ measurements



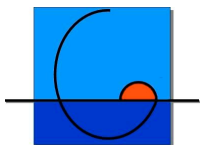


# 1<sup>st</sup> Kiel VOS line: M/V *Falstaff*

- M/V *Falstaff*: Wallenius Lines, Stockholm/Sweden
- Established and operated under CAVASSOO in 2002-2003
- Re-activated under CarboOcean in April 2005
- Operation discontinued in summer 2006



- Continuous meas. with telemetry:  $p\text{CO}_2^{\text{sea}}$ ,  $p\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}$ ,  $T$ ,  $S$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ , chlorophyll (worldwide)
- Discrete meas.: DIC, TA, DOC/DON, POC/PON, nutrients,  $\delta^{13}\text{C-DIC}$  (only Atlantic)



CARBOOCEAN, WP4, IFM-GEOMAR contribution

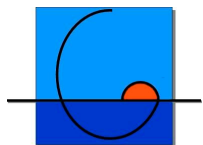


## 2<sup>nd</sup> Kiel VOS line: M/V *Atlantic Companion*

- M/V *Atlantic Companion*: Atlantic Container Lines, NJ/USA
- Agreement with ACL settled in June 2005
- Ship-side installations: Oct.-Dec. 2005
- GO/Neill  $p\text{CO}_2$  system installed in Jan. 2006
- In operation since Feb 2006 with trans-Atlantic crossings every 2.5 weeks



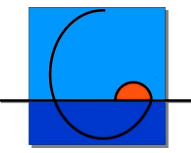
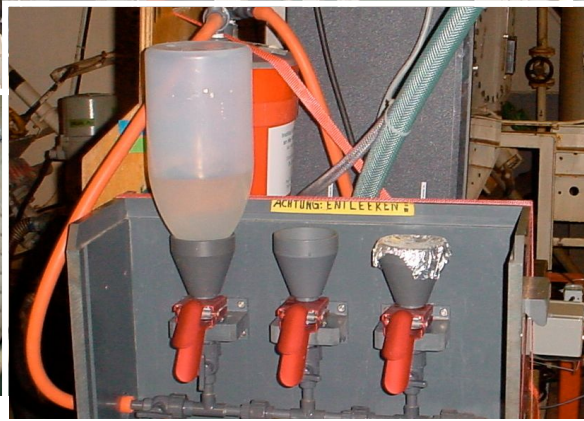
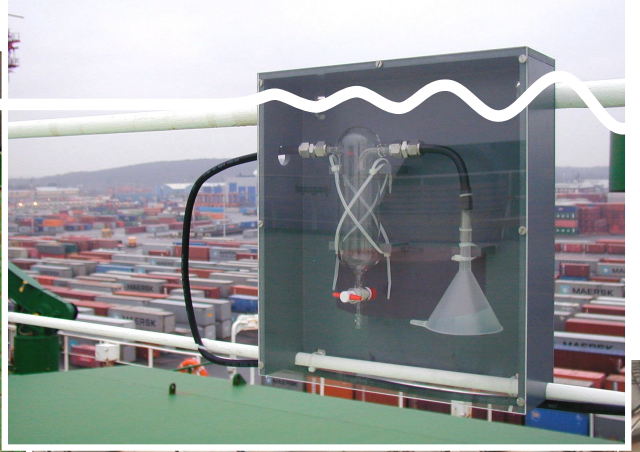
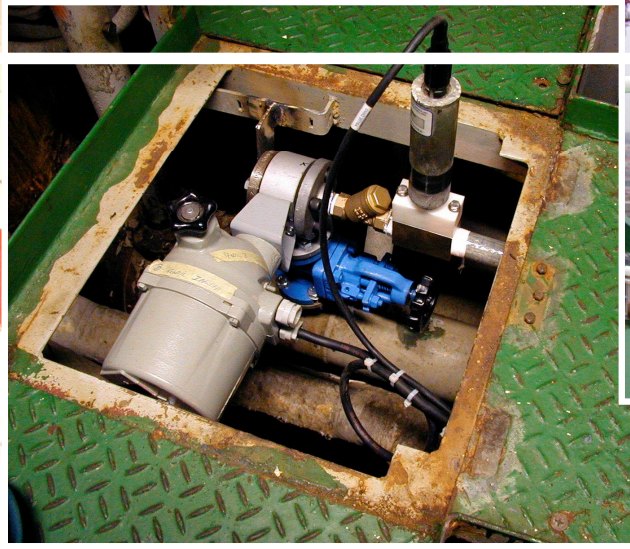
- Continuous meas. with telemetry:  $p\text{CO}_2^{\text{sea}}$ ,  $p\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}$ ,  $T$ ,  $S$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ , chlorophyll
- Discrete meas.: DIC, TA, DOC/DON, POC/PON, nutrients,  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -DIC



CARBOOCEAN, WP4, IFM-GEOMAR contribution



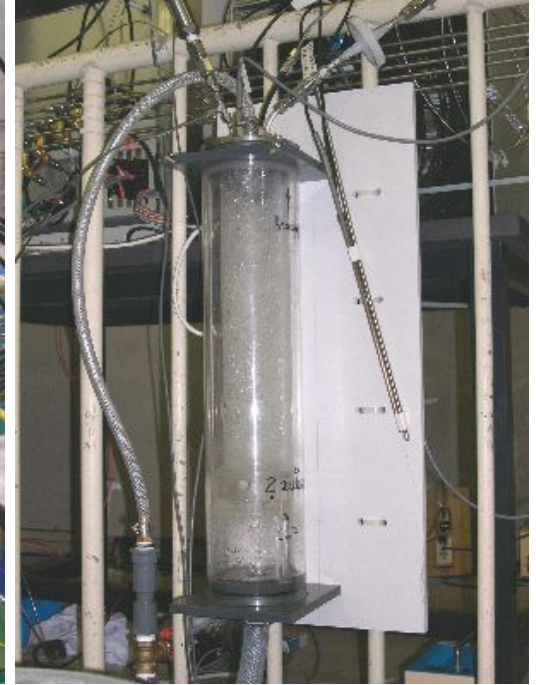
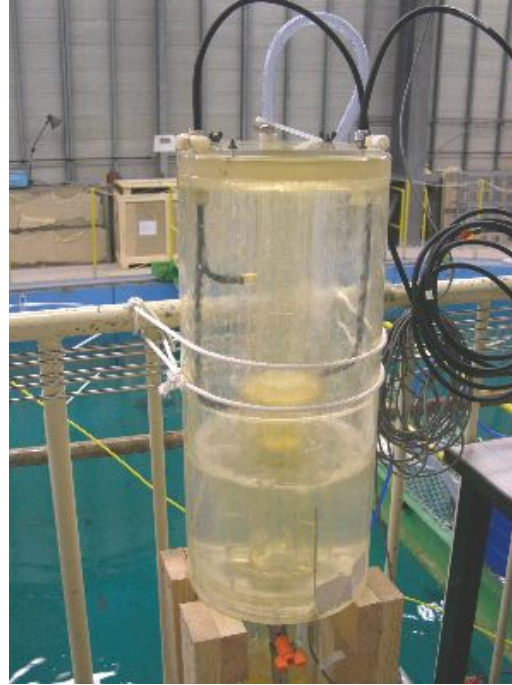
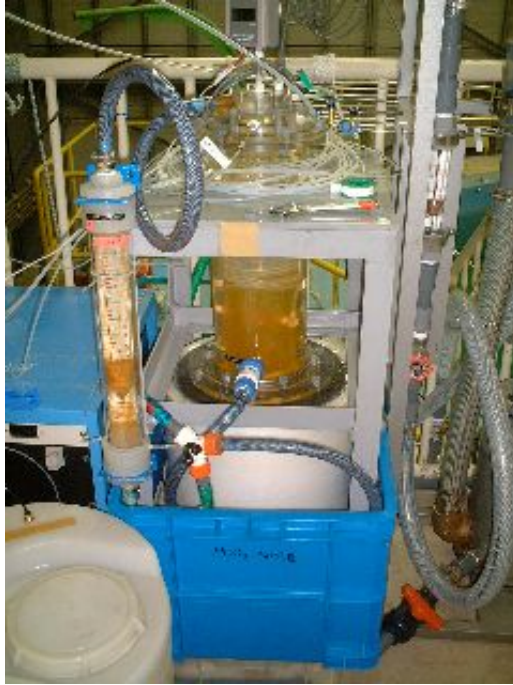
Kiel VOS lines



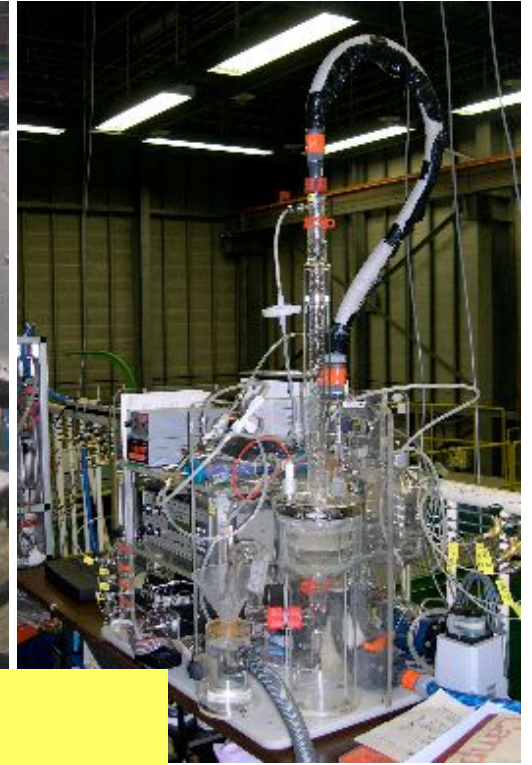
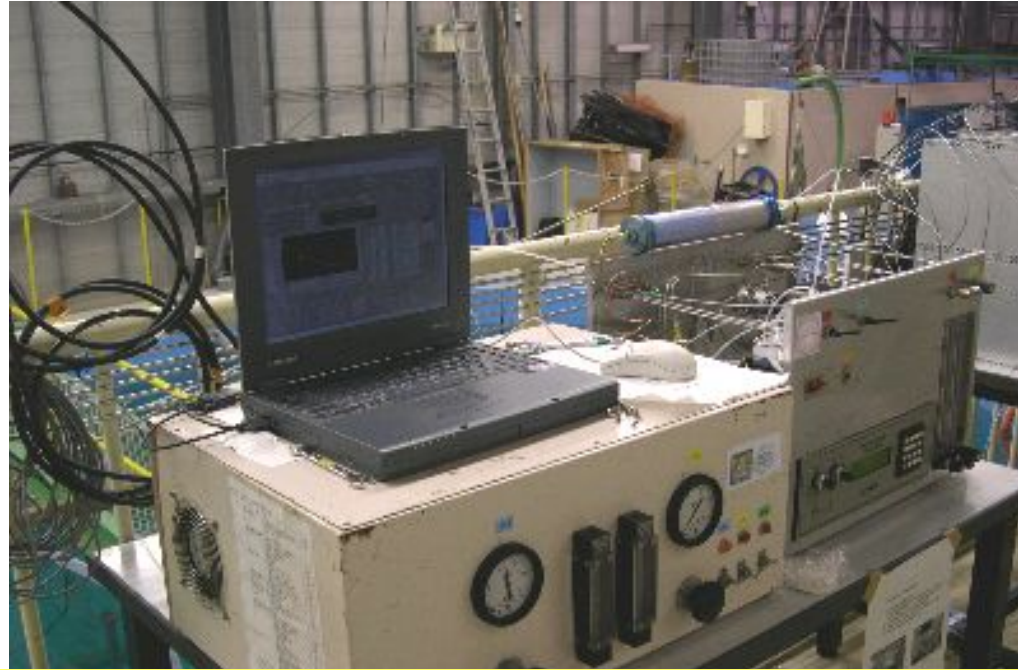
CARBOOCEAN, WP4, IFM-GEOMAR contribution



# A seemingly simple measurement: take an equilibrator...



... and a CO<sub>2</sub> detector – and you are done!?



But how good are the data?

How can we assess the quality of the  $p\text{CO}_2$  measurement?

How do the data compare?



# At-sea intercomparison of two $p\text{CO}_2$ systems in the North Sea (Sept. 1994)

Marine Chemistry 52 (1996) 133–145

## At-sea intercomparison of two newly designed underway $p\text{CO}_2$ systems — encouraging results

Arne Körtzinger<sup>a,\*</sup>, Helmuth Thomas<sup>b</sup>, Bernd Schneider<sup>b</sup>, Nicole Gronau<sup>b</sup>,  
Ludger Mintrop<sup>a</sup>, Jan C. Duinker<sup>a</sup>

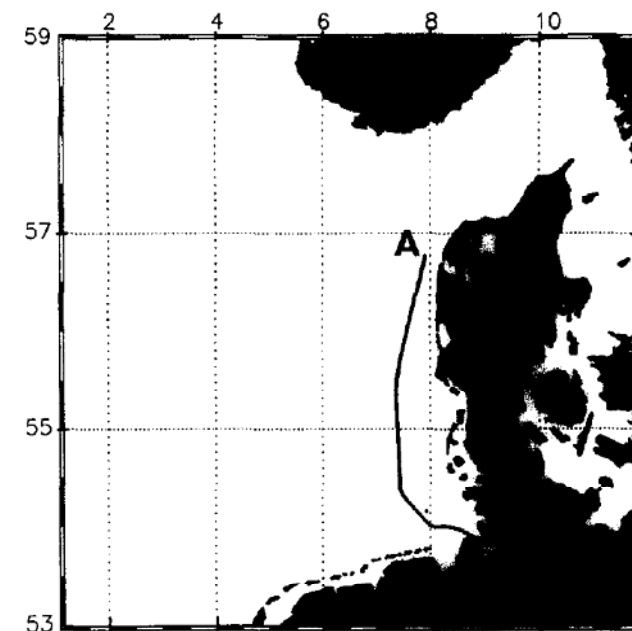
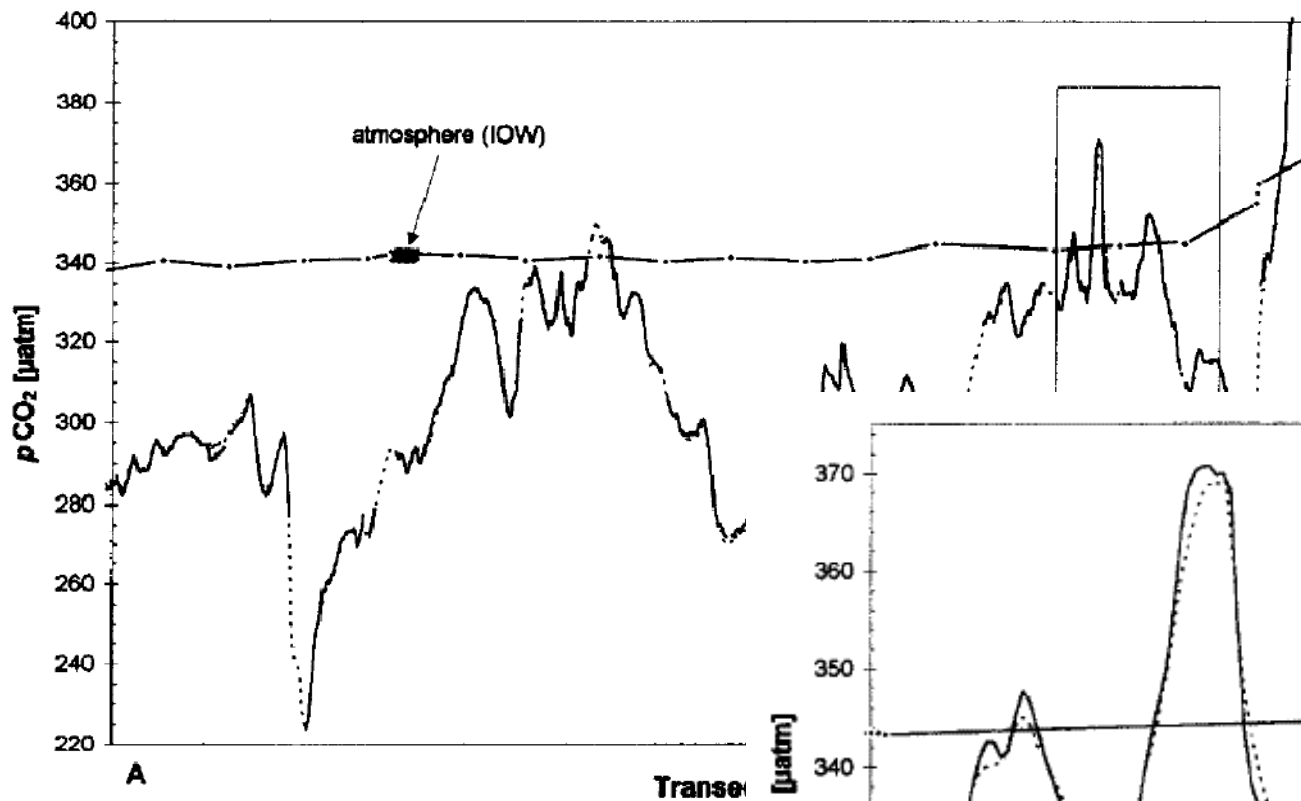
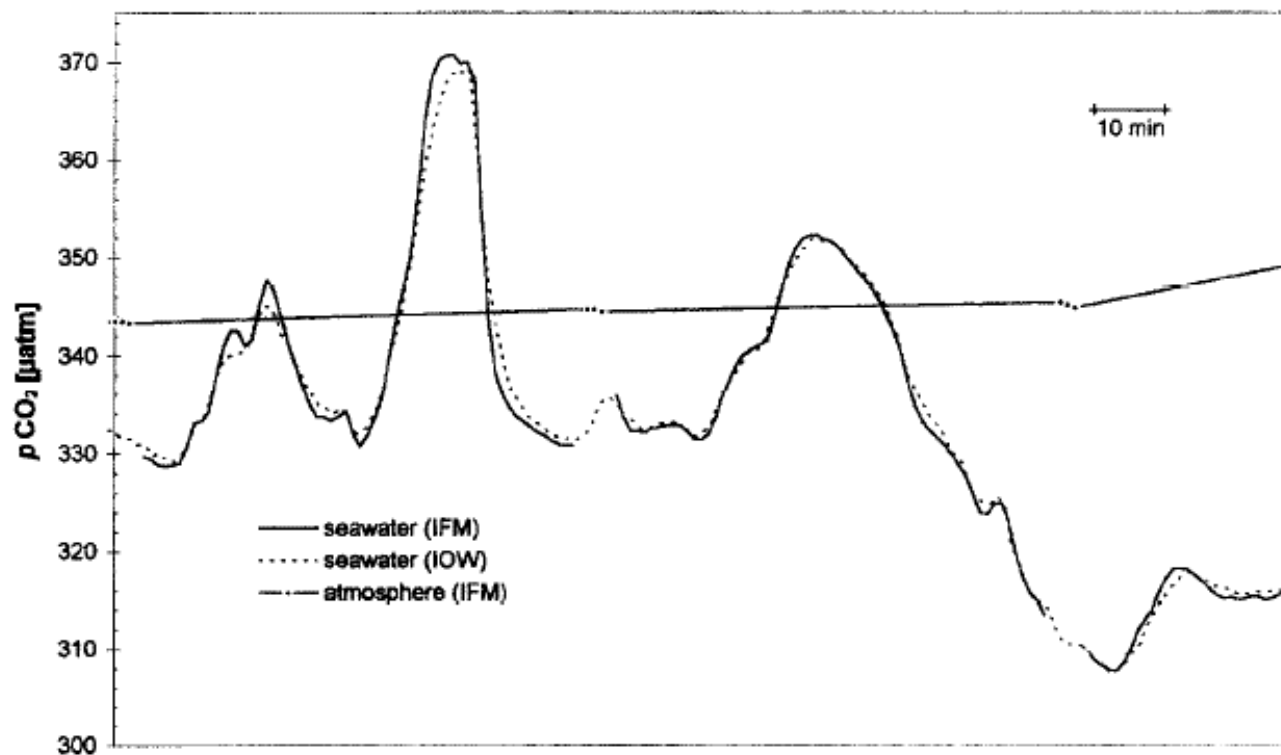


Fig. 4. Location of transect A–B during R/V *Valdivia* cruise no. 148-2 in September 11–14, 1994.

Mean offset:  
 $0.2 \pm 1.5 \mu\text{atm}$



The international at-sea intercomparison of  $f\text{CO}_2$  systems during the R/V Meteor Cruise 36/1 in the North Atlantic Ocean

Arne Körtzinger <sup>a,\*</sup>, Ludger Mintrop <sup>a,b</sup>, Douglas W.R. Wallace <sup>a</sup>,  
 Kenneth M. Johnson <sup>a,c</sup>, Craig Neill <sup>c</sup>, Bronte Tilbrook <sup>d</sup>, Philip Towler <sup>d</sup>,  
 Hisayuki Y. Inoue <sup>e</sup>, Masao Ishii <sup>e</sup>, Gary Shaffer <sup>f</sup>, Rodrigo F. Torres Saavedra <sup>g</sup>,  
 Eiji Ohtaki <sup>h</sup>, Eiji Yamashita <sup>i</sup>, Alain Poisson <sup>j</sup>, Christian Brunet <sup>j</sup>, Bernard Schauer <sup>j</sup>,  
 Catherine Goyet <sup>k</sup>, Greg Eiseheid <sup>k</sup>

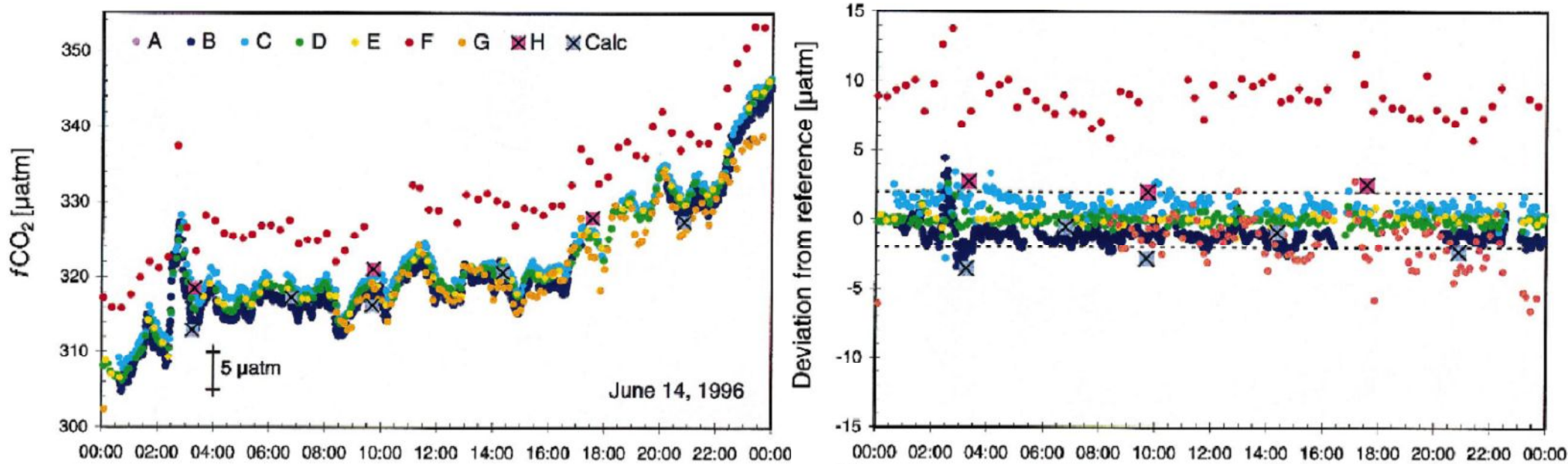
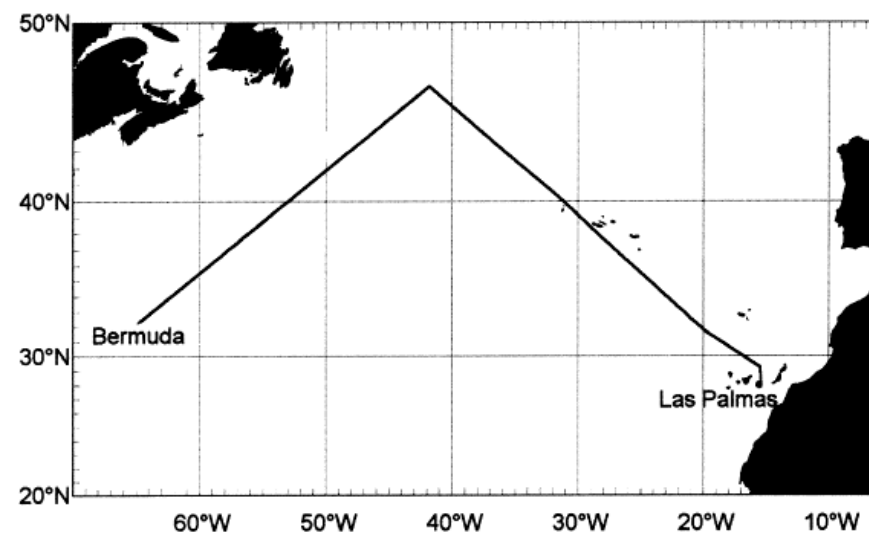


Fig. 8. Results for June 14: seawater  $f\text{CO}_2$  as measured by system “A”–“G” (underway) and “H” (discrete) or calculated from  $A_T$  and  $C_T$  measured on discrete samples (top panel), deviations of seawater  $f\text{CO}_2$  from reference (11-min running mean of “D” and “E”, middle panel), and in situ surface temperature and salinity (bottom panel).

$x\text{CO}_2$  calibrations are typically not better than 1 ppmv

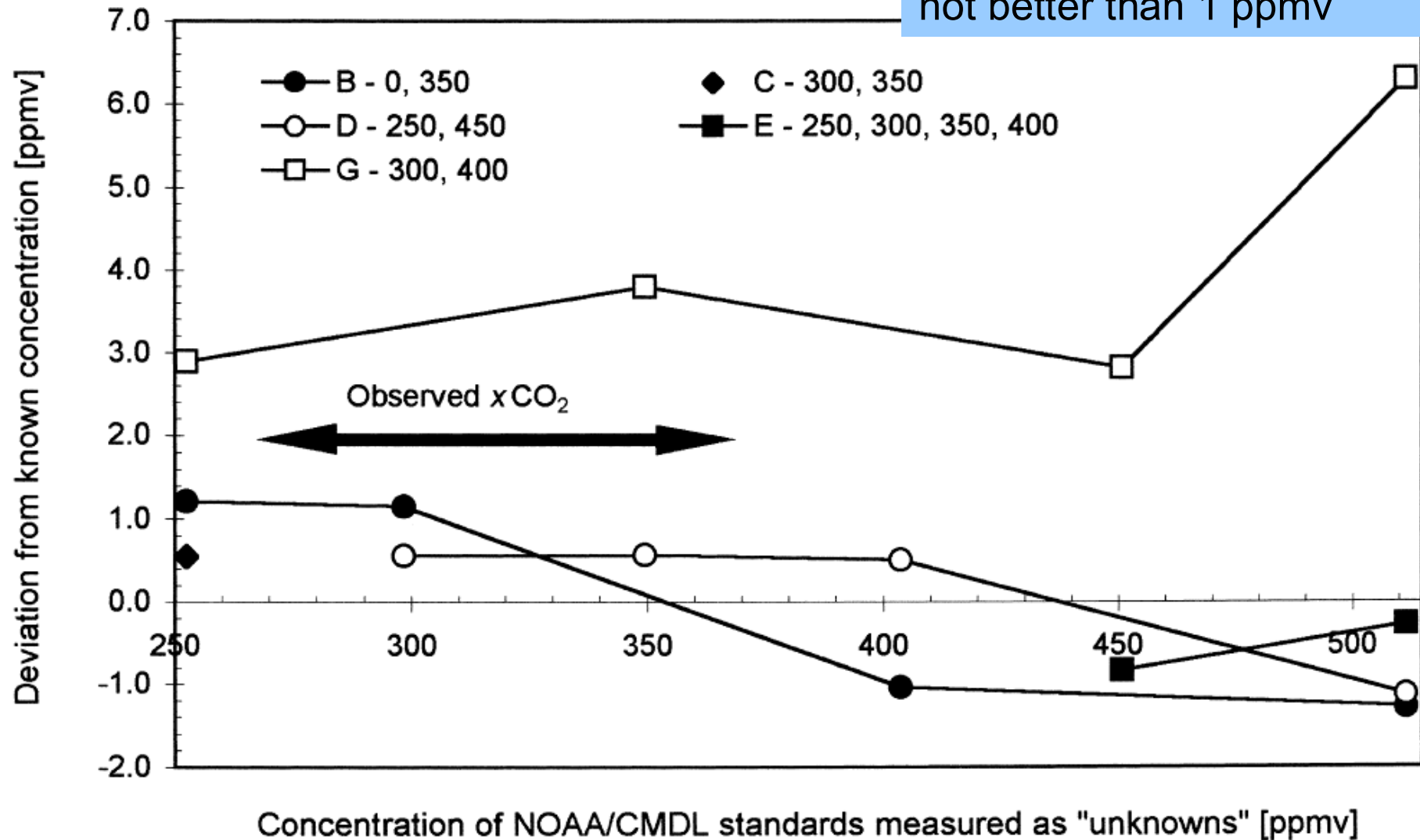


Fig. 3. Results from the check of the  $\text{CO}_2$  calibration performance: shown are observed deviations from the concentrations of all NOAA-CMDL  $\text{CO}_2$  standards measured as "unknowns". See legend for details of the nominal concentrations used by each system for calibration. Also shown is the range of measured  $x\text{CO}_2$  during the whole intercomparison.



# International at-sea $p\text{CO}_2$ intercomparison during R/V Meteor Cruise 36/1 (June 1996)

Körtzinger *et al.*, Mar. Chem. 72 (2000), 171-192.

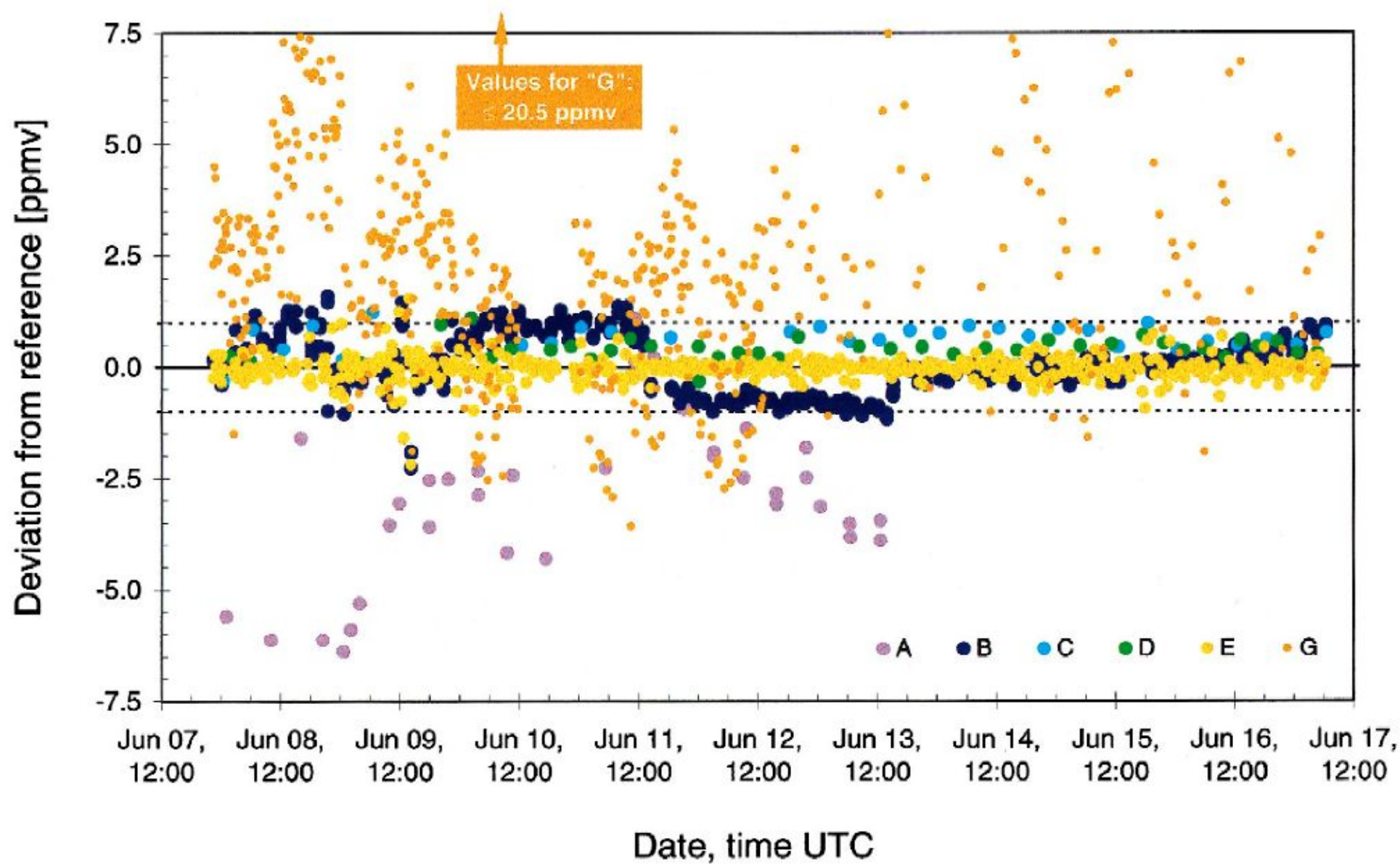


Fig. 6. Results of atmospheric  $\text{CO}_2$  measurements: deviation of the  $\text{CO}_2$  mole fraction in dry air [ $x\text{CO}_2$  (air)] as measured by laboratories "A"–"E" and "G" from a running mean of "D" and "E" for the period from June 7, 2230 UTC to June 17, 0630 UTC.

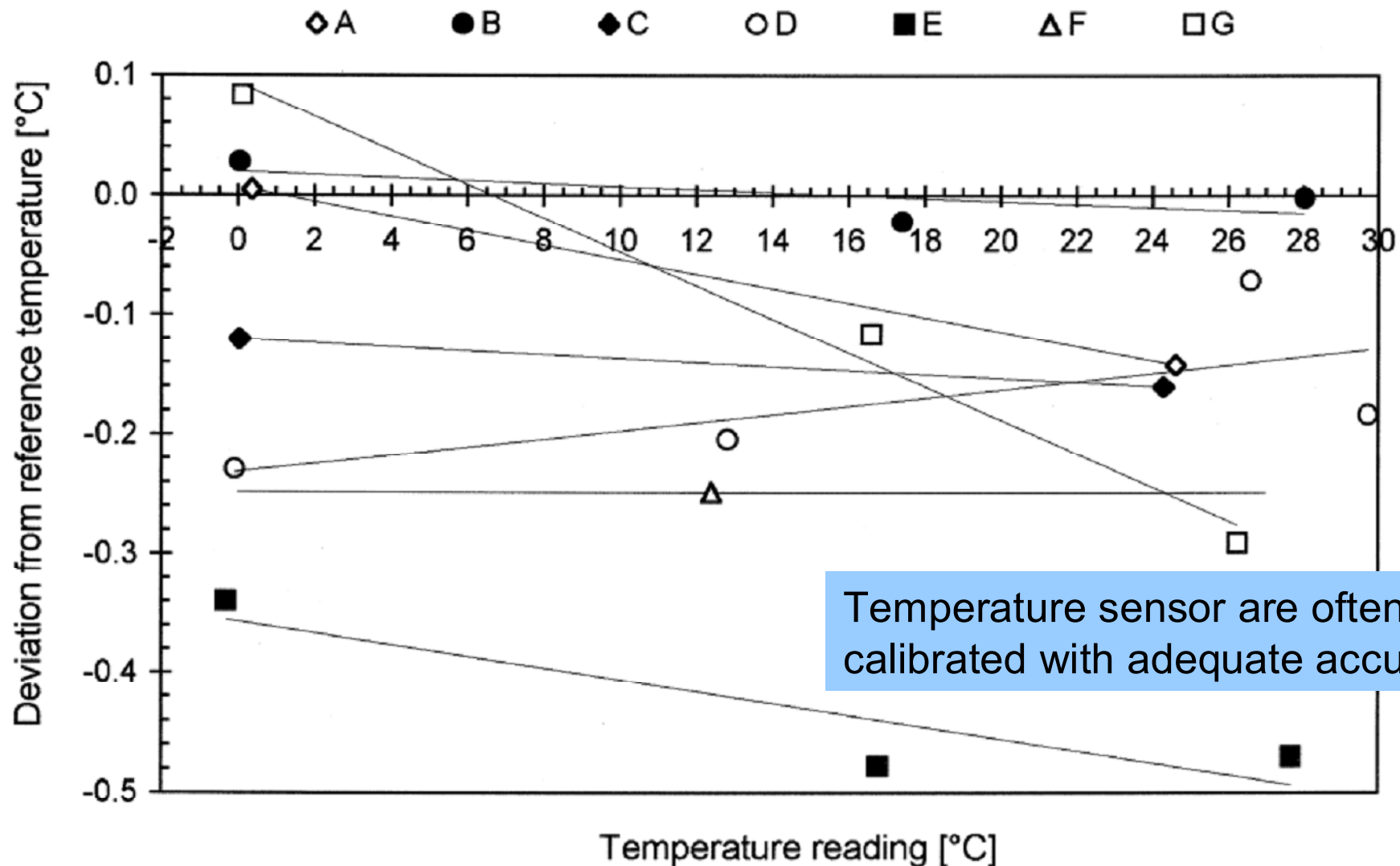
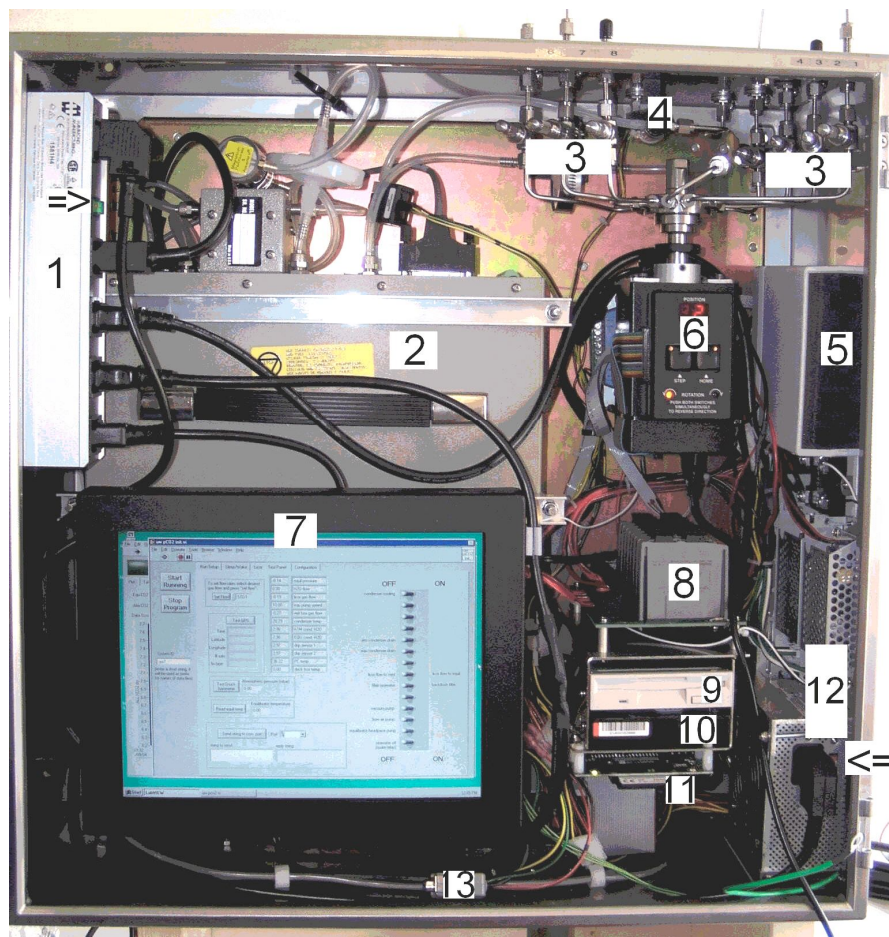
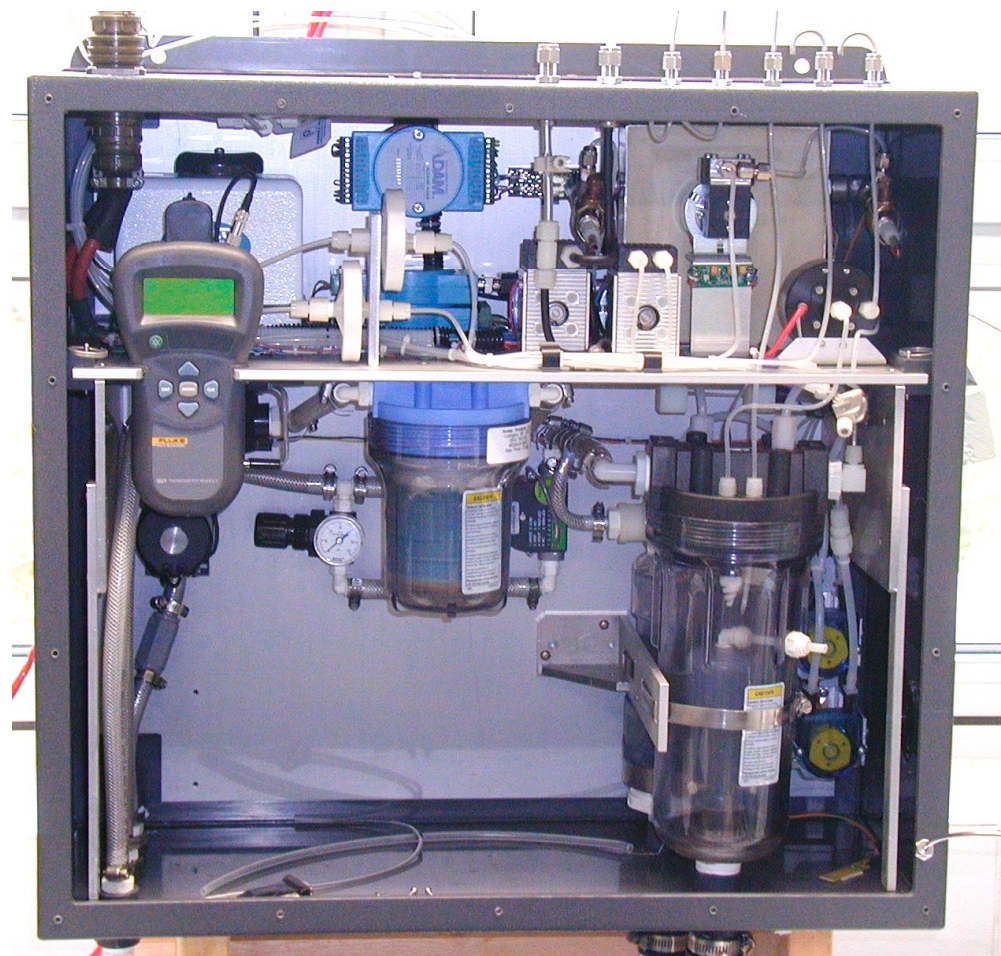


Fig. 4. Results of the check of the equilibrator temperature probes of systems "A"–"G": shown are deviations of measured temperatures from the reference temperature, when equilibrator probe and reference probe were kept together in the same water bath until readings had become stable. Also shown are the linear correction lines that were applied to temperature readings of a given system.

## A new commercial system that has learned from all these exercises ...



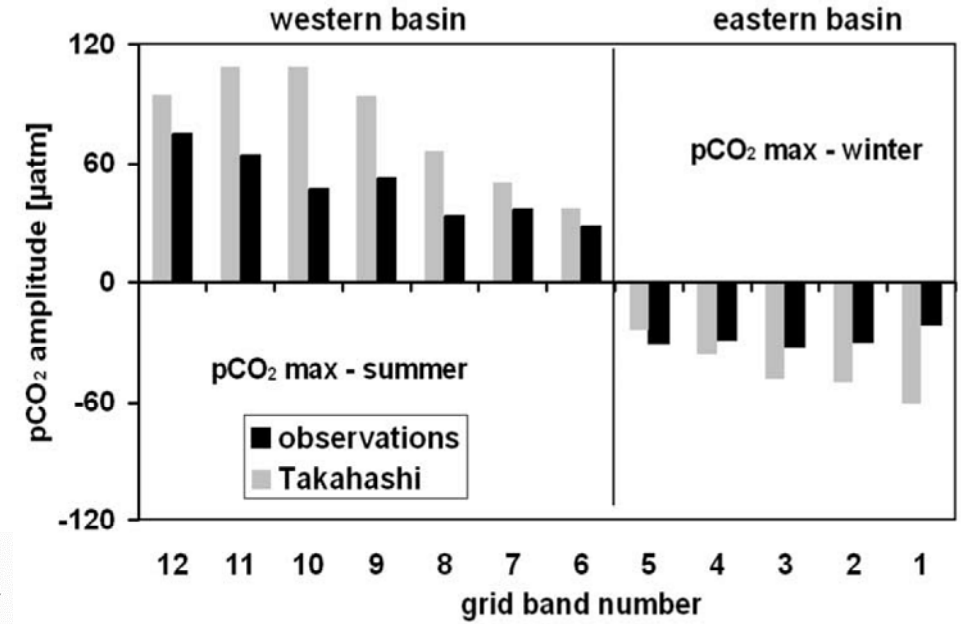
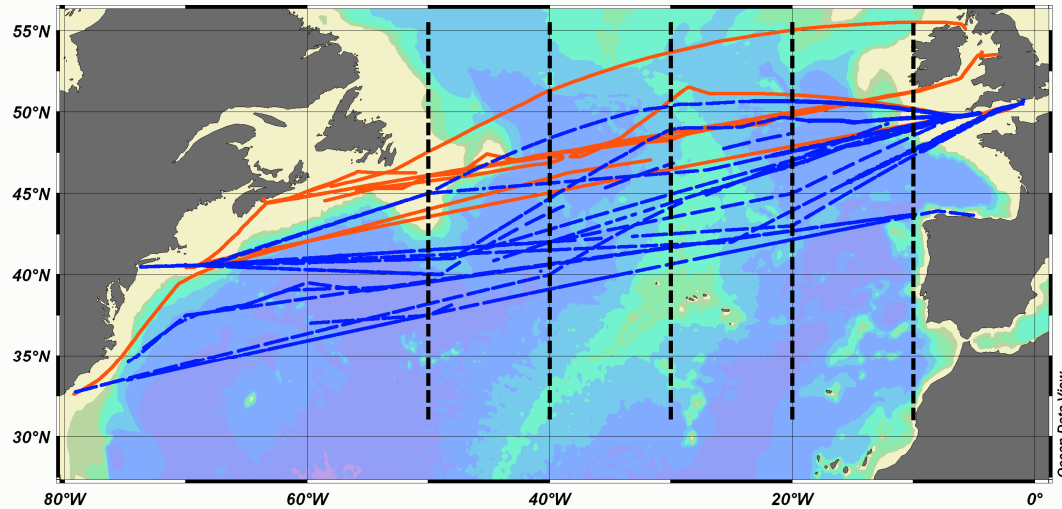
Dry Box



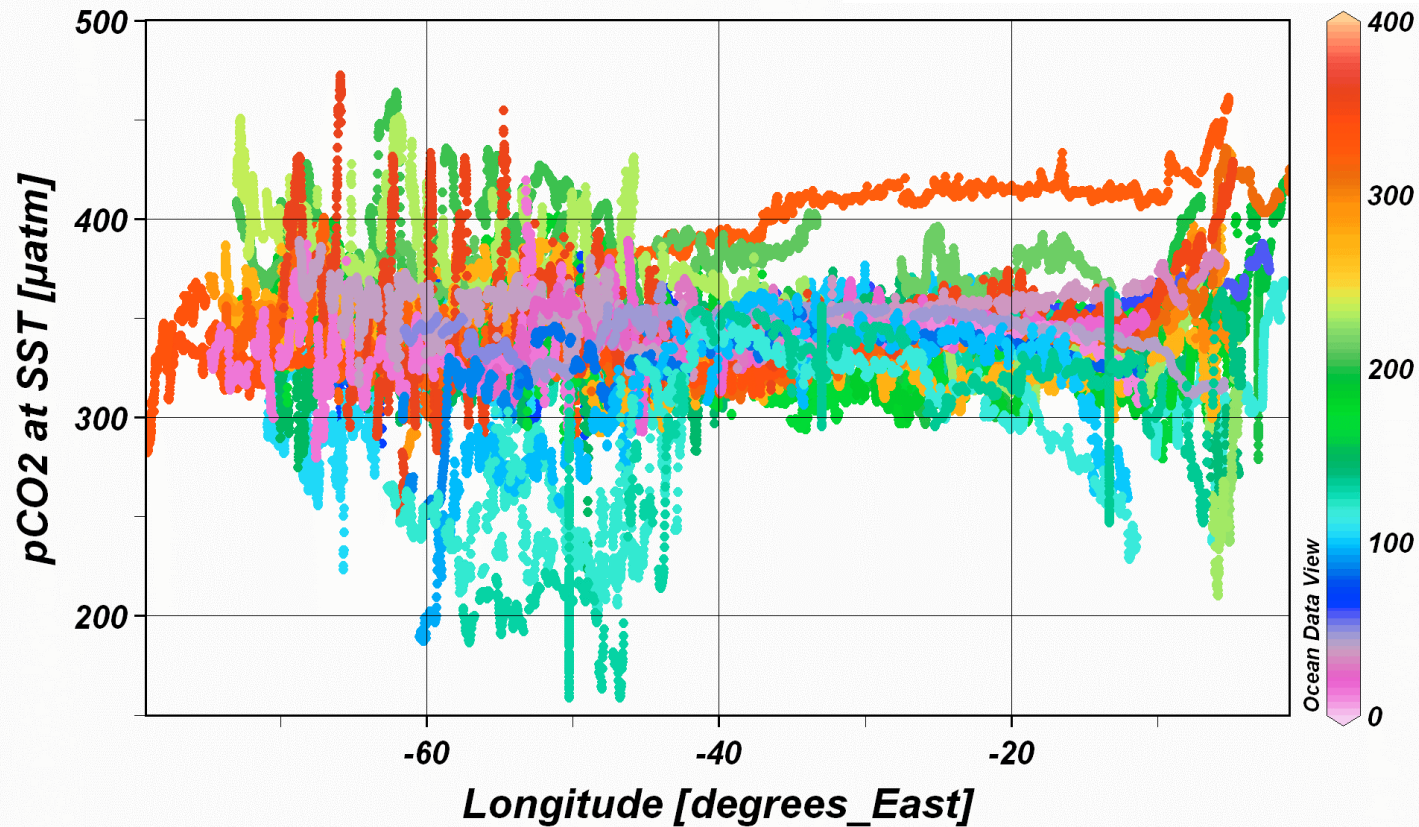
Wet Box

- Developed by Craig Neill at the University of Bergen/Norway
- First series of instruments produced at University of Bergen
- Production handed over to General Oceanics Inc., Miami/FL, U.S.A.
- First GO/Neill Model 8050 series delivered after further modification
- Instrument is being used on many VOS lines worldwide

... and allows us to do very nice measurements

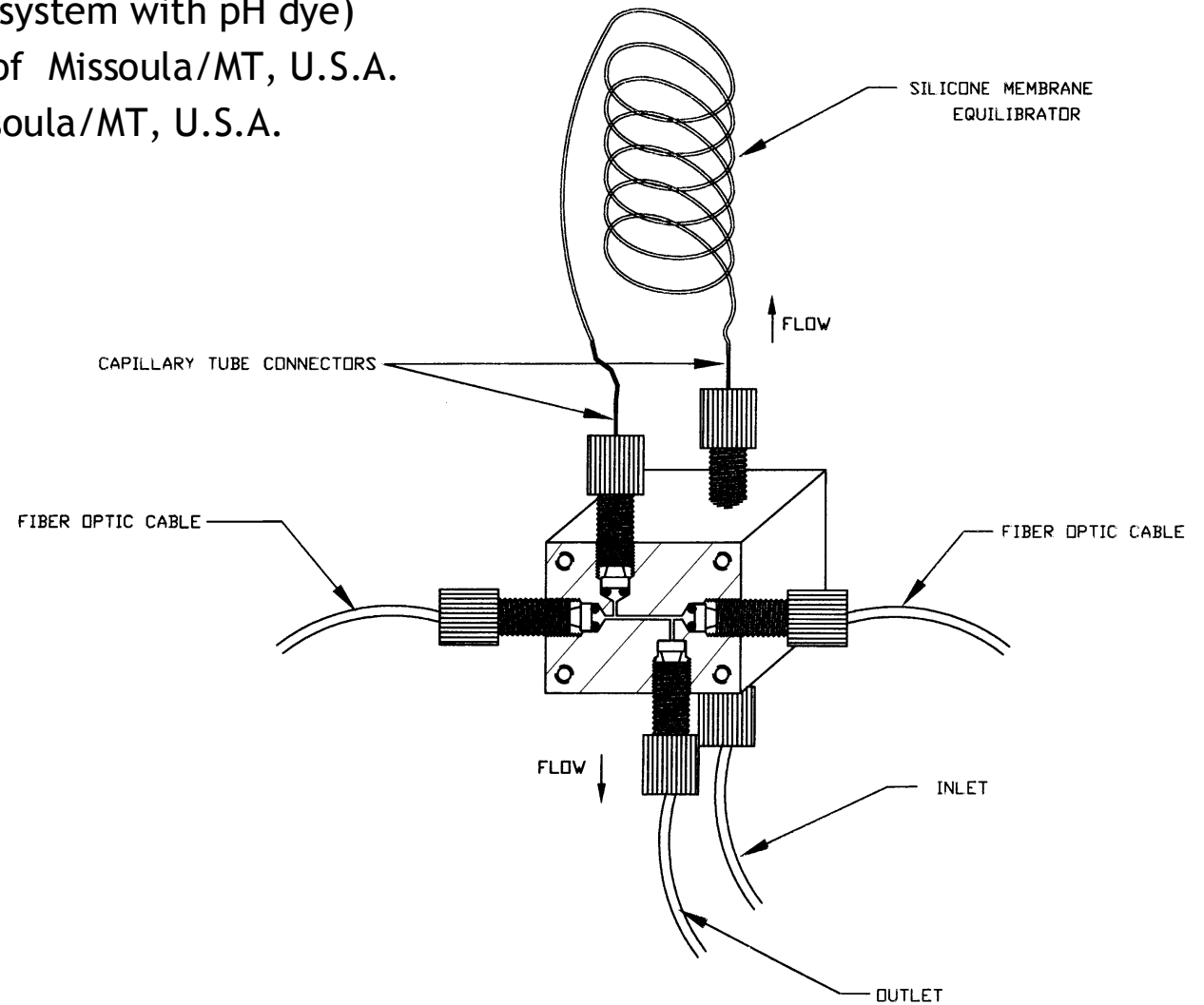


Julian day



# How to do autonomous sub-surface $p\text{CO}_2$ measurements?

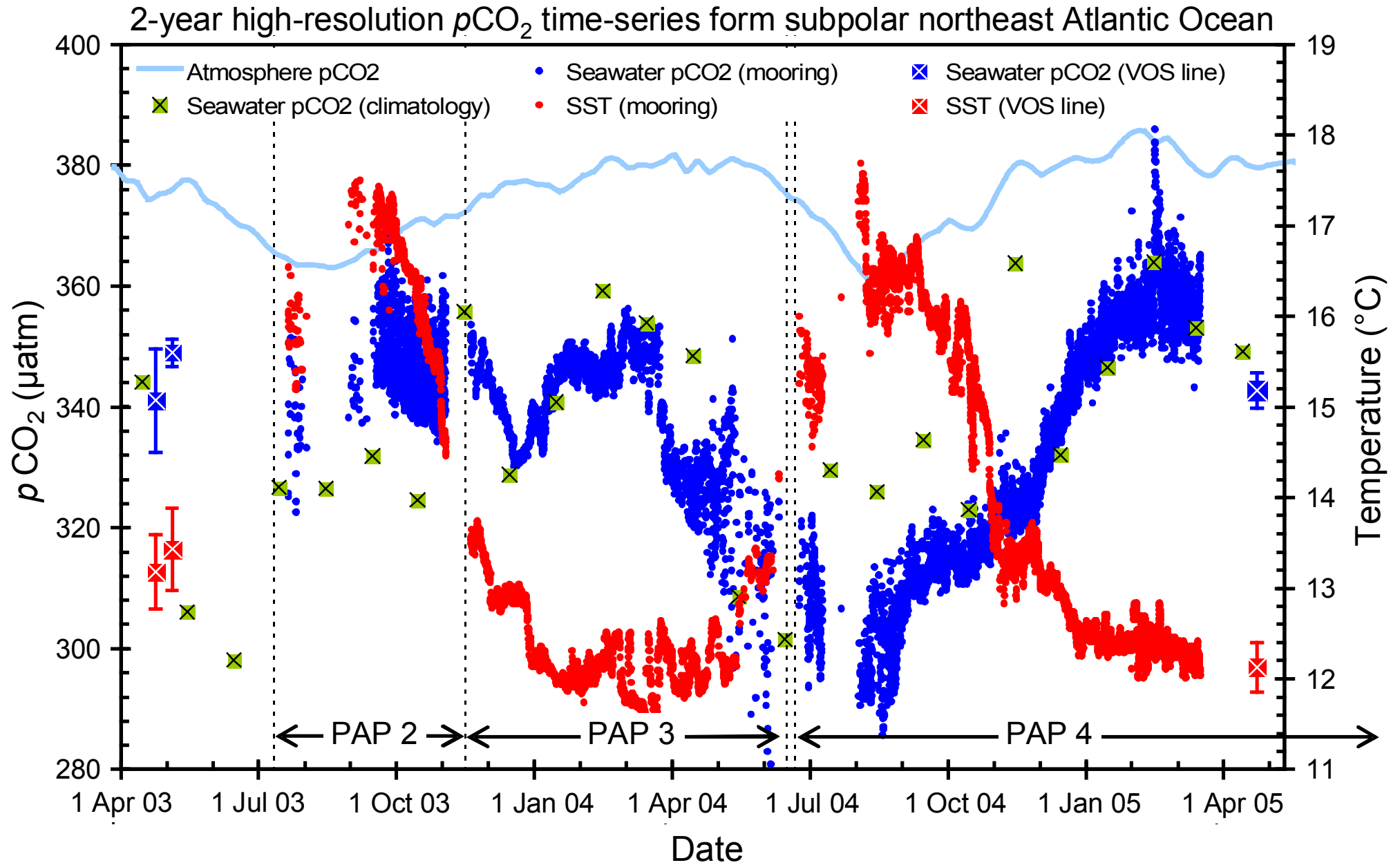
- SAMI- $p\text{CO}_2$  Sensor (spectrophotometric system with pH dye)
- Developed by Mike DeGrandpre, Univ. of Missoula/MT, U.S.A.
- Produced by Sunburst Sensors LLC, Missoula/MT, U.S.A.



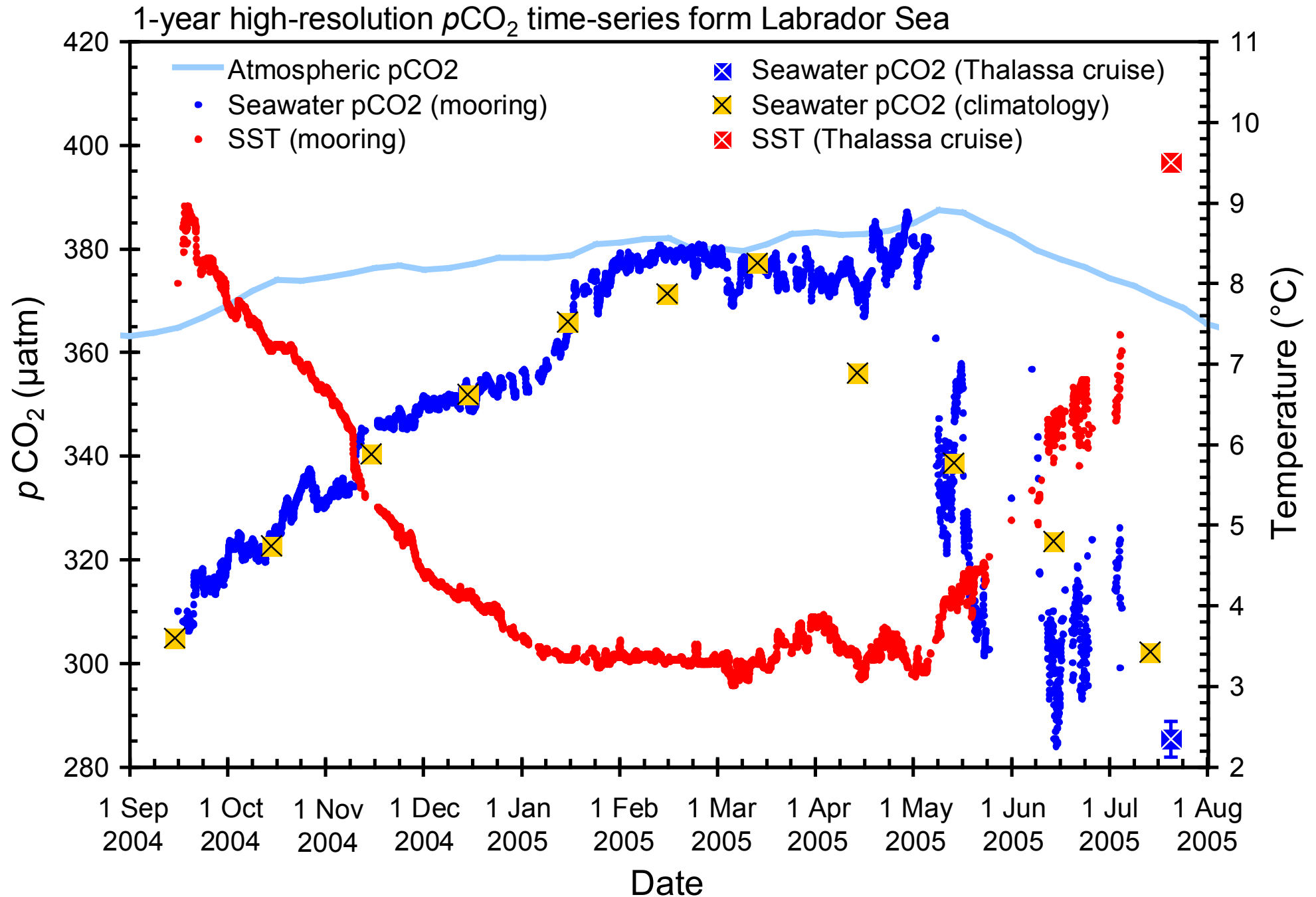
$$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_s + \log \frac{[\text{Ind}^{2-}]}{[\text{HInd}^-]}$$

$$\frac{[\text{Ind}^{2-}]}{[\text{HInd}^-]} = \frac{E^{620}/E^{434} - \epsilon_{\text{HInd}^-}^{620}/\epsilon_{\text{HInd}^-}^{434}}{\epsilon_{\text{Ind}^{2-}}^{620}/\epsilon_{\text{HInd}^-}^{434} - E^{620}/E^{434} \cdot \epsilon_{\text{Ind}^{2-}}^{434}/\epsilon_{\text{HInd}^-}^{434}}$$

# Another instrument for doing great measurements\*

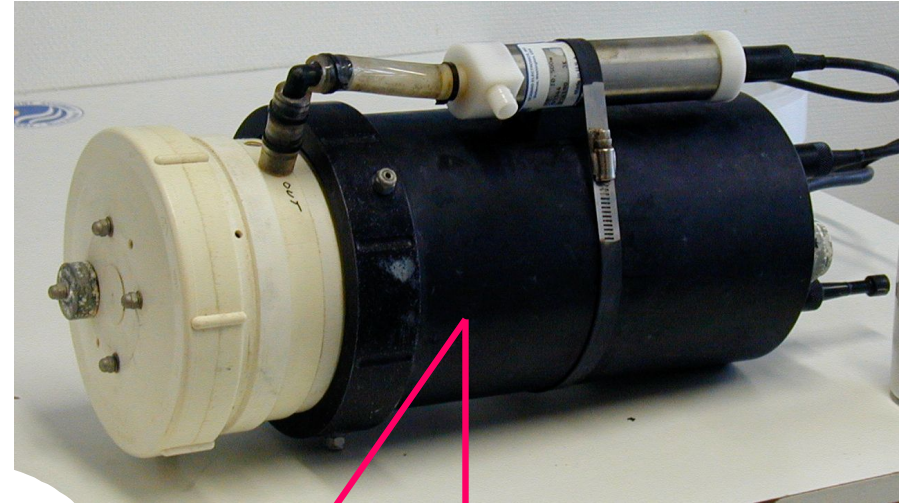


# Another instrument for doing great measurements\*



# Can we go even smaller and more robust with sub-surface $p\text{CO}_2$ measurements?

- NDIR-based  $p\text{CO}_2$  sensors
- Membrane-separated headspace
- Commercially available (e.g. Pro Oceanus, Halifax/Canada; Contros GmbH, Kiel/Germany)
- First tests on autonomous profiling floats





# How can we fight the old biofouling problem?



# What is the long-term goal for CO<sub>2</sub> sensors – the oxygen example



WEBB RESEARCH CORPORATION  
E. Falmouth, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



Aanderaa Instruments  
Bergen, Norway

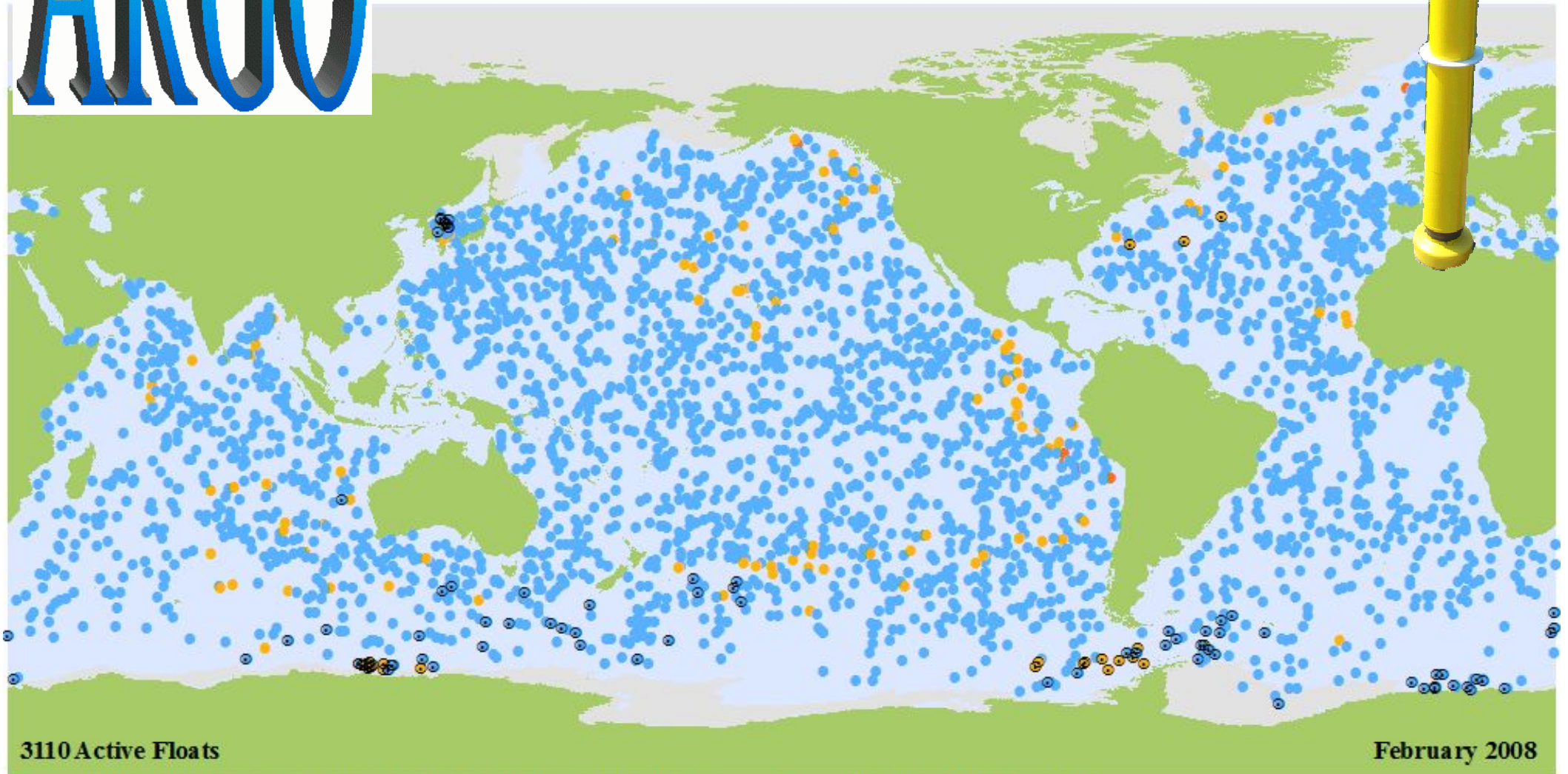


 Martec  
Serpe-lesm  
France

 Ifremer

# High-tech platforms not to be missed by the CO<sub>2</sub> community

# ARGO

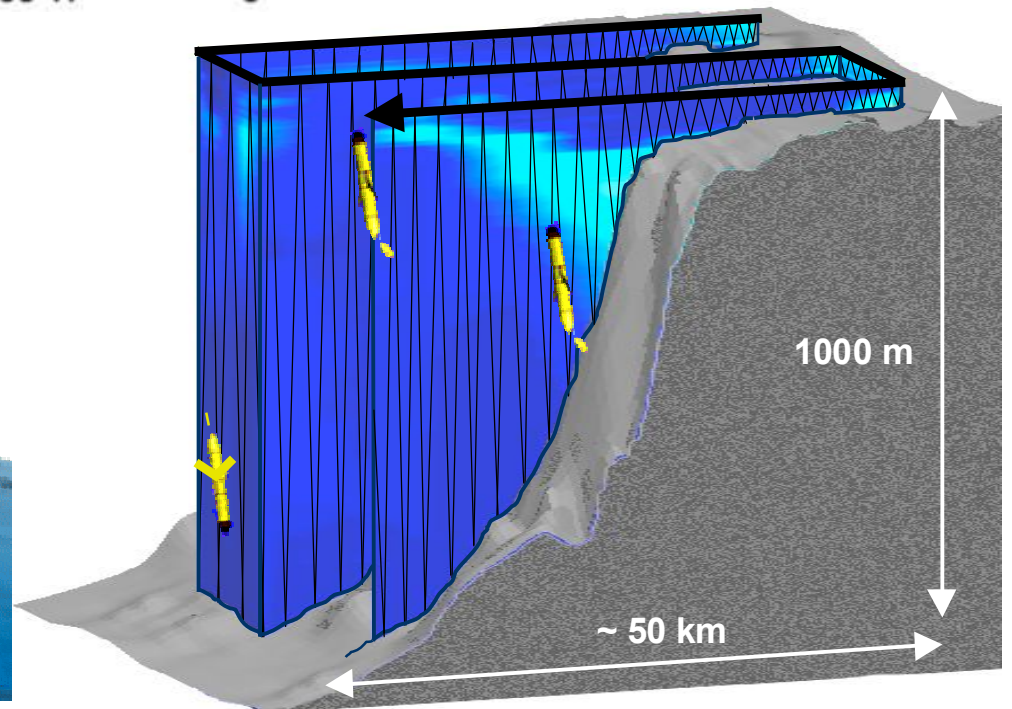
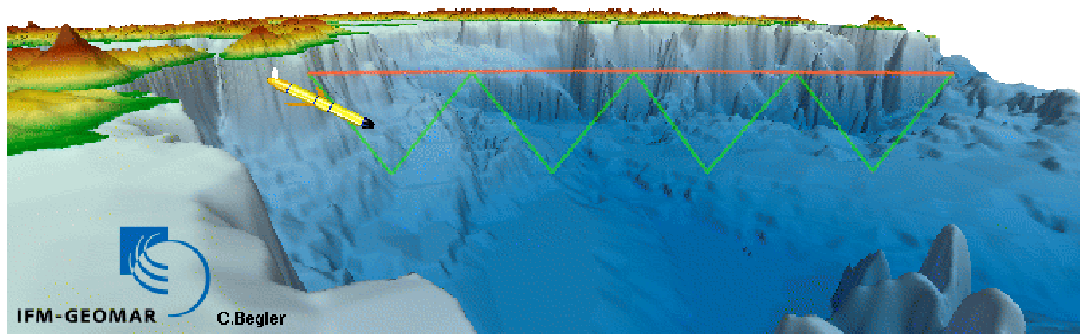
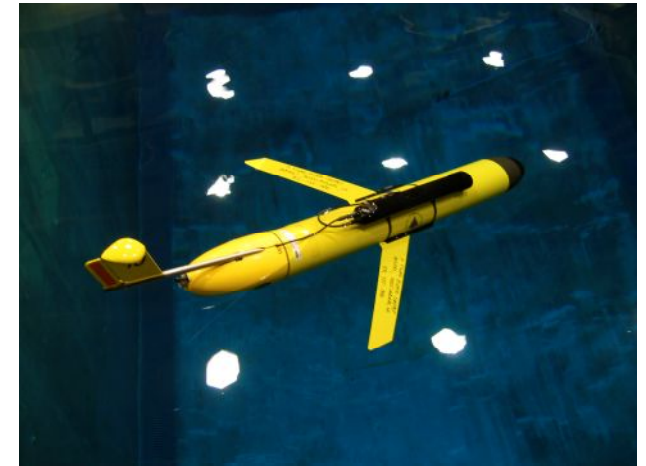
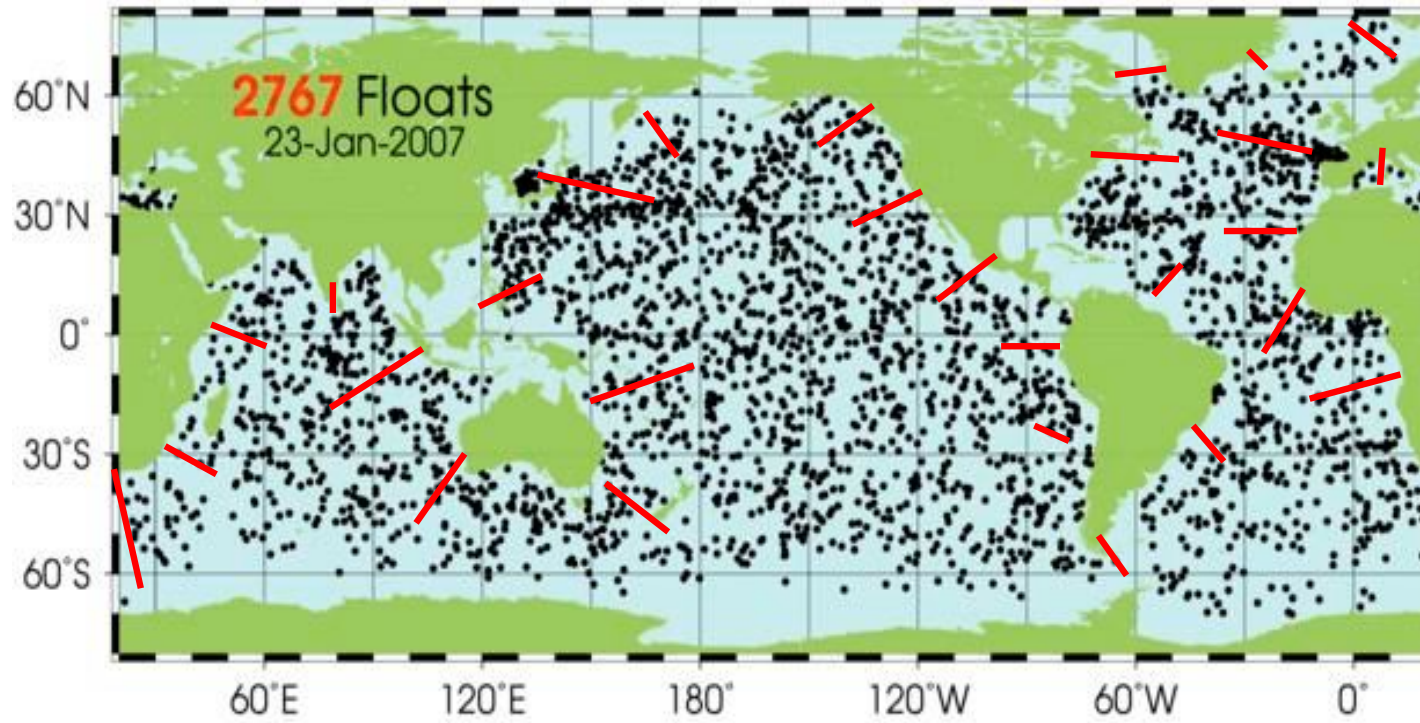


3110 Active Floats

February 2008

- Dissolved Oxygen, Chlorophyll Fluorescence, Turbidity (7)
- Dissolved Oxygen (126)
- Standard Argo: Pressure, Temperature, Salinity (3110)
- ⊙ Ice Detection (98)

# High-tech platforms not to be missed by the CO<sub>2</sub> community



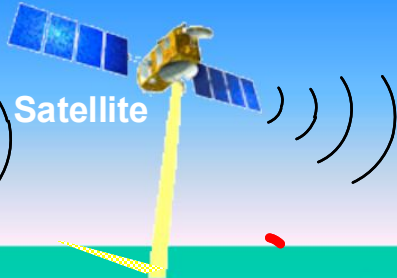
Research vessels



Voluntary Observing Ships (VOS)



Satellite



Floats for satellite telemetry



ROV



AUV



Moored multiparameter observatory



Glider



Float



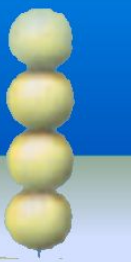
Lander



Multiparameter Observatory



Fuel cell



Fibre optics communication



Bottom pressure sensor

