



[Ocean Acidification Data Stewardship \(OADS\) Project](#)

Partial pressure of carbon dioxide (pCO₂), temperature, salinity and other variables collected from surface underway observations using shower head equilibrator, carbon dioxide gas detector, and other instruments from 4 trans-Pacific crossings onboard container ship Cap Blanche in the Pacific Ocean from 2015-03-28 to 2015-12-04 (NCEI Accession 0141304)

Catherine E. Cosca {NOAA Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA, 98115, USA}

Richard A. Feely {NOAA Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA, 98115, USA}

Simone R. Alin {NOAA Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA, 98115, USA}

ABSTRACT: Underway measurements of pCO₂, salinity, sea surface temperature, and other parameters were collected during 4 trans-Pacific crossings in 2015 on the container ship Cap Blanche. Cruise names and expocodes: CB2015_03 (AG5W20150328), CB2015_05 (AG5W20150524), CB2015_09 (AG5W20150930), CB2015_11 (AG5W20151120). All cruises started in Long Beach California and ended in New Zealand. This effort was conducted in support of NOAA's Climate Program Office (CPO), and Ocean Acidification Program (OAP).

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IDENTIFICATION INFO OF THIS DATA PACKAGE:

NCEI ACCESSION: 0141304

NCEI DOI:

EXPOCODE: AG5W20150328, AG5W20150524, AG5W20150930, AG5W20151120

CRUISE ID: CB2015_03, CB2015_05, CB2015_09, CB2015_11

SECTION/LEG:

TYPES OF STUDY:

Surface underway;

TEMPORAL COVERAGE:

START DATE: 3/28/2015

END DATE: 12/4/2015

SPATIAL COVERAGE:

NORTH BOUND: 32.0311

WEST BOUND: 177.6894

EAST BOUND: -118.0223

SOUTH BOUND: -36.5413

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

Pacific Ocean, Equatorial Pacific Ocean, North Pacific Ocean, South Pacific Ocean;

LOCATION OF ORGANISM COLLECTION:

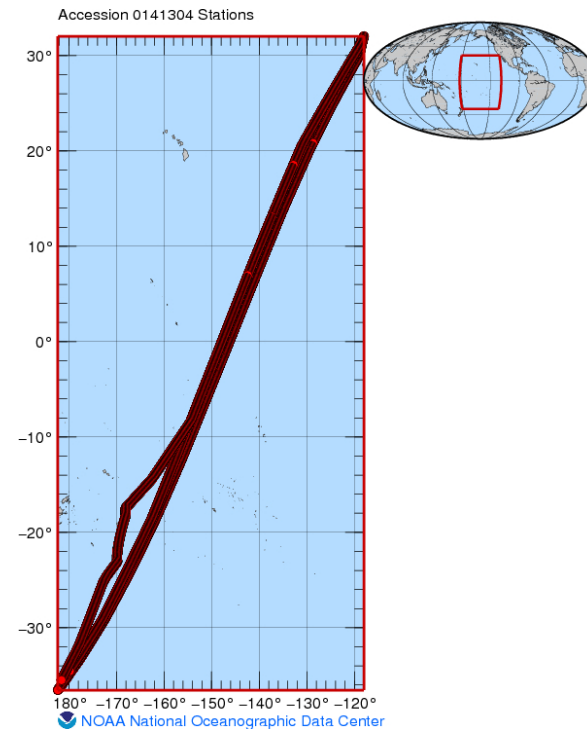
N/A;

PLATFORMS:

Cap Blanche (ID: C4MZ2);

RESEARCH PROJECT(S):

none;

VARIABLES / PARAMETERS:

pCO₂ (fCO₂) autonomous

Abbreviation: fCO₂W@SST

Unit: uatm

Observation type: Surface underway

In-situ / Manipulation / Response variable: In-situ observation

Measured or calculated: Measured

Sampling instrument: Seawater pump

Location of seawater intake: Bow

Analyzing instrument: General Oceanics 8050. PMEL system ID: GO7

Detailed sampling and analyzing information: The sampling and analyzing methods of the Neill/General Oceanics Underway pCO₂ systems are described in detail in: Pierrot, D.; Neill, C.; Sullivan, K.; Castle, R.; Wanninkhof, R.; Luger, H.; Johannessen, T.; Olsen, A.; Feely, R.A.; and Cosca, C.E. (2009). Recommendations for autonomous underway pCO₂ measuring systems and data-reduction routines. Deep-Sea Res., II, v. 56, pp. 512-522.

Equilibrator type: Shower head

Equilibrator volume:	~0.5 L
Is the equilibrator vented or not:	Vented
Water flow rate:	3 L/min
Gas flow rate:	~0.8 L/m
How was temperature inside the equilibrator measured:	Hart Scientific model 1521 digital thermometer, serial number A77488, with an NIST traceable model 5610 thermistor probe, serial number A690613. Accurate to plus minus 0.01 degrees Celsius.
How was pressure inside the equilibrator measured:	Setra 239 differential pressure transducer, accurate to plus minus 0.15 hPa. The equilibrator was passively vented to a secondary equilibrator, and the Licor sample output was vented to the laboratory when CO2 measurements were made, thus equilibrator headspace pressure was assumed to be laboratory pressure. Pressure in the laboratory was measured with a GE Druck barometer, serial number 3013024, with an accuracy of plus minus 0.01 %.
Drying method for gas:	From Pierrot, et al.: Sample air is dried in a condenser that is cooled to 4-5 oC by a Peltier thermoelectric device. This partially dried air flushes a chamber that is vented and remains at ambient pressure. The dried air inside the chamber is used as the counter flow in the Nafion tubing. A vacuum pump pulls the dried air from the chamber first through a fixed restrictor and then through the Nafion tubes, thus creating an absolute pressure and corresponding partial pressure gradient for water vapor across the membrane. When atmospheric air is measured, some of the partially dried air (80- 100 ml/min) is pushed through a Nafion tube, the analyzer and out a vent instead of flushing the chamber. The headspace gas, when being measured, is circulated in a closed loop through the analyzer at a rate similar to that of the atmospheric air (80-100 ml/min). It is dried first in the condenser, then in a Nafion tube prior to entering the analyzer and being returned to the equilibrator. Typically, the water mole fraction (xH2O) in the dried gas is about 2 parts per thousand (ppt), which corresponds to a dew point temperature of about -20 degree Celsius. The liquid water condensed out of the sample air streams is removed by peristaltic pumps into the vent equilibrator at intervals determined by the user.
Gas detector manufacturer:	Licor, Inc
Gas detector model:	Licor 7000, IRG4-0560
Gas detector resolution:	0.2 uatm
Gas detector uncertainty:	0.3 uatm for equilibrator measurements, 0.2 uatm for atmospheric measurements
Standardization technique:	The system runs a full cycle in approximately 7 hours. The cycle starts with 4 standard gases, then measures three rounds of 6 atmospheric samples followed by 50 surface water samples. Each new gas is flushed through the Licor Analyzer for 2 minutes prior to a stop-flow measurement.
Standardization frequency:	Every 7 hours
Standard gas manufacturer:	Standard gases are supplied by NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Monitoring Division, in Boulder, CO, and are directly traceable to the WMO scale.
Standard gas concentration:	LL83535, 246.77 ppm; LL108050, 399.22 ppm; LL108059, 496.103 ppm; LL154371, 628.59 ppm
Standard gas uncertainty:	0.01 ppm
Water vapor correction method:	Details of the data reduction are described in Pierrot, et.al. (2009).
Temperature correction method:	Details of the data reduction are described in Pierrot, et.al. (2009).
At what temperature was pCO2 reported:	In situ sea surface temperature

Uncertainty: plus minus 0.01 degrees Celsius
Quality flag convention: WOCE quality control flags are used: 2 = good value, 3 = questionable value, 4 = bad value
Method reference: Pierrot, D.; Neill, C.; Sullivan, K.; Castle, R.; Wanninkhof, R.; Luger, H.; Johannessen, T.; Olsen, A.; Feely, R.A.; and Cosca, C.E. (2009). Recommendations for autonomous underway pCO₂ measuring systems and data-reduction routines. Deep-Sea Res., II, v. 56, pp. 512-522.
Researcher name: Catherine E. Cosca
Researcher institution: Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Sea Surface Temperature

Abbreviation: SST(TSG)_C
Unit: Degree Celcius
Observation type: Surface Underway
In-situ / Manipulation / Response variable: In-situ observation
Measured or calculated: Measured
Sampling instrument: Seabird 38, serial number 3848581-0383
Uncertainty: 0.0025 degrees Celsius

Salinity

Abbreviation: SAL(TSG)_PERMIL
Unit: permil
Observation type: Surface Underway
In-situ / Manipulation / Response variable: In-situ observation
Measured or calculated: Measured
Sampling instrument: Seabird 45, serial number 4539646-0143
Uncertainty: 0.005 PSU

DATA PACKAGES RELATED TO THIS ONE:

PUBLICATIONS DESCRIBING THIS DATA SET:

Pierrot, D.; Neill, C.; Sullivan, K.; Castle, R.; Wanninkhof, R.; Luger, H.; Johannessen, T.; Olsen, A.; Feely, R.A.; and Cosca, C.E. (2009). Recommendations for autonomous underway pCO₂ measuring systems and data-reduction routines. Deep-Sea Res., II, v. 56, pp. 512-522. 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 and Thoning, Measurement of fugacity of Carbon Dioxide in surface water and air using continuous sampling methods, Marine Chemistry, 44, 189-205, 1993.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

<http://www.pmel.noaa.gov/co2/>

FUNDING AGENCY:

NOAA's Ocean Acidification Program

PROJECT TITLE: Surface Water pCO₂ Measurements from Ships; West Coast Ocean Acidification Monitoring Network: Volunteer Observing Ships

PROJECT ID: OAPFY12.03.PMEL.002

NOAA's Climate Program Office

PROJECT TITLE:

PROJECT ID:

SUBMITTED BY: Catherine E. Cosca (Cathy.Cosca@noaa.gov)

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PREVIOUS VERSIONS:

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