

# Developing an autonomous buoy for surface CO<sub>2</sub> measurement

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We are developing a compact autonomous buoy for surface CO<sub>2</sub> measurement.

This project is supported by MEXT funding system, JEPP (Japan EOS Promotion Program).



# General back ground

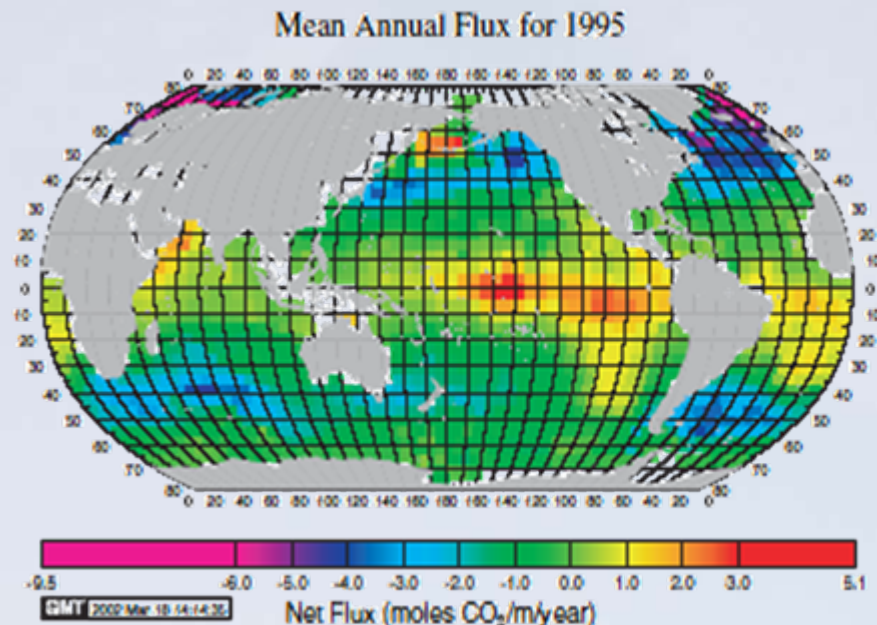


Number of data

~700,000

~700,000

Gas exchange rate

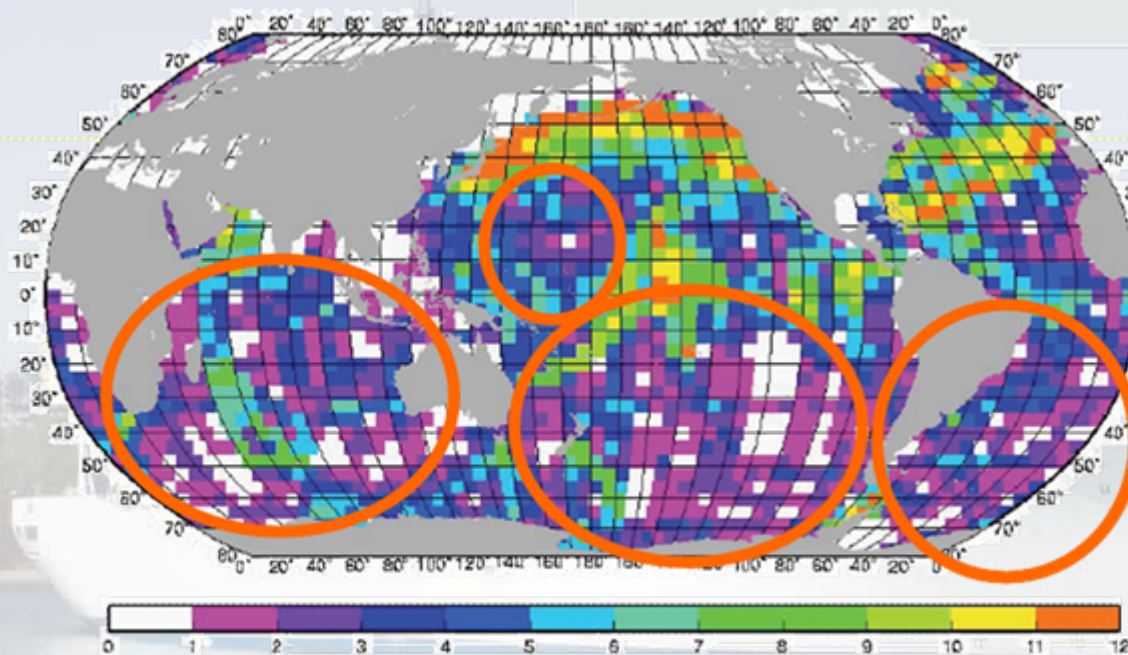


Takashi et al. 2002

$2.0 \pm 0.6 \text{ PgC/y}$

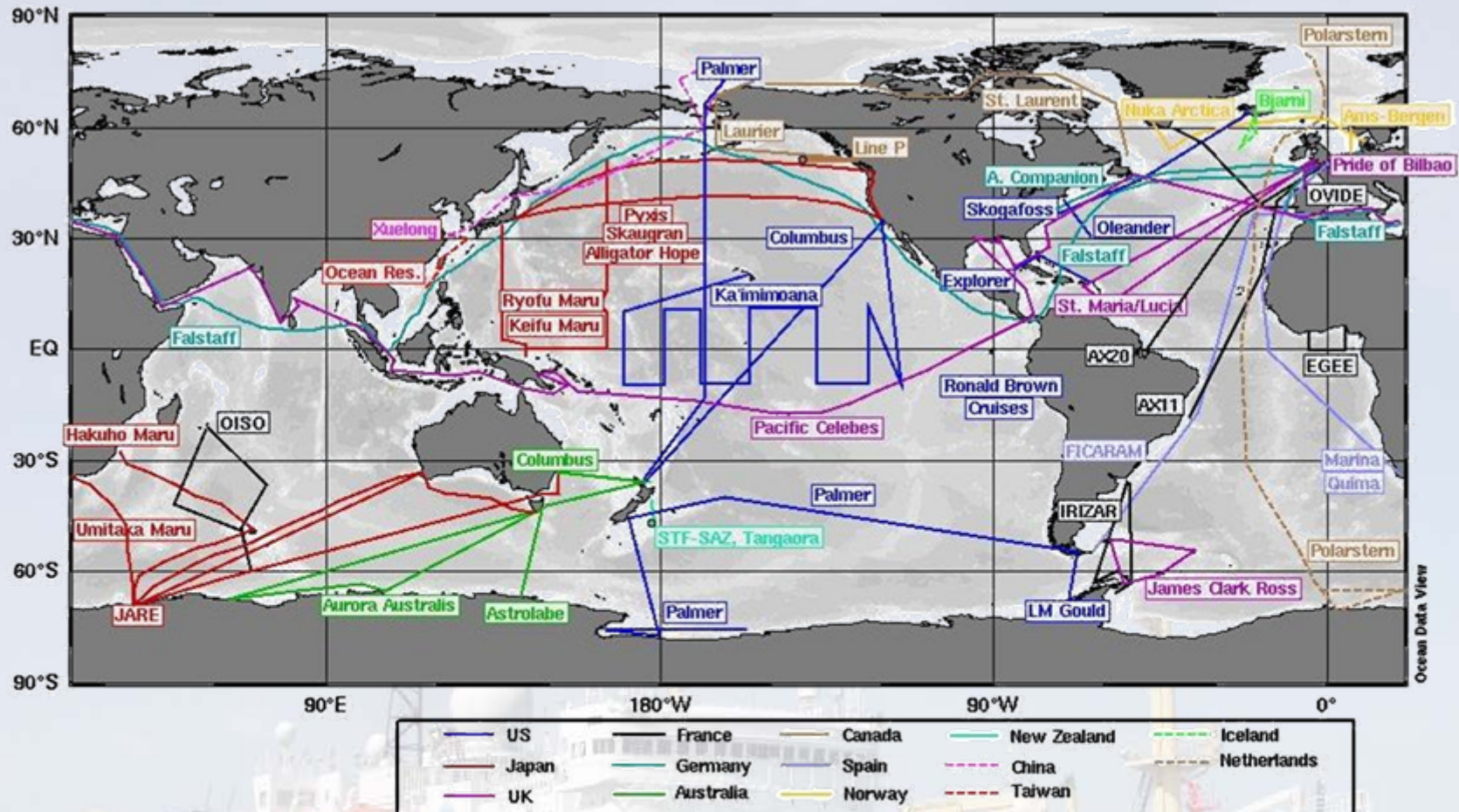
0.1 PgC

There is area where are lack of data.



Number of months at 4x5 degree square

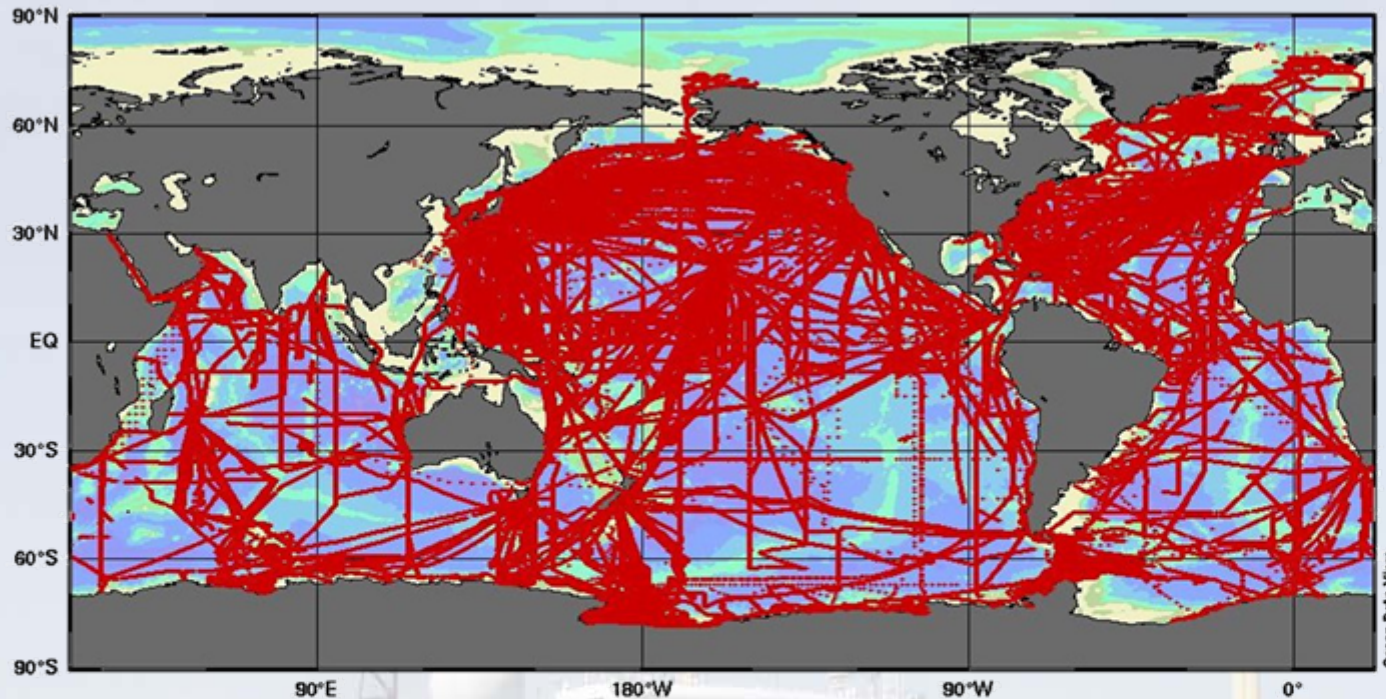
## Coverage of sea surface with ship opportunity or research vessel



Ref. [http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/VOS\\_Program/VOS\\_home.htm](http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/VOS_Program/VOS_home.htm)

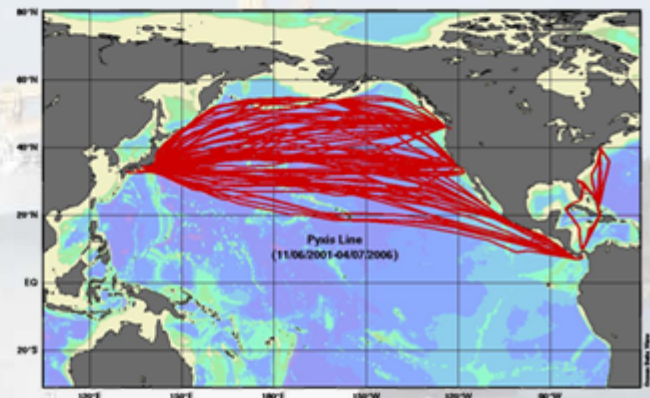
A lot of countries are collecting a large number of pCO<sub>2</sub> data using research vessels and cargo ships with automated pCO<sub>2</sub> systems. However, we need more number of data for getting more precise yearly CO<sub>2</sub> flux map which is estimated with less than 0.1 PgC/year.

# Cruises using LOED data base, "Global Ocean Surface Water Partial Pressure of CO2 Database: Measurements Performed During 1968–2006 (Version 1.0)"



LOED data base is not covered all sea surface. There is no data area in the Indian Ocean and southern hemisphere.

Ref.  
[http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/LDEO\\_Underway\\_Database/LDEO\\_home.html](http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/LDEO_Underway_Database/LDEO_home.html)  
[http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/VOS\\_Program/pyxis.jpg](http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/VOS_Program/pyxis.jpg)

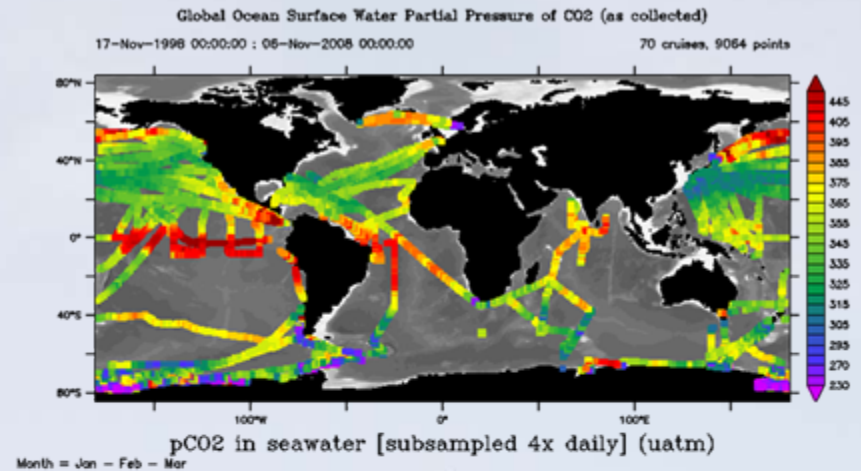


## Data in January-March from 1998 to 2008

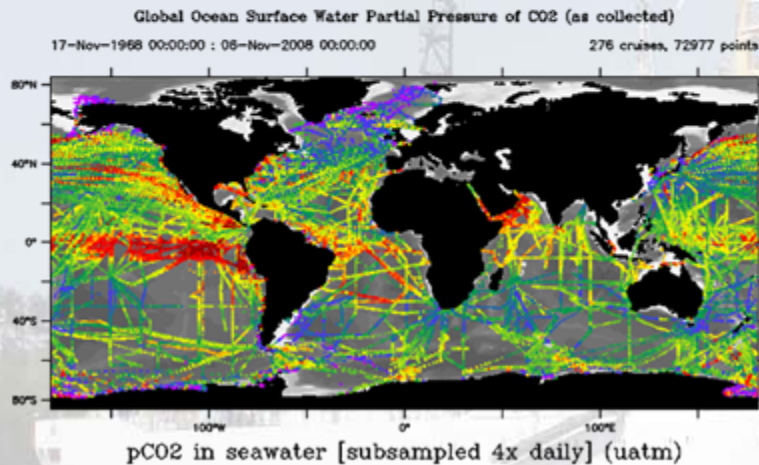
### Map of sea-surface pCO<sub>2</sub> map

These were drawing using the PMEL Ocean Carbon Data Management system(OSDMC).

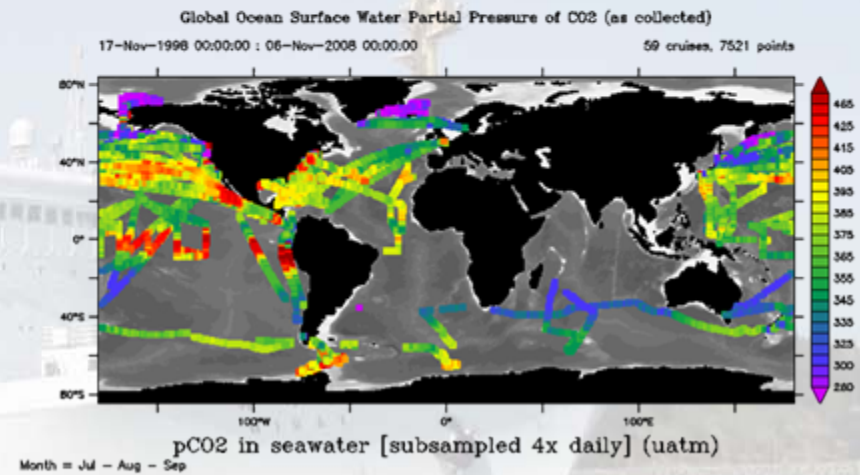
These were not sufficient for making yearly flux map.



## All data from 1968 to 2008



## Data in July-Sept. from 1998 to 2008

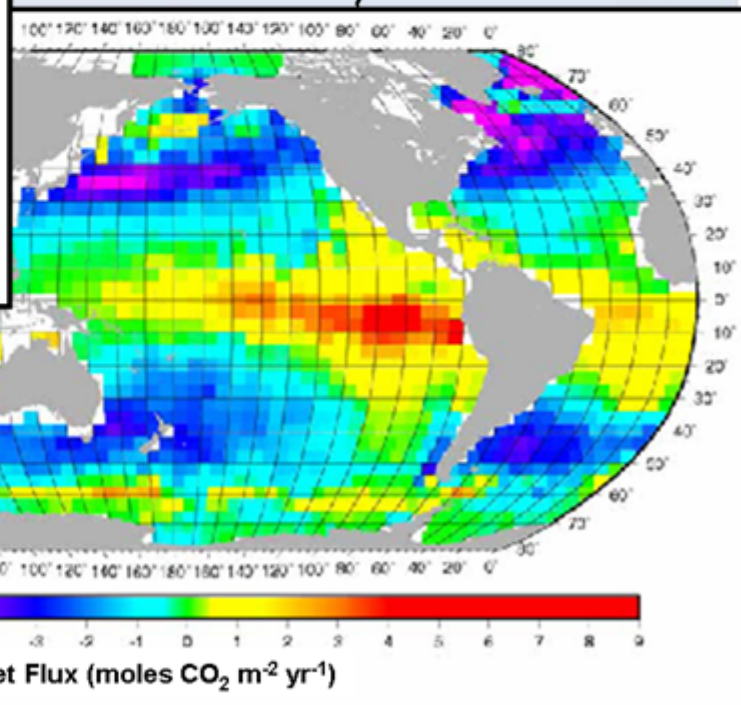
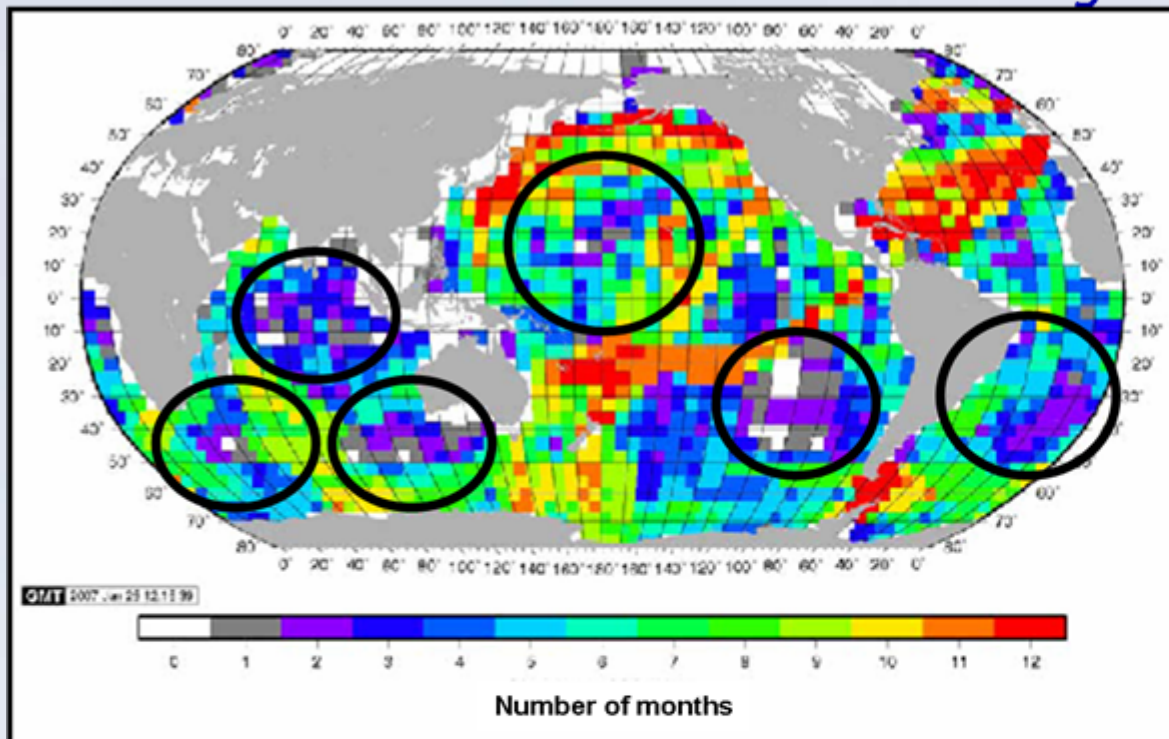


Ref.

[http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/LDEO\\_Underway\\_Database/LDEO\\_home.html](http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/LDEO_Underway_Database/LDEO_home.html)

Yet we are still struggling to produce a global climatology with sufficient data coverage after 35 years

From Takahashi et al. manuscript in preparation based on a data set of approximately 2.8 million data points collected over 35 years



Two Complicating Factors:

- 1) Complex Chemistry
- 2) Variable in Time and Space

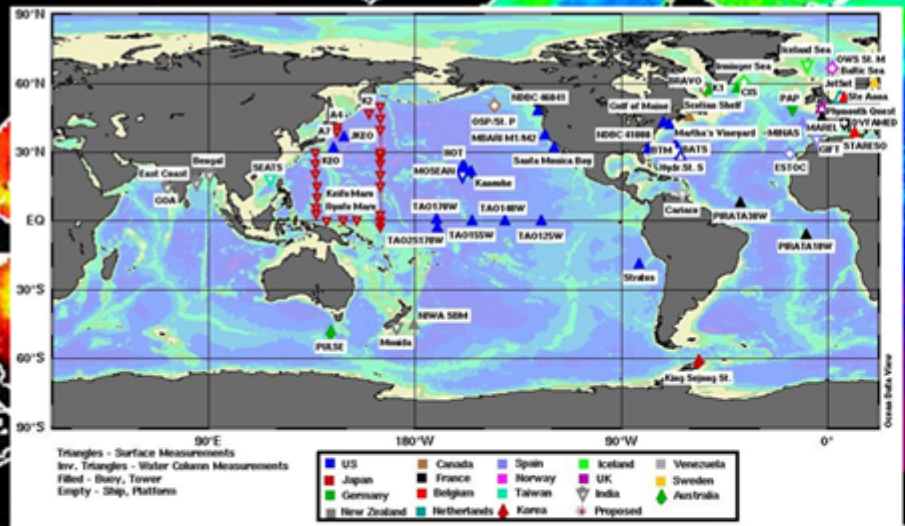
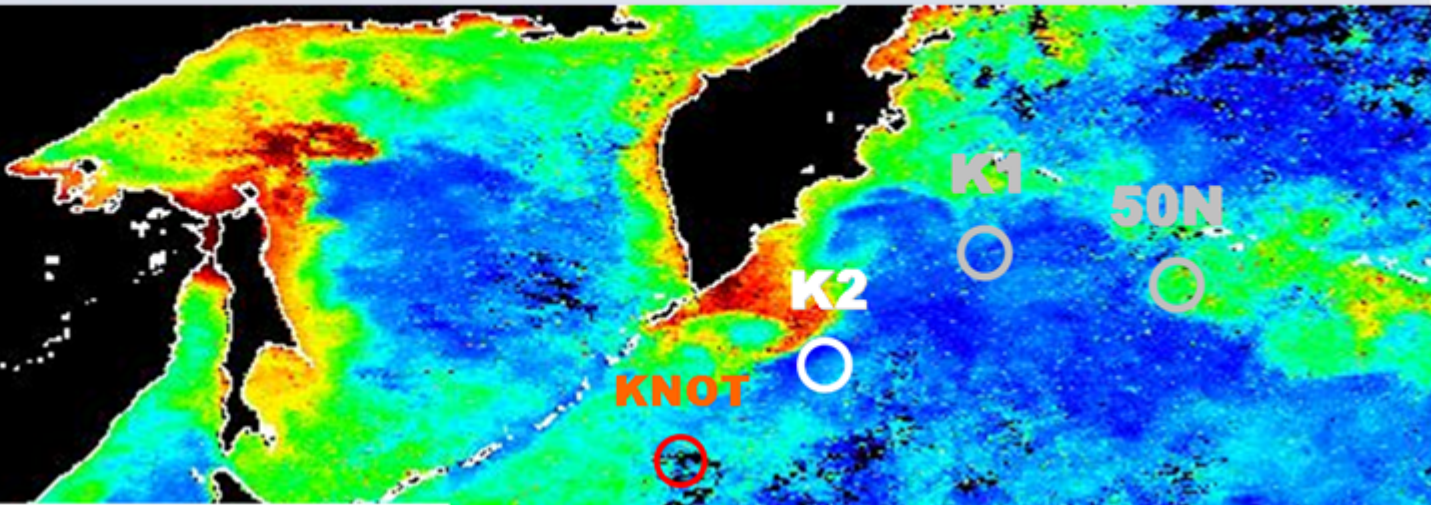
From C. Sabin's presentation at IOCCP meeting

[http://ioc.unesco.org/ioccp/pCO2\\_workshop/SOCOVVhome.html#PPTS](http://ioc.unesco.org/ioccp/pCO2_workshop/SOCOVVhome.html#PPTS)

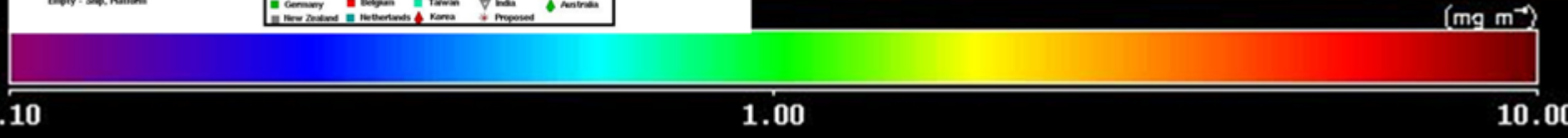
# Local needs

## Time-series observation site in the NW North Pacific

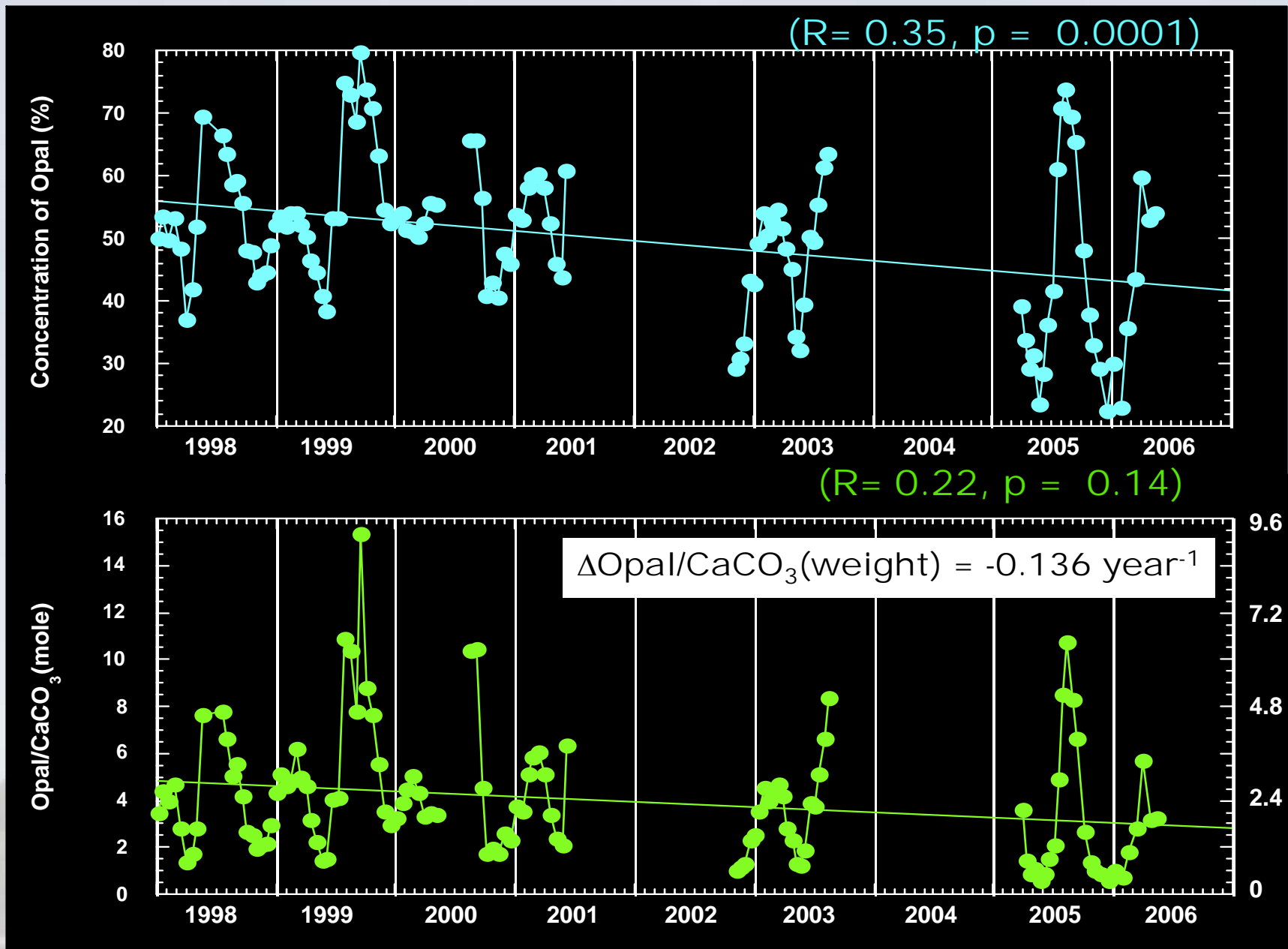
- KNOT**  
(44N/155E, ~4500m)  
1992 – present
- K2**  
(47N/160E, 4810m)  
2001 – present



JAMSTEC is conducting time-series observation in the western North Pacific and WOCE repeat observations.

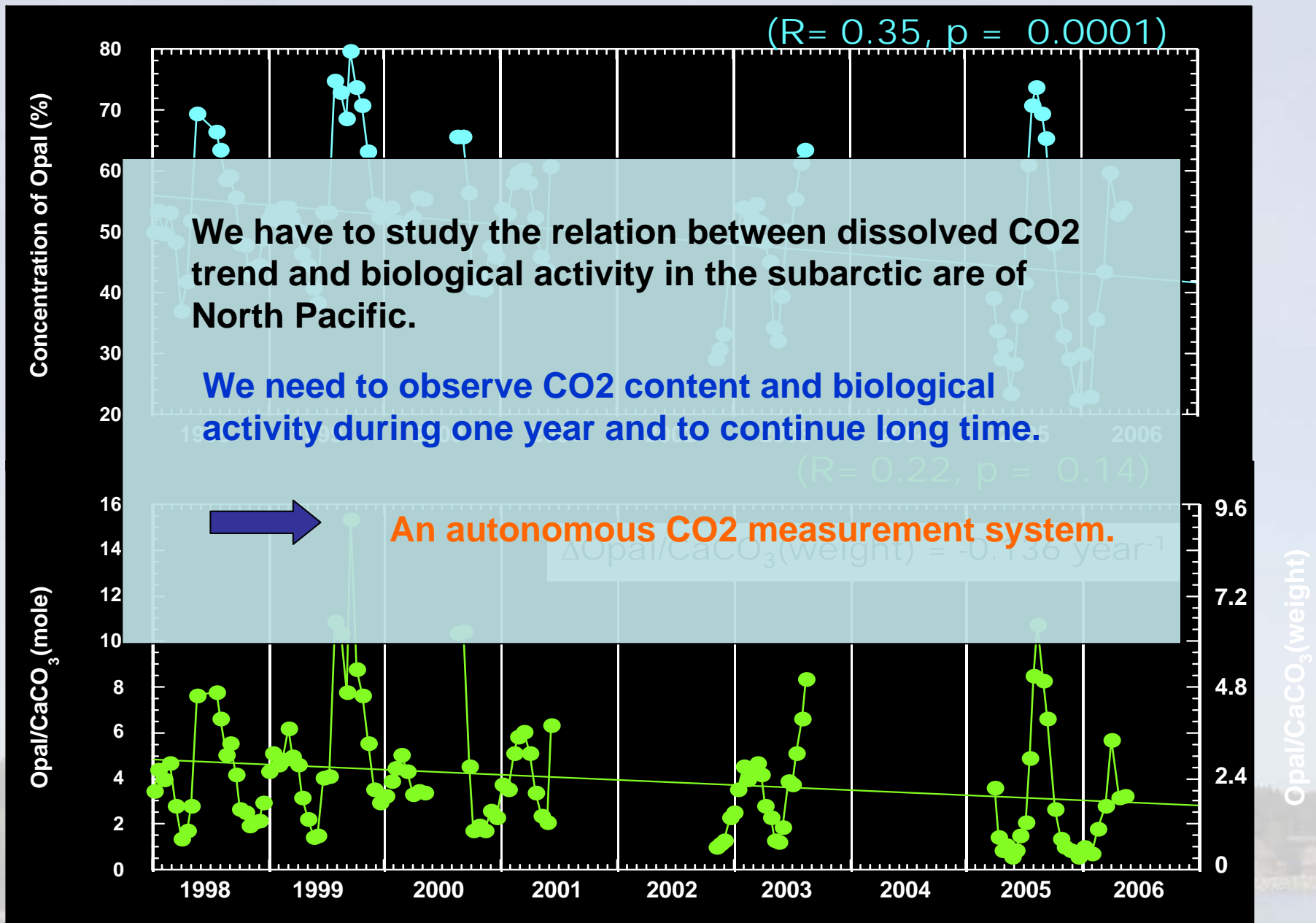


**SeaWiFS Chl-a Monthly composite (Oct. 2001)**  
(courtesy of Dr. K. Sasaoka of JAMSTEC)



Concentration of Opal and the ratio of Opal to CaCO<sub>3</sub> tended to decrease with time.





Concentration of Opal and the ratio of Opal to CaCO<sub>3</sub> tended to decrease with time.

## Before the project

### In situ autonomous pCO<sub>2</sub> measuring instruments

- **NDIR/equilibrator**

MBARI Mooring and Drifter (Friederich et al.)

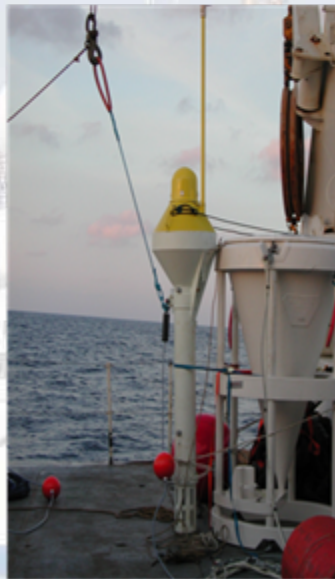
MAPCO<sub>2</sub> System (Sabine et al.)

- **Spectrophotometric = Membrane + Indicator**

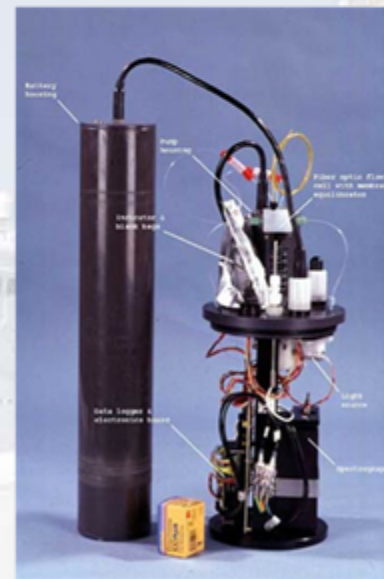
CARIOCA buoy (Merlivat et al.)

SAMI-CO<sub>2</sub> (DeGrandpre et al.)

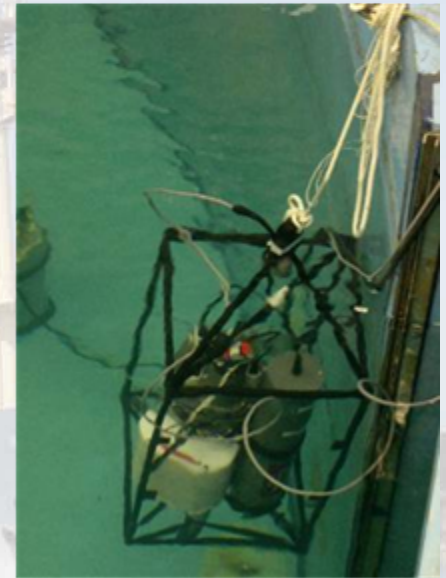
CO<sub>2</sub> profiler (Nakano et al.)



CARIOCA



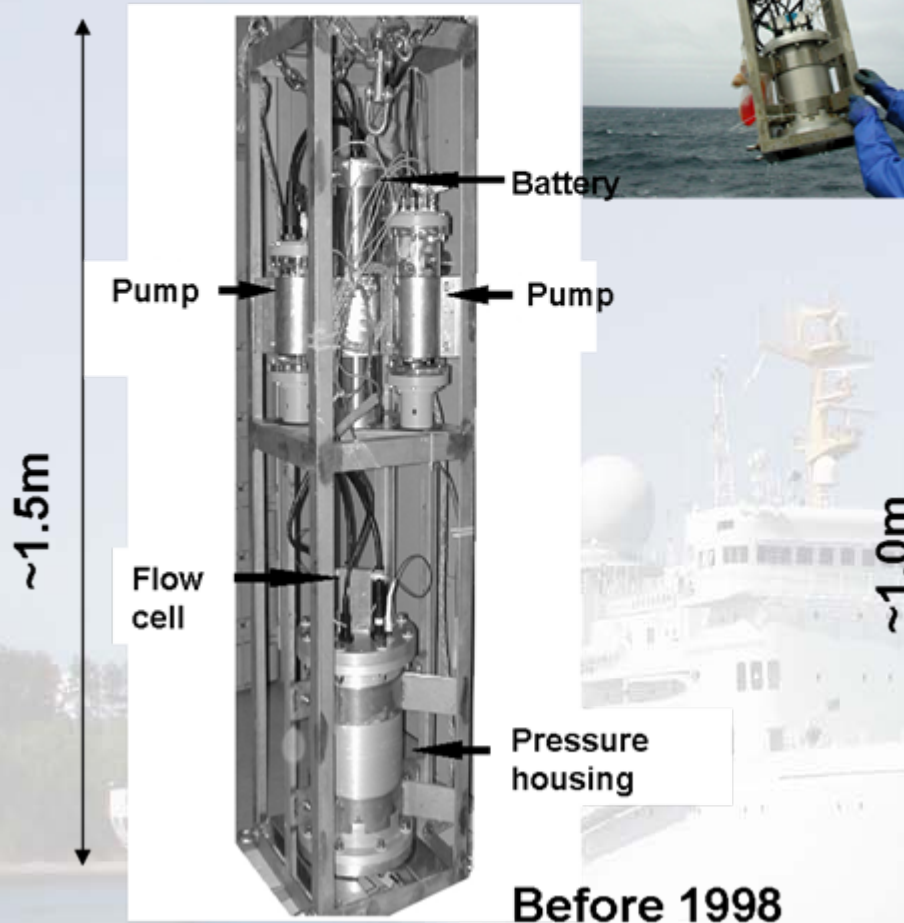
SAMI



MBARI

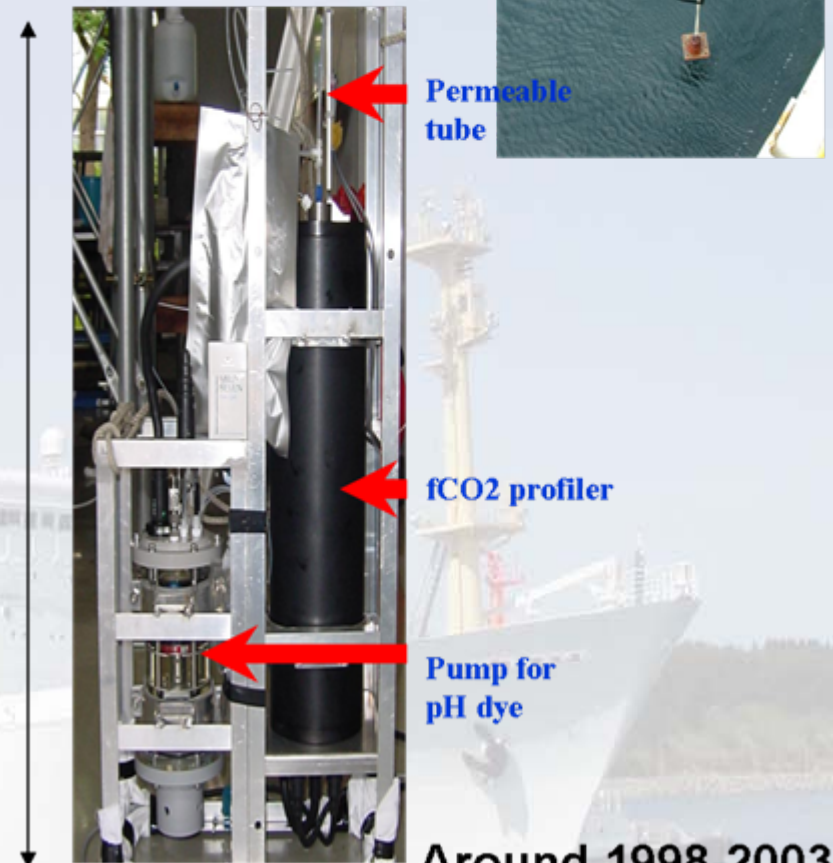
# fCO<sub>2</sub> & pH profilers developed by Japanese scientists before JEPP project

## pH profiler



Before 1998

## CO<sub>2</sub> profiler



Around 1998-2003  
(Nakano et al.)

## Development of autonomous buoy for surface CO2 measurement

It is necessary to distribute a lot of measurement systems in all open ocean.

### Checking Items

To apply Argo observing system and to have a relation with GOSAT

High precision and long life analytical system

/  $1 \mu$  atom, 1 year (Once a week, 1 set is 4 time measurements a day)

Compact, light and cheap measurement system

/ finding small parts

pump, spectrophotometer

Low power, high power battery

/ using LED, Li battery or solar panel

Safety

/ no poison

Primary production  
Vertical carbon transport

GOSAT

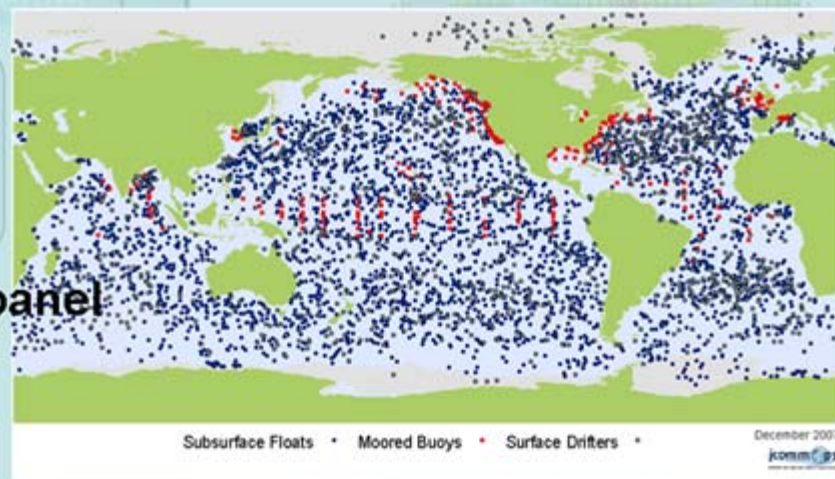


Satellite



Geochemical balance

CO2 increasing in air  
and water



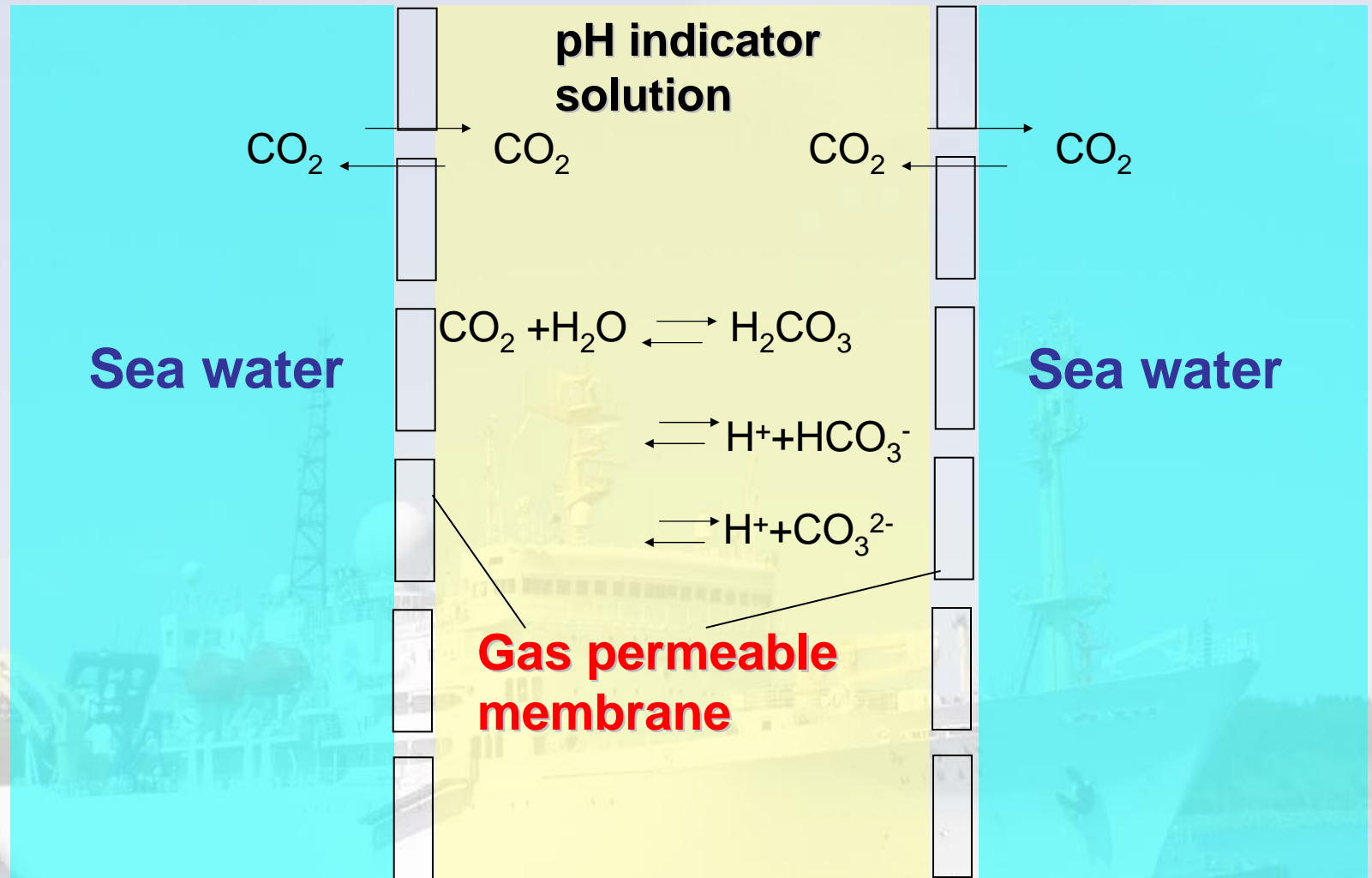
Subsurface Floats • Moored Buoys • Surface Drifters •

December 2007

ioos.org

Argo (Dec 31, 2007)

# The measurement principle of pCO<sub>2</sub> in sea water using spectro-photometric technique



## Component parts

### Sensor component parts

#### Optical instruments

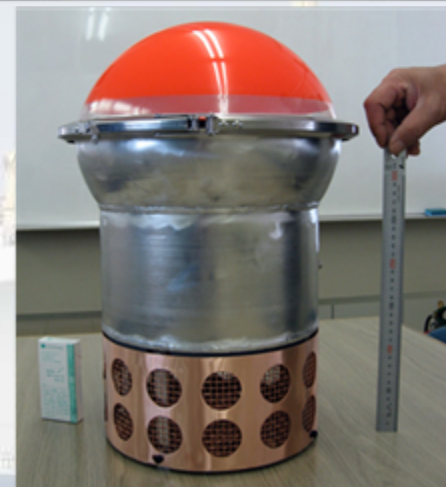
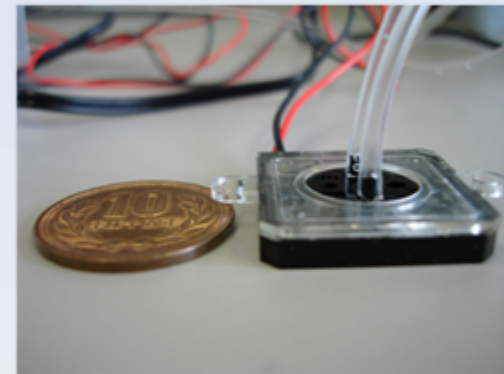
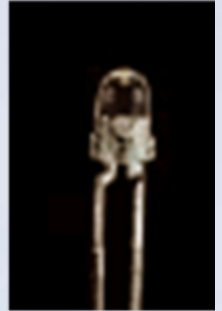
- CCD detector
- LED light source

#### Micro pump

- Power saving (100mW)
- Compact, light weight (25 × 25 × 4.8mm, 4g)
- Long life (1 and half year)

#### Drifting buoy

- Compact, light weight  
(Diameter: 340mm, Height: 470mm  
Weight: 10kg)



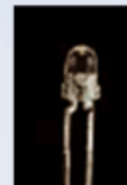
## New CO<sub>2</sub> sensor

### CO<sub>2</sub> sensor specification

- Precision: 3  $\mu$ atm
- Operation period: 1 year
- Diameter: 340 mm (max)  
250 mm (min)
- Height : 470 mm
- Weight: 15 kg
- Battery: Li battery
- Cost: \$15,000 (future plan)

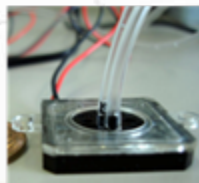
#### Drifting buoy

- Spectro photometer
- LED light source
- Satellite communication system
- Downsized PC



#### Sensor unit

- Gas permeable membrane  
(Amorphous fluoropolymer tubing )
- TS sensor
- Micro pump



## Comparison between CO<sub>2</sub> sensor and CARIOCA buoy



CO<sub>2</sub> sensor



CARIOCA buoy Length:2m Weight:60kg

Ref. <http://www.lodyc.jussieu.fr/carioca/photos.html>

Developing CO<sub>2</sub> bouy

**Downsizing**  
**Safety**

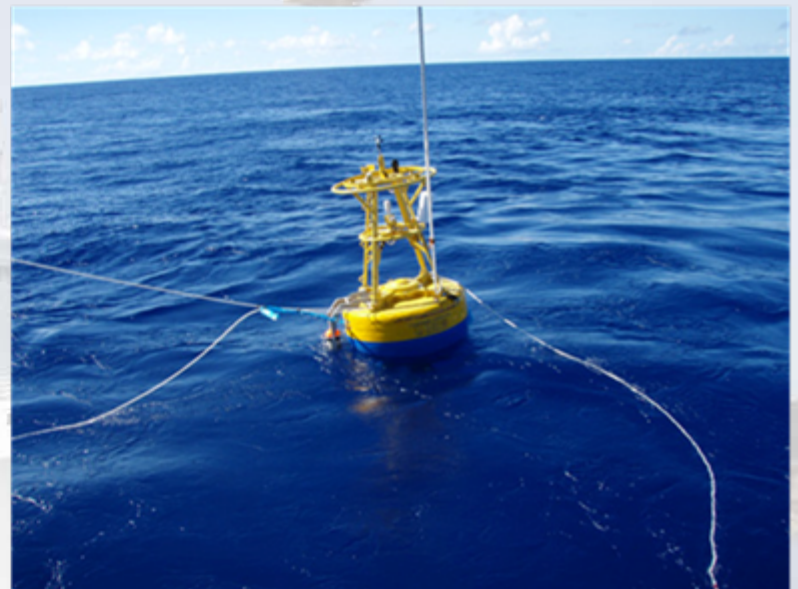
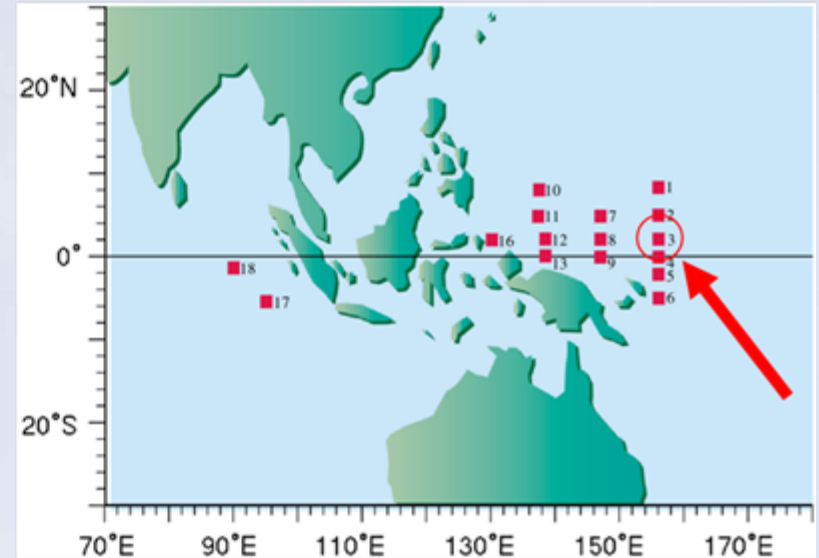
Height:47cm, Diameter:34cm(maximum), Weight: 15kg  
Less toxicity (anti-biofouling paint and reagent)  
Waterproof battery



## First trial in the equatorial Pacific

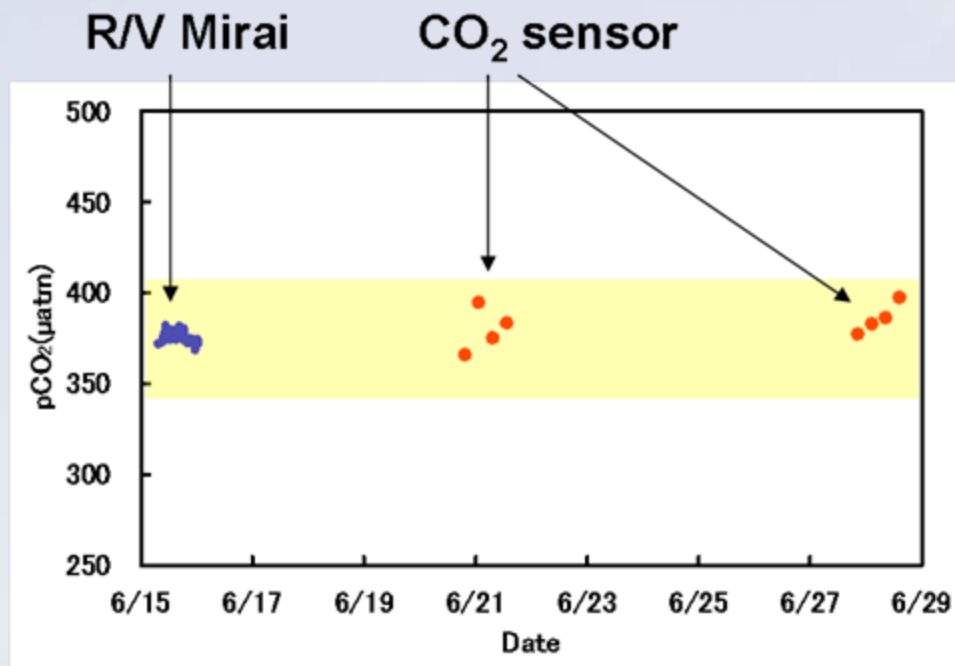
### Mooring in the equatorial Pacific

- We attached the CO<sub>2</sub> sensor to TRITON buoy.
- TRITON buoy was moored at 2° N, 156° E in June, 2007 (Recovery: July, 2008)
- CO<sub>2</sub> sensor started the observation after 1 week from mooring.



## First trial in the equatorial Pacific

### Result



Yellow band represents the distribution range of pCO<sub>2</sub> around mooring point (0-5N, 152-160E) since 1968.



## Improved CO<sub>2</sub> sensor

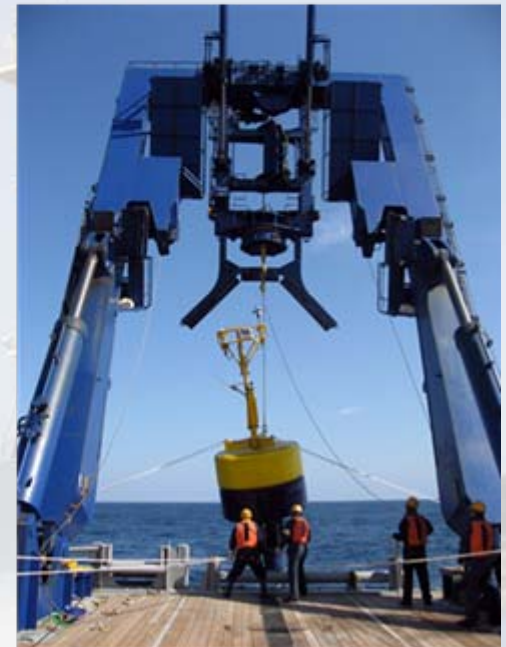
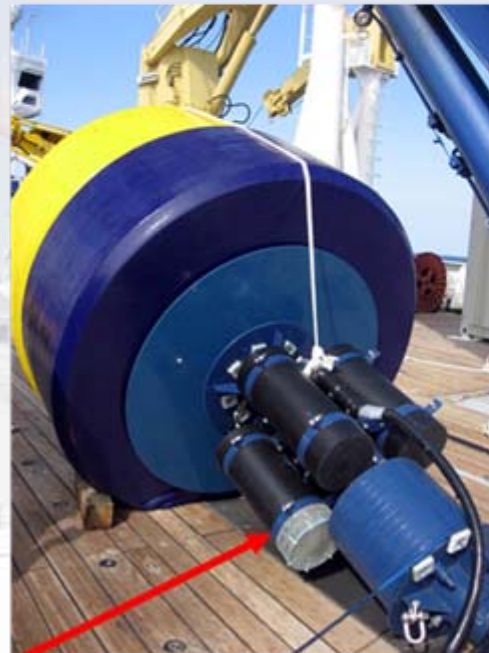
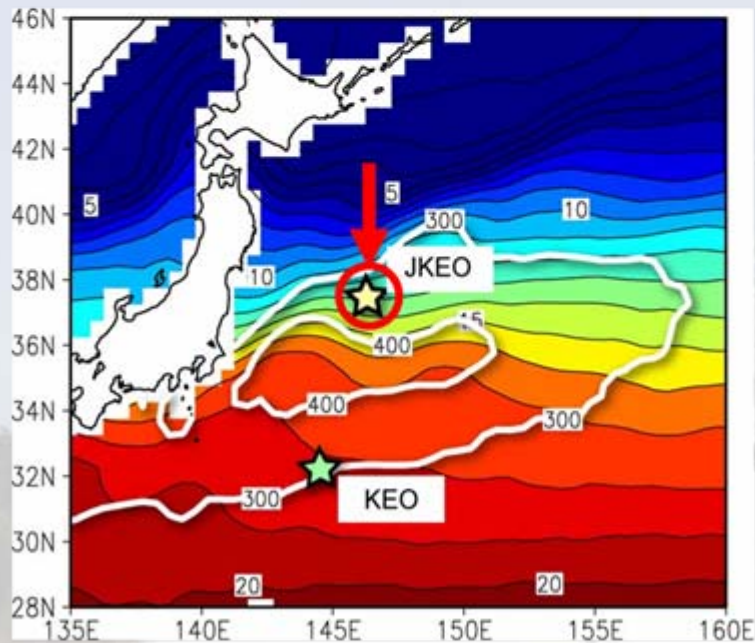
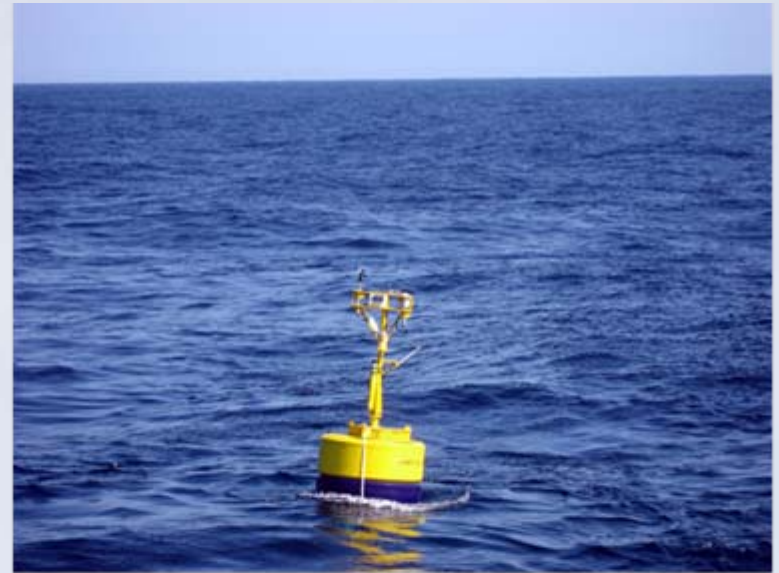
## Mooring in the Kuroshio extension

### Operation

JKEO site

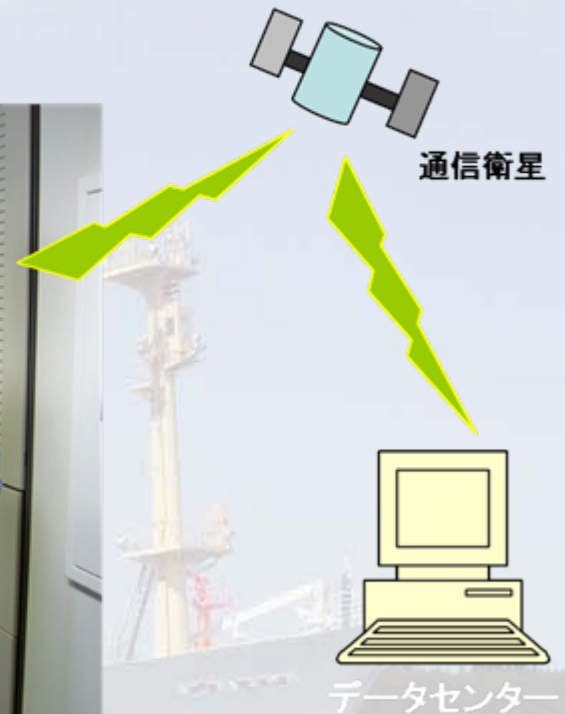
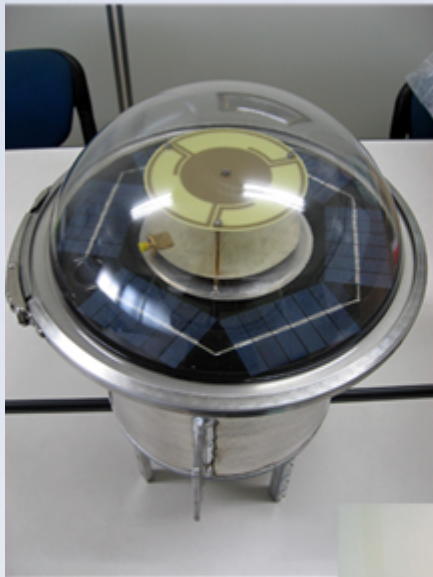
(38.0N, 146.5E)

Mar, 2008 -



pCO<sub>2</sub> sensor

# Thank you for your attention.



# JEPP autonomous buoy for surface CO2 measurement

Micro pump



Inside view



ARGOS Communication system



Anti-biofouling

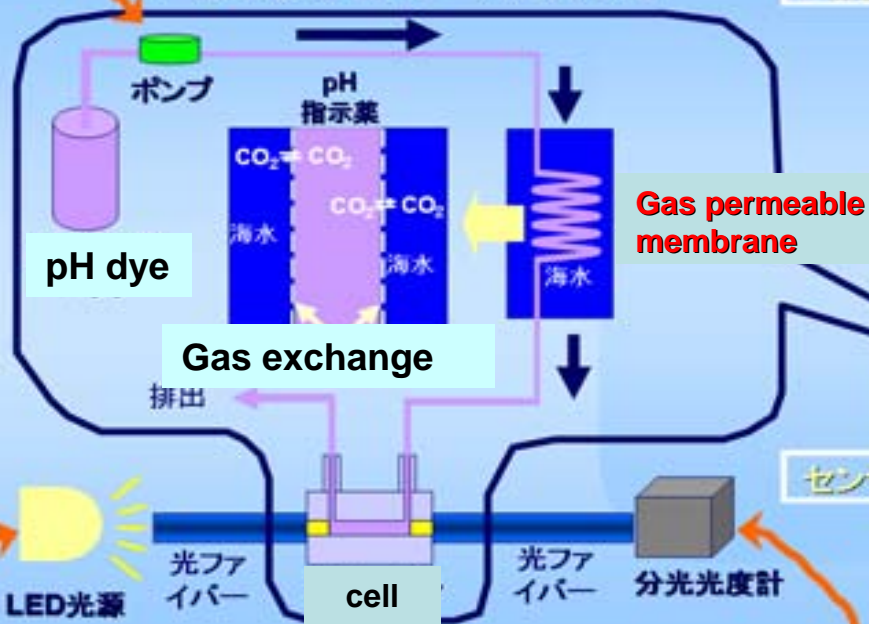


180 days



Anti-biofouling

二酸化炭素センサー測定原理図



漂流ブイ

衛星通信アンテナ

Gas permeable membrane

生物付着防止用塗料

銅網

センサーユニット

LED光源

光ファイバー

cell

光ファイバー

分光光度計



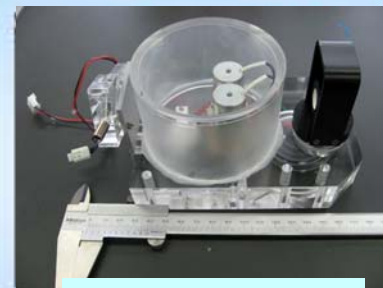
LED light source



Li battery



Spectrometer



Sensor unit



Anti-biofouling