CDIAC and Global Ocean CO₂ Data Management

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Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Course Plan

Introduction

- Science and Technology at ORNL
- Environmental Sciences at ORNL
- CDIAC Background Basics
- Impacts
- Present Data Holdings
- CDIAC Data and Information Products
- CDIAC Most Popular Holdings and Products
- Current Data Emphasis
- CDIAC Ocean Carbon Projects

CDIAC Global Ocean CO₂ Database Components

CDIAC Search Engines

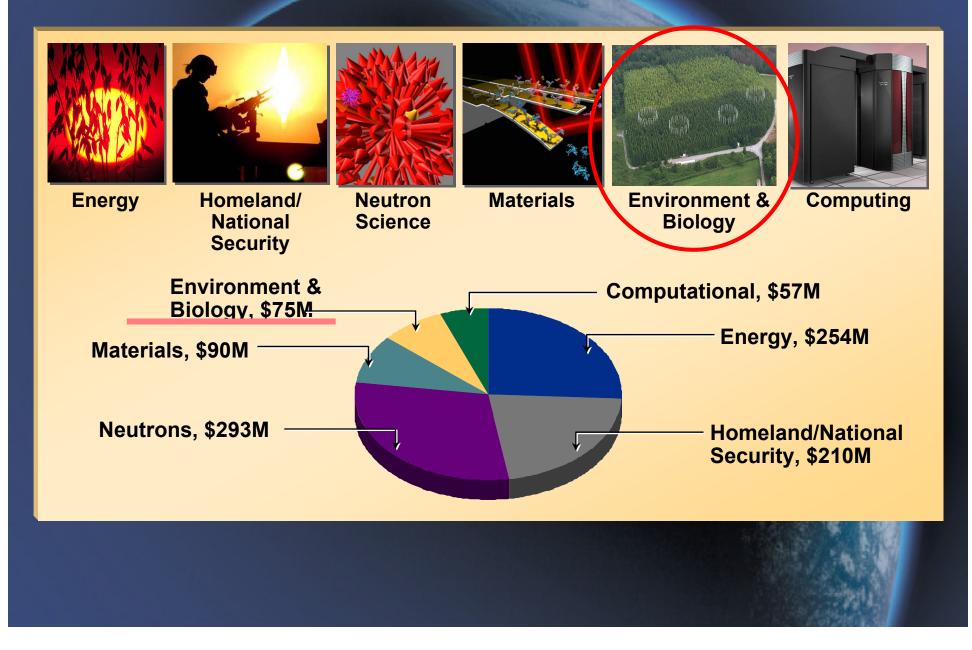
How to submit data to CDIAC

CDIAC Data formats

CDIAC routines for data QA-QC work

CDIAC Numeric Data Packages(NDPs) and other publications

Science and Technology at ORNL



Environmental Sciences at ORNL

Plant Sciences





Subsurface Science

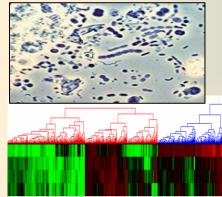


Ecological Management



Detecting and Simulating Environmental Responses Environmental Data

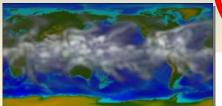
Microbial Ecology & Functional Genomics



Society – Technology Interfaces



Global Climate Simulation





CDIAC Background Basics

- The Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) was
 established in 1982
- Funded and managed by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Biological and Environmental Research, Climate Change Research Division
- Dr. Wanda Ferrell, DOE, is the Program Manager for CDIAC
- Housed within the Environmental Sciences Division at Oak Ridge National Laboratory and co-located with researchers investigating a broad range of climatic change/environmental topics
- Science-oriented data center resulting in diverse data holdings critical to climatic change
- Provide the full spectrum of data management services with data, analysis and information services provided to anyone worldwide

Impacts

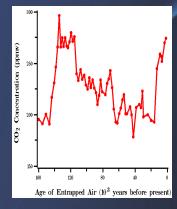
- Quantified the most critical anthropogenic piece (i.e., releases from fossil-fuel consumption) to the carbon cycle budget
- Amassed the most diverse, selective collection of data fundamental to climate change research in the world
- Assembled the world's richest collection of ocean carbon measurements
- Satisfy over 500,000 requests annually to a diverse audience of users worldwide
- Most models associated with climate change over historic time use CDIAC data
- Data distributed by CDIAC are better than the data arriving at CDIAC (i.e., value-added data and services)

Impacts

Examples of Scientific Issues/Questions Addressed by CDIAC or by Data Furnished From CDIAC:

- Quantifying CO₂ releases from fossil-fuel consumption over multiple temporal and spatial scales
- Elucidating global and regional trends in ocean carbon transports and inventories over decadal time scales
- Understanding the sources and sinks of CO₂, CH₄, and CO in North America and adjacent ocean regions
- Identifying regional scale trends in observed cloudiness
- Addressing the sensitivity of biogeochemical models to site-specific carbon and nitrogen stock estimates
- Science Citation Index shows >1500 scientific journal publications have cited CDIAC data products from 2003-2009

Present Data Holdings



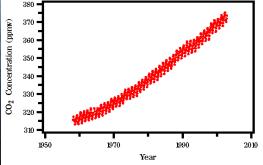


- 450 data sets totaling 500 GB
- Terrestrial, oceanic/hydrospheric, atmospheric, cryospheric, pedologic
- Classic/Unique/Not available
 elsewhere
- Temporal scales ranging from one second to millennium
- Spatial scales ranging from point sources to global scales
- Vertical profiles from 6000 m below surface to stratosphere
- Field campaigns

•

Network-wide databases





Source: Dave Keeling and Tim Whorf (Scripps Institution of Oceanography)



CDIAC Data and Information Products

- Data Products
 - Numeric Data Packages (NDPs)
 - DBs (databases)
 - Trends Compendium
 - Synthesis products
 - Network-wide databases
 - Gridded products
 - GIS coverages
 - Web summaries
 - Current greenhouse gas concentrations
 - Kyoto time series
- Information Products
 - Newsletter (CDIAC Communications)
 - Brochures
 - Glossaries
 - DOE Research Summaries



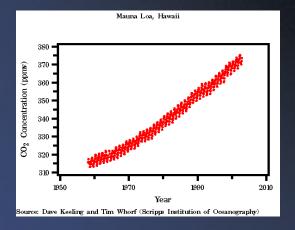


Most Popular Holdings and Products

(http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/pns/top10.html)

Trends compendium GLODAP Database AmeriFlux holdings Mauna Loa record Fossil-fuel series





Current Data Emphasis

- Fossil-fuel CO₂ emissions
- Atmospheric measurements of climate relevant species
- Historical greenhouse gas and climate reconstructions from ice cores
- Long-term climate (precipitation, temperature, clouds) measurements
- Terrestrial micrometeorological measurements
- Processing fine particulate, aerosol, and ozone-precursor measurements from NARSTO field intensives
- Soil carbon measurements necessary to evaluate terrestrial carbon sequestration potential
- Compiling detailed carbon and nitrogen stock information for the NACP Mid-Continent Intensive
- Developing data streams for modeling activities
- Developing data processing tools and capabilities
- Keeping existing data holdings current & automated data processing
- Ocean carbon (pCO₂, TCO₂, TALK, pH) and other measurements

US Ocean Carbon Project Origins

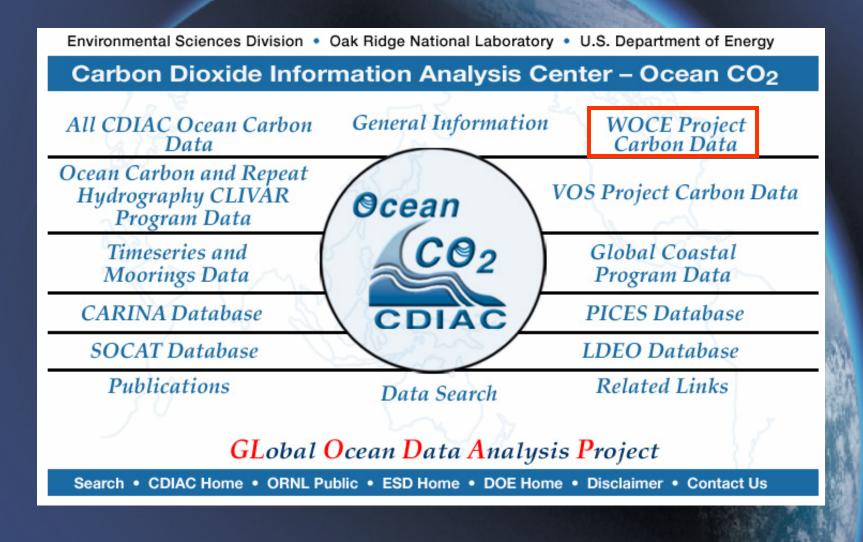
- 1989 beginning of Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (JGOFS)
- 1990 beginning of World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE)
- DOE and NOAA funded 10 US institutions to develop instrumentation and perform carbon-related measurements on WOCE cruises
 - Princeton (Bob Key, Chris Sabine)
 - WHOI (Catherine Goyet)
 - SIO (Andrew Dickson, Charles Keeling, Ray Weiss)
 - RSMAS University of Miami (Frank Millero)
 - University of Hawaii (Chris Winn)
 - LDEO (Taro Takahashi)
 - BNL (Doug Wallace)
 - PNL (Linda Bingler)
 - AOML (Rik Wanninkhof)
 - PMEL (Dick Feely)

CDIAC's Role in the Global Ocean Carbon Projects

- 1993 CDIAC became a member of the DOE/NOAA Ocean Carbon Science Team with Data Management and Data Archive responsibilities for WOCE CO₂ data
- 1996 CDIAC was invited to participate in the UNESCO/IOC panel for Underway pCO₂ measurements
- 1998 CDIAC became a member of the PICES WG-13/17
- 1998 CDIAC became a member of CARINA Project
- 1999 GLODAP Project started, CDIAC is a member of GLODAP Science team funded by DOE and NOAA
- 2003 GLODAP database was published by CDIAC
- 2003 CLIVAR Repeat Section Project started, CDIAC is a member of US CLIVAR Science Team funded by NOAA
- 2003 The VOS and Time Series Projects started, CDIAC is a member of the project Science Team funded by NOAA
- 2004 CDIAC involvement in the International SOLAS Program, member of IMG-3 and Data Management Group
- 2005 Understanding the temporal evolution of the global carbon cycle using large-scale carbon observations project; CDIAC is a member of the project Science Team funded by NOAA
- 2005 CDIAC involvement in the NACP
- 2005 EU CARBOOCEAN Project, CDIAC member of Science Steering Committee
- 2006 Member of PICES Carbon & Climate Section (CC-S).
- 2007 CDIAC is a member of OceanSITES Data Management team
- 2007 CDIAC is a member of EuroSITES Oversight Committee
- 2008 CDIAC is a member of UNESCO IOCCP Science Steering Group
- 2009 The CARINA Database was published by CDIAC

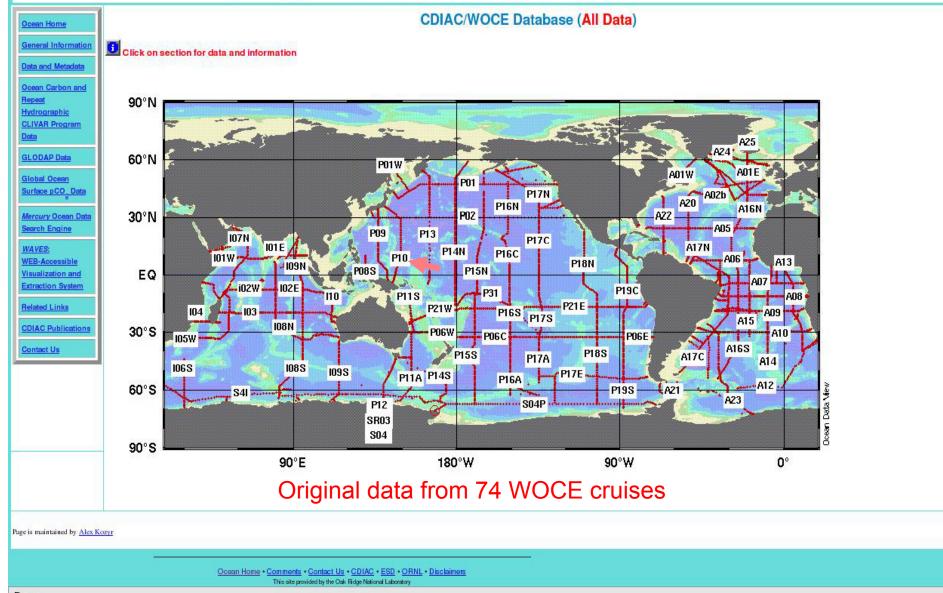
CDIAC Global Ocean CO₂ Database Components

- WOCE Database
- GLODAP Database
- <u>CLIVAR Repeat Hydrography and Carbon Databas</u>
- VOS Underway pCO₂ Database
- Moorings and Time Series Database
- Global Coastal Program Data
- <u>CARINA Database</u>
- Global Surface Ocean Alkalinity Climatology Database (K.
- LDEO (Takahashi) Global Surface pCO₂ Database



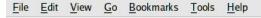


Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center Environmental Sciences Division Oak Ridge National Laboratory U.S. Department of Energy



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<u>Data and</u> <u>Metadata</u>	Data Set Name	Graphics	Research Vessel	Place	Period	Chief Scientist	Carbon-re Contr		Variat	oles in Data Set	Data	NDP No.	Date of Publication
Ocean Carbon and Repeat Hydrographic CLIVAR Program Data GLODAP Data	WOCE Section P10	See map and section plots	<u>R/V Thomas</u> Thompson			<u>Melinda Hall</u> /WHOI	Chris Sabine /NOAA-PM		and the second sec	r., CFC11, CFC12, ALK, underway pCO ₂	Data files Metadata	NDP-071 read online	l August, 1999
<u>Global Ocean</u> <u>Surface pCO₂</u> <u>Data</u> <u>Mercury Ocean</u>					CLIVA	R Rep	eat Sec	-	P10_200	95			
Data Search Engine	Data Set N	ame Country	Status Resear Vess	Plac	e Period	l Chie	f Scientist		-related data PI(s)	Variables in	n Data Set		Data/Availability NDP No.
WAVES: WEB-Accessible Visualization and Extraction	P10_2005 (49MR0502_ <u>See map</u>	1) Japan/ Complete	d R/V Min	rai Pacific Ocean		25. Contraction (1996)	Kawano/ EC, Japan	Akihiko N JAMSTE		CTD, Hydrogr., Nutr. $pCO_2(und)$, CFCs, Δ^1	5	inni, pris	Data files Metadata
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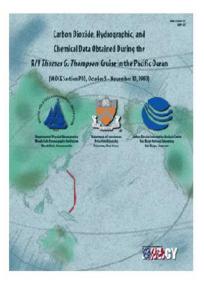
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NDP-071 (1999)

Download the Data and ASCII Documentation files of NDP-071



Carbon Dioxide, Hydrographic, and Chemical Data Obtained During the R/V *Thomas G. Thompson* Cruise in the Pacific Ocean (WOCE Section P10, October 5 - November 10, 1993)



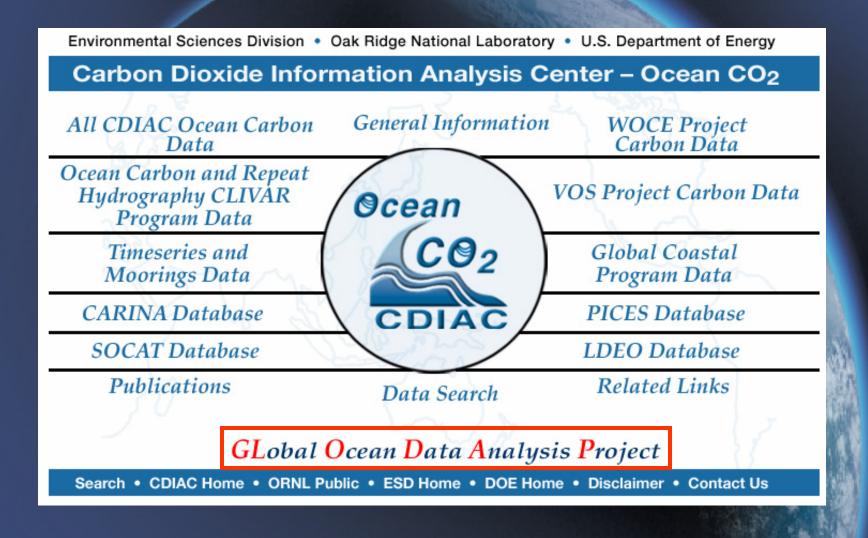
Contributed by Christopher L. Sabine¹, Robert M. Key¹, and Melinda Hall² ▼ O Go G, Tesla roadster

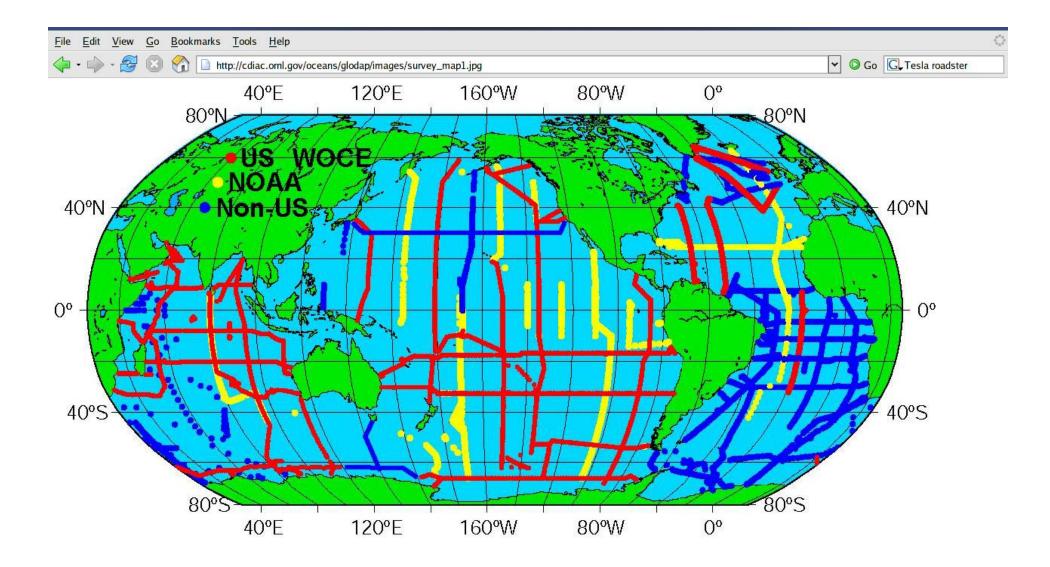
¹Department of Geosciences Princeton University Princeton, New Jersey

²Department of Physical Oceanography Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Woods Hole, Massachusetts

Prepared by Alexander Kozyr Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Oak Ridge, Tennessee, U.S.A.



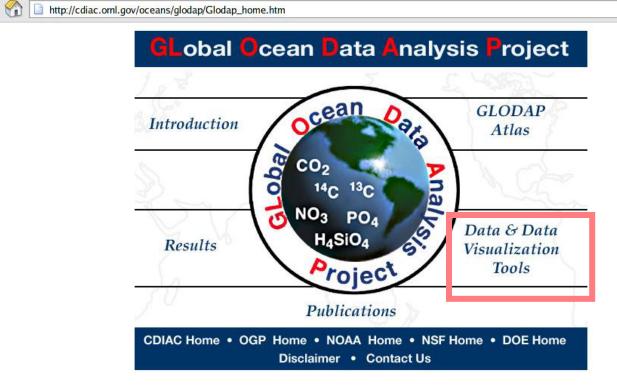


The final GLODAP Database consists of data from 122 WOCE, JGOFS, and

other International and Historical Cruises

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▼ O Go C, Tesla roadster



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3 1 http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/glodap/GlopDV.htm



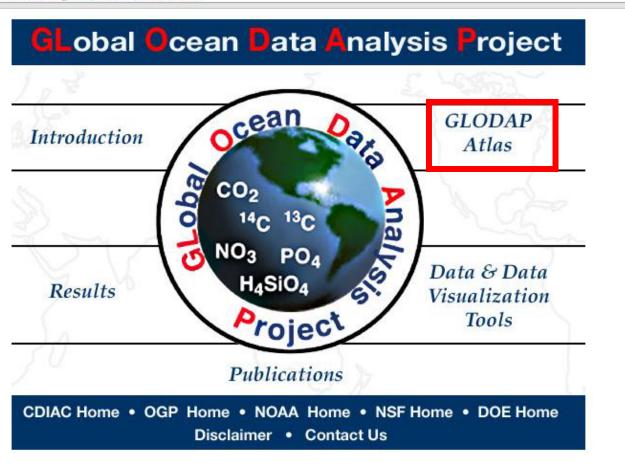
Key, R.M., A. Kozyr, C.L. Sabine, K. Lee, R. Wanninkhof, J. Bullister, R.A. Feely, F. Millero, C. Mordy, T.-H. Peng. 2004. A global ocean carbon climatology: Results from GLODAP. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, Vol. 18, GB4031 - has been cited 150 times so far

✓ ◎ Go G. Tesla roadster

GLobal Ocean Data Analysis Project

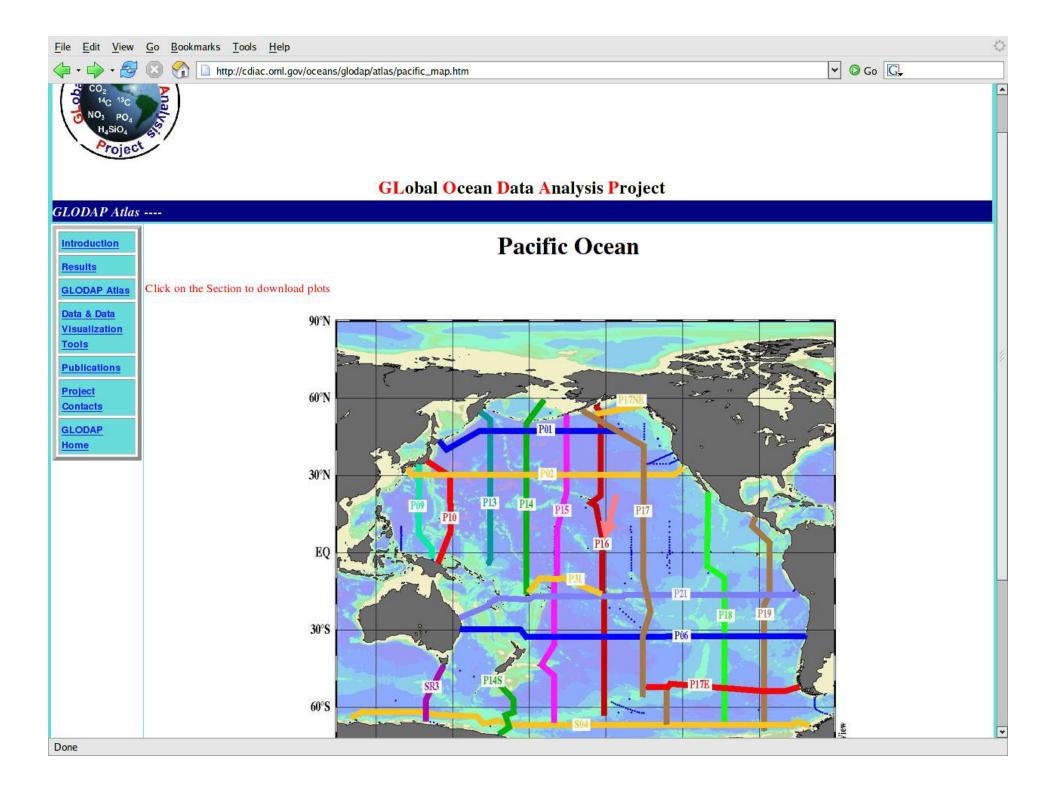
Data & Data Visualization Tools ----Introduction NDP-083 Global Ocean Data Analysis Project: Results and Data (PDF format) Results Live Access Server (LAS)* for GLODAP Gridded and Bottle Data **GLODAP** Atlas **GLODAP Gridded and Bottle Data Files** Data & Data Visualization GLODAP Ocean Data View (ODV) Collection for Bottle Data Tools GLODAP Ocean Data View (ODV) Collection for Gridded Data Publications **Project Contacts** Global Surface Ocean Alkalinity Climatology **GLODAP Home** Indian Ocean Correction Factors (Detailed information) Pacific Ocean Correction Factors (Detailed information) Atlantic Ocean Correction Factors (Detailed information) Note 1: Please, cite the GLODAP Data Set in your publications as: Key, R.M., A. Kozvr, C.L. Sabine, K. Lee, R. Wanninkhof, J. Bullister, R.A. Feely, F. Millero, C. Mordy, T.-H. Peng. 2004. A global ocean carbon climatology: Results from GLODAP. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, Vol. 18, GB4031 Note 2: Details of the assembly of these data sets and gridded products are published in: Key, R.M., A. Kozyr, C.L. Sabine, K. Lee, R. Wanninkhof, J. Bullister, R.A. Feely, F. Millero, C. Mordy, T.-H. Peng, 2004. A global ocean carbon climatology: Results from GLODAP. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, Vol. 18, GB4031 Note 3: Anthropogenic CO, numbers are the raw values, including any negative values. Although in reality there can be no negative anthropogenic CO, concentrations, we left them in the data set to provide some idea of the uncertainty in the results on deeper surfaces. To get an inventory that is consistent with the values published in Science in 2004, set all negative numbers to zero. Also, the choice of ocean bottom masking will also slightly affect final total inventory.

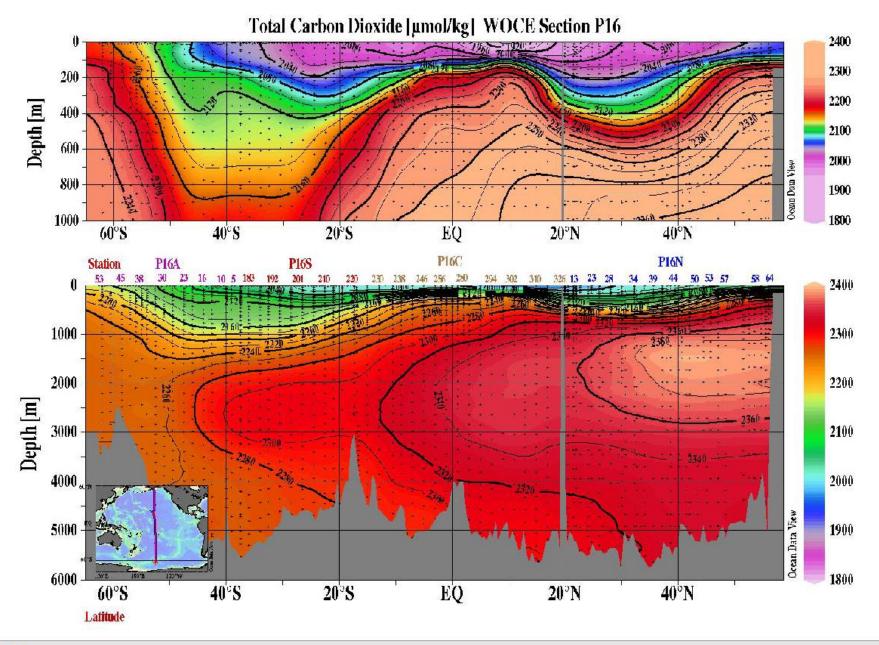
http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/glodap/Glodap_home.htm

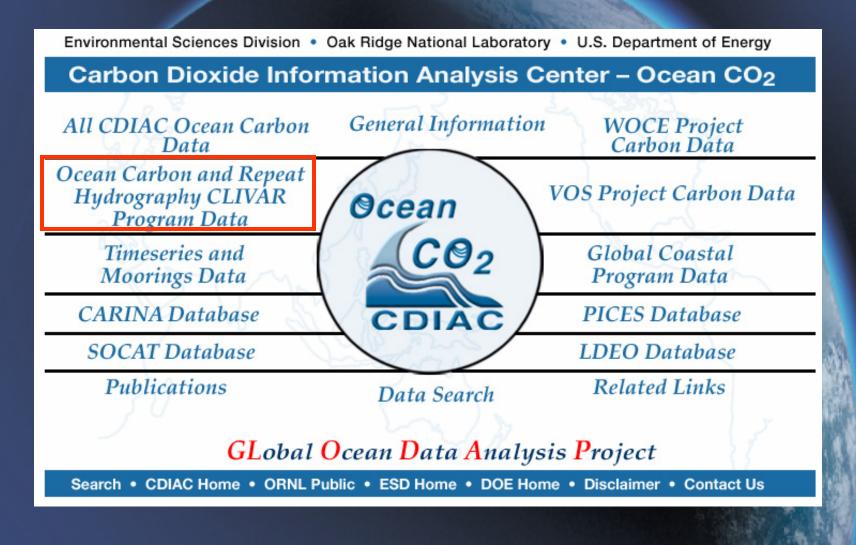


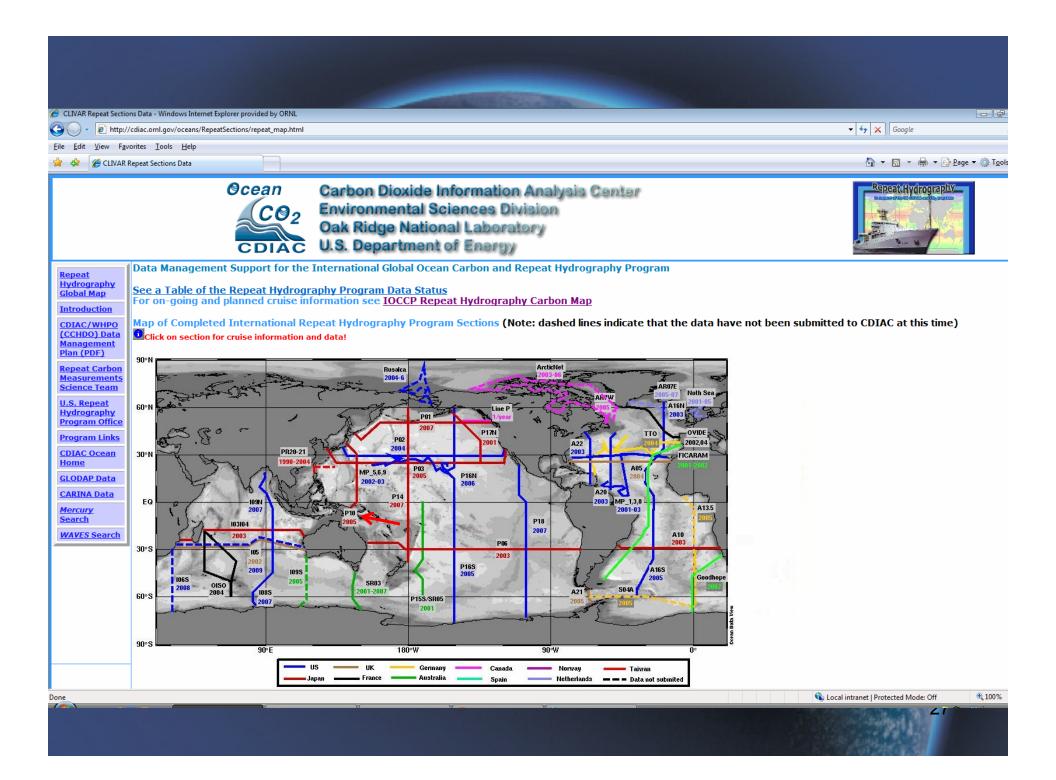
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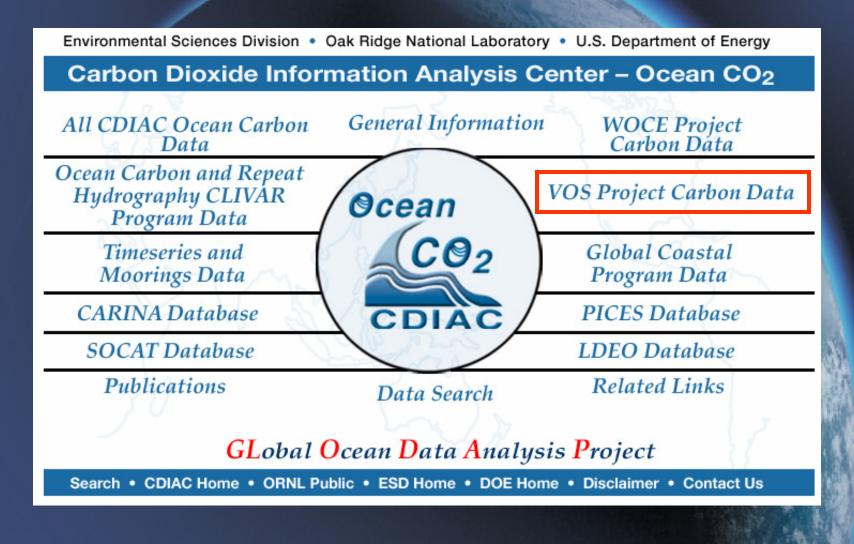


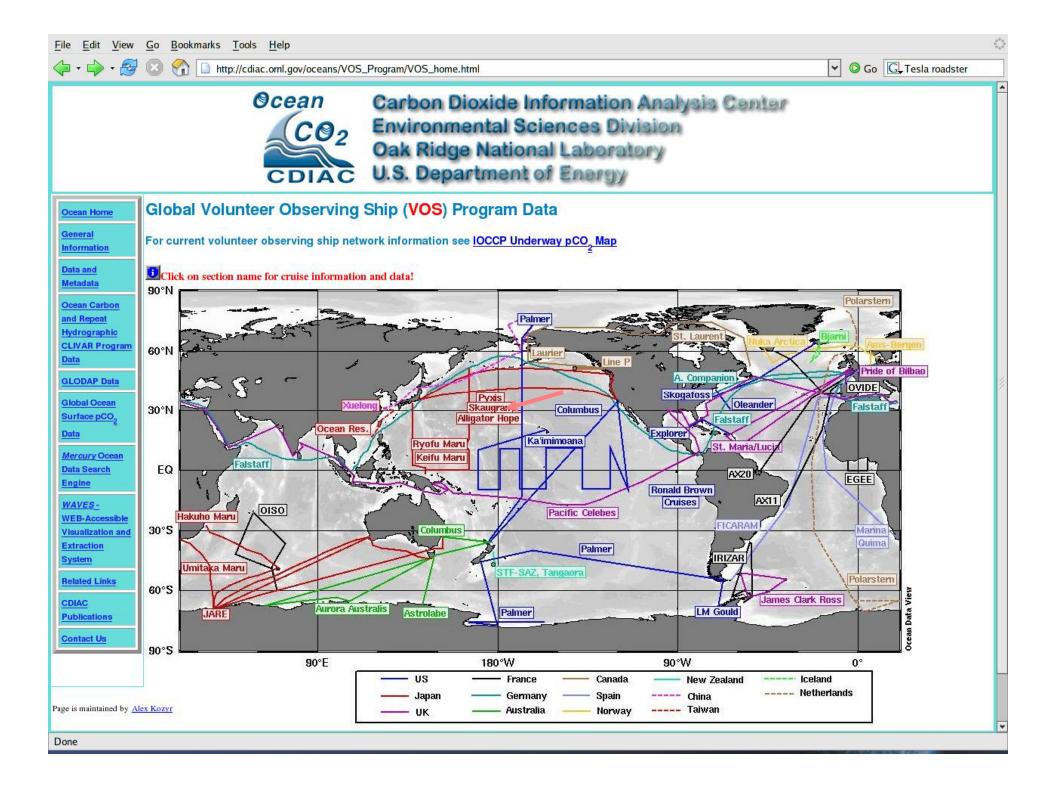




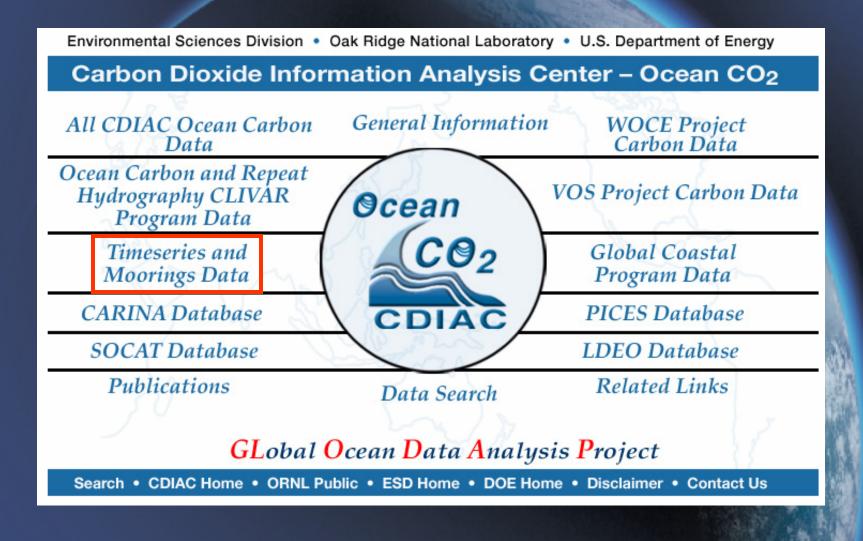


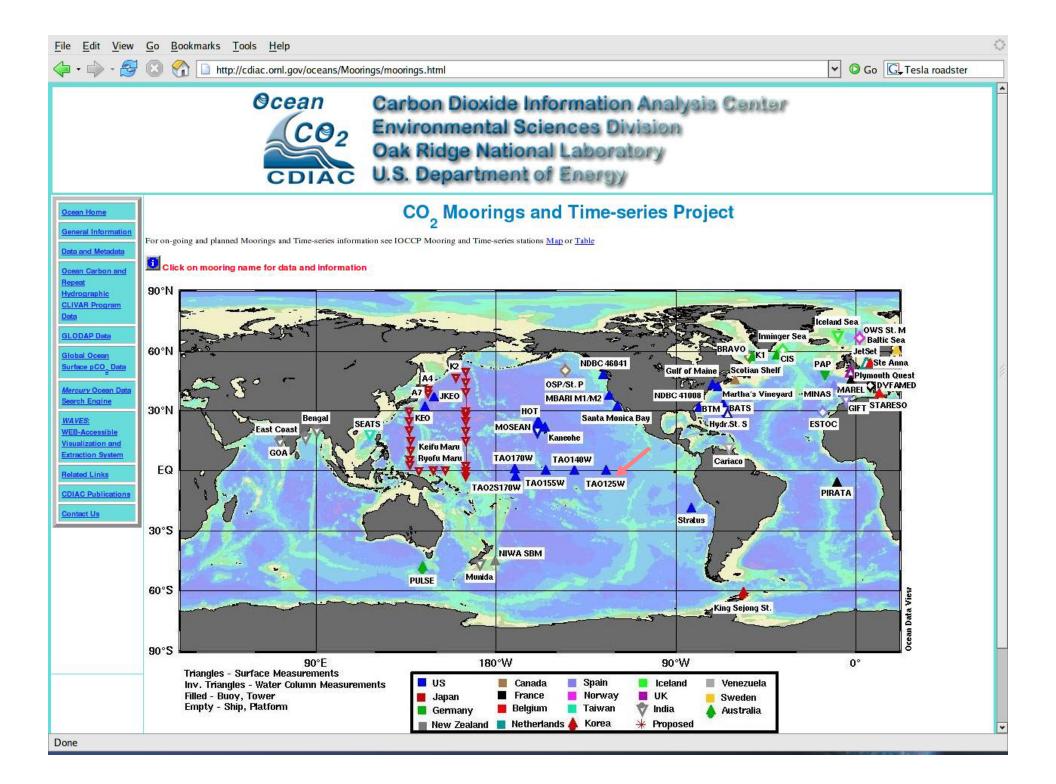
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Repeat Carbon Measurements Science Team U.S. Repeat Hydrography Program	P10_2005 (49MR0502_ <u>See map</u>	1) Japan/ Completed		R/V Mirai	Pacific Ocean	25 May - 2 July, 2005	Takeshi Kawan JAMSTEC, Jap	CONTRACTOR DATA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	CTD, Hydrogr., Nutr. TCO ₂ , TALK, pH, pCO ₂ (und), CFCs, $\mathbf{\hat{o}}^{14}$ C, $\mathbf{\hat{o}}^{13}$ C	<mark>Data files</mark> Metadata		
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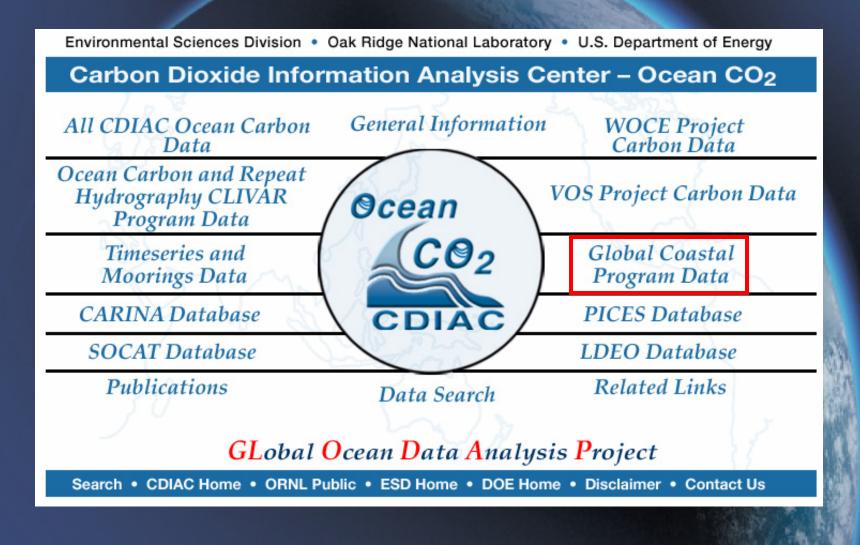


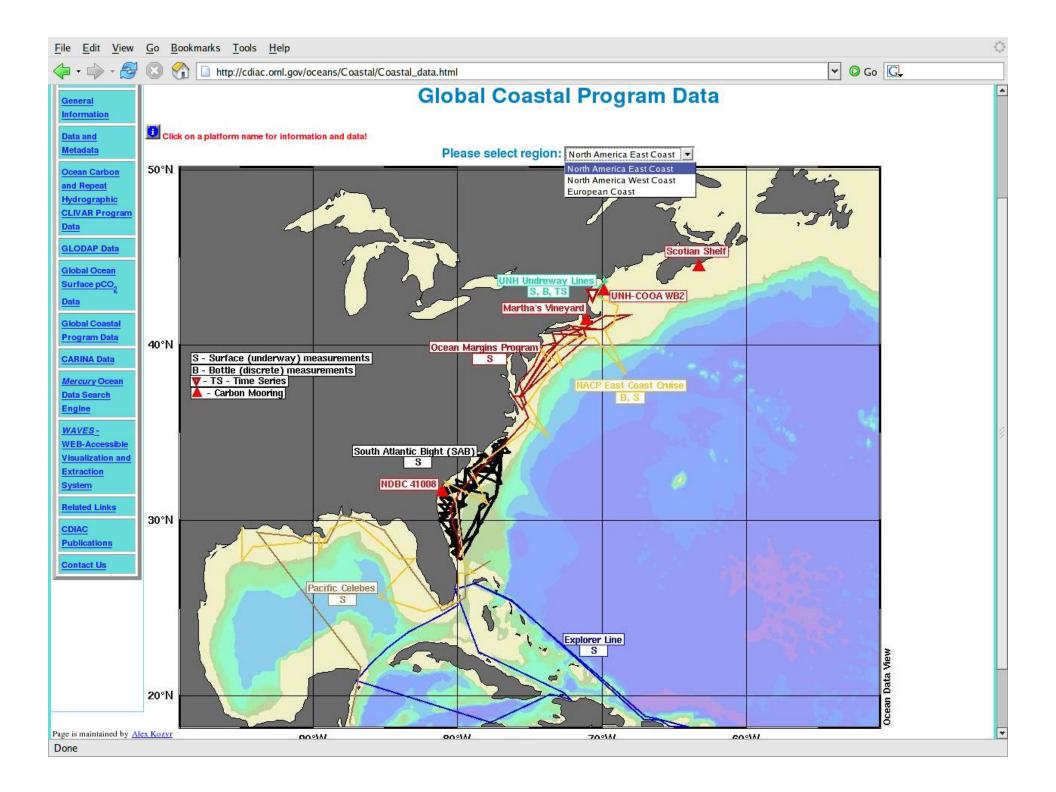
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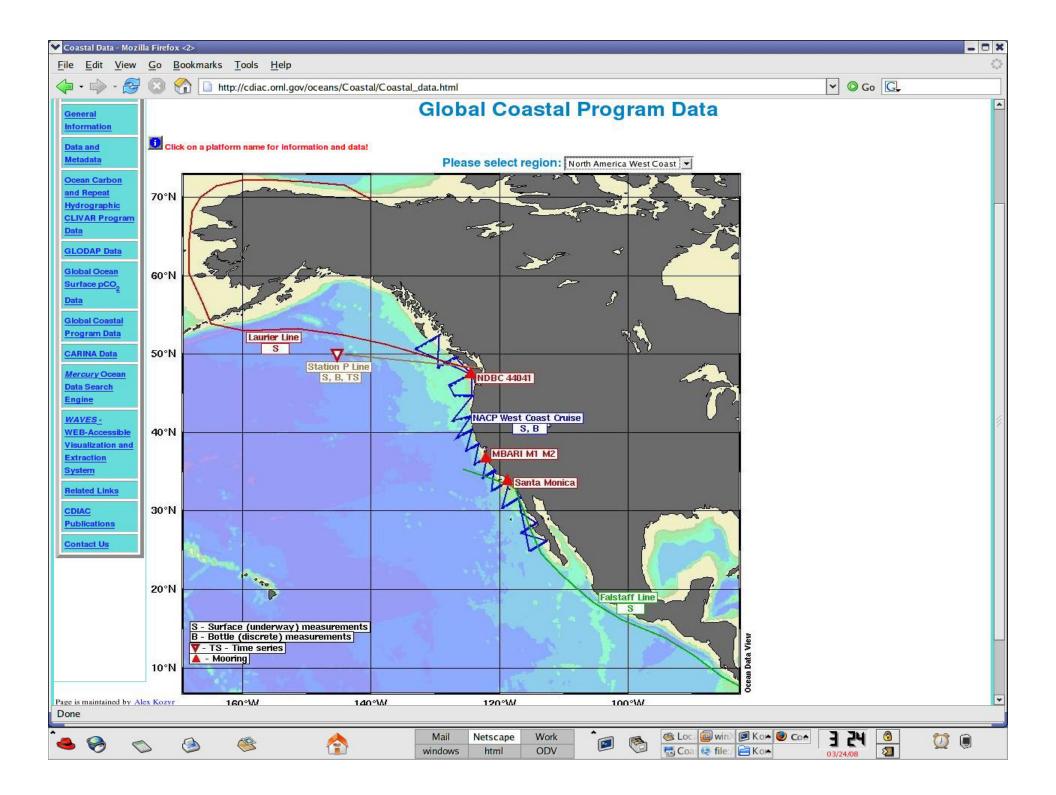


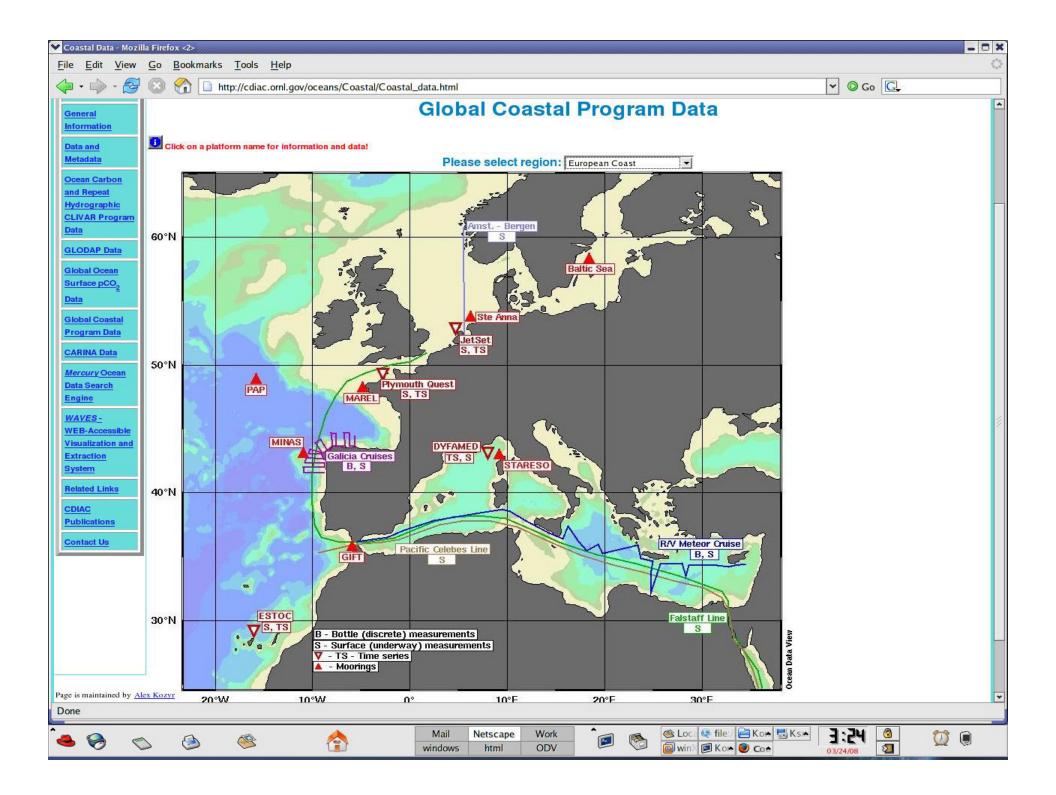


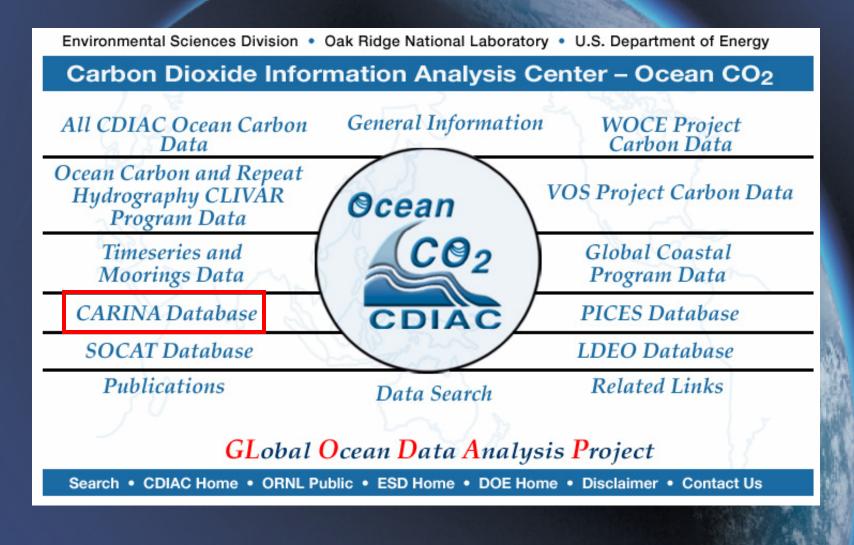
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Hydrographic CLIVAR Program Data GLODAP Data Global Ocean Surface pCO Data Mercury Ocean Data Search Engine WAVES: WEB-Accessible Visualization	TAO125W 2004-2005	<u>See graphics for</u> <u>this mooring</u>	TAO125W	Equatorial Pacific Ocean	8 May 2004 - 15 Sep 2005	Chris Sabine / PMEL	SST, SSS, Atm. press, xCO ₂ water, xCO ₂ air, <i>f</i> CO ₂ water, <i>f</i> CO ₂ air	Data files		
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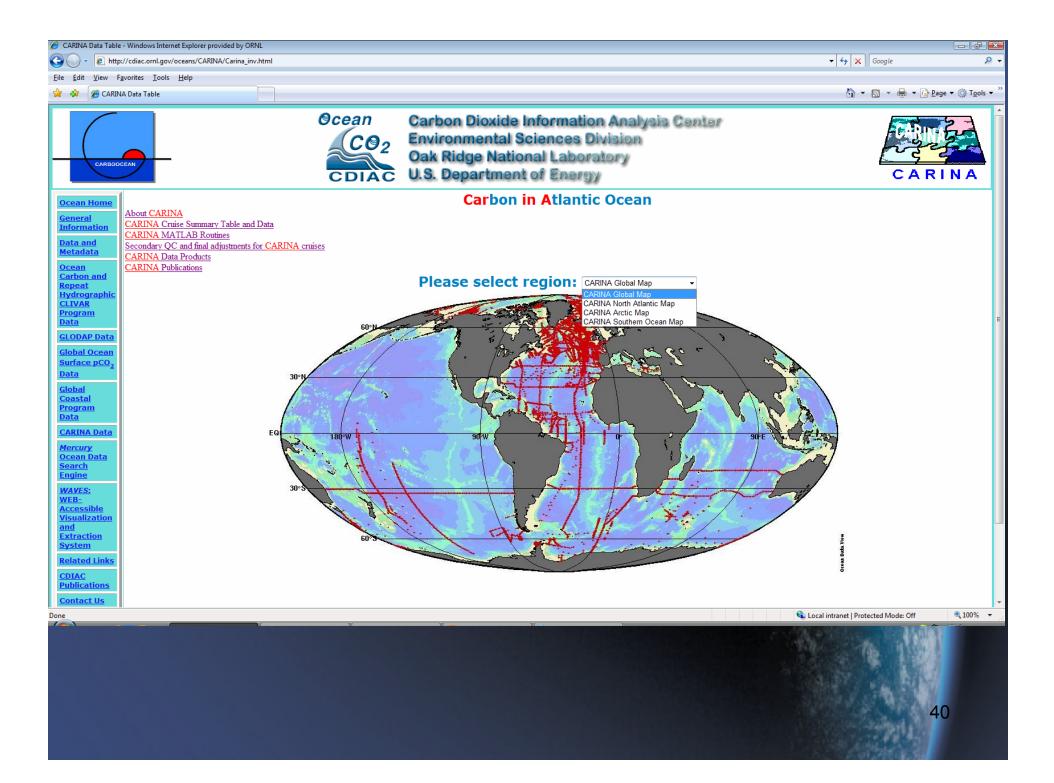


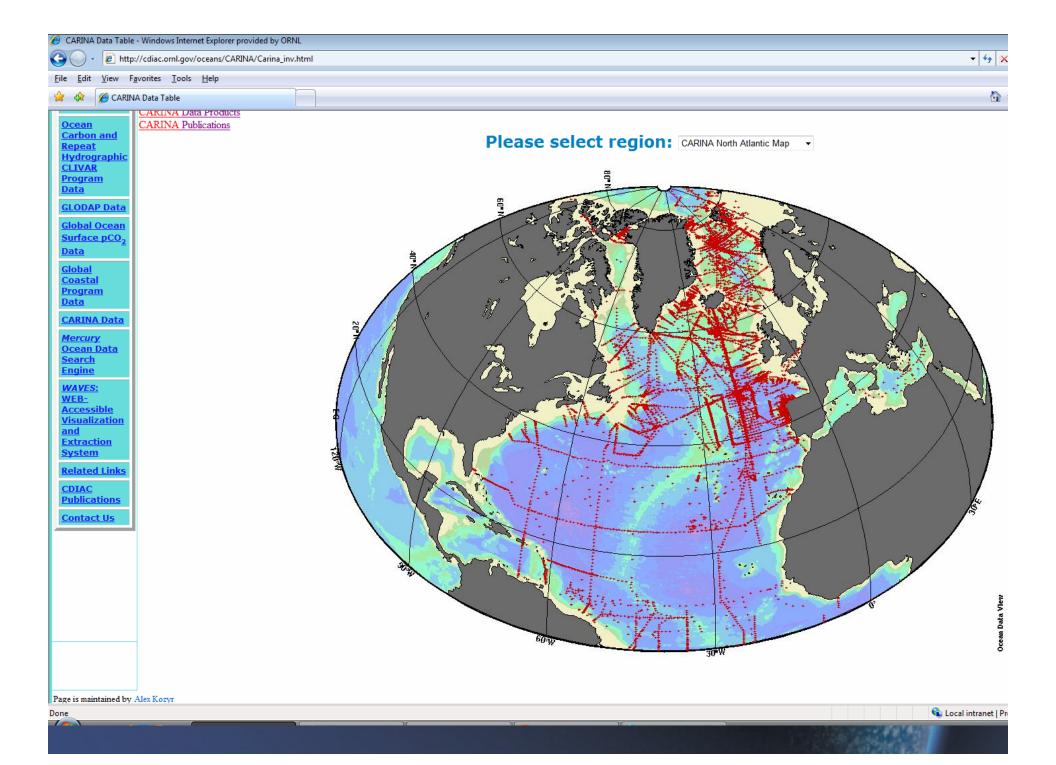


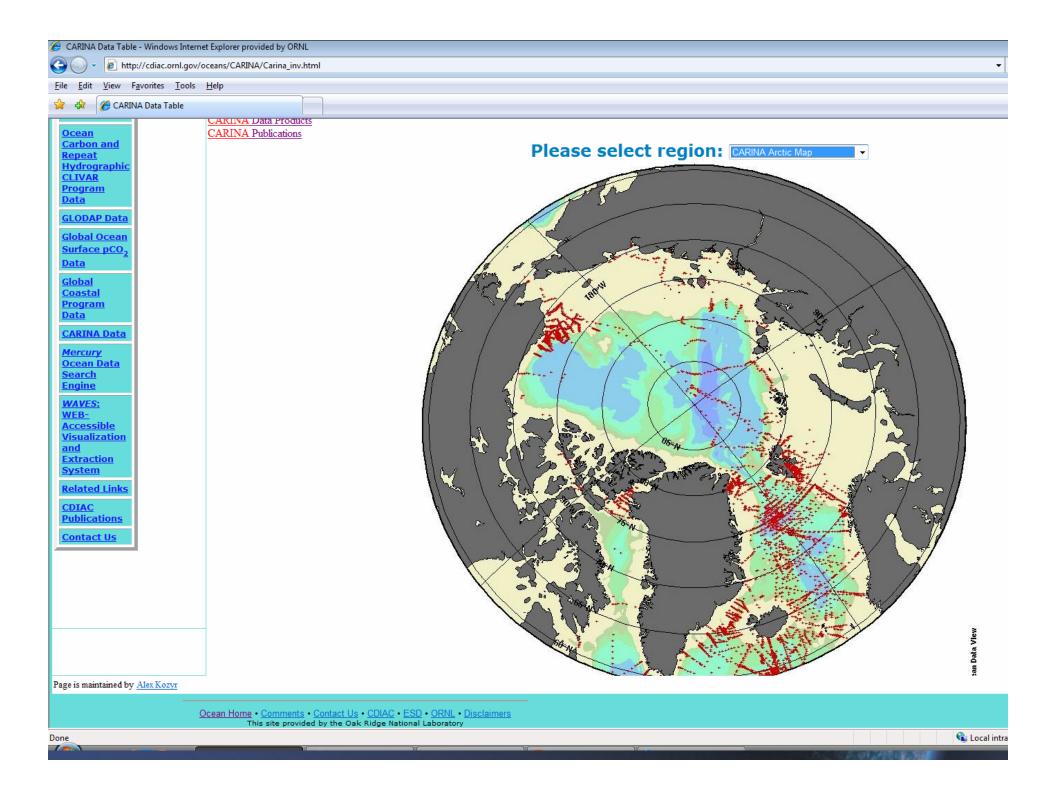


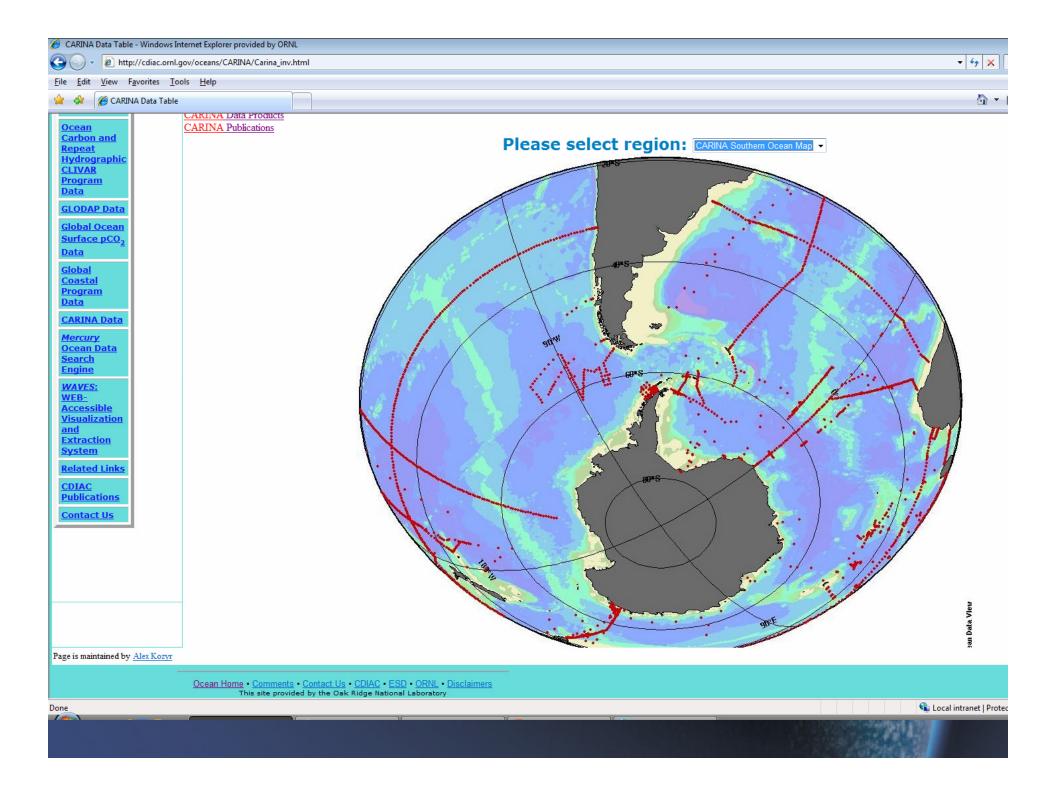














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CARINA Cruise Summary Table and Data

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Information Data and

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Notes: 1. Users are requested to report any data or metadata errors in the CARINA cruise files to CDIAC. 2. Parameter units in all CARINA data files are in CCHDO exchange format.

<u>d</u>	Last updated: 08-April-2009

Metadata Ocean Carbon and	No	Cruise Nameª (Alias)	Area ^b	Number of Stations	Date ^c	Ship	Chief Scientist	Carbon PI	Oxygen	Nutrients	TCO2ª	TALK	pCO ₂ e	pH₫	CFC	Other Measurements	Data Files
<u>Repeat</u> Hydrographic CLIVAR Program Data	1	06AQ19920929 ^g (06ANTX_6) <u>(See map)</u>	3	118	9/29- 11/30/1992	Polarstern	V. Smetacek	M. Stoll, J. Rommets, H. De Baar, D. Bakker	62	114 <u>h</u>	53	54 ^j	U	С	0	Choloroa,b Fluorescence, NH ₄	<u>Data</u> <u>Files</u>
<u>GLODAP Data</u> <u>Global Ocean</u> <u>Surface pCO₂</u>	2	06AQ19930806 (06ARKIX_4) <u>(See map)</u>	1	64	8/6- 10/5/1993	Polarstern	D.K. Fëtterer	L. Anderson	64	63	63 ^{j, <u>bb</u>}	0	0	0	59 <u>he</u>	³ H, ³ He, ¹⁸ O, ¹⁴ C, ⁸⁵ Kr, Ba ^{<u>k</u>}	<u>Data</u> <u>Files</u>
<u>Data</u> <u>Global</u> <u>Coastal</u>	3	06AQ19960712 [!] (06ARKXII, AQN12) <u>(See map)</u>	1	102	7/12- 9/6/1996	Polarstern	E. Augstein	L. Anderson	102	102	78	63	0	82	97 ^m , <u>he</u>	³ H, ³ He ^{aw} , ¹⁸ O, DOM, DOC	<u>Data</u> <u>Files</u>
<u>Program</u> <u>Data</u> <u>CARINA Data</u>	4	06AQ19980328 (06AQANTXV_4, WOCE SR04e) (See_map)	3	132	3/28- 5/23/1998	Polarstern	E. Fahrbach	M. Hoppema, R. Bellerby	130	128	116 <u>n</u>	0	U	0	104 <u>°</u>	³ H, ³ He, ⁴ He, Neon, CFC-113	<u>Data</u> <u>Files</u>
<u>Mercury</u> <u>Ocean Data</u> <u>Search</u> Engine	5	06BE20001128 (06BE152, WOCE AR04) <u>(See map)</u>	2	122	11/28- 12/27/2000	Sonne	M. Rhein		0	0	0	0	0	0	104 ^p		<u>Data</u> <u>Files</u>
<u>WAVES:</u> <u>WEB-</u> <u>Accessible</u> <u>Visualization</u>	6	06GA19960613 (06GA276) <u>(See map)</u>	2	125 <u>fv</u>	6/13- 6/27/1996	Gauss	A. Sy	Schneider, H.Thomas	0	0	122	0	0	0	0		<u>Data</u> <u>Files</u>
and Extraction System Related Links	7	06GA20000506 (06GA3501, WOCE AR19f) <u>(See map)</u>	2	75	5/6- 6/6/2000	Gauss	P. Kolterman	D. Wallace	74	74	59	60	0	С	0		<u>Data</u> <u>Files</u>
<u>CDIAC</u> <u>Publications</u>	8	06MT19920316 (06MT021/1) (See man)	2	140	3/16- 4/9/1992	Meteor	H.Thiel	K. Pegler	0	128	59	129	0	0	0	NH ₄	<u>Data</u> <u>Files</u>
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This package allows users to perform consistency control (or secondary quality control) of hydrographic data using crossover analysis. The package also includes MATLAB routines to read the merged CARINA data files. Crossover location refers to cruise tracks that cross each other, or at least come close to each other. For each crossover, comparisons of the parameter concentrations were made in the deep part of the water column, normally > 1500 meters depth. The result of each crossover an offset and a standard deviation of the offset. These offsets (and their uncertainty) were used to generate a set of corrections for each cruise with a set of least square models (inversions). Using the results from the inversion, the analyst can derive a set of adjustments that should (could) be applied to the data in order to make the dataset internally consistent. For more information, see Tanhua et al. (and references therein) in the CARINA special issue in Earth Systems Science Data, 2009 (in preparation).						
Surface pCO ₂ For more information, please refer to the PDF file included in this package.						
Data INSTALLING:						
Clobal Coastal Program Data	le at <u>http://www.eos.ubc.ca/~rich/map.html</u>).					
CARINA Data CITATION:						
Mercury Tanhua, T., 2009. MATLAB program developed for secondary quality control of hydrographic data. Search http://cdiac.oml.gov/ftp/oceans/CARINA/CARINA_MATLAB. Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.						
WAVES: WEB- Accessible Visualization and Extraction System						
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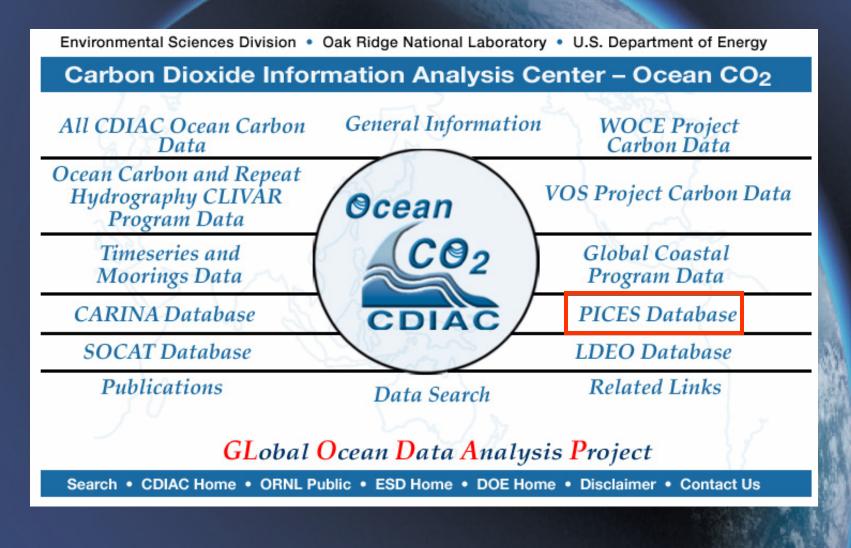
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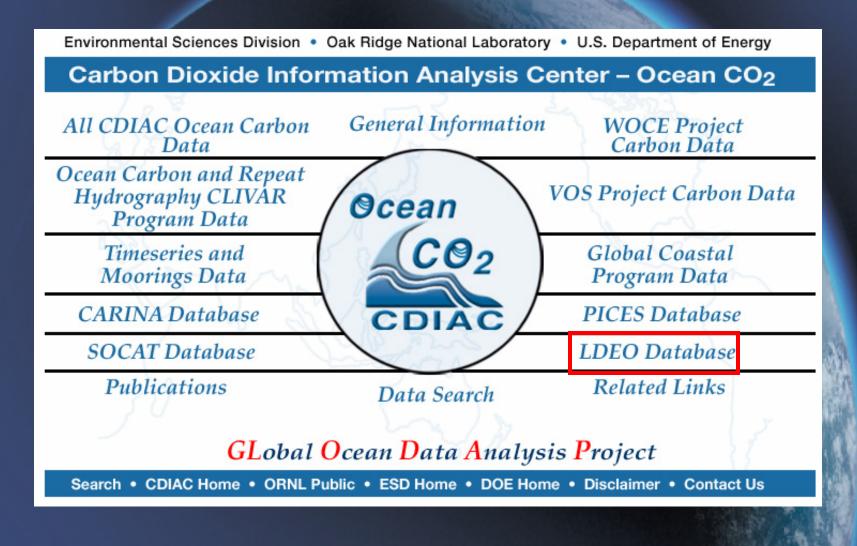
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Ocean Home		Publications Resulting from CARINA Project	
<u>General</u> Information	• Falck, E., A. Olsen, et al. 2009. Nordic Seas oxygen data in CARINA. ESSD.		
<u>Data and</u> <u>Metadata</u>	• Hoppema, A. Velo, S. van Heuven, T. Tanhua, R.M. Key, X. Lin, D.C.E. Bakker, F	F. Perez, A.F. Ríos, C. Lo Monaco, C.L. Sabine, M. Álvarez, and R.G.J. Bellerby. 2009. Consistency of cruise data of the CA	RINA database in the Atlantic sector of the Southern Ocean. ESSD.
Ocean Carbon and Repeat	• Jeansson, E., A. Olsson, T. Tanhua, et al. 2009. CARINA CFC data in the Nordio	Seas. ESSD.	
Hydrographic CLIVAR	• Jutterström, S.A, L.G. Anderson, N.R. Bates, R. Bellerby, T. Johannessen, E.P.	ones, R.M. Key, X. Lin, A. Olsen, and A. Omar. 2009. Arctic Ocean data in CARINA. ESSD.	
Program Data GLODAP Data	• Key, R.M., T. Tanhua, A. Olsen, M. Hoppema, S. Jutterström, C. Schirnick, S. v	n Heuven, A. Kozyr, X. Lin, A. Velo, D. Wallace and L. Mintrop. 2009. The CARINA data synthesis project: Introduction and	overview. ESSD
Global Ocean Surface pCO ₂	• Lo Monaco, M. Álvarez, R. M. Key, X. Lin, T. Tanhua, B. Tilbrook, D. C. E. Bakk	er, S. van Heuven, M. Hoppema, N. Metzl, A. F. Rios, C. L. Sabine and A. Velo. 2009. Assessing internal consistency of the C	ARINA database in the Indian sector of the Southern Ocean. ESSD.
Data	 Olsen, A. R.M. Key, E. Jeansson, E. Falck, J. Olafsson, S. van Heuven, I. Skjelva Wallace. 2009. Overview of the Nordic Seas CARINA data and salinity. ESSD. 	ı, A.M. Omar, K.A. Olsson, L.G. Anderson, S. Jutterström, F. Rey, T. Johannessen, R.G.J. Bellerby, J. Blindheim, J. Bullist	er, B. Pfeil, X. Lin, A. Kozyr, C. Schirnick, T. Tanhua and D.W.R.
<u>Coastal</u> <u>Program Data</u>	• Olsen, A., et al. 2009. Nordic Seas total dissolved inorganic carbon data in CAR	NA. ESSD.	
CARINA Data	• Olsen, A., et al. 2009. Nordic Seas total alkalinity data in CARINA. ESSD.		
<u>Mercury</u> <u>Ocean Data</u> <u>Search Engine</u>	Olafson, J., A. Olsen, et al. 2009. Nordic Seas nutrient data in CARINA. ESSD.		
WAVES: WEB- Accessible	• Sabine, C.L., M. Hoppema, R. M. Key, B. Tilbrook, S. van Heuven, C. Lo Monaco,	N. Metzl, M. Ishii, A. Murata and S. Musielewicz. 2009. Assessing the internal consistency of the CARINA data base in the	Pacific sector of the Southern Ocean. ESSD.
Visualization and Extraction System	 Steinfeldt, R., T. Tanhua, M. Rhein, J.L. Bullister, D.W.R. Wallace, and J. Köhl Pierrot, D., P. Brown, S. van Heuvan, T. Tanhua, U. Schuster, R. Wanninkhof and State a		
System Related Links	 Tanhua, R. R. Steinfeldt, R. Brown, N. Gruber, R. Wanninkhof, F. Perez, P. Kör North Atlantic CARINA data and salinty. ESSD. 	zinger, A. Velo, U. Schuster, S. van Heuven, D. Peirrot, L. Talley, J. Bullister, R.M. Key, I. Stendardo, M. Hoppema, A. Olser	n, A. Kozyr, C. Schirnick and D.W.R. Wallace. 2009. Overview of the
CDIAC Publications	• Tanhua, T, P. Brown and R.M. Key. 2009. CARINA Nutrient data in the Atlantic	Ocean. ESSD.	
Contact Us	• Tanhua, T., S. van Heuven, R.M. Key, A. Velo, A. Olsen, C. Schirnick. 2009. Qu	lity control procedures and methods of the CARINA database. ESSD.	
	• Velo, A., F.F. Perez, P. Brown, T. Tanhua, U. Schuster and R.M. Key. 2009. CAR	INA Alkalinity data in the Atlantic Ocean. ESSD.	
	• Velo, A., F.F. Perez, X. Lin, R.M. Key, T. Tanhua, M. de lo Paz, S. van Heuven, S.	Jutterström, and A.F. Ríos. 2009. CARINA pH data. ESSD.	
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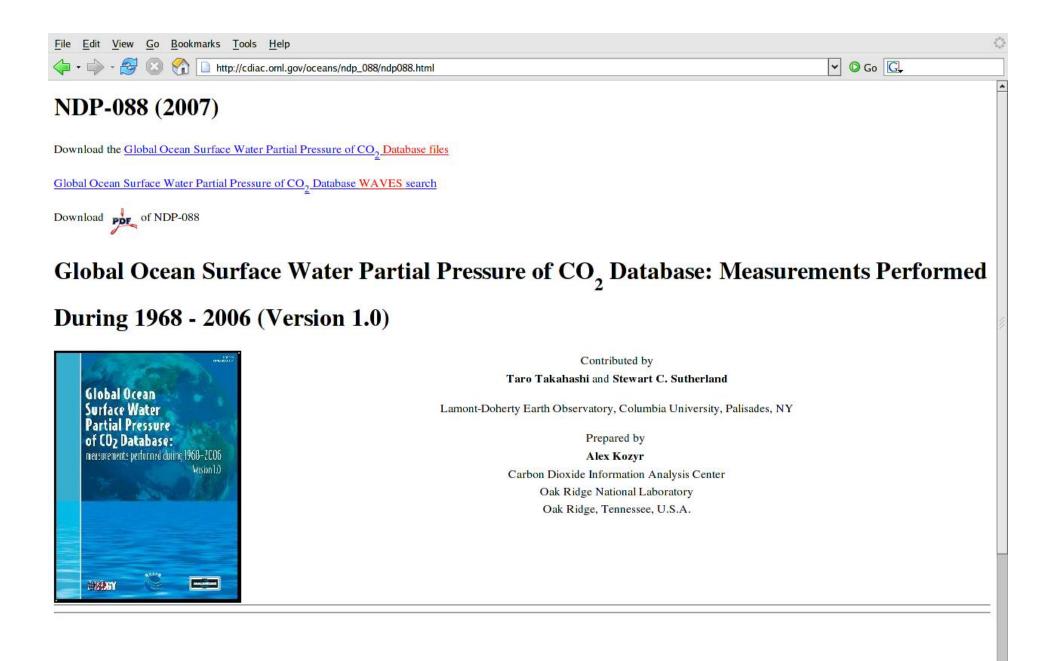


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	09AR20011029 CLIVAR SR03_2001 (See map)	135	10/29 – 11/22/2001	Aurora Australis	S. Rintoul	B.Tilbrook	97	96	0	0	88	CFC113	<u>Data file</u> :
	09FA20010524 CLIVAR P15S_2001 <u>(See map)</u>	129	05/24 – 07/08/2001	Franklin	S. E. Wijffels	B.Tilbrook	126	125	0	0	107	CFC113, CCI ₄	Data files
	49NZ20010725 CLIVAR P17N_2001 (See map)	79	07/25 – 08/28/2001	Mirai	M. Fukasawa	A.Murata	37	37	0	37	0	¹⁴ C, ¹³ C	Data file
	33KK20020701 MP-5 <u>(See map)</u>	17	07/01 07/15/2002	Kaimikai-O-Kanaloa	R. Siefert	P. Yager	17	17	0	0	0	No nutrients	Data files
	33KB20020923 M-P6 <u>(See map)</u>	34	09/23 — 10/15/2002	Kilo Moana	D.Capone	P. Yager	34	34	0	0	0	No Nutrients	<u>Data file</u> :
	33RR20030714 MP-9 (See map)	32	07/14 - 08/21/2003	Roger Revelle	R. Siefert	P. Yager	32	32	0	0	0	No Nutrients	Data file:

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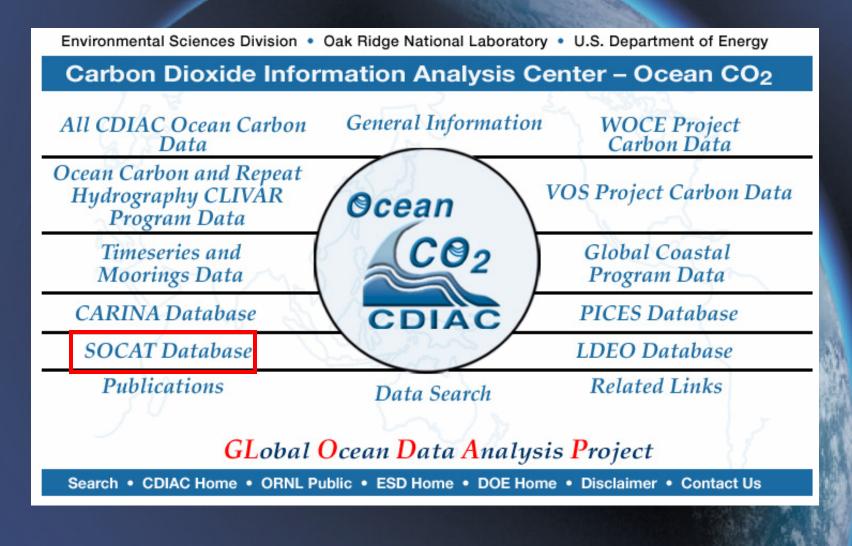
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help ▼ G ▼ Mindelo (Sao Vicente) Cape Verde l http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/LDEO_Underway_Database/LDEO_home.html 🗿 📑 🖬 🙉 🖶 🎒 🙆 News Downloads Software Hardware Developers Help Search Shop Most Visited Global Surface pCO₂ (LDEO) Database **Ocean Home** General Information LDEO Database (V1.0 and V2007) ASCII Files LDEO Database V2007 ODV Collection Data and Takahashi Annual Flux Gridded Database with spatial resolution of 4° (latitude) X 5° (longitude). Metadata <u>WAVES: LDEO Database V1.0 Search</u> (will be updated soon) Ocean Carbon LAS: LDEO Database V1.0 Search (will be updated soon) and Repeat Hydrographic Metadata for the dataset can be found in: Takahashi, T., S.C. Sutherland, and A. Kozyr. 2007. Global Ocean Surface Water Partial Pressure of CO, Database: Measurements CLIVAR **Program Data** Performed During 1968 - 2007 (Version 2007). ORNL/CDIAC-152, NDP-088a. Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, 20 pp. **GLODAP** Data **Global Ocean** Dataset should be cited as: Takahashi, T., S. C. Sutherland, R. Wanninkhof, C. Sweeney, R. A. Feely, D. W. Chipman, B. Hales, G. Friederich, F. Chavez, C. Sabine, A. Watson, D. Surface pCO C. E. Bakker, U. Schuster, N. Metzl, H. Y. Inoue, M. Ishii, T. Midorikawa, Y. Nojiri, A. Koertzinger, T. Steinhoff, M. Hoppema, J. Olafsson, T. S. Arnarson, B. Tilbrook, T. Data Johannessen, A. Olsen, R. Bellerby, C. S. Wong, B. Delille, N. R. Bates, H. J. W. de Baar. 2008. Climatological Mean and Decadal Change in Surface Ocean pCO₃, and Net Sea-air **Global Coastal** CO, Flux over the Global Oceans. Deep -Sea Research II, accepted April 2008. **Program Data** 90°N **CARINA Data** Mercury Ocean **Data Search** Engine 60°N WAVES-WEB-Accessible Visualization and 30°N Extraction System **Related Links** EQ CDIAC Publications **Contact Us** 30°S 60°S Page is maintained by Alex light Done

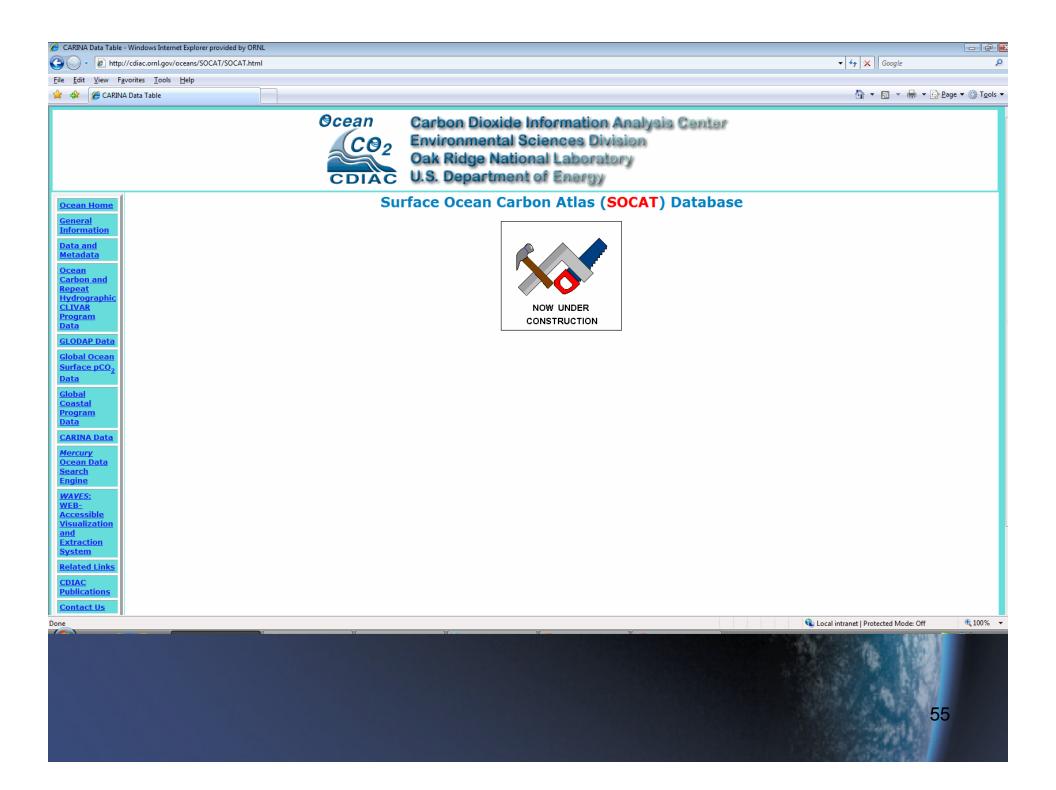


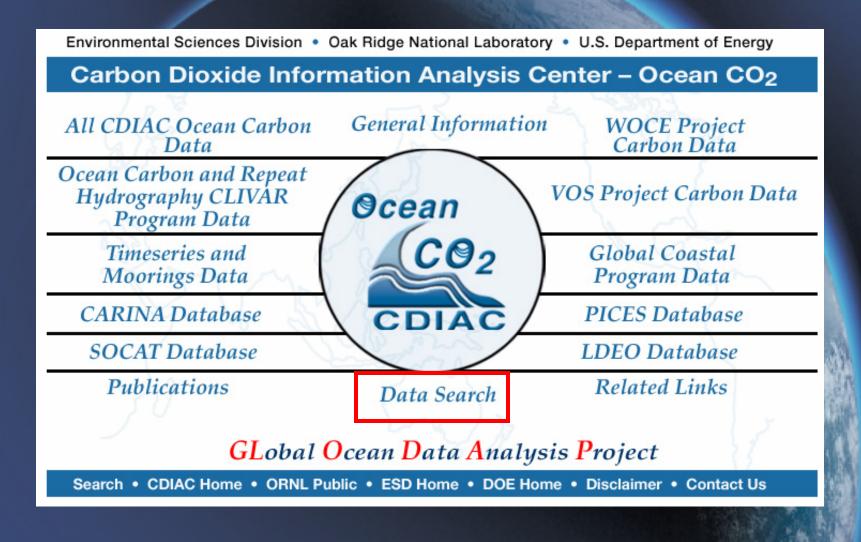
Abbreviations and Acronyms

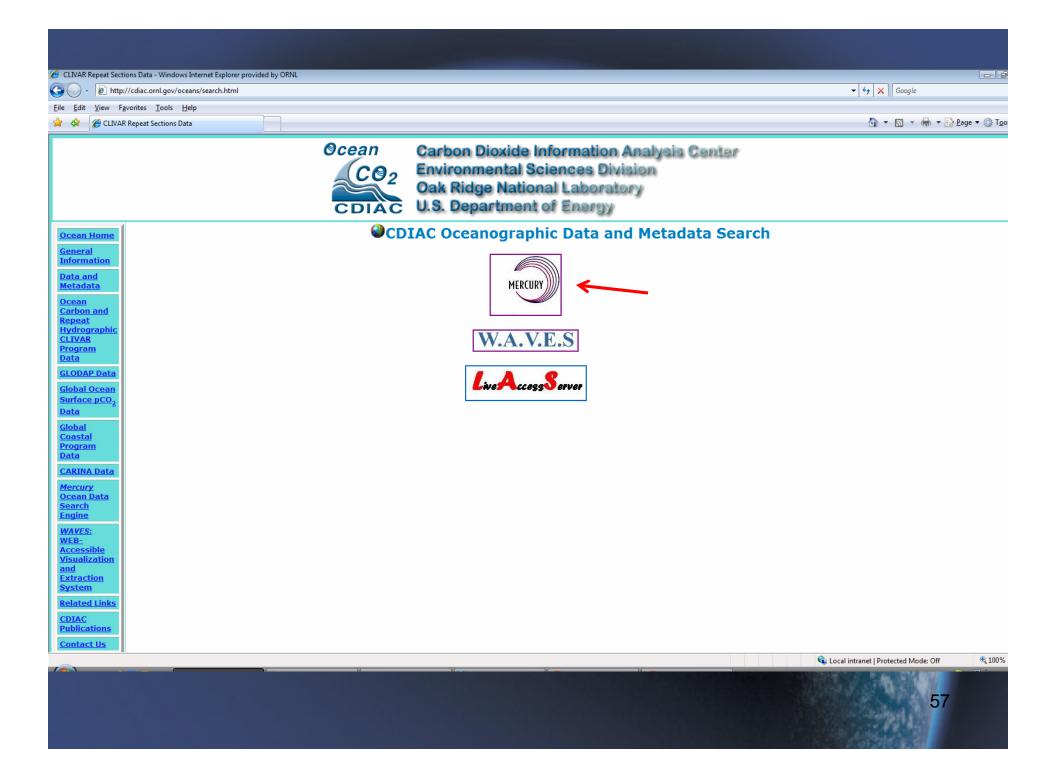
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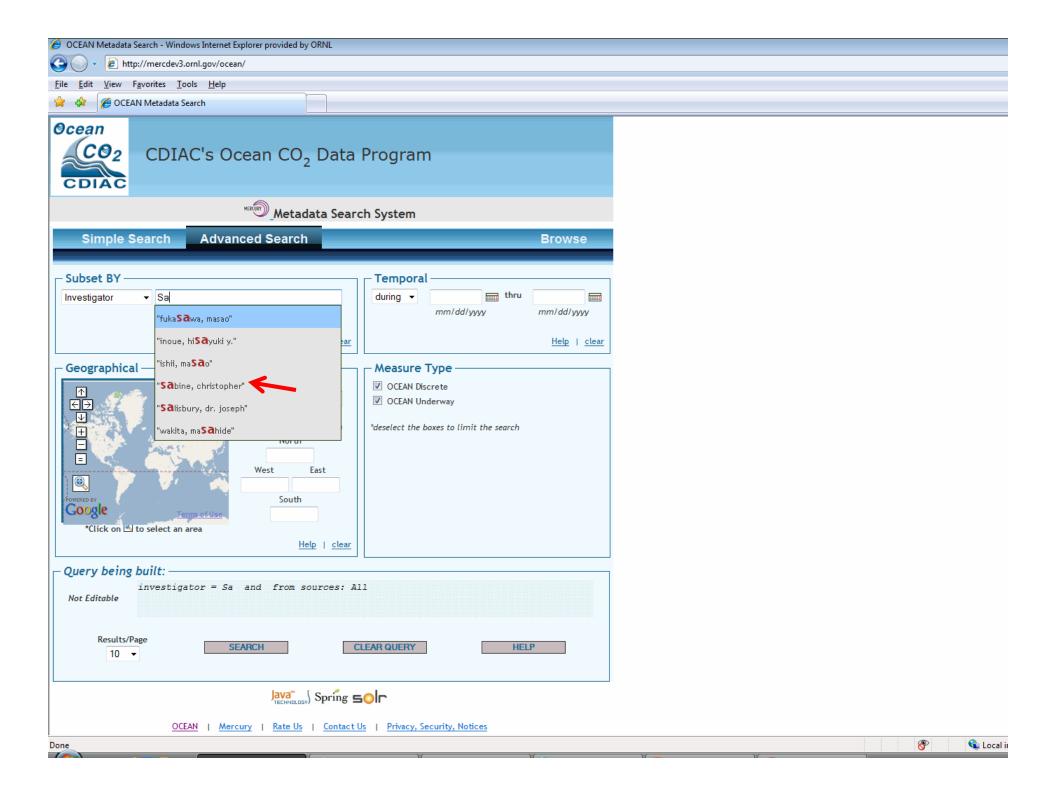


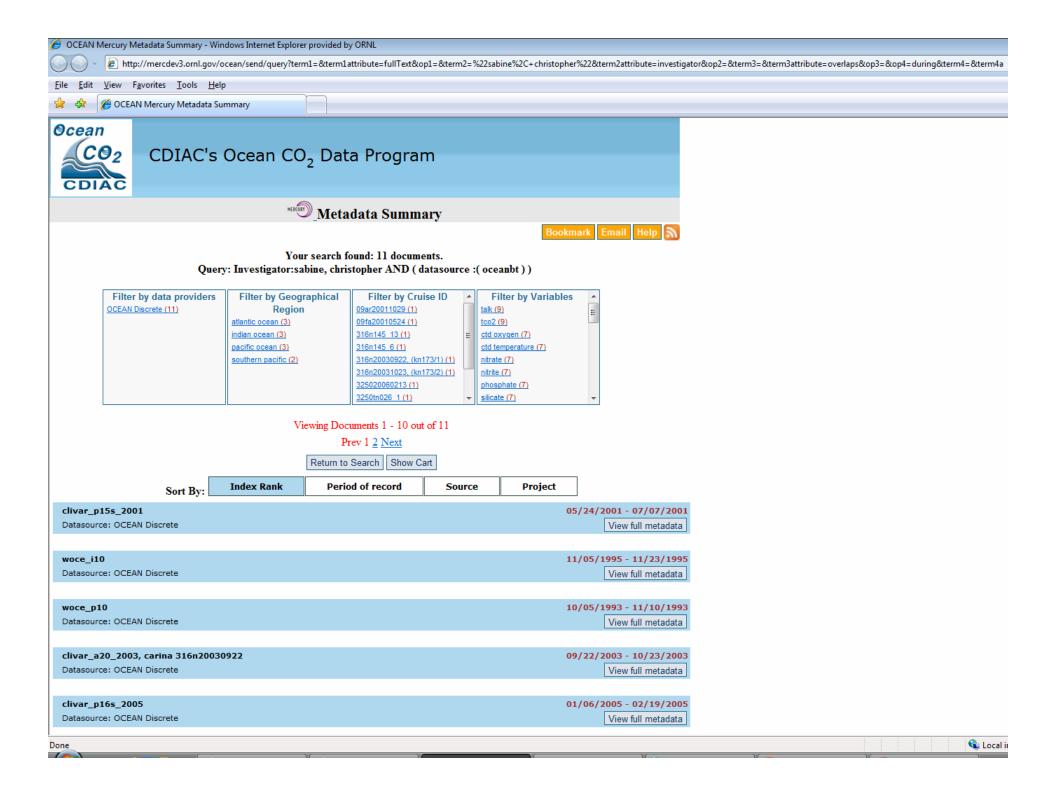


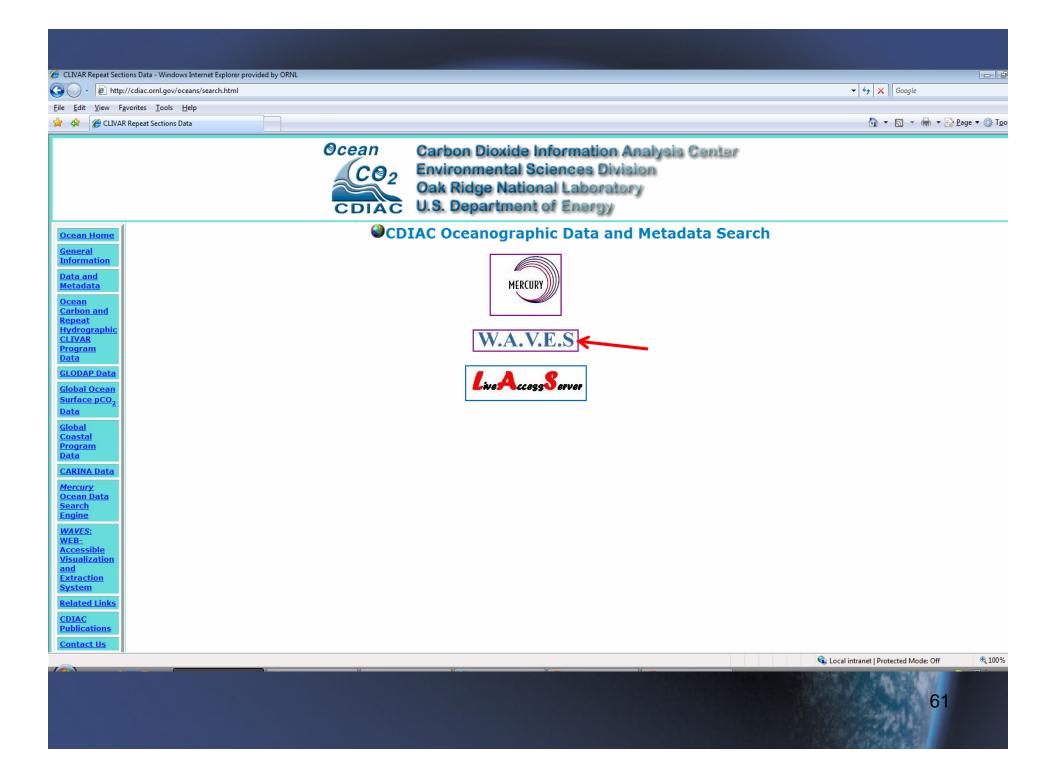


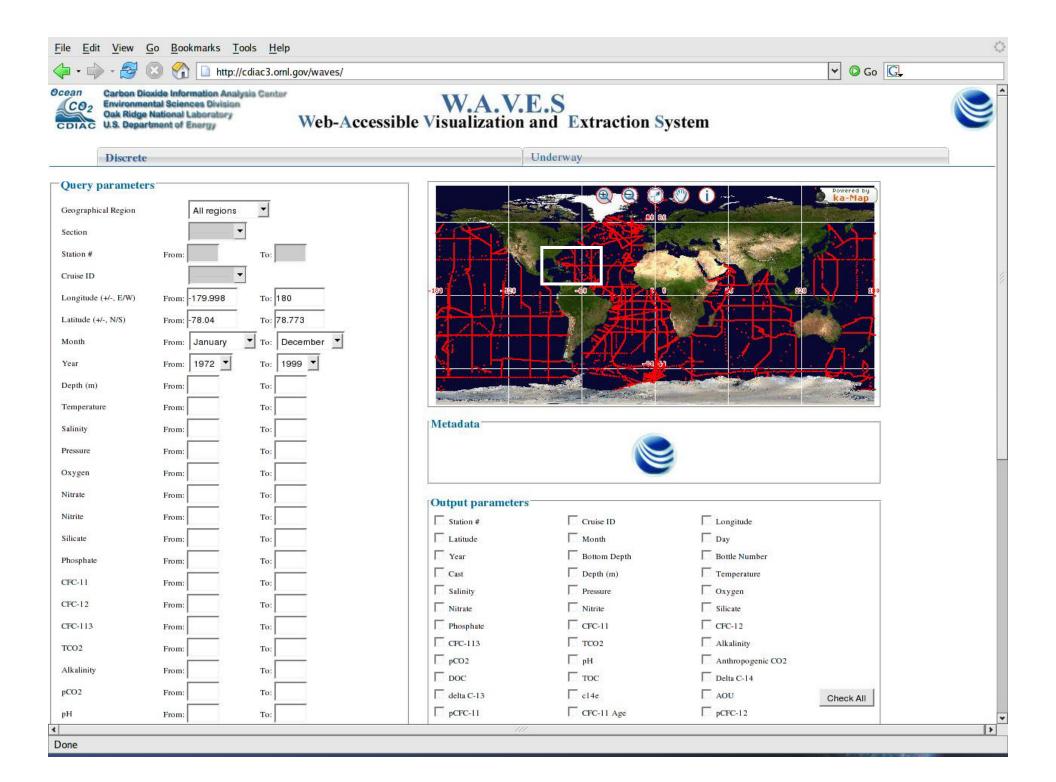


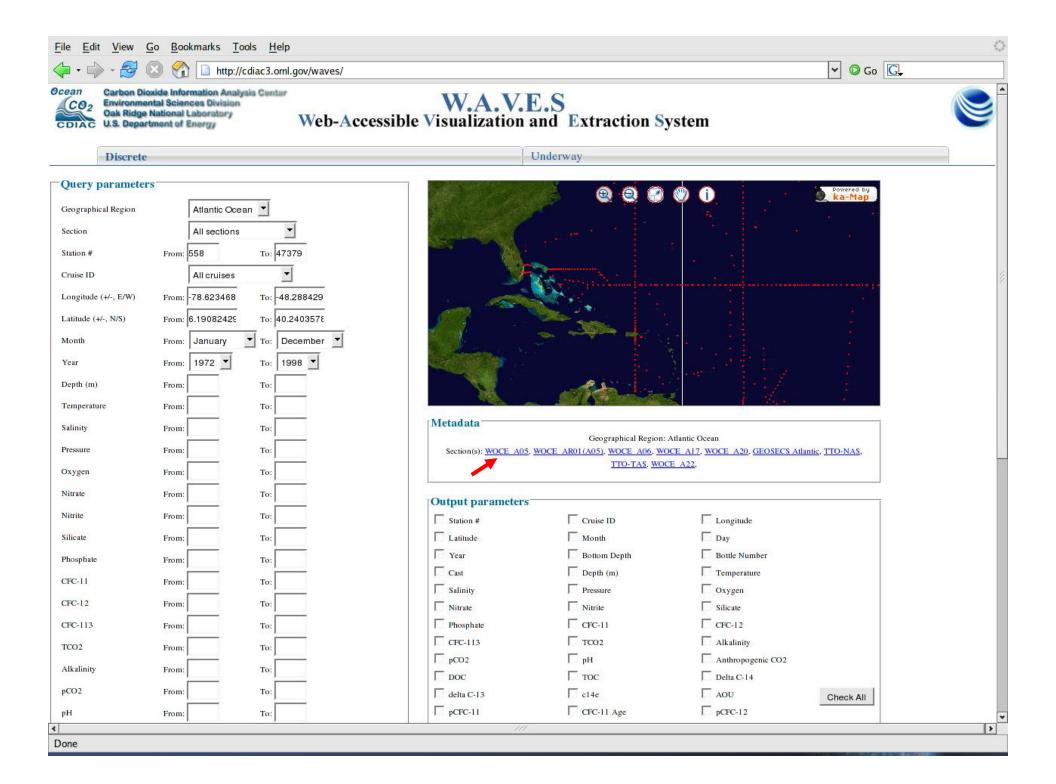
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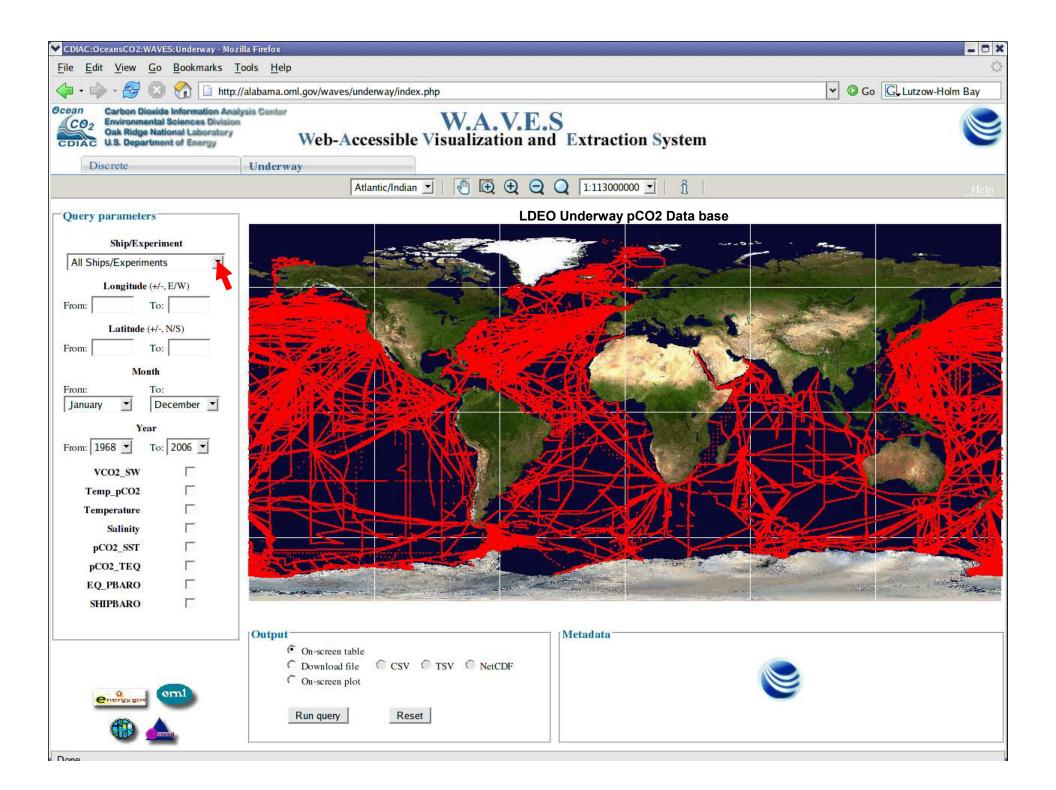


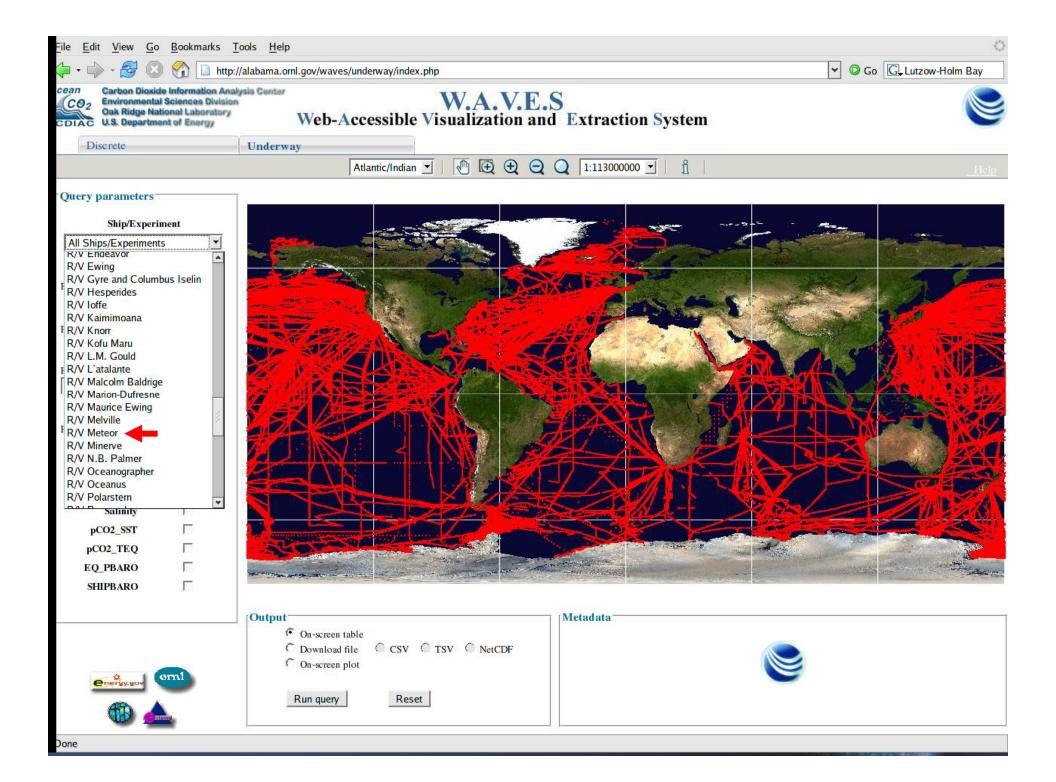


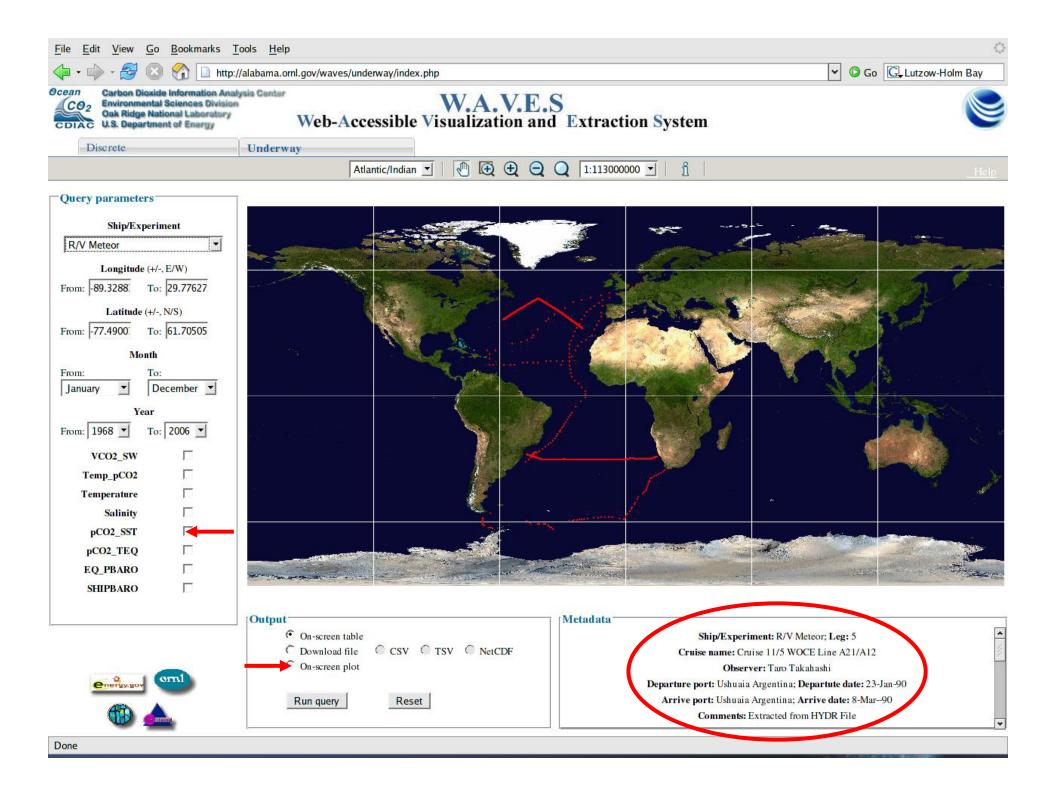


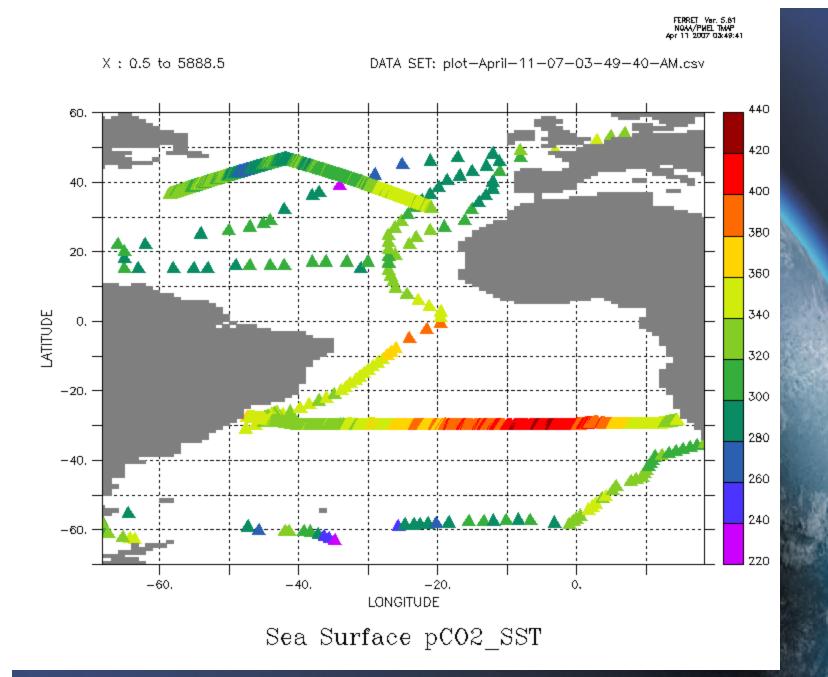
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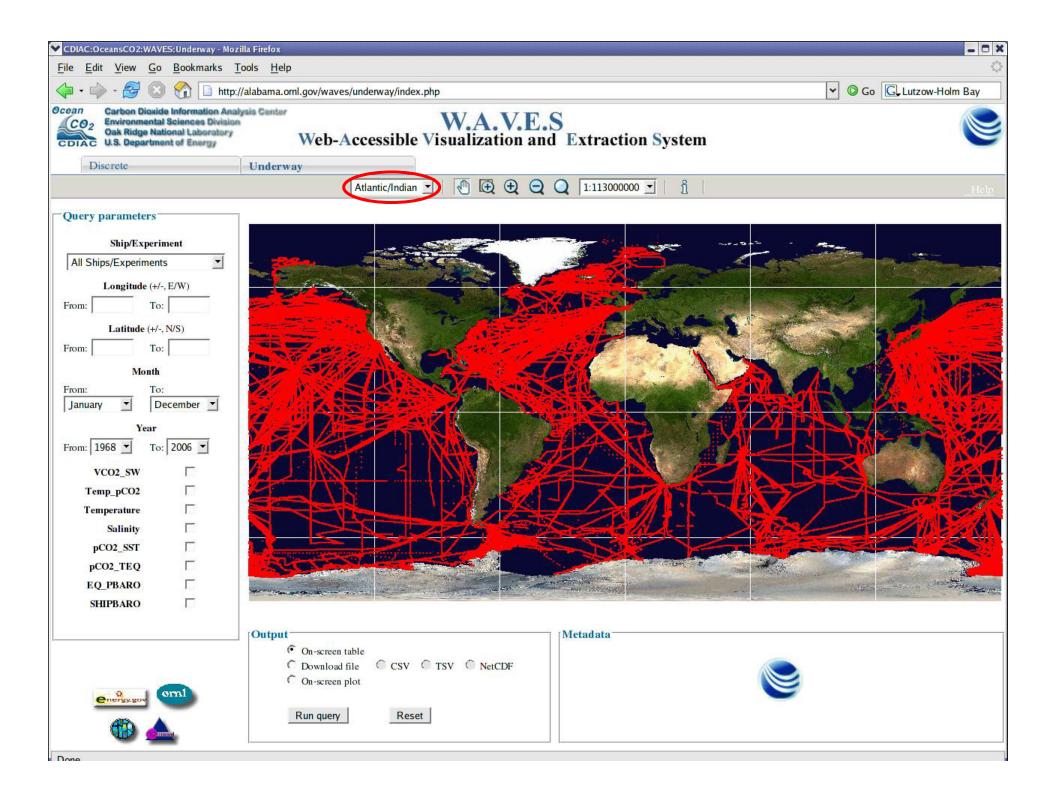
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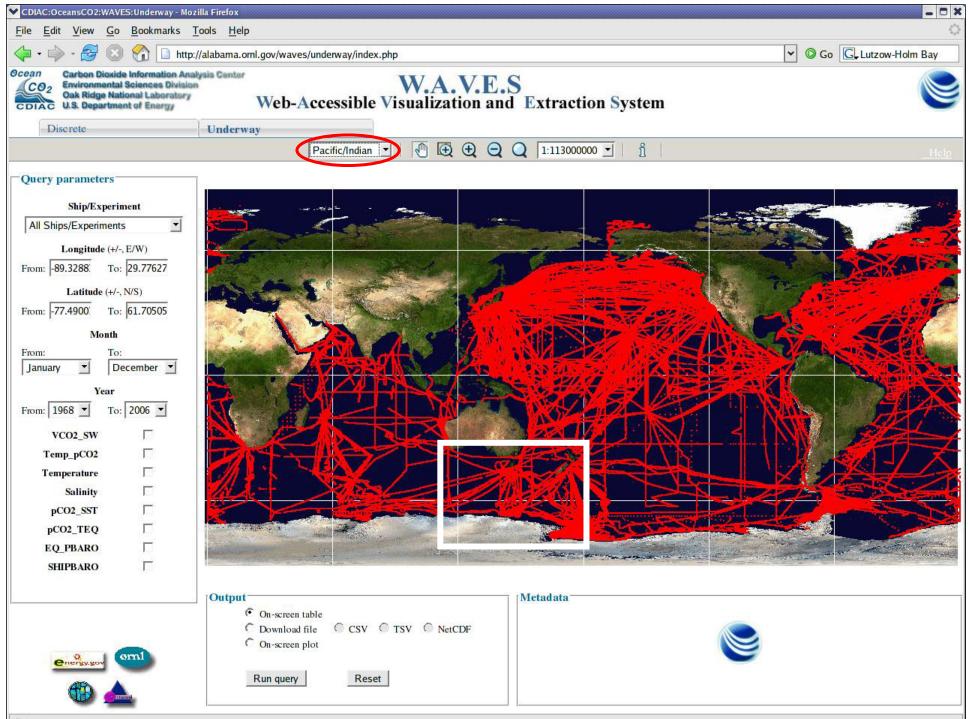


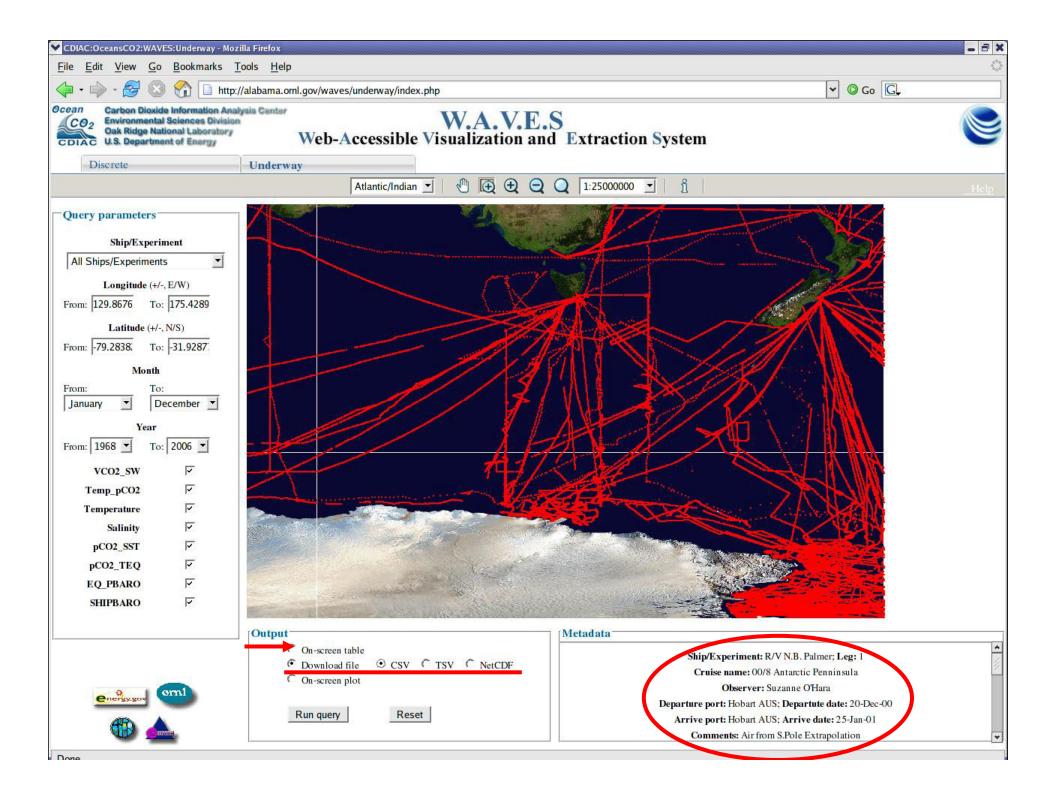












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Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center Environmental Sciences Division Oak Ridge National Laboratory CDIAC U.S. Department of Energy

W.A.V.E.S Web-Accessible Visualization and Extraction System



Underway measurments query results

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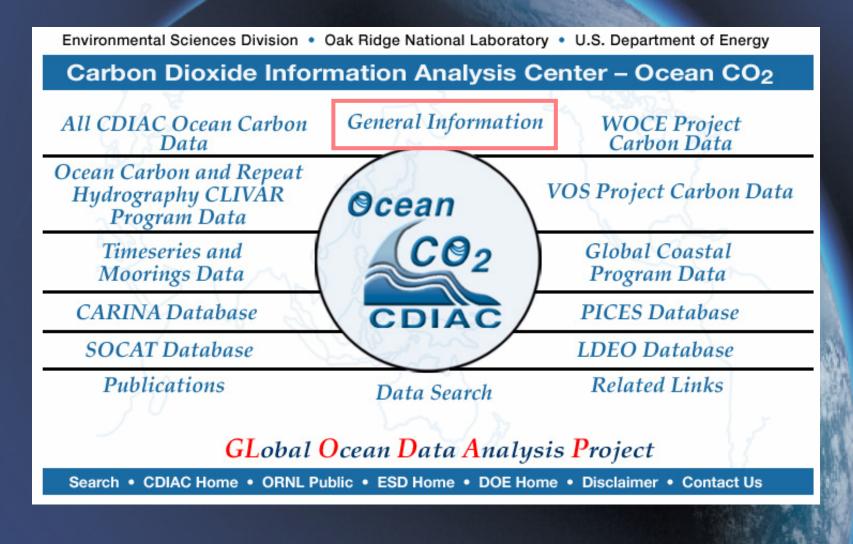
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-49.935	146.241	2000-12-22	357.11844	366.68	9.99	9.92	34.17	346.72	351.0	9.99999	980.94
-49.942	146.240	2000-12-22	357.11969	366.35	9.99	9.93	34.16	346.33	350.6	9.99999	980.89
-49.948	146.238	2000-12-22	357.12097	365.99	9.99	9.94	34.17	345.93	350.2	9.99999	980.85
-49.955	146.237	2000-12-22	357.12222	366.26	9.99	9. <mark>9</mark> 4	34.17	345.98	350.4	9.99999	980.80
-49.958	146.236	2000-12-22	357.12350	366.26	9.99	9.94	34.17	346.23	350.5	9.99999	980.76
-49.965	146.235	2000-12-22	357.12476	366.10	9.99	9.94	34.17	345.64	350.2	9.99999	980.69
-49.971	146.233	2000-12-22	357.12601	365.94	9.99	9.95	34.18	346.12	350.1	9.99999	980.56
-49.978	146.232	2000-12-22	357.12729	365.99	9.99	9.96	34.18	346.27	350.1	9.99999	9 <mark>80.5</mark> 0
-49.984	146.230	2000-12-22	357.12854	365.70	9.99	9.97	34.18	345.73	349.7	9.99999	9 <mark>8</mark> 0.51
-49.988	146.229	2000-12-22	357.12982	366.3 <mark>1</mark>	9.99	9.97	34.18	346. <mark>1</mark> 3	350.4	9.99999	9 <mark>8</mark> 0.49
-49.994	146.228	2000-12-22	357.13107	366.10	9.99	9.98	34.18	345.83	350.1	9.99999	980.44
-50.000	146.226	2000-12-22	357.13232	365.79	9.99	9.97	34.18	345.49	349.9	9.99999	980.39
-50.007	146.225	2000-12-22	357.13361	365.07	9.99	9.98	34.19	345.14	349.1	9.99999	980.33
-50.013	146.223	2000-12-22	357.13486	365.09	9.99	9.98	34.19	344.84	349.1	9.99999	980.31
-50.020	146.222	2000-12-22	357.13614	365.22	9.99	9.97	34.20	344.75	349.3	9.99999	980.26
-50.023	146.221	2000-12-22	357.13739	365.08	9.99	9.97	34.20	344.89	349.0	9.99999	980.24
-50.029	146.219	2000-12-22	357.13864	364.90	9.99	9.96	34.20	344.74	349.0	9.99999	980.29
-50.036	146.218	2000-12-22	357.13992	364.95	9.99	9.95	34.21	345.18	349.0	9.99999	980.26
-50.042	146.216	2000-12-22	357.14117	365.27	9.99	9.95	34.21	345.23	349.2	9.99999	980.13
-50.049	146.215	2000-12-22	357.14243	365.62	9.99	9.95	34.22	346.17	349.7	9.99999	980.04
-50.052	146.214	2000-12-22	357.14371	366.00	9.99	9.95	34.22	345.88	350.0	9.99999	980.00
-50.058	146.213	2000-12-22	357.14496	365.71	9.99	9.95	34.22	345.88	349.7	9.99999	980.01
-50.065	146.211	2000-12-22	357.14624	365.94	9.99	9.95	34.21	345.39	349.8	9.99999	980.04
-50.100	146.204	2000-12-22	357.15402	366.98	9.99	9.93	34.22	346.77	350.9	9.99999	979.80
-50.107	146.203	2000-12-22	357.15530	364.49	9.99	9.93	34.22	344.40	348.5	9.99999	979.77
-50.113	146.202	2000-12-22	357.15656	363.56	9.99	9.93	34.21	343.41	347.5	9.99999	979.73
-50.120	146.201	2000-12-22	357.15781	363.74	9.99	9.94	34.21	343.61	347.7	9.99999	979.68
-50.126	146.200	2000-12-22	357.15909	363.66	9.99	9.94	34.20	343.51	347.6	9.99999	979.60
-50.129	146.199	2000-12-22	357.16034	363.72	9.99	9.93	34.20	343.22	347.6	9.99999	979.56
-50.136	146.198	2000-12-22	357.16162	363.77	9.99	9.93	34.20	343.46	347.7	9.99999	979.52
-50.142	146.197	2000-12-22	357.16287	363.90	9.99	9.93	34.20	343.56	347.8	9.99999	979.50

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UNDERWAY pCO2 DATA FILE FORMAT

(Focuses on results from underway measurement systems.)

I. REQUIRED ELEMENTS

Measured atmospheric information

- Date / Time of Measurement (UTC)
- Position of measurement
 - Latitude in decimal degrees (North is positive, South is negative)
- Longitude in decimal degrees (East is positive, West is negative)
- Mole fraction of CO_2 in ambient atmosphere (µmol/mol in dry air)
- Atmospheric pressure at sea-surface pressure (hPa)

Measured seawater information

- Date / Time of Measurement (UTC)
- Position of measurement
 - Latitude in decimal degrees (North is positive, South is negative)
- Longitude in decimal degrees (East is positive, West is negative)
- Mole fraction of CO_2 in air from equilibrator (µmol/mol)
- Mole fraction of of H₂O in air from equilibrator (µmol/mol)
- Pressure of equilibration = the pressure in the equilibration vessel (hPa)
- Temperature of equilibration = the temperature of the seawater in equilibrator at the time of equilibration (°C)
- Sea surface temperature (in situ) (°C)
- Sea surface salinity (in situ)

II. DERIVED PARAMETERS

Atmosphere

• x(CO₂) value for the ambient atmosphere (µmol/mol in dry air); interpolated to match the date/time/position of the seawater information in this section

Seawater

- f(CO₂) for air in equilibrium with seawater at sea surface temperature (µatm). Note: the air will be at 100% humidity
- p(CO₂) for air in equilibrium with seawater at sea surface temperature (µatm). Note: the air will be at 100% humidity
- x(CO₂) for air in equilibrium with the seawater at sea surface temperature and 1013.25 hPa applied pressure (expressed as µmol/mol in dry air)

III. OPTIONAL ANCILLARY INFORMATION

- Quality flags
- Detailed Ships Heading Information
- Other measurements (chemical. physical. meteorological)

Done

The quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedure (GLODAP example)

- ANALYTICAL AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES
- RESULTS OF SHIPBOARD ANALYSIS OF CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS
- REPLICATE SAMPLES
- CONSISTENCY OF DEEP CARBON DATA AT THE LOCATIONS WHERE CRUISES CROSS OR OVERLAP
- MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS
- ISOPYCNAL ANALYSES
- INTERNAL CONSISTENCY OF MULTIPLE CARBON MEASUREMENTS
- FINAL EVALUATION OF OFFSETS AND DETERMINATION OF CORRECTION TO BE APPLIED

ANALYTICAL AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES

Total carbon dioxide (TCO₂) analysis and calibration

All TCO2 samples that were retained in this synthesis work were analyzed by coulometric titration. The primary differences between the various groups were the sample volume use, the level of automation, and the primary calibration method. On many cruises the coulometer (UIC, Inc.) was coupled to a semi-automated sample analyzer (Johnson and Wallace 1992; Johnson et al. 1985, 1987,1993, 1998). The most common system, a single-operator multiparameter metabolic analyzer (SOMMA), was typically outfitted with a 20- to 30-mL pipette and was calibrated by filling a gas loop with a known volume with pure CO2 gas, then introducing the gas into the carrier gas stream and performing subsequent coulometric titration (Johnson and Wallace 1992; Johnson et al. 1987,1993, 1998). Some systems were calibrated by analyzing sodium carbonate standards. In TCO2 systems that were not coupled with a semi-automated sample analyzer, the sample was typically introduced manually by a pipette or a syringe.

ANALYTICAL AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES (continued)

Total alkalinity (TALK) analysis and calibration.

All shipboard TALK measurements were made by potentiometric titration using a titrator and a potentiometer. TALK was determined either by characterizing a full titration curve (Brewer et al. 1986; Millero et al. 1993; DOE 1994; Ono et al. 1998) or by a single point titration (Perez and Fraga 1987). Analytical differences were in the volume of sample analyzed, the use of either an open or closed titration cell, and the calibration methods. Results were obtained from different curve-fitting techniques such as Gran plots, nonlinear fitting, or single-point

ANALYTICAL AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES (continued)

Fugacity of CO2 (fCO2) analysis and calibration.

Two different types of instruments were used to measure discrete fCO2 samples. With each, an aliquot of seawater was equilibrated at a constant temperature of either 4 or 20°C *with* a headspace of known initial CO2 content. Subsequently, the headspace CO2 concentration was determined by non-dispersive infrared analyzer (NDIR) or by quantitatively converting the CO2 to CH4 and then analyzing the concentration using a gas chromatograph (GC) with flame ionization detector. The initial fCO2 in the water was determined after correcting for loss (or gain) of CO2 during the equilibration process. This correction can be significant for large initial fCO2 differences between the headspace and the water, and for systems with a large headspace-to-water volume ratio (Chen et al. 1995).

ANALYTICAL AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES (continued)

pH analysis and calibration

The pH measurements were determined by a spectrophotometric method (Clayton and Byrne 1993), with m-cresol purple as the indicator and either scanning or diode array spectrophotometers, or by using pH electrodes

RESULTS OF SHIPBOARD ANALYSIS OF CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS

Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) were used on many of the cruises as secondary standards for TCO2, with some exceptions during the Pacific Ocean and Atlantic survey. Routine analysis of shipboard CRMs helped verify the accuracy of sample measurements. Certification of the CRM for TCO2 is based on vacuum extraction/manometric analysis of samples in the laboratory of C. D. Keeling at Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO). A complete discussion of the technique developed for CRMs can be found at: http://www-mpl.ucsd.edu/people/adickson/CO2_QC/. Most groups which routinely ran CRM samples for TCO2 also analyzed the samples for TALK. The CRMs were certified for TALK in July 1996. However, archived CRMs produced prior to 1996 were calibrated as well so that post-cruise adjustments of TALK could be made (See Table 3 in Lamb et al, 2002) CRMs at the time of measurements were not available for the other carbon parameters

REPLICATE SAMPLES

Replicate samples were routinely collected and analyzed at sea, thus allowing the analyst to determine the overall precision of the measurement. The imprecision of replication includes the error associated with the collection and handling of the carbon sample, as well as the analytical precision. In addition, replicate samples for TCO2 were collected and stored for analysis ashore at SIO by laboratory of C.D. Keeling (see Guenther, P. R., C. D. Keeling, and G. Emanuele III. 1994b. Oceanic CO2 Measurements for the WOCE Hydrographic Survey in the Pacific Ocean, 1990-1991: Shore Based Analyses. SIO Reference Series, Ref. No. 94-28. University of California, San Diego)

CONSISTENCY OF DEEP CARBON DATA AT THE LOCATIONS WHERE CRUISES CROSS OR OVERLAP

One approach for evaluating the consistency of the cruises was to compare data where cruises crossed or overlapped. A location was considered a crossover if stations from two cruises were within 1° (~100 km) of each other. If more than one station from a particular cruise fell within that limit, the data were combined for the comparison. For this analysis, only deep-water measurements (>2000 m for the Pacific Ocean, >2500 m for the Indian Ocean, and >3000 m for the Atlantic Ocean) were considered, because CO2 concentration in shallow water can be variable, and the penetration of anthropogenic CO2 can change relationships between the carbon parameters measured at different times. Once the stations were chosen, the data were plotted against potential density referenced to 3000 dB (or 4000 dB in the Atlantic) since water moves primarily along isopycnal surfaces. In order to quantitatively estimate the mean difference between legs, each of the two fitted curves for a restricted deep water density range was evaluated at evenly spaced intervals covering the range of space common to the selected stations from both legs. A mean was taken of the differences, and standard deviation was calculated

MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Another approach used to evaluate the data at the crossover locations was a multi-parameter linear regression analyses (MLR). Brewer, et al. (1995) and subsequently others (Wallace 1995; Slansky et al. 1997; Goyet and Davis 1997; Sabine et al. 1999), have shown that both TCO2 and TALK concentrations in deep and bottom waters can be fit well with MLR functions using commonly measured hydrographic quantities for the independent parameters. The geographic extent over which any such function is applicable depends on the number of water masses present, and the uniformity of chemical and biological processes which have affected the carbon species concentration in each water mass

ISOPYCNAL ANALYSES

At a few locations in the North Pacific the estimated offsets at the crossovers were not consistent with the offsets from the basinwide MLR analysis. In an attempt to determine whether the limited number of stations analyzed biased on the crossovers, we expanded the crossover analysis to include additional stations along each cruise and/or stations from neighboring cruises. The deep (> 2200 m) station data were averaged at specific potential density (sigma-3) values and fitted with a 2nd-order polynomial function. The average differences and standard deviations were determined from evenly spaced differences along the curves. The range of values observed for a particular cruise at each isopycnal level indicated whether the stations initially used in the crossover analysis were offset from the surrounding stations. Although more assumptions about oceanographic consistency are necessary, the additional stations used in the isopycnal analysis can provide a better estimate of the difference between cruises because more data points are included in the analysis

INTERNAL CONSISTENCY OF MULTIPLE CARBON

MEASUREMENTS

An additional independent approach for evaluating the accuracy of data is the examination of the internal consistency of the CO2 system parameters. The CO2 system parameters in seawater can be characterized by temperature, salinity, phosphate and silicate, and two of the four measured inorganic carbon parameters: TCO2, TALK, *f*CO2, or pH. Thus, the carbon system is overdetermined on cruises where three or more carbon parameters were measured. By comparing estimates using different pairs of carbon measurements, one can evaluate potential offsets. In addition, examination of internal consistency over several cruises lends confidence to the reliability of the equilibrium constants. The constants of Mehrbach et al. (1973) as a refit by Dickson and Millero (1987) were used for this analysis, along with equilibrium constants for other components (e.g., boric acid dissociation, solubility of CO2, water hydrolysis, and phosphoric and silicic acid dissociation) necessary to characterize the carbonate system in seawater as recommended in Millero (1995). This choice was made based on the analysis of a large data set (15,300 samples) obtained from all the ocean basins (Lee et al. 2000; Millero et al. 2002). For this analysis, TALK was calculated using a combination of either TCO2 and fCO2, or TCO2 and pH [adjusted upward by 0.0047 (DelValls and Dickson 1998) for the 92 Pacific and Indian Ócean but not for the Atlantic analysis].