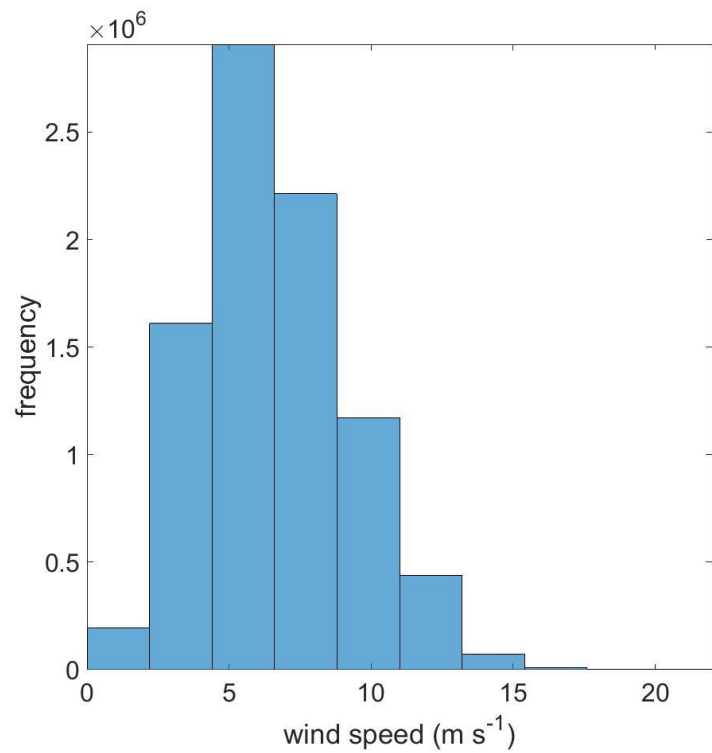
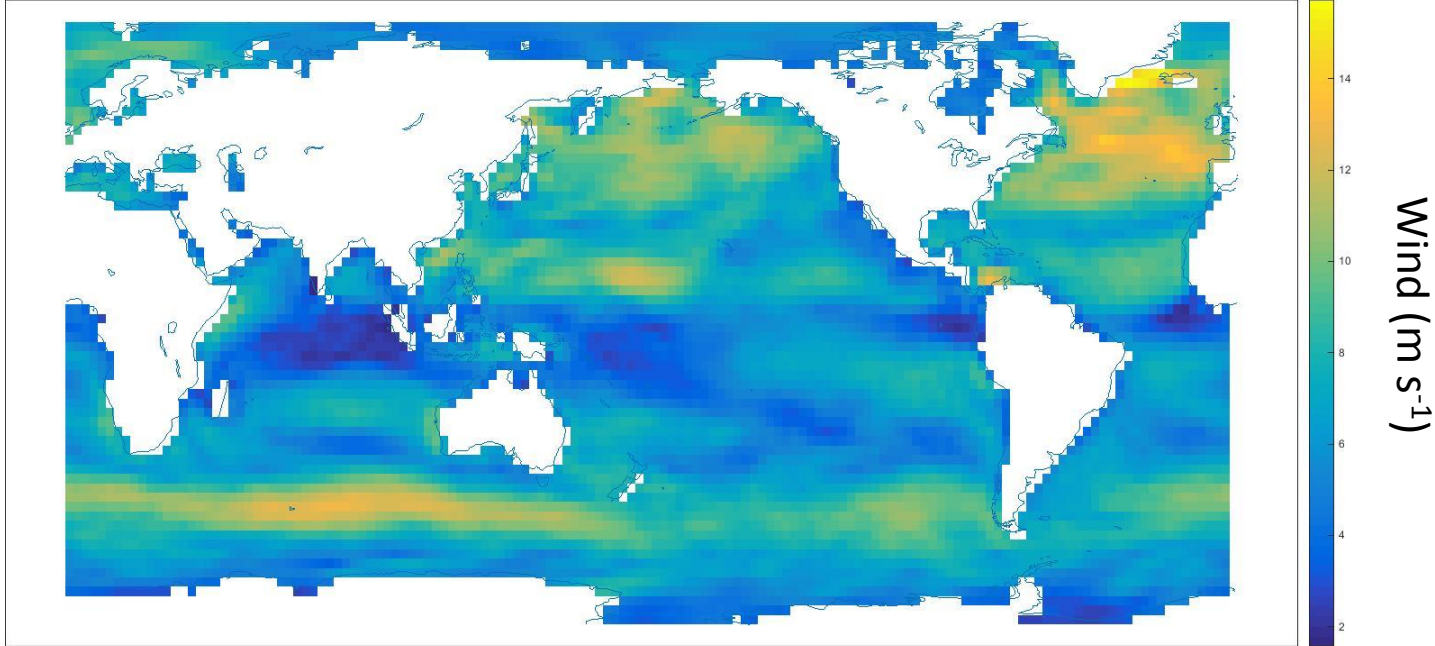


FILLING THE GAP OF IN SITU CO₂ FLUXES DURING LOW WIND CONDITIONS

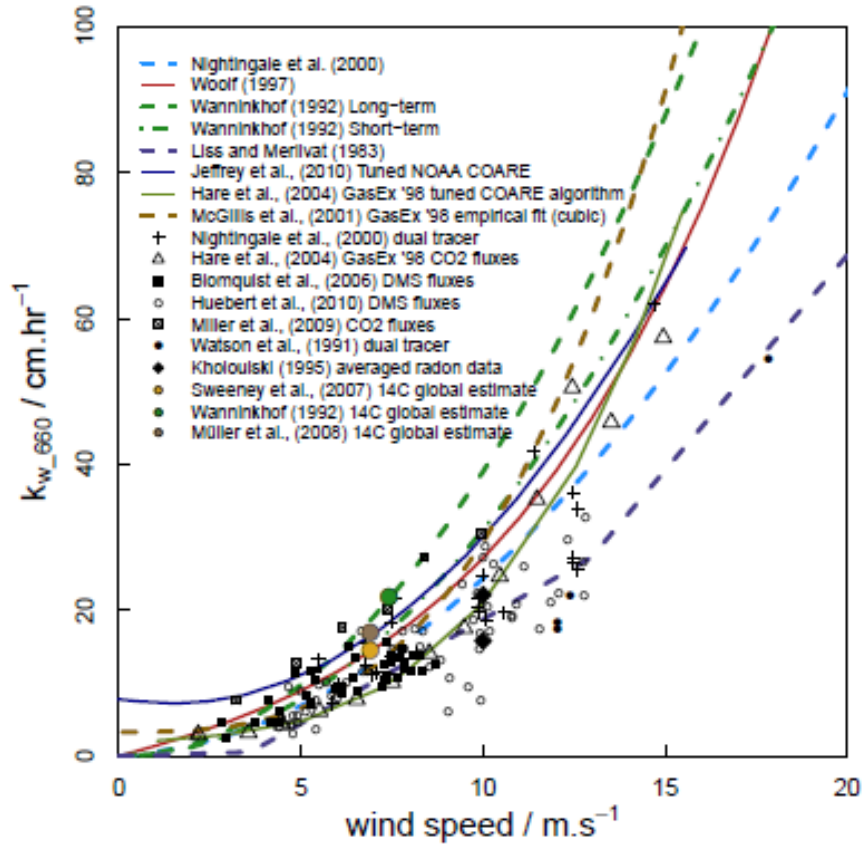


Mariana Ribas Ribas
WG Sea Surface

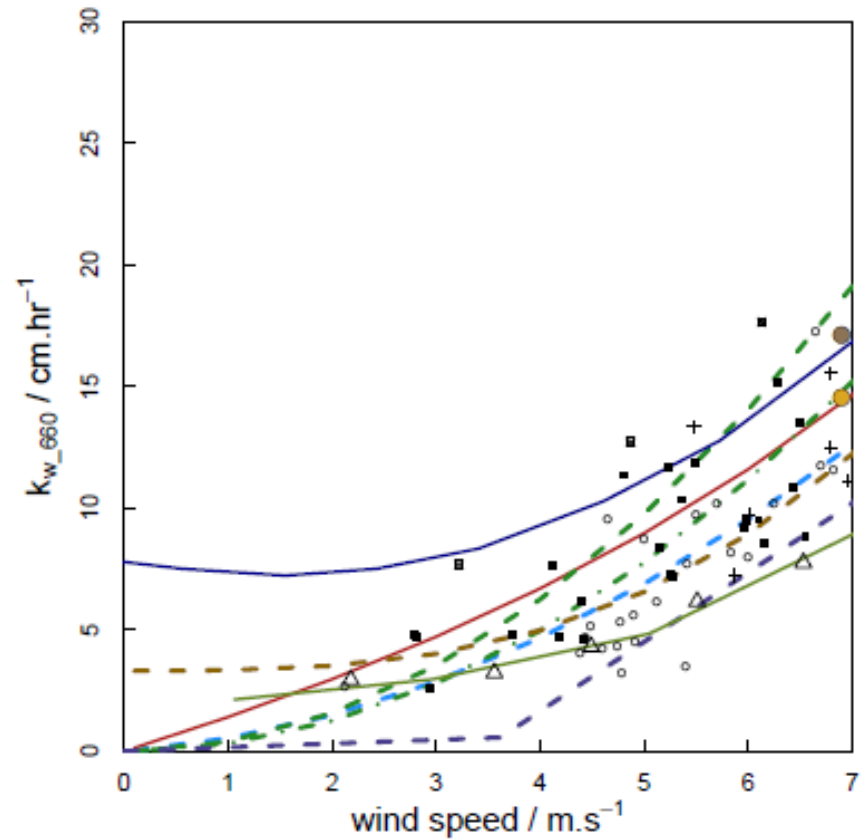




<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.ncep.reanalysis.derived.html>

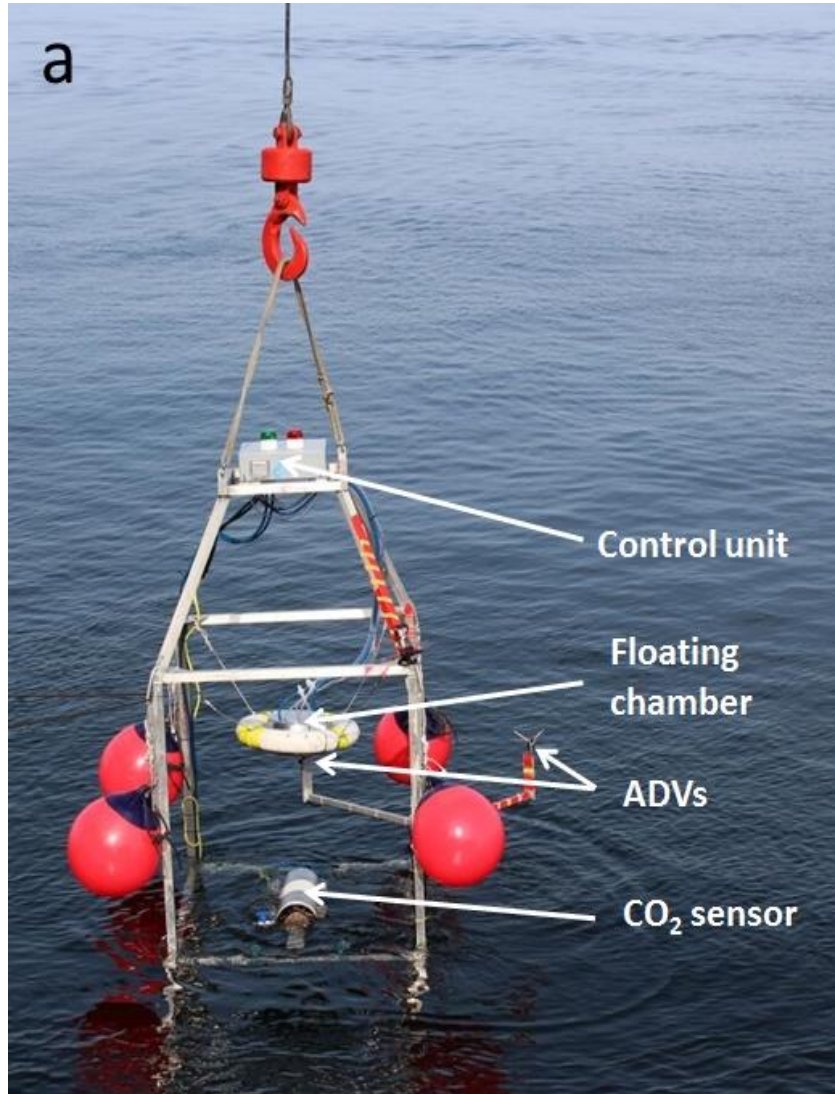


Parametrizations available but missing values for low and high winds



Johnson, 2010

AN AUTONOMOUS DRIFTING BUOY TO MEASURE AIR-SEA CO₂ FLUXES



PROBLEM with floating chambers:
overestimate fluxes due to the creation of
additional turbulence at the water surface.



We correct fluxes by measuring turbulence with two Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter (ADV)s.

OBJECTIVE: Develop an autonomous drifting buoy to measure *in situ* air-sea CO₂ fluxes with high temporal resolution and minimizing known biases.

General information:

Height and width 2.5 m x 1.2 m

Weight 150 kg

Operation time up 20 hours

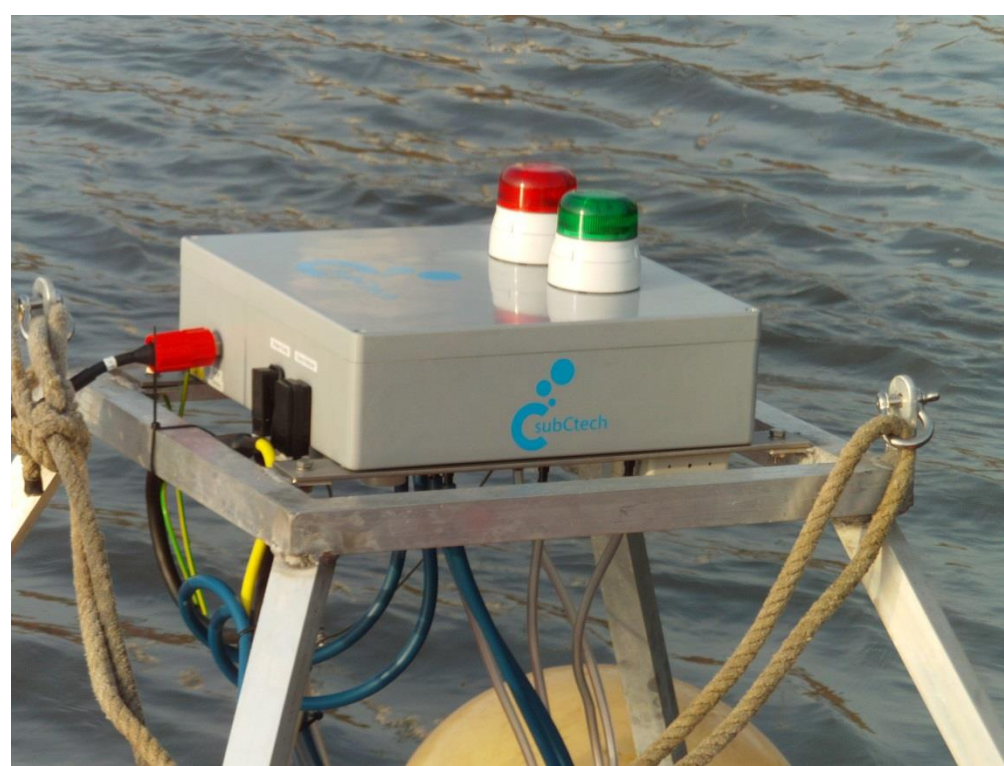
Deployment tested with wind up to 10 m s^{-1}

Buoys were placed at each corner for buoyancy

Control unit:

Code by lights provides information which measurement is taken.

1. Ambient air measurement + chamber flushing with ambient air: 10 minutes
2. Inside floating chamber measurement: 15 minutes
3. Water measurement: 20 minutes



Floating chamber:

To measure the rate of CO₂ accumulation.

- Volume 7 L
- Diameter: 38 cm
- Surface area: 0.1 m²
- Made of aluminum.
- 4 cm wall penetrating into water.
- Temperature, pressure and humidity sensor inside.

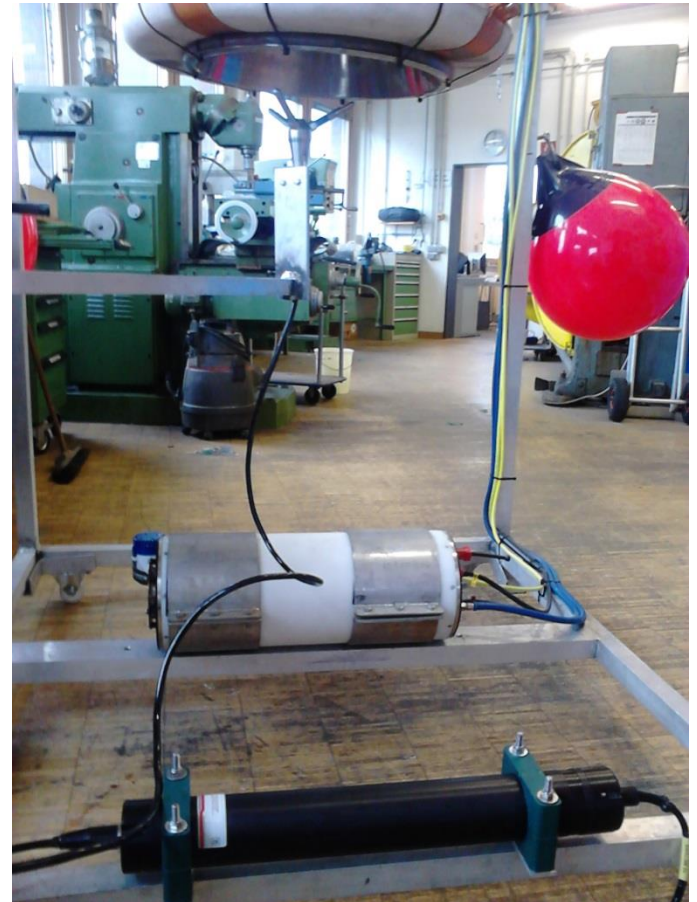


CO₂ sensor:

Infrared gas analyzer (IRGA)

(SubCtech OceanPack™, LI-COR LI-840x)

The IRGA calibration was checked before and after the sampling campaign with five standard gases. The accuracy was better than 1.5 %.





IMU-Head

SLAVE-Head

SLAVE

IMU

Acoustic Doppler Velocimeters (ADV) (Nortek Mhz):

ADV#1: 10 cm directly underneath the center of the floating chamber, equipped with Microstrain 3DM-GX3 inertial measurement unit (**IMU**) with synchronous data acquisition.

ADV#2: 55 cm outside the perimeter of the chamber, positioned sideways (**SLAVE**).

Sampling frequency: 32/16 Hz in the local XYZ coordinate system

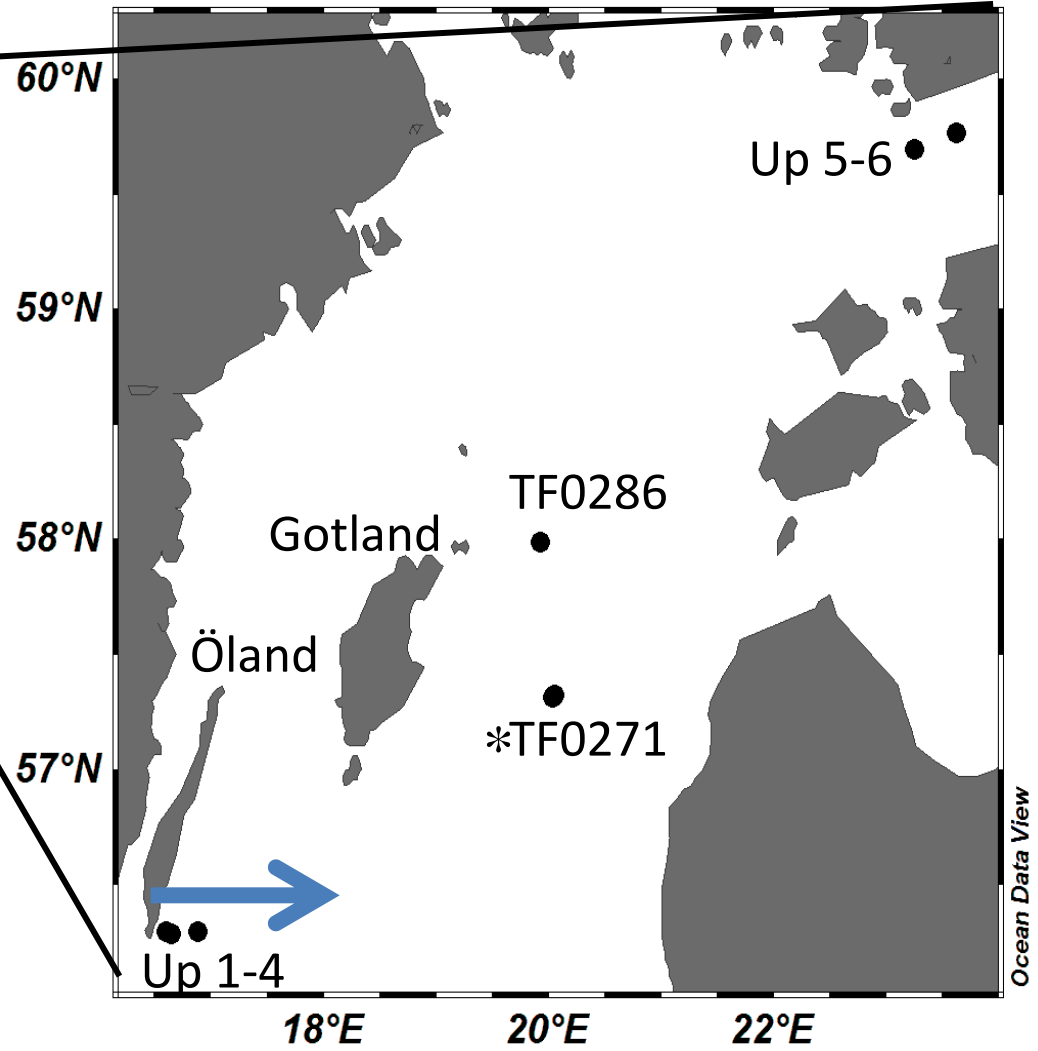
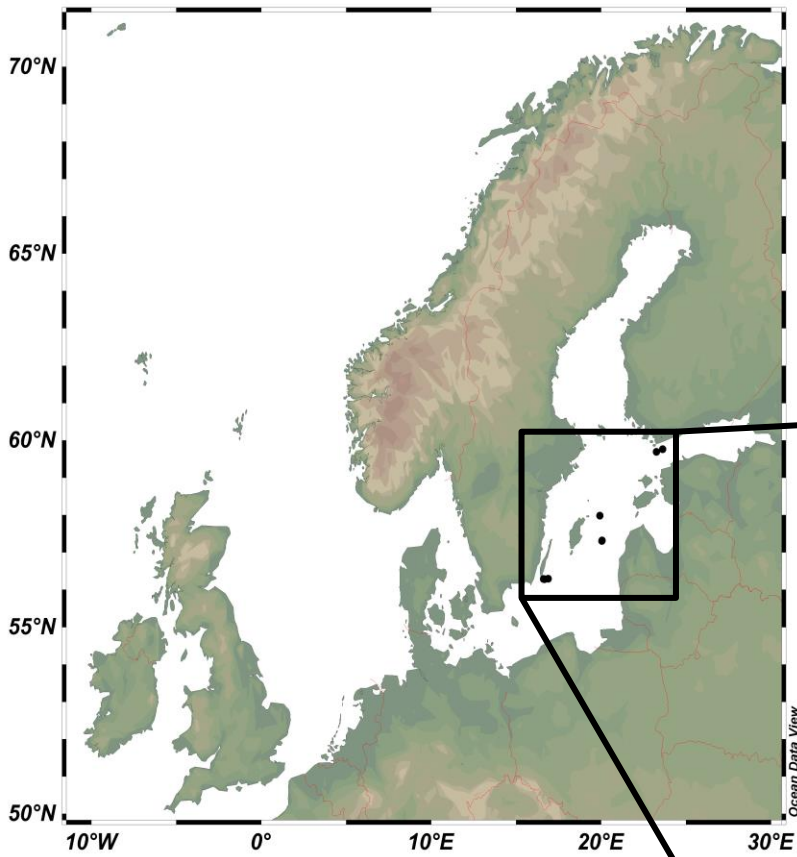
Nominal velocity range: 2 m s^{-1}

Sampling volume: 0.01 m diameter measured above the sensor.

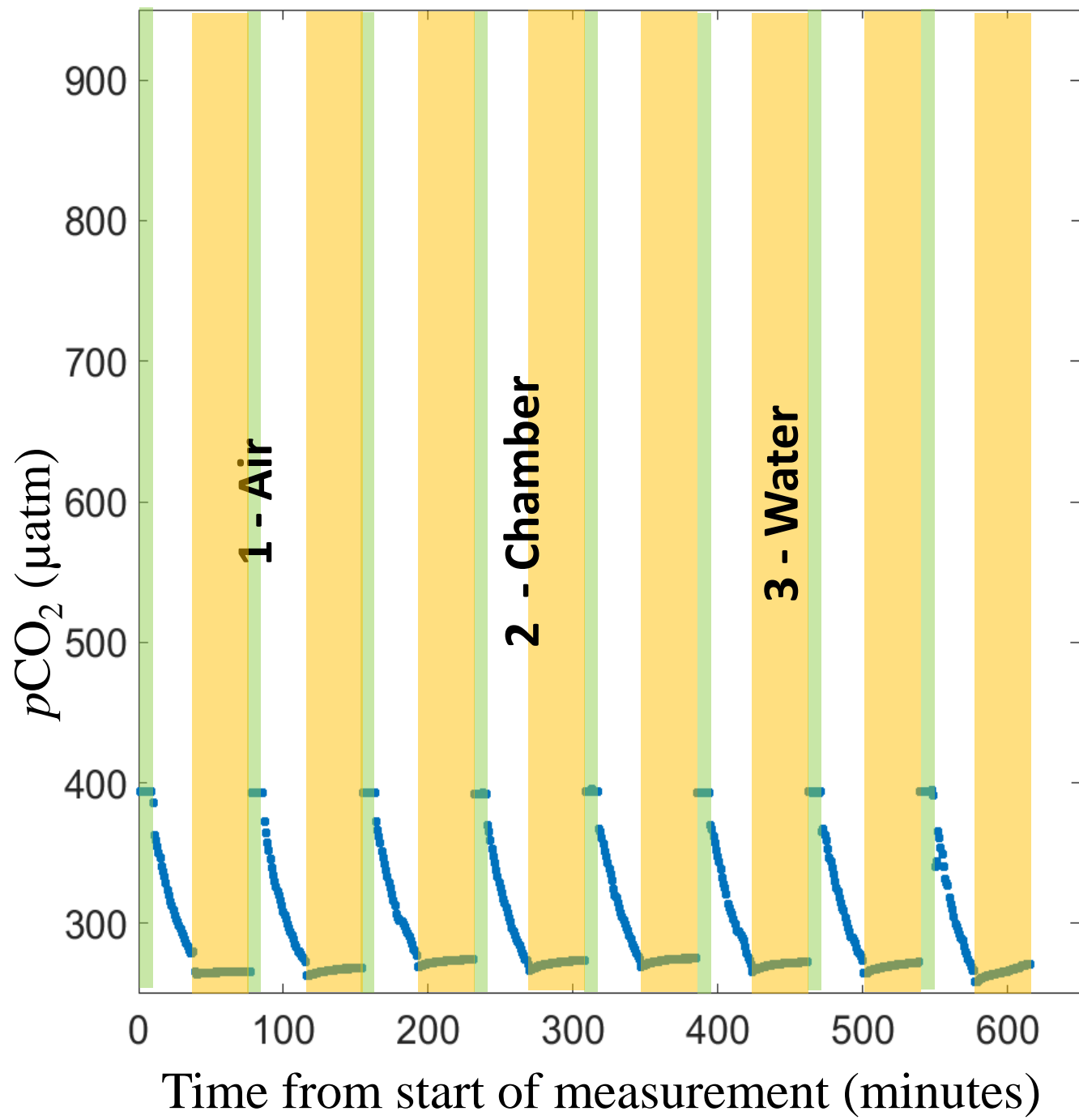
3- Preliminary results: Baltic Sea cruise (summer 2015)

U_{10} -> 2.8: 8.9 m/s

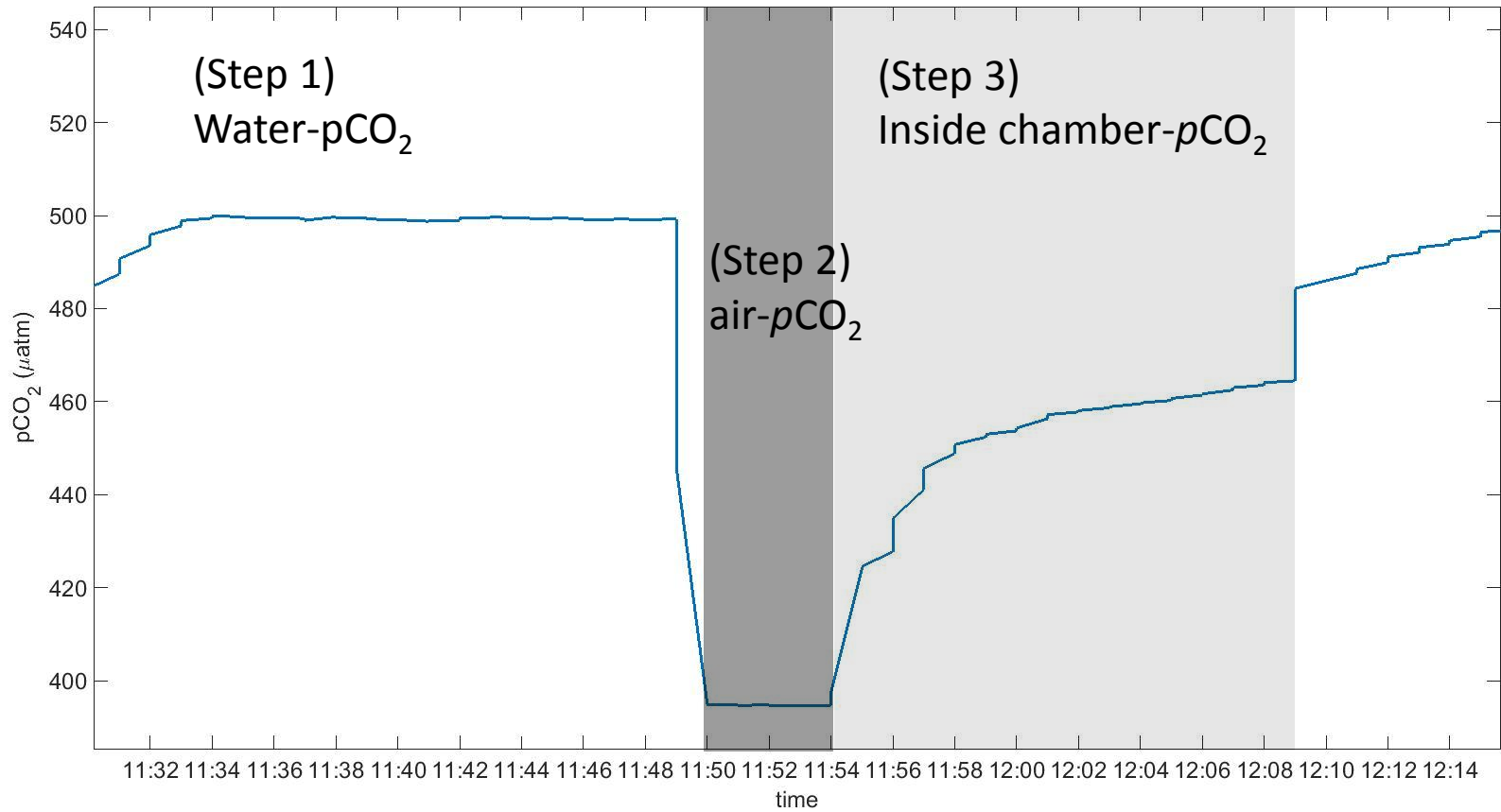
ΔpCO_2 -> 64.7: -123.0 μatm



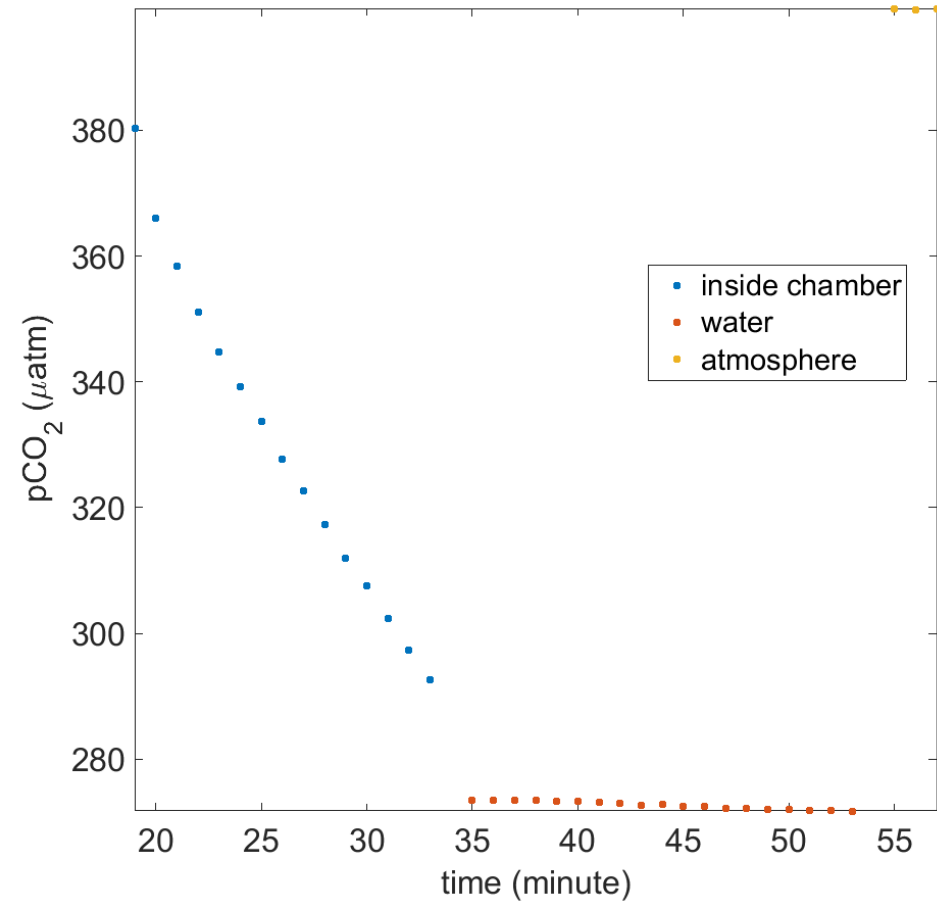
2015/08/11



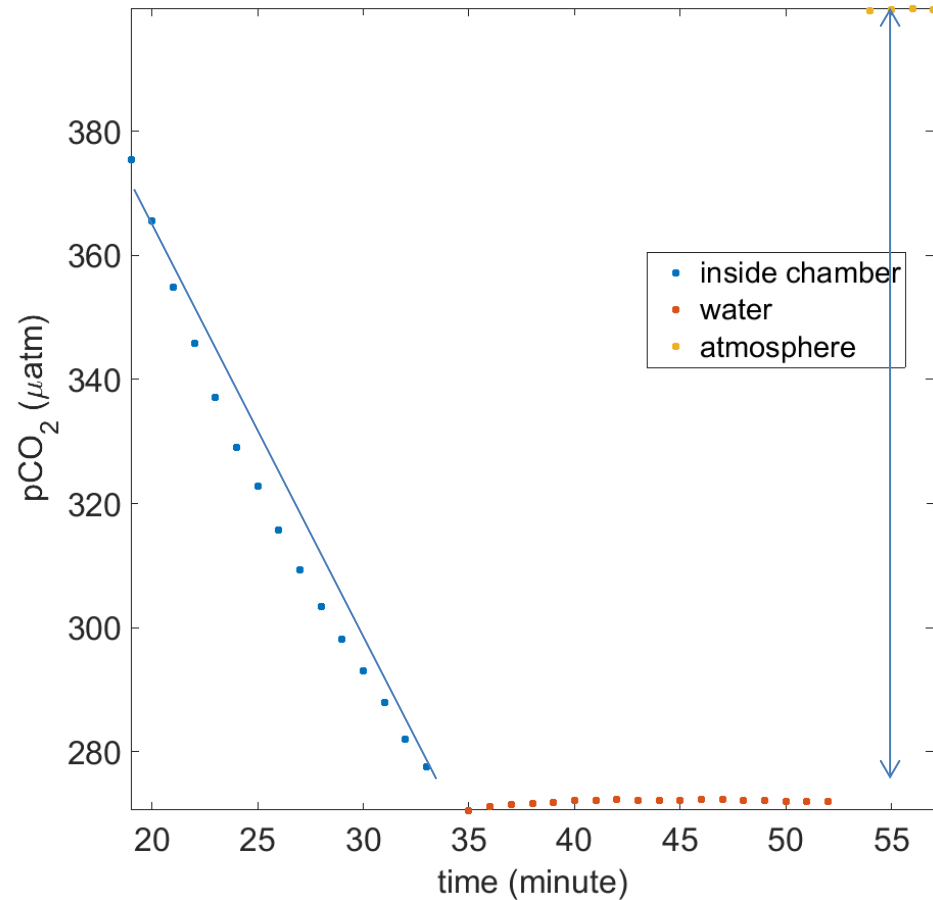
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- Calculate the slope (b)

- Calculate ΔpCO_2

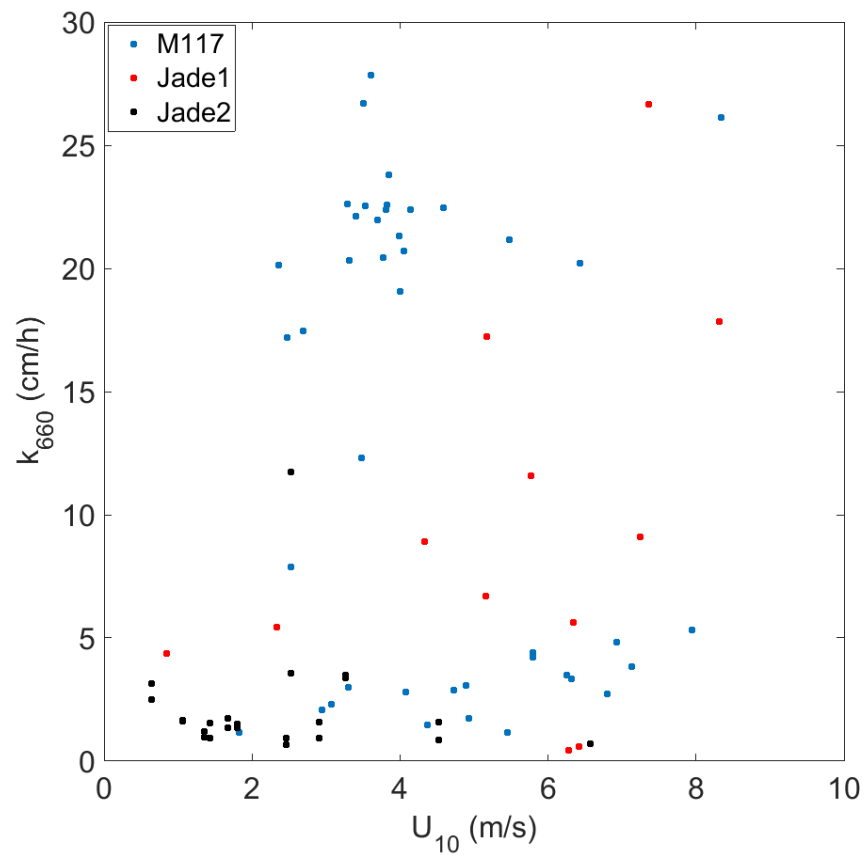
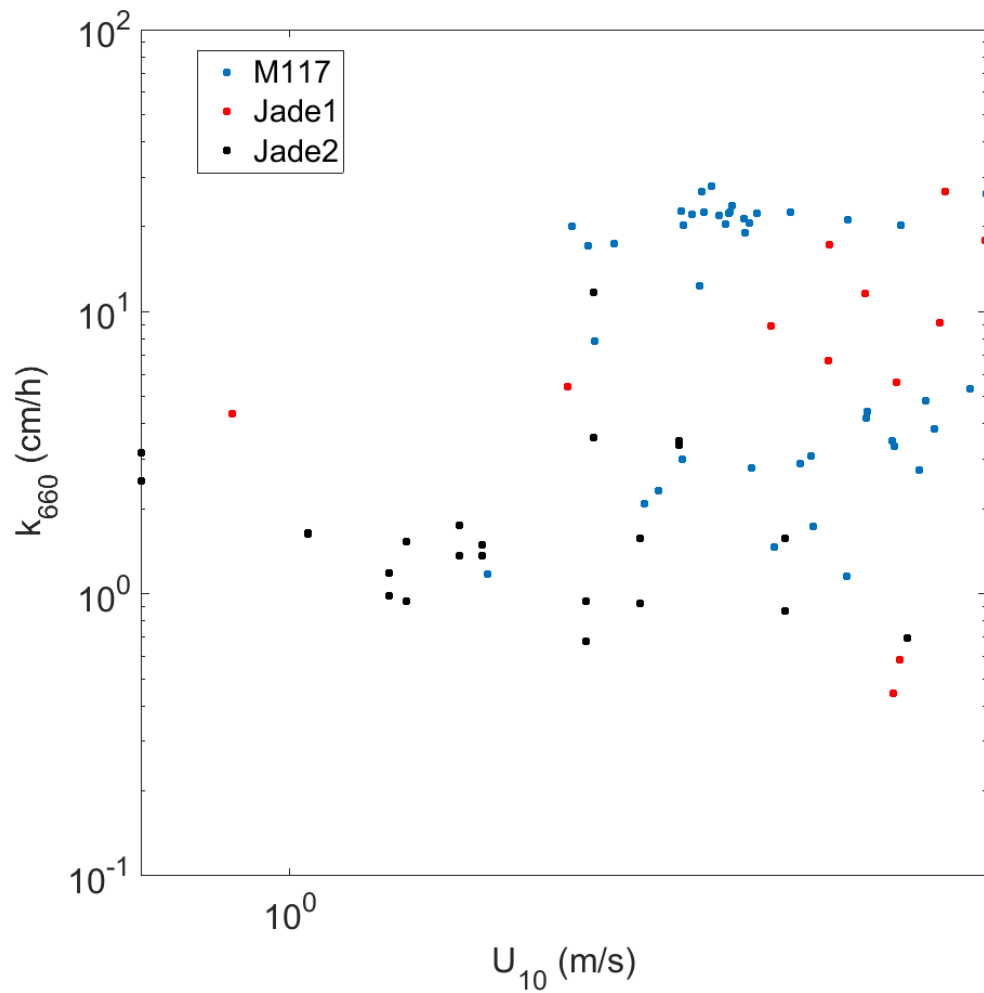
- Schmidt number exponent:

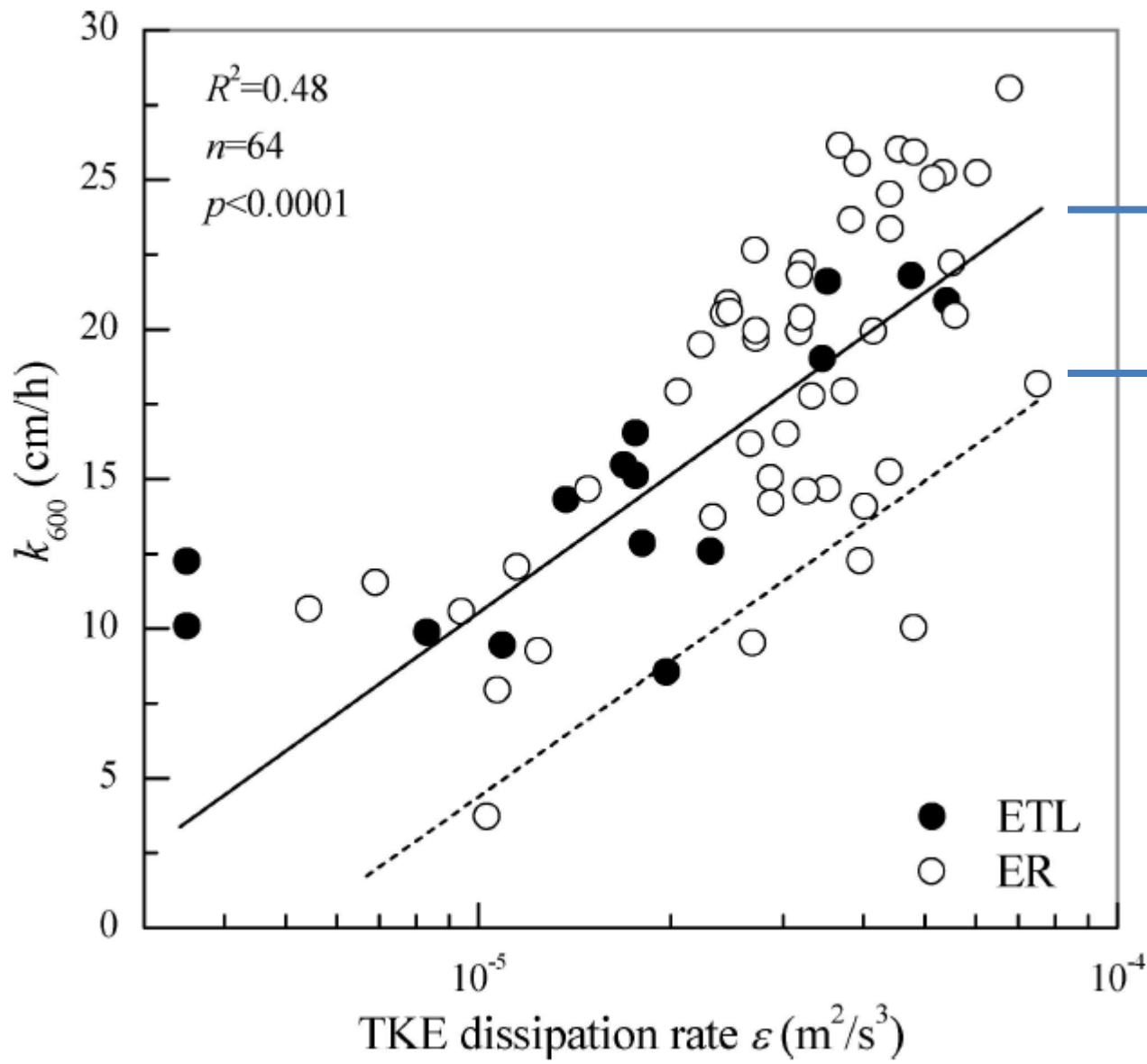
if $U_{10} \geq 5$ $n = 1/2$;

if $U_{10} < 5$ $n = 2/3$;

- Solubility (S) [mol/ L atm]

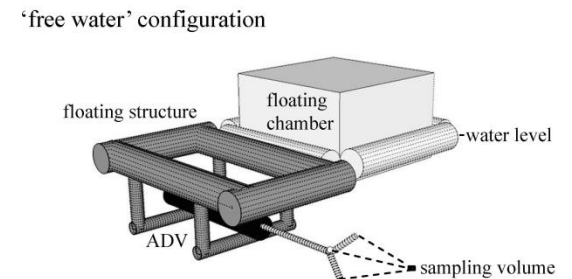
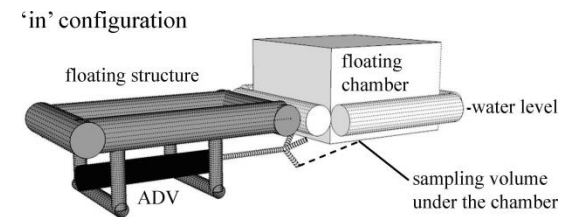
$$k = \frac{V}{A} \frac{b}{TS\Delta pCO_2}$$





Free water

In configuration



Importance

- New drifting buoy is a powerful tool to improve our understanding of gas transfer velocity through *in situ* measurements.
- Integrated ADVs + IMU to correct for artificial turbulence and buoy's own movement.
- High temporal (every 40 minutes) and spatial resolution.
- Providing new insights in k parametrization, especially for low wind speeds, where most parametrizations fail.
- $k \neq 0$ cm/s + $\uparrow \Delta p \text{CO}_2$ (@ low wind speed, during Summer in Baltic Sea for example) \rightarrow different sink capacity and carbon budgets.



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#PassMeProject

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