

CALIBRATION SHEET (199) – SPECTRO Bio2

1 - SST CO2 calculation :

The temperature is computed from the thermistor (Th) and the 2 references measured by the spectro (Refh and Refb) :

When $4095 < Th$, Refh, Refb < 8191 , subtract 8192

$$T(^{\circ}C) = \frac{1}{A + B \ln(R) + C * (\ln(R))^3} - 273.15$$

$$R = \frac{(R1 * (RH / (RH + R1)) + R1 * (K * RL) / (RL + R1) - (R1 * (K * RH) / (RH + R1))) / (1 - (RH / (RH + R1)) - ((K * RL) / (RL + R1)) + (K * RH) / (RH + R1))}{1}$$

$$K = (Th - Refh) / (Refb - Refh)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} RL = 1959.2 & A = 1.466296 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ RH = 7865.5 & \text{and} \quad B = 2.38698 \cdot 10^{-4} \\ R0 = R1 = 21003 & C = 9.9959 \cdot 10^{-8} \end{array}$$

2 - fCO2 calculation :

$$fCO2 (\mu atm) = a pCO2th + b \quad (1)$$

The a, b, k and k' coefficients are given by the calibration of the spectrophotometer.

$$\begin{array}{l} a = 0.9916 \\ b = - 24.5 \\ k = + 0.0024 \\ k' = - 0.0400 \end{array}$$

$$pCO2th = \frac{K_i A_T}{\alpha K_1} X \left[\frac{1 - \frac{c}{A_T} \frac{1}{(1 + X)}}{1 + \frac{2K_2}{K_i} \frac{1}{X}} \right] \quad (2)$$

and

$$X = \frac{Re_2 - e_3}{1 - Re_1}$$

with :

- $A_T = 2.04 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/kg}$
- $c = 10^{-4} \text{ mol/kg}$
- $e_1 = 0.0078$
- $e_2 = 8.76277 - 0.04344T + 7.256 \cdot 10^{-5} T^2 \quad (T \text{ en K})$
- $e_3 = -0.005765 + 5.8 \cdot 10^{-4} T \quad (T \text{ en K})$
- solubility coefficient (Weiss, 1974)

$$\ln \alpha = -60.2409 + 93.4517 \left(\frac{100}{T} \right) + 23.3585 \ln \left(\frac{T}{100} \right) + S \left[0.023517 - 0.023656 \left(\frac{T}{100} \right) + 0.0047036 \left(\frac{T}{100} \right)^2 \right]$$
- dissociation constants of carbonic acid in seawater (Lueker et al., 2000)

$$pK_1 = \frac{3633.86}{T} - 61.2172 + 9.67770 \ln T - 0.011555S + 0.0001152S^2$$

$$pK_2 = \frac{471.78}{T} + 25.9290 - 3.16967 \ln T - 0.01781S + 0.0001122S^2$$
- Thymol blue dissociation constant (Zhang and Byrne, 1996)

$$pK_i = 4.706 \frac{S}{T} + 26.33 - 7.17218 \log(T) - 0.017316S$$

for pK_1 , pK_2 et pK_i : $pK = -\log K$

for α , K_i , K_1 et K_2 : $S = 35$

- $R = \frac{A_{434}}{A_{596}}$

$$\text{with : } A_{434} = k' + \log\left(\frac{810nm}{434nm}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad A_{596} = k + \log\left(\frac{810nm}{596nm}\right)$$

- Amax control

The stability of the dye can be checked with the calculation of Amax :

$$A_{\max} = \frac{e_2}{e_2 - e_1 \times e_3} \{ (e_2 - e_1) \times A(436) + (1 - e_3) \times A(596) \}$$

The quantity Amax varies with temperature. It decreases when the temperature increases. The slope of the relationship varies between -1.5 to -2.5 per mil per degree C.

3 - Control

3 parameters of the fCO₂ sensor can be checked easily when testing the buoy:
810 nm, Ref H and Ref B

810 nm = 7363 (+/- 100)

Ref H = 3726 (+/- 2)

Ref B = 4578 (+/- 2)