

Paul Allen Foundation pH Sensors

Field Testing the Alpha SeapHOx V2 in an Experimental Kelp Farm



December 2018

Introduction

Two moorings mark the borders of an experimental kelp farm. On the northern edge of Hood Canal, a major basin in Washington State's Puget Sound, a patch of *Saccharina latissima* (also known as Sugar Kelp) is helping to identify if seaweed aquaculture can help combat ocean acidification. Started in 2015, this project is primarily funded by a \$1.5 million grant from the Paul G. Allen Family Foundation. It is a collaborative effort led by the Puget Sound Restoration Fund in partnership with various collaborators, including the University of Washington and NOAA's Pacific Marine Environmental Lab.

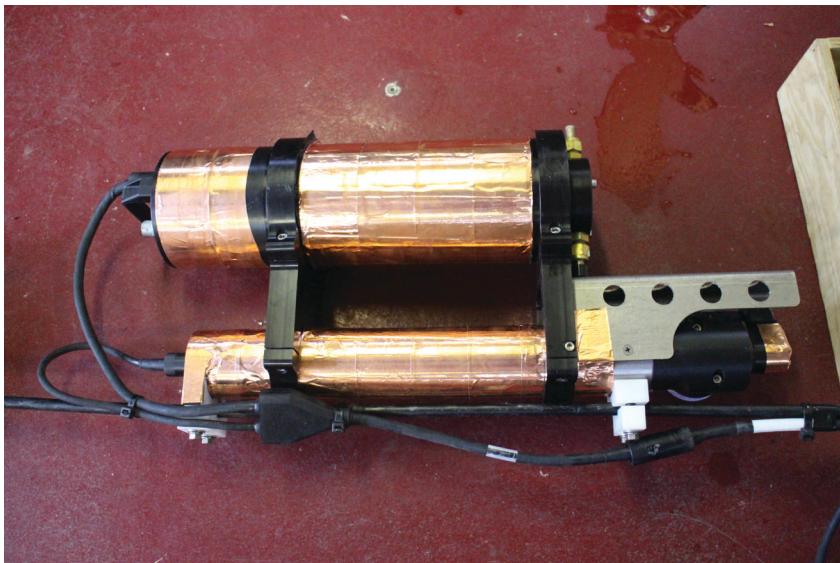
In theory, the premise is straightforward—kelp such as *Saccharina latissima* harness carbon dioxide that would otherwise acidify the surrounding water, helping to mitigate the unwanted decreases in pH that result in ocean acidification. Whether this CO₂ uptake is enough to reduce acidification on a wider scale, and if the impact of the kelp can affect natural variations in the environment, are the questions that draw interest in the experiment.

The Alpha pH Sensors

In January 2018, scientists from University of Washington's Applied Physics Laboratory and Sea-Bird Scientific installed the very first Deep SeapHOx V2s on the aquaculture plot's two moorings. These were pre-release "alpha" test versions that had produced promising results in a test bath. In a previous life, these two Deep SeapHOxes were once SeaFET V1s: when Sea-Bird Scientific made the decision to upgrade the line of ISFET pH sensors to the SeaFET V2, these units were readily available for upgrades. Thus, serial numbers 001 and 002 were born.

As moored pH sensors, the Deep SeapHOx V2s were a natural choice for an experiment devoted to studying ocean acidification; the relatively fast sampling speed (fastest rate is 6 seconds/sample) made it possible to track rapid changes in this dynamic environment, and sensor stability reduced the number of visits to the mooring and the required maintenance. For Sea-Bird Scientific, this deployment represented valuable opportunity to field test the new instruments before entering official production.

Similar to the original SeapHOx V1, the V2 units are a combination of a Deep SeaFET V2 pH sensor and an SBE 37-SMP-ODO moored CTD+DO sensor. The change from V1 to V2 included new internal hardware with new firmware that improves upon stability and changes the instrument's operating characteristics. The sensing elements remained the same however; like the SeaFET/SeapHOx/Deep SeapHOx V1, the shallow SeaFET/SeapHOx V2 utilizes the Honeywell DuraFET ISFET-based pH sensor with an internal KCl gel reference, as well as an external chloride reference. The



One of the SeapHOx V2s before deployment. Copper tape wrapped around the housing helps to reduce biofouling and make cleaning easier after recovery.

Deep SeapHOx V2 utilizes the same a ISFET sensor and external reference rated for 2000m deployments as the Deep SeapHOx V1. Unlike wet-chemistry or glass electrode pH sensors, the SeaFET/SeapHOx uses solid-state pH sensing technology that does not rely on reagent cartridges, and has significantly higher stability in seawater. Compared to the original SeaFET, the V2 units have outperformed their predecessor in data quality, performance, and reliability.

	SeaFET V2	Shallow SeapHOx V2	Deep SeapHOx V2
Measurement Range	6.5 - 9.0 pH		
Initial Accuracy	± 0.05 pH		
Typical Stability	0.003 pH/month		
Precision	0.004 pH		
Weight	5.45 kg	10.45 kg (w/ titanium CTD)	12 kg (w/ titanium CTD)
Dimensions	50.8 cm x 11.4 cm	55.88 cm x 28.25 cm	
Maximum Depth	50 m		2000 m

pH specifications for the SeaFET V2, SeapHOx V2, and Deep SeapHOx V2 when proper temperature, salinity, and pressure corrections are applied.

The Kelp Farm

The aquaculture site is located on the northern side of Hood Canal just east of Hood Head Island, a popular area for recreational shellfish harvesting. Two moorings were installed on the north and south ends of the plot. Standard colored buoys mark the boundaries of the underwater installation, with rows of seeded lines hosting sugar kelp below the surface.

The two moorings are known as ORCA buoys, short for “Oceanic Remote Chemical Analyzer”. Each mooring is an autonomous system that hosts a collection of moored and profiling sensors as well as a weather station. Onboard solar panels and batteries power the buoy’s systems and integrated



sensors, while wireless telemetry allows for transmission of real-time data. The particular ORCA buoys installed in the aquaculture plot hosted CTDs, current meters, chlorophyll/turbidity sensors, oxygen sensors, and pH sensors.



Installing sensors on the South ORCA mooring. The SeapHOx V2 and a current meter were cabled to a battery and data logger, then installed through an opening on the mooring.

Along with the pH data from the SeapHOx V2s, each mooring also hosted a pCO₂ system and an in situ colorimetric pH sensor. The colorimetric pH sensor utilizes traditional wet-chemistry to measure pH with an expected accuracy of ± 0.003 pH, packaged in a deployable sensor housing. Because the two SeapHOx V2s were alpha test units, the additional data from these instruments (and pH bottle data from a spectrophotometer) was useful for determining sensor performance.

V2s were recovered in July 2018 after providing data throughout the planned seven-month deployment. Preliminary data results show that the sensors performed well, staying within the expected data quality specifications. The success and lessons learned from this deployment persist in every SeaFET V2/SeapHOx V2 sensor made today.

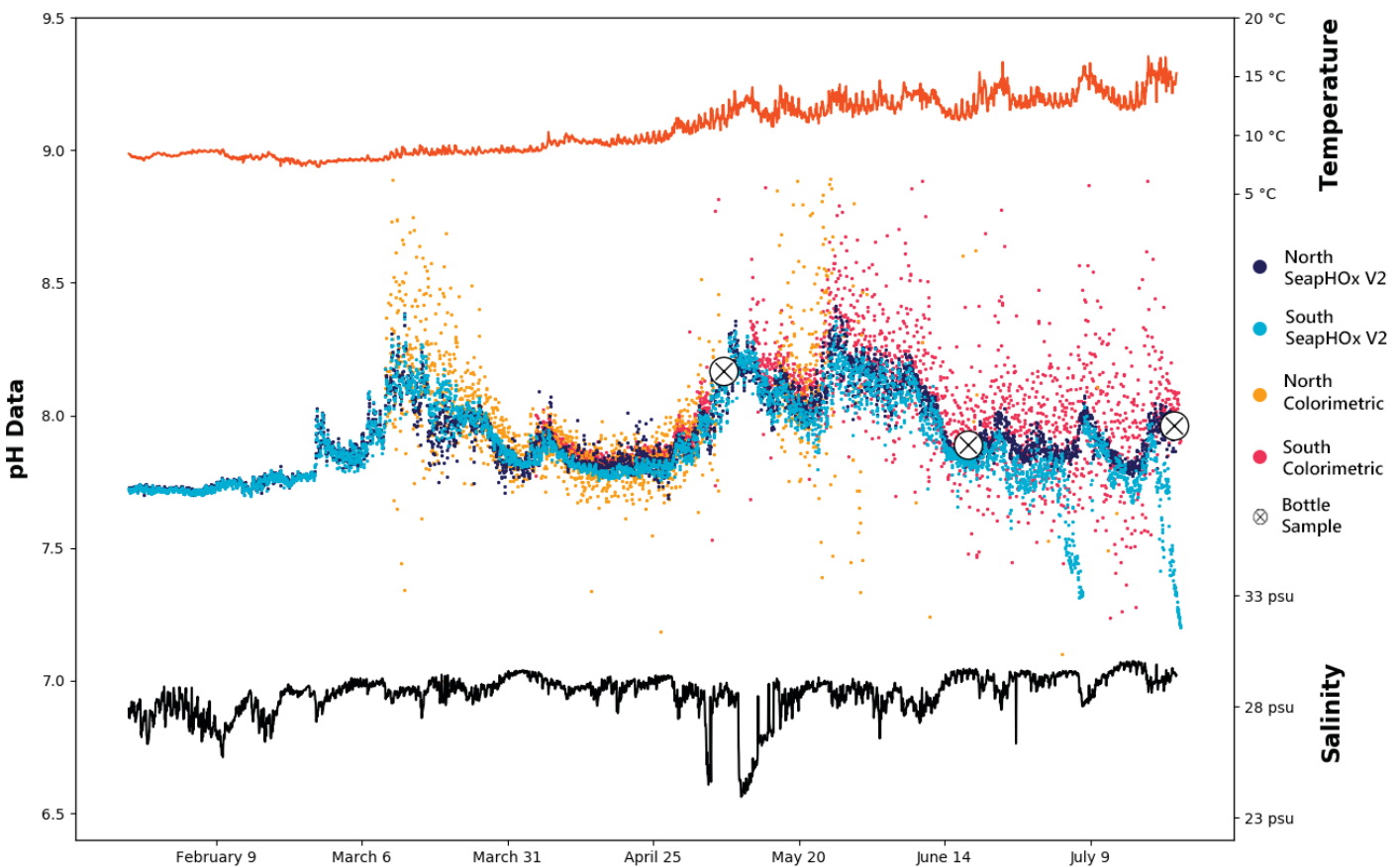
While researchers are still analyzing the data for the larger aquaculture project, the SeapHOx

Mooring Results

Both SeapHOx V2s remained installed on the moorings for approximately seven months spanning January –July 2018. Study participants harvested the farmed kelp in July, with scientists conducting a follow-up CTD survey, in-situ bottle samples, and recovering the moorings shortly after.

Data from the SeapHOx V2s met the expected accuracy, resolution, and stability specifications according to bottle samples and comparison pH data. The data correlate well with dissolved oxygen data and trends follow the colorimetric pH sensor and with less noise; both the north and south SeapHOx V2s were within 0.05 pH of their respective colorimetric pH sensor, with the colorimetric pH sensor providing more scattered data overall. Bottle samples indicate that the SeapHOx V2 data was closer to the expected pH, with the colorimetric pH sensor experiencing a potential offset of up to 0.05 pH.

The moored pH data overall showed rapid increases in pH in early March and May, consistent with spring phytoplankton blooms, as well as current-driven variability in DO, Chlorophyll, pH, and pCO₂. Overall, the SeapHOx V2's rapid sampling and stability provided valuable pH data for the moored application in a coastal environment.



Time-series of the Hood Canal moorings. pH from the SeapHOx V2s is represented in blue, while the colorimetric pH is shown in red and orange. Both sensor technologies follow the same trends and track well with one another. The average of bottle samples taken towards the end of the deployment are shown with ⊗ symbols.

Preliminary Conclusions

Along with testing the alpha SeapHox V2s and creating a pH time-series, one of the objectives of the moorings was to detect time-changes in pH as a parcel of water moves across the *Saccharina latissima* patch (ΔpH). Analyzing current direction and speed data alongside pH data from each mooring can provide a model for how the kelp in the patch affects the pH given the time a parcel of water takes to cross the path, and the resulting change in pH when it encounters the other sensor; these data are still being processed by research associates.



While reliable for most of the deployment, the SeapHOx V2s did experience some issues in the field throughout the deployment. Early firmware issues affected data processing and communication with the CTD in one of the SeapHOx units, and biofouling may have affected the data quality towards the end of the deployment. These problems helped inform upgrades later implemented in the current version of the SeaFET V2, and the rollout of the faster data uploads and processing within the UCI 2.0 software now compatible with the SeaFET V2.