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Expanding seawater carbon dioxide and methane measuring capabilities with a Seaglider

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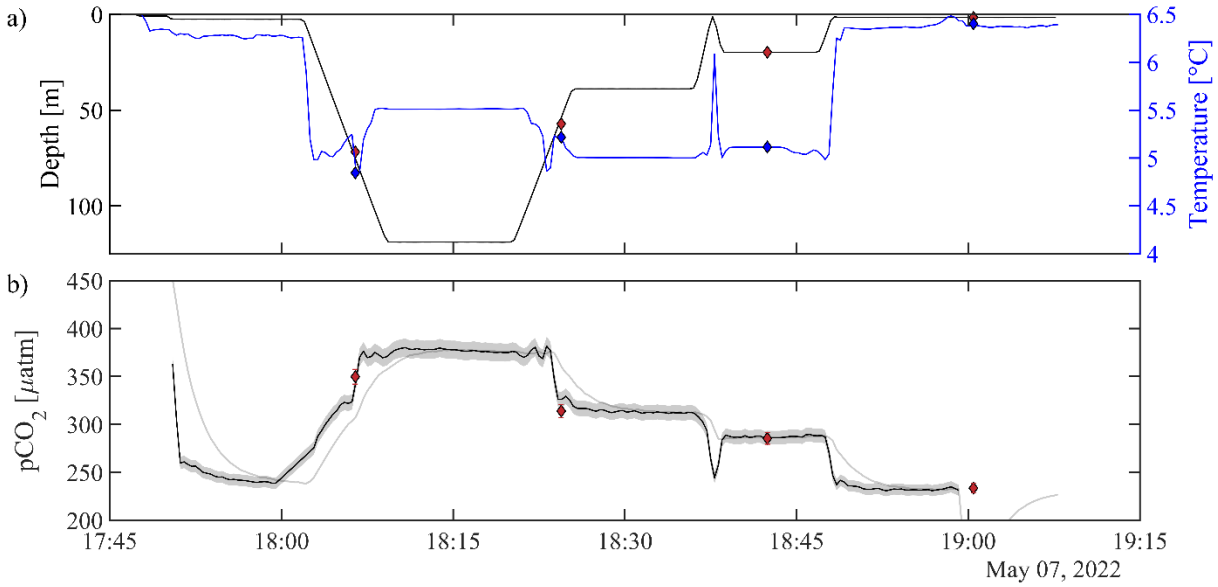

Figure S1. Profiling experiments from May 7th with HydroC CO2T-0422-001 sensor mounted on the rosette. a) Pressure vs time on the left (black) axis with diamonds showing rosette CTD values of pressure (red filled diamond), and temperature vs time on the right (blue) axis and temperature (blue filled diamond) at the time of the bottle fire. b) pCO_2 measured by the rosette mounted SG HydroC CO_2 sensor as raw (gray line) and response time corrected signal (thick black line; $pCO_{2,Rosette}^{RTC}$ in Table 3) with shaded relative uncertainty of 2.5% (weather goal; Newton et al., 2015). Discrete $pCO_2^{disc}(pH_{lab}, DIC)$ shown as red diamonds with vertical red error bars showing combined standard uncertainty (Orr et al., 2018). Table 3 shows differences between discrete $pCO_2^{disc}(pH_{lab}, DIC)$ and $pCO_{2,Rosette}^{RTC}$. The SG HydroC CO_2 sensor started a zeroing interval at 18:59 on May 7, 2022, so $pCO_{2,Rosette}^{RTC}$ is not shown after that time but signal recovery can be seen in the uncorrected signal (gray line).