

et al., 2011; Barton et al., 2012; Gobler and Talmage, 2013). Designing an observational plan for an OA experiment requires researchers to consider many factors, including the variability of the system or process, the necessary observational temporal frequency, spatial variability (horizontal and vertical), and the accuracy and precision of measurements.

In order to address the complex OA research questions and measurement requirements, the OA field has broadened to include scientists from a variety of disciplines with a need for ocean measurements but without backgrounds in the arcane techniques and technologies of the discipline (Dickson et al., 2007). Thus, the oceanography community faces the challenge of providing non-experts with access to cost-effective, high-quality CO₂ system measurements, as well as training opportunities and information on best practices. Community surveys are essential for identifying the current status and technology needs of the growing OA

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- 50% of respondents use autonomous and underway pH and pCO₂ systems. The ACT pH sensor survey obtained results that warrant attention.
- Few respondents use autonomous and underway systems for DIC and TA.
- Periods of operation reported for autonomous and underway systems were distributed evenly from days to years.
- There is room for continued development to improve sensors and instruments. Although instrument failure rate was relatively low, the frequency with which unusable data were collected was relatively high. Responses in every category reflected user frustration. Many sensors and instruments present operational difficulties and/or don't work as well as people would prefer.
- It is critical to have continued access to Certified Reference Materials (CRMs). Many researchers rely on the use of CRMs for data quality control. The majority of all instrument and sensor users carry out some form of instrument calibration (e.g., routine measurement of CRMs on benchtop instruments) or field validation (e.g., comparison of sensor data with data obtained for bottle samples using benchtop instrumentation). Most respondents did not rely on factory calibrations.
- There was a general consensus that reference materials serve a critical need for identifying drift in all forms of instrumentation. Particular needs in this area include reference materials covering a broader range of CO₂ properties and salinity (e.g., for estuarine work), in addition to purified indicator dyes for spectrophotometric pH measurement.
- Biofouling of autonomous sensors is a pressing issue; all sensor designs need improvement.
- Intercomparison exercises such as those carried out for benchtop instruments (Bockmon and Dickson, 2015) should be extended to autonomous systems.

Recommendation 1: Establish Best Practices

few best practices analogues for automated and autonomous systems. Most Best practices in the form of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for benchtop CO₂ instruments were meticulously documented during the World Ocean Circulation Experiment/Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (WOCE/JGOFS) era in the late 1980s through the 1990s (Dickson et al., 2007). More recently, OA experts recently, Bresnahan et al. (2014) reported a set of best practices specific to ISFET pH sensors deployed for autonomous use through the late 1980s through the 1990s (Dickson et al., 2007). More recently, OA experts assembled a set of best practices for OA experiments (Riebesell et al., 2010). With the exception of underway pCO₂ systems (Pierrot et al., 2009), there are currently

the present manuscript (Johengen et al.,

were at an advanced state 10 years ago (Bellerby et al., 1995; McNeil et al., 1995) or that were made available through existing company expertise (Fietzek and Körtzinger, 2010). Nonetheless, these companies have clearly made impressive progress by developing complex equilibrators and detector systems in house and commercializing them in less than a decade. These three sensors may therefore represent the closest exception to the ten-year rule of the systems listed in Table 1.

In addition to sensor development trajectories, the breakout group was also asked to discuss the possibility of developing or enhancing sensor networks, particularly with an eye toward coordination and intercomparison. Networks for observing, research, and collaboration exist (e.g., observing systems such as the NOAA OA mooring system, the Ocean Observatories Initiative, and Argo), as do data repositories (Biological and Chemical

