

Atmospheric measurements of O₂ and CO₂ suggests increasing oceanic respiratory disorder

Sander van der Laan¹

Andrew C. Manning¹, Laure Resplandy², Laurent Bopp³, Penelope A. Pickers¹, Ingrid T. van der Laan-Luijkx⁴ and Ralph F. Keeling²

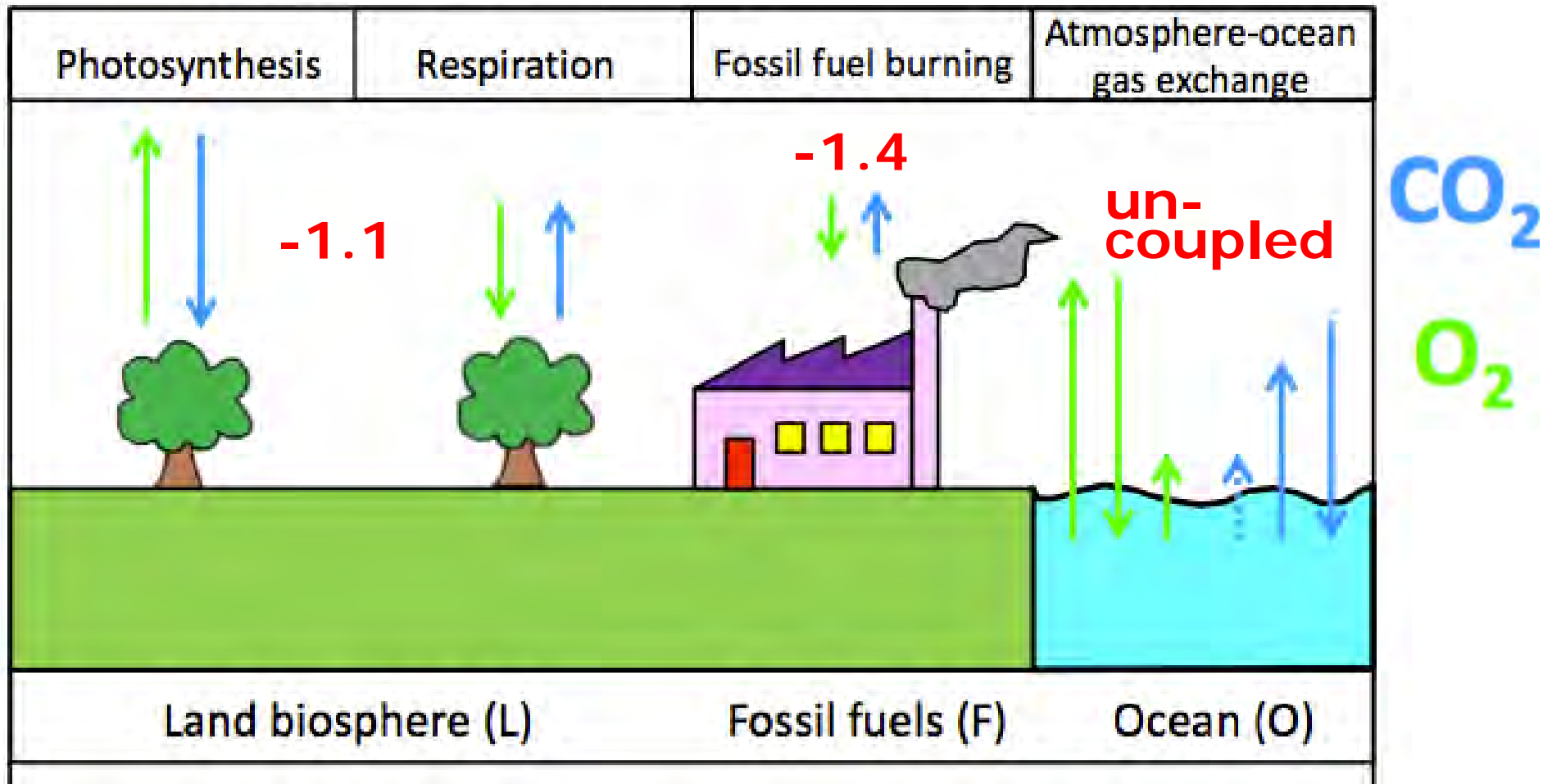
1: University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom.

2: Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, USA.

3: Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement, Gif sur Yvette, France.

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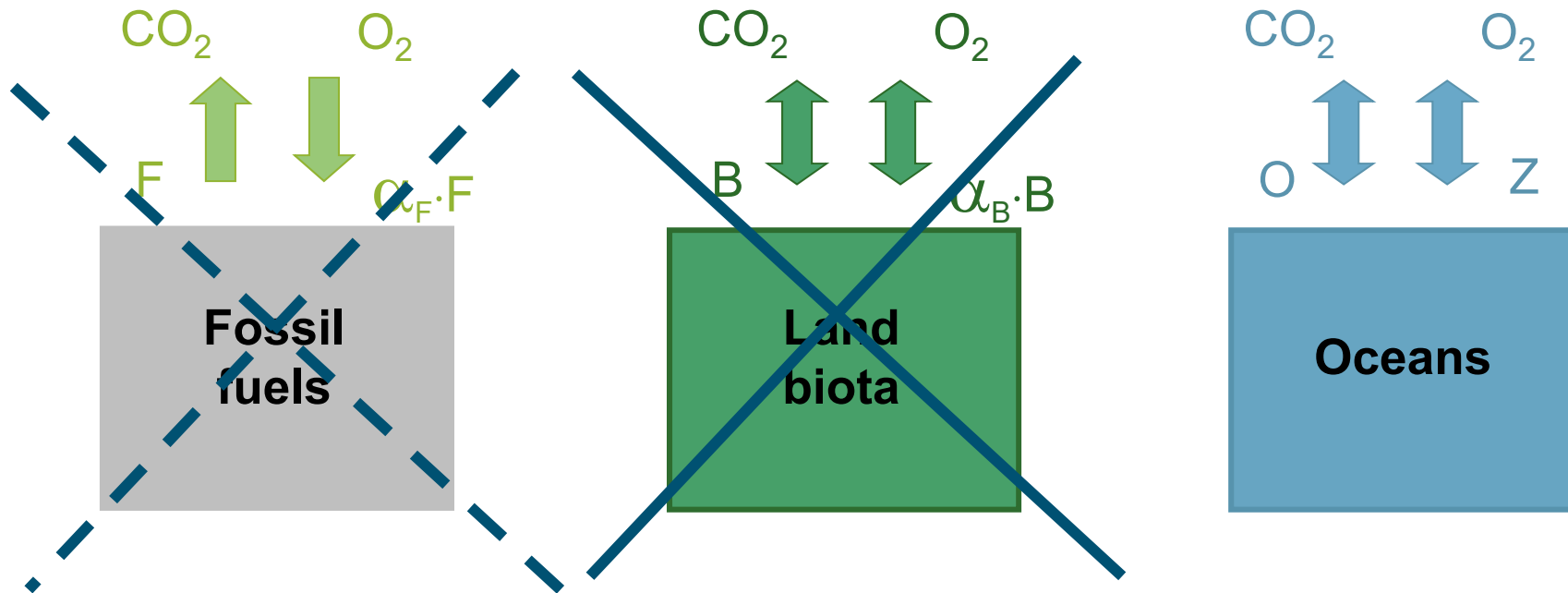
Simplified global CO₂ and O₂ budgets



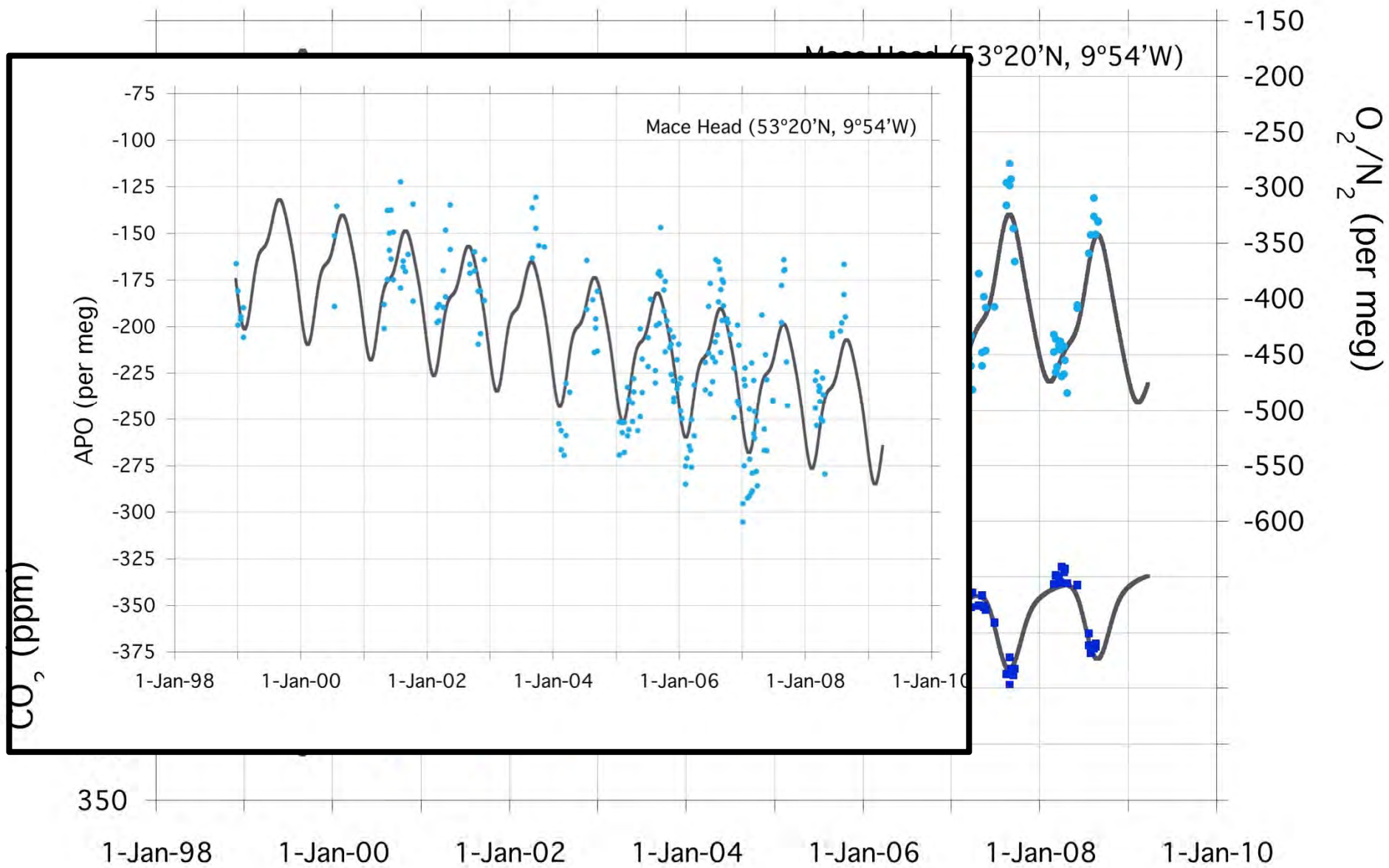
Atmospheric Potential Oxygen (APO)

Atmosphere

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta\text{CO}_2 &= F - B - O \\ \Delta\text{O}_2 &= -\alpha_F \cdot F + \alpha_B \cdot B + Z \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \Delta\text{APO} &= \text{O}_2 + \alpha_B \cdot \text{CO}_2 \\ \Delta\text{APO} &= (\alpha_B - \alpha_F)F - \alpha_B \cdot O + Z \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{APO} = -0.3F - 1.1\text{O}_{\text{CO}_2} + \mathbf{Z}_{\text{O}_2}$$



APO as an integrator of ocean surface - atmosphere exchange processes

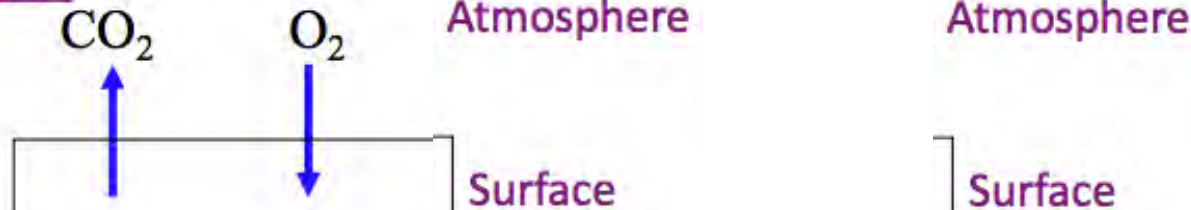
$$APO = \Delta O_2 + 1.1 \cdot \Delta CO_2$$

Timescale	O ₂	CO ₂
Long-term trends (> 5yr)	-	+++
Longer-term mean spatial patterns	+	+
Interannual variability	++	+
Seasonal cycle	+++	+
Synoptic scale	+++	-

Slide courtesy by Martin Heimann

Atmospheric CO₂ vs O₂ seasonality

Winter:



APO provides information on:

- Marine biological activity
- Mixing/stratification/upwelling
- (thermal) gas exchange (solubility changes)

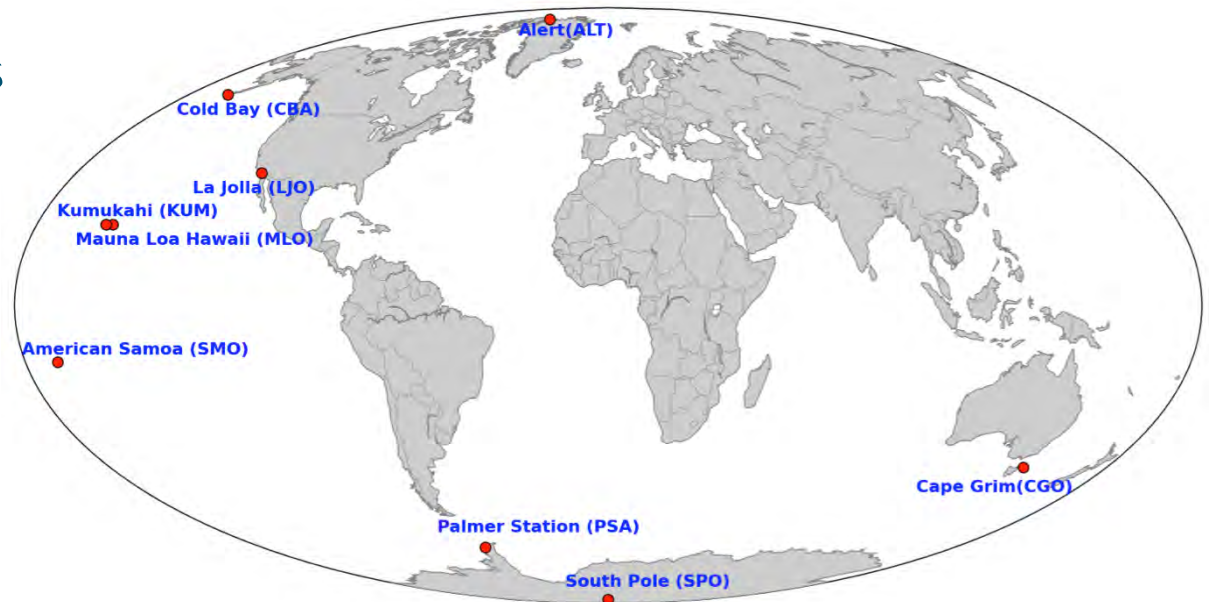
impacts also on carbon cycle!

stratification

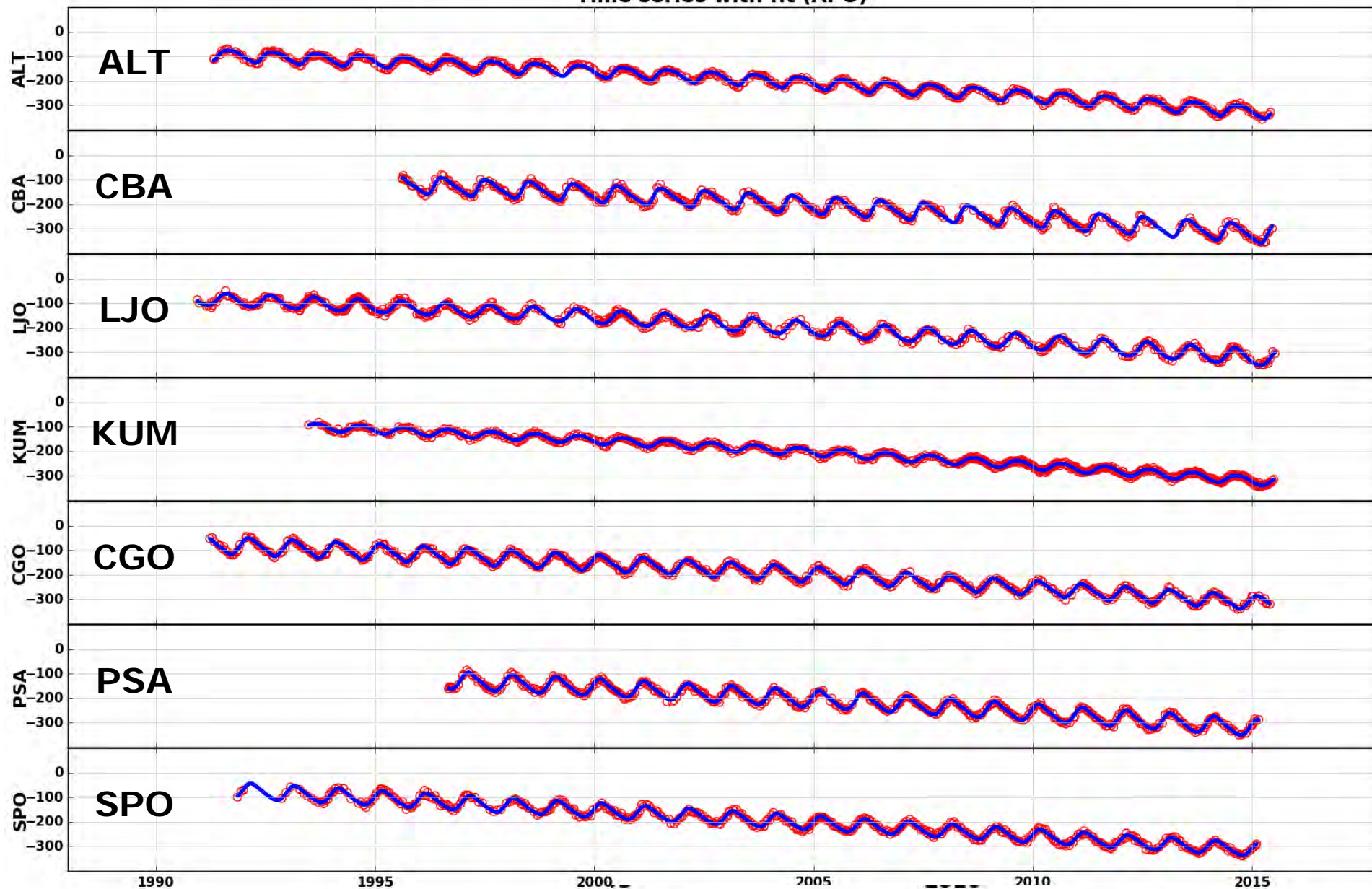
C rich
O₂ poor

Methods

- APO flask data from Scripps network (Pacific focus)
- De-trend with CCGCRV curve fitting routines (Python version)
- Analysis: calculate potential LT trend in anomalies in
 - Zero crossings Up, Down
 - Season lengths
 - Max, Min dates
 - Surface areas
- Similar for model:
NEMO-PISCES* + TM3

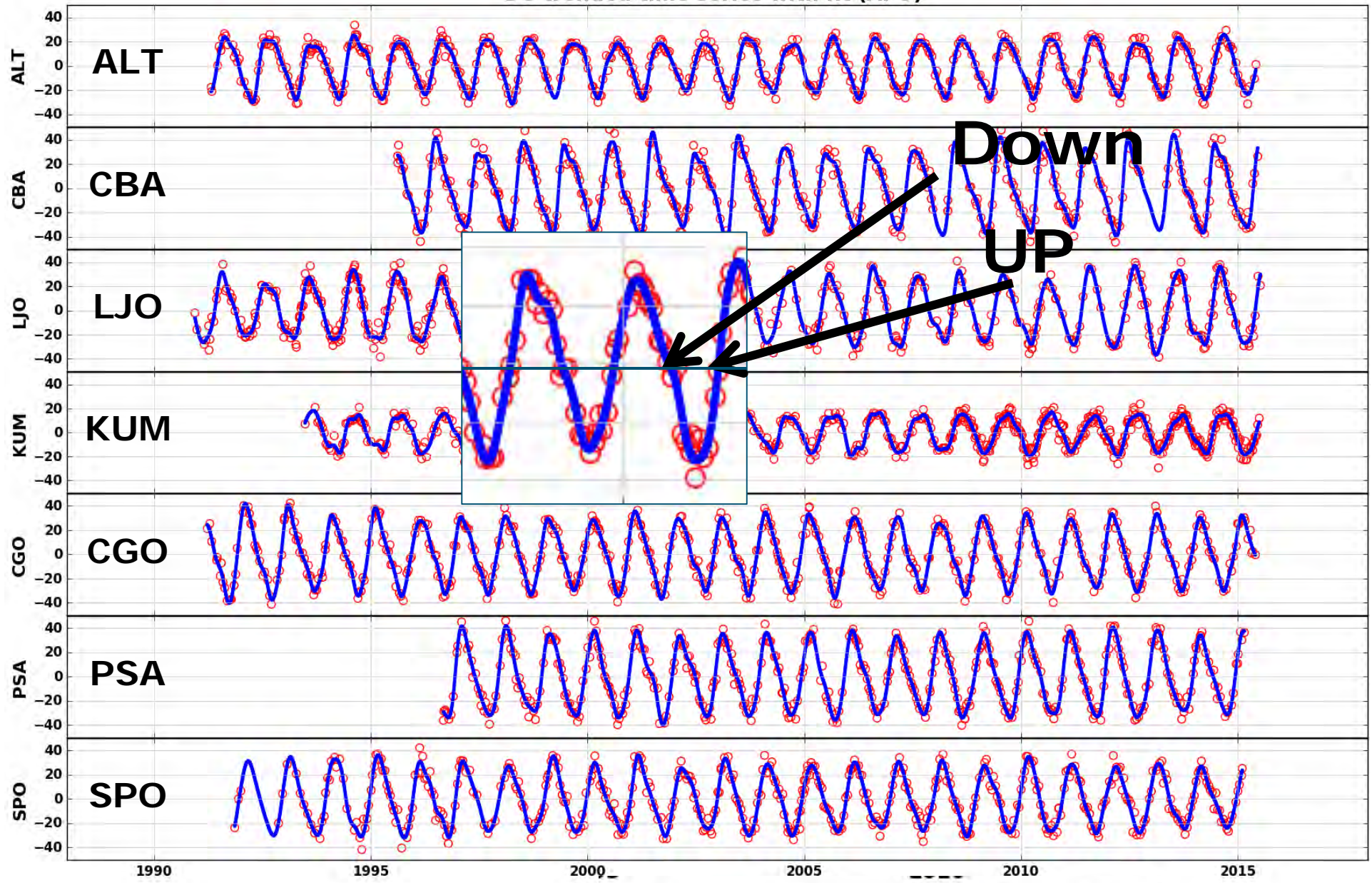


Time series with fit (APO)



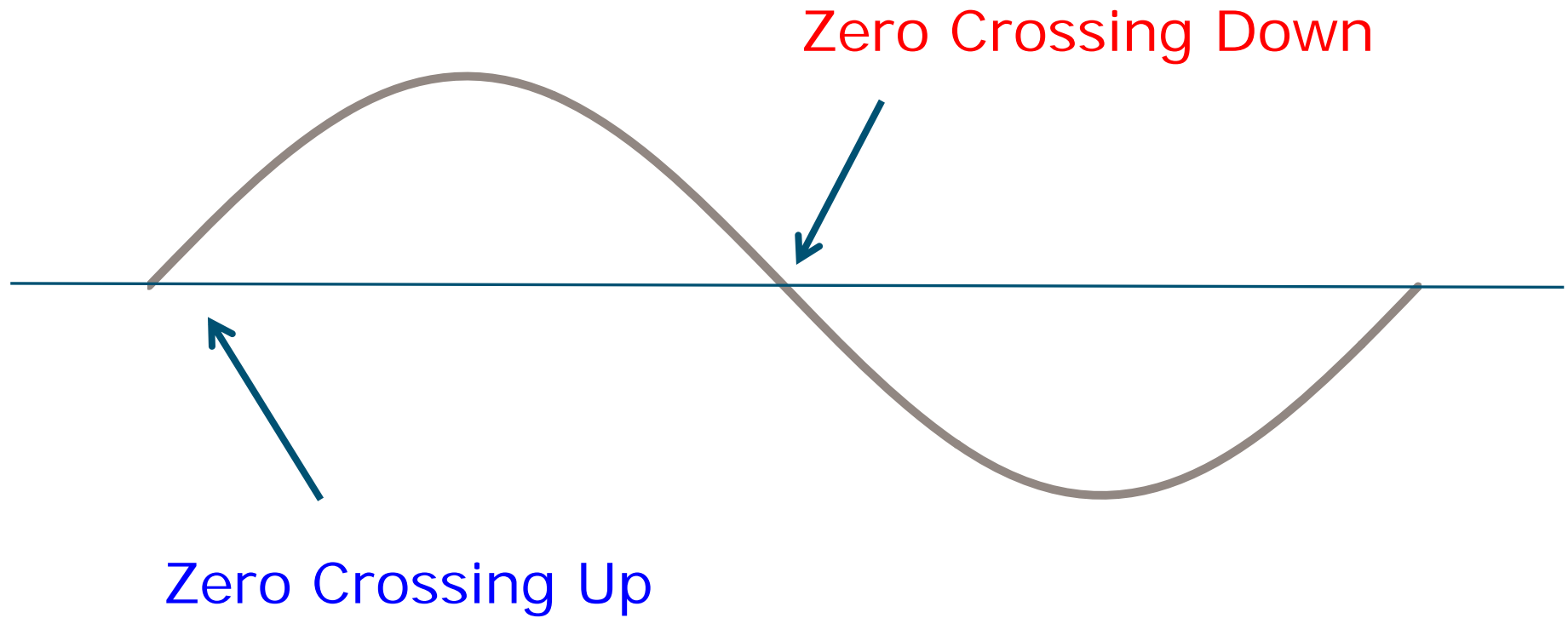
○ ○ ○ obs - - - fit values

De-trended time series with fit (APO)

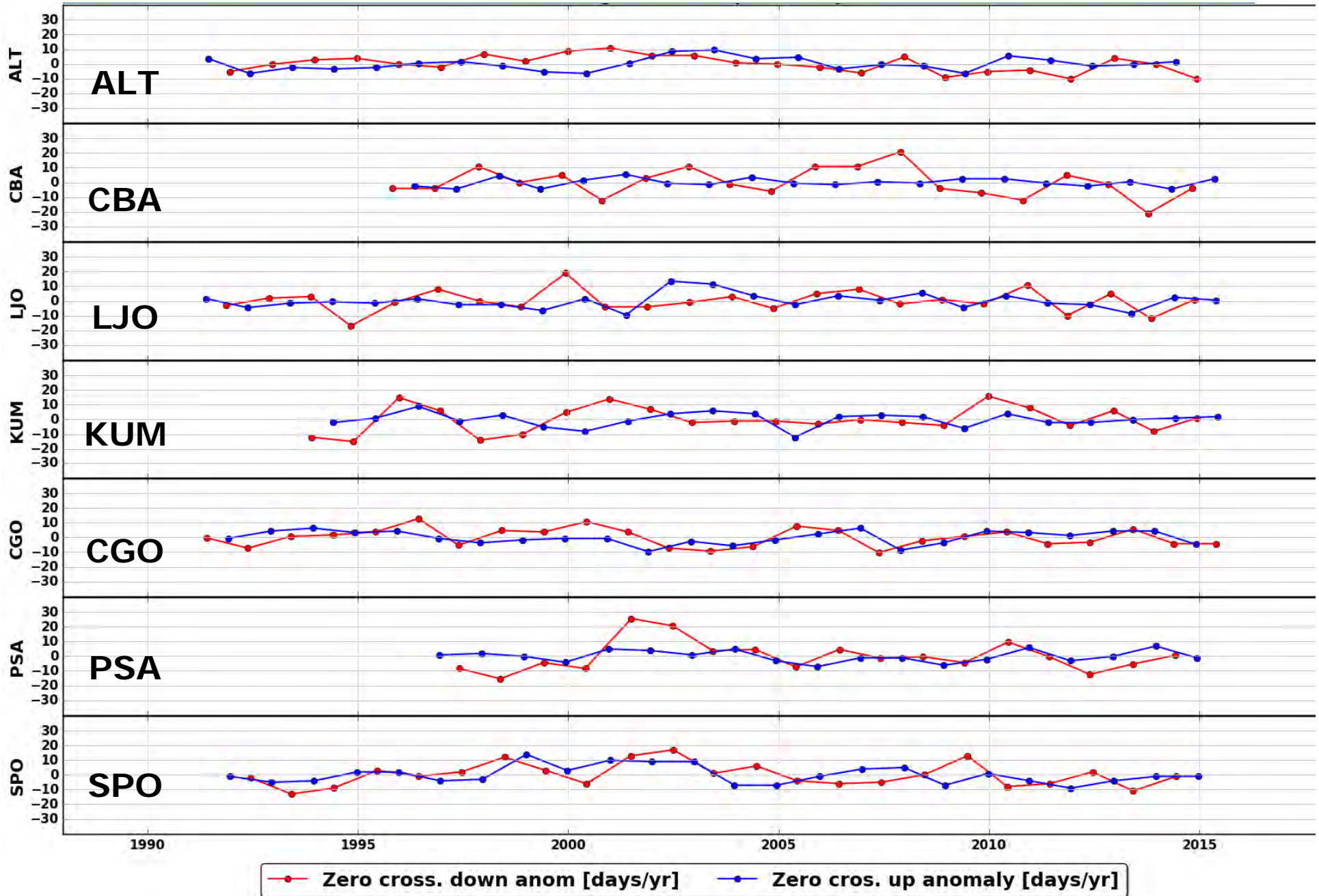


○ ○ ○ obs · · · fit values

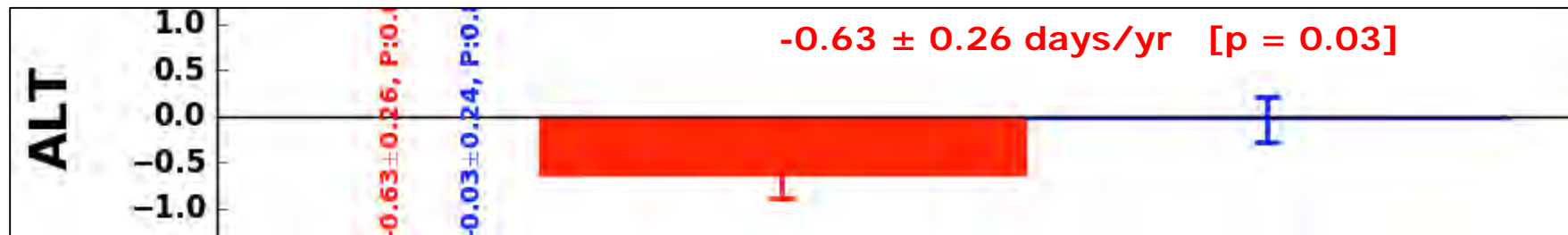
Zero-Crossings



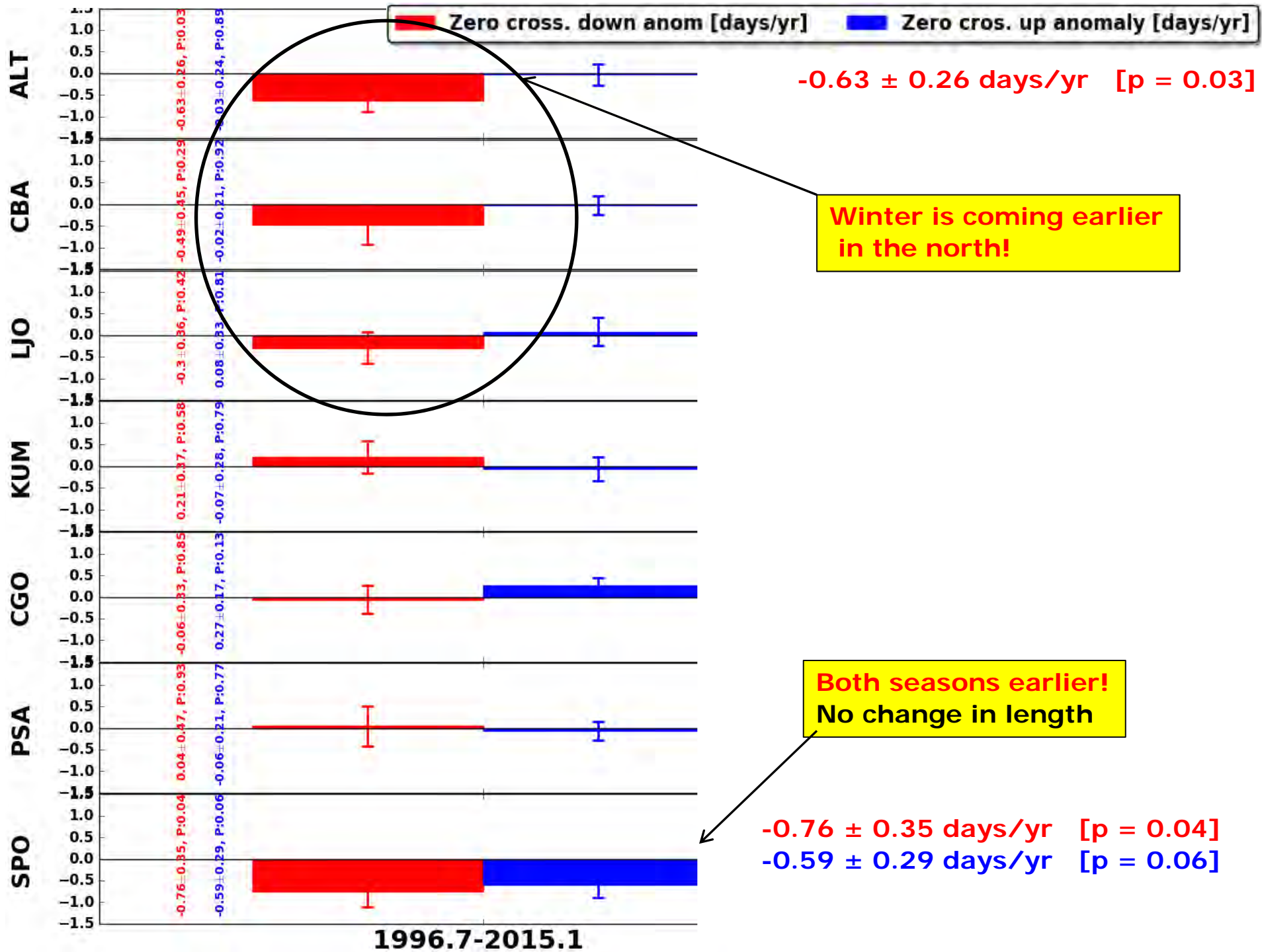
Zero crossings anomalies



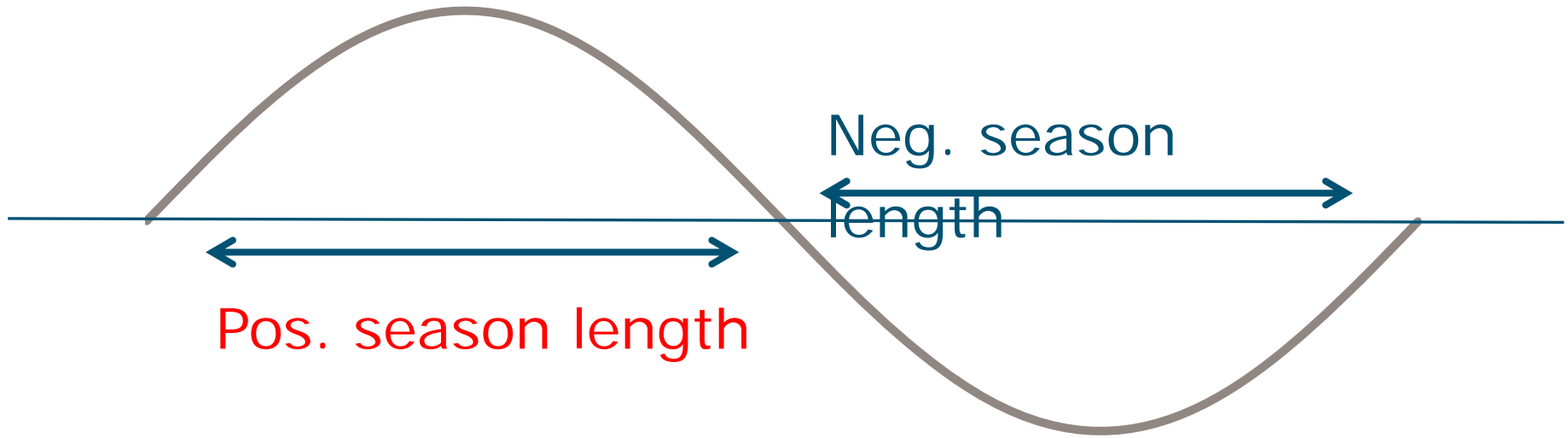
■ Zero cross. down anom [days/yr] ■ Zero cross. up anomaly [days/yr]

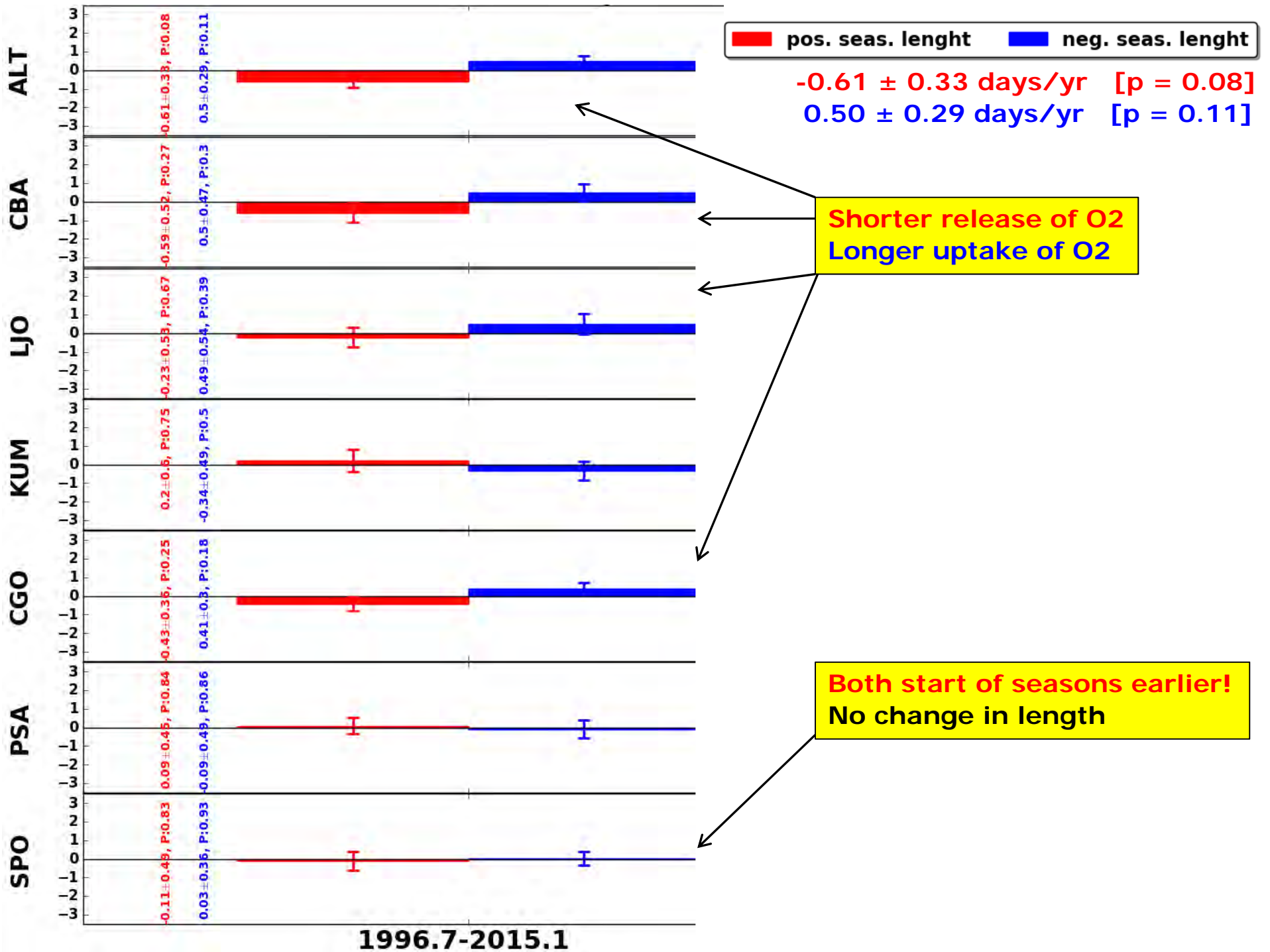


O₂ uptake period (Winter) is coming earlier !

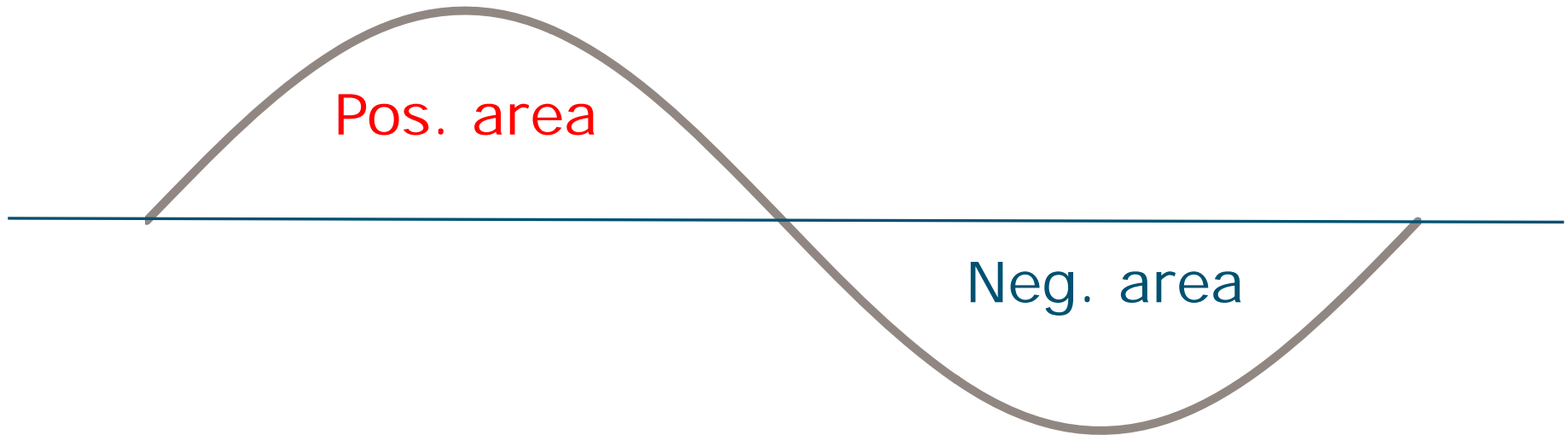


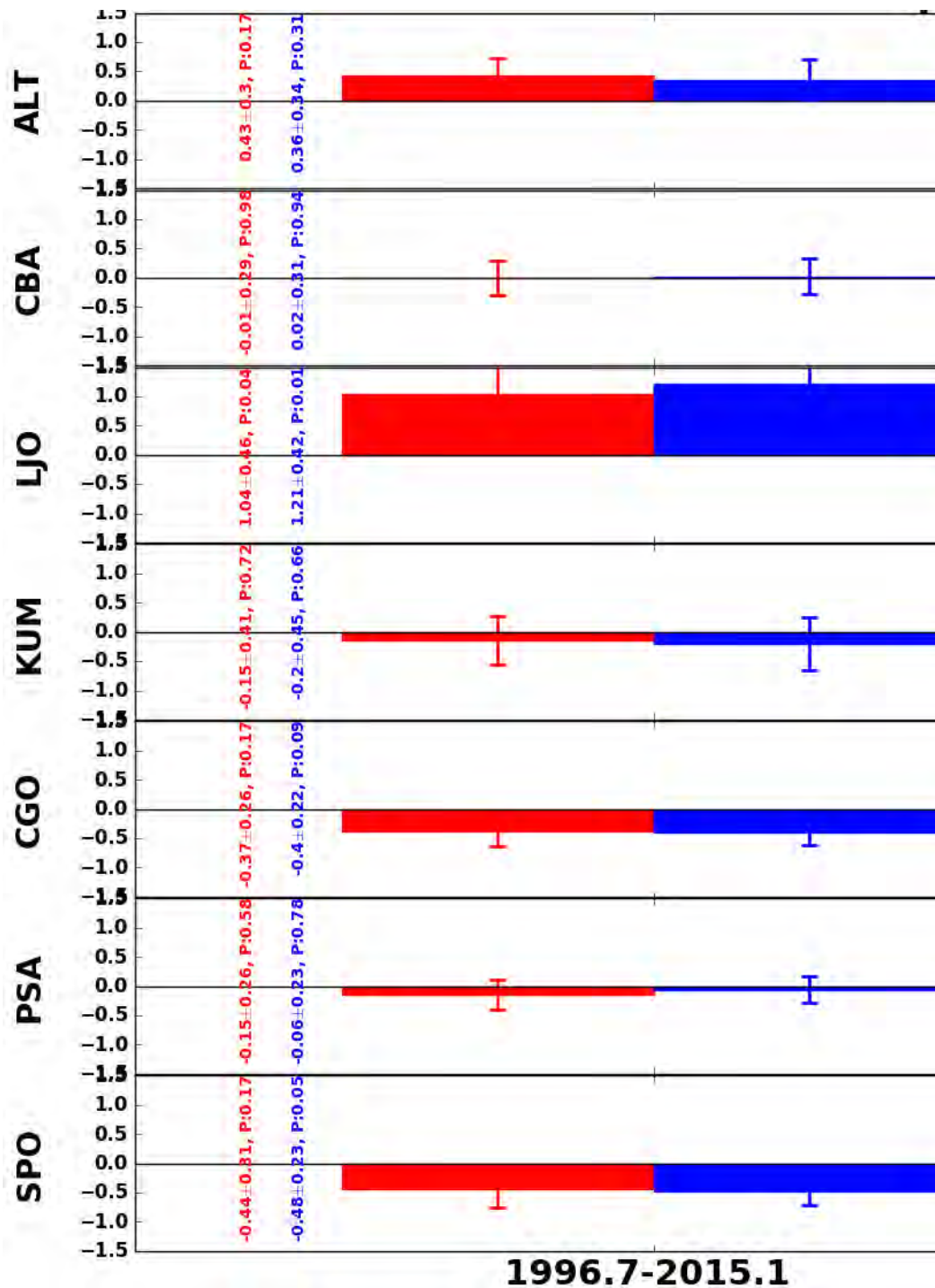
Season lengths





Areas





pos. area [%/yr] neg. area [%/yr]

0.43 ± 0.30 %/yr [p = 0.17]
 0.36 ± 0.34 %/yr [p = 0.31]

Both fluxes increase!

1.04 ± 0.46 %/yr [p = 0.04]
 1.21 ± 0.42 %/yr [p = 0.01]

O₂ out > O₂ in

-0.37 ± 0.26 %/yr [p = 0.17]
 -0.40 ± 0.22 %/yr [p = 0.09]

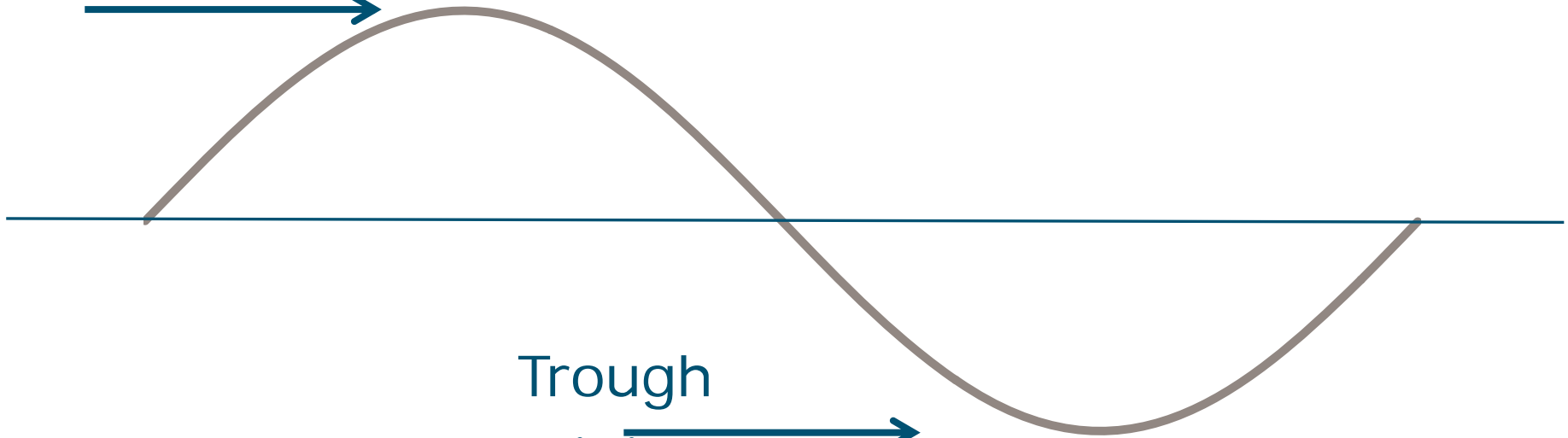
Both fluxes decrease!

-0.44 ± 0.31 %/yr [p = 0.17]
 -0.48 ± 0.23 %/yr [p = 0.05]

1996.7-2015.1

Maximum/minimum values

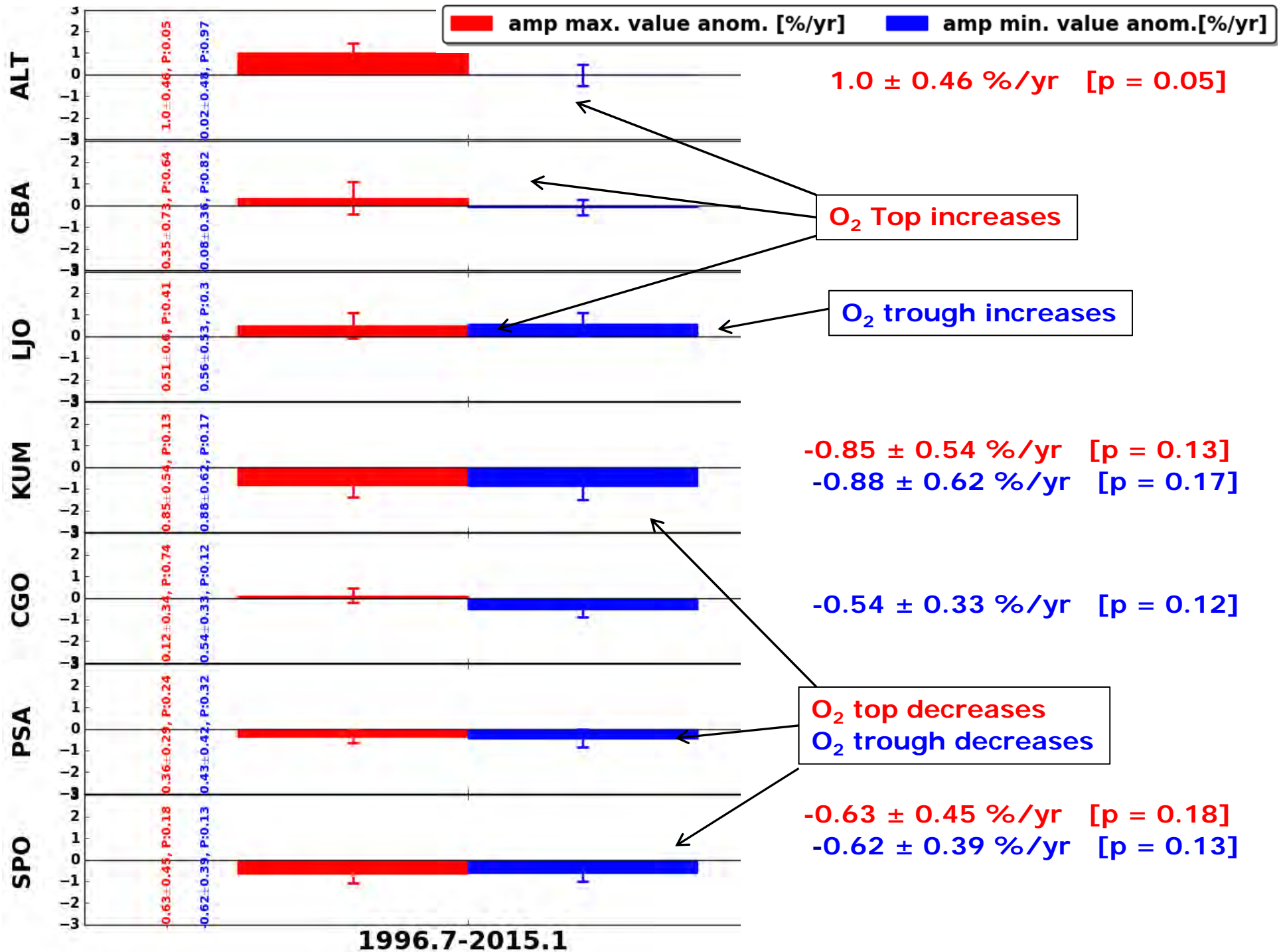
Top maximum



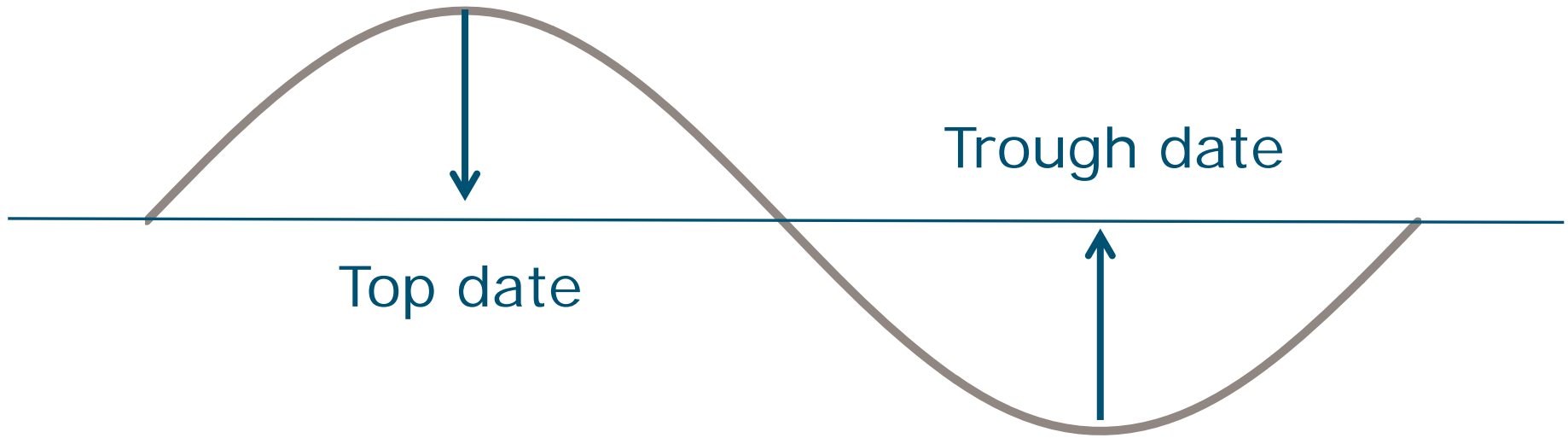
Trough

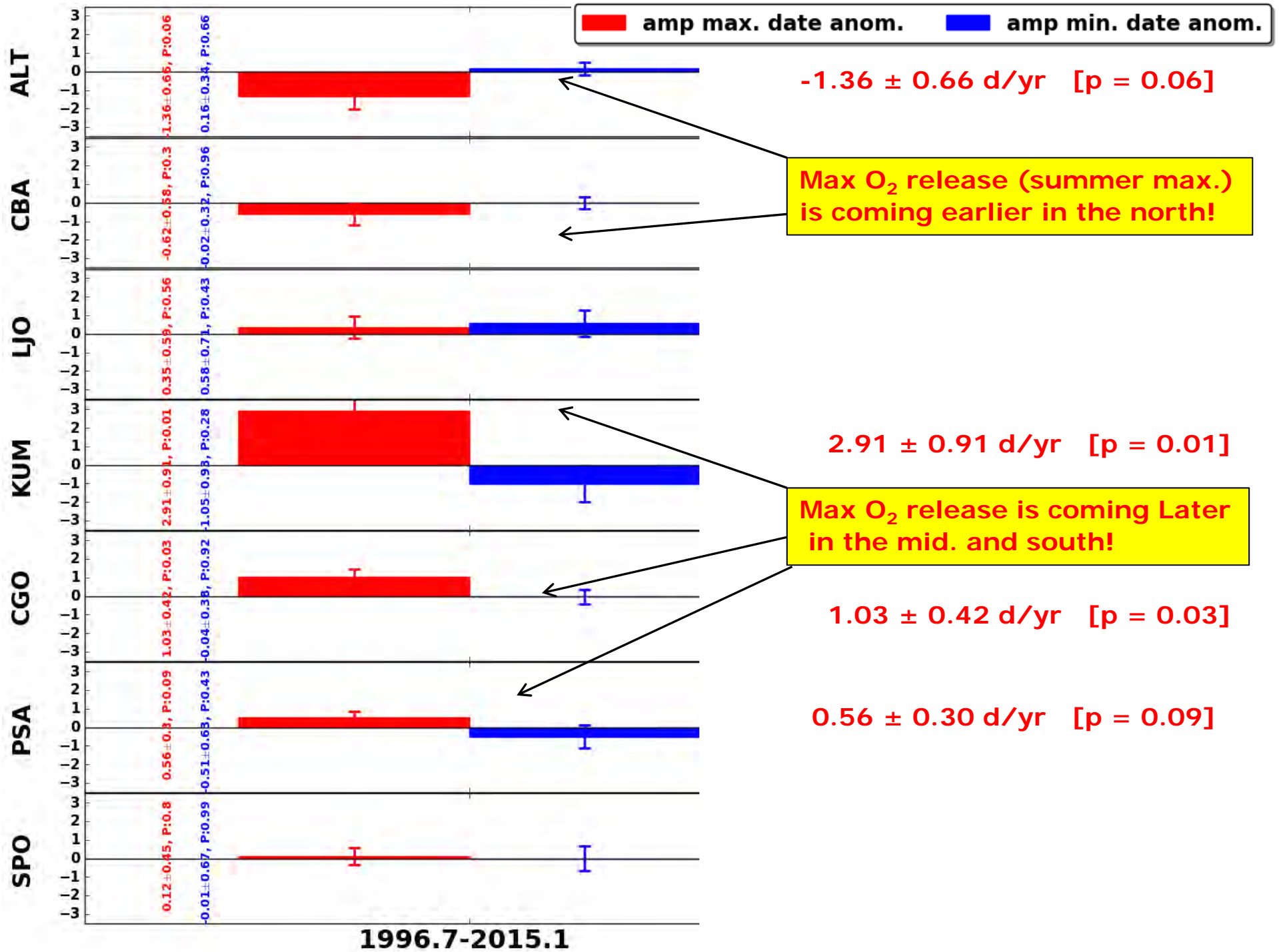
minimum



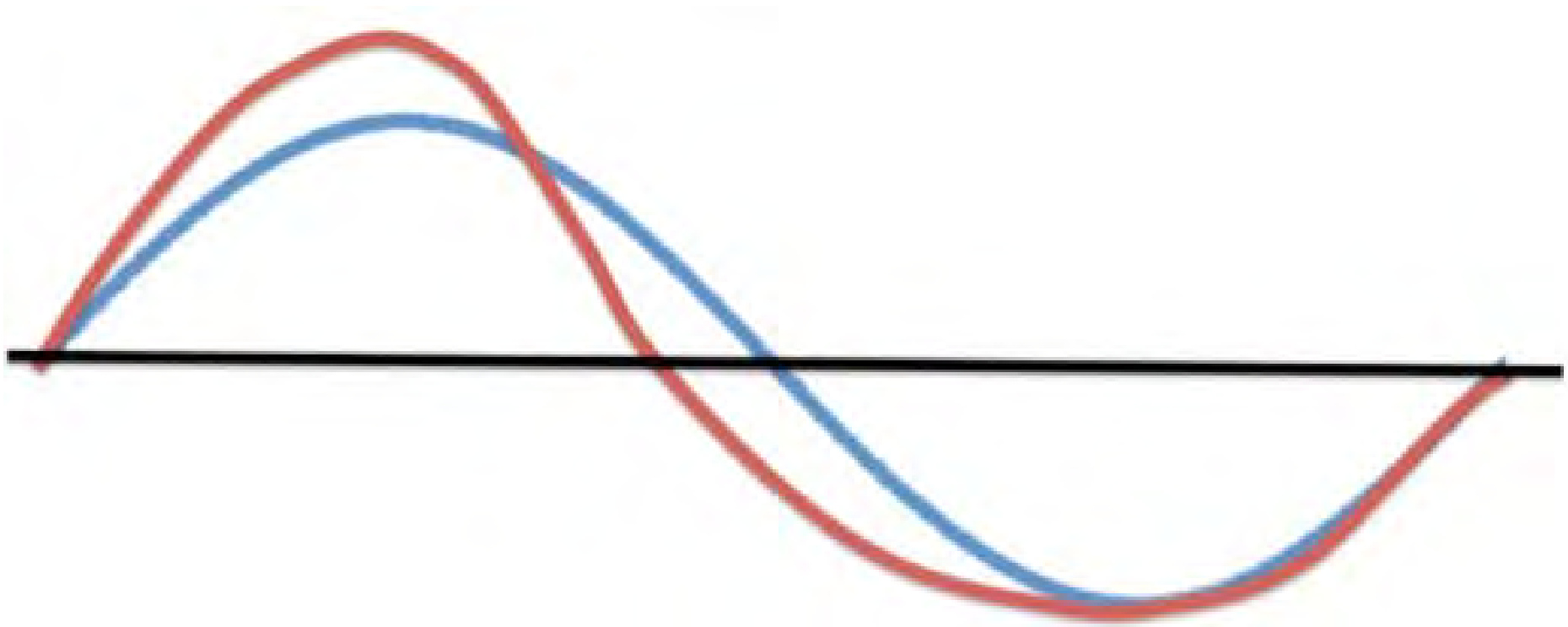


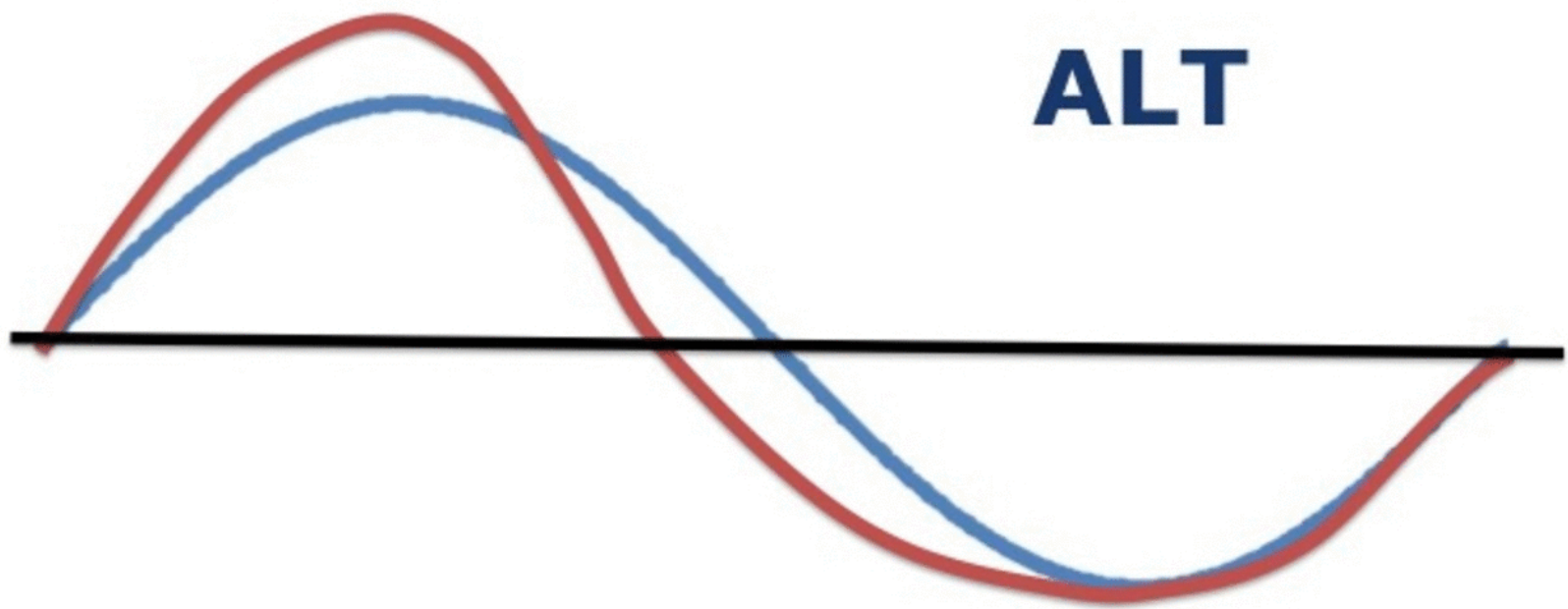
Maximum/minimum dates





ALT





ALT

Comparison with model output:

Method

- 1) IPSL interannual variability + NCEP interannual variability
 - 2) IPSL interannual variability + ERA interannual variability
-
- 1) IPSL interannual variability + NCEP climatological
 - 2) IPSL climatological + NCEP interannual variability

Results:

- 1) Changes in start of seasons mainly attributed to changing wind patterns
- 2) Changes in uptake/release due to processes within the ocean (ventilation/circulation)

Preliminary conclusions

:

North:

- Winter comes earlier
- Both uptake and release increase

[->wind patterns]

Questions ?

- Winter and summer come earlier
- Both uptake and release decrease
- [->ocean circulation/solubility/net production]

- Differences are small but net effect: suggest net O₂ release

Additional slides

Atmospheric measurements of O₂ and CO₂ suggests increasing oceanic respiratory disorder

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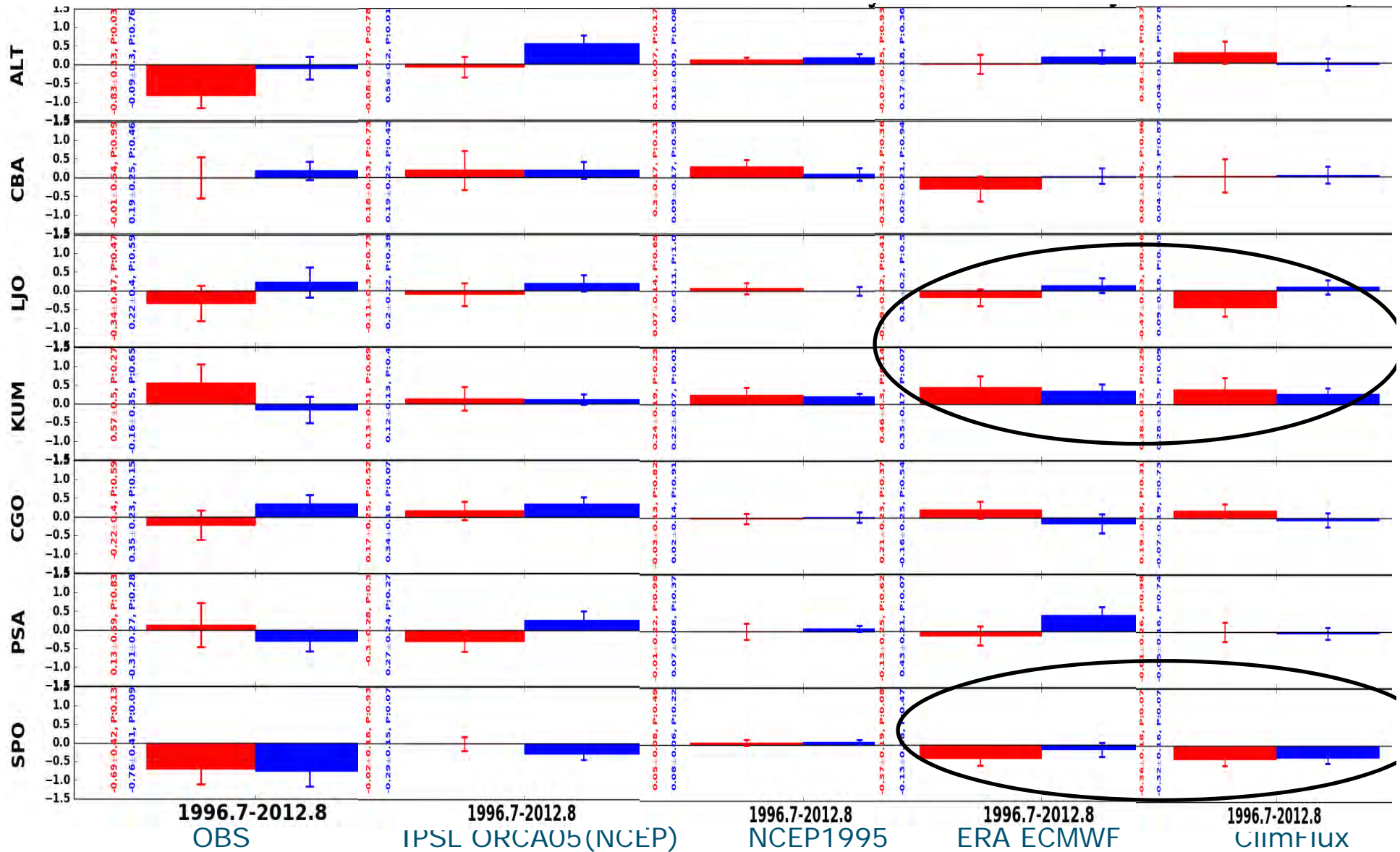
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Obs vs. models [1996.7-2012.8]

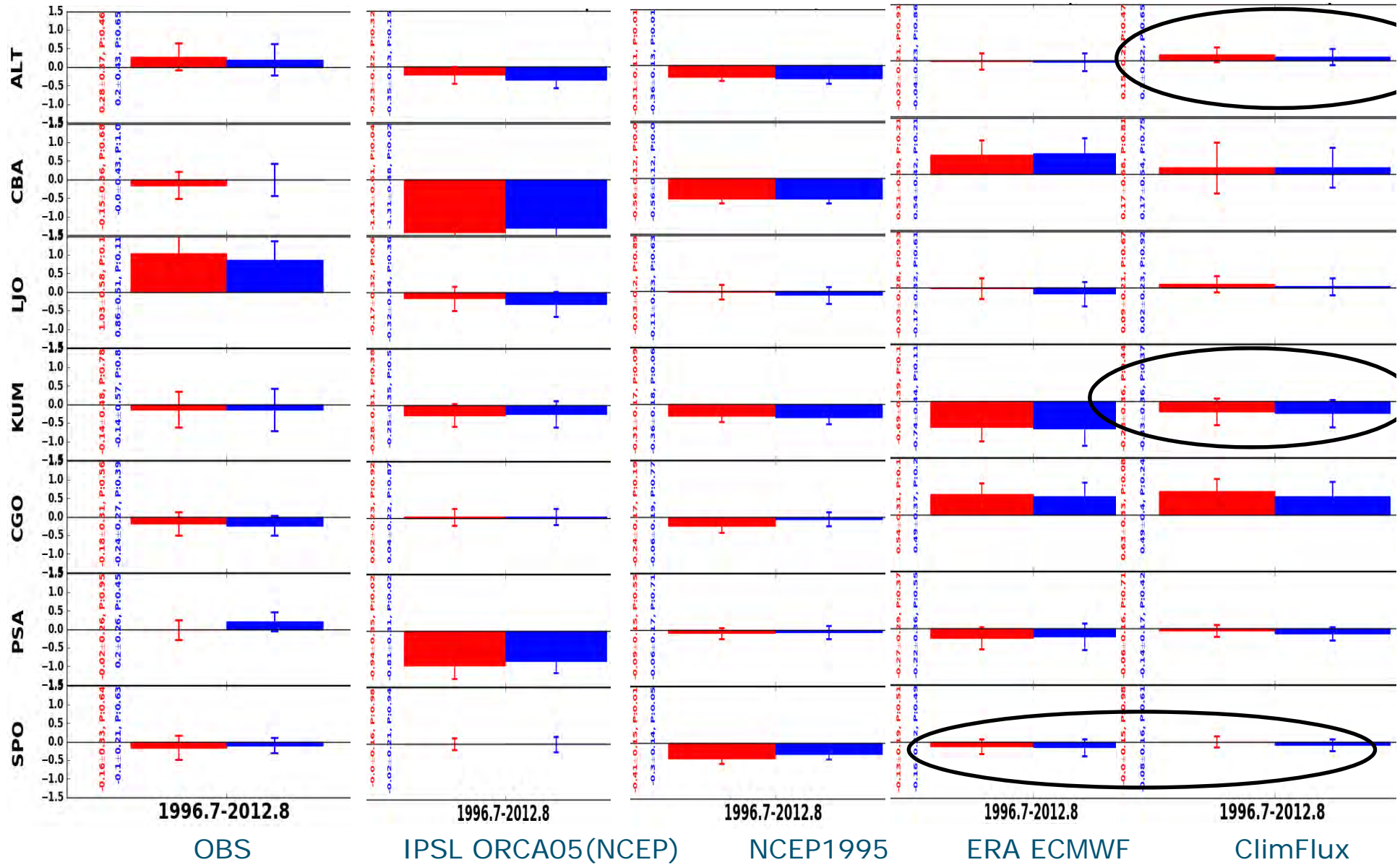
Zero Crossings



Zero cross. down anom [days/yr] Zero cross. up anomaly [days/yr]

Obs vs. models [1996.7-2012.8]

Area



pos. area [%/yr] neg. area [%/yr]

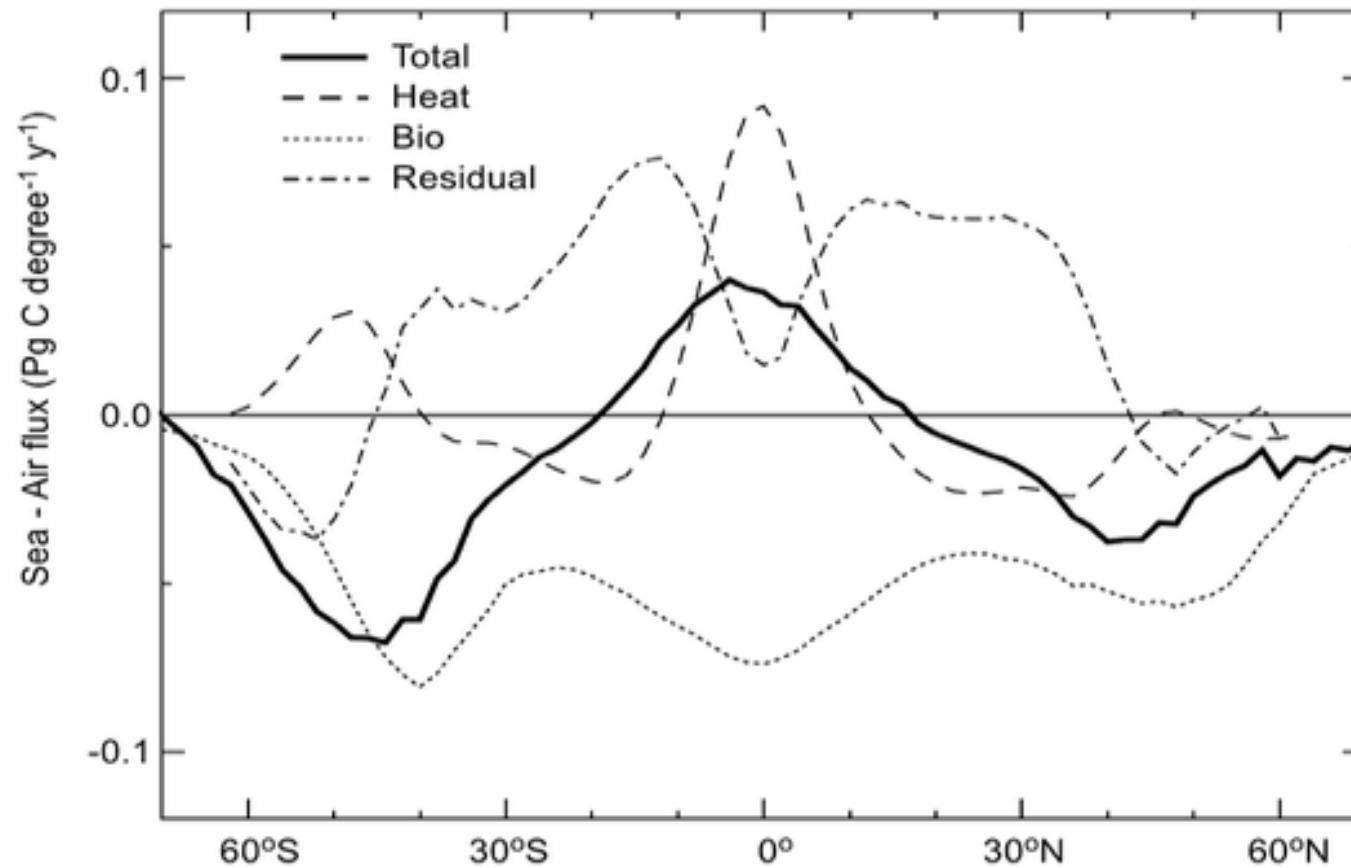
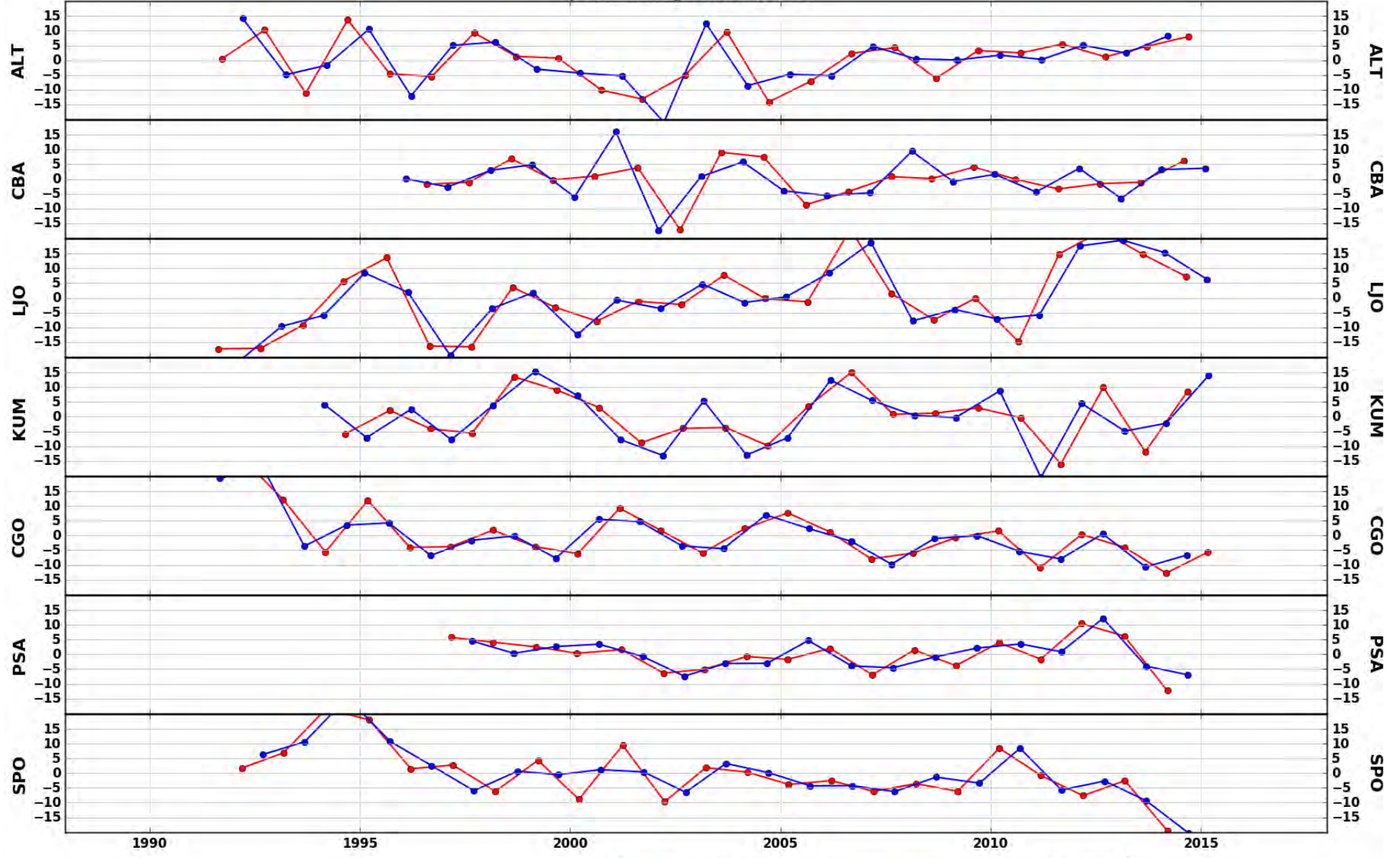


Figure 12.1. Sea-air CO₂ flux by latitude band (PgC degree⁻¹ y⁻¹). Negative values indicate a flux from the atmosphere to the ocean. The total CO₂ flux was estimated by Takahashi et al. (2002) based on ocean pCO₂ observations. The contribution of the biological export production was estimated using SeaWiFS chlorophyll observations averaged over 1997–2001, Behrenfeld and Falkowski's (1997) primary production, and Laws et al.'s (2000) ef-ratio. The contribution of the heat flux was estimated using NCEP heat fluxes averaged over 1985–1995 with the formulation of Murnane et al. (1999). The biology and heat contributions were smoothed with a 5° running mean corresponding to the grid used by Takahashi et al. (2002). Contributions from the biology and heat flux assume an infinite gas exchange. The residual flux is estimated from the total minus the biological and heat contributions. It represents ocean transport and anthropogenic uptake as well as the error associated with the other estimates.

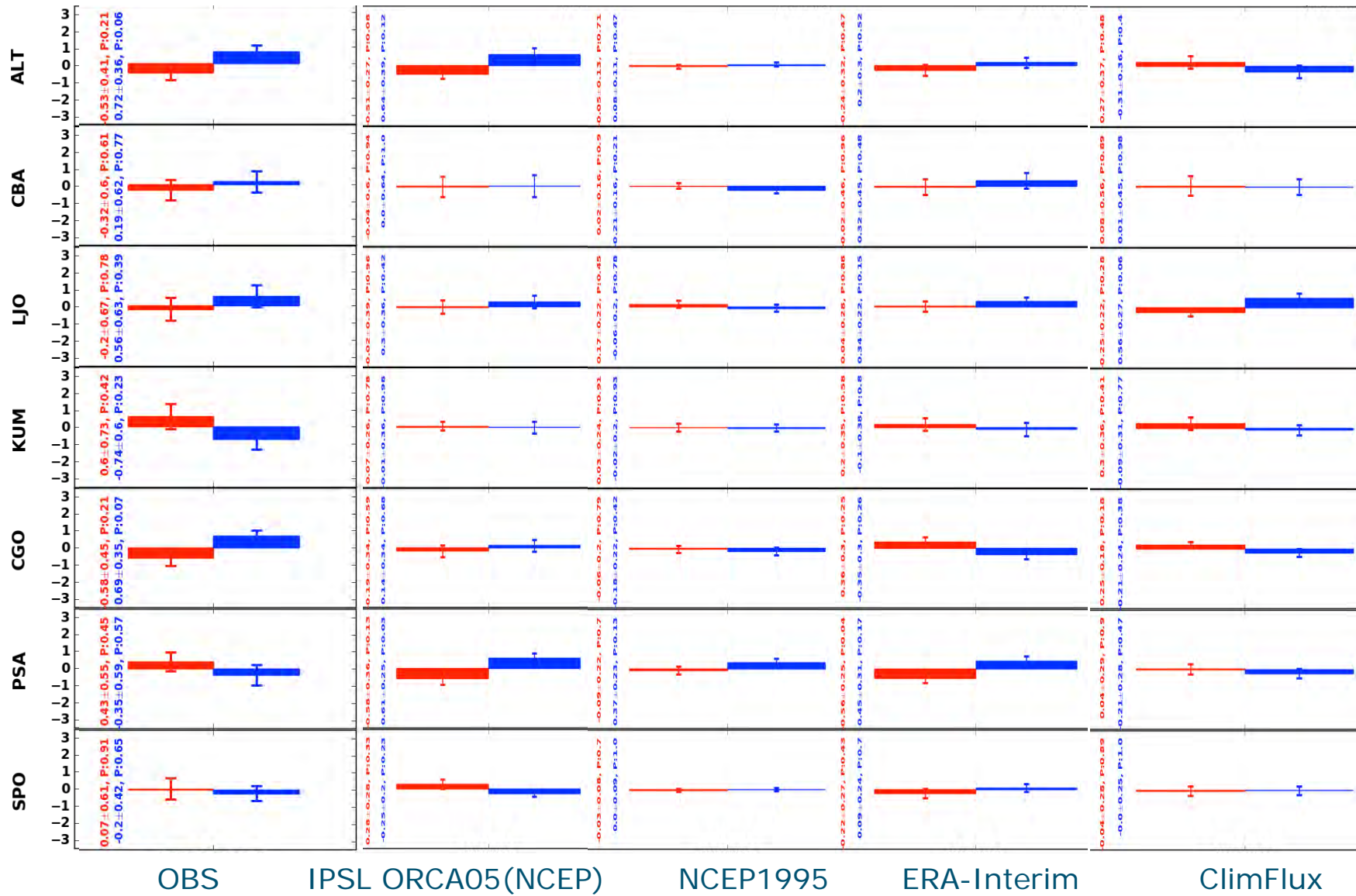
pos. & neg. area (APO)



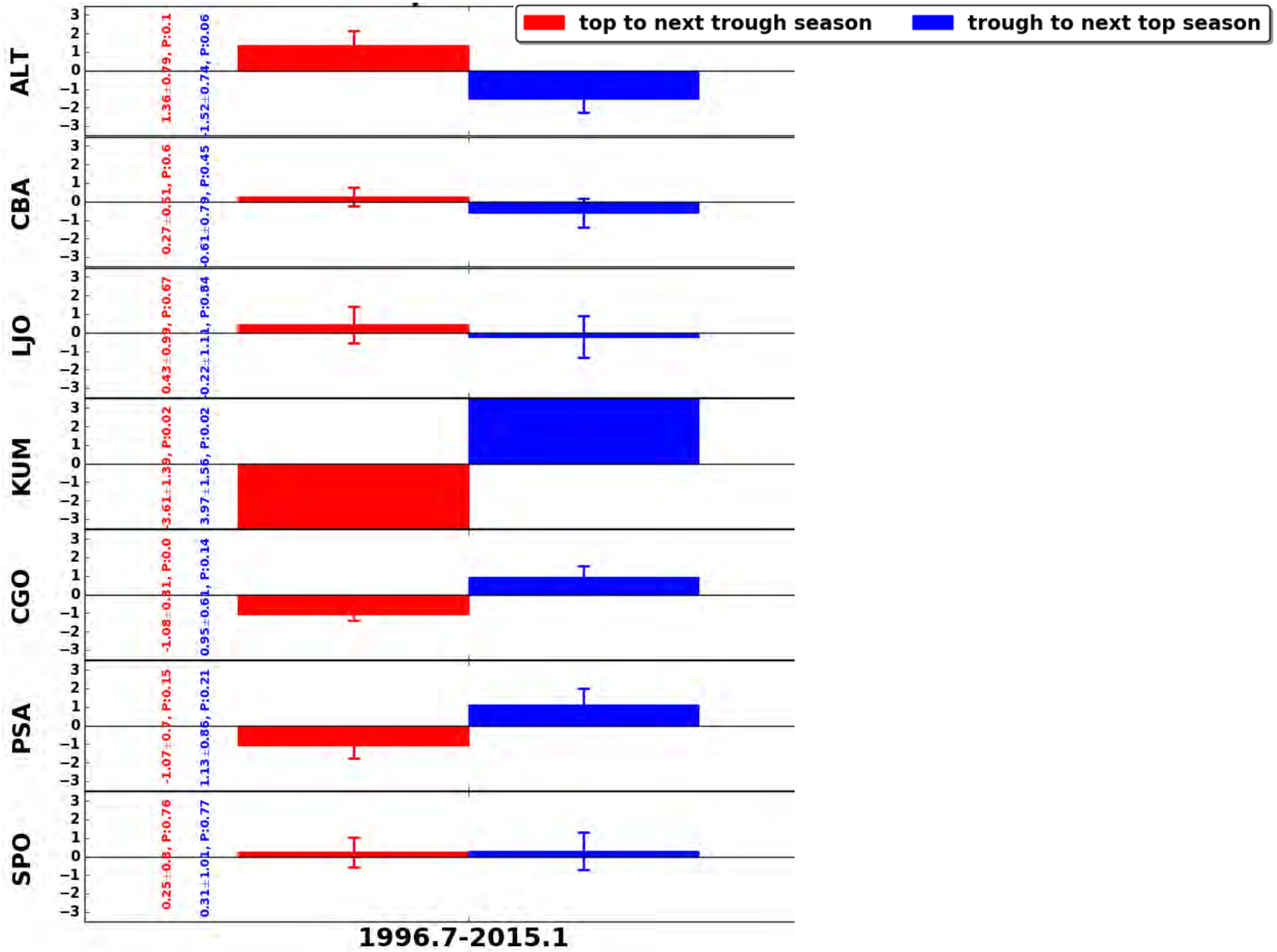
pos. area [%/yr] neg. area [%/yr]

Obs vs. models [1996.7-2012.8]

Length of season

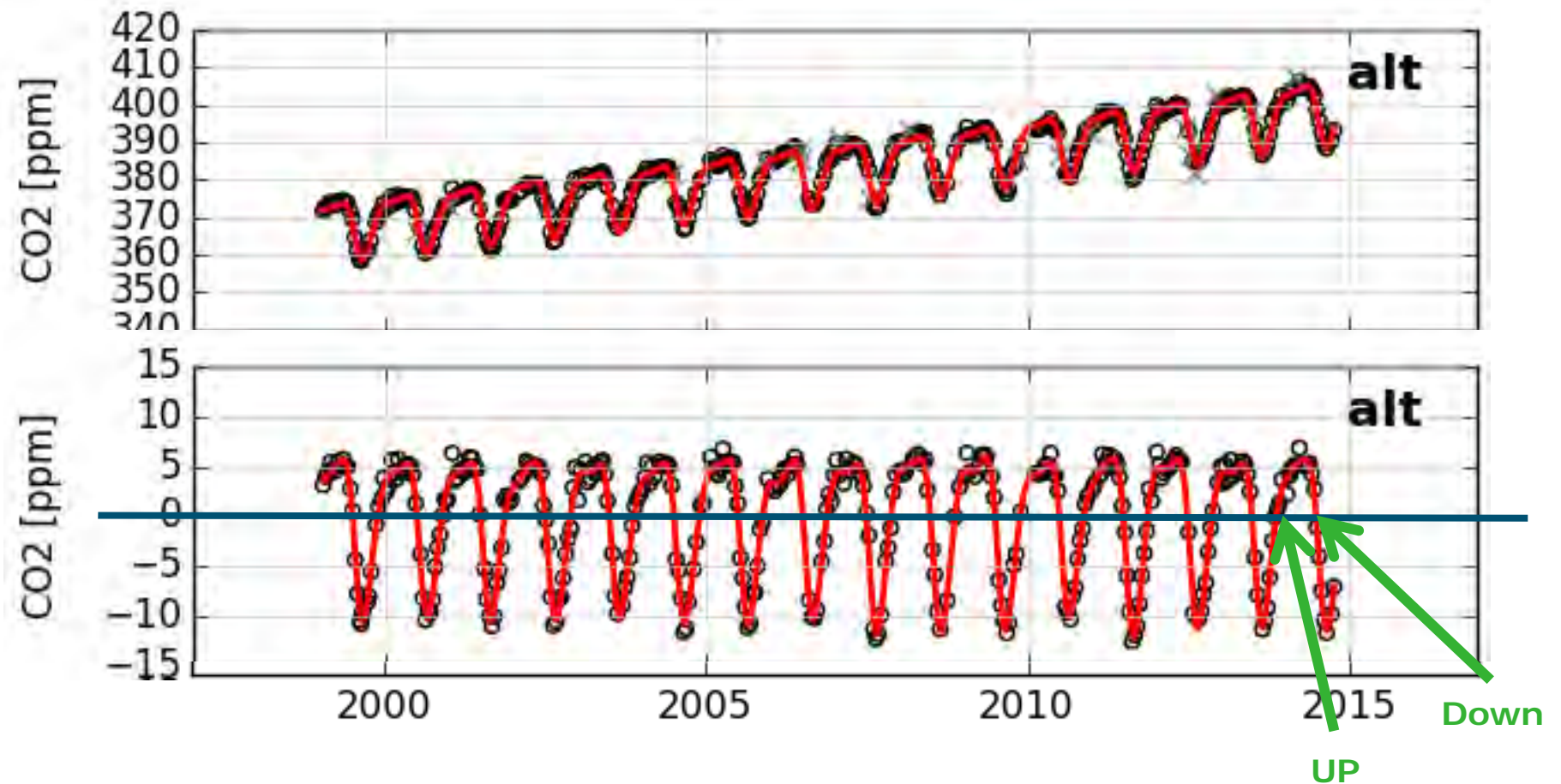


pos. seas. lenght neg. seas. lenght

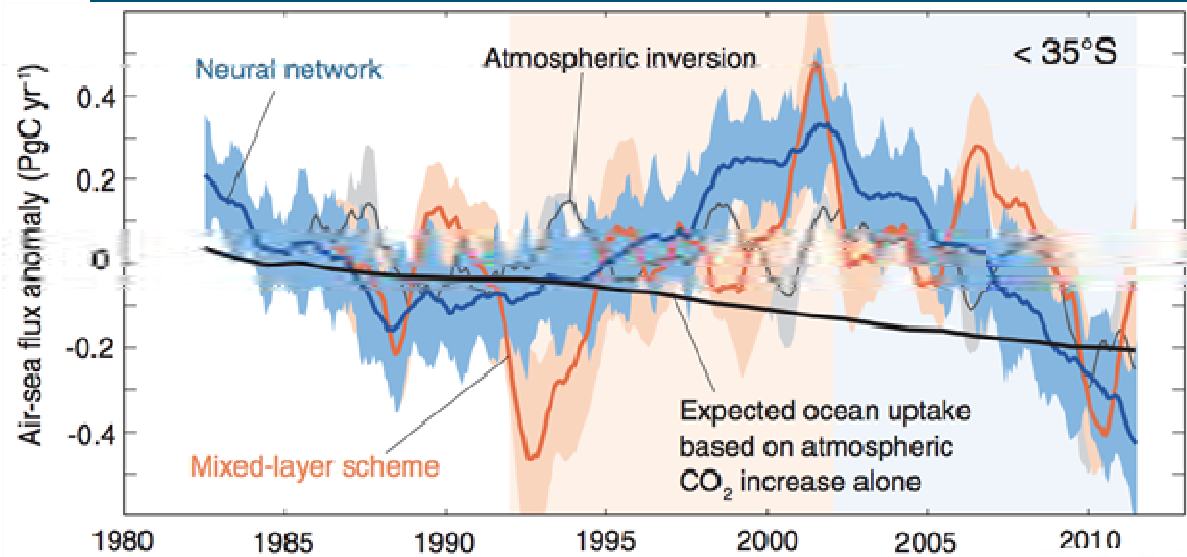


Introduction

Piao et al. (Nature, 2008) found land biosphere climate response, from atmospheric CO2 measurements (trend in 'zero crossing').

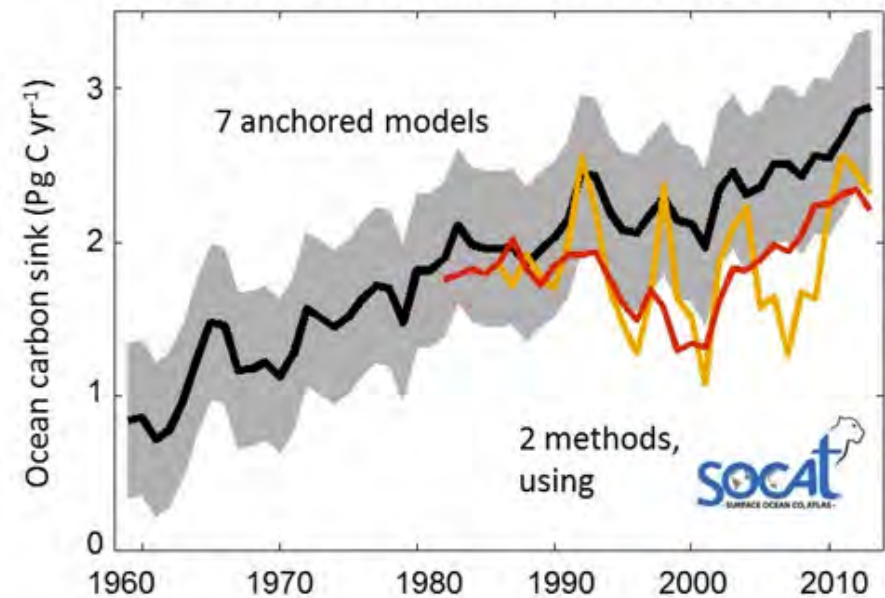


Is it related ?



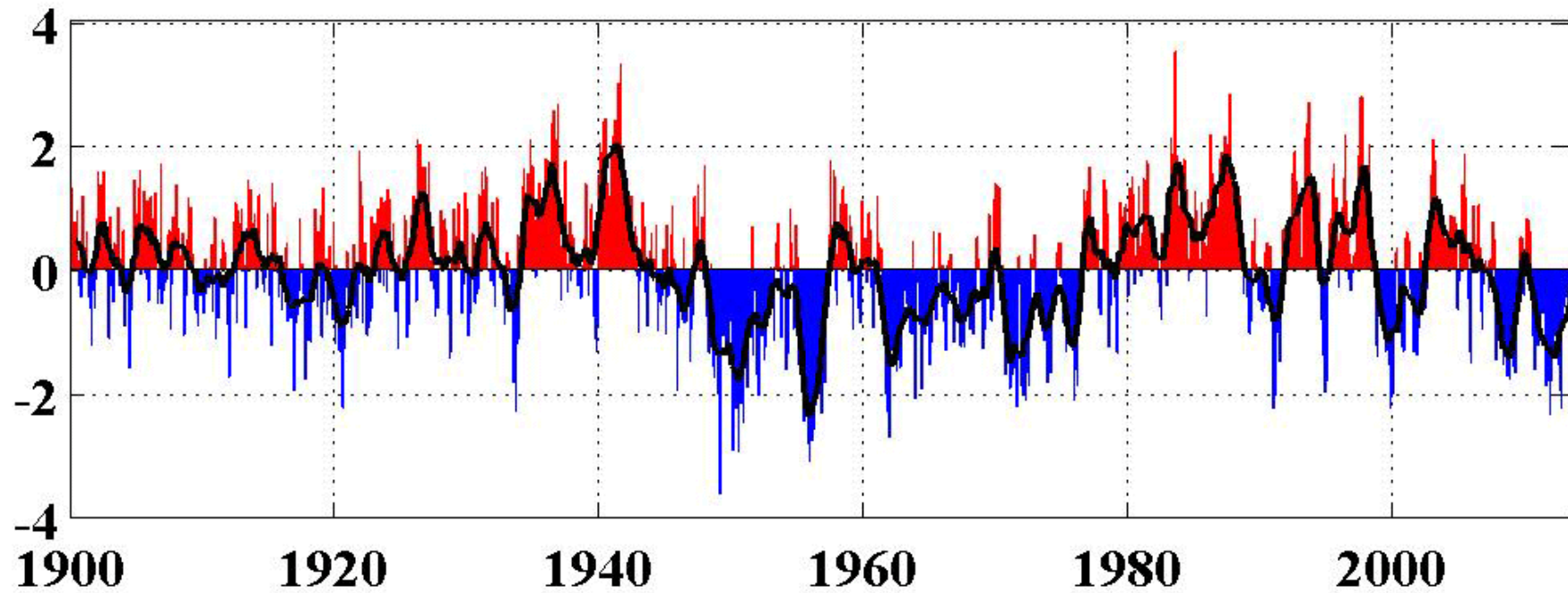
Lanschutzer et al 2015, Science

Ocean carbon sink in the 2014 Global Carbon Budget



Additional slides

monthly values for the PDO index: 1900-2013



Introduction

How about the marine biosphere? → **APO**

