

Airborne Oxygen Measurements Over the Southern Ocean as an Integrated Constraint of Ocean Biogeochemical Processes



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Modelers: Sara Mikaloff Fletcher (NIWA), Prabir Patra (JAMSTEC)

Goals

1. Apply certain average metric and see whether it reduces disagreement between transport model runs with same ocean fluxes.
2. How large is the seasonal cycle of the atmospheric column (certain average) relative to surface observations?
3. How do models perform relative to observations with transport model uncertainty reduced?
4. How do Garcia and Keeling (2001) dissolved climatologies perform on amplitude and phase?

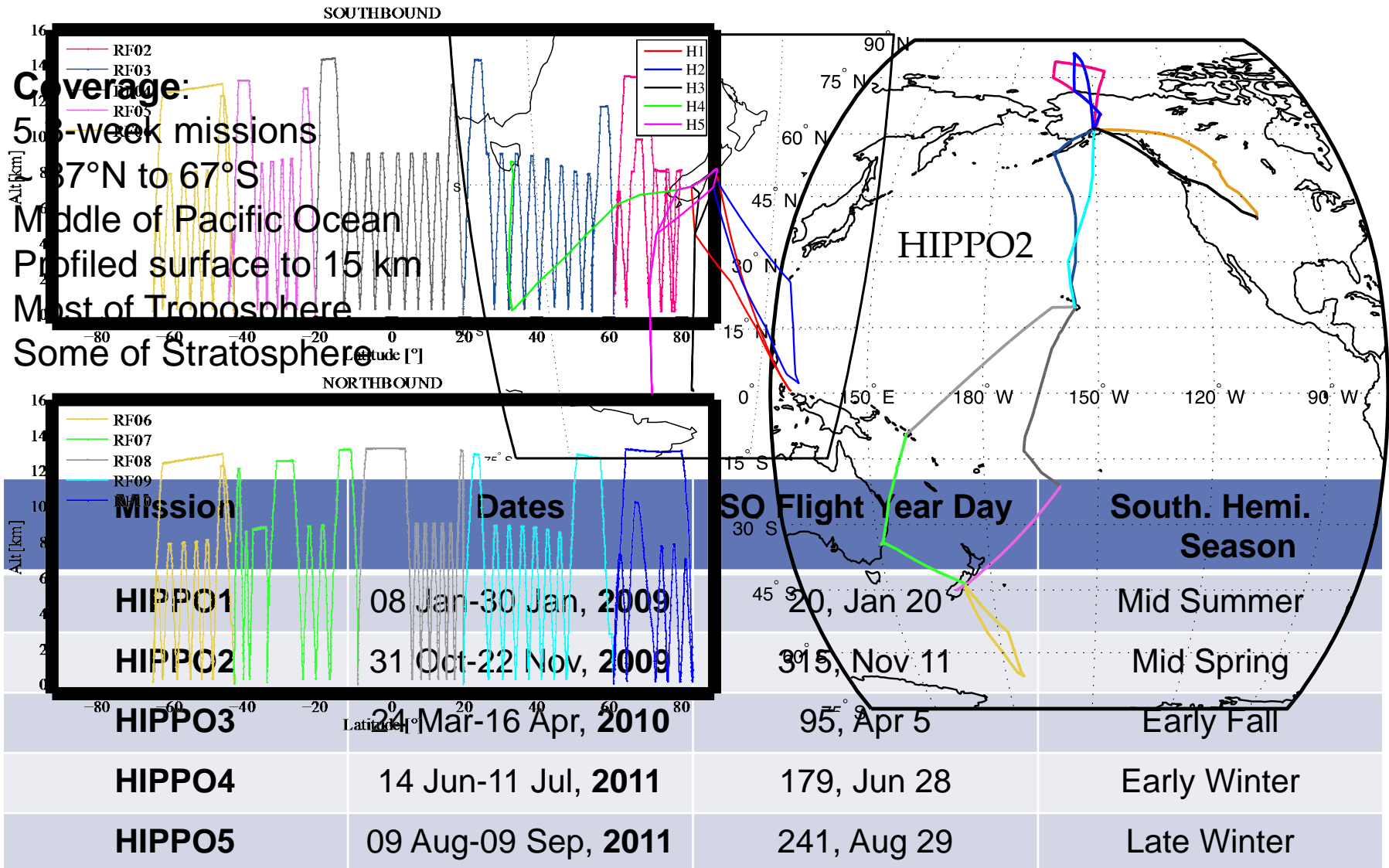
1. HIAPER Pole to Pole Observations

High-performance Instrumented Airborne Platform for Environmental Research



[Photos: J. Bent, B. Stephens]

HIPPO: Coverage



SIO/NCAR Contribution

AO2



Dried Flasks (32/RF)

3 Mass Specs, LiCor

CO_2
 O_2/N_2

Ar/N_2

$^{13}\text{CO}_2$
 $\text{C}^{18}\text{O}^{16}\text{O}$

$^{14}\text{CO}_2$

Vacuum UV, LiCor

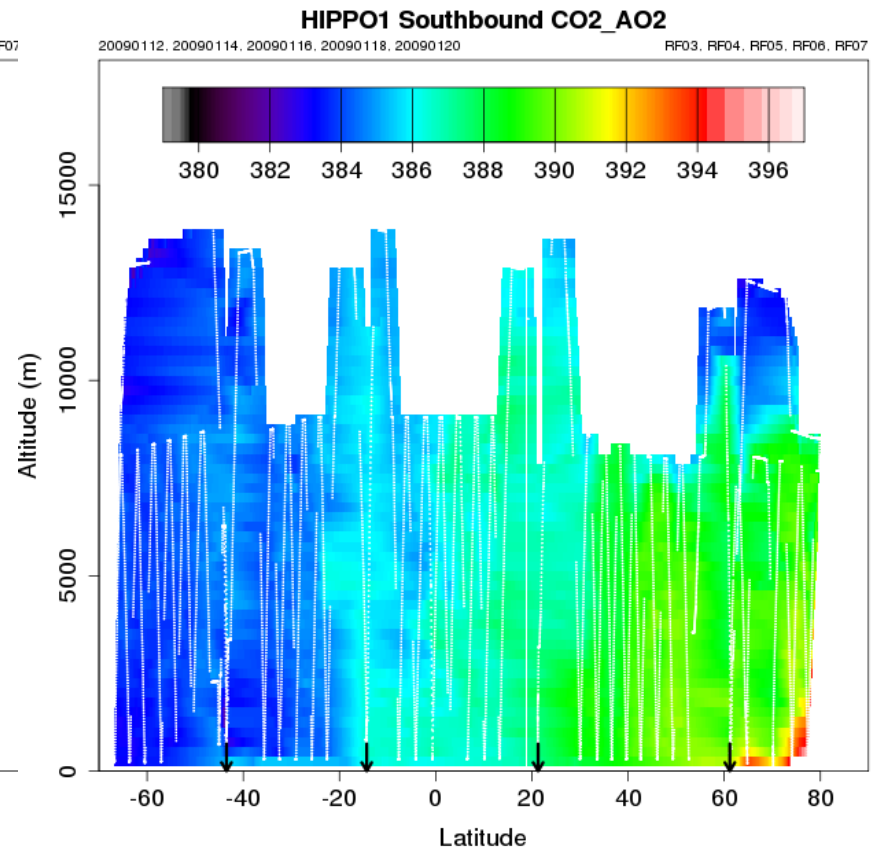
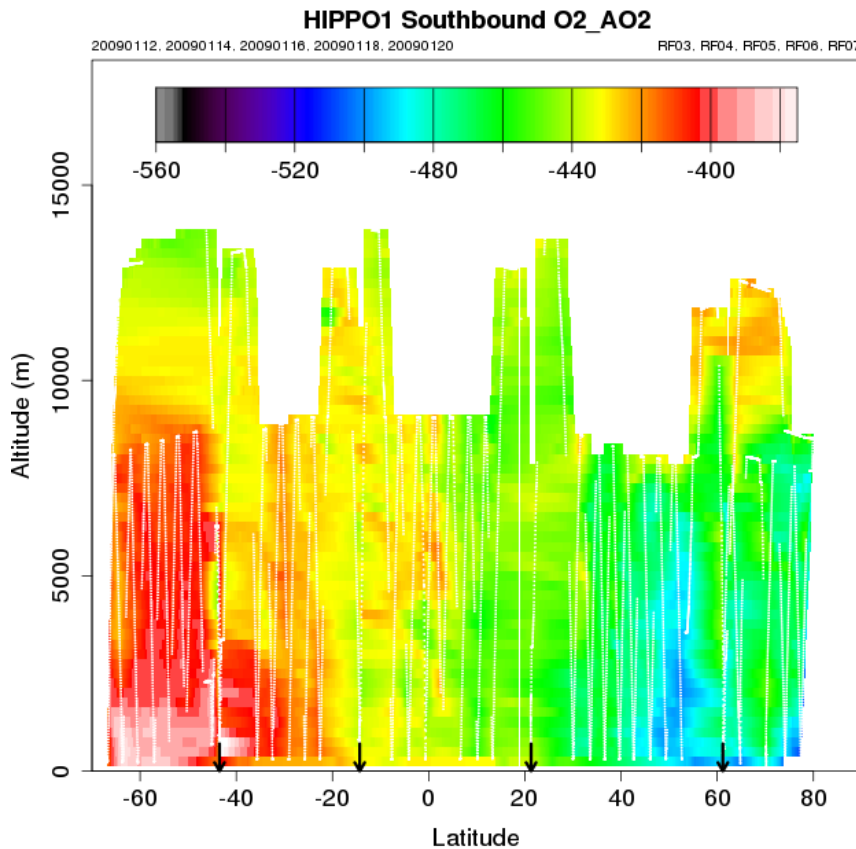
In Situ: 1+ Hz



Medusa

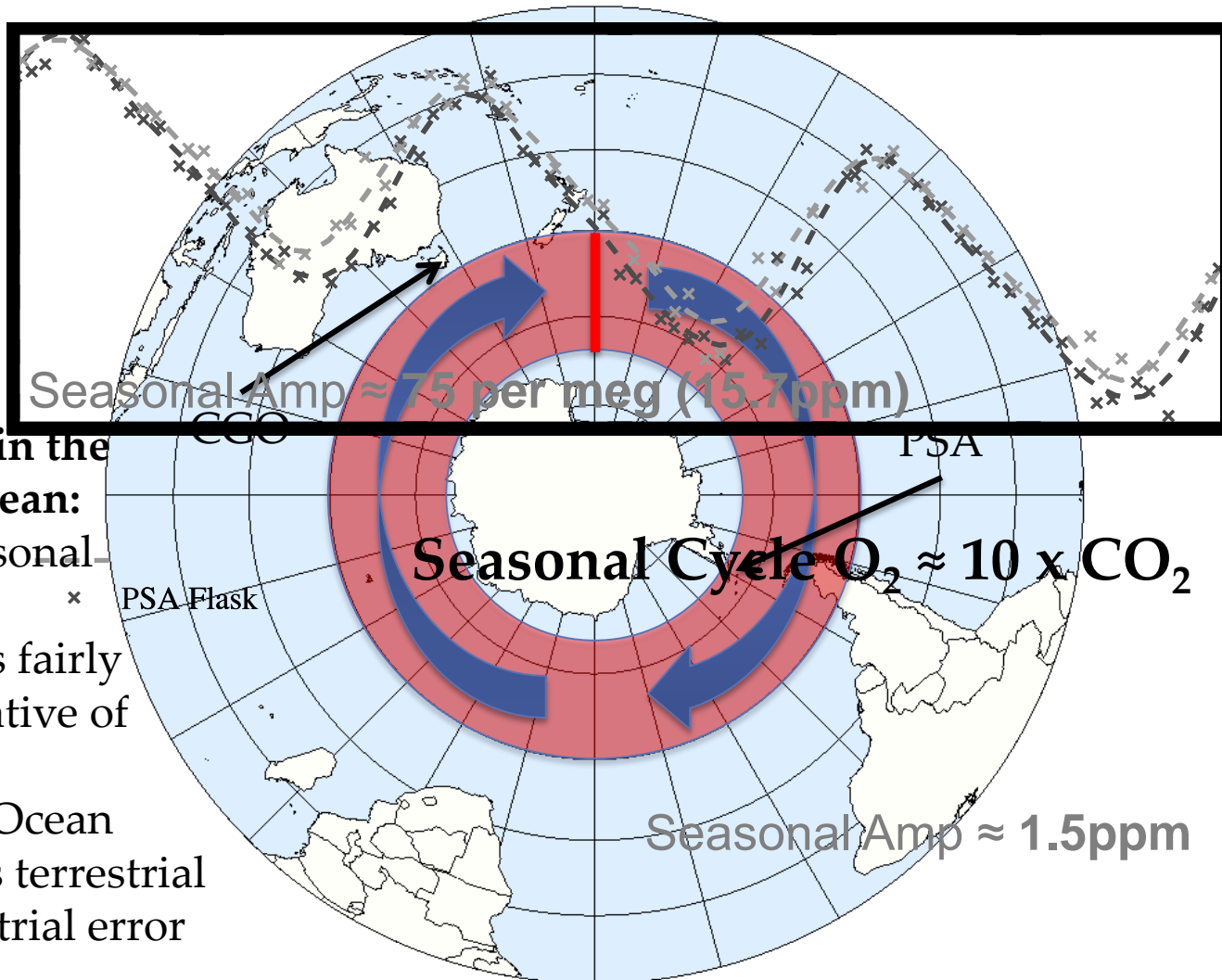
O₂ and CO₂ Curtain Plots from HIPPO1

January 2009, Mid Austral Summer



[Figures: B. Stephens]

Palmer Station, Antarctica (PSA) Cape Grim Observatory, Tasmania (CGO) O₂ and CO₂ Records



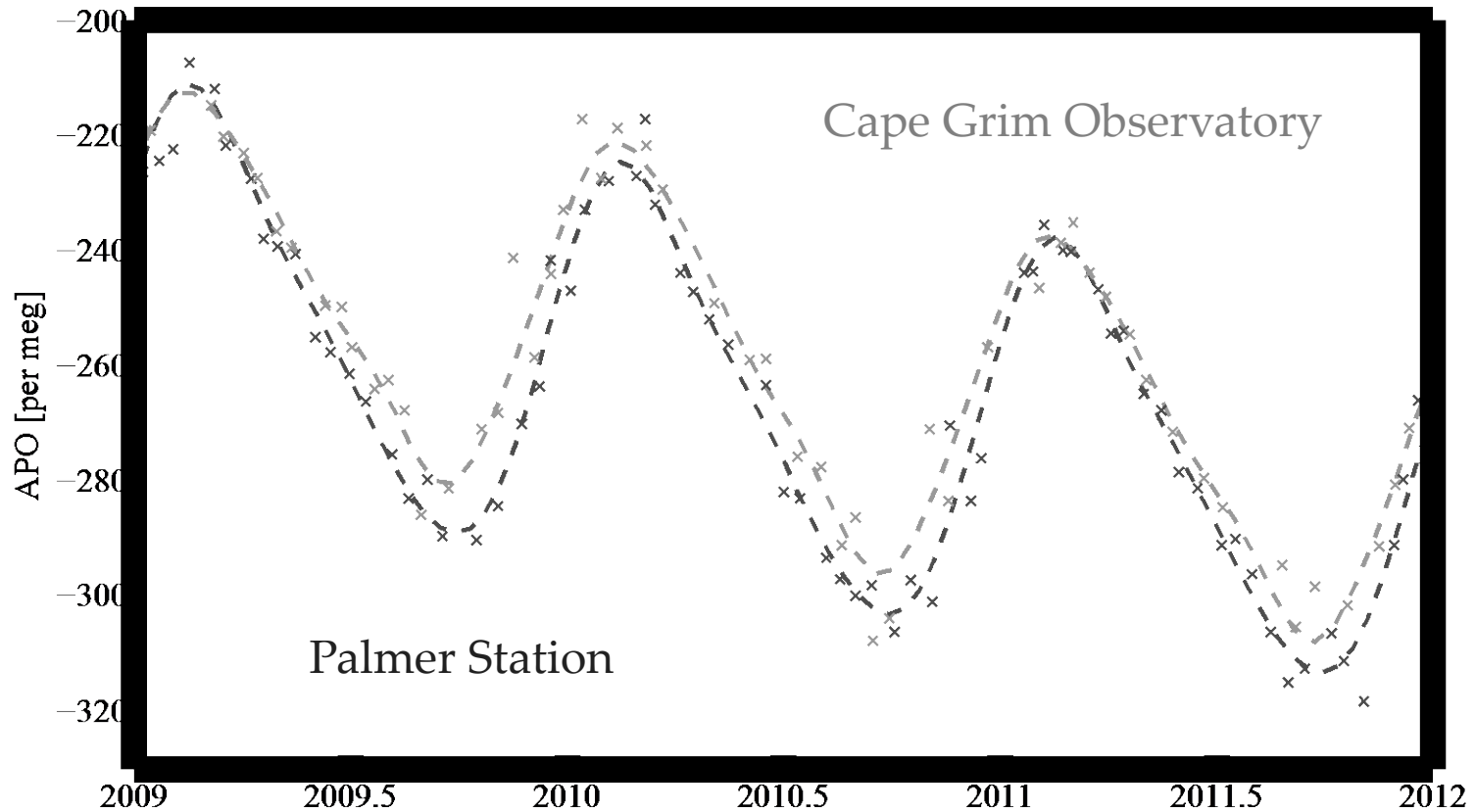
Advantages in the Southern Ocean:

- Large Seasonal Cycles
- Dateline is fairly representative of zone
- Southern Ocean minimizes terrestrial and industrial error

PSA, CGO Atmospheric Potential Oxygen

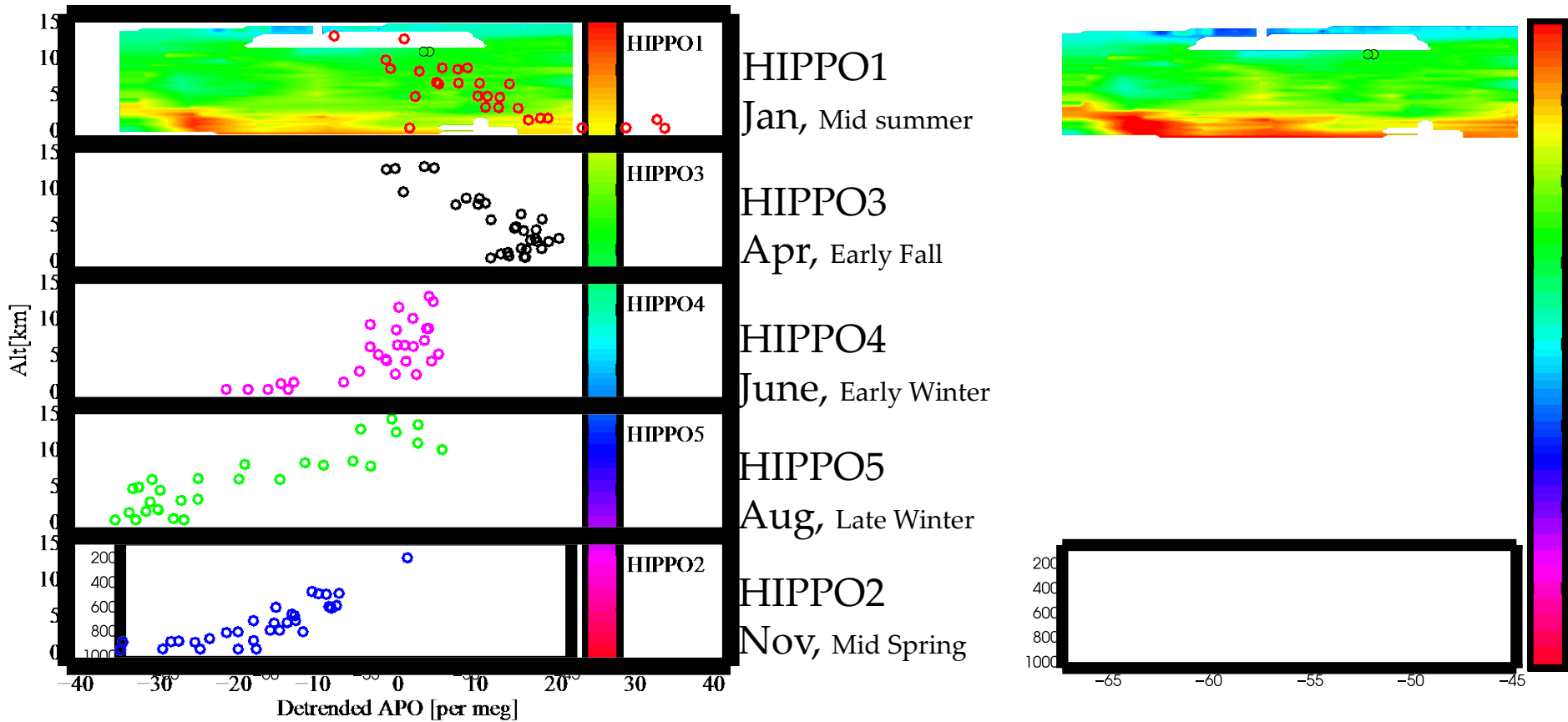
Seasonal P2P ~ 70 per meg (~14.7 ppm)

Interannual: 140/14=-10 per meg/yr



APO concentrations over the Southern Ocean Slice: AO2 and Medusa

Medusa Flasks from 45°-67°S



Modeling Methodology

TM3

(Sara Mikaloff Fletcher, NIWA)

NEMO-PISCES-T (LeQuéré, 2007)

NEMO-CNTRL (Rodgers, 2014)

NEMO-WSTIR (Rodgers, 2014)

MOM4 (Dunne, 2010)

CCSM3 (Collins, 2006)

CESM (Long, 2013)

Dissolved
Climatologies

O₂ (Garcia and Keeling 2001),
CO₂ (Takahashi 2009),
N₂ (Blaine 2005)

ACTM

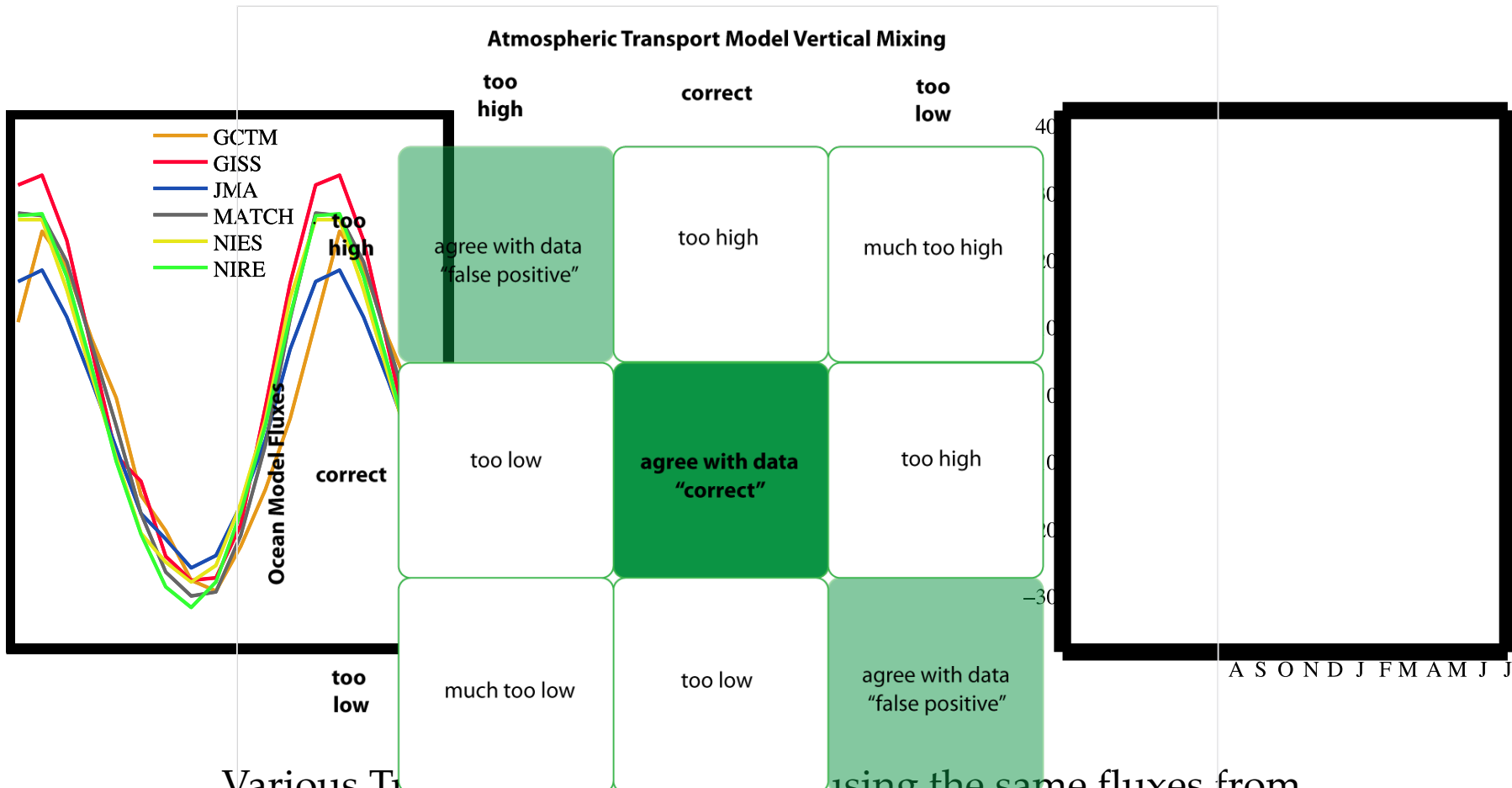
(Prabir Patra, JAMSTEC)

Dissolved
Climatologies

Wanninkhof (1992) Gas Exchange

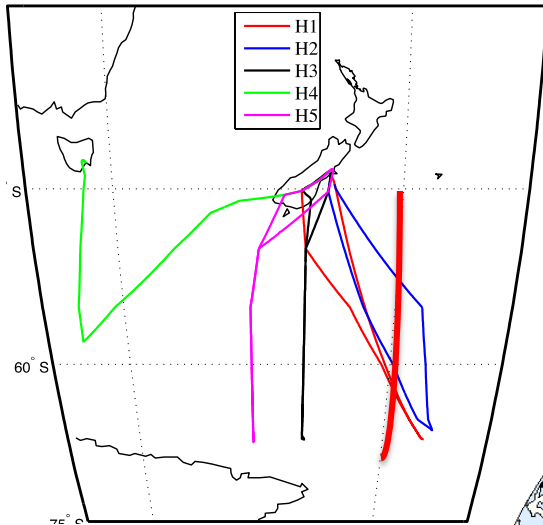
Velocity: $K_{av} = a_q u_{av}^2 (Sc/660)^{-0.5}$, where a_q
= 0.39, the global gas exchange scaling
factor

TRANSCOM models show improved agreement when averaged over the vertical column



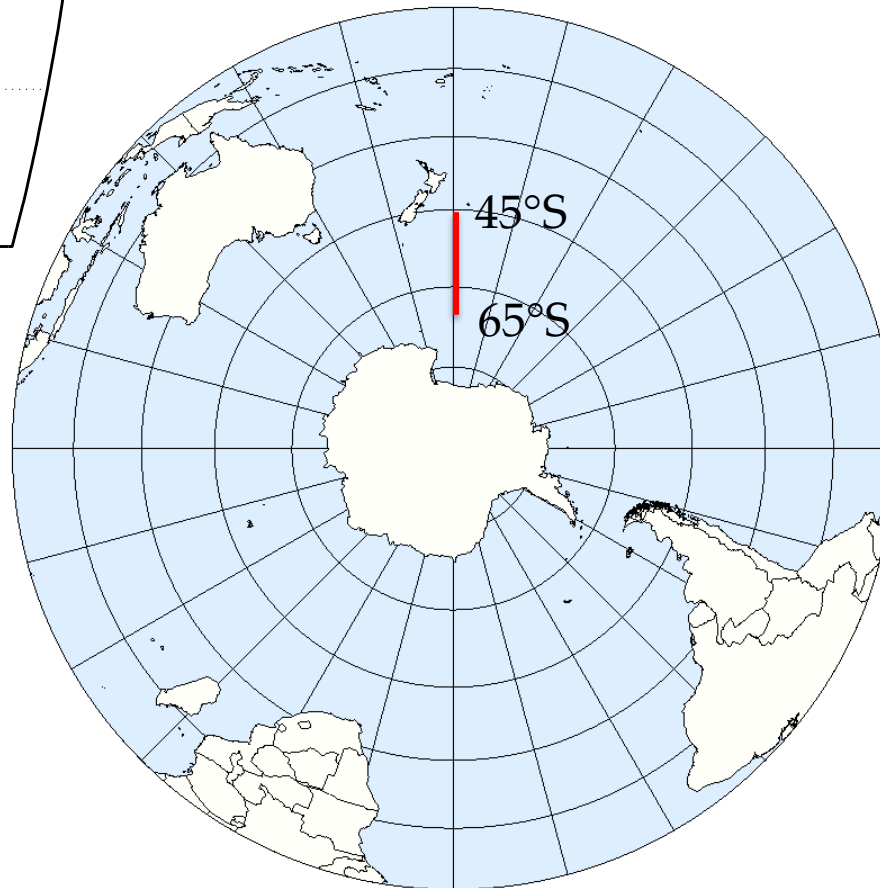
Various TransCom model output using the same fluxes from dissolved climatologies (Garcia and Keeling 2001, Blaine 2005)
 This shows that by removing vertical mixing uncertainty, transport models using the same ocean fluxes agree much better.

3. The Southern Ocean Curtain Average



Southern Ocean Slice

$$MI(C) = \frac{\sum_{i=-65}^{-45} \sum_{j=p_{surface}}^{300mb} C(i,j) * w(i,j)}{\sum_{i=-65}^{-45} \sum_{j=p_{surface}}^{300mb} w(i,j)}$$



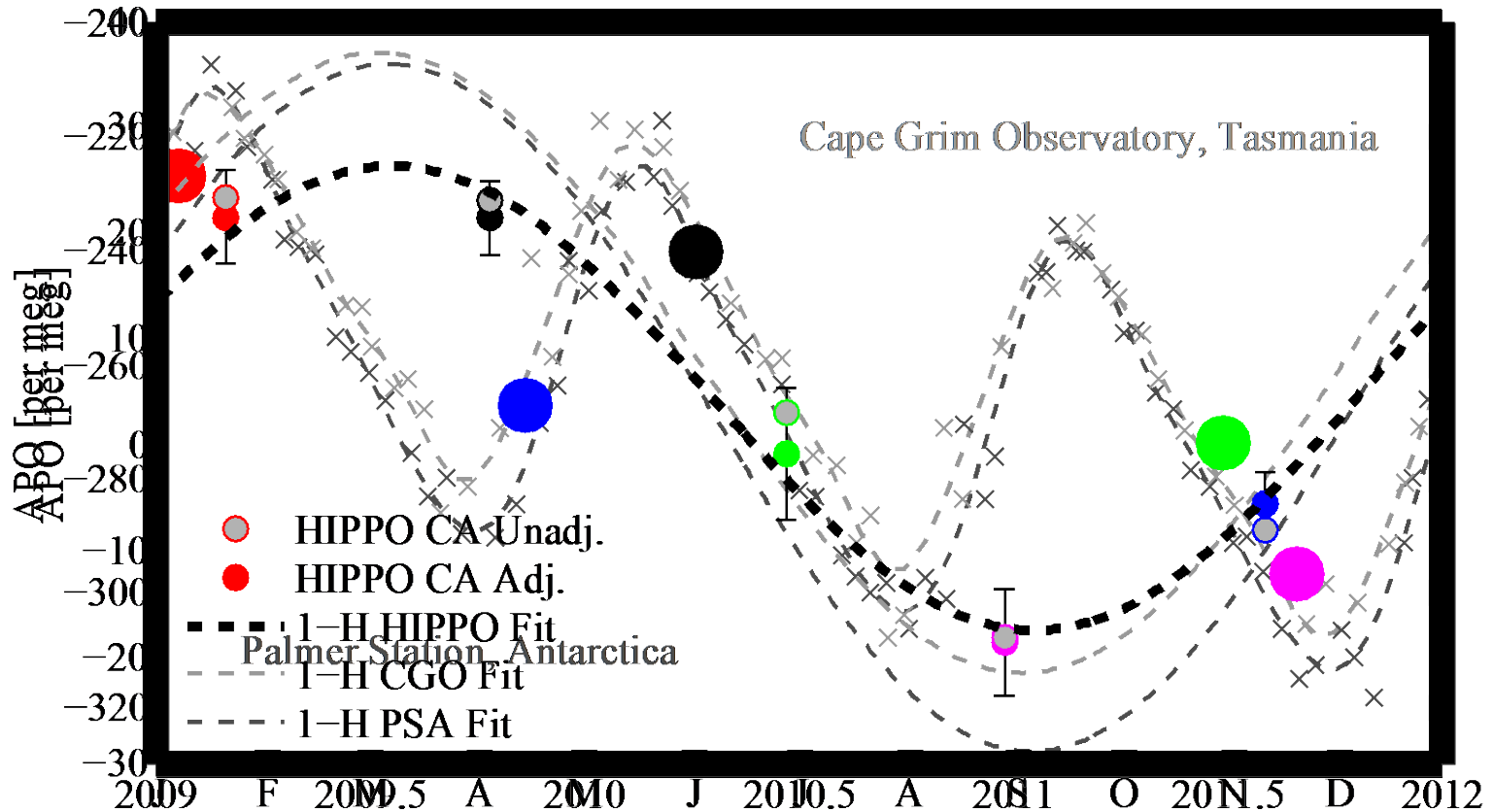
Curtain Average:
 Weighted average of
 APO performed
 along a meridian
 (roughly) on
 model output
 or observations.
 only possible with
 data throughout
 atmospheric column

65°-45°S
Surface->300mb
Flight Track or 180°W

Station vs. HIPPO APO Curtain Average

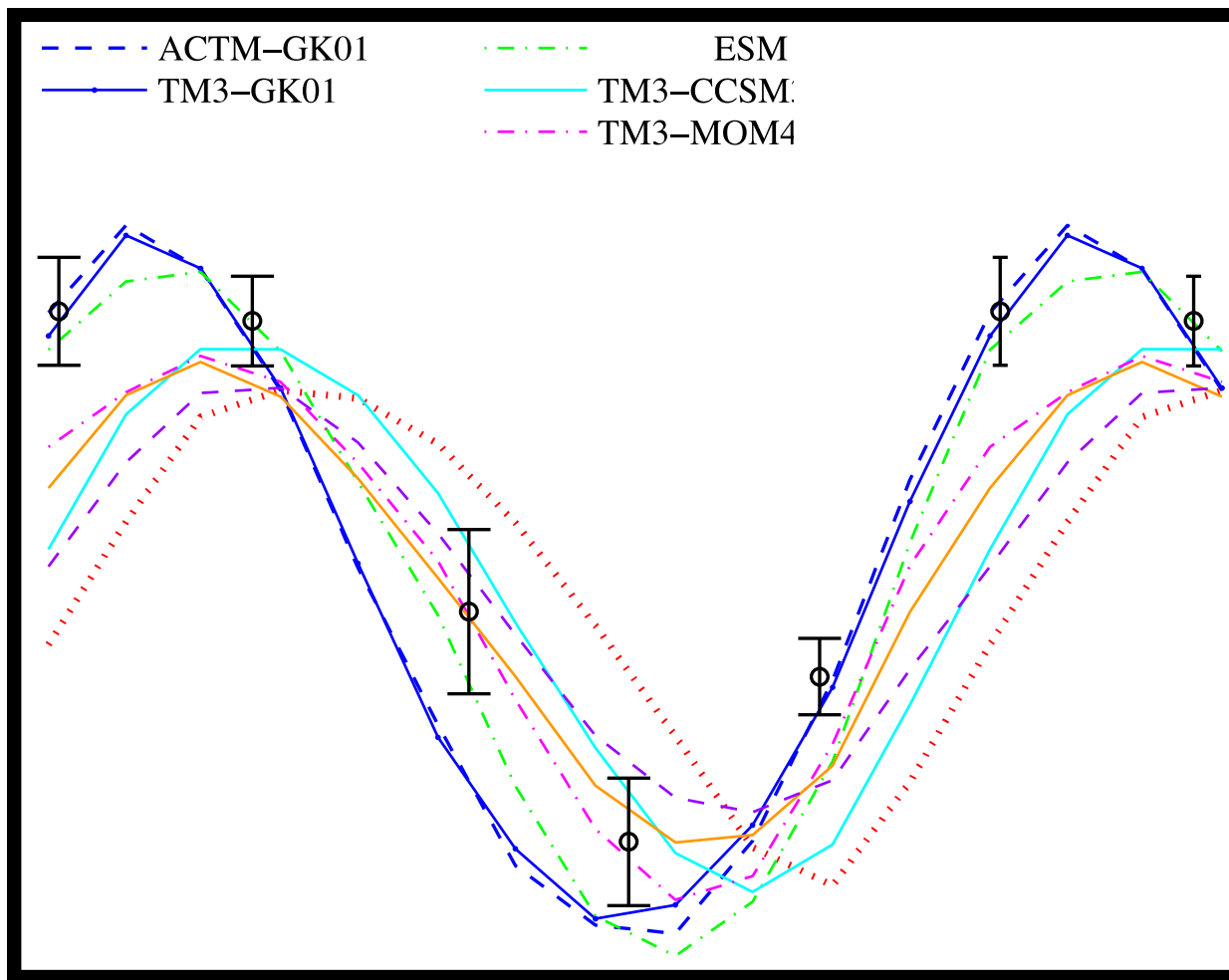
CGO: 58.7 per meg

PSA 65.0 per meg



1-Harm Fit: 43.7 per meg
~70% Surface Cycle

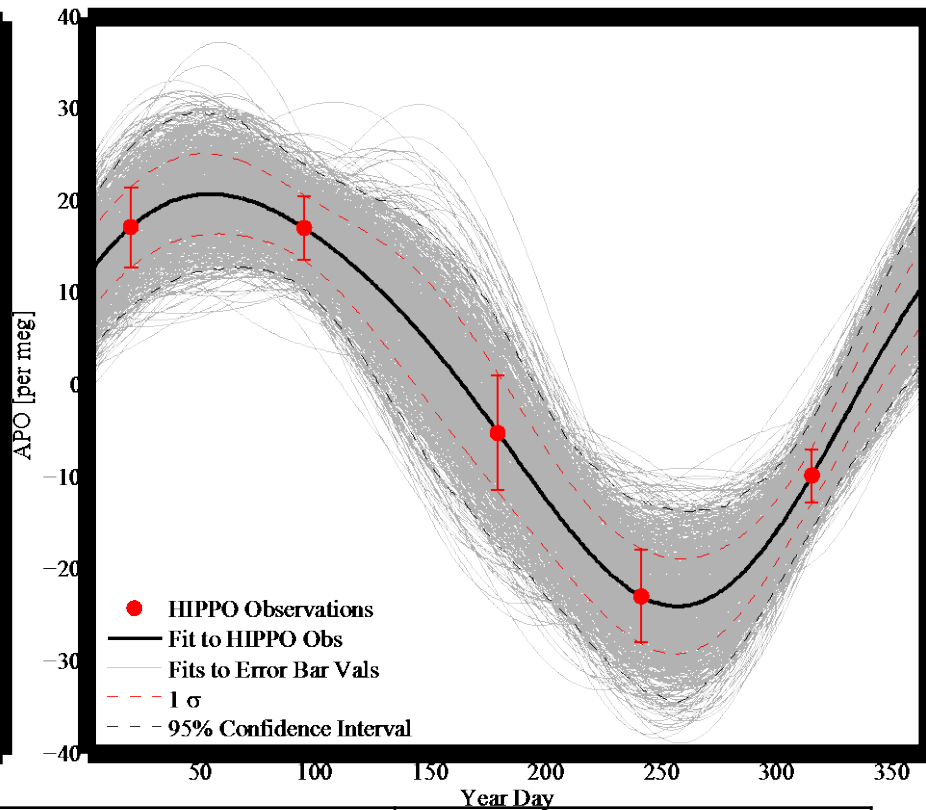
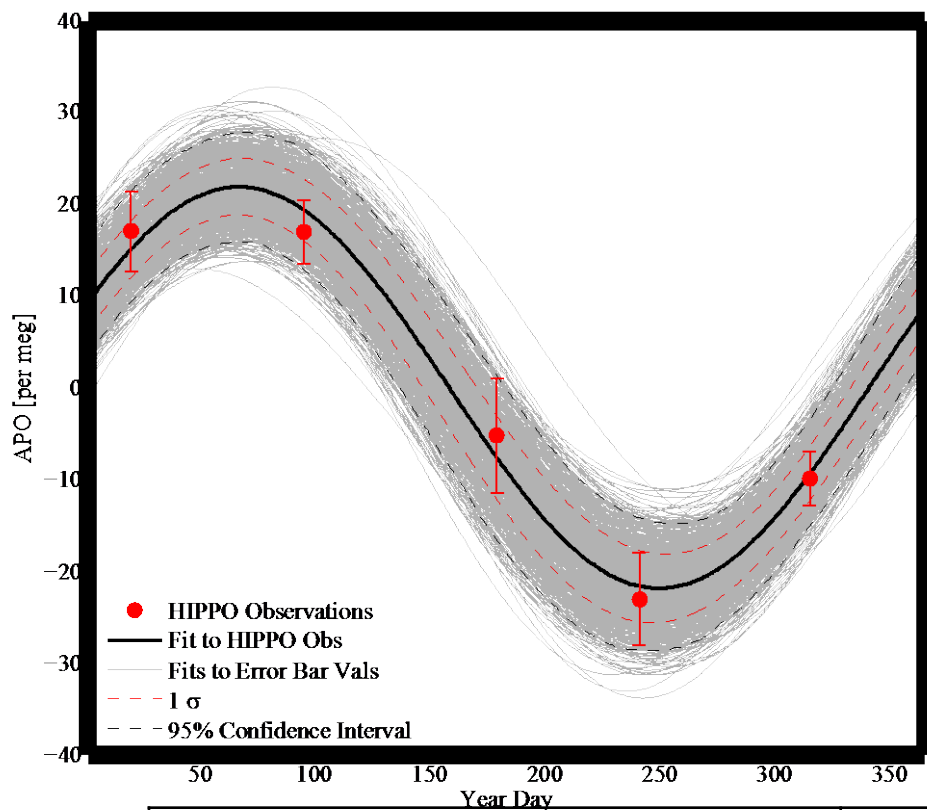
Model Comparison



Monte Carlo Fit Error Assessment

1-Harm

2-Harm



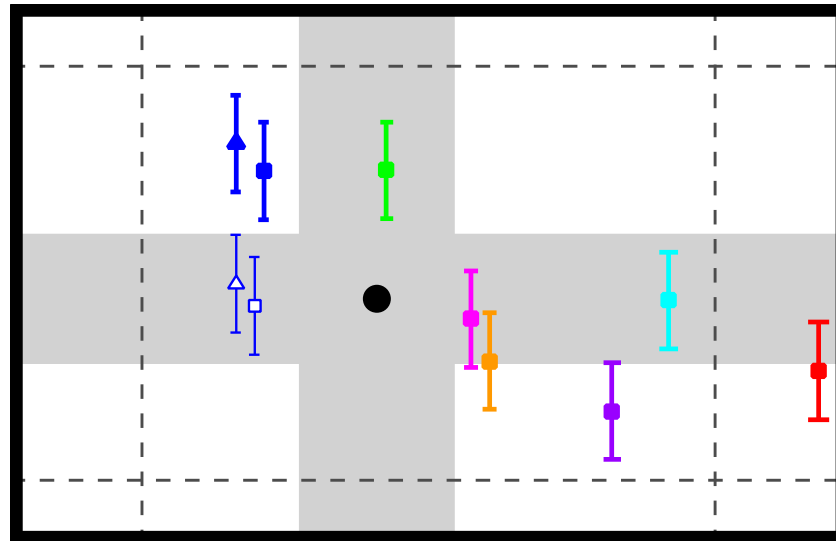
	1 Harmonic	2 Harmonics
Peak Day Uncert (Days)	8.3	24.0
Amplitude Uncert (per meg)	5.3	5.7

Peak timing vs. Amplitude

$$K_{av} = \mathbf{a}_q u_{av}^2 (Sc/660)^{-0.5}$$

GK01, $a_q = 0.39$ (~20% too large)

Naegler '06, $a_q = 0.32$



- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|
| A-GK01.39 | ■ T-NEMO-CNTRL | ■ T-CESM |
| T-GK01.39 | ■ T-NEMO-WSTIR | ■ T-CCSM3 |
| T-GK01.32 | ■ T-NEMO-PISCES-T | ■ T-MOM4 |
| □ A-GK01.32 | | ● Observ. |

Conclusions: Curtain Average

- Curtain average overcomes vertical mixing uncertainty in atmospheric transport models
- Southern Ocean slice curtain average has a seasonal cycle of 43.8 (± 5.3) per meg for 1-Harmonic fits with peak at YD67
- Curtain Average suggests atmospheric column seasonal cycle is about 70% as large as seasonal cycle at surface
- MOM4 and NEMO-CNTRL ocean models reproduce this most successfully
- Dissolved climatology runs suggest Garcia and Keeling (2001) O₂ fluxes are too large (~20%), and too early (~2 weeks)
- (GK01 shape seems too symmetrical—new analysis recommended with new scaling factor and 2001-2014 O₂ measurements.)

Thanks

Measurements:

Ralph Keeling

Britt Stephens

Modelers:

Sara Mikaloff Fletcher (TM3)

Prabir Patra (ACTM)

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Corinne LeQuere (NEMO-PISCES-T)

John Dunne (MOM4)

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