



# Global budget imbalances in O<sub>2</sub> and APO *and*

## Constraining the Southern Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink variability with observation-based O<sub>2</sub> fluxes

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Corresponding author: Nico Mayot ([n.mayot@uea.ac.uk](mailto:n.mayot@uea.ac.uk))

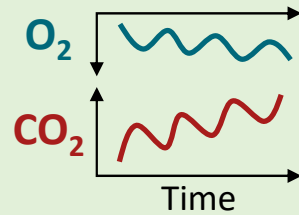
Presenting author: Andrew Manning ([a.manning@uea.ac.uk](mailto:a.manning@uea.ac.uk))

## **Part A.**

**Global budget imbalances in O<sub>2</sub> and APO**

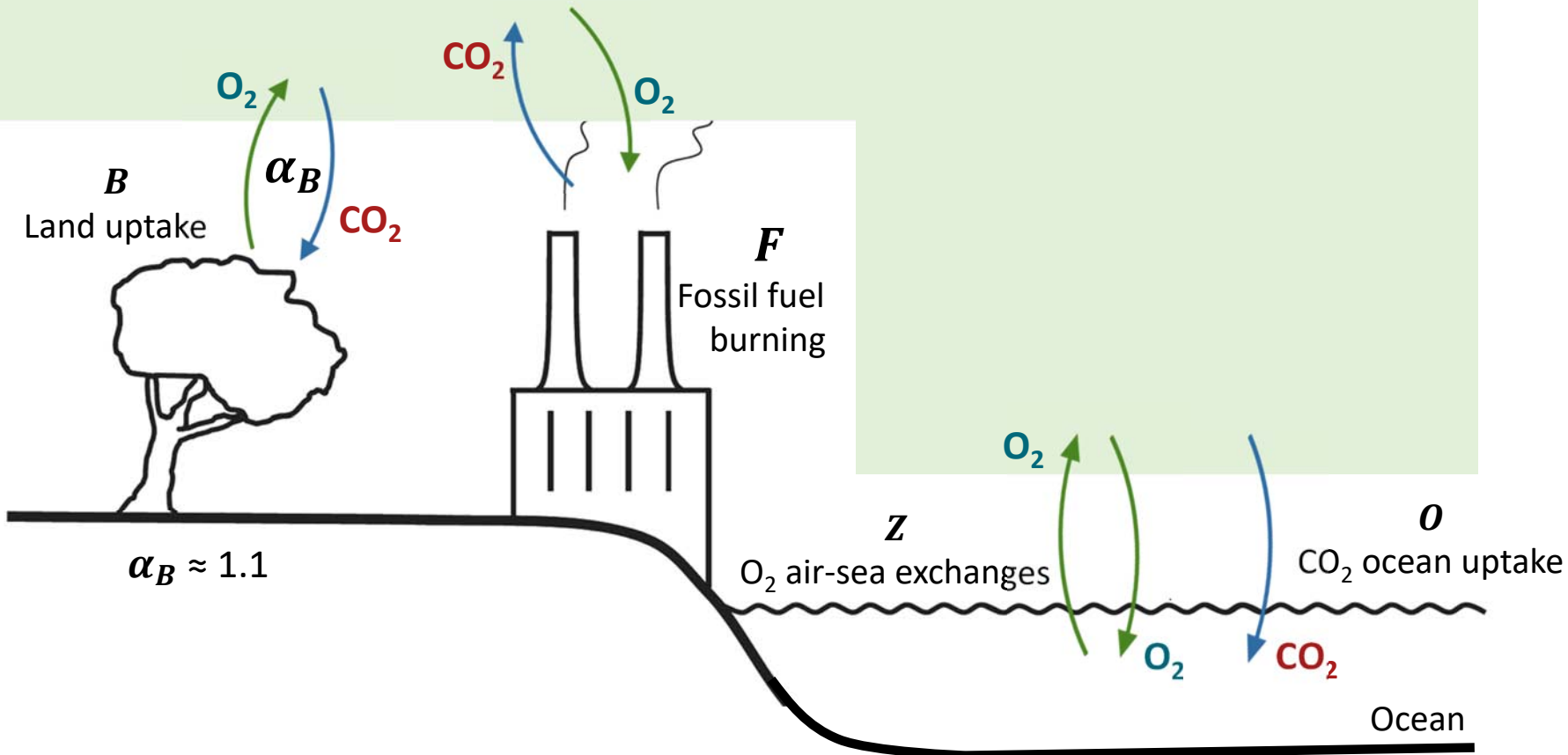
# New observational constraints on the global carbon cycle

Atmosphere



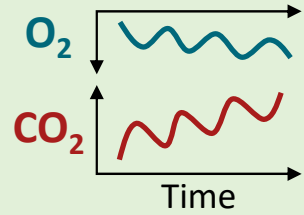
$\Delta O_2$   
and  $\Delta CO_2$

Atmospheric Potential Oxygen (APO):  
 $\Delta APO = \Delta O_2 + \alpha_B \Delta CO_2$



# Global budgets of APO and O<sub>2</sub>

Atmosphere



$\Delta O_2$   
 and  $\Delta CO_2$

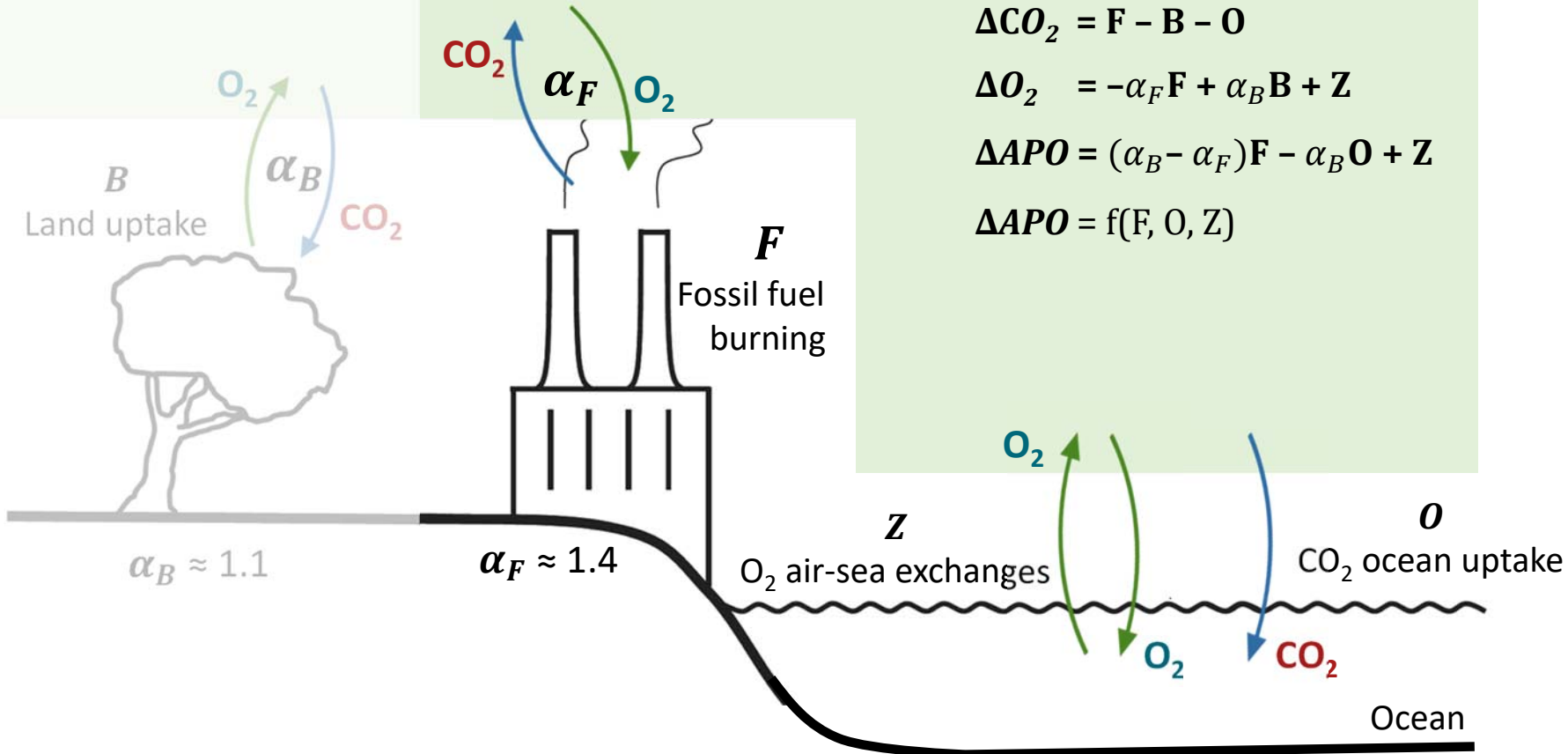
Atmospheric Potential Oxygen (APO):  
 $\Delta APO = \Delta O_2 + \alpha_B \Delta CO_2$

$$\Delta CO_2 = F - B - O$$

$$\Delta O_2 = -\alpha_F F + \alpha_B B + Z$$

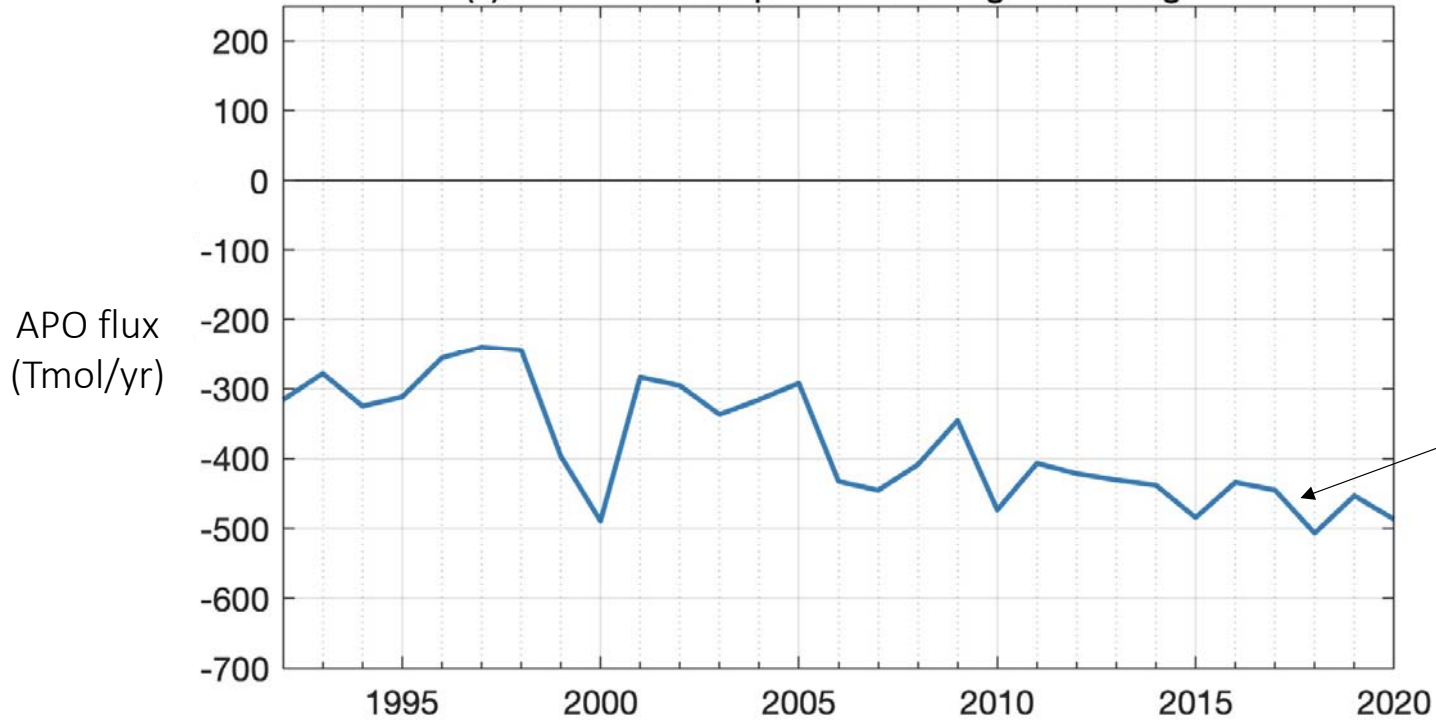
$$\Delta APO = (\alpha_B - \alpha_F) F - \alpha_B O + Z$$

$$\Delta APO = f(F, O, Z)$$

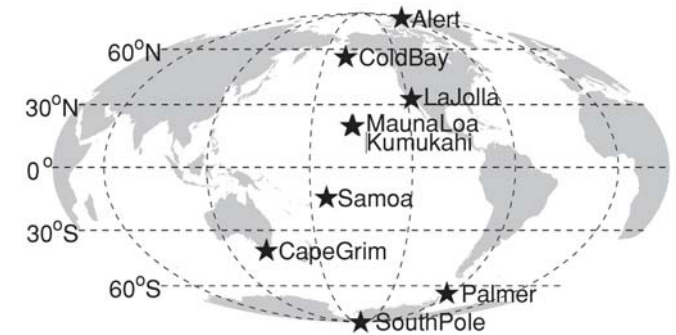


# Global budget of APO

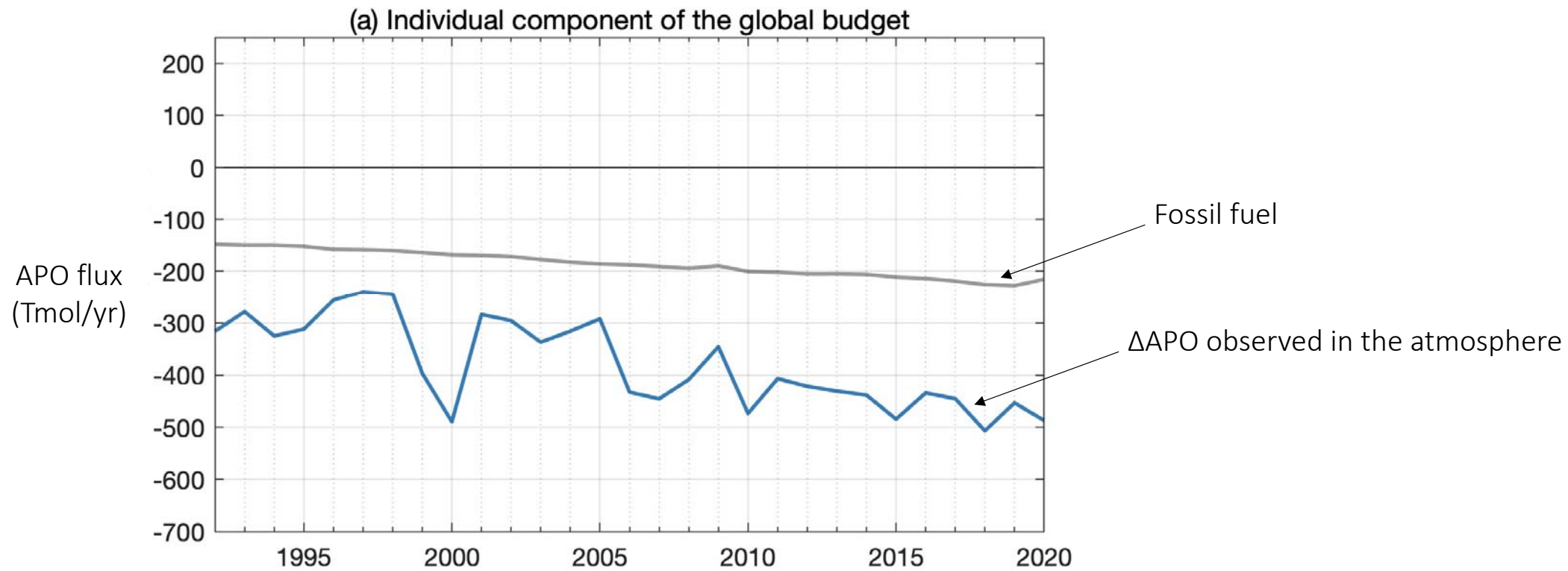
(a) Individual component of the global budget



$\Delta$ APO observed in the atmosphere

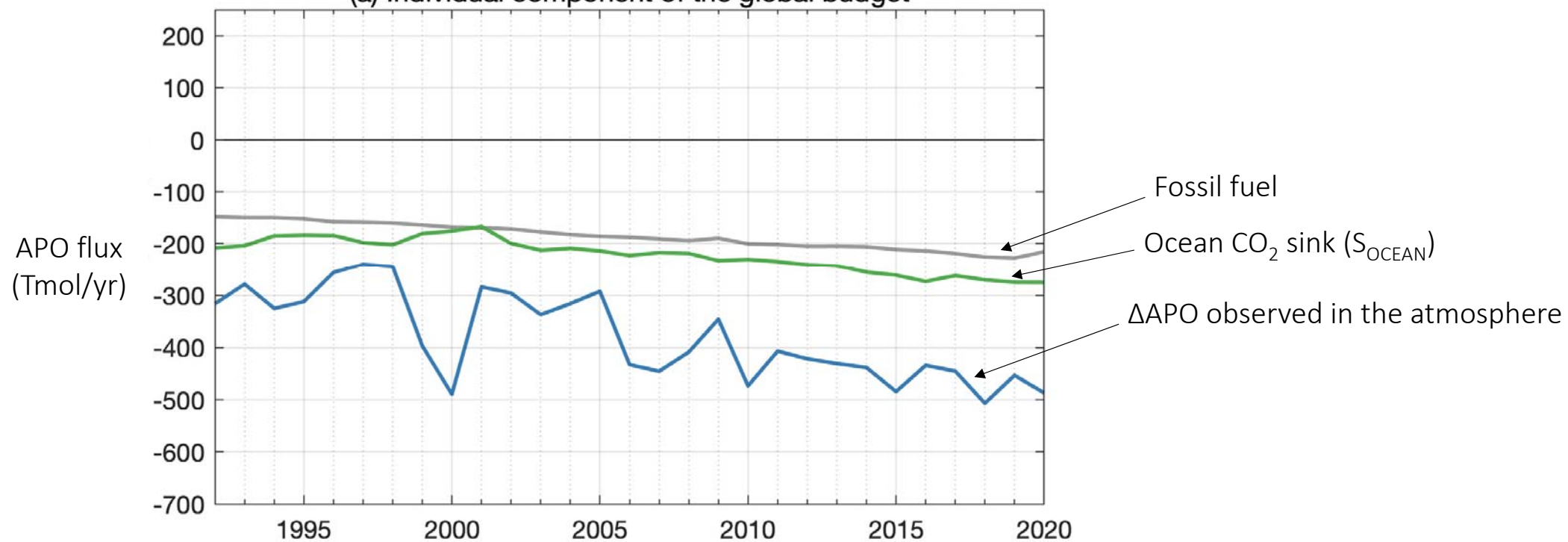


# Global budget of APO

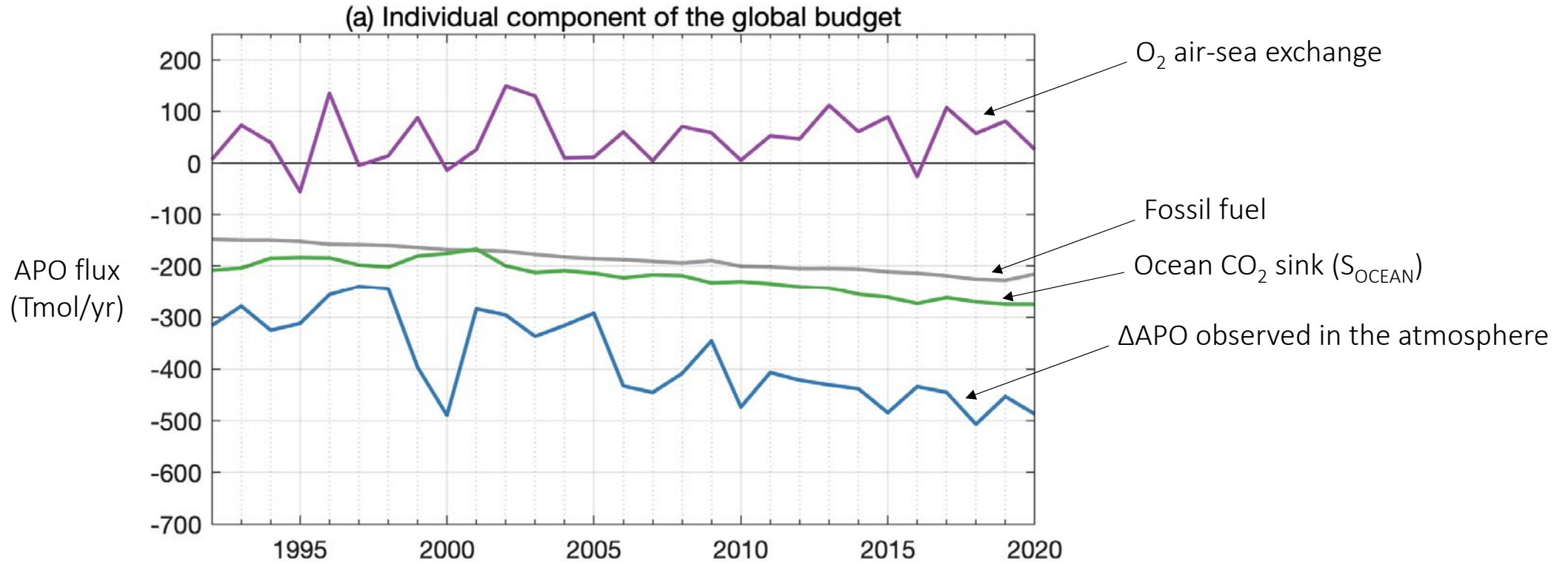


# Global budget of APO

(a) Individual component of the global budget

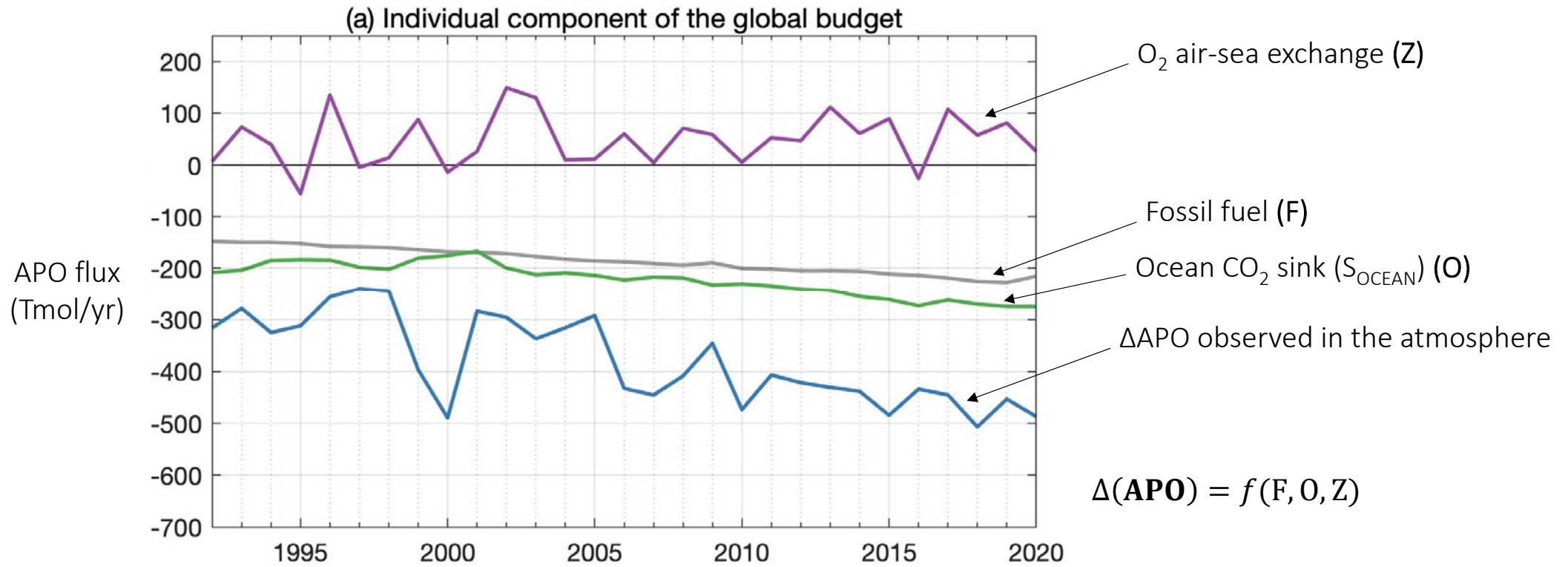


# Global budget of APO



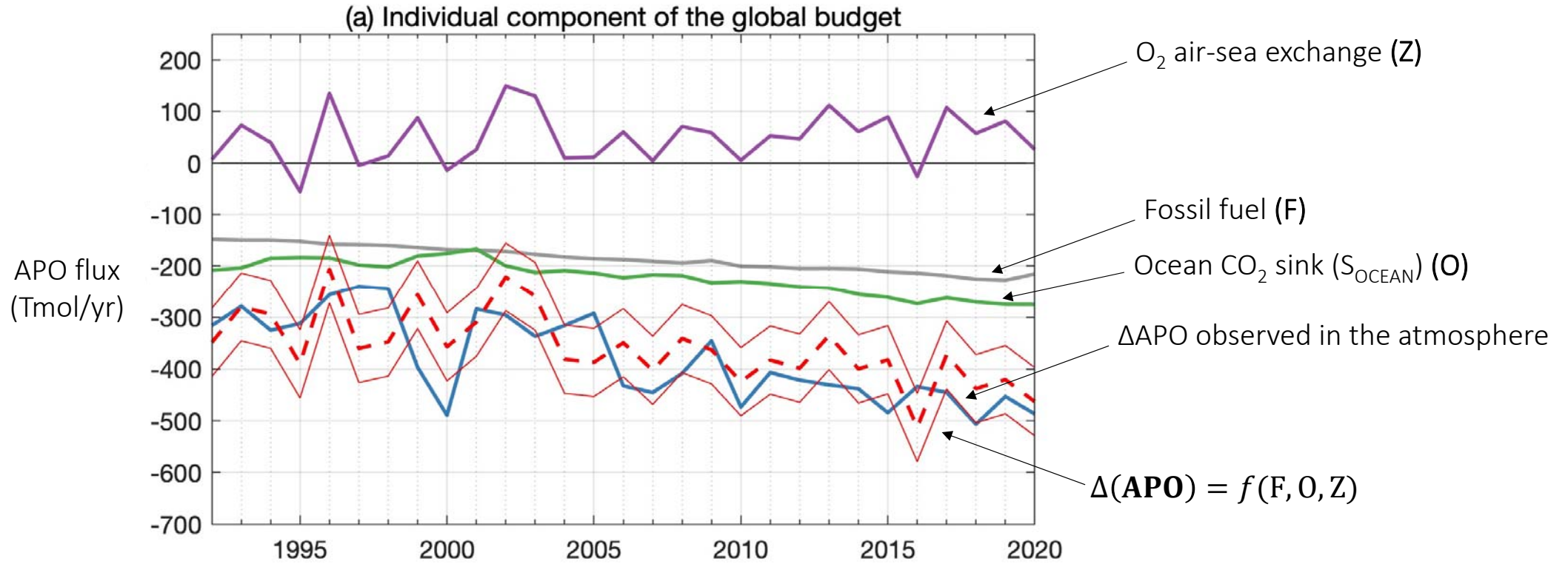


# Global budget of APO



$$\Delta(\text{APO}) = f(\text{F}, \text{O}, \text{Z})$$

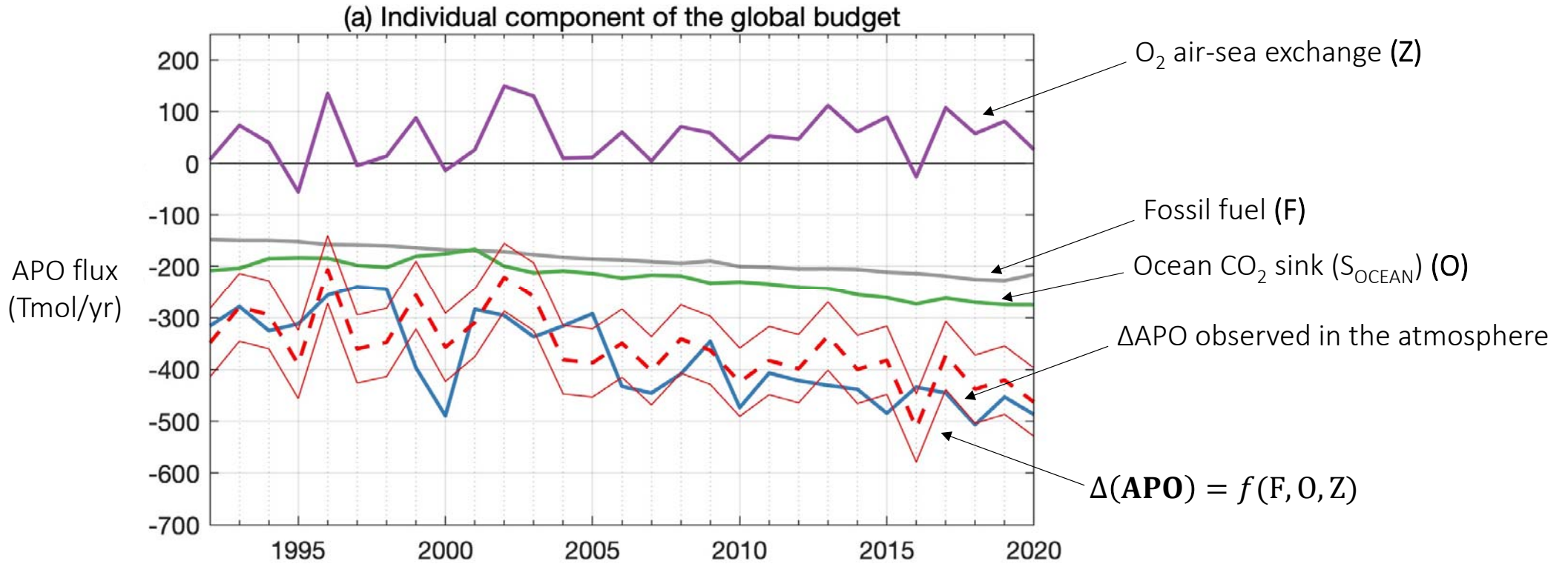
# Global budget of APO



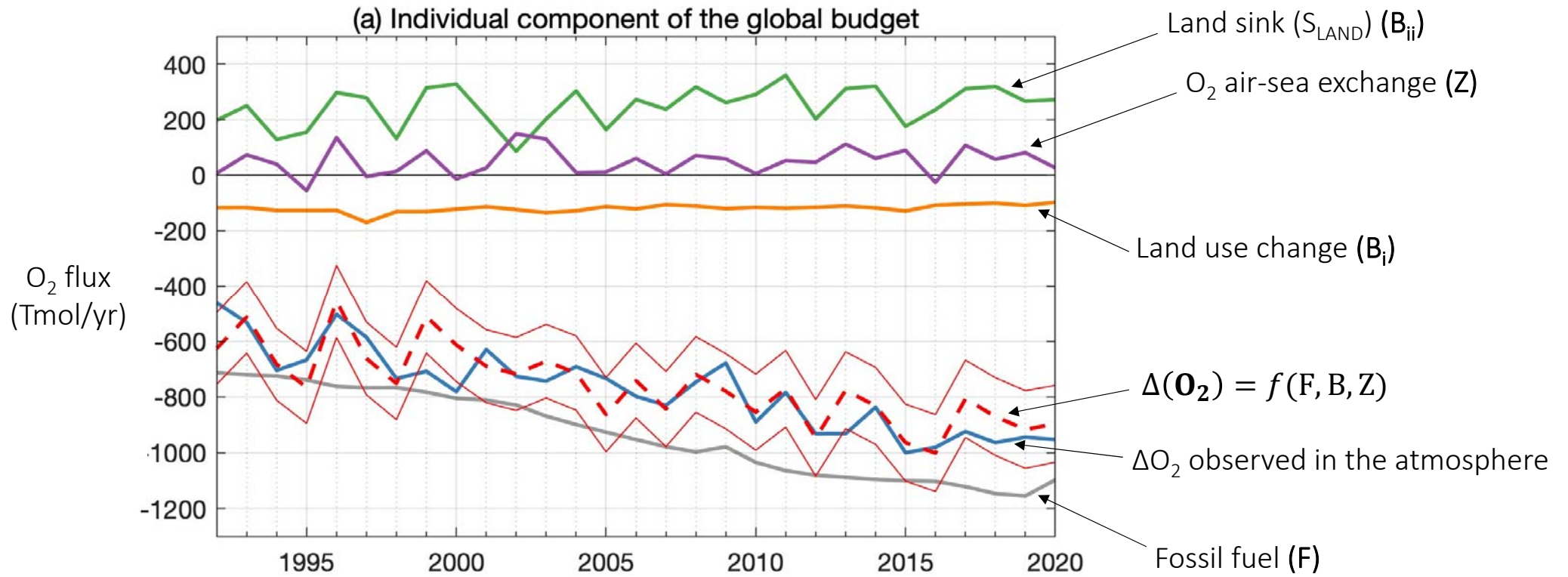
# Global budget of APO

Most of the interannual variability induced by the air-sea exchange of O<sub>2</sub>

Mayot et al. (2023)



# Global budget of O<sub>2</sub>

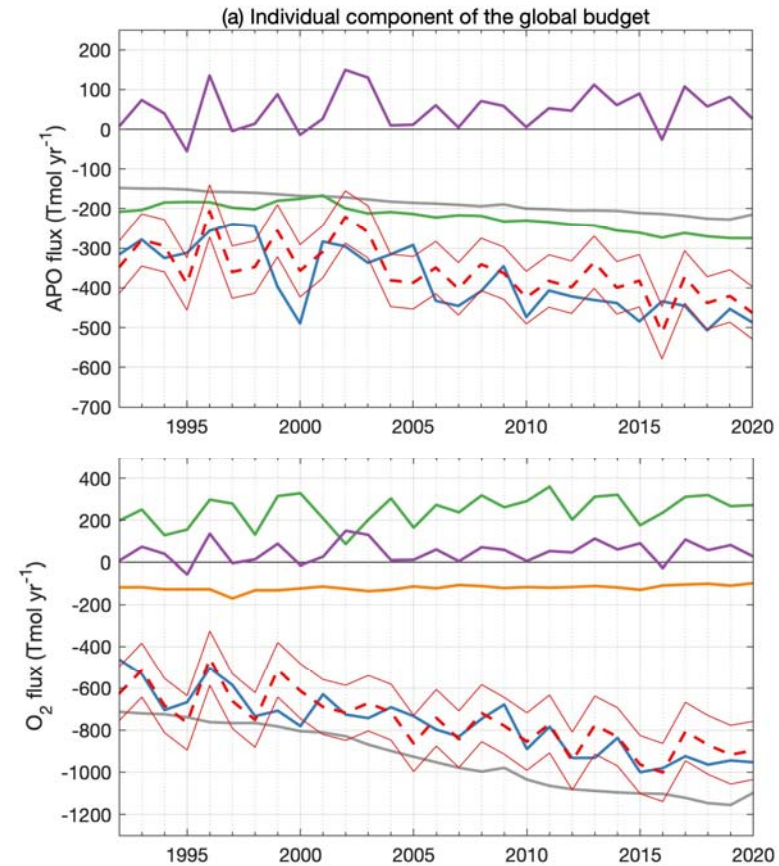


## Budget imbalance = BIM

$$\Delta\text{CO}_2 = \text{F} - \text{B} - \text{O}$$

$$\Delta\text{O}_2 = -\alpha_{\text{F}}\text{F} + \alpha_{\text{B}}\text{B} + \text{Z}$$

$$\Delta\text{APO} = (\alpha_{\text{B}} - \alpha_{\text{F}})\text{F} - \alpha_{\text{B}}\text{O} + \text{Z}$$



## Budget imbalance = BIM

$$\Delta\text{CO}_2 = \text{F} - \text{B} - \text{O} \quad \rightarrow (\text{F} - \text{B} - \text{O}) - \Delta\text{CO}_2 = \text{CO}_2 \text{ BIM}$$

$$\Delta\text{O}_2 = -\alpha_{\text{F}}\text{F} + \alpha_{\text{B}}\text{B} + \text{Z} \quad \rightarrow (-\alpha_{\text{F}}\text{F} + \alpha_{\text{B}}\text{B} + \text{Z}) - \Delta\text{O}_2 = \text{O}_2 \text{ BIM}$$

$$\Delta\text{APO} = (\alpha_{\text{B}} - \alpha_{\text{F}})\text{F} - \alpha_{\text{B}}\text{O} + \text{Z} \quad \rightarrow ((\alpha_{\text{B}} - \alpha_{\text{F}})\text{F} - \alpha_{\text{B}}\text{O} + \text{Z}) - \Delta\text{APO} = \text{APO BIM}$$

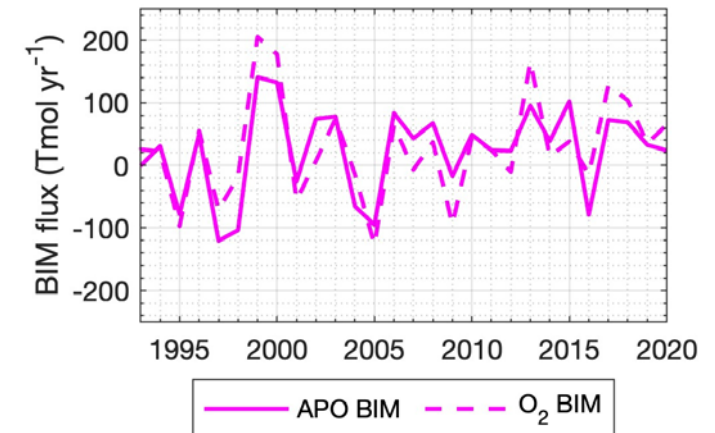
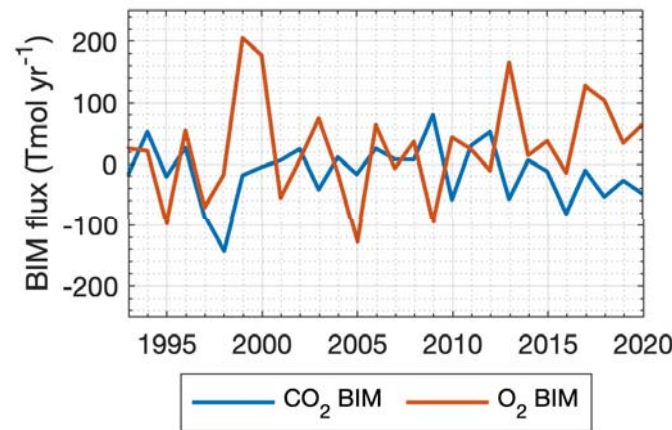
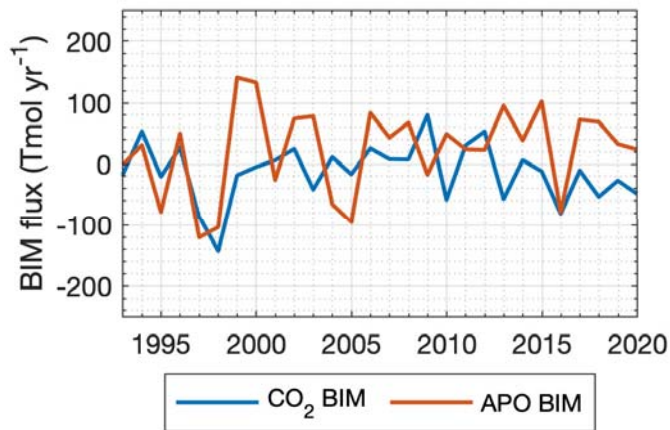


## Budget imbalance = BIM

$$\Delta\text{CO}_2 = \text{F} - \text{B} - \text{O} \quad \rightarrow (\text{F} - \text{B} - \text{O}) - \Delta\text{CO}_2 = \text{CO}_2 \text{ BIM}$$

$$\Delta\text{O}_2 = -\alpha_{\text{F}}\text{F} + \alpha_{\text{B}}\text{B} + \text{Z} \quad \rightarrow (-\alpha_{\text{F}}\text{F} + \alpha_{\text{B}}\text{B} + \text{Z}) - \Delta\text{O}_2 = \text{O}_2 \text{ BIM}$$

$$\Delta\text{APO} = (\alpha_{\text{B}} - \alpha_{\text{F}})\text{F} - \alpha_{\text{B}}\text{O} + \text{Z} \quad \rightarrow ((\alpha_{\text{B}} - \alpha_{\text{F}})\text{F} - \alpha_{\text{B}}\text{O} + \text{Z}) - \Delta\text{APO} = \text{APO BIM}$$



- The variability in BIMs of O<sub>2</sub> and APO is primarily induced by the oceanic O<sub>2</sub> component (= Z)
- Statistically significant increasing long-term trend in O<sub>2</sub> and APO BIMs
  - From overestimated sources of atmospheric O<sub>2</sub> and APO,
  - and/or underestimated consumption of atmospheric O<sub>2</sub> and APO

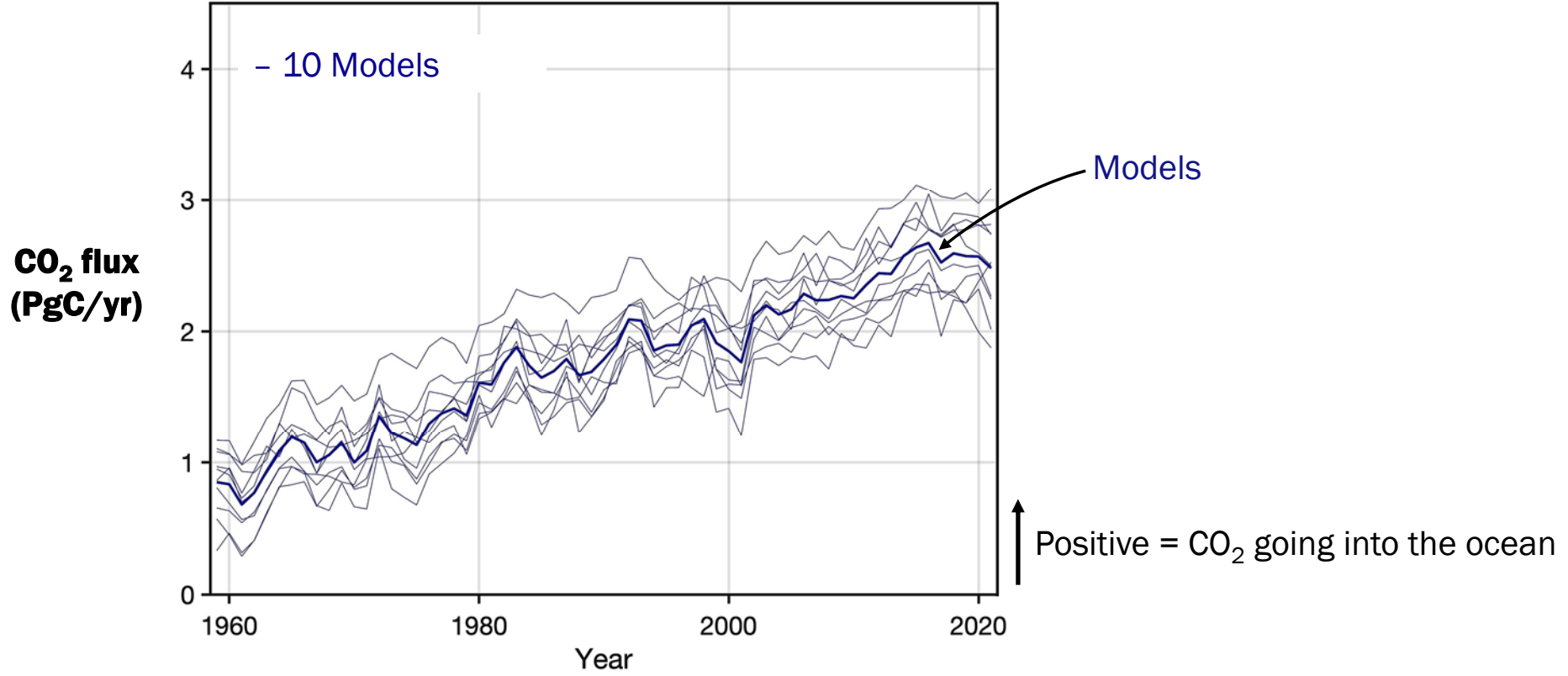
## **Part B.**

**Constraining the Southern Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink variability  
with observation-based O<sub>2</sub> fluxes**



# Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink

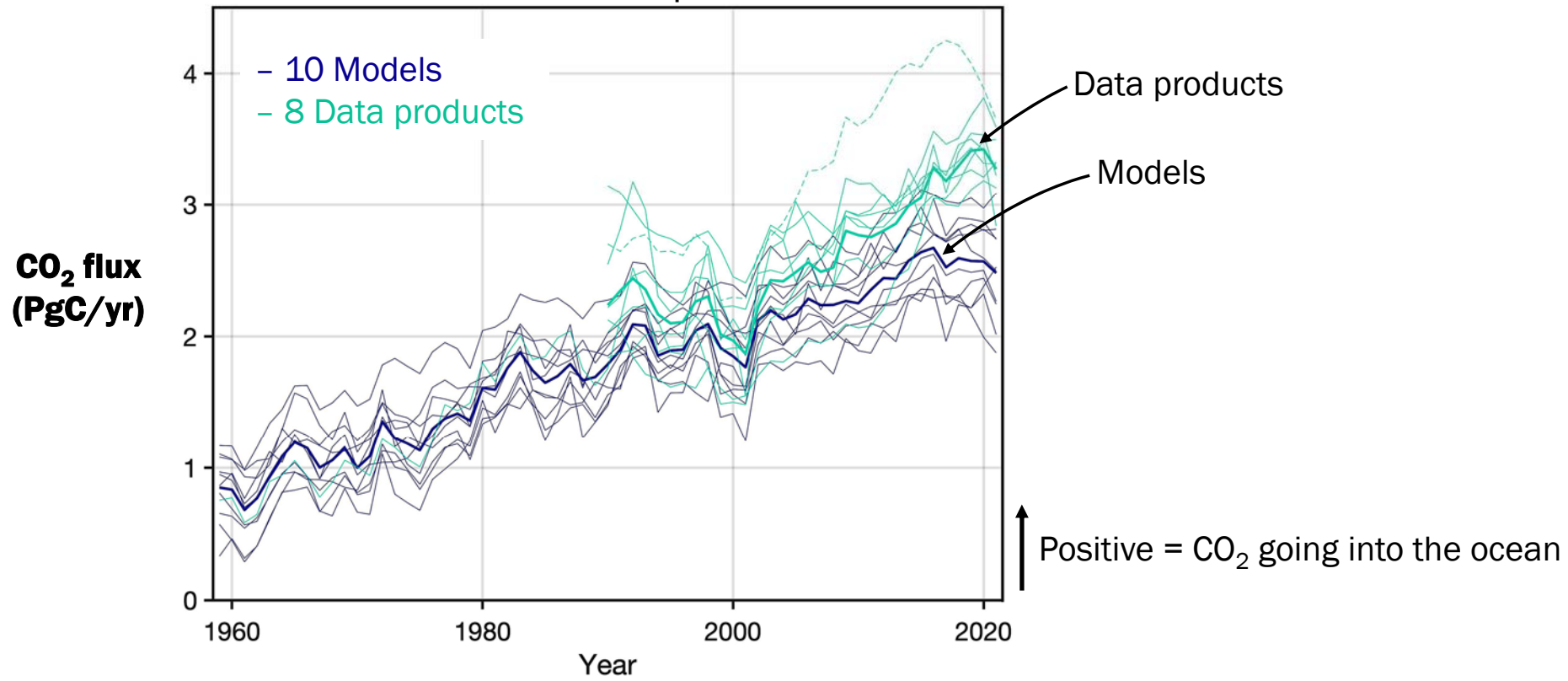
## Carbon flux from the atmosphere to the ocean



Friedlingstein et al., ESSD (2022)

# Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink

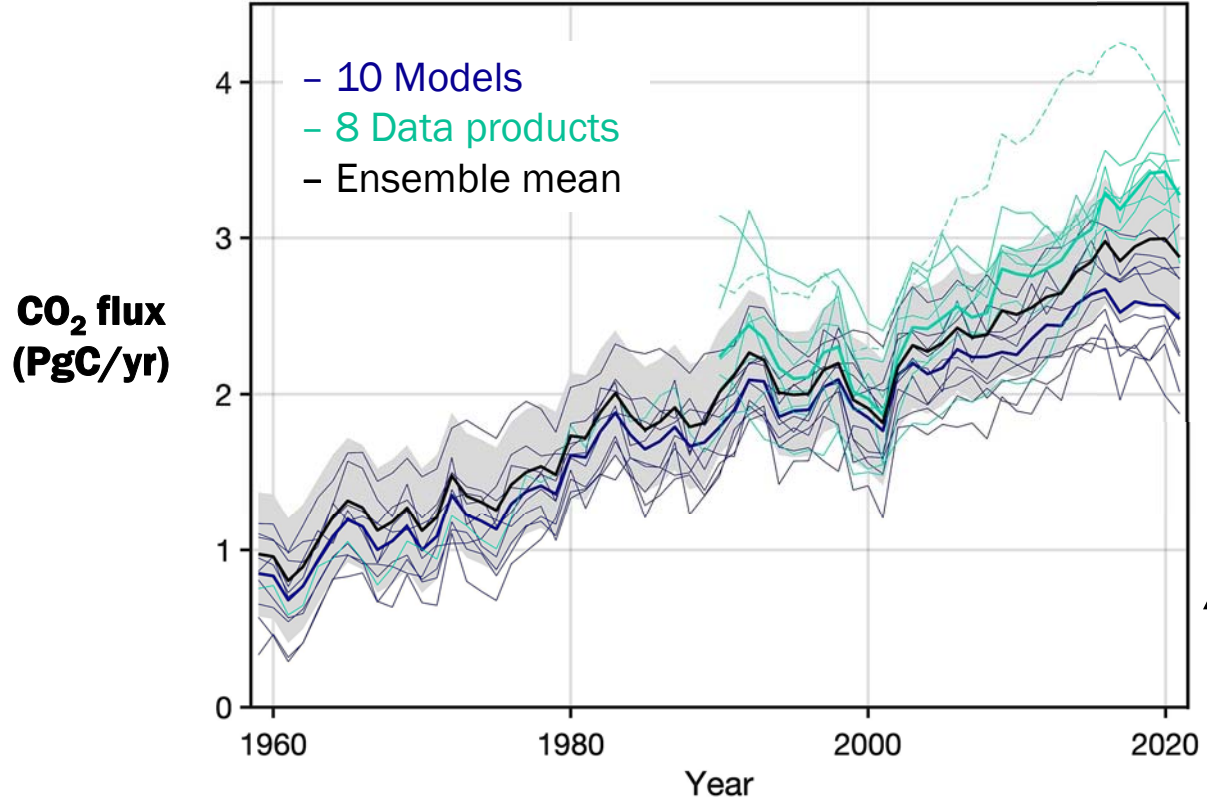
Carbon flux from the atmosphere to the ocean



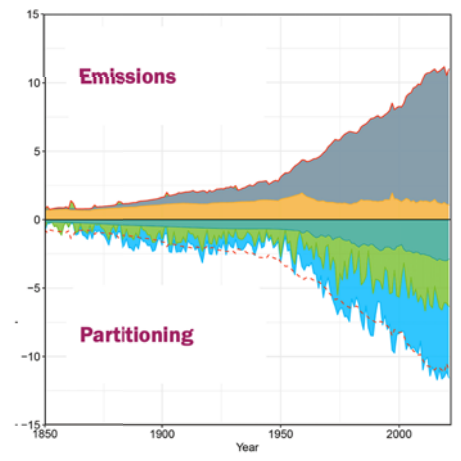
Friedlingstein et al., ESSD (2022)

# Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink

Carbon flux from the atmosphere to the ocean



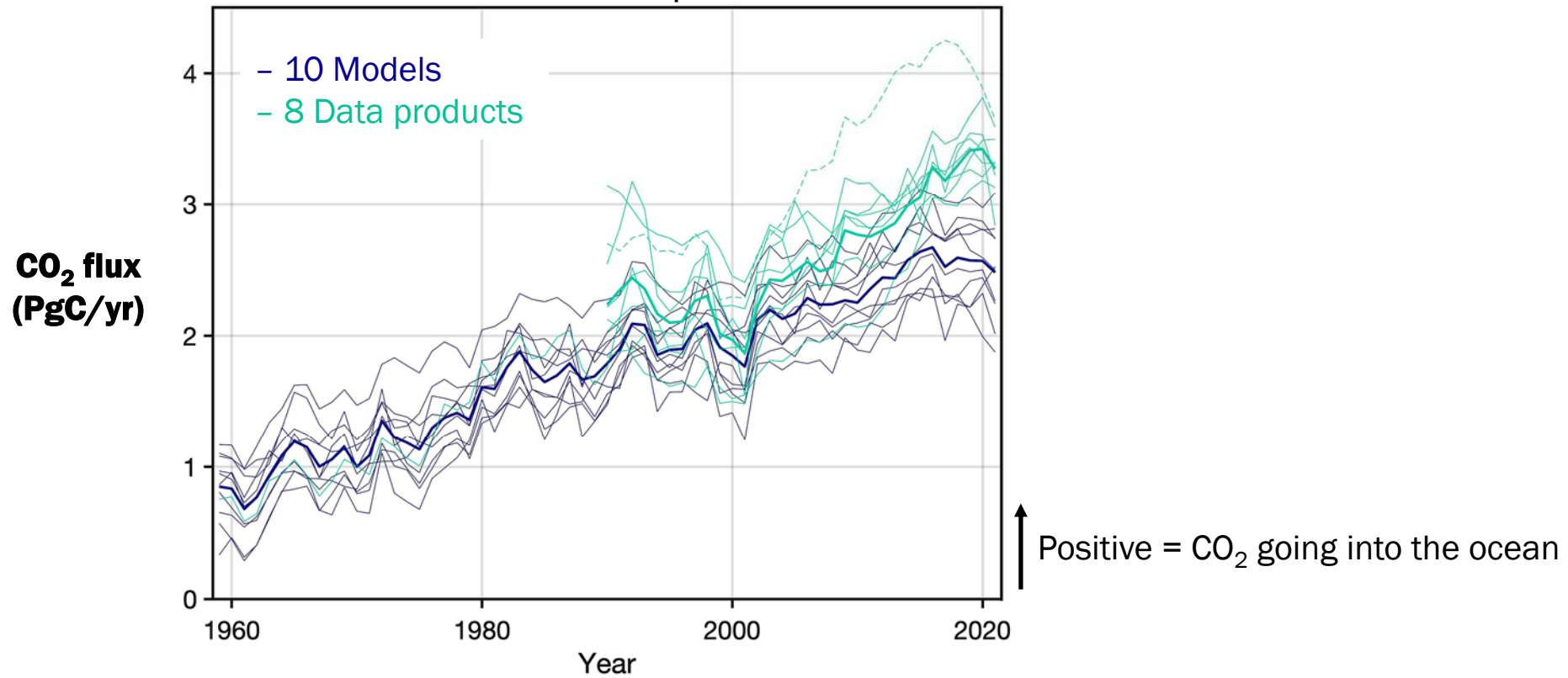
↑ Positive = CO<sub>2</sub> going into the ocean



Friedlingstein et al., ESSD (2022)

## Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink

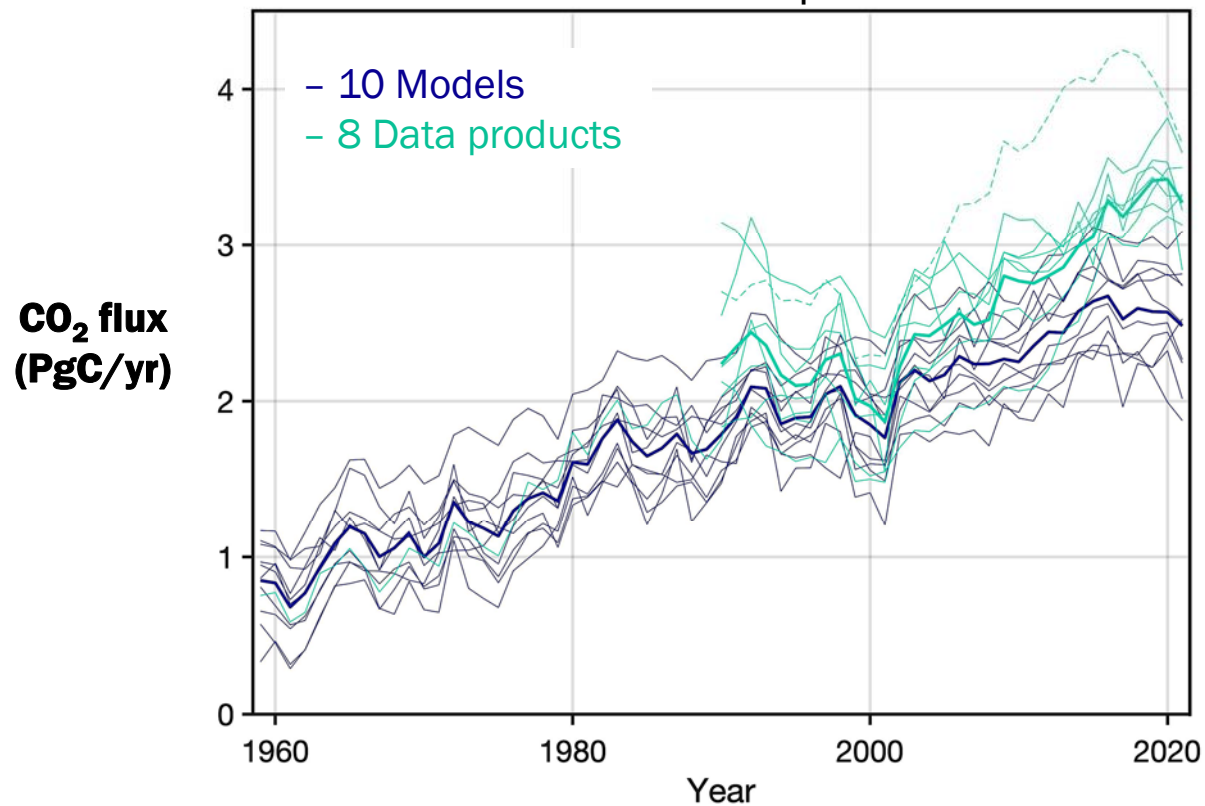
Carbon flux from the atmosphere to the ocean



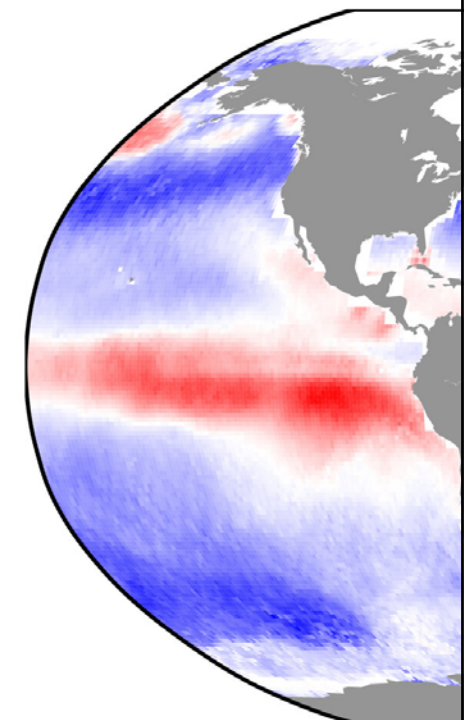
- Substantial decadal variability in ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink inferred from data products are not reproduced by models

## Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink

Carbon flux from the atmosphere to the ocean



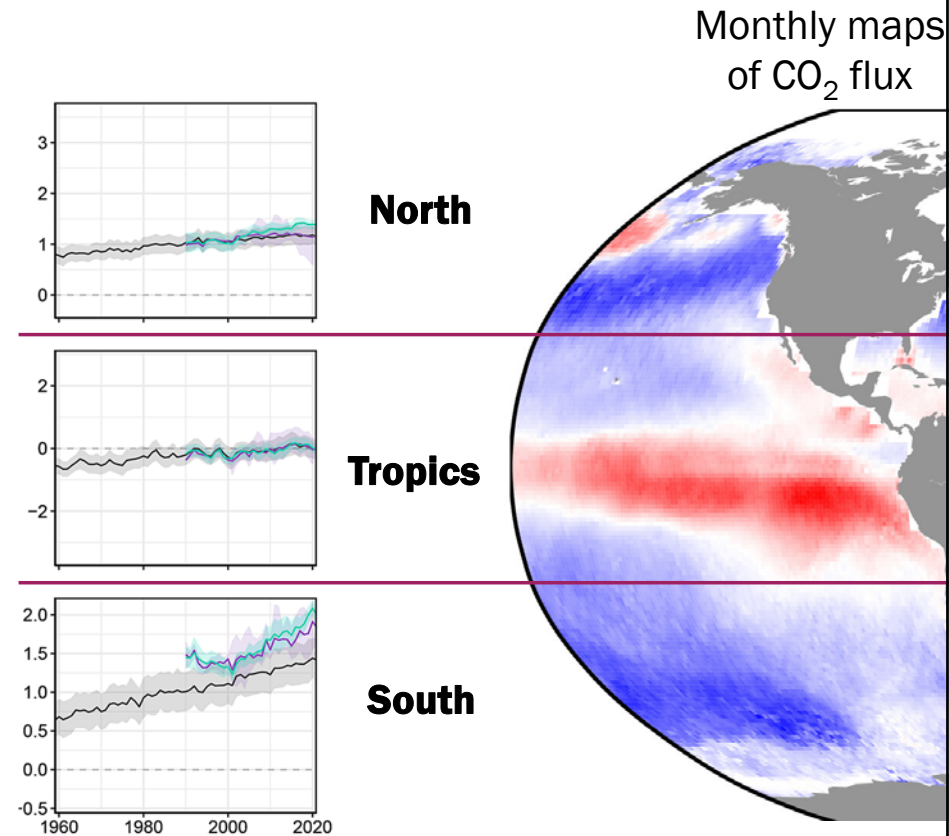
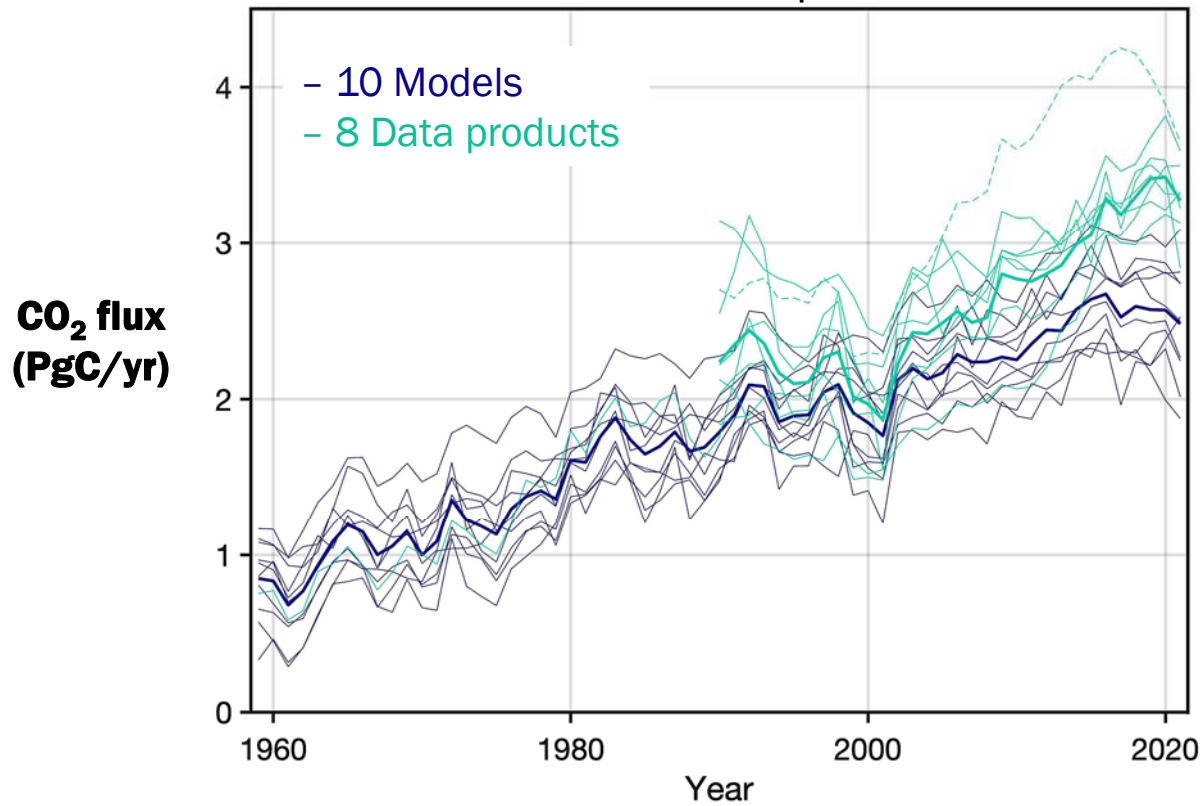
Monthly maps of CO<sub>2</sub> flux



- Substantial decadal variability in ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink inferred from data products are not reproduced by models

# Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink

Carbon flux from the atmosphere to the ocean



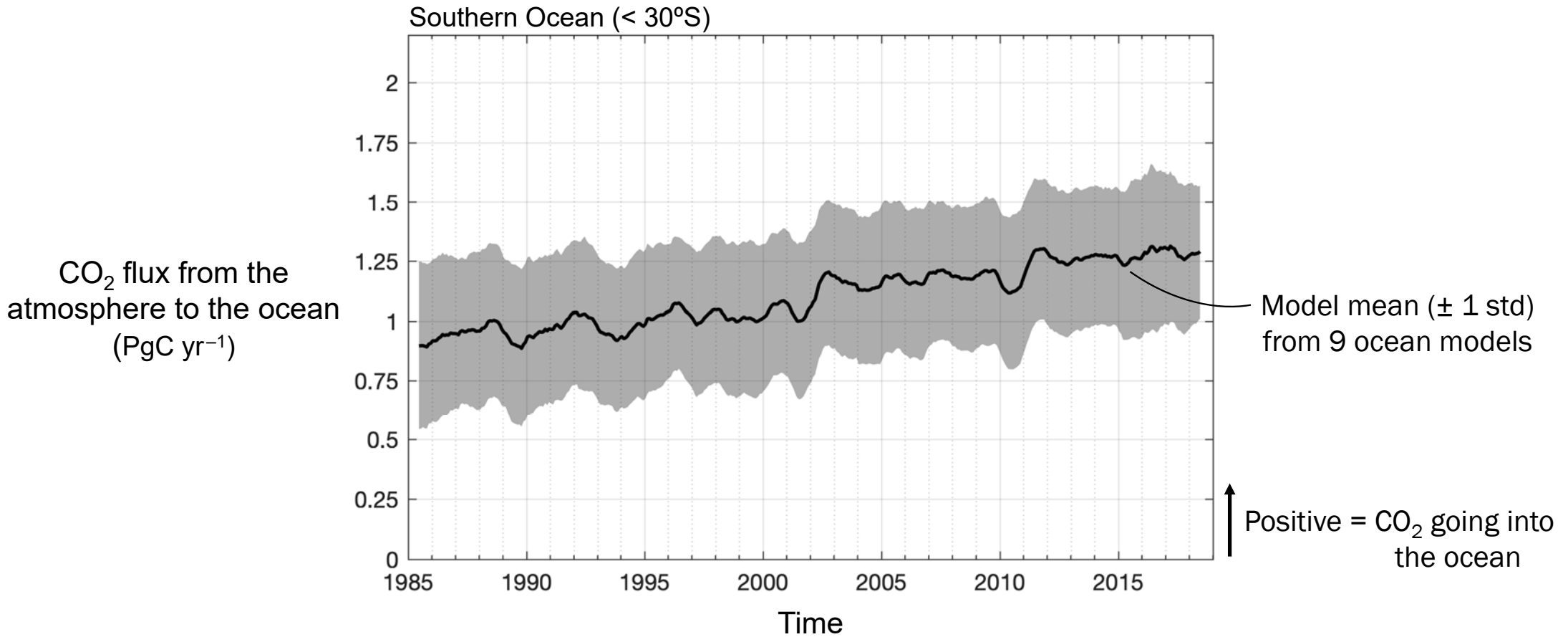
- Substantial decadal variability in ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink inferred from data products are not reproduced by models
- Temporal variability in the Southern Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink remain uncertain and debated

## Outline

**(1) Climate-driven variability of the Southern Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink**

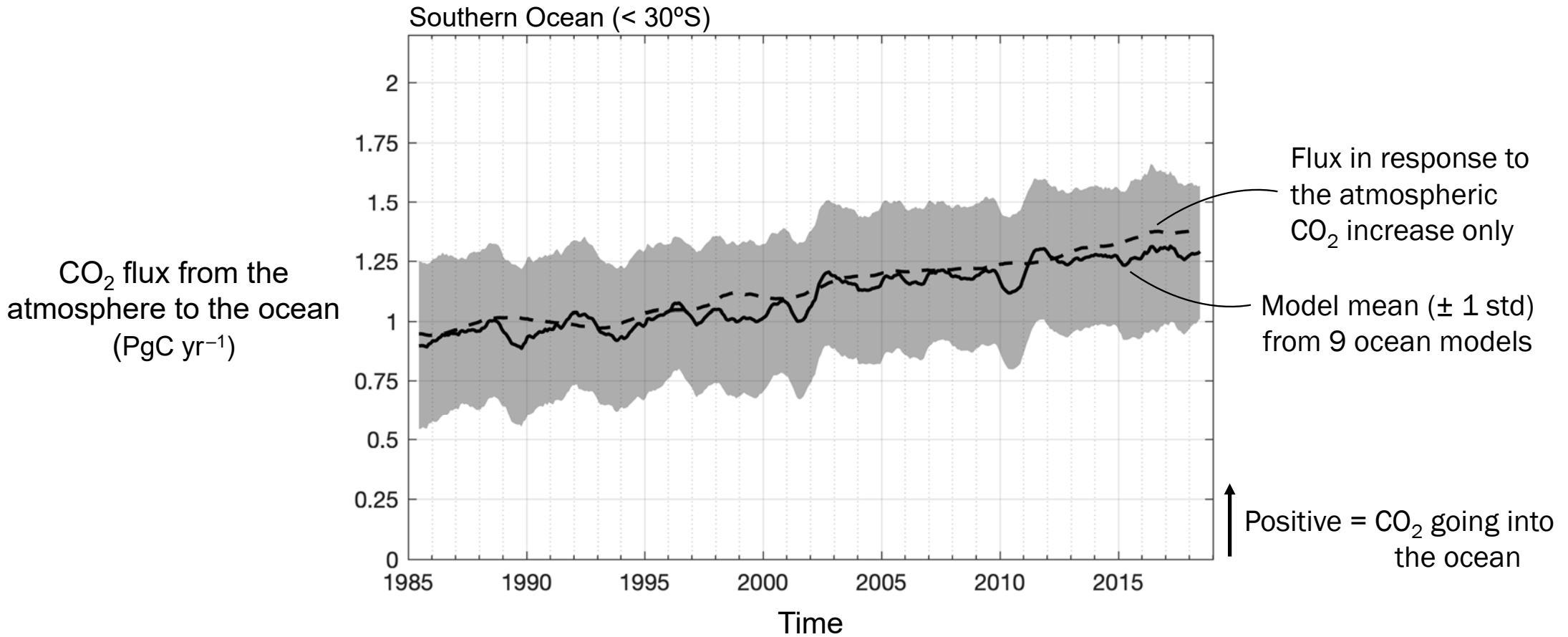
(2) Constraints on the variability of the oceanic CO<sub>2</sub> sink from observations and theory

# Southern Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink

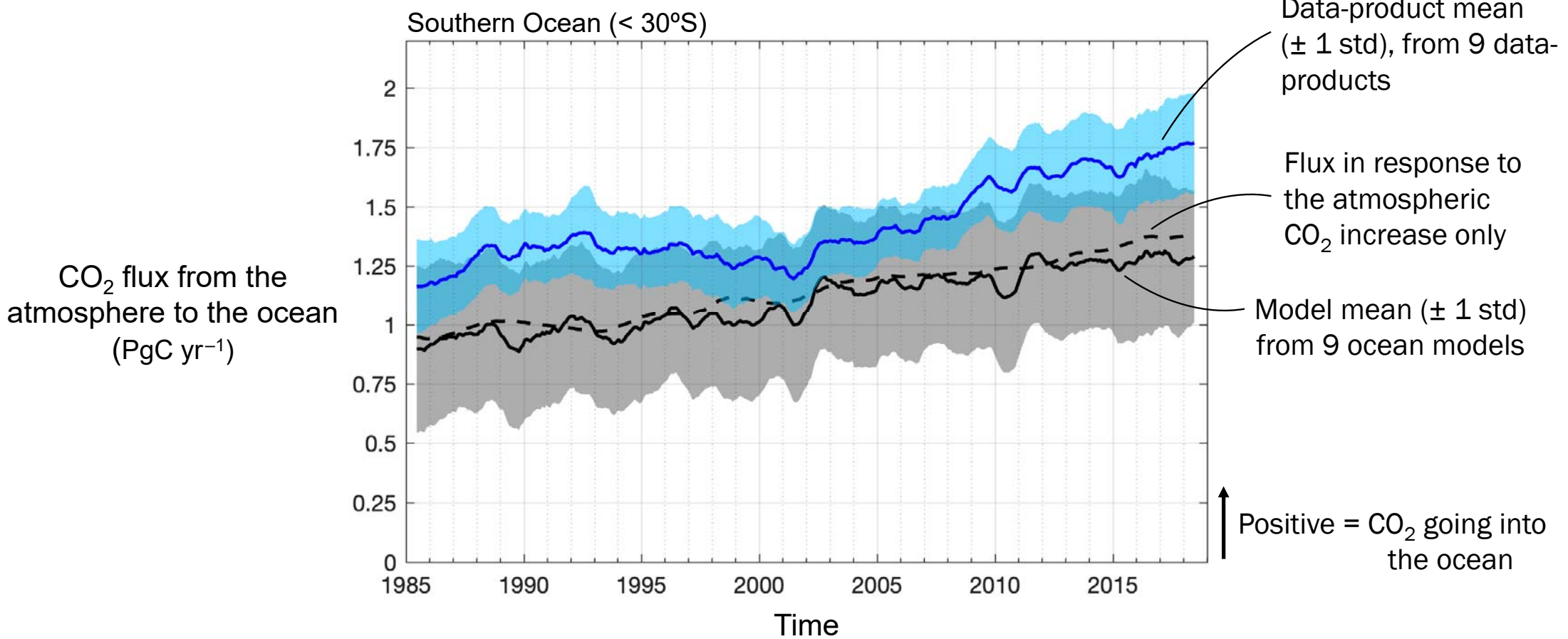




# Southern Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink



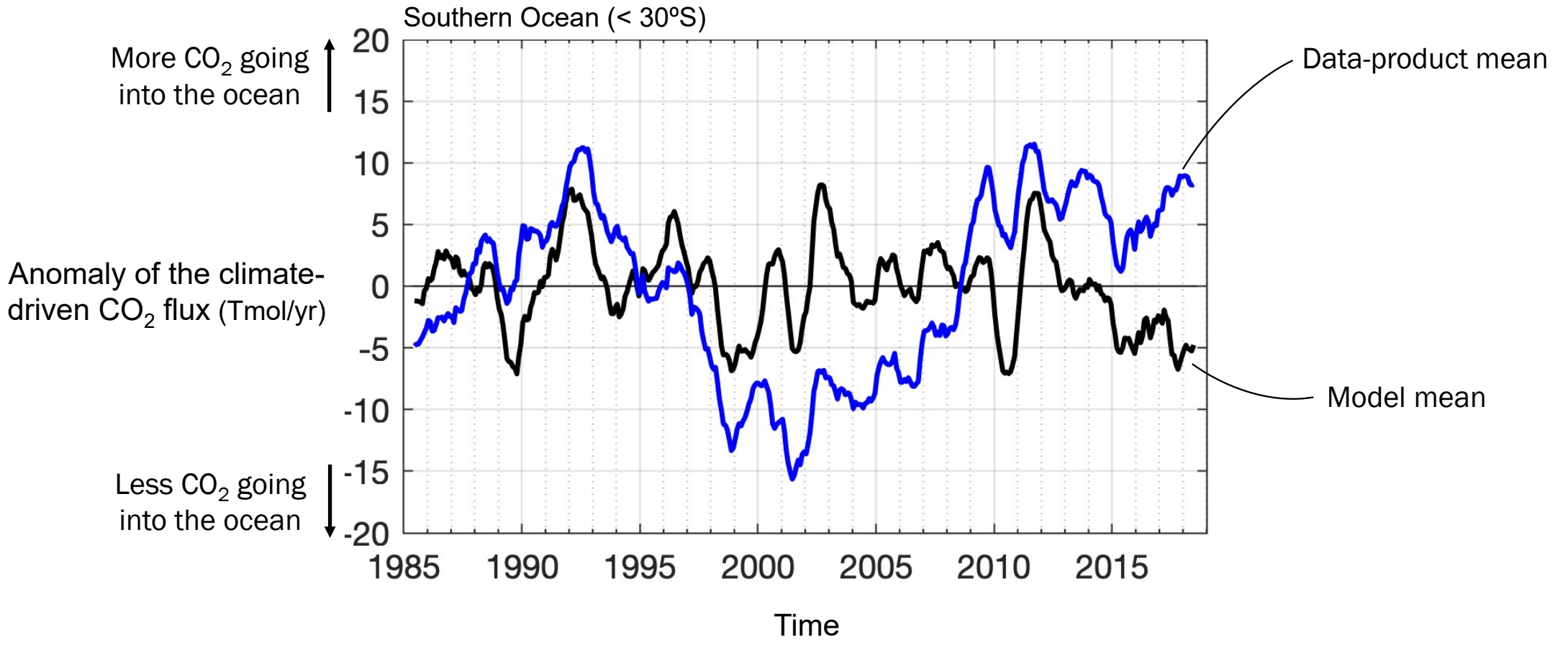
# Southern Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink



**Climate-driven variability of the Southern Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink = Model mean - Flux in response to the atm. CO<sub>2</sub> increase**  
(solid) (dashed)

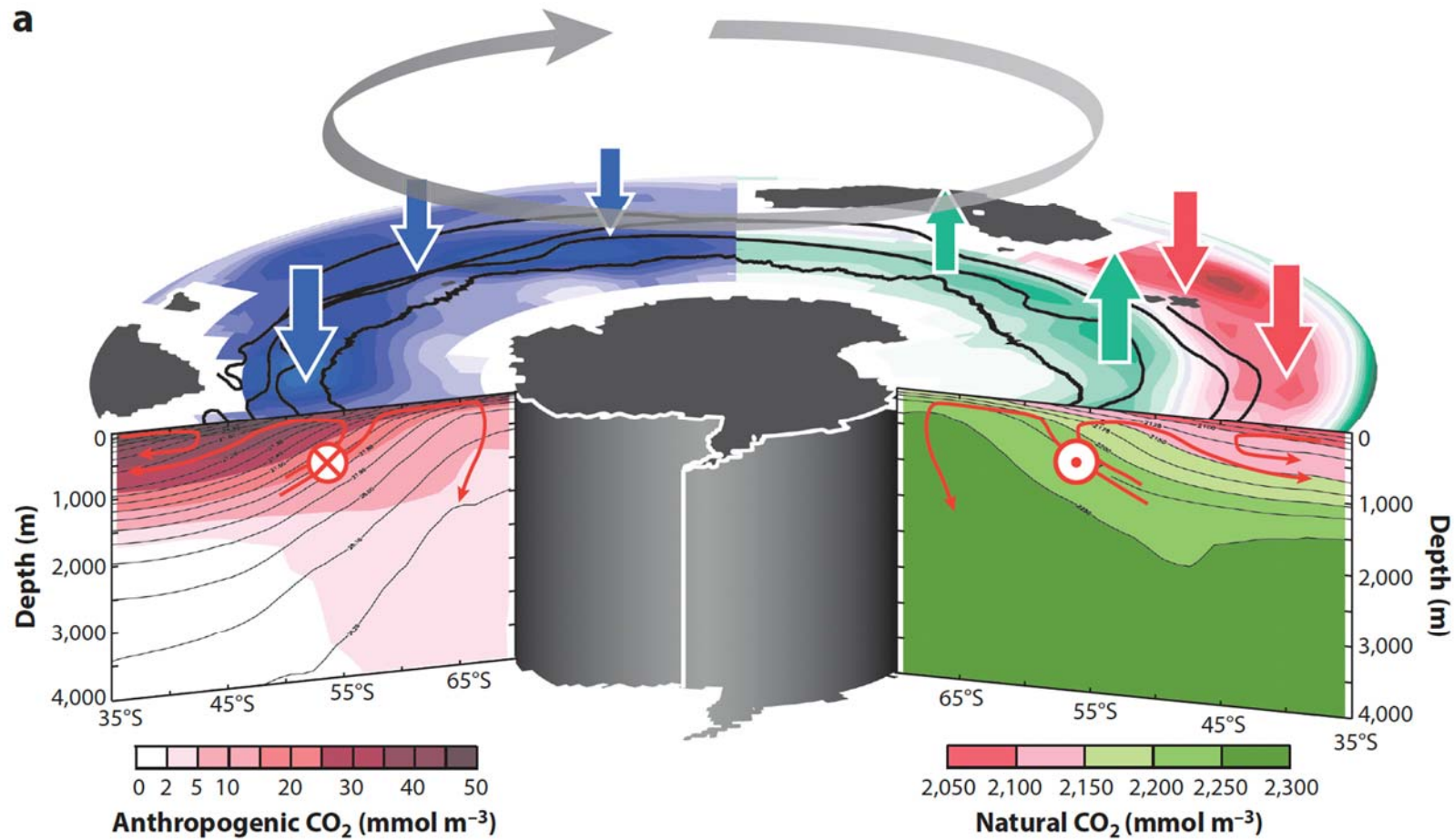
Mayot et al., *Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. A* (2023)

# Climate-driven Southern Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink



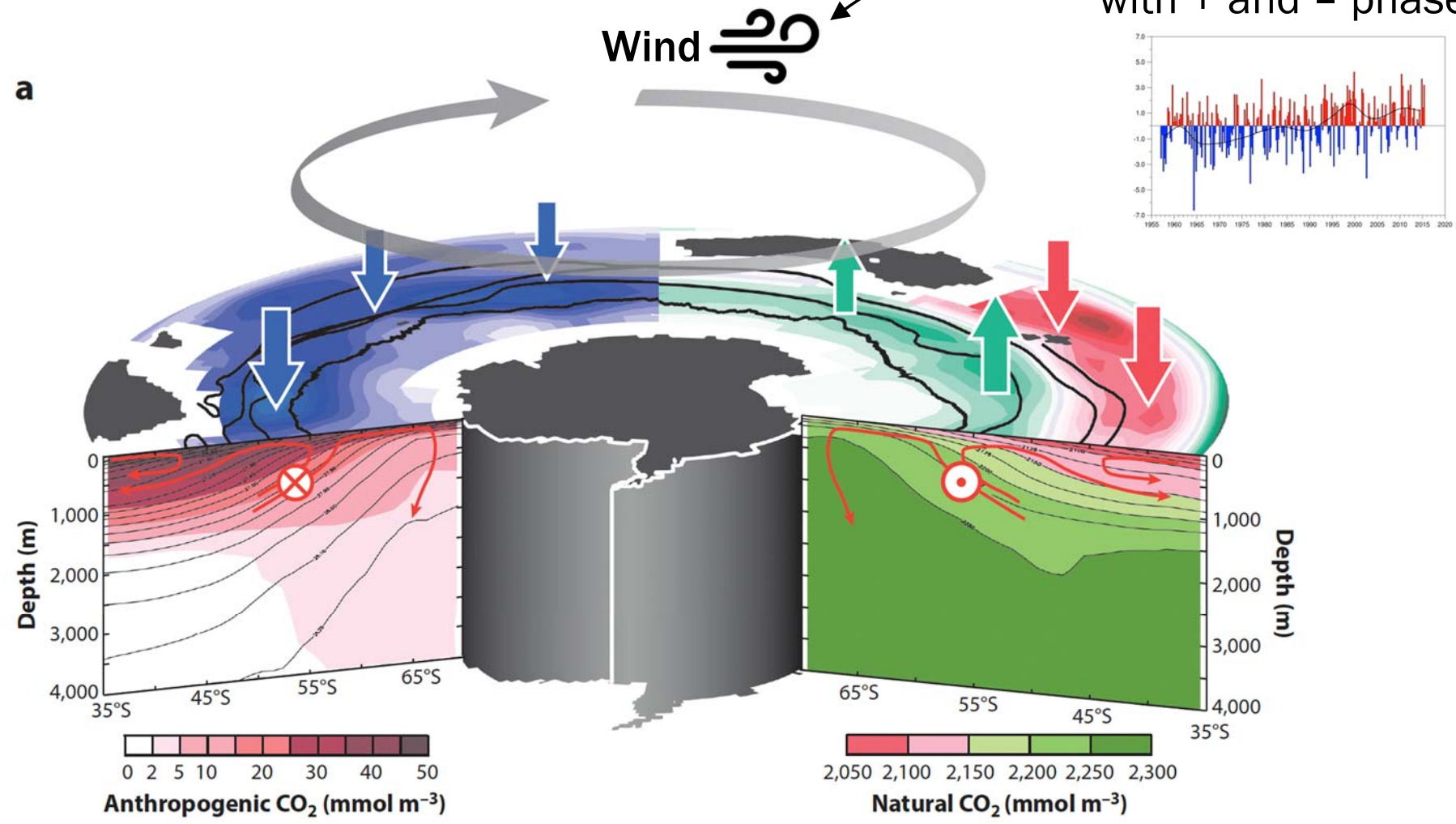
Mayot et al., *Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. A* (2023)

# Southern Ocean and Southern Annular Mode

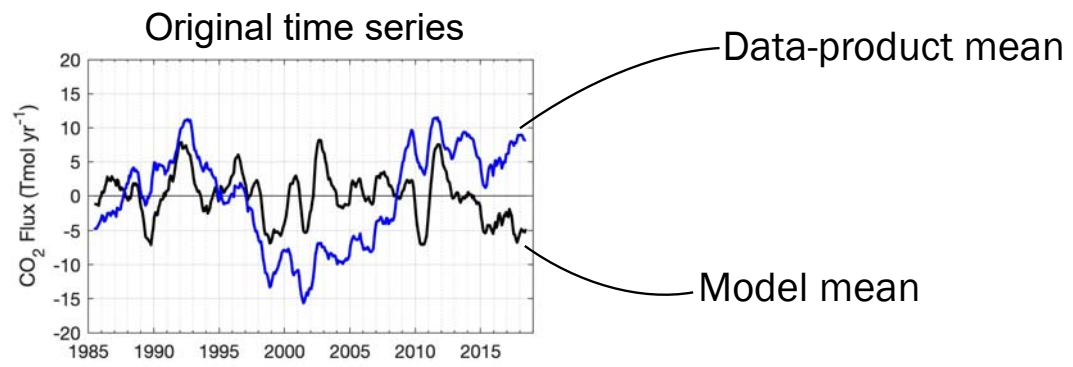


# Southern Ocean and Southern Annular Mode

Southern Annular Mode (SAM) with + and - phases

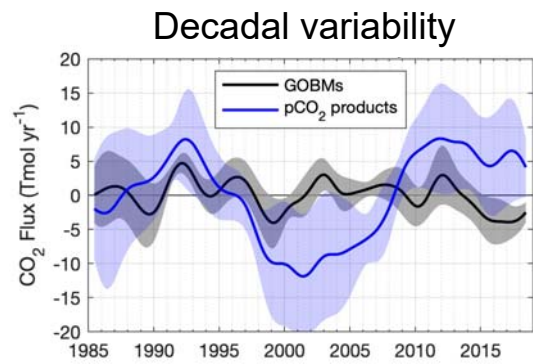
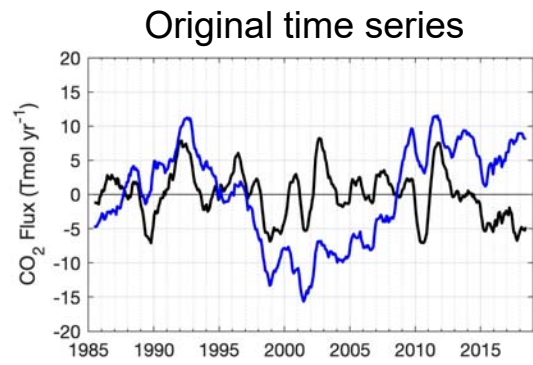


## Temporal decomposition of the variability



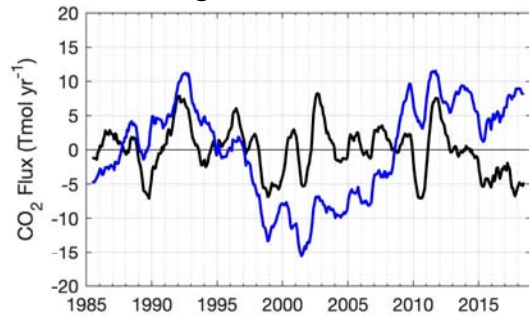


## Temporal decomposition of the variability

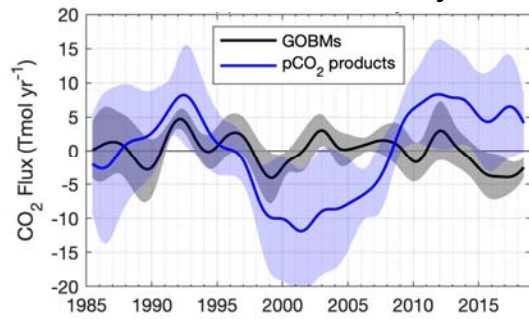


# Temporal decomposition of the variability

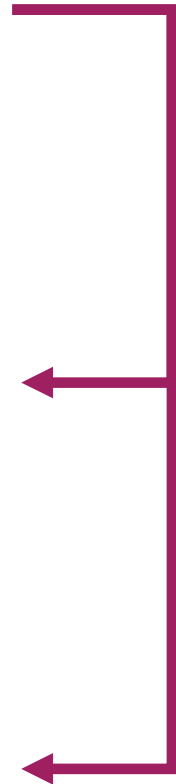
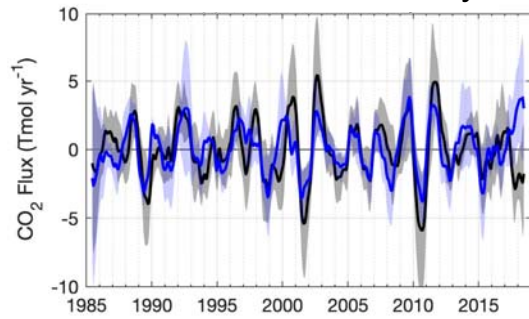
## Original time series



## Decadal variability

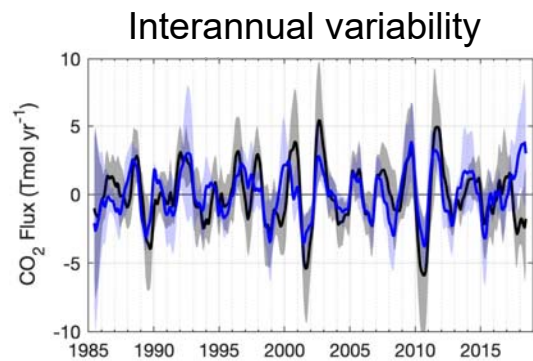
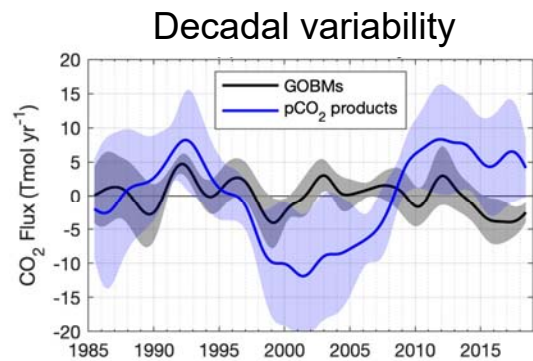
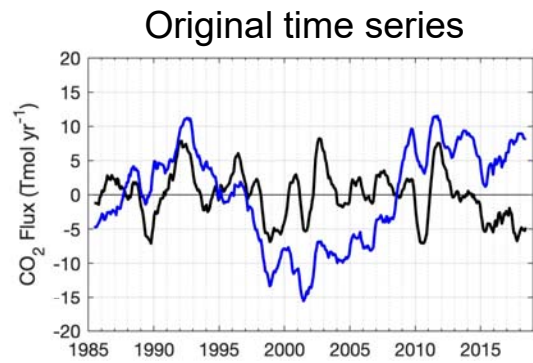


## Interannual variability



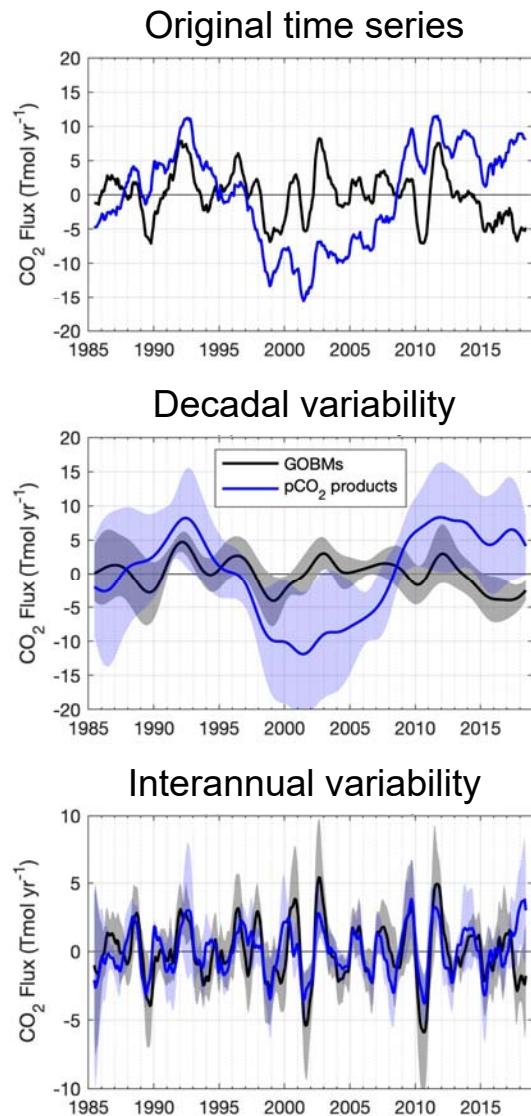


## Temporal decomposition of the variability



- Amplitude of the decadal variability is 3 times lower in models than in data products
- Models and data product have a similar interannual variability

## Temporal decomposition of the variability



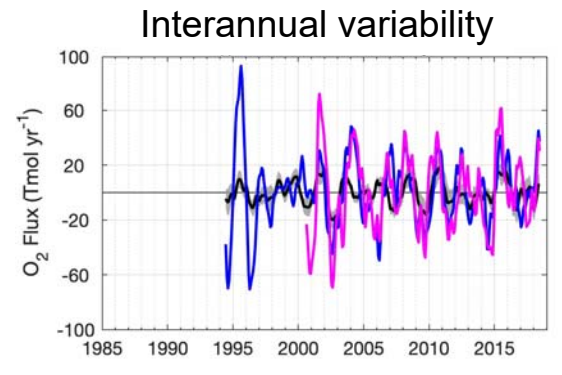
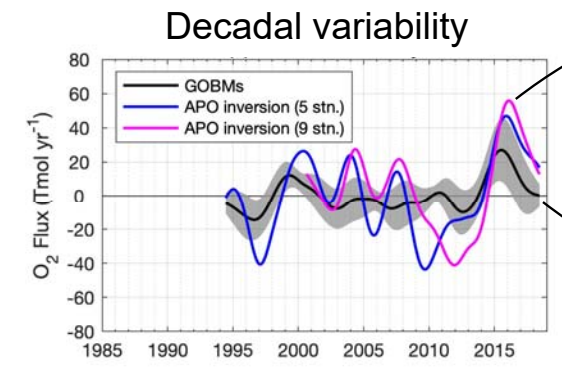
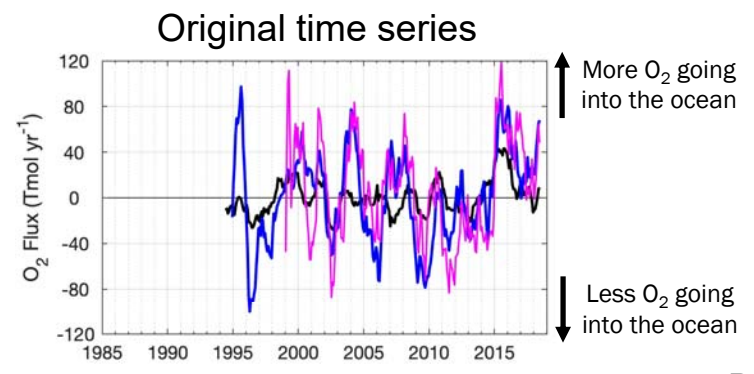
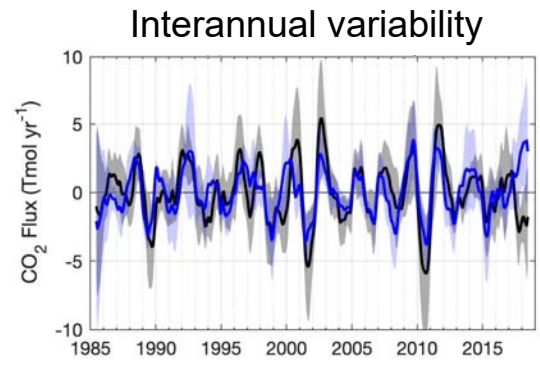
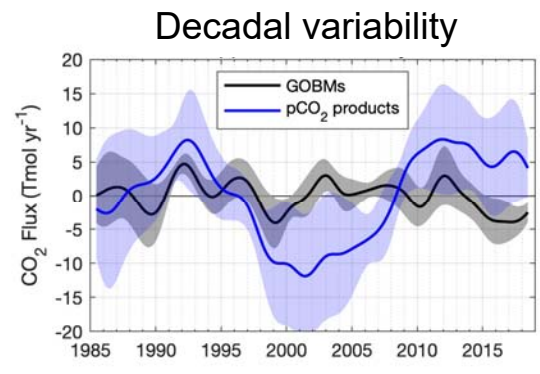
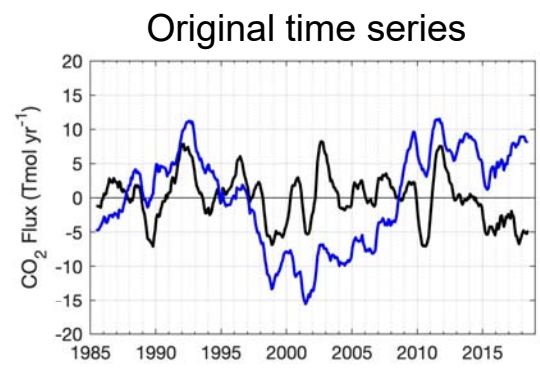
- Amplitude of the decadal variability is 3 times lower in models than in data products
- Models and data product have a similar interannual variability

How to check this?

By looking at O<sub>2</sub> air-sea fluxes, because CO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> are affected by the same processes:

- photosynthesis & respiration
- ocean circulation
- air-sea gas exchange

# Temporal decomposition of the O<sub>2</sub> air-sea flux



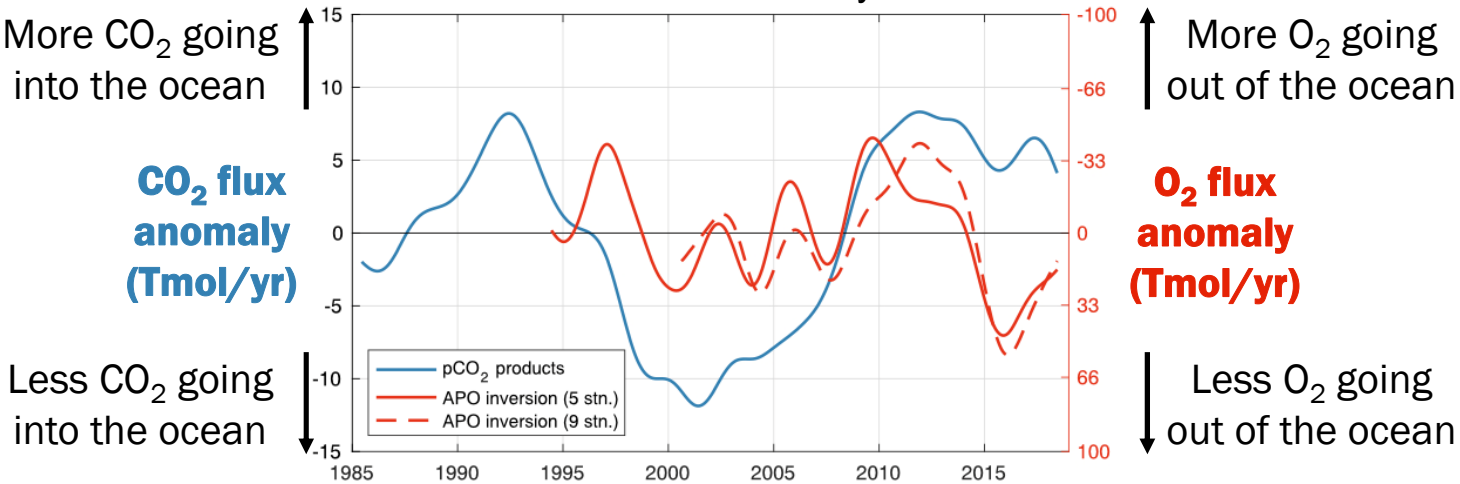
Data-based products

Models

- Positive correlation between the models and data-based products
- Amplitude lower in models, for both decadal and interannual variability

# Observed variability in O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes

### Decadal variability



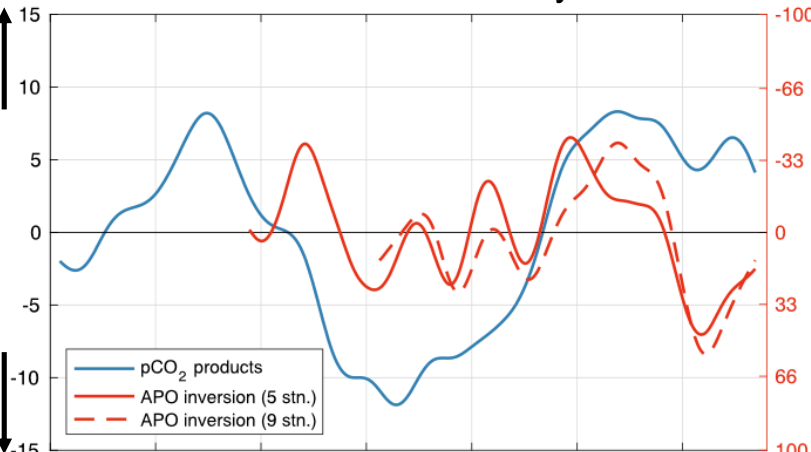
# Observed variability in O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes

### Decadal variability

More CO<sub>2</sub> going into the ocean  
↑

**CO<sub>2</sub> flux anomaly (Tmol/yr)**

Less CO<sub>2</sub> going into the ocean  
↓



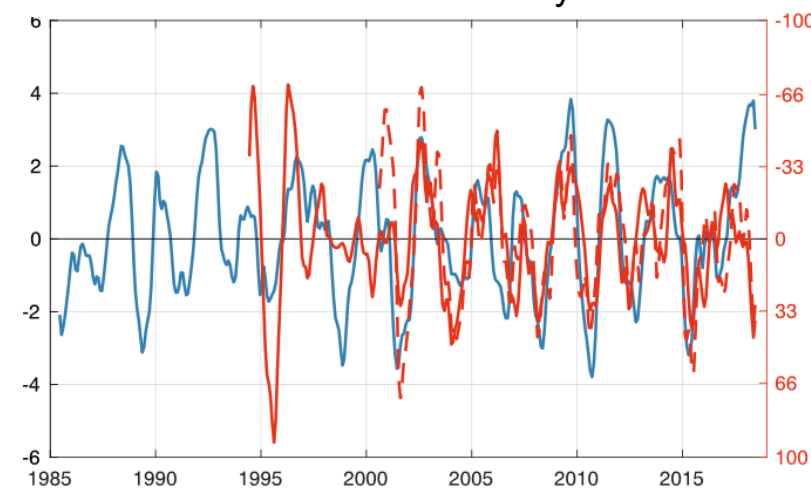
More O<sub>2</sub> going out of the ocean  
↑

**O<sub>2</sub> flux anomaly (Tmol/yr)**

Less O<sub>2</sub> going out of the ocean  
↓

### Interannual variability

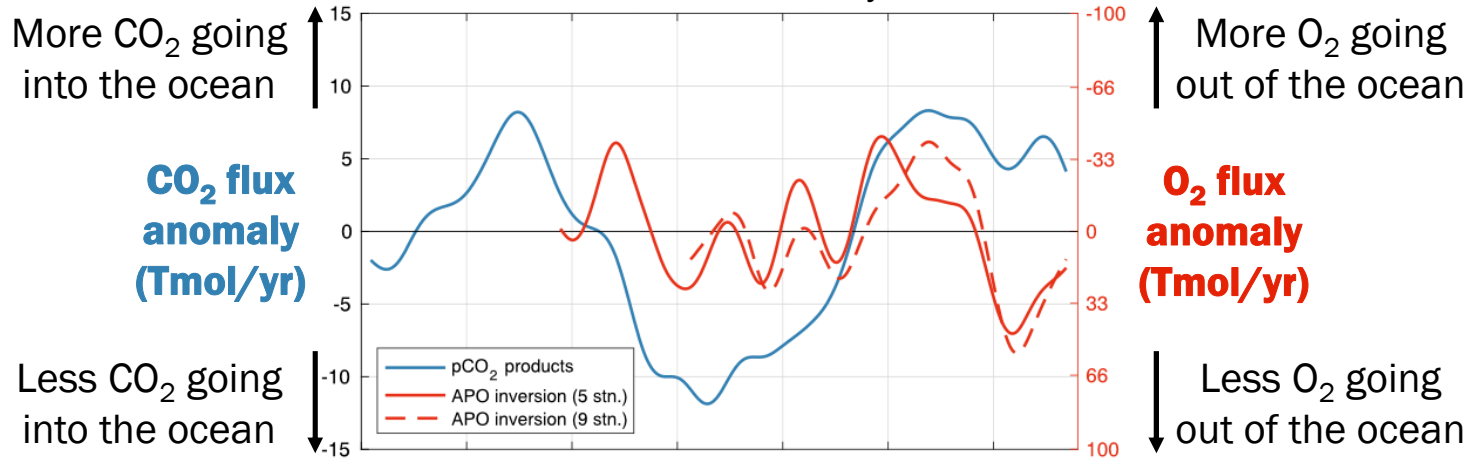
**CO<sub>2</sub> flux anomaly (Tmol/yr)**



**O<sub>2</sub> flux anomaly (Tmol/yr)**

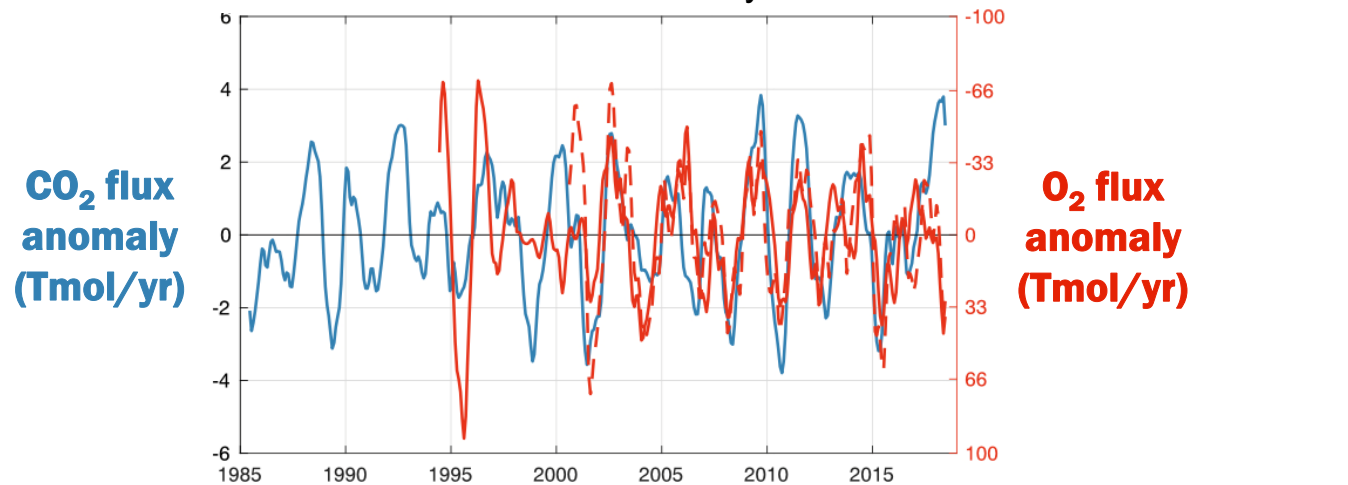
## Observed variability in O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes

### Decadal variability



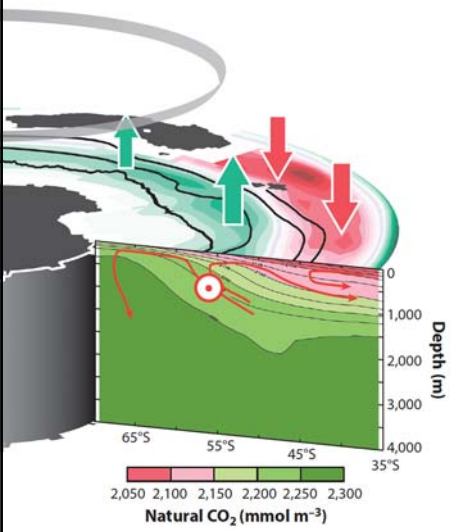
> Observed decadal variations of the Southern Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink tend to be confirmed

### Interannual variability

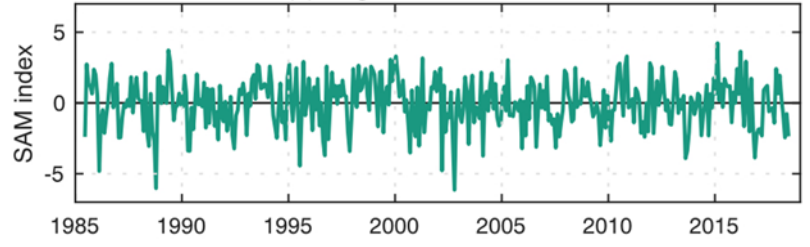


> Data products and models tend to accurately represent the interannual variations of the Southern Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink

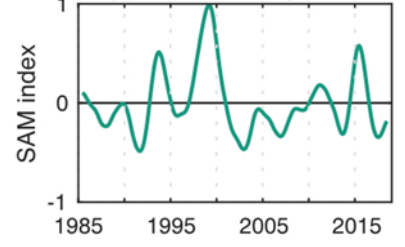
# Southern Annular Mode and CO<sub>2</sub> sink



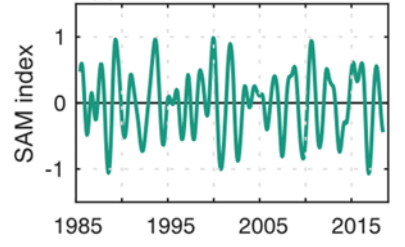
Original time series



Decadal variability

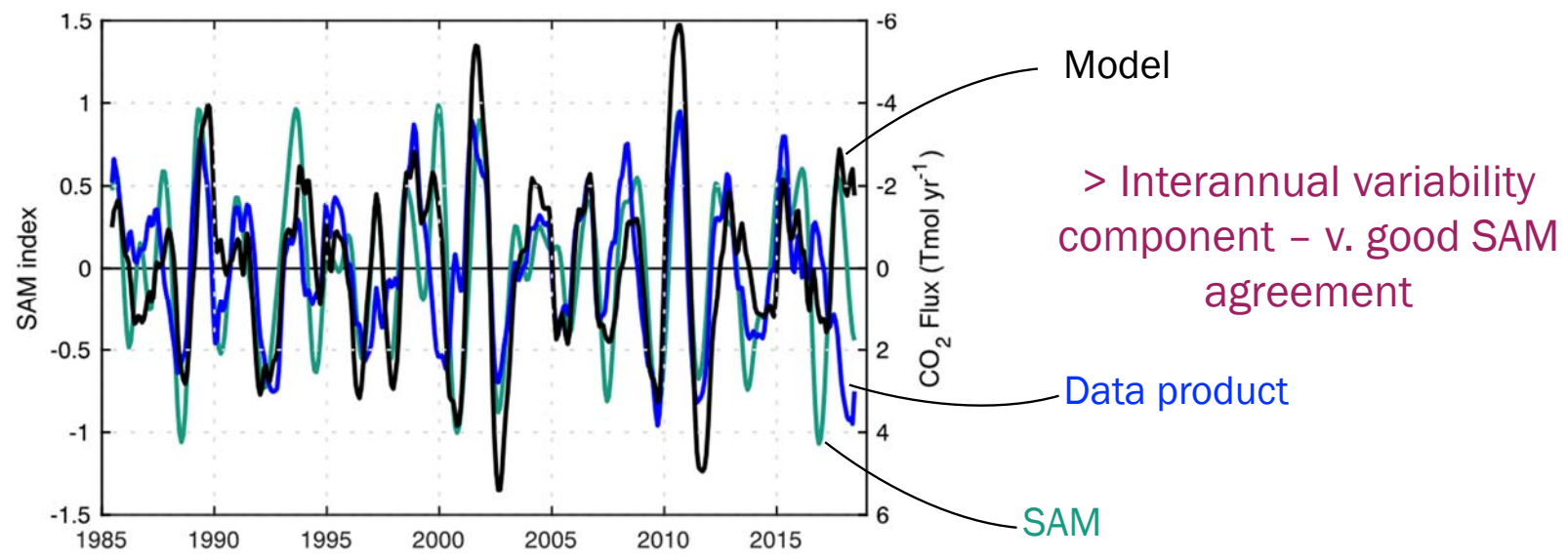
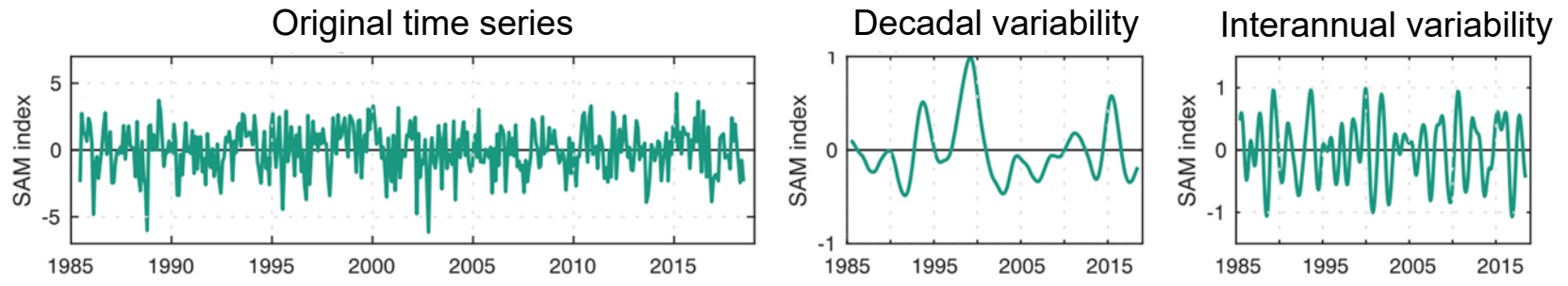
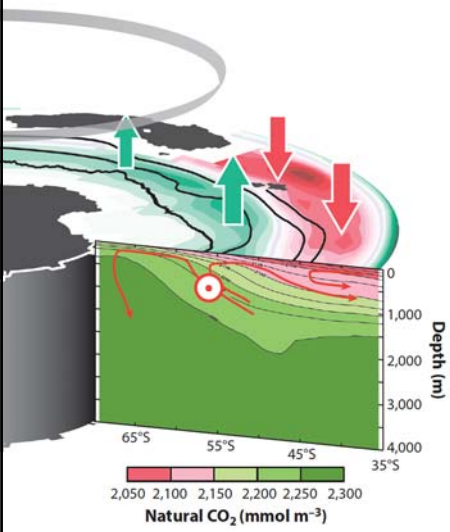


Interannual variability



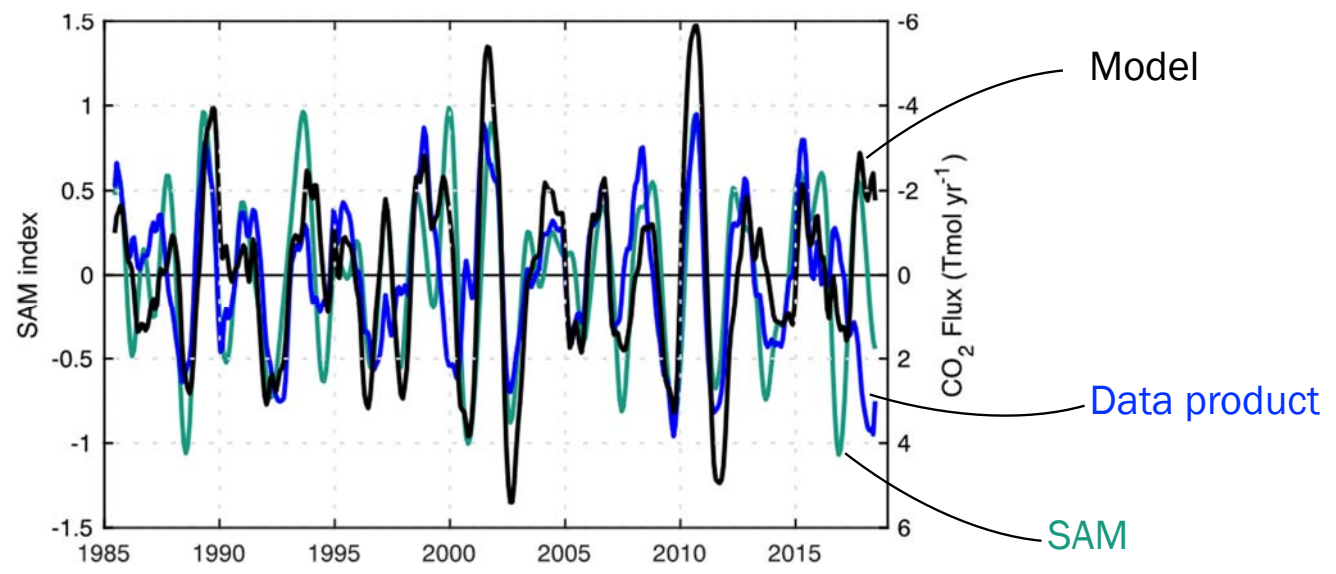
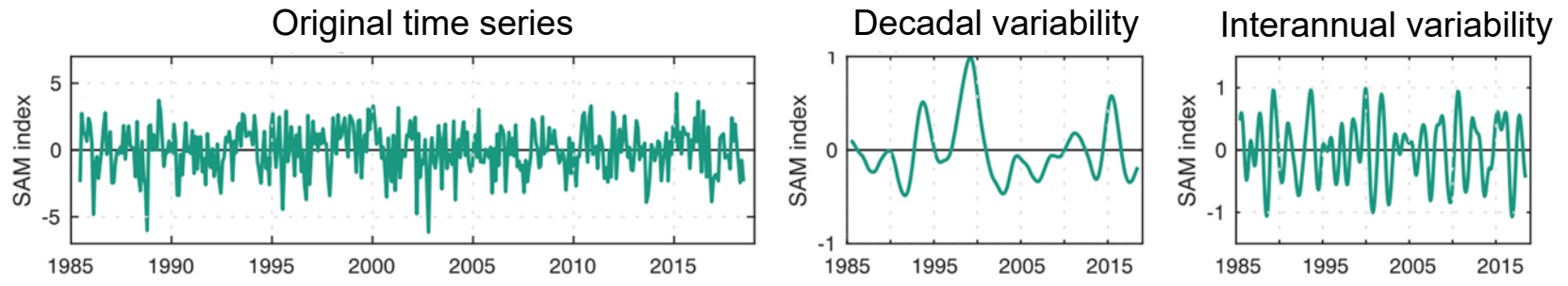
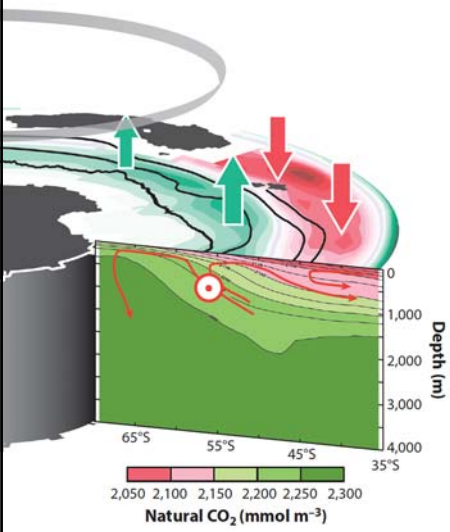


# Southern Annular Mode and CO<sub>2</sub> sink





# Southern Annular Mode and CO<sub>2</sub> sink



> Stronger (weaker) winds during years of positive (negative) SAM induce stronger (weaker) upwelling of deep waters and drive the short-term interannual variation of the Southern Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> sink.