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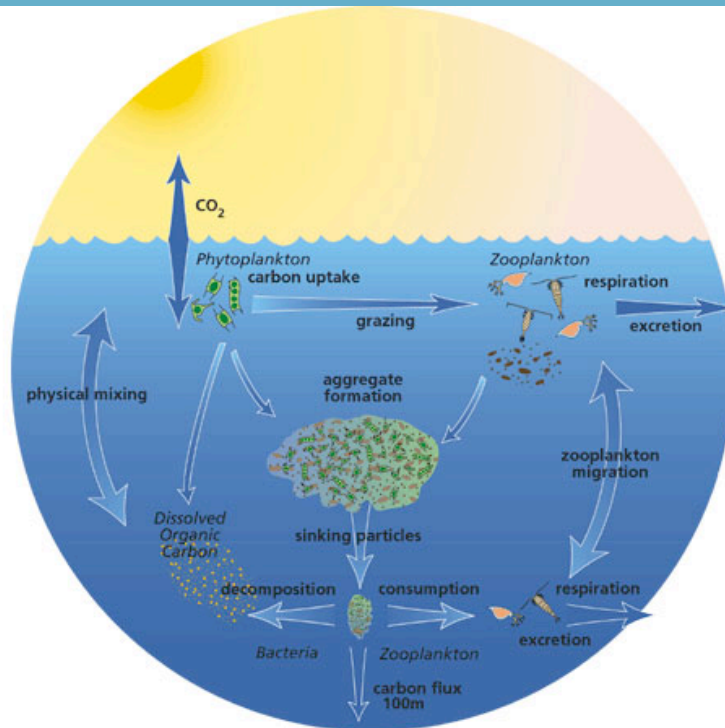
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# Estimation of Air-Sea CO<sub>2</sub> Flux at the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean using a circulation and biogeochemical model

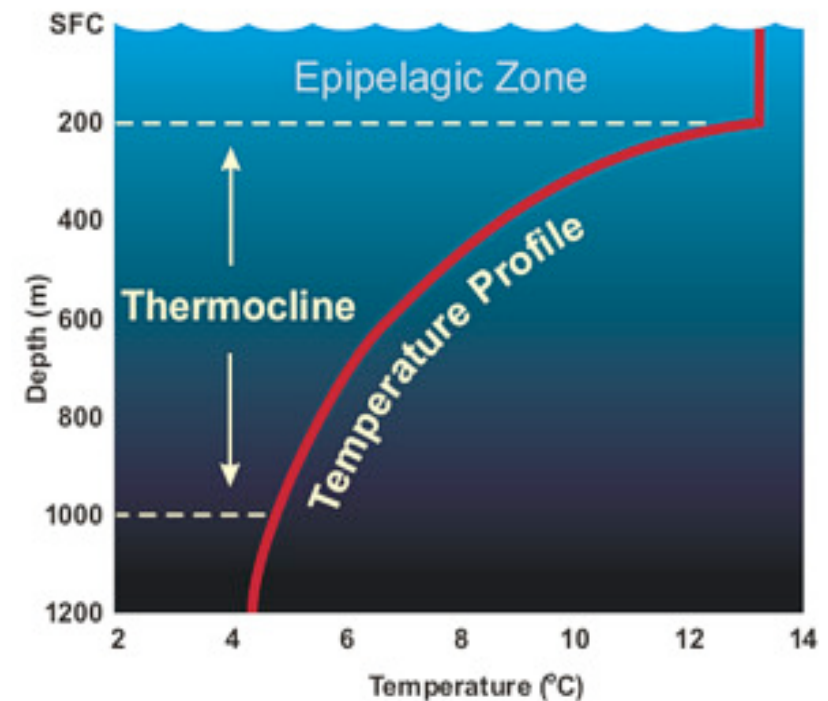
Cristina Schultz

Luciano P. Pezzi

# Introduction



Source: [http://www.learner.org/courses/envsci/visual/visual.php?shortname=biological\\_pump](http://www.learner.org/courses/envsci/visual/visual.php?shortname=biological_pump)



Source: [http://www.eoearth.org/article/Layers\\_of\\_the\\_ocean](http://www.eoearth.org/article/Layers_of_the_ocean)

- **Biological pump**

- Atlantic Ocean: 23% of the total oceanic area, 41% of the annual ocean flux (-1.42 PgC/year);

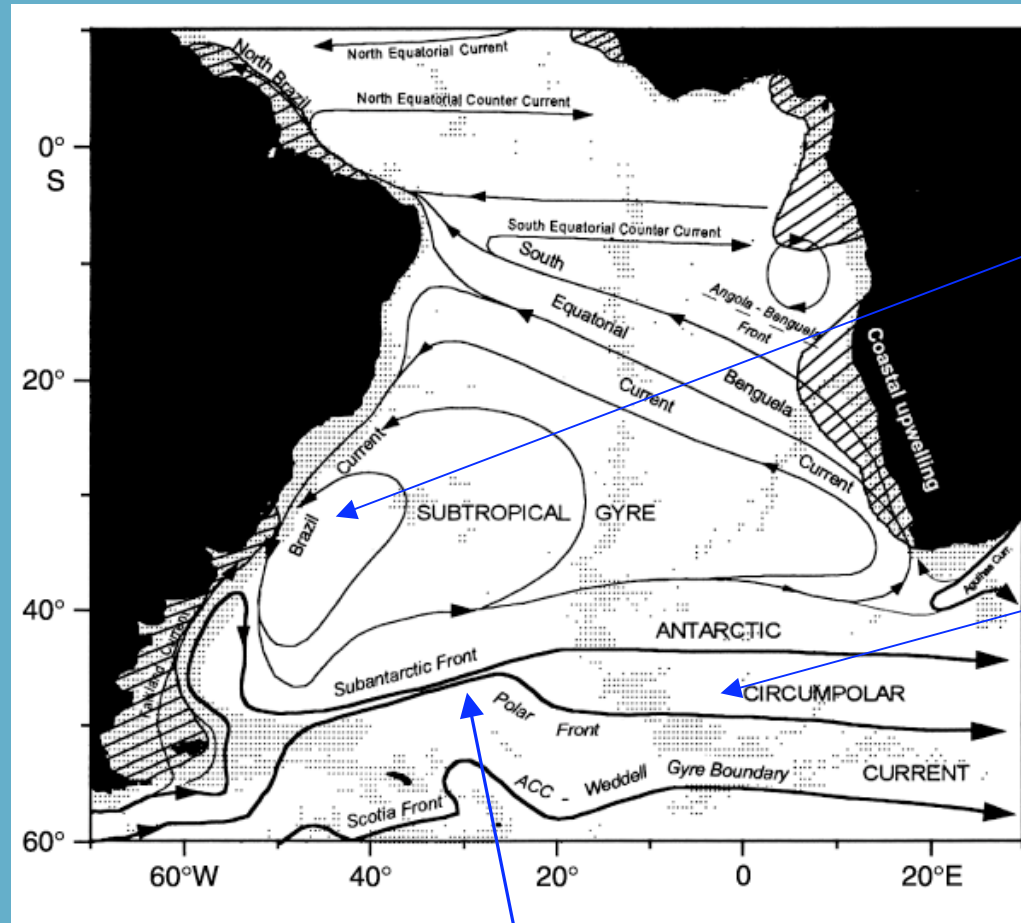


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# Area of study



BMC

PF: sinking of ACC  
under subantarctic  
waters = AIW, moving  
north ~ 20-25°S

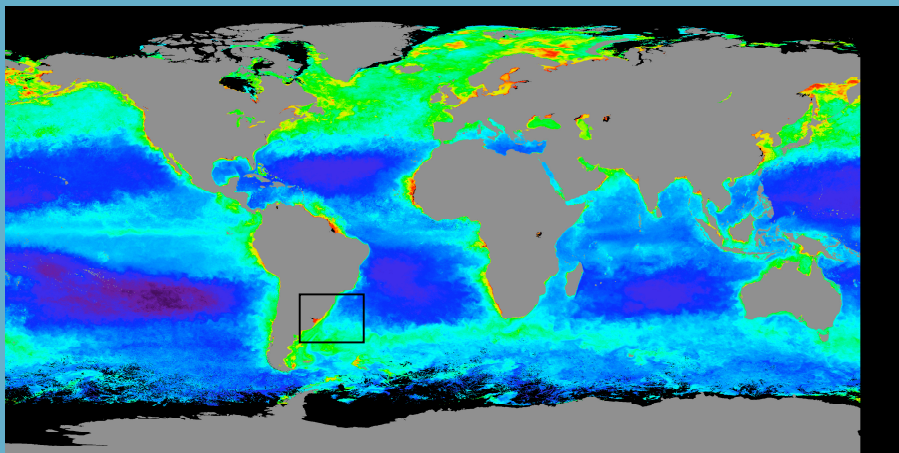
Subantarctic Front (SACW)

Source: Peterson & Stramma, 1991.



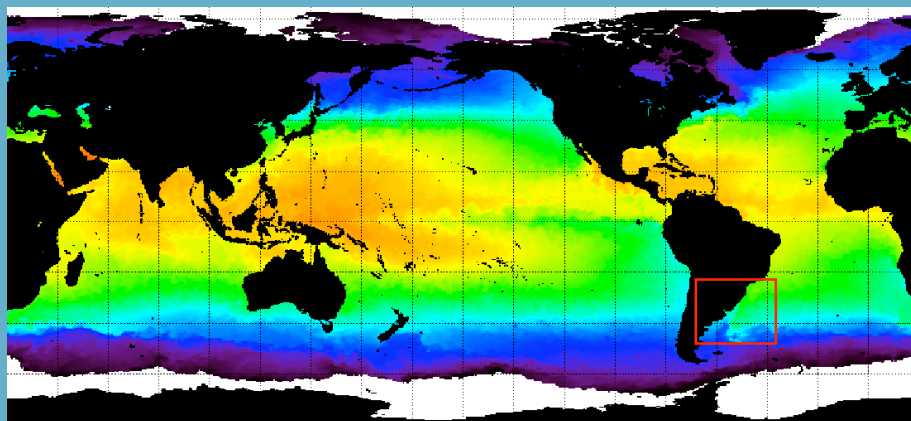
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# Very energetic area:

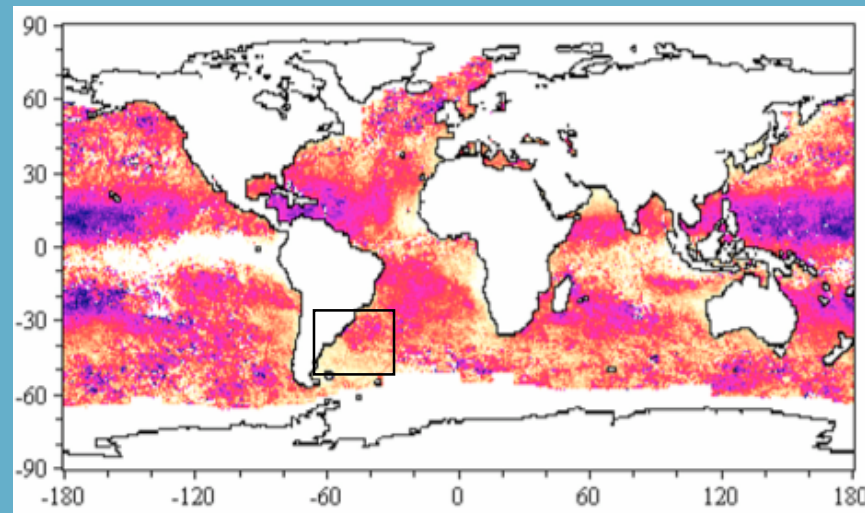


Global chlorophyll.

Source: earthobservatory.nasa.gov

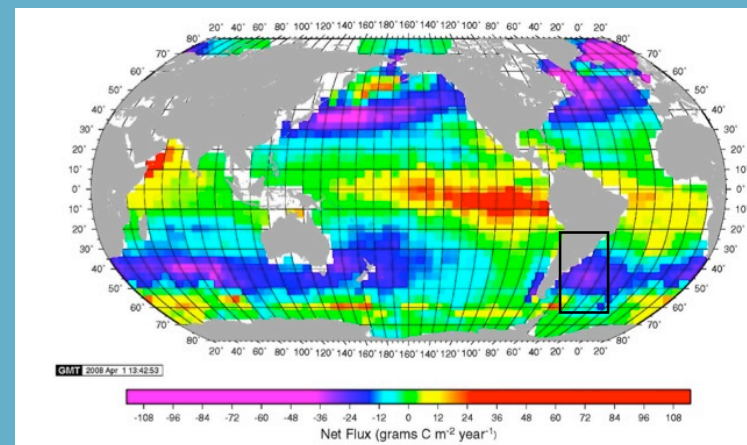


2007 SST. Source: www.ospo.noaa.gov



White caps.

Source: Anguelova & Webster, 2006.



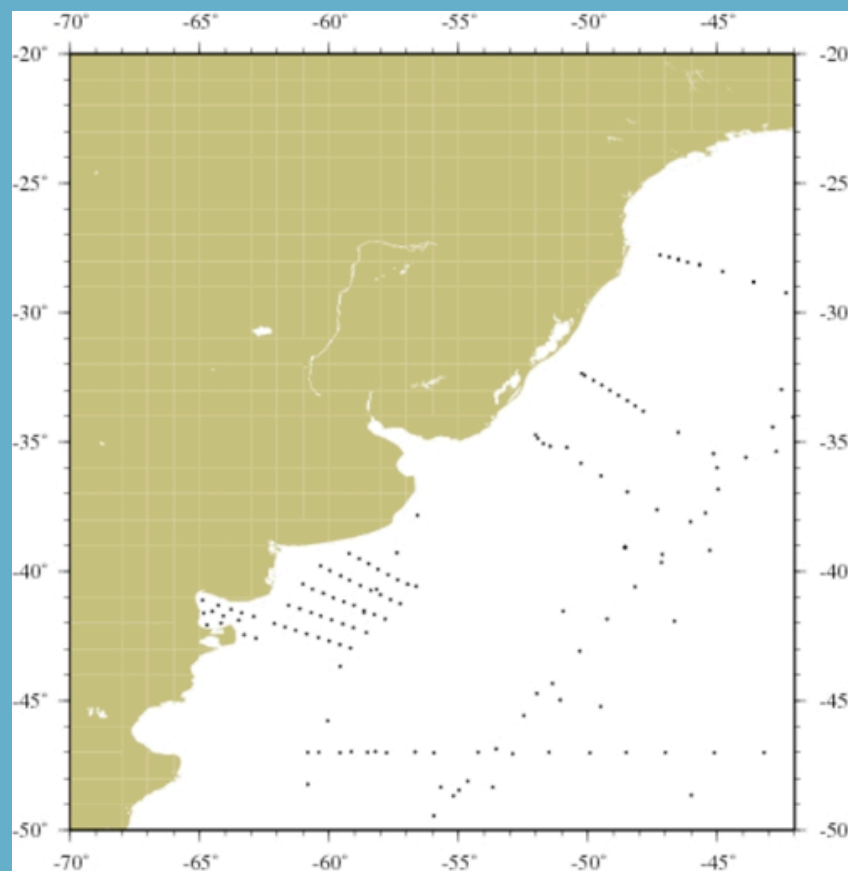
Climatological annual CO<sub>2</sub> flux.

Source: Takahashi *et al*, 2009.

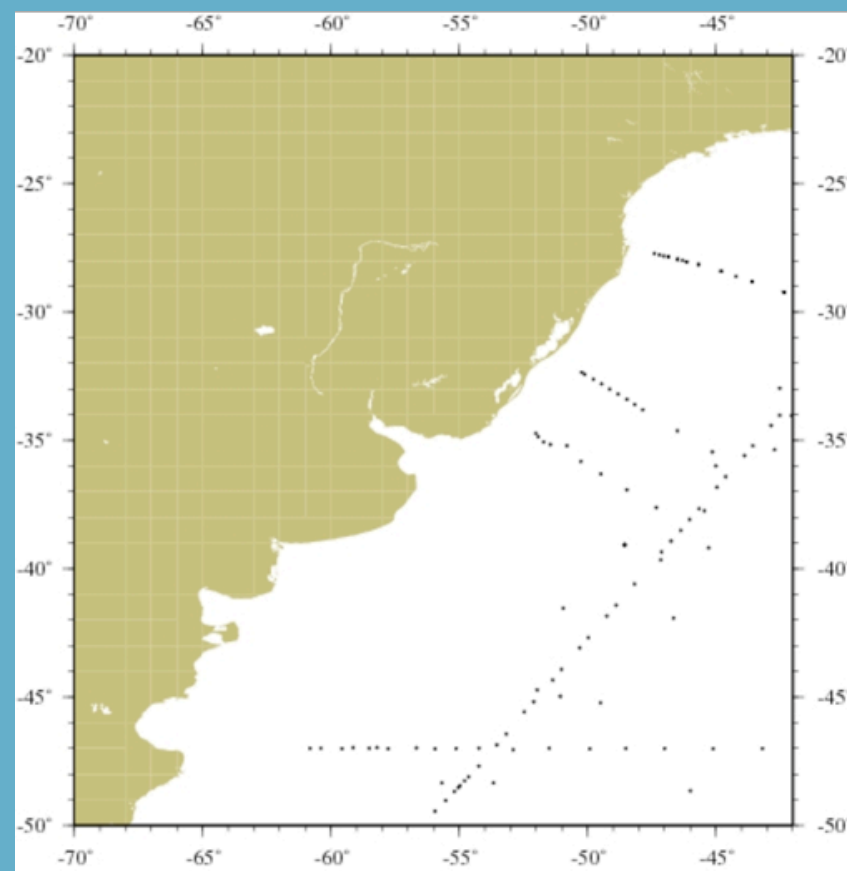


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# Problems, problems!



Total alkalinity stations, WOD09.



DIC stations, WOD09.





# Regional Ocean Modeling System (ROMS)

- Primitive equations;
- Hydrostatic and Boussinesq approximations;
- Free surface;
- Arakawa-C grid.

Vertical momentum:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = -\frac{\rho g}{\rho_0}$$

Continuity equation:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0.$$

Time evolution of tracers:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla C = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \overline{C'w'} - \nu_g \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} \right) + \mathcal{F}_C + \mathcal{D}_C.$$

Horizontal momentum balance:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla u - fv = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \overline{u'w'} - \nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \mathcal{F}_u + \mathcal{D}_u$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla v + fu = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \overline{v'w'} - \nu \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) + \mathcal{F}_v + \mathcal{D}_v$$

Sources/forcings

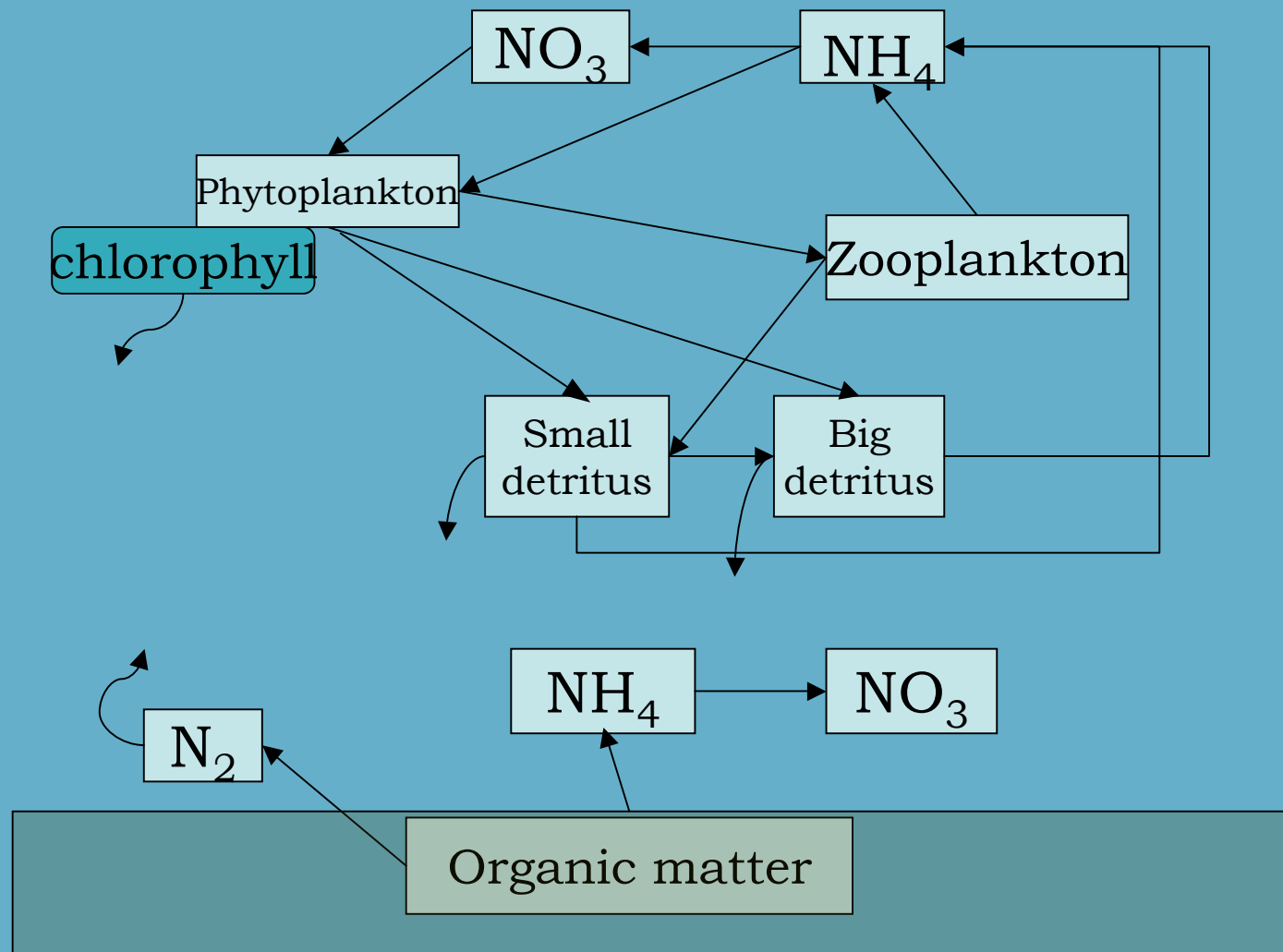
Horizontal diffusion



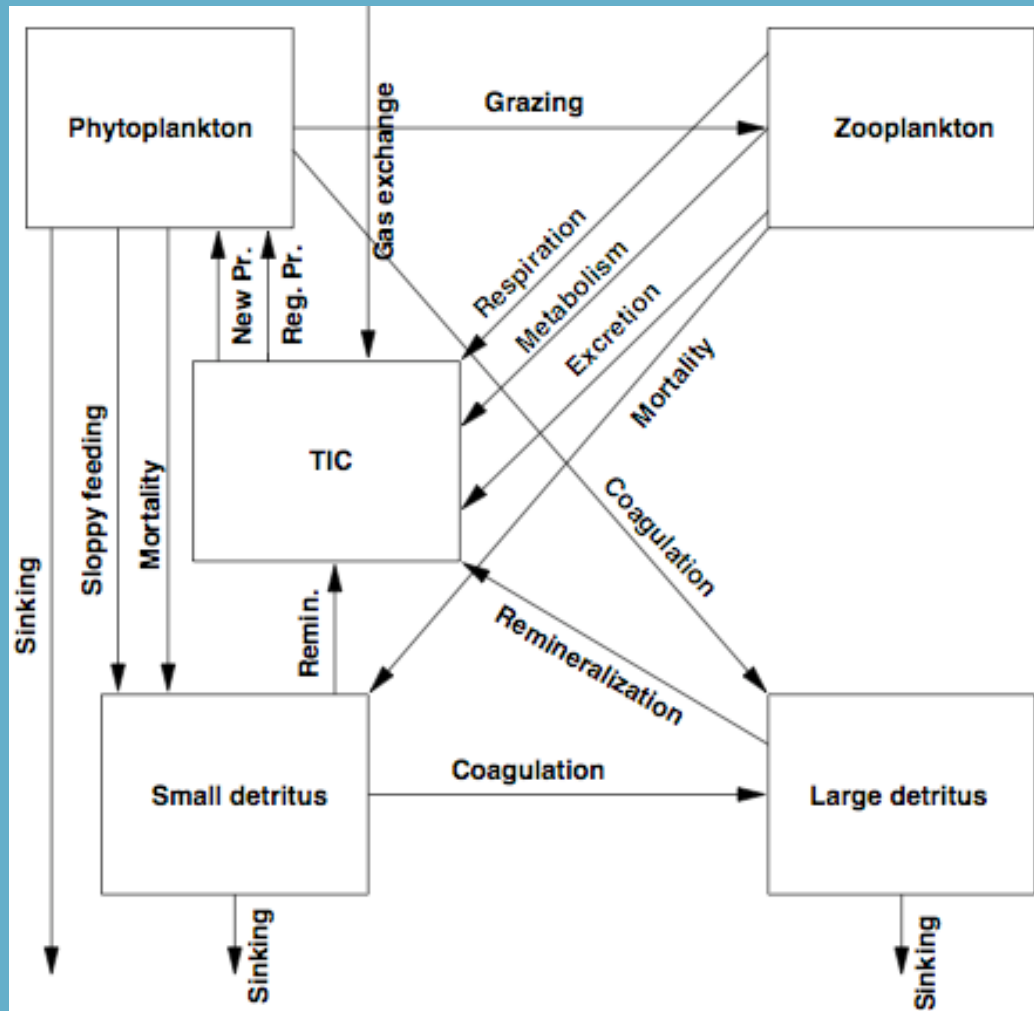
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# Regional Ocean Modeling System (ROMS)



# Regional Ocean Modeling System (ROMS)



- $pCO2\_water\_RZ.h$ :
  - Ionic product ( $k_w = [H^+][OH^-]$ )
  - Determines  $pCO2$ :

$$K_1 = [H^+].[HCO_3^-]/[H_2CO_3]$$

$$K_2 = [H^+].[CO_3^{2-}]/[HCO_3^-]$$

$$CO_2^* = CID.[H^+]^2 / ([H^+]^2 + K_1.[H^+] + K_1.K_2)$$

$$pCO2 = CO_2^* . 1000000 / ff$$

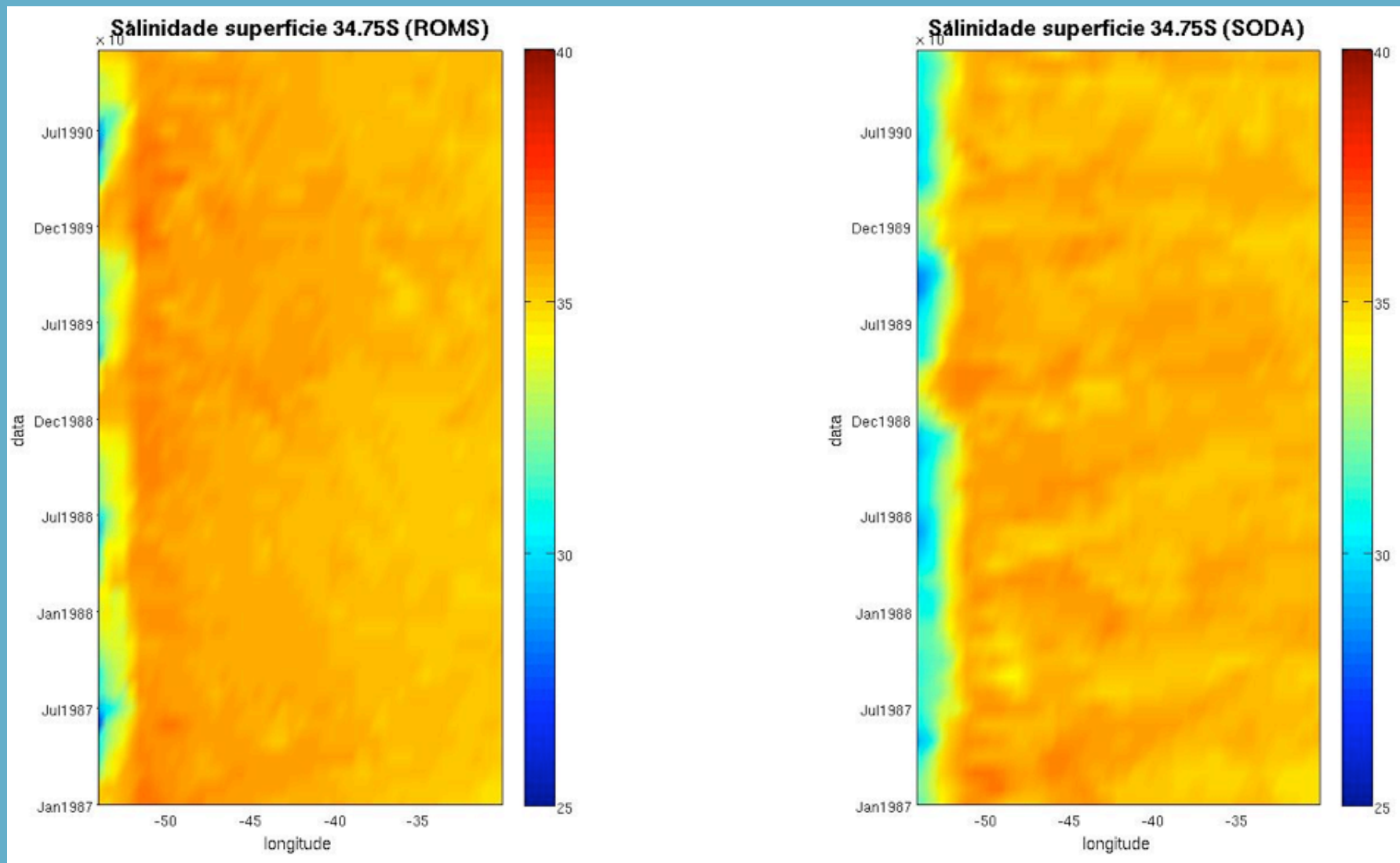
$$ff(T,S) = \text{"non-ideality" cte}$$

$$K = 0,31.u^2(Sc/660)^2$$

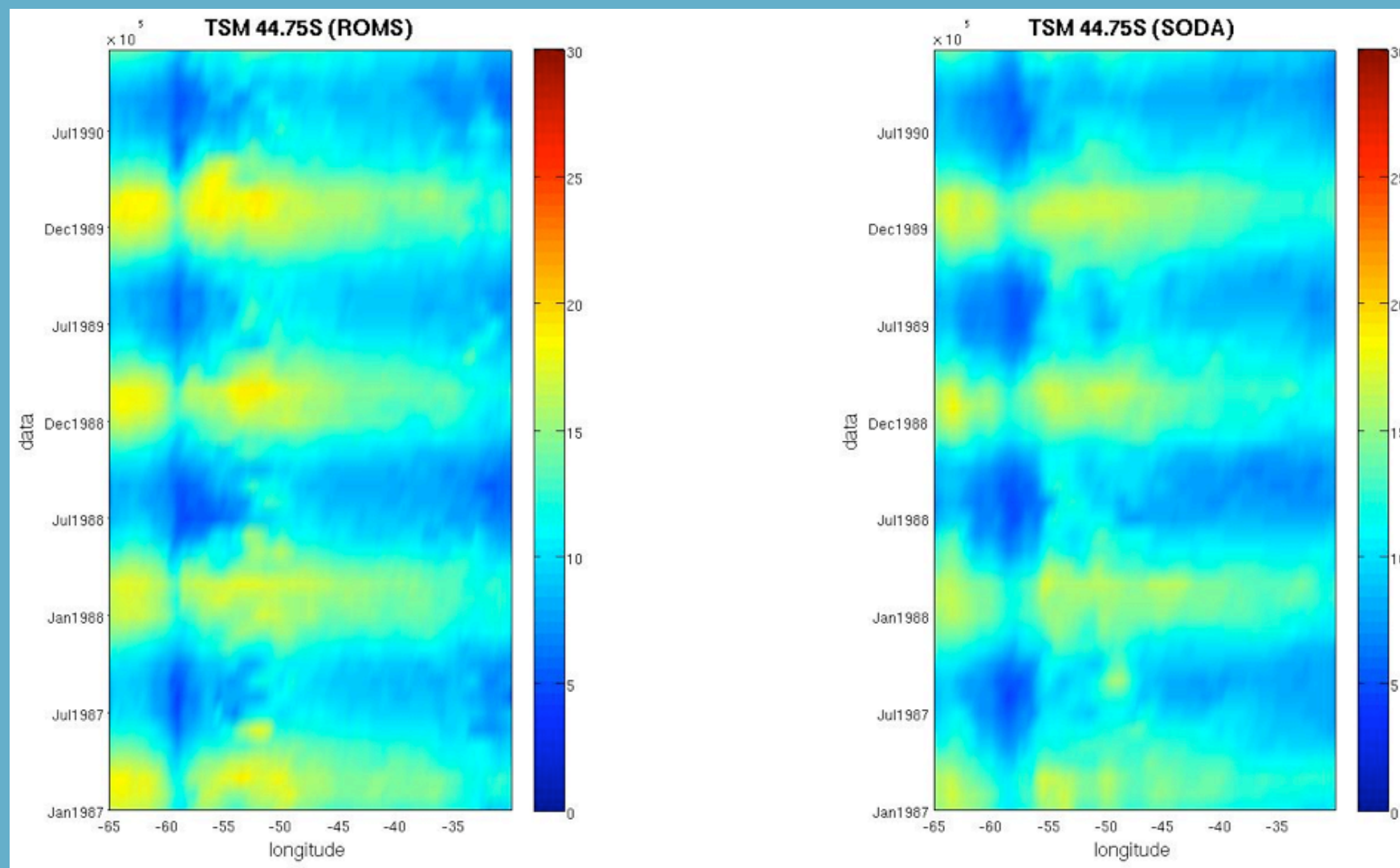




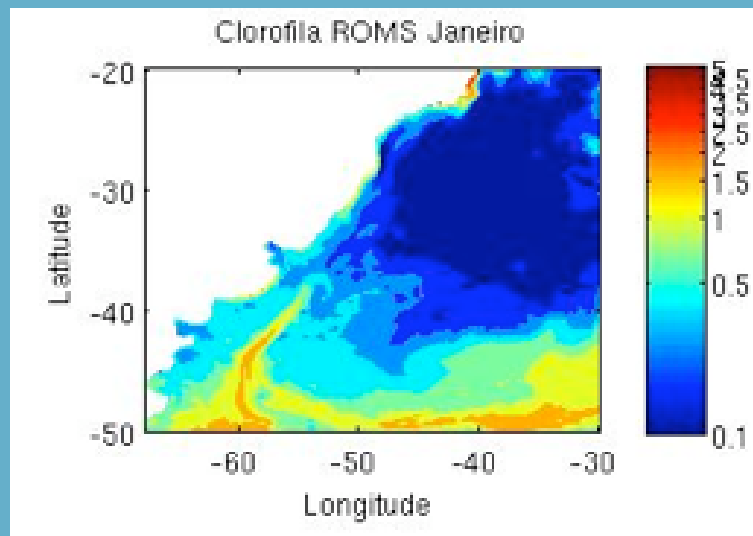
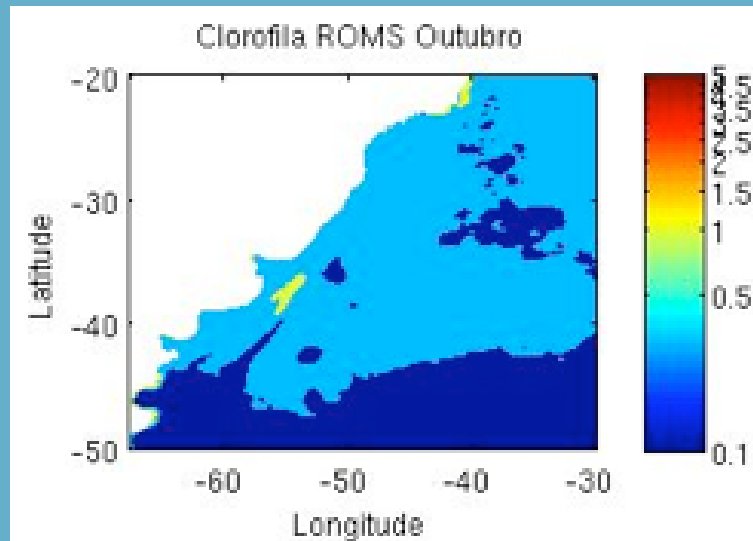
# Results



# Results



# Results - Chlorophyll

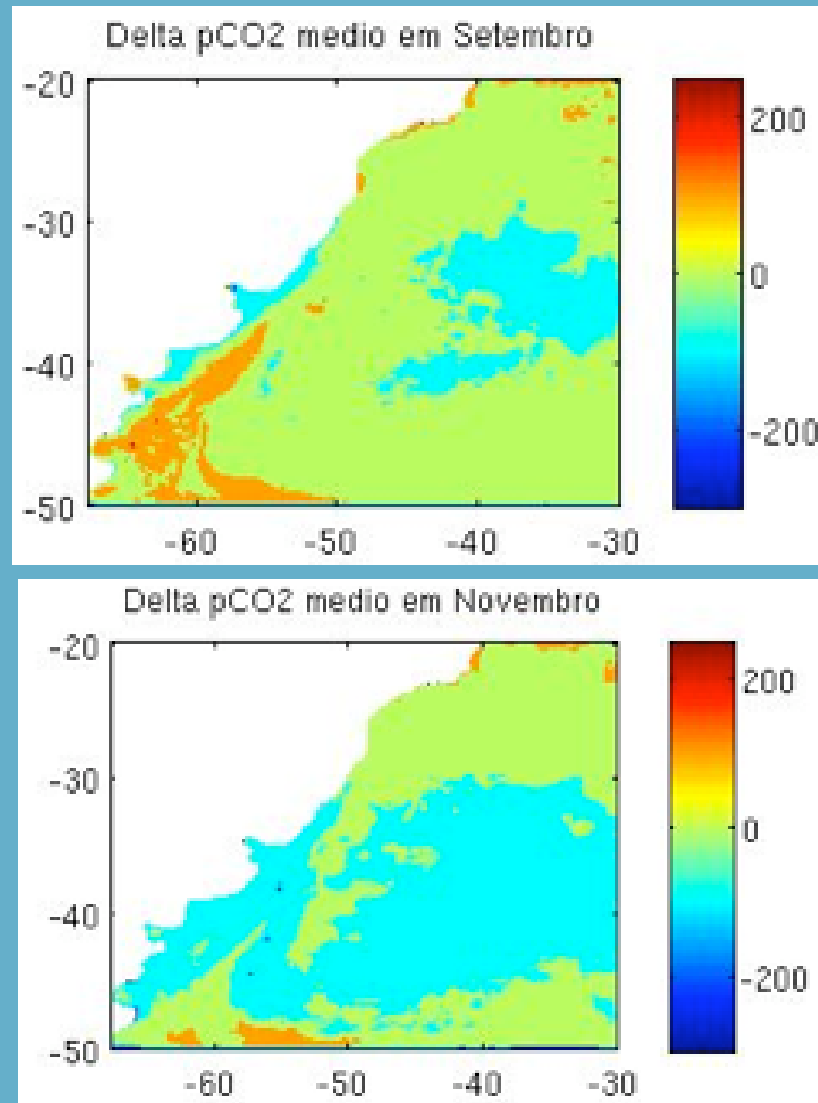


- Higher chlorophyll during summer:
  - Delay in the spring bloom?
  - Overestimates light effect?
- Chlorophyll higher at the CS than open ocean
- La Plata influence
- Errors in spring:
  - Chlorophyll  $\sim 0$  at the CS south of 45°S in Sept-Oct;
  - Chlorophyll  $\sim 0.5$  mg/m<sup>3</sup> on the northern part of the grid;
- Maximums at the CS south of the La Plata during November.





# Results - Spring



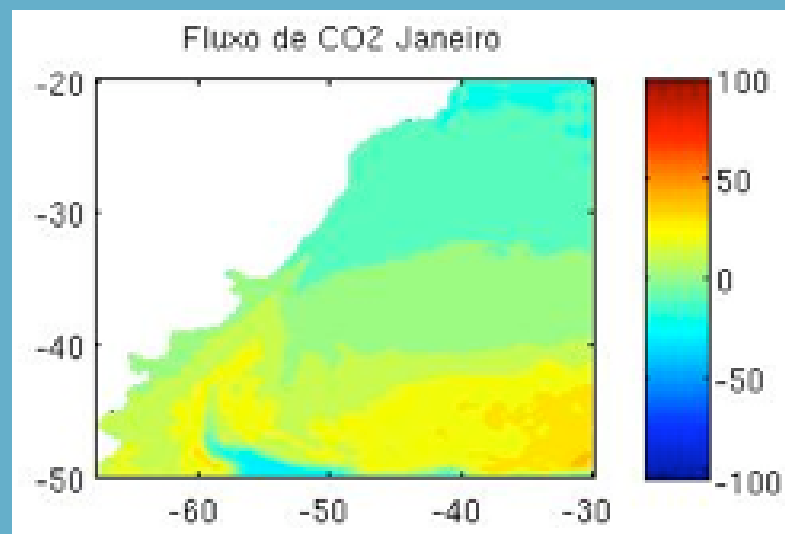
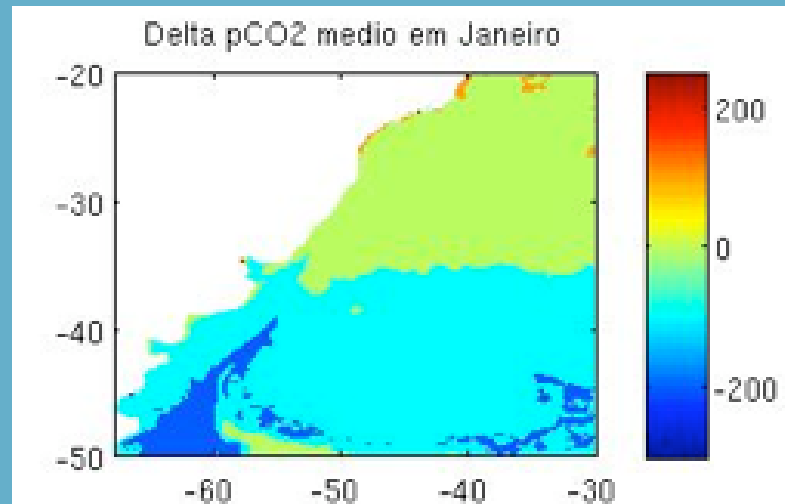
- Bianchi *et al* (2009):
  - 60% of the Patagonian CS has negative  $\Delta_{pCO_2}$ ;
  - Strong link with chlorophyll;
- Representation of the spring bloom was one of the errors discussed;
  - Impact on the C flux;
  - Where [chlorophyll]>1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>,  $\Delta_{pCO_2} \sim -60 \mu\text{atm}$ ;
- North of 30°S
  - $\Delta_{pCO_2} \sim \text{zero}$ , in spite of the higher chlorophyll simulated.



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## Results - Summer



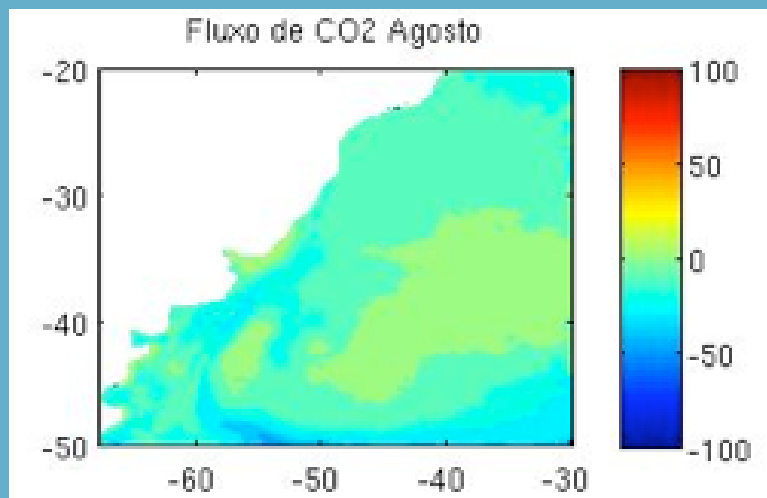
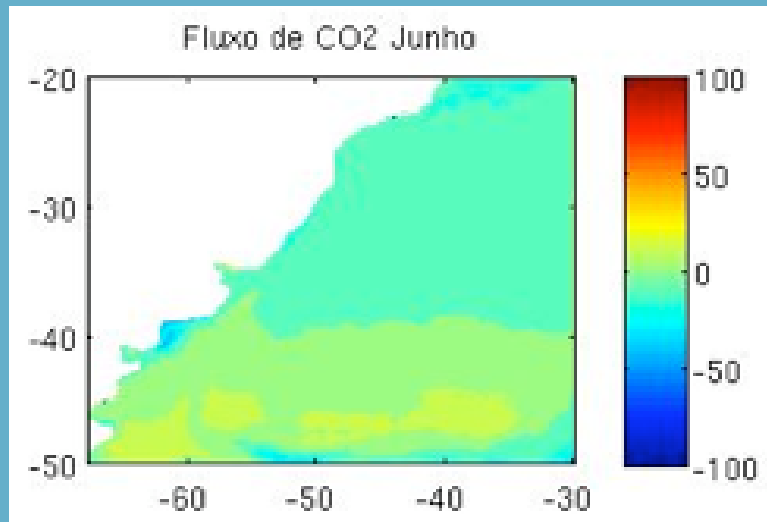
- Negative  $\Delta_{pCO_2}$  in almost all the grid through Dec/Jan:
  - Dec:  $\sim -200 \mu\text{atm}$ ;
  - Jan:  $\sim -100 \mu\text{atm}$ ;
  - $\sim 0$  north part;
- Area with positive  $\Delta_{pCO_2}$  close to the coast between 39-43°S not found;
- Fluxes related to latitude
- No significant correlation with chlorophyll.



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## Results - Winter

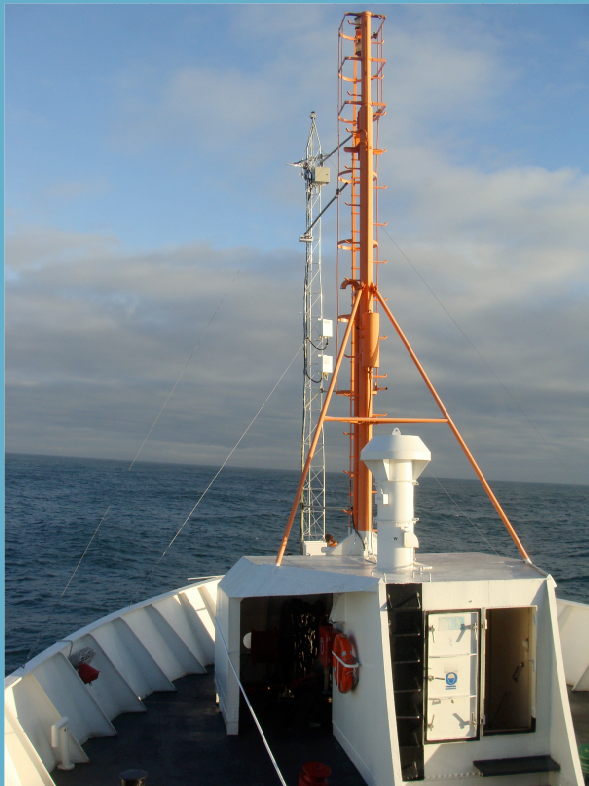


- Alternates between slightly positive and negative  $\Delta_{p\text{CO}_2}$  at the Patagonian CS:
  - Negative: -200  $\mu\text{atm}$ , migrates north;
- 34-49°S: CO<sub>2</sub> sink in June, becomes a source at the end of the station;
- Measures of Bianchi *et al* (2009) done at the end of winter.





# Projects



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Thank you very much!

