

# Intro to Biogeochemical Modeling Ocean & Coupled

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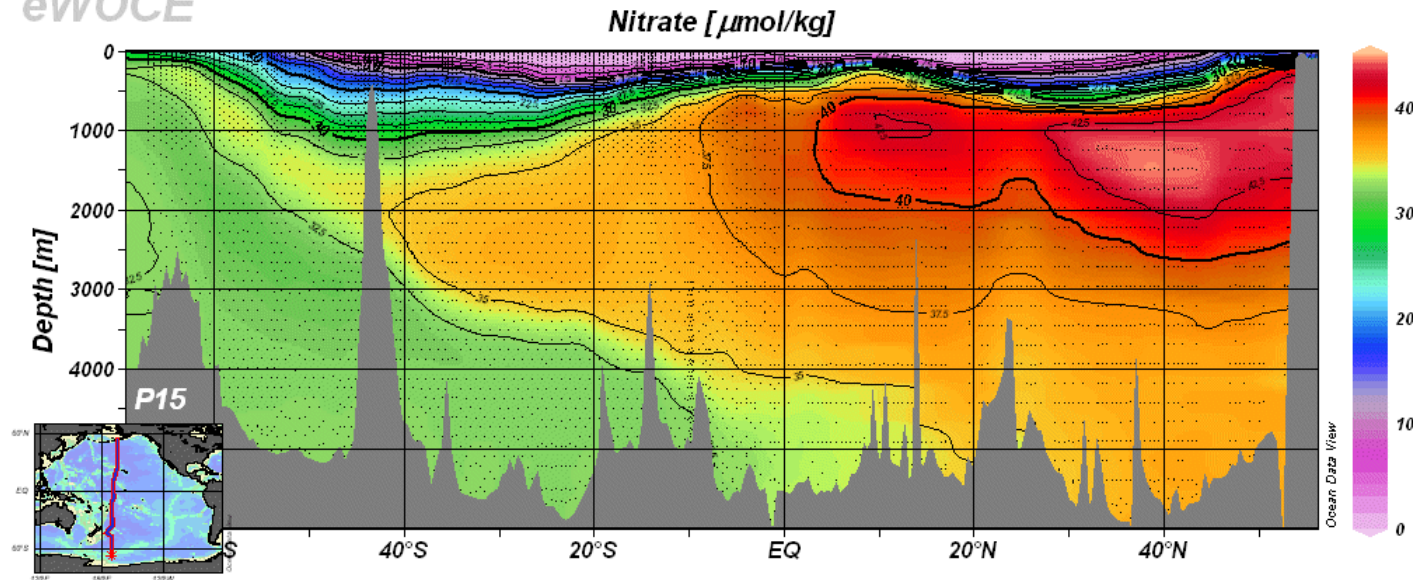


# Lecture Outline

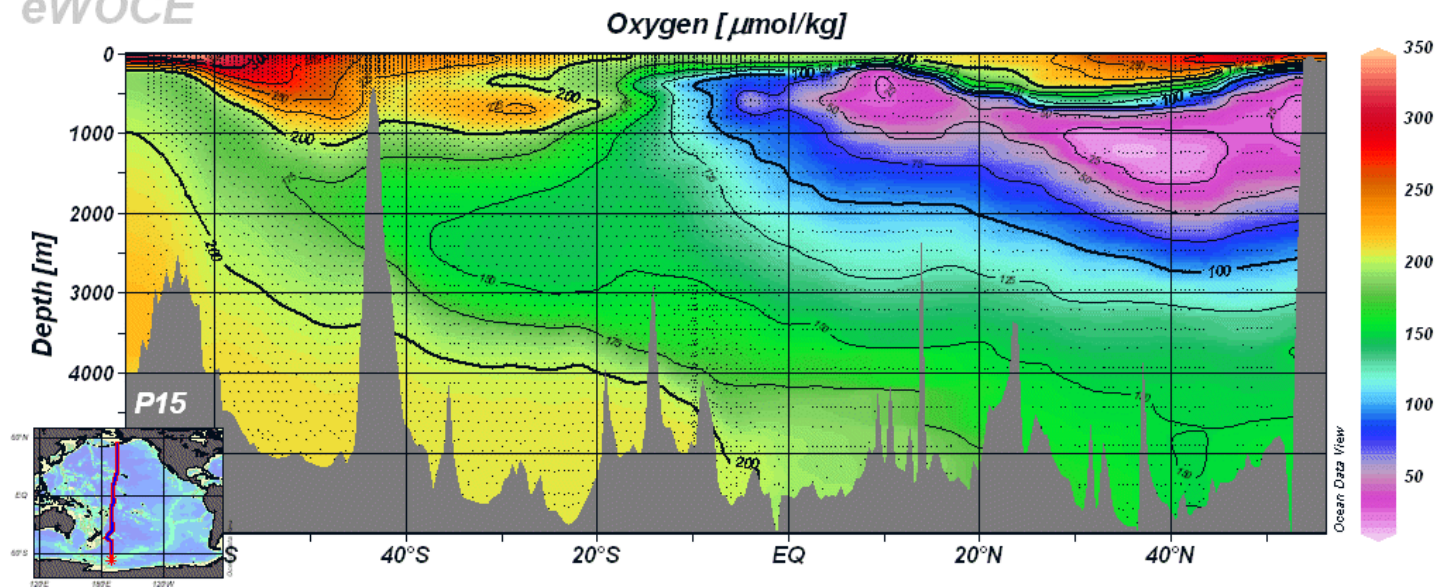
- 1) Large Scale Ocean Biogeochemical Features
- 2) Techniques for Modeling Biological Productivity
- 3) Skill Assessment
- 4) Global Carbon Cycle
- 5) Summary

# NO<sub>3</sub> (a nutrient), O<sub>2</sub> (dissolved gas) Along Pacific Transect

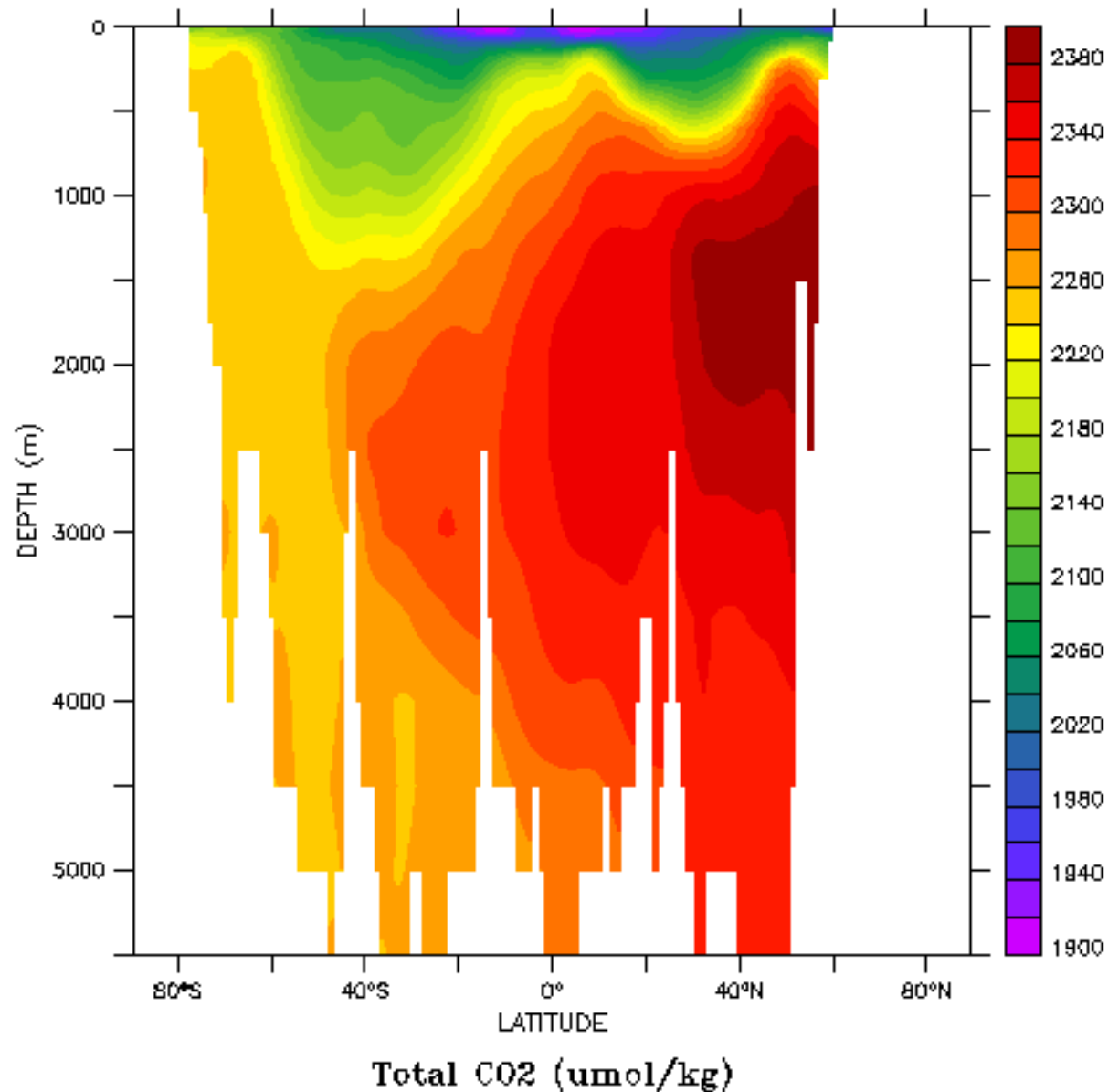
eWOCE



eWOCE

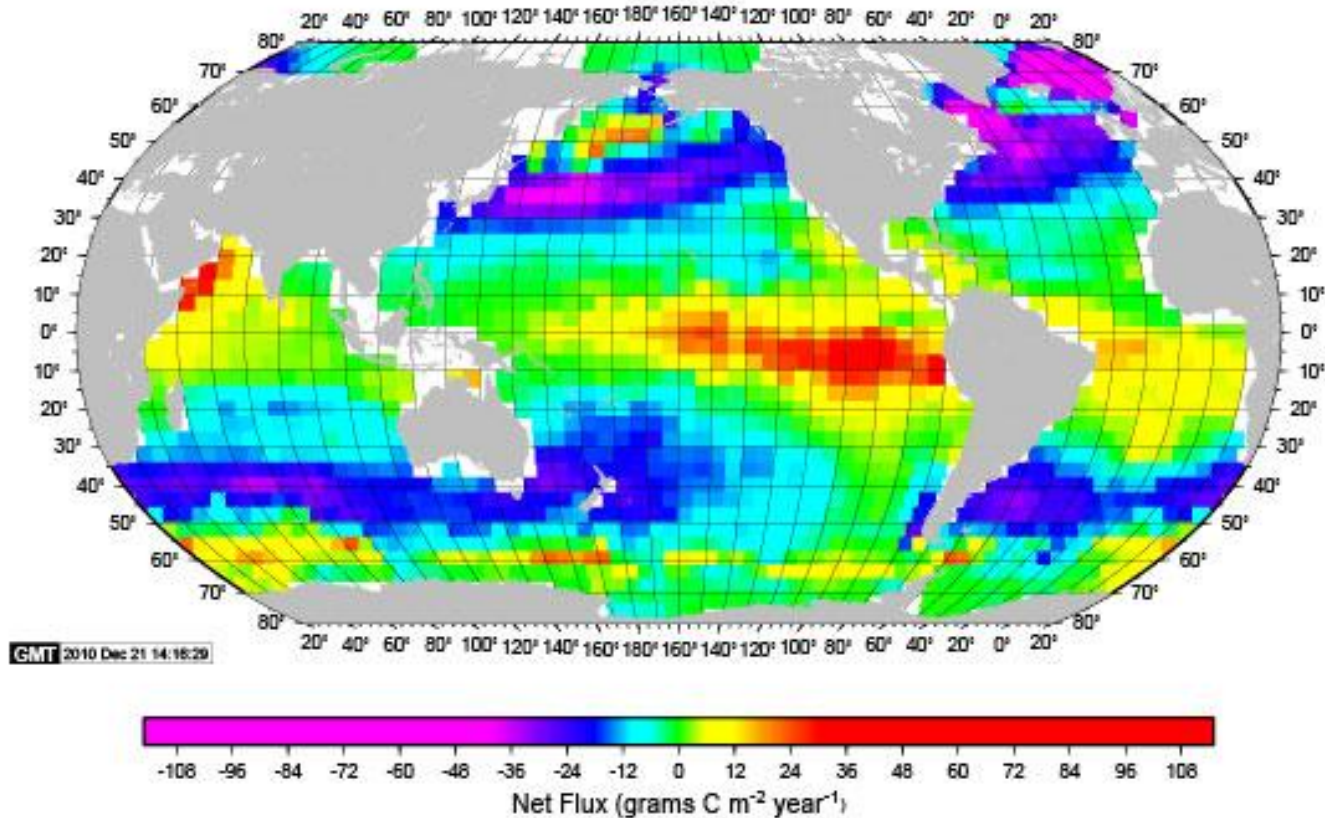


# DIC ( $\sim\text{CO}_2$ ) Along Same Pacific Transect



# Takahashi Air-Sea CO<sub>2</sub> Gas Flux

Mean Annual Air-Sea Flux for 2000 [Rev Dec 10] (NCEP II Wind, 3,040K,  $\Gamma=2.6$ )



# Primary Processes Governing Distribution of Nutrients, O<sub>2</sub>, Carbon, etc.

- Biological Productivity in Euphotic Zone
  - Consumes Nutrients & Inorganic Carbon
  - Produces Organic Matter & O<sub>2</sub>
- Export of Organic Matter out of Euphotic Zone
  - Sinking Particles (e.g. detritus, CaCO<sub>3</sub> shells, ...)
  - Circulation of Suspended Matter
- Remineralization of Organic Matter
  - ‘reverse’ of productivity, consumes O<sub>2</sub>
- General Circulation
  - Advective Transport
  - Lateral & Vertical Mixing
- Temperature Dependent Air-Sea Gas Exchange

# Other Processes, Smaller Global Impact, Locally Significant

- Atmospheric Nutrient Deposition
  - Fe, N, P, ...
- Sedimentary Burial
- Riverine Inputs

# Large Scale Ocean Carbon Cycle

- DIC  
Diss. Inorganic C
- DOC  
Diss. Organic C
- PIC  
Part. Inorganic C
- POC  
Part. Organic C

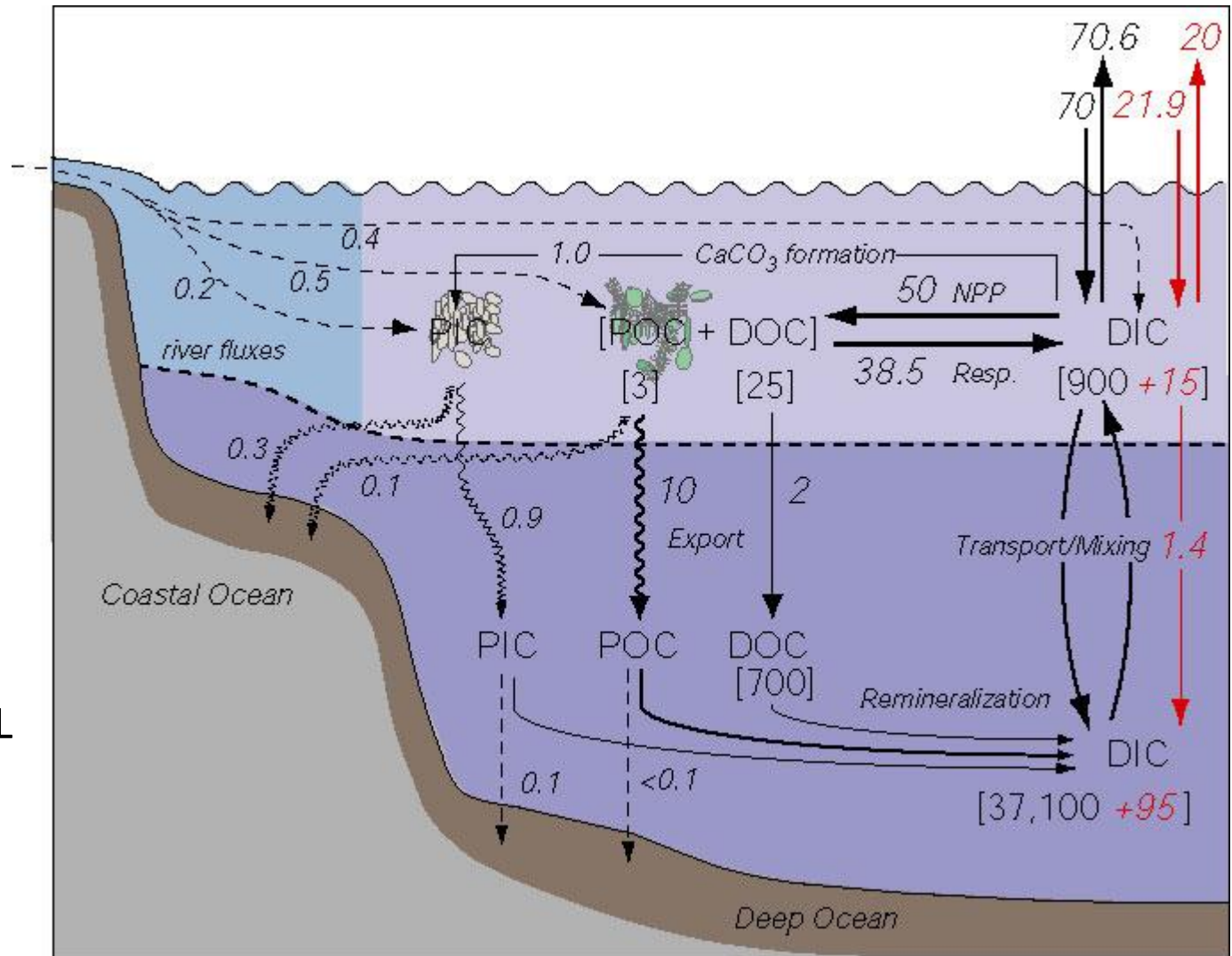


Figure courtesy PMEL



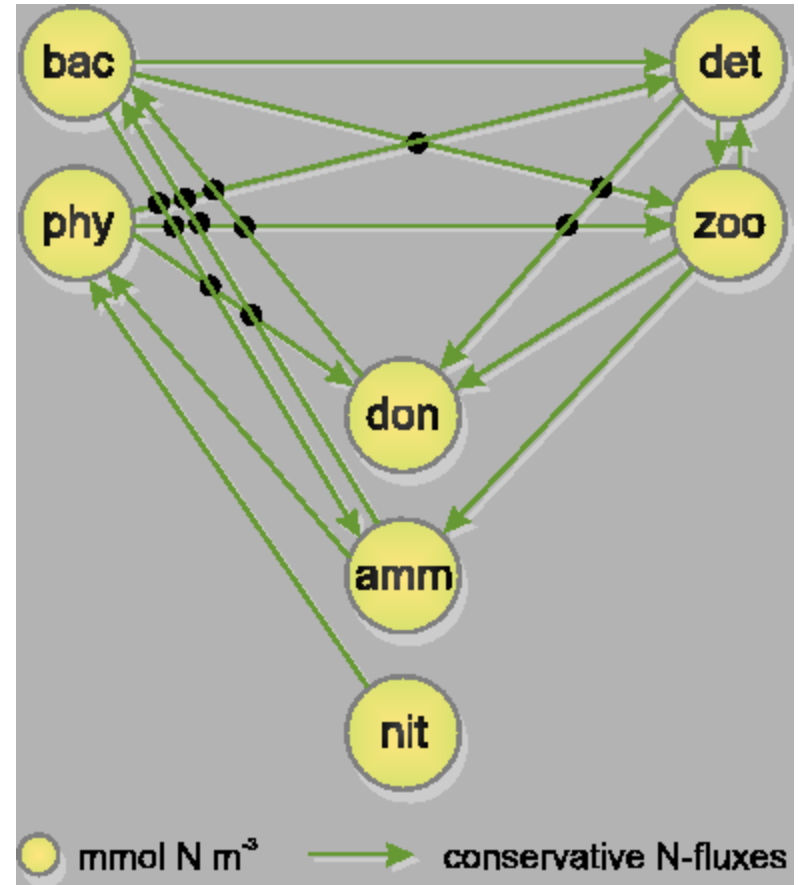
# What is an NPZD model?

- N Nutrient  
nitrate, ammonium,  
phosphate, silicate, iron, etc.
- P Phytoplankton  
photosynthesizers
- Z Zooplankton  
grazers
- D Detritus

## Canonical Example

Fasham, Ducklow, McKelvie,  
Journal of Marine Research, Vol.  
48, pp. 591-639, 1990.

Many more variations are used...



Fasham model diagram from [www.gotm.net](http://www.gotm.net)

# Simple NPZ Model

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \mu_0 \left( \frac{N}{k_N + N} \right) \left( 1 - e^{\alpha E / \mu_0} \right) P - g \left( \frac{P}{k_P + P} \right) Z - m_P P$$

Nutrient  
limitation

Light  
limitation

Grazing

Mortality

$$\frac{dZ}{dt} = ag \left( \frac{P}{k_P + P} \right) Z - m_Z Z$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\mu_0 \left( \frac{N}{k_N + N} \right) \left( 1 - e^{\alpha E / \mu_0} \right) P + (1 - a) g \left( \frac{P}{k_P + P} \right) Z + m_P P + m_Z Z$$

- Three coupled ordinary differential equations
- Mass conservation

# How do you estimate parameters and functional forms?

- Laboratory & field incubations
  - P-I curves
  - Nutrient uptake curves
- Tune/Optimize against field data
- Previous Models

# Plankton Functional Types (PFTs)

- Categorize plankton species by how they function and use representative types/groups
- Example definition from Le Quéré et al., *Global Change Biology*, Vol. 11, pp. 2016-2040, 2005.
  - Explicit biogeochemical role
  - Biomass and productivity controlled by distinct physiological, environmental, or nutrient requirements
  - Behavior has distinct effect on other PFTs
  - Quantitative importance in some region of the ocean

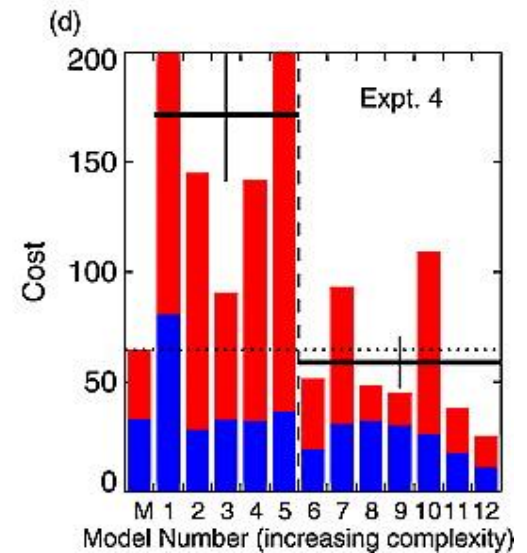
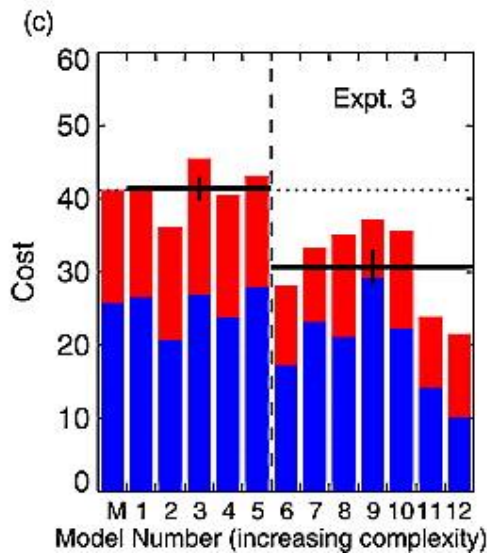
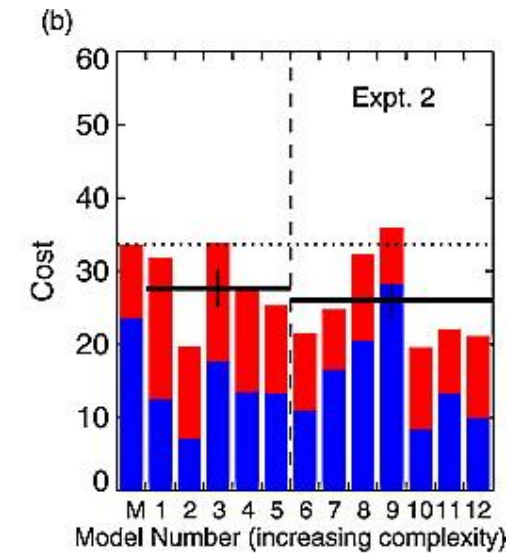
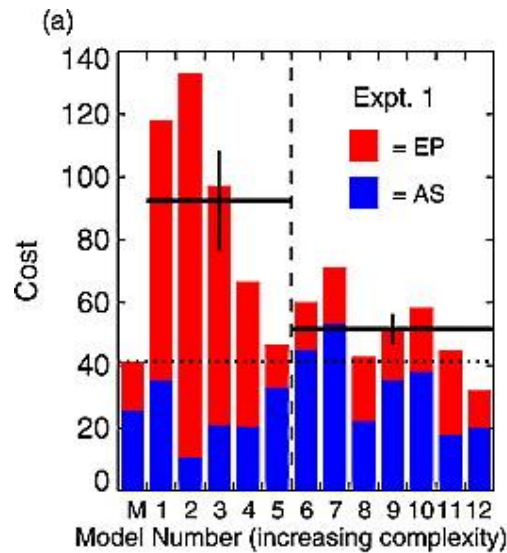
# Skill & Portability in 12 Different NPZD models

Friedrichs et al., JGR-Oceans, 2007.

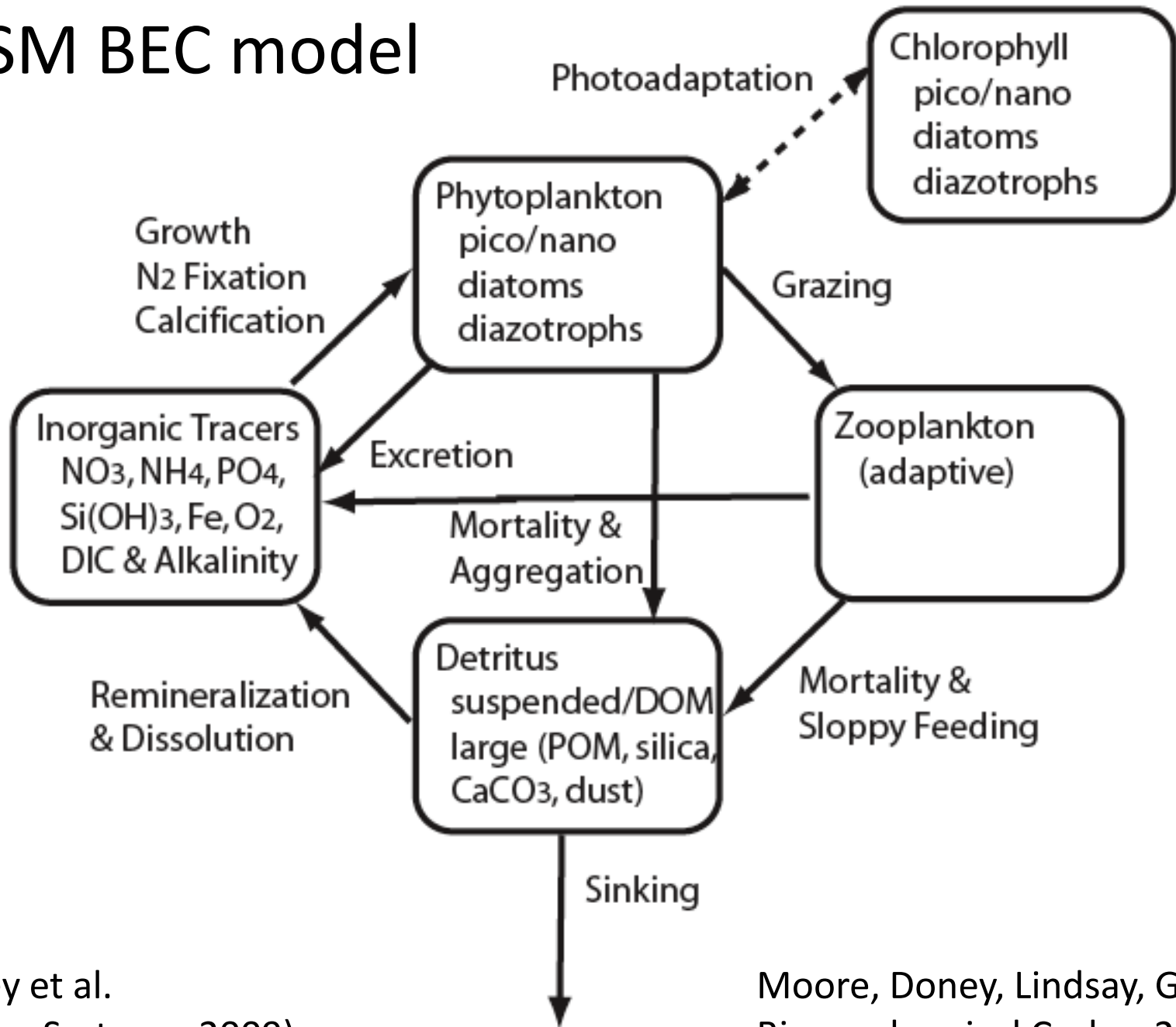
(b) Simple models do just as well as more complex models when tuned for specific sites.

(c) More complex models do better at multiple sites with single parameter sets.

(d) More complex models perform better at different sites when tuned for one site.



# CCSM BEC model



Doney et al.  
(J. Mar. Systems, 2009)

Moore, Doney, Lindsay, Global  
Biogeochemical Cycles, 2004.

# Primary Features of CESM BEC Model

- 4 Plankton Functional Groups
  - 3 Autotrophs, 1 Grazer
  - Implicit coccolithophores
- Nutrients: N, P, Si, Fe
- Fixed C:N:P ratios in plankton (24 tracers)
- Variable Fe:C, Si:C, Chl:C ratios
- Fe cycle improved in Moore, Braucher, Biogeosciences, Vol. 5, 2008, pp. 631-656.

# Known Gaps in Ocean BGC in CESM-(BGC)

- Calcification &  $\text{CaCO}_3$  remineralization rates are independent of  $\text{CO}_3$  saturation state.
- No riverine inputs of BGC tracers.
- No sediment model.
- No treatment of BGC in sea-ice.
- Focus in on lower trophic levels.



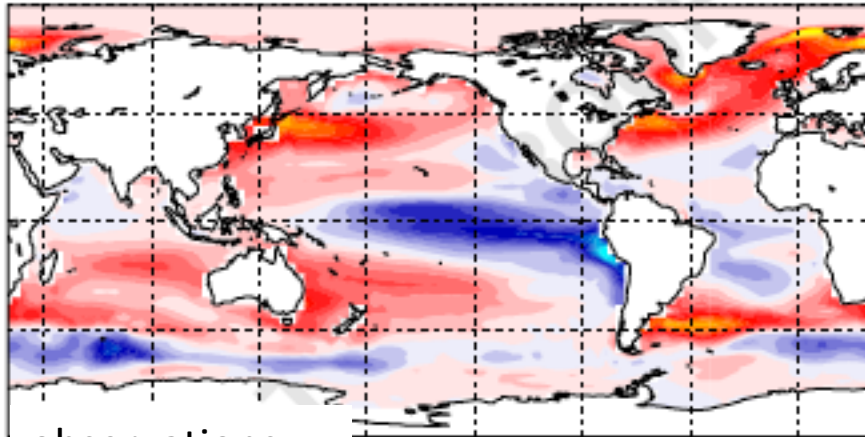
# Model Validation: Examples of Data Sets

- Macronutrients ( $\text{PO}_4$ ,  $\text{NO}_3$ ,  $\text{SiO}_3$ ) and  $\text{O}_2$  from World Ocean Atlas
- DIC, ALK from GLODAP Analysis
- $\text{pCO}_2$  and  $\text{CO}_2$  Flux assembled by Takahashi
- Surface Chl measured by satellite
- Productivity estimated from satellite
- JGOFS study sites
- HOTS & BATS timeseries

# Air-sea CO<sub>2</sub> Flux

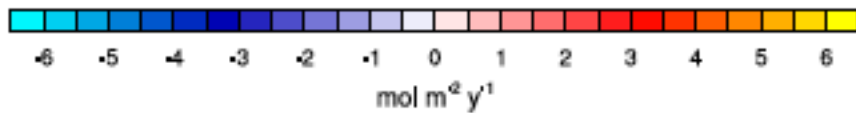
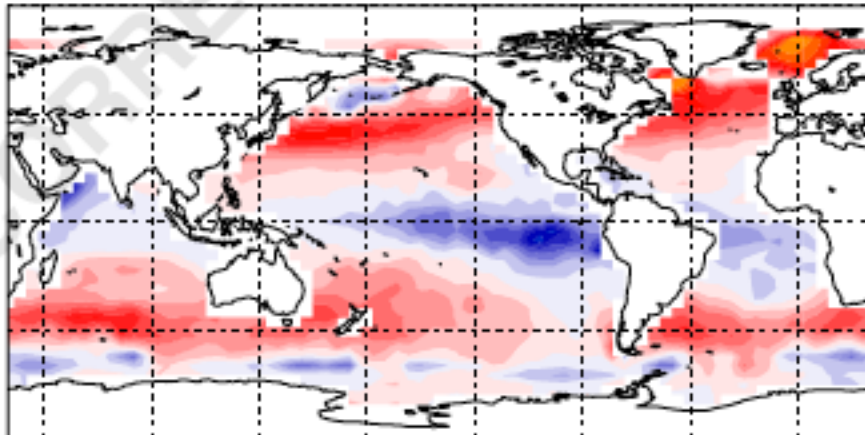
model

1996-2004 average

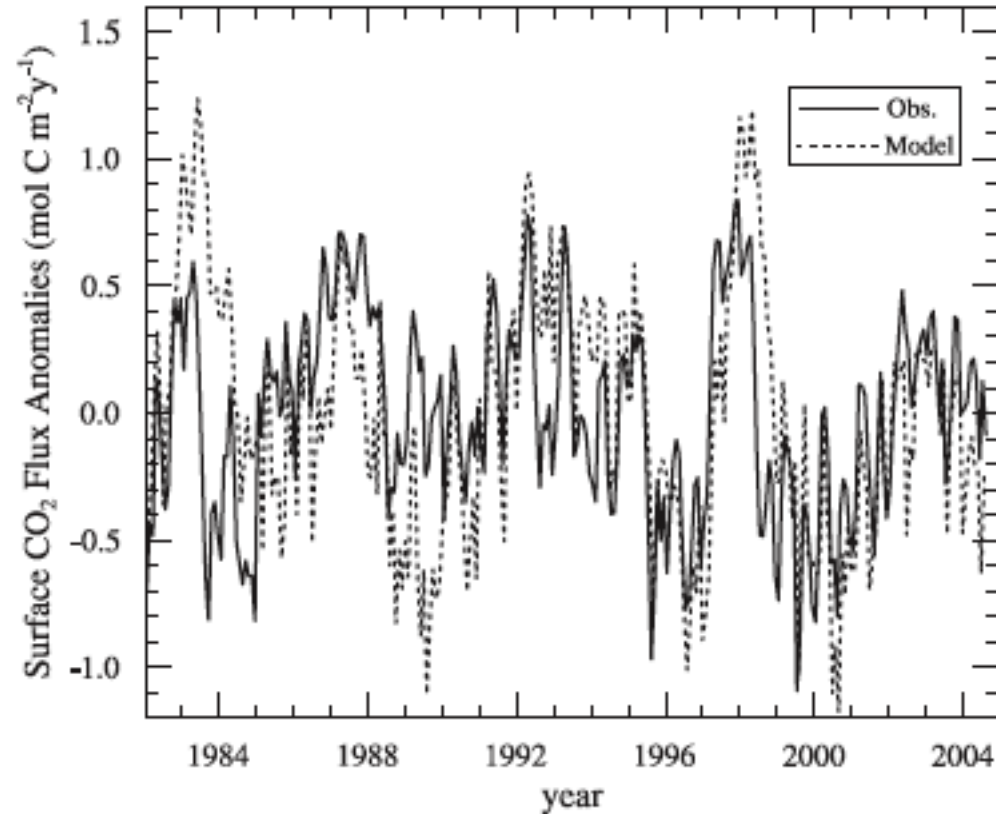


observations

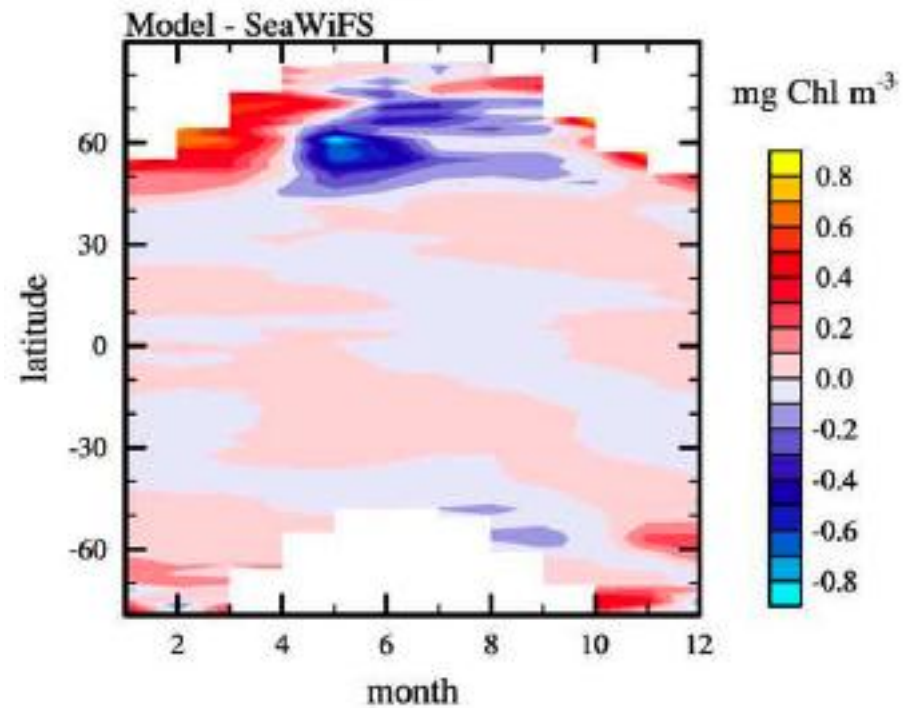
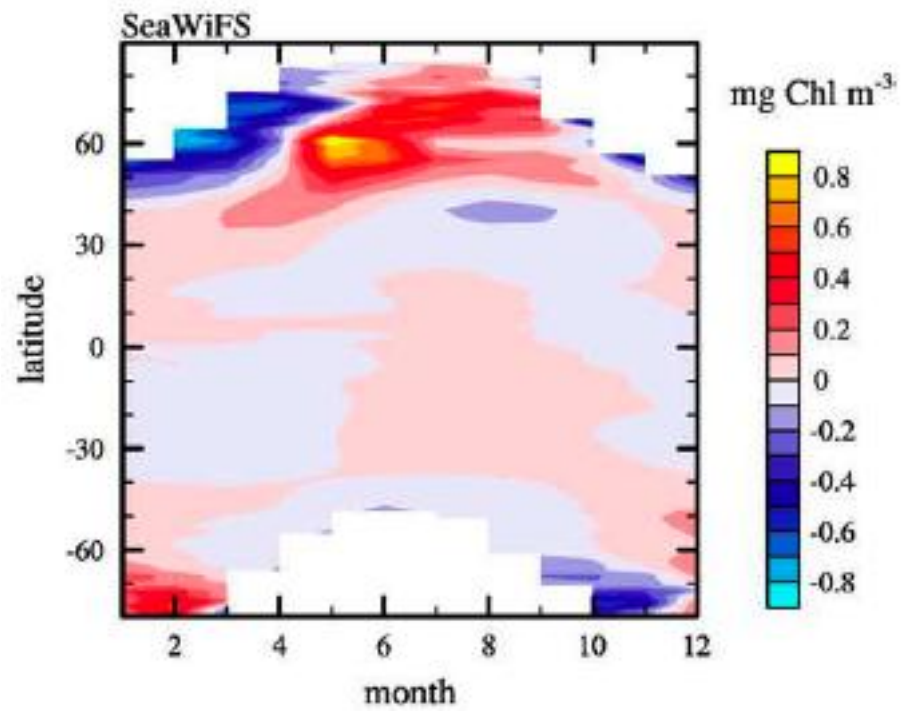
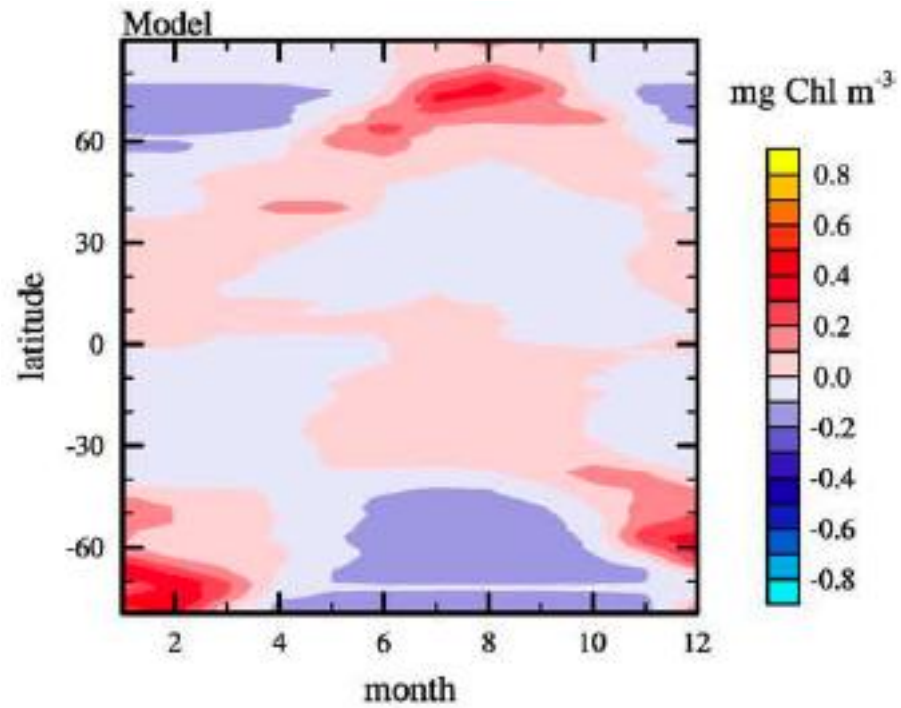
2000



Equatorial Pacific (165°E-270°E, 10°S-5°N)



# Satellite Ocean Color Comparison



# Known Challenges

- Optimize BGC model parameters
  - Functional group approach increases uncertainty of parameters (i.e. multiple species, with different characteristics, are clumped together)
  - Don't want to overtune too much to compensate for biases in physical model
- Given BGC model parameters and physical circulation, generate balanced BGC state
  - Need to deal w/ diurnal to millennial timescales
  - Using Newton-Krylov for this is a work in progress

# Large Scale Global Carbon Cycle

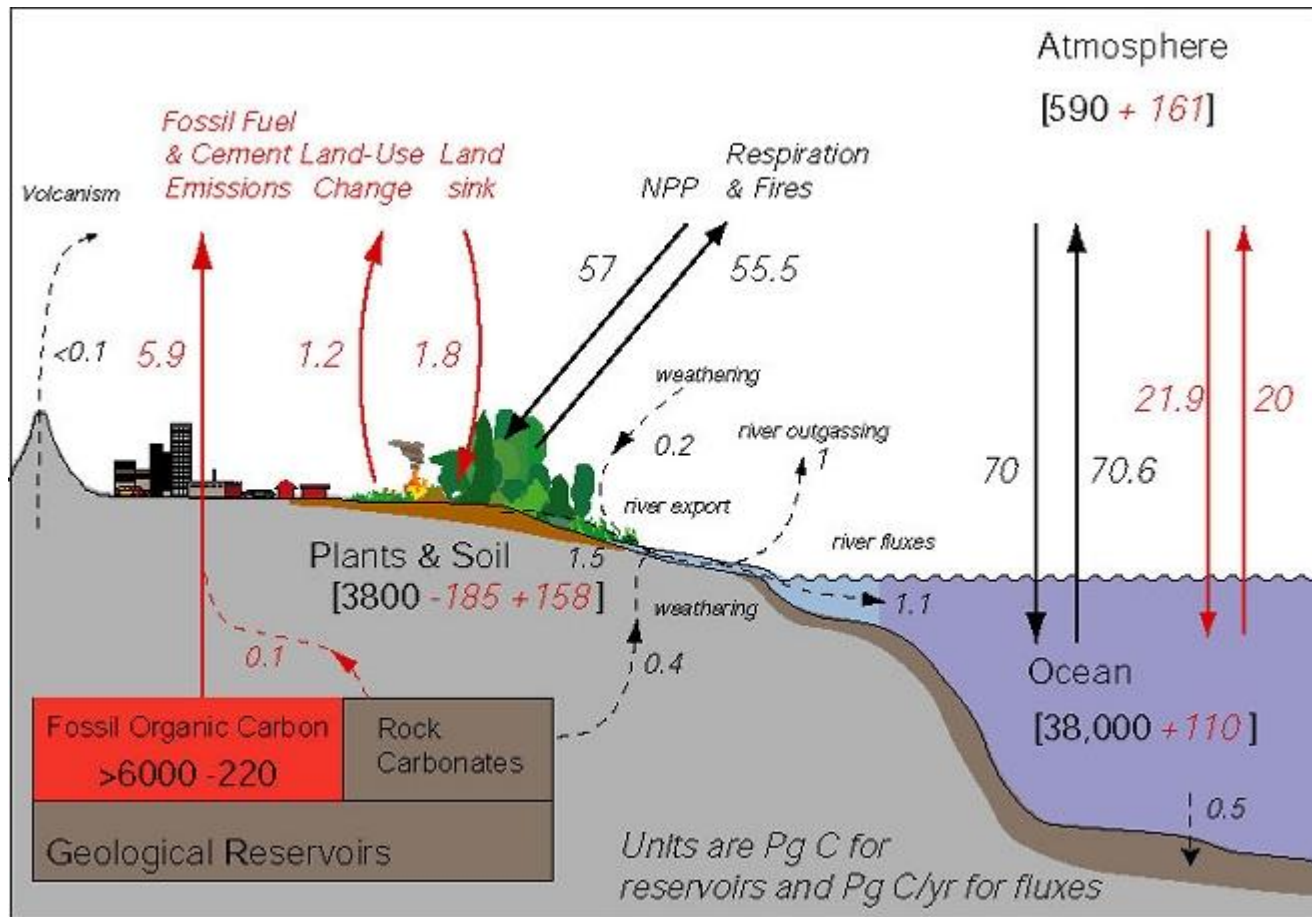
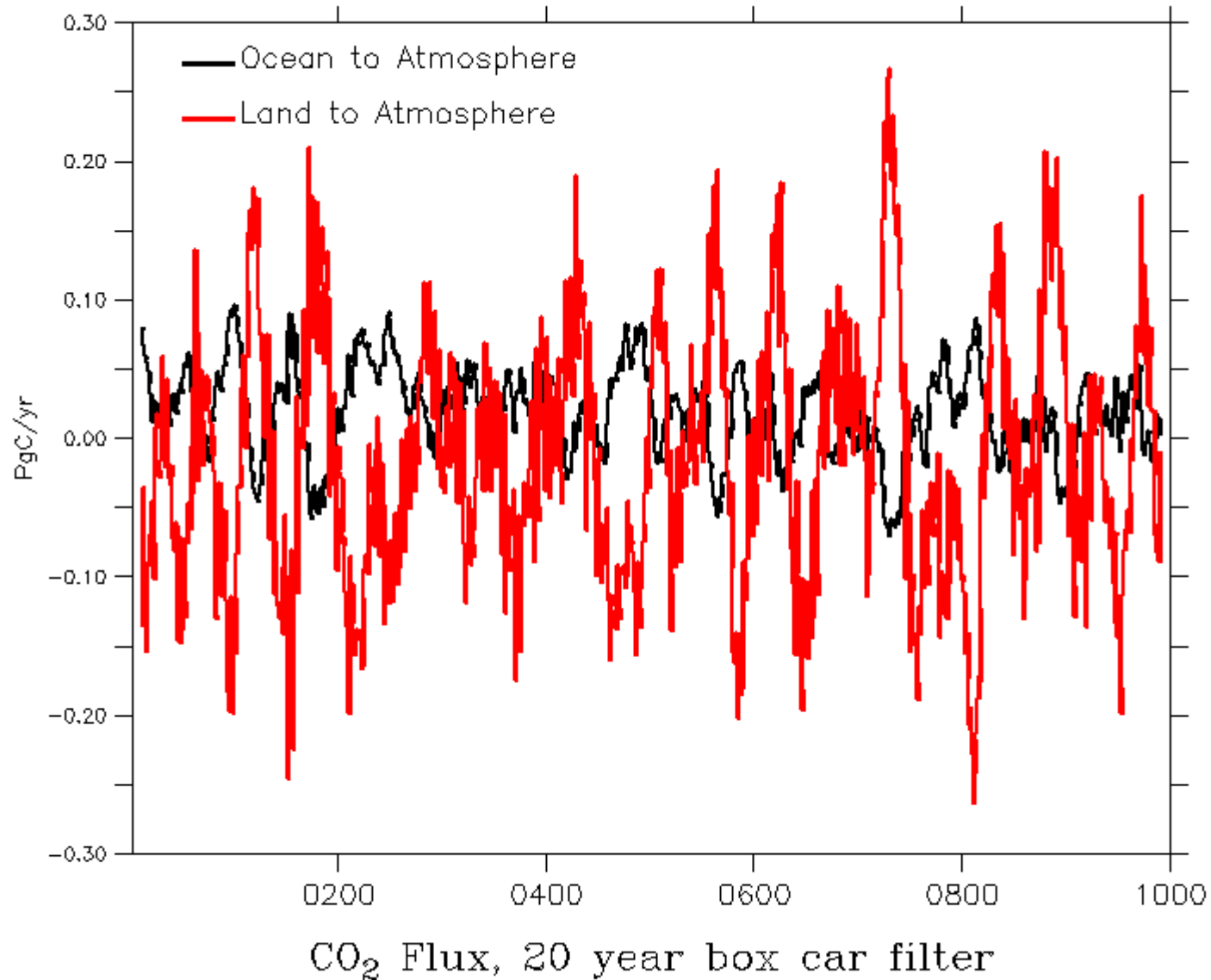
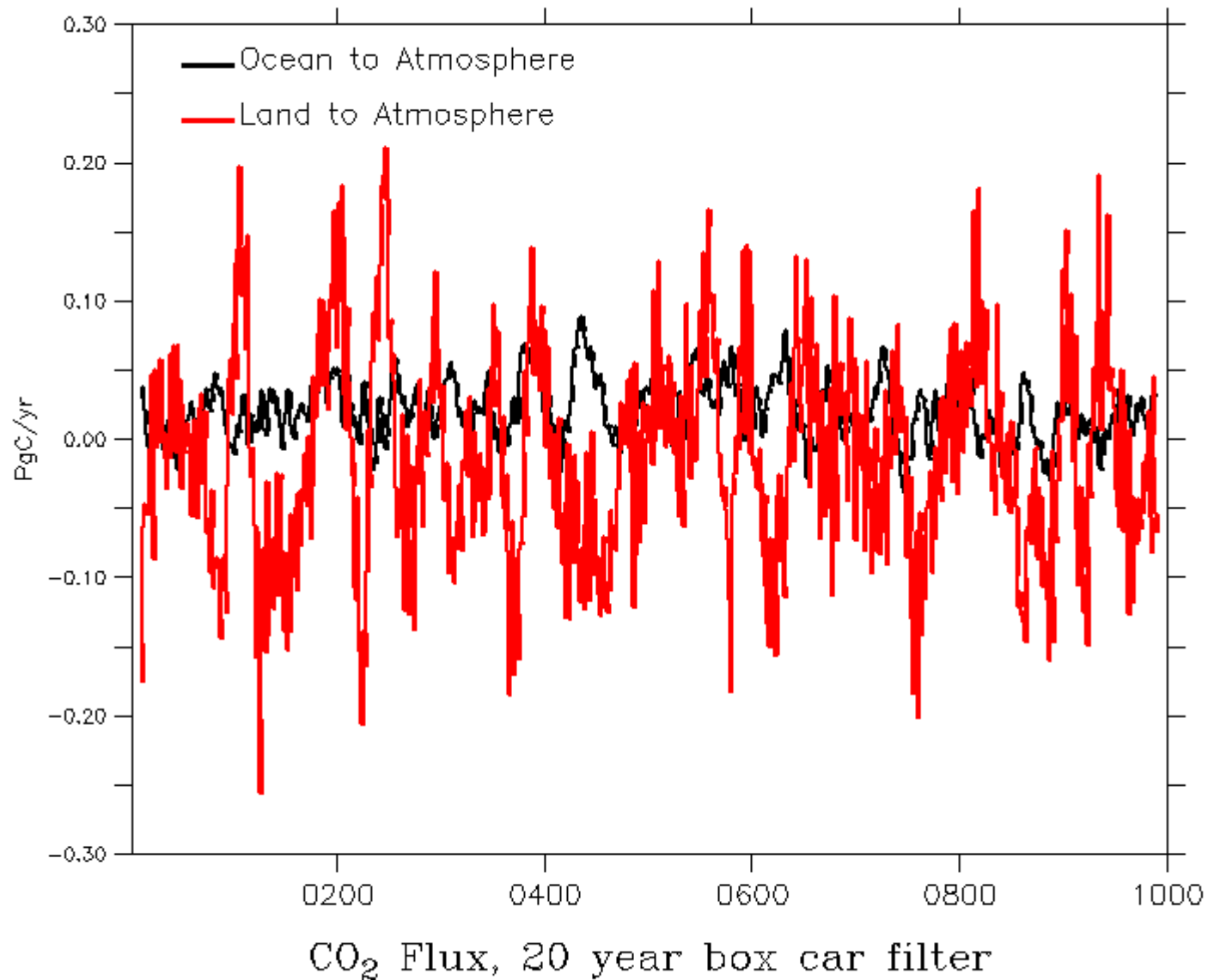


Figure courtesy PMEL

# Land & Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> Fluxes from CESM1-BGC

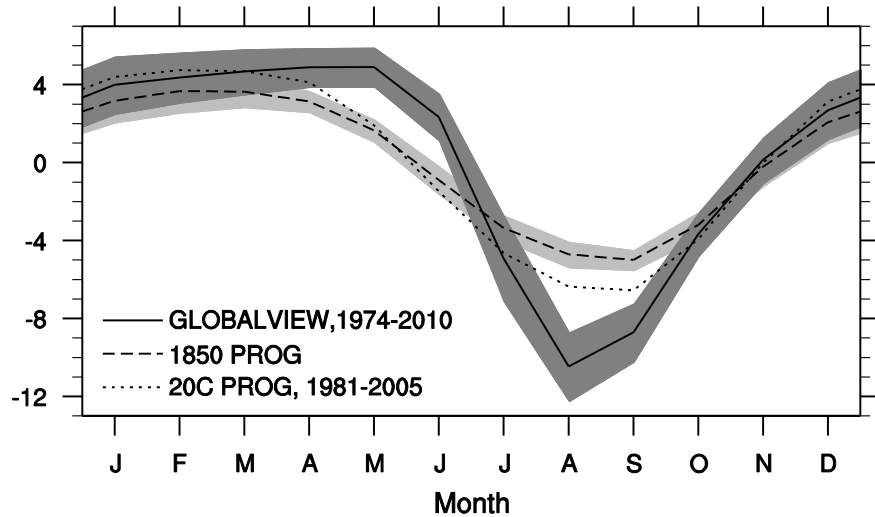


# Same plot with Fixed ATM CO<sub>2</sub>

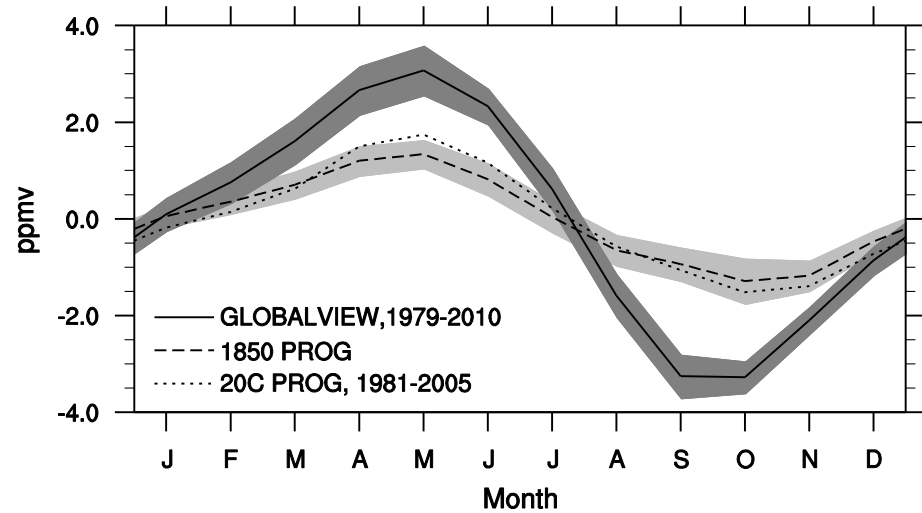


# CO<sub>2</sub> Seasonal Cycle

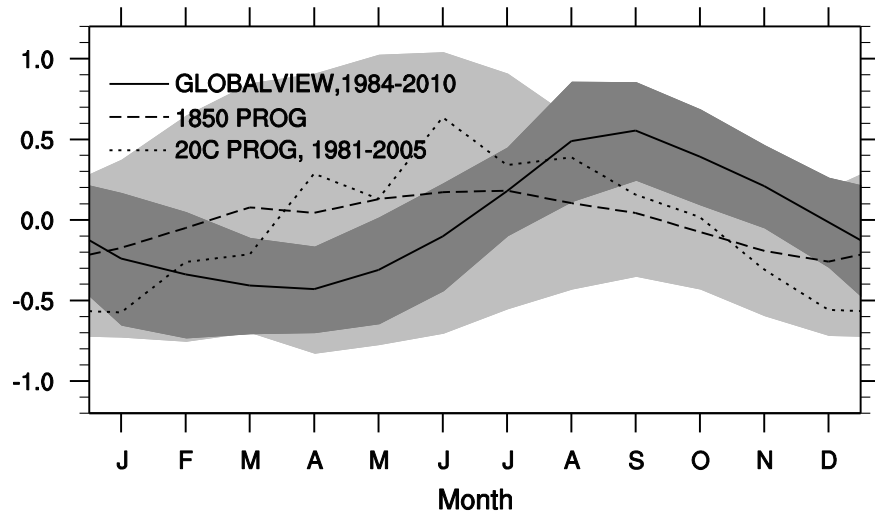
## CO<sub>2</sub> Seasonal Cycle, Barrow



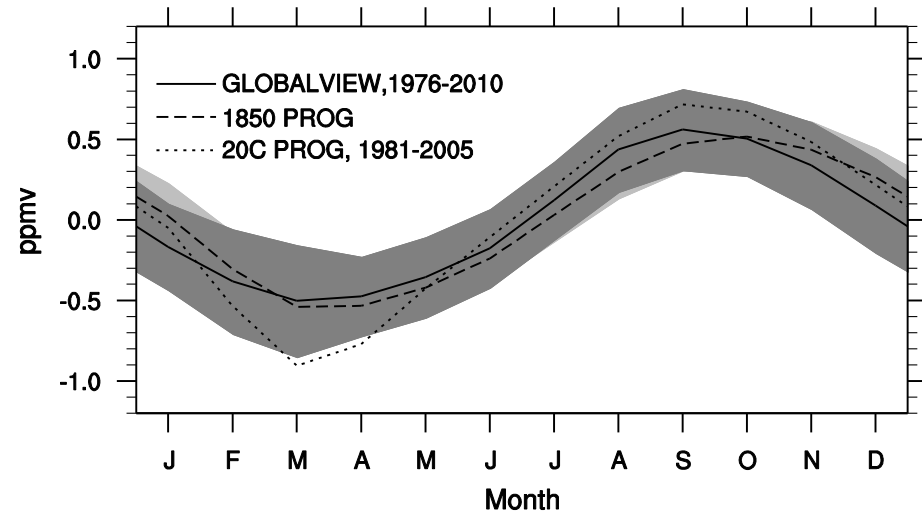
## CO<sub>2</sub> Seasonal Cycle, Mauna Loa



## CO<sub>2</sub> Seasonal Cycle, Cape Grim



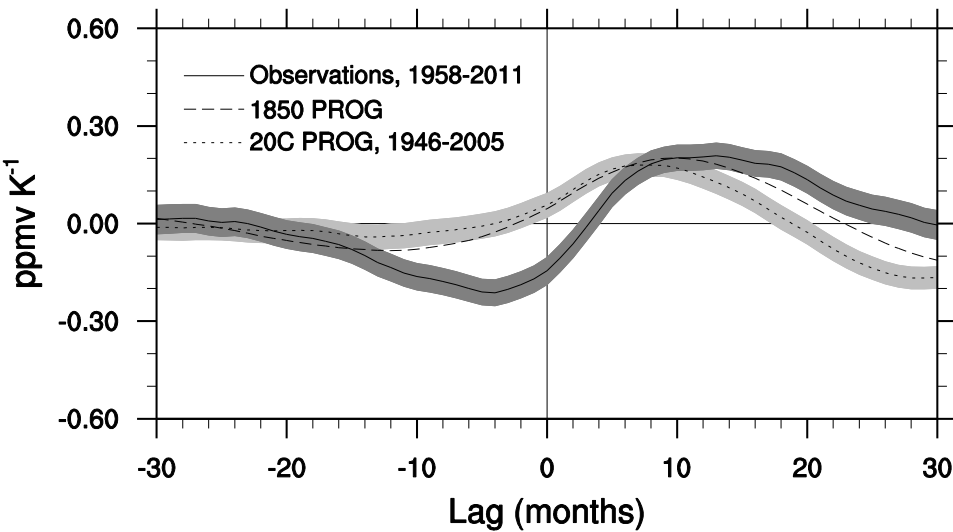
## CO<sub>2</sub> Seasonal Cycle, South Pole



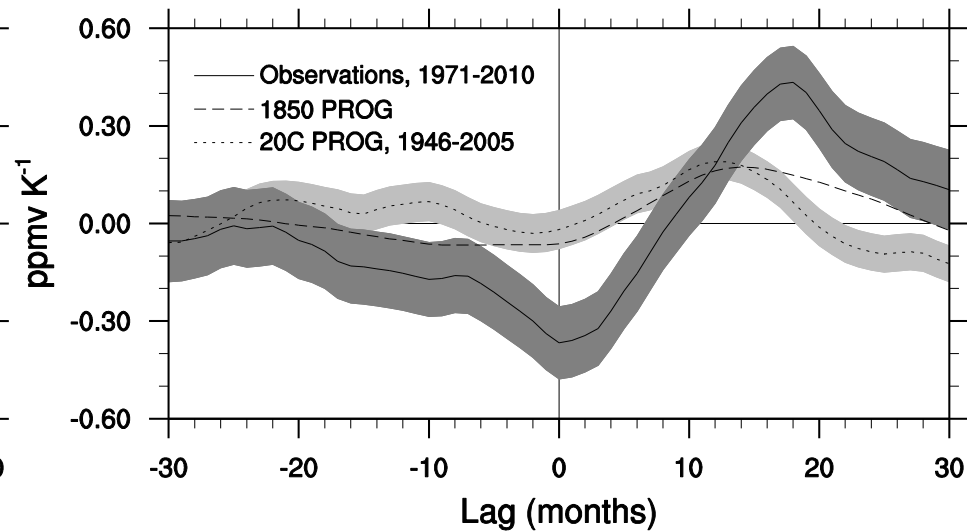


# CO<sub>2</sub> Response to ENSO

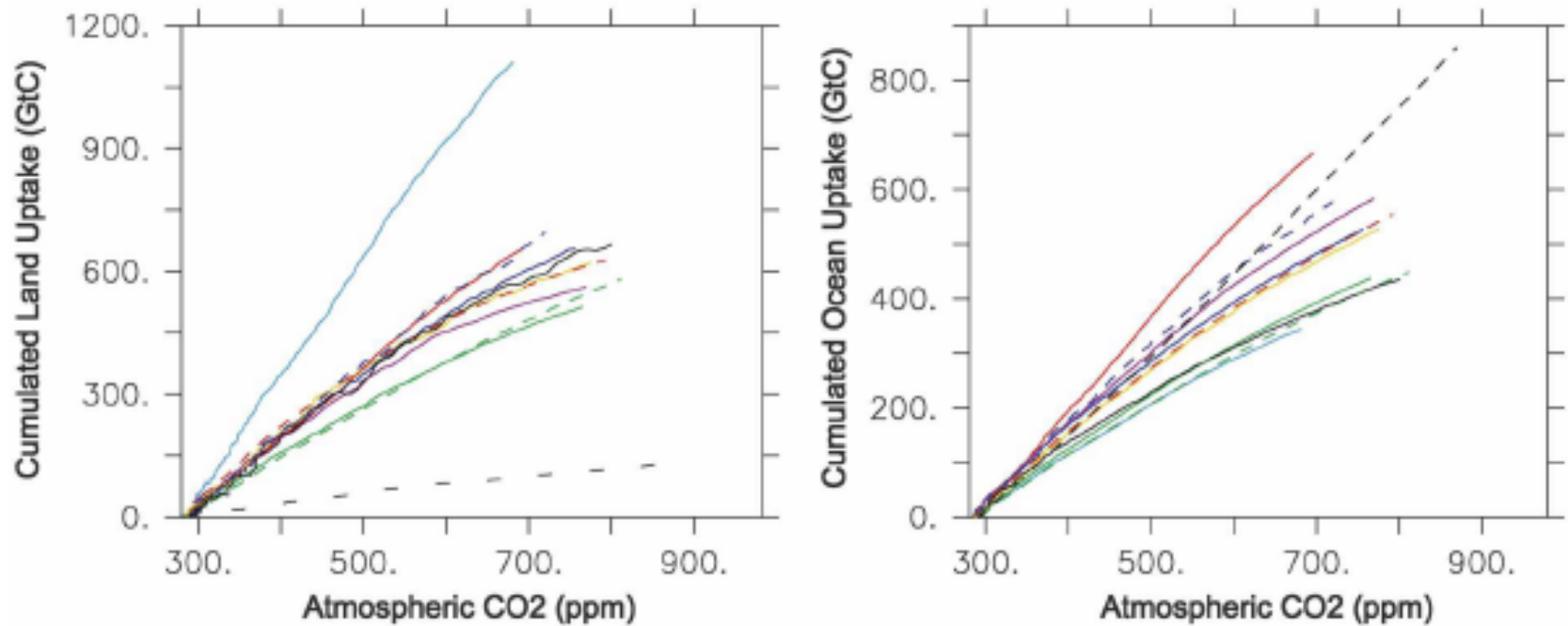
## Mauna Loa, Hawaii



## Point Barrow, Alaska

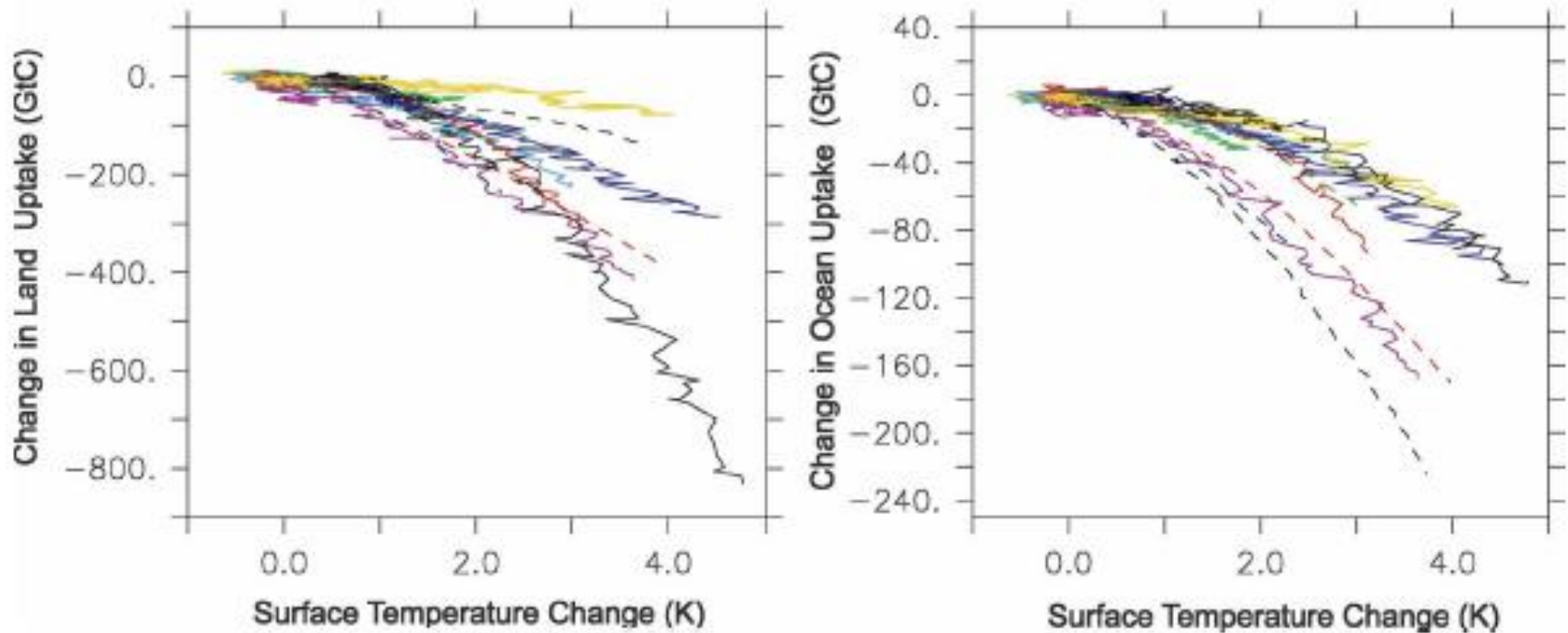


# Land & Ocean Uptake of Fossil Fuel Emissions



Friedlingstein et al, J. Climate, 2006

# Impact of Climate Change on this Uptake



# Summary

- Large scale ocean biogeochemical features are determined by handful of processes
- ‘Perfect’ ecosystem model doesn’t exist, many simplifications need to be made. Improving models is ongoing research. Scientific questions guide this process.
- Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> couples land and ocean carbon cycles, explaining some correlation. Climate variability does as well. Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> observations are valuable constraint on models.
- Land & ocean uptake of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub>, particularly sensitivity to climate change is ongoing research. Modern models show considerable spread for land results.
- Practical Notes are available and will be presented in Land/BGC breakout