

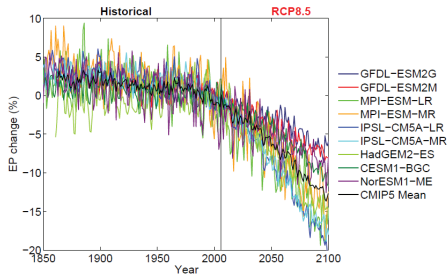
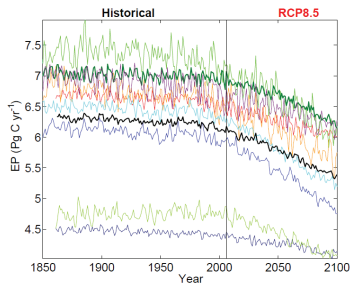
The role of model structure in simulating changes in oceanic new production over the 21st century

Jay Brett, University of Hawaii Manoa
Manoa collaborators Kelvin Richards, Kate Feloy
NCAR collaborators Dan Whitt, Matt Long, Frank Bryan
Funded by NSF

April 15, 2020

Premise

Under global climate change, new production decreases overall, but mechanisms and amount vary between locations and models.



Wu Randerson Moore 2016

- Under a climate perturbation, how do physical changes drive changes in new production rates?
- How well can an idealized model project new production?
- What is the role of the model structure for production in the spatial patterns of projected change?

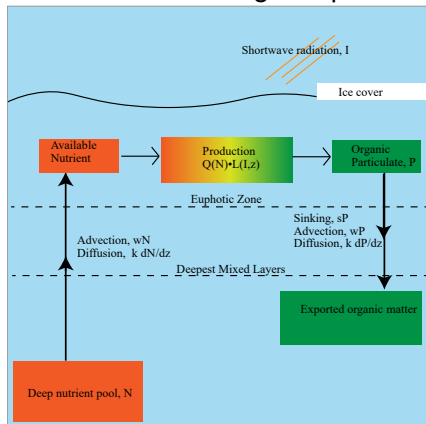
- 1 Tracers
- 2 Climate perturbation timeslice
- 3 General Behavior
- 4 Results from two contrasting models
- 5 Conclusions

Idealized biogeochemical tracers

A pair of idealized tracers is the minimum for entrainment, production, and export.

NUTRI: idealized nutrient, fixed value below 1km.

PARTI: idealized organic particulate (phyt. and detritus)



NUTRI: idealized nutrient, fixed value below 1km.

PARTI: idealized organic particulate (phytoplankton and detritus)

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\mu_0 QL + S_1,$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \mu_0 QL - \text{decay} + \text{sinking},$$

$$Q = N/(k_N + N),$$

$$L = 1 - e^{\alpha l}, \quad l = l(z, MLD),$$

$$S_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } z > -1 \text{ km} \\ 20 - N & \text{if } z < -1 \text{ km} \end{cases}$$

Production parameters

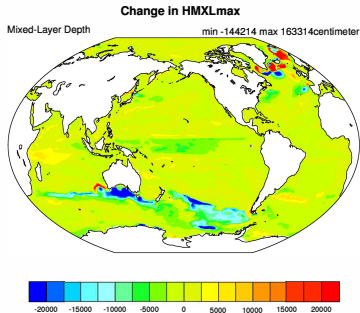
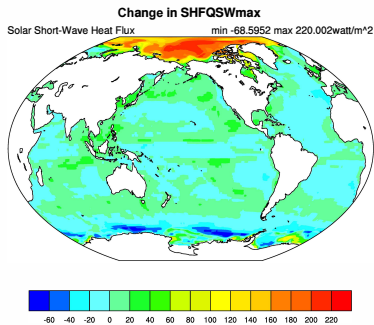
Variable	Low	Medium	High
α	0.0125	0.05	0.2
μ_0	0.125	0.5	2
k_N	0.25	1	4

Highlighted members (0.05, 0.125, 0.25) and (0.2, 2, 1).
Set of 12 have all k_N for $(\alpha, \mu_0) = (0.0125, 0.5)$ (0.05, 0.125)
(0.2, 0.125) (0.2, 2).

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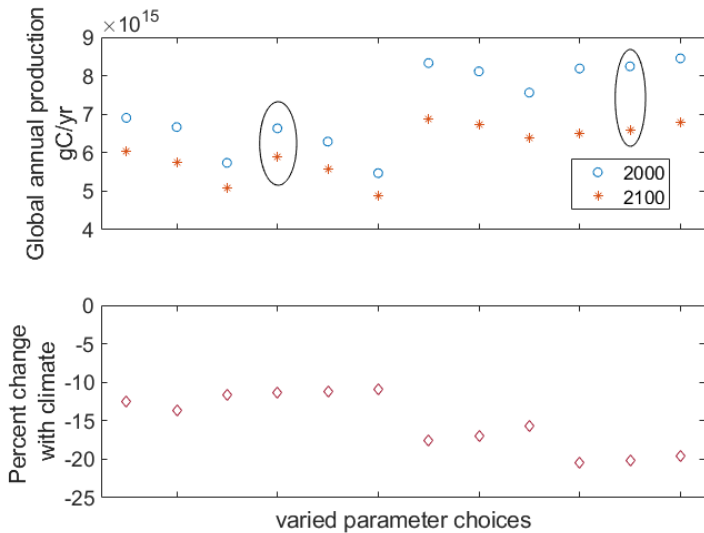
Climate Perturbation– Timeslice

Uses Large Ensemble to perturb T, S, forcing based on the difference between 2000 and 2100. Changes in HMXL and SHF_QSW are most important.

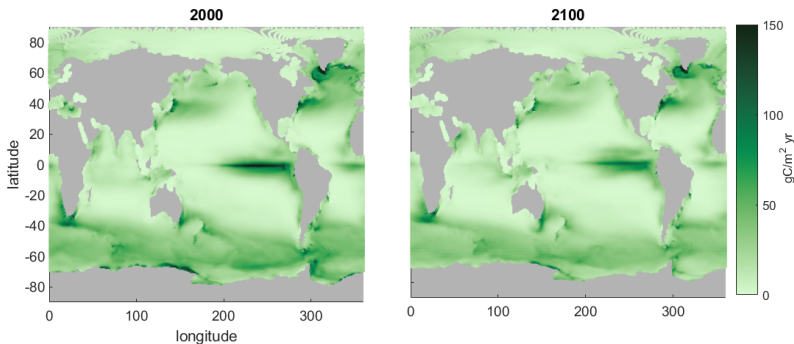


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New production magnitudes are reasonable

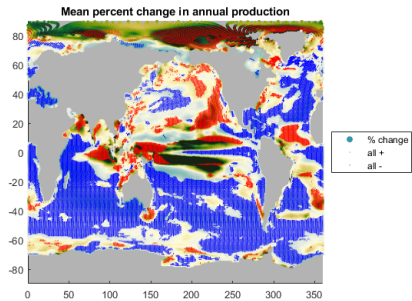
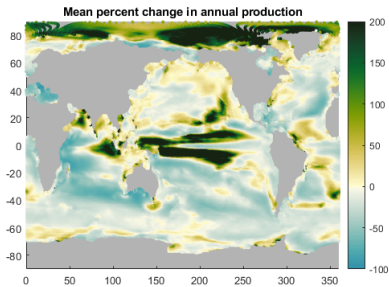


Production patterns are reasonable



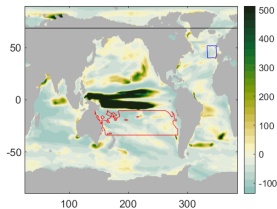
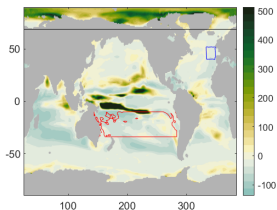
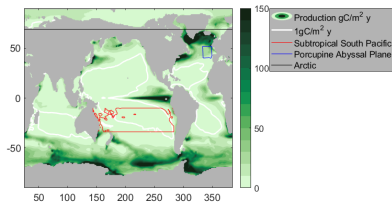
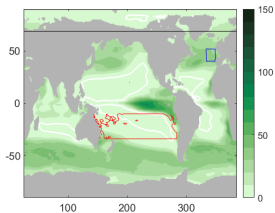
Annual production, top 100m, mean of 12 parameter cases.

Production change



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Production patterns

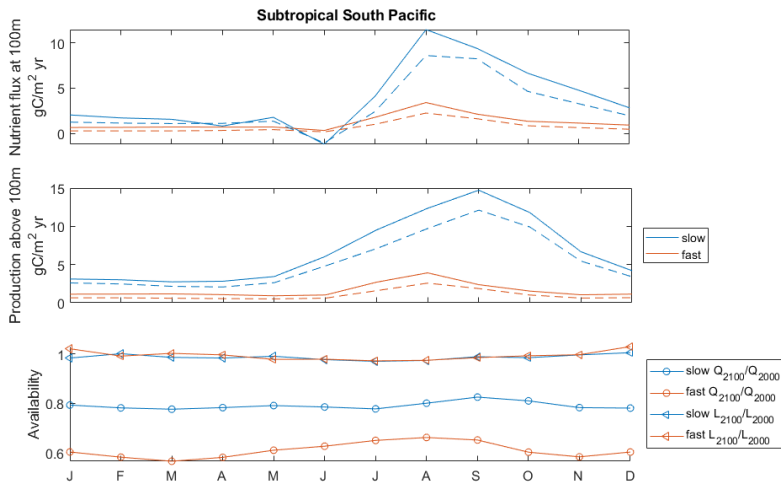


Global decreases in new production of 11% and 19%.

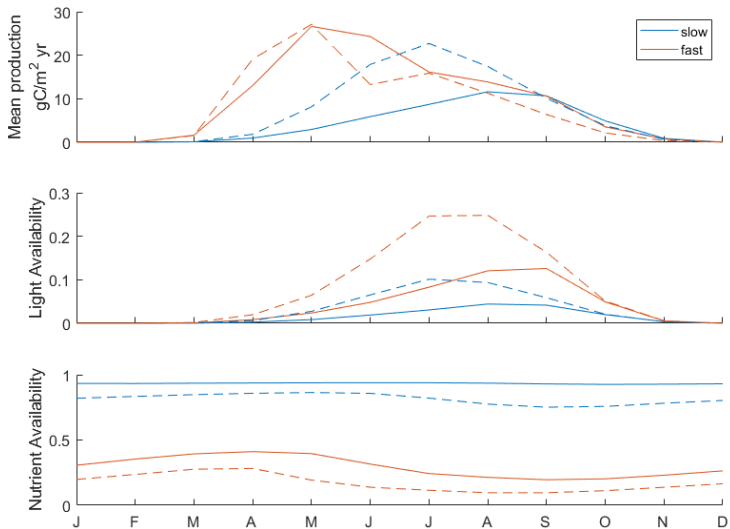
(0.05, 0.125, 0.25) (0.2, 2, 1)

(α , μ_0 , k_N)

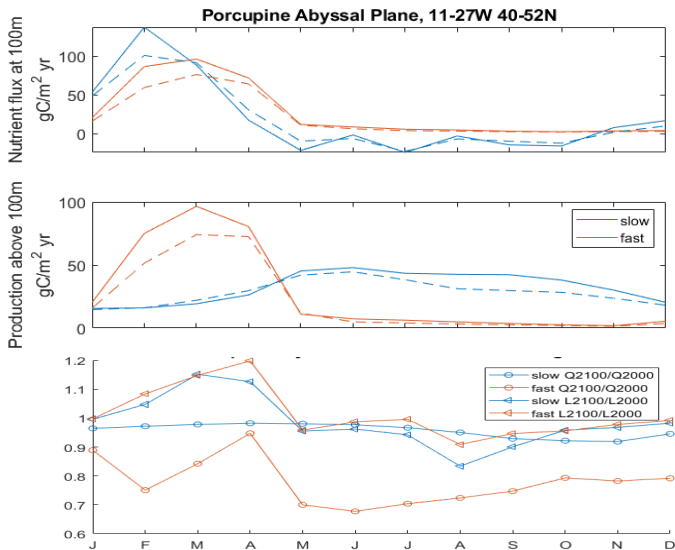
South Pacific



Arctic



Porcupine Abyssal Plane



Conclusions

- Idealized tracers behave reasonably well
- When one consistent limiting factor is the main change, projection not sensitive to bgc model (parameters)
- When limiting factor changes or multiple factors change, projections are sensitive

Continuing work: connecting bgc changes back to the physics
PAP high-res studies

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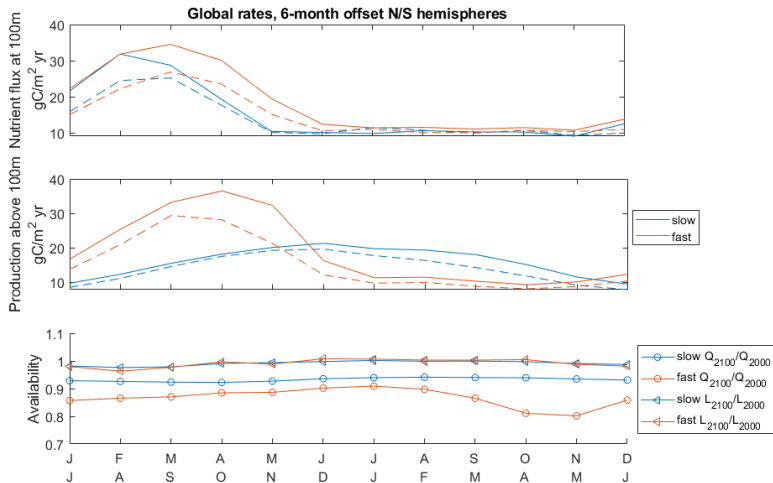
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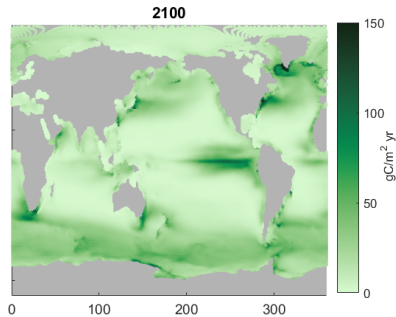
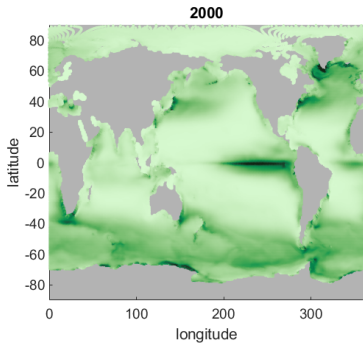
Funded by NSF

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Seasonal production

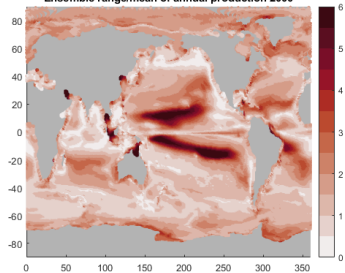


Production patterns

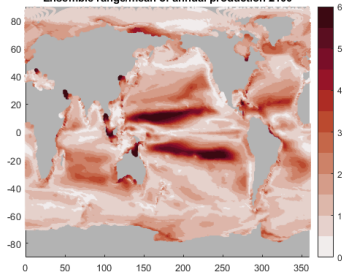


Range of production

Ensemble range/mean of annual production 2000



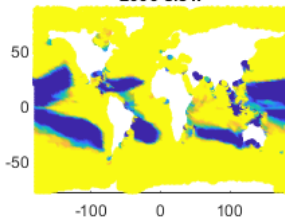
Ensemble range/mean of annual production 2100



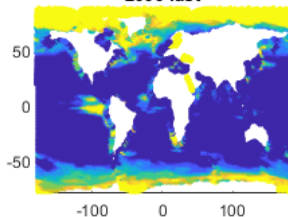
Production limitations

months production limited by Q

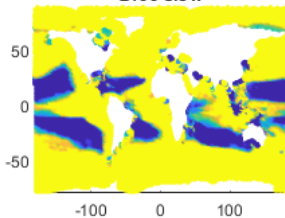
2000 slow



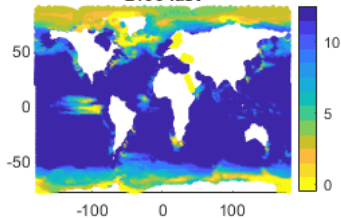
2000 fast



2100 slow



2100 fast

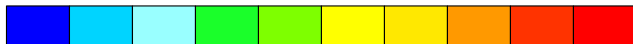
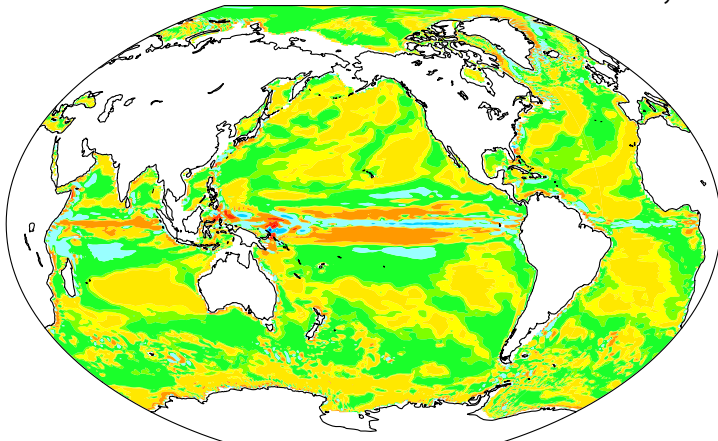


Vertical velocity changes at 100m

Climate perturbation, annual-mean w

Vertical Velocity, 100 m

min -870.688 max 1114.9 m/day



-500

-100

-10

-1

0

1

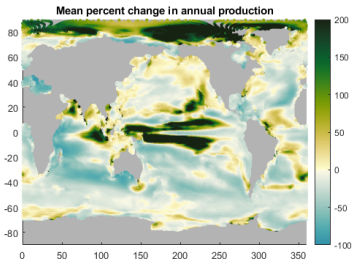
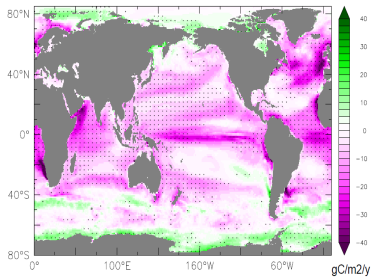
10

100

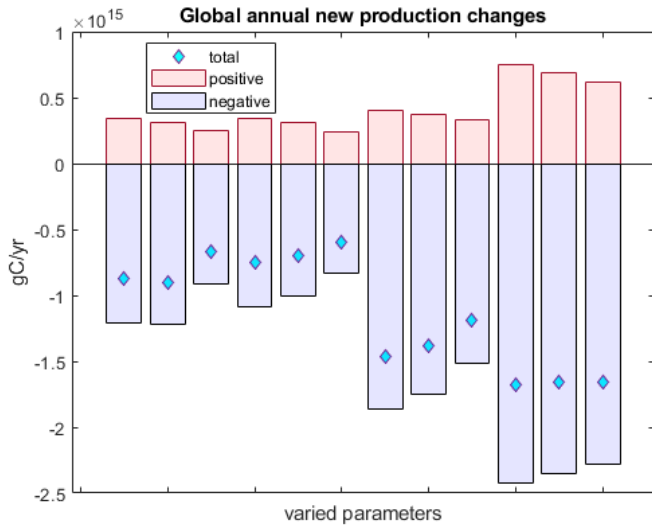
500



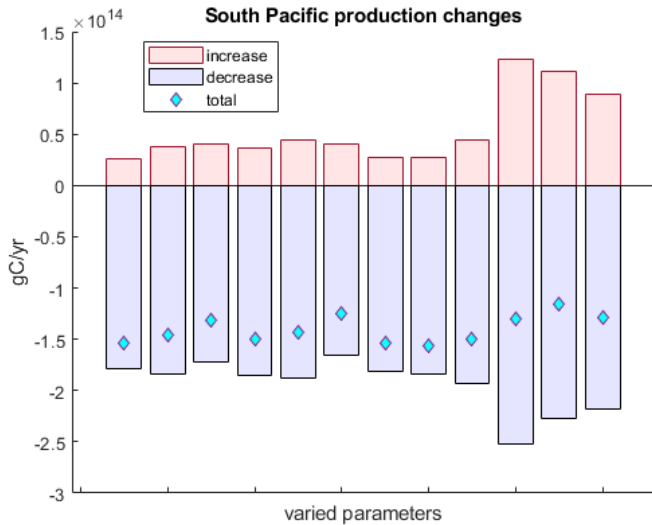
Production change in multi-model context



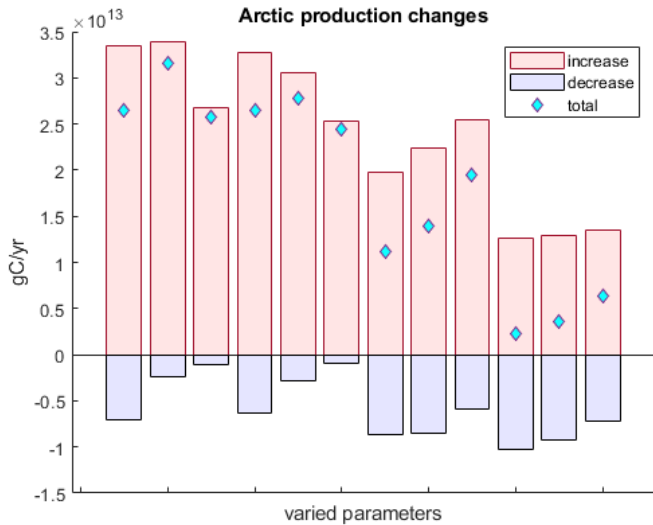
Global production change ensemble



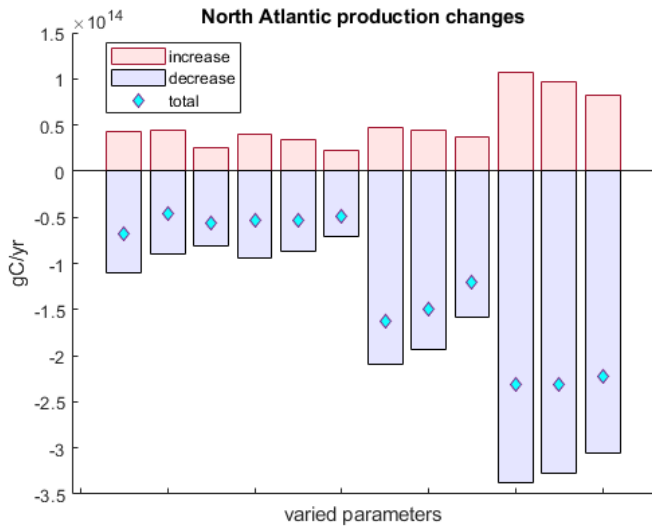
South Pacific production change ensemble



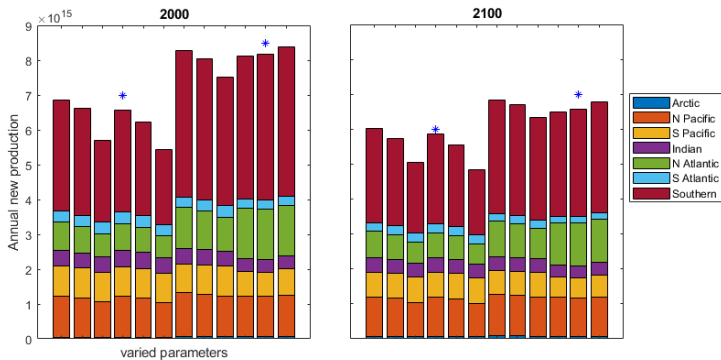
Arctic production change ensemble



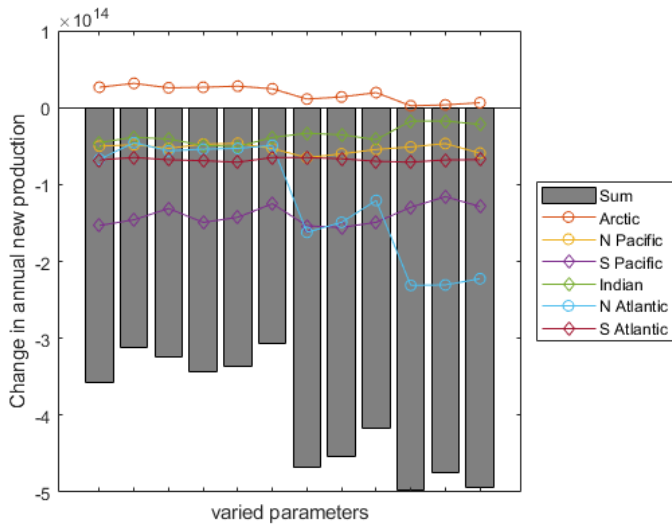
North Atlantic production change ensemble



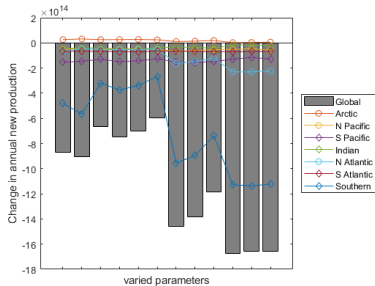
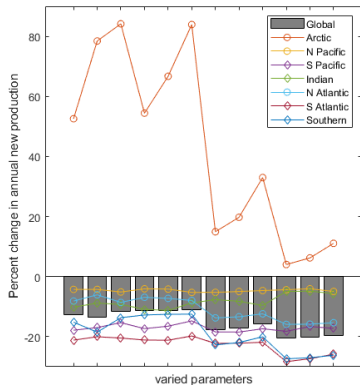
Ensemble global production rates



Production decreases in all but Arctic



Ensemble basin production changes



Parameters

Variable	Low	Medium	High
α	0.0125	0.05	0.2
μ_0	0.125	0.5	2
k_N	0.25	1	4
w_s	0	5	10
σ	1/365	1/60	1/30

27 runs with $w = 0$ and $\sigma = 1/60$.

Highlighted members (0.05, 0.125, 0.25, 5, 1/365)
and (0.2, 2, 1, 10, 1/30).

Set of 12 have all k_N for $(\alpha, \mu_0) = (0.0125, 0.5)$ (0.05, 0.125)
(0.2, 0.125) (0.2, 2).