

# Measurements of atmospheric $O_2$ and future carbon budgeting

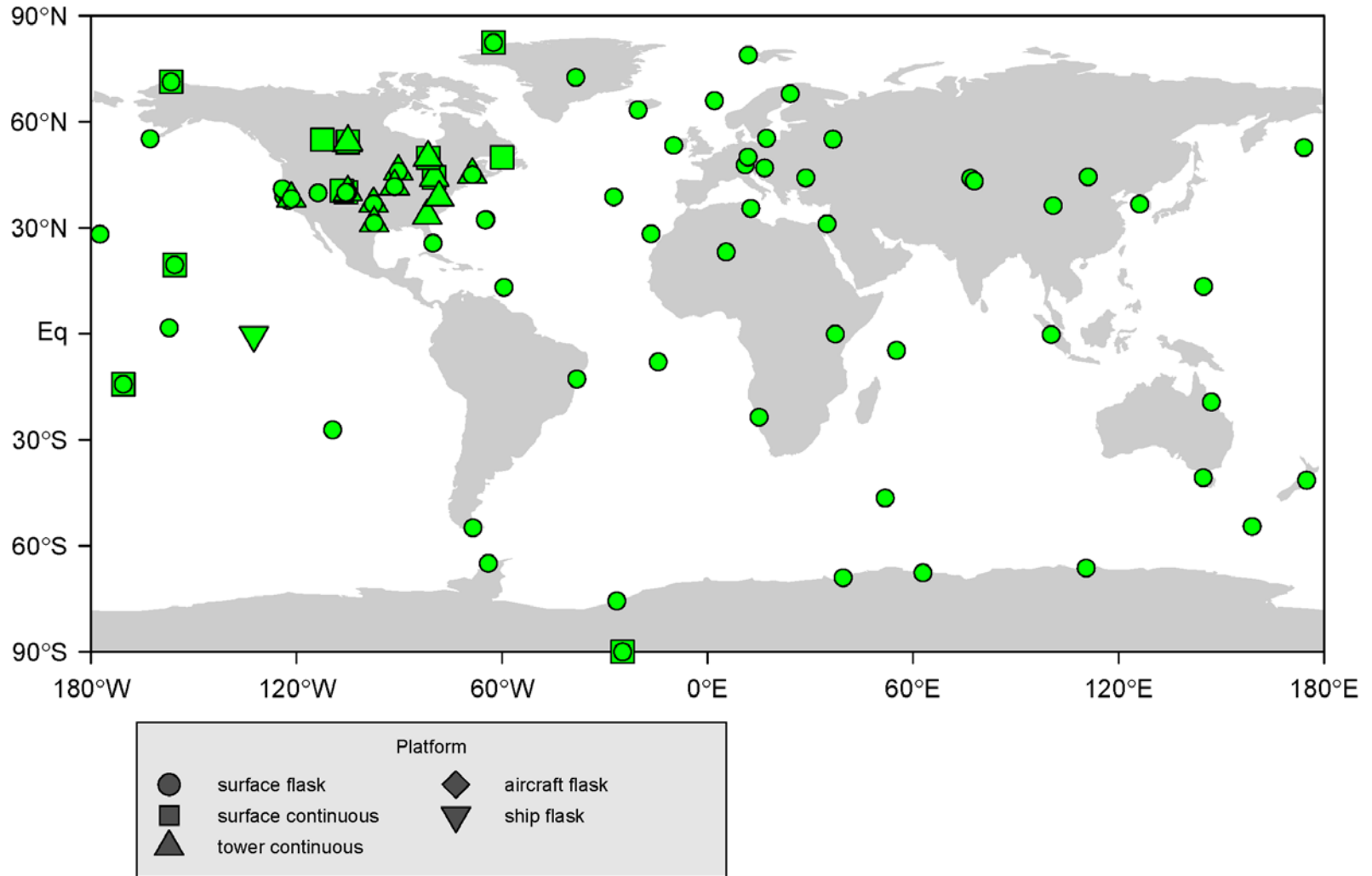
Ralph Keeling

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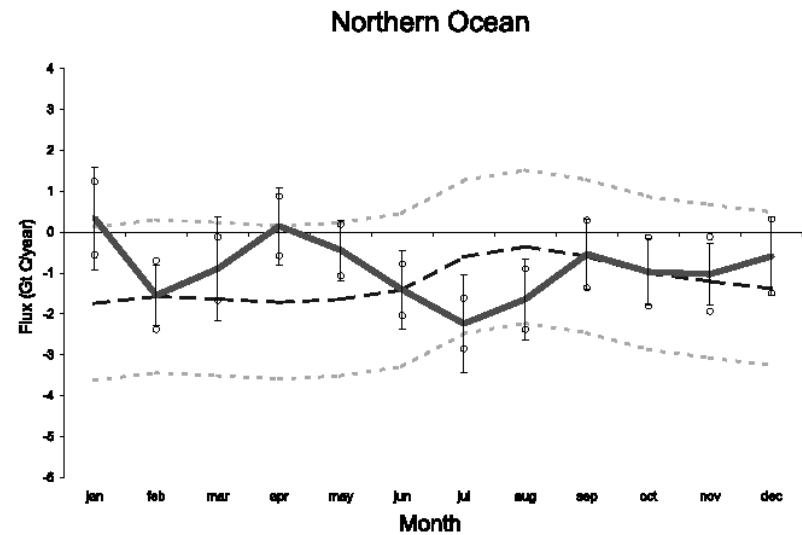
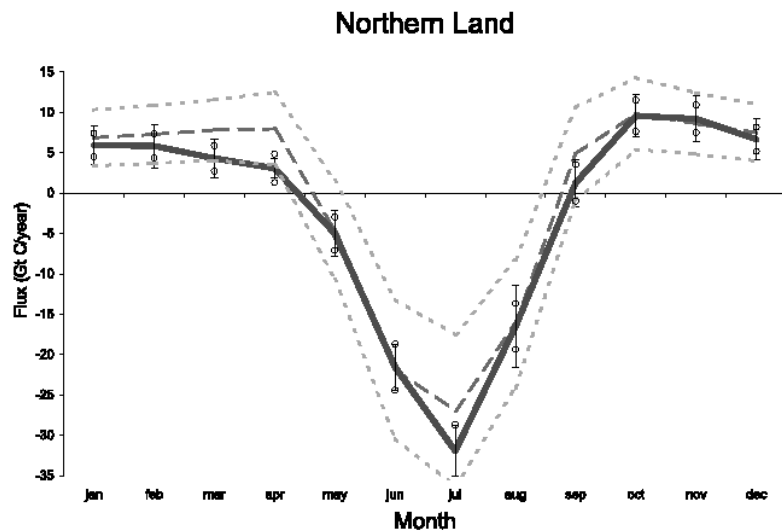
# Outlook circa 1990

- Missing sink problem
- Tans et al 1990 on northern terrestrial Sink

# Carbon Tracker Network

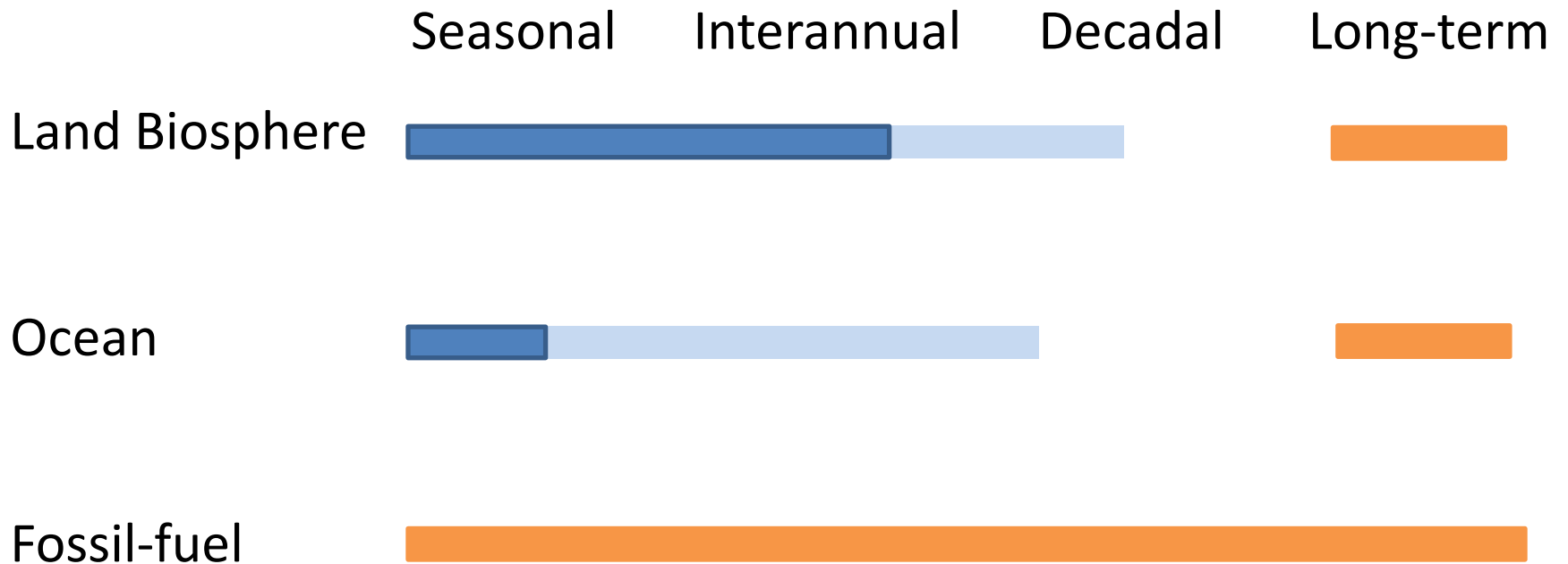


# Inversion results, Transcom example



From Gurney et al (2004) Transcom 3

# Current capabilities from inverse calcs



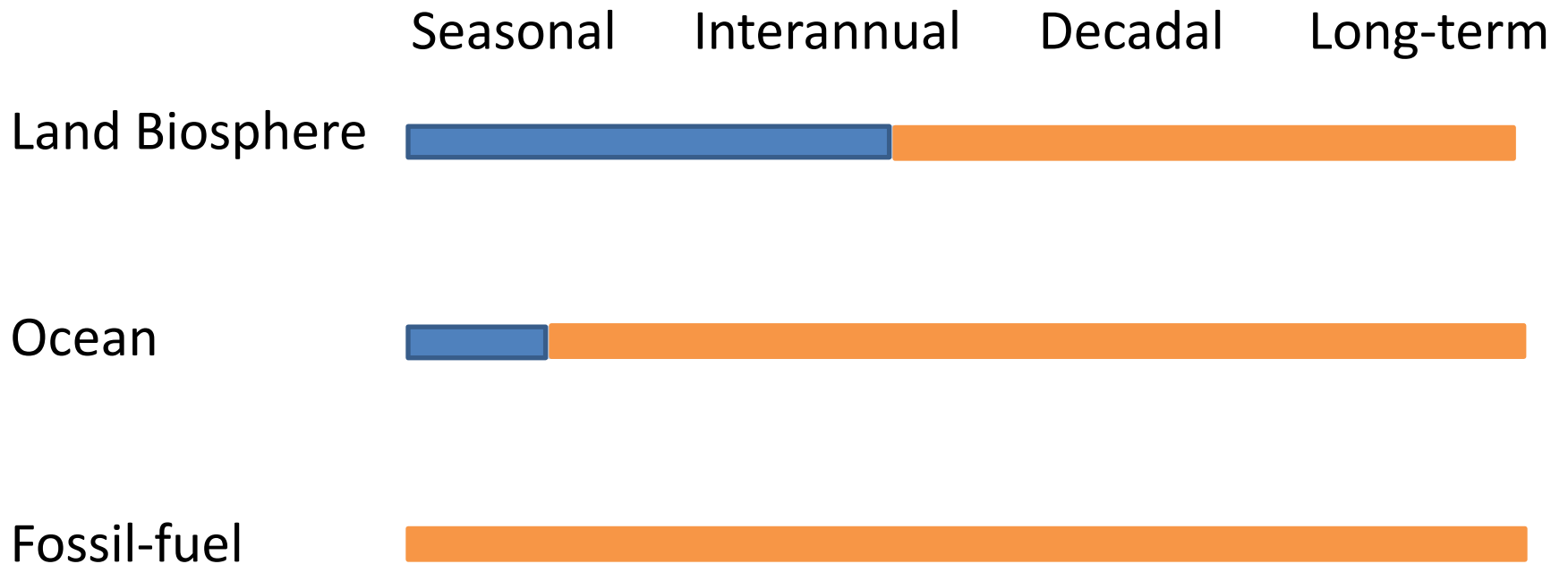
# Ocean fluxes in carbon tracker

- Priors from inverse ocean calculation
- Assumes steady ocean circulation
- CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes driven by atmosphere alone
- Neglect fluxes driven by circulation/biology changes
- Defensibly state of the art

# How can we improve flux estimates on longer time scales?

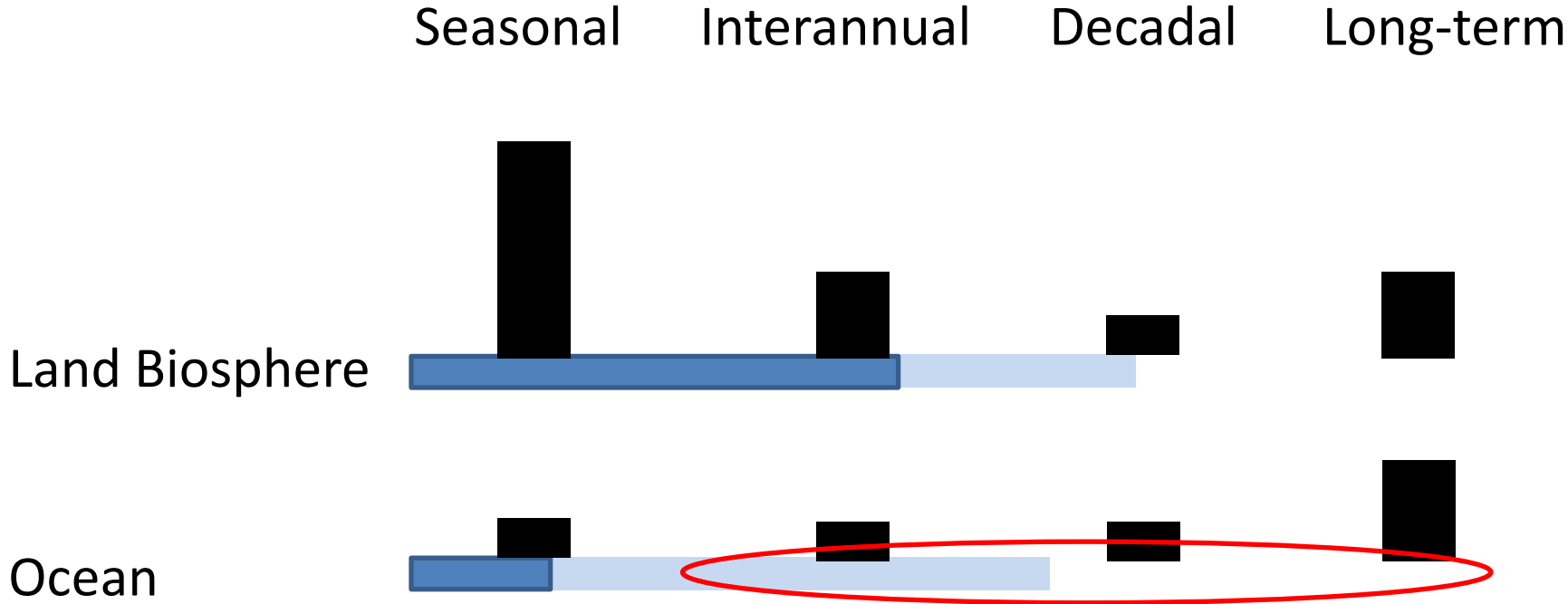
- Increase spatial resolution of observations(?)
- Improve the constraints on ocean fluxes

# Current capabilities from inverse calcs





# Current capabilities from inverse calcs



# Other constraints on oceans

Repeat hydrography (very coarse in space and time)

Argo float program (essentially no chemistry)

Ocean time series (very few in number)

Satellite ocean color (skin deep, continuity issues)

pCO<sub>2</sub> surface obs (very sparse in most regions)

# Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> & O<sub>2</sub> budgets

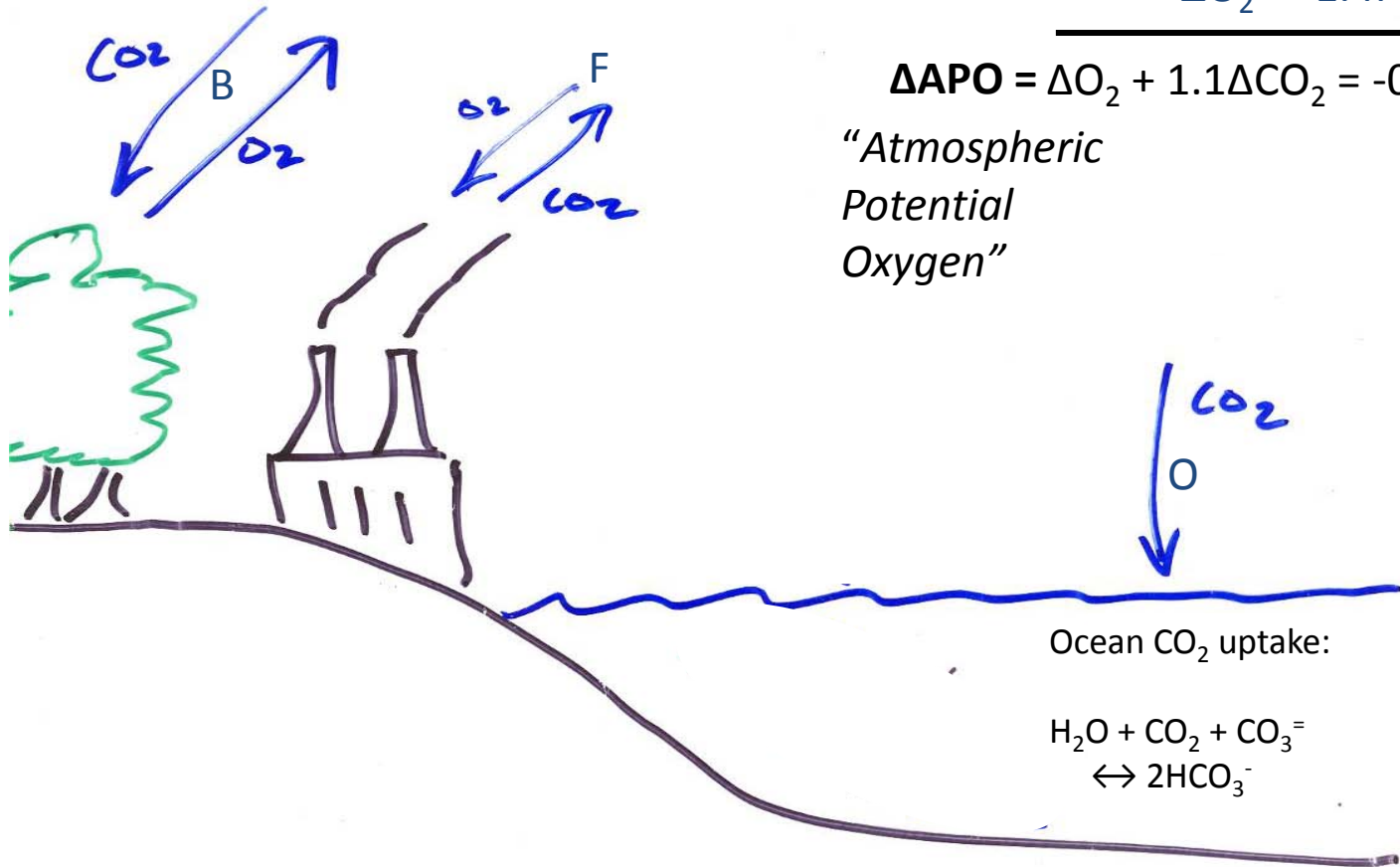
$$\Delta\text{CO}_2 = F - O - B$$

$$\Delta\text{O}_2 = -1.4F + 1.1B$$

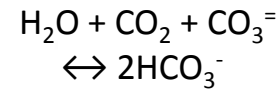
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$$\Delta\text{APO} = \Delta\text{O}_2 + 1.1\Delta\text{CO}_2 = -0.3F - 1.1O$$

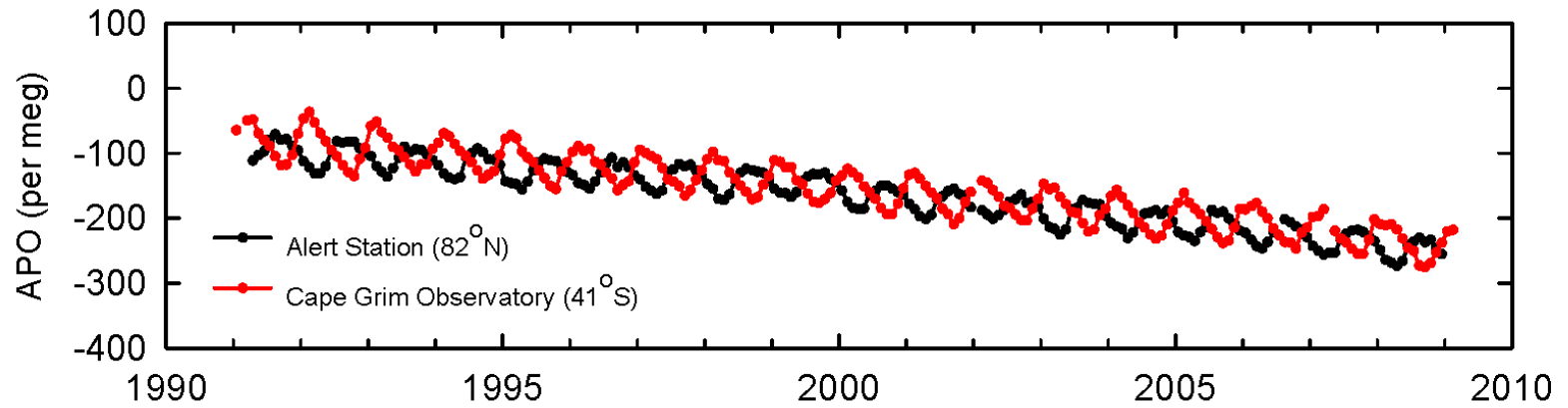
*“Atmospheric  
Potential  
Oxygen”*



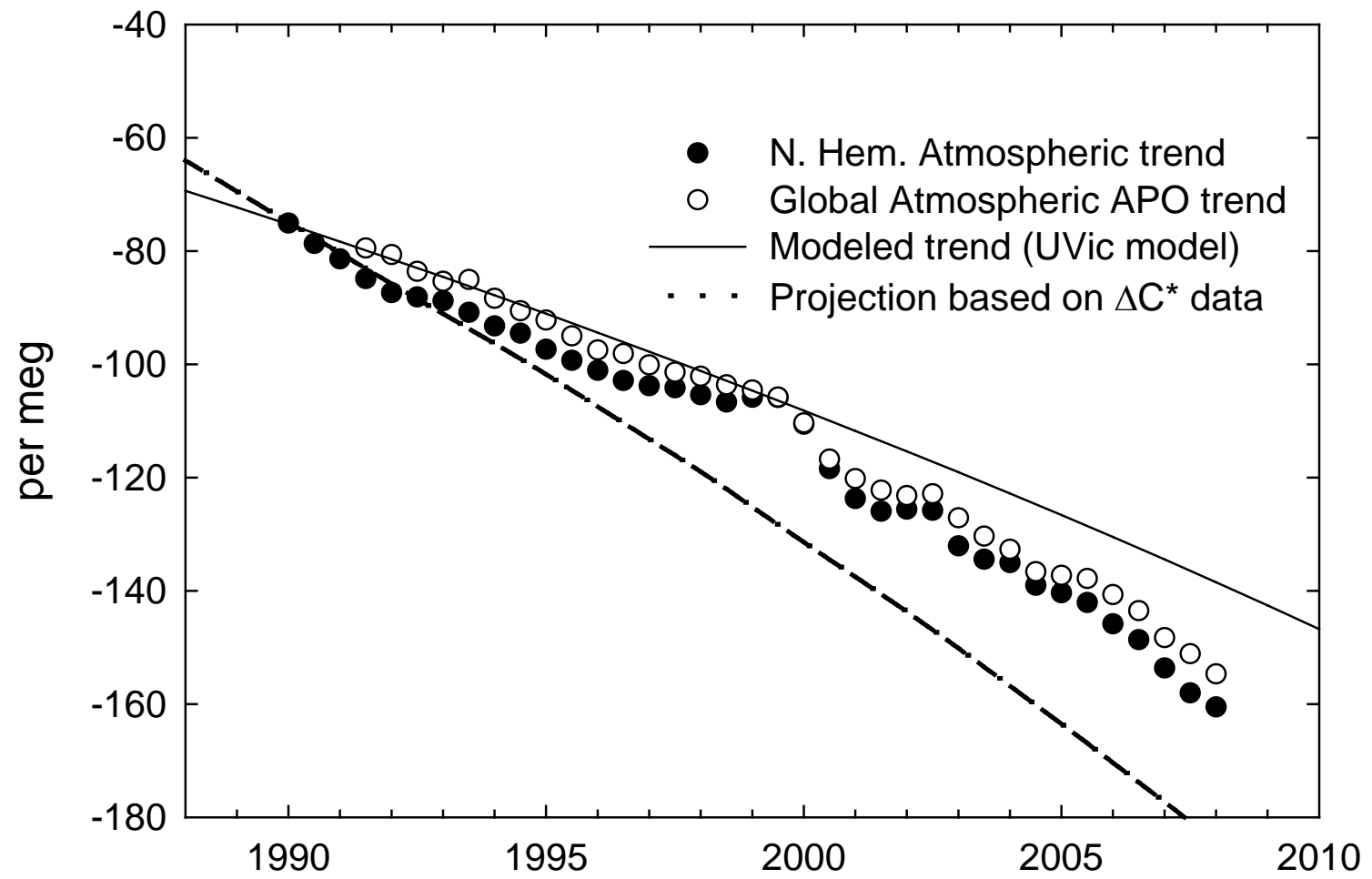
Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> uptake:



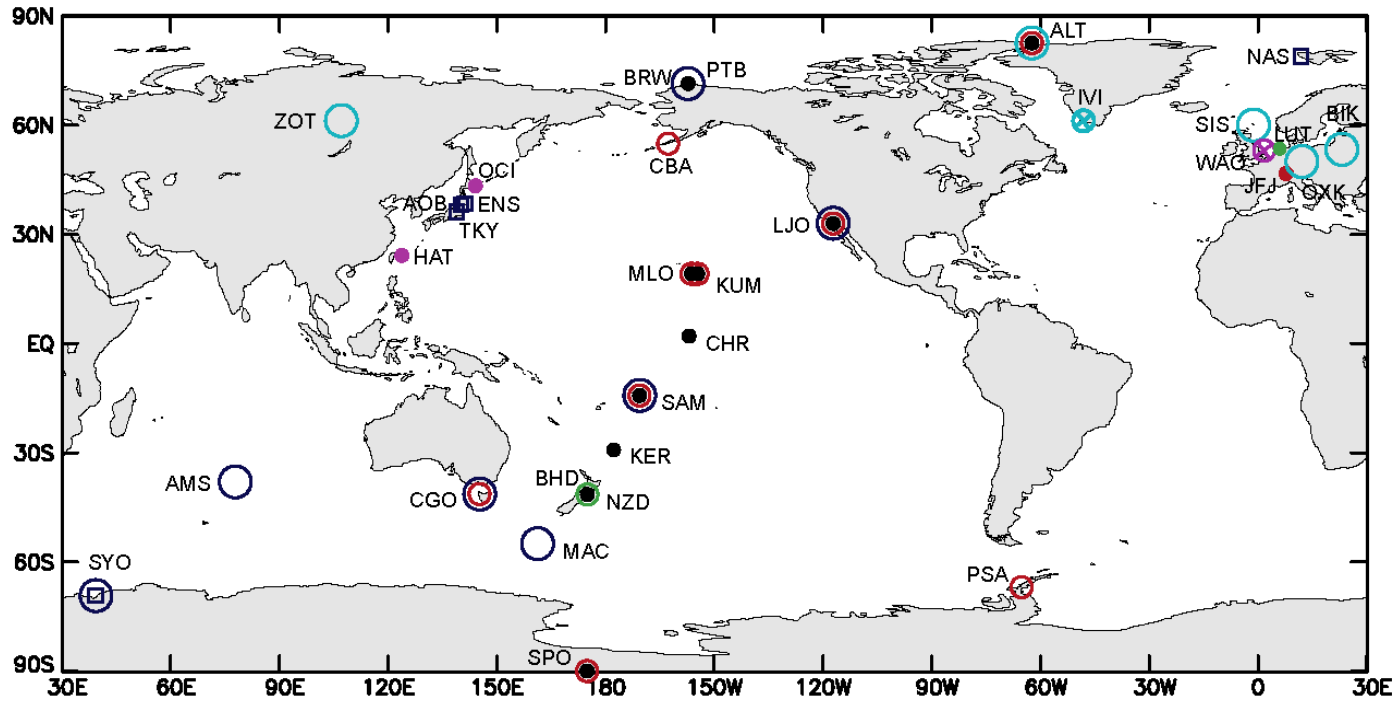
# Northern and Southern APO records



# Fossil-fuel corrected APO trend



# Stations with atmospheric O<sub>2</sub> observations

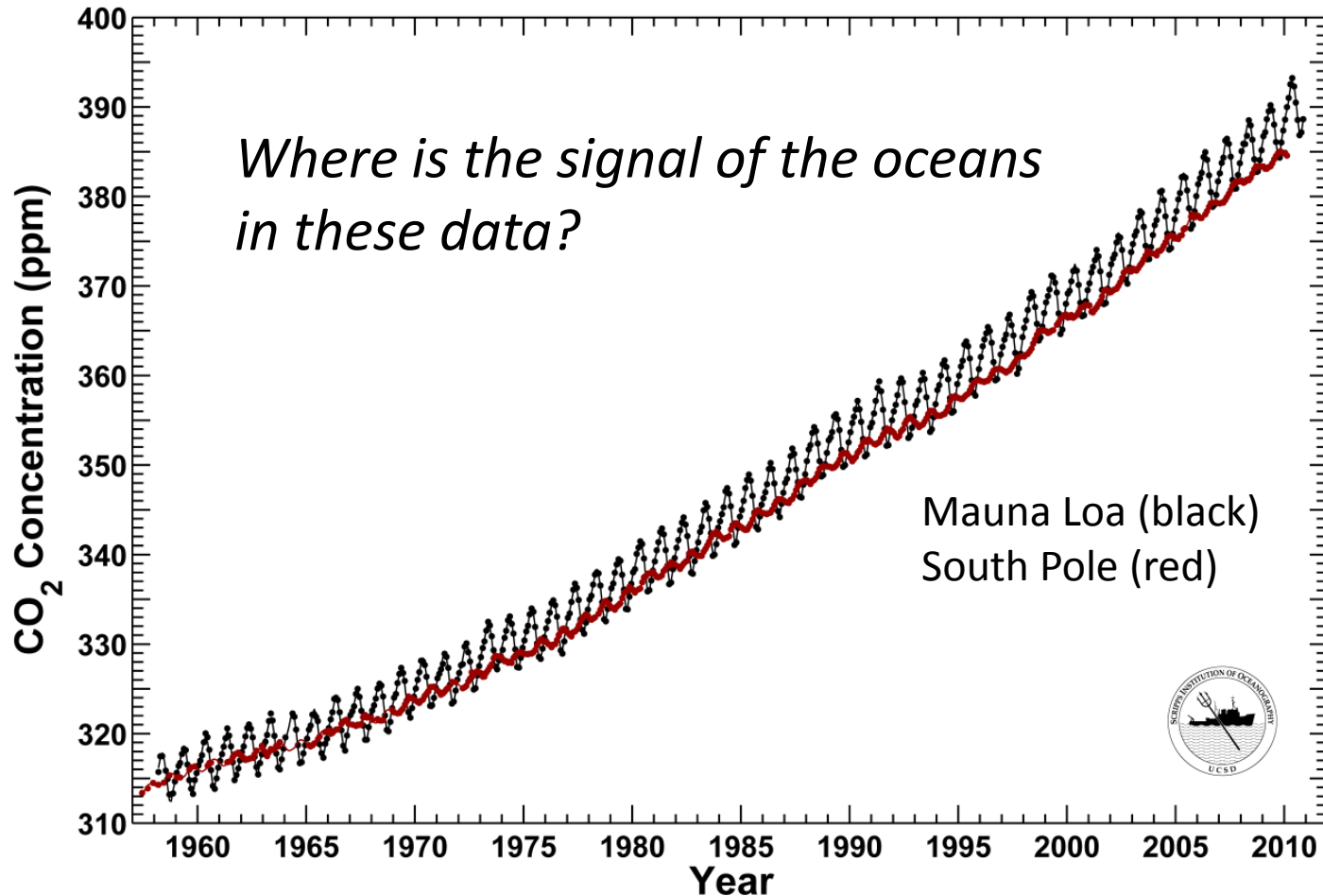


- |   |                           |                       |                |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| ○ Scripps O <sub>2</sub> /N <sub>2</sub> Program, USA | ● Univ. Bern, Switzerland | □ Tohoku Univ., Japan | ⊗ LSCE, France |
| ● Scripps CO <sub>2</sub> Program, USA                | ○ NIWA, New Zealand       | ● CIO, Netherlands    | ● NIES, Japan  |
| ○ Princeton Univ., USA                                | ○ MPI-BGC, Germany        | ⊗ UEA, United Kingdom |                |

# Recap

- To make CO<sub>2</sub> network relevant to climate problem need to solve problem of how to constrain ocean CO<sub>2</sub> flux variations on decadal time scales.
- O<sub>2</sub> data are highly relevant to this goal
  - 20-year records exist
  - constrain processes controlling air-sea CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes on all relevant time scales

# Northern and Southern CO<sub>2</sub> records





# What are key steps going forward?

- Incorporate O<sub>2</sub> observations into data assimilation systems, such as CarbonTracker.
- Move towards inversions that optimize processes controlling fluxes rather than the fluxes themselves.
- Enhance ocean modeling component to assimilate changing ocean physics (e.g. Argo data, etc).
- Ensure continuity of O<sub>2</sub> observing network as integral part of CO<sub>2</sub> effort.

# What are key steps going forward?

- These developments are needed to meet minimal goals for a carbon observing systems.
- Relevant for issues of ocean acidification, deoxygenation, fisheries resources, etc.

# The carbon cycle

