

Age and AOU increases at the North Pacific subtropical-subpolar gyre boundary

PICES 13th Annual Meeting, Honolulu, HI

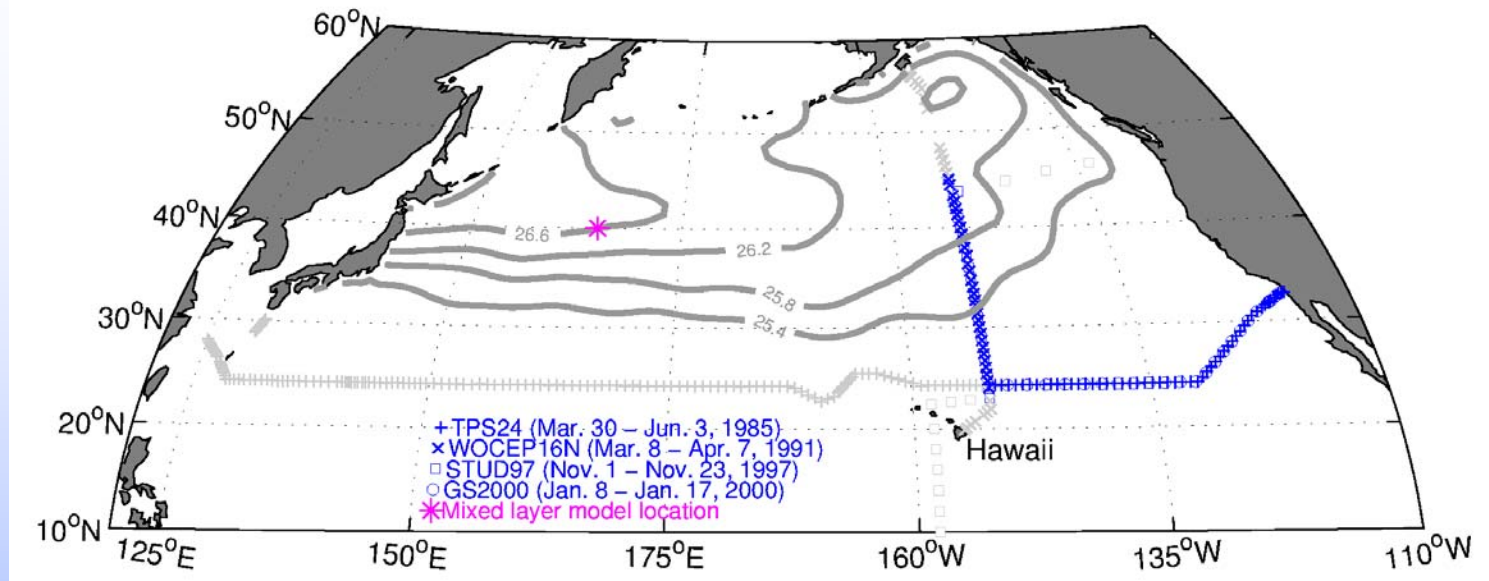
Sabine Mecking
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, MA
E-mail: smecking@whoi.edu

Collaborators:

Mark J. Warner
University of Washington, Seattle, WA

John L. Bullister
Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory/NOAA, Seattle, WA

manuscript under review (*Deep-Sea Research*)



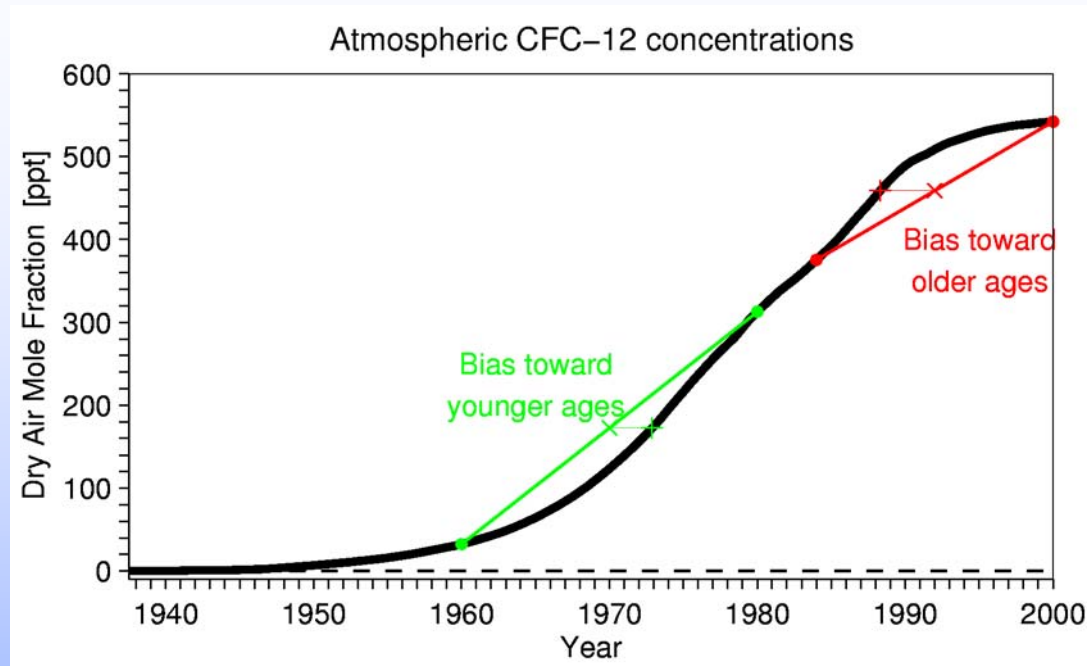
- CFC-12 and oxygen data from two UW student cruises in the eastern North Pacific along 152°W and 24°N (repeating portions of WOCEP16N and TPS24):

$$p\text{CFC-12} = \text{CFC-12}_{\text{meas}} / (f_{\text{sat}} \times F_{\text{sol}}) \rightarrow p\text{CFC-12 age}$$

$$\text{AOU} = \text{oxy}_{\text{sat}} - \text{oxy}_{\text{meas}}$$

$$\text{OUR} = \text{AOU} / p\text{CFC-12 age}$$

- consider effects of pCFC-12 age mixing biases (advection-diffusion model) and of possible outcrop undersaturations (simple mixed layer model)



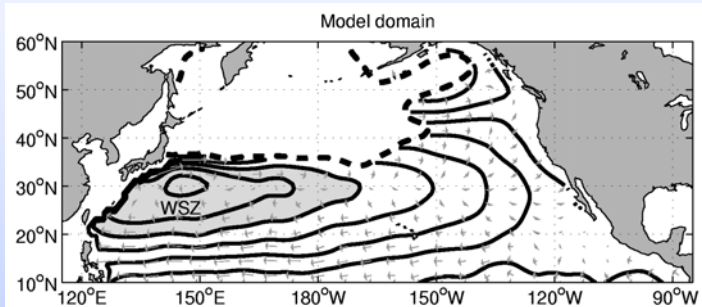
Curvature of atmospheric source function causes mixing biases:

First toward younger pCFC-12 ages and recently toward older pCFC-12 ages.

→ pCFC-12 ages are getting older with time independently of ocean circulation

Results from advection-diffusion model of North Pacific thermocline

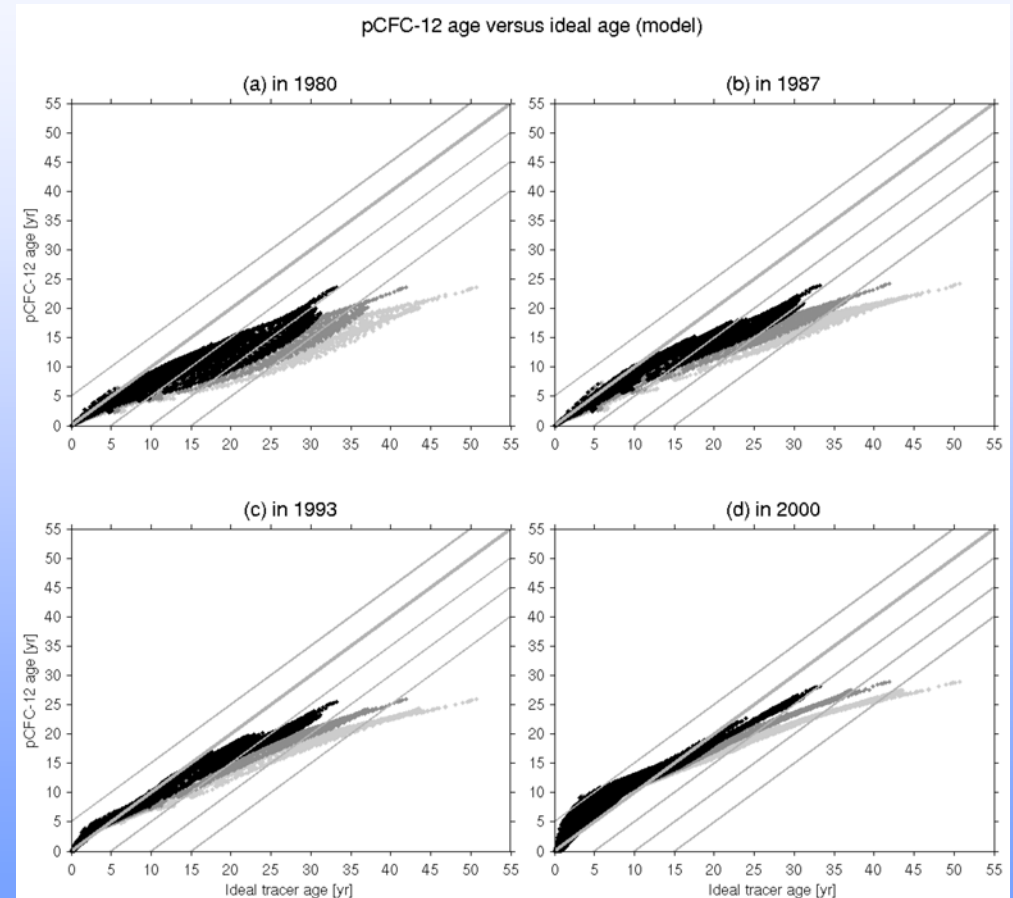
(Mecking et al., JGR, 2004)



Example: $\sigma_\theta = 26.0 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$

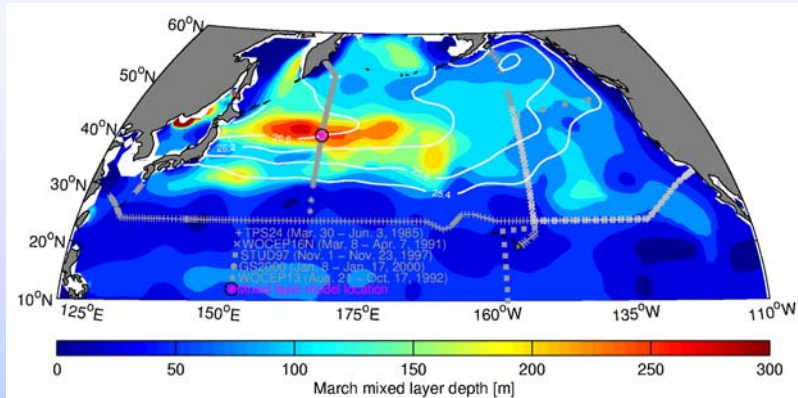
Advection-diffusion model:

- Model domain from late winter outcrop to 10°N
- Isopycnals: $\sigma_\theta = 23.0\text{-}26.6 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ (in 0.2 increments)
- Advection fields based on Levitus 1994 climatology
- Isopycnal diffusion by tuning to WOCE data: $2000 \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-1}$ ($5000 \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-1}$ in Kuroshio Extension region)
- Model parameters: CFCs and ideal age tracer



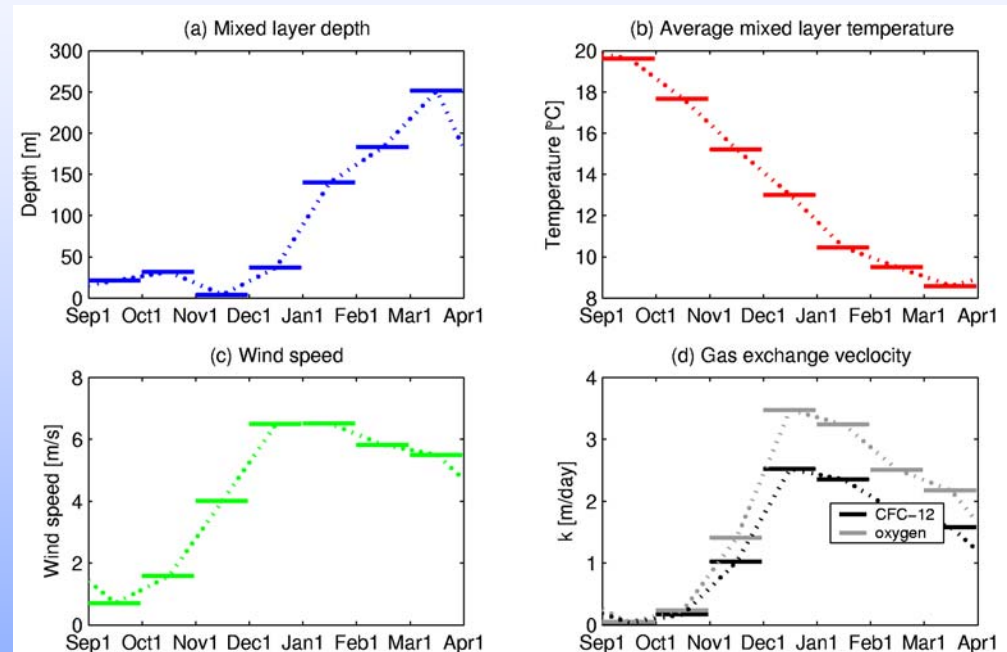
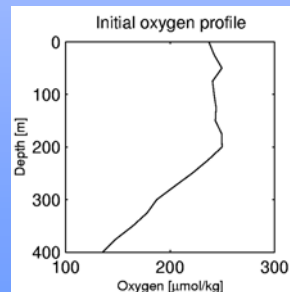
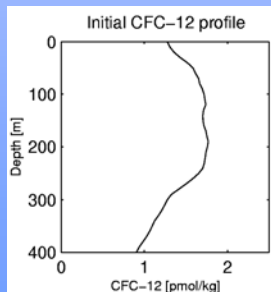
→ use pCFC-12 age to ideal age relationship from model to correct observed pCFC-12 ages for mixing biases

Model of mixed layer gas equilibration



Model location: 165°E, 40°N

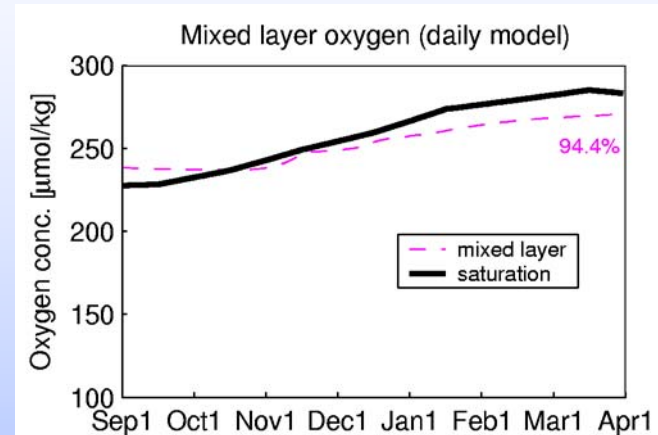
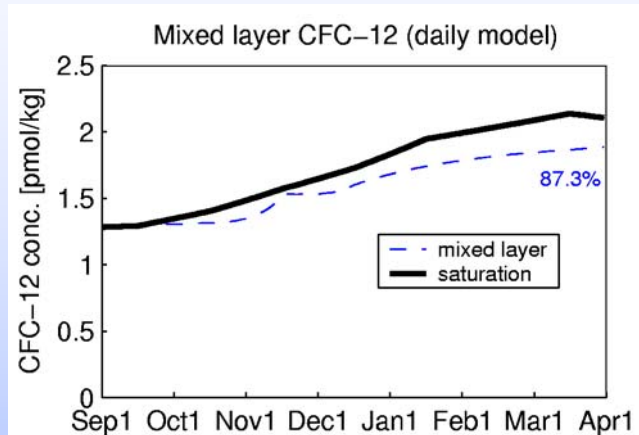
Initial CFC-12 and oxygen profiles from
WOCEP13 (Sept. 2003)



Evolution of model parameters from Sept. to end of March
(based on Levitus 1994 climatology and NCEP winds)

→ CFC-12 and oxygen saturations at end of March

Resulting CFC-12 and oxygen concentrations (extreme values)



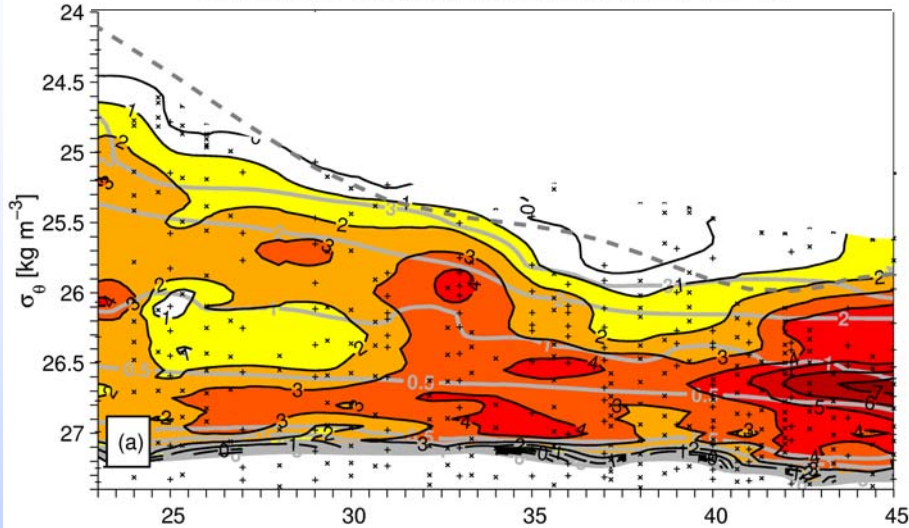
Maximal CFC-12 undersaturation: 10-15%

Maximal oxygen undersaturation: ~5%

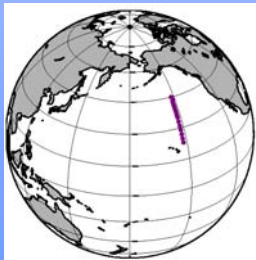
→ oxygen less undersaturated than CFC-12

→ test age and OUR differences between cruises for possible undersaturations

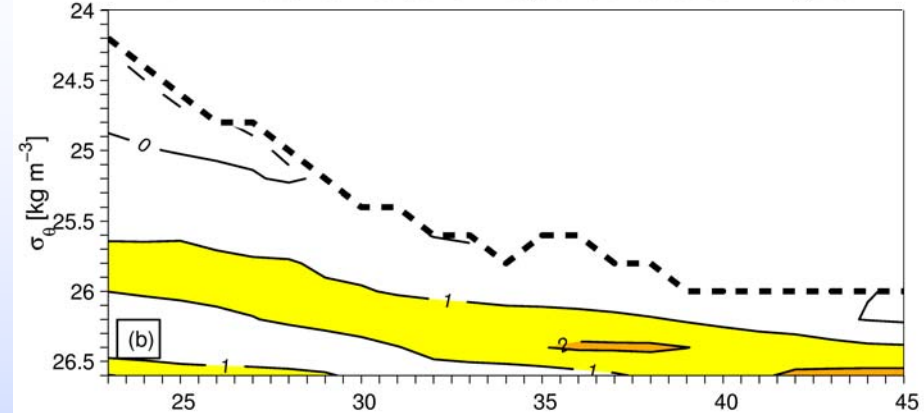
152°W: pCFC-12 age difference between 1991 and 1997



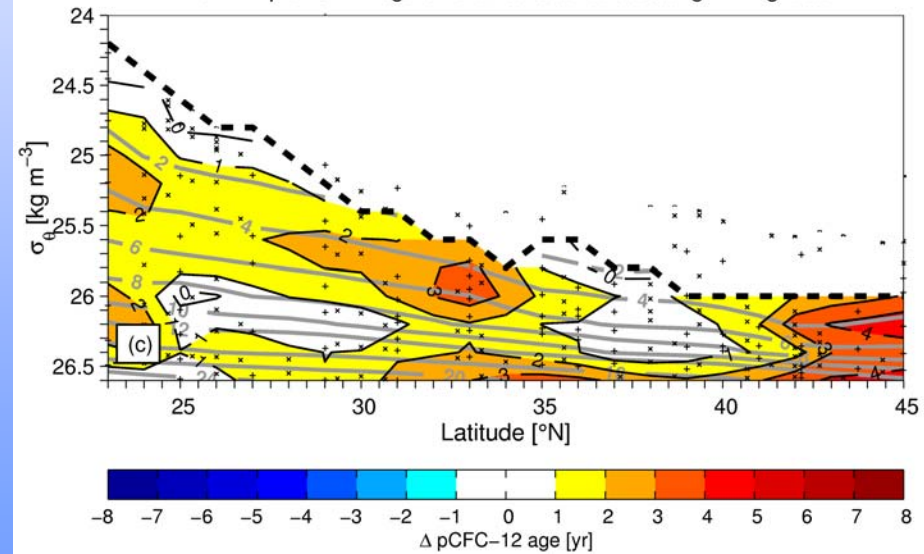
pCFC-12 age differences
along 152°W (1997-1991)



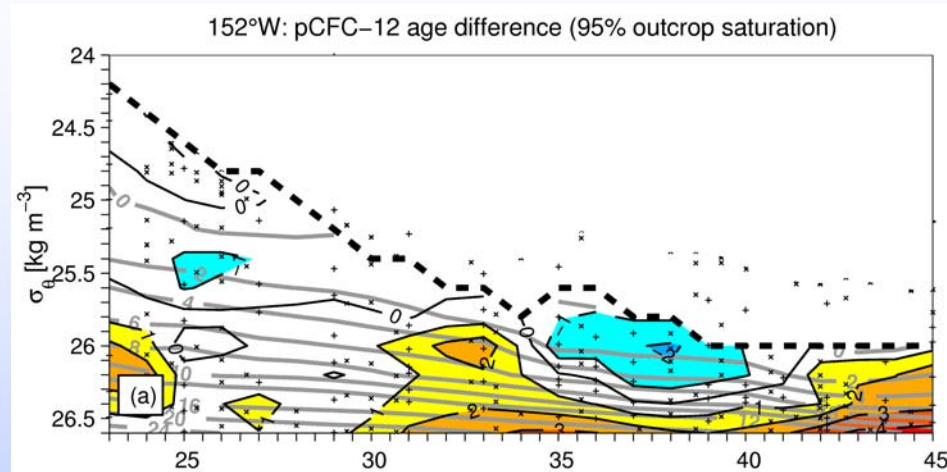
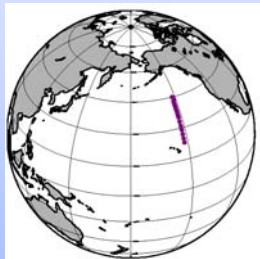
152°W: Model-derived pCFC-12 age difference due to mixing bias



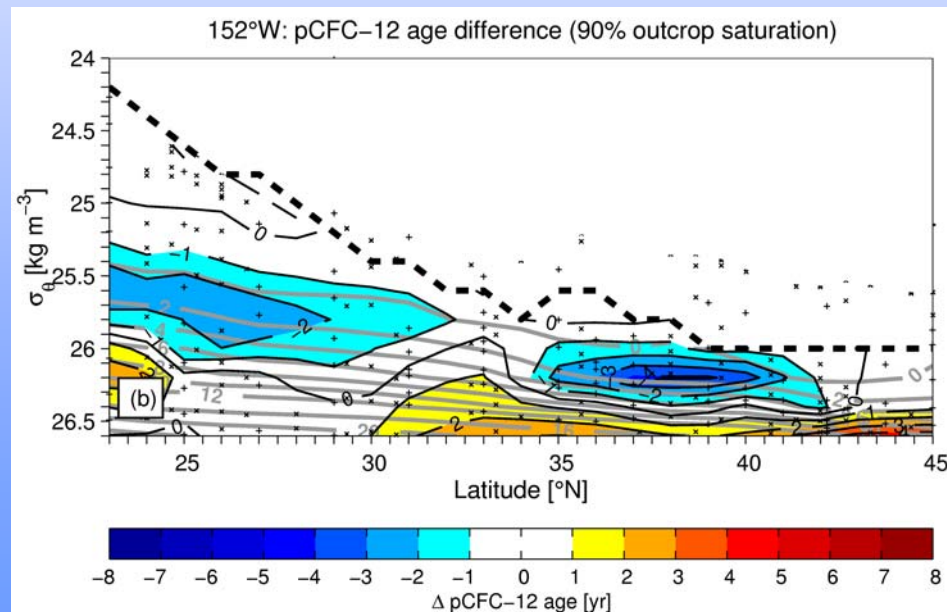
152°W: pCFC-12 age difference after subtracting mixing bias



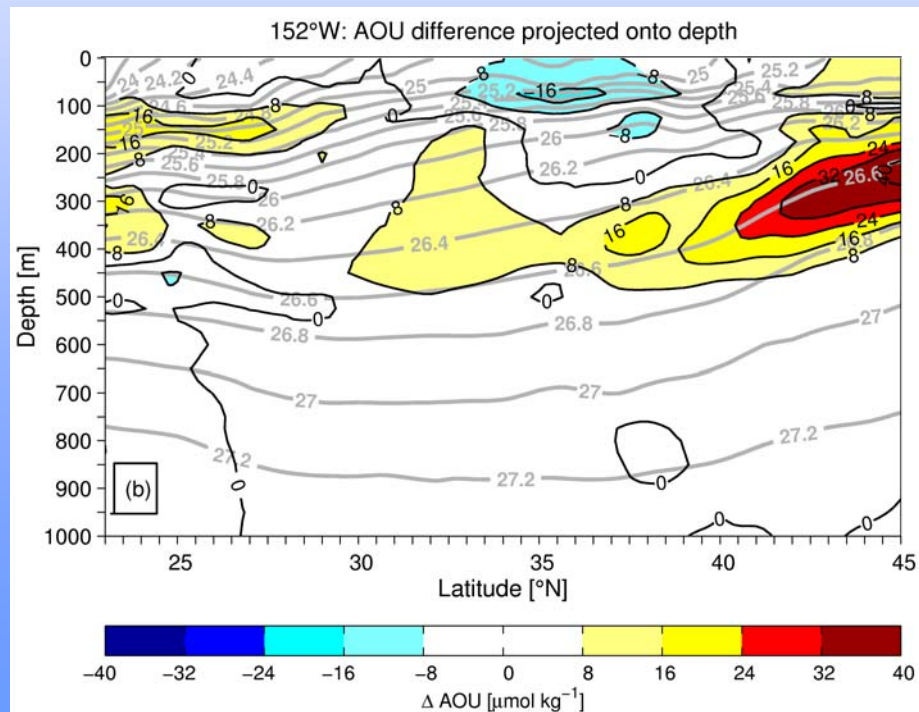
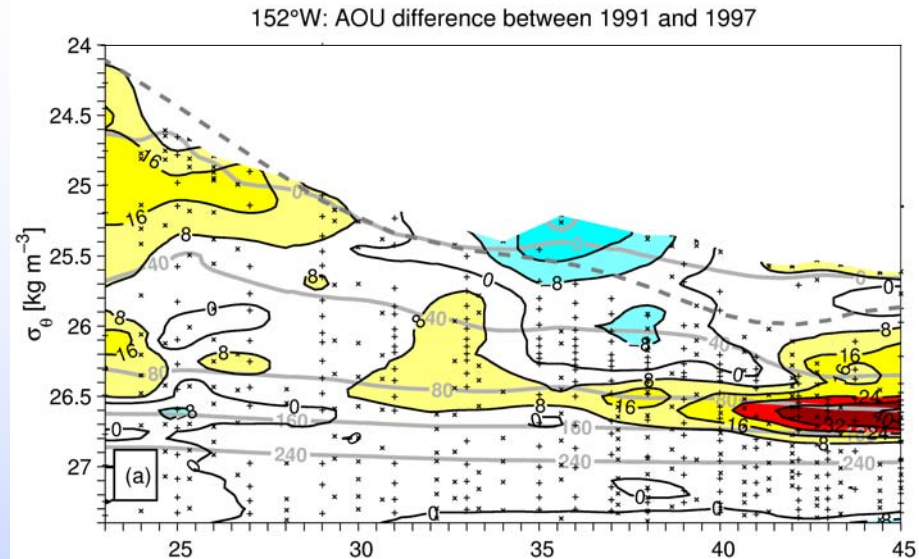
pCFC-12 age differences along 152°W assuming undersaturation at the outcrops



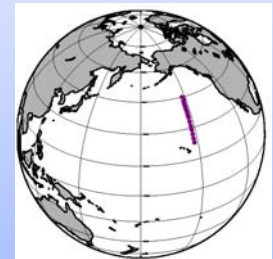
5% undersaturation



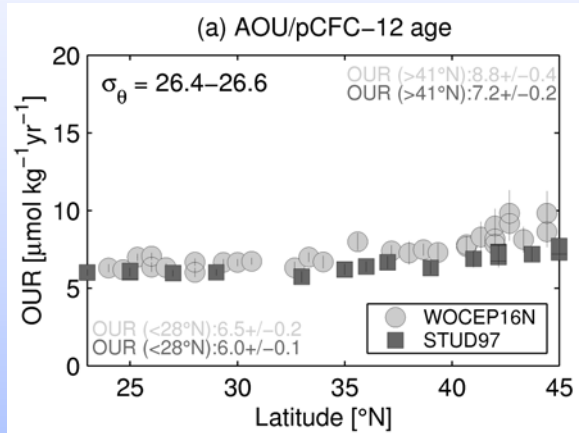
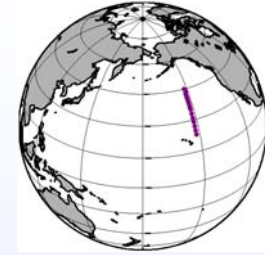
10% undersaturation



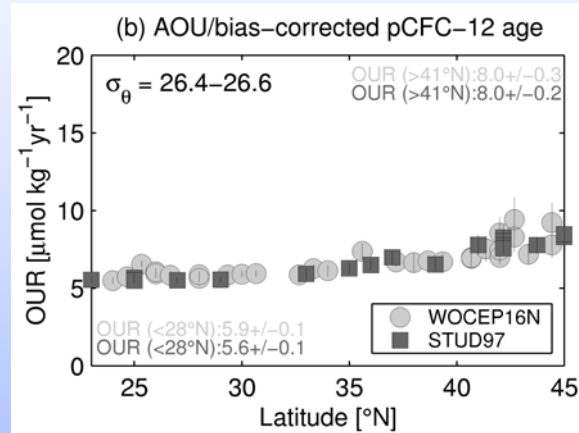
AOU
differences
along 152°W



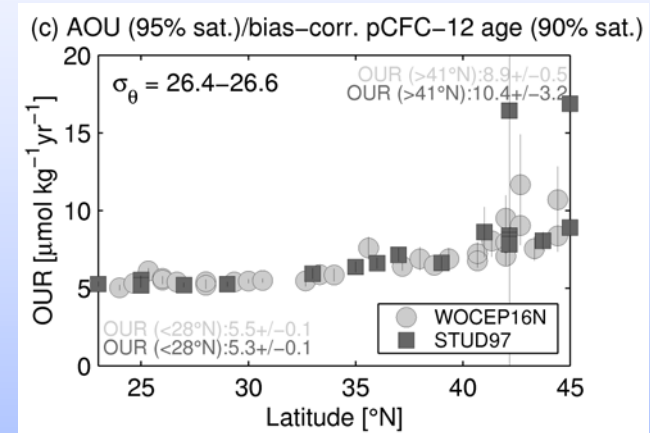
OURs along 152°W



without adjustments

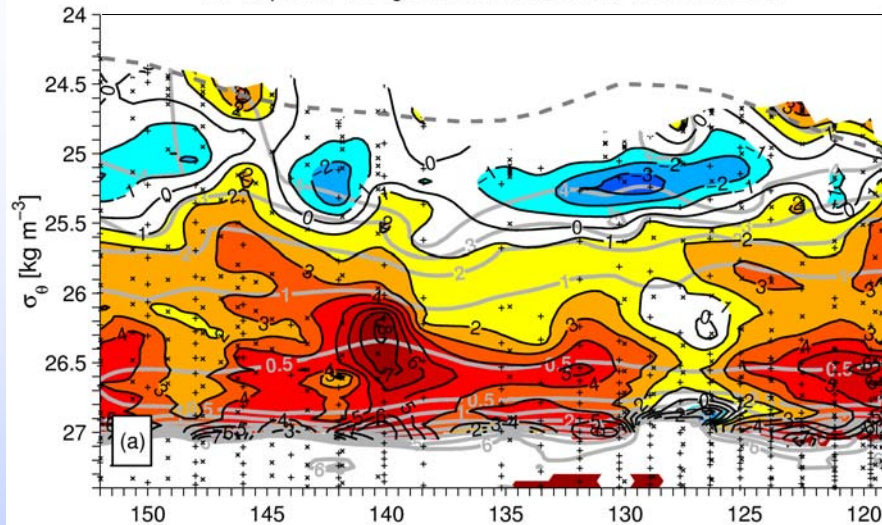


after subtracting pCFC-12
age mixing biases

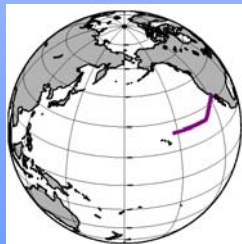


also assuming CFC-12 and
oxygen undersaturations

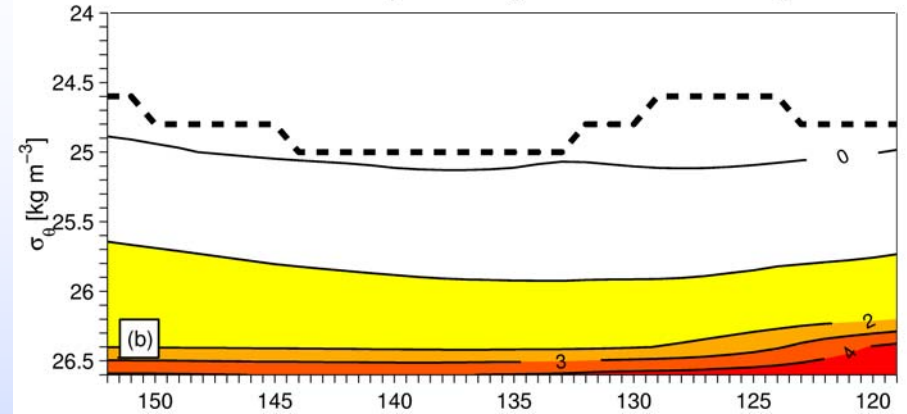
24°N: pCFC-12 age difference between 1985 and 2000



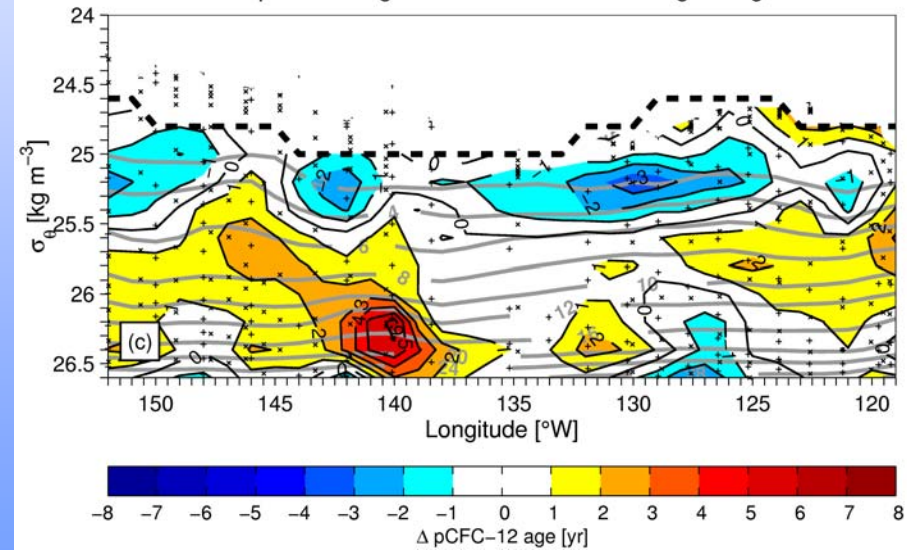
pCFC-12 age differences
along 24°N (2000-1985)



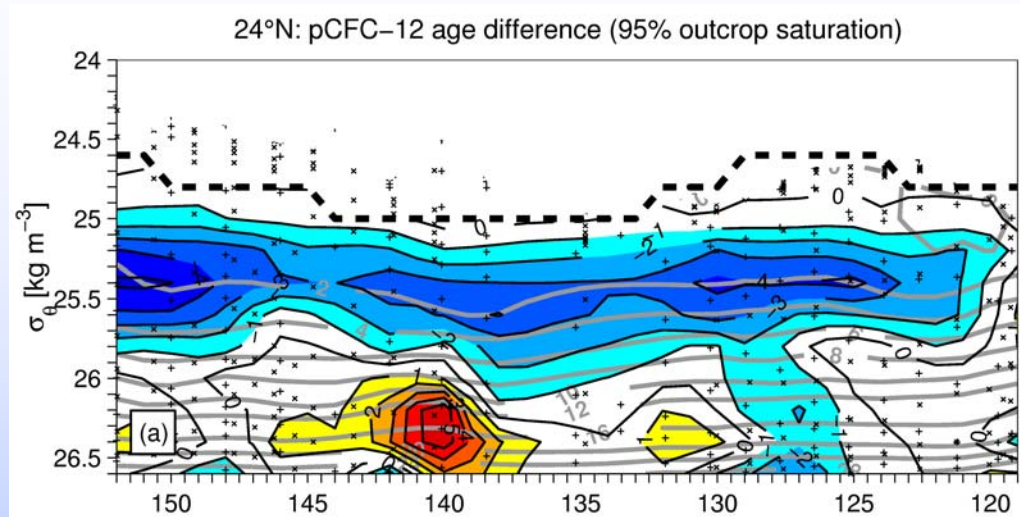
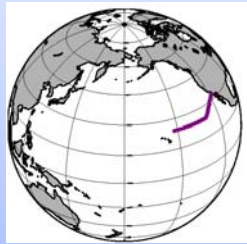
24°N: Model-derived pCFC-12 age difference due to mixing bias



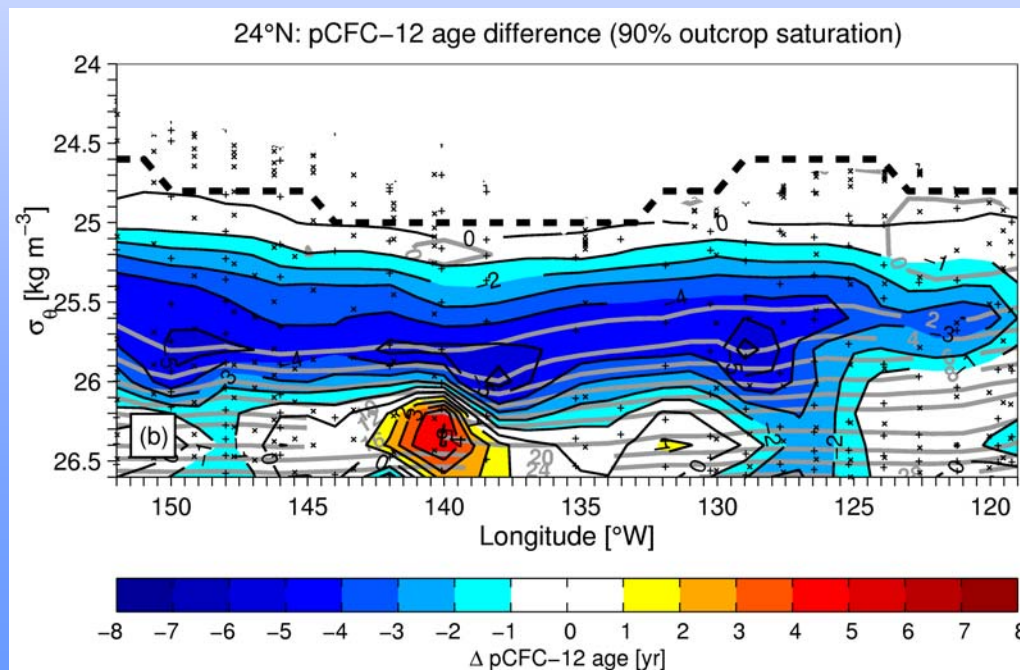
24°N: pCFC-12 age difference after subtracting mixing bias



pCFC-12 age differences along 24°N assuming undersaturation at the outcrops

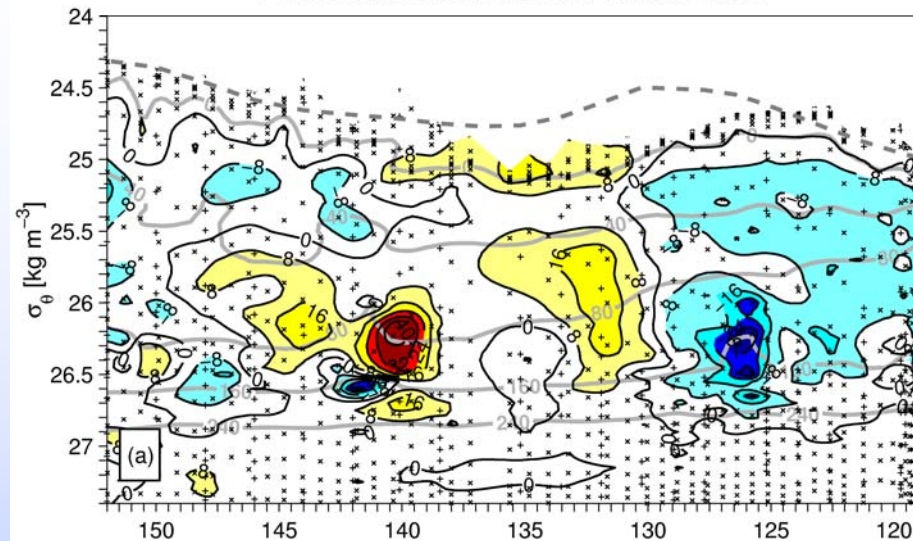


5% undersaturation

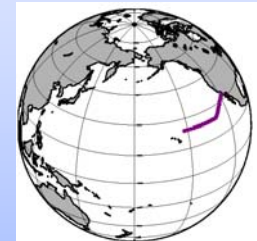


10% undersaturation

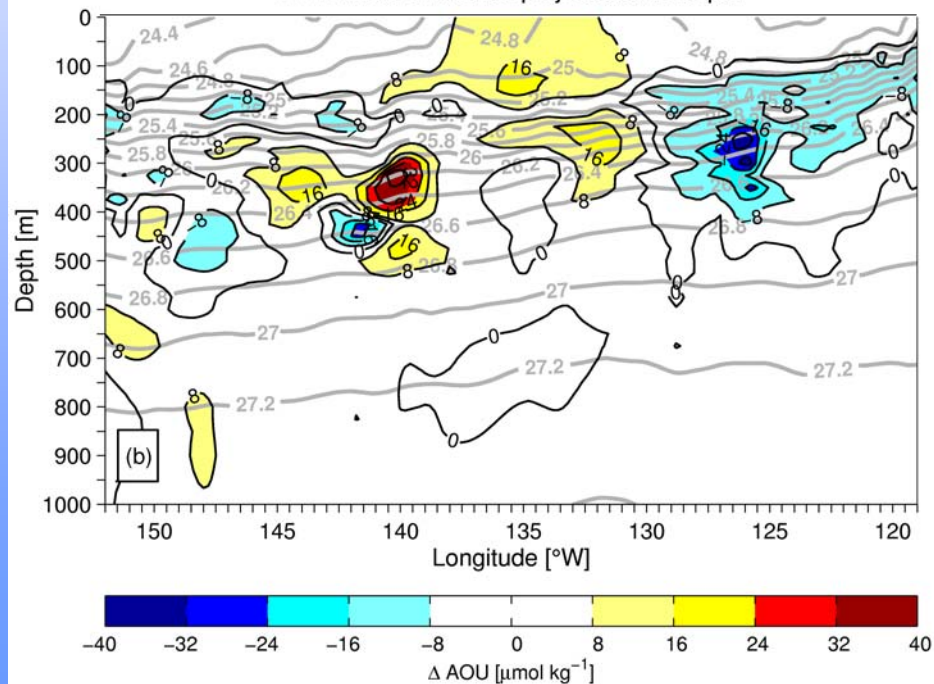
24°N: AOU difference between 1985 and 2000



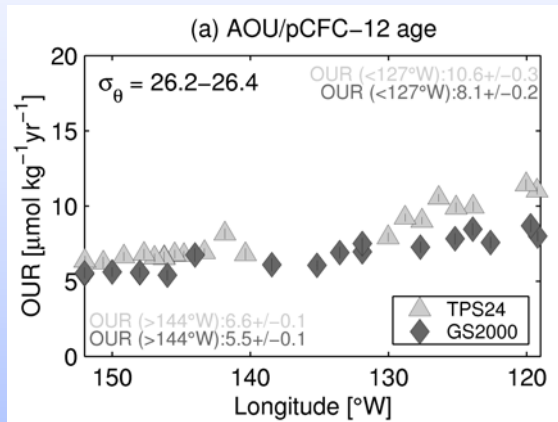
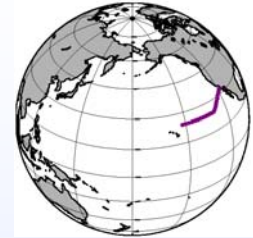
AOU
differences
along 24°N



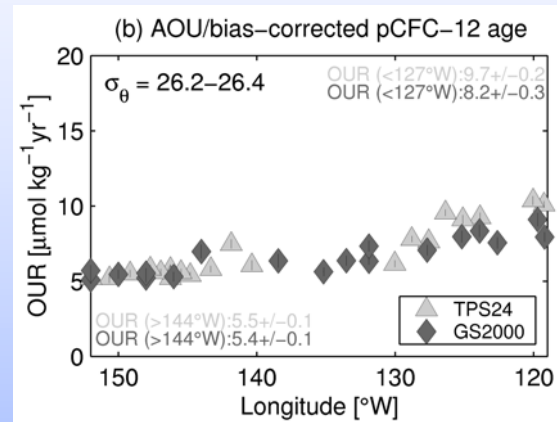
24°N: AOU difference projected onto depth



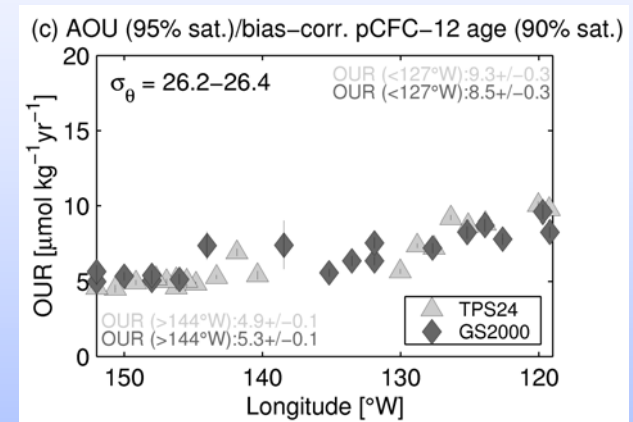
OURs along 24°N



without adjustments



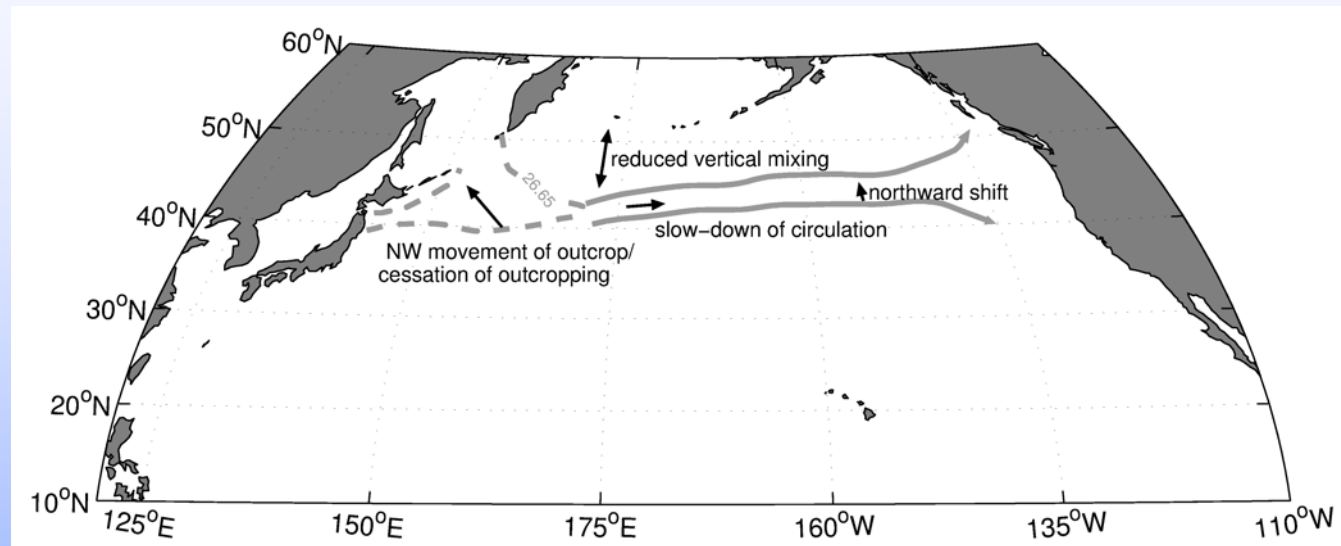
after subtracting pCFC-12
age mixing biases



also assuming CFC-12 and
oxygen undersaturations

Conclusions

- For pCFC-12 age and OUR comparisons along repeat sections (including future CLIVAR repeat hydrography), it is important to consider mixing biases in the ages and possible CFC-12 and oxygen undersaturations at the isopycnal outcrops.
- pCFC-12 age increases from 1991 to 1997 that are centered around $\sigma_{\theta} = 26.6 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ at the subtropical-subpolar gyre boundary at 152°W are robust and consistent with previous studies (Watanabe et al., 2001, Ono et al., 2001, Emerson et al., 2004) indicating changes in physical processes (ventilation, circulation, vertical mixing, gyre shift).
- pCFC-12 age changes from 1985 to 2000 at 24°N are mostly insignificant. OURs (and associated export production) in the subpolar waters off the coast of California may have decreased by a small amount.



Mechanisms for reducing ventilation ages at
subtropical-subpolar gyre boundary