



PMEL

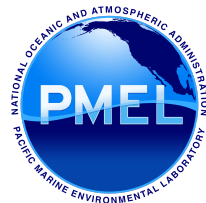
Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory

Ocean Tracers

John Bullister (NOAA-PMEL)

Dave Wisegarver (NOAA-PMEL)

Rolf Sonnerup (UW-JISAO)





Relevance

Tracers help you understand ocean circulation in ways that are fundamental to our understanding of the ocean's

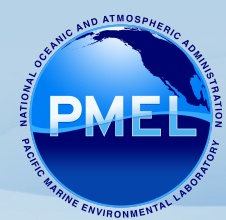
- Uptake of anthropogenic heat and CO₂
- Changes in ocean interior circulation
- Changes in global climate
- Changes in ocean ecosystems



Relevance

NOAA goals:

- Understand oceanic uptake, storage and transport of heat, and impact on climate
- Ocean uptake of CO₂
- Changes in ecosystems



Background

- Man-made gases
- Inert in seawater
- Well-known history at sea surface
- ∴ Tracer in the ocean interior used to 'date' water masses

- High Signal-Noise
- ∴ See anthropogenic changes that are small relative to background variability

Background

Chlorofluorocarbons- CFCs

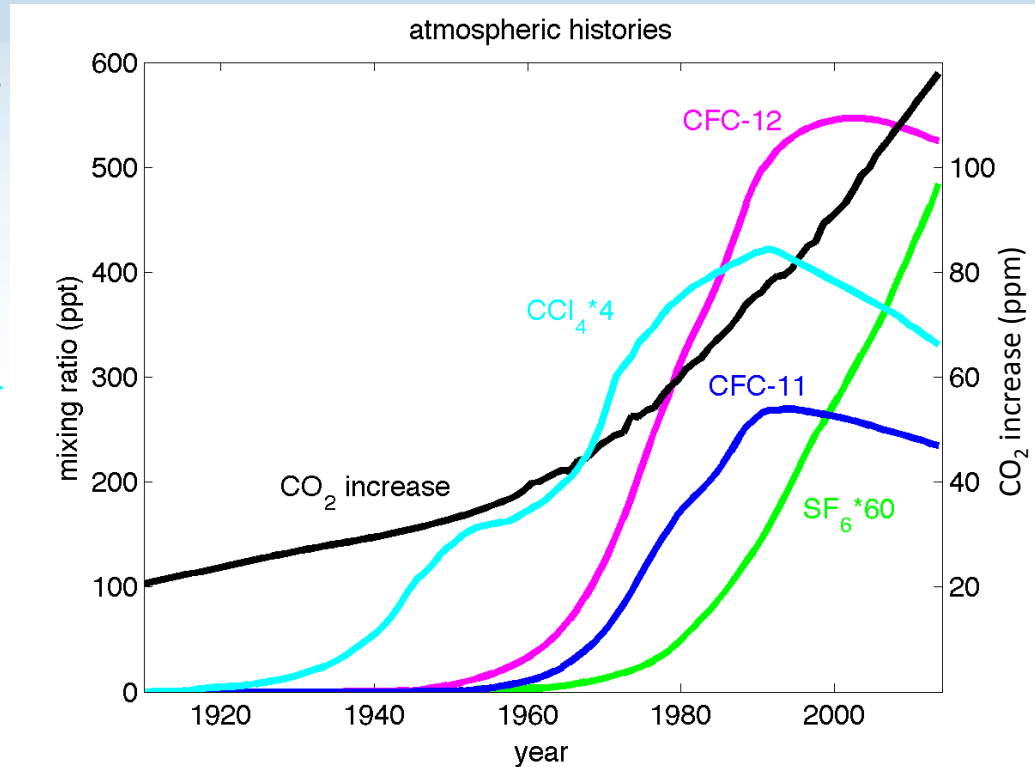
CFC-11 (F-11) - CCl_3F

CFC-12 (F-12) - CCl_2F_2

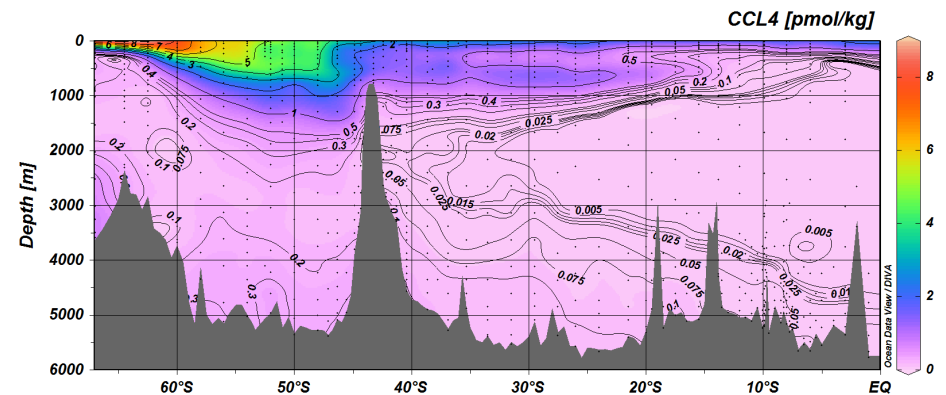
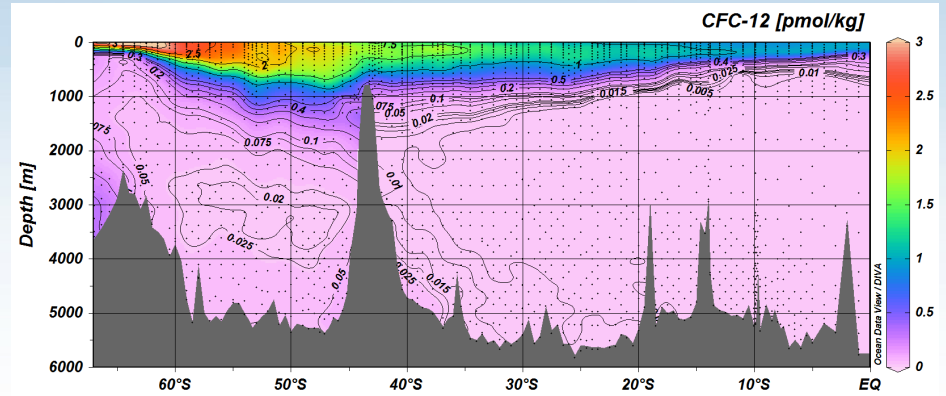
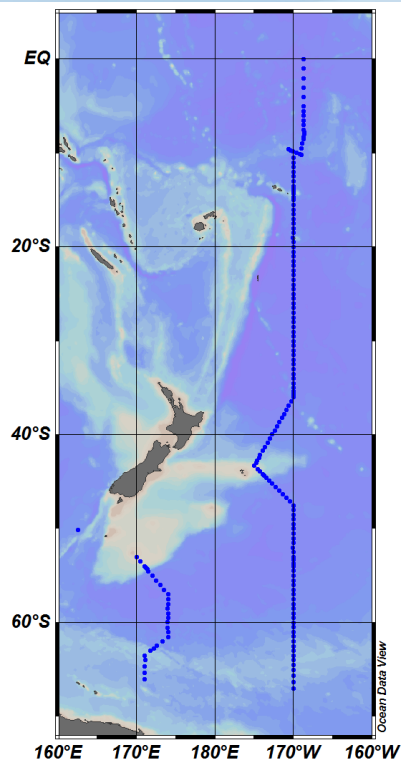
Carbon tetrachloride - CCl_4

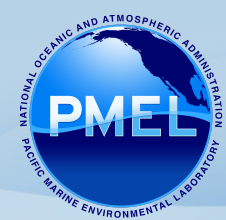
Sulfur Hexafluoride - SF_6

Nitrous Oxide - N_2O



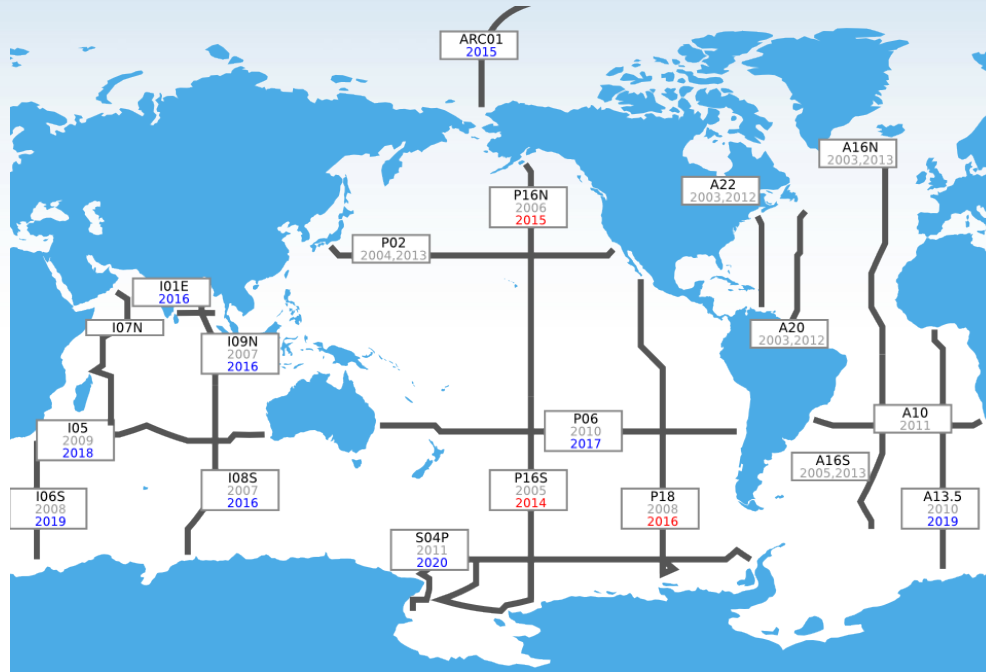
Background



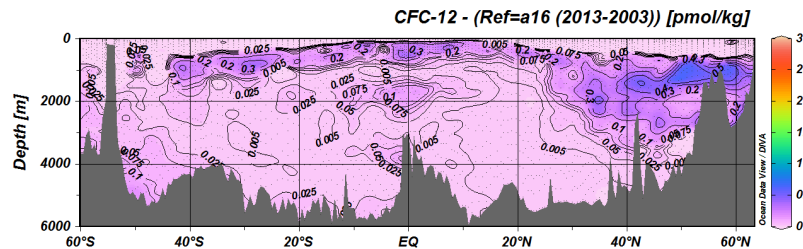
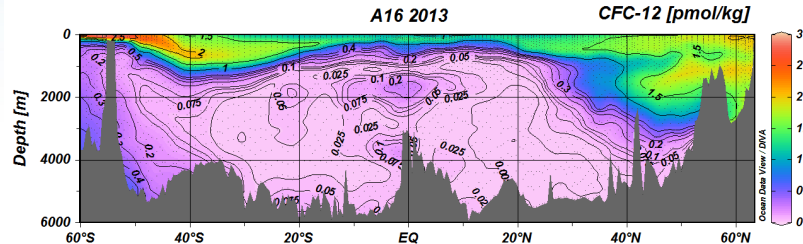
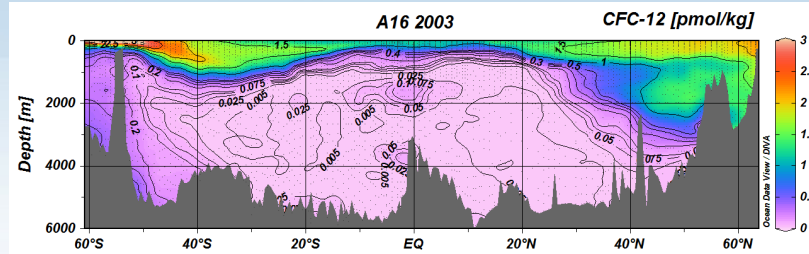
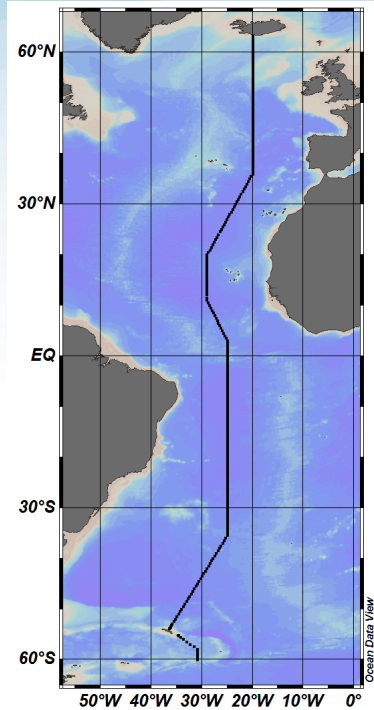


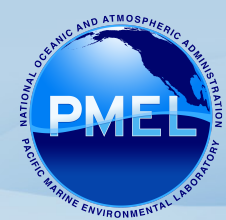
Background

CLIVAR Hydrographic Program



Performance

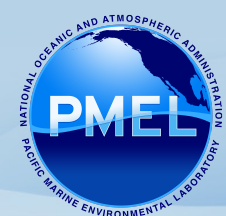




Background

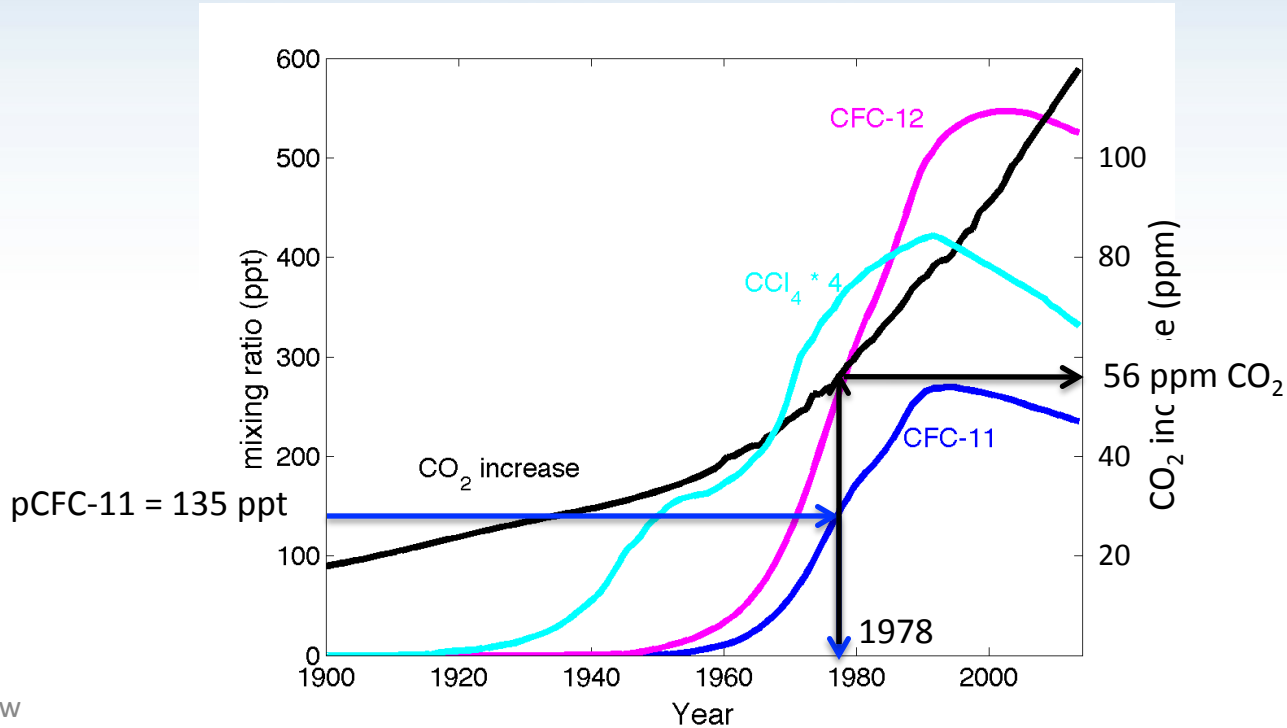
CFC tracers provide rates...

- 1) Ocean circulation and mixing
- 2) Water mass formation and changes
- 3) Uptake of anthropogenic CO₂
- 4) Rates of key biogeochemical processes
 - Biological production rates
- 5) Test of numerical ocean models' uptake of the anthropogenic perturbation



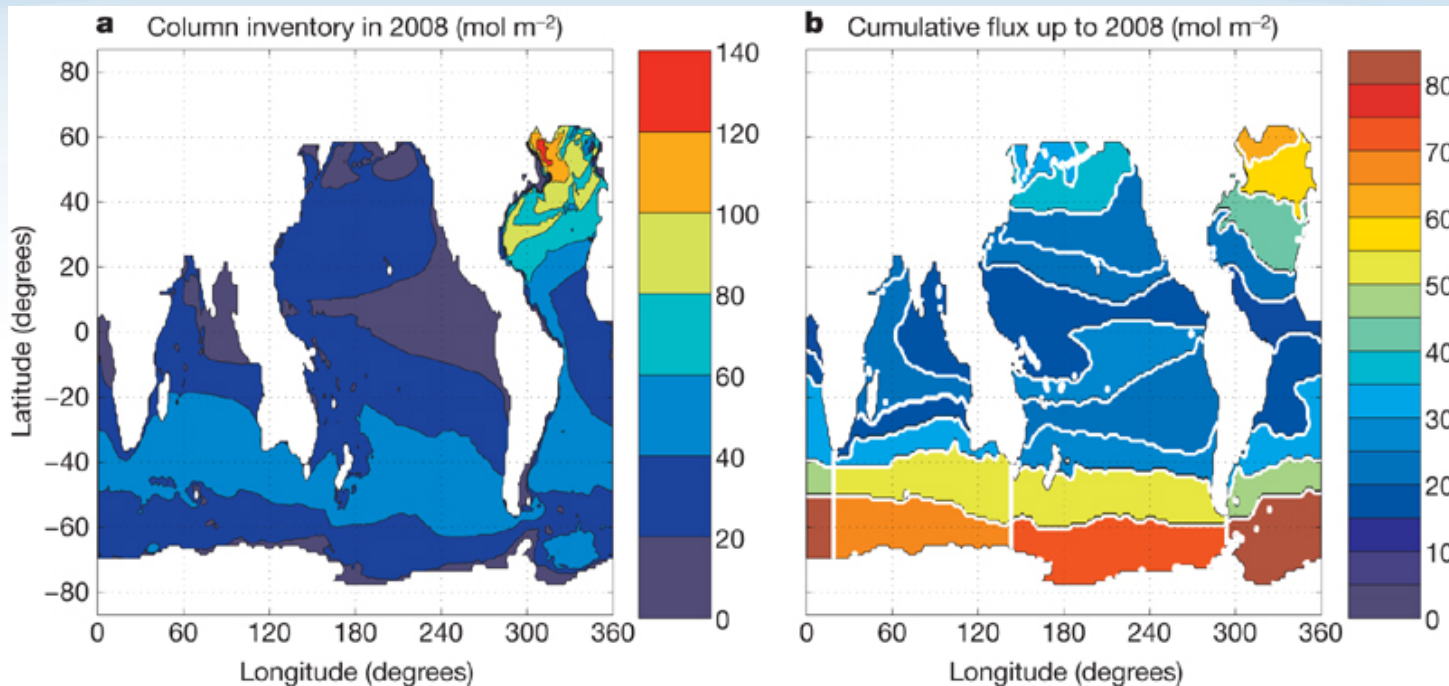
Performance

Atmospheric Histories of trace gases (ppt) and CO₂ (ppm)



Performance

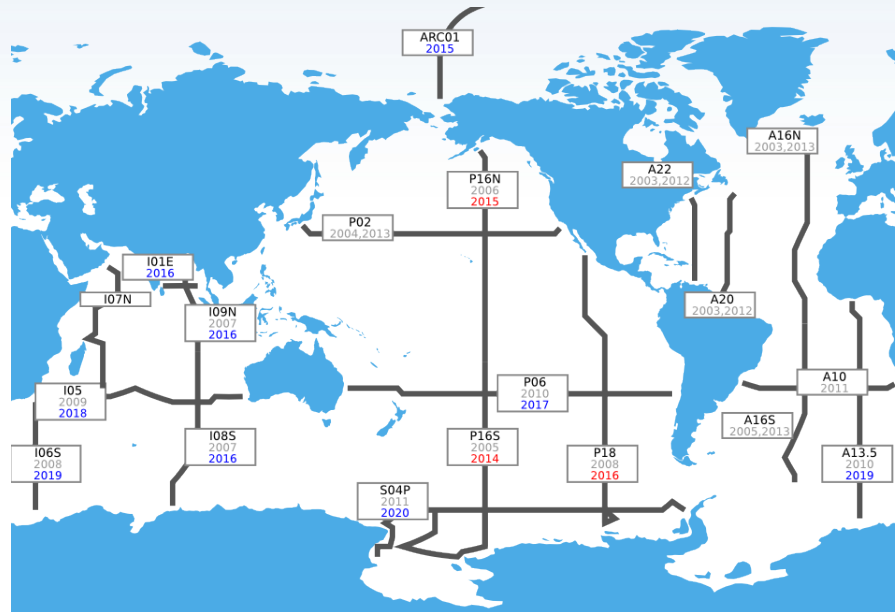
Anthropogenic carbon in the ocean



Khatiwala et al., (2009)

Quality

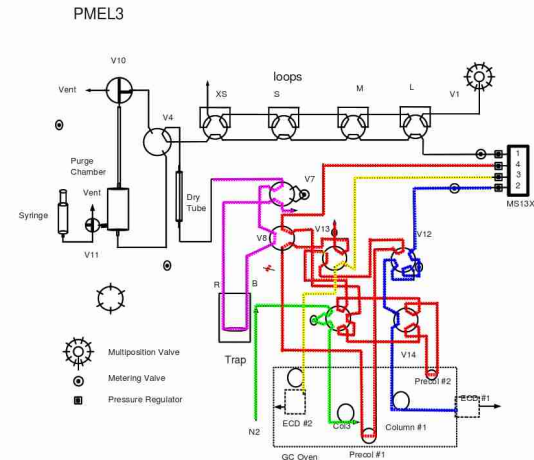
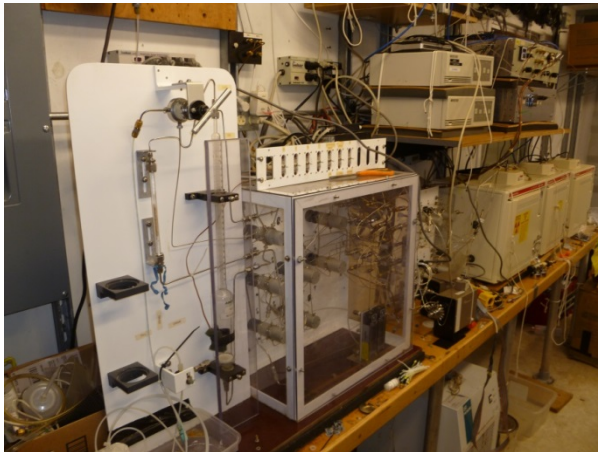
- Recognized as a world leader in the accurate, ultra-low level measurements of these compounds
- CLIVAR I5, I8S/I9S, P16N, P18, A16N, A16S, A10, A13.5 cruises



Quality

PMEL has led in development of tracer techniques

- Pioneered ocean CFC observations (1980s and 1990s)
- Developed SF₆, N₂O methods in past 5 years
- Designed and built analytical systems for academic laboratories (U. Washington, U. Texas)
- Developed water sampling bottles and sampling gear widely used on CLIVAR expeditions





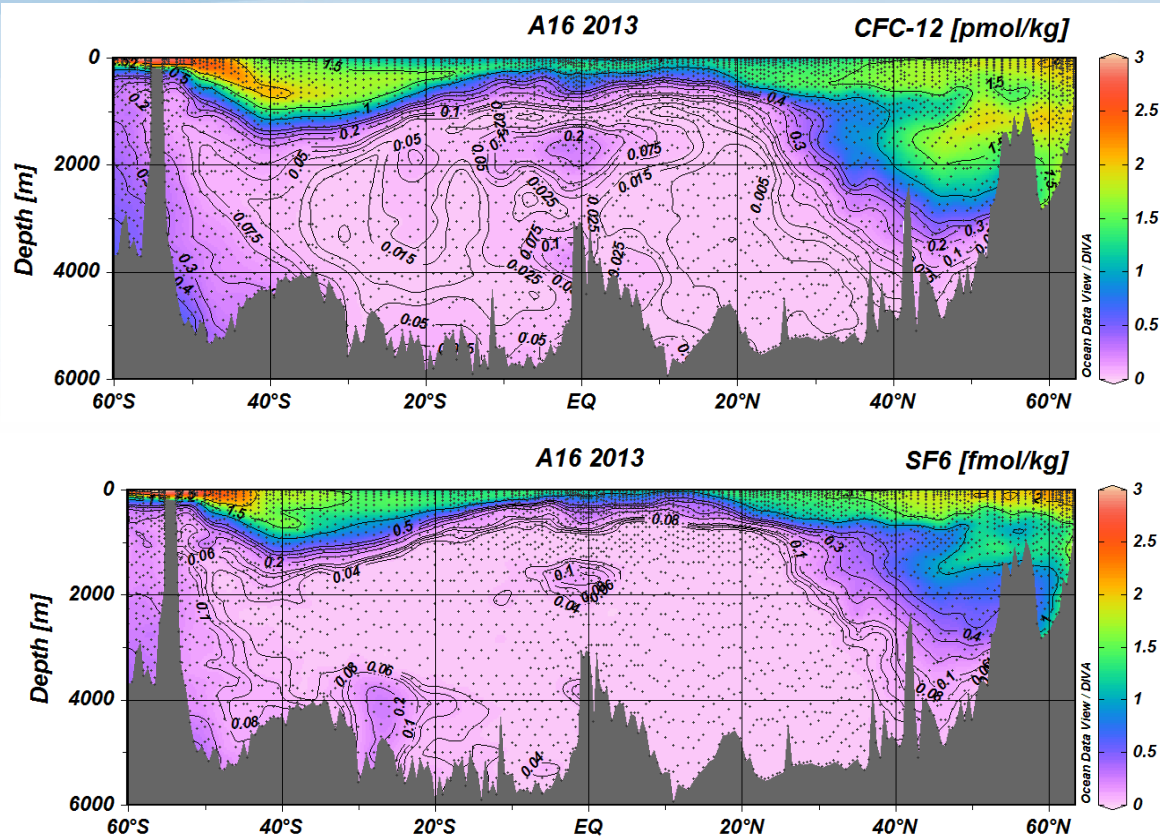
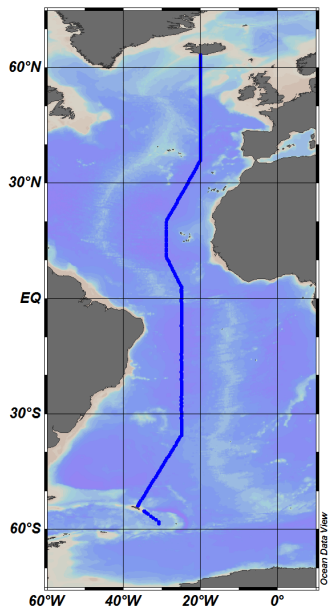
Quality/Relevance

- CFC and SF₆ calibration standards for International CLIVAR groups
- N₂O and CH₄ standards for SCOR



Quality/Performance

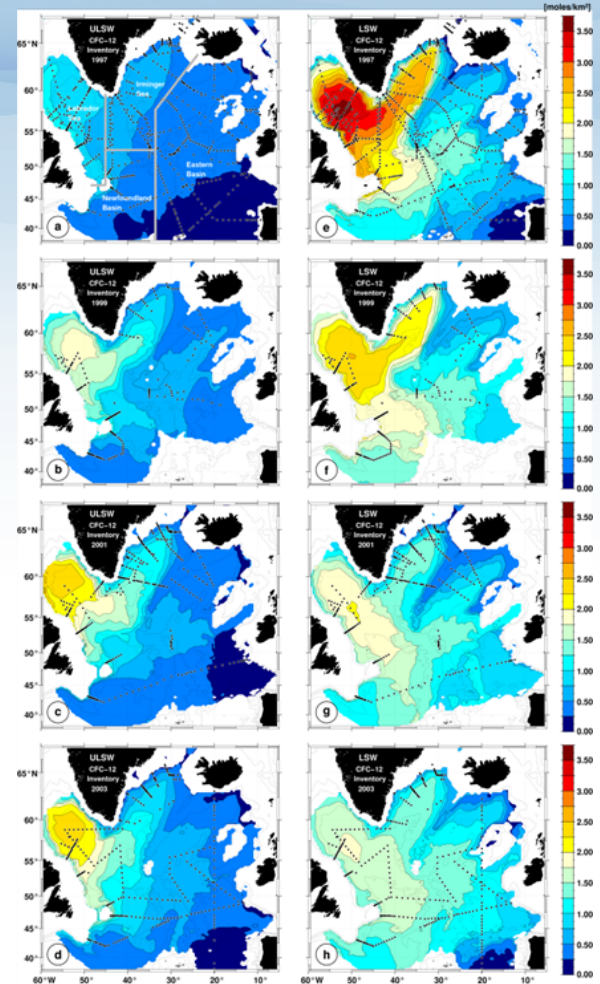
A16 CLIVAR Cruise on Ronald H. Brown



Quality

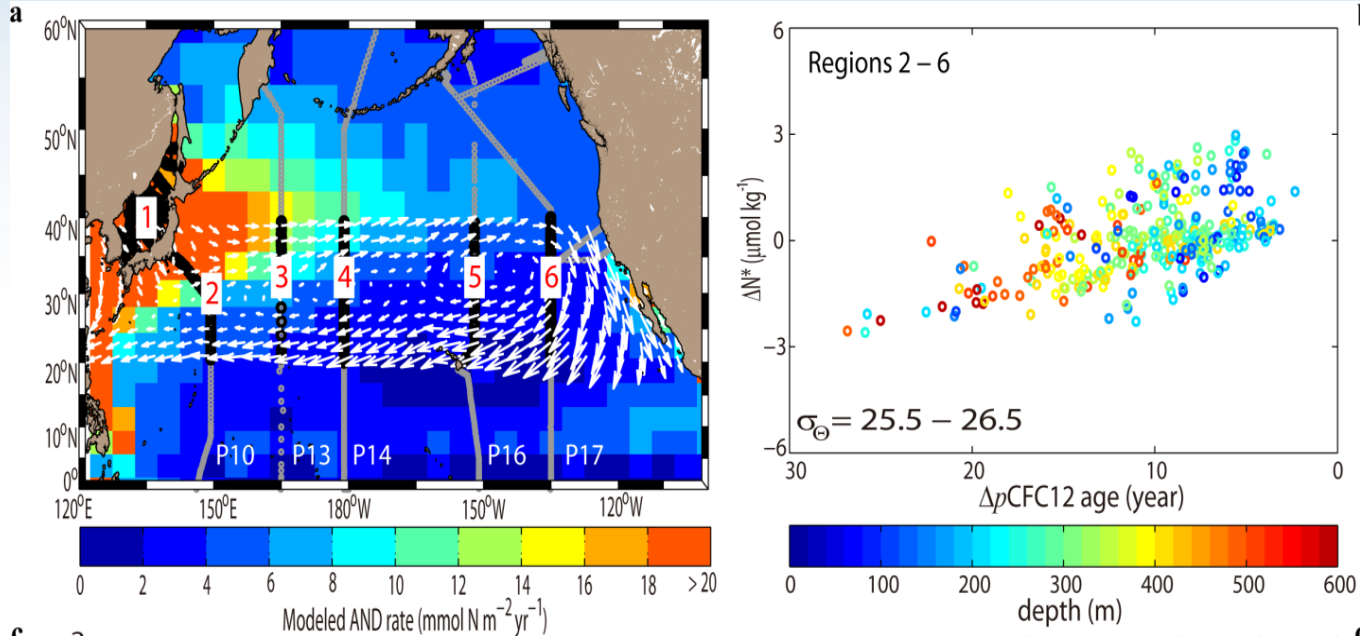
- Water Mass Formation Rates from CFC Inventories
- *Inventory = formation rate * CFC in surface waters*
- *Water Mass formation rates have been determined for AABW, GSDW, LSW, NADW*

CFCs document changes in Labrador Sea water over time [Kieke et al., 2008]



Performance

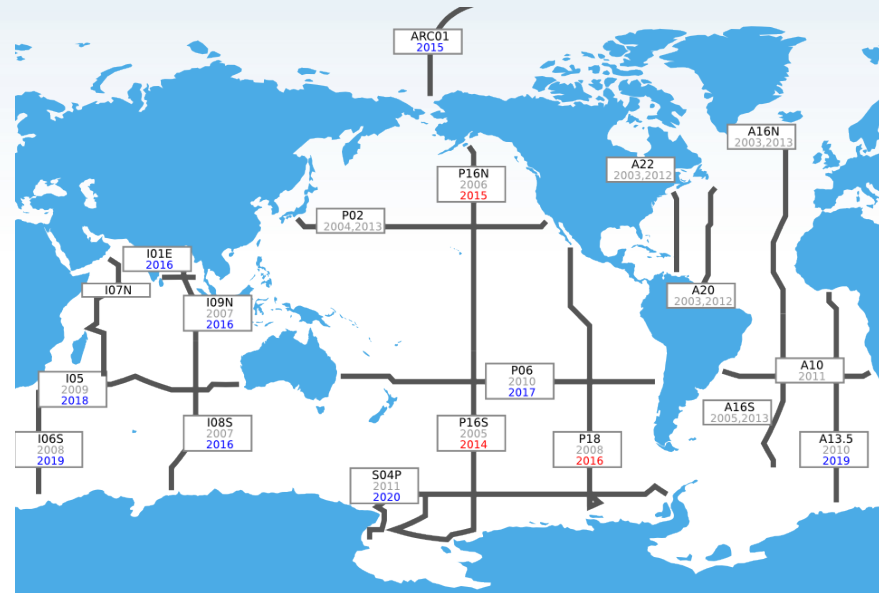
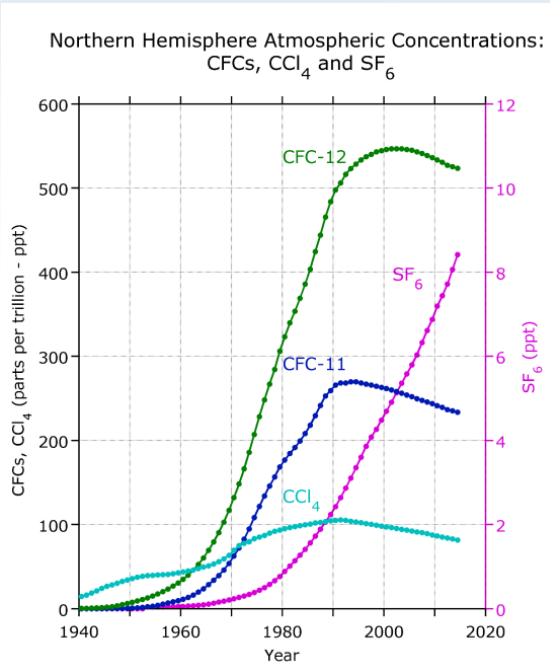
CFCs a tool to directly assess rate of change of nitrogen levels in the ocean



Kim et al., *Science*, in review

Future Directions

SF₆ observations concurrent with CFCs on ~ 1/3 of repeat hydrography cruises



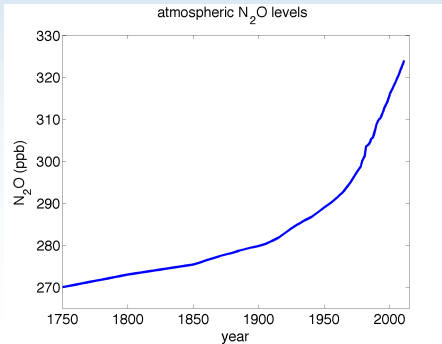


Future Directions

- Model-data comparisons
- Mixing in the ocean interior from CFCs and SF₆
- Oxygen and nitrogen cycling rates in the ocean
- Anthropogenic CO₂ uptake from CFCs
- Nitrous oxide observations

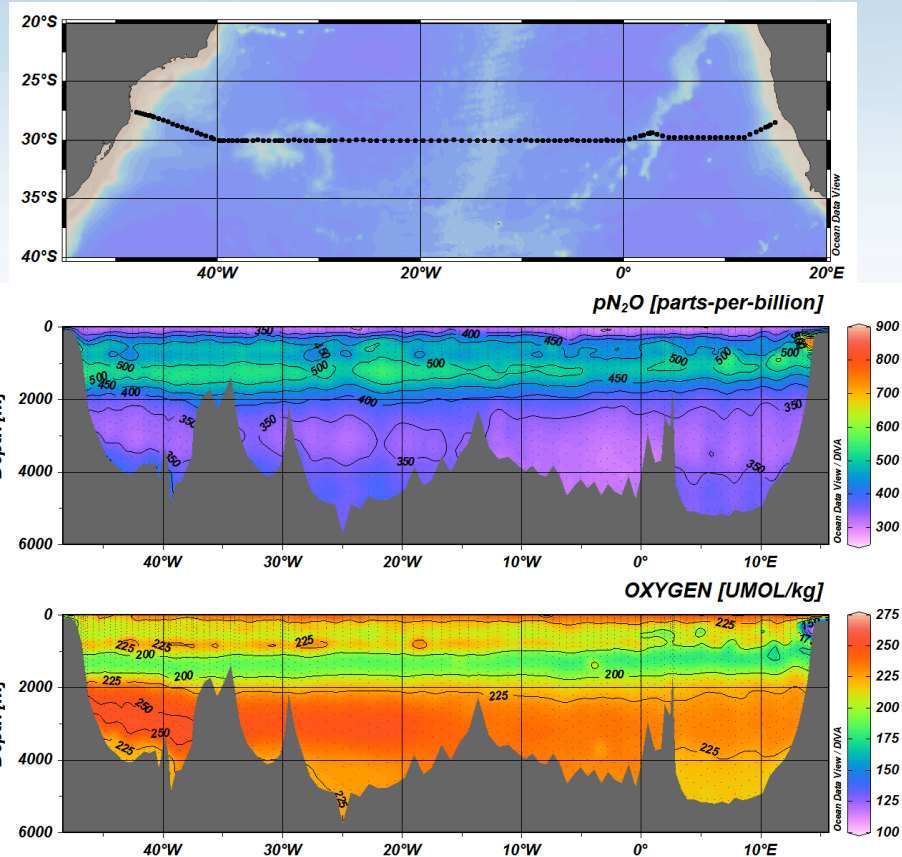
Future Directions

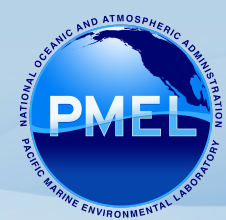
Nitrous oxide (N_2O) is an important greenhouse and ozone depleting gas.



The strength of the ocean source may be linked to changes in dissolved oxygen

Pursuing Isotopic (^{15}N , and ^{18}O) N_2O measurements to understand sources and sinks in the ocean





Relevance

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