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Pierre
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LABORATOIRE DES SCIENCES DU CLIMAT
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Neural network based reconstruction of global surface ocean pCO₂ from 2001 to 2013

Anna Sommer¹, Marion Gehlen¹, Carlos Mejia²,
Mathieu Vrac¹

¹LSCE/CEA Saclay, Orme des Merisiers
IPSL, Paris



GMMC 2017, BREST, IFREMER



Motivation of study:

provide update of the global ocean anthropogenic CO₂ sink based on observations

=> yearly assessment of global Carbon budget

provide estimate of inter-annual variability of source and sink regions across Atlantic ocean

contribute to definition of next generation observing systems



Objective:

definition of an observing system enabling the release of carbon system estimates at the scale of the Atlantic basin at monthly, respectively seasonal frequencies

Carbon system estimates : $p\text{CO}_2$

Spatial scope : **global**, but focus on **Atlantic basin**


$$f_{CO_2} = k \rho L (pCO_{2,ocean} - pCO_{2,atm})$$

k – gas transfer coefficient (function of wind speed)

L – solubility of CO_2 (function of SSS, SST, pressure)

ρ – water density

$pCO_{2,atm} = P_{dry} * \chi CO_2$ – atmospheric partial pressure

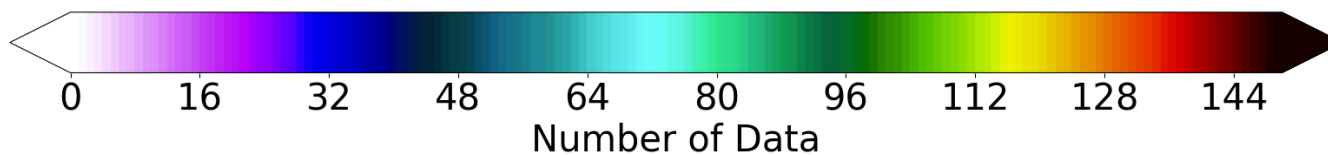
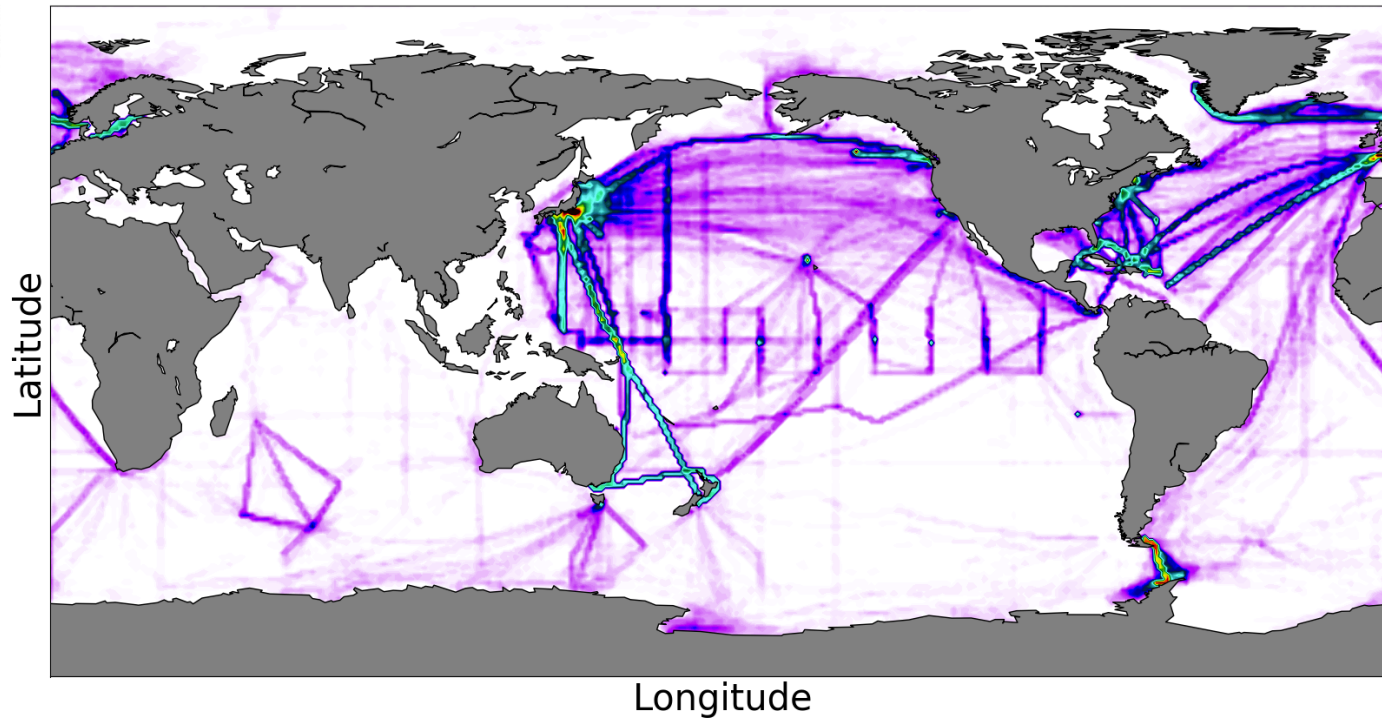
$pCO_{2,ocean}$ (seawater partial pressure) - ?

$p\text{CO}_{2,\text{ocean}}$

Observation data: SOCAT v4 – ship traces for period

Jan 1970-Dec 2015 (Bakker et al., 2016)

Monthly data on $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$

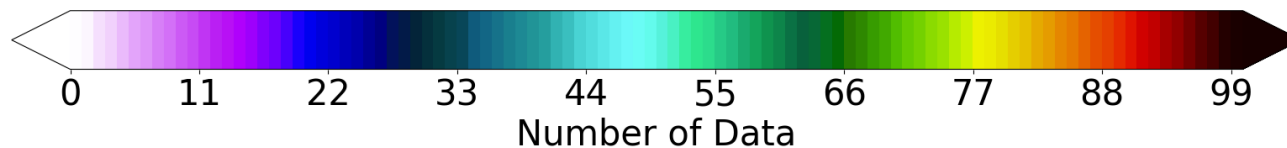
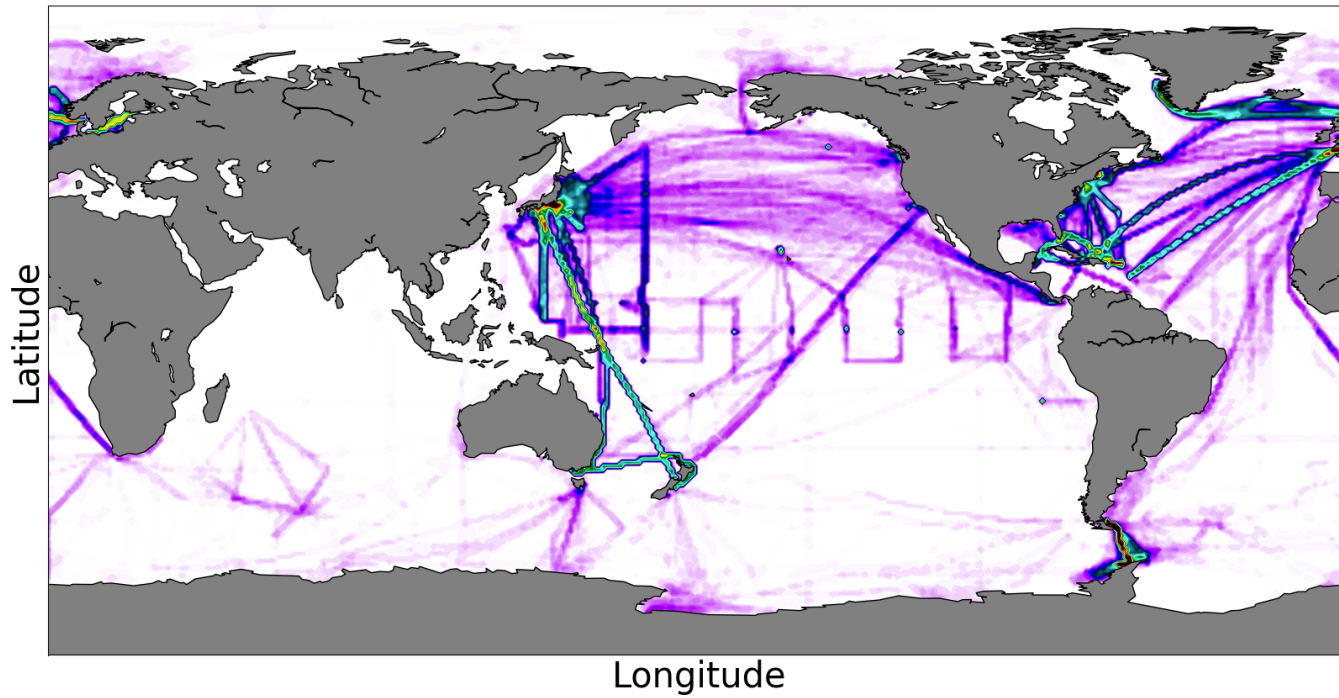


pCO_{2,ocean}

Observation data: SOCAT v4 – ship traces for period

Jan 1970-Dec 2015

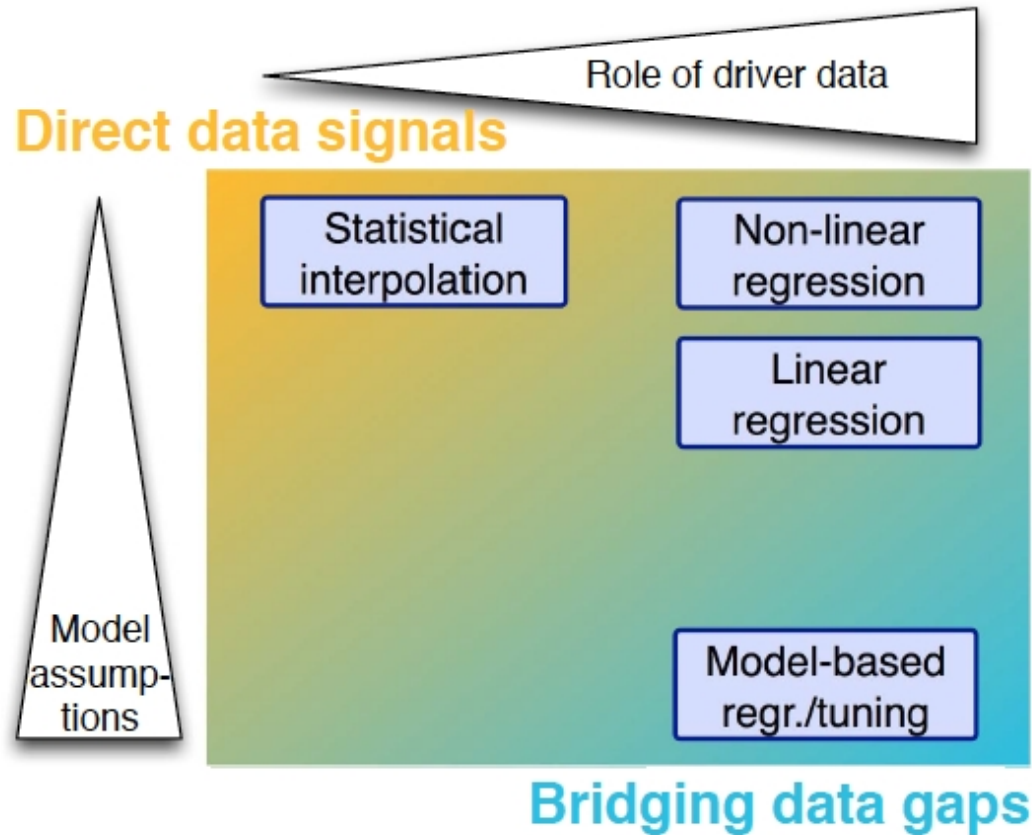
Chosen period: 2001-2013



Mapping of pCO₂

Rödenbeck et al. 2015

Comparison of 14 different mapping methods




$$\underline{1 \text{ st.}} \ pCO_2^{Clim} = f(SSS, SST, SSH, MLD, Chl, lon, lat)$$

$$\underline{2 \text{ st.}} \ pCO_2^{Anom} = pCO_2 - pCO_2^{Clim}$$

$$pCO_2^{Anom} =$$

$$g(SSS, SST, SSH, MLD, Chl, pCO_{2,Atm}, lon, lat, SSS_{Anom}, \\ SST_{Anom}, SSH_{Anom}, MLD_{Anom}, Chl_{Anom}, pCO_{2,Atm}^{Anom})$$

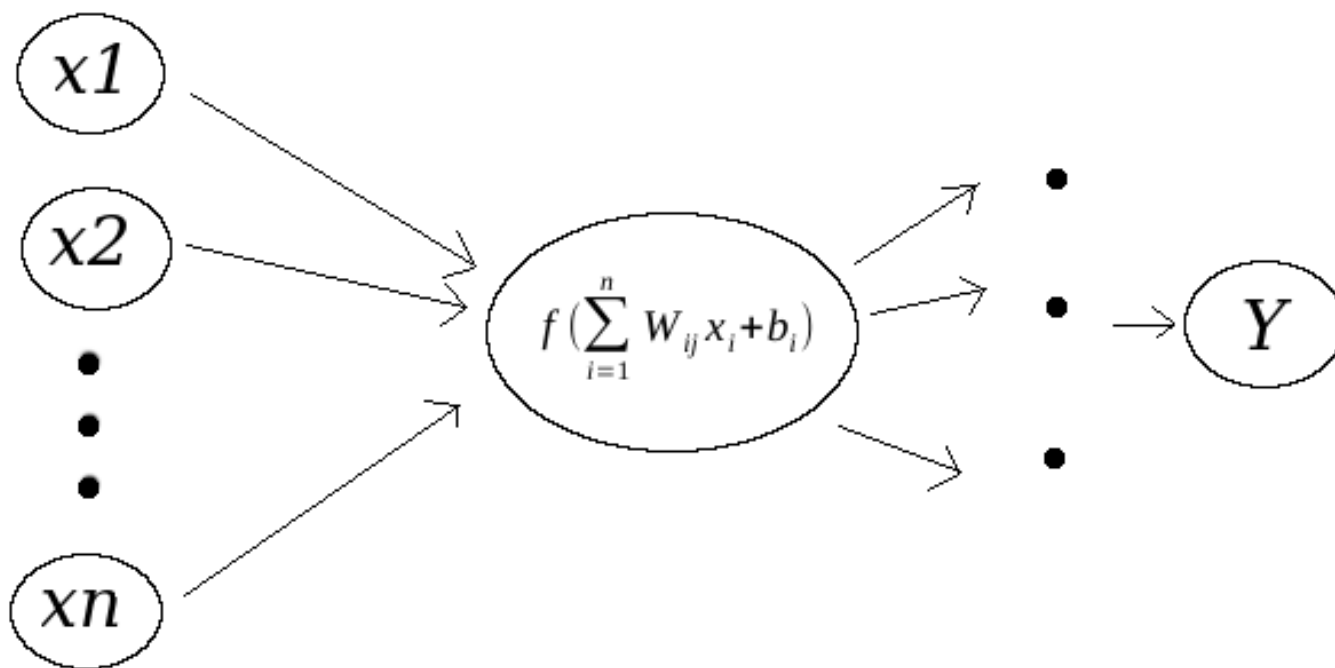
Copernicus: Global Ocean Observation-based Reprocessed
Products: SSS, SST, SSH

CMEMS products: Chl

ECMWF, CAMS Greenhouse Gases Flux Inversions:

pCO_{2,atm}

Neural network model



For each month

1 st. 5 layers, activation - tanh, last level linear

1856 parameters, ~17238 training grid points

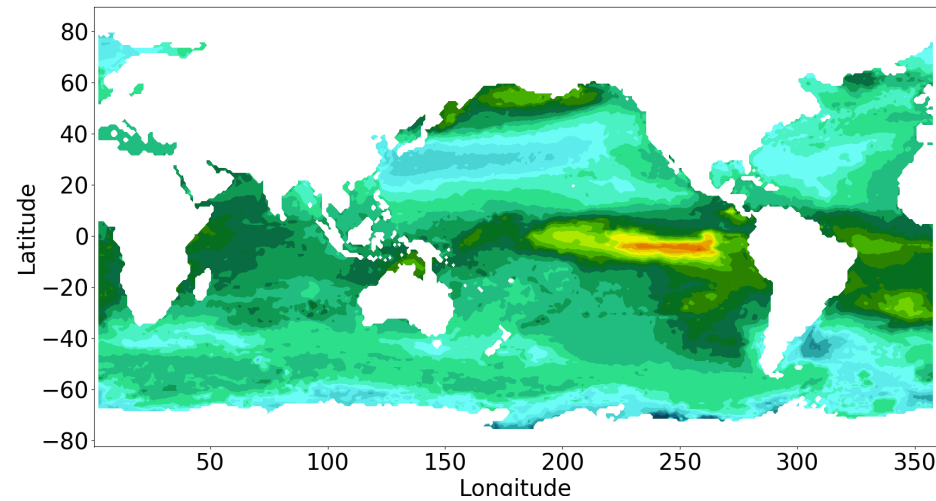
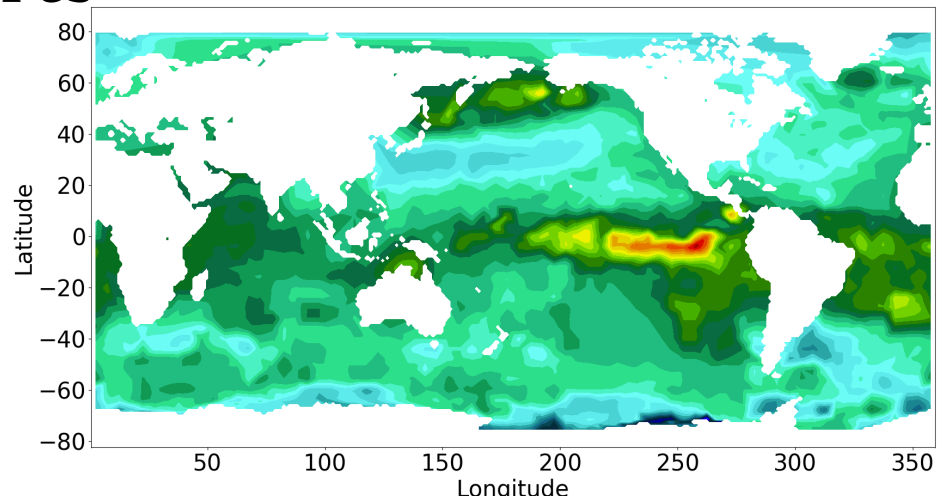
2 st. 4 layers, activation - tanh, last level linear

~1796 parameters, 16832 training grid points (over 3 months)

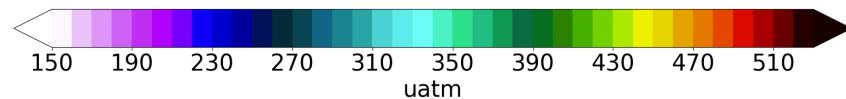
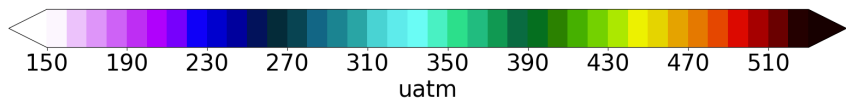
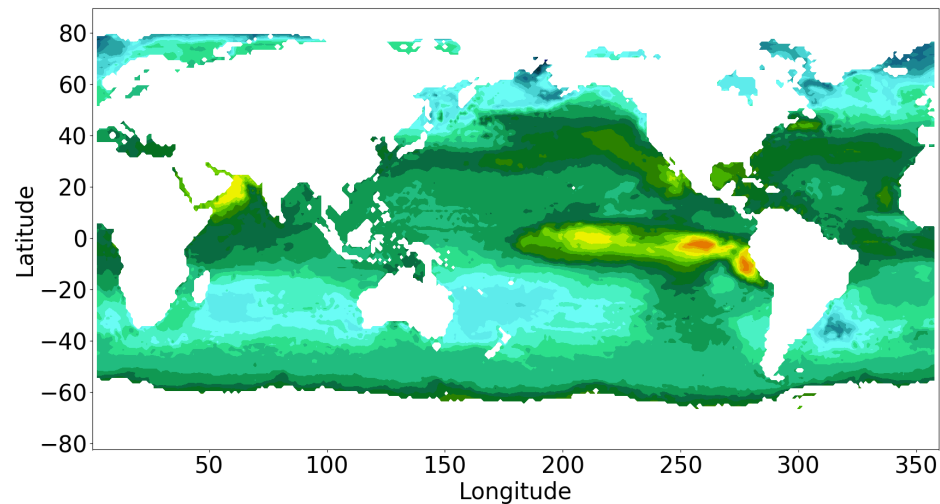
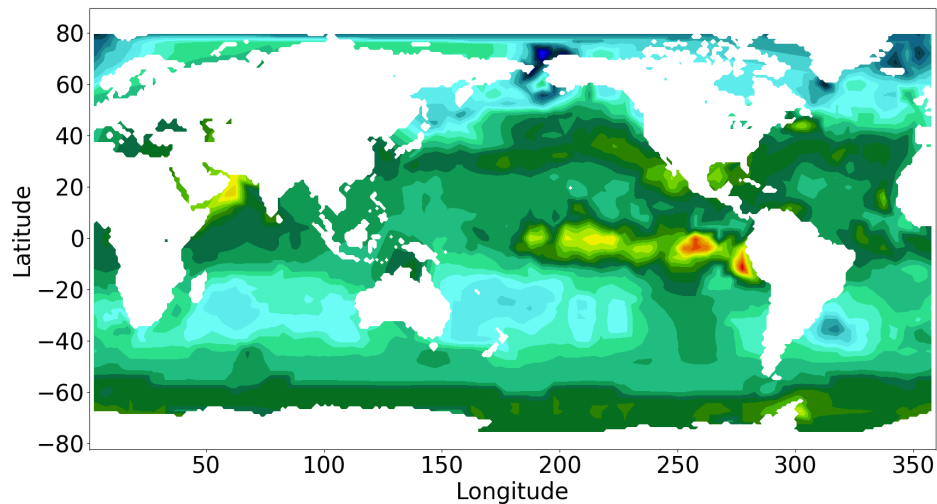
Takahashi et al., 2014

Neural network model

Feb

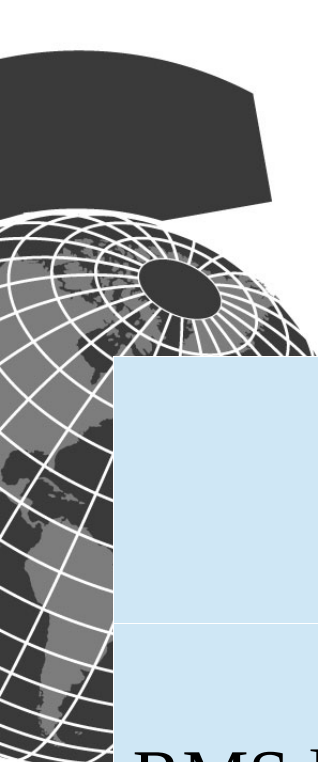


Aug



	Validation	SOCAT	SOCAT vs. Taka
RMSd	0.26	12.7	
R2	0.93	0.9	
Bias	-0.01	-0.83	
Spatial correlation		0.44	0.43

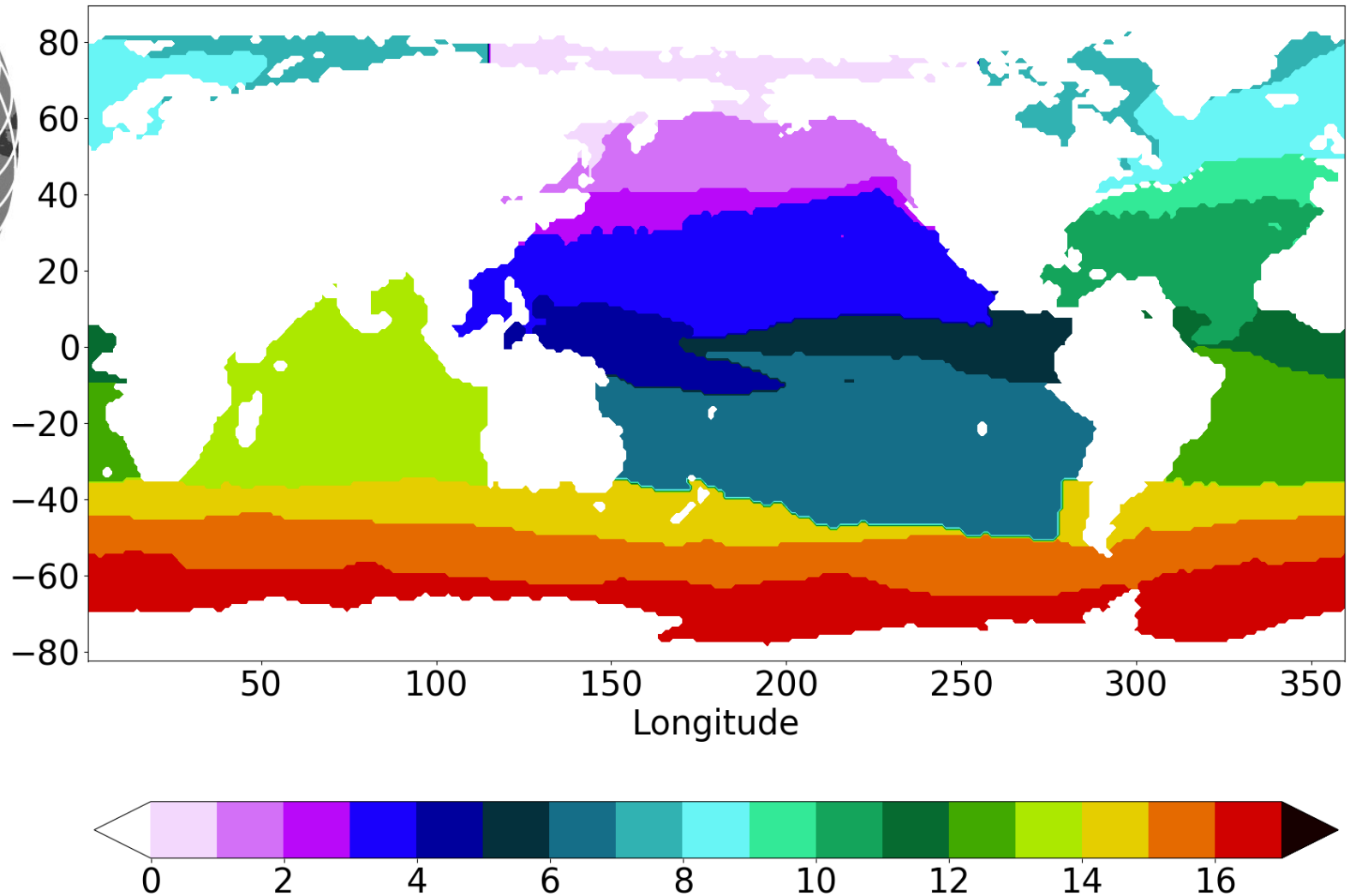
Reconstructed pCO₂

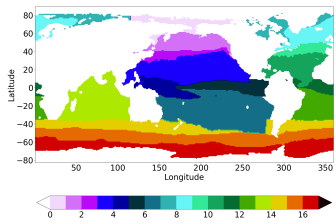


	Validation	SOCAT	Climatology vs. Taka
RMSd	19.04	19.1	17.28
R2	0.73	0.75	0.64
Bias	-0.22	0.78	0.85

Map of biomes used for pCO₂ reconstruction

Rödenbeck et al. 2015 (Fay and McKinley 2014)

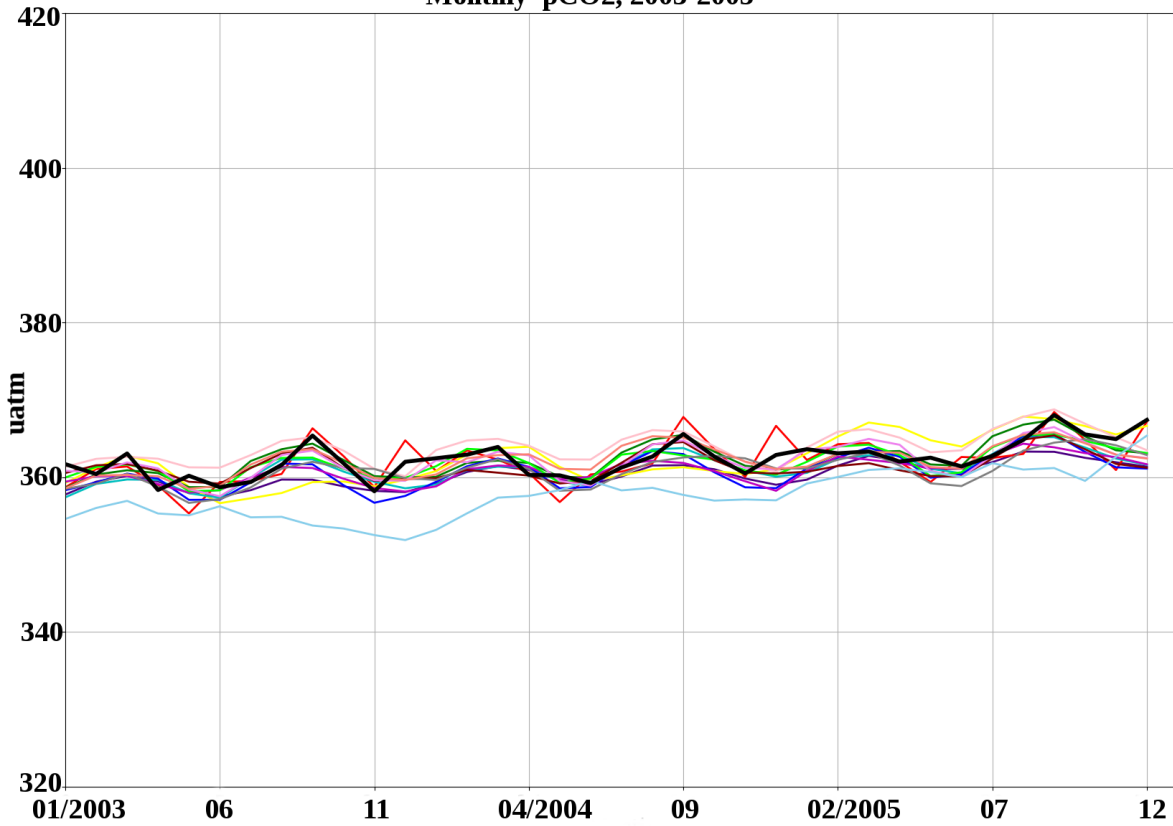




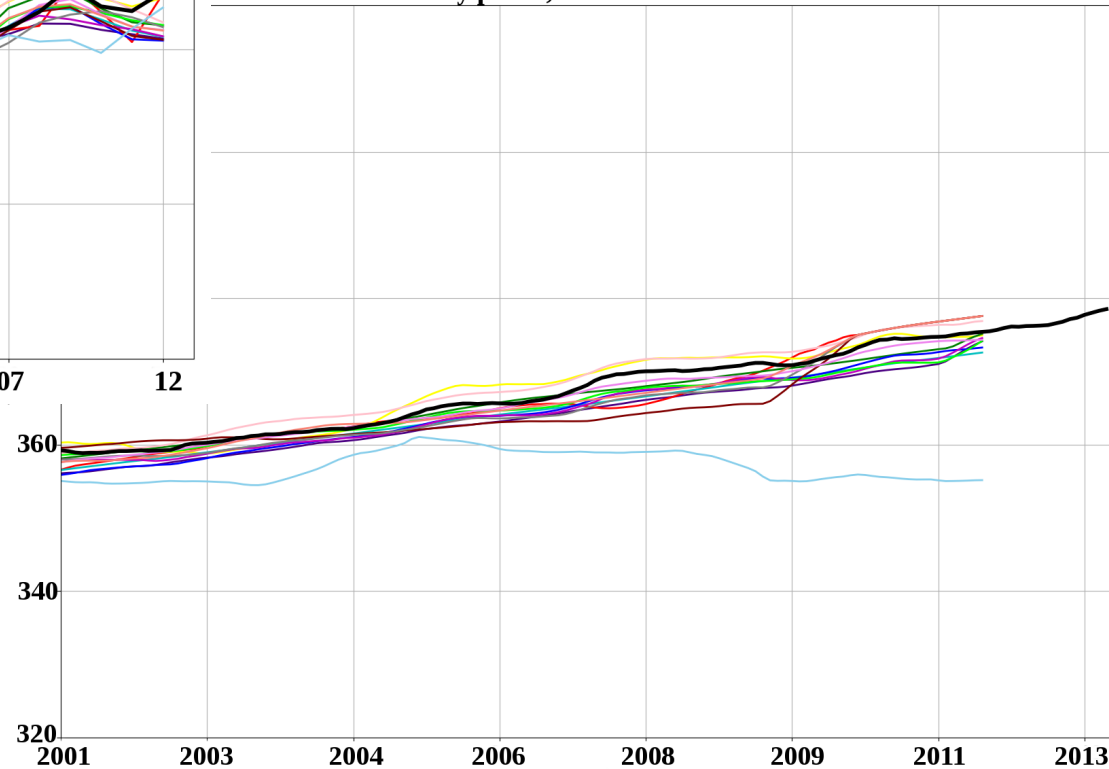
Global comparison of reconstructed pCO₂

FNN pCO₂ is comparable with other mapping methods

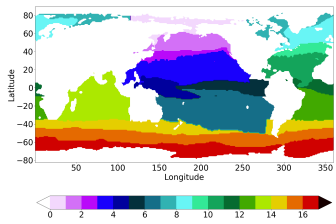
Monthly pCO₂, 2003-2005



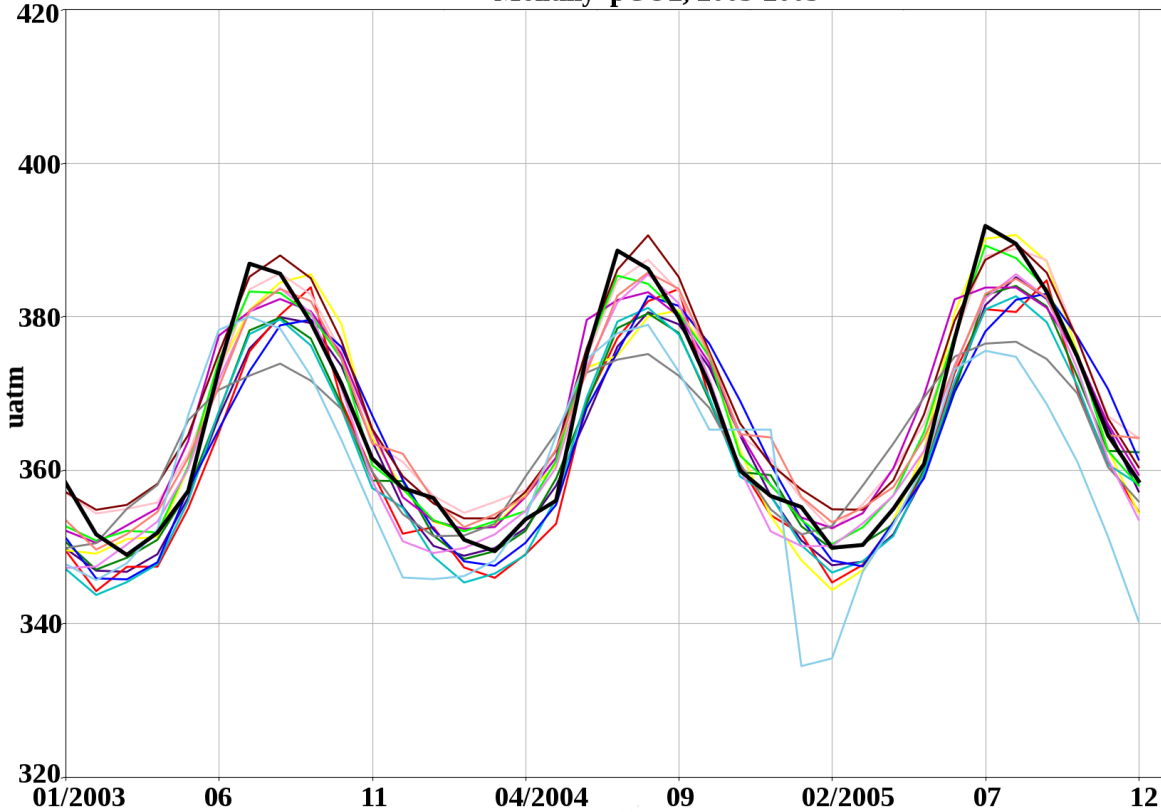
Yearly pCO₂, 2001-2013



Regional comparison of reconstructed pCO_2 : North Atlantic (green region)

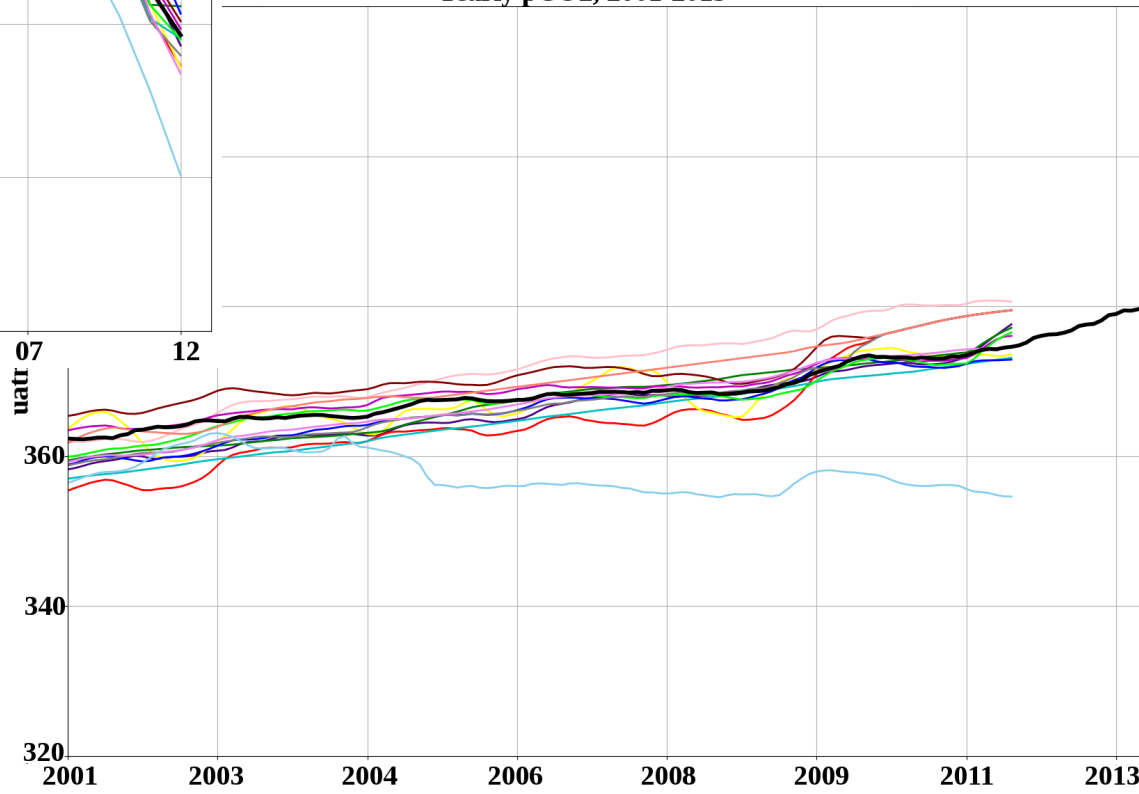


Monthly pCO_2 , 2003-2005

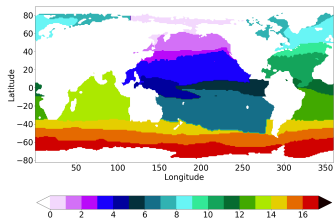


FNN pCO_2 is in good agreement with SOCOM mapping methods in regions with high concentration of observations.

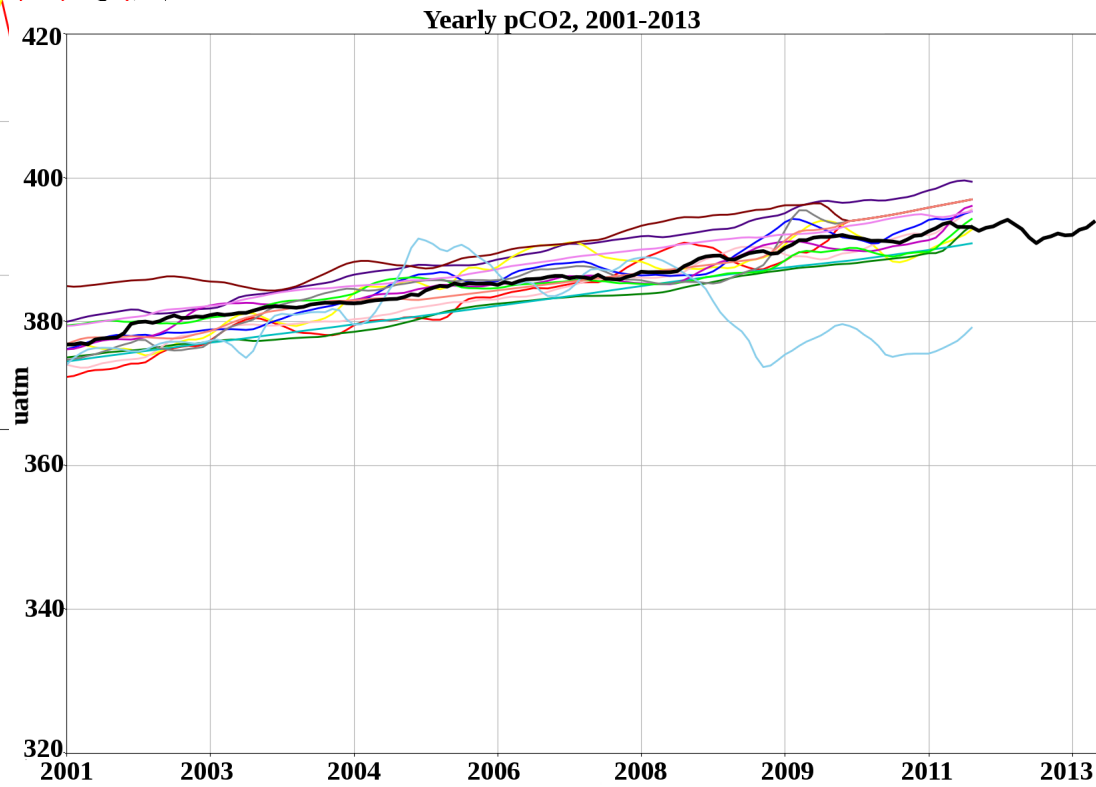
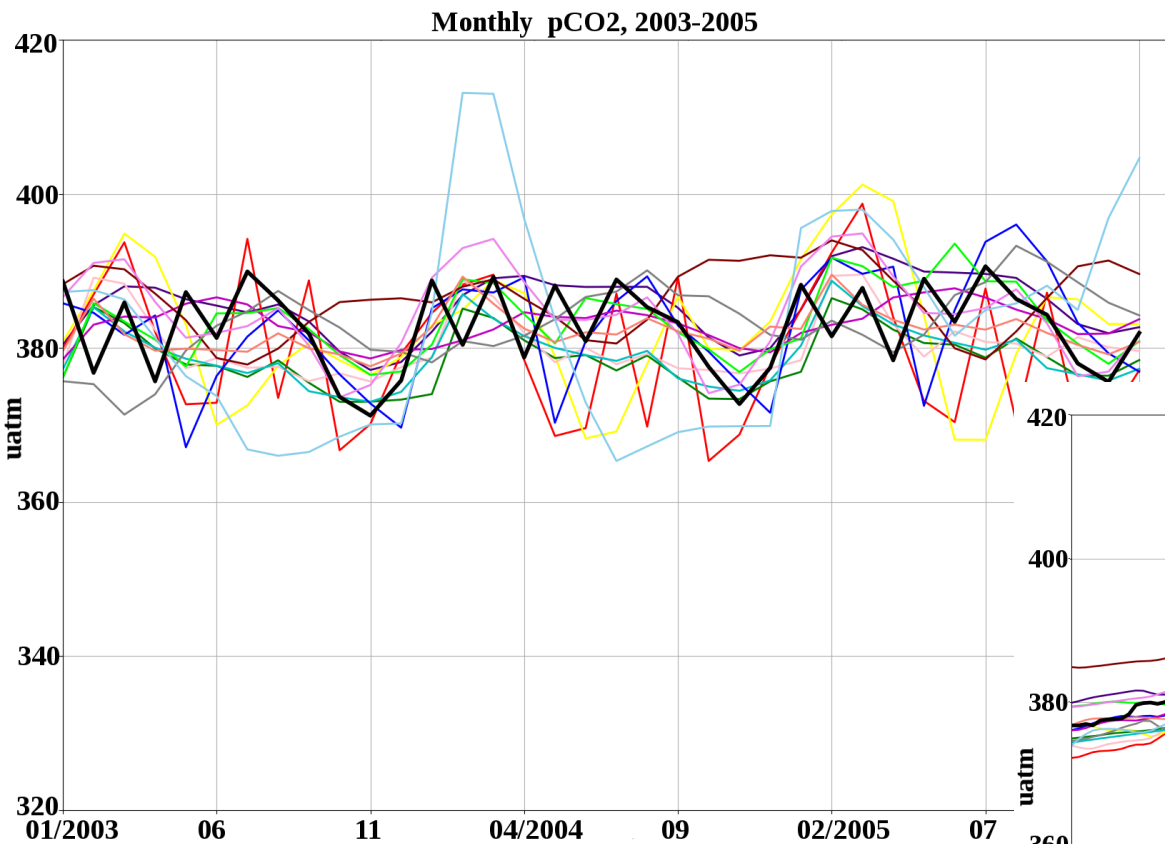
Yearly pCO_2 , 2001-2013



pCO₂ reconstructed. Atlantic Equatorial AtlantOS



In regions with small number of observation data it is hard to interpret the outputs from different mapping methods





Conclusion

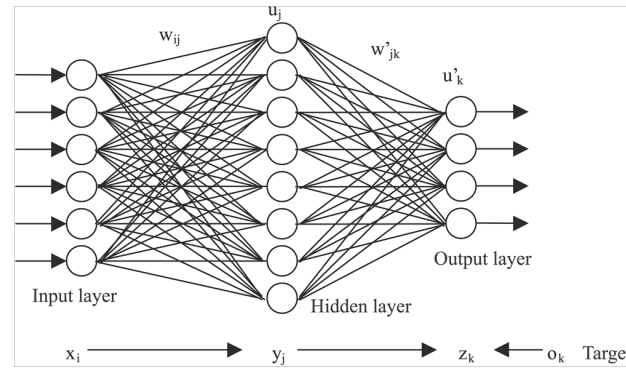
1. We are able to reconstruct $p\text{CO}_2$ over the global ocean with a good accuracy: RMSDs are ~ 19 μatm , r^2 is about 0.73.
2. We are able to represent interannual variability.
3. Our results are in the agreement with other mapping methods.
4. However, there is room for improvement especially in regions with limited data coverage \Rightarrow we propose to assess the impact of novel data in these regions through a model-based approach.



Perspectives

Use of NEMO PISCES Model:

1. Subsampling of model along ship tracks and application of chosen neural network model => provides best estimate of model performance given available information.
2. Expanding existing network by a series of Network design studies to identify optimal future observing systems.
=> Will be done over the next few months.



AtlantOS

Thank for your attention!
for any information contact:
anna.sommer@lsce.ipsl.fr

Climatological $p\text{CO}_2$ in Surface Water [3,040K + wint Rev Oct 09] for February 2000

