

**Interactive comment on “Uncertainty of the global oceanic CO₂ uptake induced by wind forcing: quantification and spatial analysis”
by Alizée Roobaert et al.**

Roobaert Alizée et al.

Anonymous Referee #1 (R1)

R1: The authors have conducted a very nice study that works through uncertainties inherent in the global uptake of CO₂ associated with wind forcing uncertainties. The presentation is clear, the methods are transparent, and the results should be of broad interest to the ocean carbon cycle community. The only shortcoming of the study is that it is somewhat technical, and in order to satisfy the scientific priorities of Biogeosciences my recommendation would be that the manuscript would benefit from minor revisions before being accepted for publication. A number of more general and more specific questions/comments are raised in the text that follows.

Author's response: We are grateful for the reviewer's evaluation and his/her constructive suggestions. Please find below a detailed answer to each comment.

On behalf of all co-authors,
Alizée Roobaert

R1: First and foremost, in the discuss pertaining to Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, it would be useful if the authors could identify whether they authors see pertinent dynamical or circulation structures as dominating the uncertainties. Given the linear color scale in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, it appears that the dominant uncertainties might be mostly over western boundary current regions? This would appear to be important, as there is currently a question being discussed in the carbon cycle community of whether western boundary currents serve as hot spots for carbon uptake. It would be of wide interest if the authors could attempt to quantify a response to the following question: Even with a perfect observing system for perfect pCO₂ measurements that is seasonally-resolving, what inherent uncertainties from gas exchange parameterizations and winds apply over these particular structures? This is already implicitly there in the text, but it would be helpful to emphasize this a bit to make clear what challenges lie ahead for more regionals-focused mechanistic interpretations.

Author's response: We agree with the reviewer that associating our uncertainties in FCO₂ with large dynamical or circulation structures would be relevant to our manuscript. However, our analysis of the spatial distribution of FCO₂ using different wind products did not allow clearly identifying such connection beyond the broad stroke picture already provided in our discussion. This motivated us to perform a regional scale analysis using RECCAP regions in our discussion. It is true however that several Western Boundary Current regions (in particular Brazil Current/Malvinas Current and the Florida Current) tend to display relatively large uncertainties in our calculations. Considering the particular interest for these regions in terms of CO₂ exchange with the atmosphere (Cai 2011; Gruber et al. 2009; Laruelle et al. 2010, 2014), we discussed briefly these regions in our revised manuscript (see updated text in bold below). We also introduced a cautionary statement regarding upwelling regions because the spatial extent of our pCO₂ product does not resolve well nearshore coastal regions and might thus miss part of the Eastern and Western Boundary Currents.

“The discrepancies between FCO₂ generated using NCEP2 and those generated using the other wind products are particularly pronounced near the equator, in the Arctic region and around 40° S (Austral Ocean) and 40° N (Fig. 2a and Fig. 3). For example, at these mid-

latitudes in the north and south hemisphere, differences between $FCO_{2-NCEP1}$ and $FCO_{2-NCEP2}$ can reach 0.8 and 0.6 mol C m⁻² yr⁻¹, respectively. Such pronounced differences result from the combination of relatively high wind speeds and significant pCO₂ gradients (> 25 µatm) as well as significant discrepancies between NCEP1 and NCEP2 at these latitudes (Fig. 2b). Other regions characterized by large differences in FCO₂ depending on the applied wind product include western boundary currents such as the Brazilian/ Malvinas Current and the Florida Current, which generally are regions of intense CO₂ outgassing (Cai, 2011; Laruelle et al., 2010, 2014). It should be noted, however, that the spatial extent of our pCO₂ data product does not include the near coastal zone and thus only partly cover these areas. Comparing the air-sea CO₂ exchange using all climatological mean wind products, we find that CCMP (global wind average of 7.5 m s⁻¹ from 1991 through 2011, which is close to that calculated by Wanninkhof (2014) for the period 1990-2009 of 7.3 m s⁻¹) leads to a slightly more intense CO₂ exchange between 40° S-40° N and in the Arctic region (> 60° N) than FCO_{2-ERA} and $FCO_{2-NCEP1}$ (Fig.2a)."

R1 : It would also be beneficial for anchoring the present study in the published literature if the authors could relate their results to the study of Sarmiento, Orr, and Siegenthaler (1992; JGR), where it was reported within a modeling context that 100 % increases in gas exchange only impact 9.2 % changes in air-sea CO₂ fluxes. Although that study from 25 years ago used a simplified representation of anthropogenic carbon, it has long been cited for the argument that gas exchange representation isn't of critical importance for global uptake.

Author's response:

We agree with the reviewer that it is important to discuss the implications of the uncertainties in FCO_2 calculated in our study for the global oceanic CO₂ in a modelling context, and to refer to the Sarmiento's paper. We think, however, that it is difficult to translate, in a quantitative way, our uncertainties in the FCO_2 calculation framework to global scale models for several reasons:

With respect to the uncertainties associated with the k-parametrization alone in a modelling context, Sarmiento, Orr, and Siegenthaler (1992) used a three-dimensional global general circulation model to demonstrate that the sensitivity of the globally integrated anthropogenic uptake of CO₂ by the ocean to the formulation of k is relatively low. This is partly due to the feedback mechanisms in these models: for instance, a doubling of the mean k value will induce an increase of the anthropogenic air-sea exchange in some regions (i.e. in the polar and equatorial regions). Because of the dynamic nature of a global circulation model, which recalculates the values of its stocks and fluxes at each time step, FCO_2 will increase but not proportionally to the doubling of k since the air-sea pCO₂ gradient will decrease when k is larger, acting as a negative feedback on FCO_2 changes. As shown by Sarmiento et al (1992), the overall effect of doubling k leads to only about a 10 % change in anthropogenic CO₂ absorption by the ocean.

In our study, the air-sea CO₂ exchange calculations directly derive from observations and do not have this air-sea gradient adjustment feedback mechanism, which compensates for the doubling of k. A direct comparison of uncertainties in quantitative terms is thus not straightforward. Nonetheless, our observation-based analysis indicates that uncertainties are comparatively higher in some regions (mainly polar and equatorial regions) and as shown in Fig 13 of Sarmiento's paper, broadly similar patterns can be diagnosed in a modelling context. Furthermore, the formulation of k in Sarmiento's paper is linear with respect to wind

speed, thereby underestimating the effect of strong winds on the CO_2 gas exchange. Thus, we expect a higher sensitivity of global FCO_2 to changes in k when a quadratic formulation is used, as is the case in our study. Finally, in the Sarmiento's paper, the uncertainties do not take into account the influence of the choice of one wind product over another. As shown by the study of Ishii (2014) for the Pacific Ocean, significant FCO_2 differences can be observed using the same model but different wind products.

We added several sentences to our manuscript to reflect on the implication of our findings for the parametrization of the CO_2 exchange with the atmosphere in global oceanic models and refer to the study of Sarmiento et al. (1992) for context (see updated text in bold below).

*"Our calculations reveal that, whenever a formulation of k is used to quantify the global oceanic FCO_2 indistinctly with ERA, CCMP or NCEP1, the range of estimates will be associated with an uncertainty of the order of 12 % when combined with recent global formulation of k derived from the ^{14}C global inventory, only. This uncertainty significantly rises when using the out dated formulation proposed by Wanninkhof (1992), a hybrid k -formulation (Wanninkhof et al., 2009) and/or when FCO_2 is calculated with NCEP2. Furthermore, our results have highlighted that due to differences in the regional wind patterns, regional discrepancies in FCO_2 are even larger than global. Finally, other poorly constrained sources of uncertainty in the calculation of FCO_2 and not included in our study exist in polar and coastal regions when specific processes further complicate the air-water exchange. For instance, in partially ice covered areas, the relationship between the intensity of the gas exchange is more complex than a direct linear scaling to the ice-free surface area (Lovely et al., 2015), but no generic formulation exists yet to account for this effect. Similarly, in some coastal areas, specific physical processes such as the occurrence of surfactants or other sources of turbulences than wind such as tidal currents may affect the intensity of the exchange of CO_2 at the air-water interface (Ho et al., 2011). In the future, the quantification of the effect of such processes on the uncertainty over the air-water CO_2 exchange will have to be further investigated to better constrain regional carbon budgets. **It should be noted that it is difficult to directly extrapolate our results to FCO_2 derived from global circulation models and Earth System Models. Indeed, because of the dynamic air-sea pCO_2 gradient adjustment acting against the change in gas transfer velocity in these models, the effect of variations in k on global FCO_2 estimates are dampened. For instance, Sarmiento et al. (1992) showed that a doubling in k resulted in only about a 10 % increase in the overall anthropogenic CO_2 absorption by the ocean. Because of the absence of this negative feedback mechanism in observation-based estimates, it is expected that wind-induced uncertainties derived from observations will be larger than uncertainties derived from Ocean general circulation models (OGCMs) and Earth System Models. Furthermore, the use of a linear k formulation and a single wind product in Sarmiento et al. (1992) will lead to smaller uncertainties than in our assessment based on quadratic formulations and multiple wind products. As shown by the results of Ishii (2014) for the Pacific Ocean, significant FCO_2 differences can be observed using the same model but different wind products.**"*

R1: In a related point, it would also be beneficial if the authors could likewise relate the uncertainties here to those reported in the Rödenbeck et al. (2015) comparison of fluxes found for different gridded pCO_2 products from different global research groups.

Author's response: Our research focused on the effect of the formulation of k and the choice of the wind product on the uncertainty in FCO_2 . We thus did not include the choice of the pCO_2 product in our analysis but we agree that comparing the range of global FCO_2 obtained with a given pCO_2 product and different wind products with the range of global FCO_2 obtained with a single formulation for the CO_2 exchange but several pCO_2 mapping

techniques, would be relevant to our manuscript. In Rödenbeck's study estimates of the global FCO_2 calculated with the same parametrization of k but different pCO_2 products range from $-1.36 \text{ Pg C yr}^{-1}$ to $-1.96 \text{ Pg C yr}^{-1}$. Such a difference ($\sim 30\%$), using 14 different pCO_2 data products is larger than the range obtained in our study using different formulations of k and all wind products but NCEP2 (20%). Following the reviewer's advice, we added several sentences to refer to Rödenbeck's study in our manuscript and compare our uncertainties related to the formulation of k to those associated with the pCO_2 mapping technique (see updated text in bold below).

"This study indicates that a change in spatial resolution of the wind data from $4^\circ \times 5^\circ$ degrees to $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ using monthly winds leads to discrepancies in c values of about 3% while the change in temporal resolution from daily to monthly using a $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ spatial resolution also leads to an uncertainty of about 3% . **Furthermore**, as already pointed by Wanninkhof (1992), the use of monthly averaged values of U_{10} instead of the 6 hour $\langle U_{10}^2 \rangle$ has a much bigger effect on FCO_2 , with an underestimation reaching over 20% . **It is also interesting to compare our reported FCO_2 uncertainties to those introduced by the choice of a given pCO_2 product. The application of distinct interpolation techniques in recent years has led to the publication of several global pCO_2 products that are largely based on the same observational dataset (i.e. SOCAT, Bakker et al., 2016). To quantify the uncertainty introduced by the choice of the pCO_2 field, Rödenbeck et al. (2015) applied an identical parameterization of the CO_2 exchange at the air-water interface to 14 pCO_2 data products. The global FCO_2 ranged from $-1.36 \text{ Pg C yr}^{-1}$ to $-1.96 \text{ Pg C yr}^{-1}$, and the relative difference ($\sim 30\%$) is thus slightly larger than the one attributed to different formulations of k and wind products (20% , ignoring NCEP2) calculated here.**"

R1: The authors point out that there are important discrepancies between global and empirical formulations of gas exchange. It could be constructive in this regard to point out that there are expected to be important limitations with the construct of a piston velocity in representing the relationship between surface carbon fluxes and winds. Winds don't only impact air-sea fluxes through microturbulence at the air-sea interface, but in the sense of climate dynamics the very same winds can in some regions sustain entrainment of waters through deepening of the mixed layer (through shear-induced turbulence). As the relative amplitude of these processes is not known, one should expect that parameterizations based on the concept of piston velocity (the first of these) will have limitations (Rodgers et al., 2014, BG), and that parameterizations based on local properties at the air-sea interface may thereby have inherent uncertainties that are irreducible. I think that this point in fact strengthens the main arguments in the manuscript, in that systematic and rigorous analysis of uncertainties will continue to be a critical component of carbon cycle research moving forward. Regarding the first of the points above (western boundary currents), this could be pertinent.

Author's response: We agree with the reviewer that, for local parameterization, the influence of wind on the gas exchange is not limited to its influence on the piston velocity. As the reviewer points out, Rodgers et al. (2014) quantified the influence of wind stirring on the CO_2 exchange at the air-water interface in the Southern Ocean. In that study, the reduction of the exchange of CO_2 at the air-water interface is partly controlled by the effect of wind stirring on the depth of the mixed layer. This contributes to the complexity of deriving an accurate formulation of k . We modified the last section of our discussion (see updated text in bold below) to include a reference to Rodgers et al. (2014) and account for those points mentioned by the reviewer.

“This further supports the idea that empirical formulations are calibrated for specific local settings and are not suitable for global scale applications. For instance, the Kuss et al. (2004) and the Weiss et al. (2007) relationships were derived in areas of the Baltic Sea characterized by very high wind speeds, up to 20 m s^{-1} . In addition, locally, wind may influence the intensity of the CO_2 exchange at the air-water interface by other processes not connected to the turbulence at the interface and the piston velocity. Rodgers et al. (2014), for example, identified the effect of wind speed as a control of FCO_2 in the Southern Ocean through its control on the depth of the mixed layer depth through wind stirring. This kind of indirect controls of wind on the CO_2 exchange at the air-water interface adds an additional important source of uncertainty on local parameterization of k .”

R1: Minor Comments:

pg. 2, line 5 “open” should be “opened”

Author’s response: Done

pg. 2, line 12: “observation-based” should probably be “observationally-based”

Author’s response: Done

pg 2 line 19 should be “10 meters”

Author’s response: Done

pg 2 line 28: should be “uncertainty associated with”

Author’s response: Done

pg 3 lines 3-4 should be “the latitudinal distribution of FCO_2 ”

Author’s response: Done

pg 3 line 10 I recommend removing “in a nutshell” (rather informal)

Author’s response: Done

pg 3 line 14 change “measure because z ” to “measure as z ”

Author’s response: Done

pg 4 line 12 again, I think this should say “observationally-based”

Author’s response: Done

pg 4 line 18 I think this should say “using a two-step”

Author’s response: Done

pg 4 line 19 should say “maps for the global ocean”

Author’s response: Done

pg 7 line 17 should say “Within the tropics”

Author’s response: In this sentence, we refer to the latitudes close to 23 degrees South and North but not the entire area in between. We think that using ‘Within the tropics’ instead of along the tropics might be misleading to the reader.

pg 9 line 21 should say “This corresponds”

Author’s response: Done

pg 9 line 22 should say “despite the fact that these empirical”

Author’s response: Done

pg 11 line 16 replace “the literature also reports” with “one also finds in the published literature”

Author’s response: Done

pg 11 line 24 should say “methods have their relative advantages”

Author’s response: Done

pg 11 line 24 should say “has been shown that”

Author’s response: Done

Summary Statement:

To restate, I believe that with some relatively minor text changes that connect the present study to broader community efforts and scientific interests, the manuscript should meet the standard for publication in Biogeosciences. The authors are to be

commended for a very nice and thorough analysis and presentation that will be of
brand interest.

We thank again the reviewer for his/her constructive remarks and his/her support of our
study.