

Answer to Anonymous Referee #2:

We thank Anonymous Referee #2 for her/his comments and suggestions.

Below, we include our detailed answers to all comments and questions.

The manuscript investigates global spatial distribution of Zn:P uptake ratios by phytoplankton using the GEOTRACES dataset, MIT numerical model and optimization techniques. The methodology is adapted and well described, and analyses focuses on the influence of limited spatial data coverage, model circulation uncertainty, and choices of optimization functions. The manuscript provides some information of interest for the marine biology community. However the manuscript is very dense and technical, and in its actual shape not very accessible for the majority of scientists. I recommend to rework on the manuscript to make it more accessible, to highlight more the conclusions of interest for the zinc cycle and to base the discussions less on the technical aspects. in particular, focus more on the impact of the partial coverage of the database, the seasonal cycle and the circulation, and put more indented the different optimization techniques and synthesize may be in an appendix how their choice can strongly influence the main conclusions of the paper Zn cycle.

We are glad that the referee finds our manuscript of interest for the community. Regarding accessibility and density, we appreciate the referee's comments, but would like to point out that:

(a) as we state in the original manuscript, the aim of our study is to assess the sensitivities that need to be considered during model optimisation to (GEOTRACES) data, and this indeed motivates the design of our study. As a consequence, the aspects relating to optimisation sensitivity *must* be the focus of our discussion, rather than the zinc cycle more generally. This also represents the novel aspect of this work, which has not been considered by previous Zn model optimisations (see response to Referee 1).

(b) while we would agree that the manuscript is long, we have carefully attempted to structure it such that its sections can be read independently of each other. Thus, we hope that the manuscript structure makes it possible for readers to find the relevant information easily, e.g. reading only Sect. 3.5 if interested in the influence of misfit metric on optimisation.

Nonetheless, in response to the referee's comment, we have made revisions throughout the manuscript with the aim of broader accessibility. We note that the journal's guidelines do not allow the supplementary material to contain "scientific interpretations or findings that would go beyond the contents of the manuscript", but have tried to improve accessibility of the main text, such as:

- by providing synthesis sentences that summarise the main findings discussed in a section (e.g. L392-393, L607-608 of the revised manuscript)
- by expanding the reasoning why we discuss results in the context of uptake systematics and export flux. The introduction of Fig. 6 in the beginning of Section 3.2 now reads:
"Figure 6 illustrates [...]. We use this emergent relationship as a measure of model similarity since it controls the geographical systematics of Zn uptake and export (de Souza et al., 2018), although of course the stoichiometry of Zn:P uptake in the *real* ocean is not likely to follow a single dependence on Zn concentration."
- By changing Section 3.7 in order to manifest the importance of our study and its position at the theory-practice interface, and by listing the main implications that can be drawn from our study with regard to model calibration towards real data *and* with regard to interpretation/discussion of optimisation results (see response to Referee 1).

Revised Section 3.7 now reads:

“Although there are modelling studies of marine trace metal cycling that objectively calibrate a variety of their model parameters (e.g. Frants et al., 2016; Weber et al., 2018; Pasquier et al., 2022), the impact of data distribution, model imperfections or choice of misfit function on optimisation results are often not discussed. In this study, we have separately assessed how optimisation results are impacted by these sources of uncertainty. In accordance with other work (e.g. Löptien and Dietze, 2019; Kriest et al., 2020), our ensemble of optimisations shows that biogeochemical parameters are often optimised to compensate for the inability of model formulations to reproduce the target field (Sect. 3.3). Reconstructed Zn uptake systematics were most different from the reference uptake systematics in experiments with systematic differences between the large-scale circulation of the model and that underlying the target field (synObs_circ; Fig. 6); misfits obtained in this experiment type were also about an order of magnitude higher than those for synObs_seas, which differ only in terms of the presence or absence of seasonality within the same physical model. While optimisation to real Zn data (e.g. Weber et al., 2018) is outside this study’s focus, the results of our ensemble have direct implications for such optimisations and the inferences that may be drawn from them:

- Because biogeochemical parameters are often optimised to compensate for the inability of model formulations to reproduce the target field, any optimisation of a simple biogeochemical model such as ours towards real data must be seen as attempting to retrieve the systematics of biogeochemical behaviour, rather than physically meaningful parameter values. This is especially the case since – even though observations from wild phytoplankton (Twining and Baines, 2013) indicate geographical systematics that are similar to those that result from this model formulation (de Souza et al., 2018) – there is no reason to believe that the stoichiometry of Zn:P uptake in the real ocean should follow a single dependence on dissolved Zn concentration.
- Because increasing both spatial and temporal model resolution might be computationally unaffordable, even for a relatively efficient global optimisation algorithm like CMA-ES, it is important for studies focusing on optimisation towards global (micro)nutrient distributions with long whole-ocean residence times to prioritise the choice of circulation model, with special focus on accurate simulation of large-scale circulation timescales.
- It is important to recognise the subjectivity that the choice of misfit function introduces to objective parameter optimisation, and to carefully weigh the sensitivities implicit to the misfit function in making this choice for any particular application. A misfit function that appears suitable for optimisation in a simple TWIN experiment, in which the model can perfectly describe the target field, may not be the best choice for optimisation towards noisy, incomplete and/or irregularly distributed real-world data.

It should also be emphasised that our study has not considered the influence of model simplifications, such as the lack of external sources of Zn or simplifications in the underlying P cycling model. External inputs such as those from marginal sediments, atmospheric deposition, or hydrothermal vents (e.g. Conway and John, 2014; Roshan et al., 2016; Lemaitre et al., 2020; Liao et al., 2020) are not relevant to our optimisation ensemble to synthetic observations, but their potential significance should be taken into account during optimisation to real data. With regard to the underlying P cycling model, it directly affects Zn cycling in our model formulation, since Zn uptake is related to PO₄ uptake through $r_{Zn:P}$ (Sunda and Huntsman, 1992), and Zn remineralises with the same globally constant length-scale as P (Twining et al., 2014). [...]”.

Also, the study on the influence of the circulation needs to be better described and analyzed. While for the other analyzes there is information on the range of variation of the parameters or the techniques, no details are given on the sensitivity experiment with the higher resolution model. the paper concludes on the strong influence of the ocean circulation, but perhaps the circulations generated by the models are very different, and only caused by significant shortcomings in the low-resolution model, so that range of variation is not realistic.

We are not entirely sure what the referee means here. Firstly, our manuscript does not particularly emphasise or “[conclude] on the strong influence of the ocean circulation”. This is simply one aspect that we discuss, and indeed we emphasise the importance of misfit function choice more strongly – including in the title, abstract and conclusions of the original manuscript. Secondly, we do not quite understand what the referee means regarding “information on range of variation and parameters”: in Section 2.3.1, we describe the setup of our circulation experiments to the same (or greater) level of detail as the other experiments.

More broadly, however, we agree that the circulations generated by MITgcm-2.8 and MITgcm-ECCO are quite different, especially regarding the timescale of deep-ocean ventilation, as discussed in Section 3.3.3 of the original manuscript. As noted in Section 2.3.1 of the original manuscript, it would be beyond the scope of this study to identify all differences between the two MITgcm versions that finally cause the differences in the retrieved parameters. We have tried to summarise the most relevant characteristics (spatial differences in Zn concentrations and export fluxes (Sect. 2.3.1) as well as ideal age distributions (Sect. 3.3.3)).

Additionally, we agree that our finding regarding the sensitivity of different circulation models to misfit functions could be more or less pronounced, depending on the circulation model and reference values that were chosen. However, we remain confident that the VolRMSE misfit metric keeps being more prone to compensate for large-scale differences in circulation patterns, in particular patterns related to deep ocean ventilation. To clarify this, in the revised manuscript we have introduced a note that the degree of variation in uptake systematics may depend on differences in the underlying circulations and the choice of reference parameter in Section 3.3.3, where differences in the underlying circulation are discussed

Minor points :

- Parameterization of Zn^{2+}/Zn with Ligands (L) is not described

Thanks - we have introduced the derivation of Zn^{2+} from our tracer Zn and the ligand concentration L. The revised paragraph in Sect. 2.1.2 now reads:

“Following Ellwood and Van den Berg (2000), concentrations of Zn^{2+} are calculated from total dissolved Zn (the tracer carried in the model) in two steps: first, by assuming rapid equilibration of non-ligand-bound Zn (Zn') with an organic ligand with conditional stability constant $K_L=10^{10} M^{-1}$ and spatially constant concentration, which allows calculation of Zn' by solving the quadratic equation:

$$K_L \cdot (Zn')^2 + (K_L \cdot L - K_L \cdot Zn + 1) \cdot Zn' - Zn = 0 \quad (3)$$

and second, by calculating Zn^{2+} from Zn' using the inorganic side-reaction coefficient $\alpha_{Zn} = 2.1$:

$$Zn^{2+} = \frac{Zn'}{\alpha_{Zn}} \quad (4)$$

- the c_{zn} parameter seems to be almost systematically optimized by the lowest allowed value. wouldn't it be possible to widen the to allow lower values?

It is correct that the parameter c_{zn} converged to its lower boundary in almost all optimisations. We tested the effect of reducing the lower boundary for c_{zn} to the physically meaningless value of $-0.16 \mu M^{-1}$ for two RMSE-optimisations: synObs_IDP_noise, where c_{zn} was the only parameter that converged to its lower boundary value, and

synObs_ALL_circ, where b_{Zn} as well as c_{Zn} converged to boundary values. In both experiments, the optimum value of c_{Zn} was found at the new lower bound of $-0.16 \mu\text{M}^{-1}$, while the other parameters changed by a maximum of 25 % relative to the corresponding previous optimisations. While in one experiment the minimum misfit found by CMA-ES was lower (-0.052%) than the misfit identified with default parameter boundaries, in the other, widening the lower boundary of parameter c_{Zn} resulted in a misfit that was minimally higher ($+0.006\%$) than the final misfit reached with default boundaries. Thus, expanding the lower boundary for c_{Zn} led CMA-ES to terminate in a local misfit minimum in this experiment.

In our original manuscript, we mentioned that we carried out experiments with widened boundaries [L. 305-310]. We decided not to show the detailed results mentioned above as they are not new but rather confirm findings that have already been shown in previous studies (Kriest et al., 2017; Falls et al., 2021), and we prefer to keep that as is.

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