Updated Time-varying Maps of Surface Ocean δ^{13} C of DIC and the 13 CO₂ Isotopic Disequilibrium Flux with Uncertainty

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Estimates of spatial and temporal patterns in the ¹³C:¹²C ratio (expressed as δ^{13} C) of surface ocean dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) are essential for interpreting atmospheric δ^{13} C of CO₂. The work described here is part of a larger project focused on using atmospheric CO₂ and δ^{13} C measurements to quantify terrestrial and oceanic net carbon fluxes as well as isotopic fractionation by terrestrial plants. Previously, we compiled a dataset of more than 8700 surface ocean δ^{13} C of DIC measurements collected from research vessels and ships of opportunity from 1978 to 2018. In this analysis, we use a trend analysis over different regions of the global oceans and the approach of Takahashi et al. [2009] to create monthly maps of δ^{13} C of DIC on a 4° (latitude) x 5° (longitude) spatial grid from 1990 to 2021. These values are then used to calculate the ¹³C isotopic disequilibrium flux at the same spatial and temporal resolution. The uncertainty of the δ^{13} C of DIC is estimated using cross-validation whereby surface ocean δ^{13} C of DIC observations are withheld and then compared to gridded predictions. We then use the cross-validation statistics to inform a Monte Carlo scheme to estimate the uncertainty of ¹³C isotopic disequilibrium flux for each grid cell. We use the same Monte Carlo scheme to assess the uncertainty of both the gross and net air-sea CO₂ flux from 1990 to 2021 and compare this uncertainty to the spread of estimates based on widelyavailable surface ocean partial pressure of CO₂ (pCO₂) products covering the same time interval. We find that uncertainties related to air-sea gas exchange can be substantial relative to the spread among estimates due only to differences in the pCO_2 product used in the flux estimate.



Figure 1. Fig. 1. Annual mean ¹³CO₂ isotopic disequilibrium in per mille for 1990-2021.