

Time of emergence of anthropogenic deoxygenation and warming in the thermocline

Is deoxygenation detectable before warming?

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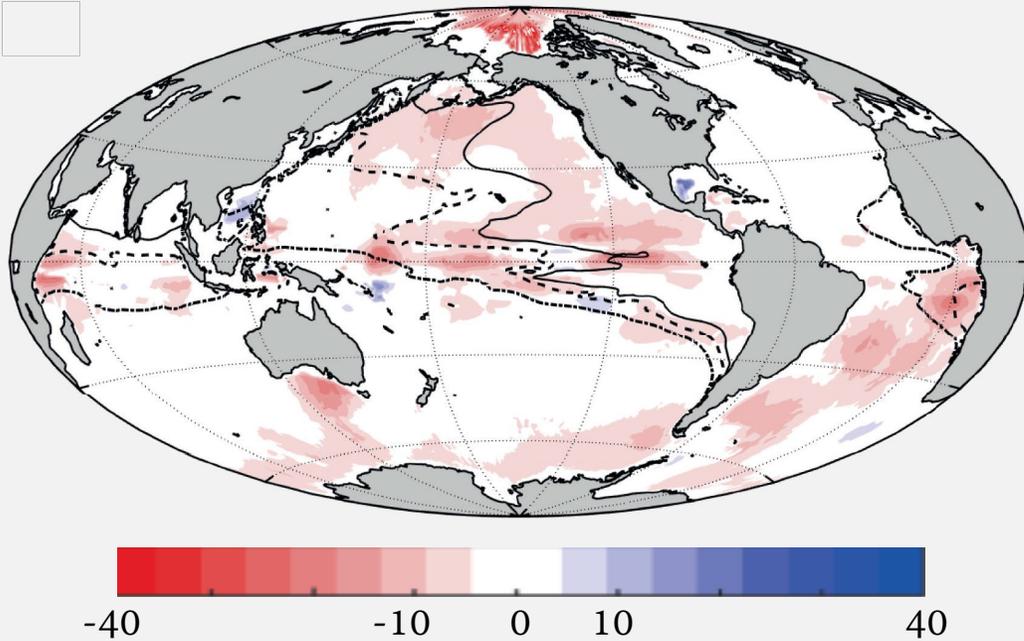
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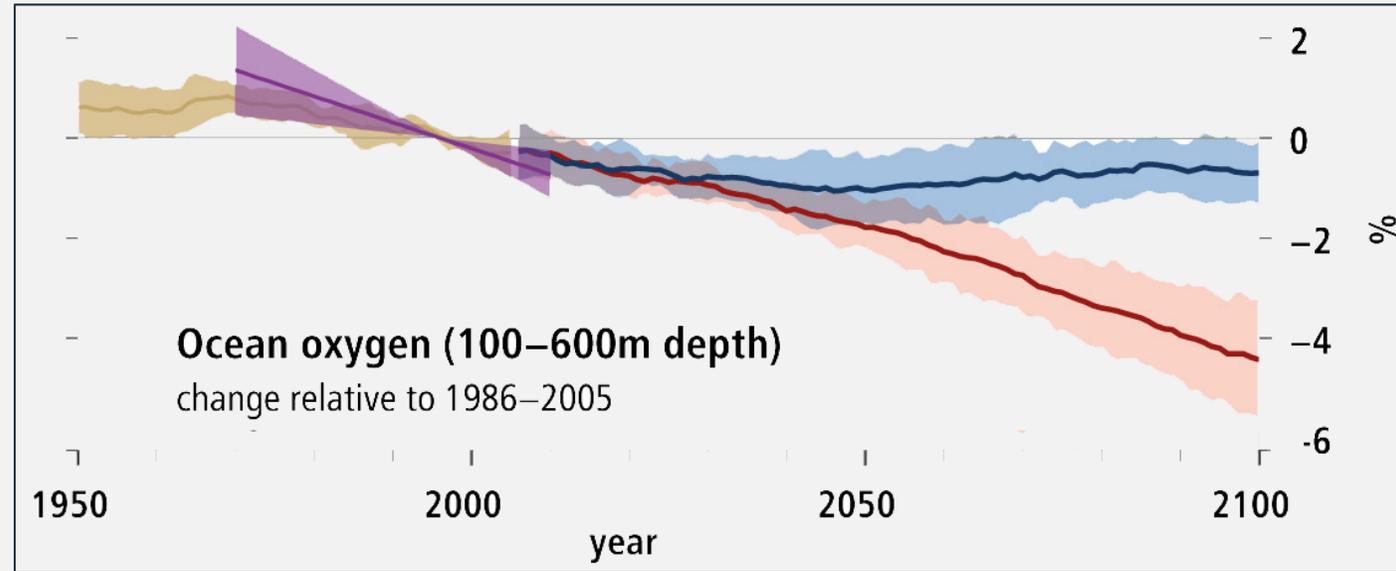
Observed deoxygenation

Trend of O₂ (since 1960)

[mmol m⁻³ per decade]



Schmidtko et al., 2017



IPCC, 2019

Time of Emergence - concept

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***signal* $\geq \alpha * \textit{noise}$**

Introduction

Method

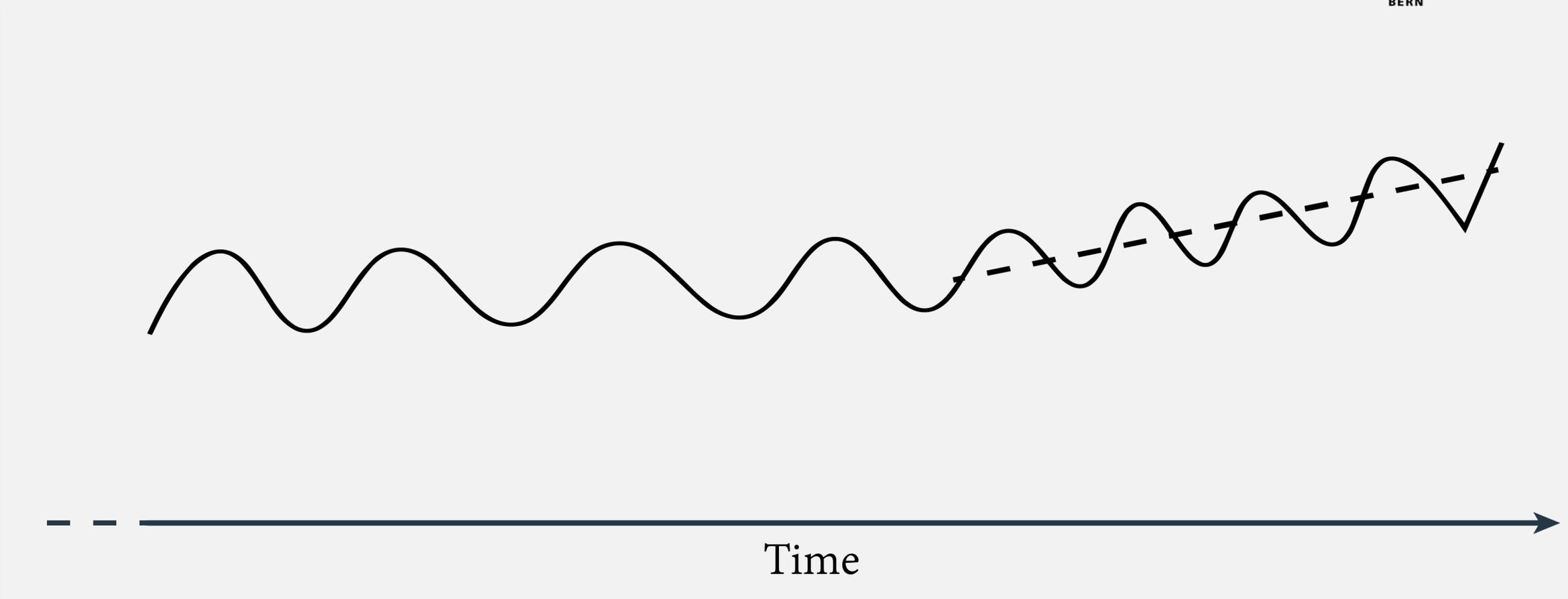
Results

Conclusion

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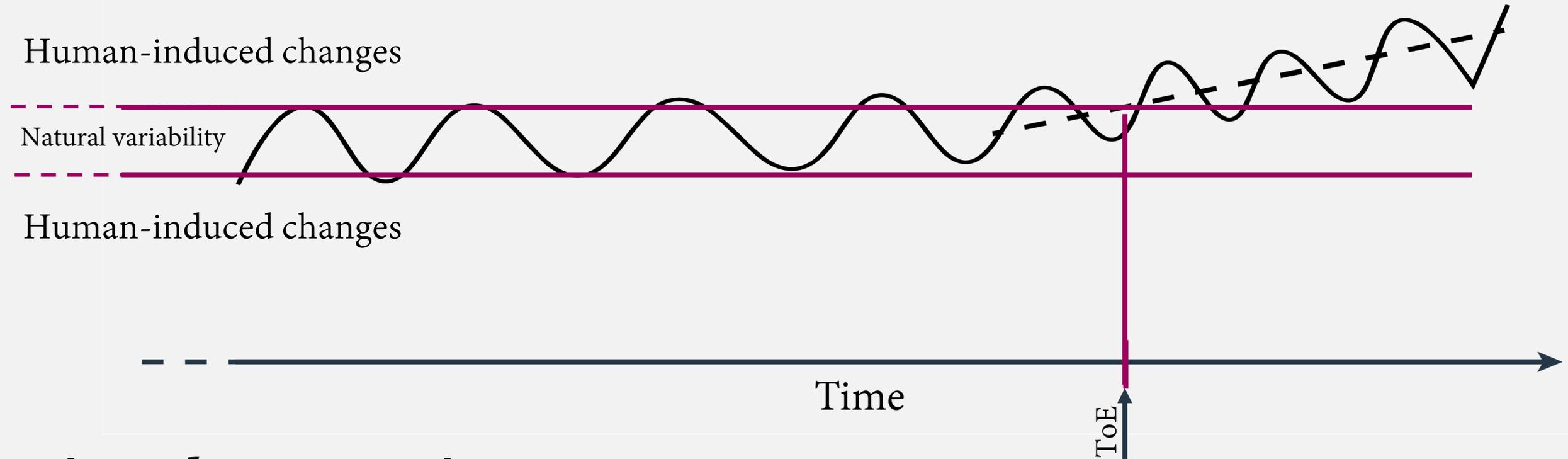


Time of Emergence - concept



$$\mathbf{signal} \geq \alpha * \mathbf{noise}$$

Time of Emergence - concept

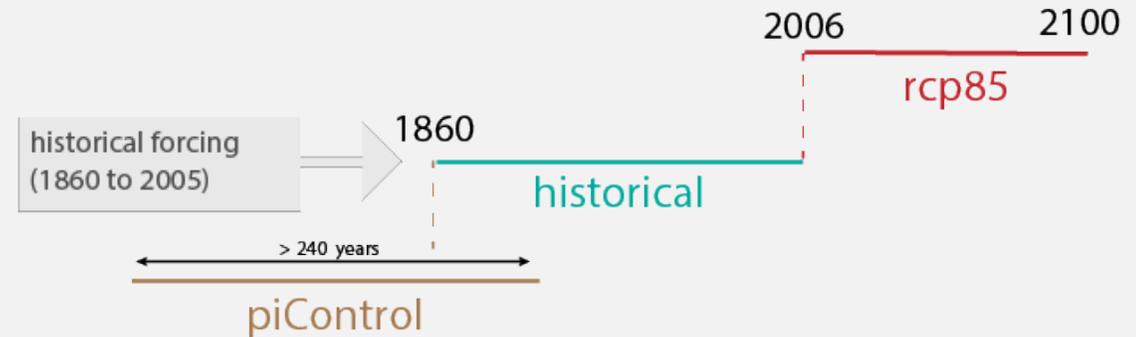


Multi-model analysis

8 model configurations from the CMIP5 dataset

+

“in-house” CESM1.0 simulation

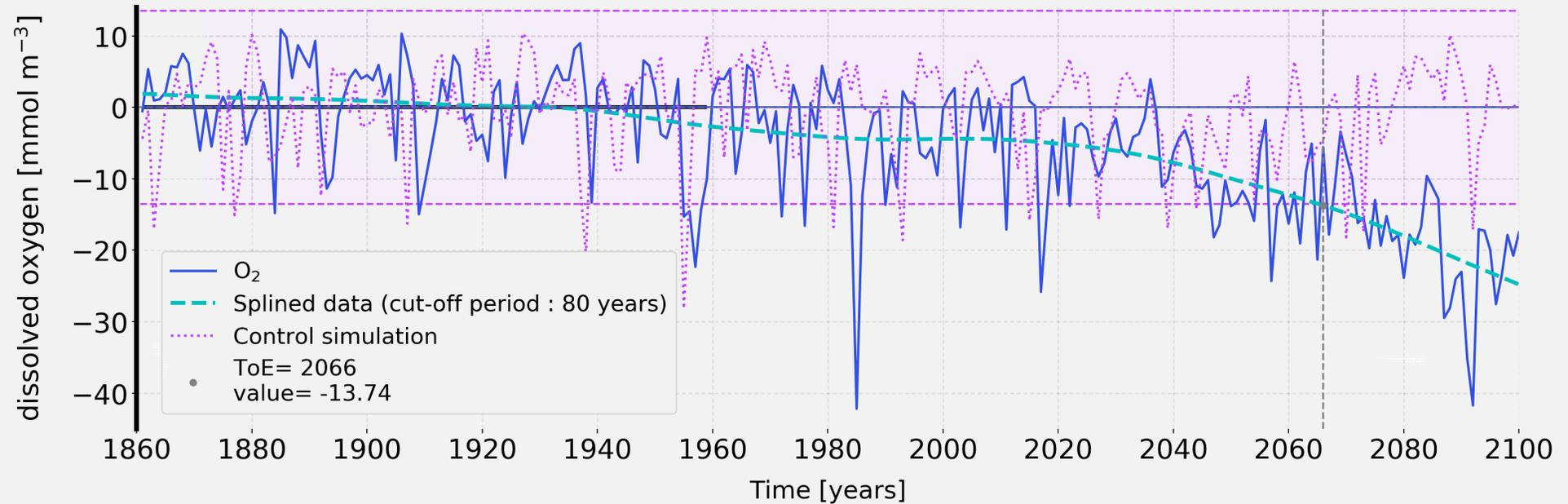


ToE – definition for this study

Noise: internal variability

$$\alpha = 2$$

Signal : low-frequency filter



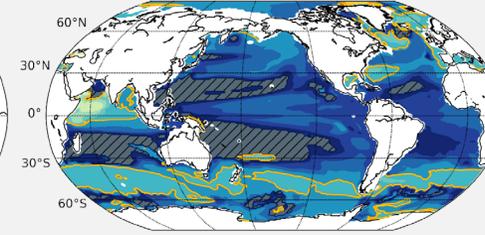
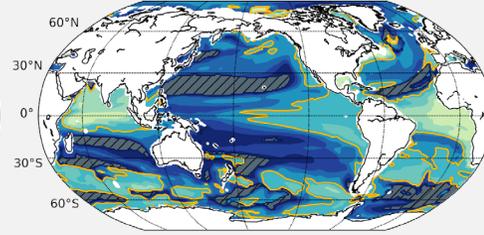
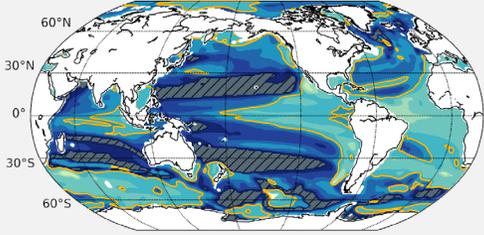
(Hameau et al., 2020)

ToE(T)

(a) GFDL-ESM2M

(b) GFDL-ESM2G

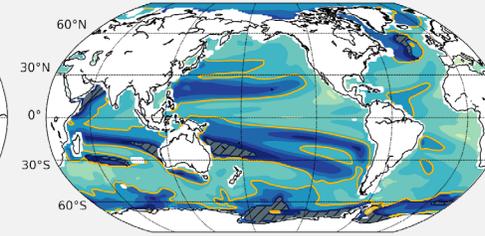
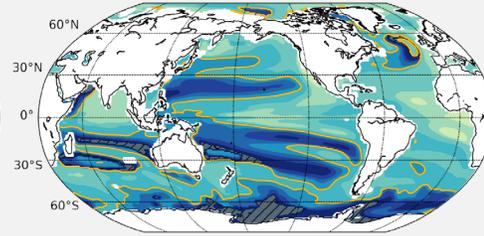
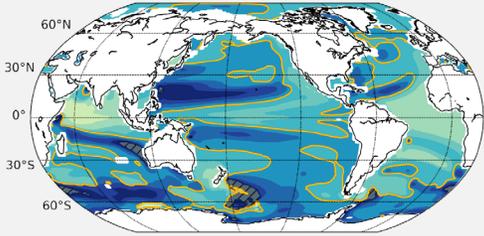
(c) HadGEM2-CC



(d) IPSL-CM5B-LR

(e) IPSL-CM5A-MR

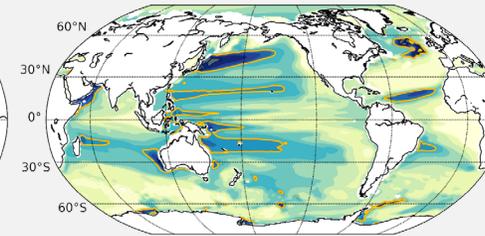
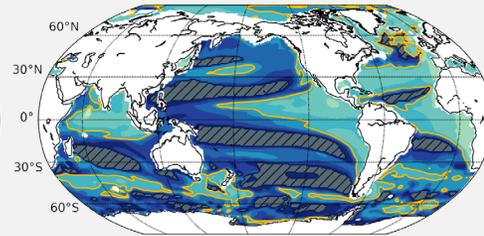
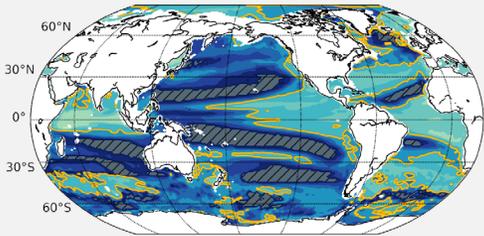
(f) IPSL-CM5A-LR



(g) MPI-ESM-MR

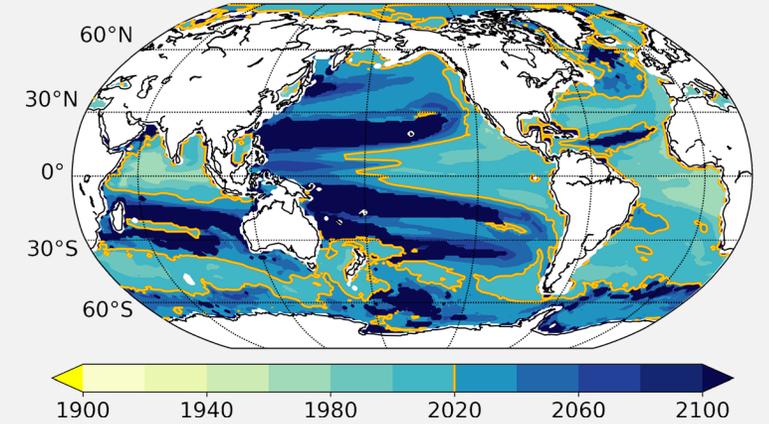
(h) MPI-ESM-LR

(i) CESM1.0

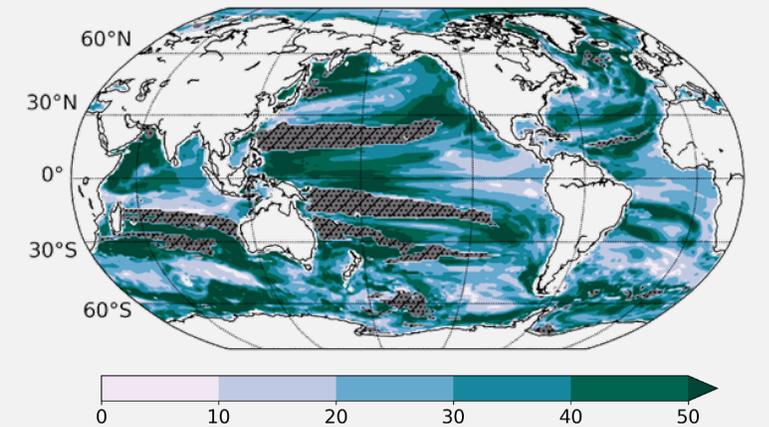


ToE(T) [year]

Multi-model median of ToE [years]

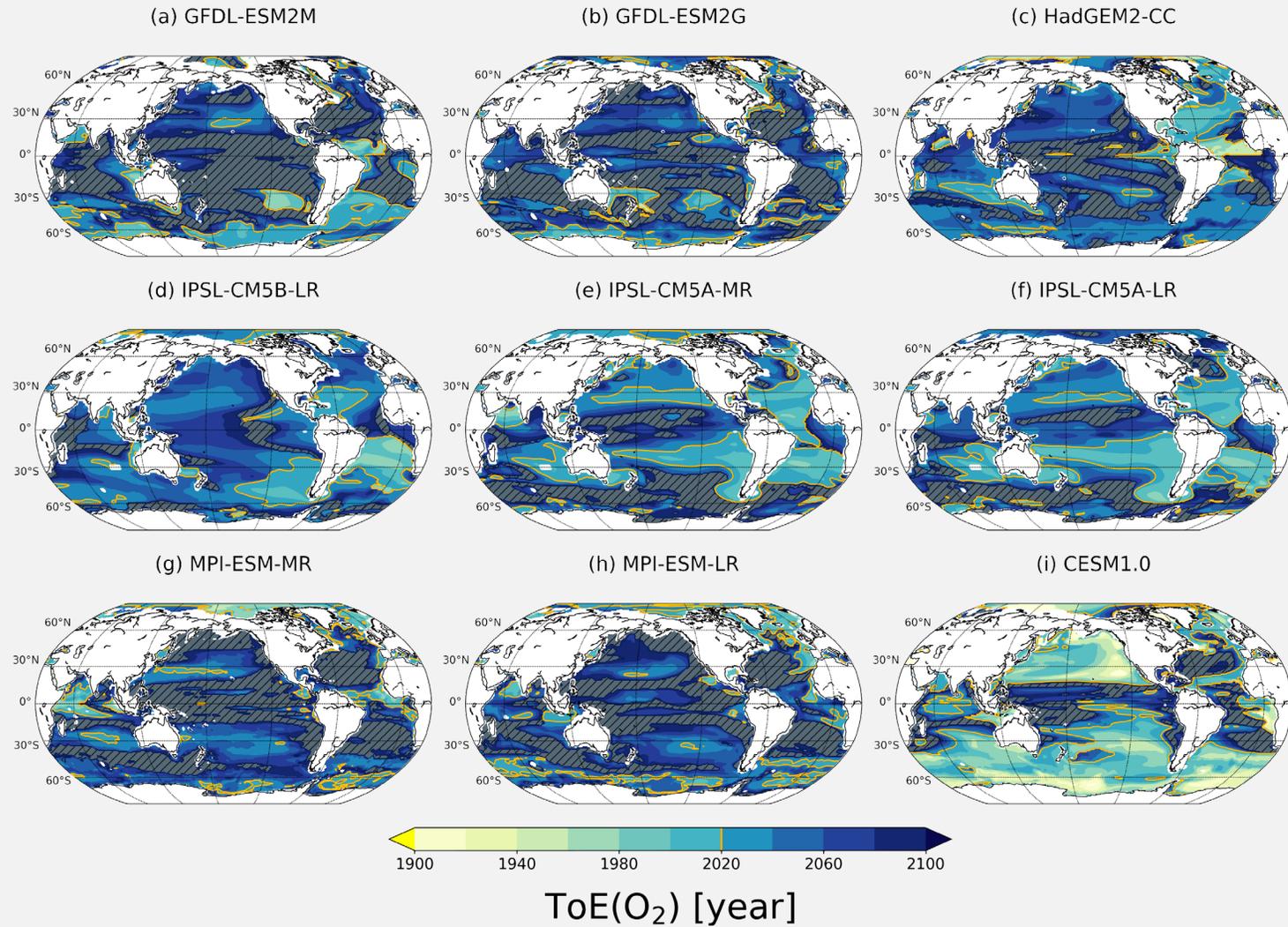


Multi-model spread of ToE [years]

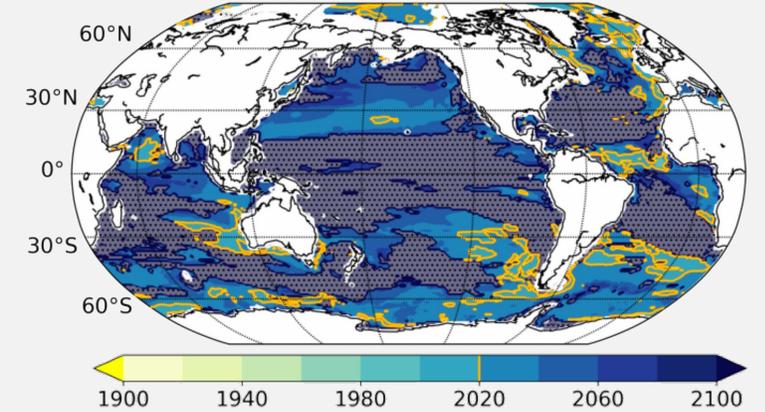


(Hameau et al., 2020)

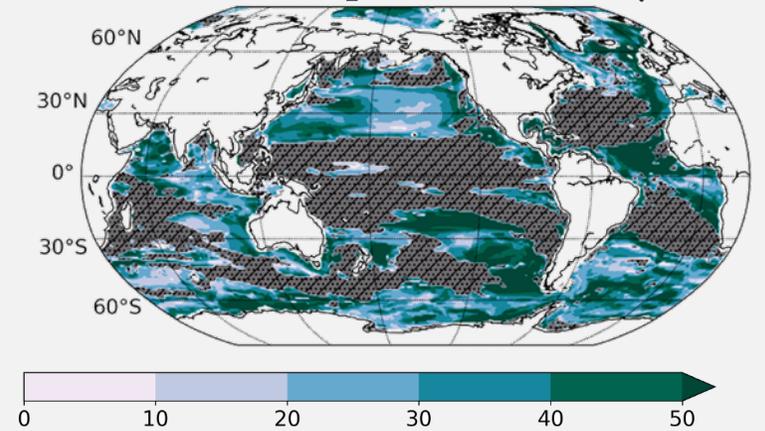
ToE(O₂)



Multi-model median of ToE [year]



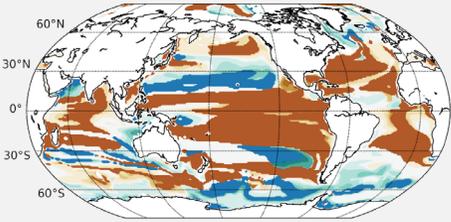
Multi-model spread of ToE [years]



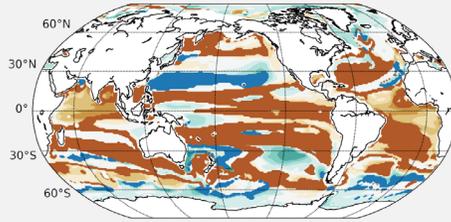
(Hameau et al., 2020)

$$\Delta\text{ToE} = \text{ToE}(\text{T}) - \text{ToE}(\text{O}_2)$$

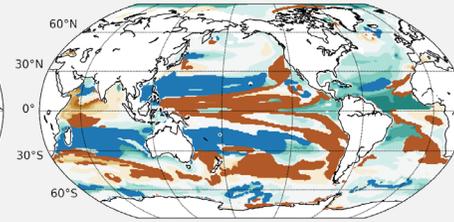
(a) GFDL-ESM2M



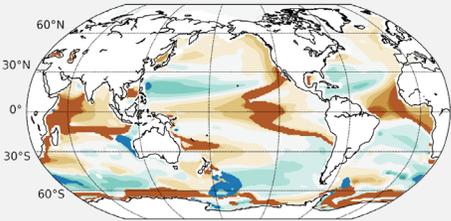
(b) GFDL-ESM2G



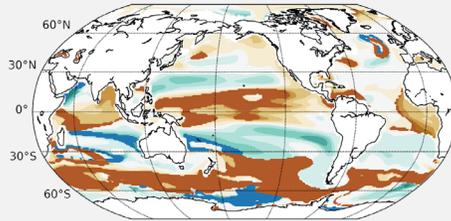
(c) HadGEM2-CC



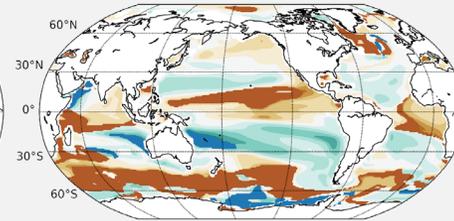
(d) IPSL-CM5B-LR



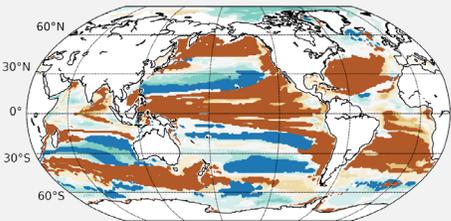
(e) IPSL-CM5A-MR



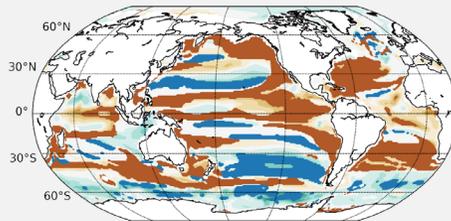
(f) IPSL-CM5A-LR



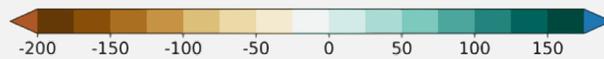
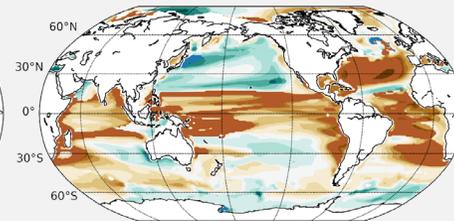
(g) MPI-ESM-MR



(h) MPI-ESM-LR



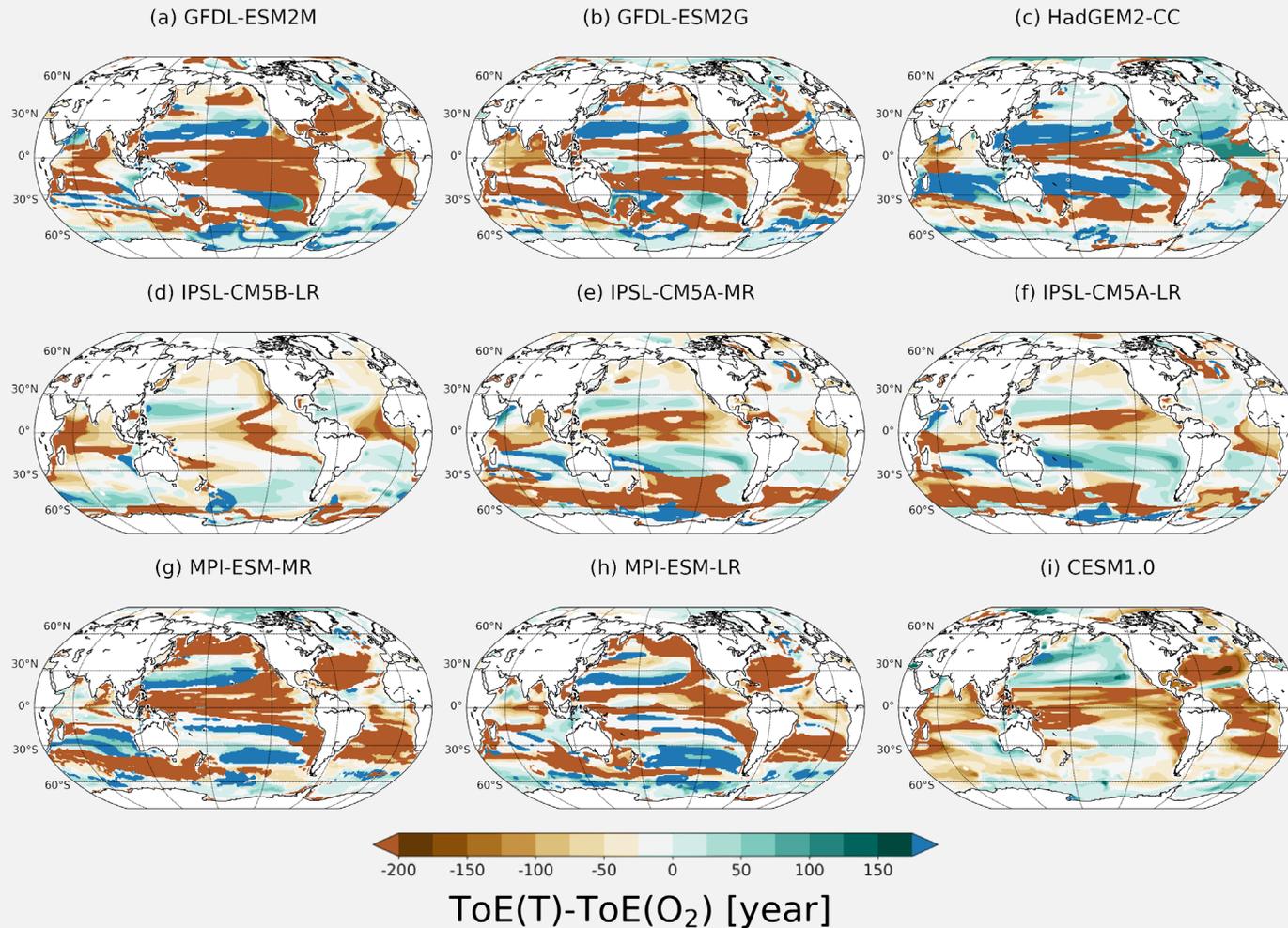
(i) CESM1.0



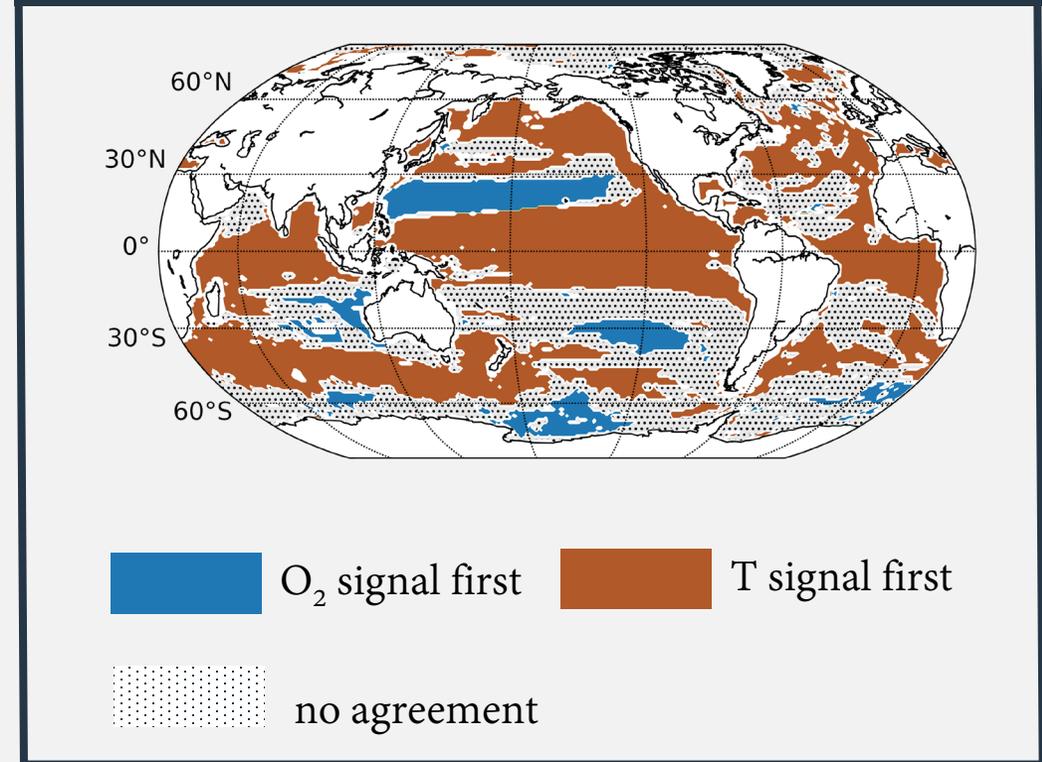
ToE(T)-ToE(O₂) [year]

(Hameau et al., 2020)

$$\Delta\text{ToE} = \text{ToE}(\text{T}) - \text{ToE}(\text{O}_2)$$

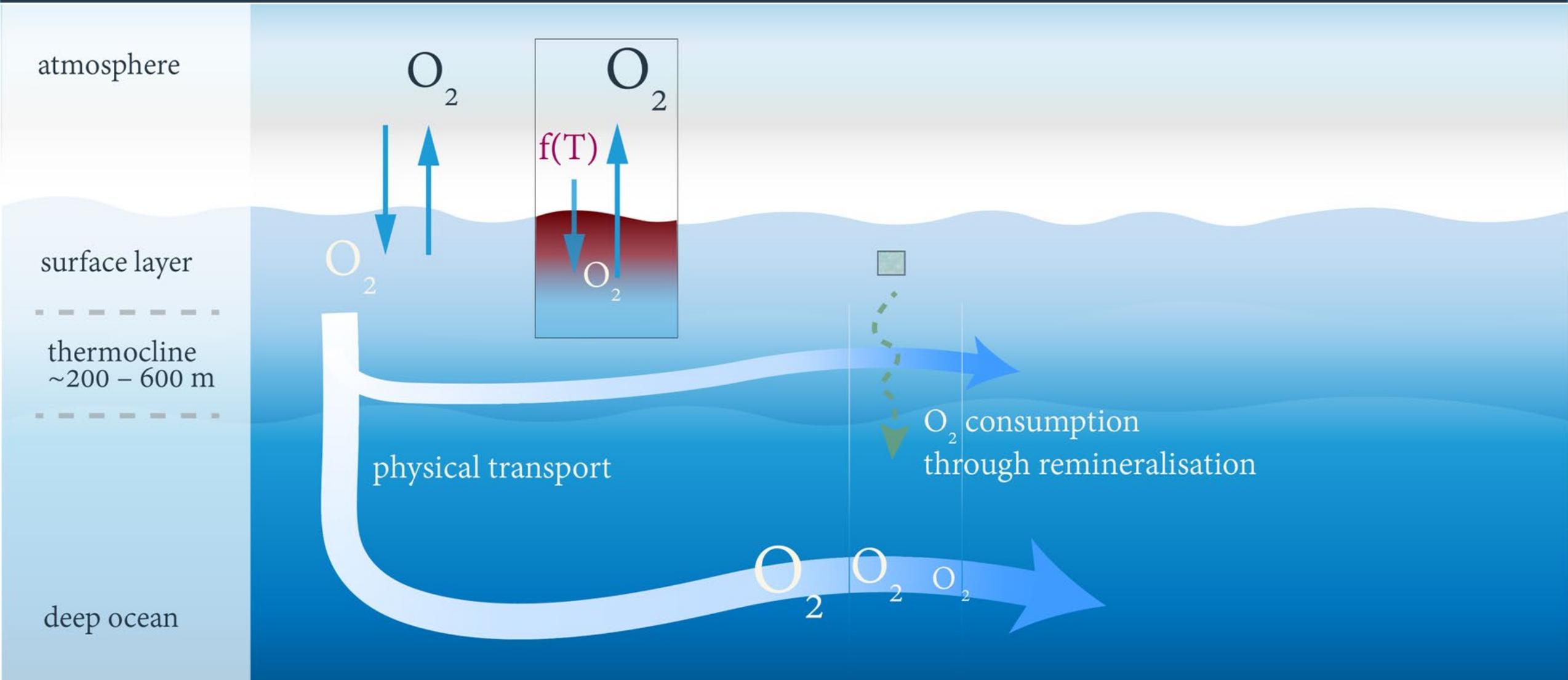


Summary map showing the regions where ΔO_2 emerge before ΔT (blue) for at least 7 out of 9 models

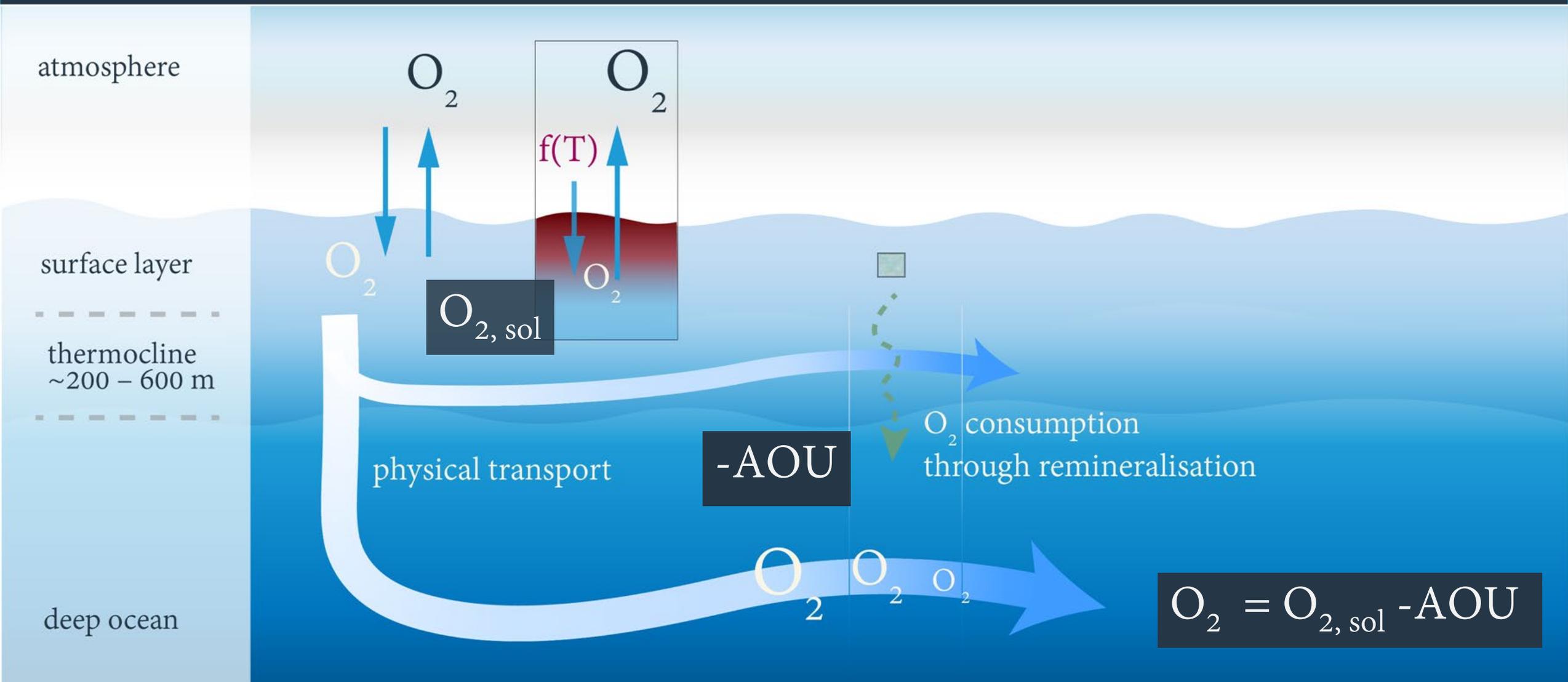


(Hameau et al., 2020)

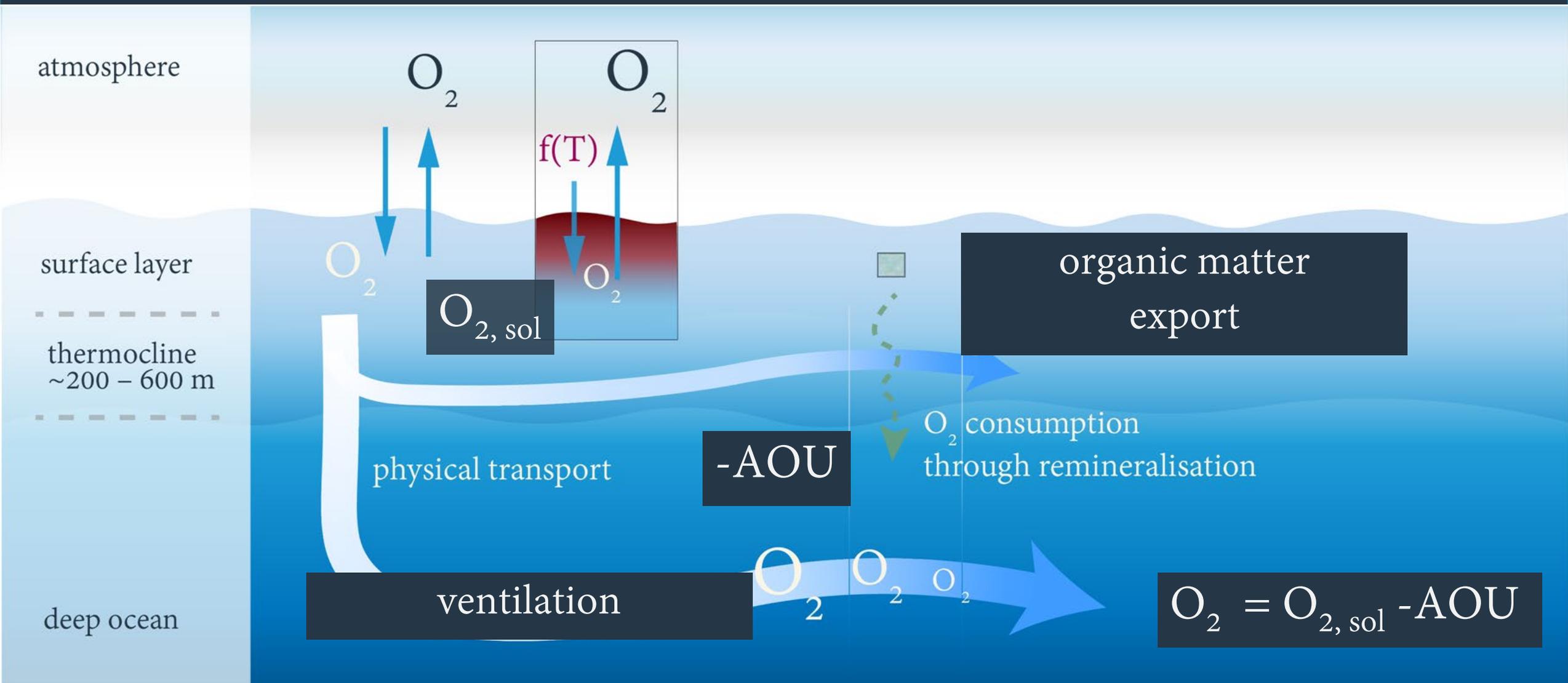
Oxygen distribution is driven by physical and biogeochemical processes



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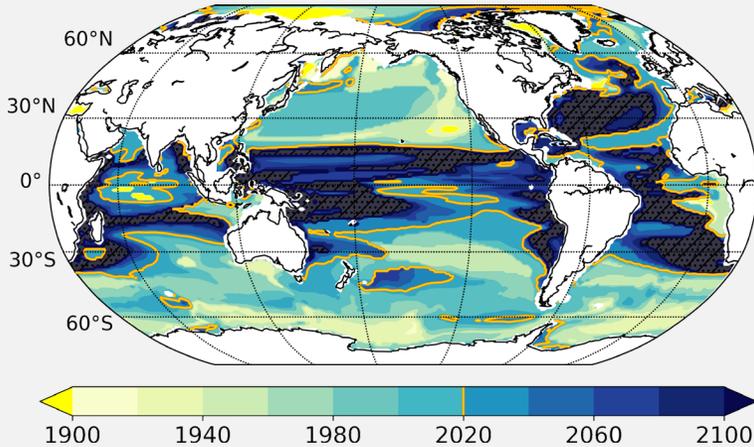
Ventilation as main driver of early emergence of ΔO_2

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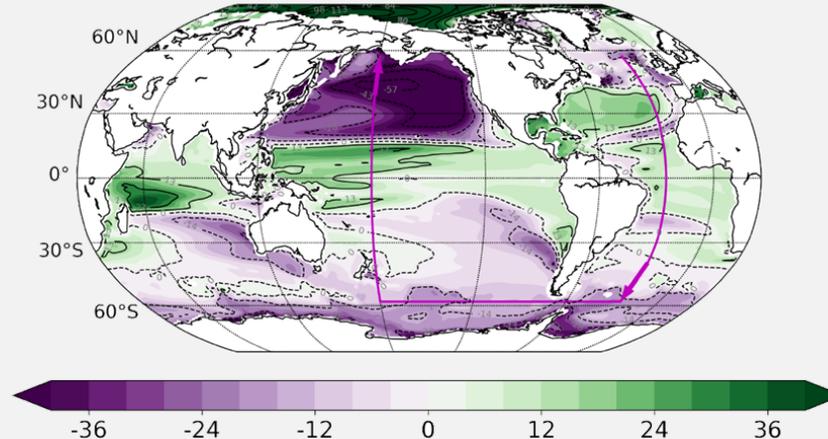
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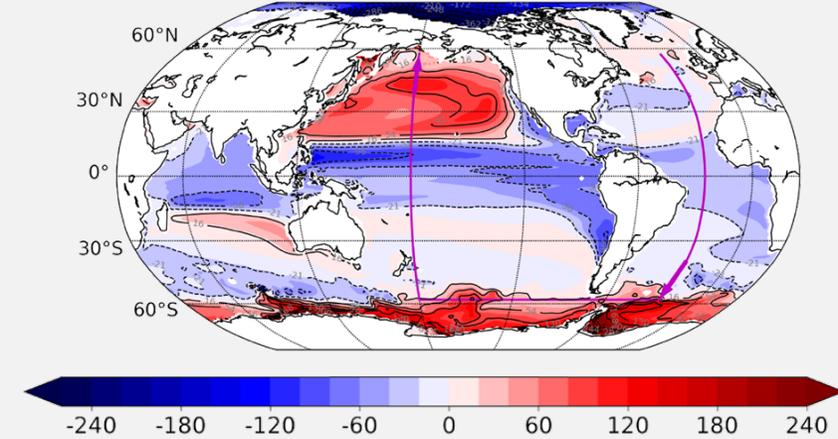
ToE(O₂) [year]



$\Delta(-AOU)$ [mmol m⁻³]



Δ ideal age [year]



- Slower ventilation intensifies Apparent Oxygen Utilisation leading to strong O₂ depletion

(Hameau et al., 2020)

Introduction

Method

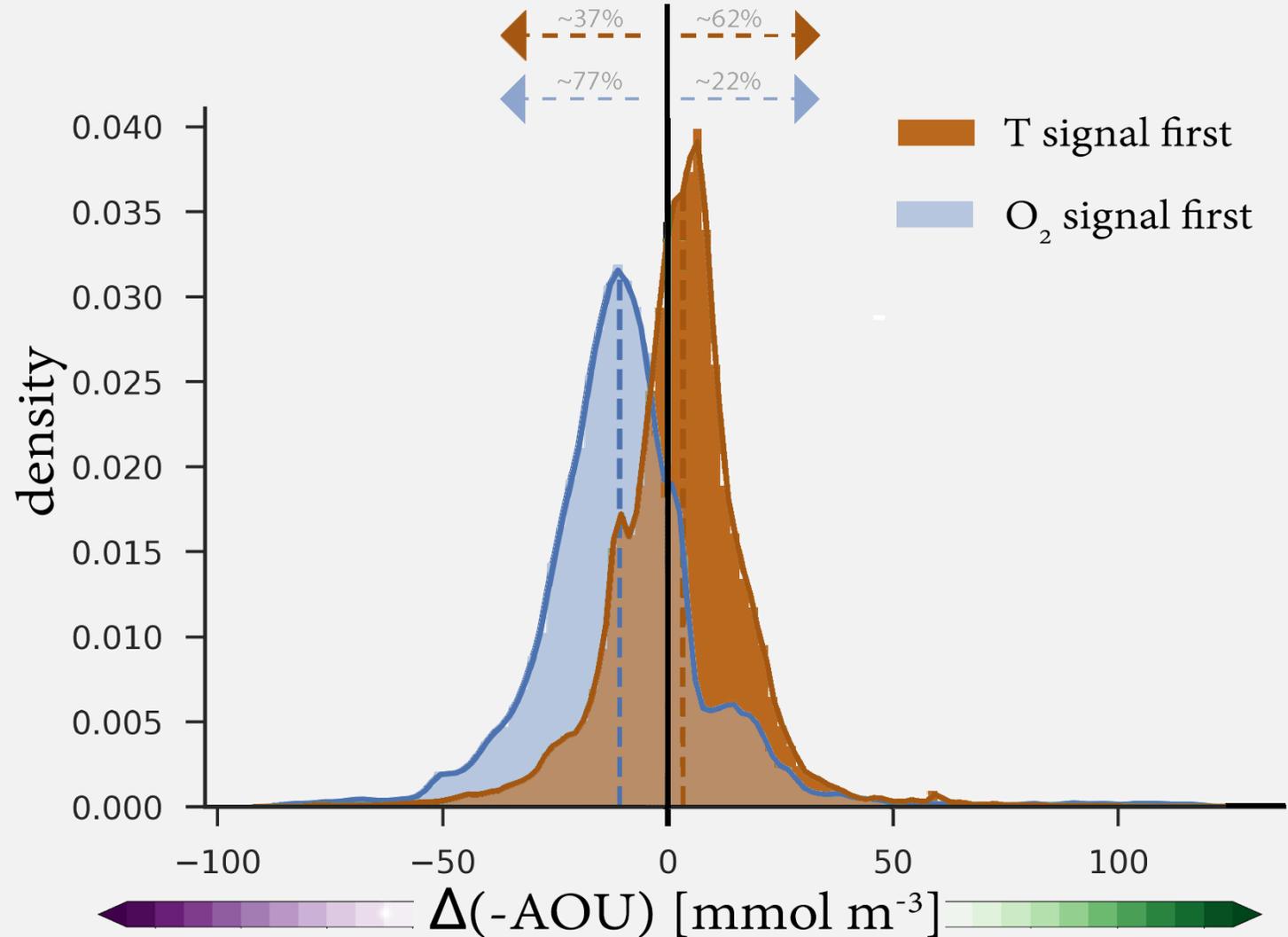
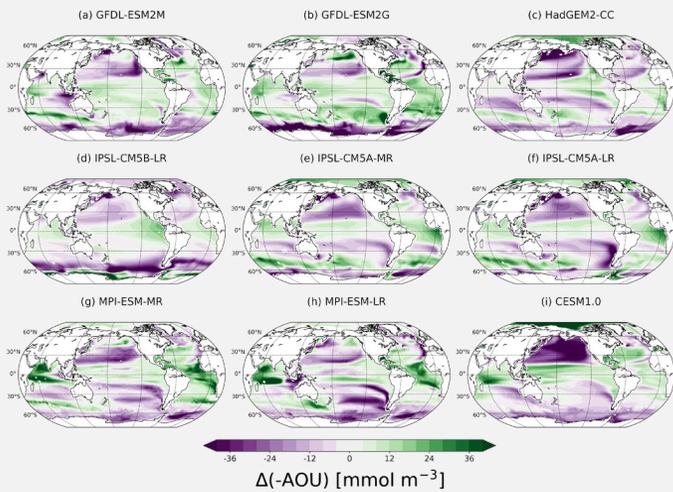
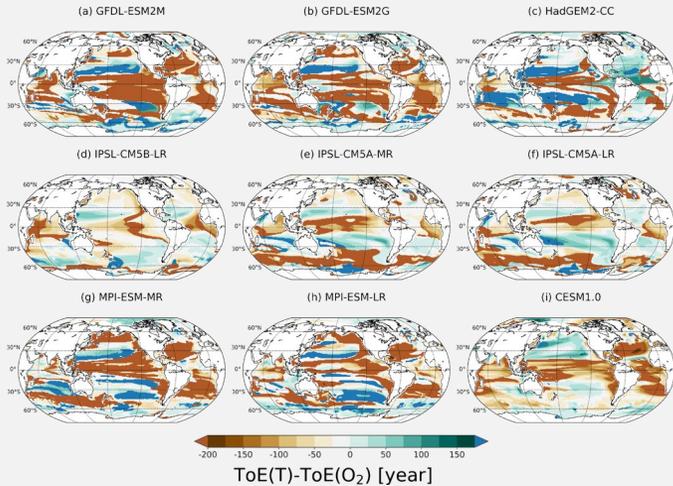
Results

Conclusion



ΔToE vs $\Delta(-\text{AOU})$

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(Hameau et al., 2020)

Conclusions

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(Hameau et al., 2020)

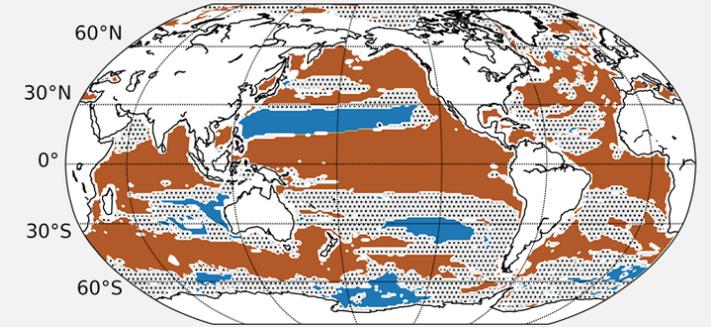


Conclusions

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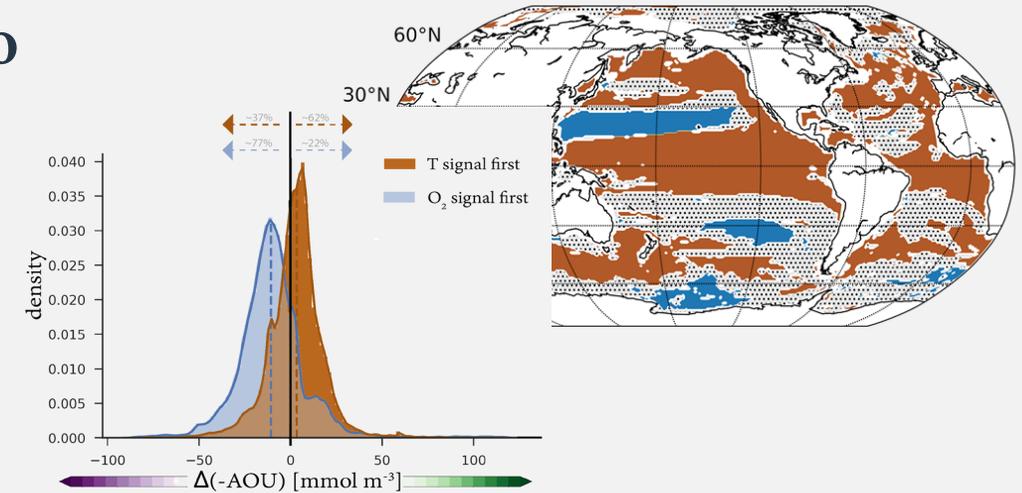
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- 17% of the global thermocline show anthropogenic deoxygenation detectable prior to warming



Conclusions

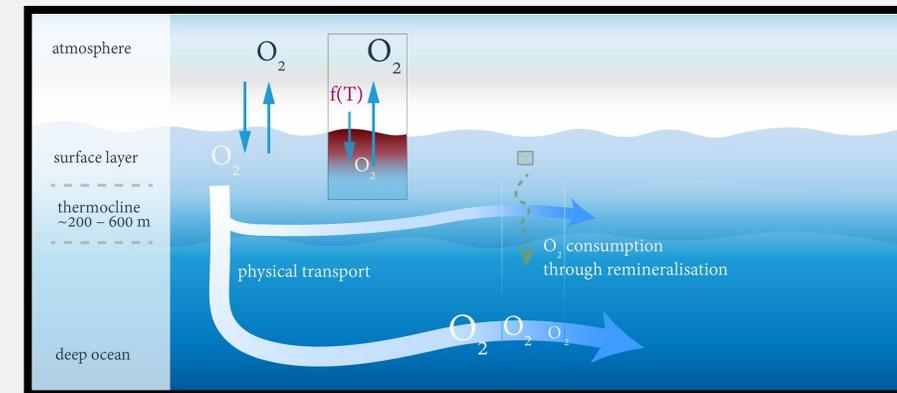
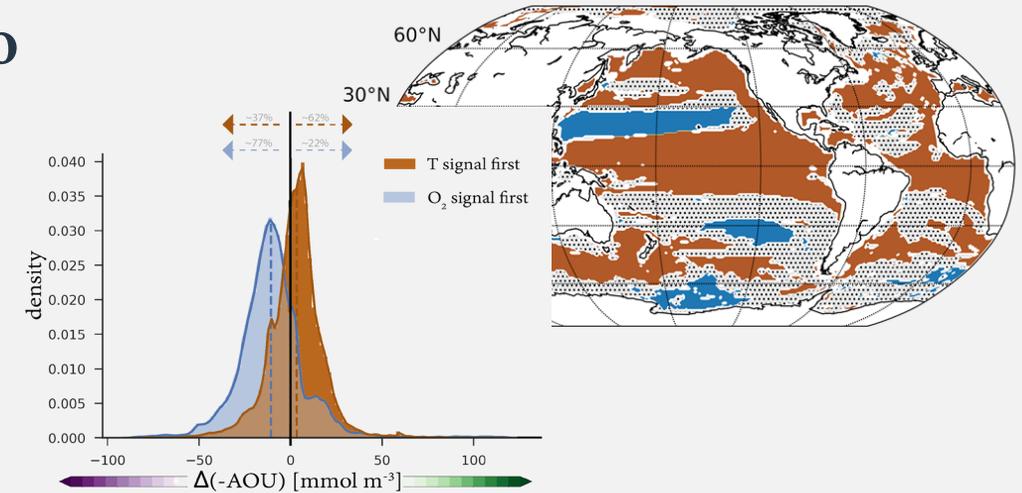
- 17% of the global thermocline show anthropogenic deoxygenation detectable prior to warming
- The earlier O_2 changes are primarily driven by intensified O_2 consumptions which are mostly induced by a reduced ventilation



(Hameau et al., 2020)

Conclusions

- 17% of the global thermocline show anthropogenic deoxygenation detectable prior to warming
- The earlier O_2 changes are primarily driven by intensified O_2 consumptions which are mostly induced by a reduced ventilation
- Slower ventilation leads to a **reduction of O_2 supply** from rich surface waters to the thermocline and **delays the propagation of the warming signal**



(Hameau et al., 2020)