

Numerical dye tracer experiments in Bedford Basin in support of Ocean Alkalinity Enhancement research

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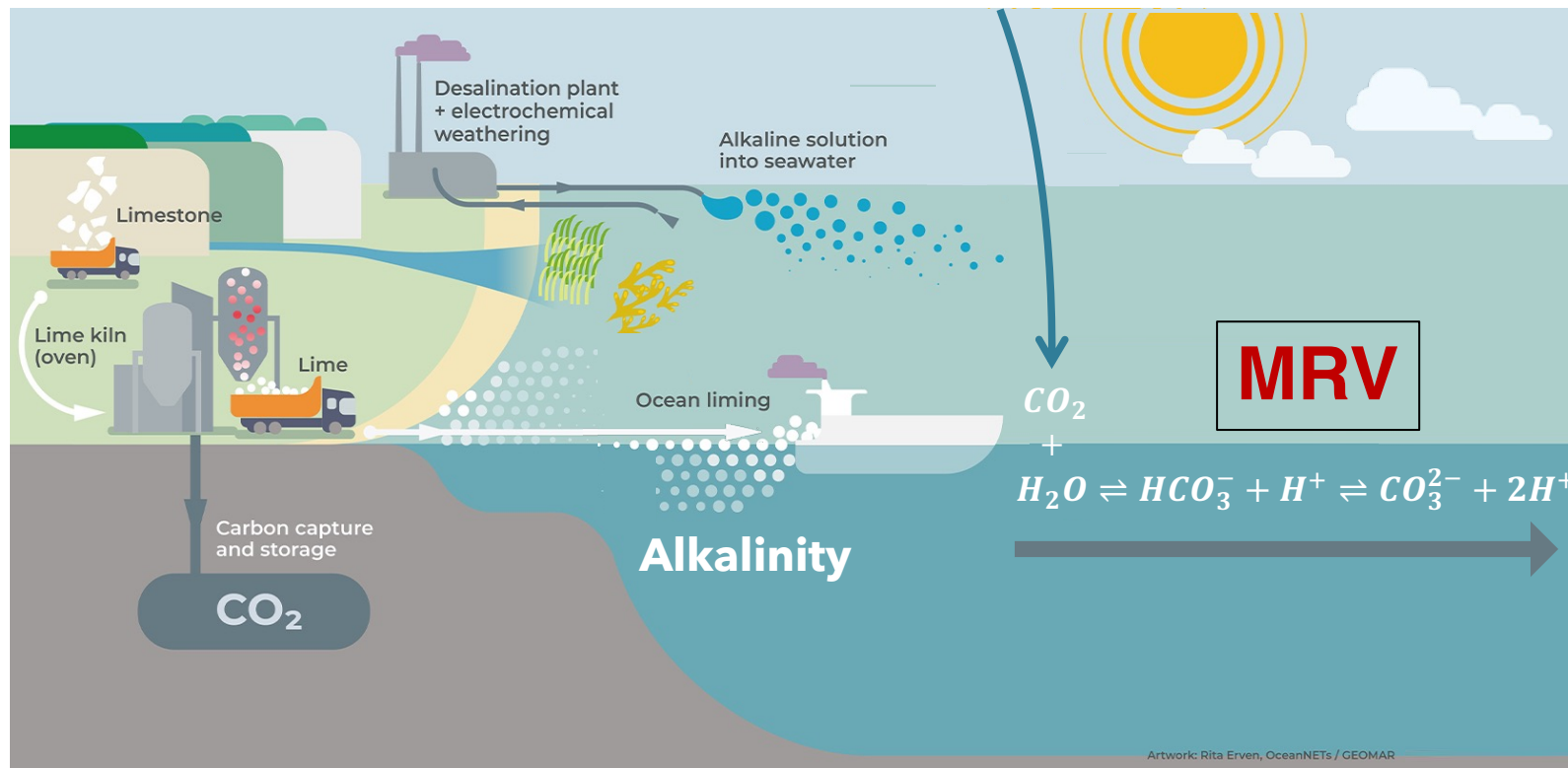
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Motivation

- ❖ CDR is necessary to achieve net-zero emission and stabilize the global warming
within 1.5 °C

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- ❖ OAE is one of marine-based CDR approaches

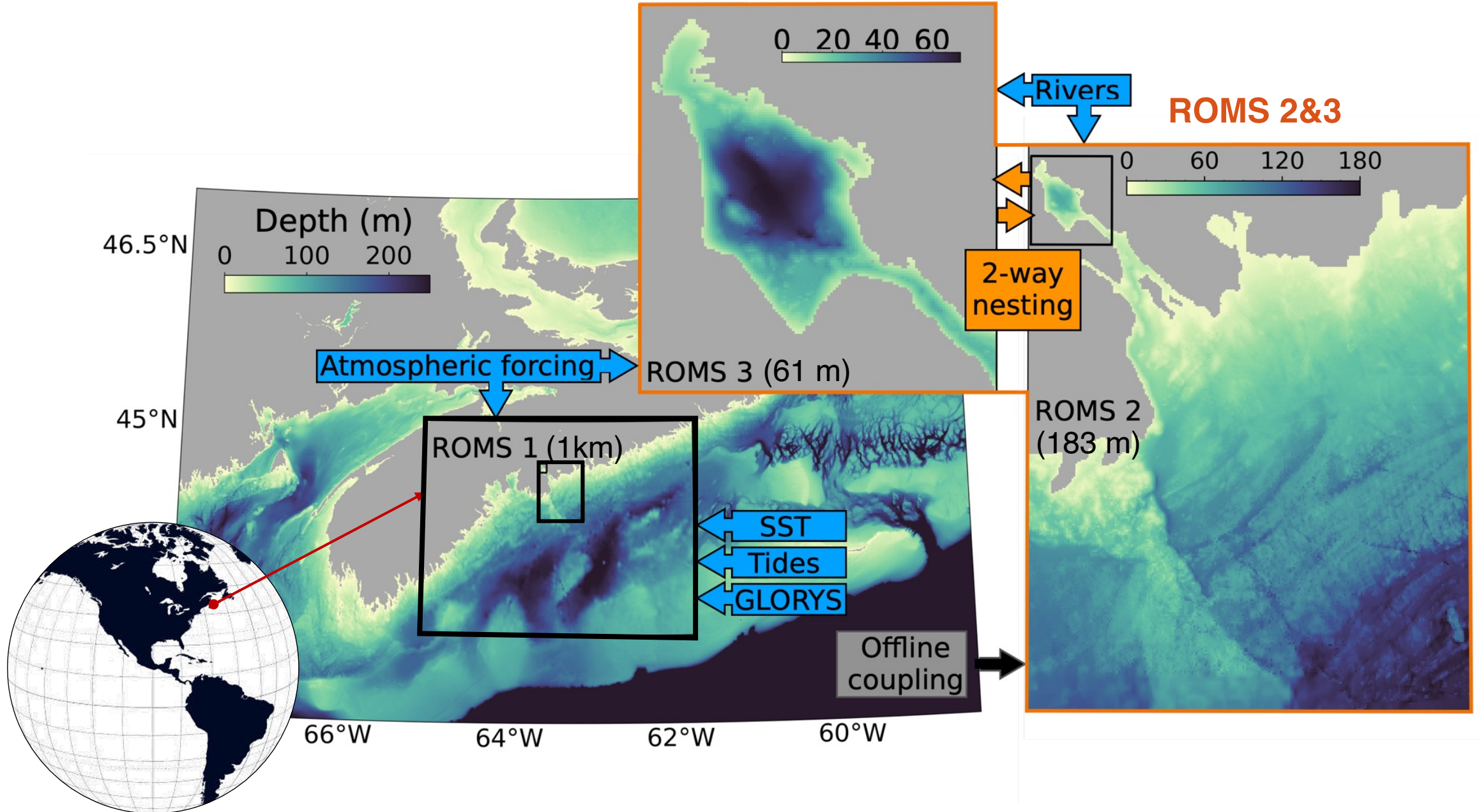


Adapted from <https://www.geomar.de/en/discover/ocean-for-climate-protection/carbon-uptake-in-the-ocean/ocean-alkalinization>

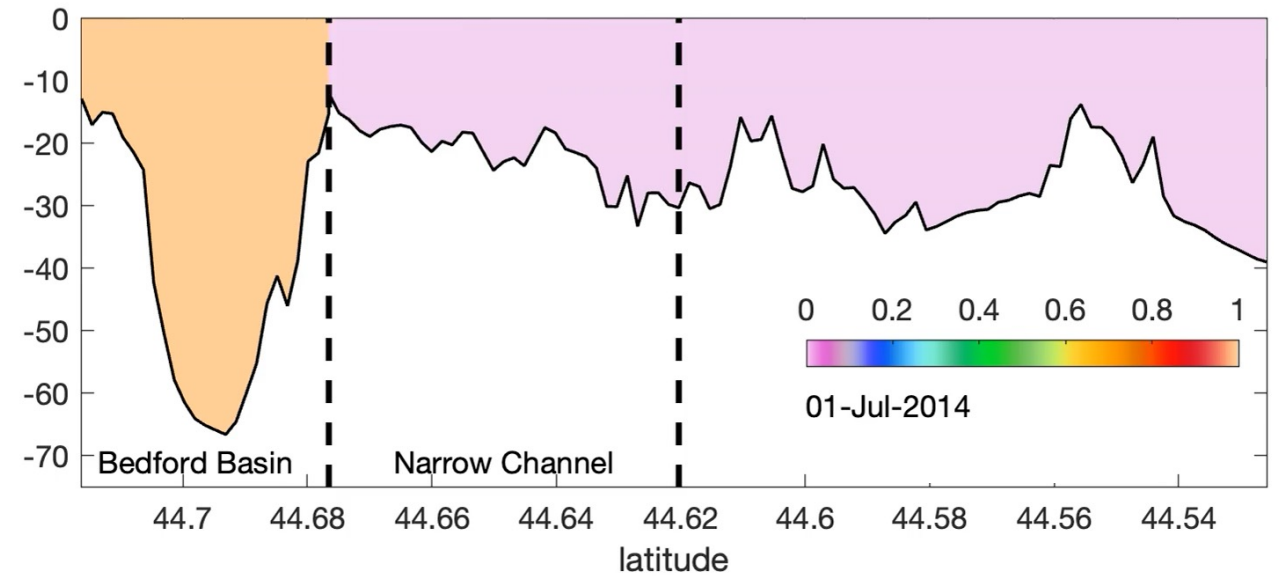
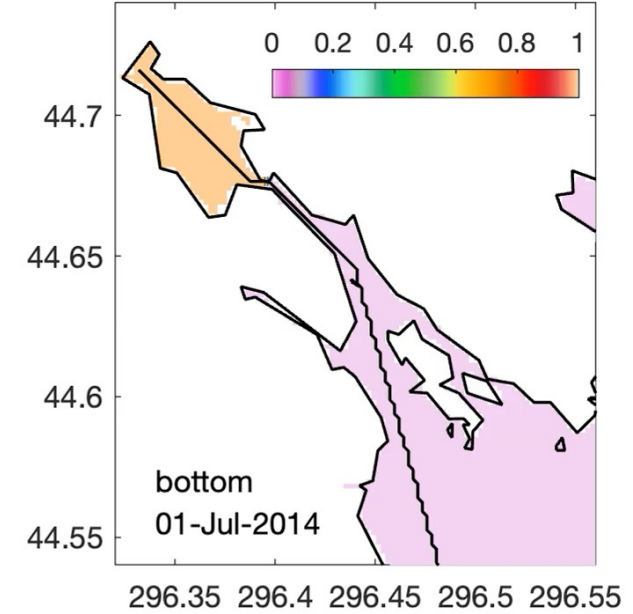
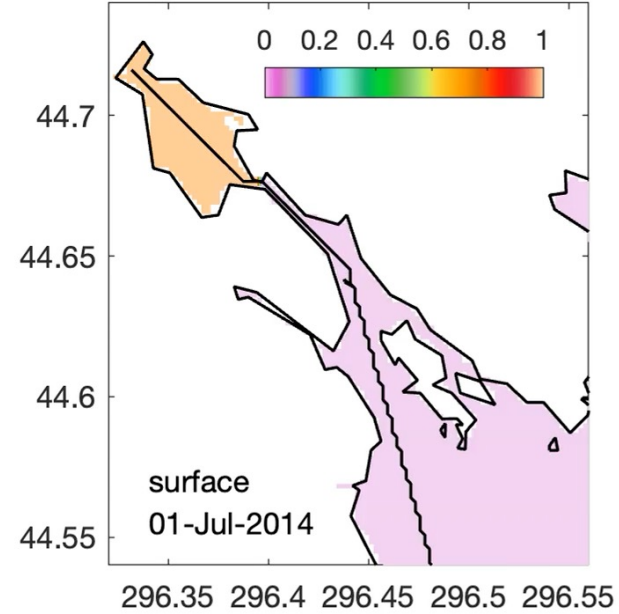
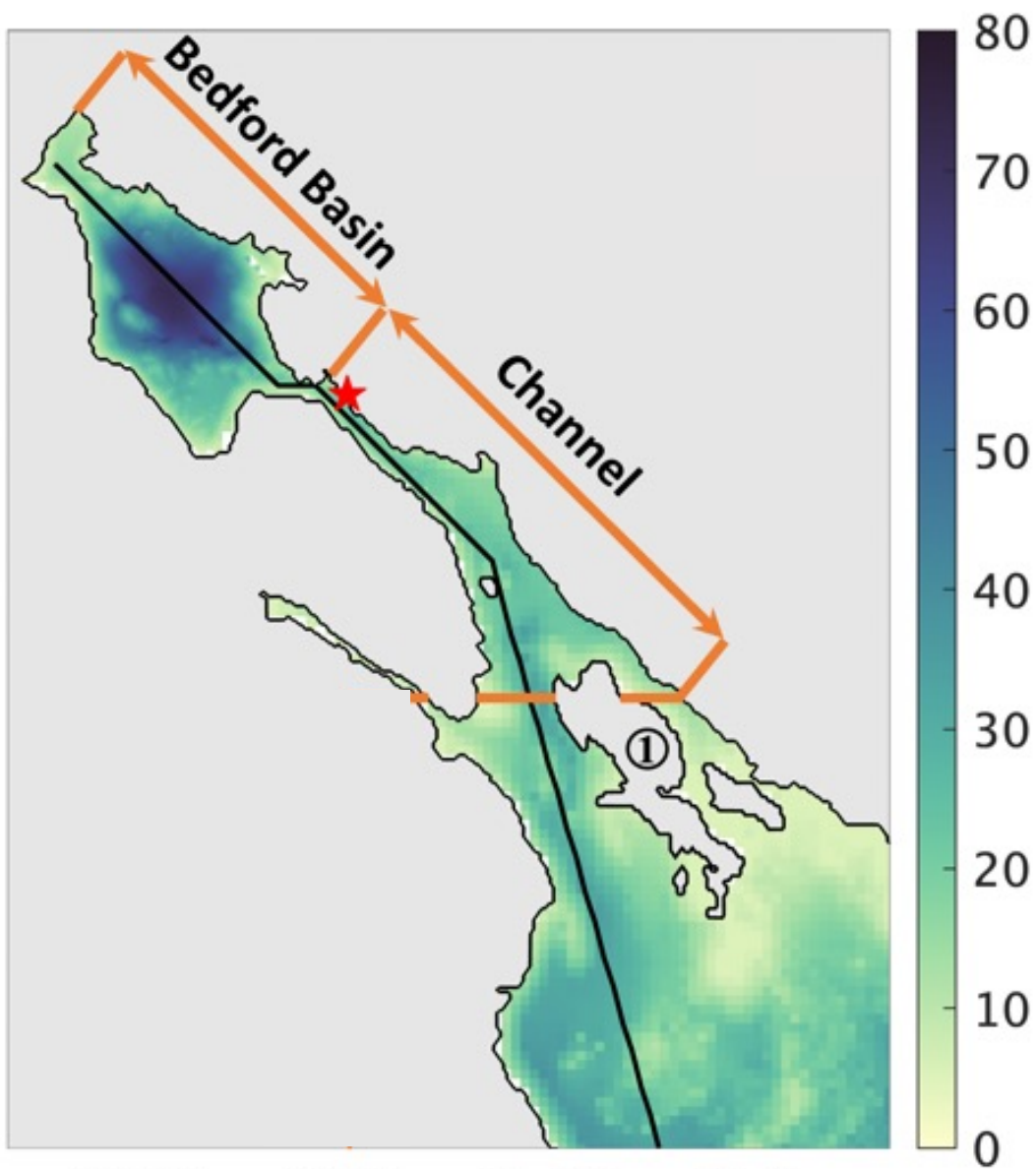
Motivation

- ❖ CDR is necessary to achieve net-zero emission and stabilize the global warming within 1.5 °C
- ❖ OAE is one of marine-based CDR approaches
- ❖ OAE signals, e.g., increased TA, pH, air-sea flux of CO₂, are quickly diluted below the detectable levels
- ❖ **Challenge for observing OAE signals and MRV**

Model description

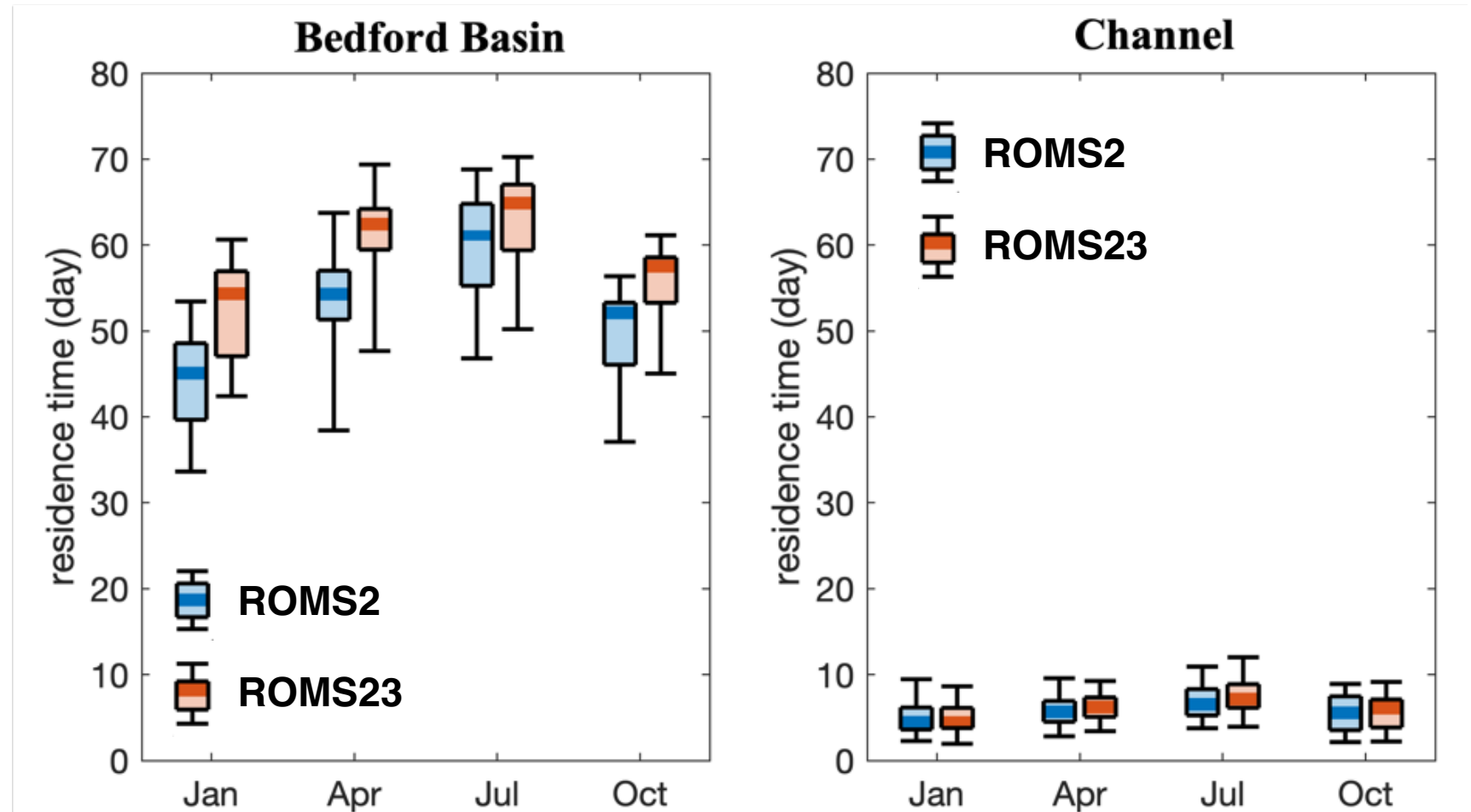
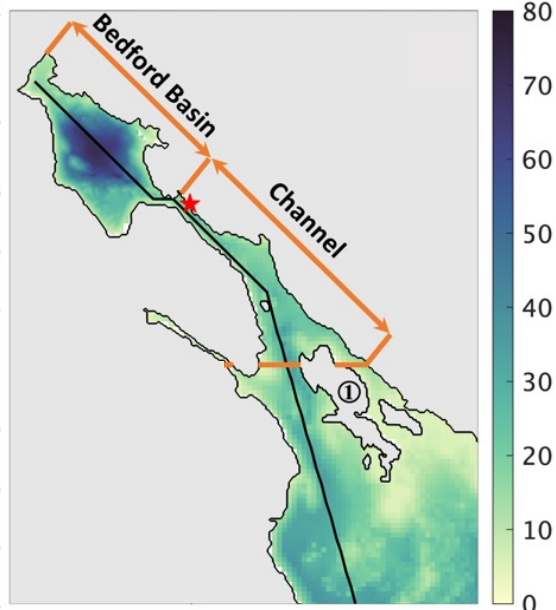


Mean residence time

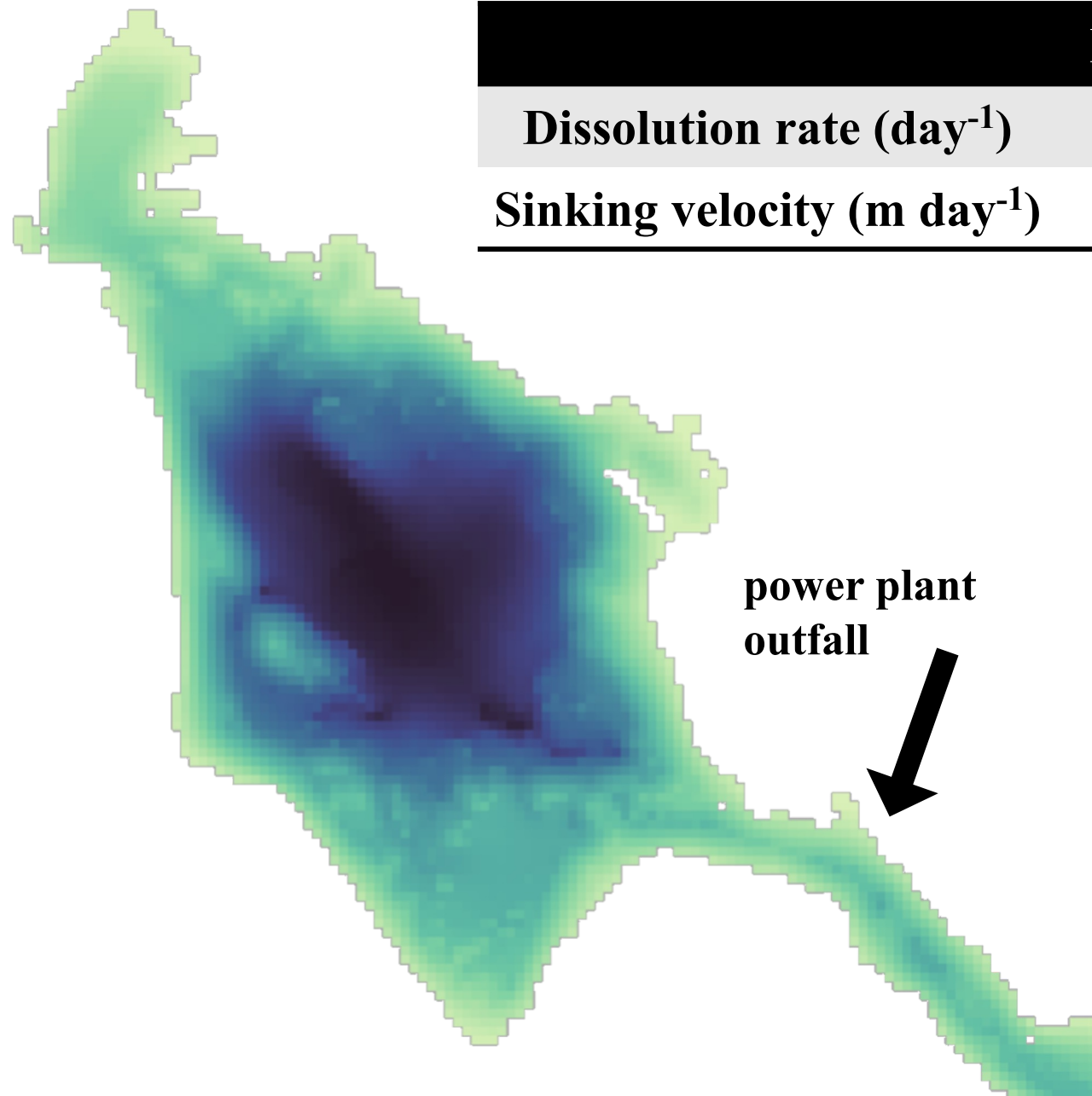


Mean residence time

Seasonal climatology of the MRT over 20 years (2003-2022)



OAE experiments



	P_1	P_2	P_{3_1}	P_{3_2}	P_{3_3}	P_{3_4}	P_{4_1}	P_{4_2}	P_{4_3}	P_{4_4}
Dissolution rate (day⁻¹)	∞	50	5	5	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sinking velocity (m day⁻¹)	0	0	0	2	5	10	0	2	5	10

Dissolution model

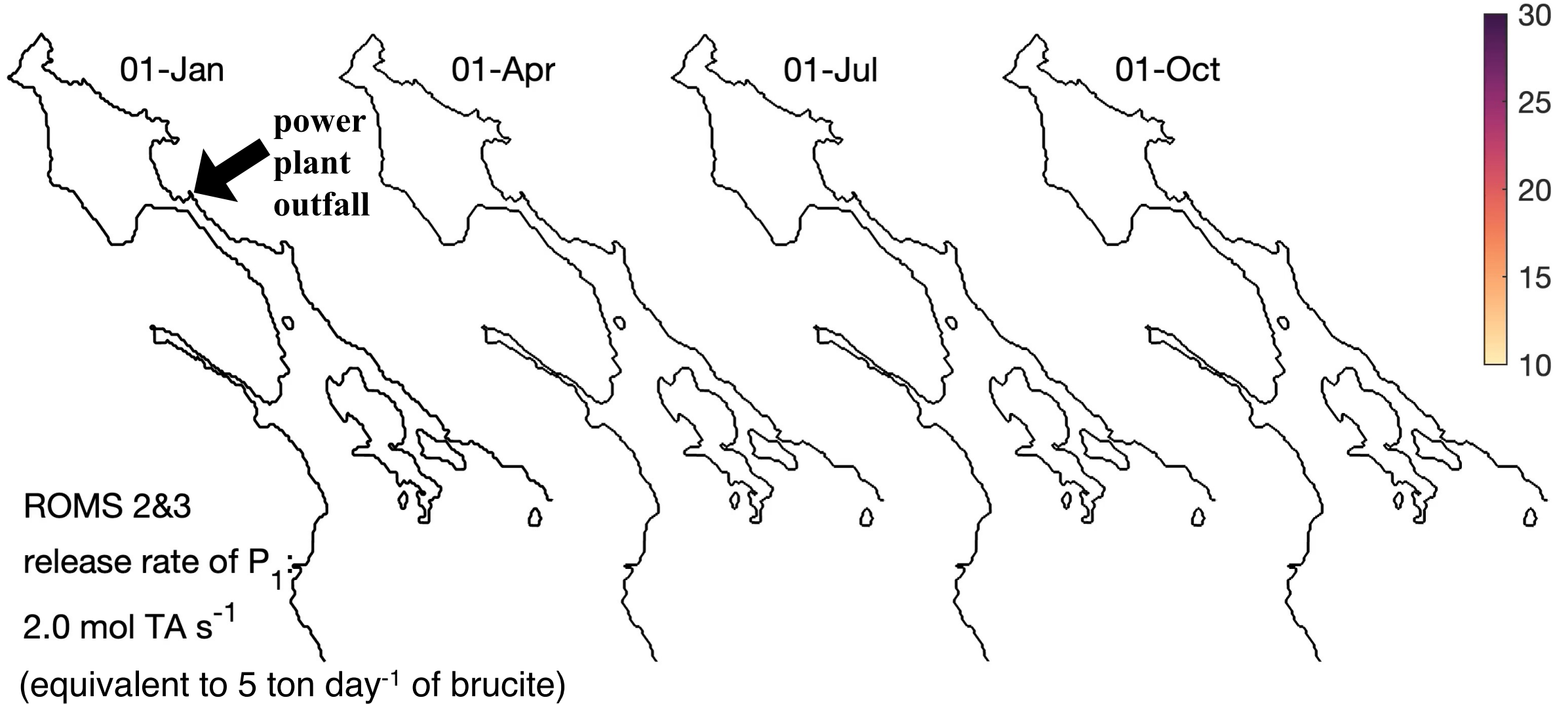
(no biogeochemical cycle/carbon chemistry)

Alkaline minerals:
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = S - k \cdot P - w \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}$$

Increased alkalinity:
$$\frac{\partial \Delta TA}{\partial t} = k \cdot P$$

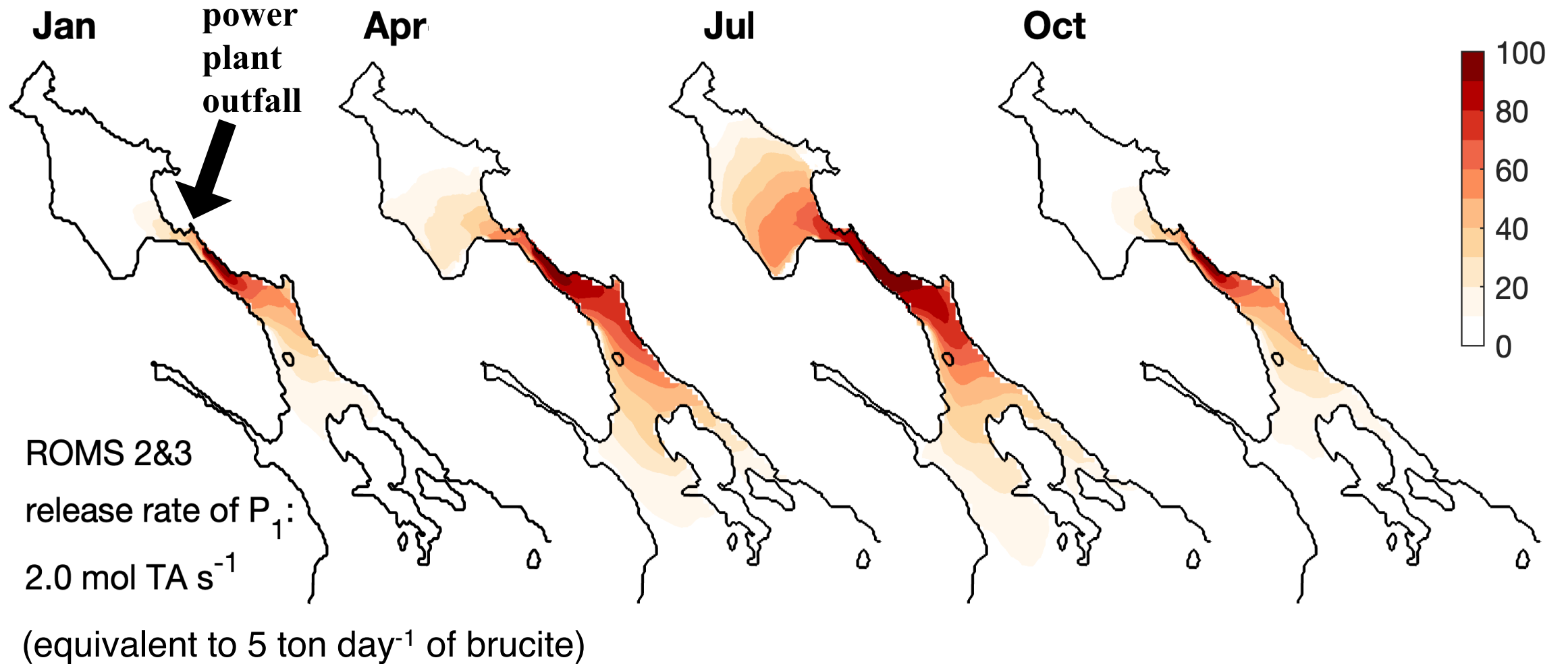
Impact of different seasons

ΔTA (mmol TA m⁻³)



Impact of different seasons

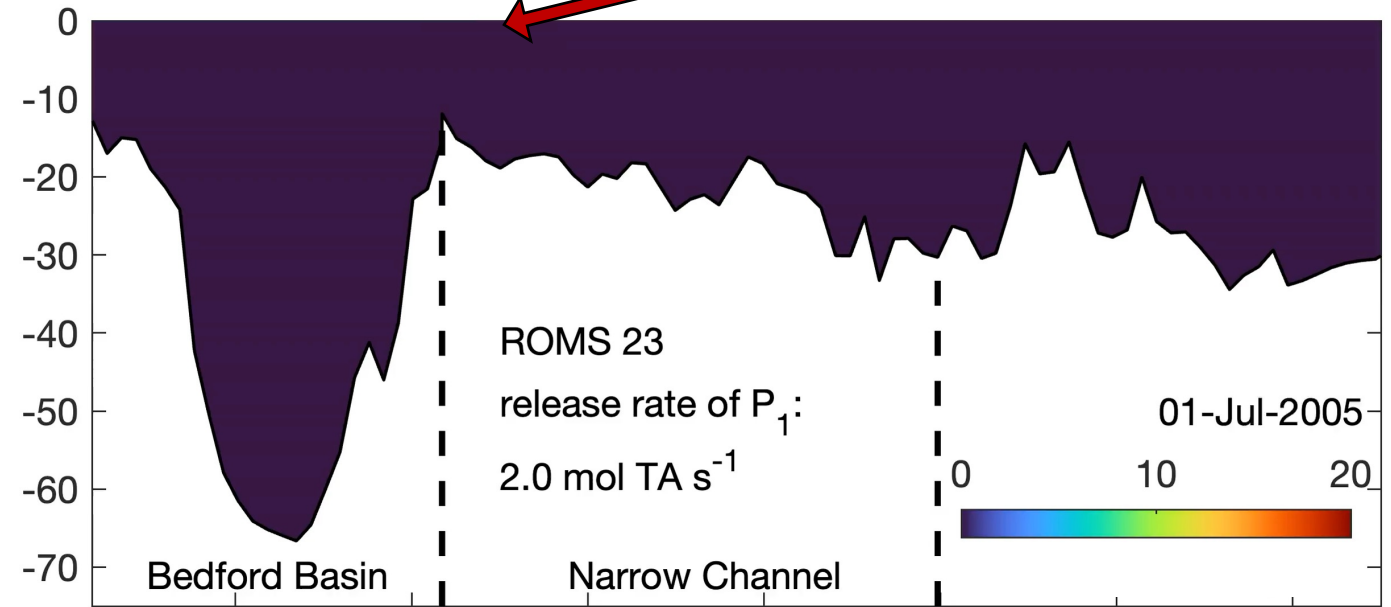
Detectable probability (unit: %)



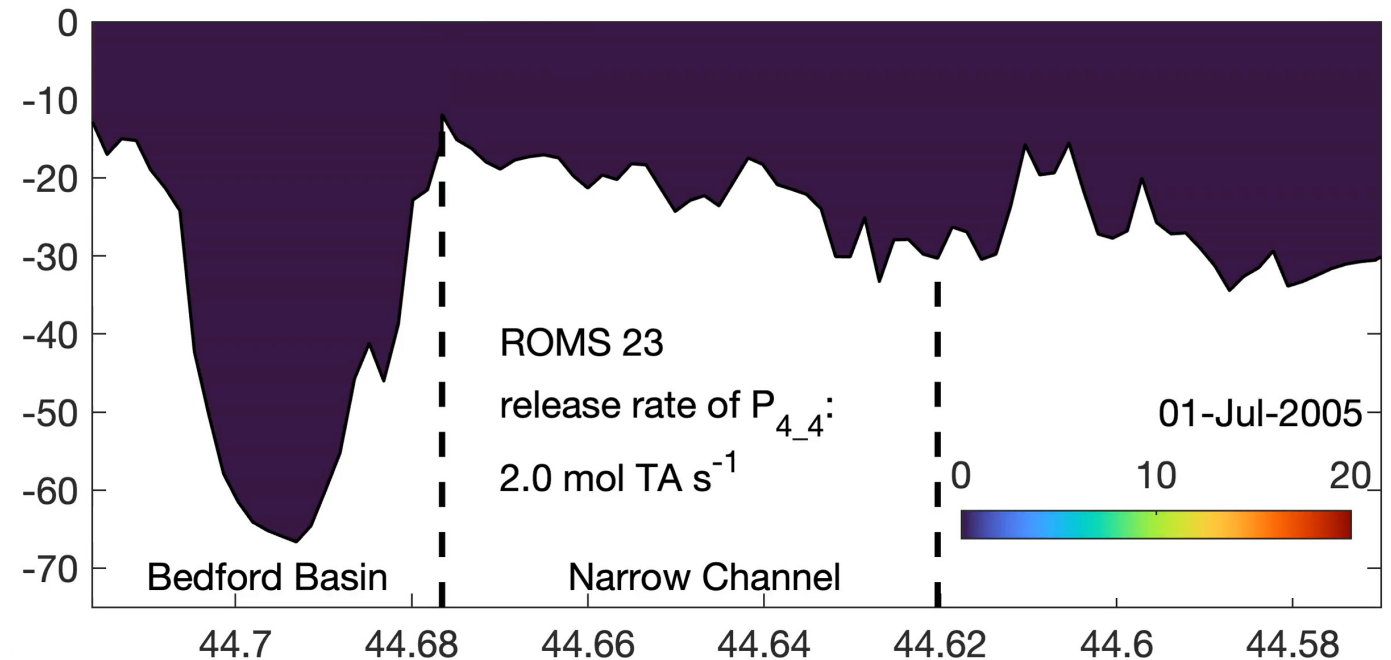
Impact of dissolution rate and sinking velocity

power plant outfall

Add alkalinity directly



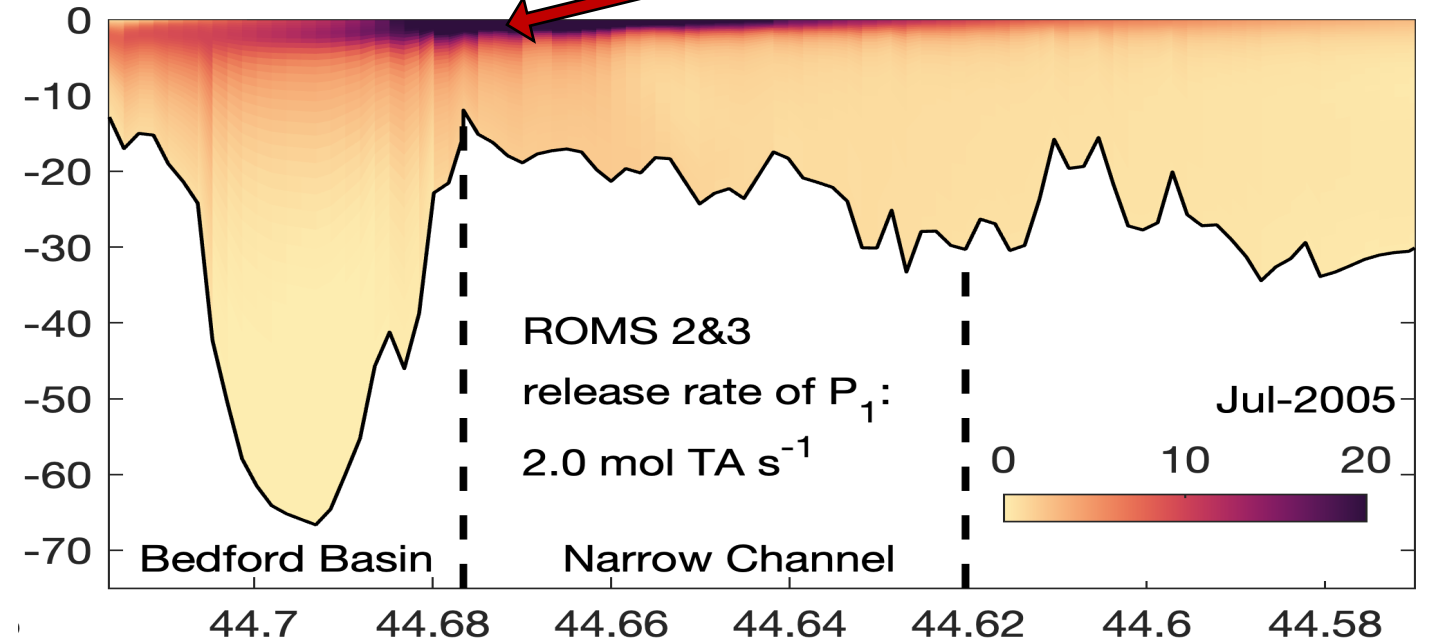
Add alkaline particles
Sinking rate: 10 m day^{-1}
Dissolution: 0.5 day^{-1}



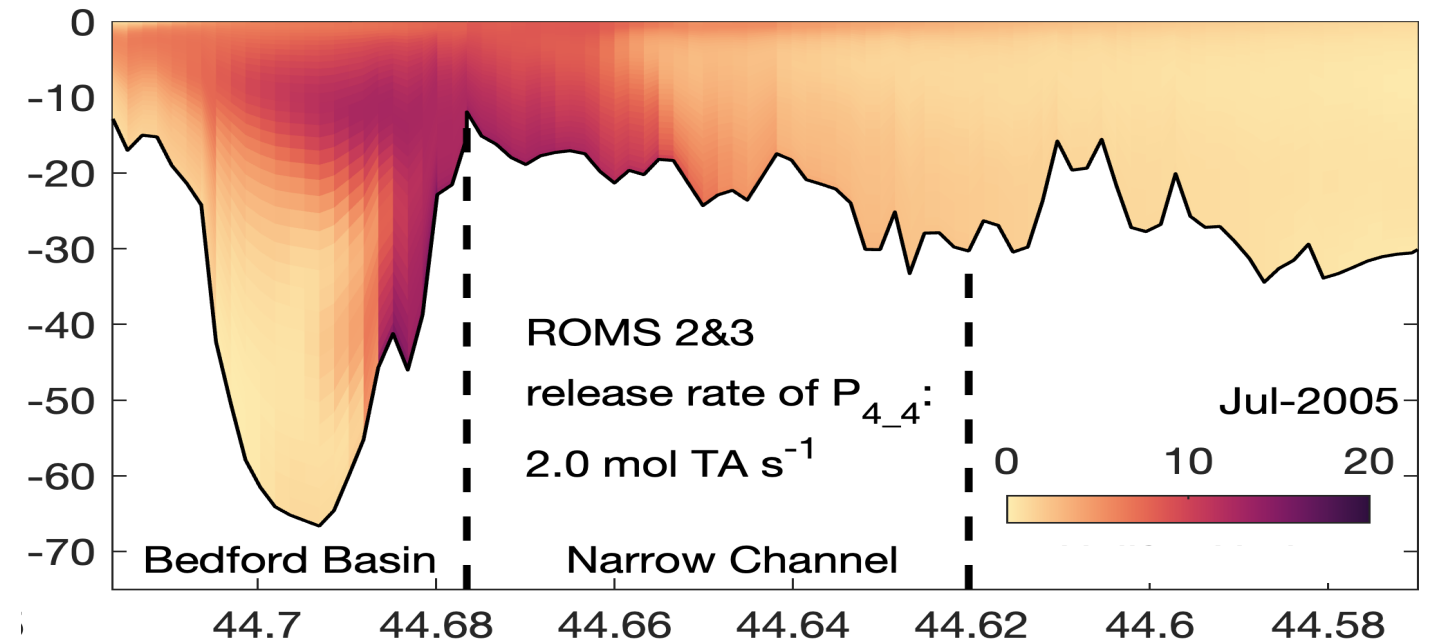
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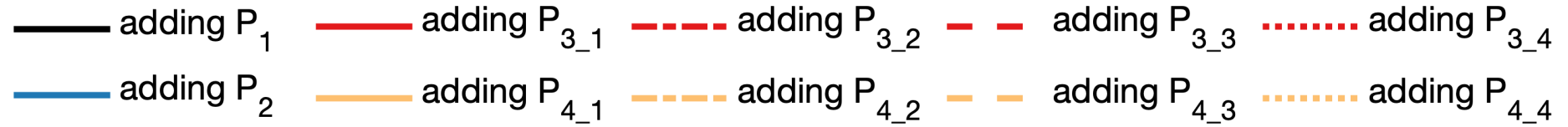
Add alkalinity directly



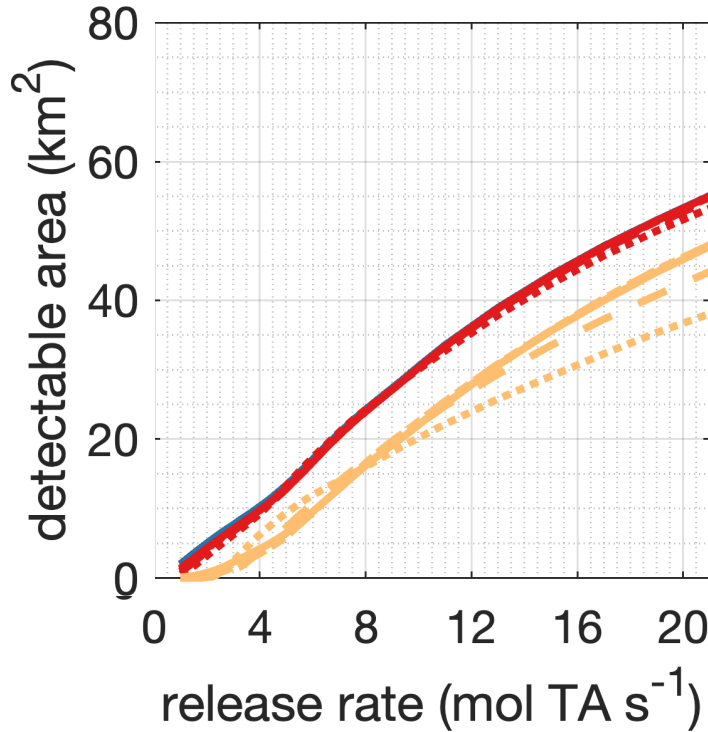
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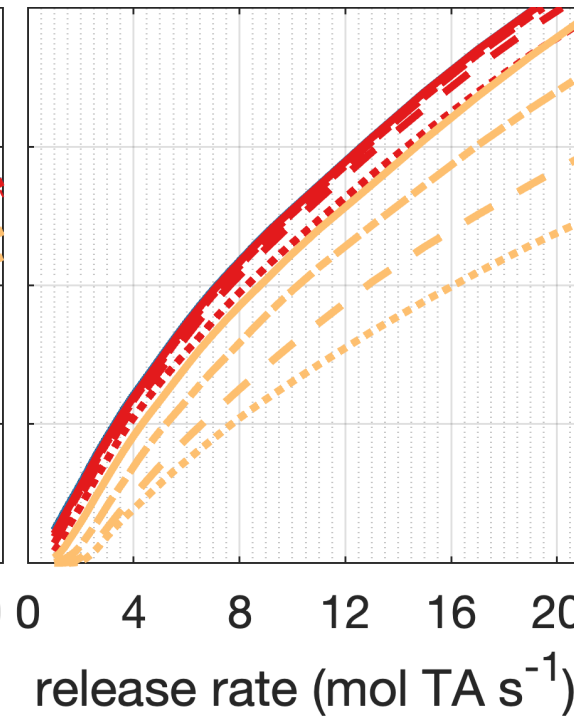
Impact of dissolution rate and sinking velocity



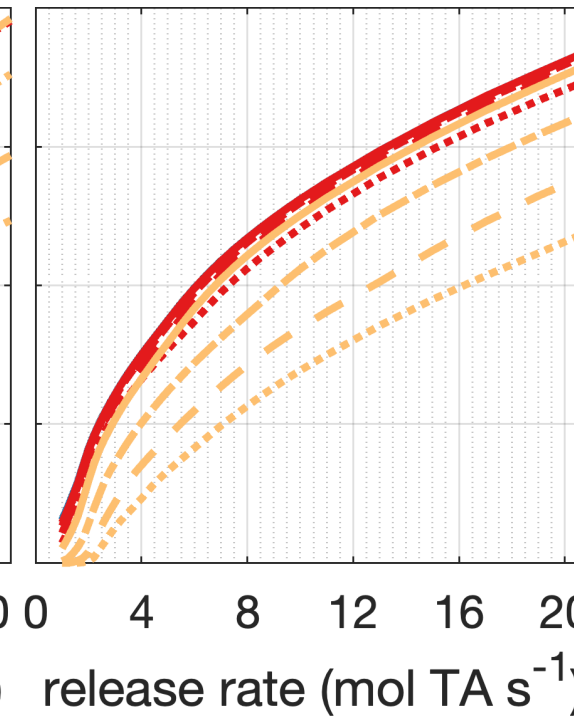
ROMS23 (Jan)



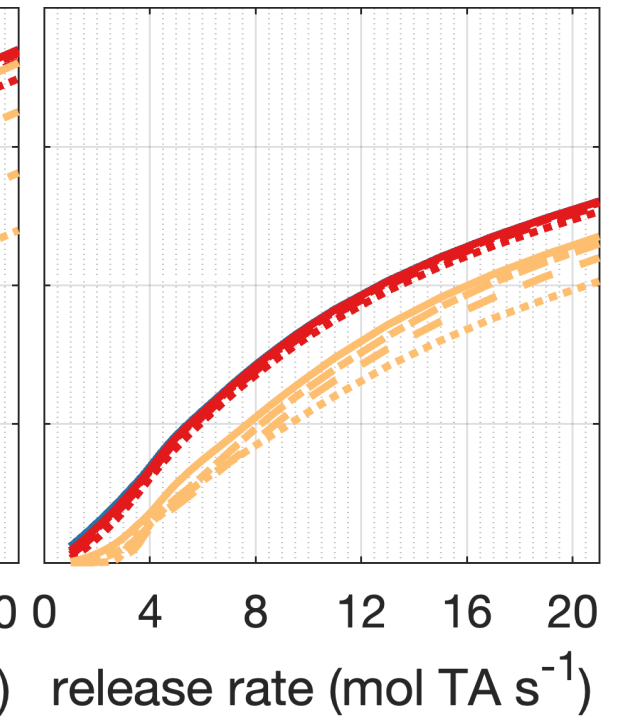
ROMS23 (Apr)



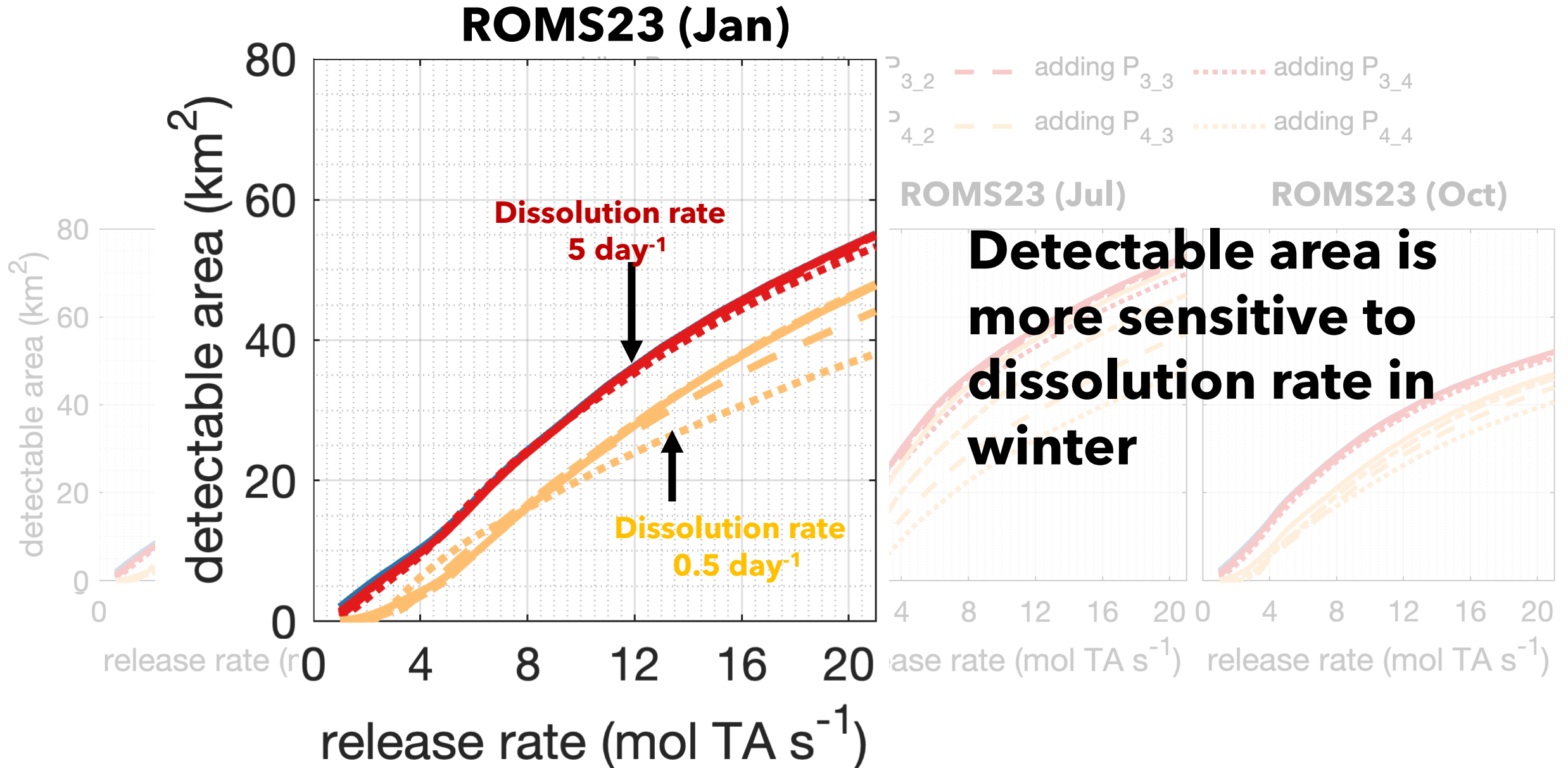
ROMS23 (Jul)



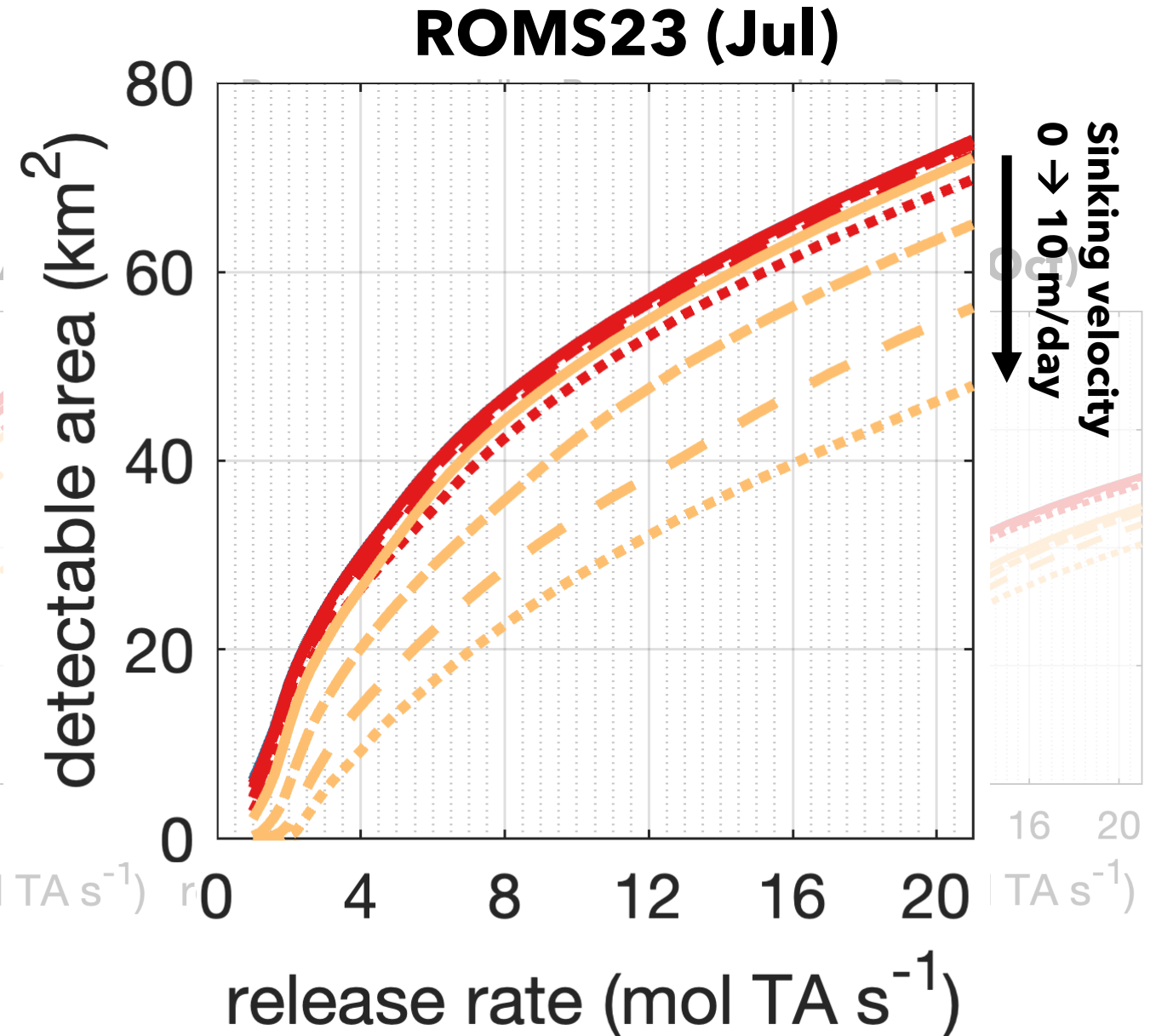
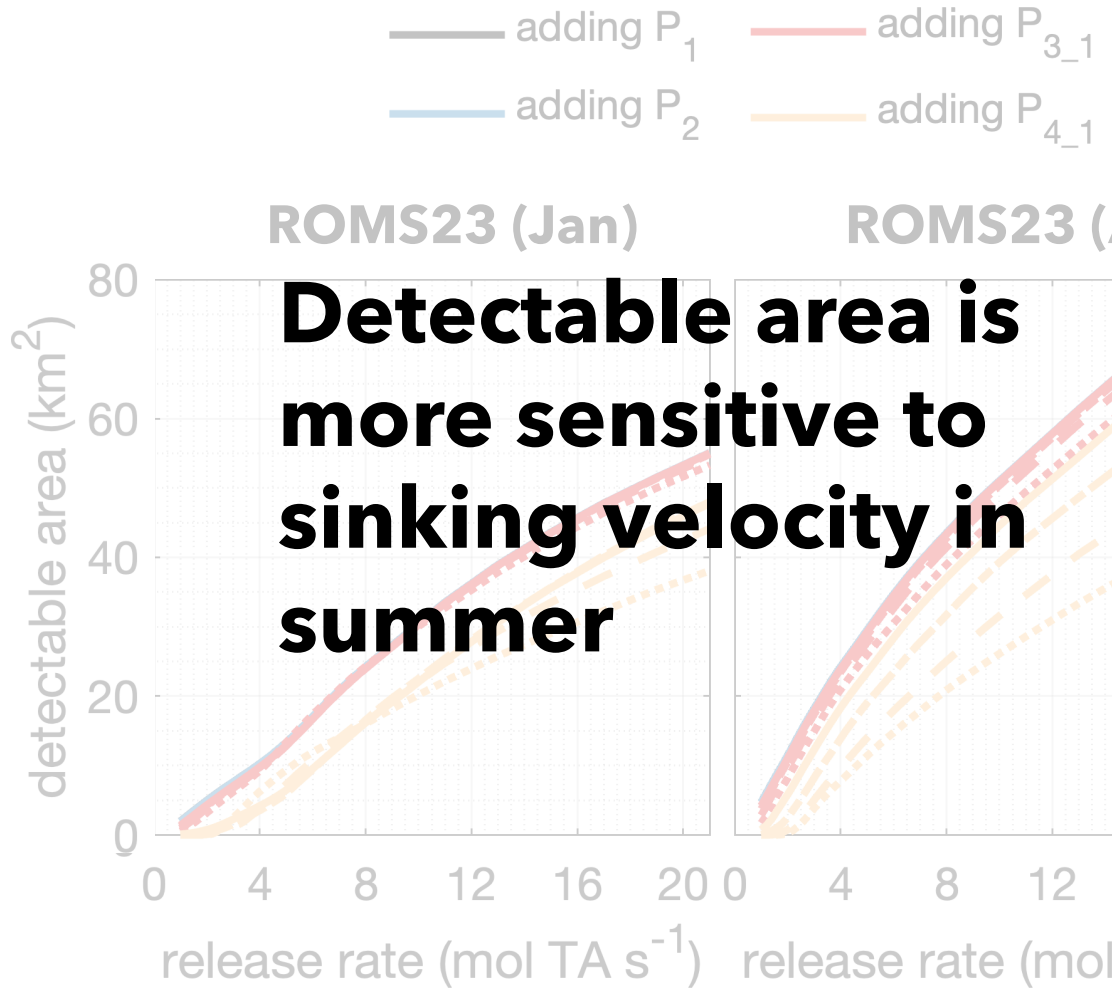
ROMS23 (Oct)



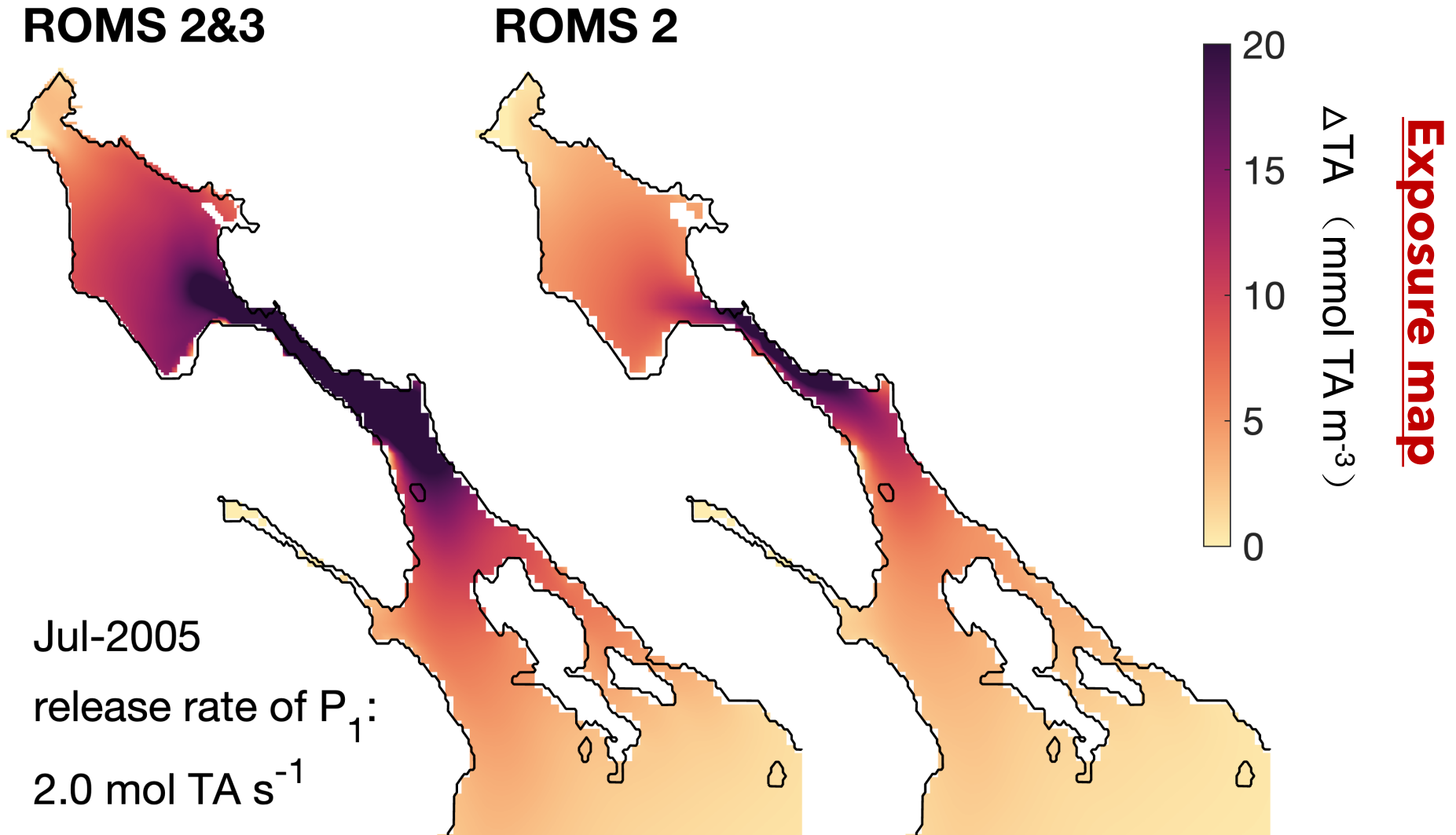
Impact of dissolution rate and sinking velocity



Impact of dissolution rate and sinking velocity



Impact of model resolution



Summary

- ❖ The likelihood of detecting OAE signals is higher in July and April because of the longer residence time
- ❖ The measurability of OAE signals is sensitive to dissolution rate in winter and to sinking velocity in summer.
- ❖ When compared to **ROMS23**, **ROMS2** underestimates the measurability because it overestimates the vertical mixing

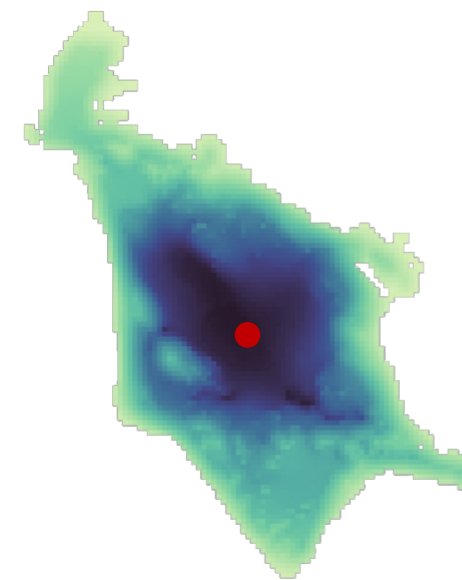
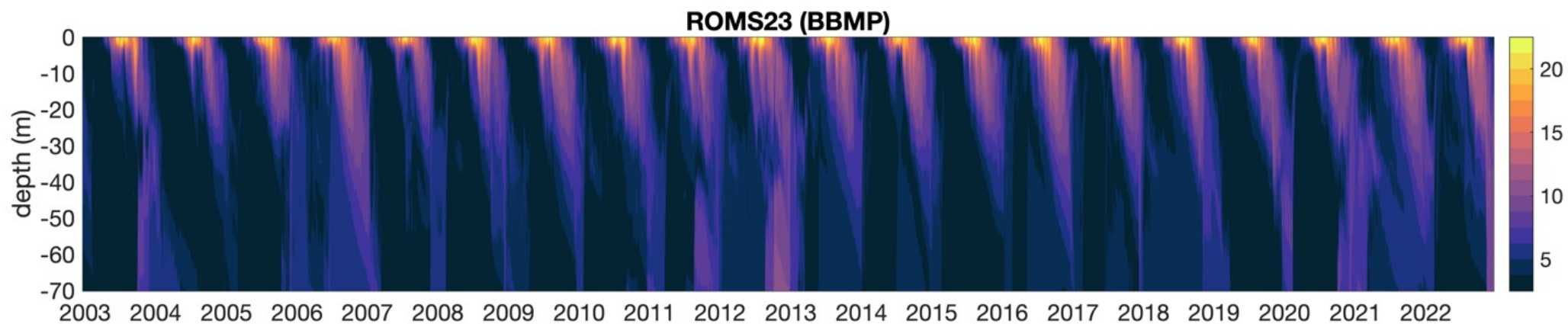
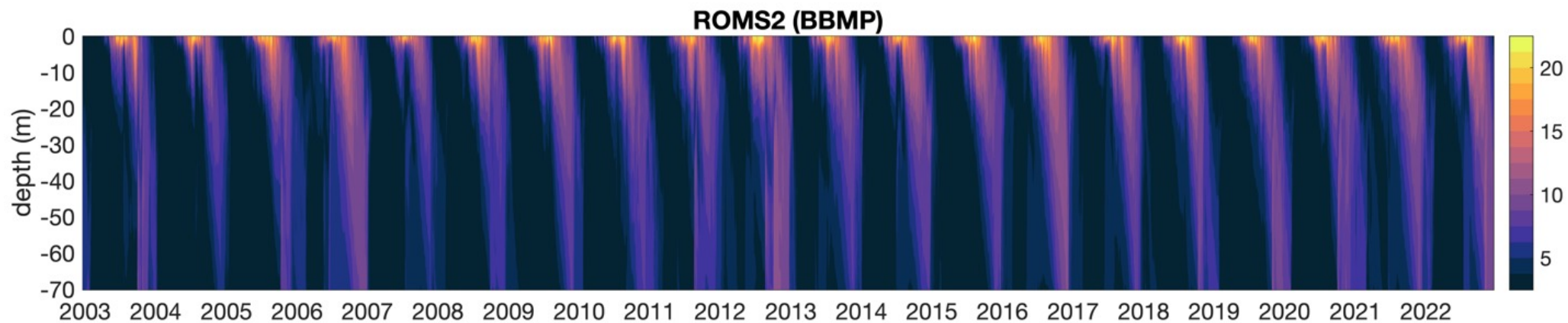
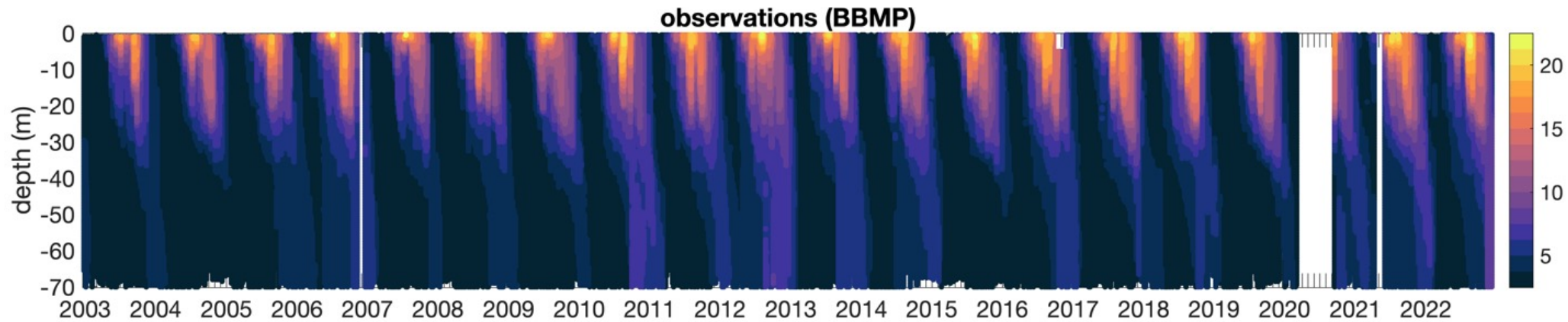
Thank you!

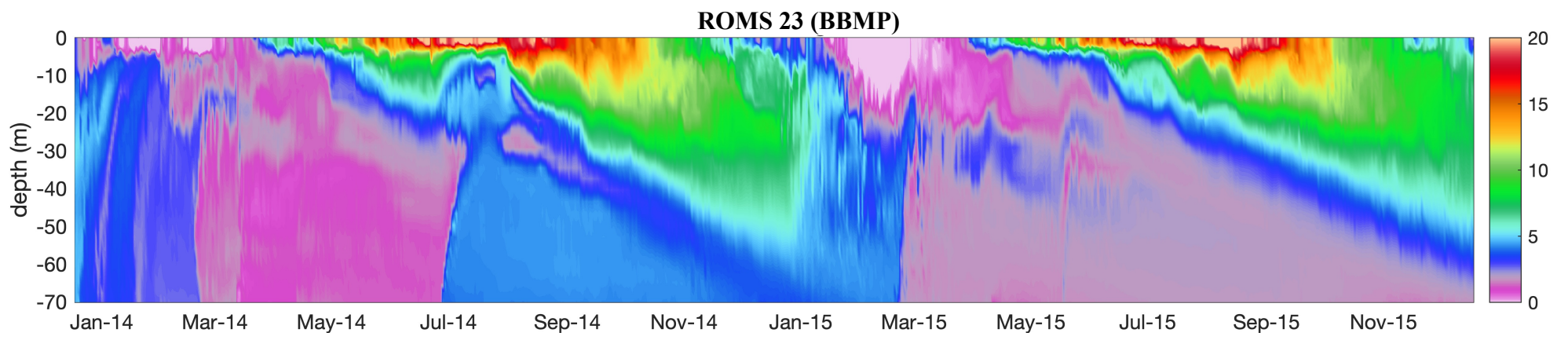
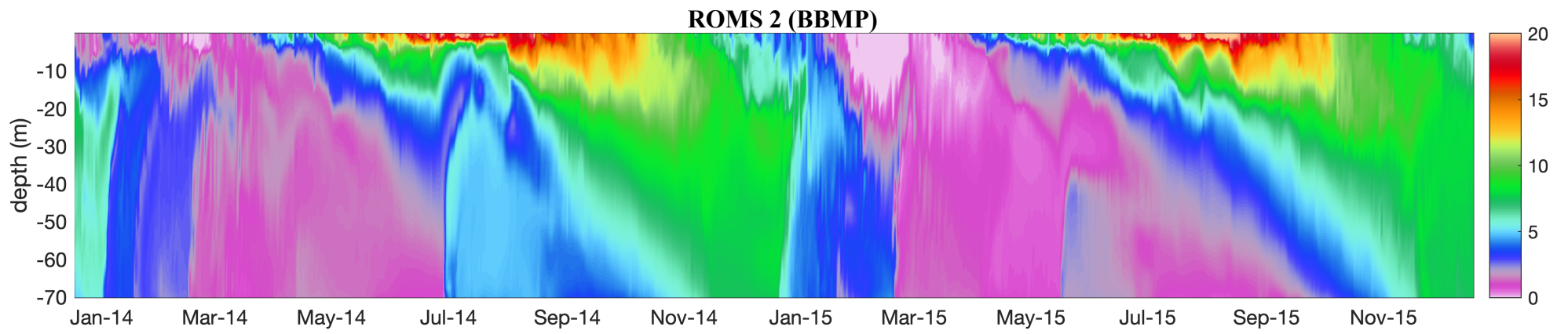
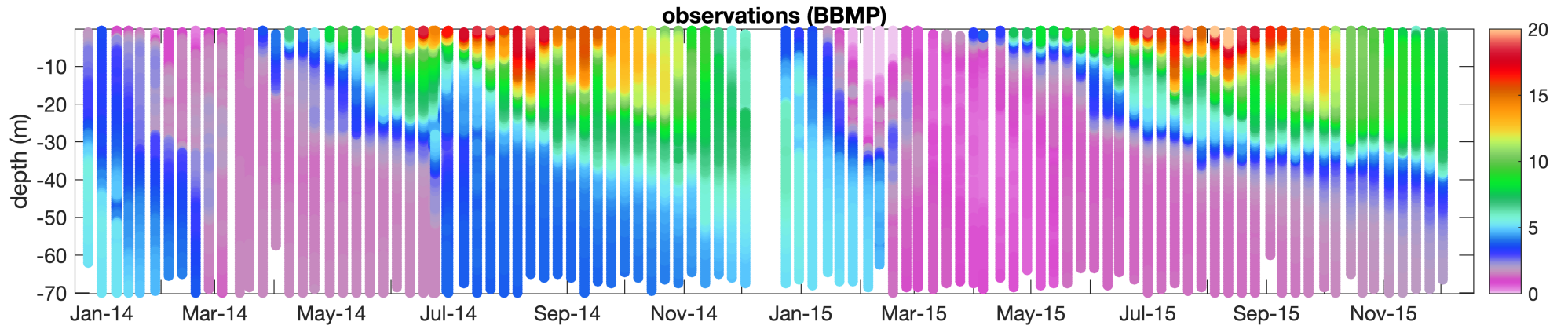
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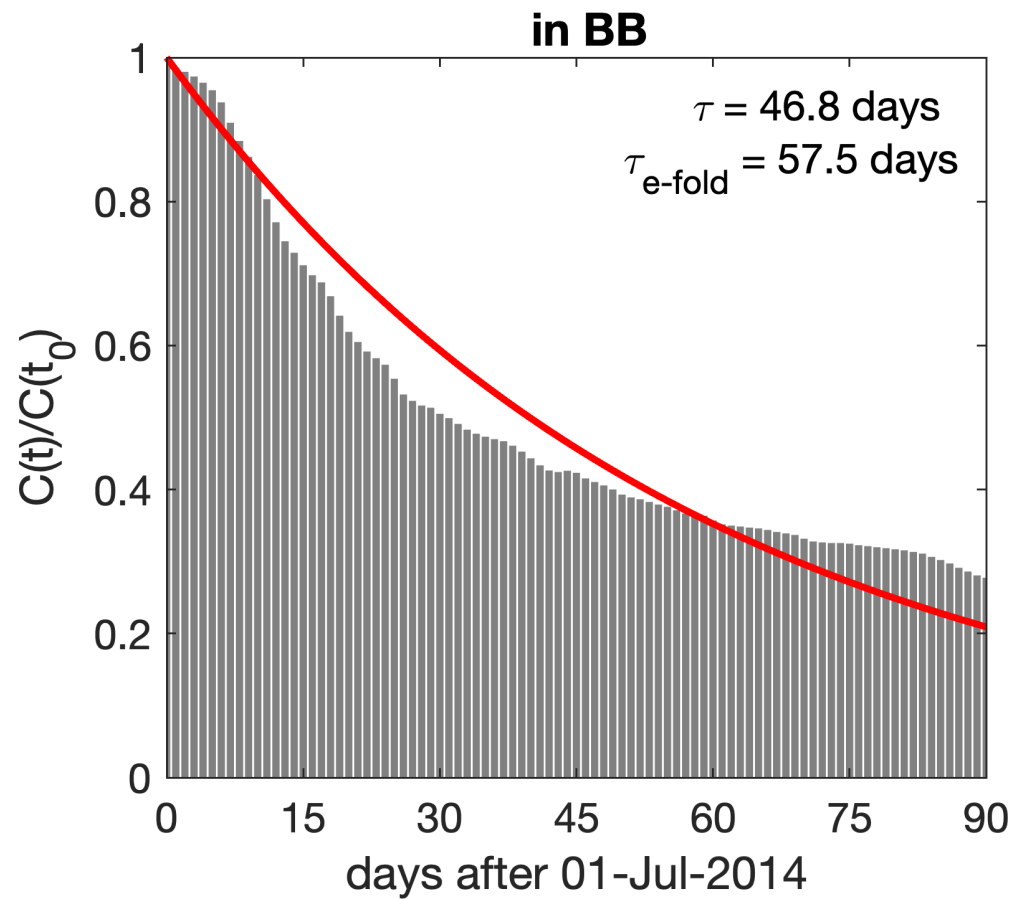
ICONIQ | Impact

 Carbon to Sea
Initiative

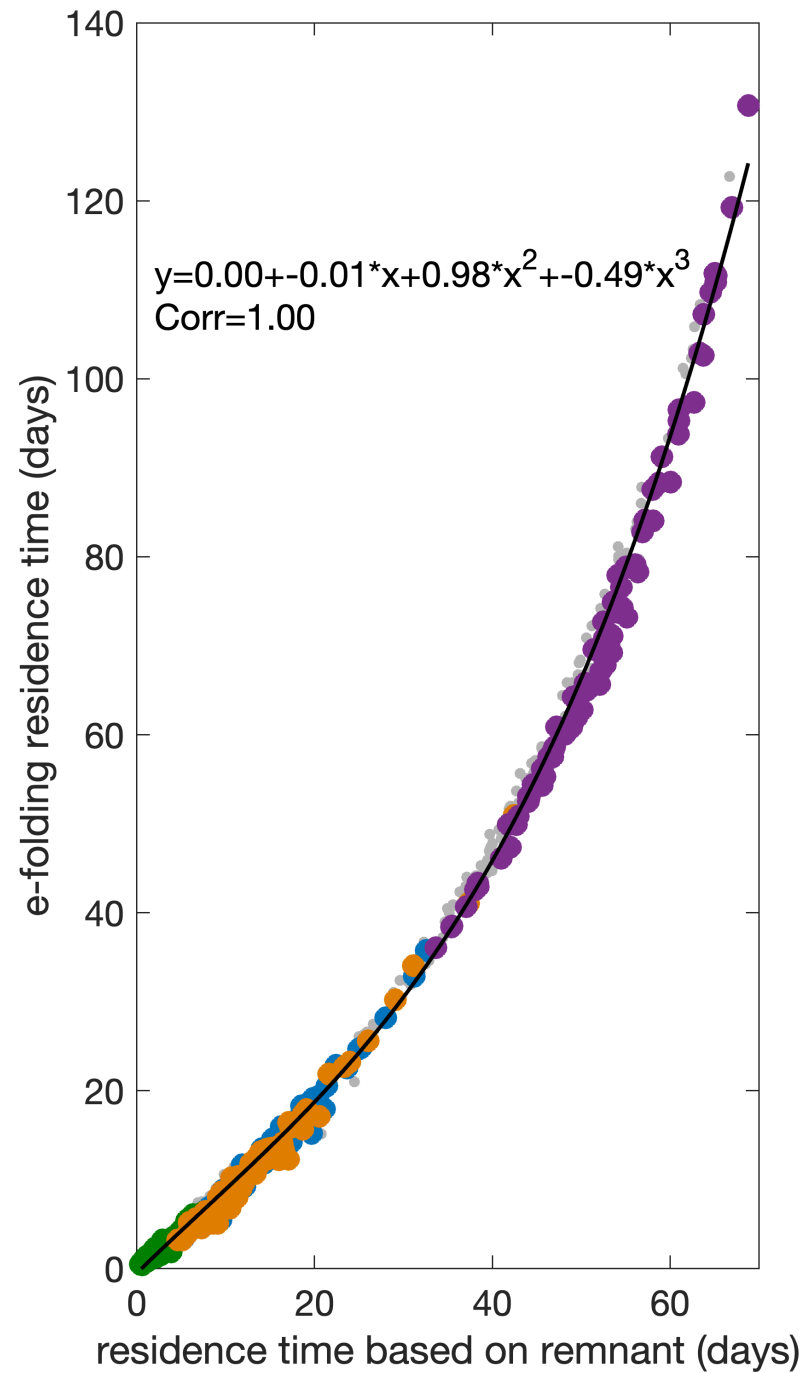
Supplementary slides



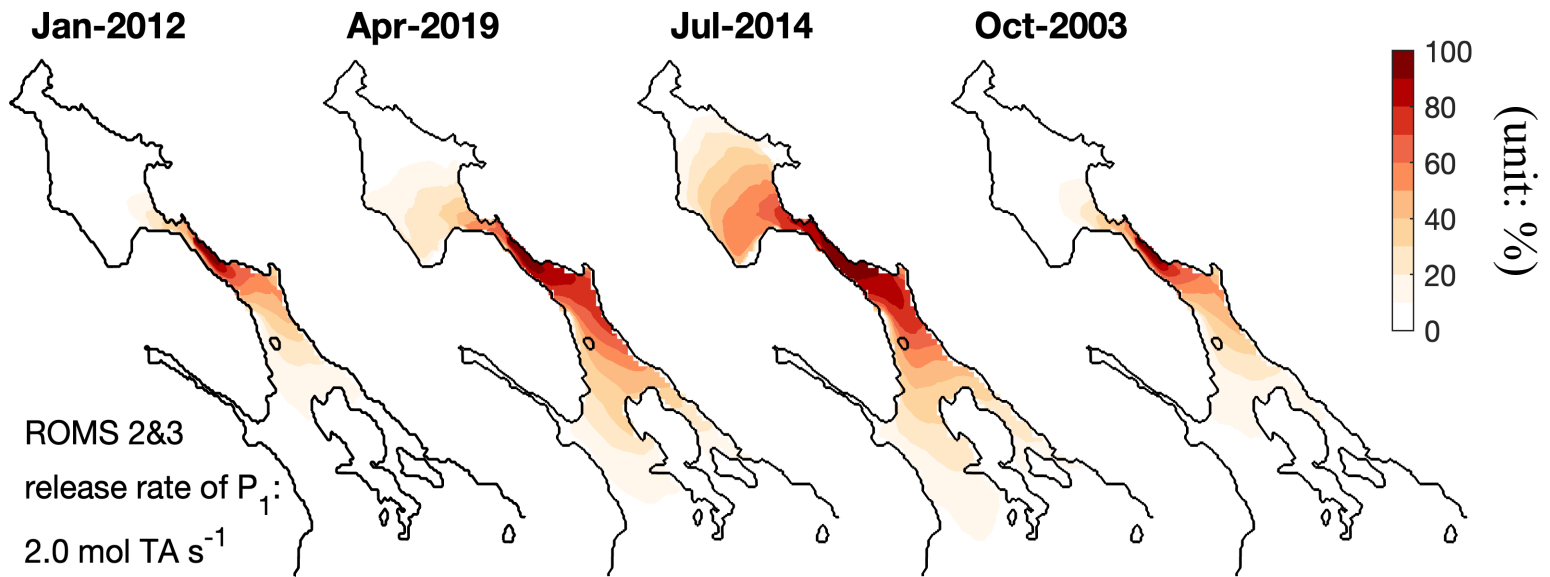




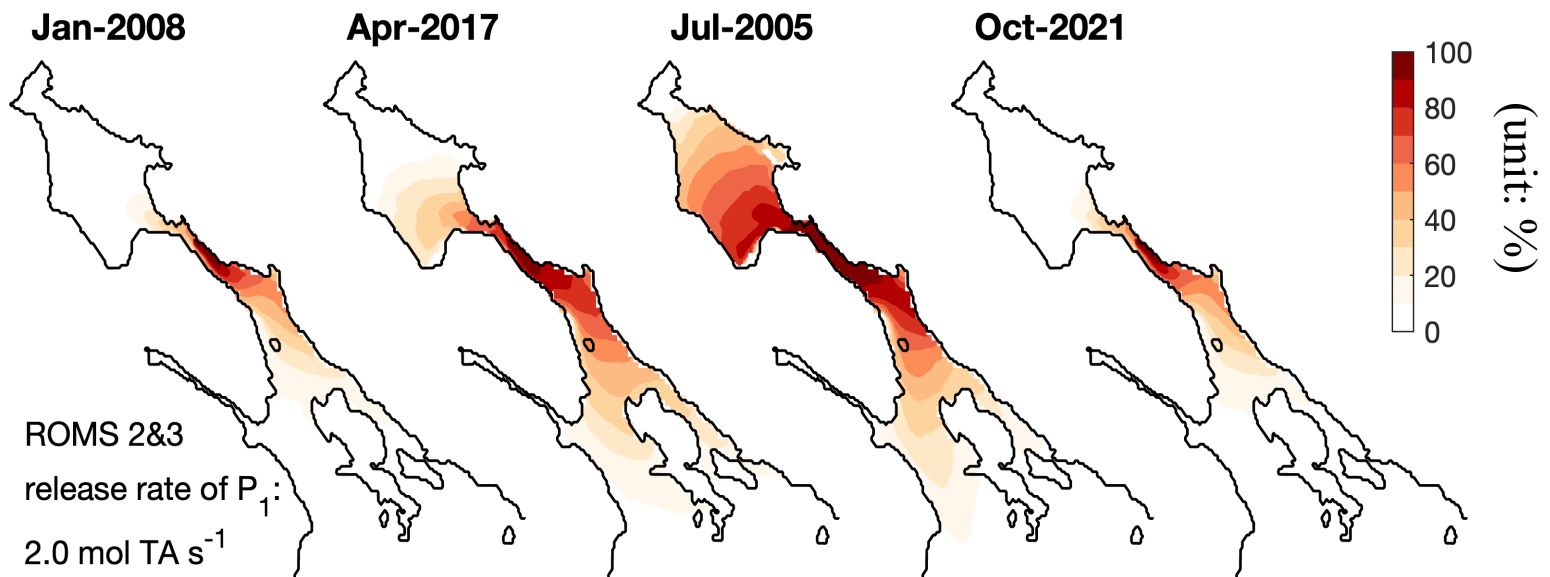
Residence time (days): $\tau = \int_0^{t_n} \frac{C(t)}{C_0} dt$
(Shen et al 2004)

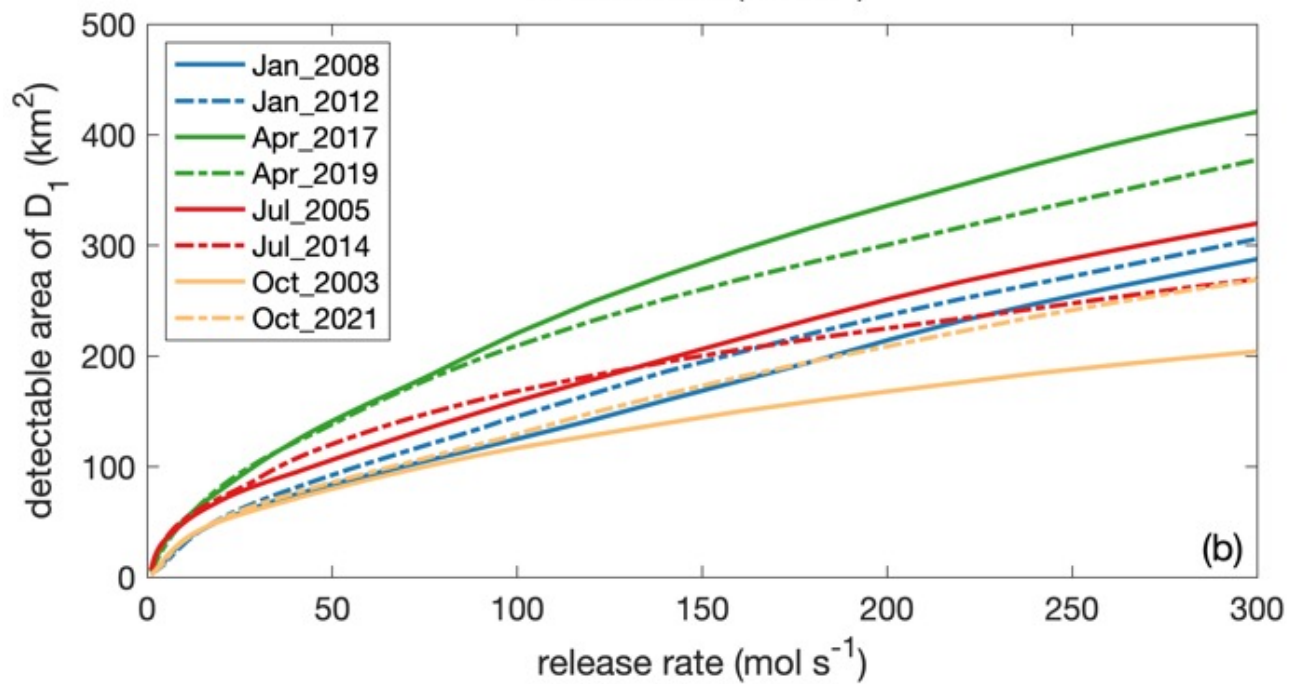
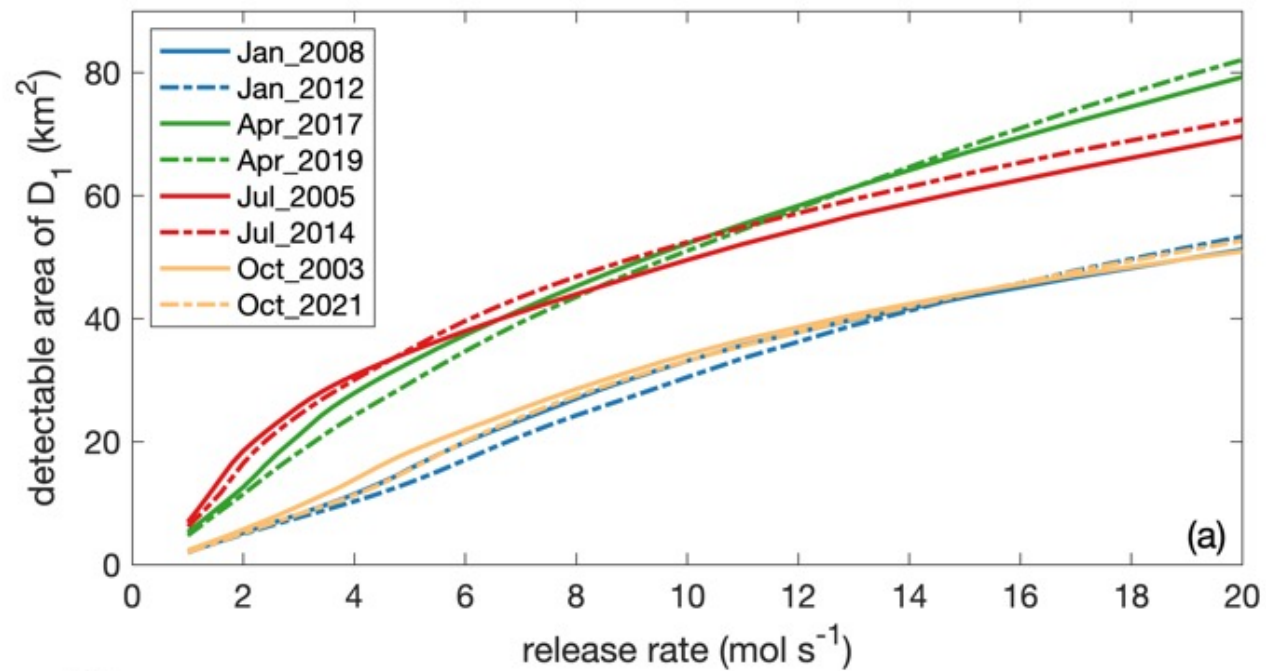


Shortest MRT



Longest MRT





Impact of dissolution rate and sinking velocity

