

# High-quality dissolved oxygen baseline for ecosystem and variability studies

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S4: Deoxygenation in Global Ocean and Coastal Waters in Relation to Climate Change



# Outline:

- Uncertainty of long-term O<sub>2</sub> high-quality baselines for climate variability assessment? Comparing *in situ* O<sub>2</sub> values derived from the World Ocean Atlas (WOA13) and the Global Ocean Data Analysis Project (GLODAP2).
- Sensor-based *in situ* O<sub>2</sub> data are a relatively new observing system: Could we use these data to complement O<sub>2</sub> chemical measurements?



## Global Ocean Data Analysis Project (GLODAP) Bottle Data (version 2)

Olsen, A., R. M. Key, S. van Heuven, S. K. Lauvset, A. Velo, X. Lin, C. Schirnick, A. Kozyr, T. Tanhua, M. Hoppema, S. Jutterström, R. Steinfeldt, E. Jeansson, M. Ishii, F. F. Pérez & T. Suzuki. The Global Ocean Data Analysis Project version 2 (GLODAPv2) - an internally consistent data product for the world ocean, *Earth System Science Data*, 8, 297-323, 2016. [doi:10.5194/essd-8-297-2016](https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-8-297-2016).

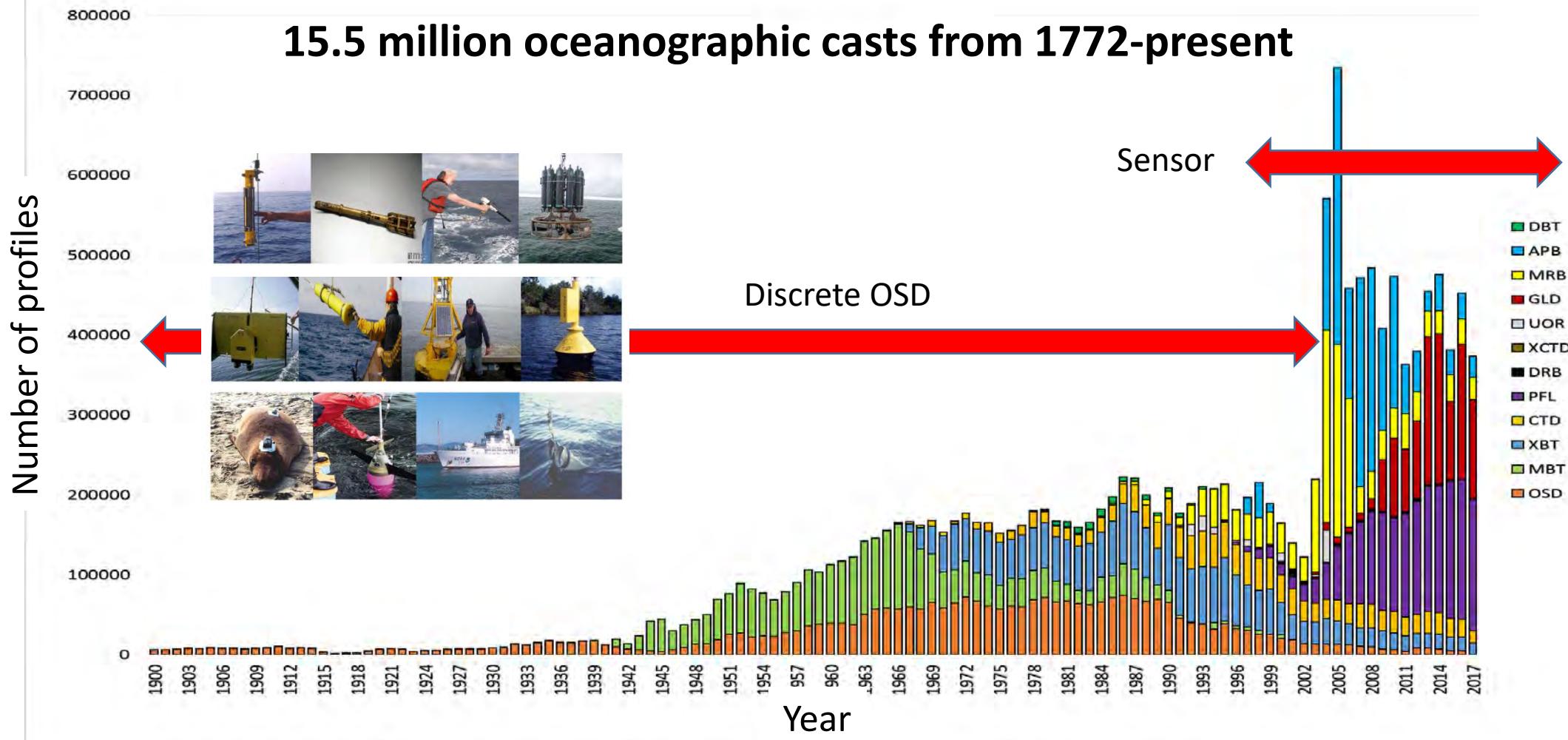
## NOAA World Ocean Atlas 2013 (<https://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/woa13/pubwoa13.html>)

- Garcia, H. E., R. A. Locarnini, T. P. Boyer, J. I. Antonov, O.K. Baranova, M.M. Zweng, J.R. Reagan, D.R. Johnson, 2014. World Ocean Atlas 2013, Volume 3: Dissolved Oxygen, Apparent Oxygen Utilization, and Oxygen Saturation. S. Levitus, Ed., A. Mishonov Technical Ed.; NOAA Atlas NESDIS 75, 27 pp.
- Garcia, H. E., R. A. Locarnini, T. P. Boyer, J. I. Antonov, O.K. Baranova, M.M. Zweng, J.R. Reagan, D.R. Johnson, 2014. World Ocean Atlas 2013, Volume 4: Dissolved Inorganic Nutrients (phosphate, nitrate, silicate). S. Levitus, Ed., A. Mishonov Technical Ed.; NOAA Atlas NESDIS 76, 25 pp.
- Locarnini, R. A., A. V. Mishonov, J. I. Antonov, T. P. Boyer, H. E. Garcia, O. K. Baranova, M. M. Zweng, C. R. Paver, J. R. Reagan, D. R. Johnson, M. Hamilton, and D. Seidov, 2013. World Ocean Atlas 2013, Volume 1: Temperature. S. Levitus, Ed., A. Mishonov Technical Ed.; NOAA Atlas NESDIS 73, 40 pp.
- Zweng, M.M, J.R. Reagan, J.I. Antonov, R.A. Locarnini, A.V. Mishonov, T.P. Boyer, H.E. Garcia, O.K. Baranova, D.R. Johnson, D.Seidov, M.M. Biddle, 2013. World Ocean Atlas 2013, Volume 2: Salinity. S. Levitus, Ed., A. Mishonov Technical Ed.; NOAA Atlas NESDIS 74, 39 pp.



## Ocean profile data in the World Ocean Database (WOD) by year and probe type

[https://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/WOD/pr\\_wod.html](https://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/WOD/pr_wod.html)



WORLD DATA SYSTEM



Intergovernmental  
Oceanographic  
Commission



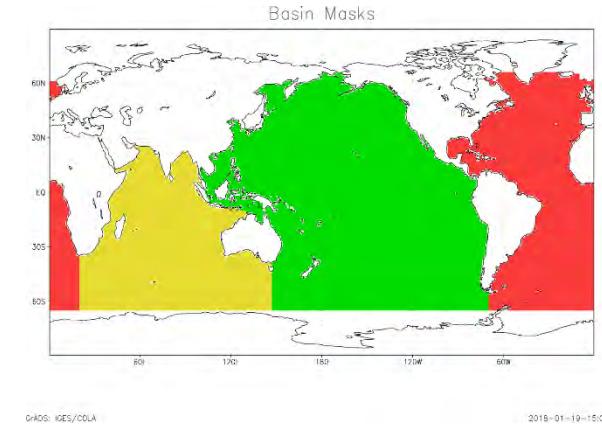
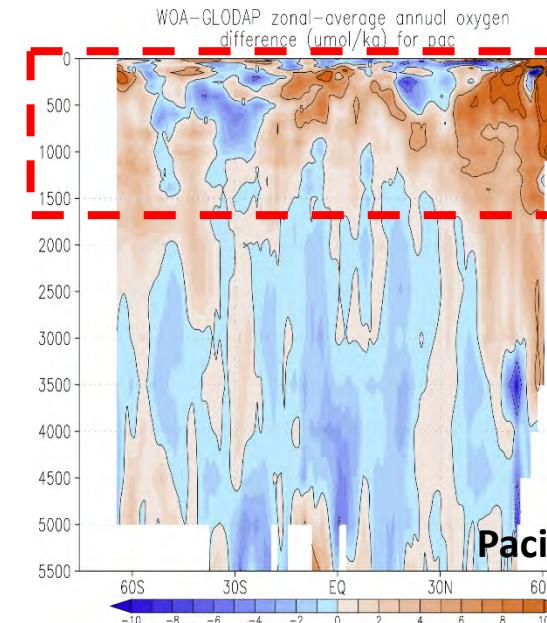
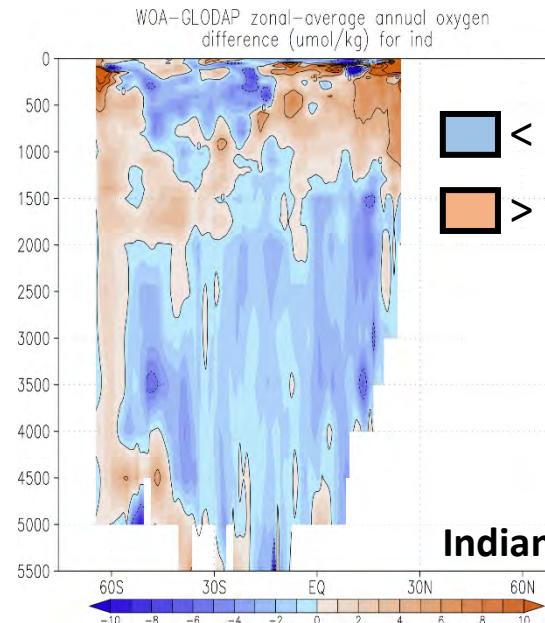
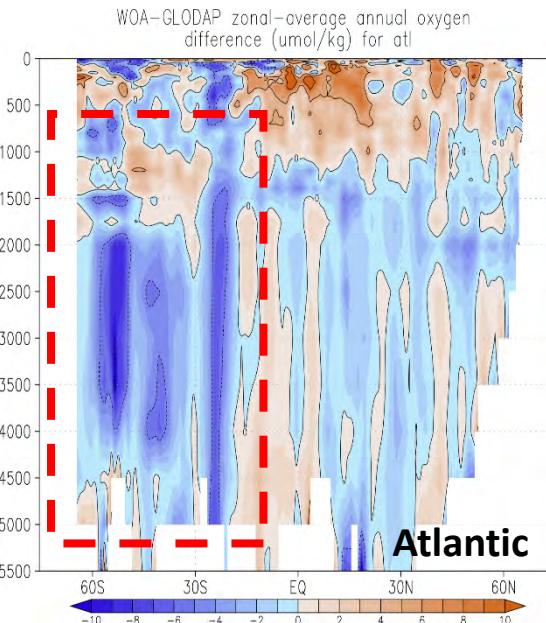
# WOA-GLODAP basin-scale zonal difference (60°S-60°N)

		WOA-GLODAP average difference ± average standard deviation			
Variable	Depth range (m)	Atlantic	Pacific	Indian	Global
Phosphate (µmol/kg)	0-500	0.02 ± 0.11	0.01 ± 0.13	-0.01 ± 0.12	0.01 ± 0.12
	500-5500	-0.01 ± 0.05	-0.02 ± 0.07	-0.02 ± 0.08	-0.02 ± 0.07
Nitrate+Nitrite (µmol/kg)	0-500	0.02 ± 1.60	-0.20 ± 1.87	-0.34 ± 1.69	0.18 ± 1.78
	500-5500	-0.16 ± 0.70	-0.23 ± 1.02	-0.24 ± 0.98	-0.22 ± 0.95
Silicate (µmol/kg)	0-500	0.1 ± 3.1	1.0 ± 3.5	0.9 ± 3.9	0.8 ± 3.6
	500-5500	-0.5 ± 2.7	0.8 ± 4.1	-0.2 ± 3.9	-0.3 ± 3.8
Oxygen (µmol/kg)	0-500	1.1 ± 9.8	1.8 ± 11.5	0.9 ± 10.6	1.4 ± 10.9
	500-5500	-0.4 ± 4.4	0.9 ± 4.6	0.1 ± 4.9	0.4 ± 4.7
Temperature (°C)	0-500	-0.256 ± -0.928	-0.224 ± -0.945	-0.212 ± -0.856	-0.229 ± 0.927
	500-5500	-0.001 ± 0.154	0.005 ± 0.153	0.002 ± 0.163	0.003 ± 0.160
Salinity	0-500	-0.007 ± 0.141	0.000 ± 0.120	-0.016 ± 0.122	-0.005 ± 0.127
	500-5500	0.001 ± 0.019	-0.001 ± 0.012	0.002 ± 0.017	0.000 ± 0.015

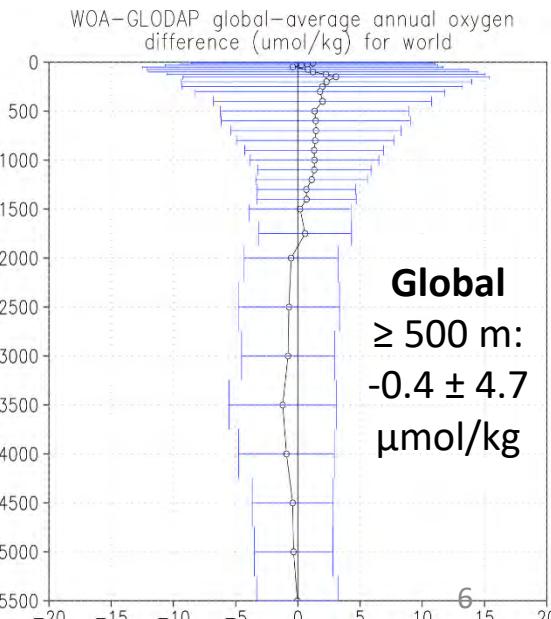
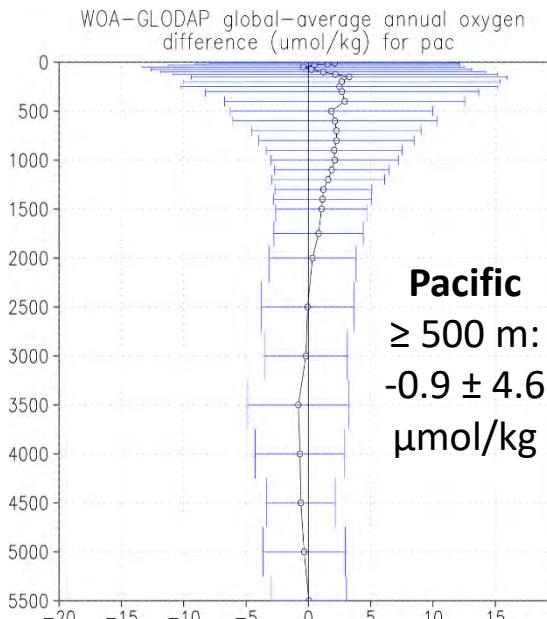
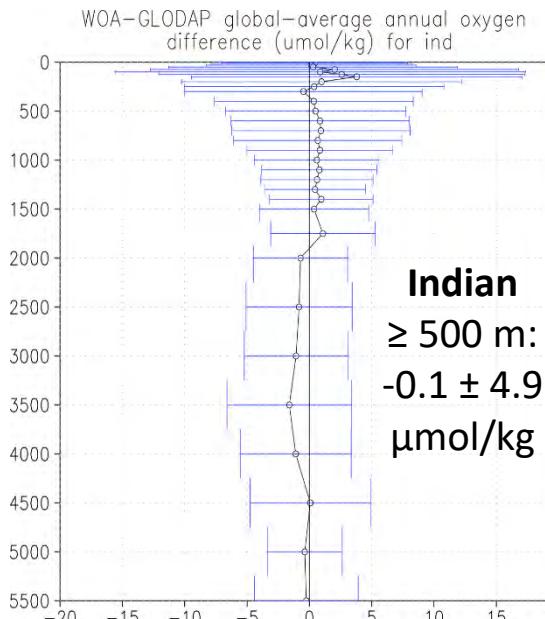
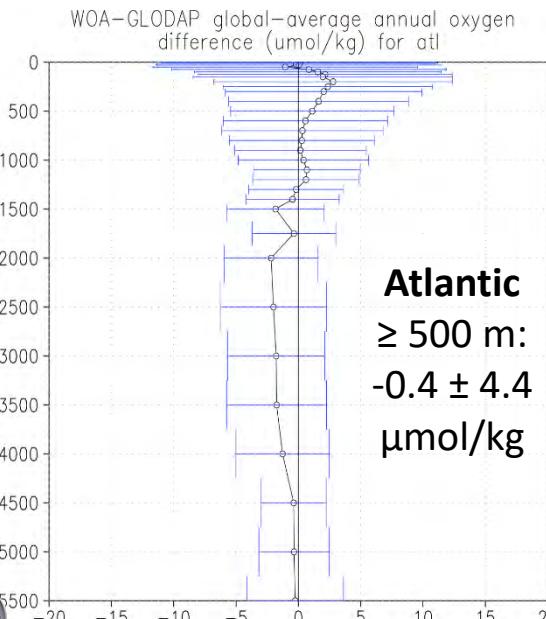


# WOA-GLODAP O<sub>2</sub> ( $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ ) basin-scale zonal differences (60°S-60°N)

Depth (m)

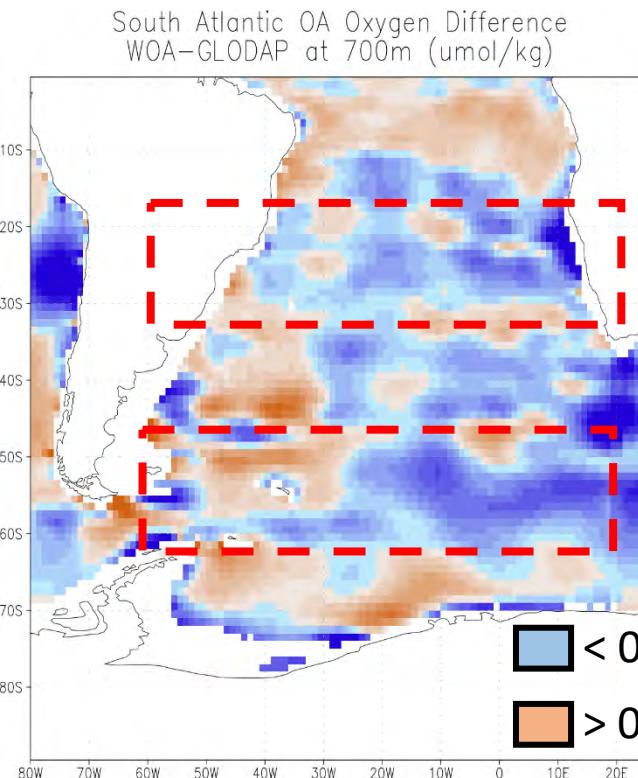


Depth (m)

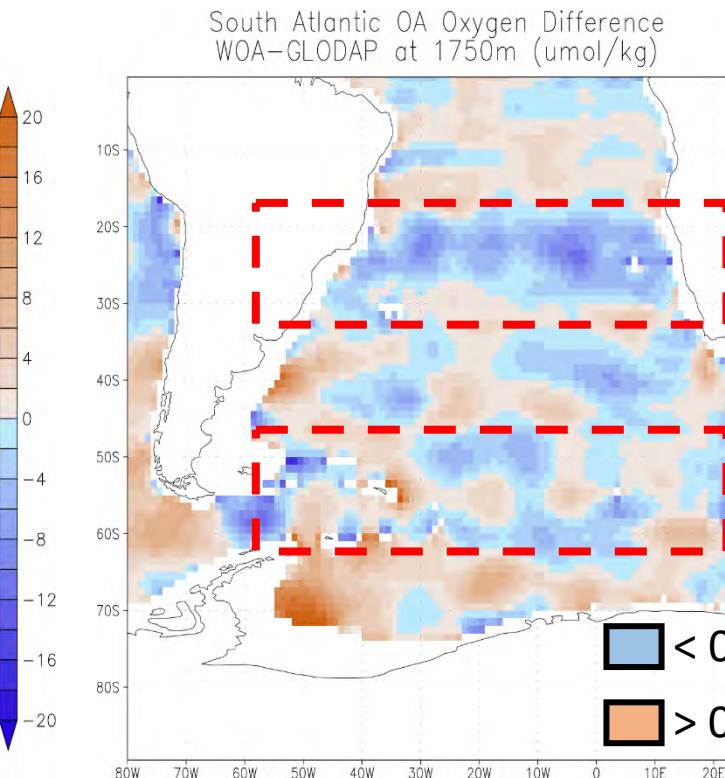


# South Atlantic regional WOA-GLODAP O<sub>2</sub> differences ( $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ )

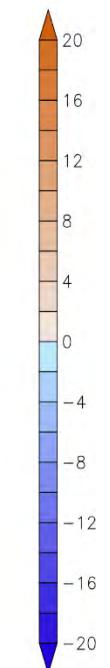
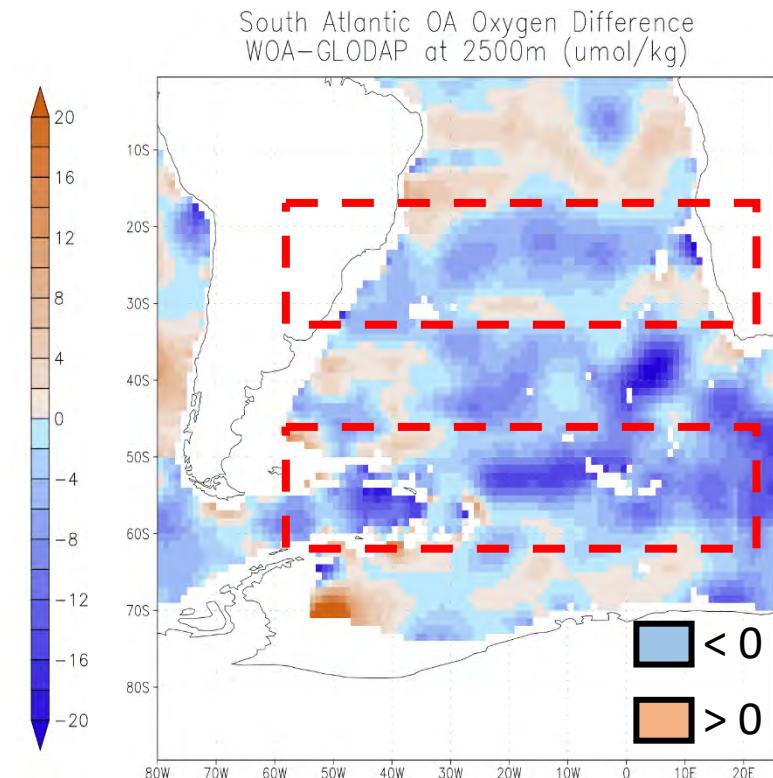
700 m

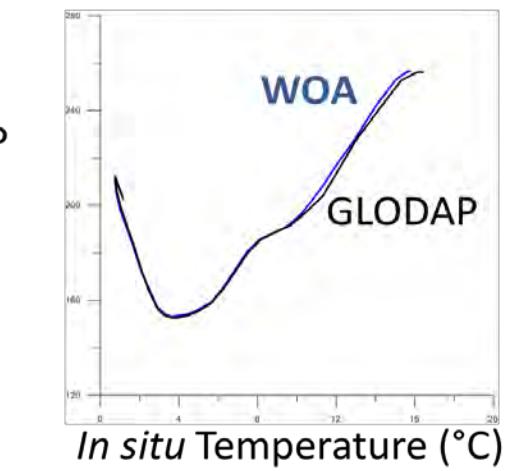
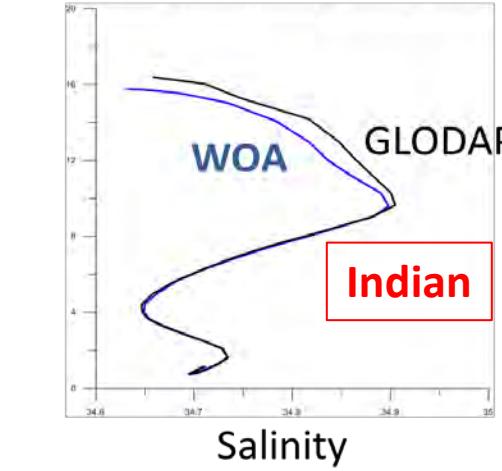
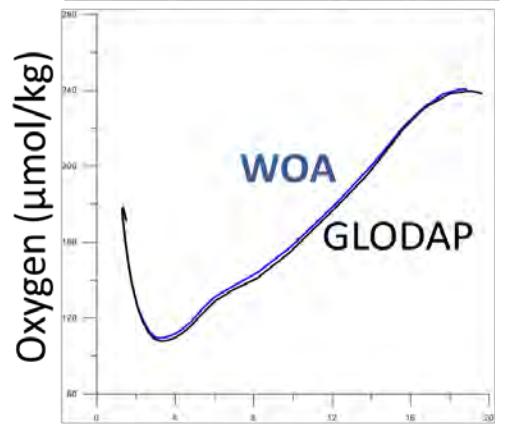
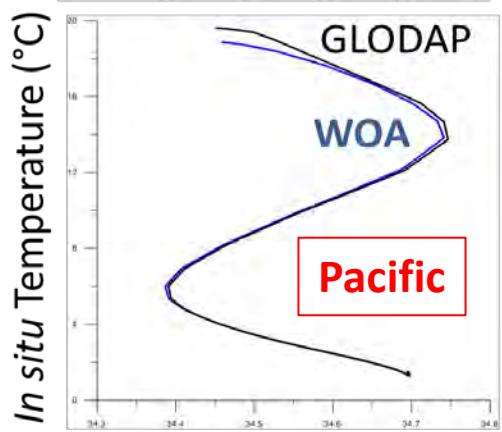
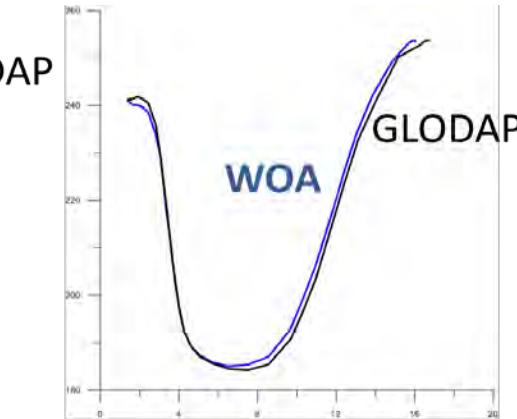
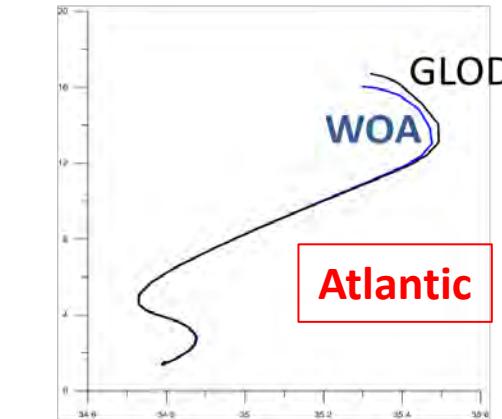


1750 m



2500 m



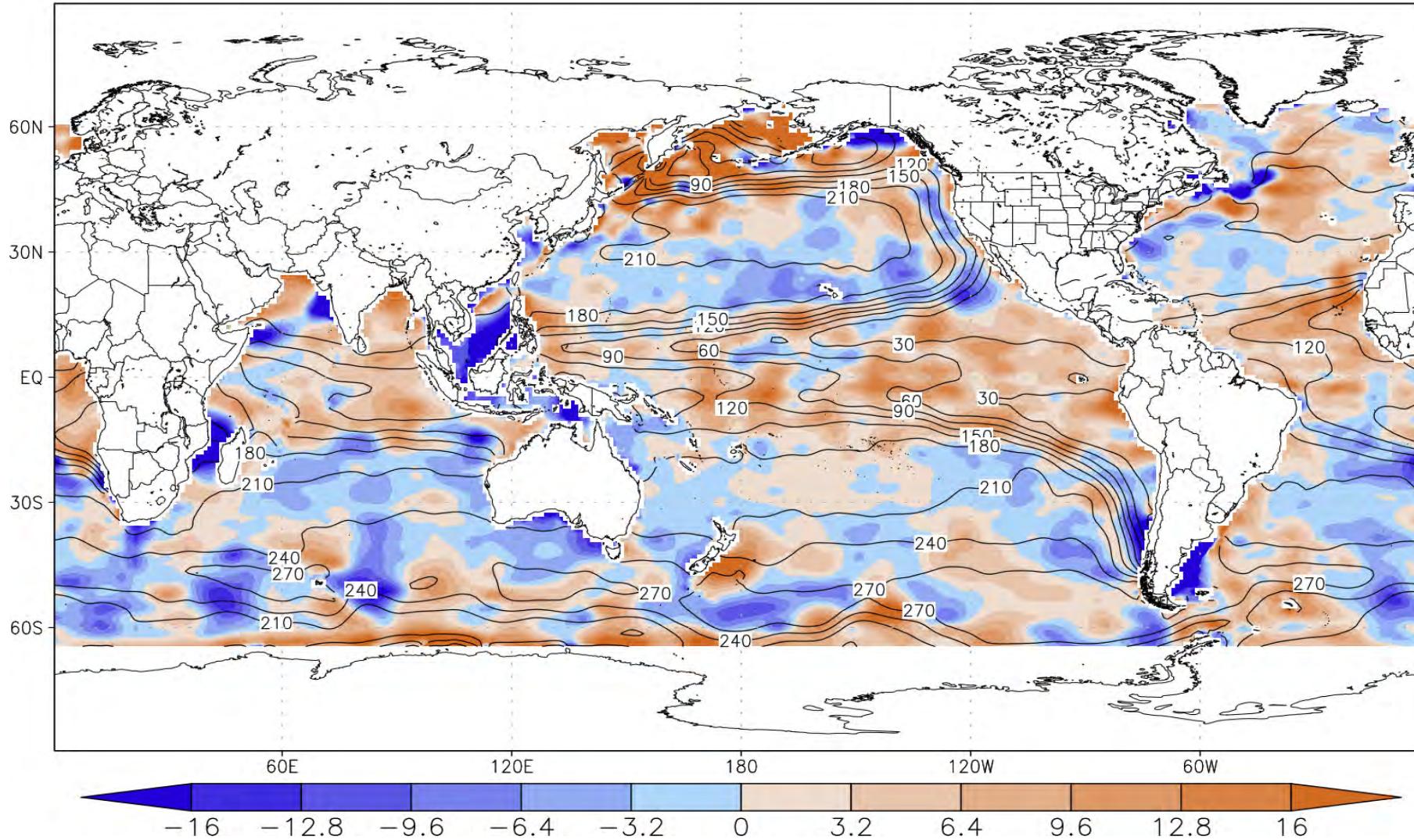


GLODAP2 is relatively saltier, warmer, and lower in O<sub>2</sub> when compared to WOA for near surface and thermocline waters warmer than about 4°C depending on basin.

O <sub>2</sub> in situ data	GLODAP2	WOA 2018
Observations	688,477	4,945,707
Profiles	45,306	877,400
Time coverage	1972-2013	1955-2017
Variability fields (1°x1°)	Annual	Annual, seasonal, monthly
Depth levels	33	102
Grid size	1-degree	1-degree

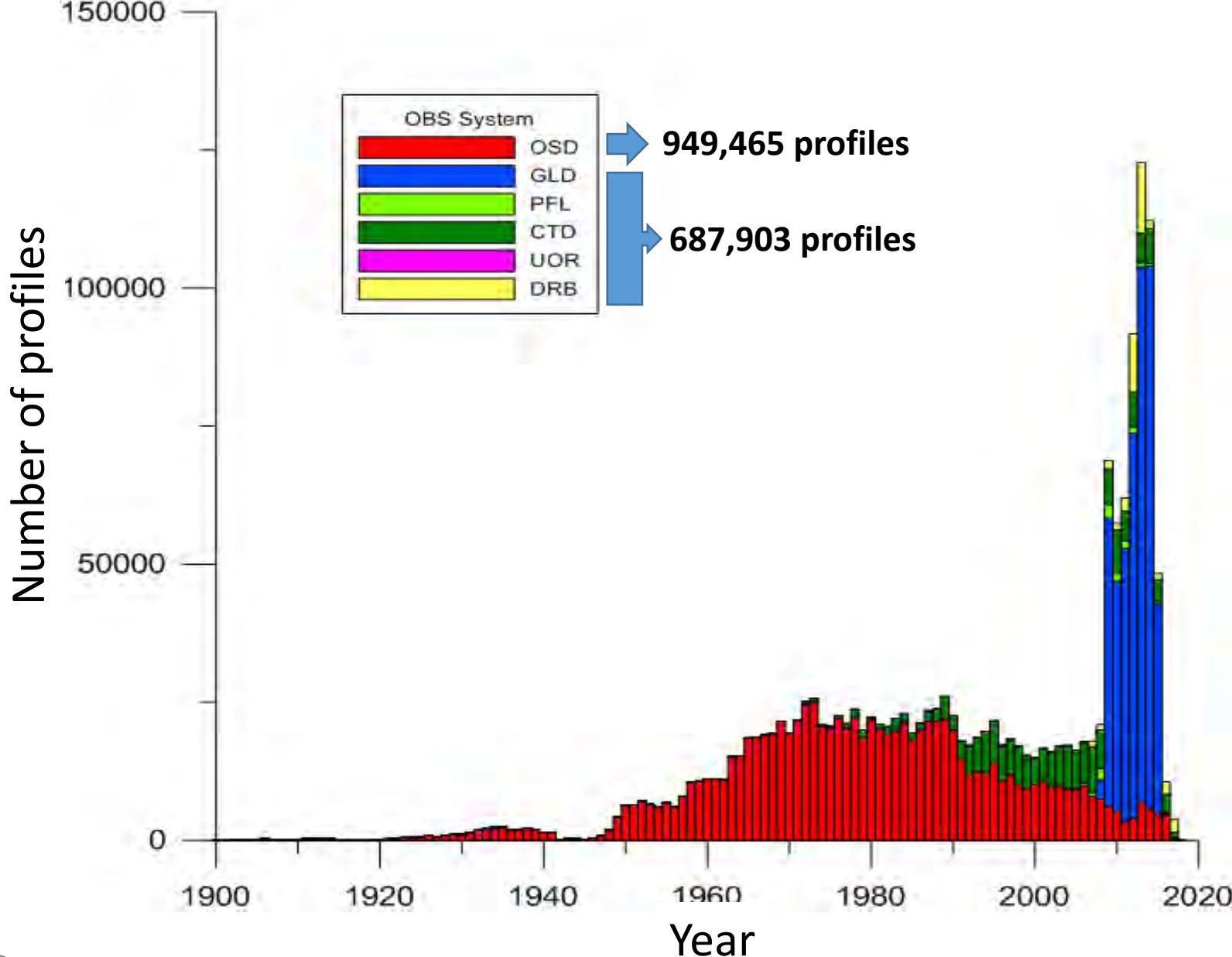
WOA–GLODAP 0–500m annual oxy  
average difference ( $\times 10^{-6}$  umol/kg) for world

< 0  
> 0



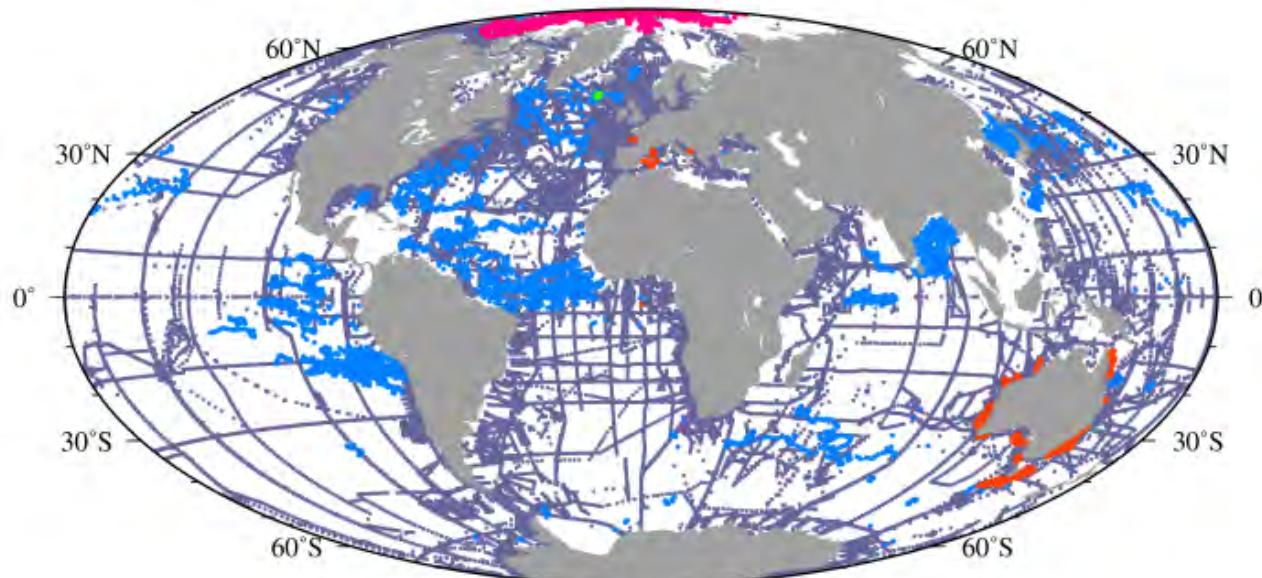
Contours are mean  $\text{O}_2$   
values 0–500 m.

A local  $|10 \mu\text{mol/kg}|$   $\text{O}_2$   
difference represent as  
much as 30% magnitude  
of the observed signal



## Impact of $O_2$ Observing Systems:

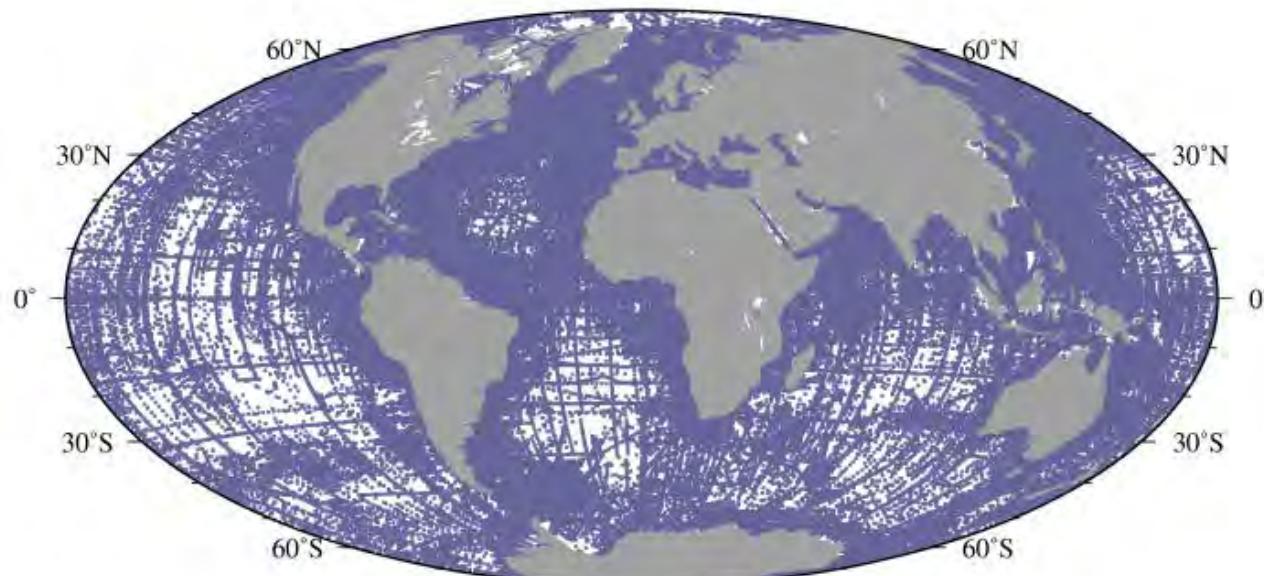
Sensor-based  $O_2$  *in situ* data are becoming increasingly abundant and likely will have greater temporal and spatial coverage than OSD.



### O<sub>2</sub> Sensor Data (687,903 profiles)

- = Drifting Buoys (37,812 profiles)
- = Undulating Oceanographic Recorder (361 profiles)
- = Glider Data (450,084 profiles)
- = Profiling Float (12,216 profiles)
- = Conductivity-Temperature-Depth (187,430 profiles)

O<sub>2</sub> measurements in the NCEI World Ocean Database (WOD) as a function of observing system as of May 2018



### O<sub>2</sub> Chemical Data (949,465 profiles)

- = Ocean Station data (Discrete measurements)



## Profile Analysis to identify profiles with systematic depth offsets (approximately parallel profiles)

Independent O<sub>2</sub> profiles with ~covariance and ~normal population

$x_1, \dots, x_n$  with  $n_1$  measurements and  $y_1, \dots, y_n$  with  $n_2$  measurements

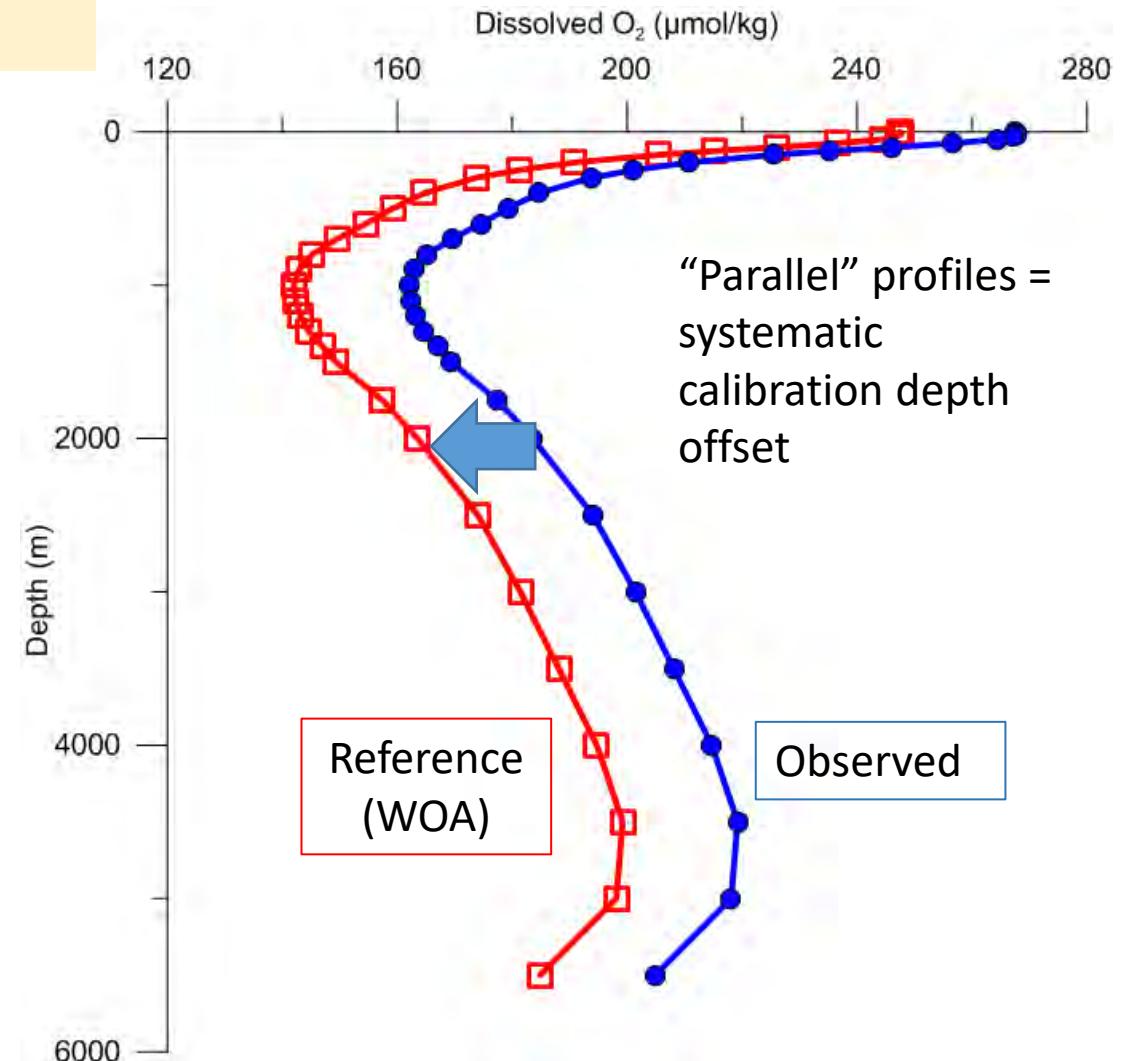
**Test metric statistic (ellipse):**

$$T^2 = [C(\bar{X} - \bar{Y})]' \left[ \left( \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right) CS_p C' \right]^{-1} [C(\bar{X} - \bar{Y})] \leq d^2$$

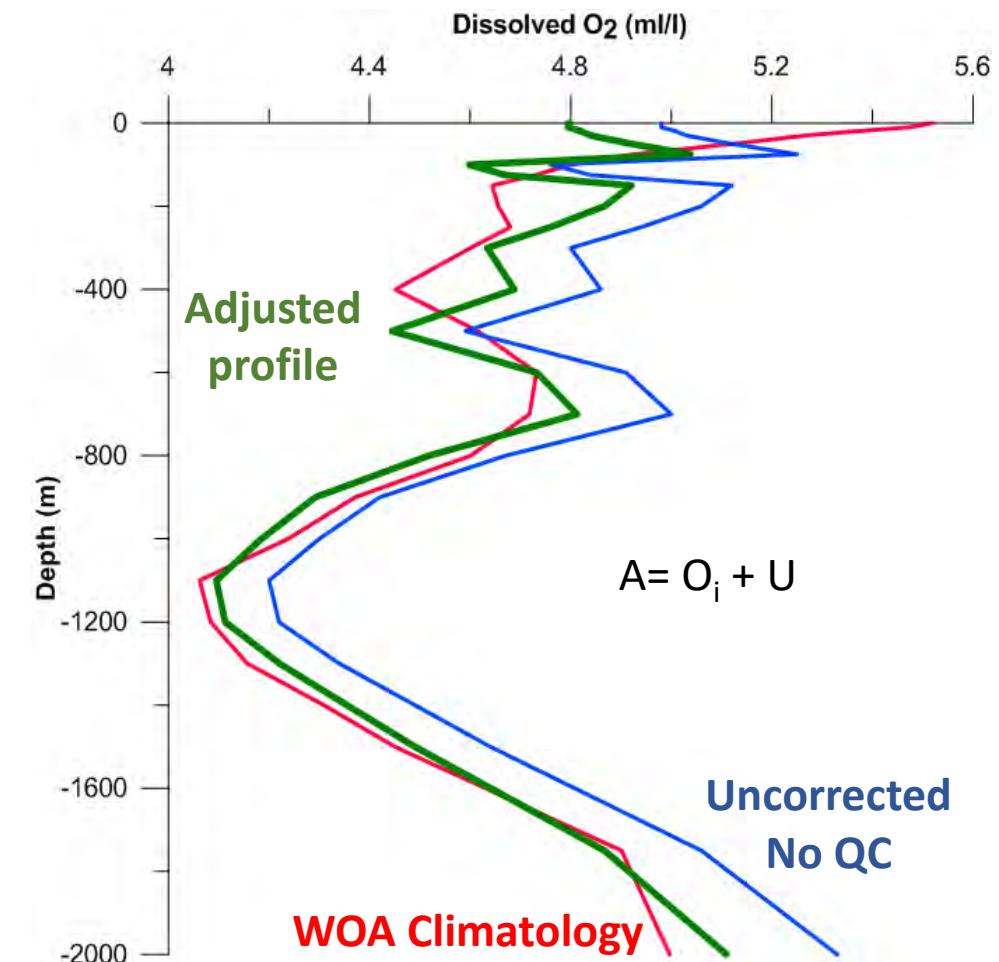
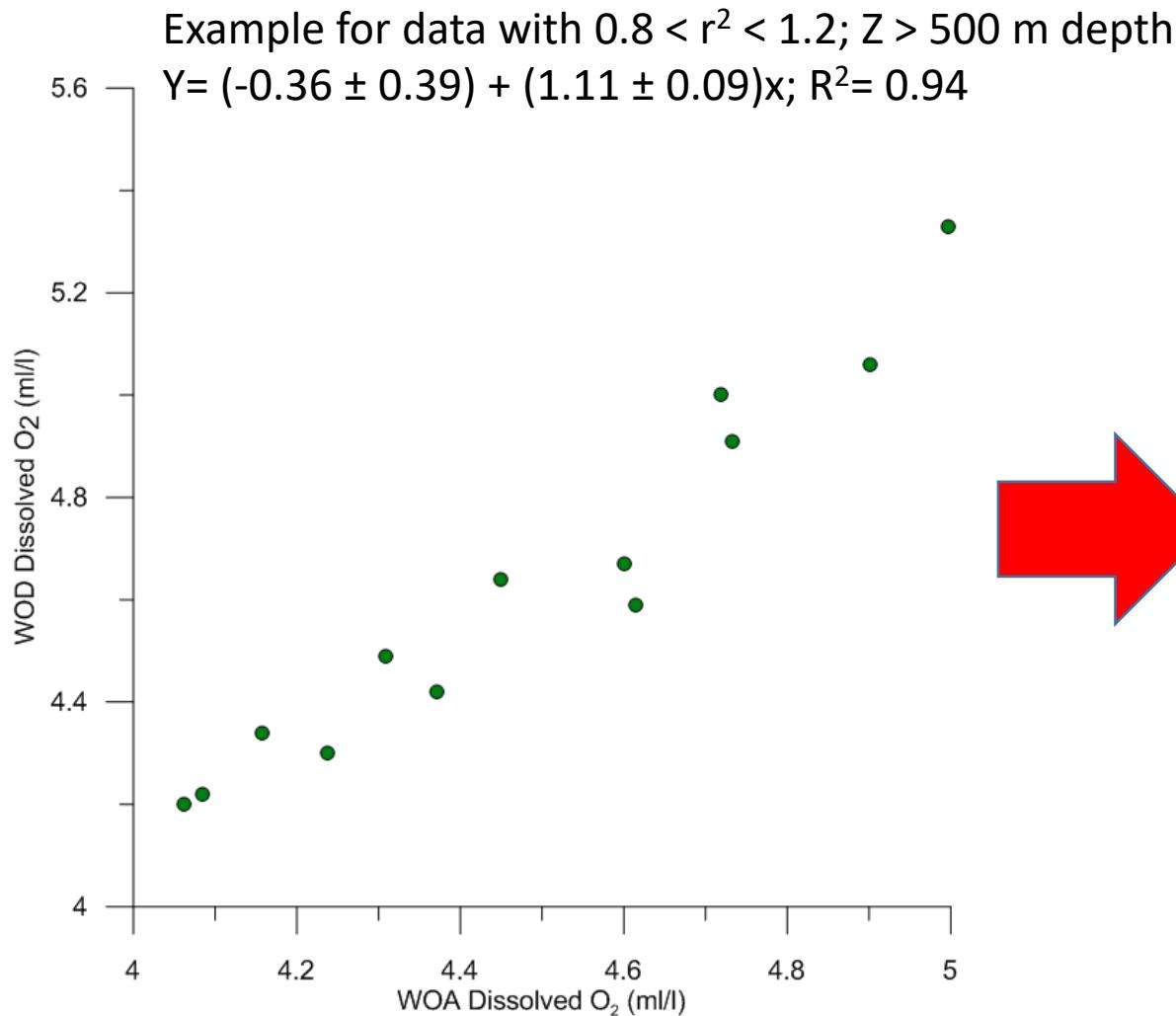
Where C is a contrast matrix,  $S_p$  is a pooled covariance matrix, and  $d^2$  is given by

$$d^2 = \left[ \frac{(n_1 + n_2 - 2)(p - 1)}{n_1 + n_2 - p} \right] F_{p-1, n_1+n_2-p}(\alpha)$$

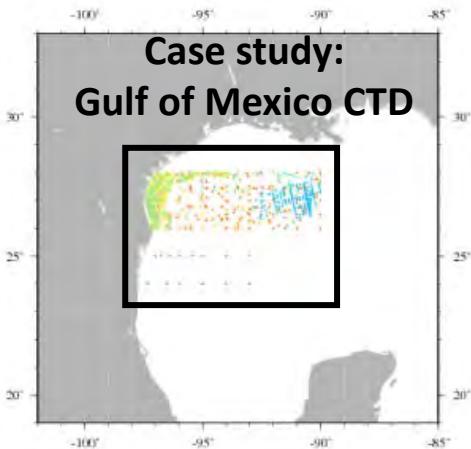
**Assumption:** Systematic depth offsets represent sensor calibration issues (Type I/II errors)



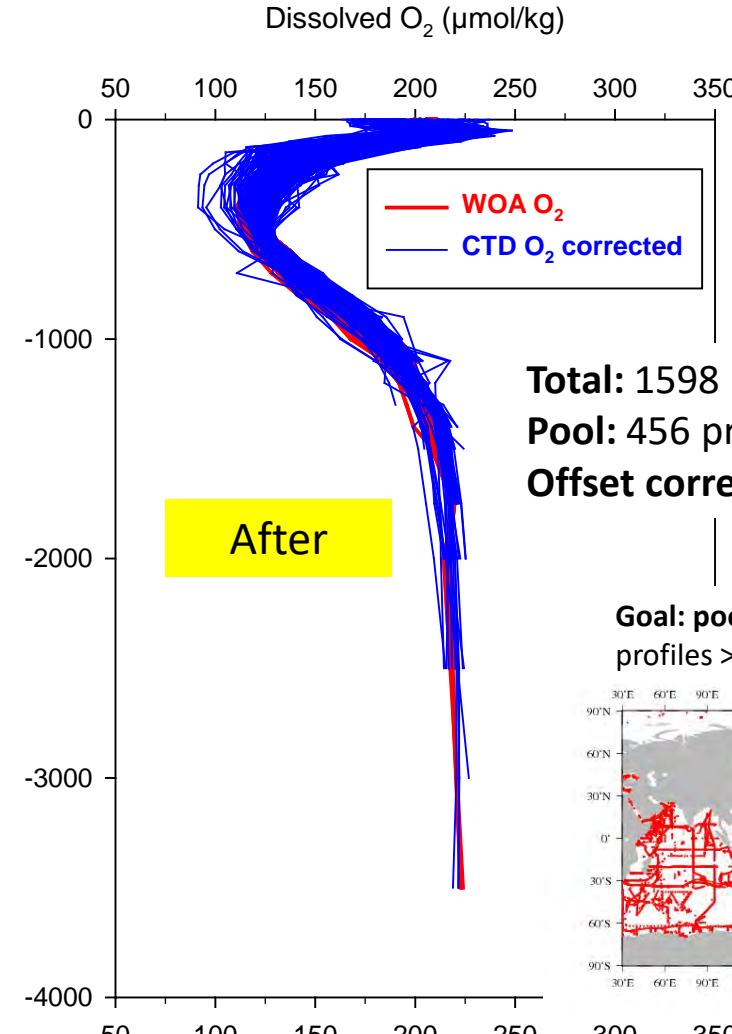
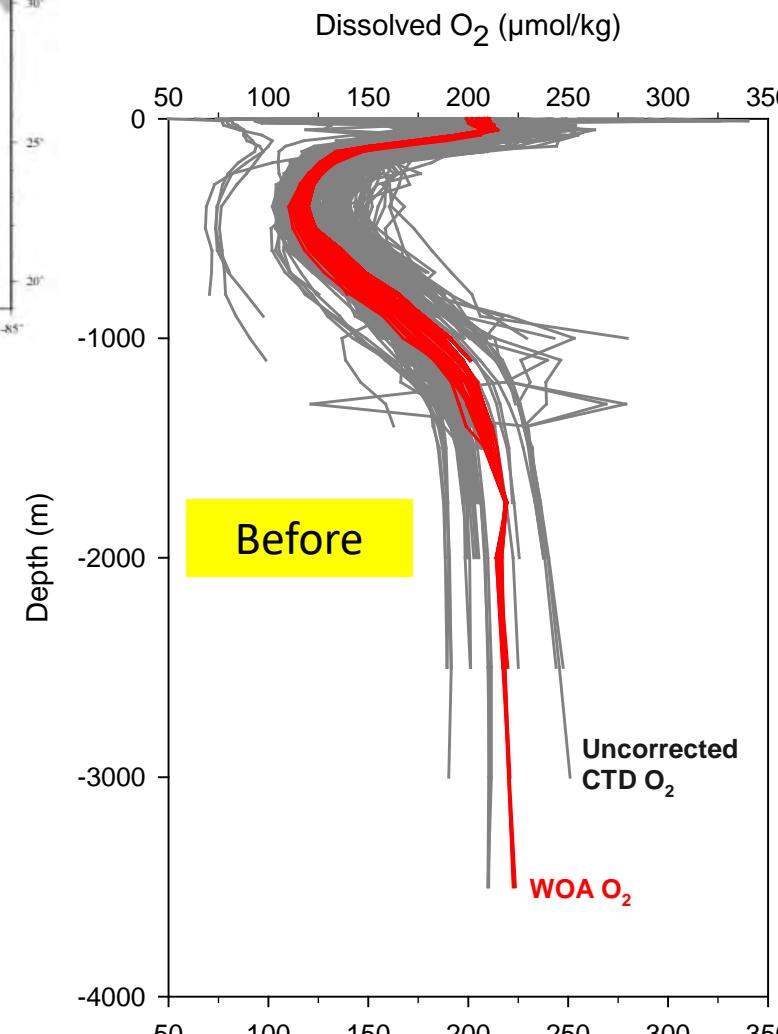
# LSR Adjusting systematic CTD O<sub>2</sub> profile depth offsets



# Integrating WOD *in situ* data with sensor-based O<sub>2</sub> data for WOA: Statistical calibration of systematic depth offsets with uncertainties

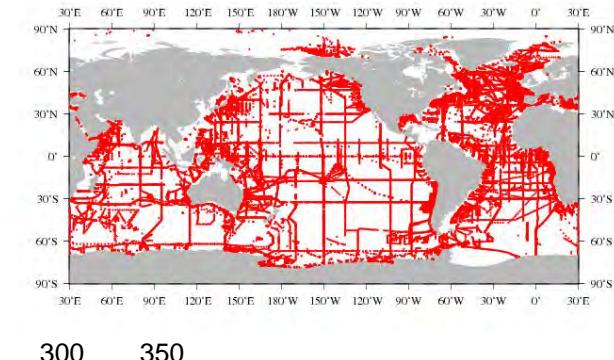


1598 Profiles with O<sub>2</sub>  
(456 profiles > 500 m)



Total: 1598 Profiles  
Pool: 456 profiles > 500 m  
Offset corrected: 258 profiles (~57%)

Goal: pool WOD CTD O<sub>2</sub>: 66,405  
profiles > 500 m depth



# Summary

- WOA13 and GLODAP2 O<sub>2</sub> deep basin fields are in agreement within long-term O<sub>2</sub> measurement uncertainty (< 1 µmol/kg) and do not show significant systematic depth offsets.
- Significant measurable O<sub>2</sub> differences exists at the local and regional level as a function of depth. These differences could be attributed to near surface seasonal bias, longer time scales variability (thermocline), and data coverage differences. WOA O<sub>2</sub> has greater spatial and temporal coverage than GLODAP.

Part I

- The number of sensor based O<sub>2</sub> measurements have increased significantly in the past few years. The addition of Bio ARGO and other emergent observing systems will greatly increase the spatial and temporal coverage of more traditional O<sub>2</sub> chemical measurements.

Part II

- Carefully quality controlled O<sub>2</sub> sensor data could complement existing *in situ* based climatologies along with well documented corrections. WOA2018 will include separate climatologies, one for *in situ* and another for *in situ* + sensor (e.g., CTD, BIO-ARGO, Gliders, etc).



# Number of observations available in WOA and GLODAP (60°S-60°N)

