

Variations of surface ocean pCO₂ and air-sea CO₂ fluxes in the Western Pacific Ocean

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Temporal and spatial variations of CO₂ partial pressure in surface sea water (pCO_{2,sea}) observed in the western Pacific were analyzed in terms of physics and chemistry of the ocean and the CO₂ fluxes between the atmosphere and ocean were also evaluated and the CO₂ flux between the atmosphere and ocean. The pCO_{2,sea} has been observed continuously on-board a cargo ship “Trans Future 5” on her round-trip between Japan and Australia. Systematic observations for the atmospheric pCO₂ (pCO_{2,air}) were have been also conducted in the western Pacific by a grab-sampling method using container ships sailing almost similar route.

In the equatorial region, interannual variabilities of pCO_{2,sea} were clearly observed, and were highly correlated with the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). Higher pCO_{2,sea} observed in 2008 and 2012, coincident with La Nina, could be caused by transport of high salinity, low temperature and high dissolved inorganic carbon water upwelled off the coast of Peru to the observation line at the western Pacific Ocean. When large and strong El Niño occurred from 2015 to 2016, significant increase of pCO_{2,sea} was observed between 25°N and 25°S. The pCO_{2,sea} increase could be associated with remarkable decrease of the precipitation observed in the western Pacific region.

The CO₂ flux between the atmosphere and the ocean was calculated by using the air-sea pCO₂ difference in pCO₂ (DpCO₂) between the atmosphere and the surface ocean, sea surface temperature and wind speed at 10m height. In the western Pacific Ocean, the largest CO₂ absorption was found at 20°S (−13.0 gC m^{−2} yr^{−1}), and the net CO₂ outgassing at equatorial area (1.2 gC m^{−2} yr^{−1}) were found.

The increase in pCO_{2,sea} associated with the strong El Niño event in 2015 and 2016 may have caused a decrease in the oceanic CO₂ absorption throughout the western Pacific.

Keywords: co2 partial pressure, Pacific, ENSO