

→ BALTIC FROM SPACE WORKSHOP

29–31 March 2017 | Helsinki, Finland



Sea-air interactions (CO₂-fluxes)

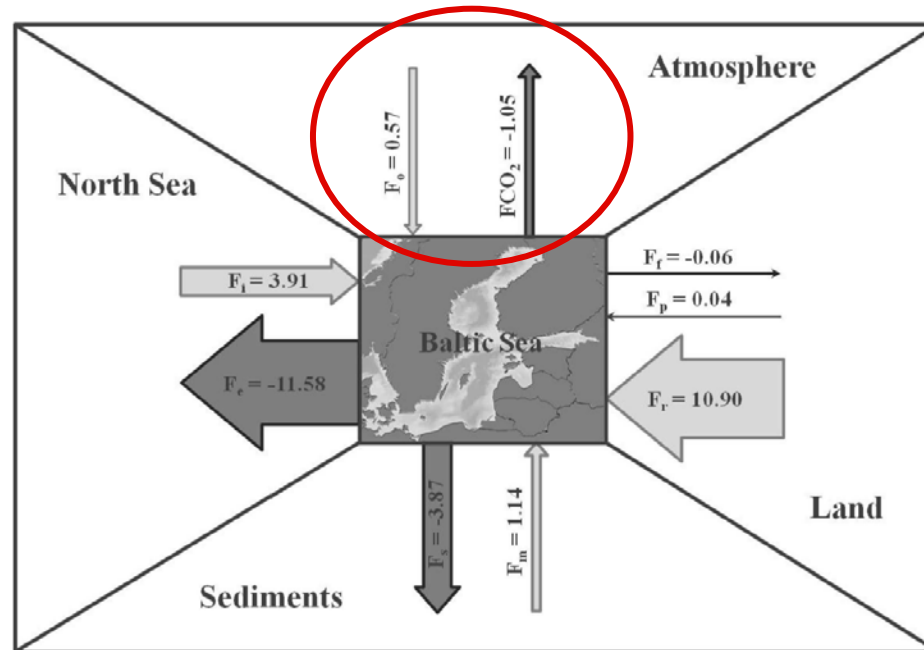
Anna Rutgersson, Gaelle Parard, Erik Sahlée, Andreas Andersson, Antonin Verlet-Banide, Eva Podgrajsek, Anna Sjöblom

Uppsala University, Sweden

Carbon cycle of the Baltic Sea

All carbon fluxes are expressed in Tg yr⁻¹ (Tg = 10¹² g).

Baltic Sea sink or source of atmospheric CO₂?



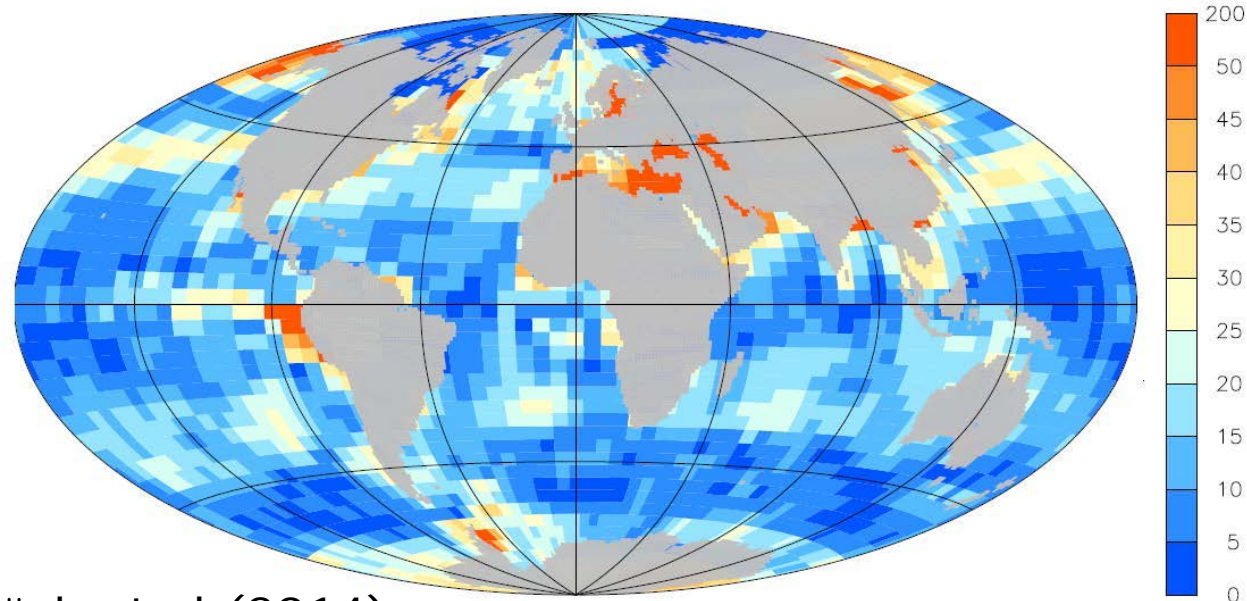
Kulinski et al (2011)



UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET

The role of marginal seas

Annual amplitude of $p\text{CO}_2$ (uatm)



UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET

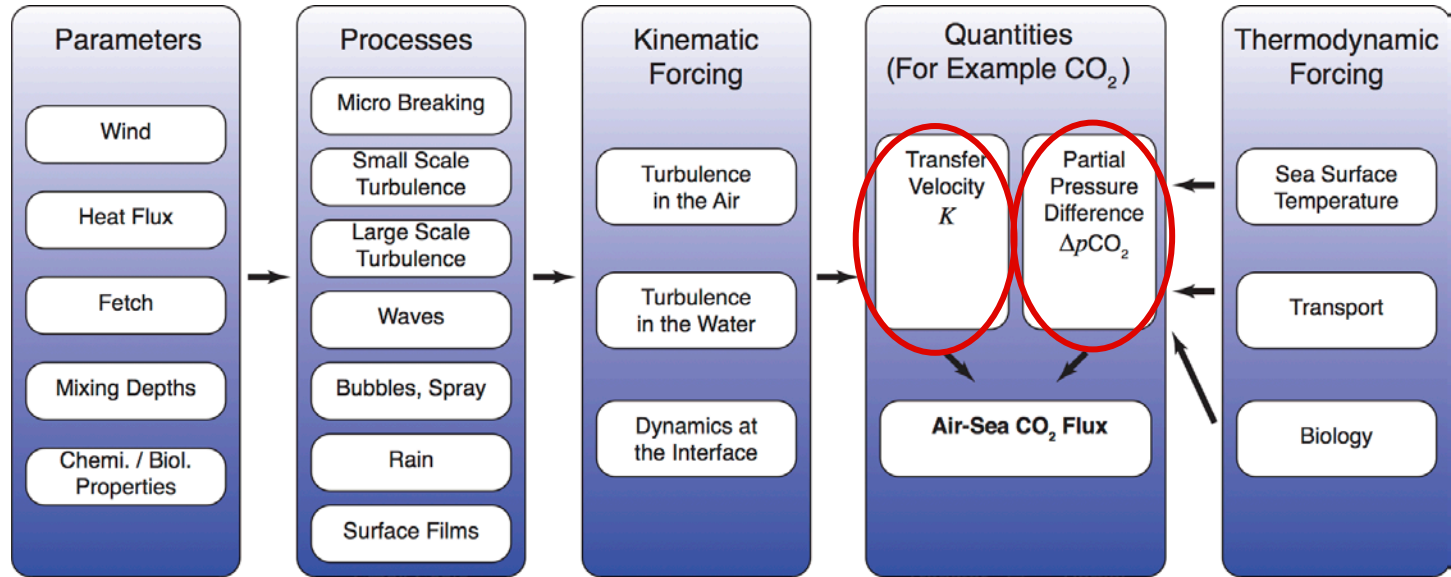
Rödenbäck et al (2014)

ESA UNCLASSIFIED - For Official Use

ESA | 01/01/2016 | Slide 4



What controls the flux at the surface?



COST735 book (Garbe and Rutgersson et al)

Controls of transfer velocities: types of water basins:

- Open ocean
 - Spray, bubbles
 - waves

Wind speed
Waves

- Marginal and coastal seas
 - Spray, bubbles, waves
 - buoyancy

Wind speed and waves
Surface heat flux

- Shore areas
 - Spray, bubbles, waves
 - buoyancy
 - surfactants

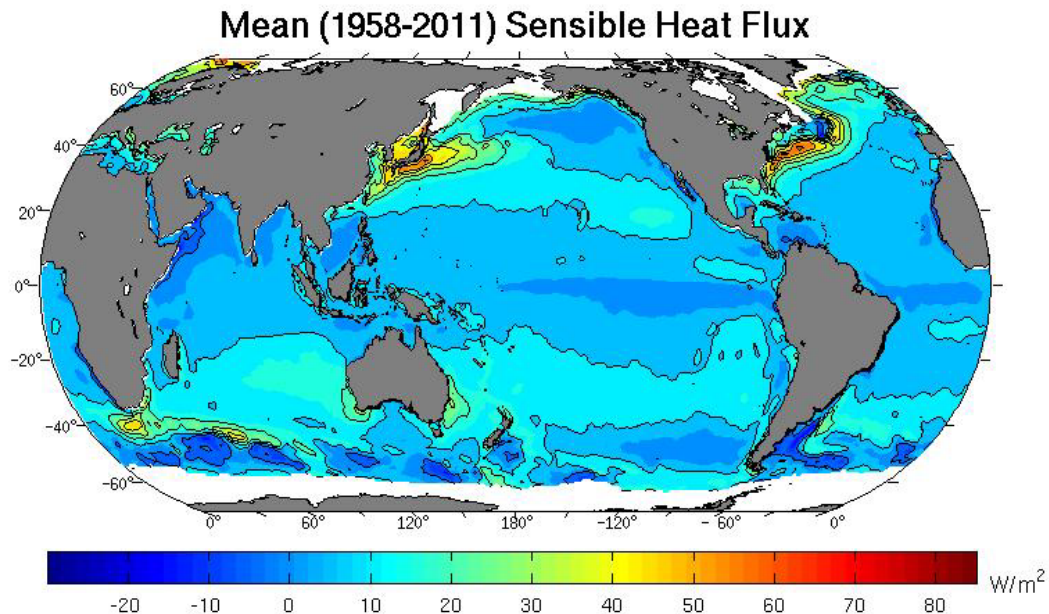
Wind speed and waves
Temperature difference
Chem/biol properties

- Lakes
 - buoyancy
 - Surfactants

Temperature difference
Chem/biol properties
Wind speed?

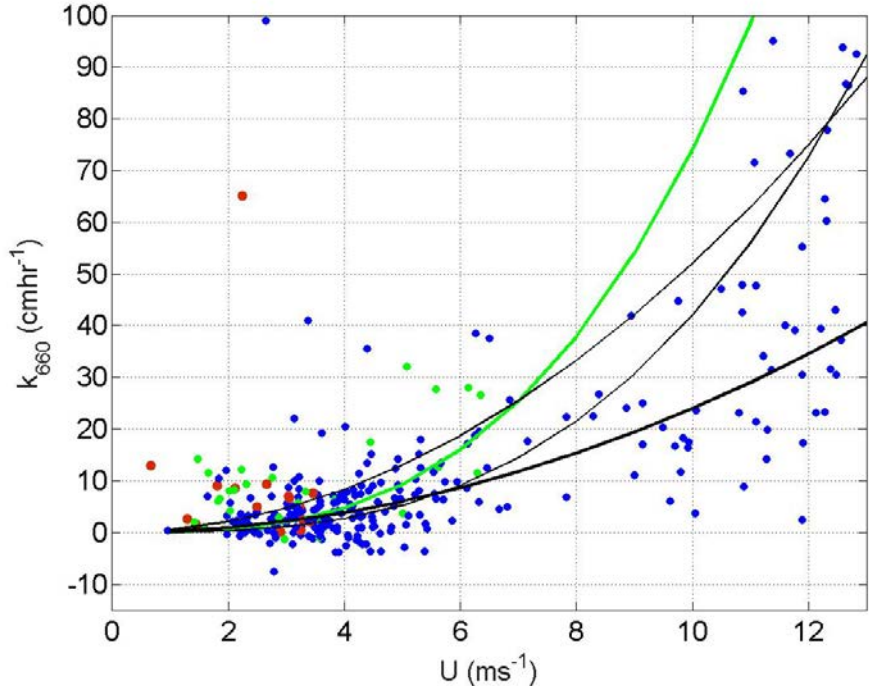


Heat flux globally (indicates air-sea temperature difference):



From WHOI OAflux

Dependence of wind speed for transfer velocity



Can we use EO for air-sea gas exchange?

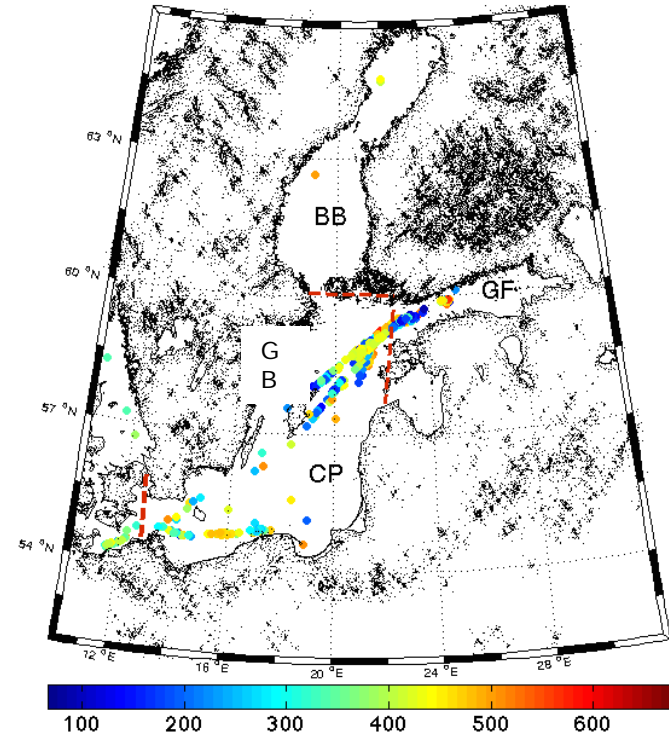


- Need $p\text{CO}_{2w}$ (SST, MLD, CDOM, other parameters?)
- Need transfer velocity (high quality winds, wave information, buoyancy?).



Develop remote sensing algorithm for monthly maps

- Combined methods : Self Organizing Map and Multiple Linear regression (SOMLO from Sasse et al., 2013).
- Train algorithms using observations

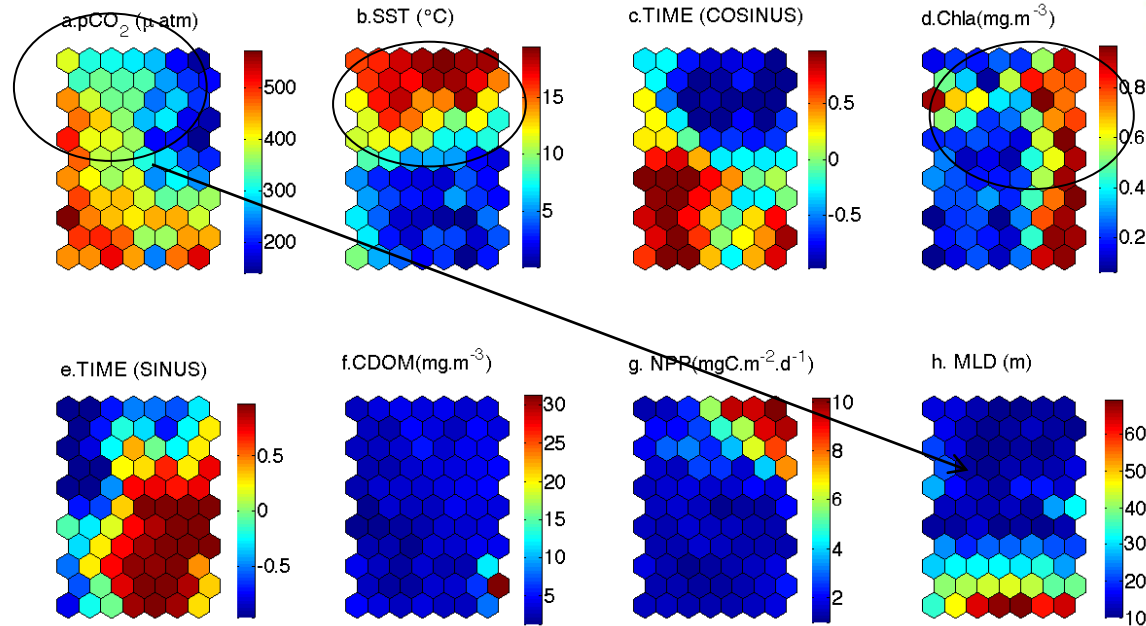


Satellite DATA for the first try



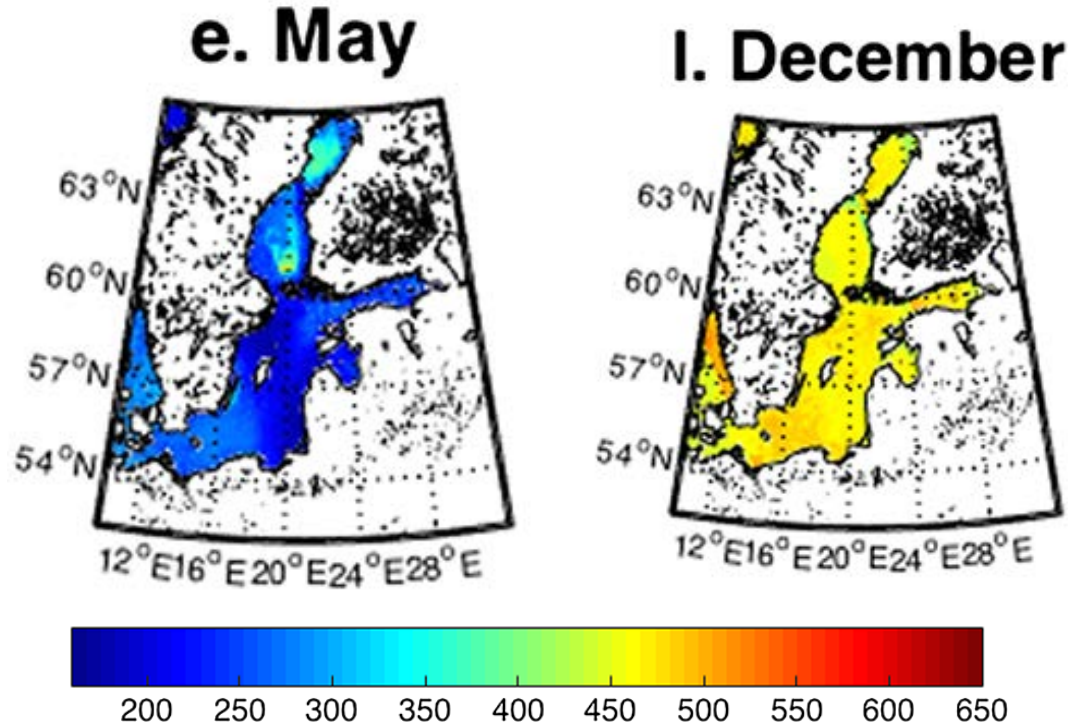
- SST:
 - Chlorophyll :
 - SeaWiFS (Sept. 1998 - Dec. 2002) 4 km monthly
 - MODIS-Aqua (Jul. 2002 - Jun. 2011) 4 km monthly
 - CDOM :
 - MODIS data 4km monthly average.
 - Primary Production:
 - EMIS: depth-integrated model (Lee et al., 2005). .
 - Vertically Generalized Production Model (VGPM) (2009-2011). The VGPM is a "chlorophyll-based" model that estimate net primary production from chlorophyll.
 - MLD
 - Modelled
 - Wind speed
 - ASCAT/QSCAT satellite products
 - Modelled wind speeds, SMHI

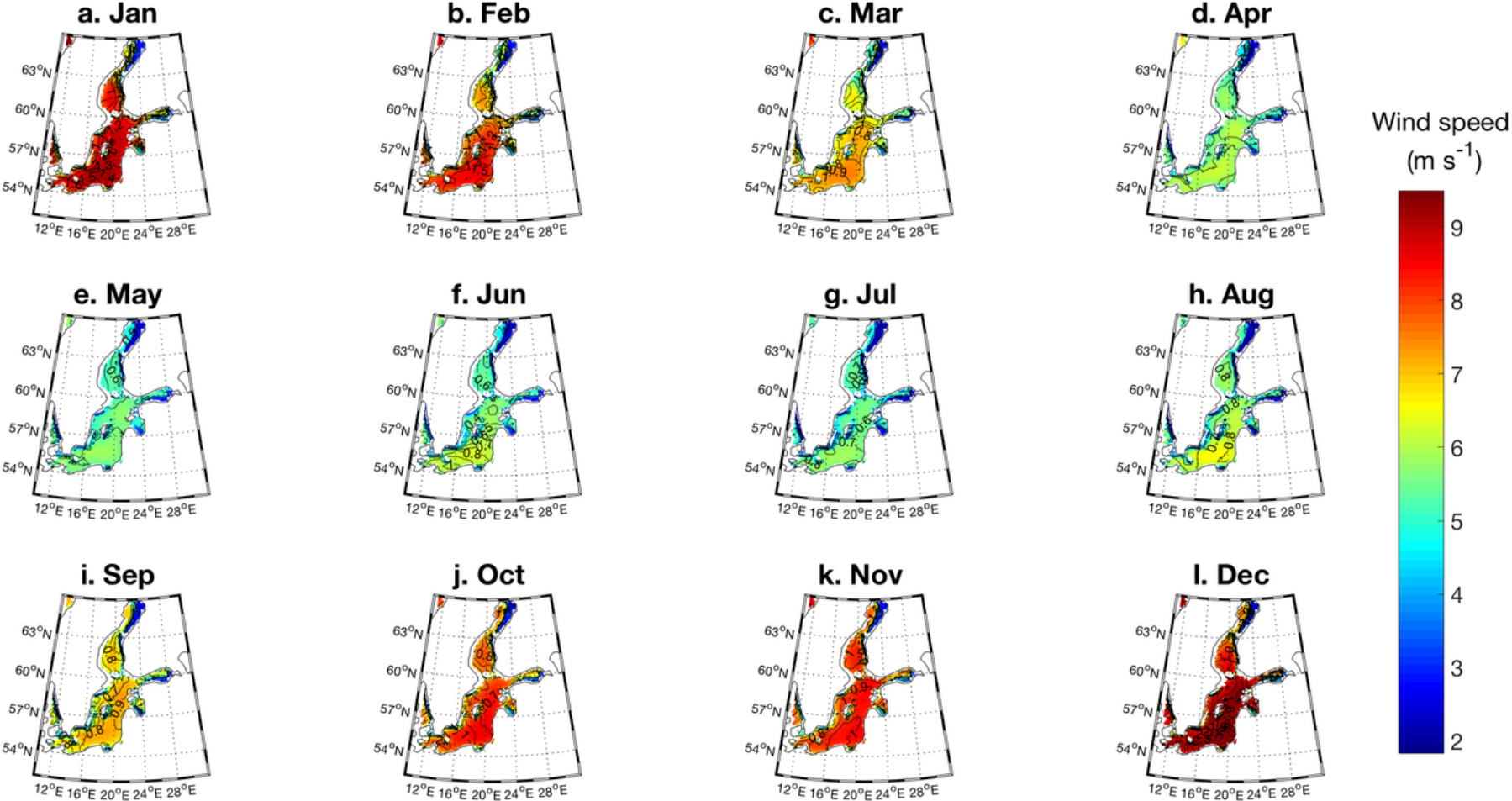
Distribution of parameters

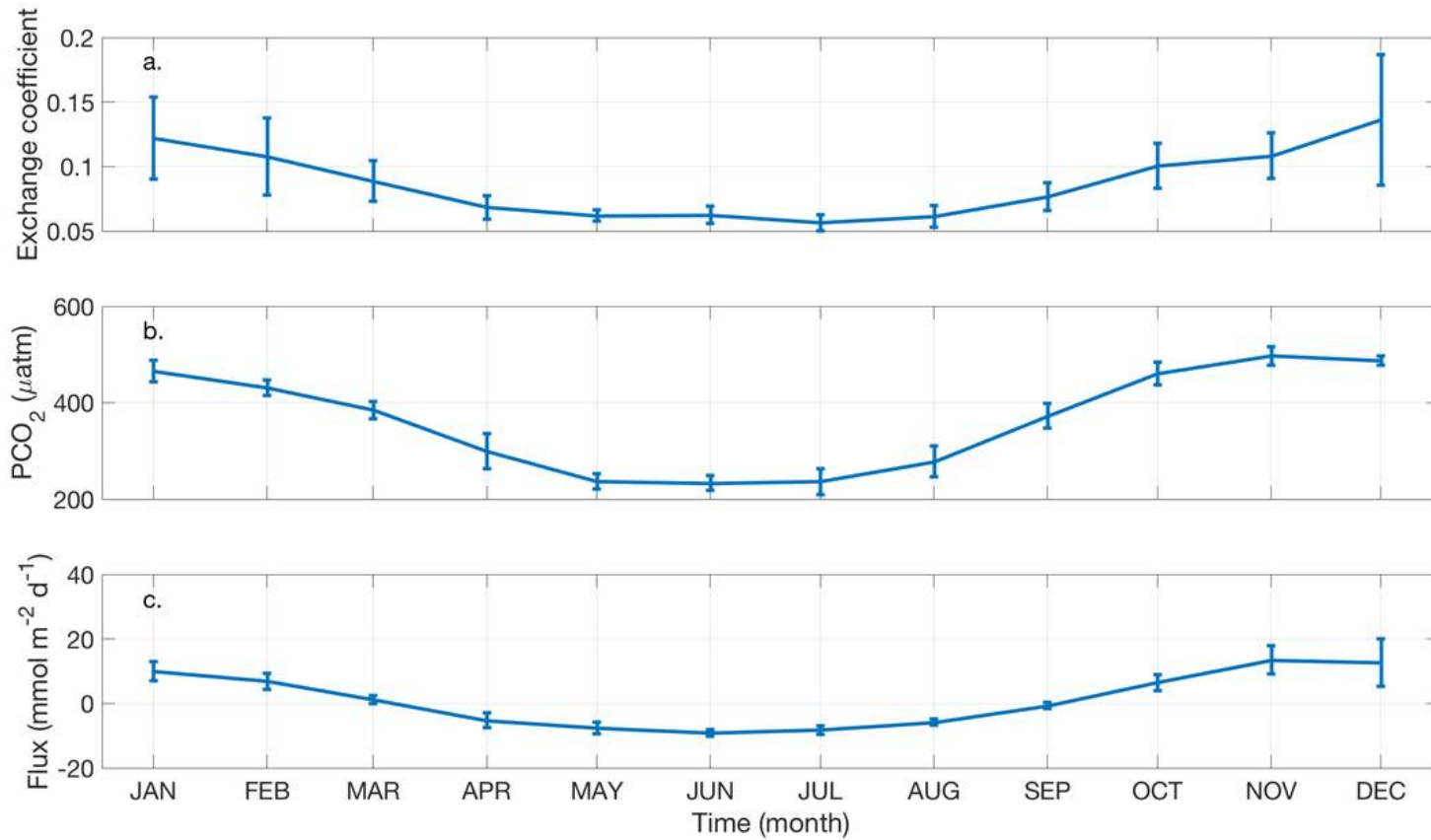


- Strongly dependent of SST and chlorophyll. MLD : Higher value during winter

Monthly mean $p\text{CO}_{2w}$ (uatm)



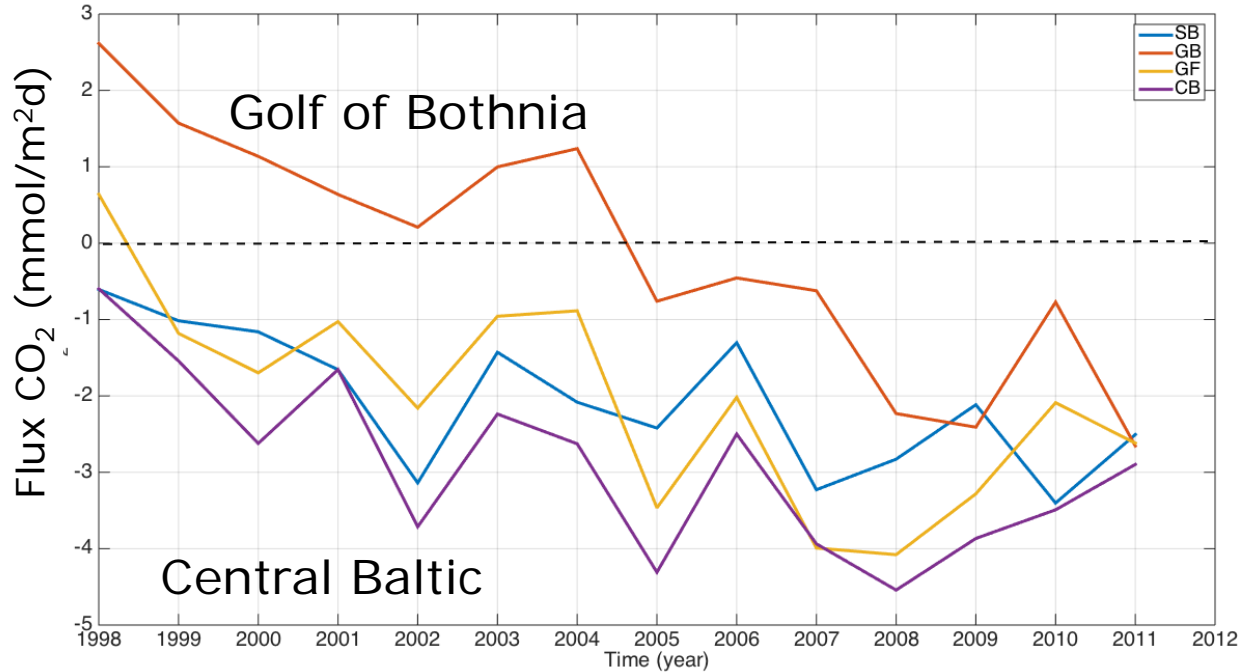




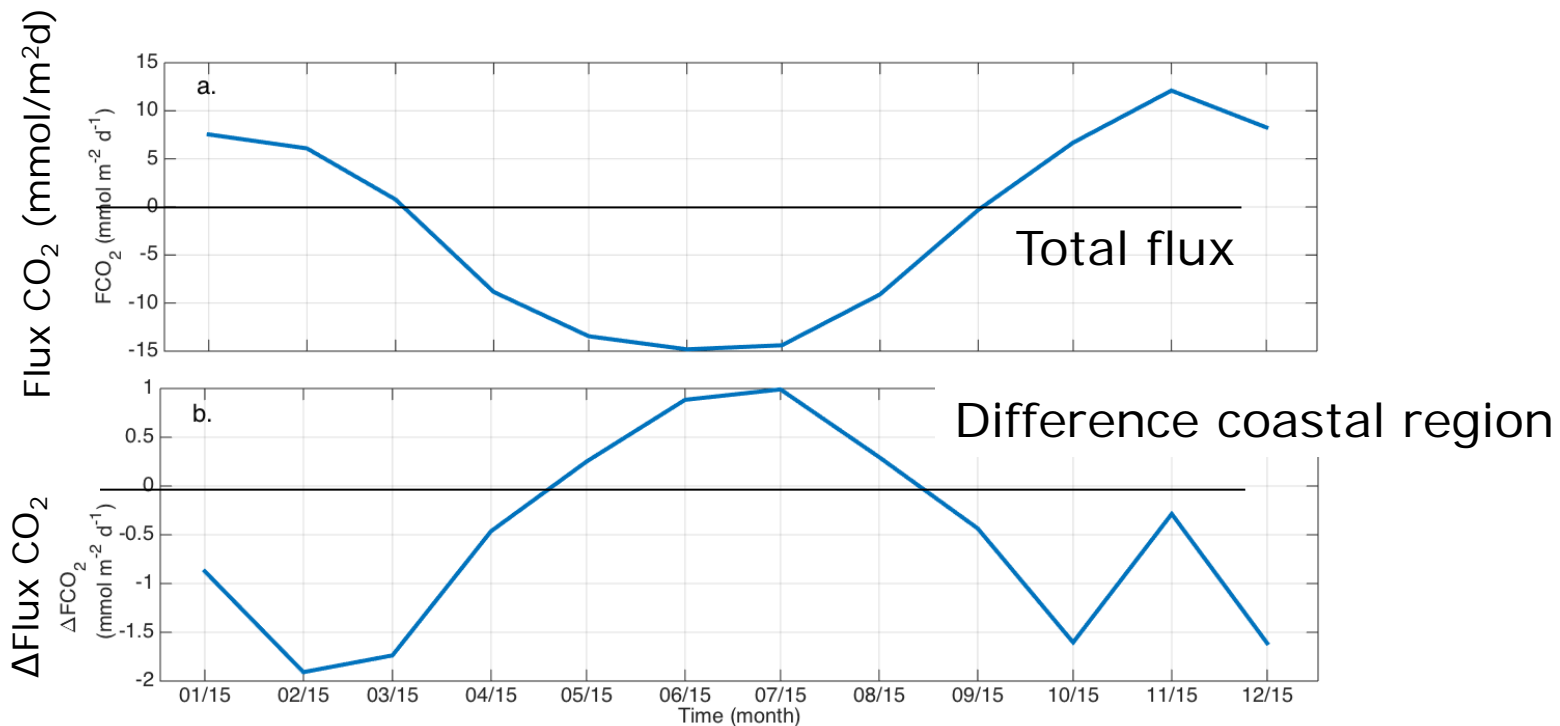
Baltic Sea total air-sea flux

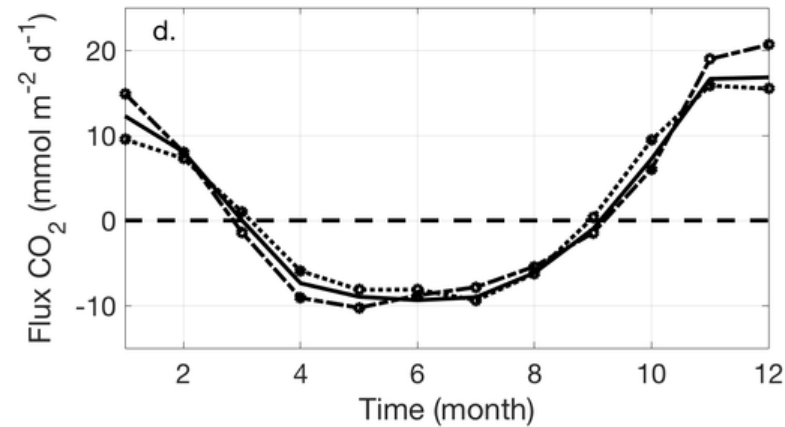
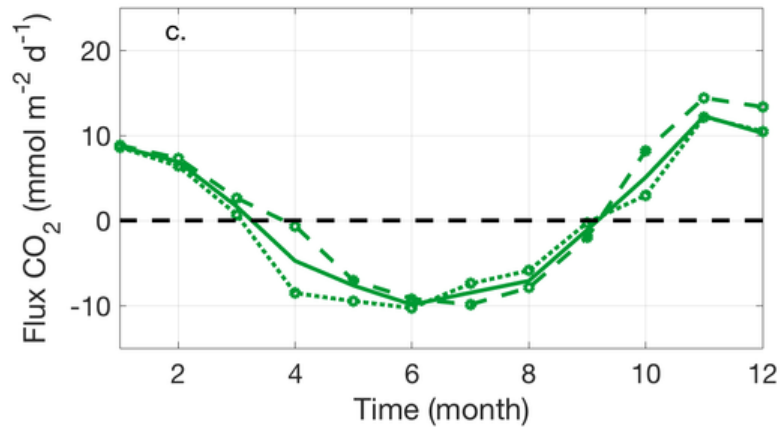
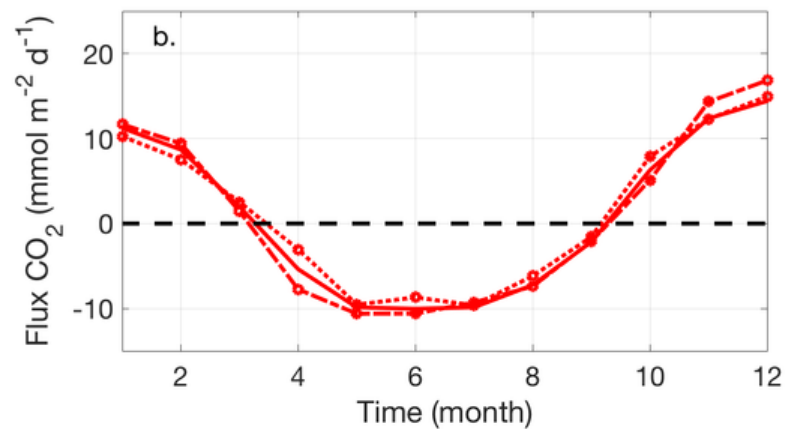
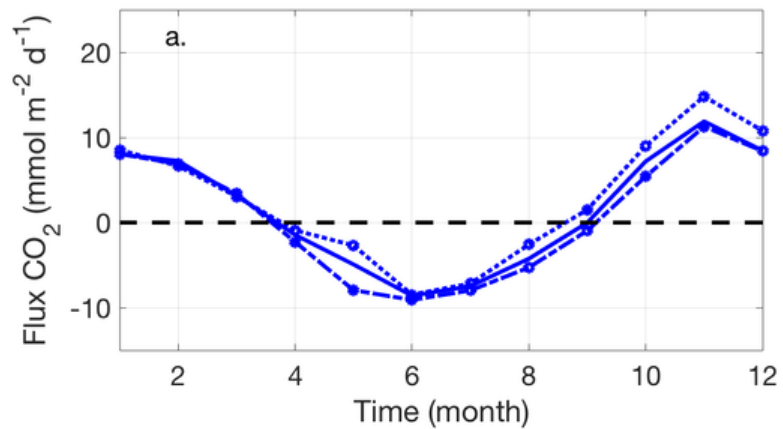


Baltic Sea air-sea flux for different basins



Baltic Sea air-sea flux, seasonal cycle





To conclude

- Sea surface $p\text{CO}_2$ and CO_2 -flux estimated using available remote sensing products
- Remote sensing algorithm requires: SST, MLD, Chl-a, CDOM
- Net annual uptake
- The annual uptake increases over time.

Can we use this?

Missing knowledge:

- Monthly resolution too poor, many processes have a higher resolution (upwelling, coastal).
- Different algorithms for different basins – incitates limitation in method or missing input information (salinity?).
- Transfer coefficients needs improvement

Thank you!

