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Pathways and variability of N₂O emissions in the Pacific Ocean

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N₂O is a potent greenhouse gas and a major sink for stratospheric ozone. About a third of atmospheric N₂O originates in the ocean, with the Pacific accounting for as much as half of all oceanic N₂O emissions. However, little is known about the variability of this flux. Part of the challenge lies in the difficulty of disentangling the multiple, and sometimes simultaneous pathways that produce and consume N₂O in the ocean interior, and the circulation features responsible for its outgassing. Ocean biogeochemical models can shed light on these processes; however they typically rely on crude parameterizations of N₂O production, and are too coarse to represent important scales for N₂O cycling and transport. In contrast, we build a process-based model that represents known pathways of N transformation that are relevant to N₂O cycling, using environmental dependencies that reflect microbial physiology. We optimize the model in a 1D advection-diffusion framework by using recent tracer and rate measurements. This optimized solution is incorporated into an eddy-resolving, Pacific-wide ocean circulation model with enhanced resolution over eastern boundary upwelling regions, driven by atmospheric reanalysis. This model allows us to parse the contribution of different N-cycle pathways to oceanic N₂O production and outgassing, and to investigate their temporal variability, for example as driven by the El Niño-Southern Oscillation.

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