

Simulated radiocarbon cycle revisited by considering the bipolar seesaw and benthic ^{14}C data

Peter Köhler¹, Luke C. Skinner², Florian Adolphi¹

1: AWI Bremerhaven; 2: University of Cambridge

09 October 2024

ETH Zürich: Seminar “Current topics from Accelerator Mass Spectrometry and its applications”

Earth and Planetary Science Letters (May 2024), doi: 10.1016/j.epsl.2024.118801.

Simulated radiocarbon cycle revisited by considering the bipolar seesaw and benthic ^{14}C data

Radiocarbon cycle

Simulated radiocarbon cycle revisited

Bipolar seesaw

Benthic ^{14}C data

Applied model

Results

Conclusions

Simulated radiocarbon cycle revisited by considering the bipolar seesaw and benthic ^{14}C data

Radiocarbon cycle

Simulated radiocarbon cycle revisited

Bipolar seesaw

Benthic ^{14}C data

Applied model

Results

Conclusions

Simulated radiocarbon cycle revisited by considering the bipolar seesaw and benthic ^{14}C data

Radiocarbon cycle

Simulated radiocarbon cycle revisited

Bipolar seesaw

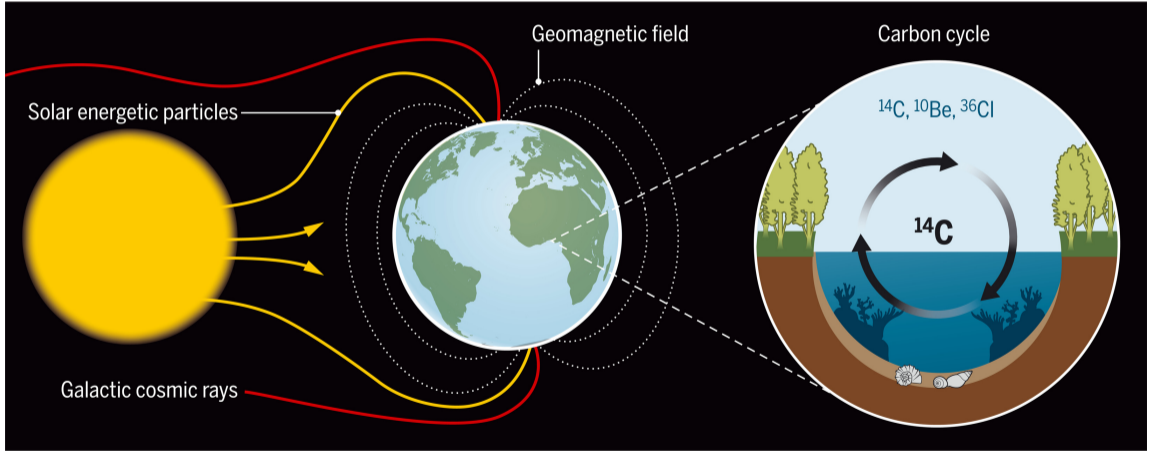
Benthic ^{14}C data

Applied model

Results

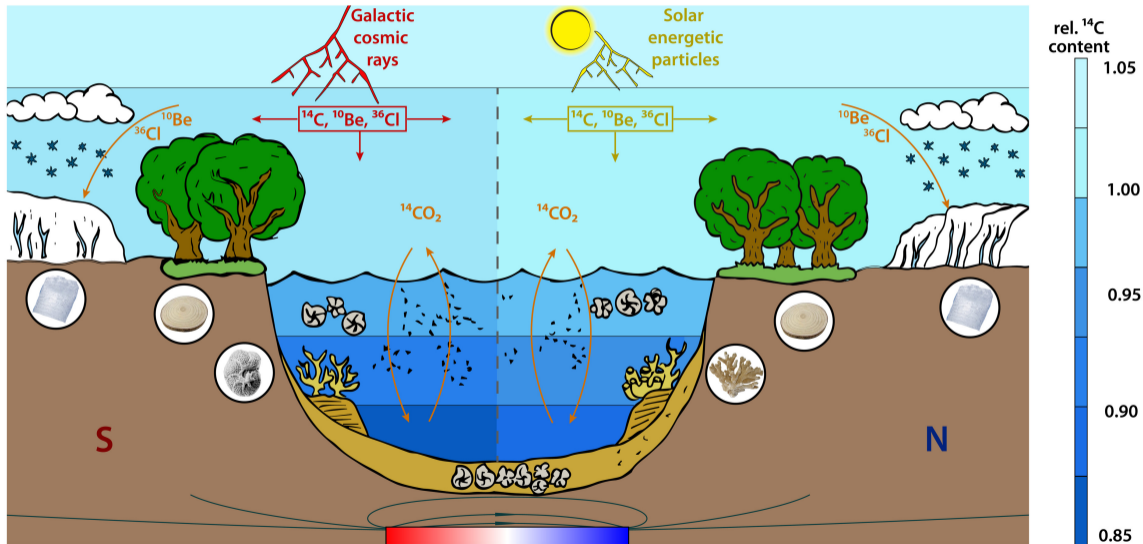
Conclusions

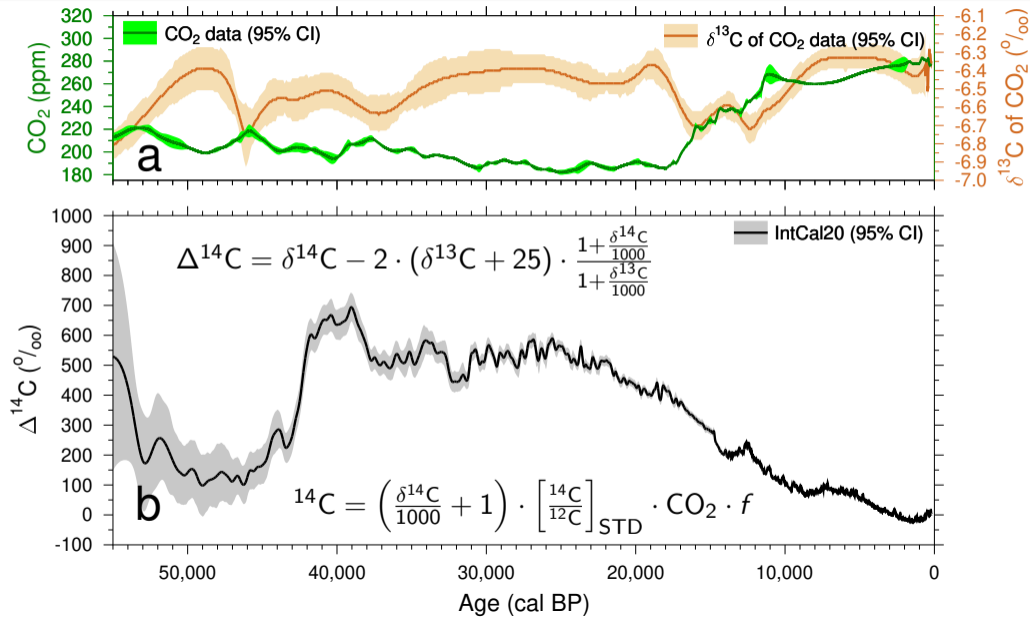
Radiocarbon cycle



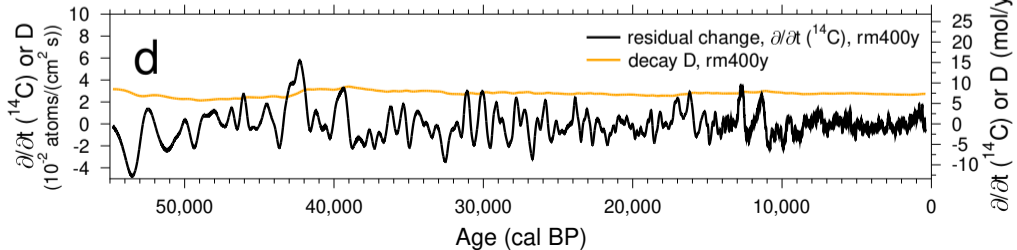
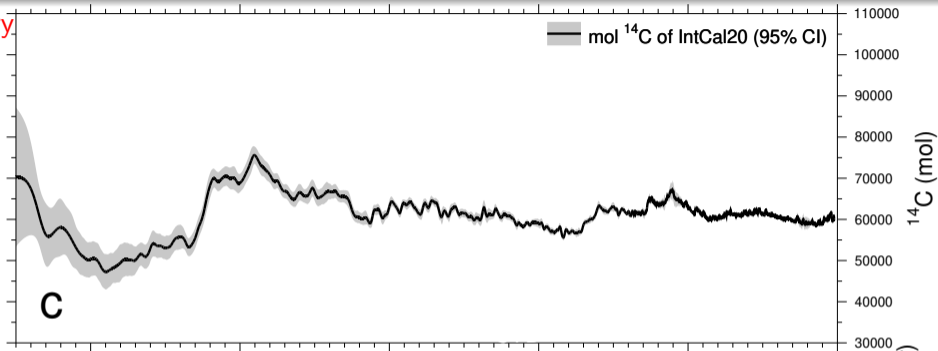
Radiocarbon Cycle in a Nutshell

(Heaton et al., 2021)

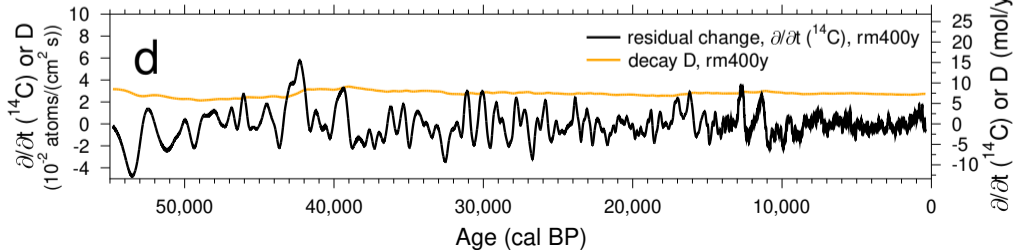
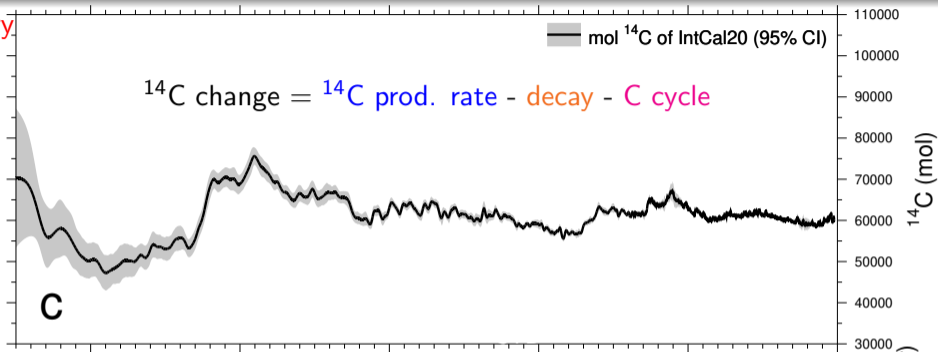




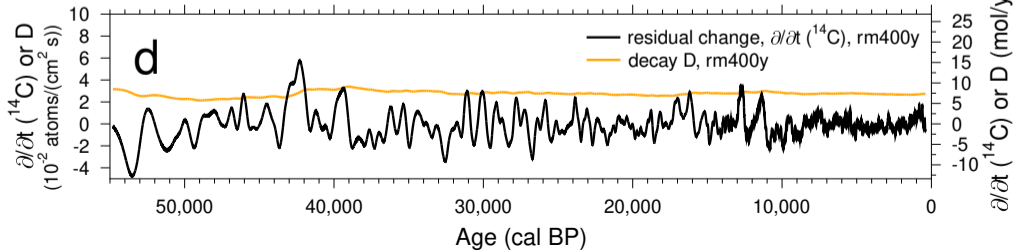
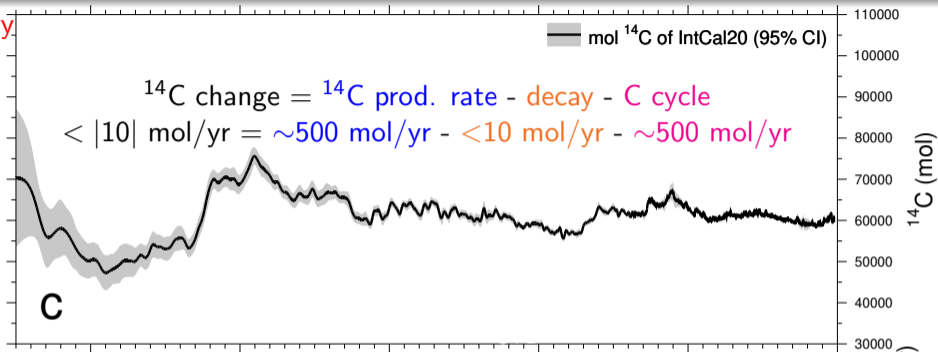
¹⁴C inventory

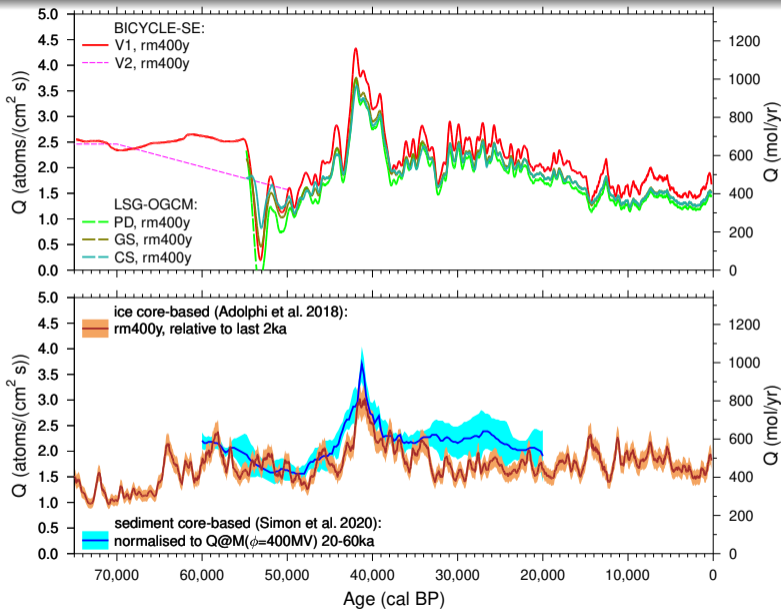


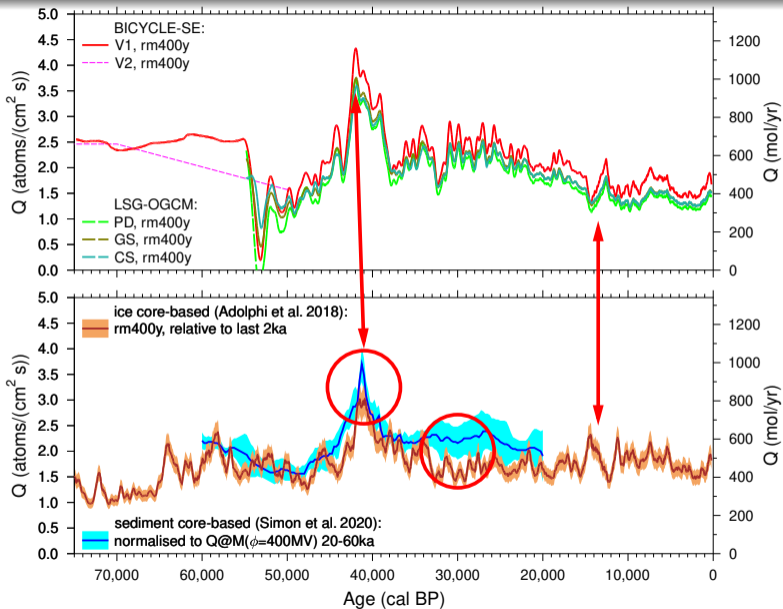
¹⁴C inventory

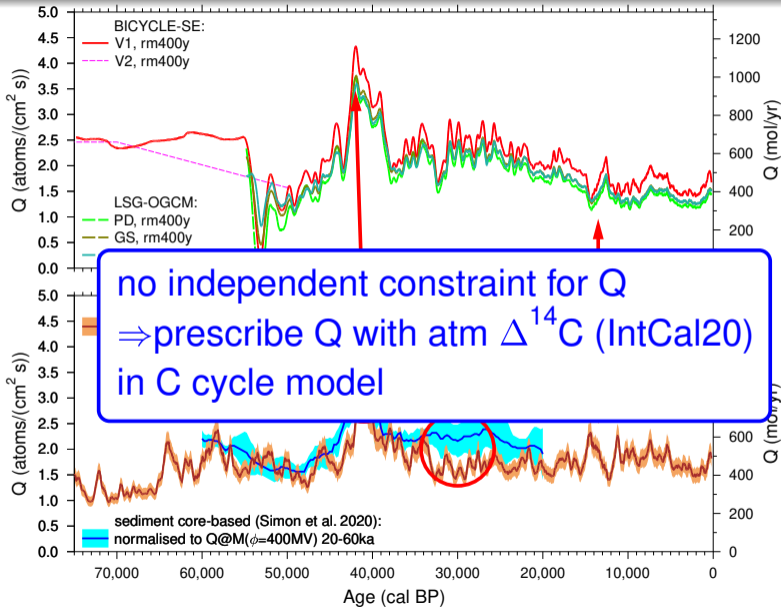


¹⁴C inventory









Simulated radiocarbon cycle revisited

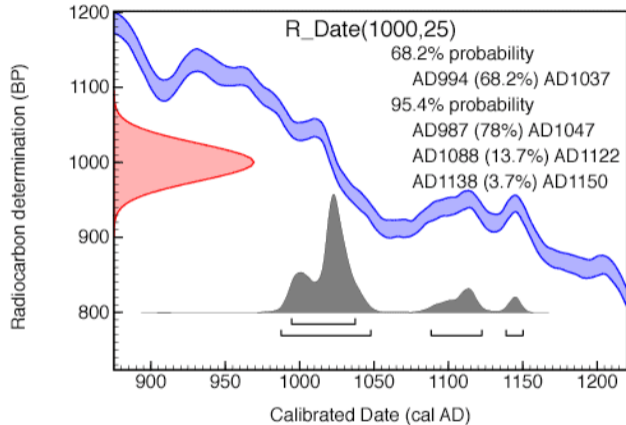
$$R_i = -8033 \cdot \ln(F^{14}C_i),$$

with R_i in 14C-yr

Example:

$$F^{14}C_i = 0.88 \text{ gives}$$

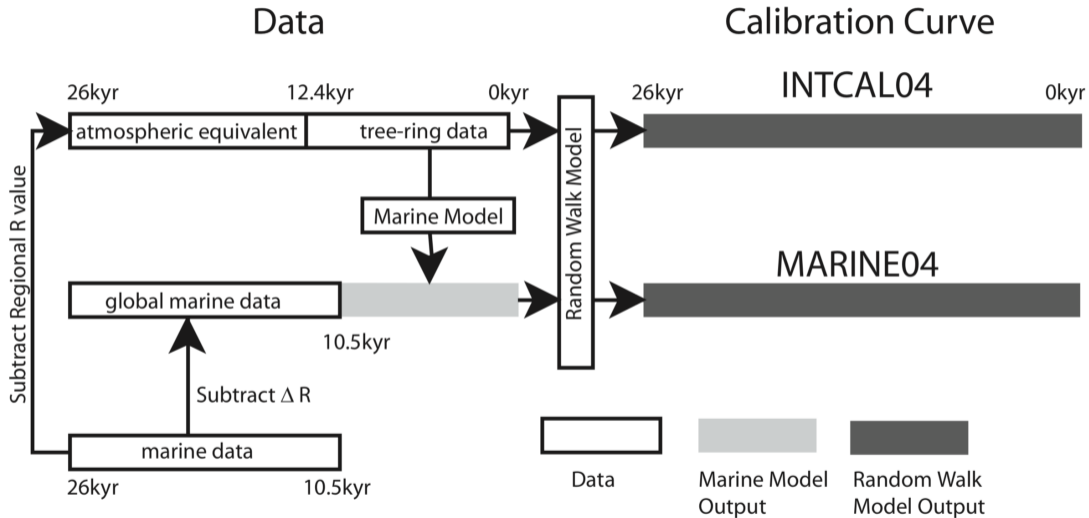
$$R_i = 1000 \text{ 14C-yr BP}$$

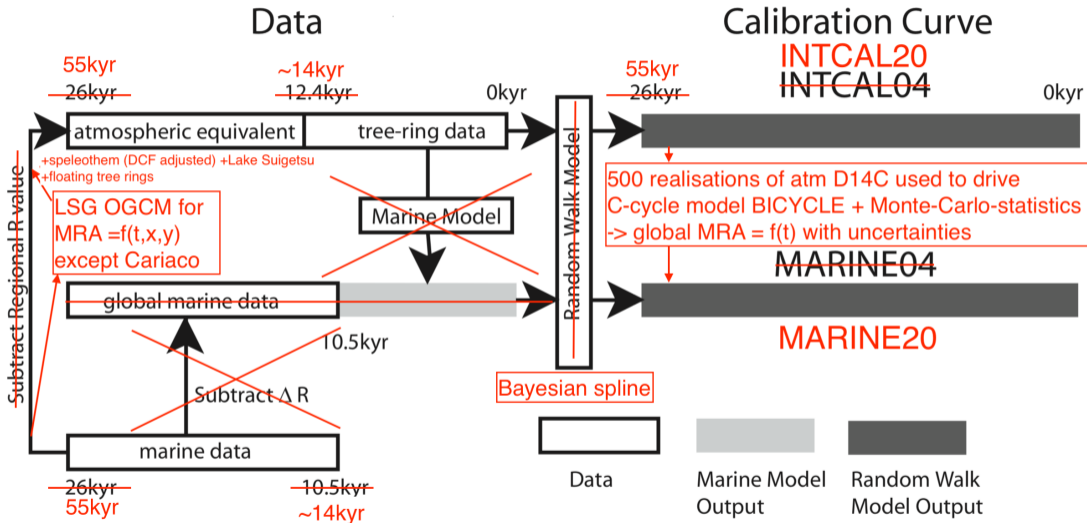


Calibration curve (14C-yr vs cal-yr) is a function of atmospheric $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ which depends on

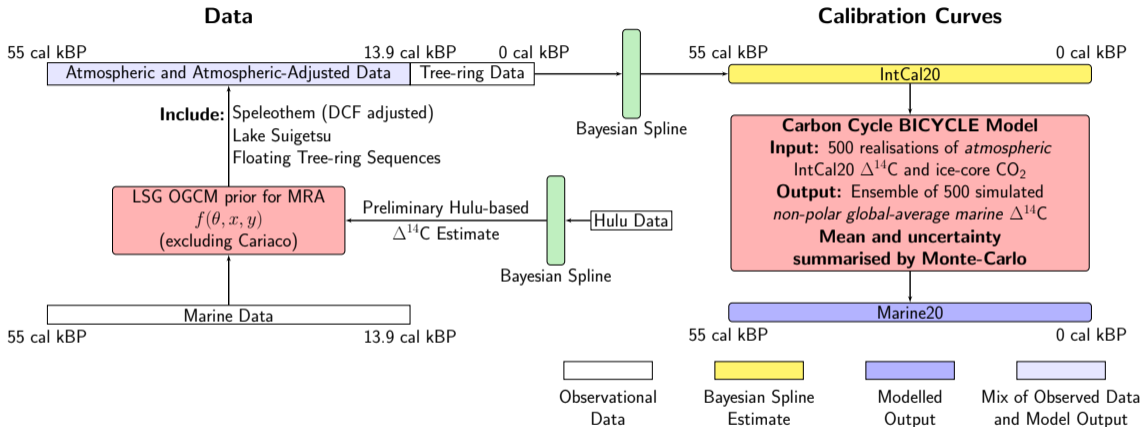
— ^{14}C production rate (upper atmosphere)

— C cycle (mainly air-sea gas exchange and ocean circulation)

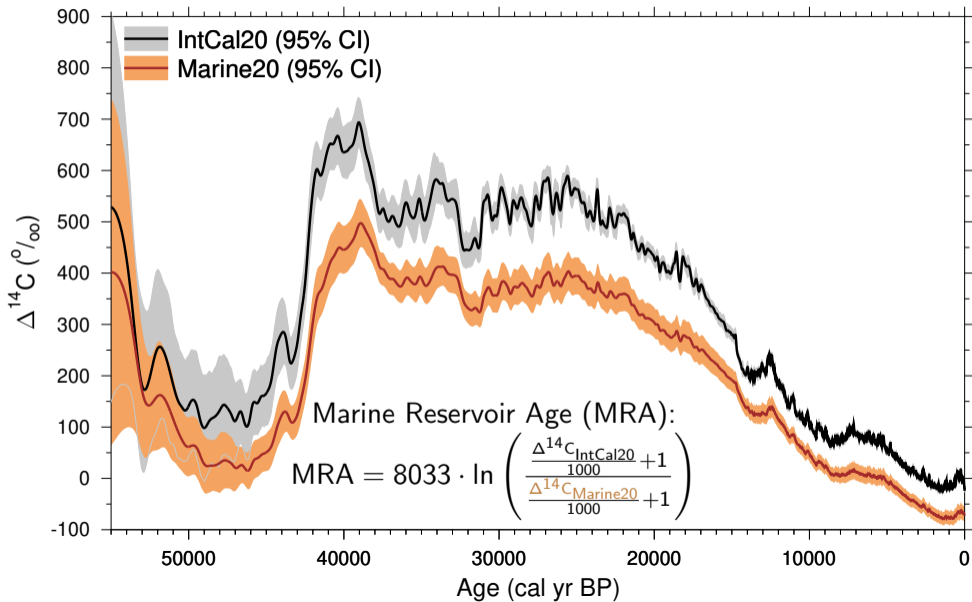


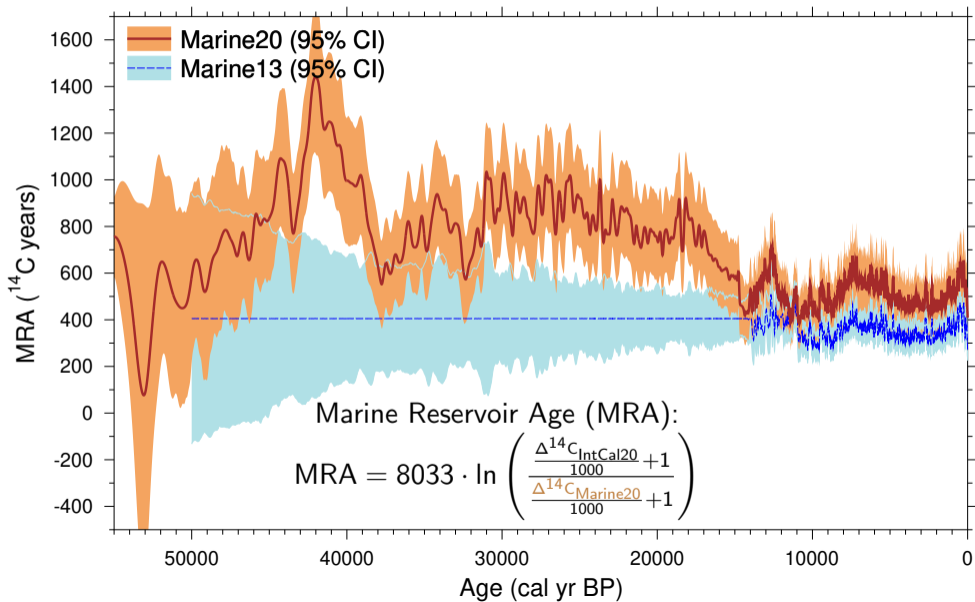


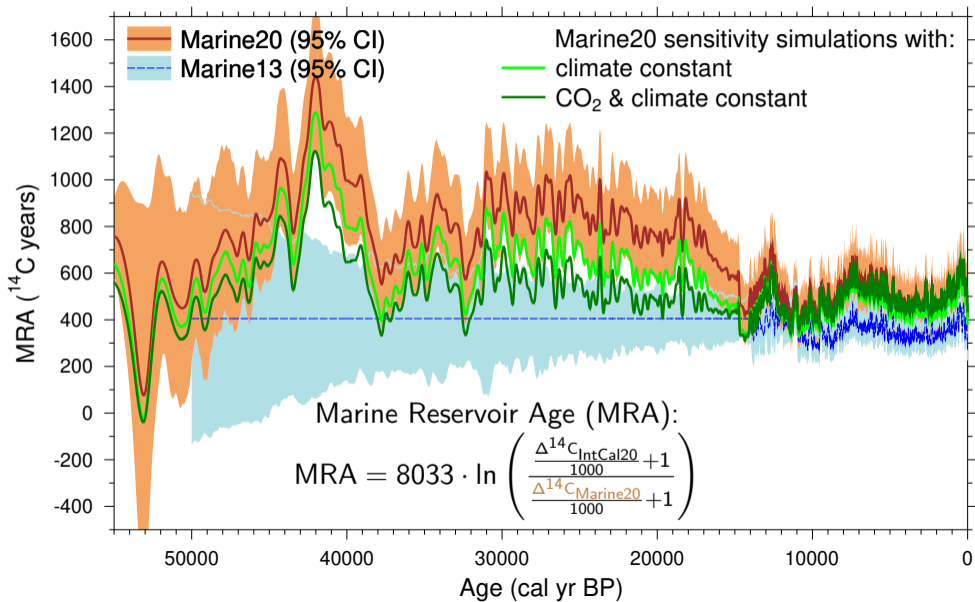
$$\text{LSG, BICYCLE} = f(\text{CO}_2, \text{atm } \Delta^{14}\text{C})$$



C cycle models LSG-OGCM and BICYCLE have been used in IntCal20 and Marine20









**Geochemistry
Geophysics
Geosystems**

G³

AN ELECTRONIC JOURNAL OF THE EARTH SCIENCES

Published by AGU and the Geochemical Society

Article

Volume 7, Number 11

3 November 2006

Q11N06, doi:10.1029/2005GC001228

ISSN: 1525-2027



A model-based interpretation of low-frequency changes in the carbon cycle during the last 120,000 years and its implications for the reconstruction of atmospheric $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$

Peter Köhler

Alfred Wegener Institute, Helmholtz Center for Polar and Marine Research, P.O. Box 120161, D-27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (pkoehler@awi-bremerhaven.de)

Raimund Muscheler

Climate and Global Dynamics Division—Paleoclimatology, National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado, USA

Now at Climate and Radiation Branch, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771, USA (raimund@climate.gsfc.nasa.gov)

Hubertus Fischer

Alfred Wegener Institute, Helmholtz Center for Polar and Marine Research, P.O. Box 120161, D-27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (hufischer@awi-bremerhaven.de)



**Geochemistry
Geophysics
Geosystems**

G³

AN ELECTRONIC JOURNAL OF THE EARTH SCIENCES

Published by AGU and the Geochemical Society

Article

Volume 7, Number 11

3 November 2006

Q11N06, doi:10.1029/2005GC001228

ISSN: 1525-2027



Main shortcomings:

- no solid Earth fluxes
- missing bipolar seesaw

A model-based interpretation of low-frequency changes in the carbon cycle during the last 120,000 years and its implications for the reconstruction of atmospheric $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$

Peter Köhler

Alfred Wegener Institute, Helmholtz Center for Polar and Marine Research, P.O. Box 120161, D-27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (pkoehler@awi-bremerhaven.de)

Raimund Muscheler

Climate and Global Dynamics Division—Paleoclimatology, National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado, USA

Now at Climate and Radiation Branch, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771, USA (raimund@climate.gsfc.nasa.gov)

Hubertus Fischer

Alfred Wegener Institute, Helmholtz Center for Polar and Marine Research, P.O. Box 120161, D-27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (hufischer@awi-bremerhaven.de)

Bipolar seesaw

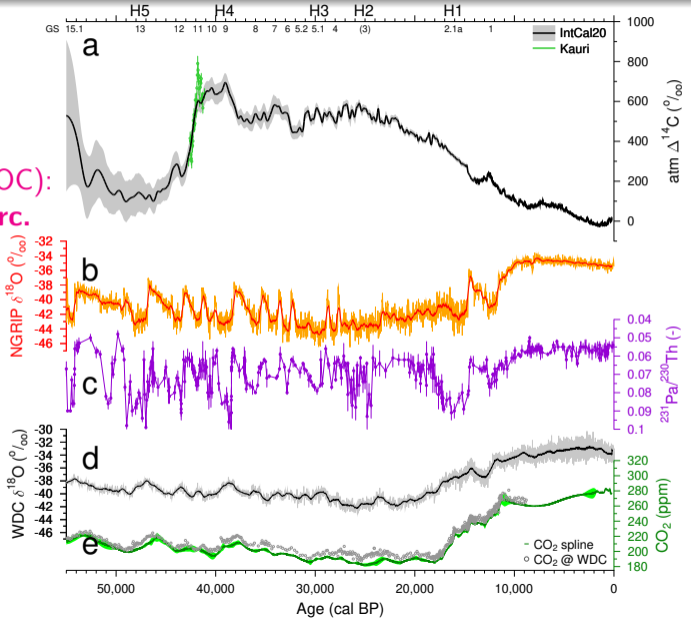
a: atmospheric $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$

b: Greenland (NGRIP) $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

c: $^{231}\text{Pa}/^{230}\text{Th}$ @ Bermuda Rise (AMOC):
Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circ.
is reduced during each stadials

d: Antarctic (WDC) $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

e: atmospheric CO_2



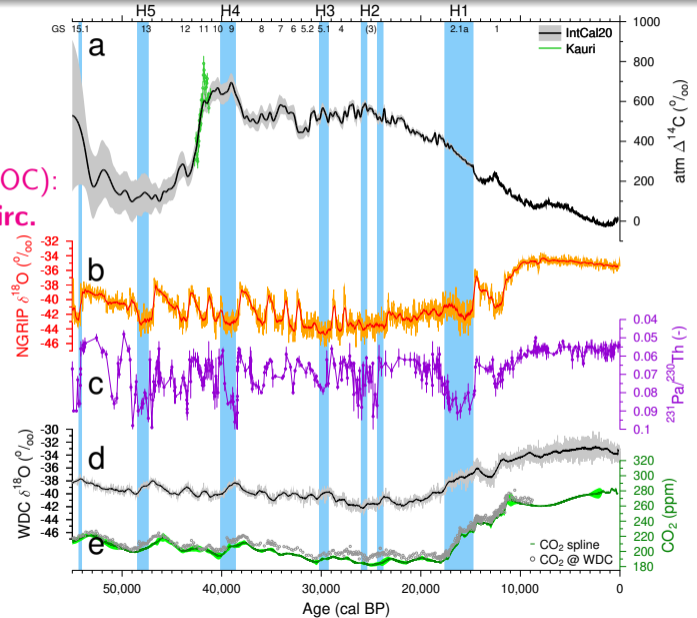
a: atmospheric $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$

b: Greenland (NGRIP) $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

c: $^{231}\text{Pa}/^{230}\text{Th}$ @ Bermuda Rise (AMOC):
Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circ.
is reduced during each stadials
with H event

d: Antarctic (WDC) $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

e: atmospheric CO_2



a: atmospheric $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$

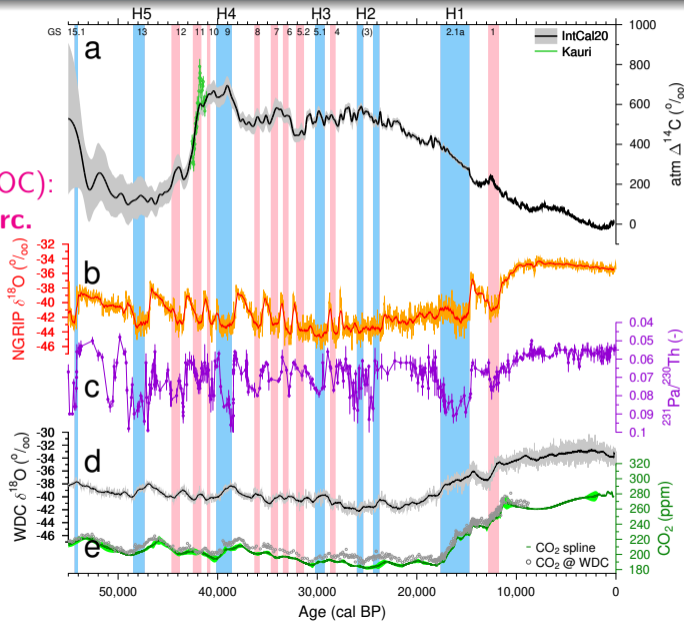
b: Greenland (NGRIP) $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

c: $^{231}\text{Pa}/^{230}\text{Th}$ @ Bermuda Rise (AMOC):
Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circ.
is reduced during each stadials
 with H event and without H event



d: Antarctic (WDC) $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

e: atmospheric CO_2



a: atmospheric $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$

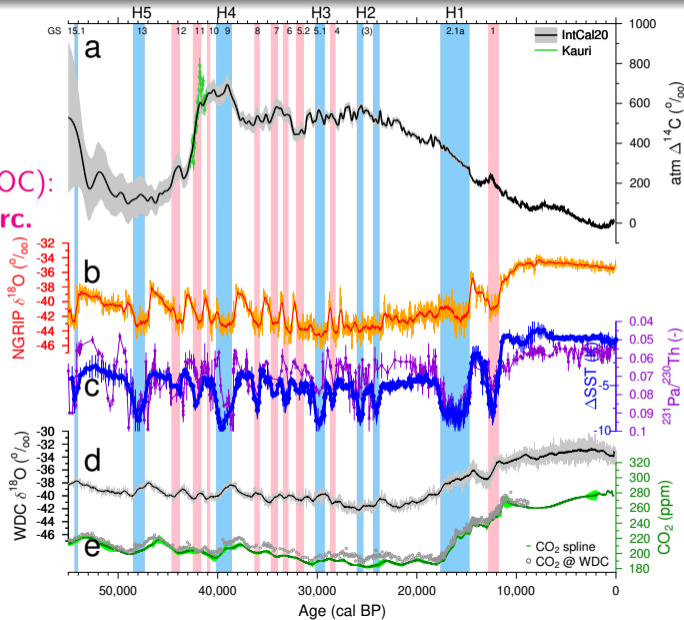
b: Greenland (NGRIP) $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

c: $^{231}\text{Pa}/^{230}\text{Th}$ @ Bermuda Rise (AMOC):
Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circ.
is reduced during each stadials
 with H event and without H event

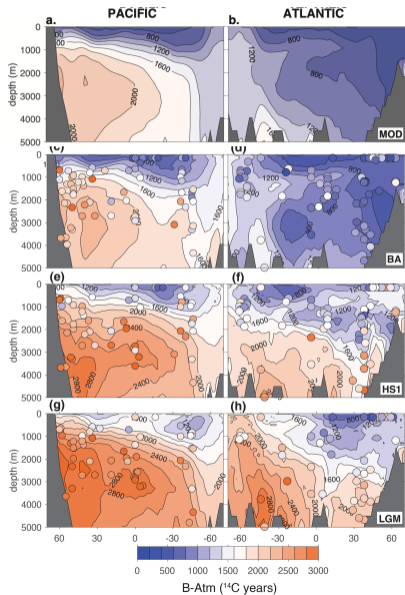
c: Alternative AMOC proxy:
 Iberian Margin SST
 (Davtian & Bard, 2023)

d: Antarctic (WDC) $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

e: atmospheric CO_2



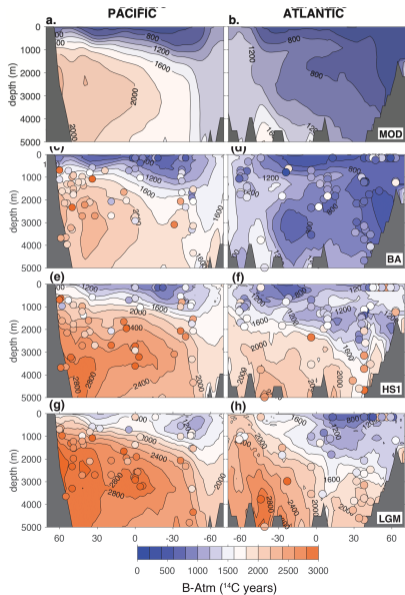
Benthic ^{14}C data



←
Data on ^{14}C age

Marine Reservoir Age (MRA) of the deep ocean

(Skinner et al., 2023; Heaton et al., 2021)

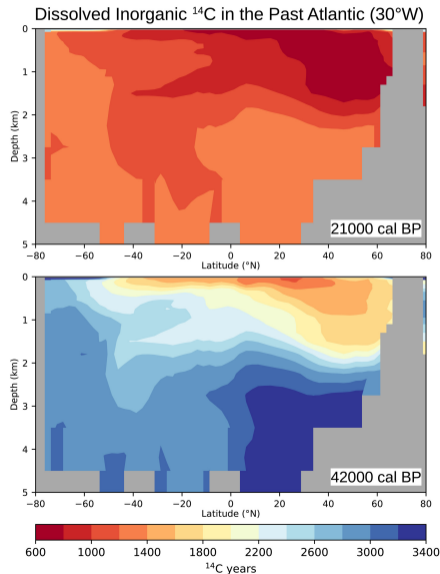


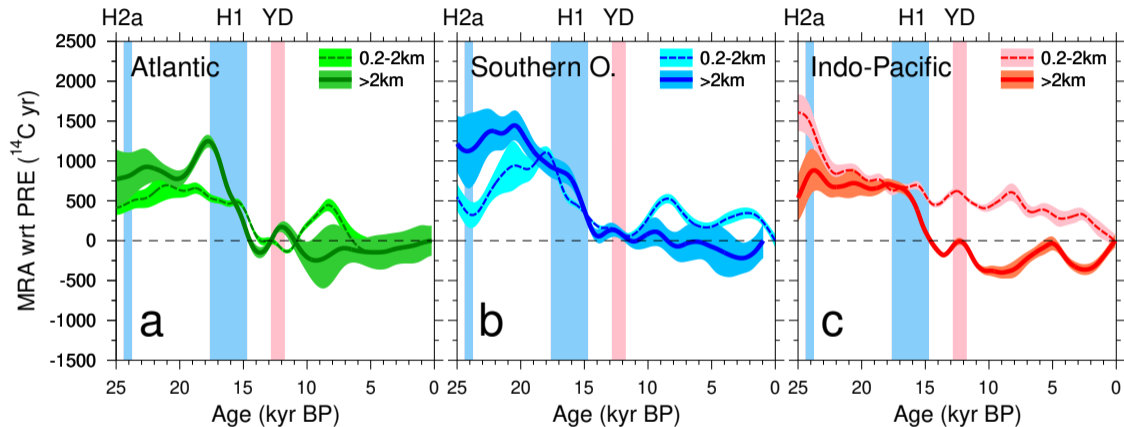
←
Data on ^{14}C age



same ocean circ.
only different
atm $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ & CO_2

Change in ^{14}C age
is NOT only
caused by
ocean circulation!

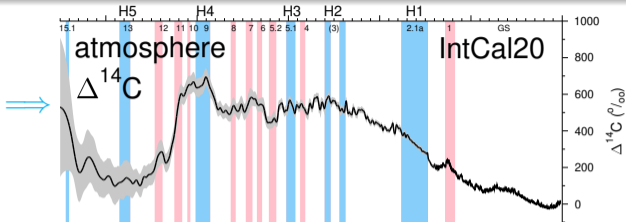
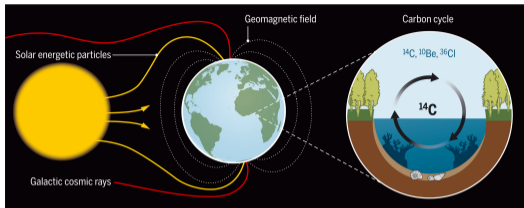




$$\text{MRA} = 8033 \cdot \ln \left(\frac{\frac{\Delta^{14}\text{C}_{\text{IntCal20}}}{1000} + 1}{\frac{\Delta^{14}\text{C}_{\text{sample}}}{1000} + 1} \right)$$

Summary of Approach

(Heaton et al., 2020, 2021, Reimer et al. 2020, Skinner et al., 2023)

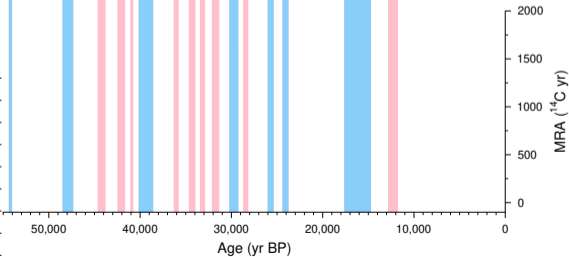
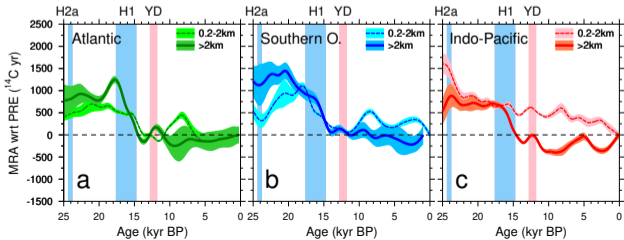


Marine Reservoir Age (MRA):

$$\text{MRA} = 8033 \cdot \ln \left(\frac{\frac{\Delta^{14}\text{C}_{\text{IntCal20}}}{1000} + 1}{\frac{\Delta^{14}\text{C}_{\text{sample}}}{1000} + 1} \right)$$

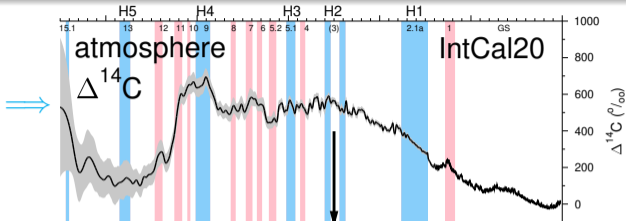
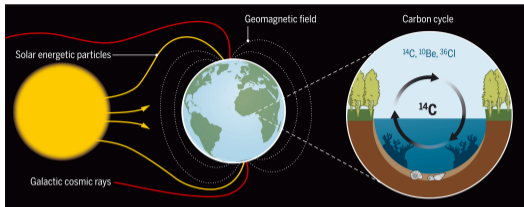


deep ocean



Summary of Approach

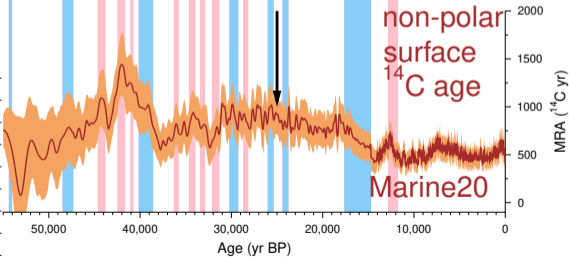
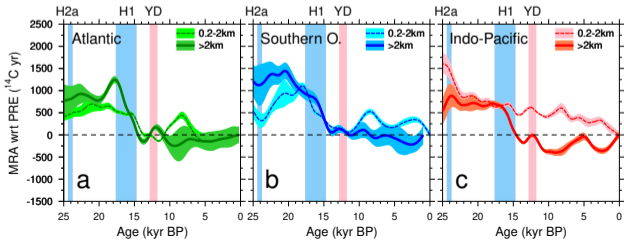
(Heaton et al., 2020, 2021, Reimer et al. 2020, Skinner et al., 2023)



Marine Reservoir Age (MRA):

$$\text{MRA} = 8033 \cdot \ln \left(\frac{\frac{\Delta^{14}\text{C}_{\text{IntCal20}}}{1000} + 1}{\frac{\Delta^{14}\text{C}_{\text{sample}}}{1000} + 1} \right)$$

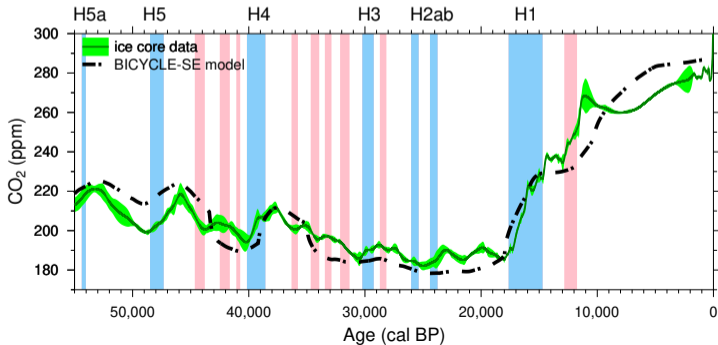
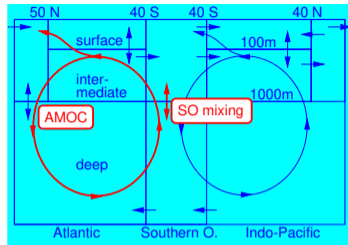
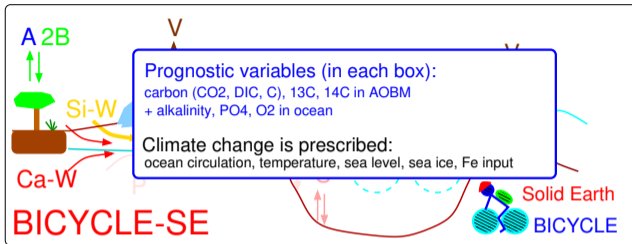
deep ocean



Applied model — BICYCLE-SE

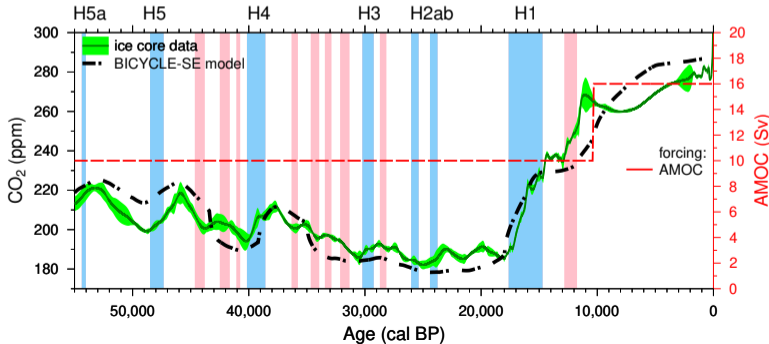
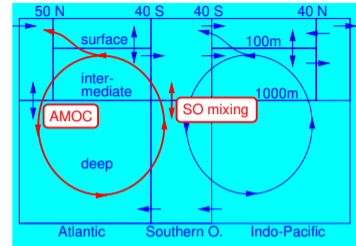
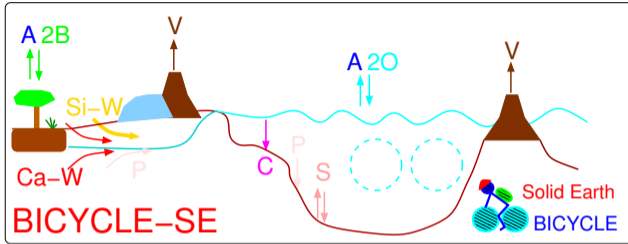
What is in the BICYCLE-SE model?

(Köhler et al., 2020, 2022, 2024)



What is in the BICYCLE-SE model?

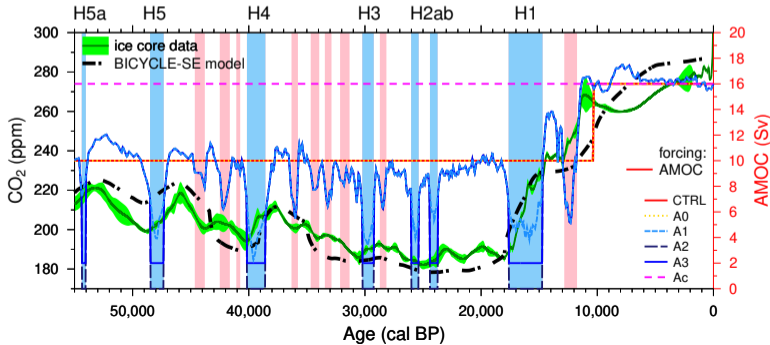
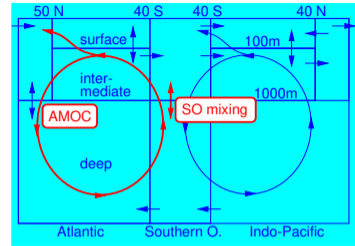
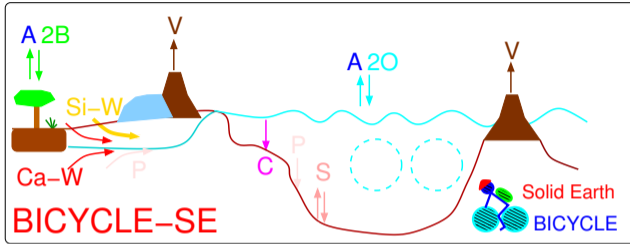
(Köhler et al., 2020, 2022, 2024)



How important are abrupt AMOC changes for the ^{14}C cycle?

What is in the BICYCLE-SE model?

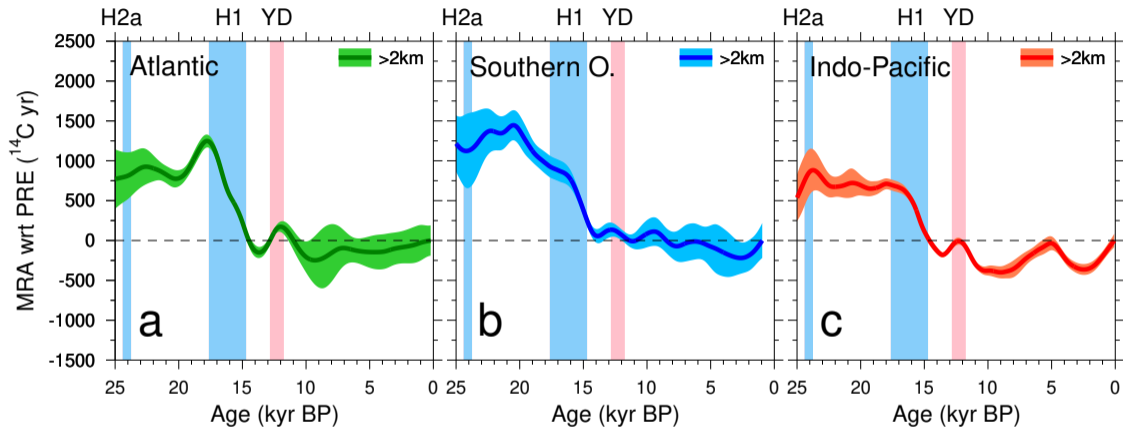
(Köhler et al., 2020, 2022, 2024)

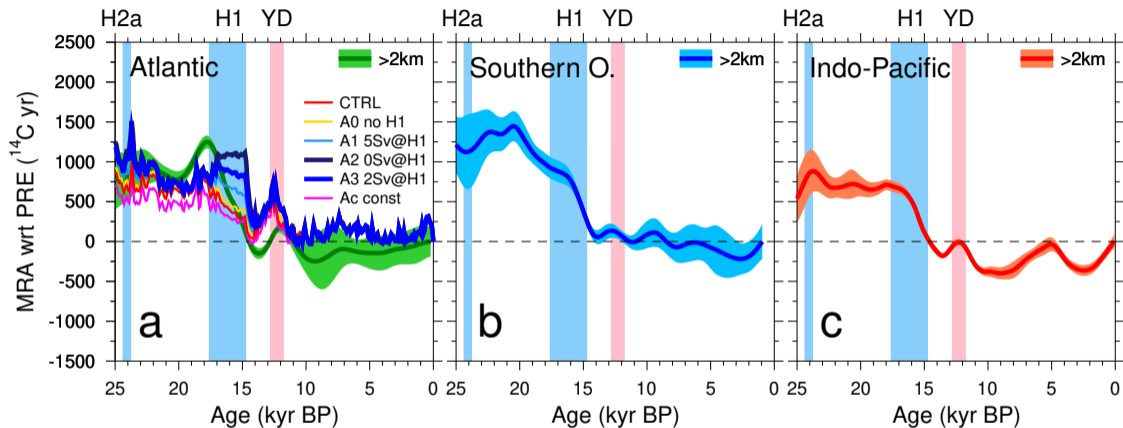


Using Iberian Margin SST (Davtian & Bard, 2023) to prescribe AMOC

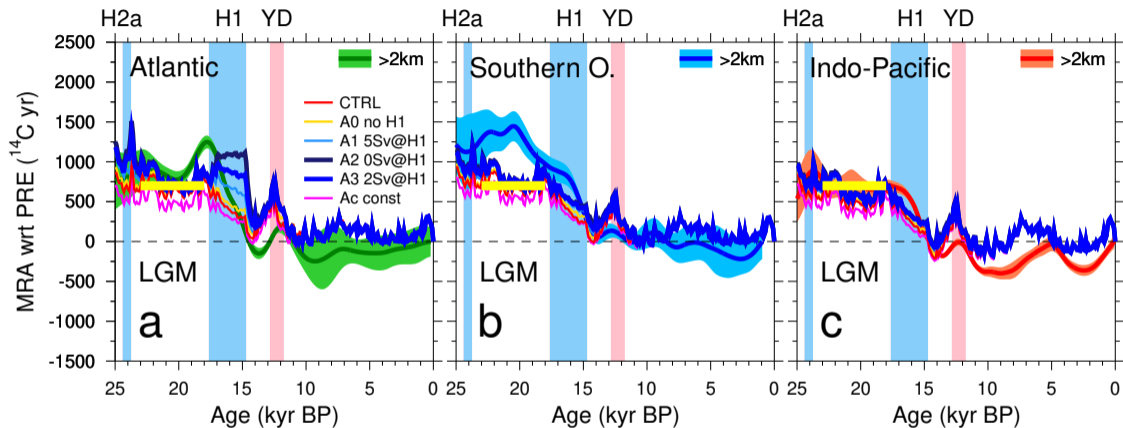
Results

Deep ocean ^{14}C
Surface ocean ^{14}C
Atmospheric ^{14}C
Atmospheric CO_2





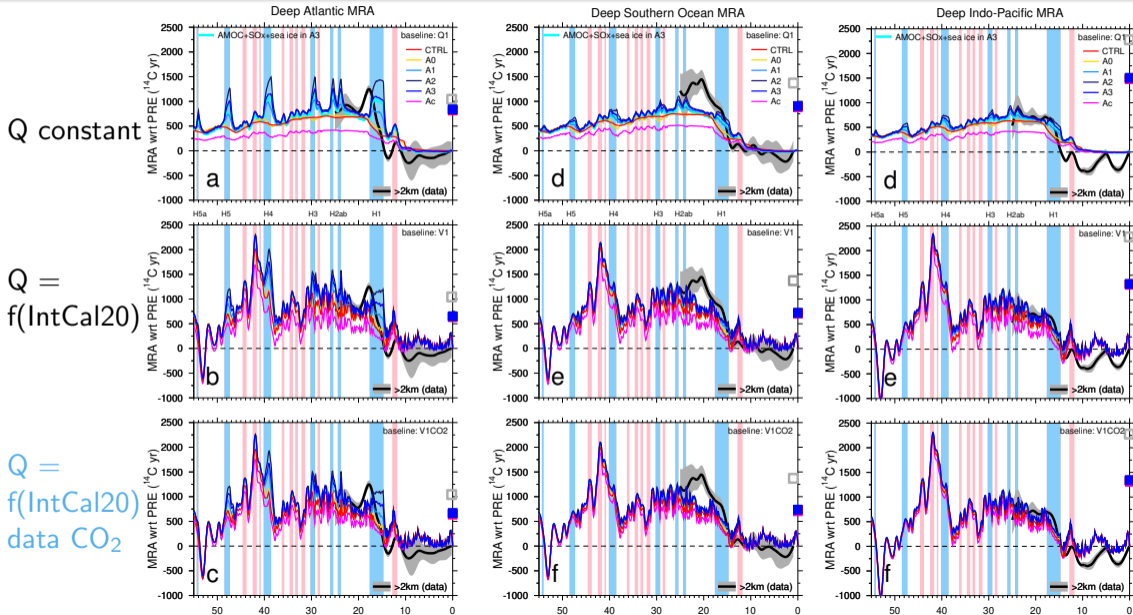
#1: AMOC of 0-2 Sv @ Heinrich 1 event agrees best with deep Atlantic data



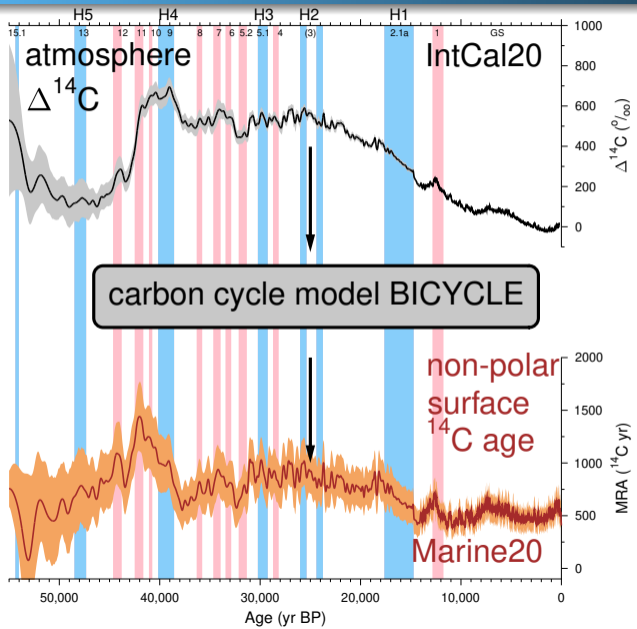
#1: Heinrich 1 event: AMOC of 0-2 Sv agrees with deep Atlantic data (scenario A3)

#2: The deep LGM ocean is ~ 700 ^{14}C yr "older" than at preindustrial

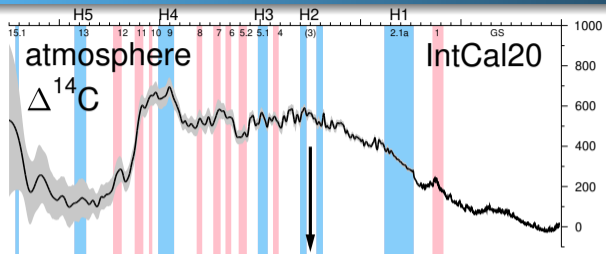
Deep Ocean ^{14}C Age (in model: $>1\text{ km}$)



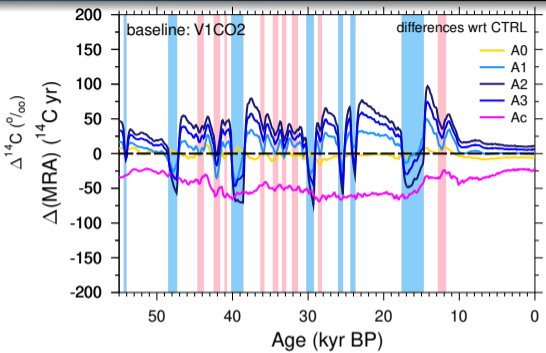
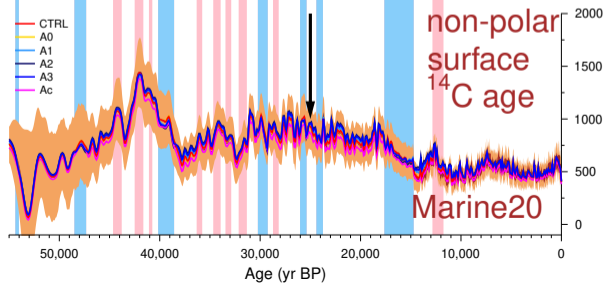
Surface Ocean Marine Reservoir Age



Surface Ocean Marine Reservoir Age

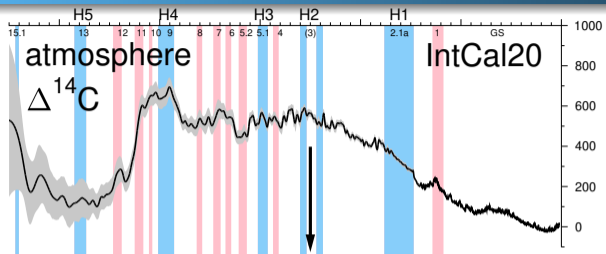


carbon cycle model BICYCLE

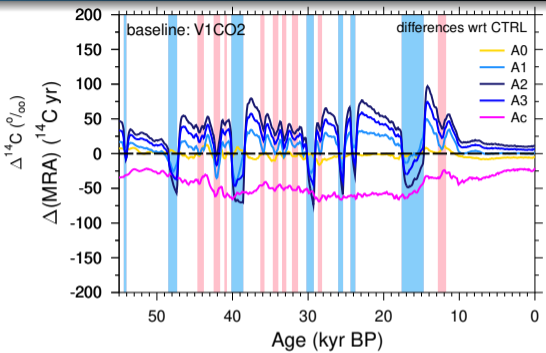
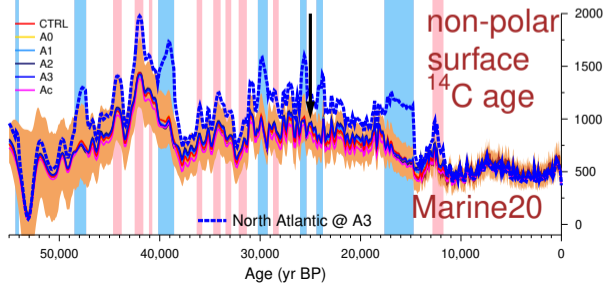


#3: ΔMRA for variable AMOC:
 $< 100 ^{14}\text{C yr}$ (non-polar surface)

Surface Ocean Marine Reservoir Age

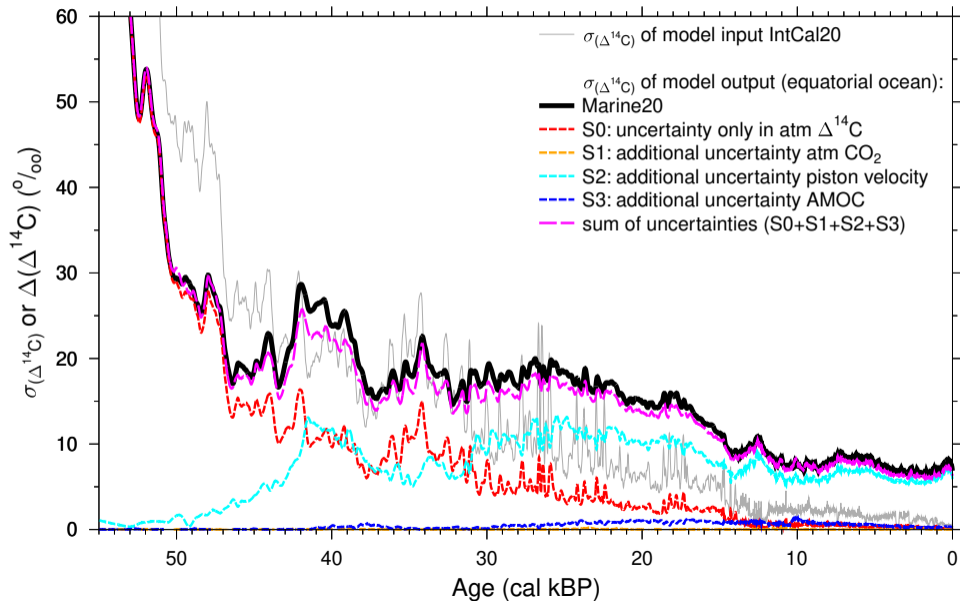


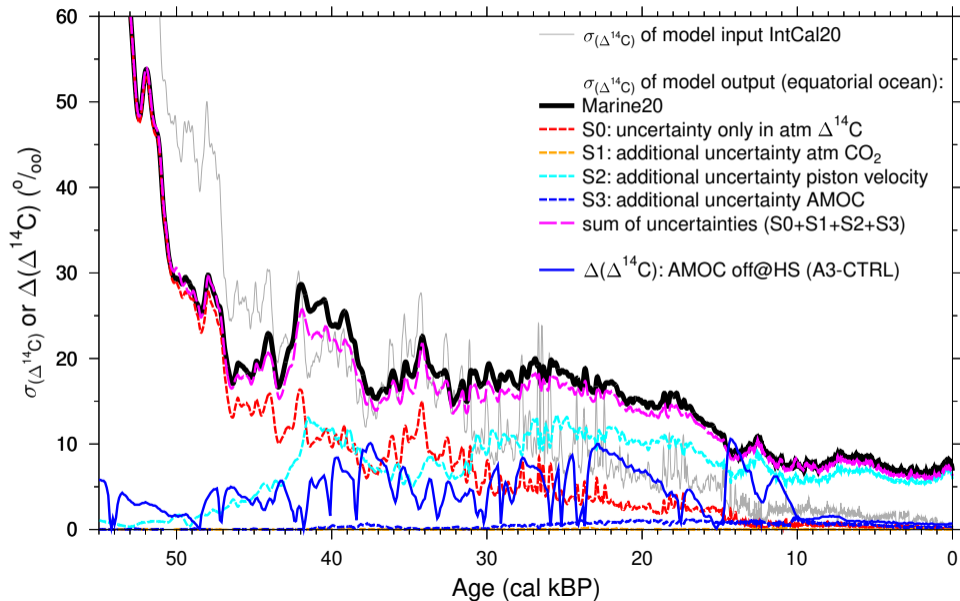
carbon cycle model BICYCLE

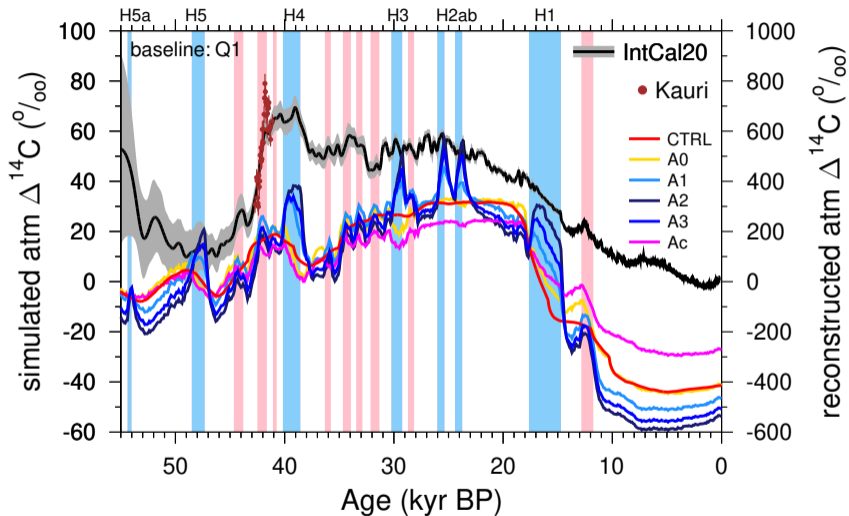


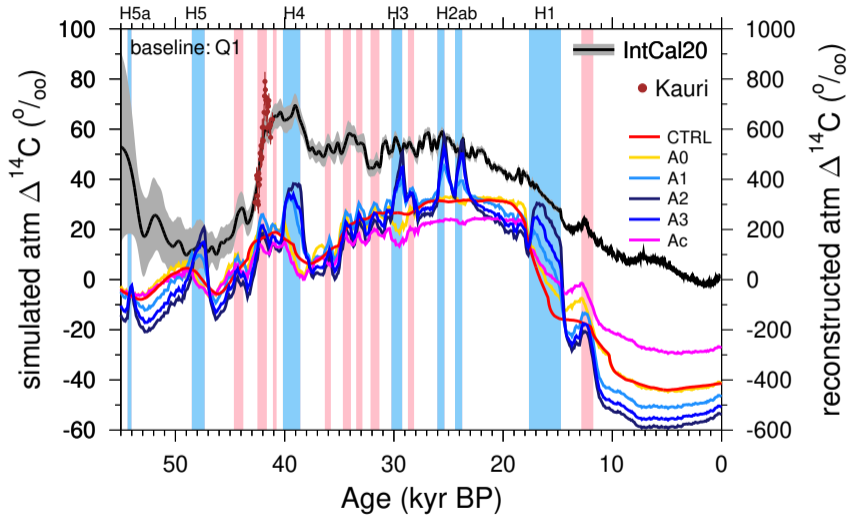
#3: ΔMRA for variable AMOC:
 $< 100 ^{14}\text{C yr}$ (non-polar surface)

North Atlantic: $> 1000 ^{14}\text{C yr}$ in H1
 (~ Stern & Lisiecki, 2013;
 Skinner et al., 2019)



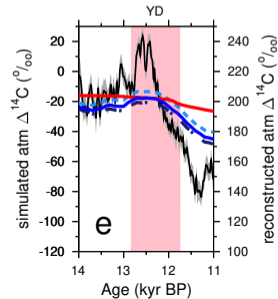
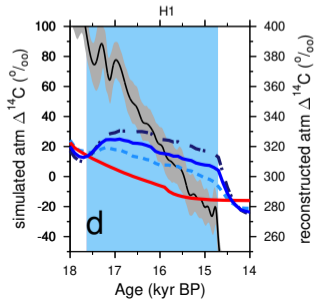
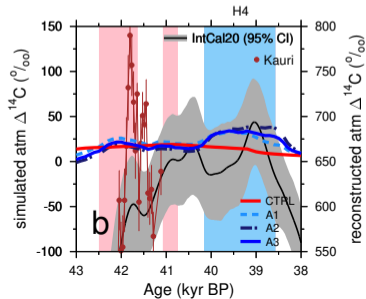
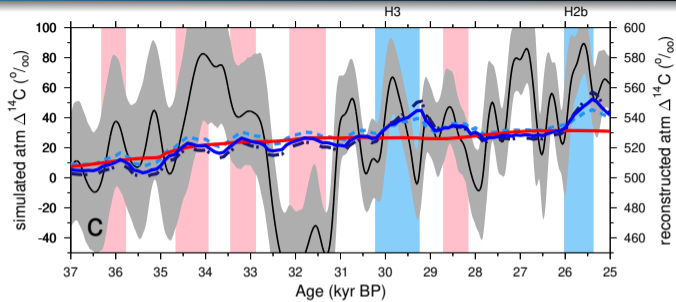
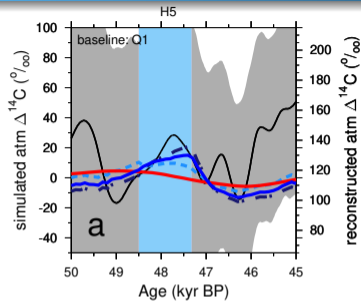




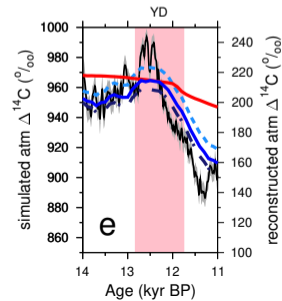
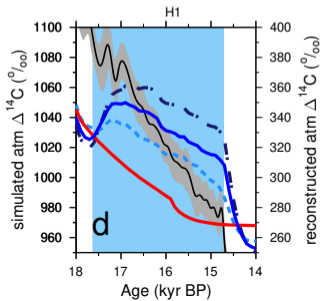
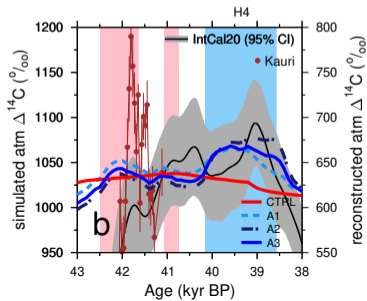
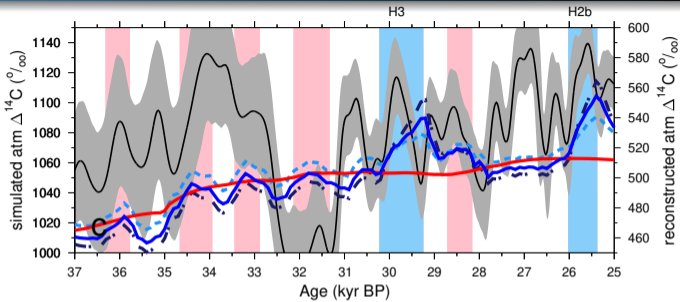
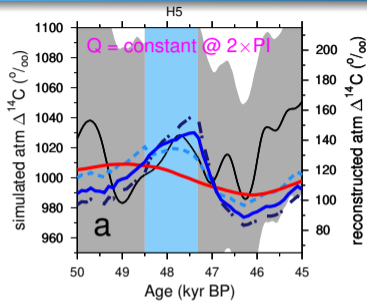


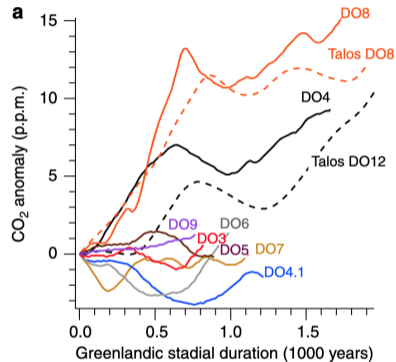
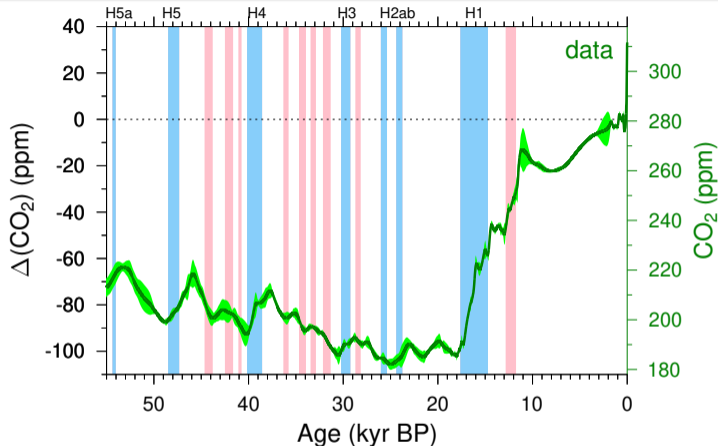
#4: Millennial-scale changes in atm $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ of 10-30‰ related to AMOC reductions (Q constant) (increases agreement with IntCal20, H1 is special, no non-HS vs HS difference in IntCal20)

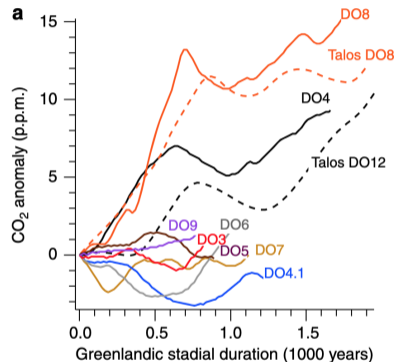
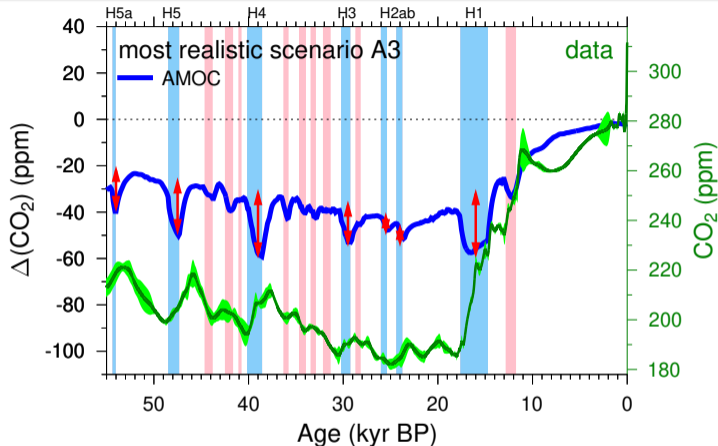
Atmospheric $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$... in detail more difficult ...



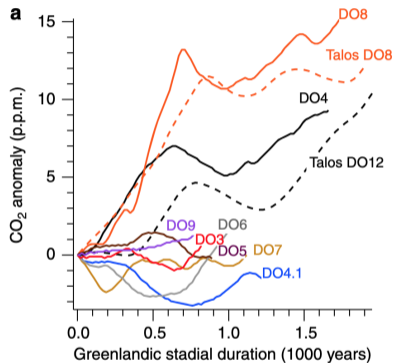
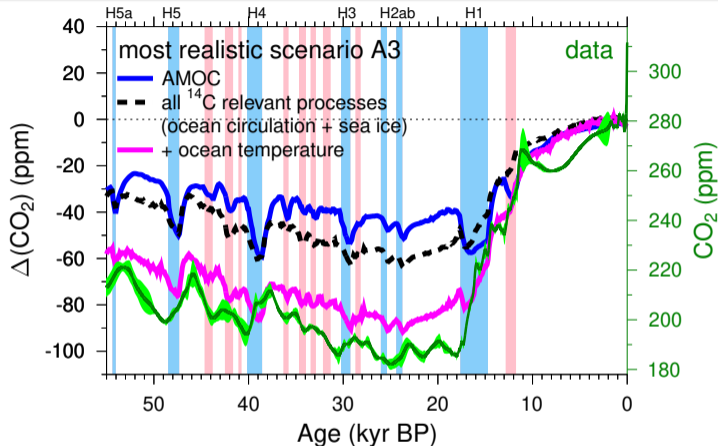
Atmospheric $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$... in detail more difficult ...







#5: CO₂ falls by 10-30 ppm during AMOC shutdown — opposite to ice core data
 ⇒ responsible process not connected to AMOC (proxies: SO physics and biology)



#5: CO₂ falls by 10-30 ppm during AMOC shutdown — opposite to ice core data
 ⇒ responsible process not connected to AMOC (proxies: SO physics and biology)

#6: Physical pump explains 85 ppm of glacial CO₂ drawdown

60 ppm from circulation + sea ice (¹⁴C-related), 25 ppm from ocean cooling

Conclusions

- #1: Massive AMOC reduction during Heinrich 1 event agrees best with benthic ^{14}C data
- #2: The deep LGM ocean is ~ 700 ^{14}C yr “older” than at preindustrial
- #3: Abrupt AMOC \Rightarrow offset in non-polar surface age (Marine20) by < 100 ^{14}C yr
- #4: Millennial-scale changes in atm $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ (IntCal20) are related to AMOC reductions
- #5: AMOC shutdown during Heinrich stadials \Rightarrow fall of simulated CO_2 by 10-30 ppm \Rightarrow SO processes (or land carbon) responsible for ice core CO_2 rise in Heinrich stadials
- #6: Physical carbon pump explains 85 ppm of glacial CO_2 drawdown

