
Contents

Introduction	1
<i>SUE: An ocean biogeochemical framework</i>	7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Model description	8
2.2.1 Framework overview	8
2.2.1.1 Ocean configuration and circulation	8
2.2.1.2 Overall biogeochemical cycling scheme	8
2.2.1.3 Carbonate system thermodynamics	10
2.2.1.4 Numerical scheme	10
2.2.2 Ocean-atmosphere gas exchange	10
2.2.2.1 Ocean-atmosphere CO ₂ exchange	10
2.2.2.2 Ocean-atmosphere O ₂ exchange	11
2.2.3 Biological new production	11
2.2.3.1 Phosphate uptake model	12
2.2.3.2 Nutrient half-saturation constants	13
2.2.3.3 'Redfield' and derived chemical export ratios	13
2.2.4 Remineralization within the water column	16
2.2.4.1 Particulate organic matter	16
2.2.4.2 Calcite	17
2.2.4.3 Aragonite	18
2.2.4.4 Opal	19
2.2.5 Iron biogeochemical cycling	22
2.2.6 Carbon-13	24
2.2.6.1 Fractionation within the aqueous carbonate system	24
2.2.6.2 Fractionation during ocean-atmosphere gas exchange	24
2.2.6.3 Fractionation during biological fixation of organic carbon	25
2.2.6.4 Fractionation during the formation of calcium carbonate	26
<i>The simulation of deep-sea sediments</i>	27
3.1 Introduction	27
3.2 Modelling deep-sea sediments	28
3.2.1 Bioturbation	29
3.2.1.1 Bioturbation model description	29
3.2.1.2 Inert tracer profile simulation	30
3.2.1.3 ¹⁴ C age profile simulation	30
3.2.1.4 Scheme choice	33
3.2.2 Porosity	33
3.2.3 Numerical implementation of diagenesis	34
3.2.4 Sedimentary diagenesis of CaCO ₃	35
3.2.4.1 Look-up table implementation	35
3.2.4.2 The location of CaCO ₃ dissolution	35
3.2.5 Sedimentary diagenesis of biogenic opal	36
3.2.5.1 A model for sedimentary opal diagenesis	36
3.2.5.2 Look-up table implementation	39
3.2.5.3 Model validation	40
3.3 Synthetic deep-sea sediment cores	43
3.3.1 Synthetic sediment core construction	43
3.3.2 The application of synthetic sediment cores to paleoclimatic analysis	44

3.3.2.1	<i>Sediment distribution analysis</i>	44
3.3.2.2	<i>Single core analysis</i>	45
3.3.2.3	<i>CaCO₃ lysocline transition zone</i>	46
Modelling the pre-industrial state		49
4.1	<i>Introduction</i>	49
4.2	<i>Ocean structure and circulation</i>	50
4.2.1	<i>Derivation of basic ocean structure</i>	51
4.2.2	<i>Physical boundary conditions</i>	52
4.2.3	<i>Derivation of basic ocean circulation</i>	53
4.2.3.1	<i>Convective processes</i>	53
4.2.3.2	<i>Eddy diffusivity</i>	54
4.2.4	<i>The addition of deep-sea sediments</i>	54
4.3	<i>Biogeochemical configuration</i>	54
4.3.1	<i>Geochemical boundary conditions</i>	54
4.3.1.1	<i>Dissolved chemical input to the ocean</i>	55
4.3.1.2	<i>The delivery of aeolian material to the ocean</i>	55
4.3.1.3	<i>Neritic sediment accumulation</i>	55
4.3.2	<i>Biological productivity</i>	56
4.3.3	<i>Fe biogeochemical cycling</i>	56
4.3.4	<i>“Nutrient trapping”</i>	56
4.4	<i>The ‘present-day’ in SUE1608</i>	57
4.4.1	<i>Ocean tracer fields</i>	60
4.4.1.1	<i>Temperature and salinity</i>	60
4.4.1.2	<i>Phosphate</i>	60
4.4.1.3	<i>Silicic acid</i>	60
4.4.1.4	<i>Dissolved oxygen</i>	61
4.4.1.5	<i>Total dissolved iron</i>	61
4.4.1.6	$\delta^{13}\text{C}^{\text{DIC}}$	62
4.4.2	<i>The biological pump</i>	62
4.4.3	<i>Sediment composition</i>	65
4.5	<i>An improved representation of the Southern Ocean and global Si cycling</i>	66
4.5.1	<i>Sedimentary opal distributions</i>	66
4.5.2	<i>Re-evaluation of the opal diagenesis module</i>	66
4.6	<i>Summary</i>	70
Perturbations to the system		71
5.1	<i>Introduction</i>	71
5.2	<i>Evidence for glacial-interglacial variability of the global carbon cycle</i>	72
5.3	<i>Uncertainties in model response to perturbations of the carbon cycle</i>	73
5.3.1	<i>The ‘Harvardton Bear Equilibrium Index’</i>	73
5.3.2	<i>The ‘Archer Abiotic xCO₂’ test</i>	75
5.3.3	<i>Implications for this present study</i>	75
5.4	<i>Model evaluation of mechanisms for glacial-interglacial xCO₂ variability</i>	75
5.4.1	<i>Sea level</i>	76
5.4.2	<i>Ocean surface temperatures</i>	78
5.4.3	<i>Wind speed driven air-sea gas transfer</i>	80
5.4.4	<i>Sea ice extent</i>	82
5.4.5	<i>Ocean circulation</i>	84
5.4.6	<i>Terrestrial carbon storage</i>	84
5.4.7	<i>Neritic sediment storage</i>	86
5.4.7.1	<i>The ‘Coral Reef Hypothesis’</i>	88
5.4.7.2	<i>Introducing the ‘Opal Extraction Model’</i>	90
5.4.8	<i>Dissolved silica supply to the ocean</i>	90
5.4.8.1	<i>Aeolian flux</i>	90
5.4.8.2	<i>Riverine fluxes</i>	90
5.4.8.3	<i>Oceanic Si cycling and the ‘Silica Hypothesis’</i>	92
5.4.9	<i>The ‘Iron Hypothesis’</i>	93

5.4.10	<i>The nitrogen hypothesis</i>	95
5.5	<i>The role of the Southern Ocean</i>	97
5.5.1	<i>Glacial-interglacial variability in dust deposition</i>	97
5.5.2	<i>The role of changes in seasonal sea ice extent</i>	100
5.6	<i>Towards the complete picture</i>	103
5.7	<i>The sequence of events surrounding Termination I</i>	107
5.8	<i>What ultimately drives the deglacial rise in atmospheric CO₂?</i>	108
	Conclusions	111
	References	113
Appendix I	: Carbonate system thermodynamics	125
Appendix II	: Insolation	129
Appendix III	: Opal diagenesis core data	131
Appendix IV	: Model parameter values (baseline scenario)	133
Appendix V	: Model source code, plus example parameter & results files	CD-ROM