$\Delta O_2/N_2'$ as a Tracer of Mixed Layer Net Community Production: Theoretical Considerations and Proof-of-Concept

Robert W. Izett[1], and Philippe D. Tortell[1,2]

[1] Department of Earth, Ocean and Atmospheric Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada.

[2] Botany Department, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Corresponding author: Robert Izett (*rizett@eoas.ubc.ca*)

Key Points:

- Numerical simulations are used to evaluate physically-induced changes in mixed layer N_2 and Ar saturation from environmental forcing data
- A new tracer, N_2', is derived, using simple computations to correct for differential physical effects on N_2 and Ar saturation
- $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ is shown to be an excellent alternative to $\Delta O_2/Ar$ for calculations of surface net community production

Abstract

The biological oxygen (O_2) saturation anomaly ($\Delta O_2/Ar$) is a tracer for net community production (NCP) in marine surface waters, with argon (Ar) normalization used to correct for physical effects on O_2 supersaturation. Ship-board mass spectrometry has been used for $\Delta O_2/Ar$ measurements, but this approach may not be accessible to many research groups. Here, we present a proof-of-concept for NCP estimates based on underway measurements of $\Delta O_2/N_2$, which can be obtained from deployments of O_2-Optodes and gas tension devices (GTD). We used a one-dimensional mixed layer model, validated against field observations, to evaluate divergence in $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ resulting from differences in the sensitivity of Ar and nitrogen (N_2) to various physical processes. Changes in sea surface temperature and responses in air-sea exchange most strongly decouple surface Ar and N_2, with additional excess N_2 associated with bubble-injection during high-wind conditions and vertical mixing in regions of evelated subsurface N_2. In contrast, biological N_2-fixation has a negligible contribution to the observed divergence between Ar and N_2. Based on readily available environmental data, we present an approach to correct for Ar and N_2 differences, yielding a new tracer, N_2', that is a near analog of Ar. We show that $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ provides an excellent approximation to $\Delta O_2/Ar$, and that uncertainty and biases in $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ are small relative to other errors in NCP calculations. Our results demonstrate the potential for $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ measurements to expand NCP estimates from oceanographic research surveys, vessels of opportunity or autonomous surface vehicles.

Plain Language Summary

Marine net community production, NCP, represents the difference between biological oxygen (O_2) production through photosynthesis and O_2 consumption through respiration. This quantity reflects the ocean's capacity to support marine life and remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. One common approach to estimate NCP employs mass spectrometry to measure the oxygen-to-argon ratio ($\Delta O_2/Ar$) in surface seawater. Since Ar is biologically inert and has similar physical properties to O_2, this approach is used to examine marine biological production. However, the instrumentation required to measure $\Delta O_2/Ar$ is expensive and requires significant technical oversight, thus limiting the coverage of observations. Here, we use simple numerical simulations to show that NCP can be accurately derived from the seawater O_2-to-nitrogen ratio ($\Delta O_2/N_2$). We derive a new term, $\Delta O_2/N_2'$, that corrects for small differences between $\Delta O_2/N_2$ and $\Delta O_2/Ar$ resulting from the enhanced sensitivty of N_2 to bubbles, seawater temperature changes and mixing effects. NCP calculated from $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ provides an excellent alternative to $\Delta O_2/Ar$-based estimates, and uncertainty in $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ is low relative to other error sources in NCP calculations. As $\Delta O_2/N_2$ can be measured autonomously at sea with simple instrumentation, our results demonstrate the potential to expand coverage of NCP estimates from a variety of sampling platforms.

1 Introduction

Net community production (NCP) quantifies the balance between gross photosynthetic production and community-wide respiration, and serves as an important metric of the metabolic state of an ocean region. Integrated over seasonal timescales, NCP constrains upper limits on marine biomass production and carbon export from the ocean surface via the biological pump.

As such, the spatial and temporal distribution of marine NCP has significant implications for food web dynamics and global biogeochemical cycles. To understand and predict the response of marine systems to future environmental change, it is therefore important to quantify NCP on ecologically-relevant time and space scales.

An increasingly common approach for deriving oceanic NCP estimates at high spatial resolution employs ship-based mass spectrometry to obtain underway measurements of the seawater oxygen-to-argon ratio (O_2/Ar). This approach relies on the nearly identical solubility properties of O_2 and its biologically-inert analog Ar, which make O_2/Ar largely insensitive to temperature or salinity-dependent solubility changes, or bubble injection processes (Craig & Hayward, 1987; Fig. S1). The biological saturation anomaly (ΔO_2/Ar, Eq. 1) thus provides a specific tracer for net biological O_2 production, and can be derived by normalizing measured O_2/Ar ($[O_2/Ar]_{sw}$) to the seawater equilibrium ratio ($[O_2/Ar]_{eq}$).

$$\Delta O_2/Ar = \left(\frac{[O_2/Ar]_{sw}}{[O_2/Ar]_{eq}} - 1\right) \cdot 100\ \% \quad (1)$$

Net community production is then equated to the air-sea flux of biologically-produced excess O_2 (i.e. the "bioflux" of $\Delta O2/Ar \cdot [O2]_{eq}$; Jonsson et al., 2013; Kaiser et al., 2005; Teeter et al., 2018). This approach has been applied to obtain broad spatial coverage of NCP estimates from ship-based surveys, thus improving our understanding of marine carbon cycling (e.g. Hamme et al., 2012; Howard et al., 2010; Izett et al., 2018; Juranek et al., 2019; Lockwood et al., 2012; Rosengard et al., 2020; Tortell et al., 2015; Ulfsbo et al., 2014). However, the expense of mass spectrometers and the technical expertise required to run these instruments may be prohibitive to some research groups. Additionally, mass spectrometers can have significant power consumption requirements and are generally not capable of fully-autonomous deployments, thus limiting their use to scientific research vessels with dedicated infrastructure and personnel. Truly autonomous gas measurements on ships of opportunity, or in-situ platforms such as autonomous surface vehicles (e.g. Saildrone), would significantly expand the global coverage of NCP estimates from underway surveys, helping to integrate these measurements with a growing suite of autonomous biogeochemical and ecological observations (Gordon et al., 2020; Johnson et al., 2017; Mordy et al., 2017; Pelland et al., 2018; Plant et al., 2016; Yang et al., 2017).

The development of O_2 Optodes (Tengberg et al., 2006) and Gas Tension Devices (GTDs; McNeil et al., 2006a; Reed et al., 2018) capable of stable, accurate measurements during extended in-situ deployments provides new opportunities for autonomous NCP surveys. Using observations of O_2 from the Optode and the seawater total dissolved gas pressure (i.e. the sum of all gas partial pressures) from the GTD, it is possible to obtain estimates of seawater nitrogen (N_2) concentrations (McNeil et al., 1995). Nitrogen has roughly similar physical properties to O_2 (i.e. salinity and temperature solubility dependence; Fig. S1), such that NCP could, in principle, be approximated from N_2-based calculations of the biological O_2 saturation anomaly (i.e. $\Delta O_2/N_2$, following Eq. 1).

To date, O_2 and N_2 measurements have been combined to estimate NCP time-series from Optode and GTD deployments on moorings and/or floats (e.g. Bushinsky & Emerson, 2015; Emerson & Stump, 2010; Weeding & Trull, 2014; Yang et al., 2017). These applications employ simultaneous observations of sea surface temperature, salinity and wind speed to estimate the contribution of physical processes driving changes in O_2 solubility, thereby isolating a biological signature of NCP without the need for Ar or N_2 normalization. In these studies, mooring-based

N_2 measurements are commonly used to estimate the effects of physical processes on the mixed layer O_2 budget, most importantly air-sea flux via bubbles (Emerson et al., 2019). Thus far, direct estimates of NCP from O_2 and N_2 measurements have only been obtained from ship-based depth profiles (McNeil et al., 2006b) or in-ice measurements (Zhou et al., 2014). To our knowledge, no previous work has derived NCP from underway surface $\Delta O_2/N_2$, although Tortell et al. (2015) used simultaneous O_2/N_2 and O_2/Ar data to describe physical and biological controls on O_2 across various hydrographic regimes in the Southern Ocean.

A key challenge in the use of $\Delta O_2/N_2$ measurements as an NCP tracer is accounting for divergences in mixed layer $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ resulting from the slightly different solubility properties of Ar and N_2 (Fig. S1). Nitrogen is less soluble in water than O_2 and Ar, and is therefore more susceptible to bubbled-induced supersaturation (Craig & Hayward, 1987; Weiss, 1970; Woolf & Thorpe, 1991). Moreover, small differences in the temperature-sensitivity of O_2/Ar and O_2/N_2 induce differential responses to surface warming or cooling. Finally, N_2, unlike Ar, is not entirely inert, as its concentration can be altered by N_2-fixation, denitrification, and annamox. If differences between Ar and N_2 supersaturation anomalies (ΔAr and ΔN_2, respectively) are sufficiently large and unaccounted for, interpretations of NCP estimated from $\Delta O_2/N_2$ could be biased, with significant implications for the interpretation of oceanic net tropic status and metabolic state.

The primary goal of this article is to demonstrate the utility of $\Delta O_2/N_2$ measurements as an alternative to $\Delta O_2/Ar$ for NCP estimates. We present simulations from a simple one-dimensional model, validated against in-situ N_2 and O_2 measurements, to evaluate differences between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ resulting from ΔAr and ΔN_2 divergence in surface waters. Based on the simulations, we tested a framework for predicting these differences from readily-available environmental data, and derived a new tracer, N_2' ("N_2-prime"), which accounts for excess ΔN_2 relative to ΔAr. We conclude by evaluating the uncertainty in NCP calculations based on $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ measurements. Our results demonstrate the potential for underway, ship-based observations of $\Delta O_2/N_2$ (and derived $\Delta O_2/N_2'$) to expand coverage of NCP estimates in oceanic waters. In the supporting information (SI), we provide details and software code for the application of the N_2' approach to field surveys. In related articles (Izett & Tortell, 2020) we describe an underway measurement system for ship-board O_2/N_2 surveys, and provide a field-validation of the approach proposed here (manuscript in preparation).

2 Methods

2.1 One-dimensional mixed layer physical gas model

We developed a simple one-dimensional mixed layer box model to evaluate mechanisms driving the divergence between ΔAr and ΔN_2 under various environmental forcing conditions (i.e. $\Delta C = (C/C_{eq} - 1) * 100$ %, where C_{eq} is the equilibrium solubility concentration at ambient sea level pressure). We also tested an empirical approach for correcting these offsets, which is described in section 2.2. The model predicts the evolution of mixed layer gas concentrations resulting from physical perturbations, including temperature-dependent solubility changes, air-sea exchange, and vertical mixing. The following budget was applied to O_2, Ar and N_2:

$$\mathrm{MLD} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{dC}}{\mathrm{dt}} = \mathrm{F_d} + \mathrm{F_B} + \mathrm{F_M}. \quad (2)$$

Here, MLD is the mixed layer depth, dC/dt is the change in gas concentration over time, F_d and F_B are the air-sea gas exchange fluxes via diffusion and bubbles (from both fully- and partially-collapsing bubbles), respectively, and F_M represents the sum of diapycnal mixing, upwelling and entrainment of water from below the mixed layer. We employ a two-box domain, with prescribed hydrographic properties in the subsurface and mixed layers (see below). Unless otherwise stated, we excluded biological production of O_2 and N_2 and ignored lateral fluxes (see below).

We used the air-sea exchange parameterization of Liang et al. (2013) in ice-free simulations. For Arctic simulations (fractional ice cover >1 %) we excluded explicit bubble fluxes, but scaled bulk gas exchange rates with the fraction of ice-free water following Butterworth & Miller (2016). Net air-sea exchange fluxes differ by less than 5 % between these two parameterizations at winds speeds below ~10 m s^{-1}, thus justifying our exclusion of bubble processes in waters with >1 % ice coverage. We note that the time-series of N_2 and Ar predicted by our simulaitons, and the relative differences between them, will depend on the air-sea diffusion rates of these gases applied in our model domain. The Liang et al. (2013) bubble-mediated flux model is based on Ar diffusion rates which are believed to exceed those of N_2 (Fig. S1). There is, however, some disagreement in the literature, with suggestions that N_2 diffusion may exceed Ar (e.g. Wise & Houghton, 1966). Nonetheless, the results presented here are consistent with the majority of studies describing surface diffusion rates (e.g. see within Wanninkhof, 2014), and the Liang et al. model has been validated for N_2 and other similar gases (Emerson & Bushinsky 2016; and see below, section 3.3). The analyses presented throughout this manuscript are thus based on the assumption that Ar diffusion rates exceed those of N_2.

The mixing flux term encompasses diapycnal mixing, upwelling and entrainment, and is proportional to the vertical gas gradient (i.e. $dC/dZ = (C_{deep} - C_{surf}) / dZ$, where C_{deep} is the subsurface gas concentration). Terms for these fluxes are derived from a prescribed eddy diffusivity coefficient (κ_Z), Ekman pumping velocity (ω, proportional to wind speed; Hartmann, 1994) and the rate of MLD deepening (dMLD/dT), respectively. These parameterizations are described briefly below, with full details presented in section S1 of the SI. Model code for performing simulations is also provided at doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4024952.

We performed sensitivity analyses comparing our simulated gas time-series with in-stiu observations (see below section 3.3) to determine appropriate parameterizations for the bubble scaling factor, β, and the integration depth scale, dZ, over which vertical mixing fluxes are estimated.

From these analyses, we found that a bubble flux scaling coefficient, β, of 0.5 produces best results, and is consistent with results from Yang et al. (2017) and Emerson et al. (2019). A vertical mixing depth scale, dZ, proportional to the thermocline depth, is also most appropriate, but is generally insensitive to small variability (e.g. ±10 m). In the experimental simulations, dZ was set to a constant value (25 m) based on an empirical relationship between MLD and the thermocline depth.

The model was initialized and forced with either real observations or simulated values, as described below. Unless otherwise stated, sea level pressure (SLP), salinity and MLD were held constant, and gas concentrations were initialized at 100 % saturation using the solubility equations of Garcia & Gordon (1993) and Hamme & Emerson (2004). Subsurface Ar (ΔAr_{deep}) was set based on previously published observations, and $\Delta N_{2,deep}$ was varied in each model run

by adjusting subsurface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ (i.e. $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep} = (N_{2,sat,deep} / Ar_{sat,deep} - 1) \cdot 100$ %). Our simulations neglect lateral fluxes as they are generally small in a Eulerian framework, and irrelevant to underway surveys which measure gas concentrations that have been modified along a Lagrangian flow path (Teeter et al., 2018).

2.1.1 Model simulations

We performed six simulations with our gas model to examine the main drivers of ΔAr and ΔN_2 divergence. Table 1 summarizes the different forcing conditions used for these simulations. For all model runs, we performed calculations in 0.25-day time increments, and omitted the first 90 days of output so that the simulated results were independent of initial conditions. Four of the simulations (denoted as 'experimental' and named with the prefix 'Ex') were designed to represent the impacts of extreme temperature (SST) and wind speed (u_{10}) variability in ice-free (runs Ex-IF 1, Ex-IF 2, and Ex-IF 3) and partially ice-covered (run Ex-IC 1) waters. Two additional simulations (denoted as 'realistic' and named with the prefix 'real') included more realistic environmental forcing, based on in-situ observations at Ocean Station Papa in the Subarctic Pacific (real-OSP) and Baffin Bay (real-BB) in the eastern Arctic, respectively.

In the experimental runs, initial conditions (temperature and salinity profiles) were derived from representative 2019 observations from Ocean Station Papa (50 ^{o}N, 145 ^{o}W; runs Ex-IF 1–3) and northern Baffin Bay (67 ^{o}N, 62.5 ^{o}W; Ex-IC 1) (data provided by the Institute of Ocean Sciences, DFO Canada at www.waterproperties.ca/linep and by Amundsen Science Data Collection, 2019 at www.polardata.ca). To simulate extreme environmental change, we introduced two rapid step-changes in u_{10} (between 7 and 15 m s^{-1}) and SST (±4 ^{o}C) based on observed variability in Subarctic NE Pacific and Arctic field studies (R. Izett and P. Tortell unpublished results). Mixed layer depth, salinity, subsurface properties and dZ were derived from the initial conditions and held constant throughout the run. For each set of conditions, we performed three runs (details in Table 1): (a) no mixing; (b) dampened mixing; (c) full mixing. For runs b and c, we prescribed κ_Z values and scaled ω (upwelling velocity) with u_{10}. Entrainment was set to zero, because the MLD was constant. We set the value of $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ to 1.5 % in the experimental simulations based on the observed upper range of $\Delta N_2/Ar$ just below the mixed layer in most ocean basins (e.g. Hamme et al., 2017, 2019; Hamme & Emerson, 2013; Nicholson et al., 2010). Although subsurface $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ can range from <0 % to >2 % (Chang et al., 2010, 2012; Hamme et al., 2019; Shigemitsu et al., 2016), values greater than ~1.5 % are rare outside of tropical and sub-tropical zones impacted by near-surface water column denitrification.

In the realistic simulations, u_{10} and SST data were obtained from in-situ mooring observations (real-OSP) or gridded reanalysis products (real-BB). In the Subarctic Pacific runs, we approximated a two year cycle (2011-2013) using u_{10}, SST and SLP data from the NOAA PMEL mooring at OSP (provided by NOAA PMEL at www.pmel.noaa.gov). For the Baffin Bay simulations (representing May – October, 2019), u_{10} data were obtained from the CCMP vector product (provided by Remote Sensing Systems at www.remss.com/measurements/ccmp/; Atlas et al., 2011), while SST and sea ice percent-coverage were from the NOAA High Resolution OI Dataset (provided by NOAA ESRL at psl.noaa.gov; Reynolds et al., 2007) and SLP was from the NCEP/NCAR reanalysis 2 product (provided by NOAA ESRL at *psl.noaa.gov*; Kalnay et al., 1996). In both realistic simulations, we applied a time-variable MLD based on density

measurements obtained on the OSP mooring line (real-OSP), or from the NOAA MIMOC mixed layer depth climatology (real-BB; provided by NOAA PMEL at pmel.noaa.gov/mimoc; Schmidtko et al., 2013). We performed two simulation runs representing different mixing scenarios (Table 1), omitting the weak mixing scenario (i.e. run b). In run c of the OSP simulation (i.e. full mixing), we applied time-varied κ_z by extrapolating the results from Cronin et al. (2015) onto our model domain. In real-BB run c, time-variable κz was set based on eddy diffusivity values obtained from NEMO model simulations of the Arctic and N. Atlantic (NEMO model simulations described in Castro de la Guardia et al., 2019). Subsurface gases were set based on calculated equilibrium concentrations at the deep temperature and salinity conditions, and from supersaturation anomalies based on archived observations below the MLD in the subarctic Pacific and Labrador Sea (provided at www.bco-dmo.org; Hamme et al., 2019). In real-OSP run c, ΔAr_{deep} and $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ were interpolated from observations from multi-year sampling at OSP in February, June and August to the model run time (ranges 0-1 % and 0-0.5 %, respectively). In real-BB run c, ΔAr_{deep} and $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ were held constant 0 % and 0.5 %, respectively. Temperature, salinity and O_2 in the "deep" boxes (i.e. the layer beneath the MLD) were based on observations at the OSP mooring (real-OSP) or from profile measurements and NEMO model output in northern Baffin Bay (real-BB). In the real-OSP and real-BB simulations, we applied biological production terms to the O_2 budget (Eq. 2) based on field observations from the respective regions to better reflect seasonal ΔO_2 variability (mean annual cycle at OSP from Fassbender et al., 2016 and constant NCP in BB from on R. Izett and P. Tortell unpublished results).

Table 1. Summary of model simulation conditions. Vertical advection and entrainment fluxes were set to zero in run a of all simulations, and were proportional to wind speed and the rate of MLD deepening in runs b and c, respectively. Initial conditions were obtained from ship-based observations at Ocean Station Papa (OSP) in the Subarctic Pacific, NOAA mooring data at OSP, or ship-based measurements in Baffin Bay (BB). The three numbers listed for SST and u_{10} correspond with values used during each of three forcing time segments (days 0-12, 12-65, and 65-1 20 in Fig. 1). In the real-OSP and real-BB run c, we derived time-variable κ_Z from Cronin et al. (2015) and NEMO model simulations, respectively, while $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ was based on archived values from Hamme et al. (2019). Both terms were set to zero in run a of the realistic simulations. We did not perform intermediate mixing scenarios (i.e. run b) for the realistic simulations. The results of these simulations are shown in Figs. 2-4.

Simulation (duration)	**Forcing**					**Mixing**	
	deep & initial conditions	**SST [ºC]**	**u_{10} [m s^{-1}]**	**ice [%]**	**SLP [mbar]**	**κ_Z [m^2 s^{-1}]**	**$\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ [%]**
Ex-IF 1 (120 days)	OSP pofile	10, 10, 10	7, 15, 7	0	1013.25		
Ex-IF 2 (120 days)	OSP profile	10, 14, 10	7, 7, 7	0	1013.25	Run a: 0 Run b: 10^{-5} Run c: 10^{-4}	Run a: 0 Run b: 1.5 Run c: 1.5
Ex-IF 3 (120 days)	OSP profile	6, 10, 14	7, 15, 7	0	1013.25		
Ex-IC 1 (120 days)	BB profile	0, 4, 8	7, 15, 7	50	1013.25		
real-OSP (Jan. 2011-Jan. 2013)	NOAA OSP mooring profile	NOAA OSP mooring	NOAA OSP mooring	0	NOAA OSP mooring	Run a: 0 Run c: Cronin	Run a: 0 Run c: Hamme
real-BB (May – Oct. 2019)	BB profile	NOAA OI SST product	CCMP product	NOAA OI ice product	NCEP/ NCAR reanalysis	Run a: 0 Run c: NEMO	Run a: 0 Run c: 0.5

2.2 Derivation of N_2'

Based on our simulations, we developed a framework to reconcile the differences between surface water $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ resulting from differential solubility effects and physical fluxes of Ar and N_2. From this analysis, we derived a new tracer, N_2' ("N_2-prime") that corrects for these differences and provides an Ar analog. For this approach, we used a slightly simplified version of the gas budget described in Eq. 2 to predict the difference between ΔN_2 and ΔAr occurring over a timescale relevant to NCP calculations. We then subtracted this estimated offset from ΔN_2 derived from the full model simulations. We modified Eq. 2 by combining all vertical mixing processes into a single term, expressing the rates of diapycnal mixing and advection with a single coefficient, κ. We excluded entrainment from the simplified budget because temporal variability in MLD (i.e. dMLD/dt) cannot be estimated readily from ship-based sampling. The simplified budget is represented by:

$$\mathrm{MLD} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{dC}}{\mathrm{dt}} = F_d + F_C + F_P + \frac{\mathrm{C_{deep}} - \mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{dZ}} \kappa \quad (3)$$

where F_d, F_C and F_P are the diffusive, small bubble and large bubble air-sea exchange fluxes, as described above. We evaluated this budget for Ar and N_2 over one mixed layer O_2 re-equilibration timescale, τ_{O2} (defined in section 3.1.2, Eq. 6, and derived in section S1 of the SI), prior to each calculation derived from the full model simulations. As in the full simulations, we set the starting gas concentrations to equilibrium values (i.e. $C(t\text{-}\tau_{O2}) = C_{eq}\frac{SLP}{1\ atm}$) and performed calculations in 0.25-day increments. The same environmental data used to force the full model simulations (i.e. u_{10}, SST and SLP) were applied in Eq. 3. Finally, we obtained $\Delta N_2'$ by subtracting the derived difference between ΔAr and ΔN_2 ($\Delta N_2^{est} - \Delta Ar^{est}$) from the corresponding ΔN_2 value predicted by the full model (ΔN_2^{true})

$$\Delta N_2' = \Delta N_2^{true} - (\Delta N_2^{est} - \Delta Ar^{est}) \quad (4)$$

and recalculated $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ from $\Delta N_2'$ following Eq. 1.

In field studies, ΔN_2^{true} will be the measured value, and ΔN_2^{est} and ΔAr^{est} will be values predicted by the simplified gas budget (Eq. 3) using environmental data over one τ_{O2} before observations. An example of the approach is presented in the SI (Fig. S2). Whereas estimates of u_{10}, SST and SLP over τ_{O2} can be obtained from readily available reanalysis products, the time-histories of MLD, surface salinity, and sub-surface conditions are more difficult to estimate. For compatibility with field studies, we therefore fixed these terms (MLD, salinity, deep temperature, deep salinity, κ, $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$) over τ_{O2} at values corresponding with the time of ΔN_2^{true} (i.e. the time of in-situ sampling during field sampling). Moreover, given the paucity of in-situ subsurface noble gas measurements, we set ΔAr_{deep} to 0 % in all N_2' calculations, and held $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ constant at values from the full model run corresponding with the time of ΔN_2^{true}. In section 3.4.3, we evaluate errors in $\Delta N_2'$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ resulting from these simplifying assumptions.

3 Results and Discussion

Differences between mixed layer $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ are most simply represented using the term $\Delta N_2/Ar$ (i.e. $([N_2/Ar]/[N_2/Ar]_{eq} - 1) \cdot 100$ %), which is not sensitive to ΔO_2, and thus not dependent on biological O_2 production in our modeling framework (Figs. S3, S6). Our experimental simulations (Ex-IF and Ex-IC; section 3.1) were designed to evaluate the effects of different physical factors on $\Delta N_2/Ar$, including bubble-mediated and diffusive gas transfer, vertical mixing and sea ice cover. The realistic simulations (real-OSP and real-BB; section 3.2) allowed us to evaluate the combined influence of these processes, and test our N_2' framework under typical oceanographic conditions. Below, we discuss the relative effects of different processes on gas variability, present a validation of the model against field observations, and show that our N_2' approach can correct for most of the difference between ΔN_2 and ΔAr saturation. We conclude by evaluating $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ as an NCP tracer and identifying the main sources of uncertainty associated with the use of this approach. In a subsequent paper, we will present a field validation of $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ measurements for NCP derivation. The SI of the present manuscript contains details and annotated software scripts for applying the N_2' approach to field data (section S3).

3.1 Mixed layer model experimental simulation results

A quasi-steaty-state condition can be predicted from the MLD budget described in Eq. 3. Analysis of these conditions in our model reveals that bubble processes, mediated by sustained high wind speeds, can induce the largest $\Delta N_2/Ar$ disequilibria, with values potentially exceeding 1.5 % at u_{10} of 20 m s^{-1} (Fig. 1). Notably, elevated wind speeds always produce positive $\Delta N_2/Ar$ (i.e. $\Delta N_2 > \Delta Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/Ar > \Delta O_2/N_2$), because of the lower solubility of N_2 relative to Ar (Fig. S), and its greater sensitivity to small bubble injection (Hamme et al., 2019; Liang et al., 2013). However, the bubble effect can be either dampened or enhanced by vertical mixing processes, such that the quasi-steady-state value of $\Delta N_2/Ar$ represents the relative influence of bubble processes and sustained mixing, which may increase or decrease $\Delta N_2/Ar$, depending on $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$. The role of these two processes is reflected in the equation for the quasi-steady-state gas concentration, C_{SS}, derived in section S1 of the SI from the analytical solution to the N_2' MLD gas budget (Eq. 3):

$$C_{SS} = \frac{k_T \cdot C_{eq} \cdot (1+\Delta_{eq}) \cdot \frac{SLP}{1\ atm} + \frac{\kappa}{dz} \cdot C_{deep}}{k_T + \frac{\kappa}{dz}} . \quad (5)$$

Here, k_T is the combined u_{10}-dependent diffusive and bubble-mediated exchange velocity, and Δ_{eq} is the bubble-induced steady-state supersaturation anomaly. Evaluating Eq. 5 for Ar and N_2 enables derivation of the quasi-steady-state $\Delta N_2/Ar$ value.

As shown in Fig. 1, surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ depends, to first order, on u_{10}, vertical mixing rates and the value of $\Delta N_2/Ar$ below the mixed layer. As rates of vertical mixing increase and/or $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ decreases, bubble effects are dampened. For example, for κ and $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ values of 10^{-3} m^2 s^{-1} and -0.5 %, respectively, our model predicts negative quasi-steady-state $\Delta N_2/Ar$ across a range of wind speeds ($u_{10} < 15$ m s^{-1}). Without vertical mixing, $\Delta N_2/Ar$ is set by the relative bubble-induced supersaturation states, Δ_{eq}, of N_2 and Ar (grey lines in Fig. 1), while in the absence of bubble processes, the quasi-steady-state $\Delta N_2/Ar$ falls between $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ and zero, depending on the strength of mixing (evaluate Eq. 5 for Δ_{eq} set to 0 %). This analysis illustrates the importance of bubble processes and vertical mixing in setting baseline $\Delta N_2/Ar$ in marine surface waters.

As described below, variability in u_{10}, SST and mixing strength on shorter time-scales (i.e. days) can induce significant transient signals in $\Delta N_2/Ar$. In contrast, atmospheric pressure alters all gas saturation states equally, such that SLP variability has no effect on $\Delta N_2/Ar$ (Hamme et al., 2019).

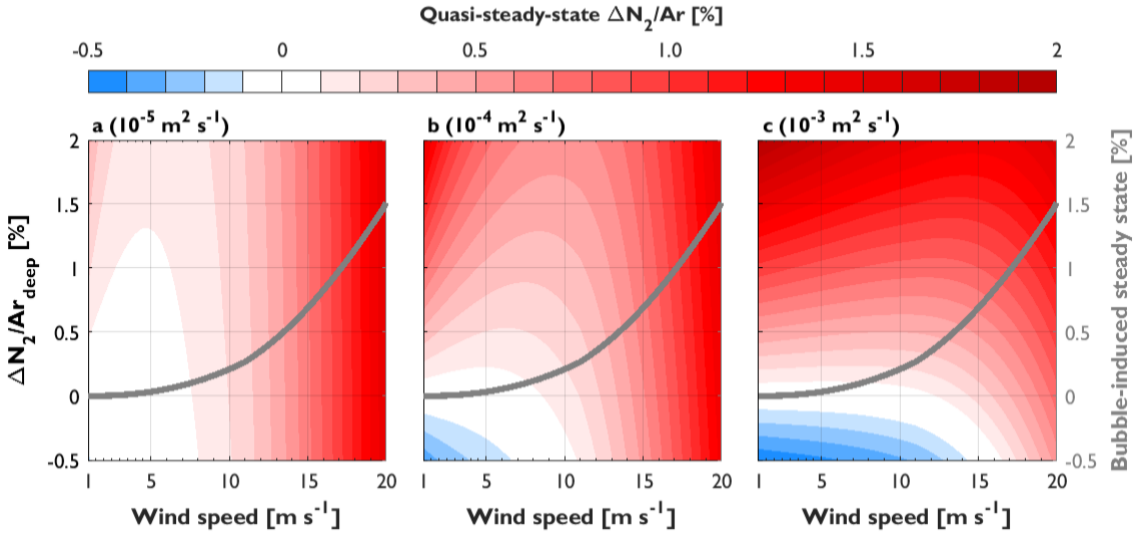

Figure 1. The combined effects of wind speed and mixing on steady-state $\Delta N_2/Ar$ derived from model simulations. Colour scaling represents the quasi-steady-state surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ predicted by our model at SST and salinity values of 10 °C, and 34 PSU, respectively, based on equations presented in section S1.2 of the SI. The thick grey line represents the average bubble-induced steady-state condition (i.e. proportional to $\Delta_{eq,N2}/\Delta_{eq,Ar}$) without mixing over a range of SST (0-25 °C). Panels represent a gradient from weakest (a) to strongest (c) mixing, with values of the mixing coefficient, κ, given at the top left of each panel.

3.1.1 Effects of variable wind speed, temperature and sea ice coverage

In practice, the ocean mixed layer rarely exists in a steady-state condition, and it is thus necessary to understand the dynamic response of mixed layer gases to transient physical perturbations. We used our experimental simulations to examine the response of $\Delta N_2/Ar$ to rapid changes in u_{10} (Ex-IF 1, 3, 4), SST (ΔSST; Ex-IF 2, 3, 4) and see ice cover (Ex-IC 1). In these simulations, u_{10} variability induces large responses in surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ resulting from bubble processes, with the rate of re-equilibration to steady-state values also depending on u_{10} (Fig. 2a, c). In our simulations without mixing or rapid SST changes (Ex-IF 1a; Fig. 2a), the maximum $\Delta N_2/Ar$, was ~0.7 % at a wind speed of 15 m s^{-1}, but values can exceed 1.5 % for speeds >20 m s^{-1} (Fig. 1).

Temperature changes can enhance or dampen $\Delta N_2/Ar$ disequilibria by affecting gas saturation states over both long (i.e. seasonal) and shorter (days to weeks) time-scales (e.g. Emerson & Stump, 2010; Hamme et al., 2019; Hamme & Emerson, 2002; Hamme & Severinghaus, 2007; Steiner et al., 2007). If air-sea exchange rates are low, temperature-driven $\Delta N_2/Ar$ disequilibrium can persist for extended periods, while rapid ΔSST or periodic elevated wind events induce near-instantaneous disturbances in $\Delta N_2/Ar$, preventing gases from reaching steady-state values. In the absence of mixing, gas supersaturation anomalies will increase (decrease) if the rate of warming (cooling) exceeds the rate of re-equilibration via air-sea exchange. While bubble processes only produce positive $\Delta N_2/Ar$, temperature changes can lead to negative $\Delta N_2/Ar$ (i.e. $\Delta O_2/Ar < \Delta O_2/N_2$). Such SST effects occur through two mechanisms, which are represented in the Ex-IF 2 and Ex-IF 3 simulations (Fig. 2b, c). The first is a transient

response to rapid warming (day 12), which causes ΔAr to increase more than ΔN_2 as a result of the greater SST-dependent solubility of Ar (Fig. S1a). Subsequently, as SST stabilizes, and/or ventilation rates increase, the sign of ΔN_2/Ar reverses (i.e. $\Delta N_2 > \Delta Ar$; days 20-65), as Ar re-equilibrates more rapidly via diffusive air-sea exchange (Fig. S1c). Conversely, ΔN_2/Ar can increase transiently following rapid cooling (Fig. 2b, days 65-68), before air-sea exchange effects dominate once again to produce values lower than stead-state conditions. This response is attributable to the greater cooling-induced increase in Ar solubility, followed by faster Ar re-equilibration (Fig. 2b, >day 68), resulting in $\Delta Ar > \Delta N_2$ and potentially negative ΔN_2/Ar.

Temperature effects can persist for long time-periods if air-sea exchange is weak (Fig. 2b-d; >day 75) or if SST continues to change steadily. Notably, rapid warming (cooling) will not always produce transiently negative (positive) ΔN_2/Ar, as the resulting gas perturbation depends on the magnitude of ΔSST, prior gas conditions, and other gas fluxes (e.g. vertical mixing; section 3.1.2). For example, during the second warming event in Ex-IF3 (Fig. 2c, day 65) ΔN_2/Ar remains positive, but decreases, since prior values were near the u_{10}-dependent quasi-steady-state condition. This scenario may be more likely in real conditions, as ΔN_2/Ar is often positive in oceanic surface waters (see section 3.2 below).

In simulations conducted with partial ice cover (50 %; Ex-IC), the presence of ice dampened u_{10} effects and accentuated SST controls on gas saturation states (Fig. 2d). The effects of ΔSST persisted for significantly longer in ice-covered conditions due to reduced ventilation rates. Moreover, gases approached 100 % saturation, rather than the bubble-induced supersaturation states (grey line in Fig. 2d). The exact response depends on the gas exchange model employed and the fraction of ice cover but a sensitivity analysis with different gas exchange parameterizations (Butterworth & Miller, 2016; Islam et al., 2016; Loose et al., 2014) produced the same general results, albeit with slightly variable re-equilibration times (not shown). Our results thus reproduce the expected effects of sea ice dampening of gas exchange, and the persistence of gas disequilibria caused by other physical factors (DeGrandpre et al., 2020; Manning et al., 2017). The suppression of bubble effects under ice-covered conditions (Nilsson et al., 2001) reflects the reduction in sea states and wave breaking activity (Liang et al., 2017; Voermans et al., 2019; Woolf & Thorpe, 1991). Under partial or full ice-cover, other physical processes are therefore more significant in generating mixed layer ΔN_2/Ar disequilibria (see section 3.2). These results demonstrate the potential impact of sea ice dynamics in driving O_2, Ar and N_2 saturation anomalies. Future work should characterize the contributions of ice formation or melt to ΔO_2/Ar and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ deviations.

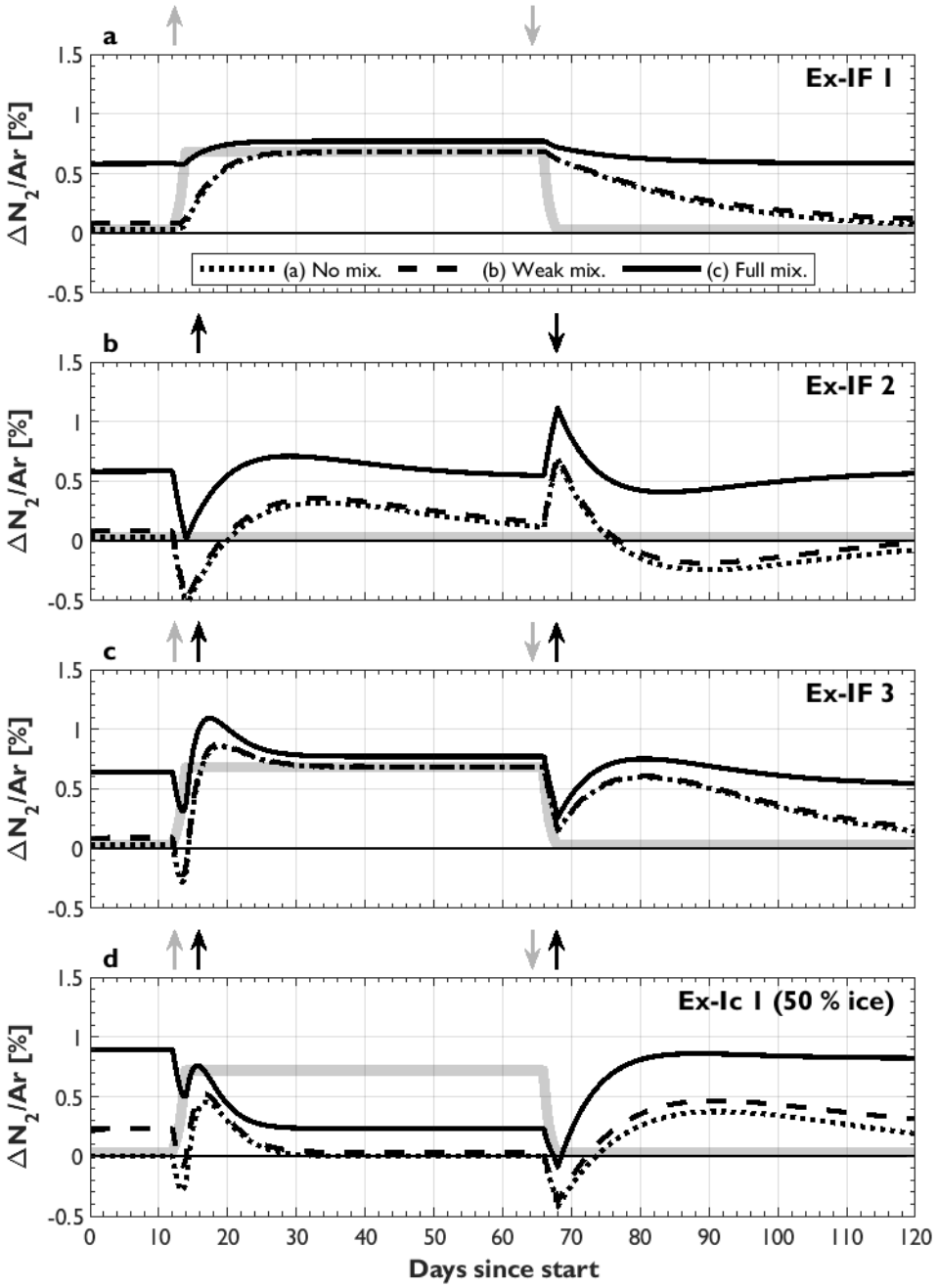

Figure 2. Results from model simulations showing derived $\Delta N_2/Ar$ under different experimental perturbations. The three black lines in each panel represent the different mixing scenarios (described in panel a), and the thick light grey lines depict expected steady-state $\Delta N_2/Ar$ values resulting from bubble-induced supersaturation in each model run (grey lines in Fig. 1). Arrows above the panels represent step changes of increasing (up arrow) or decreasing (down arrow) wind speed (light grey) and SST (black). Details of imposed experimental conditions are presented in Table 1. The first three panels present simulations for ice-free conditions, while the bottom panel presents results with simulations containing 50% ice cover.

3.1.2 The role of vertical mixing

The results from our simulations excluding vertical mixing (run a) are consistent with Hamme & Emerson (2002) who demonstrate the first-order control of temperature changes and bubble-mediated gas exchange in controlling surface inert gas conditions. However, our simulations including mixing processes (runs b, c) highlight the key role of mixing in altering surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$. For example, vertical mixing of water parcels with different temperatures can induce supersaturation in O_2, Ar and N_2 due to the non-linear temperature-dependence of gas solubility (Fig. S1; Hamme et al., 2019; Ito & Deutsch, 2006). Since temperature effects on O_2 and Ar are nearly identical, surface $\Delta O_2/Ar$ will be largely insensitive to mixing if subsurface gas anomalies are negligible (i.e. subsurface $\Delta O_2/Ar$ near 0 %). However, throughout most of the ocean, waters below the mixed layer are depleted in O_2 so that surface $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ will be negatively biased in regions of active vertical mixing (see below; Izett et al., 2018; Teeter et al., 2018). Moreover, decoupling between surface $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ will occur through mixing of water masses with differing temperatures (or salinities, to a lesser-degree) as a result of the lower temperature-sensitivity of N_2 solubility (Fig. S1a), or from mixing of water parcels with subsurface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ not equal to 0 % (as observed throughout most of the ocean; Shigemitsu et al., 2016).

These mixing effects are represented in our model simulations, where weak vertical fluxes (run b; dashed lines in Fig. 2) lead to only minor deviations in surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ from the bubble-induced value (compare dotted, dashed and grey lines in Fig. 2). Conversely, higher mixing fluxes (run c) may result in significantly elevated $\Delta N_2/Ar$. As predicted by our quasi-steady-state analyses (Fig. 1), surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ in simulations including mixing is weighted between end members represented by the bubble-induced supersaturation ratio of N_2 and Ar, and $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$. The resulting mixed layer value depends on the relative influence of air-sea exchange (i.e. k_T) and vertical mixing (κ/dZ). At low wind speeds or high mixing rates, surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ is closer to $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ (Fig. 2; days <12 and >68) and potential deviations from the bubble-induced steady-state value can exceed ~2 % (Fig. 1c). In contrast, at higher u_{10} (Fig. 2a, c; days ~12-65) or low κ, air-sea exchange fluxes drive surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ towards the bubble-induced supersaturation value, thus minimizing the effect of mixing fluxes.

While mixing can produce large $\Delta N_2/Ar$ anomalies, the results from Ex-IF 2-4 demonstrate that the effects of rapid ΔSST and sea ice coverage are similar, regardless of the mixing scenario. Specifically, mixing shifts the baseline in $\Delta N_2/Ar$, but the transient responses to ΔSST in Ex-IF 2 are similar in all mixing scenarios. Similarly, as sea ice dampens the wind effect, strong mixing caused surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ to approach $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ rather than the bubble-induced supersaturation state.

Throughout most of the ocean, the rate of air-sea exchange will typically exceed turnover via mixing (k_T >3.3 m d^{-1} at wind speeds >7 m s^{-1} and canonical κ_Z, 10^{-4} m^2 s^{-1}; Cronin et al., 2015; Whalen et al., 2012). This implies that mixing can cause baseline shifts in surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ (Figs. 1-4), but that elevated wind events should still dominate on short time-scales, as observed in our experimental simulations (Ex-IF 1,3 and Ex-IC). Nonetheless, vertical mixing remains important in decreasing the re-equilibration timescale of mixed layer gas anomalies. When κ is high, gas residence times are reduced, more rapidly erasing any potential bubble-induced supersaturation effects. The analytical solution to our simplified MLD budget is useful for

476 diagnosing this effect as κ appears in the exponential term of the solution (Eq. 5), and therefore
477 influences the rate constant of gas re-equilibration. Our definition of τ_{O2} (Eq. 6), the O_2 re-
478 equilibration time-scale over which N_2' calculations are performed (see sections 2.2, 3.4.1 and S1
479 in the SI), also includes the mixing coefficient κ.

480 $$\tau_{O2} = \frac{-\ln(0.01)\cdot \mathrm{MLD}}{\left(k_T + \frac{\kappa}{\mathrm{dz}}\right)} \quad (6)$$

481

482 3.2 Realistic simulations

483 The main processes driving variability in $\Delta N_2/Ar$ in our experimental runs are also
484 apparent in the realistic simulations (real-OSP in Fig. 3, and real-BB in Fig. 4). Under the more
485 realistic scenarios, however, SST and differential gas exchange rates exerted the strongest
486 controls on $\Delta N_2/Ar$ over long time-scales. Indeed, in both the real-OSP and real-BB simulations,
487 ΔAr and ΔN_2 followed seasonal changes in SST, with transient modifications during periods of
488 elevated wind-speeds (Figs. S4, S5). The OSP and Baffin Bay runs without mixing generally
489 resemble the results of experiment Ex-IF 2a (ΔSST at constant u_{10}). The elevated spring and
490 summertime $\Delta N_2/Ar$ in both sets of runs (days ~155-255 and ~520-620 in real-OSP, Fig 3; and
491 days ~190-230 in real-BB, Fig. 4) is consistent with increased gas supersaturation states, and the
492 slower re-equilibration rate of N_2 over Ar following positive ΔSST. In the real-OSP run without
493 mixing (run a), a net warming of ~9 ^{o}C during the spring and summer caused $\Delta N_2/Ar$ to increase
494 to ~0.4 % (corresponding with ΔN_2 and ΔAr increases to ~3 %; Figs. S4, S5). In real-BBa, the
495 equivalent ΔSST raised $\Delta N_2/Ar$ to ~0.8 % (ΔN_2 and ΔAr increase to ~11 %; Fig. S5). These
496 positive $\Delta N_2/Ar$ values, which exceed the quasi-steady-state conditions (thick gret lines in Figs.
497 3, 4), thus reflect seasonal warming. During conditions of elevated u_{10} and net cooling (days
498 ~260-400 and >~620 in real-OSP and >day 250 in real-BB), the decline in $\Delta N_2/Ar$ is again more
499 consistent with temperature-dependent solubility effects, with short-term modifications by
500 bubble processes. In these realistic scenarios, the decline in $\Delta N_2/Ar$ during cooling periods
501 resembled the response in Ex-IF 2 (i.e. decreased $\Delta N_2/Ar$; Fig. 2b, c).

502 As observed in the experimental runs, the real-OSP and real-BB simulations also
503 demonstrated a mixing effect on gas conditions, with vertical fluxes elevating surface gas
504 anomalies, particularly during autumn and winter periods. The mixing effect on $\Delta N_2/Ar$ was
505 most significant at higher κ, during MLD deepening (Figs. 3c, 4c), or under sea ice cover (Fig.
506 4b), when $\Delta N_2/Ar$ approached $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$. In the full mixing runs of both realistic simulations,
507 $\Delta N_2/Ar$ was almost always higher than in the non-mixing runs. Exceptions occurred during
508 periods of reduced summertime mixing in real-OSP (annotated in Fig. 3) when $\Delta N_2/Ar$ was
509 equivalent in both mixing scenarios (and in all sensitivity model runs; see section 3.3), and
510 between days 220 and 240 in real-BB, when mixing dampened the warming effect. Ultimately,
511 seasonal variability in the mixing respone will be sensitive to intra-annual variability in u_{10},
512 $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ and κ_z, which we attempted to capture in our real-OSP simulations (Table 1).

513 In contrast to the experimental runs, $\Delta N_2/Ar$ in the realistic simulations seldom achieved
514 the quasi-steady-state condition (grey lines in Figs. 3, 4 predicted by Eq. 5). This reflects the
515 high variability in environmental forcing, and the fact that thermal disequilibrium can persist for
516 long periods (up to 60 days in our experimental simulations) under low wind speeds. This result
517 demonstrates the simultaneous effects of various fluxes on gas saturation states. Only under

conditions of significant ice cover and high mixing does $\Delta N_2/Ar$ remain near to the steady state values.

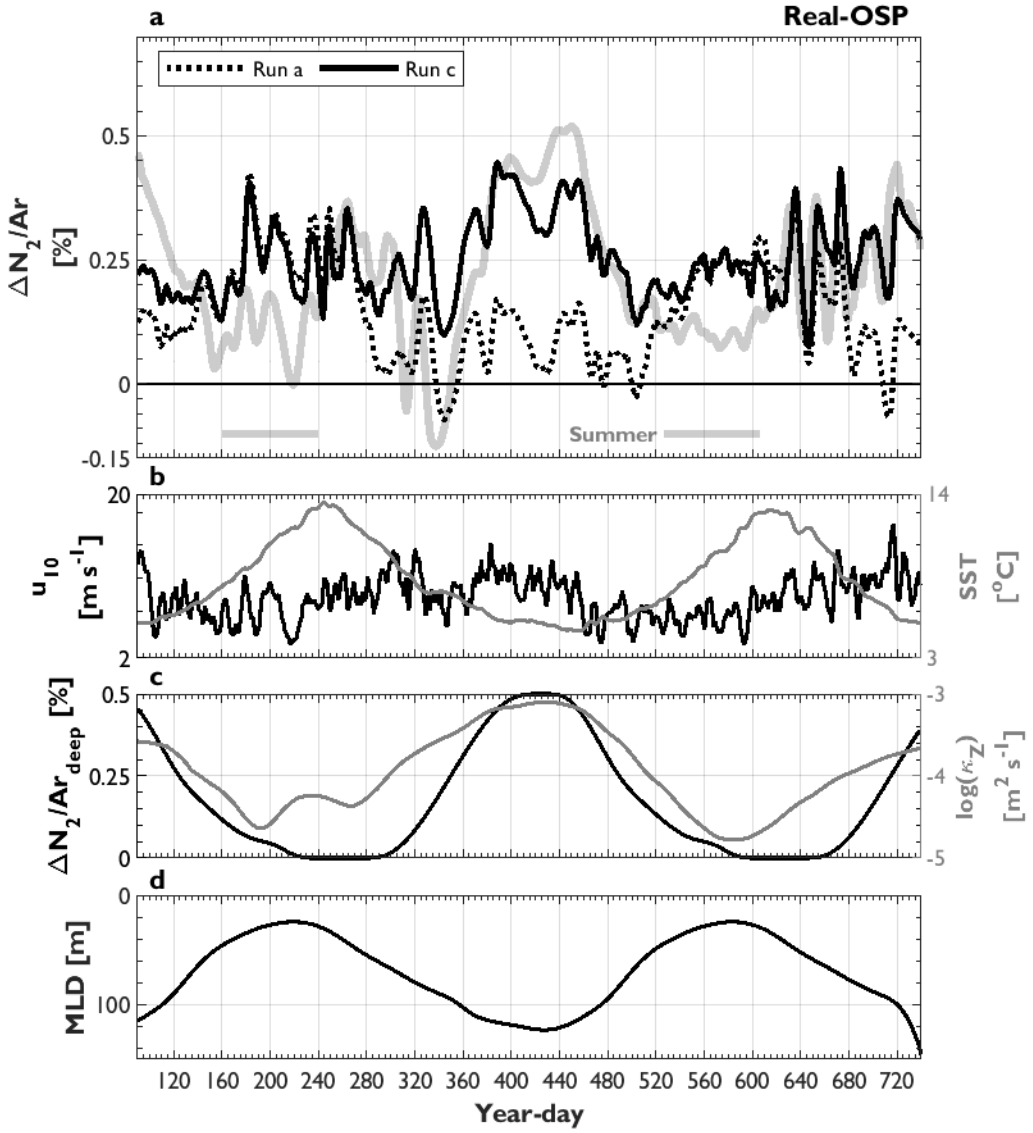

Figure 3. Results from realistic model simulations of OSP in the Subarctic Northeast Pacific. Panel (a) shows $\Delta N_2/Ar$ in runs without (run a; dotted lines) and with (run c; solid lines) mixing, while panels (b)-(d) represent the forcing environmental data (details in Table 1). The x-axes represent the 2011 year-day (Jan. 2011 – Jan. 2013). The thick grey line in (a) depicts the quasi-steady-state condition (Eq. 5; Fig. 1) corresponding with run c. The grey bars in (a) (labelled "summer") represent periods of weak mixing between June and September, and correspond with data shown in Fig. 6.

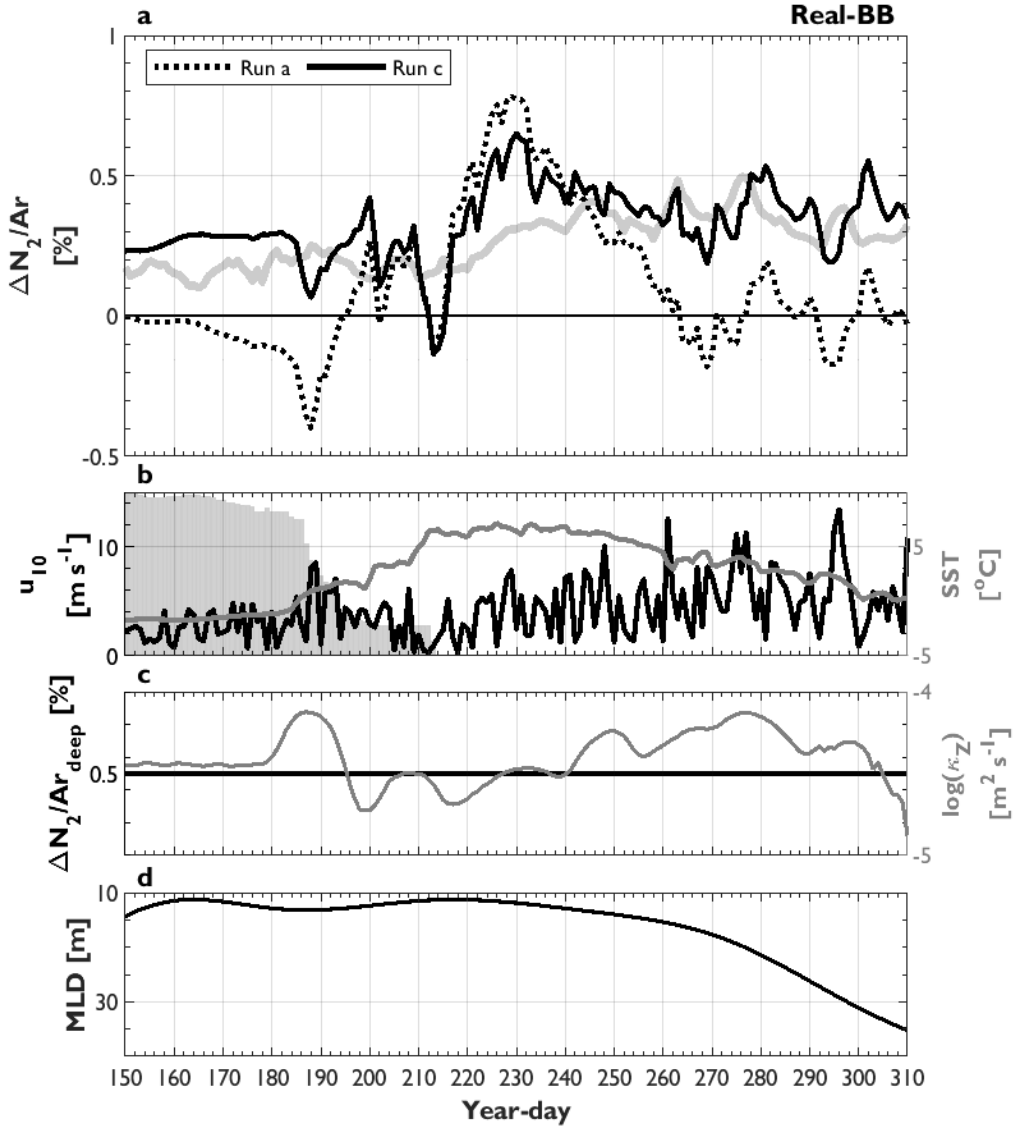

Figure 4. Results from realistic model simulations of Baffin Bay in the eastern Arctic. The x-axes represent the 2019 year-day (May – Oct.). The grey shading in (b) represents the ice-coverage as a percent of the figure y-scale. Refer to Fig. 3 caption and Table 1 for details.

3.3 Model validation and sensitivity tests

To validate our modelling approach in support of the subsequent N_2' analysis (section 3.4.1), we compared N_2 and O_2 from our real-OSP run c simulation against a two-year cycle of surface measurements from the NOAA PMEL OSP mooring (provided by S. Emerson at https://www.nodc.noaa.gov/ocads/oceans/Moorings/Papa_145W_50N.html; Emerson et al., 2017). As shown in Fig. 5a, b, our model calculations forced with relevant environmental data and time-variable mixing terms agree well with the mooring gas data. The model is able to reproduce both short-term (associated with wind events) and long-term (associated with seasonal

SST and mixing variability) responses of N_2 to environmental drivers, with an overall root mean square error (RMSE) between the model and data of 1.0 % (range of offset between modeled and observed N_2 ~0 – 2.4 %). Moreover, our modelled O_2, which was forced with a mean annual NCP time-series and subsurface O_2 observations at OSP, recaptures the observed annual cycle with equally-small deviation from the in-situ time-series (RMSE = 1 %; range 0 – 3.1 %).

Residual differences between the model and observations can be explained by several factors, including the potential effects of lateral advection (Emerson & Stump, 2010), which are neglected in our calculations, and the smoothed mixed layer and mixing forcing conditions applied in our model runs. In addition, interpolation of sparse ΔAr_{deep} and $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ observations from discrete gas sampling at OSP (February, June and August data from Hamme et al., 2019) may not fully represent subsurface conditions across the full seasonal cycle. Indeed, the poorest alignment between model and observed ΔN_2 occurs during the fall and early winter (e.g. days ~260-390), when no subsurface gas observations were available. Moreover, while we applied κ_Z values corresponding with the location and timing of our model setting (from Cronin et al., 2015), it is also possible that uncertainty in the κ_Z dataset may contribute to differences between the model and observed gas data. Importantly, however, the model run with realistic mixing fluxes was able to better replicate the full seasonal cycles of N_2 and O_2 than the simulation run without mixing (light grey line in Fig. 5a,b). Indeed, the model run without mixing often under-estimates ΔN_2, demonstrating the importance of vertical mixing in supplying relatively high-N_2 to surface waters.

We tested the model sensitivity to flux parameterizations by performing additional simulations in which the mixing terms (κ_Z, dZ, entrainment) and bubble scaling coefficient (β) were modified from the real-OSP full mixing run (Fig. 5c). Overall, we find that the model skill at reproducing observed N_2 at OSP is most sensitivie to the exclusion of bubble processes and vertical flux terms. This result is consistent with other studies (e.g., Emerson et al., 2019; Emerson & Bushinsky, 2016; Hamme & Severinghaus, 2007), which noted that exlplict bubble flux terms are required to explain gas observations. Moreover, we find that the model sensitivity is greater in the wintertime at OSP. This reflects the reduced significance of bubble fluxes and vertical mixing during summer months, as a result of lower wind speeds and upper ocean turbulence. The weak sensitivity of the model to parameterizations in the summer months is a key result as it supports the application of the present approach during time-periods when NCP and carbon export are typically elevated, and when in-situ sampling from research vessels is most common. Indeed, results vary by less than 0.25 % across all modified simulations between June and August, as compared with deviations exceeding 1 % in winter periods.

Based on the comparisons of modeled and observed N_2, we believe that our model captures the main drivers of N_2 saturation variability in oceanic surface waters, particularly during biologically-productive summer months. Although the model cannot be equally-validated for Ar due to a lack of observations, we expect that our conclusions apply to this gas as well. This exercise should also be taken as a rough validation of the Liang et al. (2013) bubble-flux parameterization, which was previously evaluated in the North Pacific by Emerson & Bushinsky (2016) using a similar model as that employed here. Importantly, the strong agreement between our model results and observations over a two-year cycle justifies the air-sea flux and mixing parameterizations used in our model simulations, and provides confidence in the N_2' approach described below.

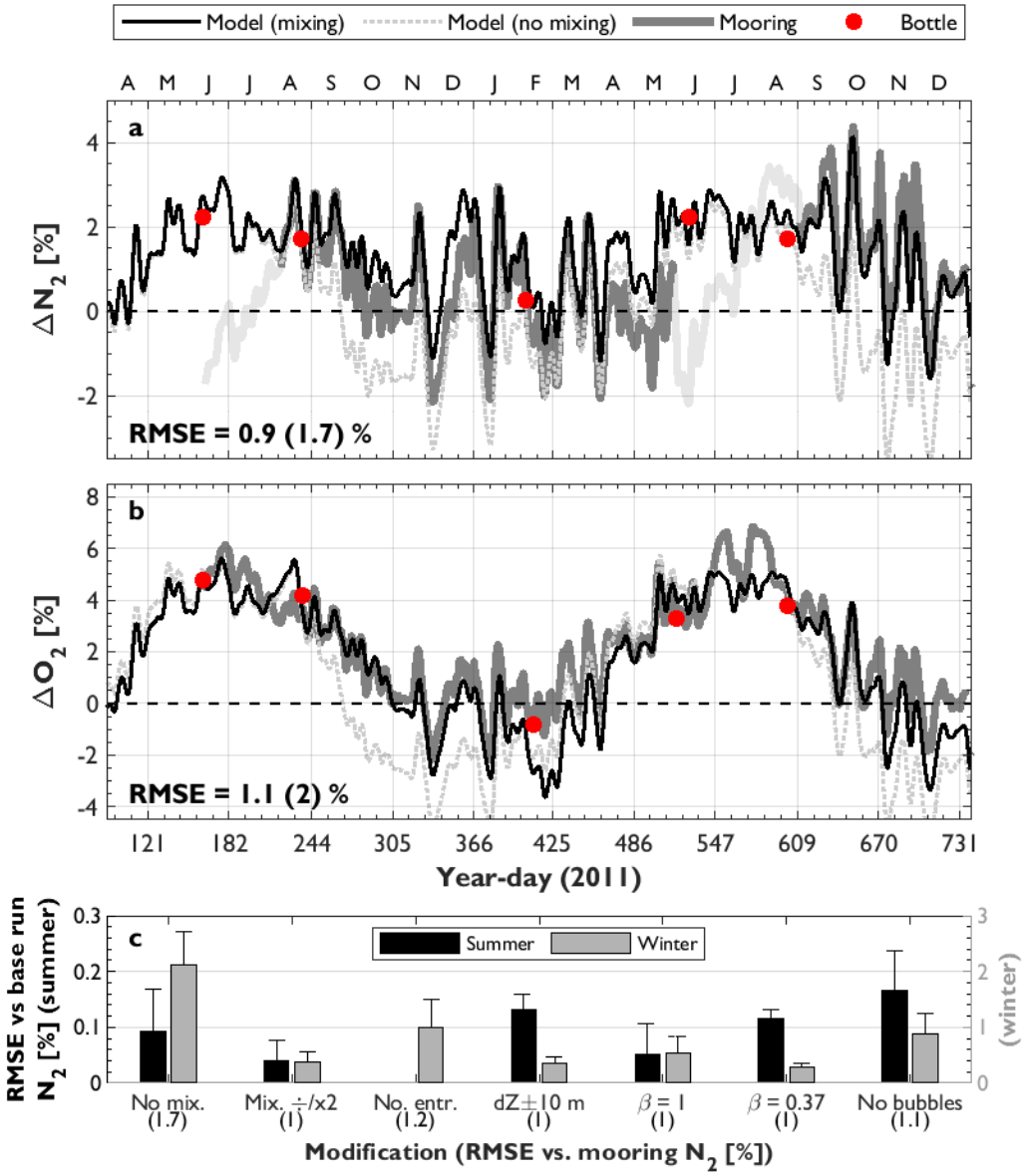

Figure 5. A comparison of modeled (thin lines) and observed (thick grey line) N_2 (a) and O_2 (b) supersaturation anomalies over a two-year cycle at OSP in the Subarctic Northeast Pacific. The modelled gas results are from the full mixing (run c; black line) and no mixing (run a; light grey line) real-OSP simulations and correspond with results and forcing parameters presented in Fig. 3 and Table 1. Gas observations were obtained from the NOAA PMEL mooring at OSP. The light, thick-grey section of the mooring N_2 time-series in (a) represents a section of the record where the N_2 data may be biased by sampling artifacts (S. Emerson personal communication, 2020). All lines represent 1-day smoothed values. The red dots in (a) and (b) represent discrete observations. The N_2 data (a) are mean February, June and August N_2 values from Hamme et al. (2019), and O_2 data (b) are from Rosette sampling at the specified times. The RMSE values presented at the top-right represent differences between modelled and mooring values for real-OSP run c (run a value in brackets). Values on the x-axis correspond with 2011 year-day, and labels at the top represent month. Panel (c) represents a sensitivity analysis on our model

parameterizations where the real-OSP with full mixing simulation (β = 0.5 and dZ = MLD to thermocline depth) was modified as indicated by the labels on the x-axis. The model sensitivity was evaluated during summer (July-Aug.; left axis) and a winter (Nov.-Feb.; right axis) segments. The bars represent the mean difference between the base and modified runs during these segments, with error bars depicting the range of values. The numbers below the x-axis labels are the overall RMSE between each modified model run and the real mooring N_2 data from OSP. Note that the summer sensitity results are represented by the left y-axis, which is a factor of 10 smaller than the scale on the left axis, representing the winter results.

3.4 NCP calculations from O_2 and N_2 measurements

Divergence between mixed layer $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ (non-zero $\Delta N_2/Ar$) can lead to significant uncertainty in NCP estimates calculated from O_2 and N_2 observations. For a realistic range of ΔO_2 and $\Delta N_2/Ar$ in the ocean, absolute differences between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ may exceed 2 % (Fig. S6a), which is of the same magnitude as ΔO_2 observed in many low productivity ocean regions. Relative differences between NCP tracers can exceed 100 % for low ΔO_2, and will likely be significant over a large range of ocean conditions (Fig. S6b). These biases will propagate as errors in NCP estimates derived from observations of the biological O_2 saturation anomaly calculated following Kaiser et al., (2005):

$$NCP = k_{O_2} \cdot \Delta O_2/N_2 \cdot [O_2]_{eq} \quad (7)$$

Over a realistic range of SST (0-30 ^oC), salinity (30-35 PSU) and u_{10} (2-10 m s^{-1}), a bias in $\Delta O_2/N_2$ of 0.3 % (the mean value of $\Delta O_2/Ar - \Delta O_2/N_2$ in our realistic simulations; Table S1) would introduce ~6 mmol O_2 m^{-2} d^{-1} error in NCP estimates, while a bias of 1.1 % (the upper range in our simulations) would contribute up to ~19 mmol O_2 m^{-2} d^{-1} uncertainty. These errors may be comparable to those resulting from diel O_2 variability (up to ~5 to >100 mmol O2 m-2 d-1; Wang et al., 2020) and vertical mixing of subsurface O_2-deplete waters (~0-50 and 60-190 mmol O_2 m^{-2} d^{-1} in offshore and coastal waters, respectively; Izett et al., 2018), depending on the ocean region sampled. However, the differences between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ in our realistic simulations are almost as large in magnitude as reported $\Delta O_2/Ar$ values in many offshore regions of all ocean basins, which are typically smaller than ~±5-10 % (e.g. Eveleth et al., 2014, 2017; Giesbrecht et al., 2012; Hamme & Emerson, 2006; Izett et al., 2018; Juranek et al., 2019; Lockwood et al., 2012; Munro et al., 2013; Palevsky et al., 2016; Ulfsbo et al., 2014; Wang et al., 2020). Thus, biases in the quantification of the biological O_2 saturation anomaly could lead to erroneous interpretations of NCP estimates from $\Delta O_2/N_2$ measurements and, in some regions, false conclusions regarding the metabolic status of surface waters (i.e. implied net heterotrophy from negative $\Delta O_2/N_2$ versus autotrophy from positive $\Delta O_2/Ar$; represented by outlined region in Fig. S6). These limitations motivate the need to correct $\Delta O_2/N_2$ observations for excess physical N_2 saturation, particularly in offshore waters where other biases are smaller.

Fortunately, our analyses demonstrate that differences between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ respond systematically to differential physical gas fluxes and environmental perturbations, enabling us to apply appropriate corrections. We thus derived a new term, N_2' (calculations described in section 2.2 and software scripts provided at doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4024952), which holds significant value as a tracer for physically-induced changes in the mixed layer O_2. As we discuss below, $\Delta O_2/N_2'$, derived from Optode (O_2) and GTD (N_2) measurements and

643 calculations from a simplified MLD budget, provides a good analog for $\Delta O_2/Ar$-based NCP
644 estimates.

645

646 3.4.1. N_2' in mixed layer model setting

647 We tested the performance of our N_2' approach using the experimental and realistic
648 simulations (Figs. 2-4). We treated the simulated gas values as "true" (i.e. analogous to in-situ
649 ocean observations; see Eq. 4) and applied the N_2' approach based on readily-available data from
650 reanalysis products or field observations. In deriving ΔN_2', we thus applied the same
651 environmental forcing data (SST, u_{10} and SLP) as in the full model simulations, but assumed
652 constant values backwards in time for MLD, surface salinity, κ, and $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$, to mirror the
653 information available from field studies (see below, section 3.4.3).

654 Overall, N_2' successfully corrects for differences in surface water ΔAr and ΔN_2, thereby
655 reducing biases between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ (Fig. 6). Across all experimental simulations,
656 median $\Delta N_2'/Ar$ was ~0 % and ~0.01 in the runs without (a) and with (c) mixing, respectively. In
657 comparison, uncorrected $\Delta N_2/Ar$ was significantly larger than 0, with median values of 0.23 and
658 0.63 % (maximum 1.1 %). In the realistic simulations, median $\Delta N_2'/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/Ar - \Delta O_2/N_2'$
659 were ~0.01 (range -0.24 to 0.3 %; Fig. 6, Table S1), demonstrating that differences between
660 $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ can be corrected using simple MLD budget computations performed over an
661 estimated O_2 re-equilibration time (Eq. 6).

662 The remaining $\Delta N_2'/Ar$ disequilibria is attributable to the simplifying assumptions in the
663 N_2' approach, which we discuss in section 3.4.3. We observed the largest remaining biases in
664 $\Delta N_2'/Ar$ during the summer period of the real-BB full mixing simulation (Fig. S9b). These
665 relatively large remaining offsets between $\Delta N_2'$ and ΔAr resulted from significant temporal
666 variability in subsurface gas concentrations in the BB simulations, which cannot be represented
667 in N_2' calculations (see sections 2.1.1, 3.4.3 and S2.2 for details). However, we believe that these
668 biases represent the upper limit of values expected from application of the present approach to
669 real data sets, as subsurface gas conditions are likely to vary less in reality than in our model.
670 Additional remaining biases in $\Delta N_2'/Ar$ occured during the autumn months of the real-OSP full
671 mixing scenario when vertical entrainment was significant (~days 230-330 and >600 in Fig.
672 S9a), and in early summer (~days 160-200 and ~525-565) when the N_2' budget was unable to
673 resolve the relatively strong mixing occurring prior to this time. Despite these offsets, N_2' is
674 useful in reducing differences between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ observations, and $\Delta N_2'/Ar$ was
675 almost always lower than $\Delta N_2/Ar$ in all of our simulations.

676 Given the sparsity of oceanic mixing rate estimates (e.g. Whalen et al., 2012) or
677 subsurface Ar and N_2 measurements (e.g. Hamme et al., 2019), it may be difficult to constrain
678 the mixing flux terms in our N_2' model (see below, sections 3.4.2 and 3.4.3). We therefore
679 performed an additional set of N_2' calculations to test our approach when vertical mixing fluxes
680 are neglected. This term, which we denote as $\Delta N_2'$(no mix.), was derived by setting κ to 0 m^2 s^{-1}
681 in the N_2' calculations. We find that $\Delta N_2'$(no mix.)/Ar does not fully correct for differences
682 between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ in most simulations (Fig. 6). However, in a subset of real-OSP run
683 c corresponding with mid-June to September (labelled bars in Fig. 3), N_2'(no mix.) successfully
684 reduced $\Delta N_2'/Ar$ to a median value of ~0.04 %. This result is promising for in-situ applications in
685 stratified ocean regions, when vertical mixing is small relative to other gas flux terms.

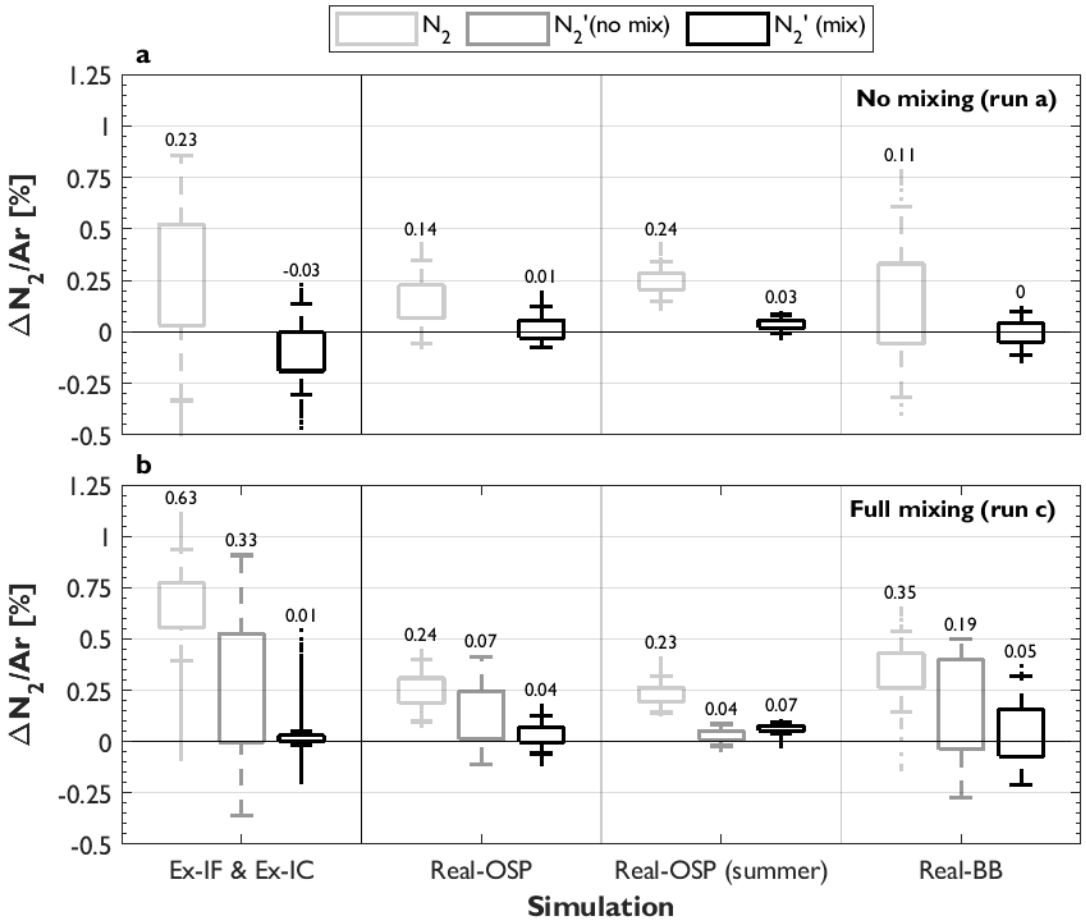

Figure 6. Distribution of $\Delta N_2/Ar$ and $\Delta N_2'/Ar$ in the experimental (left) and realistic (right) simulations runs without mixing (run a) and with mixing (run c) (details in Table 1). The numbers above each box represent the median $\Delta N_2/Ar$ or $\Delta N_2'/Ar$ values. A value of zero implies that N_2' provides a perfect analog for Ar. A subset of the OSP simulation is included to represent results in more stratified waters during summer months in the Subarctic Northeast Pacific (highlighted in Fig. 3a).

3.4.2 $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ as an in-situ NCP tracer

Our work demonstrates that $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ offers a robust analog for $\Delta O_2/Ar$ measurements. Indeed, we found that $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ performed significantly better than either ΔO_2 or uncorrected $\Delta O_2/N_2$ in reproducing $\Delta O_2/Ar$. As shown in Fig. 7, $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ was tightly correlated to $\Delta O_2/Ar$, with a linear regression slope that was not significantly different from unity, and an RMSE of 0.03 %. This result suggests that NCP calculations based on $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ should be nearly-equivalent to $\Delta O_2/Ar$-derived estimates, providing an alternative approach to isolate biological influences on mixed layer oxygen dynamics. Moreover, we have observed strong coherence between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ in observations obtained from underway ship-board surveys across broad spatial scales and hydrographic gradients (manuscript in preparation).

Field-based application of the N_2' approach will depend on proper characterization of environmental histories and mixing environments. Quantification of the mixing terms, κ and $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$, will likely constitute the largest source of uncertainty in $\Delta O_2/N_2$' (see section S2 of the SI), as these values are generally poorly constrained by limited observations and strong spatial or temporal variability. Recent work has provided several approaches to approximating κ from direct or indirect estimates of turbulent dissipation rates (Chanona et al., 2018; Scheifele et al., 2018; Whalen et al., 2012), and by proxy relationships with temperature and salinity (Cronin et al., 2015), nitrous oxide (Izett et al., 2018) or inert gas measurements (Ito & Deutsch, 2006). It is also possible to estimate $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ and κ from archived datasets (e.g. Hamme et al., 2019) or circulation models (e.g. Castro de la Guardia et al., 2019; Shigemitsu et al., 2016). Moreover, as demonstrated in Fig. 1, and in the simulations with weak or no mixing (Figs. 2, 3), vertical fluxes have a relatively small impact on surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ when mixing rates fall below ~10^{-4} m^2 s^{-1}, or when $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ is less than ~0.25 %. Indeed, in our real-OSP and real-BB simulations forced with time-variable and realistic κ_Z and $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$, surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ converged on similar values for both mixing scenarios between days during summer periods, when κ_Z was small (Figs. 3, 4). This suggests a negligible contribution of vertical fluxes to surface gas budgets during periods of stratification, consistent with observations of reduced summertime vertical gas fluxes in mid-latitude oceanic waters (e.g. Emerson & Stump, 2010; Izett et al., 2018; Pelland et al., 2018; Plant et al., 2016). The implication of these results is that mixing terms can potentially be neglected in N_2' corrections under conditions of moderate to strong stratification. Such conditions occur over much of the ocean during periods of summer productivity.

In dynamic coastal waters where vertical mixing may contribute to a significant divergence between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$, particularly in regions of subsurface or benthic denitrification (see below, section 3.4.3), the resulting bias in NCP estimates may be small compared with errors resulting from vertical mixing fluxes of O_2 and diel variability (section 3.4). Moreover, if ΔO_2 is elevated (>5 %) by strong biological production, relative differences between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ will remain smaller than the ~20 – 40 % uncertainty in gas transfer parameterizations (Fig. S6b; Bender et al., 2011; Wanninkhof, 2014). In offshore waters, where ΔO_2 is typically nearer to equilibrium, and other biases in O_2 are small, N_2' corrections will be necessary to minimize errors in NCP calculations. Overall, we conclude that underway $\Delta O_2/N_2$ measurements from Optode and GTD sampling, combined with careful application of the N_2' calculations described here, can serve as an effective alternative to $\Delta O_2/Ar$-based NCP sampling across a wide range of oceanic conditions. This approach thus has the potential to significantly increase the spatial and temporal coverage of marine NCP estimates.

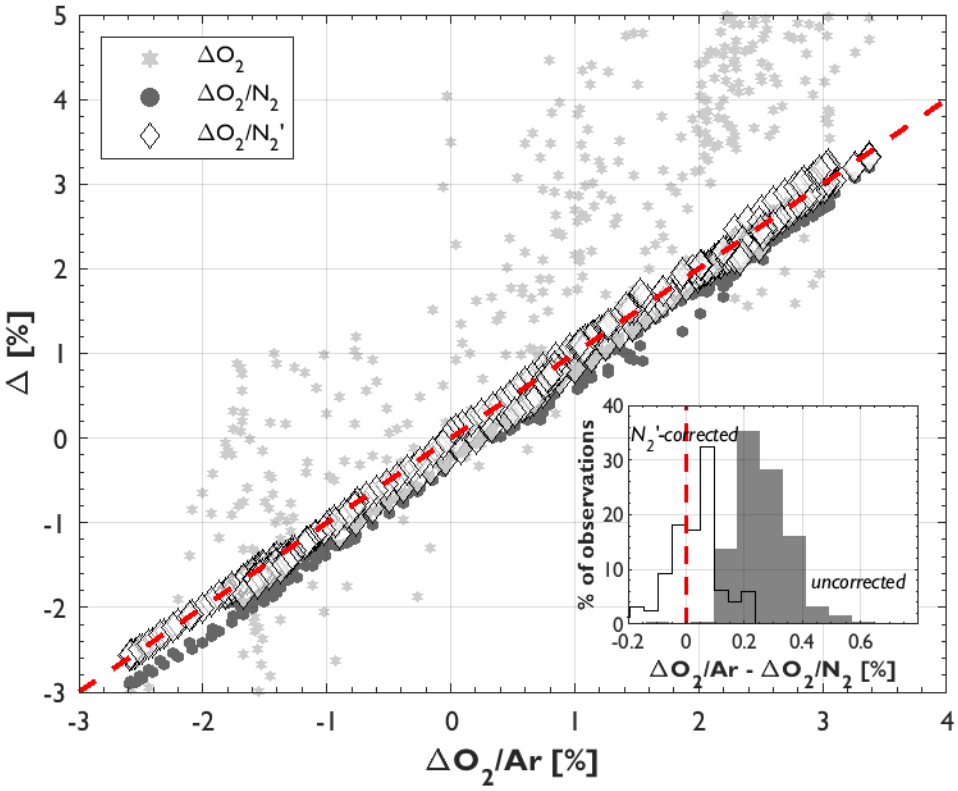

Figure 7. The relationship between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and ΔO_2 (light grey stars), $\Delta O_2/N_2$ (dark grey circles) and $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ (black/white diamonds) in the realistic model simulations (real-OSP and real-BB, simulations with full mixing only). The dashed red line shows the 1:1 fit. The inset shows the distribution of $\Delta O_2/Ar - \Delta O_2/N_2$ before (filled grey) and after (outlined) applying N_2' corrections.

3.4.3 Remaining biases and uncertainty in $\Delta O_2/N_2'$

Despite strong the coherence between $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ and $\Delta O_2/Ar$ (Fig. 7), and general agreement of ΔAr and $\Delta N_2'$ some biases remain. These are attributable to the simplifying assumptions in the N_2' calculations (i.e. constant MLD, salinity, κ and $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$), made necessary by the limitation of field observations. The time-history of u_{10}, SST, and SLP prior to ship-board sampling in a given location can be obtained from remote sensing and reanalysis products, but estimates of MLD and salinity are most reliable from ship-board measurements. The subsurface and mixing terms (κ and $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$) may be derived from measurements made at the time of underway gas sampling (see above), but will normally be obtained from external sources and assumed constant over τ_{O2}. Across our realistic simulation runs, we found that the contribution of these simplifying assumptions to uncertainty in $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ was ~0.07 % (Table S1; details in section S2 of the SI), which is small relative to other sources of error in NCP calculations, as discussed above. In general, these errors were largest during times of significant subsurface hydrographic and gas variability, as was the case in our real-BB simulation. While the settings in our BB runs may not be entirely representative of reality, and we were unable to validate the modeled time-series in this location, the N_2' results from these model runs should be

seen as upper limits of valus expected from field studies. Errors associated with these assumptions can only be reduced by quantifying the time-variability of the relevant terms, which may be feasible from Argo floats near to cruise track observations, additional reanalysis products or numerical model output.

Additional uncertainty in field applications of the N_2' approach arises from the parameterization uncertainty in each of the terms (u_{10}, SST, SLP, F_d, F_C, F_P, β, MLD, κ and $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$) used to predict $\Delta N_2/Ar$ (Eq. 3). To evaluate the magnitude of these errors, we performed a Monte Carlo analysis on the realistic simulations (real-OSP and real-BB, run c only) by randomly varying each of the input variables around their estimated parameter uncertainty (details in section S2 of the SI). We estimated a combined absolute parameterization error in $\Delta O_2/N_2$' of 0.09 %, with the largest contributions coming from the SST product (Table S1). This is unsurprising given the seasonal controls of SST variability in driving intra-annual variability in gas conditions (see above, sections 3.1-3.2). The bubble terms (F_C, F_P, β) contributed relatively small errors, due to the low prevelance of elevated wind speeds (Figs. 3-4). Calculations of N_2' will, nonetheless, depend on the air-sea exchange model employed in the budget evaluations. We used the bubble-mediated model of Liang et al. (2013) because it has been validated against in-situ N_2 and noble gas measurements (here and in Emerson & Bushinsky, 2016), and was parameterized for weakly-soluble gases similar to O_2. When possible, we recommend that future studies employ air-sea exchange parameterizations that have been validated for the region of interest.

An additional consideration is the influence of biological processes on ΔN_2'/Ar. Unlike Ar, N_2 concentrations can be altered by several bacterially-mediated processes, including surface N_2-fixation, and subsurface or sedimentary denitrification and annamox. These processes could, in principle, impact $\Delta O_2/N_2$'-based NCP estimates, but their influence is likely to be small under most conditions. Rates of N_2-fixation are orders of magnitude smaller than air-sea gas fluxes over most oceanic regions, minimizing the influence of this process on $\Delta N_2/Ar$ (Figs. S7, S8). In nitrate-deplete waters of the subtropical and tropical ocean, where N_2-fixation is most important (Deutsch et al., 2007; Gruber & Sarmiento, 1997) the upper range of N_2-fixation rates is ~220 mmol N_2 m^{-2} yr^{-1} (~0.6 mmol N_2 m^{-2} d^{-1}). Elsewhere, mean estimates of N_2-fixation in subtropical, temperate and polar waters range from about <0.01 to 0.24 mmol N_2 m^{-2} d^{-1} (Blais et al., 2012; Sipler et al., 2017; Tang et al., 2019, 2020). Net air-sea exchange fluxes almost always exceed the maximum rate of N_2-fixation (Fig. S8), so that any ΔN_2 anomalies produced by biological processes should be rapidly erased at wind speeds above ~3 m s^{-1}. Neglecting the influence of other physical gas fluxes (e.g. vertical mixing), maximum rates of N_2-fixation applied to our model will only induce a quasi-steady-state ΔN_2 anomaly larger than 0.05 % at u_{10} below 6 m s^{-1} (Fig. S8b), which only occurs consistently in a narrow latitude band near the equator. Regardless, periodic elevated sea states should rapidly erase any accumulated N_2 deficits (Shigemitsu et al., 2016). Indeed, in an additioanl real-OSP run forced with constant global maximum N_2-fixation rate, simulated ΔN_2 always differend from values in the base run by less than 0.05 %. We thus conclude that N_2-fixation should not have a significant impact on the derivation of N_2', or on $\Delta O_2/N_2$'-based NCP estimates.

The influence of denitrification and annamox on surface $\Delta O_2/N_2$' will also be small and indirect, as these processes elevate $\Delta N_2/Ar_{deep}$ (Deutsch et al., 2007; Gruber & Sarmiento, 1997; Kana et al., 1998; Tortell, 2005), but do not alter surface N_2 directly. Their contribution to potential vertical mixing of excess N_2 into the mixed layer may only be prominent in regions

where O_2 and nitrate depletion occurs in the upper few hundred of meters of the water column (e.g. Arabian Sea, Eastern Tropical North and South Pacific, suboxic inlets and estuaries; Chang et al., 2010, 2012; DeVries et al., 2012; Tortell, 2005; Wu et al., 2013) or overlying shallow continental shelves where benthic and sedimentary denitrification occur (DeVries et al., 2013). Taking an extreme upper limit of subsurface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ of ~2-2.5 % in these regions (Chang et al., 2010; 2012; Shigemitsu et al., 2016), surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ anomalies will be less than 2.5 % (Fig. 1). N_2' corrections can minimize this bias, but even without such corrections, the error associated with a 2.5 % underestimation of $\Delta O_2/N_2$ may be smaller than errors associated with vertical O_2 mixing fluxes in continental shelf regions (see above).

Other processes which we have not evaluated in the present study, such as freshwater input, lateral mixing and ice melt/formation can also cause divergence between ΔAr and ΔN_2 (e.g. Beaird et al., 2015; Crabeck et al., 2014; Eveleth et al., 2017; Hamme et al., 2019; Hamme & Emerson, 2013; Loose & Jenkins, 2014; Top et al., 1988), but their contributions to surface $\Delta N_2/Ar$ disequilibria, and the resulting uncertainty in $\Delta O_2/N_2$'-based NCP estimates are likely to be small in most ocean regions. As our model evaluation suggests (section 3.3, above), the framework we presented here captures the main drivers of inert gas and N_2 variability in oceanic waters. Additional fluxes will be larger in coastal, or polar regions, but biases in NCP estimates resulting from vertical O_2 fluxes or diel O_2 variability are likely to be more significant in these regions (see above).

4 Conclusions

Global coverage of marine NCP estimates is constrained by the limitation of mass spectrometry to obtain underway $\Delta O_2/Ar$ measurements. Recent advances in Optode and GTD technology have made high-resolution $\Delta O_2/N_2$ sampling feasible, providing potential avenues to expand NCP from low-cost and user-friendly instrument systems (Izett & Tortell, 2020). Differences between Ar and N_2 solubility properties necessitate careful interpretation of in-situ O_2/N_2 measurements in order to accurately isolate biological O_2 signatures. In the present study, we used a model to evaluate the main mechanisms controlling surface water uncoupling between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$. Critically, our model, when parameterized with relevant environmental forcing and time-variable mixing terms, accurately captures the main processes driving surface ocean inert gas and N_2 evolution.

From our numerical simulations, performed under experimental and realistic conditions, we find that seasonal SST variability exerts long-term control on $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$ decoupling, with transient and baseline modifications resulting from enhanced bubble fluxes during periods of elevated wind-speeds, and variable vertical mixing fluxes. Due to differences in the sensitivity of Ar and N_2 to SST variability and small bubble injection, nominal $\Delta N_2/Ar$ anomalies are generally positive over a range of conditions, so that NCP estimates derived from raw $\Delta O_2/N_2$ measurements could be biased low. Fortunately, the predictability of these anomalies to environmental perturbations permits corrections to ΔN_2 measurements, based on a new tracer, ΔN_2', which we derived from simple MLD budget calculations performed over a relevant NCP time-scale, τ_{O2}. Applying this ΔN_2' approach using readily available reanalysis data products allows us to reconcile differences between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2$, making $\Delta O_2/N_2$' a robust NCP tracer.

The overall uncertainty in $\Delta O_2/N_2'$, resulting from model parameterization errors and necessary simplifying assumptions, is generally smaller than other sources of uncertainty in NCP calculations. Field application of the present approach will depend on the accuracy of environmental data products, and assumptions about the time-variability of mixed layer hydrography. Yet, even when differences between $\Delta O_2/Ar$ and $\Delta O_2/N_2'$ cannot be reduced to zero, N_2' is still a valuable tracer for minimizing NCP errors based on O_2/N_2 measurements. This approach is expected to be most accurate in stratified waters ande during summer conidtions, when surface productivity is elevated, and mixing contributions to $\Delta N_2/Ar$ decoupling may be neglected in N_2' calculations. In most ocean regions, N_2-fixation, denitrification and annamox will have a negligible impact on NCP estimates derived from underway $\Delta O_2/N_2'$.

Our work demonstrates the feasibility of deriving $\Delta O_2/N_2'$-based NCP estimates from underway O_2 and N_2 measurements and simple computations. The approach we describe here has the potential to greatly expand NCP coverage from research vessels, volunteer observing platforms and/or automous surface vehicles. This approach, combined with our upcoming field validation (manuscript in preparation) constitutes a significant advance in our ability to accurately quantify NCP and oceanic metabolism across a range of relevant space and time spaces.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank R. Hamme for her insightful comments on the manuscript, and for sharing data used in our model simulations. S. Emerson and various groups at NOAA and DFO Canada also provided data to validate the simulations. Some of the data used were collected by the Canadian research icebreaker *CCGS Amundsen* and made available by the Amundsen Science program, which was supported by the Canada Foundation for Innovation and Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC). Matlab codes (including input forcing data) for the model simulations and N_2' calculations presented here are provided in an O2N2_NCP_toolbox repository at doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4024952. These codes can be used as templates for future studies, including field surveys. Codes contain scripts written by R. Izett and P. Tortell, and colleagues C. Manning, D. Nicholson (github.com/dnicholson/gas_toolbox), R. Hamme (web.uvic.ca/~rhamme/download.html) and others; we thank them for making their contributions freely available. The output from simulations presented in this manuscript can also be accessed from the same toolbox. This work was supported by NSERC through the Discovery Grant and Alexander Graham Bell Canada Graduate Scholarship (CGS-D) programs, and by MEOPAR and ArcticNet. We declare no confilct of interest in the production of this work.

References

Amundsen Science Data Collection. (2019). CTD data collected by the CCGS Amundsen in the Canadian Arctic. ArcticNet Inc., Québec, Canada. Processed data. Version 1. Archived at www.polardata.ca. Waterloo, Canada: Canadian Cryospheric Information Network (CCIN). https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5884/12713. Accessed May 2020.

Atlas, R., Hoffman, R. N., Ardizzone, J., Leidner, S. M., Jusem, J. C., Smith, D. K., & Gombos, D. (2011). A cross-calibrated, multiplatform ocean surface wind velocity product for

892 meteorological and oceanographic applications. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological*
893 *Society*, *92*, 157–174. https://doi.org/10.1175/2010BAMS2946.1

894 Beaird, N., Straneo, F., & Jenkins, W. (2015). Spreading of Greenland meltwaters in the ocean
895 revealed by noble gases. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *42*(18), 7705–7713.
896 https://doi.org/10.1002/2015GL065003

897 Bender, M. L., Kinter, S., Cassar, N., & Wanninkhof, R. (2011). Evaluating gas transfer velocity
898 parameterizations using upper ocean radon distributions. *Journal of Geophysical Research:*
899 *Oceans*, *116*(2), 1–11. https://doi.org/10.1029/2009JC005805

900 Blais, M., Tremblay, J. É., Jungblut, A. D., Gagnon, J., Martin, J., Thaler, M., & Lovejoy, C.
901 (2012). Nitrogen fixation and identification of potential diazotrophs in the Canadian Arctic.
902 *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *26*(3). https://doi.org/10.1029/2011GB004096

903 Bushinsky, S. M., & Emerson, S. (2015). Marine biological production from in situ oxygen
904 measurements on a profiling float in the subarctic Pacific Ocean. *Global Biogeochemical*
905 *Cycles*, *29*, 2050–2060. https://doi.org/10.1002/2015GB005251

906 Butterworth, B. J., & Miller, S. D. (2016). Air-sea exchange of carbon dioxide in the Southern
907 Ocean and Antarctic marginal ice zone. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *43*, 7223–7230.
908 https://doi.org/10.1002/2016GL069581

909 Castro de la Guardia, L., Garcia-Quintana, Y., Claret, M., Hu, X., Galbraith, E. D., & Myers, P.
910 G. (2019). Assessing the Role of High-Frequency Winds and Sea Ice Loss on Arctic
911 Phytoplankton Blooms in an Ice-Ocean-Biogeochemical Model. *Journal of Geophysical*
912 *Research: Biogeosciences*, *124*(9), 2728–2750. https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JG004869

913 Chang, B. X., Devol, A. H., & Emerson, S. R. (2010). Denitrification and the nitrogen gas excess
914 in the eastern tropical South Pacific oxygen deficient zone. *Deep-Sea Research Part I:*
915 *Oceanographic Research Papers*, *57*(9), 1092–1101.
916 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2010.05.009

917 Chang, B. X., Devo, A. H., & Emerson, S. R. (2012). Fixed nitrogen loss from the eastern
918 tropical North Pacific and Arabian Sea oxygen deficient zones determined from
919 measurements of N2:Ar. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *26*(3), 1–8.
920 https://doi.org/10.1029/2011GB004207

921 Chanona, M., Waterman, S., & Gratton, Y. (2018). Variability of Internal Wave-Driven Mixing
922 and Stratification in Canadian Arctic Shelf and Shelf-Slope Waters. *Journal of Geophysical*
923 *Research: Oceans*, *123*(12), 9178–9195. https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JC014342

924 Crabeck, O., Delille, B., Rysgaard, S., Thomas, D. N., Geilfus, N.-X., Else, B., & Tison, J.-L.
925 (2014). First ‘“in situ”’ determination of gas transport coefficients (DO2, DAr, and DN2)
926 from bulk gas concentration measurements (O2, N2, Ar) in natural sea ice. *Journal of*
927 *Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *119*, 6655–6668.
928 https://doi.org/10.1002/2014JC010105.Received

929 Craig, H., & Hayward, T. (1987). Oxygen Supersaturation in the Ocean: Biological Versus
930 Physical Contributions. *Science*, *235*(4785), 199–202.
931 https://doi.org/10.1126/science.235.4785.199

932 Cronin, M. F., Pellan, N. A., Emerson, S. R., & Crawford, W. R. (2015). Estimating diffusivity

933 from the mixed layer heat and salt balances in the North Pacific. *Journal of Geophysical*
934 *Research: Oceans*, *120*, 7346–7362. https://doi.org/10.1002/2015JC011010

935 DeGrandpre, M., Evans, W., Timmermans, M., Krishfield, R., Williams, B., & Steele, M.
936 (2020). Changes in the Arctic Ocean Carbon Cycle With Diminishing Ice Cover.
937 *Geophysical Research Letters*, *47*(12). https://doi.org/10.1029/2020gl088051

938 Deutsch, C., Sarmiento, J. L., Sigman, D. M., Gruber, N., & Dunne, J. P. (2007). Spatial
939 coupling of nitrogen inputs and losses in the ocean. *Nature*, *445*(7124), 163–167.
940 https://doi.org/10.1038/nature05392

941 DeVries, T., Deutsch, C., Primeau, F., Chang, B., & Devol, A. (2012). Global rates of water-
942 column denitrification derived from nitrogen gas measurements. *Nature Geoscience*, *5*(8),
943 547–550. https://doi.org/10.1038/ngeo1515

944 DeVries, T., Deutsch, C., Rafter, P. A., & Primeau, F. (2013). Marine denitrification rates
945 determined from a global 3-D inverse model. *Biogeosciences*, *10*(4), 2481–2496.
946 https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-10-2481-2013

947 Emerson, S., & Bushinsky, S. (2016). The role of bubbles during air-sea gas exchange. *Journal*
948 *of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *121*(6), 4360–4376.
949 https://doi.org/10.1002/2016JC011744

950 Emerson, S., & Stump, C. (2010). Net biological oxygen production in the ocean-II: Remote in
951 situ measurements of O2 and N2 in subarctic pacific surface waters. *Deep-Sea Research*
952 *Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*, *57*, 1255–1265.
953 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2010.06.001

954 Emerson, S., White, M. R. T., Stump, C., & Bushinsky, S. M. (2017). Salinity and other
955 variables collected from time series observations using Bubble type equilibrator for
956 autonomous carbon dioxide (CO2) measurement, Carbon dioxide (CO2) gas analyzer and
957 other instruments from MOORINGS_PAPA_145W_50N. NOAA National Centers for
958 Environmental Information. Dataset.
959 https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3334/cdiac/otg.tsm_papa_145w_50n_o2_n2.

960 Emerson, S., Yang, B., White, M., & Cronin, M. (2019). Air-Sea Gas Transfer: Determining
961 Bubble Fluxes With In Situ N2 Observations. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*,
962 *124*(4), 2716–2727. https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JC014786

963 Eveleth, R., Timmermans, M.-L., & Cassar, N. (2014). Physical and biological controls on
964 oxygen saturation variability in the upper Arctic Ocean. *Journal of Geophysical Research:*
965 *Oceans*, *119*(11), 7420–7432. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/2014JC009816

966 Eveleth, R., Cassar, N., Doney, S. C., Munro, D. R., & Sweeney, C. (2017). Biological and
967 physical controls on O_2/Ar, Ar and pCO_2 variability at the Western Antarctic Peninsula and
968 in the Drake Passage. *Deep-Sea Research Part II*, *139*, 77–88.
969 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr2.2016.05.002

970 Fassbender, A. J., Sabine, C. L., & Cronin, M. F. (2016). Net community production and
971 calcification from 7 years of NOAA Station Papa Morring measurements. *Global*
972 *Biogeochemical Cycles*, *30*, 250–267. https://doi.org/10.1002/2015GB005205

973 Garcia, H. E., & Gordon, L. I. (1993). Erratum: Oxygen solubility in seawater: better fitting

974 equations. *Limnology and Oceanography*, *38*, 656.

975 Giesbrecht, K. E., Hamme, R. C., & Emerson, S. R. (2012). Biological productivity along Line P
976 in the subarctic northeast Pacific: In situ versus incubation-based methods. *Global*
977 *Biogeochemical Cycles*, *26*(GB3028). https://doi.org/10.1029/2012GB004349

978 Gordon, C., Fennel, K., Richards, C., Shay, L. K., & Brewster, J. K. (2020). Can ocean
979 community production and respiration be determined by measuring high-frequency oxygen
980 profiles from autonomous floats? *Biogeosciences Discuss*, (Preprint).
981 https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-2020-119

982 Gruber, N., & Sarmiento, J. L. (1997). Global paterns of marine nitrogen fixation and
983 denitrification. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *11*(2), 235–266.

984 Hamme, R. C., & Emerson, S. R. (2002). Mechanisms controlling the global oceanic distribution
985 of the inert gases argon, nitrogen and neon. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *29*(23), 1–4.
986 https://doi.org/10.1029/2002GL015273

987 Hamme, R. C., & Emerson, S. R. (2004). The solubility of neon , nitrogen and argon in distilled
988 water and seawater. *Deep-Sea Research Part I*, *51*, 1517–1528.
989 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2004.06.009

990 Hamme, R. C., & Emerson, S. R. (2006). Constraining bubble dynamics and mixing with
991 dissolved gases: Implications for productivity measurements by oxygen mass balance.
992 *Journal of Marine Research*, *64*, 73–95. https://doi.org/10.1357/002224006776412322

993 Hamme, R. C., & Emerson, S. R. (2013). Deep-sea nutrient loss inferred from the marine
994 dissolved N2/Ar ratio. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *40*(6), 1149–1153.
995 https://doi.org/10.1002/grl.50275

996 Hamme, R. C., & Severinghaus, J. P. (2007). Trace gas disequilibria during deep-water
997 formation. *Deep-Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*, *54*(6), 939–950.
998 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2007.03.008

999 Hamme, R. C., Cassar, N., Lance, V. P., Vaillancourt, R. D., Bender, M. L., Strutton, P. G., et al.
1000 (2012). Dissolved O_2/Ar and other methods reveal rapid changes in productivity during a
1001 Lagrangian experiment in the Southern Ocean. *Journal of Geophysical Research*,
1002 *117*(C00F12). https://doi.org/10.1029/2011JC007046

1003 Hamme, R. C., Emerson, S. R., Severinghaus, J. P., Long, M. C., & Yashayaev, I. (2017). Using
1004 Noble Gas Measurements to Derive Air-Sea Process Information and Predict Physical Gas
1005 Saturations. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *44*(19), 9901–9909.
1006 https://doi.org/10.1002/2017GL075123

1007 Hamme, R. C., Nicholson, D. P., Jenkins, W. J., & Emerson, S. R. (2019). Using Noble Gases to
1008 Assess the Ocean's Carbon Pumps. *Annual Review of Marine Science*, *11*(18), 1–29.
1009 https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-marine-121916-063604

1010 Hartmann, D. L. (1994). The ocean general circulation and climate. In *Global Physical*
1011 *Climatology* (pp. 171–203). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

1012 Howard, E., Emerson, S., Bushinsky, S., & Stump, C. (2010). The role of net community
1013 production in air-sea carbon fluxes at the North Pacific subarctic-subtropical boundary
1014 region. *Limnology and Oceanography*, *55*(6), 2585–2596.

https://doi.org/10.4319/lo.2010.55.6.2585

Islam, F., DeGrandpre, M., Beatty, C., Krishfield, R., & Toole, J. (2016). Gas exchange of CO2 and O2 in partially ice-covered regions of the Arctic Ocean investigated using in situ sensors. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, *35*(012018). https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/35/1/012018

Ito, T., & Deutsch, C. (2006). Understanding the saturation state of argon in the thermocline: The role of air-sea gas exchange and diapycnal mixing. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *20*(3), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1029/2005GB002655

Izett, R., & Tortell, P. (2020). The Pressure of In Situ Gases Instrument (PIGI) for Autonomous Shipboard Measurement of Dissolved O2 and N2 in Surface Ocean Waters. *Oceanography*, *33*(2). https://doi.org/10.5670/oceanog.2020.214

Izett, R., Manning, C. C., Hamme, R. C., & Tortell, P. D. (2018). Refined estimates of net community production in the Subarctic Northeast Pacific derived from ΔO2/Ar measurements with N2O-based corrections for vertical mixing. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *32*, 326–350. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/2017GB005792

Johnson, K. S., Plant, J. N., Dunne, J. P., Talley, L. D., & Sarmiento, J. L. (2017). Annual nitrate drawdown observed by SOCCOM profiling floats and the relationship to annual net community production. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *122*(8), 6668–6683. https://doi.org/10.1002/2017JC012839

Jonsson, B. F., Doney, S. C., Dunne, J., & Bender, M. (2013). Evaluation of the Southern Ocean O_2/Ar-based NCP estimates in a model framework. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences*, *118*, 385–399. https://doi.org/10.1002/jgrg.20032

Juranek, L., Takahashi, T., Mathis, J., & Pickart, R. (2019). Significant Biologically Mediated CO2 Uptake in the Pacific Arctic During the Late Open Water Season. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *124*(2), 1–23. https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JC014568

Kaiser, J., Reuer, M. K., Barnett, B., & Bender, M. L. (2005). Marine productivity estimates from continuous O_2/Ar ratio measurements by membrane inlet mass spectrometry. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *32*(L19605). https://doi.org/10.1029/2005GL023459

Kalnay, E., Kanamitsu, M., Kistler, R., Collins, W., Deaven, D., Gandin, L., et al. (1996). The NCEP/NCAR 40-year reanalysis project. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, *77*, 437–471. https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0477(1996)077<0437:TNYRP>2.0.CO;2

Kana, T. M., Sullivan, M. B., Cornwell, J. C., & Groszkowski, K. M. (1998). Denitrification in estuarine sediments determined by membrane inlet mass spectrometry. *Limnology and Oceanography*, *43*(2), 334–339. https://doi.org/10.4319/lo.1998.43.2.0334

Liang, J.-H. H., Deutsch, C., McWilliams, J. C., Baschek, B., Sullivan, P. P., & Chiba, D. (2013). Parameterizing bubble-mediated air-sea gas exchange and its effect on ocean ventilation. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *27*(3), 894–905. https://doi.org/10.1002/gbc.20080

Liang, J. H., Emerson, S. R., D'Asaro, E. A., McNeil, C. L., Harcourt, R. R., Sullivan, P. P., et al. (2017). On the role of sea-state in bubble-mediated air-sea gas flux during a winter storm. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *122*(4), 2671–2685.

https://doi.org/10.1002/2016JC012408

Lockwood, D., Quay, P. D., Kavanaugh, M. T., Juranek, L. W., & Feely, R. A. (2012). High-resolution estimates of net community production and air-sea CO_2 flux in the northeast Pacific. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *26*(GB4010). https://doi.org/10.1029/2012GB004380

Loose, B., & Jenkins, W. J. (2014). The five stable noble gases are sensitive unambiguous tracers of glacial meltwater. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *41*, 2835–2841. https://doi.org/doi:10.1002/2013GL058804

Loose, B., McGillis, W. R., Perovich, D., Zappa, C. J., & Schlosser, P. (2014). A parameter model of gas exchange for the seasonal sea ice zone. *Ocean Science*, *10*(1), 17–28. https://doi.org/10.5194/os-10-17-2014

Manning, C. C., Stanley, R. H. R., Nicholson, D. P., Loose, B., Lovely, A., Schlosser, P., & Hatcher, B. G. (2017). Changes in gross oxygen production, net oxygen production, and air-water gas exchange during seasonal ice melt in the Bras d'Or Lake, a Canadian estuary. *Biogeosciences Discussions*. https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-2017-428

McNeil, C., D'Asaro, E., Johnson, B., & Horn, M. (2006a). A gas tension device with response times of minutes. *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, *23*(11), 1539–1558. https://doi.org/10.1175/JTECH1974.1

McNeil, C., Katz, D. R., Ward, B., McGillis, W. R., & Johnson, B. D. (2006b). A method to estimate net community metabolism from profiles of dissolved O2 and N2. *Hydrobiologia*, *571*(1), 181–190. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10750-006-0236-7

McNeil, C. L., Johnson, B. D., & Farmer, D. M. (1995). In situ measurement of dissolved nitrogen and oxygen in the ocean. *Deep-Sea Research Part I*, *42*(5), 819–826. https://doi.org/10.1016/0967-0637(95)97829-W

Mordy, C. W., Cokelet, E. D., Robertis, A. De, Jenkins, R., Kuhn, C. E., Lawrence-Salvas, N., et al. (2017). Advances in Ecosystem Research: Saildrone Surveys of Oceanography, Fish, and Marine Mammals in the Bering Sea. *Oceanography*, *30*(2), 113–115.

Munro, D. R., Quay, P. D., Juranek, L. W., & Goericke, R. (2013). Biological production rates off the Southern California coast estimated from triple O_2 isotopes and O_2 : Ar gas ratios. *Limnology and Oceanography*, *58*(4), 1312–1328. https://doi.org/10.4319/lo.2013.58.4.1312

Nicholson, D., Emerson, S., Caillon, N., Jouzel, J., & Hamme, R. C. (2010). Constraining ventilation during deepwater formation using deep ocean measurements of the dissolved gas ratios 40 Ar/ 36 Ar, N 2 /Ar, and Kr/Ar. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, *115*(C11015), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1029/2010jc006152

Nilsson, E. D., Rannik, Ü., Swietlicki, E., Leck, C., Aalto, P. P., Zhou, J., & Norman, M. (2001). Turbulent aerosol fluxes over the Arctic Ocean 2. Wind-driven sources from the sea. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, *106*(D23), 32139–32154.

Palevsky, H. I., Quay, P. D., Lockwood, D. E., & Nicholson, D. P. (2016). The annual cycle of gross primary production, net community production, and export efficiency across the North Pacific Ocean. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *30*(2), 361–380.

https://doi.org/10.1002/2015GB005318

Pelland, N. A., Eriksen, C. C., Emerson, S. R., & Cronin, M. F. (2018). Seaglider surveys at Ocean Station Papa: Oxygen kinematics and upper-ocean metabolism. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, 1–20. https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JC014091

Plant, J. N., Johnson, K. S., Sakamoto, C. M., Jannasch, H. W., Coletti, L. J., Riser, S. C., & Swift, D. D. (2016). Net community production at Ocean Station Papa observed with nitrate and oxygen sensors on profiling floats. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *30*, 859–879. https://doi.org/10.1002/2015GB005349.Received

Reed, A., McNeil, C., D'Asaro, E., Altabet, M., Bourbonnais, A., & Johnson, B. (2018). A gas tension device for the mesopelagic zone. *Deep-Sea Research Part I*, *139*(2018), 68–78. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2018.07.007

Reynolds, R. W., Smith, T. M., Liu, C., Chelton, D. B., Casey, K. S., & Schlax, M. G. (2007). Daily High-Resolution-Blended Analyses for Sea Surface Temperature. *Journal of Climate*, *20*, 5473-5496.

Rosengard, S. Z., Izett, R. W., Burt, W. J., Schuback, N., & Tortell, P. D. (2020). Decoupling of O 2 / Ar and particulate organic carbon dynamics in nearshore surface ocean waters. *Biogeosciences*, *17*, 3277–3298. Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-17-3277-2020

Scheifele, B., Waterman, S., Merckelbach, L., & Carpenter, J. R. (2018). Measuring the Dissipation Rate of Turbulent Kinetic Energy in Strongly Stratified, Low-Energy Environments: A Case Study From the Arctic Ocean. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *123*, 5459–5480. https://doi.org/10.1029/2017JC013731

Schmidtko, S., Johnson, G. C., & Lyman, J. M. (2013). MIMOC: A global monthly isopycnal upper-ocean climatology with mixed layers. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *118*, 1658–1672.

Shigemitsu, M., Gruber, N., Oka, A., & Yamanaka, Y. (2016). Potential use of the N2/Ar ratio as a constraint on the oceanic fixed nitrogen loss. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *30*, 576–594. https://doi.org/10.1111/1462-2920.13280

Sipler, R. E., Gong, D., Baer, S. E., Sanderson, M. P., Roberts, Q. N., Mulholland, M. R., & Bronk, D. A. (2017). Preliminary estimates of the contribution of Arctic nitrogen fixation to the global nitrogen budget. *Limnology and Oceanography Letters*, *2*(5), 159–166. https://doi.org/10.1002/lol2.10046

Steiner, N., Vagle, S., Denman, K. L., & McNeil, C. (2007). Oxygen and nitrogen cycling in the northeast Pacific - Simulations and observations at Station Papa in 2003/2004. *Journal of Marine Research*, *65*(3), 441–469. https://doi.org/10.1357/002224007781567658

Tang, W., Wang, S., Fonseca-Batista, D., Dehairs, F., Gifford, S., Gonzalez, A. G., et al. (2019). Revisiting the distribution of oceanic N 2 fixation and estimating diazotrophic contribution to marine production. *Nature Communications*, *10*(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-08640-0

Tang, W., Cerdán-García, E., Berthelot, H., Polyviou, D., Wang, S., Baylay, A., et al. (2020). New insights into the distributions of nitrogen fixation and diazotrophs revealed by high-resolution sensing and sampling methods. *ISME Journal*. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41396-

020-0703-6

Teeter, L., Hamme, R. C., Ianson, D., & Bianucci, L. (2018). Accurate Estimation of Net Community Production From O2/Ar Measurements. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1029/2017GB005874

Tengberg, A., Hovdenes, J., Andersson, H. J., Brocandel, O., Diaz, R., Hebert, D., et al. (2006). Evaluation of a lifetime-based optode to measure oxygen in aquatic systems. *Limnology and Oceanography: Methods*, *4*(2), 7–17. https://doi.org/10.4319/lom.2006.4.7

Top, Z., Martin, S., & Becker, P. (1988). A labratory study of dissolved noble gas anomaly due to ice formation. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *15*(8), 796–799.

Tortell, P. D. (2005). Dissolved gas measurements in oceanic waters made by membrane inlet mass spectrometry. *Limnology and Oceanography: Methods*, *3*, 24–37. https://doi.org/10.4319/lom.2005.3.24

Tortell, P. D., Bittig, H. C., Körtzinger, A., Jones, E. M., & Hoppema, M. (2015). Biological and physical controls on N_2, O_2, and CO_2 distributions in contrasting Southern Ocean surface waters. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *29*, 994–1013. https://doi.org/10.1002/2014GB004975

Ulfsbo, A., Cassar, N., Korhonen, M., van Heuven, S., Hoppema, M., Kattner, G., & Anderson, L. G. (2014). Late summer net community production in the central Arctic Ocean using multiple approaches. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *28*, 1129–1148. https://doi.org/10.1002/2014GB004833

Voermans, J. J., Babanin, A. V., Thomson, J., Smith, M. M., & Shen, H. H. (2019). Wave Attenuation by Sea Ice Turbulence. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *46*(12), 6796–6803. https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL082945

Wang, S., Kranz, S. A., Kelly, T. B., Song, H., Stukel, M. R., & Cassar, N. (2020). Lagrangian Studies of Net Community Production: The Effect of Diel and Multiday Nonsteady State Factors and Vertical Fluxes on O 2 /Ar in a Dynamic Upwelling Region. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences*, *125*(6), 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1029/2019jg005569

Wanninkhof, R. (2014). Relationship between wind speed and gas exchange over the ocean revisited. *Limnology and Oceanography: Methods*, *12*(6), 351–362. https://doi.org/10.1029/92JC00188

Weeding, B., & Trull, T. W. (2014). Hourly oxygen and total gas tension measurements at the Southern Ocean Time Series site reveal winter ventilation and spring net community production. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *119*, 348–358. https://doi.org/10.1002/2013JC009302

Weiss, R. F. (1970). The solubility of nitrogen, oxygen and argoninwater and seawater. *Deep Sea Research*, *17*(4), 721–735.

Whalen, C. B., Talley, L. D., & MacKinnon, J. A. (2012). Spatial and temporal variability of global ocean mixing inferred from Argo profiles. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *39*(17). https://doi.org/10.1029/2012GL053196

Wise, D. L., & Houghton, G. (1966). The diffusion coefficients of ten slightly soluble gases in

water at 10-60°C. *Chemical Engineering Science*, *21*(11), 999–1010. https://doi.org/10.1016/0009-2509(66)85096-0

Woolf, D. K., & Thorpe, S. A. (1991). Bubbles and the air-sea exchange of gases in near-saturation conditions. *Journal of Marine Research*, *49*, 435–466. https://doi.org/10.1357/002224091784995765

Wu, J., Chen, N., Hong, H., Lu, T., Wang, L., & Chen, Z. (2013). Direct measurement of dissolved N2 and denitrification along a subtropical river-estuary gradient, China. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, *66*(2013), 125–134. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2012.10.020

Yang, B., Emerson, S. R., & Bushinsky, S. M. (2017). Annual net community production in the subtropical Pacific Ocean from in-situ oxygen measurements on profiling floats. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *31*, 728–744. https://doi.org/10.1002/2016GB005545

Zhou, J., Delille, B., Brabant, F., & Tison, J. L. (2014). Insights into oxygen transport and net community production in sea ice from oxygen, nitrogen and argon concentrations. *Biogeosciences*, *11*, 5007–5020. https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-11-5007-2014

Supporting Information References

Amundsen Science Data Collection. (2019). CTD data collected by the CCGS Amundsen in the Canadian Arctic. ArcticNet Inc., Québec, Canada. Processed data. Version 1. Archived at www.polardata.ca. Waterloo, Canada: Canadian Cryospheric Information Network (CCIN). https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5884/12713. Accessed May 2020.

Atlas, R., Hoffman, R. N., Ardizzone, J., Leidner, S. M., Jusem, J. C., Smith, D. K., & Gombos, D. (2011). A cross-calibrated, multiplatform ocean surface wind velocity product for meteorological and oceanographic applications. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, *92*, 157–174. https://doi.org/10.1175/2010BAMS2946.1

Beaird, N., Straneo, F., & Jenkins, W. (2015). Spreading of Greenland meltwaters in the ocean revealed by noble gases. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *42*(18), 7705–7713. https://doi.org/10.1002/2015GL065003

Bender, M. L., Kinter, S., Cassar, N., & Wanninkhof, R. (2011). Evaluating gas transfer velocity parameterizations using upper ocean radon distributions. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *116*(2), 1–11. https://doi.org/10.1029/2009JC005805

Blais, M., Tremblay, J. É., Jungblut, A. D., Gagnon, J., Martin, J., Thaler, M., & Lovejoy, C. (2012). Nitrogen fixation and identification of potential diazotrophs in the Canadian Arctic. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *26*(3). https://doi.org/10.1029/2011GB004096

Bushinsky, S. M., & Emerson, S. (2015). Marine biological production from in situ oxygen measurements on a profiling float in the subarctic Pacific Ocean. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *29*, 2050–2060. https://doi.org/10.1002/2015GB005251

Butterworth, B. J., & Miller, S. D. (2016). Air-sea exchange of carbon dioxide in the Southern Ocean and Antarctic marginal ice zone. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *43*, 7223–7230. https://doi.org/10.1002/2016GL069581

1219 Castro de la Guardia, L., Garcia-Quintana, Y., Claret, M., Hu, X., Galbraith, E. D., & Myers, P.
1220 G. (2019). Assessing the Role of High-Frequency Winds and Sea Ice Loss on Arctic
1221 Phytoplankton Blooms in an Ice-Ocean-Biogeochemical Model. *Journal of Geophysical*
1222 *Research: Biogeosciences*, *124*(9), 2728–2750. https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JG004869

1223 Chang, B. X., Devol, A. H., & Emerson, S. R. (2010). Denitrification and the nitrogen gas excess
1224 in the eastern tropical South Pacific oxygen deficient zone. *Deep-Sea Research Part I:*
1225 *Oceanographic Research Papers*, *57*(9), 1092–1101.
1226 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2010.05.009

1227 Chang, B. X., Devo, A. H., & Emerson, S. R. (2012). Fixed nitrogen loss from the eastern
1228 tropical North Pacific and Arabian Sea oxygen deficient zones determined from
1229 measurements of N2:Ar. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *26*(3), 1–8.
1230 https://doi.org/10.1029/2011GB004207

1231 Chanona, M., Waterman, S., & Gratton, Y. (2018). Variability of Internal Wave-Driven Mixing
1232 and Stratification in Canadian Arctic Shelf and Shelf-Slope Waters. *Journal of Geophysical*
1233 *Research: Oceans*, *123*(12), 9178–9195. https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JC014342

1234 Crabeck, O., Delille, B., Rysgaard, S., Thomas, D. N., Geilfus, N.-X., Else, B., & Tison, J.-L.
1235 (2014). First ‘“in situ”’ determination of gas transport coefficients (DO2, DAr, and DN2)
1236 from bulk gas concentration measurements (O2, N2, Ar) in natural sea ice. *Journal of*
1237 *Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *119*, 6655–6668.
1238 https://doi.org/10.1002/2014JC010105.Received

1239 Craig, H., & Hayward, T. (1987). Oxygen Supersaturation in the Ocean: Biological Versus
1240 Physical Contributions. *Science*, *235*(4785), 199–202.
1241 https://doi.org/10.1126/science.235.4785.199

1242 Cronin, M. F., Pellan, N. A., Emerson, S. R., & Crawford, W. R. (2015). Estimating diffusivity
1243 from the mixed layer heat and salt balances in the North Pacific. *Journal of Geophysical*
1244 *Research: Oceans*, *120*, 7346–7362. https://doi.org/10.1002/2015JC011010

1245 DeGrandpre, M., Evans, W., Timmermans, M., Krishfield, R., Williams, B., & Steele, M.
1246 (2020). Changes in the Arctic Ocean Carbon Cycle With Diminishing Ice Cover.
1247 *Geophysical Research Letters*, *47*(12). https://doi.org/10.1029/2020gl088051

1248 Deutsch, C., Sarmiento, J. L., Sigman, D. M., Gruber, N., & Dunne, J. P. (2007). Spatial
1249 coupling of nitrogen inputs and losses in the ocean. *Nature*, *445*(7124), 163–167.
1250 https://doi.org/10.1038/nature05392

1251 DeVries, T., Deutsch, C., Primeau, F., Chang, B., & Devol, A. (2012). Global rates of water-
1252 column denitrification derived from nitrogen gas measurements. *Nature Geoscience*, *5*(8),
1253 547–550. https://doi.org/10.1038/ngeo1515

1254 DeVries, T., Deutsch, C., Rafter, P. A., & Primeau, F. (2013). Marine denitrification rates
1255 determined from a global 3-D inverse model. *Biogeosciences*, *10*(4), 2481–2496.
1256 https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-10-2481-2013

1257 Emerson, S., & Bushinsky, S. (2016). The role of bubbles during air-sea gas exchange. *Journal*
1258 *of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *121*(6), 4360–4376.
1259 https://doi.org/10.1002/2016JC011744

1260 Emerson, S., & Stump, C. (2010). Net biological oxygen production in the ocean-II: Remote in
1261 situ measurements of O2 and N2 in subarctic pacific surface waters. *Deep-Sea Research*
1262 *Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*, *57*, 1255–1265.
1263 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2010.06.001

1264 Emerson, S., White, M. R. T., Stump, C., & Bushinsky, S. M. (2017). Salinity and other
1265 variables collected from time series observations using Bubble type equilibrator for
1266 autonomous carbon dioxide (CO2) measurement, Carbon dioxide (CO2) gas analyzer and
1267 other instruments from MOORINGS_PAPA_145W_50N. NOAA National Centers for
1268 Environmental Information. Dataset.
1269 https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3334/cdiac/otg.tsm_papa_145w_50n_o2_n2.

1270 Emerson, S., Yang, B., White, M., & Cronin, M. (2019). Air-Sea Gas Transfer: Determining
1271 Bubble Fluxes With In Situ N2 Observations. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans,*
1272 *124*(4), 2716–2727. https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JC014786

1273 Eveleth, R., Timmermans, M.-L., & Cassar, N. (2014). Physical and biological controls on
1274 oxygen saturation variability in the upper Arctic Ocean. *Journal of Geophysical Research:*
1275 *Oceans*, *119*(11), 7420–7432. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/2014JC009816

1276 Eveleth, R., Cassar, N., Doney, S. C., Munro, D. R., & Sweeney, C. (2017). Biological and
1277 physical controls on O_2/Ar, Ar and pCO_2 variability at the Western Antarctic Peninsula and
1278 in the Drake Passage. *Deep-Sea Research Part II*, *139*, 77–88.
1279 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr2.2016.05.002

1280 Fassbender, A. J., Sabine, C. L., & Cronin, M. F. (2016). Net community production and
1281 calcification from 7 years of NOAA Station Papa Morring measurements. *Global*
1282 *Biogeochemical Cycles*, *30*, 250–267. https://doi.org/10.1002/2015GB005205

1283 Garcia, H. E., & Gordon, L. I. (1993). Erratum: Oxygen solubility in seawater: better fitting
1284 equations. *Limnology and Oceanography*, *38*, 656.

1285 Giesbrecht, K. E., Hamme, R. C., & Emerson, S. R. (2012). Biological productivity along Line P
1286 in the subarctic northeast Pacific: In situ versus incubation-based methods. *Global*
1287 *Biogeochemical Cycles*, *26*(GB3028). https://doi.org/10.1029/2012GB004349

1288 Gordon, C., Fennel, K., Richards, C., Shay, L. K., & Brewster, J. K. (2020). Can ocean
1289 community production and respiration be determined by measuring high-frequency oxygen
1290 profiles from autonomous floats? *Biogeosciences Discuss*, (Preprint).
1291 https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-2020-119

1292 Gruber, N., & Sarmiento, J. L. (1997). Global paterns of marine nitrogen fixation and
1293 denitrification. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *11*(2), 235–266.

1294 Hamme, R. C., & Emerson, S. R. (2002). Mechanisms controlling the global oceanic distribution
1295 of the inert gases argon, nitrogen and neon. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *29*(23), 1–4.
1296 https://doi.org/10.1029/2002GL015273

1297 Hamme, R. C., & Emerson, S. R. (2004). The solubility of neon , nitrogen and argon in distilled
1298 water and seawater. *Deep-Sea Research Part I*, *51*, 1517–1528.
1299 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2004.06.009

1300 Hamme, R. C., & Emerson, S. R. (2006). Constraining bubble dynamics and mixing with

dissolved gases: Implications for productivity measurements by oxygen mass balance. *Journal of Marine Research*, *64*, 73–95. https://doi.org/10.1357/002224006776412322

Hamme, R. C., & Emerson, S. R. (2013). Deep-sea nutrient loss inferred from the marine dissolved N2/Ar ratio. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *40*(6), 1149–1153. https://doi.org/10.1002/grl.50275

Hamme, R. C., & Severinghaus, J. P. (2007). Trace gas disequilibria during deep-water formation. *Deep-Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*, *54*(6), 939–950. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2007.03.008

Hamme, R. C., Cassar, N., Lance, V. P., Vaillancourt, R. D., Bender, M. L., Strutton, P. G., et al. (2012). Dissolved O_2/Ar and other methods reveal rapid changes in productivity during a Lagrangian experiment in the Southern Ocean. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, *117*(C00F12). https://doi.org/10.1029/2011JC007046

Hamme, R. C., Emerson, S. R., Severinghaus, J. P., Long, M. C., & Yashayaev, I. (2017). Using Noble Gas Measurements to Derive Air-Sea Process Information and Predict Physical Gas Saturations. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *44*(19), 9901–9909. https://doi.org/10.1002/2017GL075123

Hamme, R. C., Nicholson, D. P., Jenkins, W. J., & Emerson, S. R. (2019). Using Noble Gases to Assess the Ocean's Carbon Pumps. *Annual Review of Marine Science*, *11*(18), 1–29. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-marine-121916-063604

Hartmann, D. L. (1994). The ocean general circulation and climate. In *Global Physical Climatology* (pp. 171–203). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

Howard, E., Emerson, S., Bushinsky, S., & Stump, C. (2010). The role of net community production in air-sea carbon fluxes at the North Pacific subarctic-subtropical boundary region. *Limnology and Oceanography*, *55*(6), 2585–2596. https://doi.org/10.4319/lo.2010.55.6.2585

Islam, F., DeGrandpre, M., Beatty, C., Krishfield, R., & Toole, J. (2016). Gas exchange of CO2 and O2 in partially ice-covered regions of the Arctic Ocean investigated using in situ sensors. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, *35*(012018). https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/35/1/012018

Ito, T., & Deutsch, C. (2006). Understanding the saturation state of argon in the thermocline: The role of air-sea gas exchange and diapycnal mixing. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *20*(3), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1029/2005GB002655

Izett, R., & Tortell, P. (2020). The Pressure of In Situ Gases Instrument (PIGI) for Autonomous Shipboard Measurement of Dissolved O2 and N2 in Surface Ocean Waters. *Oceanography*, *33*(2). https://doi.org/10.5670/oceanog.2020.214

Izett, R., Manning, C. C., Hamme, R. C., & Tortell, P. D. (2018). Refined estimates of net community production in the Subarctic Northeast Pacific derived from ΔO2/Ar measurements with N2O-based corrections for vertical mixing. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *32*, 326–350. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/2017GB005792

Johnson, K. S., Plant, J. N., Dunne, J. P., Talley, L. D., & Sarmiento, J. L. (2017). Annual nitrate drawdown observed by SOCCOM profiling floats and the relationship to annual net

community production. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *122*(8), 6668–6683. https://doi.org/10.1002/2017JC012839

Jonsson, B. F., Doney, S. C., Dunne, J., & Bender, M. (2013). Evaluation of the Southern Ocean O_2/Ar-based NCP estimates in a model framework. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences*, *118*, 385–399. https://doi.org/10.1002/jgrg.20032

Juranek, L., Takahashi, T., Mathis, J., & Pickart, R. (2019). Significant Biologically Mediated CO2 Uptake in the Pacific Arctic During the Late Open Water Season. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *124*(2), 1–23. https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JC014568

Kaiser, J., Reuer, M. K., Barnett, B., & Bender, M. L. (2005). Marine productivity estimates from continuous O_2/Ar ratio measurements by membrane inlet mass spectrometry. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *32*(L19605). https://doi.org/10.1029/2005GL023459

Kalnay, E., Kanamitsu, M., Kistler, R., Collins, W., Deaven, D., Gandin, L., et al. (1996). The NCEP/NCAR 40-year reanalysis project. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, *77*, 437–471. https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0477(1996)077<0437:TNYRP>2.0.CO;2

Kana, T. M., Sullivan, M. B., Cornwell, J. C., & Groszkowski, K. M. (1998). Denitrification in estuarine sediments determined by membrane inlet mass spectrometry. *Limnology and Oceanography*, *43*(2), 334–339. https://doi.org/10.4319/lo.1998.43.2.0334

Liang, J.-H. H., Deutsch, C., McWilliams, J. C., Baschek, B., Sullivan, P. P., & Chiba, D. (2013). Parameterizing bubble-mediated air-sea gas exchange and its effect on ocean ventilation. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *27*(3), 894–905. https://doi.org/10.1002/gbc.20080

Liang, J. H., Emerson, S. R., D'Asaro, E. A., McNeil, C. L., Harcourt, R. R., Sullivan, P. P., et al. (2017). On the role of sea-state in bubble-mediated air-sea gas flux during a winter storm. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *122*(4), 2671–2685. https://doi.org/10.1002/2016JC012408

Lockwood, D., Quay, P. D., Kavanaugh, M. T., Juranek, L. W., & Feely, R. A. (2012). High-resolution estimates of net community production and air-sea CO_2 flux in the northeast Pacific. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *26*(GB4010). https://doi.org/10.1029/2012GB004380

Loose, B., & Jenkins, W. J. (2014). The five stable noble gases are sensitive unambiguous tracers of glacial meltwater. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *41*, 2835–2841. https://doi.org/doi:10.1002/2013GL058804

Loose, B., McGillis, W. R., Perovich, D., Zappa, C. J., & Schlosser, P. (2014). A parameter model of gas exchange for the seasonal sea ice zone. *Ocean Science*, *10*(1), 17–28. https://doi.org/10.5194/os-10-17-2014

Manning, C. C., Stanley, R. H. R., Nicholson, D. P., Loose, B., Lovely, A., Schlosser, P., & Hatcher, B. G. (2017). Changes in gross oxygen production, net oxygen production, and air-water gas exchange during seasonal ice melt in the Bras d'Or Lake, a Canadian estuary. *Biogeosciences Discussions*. https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-2017-428

McNeil, C., D'Asaro, E., Johnson, B., & Horn, M. (2006a). A gas tension device with response times of minutes. *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, *23*(11), 1539–1558.

https://doi.org/10.1175/JTECH1974.1

McNeil, C., Katz, D. R., Ward, B., McGillis, W. R., & Johnson, B. D. (2006b). A method to estimate net community metabolism from profiles of dissolved O2 and N2. *Hydrobiologia*, *571*(1), 181–190. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10750-006-0236-7

McNeil, C. L., Johnson, B. D., & Farmer, D. M. (1995). In situ measurement of dissolved nitrogen and oxygen in the ocean. *Deep-Sea Research Part I*, *42*(5), 819–826. https://doi.org/10.1016/0967-0637(95)97829-W

Mordy, C. W., Cokelet, E. D., Robertis, A. De, Jenkins, R., Kuhn, C. E., Lawrence-Salvas, N., et al. (2017). Advances in Ecosystem Research: Saildrone Surveys of Oceanography, Fish, and Marine Mammals in the Bering Sea. *Oceanography*, *30*(2), 113–115.

Munro, D. R., Quay, P. D., Juranek, L. W., & Goericke, R. (2013). Biological production rates off the Southern California coast estimated from triple O $_2$ isotopes and O $_2$: Ar gas ratios. *Limnology and Oceanography*, *58*(4), 1312–1328. https://doi.org/10.4319/lo.2013.58.4.1312

Nicholson, D., Emerson, S., Caillon, N., Jouzel, J., & Hamme, R. C. (2010). Constraining ventilation during deepwater formation using deep ocean measurements of the dissolved gas ratios 40 Ar/ 36 Ar, N 2 /Ar, and Kr/Ar. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, *115*(C11015), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1029/2010jc006152

Nilsson, E. D., Rannik, Ü., Swietlicki, E., Leck, C., Aalto, P. P., Zhou, J., & Norman, M. (2001). Turbulent aerosol fluxes over the Arctic Ocean 2. Wind-driven sources from the sea. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, *106*(D23), 32139–32154.

Palevsky, H. I., Quay, P. D., Lockwood, D. E., & Nicholson, D. P. (2016). The annual cycle of gross primary production, net community production, and export efficiency across the North Pacific Ocean. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *30*(2), 361–380. https://doi.org/10.1002/2015GB005318

Pelland, N. A., Eriksen, C. C., Emerson, S. R., & Cronin, M. F. (2018). Seaglider surveys at Ocean Station Papa: Oxygen kinematics and upper-ocean metabolism. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, 1–20. https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JC014091

Plant, J. N., Johnson, K. S., Sakamoto, C. M., Jannasch, H. W., Coletti, L. J., Riser, S. C., & Swift, D. D. (2016). Net community production at Ocean Station Papa observed with nitrate and oxygen sensors on profiling floats. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *30*, 859–879. https://doi.org/10.1002/2015GB005349.Received

Reed, A., McNeil, C., D'Asaro, E., Altabet, M., Bourbonnais, A., & Johnson, B. (2018). A gas tension device for the mesopelagic zone. *Deep-Sea Research Part I*, *139*(2018), 68–78. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2018.07.007

Reynolds, R. W., Smith, T. M., Liu, C., Chelton, D. B., Casey, K. S., & Schlax, M. G. (2007). Daily High-Resolution-Blended Analyses for Sea Surface Temperature. *Journal of Climate*, *20*, 5473-5496.

Rosengard, S. Z., Izett, R. W., Burt, W. J., Schuback, N., & Tortell, P. D. (2020). Decoupling of O 2 / Ar and particulate organic carbon dynamics in nearshore surface ocean waters. *Biogeosciences*, *17*, 3277–3298. Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-17-3277-2020

1424 Scheifele, B., Waterman, S., Merckelbach, L., & Carpenter, J. R. (2018). Measuring the
1425 Dissipation Rate of Turbulent Kinetic Energy in Strongly Stratified, Low-Energy
1426 Environments: A Case Study From the Arctic Ocean. *Journal of Geophysical Research:*
1427 *Oceans*, *123*, 5459–5480. https://doi.org/10.1029/2017JC013731

1428 Schmidtko, S., Johnson, G. C., & Lyman, J. M. (2013). MIMOC: A global monthly isopycnal
1429 upper-ocean climatology with mixed layers. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*,
1430 *118*, 1658–1672.

1431 Shigemitsu, M., Gruber, N., Oka, A., & Yamanaka, Y. (2016). Potential use of the N2/Ar ratio as
1432 a constraint on the oceanic fixed nitrogen loss. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *30*, 576–594.
1433 https://doi.org/10.1111/1462-2920.13280

1434 Sipler, R. E., Gong, D., Baer, S. E., Sanderson, M. P., Roberts, Q. N., Mulholland, M. R., &
1435 Bronk, D. A. (2017). Preliminary estimates of the contribution of Arctic nitrogen fixation to
1436 the global nitrogen budget. *Limnology and Oceanography Letters*, *2*(5), 159–166.
1437 https://doi.org/10.1002/lol2.10046

1438 Steiner, N., Vagle, S., Denman, K. L., & McNeil, C. (2007). Oxygen and nitrogen cycling in the
1439 northeast Pacific - Simulations and observations at Station Papa in 2003/2004. *Journal of*
1440 *Marine Research*, *65*(3), 441–469. https://doi.org/10.1357/002224007781567658

1441 Tang, W., Wang, S., Fonseca-Batista, D., Dehairs, F., Gifford, S., Gonzalez, A. G., et al. (2019).
1442 Revisiting the distribution of oceanic N 2 fixation and estimating diazotrophic contribution
1443 to marine production. *Nature Communications*, *10*(1), 1–10.
1444 https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-08640-0

1445 Tang, W., Cerdán-García, E., Berthelot, H., Polyviou, D., Wang, S., Baylay, A., et al. (2020).
1446 New insights into the distributions of nitrogen fixation and diazotrophs revealed by high-
1447 resolution sensing and sampling methods. *ISME Journal*. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41396-
1448 020-0703-6

1449 Teeter, L., Hamme, R. C., Ianson, D., & Bianucci, L. (2018). Accurate Estimation of Net
1450 Community Production From O2/Ar Measurements. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 1–19.
1451 https://doi.org/10.1029/2017GB005874

1452 Tengberg, A., Hovdenes, J., Andersson, H. J., Brocandel, O., Diaz, R., Hebert, D., et al. (2006).
1453 Evaluation of a lifetime-based optode to measure oxygen in aquatic systems. *Limnology and*
1454 *Oceanography: Methods*, *4*(2), 7–17. https://doi.org/10.4319/lom.2006.4.7

1455 Top, Z., Martin, S., & Becker, P. (1988). A labratory study of dissolved noble gas anomaly due
1456 to ice formation. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *15*(8), 796–799.

1457 Tortell, P. D. (2005). Dissolved gas measurements in oceanic waters made by membrane inlet
1458 mass spectrometry. *Limnology and Oceanography: Methods*, *3*, 24–37.
1459 https://doi.org/10.4319/lom.2005.3.24

1460 Tortell, P. D., Bittig, H. C., Körtzinger, A., Jones, E. M., & Hoppema, M. (2015). Biological and
1461 physical controls on N_2, O_2, and CO_2 distributions in contrasting Southern Ocean surface
1462 waters. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *29*, 994–1013.
1463 https://doi.org/10.1002/2014GB004975

1464 Ulfsbo, A., Cassar, N., Korhonen, M., van Heuven, S., Hoppema, M., Kattner, G., & Anderson,

L. G. (2014). Late summer net community production in the central Arctic Ocean using multiple approaches. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *28*, 1129–1148. https://doi.org/10.1002/2014GB004833

Voermans, J. J., Babanin, A. V., Thomson, J., Smith, M. M., & Shen, H. H. (2019). Wave Attenuation by Sea Ice Turbulence. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *46*(12), 6796–6803. https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL082945

Wang, S., Kranz, S. A., Kelly, T. B., Song, H., Stukel, M. R., & Cassar, N. (2020). Lagrangian Studies of Net Community Production: The Effect of Diel and Multiday Nonsteady State Factors and Vertical Fluxes on O 2 /Ar in a Dynamic Upwelling Region. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences*, *125*(6), 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1029/2019jg005569

Wanninkhof, R. (2014). Relationship between wind speed and gas exchange over the ocean revisited. *Limnology and Oceanography: Methods*, *12*(6), 351–362. https://doi.org/10.1029/92JC00188

Weeding, B., & Trull, T. W. (2014). Hourly oxygen and total gas tension measurements at the Southern Ocean Time Series site reveal winter ventilation and spring net community production. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *119*, 348–358. https://doi.org/10.1002/2013JC009302

Weiss, R. F. (1970). The solubility of nitrogen, oxygen and argoninwater and seawater. *Deep Sea Research*, *17*(4), 721–735.

Whalen, C. B., Talley, L. D., & MacKinnon, J. A. (2012). Spatial and temporal variability of global ocean mixing inferred from Argo profiles. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *39*(17). https://doi.org/10.1029/2012GL053196

Wise, D. L., & Houghton, G. (1966). The diffusion coefficients of ten slightly soluble gases in water at 10-60°C. *Chemical Engineering Science*, *21*(11), 999–1010. https://doi.org/10.1016/0009-2509(66)85096-0

Woolf, D. K., & Thorpe, S. A. (1991). Bubbles and the air-sea exchange of gases in near-saturation conditions. *Journal of Marine Research*, *49*, 435–466. https://doi.org/10.1357/002224091784995765

Wu, J., Chen, N., Hong, H., Lu, T., Wang, L., & Chen, Z. (2013). Direct measurement of dissolved N2 and denitrification along a subtropical river-estuary gradient, China. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, *66*(2013), 125–134. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2012.10.020

Yang, B., Emerson, S. R., & Bushinsky, S. M. (2017). Annual net community production in the subtropical Pacific Ocean from in-situ oxygen measurements on profiling floats. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, *31*, 728–744. https://doi.org/10.1002/2016GB005545

Zhou, J., Delille, B., Brabant, F., & Tison, J. L. (2014). Insights into oxygen transport and net community production in sea ice from oxygen, nitrogen and argon concentrations. *Biogeosciences*, *11*, 5007–5020. https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-11-5007-2014