

末次冰消期以来南大洋深部流通性与 大气 p_{CO_2} 的关系及其控制机制

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摘要: 末次冰消期时, 南大洋深层水流通性增强和大气 CO_2 分压(大气 p_{CO_2})升高存在密切联系。该时期南大洋深部流通性增强的同时会伴随着大气与大洋环流模式的一系列变化, 例如南半球西风带(Southern Hemisphere Westerly Winds Belt, SWW)位置和强度以及大西洋经向翻转流(Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation, AMOC)强度的变化。一些关于控制南大洋流通性变化机制方面的研究发现, SWW 的经向摆动可对南大洋深部流通性产生强烈影响。末次冰消期时 SWW 南移, 会强化南大洋风驱上升流, 增强南大洋的通风。另一些研究认为 AMOC 变化对南大洋深部流通性具有更为强烈的影响, 末次冰消期时北大西洋深层水(North Atlantic Deep Water, NADW)生成减弱导致 AMOC 强度减弱, 这一过程使得 NADW 与绕极深层水(Circumpolar Deep Water, CDW)的混合边界北移, 从而减弱南大洋水体成层化, 增强了南大洋深层水上涌。上述 2 种模式均可能引起南大洋深部流通状况的改变, 并最终导致冰消期大气 p_{CO_2} 上升。除 SWW 与 AMOC 驱动南大洋深部流通状况的改变之外, 最新研究发现南大洋罗斯海似乎可以通过其自身底层水的北向扩张与极向退却进一步影响南大洋深部流通状况。总的来说, 控制南大洋深部流通状况的并非单一机制, SWW 与 AMOC 以及罗斯海底层水等诸多因素在控制南大洋流通状况变化的同时也会以不同的方式在一定程度上积极的响应大气 p_{CO_2} 的变化。

关键词: 南大洋; 末次冰消期; 深部流通性; 碳循环; 控制机制

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南大洋又称南冰洋, 是一片环绕南极大陆且拥有独特洋流系统的大洋, 由紧邻大陆边缘的罗斯海(Ross Sea)、阿蒙森海(Amundsen Sea)、别林斯高晋海(Bellingshausen Sea)、威德尔海(Weddell Sea)等边缘海和南大洋的南太平洋、南大西洋、南印度洋区域所组成。与传统大洋划分方式不同, 南大洋的北部边界是亚赤道锋, 其位置随季节变化, 所以南大洋的面积也随季节变化, 平均约占海洋总面积的 22%。南大洋在调节全球气候方面有着重要作用, 工业革命以来人类活动产生的 CO_2 中约一半被大洋所存储, 南大洋则吸收了其中大约 40% 的 CO_2 ^[1], 并且在海洋热存储当中, 南大洋占了约一半的热量^[2], 故其在现代全球气候变化中的重要地位可见一斑。

南大洋主要深部水团包括绕极底层水(Circumpolar Deep Water, CDW)和南极底层水(Antarctic Bottom Water, AABW)。CDW 是环南极相对温暖(1~2 °C)且富含营养物质的深层水团^[3]。AABW 是形成于南极大陆架, 位于环南极海底盆地底层的低温、高盐、极富溶解氧气的水团, 可由南极表层水(Antarctic Surface Water, AASW)和 CDW 混合后下沉到深部形成^[4]。南大洋上述深部水体流通性的变化, 在古气候

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变化过程中也有着同样重要的作用,在末次冰期时,大气 p_{CO_2} 比工业革命前低 $80 \times 10^{-6} \sim 100 \times 10^{-6}$ ^[5],该变化源自岩石圈对“碳”的储存、大洋温度和盐度的变化、生物泵作用以及大洋环流模式的改变^[6-11],其中消失的大约 $40 \times 10^{-6} \sim 50 \times 10^{-6}$ 的 CO_2 则以呼吸 CO_2 、有机碳与碳酸盐的形式“收押”在上述大洋深部水体以及埋藏在大洋沉积物中^[11]。然而大洋深层水是地球上最大的不稳定“碳库”,其在冰期生物泵作用增强时“捕获”的碳,在南大洋成层化增强的条件下,将这部分碳转化为呼吸 CO_2 封存在大洋深部^[6,12-13],继而在冰消期南大洋深部流通性增强时,经深层水上涌释放到大气中,造成大气 CO_2 分压(大气 p_{CO_2})的升高,从而影响全球变化^[14-18]。

1 南大洋深部流通性与大气 p_{CO_2} 变化的关系

如上文所述南大洋流通性控制南大洋深部碳的释放与“收押”,冰消期时南大洋深层水流通性增强可导致大气 p_{CO_2} 升高,该观点已经成为了学术界的共识^[6,19-20](图 1)。同时,南大洋区域许多假说也呈现出百家争鸣的情况,如“Fe 肥”假说、生产力假说等,从整体上看,这些假说围绕着一条核心思路,即随着冰期时全球风尘输送能力增强,为亚南极区(Sub-Antarctic Zone, SAZ)等高营养盐低叶绿素(HNLC)海区带来了丰富的铁元素,刺激了上述海区真光层浮游生物生产力的勃发^[21-24],同时表层水体生产力的高低能调控大洋深部氧气与有机碳反应生成呼吸 CO_2 的含量,进而影响大气 p_{CO_2} 变化^[19,25-26]。根据海-气交换模型的研究,冰期时南大洋表层水体高生产力导致的大量呼吸 CO_2 或只限制大洋流通性的前提下,才能使更多碳“收押”在大洋深部,继而降低大气 p_{CO_2} ^[12,27]。上述研究显示出流通性在影响大气 p_{CO_2} 过程中,或扮演了较风尘与生产力相比更为重要的角色。

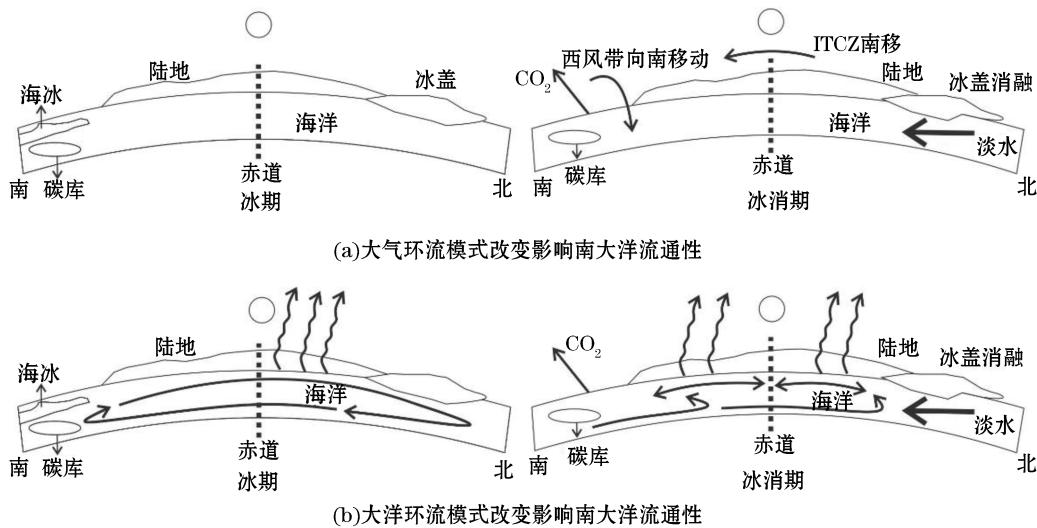


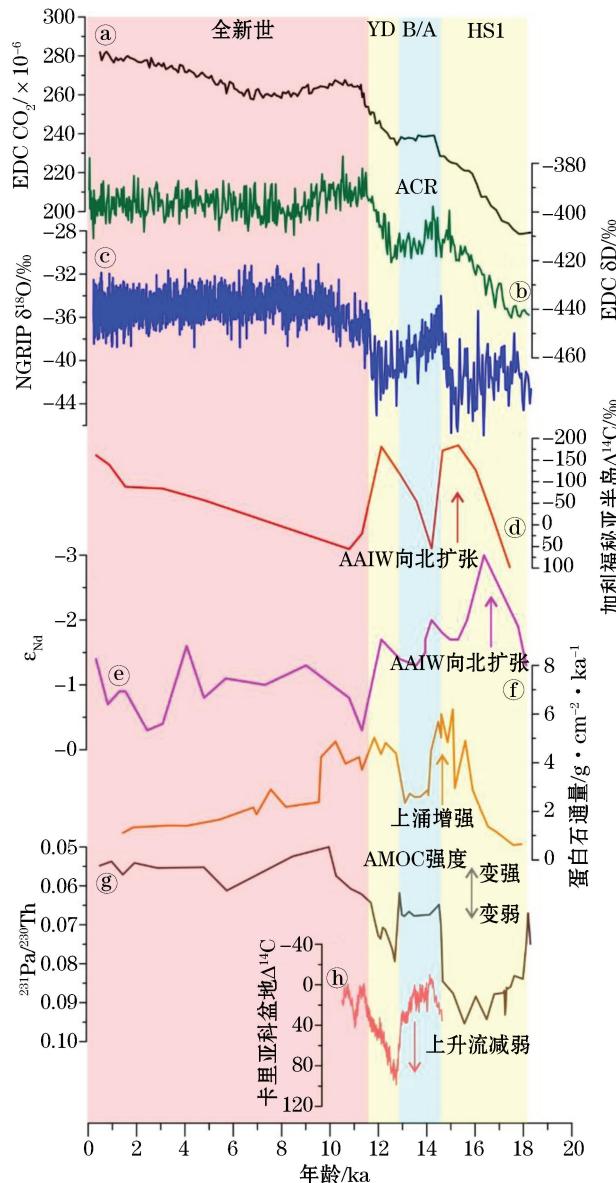
图 1 导致末次冰消期以来大气 p_{CO_2} 上升的 2 种情况示意图^[17]

Fig.1 Two scenarios that could account for the rise in atmospheric p_{CO_2} at the end of the last ice age^[17]

Skinner 等研究发现,末次冰期时南极深部环流水体年龄,比现代大气要老两倍以上,这种差异是由于冰期南大洋水体极强的成层化,极大的限制了大气中 ^{14}C 补充到南大洋深部,同时大洋深部 ^{14}C 不断发生衰变所导致的^[15]。在末次冰消期时来自南大洋深部的古老且富含 CO_2 的 ^{14}C 贫化水通过上升流(南极翻转流从南大洋深层出发的分支)或进入亚南极模态水(Subantarctic Mode Water, SAMW)将 CO_2 从南大洋深部输送到南半球各大洋,继而释放到大气中,或通过南极中层水(Antarctic Intermediate Water, AAIW)向北输送,并在低纬度海区发生“放气”作用,将 CO_2 释放到大气中^[15,28-29]。上述过程在最近的一次冰消期气候变

化中起到重要的作用。Marchitto 等发现加利福尼亚半岛海区沉积物中 $\Delta^{14}C$ 值,在 HS1 时期迅速减小(图 2④),并推测该时期的“老水”来自南大洋的 ^{14}C 贫化水,指示了南大洋流通性增强,导致 AAIW 向北扩张这一过程^[30]。Basak 等发现了东北太平洋中与 Marchitto 等发现相呼应的一些证据,可支持来源于冰期南大洋的“老碳”,在大气 p_{CO_2} 快速上升期通过 AAIW 向北输送这一观点,其团队在东北太平洋发现的鱼牙化石和太平洋沉积物中的 ϵ_{Nd} 值在 HS1 时均表现出低值(图 2⑤),这指示了 AAIW 在这一时期对赤道太平洋的影响加强^[31]。同时,Xie 等发现在热带大西洋沉积物中 ϵ_{Nd} 值在 HS1 时升高,这是由于 ϵ_{Nd} 在大西洋和太平洋的大洋环流中的端源值不同导致的,结果仍然可以表明 AAIW 在 HS1(Heinrich 1)时对赤道大西洋的影响加强^[32]。综合这些发现可进一步揭示末次冰消期以来,导致大气 p_{CO_2} 升高的机制,即末次冰期结束时赤道大洋 $\Delta^{14}C$ 的变化和 AAIW 以及大气 p_{CO_2} 的变化密切相关,该机制中“老碳”从南大洋的深处经过南极翻转流到达中层水,之后通过 AAIW 向低纬度输送,在低纬海区发生“放气”作用,将水体中 CO₂ 释放到大气中,该过程或导致末次冰消期时低纬度大洋碳源效应的加强^[33]。

除上述“老碳”与 ϵ_{Nd} 的证据之外,前人研究发现,东赤道太平洋指示温跃层变化的有孔虫 *Neogloborotalia dutertrei* 记录了末次冰消期至全新世以来水体 $\delta^{13}C$ 极小值,该结果或可指示末次冰消期以来,南大洋富含营养物质的深层水上涌,进入 SAMW 的生成区域这一过程^[34]。另一证据则来自末次冰消期时几乎每一次出现南大洋的南太平洋区域中蛋白石通量增加(图 2⑦)^[35] 均伴随着南大洋的南大西洋区域 $^{231}Pa/^{230}Th$ 值升高发生(图 2⑧),这是由于如 HS1 和 B/A 与 YD 事件转折期时,AMOC 强度减弱,破坏了南大洋威德尔海区水体成层化,引起该区域上升流的增强为表层海水带来了大量营养物质,从而使南大洋硅质生物生产力升高所导致的高蛋白石通量升高^[36-38]。Hughen 等在研究大西洋 Cariaco 盆地时发现,大西洋深部水体与大气 ^{14}C 的差值,在 B/A 暖期与新仙女木事件交替期发生了“跃变”(图 2⑨),该现象指示了当时北大西洋深部水体弱流通性的状态^[39],佐证了 YD 事件发生机制即大洋传送带迅速关闭,导致 Cariaco 盆地深部水体处于“通风关闭”状态^[39-40]。然而随着 YD 事件结束,大洋传送带的重新启动,Cariaco 盆地深部流通性增强。流通性增强导致 ^{14}C 贫化水自南向北迅速补充, $\Delta^{14}C$ 值迅速减小,该过程与大气 p_{CO_2} 的迅速增加几乎同步发生,而与之相关发生的 AMOC 增强,则可从侧面补充说明大气 p_{CO_2} 的升高同南大洋的深部水体流通性增强在一定程度上存在正相关^[41]。综合考虑上述末次冰消期以来不同海区 $\Delta^{14}C$, ϵ_{Nd} , $^{231}Pa/^{230}Th$ 值与蛋白石通量变化与大气 p_{CO_2} 变化的关系,不难得出一个结论,即冰消期时南大洋深部流通性增强可导致大气 p_{CO_2} 升高。如本节开头所述,南大洋深部流通状况的改变会影响大气 p_{CO_2} ,进而对全球变化产生重大影响这一观点已经成为学术界的主流观点,而学界关于控制南大洋深部流通状况变化的机制却众说纷纭,故而控制南大洋深部流通性变化的机制在古气候变化过程中扮演了什么样的角色成了一个广受关注的话题。通过 1.8 万年以来格陵兰冰芯 NGRIP $\delta^{18}O$ 与南极 EDC 冰芯 δD 记录识别出南、北半球环境自末次冰盛期 (Last Glacial Maximum, LGM) 以来经历了一系列变化(图 2⑩ 和 图 2⑪)。首先是末次冰消期,该期的起止时间分别约 18 ka 和 12 ka,在这一冰消期中发生的大气环流与洋流的变化对应大气 p_{CO_2} 升高约 40%^[41]。冰消期初期在距今约 18.0~14.5 ka 时南半球第一次变暖停滞和 HS1 事件密切相关,第二次变暖停滞的发生在距今约 12.7~12.0 ka 和 YD 事件密切相关,在两次变暖停滞事件之间在距今 14.5~12.7 ka 的时期,这段温暖时期在北半球被称为 B/A 暖期,在南半球则称为南极冷反转 (Antarctic Cold Reversal, ACR)^[42]。直到晚全新世,南半球的海洋开始变得凉爽^[43]。由于上述变化的控制因素均与控制南大洋深部流通性机制相关,且目前关于驱动南大洋深部流通性增强的机制主要有两类,“大气驱动”和“洋流驱动”,本文接下来阐述这 2 种机制。



注:①EDC 冰芯 CO_2 浓度数据^[41];②NGRIP 氧同位素数据^[44];③EDC 冰芯氘同位素数据^[45];④加利福尼亚半岛(Baja California)中层水 $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ 数据^[30], 升高的值指示 AAIW 的向北扩张;⑤MV99-MC19/GC31/PC08 孔的 ϵ_{Nd} 值减弱的值, 指示了 AAIW 的向北渗透^[31];⑥TN057-13PC 孔的蛋白石含量, 升高的蛋白石通量指示了增强的深层水上涌^[14];⑦增长的 $^{231}\text{Pa}/^{230}\text{Th}$ 比率反映了减弱的大西洋翻转流^[40];⑧卡利亚科盆地(Cariaco Basin) 58PC 孔 $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ 数据, 升高的值指示了深层水流通性减弱^[39]

图 2 18 ka 以来南大洋流通性与大气 p_{CO_2} 的关系

Fig.2 Geochemical proxies indicate the positive correlation between atmospheric p_{CO_2} and ventilation of the Southern Ocean during 18 ka

2 驱动南大洋流通性变化的机制

2.1 西风带变化驱动

南大洋区域自 LGM 以来发生了一系列能影响全球气候的重要变化, 其中包括西风带位置和强度与深

层水上涌强度的变化,这些变化的起因与表层海水温度(Sea Surface Temperature, SST)的跃变(Abrupt Shift)具有密切联系^[14]。南半球西风带(SWW)位置和强度变化重建资料表明,LGM以来南大洋通风强度的变化与SSW的位置和强度变化密切相关^[46]。以此为代表的“大气驱动”假说认为,在冰期时寒冷的气候导致了南极西风带的北向移动,该变化驱动了南大洋风驱上升流与南极绕极流(Antarctic Circumpolar Current, ACC)的北向移动。而这些变化使更多的深层水上涌到南大洋表层,取而代之的是中层水深度的水团上升到了亚南极区的表层^[11]。这些过程为冰期的南极区提供一层稳定且常年海冰覆盖的表层水体,导致南大洋极锋区冰期表层营养盐供给速率的降低^[12],同时该变化一定程度上减弱了南极开阔大洋深部的通风,海冰的增长会限制海-气交换,从而阻止南大洋深层水碳库中的CO₂释放到大气中和极锋区CO₂“放气”作用的减弱^[27,47]。

冰消期开始时,全球性的升温导致了热带辐合带(Intertropical Convergence Zone, ITCZ)平均位置南移与南半球经向SST梯度减小^[48],南半球经向SST梯度减小使赤道-极地之间的SST分布更均匀。极地气压相对减小使得南半球西风带位置开始向南移动^[46],SWW的南向移动可进一步导致南极海冰的融化^[46]。而南极海冰的融化则进一步促进了南大洋深层水上涌,增强深层水中CO₂的通风效率^[17],深层水通风增强,将南大洋深海贮存的CO₂释放到大气。这一系列快速变化导致冰消期初期大气 p_{CO_2} 的快速升高。然而伴随着迅速升高的大气 p_{CO_2} ,在距今大约14.5~12.8 ka间即南大洋ACR时期,全球大气 p_{CO_2} 上升趋势似乎出现了停滞。Aaron等认为这是由于该时期南极海冰短时间内的“爆炸式”扩张引起南半球大洋经向SST梯度增加使SWW北向移动导致^[49]。该变化可导致亚赤道锋边界的北移从而扩大南大洋面积,使南部海域梯度减小,热量向南输送减弱,使南大洋平均SST变“凉爽”^[50],继而使南大洋的大西洋与太平洋区域海冰与冰架面积逐渐扩张^[51-52],并最终限制了南大洋海-气交换。上述机制也可能是导致早全新世大气 p_{CO_2} 上升速度变慢的原因之一。

2.2 AMOC 变化驱动

Siegenthaler等通过箱式模型的计算,认为末次冰消期时AMOC环流模式的改变可以导致大气 p_{CO_2} 的升高^[9,53],以此为代表的“洋流驱动”假说认为冰消期时北大西洋深层水(North Atlantic Deep Water, NADW)生成情况的改变可以影响到南大洋深部流通性进而影响大气 p_{CO_2} ^[41,54]。末次冰消期后地球进入早全新世,南大洋与末次冰盛期时相比处于成层化较弱、通风较强的一种状态,这导致了早全新世较LGM时更高的大气 p_{CO_2} 。这时期NADW生成效率减弱,导致AMOC强度减弱,这使得更多的热量留存在了南半球^[55]。到了晚全新世,增强的NADW导致AMOC增强并使得更多的热量留存在了南半球^[56],在这早全新至晚全新世南半球大洋SST梯度增强,并引起西风带的向北移动,导致了南大洋降雨量减少^[57]。上述热量传输机制也被称作“两极跷跷板”^[58]。但最近有人研究现代过程提出,并没有明显证据说明大洋传送带(Thermohaline Circulation, THC)中AMOC的变化是20世纪以来“两极跷跷板”式气候变化的原因,这是因为重建结果表明,20世纪70年代以来AMOC强度减弱^[59],然而对应时期南大洋热通量数据却并不支持上述重建结果^[59]。Wang等认为在全球气候变化中,大气变化是“两极跷跷板”的驱动机制,这是因为北半球比南半球有更多的陆地,北半球的温度变化更大。其解释了20世纪40年代至70年代北半球表面出现半球尺度的变冷与二十世纪70年代以后北半球表面的变暖的原因,并以此为依据认为北半球与赤道地区的冷暖交替能显著地影响南半球和南极的气候变化,进而导致南极大陆上空平流层低层显著降温^[60]。在古海洋学的观点中冰期-间冰期气候旋回中包括着千年尺度上的气候变化,而千年尺度上的气候变化又包括着人类世的气候变化。关于不同时间尺度上气候变化的原动力尚无绝对的定论,如前文所述,南半球西风带位置与强度、洋流输送热量与大气输送热量这些因素在不同的时间尺度上均与全球气候变化存在着相关性,且有充足的证据支持,故在了解气候变化的问题上区分开不同时间尺度与区域的变化,会更能接近驱动全球气候变化的真相。

2.3 “AMOC 驱动”与“SWW 驱动”假说存在的问题

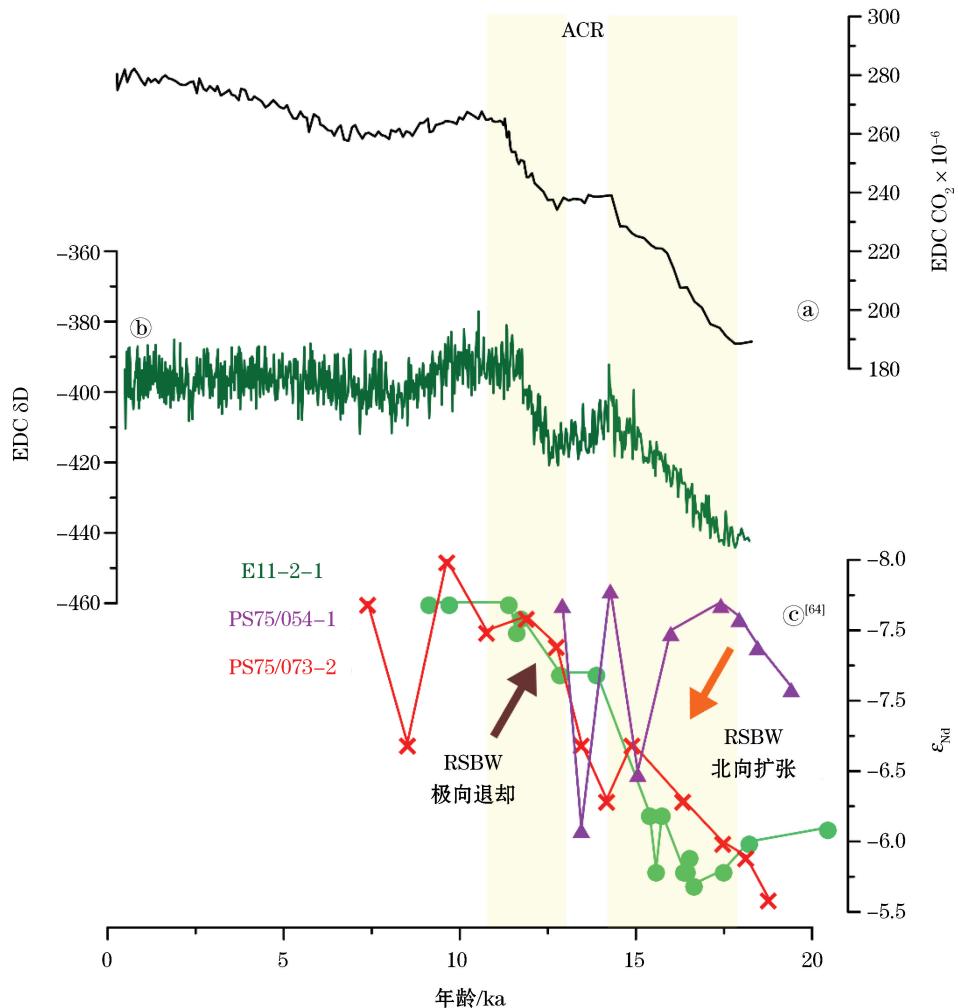
通过箱式模型计算与 SWW 位置和强度变化重建资料提出的两种假说在验证末次冰消期以来 AMOC 与 SWW 变化引起大气 p_{CO_2} 变化的机制比较令人信服。其局限性一方面体现在“AMOC 驱动”无法解释更长时间尺度上,以及南大洋的太平洋区域和太平洋极锋区(Polar Front Zone, PFZ)以南海区洋流变化,该假说的提出主要是为解释南大洋的大西洋区域冰消期发生的变化与大气 p_{CO_2} 变化的关系。另一方面体现在 SWW 驱动假说的重建资料与方法有限,限制了其在更长时间尺度上对 SWW 变化与大气 p_{CO_2} 变化相关性的验证。同时两者亦没有强调低纬度热带海区碳循环对大气 p_{CO_2} 的重要性^[61]。此外综合许多经典的研究可以推断,在冰期旋回的不同阶段可能会有不同导致大气 p_{CO_2} 变化的驱动机制^[7,62-63]。上述诸多因素,决定了“AMOC 驱动”与“SWW 驱动”两个假说的局限性,但并不能否定这两个假说在厘清海洋环流尺度上南大洋古海洋演化与全球碳循环历史的关系中所处的重要地位。

2.4 罗斯海底层水与南大洋流通性

Basak 等的最新研究,通过测量南大洋极锋(Polar Front, PF)与亚南极锋(Sub-Antarctica Front, SAF)附近多个站末次冰期以来的 ϵ_{Nd} 值,发现末次冰期时源于罗斯海的底层水 RSBW(Ross Sea Bottom Water, RSBW, AABW 的主要水源之一)向北扩张到 SAF 附近,这股产量受罗斯海冰间湖与海冰控制的高盐高氧的底层流可替代原先存在于大洋深海盆地中的 CDW,造成南大洋深部极强的成层化^[64]。李铁刚团队识别出罗斯海底层水在冰期-间冰期旋回中发生的多次氧化脉冲事件,或暗示罗斯海底层水在冰期-间冰期旋回中会重复向北扩张(另有文章待发表)。与 RSBW 末次冰期时向北扩张,对南大洋深部流通性产生的影响相对,RSBW 在末次冰消期时迅速极向退却,增强南大洋底层水与深层水的混合,导致南大洋深部成层化减弱,在一定程度上增强了南大洋深部流通性。同时,RSBW 的退却过程与大气 p_{CO_2} 上升过程同步发生,其极向退却过程在 ACR 时期出现停滞与大气 p_{CO_2} 上升停滞也几乎同步发生(图 3),这不仅佐证了南大洋深部流通性增强可以导致大气 p_{CO_2} 升高,也佐证了 Aaron 等的观点即 ACR 时期整个南极气温与南大洋 SST 发生“冷却”与海冰面积的扩张,同时也暗示控制 RSBW 变化的罗斯海海冰与冰间湖甚至整个南大洋的海冰,在控制南大洋深部流通性变化上具有重要贡献^[65]。

3 结语

前人的“洋流驱动”假说主要是指大西洋环流的改变对全球大洋环流以及大气 p_{CO_2} 的影响,近几年来出现了越来越多关于太平洋深部流通性变化影响全球变化的假说,如从南大洋古海洋证据出发,通过研究计算太平洋中层水与深层水的 $\Delta\delta^{13}C$,发现间冰期时 $\Delta\delta^{13}C$ 减弱,反映中层水与深层水的混合加强导致南大洋太平洋区域深层水通风增强,从而提出轨道尺度上南极冰量的变化可以控制南大洋的太平洋区域深层水流通性变化^[65-67]进而影响全球变化这一假说。MIS 13 期以来,南大洋不同区域冰期时弱通风性 AABW 的重复性向北扩张(在南大洋的太平洋区域体现为 RSBW 的向北扩张),并认为这些过程可能会对揭示全球深层水与大气 p_{CO_2} 冰期-间冰期变化机制具有一定贡献^[68-69],文献[64]中研究结果也间接证明了这一观点。南大洋底层水形成增强,导致弱通风性 AABW 向北扩张与其形成位置北移的过程^[70-71],可推动 AABW 与 CDW 混合边界北移,减弱南极大陆边缘区 CDW 上涌^[66,72-73],在一定程度上阻止南大洋深层水碳库中的 CO_2 释放到大气中。除此之外,在上述过程的影响下南大洋深层水上涌位置亦会向北移动^[74],这可为 PF 以北地区,如极锋区(PFZ)、亚南极区(SAZ)的表层水体提供大量营养物质^[13],刺激了当地输出生产力的勃发,通过增强生物泵的固碳效率来加强南大洋碳“汇”效应,从而降低冰期大气 p_{CO_2} ^[6]。然而南大洋生产力旋回的冰期高,间冰期低的特征似乎并不具有普适性^[75-76],南大洋太平洋区域与印度洋区域的极锋区生产力冰期间冰期旋回特征发现了截然相反的变化,这是由于该区冰期生产力南极冰架、冰间湖与海冰的限制^[77]。同时,



注:末次冰消期初期 RSBW(PS75/054-1)低 ϵ_{Nd} 值与 CDW(E11-2-1, PS75/073-2)高值(ϵ_{Nd} 差距较大), 指示了强底层水与深层水成层化;末次冰消期末期 CDW(E11-2-1, PS75/073-2) ϵ_{Nd} 降低, 其大小接近 RSBW 的 ϵ_{Nd} 特征值, 说明受 RSBW 极向退却的影响, CDW 与 RSBW 混合强烈, 南大洋深部水体成层化减弱, 同期大气 p_{CO_2} 迅速增长

图 3 末次冰消期以来南大洋太平洋海区深层水与底层水 ϵ_{Nd} 值变化

Fig.3 The variations of ϵ_{Nd} in deep water and bottom water at the Pacific sector of the Southern Ocean since last glacial period

PFZ 冰期多年冰北部边界的向北扩张也增强了该海区的水体成层化, 限制了富含营养物质与活性硅酸盐(Si 限制)的深层水上涌, 导致南大洋的印度洋与太平洋区域冰期的低生产力^[78-80]。上述海区冰期水体上层水体成层化增强, 与间冰期冰融水导致上层水体成层化降低, 或对末次冰消期以来大气 p_{CO_2} 的不规则上升趋势密切相关。

4 研究展望

时至今日, 众多科学模型和古海洋证据均指向南大洋流通性增强和西风带向南运动与大气 p_{CO_2} 的升高具有正相关关系。这指示了一个目前来说比较可靠的机制, 即全球温盐环流的流通性变化可以驱动南大洋在碳的“汇”、“源”角色之间转变。在 LGM 至全新世以来漫长地质历史时期中, 不同地区的海洋均会在这一过程中以自己特殊的方式影响或响应大气 p_{CO_2} 的变化。关于解释大气 CO_2 变化的假说百家争鸣, 不断推陈

出新,直到近 10 a 来南大洋深层水流通性变化驱动大气 p_{CO_2} 变化这一假说成为主流。目前关于冰消期时南大洋流通性与大气 p_{CO_2} 的相关关系与控制机制研究的比较透彻。学界公认末次冰消期时存在这样一个正反馈过程,即冰盖后退→西风带风力变强→南大洋流通性增强→增强的上升流与深部上涌→大气 p_{CO_2} 升高→全球气温升高→冰盖继续后退。然而关于该正反馈停止的温度最大阈值和大气中 CO_2 浓度最大阈值方面的研究至今还没有定论。在高分辨率大洋沉积物获取手段发达、数量庞大的今天,如何充分利用高分辨率古海洋数据,来定量而非定性的重建 LGM 以来的导致古气候变化的相关阈值,或将成为研究末次冰消期以来高分辨率古气候与古海洋变化的重点。此外,随着对南极罗斯海古海洋研究的深入,将有助于发现新的“碎片”,来填补古海洋流通性演化对大气 p_{CO_2} 冰期-间冰期旋回影响这一幅巨大拼图。

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The Mechanisms of Variation Between Southern Ocean Ventilation and Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide Since the Last Deglaciation

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Abstract: The Southern Hemisphere Westerly Winds Belt (SWW) affects the exchange of carbon dioxide between the southern ocean and atmosphere by changing the ventilation of the southern ocean during last Deglaciation. During this period, the ventilation of deep southern ocean usually accompanied with the variation of atmosphere and ocean circulation. As an example, changes in the location and intensity of SWW and the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) changes in intensity. Some studies suggested that the belt of the SWW may move southward towards the polar at the beginning of deglaciation, and this shift of SWW could exert a strong control on Southern Ocean upwelling. While other studies suggested that compared to other factors, the changes in AMOC have a more important control on Southern Ocean stratification, and this could exert a stronger control on Southern Ocean upwelling. This could be explained by the mechanism that decreased formation of North Atlantic Deep Water (NADW) could lead to a weaker AMOC strength, which results in a northward mixed boundary of Antarctic Bottom Water (AABW) and NADW. Therefore, a weaker stratification and increasing upwelling of deep Southern Ocean existed during the Last Deglaciation. Both of these mechanisms could lead to the variations of ventilation or stratification in the Southern Ocean, which strongly coincided with the variation of atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration. Thus, discussions of the mechanisms which carbon dioxide was released by upwelling from the deep southern ocean during the most recent transition from glacial to interglacial conditions, have concentrated on the mechanisms about the variation of the Southern ocean ventilation. This passage following deciphers about two scenarios' mechanisms of the most important driving force of the Southern ocean ventilation in the following graphs. In addition to these two driven forces, some new studies have found that the northward expansion and poleward retreat of Ross Sea Bottom Water could exert a strong control on the Southern Ocean stratification. However, there are many mechanisms for deep Southern Ocean circulation. For example, variations of SWW strength and position, changes of AMOC strength and expansion/retreat of Ross Sea Bottom Water, are other mechanisms of the variation of Southern Ocean circulation. These mechanisms change the Southern Ocean circulation in different ways. Meanwhile, these processes could respond positively to the variations of the atmospheric p_{CO_2} in certain extent.

Key words: Southern Ocean; last deglaciation; deep circulation; carbon cycle; mechanism

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