

OMEN-SED 1.0: A new, numerically efficient sediment module for the coupling to Earth System Models

Dominik Hülse¹, Sandra Arndt^{1,2}, Stuart Daines³, Andy Ridgwell^{1,4}, and Pierre Regnier²

¹School of Geographical Sciences, University of Bristol, Clifton, Bristol BS8 1SS, UK

²Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium

³Earth System Science, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE, UK

⁴Department of Earth Sciences, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521, USA

Correspondence to: Dominik Hülse (Dominik.Huelse@bristol.ac.uk)

Abstract. Here we describe the first version of the Organic Matter ENabled SEDiment model (OMEN-SED 1.0).

1 Introduction

DH: How to include comments.

Marine surface sediments are key components in the Earth system. They host the largest carbon reservoir within the surficial Earth system, provide the only long term sink for atmospheric CO₂, recycle nutrients and represent the most important geochemical archive used for deciphering past changes in biogeochemical cycles and climate. Physical and chemical processes in sediments (i.e. diagenetic processes) depend on the water column and vice versa: Diagenesis is mainly donor controlled, as it is fuelled by the external supply of solid material (e.g. organic matter, calcium carbonate, opal) from the water column and is affected by overlying bottom water concentrations of solutes. At the same time, diagenesis in the sediments transforms the deposited material and returns some of the resulting products (e.g. nutrients, DIC) to the water column. This so-called benthic-pelagic coupling is essential for understanding global biogeochemical cycles and climate (e.g. Archer and Maier-Reimer, 1994; Soetaert et al., 2000; Archer et al., 2000; Mackenzie, 2005). Biological primary production of organic matter (OM, CH₂O in equation R1) and the reverse process of degradation can be written in a greatly simplified reaction as:



On geological timescales production of OM is generally greater than degradation which results in some organic matter being buried in marine sediments and oxygen accumulating in the atmosphere.

20 Thus burial of OM leads to net oxygen input to, and CO₂ removal from the atmosphere (Berner, 2004). On shorter timescales, the upper few meters of the sediments (i.e. early diagenesis) are specifically important as it is decided here if a substance is recycled to the water column or buried for a longer period of time in the deeper sediments (Hensen et al., 2006). Most biogeochemical cycles and reactions in this part of marine sediments can be related either directly or indirectly to the

25 degradation of organic matter (e.g Boudreau and Ruddick, 1991; Arndt et al., 2013). Organic matter degradation releases metabolic CO₂ to the pore water, causing it to have a lower pH and provoking the dissolution of CaCO₃ (Emerson and Bender, 1981). Oxygen and nitrate for instance, the most powerful electron acceptors, are consumed in the course of the degradation of organic matter, resulting in the release of ammonium and phosphate to the pore water. As such, changes in the degradation

30 rate of OM can profoundly affect the oxygen and nutrient inventory of the ocean and thus primary productivity (Van Cappellen and Ingall, 1994; Lenton and Watson, 2000).

Nutrient recycling from the sediments has been invoked by modelling and data studies to explain the occurrence of extreme events in Earth history, for instance Oceanic Anoxic Events (OAEs) (e.g. Mort et al., 2007; Tsandev and Slomp, 2009). OAEs represent severe disturbances of the global carbon, oxygen and nutrient cycles of the ocean and are usually characterized by widespread bottom water anoxia and photic zone euxinia (Jenkyns, 2010). One way to explain the genesis and persistence of OAEs is increased oxygen demand due to enhanced primary productivity (PP). Increased nutrient inputs to fuel PP may have come from marine sediments as the burial efficiency of phosphorus declines when bottom waters become anoxic (Ingall and Jahnke, 1994; Van Cappellen and 35 Ingall, 1994). The recovery from OAE like conditions is thought to involve the permanent removal of excess CO₂ from the atmosphere and ocean by burying carbon in the form of organic matter in marine sediments (e.g. Arthur et al., 1988; Jarvis et al., 2011), which is consistent with the geological record of widespread black shale formation (Stein et al., 1986). However, the overall amount, exact timing and the rate of organic matter burial remain a topic of an ongoing debate.

40 Therefore, globally quantifying the burial and degradation of organic matter in marine sediments and related biogeochemical dynamics is important for understanding climate and the cycling of many chemical elements on various timescales. Such studies and quantifications are possible through the application of idealised mathematical representations of diagenesis, or so-called diagenetic models (e.g. Berner, 1980; Boudreau, 1997). The number of research questions that can be addressed with 45 diagenetic models is infinite and a plethora of different approaches have been developed, mainly following two distinct directions (Arndt et al., 2013). First, state-of-the art vertically resolved diagenetic models simulating all of the essential coupled redox and equilibrium reactions within marine sediments that control carbon burial and benthic recycling fluxes (e.g. BRNS, Aguilera et al., 2005; MEDIA, Meysman et al., 2003; OMEXDIA, Soetaert et al., 1996b). These “complete”, non-steady-

55 state models generally use a so-called multi-G approach, thus dividing the bulk organic carbon pool into a number of compound classes that are characterised by different degradabilities k_i . Combining such a complex diagenetic model with an ocean biogeochemical model results in the most realistic benthic-pelagic coupling. However, the global applicability of this set-up is limited by the high computation cost of simulating all biogeochemical reactions in the sediments. The second group
60 of models is less sophisticated and comprehensive than the “complete”, non-steady-state diagenetic models and is used for the coupling to global Earth System Models (e.g. DCESS, Shaffer et al., 2008; MEDUSA, Munhoven, 2007 or the model of Heinze et al. (1999)). In particular, these analytic models consider fewer biogeochemical reactions and assume that the sedimentary organic matter pool is composed of just a single or two discrete compound classes (1G or 2G approach respectively).
65 Even though there is potential to use more appropriate global sediment representations, in most current Earth System models sediment-water exchange of OM and chemical elements is either neglected or treated in a very simplistic way (Soetaert et al., 2000; Hülse et al., 2017). Most Earth system Models of Intermediate Complexity (EMICs) and also some of the higher resolution global carbon cycle models represent the sediment-water interface either as a reflective or a conservative/semi-
70 reflective boundary (Hülse et al., 2017). Thus, all particulate material deposited on the seafloor is either instantaneously consumed (reflective boundary), or a fixed fraction is buried in the sediments (conservative/semi-reflective boundary). Both highly simplified approaches furthermore completely neglect the exchange of solute species through the sediment-water interface and, therefore, cannot resolve the complex benthic-pelagic coupling. However, due to their computational efficiency,
75 both representations are often used in global biogeochemical models (e.g. Najjar et al., 2007; Ridgwell et al., 2007; Goosse et al., 2010). A superior approach is the vertically integrated dynamic model, which represents the whole sediment column as a single box (Hülse et al., 2017). Here, OM deposited on the seafloor is added to the sediment box where it gets degraded and dissolved species diffuse through the sediment-water interface in accordance with these transformations. This
80 approach thus ignores the vertical extent of the sediments and the temporary storage of dissolved species (Soetaert et al., 2000). Yet, it is computationally efficient and also allows differentiating between various fractions of organic matter. Most EMICs incorporate a vertically integrated dynamic model for particulate inorganic carbon only (i.e. mainly CaCO_3) and just a few consider oxic-only sediment degradation of organic matter (Hülse et al., 2017). The most complex description of marine sediments in Earth System models are vertically resolved diagenetic models, solving the one-dimensional, fully coupled reaction-transport equation for multiple solid and dissolved species (e.g. Berner, 1980; Boudreau, 1997). These models account for important transport processes (e.g. bioturbation, molecular diffusion and bioirrigation), resolve the coupled biogeochemical dynamics of dissolved species and usually at least a part of the resulting characteristic redox-zonation of marine
85 sediments (Soetaert et al., 2000). Examples of global carbon cycle models employing a vertically resolved diagenetic model are PISCES (Gehlen et al., 2006) and CLIMBER 3 α (Ilyina et al., 2013),
90

both using a version of Heinze et al. (1999), however, just utilizing a 1G approach with a constant degradation rate constant. None of the EMICs reviewed by Hülse et al. (2017) use such a sediment representation.

95 Obviously, such simplifications can neither account for the observed vast structural complexity in natural organic matter and its resulting different degradation rates nor for the rapid decrease in OM degradability in the uppermost centimeters of the sediments (Arndt et al., 2013). At least a 3G approach is necessary to accurately represent organic matter dynamics in this part of the sediments where most OM is degraded (e.g. Soetaert et al., 1996b). Furthermore, the spatial variability in ben-
100 thic OM degradation kinetics is unknown at the global scale and reported rate constants can vary by almost 10 orders of magnitude (Arndt et al., 2013). Thus, a major challenge for diagenetic models is defining appropriate OM degradation rate constants which is either achieved through profile fitting for a specific site or, for global applications, the rate constants follow empirical relations with a related, readily available sediment characteristic such as water depth (Middelburg et al., 1997), sedi-
105 mentation rate (Toth and Lerman, 1977; Tromp et al., 1995) or OM flux (Boudreau, 1997). However, these relationships are mostly based on simple fitting exercises to limited data sets and show at the most a very weak trend and no statistically significant relationship (Arndt et al., 2013). This creates considerable uncertainties when diagenetic models are coupled to global biogeochemical ocean models especially when applying the model for different geological timescales. Other model param-
110 eters implicitly accounting for processes not explicitly described are sedimentation and bioturbation rate and are generally related to water depth following Middelburg et al. (1997).

Here, we present the OrganicMatter ENabled SEDiment model (OMEN-SED 1.0), a new, one-dimensional, numerically efficient reactive transport model (RTM) that describes OM cycling as well as the associated dynamics of the most important terminal electron acceptors (TEAs, i.e. O₂, NO₃, SO₄, CH₄), related reduced substances (NH₄, H₂S), macronutrients (PO₄) and associated pore water quantities (ALK, DIC). OMEN-SED's computational efficiency allows its coupling to Earth System Models of different complexities and therefore the investigation of coupled global biogeochemical dynamics over geological timescales. Here, the model is presented as a 2G-approach, however, a third, nondegradable OM pool can be added and furthermore OMEN-SED can easily be extended to
120 a Multi-G approach.

2 Model Description

The following section provides a detailed description of the new model. Table 1 summarizes the biogeochemical reaction network and a glossary of parameters along with their respective units is provided in Tables 9 and 10.

125 **2.1 General Model Approach**

The calculation of benthic return/uptake and burial fluxes is based on the vertically resolved conservation equation for solid and dissolved species in porous media is given by (e.g. Berner, 1980; Boudreau, 1997):

130
$$\frac{\partial \xi C_i}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} + \xi \sum_j R_i^j \quad (1)$$

where C_i is the concentration of the biogeochemical species i , ξ equals the porosity ϕ for solute species and $(1-\phi)$ for solid species, hence represents the partitioning of species i into the solute and dissolved phase. The term z is the sediment depth, t denotes the time, F summarises the transport fluxes and $\sum_j R_i^j$ represents the sum of production/consumption rates j that affect species i . The reaction network accounts for the most important primary and secondary redox reactions, equilibrium reactions, mineral dissolution and precipitation, as well as adsorption and desorption processes that affect the explicitly resolved chemical species.

140 State-of-the-art reaction-transport models generally solve the ordinary differential equation (ODE) (eq. 1) numerically and thus allow to account for transient dynamics, depth-varying parameters or a high degree of coupling between different chemical species (e.g. Soetaert et al., 1996b; Aguilera et al., 2005). Yet, numerical models are computational expensive, thus rendering their application in an Earth System Model framework prohibitive. An analytical solution of equation (1) provides an alternative and computational more efficient approach which enjoyed great popularity in the early days of diagenetic modelling and computer technology. However, early analytical models were often very problem-specific and only considered one or two coupled species (e.g. Berner, 1964). ([Lehrman, Berner](#)) ?? which other pub? Over the next decades, a number of more complex analytical models describing the coupled dynamics of OM degradation, TEAs and reduced substances in sediments were developed (e.g. Billen, 1982; Goloway and Bender, 1982; Jahnke et al., 1982), before the boost in computing power enabled the development of fully-coupled, multi-species, numerical models (e.g. Van Cappellen and Wang, 1995; Soetaert et al., 1996b).

150 Finding an analytical solution to Eq. (1), especially when complex reaction networks are to be considered, is not straightforward and generally requires the assumption of steady state. In addition, the complexity of the reaction network can be reduced by dividing the sediment into distinct zones and accounting for the most pertinent biogeochemical processes within each zone, thus increasing the likelihood of finding an analytical solution to Eq. (1) (see Eq. (30) in section 2.5.1 for the general steady-state solution).

Therefore, OMEN-SED assumes that benthic dynamics can be represented by a series of steady-states. Because the Earth system model relevant variability in boundary conditions and fluxes is generally longer than the characteristic timescales of the reaction-transport processes, the sediment can be described by a series of pseudo steady-states. In addition, it divides the sediment into a bio-



Figure 1. Schematic of the different modelled species and layers in OMEN-SED (1.0). Here showing the case $z_{\text{ox}} < z_{\text{bio}} < z_{\text{NO}_3} < z_{\text{SO}_4}$.

turbated and a non-bioturbated zone defined by the constant bioturbation depth z_{bio} (see Fig. 1). Furthermore, it accounts for the dynamic redox zonation of marine sediments by dividing the sediment into: 2) an oxic zone delineated by the oxygen penetration depth z_{ox} , 3) a denitrification zone situated between z_{ox} and the nitrate penetration depth z_{NO_3} , 4) a sulfate reduction zone situated between z_{NO_3} and the sulfate penetration depth z_{SO_4} and 5) a methanogenic zone situated below z_{SO_4} (Fig. 1). All penetration depths are dynamically calculated by the model. Each zone is characterised by a set of diagenetic equations that encapsulate the most pertinent reaction and transport processes in this zone (see section 2.2 and 2.3 for more details).

OMEN calculates and feeds back to the Earth System model the fraction of POC preserved in the sediments and the sediment-water interface fluxes of the dissolved species C_i (in $\text{mol cm}^{-2} \text{ year}^{-1}$):

$$\text{Flux_SWI}(C_i) = \phi \left(D_i \frac{\partial C_i(z)}{\partial z} \Big|_0 - w [C_i(0) - C_i(z_\infty)] \right) \quad (2)$$

where w is the deposition rate, D_i is the diffusion coefficient and $C_i(0)$, $C_i(z_\infty)$ the concentration of species i at the SWI and at the lower sediment boundary.

175 **2.2 Transport**

The model accounts for both the advective, as well as the diffusive transport of dissolved and solid species, assuming that sediment compaction is negligible (i.e. $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = 0$). The molecular diffusion of dissolved species is described via a species-specific apparent diffusion coefficient, $D_{\text{mol},i}$. In addition, the activity of infaunal organisms in the bioturbated zone of the sediment ($z < z_{\text{bio}}$) that causes random displacements of sediments and porewaters is simulated using a diffusive term (e.g. Boudreau, 1986), with a constant bioturbation coefficient D_{bio} in the bioturbated zone. The pumping activity by burrow-dwelling animals and the resulting ventilation of tubes, the so-called bioirrigation, is encapsulated in a factor, f_{ir} that enhances the molecular diffusion coefficient (hence, $D_{i,0} = D_{\text{mol},i} \cdot f_{ir}$, Soetaert et al., 1996a). The flux divergence can thus be formulated as:

185
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(-\xi D_i \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial z} + \xi w C_i \right) \quad (3)$$

where D_i is the diffusion coefficient of species i ($D_i = D_{i,0} + D_{\text{bio}} = D_{\text{mol},i} \cdot f_{ir} + D_{\text{bio}}$ for dissolved species and $D_i = D_{\text{bio}}$ for solid species) and w is the deposition rate. The bioturbation coefficient D_{bio} is set to zero below z_{bio} . In addition, infaunal activity ceases ($D_{\text{bio}} = 0$) once bottom waters become anoxic ($O_2 < ??? \text{ mol cm}^{-3}$). **check for good value + add if-query in code!!**

190 **2.3 Reaction Network**

Earth System models generally track the biogeochemical dynamics of organic and inorganic carbon, essential nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus) and oxygen with the aim of investigating the evolution of the ocean's redox structure and carbonate system and its feedbacks on global climate. This general aim thus defines a minimum set of state variables and reaction processes that need to be resolved for an efficient representation of the benthic-pelagic coupling in Earth system models. A suitable sediment model must provide a robust quantification of organic (and inorganic) carbon burial fluxes, as well as the benthic return fluxes of growth-limiting nutrients, equilibrium invariant and reduced species, and oxygen uptake fluxes. As a consequence, the reaction network must account for the most important primary and secondary redox reactions, equilibrium reactions, mineral precipitation/dissolution and adsorption/desorption, resulting in a complex set of coupled reaction-transport equations. The following subsections provide a short discussion of the reaction processes included in the model and give an overview of the vertically resolved conservation equations and boundary conditions for solid and dissolved species in each layer. Table 1 provides a summary of the reactions and variables considered in the reaction network. Table 14 summarises their reaction stoichiometry and Table ?? provides an overview of their description in the model.

2.3.1 Organic matter or Particulate Organic Carbon (POC)

In marine sediments, organic matter (OM) is degraded by heterotrophic activity coupled to the sequential utilisation of terminal electron acceptors, typically in the order of O_2 , NO_3^- , $Mn(VI)$,

Table 1. Reactions and variables implemented in the Reaction Network of OMEN-SED (1.0). The primary and secondary redox reactions are listed in the sequence they occur with increasing sediment depth.

Description	
Primary redox reactions	Degradation of organic matter via aerobic respiration, denitrification, sulfate reduction, methanogenesis (implicit)
Secondary redox reactions	Oxidation of ammonium and sulfide by oxygen, anaerobic oxidation of methane by sulfate
Adsorption/Desorption	Ad-/Desorption of P on/from Fe(OH) ₃ , NH ₄ adsorption, PO ₄ adsorption
Mineral precipitation	Formation of authigenic P
Variables	Organic matter, oxygen, nitrate, ammonium, sulfate, sulfide (hydrogen sulfide), phosphate, Fe-bound P, DIC, ALK

Table 2. Boundary conditions for organic matter. For the boundaries we define: $z_{\text{bio}}^- := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_{\text{bio}} - h)$ and $z_{\text{bio}}^+ := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_{\text{bio}} + h)$.

Boundary	Condition	
$z = 0$	known concentration	1) $C_i(0) = C_{i0}$
$z = z_{\text{bio}}$	continuity	2) $C_i(z_{\text{bio}}^-) = C_i(z_{\text{bio}}^+)$ 3) $-D_{\text{bio}} \cdot \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial z} \Big _{z_{\text{bio}}^-} = 0$

Fe(III) and SO₄²⁻ followed by methanogenesis and/or fermentation. Here, organic matter degradation is described via a multi-G model approach (Arndt et al., 2013, and references therein), assuming that the bulk OM consists of a number of discrete compound classes C_i characterised by specific degradation rate constants k_i . Such a multi-G approach allows for selective preservation of compound classes according to their reactivity, k_i and, thus, accounts for the change in organic matter reactivity during burial. Each compound class is degraded according to first-order kinetics. The conservation equation for organic matter dynamics is thus given by:

$$\frac{\partial C_i}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{C_i} \frac{\partial^2 C_i}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial z} - k_i \cdot C_i \quad (4)$$

The analytical solution of Eq. (4) (see section 2.5 for details) requires the definition of a set of boundary conditions (Table 2). The model assumes a known concentration/flux at the sediment-water interface and continuity across the bottom of the bioturbated zone, z_{bio} .

2.3.2 Oxygen

In marine sediments, oxygen is consumed via aerobic degradation of organic matter and a number of secondary redox reactions. In the oxic layer ($z < z_{\text{ox}}$), the model explicitly accounts for the aerobic degradation of OM, which consumes oxygen with a fixed O₂ : C ratio (O₂C, Tab. 10) and produces

Table 3. Boundary conditions for oxygen. For the boundaries we define: $z_{\text{bio}}^- := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_{\text{bio}} - h)$ and $z_{\text{bio}}^+ := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_{\text{bio}} + h)$.

Boundary	Condition	
$z = 0$	known concentration	1) $O_2(0) = O_{20}$
$z = z_{\text{bio}}$	continuity	2) $O_2(z_{\text{bio}}^-) = O_2(z_{\text{bio}}^+)$
$z = z_{\text{ox}}$	O_2 consumption ($z_{\text{ox}} = z_\infty$)	3) $-(D_{O_2,0} + D_{\text{bio}}) \cdot \frac{\partial O_2}{\partial z} \Big _{z_{\text{bio}}^-} = -D_{O_2,0} \cdot \frac{\partial O_2}{\partial z} \Big _{z_{\text{bio}}^+}$ 4) IF ($O_2(z_\infty) > 0$) $\frac{\partial O_2}{\partial z} \Big _{z_{\text{ox}}} = 0$ ELSE $O_2(z_{\text{ox}}) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad -D_{O_2} \cdot \frac{\partial O_2}{\partial z} \Big _{z_{\text{ox}}} = F_{\text{red}}(z_{\text{ox}})$ $F_{\text{red}}(z_{\text{ox}}) = \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \int_{z_{\text{ox}}}^\infty \sum_i (2\gamma_{\text{NH}_4} \text{NC}_i + \gamma_{\text{H}_2\text{S}} \text{SO}_4 \text{C}) k_i C_i dz$
	($z_{\text{ox}} < z_\infty$) with flux from below	

225 ammonium, which is partially nitrified to nitrate (γ_{NH_4}). In addition, the oxygen consumption due to oxidation of reduced species (NH_4 , H_2S) produced in the suboxic and anoxic layers of the sediment is implicitly taken into account through the flux boundary condition at the dynamic oxygen penetration depth z_{ox} . This simplification can be justified as it has been shown that these secondary redox reactions mainly occur at the oxic/suboxic interface (Soetaert et al., 1996b). The factor $\frac{1-\phi}{\phi}$

230 accounts for the volume conversion from the solid to the dissolved phase. Oxygen dynamics are thus described by:

$$\frac{\partial O_2}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{O_2} \frac{\partial^2 O_2}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial O_2}{\partial z} - \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \sum_i k_i \cdot [O_2 \text{C} + 2\gamma_{\text{NH}_4} \text{NC}_i] \cdot C_i(z) \quad (5)$$

The analytical solution of Eq. (5) requires the definition of boundary conditions (Table 3). OMEN-235 SED (1.0) assumes a known bottom water concentration and the complete consumption of oxygen at the oxygen penetration depth (or zero flux if $z_{\text{ox}} = z_\infty$). Equal oxygen concentration and diffusive flux above (z_{bio}^-) and below (z_{bio}^+) the bioturbation boundary is considered. In addition, the model accounts for reduced species produced by anaerobic mineralization diffusing into the oxic layer from below, assuming that respective fractions (γ_{NH_4} and $\gamma_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}$) are re-oxidised at the oxic/suboxic 240 interface.

2.3.3 Nitrate and Ammonium

To model nitrate and ammonium dynamics the sediment is partitioned into two geochemical layers (oxic and suboxic), where different equations describe the biogeochemical processes. Above the oxygen penetration depth organic matter mineralization produces ammonium, which is partly nitrified to nitrate (the fraction γ_{NH_4}). In the suboxic zone ($z > z_{\text{ox}}$), oxygen concentration is zero and nitrate serves as the electron acceptor to respire organic matter, thus nitrate is consumed by denitrification and ammonium is produced. Below the nitrate penetration depth z_{NO_3} , ammonium is still produced via OM mineralization. The model assumes that adsorption of ammonium to sediment

particles is fast compared with the characteristic transport time scales. Thus, a constant equilibrium adsorption coefficient K_{NH_4} is used to parameterize the loss of dissolved NH_4 to adsorbed NH_4 (Wang and Van Cappellen, 1996). Therefore the diagenetic equations for nitrate and ammonium are given by:

1. Layer ($z \leq z_{\text{ox}}$)

$$255 \quad \frac{\partial \text{NO}_3^I}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{\text{NO}_3} \frac{\partial^2 \text{NO}_3^I}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{NO}_3^I}{\partial z} + \gamma_{\text{NH}_4} \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \sum_i \text{NC}_i \cdot k_i \cdot C_i(z) \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{NH}_4^I}{\partial t} = 0 = \frac{D_{\text{NH}_4}}{1+K_{\text{NH}_4}} \frac{\partial^2 \text{NH}_4^I}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{NH}_4^I}{\partial z} + \frac{1-\gamma_{\text{NH}_4}}{1+K_{\text{NH}_4}} \cdot \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \sum_i \text{NC}_i \cdot k_i \cdot C_i(z) \quad (7)$$

2. Layer ($z_{\text{ox}} < z \leq z_{\text{NO}_3}$)

$$\frac{\partial \text{NO}_3^{II}}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{\text{NO}_3} \frac{\partial^2 \text{NO}_3^{II}}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{NO}_3^{II}}{\partial z} - \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \text{NO}_3 C \cdot \sum_i k_i \cdot C_i(z) \quad (8)$$

$$260 \quad \frac{\partial \text{NH}_4^{II}}{\partial t} = 0 = \frac{D_{\text{NH}_4}}{1+K_{\text{NH}_4}} \frac{\partial^2 \text{NH}_4^{II}}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{NH}_4^{II}}{\partial z} \quad (9)$$

3. Layer ($z_{\text{NO}_3} < z \leq z_{\infty}$)

$$\frac{\partial \text{NH}_4^{III}}{\partial t} = 0 = \frac{D_{\text{NH}_4}}{1+K_{\text{NH}_4}} \frac{\partial^2 \text{NH}_4^{III}}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{NH}_4^{III}}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{1+K_{\text{NH}_4}} \cdot \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \sum_i \text{NC}_i \cdot k_i \cdot C_i(z) \quad (10)$$

265 The boundary conditions to solve Equations 6 - 10 are summarized in Table 4. The model assumes known bottom water concentrations for both species, the complete consumption of nitrate at the nitrate penetration depth (or zero flux if $z_{\text{NO}_3} = z_{\infty}$) and no change in ammonium flux at z_{∞} . It considers equal concentrations and diffusive fluxes at z_{bio} and z_{ox} . In addition, the re-oxidation of upward-diffusing reduced ammonium is considered in the oxic-suboxic boundary condition for 270 nitrate and ammonium.

2.3.4 Sulfate and Sulfide

When nitrate is depleted, sulfate reduction is the pathway to mineralize organic matter, thus consuming sulfate (SO_4) and producing hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) until the sulfate penetration depth (z_{SO_4}).

275 Sulfate and sulfide dynamics are thus described by:

1. Layer ($z \leq z_{\text{NO}_3}$)

$$\frac{\partial \text{SO}_4^I}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{\text{SO}_4} \frac{\partial^2 \text{SO}_4^I}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{SO}_4^I}{\partial z} \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{H}_2\text{S}^I}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{\text{H}_2\text{S}} \frac{\partial^2 \text{H}_2\text{S}^I}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{H}_2\text{S}^I}{\partial z} \quad (12)$$

Table 4. Boundary conditions for nitrate and ammonium. For the boundaries we define: $z_-^- := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_- - h)$ and $z_+^+ := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_- + h)$.

Boundary	Condition	
$z = 0$	known concentration	1) $NO_3(0) = NO_{30}$
$z = z_{\text{bio}}$	continuity	2) $NO_3(z_{\text{bio}}^-) = NO_3(z_{\text{bio}}^+)$
$z = z_{\text{ox}}$	continuity	3) $-(D_{NO_3,0} + D_{\text{bio}}) \cdot \frac{\partial NO_3}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^-} = -D_{NO_3,0} \cdot \frac{\partial NO_3}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^+}$
	where:	4) $NO_3(z_{\text{ox}}^-) = NO_3(z_{\text{ox}}^+)$
$z = z_{NO_3}$	NO ₃ consumption ($z_{NO_3} = z_\infty$)	5) $-D_{NO_3} \cdot \frac{\partial NO_3}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^-} + \gamma_{NH_4} \cdot F_{NH_4}(z_{\text{ox}}) = -D_{NO_3} \cdot \frac{\partial NO_3}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^+}$ $F_{NH_4}(z_{\text{ox}}) = \frac{1}{1+K_{NH_4}} \cdot \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \int_{z_{NO_3}}^\infty \sum_i k_i \cdot NC_i \cdot C_i dz$
		6) IF ($NO_3(z_\infty) > 0$) $\frac{\partial NO_3}{\partial z} _{z_{NO_3}} = 0$ ELSE
		7) $NO_3(z_{NO_3}) = 0$
$z = 0$	known concentration	1) $NH_4(0) = NH_{40}$
$z = z_{\text{bio}}$	continuity	2) $NH_4(z_{\text{bio}}^-) = NH_4(z_{\text{bio}}^+)$
$z = z_{\text{ox}}$	continuity	3) $-\frac{D_{NH_4,0} + D_{\text{bio}}}{1+K_{NH_4}} \cdot \frac{\partial NH_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^-} = -\frac{D_{NH_4,0}}{1+K_{NH_4}} \cdot \frac{\partial NH_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^+}$
	where:	4) $NH_4(z_{\text{ox}}^-) = NH_4(z_{\text{ox}}^+)$
$z = z_{NO_3}$	continuity flux	5) $-\frac{D_{NH_4}}{1+K_{NH_4}} \cdot \frac{\partial NH_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^-} - \gamma_{NH_4} \cdot F_{NH_4}(z_{\text{ox}}) = -\frac{D_{NH_4}}{1+K_{NH_4}} \cdot \frac{\partial NH_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^+}$ $F_{NH_4}(z_{\text{ox}}) = \frac{1}{1+K_{NH_4}} \cdot \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \int_{z_{NO_3}}^\infty \sum_i k_i \cdot NC_i \cdot C_i dz$
$z = z_\infty$	zero NH ₄ flux	6) $NH_4(z_{NO_3}^-) = NH_4(z_{NO_3}^+)$
		7) $-\frac{D_{NH_4}}{1+K_{NH_4}} \cdot \frac{\partial NH_4}{\partial z} _{z_{NO_3}^-} = -\frac{D_{NH_4}}{1+K_{NH_4}} \cdot \frac{\partial NH_4}{\partial z} _{z_{NO_3}^+}$
		8) $\frac{\partial NH_4}{\partial z} _{z_\infty} = 0$

280 2. Layer ($z_{NO_3} < z \leq z_{SO_4}$)

$$\frac{\partial SO_4^{II}}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{SO_4} \frac{\partial^2 SO_4^{II}}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial SO_4^{II}}{\partial z} - \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \sum_i SO_4 C \cdot k_i \cdot C_i(z) \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial H_2S^{II}}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{H_2S} \frac{\partial^2 H_2S^{II}}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial H_2S^{II}}{\partial z} + \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \sum_i SO_4 C \cdot k_i \cdot C_i(z) \quad (14)$$

3. Layer ($z_{SO_4} < z \leq z_\infty$)

$$285 \quad \frac{\partial H_2S^{III}}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{H_2S} \frac{\partial^2 H_2S^{III}}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial H_2S^{III}}{\partial z} \quad (15)$$

To solve equations 11 - 15 the model assumes known concentrations at the sediment-water interface and continuity across the bioturbation depth and the nitrate penetration depth (see Table 5). The re-oxidation of reduced H₂S to SO₄ is considered in the oxic-suboxic boundary condition for both species, here including the methanic zone, as H₂S is also produced during anaerobic oxidation of methane (AOM). Furthermore, sulfate is used at z_{SO_4} to oxidize methane from below and thus producing H₂S. In case $z_{SO_4} < z_\infty$, sulfate concentration is zero at z_{SO_4} and its diffusive flux must

Table 5. Boundary conditions for sulfate and sulfide. For the boundaries we define: $z_-^- := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_- - h)$ and $z_-^+ := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_- + h)$.

Boundary	Condition	
$z = 0$	known concentration	1) $\text{SO}_4(0) = \text{SO}_{40}$
$z = z_{\text{bio}}$	continuity	2) $\text{SO}_4(z_{\text{bio}}^-) = \text{SO}_4(z_{\text{bio}}^+)$
	flux	3) $-(D_{\text{SO}_4,0} + D_{\text{bio}}) \cdot \frac{\partial \text{SO}_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^-} = -D_{\text{SO}_4,0} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{SO}_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^+}$
$z = z_{\text{ox}}$	continuity	4) $\text{SO}_4(z_{\text{ox}}^-) = \text{SO}_4(z_{\text{ox}}^+)$
	flux	5) $-D_{\text{SO}_4} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{SO}_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^-} + \gamma_{\text{H}_2\text{S}} \cdot F_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}(z_{\text{ox}}) = -D_{\text{SO}_4} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{SO}_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^+}$
	where:	$F_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}(z_{\text{ox}}) = \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \left(\int_{z_{\text{NO}_3}}^{\text{SO}_4} \sum_i \text{SO}_4 \cdot k_i \cdot C_i dz + \gamma_{\text{CH}_4} \cdot \int_{z_{\text{SO}_4}}^{\infty} \sum_i \text{MC} \cdot k_i \cdot C_i dz \right)$
$z = z_{\text{NO}_3}$	continuity	6) $\text{SO}_4(z_{\text{NO}_3}^-) = \text{SO}_4(z_{\text{NO}_3}^+)$
	flux	7) $-D_{\text{SO}_4} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{SO}_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{NO}_3}^-} = -D_{\text{SO}_4} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{SO}_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{NO}_3}^+}$
$z = z_{\text{SO}_4}$	SO_4 consumption ($z_{\text{SO}_4} = z_\infty$)	8) IF ($\text{SO}_4(z_\infty) > 0$) $\frac{\partial \text{SO}_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{SO}_4}} = 0$
	$(z_{\text{SO}_4} < z_\infty)$	ELSE $\text{SO}_4(z_{\text{SO}_4}) = 0$ and $-D_{\text{SO}_4} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{SO}_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{SO}_4}} = \gamma_{\text{CH}_4} \cdot F_{\text{CH}_4}(z_{\text{SO}_4})$ $F_{\text{CH}_4}(z_{\text{SO}_4}) = \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \int_{z_{\text{SO}_4}}^{\infty} \sum_i \text{MC} \cdot k_i \cdot C_i dz$
	with flux from below:	
$z = 0$	known concentration	1) $\text{H}_2\text{S}(0) = \text{H}_2\text{S}_0$
$z = z_{\text{bio}}$	continuity	2) $\text{H}_2\text{S}(z_{\text{bio}}^-) = \text{H}_2\text{S}(z_{\text{bio}}^+)$
	flux	3) $-(D_{\text{H}_2\text{S},0} + D_{\text{bio}}) \cdot \frac{\partial \text{H}_2\text{S}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^-} = -D_{\text{H}_2\text{S},0} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{H}_2\text{S}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^+}$
$z = z_{\text{ox}}$	continuity	4) $\text{H}_2\text{S}(z_{\text{ox}}^-) = \text{H}_2\text{S}(z_{\text{ox}}^+)$
	flux	5) $-D_{\text{H}_2\text{S}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{H}_2\text{S}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^-} - \gamma_{\text{H}_2\text{S}} F_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}(z_{\text{ox}}) = -D_{\text{H}_2\text{S}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{H}_2\text{S}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^+}$
	where:	$F_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}(z_{\text{ox}}) = \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \left(\int_{z_{\text{NO}_3}}^{\text{SO}_4} \sum_i \text{SO}_4 \cdot k_i \cdot C_i dz + \gamma_{\text{CH}_4} \cdot \int_{z_{\text{SO}_4}}^{\infty} \sum_i \text{MC} \cdot k_i \cdot C_i dz \right)$
$z = z_{\text{NO}_3}$	continuity	6) $\text{H}_2\text{S}(z_{\text{NO}_3}^-) = \text{H}_2\text{S}(z_{\text{NO}_3}^+)$
	flux	7) $-D_{\text{H}_2\text{S}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{H}_2\text{S}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{NO}_3}^-} = -D_{\text{H}_2\text{S}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{H}_2\text{S}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{NO}_3}^+}$
$z = z_{\text{SO}_4}$	continuity	8) $\text{H}_2\text{S}(z_{\text{SO}_4}^-) = \text{H}_2\text{S}(z_{\text{SO}_4}^+)$
	flux (with AOM)	9) $-D_{\text{H}_2\text{S}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{H}_2\text{S}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{SO}_4}^-} + \gamma_{\text{CH}_4} \cdot F_{\text{CH}_4}(z_{\text{SO}_4}) = -D_{\text{H}_2\text{S}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{H}_2\text{S}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{SO}_4}^+}$
	where:	$F_{\text{CH}_4}(z_{\text{SO}_4}) = \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \int_{z_{\text{SO}_4}}^{\infty} \sum_i \text{MC} \cdot k_i \cdot C_i dz$
$z = z_\infty$	zero H_2S flux	10) $\frac{\partial \text{H}_2\text{S}}{\partial z} _{z_\infty} = 0$

equal the amount of methane produced below; or, in case $z_{\text{SO}_4} = z_\infty$, a zero flux condition for sulfate is considered. At the lower boundary z_∞ zero flux of H_2S is considered. **correct??**

2.3.5 Phosphate

To model phosphorus (P) dynamics in the sediments OMEN-SED takes into account the change with depth of phosphate (PO_4) and iron-bound P, thereby mainly following the description of Slomp et al. (1996) and Gypens et al. (2008). Throughout the sediment column organic matter is mineralized

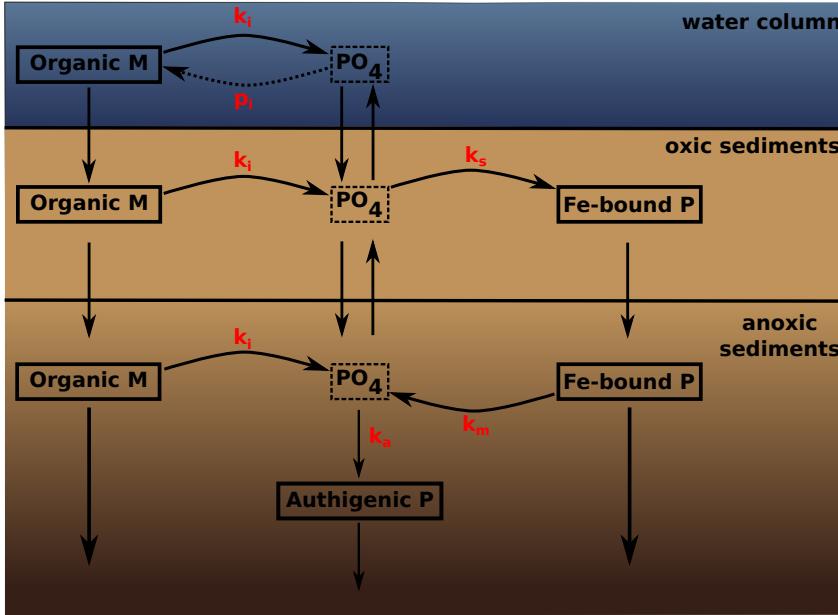


Figure 2. A schematic of the sedimentary P cycle in OMEN-SED (1.0). Red numbers represent kinetic rate constants for phosphorus dynamics (compare Table 10; p_i represents uptake rate of PO_4 via primary production in shallow environments). Adapted from Slomp et al. (1996).

300 resulting in a release of phosphate to the pore water. In the oxic part of the sediment, this PO_4 either
 305 diffuses upward to the water column or is adsorbed to Fe oxides forming Fe-bound P (or M) (Slomp et al., 1998). In the suboxic/anoxic zone, PO_4 is not only produced via organic matter degradation but is also released from the Fe-bound P pool due to the reduction of Fe oxides. Furthermore, phosphate concentrations can become high enough in this layer for authigenic mineral formation to occur
 310 (Van Cappellen and Berner, 1988). This phosphorus bound in authigenic minerals represents a permanent sink for reactive phosphorus (Slomp et al., 1996). See Figure 2 for a schematic overview of the sedimentary P cycle. As for ammonium, the adsorption of P to the sediment matrix is treated as an equilibrium processes, parameterized with dimensionless adsorption coefficients for the oxic and anoxic zone ($K_{\text{PO}_4}^I$, $K_{\text{PO}_4}^{II}$ Slomp et al., 1998). Therefore the diagenetic equations for phosphate are
 written as:

1. Layer ($z \leq z_{\text{ox}}$)

$$\frac{\partial \text{PO}_4^I}{\partial t} = \frac{D_{\text{PO}_4}}{1 + K_{\text{PO}_4}^I} \frac{\partial^2 \text{PO}_4^I}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{PO}_4^I}{\partial z} + \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \frac{1}{1 + K_{\text{PO}_4}^I} \sum_i (\text{PC}_i \cdot k_i \cdot C_i(z)) - \frac{k_s}{1 + K_{\text{PO}_4}^I} (\text{PO}_4^I - \text{PO}_4^s) \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\partial M^I}{\partial t} = D_M \frac{\partial^2 M^I}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial M^I}{\partial z} + \frac{\phi}{1-\phi} k_s (\text{PO}_4^I - \text{PO}_4^s) \quad (17)$$

Table 6. Boundary conditions for phosphate and Fe-bound P (M). For the boundaries we define: $z_-^- := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_- - h)$ and $z_+^+ := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_- + h)$.

Boundary	Condition	
$z = 0$	known concentration	1) $\text{PO}_4(0) = \text{PO}_{40}$
$z = z_{\text{bio}}$	continuity	2) $\text{PO}_4(z_{\text{bio}}^-) = \text{PO}_4(z_{\text{bio}}^+)$
	flux	3) $(D_{\text{PO}_4,0} + D_{\text{bio}}) \cdot \frac{\partial \text{PO}_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^-} = D_{\text{PO}_4,0} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{PO}_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^+}$
$z = z_{\text{ox}}$	continuity	4) $\text{PO}_4(z_{\text{ox}}^-) = \text{PO}_4(z_{\text{ox}}^+)$
	flux	5) $-\frac{D_{\text{PO}_4}}{1+K_{\text{PO}_4}^I} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{PO}_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^-} = -\frac{D_{\text{PO}_4}}{1+K_{\text{PO}_4}^I} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{PO}_4}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^+}$
$z = z_\infty$	flux	10) $\frac{\partial \text{PO}_4}{\partial z} _{z_\infty} = 0$
$z = 0$	known concentration	1) $M(0) = M_0$
$z = z_{\text{bio}}$	continuity	2) $M(z_{\text{bio}}^-) = M(z_{\text{bio}}^+)$
	flux	3) $\frac{\partial M}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^-} = \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^+}$
$z = z_{\text{ox}}$	continuity	4) $M(z_{\text{ox}}^-) = M(z_{\text{ox}}^+)$
	flux	5) $\frac{\partial M}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^-} = \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^+}$
$z = z_\infty$	assymptotic concentration	10) $M(z_\infty) = M_\infty$

2. Layer ($z_{\text{ox}} < z$)

$$\frac{\partial M^{II}}{\partial t} = D_M \frac{\partial^2 M^{II}}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial M^{II}}{\partial z} - k_m (M^{II} - M^\infty) \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \text{PO}_4^{II}}{\partial t} = & \frac{D_{\text{PO}_4}}{1+K_{\text{PO}_4}^{II}} \frac{\partial^2 \text{PO}_4^{II}}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{PO}_4^{II}}{\partial z} + \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \frac{1}{1+K_{\text{PO}_4}^{II}} \sum_i (\text{PC}_i \cdot k_i \cdot C_i(z)) \\ & - \frac{k_a}{1+K_{\text{PO}_4}^{II}} (\text{PO}_4^{II} - \text{PO}_4^a) + \frac{(1-\phi)}{\phi} \frac{k_m}{1+K_{\text{PO}_4}^{II}} (M^{II} - M^\infty) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

(20)

The boundary conditions to solve Equations 16 - 19 are summarized in Table 6. The model assumes known bottom water concentrations and equal concentrations and diffusive fluxes at z_{bio} and z_{ox} for both species. Additionally it considers no change in phosphate flux and an assymptotic Fe-bound P concentration at z_∞ .
325

2.3.6 Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (DIC)

Organic matter degradation produces dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) with a stoichiometric DIC:C ratio of 1:2 in the methanic zone and 1:1 in the rest of the sediment column. DIC dynamics in OMEN-SED (1.0) are thus described by equations 21 and 21 and boundary conditions as summarized in Table 7. The model assumes a known DIC concentration at the sediment-water interface, a zero flux condition at the lower boundary z_∞ and continuity across the bioturbation and sulfate

Table 7. Boundary conditions for DIC. For the boundaries we define: $z_-^- := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_- - h)$ and $z_-^+ := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_- + h)$.

Boundary	Condition	
$z = 0$	known concentration	1) $\text{DIC}(0) = \text{DIC}_0$
$z = z_{\text{bio}}$	continuity	2) $\text{DIC}(z_{\text{bio}}^-) = \text{DIC}(z_{\text{bio}}^+)$
	flux	3) $-(D_{\text{DIC},0} + D_{\text{bio}}) \cdot \frac{\partial \text{DIC}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^-} = -D_{\text{DIC},0} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{DIC}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^+}$
$z = z_{\text{SO}_4}$	continuity	4) $\text{DIC}(z_{\text{SO}_4}^-) = \text{DIC}(z_{\text{SO}_4}^+)$
	flux (with AOM)	5) $-D_{\text{DIC}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{DIC}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{SO}_4}^-} + \gamma_{\text{CH}_4} \cdot F_{\text{CH}_4}(z_{\text{SO}_4}) = -D_{\text{DIC}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{DIC}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{SO}_4}^+}$
	where:	$F_{\text{CH}_4}(z_{\text{SO}_4}) = \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \int_{z_{\text{SO}_4}}^{\infty} \sum_i \text{MC} \cdot k_i \cdot C_i dz$
$z = z_\infty$	zero DIC flux	6) $\frac{\partial \text{DIC}}{\partial z} _{z_\infty} = 0$

penetration depth. In addition, the anaerobic oxidation of methane at z_{SO_4} produces DIC (with 1:1
335 stoichiometry) which is accounted for through the flux boundary condition at z_{SO_4} (Table 7 eq. 5)

1. Layer ($z \leq z_{\text{SO}_4}$)

$$\frac{\partial \text{DIC}^I}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{\text{DIC}} \frac{\partial^2 \text{DIC}^I}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{DIC}^I}{\partial z} + \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \sum_i \text{DICC}^I \cdot k_i \cdot C_i(z) \quad (21)$$

2. Layer ($z_{\text{SO}_4} < z \leq z_\infty$)

$$\frac{\partial \text{DIC}^{II}}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{\text{DIC}} \frac{\partial^2 \text{DIC}^{II}}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{DIC}^{II}}{\partial z} + \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \sum_i \text{DICC}^{II} \cdot k_i \cdot C_i(z) \quad (22)$$

2.3.7 Alkalinity

345 Organic matter degradation and secondary redox reactions exert a complex influence on alkalinity
with opposite effects depending on the TEA involved (Wolf-Gladrow et al., 2007). To model
alkalinity in OMEN-SED the sediment column is partitioned into four geochemical layers, where
different equations describe the biogeochemical processes using variable stoichiometric coefficients
(compare Tables 10 and 14). Above z_{ox} , aerobic OM mineralization decreases alkalinity according
350 to ALK^{OX} whereas nitrification increases alkalinity with stoichiometry ALK^{NIT} . In the remaining
three zones anaerobic OM mineralization increases alkalinity with variable stoichiometric coefficients
(i.e. ALK^{DEN} , ALK^{SUL} , ALK^{MET}). Thus, the diagenetic equations for alkalinity are written
as:

355 1. Layer ($z \leq z_{\text{ox}}$)

$$\frac{\partial \text{ALK}^I}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{\text{ALK}} \frac{\partial^2 \text{ALK}^I}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{ALK}^I}{\partial z} + \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \sum_i \left(\text{ALK}^{\text{NIT}} \cdot \frac{\gamma_{\text{NH}_4}}{1+K_{\text{NH}_4}} \text{NC}_i + \text{ALK}^{\text{OX}} \right) \cdot k_i \cdot C_i(z) \quad (23)$$

2. Layer ($z_{\text{ox}} < z \leq z_{\text{NO}_3}$)

$$360 \frac{\partial \text{ALK}^{II}}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{\text{ALK}} \frac{\partial^2 \text{ALK}^{II}}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{ALK}^{II}}{\partial z} + \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \sum_i \text{ALK}^{\text{DEN}} \cdot k_i \cdot C_i(z) \quad (24)$$

3. Layer ($z_{\text{NO}_3} < z \leq z_{\text{SO}_4}$)

$$\frac{\partial \text{ALK}^{III}}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{\text{ALK}} \frac{\partial^2 \text{ALK}^{III}}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{ALK}^{III}}{\partial z} + \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \sum_i \text{ALK}^{\text{SUL}} \cdot k_i \cdot C_i(z) \quad (25)$$

365 4. Layer ($z_{\text{SO}_4} < z \leq z_{\infty}$)

$$\frac{\partial \text{ALK}^{IV}}{\partial t} = 0 = D_{\text{ALK}} \frac{\partial^2 \text{ALK}^{IV}}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial \text{ALK}^{IV}}{\partial z} + \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \sum_i \text{ALK}^{\text{MET}} \cdot k_i \cdot C_i(z) \quad (26)$$

To solve equations 23 - 26 the model assumes a known concentration at the sediment-water interface and continuity across the bioturbation depth and the penetration depths of O₂, NO₃ and SO₄ (see 370 Table 8). The decrease of alkalinity due to oxidation of reduced species produced in the suboxic and anoxic layers is implicitly taken into account through the flux boundary condition at z_{ox} (Table 8 eq. 5). Furthermore, the oxidation of methane by sulphate reduction increases alkalinity with stoichiometry ALK^{AOM} which is accounted for through the flux boundary condition at z_{SO_4} (Table 8 eq. 9). At the lower boundary z_{∞} a zero flux condition is applied.

375 2.4 Model Parameters

This section describes the parameters used in OMEN-SED (1.0) to describe sediment transport and biogeochemical reactions related to the burial and mineralization of organic matter under a wide range of environmental conditions. Table 9 states the parameters for sediment characteristics and Table 10 summarizes the stoichiometric factors and secondary reaction parameters used in the model.

380 2.4.1 Transport Parameters

Advection is the bulk flow of sediments and can be directly related to the accumulation of new material on the seafloor (i.e. sedimentation, Burdige, 2006). This results in a downward flux of older sediment material and porewater in relation to the sediment-water interface. When coupled to an ocean model, its sedimentation flux can be readily used in OMEN-SED 1.0. The stand-alone version 385 of OMEN-SED 1.0 uses the empirical global relationship between sediment accumulation rate (cm yr⁻¹) and seafloor depth (m) of Middelburg et al. (1997):

$$w = 3.3 \cdot 10^{-0.87478367 - 0.00043512 \cdot \text{depth}}, \quad (27)$$

Table 8. Boundary conditions for alkalinity. For the boundaries we define: $z_-^- := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_- - h)$ and $z_-^+ := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z_- + h)$.

Boundary	Condition	
$z = 0$	known concentration	1) $\text{ALK}(0) = \text{ALK}_0$
$z = z_{\text{bio}}$	continuity	2) $\text{ALK}(z_{\text{bio}}^-) = \text{ALK}(z_{\text{bio}}^+)$
	flux	3) $-(D_{\text{ALK},0} + D_{\text{bio}}) \cdot \frac{\partial \text{ALK}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^-} = -D_{\text{ALK},0} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{ALK}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{bio}}^+}$
$z = z_{\text{ox}}$	continuity	4) $\text{ALK}(z_{\text{ox}}^-) = \text{ALK}(z_{\text{ox}}^+)$
	flux	5) $-D_{\text{ALK}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{ALK}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^-} + F_{\text{ALK}}(z_{\text{ox}}) = -D_{\text{ALK}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{ALK}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{ox}}^+}$ $F_{\text{ALK}}(z_{\text{ox}}) = \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \left(\text{ALK}^{\text{H}_2\text{S}} \cdot \gamma_{\text{H}_2\text{S}} \int_{z_{\text{NO}_3}}^{\text{SO}_4} \sum_i \text{SO}_4 \cdot k_i \cdot C_i dz \right)$ $+ \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \left(\text{ALK}^{\text{NIT}} \frac{\gamma_{\text{NH}_4}}{1+k_{\text{NH}_4}} \int_{z_{\text{NO}_3}}^{\infty} \sum_i \text{NC}_i \cdot k_i \cdot C_i dz \right)$
	where:	
$z = z_{\text{NO}_3}$	continuity	6) $\text{ALK}(z_{\text{NO}_3}^-) = \text{ALK}(z_{\text{NO}_3}^+)$
	flux	7) $-D_{\text{ALK}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{ALK}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{NO}_3}^-} = -D_{\text{ALK}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{ALK}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{NO}_3}^+}$
$z = z_{\text{SO}_4}$	continuity	8) $\text{ALK}(z_{\text{SO}_4}^-) = \text{ALK}(z_{\text{SO}_4}^+)$
	flux (with AOM)	9) $-D_{\text{ALK}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{ALK}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{SO}_4}^-} + F_{\text{ALK}}(z_{\text{SO}_4}) = -D_{\text{ALK}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{ALK}}{\partial z} _{z_{\text{SO}_4}^+}$ $F_{\text{ALK}}(z_{\text{SO}_4}) = \frac{1-\phi}{\phi} \cdot \left(\text{ALK}^{\text{AOM}} \gamma_{\text{CH}_4} \cdot \int_{z_{\text{SO}_4}}^{\infty} \sum_i k_i \cdot C_i dz \right)$
	where:	
$z = z_\infty$	zero ALK flux	10) $\frac{\partial \text{ALK}}{\partial z} _{z_\infty} = 0$

As discussed before (Sec. 2.2), the diffusion coefficient of species i is calculated as $D_i = D_{i,0} + D_{\text{bio}} = D_{\text{mol},i} \cdot f_{ir} + D_{\text{bio}}$ for dissolved species and $D_i = D_{\text{bio}}$ for solid species. The bioturbation coefficient D_{bio} ($\text{cm}^2 \text{ yr}^{-1}$) is constant in the bioturbated zone and also follows the empirical relationship by Middelburg et al. (1997):

$$D_{\text{bio}} = 5.2 \cdot 10^{0.76241122 - 0.00039724 \cdot \text{depth}} \quad (28)$$

Studies showed that bioturbational effects on a global scale are largely restricted to the upper 10 cm of the sediments and are only marginally related to seafloor depth (e.g. Boudreau, 1998; Teal et al., 2010). Therefore, OMEN-SED (1.0) imposes a globally invariant bioturbation depth of 10 cm. Bioirrigation can enhance the molecular diffusion coefficient $D_{i,0} = D_{\text{mol},i} \cdot f_{ir}$ (Soetaert et al., 1996a). However, here we do not consider this effect and set f_{ir} to a constant value of 1. The specific molecular diffusion coefficients $D_{\text{mol},i}$ are corrected for sediment porosity ϕ , tortuosity F and are linearly interpolated for an ambient temperature T using zero-degree coefficients D_i^0 and temperature dependent diffusion coefficients D_i^T (compare Gypens et al., 2008):

$$D_{\text{mol},i} = (D_i^0 + D_i^T \cdot T) \cdot \frac{1}{\phi \cdot F}$$

Tortuosity can be expressed in terms of porosity as $F = \frac{1}{\phi^m}$ (Ullman and Aller, 1982) with the exponent m varying according to the type of sediment (here we use $m=3$). Values for D_i^T and D_i^0 are summarized in Table 9 and are adapted from Li and Gregory (1974) and Gypens et al. (2008).

Table 9. Sediment characteristics and transport parameters. **TODO: Update table!**

Parameter	Unit	Value	Description/Source
ρ_{sed}	g cm^{-3}	2.6	Sediment density
w	cm yr^{-1}	From ESM (Middelburg et al., 1997)	Advection/Sediment accumulation rate
z_{bio}	cm	10 or 0.0	Bioturbation depth (Boudreau, 1998; Teal et al., 2010)
D_{bio}	$\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^{-1}$	Fct. of seafloor depth	Bioturbation coefficient (Middelburg et al., 1997)
ϕ	-	0.85	Porosity
F	-	$\frac{1}{\phi^m}$	Tortuosity, here m=3
f_{ir}	-	1	Irrigation factor
PO_4^s	mol cm^{-3}	$1 \cdot 10^{-9}$	equilibrium conc. for P sorption (Slomp et al., 1996)
PO_4^a	mol cm^{-3}	$3.7 \cdot 10^{-9}$	equilibrium conc. for authigenic P precipitation (Slomp et al., 1996)
M^∞	mol cm^{-3}	$1.99 \cdot 10^{-9}$	asymptotic concentration for Fe-bound P (Slomp et al., 1996)
Adsorption coefficients and rate constants			
K_{NH_4}	-	1.4	NH ₄ adsorption coefficient (Wang and Van Cappellen, 1996)
$K_{\text{PO}_4}^I$	-	200.0	PO ₄ adsorption coefficient (oxic) (Slomp et al., 1998)
$K_{\text{PO}_4}^{II}$	-	1.3	PO ₄ adsorption coefficient (anoxic) (Slomp et al., 1998)
k_s	yr^{-1}	???	Rate constant for P sorption
k_m	yr^{-1}	???	Rate constant for Fe-bound P release
k_a	yr^{-1}	???	Rate constant for authigenic CFA precipitation
Diffusion coefficients (Li and Gregory, 1974; Gypens et al., 2008)			
$D_{\text{O}_2}^0$	$\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^{-1}$	348.62172	Molecular diffusion coefficient of oxygen at 0°C
$D_{\text{O}_2}^T$	$\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^{-1} \text{°C}^{-1}$	14.08608	Diffusion coefficient for linear temp. dependence of oxygen
$D_{\text{NO}_3}^0$	$\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^{-1}$	308.42208	Molecular diffusion coefficient of nitrate at 0°C
$D_{\text{NO}_3}^T$	$\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^{-1} \text{°C}^{-1}$	12.2640	Diffusion coefficient for linear temp. dependence of nitrate
$D_{\text{NH}_4}^0$	$\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^{-1}$	308.42208	Molecular diffusion coefficient of ammonium at 0°C
$D_{\text{NH}_4}^T$	$\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^{-1} \text{°C}^{-1}$	12.2640	Diffusion coefficient for linear temp. dependence of ammonium
$D_{\text{SO}_4}^0$	$\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^{-1}$	157.68	Molecular diffusion coefficient of sulfate at 0°C
$D_{\text{SO}_4}^T$	$\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^{-1} \text{°C}^{-1}$	7.884	Diffusion coefficient for linear temp. dependence of sulfate
$D_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}^0$	$\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^{-1}$	307.476	Molecular diffusion coefficient of sulfide at 0°C
$D_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}^T$	$\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^{-1} \text{°C}^{-1}$	9.636	Diffusion coefficient for linear temp. dependence of sulfide
$D_{\text{PO}_4}^0$	$\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^{-1}$	112.90764	Molecular diffusion coefficient of phosphate at 0°C
$D_{\text{PO}_4}^T$	$\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^{-1} \text{°C}^{-1}$	5.586252	Diffusion coefficient for linear temp. dependence of phosphate

405 **2.4.2 Reaction Parameters and Stoichiometries**

The applied multi-G approach for organic matter degradation considers specific degradation rate constants k_i (yr^{-1}) for each compound class which are assumed invariant along the sediment column and therefore independent of the nature of the terminal electron acceptor. The rate constants can be altered manually to fit observed sediment profiles (compare Section 3.1) or related to a master variable (e.g. sedimentation rate or POC-flux) provided by a coupled Earth System Model (compare Section 2.5.2 and 3.4). **TODO - describe the PO₄ related reaction parameters.** The stoichiometry of organic matter is represented by the factors NC_i and PC_i denoting the molecular nitrogen to carbon and phosphorus to carbon ratio. In the sulfidic and methanic zone the reduction of 1 mol organic matter additionally produces SO₄C = $\frac{138}{212}$ mol of hydrogen sulfide and MC = 0.5 mol of methane.

410 In the total sediment column organic matter mineralization consumes the specific TEA with a fixed ratio (O₂C, NO₃C and SO₄C respectively). See Table 10 for a complete summary of the parameters and their values.

2.5 Module Structure

TODO: Go over again! An analytical steady-state solution is found for the reaction-transport equation of each chemical species for every layer. At each boundary (i.e. z_{ox} , z_{bio} , z_{NO_3} and z_{SO_4}) the model has to match continuity and flux for the ODE solutions of the layer above and below the specific boundary. In particular the bioturbation boundary is problematic as it can theoretically occur in any geochemical layer (compare Fig. 3). In order to simplify this recurring boundary matching problem it is implemented in an independent algorithm which is described in Section 2.5.1. Instructions and requirements for coupling OMEN-SED (1.0) to a global Earth Sytem Model are given in Section 2.5.2.

2.5.1 Generic Boundary Condition Matching (GBCM)

A general steady-state advection-diffusion-reaction (ADR) diagenetic equation looks like:

$$430 \quad \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = 0 = D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} - w \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} - \sum_i \alpha_i \exp(-\beta_i z) - k \cdot C + Q. \quad (29)$$

where z is the sediment depth, t the time, D is the diffusion coefficient and w is the advection rate.

The ODE solution is of the general form:

$$C(z) = A \exp(az) + B \exp(bz) + \sum_i \frac{\alpha_i}{D\beta_i^2 - w\beta_i - k} \cdot \exp(-\beta_i z) + \frac{Q}{k} \quad (30)$$

435 and can therefore be expressed as:

$$C(z) = A \cdot E(z) + B \cdot F(z) + G(z) \quad (31)$$

where $E(z)$, $F(z)$ are the homogeneous solutions of the ODE, $G(z)$ the particular integral, and A , B are the integration constants (compare Fig. 3 for the whole sediment column).

Table 10. Values for biogeochemical parameters used in OMEN-SED (1.0). The variables x , y and z denote the atomic ratio of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorous of the degrading organic matter (here set to $C : N : P = 106 : 16 : 1$).

Parameter/Variable	Unit	Value	Description
Stoichiometric factors and molecular ratios			
NC ₁	mol/mol	$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{16}{106}$	nitrogen to carbon ratio refractory fraction, was 2 different ones? why?
NC ₂	mol/mol	$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{16}{106}$	nitrogen to carbon ratio labile fraction
PC _i	mol/mol	$\frac{z}{x} = \frac{1}{106}$	phosphorus to carbon ratio
MC	mol/mol	0.5	methane to carbon ratio produced during methanogenesis
DICC ^I	mol/mol	1.0	DIC to carbon ratio until $z\text{SO}_4$
DICC ^{II}	mol/mol	0.5	DIC to carbon ratio below $z\text{SO}_4$
O ₂ C	mol/mol	$\frac{x+2y}{x} = \frac{138}{106}$	oxygen to carbon ratio
NO ₃ C	mol/mol	$\frac{4x+3y}{5x} = \frac{94.4}{106}$	nitrate to carbon ratio
SO ₄ C	mol/mol	$\frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2\text{C} = \frac{138}{212}$	sulfate to carbon ratio
ALK ^{OX}	mol/mol	$-\frac{y+2z}{x} = -\frac{18}{106}$	ALK from aerobic degradation
ALK ^{NIT}	mol/mol	-2	ALK from nitrification
ALK ^{DEN}	mol/mol	$\frac{4x+3y-10z}{5x} = \frac{92.4}{106}$	ALK from denitrification
ALK ^{SUL}	mol/mol	$\frac{x+y-2z}{x} = \frac{120}{106}$	ALK from sulfate reduction
ALK ^{MET}	mol/mol	$\frac{y-2z}{x} = \frac{14}{106}$	ALK from methanogenesis
ALK ^{H2S}	mol/mol	-2	ALK from H ₂ S oxidation
ALK ^{AOM}	mol/mol	2	ALK from AOM
Secondary reaction parameters			
γ_{NH_4}	-	0.9	fraction of NH ₄ that is oxidised in oxic layer
$\gamma_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}$	-	0.95	fraction of H ₂ S that is oxidised in oxic layer
γ_{CH_4}	-	0.99	fraction of CH ₄ that is oxidised at $z\text{SO}_4$

Each boundary matching problem involves matching continuity and flux for the two solutions $C_U(z)$ (= 'upper') and $C_L(z)$ (= 'lower') across a boundary at $z = z_b$. Therefore, we get two ODE solutions of the general form:

$$C_U(z) = A_U \cdot E_U(z) + B_U \cdot F_U(z) + G_U(z) \quad (32)$$

$$C_L(z) = A_L \cdot E_L(z) + B_L \cdot F_L(z) + G_L(z). \quad (33)$$

445 The two boundary conditions are: for continuity (where for generality we allow a discontinuity V_b)

$$C_U(z_b) = C_L(z_b) + V_b \quad (34)$$

and for flux

$$450 \quad D_U C'_U(z_b) + w C_U(z_b) = D_L C'_L(z_b) + w C_L(z_b) + F_b \quad (35)$$

where w is advection, D are the diffusion coefficients and F_b is any flux discontinuity.

In terms of the ODE solutions (32), (33), the boundary conditions represent two equations connecting the four integration constants:

$$455 \quad \begin{pmatrix} E_U & F_U \\ D_U E'_U & D_U F'_U \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_U \\ B_U \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_L & F_L \\ D_L E'_L & D_L F'_L \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_L \\ B_L \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} G_L - G_U + V_b \\ D_L G'_L - D_U G'_U + F_b - w V_b \end{pmatrix} \quad (36)$$

where the ODE solutions E, F, G are all evaluated at z_b .

Equation (36) can be solved to give A_U and B_U as a function of the integration constants from the layer below (A_L and B_L), thereby constructing a piecewise solution for the whole region, with now just two integration constants A_L and B_L .

460 In the code the function **benthic_utils.matchsoln** provides this solution in the form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_U \\ B_U \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_2 \\ c_3 & c_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_L \\ B_L \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (37)$$

Using (37) we can now rewrite $C_U(z)$ in (32) as a function of A_L and B_L :

$$C_U(z) = (c_1 A_L + c_2 B_L + d_1) \cdot E_U(z) + (c_3 A_L + c_4 B_L + d_2) \cdot F_U(z) + G_U(z)$$

and hence define the "transformed" basis functions $E_U^*(z), F_U^*(z), G_U^*(z)$ such that:

$$465 \quad C_U(z) = A_L \cdot E_U^*(z) + B_L \cdot F_U^*(z) + G_U^*(z) \quad (38)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} E_U^*(z) &= c_1 E_U(z) + c_3 F_U(z) \\ F_U^*(z) &= c_2 E_U(z) + c_4 F_U(z) \\ G_U^*(z) &= G_U(z) + d_1 E_U(z) + d_2 F_U(z) \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

470

(in the code this is done by `benthic_utils.xformsoln`).

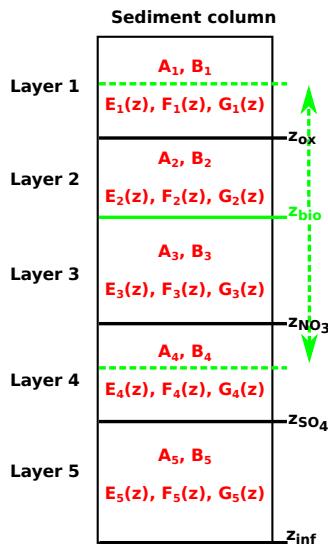


Figure 3. Schematic of the generic boundary condition matching (GBCM) problem. Showing the resulting integration constants (A_i, B_i) and ODE solutions (E_i, F_i, G_i) for the different sediment layers and the variable bioturbation boundary.

Solving the sediment layer stack

Equations (37), (38) and (39) can now be applied for each layer boundary, working up from the bottom of the sediments. The net result is to construct a piecewise solution with just two integration constants (coming from the lowest layer), which can then be solved for by applying one boundary condition for the sediment-water interface and one for the bottom of the sediments (e.g. a concentration condition at the bottom of the sediments, and a flux condition at the SWI).

Abstracting out the bioturbation boundary

The bioturbation boundary affects the diffusion coefficient of the modelled solutes and the conservation equation of organic matter which is available for mineralization. The boundary is particularly inconvenient as it can in principle occur in the middle of any “geochemical” layer and therefore generates multiple cases (compare Fig. 3). To simplify this for solutes, the “piecewise solution construction” above is used to abstract out the bioturbation boundary. An initial test for each layer is

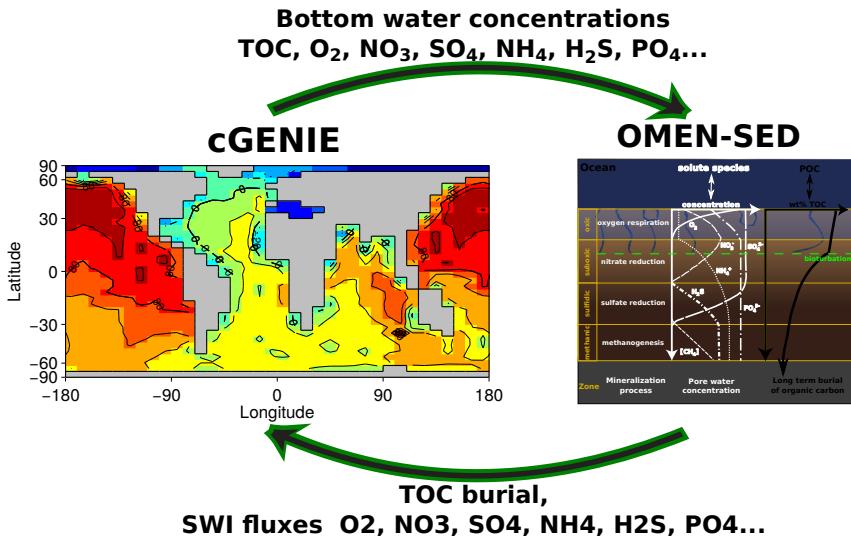


Figure 4. Schematic of the relationship between OMEN-SED (1.0) and GENIE. Arrows and accompanied text represent the information transferred between models.

made to identify its “bioturbation-status” (fully bioturbated, fully non-bioturbated or crossing the
485 bioturbation boundary) and (if needed) a piecewise solution is constructed by matching boundary conditions across the bioturbation boundary. The “outside” code therefore never needs to know whether it is dealing with a piecewise solution (i.e. matched across a bioturbation boundary) or a “simple” solution (i.e. the layer is fully bioturbated or fully non-bioturbated).

In the code, this is performed by **zTOC.prepfg_I12** which hands back a structure **ls** containing the
490 “bioturbation-status” for each layer and (if needed) the description of the piecewise solution (coefficients $c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, d_1, d_2$ as above). So e.g. for sulfate, **zTOC.prepfg_I12** is called three times at the beginning of **zSO4.calcbc** (one for each “geochemical” layer: oxic, suboxic, sulfidic) handing back three structures **ls** describing the layer’s “bioturbation-status”, abstracting away the bioturbation boundary and all associated conditional logic. When calculating the solutions for the different
495 layers, the pre-calculated structure **ls** is passed to the function **zTOC.calcfg_I12** which sorts out the correct solution type to use.

2.5.2 Coupling to an Earth System Model

Here the coupling of OMEN-SED (1.0) to the GENIE Earth System model is described, in particular its incorporation into the sediment geochemistry model (SEDGEM, Ridgwell and Hargreaves,
500 2007). Results from pre-industrial experiments are presented in section 3.4. Instead of remineralising POC completely at the seafloor, OMEN-SED (1.0) is called by SEDGEM for each grid point, passing over the bottom water concentrations of solutes ($\frac{mol}{kg}$, which is converted to $\frac{mol}{cm^3}$) and the flux of

POC (POC_{flux} , $\frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}}$, see Fig. 4). POC_{flux} is converted to $\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}}$ assuming the average density of POC as $1.0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$. Other parameters passed over from GENIE are seafloor depth, local temperature and the partitioning of bulk POC into the slower and faster degrading pool (as GENIE represents a labile and a refractory POC fraction, see Ridgwell et al. (2007)). For bottom water oxygen concentrations below $5 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ the bioturbation depth is changed from 10 to 0.01 cm to account for the reduced presence of organisms under anoxia. The advection/sediment accumulation rate is taken from GENIE, whereas a minimum values of $w = 0.5 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{kyrs}}$ is imposed as OMEN-SED (1.0) tends to be unstable for lower values. If the POC depositional flux is zero, OMEN-SED (1.0) is not called and all SWI-fluxes of solutes and the fraction of POC preserved in the sediments (POC_{pres}) are set to zero. Otherwise, the bulk POC_{flux} is separated into the labile and refractory component and the routine to calculate the sedimentary POC profiles is called. Here, the two POC depositional fluxes are first converted into SWI concentrations (in $\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{cm}^3}$) by solving Eq. (3) for $z=0$. **TODO: From here:**
 Write about coupling and stoichiometries need to match with the ocean biogeochemical model. Also describe different options for POC degradation rates (i.e. globally invariant value, related to sedimentation rate or POC settling flux).

OMEN-SED (1.0) then computes the resulting SWI-fluxes of solutes (in $\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{cm}^2 \text{yr}^1}$) and the fraction of POC preserved in the sediments at a depth of 100 cm which are given back to GENIE. In order to reduce memory requirements the sediment profiles (e.g. as shown in Fig. 5) are by default not calculated by OMEN-SED (1.0), however, the information needed to do this once the experiment has terminated is passed over and saved in SEDGEM (i.e. the integration constants from the lowest layer A_L , B_L and the ODE solutions E_i , F_i , G_i for the different sediment layers i). **TODO: check that is correct... e.g. need all ODE solutions but just IC from lowest layer? - why not calculated like this in matlab when calc. the profiles...?**

3 Test Cases

3.1 Sediment profiles

From Stolpovsky: We selected sites where pore water data were available from key ocean settings including the continental shelf (41 and 114 m), slope (241 and 1025 m), and deep sea (3073 m) (Figure 4). Two of these sites, stations WE206 and 241 on the Washington and Mauritanian margin (respectively), are located in high-nitrate-low-oxygen (HNLO) areas where oxygen-deficient waters impinge on the seafloor.

Figure 5 compares profiles calculated with OMEN-SED (1.0) to observations from different ocean depths taken at the Santa Barbara basin (585 m, Reimers et al., 1996), the Iberian margin (108 and 2213 m) and Nazaé Canyon (4298 m, Epping et al., 2002). Sediment-water interface characteristics and concentrations of total organic matter and all dissolved species in OMEN-SED (1.0) were set to the observed values where available (Table 11). The OM and pore water profiles were fitted by

Table 11. Model boundary conditions for the sampling stations in Figure 5. (For all sites DIC bottom water concentration of 2,400 nanomole cm⁻³ is assumed.)

Sediment characteristics:							
Depth (m)	Temp. (°C)	z_{bio} (cm)	D_{bio} (cm ² yr ⁻¹)	TOC ₁ (wt%)	TOC ₂ (wt%)	k ₁ (yr ⁻¹)	k ₂ (yr ⁻¹)
108	12.5	1.0	0.02	2.64	1.8	0.65	1.0e ⁻⁵
585	5.85	0.01	0.02	2.0	3.5	0.2	8.0e ⁻⁴
2213	3.2	10.0	0.17	0.45	0.5	0.1	4.0e ⁻⁴
4298	2.5	4.2	0.18	0.83	1.2	0.052	1e ⁻⁵

Bottom water concentrations of solutes (all in nanomole cm ⁻³):								
Depth	O ₂	NO ₃	SO ₄	NH ₄	H ₂ S	PO ₄	PO ₄ ^a	Alkalinity
108	210	9.6	28,000	0.4	0.0	0.0	15.0	2,400
585	10	25.0	28,000	0.0	0.0	50.0	90.0	2,480
2213	250	25.0	28,000	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	2,400
4298	243	30.1	28,000	0.22	0.0	0.0	5.0	2,400

optimizing the OM partitioning into the fast and slow degrading pool and their respective first order degradation rate constants (priority given to reproduce the OM and O₂ profiles). For phosphorus the equilibrium concentration for authigenic P formation (PO₄^a) was adjusted to fit the PO₄ concentration at z_{∞} . For the two open Iberian margin stations (108 and 2213 m) OMEN-SED (1.0) fits all observations well. OMEN-SED (1.0) does especially well at depth 2213m by reproducing the deep O₂ penetration and the subsurface maximum in NO₃ concentration due to the nitrification of NH₄. For the Santa Barbara basin (585 m) a misfit is observed for H₂S and PO₄ in the upper 20 cm of the sediment. This can be explained by the presence of Mn²⁺, Fe²⁺ and dissolved Fe at this site which are either reduced to degrade OM and/or react with H₂S to form iron sulfides, therefore inhibiting the rise in concentration of H₂S (Reimers et al., 1996). Phosphorus is adsorbed to Fe oxides and incorporated into carbonate fluorapatite (CFA) which is not modelled explicitly in OMEN-SED (1.0). **above correct/okay....?** For the Nazaé Canyon station (4298 m) satisfactory fits could be realised apart from NH₄. However, also the original study (Epping et al., 2002) had the same problem using a more complex diagenetic model and suggested non-local solute exchange being responsible for the higher observed NH₄ concentrations.

3.2 Sensitivity Analysis

Model parameters implicitly account for processes not explicitly described, they are notoriously difficult to constrain and a source of uncertainty for a numerical model. Sensitivity Analysis (SA) is a term used for mathematical techniques to investigate how the variations in the outputs (y_1, \dots, y_N) of a numerical model can be attributed to variations in the different input parameters (x_1, \dots, x_M)

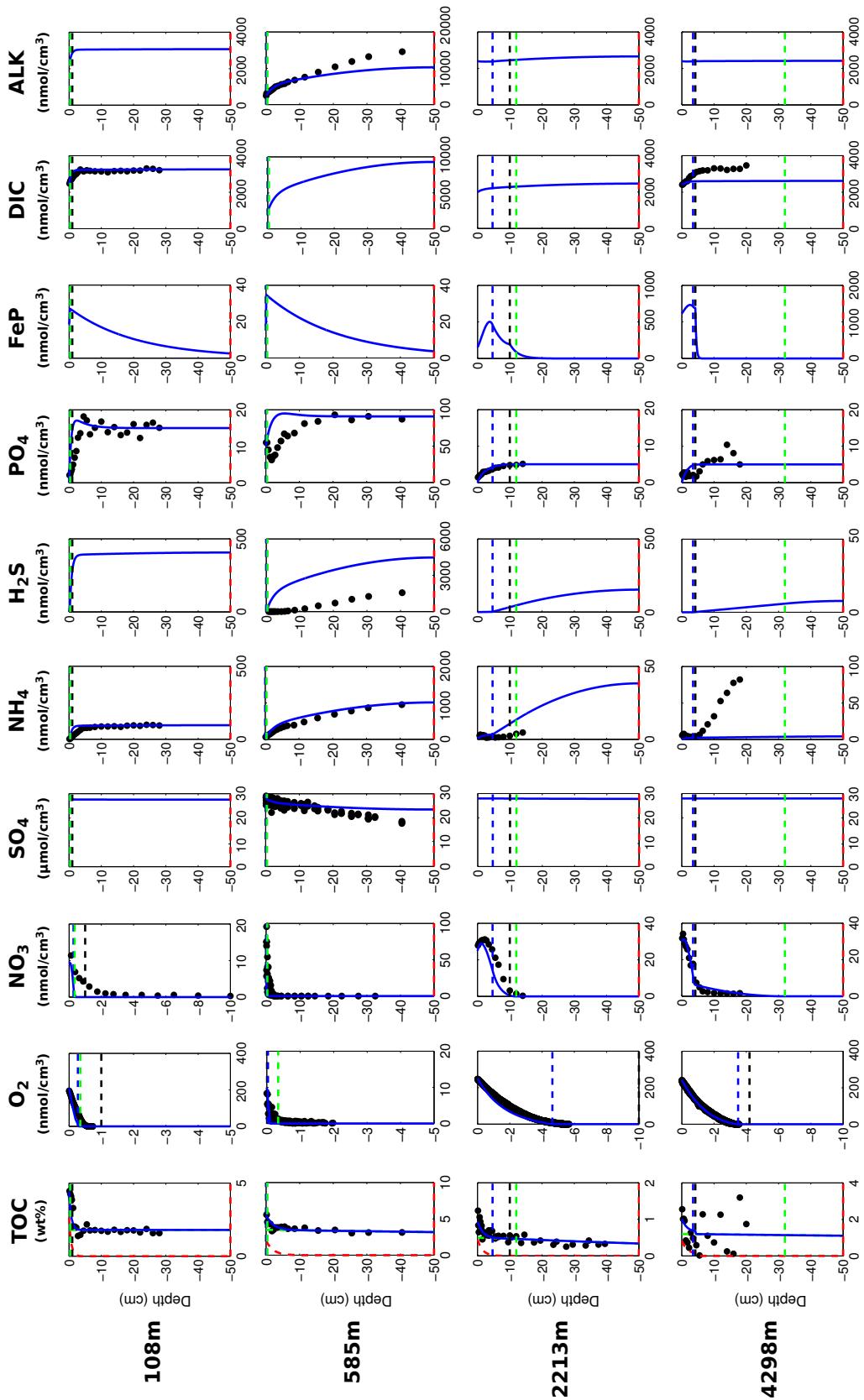


Figure 5. Modelled (curves) and measured (filled dots) dissolved and solid phase pore water profiles for four different sediment cores. Note that different scales are used for different stations. The blue TOC curve represents the sum of the refractory (green) and labile (red) TOC fraction.

(Pianosi et al., 2016). Different types of sensitivity indices, which quantify this relative influence with a scalar S_i , can be calculated, ranging from simple one-at-a-time methods to statistical evaluations of the output distribution (e.g. variance-based or density-based approaches Pianosi et al., 2016). Especially the latter indices are easy to interpret and to compare across different parameters and/or different model outputs as they generally take values between zero and one ($S_i \in [0, 1]$). An index of zero indicates a non-influential parameter and a higher value a more influential parameter. Here, we use SA mainly to identify which parameters have the largest impact on the different model outputs and therefore require careful calibration. As the probability density functions of our model outputs (i.e. the resulting SWI-fluxes) are generally highly-skewed towards extreme organic matter degradation rates (not shown) variance-based sensitivity indices are not very reliable uncertainty indicators (Pianosi et al., 2016). Rather than just considering the variance we employ the novel density-based PAWN method by (Pianosi and Wagener, 2015) which considers the entire conditional and unconditional Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) of the model output. The sensitivity index of parameter i is calculated as the difference between the two CDFs, i.e.

$$S_i = \max_{x_i} \max_y |F_y(y) - F_{y|x_i}(y)| \quad (40)$$

where $F_y(y)$ is the unconditional CDF of the output y and $F_{y|x_i}(y)$ is the conditional CDF when the i -th parameter is fixed to x_i . For a more detailed description of the method we refer the interested reader to Pianosi and Wagener (2015). Due to the model complexity it is impossible to compute the sensitivity indices analytically therefore they are approximated from a Latin-Hypercube sampling of parameter inputs and calculated outputs. We use PAWN as implemented within the Sensitivity Analysis for Everyone (SAFE) matlab toolbox (Pianosi et al., 2015) to investigate 11 model parameters for ranges specified in Table 12. We calculate sensitivity indices for all resulting SWI-fluxes from OMEN-SED for two idealised sediment conditions (see Table 13). The resulting indices (compare Fig. 6 for two exemplary cases) are then translated into a color code and summarised in a pattern plot to simplify comparison (Fig. 7). The most significant parameters for all model outputs are the degradation rate for the labile OM part (k_1) and its share in the total OM pool (f_1). For the anoxic setup, where no oxidation occurs, the secondary redox parameters (i.e. γ_{NH_4} , $\gamma_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}$) are essentially non-influential, however, they are getting more important for the oxic scenario. The PO_4 SWI-flux appears to be insensitive under oxic conditions as the majority is absorbed to Fe-oxides correct....?.

To test if OMEN-SED (1.0) is able to reproduce observed SWI-fluxes, the Latin-Hypercube sampling outputs are compared with a global database of benthic fluxes of O_2 and NO_3 (Bohlen et al., 2012). The coloured scatter plots (Figure 8) show that the observed fluxes fall well in the range of SWI-fluxes calculated with OMEN-SED (1.0). Also highlighted by the emergence of colour patterns in Figure 8 A+B are the strong interactions between the amount of labile OM f_1 and its degradation rate k_1 for the resulting SWI-flux of the most powerful TEA available.

Table 12. Range of model parameters used for sensitivity analysis of model predicted output.

Parameter	Description	Units	Minimum	Maximum	Source
k_1	labile OM degradation constant	yr^{-1}	$1e^{-4}$	5.0	(1)
\tilde{k}_2	order of refractory OM degradation constant ($k_2 = \tilde{k}_2 \cdot k_1$)	-	$1e^{-4}$	$1e^{-1}$	(1)
f_1	fraction of labile OM	-	0.02	0.98	-
K_{NH_4}	Adsorption coefficient	-	0.8	1.7	(2)
γ_{NH_4}	NH_4 fraction oxidised		0.5	1.0	-
$\gamma_{\text{H}_2\text{S}}$	H_2S fraction oxidised		0.5	1.0	-
$K_{\text{PO}_4}^I$	Adsorption coeff. oxic	-	100.0	400.0	(3)
$K_{\text{PO}_4}^{II}$	Adsorption coeff. anoxic	-	1.3	2.0	(3)
k_s	kinetic P sorption	yr^{-1}	0.1	100.0	(4, 5)
k_m	Fe-bound P release	yr^{-1}	0.015	0.02	(4, 5)
k_a	authigenic P formation	yr^{-1}	0.001	10.0	(4, 6)

Sources: (1) Arndt et al. (2013); (2): Van Cappellen and Wang (1996); (3): Krom and Berner (1980)
(4): Gypens et al. (2008); (5): Slomp et al. (1996); (6): Van Cappellen and Berner (1988)

Table 13. Maybe in Suppl. Model boundary conditions for the two idealised sediment conditions used for the sensitivity analysis (Fig. 7 and 8). All solute concentrations are in nanomole cm^{-3} .

Depth (m)	Temp. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	OC (wt%)	O_2	NO_3	SO_4	PO_4	z_{bio} (cm)
400	8.0	2.0	0.0	40.0	28,000	40.0	0.001
4000	1.5	1.0	300.0	20.0	28,000	40.0	10.0

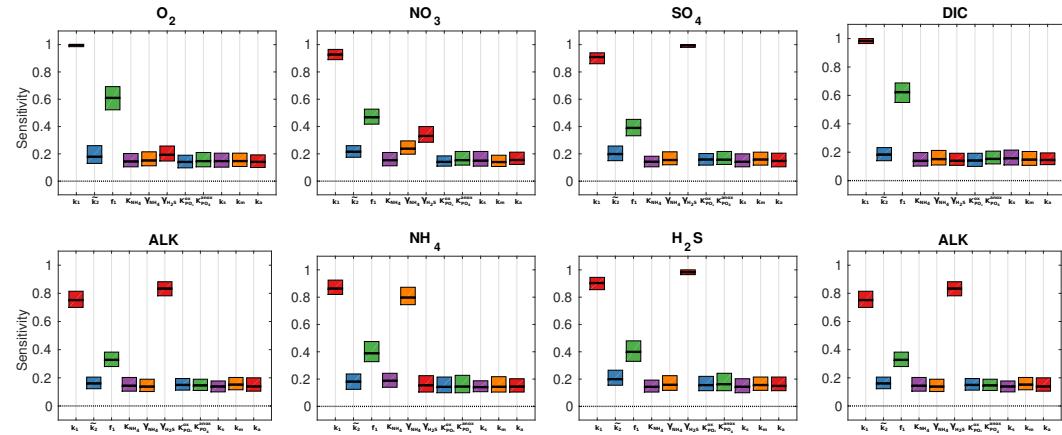


Figure 6. Maybe in Suppl. Box plot of parameter sensitivities for the acclulated SWI-fluxes for the 4000m oxic condition. Average sensitivities (black lines) and 90% confidence intervals using $N = 11200$ model evaluations and $N_{\text{boot}} = 100$ bootstrap resamples.

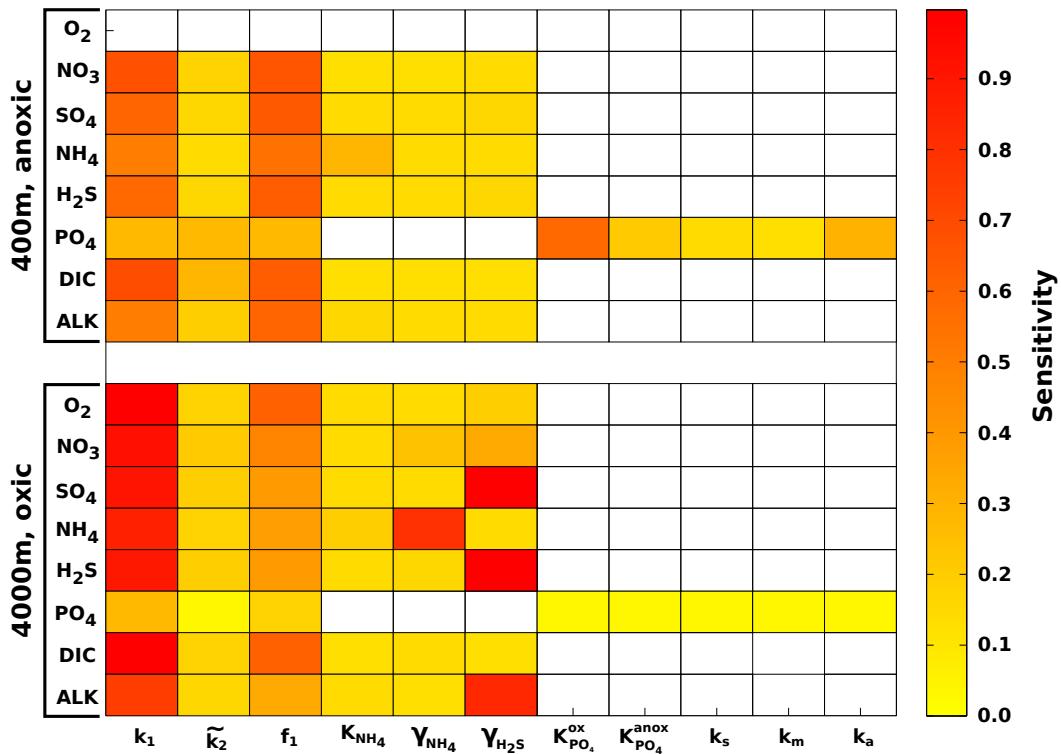


Figure 7. Pattern plot, showing the output sensitivity for each SWI flux (i.e. the chemical compounds on the horizontal axis) and each input factor (i.e. the model parameters on the vertical axis) for two idealised sediment cores.

3.3 Benthic fluxes on a global scale

Application to Seitert, 2004 OM, burwiczk see rate data and evaluation based on global data (Archer)

595 3.4 GENIE pre-industrial

From Boudreau book on POC fractions and their degradation constants: Furthermore, it has been realized that there is not a single organic matter type in sediments, but many. The data suggest that there is a reactive fraction, k_1 , that decays within the top 10-20 cm of sediments, a more refractory component, k_2 , that oxidizes on a scale of about ten to one hundred times longer, and a third that is largely inert. The k_2 material is largely, if not completely, subject to anoxic decomposition. There is also a highly reactive component, say k_0 , that decomposes on a seasonal time scale, largely at the sediment-water interface and in the top centimeter of sediments, i.e. $k_0 = 1-10 \text{ yr}^{-1}$. Predictive correlations have, so far, been applied only to k_1 and k_2 .

From Stolpovsky: Our objective was to find an empirical function relating the depth distribution 605 of POC mineralization to rain rate (RRPOC). This is an attractive master variable because (i) POC

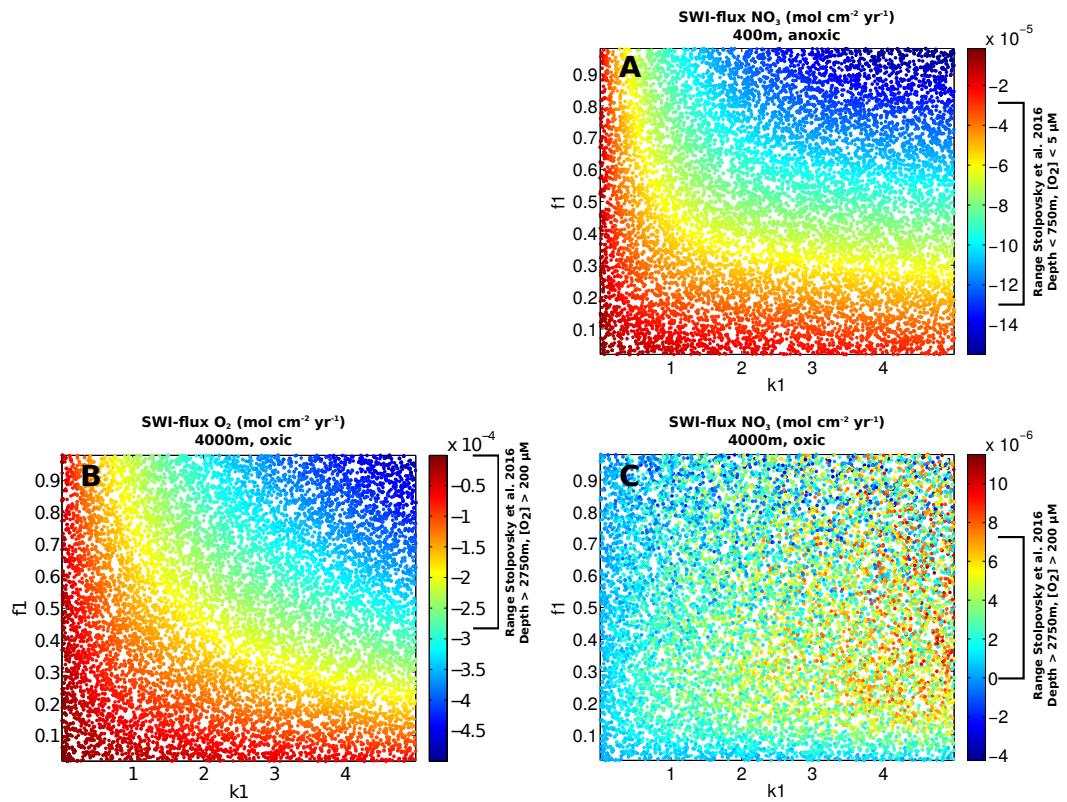


Figure 8. Coloured scatter plots (k_1 vs f_1) of resulting OMEN-SED (1.0) SWI-fluxes for the 400m anoxic (A: NO_3) and 4000m oxic (B: O_2 , C: NO_3) scenario. Negative values representing flux from the water column into the sediments. Indicated area at the respective colour scale represents range of benthic fluxes in the global database of Bohlen et al. (2012). **TODO:** Add N and swap colour scale + add text: Low influx, High influx...

fluxes to the seafloor are reasonably well known and routinely computed by ESMs [e.g., Dunne et al., 2007] and (ii) POC reactivity appears to be correlated with rain rate [Emerson et al., 1985; Murray and Kuivila, 1990; Soetaert et al., 1996; Boudreau, 1997; Martin and Sayles, 2006].

Middelburg: Ocean margin sediments (<2000 m) account for about 85% accumulating in the ocean
610 and about 80-90% of the mineralization in marine sediments.

4 Scope of applicability and model limitations

5 Conclusions

Not too bad this model...

6 Code Availability

615 Appendix A: Reaction Network

A1

Acknowledgements. Thank you...

Table 14. Primary pathways of organic matter degradation, secondary redox reactions and stoichiometries implemented in the reaction network.

Pathway	Stoichiometry
Primary Redox reactions	
Aerobic degradation	$(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_x(\text{NH}_3)_y(\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4)_z + (\text{x}+2\text{y})\text{O}_2 + (\text{y}+2\text{z})\text{HCO}_3^- \rightarrow (\text{x}+\text{y}+2\text{z})\text{CO}_2 + \text{yNO}_3^- + \text{zHPO}_4^{2-} + (\text{x}+2\text{y}+2\text{z})\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Denitrification	$(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_x(\text{NH}_3)_y(\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4)_z + \frac{(\text{4x}+3\text{y})}{5}\text{NO}_3^- \rightarrow \frac{(2\text{x}+\text{3y})}{5}\text{N}_2 + \frac{(\text{x}-3\text{y}+10\text{z})}{5}\text{CO}_2 + \frac{(\text{4x}+3\text{y}-10\text{z})}{5}\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{zHPO}_4^{2-} + \frac{(\text{3x}+6\text{y}+10\text{z})}{5}\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Sulfate reduction	$(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_x(\text{NH}_3)_y(\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4)_z + \frac{\text{x}}{2}\text{SO}_4^{2-} + (\text{y}-2\text{z})\text{CO}_2 + (\text{y}-2\text{z})\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \frac{\text{x}}{2}\text{H}_2\text{S} + (\text{x}+\text{y}-2\text{z})\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{yNH}_4^+ + \text{zHPO}_4^{2-}$
Methanogenesis	$(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_x(\text{NH}_3)_y(\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4)_z + (\text{y}-2\text{z})\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \frac{\text{x}}{2}\text{CH}_4 + \frac{\text{x}-2\text{y}+4\text{z}}{2}\text{CO}_2 + (\text{x}-2\text{z})\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{yNH}_4^+ + \text{zHPO}_4^{2-}$
Secondary Redox reactions	
Nitrification	$\text{NH}_4^+ + 2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{HCO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{NO}_3^- + 2\text{CO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Sulfide oxidation	$\text{H}_2\text{S} + 2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{HCO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{SO}_4^{2-} + 2\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
AOM	$\text{CH}_4 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{SO}_4^{2-} \rightarrow 2\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{H}_2\text{S}$
Adsorption reactions and mineral precipitation	
NH_4 adsorption	$\text{NH}_4^+ \xrightarrow{\text{K}_{\text{NH}_4}} \text{NH}_4^+$ (ads)
P ad-/desorption ???	$\text{PO}_4^{2-} \xrightarrow{\text{K}_{\text{PO}_4}^{\text{I},\text{II}}} \text{PO}_4^{2-}$ (ads); $\text{HPO}_4^{2-} \xrightarrow{\text{k}_s} \text{Fe-bound P} \xrightarrow{\text{k}_m} \text{HPO}_4^{2-}$
CFA precipitation	$\text{PO}_4^{2-} \xrightarrow{\text{k}_a} \text{CFA}$

References

- Aguilera, D. R., Jourabchi, P., Spiteri, C., and Regnier, P. (2005). A knowledge-based reactive transport approach for the simulation of biogeochemical dynamics in Earth systems. *Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems*, 6(7):Q07012. 00046.
- Archer, D. and Maier-Reimer, E. (1994). Effect of Deep-Sea Sedimentary Calcite Preservation on Atmospheric CO₂ Concentration. *Nature*, 367(6460):260–263. 00506 WOS:A1994MR49400052.
- Archer, D., Winguth, A., Lea, D., and Mahowald, N. (2000). What caused the glacial/interglacial atmospheric pCO₂ cycles? *Reviews of Geophysics*, 38(2):159–189. 00414.
- Arndt, S., Jørgensen, B., LaRowe, D., Middelburg, J., Pancost, R., and Regnier, P. (2013). Quantifying the degradation of organic matter in marine sediments: A review and synthesis. *Earth-Science Reviews*, 123:53–86.
- Arthur, M. A., Dean, W. E., and Pratt, L. M. (1988). Geochemical and climatic effects of increased marine organic carbon burial at the Cenomanian/Turonian boundary. *Nature*, 335(6192):714–717.
- Berner, R. A. (1964). An idealized model of dissolved sulfate distribution in recent sediments. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 28(9):1497–1503.
- Berner, R. A. (1980). *Early Diagenesis: A Theoretical Approach*. Princeton University Press.
- Berner, R. A. (2004). *The Phanerozoic Carbon Cycle: CO₂ and O₂*. Oxford University Press. 00000.
- Billen, G. (1982). Modelling the processes of organic matter degradation and nutrients recycling in sedimentary systems. *Sediment microbiology*, pages 15–52.
- Bohlen, L., Dale, A. W., and Wallmann, K. (2012). Simple transfer functions for calculating benthic fixed nitrogen losses and C:N:P regeneration ratios in global biogeochemical models. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 26(3):GB3029.
- Boudreau, B. P. (1997). *Diagenetic models and their implementation*, volume 505. Springer Berlin.
- Boudreau, B. P. (1998). Mean mixed depth of sediments: The wherefore and the why. *Limnology and Oceanography*, 43(3):524–526.
- Boudreau, B. P. and Ruddick, B. R. (1991). On a reactive continuum representation of organic matter diagenesis. *American Journal of Science*, 291(5):507–538. 00187.
- Burdige, D. J. (2006). *Geochemistry of marine sediments*, volume 398. Princeton University Press Princeton.
- Emerson, S. and Bender, M. L. (1981). Carbon fluxes at the sediment-water interface of the deep-sea: calcium carbonate preservation. *Journal of Marine Research*, 39:139–162.
- Epping, E., van der Zee, C., Soetaert, K., and Helder, W. (2002). On the oxidation and burial of organic carbon in sediments of the Iberian margin and Nazaré Canyon (NE Atlantic). *Progress in Oceanography*, 52(2–4):399–431.
- Gehlen, M., Bopp, L., Emprin, N., Aumont, O., Heinze, C., and Ragueneau, O. (2006). Reconciling surface ocean productivity, export fluxes and sediment composition in a global biogeochemical ocean model. *Bio-geosciences*, 3(4):521–537.
- Goloway, F. and Bender, M. (1982). Diagenetic models of interstitial nitrate profiles in deep sea suboxic sediments. *Limnol. Oceanogr*, 27(4):624–638.
- Goosse, H., Brovkin, V., Fichefet, T., Haarsma, R., Huybrechts, P., Jongma, J., Mouchet, A., Selten, F., Barriat, P.-Y., Campin, J.-M., Deleersnijder, E., Driesschaert, E., Goelzer, H., Janssens, I., Loutre, M.-F.,

- Morales Maqueda, M. A., Opsteegh, T., Mathieu, P.-P., Munhoven, G., Pettersson, E. J., Renssen, H., Roche, D. M., Schaeffer, M., Tartinville, B., Timmermann, A., and Weber, S. L. (2010). Description of the earth system model of intermediate complexity LOVECLIM version 1.2. *Geosci. Model Dev.*, 3(2):603–633.
- Gypens, N., Lancelot, C., and Soetaert, K. (2008). Simple parameterisations for describing n and p diagenetic processes: Application in the north sea. *Progress in Oceanography*, 76(1):89–110.
- Heinze, C., Maier-Reimer, E., Winguth, A. M. E., and Archer, D. (1999). A global oceanic sediment model for long-term climate studies. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 13(1):221–250.
- Hensen, C., Zabel, M., and Schulz, H. N. (2006). Benthic Cycling of Oxygen, Nitrogen and Phosphorus. In Schulz, P. D. H. D. and Zabel, D. M., editors, *Marine Geochemistry*, pages 207–240. Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- Hülse, D., Arndt, S., Wilson, J., Munhoven, G., and Ridgwell, A. (2017). Understanding the ocean's biological carbon pump in the past: Do we have the right tools? *Earth-Science Reviews*, –:in review.
- Ilyina, T., Six, K. D., Segschneider, J., Maier-Reimer, E., Li, H., and Núñez-Riboni, I. (2013). Global ocean biogeochemistry model HAMOCC: Model architecture and performance as component of the MPI-Earth system model in different CMIP5 experimental realizations. *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*, 5(2):287–315.
- Ingall, E. and Jahnke, R. (1994). Evidence for enhanced phosphorus regeneration from marine sediments overlain by oxygen depleted waters. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 58(11):2571–2575. 00302.
- Jahnke, R. A., Emerson, S. R., and Murray, J. W. (1982). A model of oxygen reduction, denitrification, and organic matter mineralization in marine sediments. *Limnol. Oceanogr.*, 27(4):6–10.
- Jarvis, I., Lignum, J. S., Gröcke, D. R., Jenkyns, H. C., and Pearce, M. A. (2011). Black shale deposition, atmospheric CO₂ drawdown, and cooling during the Cenomanian-Turonian Oceanic Anoxic Event. *Paleoceanography*, 26(3):n/a–n/a.
- Jenkyns, H. C. (2010). Geochemistry of oceanic anoxic events. *Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems*, 11(3).
- Krom, M. D. and Berner, R. A. (1980). Adsorption of phosphate in anoxic marine sediments1. *Limnology and Oceanography*, 25(5):797–806.
- Lenton, T. M. and Watson, A. J. (2000). Redfield revisited: 1. Regulation of nitrate, phosphate, and oxygen in the ocean. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 14(1):225–248.
- Li, Y.-H. and Gregory, S. (1974). Diffusion of ions in sea water and in deep-sea sediments. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 38(5):703–714.
- Mackenzie, F. T. (2005). *Sediments, Diagenesis, and Sedimentary Rocks: Treatise on Geochemistry, Second Edition*. Elsevier. 00000.
- Meysman, F. J. R., Middelburg, J. J., Herman, P. M. J., and Heip, C. H. R. (2003). Reactive transport in surface sediments. II. Media: an object-oriented problem-solving environment for early diagenesis. *Computers & Geosciences*, 29(3):301–318. 00067.
- Middelburg, J. J., Soetaert, K., and Herman, P. M. (1997). Empirical relationships for use in global diagenetic models. *Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*, 44(2):327–344.
- Mort, H. P., Adatte, T., Föllmi, K. B., Keller, G., Steinmann, P., Matera, V., Berner, Z., and Stüben, D. (2007). Phosphorus and the roles of productivity and nutrient recycling during oceanic anoxic event 2. *Geology*, 35(6):483–486. 00135.

- Munhoven, G. (2007). Glacial–interglacial rain ratio changes: Implications for atmospheric and ocean–sediment interaction. *Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*, 54(5–7):722–746.
- Najjar, R. G., Jin, X., Louanchi, F., Aumont, O., Caldeira, K., Doney, S. C., Dutay, J.-C., Follows, M., Gruber, N., Joos, F., Lindsay, K., Maier-Reimer, E., Matear, R. J., Matsumoto, K., Monfray, P., Mouchet, A., Orr, J. C., Plattner, G.-K., Sarmiento, J. L., Schlitzer, R., Slater, R. D., Weirig, M.-F., Yamanaka, Y., and Yool, A. (2007). Impact of circulation on export production, dissolved organic matter, and dissolved oxygen in the ocean: Results from Phase II of the Ocean Carbon-cycle Model Intercomparison Project (OCMIP-2). *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 21(3):GB3007.
- Pianosi, F., Beven, K., Freer, J., Hall, J. W., Rougier, J., Stephenson, D. B., and Wagener, T. (2016). Sensitivity analysis of environmental models: A systematic review with practical workflow. *Environmental Modelling & Software*, 79:214–232.
- 710 Pianosi, F., Sarrazin, F., and Wagener, T. (2015). A Matlab toolbox for Global Sensitivity Analysis. *Environmental Modelling & Software*, 70:80–85.
- Pianosi, F. and Wagener, T. (2015). A simple and efficient method for global sensitivity analysis based on cumulative distribution functions. *Environmental Modelling & Software*, 67:1–11.
- Reimers, C. E., Ruttenberg, K. C., Canfield, D. E., Christiansen, M. B., and Martin, J. B. (1996). Porewater 715 pH and authigenic phases formed in the uppermost sediments of the Santa Barbara Basin. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 60(21):4037–4057.
- Ridgwell, A. and Hargreaves, J. C. (2007). Regulation of atmospheric CO₂ by deep-sea sediments in an Earth system model. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 21(2):n/a–n/a.
- Ridgwell, A., Hargreaves, J. C., Edwards, N. R., Annan, J. D., Lenton, T. M., Marsh, R., Yool, A., and Watson, 720 A. (2007). Marine geochemical data assimilation in an efficient Earth System Model of global biogeochemical cycling. *Biogeosciences*, 4(1):87–104. 00090.
- Shaffer, G., Malskær Olsen, S., and Pepke Pedersen, J. O. (2008). Presentation, calibration and validation of the low-order, DCESS Earth System Model (Version 1). *Geosci. Model Dev.*, 1(1):17–51. 00007.
- Slomp, C., Malschaert, J., and Van Raaphorst, W. (1998). The role of adsorption in sediment-water exchange 725 of phosphate in north sea continental margin sediments. *Limnology and Oceanography*, 43(5):832–846.
- Slomp, C. P., Epping, E. H., Helder, W., and Van Raaphorst, W. (1996). A key role for iron-bound phosphorus in authigenic apatite formation in north atlantic continental platform sediments. *Journal of Marine Research*, 54(6):1179–1205.
- Soetaert, K., Herman, P. M., and Middelburg, J. J. (1996a). Dynamic response of deep-sea sediments to seasonal 730 variations: a model. *Limnology and Oceanography*, 41(8):1651–1668.
- Soetaert, K., Herman, P. M. J., and Middelburg, J. J. (1996b). A model of early diagenetic processes from the shelf to abyssal depths. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 60(6):1019–1040.
- Soetaert, K., Middelburg, J. J., Herman, P. M. J., and Buis, K. (2000). On the coupling of benthic and pelagic 735 biogeochemical models. *Earth-Science Reviews*, 51(1–4):173–201.
- Stein, R., Rullkötter, J., and Welte, D. H. (1986). Accumulation of organic-carbon-rich sediments in the Late Jurassic and Cretaceous Atlantic Ocean — A synthesis. *Chemical Geology*, 56(1–2):1–32.

- Teal, L., Bulling, M., Parker, E., and Solan, M. (2010). Global patterns of bioturbation intensity and mixed depth of marine soft sediments. *Aquatic Biology*, 2(3):207–218.
- Toth, D. J. and Lerman, A. (1977). Organic matter reactivity and sedimentation rates in the ocean. *American Journal of Science*, 277(4):465–485.
- Tromp, T. K., Van Cappellen, P., and Key, R. M. (1995). A global model for the early diagenesis of organic carbon and organic phosphorus in marine sediments. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 59(7):1259–1284. 00164.
- Tsandev, I. and Slomp, C. (2009). Modeling phosphorus cycling and carbon burial during Cretaceous Oceanic Anoxic Events. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 286(1–2):71–79.
- Ullman, W. J. and Aller, R. C. (1982). Diffusion coefficients in nearshore marine sediments. *Limnology and Oceanography*, 27(3):552–556.
- Van Cappellen, P. and Berner, R. A. (1988). A mathematical model for the early diagenesis of phosphorus and fluorine in marine sediments; apatite precipitation. *American Journal of Science*, 288(4):289–333.
- Van Cappellen, P. and Ingall, E. D. (1994). Benthic phosphorus regeneration, net primary production, and ocean anoxia: A model of the coupled marine biogeochemical cycles of carbon and phosphorus. *Paleoceanography*, 9(5):677–692.
- Van Cappellen, P. and Wang, Y. (1995). Metal cycling in surface sediments: modeling the interplay of transport and reaction. *Metal contaminated aquatic sediments*, pages 21–64.
- Van Cappellen, P. and Wang, Y. (1996). Cycling of iron and manganese in surface sediments; a general theory for the coupled transport and reaction of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, iron, and manganese. *American Journal of Science*, 296(3):197–243.
- Wang, Y. and Van Cappellen, P. (1996). A multicomponent reactive transport model of early diagenesis: Application to redox cycling in coastal marine sediments. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 60(16):2993–3014.
- Wolf-Gladrow, D. A., Zeebe, R. E., Klaas, C., Kötzinger, A., and Dickson, A. G. (2007). Total alkalinity: The explicit conservative expression and its application to biogeochemical processes. *Marine Chemistry*, 106(1–2):287–300.