S3.1 North Atlantic



S3.1.1 North Atlantic carbon states from observations

Fig. S1: Probability density distributions of North Atlantic observations data for (a) pCO2_{SW} and (b) SST.



Fig. S2: Convergence test that shows the number of iterations needed so that clusters are unchanged. Each clustering analysis is performed for a different number of predetermined clusters (k) and is deemed as converged when the sum of the distances between each member 2D histogram from the cluster centroid is no longer changing. Convergence is tested for different number of predetermined clusters, k=1, k=2, ..., k=12. We find that less than 10 iterations are needed to obtain convergence.





Fig. S3: a) Scores for each cluster analysis of model data in the North Atlantic for k = 2, k = 3, k = 4. b) Average scores of the clustering technique for each prechosen number of clusters.



Fig. S4: Monthly attribution of each ocean carbon regime in the model dataset. Temporal attribution is based on the distance of each monthly 2D histogram to the centroid of each cluster.



Fig. S5: Demarcated regions within the North Atlantic basin defined by ranges of pCO_{25W} and SST values.







Tropical Subtropical Subpolar

> Tropical Subtropical Subpolar



WEIGHT

0.024209

-0.40821 0.40142

Contribution

0.014415

-0.18007 0.78691

RMSE

0.59543

0.44111





0.27757

-0.44372 0.28773

0.47181

0.20802

-1.1026

0.5883

1.3832





RMSE	WEIGHT	Contribution	RMSE	WEIGHT	Contribution	RMSE	WEIGHT	Contribution
1.1223 1.2357 2.4854	0.1827 0.49259 0.3137	0.20505 0.60867 0.77966	1.1988 1.3952 1.077	0.017796 0.52245 0.39131	0.021335 0.72895 0.42143	1.2952 1.1105 1.8207	0.30141 0.56098 0.48872	0.39039 0.62298 0.8898

Fig. S6: Scatter diagrams and linear fits of the air-sea flux of CO2 with a) pCO2_{SW}, b) SST, c) salinity, and d) wind speed in each of the North Atlantic regions that is represented in each regime. The RMSE terms are the bias terms denoted as Δq and the weight terms are the $\frac{\partial F}{\partial q}$ terms in Eq. (5). The contribution terms are the products of each bias*weight terms in Eq. (5).







Fig. S7: Scatter diagrams and linear fits of pCO2sw with a) SST, b) salinity, c) wind speed and d) nitrate in each of the North Atlantic regions of each regime.

S3.2 Southern Ocean





5 Fig. S8: Probability density distributions of Southern Ocean observations data for (a) pCO2_{SW} and (b) SST.



Fig. S9: Monthly 2D histograms of pCO2 of surface water (pCO2sw) and SST in the Southern Ocean (defined as 180°W to 180°E, 90°S to 40°S) from the Takahashi observational dataset.



Fig. S10: a) Scores for each cluster analysis for k = 2, k = 3, k = 4 of model data in the Southern Ocean. b) Average scores of the clustering analysis for increasing k.



5 Fig. S11: Temporal attribution for the Southern Ocean (a) observation cluster run and (b) the model cluster run



Fig. S12: Demarcated regions within the Southern Ocean basin defined by ranges of pCO_{2SW} and SST values.



Fig. S13: Bias terms as computed in the Taylor expansion of the model bias for the air-sea flux of CO2.













0.24193

0.17549

0.72537











1.6542

1.5614

1.3285



0.14321

0.10377

0.078969

0.23691

0.13786

0.1233

Fig. S14: Scatter diagrams and linear fits of the air-sea flux of CO₂ with a) pCO_{2sw}, b) SST, c) salinity, and d) wind speed in each of the Southern Ocean regions and for each regime.







2.3781 19.523

0.73142 10.51

0.30756







1.6542

1.3285



0.14321 0.078969

0.10377

0.23691 0.1233

0.13786



Fig. S15: Scatter diagrams and linear fits of pCO2sw with a) SST, b) salinity, c) wind speed and d) nitrate in each of the Southern Ocean regions and for each regime.