

Benchmark MODECOGeL

A global sensitivity analysis approach for marine biogeochemical modeling

C. Prieur^a, L. Viry^a, E. Blayo^a, J.-M Brankart^b

^aUniv. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, Inria, Grenoble INP*, LJK, 38000 Grenoble, France

^bUniv. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, Grenoble INP*, IGE, 38000 Grenoble, France

* Institute of Engineering Univ. Grenoble Alpes

Abstract

Marine biogeochemical models are now commonly included as modules in complex ocean circulation modeling systems. They are thus increasingly used for many applications. For such applications, *sensitivity analysis* (SA), i.e. methods that aim to quantify the relative influence of the inputs on some given outputs in a complex system like a numerical model, are a valuable tool. Indeed, they can help better understand the model itself, and identify which parameters are most influential and should be calibrated carefully.

These methods may be divided in two main categories. *local* sensitivity methods that consider the behavior of the solution with respect to small parameter variations and *global* sensitivity methods that determine the behavior of the solution under parameter perturbations of arbitrary magnitude.

Benchmark objectives. In [7], the authors propose a global sensitivity analysis (GSA) approach for marine biogeochemical modeling. One aim of their paper is to demonstrate that, although demanding in terms of computation, a variance-based GSA in the full-dimension is becoming affordable, thanks to the development of distributed computing environments. They apply their approach to the MODECOGeL model, for which the input space is of dimension $d = 74$, and consider different quantities of interest (QoI). The MODECOGeL model is briefly described in Section 1.1. The d uncertain input parameters of the model are described in Section 1.2 and the QoIs are listed in Section 1.3. This study required a very large number of model evaluations that the authors decided to provide to the MASCOT NUM community, and more generally to the community of uncertainty quantification. The inputs/outputs were obtained from specific schemes, corresponding to different strategies for estimating sensitivity indices. In order to provide a self-contained document, a very brief description of the GSA strategies used in [7] is given in Section 1.4. Then, in Section 2, the different datasets that we provide are described.

1. Description of the ocean biogeochemical model

1.1. The MODECOGeL model

The model used is MODECOGeL¹. It was developed in [1] for investigating the biogeochemical activity in the Ligurian sea by coupling a 1D hydrodynamic model of the mixed layer to a 12-component ecosystem model.

The hydrodynamic model is a 1D version of the GHER primitive equations model [6]. The state variables are the horizontal velocity, the potential temperature, the salinity, and the turbulent kinetic energy. A full description of the model can be found in [3] or [2], where it is applied to simulate the behavior of

¹MODECOGeL: MODèle d'ECOsystème du GHER (GeoHydrodynamics and Environment Research) et du LOV (Laboratoire d'Océanographie de Villefranche-sur-Mer)

the system during the **FRONTAL** oceanographic campaigns from 1984 to 1988. In the present study, the model is applied to years 2006–2007, and the atmospheric dataset is extracted mainly from the Côte d’Azur meteorological buoy located at the **DYFAMED** station (**BOUSSOLE** project) at hourly frequency [5].

The ecosystem model provides a 12-component description of the ecosystem of the Ligurian Sea (see state variables in Table 1). A detailed description of this model can be found in [2]. The time evolution of each state variable is governed by the equation:

$$\frac{\partial C_i}{\partial t} = \text{ADV}_i + \text{DIFF}_i + \text{SMS}_i \quad \text{with} \quad \text{SMS}_i = \sum_{j \neq i} \text{FLUX}(C_j \rightarrow C_i) \quad (1)$$

where ADV_i and DIFF_i are advection and diffusion terms (governed by the hydrodynamic model), and SMS_i is the “source minus sink” term summing up the fluxes ($\text{FLUX}(C_j \rightarrow C_i)$) between the various components of the ecosystem (conservation of course imposes that $\text{FLUX}(C_j \rightarrow C_i) = -\text{FLUX}(C_i \rightarrow C_j)$). These fluxes can be sorted into several categories: primary production, secondary production, mortality, exudation, excretion, growth of bacteria, decomposition of particulate organic matter, and nitrification. We refer to Appendix A for a detailed description of these different processes.

Equation (1) is solved numerically between the sea surface and 405 m depth using a constant vertical discretization (1 m) and a constant time step (6 minutes). Outputs are saved daily at all depths.

It is important to note that the mathematical expression of these flux terms contains numerous parameters whose values are not known precisely. In the following, consistent with the objective of this study, we provide only a brief overview of these model parameters, with a specific focus on the assumptions that we make regarding their respective uncertainties.

Variable	Acronym	Name
C_1	NO3	Nitrate
C_2	NH4	Ammonium
C_3	PicP	Picophytoplankton
C_4	NanP	Nanophytoplankton
C_5	MicP	Microphytoplankton
C_6	NanZ	Nanozooplankton
C_7	MicZ	Microzooplankton
C_8	MesZ	Mesozooplankton
C_9	BAC	Bacteria
C_{10}	DON	Dissolved organic nitrogen
C_{11}	POM1	Particulate organic matter (size 1)
C_{12}	POM2	Particulate organic matter (size 2)

Table 1: Model state variables.

1.2. Model parameters

The biogeochemical fluxes ($C_j \rightarrow C_i$) parameterized in **MODECOGeL** are summarized in Table A.3 (Appendix). Each flux depends on several of the parameters listed in Table B.4 (Appendix). Moreover, the parameterization of each process as a joint function of the model state and parameters is often complex and nonlinear. As a result, it is usually impossible for the user to know the sensitivity of the whole system to the parameters. A systematic computational approach is thus needed.

To apply the SA method, a probability distribution must be specified for each input parameter. This has been done here using the following guidelines:

- In the absence of any reliable information about possible correlations, the uncertainties of the various parameters are assumed independent.
- Most parameters are constrained to be either positive or negative, for consistency with the formulations used to parameterize the processes. They are assumed to follow a Gamma distribution.

- Parameters constrained between 0 and 1 are assumed to follow a Beta distribution.
- Some parameters are constrained to be larger than 1. Their logarithm is assumed to follow a Gamma distribution.
- Some parameters are not constrained, and are assumed to follow a Gaussian distribution.
- Three different values for standard deviations are used (5%, 20%, 50% of the expected value) according to the confidence we have in the parameters. These values were provided by biogeochemical modelers using a priori knowledge.

The resulting probability distributions are given in Table B.4 (Appendix).

1.3. Quantities of interest

The quantities of interest (QoI), i.e. the output values y , must be defined according to the main scientific objectives of the sensitivity study. In the present case, for this example, we have chosen to focus on characterizing the simulation of phytoplankton (concentrations C_3, C_4, C_5 in Table 1), which is at the base of the marine food web.

As an additional quantity, we also introduce chlorophyll concentration (noted C_0), which is what is observed by ocean color data, and which can be approximately computed from phytoplankton concentrations using a constant chlorophyll to nitrogen ratio (α):

$$C_0 = \alpha(C_3 + C_4 + C_5) \quad (2)$$

Since sensitivity analysis applies to scalar output quantities, to apply the SA method we need to reduce the time and space variations of C_0, C_3, C_4, C_5 to some scalar indicators. Note that the cost of the method is almost independent of the number of these indicators. However they must be defined before running the sensitivity study. To illustrate the method, we thus decided to introduce a range of different QoI characterizing C_0, C_3, C_4 (model outputs for microphytoplankton concentration are not retained), without limiting our choice to simple linear diagnostics.

Table 2 summarizes the QoI Y_{ij} that we will use in our application. The second index j corresponds to the computed diagnostic while the first index i corresponds to the concentration ($i = 0, 3, 4, 5$) to which it is applied. This set of five diagnostics is meant to characterize (i) the maximum intensity of the phytoplankton spring bloom, (at the surface and as a vertical average), (ii) the time at which it occurs, and (iii) the overall average over the whole simulation.

Index j	Diagnostic	Definition
1	surface maximum	$\max_t C_i(0, t)$
2	time of surface maximum	$\operatorname{argmax}_t C_i(0, t)$
3	maximum of vertical average	$\max_t \frac{1}{Z} \int_0^Z C_i(z, t) dz$
4	time of maximum of vertical average	$\operatorname{argmax}_t \frac{1}{Z} \int_0^Z C_i(z, t) dz$
5	time and vertical average	$\frac{1}{ZT} \int_0^T \int_0^Z C_i(z, t) dz dt$

Table 2: Quantities of interest Y_{ij} . The maximum depth for averaging is $Z = 40$ m and T is the total duration of the experiment.

1.4. Different strategies for estimating indices

In the case for complex models, one evaluates the model for selected values of the input parameters, and the resulting output values are used to estimate sensitivity indices of interest.

In our study, the different strategies we apply are:

- The replication procedure introduced in [4] (and further studied in [9]) to estimate all first-order Sobol’ indices with only **two replicated d -dimensional Latin hypercube samples of size n** , that is with only $2n$ model evaluations.
- The replication procedure introduced in [9] to estimate all closed second-order Sobol’ indices with only **two replicated d -dimensional randomized orthogonal arrays of strength 2 and size n** , that is again with only $2n$ model evaluations. Due to constraints in the construction of orthogonal arrays of strength 2, n must be chosen as q^2 , with q a prime number greater than, or equal to, $d-1$.
- We apply the procedure introduced in [8, Theorem 1] to estimate all first-order and total Sobol’ indices with a cost of only $(d+2)n$ model evaluations. This procedure is based on combinatorial arguments.
- It is interesting to compare the results we have just obtained using the global Sobol’ indices method with equivalent results obtained using local methods applied to the same MODECOGeL model.

We have thus computed the gradients of our QoIs with regard to the 74 input parameters. The partial derivatives are approximated by

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial X_j}(x_1, \dots, x_d) \simeq \frac{Y(x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, x_j + \alpha, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_d) - Y(x_1, \dots, x_d)}{\alpha} \quad (3)$$

where α is a small value ensuring very good accuracy of the estimate (in our case, we checked that any value of α between $10^{-3} \sqrt{\text{Var}(X_j)}$ and $10^{-6} \sqrt{\text{Var}(X_j)}$ is relevant and leads to the same value for the gradient). $d+1$ (i.e. 75 in our case) model runs are required. The local character of this gradient appears clearly in (3): the gradient is computed for a particular value $(X_1, \dots, X_d) = (x_1, \dots, x_d)$. In our case, we choose to compute it for the mean values of the 74 parameters (listed in Table B.4), i.e. for $(x_1, \dots, x_d) = (\text{E}(X_1), \dots, \text{E}(X_d))$.

2. Description of the data for each strategy

To compute the Sobol’ indices, we used the R `sensitivity` package. The choice of the designs of experiments was driven by the functions of this package that we used for the estimation of first-, second-order and total Sobol’ indices, as already mentioned in Section 1.4. A small percentage of the model evaluations failed or led to completely spurious results, due to unrealistic combinations of the input parameters. The corresponding QoIs were then set to NA and treated as missing values in the study presented in [7].

2.1. First-order Sobol’ indices with the replication procedure

- **Two replicated designs** (Latin hypercubes) **of size N** for a total cost of $2N$ model evaluations.

We considered 4 different values for the size N of each design: 10^3 , 10^4 , 10^5 and 10^6 .

The information needed to compute the first-order Sobol’ indices from the model outputs is contained in a R dataset, one dataset for each size.

```
inputRLHS.74_1e+3.RData ,
inputRLHS.74_1e+4.RData ,
inputRLHS.74_1e+5.RData ,
inputRLHS.74_1e+6.RData
```

which contain:

- **d**: number of parameters
- **parClass**: $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}}$ for each parameter (see Appendix)

- **parNames**: names of parameters
 - **parCent**: mean for each parameter
 - **N**: an integer giving the size of each replicated design
 - **X₁**: a matrix containing the first replicated design. The field separator character is "white space", the first column of the table contains the row names.
 - **X₂**: a matrix containing the second replicated design with the same format
 - **perm1, perm2**: table of permutations needed to compute **X₂** from **X₁**. **perm1** and **perm2** are both $N \times d$ matrices whose columns are permutations of $\{1, \dots, N\}$. The j^{th} column of **X₂** is obtained from the j^{th} column of **X₁** by applying $\pi_2^j \circ (\pi_1^j)^{-1}$, with π_1^j the permutation of $\{1, \dots, N\}$ encoded in the j^{th} column of **perm1** and π_2^j the permutation of $\{1, \dots, N\}$ encoded in the j^{th} column of **perm2**.
- **The quantities of interest** For each **N**, the 15 QoIs computed on **X₁** and **X₂** are stored in two files, each of size $(1 + N) \times 20$ in table format (csv file):

QI_X1_RLHS_NA_1e+3.csv , QI_X2_RLHS_NA_1e+3.csv ,
 QI_X1_RLHS_NA_1e+4.csv , QI_X2_RLHS_NA_1e+4.csv ,
 QI_X1_RLHS_NA_1e+5.csv , QI_X2_RLHS_NA_1e+5.csv ,
 QI_X1_RLHS_NA_1e+6.csv , QI_X2_RLHS_NA_1e+6.csv.

The first line of this file contains the names of these quantities of interest.
 To read these files in R, you can use the command **read.csv** as follows:

```
qi ← read.csv(file="QI_X1_RLHS_NA_1e+3.csv",header=TRUE,sep=" ",row.names=1)
```

2.2. Second-order Sobol' indices with the replication procedure

- **Two replicated designs** (randomized orthogonal arrays) **of size N** for a total cost of $2N$ model evaluations.

For the second-order, $N = q^2$ where $q \geq d - 1$ is a prime number corresponding to the number of levels of the orthogonal array used. We considered 3 different values for q : 73 ($N=5\ 329$), 227 ($N=51\ 529$) and 709 ($N=506\ 681$).

The information needed to compute the second-order Sobol' indices from the model outputs is contained in a R dataset, one dataset for each sample size **N**.

inputRLHS2_74_73.RData,
 inputRLHS2_74_227.RData,
 inputRLHS2_74_709.RData

which contain:

- **d**: number of parameters
- **parClass**: $\frac{\sigma}{x}$ for each parameter (see Appendix)
- **parNames**: names of parameters
- **parCent**: mean for each parameter
- **N**: an integer giving the size of each orthogonal arrays
- **X₁**: a matrix containing the first orthogonal array. The field separator character is "white space", the first column of the table contains the row names.
- **X₂**: a matrix containing the second orthogonal array with the same format

- **perm1**, **perm2**: table of permutations needed to compute \mathbf{X}_2 from \mathbf{X}_1 . As previously, **perm1** and **perm2** are both $\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{d}$ matrices whose columns are permutations of $\{1, \dots, \mathbf{N}\}$. The j^{th} column of \mathbf{X}_2 is obtained from the j^{th} column of \mathbf{X}_1 by applying $\pi_2^j \circ (\pi_1^j)^{-1}$, with π_1^j the permutation of $\{1, \dots, \mathbf{N}\}$ encoded in the j^{th} column of **perm1** and π_2^j the permutation of $\{1, \dots, \mathbf{N}\}$ encoded in the j^{th} column of **perm2**.
- **The quantities of interest**: For each \mathbf{q} ($\mathbf{N} = q^2$), the 15 QoIs computed on \mathbf{X}_1 and \mathbf{X}_2 are stored in two files of size $(\mathbf{N} + 1) \times 20$ in table format (csv file):

QI_X1_RLHS2_NA_Q73.csv , QI_X2_RLHS2_NA_Q73.csv ,
 QI_X1_RLHS2_NA_Q227.csv , QI_X2_RLHS2_NA_Q227.csv ,
 QI_X1_RLHS2_NA_Q709.csv , QI_X2_RLHS2_NA_Q709.csv.

The first line of this file contains the names of the 15 QoIs.

To read these files in R, you can use the command **read.csv** as previously:

```
qi ← read.csv(file="QI_X1_RLHS2_NA_Q73.csv",header=TRUE,sep=" ",row.names=1)
```

2.3. Monte Carlo estimation of total Sobol' indices introduced by Saltelli

- **Two random samples** \mathbf{X}_1 and \mathbf{X}_2 of size \mathbf{N} for a total cost of $(2 + \mathbf{d})\mathbf{N}$ model evaluations where \mathbf{d} is the number of parameters.

To compute the total indices, we used an experimental design \mathbf{X} from \mathbf{X}_1 and \mathbf{X}_2 of size $(2 + \mathbf{d})\mathbf{N}$. We considered one value for $\mathbf{N} = 10^5$.

The information needed to compute the total Sobol' indices from the model outputs is contained in a R dataset, one dataset for each size.

```
inputSalt_74_1e+5.RData
```

which contain:

- **d**: number of parameters
- **parClass**: $\frac{q}{x}$ for each parameter (see Appendix)
- **parNames**: names of parameters
- **parCent**: mean for each parameter
- **N**: an integer giving the size of each replicated design
- **X₁**: a $\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{d}$ matrix containing the first i.i.d. sample of input parameters. The field separator character is "white space", the first column of the table contains the row names.
- **X₂**: a $\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{d}$ matrix containing the second i.i.d. sample of input parameters with the same format
- **X**: a $(\mathbf{d} + 2)\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{d}$ matrix containing the design of experiments

Note that the design \mathbf{X} is obtained from \mathbf{X}_1 and \mathbf{X}_2 as follows: \mathbf{X} is divided in $1 + \mathbf{d} + 1 = 2 + \mathbf{d}$ matrices, denoted by $\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{C}_1, \dots, \mathbf{C}_d, \mathbf{X}_2$, each of size $\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{d}$. These matrices are concatenated vertically. For any $1 \leq i \leq \mathbf{d}$, \mathbf{C}_i is a matrix with \mathbf{N} lines and \mathbf{d} columns. Its i^{th} column is the one of \mathbf{X}_1 while all its other $\mathbf{d} - 1$ columns are the ones of \mathbf{X}_2 . Such a design \mathbf{X} is called a pick-freeze scheme. The scheme is summarized below:

$$\mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1,1}^1 & \dots & x_{d,1}^1 \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ x_{1,n}^1 & \dots & x_{d,n}^1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{X}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1,1}^2 & \dots & x_{d,1}^2 \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ x_{1,N}^2 & \dots & x_{d,N}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_i = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1,1}^2 & \cdots & x_{i,1}^1 & \cdots & x_{d,1}^2 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ x_{1,N}^2 & \cdots & x_{i,N}^1 & \cdots & x_{d,N}^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_1 \\ \mathbf{C}_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \mathbf{C}_d \\ \mathbf{X}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- **The quantities of interest:** For each value of \mathbf{N} , a file of size $(1 + (2 + \mathbf{d})\mathbf{N}) \times 15$ in table format (csv file) that contains the 15 quantities of interest computed on \mathbf{X} .

QI_Salt_NA_1e+5.csv

The first line of this file contains the names of the QoIs.

To read these file in R, you can use the command **read.csv** :

```
qi <- read.csv(file="QI_Salt_NA_3e+4.csv",header=TRUE,sep=" ",row.names=1)
```

2.4. Local method with gradient calculation

The information needed to compute the local indices from the model outputs is contained in a R dataset:

inputLocal_74_2.RData

which contains:

- **nparam:** number of parameters
- **nrowplan** : an integer giving the size of the experimental design
- **alpha:** 2-dimensional vector of values for α (see Equation (3)) to approximate the gradients of our quantities of interest
- **parCent** : mean for each parameter
- **parClass:** $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}}$ for each parameter (see Appendix)
- **parNames:** names of parameters
- **planSimul:** a matrix \mathbf{X} of size $(1 + 2\mathbf{d})N \times \mathbf{d}$ containing the experimental design
- **qiNames:** names of quantities of interest
- **tabqi:** a matrix containing the 15 quantities of interest retained

More precisely, if $(x_1, \dots, x_d) = (E(X_1), \dots, E(X_d))$,

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_{d-1} & x_d \\ x_1 + \alpha_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_{d-1} & x_d \\ x_1 + \alpha_2 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_{d-1} & x_d \\ x_1 & x_2 + \alpha_1 & x_3 & \cdots & x_{d-1} & x_d \\ x_1 & x_2 + \alpha_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_{d-1} & x_d \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_{d-1} & x_d + \alpha_1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_{d-1} & x_d + \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Appendix A. Description of biogeochemical fluxes

The biogeochemical fluxes ($C_j \rightarrow C_i$) parameterized in MODECOGeL are summarized in Table A.3. Each flux depends on several parameters, which are indicated by referring to the parameter list in Table B.4 in Appendix B. To give an idea of the role of each parameter in MODECOGeL, the biogeochemical fluxes are organized into several categories using different colors:

- **Primary production (green)** is the growth of phytoplankton by photosynthesis. In Table A.3, this corresponds to all fluxes from nutrients (C_1, C_2) to phytoplankton (C_3, C_4, C_5). Parameters govern the maximum growth rate (1–3), and the dependence on nutrient concentrations (4–10), to solar irradiance (11–16), and to temperature (18–20).
- **Secondary production (blue)** is the growth of zooplankton by grazing of phytoplankton or by assimilation of bacteria and particulate organic matters. In Table A.3, this corresponds to all fluxes to zooplankton (C_6, C_7, C_8). Parameters govern the ingestion rate (28–33), the dependence on prey concentration (34–36), the efficiency according to the type of prey (37–43), and the fraction actually used for growth (55–59).
- **Mortality (red)** of living species, including a parameterization of predation by higher trophic levels. In Table A.3, this corresponds to all fluxes from phytoplankton or zooplankton or bacteria (C_3 to C_9) to particulate organic matter (C_{11} or C_{12}). Parameters govern mortality rates (44–50) and predation (51–53).
- **Exudation (magenta)** by phytoplankton. In Table A.3, this corresponds to all fluxes from phytoplankton (C_3, C_4, C_5) to dissolved organic nitrogen (C_{10}). Parameters are exudation rates (25–27).
- **Excretion (pink)** by zooplankton and bacteria. In Table A.3, this corresponds to all fluxes from zooplankton or bacteria (C_6 to C_9) to ammonium and dissolved organic nitrogen (C_2 and C_{10}). Parameters govern excretion rates (60–63), the dependence on temperature (64–67), the tradeoff between ammonium and dissolved organic matter (68), and the excreted fraction of predation (54).
- **Growth of bacteria (yellow)** from ammonium and dissolved organic matter. In Table A.3, this corresponds to all fluxes to bacteria (C_9). Parameters govern the growth rate (23–24).
- **Decomposition of particulate organic matter (orange)**. In Table A.3, this corresponds to all fluxes from particulate organic matter (C_{11} or C_{12}) to dissolved organic nitrogen (C_{10}). Parameters are decomposition rates (69–70).
- **Nitrification (brown)**. In Table A.3, this corresponds to the flux from ammonium (C_2) to nitrate (C_1). The parameter is the nitrification rate (72).

	Nutrients		Phytoplanktons			Zooplanktons			BAC	DON & POM		
	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4	C_5	C_6	C_7	C_8	C_9	C_{10}	C_{11}	C_{12}
C_1			1,4,5, 11,14, 17,20	2,4,6, 12,15, 18,21	3,4,7, 13,16, 19,22							
C_2	72	72	1,8, 11,14, 17,20	2,9, 12,15, 18,21	3,10, 13,16, 19,22				23,24			
C_3			1,5,8, 11,14, 17,20, 25,44			28,31, 34,55				25	44	
C_4				2,6,9, 12,15, 18,21, 26,45			29,32, 35,56			26	45	
C_5					3,7,10, 13,16, 19,22, 27,46			30,33, 36,37, 57		27	46	
C_6						28,31, 34,47, 55,60, 64	29,32, 35,39, 56			60,64, 68	47	
C_7							29,32, 35,48, 56,61, 65	30,33, 36,40, 57		61,65, 68	48	
C_8								30,33, 36,49, 52,53, 54,57, 62,66		54,62, 66,68		49,51, 52,53
C_9						28,31, 34,38, 55	29,32, 35,56		23,24, 50,63, 67		50	
C_{10}									23,24			
C_{11}							29,32, 35,41, 58	30,33, 36,42, 59		69	69	
C_{12}								30,33, 36,43, 59		70		70

Table A.3: Biogeochemical fluxes from variable C_i (line i) to variable C_j (column j). Numbers in the boxes refer to parameter indices, given in Table B.4.

AppendixB. Model parameters

This table describes the different probability distributions chosen for input parameters.

Index	Name	Unit	Pdf	Mean	Std	Std/Mean
1	PicP max growth rate	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(25, 0.12)$	3.	0.6	20%
2	NanP max growth rate	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(25, 0.1)$	2.5	0.5	20%
3	MicP max growth rate	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(25, 0.08)$	2.	0.4	20%
4	dependence of NO3 limitation to NH4	C^{-1}	$\Gamma(400, 0.00365)$	1.46	0.073	5%
5	NO3 semisaturation for PicP	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.125)$	0.5	0.25	50%
6	NO3 semisaturation for NanP	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.175)$	0.7	0.35	50%
7	NO3 semisaturation for MicP	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.25)$	1.0	0.5	50%
8	NH4 semisaturation for PicP	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.075)$	0.3	0.15	50%
9	NH4 semisaturation for NanP	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.125)$	0.5	0.25	50%
10	NH4 semisaturation for MicP	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.175)$	0.7	0.35	50%
11	optimal PAR for PicP	I	$\Gamma(25, 0.4)$	10.	2.	20%
12	optimal PAR for NanP	I	$\Gamma(25, 0.6)$	15.	3.	20%
13	optimal PAR for MicP	I	$\Gamma(25, 0.8)$	20.	4.	20%
14	variation of light limitation for PicP	–	$-\Gamma(4, 0.2)$	-0.8	0.4	50%
15	variation of light limitation for NanP	–	$-\Gamma(4, 0.175)$	-0.7	0.35	50%
16	variation of light limitation for MicP	–	$-\Gamma(4, 0.15)$	-0.6	0.3	50%
17	optimal temperature for PicP	T	$\mathcal{N}(15, 3^2)$	15.	3.	20%
18	optimal temperature for NanP	T	$\mathcal{N}(15, 3^2)$	15.	3.	20%
19	optimal temperature for MicP	T	$\mathcal{N}(16, 3.2^2)$	16.	3.2	20%
20	variation of temp. limitation for PicP	–	$-\Gamma(4, 0.125)$	-0.5	0.25	50%
21	variation of temp. limitation for NanP	–	$-\Gamma(4, 0.125)$	-0.5	0.25	50%
22	variation of temp. limitation for MicP	–	$-\Gamma(4, 0.1375)$	-0.55	0.275	50%
23	bacteria growth limitation	–	$\Gamma(4, 0.15)$	0.6	0.3	50%
24	semisaturation for BAC growth	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.125)$	0.5	0.25	50%
25	exudation ratio for PicP	–	$\Gamma(4, 0.015)$	0.06	0.03	50%
26	exudation ratio for NanP	–	$\Gamma(4, 0.0125)$	0.05	0.025	50%
27	exudation ratio for MicP	–	$\Gamma(4, 0.01)$	0.04	0.02	50%
28	max ingestion rate for NanZ	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(25, 0.12)$	3.	0.6	20%
29	max ingestion rate for MicZ	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(25, 0.08)$	2.	0.4	20%
30	max ingestion rate for MesZ	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(25, 0.06)$	1.5	0.3	20%
31	threshold ingestion for NanZ	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.0125)$	0.05	0.025	50%
32	threshold ingestion for MicZ	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.0075)$	0.03	0.015	50%
33	threshold ingestion for MesZ	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.0025)$	0.01	0.005	50%
34	semisaturation for ingestion by NanZ	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.125)$	0.5	0.25	50%
35	semisaturation for ingestion by MicZ	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.1875)$	0.75	0.375	50%
36	semisaturation for ingestion by MesZ	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.25)$	1.	0.5	50%
37	efficiency of MesZ on MicP	–	$\beta(4.2, 1.05)$	0.8	0.16	20%
38	efficiency of NanZ on BAC	–	$\beta(4.2, 1.05)$	0.8	0.16	20%
39	efficiency of MicZ on NanZ	–	$\beta(4.2, 1.05)$	0.8	0.16	20%
40	efficiency of MesZ on MicZ	–	$\beta(4.2, 1.05)$	0.8	0.16	20%
41	efficiency of MicZ on MOP1	–	$\beta(19.8, 79.2)$	0.2	0.04	20%
42	efficiency of MesZ on MOP1	–	$\beta(19.8, 79.2)$	0.2	0.04	20%
43	efficiency of MesZ on MOP2	–	$\beta(19.8, 79.2)$	0.2	0.04	20%
44	mortality rate for PicP	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.015)$	0.06	0.03	50%
45	mortality rate for NanP	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.0125)$	0.05	0.025	50%
46	mortality rate for MicP	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.01)$	0.04	0.02	50%
47	mortality rate for NanZ	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.015)$	0.06	0.03	50%
48	mortality rate for MicZ	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.0125)$	0.05	0.025	50%
49	mortality rate for MesZ	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.0075)$	0.03	0.015	50%
50	mortality rate for BAC	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.015)$	0.06	0.03	50%
51	threshold for predation	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.005)$	0.02	0.01	50%
52	maximum predation rate on MesZ	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.25)$	1.	0.5	50%
53	semisaturation for predation on MesZ	C	$\Gamma(4, 0.25)$	1.	0.5	50%
54	excreted fraction of predation on MesZ	–	$\beta(2.33, 4.67)$	0.333	0.167	50%
55	fraction of grazing used for growth of NanZ	–	$\beta(4.2, 1.05)$	0.8	0.16	20%
56	fraction of grazing used for growth of MicZ	–	$\beta(4.2, 1.05)$	0.8	0.16	20%
57	fraction of grazing used for growth of MesZ	–	$\beta(4.2, 1.05)$	0.8	0.16	20%
58	fraction of POM used for growth of MicZ	–	$\beta(12, 12)$	0.5	0.1	20%
59	fraction of POM used for growth of MesZ	–	$\beta(12, 12)$	0.5	0.1	20%
60	excretion rate for NanZ	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.0375)$	0.15	0.075	50%
61	excretion rate for MicZ	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.025)$	0.1	0.05	50%
62	excretion rate for MesZ	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.0125)$	0.05	0.025	50%
63	excretion rate for BAC	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.0375)$	0.15	0.075	50%
64	temperature variation of excretion for NanZ	–	LogGamma	1.05	0.0525	5%
65	temperature variation of excretion for MicZ	–	LogGamma	1.05	0.0525	5%
66	temperature variation of excretion for MesZ	–	LogGamma	1.02	0.051	5%
67	temperature variation of excretion for BAC	–	LogGamma	1.04	0.052	5%
68	fraction of excretion as DOM	–	$\beta(2.75, 8.25)$	0.25	0.125	50%
69	POM1 decomposition rate	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.01625)$	0.065	0.0325	50%

Index	Name	Unit	Pdf	Mean	Std	Std/Mean
70	POM2 decomposition rate	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.015)$	0.06	0.03	50%
71	sedimentation velocity for MicP	V	$\Gamma(4, 0.25)$	1.	0.5	50%
72	nitrification rate	t^{-1}	$\Gamma(4, 0.0075)$	0.03	0.015	50%
73	light attenuation coefficient in sea water	–	$\Gamma(25, 0.0016)$	0.04	0.008	20%
74	fraction of photosynthetically active radiation	–	$\Gamma(25, 0.02)$	0.5	0.1	20%

Table B.4: Model parameters X_i . Units are: time t in days, concentration C in mmolN/m³, irradiance I in W/m², and velocity V in m/day. The notation $-\Gamma(.,.)$ means that the parameter is negative and that its opposite follows a $\Gamma(.,.)$ distribution.

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