

Supplementary material for

Isotopomer labeling and oxygen dependence of hybrid nitrous oxide production

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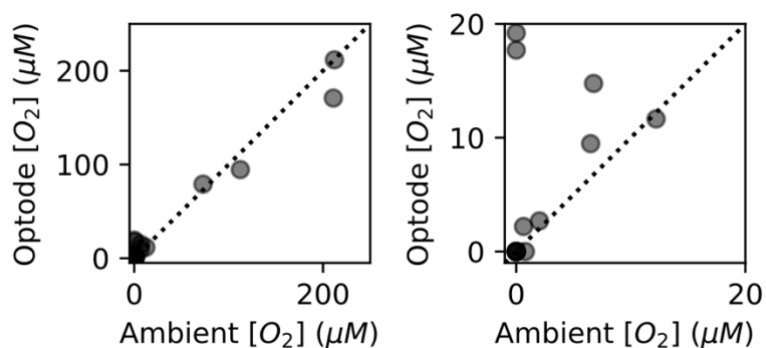
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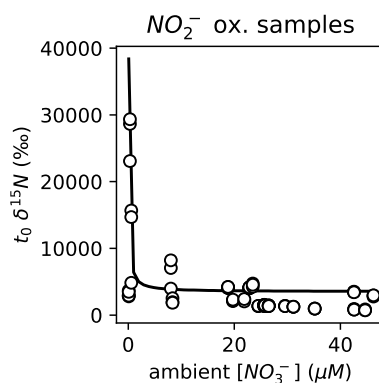
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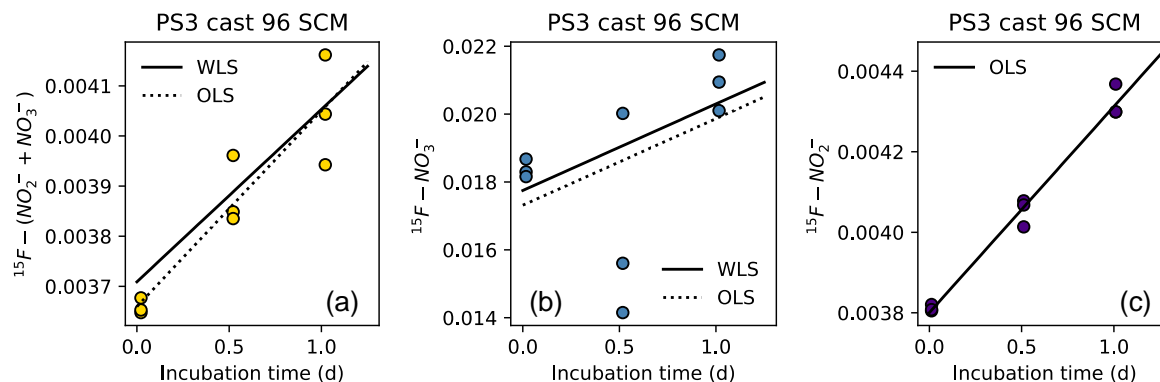
Supplemental Figures



- 20 **Figure S1.** $[O_2]$ measured by chemiluminescent optodes mounted inside sample bottles vs. ambient $[O_2]$ measured by a Seabird sensor for the bottles from which samples were taken. Data (circles) are plotted along the full range of $[O_2]$ (a) and zoomed in to 0-20 μM $[O_2]$ (b). The dashed line in each plot is the 1:1 line. High values of optode $[O_2]$ at 0 ambient $[O_2]$ correspond to the two experiments at anoxic depths at station PS2 that were not purged before tracer addition.



- 25 **Figure S2.** $\delta(15N-NO_x)$ at t_0 vs. ambient $[NO_3^-]$ in $15N-NO_2^-$ experiments. High t_0 $\delta(15N-NO_x)$ at low ambient $[NO_3^-]$ suggests that the sulfamic treatment did not remove all of the $15N-NO_2^-$ before denitrifier analysis. This should affect each timepoints equally, however, and should not affect the slope of $\delta(15N-NO_x)$ over the course of the experiment.



30 **Figure S3.** Example ^{15}N time course for the $^{15}N-NH_4^+$ incubation experiment (a, yellow), $^{15}N-NO_2^-$ incubation experiment (b, blue), and $^{15}N-NO_3^-$ incubation experiment (c, indigo) in the secondary chlorophyll maximum at station PS3. Rates are calculated from the slope of the production atom fraction vs. incubation time. When production atom fraction was calculated with the denitrifier method ($^{15}N-NH_4^+$ and $^{15}N-NO_2^-$ experiments), slopes were calculated with a weighted least squares linear regression, weighting each point by its uncertainty. Weighted least squares (dashed line) and ordinary least squares (solid line) slopes are shown in each plot.

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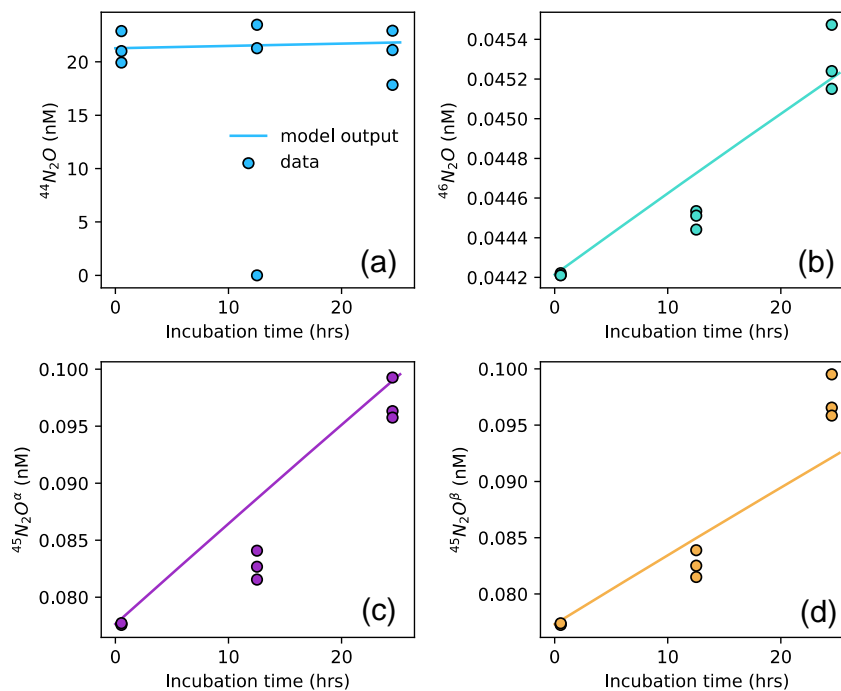
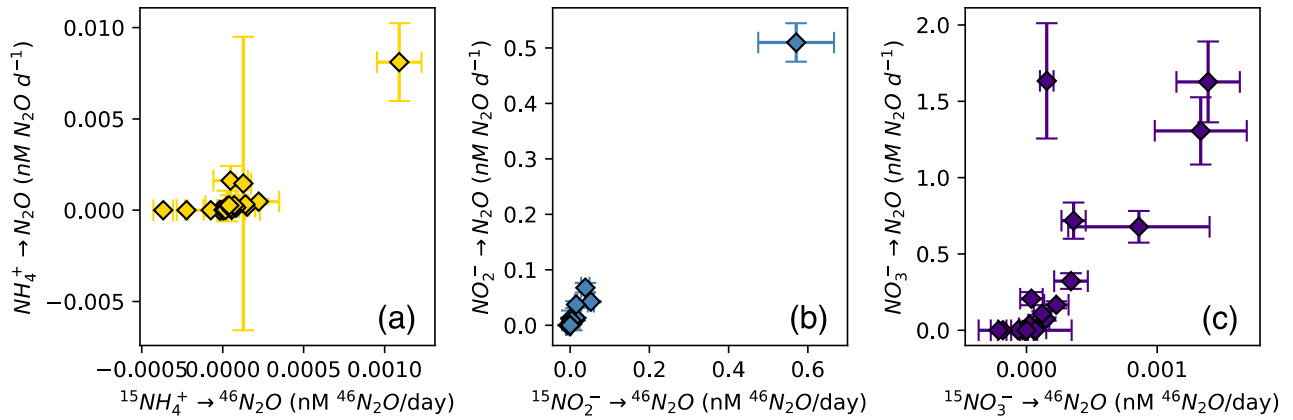


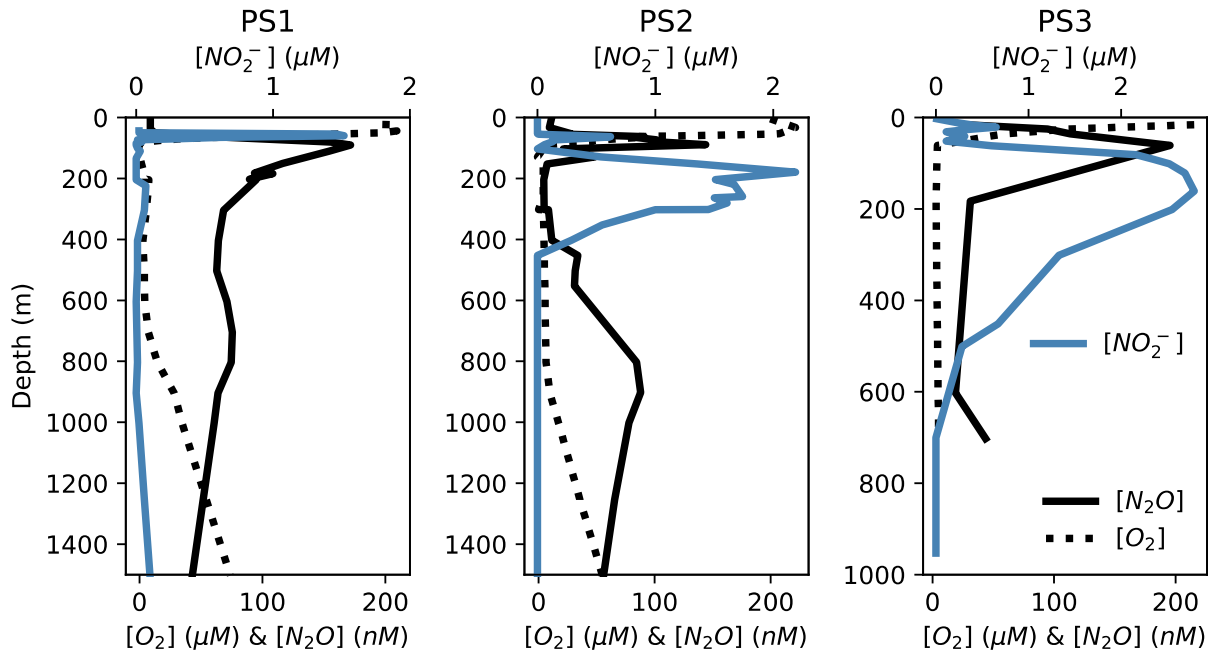
Figure S4. Example forward-running model fit through N_2O isotopocule data for the $^{15}N-NH_4^+$ experiment in the secondary chlorophyll maximum at station PS3. Model output (solid lines) is optimized against the observed $^{46}N_2O$ (a), $^{45}N_2O^\alpha$ (b), $^{45}N_2O^\beta$ (c), and $^{44}N_2O$ (d) at each timepoint in each tracer experiment.



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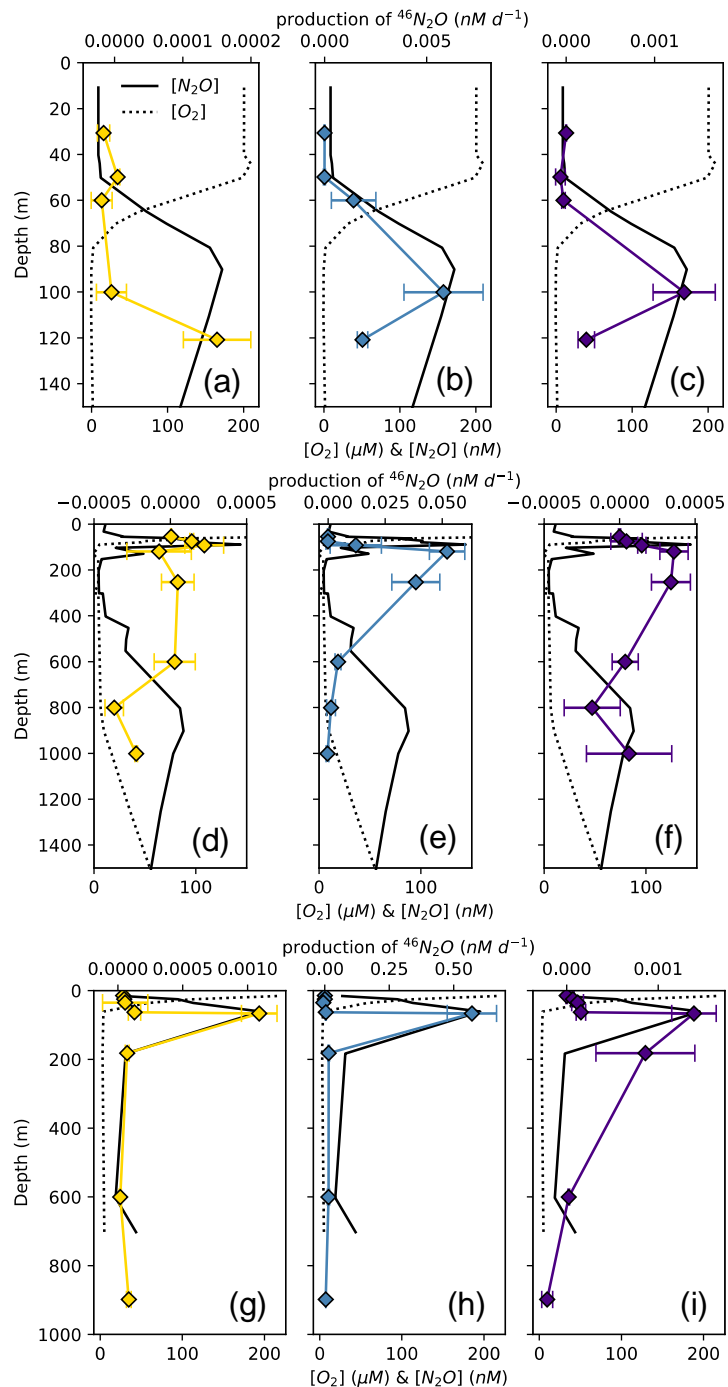
Figure S5. Modeled N_2O production processes are plotted against net $^{46}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ production to ground-truth the forward-running model. Total N_2O production from solely NH_4^+ is plotted against net $^{46}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ production from $^{15}\text{N-NH}_4^+$ (a, yellow); modeled N_2O production from NO_2^- via denitrification is plotted against net $^{46}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ production from $^{15}\text{N-NO}_2^-$ (b, blue); and modeled N_2O production from NO_3^- via denitrification is plotted against net $^{46}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ production from $^{15}\text{N-NO}_3^-$ (c, indigo) at all stations and depths. The y-axes achieve greater rates than the x-axes because the y-axes represent the total N_2O production from a given process ($^{44}\text{N}_2\text{O} + ^{45}\text{N}_2\text{O} + ^{46}\text{N}_2\text{O}$), while the x-axes represent only the net production of $^{46}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ from a given ^{15}N -labeled substrate. Since the model cannot produce negative rates, negative net rates of net $^{46}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ production correspond to modeled N_2O production rates of zero.

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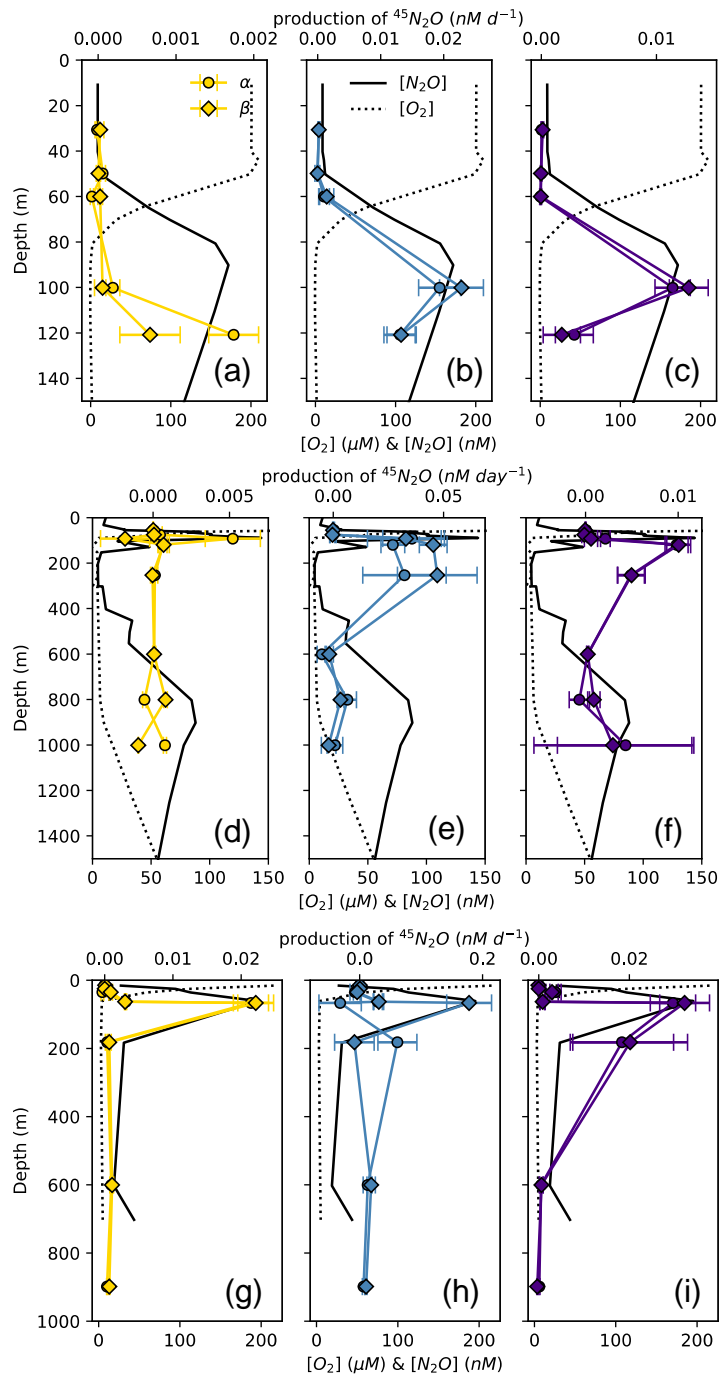


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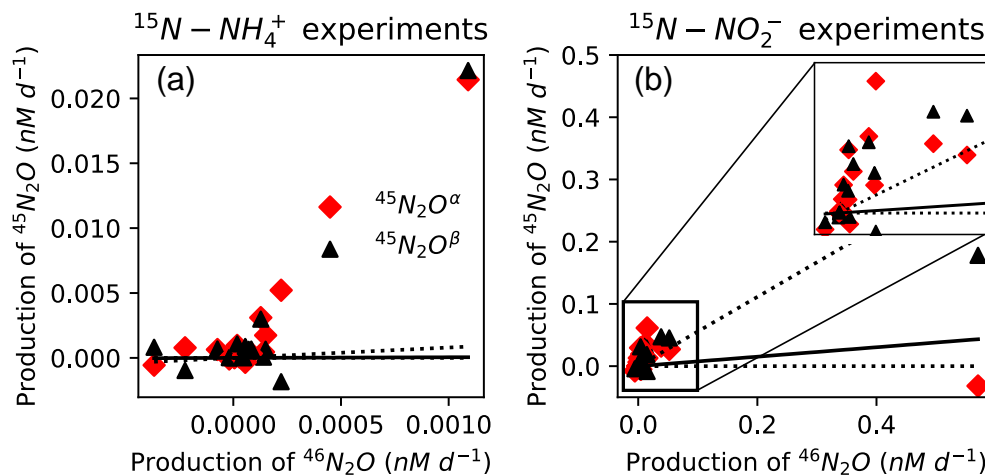
Figure S6. Dissolved $[\text{O}_2]$ (dashed black lines), $[\text{N}_2\text{O}]$ (solid black lines), and $[\text{NO}_2^-]$ (solid blue lines) at station PS1 (a), PS2 (b), and PS3 (c). Data from Kelly et al., 2021.



55 **Figure S7.** Net $^{46}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ production from $^{15}\text{N-NH}_4^+$ (a, d, g, yellow), $^{15}\text{N-NO}_2^-$ (b, e, h, blue), and $^{15}\text{N-NO}_3^-$ (c, f, i, indigo) at stations PS1 (a-c), PS2 (d-f), and PS3 (g-i). N_2O production rates are plotted over depth profiles of dissolved $[\text{O}_2]$ (dashed lines) and $[\text{N}_2\text{O}]$ (solid lines, from Kelly et al., 2021). Error bars are calculated from linear regression slope error of $^{46}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ vs. incubation time. Note the different x-axis scales for $^{46}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ production (top) and $[\text{O}_2]$ and $[\text{N}_2\text{O}]$ (bottom).



60 **Figure S8.** Net $^{45}\text{N}_2\text{O}^\alpha$ (circles) and $^{45}\text{N}_2\text{O}^\beta$ (diamonds) production from $^{15}\text{N-NH}_4^+$ (a, d, g, yellow), $^{15}\text{N-NO}_2^-$ (b, e, h, blue), and $^{15}\text{N-NO}_3^-$ (c, f, i, indigo) at stations PS1 (a-c), PS2 (d-f), and PS3 (g-i). N_2O production rates are plotted over depth profiles of dissolved $[\text{O}_2]$ (dashed lines) and $[\text{N}_2\text{O}]$ (solid lines, from Kelly et al., 2021). Error bars are calculated from linear regression slope error of $^{45}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ vs. incubation time. Note the different x-axis scales for $^{45}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ production (top) and $[\text{O}_2]$ and $[\text{N}_2\text{O}]$ (bottom).



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Figure S9. Net production of $^{45}\text{N}_2\text{O}^\alpha$ (red diamonds) and $^{45}\text{N}_2\text{O}^\beta$ (black triangles) vs. $^{46}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ from $^{15}\text{N-NH}_4^+$ (a) and $^{15}\text{N-NO}_2^-$ (b). The insert in (b) shows a zoomed-in view of the data. The solid black lines indicate the expected production $^{45}\text{N}_2\text{O}^\alpha$ and $^{45}\text{N}_2\text{O}^\beta$ from a process drawing both N atoms in N_2O from the same substrate pool, based on the atom fraction of the labeled substrate (NH_4^+ or NO_2^-) and a binomial distribution of N_2O isotopocules. Dashed lines indicate the range of expected values, based on the range of atom fractions in each experiment. Production of $^{45}\text{N}_2\text{O}^\alpha$ and $^{45}\text{N}_2\text{O}^\beta$ above this expected production indicate the presence of a hybrid process.

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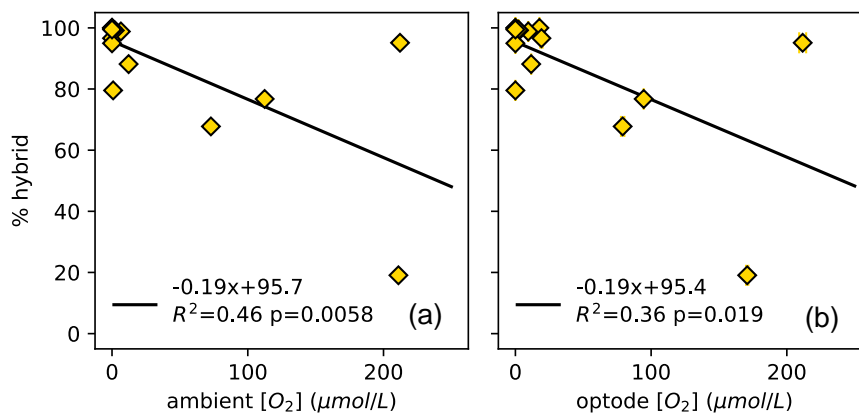
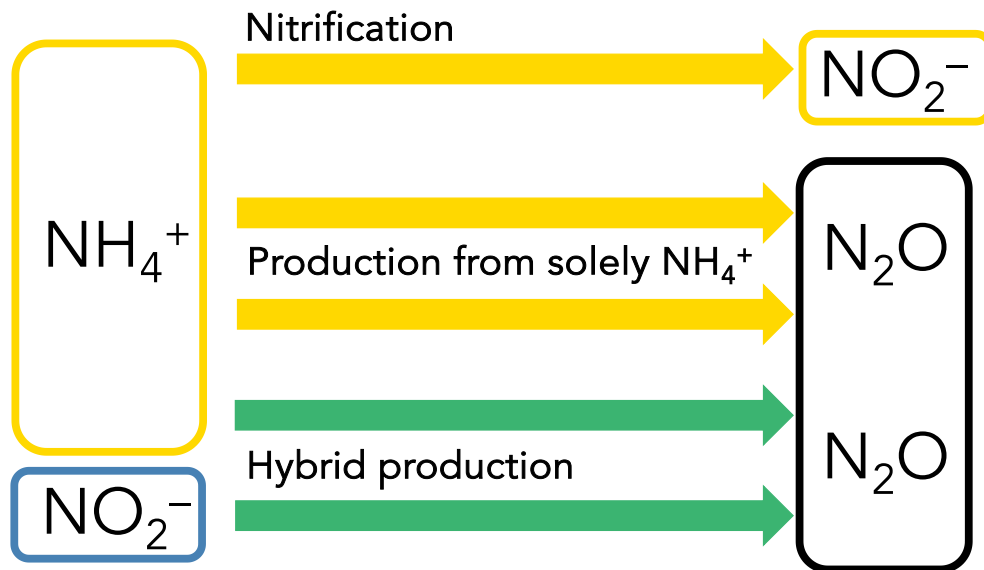
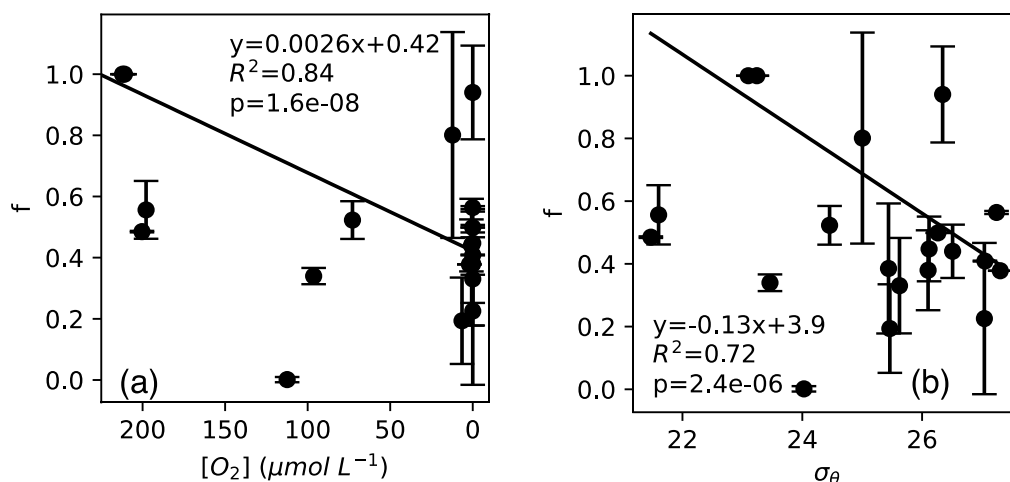


Figure S10. Hybrid production as a percentage of N_2O production from NH_4^+ along a range of ambient $[\text{O}_2]$ measured by a Seabird sensor for the Niskin bottles from which samples were taken (a) and $[\text{O}_2]$ measured by chemiluminescent optodes mounted inside sample bottles (b). Slope, intercept, R^2 , and p-values are displayed on each plot for the ordinary least squares regression through the data.

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80 **Figure S11.** To ensure mass balance in terms of NH_4^+ consumption, N_2O yield (%) during production from NH_4^+ is calculated as $\{2 \cdot (\text{N}_2\text{O production from } \text{NH}_4^+, \text{ nM } \text{N}_2\text{O /day}) / [2 \cdot (\text{N}_2\text{O production from } \text{NH}_4^+, \text{ nM } \text{N}_2\text{O /day}) + \text{hybrid } \text{N}_2\text{O production, nM } \text{N}_2\text{O /day} + \text{NH}_4^+ \text{ oxidation, nM N/day}]\} \cdot 100$. N_2O yield (%) during hybrid production is calculated as $\{\text{hybrid } \text{N}_2\text{O production, nM } \text{N}_2\text{O /day} / [2 \cdot (\text{N}_2\text{O production from } \text{NH}_4^+, \text{ nM } \text{N}_2\text{O /day}) + \text{hybrid } \text{N}_2\text{O production, nM } \text{N}_2\text{O /day} + \text{NH}_4^+ \text{ oxidation, nM N/day}]\} \cdot 100$.



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Figure S12. Weighted least squares regressions of f against ambient $[\text{O}_2]$ (a) and ambient $[\text{NO}_2^-]$ (b). Slope, intercept, R^2 , and p -values are displayed on each plot for the weighted least squares regression through the data. The value of f indicates the proportion of each N atom in N_2O derived from NH_4^+ and NO_2^- during hybrid N_2O production; as approaches 1, more of N^α is derived from NO_2^- . Separation of $^{45}\text{N}_2\text{O}^\alpha$ and $^{45}\text{N}_2\text{O}^\beta$ production indicate values of f less than or greater than $1/2$.

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Table S1. CTD bottle data, ambient nutrient concentrations, and optode [O₂] measurements for each experimental depth. Optode [O₂] is calculated from the mean O₂ measured by chemiluminescent optodes at each of three timepoints.

Station	Feature description	Feature abbreviation	Longitude (W)	Latitude [N]	CTD Pressure [db]	CTD Depth [m]	Sigma theta [kg/m ³]	CTD Salinity [psu]	CTD Temperature [C]	PAR [μE/m ² /s]	Seabird O ₂ [μmol/L]	NO ₃ ⁻ [μM]	NO ₂ ⁻ [μM]	NH ₄ ⁺ [nM]	Optode O ₂ [μmol/L]	Optode O ₂ stdev [μmol/L]
PS1	Upper oxic-anoxic interface	Interface	113.00	10.00	100.71	100.11	26.12	34.79	13.59	0.00	0.00	29.56	0.01	3.70		
	Midpoint of upper oxycline	Mid-oxycline	113.00	10.00	60.37	60.02	23.46	34.28	22.75	0.80	96.35	8.35	1.07	8.75		
	Secondary chlorophyll max.	SCM	113.00	10.00	121.55	120.82	26.26	34.80	12.90	0.49	0.00	31.13	0.02	2.14		
	Mixed layer	Surface	113.00	10.00	30.83	30.65	21.47	33.68	27.79	371.78	200.34	0.10	0.02	0.00		
	Top of upper oxycline	Top of oxycline	113.00	10.00	50.15	49.86	21.60	33.68	27.39	2.31	197.86	0.09	0.74	89.79		
PS2	Top of deep oxycline below ODZ	Base of ODZ	105.00	15.77	807.19	800.88	27.24	34.54	5.67	0.02	0.00	42.58	0.00	2.62	17.70	0.11
	ODZ core, deep	Deep ODZ core	105.00	15.77	605.20	600.77	27.04	34.56	7.27	0.02	0.00	35.16	0.00	4.76	19.20	0.83
	Within deep oxycline below ODZ	Deep oxycline	105.00	15.77	1009.58	1001.21	27.36	34.54	4.62	0.02	6.75	44.66	0.00	1.62	14.77	0.17
	Upper oxic-anoxic interface	Interface	105.00	15.77	92.85	92.28	25.46	34.64	16.48	7.96	6.49	25.63	0.10	12.95	9.48	0.09
	Primary nitrite max.	PNM	105.00	15.77	75.61	75.15	24.46	34.43	19.51	29.49	72.84	19.73	0.13	12.20	79.05	1.26
	Secondary chlorophyll max.	SCM	105.00	15.77	126.03	125.25	25.98	34.76	14.14	0.21	0.00	26.24	0.30	50.00	0.00	0.03
	Secondary nitrite max.	SNM	105.00	15.77	254.90	253.25	26.51	34.74	11.38	0.03	0.80	24.52	1.74	3.86	0.00	0.04
	Top of upper oxycline	Top of oxycline	105.00	15.77	55.11	54.78	23.24	34.58	24.30	170.50	212.14	0.58	0.01	34.80	211.69	2.57
PS3	ODZ core, deep	Deep ODZ core	102.35	17.68	604.84	600.35	27.05	34.57	7.28	0.02	0.00	42.55	0.28	5.26	0.00	0.01
	Within deep oxycline below ODZ	Deep oxycline	102.35	17.68	905.62	898.25	27.30	34.55	5.19	0.02	2.03	46.23	0.00	9.00	2.69	0.03
	Oxic-anoxic interface, cast 87	Interface	102.35	17.68	39.94	39.70	24.96	34.61	18.08	0.03	12.48	18.81	0.23	6.35	11.65	0.04
	Oxic-anoxic interface, cast 100	Interface2	102.35	17.68	63.26	62.87	25.44	34.71	16.39	0.03	0.64	23.47	0.60	15.85	2.20	0.03
	Midpoint of upper oxycline	Mid-oxycline	102.35	17.68	24.89	24.74	24.03	34.46	21.21	0.03	112.42	8.03	0.33	12.39	94.56	0.25
	Secondary chlorophyll max.	SCM	102.35	17.68	63.32	62.93	25.64	34.76	15.64	0.03	0.00	22.83	0.60	15.85	0.00	0.01
	Secondary nitrite max.	SNM	102.35	17.68	182.91	181.74	26.34	34.82	12.57	0.03	0.00	21.88	2.67	4.18	0.00	0.01
	Top of upper oxycline	Top of oxycline	102.35	17.68	14.68	14.60	23.10	34.51	24.59	0.07	210.98	0.33	0.40	399.62	170.82	0.86

Table S2. Rates of NH₄⁺ oxidation to NO₂⁻ + NO₃⁻, NO₂⁻ oxidation to NO₃⁻, and NO₃⁻ reduction to NO₂⁻ at stations PS1. Errors are calculated from the error of the slope of product 15N vs. time.

Station	Feature	NH ₄ ⁺ oxidation (nM/day)	σ	product AF slope p-value	NO ₂ ⁻ oxidation (nM/day)	σ	product AF slope p-value	NO ₃ ⁻ reduction to NO ₂ ⁻ (nM/day)	σ	product AF slope p-value
PS1	Interface	0.1924	0.0004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.000	0.000	0.51
	Mid-oxycline	0.52	0.0016	0.00	-7.12	4.40	0.08	0.000	0.000	0.14
	SCM	0.45	0.0020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.000	0.000	0.91
	Surface	0.00	0.0000	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.543	0.036	0.01
	Top of oxycline	0.00	0.0000	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.000	0.000	0.59
PS2	Base of ODZ	0.51	0.0872	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.000	0.000	0.69
	Deep ODZ core	0.00	0.0000	0.40	13.05	0.08	0.00	33.244	0.143	1.88E-04
	Deep oxycline	0.27	0.0016	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.000	0.000	0.78
	Interface	2.21	0.1675	0.00	27.01	0.49	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.60
	PNM	1.39	0.2050	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.000	0.000	0.46
	SCM	0.00	0.0000	0.77	81.00	0.23	0.00	24.323	0.111	9.38E-07
	SNM	0.00	0.0000	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.000	0.000	0.20
Top of oxycline	0.05	0.0013	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.000	0.000	1.00	
PS3	Deep ODZ core	0.00	0.0000	0.32	-271.00	15.29	0.01	10.882	0.176	0.03
	Deep oxycline	0.303	0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.000	0.000	0.68
	Interface	0.88	0.0645	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.000	0.000	0.16
	Interface2	4.68	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.000	0.000	0.44
	Mid-oxycline	0.00	0.0000	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.000	0.000	0.82
	SCM	0.57	0.0706	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.12	19.201	0.133	1.30E-07
	SNM	0.00	0.0000	1.00	465.34	86.15	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.26
Top of oxycline	0.00	0.0000	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.000	0.000	0.80	

100 Table S3. Rates of N₂O production from solely NH₄⁺, N₂O production from NO₂⁻, N₂O production from NO₃⁻, and hybrid N₂O production at each experimental depth. production rate error bars are calculated from 100 model optimizations, varying key parameters by up to 25%.

Station	Feature	N ₂ O production from solely NH ₄ ⁺ (nM/day)	σ	N ₂ O production from NO ₂ ⁻ (nM/day)	σ	N ₂ O production from NO ₃ ⁻ (nM/day)	σ	Hybrid N ₂ O production (nM/day)	σ	f	σ
PS1	Interface	0.00	0.00	0.0084	0.0009	1.31	0.22	0.054	0.007	0.45	0.10
	Mid-oxyclyne	0.00	0.00	0.0015	0.0002	0.00	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.34	0.03
	SCM	1.94E-04	1.17E-04	0.0013	0.0000	0.17	0.02	0.026	0.001	0.50	0.00
	Surface	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.49	0.00
	Top of oxycline	1.18E-05	2.46E-06	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.56	0.09
PS2	Base of ODZ	0.00	0.00	0.0125	0.0013	0.00	0.00	0.063	0.007	0.56	0.00
	Deep ODZ core	2.27E-04	8.39E-04	0.0052	0.0003	0.21	0.04	0.006	0.007	0.23	0.24
	Deep oxycline	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000		
	Interface	4.67E-04	1.41E-04	0.0089	0.0003	0.07	0.01	0.039	0.008	0.19	0.14
	PNM	3.19E-04	5.73E-05	0.0000	0.0000	0.01	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.52	0.06
	SCM	0.00	0.00	0.0424	0.0011	0.72	0.12	0.053	0.013	0.38	0.13
	SNM	1.62E-03	8.04E-04	0.0677	0.0087	0.32	0.05	0.006	0.002	0.44	0.09
Top of oxycline	9.81E-06	4.28E-06	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	0.00	
PS3	Deep ODZ core	1.80E-05	3.22E-05	0.0134	0.0006	0.04	0.01	0.033	0.002	0.41	0.00
	Deep oxycline	1.39E-04	3.54E-05	0.0026	0.0001	0.00	0.00	0.016	0.001	0.38	0.00
	Interface	1.56E-05	3.73E-05	0.0000	0.0000	0.11	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.80	0.34
	Interface2	1.46E-03	8.04E-03	0.0088	0.0177	1.63	0.38	0.234	0.075	0.39	0.21
	Mid-oxyclyne	1.23E-04	3.87E-05	0.0002	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.01
	SCM	8.11E-03	2.13E-03	0.5098	0.0346	1.63	0.26	0.152	0.020	0.33	0.15
	SNM	2.70E-04	4.04E-04	0.0373	0.0061	0.68	0.10	0.050	0.039	0.94	0.15
	Top of oxycline	2.60E-04	5.75E-05	0.0001	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	0.00