

(slightly more than..)

25 years of marine geochemistry

*Why the geochemical approach
essential in oceanography*

Catherine Jeandel
CNRS, LEGOS, Toulouse



Major questions in oceanography

- Quantifying the circulation
- Quantifying the flux and fate of the elements:
sources, sink and internal cycling

**Fate of the chemical species?
Which tracer for what?**

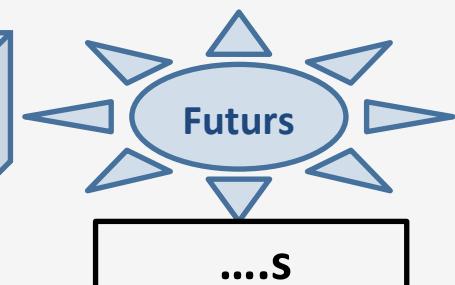
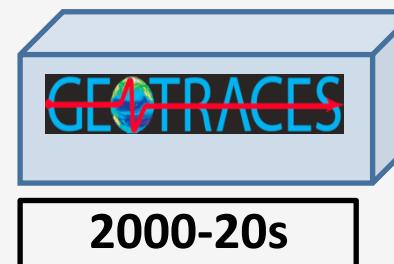
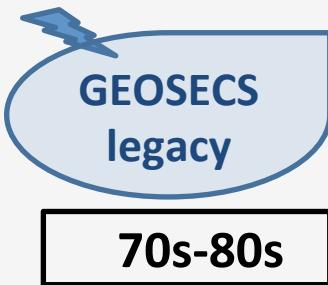
Outline

- 4 tracers across 4 main temporal steps

« and the winners..» are



- ^{14}C : the mixing rate of the oceans
- $^{234}\text{U}/^{230}\text{Th}$: D-P exchange & settling velocities of the particles
- Nd isotopes : D-P exchange, origin of waters & elements
- Fe and isotopes: speciation and quantification of the sources
- The 4 temporal steps

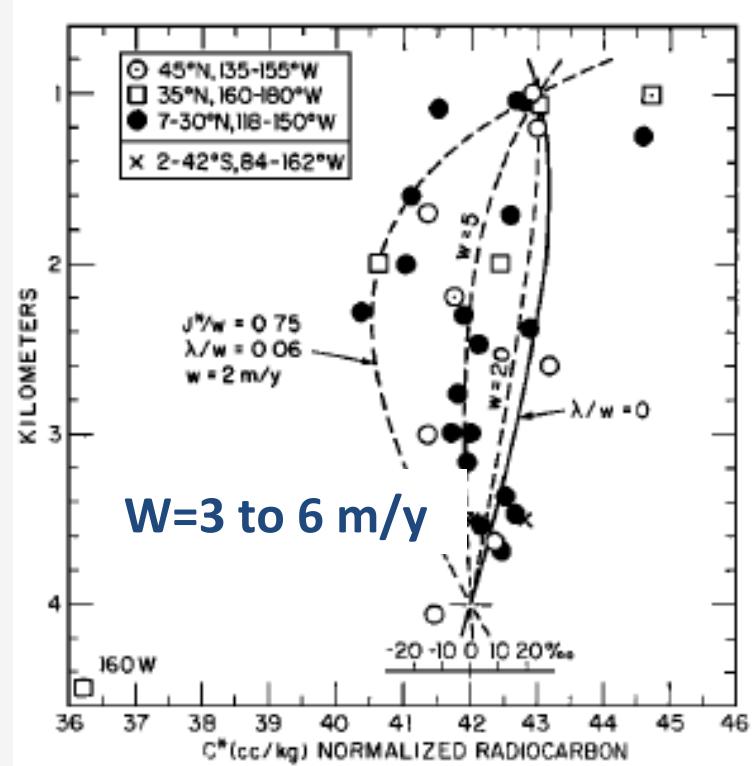
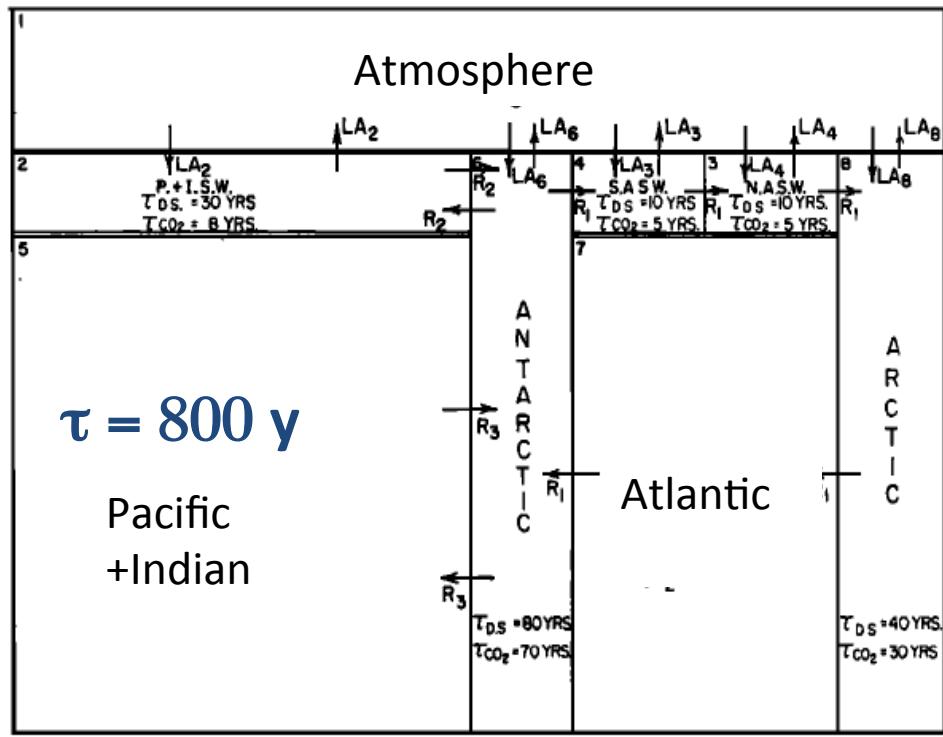


^{14}C (radioactive, $T_{1/2} = 5700 \text{ y}$)

GEOSECS
legacy

- Chronometer of the deep waters
- Beta counting: more than 400I, long counting times
- First deep water residence time and ventilation rates

70s-80s



First box model to calculate deep water residence time (Broecker et al. 1960)

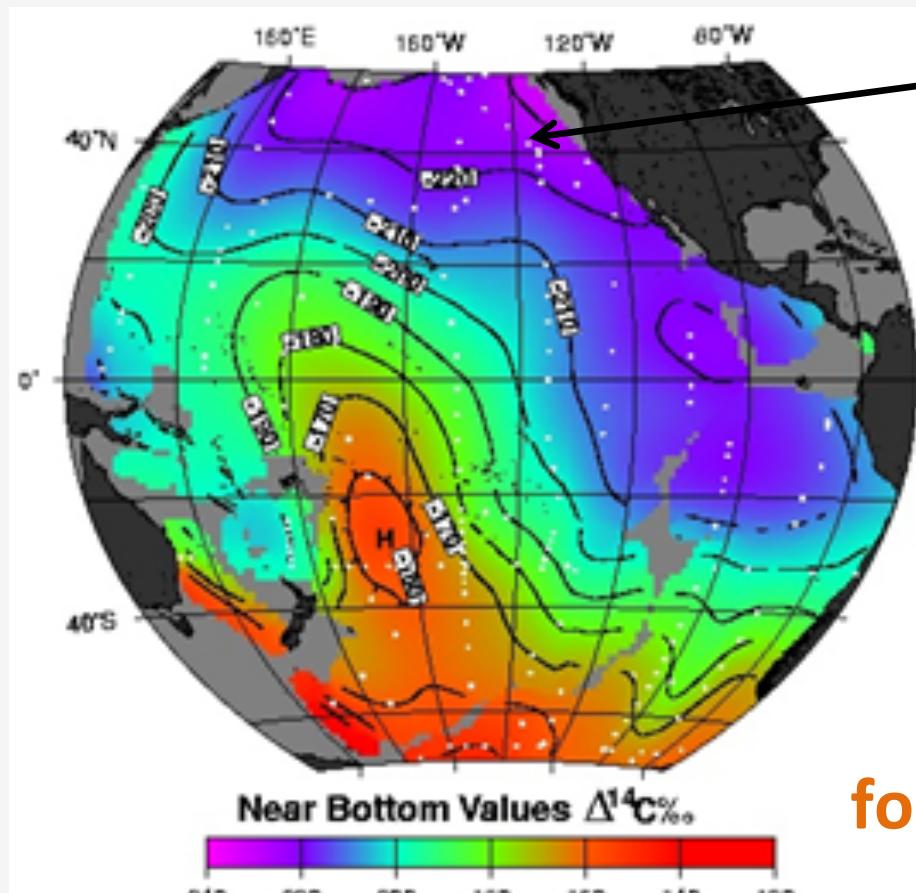
Pacific advection-diffusion ^{14}C model (Craig et al, 1969)

^{14}C

Clean lab, mass
spect.
WOCE&JGOFS

90s

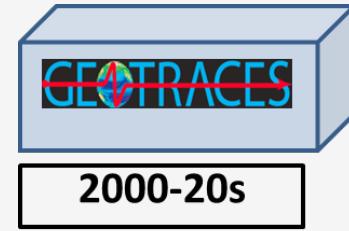
- Change of scale: mass spec, few liters, high resolution
- WOCE : sections and maps, ages of all water masses



Beautiful tracer
for circulation quantification

Schlosser et al, 2001

^{14}C



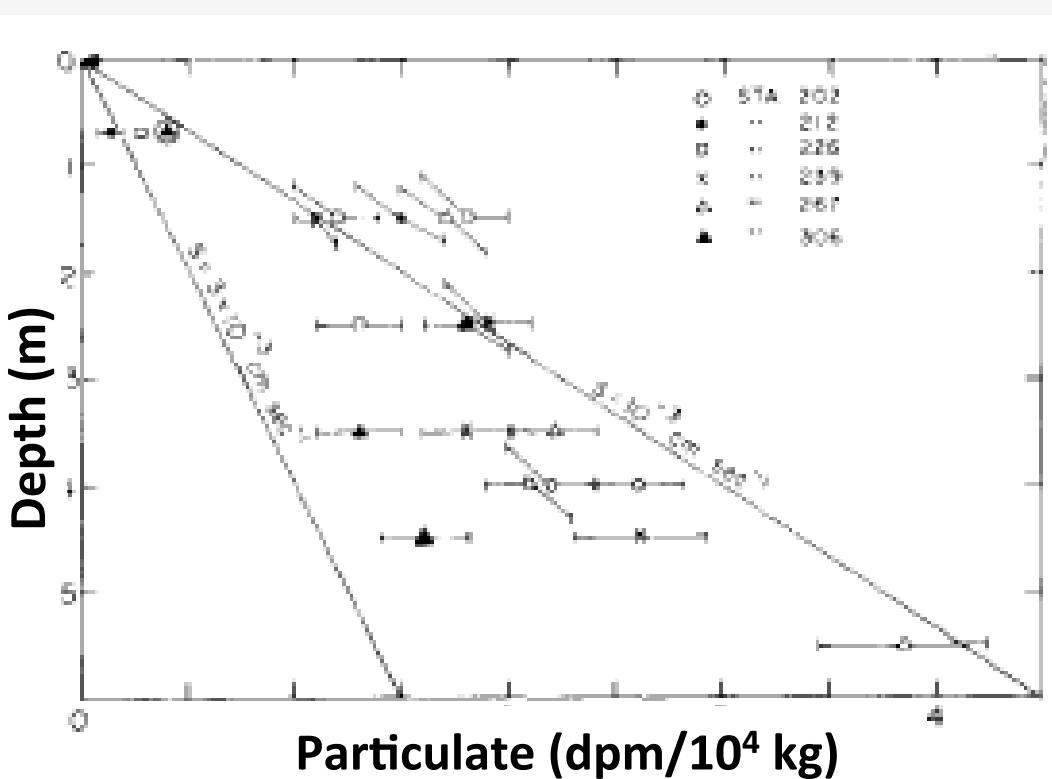
- Ancillary parameter
- Highly recommended

U/Th story: first profiles

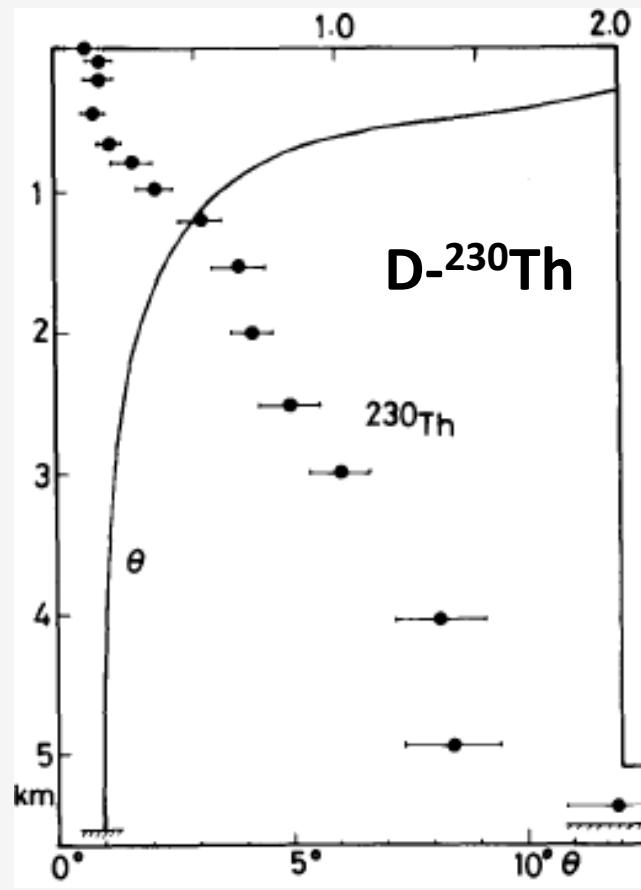
GEOSECS
legacy

- Developed and measured during GEOSECS
- Tons of water, first in situ pumps

70s-80s



Krishnaswami et al, 1976



Nozaki et al, 1981

U/Th: the mechanism

GEOSECS
legacy

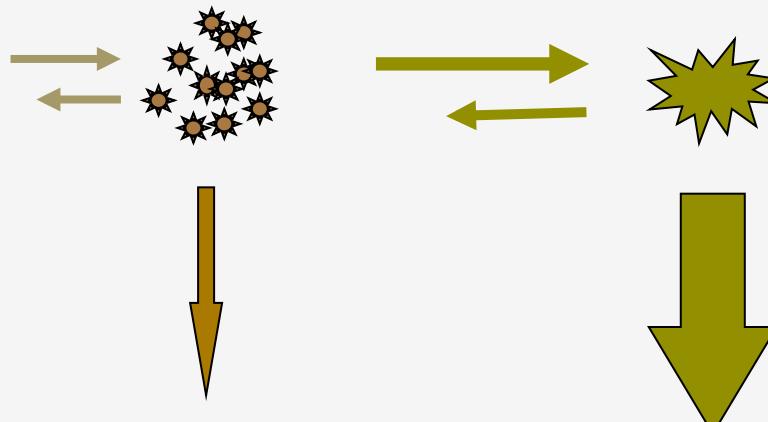
70s-80s



Solution

U
soluble

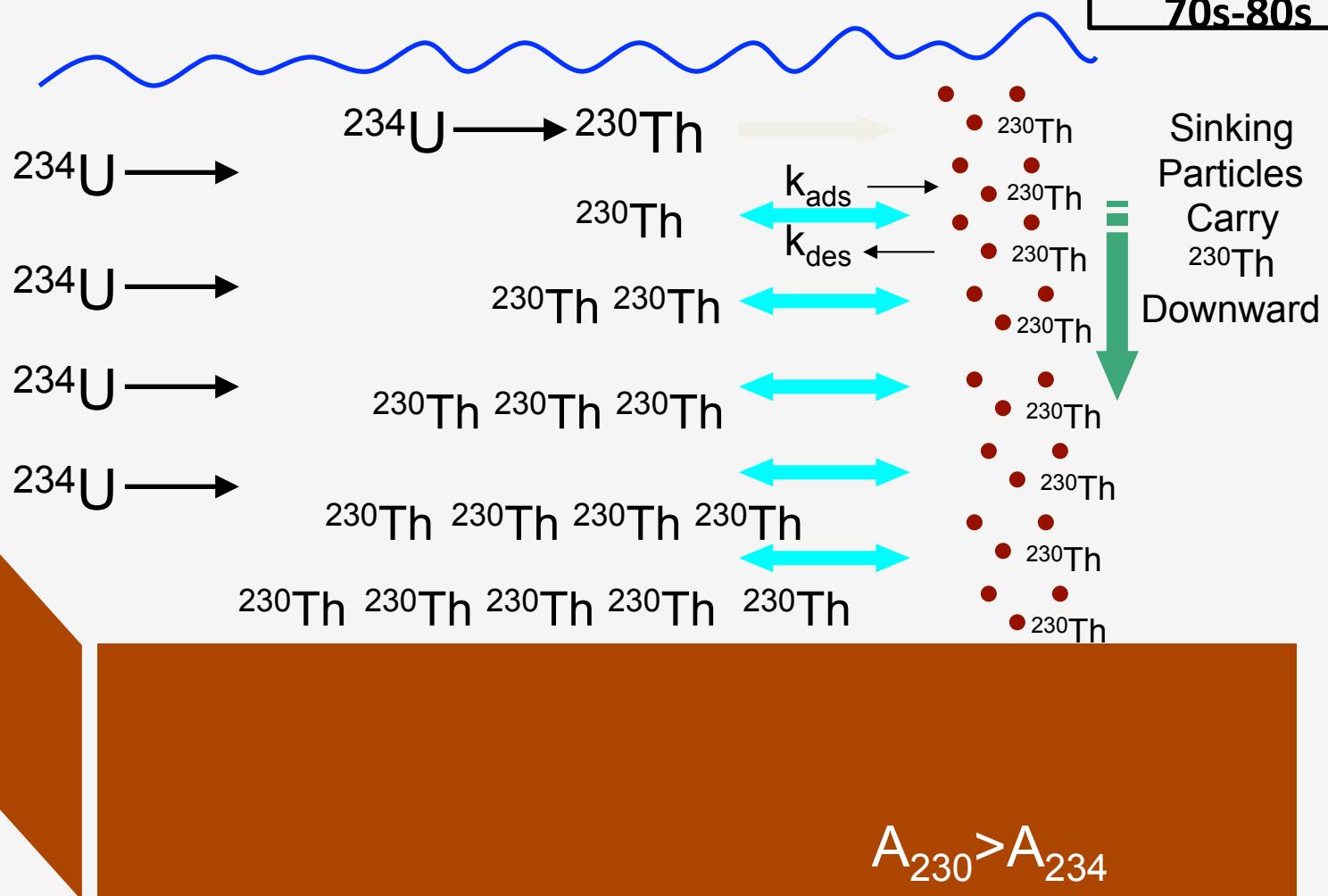
Th
insoluble



^{230}Th , $T_{1/2} 75\,000\text{y}$: deep processes

What is observed and hypothesized?

70s-80s

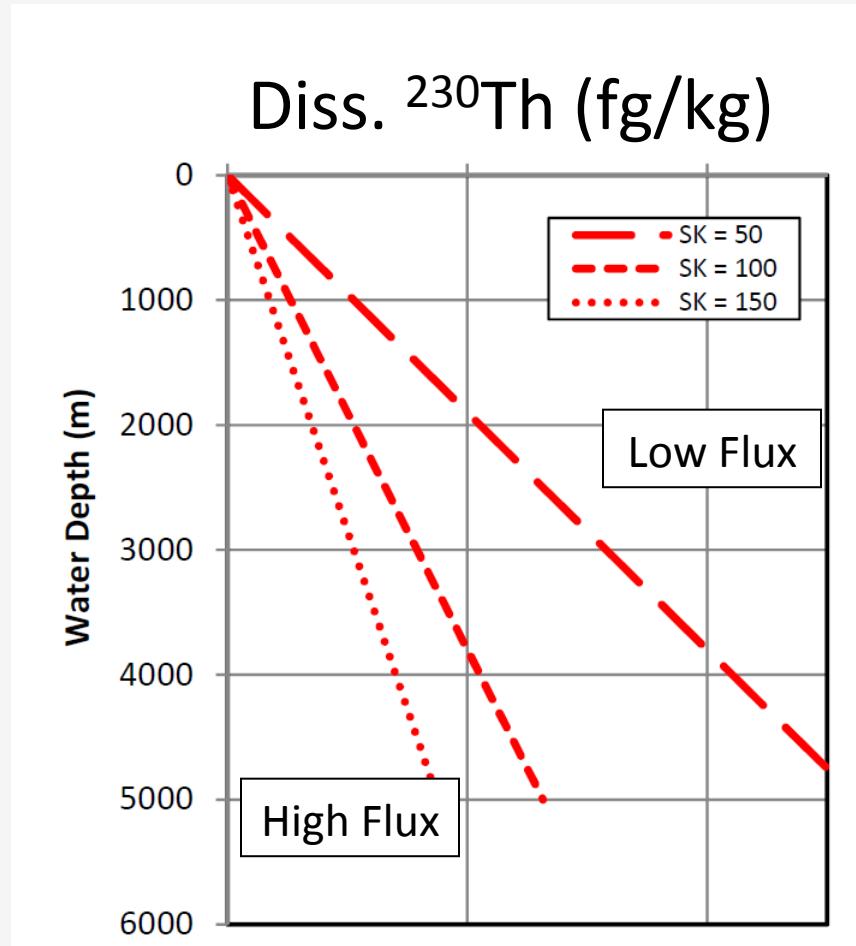


Courtesy of Bob Anderson

Linearity of solid and dissolved ^{230}Th Reversible scavenging



70s-80s



$$Th_d = \frac{P_Z}{S K} \quad K = k_{\text{ads}} / k_{\text{des}}$$

$$Th_p = \frac{P_Z}{S}$$

Bacon and Anderson 1982, *JGR*

$$P = 0.5 \text{ fg kg}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

$$S \approx 1000 \text{ m yr}^{-1}$$

$$K \approx 0.2$$

P is production due to U decay

S is sinking rate of particles

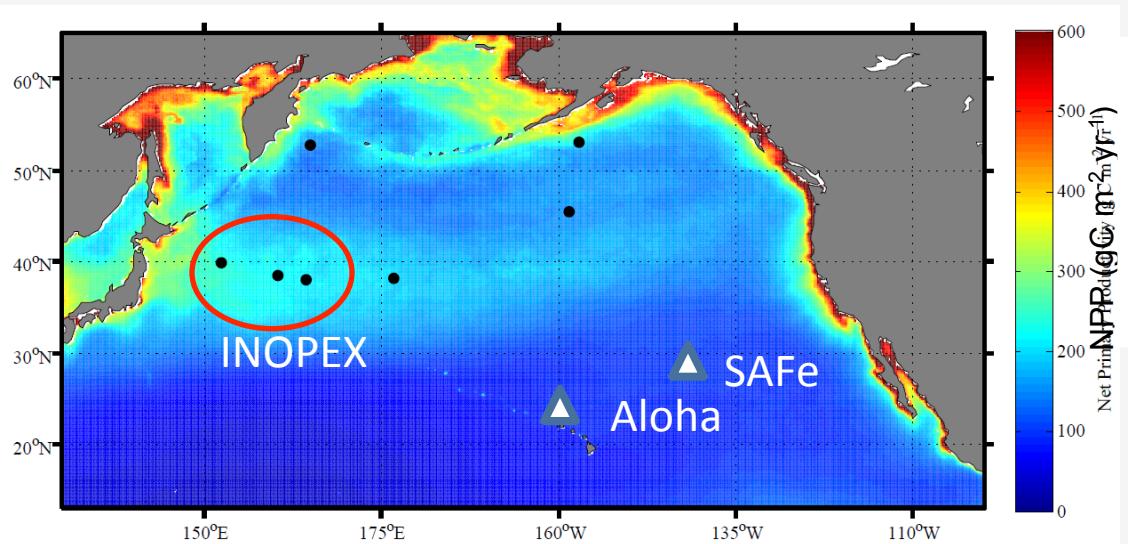
K is solid-solution distribution coefficient

Courtesy of Bob Anderson

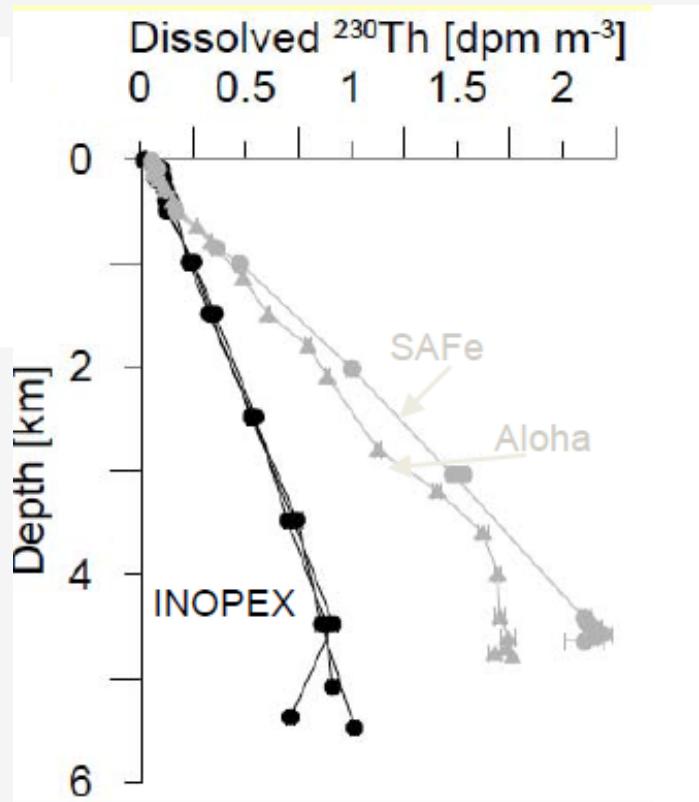
1D reversible scavenging model is working in quite areas

Clean lab, mass
spect.
WOCE&JGOFS

90s



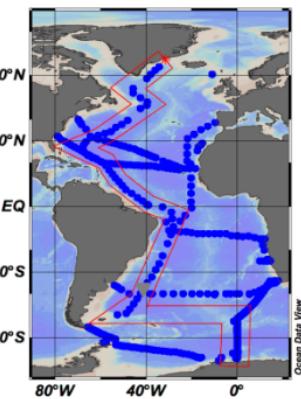
Higher particle flux (K) in
NW Pacific lowers ^{230}Th
Concentration.



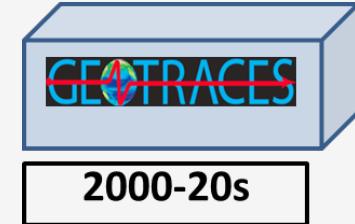
Hayes et al., EPSL 2013

Aloha data from Roy-Barman et al., 1996

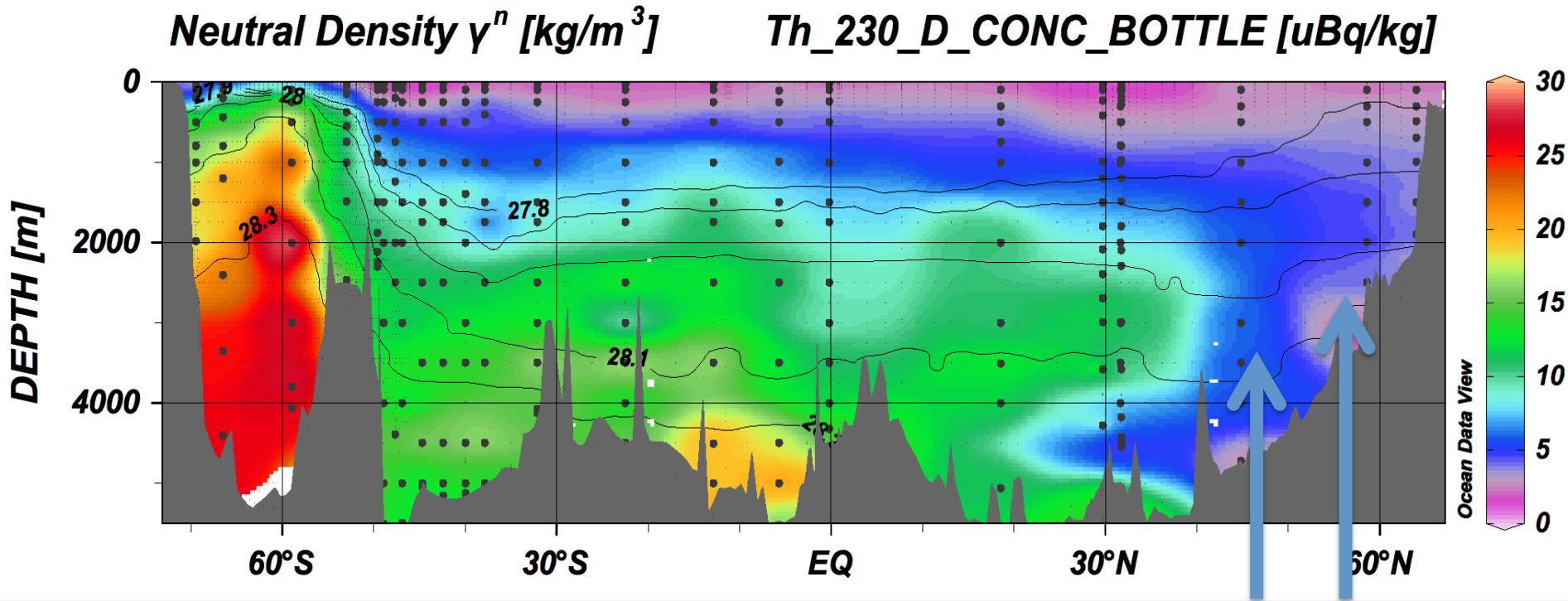
Beautiful tracer: P-D processes and particle dynamics



GEOTRACES IDP 2014: high resolution ^{230}Th data



Hayes & Anderson, 2015

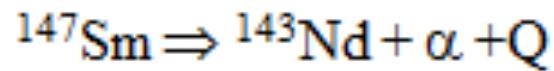


Depleted dissolved ^{230}Th in the North Atlantic
is reflecting enhanced scavenging in the nepheloids
Barely the ventilation

Nd isotope story

NEODYMIUM ???

1	H																		18	He
	Li	Be																		
	Na	Mg	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br		Kr	
	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe		
	Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn		
	Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt											
			Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu				
			Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr				



$$T_{1/2} = 10^{11} \text{ yr}$$

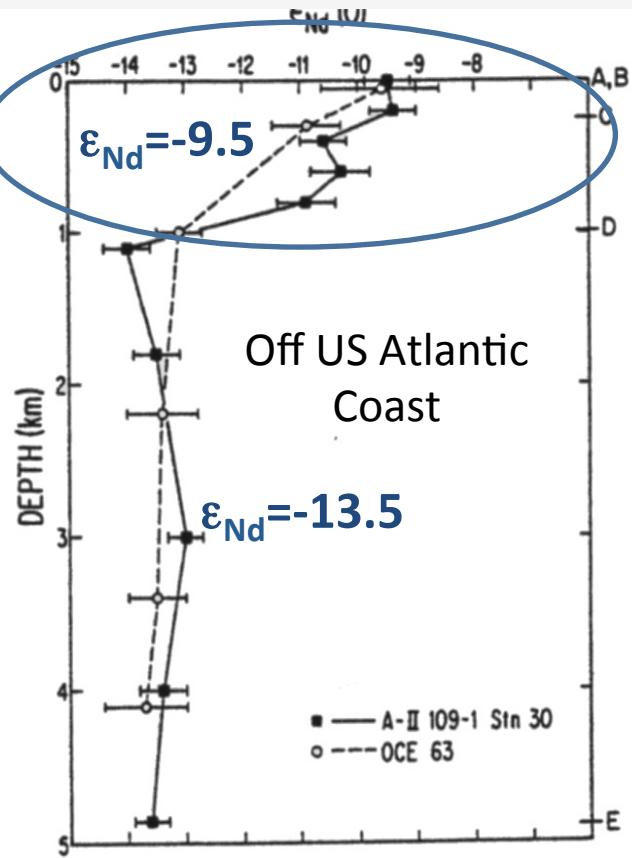
Nd isotopes are stable

$$\epsilon_{\text{Nd}} = \left(\frac{\left(\frac{^{143}\text{Nd}}{^{144}\text{Nd}} \right)_{\text{SAMPLE}} - 1}{\left(\frac{^{143}\text{Nd}}{^{144}\text{Nd}} \right)_{\text{CHUR}}} \right) \times 10^4$$

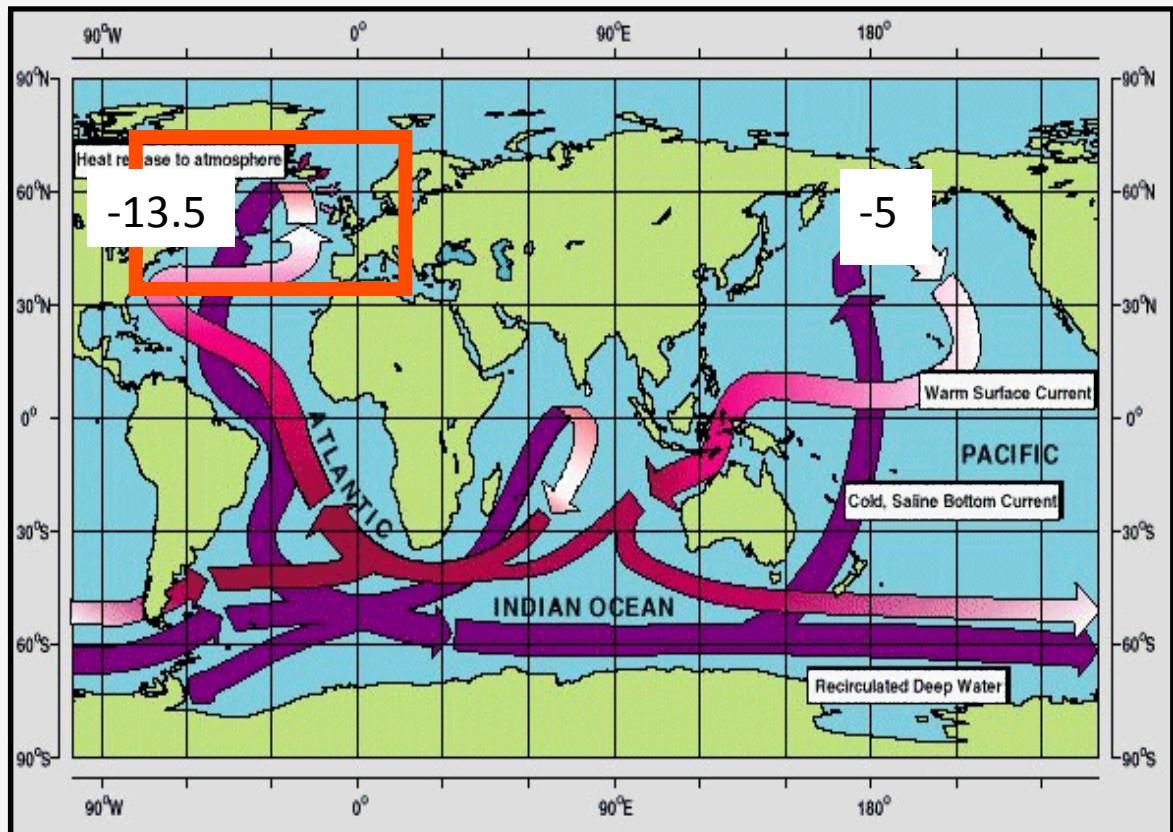
Nd isotope story

GEOSECS
legacy

70s-80s



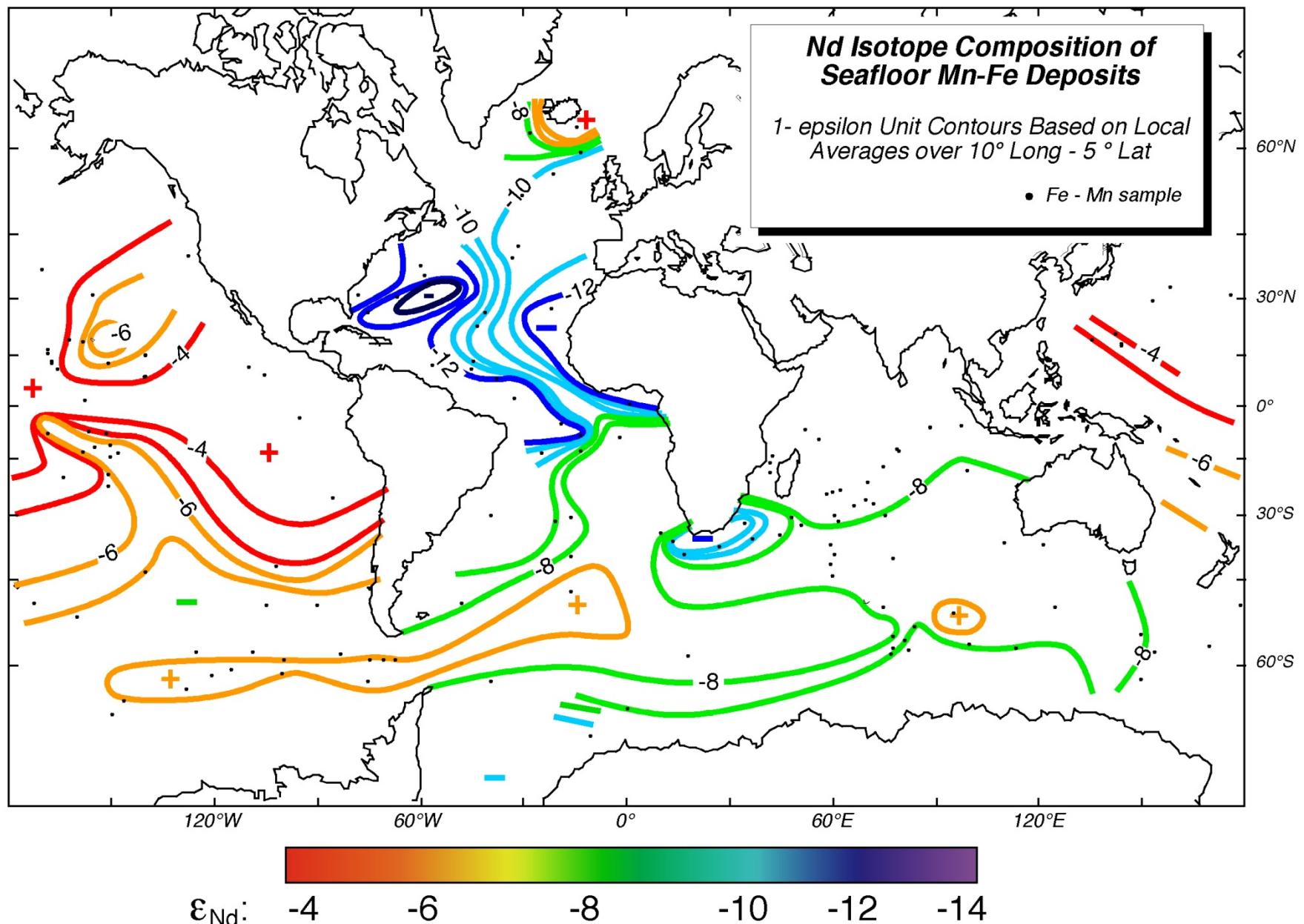
?



Piepras and Wasserburg, 1987

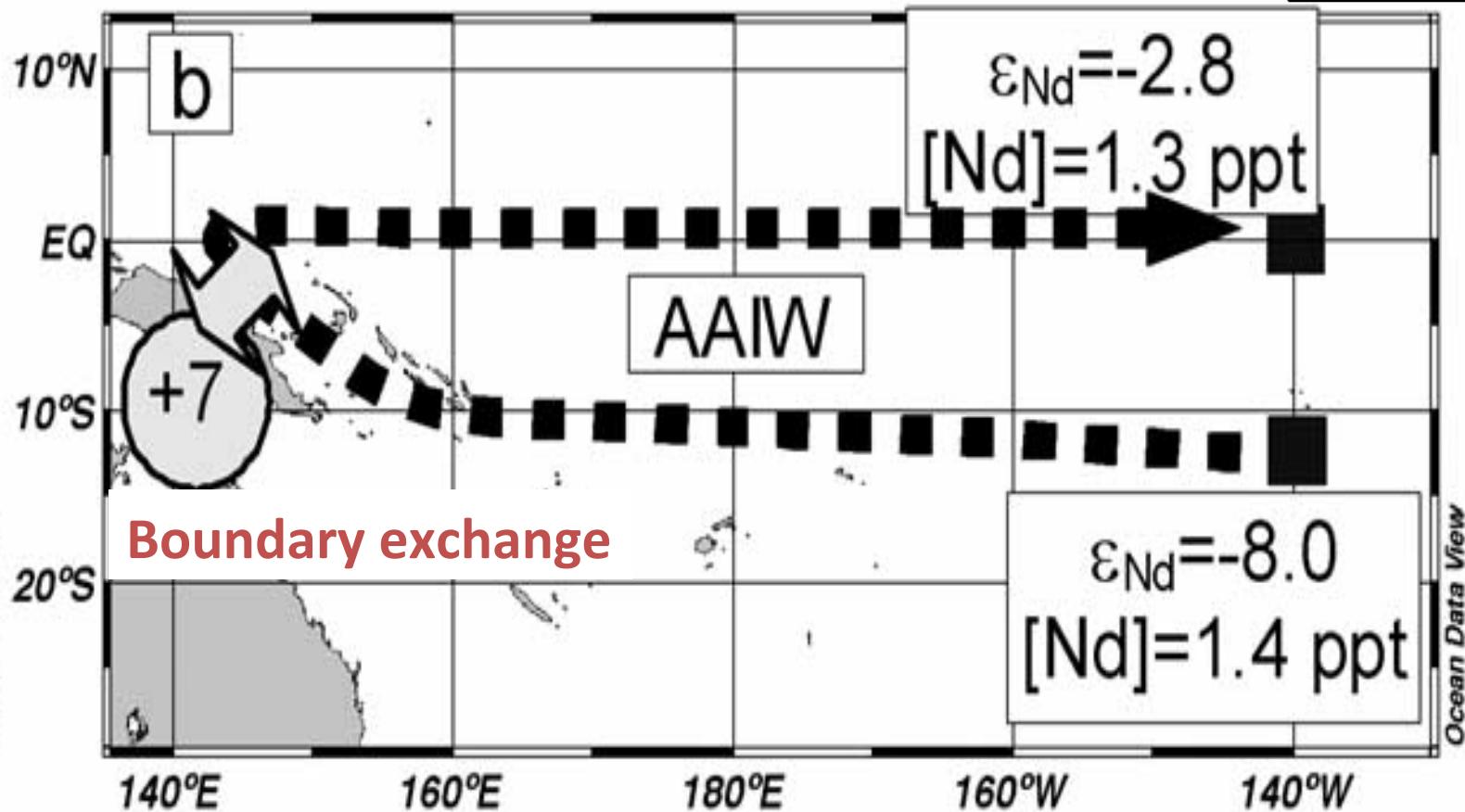
ϵ_{Nd} = Thermohaline circulation tracer?

ϵ_{Nd} variations imprinted in the sediments



Nd parameters: Data from the Pacific

90s



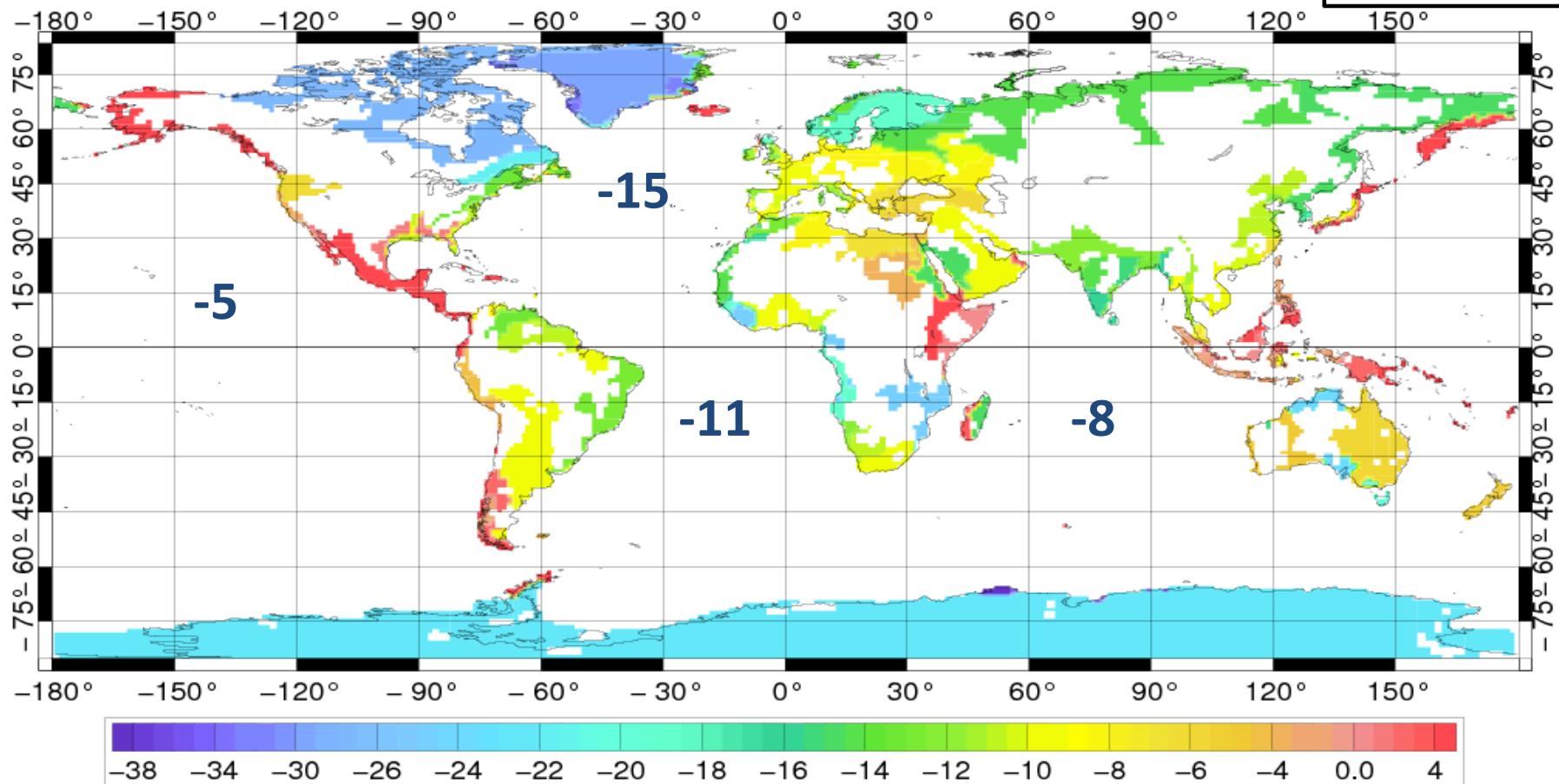
Lacan & Jeandel, 2001; 2005

Nd isotopic composition changes
while Nd concentration remains the same

Heterogeneous distribution of ε_{Nd}

Clean lab, mass
spect.
WOCE&JGOFS

90s



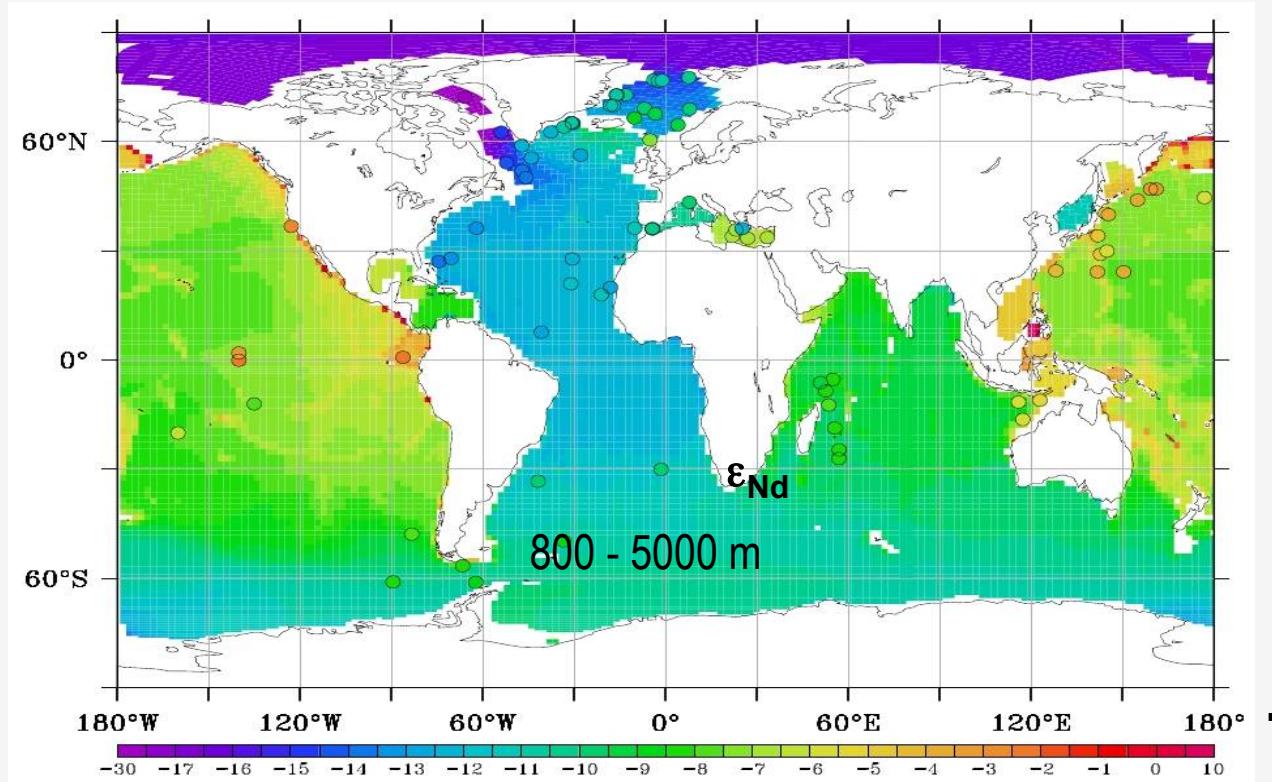
What is controlling the ε_{Nd} gradient ?

Coupling OGCM and Nd cycle (Arsouze, 2008; 2009)



2000-20s

?



- BE is THE major source term (>95% of the total : $1.1 \times 10^{10} \text{ g(Nd)/an}$).
- Dust and dissolved river inputs significant in the Atlantic surface waters.
- Reversible scavenging: reconcile Nd and ϵ_{Nd} with depth and along the thermohaline

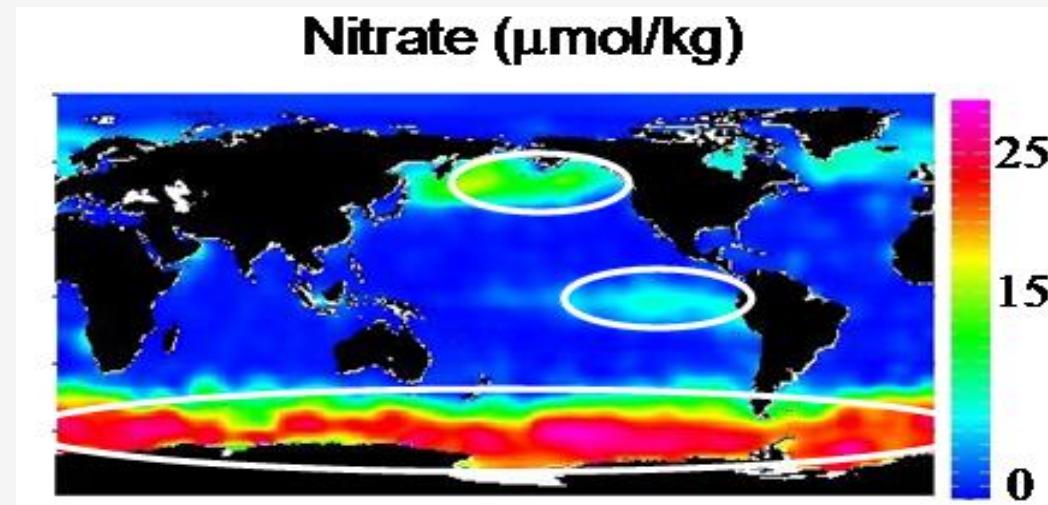
**Nd: a beautiful tracer of sources; Warn us on the roles of the margins;
Boundary Exchange quantified**

Iron: an essential micro-nutrient

- ✓ Electron carrier → photosynthesis, respiration
- ✓ Enzyme cofactor → Nitrogen assimilation

- Continental crust : 5.6%
- Surface of the ocean: 0.000 000 005%

Fe could limit primary production in ~1/2 of the ocean (Moore et al 2001)



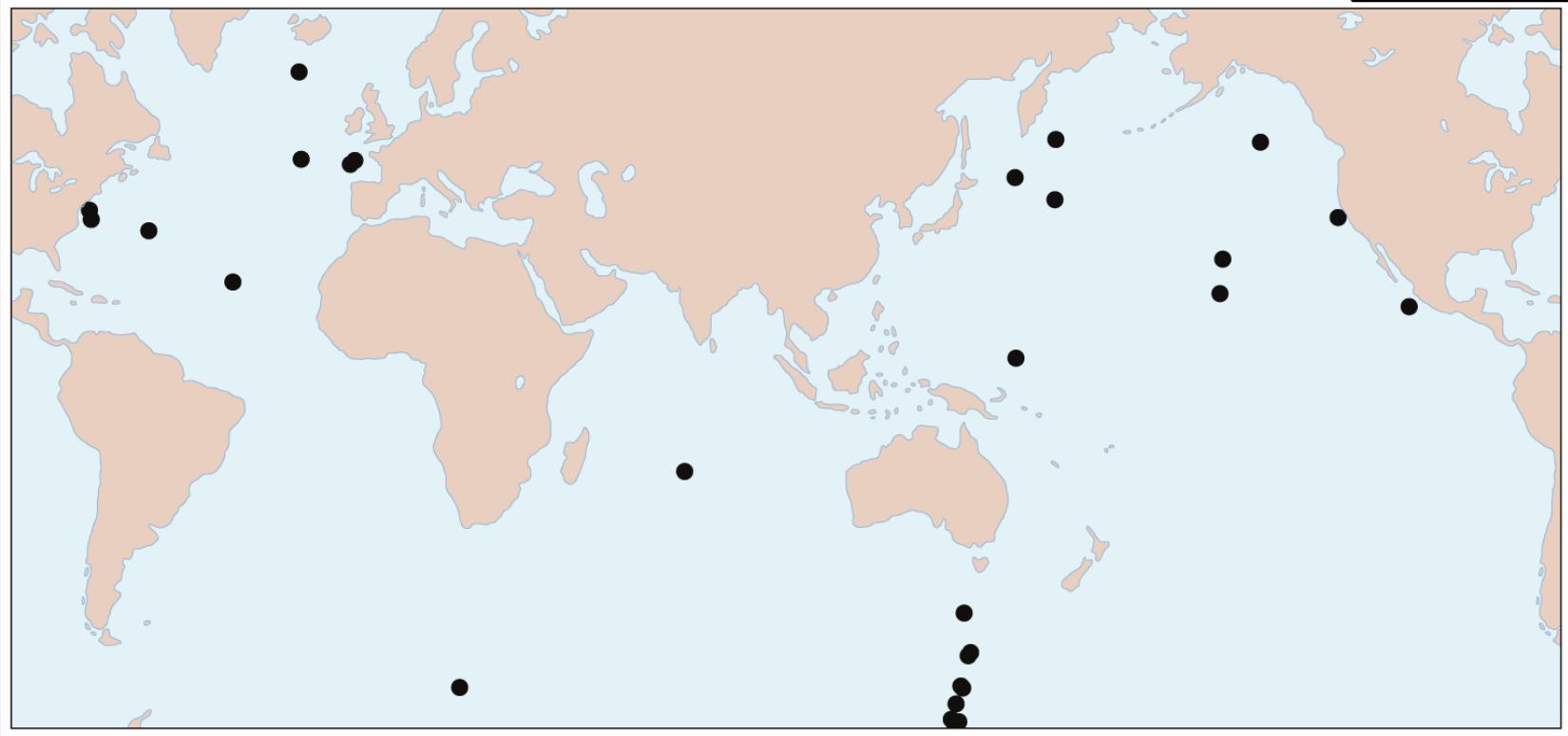
Variations of iron inputs to the ocean



Climate Variations

2003: Stations with Fe concentrations at depth

90s



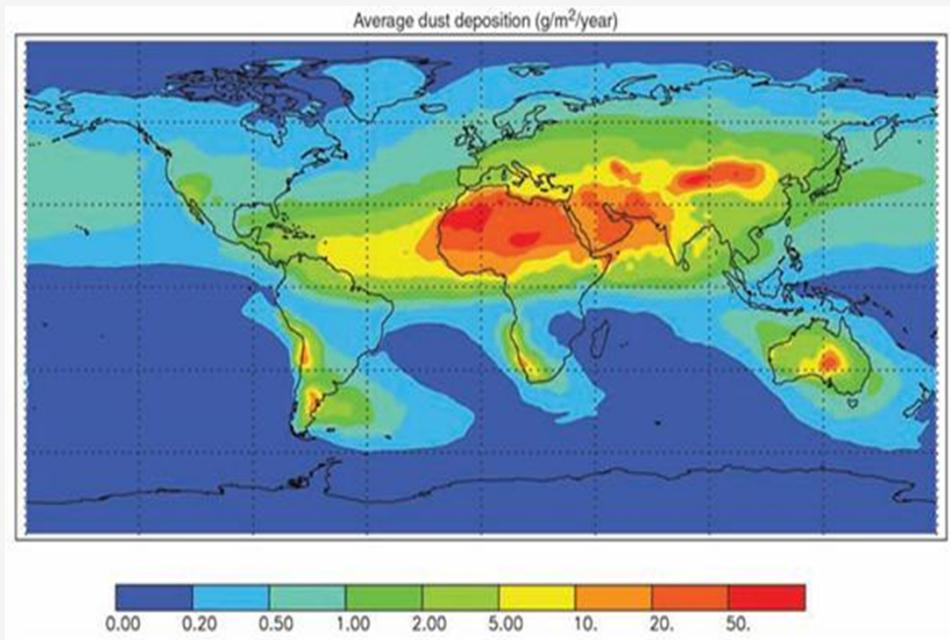
P. Parekh (MIT)

Paucity of information about deep Fe distribution limits understanding of upwelling supply and internal cycling.

Main DFe sources? Early 2000

Clean lab, mass
spect.
WOCE&JGOFS

90s



Dust?

Jickells et al, 2005

The flux of iron from continental shelf sediments: A missing source for
global budgets

Virginia A. Elrod,¹ William M. Berelson,² Kenneth H. Coale,³ and Kenneth S. Johnson¹
Received 9 April 2004; accepted 20 May 2004; published 18 June 2004.

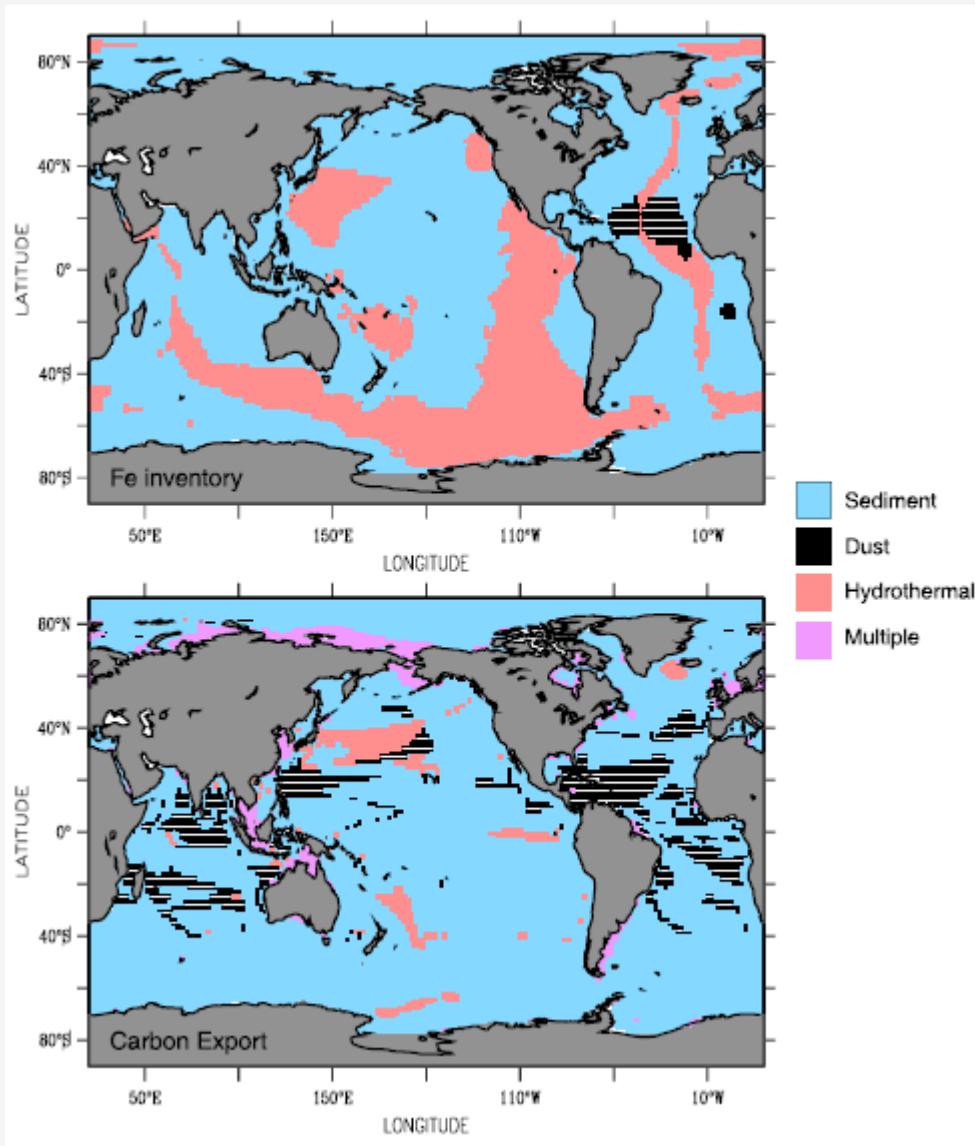
Reducing
Sediments?

Elrod et al, 2004

Others?

[http://www.egeotrades.org/scenes/
Atlantic_Fe_D_CONC_BOTTLE_large.html](http://www.egeotrades.org/scenes/Atlantic_Fe_D_CONC_BOTTLE_large.html)

Role of the sediments confirmed by modelling

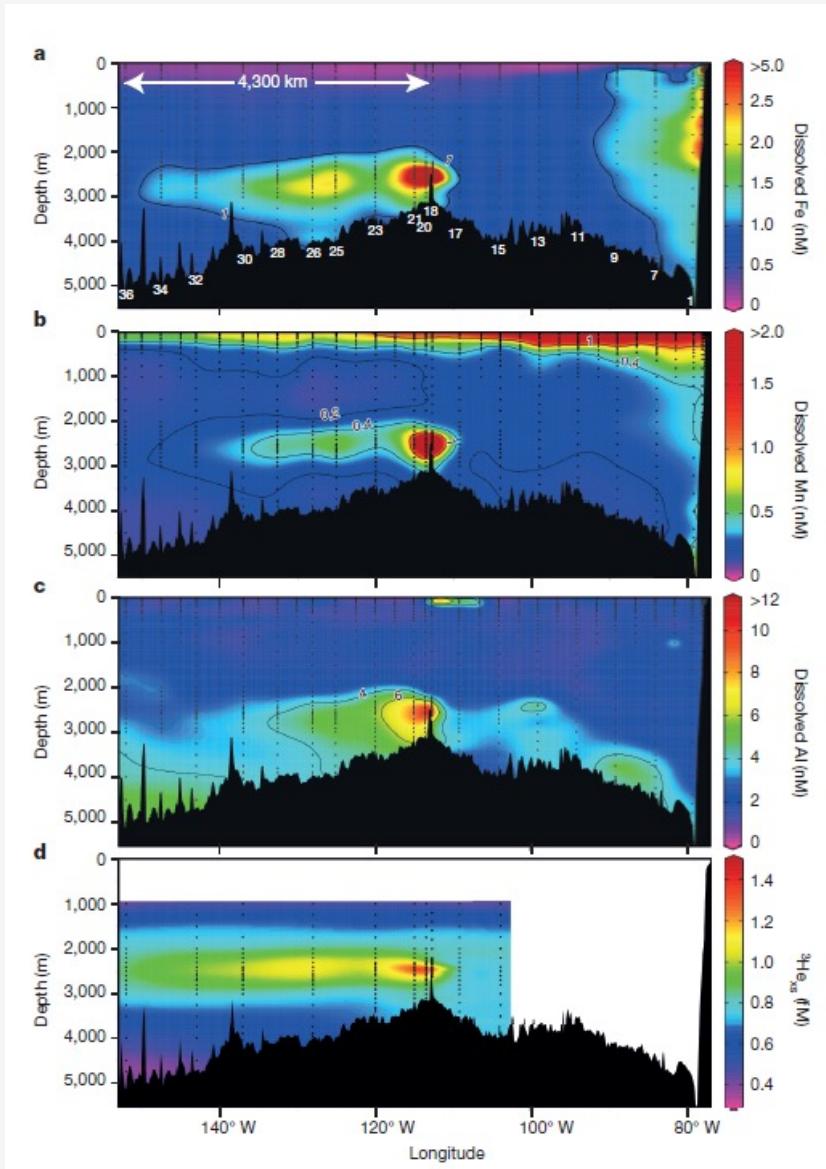
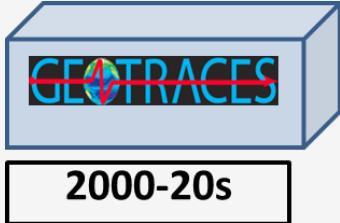


On the DFe inventory

On the carbon export

Tagliabue et al, 2014

Unexpected hydrothermal inputs (EPZT GEOTRACES cruise)

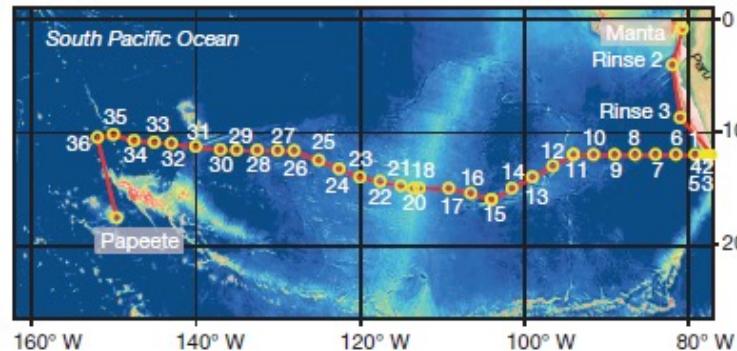


DFe

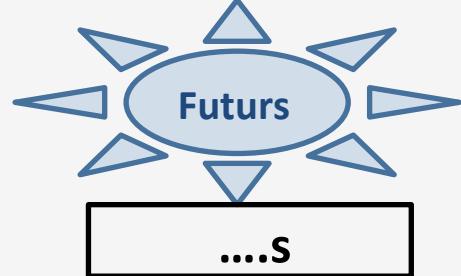
DMn

DAI

$^{3}\text{He}_{\text{ex}}$



*Resing et al, Nature
July 2015*

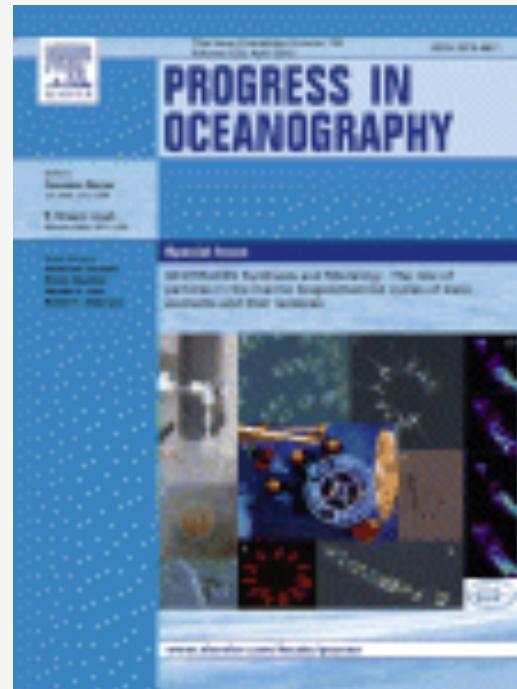


Futurs

- Contrasted distributions (ex dZn&dFe)
- Land-ocean exchange processes (ex REE, Nd&Ra)
- Quantifying all the sources (SGD; sediment release)
- Quantifying the internal cycling&exits
- Refining paleo-proxies

What was (almost) not discussed...

- Carbonate chemistry
- Carbon cycle and flux
- Particles in the Ocean
(except when needed...)



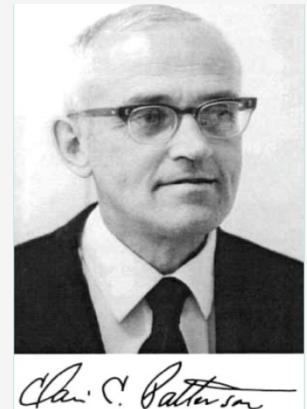
Jeandel, Lam, Marchal, Anderson Edits

A large, multi-tiered iceberg is centered in the frame, floating in a dark blue ocean. The iceberg is illuminated from within by a warm, orange glow, likely from the setting sun. Its surface is textured with various shades of white, light blue, and teal. The background shows a vast horizon where the ocean meets a sky filled with soft, orange and pink hues of a sunset.

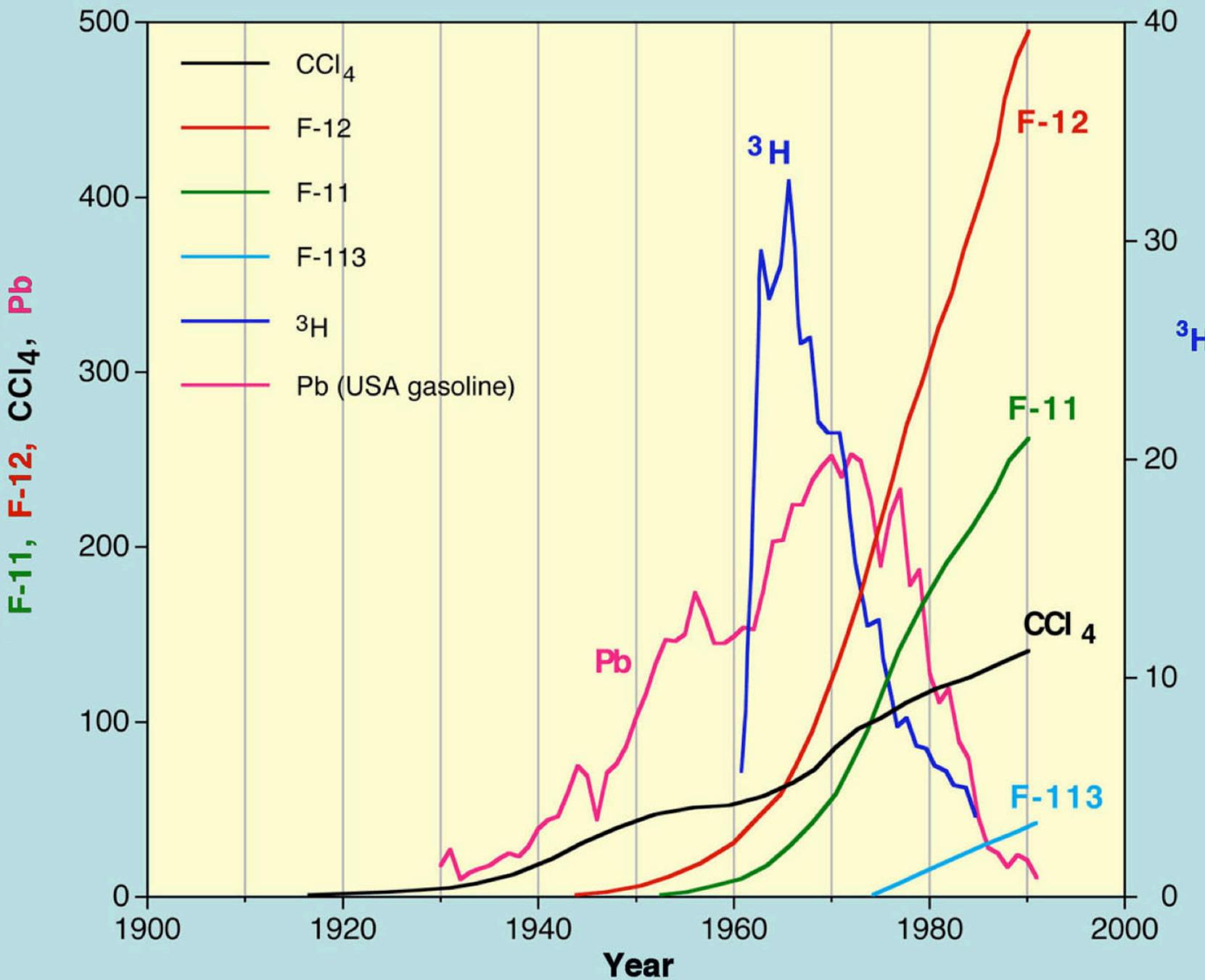
Thank you!

Lead and lead isotopes

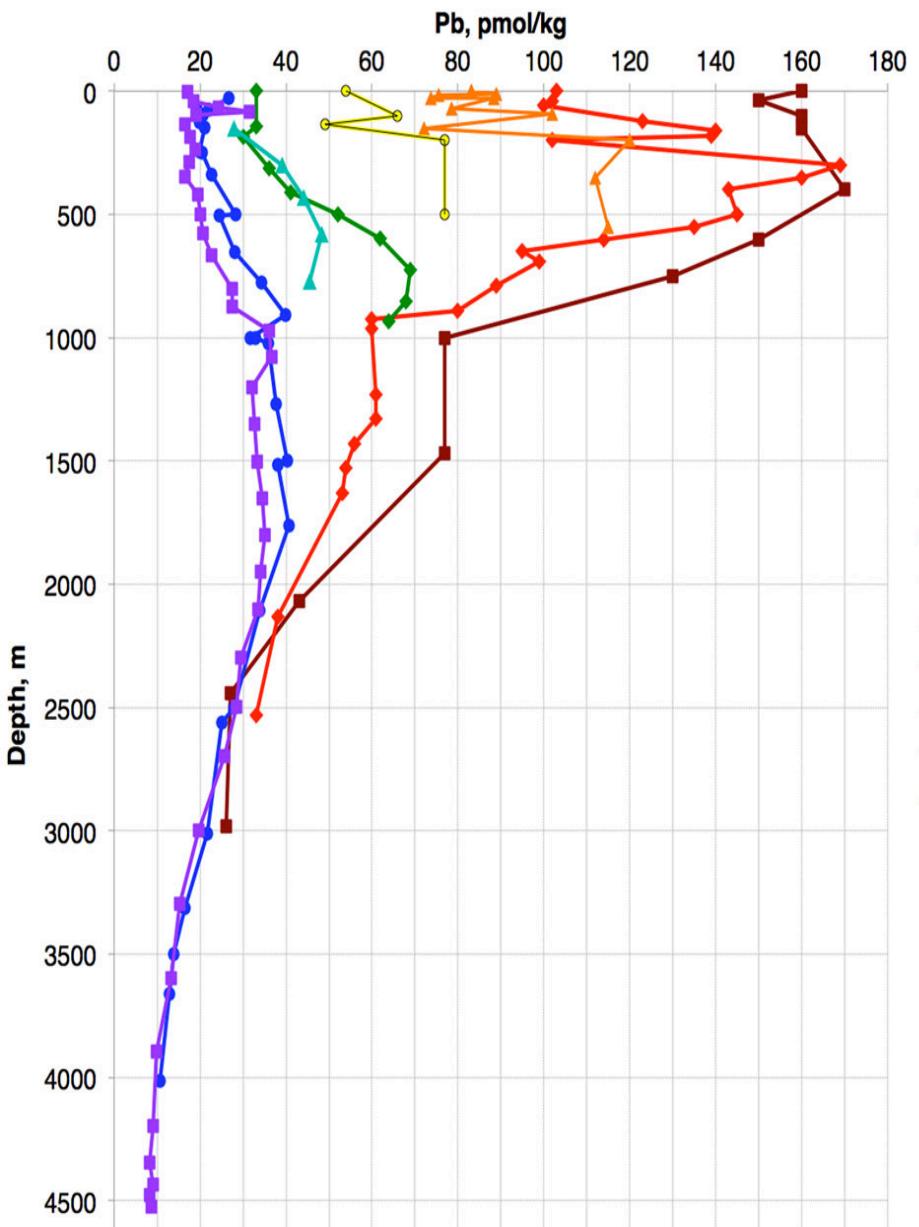
Schaule and Patterson first profiles



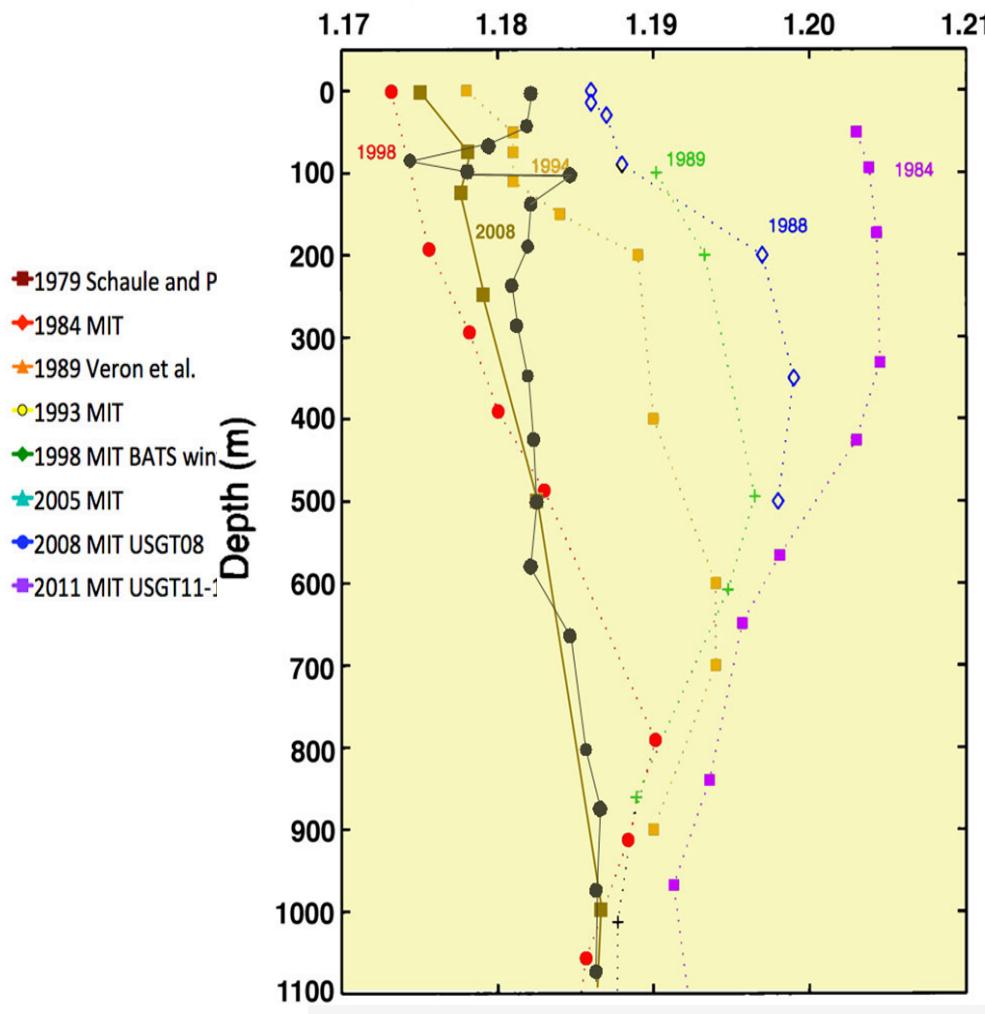
Transient Tracers 1900-1990



Pb profiles near Bermuda, Western North Atlantic, 1979-2011



Bermuda Pb Isotope Profiles, 1984-2011

 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$ 

GEOTRACES GA03: US GT10,11 North Atlantic Transect Pb

