Isotope measurements of the Arctic water cycle and exchange processes between seawater, sea ice, and snow during MOSAiC

Moein Mellat, Martin Werner, Camilla F. Brunello, Hanno Meyer







ALFRED-WEGENER-INSTITUT HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM FÜR POLA UND MEERESFORSCHUNG



©Photo by Matthew Shupe (CIRES)

Arctic water compartments



Arctic water compartments



Seawater δ^{18} O and salinity

Fram Strait



Seawater δ^{18} O and salinity





- δ^{18} O and salinity decrease progressively when PS passed through Fram Strait during leg 4 (arrow), possibly due to contribution of sea ice melt water as well as Greenland ice sheet melt.
- During leg 5, after a drastic drop in δ^{18} O and salinity in the first few days, the values are more consistent at around -3 ‰, at positions close to the north pole.

Universität Potsdam

POLMAR

Sea ice δ^{18} O and salinity

POLMAR

Universität Potsdam

Dark Sector stations (DS_FYI & DS_SYI)



OM

Sea ice growth is apparent in isotope composition as the younger ice has a more enriched isotopic signature (closer to seawater signal) compared to older ice with more depleted δ^{18} O values at the upper layers.

Under SYI , new ice (IFYI, blue area) forms in exchange with seawater which is similar in δ^{18} O to FYI.

This signifies that a subdivision between younger ice and older ice is possible with isotopes.

Snow



CiASOM contributors and co-authors:

Bauch D., Damm E., Angelopoulus M., Nomura D., Welker J., Schneebeli M., Granskog M., D'Angelo A., Hoerhold, M., Arndt <mark>S</mark>.

Contacts: Moein.Mellat@awi.de



Thank You!

©Photo by Esther Horvath