

^{14}C in the Oceans

Brett Walker, UC Irvine

AMS Short Course 2017



Outline

- Why is the surface ocean several hundred ^{14}C years old?
- Controls on oceanic ^{14}C
- Corals as diaries of ocean mixing and climate
- Mixing time of the deep ocean conveyor
- Why is dissolved organic carbon (DOC) so old?
- ^{14}C in particles and Black Carbon

Marine Carbon Reservoirs

DIC:	Dissolved Inorganic C ($< 1\mu\text{m}$)	38,100 GtC
DOC:	Dissolved Organic C ($< 0.2 \mu\text{m}$)	662 GtC
POC:	Particulate Organic C ($> 0.2 \mu\text{m}$)	25 GtC
BC:	Black C ($< 0.2 \mu\text{m}$)	>14 GtC
SOC:	Sedimentary OC 0–1m	150 GtC

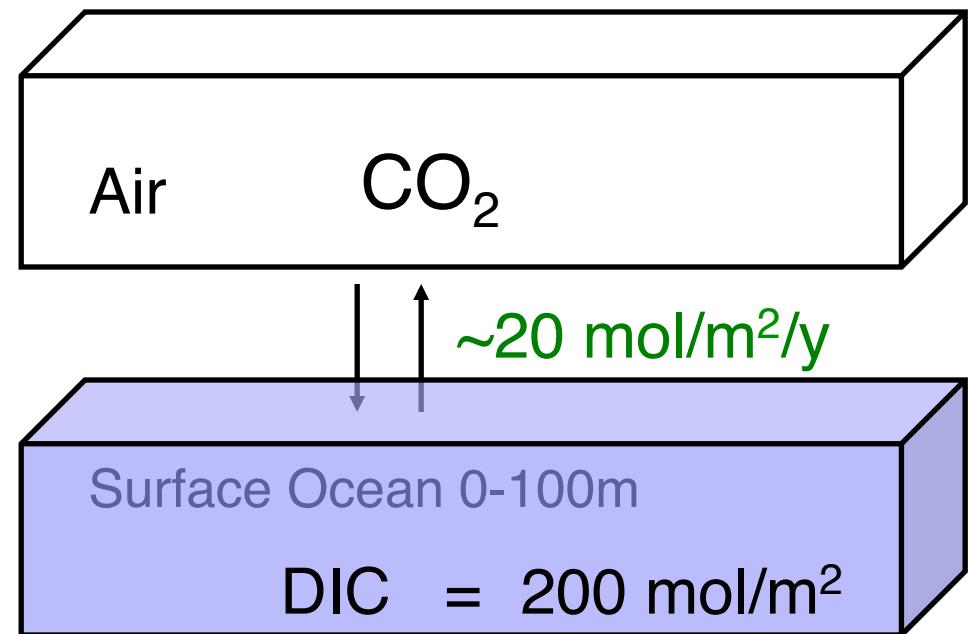
Why does the ocean contain so much DIC? (38,000 GtC)

- CO₂ hydrates to H₂CO₃



Gas Exchange of CO₂ Between Surface Ocean and Atmosphere (per 1 m²)

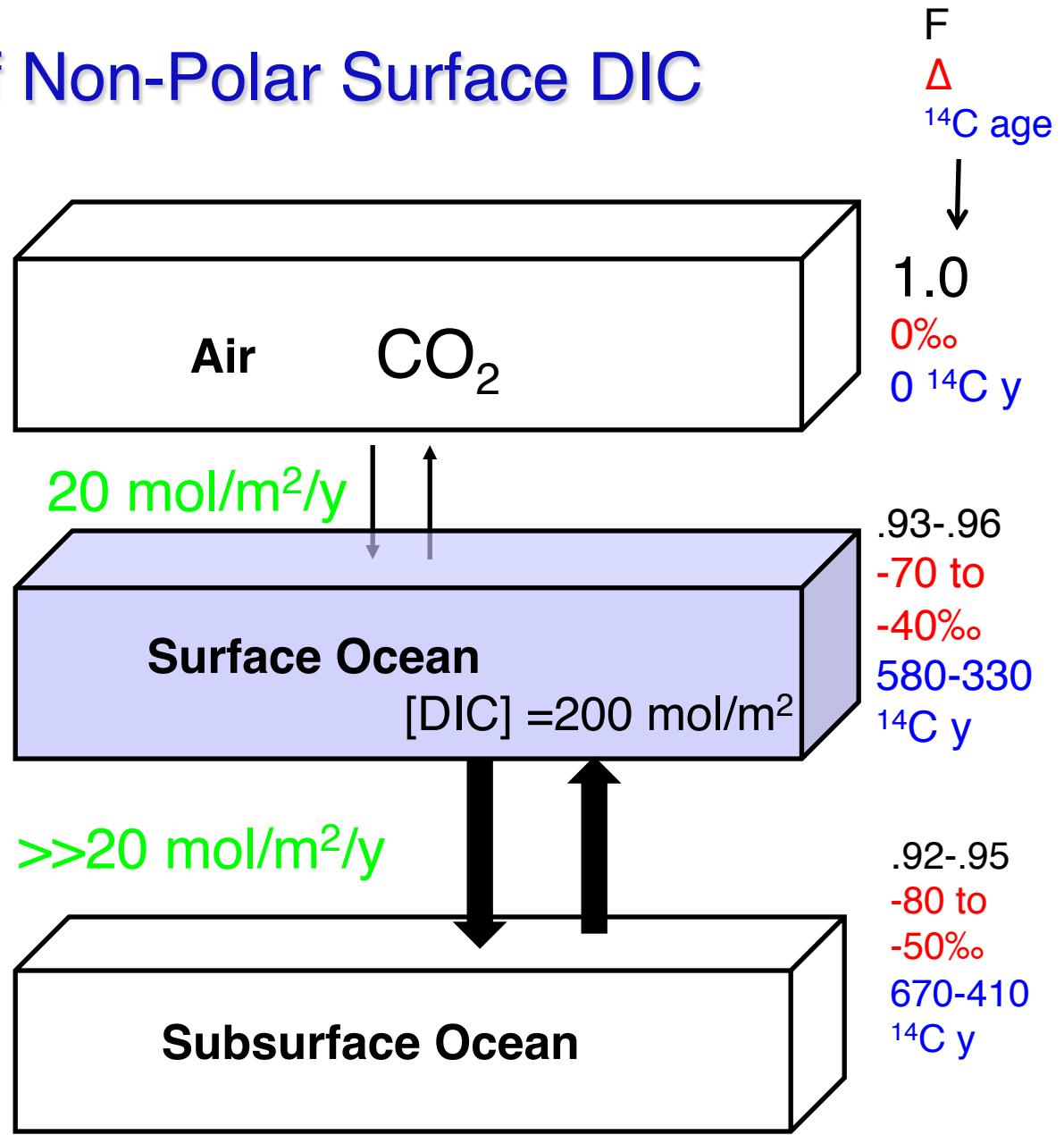
$$\text{Turnover} = \frac{200 \text{ mol/m}^2}{20 \text{ mol/m}^2/\text{y}} = 10 \text{ y}$$



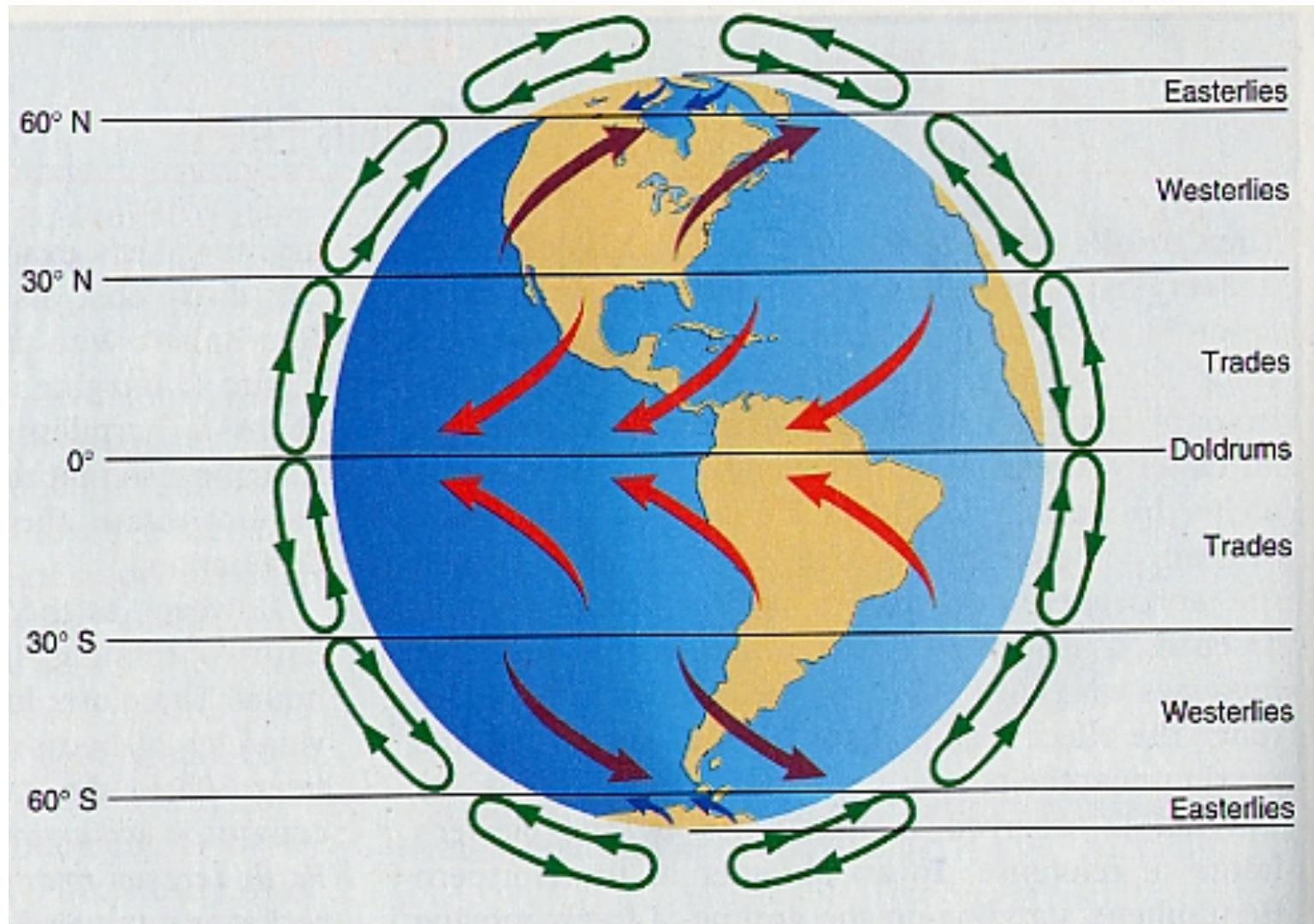
But ¹⁴C age of surface ocean is 300-600 ¹⁴C y. Why?

‘Reservoir Age’ of Non-Polar Surface DIC

- Mixing of deeper, older waters into the surface is much larger than gas exchange.
- So ^{14}C is a water mass tracer, not a tracer of air-sea gas exchange.



Major control on ^{14}C in the surface ocean... The Winds

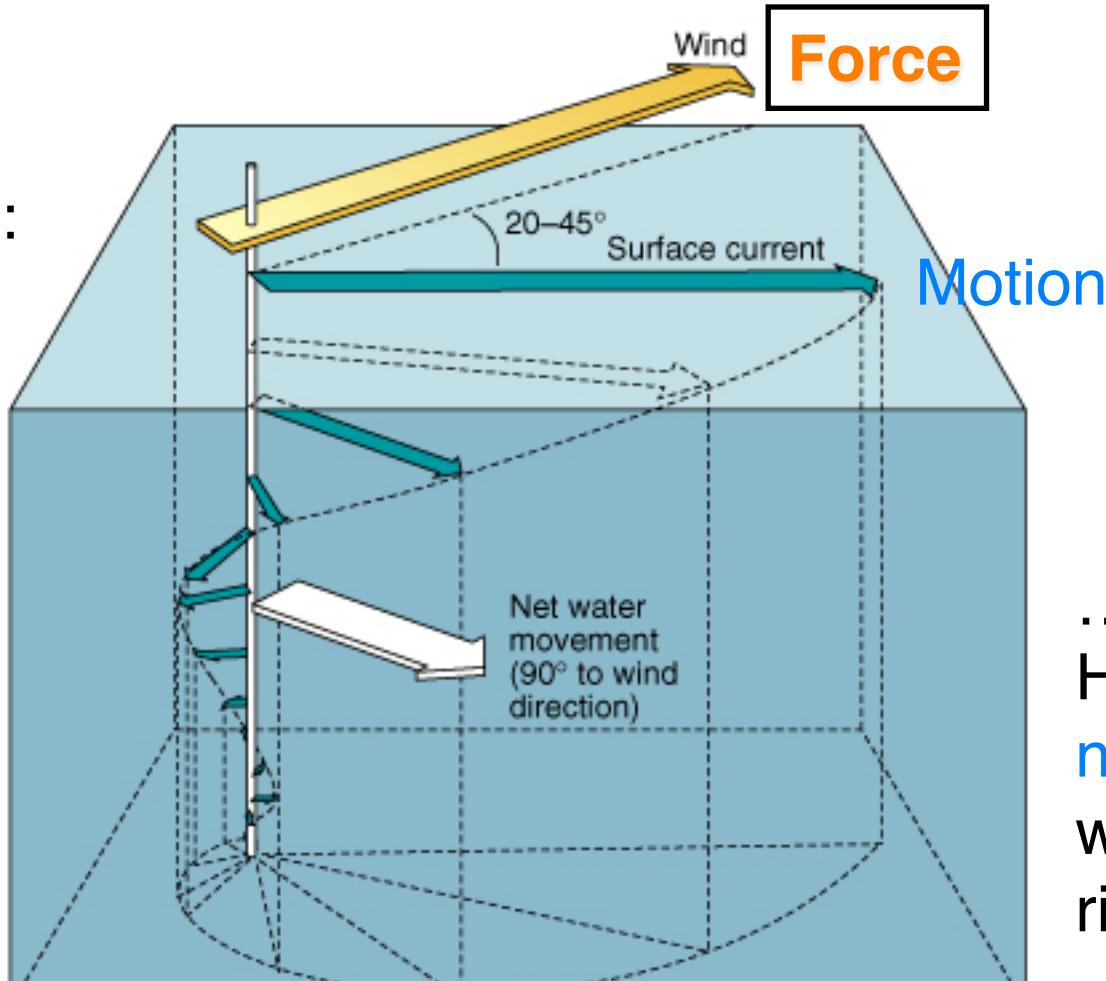


And the Coriolis Force → Ekman Transport

In mid-gyre:

Surface
 $\Delta = -50\%$

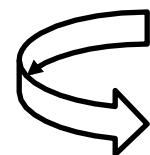
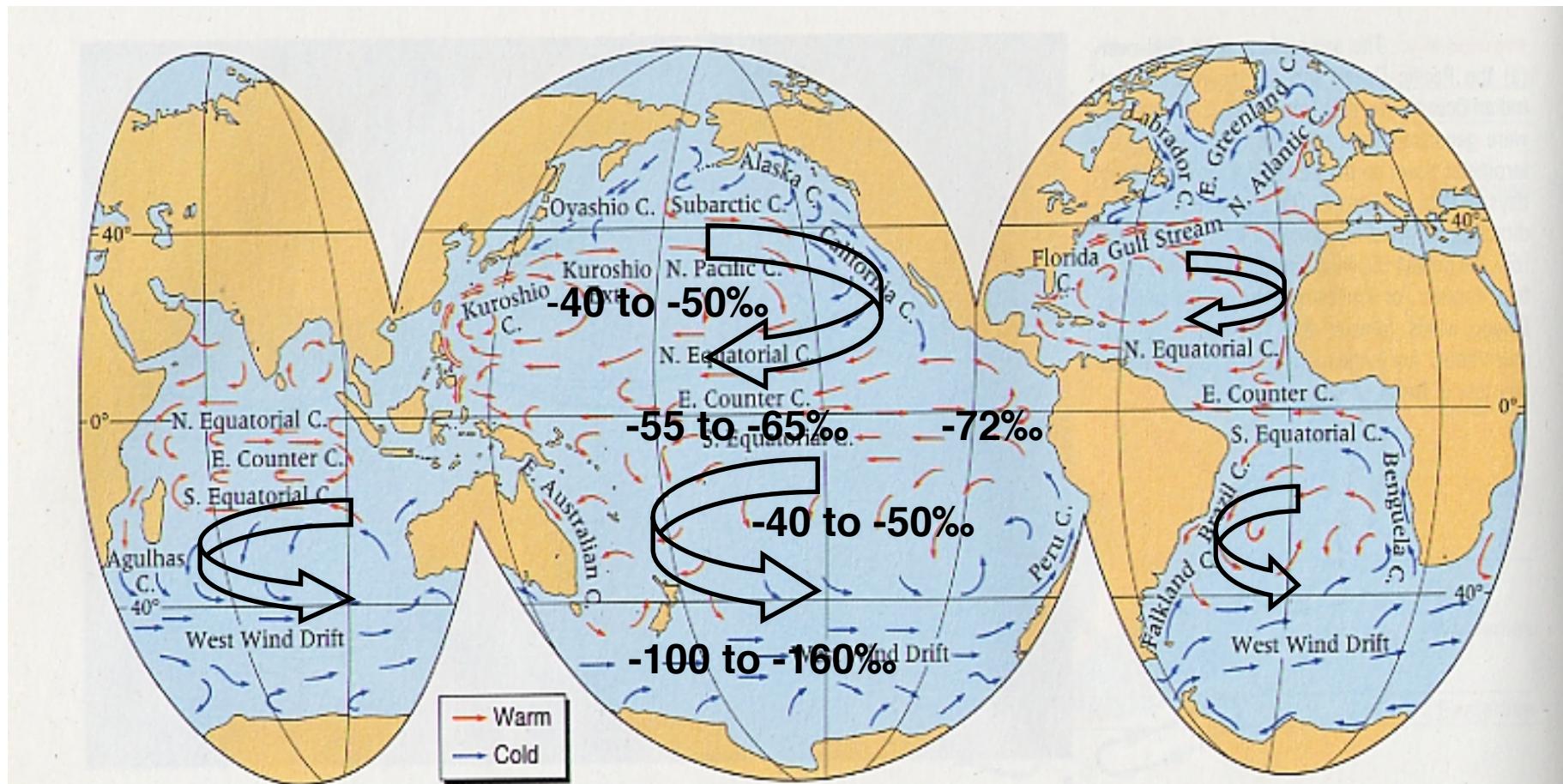
Subsurface
 $\Delta = -60\%$



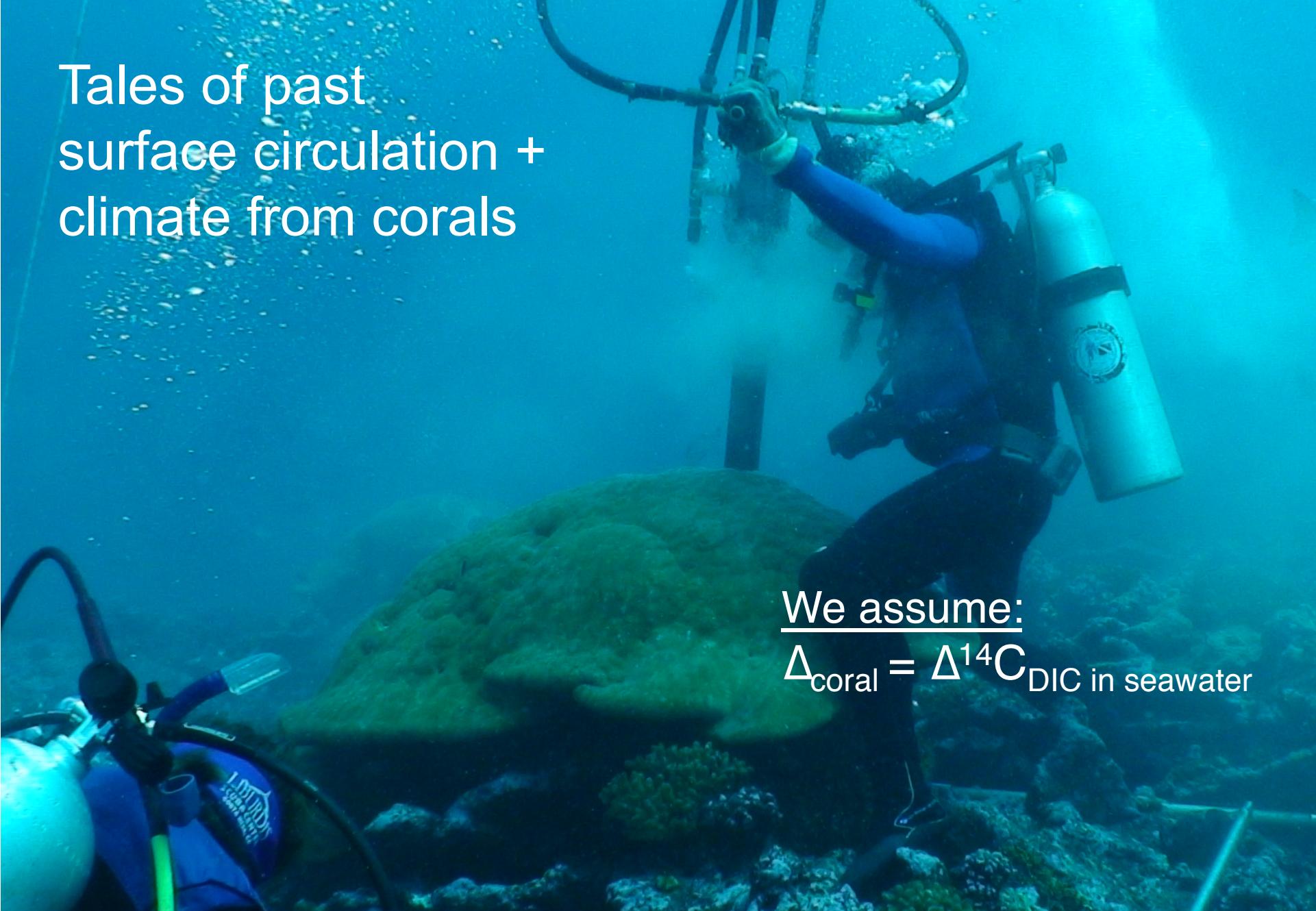
Copyright 1999 John Wiley and Sons, Inc. All rights reserved.

...In Northern Hemisphere,
net motion of water is to the
right of **force**

Surface currents and pre-bomb Δ



= Mid-ocean gyre

A scuba diver in blue gear is working on a large, green, textured rock or coral formation underwater. The diver is positioned vertically, facing downwards. A large oxygen tank is attached to their back. A hose or pipe extends from the diver's equipment towards the top of the frame. The water is a deep teal color.

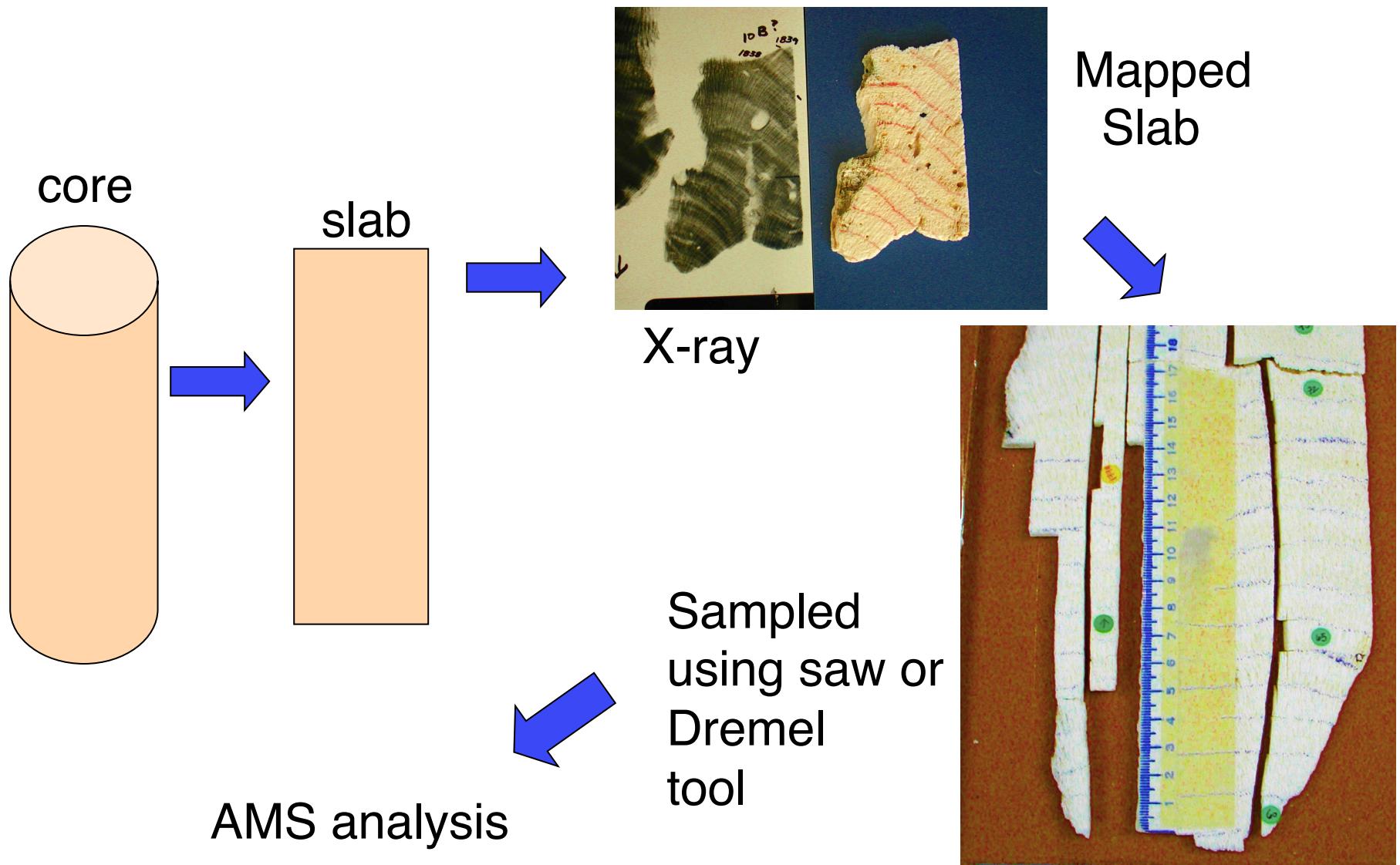
Tales of past
surface circulation +
climate from corals

We assume:
 $\Delta_{\text{coral}} = \Delta^{14}\text{C}_{\text{DIC in seawater}}$

Delivery of coral core to boat, and sealing the hole in coral



Sectioning of Coral Cores



Δ (known-age corrected samples)

Corrected for decay of ^{14}C in the sample from the year of growth (x) to 1950

$$\Delta = \left[\frac{\exp\left(\frac{(1950-x)}{8267}\right) \left[\frac{^{14}\text{C}}{^{12}\text{C}} \right]_{\text{sample}, -25} - 1}{0.95 \left[\frac{^{14}\text{C}}{^{12}\text{C}} \right]_{\text{OX1}, -19}} \right] 1000$$

Δ expresses the radiocarbon signature relative to “Modern” had the sample been measured in 1950. This is useful for studies attempting to show how the radiocarbon signature of air (tree rings) and water (corals) changes with time. It is the basis for creating the calibration curves used to calculate calendar age from ^{14}C age.



Known age correction

You obtain F of 0.900 for a coral that grew in Palmyra Atoll in AD 1900. What is the age corrected F value?

- a) 0.9000
- b) 0.8955
- c) 0.9055
- d) 0.9126



Known age correction

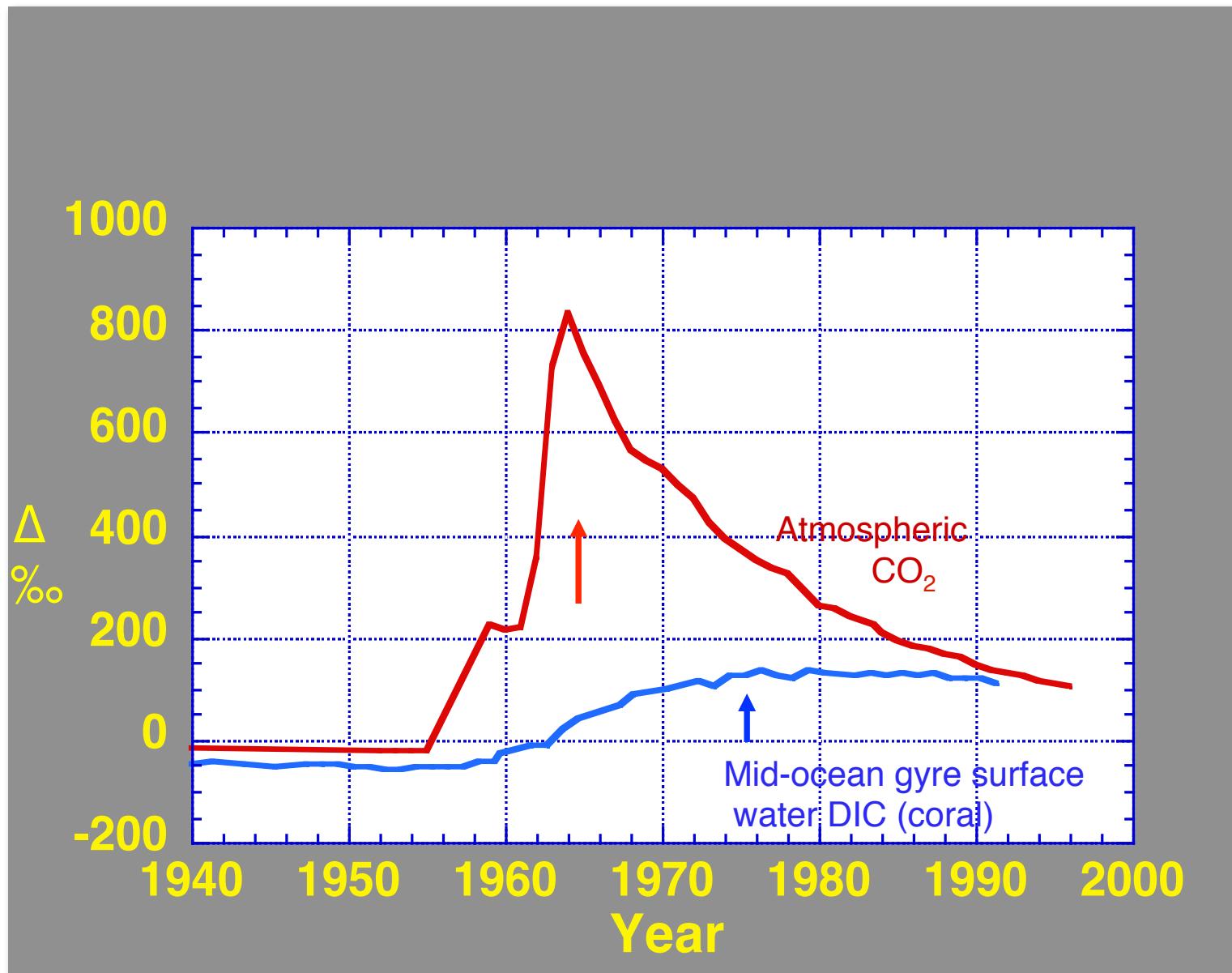
You obtain F of 0.900 for a coral that grew in Palmyra Atoll in AD 1900. What is the age corrected F value?

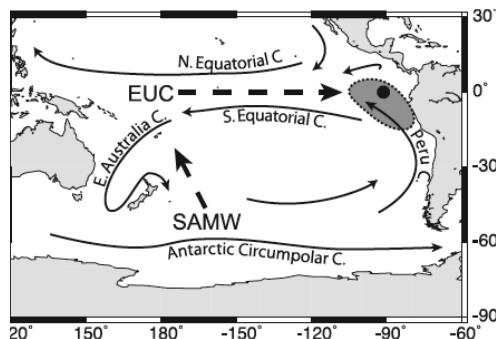
- a) 0.9000
- b) 0.8955
- c) 0.9055
- d) 0.9126



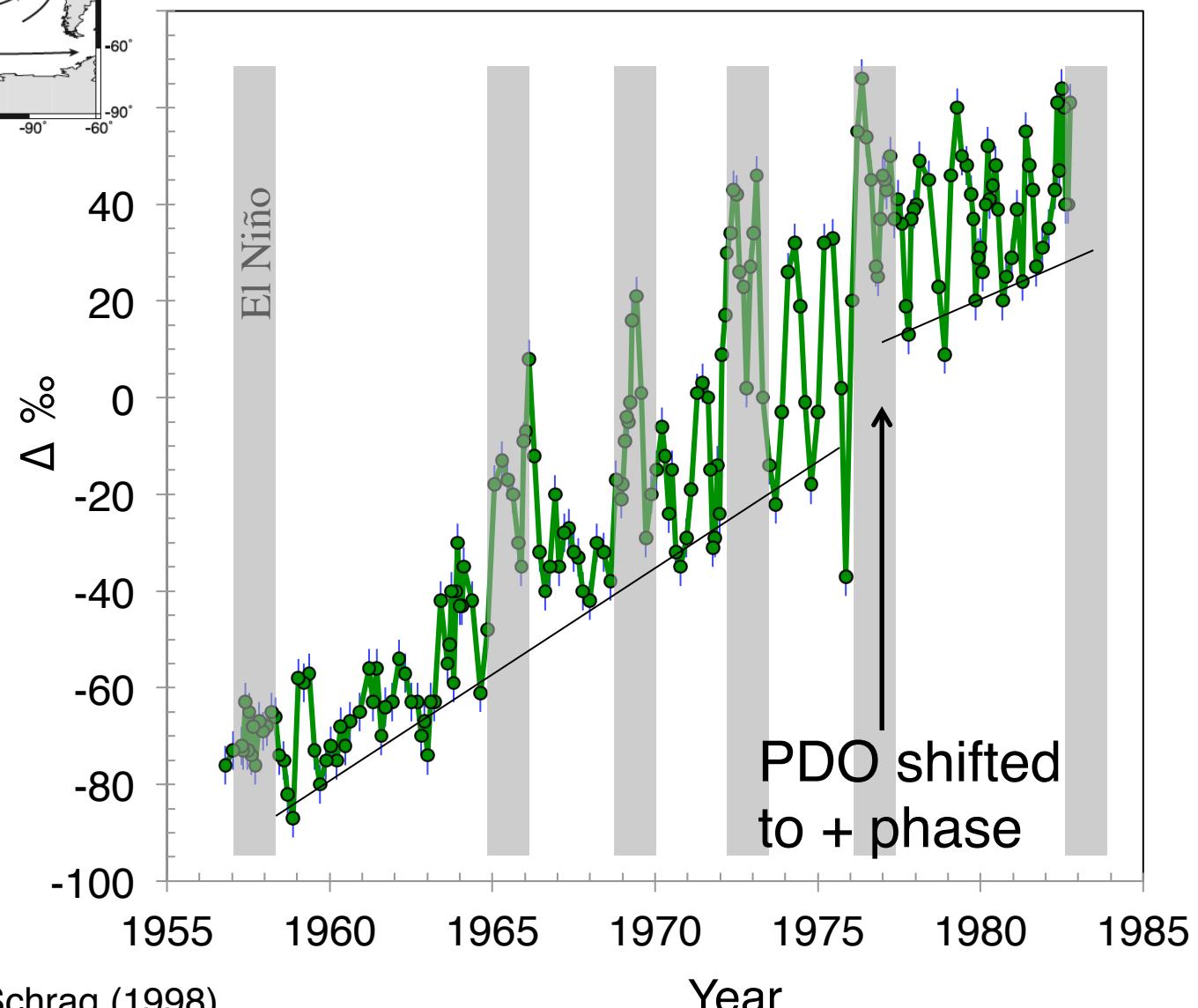
¹⁴C has decayed away between 1900 to 1950. Have to add ¹⁴C. ↑ F 50% per 400yrs, or ~5%.

Bomb ^{14}C maximum in surface ocean occurs 10 y after that in air



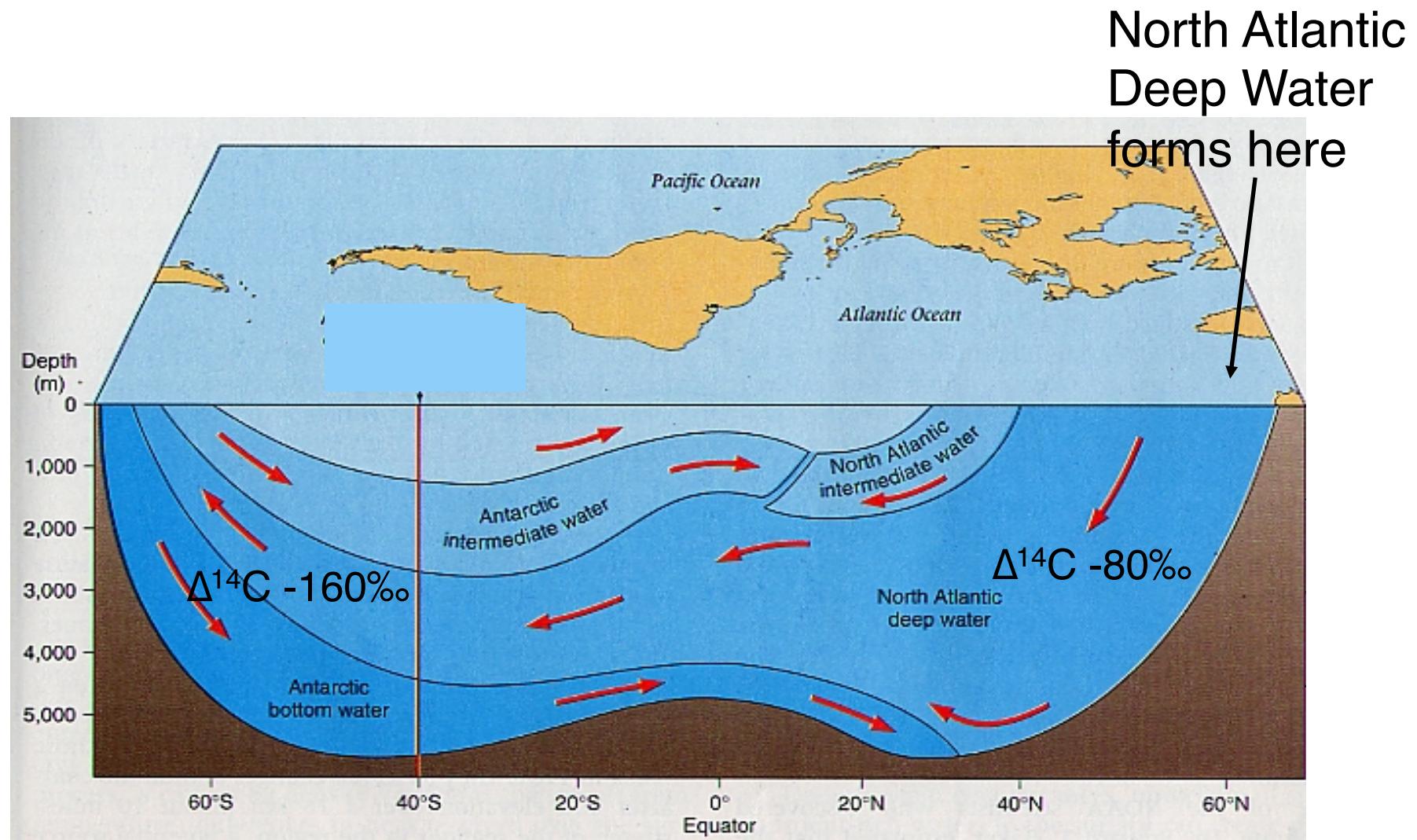


Galapagos coral $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$



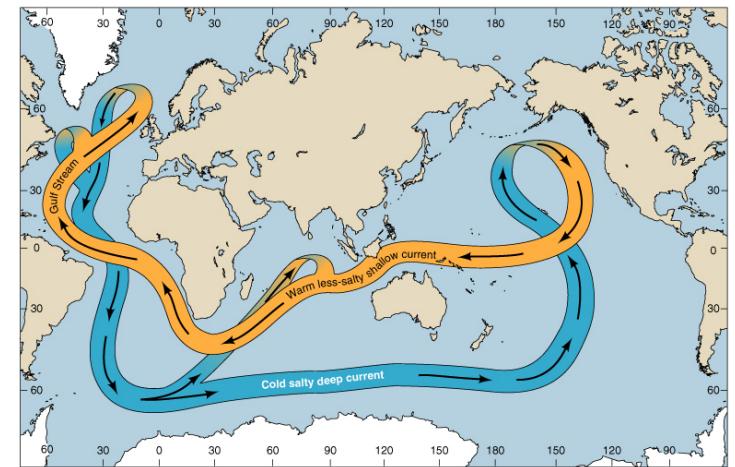
Guilderson and Schrag (1998)

^{14}C measurements led to our understanding of the deep circulation in the ocean by Broecker and others

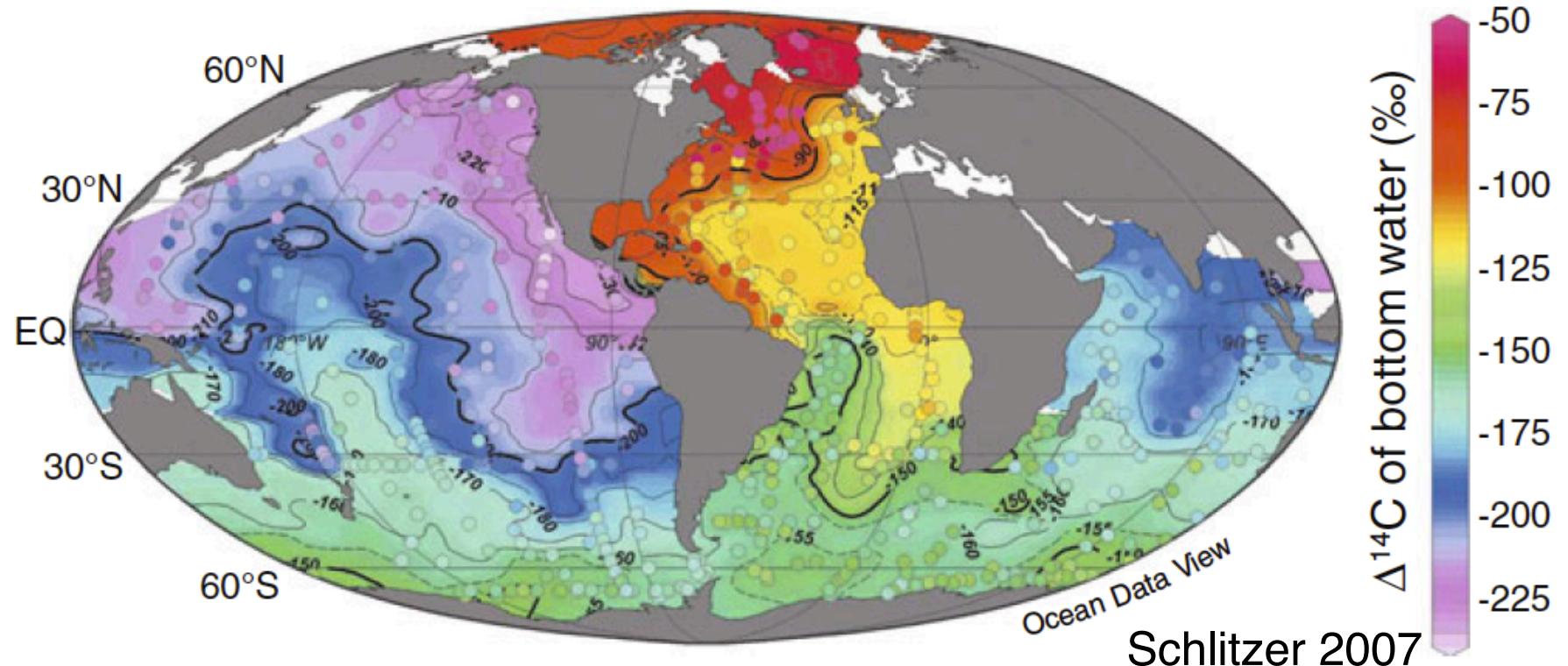


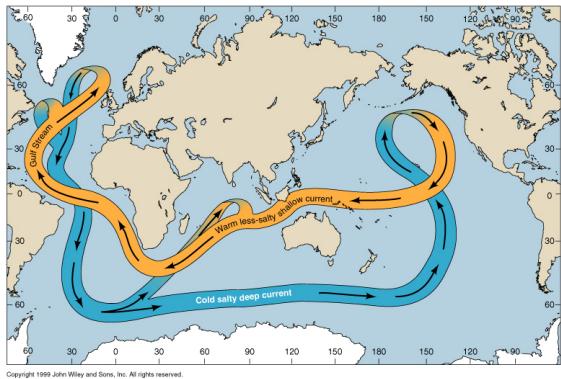
Deep DIC $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$

~ 1500 ^{14}C y difference =
transit time of the conveyor



Conveyor

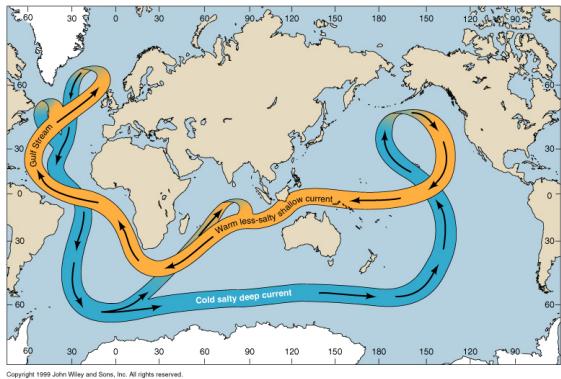




Raise 1 or 2 fingers with
the right answer

You measure $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ in 3 seawater DIC samples but forget to label the samples. Values are $-240\text{\textperthousand}$, $+30\text{\textperthousand}$ and $-80\text{\textperthousand}$.
Where are they from?

- 1) Deep N. Atlantic, surface Pacific and deep Indian
- 2) Deep N. Pacific, surface Atlantic and deep Atlantic



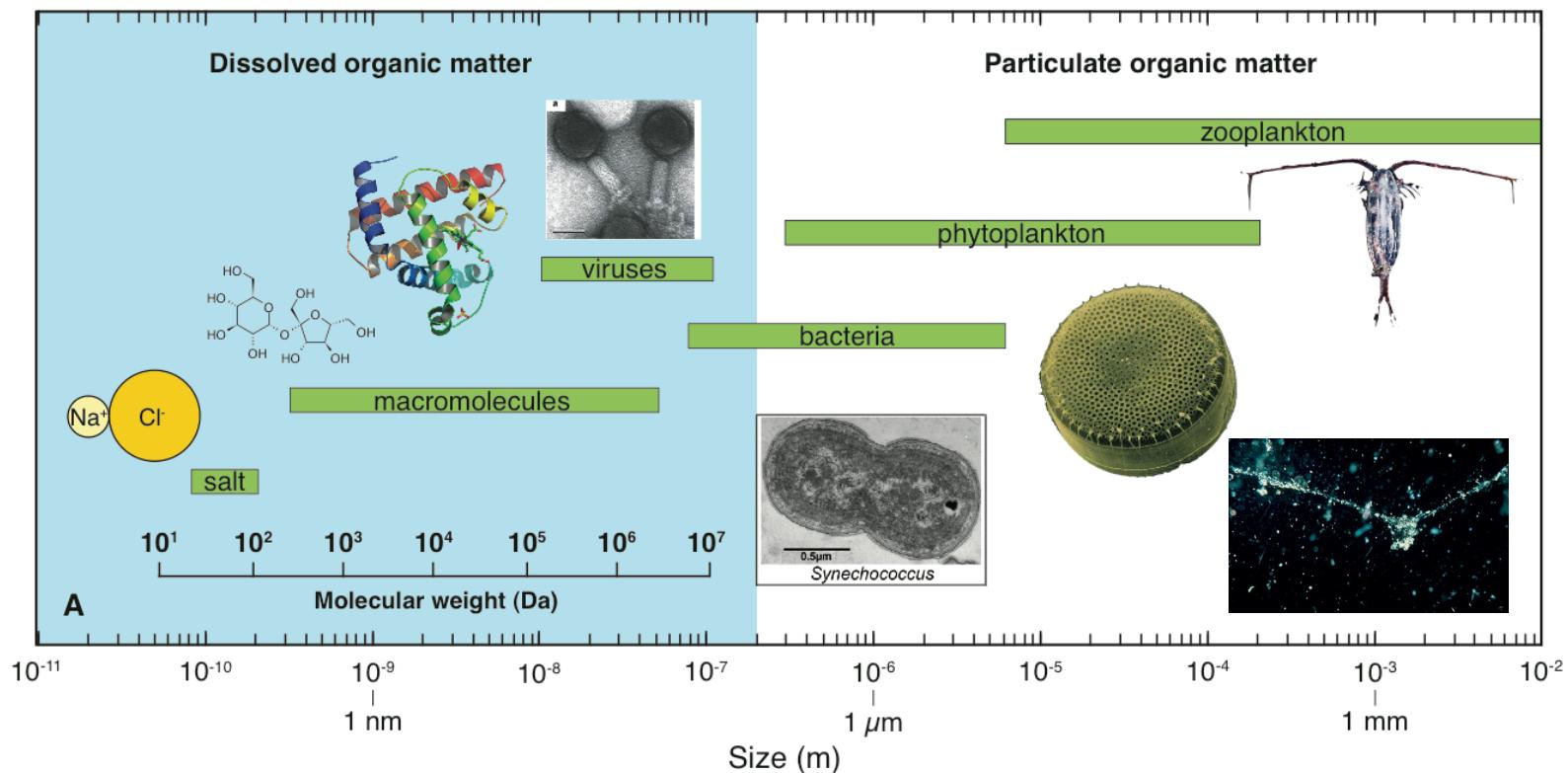
Raise 1 or 2 fingers with
the right answer

You measure $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ in 3 seawater DIC samples but forget to label the samples. Values are $-240\text{\textperthousand}$, $+30\text{\textperthousand}$ and $-80\text{\textperthousand}$.
Where are they from?

- 1) Deep N. Atlantic, surface Pacific and deep Indian
- 2) Deep N. Pacific, surface Atlantic and deep Atlantic

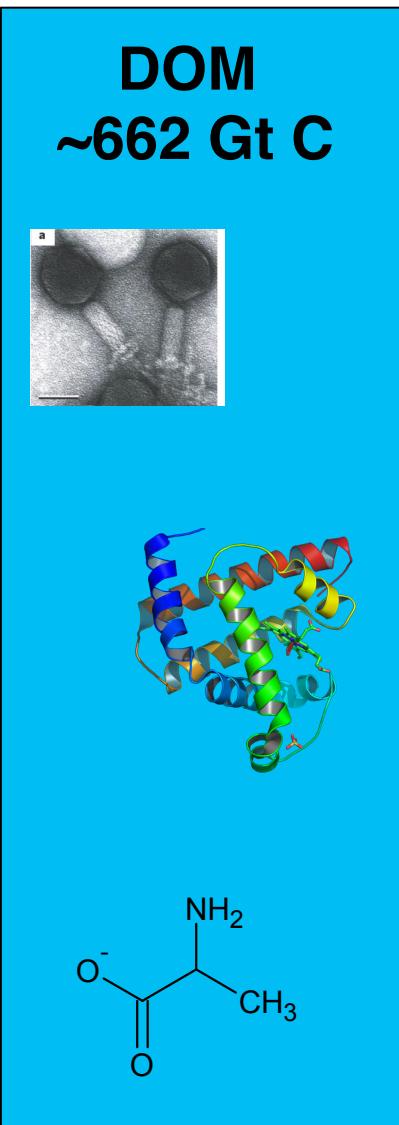


Marine Organic Matter



(Adapted from Hedges 2002, Verdugo 2004)

Why do we care about DOM and POM?



95% of NLOM

<10% known biomolecules

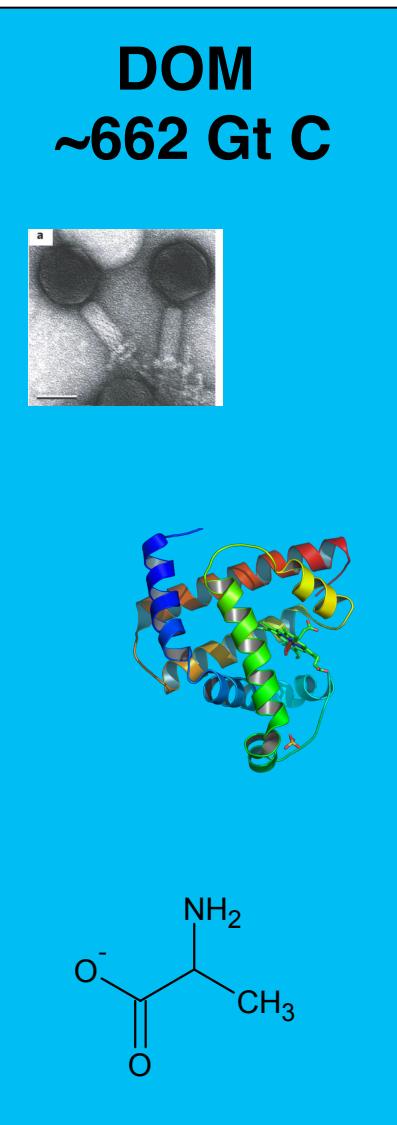
Microbial Loop: true base of food web

Bulk ^{14}C age is very old (4,000–6,500 yrs)

But many labile components!
Active role in Primary Prod.

Chelation of trace metals (micronutrients)

Why do we care about DOM and POM?



POM ~25 Gt C

NON LIVING



5% of NLOM

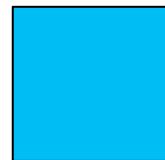
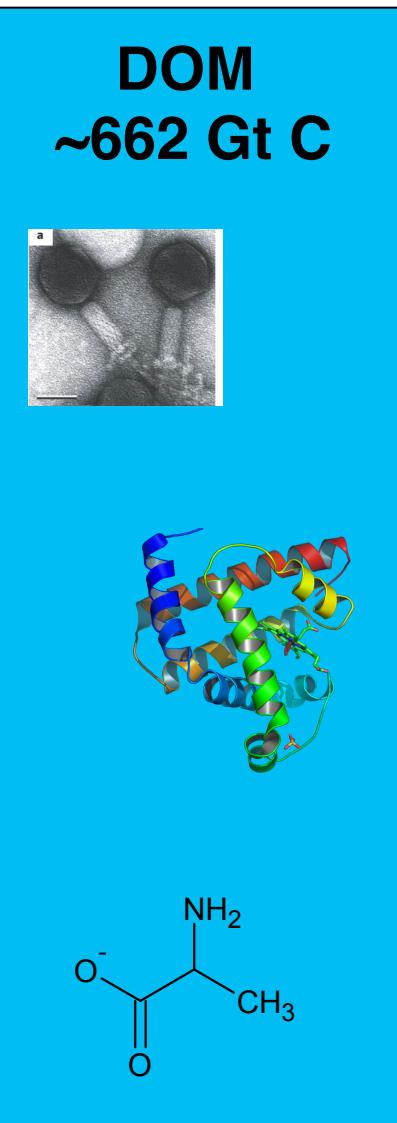
**Biological Pump:
C-export**

**Supports all deep
ocean life**

**20-30% known
biomolecules**

**Water column
recorded in sediments**

Why do we care about DOM and POM?

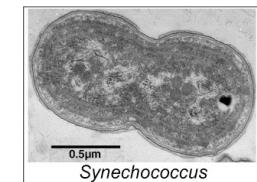
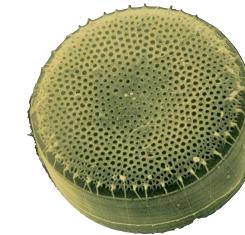


POM ~25 Gt C

NON LIVING

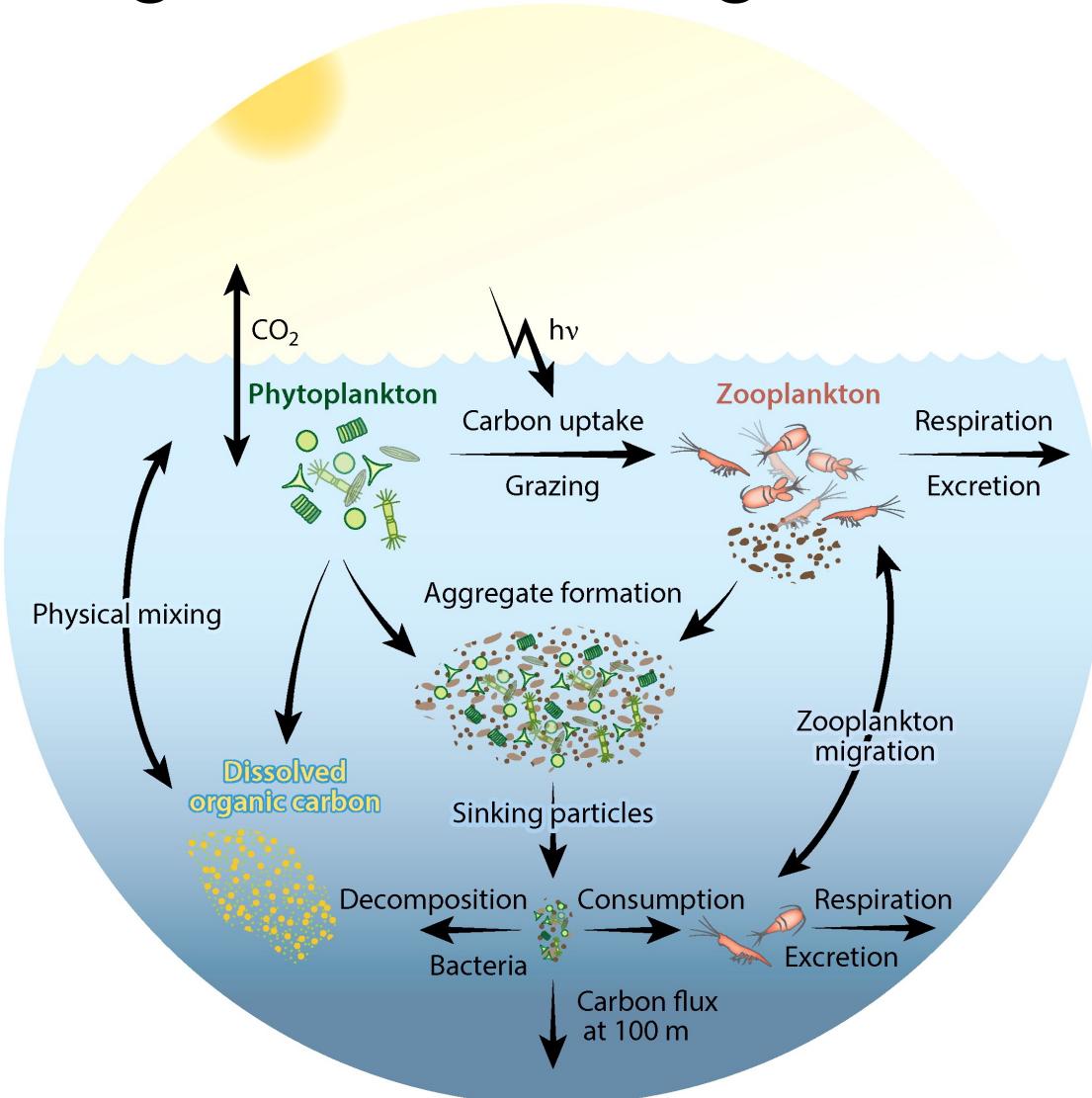


Living OM ~2 Gt C

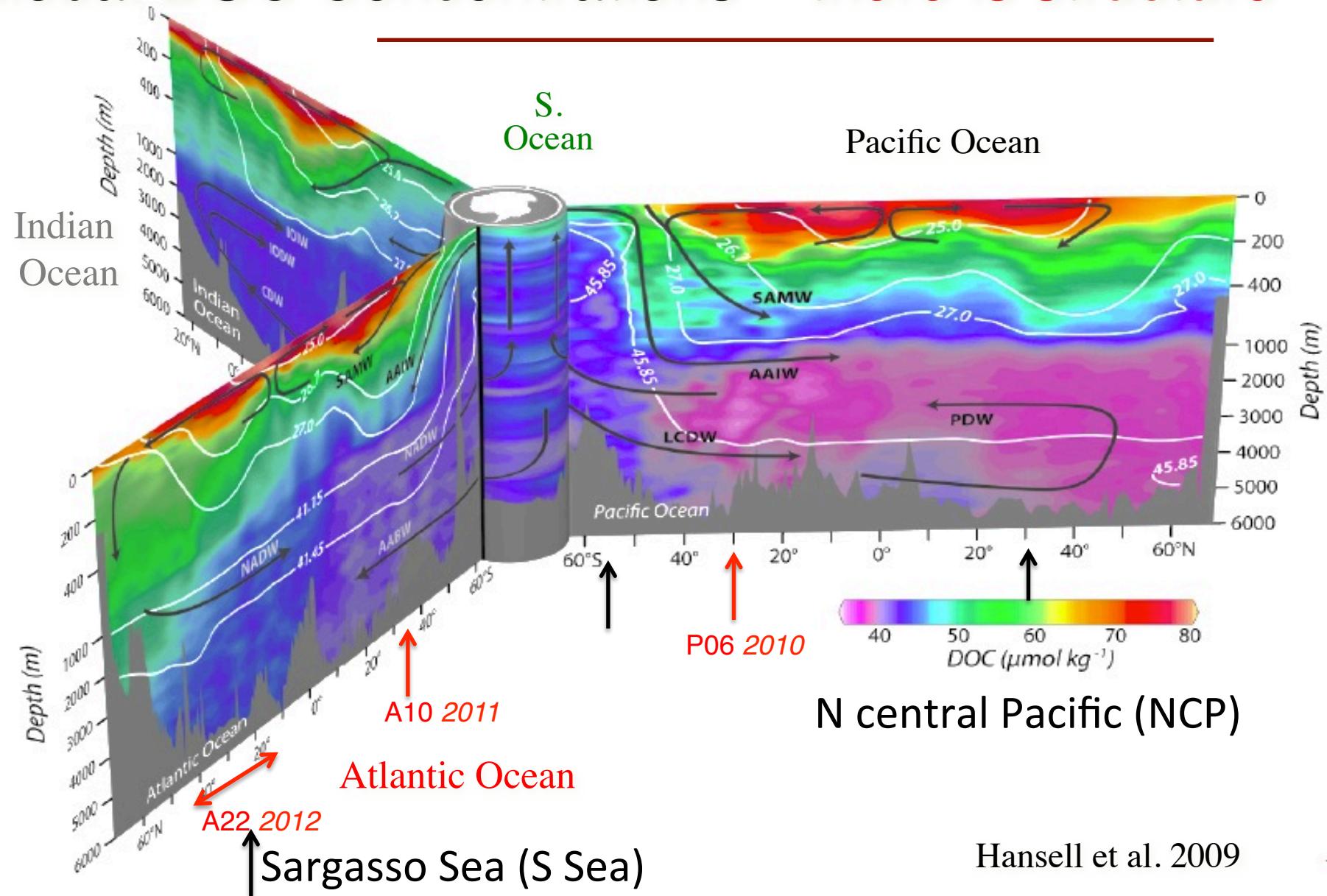


Knowing *sources* and *dynamics* =
understanding all OM in the ocean

Cycling of marine organic matter



Global DOC Concentrations – there is structure

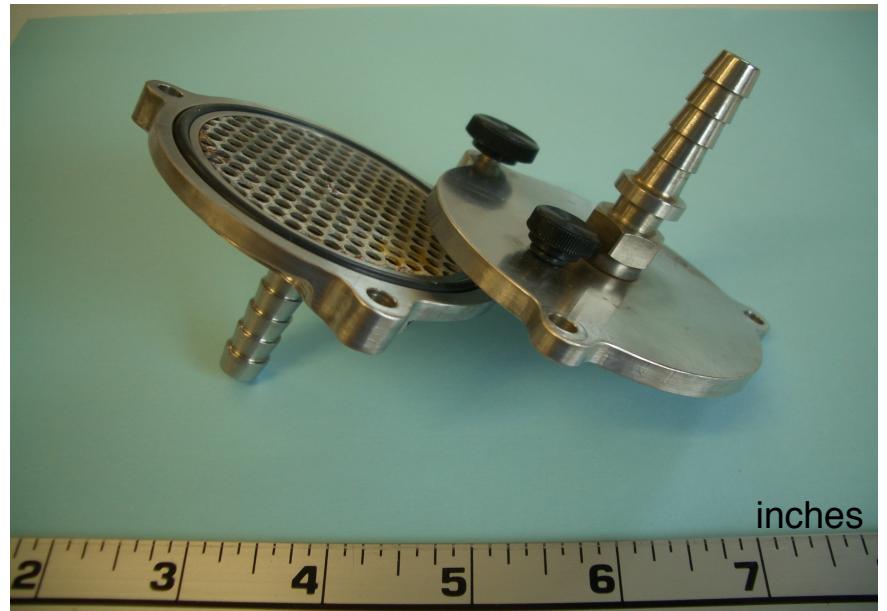


DOC and DIC collection



Alysha Coppola filtering seawater

Water Filtered above 400m
DOC is frozen
DIC is poisoned with HgCl_2



Awesome mini, stainless steel filter holder designed by Sheila Griffin

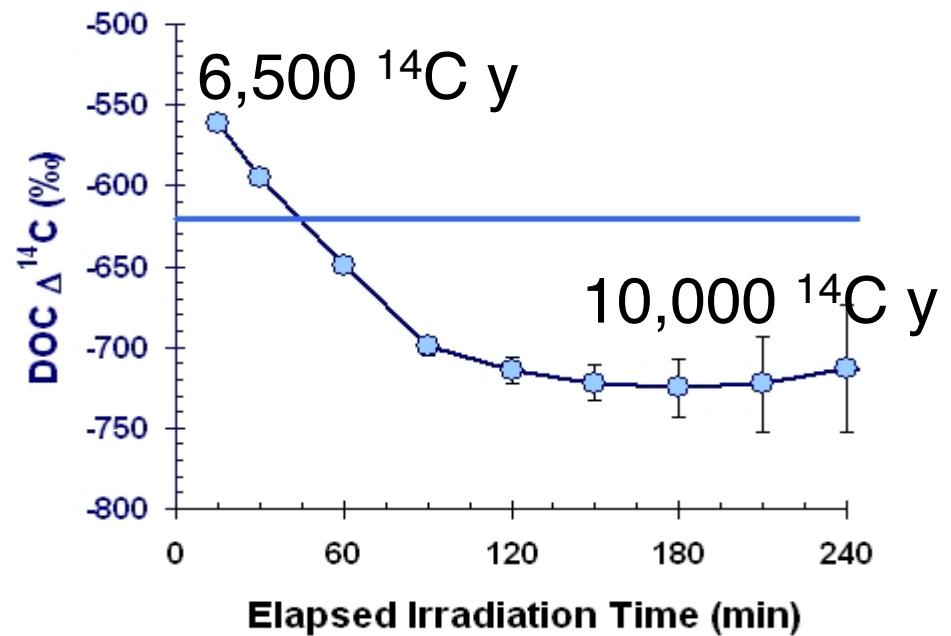
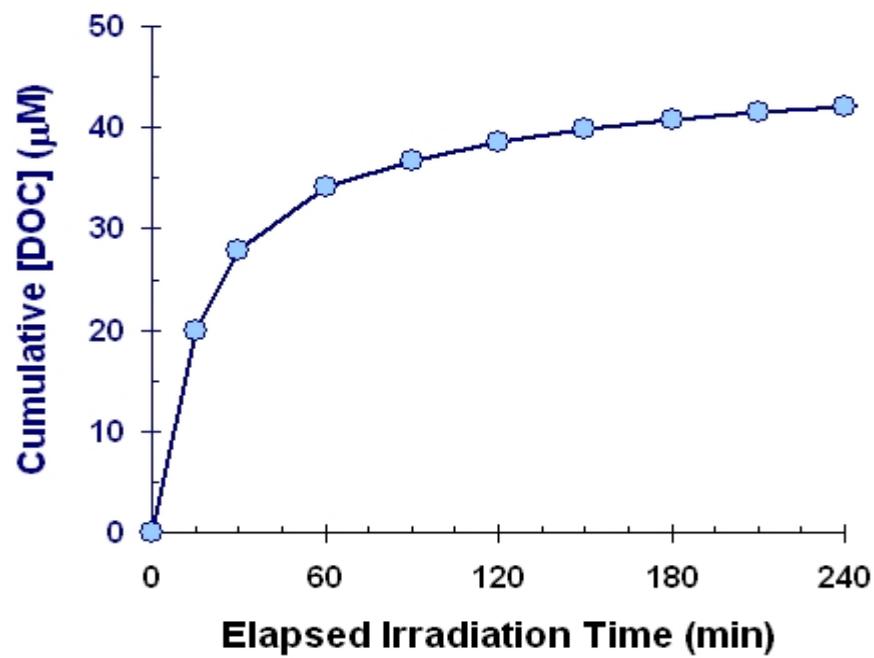


UV Hg-arc lamp, Quartz reactor in...



The Can

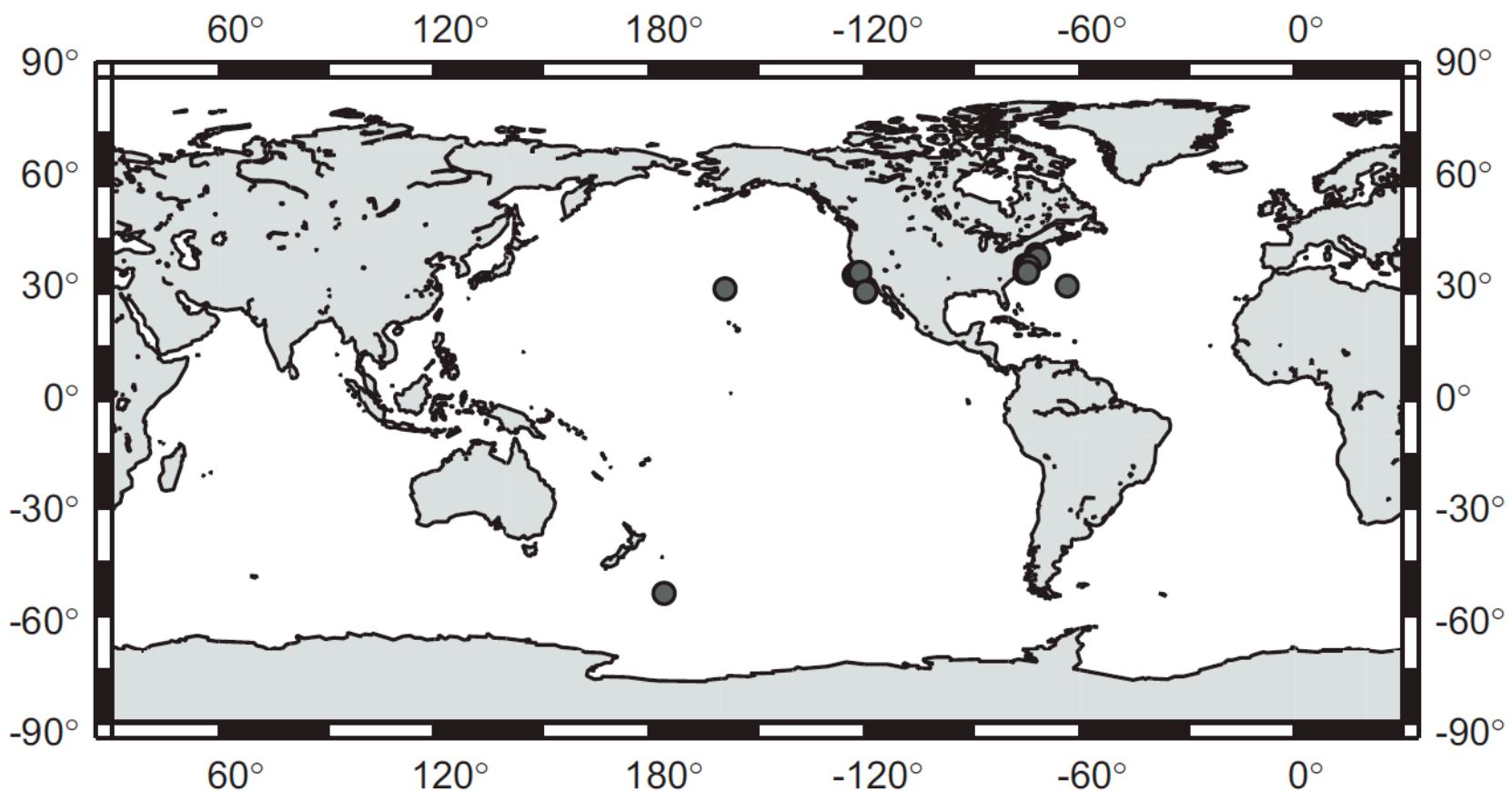
Deep NE Pacific – Sequential Oxidation of a Single Seawater Sample



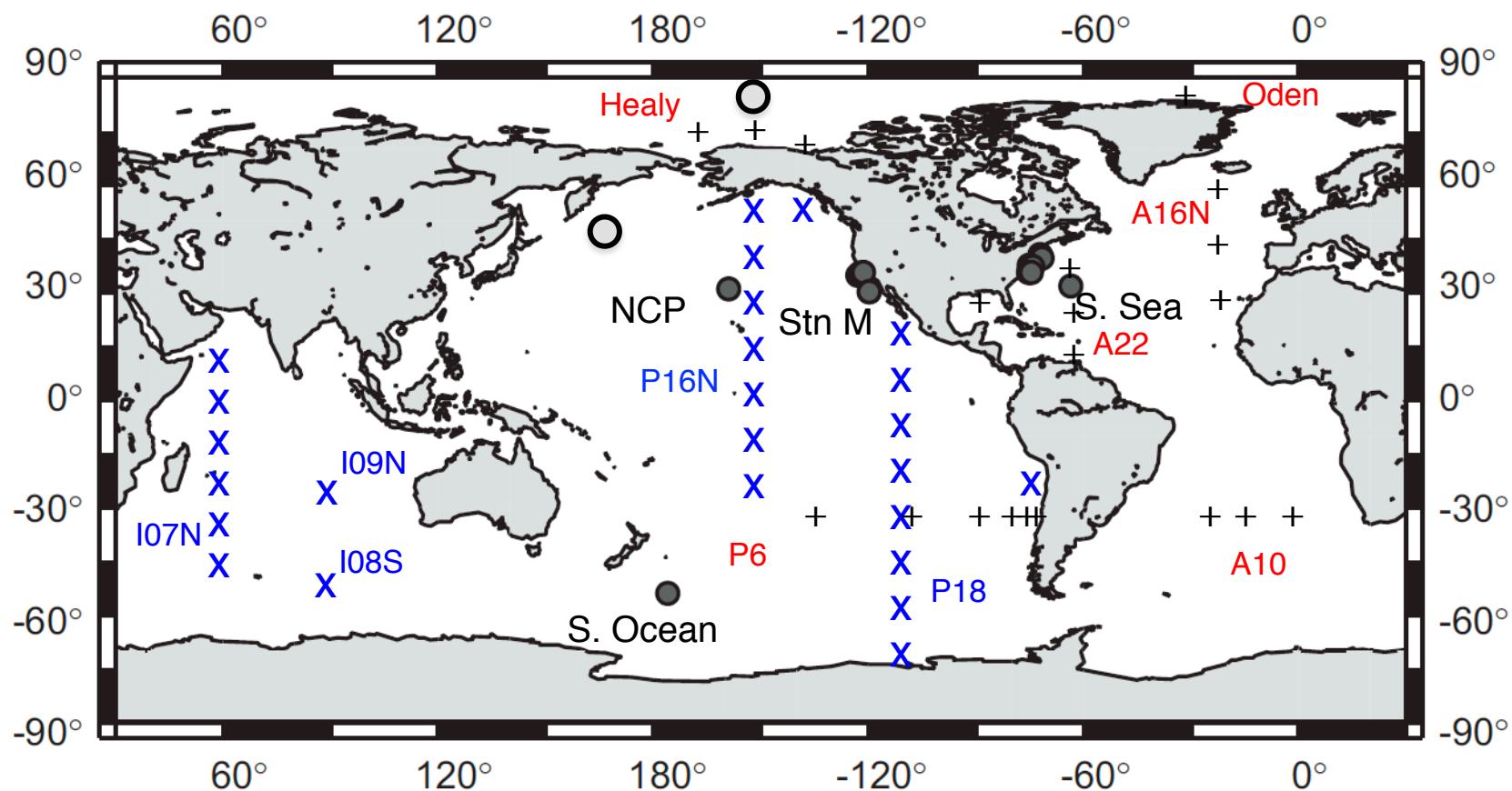
DOC is a mixture of young and old OC

Beaupré et al 2007

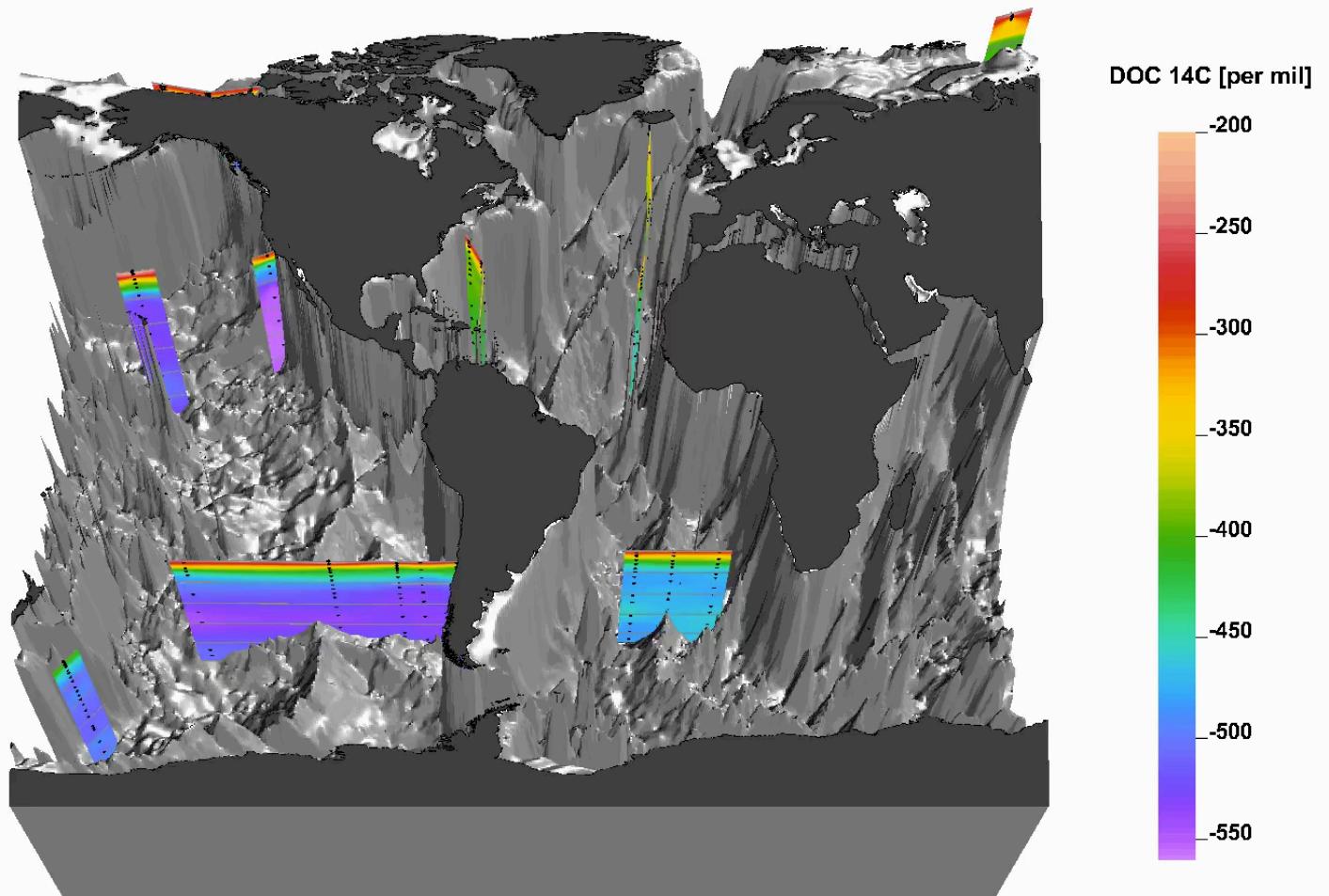
Published DO¹⁴C stations before 2012



Current DO¹⁴C stations + emerging



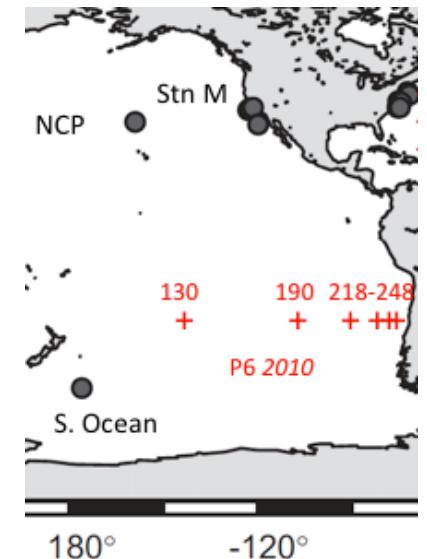
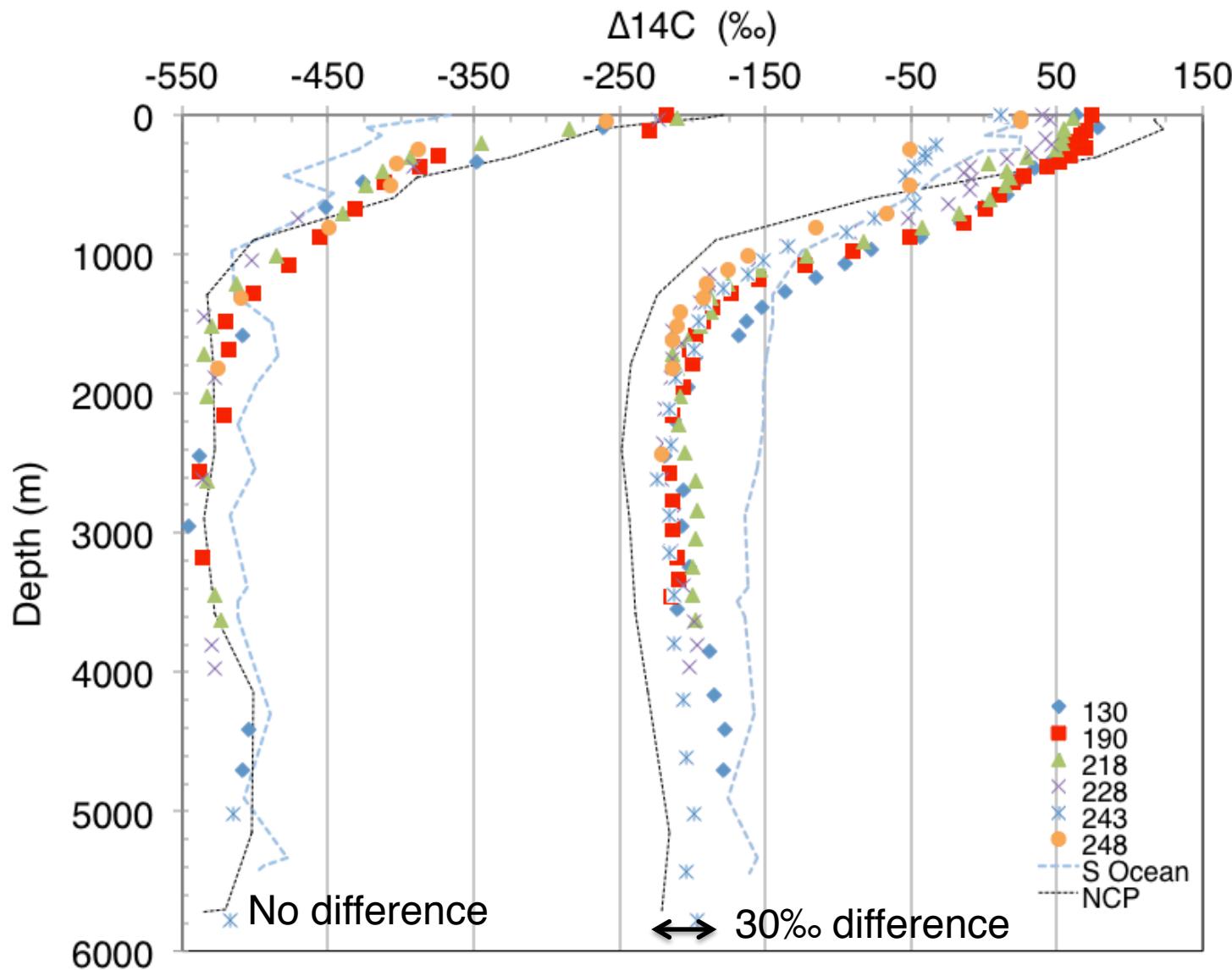
Spatial Distribution of DO¹⁴C in the Ocean



Druffel et al, GRL 2016

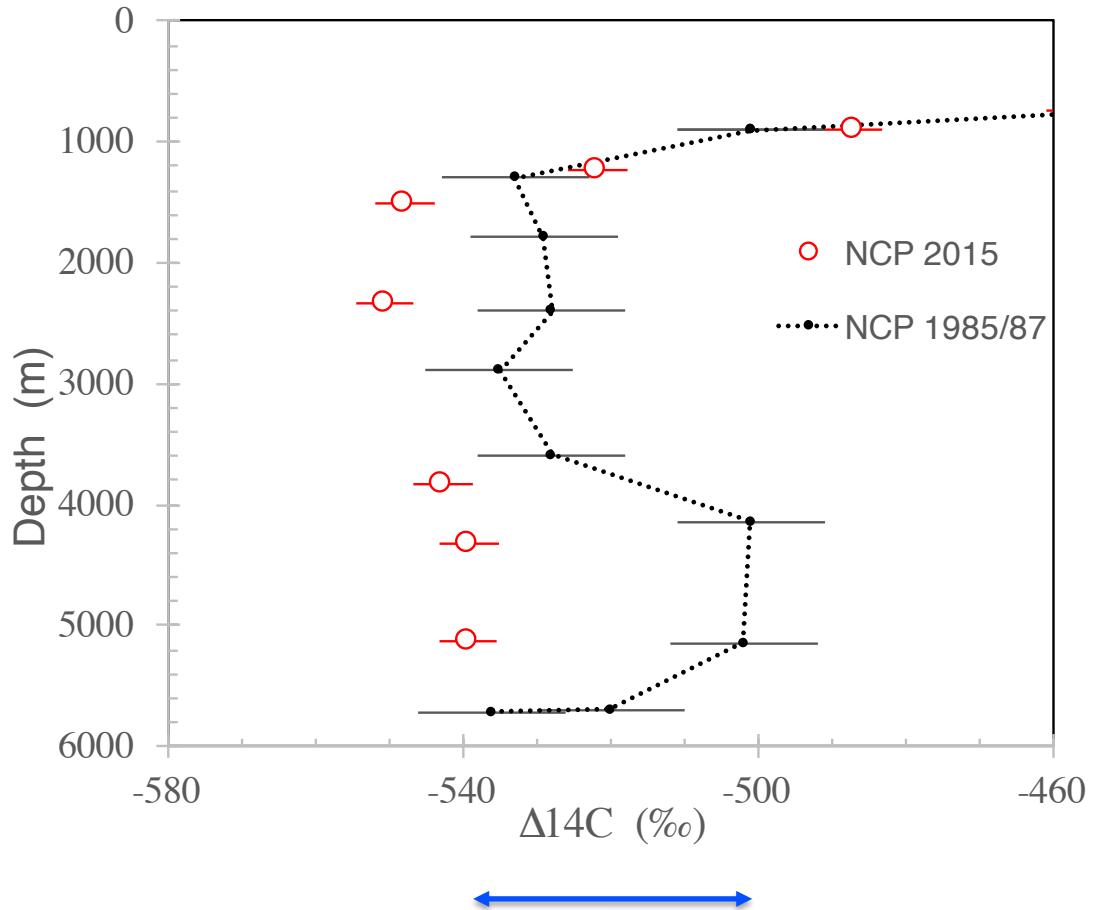
Data: Alysha Coppola and Ellen Druffel
Graphics: Reiner Schlitzer

Pacific DOC $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$



Druffel &
Griffin 2015

Now see difference in Deep N and S Pacific DOC $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$



Average difference 23‰

Deep DOC $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ has decreased by $23 \pm 7\text{\textperthousand}$ over the last 30 years

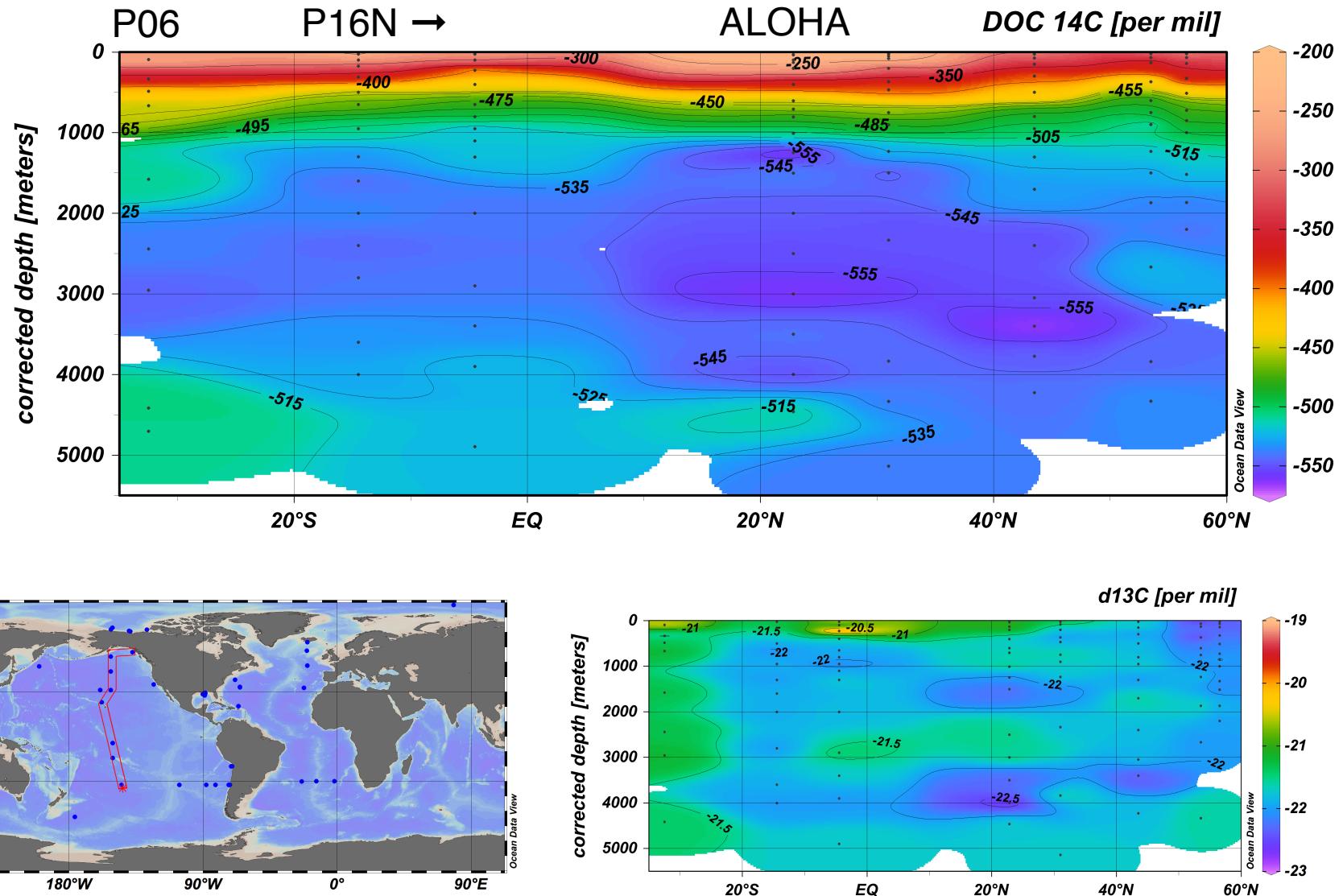
No change in [DOC] concentrations

Possible Explanations:

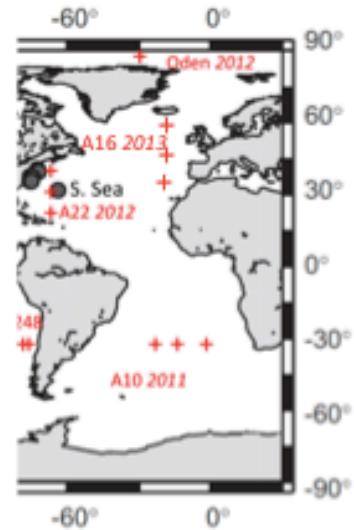
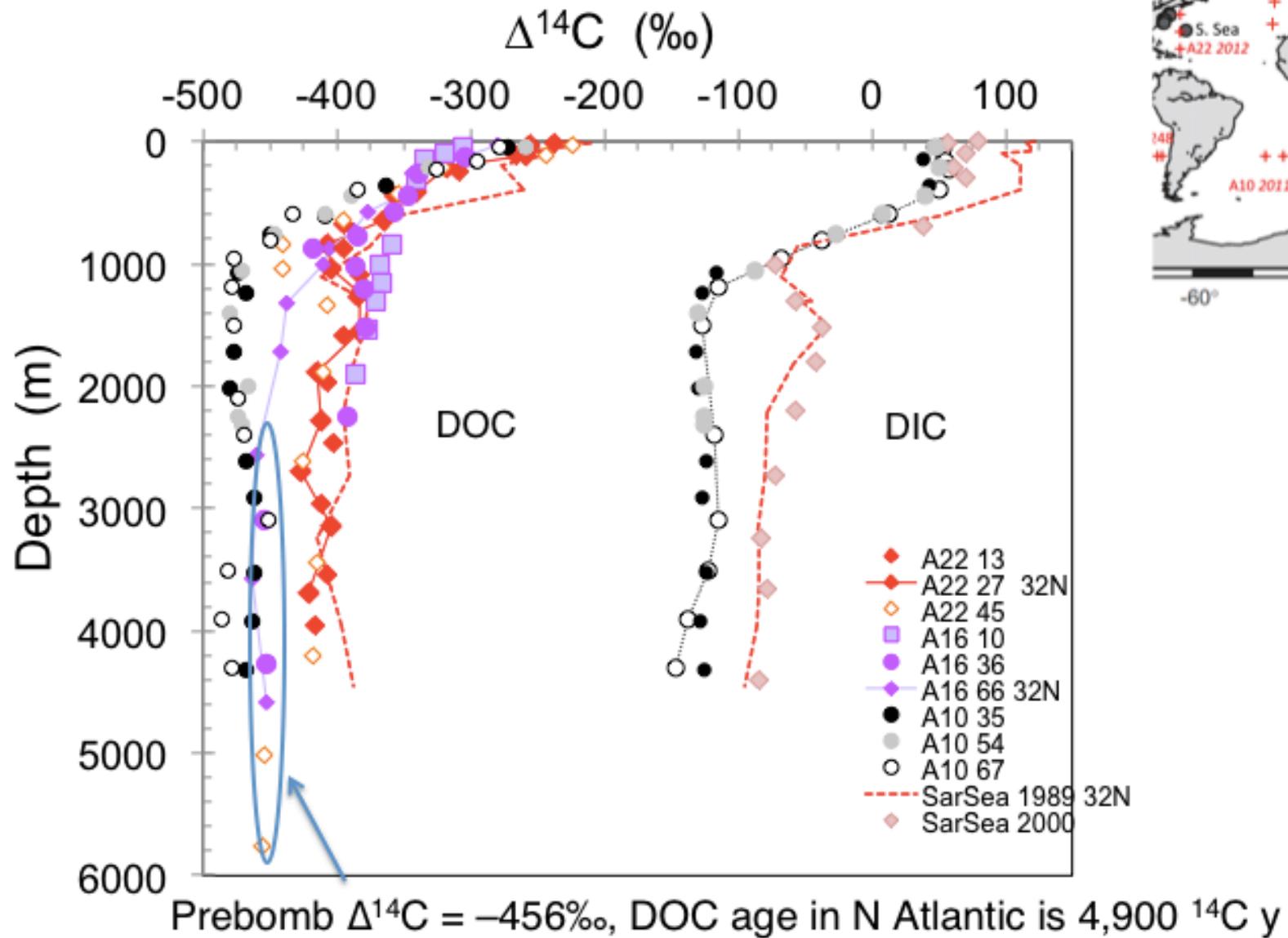
- 1985/1987 results inaccurate
- Spatial heterogeneity deep DOC $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$
- Temporal change in DOC $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$
- Change in deep circulation?
- Input of ancient hydrothermal DOC?

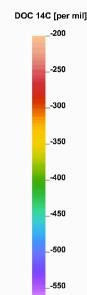
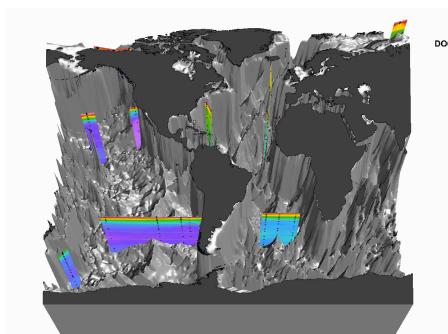
Temporal changes in DOC $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ is possible – part of deep DOC is of bomb origin (~5%), turned over quickly.

New Deep Pacific DOC $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$



N Atlantic DOC $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$



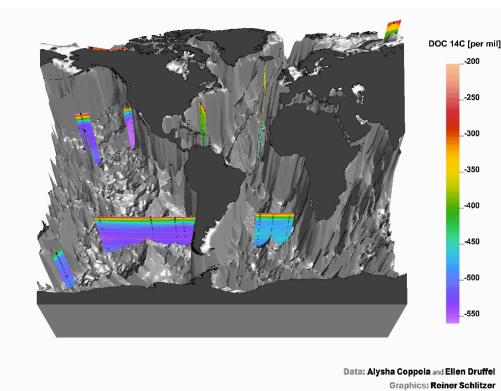


Data: Alysha Coppola and Ellen Druffel
Graphics: Reiner Schlitzer

Estimate of the amount of bomb ^{14}C in deep N Atlantic DOC

If the $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ of deep DOC in the N Atlantic is $-417\text{\textperthousand}$, the pre-bomb DOC was $-456\text{\textperthousand}$, and surface DOC was $+75$, how much post-bomb DOC is there in the deep N. Atlantic?

- a) 4%
- b) 1%
- c) 8%
- d) 25%



Estimate of the amount of bomb ^{14}C in deep N Atlantic DOC

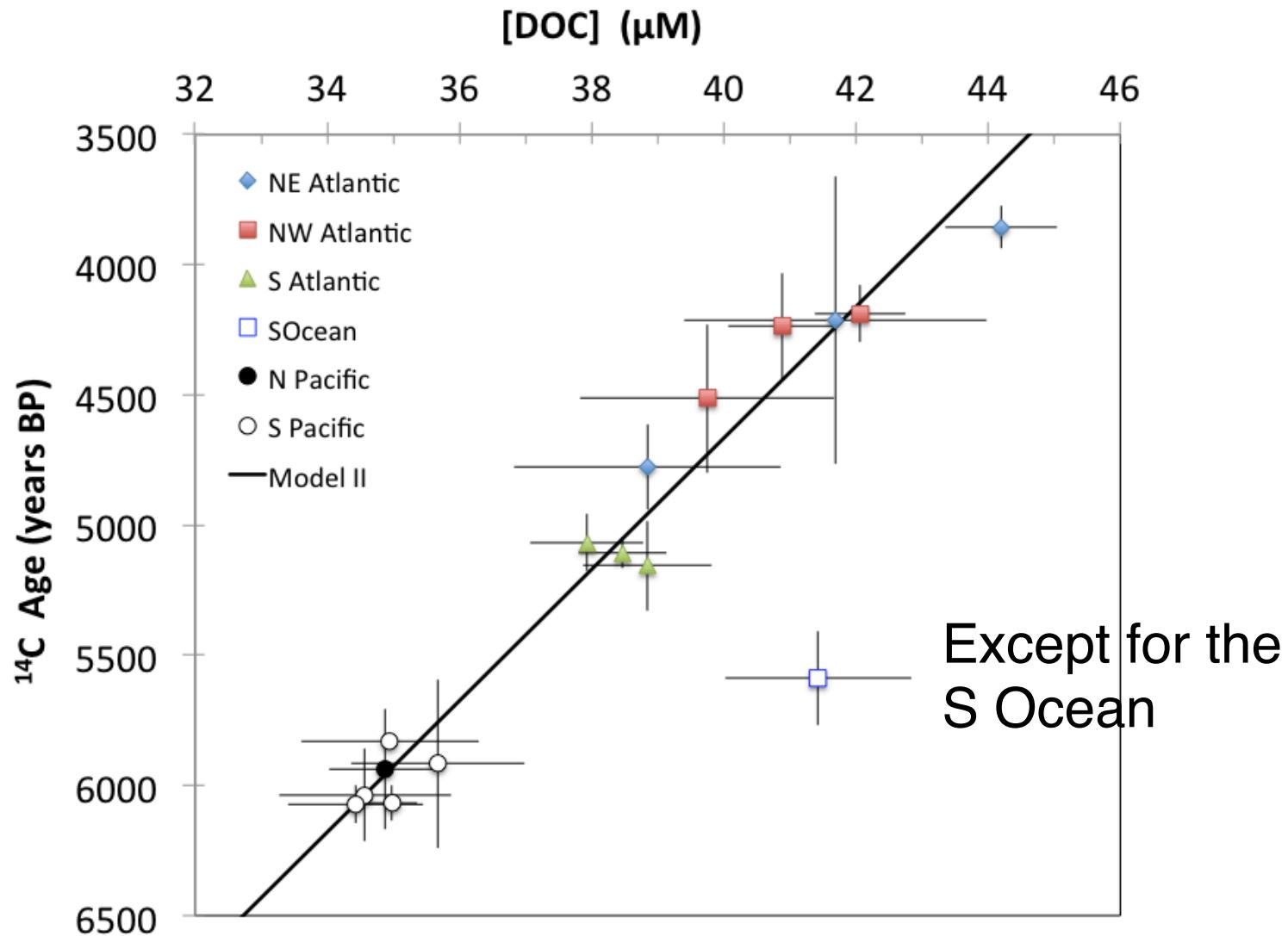
If the $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ of deep DOC in the N Atlantic is $-417\text{\textperthousand}$, the pre-bomb DOC was $-456\text{\textperthousand}$, and surface DOC was $+75$, how much post-bomb DOC is there in the deep N. Atlantic?

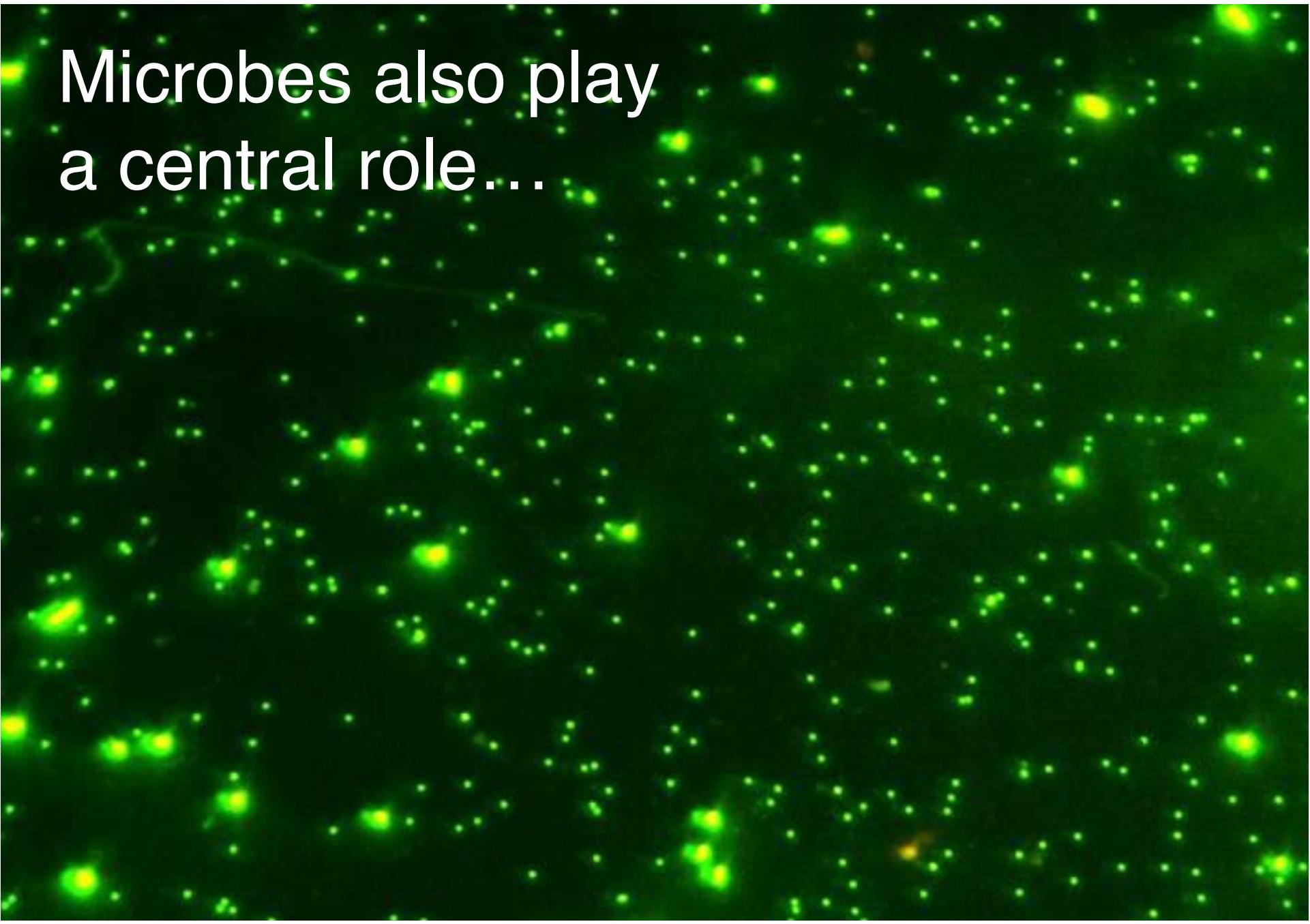
- a) 4%
- b) 1%
- c) 8%
- d) 25%



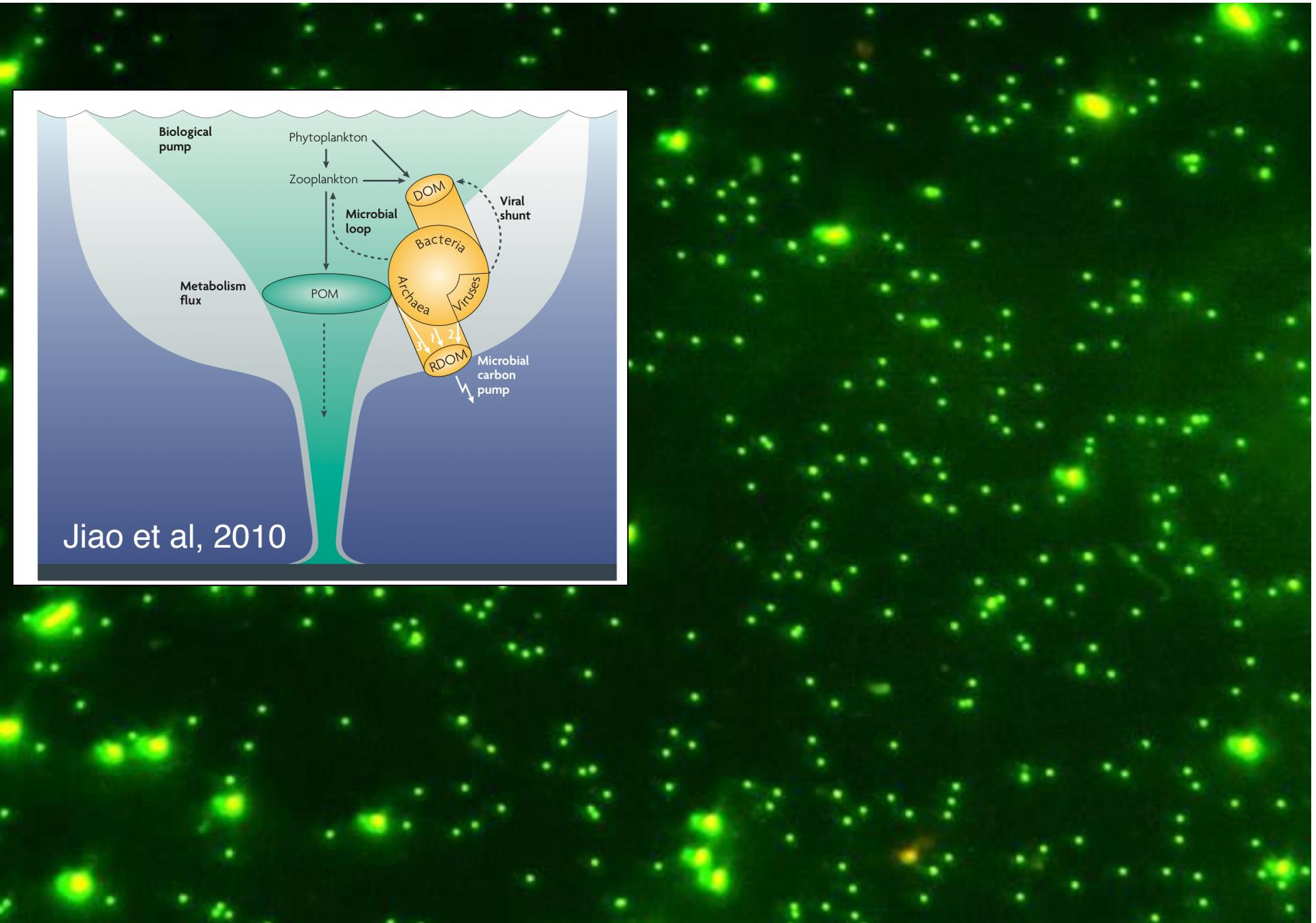
$$-417\text{\textperthousand} = -456(0.92) + 75(0.08)$$

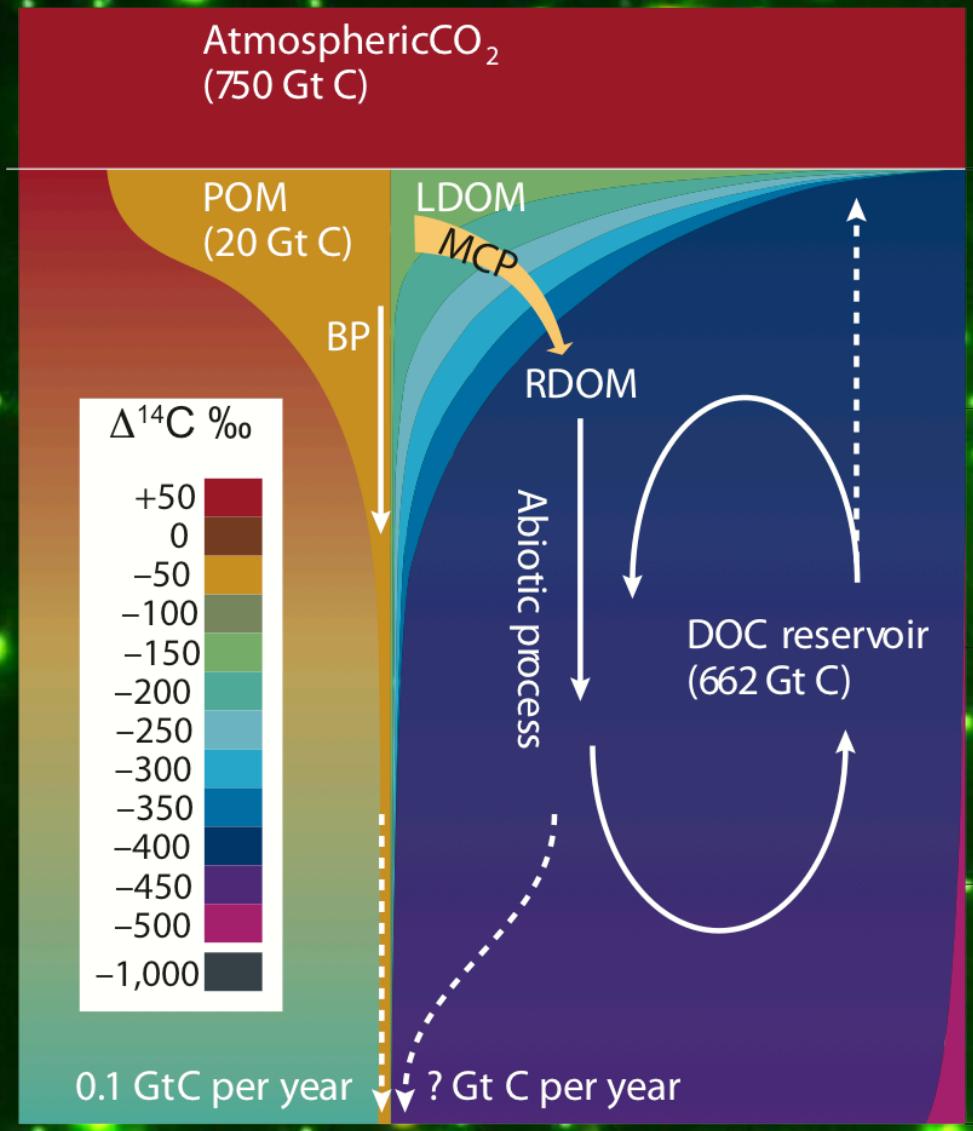
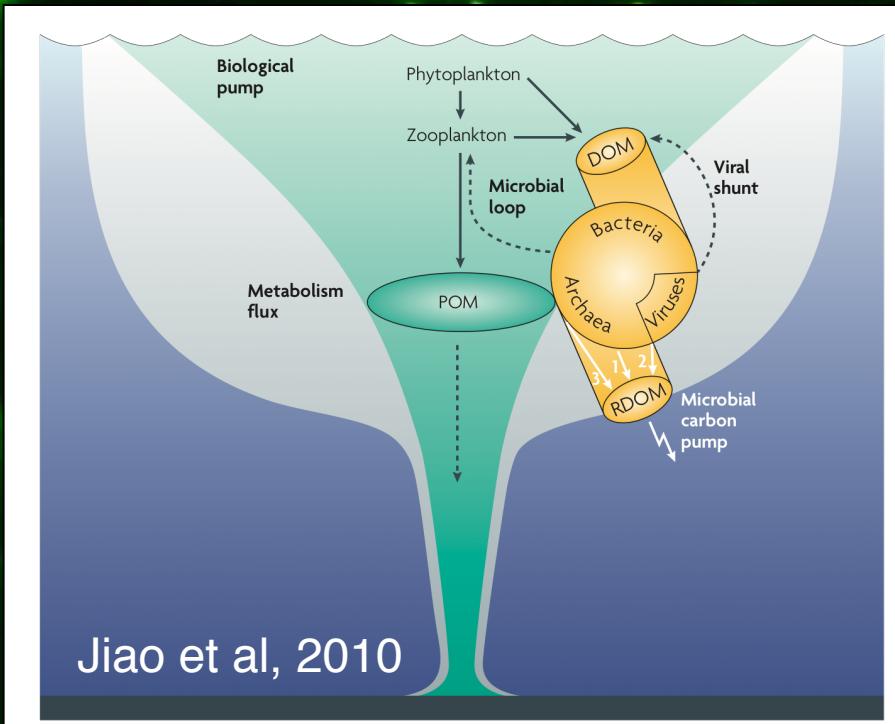
Physics plays a large role in [DOC] & $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ Age



A dark field microscopic image showing numerous small, bright green fluorescent spots distributed across the frame. These spots represent individual microorganisms, likely bacteria or protists, viewed under a fluorescence microscope.

Microbes also play
a central role...





Particulate Organic C (POC)

$> 0.2 \mu\text{m}$

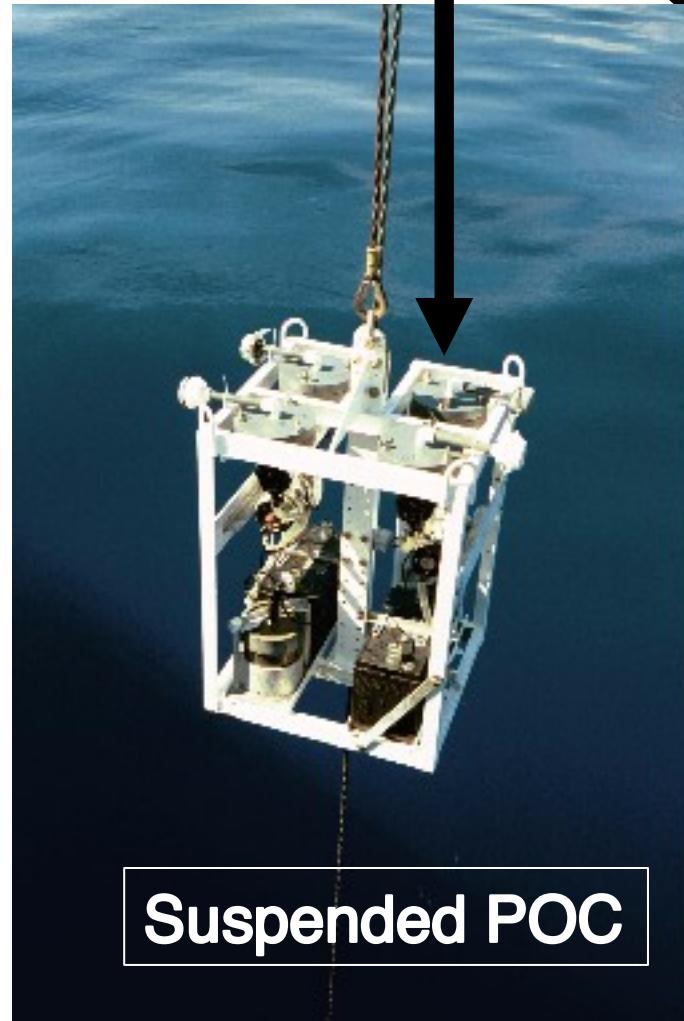
- Includes:
 - fecal pellets, forams,
small organisms,
marine snow, clay, silt

POC can sink rapidly!
($>50\mu\text{m}$)

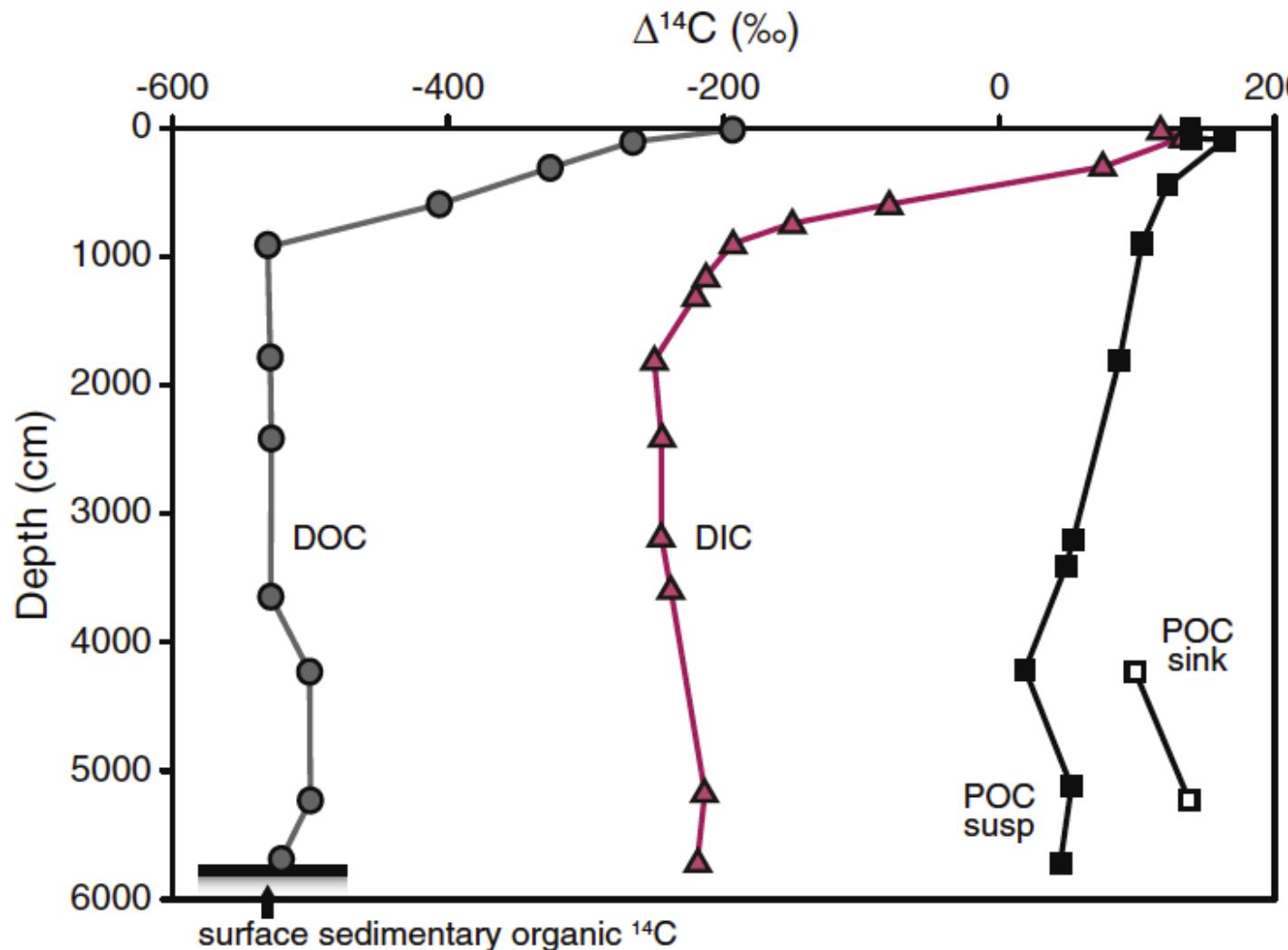
or not!

($<50\mu\text{m}$)

.05-5 $\mu\text{M C}$ in seawater



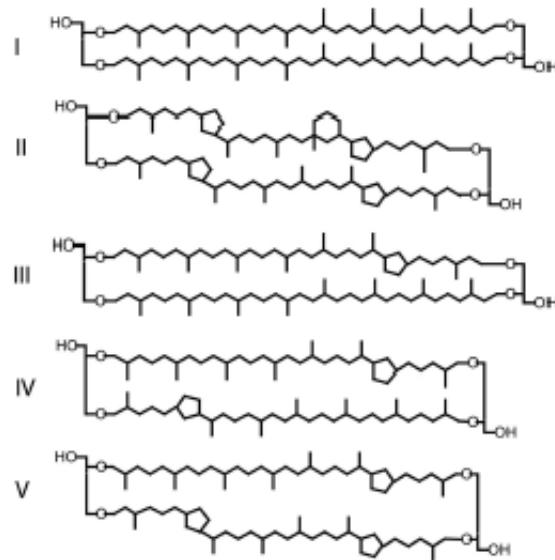
Suspended POC $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ - N Pacific



- Younger than DIC and DOC
- Hwang et al (2011) observed a linear correlation between $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ and [Al], indicating old, resuspended sediment is making POC old.

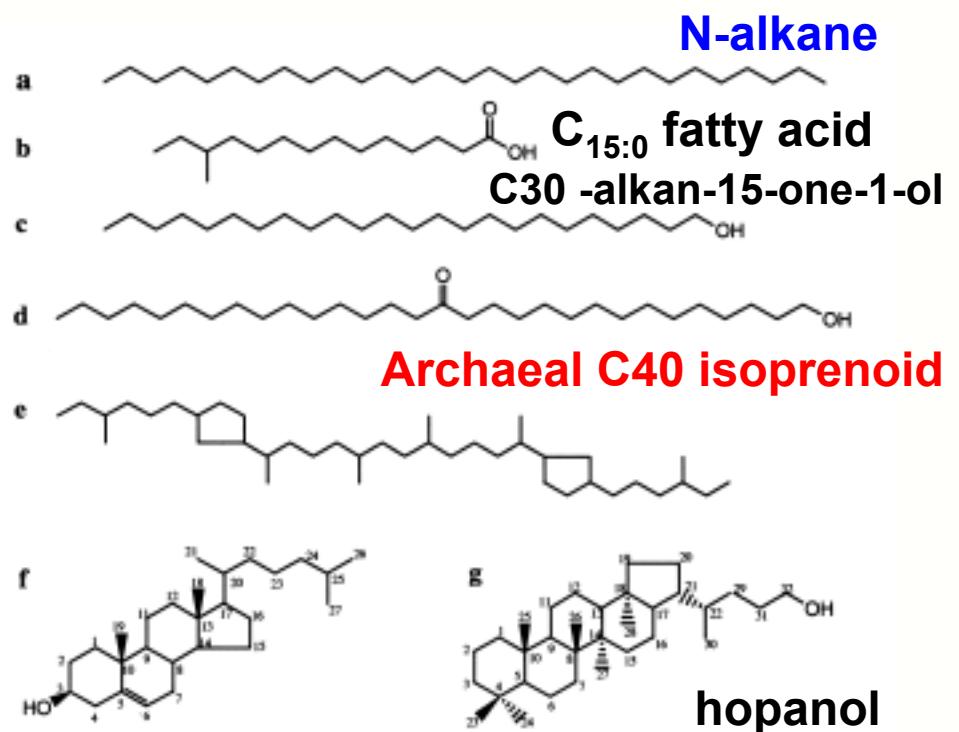
Compound specific radiocarbon analyses (CSRA)

Lipids studied by Pearson et al (2001) in sediments and
Ingalls et al (2006) in Archaea



Archaeal lipids
Glycerol dialkyl glycerol
tetraether lipids
(GDGTs)

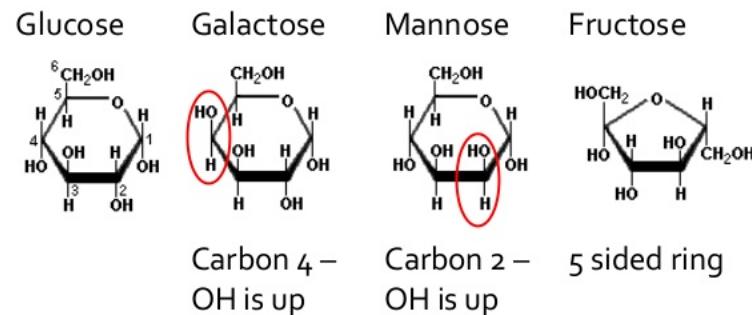
cholesterol



Compound specific radiocarbon analyses (CSRA)

Neutral Sugars: Repeta et al (2006)

Ring forms of hexose sugars



Hawaii Sugars

15m: +40-60‰ (like DIC)

670m: -100‰ (still bomb ^{14}C !)

Amino Acids: Bour et al (2016)

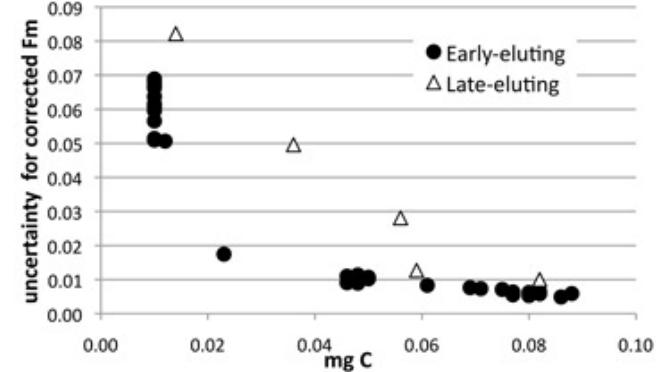
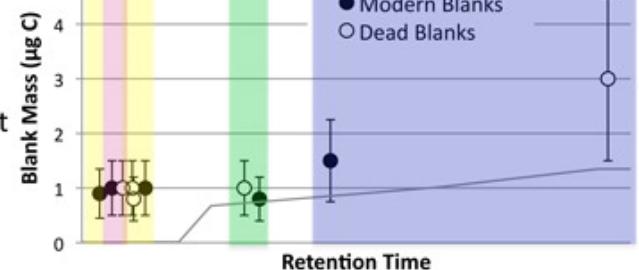
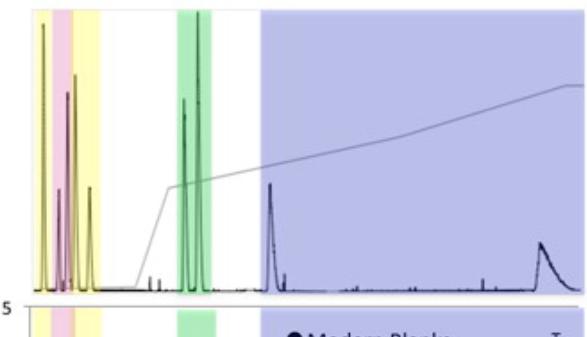
Amino Acids of Known $\text{Fm} \approx 1$ or 0

HPLC

Graphite

Modern/dead blanks from offset from known Fm values

Uncertainty of $\pm 20\%$ for 20 $\mu\text{g C}$ (most AA)



Why is DOC So Old? Is BC important?

- Marine Black C (BC) is ~ 5% of DOC and can be > 23,000 ^{14}C yr old ($-940\text{\textperthousand}$)
- BC contributes in a small way to the old ^{14}C age of DOC



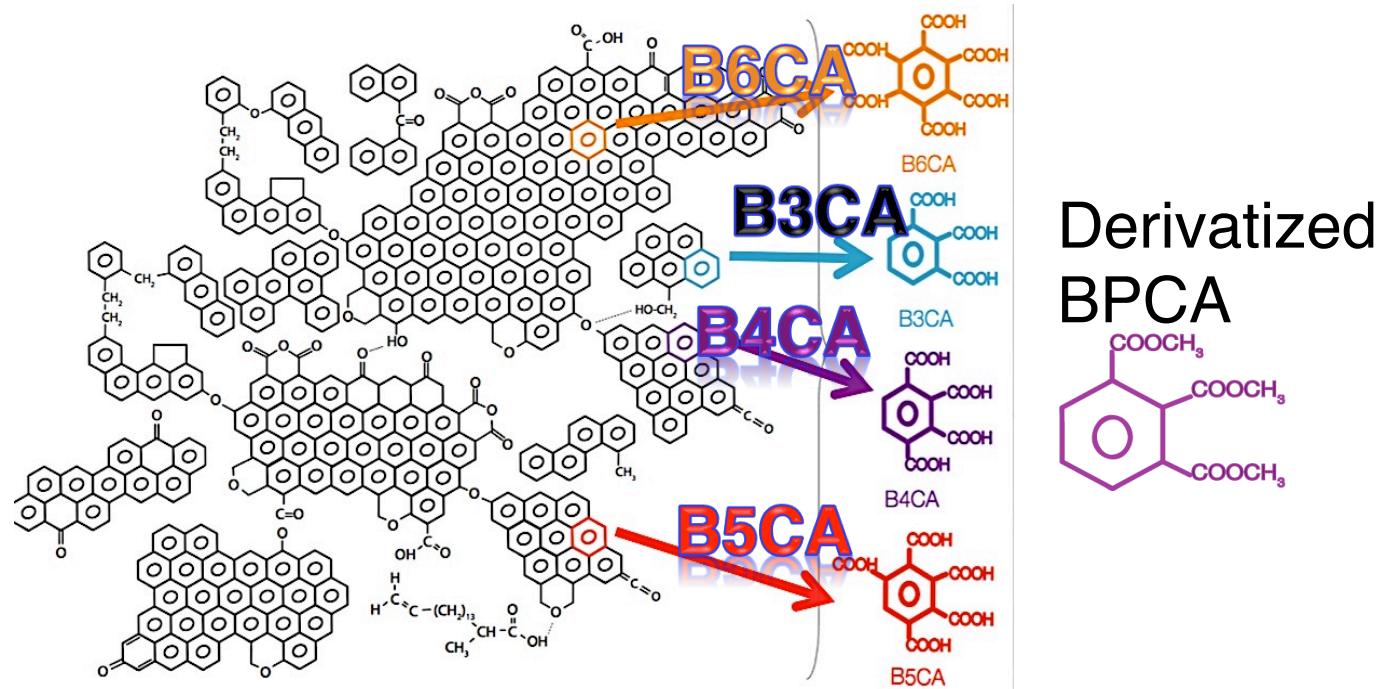
Biomass
burning



Fossil fuel
combustion

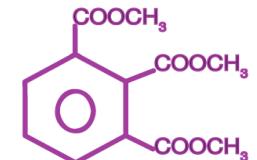
Extracting BC from Seawater

Oxidation bomb



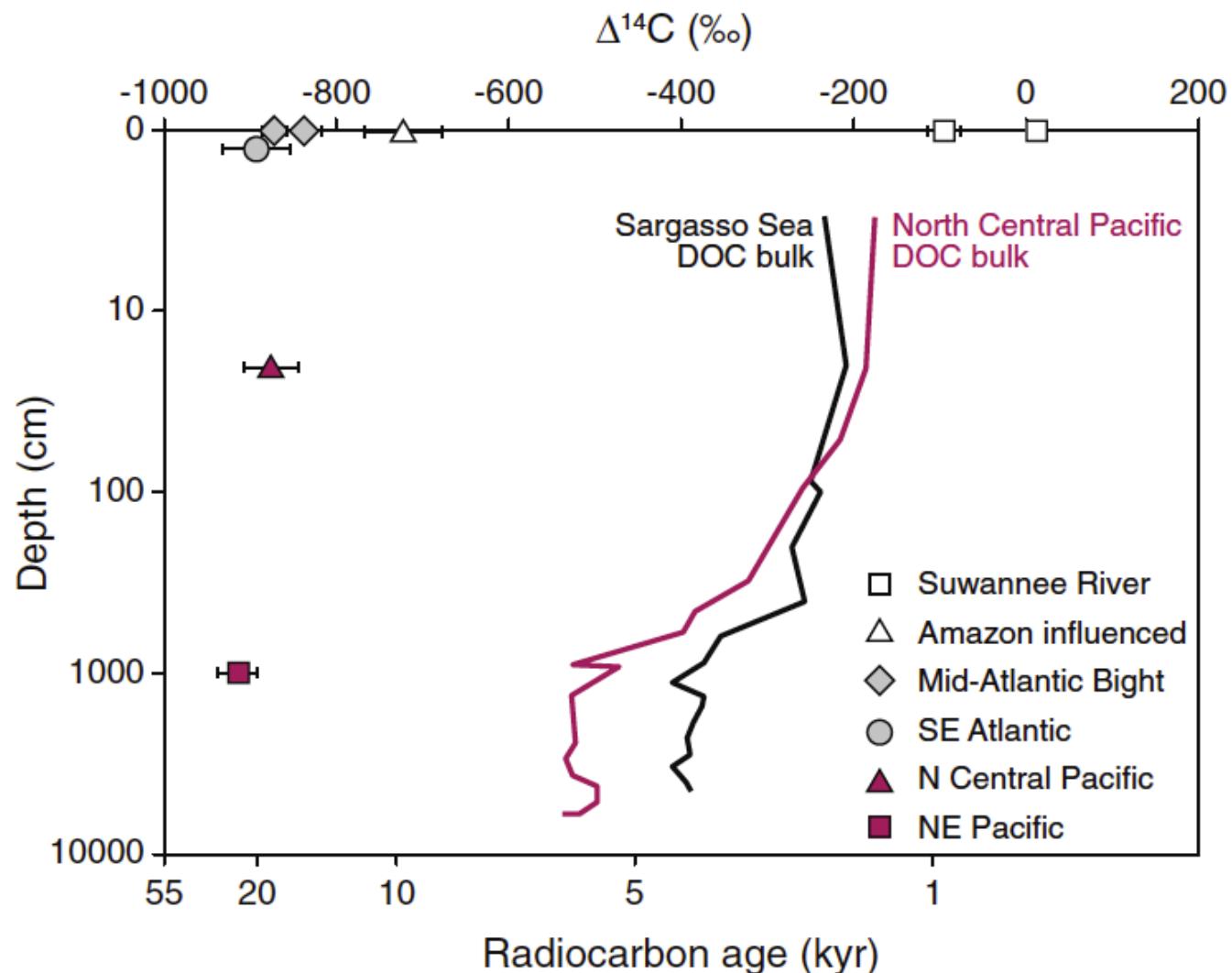
(Goldberg, 1985)

Derivatized
BPCA



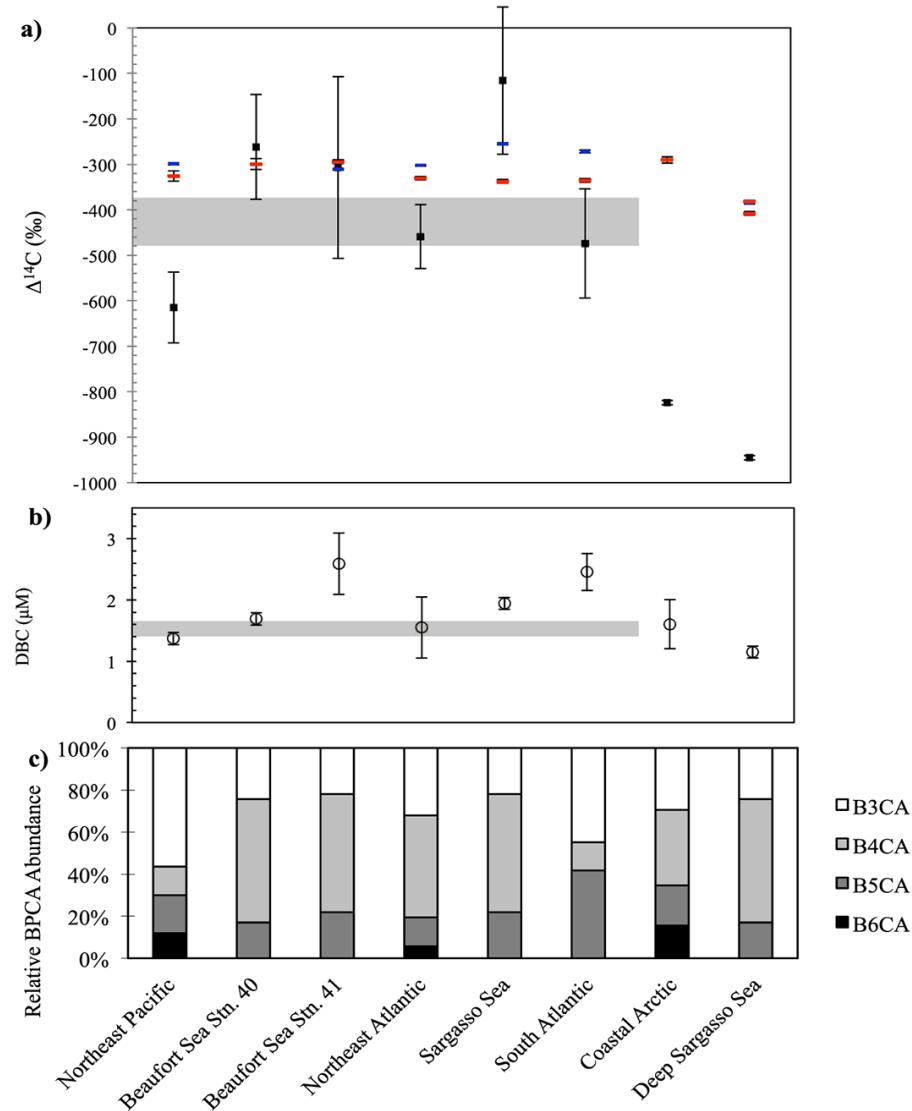
- Oxidize BC to BPCA marker compounds
- Methylate BPCAs for collection on PCGC for ¹⁴C analysis

$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ of bulk DOC vs. $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ of BC in SOC

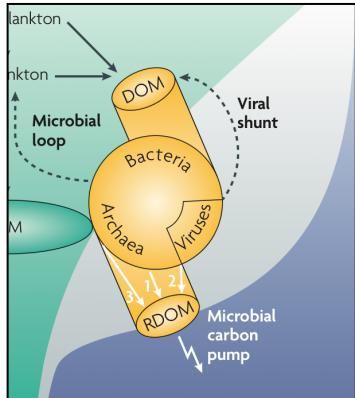


Ziolkowski &
Druffel 2010

Cycling of BC in the Ocean



Coppola &
Druffel 2016

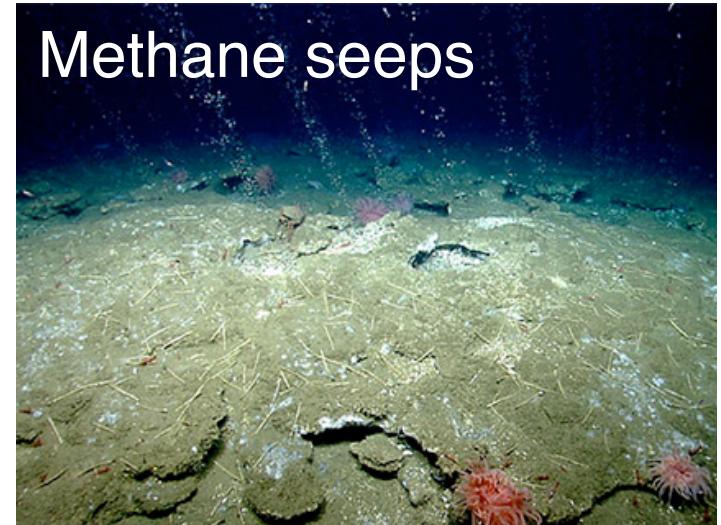


Why is DOC So Old?

Oil seeps



Methane seeps



Hydrothermal vents



Sediment porewater



A photograph of a tropical island beach. The foreground shows a white sandy beach scattered with small, dark stones and debris. The water is a clear, light blue. A dense forest of palm trees lines the background, extending towards the horizon under a bright blue sky with wispy white clouds.

Thank you!

Questions?