

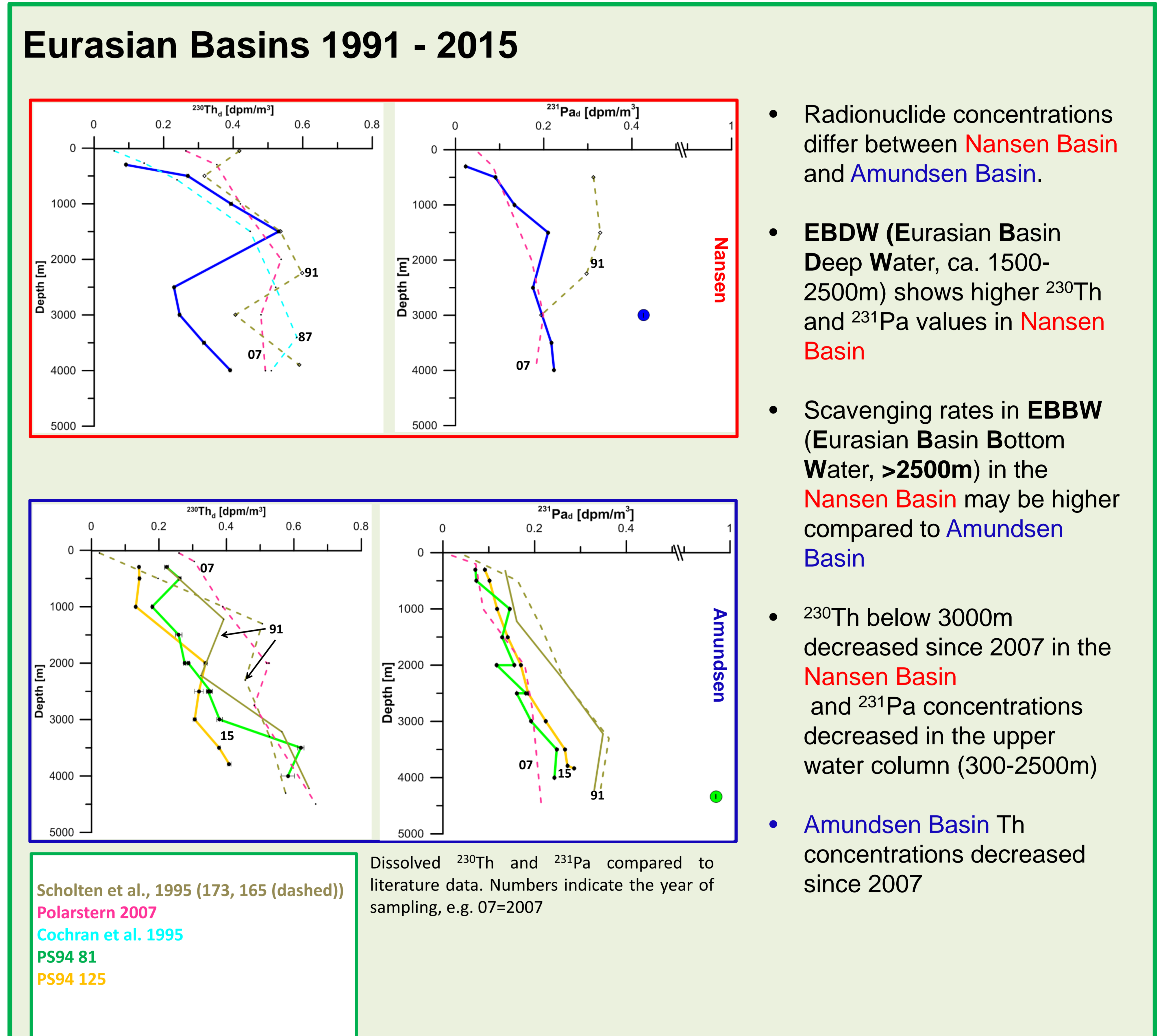
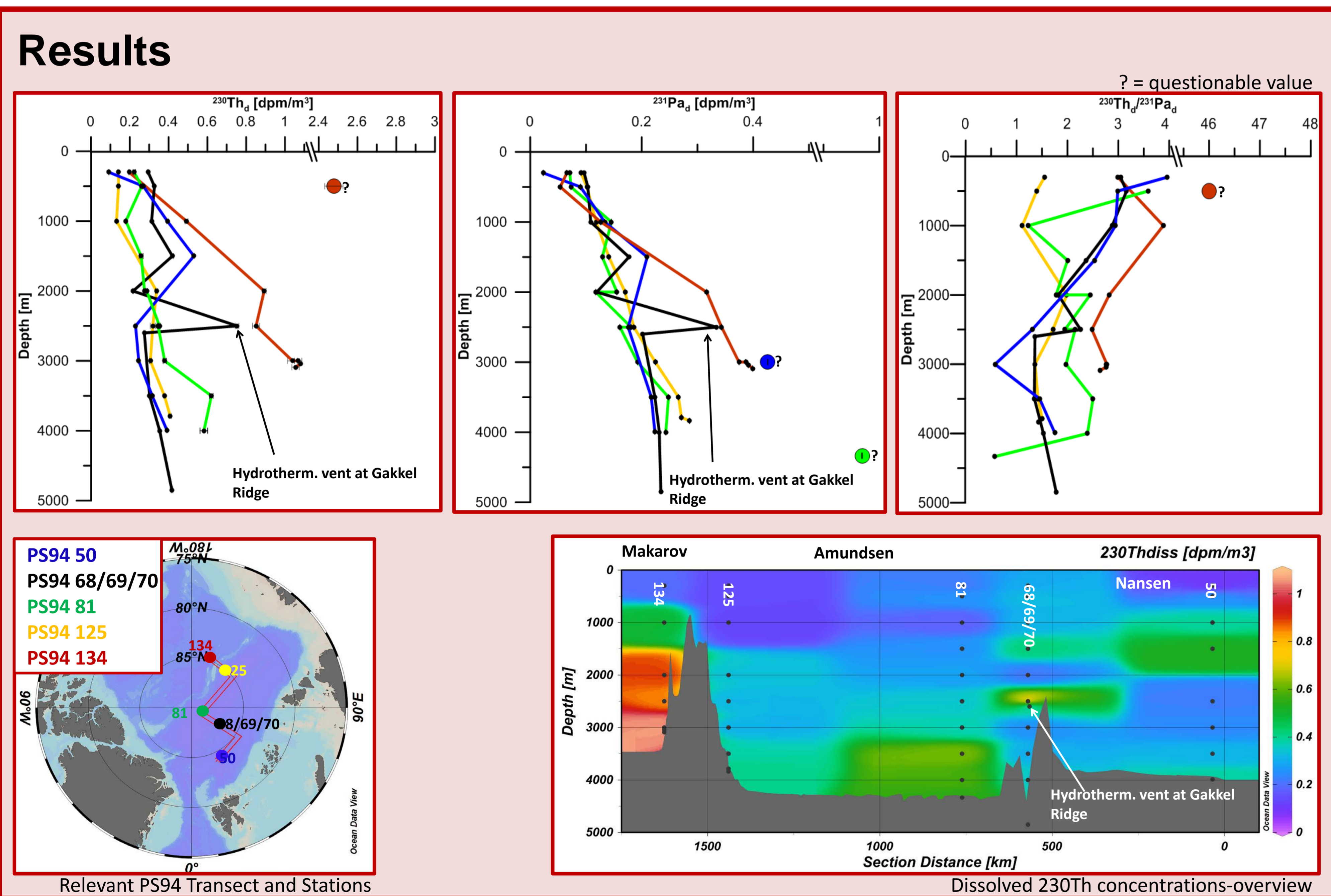
# <sup>230</sup>Th and <sup>231</sup>Pa: tracers for deep water circulation and particle fluxes in the Arctic Ocean

### Introduction

The aim of this study is to find out if the tracers dissolved <sup>230</sup>Th and <sup>231</sup>Pa show changes in circulation and particle fluxes in the deep sea basins Nansen, Amundsen and Makarov over time. <sup>230</sup>Th and <sup>231</sup>Pa are produced at a constant rate in the water column by radioactive decay of Uranium isotopes (<sup>234</sup>U and <sup>235</sup>U respectively) (e.g. Anderson et al., 1983). They are both particle reactive and are scavenged on settling particles. As <sup>230</sup>Th is more particle reactive than <sup>231</sup>Pa, their distribution in the water column and activity ratio give us information about particle fluxes and circulation patterns and intensities (Henderson et al., 1999; Scholten et al., 2001).

### Material and Methods

Seawater sampling and analyses were performed following Anderson et al. (2012). Seawater samples were collected in the Central Arctic during the 2015 Polarstern section (GEOTRACES section GN04 2015, PS94) through the Nansen-, Amundsen- and Makarov Basins.



### Conclusion

- <sup>230</sup>Th and <sup>231</sup>Pa values in the deep Amundsen and Nansen Basins are lower than in 1991 and 2007 → increasing scavenging rates, due to Shelf-Basin interaction related particle fluxes.
- Decreasing <sup>231</sup>Pa and <sup>230</sup>Th concentrations in the Makarov Basin: changes in particle fluxes or circulation patterns.

### Future research plan

- GEOTRACES** intercalibration (Crossover station)
- Particulate and sediment samples in addition to dissolved
- Higher amount of samples + surface to 300m data
- Fram Strait samples: better understanding of ventilation of the Eurasian Basins (**GEOTRACES section GN05 2016**)
- Joint Project: REE (Ronja Paffrath) and shelf Th, Pa (Sandra Gdaniec)

Samples collected during expedition PS94

