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北太平洋与西北冰洋颗粒物运移与输出的  
同位素示踪

Particle transport and export in the north Pacific and the  
western Arctic Ocean as revealed by radionuclides

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## 摘要

$^{234}\text{Th}$ 、 $^{210}\text{Po}$  和  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  均为颗粒活性核素，已被广泛应用于海洋颗粒物及其所携带生源要素的循环与输出的研究。本论文以西北冰洋的  $^{234}\text{Th}$ - $^{238}\text{U}$  不平衡，热带与亚热带北太平洋的  $^{210}\text{Po}$ - $^{210}\text{Pb}$  不平衡为对象，开展海洋颗粒动力学方面的研究。得到如下结果与认识：

**(1) 基于  $^{234}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$  不平衡获得西北冰洋颗粒有机碳输出通量的空间分布特征。**西北冰洋大部分研究站位上层水柱中总  $^{234}\text{Th}$  相对于母体  $^{238}\text{U}$  呈亏损状态，表明研究海域存在颗粒物清除、迁出作用，西北冰洋颗粒动力学特征仍显活跃。 $^{234}\text{Th}$  迁出通量和颗粒有机碳输出通量由陆架区向深海盆地呈减少态势，而  $^{234}\text{Th}$  停留时间呈现增加趋势，表明西北冰洋陆架区颗粒物的清除、迁出过程比深海盆地来得活跃。陆架区和深海盆地颗粒有机碳从真光层输出的通量分别介于  $1.6\sim27.5 \text{ mmol/m}^2/\text{d}$  和  $1.8\sim14.4 \text{ mmol/m}^2/\text{d}$  之间，由此得到陆架区和深海盆地的 ThE 比值(颗粒有机碳输出通量与初级生产力之比值，用于评估生物泵运转效率)分别为 0.20 和 0.46，均高于中、低纬度海域的相应值( $0.02\sim0.10$ )，证实西北冰洋海域具有较高的生物泵运转效率。

**(2) 基于  $^{234}\text{Th}$  揭示出冰碛颗粒物在西北冰洋元素再分布过程中所起的重要作用。**在波弗特海北部陆坡 Northwind 海岭处观察到钍同位素分布的异常特征，其表现为子体  $^{234}\text{Th}$  过剩于母体  $^{238}\text{U}$ 。提出近岸冰碛颗粒物的水平输运以及其后的海冰融化和颗粒物的释放是导致这些异常特征的主要机制。因此，冰碛颗粒物对于西北冰洋污染物的再分布以及陆源物质向深海盆地的输运起着重要作用，波弗特海北部陆坡 Northwind 海岭附近海域可能是陆源入海颗粒物的一个重要“汇”区。

**(3) 基于  $^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb}$  不平衡揭示出东北太平洋水柱中  $^{210}\text{Po}$ 、 $^{210}\text{Pb}$  在由溶解态向颗粒态清除的过程中发生明显的分馏。**在所有研究站位， $^{210}\text{Po}$  相对于母体  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  都是亏损的，说明二者地球化学循环路径不同， $^{210}\text{Po}$  更容易从水体中清除、迁出。上层水体 ( $<100 \text{ m}$ ) 中二者的分馏因子平均为 5.64，最大值出现在表层，近底层水体分馏因子比中层水体稍大。表明在由溶解态向颗粒态清除的过程中， $^{210}\text{Po}$  和  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  发生明显的分馏。

(4) 基于  $^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb}$  不平衡计算水柱中  $^{210}\text{Po}$  的停留时间和迁出通量, 证实近底边界层存在加强的颗粒物清除与迁出作用, 并获得研究海域 POC 的输出通量。近底边界层水体溶解态  $^{210}\text{Po}$  的平均停留时间为 0.28 a, 略长于表层水中的停留时间 (0.17 a)。由  $^{210}\text{Po}$  迁出通量估算得到研究海域 POC 输出通量为 2.65~4.35 mmol/m<sup>2</sup>/d, 和前人的研究结果相接近。

(5) 揭示出北太平洋各相态  $^{210}\text{Po}$ 、 $^{210}\text{Pb}$  比活度及二者之间分馏因子的纬向分布特征, 进而探讨其影响因子。在研究海域, 除个别站位 (DY6、DY9) 外,  $^{210}\text{Po}$  相对  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  都是亏损的,  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  在所有站位相对于  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  均过剩。在固-液分配过程中, 由清除速率常数方法计算得到的  $^{210}\text{Po}$ 、 $^{210}\text{Pb}$  之间的平均分馏因子为 4.26, 证明  $^{210}\text{Po}$ 、 $^{210}\text{Pb}$  在清除过程中发生了明显的分馏。且分馏因子随 PN 浓度的增加呈现增加的趋势, 说明含氮组分可能对  $^{210}\text{Po}$ 、 $^{210}\text{Pb}$  之间的分馏有一定影响。

关键词： 北太平洋；西北冰洋；颗粒物；运移与输出；同位素示踪

## Abstract

$^{234}\text{Th}$ ,  $^{210}\text{Po}$  and  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  are particle-reactive radionuclides and have been widely used to study particle transport and export in marine environments. In this thesis,  $^{234}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$  disequilibrium and  $^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb}$  disequilibrium have been used to study the particle dynamics in the western Arctic Ocean and in the tropical and subtropical North Pacific, respectively. The major results as follows:

**(1) Regional estimates of POC export flux in the western Arctic Ocean derived from  $^{234}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$  disequilibria.** Total  $^{234}\text{Th}$  was deficit relative to its parent  $^{238}\text{U}$  in the upper water column at most stations in the western Arctic Ocean, indicating that scavenging and removal processes play an important role in the western Arctic Ocean. Thorium-234 removal fluxes decreased from the shelf to the deep ocean, while the residence times of  $^{234}\text{Th}$  increased from shelf to offshore, demonstrating that particle scavenging and removal processes are more active in the shelf regions. The estimated POC export fluxes from 40 m in the shelf regions and from 100 m in the slope and deep ocean varied between 1.6 and 27.5 mmol/m<sup>2</sup>/d, and between 1.8 and 14.4 mmol/m<sup>2</sup>/d, respectively. The high ThE ratios (ratio of POC export flux derived from  $^{234}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$  disequilibria to primary production) in the western Arctic Ocean suggested that the biological pump runs actively in high-latitude.

**(2) The important role of ice-rafted sediments in elements redistribution in the western Arctic Ocean as revealed by  $^{234}\text{Th}$ .**  $^{234}\text{Th}$  was excess relative to  $^{238}\text{U}$  in the western Chukchi shelf and slope regions around 160°W, ascribing to the horizontal input of  $^{234}\text{Th}$  adsorbed by ice-rafted sediments. Ice-rafted sediments play an important role in the redistribution of the contaminations in the western Arctic Ocean and the transport of terrestrial matters to the deep ocean. The slope region in the north of Beaufort Sea near Northwind Ridge might be an important sink for terrestrial particles.

**(3) Fractionation between  $^{210}\text{Po}$  and  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  was significant during their scavenging from the dissolved fraction to particulate fraction based on**

**$^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb}$  disequilibria.** At all study stations,  $^{210}\text{Po}$  was deficit relative to its parent  $^{210}\text{Pb}$ , indicating the difference between their geochemical behaviors, i.e.  $^{210}\text{Po}$  was more easily scavenged and removed from water columns than  $^{210}\text{Pb}$ . The averaged fractionation factor between  $^{210}\text{Po}$  and  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  in the upper 100 m waters was 5.64 with the maximum occurred in the surface layer, demonstrating a significant fractionation was occurred between  $^{210}\text{Po}$  and  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  during their scavenging processes.

**(4) Based on the  $^{210}\text{Po}$  residence times and removal fluxes, the enhanced particle scavenging and removal in the benthic boundary layer were revealed.** Besides, POC export fluxes were estimated from  $^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb}$  disequilibria. The averaged residence time of dissolved  $^{210}\text{Po}$  in the benthic boundary layer was 0.28 a, a value just a little higher than that in the euphotic zone (0.17 a). The POC export fluxes estimated from  $^{210}\text{Po}$  removal fluxes were between 2.65 and 4.35 mmol/m<sup>2</sup>/d, which was consistent with previous data.

**(5) The longitudinal distribution of dissolved and particulate  $^{210}\text{Po}$ ,  $^{210}\text{Pb}$ , and their fractionation factors was presented. The factor controlling their spatial distribution was discussed.** In the tropical and subtropical north Pacific,  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  was excess relative to  $^{226}\text{Ra}$ , and  $^{210}\text{Po}$  was deficit relative to  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  in the surface waters, except a few stations. The averaged fractionation factor between  $^{210}\text{Po}$  and  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  obtained by scavenging rate constant was 4.26, indicating that the fractionation was obviously occurred during the solid-liquid distribution. The fractionation factors increased with PN concentrations, implying that nitrogenous components may have an important role on the fractionation between  $^{210}\text{Po}$  and  $^{210}\text{Pb}$ .

Key words: the North Pacific; the western Arctic Ocean; Marine particle; Transport and Export; Radionuclides

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