

# Seawater isotopes, salinity and the freshwater cycle (CISE-LOCEAN database)

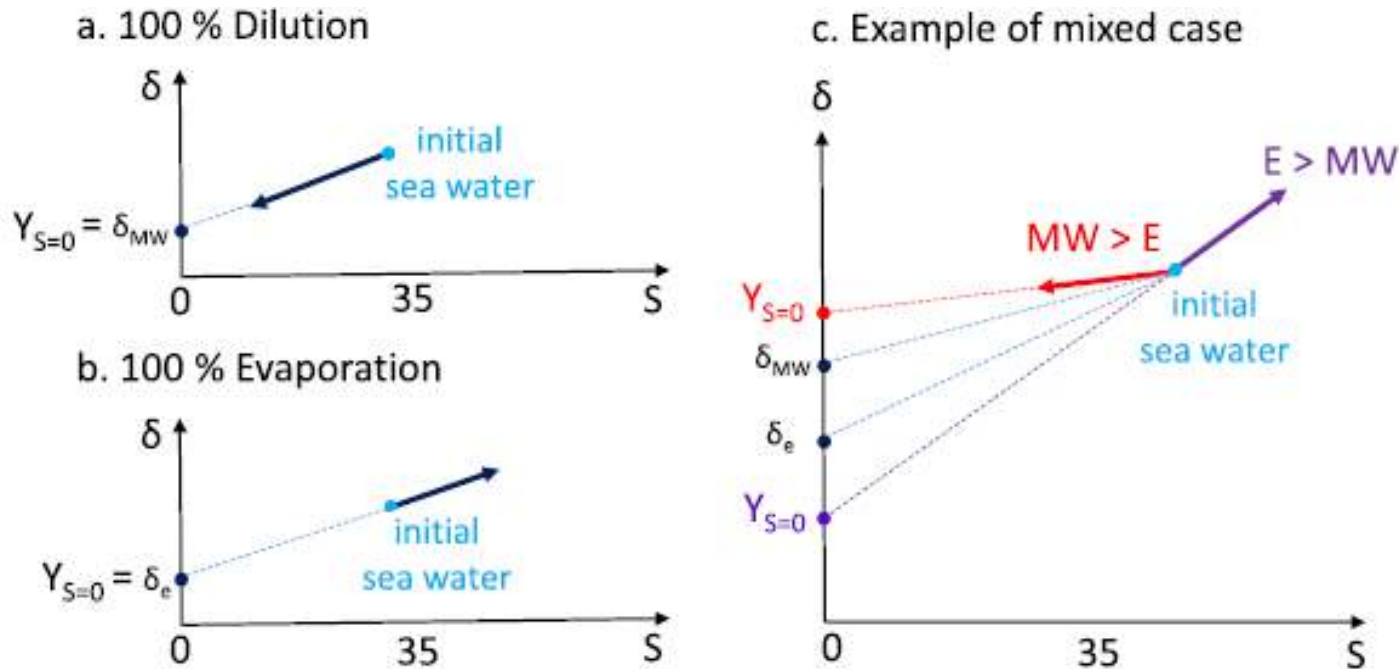
G. Reverdin,  
*LOCEAN*

*contributions from Camille Akhoudas, Claire Waelbroeck, Marion Benetti, Jérôme Demange, Aïcha Naamar, Jean-Baptiste Sallée Catherine Pierre (LOCEAN), Antje Voelker (IPMA)*

$^{18}\text{O} / ^{16}\text{O}$  ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ) and  $^2\text{H} / \text{H}$  ( $\delta\text{D}$ ) nearly conservative  
in seawater to within 0.001 in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

# What does it record?

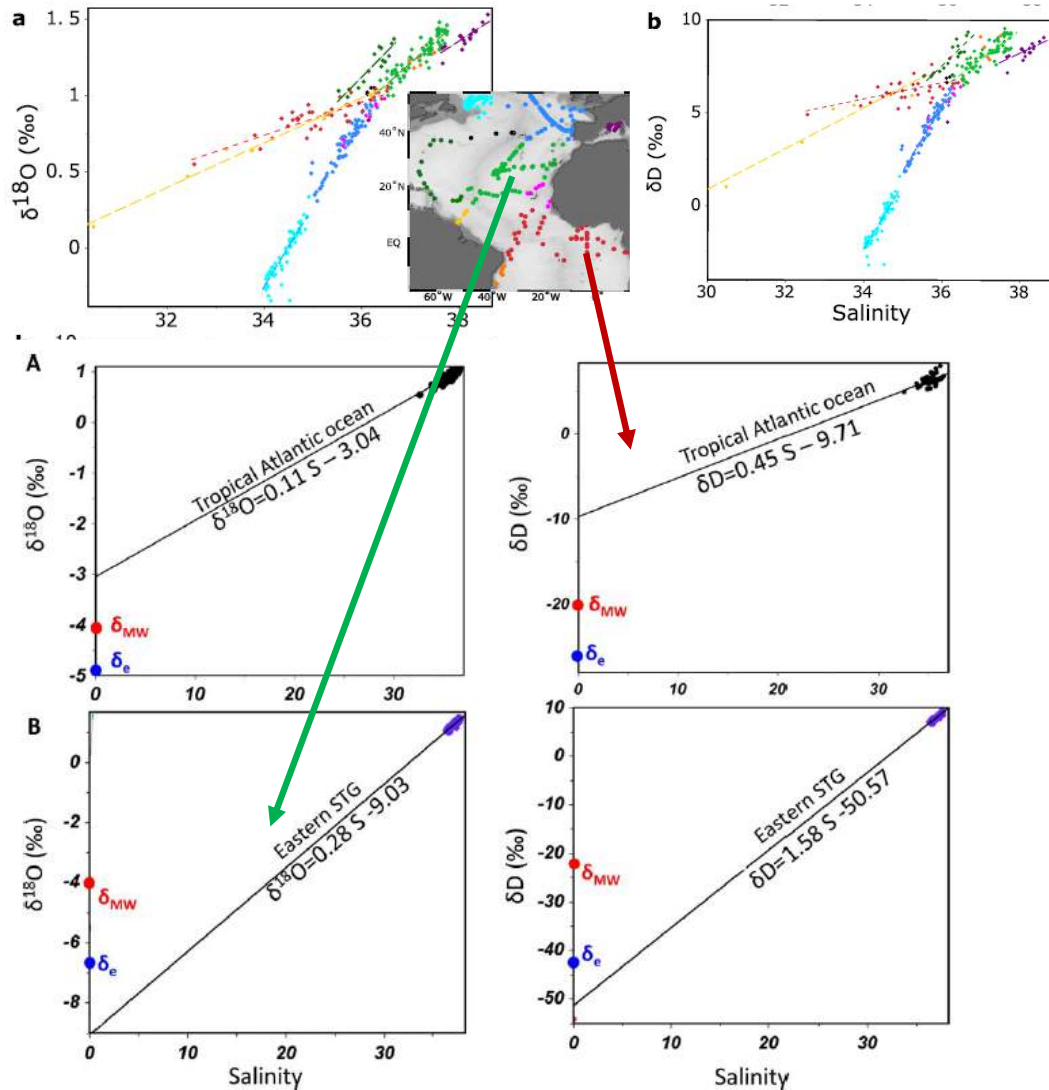
## The hydrological cycle : E, P and rivers (MW)



$\delta_e$  and  $\delta_{MW}$  are either measured or can be estimated  
(dependent respectively on the atmospheric boundary layer  
and atmospheric hydrological processes)

*Benetti et al., 2015, 2017, 2019*

# Low latitudes

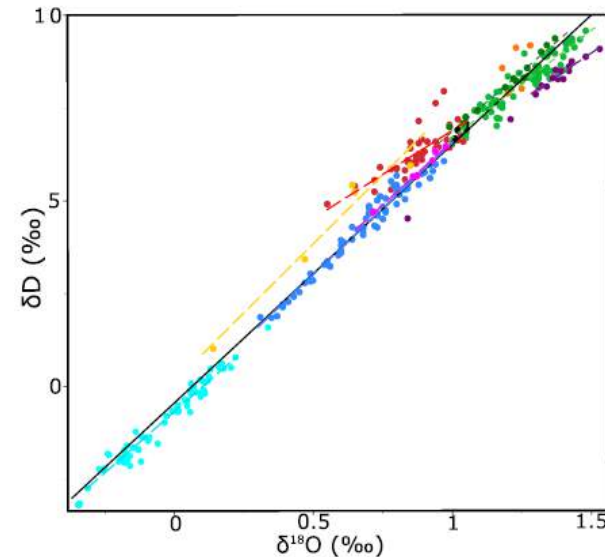
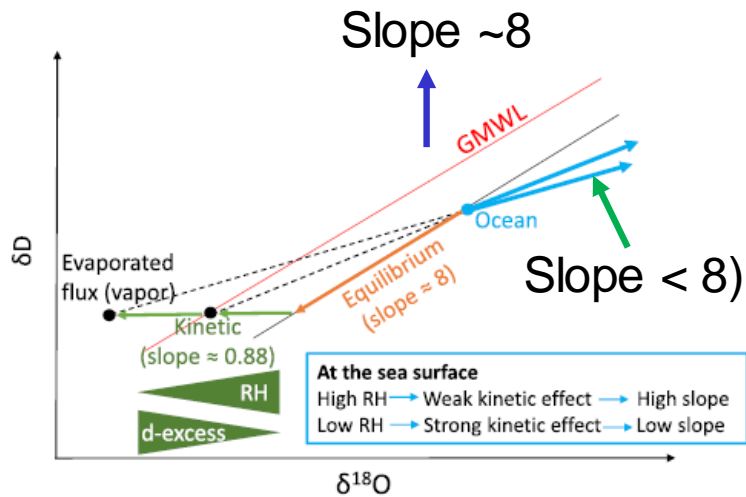


P/E ~ 2 sensitive to  $\delta_{MW}$

E/P ~ 2 sensitive to  $\delta_e$

box model:  
 Craig and Gordon (1965)

# D-excess ( $\delta D - 8 \times \delta^{18}O$ )

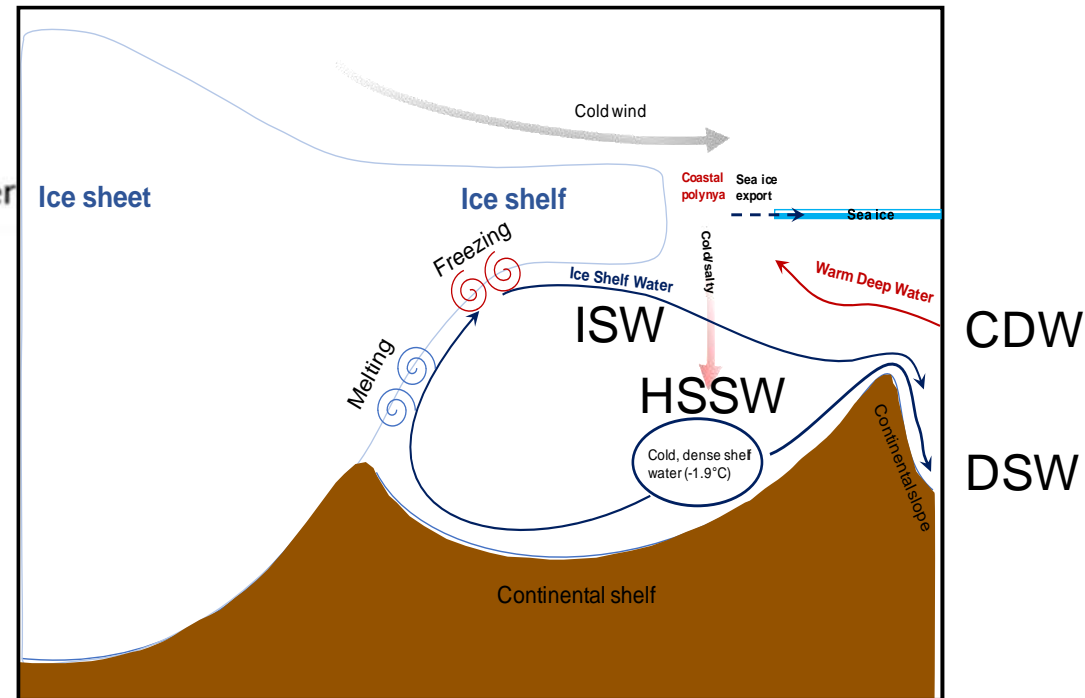
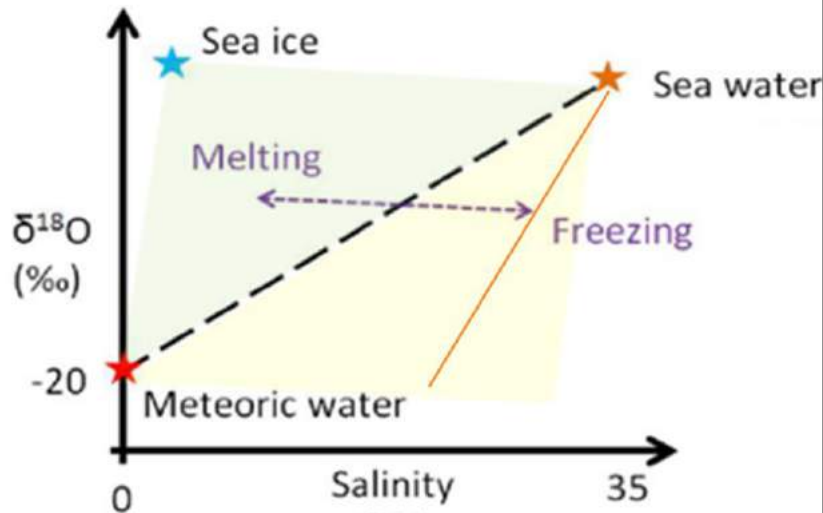


- Med sea (and eastern subtropical gyre) low humidity – high kinetic effect – low slope
- Tropical Atlantic rainfall almost in equilibrium with air (low re-evaporation)

*Benetti et al (2017)*

# The hydrological cycle

## Continental ice versus sea ice...



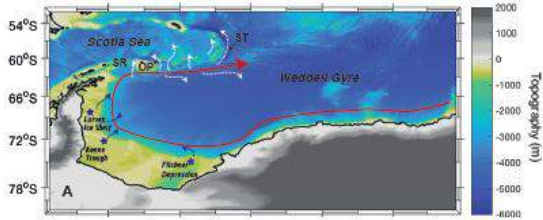
If Meteoric water from ice-shelf; notice also:

Meltwater from Ice-shelf: low T (partial refreezing) and high  $\text{O}_2$

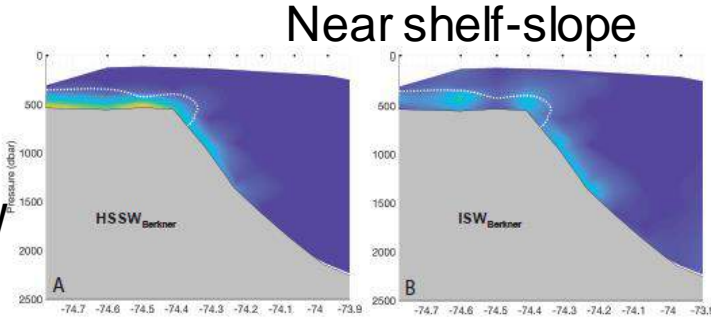
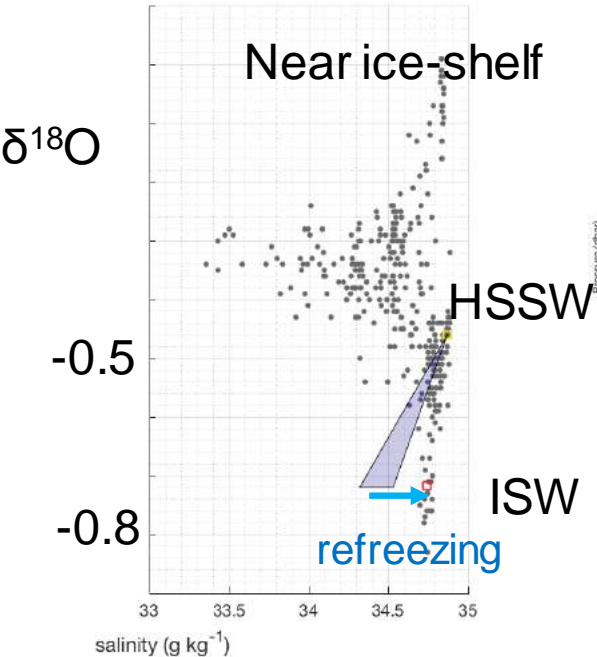
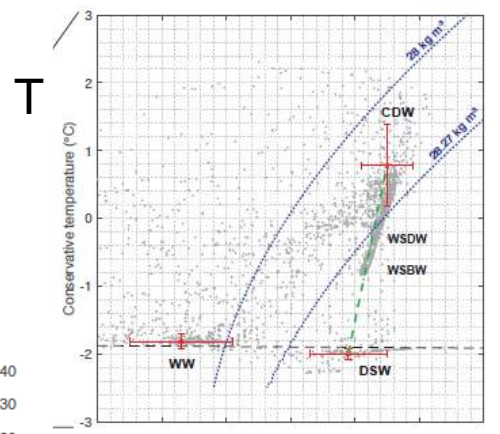
Application to Wapiti cruise and Weddell Sea (*Akhoudas et al, 2020, 2021*)

# Weddell Sea – ISW formation

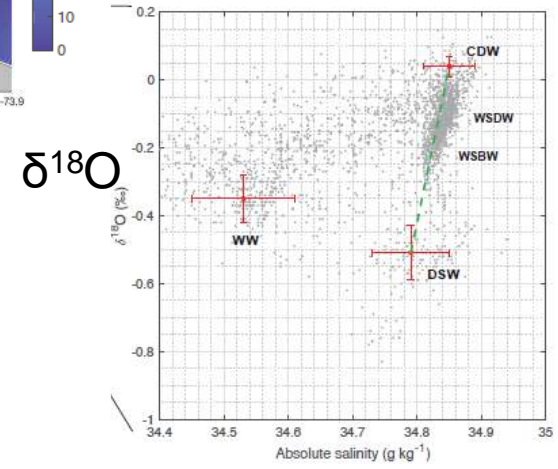
## bottom waters



In Weddell Sea



Dense plume cascading (together, DSW)



S

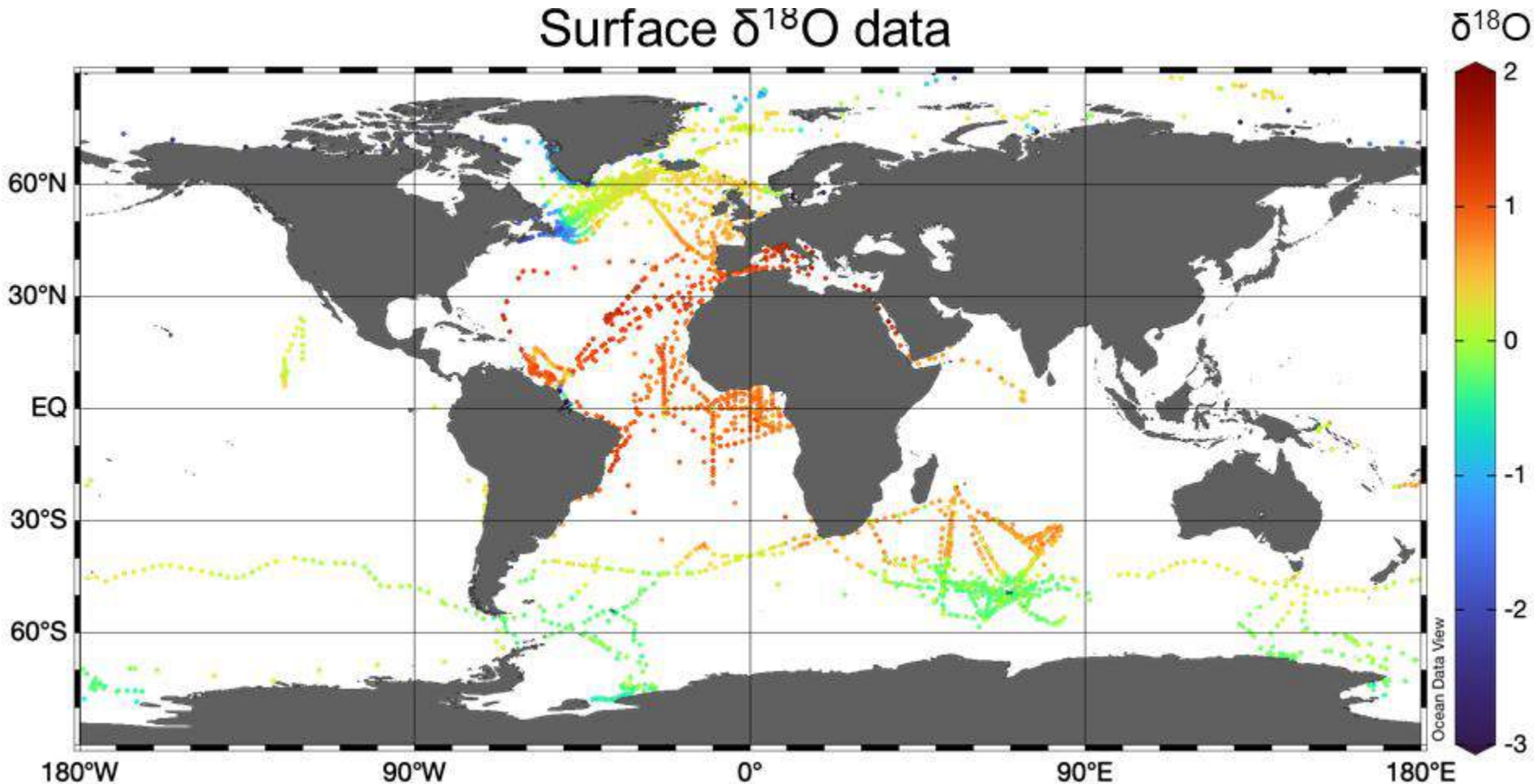
Formation of Weddell Sea AABW  
 Shelf processes result in:  
 conversion of 3.4 Sv of CDW in DSW  
 + entrainment of 3.9 Sv of CDW in dense plumes

S



# The CISE-LOCEAN dataset (V1)

Surface  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  data



- 8000  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ; > 6000  $\delta\text{D}$  ; more than half in 'surface' layer
- ~15-23 years North Atlantic SPG/tropical; South Indian Ocean

# Data issues

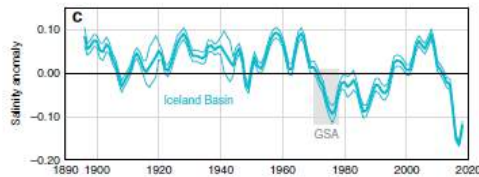


- Collection-storage: suspected exchange through cap in 11.3%, detected from anomalous d-excess.
- Errors during measurements (random + effect of salt)  
< 0.05 ‰ in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ; 0.15 ‰ in  $\delta\text{D}$
- Internal reference materials.  
Possible drifts up to 0.03 ‰ in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ; 0.15 ‰ in  $\delta\text{D}$
- Internal consistency (deep watermasses):  
0.035‰ in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and 0.15 ‰ for  $\delta\text{D}$
- Comparison to other data sets/data providers
  - Three sets of duplicate samples : suggest rms error 0.035 to 0.05 ‰ in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$
  - Large scatter in a set of 18 comparisons with data of different groups (rms: 0.055 ‰ in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ) and average difference (0.082 ‰ in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ )

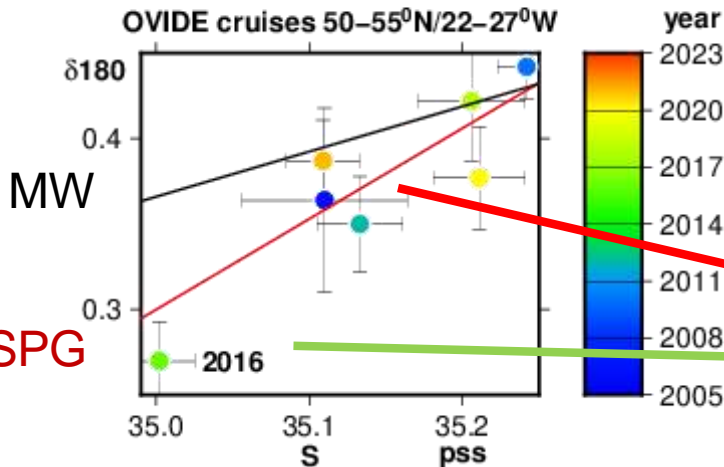
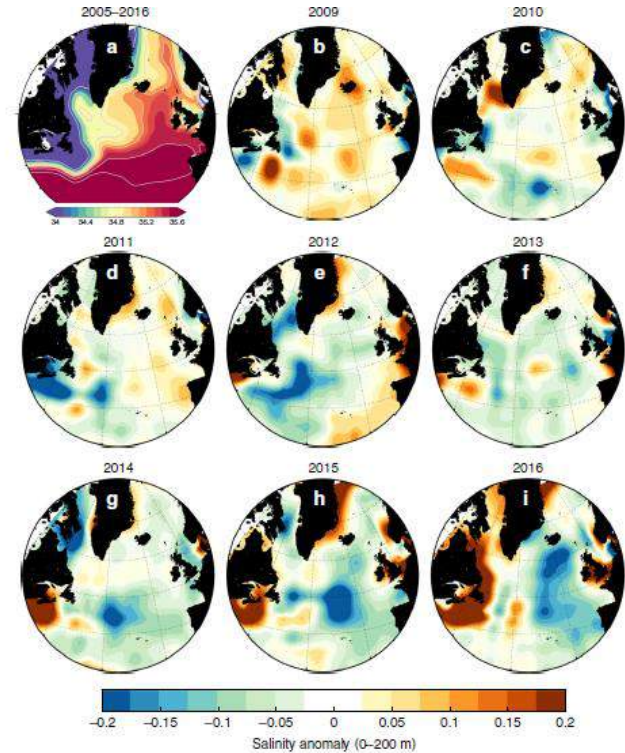




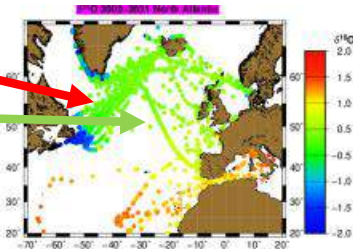
# Great salinity anomaly 2016 eastern subpolar NA



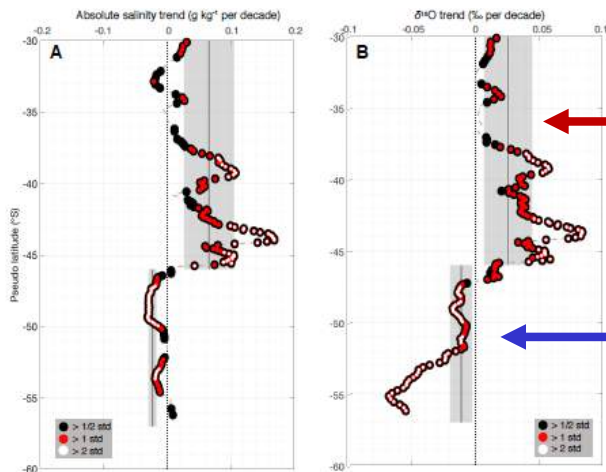
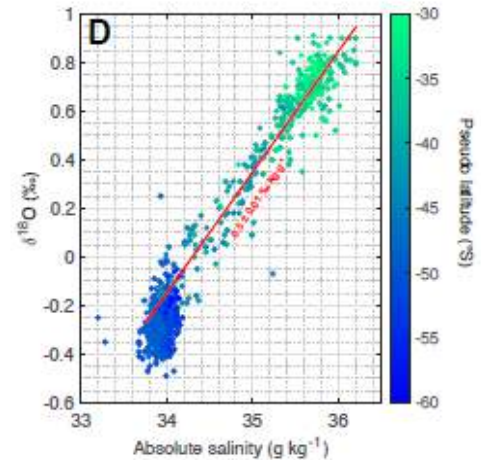
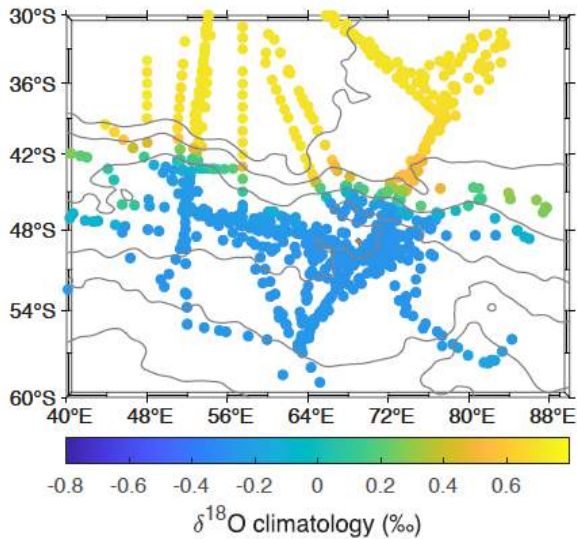
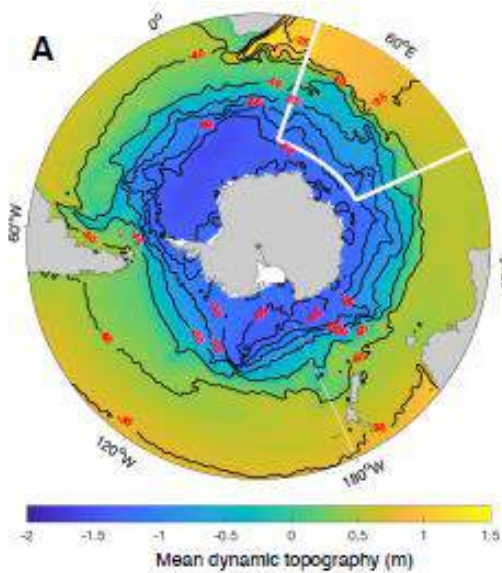
*Holliday et al., 2020*



Western SPG

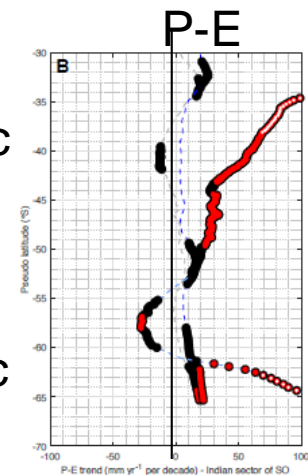


# South Indian Ocean (trends 1993-2021)



P-E trend :  $-95.3 \pm 29$  mm yr dec  
 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  P-E :  $-7.3 \pm 1$  ‰

P-E trend :  $51.8 \pm 4.5$  mm yr dec  
 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  P-E :  $-8.4 \pm 1$  ‰



# Perspectives



Large interest to consider simultaneously  
S and seawater stable isotopes for  
investigating changes in the hydrological cycle

- Need to boost intercomparison of data from different data providers – and datasets
- Need to consolidate international archives
- earlier efforts GISS, local databases
- PAGES CoralHydro2k (Delong et al., 2022)
- Proposal of a SCOR WG: **MASIS**

