

Triple Oxygen Isotopic Compositions of Ocean Water from Mariana Trench

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High precision triple oxygen isotope data on 40 water samples (5 to 10,923 m depths) collected from Mariana Trench at the vicinity of 10°N140°E are reported in this study. The analyses yield mean values of -0.084 ± 0.224 ‰ (1σ), -0.061 ± 0.117 ‰ (1σ) and -17 ± 5 ppm (1σ) for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, $\delta^{17}\text{O}$ and $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$, respectively. The range of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (-0.480 to 0.544 ‰) is consistent with NASA Global Seawater Oxygen-18 database for Mariana Trench (Figure 1). The average $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ value of -17 ppm at Mariana Trench is statistically different from the average $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ value of -5 ppm for 38 water samples collected at depths of 2-5390 m from Atlantic, Pacific, Mediterranean, and northern Red Sea [1]. The slope of the three-isotope-plot, λ , of Mariana Trench water is 0.5206 ± 0.0032 (Figure 2), indicating kinetic diffusion including molecular diffusion and turbulent/eddy diffusion ($\theta_k = 0.5142$) as the dominant processes in ocean body. The $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ of -17 ppm is identical to the ocean steady-state isotope mass balance model prediction of modern ice-free world [2]. The fluxes associated with major geological processes controlling the total oxygen budget of the oceans via lithosphere-hydrosphere interactions from pioneering studies [3, 4] would have to be modified significantly in order to obtain model predictions of seawater $\Delta^{17}\text{O} = -4$ ppm for modern ice-free world and $\Delta^{17}\text{O} = -5$ ppm for modern world. The triple oxygen isotopic compositions of seawater from this study can contribute to the advancement of isotope thermometry based on mineral-water equilibrium, to the understanding of ocean isotope mass balance, and potentially contribute to the replenishment of international measurement standards based on ocean water.

[1] Luz and Barkan (2010), *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta.* 74:6276-6286.

[2] Sengupta and Pack (2018), *Chem. Geol.* 495:18–26.

[3] Muehlenbachs (1998), *Chem. Geol.* 145:263–273.

[4] Muehlenbachs and Clayton (1976), *J. Geophys. Res.* 81:4365.

