

Profiles of stable isotopes of silicon in silicic acid from the US GEOTRACES EPZT cruise (R/V Thomas G. Thompson TN303) in the Eastern Tropical Pacific from October to December 2013

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/728819>

Data Type: Cruise Results

Version: 2

Version Date: 2018-09-11

Project

» [U.S. GEOTRACES East Pacific Zonal Transect \(GP16\)](#) (U.S. GEOTRACES EPZT)

» [GEOTRACES Pacific Section: Resolving Silicon Isotope Anomalies in the Eastern Pacific](#) (GEOTRACES EPZT Silicon Isotope)

Program

» [U.S. GEOTRACES](#) (U.S. GEOTRACES)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
Brzezinski, Mark A.	University of California-Santa Barbara (UCSB-MSI)	Principal Investigator
Rauch, Shannon	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI BCO-DMO)	BCO-DMO Data Manager

Abstract

These data include measurements of the stable isotopes of silicon within seawater, silicic acid expressed in δ notation relative the standard NBS28, along the section from Peru to Tahiti conducted by US GEOTRACES. Data were generated in the laboratory of Mark Brzezinski at the University of California, Santa Barbara and in the laboratory of Martin Frank in GEOMAR, Kiel, Germany. Inter-calibration was also performed between these same two laboratories.

Table of Contents

- [Coverage](#)
- [Dataset Description](#)
 - [Methods & Sampling](#)
 - [Data Processing Description](#)
- [Data Files](#)
- [Supplemental Files](#)
- [Related Publications](#)
- [Parameters](#)
- [Instruments](#)
- [Deployments](#)
- [Project Information](#)
- [Program Information](#)
- [Funding](#)

Coverage

Spatial Extent: N:-10.5003 E:-79.1952 S:-16.0006 W:-152.0006

Temporal Extent: 2013-10-29 - 2013-12-18

Dataset Description

Profiles of stable isotopes of silicon in silicic acid from the US GEOTRACES EPZT cruise.

Methods & Sampling

Sampling protocol followed the "[Sampling and Handling Protocols for GEOTRACES cruises](#)" (PDF). Also see the "[Si Natural Abundance Preparation](#)" procedure (PDF)

Briefly: Water samples were collected with a conventional CTD and rosette as Si isotopes are not contamination prone. Water samples were filtered through a polyethersulfone filter cartridge directly from each sampling bottle using silicon tubing and stored in either high density polyethylene or polypropylene bottles that were pre-cleaned by an overnight soak in 10% ACS grade HCl and rinsed with high purity deionized distilled water (> 18 M Ω - cm) and stored at room temperature.

Data Processing Description

Occasionally samples are too small to obtain a value or are lost due to problems in sample preparation. These are flagged as NEED TO DECIDE. Other flags as per GEOTRACES as follows:

- 1 - Good: Passed documented required QC tests.
- 2 - Not evaluated, not available or unknown: Used for data when no QC test performed or the information on quality is not available.
- 3 - Questionable/suspect: Failed non-critical documented metric or subjective test(s).
- 4 - Bad: Failed critical documented QC test(s) or as assigned by the data provider.
- 9 - Missing data: Used as place holder when data are missing.

BCO-DMO Processing:

- modified parameter names to conform with BCO-DMO and GEOTRACES parameter naming conventions;
- joined to BCO-DMO master EPZT events file;
- converted the "Natural_Abundance_Protocol.doc" document to PDF;
- 11-Sept-2018: changed parameter names to comply with GEOTRACES naming conventions.

Additional GEOTRACES Processing:

As was done for the GEOTRACES-NAT data, BCO-DMO added standard US GEOTRACES information, such as the US GEOTRACES event number, to each submitted dataset lacking this information. To accomplish this, BCO-DMO compiled a 'master' dataset composed of the following parameters: cruise_id, EXPCODE,SECT_ID, STNNBR, CASTNO, GEOTRC_EVENTNO, GEOTRC_SAMPNO, GEOTRC_INSTR, SAMPNO, GF_NO, BTLNBR, BTLNBR_FLAG_W, DATE_START_EVENT, TIME_START_EVENT, ISO_DATETIME_UTC_START_EVENT, EVENT_LAT, EVENT_LON, DEPTH_MIN, DEPTH_MAX, BTL_DATE, BTL_TIME, BTL_ISO_DATETIME_UTC, BTL_LAT, BTL_LON, ODF_CTDPRS, SMDEPTH, FMDEPTH, BTMDEPTH, CTDPRS, CTDDEPTH.

This added information will facilitate subsequent analysis and inter comparison of the datasets.

Bottle parameters in the master file were taken from the GT-C_Bottle and ODF_Bottle datasets. Non-bottle parameters, including those from GeoFish tows, Aerosol sampling, and McLane Pumps, were taken from the TN303 Event Log (version 30 Oct 2014). Where applicable, pump information was taken from the PUMP_Nuts_Sals dataset.

A standardized BCO-DMO method (called "join") was then used to merge the missing parameters to each US GEOTRACES dataset, most often by matching on sample_GEOTRC or on some unique combination of other parameters.

If the master parameters were included in the original data file and the values did not differ from the master file, the original data columns were retained and the names of the parameters were changed from the PI-submitted names to the standardized master names. If there were differences between the PI-supplied parameter values and those in the master file, both columns were retained. If the original data submission included all of the master parameters, no additional columns were added, but parameter names were modified to match the naming conventions of the master file.

See the dataset parameters documentation for a description of which parameters were supplied by the PI and which were added via the join method.

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Data Files

File
delta_30Si_joined.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 53.41 KB) MDS:55ff6514351335a0fe578b5759796704
Primary data file for dataset ID 728819

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Supplemental Files

File
Sampling and Sample-handling Protocols for GEOTRACES Cruises filename: Cookbook.pdf (Portable Document Format (.pdf), 5.71 MB) MDS:b0091d9913e94a339717c2e54d1930c8
Si Natural Abundance Preparation filename: Natural_Abundance_Protocol.pdf (Portable Document Format (.pdf), 199.57 KB) MDS:b86c5dd38368ce0b984fe2e93dc1b98

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Related Publications

Brzezinski, M. A., Jones, J. L., Beucher, C. P., Demarest, M. S., & Berg, H. L. (2006). Automated Determination of Silicon Isotope Natural Abundance by the Acid Decomposition of Cesium Hexafluorosilicate. *Analytical Chemistry*, 78(17), 6109-6114. doi:[10.1021/ac0606406](https://doi.org/10.1021/ac0606406)
Methods

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Cruise	Cruise identification	unitless
GEOTRC_INSTR	Sampling instrument; joined from BCO-DMO EPZT master events file.	unitless
GEOTRC_EVENTNO	GEOTRACES event number	unitless
Type	type of sample (for ODV use only); C = CTD data	unitless
Bottom_Depth	Bottom depth	meters (m)
STNNBR	Station number	unitless
CASTNO	Cast number; joined from BCO-DMO EPZT master events file.	unitless
ISO_DATETIME_UTC_START_EVENT	Date and time, formatted to the ISO 8601 standard, at the start of the sampling event, according to the event log. Format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS[.xx]Z	unitless
GEOTRC_SAMPNO	Unique GEOTRACES sample number	unitless
BTL_LAT	Latitude of bottle firing; north is positive.	decimal degrees
BTL_LON	Longitude of bottle firing; east is positive.	decimal degrees
CTDPRS	CTD pressure	decibars
SILICATE_30_28_D_DELTA_BOTTLE	Mean delta30Si(OH)4 (the silicon isotopic composition of the Si in dissolved silicic acid) relative to the NBS28 standard; originally named "avg_d30Si_NBS"	per mil (‰)
SILICATE_30_28_D_DELTA_BOTTLE_FLAG	Quality flag for mean delta30Si(OH)4 relative to the NBS28 standard; originally named "avg_d30Si_NBS_flag".	unitless
SILICATE_30_28_D_DELTA_BOTTLE_STDEV	Standard deviation of mean delta30Si(OH)4 relative to the NBS28 standard; originally named "avg_d30Si_NBS_stdev".	per mil (‰)
SILICATE_30_28_D_DELTA_BOTTLE_STERROR	Standard error of delta30Si(OH)4 relative to the NBS28 standard; originally named "avg_d30Si_NBS_sterr".	per mil (‰)
N	number of values for mean and std dev	unitless
SAMPNO	Sequential sample number within the cast (usually corresponds to bottle number); joined from BCO-DMO EPZT master events file.	unitless
BTLNBR	Bottle number; typically 1-24.	unitless
BTLNBR_FLAG_W	Bottle number quality flag; follows WOCE conventions. 2 = no problems noted; 3 = leaking; 4 = did not trip correctly; 9 = samples not drawn from this bottle; joined from BCO-DMO EPZT master events file.	unitless
BTL_ISO_DATETIME_UTC	Date and time, formatted to the ISO 8601 standard, at the time of bottle firing. Format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS[.xx]Z	unitless
SMDEPTH	Saunders-Mantyla depth (integrated; uses dynamic height); joined from BCO-DMO EPZT master events file.	meters
FMDEPTH	Fofonoff-Millard depth (non-integrated; also used by SBE); joined from BCO-DMO EPZT master events file.	meters
CTDDEPTH	CTD bottle firing depth; joined from BCO-DMO EPZT master events file.	meters

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	
Generic Instrument Name	Isotope-ratio Mass Spectrometer
Dataset-specific Description	IRMS method as per Brzezinski et al., 2006.
Generic Instrument Description	The Isotope-ratio Mass Spectrometer is a particular type of mass spectrometer used to measure the relative abundance of isotopes in a given sample (e.g. VG Prism II Isotope Ratio Mass-Spectrometer).

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	
Generic Instrument Name	Niskin bottle
Dataset-specific Description	Water samples are collected with a conventional CTD and rosette as Si isotopes are not contamination prone.
Generic Instrument Description	A Niskin bottle (a next generation water sampler based on the Nansen bottle) is a cylindrical, non-metallic water collection device with stoppers at both ends. The bottles can be attached individually on a hydrowire or deployed in 12, 24, or 36 bottle Rosette systems mounted on a frame and combined with a CTD. Niskin bottles are used to collect discrete water samples for a range of measurements including pigments, nutrients, plankton, etc.

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Deployments

TN303

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/499719
Platform	R/V Thomas G. Thompson
Report	http://dmoserv3.whoi.edu/data_docs/GEOTRACES/EPZT/GT13_EPZT_ODFReport_All.pdf
Start Date	2013-10-25
End Date	2013-12-20
Description	A zonal transect in the eastern tropical South Pacific (ETSP) from Peru to Tahiti as the second cruise of the U.S.GEOTRACES Program. This Pacific section includes a large area characterized by high rates of primary production and particle export in the eastern boundary associated with the Peru Upwelling, a large oxygen minimum zone that is a major global sink for fixed nitrogen, and a large hydrothermal plume arising from the East Pacific Rise. This particular section was selected as a result of open planning workshops in 2007 and 2008, with a final recommendation made by the U.S.GEOTRACES Steering Committee in 2009. It is the first part of a two-stage plan that will include a meridional section of the Pacific from Tahiti to Alaska as a subsequent expedition. Figure 1. The 2013 GEOTRACES EPZT Cruise Track. [click on the image to view a larger version] Additional cruise information is available from the Rolling Deck to Repository (R2R): http://www.rvdata.us/catalog/TN303

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Project Information

U.S. GEOTRACES East Pacific Zonal Transect (GP16) (U.S. GEOTRACES EPZT)

Website: <http://www.geotraces.org/>

Coverage: Eastern Tropical Pacific - Transect from Peru to Tahiti (GP16)

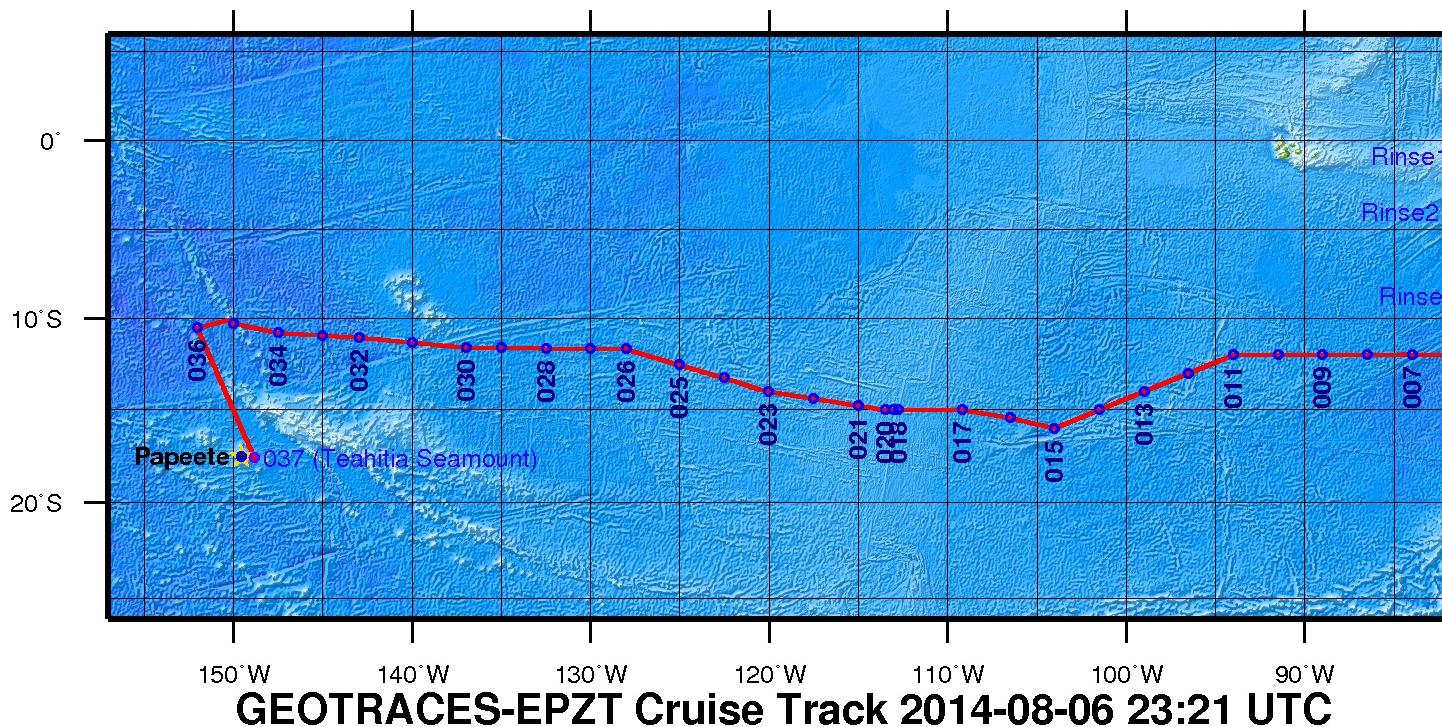
From the NSF Award Abstract

The mission of the International GEOTRACES Program (<https://www.geotraces.org/>), of which the U.S. chemical oceanography research community is a founding member, is "to identify processes and quantify fluxes that control the distributions of key trace elements and isotopes in the ocean, and to establish the sensitivity of these distributions to changing environmental conditions" (GEOTRACES Science Plan, 2006). In the United States, ocean chemists are currently in the process of organizing a zonal transect in the eastern tropical South Pacific (ETSP) from Peru to Tahiti as the second cruise of the U.S.GEOTRACES Program. This Pacific section includes a large area characterized by high rates of primary production and particle export in the eastern boundary associated with the Peru Upwelling, a large oxygen minimum zone that is a major global sink for fixed nitrogen, and a large hydrothermal plume arising from the East Pacific Rise. This particular section was selected as a result of open planning workshops in 2007 and 2008, with a final recommendation made by the U.S.GEOTRACES Steering Committee in 2009. It is the first part of a two-stage plan that will include a meridional section of the Pacific from Tahiti to Alaska as a subsequent expedition.

This award provides funding for management of the U.S.GEOTRACES Pacific campaign to a team of scientists from the University of Southern California, Old Dominion University, and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. The three co-leaders will provide mission leadership, essential support services, and management structure for acquiring the trace elements and isotopes samples listed as core parameters in the International GEOTRACES Science Plan, plus hydrographic and nutrient data needed by participating investigators. With this support from NSF, the management team will (1) plan and coordinate the 52-day Pacific research cruise described above; (2) obtain representative samples for a wide variety of trace metals of interest using conventional CTD/rosette and GEOTRACES Sampling Systems; (3) acquire conventional JGOFS/WOCE-quality hydrographic data (CTD, transmissometer, fluorometer, oxygen sensor, etc) along with discrete samples for salinity, dissolved oxygen (to 1 uM detection limits), plant pigments, redox tracers such as ammonium and nitrite, and dissolved nutrients at micro- and nanomolar levels; (4) ensure that proper QA/QC protocols are followed and reported, as well as fulfilling all GEOTRACES Inter-calibration protocols; (5) prepare and deliver all hydrographic-type data to the GEOTRACES Data Center (and US data centers); and (6) coordinate cruise communications between all participating investigators, including preparation of a hydrographic report/publication.

Broader Impacts: The project is part of an international collaborative program that has forged strong partnerships in the intercalibration and implementation phases that are unprecedented in chemical oceanography. The science product of these collective missions will enhance our ability to understand how to interpret the chemical composition of the ocean, and interpret how climate change will affect ocean chemistry. Partnerships include contributions to the infrastructure of developing nations with overlapping interests in the study area, in this case Peru. There is a strong educational component to the program, with many Ph.D. students carrying out thesis research within the program.

Figure 1. The 2013 GEOTRACES EPZT Cruise Track. [click on the image to view a larger version]



GEOTRACES Pacific Section: Resolving Silicon Isotope Anomalies in the Eastern Pacific (GEOTRACES EPZT Silicon Isotope)

Website: <http://www.geotraces.org/>

Coverage: Eastern Pacific

NSF Award Abstract:

A scientist from the University of California, Santa Barbara will obtain water column samples collected during the 2013 GEOTRACES cruise from Peru to Tahiti. The samples will be analyzed for silicon (Si) isotopes to obtain the first major section of Si isotope distributions in the Pacific Ocean basin. Because the transect covers a large gradient in primary productivity from the upwelling zone off Peru to the oligotrophic subtropical gyre near Tahiti the researcher will determine how Si behaves within high productivity waters relative to oligotrophic waters. Specifically, the hypothesis to be tested is that Si isotope distributions are controlled by fractionation of Si isotopes during silica production and silica dissolution coupled to movement of Si by the biological pump and the meridional overturning circulation. In addition, the scientist plans to collaborate with researchers from Stanford University, the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth, and Brown University who will measure the stable isotopic composition of nitrate on the same section, to ascertain whether Si and nitrogen isotopes can be used to predict nutrient depletion patterns within the gradient in productivity observed between Peru and Tahiti. The role of Fe in Si dynamics will be evaluated in collaboration with a University of California, Santa Cruz researcher who will measure total [Fe] in surface waters collected during the cruise. Lastly, with the data, the scientist plans to test the prediction capabilities of the PANDORA model, as well as improve the model by incorporating a benthic source of Si in the North Pacific to simulate the inputs of the Northeast Pacific Silicic Acid Plume.

As regards broader impacts, one undergraduate student would be supported and trained as part of this project.

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Program Information

U.S. GEOTRACES (U.S. GEOTRACES)

Website: <http://www.geotraces.org/>

Coverage: Global

GEOTRACES is a [SCOR](#) sponsored program; and funding for program infrastructure development is provided by the [U.S. National Science Foundation](#).

GEOTRACES gained momentum following a special symposium, S02: Biogeochemical cycling of trace elements and isotopes in the ocean and applications to constrain contemporary marine processes (GEOSECS II), at a 2003 Goldschmidt meeting convened in Japan. The GEOSECS II acronym referred to the Geochemical Ocean Section Studies. To determine full water column distributions of selected trace elements and isotopes, including their concentration, chemical speciation, and physical form, along a sufficient number of sections in each ocean basin to establish the principal relationships between these distributions and with more traditional hydrographic parameters;

- * To evaluate the sources, sinks, and internal cycling of these species and thereby characterize more completely the physical, chemical and biological processes regulating their distributions, and the sensitivity of these processes to global change; and

- * To understand the processes that control the concentrations of geochemical species used for proxies of the past environment, both in the water column and in the substrates that reflect the water column.

GEOTRACES will be global in scope, consisting of ocean sections complemented by regional process studies. Sections and process studies will combine fieldwork, laboratory experiments and modelling. Beyond realizing the scientific objectives identified above, a natural outcome of this work will be to build a community of marine scientists who understand the processes regulating trace element cycles sufficiently well to exploit this knowledge reliably in future interdisciplinary studies.

Expand "Projects" below for information about and data resulting from individual US GEOTRACES research projects.

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-1233028

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]