

이강현¹, 한창희^{1,2}, 전성준^{1,2}, 문장일¹,

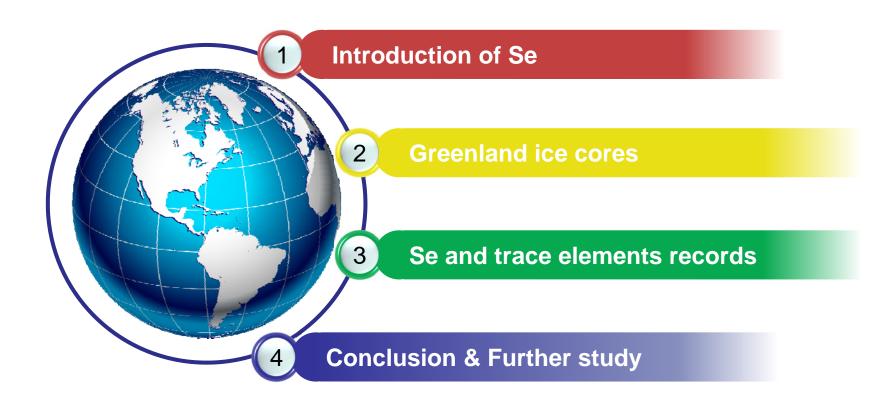
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¹ KOPRI, ²Inha univ.

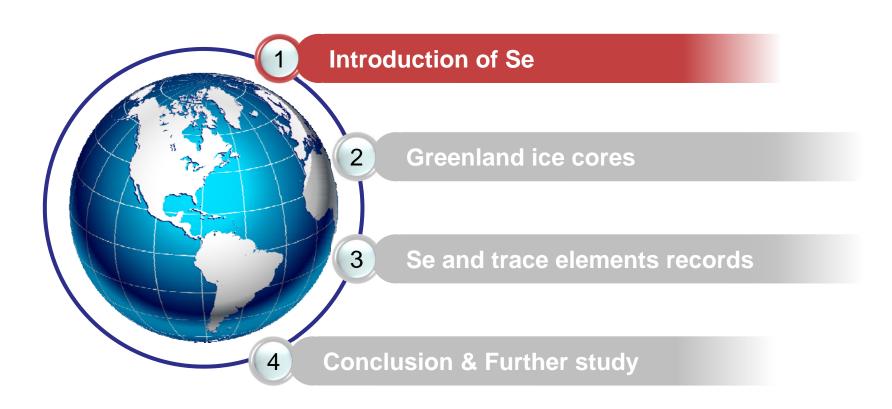
KOPRI

Korea Polar Research Institute

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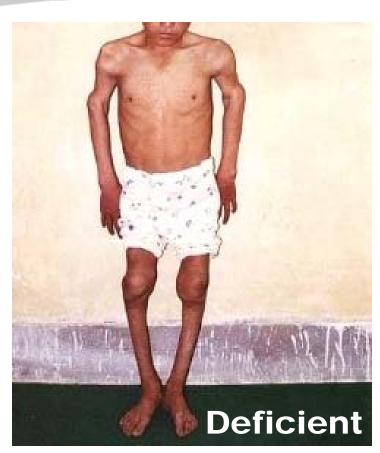








Essential for health



http://www.mineravita.com/en/selenium-disease.html



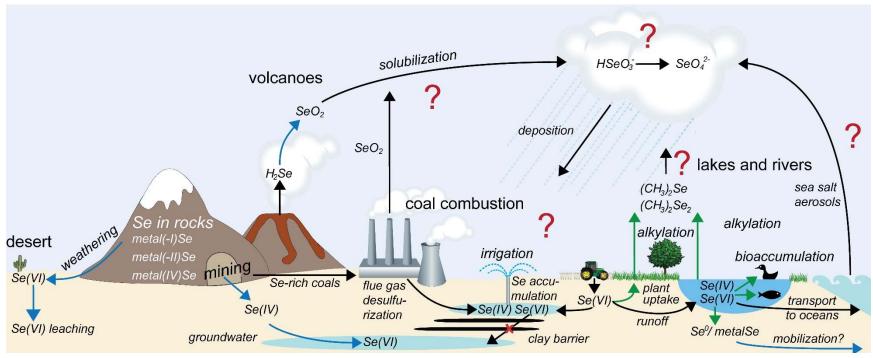
VS.



http://www.southeastcoalash.org/?page_id=2013>



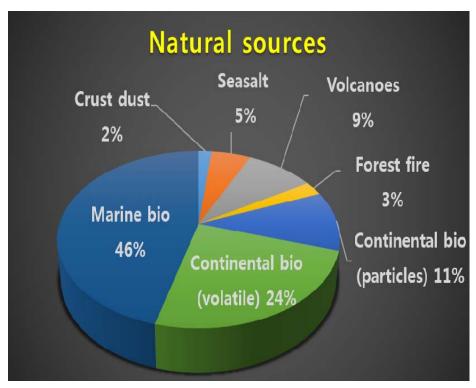
Biogeochemical cycle

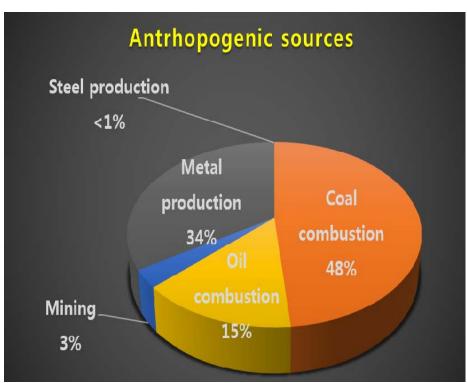


http://www.ieg.ethz.ch/research/research-interests.html



Sources for atmospheric Se





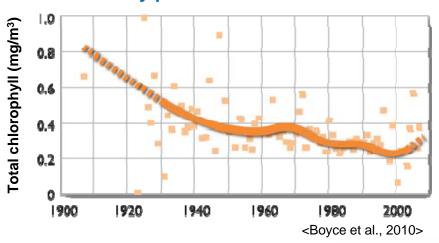
<Nriagu and Pacyna, 1989>

<Nriagu, 1988>

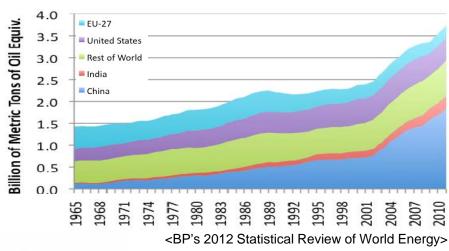


Purpose of the study

<Primary production in North Pacific>



<World coal consumption>

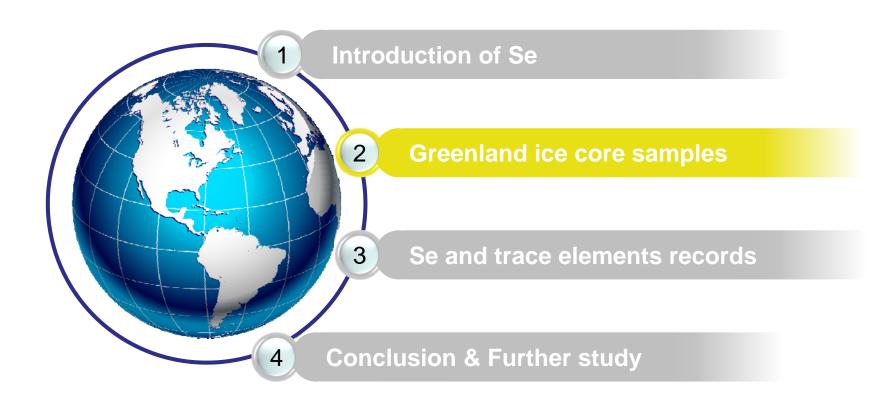










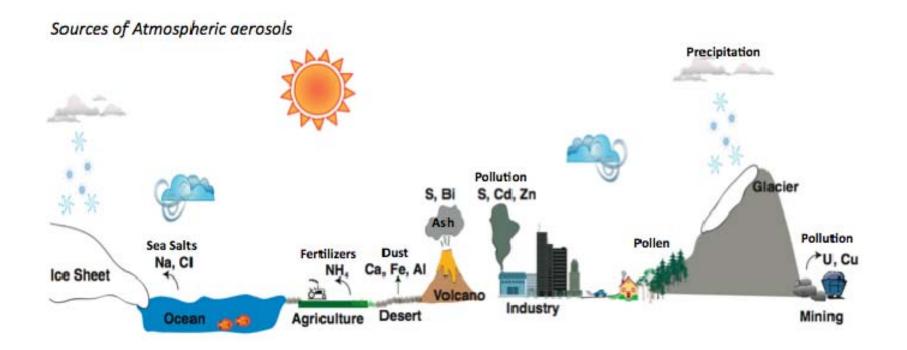




Ice cores

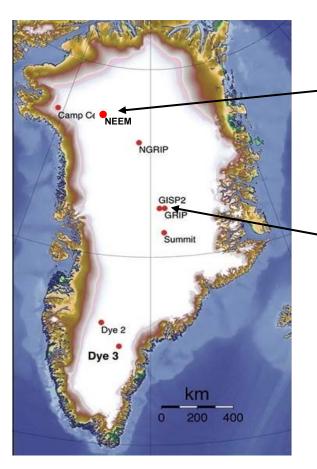


Ice core proxies





Greenland ice cores



NEEM ice core						
Site	77.45°N, 51.06°W					
Camp	2007~2011					
Length	136 m, 2200 m					

Euro & GRIP ice core					
Site	72.68°N, 37.63°W				
Camp	1989~1992				
Length	70 m, 3050 m				



Drilling ice cores









Decontamination

Melting









Data acquisition

ΑI

As



- **❖** 322 samples from NEEM ice core (TE)
 - 1823 ~ 1975 AD (1902~1975 for Se)
 - 8000~20000 yr BP
- ❖ 38 samples from Euro ice core (Se & ions)
 - 1773~1965 AD
- * 22 samples from GRIP ice core (Se & ions)
 - 500~9000 yr BP

Ва	547.4 ± 4.4	531.0	103.1
Bi	13.5 \pm 0.2	13.8	97.9
Cd	$\textbf{6.7} \pm \textbf{0.1}$	6.4	104.9
Co	$\textbf{29.4} \pm \textbf{1.2}$	26.4	111.5
Cr	19.7 \pm 1.2	19.9	98.8
Cu	21.4 \pm 1.8	22.2	96.2
Mn	37.1 \pm 1.9	38.0	97.7
Мо	119.4 \pm 0.9	118.5	100.7
Ni	$\textbf{56.6} \pm \textbf{4.7}$	60.9	92.9
Pb	$\textbf{20.7} \pm \textbf{6.6}$	19.2	107.9
Rb	$\textbf{14.8} \pm \textbf{0.2}$	13.8	107.3
Sb	$\textbf{57.7} \pm \textbf{0.6}$	56.9	101.4
Se	11.7 \pm 1.0	11.7	100.4
Sr	340.6 ± 3.2	315.2	108.1
TI	7.4 \pm 0.1	7.3	102.0
V	$\textbf{34.0} \pm \textbf{3.2}$	36.9	92.1
Zn	73.7 ± 5.1	76.5	96.3

Certified

138.3

59.0

Measured

 132.3 ± 6.0

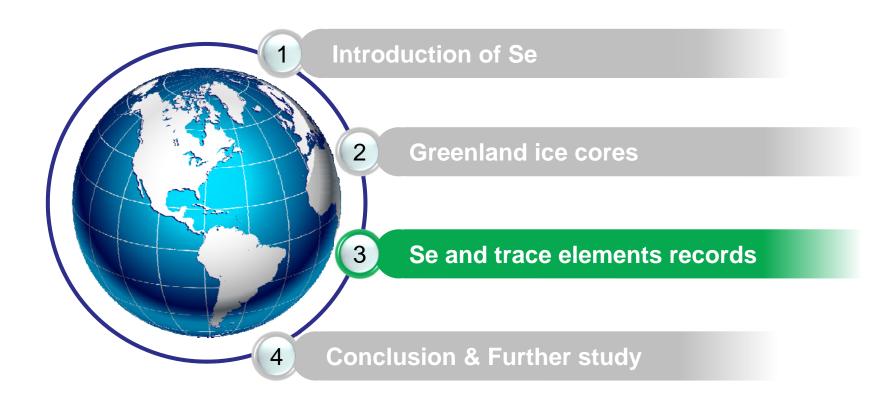
 58.2 ± 1.7

Accuracy (%)

95.6

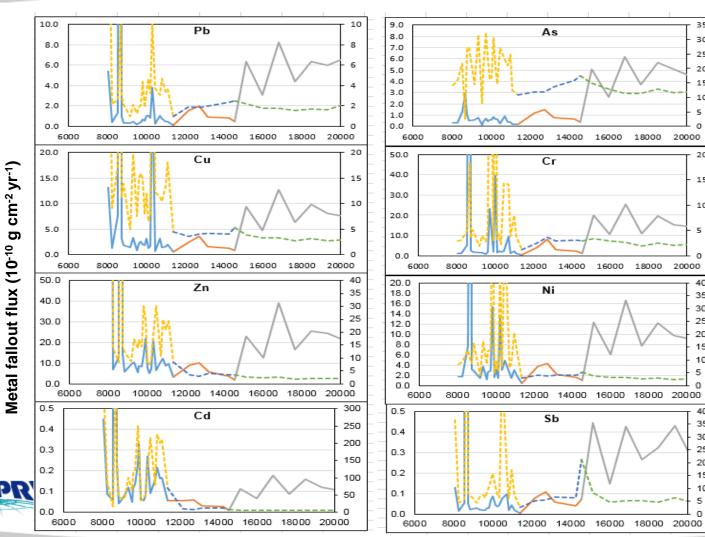
98.7

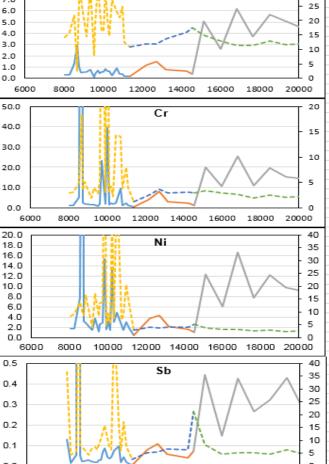






Trace elements records





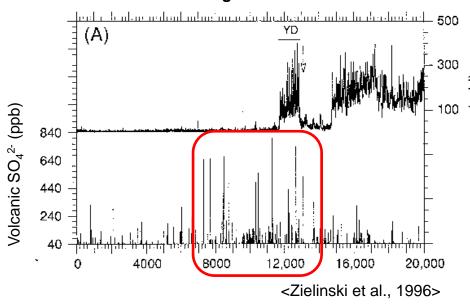


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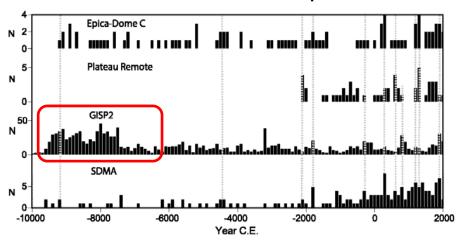


Volcanic signals

<Volcanic signal in GISP2 ice core>

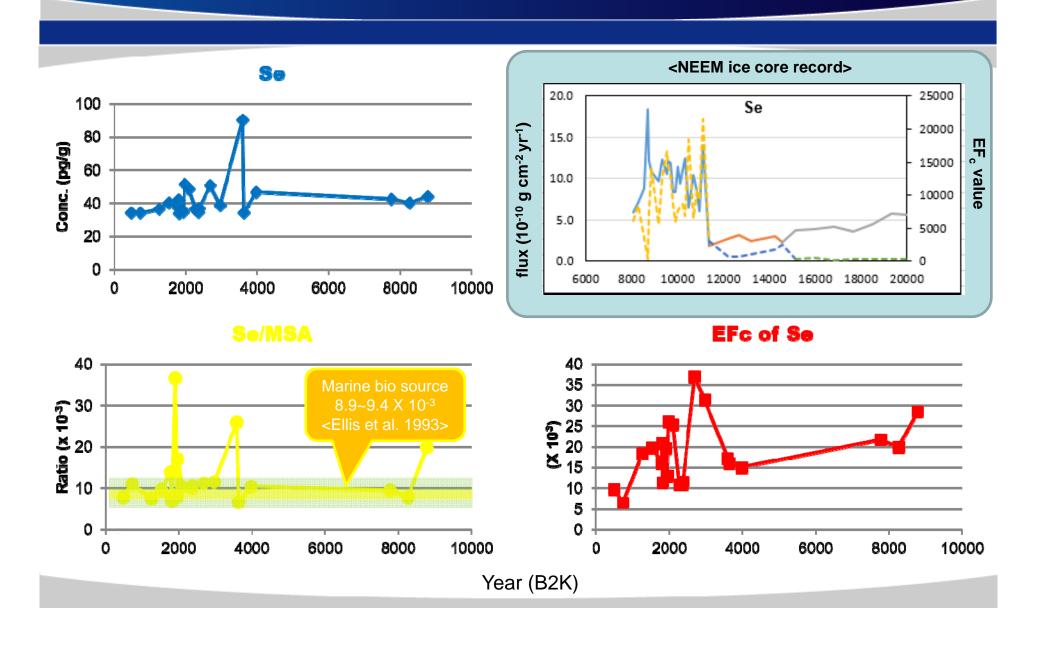


<Number of volcanic eruption>

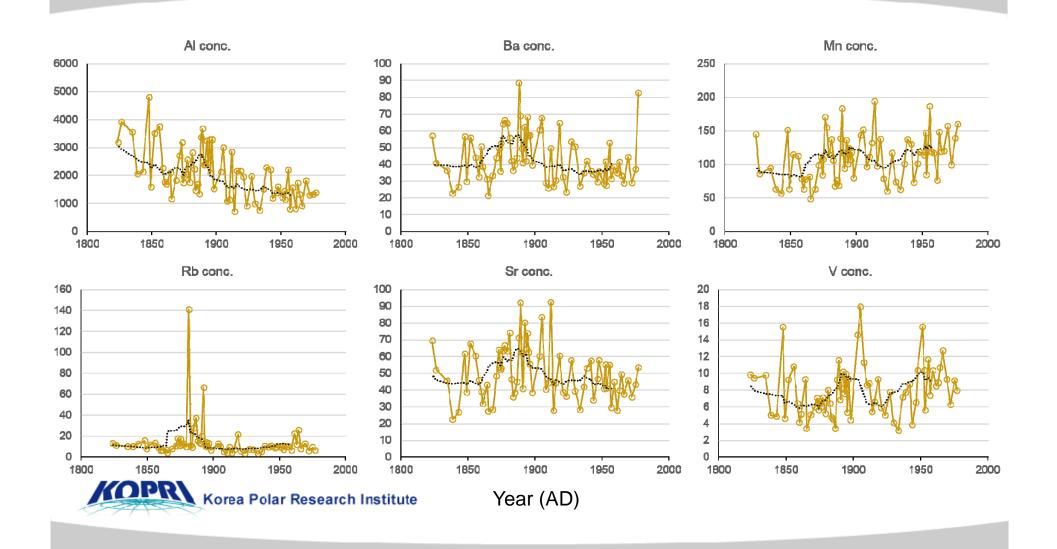




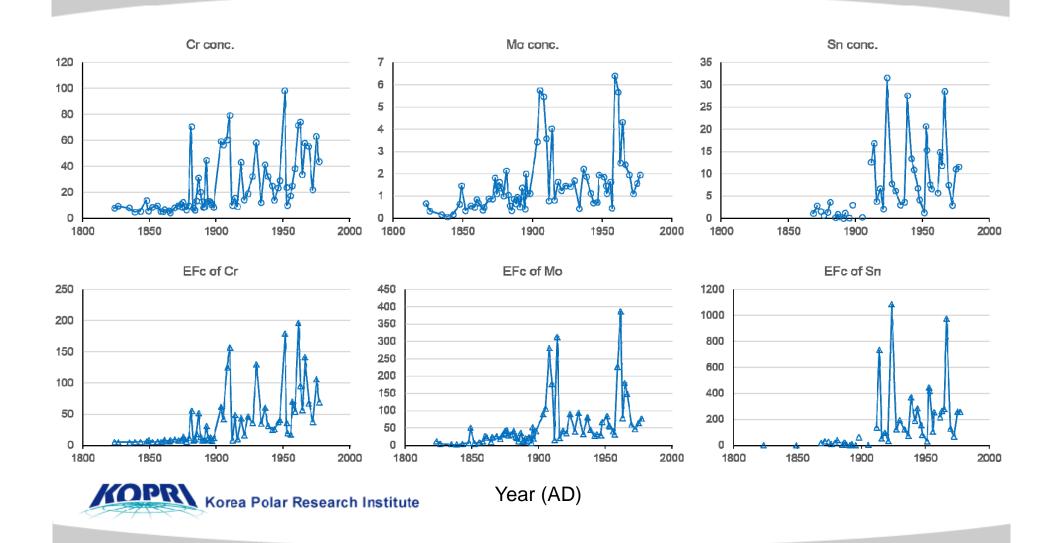
Se records



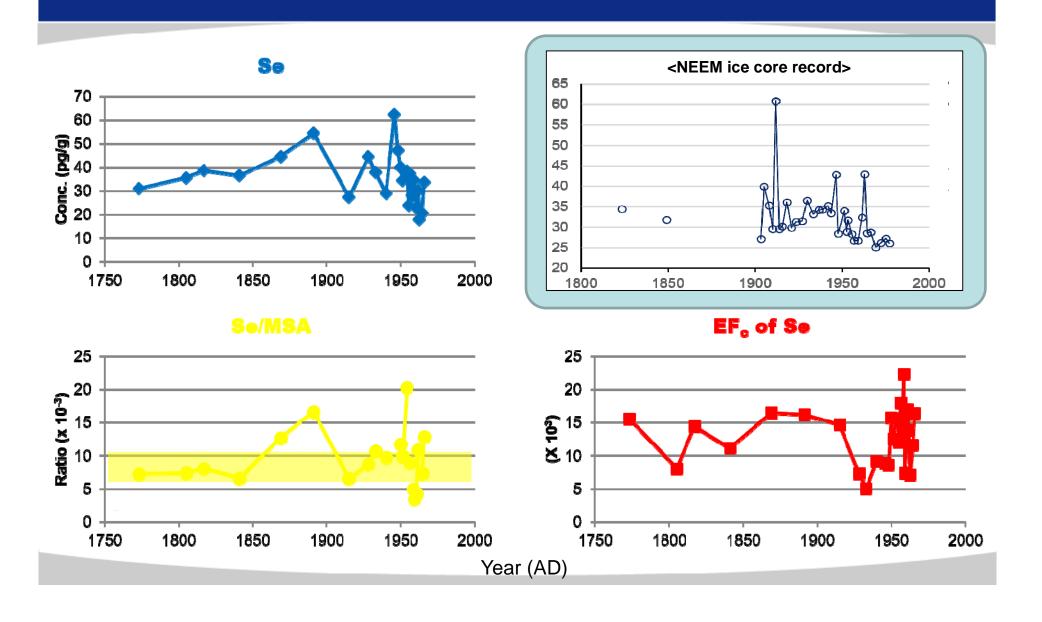
Dust origin trace elements



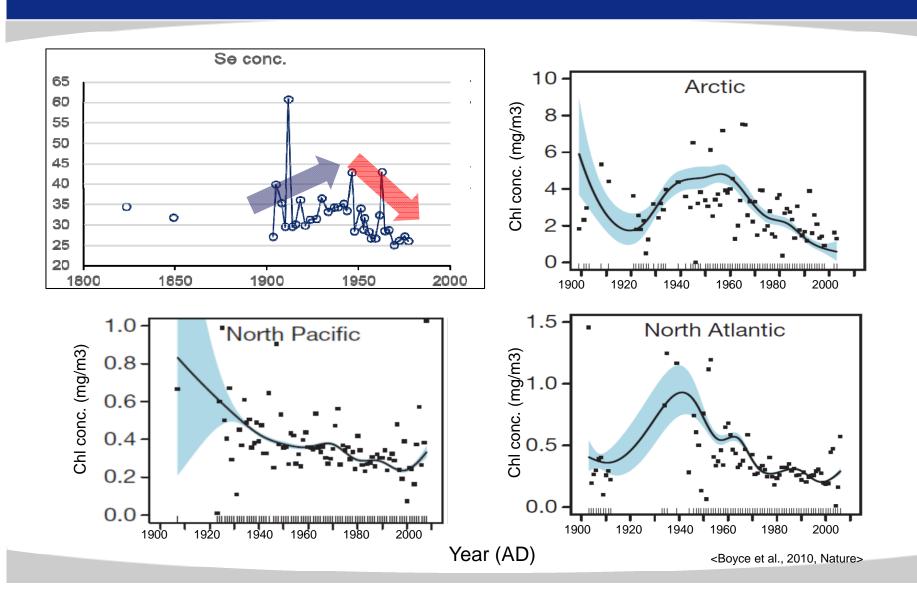
Anthropogenic (Coal) trace elements



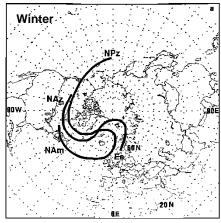
Se in Euro ice core

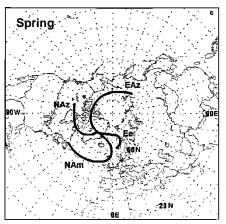


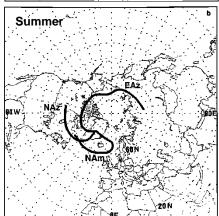
Se in NEEM ice core



Air mass trajectories







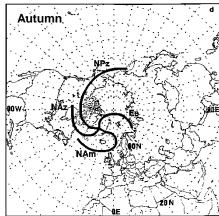


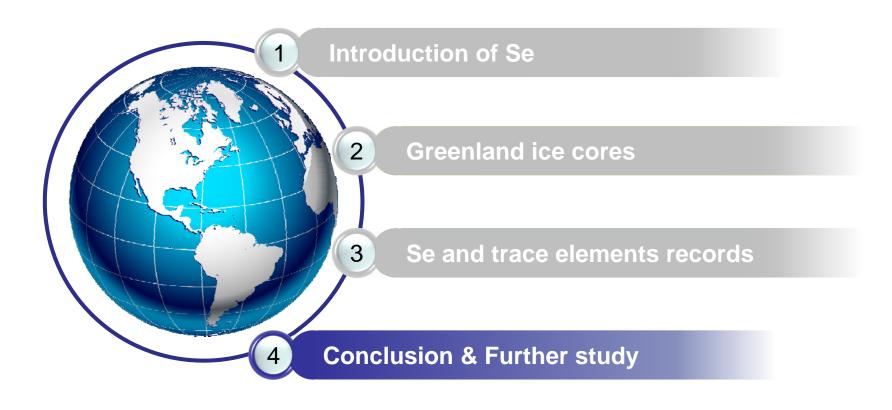
Table 3. Summary of Source Regions and Transport Routes for 10-day, 700-hPa Back Trajectories to Summit, Greenland

Season	North America Zonal (NAz)	North America ^b Meridional (NAm)	North Pacific Zonal (NPz)	Europe Easterly (Ee)	East Asia Zonal (EAz)
Winter	70%	2%	19%	7%	-
Spring	85%	3%	_		8%
Summer	85%	3%	_	6%	6%
Autumn	74%	4%	17%	5%	_

a Principally westerly transport.b Arriving at Summit from the east.

<Kahl et al., 1997>







Conclusion

- ❖ Se/MSA ratios during 1900~1970s were mostly fit in the range of those for 500~9000 years BP when no significant anthropogenic influence
- High EF_c values of Se (>5,000) represent little influence of crust dust
- Se records of Greenland ice core were similar to north Atlantic chlorophyll change
- The atmospheric Se input during 1900~1970s seemed to be mainly controlled by natural emission from marine biogenic source



Further studies

- Changes from natural Se to anthropogenic Se
 - Upper part of NEEM ice core
- Responses of biosphere to the climate event such as AO and NAO
- Se isotope ratios research
 - Fractionation by oxidation/reduction
 - Estimation of fluxes between various reservoirs



