

アイスコア中の ^{17}O -excess の変動傾向Variation trend of ^{17}O -excess in an Arctic ice core

*對馬 あかね¹、Gkinis Vasileios²、東 久美子³、的場 澄人⁴、本山 秀明³

*Akane Tsushima¹, Vasileios Gkinis², Kumiko Goto-Azuma³, Sumito Matoba⁴, Hideaki Motoyama³

1. 総合地球環境学研究所、2. コペンハーゲン大学ニールスボア研究所、3. 国立極地研究所、4. 北海道大学低温科学研究所
1. Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, 2. Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, 3. National Institute of Polar Research, 4. Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University

Ice cores obtained from glaciers and ice sheets are important archives for reconstructing changes in the paleoclimate. The most important climate changes, such as the variation in temperature, precipitation, and the hydrological cycle, are reconstructed from stable water isotope ratios ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$, δD , and a second-order parameter, the d-excess, defined as $\text{d-excess} = \delta\text{D} - 8\delta^{18}\text{O}$) measured in ice cores. With the improvement of water isotope analyzers, the ability to measure $\delta^{17}\text{O}$ in water with high precision provided another second-order parameter, the ^{17}O -excess, defined as $^{17}\text{O-excess} = \ln(\delta^{17}\text{O}+1) - 0.528 \ln(\delta^{18}\text{O}+1)$. Previous studies reported that ^{17}O -excess in polar snow is mainly controlled by the relative humidity in the water vapor source region, therefore expected as a new proxy of past climate change. However, at the present, there are few studies of ^{17}O -excess in ice core, and therefore an understanding of variation factor of that is incomplete.

In this study, we analyzed $\delta^{17}\text{O}$ and ^{17}O -excess in an ice core which was drilled in Alaska. We also discussed the variation factors of those associated with environmental change.

キーワード：アイスコア、北極域、 ^{17}O -excess

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