

The concentration of in situ  $^{10}\text{Be}$  in fluvial sediments as a tool for deciphering 6 My of Greenland Ice Sheet history from a marine sediment core

PROGRESS REPORT

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# Talk Outline



- Research Goals
- Cosmogenic Background
- Hypotheses
- Data sources
- Fieldwork
- Lab work
- Initial Results and Interpretations
- Timeline

# Big Picture Question

How has extent of the Greenland Ice Sheet (GIS) changed over the last 6 million years?



# Research Goals

1. What is the  $^{10}\text{Be}$  concentration of the exposed landscape?

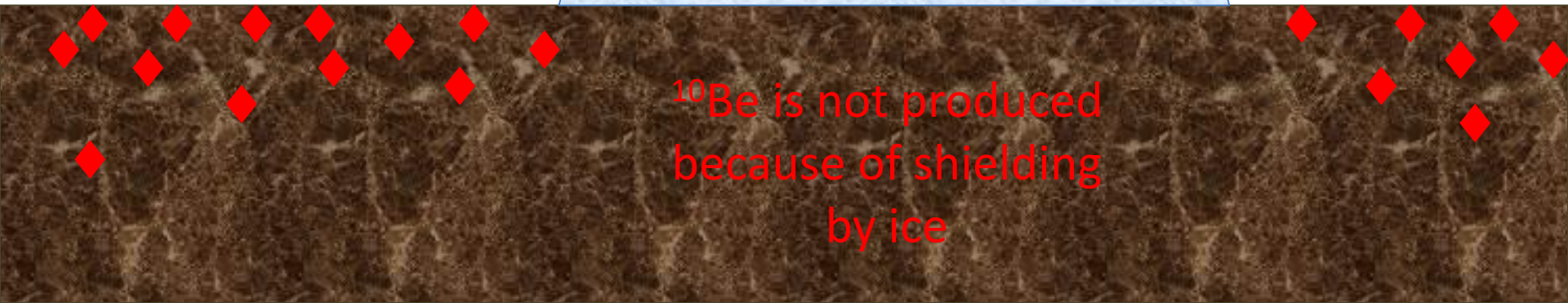
2. What is the  $^{10}\text{Be}$  concentration in sediments?  
3. How does sediment erode, accumulate and move through the landscape?

3. What is the long term history of the Greenland Ice Sheet?

# Cosmogenic Background

- $^{10}\text{Be}$  is produced in near surface rocks and sediments because of terrestrial exposure to cosmic rays

Production Rate:  
 $3.98 \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ a}^{-1}$



$^{10}\text{Be}$  is not produced  
because of shielding  
by ice

# Hypothesis

I expect the concentration of  $^{10}\text{Be}$  in ocean core sediments to fluctuate over time because of changes in:



**A.**

duration and extent  
of landscape  
exposure



**B.**

rate of regolith  
erosion



**C.**

duration of sediment  
storage within the  
landscape and timing  
of sediment transport  
to the ocean

# 3 Sources of $^{10}\text{Be}$ Data

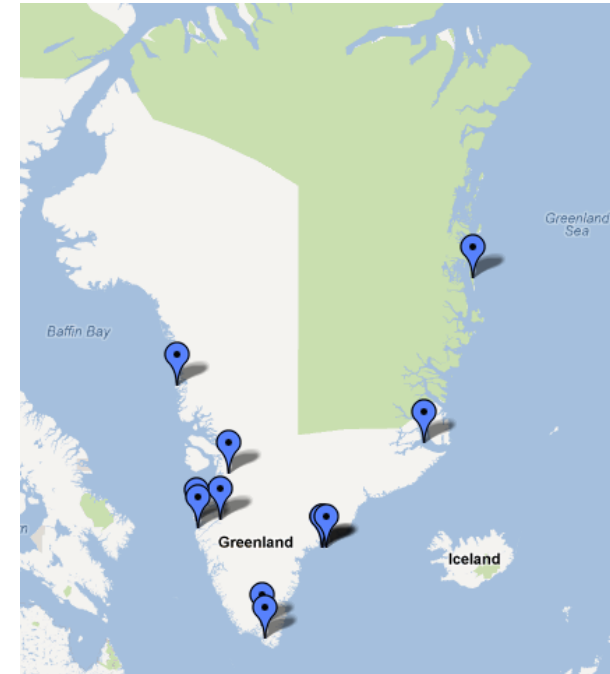


Josh Brown

Field Samples  
n=102



Ocean Core Samples  
n=30



Previously Published  
n=176

# Field Work

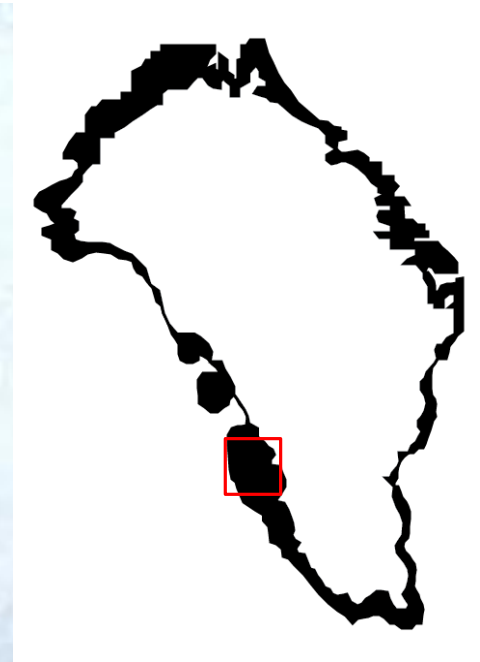
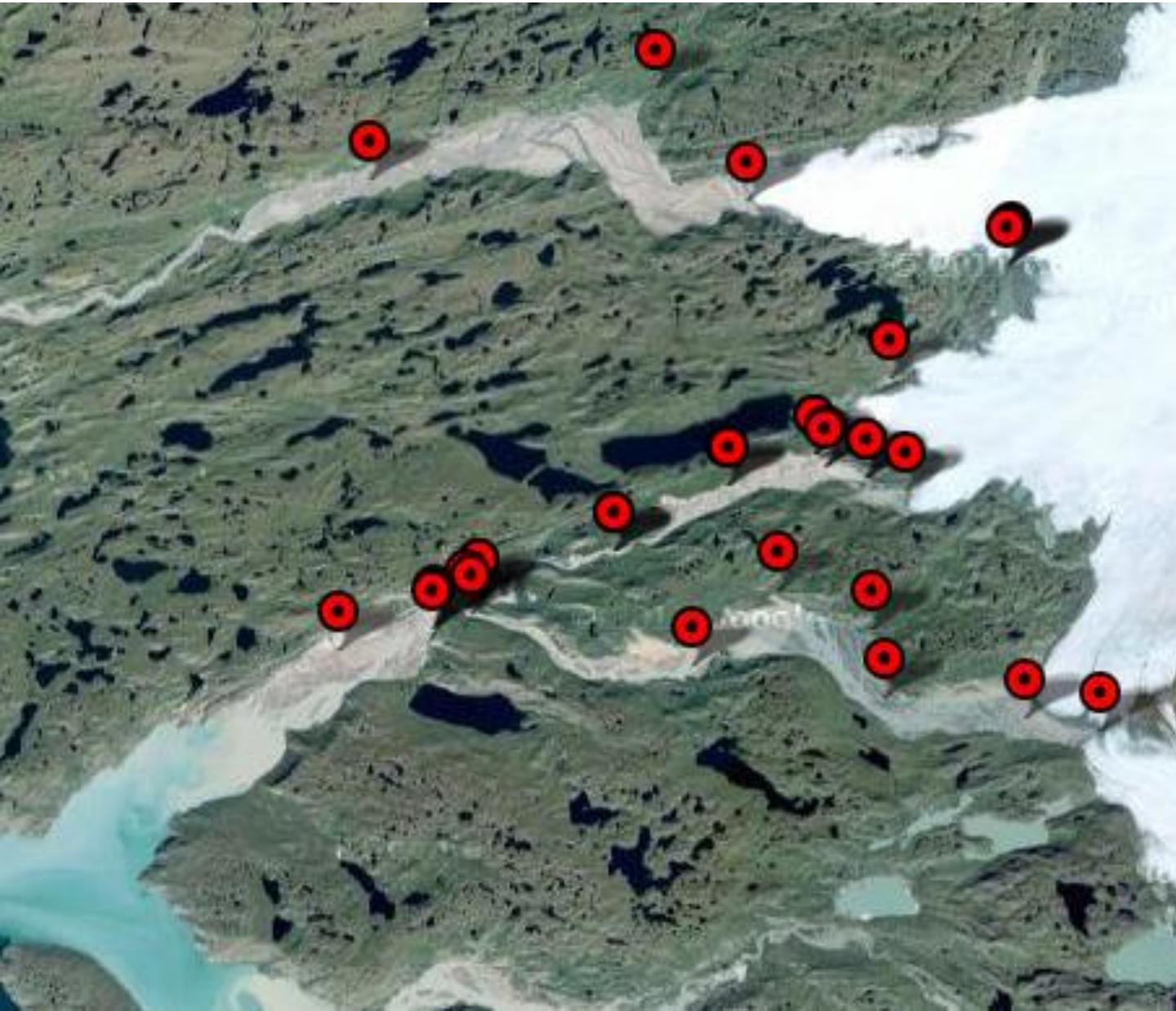




# Field Work - Tasiilaq



# Field Work - Kangerlussuaq



# Field Work



Getting to the sample sites



Collecting elevation data



Sampling bedrock



Sampling moraine material



Taking field notes



Sampling outwash

# Lab Work



sieving



magnetic separation



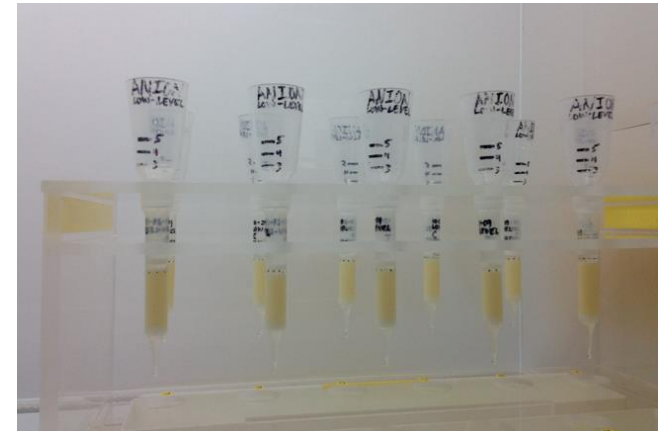
labeling



acid etches

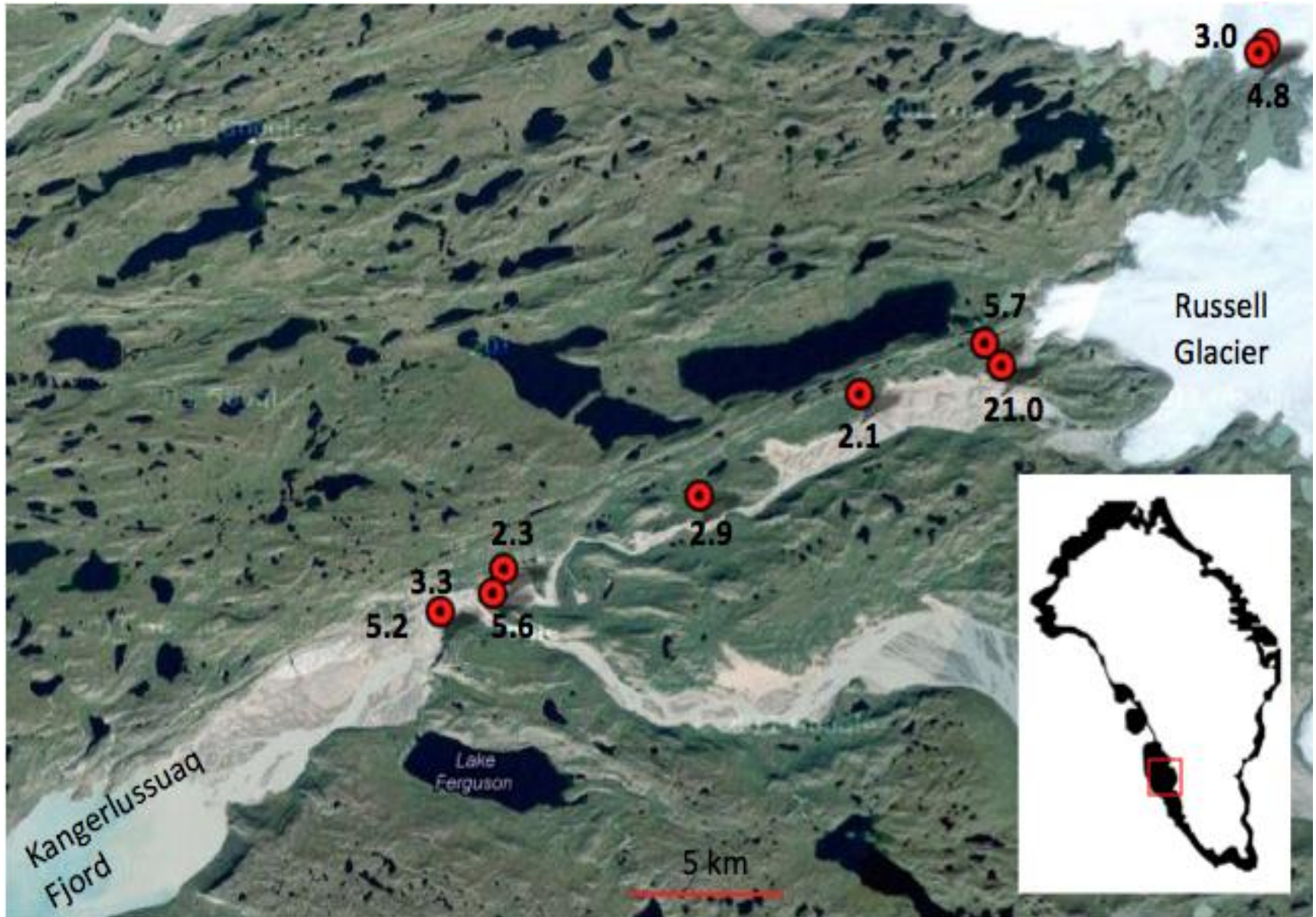


density separation

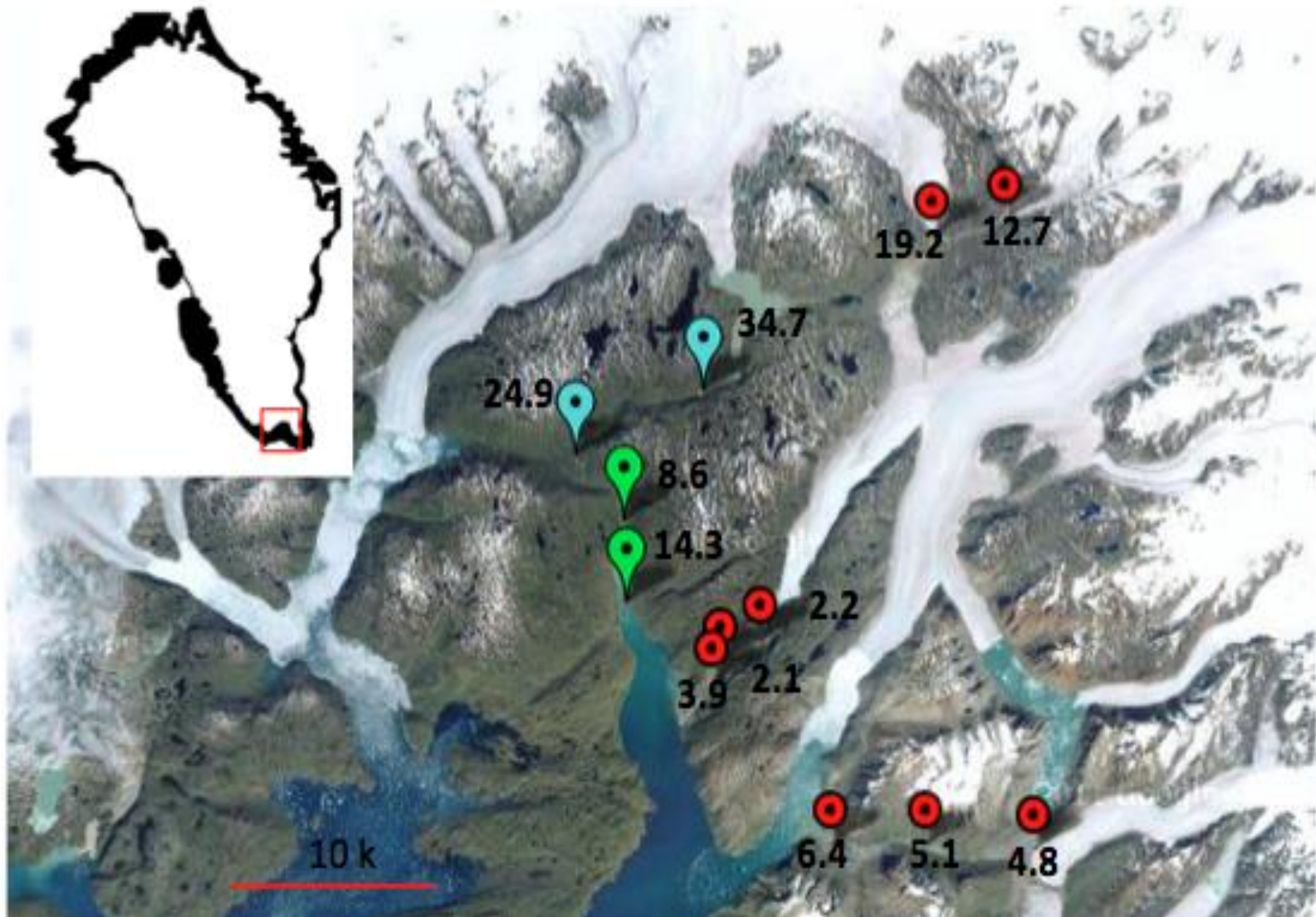


$^{10}\text{Be}$  extraction

# Initial Results - Kangerlussuaq



# Initial Results - Narsarsuaq





# Interpretations

- Sediments discharged by the GIS today contain varying concentrations of  $^{10}\text{Be}$
- $^{10}\text{Be}$  concentration in sediments eroding from exposed hill slopes is greater than  $^{10}\text{Be}$  concentration in sediments sourced from the ice sheet
- $^{10}\text{Be}$  concentration in fluvial sediments increases downstream as that sediment is transported through deglaciated areas



# To Do

	Sample Preparation	Quartz Production	$^{10}\text{Be}$ extraction	Data Acquisition
Summer 2011 <i>65 samples</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Summer 2012 <i>37 samples</i>	✓	✓	September and October	January
ODP Site 918 <i>30 samples</i>	✓	Early October	Late October, November and Early December	January

# Timeline

<b>October</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Finish quartz production for core samples</li><li>•Cosmo lab processing (2 batches of field samples)</li><li>•Present Progress Report</li></ul>
<b>November</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Cosmo lab processing (2 batches of core samples)</li><li>•Geospatial analysis of published <math>^{10}\text{Be}</math> data</li><li>•Begin processing data for first batch of samples</li><li>•Prepare for AGU</li></ul>
<b>December</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Present poster at AGU</li><li>•Cosmo lab processing (final batch of core samples)</li></ul>
<b>January</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Receive, process, and begin to interpret AMS data</li><li>•Begin geospatial analysis</li></ul>
<b>February, March</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Data interpretations</li><li>•Create area-weighted model in GIS of <math>^{10}\text{Be}</math> concentration in sediments</li><li>•Work on writing</li></ul>
<b>April</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Work on figures and writing</li></ul>
<b>May</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Finish writing thesis</li><li>•Defend thesis</li></ul>