SALTGIANT ETN – Early Stage Researcher in Modelling Circulation and Chemistry of the Mediterranean Sea during the Messinian – ESR 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Modelling the circulation and (bio-)geochemical evolution of the Mediterranean Sea at the time of evaporite formation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>48 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected start date</td>
<td>October 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Institution</td>
<td>Department of Earth Sciences, Utrecht University, Utrecht (Netherlands) - <a href="https://www.uu.nl/en/research.department-of-earth-sciences">https://www.uu.nl/en/research.department-of-earth-sciences</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Supervisor(s)</td>
<td>Paul Meijer, Wout Krijgsman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objectives**

To investigate the evolution of circulation, water properties and biogeochemistry of the Mediterranean basin during the formation of the MSG via numerical modelling. This project is rooted in our earlier box modelling work that simulated the average salinity on the (sub-)basin scale as a function of connectivity to the open ocean or atmospheric forcing. This ESR project will achieve more refinement, both in terms of the water properties being modelled and their spatial distribution within the Messinian basins. Applying these refined models, ESR7 will address the following fundamental questions that keep causing problems in the interpretation of observations from the sedimentary record of the MSG:

(a) how was salt distributed within the water column and between deep and shallow parts of the basin?
(b) was the water column density stratified and did it experience overturning (like the modern-day Dead Sea does)?
(c) did sulphate reduction inhibit gypsum formation in the deep part of a stratified Mediterranean during times of gypsum accumulation in the marginal basins?
(d) are marginal basins expected to be intrinsically different from the deeper parts?

**Expected results**

This project will offer physics- and chemistry-based insight in two different ways:

1. in the form of sensitivity analyses that shed light on the (relative) importance of the various factors that play a role in a given aspect of the basin evolution, and
2. by means of testing hypotheses as to the acting mechanisms, i.e., is a certain interpretation of the observational evidence consistent with the laws of physics?

**Specific requirements**

adequate background in physics and chemistry
affinity with programming and numerical modelling
**Planned secondments**
Provided by SALTGIANT partners to ESRs; duration 1-3 month each

**First:** (months 10-11): UPMC, Paris, G. Aloisi, for the construction of the (bio-)geochemical model;

**Second:** (months 28-29): GSI, Jerusalem, N. Lensky and Z. Gvirtzman, for testing the model against both the currently observed processes in the Dead Sea and the Messinian record of the Levantine basin. Testing the model against the Western Mediterranean sedimentary record will be done in shorter term visits to CNRS (J. Lofi).

**Keywords**
ocean modelling
marine geology
ocean (bio-)chemistry
paleoceanography/paleoclimatology
physical and chemical oceanography
geophysics

**Application**
Send application via: [www.ipgp.fr/saltgiant](http://www.ipgp.fr/saltgiant)

**For further information**
Contact primary supervisor: p.meijer@uu.nl