

Chemistry of the Ocean

Liz Kujawinski

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

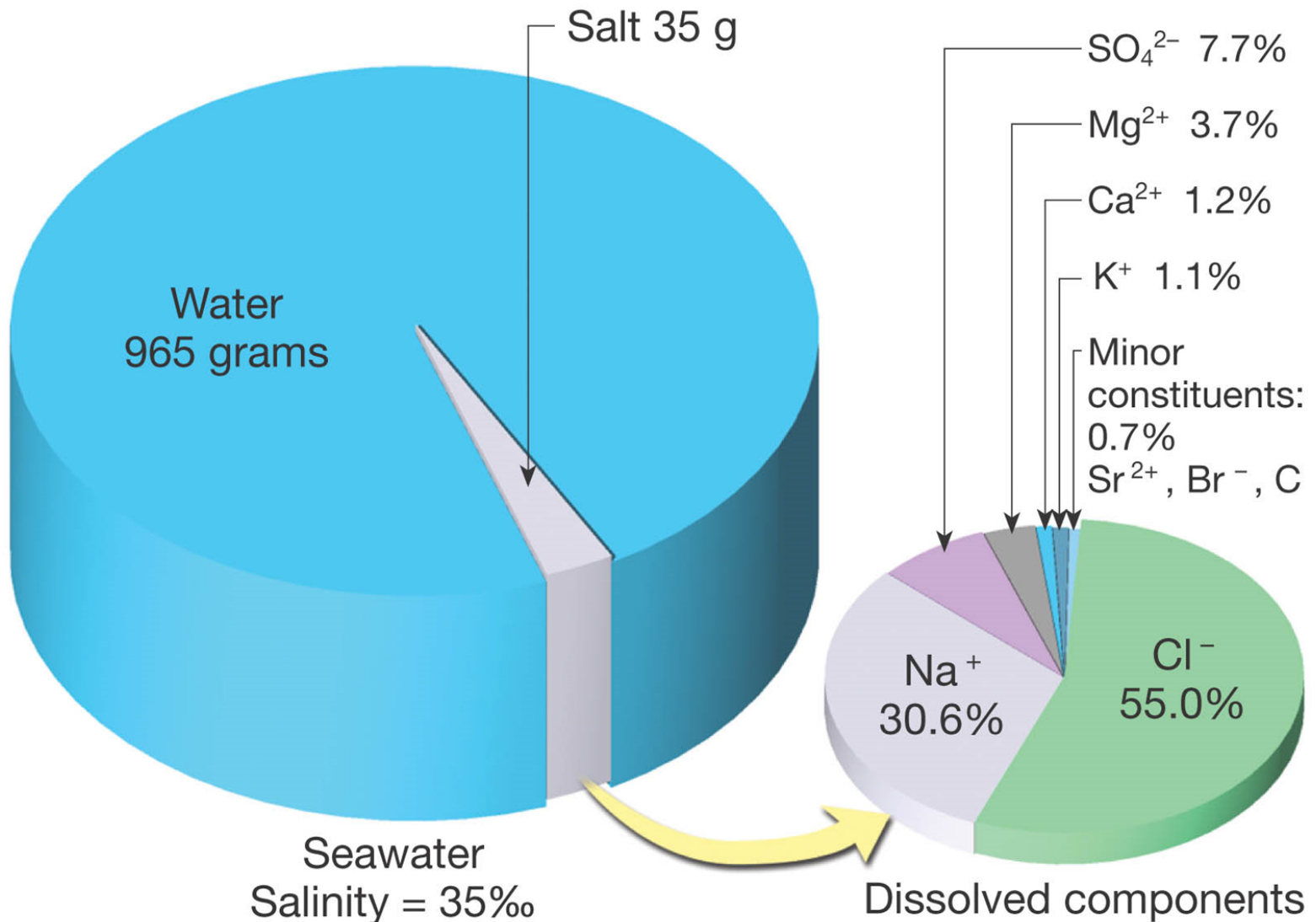




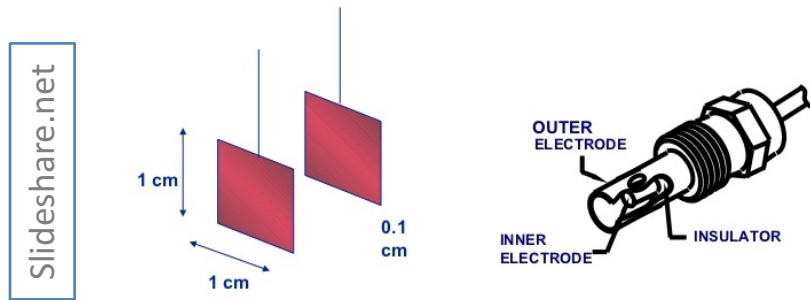
Chemicals in Seawater

- Salt
- Nutrients
- Land-derived (trees, grasses, dirt)
- Ocean-derived (phytoplankton, shrimp, fish, whales)
- Pollution (pesticides, oil, sewage)

SALT

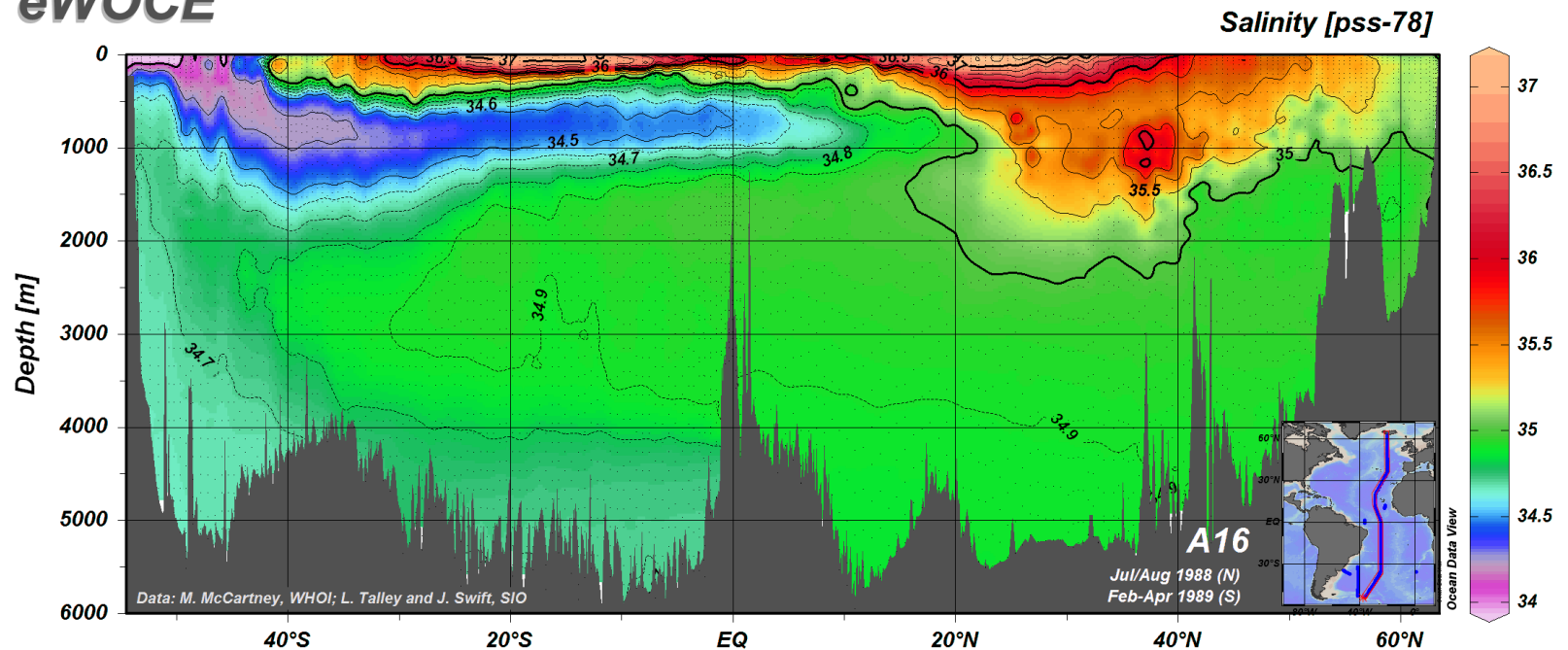


SALT



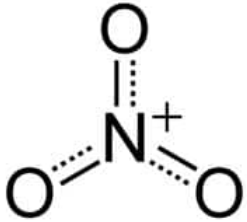
$$\text{Conductivity Cell Constant} = \frac{\text{Length}}{\text{Area}} = \frac{0.1}{\text{cm}} = 0.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

eWOCE

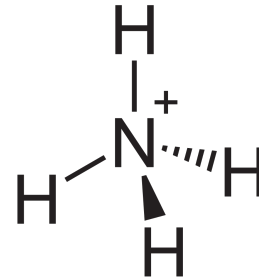
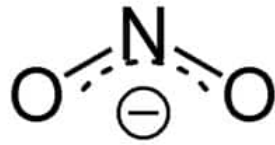


NUTRIENTS

NITRATE

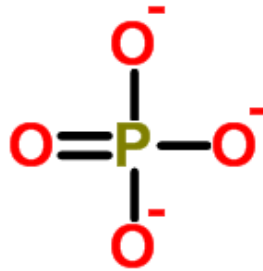


NITRITE



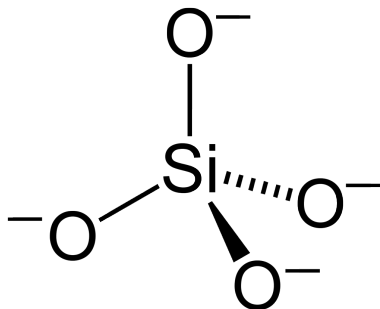
Nitrogen

In biomass, C:N = 7
Proteins, DNA, RNA



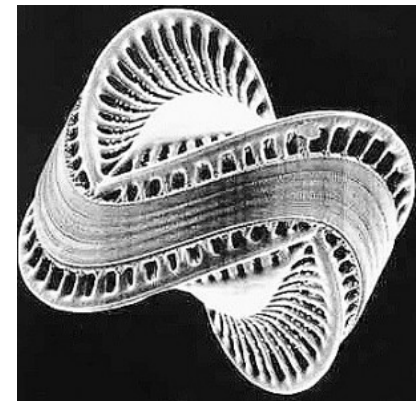
Phosphate

In biomass, C:N = 16
DNA, RNA

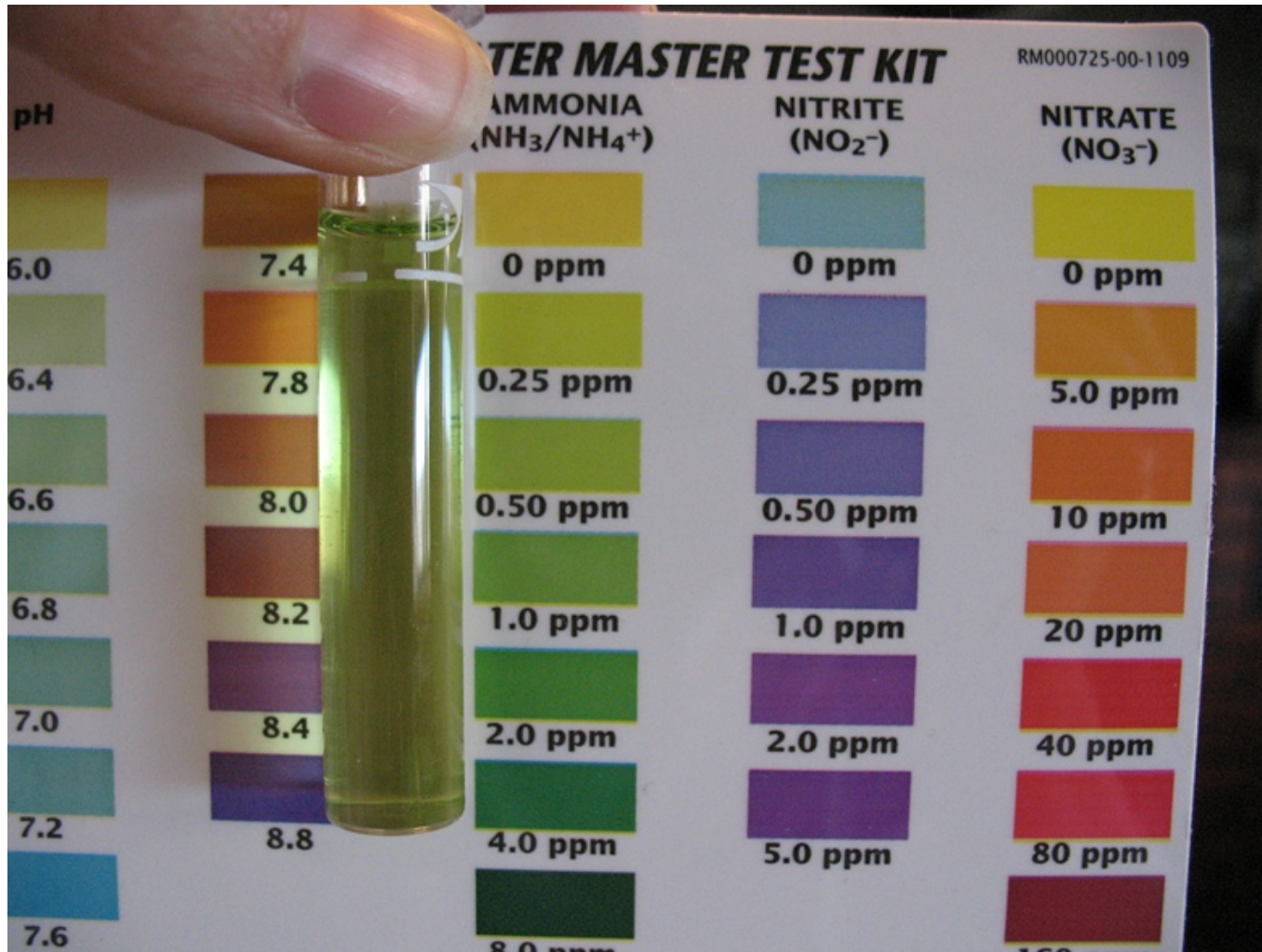


Silicate

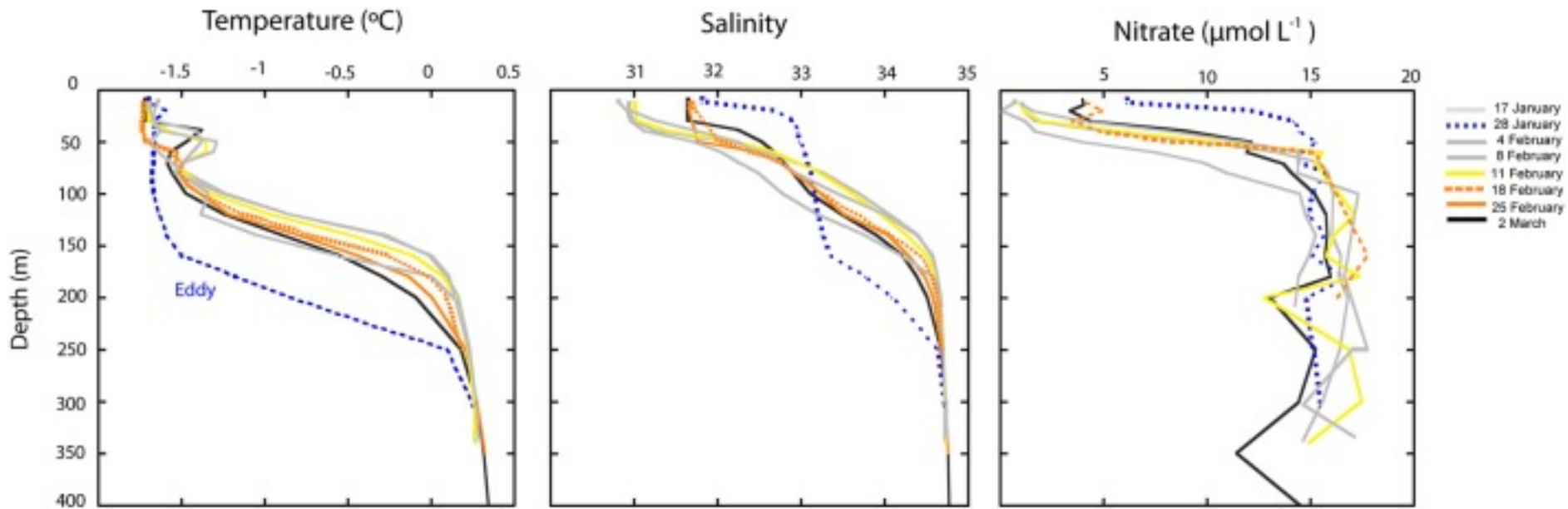
Required for diatoms



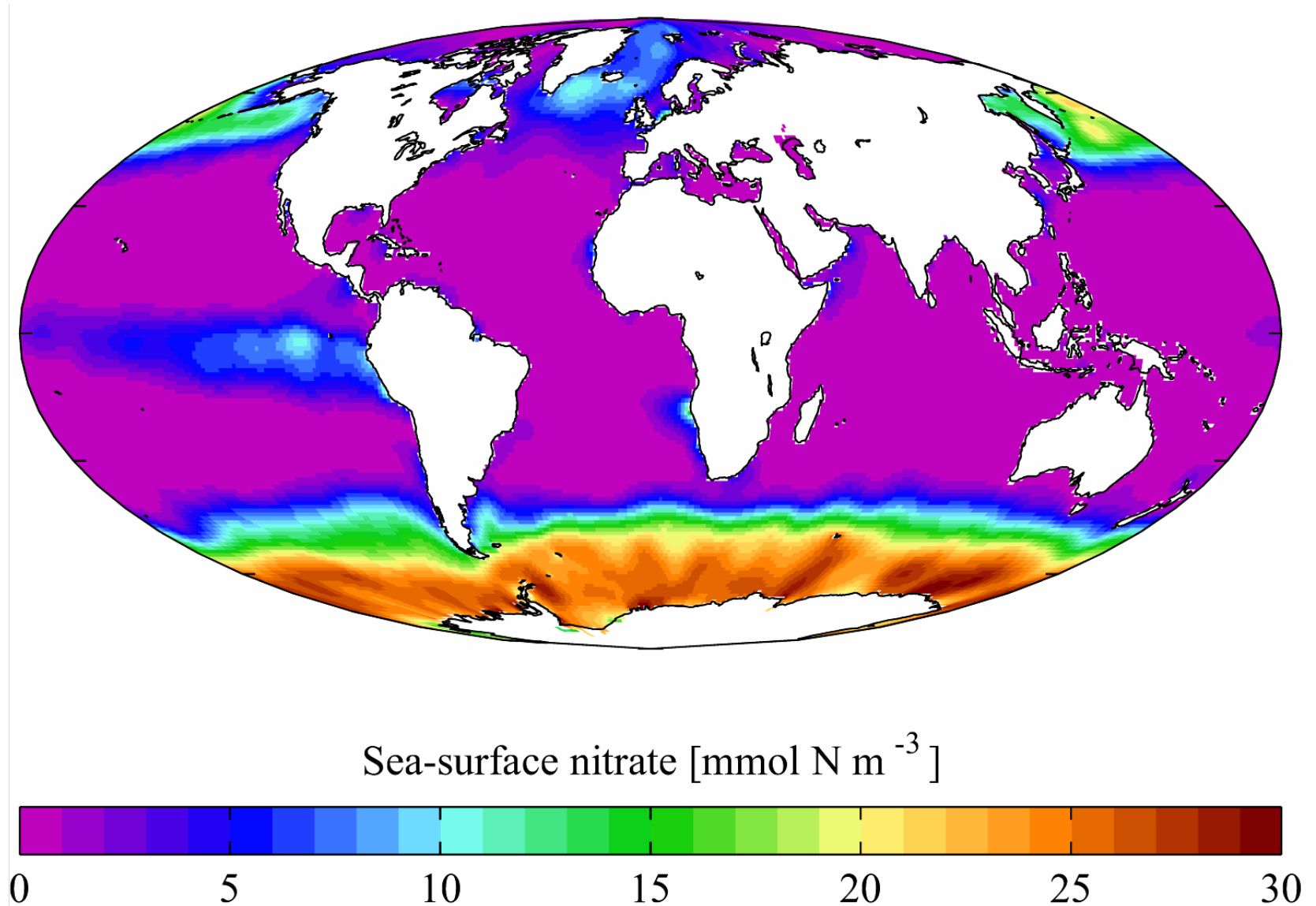
NUTRIENTS



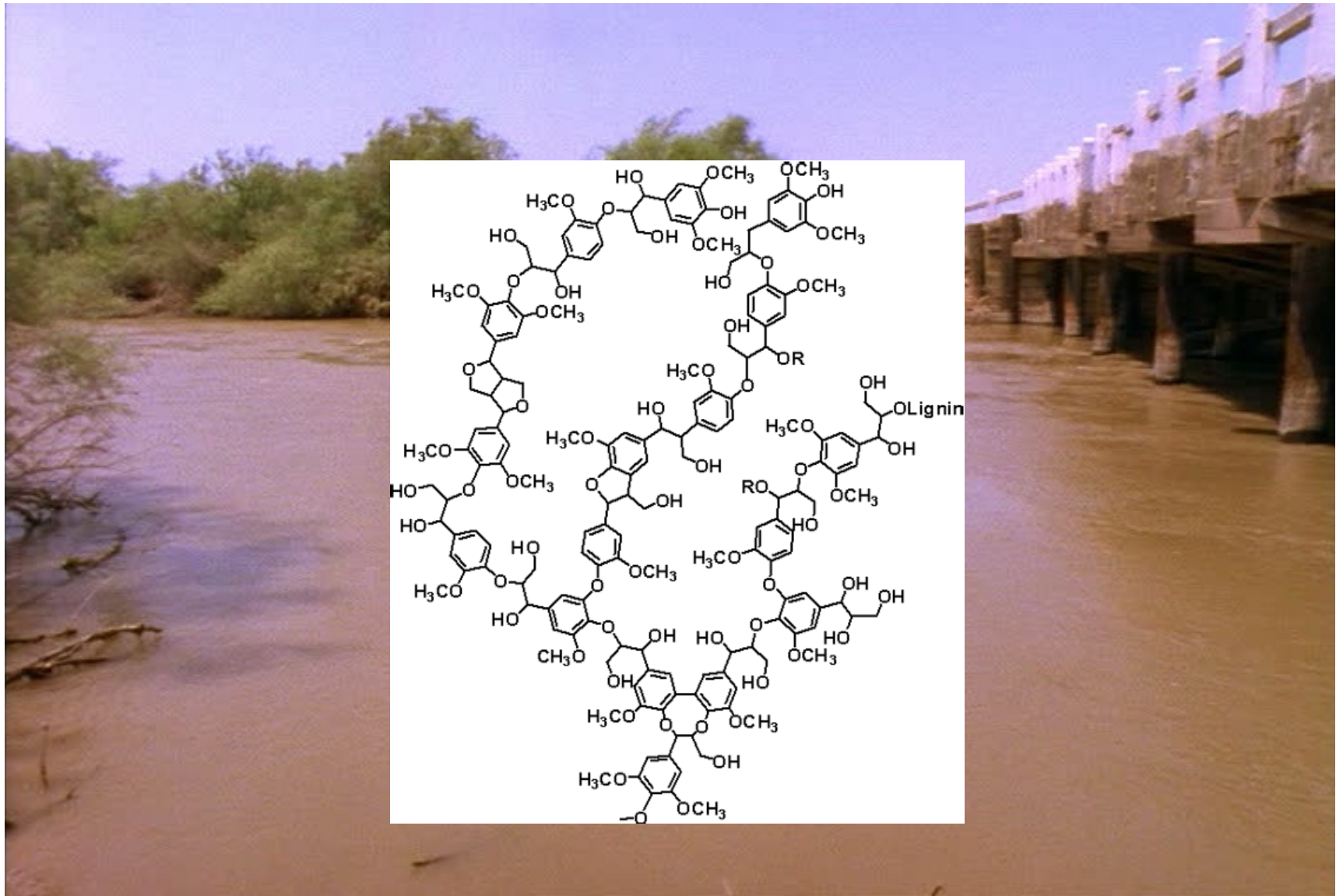
NUTRIENTS (nitrate)



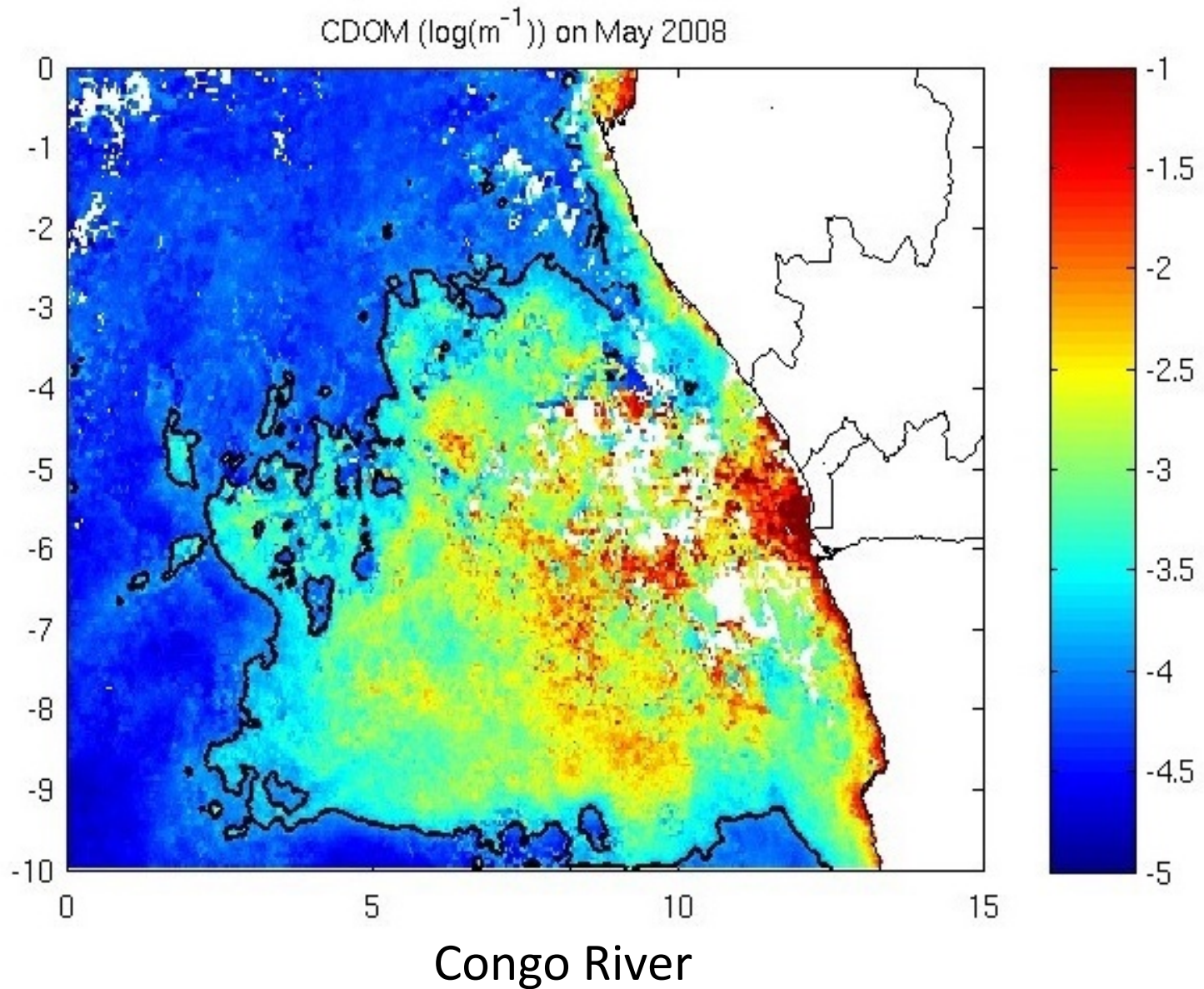
NUTRIENTS (nitrate)



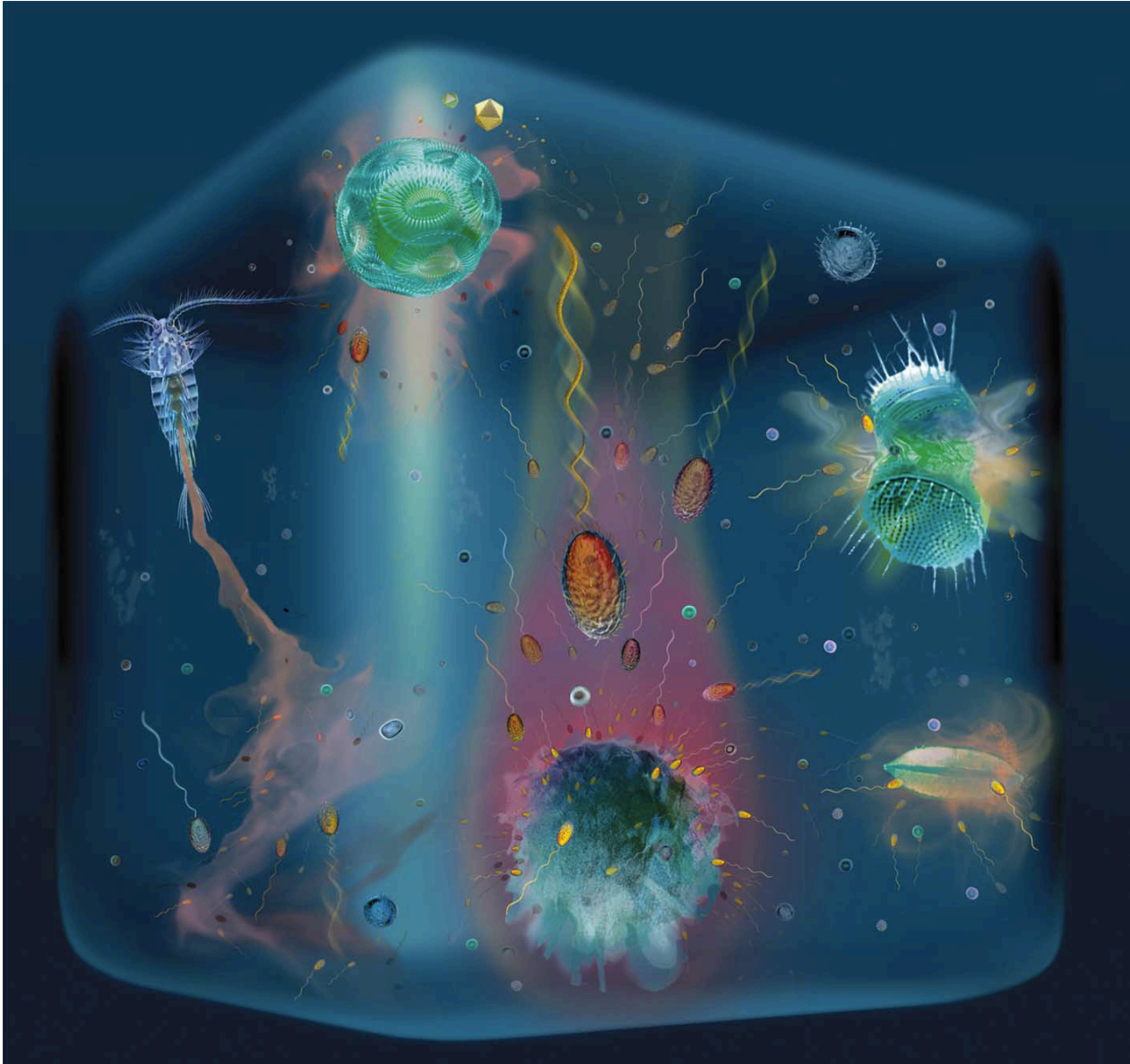
LAND PLANTS



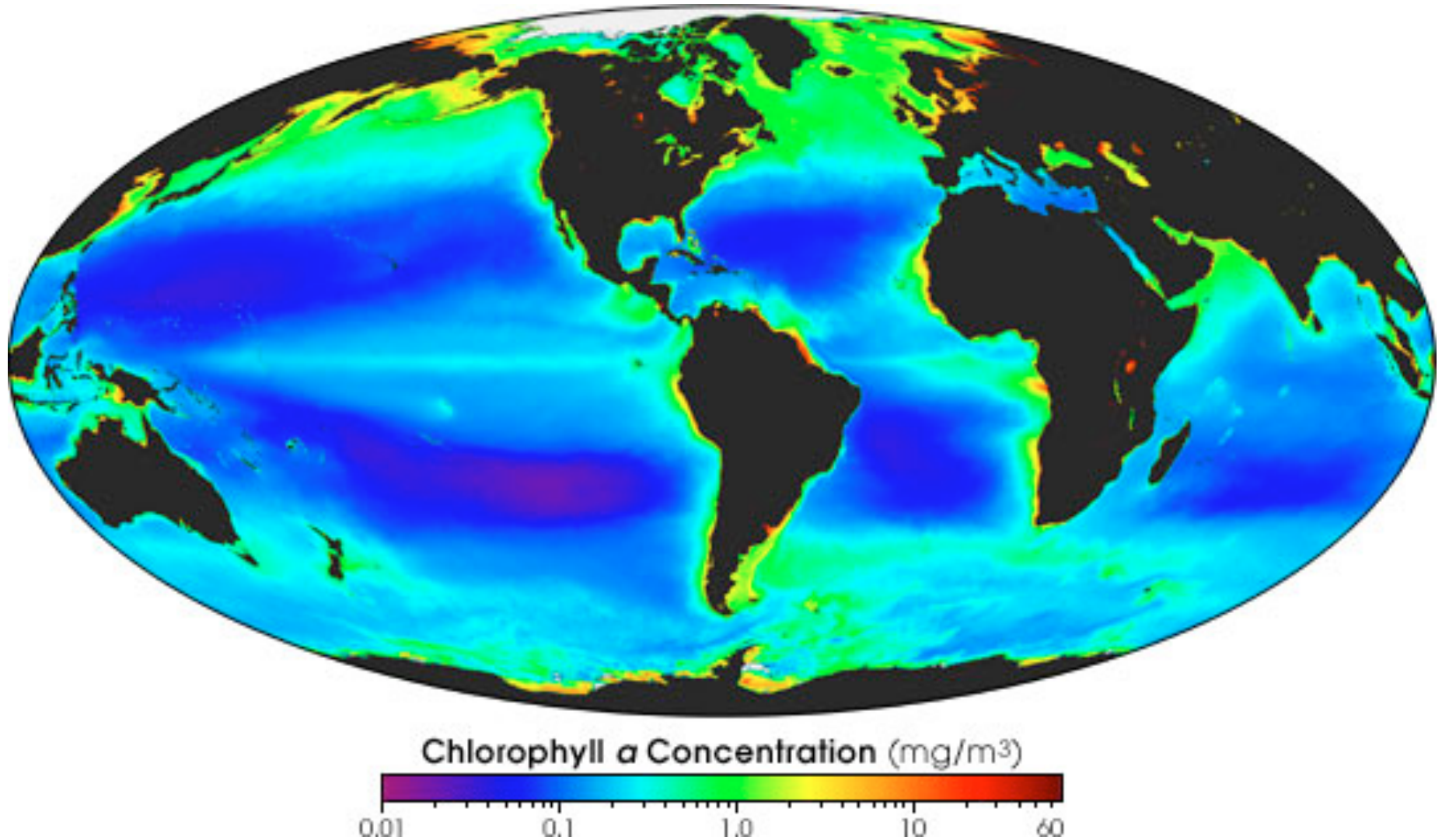
LAND PLANTS



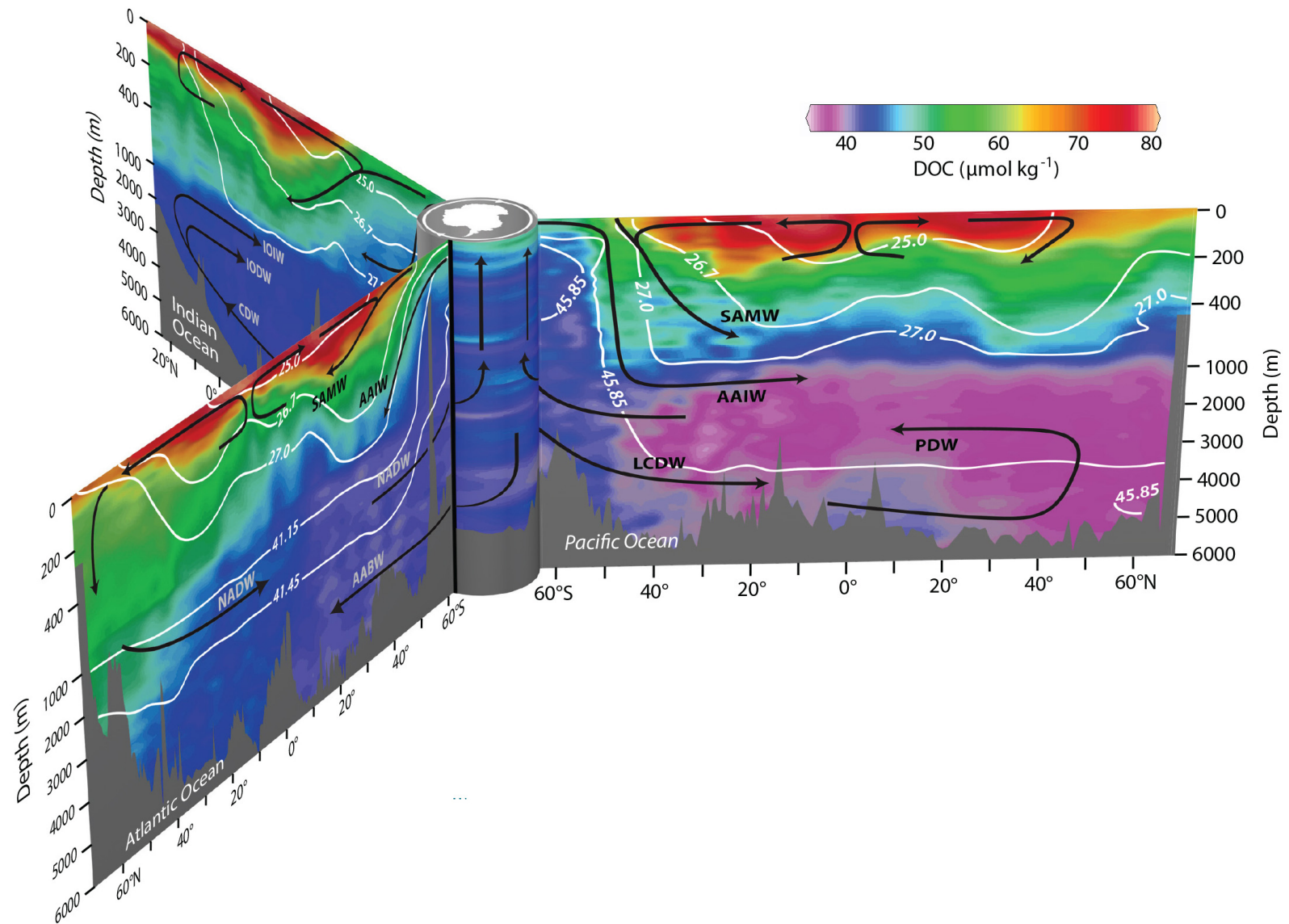
OCEAN PLANTS



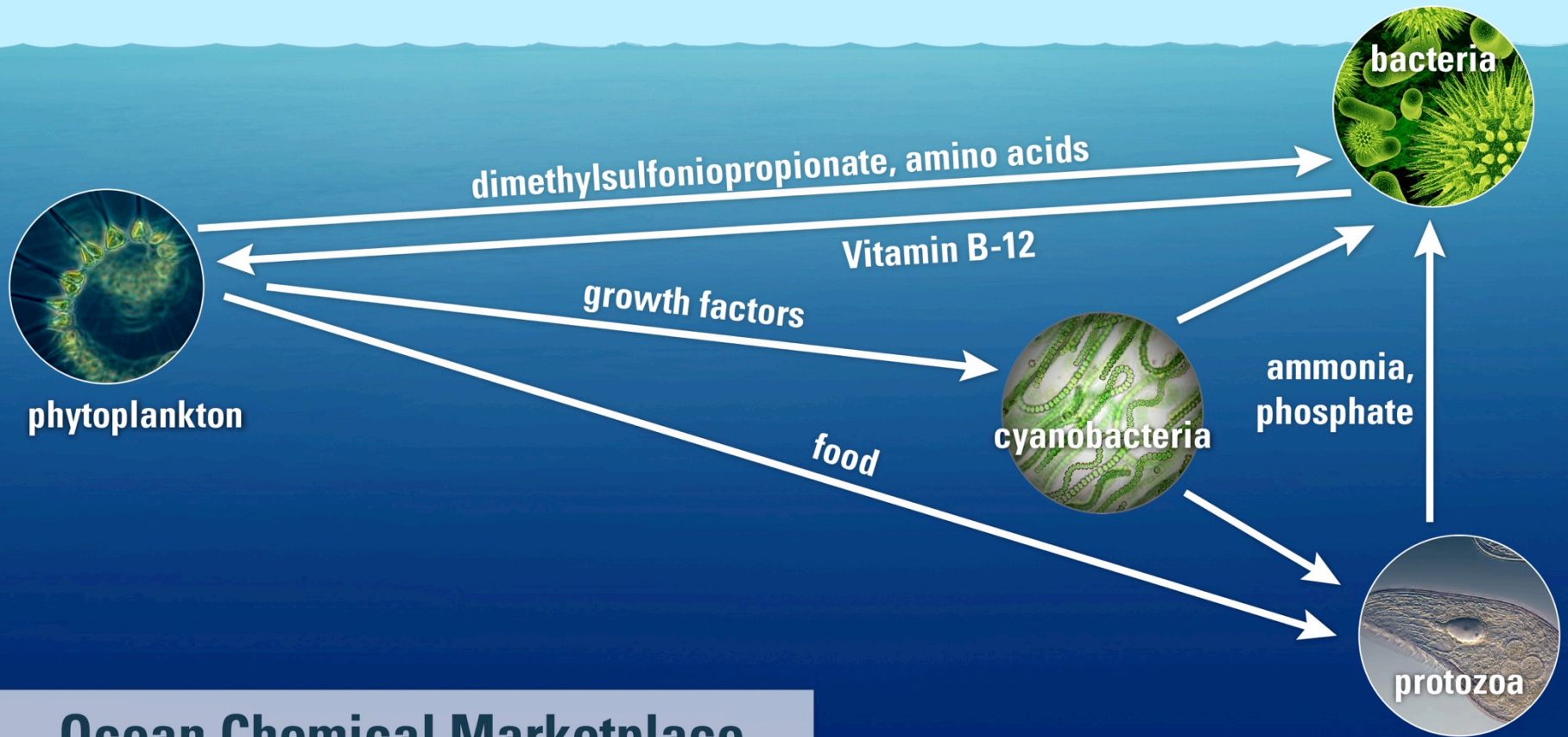
OCEAN PLANTS



OCEAN PLANTS (dissolved impact)



OCEAN PLANTS (exchange!)

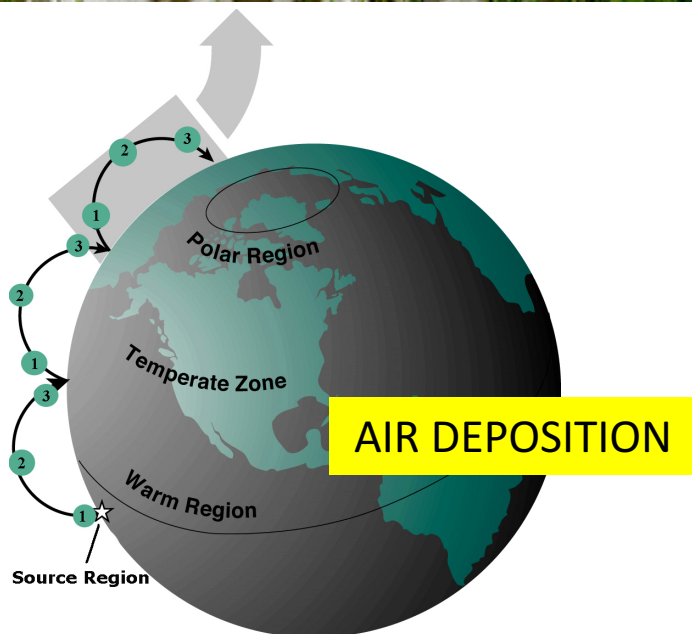


Ocean Chemical Marketplace

OCEAN PLANTS (exchange!)

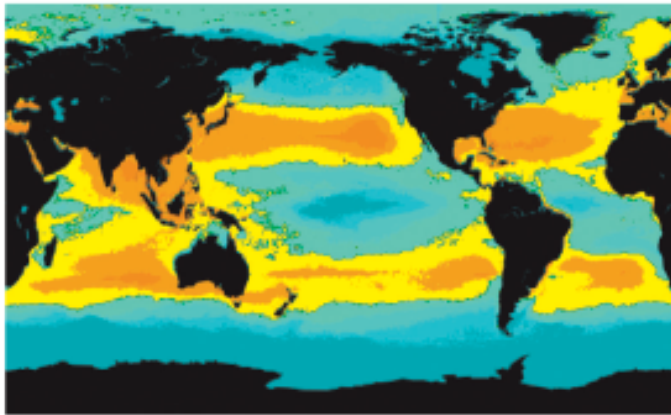


POLLUTION

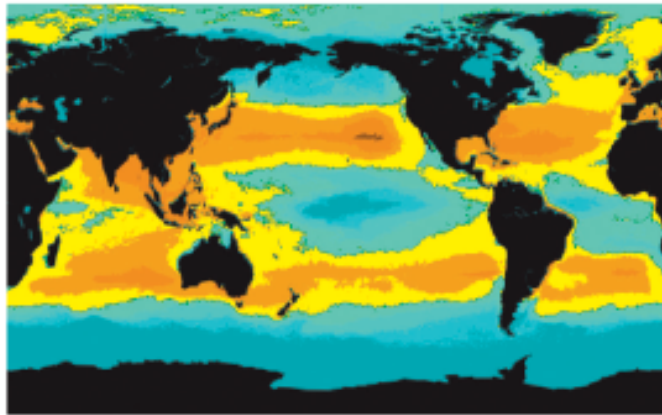


POLLUTION

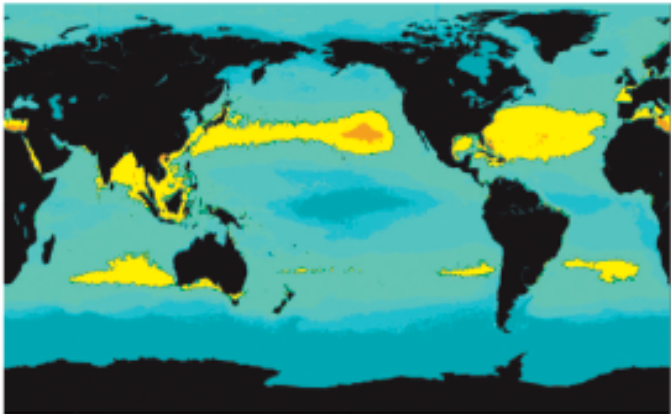
0.33–1.00 mm



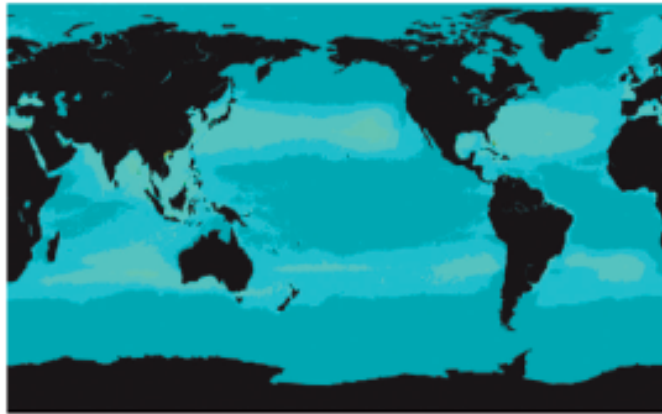
1.01–4.75 mm



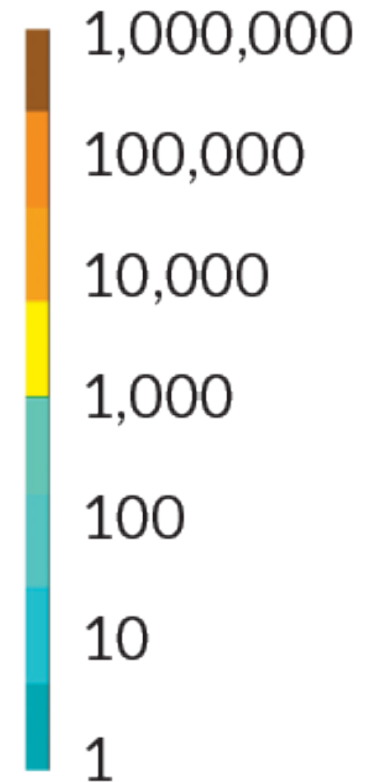
4.76–200 mm



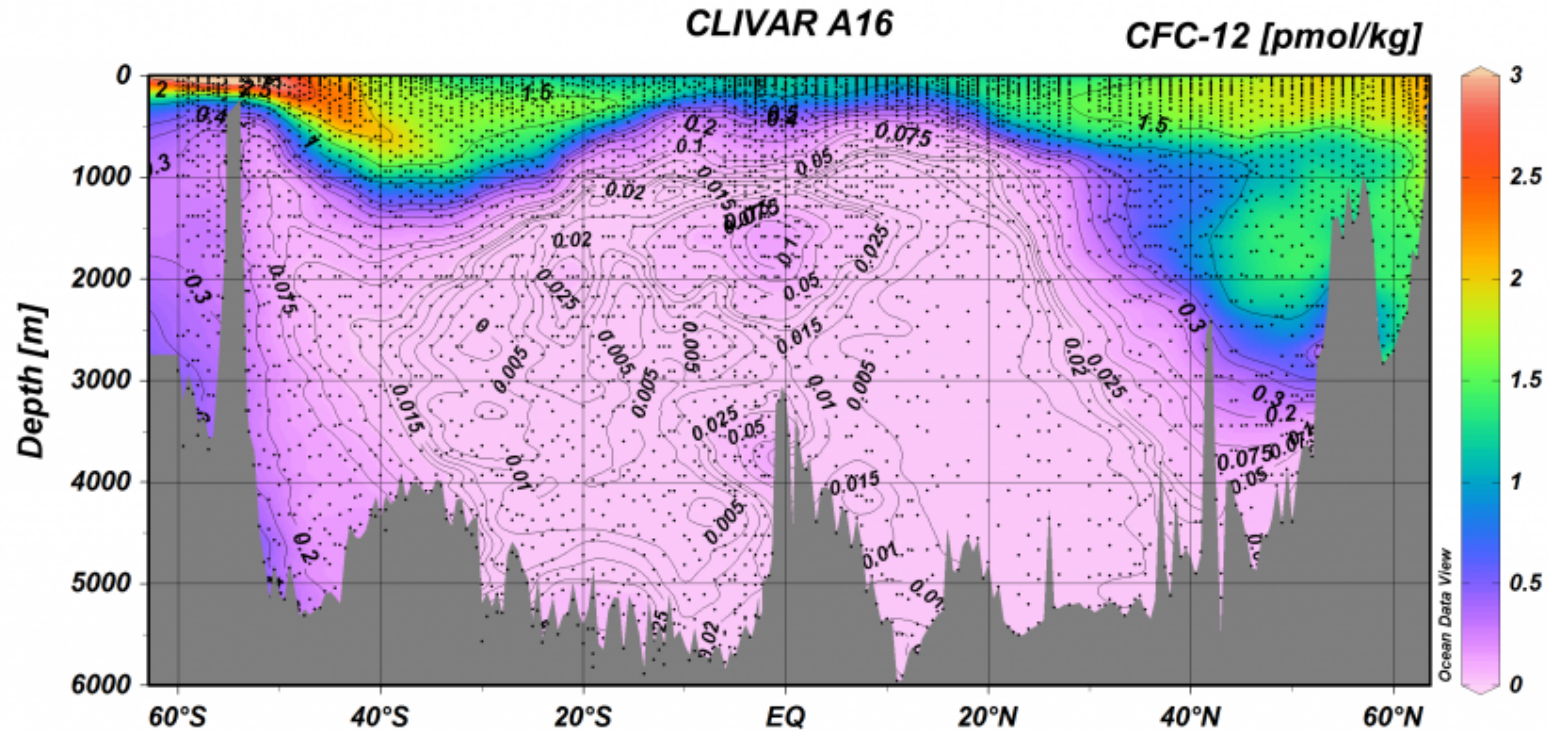
>200 mm



Plastic pieces
per km²



POLLUTION



Chemical Oceanography can solve problems

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 2010

\$2.00

TORIES HEADING FOR BIG GAINS AS LABOUR SAGS

BRITISH ELECTION LEAD

But Party May of Majority, L Prospects Ur

By JOHN F. BU LONDON — After most passionately certain in decades, the Conservative Party was heard today, though not necessarily, gains in Britain's day. Incomplete results House of Commons across the country a strong performance day by the opposition by David Cameron, size of the increase servative vote rain about the party's at the majority needed I regaining power after Labour control. What seemed sure: Conservatives would



NEBRASKA JOINS BIG TEN IN CONFERENCE SHAKEUP
OTHER TEAMS REPORTED IN MAJOR EXODUS FROM BIG 12/15

PRESS-REGISTER
SATURDAY June 12, 2010 \$1

Saving the birds
Theodore center helps avian oil victims recover/2A

■ **AJM ACTIVITIES STILL ON DESPITE OIL SPILL/5A**
■ **OIL ANSWERS: ABOUT THE DEEPWATER HORIZON/5A**

WAVES OF OIL

BLACK TIDE INTRUDES ALONG ALABAMA BEACHES



Black, oil-slicked waves of crude oil are washing on the white sands at the west end of Gulf Breeze near Little Lagoon in the first stage from a BP oil rig. The image shows the black tide on the beach and in the water. The image was captured from about a 100-foot distance and is not a close-up of the oil. The image is not a close-up of the oil. The image is not a close-up of the oil.

Late Edition
Today, mostly sunny, high 72. Tonight, increasing clouds, a shower or thunderstorm, low 59. Tomorrow, windy, a shower or thunderstorm, high 73. Details, Page B16.

DOW FALLS 1,000, THEN REBOUNDS, SHAKING MARKET

DEBT WORRIES EXPAND

A Stee Is A to

2 MILES WIDE, 6 MILES AWAY

Large and colorful plumes can be seen floating near the surface of the Gulf about six miles south of Pensacola Pass on Friday afternoon.

Officials block Pensacola Pass

The Coast Guard authorized the closure of Pensacola Pass to traffic in response to reports of oil and gas leaks from the Gulf of Mexico. The closure is intended to prevent further leaks and to allow for the cleanup of any leaks that do occur. The closure is expected to last for several days.

Heat sends swimmers looking for oil-free spot

As the temperature rises, swimmers are looking for a spot in the Gulf of Mexico that is free of oil. The search is ongoing, and swimmers are being advised to avoid the area around the oil spill.

Special Report: The Times Square Bomber
Faisal Shahzad's double life + Why Pakistan is terror's new source

Big Spill
the Gulf means for the future of energy
BY BRYAN WALSH

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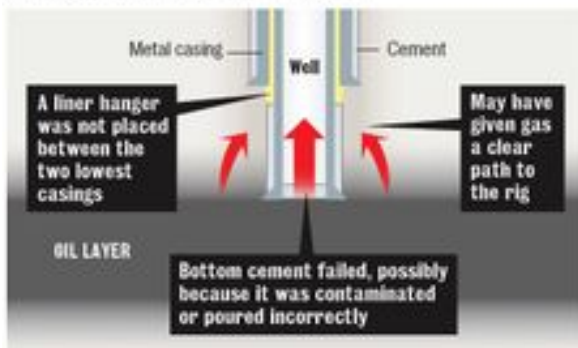
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DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL - 2010

SIX STEPS THAT DOOMED THE RIG

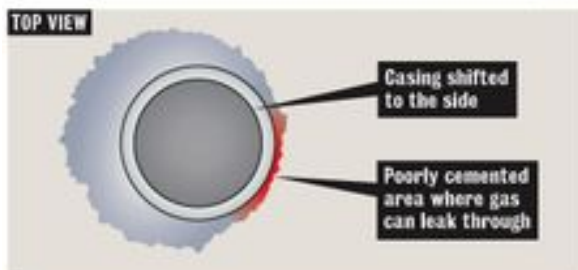
1 FEWER BARRIERS TO GAS FLOW AT WELL BOTTOM

BP used a single, long string of casing in the middle of the drill hole, one designed for later use in extracting oil.



2 FEWER CENTRALIZERS TO KEEP CEMENT EVEN

BP used six of the devices for keeping tubes centered, ignoring models calling for 21. It's important to have the casings centered in the well hole for the cement pumped in around it to set evenly.



3 NO BOND LOG TO TEST CEMENT INTEGRITY

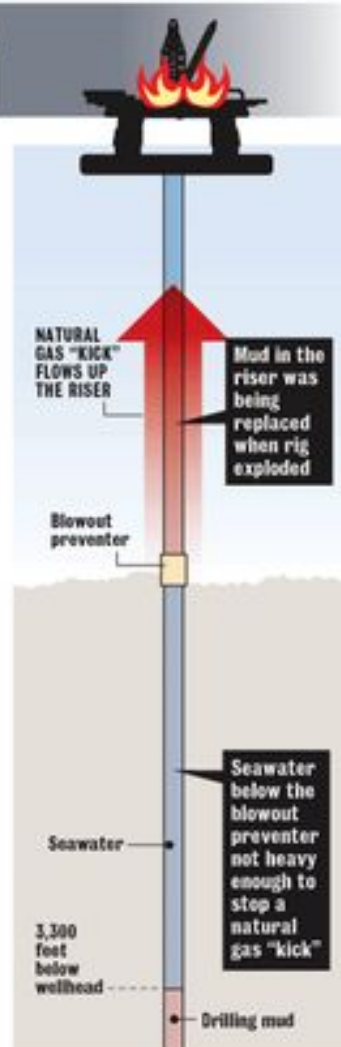
BP had hired contractor Schlumberger to run tests on the newly cemented well. But BP sent Schlumberger's crew home on a helicopter without having it run the test, called a cement bond log.

4 PRESSURE TEST MISINTERPRETED

Rig workers reported confusion over the negative test, which measures upward pressure from the shut-in well. It is a key test of whether the well is stable.

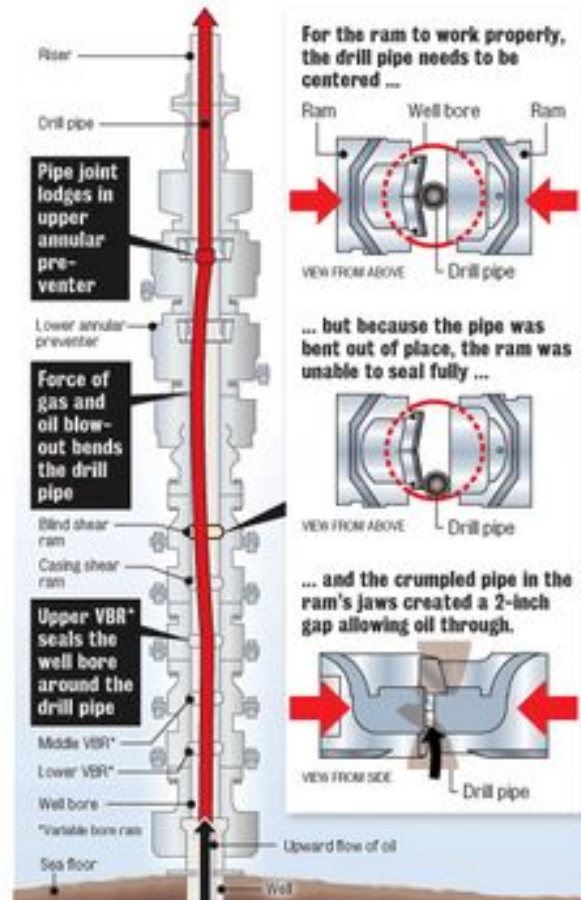
5 MUD BARRIER REMOVED EARLY

BP decided to take heavy drilling mud out of the system, to 3,000 feet below the normal point, and earlier than usual. The barrier wasn't there to stem the gas kick that destroyed the rig. The mud is used to keep any upward pressure under control.



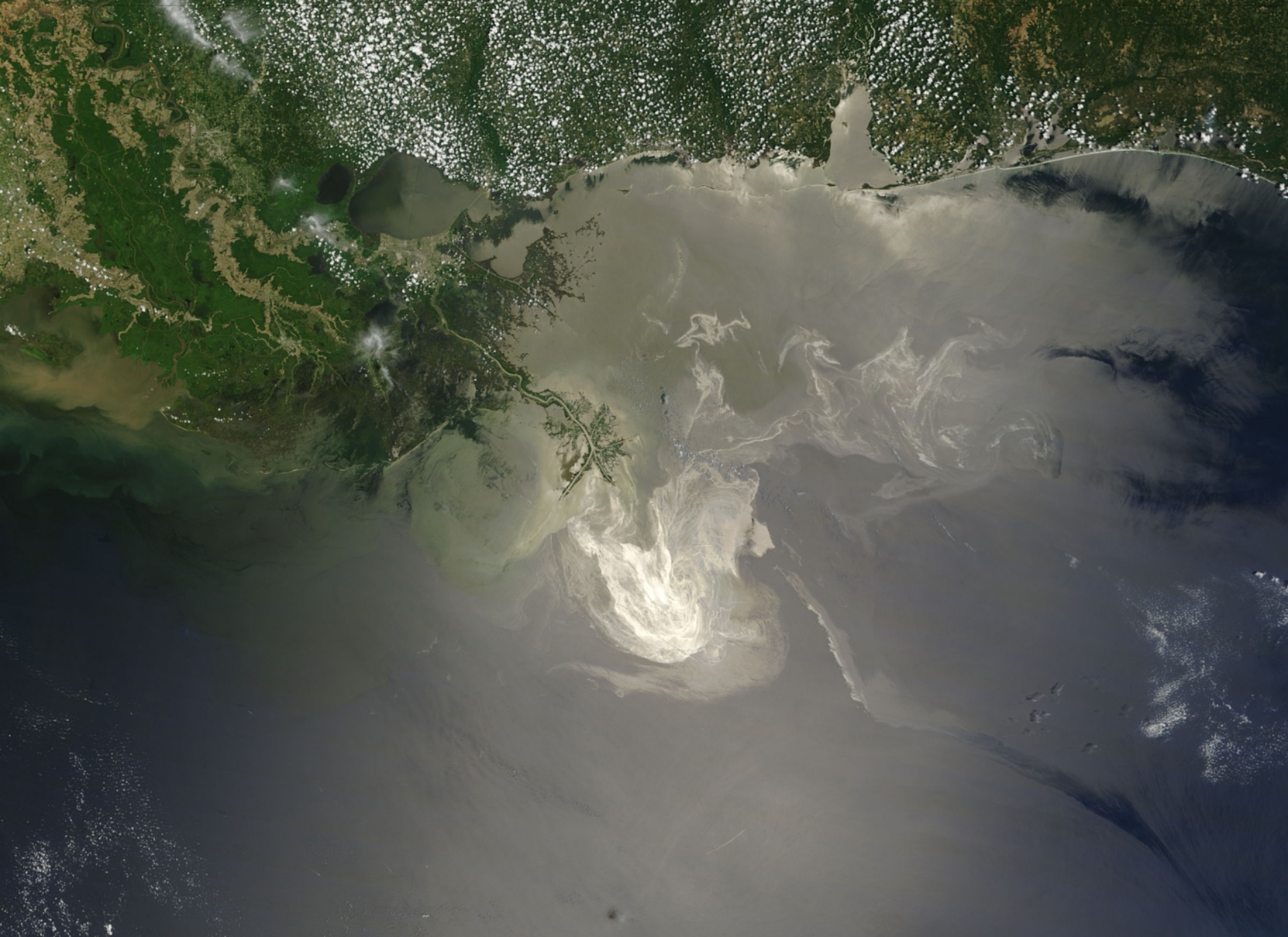
6 BLOWOUT PREVENTER FAILED

A stuck drill pipe and intense pressures from the blowout cause a section of pipe to bend and get lodged inside the blowout preventer. The blind shear rams cannot cut the bent pipe completely and fail to seal the well.



DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL - 2010



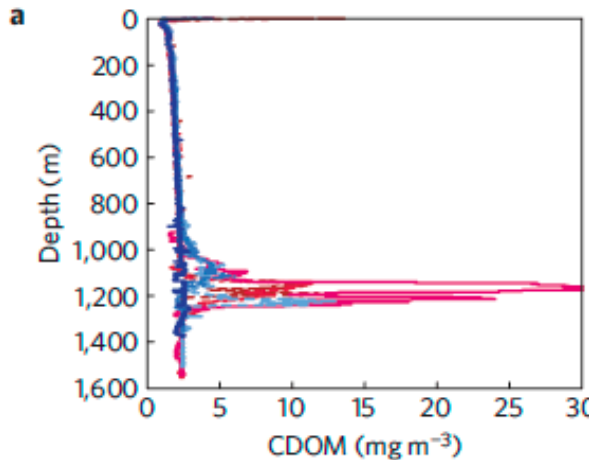


Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) on NASA's Terra satellite on May 24, 2010

DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL - 2010

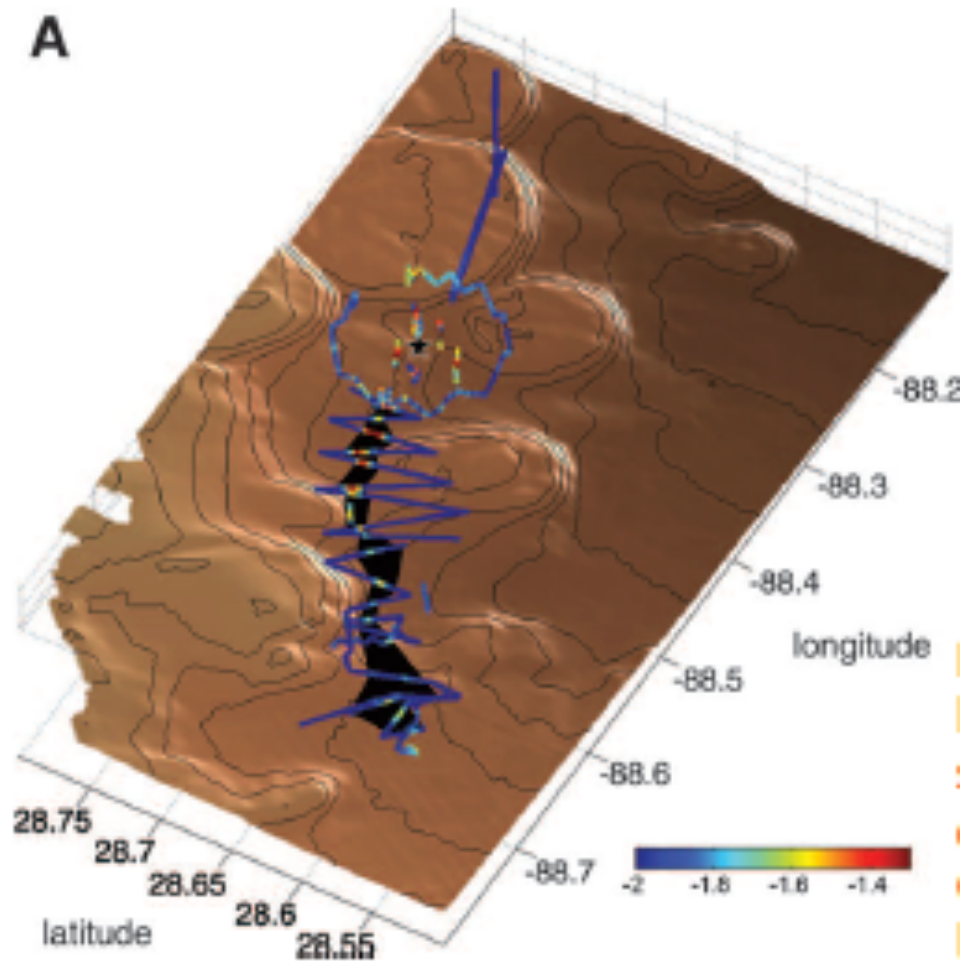
Near the wellhead... Evidence of an underwater plume

CDOM



Mandy Joye, Univ of Georgia

DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL - 2010

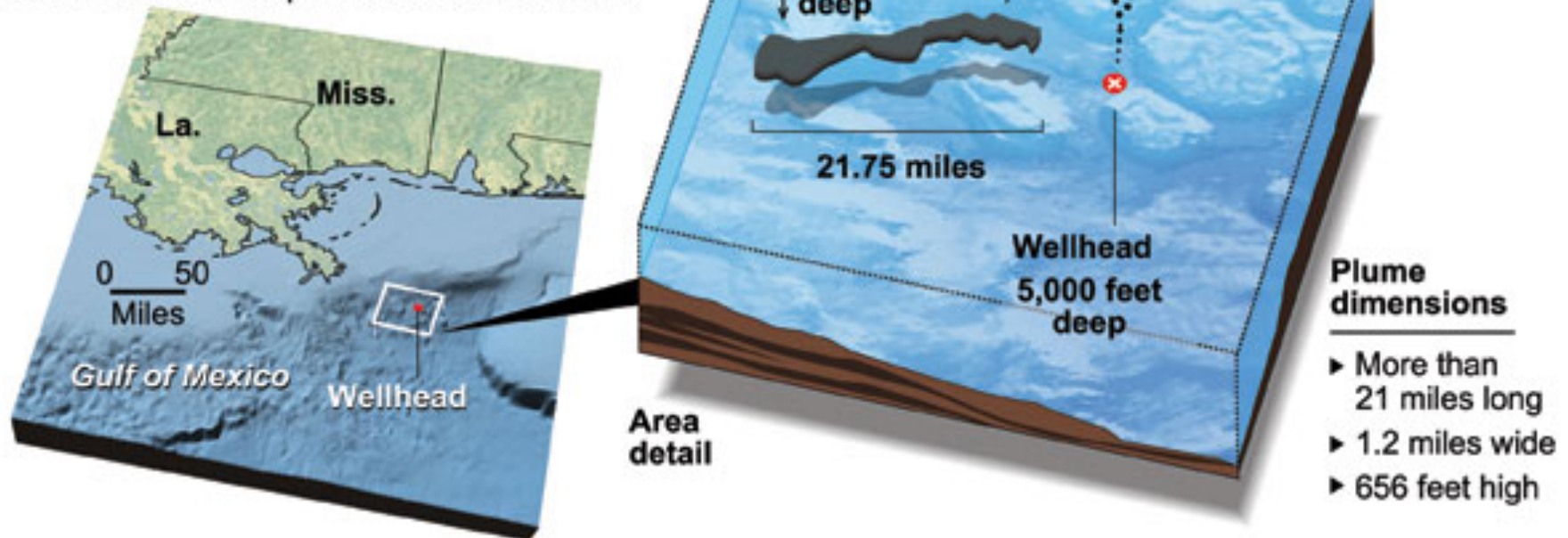


Rich Camilli, WHOI

DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL - 2010

Plume discovered

In June, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution researchers discovered an undersea oil plume measuring more than 21-miles long spreading southwest of the Deepwater Horizon wellhead.



Source: Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution; graphic by Dave Merrill, USA TODAY

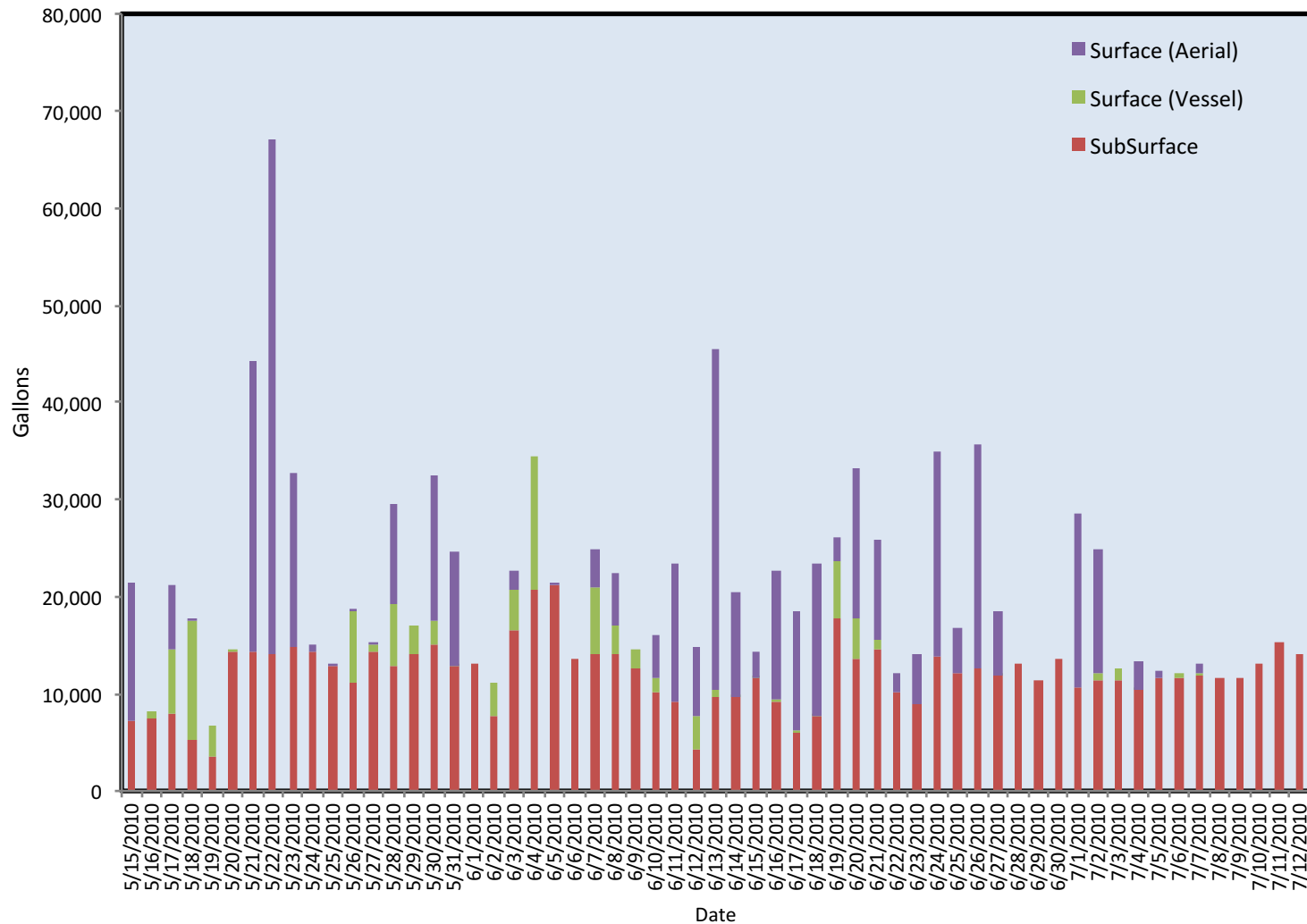
Rich Camilli, WHOI

DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL - 2010



DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL - 2010

Daily Dispersant Total



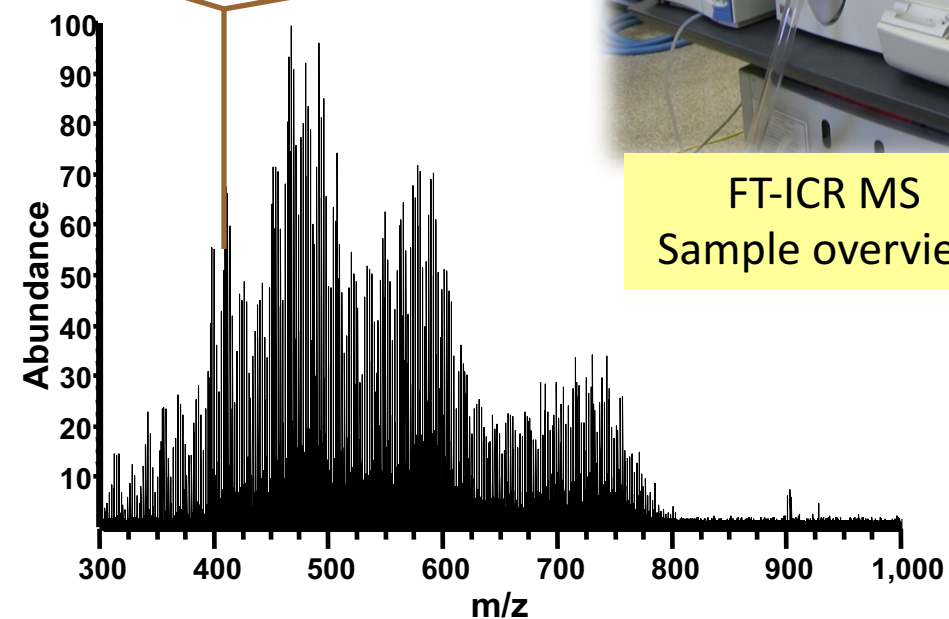
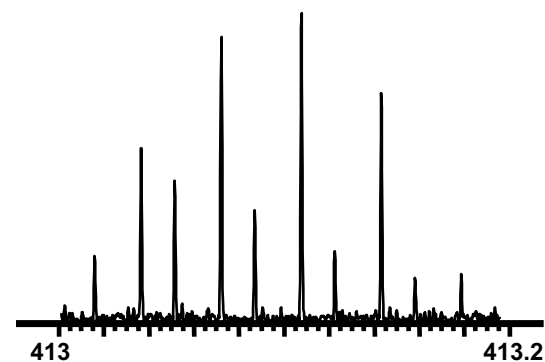
DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL - 2010

Photo by David Valentine



1 tanker truck = 8000 gallons; daily total = 23,000 gal; ~3 tanker trucks per day; ~300 total!!

MASS SPECTROMETRY TO FIND TRACE MOLECULES



FT-ICR MS
Sample overview

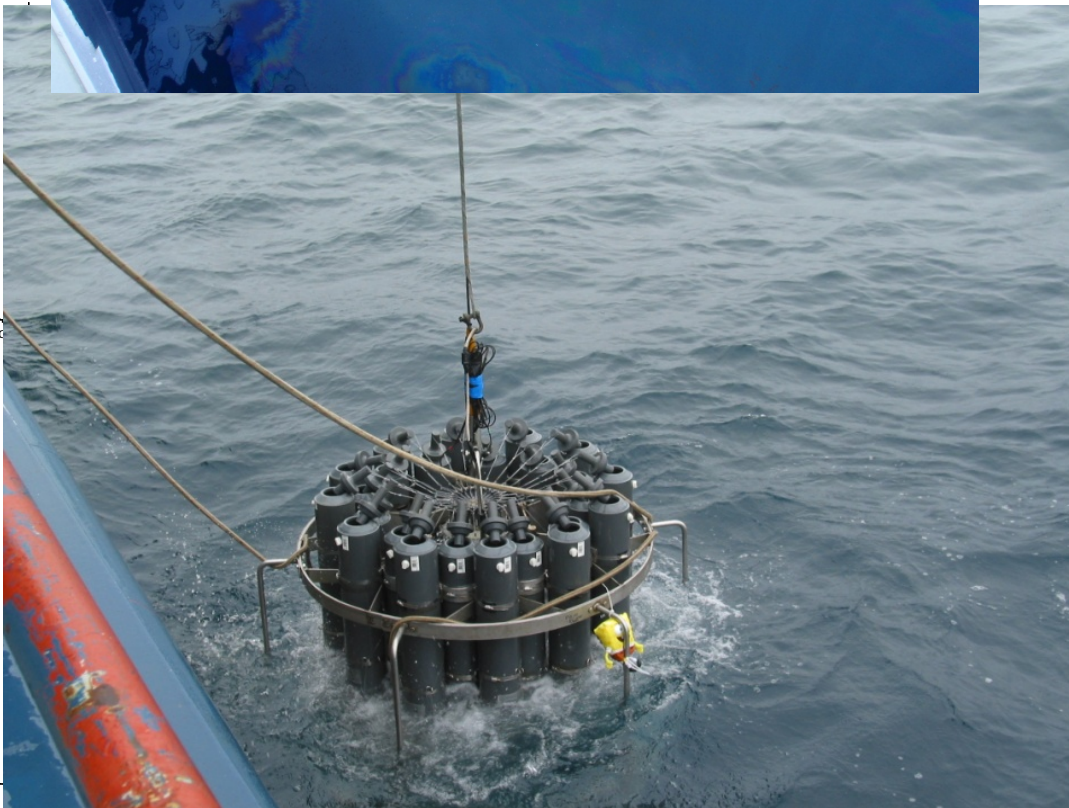
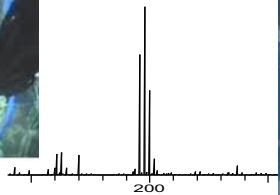
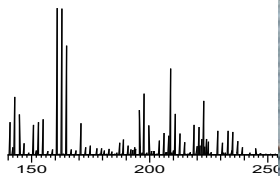
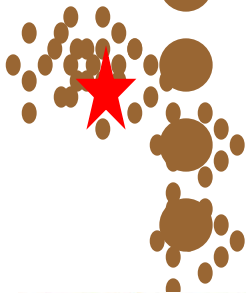
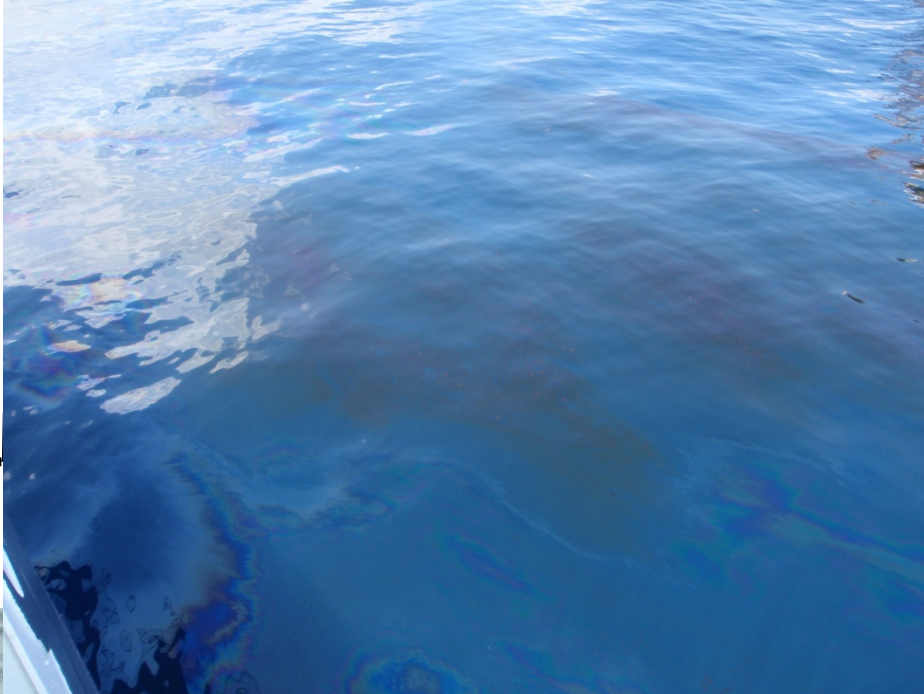
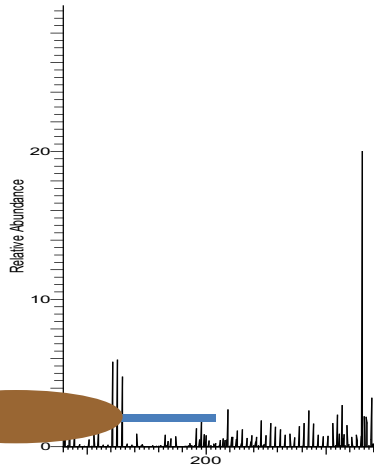
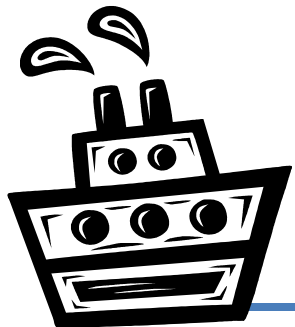
TSQ-MS
Quantification

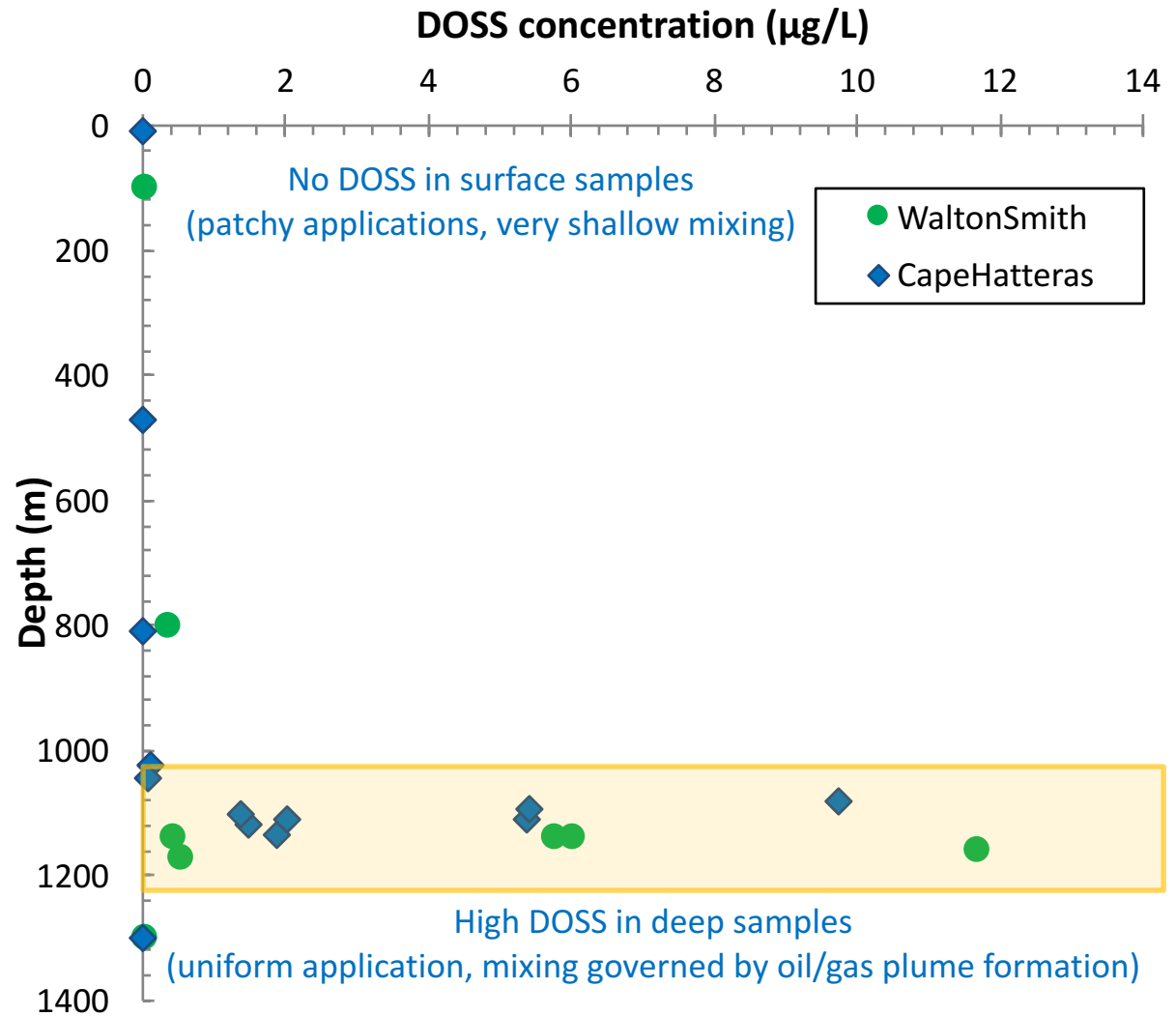
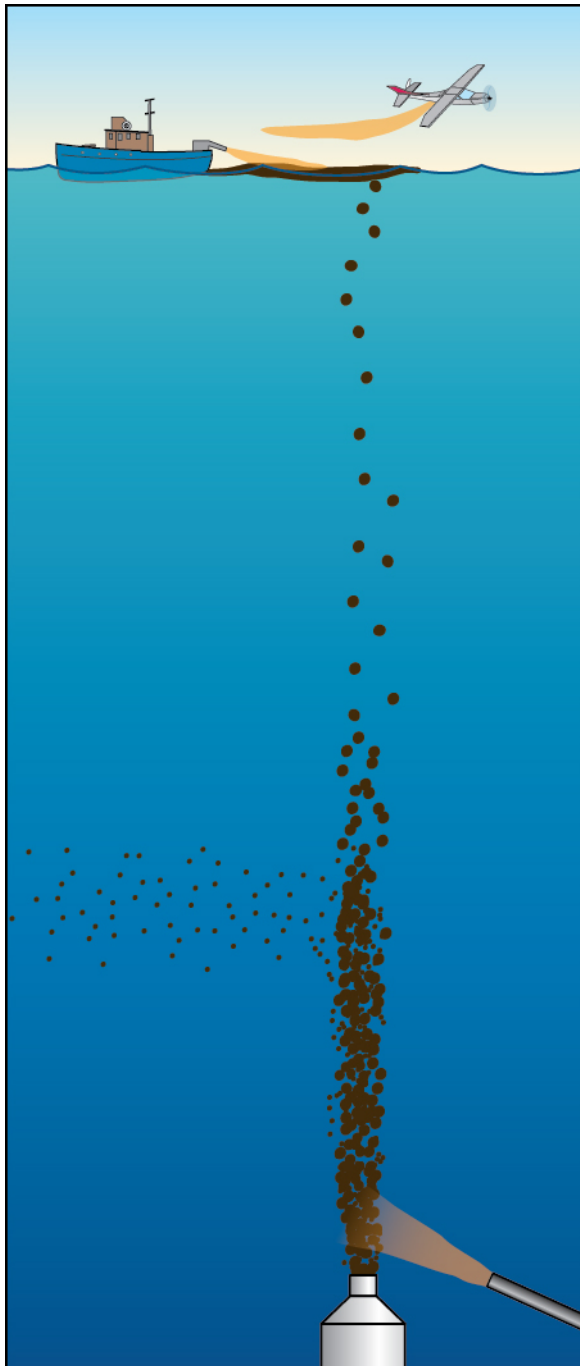


Dr. Melissa Soule

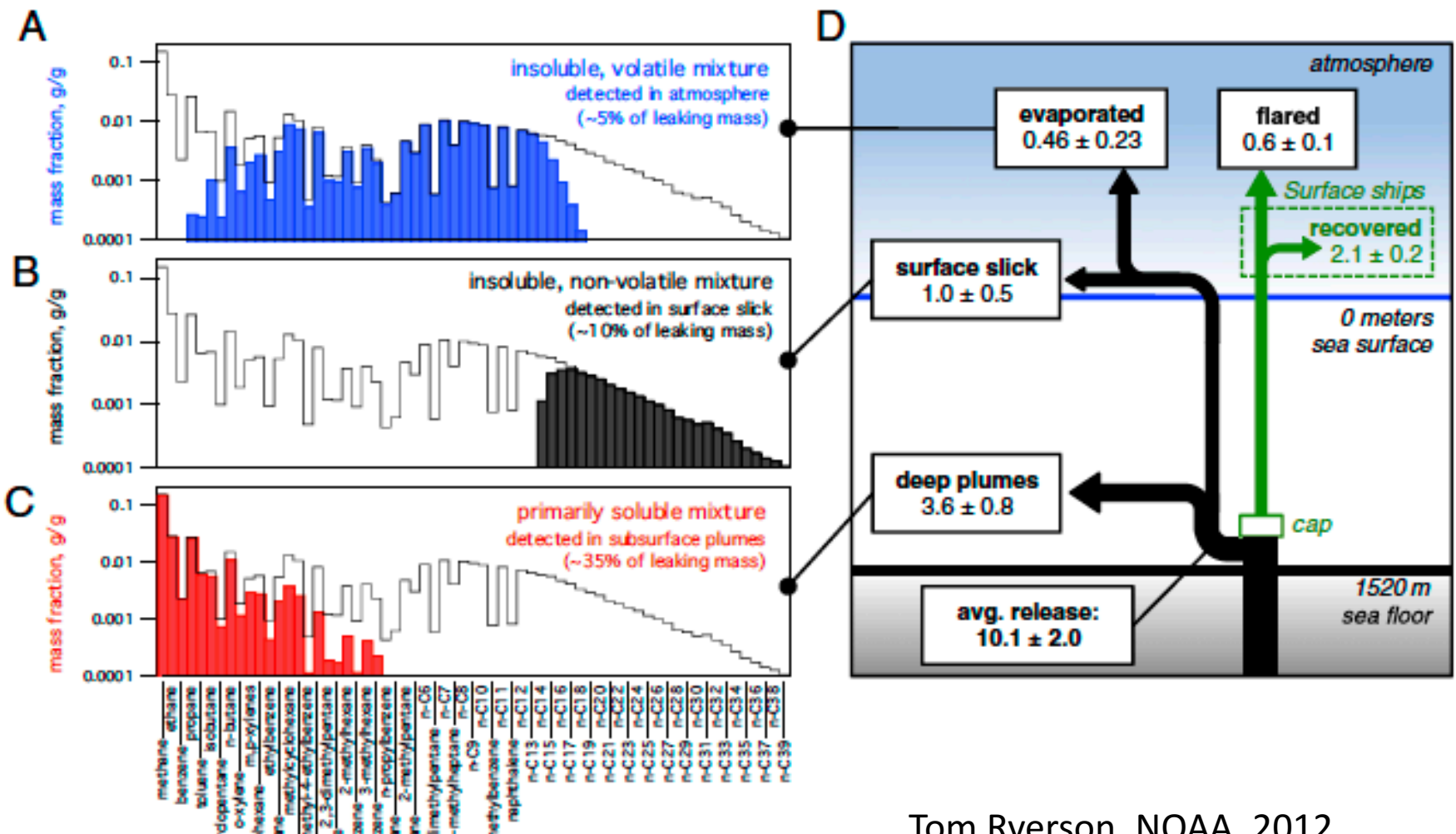


Dr. Krista Longnecker





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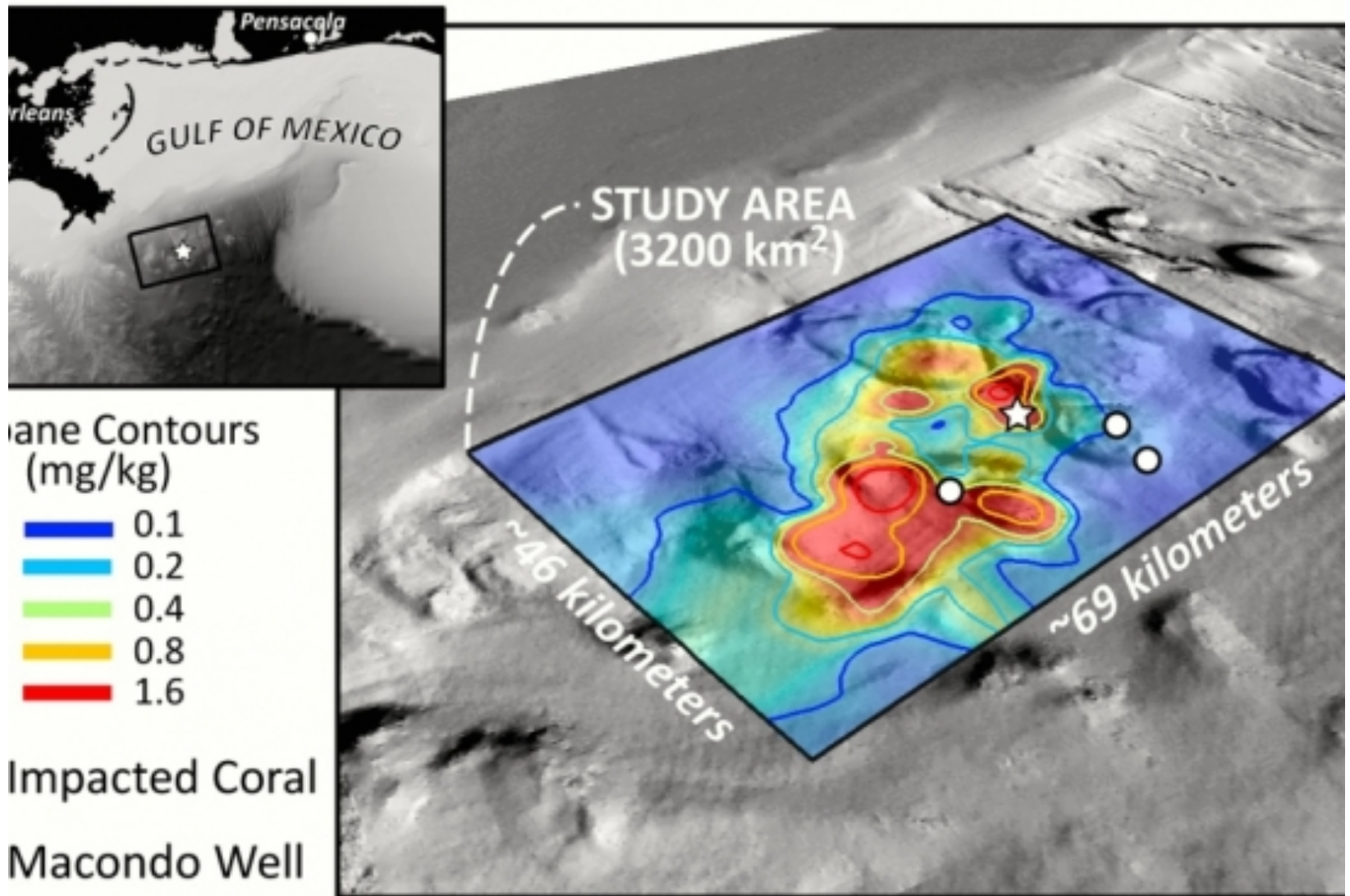


Tom Ryerson, NOAA, 2012

DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL - 2010

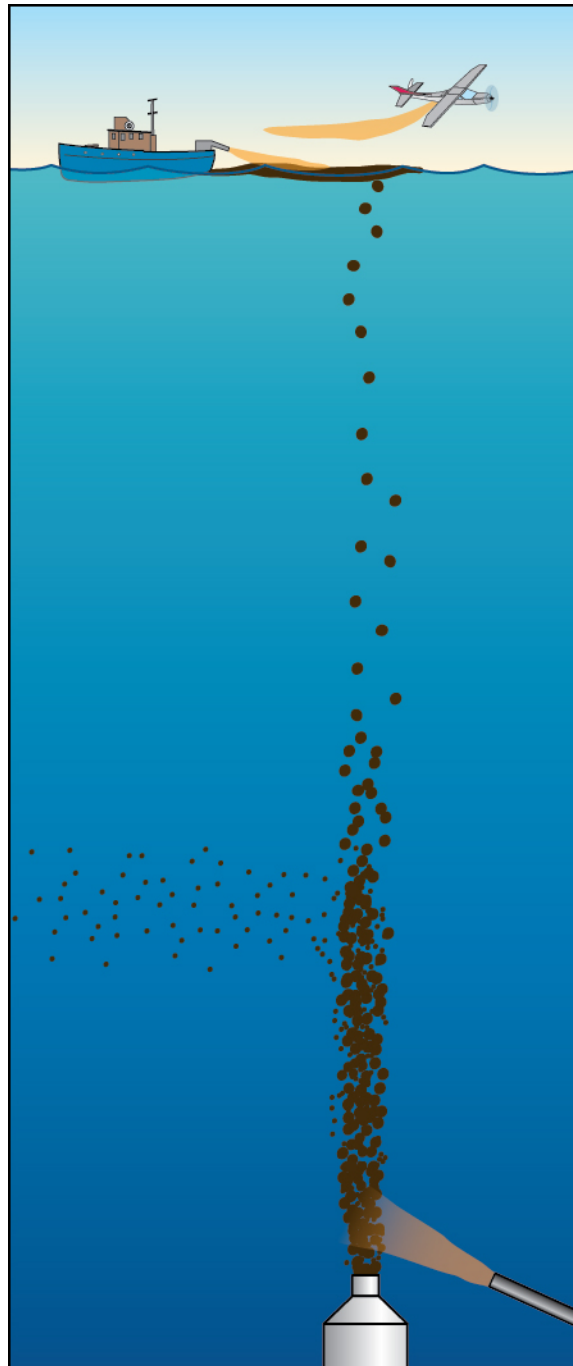


DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL - 2010



OCEANOGRAPHY = A COMMUNITY OF RESEARCHERS

CDOM, oxygen sensors
Methane measurements
Mass spectrometry for oil
and dispersants



Air measurements
Surface samplers
Mass spectrometry

Deep-sea sampling
Modelling of flow and
bubbles
Sediment analysis

QUESTIONS?



Photos by Rich Camilli, WHOI

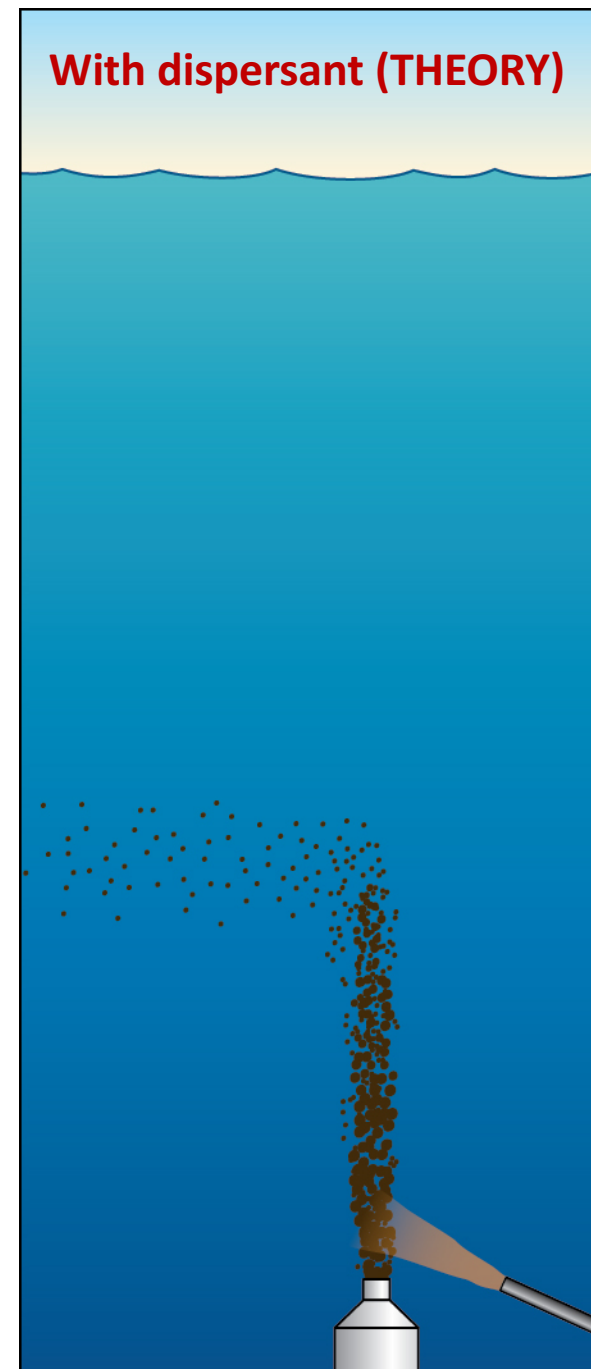
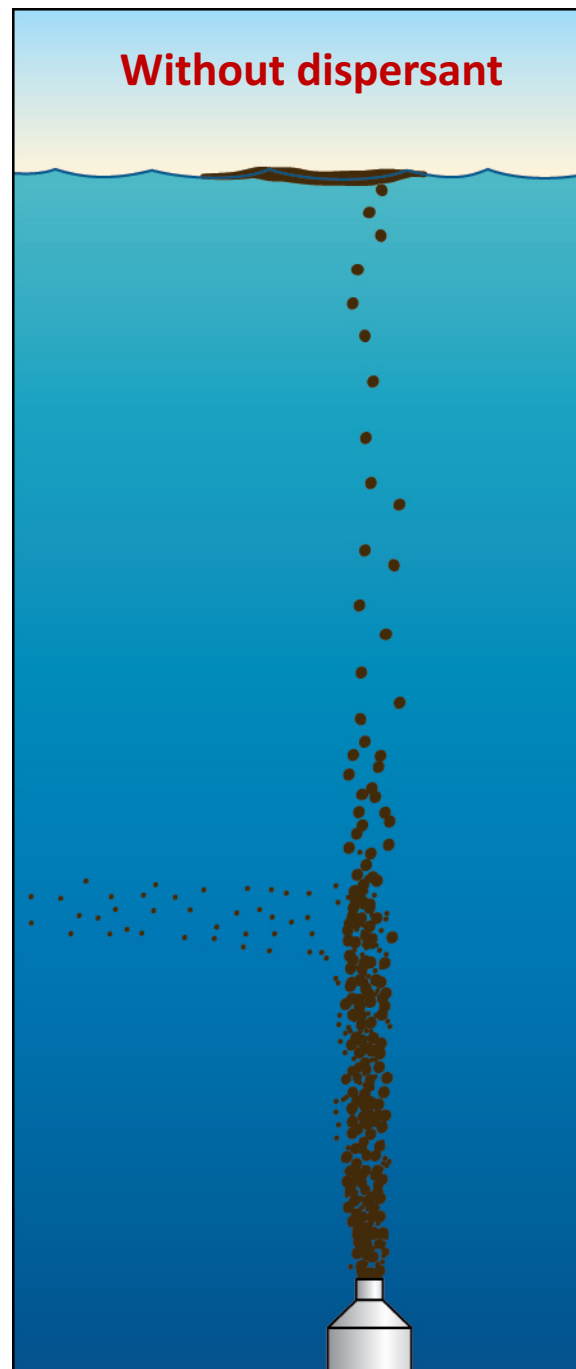


1. What is a dispersant and how does it work?

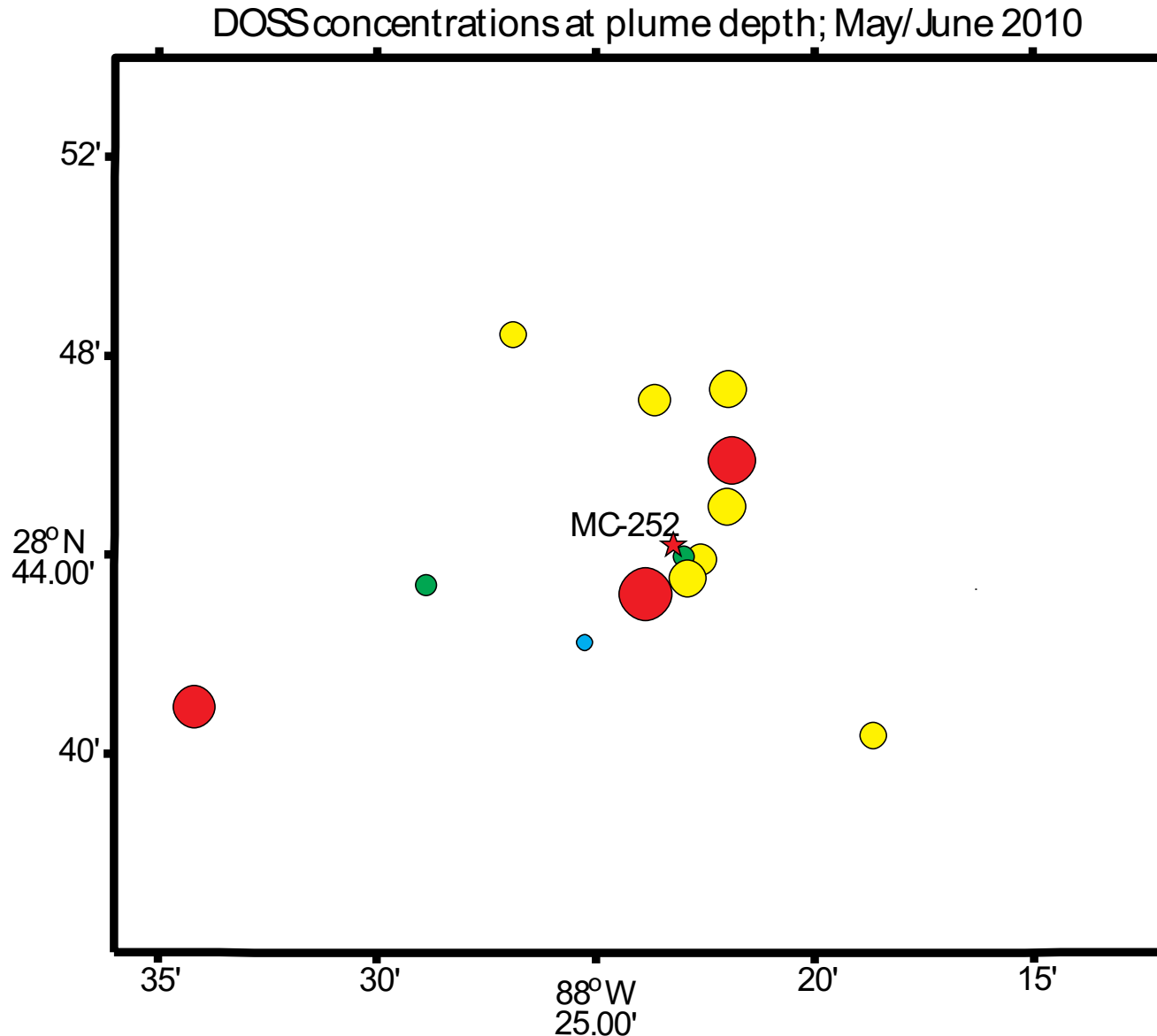
- A mixture of surfactants and solvents that break oil into small droplets
- In theory, these small droplets make oil more available for biotic and abiotic weathering

2. Why do we care if it is present?

- Toxicity of oil may be enhanced in presence of surfactant
- Toxicity of dispersants has not been tested on deep-water fish



Spatial distribution of DOSS – ACTIVE FLOW



Color legend:

Red: $> 9 \mu\text{g/L}$

Yellow: $1-9 \mu\text{g/L}$

Green: $0.1-1.0 \mu\text{g/L}$

Cyan: $0.01-0.1 \mu\text{g/L}$

Blue: $<0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$

White: below detection

Model assumptions:

Average DOSS rate:

4800 kg / day

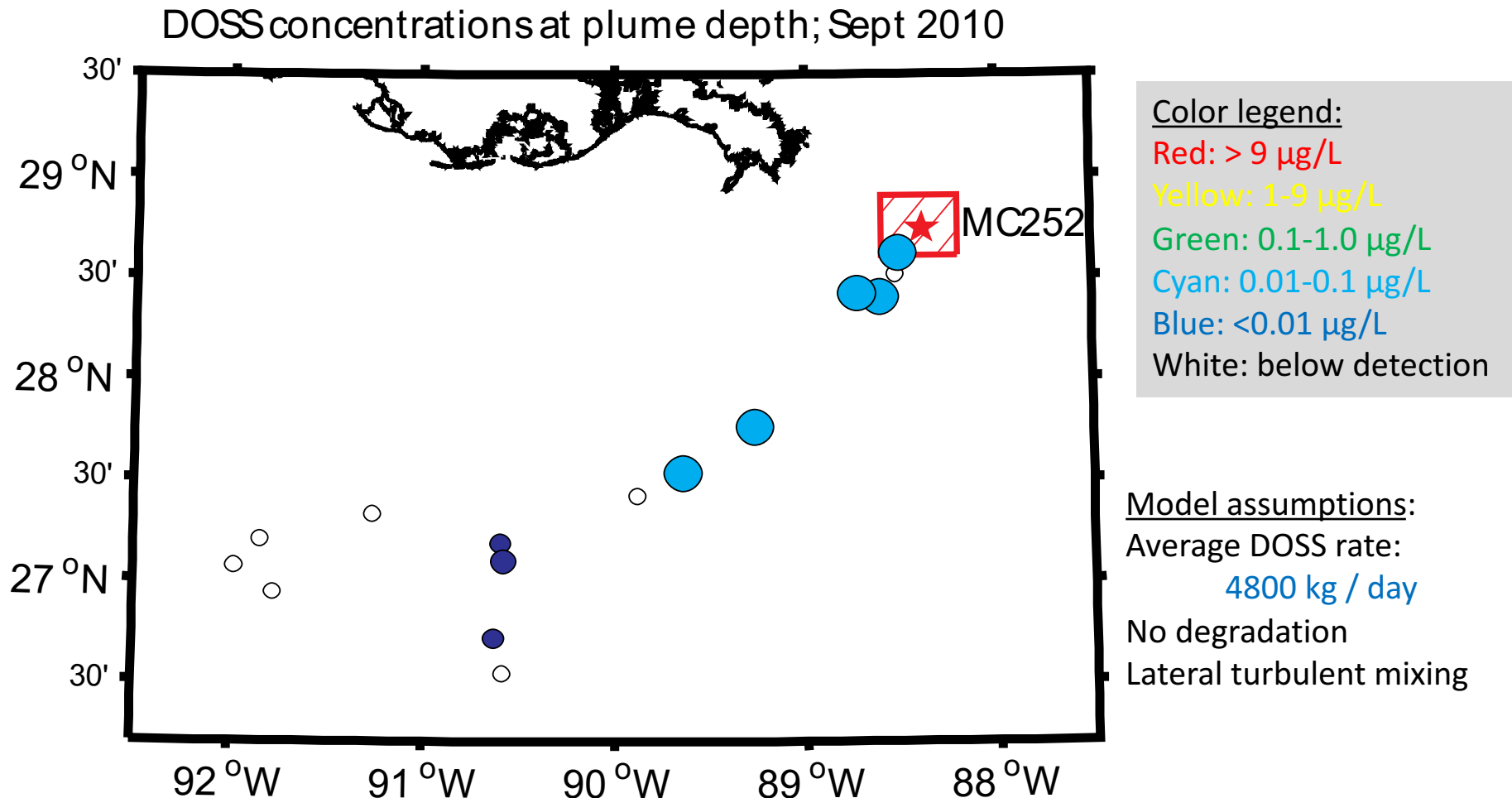
No degradation

Lateral turbulent mixing

Conclusions:

DOSS is sequestered conservatively with deepwater oil & gas plume. No evidence of short-term degradation. Variable concentrations may be due to variable discharge rates at well-head.

Spatial distribution of DOSS – NO FLOW



Conclusions:

DOSS is transported conservatively with deepwater oil & gas plume.
No evidence of long-term degradation.