Dissolved Organic Carbon and Total Dissolved Nitrogen

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Support

NSF

Project Goals

The goal of the DOM project is to evaluate dissolved organic carbon (DOC) and total dissolved nitrogen (TDN) concentrations along the P02 zonal transect.

Sampling

DOC profiles were taken from every other stations from 12-36 niskins ranging the full depth of the water column with two duplicates (47 of 94 stations; 1449 DOC/TDN samples. All samples collected above 250 meters were filtered through an inline filter holding combusted GF/F filter attached directly to the niskin.

This was done to eliminate particles larger than 0.7 μm from the sample. To reduce contamination by the filter or filter holder, a new filter and holder was used for every station. All samples were rinsed 3 times with about 5 mL of seawater and collected into combusted 40 mL glass EPA vials. Samples were fixed with 50 µL of 4M Hydrochloric acid and stored at 4C on board. Samples were shipped back to UCSB for analysis via high temperature combustion Shimadzu TOC-V or TOC L analyzers.

Sample Vials were prepared for this cruise by soaking in 10% Hydrochloric acid, followed by a 3 times rinse with DI water. The vials were then combusted at 450ºC for 4 hours to remove any organic matter. Vial caps were cleaned by soaking in DI water overnight, followed by a 3 times rinse with DI water and left out to dry.

Sampling goals for this cruise were to continue high-resolution, long-term monitoring of DOC distribution throughout the water column, in order to help better understand biogeochemical cycling in global oceans.

Standard Operating Procedure for DOC Analysis – Carlson lab UCSB

DOC samples will be analyzed via high temperature combustion using a Shimadzu TOC-V or Shimadzu TOC-L at an inshore based laboratory at the University of California, Santa Barbara. The operating conditions of the Shimadzu TOC-V have been slightly modified from the manufacturer’s model system. The condensation coil has been removed and the headspace of an internal water trap was reduced to minimize the system’s dead space. The combustion tube contains 0.5 cm Pt pillow on top of Pt alumina beads to improve peak shape and to reduce alteration of combustion matrix throughout the run. CO2 free carrier gas is produced with a Whatman® gas generator (Carlson 2010). Samples are drawn into a 5 mL injection syringe and acidified with 2M HCL (1.5%) and sparged for 1.5 minutes with CO2 free gas. Three to five replicate 100 µL of sample are injected into a combustion tube headed to 680°C. The resulting gas stream is passed through several water and halide traps, including an added magnesium perchlorate trap. The CO2 in the carrier gas is analyzed with a non-dispersive infrared detector and the resulting peak area is integrated with Shimadzu chromatographic software. Injections continue until at least three injections meet the specified range of a SD of 0.1 area counts, CV ≤ 2% or best 3 of 5 injections.

Extensive conditioning of the combustion tube with repeated injection of low carbon water (LCW) and deep seawater is essential to minimize the machine blanks. After conditioning, the system blank is assessed with UV oxidized low carbon water. The system response is standardized daily with a four-point calibration curve of potassium hydrogen phthalate solution in LCW. All samples are systematically referenced against low carbon water and deep Sargasso Sea (2600 m) reference waters and surface Sargasso Sea water every 6 – 8 analyses (Hansell 1998). The standard deviation of the deep and surface references analyzed throughout a run generally have a coefficient of variation ranging between 1-3% over the 3-7 independent analyses (number of references depends on the size of the run). Daily references waters were calibrated with DOC CRM provided by D. Hansell (University of Miami; (Hansell 2005)).

DOC Calculation

Standard Operating Procedure for TDN analyses – Carlson Lab UCSB

TDN samples were analyzed via high temperature combustion using Shimadzu TOC-V with attached Shimadzu TNMI unit at an inshore based laboratory at the University of California, Santa Barbara. The operating conditions of the Shimadzu TOC-V were slightly modified from the manufacturer’s model system. The condensation coil was removed and the headspace of an internal water trap was reduced to minimize the system’s dead space. The combustion tube contained 0.5 cm Pt pillows placed on top of Pt alumina beads to improve peak shape and to resuce alteration of combustion matrix throughout the run. Carrier gas was produced with a Whatman® gas generator (Carlson 2010) and ozone was generated by the TNMI unite at 0.5L/min flow rate. Three to five replicate 100 μL of sample were injected at 130 mL/min flow rate into the combustion tube headed to 680°C, where the TN in the sample was converted to nitric oxide (NO). The resulting gas stream was passed through an electronic dehumidifier. The dried NO gas then reacted with ozone producing an excited chemiluminescence NO2 species (Walsh 1989) and the fluorescence signal was detected with a Shimadzu TNMI chemiluminescence detector. The resulting peak area was integrated with Shimadzu chromatographic software. Injections continue until at least three injections meet the specified range of a SD of 0.1 area counts, CV ≤ 2% or best 3 of 5 injections.

Extensive conditioning of the combustion tube with repeated injections of low nitrogen water and deep seawater was essential to minimize the machine blanks. After conditioning, the system blank was assessed with UV oxidized low nitrogen water. The system response was standardized daily with a four-point calibration curve of potassium nitrate solution in blank water. All samples were systematically referenced against low nitrogen water and deep Sargasso Sea reference waters (2600 m) and surface Sargasso Sea water ever 6-8 analyses (Hansell 1998). Daily references waters were calibrated with deep CRM provided by D. Hansell (University of Miami; Hansell 2005)).

TDN calculation

(Carlson 2010) Carlson, C. A., D. A. Hansell, N. B. Nelson, D. A. Siegel, W. M. Smethis, S. Khatiwala, M. M. Meyers and E. Halewood, 2010. Dissolved organic carbon export and subsequent remineralization in the mesopelagic and bathypelagic realms of the North Atlantic basin. Deep Sea Research II, 57: 1433-1445.

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Carbon Isotopes in seawater (14C/13C)

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Sampling

A total of 512 samples were collected along the P02 transect between station 188-198. Radiocarbon profiles were 32 samples from each station with one duplicate and five randomised skips between 4000m-1600m. Station locations mostly followed previous P02 transects.

Samples were collected in 500 mL airtight glass bottles. Using silicone tubing, the flasks were rinsed 3 times with seawater. While keeping the tubing at the bottom of the flask, the flask was filled and flushed by allowing it to overflow 1.5 times its volume. Once the sample was taken, about 10 mL of water was removed to create a headspace and 120 µL of saturate mercuric chloride solution was added to the sample. To avoid contamination, gloves were used when handling all sampling equipment and plastic bags were used to cover any surface where sampling or processing occurred.

After each sample was taken, the glass stoppers and ground glass joint were dried and Apiezon-M grease was applied to ensure an airtight seal. Stoppers were secured with a large rubber band wrapped around the entire bottle. Samples were stored in AMS crates in the ship’s dry laboratory. Samples were shipped to WHOI for analysis.

The radiocarbon/DIC content of the seawater (DI14C) is measured by extracting the inorganic carbon as CO2 gas, converting the gas to graphite and then counting the number of 14C atoms in the sample directly using an accelerated mass spectrometer (AMS).

Radiocarbon values will be reported as 14C using established procedures modified for AMS applications. The 13C/12C of the CO2 extracted from seawater is measured relative to the 13C/12C of a CO2 gas standard calibrated to the PDB standard using an isotope ratio mass spectrometer (IRMS) at NOSAMS.