

Development of a Gas Equilibrium – Membrane-Inlet Mass Spectrometer (GE-MIMS) for continuous N₂, Ar and O₂ measurements to quantify nitrogen fixation in the Baltic Sea

DFG project – NArrFix

guided by Dr. Oliver Schmale and Dr. Bernd Schneider

PhD position supervised by Prof. Gregor Rehder

Thesis committee: Dr. Anke Kremp, Dr. Lars Umlauf

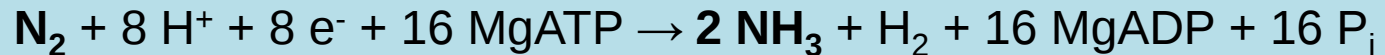


12th FerryBox Workshop - Helsinki

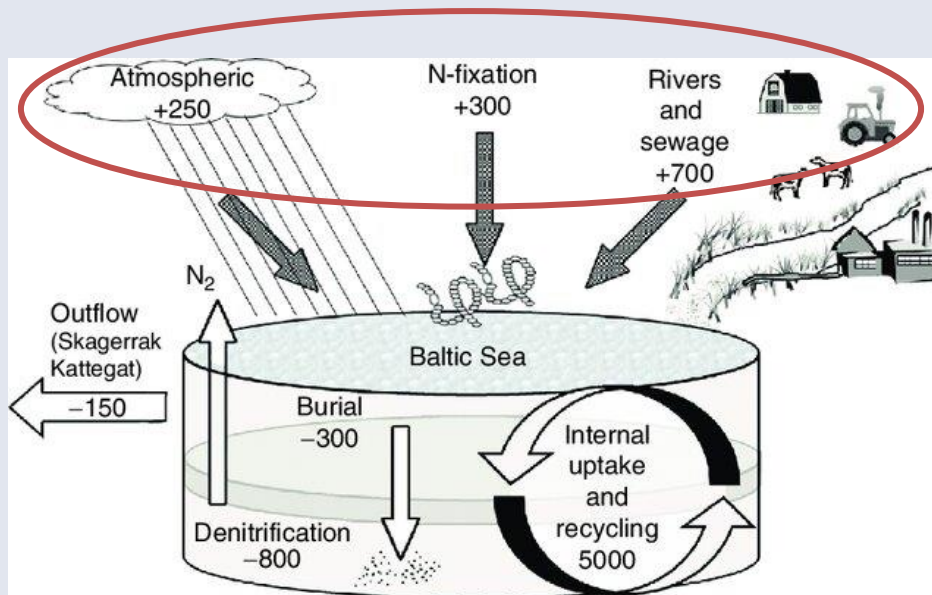
1. Motivation

nitrogen fixation

$|N \equiv N|$ ➤ bond dissociation energy ≈ 950 kJ/mol

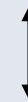


Baltic Sea: N budget [kt/yr]



Granéli (2008)

➤ biogeochemistry + ecological state of the Baltic sea are strong influenced by eutrophication



➤ N₂ fixation by cyanobacteria facilitates biomass production in the absence of dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN)

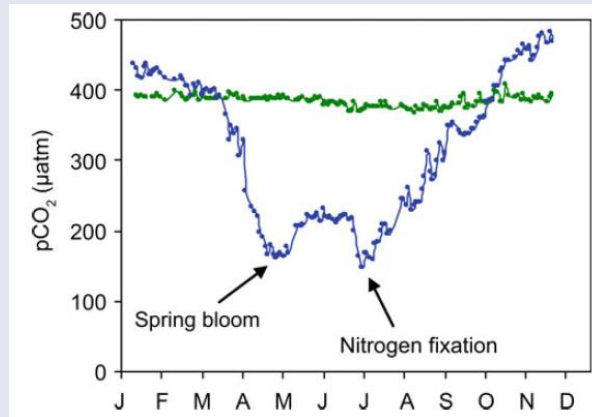
1. Motivation

methods for the quantification of N₂ fixation

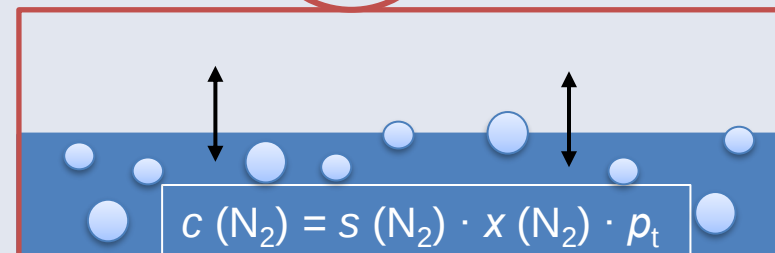
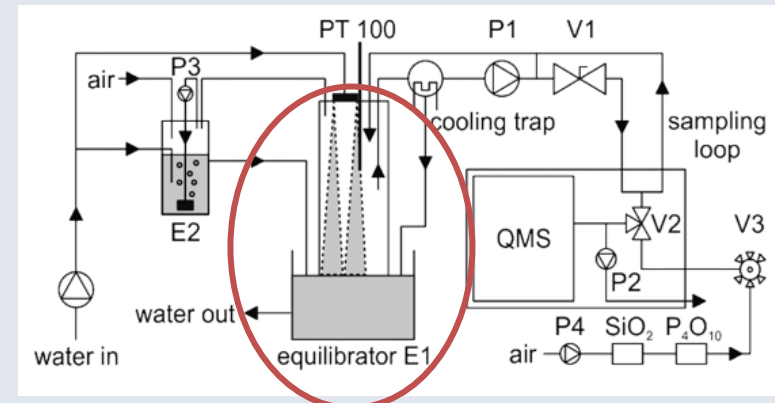
- estimates for the Baltic Sea: 170 – 792 kt-N/yr

interannual variability and serious methodological uncertainties

indirect method by continuous pCO₂ surface measurements (Schneider et al. 2017)



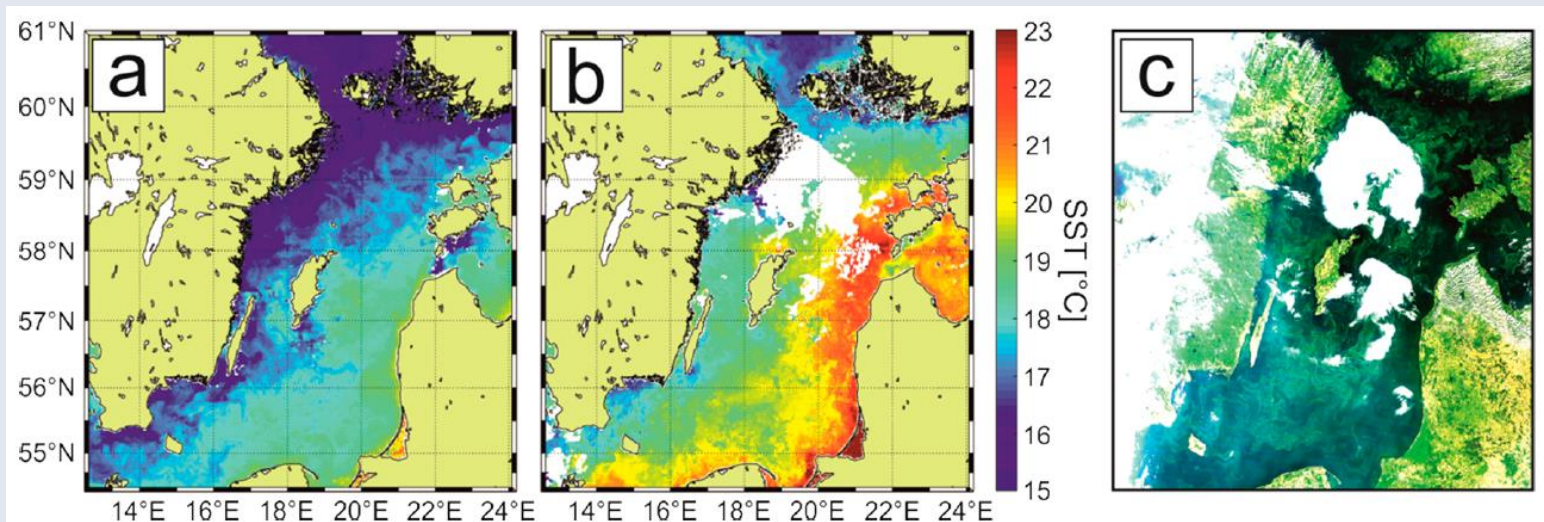
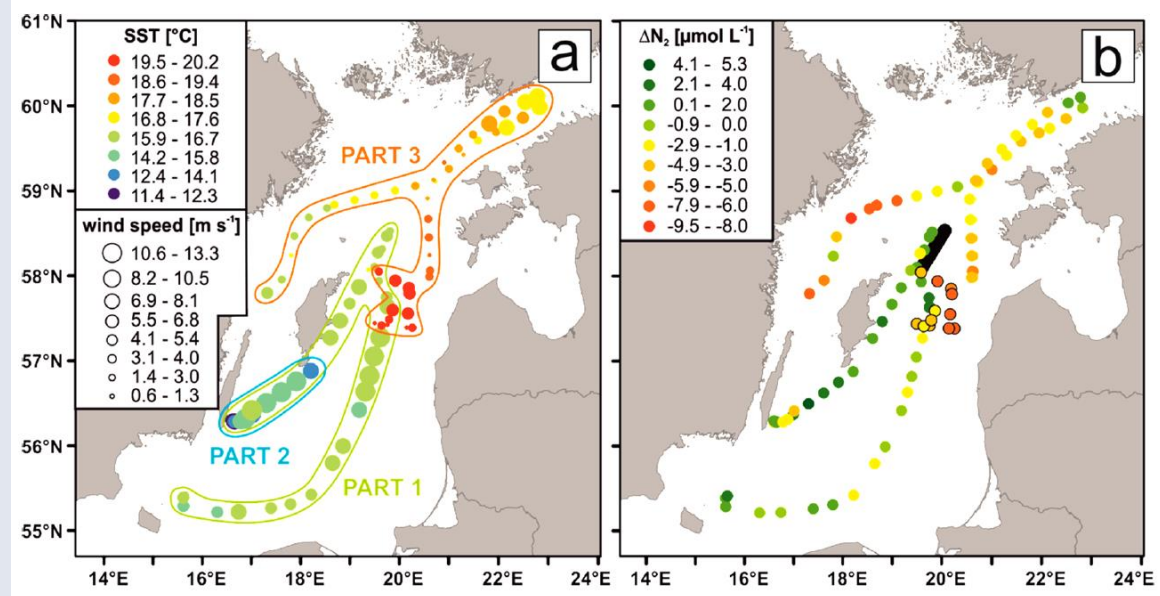
direct method by continuous measurements of N₂ concentrations in the surface water (Schmale et al. 2019)



1. Motivation



Schmale, Schneider et al.
(2019).
Potential of
nitrogen/argon analysis in
surface waters in the
examination of areal
nitrogen deficits caused by
nitrogen fixation



2. Experimental approach

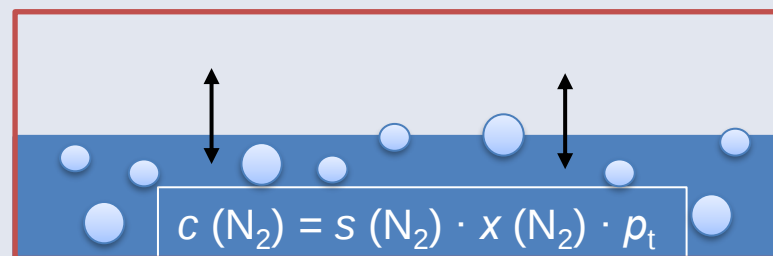
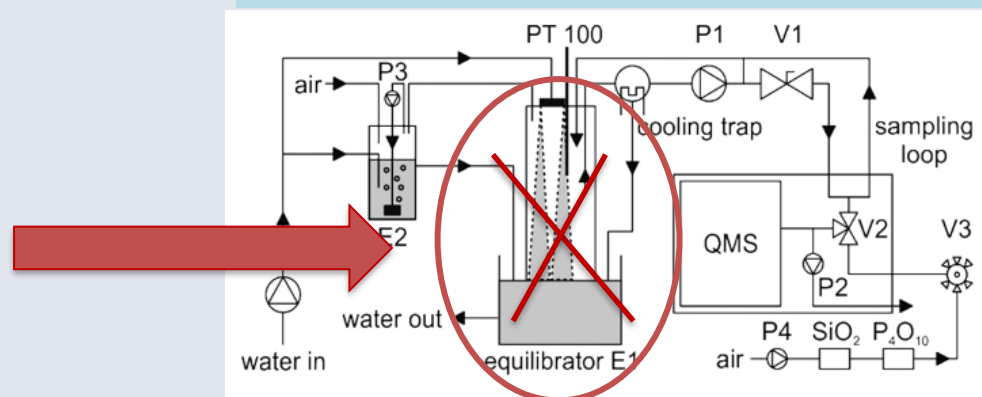
methods for the quantification of N_2 fixation

- estimates for the Baltic Sea: 170 – 792 kt-N/yr

interannual variability and serious methodological uncertainties



direct method by continuous measurements of N_2 concentrations in the surface water (Schmale et al. 2019)



2. Experimental approach

Integrating GE-MIMS into a VOS structure



voluntary observing ship

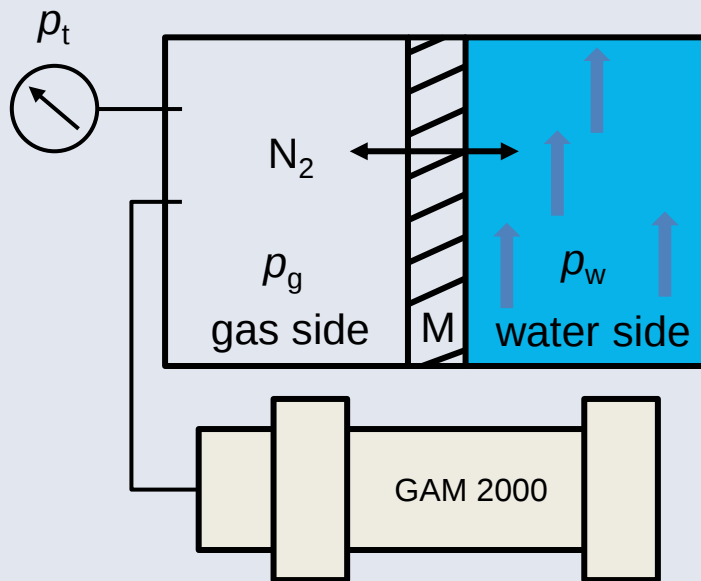


VOS „Finnmaid“

2. Experimental approach

membrane-equilibrator

- mass spectrometer determines **mole fraction x** of N₂, O₂ and Ar

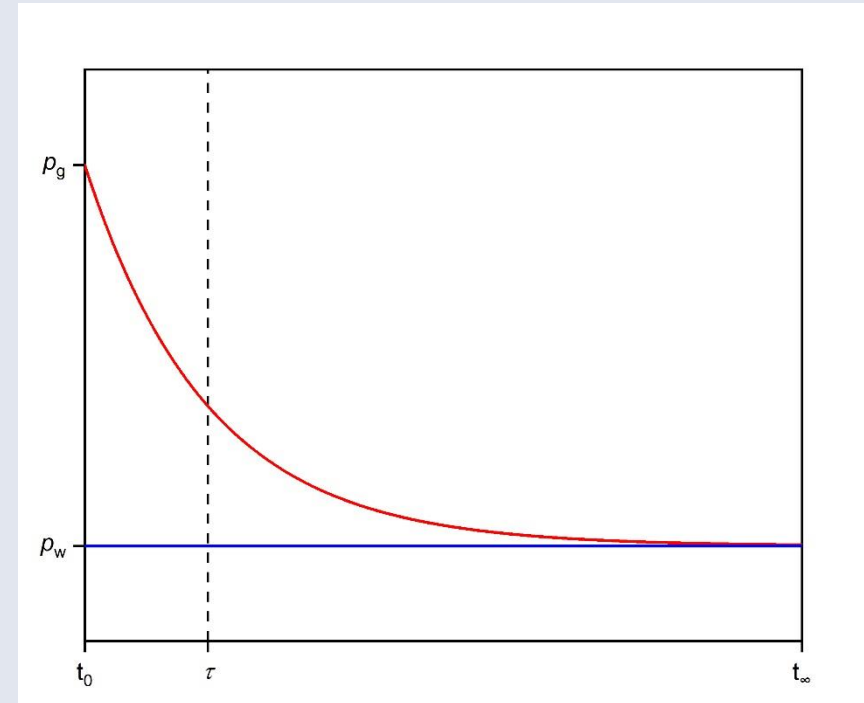


- if total pressure p_t at gas side is known:

$$p(\text{N}_2) = x(\text{N}_2) \cdot (p_t - p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - p_{\text{CO}_2})$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$c(\text{N}_2) = p(\text{N}_2) \cdot s(\text{N}_2)$$

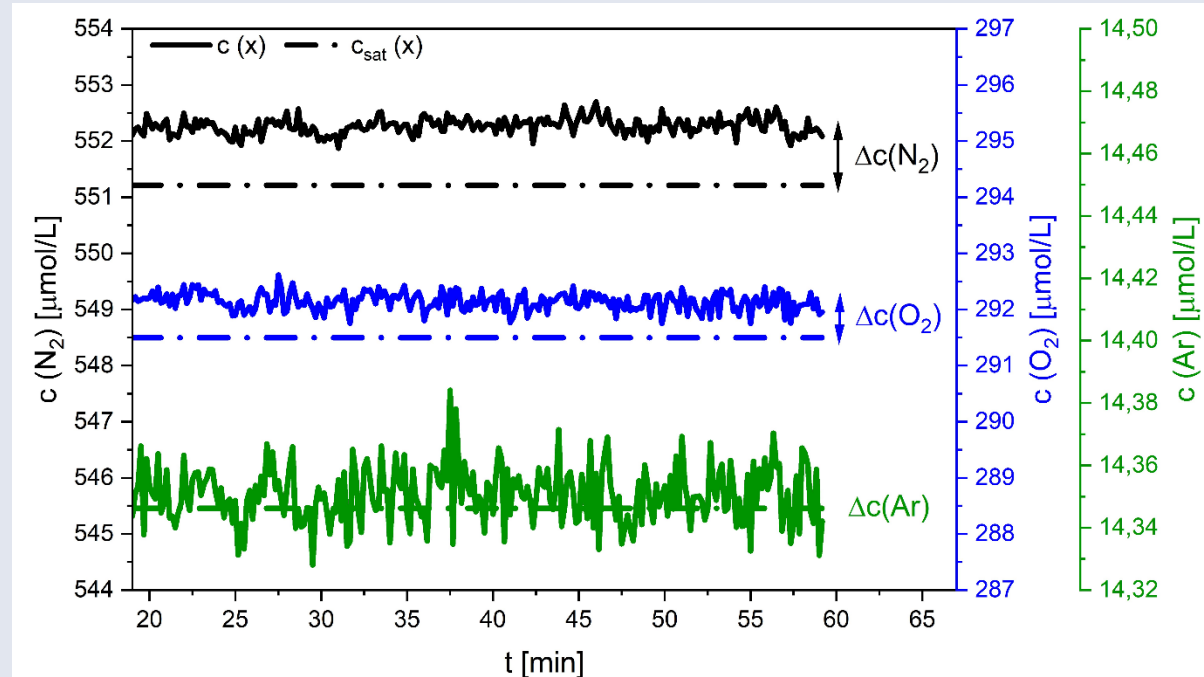
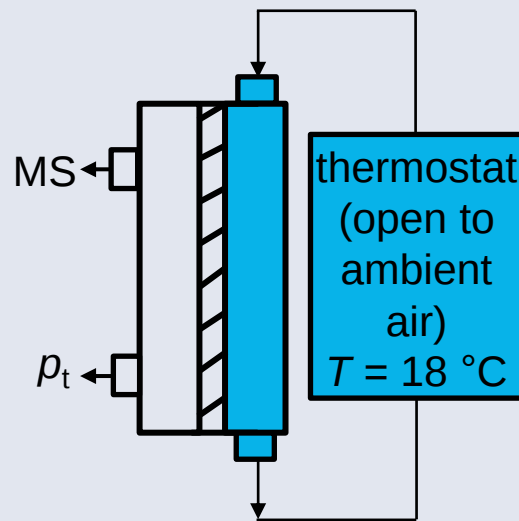


$\tau(\text{N}_2)$

4,74 min $\pm$ 0,15 min

2. Experimental approach

completeness of the equilibration



accuracy

$$\Delta c(N_2) = 1,05\text{ μmol/L} (\sim 0,2\%)$$

$$\Delta c(O_2) = 0,64\text{ μmol/L} (\sim 0,2\%)$$

$$\Delta c(Ar) = 0,005\text{ μmol/L} (\sim 0,03\%)$$

precision (limit of detection)

$$N_2 = 0,29\text{ μmol/L}$$

$$O_2 = 0,32\text{ μmol/L}$$

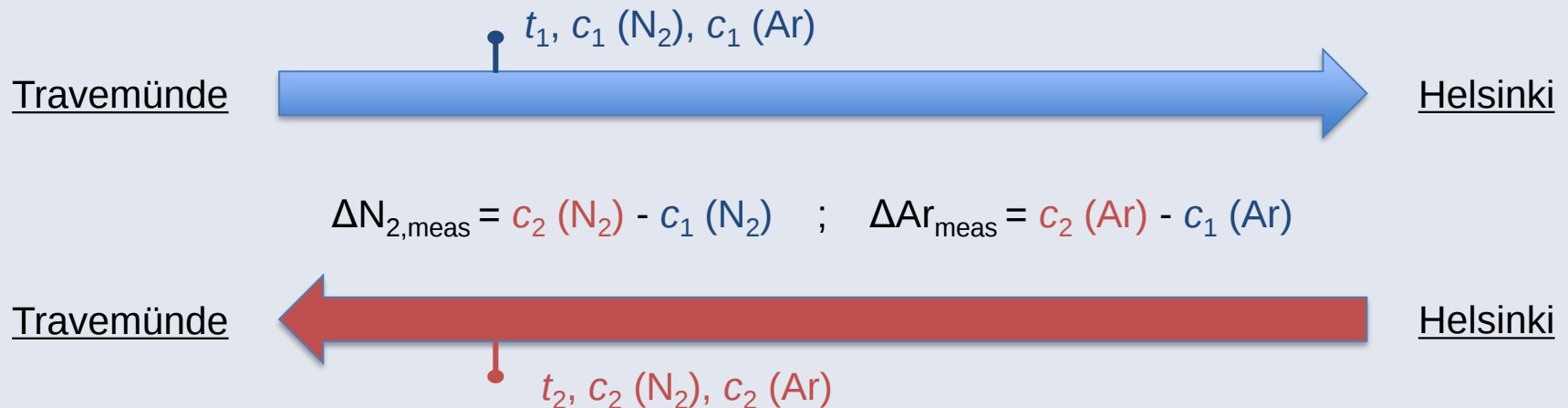
$$Ar = 0,02\text{ μmol/L}$$

2. Experimental approach

determination of the N₂ fixation

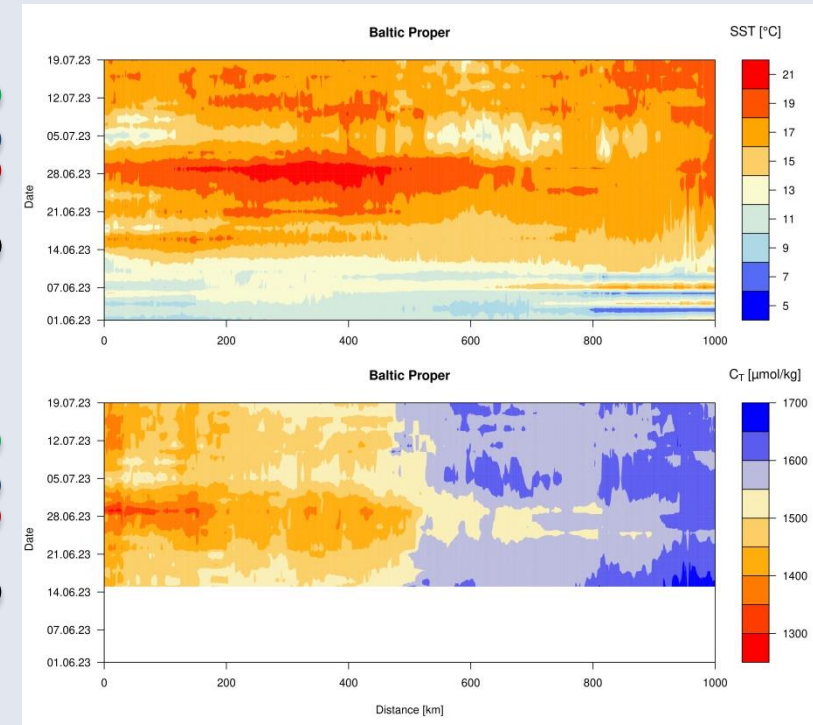
$$\delta N_{2,fix} = \Delta N_{2,meas} - \delta N_{2,gas}$$

- $\delta N_{2,gas}$ can be calculated by simultaneously measuring Ar
 - ΔAr_{meas} is only influenced by gas exchange
- Temporal resolution: up to 3 days, spatial resolution: ~ 12 km

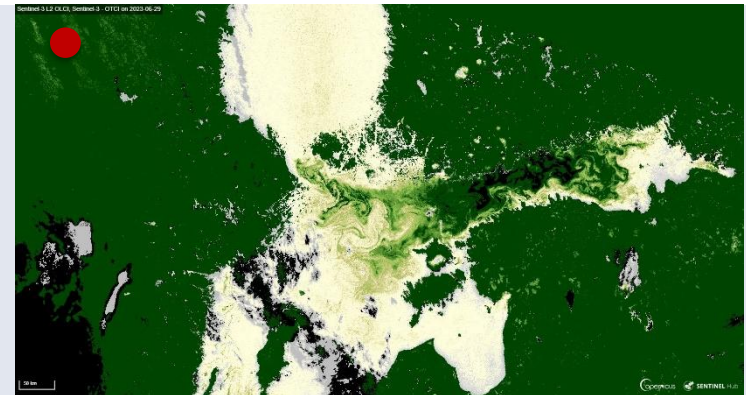


3. Field (VOS) data

cyanobacterial bloom 2023



- second production phase
- wind induced mixing
- high productivity period fueled by N₂ fixation
- sea surface temperature increases



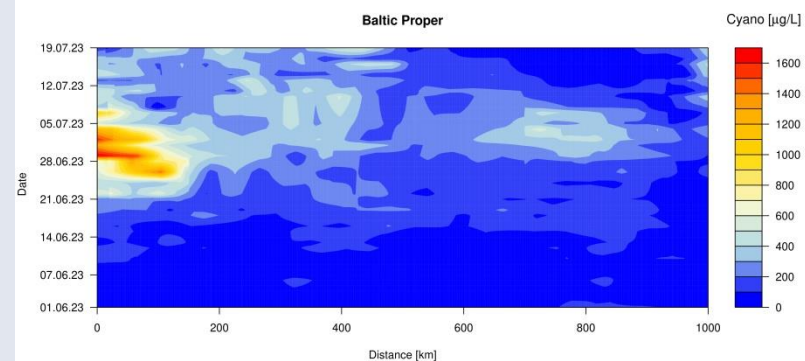
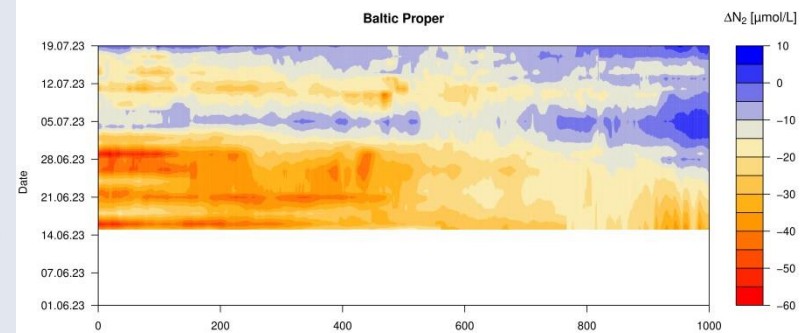
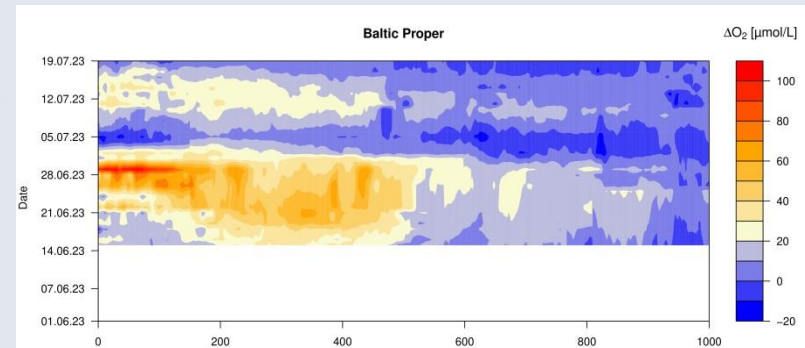
3. Field (VOS) data

cyanobacterial bloom 2023



$$\Delta X = \left[\left(\frac{X}{Ar} \right) - \left(\frac{X}{Ar} \right)_{sat} \right] \cdot Ar \quad X = N_2, O_2$$

- second production phase
- wind induced mixing
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Acknowledgements

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Jukka Seppälä



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Petri Maunula
Bernd Sadkowiak



$$\Delta N_2 = \left(\left(\frac{N_2}{Ar} \right) - \left(\frac{N_2}{Ar} \right)_{sat} \right) Ar$$

