Chemical Oceanography

Metal Geochemistry

Dr. David K. Ryan
Department of Chemistry
University of Massachusetts Lowell
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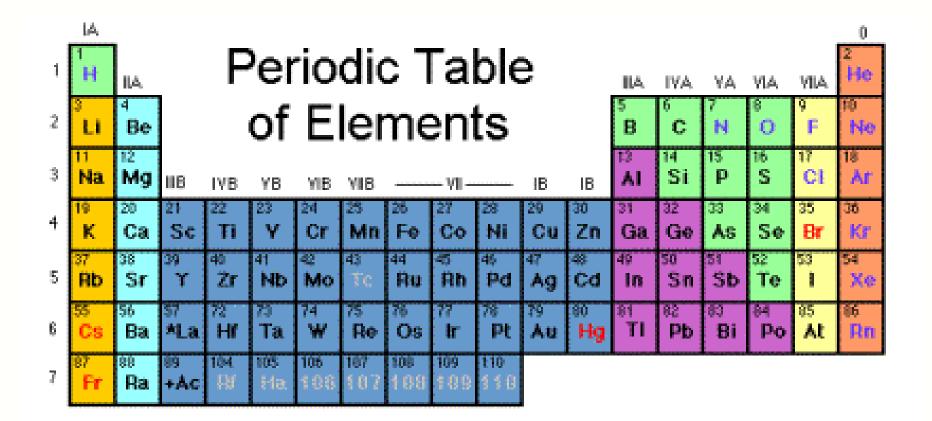
Intercampus Marine Sciences Graduate Program

http://faculty.uml.edu/David_Ryan/84.653

Metal Geochemistry

- **■** Read Emerson & Hedges Chapter 12
- **■** Read paper Donat & Bruland (1995)
- **■** Read paper by Nieboer & Richardson (1980)

(Papers are posted on website for today's class)





Series

Sm Tb Pr Nd Eu Gd Dv Ho Lu Ce. Er Tm. 96 100 102 103 94 101 Pa U

















Concerned with Metal Ions (Geochemistry)

- **■** Typically cations (Cu²⁺, Cd²⁺)
- \blacksquare Some anions (CrO₄²⁻, MoO₄²⁻, AsO₄³⁻)
- **■** General properties of interest
 - Reactivity
 - Redox oxidation/reduction reactions
 - **■** Complexation or Sorption
 - Speciation forms
 - Cycling ultimate fate
 - Transport mobility
 - Toxicity/Bioavailability/Bioaccumulation

Biogeochemical Processes

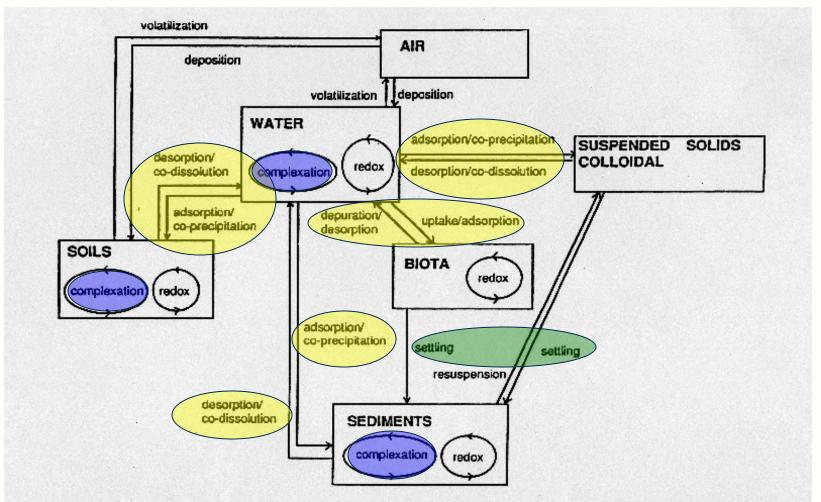


Figure 3.1. Schematic diagram of processes controlling the biogeochemical cycling of metals in aquatic environments.

Classification Schemes for Metals

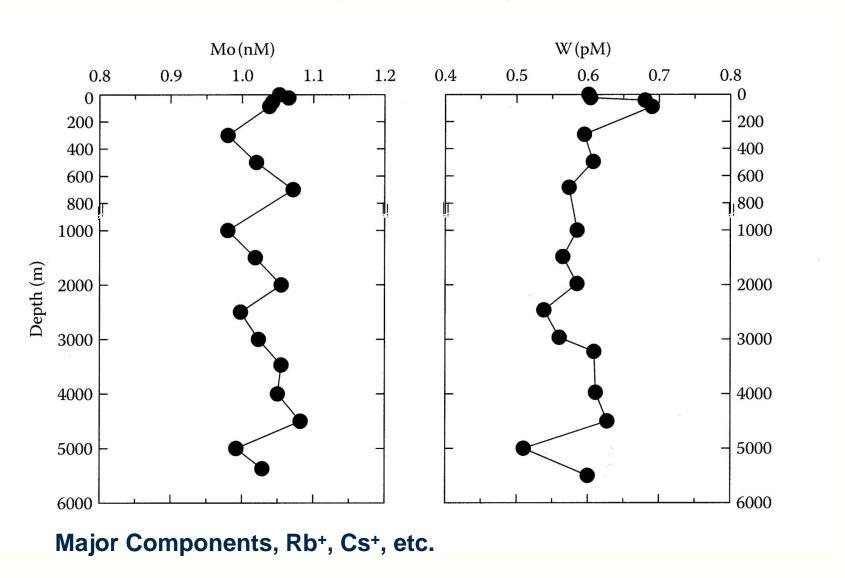
- **♯** Concentration Major, Minor, Trace
- Biological Reactivity Biolimiting, Biointermediate, Biounlimited, Noncycling
- **♯** Chemical Reactivity d⁰, d¹⁰, Intermediate or Class A, Class B, Intermediate
- **■** Overall Reactivity Nutrient Type, Particle Reactive, Other
- **♯** Environmental Origin − Crustal, Pollutant (anthropogenic)

Concentration levels

- Major ions discussed previously
 metals & non metals (Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, Na⁺, K⁺)
- \blacksquare Minor ions some mention (Ba²⁺, Sr²⁺, etc.)
- **#** Trace ions (Trace Metals) − all the rest
- **■** Millero
 - Major: 0.05 to 750 mM
 - Minor: 0.05 to 50 μM
 - Trace: 0.05 to 50 nM

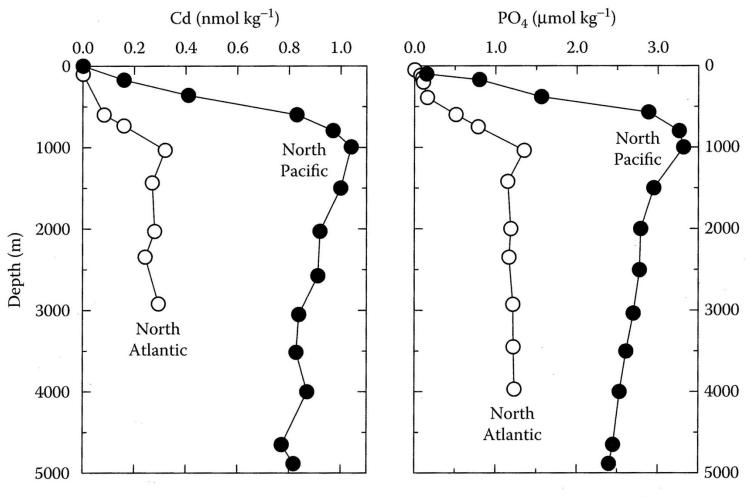
Depth Profiles for Mo & W

Conservative behavior (Millero 2006)



Depth Profiles for Cd & P

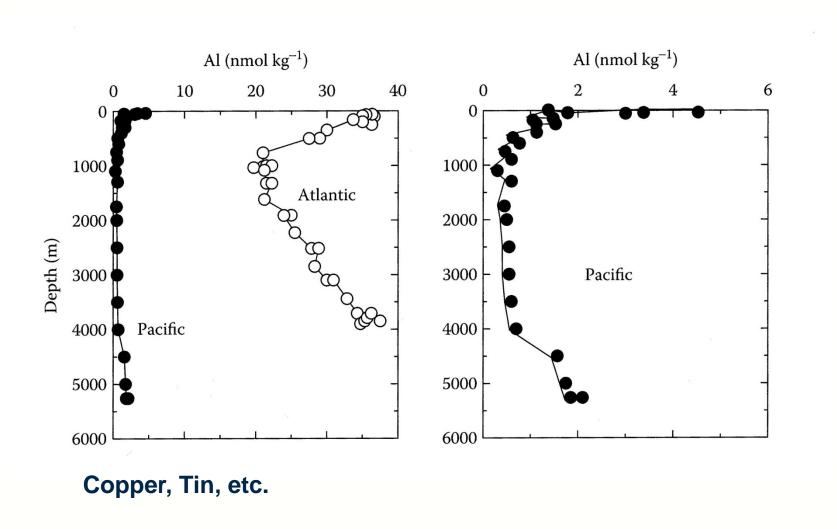
Nutrient behavior (Millero 2006)



Nitrate, Silicate, Zinc, Barium, etc.

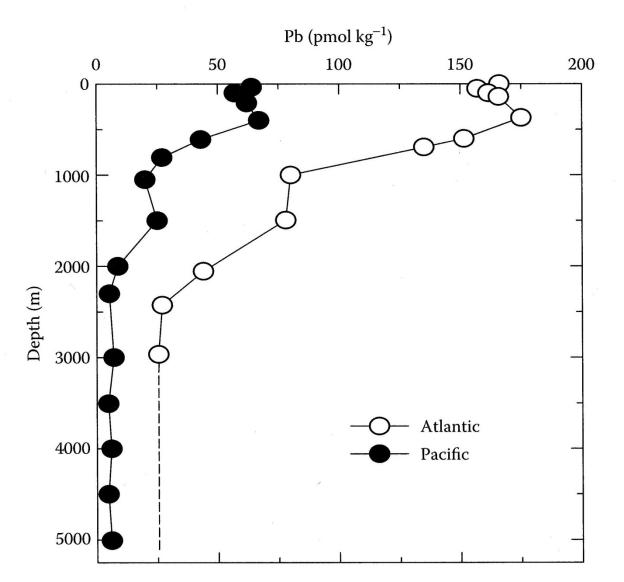
Depth Profiles for Al

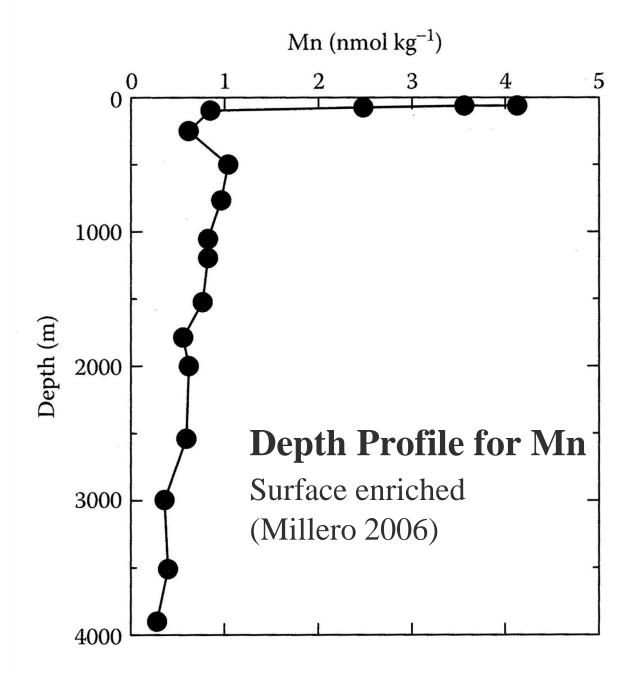
Mid-depth minimum (Millero 2006)

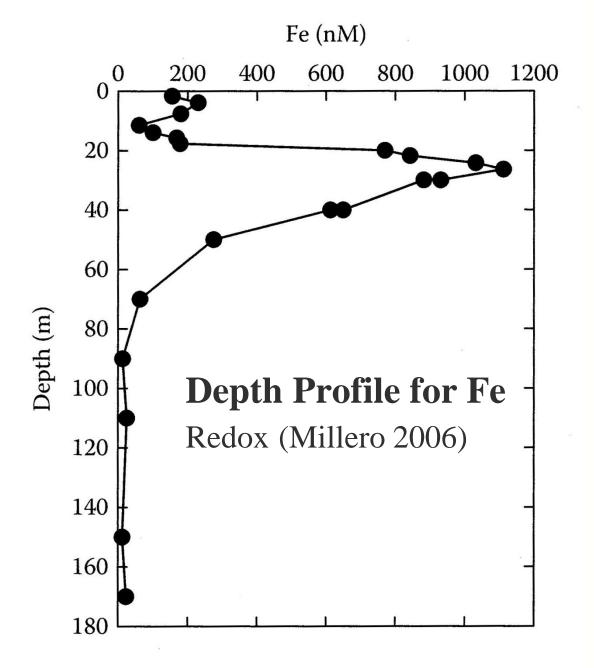


Depth Profiles for Pb

Surface enriched (Millero 2006)

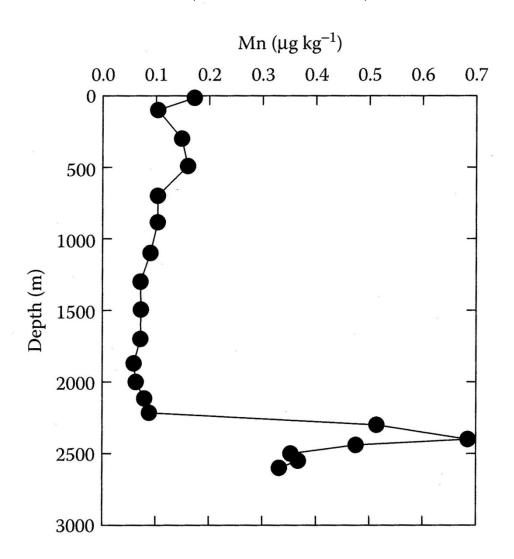






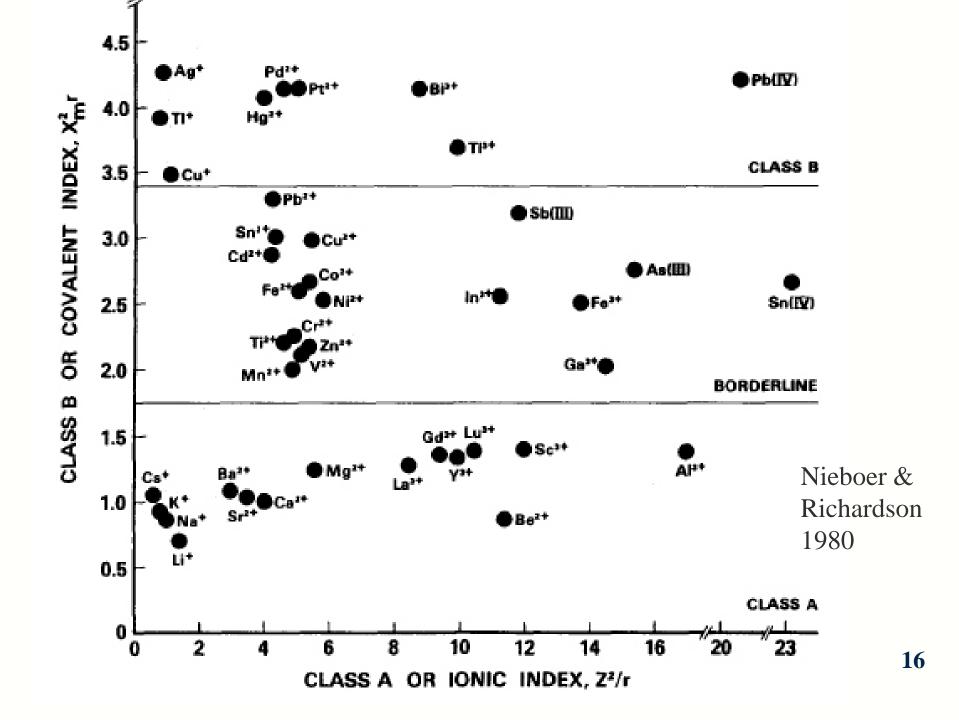
Depth Profile for Mn

Anomolous (Millero 2006)



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 Biointermediate, Biounlimited, Noncycling
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- **■** Overall Reactivity Nutrient Type, Particle Reactive, Other
- **♯** Environmental Origin − Crustal, Pollutant (anthropogenic)



Importance of Humic Materials

Global Carbon Reservoir Take Part in Interfacial Phenomena Undergo Coagulation and Aggregation Involved in Photochemical Reactions Contain Radicals **Known Reducing Agents Methylate Metals** Form Chlorinated Species, THMs DBPs **Detoxify Metals** Limit Bioavailability of Metals **Alter Solubility** Influence Transport **Bind Metals & Organic Pollutants Terminal Electron Acceptor for Bacteria**

Metal Complexation by Humic Materials

Leenheer et al. (1998)

Morel (1983)

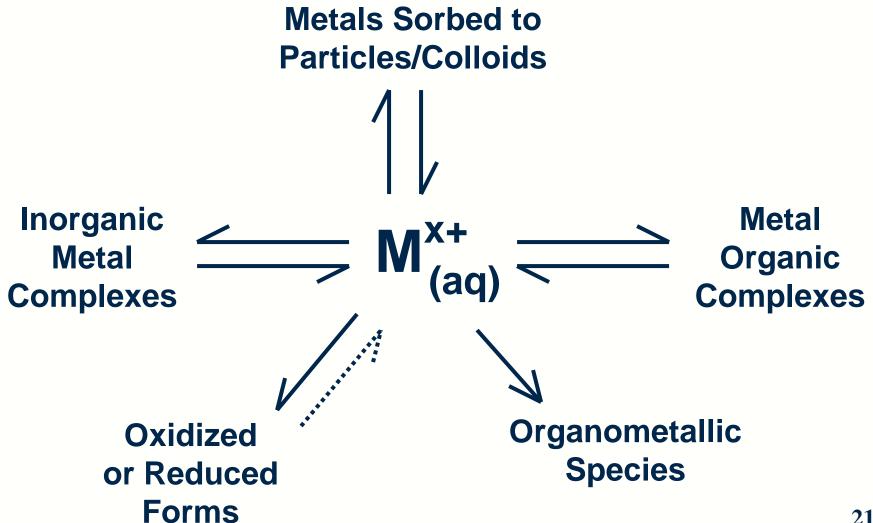
Importance of Humic Materials Global Carbon Reservoir Take Part in Interfacial Phenomena **Undergo Coagulation and Aggregation** Involved in Photochemical Reactions **Contain Radicals Known Reducing Agents Methylate Metals** Form Chlorinated Species, THMs DBPs **Detoxify Metals Limit Bioavailability of Metals Alter Solubility** Influence Transport **Bind Metals & Organic Pollutants**

Terminal Electron Acceptor for Bacteria

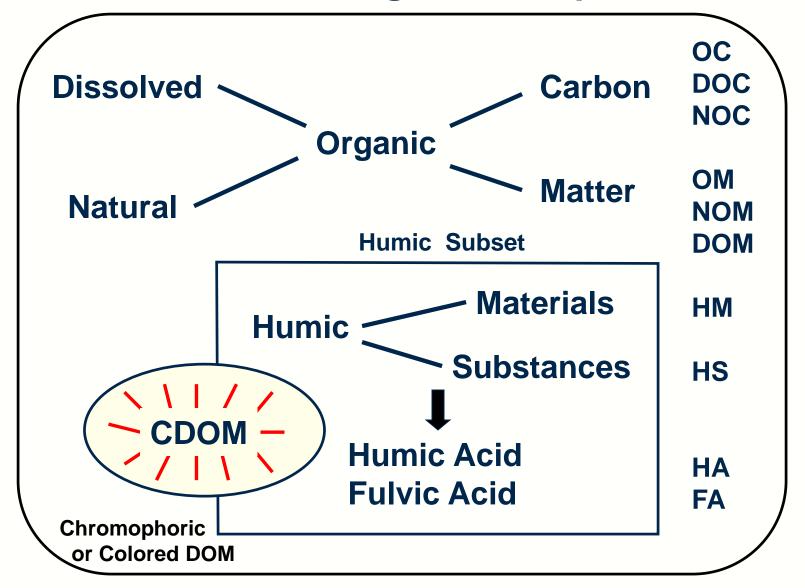
Humic material will aggregate & may 'salt out' with cations

FIGURE 6. Structural model of a calcium inner-sphere complex

Dissolved Metal Species



All Dissolved Organic Compounds



Metal Organic Complexes

Mx+

NOMy-

NOMy-

M^{x+}

Mx+

NOMy-

Mx+

M-NOM(x-y)-

 M^{x+} = metal ion, toxic or non, of charge x+ (e.g., Cu^{2+} , Al^{3+} , etc.) NOM^{y-} = natural organic matter of varying negative charge y_{23} $M-NOM^{(y-x)-}$ = metal complex of natural organic matter