

# EqPOS

Jan 29, 2012 – Feb 19, 2012 (22 days)

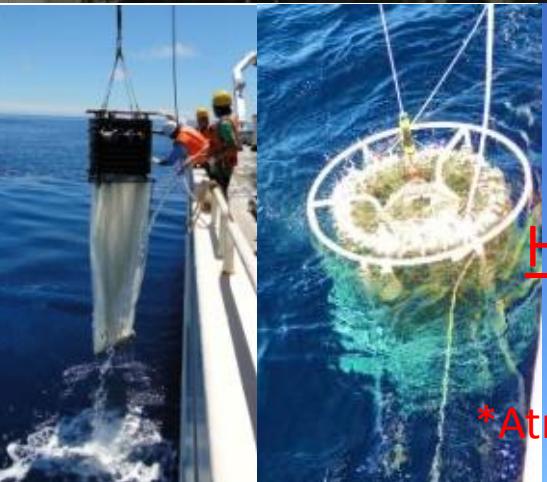
**Equatorial Pacific Ocean and  
Stratospheric/Tropospheric Atmosphere Study**

*Sky, Ocean, and In-Between*

## Overview and Science Objectives

Hiroshi Furutani\*, Mitsuo Uematsu\*  
and EqPOS Science Team

\*Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute (AORI)  
Univ. of Tokyo



東京大学  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

# EqPOS

Jan 29, 2012 – Feb 19, 2012 (22 days)  
**Equatorial Pacific Ocean and  
Stratospheric/Tropospheric Atmosphere Study**

Length: 100 m

Displacement: 3991 t

Cruise Speed: 16 knot



## R/V Hakuho-maru

Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute (AORI),  
University of Tokyo

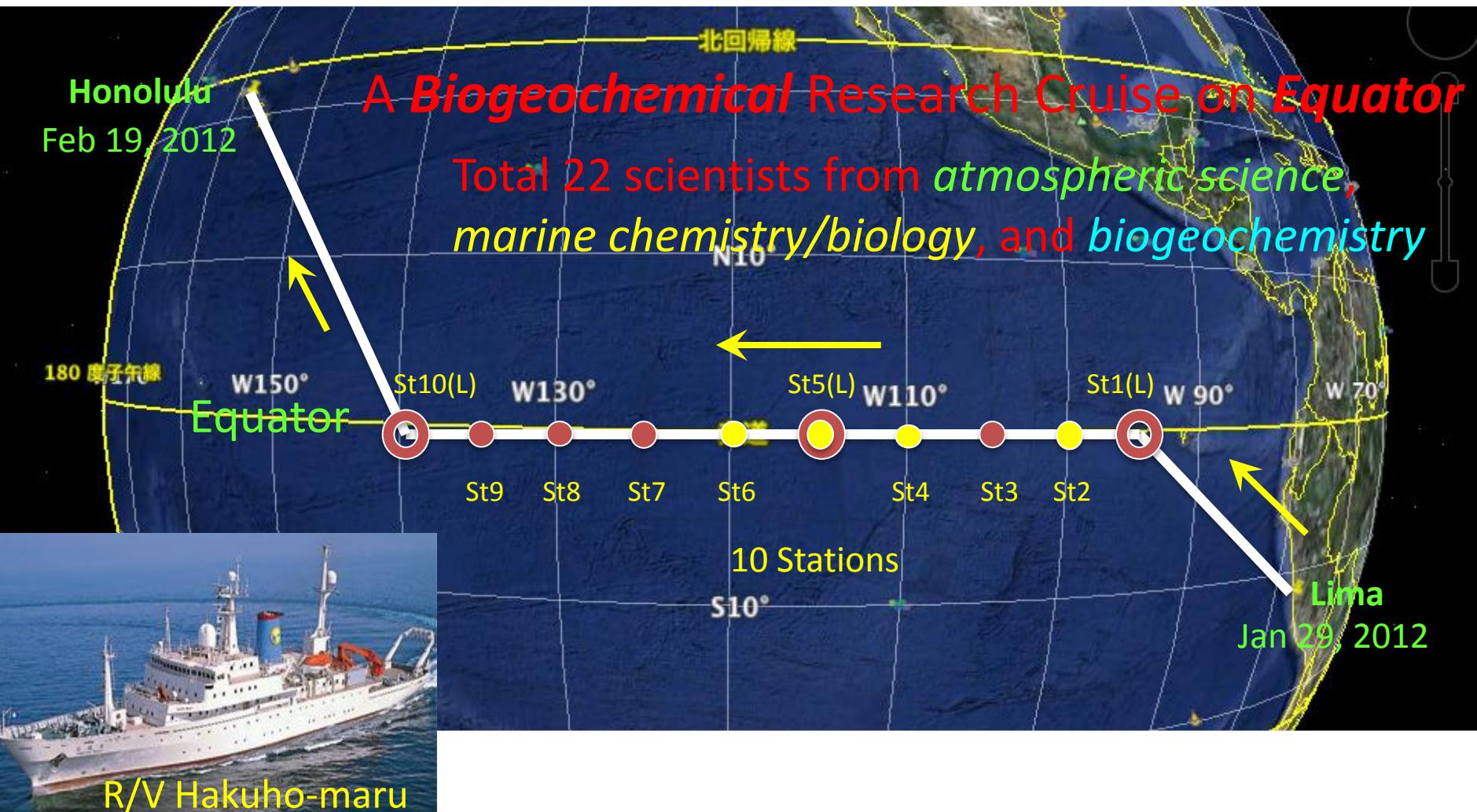


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**Equatorial Pacific Ocean and Stratospheric/Tropospheric Atmosphere Study**

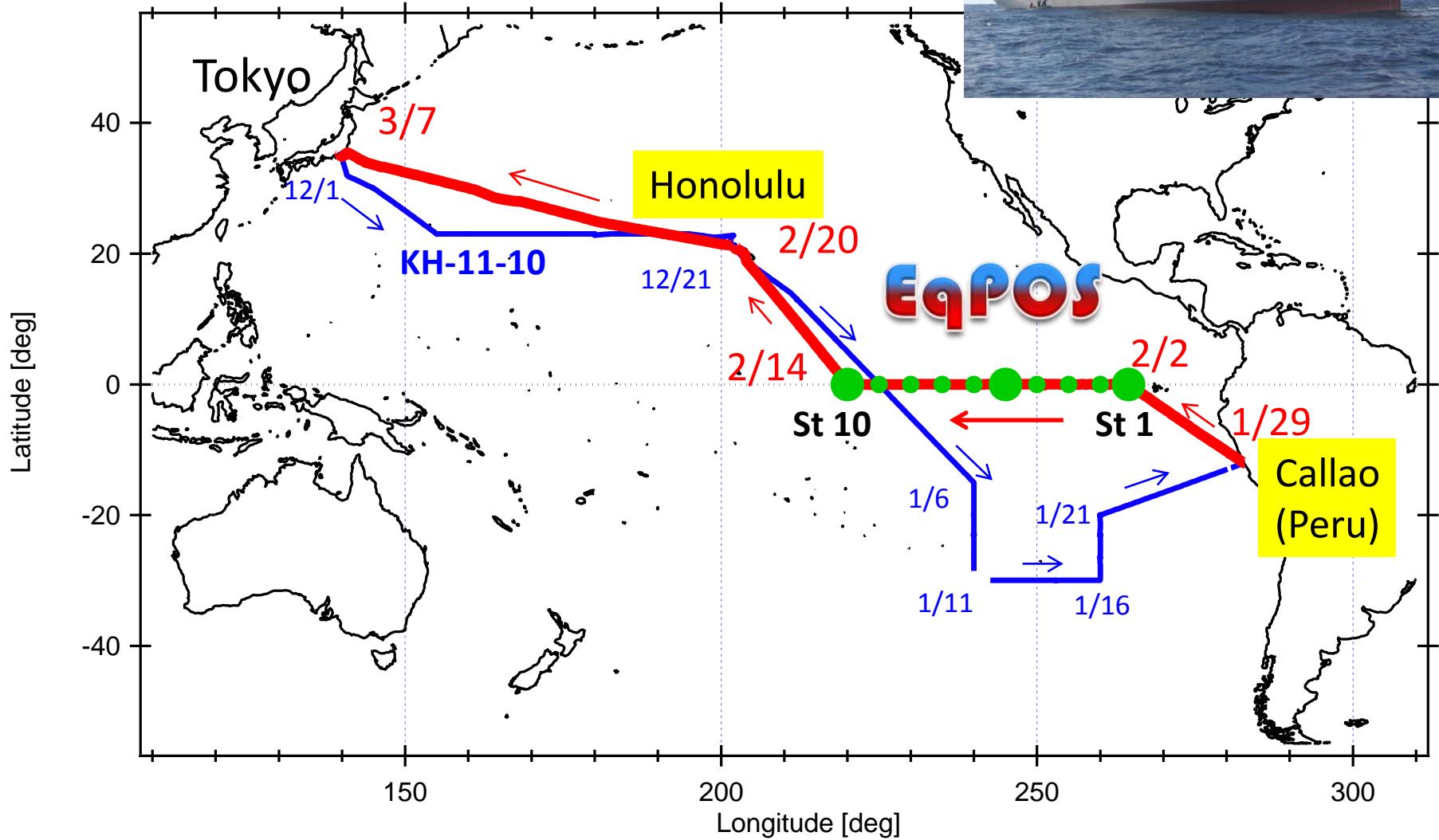
PI: Prof. Uematsu (AORI)

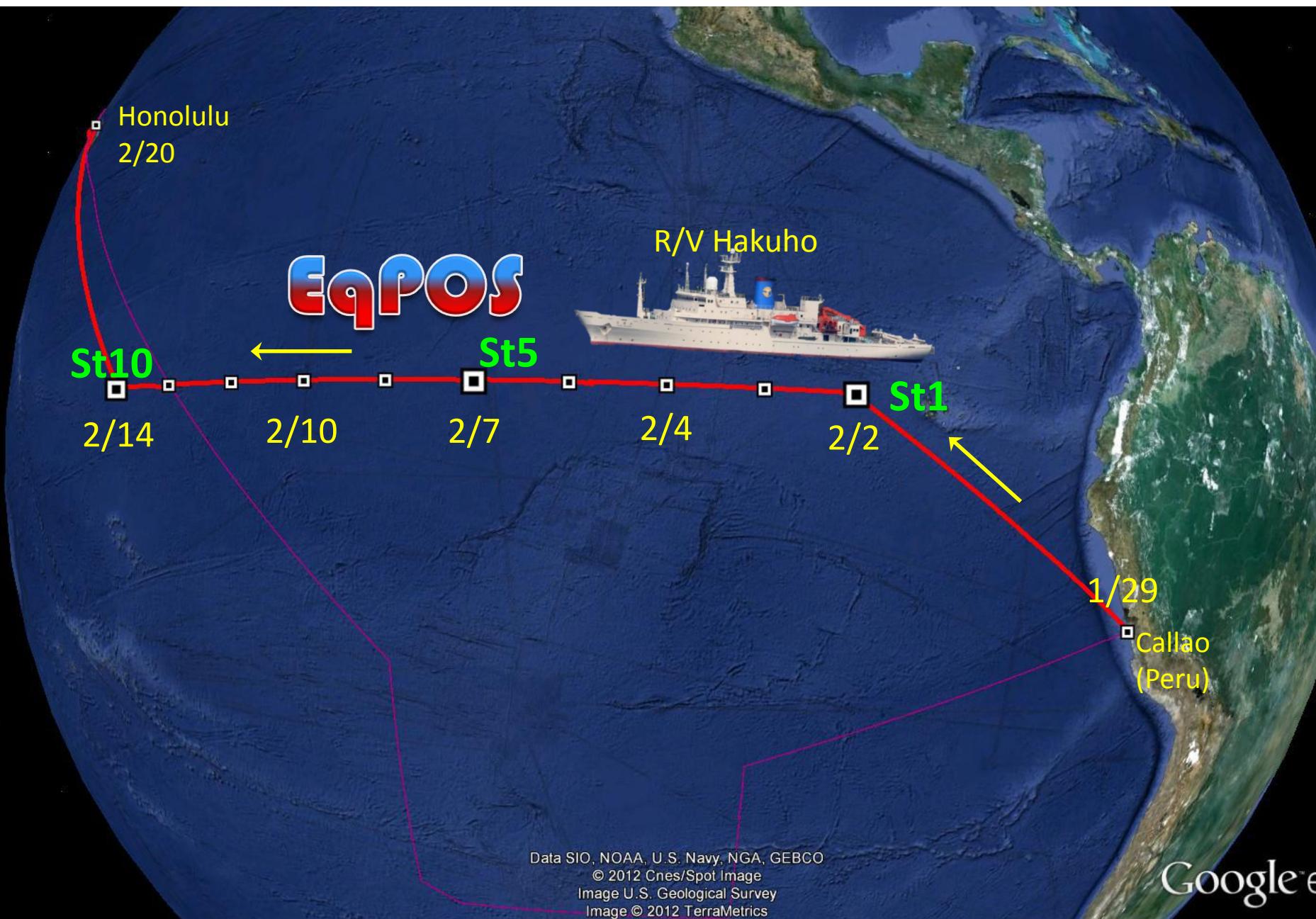
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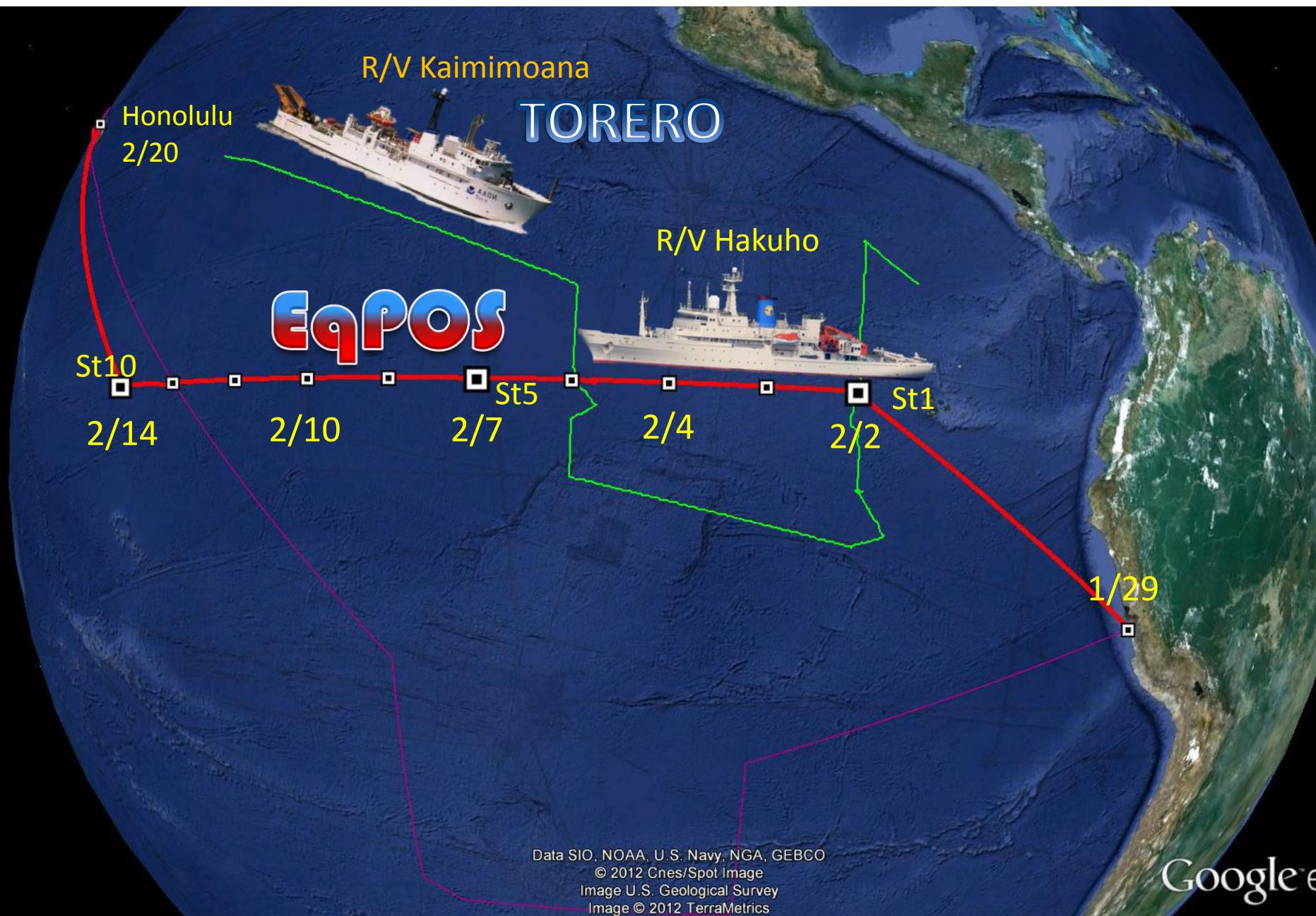


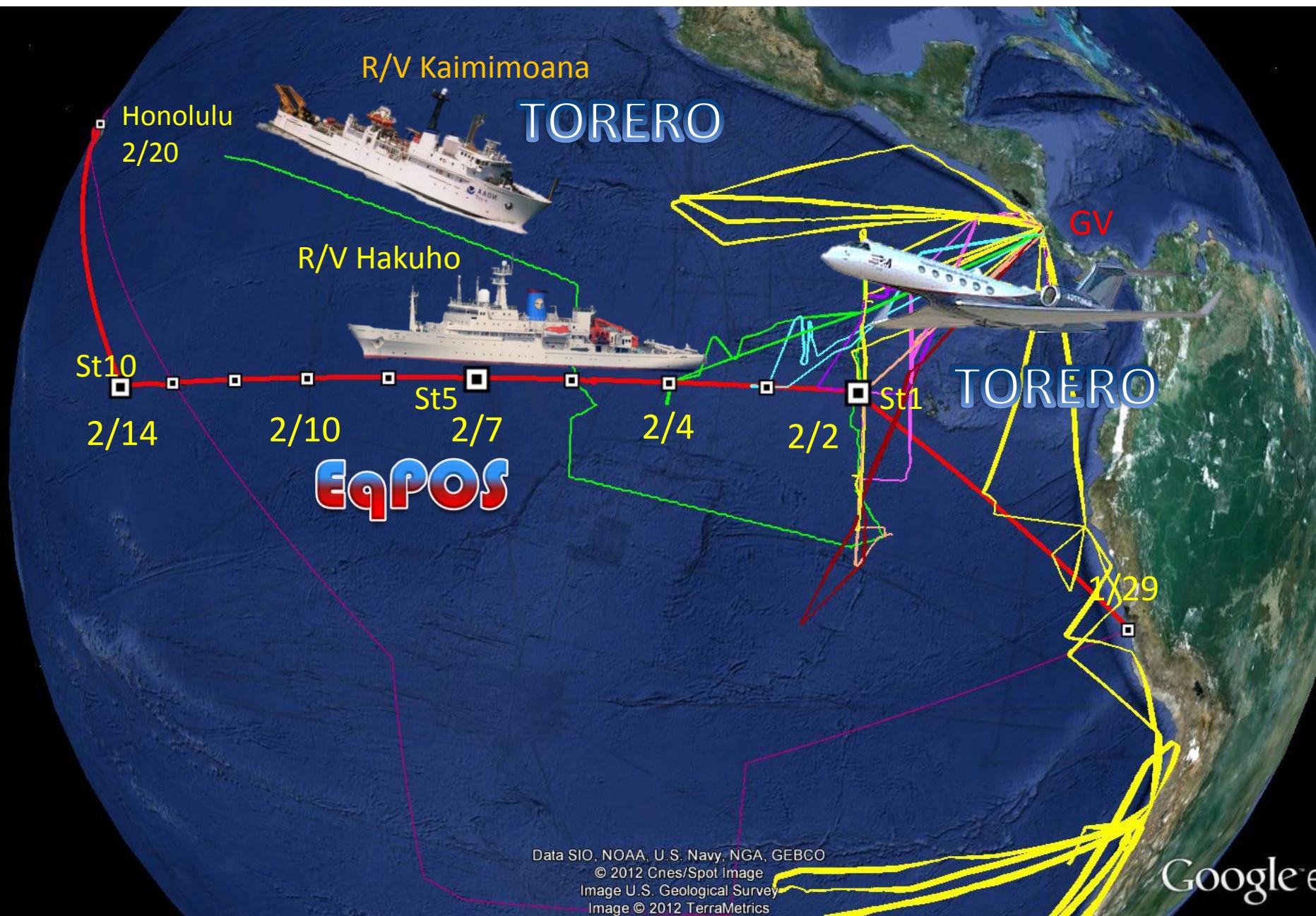
# KH-11-10 and EqPOS

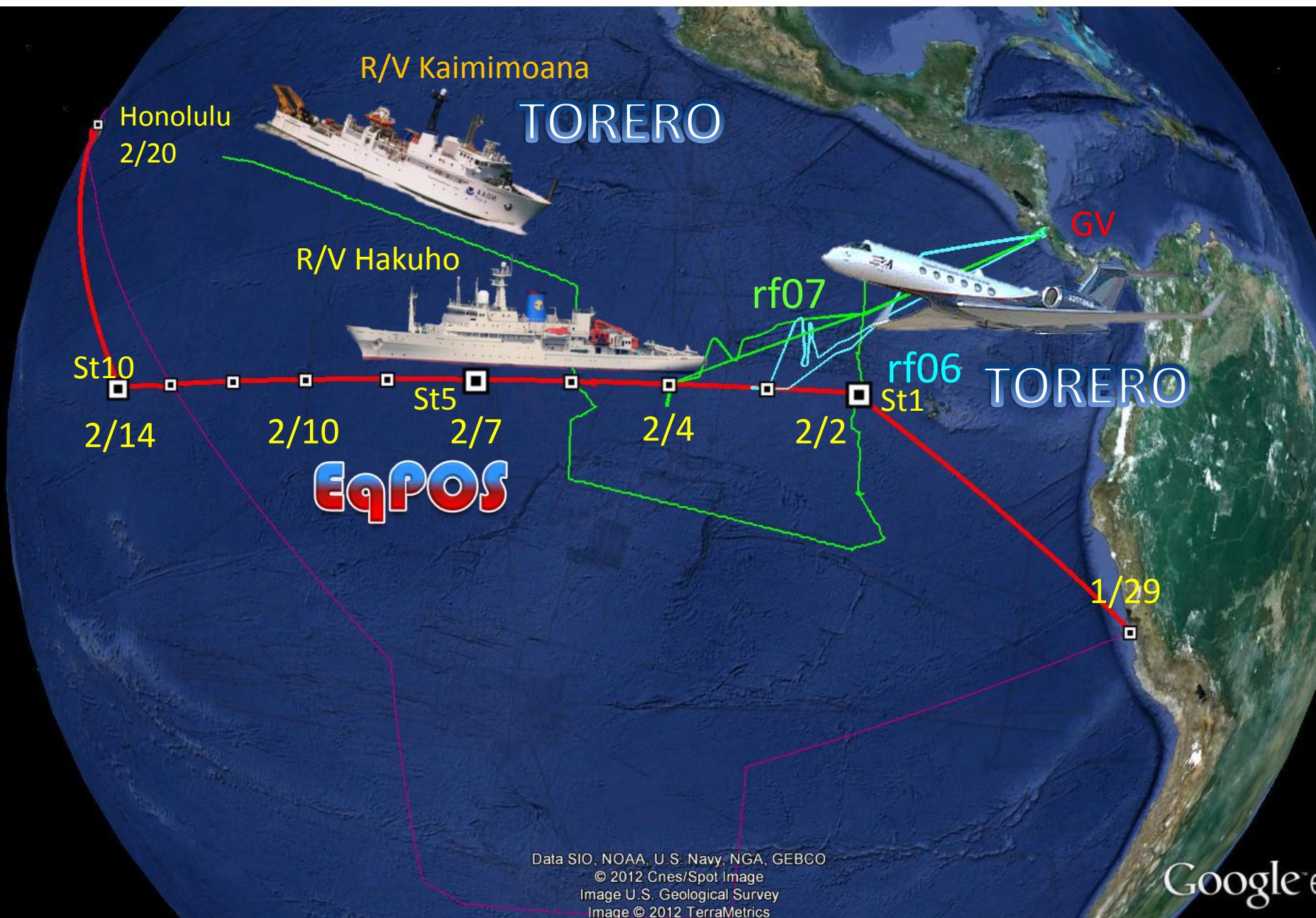
12/1/2011 – 3/7/2012 (98 days)











Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO  
© 2012 Cnes/Spot Image  
Image U.S. Geological Survey  
Image © 2012 TerraMetrics

R/V Kaimimoana

TORERO

Honolulu  
2/20

R/V Hakuho

St10  
2/14

2/10

St5  
2/7

2/4

rf07

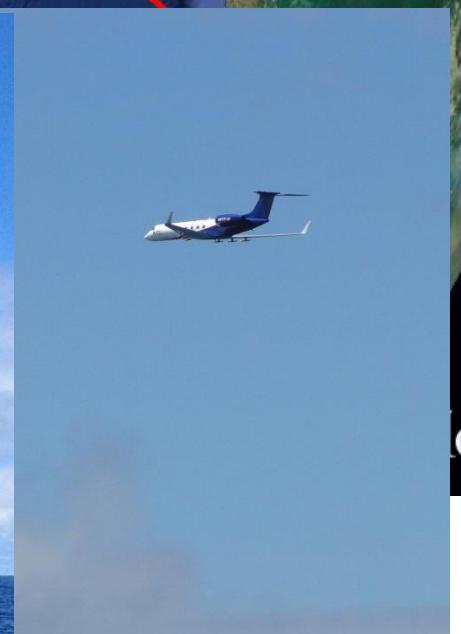
2/2

St1

TORERO

EqPOS

GV



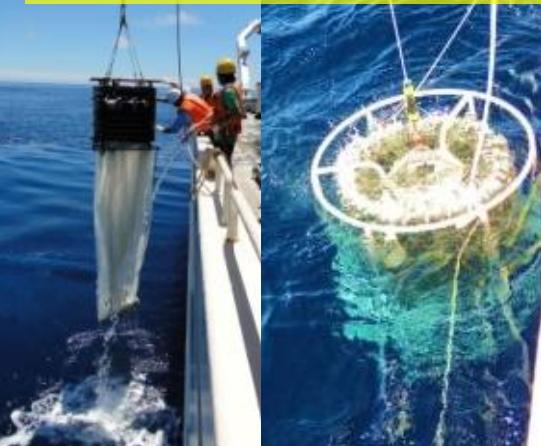
# EqPOS

**Equatorial Pacific Ocean and Stratospheric/  
Tropospheric Atmosphere Study**

Jan 29, 2012 – Feb 19, 2012 (22 days)

## Objective:

To understand *biogeochemical interaction/link/flux* between *ocean* (marine biota) and *atmosphere* (aerosols, trace gases) through their *interface (sea surface microlayer)* in the equator.



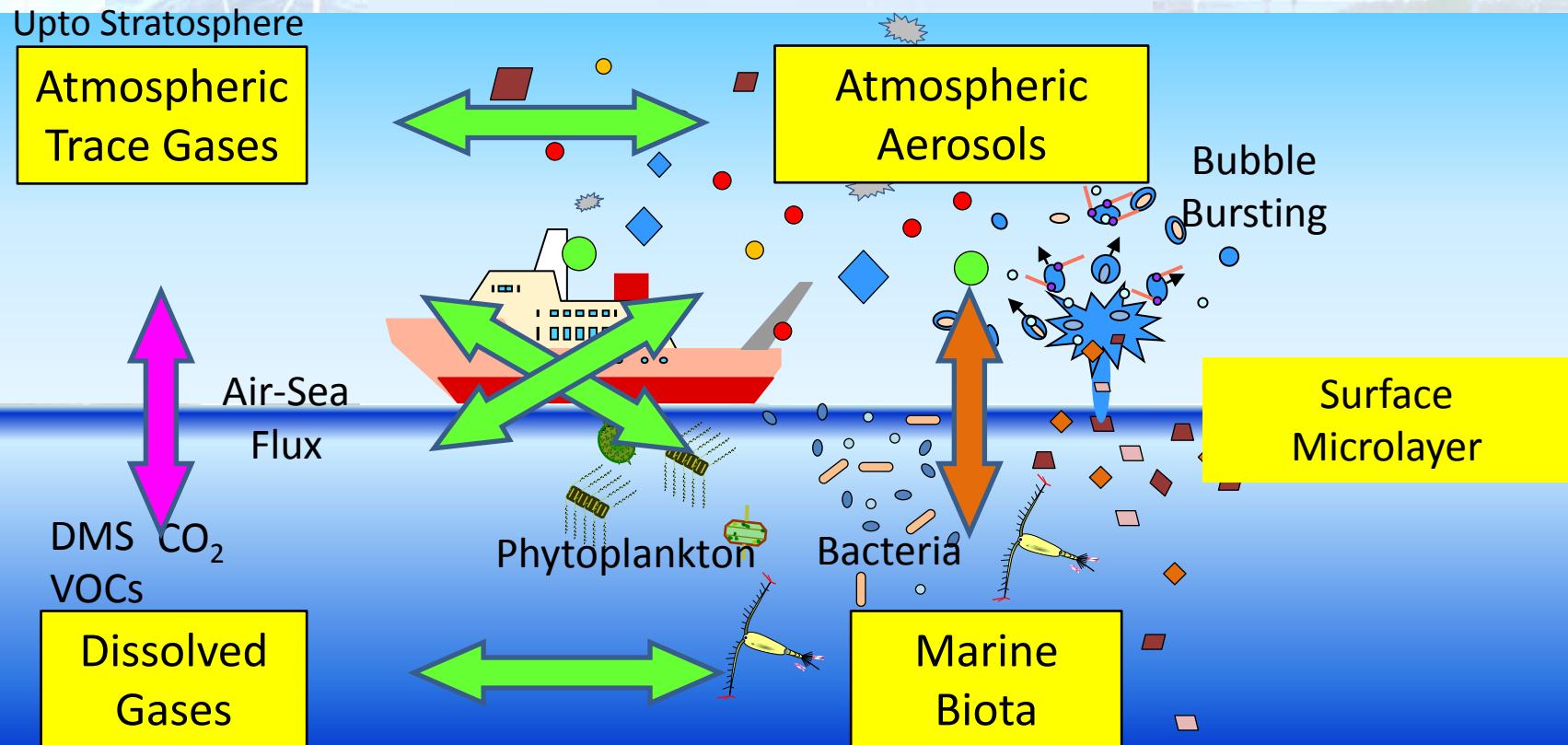
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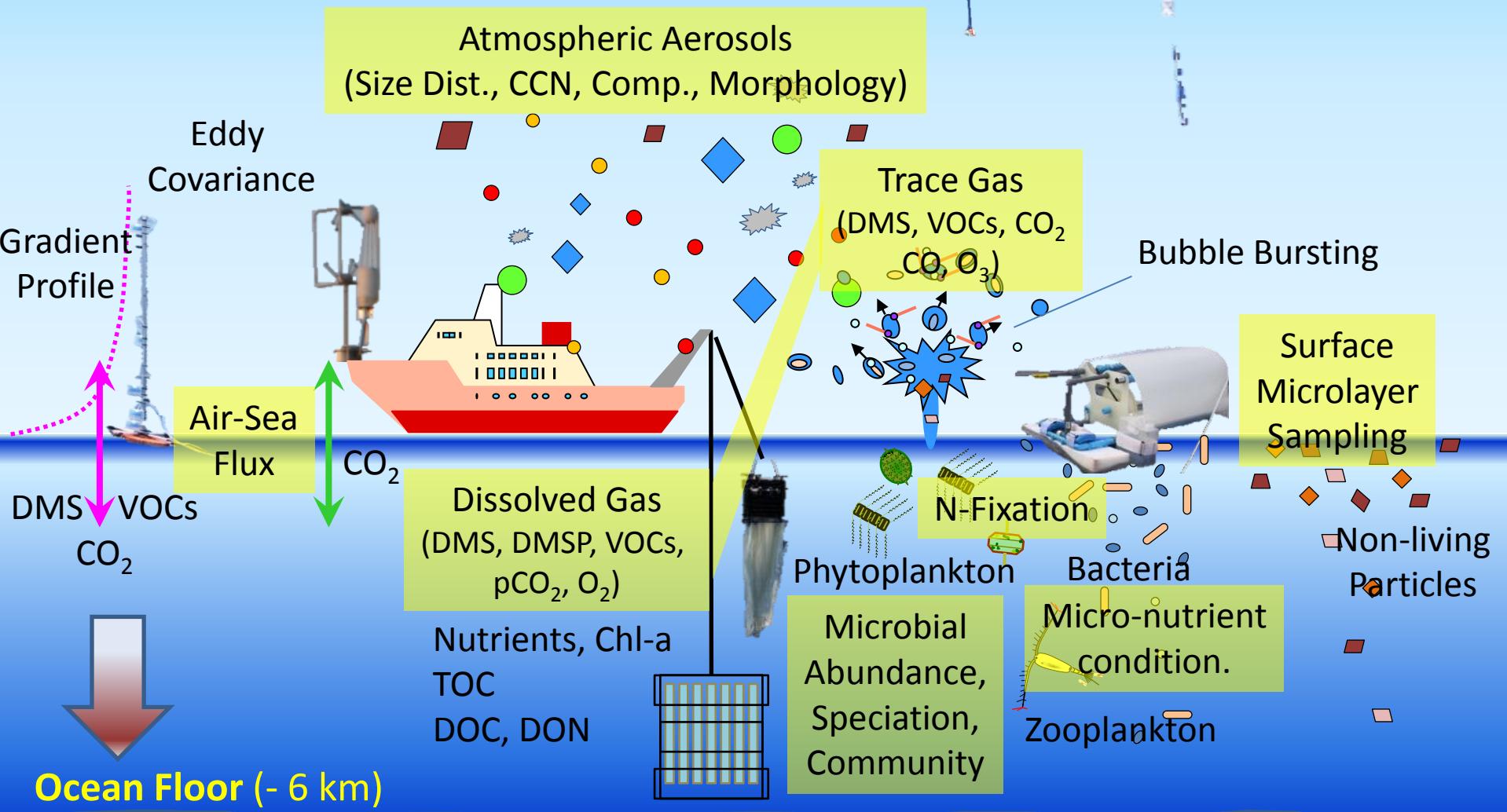
Stratosphere (30 km)



# EqPOS

O<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O Profiling

Stratospheric Air Sampling  
(Alt = 19-30 Km)

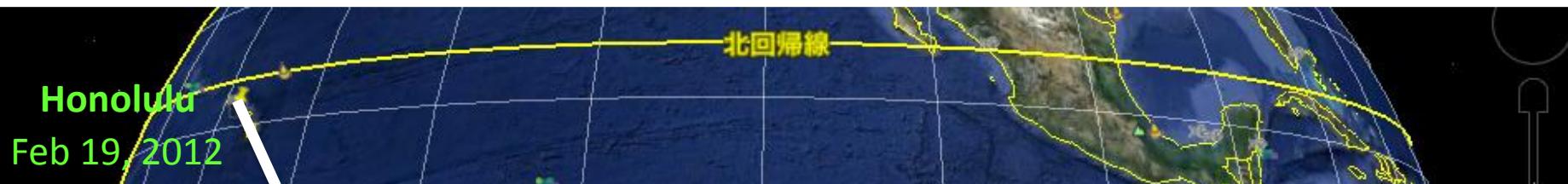


# EqPOS

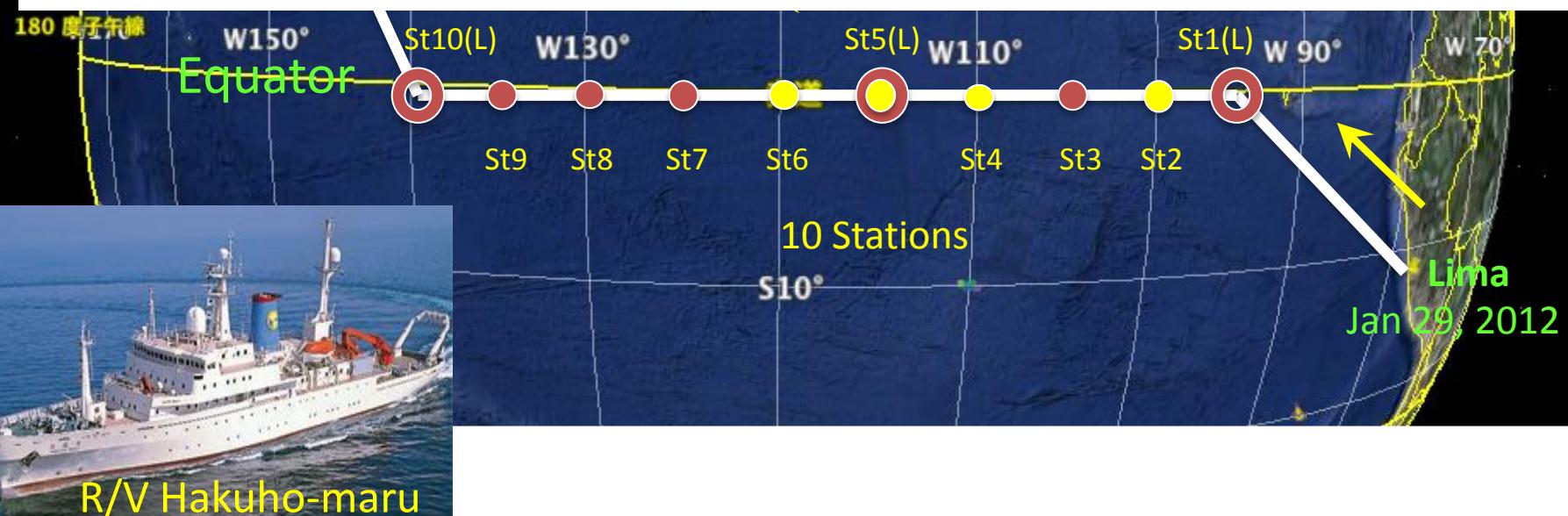
**Equatorial Pacific Ocean and Stratospheric/Tropospheric Atmosphere Study**

PI: Prof. Uematsu (AORI)

Jan 29, 2012 – Feb 19, 2012 (22 days)

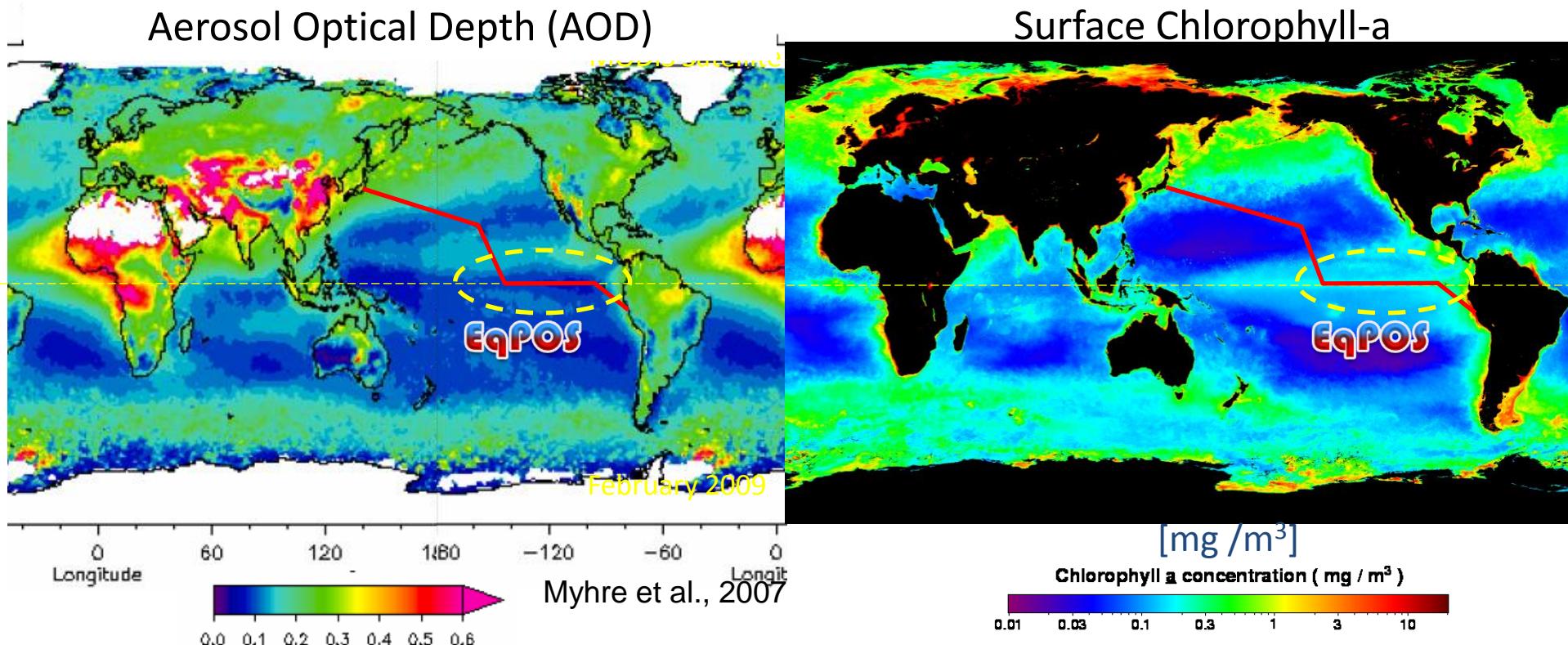


**Why eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean?  
from biogeochemical point of view**



# Why eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean? (1)

- Remote Ocean
- Low Aerosol Loading
- Relatively High Chl-a and



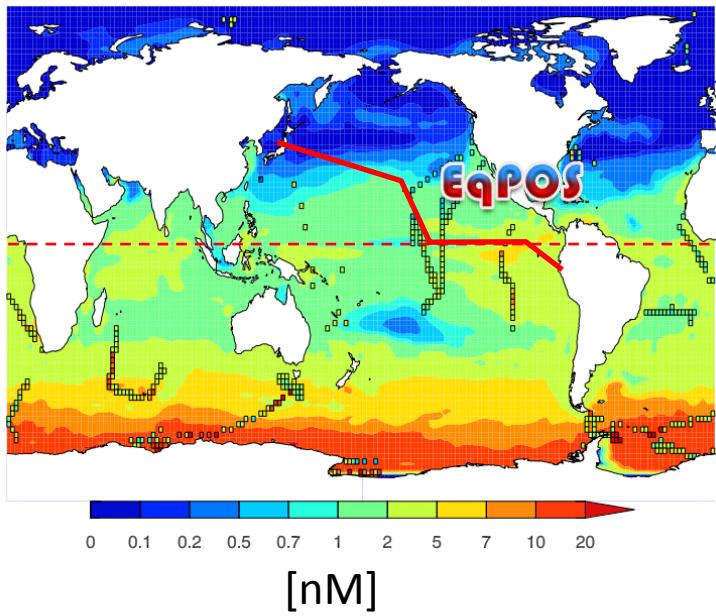
- Reduced effect of anthropogenic activity

- Clear effect of natural marine biota on atmosphere

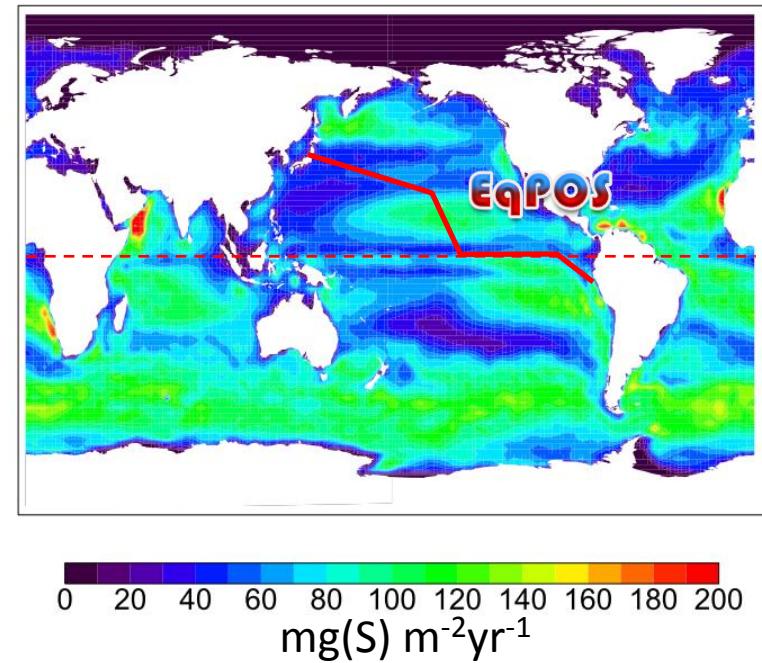
# Why eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean? (1)

Relatively high sea surface DMS conc. and flux to atmosphere

Modeled DMS sea surface conc. (Dec-Feb)

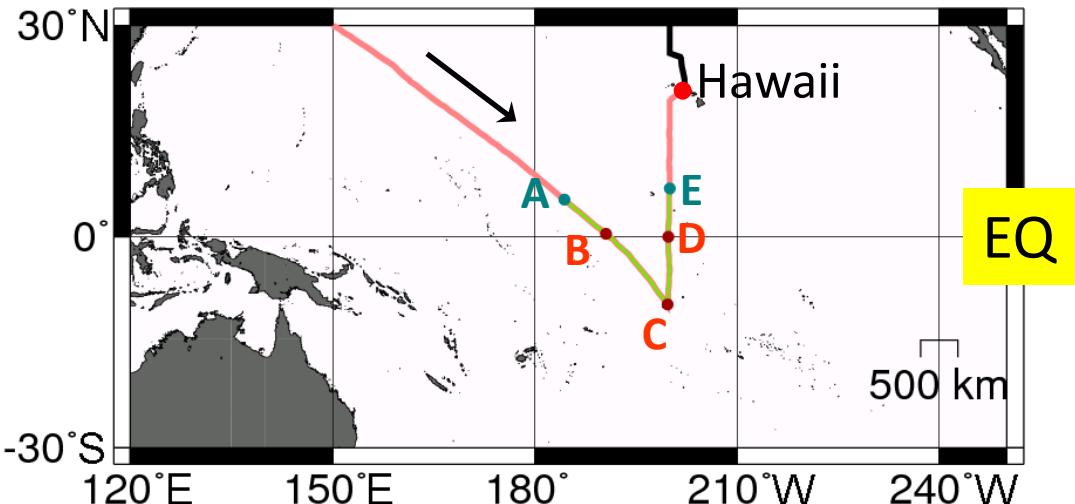


Modeled annual mean DMS flux to atmosphere

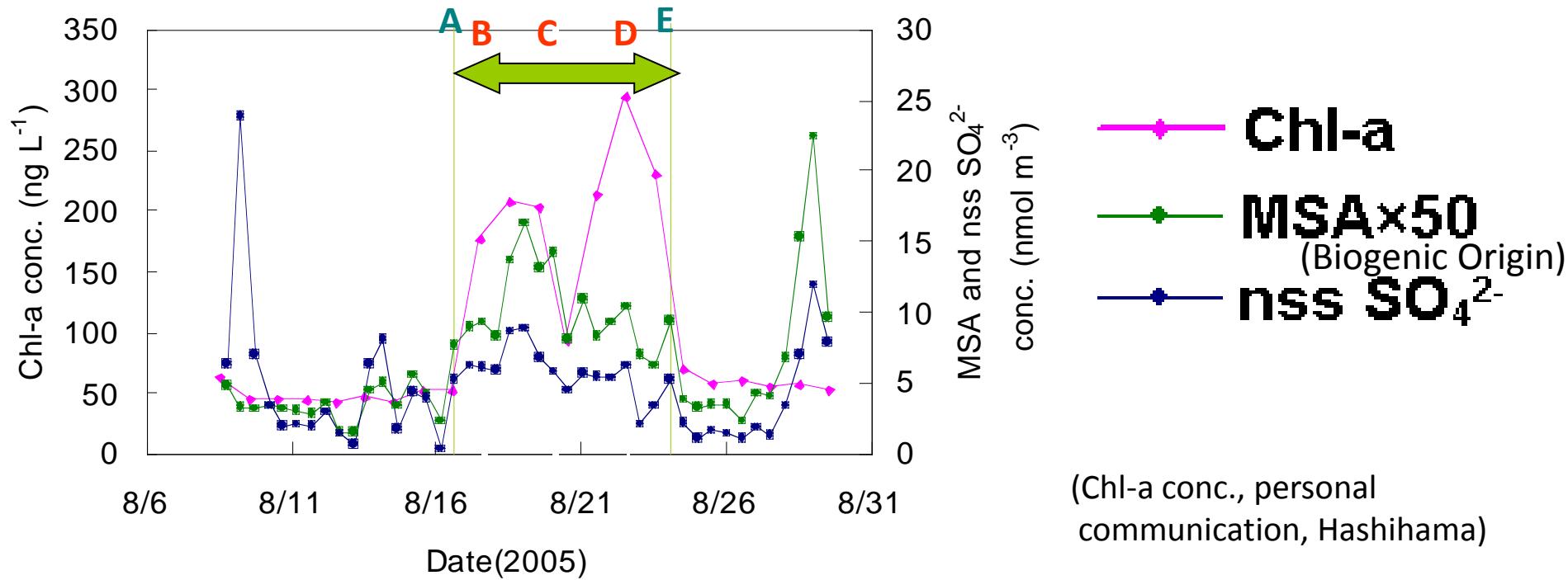


Kloster et al., (2006)

# Increased Chl-a, MSA, and nss $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ in Equator



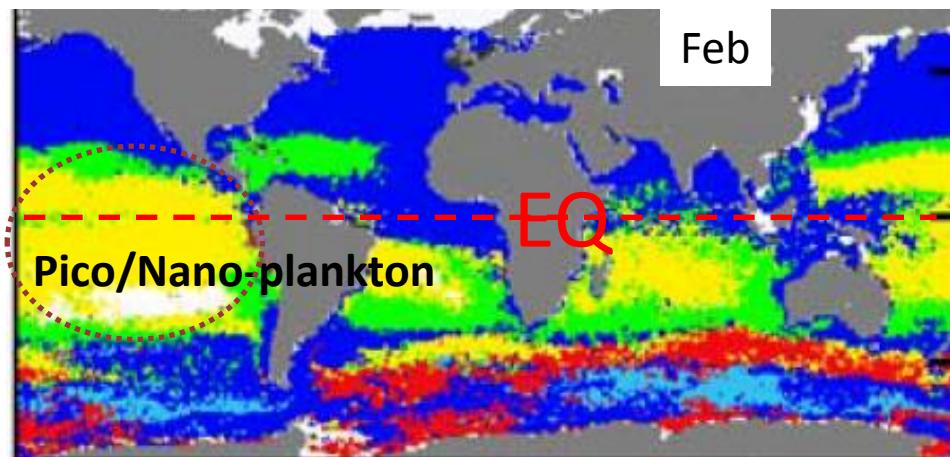
KH-05-2 Cruise (2005)



# Why eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean? (2)

## Different Phytoplankton Group

(Dominant phytoplankton group retrieved from satellite ocean color image)



Prochlorococcus

Synechococcus

Nanoeucaryotes

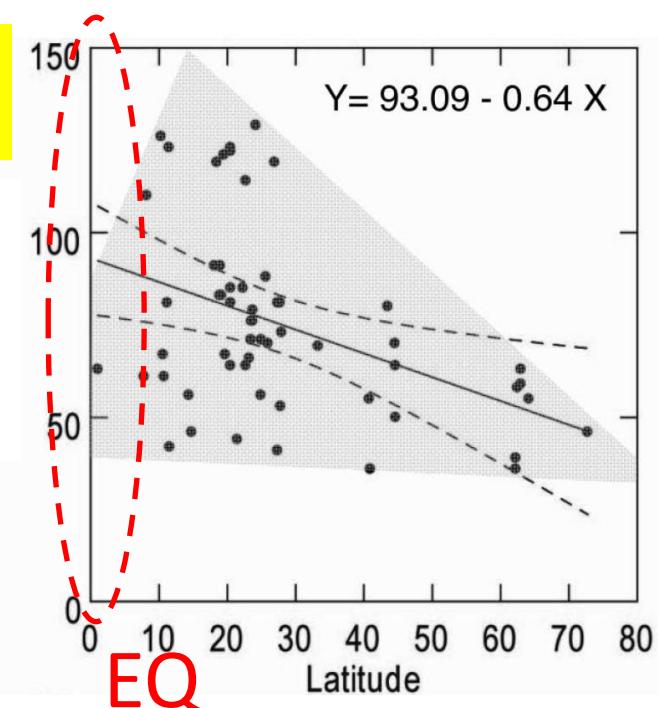
Diatom

Phaeocystis-like

Alvain et al., GBC (2008)

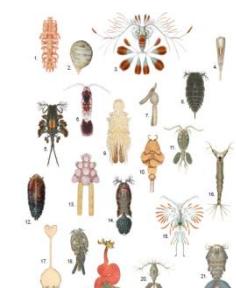
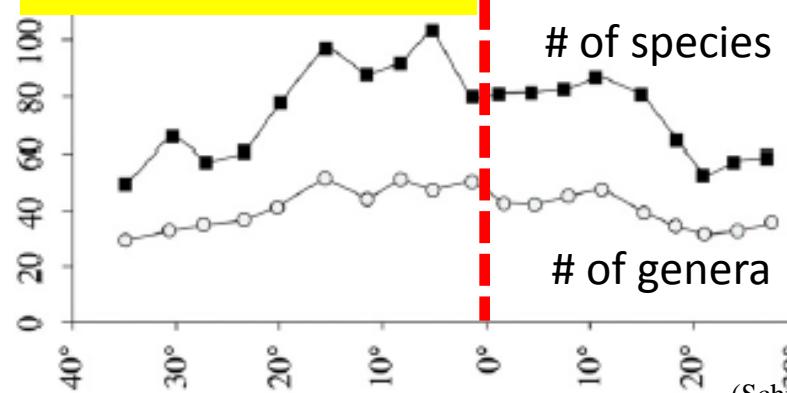
Pico/Nano-plankton

## Diversity of Bacteria



Fuhrman et al., PNAS (2008)

## Diversity of Copepod (Zooplankton)



(Schnack-Schiel et al. 2010)

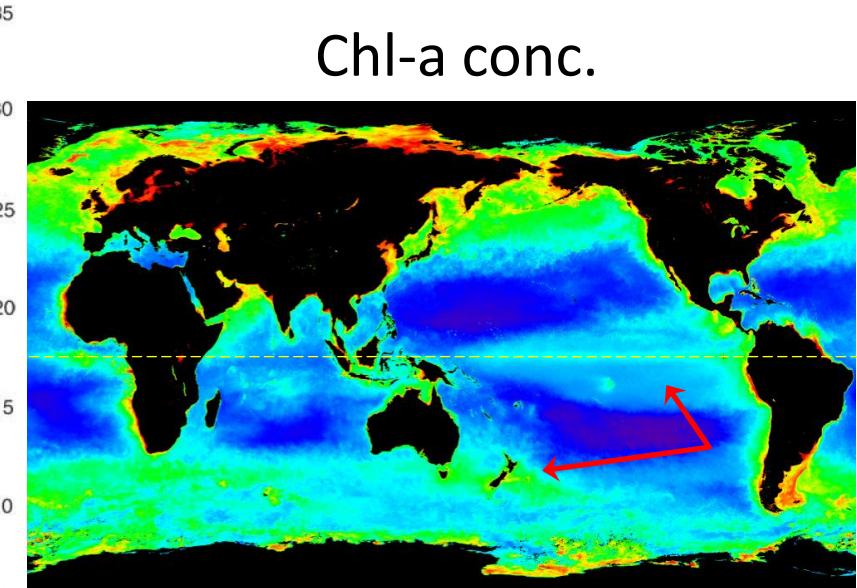
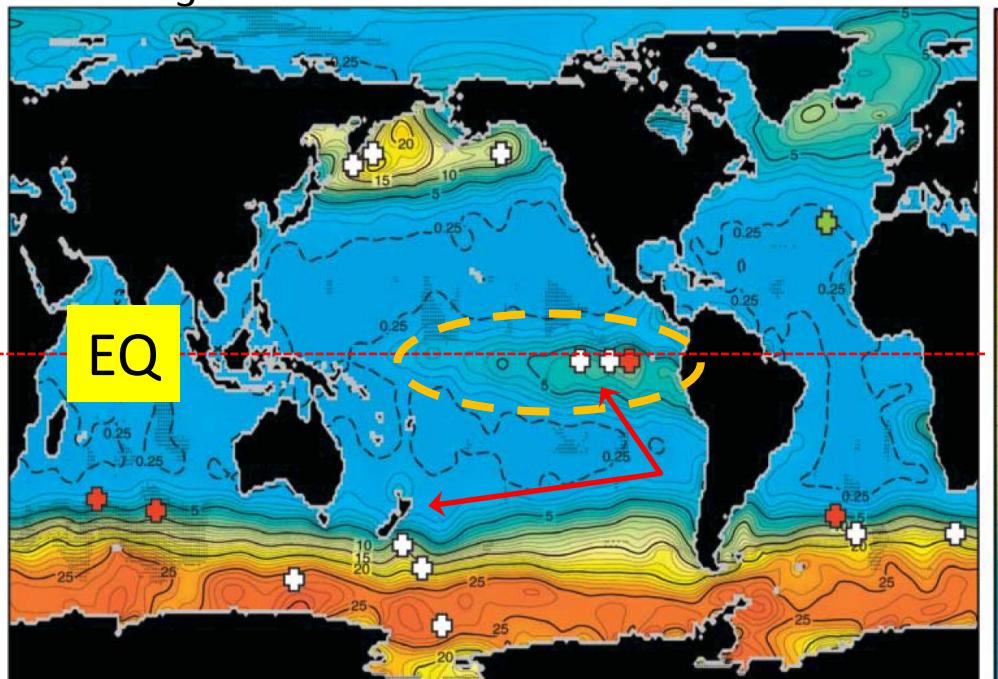
# Why eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean? (3)

Eastern Equatorial Pacific Ocean is **HNLC** Ocean

(High Nutrient Low Chlorophyll)

Limited availability of **trace metals** limits marine primary production  
(e.g., Fe, Zn, Cu, Ni)

$\text{NO}_3^-$ - conc. in surface seawater



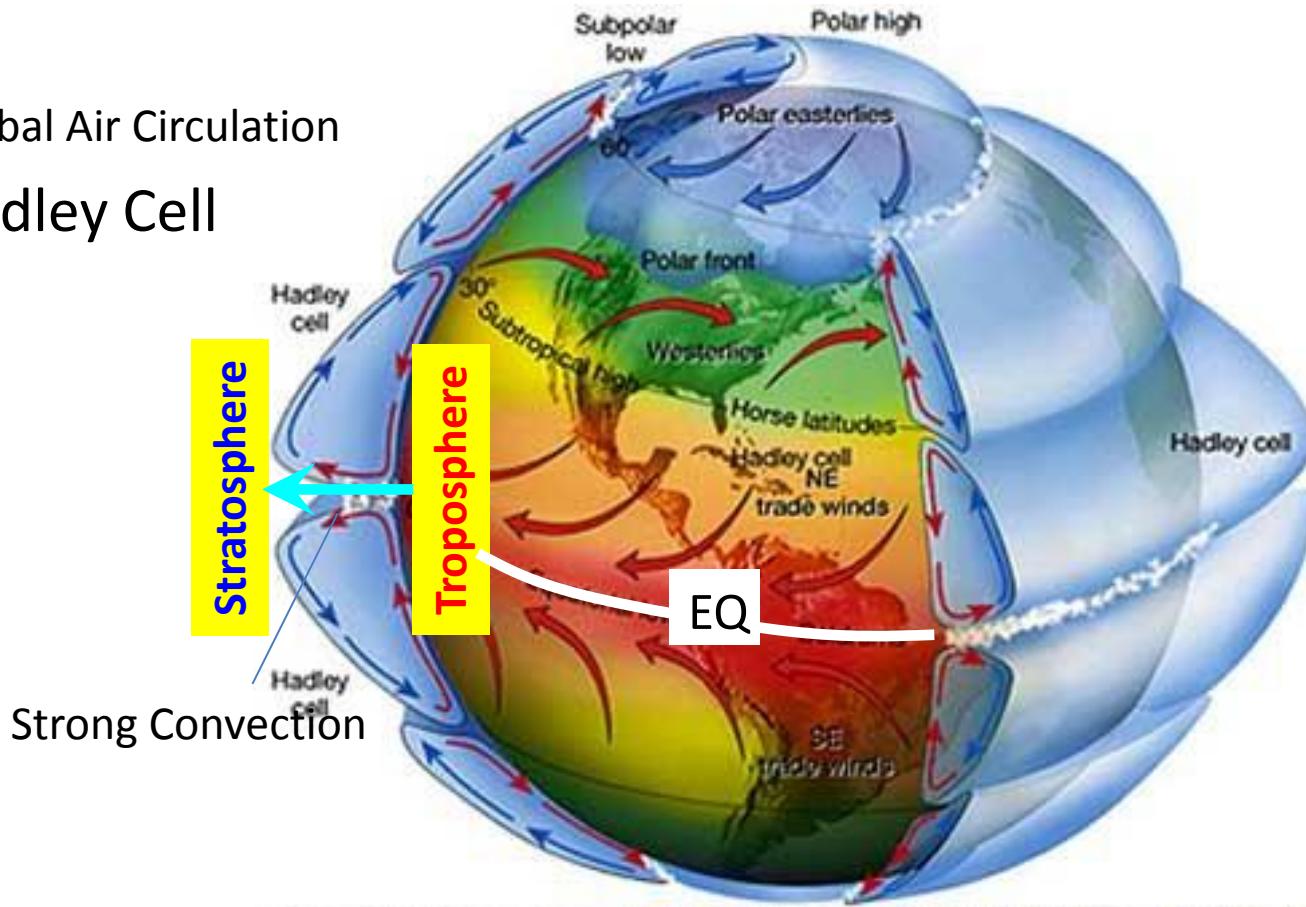
Importance of ***atmospheric deposition*** as a source of trace metals for marine phytoplankton

# Why eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean? (4)

High Sea Surface Temperature => Strong Convection  
=> Strong **Troposphere**-to-**Stratosphere** Chemical Transportation

Global Air Circulation

Hadley Cell



Equatorial Tropopause:

Global window of troposphere-to-stratosphere chemical transportation

# Stratospheric O<sub>3</sub> Los

Decreased O<sub>3</sub> through catalysis involving BrO + ClO and BrO + HO<sub>2</sub>

Longer-lived bromocarbons and decomposition products of shorter-lived bromocarbons + sunlight + OH → BrO

Tropopause

Decomposition of shorter-lived bromocarbons

Decreased O<sub>3</sub> by direct and indirect effects

Bromocarbons + sunlight + OH → BrO

Heterogeneous recycling of inorganic bromine on cloud and aerosol surfaces

Convective outflow

Lowermost stratosphere

Troposphere

Bromocarbons produced by marine algae

Deep convection

## Marine Biogenic Organic Halogen

Among other effects, bromine released by biological processes in the oceans apparently reduces ozone levels in the troposphere. This source may be a link between atmospheric composition and climate change.

Salawitch, Nature, 2006

Stratosphere

$O_3$  Loss  
by Halogen

Troposphere

VOC

Marine Biogenic  
Trace Gases

DMS

$SO_2$

MSA

Tropical  
Deep Convection

Org C

$(NH_4)_2SO_4$

$NH_3$

Sea Salt  
Aerosol

Org N-NH<sub>3</sub>

Nanoparticles  
(secondary  
aerosol  
formation)

Coarse  
Aerosols

Sea Surface Microlayer

Phytoplankton

VOC (Org Br), DMS

Bacteria

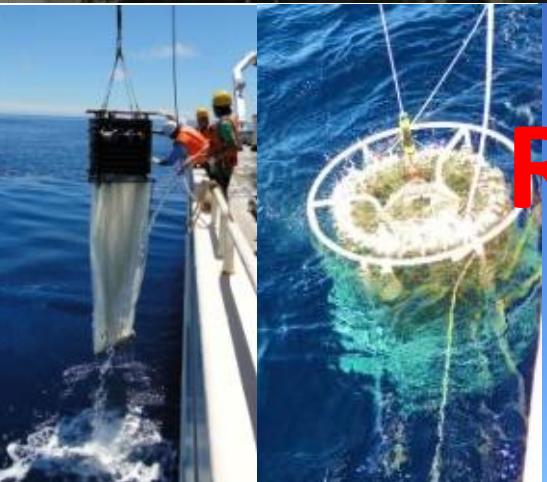
Equatorial Ocean Biota

# EqPOS

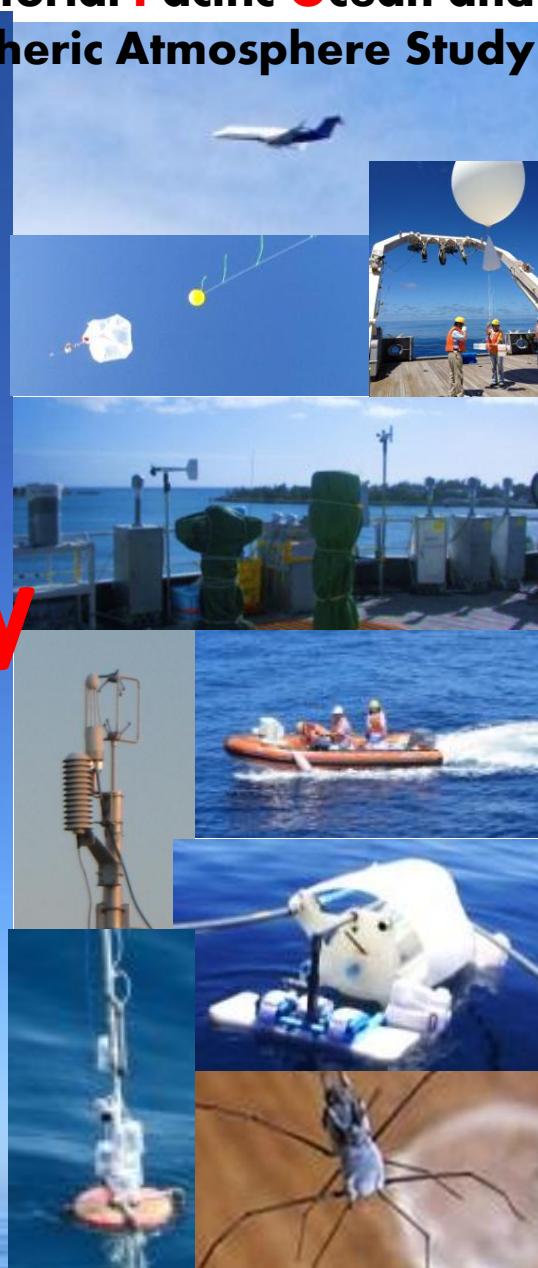
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Stratospheric/Tropospheric Atmosphere Study**

*Sky, Ocean, and In-Between*



## Research Activity



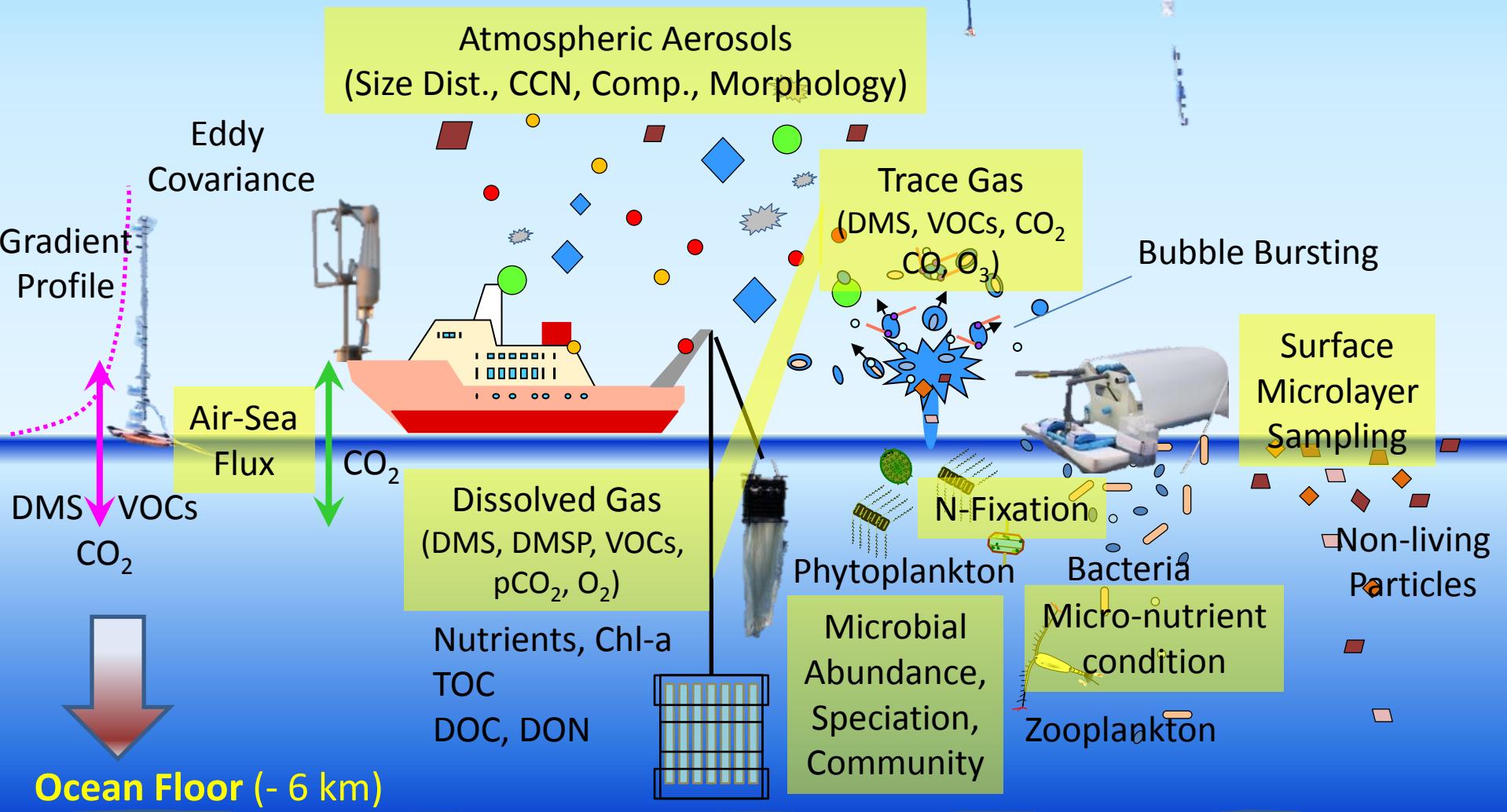
Stratosphere (30 km)



# EqPOS

O<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O Profiling

Stratospheric Air Sampling  
(Alt = 19-30 Km)



Stratosphere (30 km)



# EqPOS

O<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O Profiling



Stratospheric Air Sampling  
(Alt = 19-30 Km)

Atmospheric Aerosols  
(Size Dist., CCN, Comp., Morphology)

Eddy Covariance

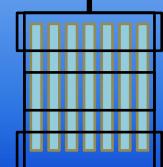
Gradient Profile

Air-Sea Flux  
CO<sub>2</sub>

DMS  
VOCs  
CO<sub>2</sub>

Dissolved Gas  
(DMS, DMSP, VOCs,  
pCO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>)

Nutrients, Chl-a  
TOC  
DOC, DON



Trace Gas  
(DMS, VOCs, CO<sub>2</sub>,  
CO, O<sub>3</sub>)

Bubble Bursting

Surface Microlayer Sampling

Phytoplankton  
N-Fixation

Microbial Abundance,  
Speciation, Community

Bacteria  
Micro-nutrient condition

Zooplankton

Non-living Particles

Ocean Floor (- 6 km)

# Simultaneous and Continuous Measurement of *Dissolved* and *Atmospheric* DMS and VOCs with two PTR-MSs

Tanimoto Group  
(NIES)



DMS, Isoprene, Acetone, Methanol, Propene, Acetaldehyde

## (A) Atmospheric DMS and VOCs

CO, O<sub>3</sub>

PTR-MS

~10 m above ocean



Research Seawater  
(5 m depth)

## (B) Dissolved DMS and VOCs

5 sec int. for each gas  
30 sec/per cycle  
Detection limit ~0.02 nM

Research  
Seawater  
(1 L/min)

Extracted  
Gas

PTR-MS

Equilibrator  
Internal Volume: 10 L

Purge Gas (N<sub>2</sub>)  
75-1000 sccm

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Research  
Seawater  
(1 L/min)

Equilibrator  
Internal Volume: 10 L

Extracted  
Gas

PTR-  
MS

Purge Gas ( $N_2$ )  
75-1000 sccm

- Mapping of the gases
- Flux estimate
- Mapping of Flux
- Relationship to Marine Organisms

# Air-Sea Gas Flux Meas. (1/2)

## CO<sub>2</sub>-Eddy-Covariance

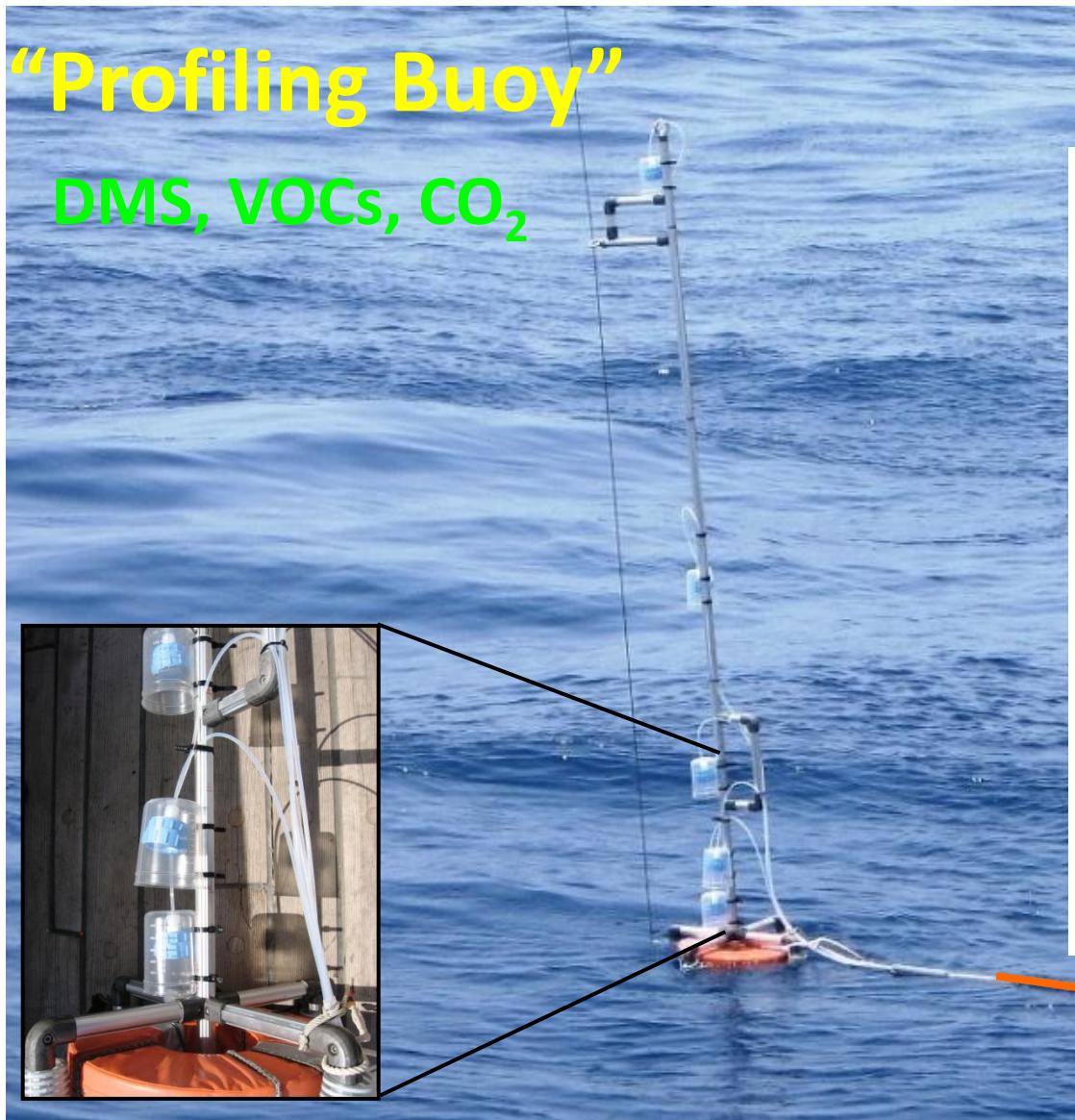


- Sonic Anemometer (Young 81000)
- CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O Analyzer for WEBB-correction (LiCor7500)
- Motion Sensing System (BEI, Motionpak2)

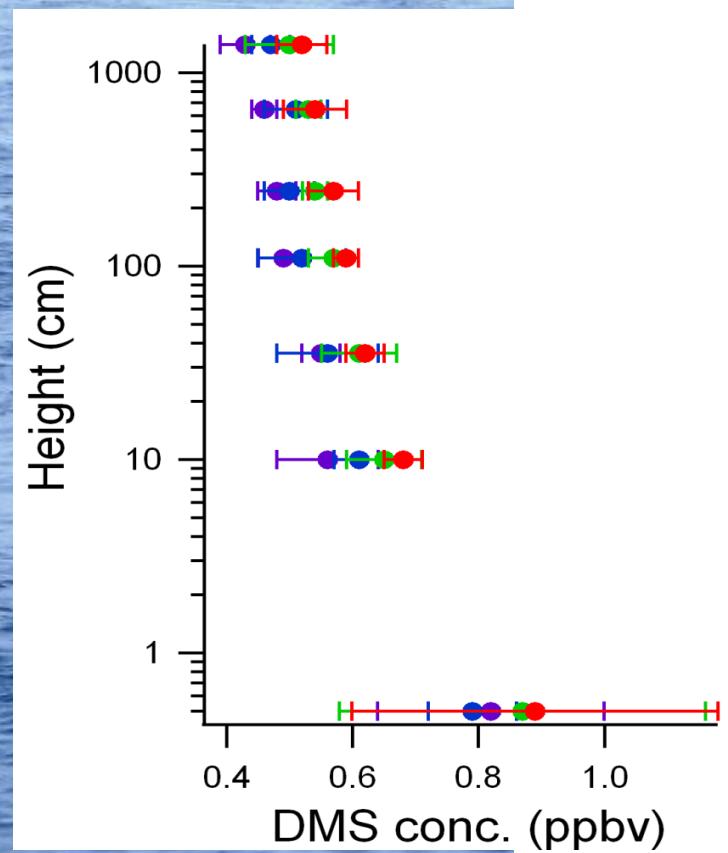
Kondo and Uematsu (AORI)

# Air-Sea Gas Flux Meas. (2/2)

## Aerodynamic Gradient Method



Iwata Group (Okayama Univ.)  
Tanimoto Group (NIES)



- PTR-MS (DMS, VOCs)
- NDIR (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Stratosphere (30 km)



# EqPOS

O<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O Profiling

Stratospheric Air Sampling  
(Alt = 19-30 Km)



Atmospheric Aerosols  
(Size Dist., CCN, Comp., Morphology)

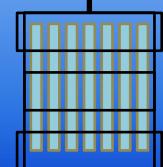
Eddy Covariance

Gradient Profile

Air-Sea Flux  
CO<sub>2</sub>

Dissolved Gas  
(DMS, DMSP, VOCs,  
pCO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>)

Nutrients, Chl-a  
TOC  
DOC, DON



Trace Gas  
(DMS, VOCs, CO<sub>2</sub>,  
CO, O<sub>3</sub>)

Bubble Bursting

Surface Microlayer Sampling

N-Fixation  
Phytoplankton

Microbial Abundance,  
Speciation, Community

Bacteria  
Micro-nutrient condition

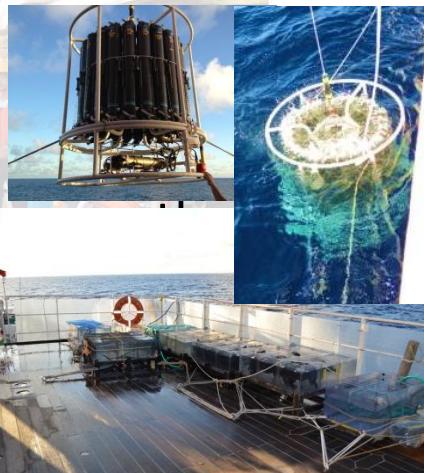
Zooplankton

Non-living Particles

Ocean Floor (- 6 km)

# Marine Biological and Biogeochemical Observation

Eastern equatorial Pacific is a **HNLC ocean**



- **Micronutrients (Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn) co-limitation** of phytoplankton  
**(Prof. Takeda, Nagasaki Univ.)**

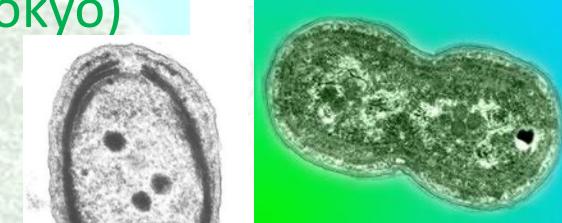
Incubation with micronutrients (Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn) addition  
=> Pico/nano-phytoplankton characterization by FCM  
=> Chl-a, nutrient conc. measurements

- Distribution of **nitrogen fixation** and its **limitation by nutrients (Fe and Si)**  
**(Prof. Furuya, Univ. of Tokyo)**

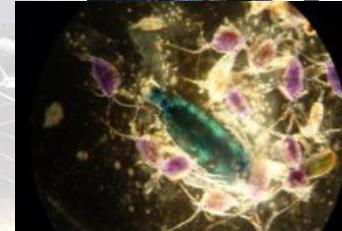
Incubation with Isotopically-labeled  $^{15}\text{N}_2$  and  $^{13}\text{CO}_3^-$   
Incubation with enriched Fe and Si  
Isotope ratio of marine particulate-N  
**Pico/nano-phytoplankton characterization by FCM**

- **Microbial diversity and ecological functioning**  
**(Prof. Hamazaki, Univ. of Tokyo)**

Bacterial DMSP metabolism vs. dissolved DMS conc.  
Photoheterotrophic bacteria  
Microbial community structure and its geographical distribution



- **Diversity and distribution of copepods (zooplankton)**  
**(Prof. Tsuda, Univ. of Tokyo)**



# Stratosphere (30 km)

# EqPOS

# O<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O Profiling

# Stratospheric Air Sampling

# Atmospheric Aerosols (Size Dist., CCN, Comp., Morphology)

# Eddy Covariance

# Gradien Profile

# Air-Sea Flux

## Dissolved Gas (DMS, DMSP, VOCs, pCO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>)

Nutrients, Chl-a  
TOC  
DOC, DON

# Microbial Abundance, Speciation, Community

A diagram illustrating the flow of nitrogen from phytoplankton to a fish. At the bottom, a green oval labeled 'Phytoplankton' is shown with several yellow arrows pointing upwards towards a blue fish above it. The fish has a pink rectangular area on its side labeled 'N-F', representing nitrogen entering the fish's body.

The diagram shows a cyanobacterium (Nostoc) performing nitrogen fixation. It is surrounded by phytoplankton and bacteria. A pink box labeled "N-Fixation" highlights the cyanobacterium.

Microbial Abundance

Micro-nutrient condition

# Speciation, Zooplankton

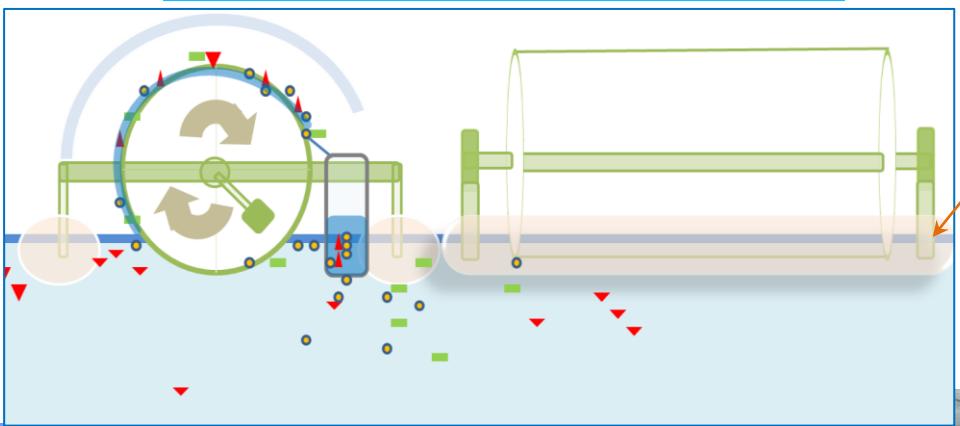
# Surface Microlayer Sampling

## Non-living Particles

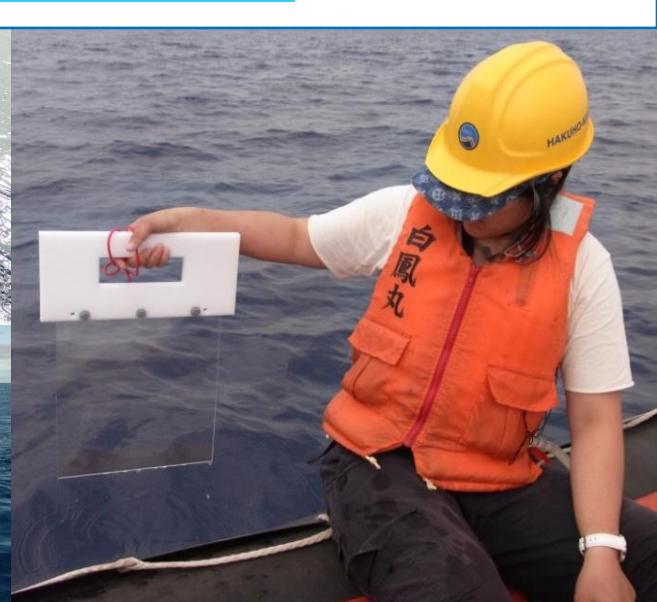
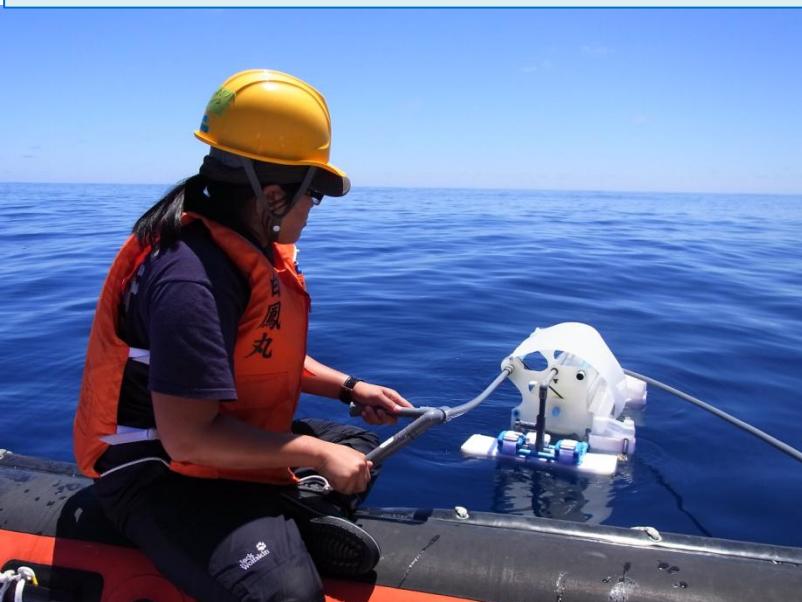
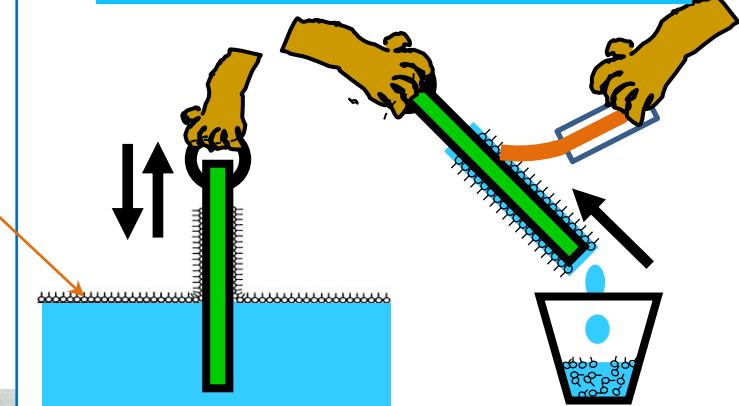
# Sampling Sea-Surface Microlayer (SML)

Top thin layer of ocean surface (air-liquid interface)

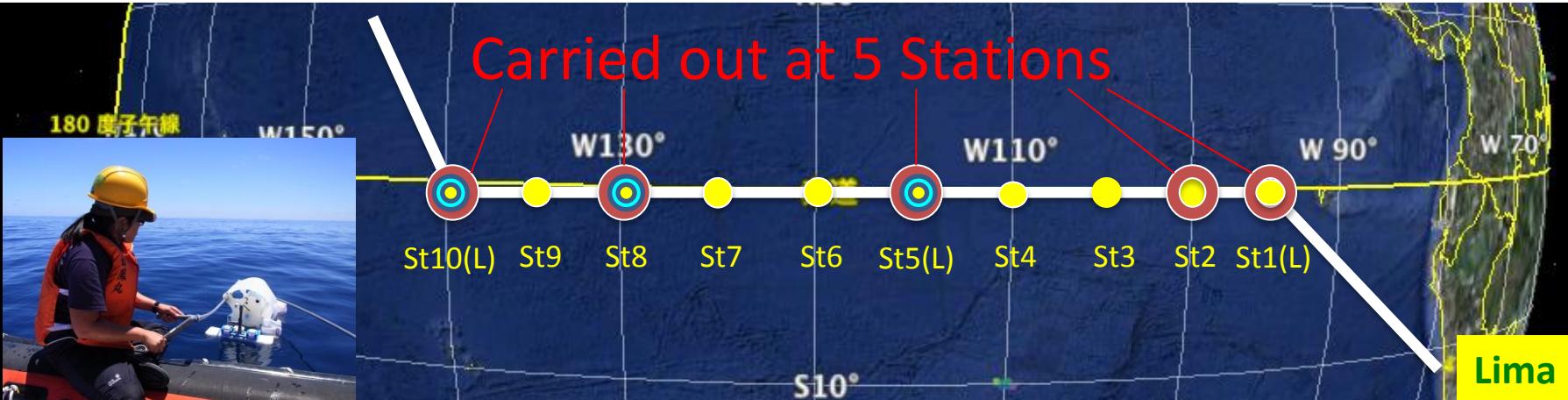
## Rotating Drum Method



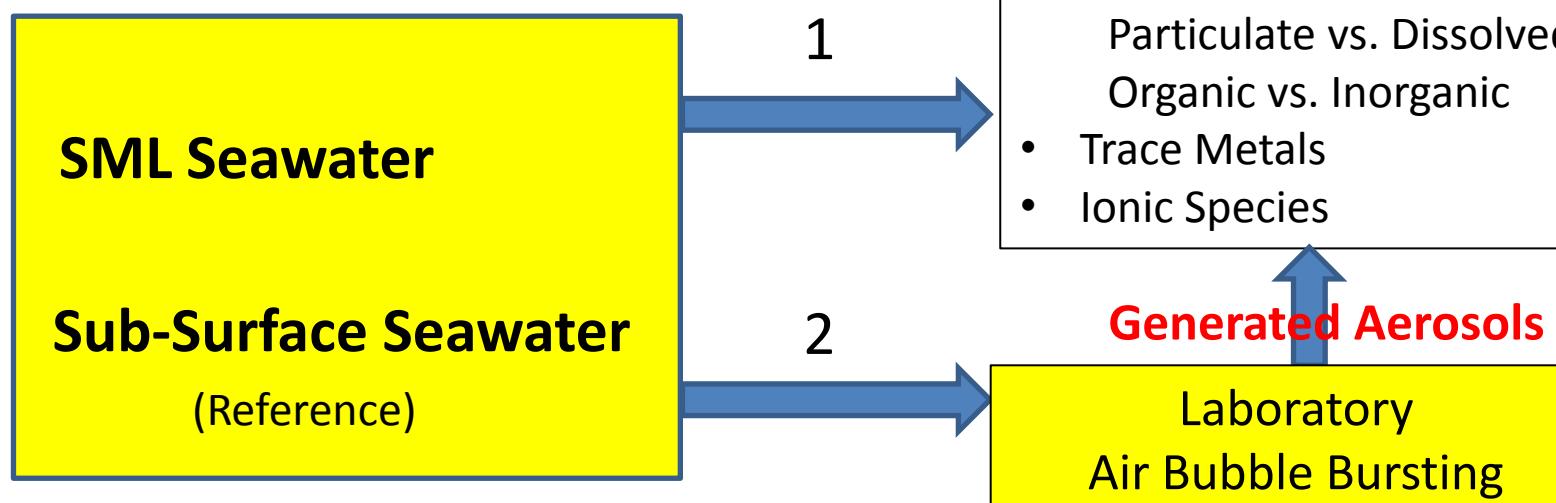
## Glass Plate Method



# Sea-Surface Microlayer (SML) Sampling

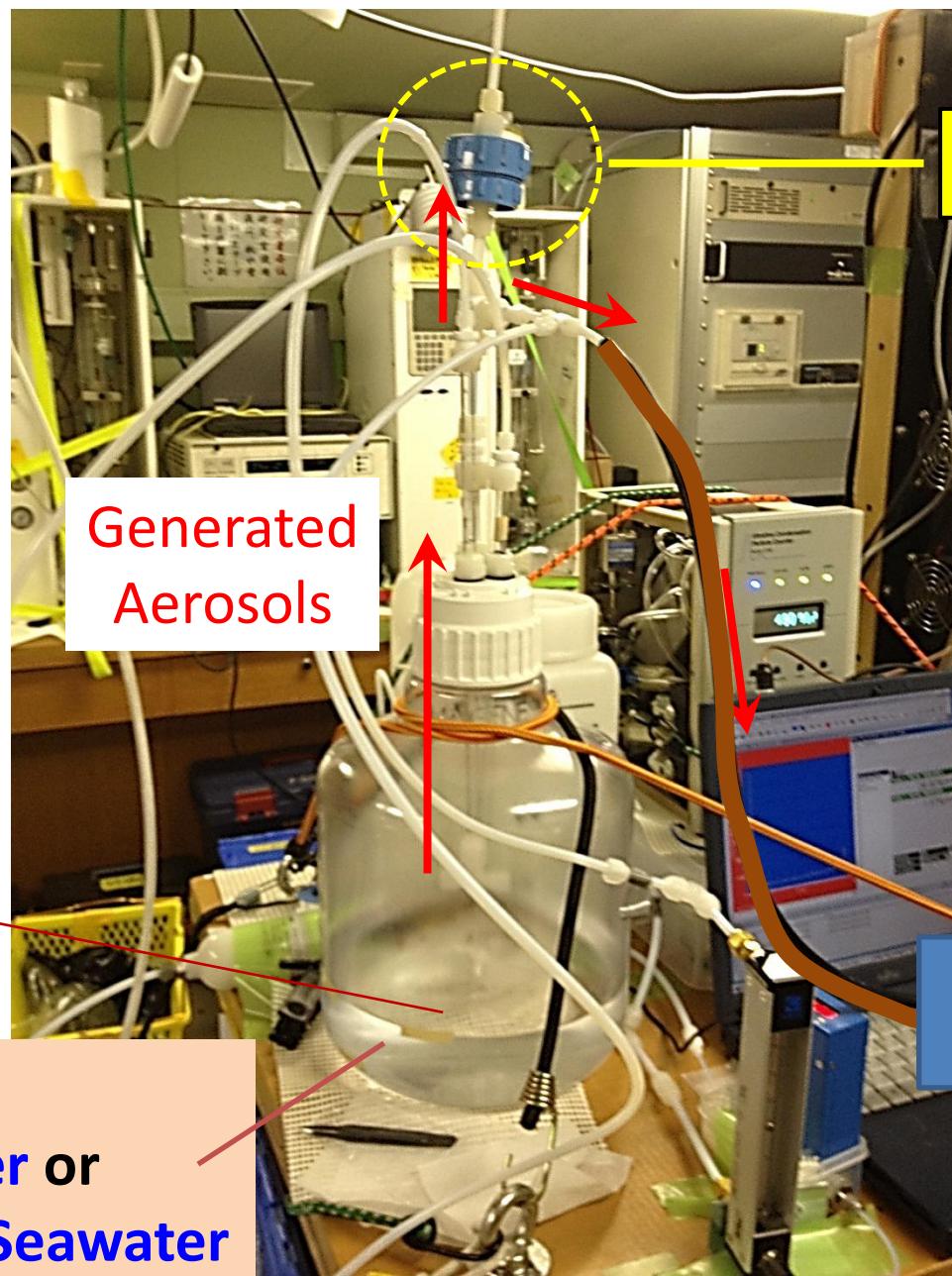


## Further Analysis



SML samples (St. 10, 8, 5) were provided for lab experiment by TORERO

# Laboratory Bubble Bursting Aerosol Generation Exp.



Teflon Filter Pack

- Further Off-Line Analysis
- Total Phosphorus
  - Water Soluble Phosphorus
  - Total Organic Carbon?
  - Trace Metals?
  - Ionic Species

On-Line Analysis

ATOFMS

Silica Gel  
Diffusion  
Dryer

$\sim 0.1 \text{ L/min}$

Pump

Stratosphere (30 km)



# EqPOS

O<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O Profiling

Stratospheric Air Sampling  
(Alt = 19-30 Km)



Atmospheric Aerosols  
(Size Dist., CCN, Comp., Morphology)

Eddy Covariance

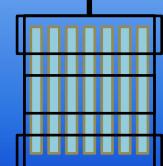
Gradient Profile

Air-Sea Flux  
CO<sub>2</sub>

DMS  
VOCs  
CO<sub>2</sub>

Dissolved Gas  
(DMS, DMSP, VOCs,  
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Nutrients, Chl-a  
TOC  
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Trace Gas  
(DMS, VOCs, CO<sub>2</sub>,  
CO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>)

Bubble Bursting



Surface Microlayer Sampling

Phytoplankton

Microbial Abundance,  
Speciation, Community

Bacteria

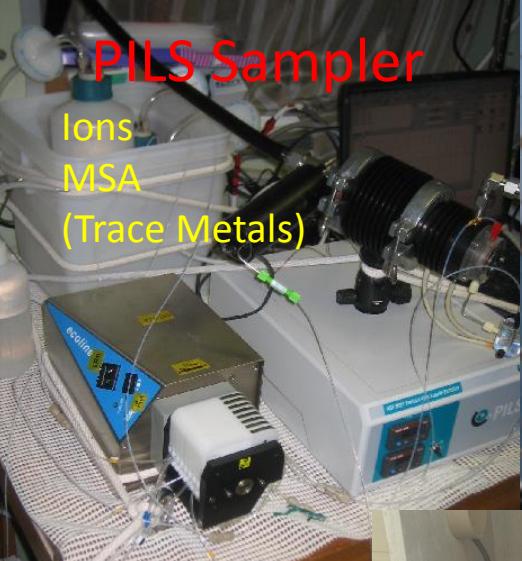
Micro-nutrient condition

Zooplankton

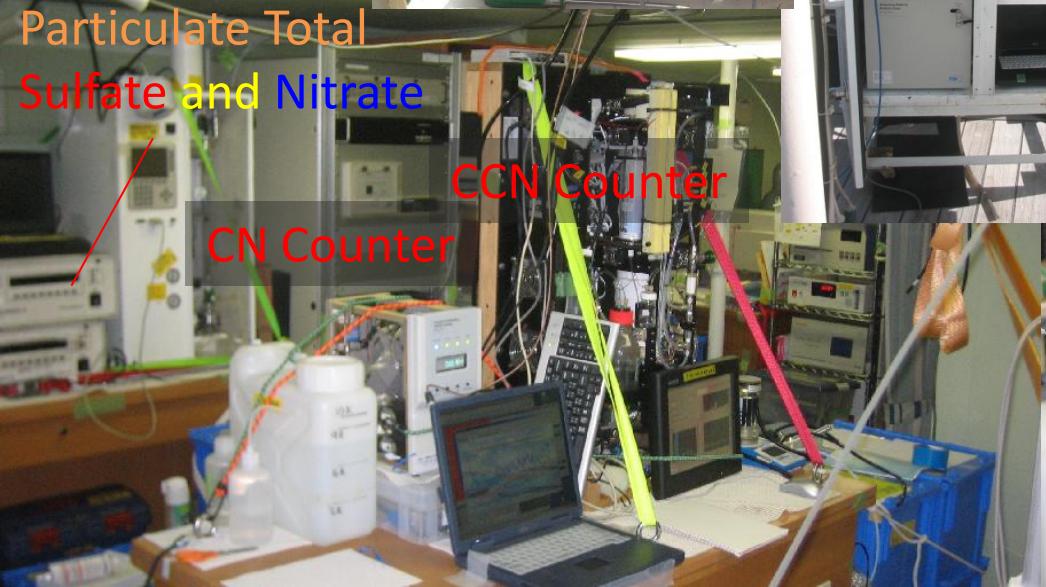
Ocean Floor (- 6 km)

# PILS Sampler

# Ions MSA (Trace Metals)



# Particulate Total Sulfate and Nitrate



# Rain Sampler



## Aerosol Filter Samplers (5 Units)

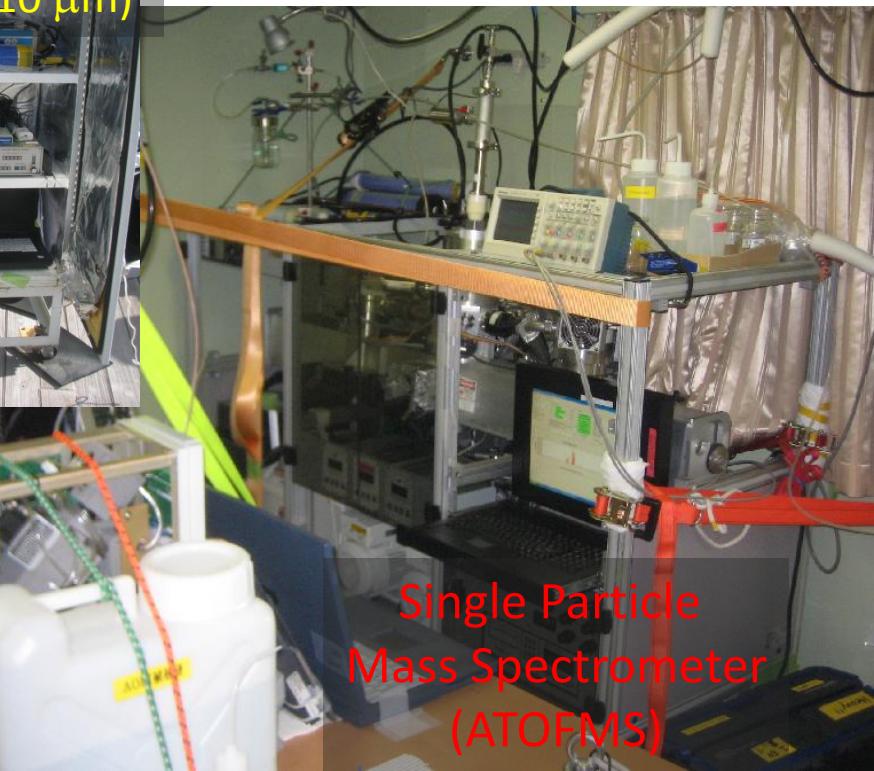
Ionic Species  
MSA  
Trace Metals  
Phosphorus



**Size Distribution**  
**SMPS (10-500 nm)**  
**OPC (0.1 -10  $\mu\text{m}$ )**



# TEM Sample Collection



# Single Particle Mass Spectrometer (ATOFMS)

Stratosphere (30 km)



# EqPOS

O<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O Profiling

Stratospheric Air Sampling  
(Alt = 19-30 Km)



Atmospheric Aerosols  
(Size Dist., CCN, Comp., Morphology)

Eddy Covariance

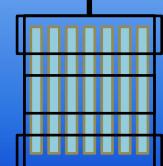
Gradient Profile

Air-Sea Flux  
CO<sub>2</sub>

DMS  
VOCs  
CO<sub>2</sub>

Dissolved Gas  
(DMS, DMSP, VOCs,  
pCO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>)

Nutrients, Chl-a  
TOC  
DOC, DON



Trace Gas  
(DMS, VOCs, CO<sub>2</sub>,  
CO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>)

Bubble Bursting



Surface Microlayer Sampling

Phytoplankton

Microbial Abundance,  
Speciation, Community

N-Fixation

Bacteria Incubation Exp.

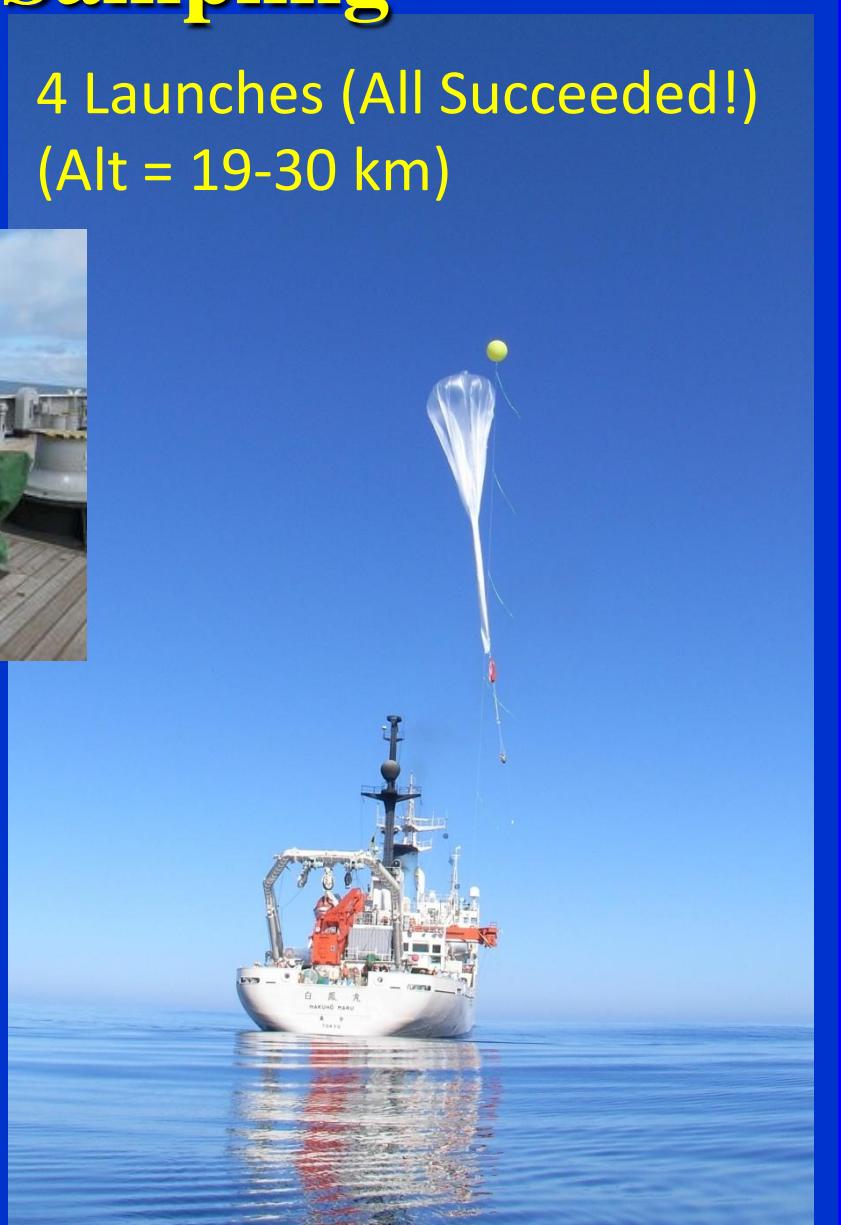
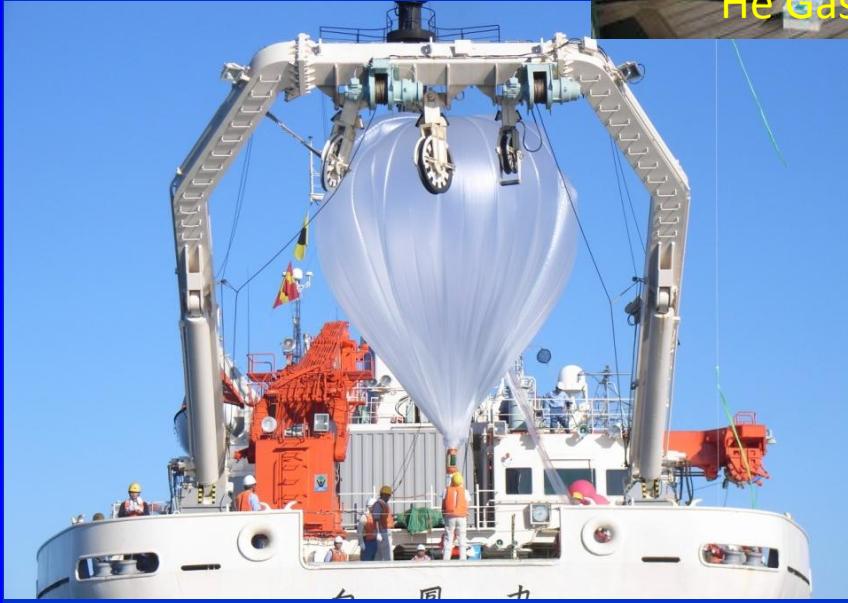
Zooplankton

Non-living Particles

Ocean Floor (- 6 km)

# Launch Large Balloons for Stratospheric Air Sampling

4 Launches (All Succeeded!)  
(Alt = 19-30 km)



# EqPOS

## Stratospheric Air Sampling Balloon

(4 Launches)  
Alt = 19-30 km

St10  
2/14

2/10

2/7 St5

2/4

St1  
2/2

1/29  
Callao (Peru)

### Analyzed Gas Species:

$\text{CO}_2$        $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  of  $\text{N}_2$   
 $\text{CH}_4$        $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of  $\text{O}_2$   
 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$       D/H of  $\text{CH}_4$   
 $\text{SF}_6$ ,  
 $\text{CO}$   
 $\text{H}_2, \text{Ar}$



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO  
© 2012 Cnes/Spot Image  
Image U.S. Geological Survey  
Image © 2012 TerraMetrics

Google Earth

# EqPOS

## Stratospheric Air Sampling

### Balloon

(4 Launches)

Alt = 19-30 km

O<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O  
Sonde

(6 Launches)

Alt = 0-30 km

St10

2/14

2/10

St5

2/4

2/2

St1

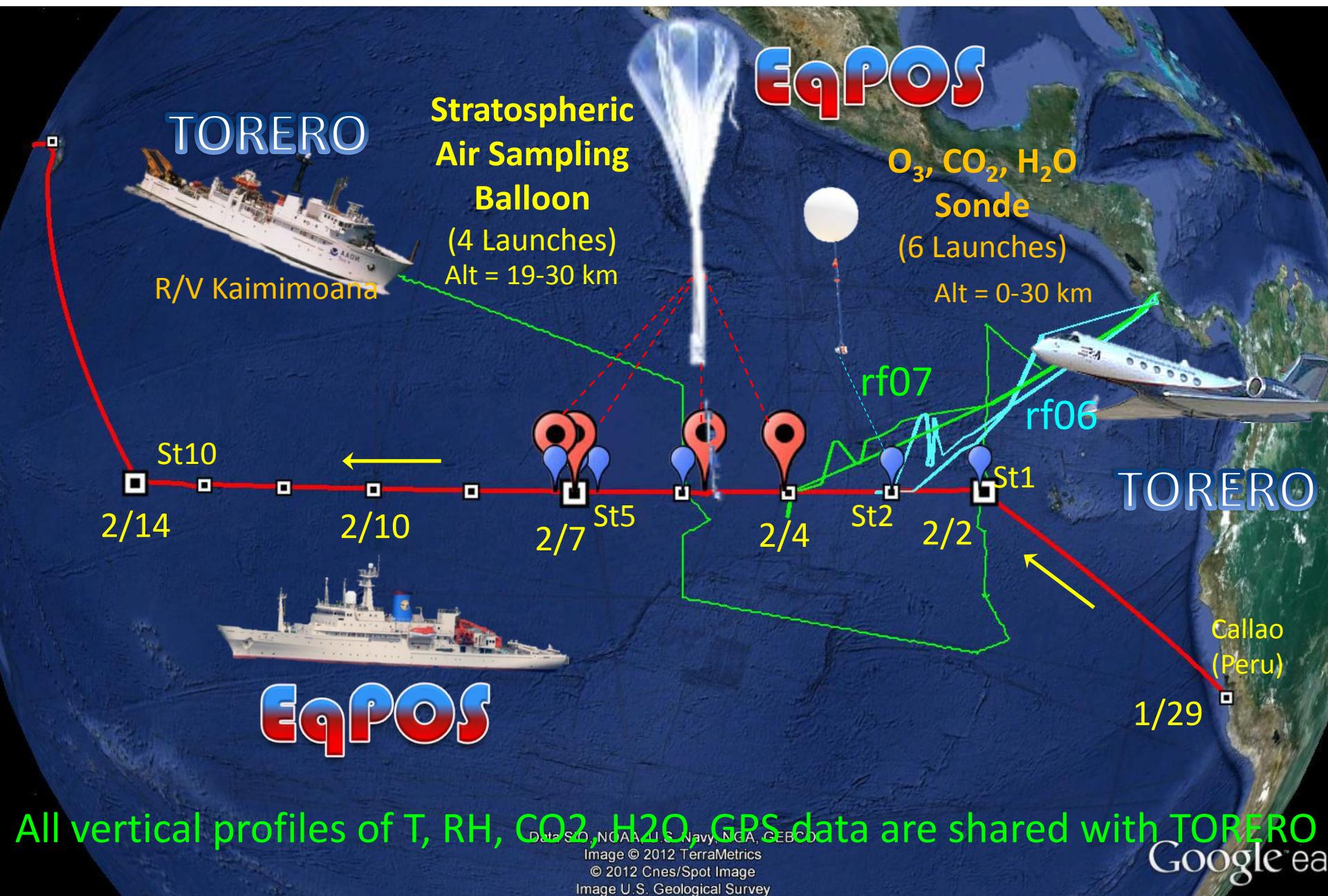
1/29

Callao  
(Peru)



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO  
© 2012 Cnes/Spot Image  
Image U.S. Geological Survey  
Image © 2012 TerraMetrics

Google ea



Stratosphere (30 km)



# EqPOS

O<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O Profiling



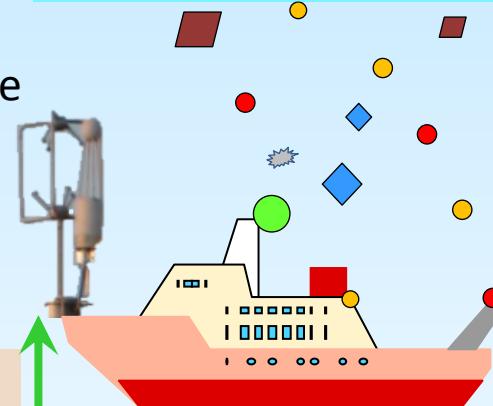
Stratospheric Air Sampling  
(Alt = 19-30 Km)

Atmospheric Aerosols  
(Size Dist., CCN, Comp., Morphology)

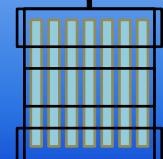
Eddy Covariance

Gradient Profile

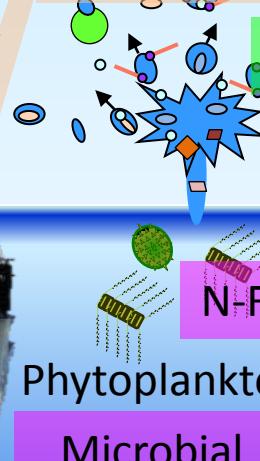
Air-Sea Flux  
DMS  
VOCs  
CO<sub>2</sub>



Dissolved Gas  
(DMS, DMSP, VOCs,  
pCO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>)  
Nutrients, Chl-a  
TOC  
DOC, DON



Trace Gas  
(DMS, VOCs, CO<sub>2</sub>,  
CO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>)



Surface Microlayer Sampling

Microbial Abundance,  
Speciation, Community

Bacteria Incubation Exp.

Zooplankton

Phytoplankton

N-Fixation

Non-living Particles

# EqPOS

**Equatorial Pacific Ocean and  
Stratospheric/Tropospheric Atmosphere Study**

## Summary

- EqPOS is a biogeochemical research cruise on eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean to investigate linkage between marine biota and atmosphere in eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean.
- EqPOS covers broad range of research field:  
marine biology/biogeochemistry, marine chemistry, atmospheric chemistry, atmospheric science.
- Nicely overlaps with TORERO campaign in time and space, and scientific research topics, and nicely different observations.

# Acknowledgement

- All participants for *more-than-planned* research activity and fun and joy together
- R/V Hakuho crew (Seino captain) for perfect support!
- TORERO (PI Prof. Volkamer) project for excellent collaboration.

