

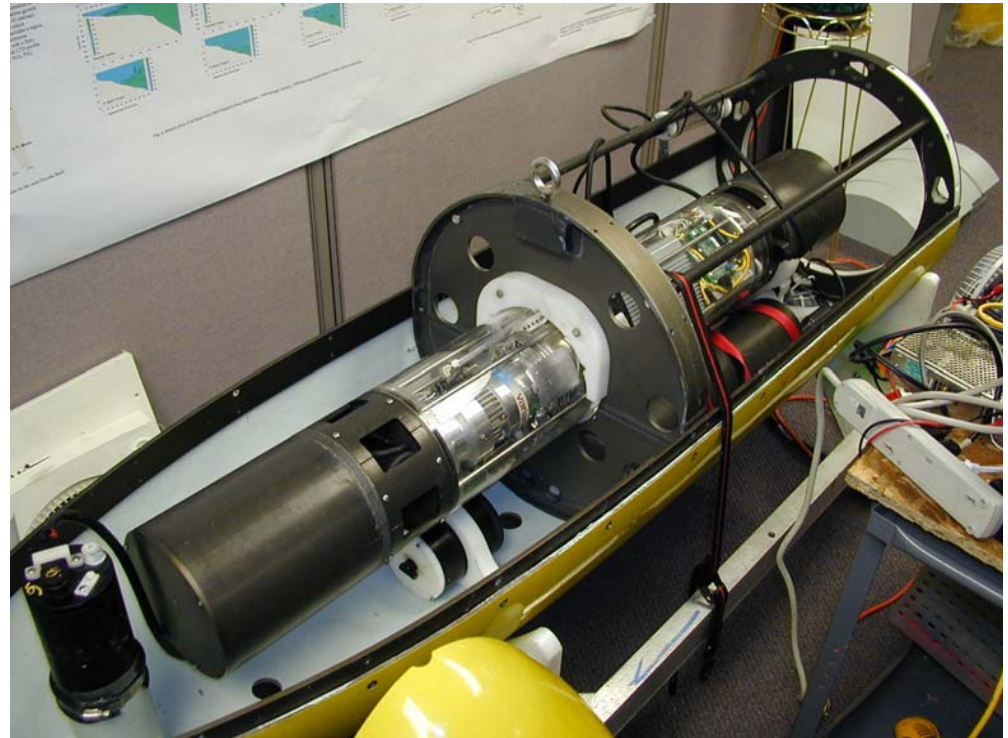
Simultaneous detection of dissolved gases and volatile organics using in-situ mass spectrometry

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Amerom, P. G. Wenner, R. J. Bell,
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College of Marine Science
Center for Ocean Technology

In-Situ MS at USF

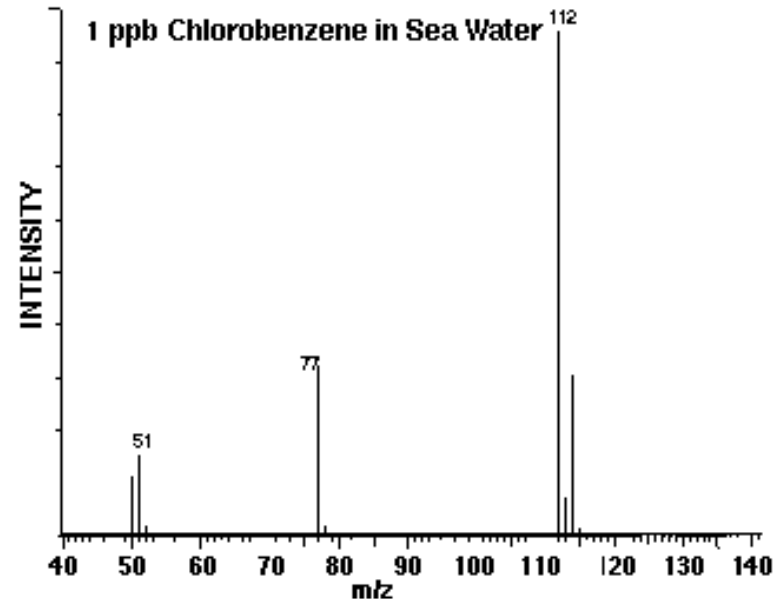
- 200-amu MIMS
- Deployments
 - Tampa Bay
 - Bayboro Harbor
 - Gulf of Mexico
 - Lake Yellowstone
 - Saanich Inlet
 - Lake Maggiore
- The Future...



100-amu UMS in OEX Nosecone

MS: Versatile Chemical Sensor

- Trace Elements
- Isotope Ratios
- Pollutants/VOCs
- Dissolved Gases
- Proteins/Amino Acids
- Bacterial Signatures



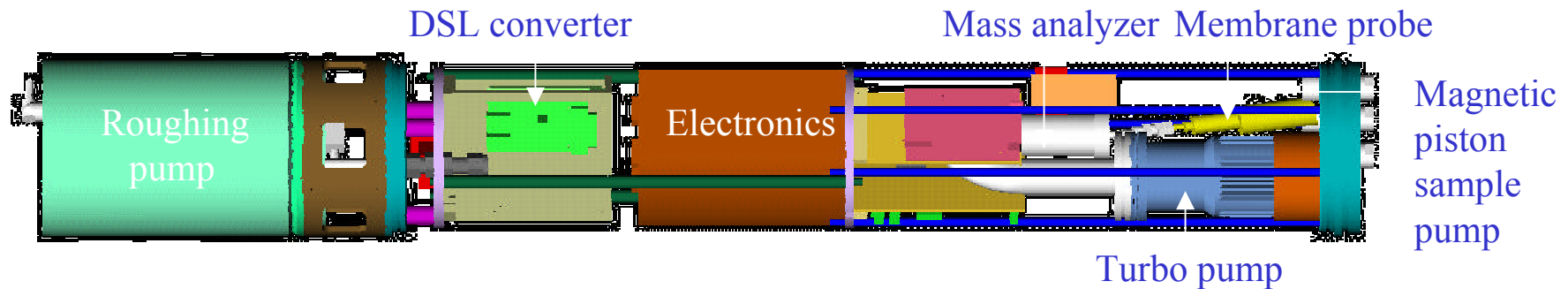
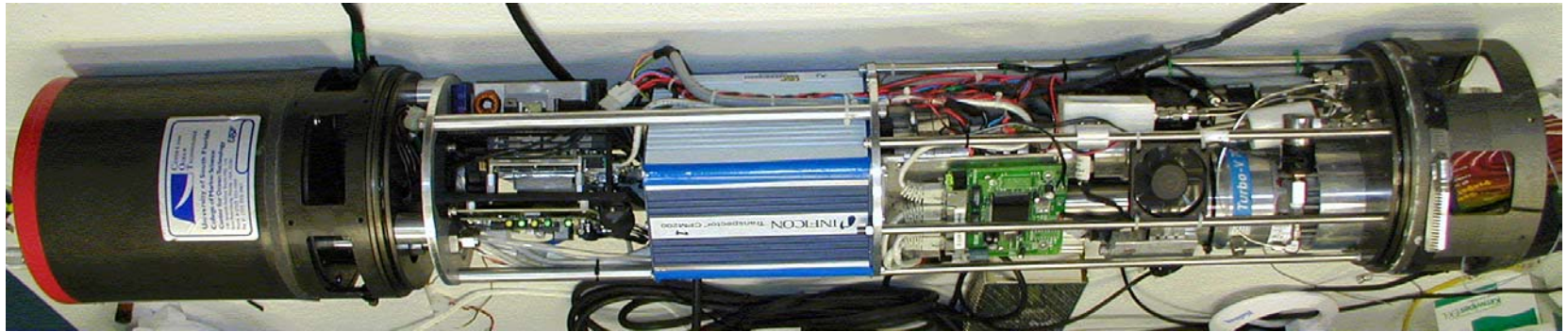
No configuration valid for all analytes

Instrumentation

Principle Features of UMS

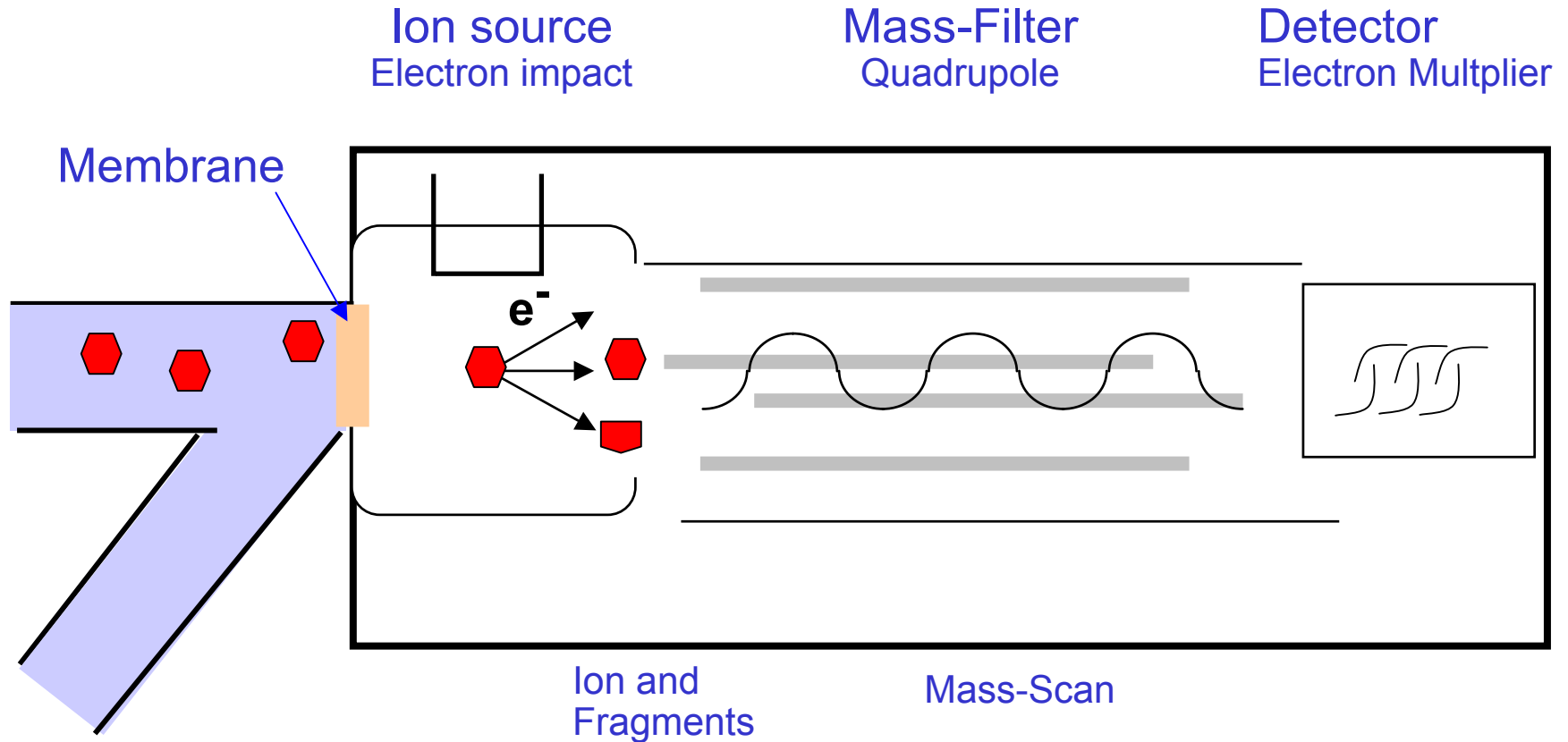
Type	Linear quadrupole mass filter
Mass range	200 amu
Inlet System	Membrane introduction system
Power consumption	<100 Watts
Voltage of operation	24 VDC
Deployment time	14-21 days
Dimensions	Ø 19 cm (7.5")
	L 105 cm (41")
Weight	33 kg (72.7 Lb)
Depth	>200 m
DSL tether range	~1600 m (1 mile)

200-amu Linear Quadrupole MIMS

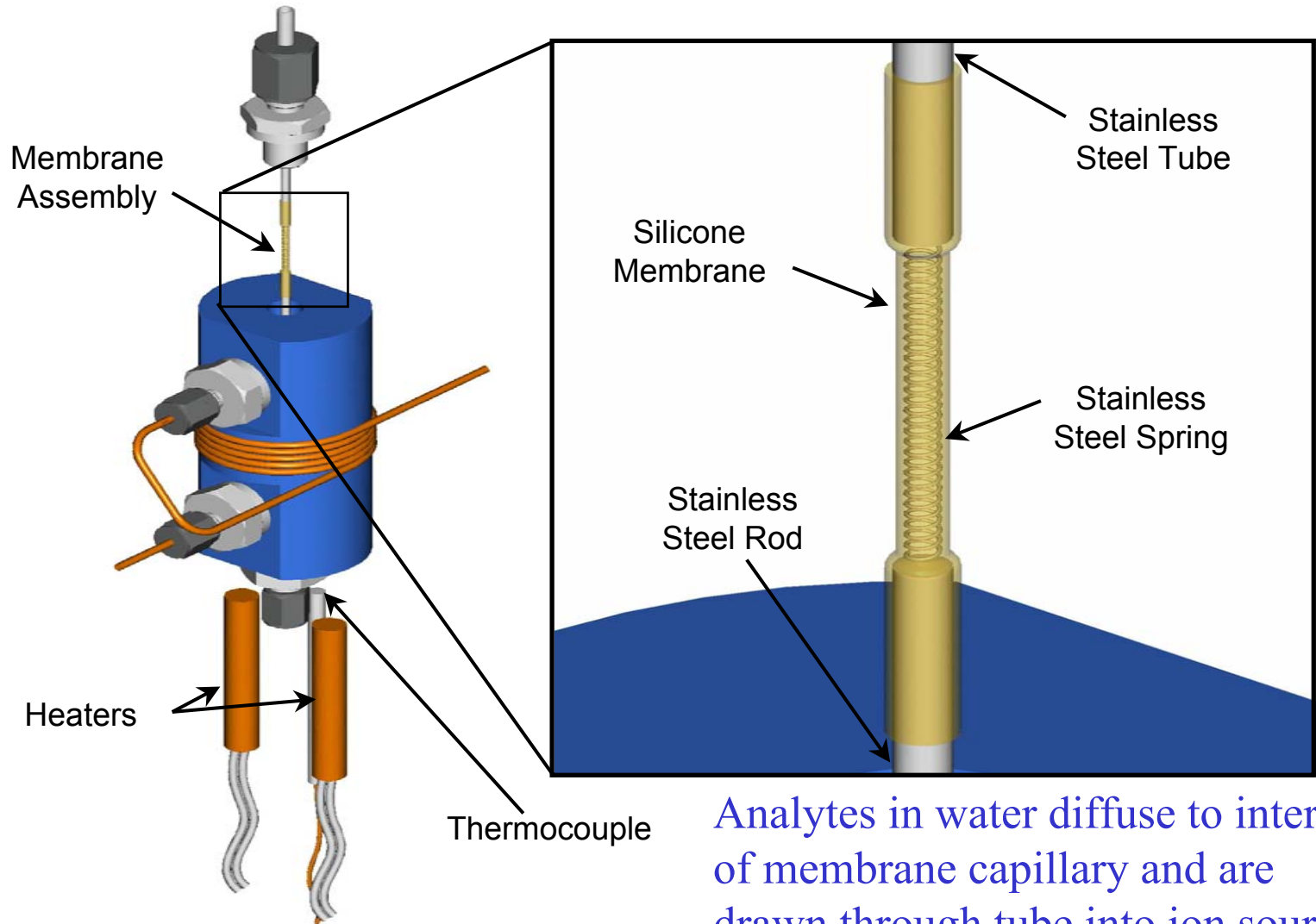


Compact 200-amu RGA with closed ion source

Membrane Introduction Mass Spectrometry (MIMS)



Deep-Water MIMS Probe

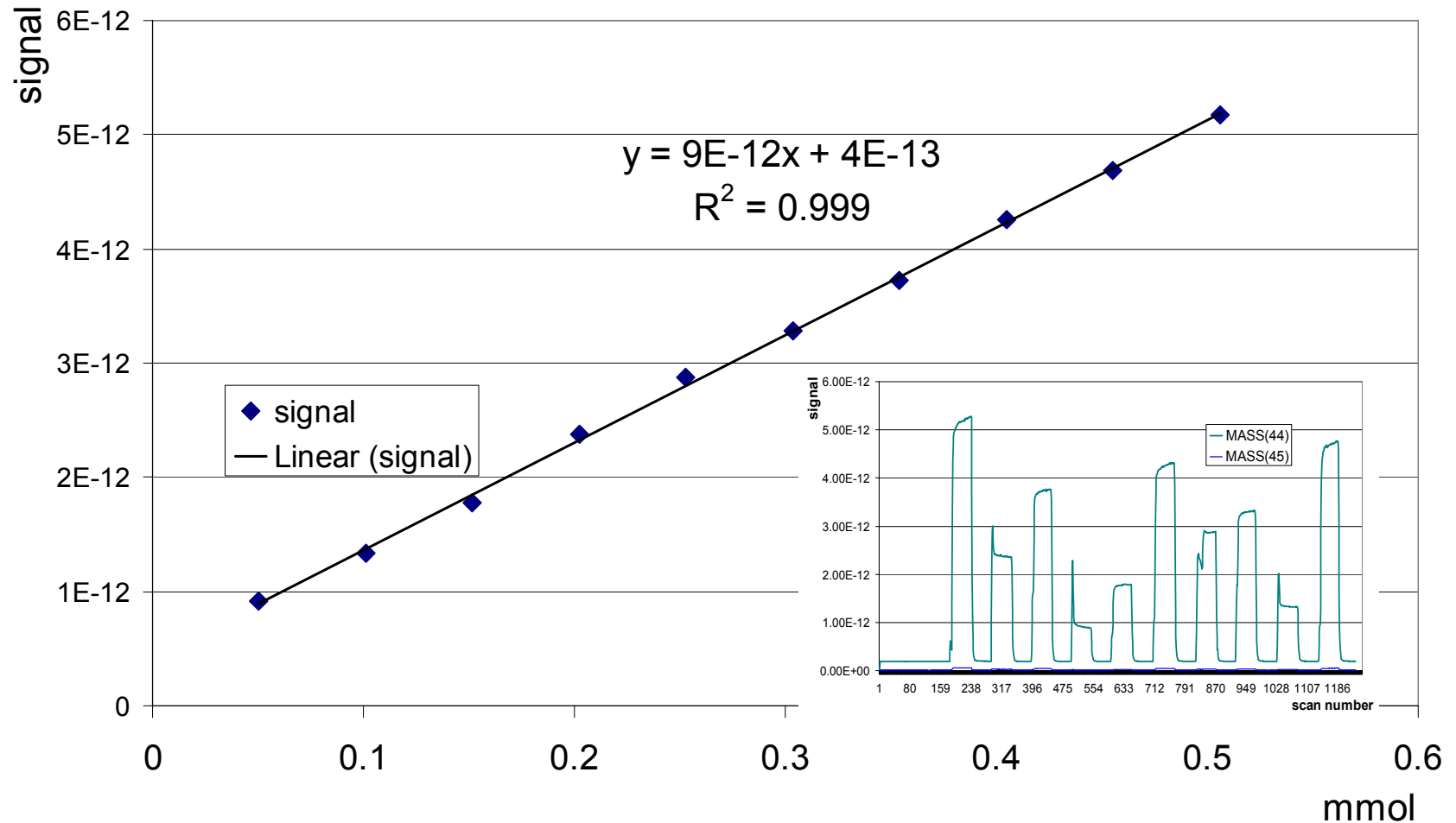


Analytes in water diffuse to interior of membrane capillary and are drawn through tube into ion source

Target Analytes for Underwater MIMS

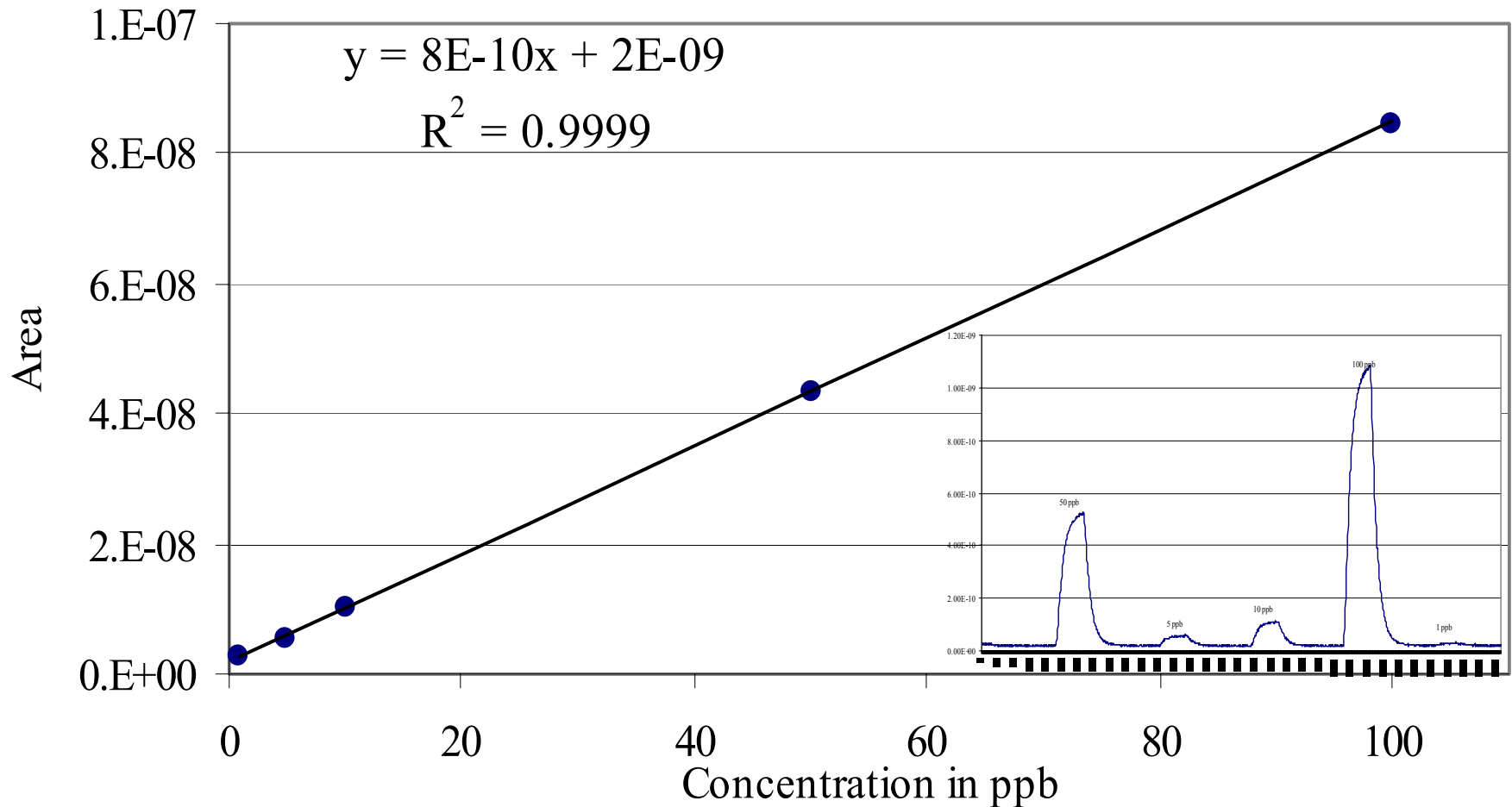
- Gases
 - CH₄, N₂, O₂, CO₂, Ar, etc.
(very low ppm, ~10 sec response)
 - Volatile Organic Compounds
 - Benzene, Toluene, Xylene, Dimethyl sulfide...
(very low ppb, ~1-5 min response)
 - Semi-Volatile Compounds
 - Napthalene, PAHs, Pesticides, etc.
(low ppb, ~5-20 min response)
-

Calibration of CO₂



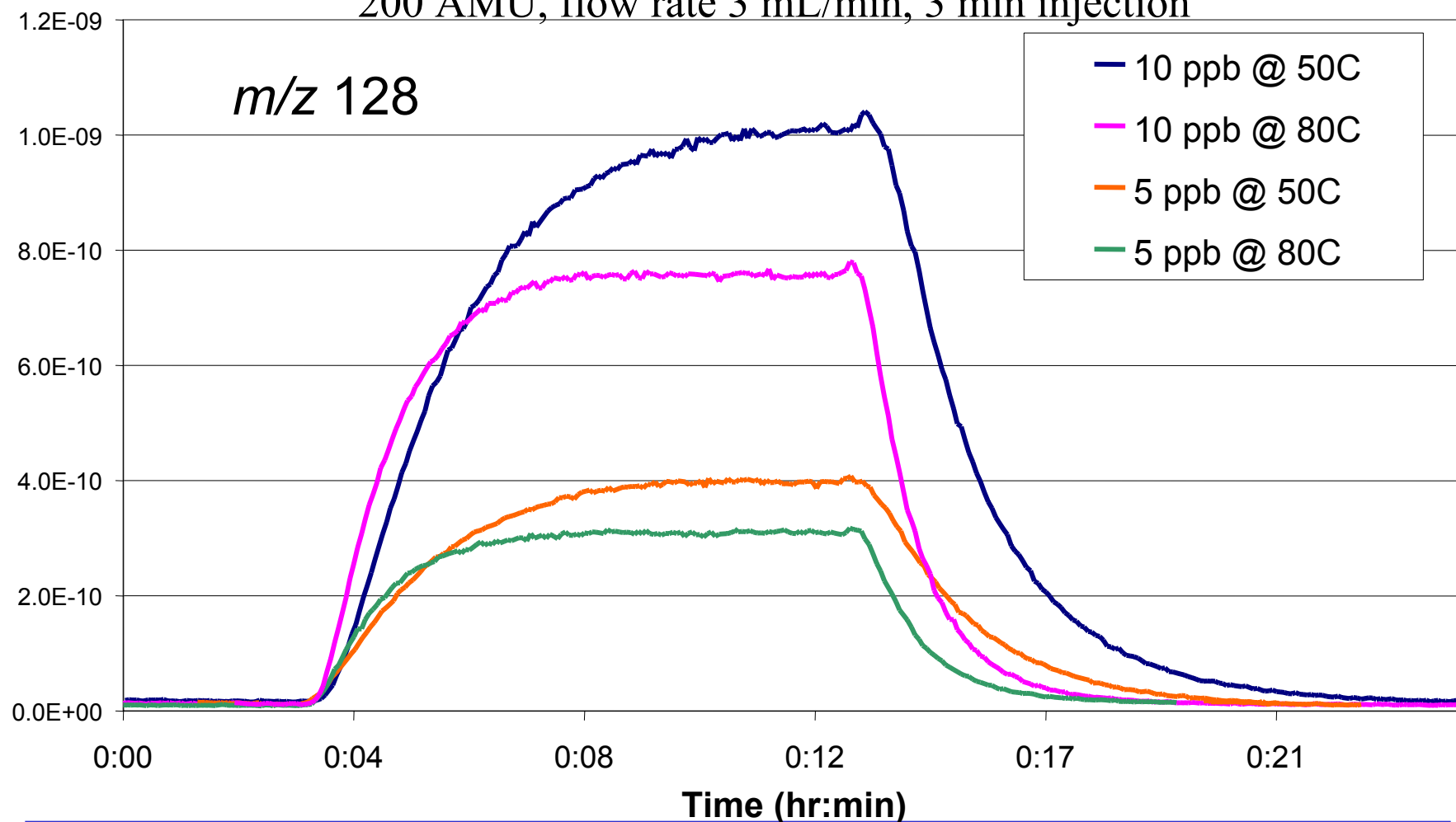
NaHCO₃ in 1 L water, 100 ml aliquote + 0.5 ml of 1 mol/L HCl

Calibration of Chloroform

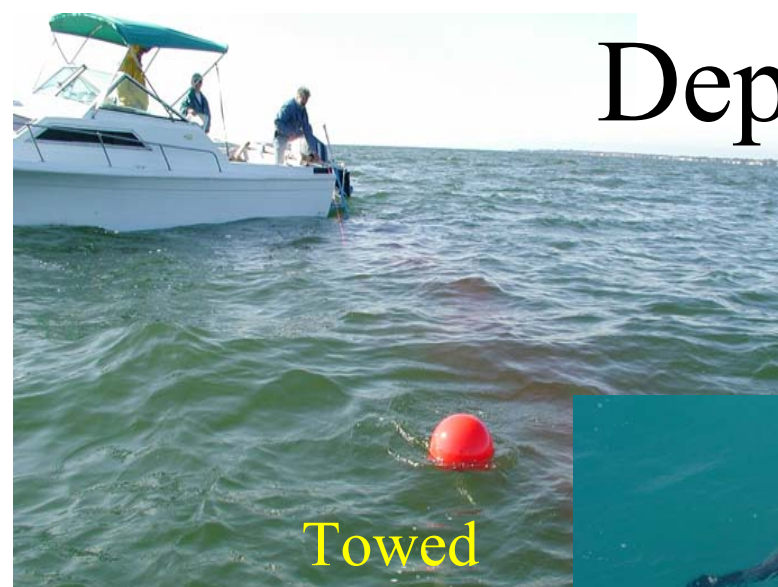


Naphthalene in Seawater

200 AMU, flow rate 3 mL/min, 3 min injection



Deployments



Towed



Guided Surface Vehicle



Diver Deployed



Remotely Operated Vehicle



Depth Profiling

Logistics of Plume Mapping

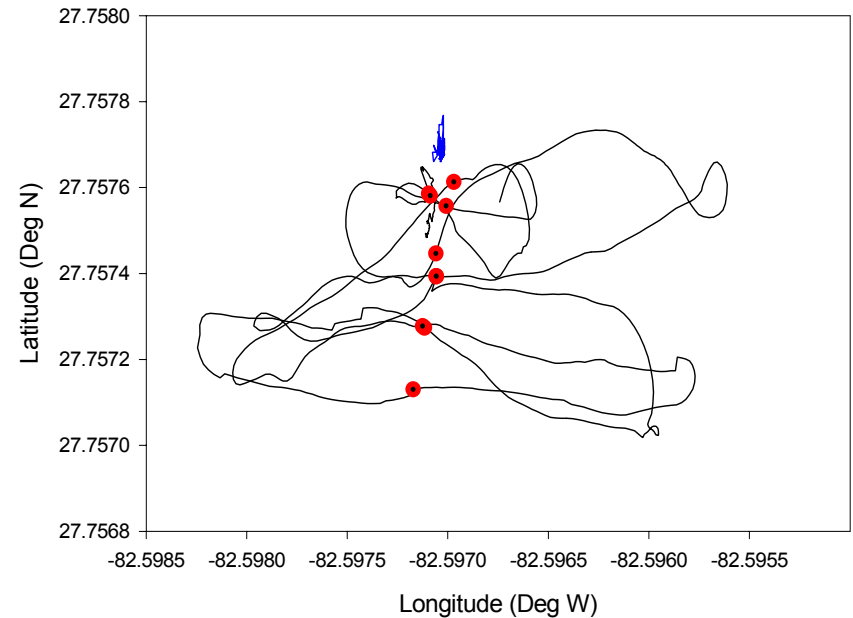
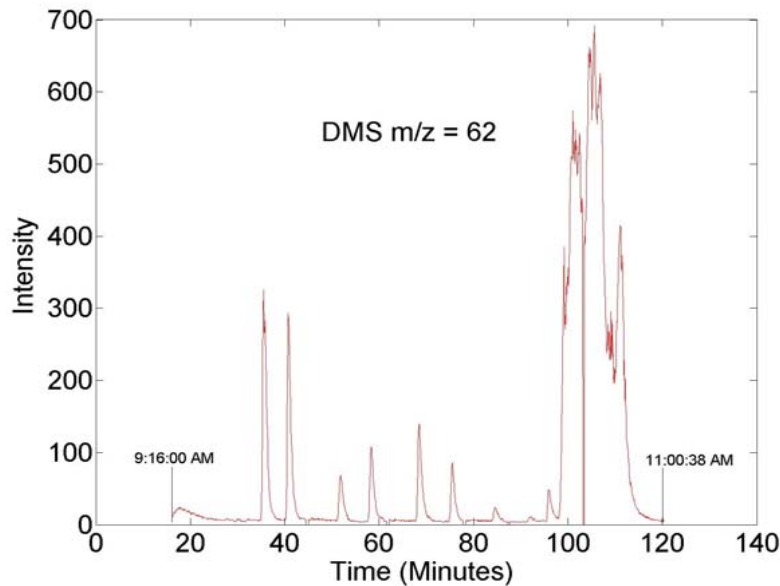


- 2L DMS/1 hour with Dye
- Anchored boat
- Steady tidal current

- MS navigated through DMS plume w/ GPS
- Multiple transects
- Varying distances



Merged MS Data/GPS Record Identifies Location of Plume

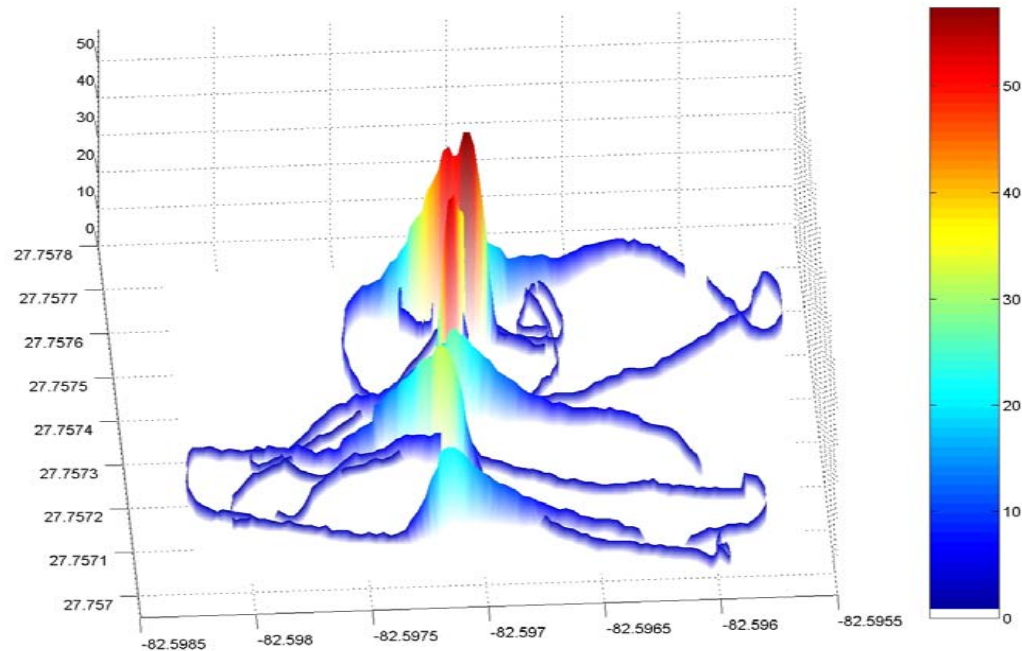


Mass Spectrometer Data

- Peaks = crossing the plume
- Largest peak = closest to dispense boat
- Peaks line up to show where plume was located

3-D Visualization of MS/GPS Data

MS Data Superimposed onto Boat Route



- Ion intensity scale superimposed on position
 - Mapped as Lat and Lon on the horizontal scales
 - Peaks wider than plume
-

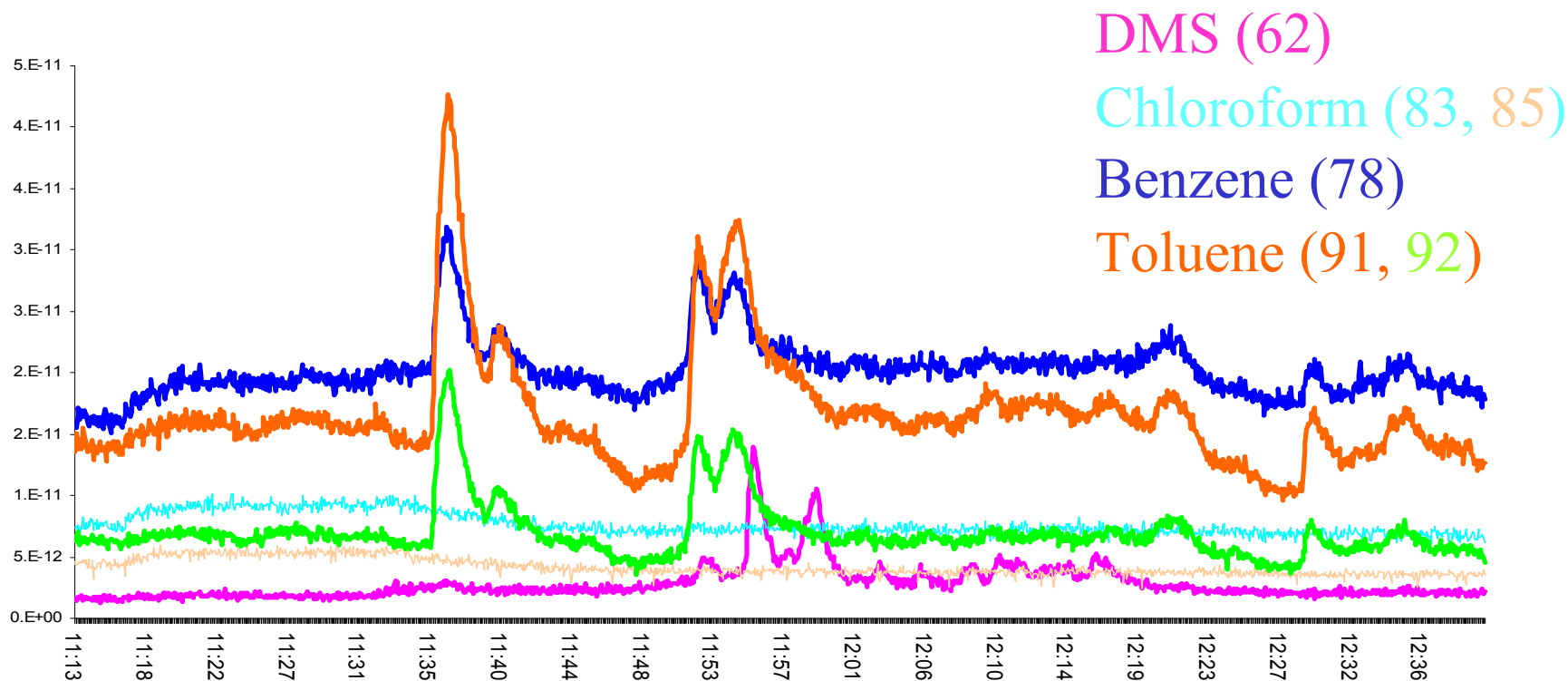
Deployment: Guided Surface Vehicle Surveying

Chemical profiling and plume mapping



- UMS mounted on ENG Concepts Guided Surface Vehicle
 - Bayboro Harbor and Salt Creek, St. Petersburg, FL
 - Regular boat traffic
 - Number of marinas
-

UMS Data from Survey of Bayboro Harbor

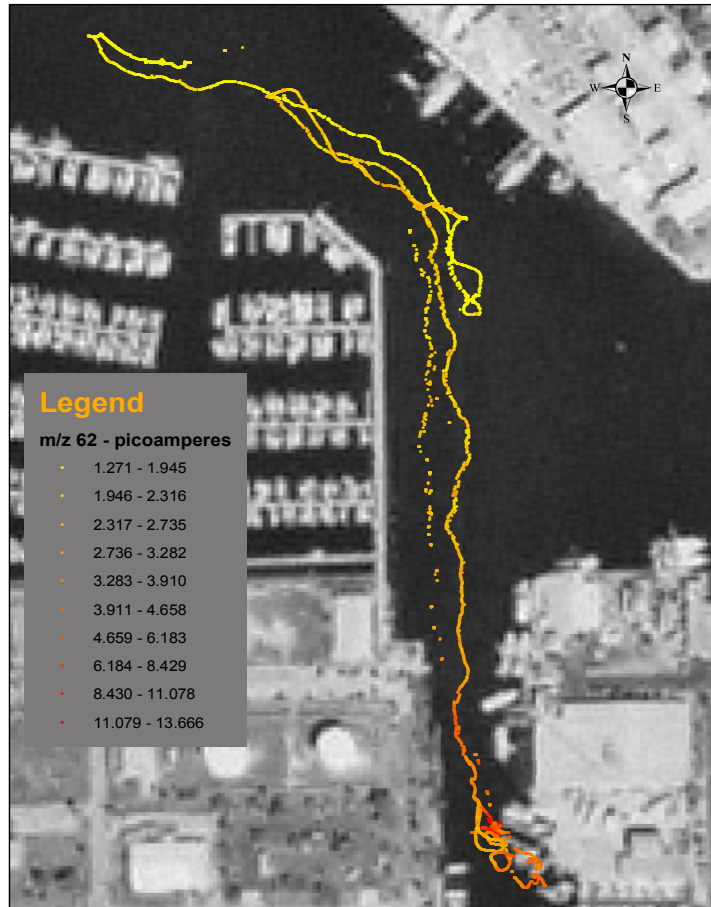


- Characteristic VOC's detected
- Benzene and toluene found in motor boat gas exhaust
- DMS algae byproduct
- Single instrument can monitor multiple plumes at the same time

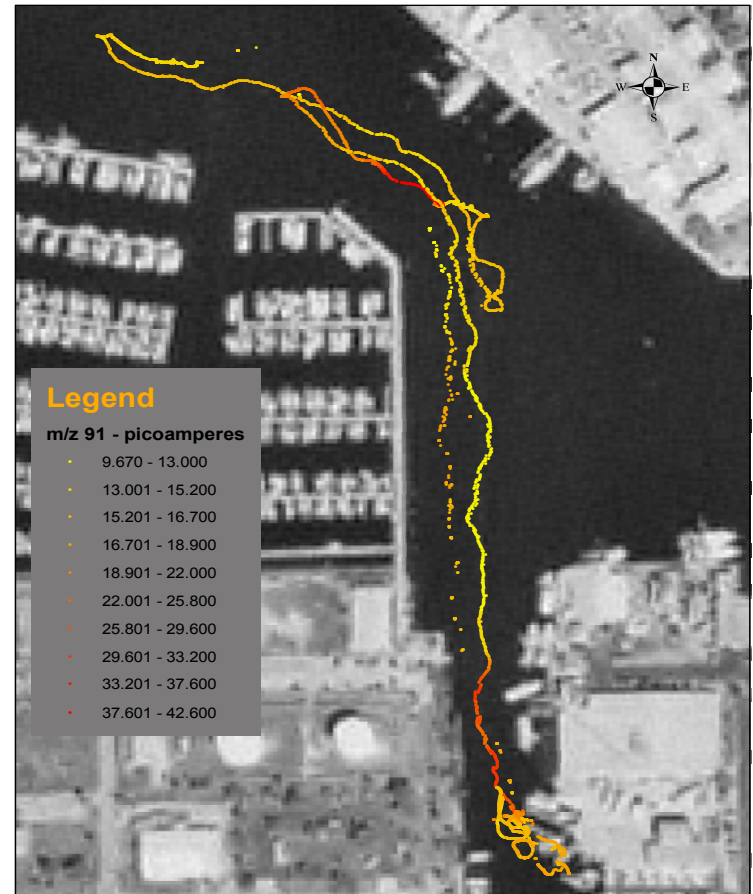
Mapping of Dimethyl Sulfide and Toluene

DMS

Toluene



0 25 50 100 150 200 Meters



0 25 50 100 150 200 Meters

Time matched GPS and MS data plotted on aerial photos

Higher concentration in Orange and Red

Exploration of Hydrothermal Vents with UMS



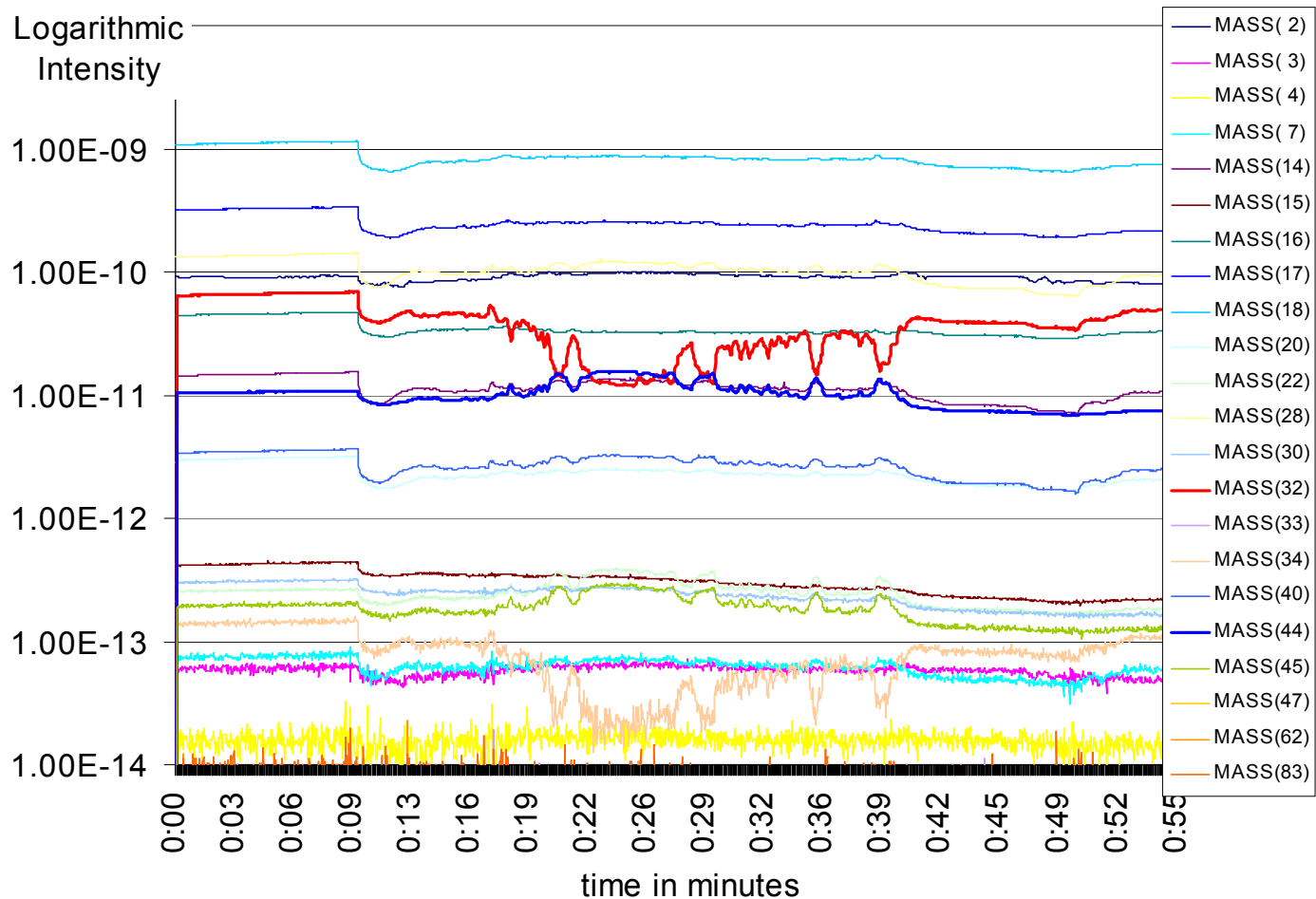
- Rusty Springs
- Gulf of Mexico

- Diver Deployed
- <20m Depth

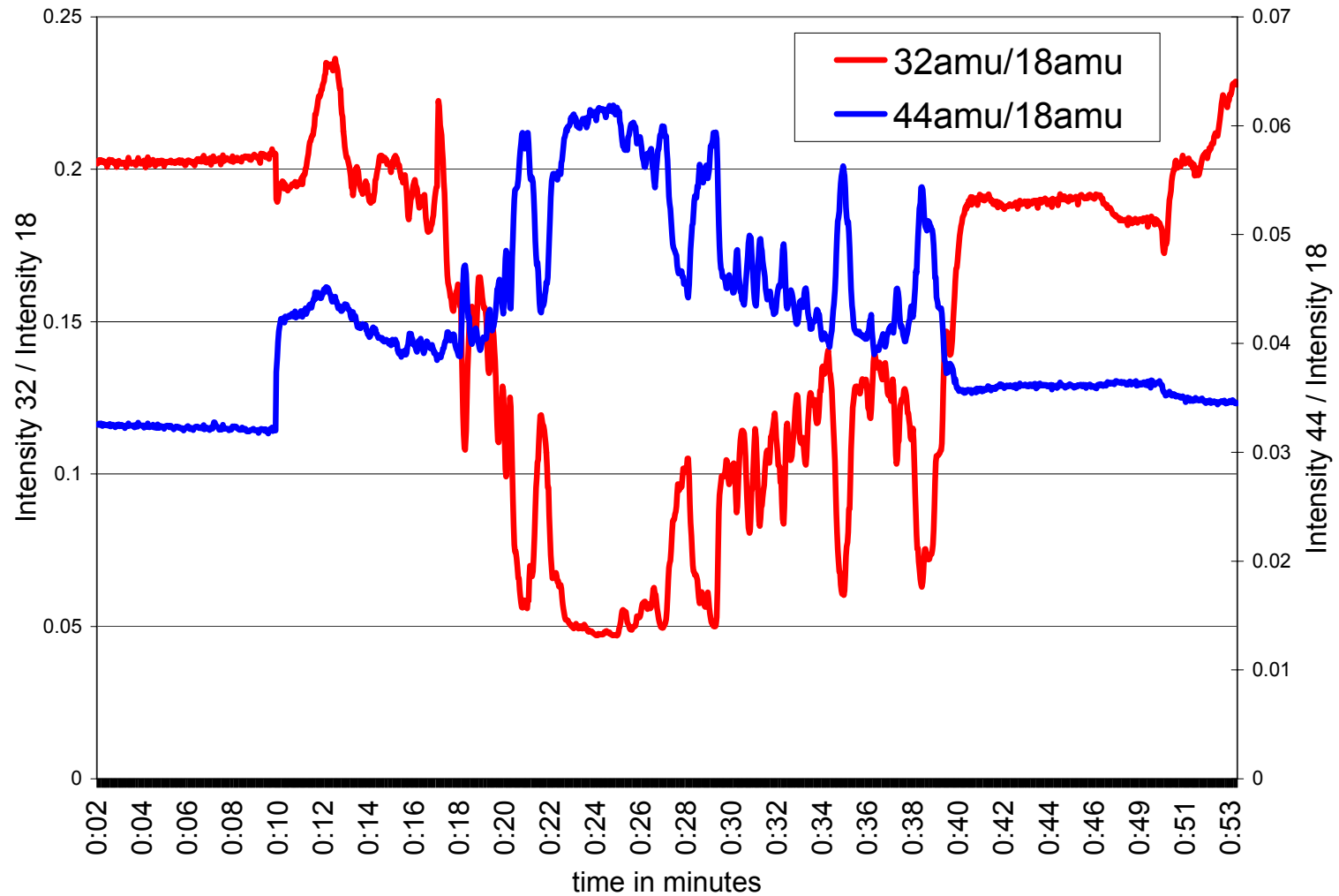


UMS Data from Gulf Vent

@ 26° 14' 41.29" N; 82° 00' 52.47" W; depth 15 m



Normalized CO₂ & O₂ Data

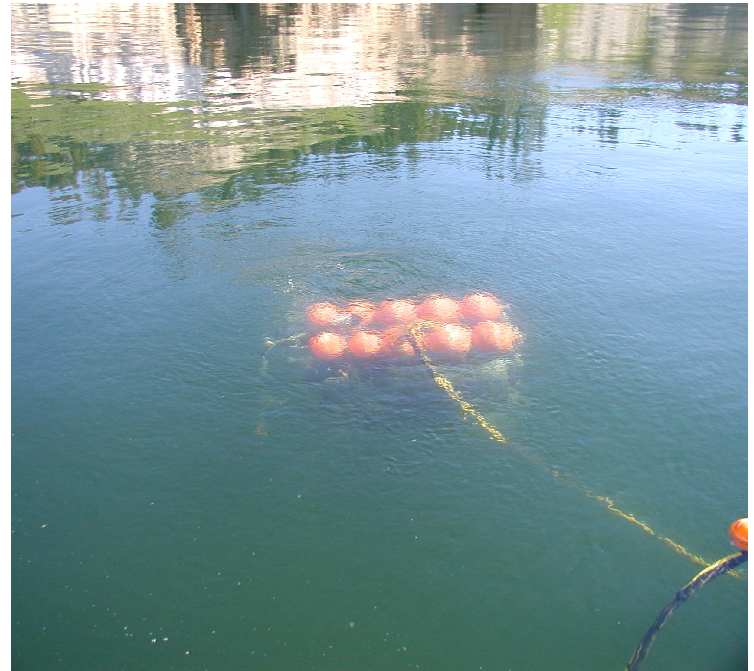


Lake Yellowstone Hydrothermal Vents

Observation of vent dissolved gas compositions

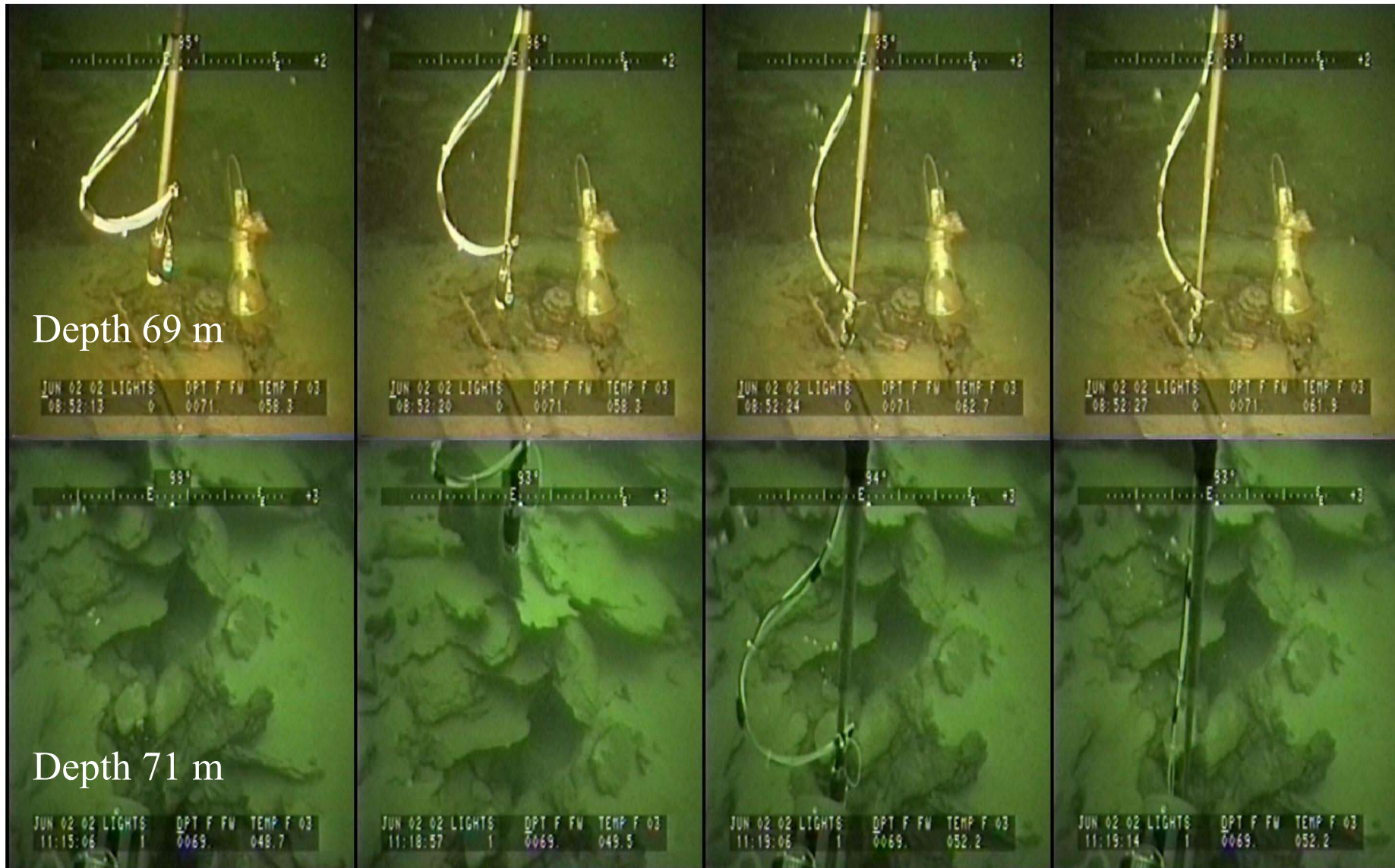


- Remotely operated vehicle deployment
- Distinct geothermal conditions beneath lake



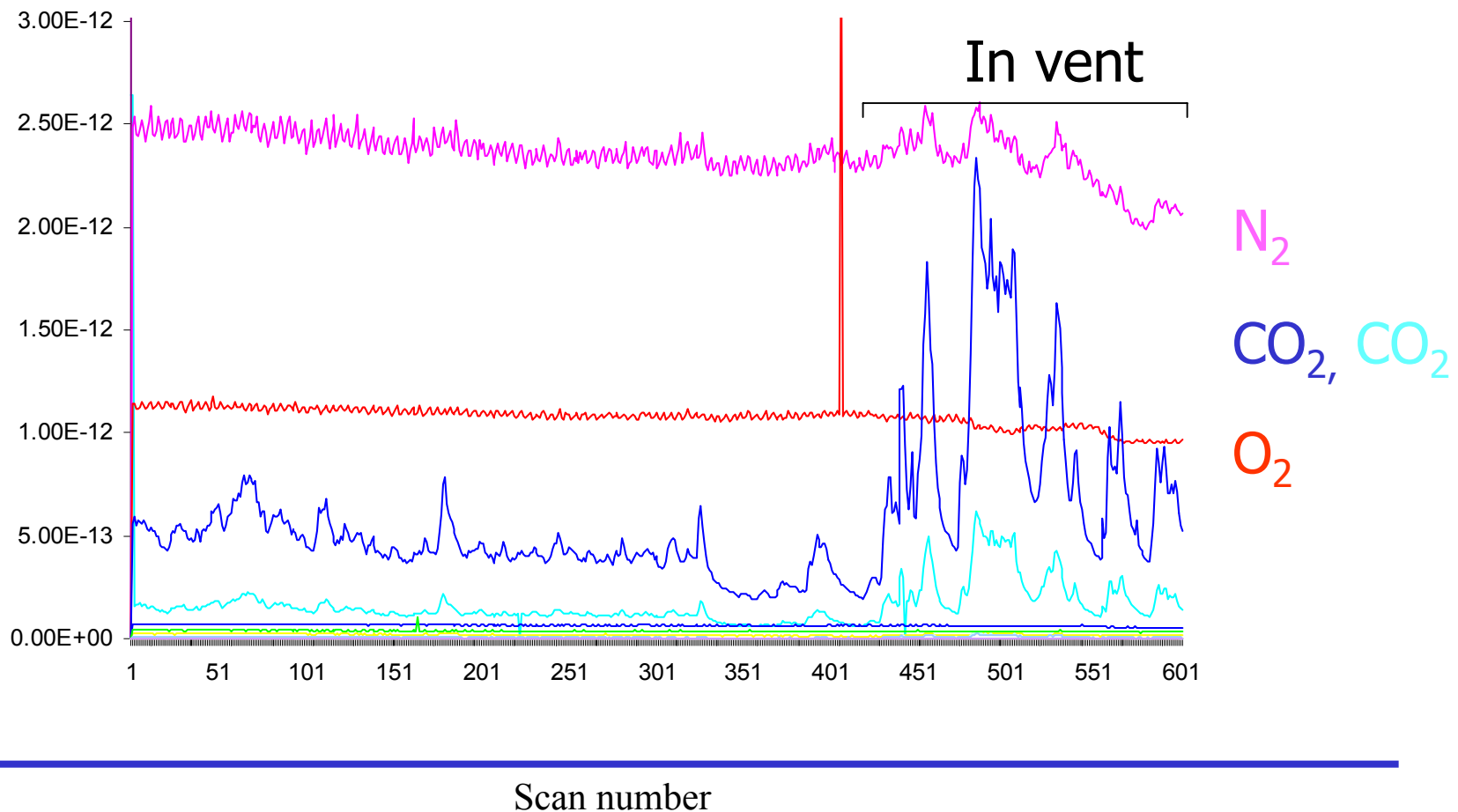
- Deployed on Eastern Oceanics ROV
- 72m depths
- MS at bottom of vehicle

MS Inlet on ROV Extendable Probe

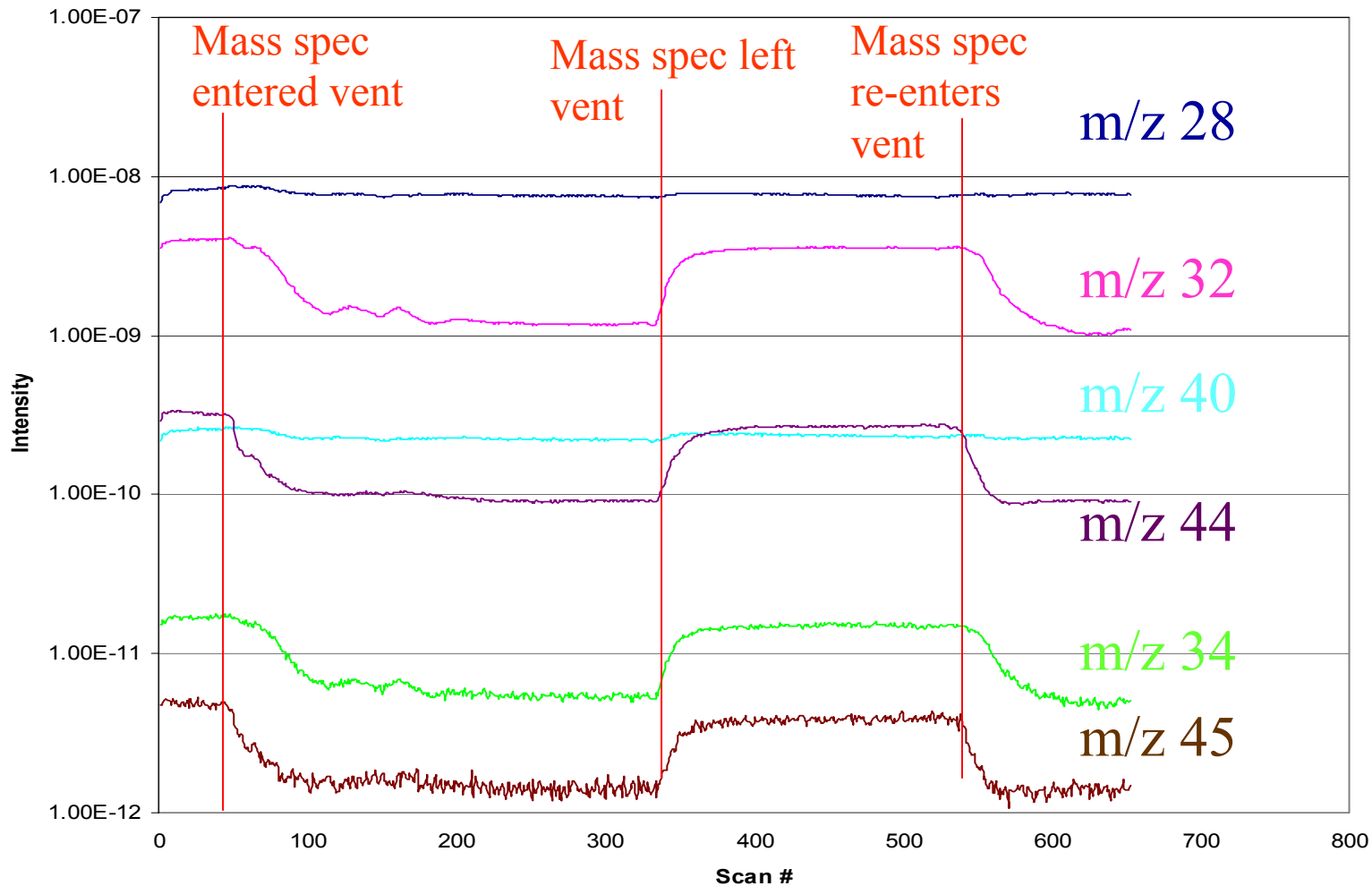


Hydrothermal Vent Gas Analysis

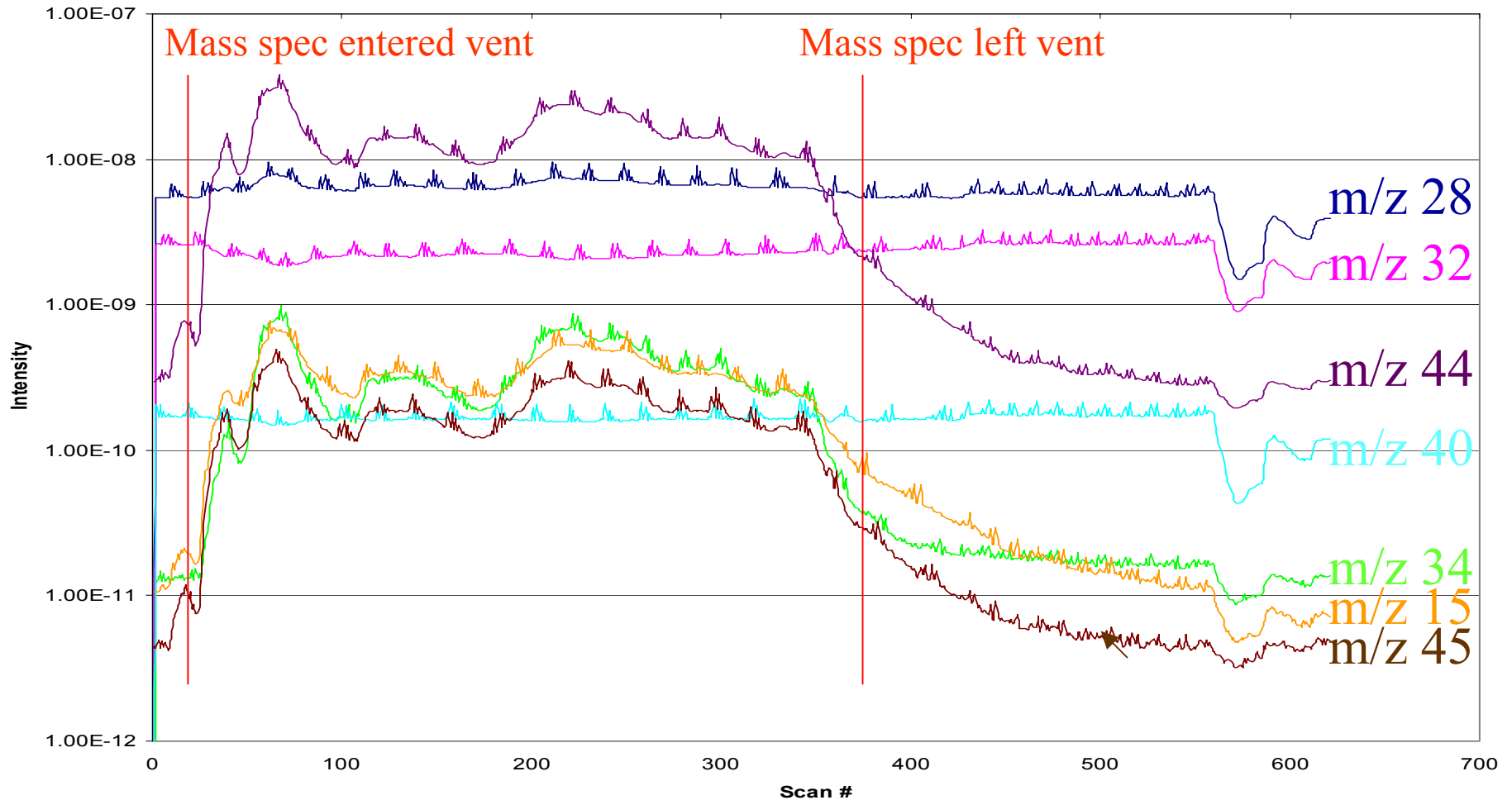
- Distinct differences in vent dissolved gas compositions
- Rapid response to gas compositions



MS Data from 3m Vent



MS Data from 30mVent



Depth Profiles Saanich Inlet Victoria, B. C.

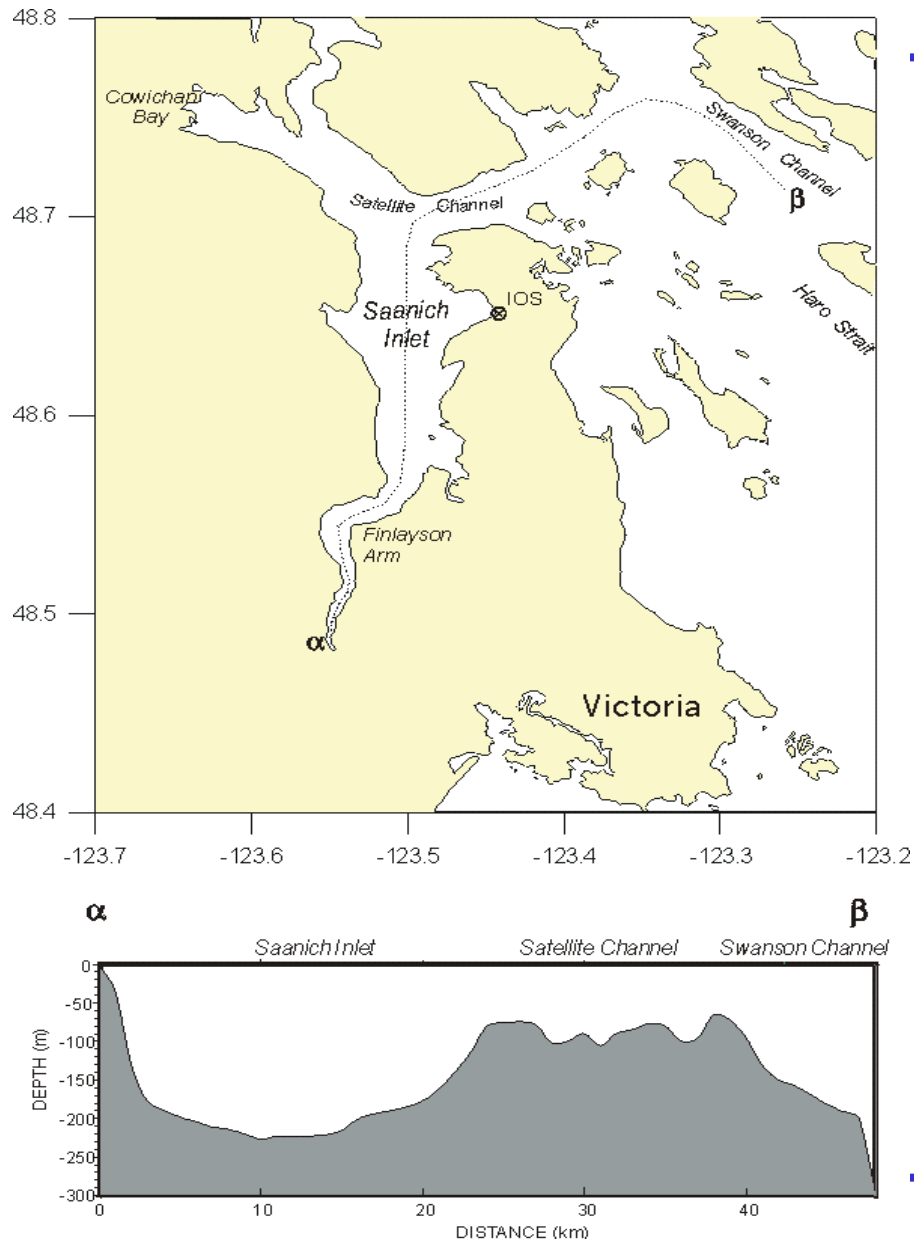


- Deep water is anoxic
- Rich in methane, CO₂, sulfur compounds

- 200m depths
- Shipboard tethered deployment for power & communication

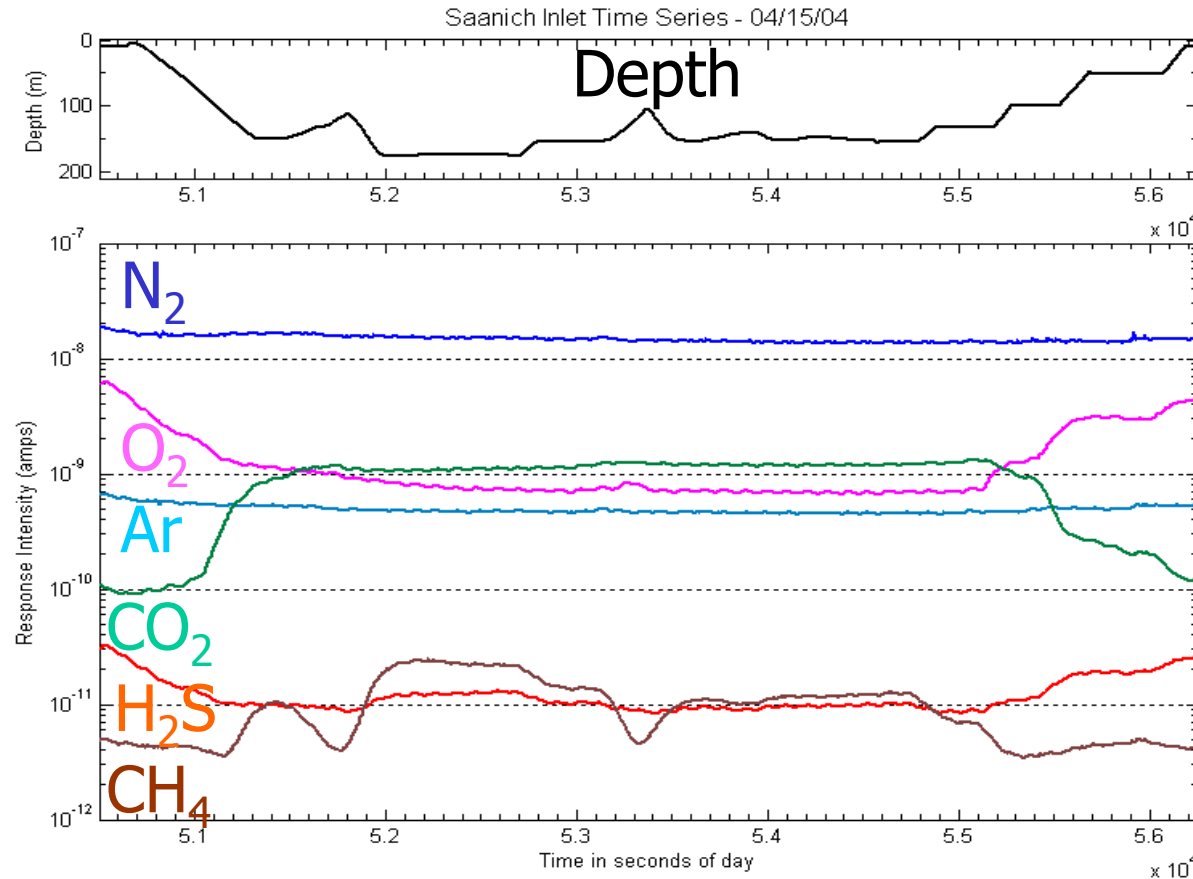


Saanich Inlet



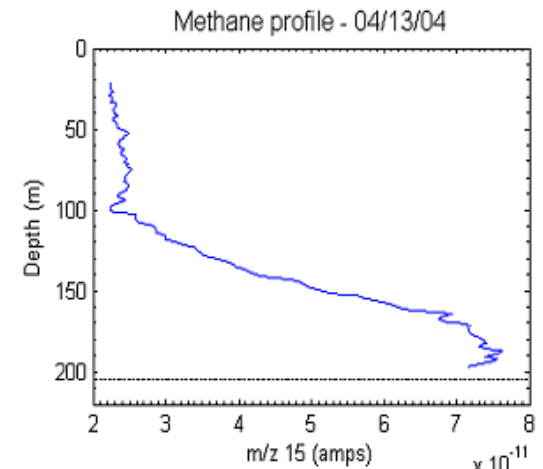
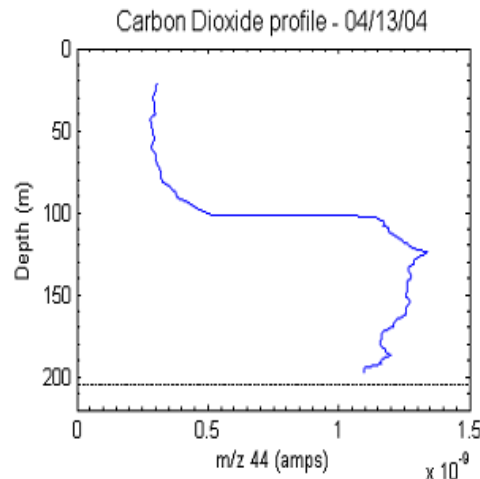
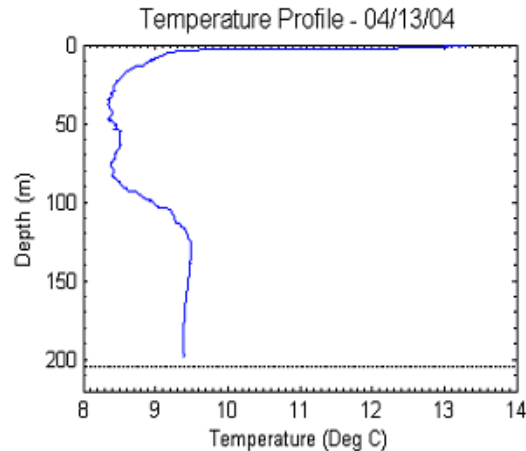
- The inlet is located just north of Victoria, BC
- Maximum depth: 225 m
- There is a ledge at 70 m located at the northern mouth of the inlet
- The ledge restricts bottom water circulation and turnover
- Bottom waters are anoxic with presence of reduced species, ie. CH_4 , H_2S

Saanich Inlet Time Series

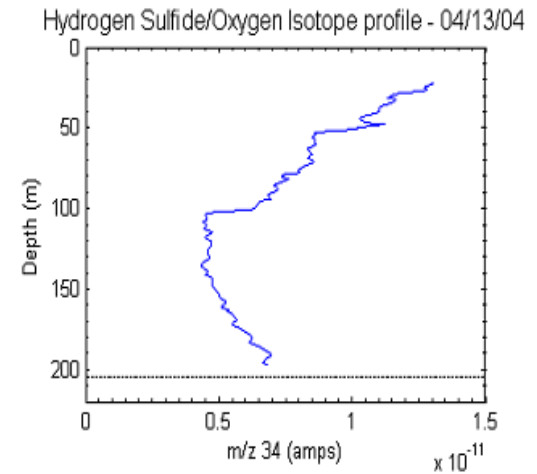
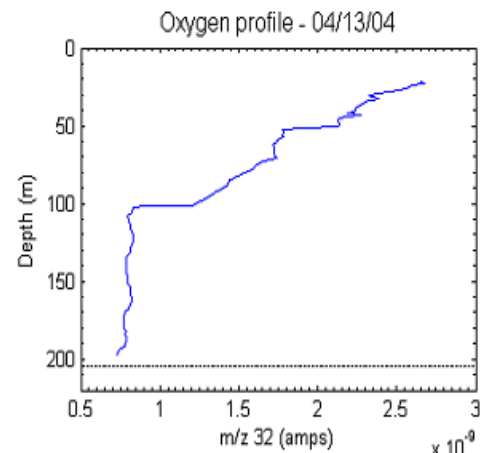


- Many gases show strong variations
- Strong changes in methane were detected below 100

Simultaneous Depth Profiles Obtained



- Sharp increase m/z 44,15
- Sharp decrease m/z 32
- Thermocline 100 m

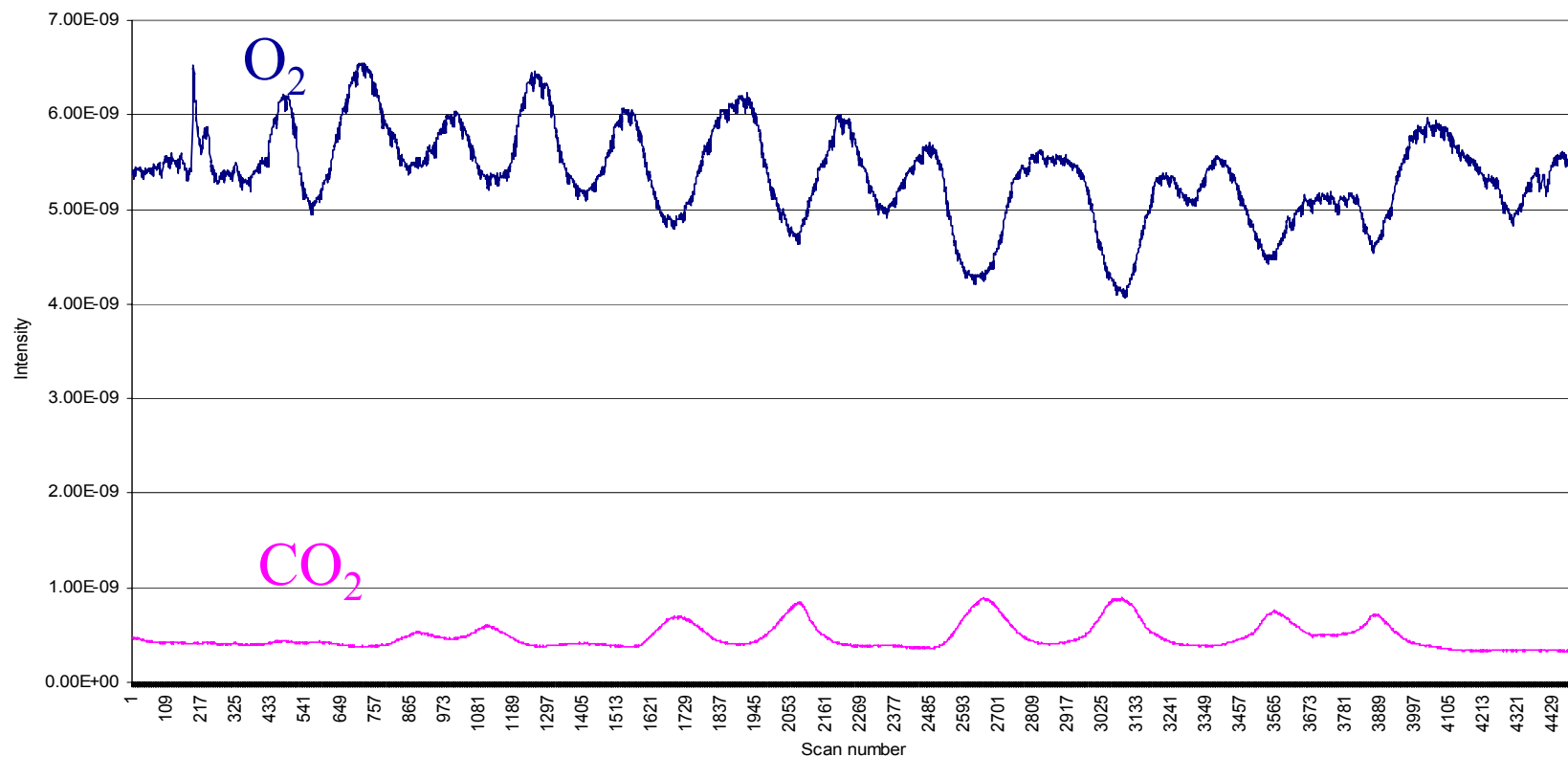


Lake Maggiore Chemical Surveys

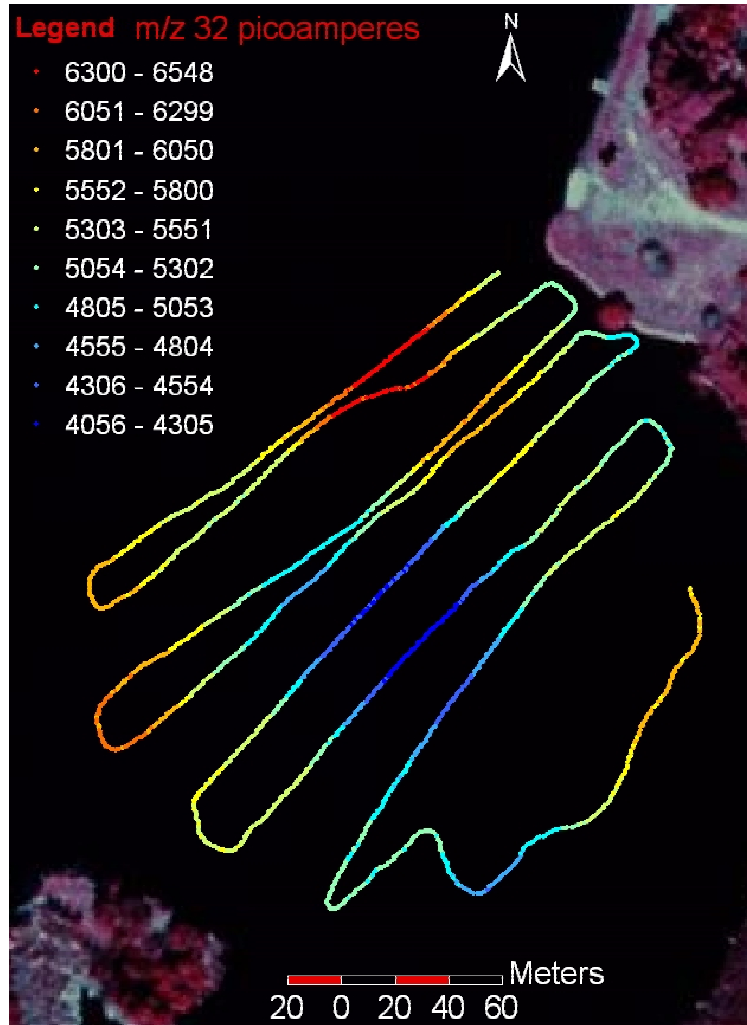


- Mass spectrometer deployed aboard a guided surface vehicle
 - Mapping variation of dissolved gas ion intensities
 - Develop surface contour maps based on gas ion intensity data
 - Carbon Dioxide, Oxygen and Methane as examples
-

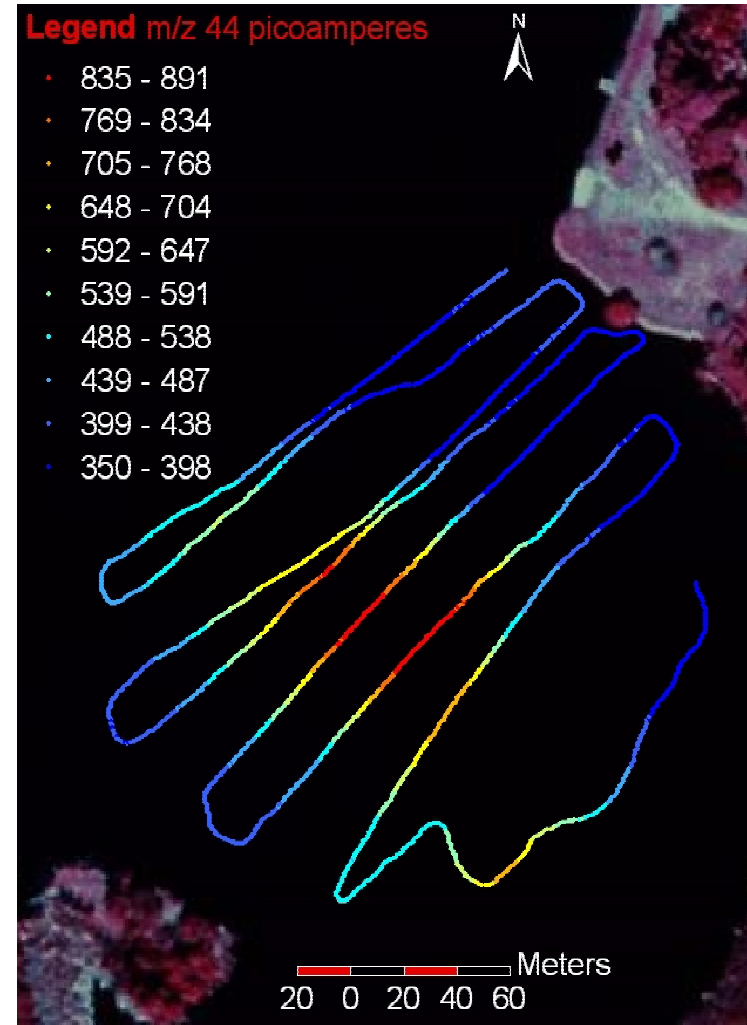
MS Data from Survey of Lake Maggiore



Mapping of Dissolved Gases



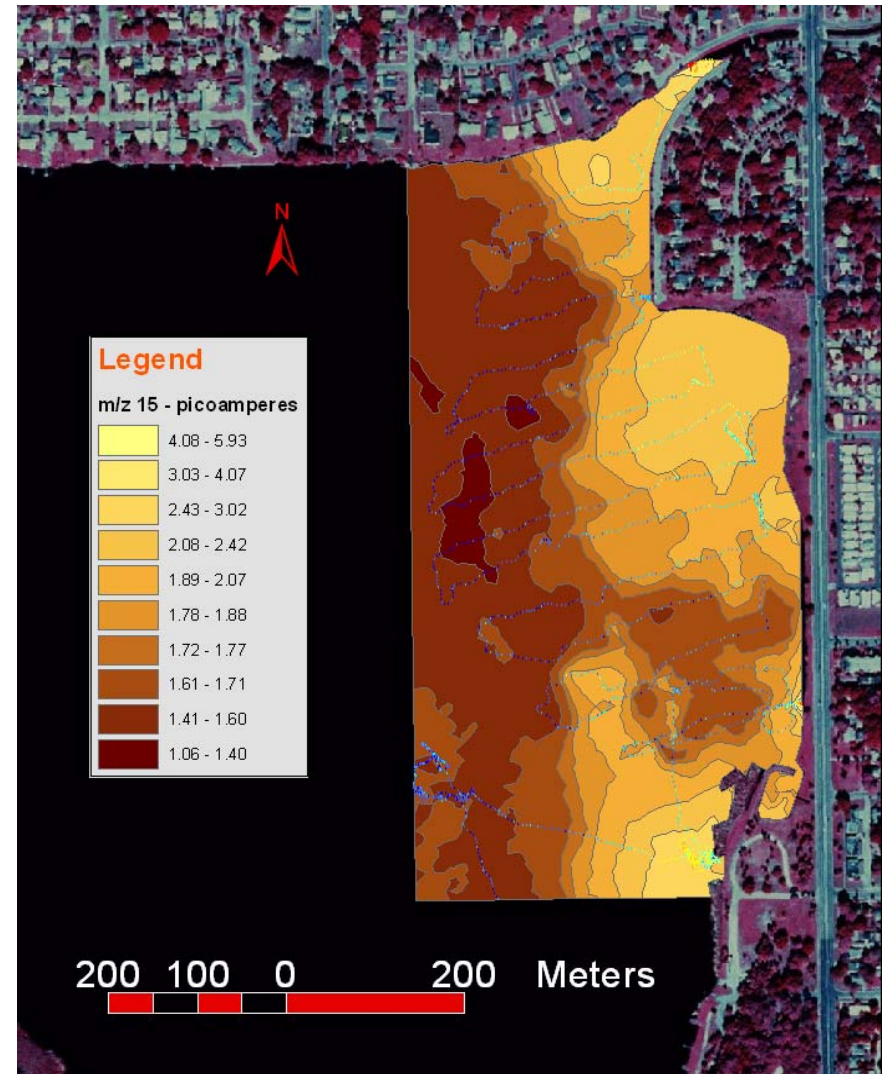
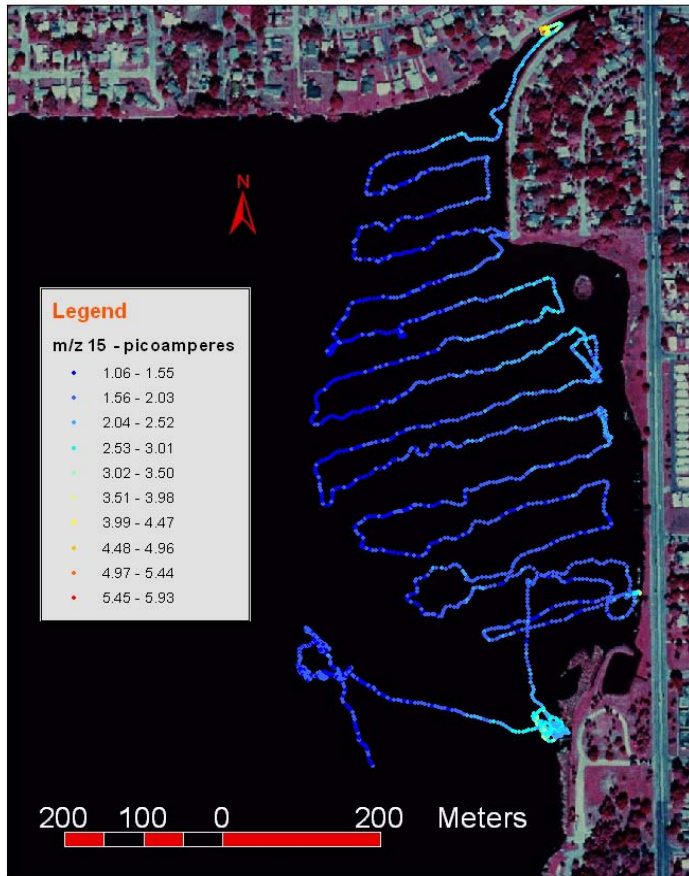
m/z 32



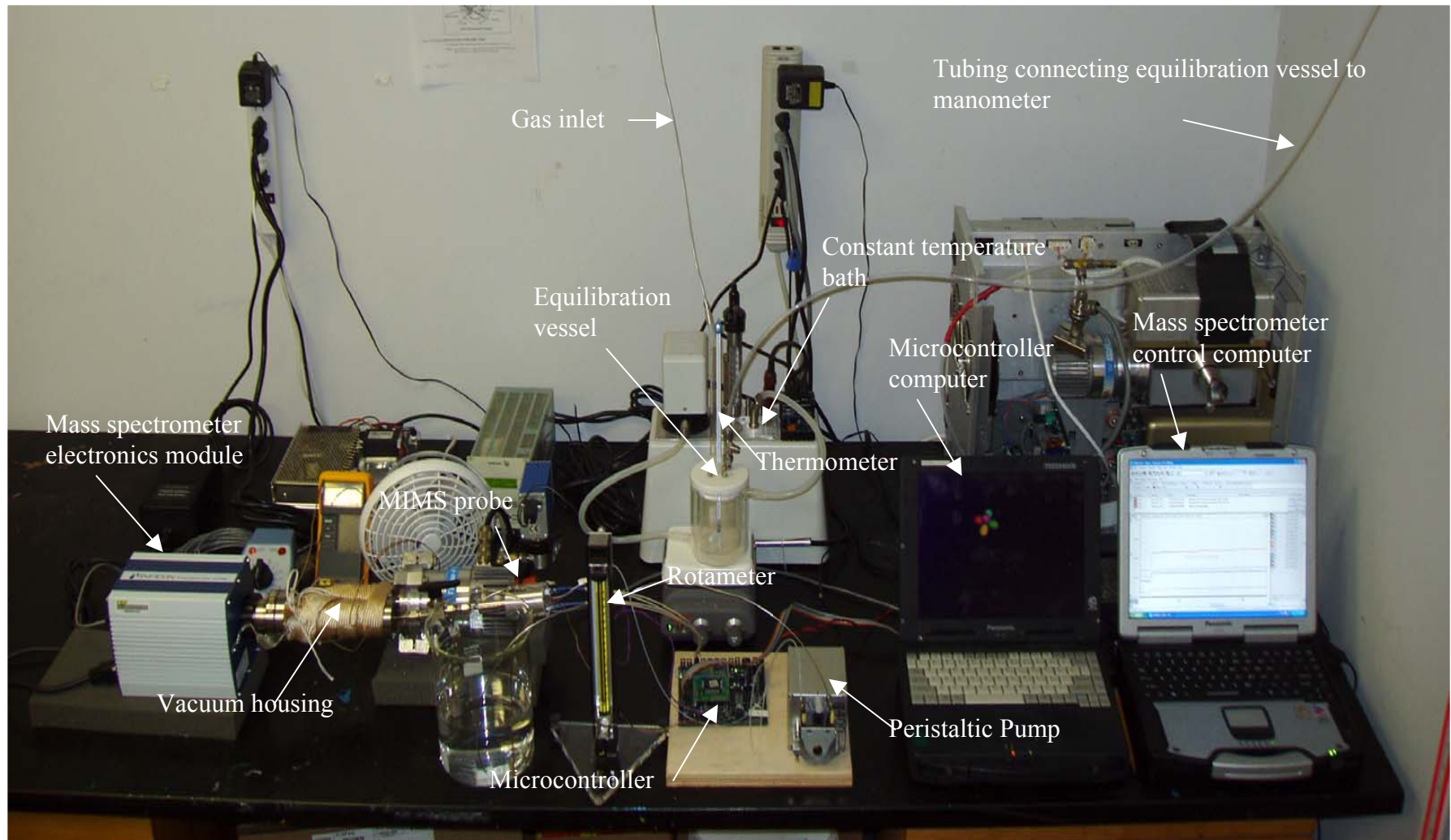
m/z 44

Mapping of Methane (m/z 15)

Lake Maggiore Experiment - 200 amu underwater mass spectrometer - January 22, 2004 - 90 second offset

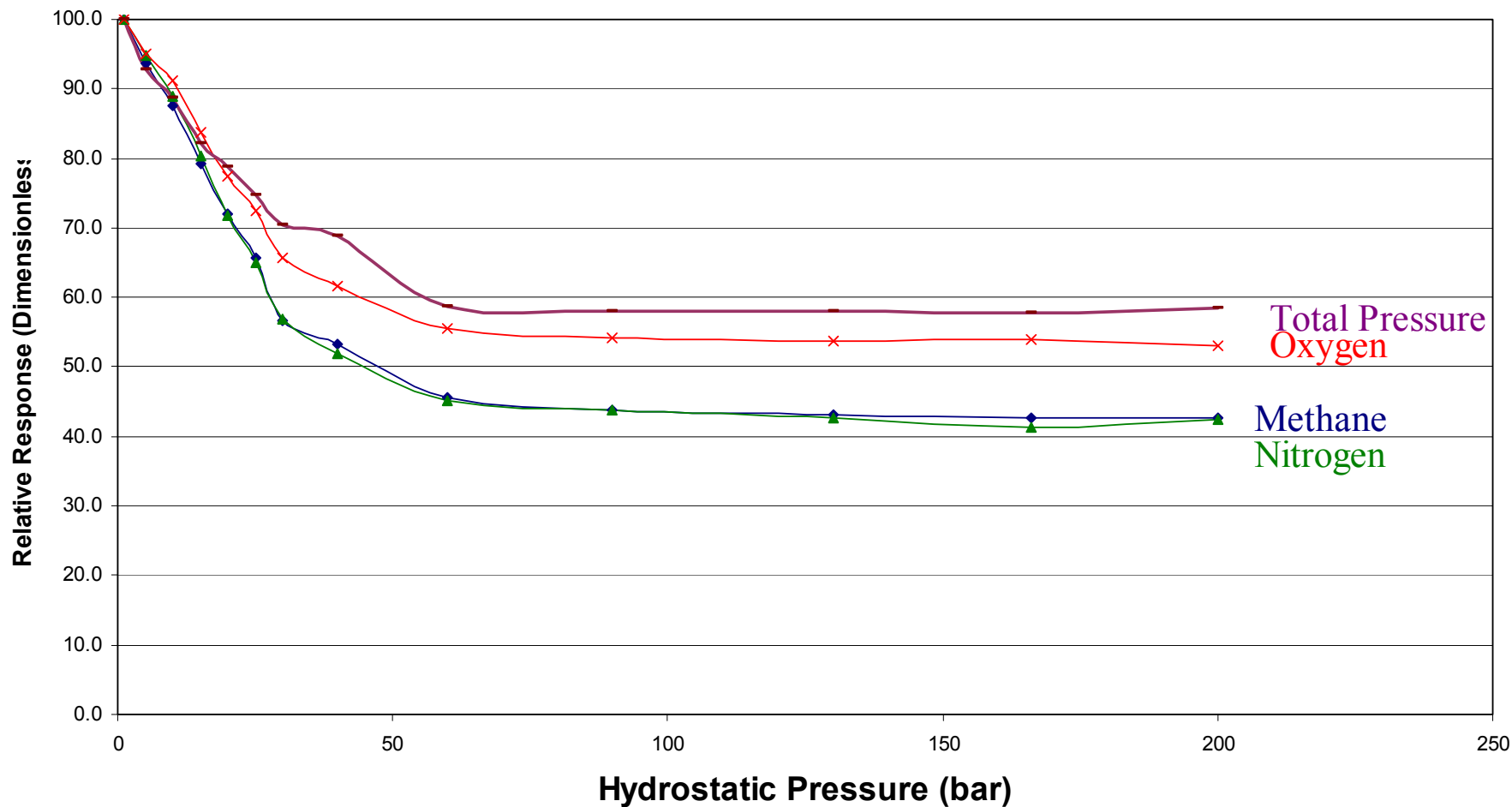


Benchtop Calibration Apparatus for Dissolved Gases

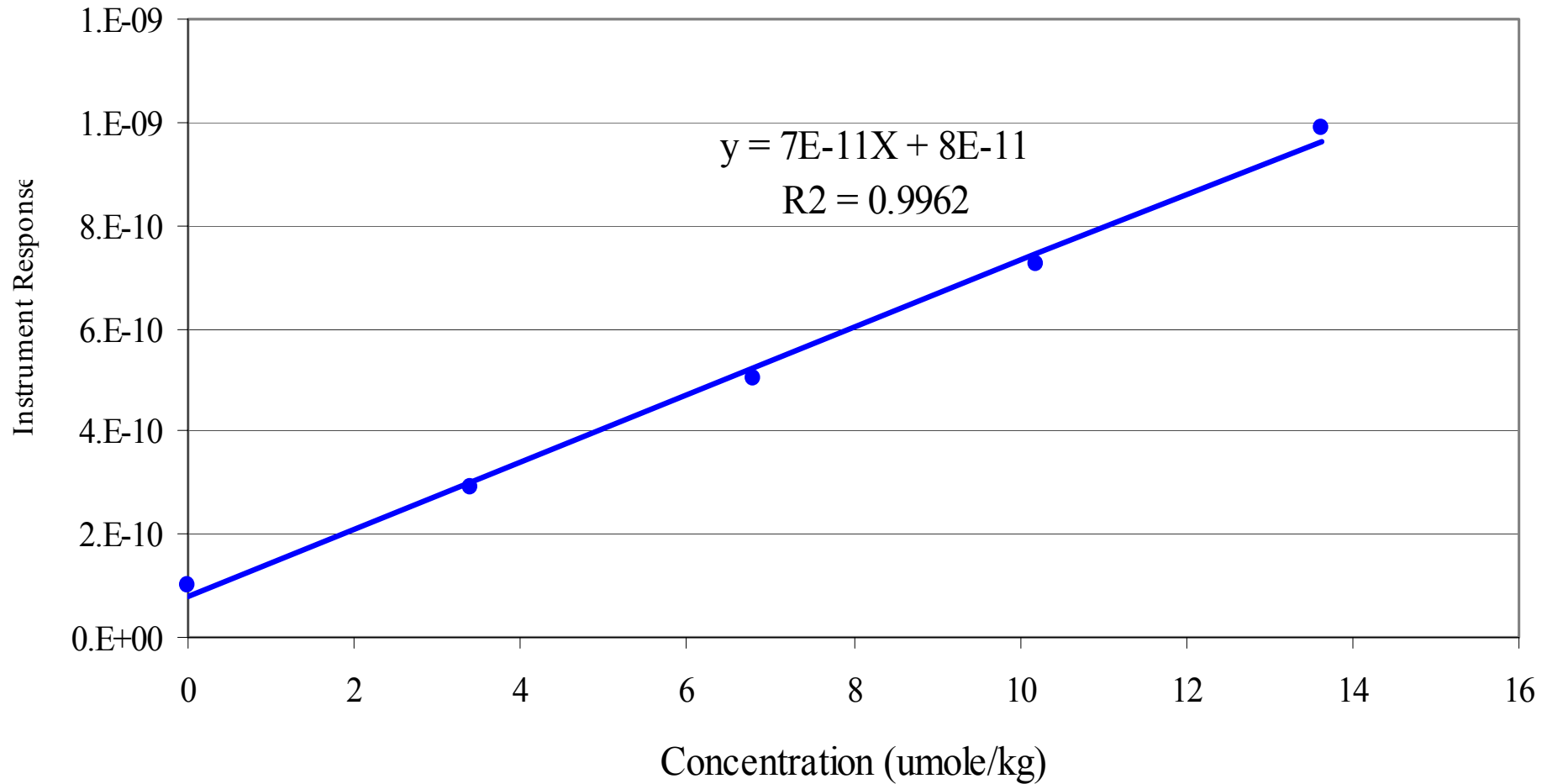


Pressurized Sample Data

Relative Response vs Pressure (bar) 2/18/05



Methane Calibration at 200 bar



Future Development Plans

- Laboratory Calibration
 - Directly correlate UMS intensities to dissolved gas concentrations
 - Alternative Sampling Interfaces
 - Wider range of analytes
 - Unattended Operation/ Full Ocean Depths
 - Ocean Observatories
 - Automated Chemical Mapping
 - Track Gradients $\Rightarrow$ Self-directed sensors
-

Acknowledgements

- Funding from U.S. Office of Naval Research (ONR) Grant No. N00014-03-1-0479
- Gottfried Kibelka, John Edkins, Karsten Koehn, Sandra Gassig, Chad Lembke, Scott Samson, Charlie Jones, Joe Kolesar, Eric Steimle (Center for Ocean Technology)
- Val Klump, Rob Paddock, Jim Waples (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee); Dave Lovalvo (Eastern Oceanics)
- Michael Whitarcar (U. Victoria); Jean Whelan (WHOI)