

# The influence of dissolved organic matter on the acid-base system of the Baltic Sea: A pilot study

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**IOW Science Symposium 2015**  
**Little Salt and Many Protons:**  
**Acid-Base System Studies in the Baltic Sea**



**Baltic Earth**  
Earth System Science for the Baltic Sea Region

# Seawater acid-base system

## The measurable parameters:

- $C_T$  – total  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration (DIC)
- $A_T$  – total alkalinity
- $p\text{CO}_2$  – partial pressure of  $\text{CO}_2$
- pH

## It is possible to calculate 2 parameters when the following is known:

- other 2 parameters
- temperature & salinity
- equilibrium constants for each of the acid dissociation reactions
- total concentrations for each non- $\text{CO}_2$  substances

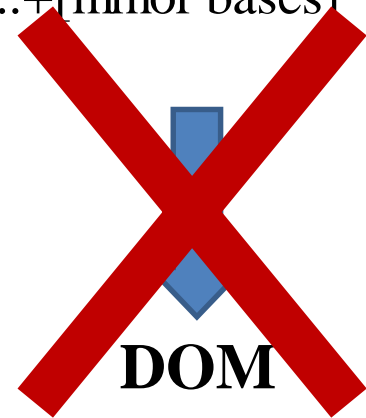
## The pairs used in the calculations:

- $C_T$  &  $A_T$  – recommended, used in biogeochemical modelling
- $A_T$  & pH – measured within the monitoring programs

The total alkalinity of seawater is defined as the excess of proton acceptors (bases formed from weak acids with a dissociation constant  $K \leq 10^{-4.5}$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ) over proton donors (acids with  $K > 10^{-4.5}$ ) and expressed as a hydrogen ion equivalent in one kilogram of sample (Dickson, 1981):

$$A_T = [\text{HCO}_3^-] + 2[\text{CO}_3^{2-}] + [\text{B}(\text{OH})_4^-] + [\text{OH}^-] - [\text{H}^+] + \dots + [\text{minor bases}]$$

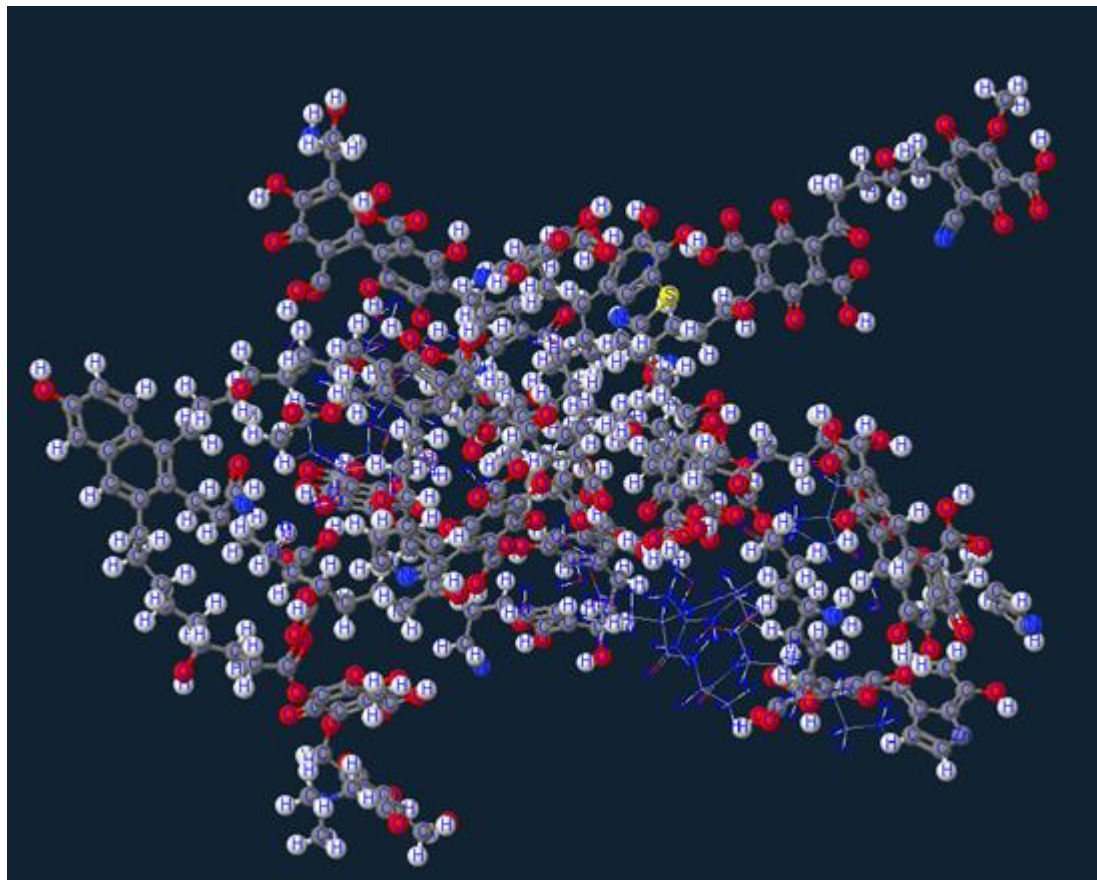
$$A_T = A_{\text{inorganic}} + A_{\text{org}}$$



**Organic term is not included in the thermodynamic model of a seawater**

## Functional groups in DOM

Group	Structure	Exchange H ?
Alcohol	$\begin{array}{c}   \\ -\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{H} \\   \end{array}$	Yes
Phenol	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{O}-\text{H}$	Yes
Ether	$\begin{array}{c}   \quad   \\ -\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{C}- \\   \quad   \end{array}$	
Aldehyde	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ -\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\   \end{array}$	No
Ketone	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ -\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}- \\   \quad   \end{array}$	
Carboxyl	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ -\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{H} \\   \end{array}$	Yes
Ester	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ -\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{C}- \\   \quad   \end{array}$	
Amine	$\begin{array}{c}   \quad   \\ -\text{C}-\text{N} \\   \quad   \end{array}$	Yes
Amide	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ -\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{N} \\   \quad   \end{array}$	Yes



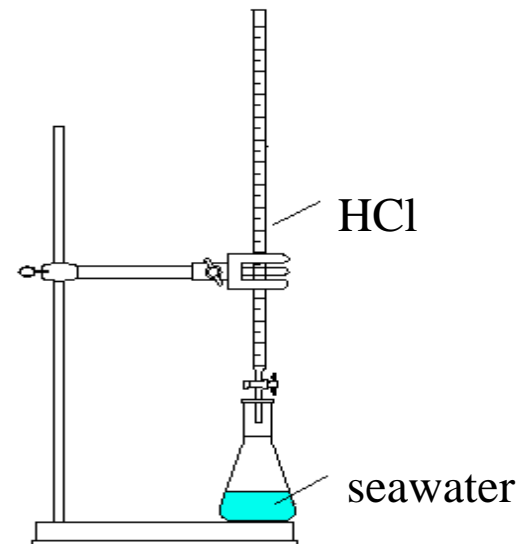
hypothetical structure of humic like substances

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$$A_T = [\text{HCO}_3^-] + 2[\text{CO}_3^{2-}] + [\text{B(OH)}_4^-] + [\text{OH}^-] - [\text{H}^+] + \dots + A_{\text{org}}$$

$$A_T = A_{\text{inorganic}} + A_{\text{org}}$$

$$C_T = [\text{HCO}_3^-] + [\text{CO}_3^{2-}] + [\text{CO}_2]$$

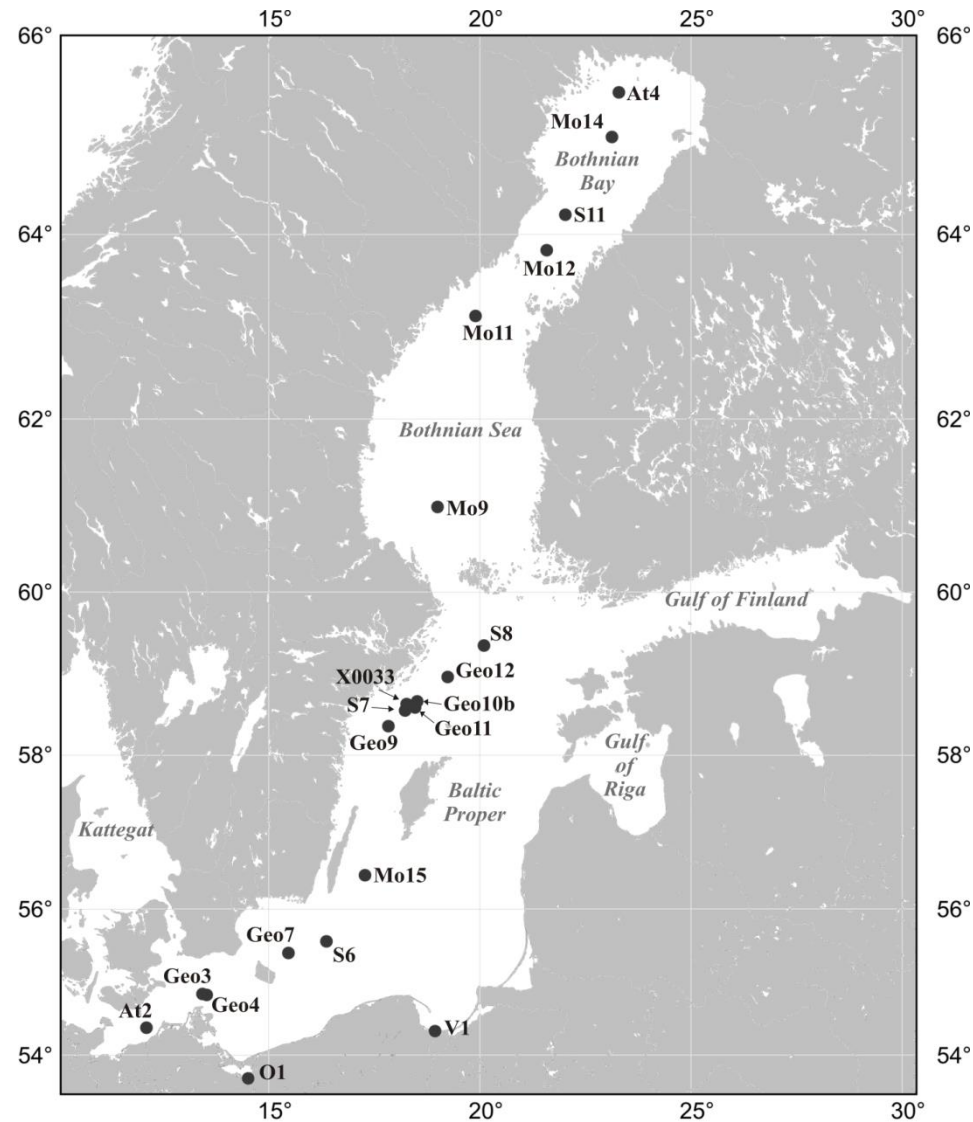


# Influence of $A_{org}$ on the calculations of $pCO_2$ and pH

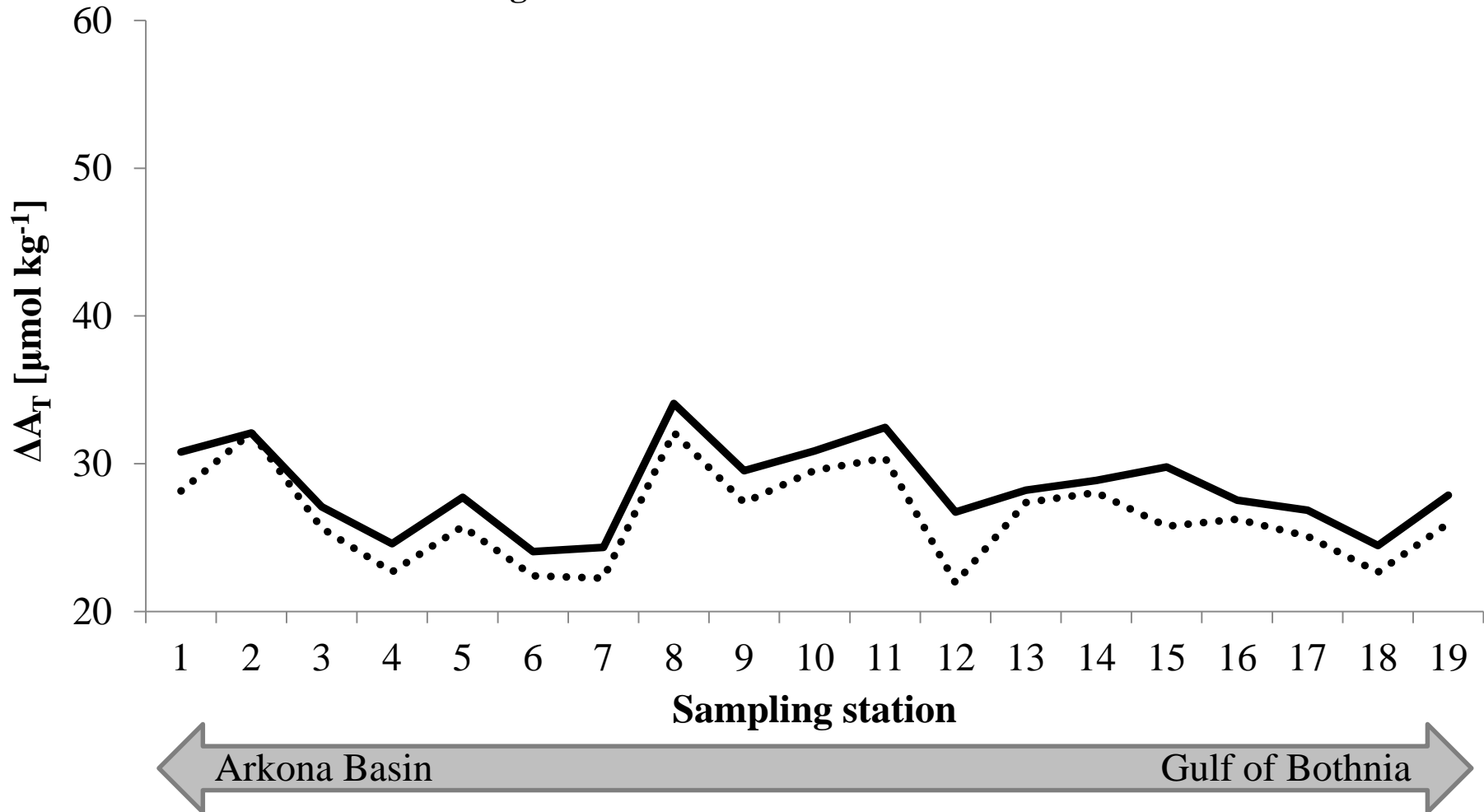
**r/v Meteor cruise,  
November 2011**

**Database**

- $C_T$ ,  $A_T$ , pH,  $pCO_2$



## Influence of $A_{\text{org}}$ on the calculations of $p\text{CO}_2$ and pH



—  $A_T$  measured –  $A_T$  calculated from  $C_T$  and pH

.....  $A_T$  measured –  $A_T$  calculated from  $C_T$  and  $p\text{CO}_2$

**$A_{\text{org}}$  is the difference between measured and calculated  $A_{\text{T}}$  ( $\Delta A_{\text{T}}$ )**

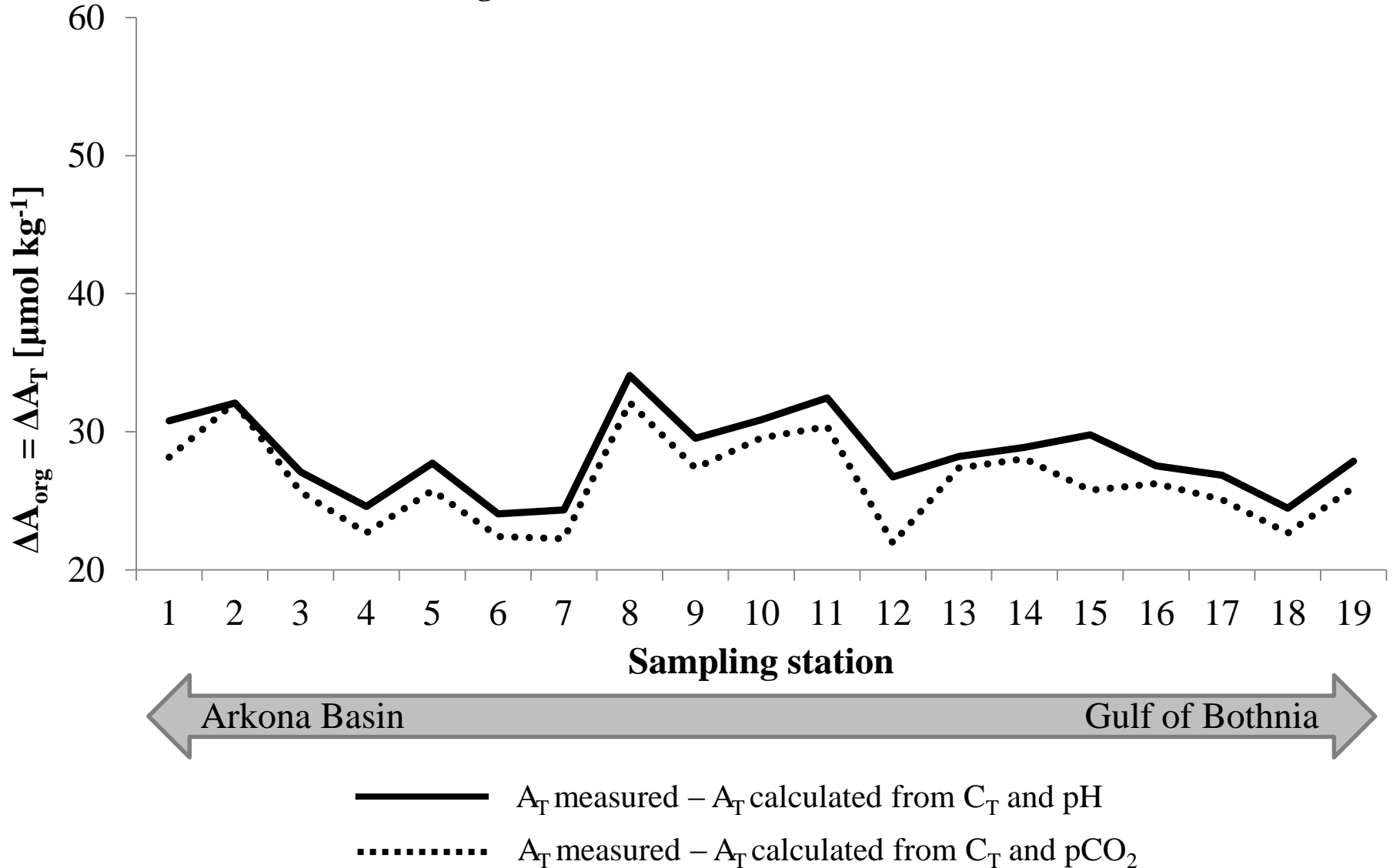
$$A_{\text{T}} = A_{\text{inorganic}} + A_{\text{org}}$$

$$A_{\text{org}} = A_{\text{T}} - A_{\text{inorganic}}$$

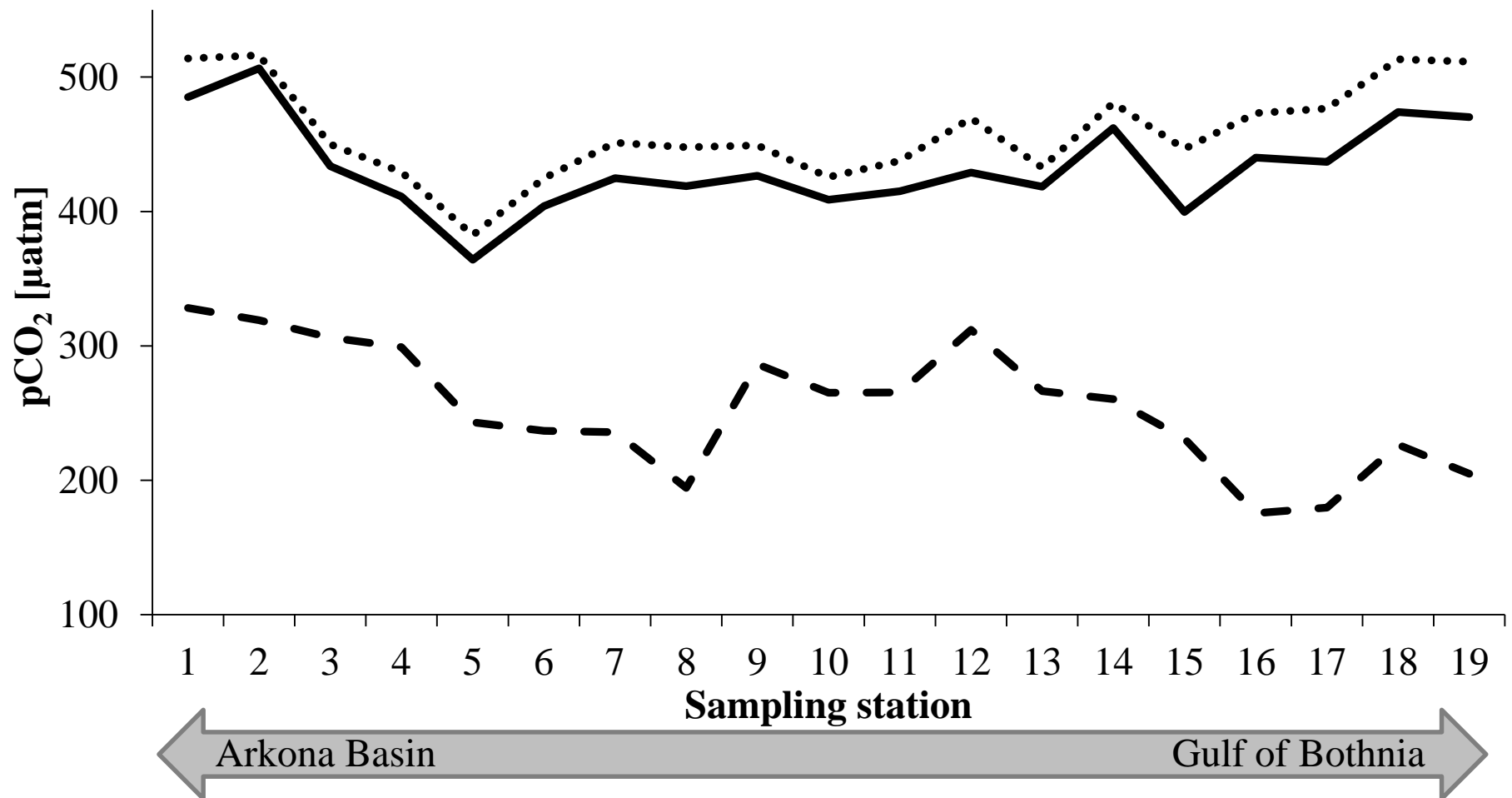
$A_{\text{inorganic}} - A_{\text{T}}$  calculated from  $C_{\text{T}}$  and pH or  $C_{\text{T}}$  and  $p\text{CO}_2$



## Influence of $A_{\text{org}}$ on the calculations of $p\text{CO}_2$ and pH

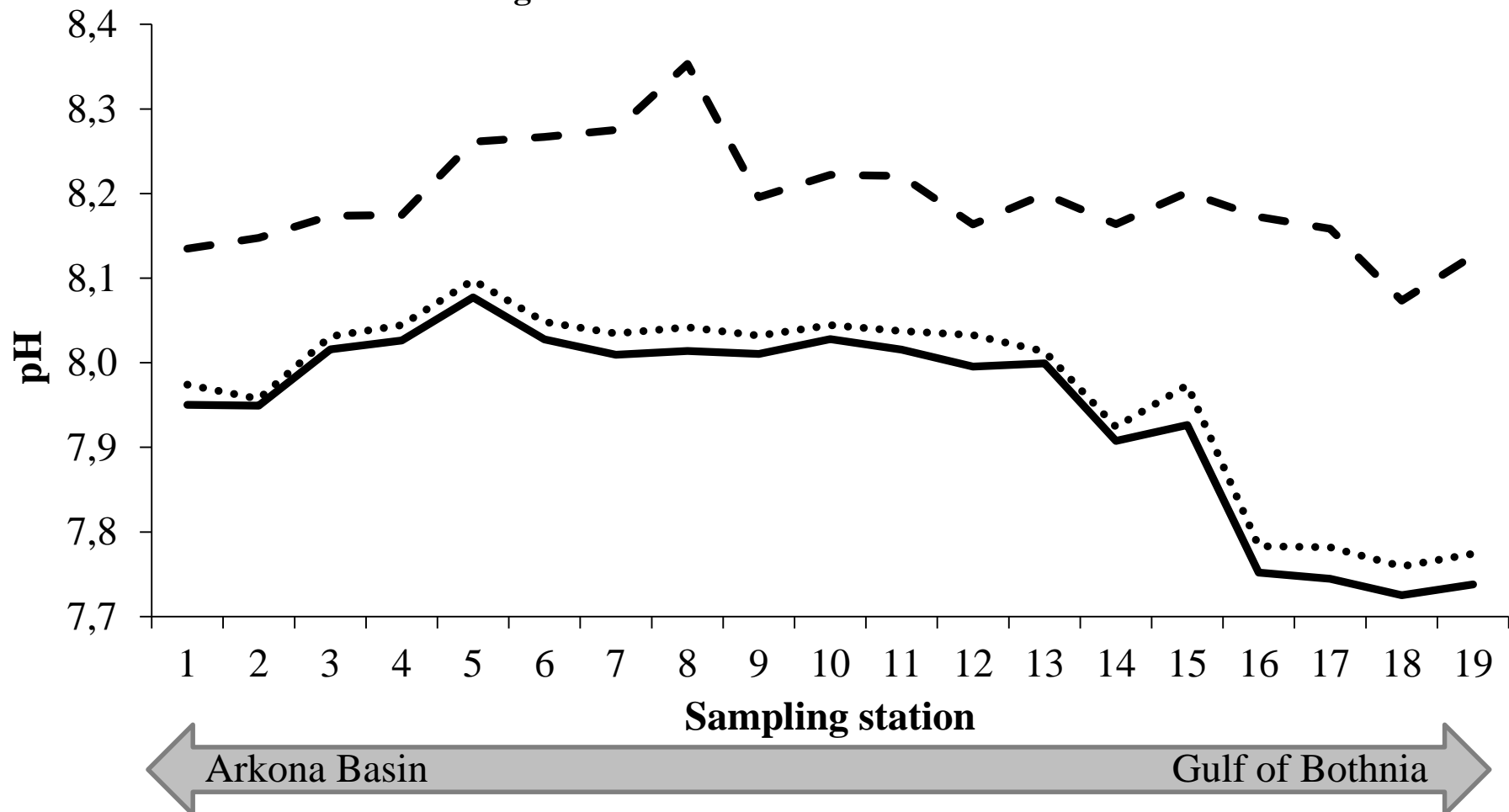


# Influence of $A_{org}$ on the calculations of $pCO_2$ and pH



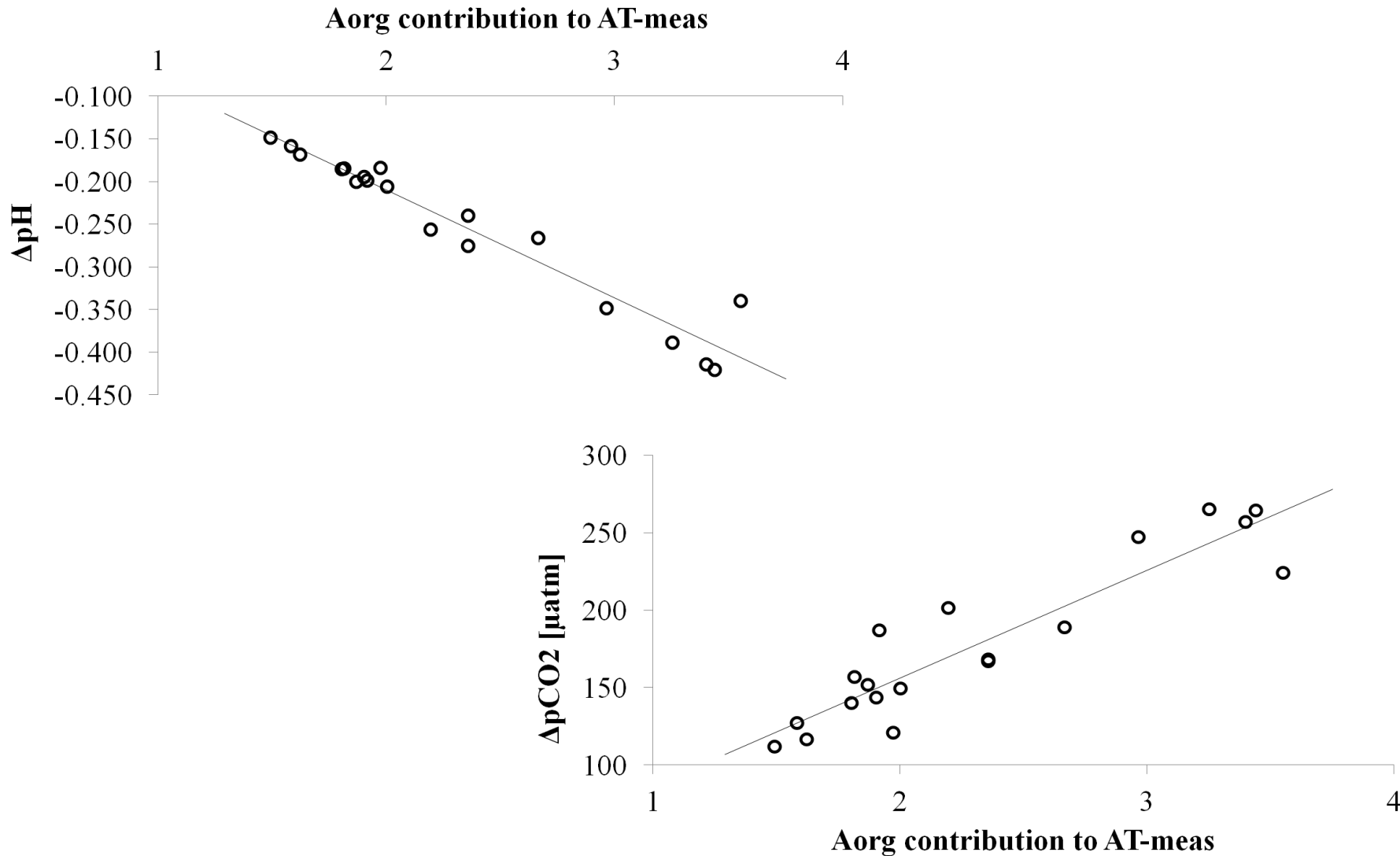
- $pCO_2$  measured
- .....  $pCO_2$  calculated from  $A_T$  and pH
- - -  $pCO_2$  calculated from  $A_T$  and  $C_T$

## Influence of $A_{org}$ on the calculations of $pCO_2$ and pH



- pH measured
- ..... pH calculated from  $A_T$  and  $pCO_2$
- - - pH calculated from  $A_T$  and  $C_T$

# (In)consistency of the acid-base system parameters



## Monoprotic acid dissociation



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{Org}^-]}{[\text{HOrg}]}$$

The bulk DOM dissociation constant –  $K_{\text{DOM}}$

$$K_{\text{DOM}} = \frac{[\text{H}^+] \cdot A_{\text{org}}}{(f \cdot \text{DOC}) - A_{\text{org}}}$$

$[\text{H}^+]$  – calculated from pH

$A_{\text{org}}$  – organic alkalinity

DOC – well described method

$f$  – share of DOC providing functional groups

$$f = 0.12$$

$$\text{p}K_{\text{DOM}} = 7.34$$

## Conclusions

- $A_{\text{org}}$  term is missing in the  $A_{\text{T}}$  model
- $A_{\text{org}}$  is the difference between measured and calculated  $A_{\text{T}}$ .
- $A_{\text{org}}$  was found in the range 25-35  $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$  in the Baltic Sea water.
- Ignoring the DOM component in  $A_{\text{T}}$  model causes significant uncertainty of pH and  $\text{pCO}_2$  in numerical studies, especially for the input data of  $A_{\text{T}}$  and  $C_{\text{T}}$ .
- Some 12% of DOC carry the functional groups dissociating in seawater. The  $\text{pK}_{\text{DOM}}$  in the Baltic Sea water amounts to 7.34
- Tests of „ $K_{\text{DOM}}$ ” approach in numerical studies are required
- Further studies on DOM acid-base properties are required.

**Thank you**