

Distribution and speciation of copper in seawater of East China Sea and its surrounding areas

*Wong Kuo Hong¹、小畑 元¹、蒲生 俊敬¹

*Kuo Hong Wong¹, Hajime Obata¹, Toshitaka Gamo¹

1. 東京大学大気海洋研究所

1. Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo

I. Introduction

Copper is an essential micronutrient for all living organisms as it plays an important role in electron transfer in many life-supporting systems, and is present in many enzymes and proteins. However, at high concentrations in seawater, Cu^{2+} is known to be toxic to marine microorganism. Therefore, many phytoplankton and bacterial species have the ability to release Cu-complexing ligands to decrease the concentration of Cu^{2+} and reduce its toxicity. As a result, at the eutrophic surface waters, more than 99% of Cu are complexed with organic ligands. Hence, in this study, we determined the total dissolved Cu concentrations, Cu speciation parameters and Cu^{2+} concentrations at 15 stations in the East China Sea and its surrounding areas.

II. Sampling and Methods

Seawater samples were collected using acid-cleaned, Teflon-coated X-type Niskin samplers mounted on conductivity-temperature-depth carousel multi-sampling system (CTD-CMS) onboard R/V Shinsei Maru during KS-15-6 cruise (June-July 2015) and R/V Hakuho Maru during KH-15-3 cruise (October 2015). The samples were collected in low-density polyethylene bottles through a $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ -pore size filter. Samples for total Cu analysis were acidified to a pH of less than 1.8 using ultrapure HCl, and stored. Another set of samples, for CLE/CSV analysis, was frozen at -18°C immediately after sampling. The samples were brought back to the laboratory and analyzed using CLE-CSV with salicylaldoxime (SA) as the competing ligand (Campos and van den Berg, 1994).

Samples used for total dissolved Cu were placed under UV radiation for 60 minutes to destroy all organic ligands prior to analysis. Frozen samples for Cu speciation analysis were allowed to thaw for 24 hours at 4°C , and then placed at room temperature for 4-8 hours. 10mL of sample, borate buffer, and a known concentration of Cu were added into two sets of 10 Teflon vials, left for at least 2 hours to allow the natural ligands to equilibrate with the added Cu, and the competing ligand, SA, was then added into the solution. The vials were then left to equilibrate overnight before analysis. $5 \mu\text{M}$ SA and $1 \mu\text{M}$ SA were used as the competing ligand for each of the two titrations, respectively.

III. Results and Discussion

The highest concentration of total dissolved Cu was found at the surface (10m) of Stn.05, where $[\text{Cu}] = 4.65\text{nM}$ and the lowest concentration was at Stn.13 ($[\text{Cu}] = 0.47 \text{ nM}$ at 100m). Surface waters at Stn.03, Stn.04 and Stn.05 have relatively low salinities when compared to those of other stations, and this can be attributed to the freshwater discharge from Yangtze River, which is likely a major source of copper into the East China Sea (Koshikawa et al., 2007; Abe et al., 2003). Two classes of ligands were found in the surface waters in this study. The concentration of the stronger ligand, L_1 , ranged from 0.63 nM to 6.11 nM, with an average log K value of around 14, whereas for the weaker ligand, L_2 , the concentrations were in the range of 4 nM to 27 nM, with an average log K value of around 12.3. Cu^{2+} concentrations remain constant at all stations ($\sim 10^{-14} \text{ M}$) despite the large fluctuations in total Cu concentrations. The large ligand pool had probably buffered against changes in Cu concentration in seawater.

Reference

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Keywords: Copper, Speciation, East China Sea

The Translocation and Remediation of Thallium and Chromium by River System after Pollution

*Lijie Han^{1,2}, Shenghong Hu², Dong Huang¹, Mingming Zhang¹, Yaping Qin¹

1. Analytical Lab, the fifth geological team, 2. State Key Laboratory of Biogeochemistry and Environmental Geology, China University of Geosciences

Heavy metal pollution of water system has been and still is the most serious environmental in most country especially development country. In 2013, the West river and He river system have accidentally polluted by large amount of wastewater containing high amount of thallium and chromium. Right after the accident, we collected and analyzed more than 2000 water samples around the accident site and downstream of the river to access the scope of the pollution. We also collected and analyzed many sediment samples from river bed to evaluate the translocating of those heavy metal. In this report, we first discussed the analytical techniques and sample preparation methods for the analysis. Furthermore, we correlated the determined content of Tl and Cr from those collected water samples with the distance of sample collecting sites from the pollution source site, and discussed the spatial migration. We also correlated the the Tl and Cr content with the collection time of those water samples and discussed the translocation on time base. At last, by comparing the data from water and sediment samples, we further discussed the translocating rate (in both time and quantity scale) of these two pollution metals between different matrix. Those results will provide significant impact and insight on studying spontaneous remediation, and the translocation/absorption of pollution by large river.

Keywords: Thallium and chromium, River pollution, Remediation, Dynamic translocation

Towards high-precision Pb-Pb dating of extra-terrestrial materials by MC-ICPMS

*伊藤 健吾¹、飯塚 毅¹

*Ito Kengo¹, Tsuyoshi Iizuka¹

1. 東京大学

1. The university of Tokyo

Knowledge of the timescales of condensation of the first solids from the solar nebula, accretion, differentiation and metamorphism of asteroids is essential to decode the early evolution of our solar system. Considering the possible overall time spans from molecular cloud to planetary systems of ~10 Ma, and much shorter timescales of individual events, a high-precision age determination (error ± 0.1 Ma) is required. The U-Pb system offers such high-precision chronometer because of having two decay chains. In this study, we have evaluated the precision and accuracy of Pb isotope analysis by multiple collector-inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (MC-ICPMS). The MC-ICPMS has advantages in simple usage and high analytical throughput compared with TIMS which is the conventional method to measure Pb isotope ratio. We applied two independent mass-bias correction methods for Pb isotope ratio measurements of synthetic Pb solution: external-normalization by doping Tl standard and internal-normalization by adding ^{202}Pb - ^{205}Pb double spike. We found that there is no remarkable difference in the analytical accuracy between the two methods. We also found that a precision of 0.01% can be achieved for isotope analysis of ~100 pg of Pb.

Taking another view of high precision and accuracy Pb dating, removal of non-radiogenic Pb is important before isotopic analysis and this can be achieved by acid leaching. For establishing a robust leaching method, it is important to understand what minerals and elements are eluted in multiple leaching steps. This has been investigated by combining SEM imaging of acid-washed samples and chemical analysis of leachates.

キーワード：初期太陽系、鉛-鉛年代測定法、誘導結合プラズマ質量分析計

Keywords: the early solar system, Pb-Pb dating, ICPMS

高精度多点¹⁴C年代測定と富士五湖湖底堆積物を用いた過去 8000 年間の富士山噴火史復元

High-precision multipoint radiocarbon dating and reconstruction of the eruption history of the Mt. Fuji during the last 8,000 years using sediment cores obtained from the Fuji Five Lakes

*長野 玄¹、横山 祐典¹、オブラクタ スティーブン²、宮入 陽介¹、吉本 充宏³、山本 真也³

*Gen Nagano¹, Yusuke Yokoyama¹, Stephen Obrochta², Yosuke Miyairi¹, Mitsuhiro Yoshimoto³, Shinya Yamamoto³

1. 東京大学 大気海洋研究所、2. 秋田大学国際資源学部、3. 山梨県富士山科学研究所

1. Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo, 2. Faculty of International Resource Sciences, Akita University, 3. Mount Fuji Research Institute, Yamanashi Prefectural Government

富士山はフィリピン海プレート、ユーラシアプレート、北米プレートのプレート境界に位置し、約10万年前から現在にかけて主に玄武岩質マグマを噴出する活動が続いている活火山である。その噴火履歴を復元するため、当地域では陸上で度重なる掘削が行われ、火山噴出物の層序が報告されている。しかし富士五湖、特に本栖湖・西湖の湖底堆積物はこれまで研究がほとんどなく、未解明なことが多い。

本研究では、富士五湖の本栖湖・西湖の湖底堆積物を掘削し、年代モデルの作成により富士山の噴火史を制約することを目的とした。コアの肉眼観察、XRFコアスキャナー測定によってコアのスプライスを作成し、加速器質量分析によってバルク堆積物(109試料)・植物化石(20試料)の¹⁴C年代を測定した。本栖湖において、過去8000年にわたって解像度の高い連続的な年代が構築された。バルク堆積物と植物化石の¹⁴C年代の差が小さいことが示され、このことは本栖湖の集水域が狭いことと整合的である。また、噴出年代が3149±12 cal yBP (Tani et al., 2013)であるカワゴ平テフラがコア中に確認された。年代モデルから推定されるカワゴ平テフラの年代は3161±78 cal yBPであることから、本研究の年代モデルの信頼性が高いことが示された。陸上掘削の先行研究よりも多くのスコリア層が堆積物中で確認され、湖底堆積物の分析によって小規模の噴火活動を区分できる可能性が示唆された。以上のことから、火山に近接する湖の湖底堆積物は気候変動のみならず火山噴火史を解明する上でも有用であることが示された。

Reference:

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キーワード：富士山、放射性炭素年代測定、噴火史、年代モデル

Keywords: Mt. Fuji, Radiocarbon dating, Eruptive history, Age model