

Impact of open ocean dissolution of olivine on atmospheric CO₂, surface ocean pH and the biological carbon pump

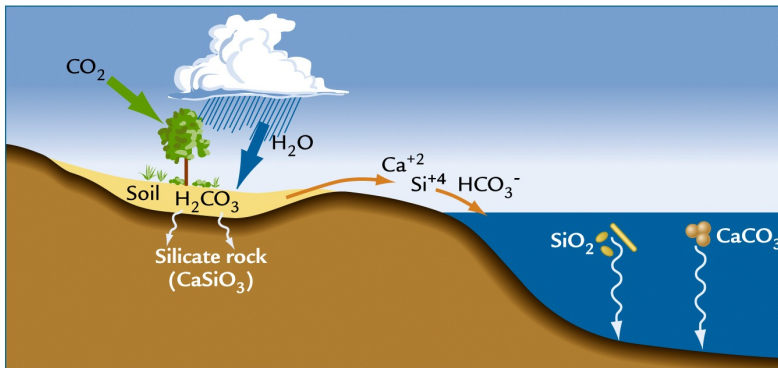
Judith Hauck,
P Köhler, JF Abrams, C Völker, DA Wolf-Gladrow



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HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM FÜR POLAR-
UND MEERESFORSCHUNG

20 August 2014, Climate Engineering Conference 2014, Berlin

SILICATE WEATHERING



$\text{CaSiO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$
 Silicate bedrock + Carbonic acid in soils

Weathering
on land

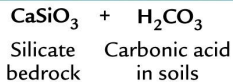
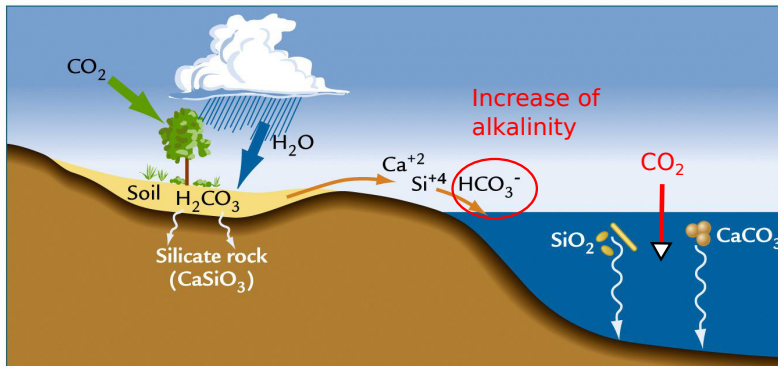
$\text{Ca}^{+2} \text{Si}^{+4} \text{HCO}_3^-$
 Ions dissolved in river water

Transport
in rivers

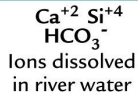
$\text{SiO}_2 + \text{CaCO}_3$
 Shells of ocean plankton

Deposition
in ocean

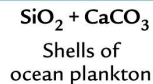
SILICATE WEATHERING



Weathering
on land

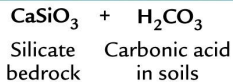
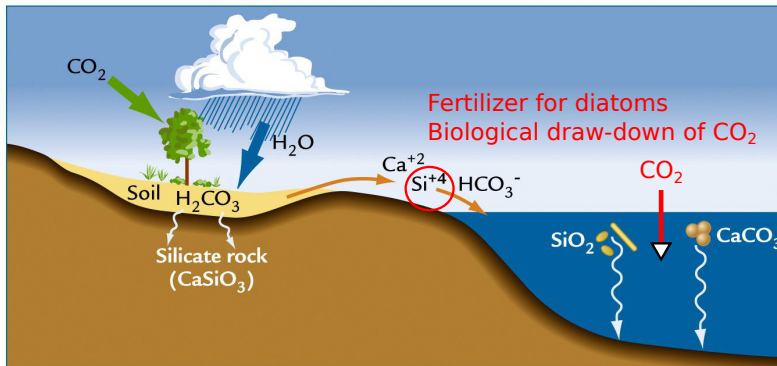


Transport
in rivers

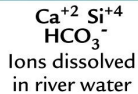


Deposition
in ocean

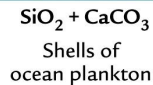
SILICATE WEATHERING



Weathering
on land

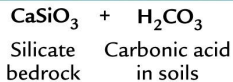
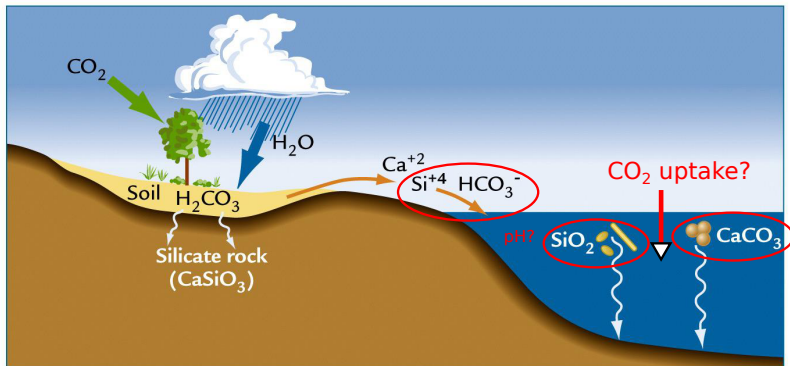


Transport
in rivers

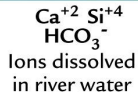


Deposition
in ocean

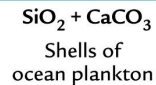
SILICATE WEATHERING



Weathering
on land

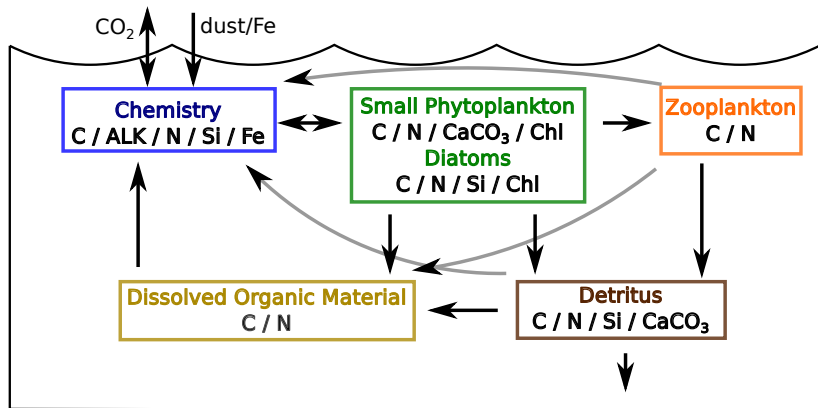


Transport
in rivers



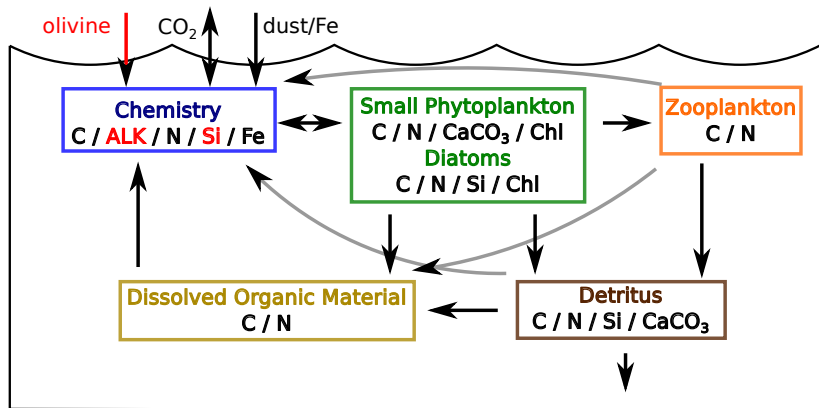
Deposition
in ocean

MITGCM-RECOM2



Hauck et al., 2013

MITGCM-RECOM2



Hauck et al., 2013

MODEL EXPERIMENTS

OLIVINE ADDITION

1 Pg per year

Small

3 Pg per year

Standard

Only silicic acid

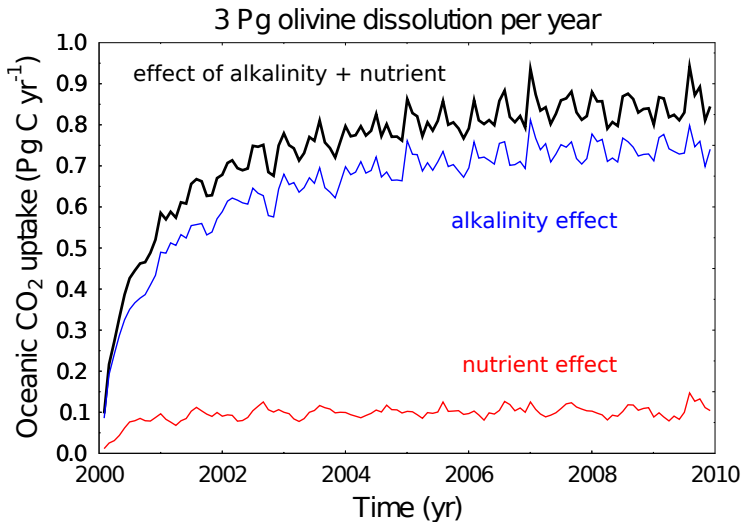
Only alkalinity

Ships

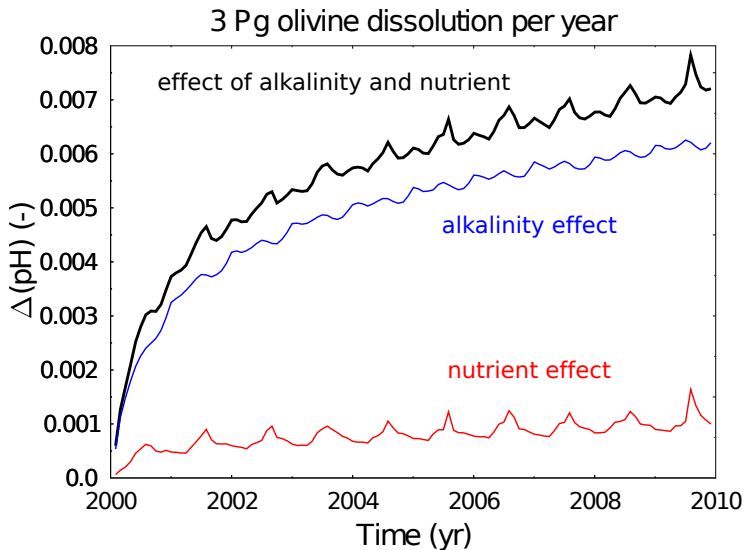
10 Pg per year

Large

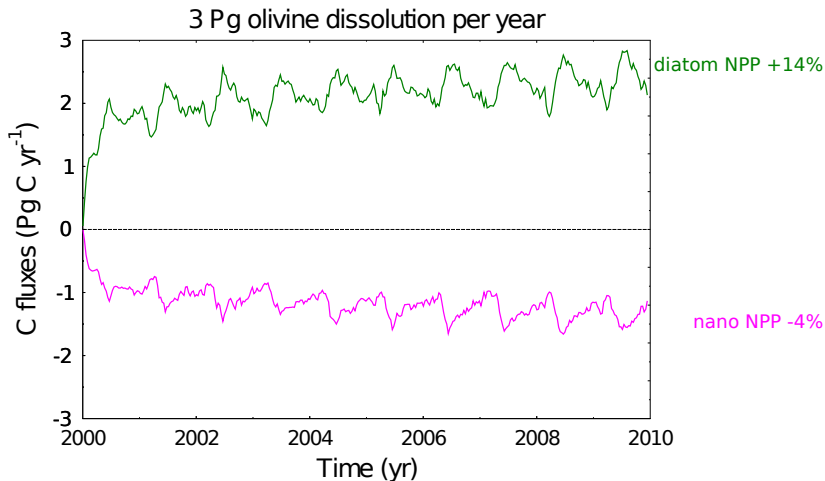
CONTRIBUTION OF ALKALINITY VS NUTRIENTS



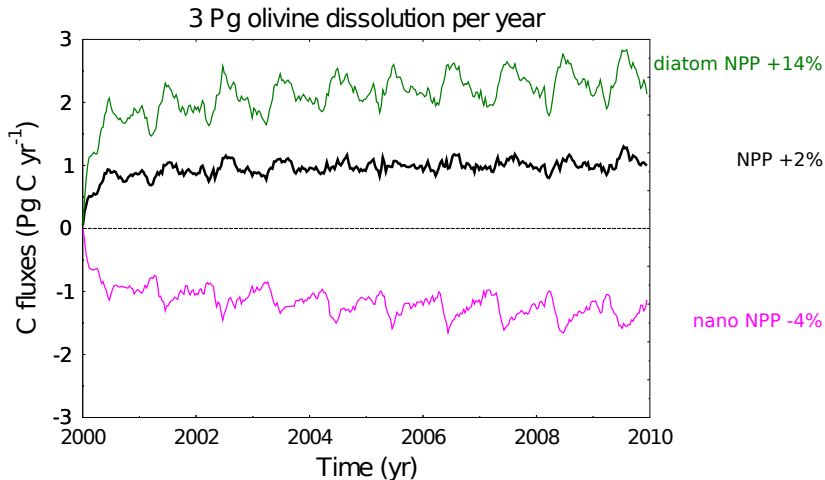
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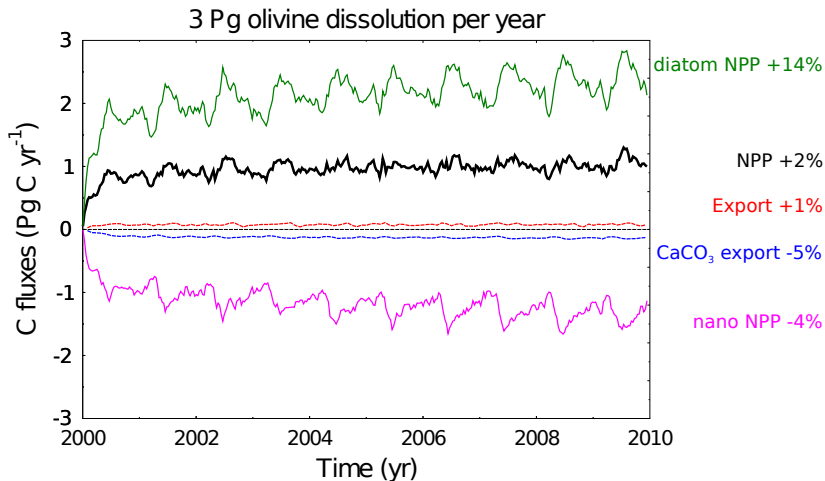
CHANGES IN PRIMARY AND EXPORT PRODUCTION



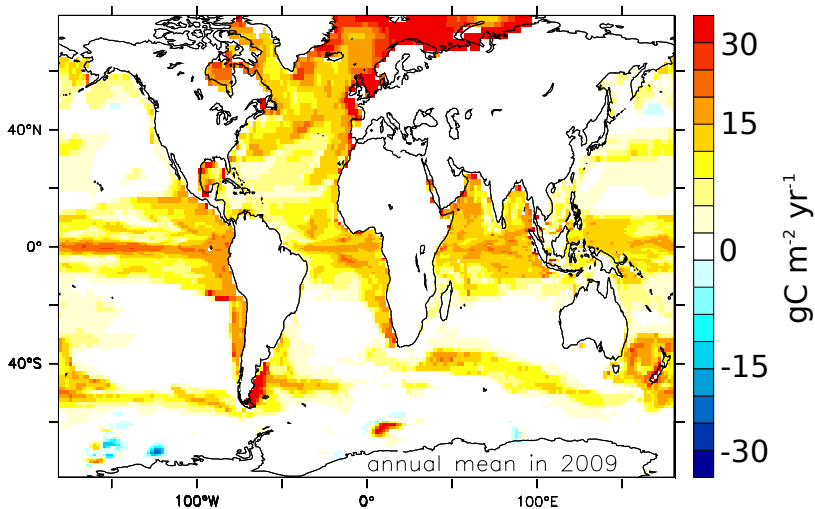
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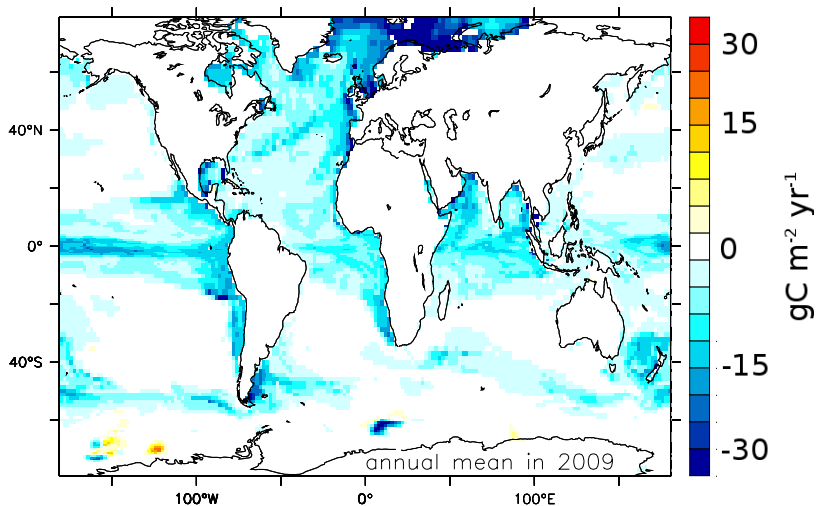
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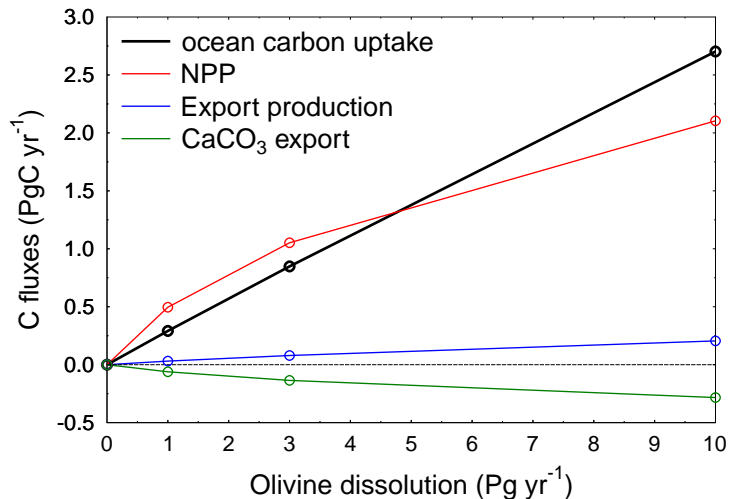
STANDARD RUN: DIATOM PRIMARY PRODUCTION



STANDARD RUN: NANO PRIMARY PRODUCTION

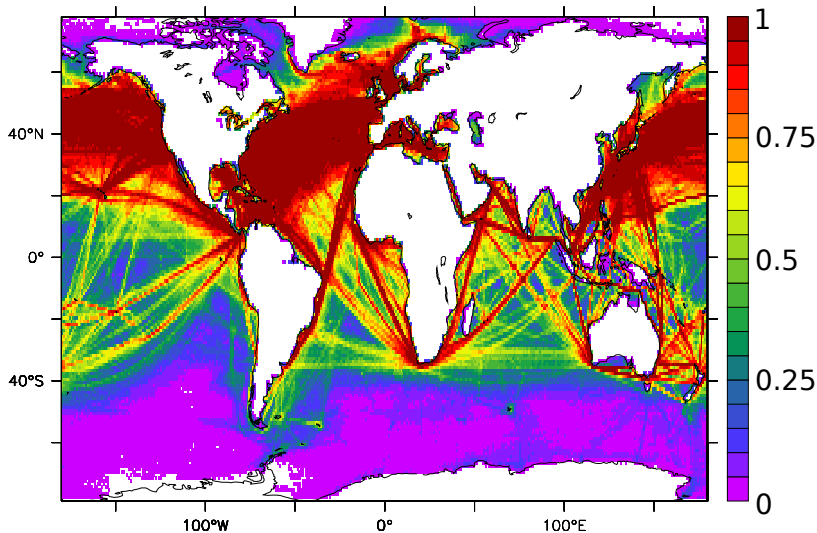


SCALING FACTORS



DISTRIBUTION VIA SHIPS

NORMALIZED SHIP TRACK DENSITY

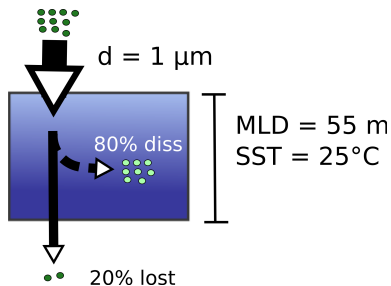


SIZE OF PARTICLES TO DISSOLVE IN MIXED LAYER?

- sinking speed: Stokes' law
- dissolution rate based on Hangx & Spiers, 2009

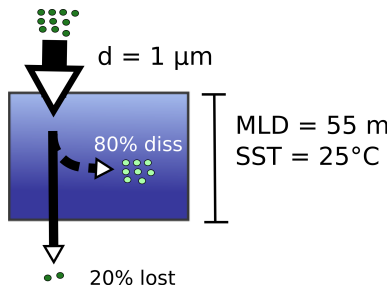
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Ideal scenario

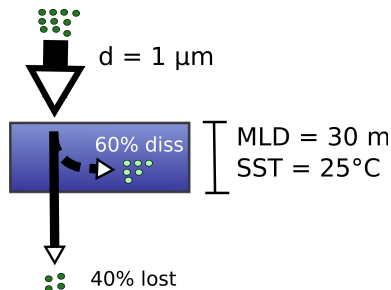


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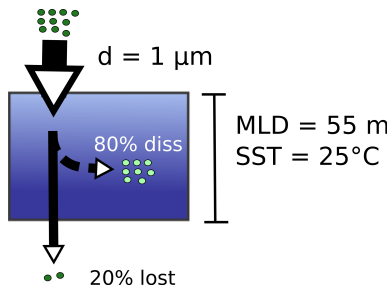


Shallower MLD

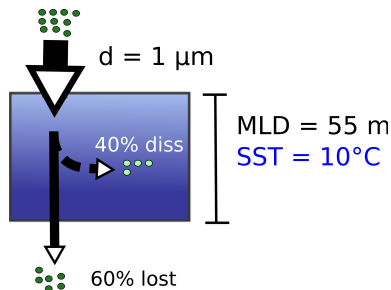


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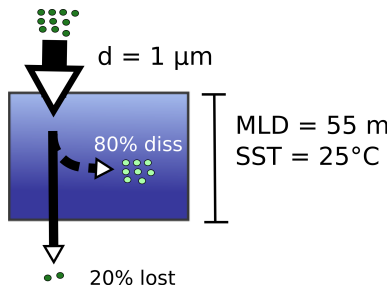


Lower SST

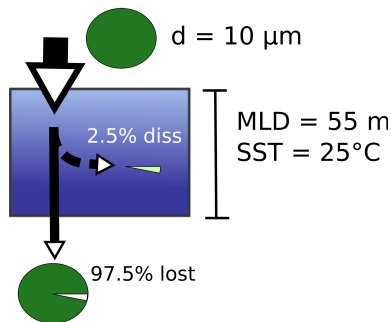


SIZE OF PARTICLES TO DISSOLVE IN MIXED LAYER?

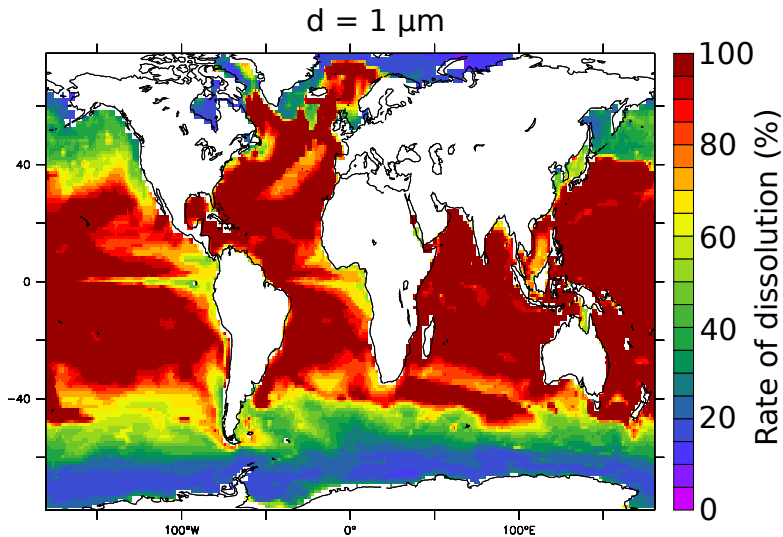
Ideal scenario



Increased grain size



PARTICLE DISSOLUTION IN REAL OCEAN



LIMITATIONS AND RISKS

● Limitations

- Distributing 3 Pg olivine per year: full-time commitment of more than 300 large ships → compensation of approx. 9% of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions
- Ships of opportunity (using ballast water): maximum potential distribution: 0.9 Pg olivine per year
- Need grain sizes of 1 μm (sinking speed) → grinding reduces carbon sequestration efficiency from approx. 90 to 60%

LIMITATIONS AND RISKS

- **Risks**
 - Dissolution of heavy metals possible - toxicity?
 - Impact on marine species distribution
 - Potential for extension of anoxic or suboxic regions
 - Environmental and social problems with mining of olivine

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- **Simplifications**

- Effects of iron-addition, reduction of water transparency not considered
- Impact on oxygen not quantified

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OPEN ACCESS

IOP PUBLISHING

Environ. Res. Lett. 8 (2013) 014009 (9pp)

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LETTERS

[doi:10.1088/1748-9326/8/1/014009](https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/8/1/014009)

Geoengineering impact of open ocean dissolution of olivine on atmospheric CO₂, surface ocean pH and marine biology

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