Particle Aggregation & Disaggregation

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Aggregates



Alice Alldredge



Alice Alldredge



Debbie Steinberg





Processes affecting particles



Burd & Jackson, Ann. Rev. Mar. Sci., 1, 65–90 (2009)

Coagulation Theory

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}n(\mathrm{m},\mathrm{t})}{\mathrm{d}\mathrm{t}} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_0^{\mathrm{m}} \beta(\mathrm{m}_j, \,\mathrm{m} - \mathrm{m}_j) n(\mathrm{m} - \mathrm{m}_j, \,\mathrm{t}) n(\mathrm{m}_j, \,\mathrm{t}) \,\mathrm{d}\mathrm{m}_j$$
$$- \alpha n(\mathrm{m}, \,\mathrm{t}) \int_0^{\infty} \beta(\mathrm{m}, \,\mathrm{m}_j) n(\mathrm{m}_j, \,\mathrm{t}) \,\mathrm{d}\mathrm{m}_j$$
$$- n(\mathrm{m}, \,\mathrm{t}) \frac{w_s(\mathrm{m})}{z} + I(\mathrm{m}, \,\mathrm{t})$$

Particle Size Spectra



Jackson et al., Deep-Sea Res I, 44, 1739–1767 (1997)

Variations in spectral slope

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60°E



Modeled Size Spectra

Jackson & Burd., Env. Sci. Technol, 32, 2805-2814 (1998)



Stemmann et al., Biogeosciences, 5:299-310, 2008





MAR

GYR

Size spectrum



Maximum Cell Concentrations



Jackson & Kiørboe, Limnol. Oceanogr., 53, 395–399 (2008)

Coagulation kernels

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}n(\mathrm{m},\mathrm{t})}{\mathrm{d}\mathrm{t}} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_0^{\mathrm{m}} \beta(\mathrm{m}_j,\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{m}_j) n(\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{m}_j,\mathrm{t}) n(\mathrm{m}_j,\mathrm{t}) \,\mathrm{d}\mathrm{m}_j$$
$$-\alpha n(\mathrm{m},\mathrm{t}) \int_0^{\infty} \beta(\mathrm{m},\mathrm{m}_j) n(\mathrm{m}_j,\mathrm{t}) \,\mathrm{d}\mathrm{m}_j$$
$$-n(\mathrm{m},\mathrm{t}) \frac{w_s(\mathrm{m})}{z} + I(\mathrm{m},\mathrm{t})$$

Determines the rate of collisions between particles — we have good theories for these

Physical Coagulation

Brownian Motion

Fluid Shear

Differential Sedimentation





$$\beta(\mathbf{r}_{i},\mathbf{r}_{j}) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{kT}{\mu} \frac{(\mathbf{r}_{i} + \mathbf{r}_{j})^{2}}{\mathbf{r}_{i}\mathbf{r}_{j}}$$

$$\beta(\mathbf{r}_{i},\mathbf{r}_{j}) = 1.3 \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\nu}\right)^{1/2} (\mathbf{r}_{i} + \mathbf{r}_{j})^{3}$$
$$\beta(\mathbf{r}_{i},\mathbf{r}_{j}) = \frac{p^{2}}{1+2p^{2}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\nu}\right)^{1/2} (\mathbf{r}_{i} + \mathbf{r}_{j})^{3}$$

$$\int \mathbf{v}_{i} \mathbf{v}_{j}$$

$$\beta(\mathbf{r}_{i}, \mathbf{r}_{j}) = \pi(\mathbf{r}_{i} + \mathbf{r}_{j})^{2} |w_{j} - w_{i}|$$

$$\beta(\mathbf{r}_{i}, \mathbf{r}_{j}) = 0.5\pi \mathbf{r}_{i}^{2} |w_{j} - w_{i}|$$

Stickiness



Determines the probability that particles will adhere once they have collided.

Nanoparticles Verdugo, Ann. Rev. Mar. Sci., 4, 375–400 (2012)



Settling

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}n(\mathrm{m},\mathrm{t})}{\mathrm{d}\mathrm{t}} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_0^{\mathrm{m}} \beta(\mathrm{m}_j, \,\mathrm{m} - \mathrm{m}_j) n(\mathrm{m} - \mathrm{m}_j, \,\mathrm{t}) n(\mathrm{m}_j, \,\mathrm{t}) \,\mathrm{d}\mathrm{m}_j$$
$$- \alpha n(\mathrm{m}, \,\mathrm{t}) \int_0^{\infty} \beta(\mathrm{m}, \,\mathrm{m}_j) n(\mathrm{m}_j, \,\mathrm{t}) \,\mathrm{d}\mathrm{m}_j$$
$$- \frac{n(\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{t}) \frac{w_s(\mathrm{m})}{z}}{+} I(\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{t})$$

Settling Velocity





п 4 D 0 тп 0.1 10.0 100.0 1000.0 1.0 Settling Velocity (m d⁻¹)

Biological Aggregation



Jackson, Deep-Sea Res. I, 48, 95 – 123 (2001)



Disaggregation

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathrm{d}Q_{i}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} &= -Q_{i}(t)\sum_{j=1}^{i-1}\int_{v_{j-1}}^{v_{j}}\int_{v_{i-1}}^{v_{j-1}+w}\frac{(v-w)p_{e}(w)g_{e}(v)}{v(v_{i}-v_{i-1})P_{e}(v_{i-1})}\mathrm{d}v\mathrm{d}w \\ &-Q_{i}(t)\sum_{j=1}^{i-1}\int_{v_{j-1}}^{v_{j}}\int_{v_{i-1}}^{v_{j}}\frac{wp_{e}(w)g_{e}(v)}{v(v_{i}-v_{i-1})P_{e}(v_{i-1})}\mathrm{d}v\mathrm{d}w \\ &+\sum_{l=i+1}^{m}Q_{l}(t)\sum_{j=1}^{l-1}\int_{v_{j-1}}^{v_{j}}\int_{v_{i-1}+w}^{v_{j}+w}\frac{(u-w)p_{e}(w)g_{e}(u)}{u(u_{l}-u_{l-1})P_{e}(u_{l-1})}\mathrm{d}u\mathrm{d}w \\ &+\sum_{l=i+1}^{m}Q_{l}(t)\int_{v_{i-1}}^{v_{i}}\int_{v_{l-1}}^{v_{j}}\frac{vp_{e}(v)g_{e}(u)}{u(u_{l}-u_{l-1})P_{e}(u_{l-1})}\mathrm{d}u\mathrm{d}v \\ &-Q_{i}(t)\int_{v_{i-1}}^{v_{i}}\frac{g_{s}(v)}{(v_{i}-v_{i-1})}\mathrm{d}v \\ &+\sum_{l=i+1}^{m}Q_{l}(t)\int_{v_{i-1}}^{v_{i}}\frac{yp_{s}(v,u)\upsilon(u)g_{s}(u)}{u(u_{l}-u_{l-1})}\mathrm{d}u\mathrm{d}v \\ &+Q_{i}(t)\int_{v_{i-1}}^{v_{i}}\int_{u_{i-1}}^{v_{j}}\frac{vp_{s}(v,u)\upsilon(u)g_{s}(u)}{u(u_{l}-u_{l-1})}\mathrm{d}u\mathrm{d}v. \end{aligned}$$

Hill, Deep-Sea Res. I, 43, 679–702 (1996)

Disaggregation



Erosion of Fines



Splitting into approximately equal particles





Bio-disaggregation



Dilling & Alldrege, Deep-Sea Res. I, 47, 1227–1245 (2000)

Physical Disaggregation



Disaggregation: Theory



Disaggregation?

Jouandet et al. (2014, accepted)







Richardson & Jackson., Science, 315, 838–840 (2007)

Lomas & Moran, *Biogeosciences*, 8, 203–216 (2011)



Jackson & Burd, 2014

Integrated Approaches



Kriest & Evans, Earth Planet. Sci., 109, 453– 469 (2000)

What do we still need to know?

- A lot more about disaggregation
 - Rates, daughter particle size distributions, particle strengths, preferred modes of breakup...
- The relative contributions to physical and biological aggregation.
 - Particle type & properties, concentration, settling speed, biology
- Representing remineralization in models
 - How do particles degrade? How does particle structure affect degradation rates?

What do we still need to know?

Representing remineralization in models

• How do particles degrade? How does particle structure affect degradation rates?



2 size classes, prescribed settling.

2 size classes, prescribed settling, high grazing

Ballast Model



Gehlen et al., Biogeosciences, 3, 521-537 (2006)

2 size classes, no aggregation, prescribed settling

Simple Spectral Model