

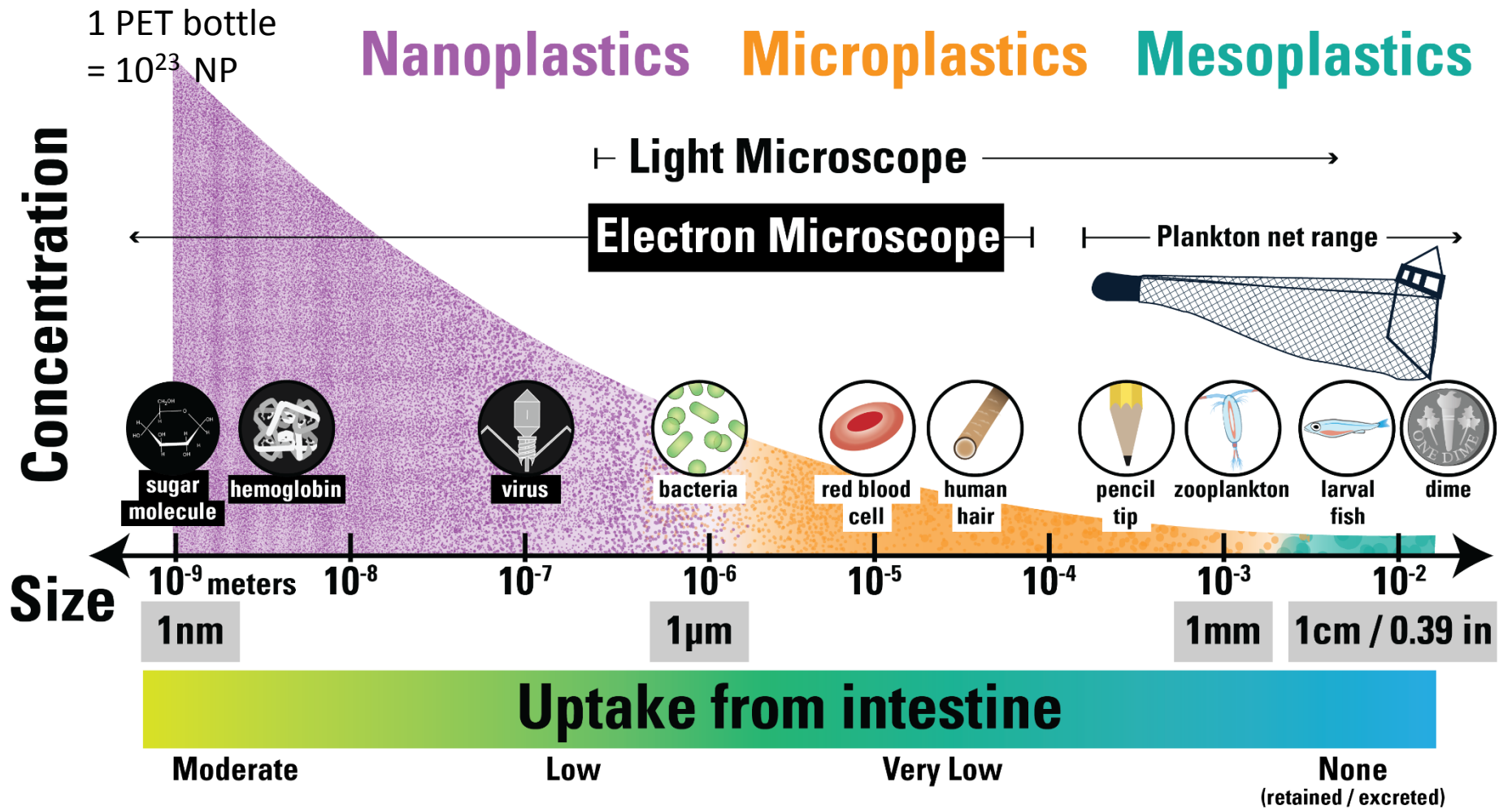
# Micro-Plastic Particle Analysis of Hudson River Surface Water Using Flow-Through Imaging Raman Spectroscopy

Scott M. Gallager  
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution



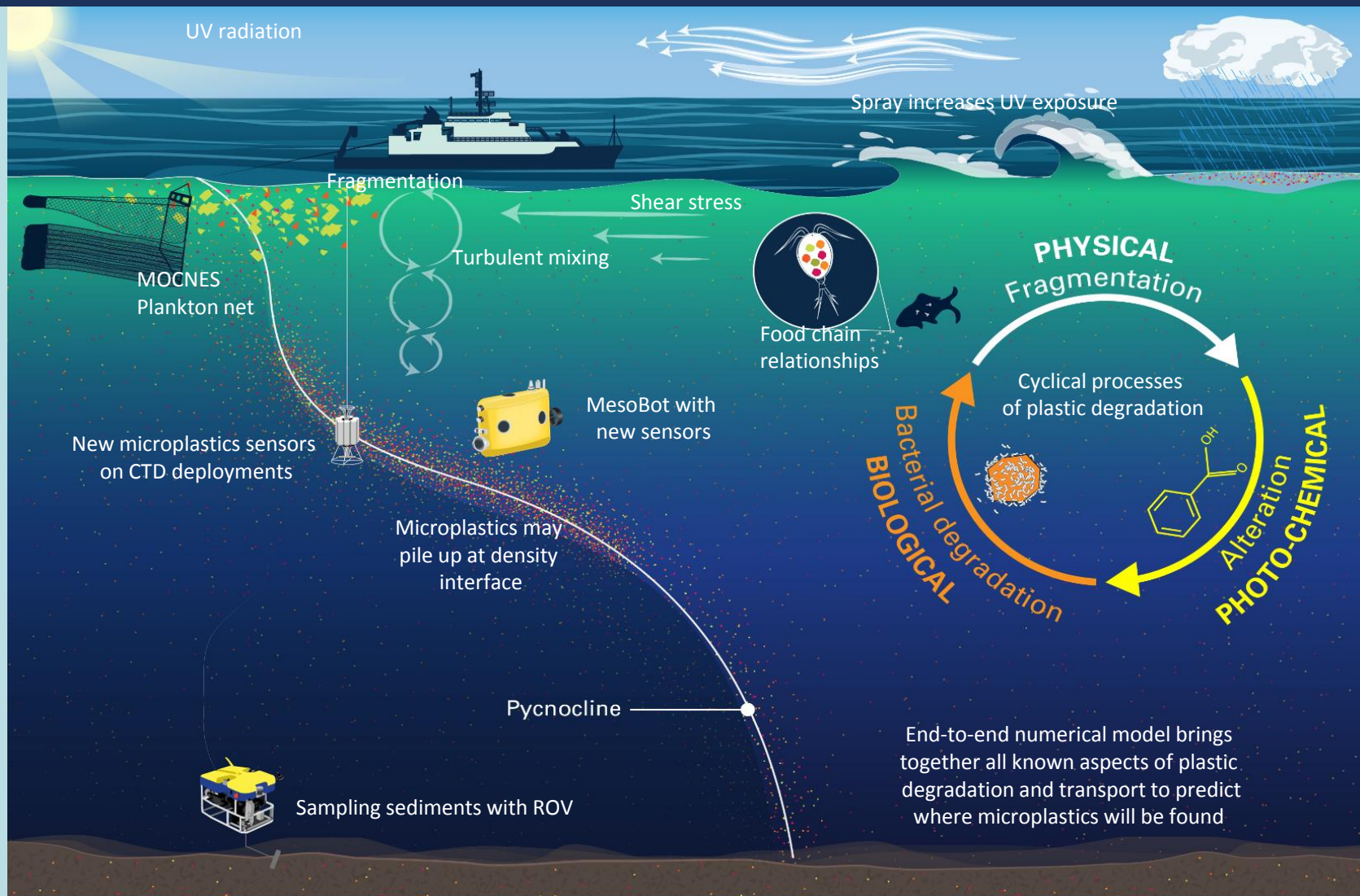
Microplastics Workshop October 16, 2019

# Microplastics: A 10,000,000-fold size range



# Field Experiment: Surface to Sediment-

## Scott Gallager and whole MP team



### Physical

UV, Wind, Precipitation, Spray, Shear, Turbulence



### Photo-Chemical

Carboxylic Acid formation/interaction



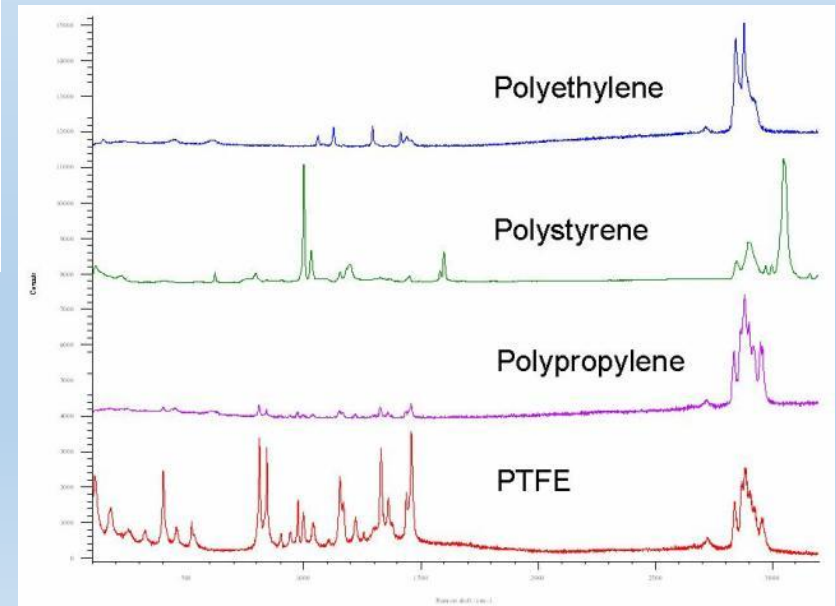
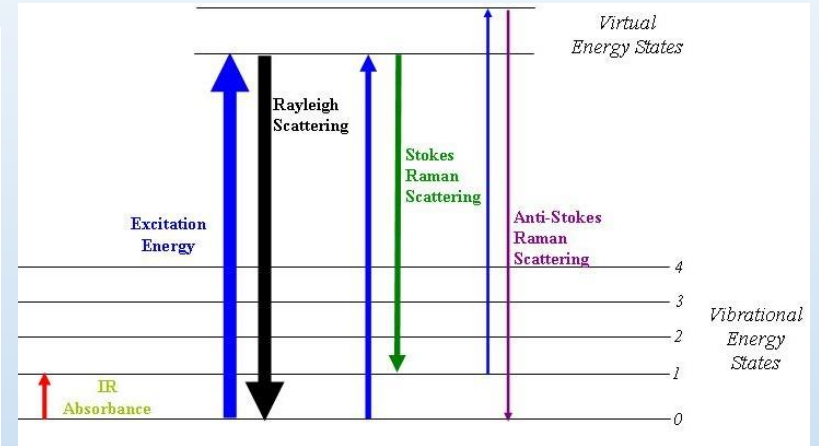
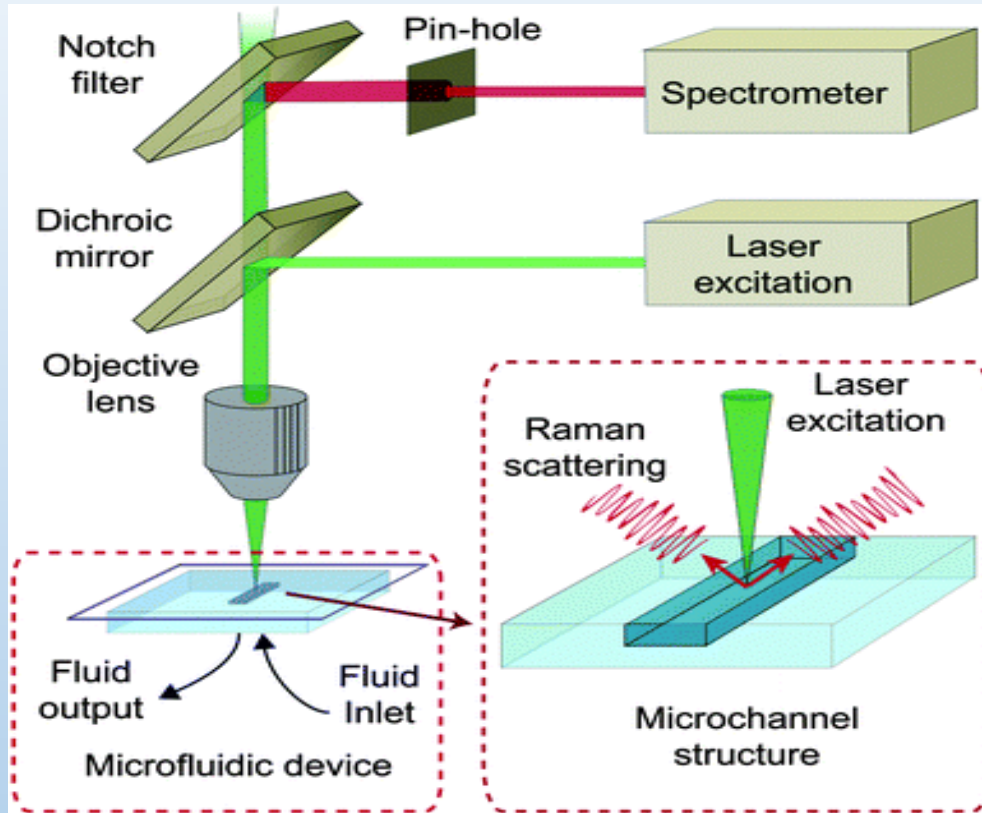
### Biological

Bacterial degradation, CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O



Multi-dimensional Model

# Raman Spectroscopy to Detect, Classify and Quantify Plastics in the Ocean

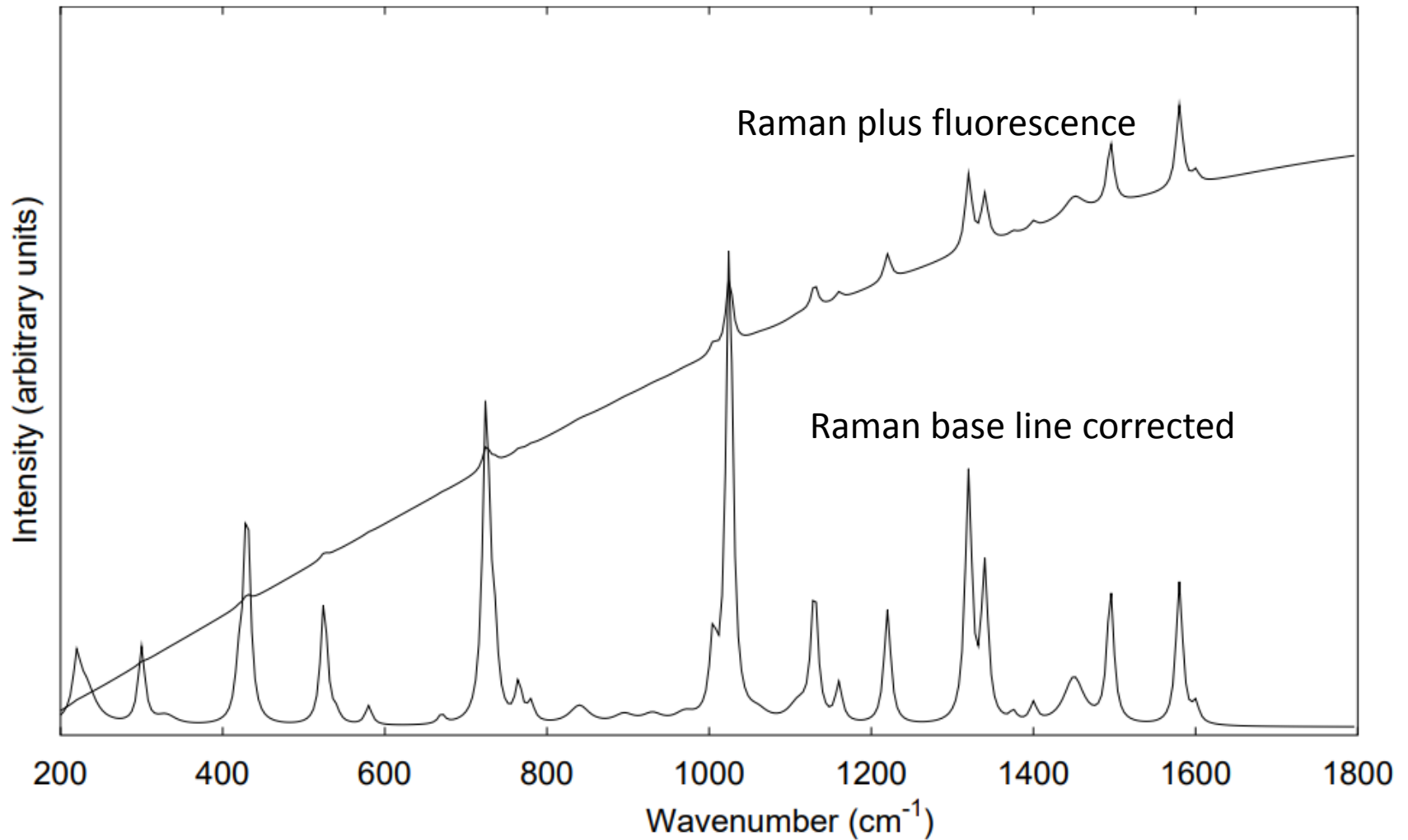


The Raman signal can be a very precise finger print for a given plastic compound.

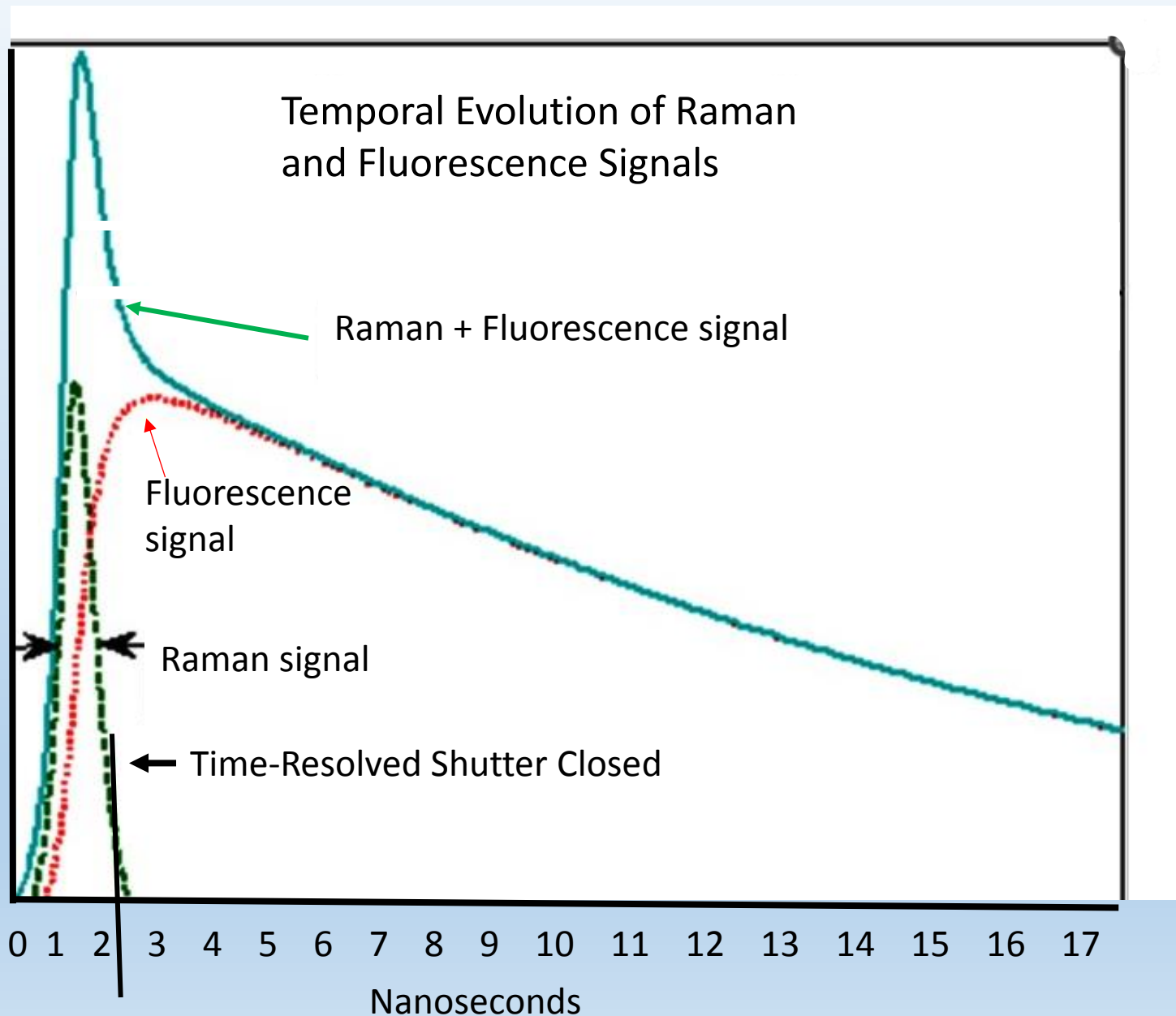
## Characteristics of Raman Scattering

- Very weak effect
- Only 1 in  $10^7$  photons in Raman scattered
- Virtual state in a short-lived distortion of the electron cloud which creates molecular vibrations  
 $\tau < 10^{-14}$  s  $\sim 10$  femtoseconds
- Strong Raman scatterers have distributed and overlapping electron clouds  
C=C  $\pi$  - bonds

# Fluorescence: The Nemesis of Raman

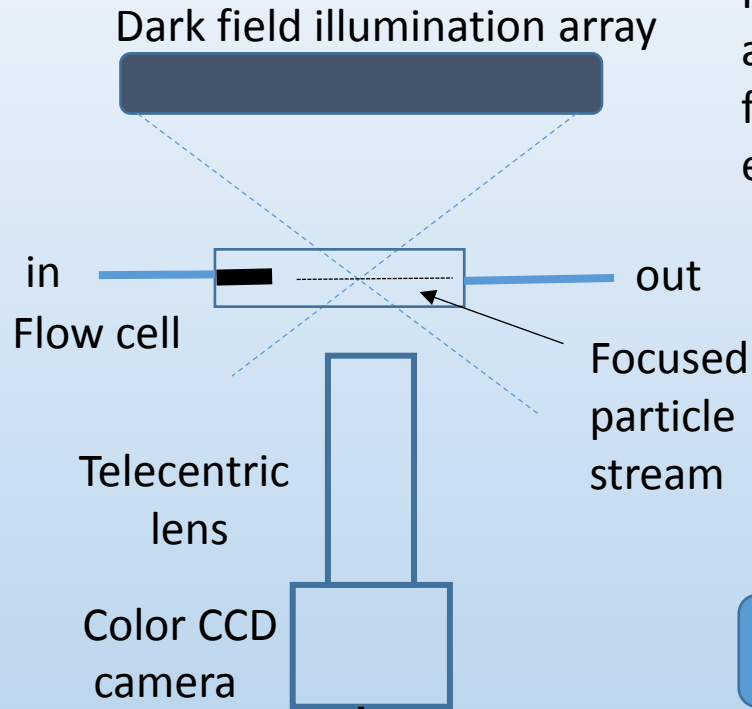


# Here's the Problem.....Fluorescence contaminates the Raman Signal



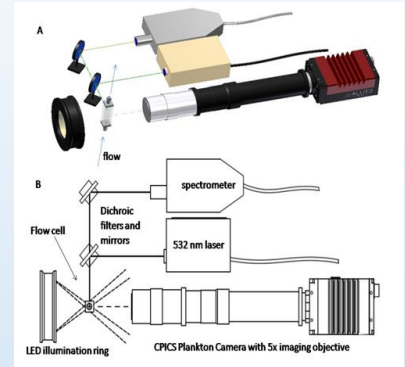
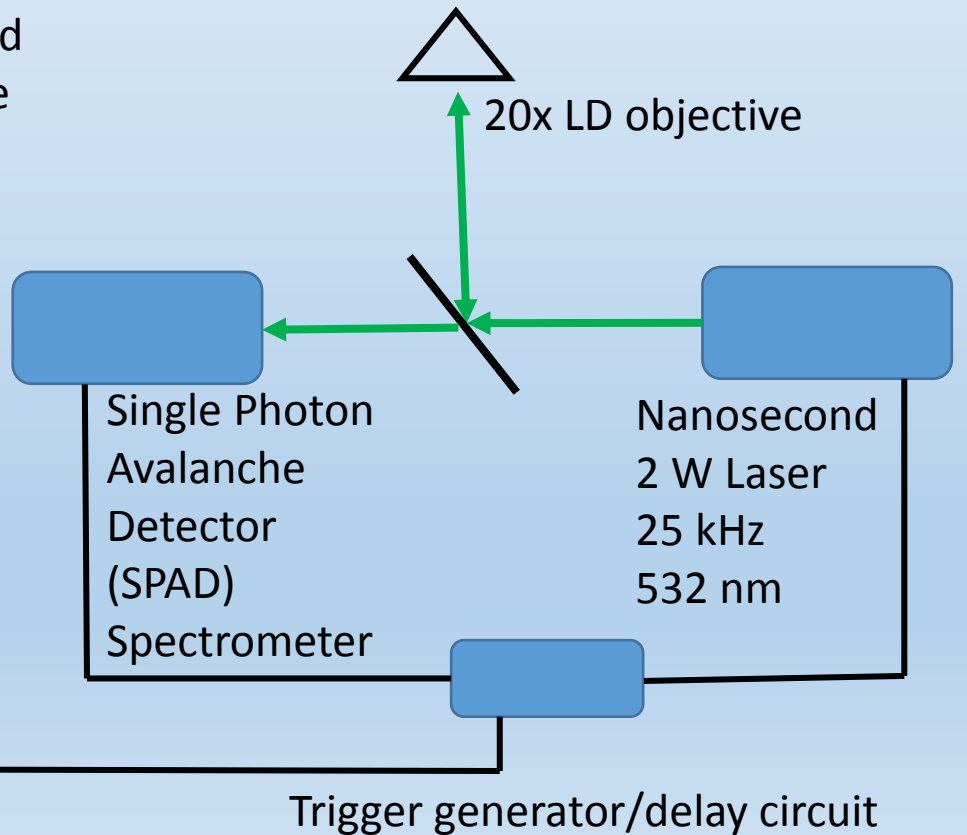
# Time-Resolved Flow-Through Imaging Raman Spectrometer

**Top View**



**Side View**

Piezo electric acoustic focusing element







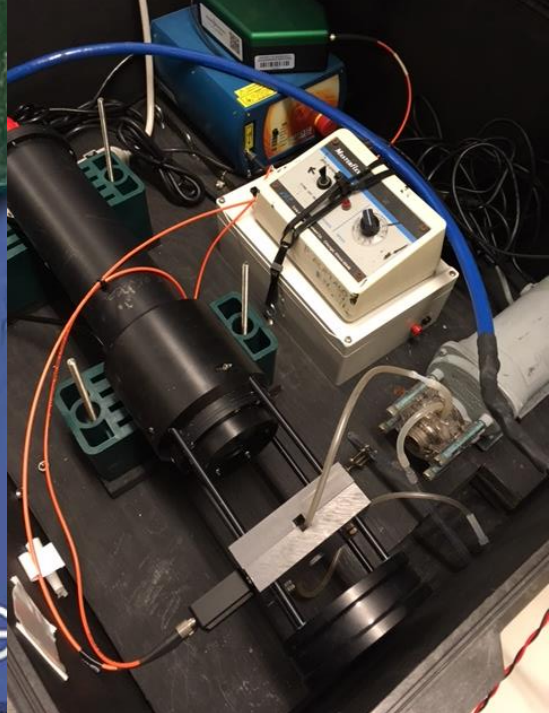
Riverkeeper.org

Full river cruises  
Monthly April-November

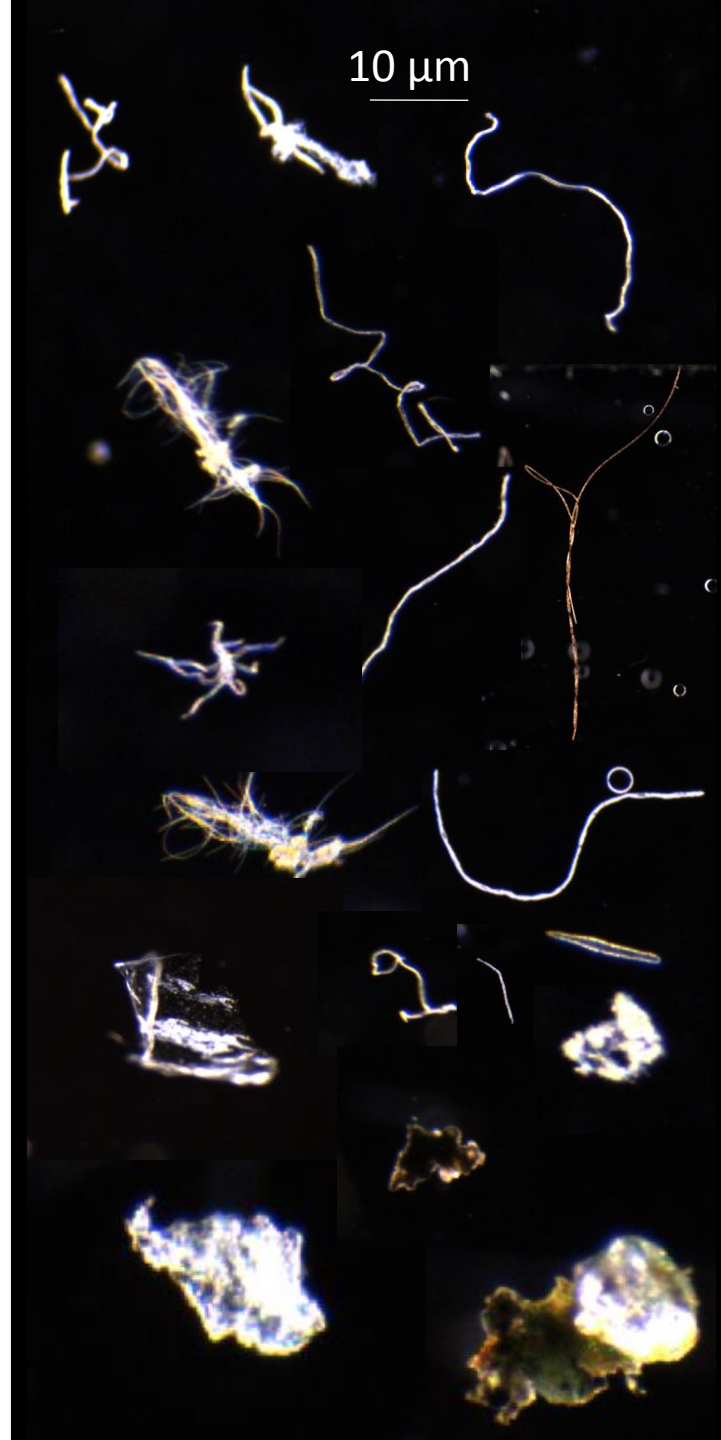
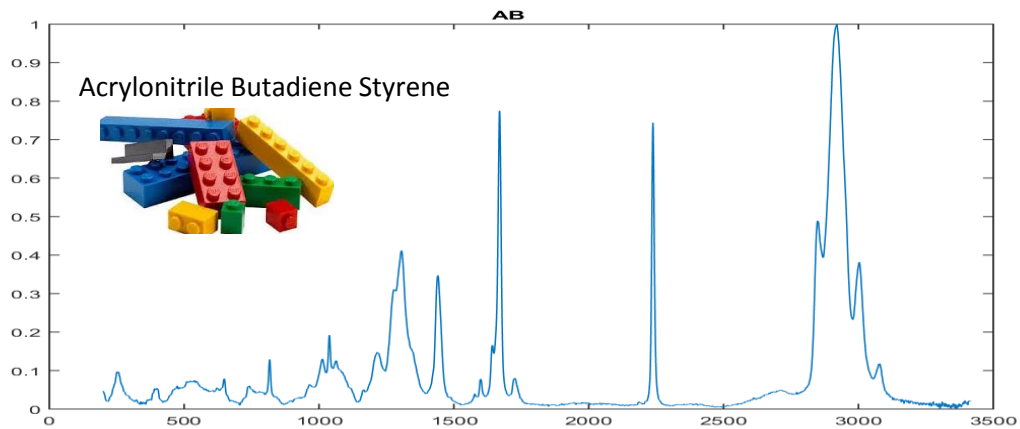
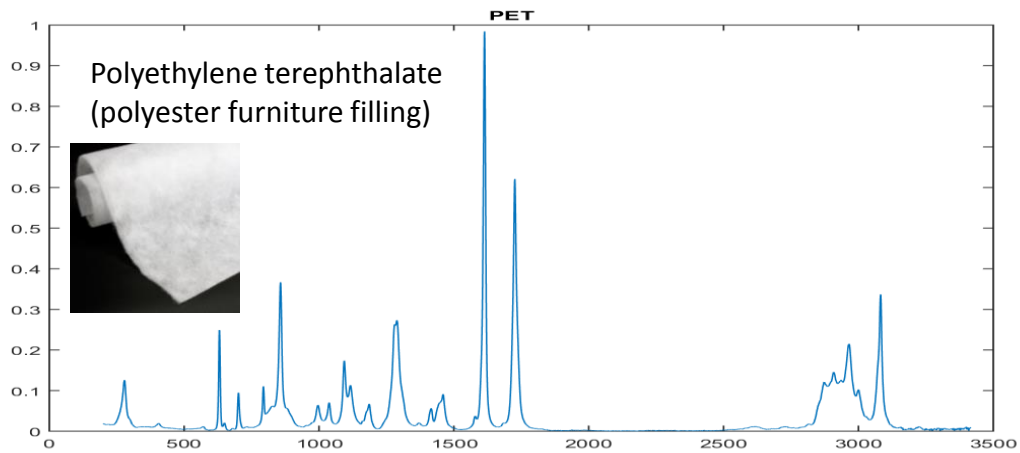
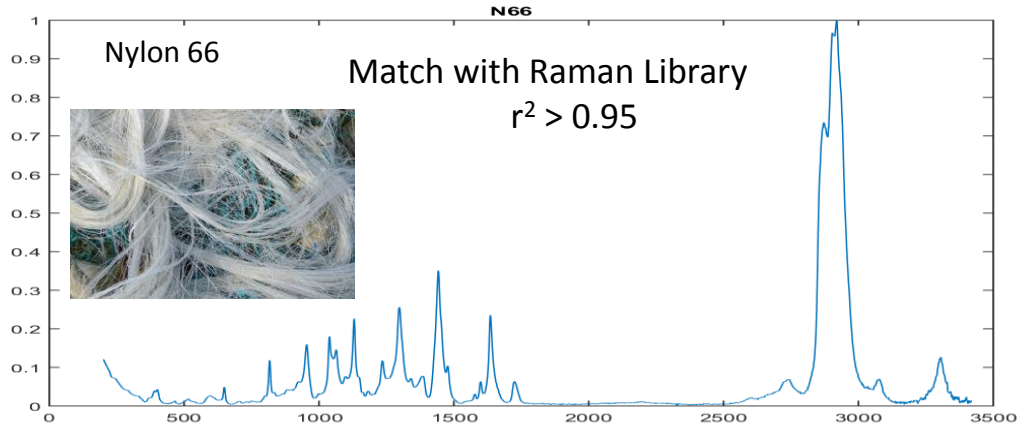
This trip  
May 10-18, 2017

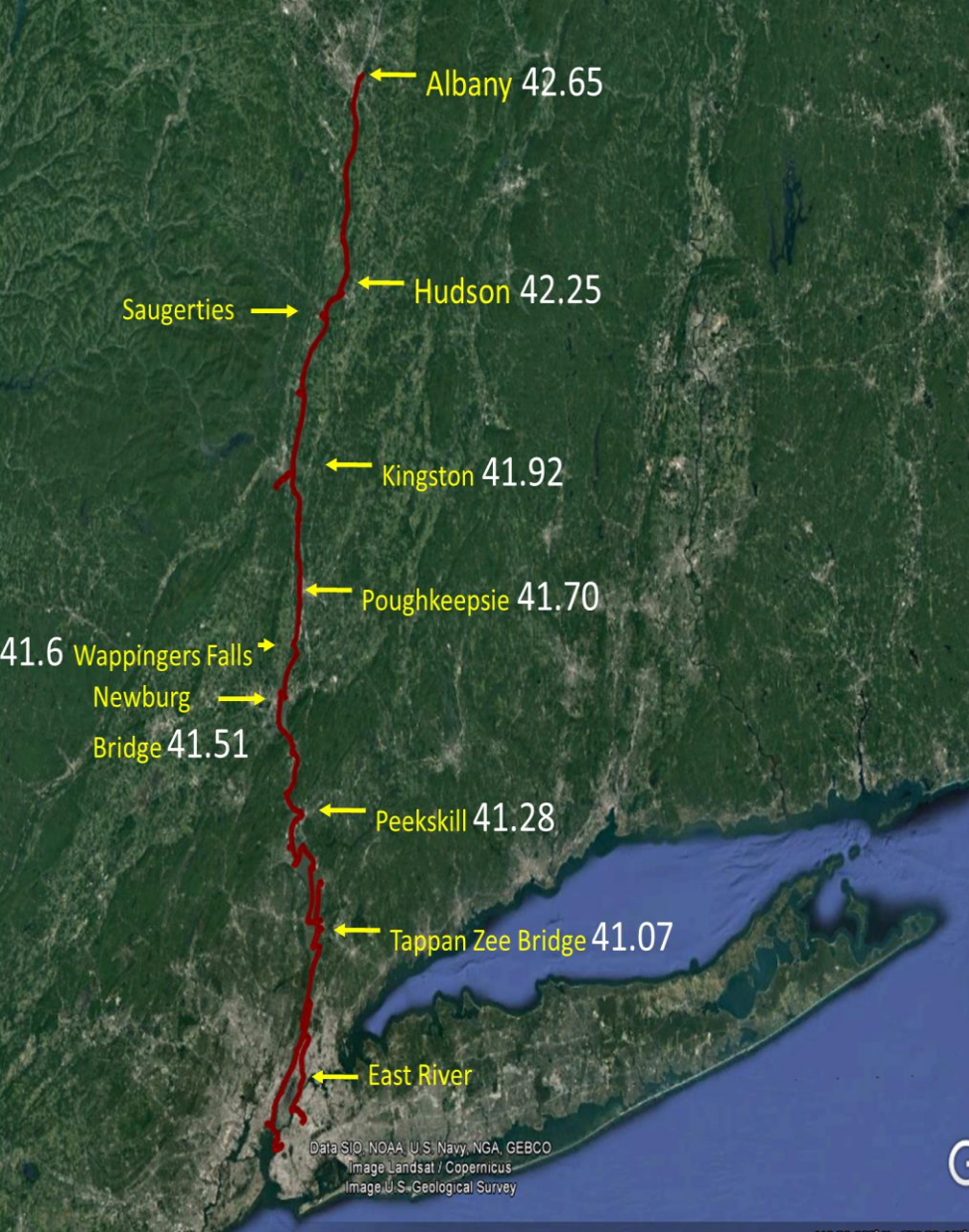


Capt. John Lipscomb

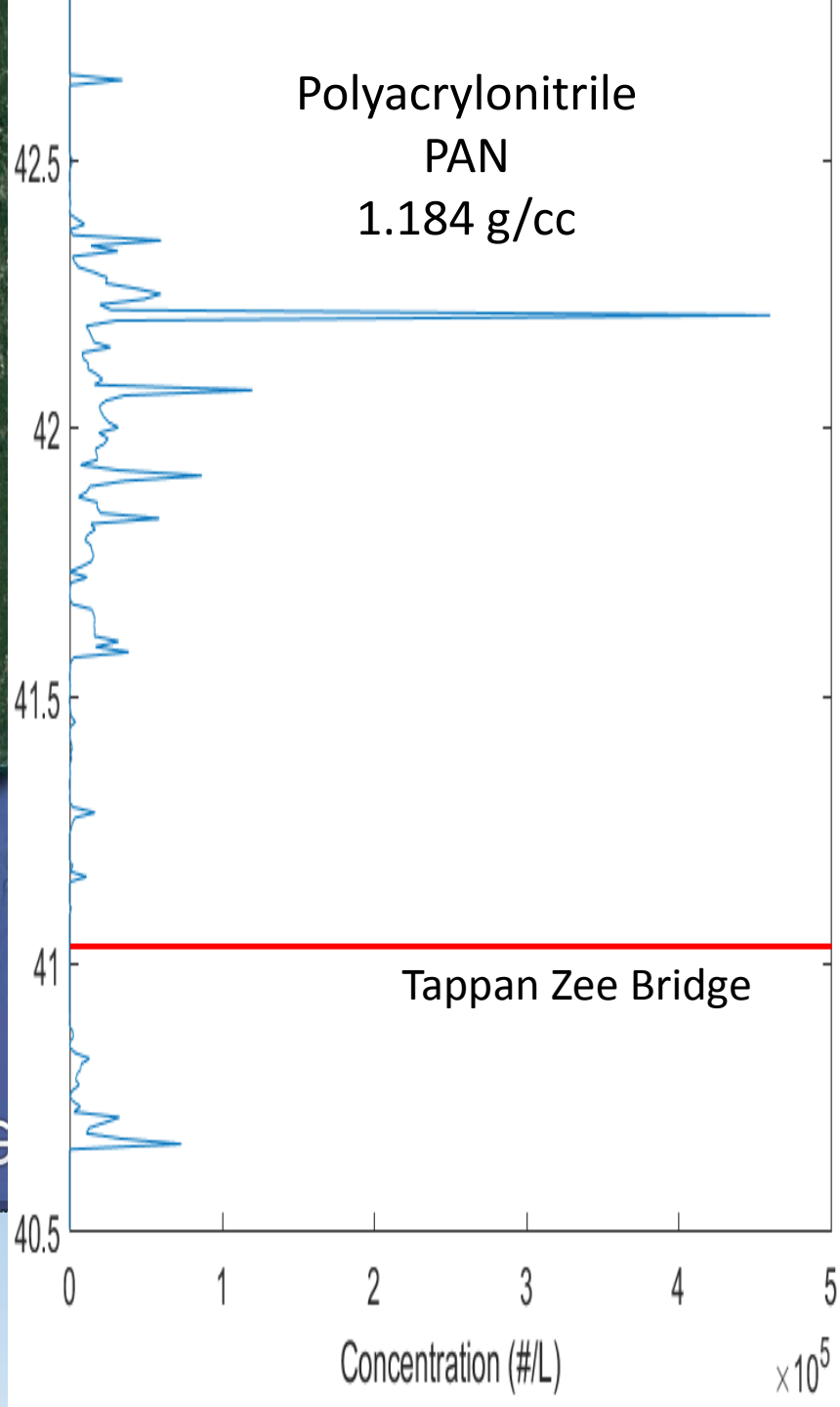


Water intake 1m below hull

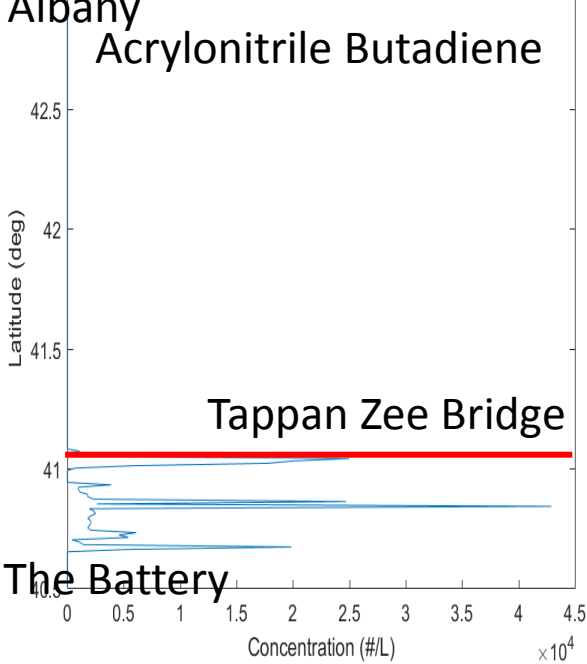




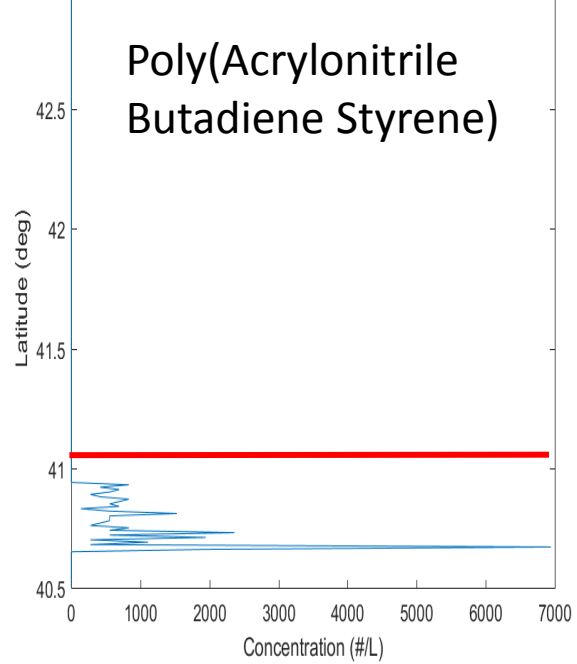
May 10-18, 2017



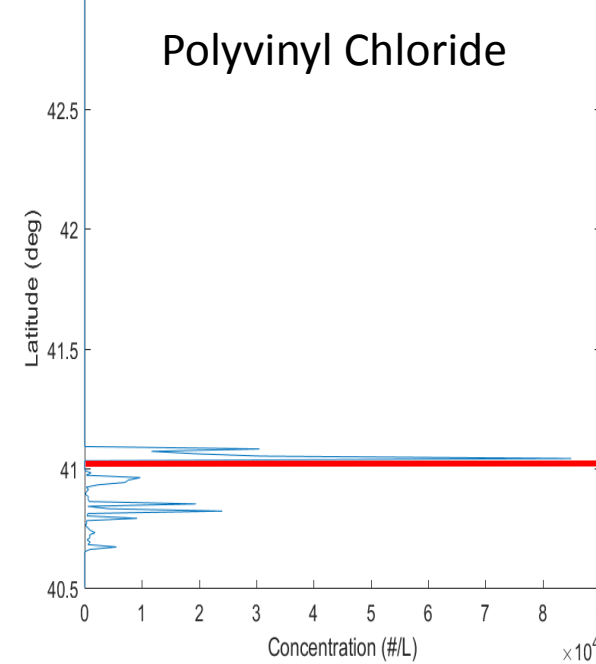
AB Mean Concentration (#/L): 872 Total Particles: 1577



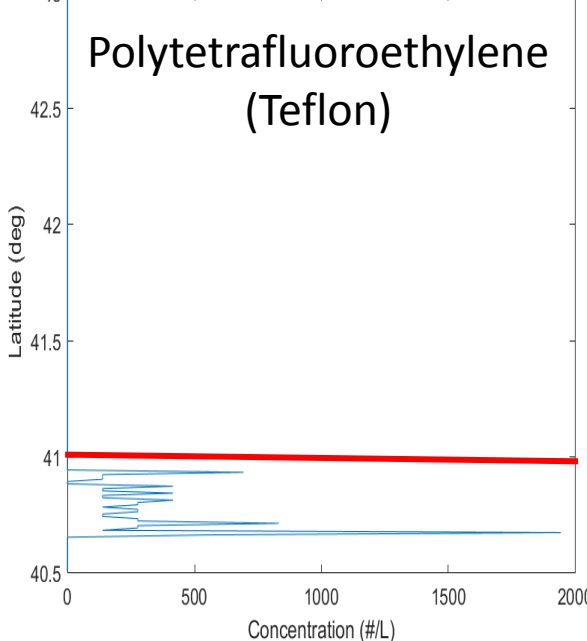
ABS Mean Concentration (#/L): 109 Total Particles: 197



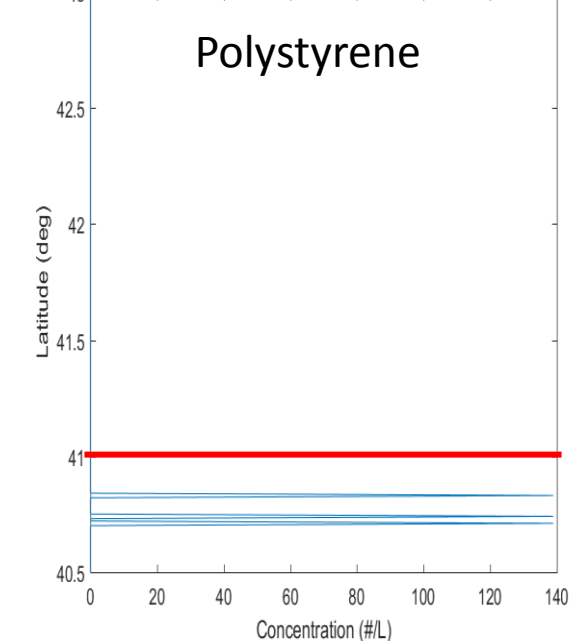
PVC Mean Concentration (#/L): 1121 Total Particles: 2027



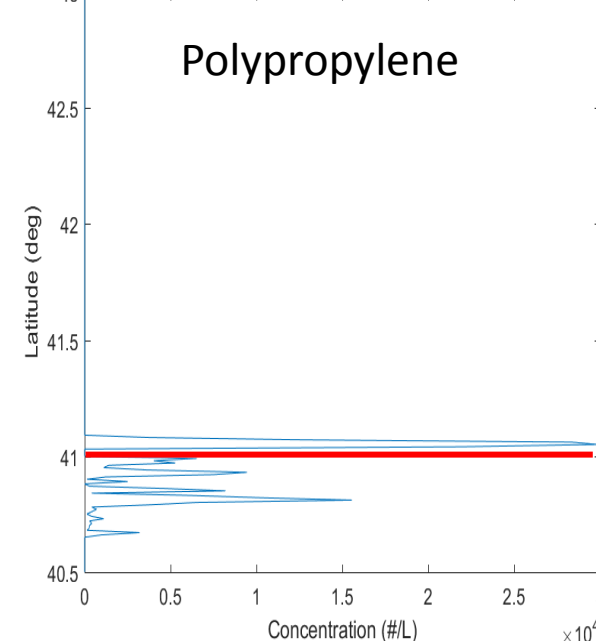
PTFE Mean Concentration (#/L): 35 Total Particles: 65



PS Mean Concentration (#/L): 1 Total Particles: 3

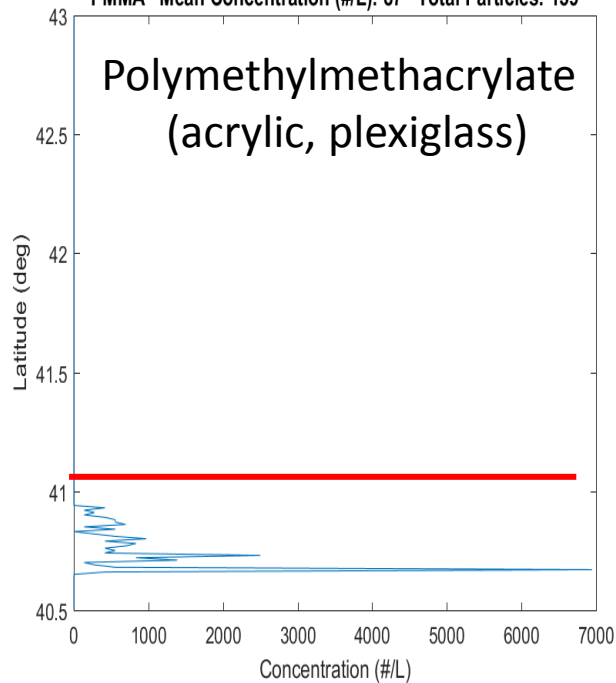


PP Mean Concentration (#/L): 813 Total Particles: 1471



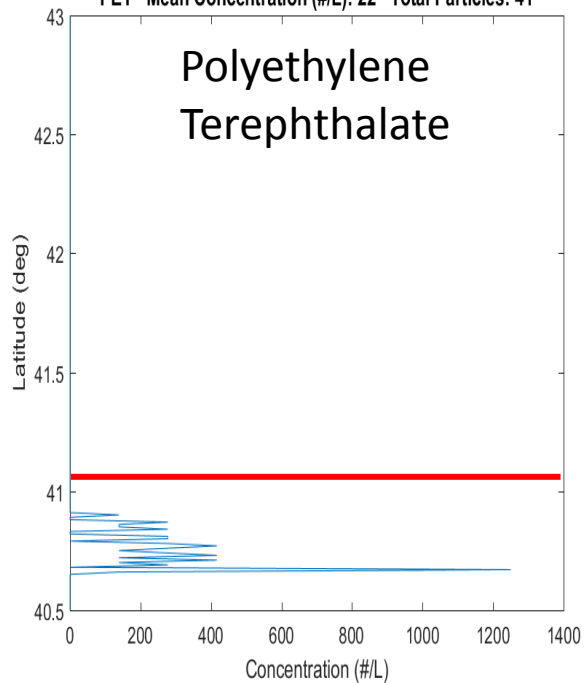
PMMA Mean Concentration (#/L): 87 Total Particles: 159

Polymethylmethacrylate  
(acrylic, plexiglass)



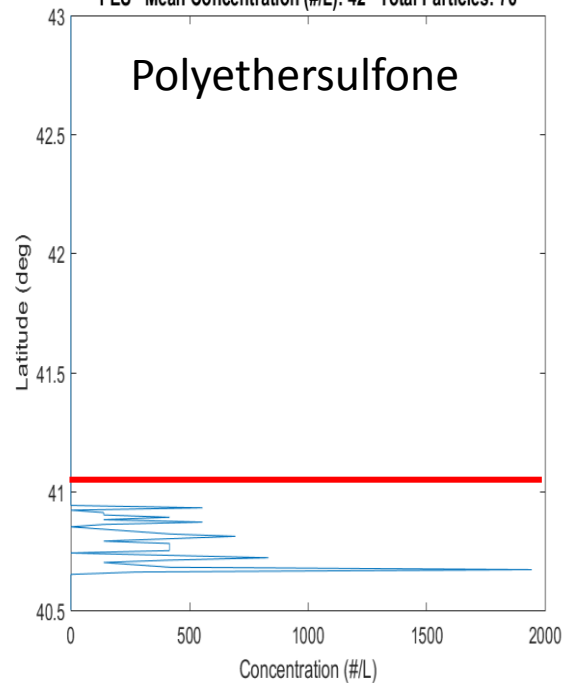
PET Mean Concentration (#/L): 22 Total Particles: 41

Polyethylene  
Terephthalate



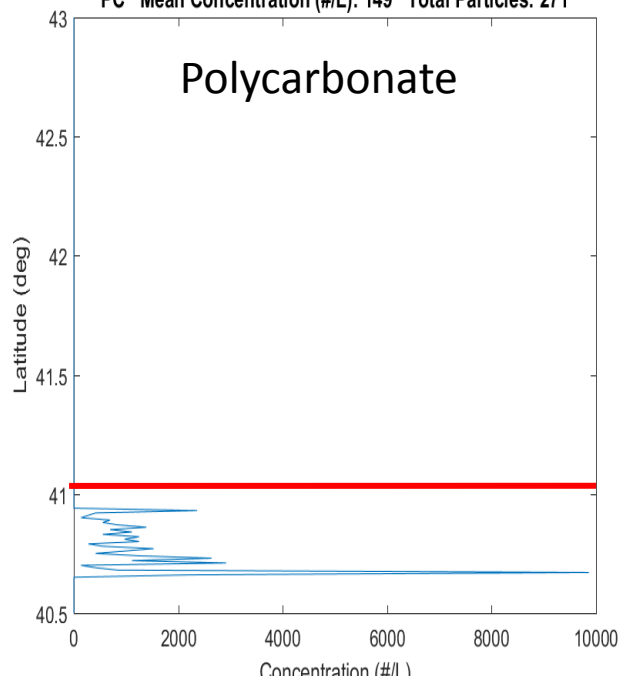
PES Mean Concentration (#/L): 42 Total Particles: 76

Polyethersulfone



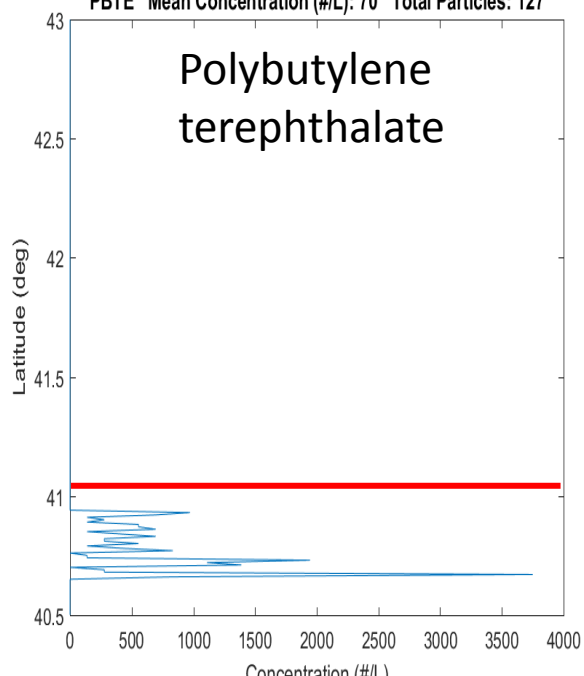
PC Mean Concentration (#/L): 149 Total Particles: 271

Polycarbonate



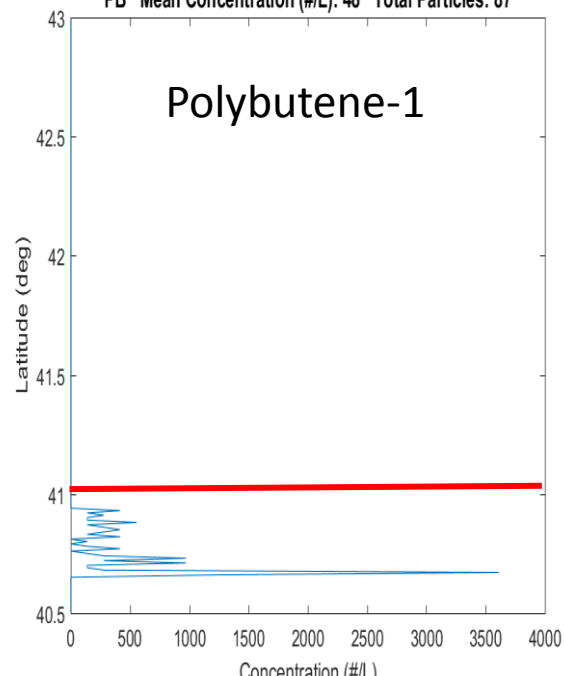
PBTE Mean Concentration (#/L): 70 Total Particles: 127

Polybutylene  
terephthalate

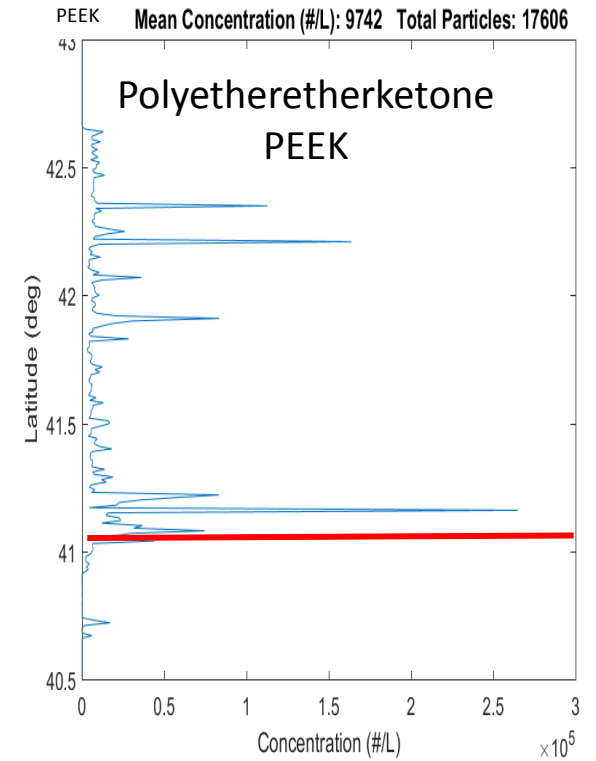
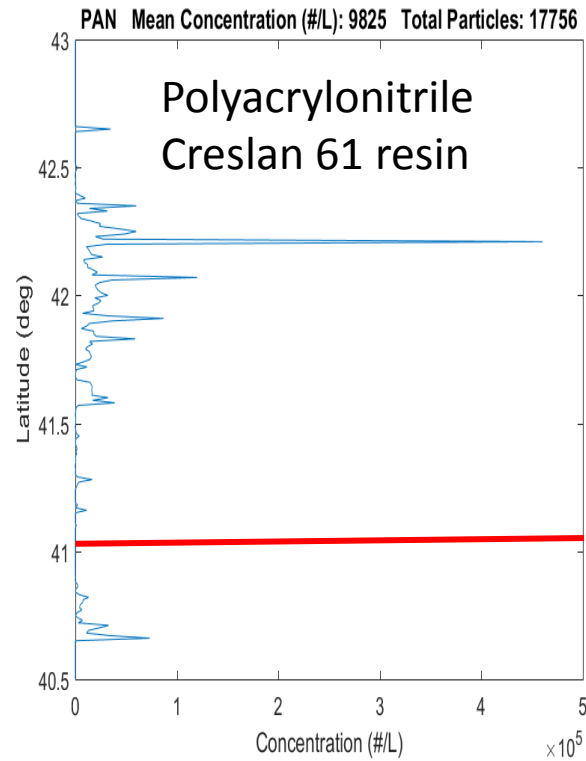
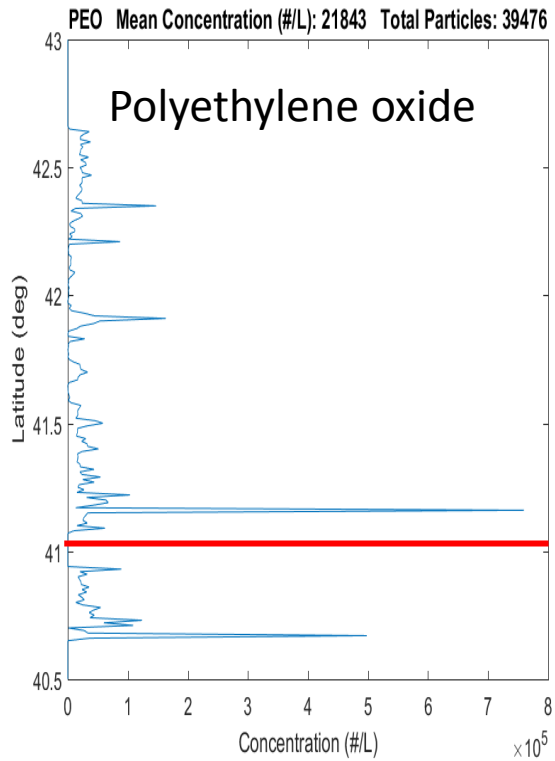


PB Mean Concentration (#/L): 48 Total Particles: 87

Polybutene-1

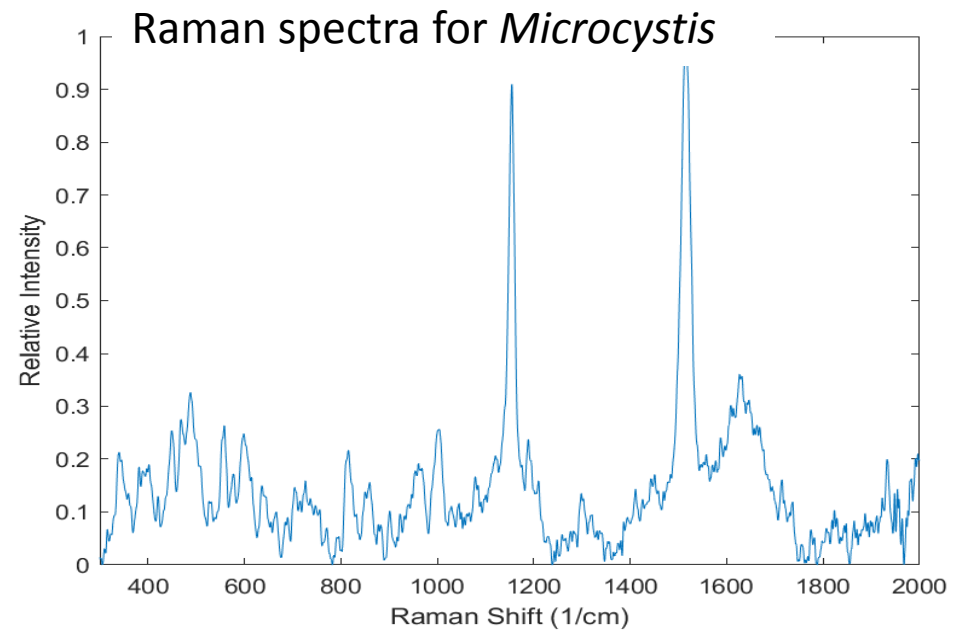
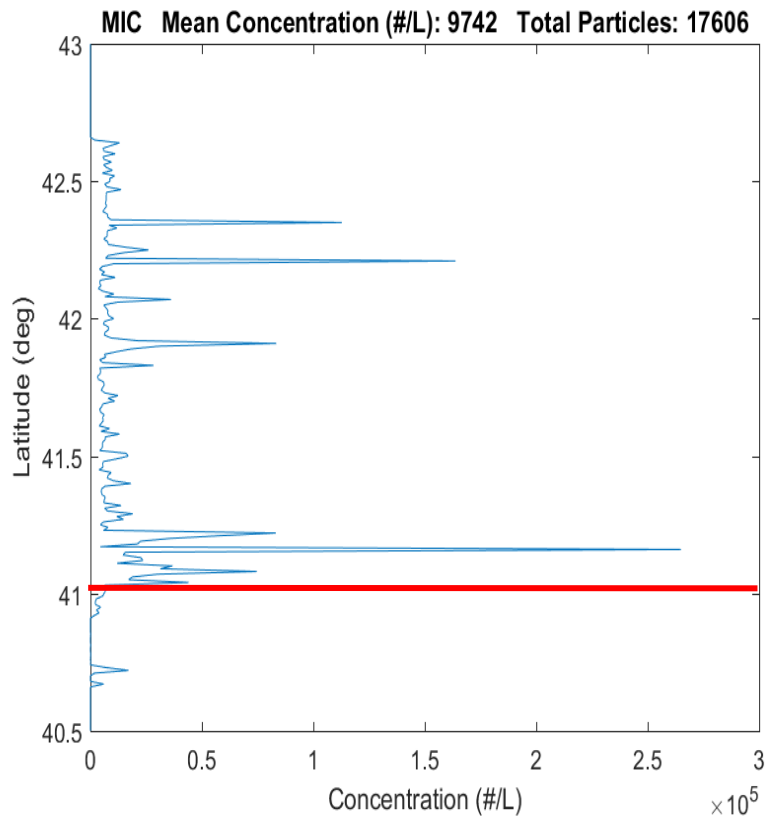
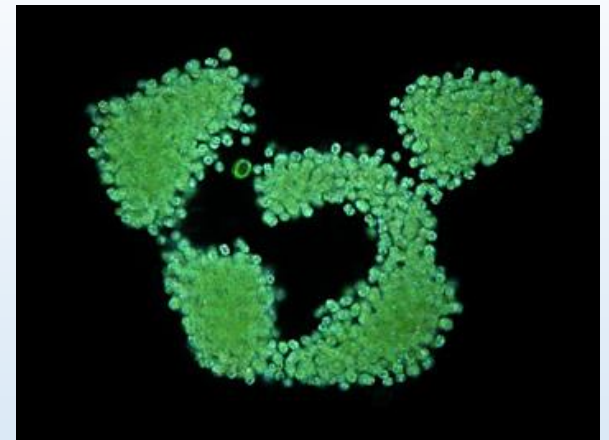


Only a few polymers concentrated throughout river



An aside issue:

# *Microcystis aeruginosa* also in Raman library



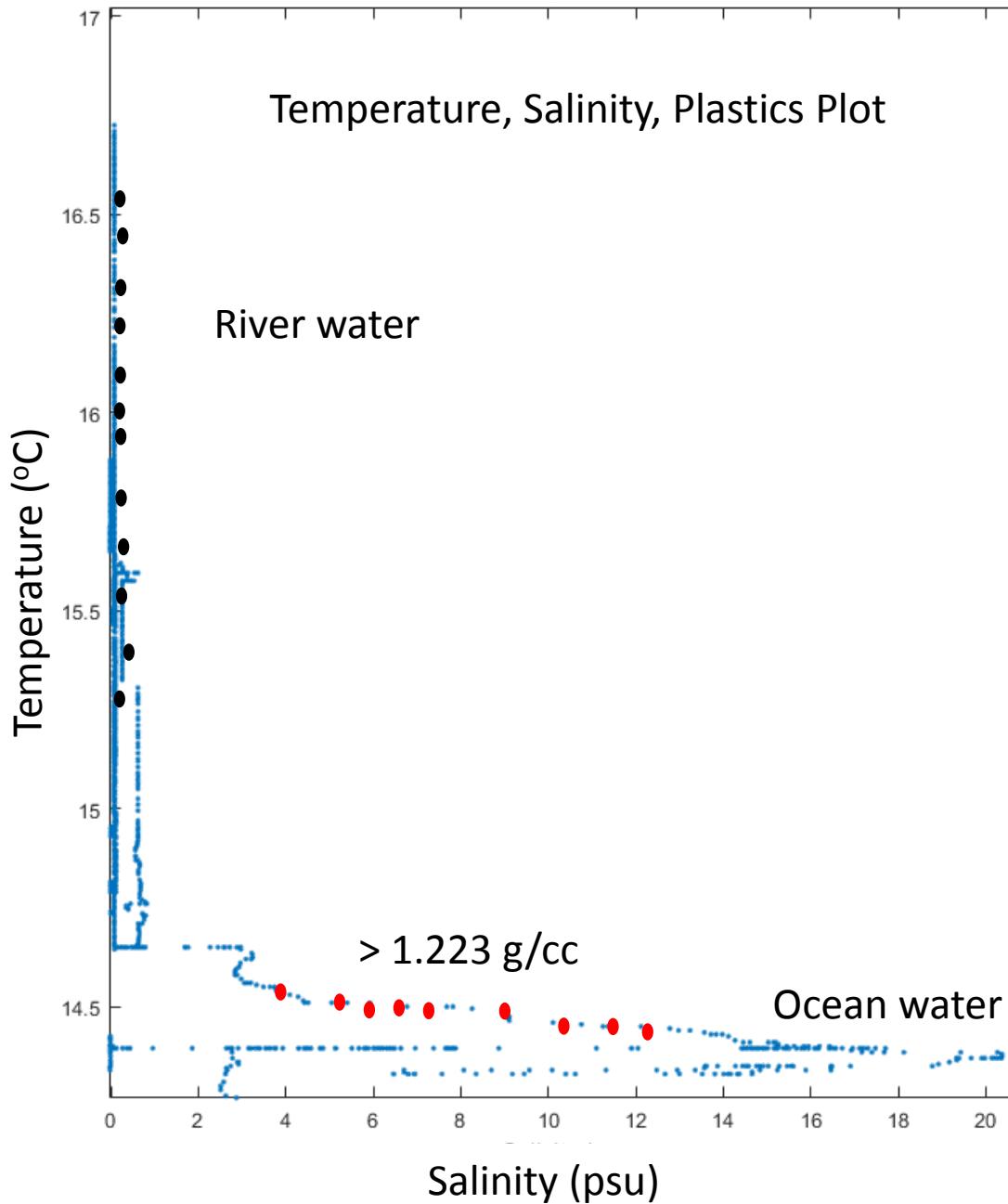
Contains neurotoxin, microcystin

Abv.	Polymer	mean #/L	Total	den g/cc	Location
AB	Acrylonitrile Butadiene	872	1,577	1.080	L
ABS	Poly(Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene)	109	197	1.058	L
EVA	Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Copolymer	4	8	0.951	U
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene	Na	1	0.970	U
LDPE	Low Density Polyethylene	Na	2	0.940	U
NY	Nylon 66	2,753	4,977	1.150	L
PAN	Polyacrylonitrile Creslan 61 resin	9,825	17,756	1.184	UL
PB	Polybutene-1	48	87	0.910	L
PBTE	Polybutylene Terephthalate	70	127	1.316	L
PC	Polycarbonate	149	271	1.223	L
PES	Polyethersulfone	42	76	1.376	L
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate	22	41	1.386	L
PEO	Polyethylene oxide			1.211	UL
PMMA	Polymethylmethacrylate (acrylic, plexiglass)	87	159	1.183	L
PP	Polypropylene	813	1,471	0.855	L
PS	Polystyrene	1	3	1.040	L
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon)	35	65	2.211	L
PVAL	Poly(Vinyl Alcohol)	4	9	1.192	L
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride	1,121	2,027	1.452	L
SAN	Poly(Styrene Acrylonitrile)	2	4	1.082	U

What's in  
the river?

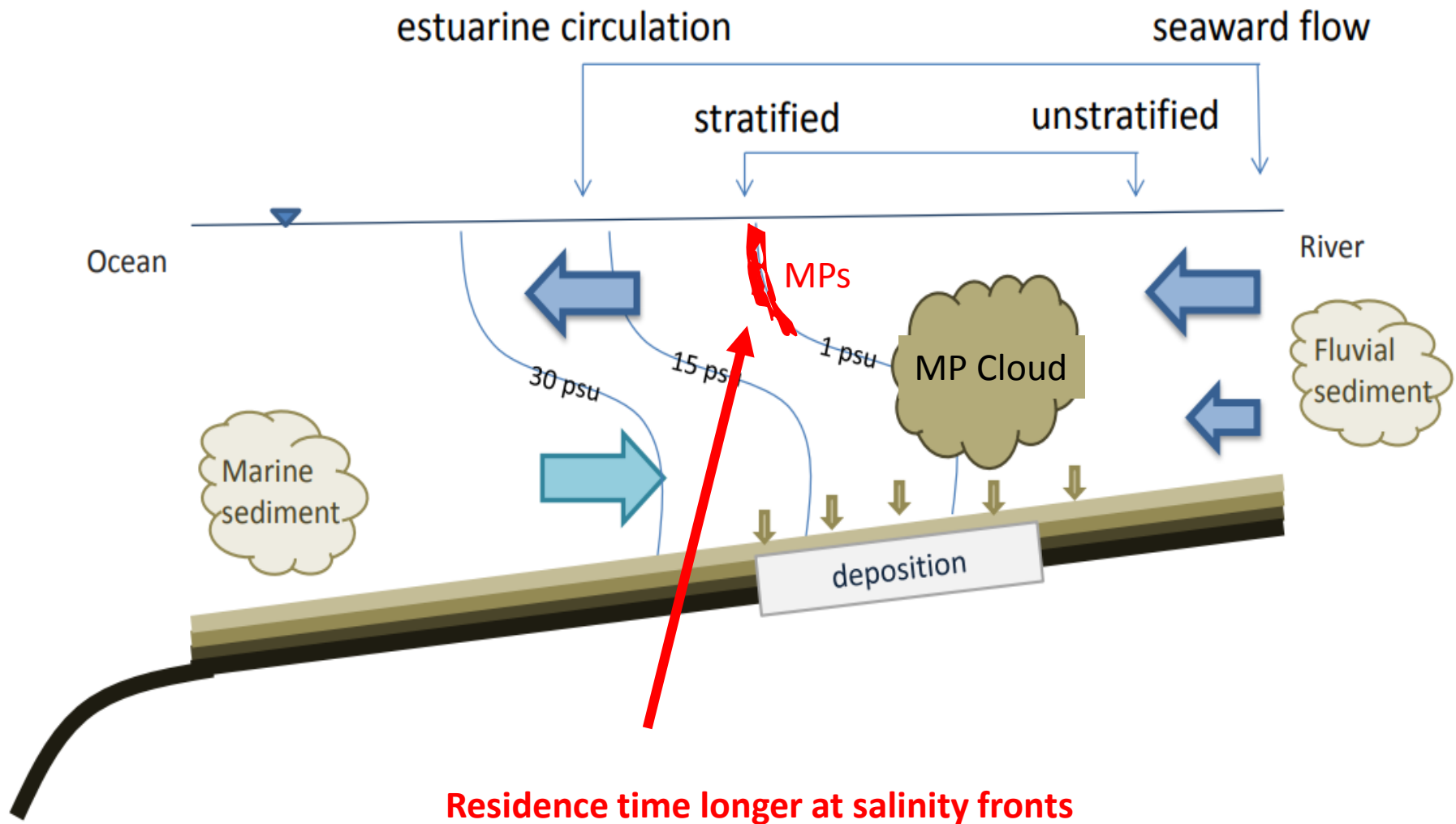
Lower river: L  
Upper river : U  
Both: UL



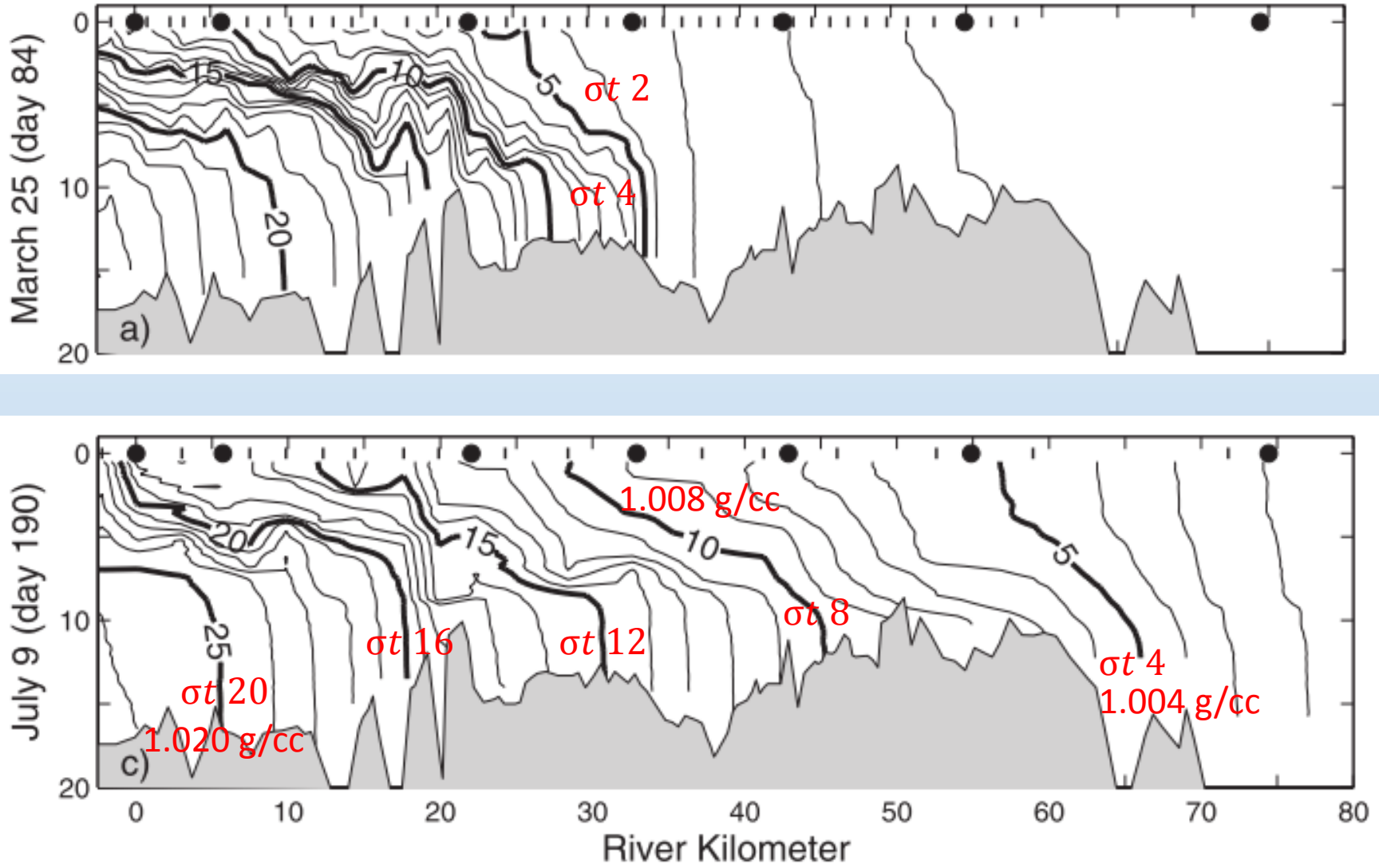


Microplastics > 1.223 g/cc  
are concentrated at  
density front

# Two Layer Estuarine Flow and Concentration of MPs on Density Front

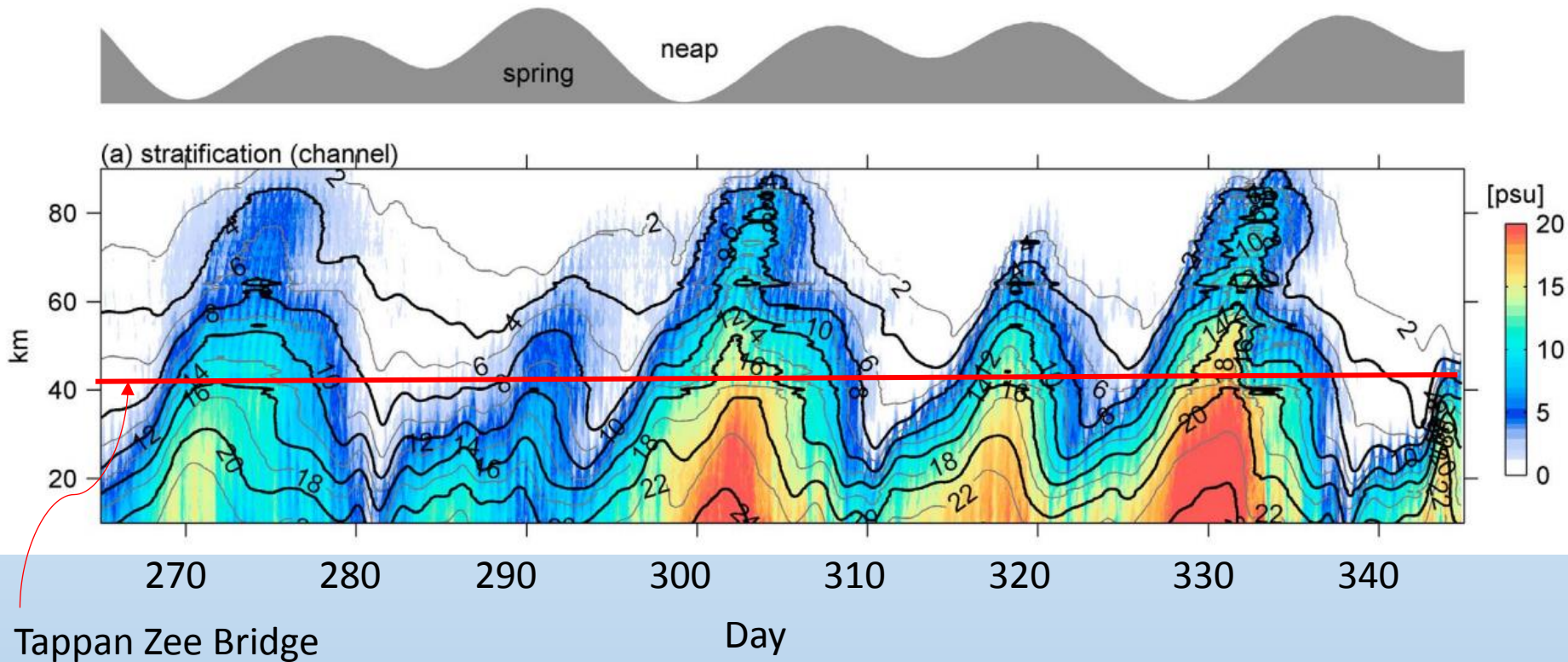


# Hudson River Salinity Front in Spring and Summer



Ralston et al. (2009)

Hastings      Tappan Zee      Croton Pt      Bear Mt



Strong stratification extends well beyond the Tappan Zee Bridge on Spring tides depending on season.

Dense microplastics could be tidally pumped on the salinity front in all parts of the water column.

# Conclusions

Based on density, MPs were concentrated at density fronts near and below the Tappan Zee Bridge where the salt wedge is known to extend bringing salt water along the river bed.

Some polymers ( e.g., Polyacrylonitrile and Polyvinyl Chloride) were scattered in the northern sections of the river. Upriver source?

These results suggest that MPs become distributed as a function of salinity/density in the river.

**Next Step: We need to complete rapid vertical profiles while conducting spatial survey along the river.**

Density fronts may provide a concentration point where clean up efforts could be focused