

The logo is a square with a white top half and a grey bottom half. The text "National Oceanography Centre" is written in black in the grey section.

National  
Oceanography  
Centre

The background image shows a wide, shallow river with muddy water. On the left bank, there is a grassy area with some rocks. On the right bank, there is a pebbly beach and a grassy hill. In the center of the river, a vertical pole with a sensor at the bottom is visible. The sky is blue with some clouds.

## **Technology development at NOC and some work in the Itchen River**

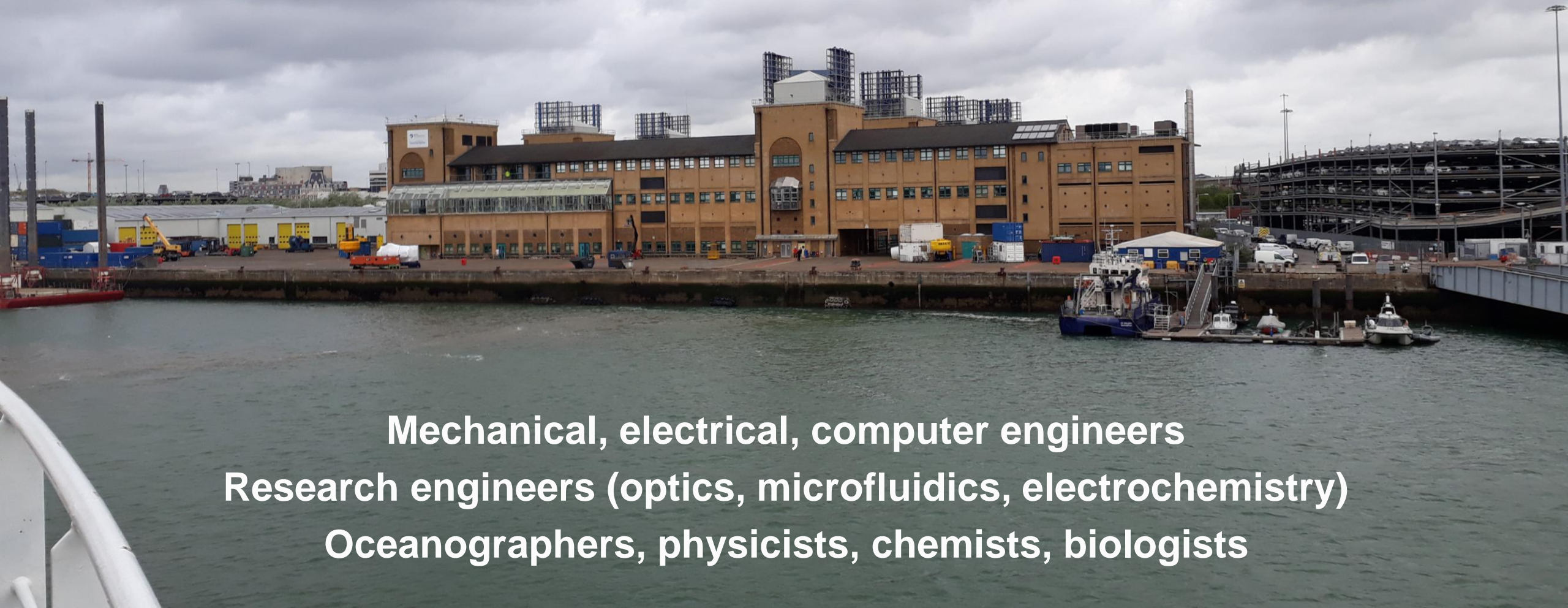
**Allison Schaap**

Associate Head of Ocean Technology & Engineering, National Oceanography Centre, UK



# **Ocean Technology & Engineering @ NOC**

**40 scientists & engineers developing  
instrumentation and sensors for oceanography**



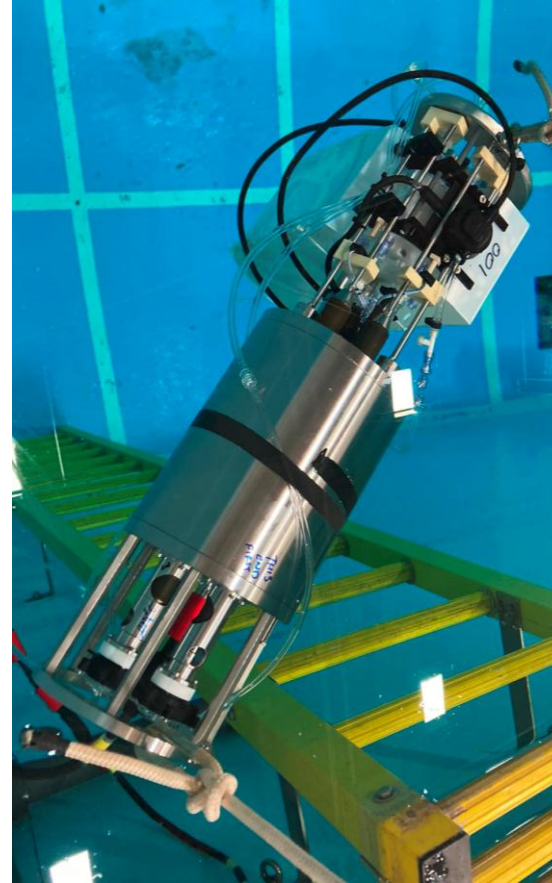
**Mechanical, electrical, computer engineers  
Research engineers (optics, microfluidics, electrochemistry)  
Oceanographers, physicists, chemists, biologists**



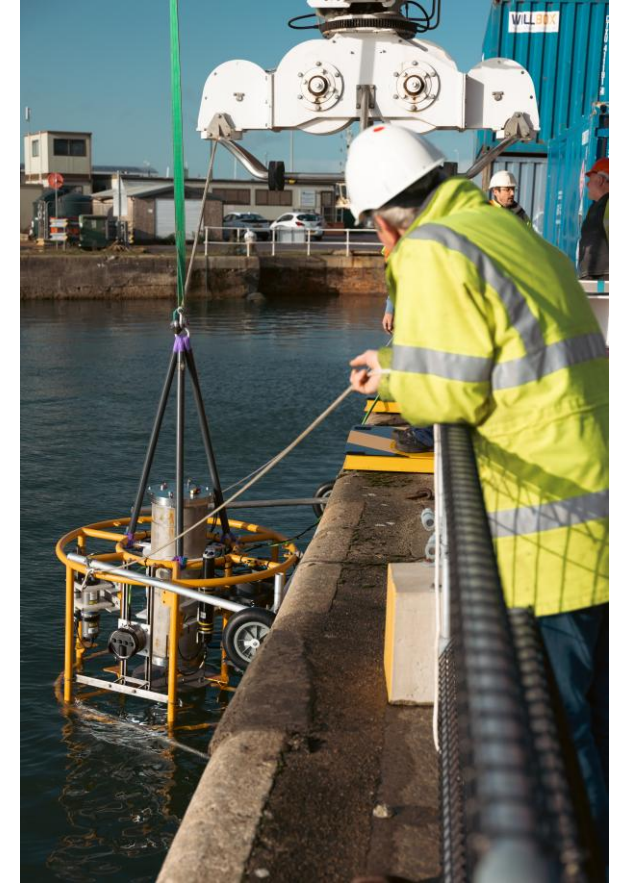
# What kind of things do we make?



*In situ* sensors to  
analyse ocean chemistry



Instruments for studying  
ocean biology



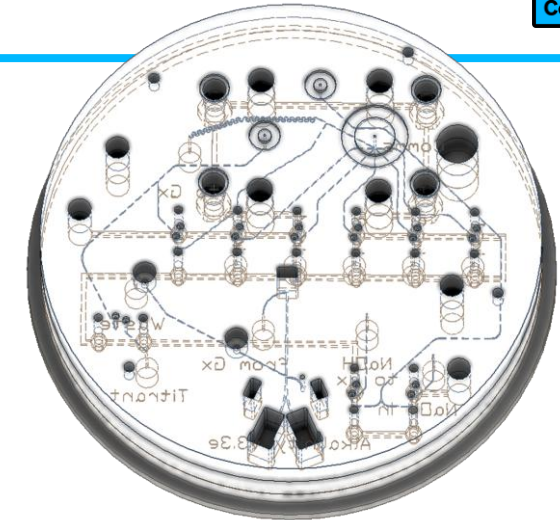
Large custom engineering;  
integration with platforms

# Chemical sensors

## We have invented sensors for...

### Nutrients

- Nitrate + nitrite
- Phosphate
- Iron
- Silicate
- Ammonia

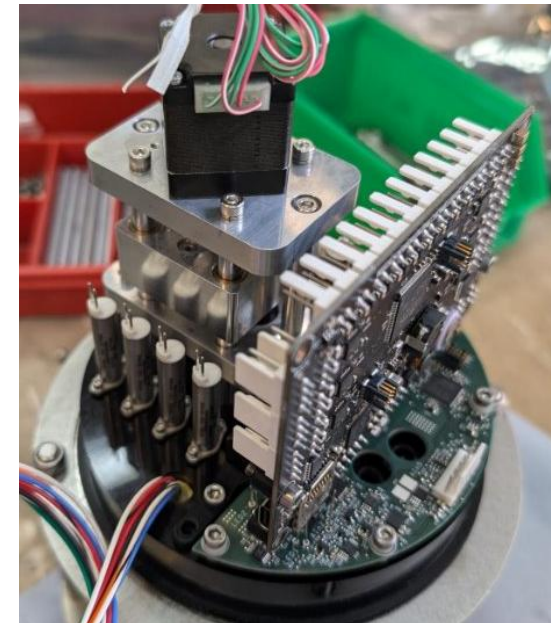


### Carbonate parameters

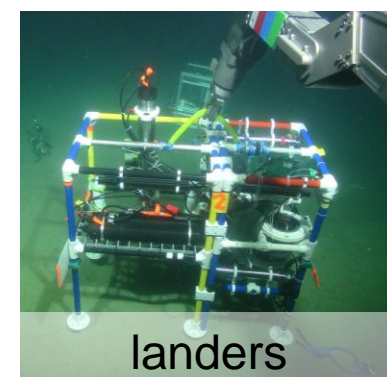
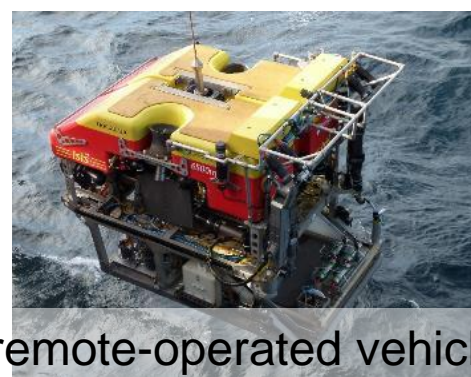
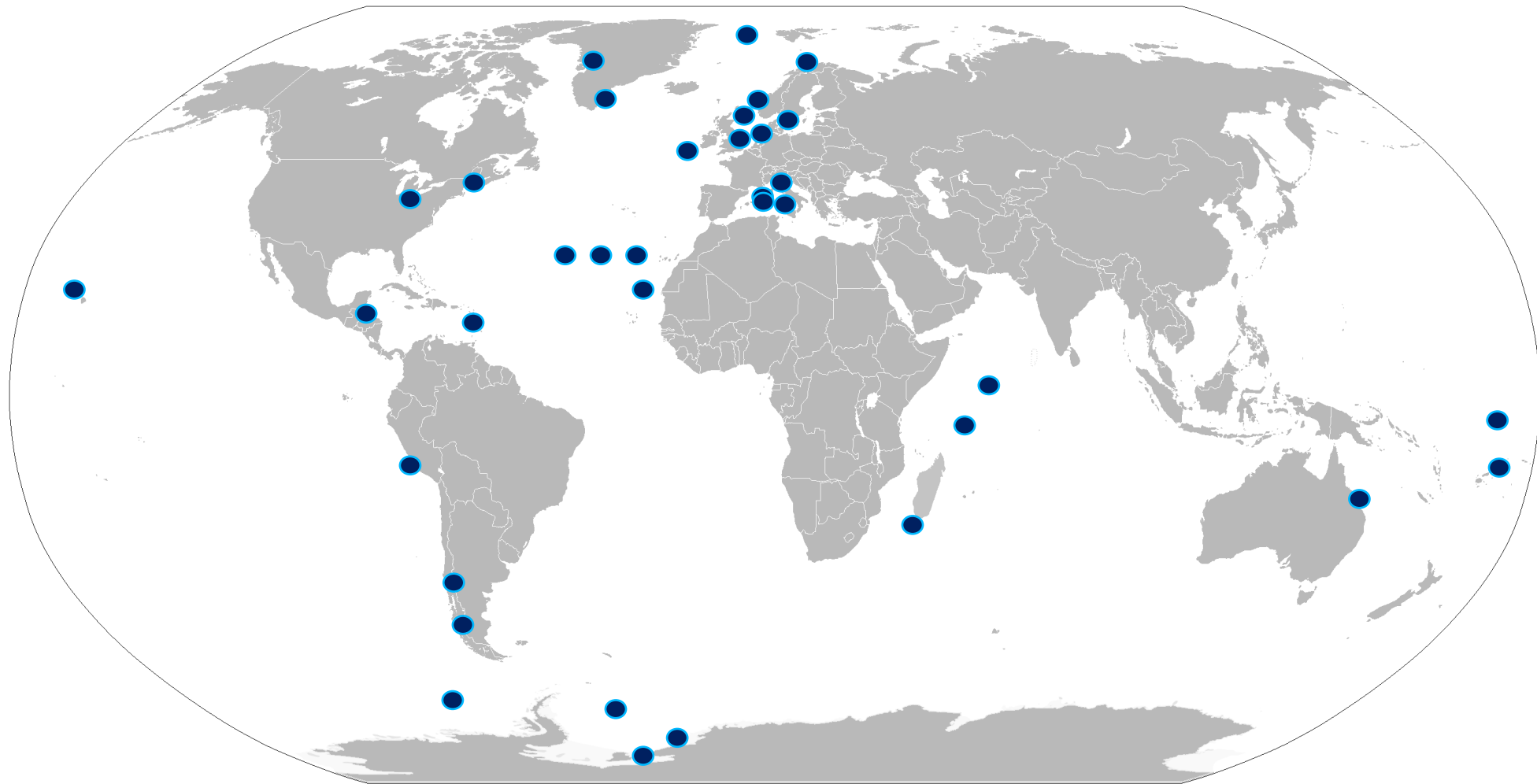
- pH
- Alkalinity
- Dissolved inorganic carbon

### Other parameters

- Sulphide
- Conductivity, temperature
- Dissolved oxygen





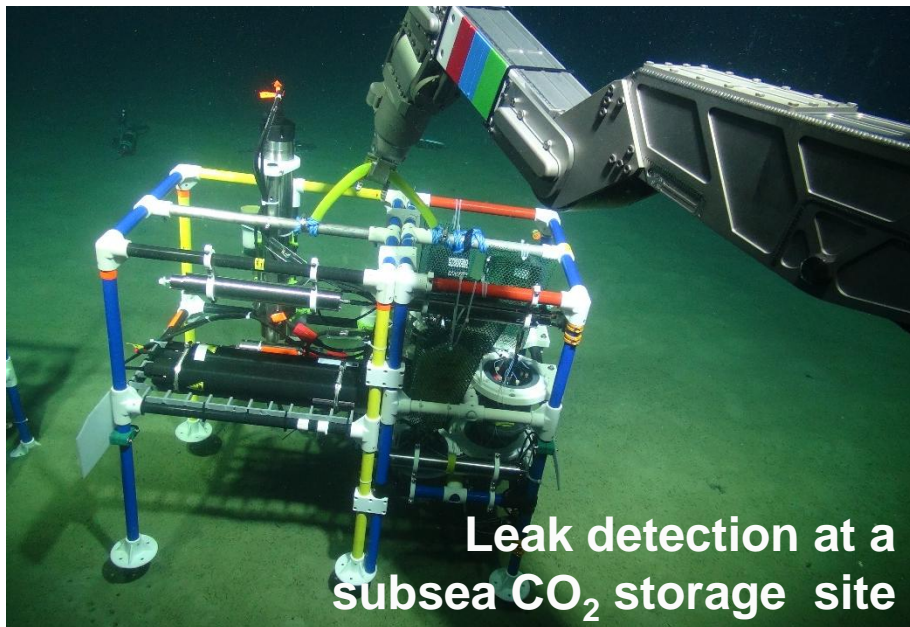




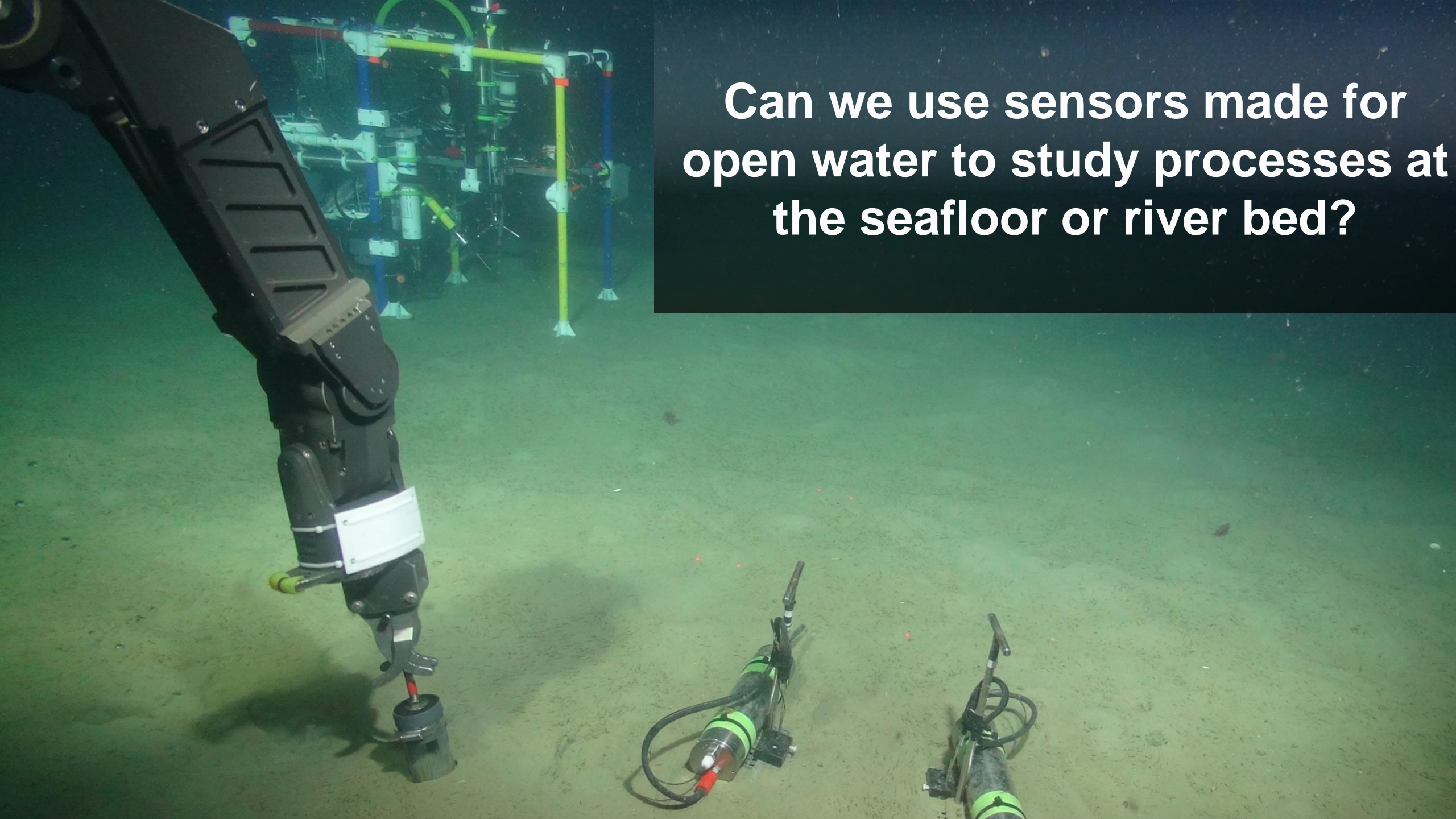
# Example applications of chemical sensors



## Solent nutrient remediation studies @ the Hamble River





An underwater scene showing a robotic arm on the left, a complex sensor rig in the background, and two sensors on the seafloor in the foreground. The water is greenish and murky. A black rectangular box with white text is overlaid on the top right.

Can we use sensors made for  
open water to study processes at  
the seafloor or river bed?



# Why study seafloor chemistry?

- The seafloor is a giant bioreactor, and part of the global cycling of elements
- Elements get stored, processed, biological matter decomposed into constituent parts....
- Sediments also accumulate and give us a historical record of earth's state

## Estimates of how much carbon is stored in the seafloor

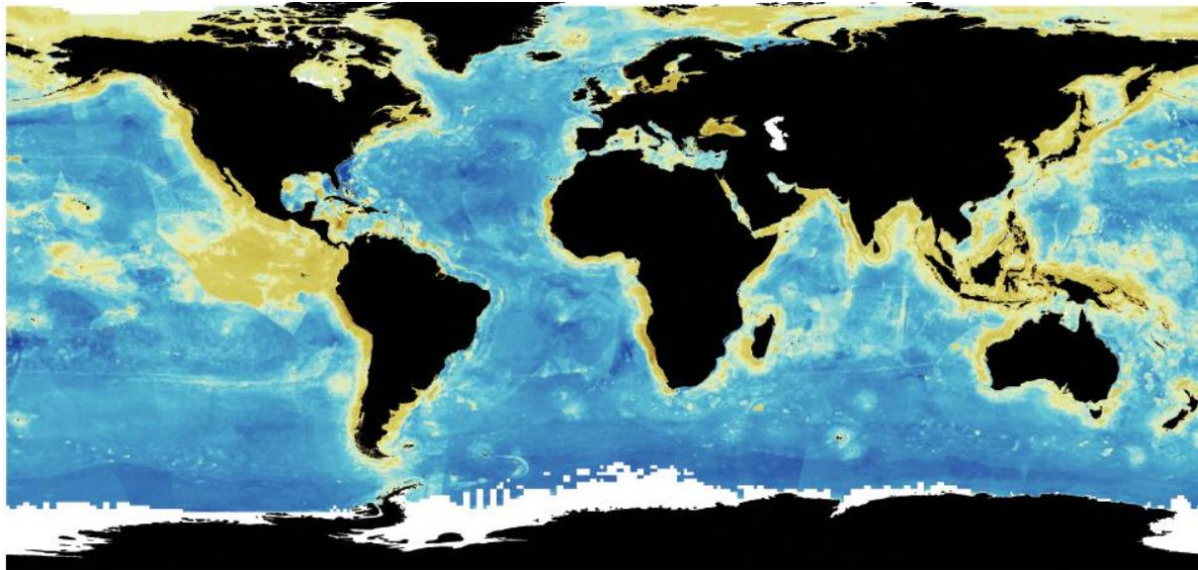


Image from Atwood et al., *Front. Mar. Sci.* 2020, 7.  
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2020.00165>.

## Loads of complicated biogeochemical processes

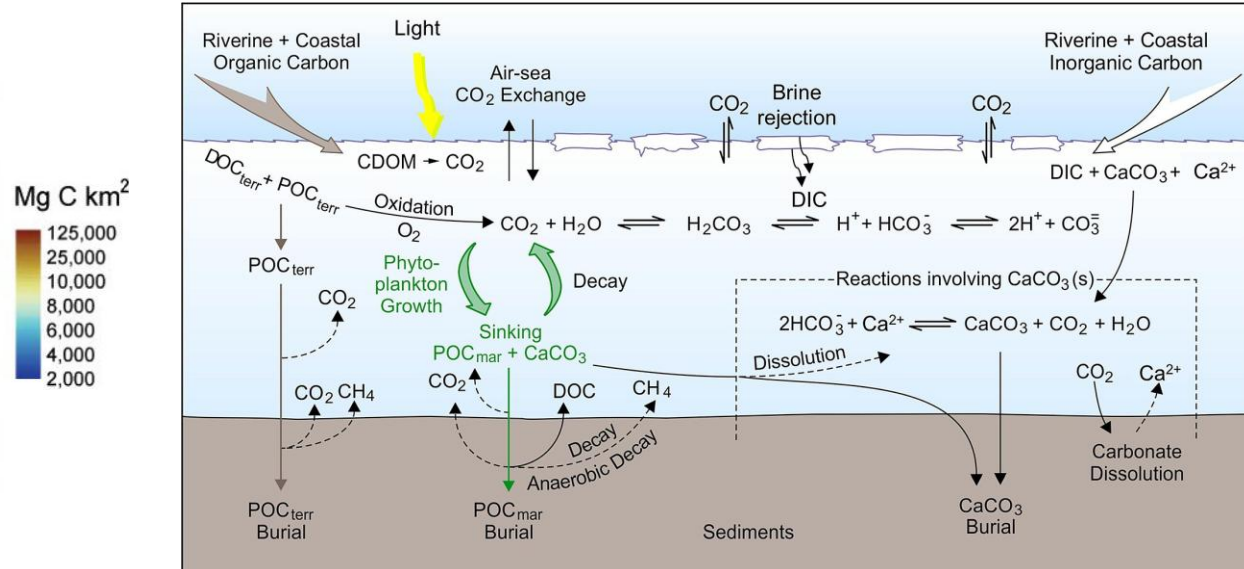


Image from Capelle et al., *Progress in Oceanography* 2020, 185, 102319.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pocean.2020.102319>.



# Economic & policy motivations

Business

## Property experts welcome news that house building in Hampshire can start again after agreement in nitrates ruling

By Kimberley Barber



Published 28th May 2020, 07:00 GMT | Updated 28th May 2020, 16:28 GMT

<https://www.portsmouth.co.uk/business/property-experts-welcome-news-that-house-building-in-hampshire-can-start-again-after-agreement-in-nitrates-ruling-2866369>

Fig. 1: Ocean alkalinity enhancement through benthic carbonate dissolution.

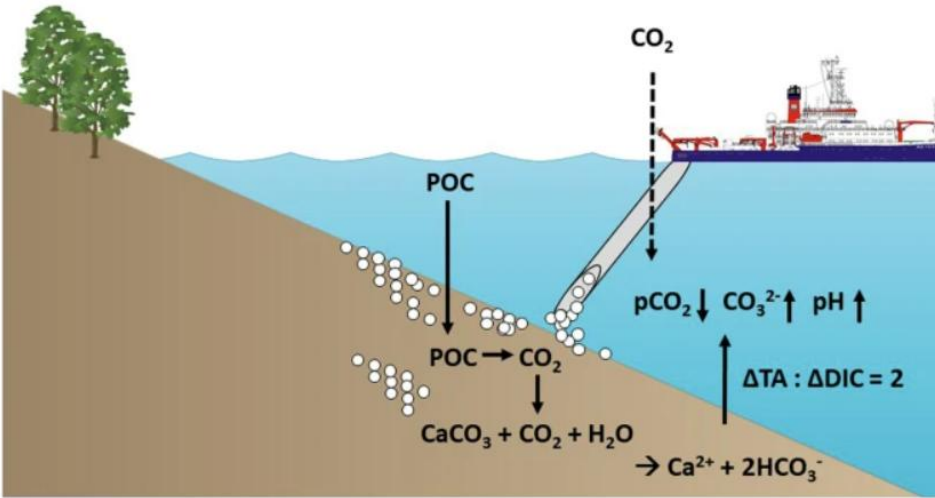


Image from Dale, et al, *Commun Earth Environ* 5, 452 (2024).



Menu

AQUACULTURE

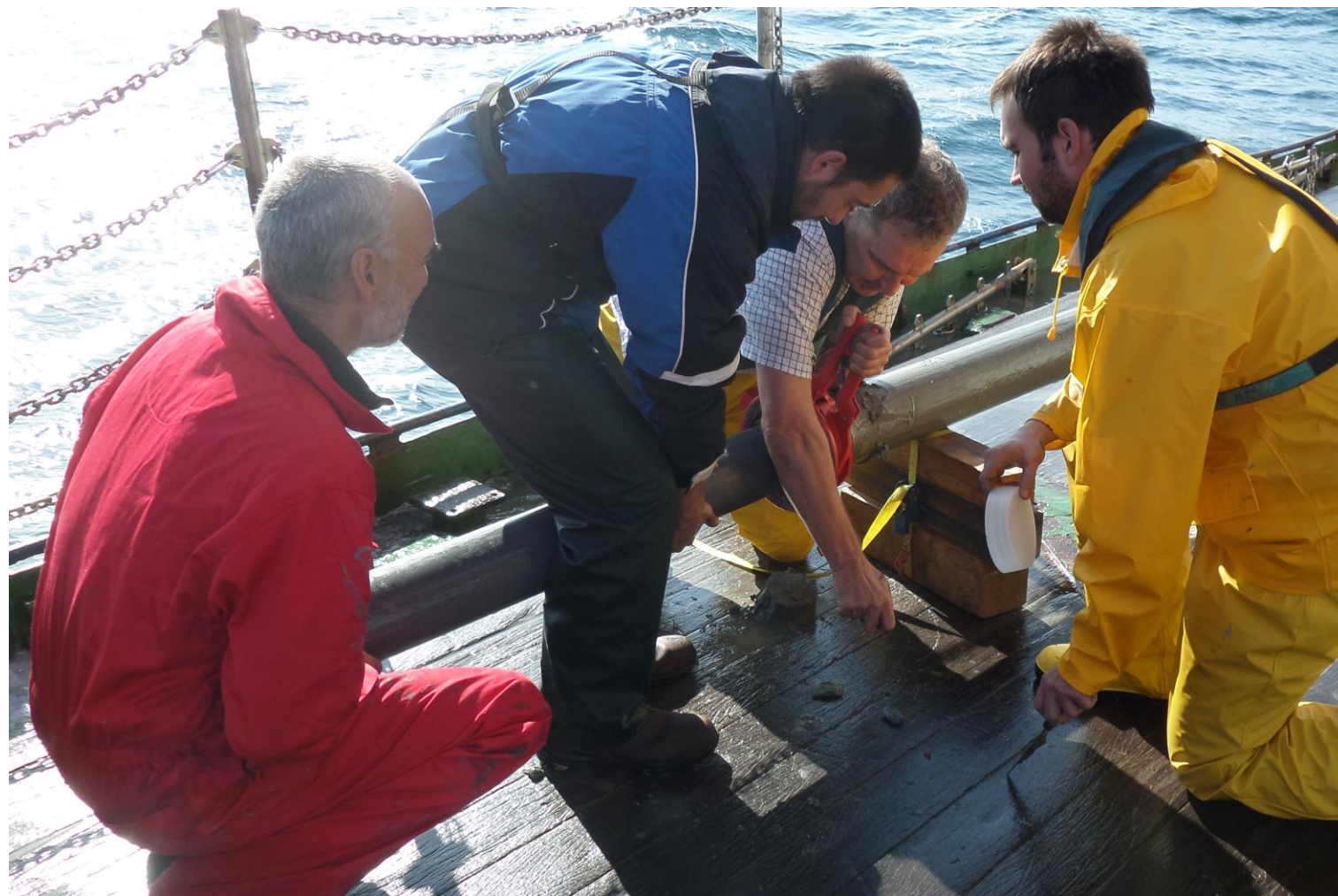
## Nutrient Impacts of Finfish Aquaculture

Impacts to the environment around finfish farms can occur when nutrient inputs exceed the capacity of the ecosystem to assimilate them. Uneaten feed and fish wastes are the main sources of excess organic nutrients from finfish farms. However, many potential environmental impacts and risks can be avoided with prudent farm siting, proper management, and modern technologies. Modeling interactions between farm production and environmental processes can guide decisions about industry location and practices to prevent exceeding a site's ecological carrying capacity.

NOAA Fisheries:  
<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/aquaculture/nutrient-impacts-finish-aquaculture>

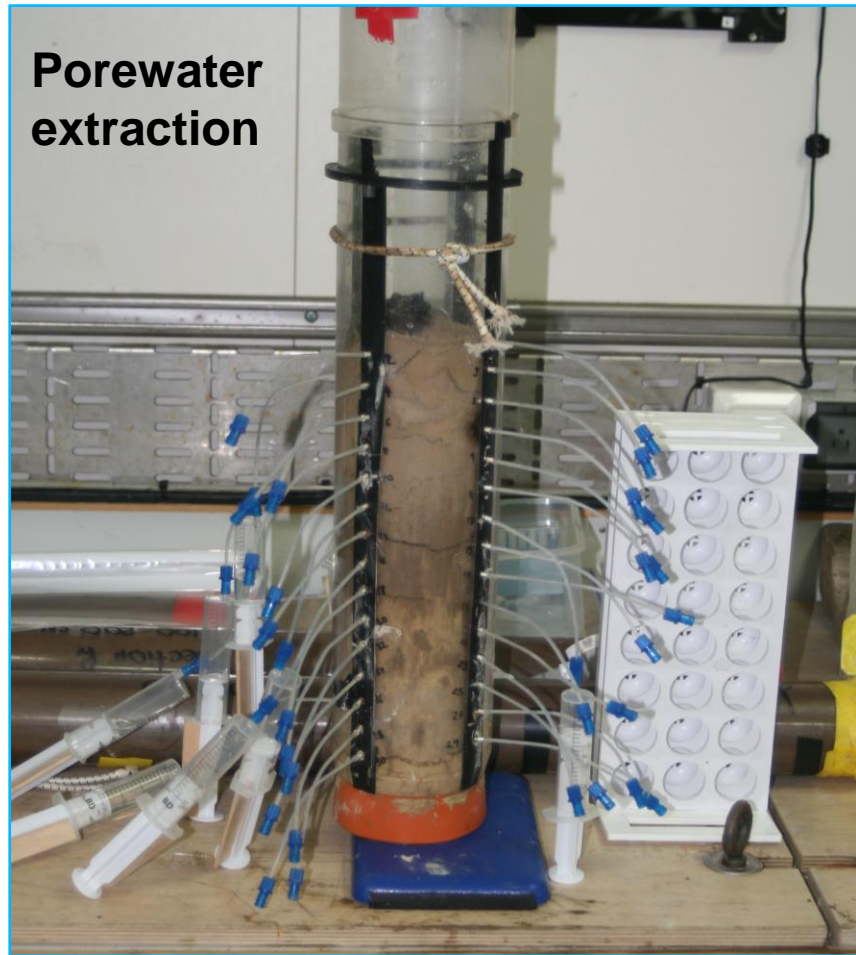


# How to (currently) analyse porewater





# How to (currently) analyse porewater



Lab analysis

## The challenge

How can we do this autonomously, and over time?

(Anna Lichtschlag ->)





# Our approach, using lab-on-chip sensors

Lab on chip sensors

integrated with existing methods to create new capabilities

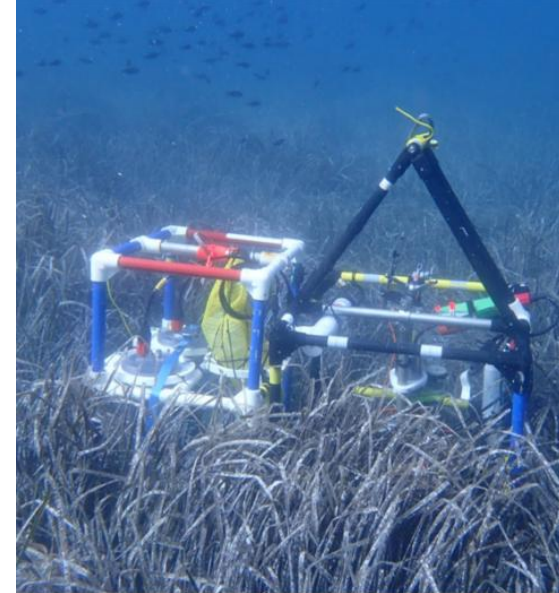


Autonomous, field-deployable devices for chemical analysis



Benthic chambers for measuring small & slow fluxes

Cadland Estate,  
New Forest



Eddy covariance for fast measurements of ecosystem function

Studland Bay

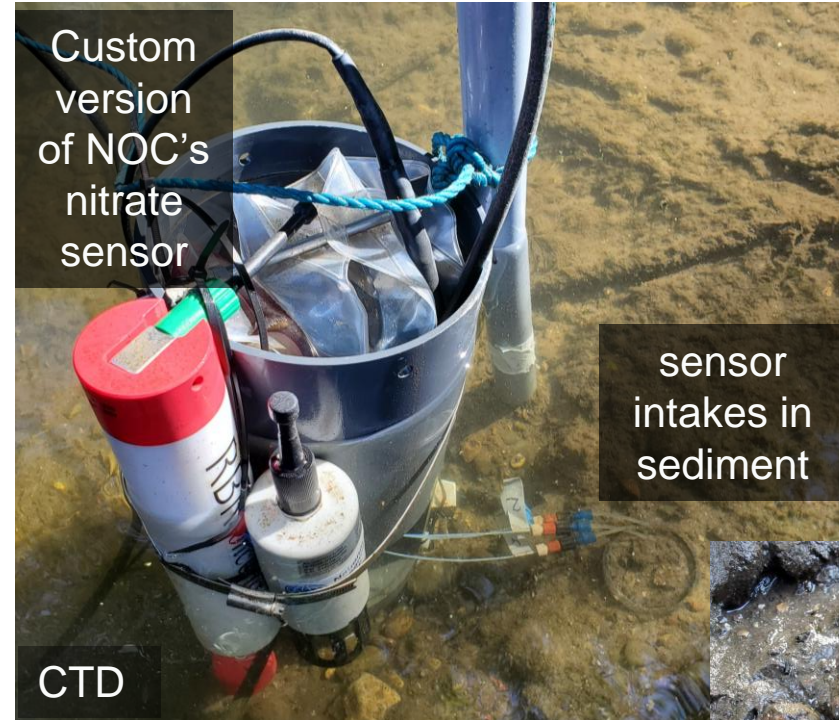
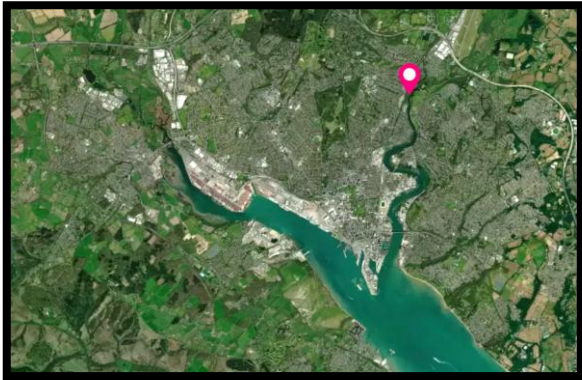


Measuring pore water chemistry directly in the sediments

Itchen River  
near Woodmill

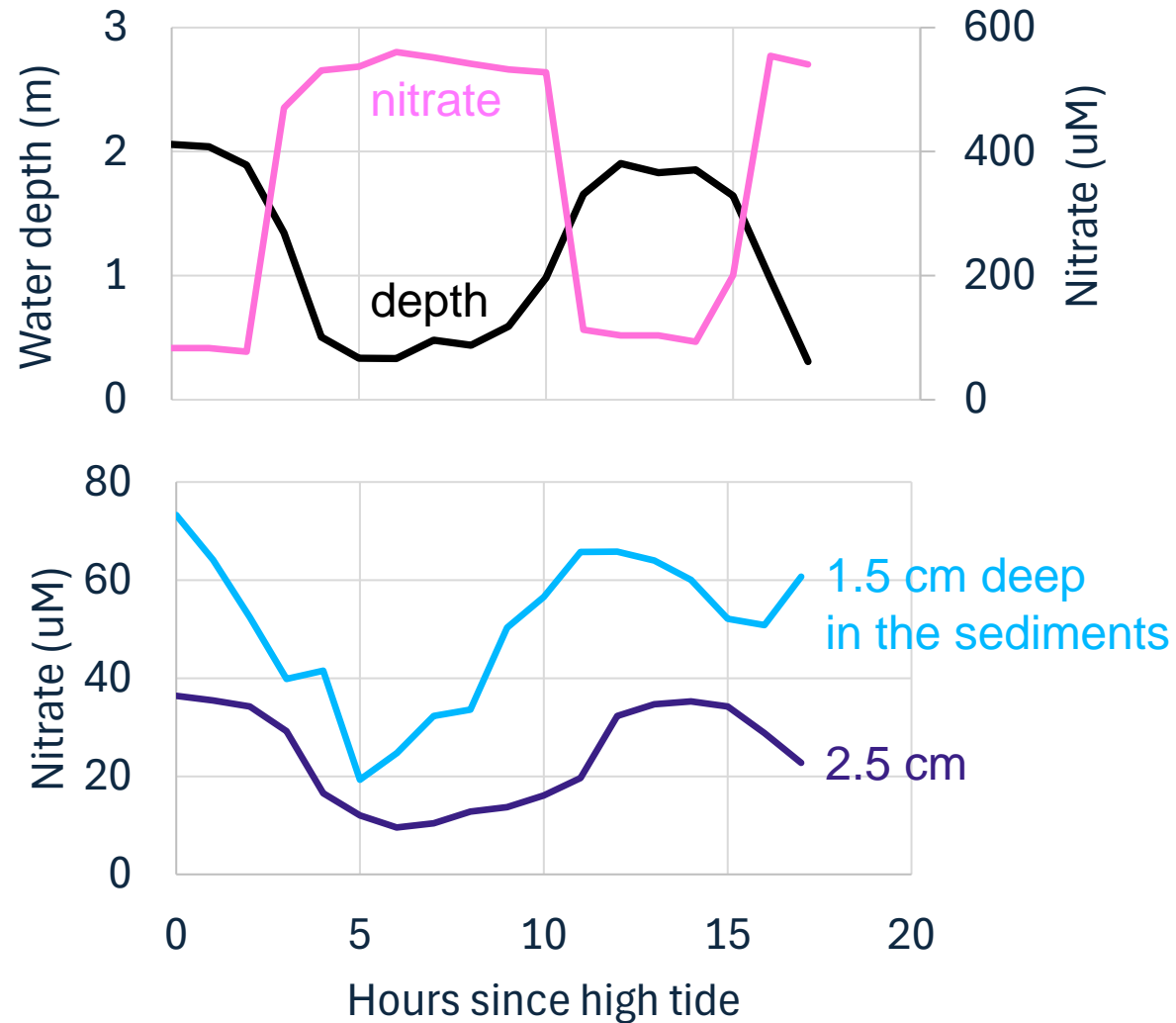


# Field site: the Itchen River

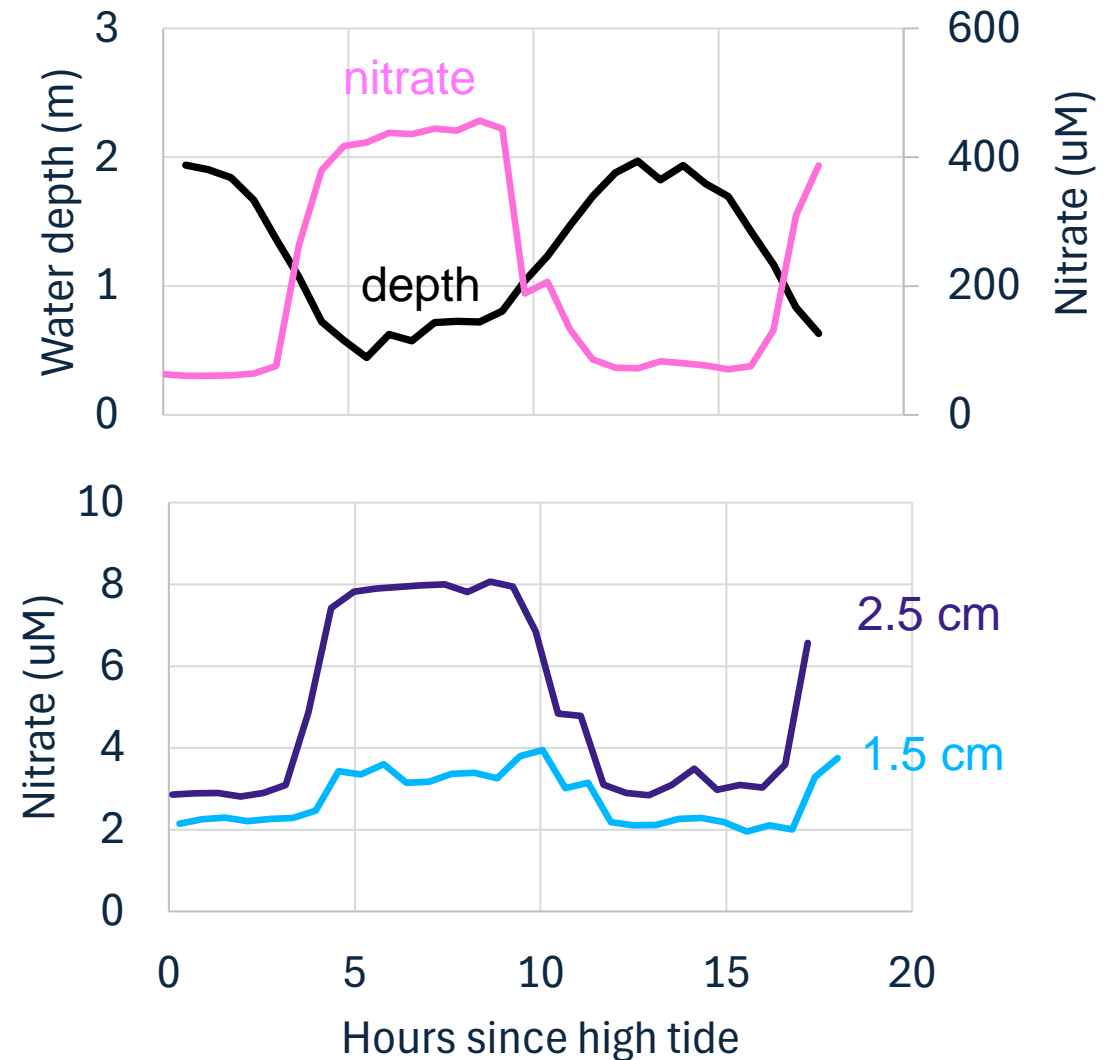


# What did we see?

*Winter*



*Summer*





# What does it mean?

- Lots of nutrients in the sediment, undergoing rapid cycling
- Concentrations change with the tides and sediment properties
- We can use autonomous sensors to study dynamic coastal processes in ways that aren't possible with traditional techniques



The logo of the National Oceanography Centre, featuring the text "National Oceanography Centre" in white, stacked vertically, within a white rectangular border. The background of the slide is a sunset over a body of water, with the sun low on the horizon, creating a bright orange and yellow glow that reflects on the water's surface.

National  
Oceanography  
Centre

**Thank you to funders,  
especially NERC:**

Hadal Sensors project

AtlantiS WP3

SANDMAN fellowship

**Thank you to colleagues,  
especially all those who have  
been working on developing &  
building the sensors**